"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat lower temperature today; Friday probably fair; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,054. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ALLIES' ENVOYS IN NIGHT SESSION

J. P. Morgan, Who Has Sounded the Country on Loan, Calls to Submit a Report.

DIVIDED CREDIT SUGGESTED

Direct Loan for Commercial Purposes; Gold or Securities to Pay for War Supplies.

MAY BE 5-YEAR 5% CREDIT

Proposed That Notes Be Sold at a Discount to Yield Investors from 5½ to 6 Per Cent.

After a series of conferences with groups of bankers yesterday the Anglo-French Commission, sent to this country to arrange plans to correct the international exchange situation through the medium of a loan of as much as $1,000,000,000, held a meeting last night at the Hotel Biltmore which lasted until nearly midnight. It was the first formal gathering of the commission members for the purpose of digesting the proposals brought forward in the efforts of the Allies to establish a great loan in the United States.

J. P. Morgan appeared at the hotel shortly before 7 o'clock, and immediately was taken to the room where the commission sat. The purpose of Mr. Morgans' visit was not announced, and the statement was made in behalf of the commission that such progress as was made was not of a nature to be made public. It was understood, however, that Mr. Morgan brought to the visiting financiers important information concerning the opinion of bankers toward the loan, their suggestions as to ways and means for inviting subscriptions, and the temper of the investing public in different parts of the country.

It was understood that the information presented by Mr. Morgan had been obtained by himself and his colleagues through a painstaking series of interviews this week conducted personally and by telegraph with the country's leading bankers. Data of this sort were what the commission had been in need of, for it had been plain from the time a loan of at least $500,000,000 was first considered that co-operation of practically all the leading banking interests of the United States would be necessary to make the gigantic undertaking a success.

Divided Loan Suggested.

The suggestions which have been discussed in the conferences with the commission or privately among the bankers who have attended those conferences include a proposal that the credit should be established solely for ordinary commercial requirements and that all munitions purchased in the United States by Great Britain or her allies should be paid for in some other way, if need be by periodical shipments of gold and securities. This would have the twofold effect of entirely separating the purchase of munitions from the purchase of ordinary supplies, including grain and cotton, and of supplying us with a further amount of gold sufficient in all probability to provide the reserve which would have to be held against the deposits made here out of the proceeds of the loan to Great Britain and France.

This suggestion is more or less closely linked with the view which found expression in several quarters of the financial district yesterday that a loan for as much as $1,000,000,000 was not necessary. If the credit is employed solely for ordinary commercial requirements, as distinguished from the Allies' purchases of munitions, a fund of $500,000,000, it is argued would be ample to restore the exchange market to a normal state.

It is believed in the financial district that the commission would not object to this manner of handling the matter, should it appear that much wider support could be had for a credit confined exclusively to filling purely commercial needs. It is known in this connection that some of its callers have sought to impress upon the commission the view that the proceeds of the loan must not be used for the purchase of munitions if the widest possible popular support for the loan is desired.

Interest Rate Must Be High.

It became increasingly evident yesterday that the most influential members of the American banking fraternity were far apart in their views as to the reception which should be given to the tentative plan put up to them by the commission on Monday. In some quarters the belief is entertained that the proposal for a billion-dollar issue of 5 per cent. bonds was made as a feeler, and that it will have to be modified to a considerable degree before the credit can be arranged.

On the matter of interest it is understood by some of the bankers who have met the commission that a rate higher than 5 per cent. will not be considered by the Allies. On the other hand, bankers who head two of the largest bond distributing agencies in the country went on record as saying emphatically that Great Britain and France must be prepared to pay more than that. One of these bankers said the loan would cost the allied Governments 6 per cent., including the syndicate commission. The other said the bonds would have to net the investor at least 5½ per cent., and that another one-half of 1 per cent. would have to be allowed for marketing them.

An important visitor from the Middle West, who has spent a good deal of time with the delegation, said that while the rate of interest would not be more than 5 per cent., a concession would be made in the selling price, and that the commissioners would agree to an issue of five-year notes at 97½, making the yield 5½ per cent. per annum.

Loan in Instalments Suggested.

Among the new suggestions offered yesterday was that the direct credit granted to the Allies be made $250,000,000, and that another $250,000,000 be arranged through bankers' acceptances, to be taken by a syndicate. Under this

Continued on Page 2.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD OFF THE DUTCH COAST

Maasluis Dispatch Suggests a Possible Naval Battle in the North Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Maasluis, Holland, says:

"Heavy firing can be heard in a westerly direction. It commenced at 9:30 o'clock this evening and by 10 o'clock became so violent that windows both here and at the Hook of Holland were set rattling."

Maasluis and the Hook of Holland are on the North Sea, to the west of Rotterdam. If the firing referred to in the above dispatch was really to the west of Maasluis it must have been in the North Sea, off the Dutch coast.

ANSWER MORGENTHAU BY HANGING ARMENIANS

He Protests Against the War of Extermination Now in Progress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 16.—A Times correspondent, lately in Saloniki, says that all the reports from Turkey are agreed as to the terrible character of the Turkish atrocities against Armenians. It is believed that it is the official intention that this shall be a campaign of extermination, involving the murdering of 800,000 to 1,000,000 persons. Christians can escape murder by embracing Mahomedanism, in which case all the female members of the convert's family of marriageable age—wife, sisters, or children—are distributed around to other Turks, making the reversion to Christianity in future practically impossible.

The American Minister at Constantinople is said to have protested recently against the massacre, in view of the danger to which they exposed the American missionaries. The only response to his protest was the hanging of twenty leading Armenians the next day in the streets of Constantinople.

NEW NOTE TO BULGARIA FROM ENTENTE POWERS

Relates to Serbia's Attitude Toward the Macedonian Claims of Sofia Government.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 14, (via London, Sept. 15.)—The Ministers of the Quadruple Entente presented to the Bulgarian Government this noon a supplementary note relative to Serbia's attitude toward the Macedonian claims of Bulgaria. The contents were kept strictly secret.

BERLIN, Sept. 15, (via London.)—The Tageblatt today prints an Athens dispatch, apparently inspired by the Bulgarian Legation, which states that the hearty reception King Constantine gave the Bulgarian Minister, M. Passarow, a few days ago, produced an excellent impression in Sofia.

It adds that M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, after receiving M. Passarow's report on his audience of the King, assured the Greek Minister that the relations between the two countries were satisfactory and said that he hoped they would become more cordial and more sincere.

The Greek Minister, according to the dispatch, responded to M. Radoslavoff in a similar vein.

CROWN PRINCE HONORS FORSTNER'S MEMORY

Says the Zabern Lieutenant's Patriotic Services Will Be Long Remembered.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"The Kreuzzeitung states that Crown Prince Frederick William sent a wreath to the grave of Lieutenant Baron von Forstner, who gained notoriety through the Zabern incident and was recently killed in action.

"The Crown Prince also dispatched a letter of condolence to Baron von Forstner's family, in which he regretted his inability to attend the funeral. This letter lauded von Forstner as a patrriot whose services to Germany would be remembered long after the war."

POISES BODY IN SPACE UNDER FULL CONTROL

Unsupported Object, Italian Engineer Asserts, Can be Sent in Any Direction.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—An Italian engineer, Louis Rota, has solved the problem of holding an object unsupported in space, according to the Marseilles correspondent of the Petit Parisien. Rota is credited with having constructed an apparatus which, by the action of electric currents, can be elevated to a height of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and kept motionless or propelled in any direction at a speed of more than 100 miles an hour.

Rota's apparatus is spindle-shaped, twelve feet long and two feet in diameter, and can carry a weight of ninety pounds. It is said to remain motionless in a wind of considerable velocity, but if the wind become very strong it rises automatically until it reaches a calmer region of air. The invention is based upon reactions obtained from the electro-magnetic forces of the atmosphere.

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Adv.

BRITAIN MASSES RESOURCES TO WIN

Asquith and Kitchener Tell Parliament of 3,000,000 Men Enlisted and Big Money Plans.

NOW A TEST OF ENDURANCE

Britain Is Spending $17,500,000 a Day, but New Credit of $1,250,000,000 Is Voted.

KITCHENER IS OPTIMISTIC

Germany's Bolt Almost Shot in the East—Cannot Gain in West—He Hints at Conscription.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, and Earl Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, in the House of Lords, gave an exhaustive survey today of the financial and military situations, both making candid statements of what had already been done and of the preparations "for carrying the war to a successful conclusion."

Both houses were crowded with members and spectators, who followed with the deepest interest Mr. Asquith's plain and businesslike statement in asking for another vote of credit of £250,000,000 ($1,250,000,000), the seventh since the war began, which was finally passed, and which brings the total to £1,262,000,000 ($6,310,000,000), and Lord Kitchener's reading of a carefully prepared and optimistic speech on the military operations and needs.

The Premier had to deal with huge figures to explain the financing of the war, and warned his hearers that although the expenditure was now over £3,500,000 ($17,500,000) daily, there was a likelihood of its increasing owing to advances to Great Britain's allies and her dominions, which had reached £250,000,000, ($1,250,000,000,) and to provision for munitions.

Since the war began nearly 3,000,000 men, he said, had enlisted in the army and navy. Besides that, 800,000 persons were now engaged in the manufacture of munitions, but both figures would have to be increased, and he appealed to the women to give their assistance, believing that they would make "a gigantic stride toward the solution of one of the most pressing problems."

Mr. Asquith candidly admitted that mistakes had been made, and added: "I do not say even now that we are doing all we might, or even all we ought to do."

He protested, however, against the attempts of a section of the press "to belittle and disparage our efforts."

After reviewing the operations in Flanders, the Dardanelles, and Poland Mr. Asquith stated that the country had vastly exceeded any standard dreamed of before the war. As the war went on, however, that standard would rise, and new sacrifices would be demanded in men, munitions, and money.

A discussion on the question of conscription followed the Premier's speech, and the house finally granted the vote asked for.

Earl Kitchener, in his speech, made the statement that the German attacks with gas, liquid fire, and asphyxiating shells, lacking, as they did now, the element of surprise, had failed in their object and lost much of their offensive value owing to the steps taken to counteract them.

Lifting the veil of secrecy, he announced that eleven divisions of the new army had reinforced Field Marshal French's force in France, and others would follow quickly. He also spoke optimistically of the situation on the various fronts, expressing the opinion that "the Germans had shot their bolt" in their offensive against Russia without achieving their object of destroying the Russian army.

As far as the Turks were concerned, Lord Kitchener said, there was an abundance of evidence of "the process of demoralization having set in." In Mesopotamia the resistance of the Turks had terminated.

Without referring directly to conscription, the War Minister said provision to keep up the strength of the army in 1916 was causing anxious thought, owing to the falling off recently in the number of recruits offering themselves for service, and he promised an impartial inquiry as to the best means of keeping the armies up to their full strength.

The Premier's Speech.

The growing expenditures for the war were emphasized by the Premier in his speech. He said the average daily cost from April 1 to the end of June was £2,700,000 ($13,500,000;) from July 1 to 17, £3,000,000; from July 18 to Sept. 11, £3,500,000. Thus the total for this period in round figures was £500,000,000. There had been repaid £50,000,000 to the Bank of England, £30,000,000 had been lent to foreign Governments, and £28,000,000 had been lent to the Dominions.

Comparing actual expenditures since the last vote of credit with estimates, Mr. Asquith said there had been some abnormal items, to disclose which would not be in the interest, but the House might take it that these were expenditures incurred for the purpose of financing necessary operations. Part of the amount was to be repaid in the course of a few months and the remainder represented advances for future expenditure.

Mr. Asquith estimated that the weekly gross expenditure henceforth would not exceed £35,000,000. It was his opinion that the new vote would carry the country through to the third week of November.

"These figures throw some light, in many terms, on the contribution we are making to the war," he continued. "I do not wish to say even that we are doing all we can, all we ought, but as attempts are constantly being made, with whatever intention, but with the most mischievous effect—to belittle and discourage our efforts, I give some comparisons between peace and war figures.

3,000,000 Have Enlisted.

"Since the outbreak of the war it will be found an aggregate of not far short of three millions have enlisted in the army and navy. Recruiting, on the whole, has kept up well, but, I regret to say, in the last few weeks has been falling off."

Regarding the work of the Munitions Department, the Premier said all that was now necessary to complete this great and necessary task was an ade-

Continued on Page 3.

Says Consul Nuber Recruited Hungarians in Ohio, and Charged $3 Medical Fees

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Budapest paper A Nap, formerly an independent publication, but now subsidized as a Government organ, gives prominence in one of its issues which has just reached London to a letter written by a Hungarian workingman in Ohio concerning the activities of one Dr. Nuber. A translation of the letter follows:

To the Editor of A Nap, Budapest:

I wish through your columns to bring some astounding facts to the knowledge of the Government authorities at home. A certain Dr. Nuber, alleged to be attached to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Cleveland, accompanied by a medical man, during the last few weeks has been touring the State of Ohio, calling upon all Hungarians and Austrians (we are mostly Hungarians here) and saying he acts under instructions from home. He makes us pass through a formal military recruiting examination and charges us $3 per head.

First of all, I ask if this Dr. Nuber has any right or authority in recruiting and swearing in Hungarians between the ages of 18 and 50 in a neutral country and charging $3 for a medical examination. And for what purpose does he charge the money? In fact, what can be the purpose of such recruiting if there are no means of sending us home?

I do not know who this Dr. Nuber is supposed to be, but as the whole proceeding looks very mysterious, I hope the Government will find means to look into the matter.

A Nap, in commenting on the letter, asserts that this Nuber must be an impostor taking advantage of the patriotic sentiments of credulous Hungarian workmen, and expresses the hope that by this time he has been exposed in America. The following day the same journal, having received warning, expressed regret at having thrown suspicion on the character of Nuber, "who, we are informed, is the Consul General at Cleveland and has proper authority to proceed with military examinations in the United States and also to charge $3 per head, which covers his expenses and the doctor's fees, and which sum is being charged because men from far districts are saved from journeying to Cleveland. Their expenses and time lost would amount to more than $3, and the Consul, who is a most respectable patriot and gentleman, undertakes these tiring journeys in order to save the men time and money."

Alexander Nnher von Pereked is the Austro-Hungarian Consul General, stationed in New York City. He was one of those implicated in the Dumba letter seized from J. F. J. Archibald in the plot to hatch strikes in American munition plants. The Austro-Hungarian Consul at Cleveland is Ernest Ludwig.

NEWMAN ERB TAKES POISON BY MISTAKE

Railroad Man Swallows Mercury Tablets, Used in Footwash, for Digestive Remedy.

DISCOVERS ERROR ON TRAIN

Delay in Getting a Physician After Patient Reaches Elberon, N. J.—Recovery in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., Sept. 15.—Newman Erb, the railroad man, took two bichloride of mercury tablets when riding on a Pennsylvania train between New York and this place yesterday afternoon, and is now in a critical condition at his Summer home here, The Corners. His physicians have not given up hope of his recovery, but they admit that the chances are against him.

Although Mr. Erb has been in normal good health, except for occasional digestive troubles, all of his life, danger from the poisoning is the greater because of his age; 65 years.

I. M. Dittenhoefer, a lawyer at 96 Broadway, with a Summer home in West End, Long Branch, N. J., who is Mr. Erb's son-in-law, gave the following account of the financier's movements before and after the taking of the poison:

Mr. Erb went from his Deal Beach home to Philadelphia on Monday on a business trip, returning Monday evening. Yesterday morning at 7:54 he went to New York, leaving by the Pennsylvania Railroad from the Elberon, Long Branch, station. It was not unusual for him to go to New York at this time, so none of his family made inquiry about his business. He seemed in good spirits when he left home.

Mr. Erb left New York to return to his home at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. Soon after the train pulled out of the Pennsylvania station he began to suffer with a headache which he attributed to one of the attacks of indigestion to which he was subject, and he opened his traveling bag to get two bicarbonate of soda tablets which he always carried to relieve indigestion.

Carried Medicines in Bag.

In this bag were other medicines, for Mr. Erb habitually took with him on trips such remedies as he might expect to have need of, and among the drugs was a bottle containing bichloride of mercury tablets. Mr. Erb suffered a minor injury to his foot a few days ago and bathed the wound daily in a solution of bichloride of mercury. As he never knew on leaving home when he would return, he carried the poison in his bag on every trip since the injury.

Mr. Erb carried the poison for convenience in a bottle that had contained bicarbonate of soda, so that the container of the poison was identical with the container of the soda tablets. Forgetting in his pain that he had the bichloride with him, he hastily drew the wrong bottle from his bag and swallowed two tablets without examining them.

Later Mr. Erb became violently ill with nausea, and it dawned on him that he might have taken the poison by mistake. An examination of the contents of the bottles in the bag convinced him of this, and, his condition having already attracted the attention of the conductor and other persons in the car, he told them what had happened. The train was stopping at Matawan, N. J., thirty-four minutes from the Elberon station, and the conductor instructed the station agent to telephone to Mr. Erb's home.

The train reached Elberon at 4:07 and was met by Mr. Erb's servant, David W. Feurt, to whom he had received the telephone message from Matawan. As the railroad man's daughter, Mrs. Jesse Mayer, and her husband, who live with him at The Corners, were out in the family automobile at the time, Matthews engaged John Bennet, a public chauffeur, to take Mr. Erb from the station.

Mr. Erb was in a weakened condition when taken from the train, and could say nothing beyond exclaiming to Matthews:

"My God! I've taken bichlorids of mercury by mistake."

Servant Gives First Aid.

Matthews lifted him into Bennet's automobile and hurried him to the Summer home of Dr. Robert Offenbach, about a quarter of a mile from The Corners. Dr. Offenbach was playing golf on the Norwood Country Club links, but Matthews appropriated several eggs from his pantry and gave Mr. Erb the whites of them. Dr. Offenbach said later this was the best thing the servant could have done.

Leaving word that Dr. Offenbach be called from the golf links, Matthews took Mr. Erb home and put him to bed. He then summoned Dr. Edwin Sternberger of West End, Long Branch, who arrived shortly before Dr. Offenbach. The two physicians called to their assistance Dr. Leo Kessel of 146 Central Park West, New York, who arrived last night. The three men, with the aid of trained nurses, worked with Mr. Erb nearly all night, and by this morning

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MOVES TO PREVENT REPRISALS BY VILLA

Consuls Recalled and Americans Warned as Conference Plans to Hear Carranza.

TO MODIFY HIS PROPOSAL

And Ask Him to Send Representatives to Washington—Villa Faction Enters Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Action that may have a far-reaching bearing on the Mexican situation is expected to be taken at the adjourned meeting of the Pan-American conference on Mexico, which is to be held in New York on Saturday. Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State, will preside over the meeting, and the other conferees will be the Ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and the Ministers from Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala.

The statement was made in a responsible quarter here tonight that the conferees would accept General Venustiano Carranza's counterinvitation for an international meeting for the consideration of Mexican affairs from the "international viewpoint."

The acceptance of the Carranza counter offer will come as a distinct surprise and shock to the Villistas, and is expected to result in reprisals in Villa territory against Americans, because it is probable that the Villistas will interpret the acceptance of the Carranza offer, rightly or wrongly, as paving a way for recognition of the Carranza Government by the United States and the A B C powers.

The statement that the Carranza offer would be accepted by the Pan-American conference came simultaneously with the discovery here today that the State Department had sent instructions to all of its consular officers in the States of Durango, Sonora, and Chihuahua to leave Mexico, after warning all Americans in that region to depart at once. The fact that such instructions have been issued was not announced by Secretary of State Lansing, but it was learned definitely that they had been issued. These three States comprise the principal territory controlled by the Villistas. It is regarded as highly significant that only the consuls in Villa territory have been instructed to leave.

No official explanation of the reason for withdrawing American consular officers from Villa territory was forthcoming. It was intimated that the action was taken because these States were regarded as a danger zone and on account of depredations and lawlessness resulting from operations by bandits in northern Mexico.

Villa Agency Protests.

But the action of the State Department in instructing the Consuls to leave Villa territory is resented by the Villistas, and resulted in the announcement tonight by Senor Llorente, the Villa agent here, that he had addressed a note to the State Department expressing surprise and "inquiring as to the intention of the United States Government in its action advising Americans to leave northern Mexico and authorising Consuls and consular representatives also to withdraw."

According to the information of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Pan-American conferees will accept Carranza's offer because it is thought that such a conference will enable the United States and the Latin-American nations to ascertain definitely the attitude of the Carranza Government toward foreigners and interests in Mexico, and how Carranza proposes to treat obligations that have already matured, including claims of foreigners for loss of life and property during the revolution, and for loans contracted during the past five years. Ultimately, this may lead to consideration of the question whether Carranza is entitled to be recognized and whether his attitude toward past and future obligations to foreigners in Mexico would justify recognition of his Government as a de facto authority.

Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American diplomats who signed the original invitation to Carranza could not, it was explained tonight, go to the border to meet General Carranza, because of their official duties. But this is not expected to constitute an obstacle to the proposed meeting. According to the statement made in a responsible quarter tonight, the Pan-American conferees, the New York meeting will decide to accept Carranza's invitation for such a meeting, and will suggest that General Carranza send delegates representing him to Washington to meet with Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American diplomats. General Carranza is expected to assent to this modification of the time and place for the conference.

In this conference the Pan-American conferees, it is stated, would seek to ascertain, first: the attitude of Carranza toward the protection of the life and property of foreigners in Mexico, and, second, his ability to carry out his

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BERNSTORFF PREDICTS SETTLEMENT OF WHOLE SUBMARINE CONTROVERSY ON BASIS TO SATISFY UNITED STATES

German Press Forecast of Settlement with Us; Praises the President's Coolness in Crisis

BERLIN, Sept. 15, (via London.)—In the German Government's explanation of the Hesperian case, Germania sees the way made clear for "President Wilson's ultimate position regarding the German note concerning justification for the sinking of the Arabic." The newspaper declared that the British press must give up its hopes of serious differences between Berlin and Washington. It praises President Wilson for having refused to be influenced by British reports of a new menace to German-American relations, which had just been guided into a more peaceful channel, and adds:

"The President's cool self-containment is now justified. The British tissue of lies is at last torn to pieces, and if anything remains of the entire question of responsibility for the misfortune it probably will rest immediately, as we suspected, on one of Britain's excellent anchored mines."

RUSSIANS HALTING GERMAN ADVANCE

Progress of Invaders Slows Up Under Fierce Attacks All Along the Line.

FIGHT FOR DVINSK BRIDGE

Hindenburg's Army Reaches Dvina River and Prepares to Force Way Across to Fortress.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 16.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's drive toward the Dvinsk-Vilna Railway is not progressing as fast as his previous enterprises of a similar kind have done, and, except at one or two points about midway between these towns, where his cavalry have cut the railway, he is still being stubbornly opposed by the Russians, who are making vigorous counter-attacks. Von Hindenburg, however, has reached a point west of the bridgehead across from the town of Dvinsk and is [illegible] to effect that practical [illegible].

Along the rest of the line the German advance has also slowed up, while in Galicia the Russians are still attacking, and, according to unofficial reports from Bucharest and other points, the Austro-German armies are falling back across the Dniester River. Just north of the Galician border the Russians also are on the offensive and are making an attempt to recapture the fortress of Dubno, which the Austrians took last week.

This offensive in the south, it is believed, will have an effect on the rest of the front, as reinforcements must soon be sent there, or the Teutonic allies will run the danger of being outflanked.

Difficulties of Invaders Grow.

Petrograd correspondents, speculating on the possibilities of the German campaign in Russia, which seems not easy to understand at the present moment, point out that the recent Russian successes upset the plans of the Germans for big themselves in for the Winter, if such was their intention.

A Petrograd despatch to the Post says:

"The fact that it has been impossible to rest either flank on a secure point leaves the whole German line afloat. This prevents any thought of carrying out what is supposed to be the German plan—to erect a stone wall line of defenses across Russia. The Germans therefore must continue to penetrate further into Russia, delivering a series of extremely costly frontal attacks for every step gained.

"The Germans are suffering from exhaustion, especially in men. For some time past they have frequently proved incapable of following up the advantages gained for them by their artillery. The Russians often retired before these overwhelming artillery attacks, only to find that nothing happened, and they were able to reoccupy their old trenches.

"Altogether, one gains the impression that the turn of the tide is in sight. The Russians have kept the German forces at full stretch from the Baltic to Bukowina, and, having incomparably superior resources in men, have now got the Germans in a position from which it will be difficult to go forward, and disastrous, possibly fatal, to attempt to go back."

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Austro-German Advance Encountering Increased Opposition.

BERLIN, Sept. 15, (via London).—The following report of the operations on the eastern front was issued today:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Fighting continues at the bridgehead west of Dvinsk. At Soloki, southwest of Dvinsk, enemy cavalry was defeated. Enemy counterattacks on our positions north of the Villya were repulsed.

East of Olita and Grodno our attack is making further progress. South of the Niemen we have reached the Szczara River at a few points. About 900 prisoners were taken.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The enemy has been driven back across the Szczara.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Our pursuit in the direction of Pinsk is continuing. The number of prisoners taken has been increased to more than 700.

Southeaster Theatre of War: Enemy attacks have been repulsed with sanguinary losses.

Austrians Tell of Russian Attacks.

VIENNA, Sept. 15, (via London.)—The War Office today made public the following official communication:

"On the Bessarabian frontier our troops have repulsed Russian attacks on the Dniester. Before our positions east of Bucsacz quiet prevails.

"On all the remaining parts of the Galician and Volhynian fronts severe, but for the enemy unsuccessful, fighting has developed.

"Northeast of Dubno, Russia, the enemy made an unsuccessful counter-attack and lost many men killed, and in addition six officers and 800 men made prisoners, and three machine guns captured. A Hungarian Landwehr battalion and Ostcan infantry regiment, No. 79, especially distin-

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VIENNA MYSTERY OF DUMBA RECALL

Lansing's Message Said Not to Have Reached Penfield, and Dumba Not Heard From.

MAY RESORT TO MESSENGER

Berlin Sees in Strange Situation an Effort to Keep News from Austrian Public.

VIENNA, Sept. 14, (by Courier to Berlin via London, Sept. 15.)—Even now no admission can be obtained in any Government quarter that anything more is known about the United States Government's request for the recall of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, than is printed in the Swiss, French, and German newspapers reaching here.

It appears to be a fact that no report of any nature has yet been received from the Ambassador himself, nor has Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, received Secretary of State Lansing's note requesting the withdrawal of Dr. Dumba. The first news Mr. Penfield received concerning the situation was contained in foreign newspapers.

Austria is so cut off from the outside world that it is doubtful whether Dr. Dumba's report can be received other than by means of a messenger, which indicates that at least a fortnight of waiting will result.

Conversations with various persons in a position to speak strengthen the impression already reported by The Associated Press that the Austro-Hungarian Government ardently desires to avoid anything which would lead to the belief that the Dumba matter signifies anything approaching an actual political issue or as likely to have any effect whatever on the relations between Austria and the United States.

The persons interviewed pointed out a great number of precedents where the recall of diplomatic representatives had been requested or even demanded by the Governments to which they were accredited and where such incidents had not led to any interruptions of pleasant relations between the Governments or even been considered as raising an issue of any nature.

In the absence of a detailed report on Dr. Dumba's activities there is no declination here to believe that he merely did his duty in warning his fellow countrymen of the possible penalties to which they subjected themselves by assisting in the making of munitions for the Allies.

BERLIN, Sept. 15, (via London.)—A dispatch from Vienna, which was filed in that city Sept. 12, but which was not permitted to be telegraphed to Berlin, has now been received here by courier. This dispatch says that the news that Washington had requested Dr. Dumba's recall had not yet been published in the Austrian newspapers.

The dispatch from Vienna dated yesterday seemingly indicates that the Austro-Hungarian Government still is keeping the news from the public. The censorship in Vienna is of the strictest character and at present it is virtually impossible to send dispatches or letters on any subject between Vienna and Berlin.

The newspaper correspondents at Vienna have been warned that no dispatches, whatever, dealing with the Dumba affair will be permitted to pass.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 15.—Ambassador Dumba continued to refuse to see reporters today, and it was understood that he had no reply from Vienna to his request that he be recalled on leave of absence. Mrs. Dumba went to New York today, but it was said at the Ambassador's residence, that she would return Friday or Saturday. It was rumored on apparently good authority that the Ambassadorial household would break up September 28, but no confirmation of this could be obtained.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Secretary Lansing's note asking for the recall of Dr. Dumba was cabled a week ago today to American Minister Stovall at Berne, Switzerland, to be forwarded to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna. A delay of twenty-four hours or more in delivery was expected, and the fact that Mr. Penfield has not yet acknowledged receipt of the message has occasioned no surprise. Officials said tonight, however, that the note must have been received in Vienna several days ago.

DENIES BEING SUBSIDIZED.

Editor Berko Denounces Dumba—Story of a Stolen Passport.

Resenting the fact that in newspaper publications his paper had been included among those designated as servants of Austro-Hungarian agents in this country, Dave G. Berko, publisher and editor of the Amerikai Magyar Nepszava, (Hungarian-American People's Voice,) published at 178 Second Avenue, denied

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GERMAN ENVOY CONFIDENT

Asserts That He and Lansing Agree and Skies Are Soon to Clear.

BUT USES CAUTIOUS TERMS

Bases His Belief on the Fact That He Is in Charge of the Negotiations.

WASHINGTON ALSO HOPEFUL

Affidavits Bearing on Arabic Attack Sent to Gerard to be Handed to von Jagow.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, returned to New York yesterday and said he did not expect any developments in the Arabic controversy for at least two weeks. He said he believed that in a fortnight the questions in dispute would have been settled to the satisfaction of both the United States and of Germany.

Count von Bernstorff said that, having an understanding with Secretary Lansing in his mind, there remained no question that the negotiations now progressing would end in a manner that would leave matters between this country and Germany on a much firmer basis. The Count declined to give out a written statement, but consented to stand sponsor for these sentences.

"I believe the negotiations between this country and Germany will result in an amicable settlement. Secretary Lansing and I discussed at great length the situation in hand, and I will say that, barring unforeseen accidents, everything will be all right."

"What makes you think that?" he was asked.

"Well," he replied, "I'm in charge of matters now."

The Ambassador refused to elucidate this remark. He added that there probably would be no new developments for at least two weeks.

He discussed the Hesperian incident, insisting in an informal way that his first contention about that ship had now been verified, despite what he called the suspicion of the American people about that ship. He also emphasized the fact that under present conditions exchanges of communications with his Government were necessarily a tedious proceeding, and that it was due to this fact that he fixed the time for a settlement at two weeks. In conclusion the Count said he would probably spend the week-end at Cedarhurst, L. I., his Summer home.

"Mind," he said, "if any reporter quotes me as saying anything except that I am optimistic; that it will take two weeks' time; that Secretary Lansing is an estimable gentleman, and that everything will come out all right, I will repudiate it."

DISAVOWAL, CRUCIAL POINT.

Hope Growing in Washington—Arabic Evidence Sent to Gerard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—With Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, gone back to New York, and Secretary Lansing preparing to take a vacation, the relations of Germany and the United States over the Arabic incident are not likely to undergo any change for a week or more. This was made plain today at the State Department, where there was no sign that the Government was pertnrbed.

Hopeful feeling continues, based on the belief that the German Government will be so convinced by the evidence submitted to it with respect to the circumstances attending the sinking of the Arabic, that it will recede from its support of the submarine commander who attacked the White Star steamship and will furnish the disavowal for the act that the United States insists upon.

Little by little the story of the effect created in the minds of President Wilson and his advisers by Germany's note on the subject of the Arabic disaster is becoming known. Today's gist of information emphasized that the German statement was not only disappointing but tended to anger the high officials of the Administration. They took the view that in accepting the account given by the commander of the submarine and in seeking to justify the sinking of the Arabic merely on his report that he believed the Arabic intended to ram his craft Germany had acted with unnecessary haste and without giving this Government an opportunity to present the mass of contrary evidence which it had collected from officers of the White Star liner and other survivors.

The German attitude brought into question the good faith of that Government, and it was felt that the only course open was to furnish the affidavits and reports obtained through the agencies of the American Embassy in London and the American Consulate in Queenstown, leaving it to Germany to accept the views of the President and the Secretary of State that the German position was wrong and that satisfaction could be given to the United States only through a disavowal.

Evidence Cabled to Gerard.

This view was not expressed to the German Government in any formal

written communication. The only formal action taken by the United States was to cable to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, a full summary of the affidavits and reports, with instructions to lay it before the German Minister for Foreign Affairs without comment.

Through this means the Government virtually suggests that the evidence is so complete and convincing that a repudiation of the submarine commander's action in sinking the Arabic will be the only solution acceptable to the United States. That this is the American attitude had been explained orally to Count von Bernstorff by Secretary Lansing, and the statements of Mr. Lansing, setting forth the views of President Wilson, with no concealment of his disappointment and indignation, have been transmitted by Count von Bernstorff to the German Foreign Office.

In making known to his Government the position of the United States, Count von Bernstorff urged, it is understood, a modification of the German attitude, and it is further understood that he suggested that the disavowal desired by the United States should be furnished. To-night there is additional reason to hope that the German Government will be influenced by the advice of its Ambassador and altogether the situation may be said to be very hopeful.

Fully Expects Disavowal.

The belief is growing in well-informed circles that Germany will make a disavowal in the Arabic case. The statement in a Washington dispatch, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday, that there was such a possibility, was based upon authentic information, but it was not permissible at the time to make it more definite. The Government is satisfied that Count von Bernstorff has a great influence with his Government, and that his efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment of the Arabic affair will have great weight in Berlin.

It should be said, however, that all officials do not share this view, and even President Wilson is credited with being wearied and discouraged over the seemingly light manner in which the German Government sought to dispose of the Arabic case. The disappointing and surprising answer of Germany to the informal inquiry as to whether she had any report concerning the sinking of the White Star steamship Arabic at a time when officials had not ceased to feel gratification over the assurances given by Count von Bernstorff in behalf of Germany on Sept. 1, that "liners" would not be sunk by German submarines without warning or without making provision for the safety of noncombatants on board. How Germany, in the face of this assurance, could seek to justify the sinking of the Arabic on the mere ground that the commander of the attacking submarine supposed the Arabic intended to ram him, was incomprehensible to some officials.

But the conversation between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff on Monday, and the action of the State Department in cabling to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, a complete summary of the evidence, are now regarded, and with some reason, as furnishing the basis for a modification of the German position. The great mistake of the whole situation, it is contended here, was the action of the German Government in making public the text of its Arabic note. The proposal for arbitration is not only entirely unacccptable to the United States at this stage of the proceedings, but the note, as a whole, is regarded as having been unfortunately phrased. In addition, the suggestion of intent by Germany to be brusque, which was drawn from the note, was emphasized by the course of the German Government in giving it to the newspapers. It is realized here that more than diplomacy and tact may be required to overcome the present situation, but matters have taken a turn which afford basis for the prevailing hopeful feeling.

FOUR ORDERS FOR TIRPITZ.

Admiral Frequently Honored by the Kaiser Since the War Began.

BERLIN, Aug. 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The order pour le merite recently conferred on Grand Admiral von Tirpitz is the fourth decoration which he has received since the beginning of the war. He has received the Iron Cross, first and second class, and the swords to the Hohenzollern house order.

The only other active Admiral to possess the pour le merite is Vice Admiral von Lans, who was decorated in the Summer of 1914 for his fight against the Turkish forts. Admiral von Usedom, retired, also has the order.

INSISTS ON MINE THEORY.

Berlin Scouts the Idea That a Torpedo Sank the Hesperian.

BERLIN, Sept. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says it is virtually certain that the steamship Hesperian was not sunk by a German submarine, and adds:

"If, as is said by a London newspaper, one member of the Hesperian's crew pretends to have seen a German submarine, this means nothing, as the explosion occurred at about 8:45 P. M., when it was dark. Moreover, it has invariably been the case recently, that when an explosion has been shown to have been due to a mine several so-called eyewitnesses pretended to have seen the periscope of a submarine."

GERMANS BLEW UP CZAR'S MUNITION PLANT

How the Loss of the 'Russian Woolwich' Crippled Her and Spoiled Allies' Plans.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 16.—The Daily News says this morning that it was through German treachery that the Great Russian ammunition factory at Okhta, a suburb of Petrograd, was blown to pieces some months ago. Okhta was the Russian Woolwich—the only munition factory in Russia.

"This had a determining influence on the Russian military situation," The Daily News says, "as the Allies had to come to the rescue by the circuitous Archangel route. Thousands of workmen were killed and the destruction of the plant caused such an extreme dearth of ammunition that nothing could be done against the German General von Mackensen's artillery.

"Russia, quite crippled, had to fight for time, and the striking power of France and Great Britain was checked. All thought of the proposed great Spring offensive had to be given up, and the chief energies of the Allies bent to the tasks of supplying Russia with munitions, which suddenly had become to her a matter of life and death."

A dispatch from Petrograd, April 30 last, said that several persons had been killed and many others injured and much material damage done as the result of an explosion in the Okhta ammunition factory. It was added that several workshops were destroyed by the explosion, but that the stores of loaded shells were not affected and that work in the factory would be resumed in a few days.

REPORTS ITALIANS LANDED IN SAROS GULF

English Also Said to Have Joined in Move to Cut Off Gallipoli Turks.

The Progresso Italo-Americano prints a dispatch from its Paris correspondent this morning, saying that the latter has heard through a dispatch from Athens that the troops just disembarked on the north side of the Gulf of Saros are composed of English and Italians, and adds:

"The operation is proceeding with the greatest order, dispatch, and secrecy. The object of the Allies is to cut off the Ottoman troops operating in the west of the Peninsula of Gallipoli and possibly to act against Bulgaria, with the co-operation of Rumania, should the former decide to join the Turks and the Central Empires. Besides this, the Allies intend to deal a decisive blow to the enemy and capture Constantinople before Winter.

Predictions were made in well-informed circles a few weeks ago that when the Italian landing on the Gallipoli was made it would be on the shores of the Gulf of Saros.

MEETING AIR PERIL, SAYS MR. BALFOUR

Defense Service Is Now Being Augmented More Rapidly Than the Danger.

GUNS HAD BEEN LACKING

Reventlow Says London Is Fair Game for Attack Because It Is a "Fortress."

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The adequacy of the air service was the subject of some criticism in the House of Commons today.

Arthur J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Admiralty, admitted that the provisions which had been considered sufficient at the beginning of the war had to be materially developed. He said, however, that the service was now being supplemented far more rapidly than was the danger it was organized to meet.

There had been a great strain, Mr. Balfour continued, on the supply of anti-aircraft guns. The development of an aerial offensive had not been foreseen before the war, but the naval air service was now of great dimensions.

"I cannot say," Mr. Balfour said, "that there will be a discontinuance of the attacks on London, but no one will suggest that such methods of terrorism are going in the slightest degree to shake the resolution of the British people."

Mr. Balfour frankly admitted that he was much surprised to discover, when appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, that he was responsible for the aerial service, which had only a remote connection with naval work. If the Government had set to work three or four years before the war, with full knowledge of the requirements of aerial warfare, he said, the defenses of London would undoubtedly have been much better organized, but he hoped that the organization was now in a fair way to become complete.

The changes already made had been very great, he added, and all were in the way of dealing adequately with the new and great responsibility. No better assurance could be given the House that the defenses of London against air raids were receiving the most careful attention than the appointment of Admiral Sir Percy Scott to take charge of them.

In respect to the protection provided against Zeppelins, London had been unfavorably contrasted with Paris, said Mr. Balfour. Such a comparison was most unfair. Paris was a fortified city, in fact, a great fortress, whereas London was not a fortified city. None knew that better than the Germans, and, under the rules of civilized warfare, London should be immune from the attacks to which she had been subjected. But he confidently hoped that the efforts of the Admiralty would lead to a great diminution in the danger which might be anticipated from German airships.

The newspapers, both editorially and in letters from their readers, are giving increassd space to the recent air raids on this city. Two general lines of comment are adopted. One of gratitude at the appointment of Sir Percy Scott to take charge of the defenses of London from aerial attacks; the other, sarcestic criticism that some similar steps had not been taken before.

"It is getting rather hard to keep up with the Zeppelin visits," says The Pall Mall Gazette. "Lately they eeem to have taken place every night. There was another on the night of the 13th, and maybe later in the day we shall hear of a raid last night. Remembering the raids that have come off, we are apt to forget the failures. We are inclined to believe that only a little extra luck enabled the invader to slip through a week ago."

The Globe is arranging a mass meeting to demand reprisals, so that every raid over an English town shall be answered by one over a German town.

Count von Reventlow's pleas for greater vehemence in the air attacks on London have been published here.

CALLS LOUD ON A FORTRESS.

Reventlow Denounces the British for Not Evacuating It.

BERLIN, Sept. 15, (via London.)—Count von Reventlow, the naval writer, replies in the Tageszeitung today to British criticisms of German airship raids over London. He says that London is a fortress, and that Sir Percy Scott, the newly appointed defender of the city from aerial attacks, should order the civil population of London to depart.

The Count asserts that Germany is not responsible for the fact that the fortress of London, attacked many times, has not been evacuated, and says that the failure of the British Government to order the people to abandon it shows "disdsinful disregard of the principles of humanity, civilization and international law."

The airship attacks, Count von Reventlow insists, are legal and of a purely military character, aimed at the destruction of vessels, wharves, msgazines, and other property serving war purposes directly or indirectly. Asserting that against such operations not one syllable can be spoken, he concludes:

"We hope confidsntly that the saying, 'Throwing bombs on London,' will soon be as trite as the phrase, 'Carrying coals to Newcastle,' with the notable difference, however, that in Newcastle there are coals enough, while in London by far too few German bombs have thus far exploded."

GERMANY OBJECTS TO COLORED TROOPS

In Memorial Asserts They Commit Atrocities, and Demands That They Be Withdrawn.

BERLIN, Sept. 15, (via London.)—The Foreign Office has just issued in English a memorial against the employmsnt of colored troops in the European theatre of the war by France and Great Britain on the ground that they have brought with them savage practices of warfare of their native countries.

The memorial charges the Africans and Hindus with murdering the wounded and mutilating the dead by cutting off their ears, which are worn in strings about their necks as necklaces, and even severing the heads from bodies as war trophies.

These charges are supported by numerous documents, consisting partly of reproductions of letters and diaries found on dead French soldiers or French prisoners and partly of affidavits of German officers and soldiers and German women living in France when the war broke out.

Affidavits from two German women teachers allege that French Senegalese and Turcos murdsred wounded men committed to their care for transportation to hospitals.

The appendix reproduces the famous protest in the House of Commons by the Earl of Chatham (William Pitt) against the employment of Indians in the American revolution.

The memorial concludes with a solsmn protest by the German Government in the interest of civilization against the employment of colored troops in Europe. It says this is contrary to the spirit of all international egreements of the past two decades, which make it the duty of civilized peoples to lessen the inherent evils of warfare.

VIENNA MYSTERY OF DUMBA RECALL

Continued from Page 1.

yesterday that his paper ever had been subsidized or influenced by the Austro-Hungarian Government or its representatives in America. He added that if it should be found that his name was mentioned in the papers carried abroad by J. F. J. Archibald he would begin suit for damages against Ambassador Dumba and Consul General Nuber of New York. Incidentally, Mr. Berko produced an order from the City Court granting him permission to change his name from Geza S. Berkowitz to Dave G. Berko.

Mr. Berko announced as former member of the Austro-Hungarian Consul's staff in this city of appropriating his passport in order to enable him to join his command in the Austrian Army. Last January, when a call was made for a certain class of reservists, among those required to respond, if possible, was the Budapest representative of Mr. Berko's paper. Thus it became necessary to obtain another Budapest manager. Mr. Berko planned to go to Austria, and obtained a passport as a naturalized American citizen. At that time Mr. Berko resided with his family at 320 East Sixty-eighth Street. A frequent visitor at his home was Stephen Csissest, then an aid to Consul General Nuher, but since joining the army Celssear has been promoted to a Captaincy for services in the field.

"Three days before I intended to sail, on an Italian liner," said Mr. Berko, "Csissear came to my house. I had my passport and some other papers that I intended to take with me done up in a hundle on my desk. My friend had an opportunity to extract my passport during my momentary absence from the room. Later, when I came to look for it, it had disappeared.

"I suspected, of course, that Csissear had taken it, and this suspicion was later confirmed by a letter from him. This letter I have now at home, and in it Csissear apologizes for taking the passport, but excuses himself on the ground of patriotism.

"Csissear sailed about Feb. 15 on the vessel on which I had expected to leave; my name was on the passenger list, although I did not sail. I determined to keep silent, for fear my friend would be taken off the steamship and perhaps meet death as a spy. I will settle with Captain Csissear after the war.

"I never have been subsidized by the Austrian Government, the Ambassador, the Consul General, or any of the secret agents," Mr. Berko continued. "The report from Detroit says I was one of the first men to repudiate Dr. Dumba, and that is the one bit of truth in the story. I did repudiate him, and I do so now. He is a clumsy diplomat. I want it emphasized now that I am an American citizen and that I have been such for years. It was because I wanted to be more of an American that in April, 1906, I applied for and obtained permission to have my name changed."

SLAVS PROCLAIM LOYALTY.

Dumba's Insinuations of Ignorance Resented at Mass Meeting.

Twelve hundred members of the Slavic Federation of America, including Bohemians, Slovacs, and Croatians, gathered in the Sokol Hall at 525 East Seventy-second Street last night and passed resolutions declaring to the President of the United States their loyalty to this Government, condemning the insinuations of Dr. Dumba that they were ignorant and unable to care for their interests, and asserting that they were willing to work for manufacturere of munitions of war so long as that work was not against the considerations of their loyalty to America and her intereste.

One of the speakers, B. V. Voska, for the Bohemians, declared that the propaganda of Dr. Dumba had only for its object the disruption of American industries. He quoted from an editorial which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES in September, 1902, on Slavic universities to show that the culture and intelligence of the Bohemians was appreciated in this country too well for the insinuations of Dr. Dumba to do any harm to their reputation.

Dr. Joseph Gorica, formerly Austro-Hungarian Consul at San Francisco, spoke on the propaganda of the Austrians in this country, and asserted that all the measures of German and Hungarian frightfulness were being applied to the men who dared work in industries which were making munitione of war, threatening punishment for their families in Europe unless they quit work at once.

Russia had helped Britain free Europe from Napoleon, he said, and now Britain must stand by the side of her natural ally, Russia, to save Europe again from peril. Anglo-Saxon and Slav, he declared, must regard their destinies as linked together forever.

AGENT HAUSNER IN HIDING?

Said to be Watching Here to Sail, if He Hasn't Already Embarked.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—It is understood here that Arthur Walenty Hausner, the secret Austrian agent who is said to have been the braine of Ambassador Dumba's nation-wide foreign press propaganda, is either in hiding in New York, awaiting a favorable opportunity to slip back to Austria, or actually has emharked.

The inside atory of how Hausner tried to stir up discord when Paderewski, with Governor Dunne of Illinois, addressed a public gathering of Poles and Austrians in Chicago recently was learned today. Paderewski, who has denounced both Hausner and Mlynarski as Austrian secret agents in letters to his friends, has been active in helping to raise funds for the Polish National Alliance Relief Committee, of which he is a member.

It was deemed a strategic achievement for Hausner and Mlynarski, aided hy agitators and writers on the staffs of their publications in Chicago, to stir up the thousands of Poles who attended the meeting so that an outbreak against Paderewski would occur. Their efforts, however, were doomed to failure, as they were likewise doomed previously in Toledo, Ohio, and Rochester, N. Y., where the police, in answer to riot calls, saved Hausner from a manhandling by the angry Polish people. The Hausner agents in the throng at the Chicago meeting started an uproar when Paderewski arose to speak, hut were quickly squelched. The incident was ignored by the pianist.

TO PUBLISH REST OF PAPERS.

Announcement in Parliament Concerned Seized Archibald Dispatches.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Documents from the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies in Washington taken from James F. J. Archibald, the American war correspondent, on his arrival in England recently, will be made public here, Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, informed the House of Commons this afternoon.

He added that one of the most important of these papers had already been made public and that there was no reason connected with the public intereet why all should not he published.

CONDEMNS FACTORY ATTACKS.

Germany Calls Such Anti-Munition Propaganda Stupid and Dangerous.

BERLIN.—Sept. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"German newspapers, which arrived recently in the United States, contained pamphlets advising the destruction of American munition factories. Such a practice is designated officially as stupid and dangerous.

"Evidently this was the work of misguided and hot-headed private citizens, who attempted to conduct an agitation in this manner. No newspaper office was responsible."

American Red Cross Quits Kiev.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—The American Red Crose unit, which has been stationed at Kiev, has been moved to Makarov.

WAR STRIKE BLOCKS CENTRAL'S FREIGHT

Handlers Who Load Supplies for Allies Go Out in Hoboken and Manhattan.

POLICE ARE PUT ON GUARD

Walk-Out, Attributed to Pro-German Agitators May Delay Munitions for England and France.

Though the attempt of German sympathizers to tie up shipping by a strike of longshoremen in this city failed, an attempt to foment labor troubis in New Jersey, which is thought to be part of the same movemsnt, brought about yesterday a strike of 800 longshoremen and freight handlers, who have been engaged largely in unloading and loading wheat, flour, steel parts, and other munitions and supplies of the Allies on the piers of the West Shore Railroad at Hoboken.

Police Sergeant Seaton and seven patroimen of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station were sent last night to guard the roundhouse in the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad freight yards, near the foot of West Seventy-second Street, where trouble was feared from the 250 or 300 freight handlers on strike in the yards at this point. The freight terminal of the Central extends from Fifty-ninth Street to Seventy-second Street. Seven piers extend from the yards, at which vessels load and unload.

The strikers were quiet. They have no union, and say they have no connection with any other strikers, but the police say they are believed to be acting in concert with the West Shore Railroad freight handlers on strike in Weehawken. A majority are Italians. They demand an increase in pay of 10 cents an hour and ask 50 per cent. more wages when they work Sundays and holidays than they receive on week days. A number of the striksrs quit work last Tuesday night.

At the company's freight house, it was said, that 300 freight handlers are at work. Elsewhere, it was asserted, not more than fifty freight handlers were working. Of the strikers, about 200 belong to the day shift, and about 100 to the night shift.

Freight of this kind received at the West Shore piers at Weehawken has been loaded there on lighters and sent out into the bay, where it has been transferred to steamers bound for England and France. War supplies have greatly increased the tonnage handled by the West Shore Railroad, and it was said yesterday that hundreds of loaded freight cars would accumniate at the yards within a few days if the places of the strikers were not filled speedily.

The strike came unexpectedly. No complaints or demands of any kind had preceded it, according to officials of the railroad. The manner in which the strike started, together with the fact that many subjects of the Teutonic powers were among the strikers and that various attempts have been made with money from German and Austro-Hungarian agents to organize similar strikes, produced the impression yesterday that the strike at Weehawken was another pbase of German propaganda in this country.

The leaders of the longshoremen who struck yesterday said that they were not affiliated with any organization and denied that they had any pro-German backers. They said that their strike had no object other than wage-and that they would go back to work as soon as they won their demands. These were for an increase in wages from 20 cents to 25 cents an hour and double time for overtime and work on Sundays and holidays.

The first word the railroad officials had that a strike was intended was when a committee from the laborers called yesterday morning at the office of General Freight Agent J. L. Roden st Weehawken and laid their demands before him, with the statement that only their immediate acceptance could avert a strike. Mr. Roden replied that he had no authority to grant increases in wages, but that he would lay the demands at once before the officials of the company. In the meantime he advised the men to stay on their jobs. They left saying that the strike would go on.

BRITAIN MASSES RESOURCES TO WIN

Continued from Page 1.

quate supply of labor, unskilled quits as much as skilled. There was no fleid wherein women could do more useful work. The Minister of Munitions had established twenty shell factories, and eighteen more were in course of construction. In all, 215 controlled establishments were under the department. In these factories 800,000 workmen were now employed, and the country had vastly exceeded any standard dreamed of before the war.

Reviewing the military situation, Mr. Asquith said that in France and Flanders the position of the British troops had been strengthened everywhere by large reinforcements of men and munitions, and that there had been a considerable extension of lines taken over from the French.

In the Dardanelles, he continued, the British had made substantial gains, though they had not succeeded in dislodging the Turks from the crest of the hills. The British now held a front of more than twelve miles.

In the East, Mr. Asquith said, the Russian Army remained unbroken. He asserted that the superiority of the Germans was only in artillery, and that their objective was still far out of reach.

"They succeeded in forcing back the line of our gallant allies and taking several fortresses," he continued, "but all accounts show that the Russian retreat is being conducted in masterly fashion and that the Russian Army is still unbroken. The assumption of supreme command by the Czar is the most signifi cant proof that could be given of the unalterable determination, from highest to lowest, of the Russian people."

Mr. Asquith said that the total of Britain's loans to other belligerents was £250,000,000.

He referred to the high total of casualties, and eaid that the proportion of those wbo recovered from wounds was large.

Victory For the Best Armed.

"This is a war of mechanism, organization, endurance," he continued. "Victory seems likely to incline to the side that can arm itself best and stay longest. That is what we msan to do."

The Premier deprecated all recrimination. "Our business is to deal with the present, and forecast and provide for the future," he said. "We have satisfied the legitimate requirements and hopes of our allies, and we have to discharge the unique burden imposed npon a family of free people hy our own sense of responsibility and our standard of duty and sacrifice."

One thing Mr. Asquith oppoeed was "the sinister spirit of domestic strife."

"We must all be ready to give and take, and take and give," he eald, "and it must not be said that in the greatest moment of our history our arm was shorn of its strength by any failure on the part of either rulers or ruled to concentrate upon the unexampled task the consistent counseis, undivided energies, and unbreakable, indomitable will of the British people.

"The situation is a testing one. A survey of the past year calls for satisfaction at the great efforts and sacrifices made, and for regret that some mistakes and miscalculations have been made. Today we realize more clearly, through the mists of sophistry and mendacity in which Berlin seeks to obscure and befoul the international atmosphere, the sincerity of our own diplomacy, and the passionate love of peace wherewith we sought to avert the catastrophe of a world-wide conflict.

"It was the imperioua call of duty which forcod us to vindicate our national honor and enlist our whole strength in the sacred cause of freedom. I have no doubt either of the wisdom of our choice or of its ultimate triumph on the stricken field."

Lord Kitchener's Statement.

In his statement in the House of Lords today Earl Kitchener said:

"For the last few months the front held by the Allies in the west has been practically unchanged. This does not mean that there has been relaxation of active work on the part of the forces in the field, but the continuous local fighting which has taken place all along the line has called for the display of incessant vigilance.

"Meanwhile, our positions have been much strenghtened, not only hy careful elaboration of the system of trench fortifications that already exieted, but also hy a large increase in the number of heavy guns which have been placed along our linee.

"The Germans recently on several occasions used gas and liquid fire, and have bombarded our lines with asphyxiating shells, hut theee forms of attack, lacking as they now do, the element of surprise, have failed of their object and lost much of their offensive value owing to steps taken hy us to counteract the effect of theee pernicious methods.

"As new armiee have become trained and ready to take the field considerable reinforcements have been aent out to join Field Marshall French's command. You will be glad to hear his opinion of these troops, communicated to me. He writes:

"'The units appear to be thoroughly well officered and commanded. The equipment is in good order and efficient. Several units of artillery have been eated behind the firing linc in the trenches, and I hesr very good reports of them. Their shooting has been extremely good, and they are quite fit to take their place in the line.'

"These new divisions have now had the opportunity of acquiring by experience in actual warfare that portion of the necessary training of soldiers which it was impossible to give them in this country and which, once acquired, will enable them effectively to take their place in the line with the rest of the British Army.

British Lines Extended.

"With these additional reinforcements, amounting to eisven divisions, (about 200,000 men) Sir John French has been able to extend his lines and take over from the French approximately seventeen miles of additional front.

"Throughout the Summer months the French have held their line along their extended line of the front, and in some places, notably near Arras and in Alsace, have made substantial progress. In the struggles around Arras early in June they captured whole heights at Notre Dame de Lorette, as well as a number of strongly fortified villages around this high ground, thereby securing an area of great tactical importance, in view of futurs operations.

"In Alsace a number of dominating eminences have been wrested from the enemy and have been subsequently held in the face of formidable counterattacks. One particularly commanding summit, which overlooks the left bank of the Rhine in this quarter, and which had been the scene of continuous encounters for many months, after changing hands many times, rested finally in the possession of our allies.

"In the Dardanelles, he continued, the British had made substantial gains, though they had not succeeded in dislodging the Turks from the crest of the hills. The British now held a front of more than twelve miles.

"In the East, Mr. Asquith said, the Russian Army remained unbroken. He asserted that the superiority of the Germans was only in artillery, and that their objective was still far out of reach.

"They succeeded in forcing back the line of our gallant allies and taking several fortresses," he continued, "but all accounts show that the Russian retreat is being conducted in masterly fashion and that the Russian Army is still unbroken. The assumption of supreme command by the Czar is the most signifi cant proof that could be given of the unalterable determination, from highest to lowest, of the Russian people."

Mr. Asquith said that the total of Britain's loans to other belligerents was £250,000,000.

He referred to the high total of casualties, and eaid that the proportion of those wbo recovered from wounds was large.

Victory For the Best Armed.

"This is a war of mechanism, organization, endurance," he continued. "Victory seems likely to incline to the side that can arm itself best and stay longest. That is what we msan to do."

The Premier deprecated all recrimination. "Our business is to deal with the present, and forecast and provide for the future," he said. "We have satisfied the legitimate requirements and hopes of our allies, and we have to discharge the unique burden imposed npon a family of free people hy our own sense of responsibility and our standard of duty and sacrifice."

One thing Mr. Asquith oppoeed was "the sinister spirit of domestic strife."

"We must all be ready to give and take, and take and give," he eald, "and it must not be said that in the greatest moment of our history our arm was shorn of its strength by any failure on the part of either rulers or ruled to concentrate upon the unexampled task the consistent counseis, undivided energies, and unbreakable, indomitable will of the British people.

"The situation is a testing one. A survey of the past year calls for satisfaction at the great efforts and sacrifices made, and for regret that some mistakes and miscalculations have been made. Today we realize more clearly, through the mists of sophistry and mendacity in which Berlin seeks to obscure and befoul the international atmosphere, the sincerity of our own diplomacy, and the passionate love of peace wherewith we sought to avert the catastrophe of a world-wide conflict.

"It was the imperioua call of duty which forcod us to vindicate our national honor and enlist our whole strength in the sacred cause of freedom. I have no doubt either of the wisdom of our choice or of its ultimate triumph on the stricken field."

Lord Kitchener's Statement.

In his statement in the House of Lords today Earl Kitchener said:

"For the last few months the front held by the Allies in the west has been practically unchanged. This does not mean that there has been relaxation of active work on the part of the forces in the field, but the continuous local fighting which has taken place all along the line has called for the display of incessant vigilance.

"Meanwhile, our positions have been much strenghtened, not only hy careful elaboration of the system of trench fortifications that already exieted, but also hy a large increase in the number of heavy guns which have been placed along our linee.

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RUSSIANS HALTING GERMAN ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

guished themselves in this engagement.

In the wood and marsh districts of the Styr and Pripet Rivers our cavalry during the last few days has repulsed numerous enemy cavalry detachments.

The Austro-Hungarian forces fighting in Lithuenia with the German troops have reached the Szczara River.

Russians Make Important Gains.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—The following official commnnication was issued today:

East of Kovel (Volhynia) on the River Stokhod, during our occupation of the villages of Gulevitzka and Reudka, Sirovitschskaia, and after stubborn resistance, we captured two officers, seventy-four soldiers and four machine guns. The enemy fell hack toward the west on the front south of the Pripet, making, at several places, counterattacks with strong forces, and resisting obstinately.

As the result of the occupation of an enemy position near the villages of Korablichteha and Pogorilchtzy, northeast of Dubno, we took one gun and seven machine guns and 37 officers and 2,500 soldiers. By counterattacks, which followsd, our troops were thrown back.

In an engagement in the region of Gliadki and Vorodievkav, northwest of Tarnopol, (East Galicia,) we captured five officers and 547 men and two machine guns. The village of Vorodievka and the wood to the northars constantly changing hands.

On the River Stripa, southwest of Tarnopol, by an energetic attack, we occupied the village of Beniave. The enemy fled beyond the river suffering great losses.

Desperate engagements have developed on the Stripa, west of Trembowla in the region of the Bourkanovsky wood and the village of Ziotniki. Toward evening our troops reached the entanglements and dislodged the enemy from his trenchss by a bayonet attack, captured the village and wood and crossed the River Stripa at the heels of the enemy. We took over 1,500 prisoners.

Northwest of Dvinsk the enemy has developed a violent artillery fire in the region of the Illoukstovka road. Southwest of Dvinsk the enemy attacked unsuccessfully between Lakes Vill and Velkoutxe, and between the Dvinsk road and the Samava farm.

We have dislodged the Germans from Darguelichki and Kstcherjichk, northeast of Svdeczlany.

At the fords of the River Vilya in the region east of the Warsaw Railway the enemy has been thrown back by our fire.

Lively engagements of a local character have occurred in the region of the village of Jljouvy, east of Skidel, and in the region of the Volkovysk-Lida Railway.

In the region on the upper course of the Niemen the enemy repeatedly passed to the offensive. North of the town of Mosty the enemy threw our guards back over the River Elnid. East of Mesty stuhborn attacks were repulsed.

On the road from Karto-Zskala Verza to Sinlavka the enemy's advanced guards reached the River Chara.

Between Jasselda and Pina engagements have occurred northwest and west of Pinsk, near the villages of Motoel, Novo Loutohka, and Potapositchi.

Czar Proclaims Amnesty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is stated that the Emperor of Russia has ordered amnesty for all political prisoners in Russia.

The number of persons affected is said to be about 100,000.

FIND SULPHURIC ACID IN BOTTLES ON LAPLAND

Fire Extinguishers, Say Line Officials—Might Have Destroyed Ship, Says Eagan.

While the officials of the White Star Line declared their belief yesterday that the two glass bottles discovered by detectives in the hold of the Lapland on Tuesday night only contained ingredients for extinguishing fire, Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles believed that they had been tampered with. If they were bona fide extinguishers, he asked, why had two of the glass bottles containing the chemicals been taken from the barrel in No. 3 hold on the orlop deck and secreted in the hatchway of No. 2 hold?

The two bottles were examined yesterday at the testing laboratories of the Bureau of Combustibles and were found to contain sulphuric acid.

"An explosion of the gases formed by the eating of metal by concentrated sulphuric acid would have wrecked the Lapland beyond a doubt," said Inspector Eagan, after hearing the result of the analysis at the laboratory. "If no light or flame had been brought into the hold there is a possibility that the sulphuric acid might have dissolved enough of the metal to make a hole in the bottom of the ship and allow the sea to rush into No. 2 hold."

The Inspector notified the White Star Line of the contents of the two bottles found on the Lapland and advissd them to have a thorough search made of the steamer before she sailed in the afternoon. This was done under direction of Chief Officer Jackson, with twelve of the crew and six of the company's detectives, but nothing further was discovered.

F. W. Ridgeway, Manager of the steamship department of the White Star Line, said the bottles found in the Lapland's hatchway had probably been misplaced by some of the crew and forgotten. They were used, he said, to put inside the metal fire extinguishers and in case of fire the glass was smashed by turning a knob on the outside, which caused the chemical liquids to flow into the water that was poured upon the flames.

Lapland Takes on Big Cargo.

The sailing of the White Star liner Lapland for Liverpool yesterday was delayed from noon until 5 o'clock on account of a big cargo which was being taken on board up to the last moment. She had 287 passengers, among whom were three American citizens—Mrs. Bertha J. Adamson and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Leigh.

The Lapland carried 15,000 tons of cargo, including several motor trucks and aeroplanes. She had 2,600 sacks of mail.

Commons Discuss Conscription.

The proceedings in the House of Commons wound up with a debate on conscription. John Dillon (Nationalist) vehemently denounced it. He said that Pitt had tried it during the Napoleonic wars witb success, but it would be madness to try the experiment again, especially before the country was thoroughly informed on the matter. He declared that for far less than Lord Northcliffe had dons Irishmen had been sent to jail. If it were not for Lord Northcliffe's title, power and connections he would have been sent to jail long ago. Leo George Chiozza Money (Liberal) maintained that under the voluntary system the country would never have enough men and munitions to win the war. There was great danger, he said, of underrating the economic resources of the enemy. Last month Germany had produced more pig-iron than any other month since the war sterted. In the fourteenth month of the war, he contended, Germany was stronger than at the beginning.

Stephen Walsh (Labor) said that 80 per cent. of the members of the House of Commons elected to support the voluntary system before abandoning it for conscription. There must be overwhelming and unassailable evidence, he declared, to support the innovation.

Joseiah C. Wedgwood (Liberal) urged the Government to appoint a strong War Office Committee to prepare a scheme of conscription, the necessity of which during the course of the war had, he said, been abundantly demonstrated.

David Marshall Mason (Liberal) regarded the utter crushing of Germany as a military impossibility. He expressed disappointment that the Premier's speech did not give some hope of an honorable and early termination of the war. He thought the House was entitled to a more definite declaration of the Government's policy, to be founded on the military requirements for the prosecution of the war and the protection of our ehores, and will be the result of an impartial inquiry as to how we can most worthily fulfill our national obligations.

"Although there has been a falling off in the number of recruits, I do not draw from this fact any conclusion unfavorable to the resolution and spirit of the country. On the contrary, I think now, as I always have thought, that the manner in which all classes have responded to the call of patriotism is magnificent, and I do not for one instant doubt that whatever sacrifices may prove necessary to bring this gigantic war to a successful conclusion will be cheerfully undertaken by our people."

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LIEUT. PORTE PAID US A VISIT IN SECRET

Famous British Aviator Back in England After Spending Eighteen Days Here.

TRIED 'CANADA' AEROPLANE

And Accepted It—Ordered More for Government—Tells of Allies' Progress in Air Warfare.

When the White Star liner Adriatic docks in Liverpool this morning, one of the first passengers to land will be Squadron Commander John Cyril Porte, now in command of the Royal Naval Aviation Depot at Hendon. Commander Porte sailed from this port after having spent eighteen days in the United States and Canada, on an inspection tour for the British Government.

He arrived here on the Cunard steamer Tuscania on Aug. 21, accompanied by W. A. Casson, a well known King's Counsel of London, who went back with him on the Adriatic. While here, Commander Porte visited the aviation factories and flying grounds of the Curtiss Company at Hammondsport, going on to Toronto, where he witnessed the official test of the "Canada," the new giant air-destroyer of which the British Government has ordered an unlimited number.

Commander Porte sailed on the Tuscania as "John Casson," nepbew of bis traveling companion. He visited Hammondsport and Toronto as "J. B. Scott." On his return to New York, he lived for three days at the New York Club under his own name, J. C. Porte, and went about the city and attended to His Majesty's business unrecognized.

It was not until be landed at the White Star pier on his way to the Adriatic that he was finally recognized and admitted his identity. As he paseed down the sbed on his way to the gangway, a TIMES reporter, who had met him when he was here before the war, preparing to attempt the transatlantic flight with the airship America, went up to him and addressed bim by name. Commander Porte, who wore a dark blue suit and a gray Fedora hat, started, then he smiled and taking the top off a large box of chocolates offered them to THE TIMES man, saying: "Have a chocolate; they're very good."

The reporter had one, and then asked if the Commander were over here on business, and if he was on an inspection trip and a number of other pertinent questions. Again the aviator offered the chocolates, saying blandly, "Have another."

Held Up for His Passport.

In the meantime, the distinguished gray-haired King's Counsel was becoming alarmed, and it was not until the party reached their quarters, in Suite 15, that tbe Commander was willing to tell what he has been doing here. Before he went aboard, however, there was a little difficulty with the pier official at the gangplank. He requested Porte's passport, and refused to allow him on board unless he showed it.

The Commander assured him that he was booked, that his suite had been engaged at the last moment and that it was under the name of John Casson or J. B. Scott.

"I don't care whether you are booked under the name of Casson, Scott, or Smith," the official said firmly, blocking the gangway with his hulk. "You have got to be identified. I've got to know who you are."

"But I'm here on Government business," Porte expostulated.

"Oh, that's what they all say," the man replied in a slightly bored tone. "I can't let you on unless I know who you are, and that's final."

The Commander then made a hurried search of his pockets for some identification. He was only able to find a receipted bill from the New York Club, made out to John C. Porte.

"This is who I am," he said, handing it to the official. The latter glanced at it, started slightly and then stepped aside. "All correct, Lieutenant Porte," he said, and the party went on board.

On the Adriatic Porte asked the purser to change his name to Scott and in company with Mr. Casson's name, both appeared on the "additional list," on the back of the regular bookings.

Once in Suite 15, with the door closed, Mr. Casson insisted that THE TIMES reporter give his word that Porte's visit to this country and the fact that he was sailing on the Adriatic should be regarded as confidential until the Adriatic was out of danger.

"It would be unfair to the other passengers," he said, "as well as to Mr. Porte to let it be known that he was on this ship. The Germans have made three attempts to get him and the minute the news was flashed across the water there would be a concentration of submarines that would make it almost impossible for the Adriatic to escape. They would feel justified in trying to destroy the vessel, more on account of the Commander being on board than because she is carrying munitions of war. So please do not say a word about it until we land."

Praises "Canada" Aeroplane.

In further conversation Lieutenant Porte said he was "very satisfied with the 'Canada,'" which he had accepted in behalf of the British Government. He said further that a large number of these giant aeroplanes had been ordered and were being built in Toronto.

The "Canada" is the first of the class and is bigger and faster than the German "Aviatik" aeroplanes. It had its official test under Lieutenant Porte's supervision and exceeded all requirements by 20 per cent. Its wings are 102 feet over all and carrying a load of 2,000 pounds, it attained a speed of 95 miles an hour. The carriage projects six feet in front and the same distance in the rear of the wings, so that rapid-fire guns, mounted fore and aft, will have an unlimited range, both up and down, thus allowing it to attack aeroplanes both above and below. Hitherto it has been necessary for the aviator to climb above his enemy before he could deliver the death blow. The "Canada" class will have two propellors, each driven by a 160 horse power motor of the latest type, which combioe economy of fuel with absolute lack of vibration.

Commander Porte was very enthusiastic about these "air destroyers," which are the most destructive type of air craft yet built for the war. They will carry at least 2,000 pounds of explosives, in the shape of bombs weighing 25, 80, 125, or 200 pounds. These last are so powerful that they can utterly destroy a battleship and badly damage even a modern fort. Accuracy in bomb dropping is assured by a new device developed in Toronto and which will be used for the first time with the "Canada" machines.

Why Few Zeppelins Are Destroyed.

While in Toronto Lieutenant Porte stopped at the King Edward Hotel. When asked how it was possible that no news of his being there got out, he said that the censorship took care of that. The tests were conducted under military supervision, and no strangers were allowed inside the flying grounds, while detectives and uniformed police prevented any one loitering in the neighborhood. Porte traveled to and from the hotel in a limousine with the blinds drawn.

Speaking generally of England's air fleets and the recent Zeppelin raids, Commander Porte said that it was very difficult and dangerous to make night attacks on the great dirigibles.

"Night attacks on the raiding Zeppelins are frightfully risky work," he said, "and are very costly too. To begin with, the Germans are more than 10,000 feet up in the dark when they arrive in England, and until the dropping bombs show their position or the searchlights pick them up, or they betray their position by using the searchlights to locate their target, it is practically impossible to find them. Then the aviators go up after them.

"If the sky is clear, which it seldom is, they can attack. With their heavy armament of machine guns the Zeppelins have the advantage over the aeroplanes until the latter get above them, and this is very difficult to do. It takes some time for an aeroplane to climb 10,000 or more feet, and as the Zeppelins are usually moving at about fifty to sixty miles an hour our aviators have to pursue as well as climb.

"Then there are other features of such an attack that are all in favor of the Zeppelins. It is almost impossible to get near enough to hit them with a bomb like Warneford did, and only a rapid-fire gun, throwing shells, can destroy tbem. Then again, night flying is very costly. Many accidents occur when the aeroplanes land and a smashed machine usually means its loss as well as the death of the aviators."

New War Planes Will Get Them.

It was understood that the "Canada" class of air-destroyers would be used against the Zeppelins. Carrying heavy rapid-fire guns and a large equipment of bombs, with a sped of nearly twice that of the dirigibles, they were planned for this purpose.

Commodore Porte said that anti-aircraft guns had been greatly developed since the heginning of the war, and were a great menace to the aviators.

"During the first few months of the war," he said, "an aeroplane 10,000 feet up was practically safe. Now, however, they are not safe at 10,000 feet or even bigher. These guns, with their shrapnel and high-explosive shells, are very deadly. The explosive shells create such a commotion in the air that the aviatbr is in danger of losing control of his machine, while the shrapnel, scattering so widely, is very likely to wound him or smash the aeroplane."

He was non-commital concerning the air equipment being built for his Government at Toronto and elsewhere on tbis side of the water, but said that England now had a large fleet of powerful dirigibles as well as aeroplanes, and that the Zeppelin raids would soon be a thing of the past.

He did not mention the small air scouts that are now being built in Buffalo, the first of which was testcd several days ago. These are to be used as scouts for the "Canada" machines and also for mounting guard on the Zeppelins. They are thirty feet across the wings and with one 100 horse power motor develop a speed of more than 100 miles an hour. An unlimited number of these has been ordered and it is said that these will be on duty day and night, watching the Zeppelin bases. As soon as the great dirigibles emerge from their sheds, the little scouts will dash for England and give the alarm so that by the time the Germans arrive there, they will be met by the "Canada" and other aeroplanes equipped to destroy them.

Grahame-White No Longer Flying.

Speaking on general aviation topics, Commander Porte said that Claude Grabame-White was no longer flying.

"He is now in cbarge of repairs," be said, "and is being kept pretty busy. There is enough breakage to keep him and his corps of skilled mechanics as busy as they can be.

"In regard to the 'America' in which I intended to attempt the transatlantic flight, she has made a number of successful flights and her performances were what led to the development of the 'Canada' class." It has been reported that the "America" bae already destroyed three submarines. Licutenant Porte refused to comment on this.

"I have not given up the idea of making the flight across the Atlantic," he added. "When the war and things have settled down a bit, I am going to make a try at it. With our increased knowledge and the powerful machines that have been developed during the war, I feel fairly sure that I can make it."

GERMAN NEWS NOTES.

More Foreigners Sightseeing in Berlin Than Last Year.

BERLIN, Sept. 15, (by Wirelesa Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency gave out the following information today:

"Hotels and boarding houses in Berlin had 100,386 foreigners as guests during August last, as compared with 89,089 in August, 1914. The total for the current year included 156 Americans.

"Dr. Fridtjoff Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, has published a book advocating that Norway, before it is too late, arm herself for defensive purposes."

FORD TO SEE DANIELS.

Coming East for a Conference at the Secretary's Request.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 15.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, bas asked Henry Ford to confer with him relative to Ford's peace plan, and the manufacturer will go East next week to keep the appointment. This was admitted today by S. E. G. Liehold, Mr. Ford's secretary. With this announcement came the statement that Mr. Ford was in no way connected with the board recently assembled by Secretary Daniels to advise him as to placing the navy on a firm footing and aiding in the invention of war machinery.

"Is the object of the conference to discuss Mr. Ford's peace plans?" Mr. Liehold was asked.

"I suppose that is wbat will he discussed," he answered. "As a matter of fact, Mr. Ford does not know exactly what Mr. Daniels wants of him. He simply has been asked to confer with the secretary. Mr. Ford will also confer with John Wanamaker in regard to his peace plans and the method of spending the $10,000,000 that he has announced he will appropriate to combat war and all its accessories. He will also see Thomas A. Edison."

It is understood that Mr. Edison recently refused to second the peace projects of Mr. Ford and Mr. Wanamaker.

Hardly had William Jennings Bryan left the city after his conference with Mr. Ford when Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles came to see the manufacturer. General Miles announced himself at the factory this morning and was admitted to see Mr. Ford. He left the city soon afterward. What was discussed by the General and Mr. Ford could not be learned.

In speaking of his interview with Mr. Bryan, Mr. Ford said that most of the mattera discussed were of personal interest to the ex-Secretary, and that he could not say what they were.

PLANS TO WIN CONGRESS.

American Defense Society Will Try to Pledge All Candidates.

Champions of increased preparations for national defense, including Hudson Maxim, Lyle E. Mahan, son of Admiral Mahan; Lee De Forest, Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, and Henry Reuterdahl, urged the membera of the American Defense Society last nigbt at tbe Hotel Astor to start a campaign to get pledges from Congressional candidates to vote for a larger military and naval program.

Magistrate Corrigan presided at the meeting, the primary object of which was to name a committee of 100 to organize the campaign in this State. About seventy-five men had already consented to serve on the committee. At the close of the meeting Rabbi Edward B. Browne of Zion Temple, only eurviving pallbearer at President Grant's funeral, who said he had come as a member of the Anti-Armament League, announced tbat he would withdraw from the league and become a member of the American Defense Society.

Among the members of the committee of 100, which will meet at tbe Astor at 4:30 Tuesday afternoon to map out a campaign, are Owen Johnson, Channing Pollock, W. T. Hornaday, C. Ward Crampton, Dr. Richard Derby, George Floyd Vingut, Richard S. Emmet, Beverley R. Robinson, Robert Appleton, John R. Voorhis, Austin B. Fletcher, J. Sergeant Cram, L. E. Mahan, Henry W. Jessup, Edward W. Hatch, Sidney W. Fisb, Perry Belmont, John R. Hill, C. Grant La Farge, Bradley Martin, Charles Scribner, Russell Doubleday, Daniel Frohman, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Ralph E. Prime, and Charles F. Sherman.

GERMANS BOMBARD SAPIGNEUL BRIDGE

Protracted Shellfire Has Thus Far Failed to Gain Aisne Canal Crossing.

OTHER GUN DUELS CONTINUE

French Generally Have the Advantage in Engagements East of the Meuse.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—While artillery engagements continue along a great part of the western front, the Germans' efforts were today especially directed against the positions on the Aisne-to-Marne Canal, where the French have held the bridgehead of Sapigneul in the face of violent attacks for several days. Artillery fighting also continues from the heights of the Meuse to St. Dié, the advantage being with the French.

Following is the night bulletin of the French War Office:

To the north and south of Arras, as well as in the region of Roye, artillery actions continue with intensity. On the Plateau of Quennevières there has been fighting with bombs and grenades.

On the canal from the Aisne to the Marne the activity of both artillery forces has been concentrated on the Berry-au-Bac-Nenville front, where the enemy has been exerting himself for several days with the object of dislodging us from our bridgehead at Sapigneul, (on the canal, about a mile and a quarter southeast of Berry-au-Bac.)

In Champagne an artillery duel has been in progress, but it moderated toward the end of the day.

On the heights of the Meuse our observers have been able to establish the destruction of one enemy battery. In the Forest of Apremont, in Le Prêtre Forest, and in the region of St. Dié artillery actions are also reported, the advantage being in our favor.

The Paris communique of this afternoon says:

In the Artois district, in the sectors of Neuville and Bretoncourt, there has been fighting with hand grenades, accompanied by some artillery exchanges. Yesterday saw also engagements with bombs in the vicinity of Lisons, to the west of Chaulnes, and in the Forest of St. Mard, to the east of Tracy-le-Val.

There has been also fairly spirited cannonading to the north of the Camp de Châlons, and fighting witb mines is taking place in the western part of the Argonne.

The night passed without incident on the remainder of the front.

The only German official statement is the following:

A French attempt to make an attack on Hartmans-Weilerkopf was prevented by our fire.

CANADIANS HOLD POST OF HONOR

They Are Stationed at the Most Important Section of the British Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Sept. 14, (via London, Sept. 15.)—In the midst of shattered Belgium, holding the most important section of the British line, I found on Sunday morning the front rank of Canada's fighting men. Received first by General Alderson, our party of Canadian newspaper men passed through to the front line of trenches, where we discreetly observed through periscopes German parapets a few yards away. We saw a Brigadier General who fourteen months ago sold real estate in the West, a scarred Major who quit a Manitoba farm to join, a titled Captain from Regina, and seemingly countless big-shouldered, sunburnt men and "noncoms" from Canada.

Last night by moonlight we visited the last resting place of many other Canadians, sleeping under the shadow of a shell-riddled tower, the wooden crosses lighted by the ghastly fires of the German blue flares rising over the near-by front.

To describe here the myriad impressions of yesterday is impossible. Suffice it to say that no imagination could have anticipated what we have seen. To the people at home the one great message is this: Our men hold the post of highest honor. No army ever had such respect and affection from its fellows. The conditions in the trenches are obviously the best engineering skill and soldierly courage can make them. The Canadians are in astonishingly good health. They are cheerful and absolutely confident of victory. I know this by actual testimony of the men I talked to. The name of Canada has been made glorious, indeed.

If Canadians could only see this battleground, with sheils bursting high in the air, men crouching low, birds and bees singing in the grass, and the great guns belching screaming projectiles under a smiling sky, Canada would be translated with pride.

BRITTON B. COOKE.

[Copyright in Canada.]

BIG FRENCH LOAN SOON.

Ribot Makes the Announcement—Bourse Settlement Sept. 20.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Alexandre Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, announced to the Appropriations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies today that the Government would soon issue a large loan.

Settlements of balances on Bourse transactions open since the outbreak of the war will be made on Sept. 30, Minister of Finance Ribot announced today to the Appropriations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The settlement, he explained, was not obligatory, but optional on terms decided upon, and facilitated by a loan of 75,000,000 francs ($15,000,000), at 6 per cent., made by the Bank of France to the governing committee of brokers. The settlement will be made on the basis of the closing prices of July 31, 1914.

The Finance Minister added that Government 3 per cent. bonds on the market would be absorbed by one of the great financial houses, which had consented to take the bonds as fast as they were offered. Consequently the bonds will not weigh down the market.

M. Ribot is quoted by the Temps as saying, "Thanks to these arrangements, made by financiers in accord with the Ministry of Finance, the market, little by little, will become normal."

BULLET FROM HIS HEART.

Extracted by a French Surgeon Using a Radiographic Compass.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The means by which he extracted a shrapnel bullet from the right auriole of a French soldier's heart were described to the Academy of Medicine last night by Dr. Charles Infroit. This surgical feat was accomplished by the use of a radiographic compass invented by the surgeon.

This instrument, Dr. Infroit says, enables him to locate foreign bodies in the tissues with mathematical precision and permits their extraction without injury to the neighboring organs.

FIGHTING ON SWISS BORDER.

French and Germans Have Been Heavily Reinforced.

BASLE, Sept. 15, (via Paris.)—French and German armies near the Swiss frontier are showing uncommon activity. Heavy reinforcements are arriving and artillery duels are becoming fiercer daily.

On both the French and German frontiers between the town of Delle and Basle civilians are being moved from the border villages and towns.

SAYS 'HOUNDED' GERMAN HAS HALLUCINATIONS

Hotel Astor Proprietor Scouts Persecution Stories Told by His Nephew in Hartford.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 15.—Investigation here today of the story of the young German machinist, who alleges that he is being hounded from factory to factory by agents of the German Government, who threaten him with imprisonment in Germany if he participates in war munition making in this country, showed that the man's right name was Frederick W. Muschenheim, that he was a nepbew of the proprietor of the Hotel Astor, New York, and that he has a new job today in a factory making horseshoe nails and nothing of a contraband nature.

Young Muschenheim, who seems to have business that requires his absence from work for part of the day, went to Springfield, though he said he would be back at the Capewell Horse Nail Company in the morning. He telephoned to the factory this forenoon that he would not reach here until noon. At other factories in this city he has been a mystery and has obtained frequent leaves of abaence.

In an interview today he was asked about a report that he was not being annoyed by German agents, but was really a German spy stirring up trouble among restive employes. He declined to answer the question as to whether he was employed by the German Government. His present employers assured the reporter that the young man was merely an earnest German, who was averse to making products to be used to kill his own countrymen.

Muschenheim said today that about three weeks ago all Germans in this country received notice from their bome Government not to discuss the war or the pending crisis between Germany and the United States, and for this reason he would not explain or amplify his first statements about being persecuted, which, he said, were not quoted accurately.

William C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Hotel Astor, admitted yesterday that the young German machinist of Hartford who said Tuesday that he was being hounded by agents of the German Government whenever he went to work in a munition factory, was his nephew.

"He is fundamentally a liar," said Mr. Muschenheim, "and I don't believe any of his stories. He came to this country three years ago at the age of eighteen—the story that he is twenty-six years of age is not true—and has never served in the German Army. I think he is subject to hallucinations, which accounts for his remarkable assertions that he is being followed by German agents.

"Some woman called me up from Hartford about him yesterday and said something about the scandal to the family of bis name getting out; but I told her what I'm telling you, that I washed my hands of him two months ago, and that what he does is no concern of mine."

ALLIES WIN IN AFRICA ON 2,000-MILE FRONT

Germans Hold Only East Africa and a Small Part of Kamerans Now.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—"Fighting continually in Africa since last September along a front of more than 2,000 miles, the French Colonial troops, aided by the British allies, have obtained remarkable results," said Gaston Donmergue, Minister of the Colonies, to The Associated Press today.

"German East Africa," the Minister continued, "will soon be the only colony possessed by Germany, with the exception of a small part of the Kameruns. The other German possessions are occupied either by the French or English or conjointly.

"When one considers the difficulties of transportation in the interior of the Kameruns, not only of food, but of munitions and cannon, of our expeditionary columns, our success appears to be still more evident and meritorious.

"A number of French columns marching from east to west and from south to north already have covered more than 600 kilometers. (about 373 miles,) and, fighting continuously, have established junctions, and thus surrounded the enemy on three sides, wbile Anglo-French columns are operating from the coast toward the interior, and a blockade of the coast has been effected by British vessels.

"The suffering in the colonies bears a great resemblance to that on the western front. Trenches, barbed wire entanglements, and blockhouse observation posts had been cleverly diaposed and utilized by the Germans, who have shown here, as elsewhere, the greatest preparations for war. Our enemies had even sent to Africa some aeroplanes, which the Allies fortunately, brought down as soon as they appeared.

"Garua, with a population of over 20,000 and an important garrison, was besieged for several months; and only fell when I ordered a gun of large calibre transported there from Morocco. It was brought upon boats along about 1,000 kilometers (621 miles) of winding waterways to the outskirts of the city. The effect of the projectiles was so terrifying that after a short bombardment the population and garrison of Garua requested permission to surrender.

"The climate and the nature of the ground opposed great difficulties to the march of our troops, but fortunately they were overcome. I must in this respect refer to the excellent organization of our sanitary service, thanks to which our losses dne to disease were greatly redneed."

Discussing proposals for raising more native troops for operatione next Spring, M. Doumergue said:

"I bope that we will be able to add still more colonial troops to the force of 70,000 Senegalese riflemen who are on the firing line, whetber in France, Morocco, or the Kamaruns and in Western Africa. It is indeed wonderful to see the way in which the natives have responded to the mother country's call and their resolute devotion to the great cause. All the colonies have sent more than their quota of troops and many more are eager to come.

"This is due to their childlike faith in their commanders, who have rendered our successes in the Kameruns possible. I learn in this connection that many native troops figbting with Germany bave crossed over to our side."

SEES NO PROSPECT OF PEACE

Women's Peace Conference Delegate So Tells President Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—President Wilson was told today by Dr. Aletta H. Jacobs of Amsterdam that there was little prospect of European peace in the near future. Dr. Jacoba was one of the delegates to the Women's Peace Conference held at The Hague several months ago, and later discussed peace with high officials of various nations in Europe with Miss Jane Addams of Chicago.

Dr. Jacobs talked with the President about the plan of women peace advocates for united action for peace through the United States and other neutral nations. She said later that she did not expect the President would take any definite steps in this direction immediately.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

JAPAN'S NEW PLANS TO AID THE ALLIES

Premier Predicts a Sufficient Output of Munitions to Meet Demands.

NO ARMY TO BE SENT

Japan's Claims at Peace Conference to be Restricted, but Position in Orient Will Be Maintained.

TOKIO, Aug. 24. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The decision of the Japanese Government, announced today, to mobilize the industrial resources of the country to increase the output of arms and ammunition for her allies is explained by Premier Okura in an interview in the Kokumin Shimbun, one of the leading dailies of the metropolis.

"Russia has a great number of soldiers, but she lacks munitions and other war material," the Premier is quoted as saying. "England is in the same position. France alone among the Entente Powers is able to meet her own requirements.

"Japan now realizes that all the Allies must co-operate to defeat our common enemies, and has decided to give further assistance to the Allies. We have sent instructions to our Ambassadors to that effect."

The Premier referred to the sacrifices Japan had made already, but pointed out that they were not as great as those of her allies, for whom the stake was their national welfare. Japanese workshops and workmen, he explained, were not trained to the manufacture of such large munitions, but there has been a great improvement, and he predicted their output in the future would be sufficient to meet the demands of the Entente Powers.

Referring to what he called the impracticability and impossibility of sending Japanese troops to Europe the Premier expressed the idea that it would naturally be difficult for the Japanese soldiers to fight so whole-heartedly as they would for their own country. Moreover, it was not reasonable to send an expedition to Europe at the expense of weakening Japan's defense at home. He was confident the increased help which Japan now is undertaking to extend would satisfy her allies.

The Premier disposed of the question of a formal alliance with Russia by saying it was inexpedient to enter into any new relations of such a nature during the war. Japan would send representatives to the peace conference, but since she was not in the thick of battle her claims were bound to be restricted. On this point the Premier said: "But we will see to it that our dignity is respected and that our rigbts are guaranteed securely. Especially in the Orient we shall not allow our position to be injured.

Japan's determination to increase the output of munitions is the result both of her own desire and the friendly suggestion of England, France, and Russia. Already she has supplied an immense amount of munitions to ber allies, especially Russia.

TO QUERY BRITAIN AGAIN.

Washington Acts on Charge of Favoritism in Release of Goods.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Consul General Skinner at London was directed by cable today to inquire into reports that private interests in England again have been obtaining permits for the shipment to America from neutral ports of German or Austrian goods, a privilege still withheld from the State Department'a foreign trade advisers, acting informally as representatives of American importers.

Great Britain informed the department on Sept. 8 that an arrangement would be put into effect within a few days whereby applications through the foreign trade advisers would be received at the British Embassy here for relaxations of the Orders in Council in specific cases to permit the shipment from neutral ports of goods actually contracted for by Americans before the effective date of the order. The arrangement is held up, however, while the trade advisers are being flooded with applications.

No official explanation has been given, though it is said in British circles that approval by France is awaited, and that details of the plan have not yet been worked out.

Some time ago it was learned that persons in London were securing concessions not granted to all American importers, and the protest that followed resulted in the promised arrangement to have this matter handled entirely through the foreign trade advisers and the British Embassy here.

DUTCH DELEGATES COMING.

Will Seek to Upbuild Commercial Relations with Holland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Early in October there is expected in this country a delegation of bankers, merchants, and manufacturers from Holland to tour the United States with a view to upbuilding commercial relations between the two countries.

The delegation will represent officially the American Export Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam, which has been organized to meet the changed conditions brought about by the war and the policy of Great Britain in seizing all cargoes of goods destined for the ports of Holland. The delegation will have the co-operation of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce in arranging its itinerary and in conducting its campaign for the assistance of American importers and exporters in demanding and securing their rights on the high seas.

It is planned to exhibit trade and Stock Exchange reports and to keep the addresses of individuals and firms desiring to open correspondence with the view of establisbing business connections.

NEUTRAL VESSEL IS SUNK.

The Norte, a Norwegian Schooner, Lost in the War Zone.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The destruction of another neutral vessel by a German submarine is reported by Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, who says the motor schooner Norte of Christiania was blown up near the Naze, off the Norwegian coast, in the North Sea. The crew was saved.

The only vessel named Norte and owned in Christiania which is given in maritime records is a small steamer flying the Brazilian flag. Her port of registry was Para, Brazil.

AUSTRIANS DRIVE AT ITALIAN FRONT

Assume the Offensive as Heavy Reinforcements Reach the Fighting Line.

ALL ATTACKS ARE REPULSED

Attempted Aeroplane Raid on Udine Frustrated—Austrian Camps Bombarded in Return.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 16.—The Austrians bave sent reinforcements against Italy and have at some parts of the line assumed the offensive. The country is so rough and the Italians, since they declared war, have been so successful in capturing important positions for defense, that an advance by the Austrians cannot for some time threaten the defenders. The operations, however, are likely to take on a more interesting character.

ROME, Sept. 15.—The following statement from General Headquarters was issued today:

The enemy, who is constantly being heavily reinforced, tried at several points to exert pressure on our lines by means of infantry attacks, preceded and accompanied by violent artillery action. These efforts, however, were in vain. These offensive movements were reported in Popena Valley, Ansiel, along the crest of the Carnic Alps, Upper Degano, and at the head of Champoris.

Enemy aeroplanes have appeared above the Tormezzo, Plazzo, and Carporetta basins. Another squadron attempted a raid on Udine, but, attacked by our light aeroplanes, was repulsed and pursued as far as Carso.

Enemy encampments on Nabresina and Komen have been effectively bombarded by our aeroplanes.

VIENNA, Sept. 15, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following concerning the operations on the Italian front:

In the Tyrolean frontier district both today and yesterday there were the usual artillery combats. East of the Lodout Pass our troops attacked and captured enemy positions on the Findenig Kofel and on the ridge southeast of Greenzberg.

On the front of the coastal district Italian artillery has bombarded with increase violence our positions from Jahorcek to the bridgehead of Tolmino. Enemy attacks against the Jahorcek and Vrsic district collapsed.

The usual attempts of the enemy to approach the district of Doberdo failed.

Canada's Thanksgiving Day Oct. 11.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 15.—Monday, Oct. 11, will be Thanksgiving Day in Canada, according to an announcement made after a Cabinet meeting this afternoon.

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NEW AIR RAID ON GHENT.

Allied Aviators Destroy a German Cotton Factory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15. (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The Echo Belge learns from a correspondent at Ghent that on Sunday aeroplanes of the Allies again dropped bombs on the city and, though heavily attacked by German artillery, succeeded in accomplishing their purpose. The objective was to stop the operations of an important cotton factory.

Six bombs were dropped directly on the building, which speedily caught fire and was completely destroyed. About forty German soldiers are believed to have been killed or wounded by the explosions.

DAMAGE ANOTHER ZEPPELIN

Russian Gunners Said to Have Hit One Engaged In Raid on Riga.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A German airship, badly damaged by Russian gunfire, has descended at Königsberg, East Prussia, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to The Central News. It is believed to have been one of those which participated in the air raid on the Gulf of Riga.

A German official statement issued Sept. 10 said that a naval airship dropped several bombs on a Russian naval base at a Baltic port and returned undamaged, although it was fired upon.

NEW PENALTIES IN BELGIUM.

Boycotting or Insulting Germans Punishable by Five-Year Term.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15, (via London.)—General von Bissing, the Governor General of Belgium, has issued an order against the boycotting, blacklisting, insulting, or threatening otberwise to injure Germans or persons showing German sympathies or trading with German firms.

The maximum penalty for disobedience of the order is two years' imprisonment or a fine of 10,000 marks, ($2,500.) The term of imprisonment may be extended to five years when disobedience is offered by several persons in collusion.

ALLIES' ENVOYS IN NIGHT SESSION

Continued from Page 1.

plan, another $500,000,000 would be advanced on the same terms when needed.

A member of the commission said yesterday, in answer to a question, that the visitors had had nothing to do with making up the list of names of the men who were invited to meet them, and felt no responsibility for the absence of invitations to bouses with German sympathies. He remarked that the American bankers were masters of their own homes. He thought that no line should or would be drawn in making up a syndicate, but that in a matter of such great importance to American commerce all American bankers should be welcomed.

Bankers for America First.

A banker who is particularly well qualified to express the view of those bankers of German sympathies, who at the same time are heartily in favor of establisbing credits here for the furtherance of American trade, put that phase of the matter thus:

"The bankere in this group would unhesitatingly share in a syndicate of American bankers to establish credits here to be employed in the export of goods from the United States in the ordinary course of trade. Quite likely, moreover, they would join in granting a credit direct to the British Government, were the proceeds to be used for ordinary commercial purposes, but such a loan would not be primarily for the benefit of one of the belligerents, but principally for the benefit of Amerian trade, in the conservation and development of which we are all, of course, deeply interested. Because of its important bearing on tbe trade of this country it is likely that even those bankers who have several times since the outbreak of the war taken the stand that they would not be parties to a loan to any of the belligerents would be willing to share in the proposed credit to Great Britain and France."

It may be stated on the best of authority tbat any plan for financing the purchase made here by the Allies will be participated in by housee not included in the invitations to the reception held at the Morgan library last week. Influential men generally regarded as members of firms having German sympathies made it clear yesterday that there would be no division on the matter.

On this point one of the most prominent men in the financial district, whose firm is supposedly German in sympathies, said that there were no pro-German bankers in this country.

"There are bankers with German leanings, men who hope and believe that Germany will get the better treatment in the final settlement of peace terms," he said, "but they are Americans first. I am confident that we can raise $1,000,000,000 bere, but not all of it in the one form, as suggested, and none of it to cost less tban 6 per cent., including commissions. It is the only thing to do. If I were pro-German I would still subscribe to this loan, for this country's prosperity depends upon it. If your customers have credit but no money, you have to be prepared to finance them. The interest rate will not prove a stumbling block; it is a minor question entirely."

Neutrality Not an Issue.

The possibility of objections from Washington is not regarded as important, and the report yesterday that a protest would be made by the German Government did not prove disturbing. It was believed that Germany had removed grounds for any complaint by her own action in borrowing here. On this phase of the negotiations a partner in one of the big private firms said yesterday:

"With stupidity that has characterized every action since the beginning of war, save those in the field, Germany put herself out of court when she borrowed the trifling sum of $10,000,000 here. No objection was made to that, and no objection can be made by Germany now if the Allies want $1,000,000,000. The same principle is involved in both cases."

It was said that the opposition, or threatened opposition, from Germans throughout the Middle West would end in talk. An American banker of German descent said there were few German depositors who did not need the accommodations of the banks more than the banks needed them.

"If they want to threaten the banks can do a little quiet threatening on tbeir own account," he said. "Most German depositors are in business, and I don't think, as business men, they will destroy their friendly relations in order to vent their spite. Besides, if all of the banks go into this loan, where will the money withdrawn by our German friends be put?"

The number of threatening letters received by the Anglo-French Commissioners has been increasing at such a rate that the force of detectives guarding the banks was increased. It was said yesterday that the Police Department had advised members of the commission not to announce their movements about the city in advance, nor to travel as a group. The police think the danger of an attack will be greatly minimized if the Commissioners travel about separately.

Staats-Zeitung's Views.

Discussing the proposed loan the evening edition of the Staats-Zeitung yesterday, under the caption, "The Thumb Upon the Dollar!" said:

"As we are today informed by reports from Washington, the Wilson Administration is already determined to give up the last remnant of alleged neutrality: The Allies need money, so tbe Administration at Washington will mobilize the Federal Reserve banks for them.

"Are we to sit still under those circumstances? Shall we allow ourselves to be bulldozed by the absurd threats of the 'New York Telegram' not to keep our thumb upon our own money?

"There is need of a mighty agitation in order to choke in the germ tbis crime, this conspiracy against your property, your life. Every one can help in this. No one larger business man must not be so timid now; he must be able to bring a sacrifice to save the American commercial independence. The depositor in the savings banke, which are not directly involved, can do his part—be can urgently request his bank to exercise pressure upon the business bank with which it has relations. This pressure, this protest, must be a general one."

APPEAL BY DR. HEXAMER.

Telegraphs Germans of the Country to Oppose Loan to Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—An appeal to German-Americans to prevent the Anglo-French $1,000,000,000 loan was telegraphed to every corner of the United States from this city today by Dr. Charles Hexamer, President of the National German-American Alliance.

The message which was wired to every branch of the alliance says that "the Money Trust, the most sinister influence in our national life," is behind the loan, and closes as follows:

I call upon every true American to write to every banking institution to which he has deposited moooy, protesting against the use of his money for the proposed Anglo-French $1,000,000,000 loao.

In addition to this message Dr. Hexamer threatened that he would advise every depositor in a bank to withdraw all the money he does not actually need and invest it in United States securities, State and municipal bonds, and first-class public utility and industrial bonds.

NO OBJECTION BY GERMANY.

Some Personal Protests to White House, Which Will Not Interfere.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Protests against the Anglo-French loan being negotiated in this country were received at the White House today in telegrams from various parts of the country. One man in Michigan wired that runa would be started on banks participating in the loan and that panics would be precipitated. No indicatione of organized opposition, however, have been made apparent here, officials assert.

No protest or communication of any kind regarding the proposed loan has come from the German Government, so for as can be learned, and the American Government is said to have no intention of interfering with the efforts of the Anglo-French financial commission.

Officials in close touch with the Administration asserted that the question had not been formally considered either by President Wilson or Secretary Lansing. They hold the view that, inasmuch as the purpose is to raise the money for purchase of goods in the United States, it is unlikely that the Government will interpoee objection.

A few communications criticising the loan reached the State Department also, but none was from a representative of any foreign Government. The department has taken no action on the communications, and indications are that it is unlikely to do so. It was stated on authority that the department had no objection to credit loans.

ALLIES ARE BIG CUSTOMERS.

They Bought Two-thirds of America's Exports Last Year.

Considering the finances of the Allies from the point of view of the American manufacturer and farmer, Richard H. Edmonds of Baltimore, editor of The Manufacturers' Record, yesterday discussed the proposed loan:

"Every cotton grower and every grain grower in the United States, as well as manufacturers and others, are vitally interested in having tbe financial interests of this country co-operate with Great Britain and France in the plans proposed for making it possible for them to continue to purchase from us," he said.

"The United Kingdom, France, Canada, and Italy are the leading customers for all the products of our farms and factories. The purchases during the last f

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STOUT FIGURES

Years of specialized study and experimenting have taught Lane Bryant how best to clothe the stout figure, and, by an original and exclusive method of building every size and style for three *distinct types of stout figures*, Lane Bryant can fit you from stock, *no matter what your figure or bust measure.*

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Drops Suit Against Tribune.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.—Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury has withdrawn his $50,000 libel suit against The New York Tribune. The suit was brought after the publication of an article regarding the dropping of William Travers Jerome as counsel in the Thaw case by the Attorney General. Recently The Tribune said editorially that it never had any intention of assailing the integrity of the Attorney General, and the discontinuance of the suit followed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press* among other things says:

"The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

"The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot-Ease. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. This foot powder, shaken into the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet, emphasizes the testimony of the millions of people the world over, who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into their shoes, and using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment for easing and absolutely preventing sore feet. Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.

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ROFRANO WATCH SET AT FRIEND'S HOUSE

Think Indicted Politician May Be Hiding in Wealthy Man's Residence.

ROSE, A COUSIN, ARRESTED

Fennimore Says Rofrano Told Accomplices That Governor and Mayor Were His Friends.

Michael A. Rofrano, wanted by the police on an indictment charging that he planned and procured the murder of Mike Gaimari in the Second District political feud, has not surrendered himself to the District Attorney's office, as he promised his lawyers he would if an indictment were returned against him. Detectives are watching night and day the home of a wealthy friend of Rofrano's, where it is believed the fugitive either has found concealment or where he may go for refuge.

Detectives have been posted outside of this house for two nights and they have taken careful note of every one passing in and out. The house is a very large one.

Late last night in the hope of getting some clue to Rofrano's whereabouts, Detectives Ryan and Sullivan arrested Joseph Rose, 31 years old, a cousin of Rofrano's, at the Bowery and Bushman Walk, Coney Island. When the detectives offered to take him direct to the office of District Attorney Perkins Rose objected and declared:

"I won't go to the District Attorney's office unless you can prove a charge of homicide against me. If you can't I'll go to Police Headquarters."

He was taken to Police Headquarters where he was questioned for more than an hour by Assistant District Attorney Brothers. Brothers believed he knew where Rofrano was. Rose denied any knowledge of his cousin's hiding place. He said he had not seen him for more than a week. Rose was locked up and held over night without bail. He will be taken to the Tombs Court today, where the District Attorney will arrange to detain him as a material witness.

Somebody telephoned the District Attorney's office yesterday that Rofrano had committed suicide. The call could not be traced. The police laughed at it.

Since his indictment for murder in the first degree on the confession of Frank Fennimore, Rofrano has been seen on Park Row and on the Bowery. He has been seen within the Municipal Building, where he once occupied an office as Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner. The police learned that Rofrano has even been edging up to his old haunts in the Second Assembly District, where he is alleged to have planned and procured the murder of Tom Foley's favorite lieutenant.

District Attorney Perkins got new evidence yesterday which not only involved Rofrano more deeply in the Gaimari plot, but also pointed to the direct complicity of at least one more person of prominence whose name has not been mentioned in connection with the crime before.

In his talk to the District Attorney yesterday, Fennimore told how Rofrano promised to protect his aids in the Gaimari murder. Rofrano assured them that no harm would come to them because of his "pull" with the Governor and his friendship with the Mayor. Fennimore said the murder of Gaimari was planned in Rofrano's office in the Street Cleaning Department and in the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building, where Rofrano frequently appeared as counsel for young Italians charged with crime.

Three days before the murder of Gaimari, while a charge of carrying a concealed weapons was pending against Fennimore, he and Rofrano met near the Tombs and discussed the plot. Fennimore said Rofrano was highly elated with his scheme to destroy Gaimari. He had learned, according to Fennimore, that Gaimari was accustomed to walk alone at a certain hour in the morning, and he said it would be easy for an assassin to "get him."

Fennimore wanted to know how the murder of Gaimari would effect his own case. Rofrano told him he would have a complete alibi, because he, Fennimore, would have to be in court to face the charge of carrying a concealed weapon just about the time that Gaimari would be killed.

Gaimari was shot on the morning of March 8 at 9 o'clock. Fennimore's case was called by Judge Rosalsky that same morning, but put over until the afternoon. In the interval, Gaetano Montimagno was arrested for the shooting. Montimagno and Fennimore were confronted in the Tombs, but they denied knowing each other. Fennimore's case was further postponed until the next morning, when the District Attorney came into court prepared to charge Fennimore with complicity in the murder.

That morning Rofrano saw Fennimore in the pen of the Criminal Court Building and assured him, according to Fennimore, that nothing would come out of the charge and that everything would come out all right. Fennimore says Rofrano told him no crime could be proved against him so long as he kept his mouth shut. So far as Montemagno was concerned, Fennimore says, Rofrano promised to save him from conviction by enlisting the aid of the Governor and the Mayor in some scheme to quash the case. According to Fennimore, Rofrano always spoke of the Governor and the Mayor as personal friends who would be ready whenever called upon to lend him their influence and assistance.

The Grand Jury yesterday investigated further into the perjury charges against Tomasso Porcaro and Joseph Brondini, witnesses in the Montimagno and Carnivale trials. Fifteen new witnesses have been rounded up by the District Attorney's office and they will be summoned before the Grand Jury within the next few days.

Two Italians, Frank Trigineli and Antonio Catalone, were arrested yesterday as material witnesses in the Rofrano investigation. Catalone is wanted in Bronx County on a charge of grand larceny in the second degree.

LONE BANDIT HOLDS UP MESSENGER ON TRAIN

Robs Safe of Money and Jewels and Makes Escape Near Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—When the Lake Erie & Western passenger train known as No. 25 arrived here at 10 o'clock tonight the express messenger reported that he had been held up at the point of a revolver by a lone bandit and packages containing several thousand dollars and jewelry had been taken from the safe in the express car.

The robbery occurred near Arcadia, twenty-eight miles northeast of Indianapolis. The robber escaped.

Mrs. Morgenthau Leaves.

ATHENS, Sept. 15.—Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the American Ambassador at Constantinople, is on her way to Switzerland. She passed through Athens yesterday, the route by way of Rumania being closed.

The Rev. Dr. Franklin E. Hoskins and the Rev. Dr. Howard S. Bliss of the American College in Beirut, Syria, who came to Athens from Constantinople a few days ago, left yesterday for Candia, Crete. At that point they will board the United States cruiser Des Moines, which will take them to Beirut.

NEWMAN ERB TAKES POISON BY MISTAKE

Continued from Page 1.

had brought him to a state of quietness in which he has remained.

The patient's temperature late tonight was 100, and though not unconscious he was in a state of low vitality. His physicians considered his condition as favorable as could be epected. Dr. Kessel went to New York this morning but returned tonight, and will stay here until tomorrow morning. Mr. and Mrs. Dittenhoefer also have moved into the house and will remain there with Mr. and Mrs. Mayer until the crisis is passed.

When the news of Mr. Erb's illness spread, there were many callers at the Corners, among them being several prominent business men associated with him in his enterprises.

The Erb home is one of the finest houses on this part of the Jersey coast and is situated in a forty-two acre estate, noted for its attractions of nature and development. Mr. Erb has made his home here in the Summer for the last ten years and is well known to every one, even the cabmen and village policemen.

Mr. Erb's Career.

Newman Erb was born in Breslau, Germany, on June 16, 1850. His family migrated to this country three years after his birth and settled in St. Louis. He entered business as a stenographer, but before he was 21 years old helped to establish and became a member of the firm most prominent in the wholesale saddlery business of the Mississippi Valley for almost forty years—Meyer Bannerman & Co.

While connected with this firm he undertook the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, when he began practice at Little Rock, Ark. He first became connected with the railroad business in 1881, when since then has been associated with the railroad business. In 1912, when J. P. Morgan & Co. acquired control of the Pere Marquette Railroad, he was appointed a Director of the road and Chairman of the Executive committee, an office which was created for him. He has been known as a doctor of sick railroads and has reorganized and given new life to many roads in very bad condition.

While Mr. Erb is generally known as a railroad man, his mining interests are large. He is President and Director of the British Columbia Copper Company, Nor. Nor. Dominion Copper Company, the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Company, the Iowa Central Railway Company, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, the Railroad Securities and Investment Company. He is a Director of the Empire Trust Company, the Hall Switch and Signal Company, the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railroad Company, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Middletown & Unionville Railroad Company.

2 DEAD, 17 OVERCOME ON HOTTEST SEPT. 15

15 Degrees Drop in Temperature Today, Maybe, with Probable Showers Tonight.

HEAT SMITES MANY CITIES

Schools Close in Boston and Other Centres—Crazed Man Asks to be Looked Up.

A drop in temperature of 15 degrees is promised before tomorrow morning by the local Weather Bureau. The steady winds from the South of the last week are forecast to shift to the West, wafting East a cool spell made in Michigan. Showers are probable tonight.

Two deaths and seventeen prostrations were reported yesterday, the hottest Sept. 15 ever recorded by the New York Weather Bureau. The maximum temperature, reached at 3:10 o'clock, was 88 degrees by the Government thermometer. Temperatures as high as 100 were reported from up-State New York and private thermometers near the street level in the city recorded marks as high as 94. A thermometer in Forty-second street near Broadway registered 93 in the sun at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The humidity was above the average. The highest temperature previously recorded for Sept. 15 was 84 in 1894.

The Dead.

BURKE, FLORENCE, 26 years old, longshoreman, found prostrated at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-first Street, died a few moments later.

WIFFLER, JOSEPH J., 48 years old, Oradell Avenue, Yonkers, died at his home of heart failure, due to heat.

Prostrations.

CETO, THOMAS, 807 East Seventy-first Street, overcome at 125th Street and Broadway; Washington Heights Hospital, then home.

BARBA, SALVATORE, 456 West Thirty-seventh Street, overcome at his home.

BOLKIN, BENJAMIN, 149 Madison Street, Manhattan, overcome in front of 25 Withers Street, Brooklyn; St. Catherine's Hospital.

CORRIGAN, LAWRENCE, 1,192 Union Avenue, the Bronx, overcomo in subway station at 135th Street and Broadway; Harlem Hospital.

FELIX, ISADORE, 279 East Houston Street, overcome in front of 184 East Houston Street.

GALNER, JOHN, 310 East 155th Street, overcome in front of 313 East Twenty-second Street; Bellevue Hospital.

GULPRANDSEN, GUSTAVE, 270 West 145d Street, overcome at work in 15 Warren Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

HIMMEEL, JAMES, 123 West Sixty-first Street, Manhattan; overcome in front of 810 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn; Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

KOGEL, ISADORE, 158 Bridge Street; overcome at 605 West Twentieth Street.

LIDIAN, ABRAHAM, 2,121 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at work in the shops of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 145th Street and Seventh Avenue; St. Lawrence Hospital.

LIEBERWITZ, MAX, 72 West 118th Street; overcome at 140 East Fourteenth Street.

MORLEY, Mrs. ALICE, 228 East Eighty-second Street; prostrated at 12 West 126th Street; Harlem Hospital.

PEATASE, ALPHONSE, 120 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, overcome in front of 80 West Sixty-sixth Street; Polyclinic Hospital.

SCHECHIER, MAX, 349 Madison Street, overcome in front of 179 East Eighty-seventh Street; Flower Hospital.

SCHILLER, ARTHUR, address unknown, overcoms at 403 Hudson Street; Bellevue Hospital.

SWEENEY, RALPH, 11 Clayton Place, Jamaica, L. I., overcome at Court and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn; Holy Family Hospital, then home.

WALSH, NICHOLAS, 639 West Forty-second Street, overcome at Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue.

Yonkers Man Dead.

Mr. Wiffler who was one of the best-known business men of Yonkers was seated on the front porch of his home in the afternoon when he was stricken. He is the third prominent resident of Yonkers to die suddenly within a few weeks. William Meyers, a Mason, died two weeks ago and Edward J. Simmonds dropped dead Monday. Mr. Wiffler was the son of John and Catherine Wiffler and was born in Yonkers. He was in the hay and feed business.

Burke was found dying from heat and lack of food in a lot at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-first Street last night by Policeman Lenihan of the West Twentieth Street Station. Aid from the New York Hospital arrived too late. The body was identified by John Roache of 416 West Twenty-sixth Street, a brother-in-law of the dead man, whose address was found in a pocket of Burke's clothes. Roache said that Burke had been out of work.

Hundreds of thousands of school children in the eastern part of the country had a holiday because of the heat. With the temperature above 90 in many schoolrooms the 112,000 school children of Boston were sent home yesterday for the first time in the history of the city. The temperature in Boston was 91 at noon, 92 at 1 o'clock—the highest temperature of the year—and at 2:30 o'clock 94. Schools in Manchester, N. H.; Lowell, Haverhill, Fall River and Brockton, Mass., were also closed.

The 130,000 school children of Pittsburgh remained at home following the closing of classes Tuesday. In Philadelphia, where a temperature of 59 was recorded, setting a new record for Sept. 15, the Board of Education was asked by a petition of parents to close schools for the afternoon until the weather should grow cooler.

One death and many prostrations were reported from Rochester, where the Superintendent of Education ordered all schools dismissed at 1 o'clock, when the temperature reached 91. In Wilkesbarre, Penn., the schools closed because of the heat, 91 degrees. In Gloversville, N. Y., for the first time in many years the public schools were closed. A temperature of 96 in the shade was recorded at noon as a new September record. Pupils at the Plainfield, N. J. and North Plainfield schools were sent home at 1 o'clock. Albany reported a new record for September heat, 92 degrees at 2 o'clock.

Long Branch, N. J., reported the highest temperature in this vicinity, 100 degrees in the sun at the railroad station, about four blocks from the ocean front.

Humidity of 94 Degrees.

With the humidity in New York ranging from 94 per cent. at 8 o'clock in the morning to 72 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and 69 at 8 o'clock at night, the minimum temperature was 74 degrees at 8 o'clock in the morning. From the maximum of 88 juet after 3 o'clock, the temperature had not dropped below 83 degrees at 8 o'clock last night. The mean temperature for the day was 80 degrees, 13 degrees above the normal. Temporarily crazed by the heat, Mrs. Rose Neuwiller of 138 Hamburg Place, Newark, swallowed insect poison. She ran to a nearby drug store for relief and was taken to the St. James' Hospital. Her condition was not serious.

Michael Sullivan, a clerk, of 78 South Sixth Street, Williamsburg, became demented by the heat in the afternoon and ran into the Clymer Street Police Station shouting that he was mad and wanted to be locked up before he killed any one. He leaped over the brass rail and was struggling with Lieutenant Slade when patrolmen entered and overpowered him. He was treated by Ambulance surgeons from Williamsburg Hospital and placed in a cell. In the Manhattan Avenue Police Court Magistrate Steers released him in the custody of his family.

WARNS AGAINST ALCOHOL.

Use Lots of Water, Says Dr. Bolduan, Inside and Out.

Dr. Charles Bolduan, director of health education in the Health Department, who has recently conducted experiments in Rochester on the effects of alcohol, issued a warning yesterday to abstain from intoxicants during the next five days. According to Dr. Bolduan, the present hot wave will last five days more. Those whose work carries them into the sun are cautioned to abstain from spirituous beverages. Disregard of the warning may, according to Dr. Bolduan, bring on sunstroke and other serious maladies.

"Don't be afraid to use water both externally and internally," says the statement. "There is plenty of it in the reservoirs, which are reported to be full."

Paul Armstrong's Estate $500.

Mrs. Catharine Cassidy Armstrong, widow of Paul Armstrong, the playwright, filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court yesterday asking that she be appointed as the administrator of the estate. According to the will Mr. Armstrong's estate was worth only $500, consisting entirely of personal property. The value of the royalties on the plays written by him was not estimated. The property was left to Annabelle Myrell and Elizabeth Armstrong, daughters, of 23 East Seventy-seventh Street, and to Paul Armstrong, a son, whose home is at 829 Park Avenue.

INSTRUCTION.

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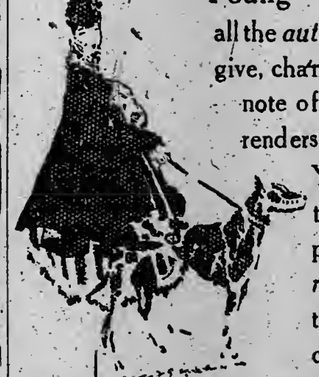
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Geography		Writing	
Spelling		Elementary Algebra	
Reading		Plane Geometry	
Elementary English		English, Three Years	

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Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Caesar	88%
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American History	82%	Chemistry	82%
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Reopens Sept. 13th, 1915. Registration Days, Sept. 7 & 8. Examination Days, Sept. 9 & 10. Courses of study preparatory to Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition is $150 per year.

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Candidates should be familiar with the methods and agencies for the care and relief of needy children, the sick and the poor, in New York City, and the laws relating thereto. Weight will be given to experience or special training in connection with charitable institutions, hospital social service, societies for the relief of the poor, and societies for aiding and protecting children. Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York. Subjects and weights are: General paper, 4; Training and Experience, 4; Oral, 2. 70% required on each subject.

Applications will be issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from SEPTEMBER 13 TO SEPTEMBER 27.

The age limits are 21 to 50 years.

Requests for applications by mail must be accompanied by a self-addressed envelope (9½x4¼ inches) bearing 4 cents postage.

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FURS AND CLOAKS

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTY-THIRD STREET
PARIS LONDON MOSCOW

TAMMANY LEADERS GET SALARY CUTS

City Clerk Scully to Lose $1,000 a Year—Hines's $5,000 Job to be Abolished.

RAISE CURRAN'S SECRETARY

Budget Sub-Committee Proceeds with the Work of Economy Mayor Has Demanded This Year.

The sub-committee of the Board of Estimate's Tax Budget Committee, which is recommending reductions in the salaries of city employee, met at the City Clerk's office yesterday, and when it got through scarcely an office holder, from Chief Clerk Patrick J. Scully down, escaped. Those whose positions were not abolished had their salaries greatly reduced.

Scully's salary is $8,000 a year. The place is one of the few jobs in the city government that Tammany has been able to keep. The sub-committee recommended that Scully's salary be reduced to $7,000. It is fixed by the City Charter at $7,000, but several years ago the Board of Aldermen raised it to $8,000. When Mr. Scully voiced an objection to the reduction, Spencer Phenix, an investigator, who was brought here from Boston by Chamberlain Bruere, asked:

"Do you consider your position next in importance to that of the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel, who get $15,000 a year?"

"Yes, and just as important as the Police and the Health Commissioner," replied Mr. Scully.

The committee decided to abolish the office of Deputy Clerk in the Bronx, held by Matthew McCabe, which pays $1,500 a year; that of Chief Clerk James J. Hines in the Manhattan office, at $5,000 a year; the Document Clerk, at $2,650; a clerk at $2,250, and the Librarian, at $2,250. Hines is Tammany leader of the Ninteenth Assembly District.

Some of the important salary decreases are Assistant Chief Clerk D. W. T. McCoy, from $2,500 to $1,200; the Ordinance Clerk, Frank Martin, from $3,000 to $1,800; Sergeant-at-Arms A. O. Neal of the Board of Aldermen, from $2,000 to $1,200, and Deputy Chief Clerk C. C. Frenz, of Queens, from $2,000 to $1,800. At the same time the committee proposed to increase the pay of William H. Tomlinson secretary to the Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee on Finance, from $1,500 to $1,800.

The effort to rednce the salary of Ordinance Clerk Frank Martin will probably raise many objections. Mr. Martin has held the position many years, and many of those doing business with the Board of Aldermen say his services are invaluable. Henry Curran, Vice President of the Board and Fusion leader, and Frank Dowling, the Tammany leader, said if Mr. Martin's salary was reduced they would make a vigorous protest to the Board of Estimate. Mr. Tomlinson said he had not asked for an increase of salary, and that, if Mr. Martin's salary was reduced he would not accept the raise of his own salary.

When the committee took up some of the clerkships in Brooklyn they received a big surprise. John M. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings, is Chief Clerk of the Surrogate's office, and received $9,000 a year. The committee thought it would be a good stroke of business to slash this in half and give Mr. McCooey $4,500 a year. When it inquired into the matter, however, it was discovered that Mr. McCooey had gone quietly to Albany and had his office made statutory. So Mr. McCooey laughed at the salary slashers.

The committee then took up the case of Joseph V. Scully, clerk in charge of the City Clerks' office in Brooklyn and sought to reduce his salary from $5,500 to $2,580. Immediately there was a protest. It was said that Mr. Scully, who is a Democratic leader in Kinge County, had held the office so long that he was an "institution," and that the city would have hard work to get another to fill the office as competently. So the committee decided to forego operations for the time being and allow Mr. Scully a chance to present his side of the case.

When Richard H. Mitchell, Assistant District Attorney of Bronx County, was called before the committee to explain the request for his office for the coming year he took a slap at the District Attorney's offices in New York and Queens Counties. Robert B. McIntyre of the Controller's Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics wanted to know why his office had not been run as economically as when it was a part of New York County. Mr. Mitchell said his office had started an entirely different method.

"Are you obtaining more convictions?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Conviction in Bronx County means conviction for the crime committed," replied Mr. Mitchell. "A conviction in New York County is no such thing. A man indicted for robbery in the first degree will be permitted to make a plea of petit larceny and it will be accepted. In Bronx County a conviction for grand larceny means a sentence of from ten to fifteen years. We are getting a reputation for properly punishing crimes and the criminals are leaving us. We do not bargain with our criminals."

Mr. McIntyre said the District Attorney of Queens was conducting his office much more economically than the District Attorney of the Bronx. Last year, he said, the Queens office had only $42,180, while the Bronx had $96,440, and he said there were no $5,000 Assistant District Attorneys in Queens.

"Queens is a surburban county," protested Mr. Mitchell. "They have there the sort of crimes and criminals common to surburban counties. We get many Manhattan criminals that you have sent to us. More than 50 per cent. of our crimes are committed by criminals who come from New York County."

"Well," returned Mr. McIntyre, "Queens tried 1,600 cases last year and you tried only 400."

The Bronx District Attorney had asked for $98,772 and was cut down to $98,317. To the Queens District Attorney was allowed $43,450, although he had asked for $63,320. The Richmond District Attorney got $21,837. He had asked for $22,170, and last year had received $22,490.

The afternoon session was taken up with a consideration of the Tenement House Department's demands. The biggest cut, it is expected, will be made in this department. Last year the Mayor appointed a special secretary to cut down the expenditures of this department. So it was allowed $710,148 last Fall, which was about $57,000 less than it wanted. This year its estimate was $664,680 and the Commissioner agreed to stand the reduction without a protest, but the Bureau of Standards decided upon a further cut to $652,315, which means a reduction for the year of $57,832, and a reduction of $114,300 from the amount asked for by the department in 1914.

Today the committee will take up the estimates of the Surrogates' Courts and of the Bureau of Weights and Measures.

BLAIR LEE DEFEATED.

Maryland Democrats Name Harrington for Governor.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15.—State Controller Emerson C. Harrington decisively defeated United States Senator Blair Lee for the Democratic nomination for Governor at the State primary yesterday. Harrington carried sixteen of the twenty-three counties and two of the four districts of Baltimore City, giving him a majority of at least fifteen votes in the State Convention which is to be held to ratify the choice of the people.

Ovington E. Weller, Chairman of the State Roads Commission, was Republican choice for the Gubernatorial nomination.

The other nominees are: State Attorney General, Albert C. Ritchie, Baltimore, Democrat; A. A. Doub, Allegany County, Republican.

State Controller, H. A. McMullen, Allegany County, Democrat; Robert F. Duer, Somerset County, Republican.

PERKINS CHALLENGES MOSS

Wants to Know if Opponent Will Abide by Primary Result.

In his speeches in five Republican Assembly District clubs—the Eleventh, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third—last night District Attorney Charles A. Perkins pledged himself, if defeated in the primaries by Frank Moss, to give his best efforts to the support of Mr. Moss, and asked if Moss was prepared to make a similar pledge. He said:

"The contest we are preparing for can be won in a straight out-and-out, stand-up-and-knock-down fight. The only result of a third candidate entering the field can be to give strength and succor to the Tammany nominee. It is time for Mr. Moss to come out into the open and declare himself. Does he intend to abide by your decision? Is his real wish to keep Tammany Hall out of the District Attorney's office or to put Frank Moss into limelight? If he cannot sail under your flag does he propose to sail the Jolly Roger to the masthead and conduct a piratical cruise against you and that which you represent?"

AN ANTI-McCOOEY TICKET.

Hennessy and Sulzer May Unite in Fight in Brooklyn.

Following the statement made by John A. Hennessy on Tuesday that he intends to take an active part in the campaign in Brooklyn it was learned yesterday at the office of William Sulzer, that an independent ticket had been selected to be placed in the field against the regular Democratic ticket, nicase the Jeffersonian Alliance Democrats fail to name an independent ticket of their own at an executive committee meeting to be held today.

The ticket, as announced at Mr. Sulzer's office, is as follows:

Supreme Court—ALEXANDER S. BACON.
County Court—ROBERT H. ROY, JOHN F. HYLAN, GEORGE FREIFELD.
District Attorney—WILLIAM F. CONNELL.
Register—PATRICK J. GERAGHTY.
County Clerk—LOUIS PRIOLO.
Sheriff—THOMAS E. WILMOTT.

SEND COUNT TO JAIL.

Newport Magistrate Holds Gregory for Stickpin Larceny.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—Bernard S. Gregory of New York, known as Count Gregory, was brought here today from New York by Inspector John Tohin to answer to the charge of larceny of a diamond stickpin, made by Udall & Ballou of Newport and New York. Gregory was arraigned before Magistrate Hugh Baker at the Police Court. After the charge was read, Gregory pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to the county jail in default of $500 bail for trial on Friday. The crime is punishable by imprisonment from one day to a year, with a fine as high as $500. Gregory borrowed the stickpin from the jewelers, it is asserted, but neglected to return it.

PARALYZED WIFE FREED.

Mrs. Thomas S. Morton Obtains a Decree of Separation.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Justice Martin J. Keogh, in Part II. Supreme Court here today granted a decree of separation to Mrs. Juliet A. Morton of New Rochelle from Thomas S. Morton, who once was well known as horse shows and also as the owner of a string of racers. Mrs. Morton is paralyzed and had to be carried into court. The couple were married twenty years age, she testified.

A year ago, when she came out of a retreat paralyzed, she said her husband told her to go live with his sister. She had not seen him again. Counsel fees and $65 a month allmony were allowed.

HINT AT FAVORITISM IN SUBWAY AWARDS

John F. Stevens Tells Thompson Committee of Dealings with Shonts.

HE WANTED 15 PER CENT.

Admitted 7½ Was Enough, and Yet Gillespie Contract Was Awarded at Higher Figure.

Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, was a witness yesterday before the Thompson Legislative Committee, which is inquiring into subway contracts when the hearings were resumed in the rooms of the New York County Lawyers' Association at 165 Broadway.

According to Chairman Thompson the committee intends to investigate thoroughly the contracts for third-tracking the Manhattan elevated lines. Information, he said, had been received that the specifications in certain of these contracts were changed after the contracts had been awarded and that the contractors received more for their work than they were legally entitled to.

The committee, it was said, also will try to find out why the contracts for the third tracking of the Manhattan lines between the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the contractor, T. A. Gillespie & Co., were not subjected to the same supervision as the commission was empowered to exercise, and did exercise, over other contracts. T. A. Gillespie & Co. acted as the managing contractors and apportioned some of the work to the firms of Enare & Triest and Terry & Tench. The contracts involved several million of dollars and Chairman Thompson said he could not see where the city was getting anything out of the awarding of the contracts.

Calls It "6 Per Cent. Bonus."

Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee, asked Mr. Whitney why the contracts with the New York Municipal Railways Company allowed for a deduction of 6 per cent. from the gross earnings of the company, amounting to from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, to provide for interest on the sinking fund and which, as Mr. Whitney had said, included a deduction of about 1 per cent. to provide for the amortization of the bonds.

"Were the provisions of the contracts with the New York Municipal Railways Company known to the Interborough Company?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"The details of the contracts received the greatest publicity and thousands of copies were circulated," replied the witness.

"Did the Interborough officials at the conferences criticise the terms of thoee contracts as granting the New York Municipal Railways Company an advantage not accorded the Interborough Company?"

"They did."

Mr. Whitney was then asked about the vicwe of the different Commissioners regarding the 6 per cent. allowance to the Municipal Railways Company, and he said he wonid not know the attitude of the Commissioners unless it was expressed to him. Reminded that the minutes of the commission would ebow this, Secretary Whitney recalled that former Chairman Wilicox and former Commissioner Malthie opposed the granting of the bonus of 6 per cent. Mr. Whitney declared that the matter was of more moment to the Board of Estimate than to the Public Service Commission, and denied that the commission had acquieseed against its own better judgment in the opinion of the Board of Estimate.

Mr. Whitney admitted that neither the original nor any certified copy of the Gillespie contract for third tracking the Manhattan elevated lines was ever filed with the commission for approval. He said it was not required by the certificates authorizing the contract.

Stevens Contract Filed.

Mr. Lewis then brought out that the contract for third tracking and elevated extension work awarded the John F. Stevens Company was filed for approval hy the commission. When asked why the commission had made a distinction between the Gillespie and the Stevens contracts, Mr. Whitney explained that the Stevens contract was for extension work as well as for third tracking, and so required the approval of the commission. He eald that no formal action had been taken, although Commissioner Malthie and Mr. McAneny had criticised the form of the Stevens contract.

Secretary Whitney was asked to produce the files of the commission relating to the Gillespie and the Stevens contracts, and at the afternoon session he did so. They included memoranda sent by Commissioner Maltbie to the other members of the commission, saying that he had been informed that the Stevens contract should not be approved, as he had heard that the work done to date had not shown a high grade of efficiency. The memoranda was dated July 21, 1913. Secretary Whitney was temporarily excused to give place to John F. Stevens, the contractor. He was sworn. Other witnesses have not been sworn.

Mr. Stevens said he had been chief engineer on the Panama Canal work during the administration of Theodore P. Shonts as Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission. He said he came to New York after Mr. Shonts had become identified with traction interests in this city. He said that the proposition that he take a contract for work for the Interborough in Manhattan came from Mr. Shonts first in a casual way. He said he proposed a rate of 15 per cent. on the work done as remuneration, to which Mr. Shonts demurred for a long time. He said it was some time ago, and he did not recall all the circumstances. He said he named 15 per cent. in the belief that he would have to provide his own equipment and supervision of the work. Otherwise, he said, he would have been willing to accept a commission of 7½ per cent.

Asked Fifteen Per Cent.

Mr. Stevens denied that he had had any part in drafting a communication in May, 1913, suggesting that the Public Service Commission approve a proposed form of contract to be entered into between the Interborough and the witness before its actual execution. In reply to questions from Mr. Lewis, the witness admitted, that although he had asked for a commiseion of 15 per cent. on the value of the work done, he would have accepted a much less figure.

"Would you have accepted 5 per cent.?"

"I don't think so," replied the witness.

He eald no final agreement was made between himself and the President of the Interborough, and that he learned only through the newspapers that the Gillespie combination was to get the contract in question.

"Did you know that the actual contract for third tracking had been let to the Gillespie Company without the approval of the Public Service Commission?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"I learned that very recently," replied the witness.

"Did you know that the Gillespie contract carried with it a commission of 15 per cent.?" inquired Mr. Lewis.

"If it was published I undonbtedly know about it," was the reply, "but I did not learn definitely about it until recently."

"Had you been a Public Service Commissioner would yon have approved a contract calling for 15 per cent.?"

"I never cross a bridge until I come to it," was the reply.

Pressed for an opinion on the subject, the witness admitted that had he been a Public Service Commissioner he would possibly have cut the percentage. He declared that at 7½ per cent. he could have assumed cost and expenses, and still have afforded to take the contract.

Talk of $3,000,000 Gift.

From the commiseion's records it appeared that the interference of Commissioner Maltbie and Mr. McAneny were the only factors that prevented the Interborough from granting the contract to Mr. Stevens at the propoeed 15 per cent. commission, and, according to Mr. Stevens's own statements, as Chairman Thompson expressed it, he could not see why the Interhorough wanted to give away $3,000,000 on a contract of approximately $20,000,000.

Leroy T. Harkness, counsel to the commiesion, stated before adjournment that the proposed contract submitted hy the Interborough prior to execution left the percentage blank to be decided by the commission, with the understanding that the minimum commission be 10 per cent. and the maximum 15 per cent. The hearing will be continued today.

START SUIT FOR OIL LANDS.

Government Seeks Valuable Wyoming Property for the Navy.

DENVER, Sept. 15.—Action seeking to enjoin the Ohio Oil Company, the Midwest Oil Company, the Midwest Refining Company, the Grass Creek Oil and Gas Company of Montana, two other corporatione, and 1,500 individual defendants from operating claims in Wyoming oil fields was filed in the United States District Court of Wyoming at Cheyenne today, according to advices received here.

The suit was instituted by Attorney General Gregory, and, according to the Government, is the forerunner of similar suits which will involve producing wells in Wyoming valued at $100,000 to $200,000. The proceeding is said to be based on an executive order issued hy President Taft in 1909, by which lands on which the wells are located were withdrawn from entry. The legality of this order was sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

According to the Taft order, the withdrawals were made to conserve the nation's oil eupply for the benefit of the navy.

In addition to a permanent injunction, the Government asked a temporary restraining order to compel the immediate suspension of operations in the Grass Creek and Salt Creek oil districts and damages for all oil extracted since the executive order hecame effective.

CUPID WINKS AT WAR; FRANK WEDS TEUTON

Louise Laureau, Born in Paris, Whose Mother Hates "All Germans," Is Now Mrs. Rieke.

WINS IN RACE TO ALDERMAN

Was Pledged to Absent Young Man —Parent Can't Forgive Marriage to an "Enemy."

In a race between an automohile and a train yesterday, Miss Loulee Laureau of Hastings-on-Hudson was on the train, and reached the Municipal Building half an hour ahead of her mother, married Wesley Gustav Rieke of 846 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, and was safely away on her honeymoon before the parent reached the License Bureau.

The romance had its heginning, it is said, about two weeks ago, when Miss Laureau met Mr. Rieke at a garden party. From their first meeting friends noticed mutual attraction, hut the elopement was a complete surprise, for, according to Mrs. Marie Laureau, the bride's mother, ehe was expected to marry a young man who is now in Central America.

Miss Laureau was known as the prettiest girl in Hastings-on-Hudson, and lived with her mother in Warburton Avenue. The family came from France, where Miss Laureau was horn nineteen years ago. She has a grandmother, Mrs. Felice Martine, living at Irvington.

According to the mother, Miss Laureau packed a valise yesterday morning and left the house, telling her that she expected to pay a long-planned visit to her grandmother. Later the grandmother telephoned that Louise had not arrived there. Then began the eearch that resulted in the automohile trip to this city.

Mrs. Laureau got the first trace of her daughter at the railroad etation. From the ticket taker she learned that Miss Laurean had purchased a ticket to New York. The mother made inquiries among friends, and learned that Louise had gone to New York to marry Rieke.

Then Mrs. Laureau and the grandmother started for this city and the Marriage License Bureau at record epeed.

While the car was hurrying to the city Miss Laureau and Mr. Rieke applied for the license. Rieke gave his age as 28 years, and said he waea photographer. He gave his father's name as Gustav, and said his parents were born in Germany.

Miss Laureau said she was horn in Paris, gave her occupation as dressmaker, and her address as 1,767 Amsterdam Avenue, which the clerk took to be the address of a friend.

As soon as the papers were filled out the party went up to the marriage chapel on the third floor, where there was some fifteen minutes' delay because two other couples were waiting. Alderman Fred Smith of Brooklyn, married them, and ten minutee later they went for a wedding dinner before starting on their honeymoon trip.

Half an hour afterward, Mrs. Laureau and the grandmother reached the hureau. The mother hastened to Clerk Brosen and learned of the wedding.

Mrs. Laureau's principal objection to her son-in-law seemed to be his Teutonic origin. "He's a German," she repeated several times, "and Louise was born in France."

When Mrs. Laureau arrived home a telegraph messenger awaited her in front of the house. As ehe stepped from the automobile he handed her a message from her daughter announcing that she had married Rieke in New York City.

The mother was unrelenting, and said she would have nothing to do with her daughter.

"I ehall have nothing to do with them. I don't care to have them here at all. He is a German and I am French. I hate the Germans and I always shall. For me the affair is ended, and my daughter has separated herself from her family hy her act."

Mortally Hurt at Wife's Side.

Jacob Wolf, a retired clothing manufacturer of 527 West 123d Street, died in Knickerbocker Hospital yesterday of a fractnred skull. He had heen etruck hy an automobile owned and operated, according to the police report, by Maurice Johneton of 6 East Forty-sixth Street, on Riverside Drive near 122d Street, Tuesday night. Mr. Wolf was walking with his wife when he was knocked down by the automoblle. His wife narrowly escaped injury. He was 46 yeaw old.

DENMARK BUYS OUR COAL.

Looking Here for Her Winter Supply Owing to British Embargo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Denmark is another country that has added itself to the list of European countries that will have to depend on American coal next Winter, because the British supply will not be available. The Danish Government has just received a cargo of American steam coal for her navy, the first shipment being 2,600 tons, as an experiment. If this coal is satisfactory, it will displace the British coal for some time to come. It is believed its steaming qualities are as good as the British product and that a good deal more will be bought. The price laid down in Copenhagen is $13.38 a ton.

Danish coal operators are watching the Government experimcnt with interest, and if it turns out right will be in the market for a large quantity. Coneul Winslow, at Copenhagen, says in a report to the Department of Commerce that Denmark, next Winter, will be forced to depend very largely on new sources of coal, and the United States seems to be the only available source. There is, however, great concern as to the attitude of Great Britain in allowing cargoes to pass.

CONTROL ALL HAITI PORTS.

American Naval Forces Are Collecting Revenues for Republic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—American naval forces are now in control of the collection of customs revenue at all ten of the customs ports in Haiti. Paymasters of the Navy have charge of the collection of the revenue. Information to this effect was cabled to the State Department today by Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American Naval Marine force in Haiti.

The Admiral's message stated that the gunboat Sacramento, with the Fortieth and Seventeenth Companies of marines, left Port au Prince at 4 o'clock yesterday morning to occupy Jacmel and Les Cayes. The expedition was accompanied by Paymaster Rogers and Van Patten, who have been designated as Collectors of Customs for these two ports.

ARMY OFFICER A SUICIDE.

Capt. J. W. Wilan Hangs Himself in His Presidio Quarters.

MONTEREY, Cal., Sept. 15.—The dead body of Captain John W. Wilan of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry was found hanging in his room in the officers' quarters at the Presidio here late yesterday.

Fellow officers said he had been ill and on sick leave for months.

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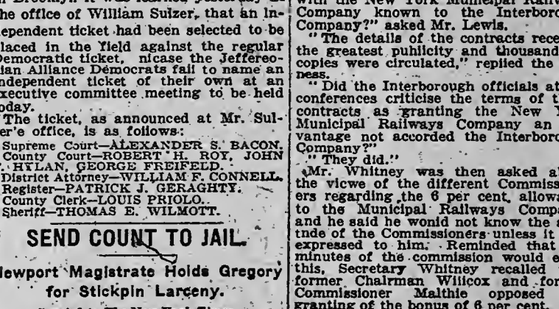
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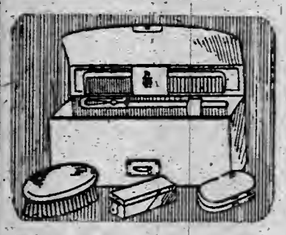
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SUFFRAGE WILL LOSE, PARTY MEN PREDICT

Unconcealed Belief of Republicans and Democrats Gathered at Big State Fair.

PUZZLED BY CONSTITUTION

Many Up-State Republicans Awaiting a Hint from Whitman—Conference Arranged for Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 15.—Predictions that the woman suffrage amendment will be defeated at the polls on Nov. 2 are made without the slightest reservation by politicians representing both the Republican and Democratic Parties, and pretty nearly every part of the State, who have come here to attend Governor's Day at the State Fair tomorrow. Woman suffrage and the question of whether the revised constitution shall be ratified at the polls are about the only State-wide issues that will figure in the coming campaign. They are the only general topics of discussion here among the politicians who gather at the fair grounds by day and in the hotel lobbies at night. Any stranger running into the crowd would be tempted to believe that a political convention rather than an agricultural exhibition was in progress. Tillers of the political soil are more in evidence than sure-enough farmers.

When the discussion is carried from Woman Suffrage to the revised Constitution predictions are no longer in accord, and they are given with caution. The Republican prophets as a rule are predicting that with the exception of the new article on taxation, which will be submitted as a separate proposal, the revised Constitution will be ratified. The Democratic prognosticators express the opposite belief.

The Constitutional Convention was dominated by a heavy Republican majority. Under ordinary circumstances this would be sufficient to commit the party to the revised Constitution. Talks with a number of Republican leaders, however, indicate that there is a degree of apathy among the Republicans up-State which readily may spell disaster to the new Constitution in case the Democrats should make a united effort to defeat it.

Await Hint from Governor.

Much will depend upon the attitude assumed by Governor Whitman, who arrived tonight and will confer with some of the up-State Republican leaders tomorrow. While the Constitutional Convention was in progress there were frequent reports that the Governor was only mildly interested in what the convention was doing to obtain order in the State administration by providing for a shortened ballot and a general reorganization of the administrative State departments. Some of the delegates in the convention who are holding appointive offices in the Whitman administration or who expect to obtain such offices either were hostile or else lukewarm in their support of the short ballot reform.

Governor Whitman himself has made no public statement to indicate where he stands with regard to the proposed new Constitution since it was adopted by the convention. Many of the Republican leaders here are clearly in an expectant attitude. It is evident that the Governor's word will have considerable weight in determining the degree of zeal they will display in an attempt to obtain a favorable verdict at the polls on the work of a convention dominated by their own party.

At a conference held here yesterday between William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and a number of Democratic leaders from the Southern Tier, it developed that there was considerable divergence of opinion among Democrats regarding the course that should be pursued with reference to the new Constitution.

Mr. Osborn himself did little talking and much listening at the conference. He is anxious to sound Democratic sentiment on the subject throughout the State. Personally he is known not to favor making a political issue of the Constitution, especially as a majority of the Democratic delegates to the convention voted with the Republican majority on practically every vital amendment which was adopted. It was learned today, however, that many of the out-and-out organization Democrats are prepared to ignore the pledges of the Democratic State platform of last year, which recommended the short ballot and the budget reforms for which the convention provided and are ready to make opposition to the new Constitution a party matter.

Osborn Warns Democrats.

Mr. Osborn told the conferrees that it this course was followed it surely would alienate the independent Democrats throughout the State. This element was represented in the convention by Morgan J. O'Brien, De Lancey Nicoll, William N. Dykman, and others.

"We can well afford to lose their votes," said one of the best known of the Democratic bosses, in discussing the matter with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today. "We will gain radical votes by cutting loose from them and the element they represent. Defeat of the Constitution will indirectly be a blow at our Republican opponents. In my opinion we should go before the voters and tell them that nothing good to the commop people can come out of a highbrow gathering like the late convention."

This statement was made by a Democratic boss whose name is a household word throughout the State and is said to wield more influence with Tammany Leader Murphy than any other up-State Democrat. He said that he had not had an opportunity to discuss the situation with Mr. Murphy, but expressed the opinion that Tammany Hall had it in its power to defeat the new Constitution by united opposition in Tammany's own territory.

Apathy Among Republicans.

The Republican leaders admit that there is much apathy among Republicans in the rural districts, and that the Constitution will be exceedingly light.

"I think the Constitution will be carried," said Speaker Sweet of the Assembly. "I would not be surprised, though, if the new tax article should be beaten.

"Will the party conduct a campaign to arouse interest in the Constitution," the Speaker was asked.

"I understand that something in that line will be done by the State Bar Association and through the County Bar Associations," the Speaker replied. "It certainly will be needed, for there has been very little interest among the voters in what has been done at Albany this Summer. The prospect is that the vote will be very small on the Constitution, but that may help, for the people who are interested enough to vote at all undoubtedly will vote for it while the others won't vote at all. It will be quite a job to get the vote out this Fall anyhow. It is an off year."

William H. Manning, Democratic State Committeeman from Saratoga, who attended the conference held by Chairman Osborn, said that in his opinion the Democrats who were anxious to commit their party to united action with a view of defeating the Constitution would not prevail.

"I think there will be a division in both the Republican and the Democratic vote on the new Constitution," Mr. Manning said.

Excise Commissioner W. W. Farley of Binghamton, one of the Democratic leaders in the southern tier, said that many Democrats believed it would be bad for the party if the new Constitution became operative while a Republican Governor was in power in Albany.

"It would enable him to put in a full set of new administrative State officers, who under the new Constitution would be protected in their places," Commissioner Farley said. "A Democratic Governor coming in would be powerless to disturb them, a prospect some of the good Democrats in this State cannot view with equanimity."

According to all reports, neither the Republican nor the Democratic organizations up-State are doing anything to bring about the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment.

"There is no organization campaign against woman suffrage," said Speaker Sweet. "On the other hand, organizations advocating woman suffrage are active everywhere, and, of course, are making a special effort to reach the men who can aid them at the polls. A good many women in our small towns feel that giving women the ballot would tend to a general moral improvement. Undoubtedly their votes would tend in that direction, but they seem to overlook the fact that there would be more than offset by the votes of women in our big cities, which would be cast on the opposite side of every moral issue."

The Empire State Campaign Committee and the Woman's Political Union both are making efforts to reach the rural voters at the State fair. They have tents at the fair grounds, as have the antis also. In both the suffrage and the anti camp there is intense activity. The suffragists say that they obtained today pledges from 1,500 up-State voters.

CAPT. DE URIARTE IN JAIL.

Man Who Missed 250 Breakfasts at Ritz Held as Thief.

Captain Gabriel M. de Uriarte, self-styled Mexican diplomat, who was last in the limelight on Aug. 28 when he ordered a wedding breakfast for 250 at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton which no one came to eat, was arrested last night in the Post Office in Park Row on a charge of grand larceny and locked up in Police Headquarters.

The Captain blamed it all on Broadway.

The complainant was Josephat Martinez, a fellow Mexican, of 229 West Twenty-third Street, who accused de Uriarte of stealing from his apartment on Tuesday two camera lenses worth $280. According to the detectives, de Uriarte took his arrest as a joke, and admitted that he had taken the lenses and sold them because he had no money. When arrested he had 50 cents in his pockets. Asked what he did with the $100 he said he got for the lenses de Uriarte said:

"I spent it in one night on Broadway, and it was as nothing, I assure you."

De Uriarte told the police he lived at 169 Bradhurst Avenue. Letters in his pockets were addressed to the Waldorf and other places. Among the letters were several from the office of Mayor Mitchel, one from the White House, and one from the State Department. A letter signed J. E. Osborn, Assistant Secretary of State, was addressed to "Captain Gabriel M. de Uriarte, Military Attaché, Mexican Diplomatic Service." It was dated Jan. 15, 1915, and read:

"I am directed by the President to extend to you his thanks for your kind letter of Dec. 23, and to reciprocate for him your kind wishes for the New Year."

One letter from the Mayor's office, signed by the Mayor's secretary, regretted that the Mayor would be unable to attend the wedding breakfast at the Ritz on Aug. 28.

Martinez, who can speak little English, said he had known de Uriarte in Mexico City, and that he came from a good family. He said that when he went home on Tuesday evening he missed the lenses. On the table where he had left them was a slip containing the name of a well-known Mexican living in New York. Suspecting a trick, Martinez asked the elevator boy for a description of the man who had entered his apartment, and from the description he recognized de Uriarte. He knew that de Uriarte received his mail by general delivery at the Post Office, and it was when he called shortly after 6 o'clock last night the detectives arrested him.

Representatives of both Villa and Carranza said last night that they knew de Uriarte, but were in ignorance of the commission he held in the "Mexican Secret Service."

$50,000 LIBEL SUIT AGAINST A JUSTICE

Prince, of the Municipal Court, Charged with Slander in Judicial Opinion.

MRS. VALESH THE PLAINTIFF

Action Follows Ruling Against Her in Action Over Control of a War Relief Fund.

An opinion rendered by Justice Leopold Prince of the Municipal Court last June was made the basis of a suit begun in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Justice for $50,000 for libel. The plaintiff is Eva MacDonald Valesh, who for a time was the Treasurer of the War Children's Christmas Fund. She had drawn a check on the Corn Exchange Bank for $305 as the Treasurer of the fund and the bank had refused to honor it on the ground that she had designated Charles D. Hilles, former Secretary of ex-President Taft, as the Treasurer of the fund.

The plaintiff sued in the Municipal Court to compel the bank to recognize her right to draw the check. Justice Prince decided against her in an opinion which incensed her. In her complaint in the pending suit she said that the defendant had written an opinion in which he stated that "the moral obliquity of the plaintiff is appalling." She contended this was intended as an accusation against her character. She also said that the opinion read:

"Without the knowledge or authority of the contributors or the leaders of the movement, the plaintiff filed a certificate in the County Clerk's office that she was doing business as the 'War Children's Christmas Fund.'"

The plaintiff said that she was accused in the opinion of certain irregularities in connection with the handling of the money; that as a result of certain discoveries the matter was laid before John Hays Hammond and Mr. Hilles, and that she was advised it would be better to have the bank recognize only Mr. Hilles in the future. Further quoting the opinion written by the defendant, the plaintiff said that it criticised her for bringing the action against the bank by saying:

"It seems almost incredible that such an action should have been brought. The moneys which the plaintiff collected were not hers. She had no interest therein. She simply held the same as trustee."

The plaintiff asserted the Justice's opinion was rendered without his judicial discretion because she was not the subject of an investigation or of comment.

ACCUSED OF KILLING WOMAN

Walter Charged with Murder of Barbara Wright in 1914.

Charged with the murder of Barbara Wright, a dressmaker, in front of her home, 118 East Fifty-third Street, on Oct. 28, 1914, Petres Cornelius Van de Corput, a waiter of 394 Eighth Avenue, was arrested and taken to Police Headquarters yesterday by Detectives Williams and Landevoe, and was identified there by seven witnesses.

The police said the waiter was infatuated with the woman, who refused to marry him. When she refused him, it is alleged, he stabbed her in the neck, severing the jugular vein.

De Corput, also known, the police say, as John Hendricks, admitted knowing the woman, but denied the murder.

Warning of Charity Fraud.

The United States Hebrew Charities has instituted an Industrial Department at 37 and 39 Greene Street. This Department was organized to collect contributions of waste, household effects, furniture and clothing, and to convert all such articles into cash for the relief of the poor. Recently in the Bronx and the upper west side several attempts have been made by men to collect such articles under fraudulent pretense that they represent the United Hebrew Charities. The society requests the public to give articles only to the drivers employed by the Charities who will show proper credentials. Where doubt exists a telephone call to "Spring 1117" may have reached the age of 18 years shall receive not less than $7 a week and that the minimum wage for girls of 17 years shall be $6 a week, while for younger employes the minimum shall be $5.

The Retail Store Wage Board, composed of employers and employes, which agreed upon this schedule after an investigation of conditions, considered the necessary cost of living to be probably somewhat above the minimum adopted, but added that it felt the schedule to be as high as the retail stores would be able to pay until industrial and business conditions had shown a marked improvement.

CALLS MRS. LESLIE INSANE.

Doctor Says Noted Woman Publisher Had Paresis.

The statement that Mrs. Frank Leslie, Baroness de Bazus, was a pertic a few months before her death on Sept. 18 of last year, and that the term senility defined only in part her condition a few days after she made her will, are contained in a deposition by Dr. John Russell Kelly, which will be filed today as one of the papers in the suit of Mrs. Annie P. Frey asking $28,000 for services to Mrs. Leslie from the executors of her estate, $1,700,000 of which went to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the Suffrage leader. Mrs. Frey attended Mrs. Leslie as companion for about two years before her death, and accompanied her abroad on the steamship Rotterdam, of which Dr. Kelly was surgeon.

Mrs. Frey had a paralytic shock the day after Mrs. Leslie died in her apartments in the Sherman Square Hotel, and she is seriously ill now in her home near Red Bank, N. J. In her complaint Mrs. Frey contends that Mrs. Leslie's condition made the services she performed so arduous and put her under such mental and physical strain as to have caused her own stroke.

Dr. Kelly, recounting his experiences with Mrs. Leslie on shipboard, where she declined to have any other attendant than Mrs. Frey, declared in his deposition, taken lest he be at sea when the trial occurs:

"The services rendered to Mrs. Leslie by Mrs. Frey were much in excess of what a professional nurse would be asked to render. Mrs. Leslie should have had at least three nurses to perform the duties that Mrs. Frey rendered to her. Mrs. Leslie was sick enough to require the services of three nurses, dividing the services day and night."

Attempts to settle Mrs. Frey's suit have been thwarted by Mrs. Catt.

PRETORIAN IN COLLISION.

Allan Liner, with Wounded Soldiers on Board, Hits the Kansan.

QUEBEC, Sept. 15.—The Allan liner Pretorian, with 198 passengers and a heavy consignment of mails from Glasgow, collided with the steamer Kansan during a heavy fog early today. The collision occurred off the mouth of the Saguenay River, and the Pretorian is now lying anchored near there, according to a statement given out by the line.

Neither the Pretorian nor the Kansan were greatly damaged, according to the Government Signal Service, and both will be able to proceed as soon as the fog has lifted. The Pretorian has maintained wireless communication with the shore.

A number of the Pretorian's passengers are wounded soldiers who have been serving in Canadian regiments in France. They started for home on the Allan liner Hesperian, which was blown up by either a mine or a submarine in the war zone and sank. When relatives and friends of the returning soldiers learned they had been in a second steamship accident within a few weeks, the offices of the line were besieged, for a time, with anxious inquiries.

POINTS TO CANDLE DANGER.

Fire Commissioner Urges Care in Celebrating Yom Kippur.

A report by Chief Kenlon that twenty-four accidental fires were started by candles last week in the two Jewish holidays caused Fire Commissioner Adamson to urge that Jews exercise care in burning candles in connection with the celebration of Yom Kippur next Saturday.

"I notice that for twenty-four hours, beginning on Friday at sundown, candles will burn in practically every Jewish home in the city. I urge upon the heads of these families that the candles be placed remote from inflammable matter, in a pan of earth or vessel of water. The use of tumblers filled with tallow is attended by great risk, because there is always danger of the glass breaking from the heat."

Detective Gets Greisheimer.

Frederick Greisbelmer, formerly husband of Lillian Lorraine, an actress, was turned over to Detective F. C. Kracke of San Francisco by Magistrate Appleton, in the West Side Court yesterday. Kracke displayed a governor's warrant for the arrest of Greisheimer, who is charged with obtaining under false pretenses, $300 from Dr. Carl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the San Francisco Exposition. It is charged that Greisheimer obtained the money by saying it was to be used for German propaganda purposes.

SAYS UNION COUNSEL INCITED TO PERJURY

Colorado Attorney General Files Charges Against Hawkins and Clark in the Lawson Case.

REPORTS HALL CONFESSED

Asserts That an Affidavit Used to Get New Trial for Miners' Leader Was False.

TRINIDAD, Col., Sept. 15.—Informations charging Horace N. Hawkins, general counsel for the United Mine Workers, and Fred W. Clark, local counsel, with subornation of perjury were filed in the District Court here today by Attorney General Fred Farrar.

The charges were filed in connection with an affidavit signed by Grover Hall, a juror in the murder trial of John R. Lawson, a leader of the union coal miners.

Hall's affidavit was used in the application for a new trial for Lawson and also in connection with the petition which secured a supersedeas from the Supreme Court. It alleged that Hall at first stood out for an acquittal of Lawson, but that he finally agreed to a verdict of guilty as the result of coercive measures employed by Frank Goodcn, a Court Bailiff.

Gooden, according to the affidavit, told Hall that his wife was seriously ill, and later informed him that Judge Granby Hillyer had ordered the jurors locked up without food until they were ready to agree upon a verdict.

Lawson was convicted on May 3 of first degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was tried in connection with the death of John Nimmo, a Deputy Sheriff, killed in a strike riot at Ludlow in the Fall of 1913. Recently the Colorado Supreme Court granted a supersedeas, and an application for Lawson's release on bail now is pending. In the meantime the labor leader is in the county jail here. Another recent decision of the Supreme Court barred Judge Hillyer from presiding at future strike trials.

DENVER, Sept. 15.—Attorney General Farrar said today that the informations filed at Trinidad charging Horace N. Hawkins and Fred W. Clark with subornation of perjury had been prepared by him under the authorization of Governor George A. Carlson.

The Attorney General said that after the arrest of Grover Hall on a perjury charge the prisoner made a confession that he had perjured himself in an affidavit in which he swore that he had been coerced to agree to a verdict of guilty in the Lawson trial. Later, Farrar said, Hall signed an affidavit that he had been bribed to make the original affidavit used in Lawson's motion for a new trial.

Horace N. Hawkins issued the following statement regarding the informations:

"The matter is not a surprise to me, in view of the exceptionally bitter struggle going on in the State, in which, in loyalty to my clients, I have been compelled to take part. From time to time I have heard veiled threats of personal charges against me, but I have not been, and will not be, swerved in my duty by any charge that may be made. I have no fear that any friend or acquaintance of mine will believe that I would do other than make a legitimate defense of a client, and the final result of any investigation will so show."

DECREES MINIMUM WAGE.

Experienced Women in Bay State Stores to Get $8.50 After Jan. 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The wages of women 18 years of age and over who have been employed for at least one year in department stores in this State must be not less than $8.50 a week, beginning Jan. 1, 1916, according to a decree announced today by the Minimum Wage Commission of Massachusetts.

The decree says that learners who

THIEF CHASE IN CROWDS.

Three Men Caught in Elevated and Subway Stations.

Throngs on the platform of the 149th Street elevated station and in the subway at the same street witnessed an exciting chase at the rush hour yesterday morning, when detectives of the pickpocket squad arrested three men. Before the third man was caught he had run, with a detective at his heels, from the elevated platform to the street and thence down into the subway, bowling people over as he went.

A downtown express train was standing in the station, and the fugitive and detective plunged through its crowded aisles. The man darted from the train just as the doors were closing, knocking down two girls, and the detective, jumping over the bodies of the girls, caught him. The prisoner said he was David Wolf of 496 East 110th Street.

The two other men arrested said they were Alexander Harney of 1,289 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx, and Louis Lasher of 3,850 Third Avenue. They were arrested as they were descending from the elevated station. The detectives were sent to the station, following many complaints that pickpockets were active there, and they said they saw all three of the men jostling passengers. The three men pleaded guilty to jostling when arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in Morrisania Court, and were sentenced to six months each. Detectives Casassa, Mugge, and Lennon made the arrests.

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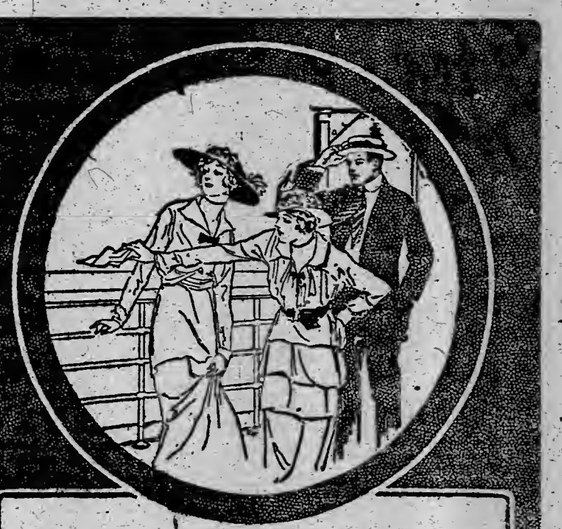
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JOIN the PARADE! SEE the SPEED TRIALS!

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th,

Monster automobile parade to Sheepshead Bay Speedway. All drivers and passengers in parading cars admitted FREE to track. For information regarding time and starting point of parade, apply at headquarters. Admission charge of 50c to non-participants in parade. Rests will attempt to break world's record for 10 miles, also world's record for fastest lap.

ASTOR CUP RACE

350 Miles—Saturday, October 2d, 11 A. M.

Sheepshead Bay Speedway

World's Greatest Automobile Race

$50,000 in Cash Prizes and Astor Trophy

SPEED RECORDS SURE TO BE SMASHED

GENERAL ADM., $2.00. GRAND STAND RESERVED SEATS (extra), $3.00. OPEN STAND SEATS, NOT RESERVED (extra), $1.00.
Boxes holding six persons, including admission.....$50, $75, $100 AND $150.
Parking Space FREE to Persons holding Boxes and Grand Stand Seats.

Parking space within oval fronting homestretch:
FIRST ROW.....$25.00 SECOND ROW.....$15.00
These prices do not include Admission Tickets.
All other parking spaces in oval, $5.00, not including admission.
Tickets on sale at Tyson's, McBride's, and Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp., 1600 Broadway, Between 53d and 54th Sts. Phone Circle 1918.



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IT'S a far cry from the amorous strains of the Moonlight Sonata of Beethoven to the sunny rippling of the Chin Chin Fox Trots, yet the Flexotone Electrelle draws mellow richness from the treasure chests of both, when it is installed inside your piano.

Sparkling with the mingled warmth and technic of the fine pianist, the Flexotone Electrelle attains the utmost perfection of exquisite music. If you have been a user of the old time pumping player, you will find the Flexotone Electrelle amazing in its greater musical possibilities. You should hear the Flexotone Electrelle—it is incomparable in its smooth performance and unlimited endurance. **Placed inside your own piano without altering the case design or affecting the tone or action.**

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Genii of the Theatre

Griffith, Ince and Sennett—these are the magicians who have woven all the mystic charm of the Thousand and One Nights into the latest and greatest of all entertaining arts.

The magic carpet of their fancy carries you delightfully through space and time.

You spend an hour with gallant Dustin Farnum and beautiful Enid Markey in the frozen North: Then

Whisk! and you find yourself on a blazing Mexican battle-ground with happy-go-lucky Douglas Fairbanks and sweet Seena Owen.

Another change!

You roar with laughter at Raymond Hitchcock, Mack Sennett and Mabel Normand in the ridiculous complications of "My Valet."

Be sure to be at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Thursday evening, September 23, for the most extraordinarily interesting entertainment you ever saw.

Aladdin's Lamp was a poor thing by comparison!

TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION.



The Dawn of a New Baking Day

ABOUT a year ago, two men came out of the offices of this country's largest and most successful chemists. They each carried a half dozen pound packages. Each went to his wife and said: "Here is a new baking powder, please try it and see how you like it." The wives tried it in biscuit and cake, and were amazed at a new kind of lightness and fineness, something they had never experienced before. They tried again and again, with exactly the same results.

The remaining cans were sent to friends and relatives. They were asked to try the new powder. Results were astonishing. Here were now twelve women who had tried the new powder each in her own individual way and each of them had a surprise in discovering new degrees of goodness in baking.

They sent cans of the new powder to friends and relatives in the South—the land of wonderful cooks—to New England and a half dozen different cities. Word began to come back: "What magic powder is this you have sent? We never before have seen or heard of such light and wholesome baking."

Tried and approved by experts

Then samples were sent to half a dozen of the most famous cooking experts—women whose names are household words—whose "say-so" is authority on baking the land over. They were asked to try it out and say unreservedly what they thought.

The replies were half a dozen letters saying that this powder gave unusually good results: Lightness, perfect baking, golden brown biscuit and cakes—*and never a single failure.*

Finally, this new baking powder was sent to one of the food authorities of the country—one who has been active in improving the nation's food supply. He was asked to give his opinion of it. He wrote: "RYZON has a tendency to restore to bread made with white flour some of the original elements contained in the whole wheat; it has qualities of excellence and physiological relations which entitle it to the confidence and patronage of the public."

Years of scientific research work, confirmed by this approval, are back of RYZON the Perfect Baking Powder.

You will find RYZON, beginning today, at your grocer's, or if he has not yet ordered, you will find it at a grocer's nearby.

Madam, you are a cook—in a way, you are a chemist. You value the appetizing quality of the foods you serve and you are also deeply interested in their wholesomeness. Therefore, you will naturally ask the question

What is it that makes RYZON bakings different?

In answer to which, let us just say this: RYZON is a strictly American pure-food product. It is composed only of elements about which there is no question as to their healthfulness. It is a stronger powder and is so prepared as to retain its strength. It will produce baking results that are always the same in delightful quality.

RYZON is made by the General Chemical Company of New York, which numbers among its members and in its staff some of the most eminent men in chemistry. Men whom the scientific bodies of foreign lands have considered it a privilege to honor.

This company has for years been producing the elements that the foremost baking powder manufacturers use, and therefore has been in a position to study the baking-powder subject and make the improvements that the food authorities of this country have been calling for.

Most women have bought certain kinds of baking powder for years because of habit. Perhaps you use a certain kind because your mother did—because you have always used it. Don't let prejudice stop you from trying RYZON. It will open your eyes to—

A new degree of baking goodness

The General Chemical Company already has a very large, fast-growing, and unusually successful business, without manufacturing baking powder, but it takes pride in having solved the baking-powder problem, and deems it a public service to supply RYZON.

Furthermore, it offers RYZON with an unqualified guarantee of absolute purity, healthfulness and general superiority. Back of this the General Chemical Company places, as an endorsement, its world-wide reputation for scientific accomplishments. Every grocer and distributing agent for RYZON is authorized to refund without question the entire purchase price to every person who buys a can of RYZON and is not entirely satisfied with it in every particular.

RYZON comes in 3 sizes:
¼-lb. tins, 10c; ½-lb. tins, 18c; 1-lb. tins, 35c

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.
FOOD DEPARTMENT
NEW YORK

HEAT CAUSES WOMEN TO DEFAULT IN NEW JERSEY TENNIS—FOOTBALL IN THE COLLEGES

CHAMPION LOSES IN JERSEY TENNIS

Miss Kissel Defeats Miss Carrington — Several Women Default Because of Heat.

Several players in the New Jersey State lawn tennis championship tournament at the Englewood Field Club, Englewood, N. J., were compelled to withdraw from competition yesterday on account of the excessive heat, and others who played their matches failed to play up to their best form because of the weather conditions. Miss Eleanor Lindley, whose playing has been one of the features of the tourney, defaulted to Miss Florence A. Ballin and Miss Jane Rowson, and Miss Goodbody withdrew in the doubles, giving the match to Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch by default.

The singles reached the semi-final round with Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Marshall McLean as the favorites for the title. The former disposed of Miss Elizabeth Bunce with ease at 6—2, 6—4, while Mrs. McLean eliminated Miss Marion Vanderhoef of the West Side Tennis Club in straight sets by the score of 6—0, 6—4. The conspicuous feature of this round was the defeat of Miss Anita Carrington, the title-holder, who lost to Miss Ina Kissel after three hard sets, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Miss Kissel played her usual steady game and saved herself by not attempting to reach the very difficult returns of her opponent. The champion contributed to her own defeat by attempting too much in the sun, and as a result she tired considerably toward the end of the match. She was somewhat wild and drove many of her shots out of court.

In the drawing for the semi-final round Miss Ballin will oppose Mrs. McLean and Miss Kissel will face Miss Wagner. The doubles resembled a family affair. Miss Natalie Browning and Miss Marion Chapman came through two rounds and will in all probability receive a default today from Mrs. A. G. Miles and Miss Kissel, in which event they will play Mrs. George L. Chapman, mother of Miss Chapman and Mrs. McLean. Two other members of the Browning family, Miss Katherine Browning and Mrs. Stuart Green, the ofdest of the Browning sisters, were put out of competition by Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. McLean. In the lower half of the semi-final bracket Miss Cassel and Miss Wagner will play Miss Handy and Mrs. Pouch. The summary:

New Jersey State Championship, Women's Singles, Fourth Round—Miss Florence A. Ballin defeated Miss Fanny Lindley by default; Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef 6—0, 6—4; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Anita Carrington 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Elizabeth Bunce, 6—2, 6—4.

Women's Doubles, First Round—Miss Natalie Browning and Miss Marion Chapman defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and Miss Florence Ballin 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—Miss Natalie Browning and Miss Marion Chapman defeated Mrs. L. Z. Murray and Mrs. George Wagner, 6—1, 6—1.

Third Round—Mrs. George L. Chapman and Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Katherine Browning and Mrs. Stuart Green, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2; Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch defeated Miss Jane Rowson and Miss Goodbody by default; Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Anita Carrington and Miss Elizabeth Bunce, 6—2, 6—1.

PRINCETON PAIR DEFEATED.

Leonard Beekman and Harold Harvey Lose in Intercollegiate Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The elimination of Leonard Beekman, of Princeton, the former national interscholastic tennis champion, and Harold Harvey, also of Princeton, by Rowland and Disston of the University of Pennsylvania in a straight set match, 9—7, and 6—4, was the surprise of the second day's play in the intercollegiate tennis championship tournament at Haverford. E. M. Edwards and K. C. Kennedy of Pennsylvania made a bold bid for victory against Caner and Curtis of Harvard, but they went down to defeat in three sets, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

The third and fourth places in the doubles semi-finals are held by the title holders, Richard Norris Williams 2d, and Richard Harte, of Harvard, and Jerry Webber and E. T. Hopkins of Yale. Webber is the Michigan State champion.

Something unusual was looked for when Williams and Harte took the court with Jones and Larmon of Dartmouth, but the latter put up a weak defense and failed to take a single game in two sets. Williams showed marked improvement over his play of yesterday.

The semi-final round in singles and the final round in doubles will be reached tomorrow and the singles final is scheduled for Saturday. Upon the conclusion of the latter an exhibition doubles match probably between Williams and Clothier and Johnson and Armstrong, will be played. The summary:

Doubles.—First Round—Coffey and Riker, Princeton, defeated Blair and Hunter, Cornell, 6—4, 6—4; Rowland and Disston, Pennsylvania, defeated Stevenson and De Camp, Yale, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round—Caner and Curtis, Harvard, defeated Edwards and Kennedy, Pennsylvania, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1; Webber and Hopkins, Yale, defeated Coffey and Riker, Princeton, 9—7, 6—3; Rowland and Disston, Pennsylvania, defeated Beekman and Harvey, Princeton, 9—7, 6—4; Williams and Harte, Harvard, defeated Jonea and Larmon, Dartmouth, 6—0, 6—0.

THROCKMORTON DEFEATED.

Metropolitan Junior Tennis Tournament Nearing the End.

The defeat of George P. Throckmorton in the fourth round of the lawn tennis tournament for the Metropolitan Junior championship was the standing feature of yesterday's play on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills. Superior steadiness on the part of L. M. Banks, the Adelphi School representative, enabled him to win from the brother of the present holder of the title in straight sets at 6—4, 6—1. The pair were rated almost at par, but it was generally admitted that the one not up to his top form would be vanquished. This was the case with Throckmorton. Favoring his brother's style he plays a slashing game, but against Banks he was unable to control his strokes, and many of his returns went out of court or into the net. Even under the conditions Throckmorton's skill as a tactician was expected to carry him through, but after losing the first set his wildness increased and he was an easy victim for the Brooklyn schoolboy.

C. S. Garland, the Pittsburgh youngster, took the measure of Robert Rand, a younger brother of the Harvard player. The runner-up for the national interscholastic title showed fine control of the ball and won 6—1, 6—3. The summary:

Metropolitan Junior Singles, Fourth Round—B. Cohen defeated M. Cutler, 1—6 6—3, 6—2; C. S. Garland defeated R. Rand, 6—1, 6—3; E. Binzin defeated W. Hannemslough, 6—2, 6—2; H. S. Guiler defeated E. Dowling, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4; E. L. Hopkins defeated T. Woodford, 6—0, 7—5; E. Benjamin defeated H. Hollenstein, 6—1, 6—3; L. M. Banks defeated George P. Throckmorton, 6—4, 6—1; A. Leaty defeated W. H. Benedict, 2—6, 7—5, 7—5.

Metropolitan Junior Doubles, Third Round—C. S. Garland and W. I. Platt defeated H. Larsen and M. Gentner, 6—2, 6—0; T. Woodford and E. Shaw defeated G. H. Myer and W. R. Drayton, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3. E. Binzin and M. A. Taylor defeated R. Goldman and J. Wolf, 6—4, 6—3; A. Ehrman and F. M. Chapman defeated I. Raymond and G. Zahriskie, 8—6, 7—5; L. Benjamin and W. Hammerslough defeated W. H. Benedict and M. Randall, 6—4, 6—4; Goddard Saunders and Jabez Holmes defeated H. T. Dickerson and W. P. Black, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4; George P. Throckmorton and Herbert W. Forster defeated Cecil Donaldson and T. Morrison, 6—1, 6—3; L. M. Banks and H. P. Guller defeated C. Holendar and M. S. Webster, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Fourth Round—C. S. Garland and W. I. Platt defeated T. Woodford and E. Shaw, 6—4, 6—2; E. Binzin and M. A. Taylor defeated A. Ehrman and F. M. Chapman, 6—3, 6—2.

TRI-STATE LAWN TENNIS.

Griffin, Wright, Fottrell, and Emerson Reach Semi-Finals.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—Four men were all that remained in the singles event for the tri-state tennis championship at the close of play in the tournament here today. These were Clarence Griffin of San Francisco, Irving Wright of Boston, Elia Fottrell of San Francisco and Trux Emerson of Cincinnati.

The matches which Griffin and Wright won were the best of the present tournament. Griffin's opponent was Nat Emerson of Memphis, whom he defeated by taking the last three of five sets. Emerson won the first two sets, 6—4, 9—7, while Griffin captured the other three, 6—3, 7—5, 8—6. Wright also lost two sets to Dr. Karl Little, the score being 4—6, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Fottrell beat Harold Le Blond of Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2, while Trux Emerson defeated Fritz Bastian of Indianapolis 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

In the women's singles, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the woman's national champion, easily defeated Margaret Block of Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Carrie B. Neely, Chicago, defeated Roberts, Dohrman of Cincinnati, 6—8, 6—1, 9—7.

Mrs. Malcolm McNeill, Jr., of Chicago defeated Mrs. Wallace Gray of Cincinnati, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Where Large Bass Are Caught.

Few fishermen appreciate the remarkable weight attained by striped bass in water convenient to this city. Every year a few large striped bass running from 10 to 40 poonds are taken along the Jersey coast in the vicinity of Asbury Park. Two years ago the Jersey record was made by a Montclair angler, Eddie Davis, who landed a monster that tipped the beam at 58½ pounds. It was caught at Elberon on July 25. Surf casters on the beach from the Highlands to Seaside Park produce some very large fish, but Davis's catch is the largest to date. June and September are usually the best months, and the fishing generally lasts till October. Montank Point, Long Island, is also an excellent place for large bass, where fish weighing from 35 to 50 poonds have been taken in recent years. Twenty years ago several fish of more than 70 pounds were booked there. Early Fall is the best time. The favorite lure down East is a small eel, and this is trolled along the edges of the rocks that project out into the Sound. This eel is sometimes used on the Jersey coast, but the favorite with the surf casters in the Asbury Park section is the head of a squid or ink fish. This bait is kept by most of the large dealers along shore and is largely used. Bloodworms, sometimes a bunch composed of a dozen strung on to a hook with ends left dangling are largely used by surf fishermen. Shedder crab and mullet when it can be had are favoritee with others. Tha striped bass is rated as one of the gamest of salt water fish, and pute up a battle almost the equal to that of the channel bass. Its first rush is perhaps more ferocious and swifter than that of the channel bass, but is not as prolonged a fighter as its more sturdy brother, and seldom takes more than fifteen to twenty-five minutes to land on ordinary surf tackle.

IS THIS THE YEAR TO GET HARVARD?

Even Without Brickley and Hardwick Coach Haughton's Bunch Looks Good.

On the eve of what promises to be a spectacular season as well as one of sound progress on the gridiron, the natural query in all the football camps, even in those that do not send out teams to face the Crimson, is, "Is this the year to get Harvard?" The query is sometimes based upon the fact that Brickley and Hardwick and other stars are lost to the Cambridge squad, sometimes upon the fact that even with good material coming up fine coaching systems have had off years in the past, through injuries to certain men at critical stages, through unforseen weather conditions on important dates, or through unanticipated strength in rival elevens. In football a team must not only reach an almost exact estimate of its own strength, but also better than a fair idea of that of its opponent.

To a close student of the Harvard system it would appear in the nature of folly to look for a breakdown through the loss of brilliant players of the year before, since while men like Hardwick and Brickley came up to Cambridge with ready-made reputations they learned a vast amount of football after their arrival, and their work had to be built into the general type of play and plan of campaign quite as thoroughly as that of the unknown player in whom the coaches saw latent possibilities.

Percy Haughton no more is given to overlooking the line than the back field, for a good line is quite as essential to Harvard football as to the football played at any other institution. There is a long list of now celebrated Harvard forwards who were worse than mediocre when they first appeared on Soldiers' Field. The system of which Haughton is the presiding genius turned them out—turned them out quietly with but one end in view, allowing the backs to revel in the praise of the public as much as the public liked. Thus both forwards and backs can be and have been turned out at Cambridge and brought up from the nobody into the somebody class to become stars in the final game with Yale.

The technique of this building of team and individual stars, two of the marvels of the system are its patience and development—patience that is often quite as puzzling to Harvard's foes as anything else in evidence in Cambridge, and judgment that would be considered uncanny were it not that it had become a habit. Now since this patience and this judgment have been spread over several years it must be evident that the system has understood how to prepare for the loss of remarkable players in any given year by allowing for it the year before, and the "green" material, which sometimes does not get into a single game of importance, has a peculiar way of suddenly providing the stars that take the public eye.

It would be perfectly safe to say that Harvard will produce in the final game with Yale two or more remarkable fine players, of whom the public has heard nothing, and perhaps will hear little until well along in the season. In the old days Yale was in the habit of doing just this very thing. Yale may yet do it again, but for the moment Harvard is the subject of discussion.

That same Harvard patience survives even unforeseen weather conditions in that it cannot be goaded, even by the prospect of defeat in an early game, into taking risks that might result in wrecking the team as it is planned to apepar against Yale. Unanticipated strength of elevens opposing the Crimson is hardly more worth while building upon, since Harvard has the best equipped scouting system in the country, numbers, in training and individually. It is very largely because of this keen scouting that the Crimson is able from the start of almost every game of very great importance to force the type of the game, considered as a whole, along its own predetermined lines. This has enabled Harvard to defeat some elevens that might have had a chance for victory had they been allowed even for a few minutes to follow the plan of play laid down in advance by their own coaches.

In injuries, of course, there is always danger. With all the care and all the patience possessed by the Harvard system, injuries will happen, and they have more than once come close to wrecking a Crimson eleven even in very recent years. Harvard turned Brickley's injury last year into a touchdown against Yale, but this sort of thing cannot happen every time, and, indeed, injuries to men of whom the public has heard little—to men who are being worked up patiently and thoroughly to "line leadership" on the big day—are more to be feared under the Crimson style of handling both attack and defense than to the crippling of a star player or even the Captain himself.

There seems to be nothing in all this that would encourage any opposing coach in the idea that this is the particular year in which to "get" Harvard. The wisest of those who are preparing teams to tackle the Crimson are counting less upon a falling off in Harvard's play than upon a vast improvement in that of their own men individually and as a team, and in their own ability to guese the Cambridge generalship and more than match it.

It is quite possible that when next Harvard is outguessed the Crimson will go down to defeat by a one-sided score. That is what sometimes happens when an opponent manages to break through a team that is the product of such a system. In football, as in other things, it sometimes happens that the greater the height the longer the fall. Michigan last year allowed the Crimson to determine from the very start what was to be the day's type of play, but despite the menace to Harvard the Ann Arbor men never for a moment so much as shook the Cambridge plan. Harvard was not outguessed, but had that happened Michigan might well have conducted the business end of a football rout.

To say that this is the year in which to "get" Harvard for any of the reasons set forth is to be rather hasty. The problem of defeating Harvard this season, as before, in either of the big games is vastly a matter of the strength of the opposing teams, whether or no that strength be anticipated at Cambridge.

FOOTBALL UNDER HOT SUN.

Harvard Coaches Work Men to Get Line on New Material.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 15.—The Harvard football squad worked under the hot sun for two hours today, the reason being that the coaches feel that they must get a real line on the abundance of green material before they pick the Varsity squad for real football next Monday. The tackling dummy was used for the first time, and the linemen and backs received more fundamental instructions than is usual until the first-string men are taken in hand by the Varsity coaches. The most interesting feature of the day's work was the sending of Soucy out with the ends. He played centre in all of Harvard's games until he was hurt late last Fall, and was the regular man two years ago.

Lehigh Handles Pigskin, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 15.—The opening of Lehigh University today brought out enough football men to make three teams. Resident Coach Tom Keady formed two teams and put them through a long practice in formations. The return to college of Cahall, a crack drop kicker, was a welcome factor. His drop kicks today showed that he still possesses his skill. Among the most likely of the new men who reported are Barrett and Adams of the Allen School, Kenny of Dean Academy, Tomlinson of Aurora, Ill., and Schley of Mercersburg Academy. Ten Lehigh "1,000" men took the field, and as soon as Grumbach clears up some scholastic difficulties he will come out. Desmond, the Northeast School lad who shone as an end last year until he was stricken with typhoid fever, may not be with the team this year.

Army Can't Wait for Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Realizing that they cannot wait any longer for a cessation of the hot spell without seriously retarding the developing of the Army football team, the coaches drove the big squad through a two hours' workout in the blazing sun this afternoon. Joett, '14, and Wynne, '14, joined the coaching staff today. The former assisted with the backs and ends, and the latter with the big fellows in the line. Gerhart, the diminutive baseball man, turned out today and was drilled in the quarterback position. He is fast and has plenty of snap and vim. Coach Daly spent considerable time drilling him. The physical job is among the several worries that confront the head coach this season.

Lafayette's Newcomers Promising.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 15.—In the sweltering heat the Lafayette football squad, consisting of twenty Varsity and scrub players of last year, and twenty new men, held the first practice of the year on March Field. The team has had a preliminary training trip at Delaware Water Gap, and returned yesterday for the opening of the college.

The work on the field consisted in a phantom drill together with the fundamentals, punting and forward passing. The group of new material is the best bunch of school boys that has come to Lafayette in a single incoming class for many years.

Football Player Breaks Arm.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Coach Sharpe started the second day of football practice at Cornell with a light signal drill today. Owing to the intense heat there was only a light drill. The first injury took place when Dongher, a line candidate, broke his arm while falling on the ball. Captain Barrett ran the first string men at quarter back with Schiverick and Inscho, back field men from the 1914 freshman team, at halves; Schliter, full back; Eckley and Shelton, ends; Bailey and Jamison, tackles; Snyder and Anderson, guards, and Brown, centre.

Thirty in Tufts Football Squad.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 15.—Thirty candidates for the Tufts College football team reported today on the athletic field for the first practice of the season. On account of the heat, they went through only a light drill. Among them were three veterans, Westcott, Captain Parks, and Thorndike. Beginning tomorrow, there will be two daily practice sessions until the college opens on Sept. 23.

KATOURA LEADING IN OCEAN YACHT RACE

Tod Schooner Three Miles Ahead of Atlantic II. 30 Miles After Start.

The three-masted schooner yacht Atlantic II., owned by James Cox and Nicholas J. Brady, and the two-masted schooner Katoura, owned and sailed by Robert E. Tod, under veritable clouds of canvas, started off Ambrose Lightship at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in their race for the Cape May Challenge Cup, which was presented to the New York Yacht Club in 1872 by James Gordon Bennett, who was then its Commodore. The distance is 214 miles, and the turning point in the course is the Five Fathom Bank Lightship off Cape May. It is the tenth race for this trophy, which is now held by Katoura.

From the bridge of the flagship of the New York Yacht Club, Commodore George F. Baker's steam yacht Viking, H. De B. Parsons, F. O. Spedden, and J. M. MacDonough, the club's Regatta Committee, gave the signals for the start.

With sheets trimmed flat on the port tack both yachts crossed the line between the lightship and the Viking, anchored a cable's length to the eastward of it. After the signal both yachts had four minutes' time to cross. The actual times taken were: Atlantic, 11:01:42; Katoura, 11:03:22; so that the Atlantic had a lead of 1 minute 40 seconds at the start. Captain Tod of the Katoura used up all but 38 seconds of his handicap time before crossing. The wind was from the southeast, blowing about 8 knots, and the sea was smooth.

Besides their lower sails the yachts carried small jib topsails and main topmast staysails as they headed in toward the New Jersey shore. Both went about on the starboard tack off Seabright 45 minutes after the start. At this time Katoura had worked into a good weather berth at least a quarter of a mile to the windward of her rival.

Advices received from the Mantoloking Coast Guard Station, 30 miles south of Sandy Hook, reported the yachts off shore there at 3:30 P. M. Katoura was leading by three miles.

Several large steam yachts flying the New York Yacht Club's pennant were at the etart and accompanied the yachts for a time on their course. They included Morton J. Plant's Kanawha, Leonard Richard's Carola IV., and James Elverson's Allegro.

If the breeze holds in the same quarter it will be a beat to windward all the way to the turning mark, and yachtsmen estimate that both yachts ought to finish the race in twenty-four hours. The amateur crew of the Vanitie is on board the Atlantic II., and the Resolute's Corinthians are on board the Katoura.

Fordham Braves the Heat.

Fordham had its second day of football practice yesterday, and, despite the heat, the whole squad was kept on the jump for over two hours. Coach Harry Vaughn renewed the running drills of Tuesday and in addition spent over an hour in making the candidates pass and fall on the pigskin.

Several new candidates were in uniform, including some former high school stars. Among them were Kendrick of the Boston High School of Commerce, Hall of Boston English High, Graubard of Manual Training, and Williams of Fordham Prep. All these youngsters weigh over 170 pounds each. Paul Conklin of Ansonia High, who is a brother of Nell and Jack Conklin, the two Maroon guards, came out yesterday and will try for the quarterback position. Blake and Vin Kane, two of last year's squad, also came out yesterday.

R. P. I.'s Football Schedule.

The football team of Rensselaer Polytechnic Instituta will play its first game of the season with Williams at Williamstown on Sept. 25. W. H. Fonntain, who was recently appointed physical director, will coach the eleven. The schedule for the season is: Sept. 25, Williams, at Williamstown; Oct. 2, New York University, at Troy; Oct. 9, Rutgers, at New Brunswick; Oct. 16, Hamilton, at Troy; Oct. 23, Colgate, at Hamilton; Oct. 30, Middlebury College, at Troy; Nov. 6, Union College, at Schenectady; Nov. 13, Stevens Institute, at Hoboken; Nov. 20, Worcester Polytechnic, at Troy.

Morgan and Chaney in Draw.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—Eddie Morgan, featherweight champion of England, and George Chaney of Baltimore boxed a ten-round no-decision bout here tonight. Both men gave a splendid exhibition of pugilistic science, and it appeared to many of the spectators that a draw would have been a satisfactory verdict if the referee been permitted to announce one.

THE THREE-CUSHION MATCH.

Moore and Huey Play Here During Last Week of Month.

The match between George W. Moore, champion, and William B. Huey of Chicago, challenger for the three-cushion carrom emblem, will take place in the Music Hall of the New York Theatre Building, Sept. 28, 29, and 30. Moore selected the dates and notified Huey. The latter promptly deposited $150, the balance of his stake, and declared that he was satisfied to play in New York. He is reported as practicing daily with August Kleckhofer as a partner. Moore is preparing at Thum's room, at Broadway and Thirty-first Street.

With William F. Hoppe, champion of the world at all styles of balk-line billiards, as "scratch" man, playing 500 points, a handicap at 18.2 will be held about Nov. 15. Conditions for the event will be arranged by B. E. Bensinger, who was in New York last week. If his views and influence prevail, the tournament will be held at Chicago, under the management of the billiard room keepers who last March so successfully handled the series of games that decided the three-cushion carom championship, won by George W. Moore. If the prospective tournament is a success, others on similar lines will follow.

When the subject of balk-line handicaps was first broached, Hoppe did not favor them. Expressing a willingness to concede reasonable odds, he contended that he might be discriminated against and have to make concessions that would not only prevent him from winning the chief prize, but would enable the player who received the greatest odds to finish first.

Replying, C. P. Miller, Vice President of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, said: "That is exactly what may happen. The theory of handicapping is to give every contestant in every form of sport in which handicapping is possible an equal chance. In England billiard handicaps in which the best players competed have been annual events. In this country in the promotion of billiards they have become a necessity. The public which supports the game has tired of seeing you beat somebody. It can no longer be interested by games the results of which are foregone conclusions. Actual contests must be supplied. The better class of players must accept tasks that will favor inferiors or there will be no tournaments. If you defeat Yamada when he plays you for the 14.1 championship, there will be no more championship games and no probability of tournaments or matches on an even basis. You have no reason to fear that in a handicap you will be unfairly treated, or that if you fail to finish prominently in a tournament in which you conceded liberal odds your reputation will be affected."

After reflection Hoppe concluded to take a chance in at least one handicap. He said he considered it a duty in the interest of billiards.

One week from tomorrow the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League will begin its series of contests for the season, which will extend to May 5 and provide 600 games. The first games in the East will be played Sept. 21 at Jerome B. Keough's room, Rochester, between Keough and Pierre Maupome of St. Louis; and at Thum's Broadway and Forty-first Street room, New York, between George F. Sloeson and H. Grede of Milwaukee, Sept. 22. Maupome will play Charles Otis at George W. Beaver's room, Brooklyn; and Grede will be in Boston playing George Felton at George J. Littlefield's room, Sept. 23. Maupoma and John Dankleman will be opponents at the Palace Room, Philadelphia.

Speaking of his connection with the league, Sloeson said: "I had to go into it. In billiards there is an almost irresistible rush to three cushions. I don't regard it as a good thing for billiards, but it seems that everybody is playing it. I haven't played five games of balk line in six months. Nobody cares to play balk line to watch it. People like to play three cushions because they derive pleasure from making difficult shots. Some are pleased by making any simple shot. The most astonishing feature of the three-cushion following is that it includes many players who are far below mediocrity at straight rail. To them the making of an occasional coup is a source of great satisfaction. Nevertheless, I believe the game has come to stay."

According to recent reports from St. Louis, Pierre Maupome has been playing wonderful three-cushions in practice. He is credited with having made an average of 1 in 250 points. Charley Paterson, whom he will represent, has been keeping him at regular work, some thing nobody has heretofore been able to do.

It is probable that John Horgan will represent the Rex Billiard Hall, St. Louis, in part of the games for which Frank Benson is scheduled. Horgan, who has held this three-cushion championship, is a partner of Benson in the Rex. At present he is employed in Graney's Academy, San Francisco.

TWO MILES A MINUTE OLDFIELD'S HOPE

Barney Expects to Drive Auto at That Speed at Sheepshead Bay Motordrome.

"Stupendous! It has speed possibilities that no motor car in existence today can begin to realize," were the words used by Barney Oldfield yesterday in describing his impression of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway after his first visit to the course. Of all the famous racing pilots who have seen the track none has been more amazed at the magnitude of the racing plant, or more confidant of the world's records in store for it than Barney Oldfield, a few weeks ago at Chicago, put up an average of 111.5 miles per hour in his big Christie racer.

"I was simply amazed," said he, "at the wonderful layout. Just as sure as shootiug, the winner of the Astor Cup on Oct. 2 will average over 100 miles an hour. I do not believe, though, that in the elimination trials next week the 300 cubic inch cars eligible for the race will show much faster than the 110.1 milee per hour put up by Resta at Chicago. The truth is that cars of that limited displacement have gone already pretty close to their sprinting limit. In a long run, however, they will make a much better average showing on the new course, for the Sheepshead Bay Speedway is miles faster than any track in the country, and near the seashore the carburetion will be much faster than inland.

"Do I believe that a big powered car can show down there an average for a lap of 120 miles an hour? I surely do! I'll guarantee to drive my big speed car two miles a minute at Sheepshead or take no money for the trial."

Dario Resta, Chairman Kennerdell, and Starter Wagner were at the track with Oldfield. The Peugeot, in which Resta will make his world's record trials at the Speedway on Saturday, is being tuned up in a shop in this city.

Grover Bergdoll, the Philadelphia amateur, arrived in town yesterday with his Bergdoll Special, and was much disappointed that the course would not be open for practice before Saturday. Ira Vail with his Mulford Special, Thebes and the Sebring, and some of the Maxwells are also on hand.

Automobile row will take a holiday on Astor Cup day. At a meeting of the dealers of the Automobile Dealers' Association, Inc., held yesterday, a resolution was unanimously passed to request all members to close on Oct. 2, and to recommend that motor dealers of all classes also shut up shop that day.

MONEY IN GOLF.

How One Enthusiast Figures Big Profit on a 4-Course Proposition.

In view of the fact that the movement for public links facilities has become general throughout the United States, and because there has been so much agitation for better public golf facilities in this city of recent date, an enthusiast takes occasion to call attention to the movement of less than a year ago for a public links plant on Long Island which would provide ample accommodations, at a small fee, for all of those who do not care to brave the terrors and inconveniences of the general run of public courses.

He would have the scheme financed by golfers, supported by golfers, and used by golfers. In speaking of the project the other day, the golfer explained in detail his plan, on these lines:

Recent articles have appeared touching on the crowded condition of the golf courses in the metropolitan district, also on the attitude of the Boards of Governors toward granting the privileges of their courses to organizations for tournament play, and it brings up in a very practical way the necessity of establishing a big golf centre within a short distance of New York, a place with a big clubhouse that will have at least 250 bedrooms and at least four eighteen-hole golf courses open to the public, as at Pinehurst, N. C., with tennis and squash courts, bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables, Turkish baths, a large dance hall, an automobile park, &c.

You know we tried to put over a plan like this last Spring, but the money was not available to close the options secured. It had to be abandoned, but I have not abandoned the idea—not for a minute. Everybody I talk to says it is not only practical, but bound to be very profitable.

I am trying to get some real estate people interested in the project. At least 500 acres will be required for the purpose. It must be within three-quarters of an hour from New York. It must be on Long Island, where the soil is adapted to practically all-the-year-round golf play. This acreage may cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. The building of a suitable clubhouse, equipped in a high-class way, the laying out and completing of four eighteen-hole courses, the building of a few caddy houses, and laying out the grounds around the clubhouse will probably cost $500,000.

Now, on this investment of a million and a half, what would the possible profit be?

Four golf courses, properly managed, and players systematically timed, will accommodate the following number of players:

Two courses open to foursomes play, (the more popular form of golf,) starting at intervals of five minutes, will take care of ninety-six players an hour. Starting at 8:30 and running up to 11:30, three hours, 288 players could play 36 holes a day.

The third course could be open to mixed foursomes, starting at 8:30 and at intervals of four minutes, and will accommodate 60 players an hour and will enable 180 players to play thirty-six holes a day.

The fourth course, starting pairs at intervals of four minutes, will accommodate 30 players an hour—90 players in three hours—all of whom could play thirty-six holes a day.

With the courses filled up every Saturday and Sunday as they would be, with 360 players each paying ground fees of $2, would bring in a revenue of $2,236 for two days' playing.

The other five days of the week would surely average 250 players a day, counting special tournaments, at a fee of $1 for the privilege of the course, or an income of $1,250. Play would average at least forty weeks in the year, so the revenue from this source alone would be at least $137,440.

At least 2,368 players would buy their lunches at the clubhouse, and these would surely average $1 each, or $2,366. This would mean a revenue of $94,640 for forty weeks.

At least one-quarter of the players—600 say—would remain for dinner once during the week. The dinner, liquids, cigars, &c., would average per head at least $1.50, or a total of $900 for a week, $36,000 for forty weeks.

At least one-third of the Saturday and Sunday players—say 200—would spend Friday and Saturday nights at the club, spending, no doubt, for rooms, meals, and incidentals an average of at least $10. That would mean a revenue of $80,000 for forty weeks.

If the location selected is convenient and the club run in a high-class, satisfactory way in every particular the revenue from automobile parties should average at least $1,000 a week, or $40,000 for forty weeks.

There would be a steady revenue from the families of golfers, particularly their wives, who now regard themselves as golf widows on Saturdays and Sundays. The club house should be a good hotel—an attractive and economical place to spend week ends. The revenua from this source should at least be $250 a week, or $10,000 for forty weeks.

Dinner and supper parties, tennis and squash players, bridge parties, &c., should bring a revenue of at least $25,000 for forty weeks.

Just on this conservative estimate, the total revenue would be $425,080.

Of courses, from this must be deducted the cost of operating the place, which should not exceed $275,080—leaving a net profit of $150,000, or 10 per cent. on a total investment of $1,500,000.

A goodly part, if not all, of the original purchase price of $1,000,000 for the real estate could be gotten back by selling lots on the fringe of the golf courses, for the building of homes. There are many men in New York who would like to own a place where they could step out of their back doors onto a fine golf course.

Pinehurst, nearly 1,000 miles from Broadway, is a mint for three months in the year, January, February, and March.

What would four public golf courses mean fifteen miles from Broadway?

I would not wish any better investment for $1,500,000, if I had it. I am going to try to persuade some moneyed men to see the possibilities as I do.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 & $5.00 SHOES

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES VALUE GUARANTEED

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For 32 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. His name and the price stamped on the bottom guarantees full value. They are the best known shoes in the world.

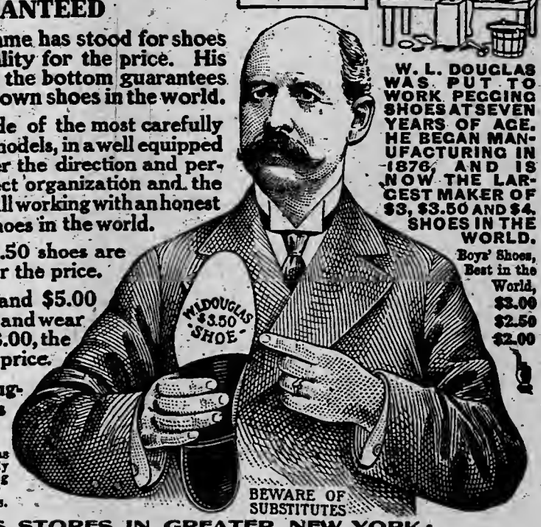
W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are the best that can be produced for the price.

W. L. Douglas $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 shoes are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.

If you do not live near one of W. L. Douglas retail stores, and your local dealer cannot supply you, write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 160 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.



W. L. DOUGLAS WAS PUT TO WORK PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE. HE BEGAN MANUFACTURING IN 1876, AND IS NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3, $3.50 AND $4. SHOES IN THE WORLD.

Boys' Shoes, Best in the World, $2.00 $2.50 $2.00

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345 Eighth Avenue.
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JERSEY CITY—16 Newark Ave.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St. cor. Broad

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For Liebmann's brand this merry band
Of RHEINAROONS now cheer;
Year in and out without a doubt
They'll root for Rheingold Beer.

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The daily use of a mild, pure malt beverage like Rheingold Beer is as healthful as it is pleasant.

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We are cutting prices on the well-known standard "quality" brands of Turkish cigarettes, which the public smoke more of than all other brands of Turkish cigarettes combined

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Package of 10 and 2 Valuable Mutual Coupons	11c	Package of 10 and 2 Valuable Mutual Coupons	8c
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Royal Bengal Little Cigars		Zira Cigarettes	
Package of 10

FIGHT ON CHICAGO BALL FIELD—PHILLIES AND BRAVES LOSE—WORLD'S RACING RECORDS

UMPIRE BYRON AND 'RED' SMITH CLASH

Boston Third Baseman Starts Fight, but Neutral Players Separate Belligerents.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—A fist fight between Umpire Byron and "Red" Smith, third baseman of the Boston Braves, marked the final game of the year between Chicago and Boston today. Chicago won the baseball contest 1 to 0. And the umpire seems to have got a "shade" in the bare-knuckle contest.

At the conclusion of the game Smith rushed up to Umpire Byron and the arbiter walked to meet him. Both exchanged words and Byron dodged around several of those who had gathered about the two, and made a lunge at Smith. He apparently made two swings at him and was rushing his man when Big Bill James, the Boston pitcher, put his arms about the umpire and lifted him to one side.

Smith came back with his arms swinging wildly and Umpire Orth attempted to stop him. Smith was infuriated and seemed about to hit Orth when his teammates stepped into the fray and escorted Smith to the clubhouse. The umpire then walked to the dressing room. Several hundred of the "fans" who witnessed the clash cheered Byron.

Umpire Byron refused to comment on the affair, merely stating that he would make his report to the President of the League. However, several of those who were close to the participants, said that Smith was nagging Byron because of his decision on balls and strikes and that the two had engaged in strong personalities prior to their coming together.

News of President Tener's decision on the arbiter's report is eagerly awaited about baseball headquarters here. The Braves have a fighting chance for the National League pennant and already have three of their regulars out of the line-up. These are Schmidt, Maranville, and Snodgrass.

Incidently the game was won by Frank Schulte, who drove a line drive over the screen in right field for the only run of the game. This lone tally, coupled with the masterly pitching of Phil Douglas, who pitched his first game for the locals since coming here from the Brooklyn club, were enough to win.

Douglas allowed only three scattered hits and struck out ten of his opponents. The visitors were unable to get a man as far as third base. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	Moran, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Fisher, ss.	3	0	2	2	6	Evers, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Schulte, l.	4	0	1	2	0	Upton, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
M'Tray, cf.	3	0	0	3	0	Magee, l.	3	0	0	0	7
Saier, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0	Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Phlan, 2b.	2	0	0	2	3	C'rolly, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
M'Carty, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2	Egan, ss.	4	0	0	3	5
Fis'han, c.	3	0	0	9	1	Gowdy, c.	3	0	0	4	2
Douglas, p.	3	0	0	0	4	*Frick.	1	0	0	0	0
						Gowdy, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	27	1	5	27	12	Tyler, p.	3	0	1	1	2
						Total.	31	0	3	24	10

*Batted for Whaling in eighth inning.
Errors—Fisher, Douglas.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		—0

Home run—Schulte. Stolen bases—Smith, Moran. Earned run—Chicago. 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 3; off Tyler, 1. Struck out—By Douglas, 10; by Tyler, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Pirates Check the Phillies.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15.—Pittsburgh shut out Philadelphia today, 1 to 0. Kantlehner kept the hits scattered and won his own game in the eighth inning when he singled after Gibson had singled and gone to second on Cravath's error. A fast double play with the bases full in the first half of the eighth inning stopped the visitors from scoring several runs. Johnston caught Luderus's liner and stepped on the bag, doubling up Cravath. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	Stock, 3b.	5	0	0	0	4
J'hn'n, 1b.	2	0	1	8	0	B'ch't, ss.	4	0	2	0	3
B'ney, cf.	2	0	0	6	0	Pask't, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
H'ch'n, rf.	2	0	0	2	0	Crav'h, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	2	0	0	2	3	Luder's, 1b.	4	0	2	13	1
Viox, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1	Wh'ted, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Baird, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1	Nich'l, 2b.	4	0	0	4	4
Gibson, c.	3	1	1	3	1	Burns, c.	4	0	0	2	5
Kant'r, p.	3	0	1	0	4	*Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
						Mayer, p.	2	0	1	0	4
Total.	24	1	4	27	7	†Weiser.	1	0	1	0	0
						Total.	34	0	9	24	17

*Ran for Burns in ninth inning.
†Batted for Mayer in ninth inning.
Error—Cravath.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		—0

Two-base hit—Paskert. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Barney, Wagner. Double play—Johnston, (unassisted). Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on balls—Off Mayer, 1; off Kantlehner, 2. Struck out—By Mayer, 5; by Kantlehner, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RACE.

Slight Chance of Brooklyn or Boston Beating Out Phillies.

As the National League season draws to a close the chances of Pat Moran's flying Phillies for the pennant appear unusually bright. Philadelphia has 21 games to play, Brooklyn 18, and Boston 19.

If the Phillies should win 16 out of their 21 games they would finish with 92 games won and 62 lost and a percentage of .597. If Brooklyn and Boston should win all their remaining games Boston would have 91 games won and 63 lost, with a percentage of .591, while Brooklyn would have 91 games won and 64 lost, with a percentage of .587.

Assuming that the Brooklyns and Bostons win all their games, it would be necessary for the Phillies to win 15 out of their 21 remaining games to finish in front with a percentage of .591. Not even the most rabid Brooklyn or Boston fan, however, would even dream that these clubs will win all of their remaining games.

If the three teams as they now stand win half of their games, Philadelphia would finish with 86 won and 68 lost, a percentage of .558. If Brooklyn wins half of their remaining games their final percentage would be .558, with 83 won and 73 lost, while Boston would tie Brooklyn by winning 10 of their remaining games and losing 9.

New Players to Join Yankees.

Tim Hendrix of New Orleans, who led the Southern Association in batting this season, will report to the Yankees on Saturday. He is an outfielder. Frank Gilhooley, the outfielder, will also report at the end of the week. Beginning on Monday, the Yankees' games at the Polo Grounds will begin at 3 o'clock.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

Toronto-Richmond game postponed; rain.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	3	8
Montreal	0 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	5	8

Batteries—Schacht and Hopkinger; Cadore and Madden.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	4	12
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 1	5	11

Batteries—Schulz, Oeschger, and Haley; Beebe and Onslow.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	7
Buffalo	0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0	5	5

Batteries—Bayers and Casey; Tyson and Onslow.

AT ROCHESTER—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	12
Rochester	2 5 0 0 0 2 0 0	9	15

Batteries—Crutcher and Tragressor; Palmero and Williams.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	6 1 0 8 1 0 0 0	11	15
Rochester	0 0 0 1 2 0 5 0	8	12

Batteries—Ring, Brunka, and Schwartz; Manchester and Williams.
Called on account of darkness.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 4; New York, 2.
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 2; Boston, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 2.
Baltimore, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
Newark at Kansas City
(Wet grounds.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Richmond at Toronto—Rain.
Montreal, 5; Harrisburg, 3.
Buffalo, 5; Providence, 4.
Buffalo, 5; Providence, 0.
Rochester, 9; Jersey City, 4.
Jersey City, 11; Rochester, 8.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	90	44	.672	20
Detroit	90	48	.652	18
Chicago	80	56	.588	18
Washington	74	60	.552	20
New York	59	73	.447	22
St. Louis	57	78	.422	19
Cleveland	51	86	.375	18
Philadelphia	38	95	.286	21

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	76	57	.571	21
Brooklyn	73	63	.536	18
Boston	72	62	.532	19
St. Louis	67	72	.482	15
Cincinnati	65	70	.481	19
Chicago	62	69	.477	22
Pittsburgh	65	74	.467	15
New York	60	73	.452	21

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC
Pittsburgh	74	60	.552
Chicago	74	62	.544
St. Louis	73	62	.536
Newark	70	62	.530
Kansas City	69	64	.519
Buffalo	69	69	.500
Brooklyn	67	71	.486
Baltimore	44	89	.330

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Buffalo	84	48	.636
Providence	85	49	.634
Toronto	66	67	.496
Rochester	65	68	.489
Montreal	65	68	.489
Harrisburg	60	72	.455
Richmond	58	78	.427
Jersey City	49	82	.374

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh—2 games.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis—2 games.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Kansas City.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg at Montreal.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.

DRAFT DAY IN BIG LEAGUES.

List of Players Obtained from Minors Not to be Published.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—The drafting of baseball players from the ranks of the minor leagues into major league clubs took place today when the annual September meeting of the National Baseball Commission was held here.

Directly following the drawing of the drafts the commission adjourned until tomorrow, at which time it will take up a number of other matters, all of minor importance, according to Secretary John E. Bruce of the commission.

The drafts made today were not made public, although a copy of what transpired at the meeting was delivered to the representative of every major league club. The policy of keeping the names of the drafted men from the public was adopted last year, and, according to Chairman August Herrmann of the commission, was made for the purpose of preventing any activity on the part of the Federal League in grabbing the players drafted in the various clubs.

Those present at today's meeting were:

National League.—August Herrmann, Cincinnati; C. H. Ebbets, Brooklyn; W. F. Baker, Philadelphia; C. H. Thomas, Chicago; H. N. Hempstead and John B. Foster, New York, and S. P. Britton, St. Louis.

American League.—R. L. Hedges, St. Louis; T. L. Huston, New York; H. Grasiner, Chicago, J. C. McDermid, St. Louis, and Joe Kelly, New York.

American Association.

At Louisville—St. Paul, 2; Louisville, 0.
Louisville, 1; St. Paul, 0.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 1; Milwaukee, 0.
Indianapolis, 3; Milwaukee, 1.
At Columbus—Minneapolis, 13; Columbus, 10. Minneapolis, 8; Columbus, 2.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Kansas City, 1.
Kansas City, 4; Cleveland, 2.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Atlanta, 4; Nashville, 3.
At Memphis—Memphis, 5; New Orleans, 2.
At Chattanooga—Mobile, 5; Chattanooga, 3.
Mobile, 4; Chattanooga, 2.
At Little Rock—Birmingham, 5; Little Rock, 0.

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Graphite Grease
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For Transmissions and Differentials
does the trick. It is highest grade mineral grease and Dixon's selected flake motor graphite, the only form of graphite that will not ball-up or pack under pressure. It covers the bearings with a durable, oily veneer that keeps metal from metal and lets graphite ride on graphite.
Dixon Lubricating Chart sent free upon request.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.
Established 1827

YANKS LOSE AGAIN WITHOUT A MURMUR

Habit Is Growing as the Season Wanes—Clean Sweep for Detroit.

While the Yankees could not score enough runs to beat Detroit at the Polo Grounds yesterday, they did the next thing to it and filled the bases a couple of times. That is something a lot of teams cannot do. The Tigers had four runs and the Yankees had two runs, plus half a dozen fine opportunities. The opportunities do not show in the box score.

It was Detroits' last visit of the season, so the Yanks have that much to be thankful for. In the season's series with Detroit, New York has won five games and the Tigers seventeen. No cause for much shouting there by the home lads.

If it wasn't for the Yankees Ty Cobb and Sam Crawford wouldn't have such fat batting averages, so the Tigers were as sorry to go away from here as the Yanks were glad to get rid of them.

The Yanks have now lost eight games in a row. Donovan is like the Grand Duke Nicholas in a way—he shows most of his strategy in hasty retreat. The only new feature about yesterday's game was that it took the Detroits longer than usual to whip the Yanks. The game was over just about in time for the early editions of the morning papers.

Captain Roger Peckinpaugh ended the season series against Detroit by striking out in the ninth inning with the bases full. As there were two out at the time, Wallie Pipp didn't have a chance to come up and do the same thing.

Ray Caldwell tried to stop the Tigers, but he could not even interrupt them. Barney Boland was on the verge of toppling in the seventh, but Harry Coveleskie came to the rescue and put a damper on the Yankee enthusiasm. A flock of hits gave the Tigers three runs in the third inning, and that was plenty to swing the decision. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	0	1	1	3	Maisel, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
Vitt, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2	P'ck'h, ss.	5	0	0	2	2
Cobb, cf.	3	0	2	2	0	Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1
Veach, lf.	4	1	2	4	0	B'm'n, 2b.	3	0	1	6	0
C'w'd, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	Hart'l, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Baum, 1b.	3	0	0	10	1	Cook, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Y'ng, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2	Miller, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
St'ge, c.	4	0	0	6	1	High, cf.	1	1	1	1	0
Boland, p.	2	1	0	0	1	*Cree	1	0	0	0	0
Covel'e, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Nuna'r, c.	3	1	2	4	0
						Cald'l, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total.	29	4	7	27	10	Total.	33	2	4	27	10

*Batted for High in ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hit—Bauman. Three-base hit—Nunamaker. Home run—Veach. Earned runs—Detroit, 4; New York, 2. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Double play—Caldwell, Pipp, and Nunamaker. Left on bases—New York, 9; Detroit, 4. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 5; off Boland, 3; off Coveleskie, 2; off High, 1. Off Boland, 5 in 6 innings, none out in seventh; off Coveleskie, 2 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; by Coveleskie, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Faber Holds Red Sox to One Hit.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Faber's shoots dimmed the eyes of Red Sox batsmen today, Boston getting only one hit off his delivery, and Chicago won, 3 to 1. Pitching with much of his former skill, Gregg struck out nine Chicago batters, some of them at critical moments. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	H'tzel, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
J. C'ns, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	Scott, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
E. C'ns, 2b.	3	0	0	4	0	*Gainer	1	0	0	0	0
J'kson, lf.	4	0	2	0	0	H'per, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Felsch, cf.	3	0	0	3	0	Shp'ker, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
B'lue, ss.	2	0	1	1	2	Kaiff, ef.	4	0	1	6	1
Tobin, rf.	3	0	0	3	0	Cooper, lf.	4	0	2	0	0
C'pm'n, c.	3	0	2	5	2	F.S'th, ss.	2	0	0	4	3
Kores, 3b.	1	0	1	2	3	Holt, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
J'nson, ss.	2	0	1	1	2	Lead., c.	2	0	1	1	1
Wat'n, p.	3	0	0	0	1	E'y'kat, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Wiltse, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total.	34	3	7	27	12	†Halfrich.	1	0	0	0	0
						Upham, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Total.	35	2	4	24	13

*Batted for Wiltse in eighth inning.
Errors—Vaughn, Tobin.

St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Cooper. Three-base hit—Borton. Sacrifice hits—Tobin, Maranna, Blue-jacket. Double plays—Maranna and Chapman; Vaughn, Johnson, and Borton; Smith and Myers; Magee, Smith, and Myers. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 3; off Blue-jacket, 5. Hits—Off Blue-jacket, 2 in three and one-third innings; off Wiltse, 4 in three and two-thirds innings; off Upham, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Watson, 2; by Upham, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Mullin and Brennan. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Moose Brown for Cardinals.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 15.—Moose Brown, an outfielder, has been sold by the local Western League club to the St. Louis National League club, according to an announcement here today.

MANY A. A. U. DELINQUENTS.

Thirty-eight Clubs Have Not Paid Dues to Metropolitan Association.

Evidence that the present track and field season has been a disastrous one for many of the clubs in the Metropolitan Association is gained from the knowledge that thirty-eight clubs affiliated with the local branch of the Amateur Athletic Union have not paid their dues for the coming year and therefore will not be entitled to a vote in the annual convention on Monday night in the theatre of the Seventy-first Regiment armory. Many of the delinquent organizations will pay up before the year is ended, but still a greater number undoubtedly have been compelled, because of inactivity, to give up their membership in the Amateur Athletic Union.

Provided the thirty-eight delinquent clubs pay up, the Metropolitan Association will have the largest membership in its more than twenty years' existence. One hundred and eighteen clubs have paid their dues, and six new organizations have applied for membership. These are the National Women's Life Saving League, which for some time has had a working agreement with the A. A. U., but has never been a member; Knights of St. Peter, New Brunswick; American Walkers Association of New York, a club formed by dissatisfied members of the Walkers Club of America; Kings County A. A. of Brooklyn, St. Peters Club of Jersey City, and the Martinique Athletic and Social Club of New York.

Resignations have been received from the Bohemian-American Workingmen's Gymnasium Association, Larchmont Yacht Club, Young Men's Catholic Lyceum, College Point, L. I., and the Yonkers Catholic Athletic League.

Among the clubs and other organizations which have not paid dues are Bradhurst F. C., Columbia University, Yale Athletic Association, Catholic Athletic League, Dominican Lyceum, Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, Public Recreation Commission of New York, Rye Beach Club, Second BattaHon Naval Militia, Sheridan A. C., and Trinity Church A. A.

BASEBALL NOT IN BOOKS.

Lee Magee Boots a Ball Into Baseman's Hands for Put-Out.

In an exhibition game at Buffalo recently, George Boehler was credited with what was probably the freakiest and luckiest hit that baseball has known. He won it on a decision that the umpire made with nothing in the book to guide him, common sense alone being employed.

With Burns on third base and two out in the seventh, Boehler swung on a ball and hit it on the top. It set out to bounce down the first base line, but did not get more than three feet from the plate. Boehler dropped his bat as he started to run for the first bag, and the ball, which was less than six inches inside the line, bounced against the stick and was knocked off the diamond, into foul ground.

The umpire ruled that the ball was fair, holding that the bat hitting the ball on fair ground and driving it foul, did not differ from the situation that would obtain if a defensive player's foot or glove touched it. It was an entirely new one on all the scorers.

As Boehler kept on hustling, he got a single. Burns stuck on third, assuming that the ball would be called foul.

A play somewhat similar to this in point of being out of the ordinary was accomplished by Lee Magee in the fifth inning of a game between Newark and Brooklyn Federal League clubs recently. Newark was plugging along two runs in the rear and Schaefer walked. Esmond sbet a skipping bounder over second base which looked like a sure hit. Magee dashed over and tried to stop the ball, but he was in no position to get his hands on it. Instead, it struck hie shoe and bounced squarely into the hands of Smith just as the shortstop stumbled over second base. The ball bounded to the Brooklyn players and they did not realize that Shaefer had been forced by the freak play until the Newark team trotted out to the field, following the umpire's decision.

Lee Magee said that it was an accident, pure and simple, and he had only seen its equivalent once. As a member of the Seattle team in 1909 his club won the pennant when the shortstop in his natural position kicked a ball directly into the hands of the second baseman for a forceout at second. It occurred in the deciding game of the series and Spokane was beaten on the freak play.

Politics in the A. A. U.

John J. Deignan of the St. Bartholomew Club will not be a candidate for membership in the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association at its annual meeting on Monday night. Deignan is reluctant to serve without his friend and the present Chairman Jacob W. Stumpf, who has decided to oppose Terence Farley for the Vice-Presidency instead of seeking re-election. John Connolly of the Second Battalion Naval Militia will also retire at the end of his term, leaving only two of the present committee—George F. Mathews of the Long Island A. C. and Alan A. Filbert of the Pastor Club—candidates for re-election. Mathews is making a fight for the Chairmanship. The local athletic world is keenly interested in the make-up of the Registration Committee, as it is the most important branch of the organization. At the peace conclave held recently with President Frederick W. Rubien the chief peace advocate, Pat Walsh of the New York A. C., David Dibble, 71st Regiment A. A., John O'Hara of the Caldwell Field Club, Newark, and F. J. V. Delaney of the Shinnecock A. C., Flushing, L. I., were suggested for the Registration Board. Should Walsh run it is very probable that the Irish-American A. C. would place a candidate in the field, because with Walsh and Dibble as members the committee would essentially be a New York A. C. body, in the opinion of the Winged Fistites. O'Hara is a "neutral" choice and is in line for the position in view of the prominence Newark will attain through the holding of the national track and field championships there next year.

New York Shooters Win Match.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15.—Lester S. German, the Aberdeen, Md., professional, broke 175 targets straight and led the field at the end of the second day's shooting of the Westy Hogan shooting tournament here today. Woolfolk Henderson of Lexington, Ky., with 174 breaks, was second and high gun of the amateurs. German has an unfinished run of 197 straight for the two days, and Henderson has broken 125 straight. J. M. Hawkins and German led the field in the Westy Hogan introductory, at 75 targets, each breaking straight.

Of the amateurs, Woolfolk Henderson, R. H. Bruns of Brookville, Ind., Allen Hell, Allentown, and William H. Ridley of What Cheer, Iowa, tied at 74 for high. R. E. Hall, Fisherville, Va.; Jay Clarke, Jr., Worcester, Mass.; George K. Mockie, Leavenworth, Kan.; Daniel F. McMahon, Frank B. Stephenson of the New York A. C., Frank S. Wright of South Wales, George N. Fish, Lyndenville, N. Y., and George Cochrane, McKeesport, tied at 73 for second honors in this event.

The New York State team won the interstate team race by the narrow margin of one target, L. C. Canfield of Utica, with a 97, clinching the match. The Empire State quintet scored a total of 485 breaks and Pennsylvania got 482.

BROOKFEDS LOSE GAME.

Start with Two-Run Lead, but St. Louis Wins in Sixth.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15.—Brooklyn started right today by getting two runs in the first inning on Myers's bunt, a wild throw of Magee's liner to Vaughn, and Cooper's double, but through the remaining eight innings Watson held the visitors scoreless, and St. Louis won 3 to 2. The locals tied the score in the fourth and in the sixth Borton tripled and brought home the winning run on Chapman's single. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
V'ghn, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	And'n, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
W.M'Tr, lf.	3	0	2	2	0	Myers, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0
M's'ns, cf.	2	1	1	3	1	Magee, 2b.	4	1	2	5	3
Bort'n, 1b.	3	2	1	9	0	Kauff, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Tobin, rf.	3	0	0	3	0	Cooper, lf.	4	0	2	0	0
C'pm'n, c.	3	0	2	5	2	F.S'th, ss.	2	0	0	4	3
Holl. ss.	3	0	1	2	3	Holt, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
J'nson, ss.	0	0	0	1	0	Land, c.	2	0	1	1	1
Watson, p.	3	0	0	0	1	Wilhoit, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						*Hollo'y	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	3	7	27	12	Total.	31	2	6	27	12

*Batted for Wilhoit in ninth inning.
Errors—Holl, Tobin.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Bort'n. Sacrifice hits—Cooper, Land, Watson. Stolen bases—Bort'n, Holl, Watson. Double play—Land and Myers. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 1; off Wilhoit, 1. Struck out—By Watson, 3; by Wilhoit, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

ARDSLEY 'COLONEL' IS A REAL BOGEY

For Twenty Years Golfers Have Tried to Beat "72" for the Course.

For twenty years the members of the Ardsley Golf Club, their friends, and some of the best professionals in the country have vainly tried to beat the bogey score of 72 over the Ardsley links. Even the famous Dunn brothers, the professionals who laid out and constructed the course, and decided on the correct number of strokes, were never able to practice what they preached. After they departed the two Fitz-Johns tried their skill against bogey but never even equaled the mark. Then old John Forman decided to see what long drives and a Scotch burr could do, but neither was of any avail. Val Flood, the present professional, puts in his spare time endeavoring to break the hoodoo, but he has not succeeded as yet. Alec Smith took a try at it; Walter J. Travis and Jerry Travers did the same, and even Andrew Carnegie was foiled in his attempt to lower the mark. When the Laird of Skibo was asked for his medal score after he had completed the round, he gazed dreamily over the glittering waters of the Hudson and remarked that it was "the gr-r-randest view whatever."

Willie Tucker, one time professional at the course, equaled the mark of 72 and a club member did the same in a tournament once, but except for these two scores the bogey record has escaped unscathed.

There are a great many very good reasons why this mark has never been beaten. The course is all hill and dale, and almost every shot is played from a hanging lie, so that few are the golfers who can calculate just the grade and adjust his stance accordingly. The bunkers and traps are not very stiff, but in some places the fairway is narrow, and paths and roads cross the links just where they can do the most damage. Natural hazards wreck many scores. The drive from the first tee must carry a deep ravine, and while the distance across is short, the players are naturally not up to their game on the very first shot and topped shots to the bottom of the gully are the result. Another thing is true of the second hole, which is a mashie pitch over another ravine. Any golfer who escapes these two holes with his score intact, goes on his way rejoicing. The third is along a side-hill with a beat sand-trap to each of an over-approach and a piece of rough on the left of the green that necessitates a well placed pitch to get on and stay on.

The fourth and the eighteenth are the only level holes on the course, and even on the fourth the green is forty feet above the fairway on a knoll. A winding brook traps the shorter drive on the fifth, a bad second on the sixth, and without a very long drive from the seventh tee, the second shot must be played short of it. The eighth green is perched on a hilltop and guarded by rough on three sides, with a deep bank and a brook directly in front of it, so that a lofty pitch is the only shot that can reach it. A drive across the valley past the quarry and a long mid-iron shot reaches the ninth green and the Half-Way House. Like the soldiers in the fabled army, the golfers march up hill on the tenth hole and on the eleventh they march down again. The twelfth is the water hole of the course, a drive across a very pretty pond with a fair carry. There is a slight elbow to this hole, and the green is hidden around a hillock to the right of the fairway. The thirteenth tee is on an elevation that makes the green look like a saucer far below. It is a three-shot hole of 150 yards, and it was off this tee that Val Flood recently drove five balls in succession, two of which rolled into the cup for a one.

More stiff climbing on the fourteenth brings the golfer to the top of North Mountain. No conscientious member ever passes this spot without drawing a deep breath, meanwhile taking in the wonderful view and thanking heaven and the Committee on Membership that he belongs to the Ardsley Club. The duty accomplished, he usually drives into the rough from the fifteenth tee and reviews his opinion. This green is 170 yards away across a wild valley filled with boulders and bushes, and the ball must carry the whole distance and drop dead in order to get a par 3. The sixteenth is a very hard hole to make in four. A long straight drive is needed to get in position for the pitch across a ravine and over a hill behind which the green is concealed. A short drive, or one that is off direction is absolutely of no use because the second shot must then be played only as far as a good drive should have gone, otherwise the ball rolls into the ravine.

The seventeenth is another long descent, and the eighteenth is a long level hole where the drive must clear the Aqueduct, which makes a bunker six feet high at this point, and the second shot must escape a series of mounds across the fairway shaped like a Mexican sombrero. All the greens are very fast, and the course itself is one of the best-kept links in the country. Val Flood, the professional, is an all-around athlete. He coached and trained Princeton's teams for many years and plays every game on the calendar. He was formerly at Van Cortlandt Park, and while there he laid out the Mosholu course, and also the Forest Hills course in Brooklyn.

But the Ardsley Club does not confine itself to golf alone. There are eleven excellent tennis courts and a professional instructor. Trap-shooting, yachting, and skating in Winter are also indulged in by the members. An odd thing about the golf course is the fact that it is laid out in a residential park where a putting green sometimes serves for a front lawn, and where residents can sit up in bed and see the "early birds" laying stymies and wrangling over the odd while the dew trickles off their high-water boots. Edwin Gould lives in one of the mansions, and owns the land on which the first four holes are laid out.

Catholic Teams at Polo Grounds.

John Whalen, Treasurer of the New York Baseball Club, has offered free to the Rev. Prior Bernard, rector of St. Anselm's Roman Catholic Church, the use of the

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THE BILLION-DOLLAR CREDIT.

Every branch of our industry and trade would benefit by the establishment of the great foreign credit which the bankers in conference are trying to arrange, and no branch of our commerce would escape the benumbing effect of the failure of their efforts. It is not merely for the accommodation of the foreign purchasers of our products that this credit is to be extended. It is for the interest and the benefit as well of American producers and exporters. We have need to keep in mind the elementary fact that foreign trade has two sides, the side of the seller and the side of the buyer. Any obstacle which hampers the will or impairs the ability of the one is an injury to the other. They prosper together, they must suffer together. A merchant whose interests are confined to the narrow circle of a purely domestic trade may have but a dim conception of the seriousness of the obstruction which the present derangement of exchange rates puts in the way of our export trade. Exporters understand it, bankers understand it. Sterling exchange in New York has recently been at a discount of something over 7 per cent. The rate varies from day to day, and fluctuations have sometimes been violent. An importing house in London or Paris is of necessity gravely affected by the day to day uncertainty as to exchange rates. It is quite impossible to make commitments in the ordinary way when a sudden drop in exchange before purchases can be made to meet the engagement may sweep away all the profits or even bring actual loss. The depreciation in sterling exchange in this market has the same effect as that which would be produced by a premium upon the American dollar, varying from day to day. No buyer could with safety engage to make purchases in a market where he could not tell two days in advance what price he would have to pay.

For these reasons the proposed credit is manifestly in our own interest as well as in the interest of our foreign customers. Nor is it a "war loan" that is being arranged. The sooner we get away from the idea of a war loan or a war credit, the clearer will be the public thinking upon the subject. The countries that have sent their financiers to take part in the conference have urgent need of our commodities of all kinds, they need our wheat and our foodstuffs in immense quantities, they need our manufactures in great variety and large volume because of the serious check to their industrial activity at home. It is not therefore a bankers' question, it is not a New York question, it is a negotiation in which the interest of every part of the country is deeply involved, the interest of the wheat grower of the Northwest, of the cotton grower of the South, and of the farmer who raises cattle and pigs and sheep, of thousands of manufacturers and of the buyers and forwarders of all this merchandise. Just as our present industrial activity will be continued and increased and the volume of our exchanges augmented by the establishment of the great credit, so the failure to establish it would be a blow to our trade. The evils of a disorganized exchange market which the conference is seeking to cure would become much more serious if they should fail. Should sterling depreciation go so far as to become an insurmountable obstruction to our exports, there would be almost certainly, a marked slowing up in production and trade, markets would be glutted, prices would fall, and current expectations of prosperous business would be disappointed.

Because this is not primarily a war credit, but a commercial credit, and because the proposed arrangement is the vital to our prosperity, we feel sure that quite too much has been made of the reported opposition to the desired arrangement in quarters affected by pro-German sympathies. Sentiment and finance are not commonly found in close association. It is not conceivable that bankers here or men interested in banks who happen to take a sympathetic interest in the cause for which Germany is fighting would allow their sympathies to betray them into opposition to a financial undertaking for the promotion of American trade and prosperity. No banker, whatever his sympathies, would be willing to confess that he was opposed to the development of American trade, and none would be willing to be considered a foe to American prosperity. The great mass of sober-minded and loyal German-Americans, we feel sure, has been, since the beginning of the war, misrepresented by the reckless and irresponsible spokesmen who, in so-called peace societies or through the German-American press, have assumed to present their views. The open disloyalty to our Government and our institutions that has been so frequently preached and advocated, has been a wrong to true Americans of German birth or descent no less than an affront to Americans not of that stock. Threats of "runs upon banks," of the withdrawal of deposits because of participation in the billion dollar credit, and of the refusal of great financial communities like Chicago or other Western cities to participate in the arrangement may be credited to the botheads who have no authority to represent those for whom they pretend to speak.

As the great wheat centre of the country, it is not to be supposed that Chicago would withhold her co-operation in a plan for opening and keeping open a market for the three or four hundred million bushels of wheat which we have available for export. In no city will the bankers array themselves against the trade and prosperity of their own country.

The success of the undertaking, of course, will depend upon the terms made. There must be public participation, the investors must be interested and their co-operation secured. Our bankers will, no doubt, be able to give their visitors convincing reasons why the terms of credit must be made attractive if its success is to be assured. It is not an ordinary loan; in a sense, it is not a loan of money at all, since the money is to be expended here, but of credit. But conditions are unusual, the arrangement is novel. Without regard to the underlying security, without raising any question of the safety of the advance, the circumstances make inevitable a very measurable increase over the rate which would be paid in other circumstances for like accommodation. If these conditions are considered with reasonable minds and due weight given to them, there need be no very serious concern about the success of the offer or about the ready participation of the American investing public.

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENTS.

On such a day as yesterday and its immediate predecessors in crime, the philosopher, if any philosophy be left in him, is inclined to think leniently of CAIN. The steaming, muggy Mesopotamian plains should be remembered in judging his unfraternal act. Even after unnumbered generations of improvement the primitive savage instinct, immeasurably softened, still stirs in bosoms persecuted by humid heat. One's temper is a little on edge. The subway in its packed hours seems particularly impossible. One is apt to be impatient with the janitor, who, poor chap, has troubles of his own. A note of exacerbation is disengaged by kindly domestic voices. Even the reasonably good suffer from suppressed profanity.

There will be "relief" anon, in a few hours or days. These September massacres will be over some time. It is not certain that straw hats will have to be worn till Christmas. Patience! Boiled, fried, roasted, gridded, let us be superior to external influences and to quicksilver on the spree. Think of SHADRACH, MESHACH, and ABEDNEGO in the burning, fiery furnace. Think of JOHN ROGERS at the stake. We do think of them, and recall, enviously, that they didn't have to endure at the same time fire and humidity.

THE ONE WAY TO PEACE.

At Matamoros there is a garrison of CARRANZA'S soldiers. Between that place and Brownsville, in Texas, and in the country on both sides of the border as far as Nuevo Laredo, which is also in CARRANZA'S supposed domain, the outrageous attacks upon Americans and citizens and soldiers continue. If CARRANZA is not responsible for these attacks, his claim of control in that part of Mexico is ill-founded. If, on the other hand, his troops, as has been frequently charged, are among the offenders, his demand upon the United States for recognition as the do facto ruler of Mexico is insolent. In either case there could be no excuse for the abandonment of their original plan by the Pan-American mediators and an acceptance of CARRANZA'S invitation to confer with him alone. It is not credible that any of the Latin-American diplomats or the Washington Government would so far encourage CARRANZA'S pretensions.

In spite of the gravity of the situation on that part of the Mexican frontier which he claims to control, the invitation is still open to him to join with the leaders of the other factions of the revolution in a peace conference arranged by the intermediaries. By doing that for the sake of pacifying his country he would show more patriotism than he has yet revealed at any stage of his career. By abandoning his lofty tone and his attitude of aloofness he would probably be able to put into execution the very plan of reorganization to which he has lately committed himself. By obstinately refusing to listen to friendly advice he will do nothing for his country. He may lose all standing and be compelled to follow many of his compatriots in exile.

It is a favorite charge of the Carranzistas that certain American vested interests oppose their party and have prevented its recognition at Washington. This is absurd. People who have or lately had vested interests in Mexico would naturally have less faith in leaders of the VILLA or ZAPATA type than in an educated man like CARRANZA. As a matter of fact, the "interests" have kept very quiet about Mexican affairs of late. There is nothing for them to do but wait for the formation of a stable Government.

TO GET MORE CADETS.

Secretary DANIELS intends to make provision for 250 more pupils at the Annapolis Naval Academy, with the consent of Congress. There is plenty of room for 1,200 pupils in the buildings, but extra teachers and assistants must be hired and there must be a larger outlay of money for food and clothing and supplies generally. The need of provision for the education of more officers for the navy is admitted; there can be no argument on that point. It is questionable, however, whether the best means are now employed to obtain pupils at either the Naval or the Military Academy. Members of Congress recommend youths from their districts, and some appointments are made directly by the President. In all cases the applicant is subjected to a thorough examination. It seems that a better plan might be devised. This is unobjectionable in theory, but it does not work very well. Many more American young men would avail themselves of the educational advantages of the two schools and take up the military or the naval career if facilities to receive the examinations were improved.

The appointments might be taken away from the Congressmen altogether and the slightest hint of political influence thus removed, and application papers to be filled out distributed by naval officers or other authorized representatives of the navy all over the country. No relaxation of the severity of the conditions for entrance need result from that plan. The physical, intellectual, and moral qualities of each cadet could be as accurately determined. There might be also some departure from the rigidity of the rule limiting the number of admissions from each State. It is certain that if the Secretary of the Navy intends to increase the number of cadets at Annapolis, he must hit upon a new way to get cadets. No applicant who passes the examination is rejected now, and there are obviously too few for the requirements of the navy.

THE STRONG HAND IN POLITICS.

The indictment of MICHAEL A. ROFRANO for murder in the first degree refreshes in public attention a curious chapter in the politics of this city. In studying it THE TIMES, of course, makes no presumptions against the accused, who is to be presumed innocent, whatever his antecedents, until the contrary is legally proved, if proved it can be. His career and the vendettas of some of our local statesmen will be described objectively as far as possible, and the story is necessarily ex parte and to be taken on its human and inhuman interest. The son of immigrant parents, a bright public-school boy who knew how to handle his "dukes," he became a hearty, handsome, ambitious young man, with a good share of the persuasiveness and force of his race. "Big TOM" FOLEY, seeing his influence among the Italian voters of his region, welcomed him to that school of political and business administration, the Second District Tammany Club. He became a successful saloon keeper and contractor.

So far the story is that of the ordinary thriving young politician. In '98 more spirit is infused. ROFRANO and GAMBERA were heads of rival clubs facing each other in James Street. One July night these Montagues and Capulets returned from a festa, amused themselves by shooting balls from Roman candles and language hot i' the mouth over the way. This was too tame for a man in ROFRANO'S club, who came to the window and fired several revolver shots into the crowd. One bullet hit a little girl in the eye. Her people, doubtless prejudiced, insisted that ROFRANO was the man and got a judgment against him, which he finally paid in part.

Meanwhile for his eminent services he was made Superintendent of the Tenement House Department and rounded up his accomplishments by studying law and becoming a member of the bar. His allegiance to FOLEY continued till the municipal campaign of 1913. According to "Big TOM" his protégé wanted to go to Congress. Scorned, he turned his enthusiasm and followers to the cause of reform. He founded the Home Rule Democratic Club, deadly foe of Foleyites. In December MIKE GAIMARI, ROFRANO'S successor as vice-gerent of Foleyism, was stabbed, and CANDILLO, a Rofrano partisan, killed. These happenings are told in no spirit of criticism, but merely to denote the atmosphere of battle, murder, and sudden death that surrounded the political discussions of reformer and anti-reformer in the Second District. The Rofranists tried to fasten the killing on "MIKE'S" brothers and another man. At the trial lying, intimidation, and perjury were common. The three defendants got off, the main witness against them finally swearing that two of ROFRANO'S captains had made him perjure himself and identify the three. Nothing happened to ROFRANO. How can anybody believe anything when witnesses are so elastic about oaths and testimony? With all this known background and foreground, ROFRANO was appointed Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner by Mayor MITCHEL in June, 1914. THE TIMES told the Mayor that the man was "an undesirable," and invited the Mayor's attention to the proofs, furnished by responsible persons. The Mayor would not remove him. His services to home rule and reform the previous year outweighed the evidence. That wasn't strong enough, while ROFRANO'S claims were strong. A not lonely episode in the diversified political history of this city.

New Year's night, 1915, a Foleyite cousin of ROFRANO'S was killed. Two Rofranists are in Sing Sing, "doing" twenty years' "time" for that. The Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner had friends singularly careless with firearms. Last March the vainly stabbed "MIKE" GAIMARI got his quietus. The principal witness against MONTIMAGNO, convicted of the murder, was one JOE LA SALLE, who testified that after the murder of ROFRANO'S cousin, he (LA SALLE) heard in the Brooklyn house of "ROCKS" CORNELL the murder of GAIMARI plotted by CORNELL, who is now in Sing Sing, MONTIMAGNO, and FRANK FENNIMORE, a Rofrano heeler, upon whose confession ROFRANO has just been indicted. JOE LA SALLE testified that "ROCKS" talked to ROFRANO by telephone while the Gaimari murder was being planned. It is the theory of the Grand Jury that ROFRANO was the principal and "ROCKS" and FENNIMORE his agents.

There are legends, if they are legends, as well as histories about this former official. He resigned after the trial of the alleged assassins of GAIMARI. He disappeared after the Fennimore confession. It is no business of ours to accuse or judge him. But that a man, let us say so unfortunate in getting mixed up with murderers, should have held a $5,000 office under a reform administration, should have kept his post, and should have been allowed to resign it might seem strange to a foreign tourist in New York City. Its citizens know that to be a henchman and "control a bunch of votes" will cover a multitude of suspicions or sins.

"I ALONE."

Mr. FRANK MOSS has been misjudged. He is not the only possible District Attorney. In trying to do justice to his generous estimate of his qualifications, he has innocently caused a false impression. In his latest letter to THE TIMES he writes:

> My statement was, and is, that I alone of the candidates against Tammany Hall have a chance of election. To put it more tersely, Mr. PERKINS has no chance, and I have a good chance.
>
> Aut Francus aut Cygnus—either FRANK MOSS or Judge SWANN. That is the alternative; "and the persons "who are 'pushing' Mr. PERKINS "know it full well."

It has not been observed by anybody but Mr. Moss that anybody is "pushing" Mr. PERKINS, who stands on his record, and whose fitness is known to the community.

Now while Mr. Moss's merit is more than equal to his modesty, is he as good a judge of "chances" as he is letter writer? And if or when Mr. PERKINS is nominated in the primaries, is it the intention of Mr. Moss to do what he can to injure Mr. PERKINS and help Tammany by running as a rump candidate?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Holding the English Responsible!

If there had been any previous evidence, or intimation, that Count REVENTLOW, the now rather well-known German writer on military subjects, was a humorist, or aspired to be one, it would be easier to decide whether or not he intended to be funny in the last of his articles to be cabled over here. Its subject is the raiding of London by Zeppelins, and its contention is that such raids, contrary to the general impression in England—and everywhere else except in Germany, for that matter—are fully justified by the long recognized laws of war and, therefore, should not be criticised as barbarous, but praised in exact proportion to their destructive efficiency.

The Count rests his thesis on the assertion that London is a fortified place—a fortress, in short—and open to attack with as little compunction as other fortresses. This assertion, in turn, is dependent for support on the fact that the British authorities have now stationed in and around the capital of their empire a considerable number of guns of the sort that are used in repelling airships, and also have posted aviators where they may have a chance to stop hostile craft before they attain a position whence they can throw bombs down on the city. The Count apparently does not claim that London is fortified in any other way—wherein he is wise, as it is perfectly well known to a good many people besides the Londoners that it never has had, and does not now have, any other direct or immediate defenses.

The logical quagmire in which the Count has involved himself can hardly escape any observation except his own: It is right to bombard London from the sky because its inhabitants, having learned by hard experience that it would be bombarded, regardless of its unprotected state, have done what they could to ward off this particular peril. Of course, the city is a fortress about as much as is a private-house whose owner, having been visited by burglars, buys a revolver—first getting a license, naturally—and keeps it in his bureau drawer. Yet, and here comes in the culmination of the Count's intended or unintended joke—he gravely declares that except for the British Government's "disdainful disregard for the principles of humanity, civilization, and international law," it would have long since ordered all civilians out of the city and so protected them from the dangers incident to residence in a fortress.

Automobile "Accidents" Considered.

Against individual automobilists, and not a few of them, many and grave accusations can be made and only too easily proved, but really it is not right that such killings and maimings as those which occurred on the Pelham Parkway in the darkest hour just before Tuesday's dawn should be put in the category of "automobile accidents," and so be made to help maintain the waning antagonism to one of the most estimable of modern inventions.

This collision between the two cars was not an "accident" in any proper sense of that word, or in any sense except that intention to bring about what happened was absent. In what may be called fairness to the automobile, it should be held to the sort of responsibility that can be placed on a machine or its inventors and makers only when its users show a reasonable regard for the conditions on which the safety of themselves and other people is known to depend.

In the case under consideration, practically every one of those conditions was ignored, not in ignorance, but in recklessness. That the drivers and other occupants of the two cars were intoxicated, the survivors of the collision deny, but the hour to which their suppers had been prolonged was at least conducive to precisely the state of mind that would lead to the driving of high-powered machines at top speed over a road lighted as roads are apt to be at 3 o'clock in the morning, and to doing it, too, on a morning when a thick mist added to the ordinary perils. All the circumstances, from the standpoint of those who use automobiles, not abuse them, pointed to slow and cautious running, but there was none of it here, and the two cars came together head on, a fact which in itself shows that at least one of them, besides going too fast, was on the wrong side of the road.

When automobilists get into trouble more or less serious through the failure of the machine itself in some way they could not anticipate or prevent, then it is an "automobile accident," and can properly be made the topic of objection and even of denunciation directed at it, but episodes like this one are of a wholly different quality and bearing. They tell nothing about automobiles except that like everything else they can be improperly used; what they tell about the particular user to whom disaster comes—that is a lot. It is, indeed, so much that to have an accident that is not an accident at all is prima facie evidence of more than carelessness.

Really Is a Bad Practice.

There will be many a responsive thrill to the complaint made by one of our correspondents about the so prevalent habit of writing letters, not so that page follows page in the consecutive way dictated by nature and the reader's, if not the writer's, convenience, but in a hop-skip-and-jump manner, the only adequate but obnoxious explanation of which is the existence of a mysterious desire to make needless trouble.

Were it not that so many otherwise amiable and estimable people have fallen, for what must have been innocent reasons, into this absurd and irritating habit, one would be tempted to make it the topic of remarks quite harsh, if not downright ferocious. In the circumstances, to keep within the limits of friendly admonition is the obviously indicated procedure; but really there is neither reason nor excuse why the pagination of a letter should differ from that of a book.

According to rumor and tradition, the abandonment of regularity and straightaheadness in this matter has a vague something to do with giving one side of the page a chance to dry before writing on the other side of it. Whatever plausibility, however, there may be about that theory disappears on practical test, or so nearly all of it that the remainder does not count, and, anybow, blotting paper is one of the very few good things in this world that can be obtained for nothing by those who cannot afford to buy them.

Archibald's Lecture Manager.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A brief statement in this morning's TIMES gives the name of Charles Mercer as manager for Archibald's lectures. In April last his manager was L. Goodstadt, a slightly more Teutonic sounding name. Mr. Goodstadt was also managing the Beri Greet companies, and when I visited his office on business he amused me by showing hundreds of the "official" pictures for Archibald's lecture, pretty pictures showing Belgian children giving bunches of flowers to German soldiers. I inquired why all of Mr. Archibald's pictures showed the Germans and Austrians, and Mr. Goodstadt said that Mr. Archibald was at that time with the German forces.

New York, Sept. 15, 1915. A READER.

THE NURSE SPEAKS.

I've seen some brave men die, but none like him.
I don't know why I went to him so much,—
He didn't call or groan.
Perhaps it was his youth. His hands were young,
And fluttered all night long like pale, white moths,
Like pale, white moths that have been burned in flame.
Poor lad! his head was torn.
I bathed his hair and even in the night
I saw its gold.
Never a letter did he have on him.
He never spoke a name that I could hear.
But just those hands would flutter all night long.
. . . Oh, I'm dog tired tonight.
Jess, pour some tea,
And then, a nap
Before my Turco wakes. . . . .
Then last night when I went, his hands were still.
He raised his eyes and said right clear to me:
"I hear the sea!"
Imagine hearing that in this red place.
And then he stared.
He stared at my white cap. His eyes were bright.
"Dear love," he said, "the hawthorn's budded white!"
Yes, Jess, that was the end of him, poor lad.
And never a name or letter to be had.

FLORENCE RIPLEY MASTIN.

FINANCING AGRICULTURE.

Why the Short-Term Credit System Discourages the Younger Generation

New York, Sept. 15, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In February last you were good enough to print a letter which I wrote to you on the advisability of private action preceding legislation in the matter of rural credits. May I trespass further upon your space to put forward a point to which I think sufficient consideration has not been given in this connection? This is the necessity for improvement in the farmers' treatment in the matter of short credits, of providing the farmers of this country with long credit money.

The work of the Federal Reserve Board in admitting farmers' paper into its discount system is of incalculable value. So, too, is the assistance now being given by the Treasury in the way of putting into available fairly large funds for financing the movement of the cotton and other crops. The suggested introduction of co-operative agricultural credit along European lines seems to me to have certain inherent drawbacks owing to the different social conditions of the farmers of this country from those of Europe. While admitting that this is a matter allowing argument, I maintain that even if introduced successfully, such means for providing short credit will do no more than scratch the surface.

Every one who has studied the economics of agriculture knows that one of the greatest problems of this country is to solidify the interest of the farmers in farming as a business with a future for the younger generation. To maintain the younger generation on the land they must be encouraged to feel that they are partaking in a business which has immense possibilities for development and which contains a real future for them. So long as credit matters are in the present unsatisfactory condition this younger generation's inclination to turn to more business-like, commercial pursuits is only natural.

No farmer can lay out a campaign for full and studied development of the possibilities of his land without the opportunity of obtaining capital which will remain long enough invested in the undertaking for its reimbursement, along with the profits derived from it, to be attendant upon the fruition of the enterprise to which it is devoted. As the builder of a cotton mill or a foundry does not expect in one season to repay the cost of construction, no more should the farmer be expected to realize from one season's profits the expenditure on farm buildings, purchase of machinery, or of blood stock, cost of drainage, or even of a fertilizing campaign to convert one-crop land into what is capable of bearing new and diversified produce.

This is what is done by the long-term credit of Europe, as, for instance, by the French credit foncier. The borrower of money on a long-term mortgage, which may run for as long as seventy-five years, pays back semi-annually his interest at the rate of 4 3-10 per cent, and a small proportion of the capital.

Thus he benefits in more than one way. In the first place, he obtains capital for the proper development of his business, just as any merchant of manufacturer would do. He has really created sinking fund bonds to finance his business. The American farmer is running what is probably the most under-capitalized business in the world. He should be properly capitalized, particularly in view of the present day agitation to get away from one-crop farming and build up the business of general farming.

In the second place the French farmer does not burden his heirs with a load of debt in the event of his death. They do not have to go through the trouble and worry and expense of renewing notes or short-term mortgages, but they take over a going business in which the testator has borne his fair share of repaying what capital was invested in it, in proportion to the time for which he carried on the business. The heirs have the feeling that they have succeeded to a business which offers every inducement to them to carry it on to the full development projected by the original founder. There is as much attraction to them in this case as if they had fallen heir to a growing shoe factory or bank.

Nothing will do more to build up a race of enterprising farmers who will stay on the land than the proper and sufficient capitalizing of American farm business by means of long-term credit.

G. SCOTT DALGLEISH,
Formerly General Manager Agricultural Bank of Egypt.

The Men's Complaint Also.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished four years of undergraduate study at Columbia and am about to continue my work there on a post-graduate basis, yet in all that time my acquaintance with college girls has been negligible. If you take into consideration the fact that one's best and most lasting friendships are established during that period you will clearly see the important effect such a state of affairs will have on one's future social existence. Do not think from this statement that I have been one of those persons who shun the madding crowd and hate friendships. I have been active all through my college career, not only in athletics, but in all social and non-athletic branches, and despite this I doubt whether I have met more than three or four Barnard girls. The sad part of all this is that I am but one of the many, and my case is but the parallel of that of the great majority of my classmates. M. L. K.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

Zeppelin Raids in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend in London writes, under date of Aug. 24:

> As far as I can find out from personal observation and otherwise, there were no docks or other things of importance destroyed by the recent Zeppelin raid. It was, perhaps, an incident of the "irony of fate" that one of the bombs fell on the almshouses for retired German bakers, and many of the poor old German inmates are suffering from shock and injuries in consequence.

This, of course, refers to the raid which reached the vicinity of Leytonetone, as these almshouses are in that neighborhood.

HENRY R. HARROWER, M. D.
New York, Sept. 14, 1915.

A Peculiar Use of "Some."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the peculiar use of the word "some" has recently astonished London theatrical audiences, I send you the following extract from Notes and Queries, Second Series, Volume VI., Page 284, Oct. 9, 1858:

> A very singular use of this word obtains in this district. In order to express "It is exceedingly hot," our rustics say, "That is some hotness. . . ."

Does any correspondent's idiom exist in other dialects, languages, or patois? L. K. W.

East Islip, L. I., Sept. 14, 1915.

A Flaw in German Efficiency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Germany the Post Office is indeed a convenience as a "what-about bureau," but it seems an error in their system that anybody will be given an address for which he asks without proving his right to know it. In Munich, at any rate, answers were given and no questions asked. LOUIS HOW.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 13, 1915.

THE PLAN TO HARNESS THE NIAGARA RAPIDS.

Plenty of Power Might Be Obtained, but High Competition and a Poor Market Would Make the Scheme a Bad Investment.

By REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.

New York, Sept. 14, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposal to dam the Rapids of Niagara in order to produce power is a recent scheme, propounded by ex-Congressman Porter, and is a variant of the many visionary propositions for "harnessing" waterfalls, based on a lack of appreciation of the economic features of such problems.

Its first assumption that 2,000,000 horse power can be developed by damming up and destroying the scenic value of the lower Niagara Rapids naturally leads to the inquiry where such an amount of energy is going to be utilized. At the present time, the power capable of development in the existing power-plants at the Falls has not found a market, and this utilization, as far as it goes, has necessitated the organization of special processes, and the financing and establishing of special industries in the vicinity of the Falls. This new scheme involves the development of another locality, with all the disadvantages of distance from existing centres of labor and other industries, from which Niagara long suffered, so that any large utilization of power on a wide scale under such conditions will be a slow process, during which the fixed charges on the excessive capital investment will eat up the prospective profits.

The utilization of electric energy for general purposes of light and power, at a distance form Niagara, involves further capital expenditure upon transmission lines and transforming apparatus.

With all the advantages of governmental support, and by the expenditure of public funds, the Niagara system of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario has succeeded in disposing only of about 50,000 horse power, and it is wholly improbable that any very large addition could be expected in Ontario to be developed for many years to come.

The demand for energy for general purposes on the American side, in cities such as Buffalo and Rochester, is restricted, because the value of transmitted energy is limited by the competition of coal.

In Rochester the energy provided by steam is found to cost no more than energy transmitted from Niagara, and unless the cost of the latter could be substantially decreased, it is probable that, as time proceeds, the economic value of the supply will disappear.

But the new scheme is, according to its author, to be burdened with a State tax of $5 per horse power for the million horse power which it is hopefully anticipated the American side of the proposition would absorb. Such a tax would form a fixed charge of two-tenths of a cent per kilowatt hour upon the average utilization of 40 per cent. of 3,500 hours' usage of the energy, a cost equivalent to that of coal.

Niagara energy is being sold to the Ontario Government at $9 per electric horse power, with a tax of only $1; this business is not a paying proposition.

The merits, as usual in such schemes, are advertised in terms of coal consumption "saved," the statement being made that the development would effect an annual saving of "something like 50,000,000 of tons of coal," which is about twenty times in excess of the fuel required to produce an equal amount of net utilized energy. Two millions of horse power developed, which is water horse power, is equivalent to about 750,000 kilowatts of electric energy generated, transformed, transmitted and used. Coal can produce the same energy, and when required on the spot, at a rate of about two and a half pounds per kilowatt hour, so that the coal consumption equivalent to the production of this energy is annually only 2,900,000 long tons.

There is very little basis therefore for the claim of economic value in this, as in many other water schemes. In this case, one-half the output is assumed to be absorbed in Canada, which country might be assumed to be the purchaser of an equivalent amount of our coal, the labor and profits on which would thus be lost to this country.

Nor is it true that coal is saved by water power, except in the sense of its use being postponed. Coal at present is cheap and accessible, so much so that water power can rarely compete with it in price and convenience. This water power will be just as available later on when coal may, possibly be scarcer and dearer.

The projectors of this scheme do not disclose the amount they expect to expend upon the development of the Rapids, as its cost is part of the total of one hundred millions of dollars, which includes the construction of a ship canal, a matter of very different order of consideration.

It is said that a sufficiently comprehensive plan of a ship canal, which would include the transference of all the water power developments from the Falls to a point near Lake Ontario, would have merit, inasmuch as it would afford a much higher fall of the water diverted from the Falls, and therefore effect a better utilization of it, while it would relieve the Falls of the objectionable features of the present developments and restore their complete scenic character.

These remarks apply also to the new scheme in its effect upon existing conditions of the Niagara Gorge. The proposed ninety-foot dam would eliminate every feature of interest in the Rapids and Whirlpool, and destroy the value of the present traffic in the Gorge. Whatever that may be, in annual earnings, must be set off to the detriment of the new scheme.

The scheme so far as the development of power is concerned, has no merit as an investment nor any value as an economic addition to the resources of this country. It is not likely to find a market for its output, and must create for it an artificially developed demand. Its total economic value has been discounted by the advances in the art of the utilization of fuels in power-generating processes. The expenditure of private money upon such a scheme would be unwarranted, and the embarkation of the State thereupon would involve an unjustifiable outlay of public funds and would constitute an injury to the credit of the State of New York.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.

FOR THOSE WHO FORGET.

Some Different Ways to Distinguish Between Starboard and Port.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Roger B. Hull is very ingenious with his formula for remembering the starboard and port sides of a ship when no lights are displayed. But the fact that a woman sews her buttons on the larboard (or left) side would render his reminder useless to the other sex. LOUIS O. NESTOR.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent lays down a poor rule for telling the sides of a boat. Agreeing with the way of distinguishing port from starboard by using, "Port is wine, wine is red," he suggests adding, "Port is red wine; red wine is not right, therefore it is left." That is all very well for those who think red wine is right? A very simple and better way is to recall that red blood is pumped by the heart, which is on the left side. Hence, "Port (red blood, heart)—left."

NAUTICUS.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a very simple and easy way to distinguish the starboard from port after a thirty-eight-month cruise on a United States battleship. The right or starboard side or green light has more letters in its composition than its opposite left or port side and red light. Hence, seeing a red light one would know it was the port or left side, as red has less letters than green, and port or left less than starboard or right. All the smaller words designate one side, all the larger ones the other.

UNITED STATES MARINE.

Iona Island, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order that the poor land-lubber may not be shipwrecked, permit me to add my system. Merely take the first letter of each word in the proper sequence of the alphabet thus: L. P. R. S—Left, port; right, starboard.

JOHN S. SUTPHEN.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

Mr. Rofrano's Career.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of July 1, 1914, I find an editorial article headed "An Undesirable." It deals with Michael A. Rofrano, who had just been appointed Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner. In the course of the article THE TIMES said:

> Mayor Mitchel is in receipt of several letters from responsible Italians who object most strongly to the appointment. It would be a simple matter for the Mayor to ascertain the respectability of the writers and then invite them to the City Hall for a conference. He has a great chance to learn some things about a certain portion of the population—more numerous than that of Rome—of the city he governs.

But Mayor Mitchel did not take the advice of THE TIMES or listen to those who would have enlightened him in regard to Rofrano. Why? The man held office for nearly a year and then resigned. He has now been indicted for murder and is a fugitive from justice. It would be interesting to know how his Honor feels about it.

GUALTIERO CAMPINO.

New York, Sept. 14, 1915.

Political Economics in Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the suggestion that Senators and Assemblymen pass an examination in political economics, why not make this a subject for high school study. In this way our young people would learn how to use their privileges of the ballot.

GEORGE L. KNOTT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1915.

The Limit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think I speak for all my sister college graduates when I plead earnestly: Please, oh, please, stop herding us together like Jersey cows! Verily, it would not be surprising to read in some magazine a discussion on: "How the College Girl Eats a Banana."

SMITH, 1912.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

WHO SHALL PAY FOR WAR?

One Way to Relieve Future Generations from the Burden of Debt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I read an interesting discussion by O. J. Merkel of the methods of distributing the economic burdens of the war. Mr. Merkel's quotations from certain financial and economic authorities show that they are growing somewhat uneasy over the prospect as to how the war expenses will be finally settled. It must be borne in mind that comparatively little of the existing wealth of the world is being destroyed by the contending armies. The railroads torn up, the bridges demolished, the buildings burned and battered down form but a small percentage of the total quantity of such wealth in the countries at war. The great mass of wealth consumed is that produced day by day in the form of munitions, food, clothing, &c., and it is for these that that payment must finally be made by somebody at some time. The crucial question is, Who shall pay and when shall payment be made?

It must be remembered that, while the destruction of wealth is of the present, payment is of the future. The nations at war do not propose to pay war expenses out of existing wealth, but out of wealth to be produced in the future; that is, by issuing long-term interest bearing bonds a mortgage is placed upon the earnings of the future generations. When we come to consider the human factor in the problem we find that the destruction of life is a present destruction and cannot be shifted to unborn generations.

This being so, the question may be asked: As the fighting is done and the suffering endured and the lives sacrificed by the present generation, why should not the cost be borne by the present generation? This is sure to be one of the questions that will have to be considered after the war is over. As a preventive of war, I doubt if anything would be found quite so effective as a rule compelling the generation that starts a war to pay the cost of it in wealth as well as in lives. The men who went to the front to fight their country's battles gave their lives, their limbs, or their health, as the case might be, to their country. That was their contribution to the public good, and why should the men who fought the war, and their descendants, be called upon to pay the money cost as well, while the men who loaned the Government money not only did no fighting and sacrificed nothing for their country, but on the contrary are reaping, and their descendants are bound to reap, a direct profit out of the war?

JOSEPH McDONALD.

Pawtucket, R. I., Sept. 13, 1915.

Neutrality in Sweden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Stockholm dispatch of Sept. 13 states that the Socialist Party of Sweden favors the entente powers. This is not the fact. The Swedish Socialists have stood for complete neutrality from the beginning. They have expelled members who advocated the entry of Sweden into the war

DIVORCEES' WEDDING SURPRISES SOCIETY

Jay B. Lippincott of Philadelphia to Wed Mrs. M. L. B. Huntington Today.

ENGAGEMENT KEPT SECRET

Bride-to-Be Divorced from E. L. Huntington Last Winter—Mr. Lippincott ex-Champion Polo Player.

Society is interested in the second marriage of Mrs. Mary Ludlow Bogert Huntington and Jay B. Lippincott of Philadelphia, which is to be celebrated at noon today at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Bogert, in Lawrence Street, Flushing, L. I.

It was reported yesterday that the wedding had already taken place, but Mrs. Huntington denied this. She said the marriage would be conducted as quietly as possible, with only the immediate family present. The ceremony is to be performed by an Episcopalian clergyman from this city.

No announcement of their engagement had been made, and the news of their approaching marriage came as a surprise to society.

Mrs. Huntington is the divorced wife of E. Irving Huntington, whose grandfather, Daniel Huntington, was the founder of the Century Association. His mother is a grandniece of Washington Irving. Before her divorce last February, which was a surprise to society, they were active socially, not only in Flushing, but in New York and Philadelphia.

They figured in a series of surprises from the time their engagement was announced in 1910. Soon after the announcement their friends were surprised to learn that it had been broken off. In June of that year, after four months of estrangement, they met accidentally in New York and became reconciled. On the same day they were married in the chantry of Grace Church by the Rev. Alexander W. Bostwick.

They took up their residence in Philadelphia, and four years later Mrs. Huntington obtained her divorce. Since that time Mrs. Huntington has lived with her parents, spending part of the Winters in New York at 16 West Forty-eighth Street. Her sister, Mrs. Francis Gordon Brown, Jr., whose first husband was a nephew of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and who died several years ago, was married late this Spring to Townsend Lawrence Hushing.

Mr. Lippincott is a member of the family famous as the founders of the publishing house of that name, and is a former champion polo player. His first wife was Miss Camelia Hare of Washington, D. C., and they were divorced in 1910, Mrs. Lippincott receiving her decree at Colorado Springs on the ground of incompatability. They have two daughters, the Misses Camilla and Priscilla A. Lippincott, the former to be among the debutantes of the coming season.

Mr. Lippincott is the son of the late Craige Lippincott, and is a brother of Mrs. Samuel K. Reeves and Mrs. Douglas W. Franchot, both of Craig Erie, Meadowbrook, Penn. He is a member of the Rittenhouse, Racquet, Radnor Hunt, St. Anthony, Country, and Huntington Valley Country Clubs. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of '02.

MISS M. N. CRAWFORD WEDS.

Granddaughter of the Late Thomas Nast, Cartoonist, Weds D. E. Battey.

The marriage of Miss Muriel Nast Crawford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. R. Crawford and granddaughter of the late Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, and Donald E. Battey, son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Battey of New Rochelle and Watch Hill, R. I., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents at Beechmont, New Rochelle. The Rev. George Hill, an uncle of the bridegroom, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin and charmeuse, with old Venetian lace, and carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Evelyn MacAllister was maid of honor, and little Sallie Nast was flower girl. Miss MacAllister wore a frock of yellow silk, with a brown net bonnet, Colonial style, and carried a bouquet of sunset roses and violets. The flower girl was in flowered crêpe de chine with a poke bonnet.

W. Earle Battey was best man. The ushers were Raymond Thomas Crawford, Thomas Nast St. Hill, and Henry Kirkham.

On returning from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Battey will occupy their new home in Beechmont.

MISS FARRINGTON A BRIDE.

Weds George E. Johnson of Hackensack at Her Home in New Rochelle.

The wedding of Miss Blanche V. Farrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Kip Farrington, and George E. Johnson of Hackensack, N. J., took place last evening at the home of the bride in Beechmont, New Rochelle.

The bride wore a Princess gown of white satin, with an underskirt of lace, the court train depending from the shoulders. Her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Barbara Farrington, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. She wore a frock of pink taffeta veiled with tulle, and carried pink roses.

Kensington Johnson was best man for his brother, and William A. Barber, Jr., acted as usher. The ceremony was witnessed by the relatives and intimate friends.

Mr. Johnson is the elder son of former Senator and Mrs. William M. Johnson, and is a graduate of Princeton University, class of '98.

After a tour through Maine and the White Mountains, the couple will live at the home of the bride's parents, spending part of the Winters in the South.

Miss Stott Weds A. J. Picard.

The wedding of Miss Catharine Oakley Stott of 132 West Ninety-third Street to Arthur Jacques Picard took place at noon yesterday in St. Agnes's Chapel, West Ninety-third Street. The Rev. Dr. H. Burrill officiated. Only the nearest relatives and friends attended the ceremony and there was no reception.



P P C

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LAWYERS WED IN JERSEY.

Miss Elinor R. Gebhardt Marries Herbert Clark Gilson.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 15.—Miss Elinor R. Gebhardt, daughter of William C. Gebhardt, Clerk of the New Jersey Supreme Court, was married to Herbert Clark Gilson, son of Mrs. Courtlandt Gilson of New York City, in the First Presbyterian Church at Clinton this afternoon. The Rev. S. J. Rowland performed the ceremony. The bridesmaids were sisters of the bride, Misses Clara and Evelina Gebhardt. William Maxon of New York was the best man.

The bridegroom and bride are lawyers and members of the New Jersey Bar. They met in the office of the bride's father in Jersey City.

HEAT CLOSES TWO THEATRES

The Production of "Town Topics" and Other Plays Postponed.

The torrid weather was responsible for two playhouses closing last night and temporarily suspending their plays. The arrival of hot weather at the beginning of a Summer often causes theatres to close, but this is the first time in the history of the local stage that hot weather in September has made it necessary to interrupt the run of a new play. Only those plays that had already established their popularity attracted large audiences last night, and even in the cases of these there was a noticeable decrease in their size. In other auditoriums the audiences had shrunk to a fringe near the footlights.

Several plays that were to have been produced this week or next have been postponed on account of the heat. Chief among these is Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics," the first performance of which will be given at the Century Thursday night of next week instead of Saturday night. At the Park yesterday May Irwin dispensed with the matinée performance of "33 Washington Square" on acconnt of the heat.

TO HALT CUT-RATE BREAK.

Managers Call a Meeting to Bolster Up Courage of Backsliders.

A meeting of the theatre managers has been called for this afternoon at the Hotel Astor to try to prevent a hitch that has come in the plan to abolish cut-rate tickets adopted recently from becoming serious. It has developed that some of the managers who subscribed to the plan rather reluctantly have not been living up to the spirit of their agreement to dispose of any tickets below box office prices. They have evaded the spirit of the contract and still have lived up to its letter by selling admissions to performances for which the audiences threatened to be small at reduced prices and allowing the purchasers to take higher priced seats.

The hot weather has redneed the attendance at the theatres 50 per cent., and this has discouraged some of the managers who were advocates of the method used last season of selling cut-rate tickets to the less popular attractions. At today's meeting an effort will he made to bolster up the courage of the backsliders. Aside from these evasions, the plan has worked well, and the cut-rate agencies have been practically without tickets.

HAMMERSTEIN WANTS $225.

Brings Selwyn to Court for Posting Bills on Victoria Theatre.

Oscar Hemmerstein broke the monotony of a Summer in which he has had no theatre to manage by appearing in the West Side Court yesterday as complainant against Edgar Selwyn, the theatrical manager, for alleged infringement of his rights. Lithographs advertising Selwyn productions have appeared for several weeks on boardings surrounding the site of the Victoria Theatre, in process of reconstruction.

Mr. Selwyn told the court that he had entered into a contract with the contractors for the hill posting privilege, and as he had paid them he did not feel obliged to pay Mr. Hommerstein the $225 he had demanded. Magistrate Appleton adjourned the hearing till Friday and asked that records as to ownership he produced. During the day a new fence was put up around the property bearing "Post No Bills" signs.

Two New Proctor Theatres to Open.

Two new Proctor theatres in the vicinity of New York are nearing completion, and will he opened before the holidays. One is in Newark and the other in Yonkers, and when they are completed the number of Proctor theatres within a radius of 200 miles of New York will he increased to twenty-five. The Newark playhouse is unique in construction. Two complete auditoriums, one above the other, are under its roof. In the lower one vaudeville will he given, and in the upper feature pictures will he shown. The Yonkers house will he devoted to programs containing vaudeville and pictures.

Lawrence Haynes in "Katinka."

Arthur Hammerstein concluded arrangements by cable yesterday with his Parie representative for the services of Lawrence Haynes, an American tenor, who sang the title role in "Parsifal" at the National Opera House in Paris last season. Mr. Haynes studied abroad six years. He will make his American debut in a new operetta entitled "Katinka," by Otto Hauerbach and Rudolf Frimi. The operetta was originally called "Elaine," but the title was changed to indicate its Russian locale. The piece will he presented here in November.

Suits Against Faversham Dropped.

Suits brought by Frank Keenan against William Faversham for salary alleged to be due and for $75,000 for alleged defamation of character have been dismissed because of the failure of the plaintiff to prosecute the cases. The actions followed Mr. Keenan's withdrawal from the cast of "Julius Caesar," which Mr. Faversham produced several years ago at the Lyric and in which Mr. Keenan played the rôle of Cassius.

Matinee Trials for New Authors.

The Timee Producing Corporation contemplates a series of special matinée performances of playe hy new authors at the Longacre during the season. These performances will be in the nature of tryouts, and if the plays prove successful they will be given a regular production. In addition to "The Girl Who Smiles," current at the Longacre, the company has three comedies with music and a dramatization of Cynthia Stockley's novel, "Poppy," hy John P. Ritter and Ben Teal, for production this season.

New Hall Caine Play for New York.

A new play by Hall Caine, the English writer, was accepted yeterday hy the Charles Frohman Company for production. The play is entitled "The Prime Minister," and with the exception of "The Christian," will he the only drama by Mr. Caine ever given its first performance in America. New York will see the play this season.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The company that will appear with William Gillette at the Empire in "Sherlock Holmes" and "Secret Service," following Cyril Maude's engagement in "Grumpy," is almost complete. Joseph Brennan, Edward Fielding, Edward Mordant, and Marshall Vincent are recent additions to tha cast.

Private showings of tha filme that will make up the opening program at the Knickerbocker are being given at the Liberty. "The Lamb," "The Iron Strain," and "My Valet" will constitute the bill.

Charlotte Walker will he a member of the audience at the Broadway Theatre tonight to see the picture "Out of Darkness," for which she acted the principal role.

Bernhardi, considered one of the greatest of protean artists, will make his American debut Monday afternoon in the Colonial Theatre. During the course of his act, which takes thirty minutes, he plays thirty different characters and makes a hundred quick changes.

David Warfield will return today from San Francisco, where ba has been spending the Summer, to begin rehearsals of a new play written for him by David Belasco.

John W. Ransome, the original Hans Wagner in "Tha Prince of Pilsen," has been engaged to create a similar part in tha French musical farce, "Too Near Paris," which will be one of A. G. Delamater's productions this season.

WOMEN MAKE PLEA FOR WALL ST. VOTES

Suffrage Meetings on Every Corner from the Ferry to Trinity Church.

BROKERS BATTLE FOR FANS

Interest in the Ticker Wanes When Buglers Announce Arrival of Campaigners.

New York and the votes for women campaign never had such a time as they did yesterday when the Woman Suffrage Party of Manhattan held its Wall Street Day.

There were two women buglers, eight gaily decorated automobiles of speakers, and meetings at every Wall Street corner from the ferry to Trinity Church. Bankers and brokers shouted and cheered, and from 11 A. M. until after 3 P. M. woman suffrage held the great financial street.

The women gave out as souvenirs little yellow suffrage fans. They had hundreds of them and they could have disposed of thousands.

"Keep cool" said the fans on one side. "There will be nothing to worry about after we get" them in very big letters—"VOTES FOR WOMEN, Election Day, Nov. 2."

"Keep cool," the fans said, but they had the opposite effect on the crowds which fought for them. Dignified men grabbed for them eagerly and begged for the funny little whirligig rattlee which also had "Votes for Women" on them. Little votes for women pennants for the huttonhole went like wildfire. There was not one left finally, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who is Chairman of Manhattan for the Woman Suffrage Party, standing in her car, held up fifteen "Votes for Women" flags, the last of the souvenirs.

It was almost a foothall rush that followed as the men scrambled up on the car to get them. At the very last the big hunches of golden rod which had decorated the car were thrown into the crowd, which did not allow a piece to escape. It was a great day.

"What are you working so hard for?" called a policeman to a suffragists. "You've got your game won."

"We're with you," called a Wall Street postman, and reminded the women that the National Association of Letter Carriers had just adopted a resolution favoring woman suffrage.

It was a quite 11 A. M. when the eight suffrage automobiles, all covered with yellow bunting and flying votes for women banners, drew up at the Votes for Women restaurant, 70 Wall Street, which was the headquarters of the women. Here the first of the speakers were Miss Rose Bower and Miss Erminie Kahn, buglers, to call the crowds. Miss Bower came from South Dakota to work for suffrage, and she has had much experience with outdoor meetings since she reached New York, but she never before saw anything like yesterday's demonstration.

"I felt like the Pied Piper," said Miss Bower, when she had time to stop a moment after the first hugie call. "It was the most tremendous thing I ever saw. The street was almost empty and then at the first note every building seemed to thrust its people into the street and the place was solidly packed with men, a sea of them. It seemed like the magic of that wonderful piper."

The biggest demonstration of the day was at the Stock Exchange where one of the last meetings of the afternoon was held. Every window was filled and where a few years ago ticker tape and less pleasant things were thrown from the windows at the women, there came the cries of "We're with you."

From Broad Street and the main entrance to the Exchange when the time came for it to close, the automobiles swept around into narrow little New Street, to the doors by which the brokers make their exit. The narrowness of the street favored out-door speaking and here again was a big and enthusiastic demonstration.

"I am not given to thrills upon all occasions," said one of the women of the party when it was all over, "but it was such a wonderfully inspiring sight that it was impossible not to thrill at it."

At the Suffrage Restaurant at noon there were late also a big times and the place was packed to its doors, with many luncheon parties and enthusiastic expressions of regard for the new woman restaurateur whom the party has engaged and who made good her promiee to hand out good old-fashioned cooking. She specialized yesterday on Vote-for-Women seied and a Victory sundae.

The crowds that came could not hegin to get in and the proprietors of another restaurant across the way sent over their thanks, for they caught the overflow crowd and did a rushing business. "We'll vote for the women," they said.

The hostesses at the Suffrage Restaurant were Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Malcolm Clephane, Misses Fanny and Rosina Flanly, Miss Marian May, Miss Adaline Sterling, and Mrs. M. B. Morgan.

The speakers were Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Miss Margaret Torrison and Mrs. George Bass of Chicago; Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, Mrs. T. T. Cotman of Arkansas, Miss Adaline Sterling, Miss Lavinia Dock, Miss Portia Willis, Mr. and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Mahel Keep, Herbert Solomon, Oscar J. Smith, and Mrs. M. B. Morgan.

Samuel Martin and Frederick Hoisington and Mr. and Mrs. George Wheelock were among those giving luncheon parties, and the Men's League for Woman Suffrage had a table where sat Mrs. Anna Delaney Martin, Ward Leigh, Hugh C. Jackson, William Pecora, Walter J. Randolph, and R. C. Beadle. There were no speeches inside, but three cheers were given, first for Mrs. and then for Mr. James Lees Laidlaw.

Two expressions of disapproval were caught during the day. One came from a down-and-out-looking chap who said, refusing suffrage literature that was offered him: "I can't read; I'd he sorry if I could, to read such stuff."

Another rather hihulous-looking individual said: "No; I'll never etand for the women. My wife would he eure to he out voting when I wanted something to eat."

That suffrage has never had a bigger day was the opinion of both the men and tho women who took part in the Wall Street demonstration. For any one who wiehes to know about that "Victory" sundae, which was a new one, it was made of home-made vanilla ice cream, fresh peaches, maraschino cherries, almonds, and whipped cream.

CIPHER CARRIER SEIZED.

Two Greeks on Liner Arrested for Postal Law Evasion.

Gerasimo Menagias, a Greek steward on the steamship Athenai, lying at Pier 26, Brooklyn, was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal John Prout and Post Office Inspectors Hokenson and Seivers yesterday and charged with having brought into the country sealed communications that did not go first through the United States Post Office. The law involved is effective in wartime to prevent spies of other countries from carrying mails that ald their schemes in order to evade Post Office supervision.

The nature of the letters was not revealed. One is said to be in hieroglyphics, and the officials are trying to decipher it. The prisoner was held in $1,000 by Commissioner Stanton in Hoboken for examination tomorrow.

John Gouiander, another Greek on the Athenia, wee taken to Trenton, N. J., on a similar charge.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Among the passengers who sailed yeeterday for Liverpool on the Lapland were:

R. Bickerstett, R. H. M. Bremner, H. C. Dickson, J. E. Evans-Jackson, E. C. Hale, M. Hutchinson, Thomas Kilgour, Dr. A. L. Lockwood, C. S. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Neill, and A. P. Tarbell.

MISS L. D. PUTNAM TO WED.

Engaged to Donald C. Lee, a Member of Squadron A Club.

Mrs. Henry Rice Putnam of 39 West Sixty-seventh Street and Pasadena, Cal., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Louise Day Putnam, to Donald Currie Lee of this city.

Miss Putnam is a niece of David Mitchell Morrison and William A. Putnam of this city, and William T. Day of Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Lee resided for many years in Richmond, Va., and is descended from the Middelsex branch of the Lee family. He is a member of the Sleepy Hollow Country and the Squadron A Clubs. While a trooper in Squadron A he was for a time captain of the polo team.

The maternal grandfather of Miss Putnam, William Foster Day, was a member of the Legislature of New Jersey, and Mr. Lee's maternal grandfather, Judge Joseph Day of Georgia, was the speaker of the Legislature of that State for more than ten years.

The wedding is to take place next month.

MISS SLOANE WEDS BARON.

New York Girl Marries Amaury de la Grange, Army Aviator, in Paris.

The marriage of Miss Emily E. Sloane, second daughter of Henry T. Sloane of New York, and Baron Amaury de la Grange of the French Aviation Corps took place yesterday in Paris. Miss Sloane arrived in Paris on Tuesday with her father.

They sailed from New York a week after the formal announcement of the engagement. Miss Sloane had only returned from France in July, where she went in the interest of the Lafayette Fund, of which she has been Secretary.

R. W. Bliss, Secretary of the American Embassy, was one of the witnesses at the marriage. On Saturday the Baron is to return to the front, to resume his duties as a lieutenant aviator.

The bride is prominent in New York and Newport society. She is a sister of Mrs. William Earl Dodge, and is a niece of the late John and William Douglas Sloane.

Baron de la Grange's uncle, Baron Louis de la Grange, married Miss Anita Carroll of the Carrols of Carrollton, Md.

IN CELL FOR ISLAND KILLING.

Accused of Causing Drug Patient's Death by Blow.

John Fredericks, an orderly in the narcotic ward of the Metropolitan Hoepital on Blackwell's Island, was brought into the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station last evening by Special Officer Cherry and locked up, charged with having caused the death of David Goldstein, alias David Samuels, a drug addict and patient in the hospital. Fredericks was accused of having struck Goldstein in the stomach when the man was violently delirious.

This is alleged to have taken place last Sunday, and Goldstein died on Monday. Dr. Frederick A. Bauer held an investigation. Dr. S. A. Moore, Secretary of the Medical Board of the Hospital, presided, and heard as witnesses all the inmates of the ward as well as the orderlies. The minutes of this investigation were not disclosed last night, but they resulted in the charge against Fredericks.

The orderly denied he had struck Goldstein. He said he had been out to supper, and on his return had been asked by another orderly to assist in restraining Goldstein, who had become violent. He said he helped to adjust two restraining sheets around the patient's abdomen and ankles, but was certain he had not struck him in doing so.

FOR DR. CAMPBELL'S PLACE.

London City Temple Seeking Successor for Preacher Who Resigned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 16.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning that the Deacons of the City Temple last night accepted the Rev. R. J. Campbell's resignation of his pastorate, tendered on account of poor health. The Deacons at the same time discussed the question of his successor. Several names were mentioned, including those of Doctor Hugh Black of New York and the Rev. John MacNeil. The Chronicle understands, however, that both preachers declined the invitation. The Chronicle adds that in all probability the Rev. R. J. Campbell will join the Church of England, thus reverting to his views at the time he went to Oxford.

FLOCK TO MARDI GRAS.

Thousands Desert the City for Coney Island's Breezes.

The third night of the annual Coney Island Mardi Gras was attended by thonsands last evening and the visitors thronged the beaches and filled all the amusement parks to their capacity. There were no accidents and only fifteen arrests were made, which is below normal at Coney Island.

The cars arriving late were packed with persons who had come down to spend the night on the beach and escape the heat of the city. The chief feature of the parade last night was the march of 600 Woodmen of the World. Tonight is "Firemen's Night," and exempt and volunteer firemen from New York State and New Jersey within a distance of 100 miles are expected to take part in the parade which usually draws the record attendance of Mardi Gras week.

Stole Prayer Carpets.

Adolph Blaich of 169 Allen Street, Manhattan, was locked up last night at Brownsville on the charge of burglary. According to witnesses, Blaich forced an entry into the synagogue at 51 Watkins Street and stole prayer carpets from the lockers. He was detected hy Max Bloom and several neighbors leaving the building and he was pureued hy a crowd which yelled "Stop thief!" Blaich was arreeted by Patrolman O'Hara, who had great difficulty in keeping the crowd from beating the man for his alleged sacrilege.

Remember Taft's Birthday.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15.—Flowers and felicitations for his fifty-eighth birthday were showered upon William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, upon his arrival here today from San Francieco. A puhlic luncheon and a private hirthday party were entertainments offered to the visitor.

Arthur Williams, Comedian, Dies.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Arthur Williams, the comedian, died this evening at his home, 49 Drewstead Road, S. W., in his seventy-second year.

He wae horn in London and made his first appearance in "The Corsican Brothers," when seventeen years old. At the completion of his fifty years on the stage, in 1911, he had played in more than 1,000 roles. During 1912-13 he toured England in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" and made his last appearance in May, 1913, in "Peg and the Prentice."

In the course of his long career Mr. Williams had appeared in support of many great players, and had acted the leading role in a number of prodnotions. During 1898-1901 he appeared with Charles Hawtrey in "A Message from Mars." The part he was best known in was that of Lurcher in "Dorothy."

Frank E. Randall.

Frank E. Randall, a lawyer of 60 Wall Street, living at Irvington-on-Hndeon, died yesterday at the Hotel Belmont in his eixty-fifth year. He was a son of the late Paul King and Harriet Eldridge Randall and was horn in Derwyter, Madison County, N. Y. Mr. Randall was graduated from Harvard University in 1874 and was later admitted to the har. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Automobile Club of America, the Aero Club of America, and of the University, National Arts, and Knollwood Clubs. His wife, who was Mies Gertrude M. Holley, and one son survive him.

Lewis J. Powers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 15.—Lewis J. Powers, 78 years old, Mayor of Springfield from 1879 to 1880 and Treasurer of the National Trotting Association for forty-five years, died in this city today. Mr. Powers began his career as a newsboy. He organized the Powers Paper Company, one of the largest papeterie manufacturing companies in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of such articles of paper.

H. M. SOMERVILLE DIES AT EDGEMERE

President of Board of U. S. General Appraisers Was in His 79th Year.

HEAD OF ALABAMA SOCIETY

Former Associate Justice of Supreme Court Founded Law School of University of Alabama.

Henderson Middleton Somerville, President of the Board of United States General Appraisers, and one of the most prominent Southerners in this city, died yesterday at Edgemere, L. I., in his seventy-ninth year. He lived at 271 Central Park West, and was spending the Summer on Long Island.

Mr. Somerville was born in Madison County, Va., and was graduated from the University of Alabama in 1856 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, later receiving the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. In 1859 he was graduated from the Cumberland Law School in Tennessee, and, while in general practice later, received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Georgetown College of Kentucky and the Southwestern University of Tennessee.

After leaving law school, in 1859, Mr. Somerville became editor of The Memphis Appeal, and held this position until 1862, when he became Associate Professor of Mathematics and Languages at the University of Alahama. In 1865 he resigned and engaged in general practice at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and founded the law school of the University of Alabama in 1873, and occupied the Chair of Constitutional, Statutory, and Common Law until 1890.

Mr. Somerville was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Alabama in 1872, when he was elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and served until 1890, when he was appointed a member of the Board of Appraisers, of which he was Chairman until 1904, when he became President.

He was a Trustee of the Peabody Educational Fund, a former Trustee of the Alabama Insane Hospital, and a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, of which he was President during 1892-3. Mr. Somerville was also a member of the Executive Council of the University of New York and a member of the fraternities of Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Gamma, which he joined in 1856. In 1908 he was elected President of the Alabama Society of New York, and held this office at the time of his death.

Mr. Somerville was the author of "Alahama Statutes for Trial of the Criminal Insane" and of the opinion of the Alabama Supreme Court of the legal reponeibility of insene prisoners.

He is survived hy his widow, who was Miss Mary Wyman Sayville of Montgomery, Ala., and by four sons, one of whom is Dr. William G. Somerville of this city.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN C. GAUNTLETT, one of the most prominent bankers of the Southern tier, is dead at his home in Ithaca, aged 73 years. Mr. Gauntlett was for thirty years Vice President of the Tompkins County National Bank. He was also Vice President of the Ithaca Savings Bank and Director of the Ithaca Trust Company.

WILLIAM LEE DILWORTH, Vice President and Secretary of the firm of Gordon & Dilworth, manufacturers of food products, Greenwich Street, died recently at his home, 255 Roeeville Avenue, Newark, N. J. Mr. Dilworth was 27 years of age, and was married in 1913 to Miss Edna Florence Pomeroy, who survives him.

STANLEY S. SCHROFF, Jr., a reporter on The New York World, died from paralysis on Monday at his home, 131 Bay Thirty-second Street, Bath Beach. He was 37 years old, and a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Bensonhurst Yacht Club.

WILLIAM SMITH HASSAN, a well-known builder of the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 362 Eighty-fifth Street. He was a member of Bay Star Lodge, 798, F. and A. M., and left a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

JOHN SAUNDERSON, 41 years old, a salesman in the hardwara trade, and formarly active in Republican politics in the Twenty-first Assembly District in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at the home of his brother in Vineland, N. J., Mr. Saunderson lived at 2,048 Eaetern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ABRAM LEEDS POWELL, for a number of years with the Church & Dwight Company of Manhattan, died on Tuesday in St. Luke's Hoepital after an operation. Mr. Powell was born in Scranton, Penn., and would have been 60 years old today. He was a Thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Passaic Lodge, 67, of New Jersey, and Aurora Grata Consistory, and A. A. S. R. He was also a member of Senate Lodge, Knights of Honor, and of New York Lodge, 1, B. P. O. Elks. The funeral service will be held at the Elks' lodgeroome in West Forty-third Street this evening. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and a son.

Dr. P. VAN BENSCHOTEN FOWLER, for twenty years a practicing physician in Centra Moriches, L. I., died on Tuesday at Brentwood, L. I., where he was taken to undergo an operation. He was born in Newburg, N. Y., 49 years ago, and was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia. He was for two terms Secretary of the Suffolk County Medical Society, and took an active part in the civic life of his village. He was a member of the School Board, and for many years Treasurer of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Fowler left a widow and four children.

GEORGE W. BLAUVELT, a retired business man and a prominent resident of Ridgewood, N. J., died at his home in Ridgewood on Tuesday from Bright's disease. Mr. Blauvelt was in his sixty-ninth year, and for a quarter of a century was in business at Columhia and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, in ths glucose, molasses, and sugar trade. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ridgewood, and one of the organizere of the First National Bank of Ridgewood. Mr. Blauvelt was a member of Fidelity Lodge, F. and A. M., and left a widow and a daughter, Mrs. Frank L. Millen.

Mrs. JULIA DILLON, widow of Thomas Dillon, who more than fifty years ago founded the bakery business at 521 Grand Street, Brooklyn, which is now carried on by his sons, died at the Grand Street address on Monday in her eighty-first year. She is survived by five sons, one of whom is the Rev. Francis J. Dillon, assistant rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Antony of Padua.

ROBERT F. MORGAN, Battalion Chief of the Newark Fire Department, died yesterday at his home in that city, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Lancaster, England, and, coming to this country at an early age, served through the civil war with the Second New Jersey Infantry. He was wounded three times in the hattle of Appomattox. In 1881 Mr. Morgan joined the Fire Department of Newark and became Battalion Chief in 1907. His widow, two sons, and three daughtere eurvive him.

Mrs. MARY A. HATTERSLEY, widow of Professor William Hattersley, died on Tuesday at her home, 85 Nesbit Street, Newark, N. J. Her husband died eight months ago.

JOHN P. DINAND, an inspector in the Engineering Department of the City of Boston, died on Tuesday at his home in Dorchester, Mass. He is survived by three sons, one of whom is the Rev. Joseph M. Dinand, S. J., President of Holy Cross College.

Mrs EMMA F. PARKER, widow of Franklin W. Parker, formerly Secretary of the Sun Fire Insurance Company, died on Tuesday at her home in Stamford, Conn. She was born here and was a daughter of Silas J. Vail, the hymn writer. Two brothers and a sister eurvive her.

WILLIAM L. DILLWORTH, Vice President and Secretary of the firm of Gordon & Dillworth, manufacturers of food products, died on Tuesday at his parents' home in Newark, N. J. He was a graduate of the Montclair Military Academy and the Polytechnic Institute. His home was in Flatbueh, and he is eurvived hy his widow.

Miss SARAH A. CARPENTER, a resident of the city for fifty years, died recently at her home, 103 Morningside Avenue, in her eighty-third year. She was born in Westchester and attended the Friends' Meeting House in Fifteenth Street. Two hrotbers and two eisters survive her.

EMANUEL FLAMMER, who served through the civil war in the United States Navy, died on Tuesday at his home, 2,126 Eighth Avenue, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a son of the late John A. Flammer, who in 1850 owned the part of College Point known as Flammers urg. Mr. Flammer was also a cousin of former Magistrate Charles A. Flammer.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SPERO.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Spero of 48 Pinehurst Av. announce the birth of a son on Sept. 14.

WEINBERG.—Sept. 13, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Weinberg, a son.

Engaged

CARPENTER—ABERLEY.—Emma V. Aberley to Dr. Walter T. Carpenter.

KRAUS—WEST.—Mildred B. West to Raymond D. Kraus.

Married

DE LA GRANGE—SLOANE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1915, at Paris, France, Emily Eleanor, daughter of Henry T. Sloane of New York City, to Baron Amaury de la Grange of Paris, France.

KETCHAM—ROGERS.—At Huntington, L. I., on Sept. 11, 1915, by the Rev. Charles Cragg, Elizabeth Weed Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bradley Rogers, to Clarence Fearis Ketcham, M. D.

PICARD—STOTT.—On Sept. 15, 1915, by the Rev. H. Burrill, Catharine Oakley Stott and Arthur Jacques Picard.

GOTTLIEB—LONDON.—Sept. 14, Edith London to Morton Gottlieb.

Brooklyn.

EBERLIN—VOGT.—Sept. 14, Marie Vogt to George P. Eberlin.

Died

ALBERTSON.—At Cranford, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1915, Townsend Albertson. Funeral services at his late residence, corner Union and Forest Avs., Cranford, N. J. Saturday afternoon, Sept. 18, at 3:30. Interment convenience of the family. Train leaving Jersey Central Depot, foot of Liberty St., New York City, at 2:30.

BLOWER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1915, Leon G., beloved son of Annia and William Blower. Funeral private.

BREWER.—Bella Calvert, at Altamont, N. Y., on Sept. 15, beloved wife of William A. Brewer, Jr., in her 71st year. Funeral services Friday, Sept. 17, at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 9:30 A. M.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, Charles K. Clark. Funeral service at 647 Hinmboldt St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Sept. 16, at 8 P. M. Interment Friday at the convenience of the family.

COOPER.—On Sept. 14, Mary Louise, widow of George D. Cooper, in her 85th year. Funeral service at the Chapel of the Roma, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., Thursday, Sept. 16, at 11 A. M.

DELMAR.—Suddenly, Sept. 14, F. Walter, aged 32 years, son of the late Eugene Delmar. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. A. L. Goldwater, 141 West 121st St., at 11 o'clock Thursday, Sept. 16.

FLAMMER.—On Sept. 15, Emanuel A. Funeral from the funeral parlor of E. J. Harrison, 159 St. Nicholas Av., on Friday, Sept. 17, at 2 P. M.

FOWLER.—On Sept. 14, at the residence of her son, Thomas H. Fowler, "Belair," Warwick, N. Y., Mary Ludlow Fowler, widow of L. Sabring Fowler and daughter of the late Robert Ludlow and Louisa Orso Powell. Funeral services at "Belair," Warwick, on Friday, Sept. 17, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

GILDAY.—On Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1915, Mary Gilday. Funeral from late residence, 691 Franklin Av., Brooklyn, Friday at 9 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Teresa's Church. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

GOLDSMITH.—On Sept. 15, Caroline, beloved mother of Mrs. Greenberg, Mrs. Mohr, Max, Leo and Ben Goldsmith. Funeral service at her late residence, 143 West 112th St., Friday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends and Rebecca Lodge invited.

GREENLEES.—On Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1915, Thomas Greenlees, aged 61 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 3,762 Barnes Ave., Bronx, on Friday evening, Sept. 17, 8 P. M.

HASSAN.—Tuesday, Sept. 14, William Smith Hassan, beloved husband of Nellie Murrey. Funeral services 8 P. M., Thursday, Sept. 16, at Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church, 2d ave. and 31st St., Brooklyn. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Friday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Friends and members Sanctorum Lodge No. 747, F. and A. M., and Bay Star Lodge No. 798, F. and A. M., respectfully invited to attend.

HATTEN.—Emma Jane, (nee Clinch,) beloved wife of Joseph Hattan. Service at Calvary M. E. Church, 129th St. and 7th Av., Sept. 17, 10 A. M.

JONAS.—Composite Lodge, No. 819, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are respectfully requested to pay your last respects to your departed brother organist, Samuel Jonas, at his late residence, 548 West 184th St., N. Y. City, on Friday, Sept. 17, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

ANTHONY W. KLEIN, Master.

JONAS.—Maimonides Lodge No. 743, F. and A. M.: Brethren of Maimonides Lodge No. 743, F. and A. M., are respectfully requested to pay our last respects to our departed brother organist, Samuel Jonas, at his late residence, No. 548 West 184th St., New York City, on Friday, Sept. 17, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

B. H. ARNOLD, Master

NEW LAW MAY SAVE TEACHERS' PENSIONS

Board of Education Moves for Legislation to Put Fund on Proper Basis.

SEEK PLAN TO MEET DEFICIT

Controller Has Money to Meet Account for This Month—Part Time Discussed.

The teachers' retirement fund was considered by the Board of Education at its meeting yesterday. On motion of Morton Stein the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation was requested to revise the teachers' retirement law and to advocate legislation which would put the fund on a proper basis. The Pensions Committee of the board was requested to take up with the city officials the question of providing funds to meet the deficit in the teachers' retirement fund.

It seems that the Controller has a sum of money on hand to pay retired teachers. It may be enough to meet this month's account. The Controller has been informed by the Corporation Counsel that he has not the right to dispose of this amount except by direction of the Board of Retirement, of which Thomas W. Churchill is Chairman.

The Pension Commission now has this question of the retirement fund under consideration, and it is expected that it will make a report in a few days. Retired teachers are asked to wait in patience for more satisfactory results. The promise is held out that the problem will be solved in a satisfactory manner.

It was decided to pay Dean Herman Schneider of the University of Cincinnati and William Wirt Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., $5,000 each upon the signing of contracts and $5,000 more each on Dec. 31, 1915. Dr. Ira S. Wile read a telegram from Supt. Wirt dated Gary, Ind., saying that he was willing to continue his services until Jan. 1916. Under the former contract, which was not signed by all the parties, his term was to have expired on Oct. 1, 1915.

John Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Schools, defended Associate City Superintendent William L. Ettinger from reports as to his opposition to the Wirt plan. Dr. Ettinger, he said, had a system of his own, but this had not prevented him from doing what he could to aid the Wirt plan. Mr. Martin declared that he himself was in favor of the Wirt plan. One great point about it was the double school. It tended to solve the part-time problem. He said that the failure of its adoption in other schools besides the twelve already situated in the Bronx.

John Greene, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, submitted the departmental budget for 1916. It was laid over, in order to allow the members to make a study of it.

The report of the Committee on By Laws in reference to increasing the school year to a uniform length of 200 school days went over until the next meeting.

The board last night announced a free course in proofreading and typography to open at the Seward Park Evening Trade School Sept. 20 under the direction of Arnold Levitas. Printers and those of allied vocations are invited.

EDUCATION SHOW TO OPEN.

Program for National Conference at Madison Square Garden.

The progress of vocational training in particular and educational in general will be demonstrated at the forthcoming American Industrial, Educational and Vocational Training Conference and Exposition in Madison Square Garden from Sept. 24 to Oct. 7. Federal, State, and municipal representatives from all parts of the country are expected to attend the conference.

Governor Whitman will make an address of welcome, and Thomas W. Churchill President of the Board of Education, will preside. Before the exposition is opened at the Garden there will be a meeting of delegates at the Hotel Biltmore on Sept. 23.

In public schools throughout the city notices were posted yesterday to call attention to the purposes of the conference. It will give educators and pupils an opportunity to study all forms of advanced educational methods.

Miss Anne Shaw, President of the Department Store Education Association, has arranged to make a special exhibit to show how thousands of young women employes in department stores are assisted in acquiring a practical education. Associated with Miss Morgan are Dr. Felix Adler, Mrs. August Belmont, Dr. John Bradley, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mrs. Edward Hewitt, and Arthur Williams.

Auctioneers

Those announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

B. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 529 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 68-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 9 Lispenard St., Fr. 4943. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 332 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse.; &c. B. B. S. Co., 32 Greene St., Spring 358.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel., 2050 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Actr. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1736.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 825.

M. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscl. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway. Auctioneers and commission merchants.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3266 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

William Jacobus, 38 Park Row, specializing in scrap machinery and materials and condemned stores.

Will pay cash or advance money on all merchandise for special auction sales. Gross, Franzblau & Co., Inc., 27 Greene St. Phone Spring 886.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. J. Kallaki, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2277 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 423 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4348.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1562 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Keeler Art Galleries,
12 VESEY ST., Near B'way.
THIS DAY at 2 P. M.
AND FOLLOWING DAYS, SAME HOUR,
600 Lots of Fine
HOME FURNISHINGS.
Oriental Rugs and Carpets, Pianos and Player Pianos, Portieres and Lace Curtains, Table Linen, Books, &c.
GEO. W. KEELER, AUCTIONEER.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 338.

JOBS in corduroys wanted, colors and white, bought for cash. G. & G., 346 Canal St.

JOBBER open for ladies' waists, cotton and silk; call with samples Friday morning. Yale Waist Co., 123 5th Av.

LOOKING at kimonos and waists, afternoons. Beardsley & Son, 853 5th Av.

CONTRACTORS ON DRESSES, good work only. National, 141 Wooster St.

NEWEST FALL SUITS, sport coats to close out. J. P. Slater, 114 West 28th St.

JOBS in plush and corduroy coats to close out. Ulin Bros., 54-56 West 32d St.

PARASOLS FOR JOBBERS.
100 styles from $1.10 per dozen, 14 inch, beautiful designs, up to $9.60 per dozen, ladies' silk parasols, silk ribbon centres. 'Phone Franklin 966. Make appointment. S. Ornstein, 401 Broadway.

HAVE big variety of sport coats on hand, from $2.75 up; also white chinchilla coats, from $3. Rudinsky Bros., 27 W. 24th St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS, $16.50 up for delivery. Daily Waist Co., 8 and 10 W. 19th St.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Fr. 4343.

WILL BUY FOR CASH cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2581.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, to carry well-known line of children's white dresses for South and coast; good opportunity for right man; commission. O. S. T., 67 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Open for salesmen, one for East and one for South, for a side line of waists, $18 up, on a commission basis. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th.

SALESMAN.—Carrying silk petticoats, to handle side line of New Idea patent petticoat; good line for good road man; commission basis. S 31 Times.

SALESMAN, huetler, for a new idea petticoat; must have acquaintance and confidence of resident buyers; salary to the right man. S 16 Times.

SUCCESSFUL silk waist manufacturer and designer on popular priced silk waists is now open for position. M 56 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names Tuesday..3¼@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

"Gypsy" Shoes Almost Staple.

Women's shoes made on the Gypsy pattern are now almost staple, and primise to sell all through this season and, perhaps, for Spring. White stitched shoes are selling fast in spite of the fact that the Fifth Avenue dealers are trying to create other styles. One dealer is now showing fancy color vestings tops, while others are showing scalloped vamp patterns, and, while a few of these are selling, Gypsy is said to be the "best bet." While the Fifth Avenue dealers are showing colored high top shoes it is suggested that the smaller retailers may profit by showing any colored top high shoes they have left from last Spring, but at regular prices.

Scarcities of Various Sorts.

A mill representative, talking over the recent advances in the woolen market, gave some of the difficulties that cloth manufacturers are up against. He showed one fabric made of worsted and silk, and said it was impossible to make the cloth now because the grade of silk used could not be obtained at any price. It seems that all available supplies of this kind of silk have been bought up by the warring nations to make into powder bags, it is specially desirable for this purpose, as it burns up immediately with the powder, and leaves no flaming particles in the gun after discharge. An overcoating made of East Indian wool can no longer be manufactured because of the lack of this class of wool.

Clothing Trade Improves.

Conditions in the clothing trade have shown quite some improvement lately. While Fall duplicate orders have not been very heavy, the demand is expected to reach very fair proportions when the present hot spell passes away. Such a change will enable the retailers to start moving their Fall merchandise. Stocks of Summer clothing were completely cleaned out, according to reports, and it is natural to conclude from this that public buying has begun to make up for lost time. The local retailers are doing a fair advance Fall business, but in some quarters the demand will not continue slack until men on vacations have returned to the city. Southern trade has picked up, and the same may be said of New England, where conditions for a long time were dull.

Limiting Poplin Orders.

Owing to the heavy demand for poplins for next Spring from the coat and suit trade, some of the mills that have booked very large orders on this fabric have been forced to cut down or limit their customers' requirements. Poplins are being taken by the manufacturers of medium and lower priced lines, and in some quarters of the dress goods market it is believed that these goods are being used in place of serges, which have not sold very freely. While the selling agents who have booked a large amount of business on poplins express no fear that the fabric will be run into the earth through undue popularity, it is thought the safer course to keep orders within reasonable bounds. Cleveland, which has a name as a staple market, has been an especially active one for poplins.

Drug Prices Are Going Up.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that a growing world-wide scarcity of drugs, chemicals, and medicinal preparations is reflected in the advancing prices of a great many articles in the New York market. The demand from the war fields of Europe continues to feature the market, and is forcing quotations higher on a great range of items. No relief for this scarcity is in sight. The countries at war and many neutral nations have placed embargoes on the exportation of such drugs as are in greatest demand, and the scant supplies which are available in this country are scarcely sufficient to supply domestic trade, without consideration for an active export demand. Notwithstanding the scarcity of many products, the market shows considerable activity, but sales are in very small quantities.

Stripes for the Spring Also.

Stripes will lead in men's wear piece goods for the late Fall, as stated some time ago. Furthermore, some of the clothing houses prominent for styles and tailoring have bought striped materials very heavily for Spring. One concern, in fact, estimates that 75 per cent. of its orders for lightweights have been on striped goods. The designs shown are especially neat and of a conservative type, one being a blue hairline stripe at intervals of about three-eighths of an inch on a dark-blue background. A similar effect is carried out in brown. One of the leading young men's houses has a series of restricted fabric styles called Cordovan stripes. A red stripe on a brown background is guarded by fine hairline stripes of white. The design originated with a high-class custom tailor.

Plaids and Stripes Selling.

Not for many years, if ever, has the demand for plaid and striped silks been so big in the local market as it is at the present time. Paris seems to have put the stamp of approval on them, possibly out of admiration for the "kilties," whose fight is the fight of the French, and the women on this side of the Atlantic are taking them freely. They are said not to be overabundant here, and stocks in the hands of many members of the retail trade are said to be sadly in need of replenishment. Though checked somewhat by the warm weather, a good business, both wholesale and retail, is reported on chiffon taffetas in the so-called cathedral shades. An improved demand for taffetas in these shades is told of, both for evening wear and street dresses in combination with other fabrics. Quite a good demand is also reported for metal faconne effects, a popular use for which is as shoulder scarfs for women.

Their Feelings Are Mixed.

Sellers of gray goods in the local market do not look on the present rapid rise in cotton with unmixed feelings. While they are glad to see anything that will give them the right to advance goods prices to levels more nearly proportionate with the cost of the staple, not all of them are pleased to see the market shoot up the way it has in the last several days. There is an underlying feeling in some quarters that the whole thing is too good to last, and that pretty soon there is going to be some profit-taking, with the attendant reversal of market form. On the whole, a steady, gradual rise would be more appreciated, as it would probably be more stable, and it would not put the mills in so difficult a position when it came to figuring chances of making profits on goods sold now for late deliveries. Goods prices are still said to be too low, though it is said in some quarters that they are now being sold on the basis of 9 to 9½ cent cotton.

Advancing the Assistant Buyer.

It seems to be the policy of some stores, in filling vacancies in their buying staffs, to take over buyers from other stores rather than advance their own assistant buyers. This practice is manifestly unfair when the assistant has done everything to deserve promotion, but the store owners appear to place more confidence in the ability of a stranger than a man or woman whose work they have seen, besides the injustice to the employe and the dissatisfaction it causes among the salespeople generally, the experiment of engaging a buyer from another store may prove costly in another way. Each retail establishment has its own class of patrons, with desires peculiar to that class. It takes the new buyer some time to gauge the nature of the demand he must satisfy, and during the process he may actually lose customers for the store by the mistakes he makes. The assistant buyer, from experience in the department, knows just what the customers of the store want and would lose no valuable time in purchasing the proper merchandise.

Gray Goods Prices Firmer.

Further good buying of gray goods was done in this market yesterday, and prices were firmer as a result on several constructions. Early in the day there were some good spot and nearby sales reported on 38½-inch 64-60s, 60-52s and 60-48s at 4 1-16 cents, 3 11-16 cents and 3 9-16 cents, respectively; all of these figures representing an advance of a sixteenth of a cent over spot prices on those constructions on Tuesday. Later in the day similar sales of 64-60s were made at 4¼ cents, and it was said to be out of the question to get more than a small scattering lot or two of these goods at 4 1-16 cents now. Additional sales of 39-inch 56-44s were made for spot delivery at 3 5-16 cents, while 72-76s and 68-72s in that width commanded 5⅜ and 4¾ cents, respectively. None of the mills was willing to sell at those prices for late delivery. Some good sales of 3.95-yard drills were reported at 4¾ cents for October delivery. It was said that throughout the market bids for large quantities of printcloths, sheetings and drills, at prices which the mills would not accept, were refused. Spot printcloth prices were:

80-inch, 80-80s....5⅛ 36½-inch, 64-56s...4¾
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾ 36½-inch, 60-52s...3⅞
40-inch, 68-72s....4¾ 35½-inch, 60-48s...3½
39-inch, 56-44s....3⅝ 27-inch, 64-60s...2⅝
38½-inch, 64-60s...4¼ 27-inch, 56-52s...2½

PACIFIC MAIL LOSES SUIT.

Court Holds That Panama Canal Slide Could Not Be Foreseen.

Judge Charles M. Hough in the Federal District Court yesterday sustained the contentions of the Government in the admiralty suit for $800,000 damages brought by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as owner of the liner Newport, against the Panama Railroad Company. On the afternoon of Aug. 17, 1912, a piece of the bulkhead, 230 feet long, of Lumber Dock No. 2 at Balboa, Canal Zone, collapsed, carrying with it into the water about 12,000 tons of earth and two electric cranes. The steamship Newport, fully loaded and ready for a return trip to this port, was lying alongside the bulkhead at the time. The electric cranes, toppling upon the vessel, caused it to sink, and it was two months before the boat was raised by wreckers.

On the claim that the bulkhead was improperly constructed originally, that the piling had become rotted and weakened because of dredging, attacks of marine worms and the action of sea water, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company asked for the $800,000 damages to cover the cost of raising the Newport, repairs to the vessel, loss of cargo, and loss of the vessel's earnings during the time she was below water and undergoing repairs.

Judge Hough held that it had been affirmatively shown at the trial that the collapse of the dock was a true slide for which no one has asserted that there is either remedy or method of ascertaining its imminence.

Good Wools Still Sell Well.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 6,400 bales. Good sorts were steady, but wools such as heavy slipes and acoured crossbreds declined 15 per cent.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

BERTHOLD A. RICH of 216 West 100th Street, formerly of the Rich Motor Company, dealer in automobiles, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of 49 suits and claims for damages approximating $178,000 arising from an automobile accident. Liabilities are $180,275, and assets $500.

GLEN REAM, dealer in auto tires and supplies as the Ream Auto Supply Company at 1,974 Broadway, this city, has a petition with liabilities of $1,824, and assets of $123.

RUDOLF BASCH, a chauffeur of 207 West Thirty-third Street, who formerly had a restaurant at 55 Nassau Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $75,183 and no assets.

Dr. CHARLES B. KELSEY of 44 East Twenty-ninth Street has filed a petition with liabilities of $15,443 and assets of $300. The largest creditors are Clark, Childs & Co., $9,480, judgment for cotton account, and Miss Sarah Thomas, Troy, N. Y., $2,000.

J. F. PIERSON, JR., & CO.—Judge Hough yesterday confirmed a composition of J. Fred Pierson, Jr., & Co., stockbrokers of 74 Broadway, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar cash, on motion of Mansfield Bruce. Mr. Ansorge told a reporter that General J. Fred Pierson had waived his claim of $287,000 provided the creditors accepted the composition. Mr. Ansorge also said that the creditors would be received 55 cents on the dollar if the case had been wound up in the bankruptcy court. A petition was filed against the firm on Dec. 5, 1914, and their total liabilities were $750,000.

ROBERT M. BERNAGOZZI.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Robert M. Bernagozzi, dealer in wines and liquors at 529 Brooms Street, with creditors at 13 cents on the dollar.

MOOS, WEIL & MOOS, manufacturers of women's hats and millinery at 638 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities $55,478 and assets $45,258.

MAX KOBRE'S BANK.—Judge Hough has authorized Eugene L. Richards, as receiver of Max Kobre's bank, to obtain a mortgage on the McKinley Square Theatre from the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company for $100,000 to replace one for $119,000 by making a payment of $10,000, and to pay the expenses of making the new mortgage, about $1,600.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, promoter, of 14 East Sixtieth Street, against whom a petition was filed by Edgar S. Wallach, has filed an answer in which he denies that he is insolvent, denies that he owes $100,000, and says that the petition be dismissed. He also demands a jury trial of the issues.

AMERICAN LABEL AND ADVERTISING TAPE COMPANY of 11 West Seventeenth Street has made an assignment to Albert B. Cezar. Joseph H. Jackel is President.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

SOLON H. NEWMARK, salesman, 8,810 Broadway formerly President of the St. Gallen Manufacturing Company, laces, 476 Broadway; liabilities $69,275.

FRANK A. BROBST, proprietor of the Hotel Brostell, 3 East Twenty-seventh Street; liabilities $41,854.

CHARLES A. HAWLEY, 62 East Ninety-third Street, formerly of Hawley & Alford, bond brokers; liabilities $11,376.

NATHAN TEKULSKY, jobber of waists, 15 West Twenty-sixth Street; liabilities, $18,647.

JAMES R. TURNER, lawyer, 25 West Forty-second Street, reader in the Christian Science Church; liabilities $4,383.

FRED FRICKER, sign painter, 476 West Thirty-fourth Street.

GEORGE DRAPP, butcher, 72 West 106th Street.

BENJAMIN B. SCHWAID, 913 Freeman Street.

EMILY SCHISCHKAR, 427 West 117th Street.

GEORGE H. COVERT, garage dispatcher, 42 Downing Street.

HARRY SRULEVITZ, general merchandise, 44 Avenue B.

BURMAN & GARBUS, furs, 44 West Twenty-ninth Street.

HALPER BROTHERS, INC., druggists, 850 Longwood Avenue; liabilities $11,079.

LOUIS C. NEUBERGER, President of the Neuberger Jewelry Company, 1 Park Row; liabilities $82,466.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15.—Mutual Manufactured Ice Company, involuntary petition for an adjudication of the corporation's affairs; liabilities, $450,000; no assets mentioned in petition, but claimed to be $100,000.

WACO, Texas.—F. J. Sturgis, saloonkeeper, Bremond; liabilities, $11,067; assets, $14,221.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Appleby, Edgar S. and John S—City of New York, costs $302.24
Same—Same, costs 507.55
Allenson, Abraham—Feinstein & Globus..302.08
Abramson, Hyman—H. Frank 149.86
B. B. Operating Co.—M. O'Brien & Son, Inc. 267.07
Same—Blackfords 472.60
Brendon Trading Co.—United Electric Light and Power Co. 115.01
Braod Dye Works, Inc.—S. Storch et al..138.23
Bauman, Henry—T. Carson et al. 853.80
Bryant, Geo. W.—T. E. Wing 97,481.72
Burke, Thomas J.—Berry Tremaine & Co. 189.36
Botwen, Morris—76 5th Av., Inc. 812.67
Caples, Ralph C.—O. S. Cockey 1,500.00
Cohen, Bernard—P. Stallknecht Corp..172.68
Coughlin, Thomas—I. Voight & al. 250.00
Champlon, James A.—E. W. Winter 748.87
Grisqucio, Pietro—Frymier & Hanna Co., costs 108.76
Dolan, Frank J.—A. M. Wattenberg....180.87
Dawes, James L.—E. N. Cushing 153.31
Donovan, Thomas, and Thomas Flanagan—A. Berliner et al. 129.56
Frankel, Jacob I.—Fifth National Bank of the City of New York, costs 409.64
Flanagan, J. Emmet, executor—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. 8,519.18
Fleischmann Rolls Co., Inc.—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. 16,760.41
Friedman, Alice—M. Bear et al. 232.91
Herman Clothing Co.—H. Nathan 521.91
Hackett, Walter—A. S. Friend 3,962.00
Helf, J. Fred—F. F. Schultze 601.51
Hershkovitz, Jakob—H. K. Heyman 170.00
Same—A. Shenfeld 876.06
Same—M. Shenfeld 876.06
Same—D. Shenfeld 876.06
Same—B. Shenfeld 876.05
Same—Same 876.05
Hildebrand, George—Sargent & Co. 128.72
Klsseiburgh, Wm. E., Jr.—F. H. Brown..206.81
Krumm, Gustav—Morris & Co. 106.83
King, E. Clark—Henry Kelly & Sons..430.65
Kahn, Edward—E. J. Armand et al..4,191.06
Kinstler, Henry & Lucy—M. Frost 1,115.54
Knobiauch, Conrad H.—H. Boepple. Jr..115.54
Lindsley, Chas. W.—C. W. Hall et al.4,978.05
Laemmle Dairy Co.—W. H. Levy 402.05
Lapham, Marshall M.—M. Jacobs 108.31
Margolin, Harry—Feinstein Globus 128.82
Meadows, Thomas C.—Montana Realty Co 1,922.46
Meidrum, Archibald C.—Jones & Brinkerhoff 2,014.85
Morgan, Frank C.—P. E. Gordon 509.65
Same—Same 539.65
Metzler, Wm. H.—Hull, Grippen & Co.100.07
New York Street Sprinkling and Flushing Co.—H. Stamper 744.63
Parker, John, Alley, and Edith M.—L. W. Riehl et al. 414.55
Panonia Restaurant Co.—United Electric Light and Power Co. 128.09
Rosenbaum, Isaac, and Benjamin Wolff—J. L. Bean 148.46
Rosecor Construction Co.—Northern Waterproofing Co., Inc. 473.56
Reinke, Alice O'Neill—Adams Co. 145.48
Rosenberg, Jacob; Ike Rosenberg, and Armstrong Cleaning and Dyeing Works, Inc.—L. Weinstein 307.65
Radnitz, Samuel M., Jr.—Union Card and Paper Co. 180.93
Steinberg, Amelia—United Electric Light and Power Co. 214.93
Schnall, Bernard—I. Keller 189.88
Syme, David—Sargent & Co. 187.38
Vajle, Frank, and Victor Gianett—Superior Seating Co. 206.85
Waterbury, Sherman A.—Gorham Co..102.65
Wakefield, Albert L.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 1,688.62
Wolfinger, Morris—J. Loew 183.71
Wagner, Jacob B.—United States Casualty Co. 103.86
Weindorf, Jacob—Jaburg Bros. 199.16
Wooley James' Electric Co.—H. W. McCandless & Co. 247.43
Henry Pape & Co.—City of New York..222.64
Kelsey & Loughlin, Inc.—Same 1,962.55
Kramer, Louis—Same 406.44
Koch, Lulu, executrix—Same 146.45
Langling, Henry D.—Same 152.28
Levins, Max—Same 507.81
Metal Specialty Co.—Same 186.71
Max Meuer Hat Co.—Same 146.65
Max, Richard—Same 152.23
Murphy, John D.—Same 581.55
Matiger, Gerhardt—Same 257.40
Marum, Simon C.—Same 146.63
Murtha Risley Schoidwacher Ice Co.—Same 209.87
Opal Sing Co.—Same 120.86
O'Reilly, Sara—Same 250.48
Wells, Charles M.—Same 267.49
Voelcker, Nicholas, administrator—Same 267.49
Yetman, Sarah V.—Same 118.19
Zweifach, Abraham—Same 280.60
Same—Same 275.08

In Bronx County.

Angel Construction Co., Inc.—P. Soloway et al. $118.32
Bayns, William R.—M. A. Thaks 59.20
Ble, Einar and Ar[illegible]W. Hofmann..128.69
Damiane, Ernest, [illegible] Damiane—E. Brown 71.72
Fordham Realty Co. and Robert Brennan—Phelps Bros. Co. 225.64
Hscht, Frederick H.—B. Levy 973.61
Lasfoky, Samuel—North American Wall Paper Co., Inc. 115.64
Lemlen, Gertrude—A. Kunst 119.22
Moskowitz, Herman—S. H. Walker 117.15
Parfitt, Nellie, Francie A. Schneider, and Catherine A. Schnaider—G. Grossman 86.96
Stein, Charles F.—M. A. Thaks 78.80
Swartz, Lee—S. Levits et al. 612.47
Theiss, Adolphe—W. J. Bleach et al. 254.80
Vail, Elizabeth A.—A. Miller 234.80
Walsh, Lawrence A. and John F.—Shipley Construction & Supply Co. 1,401.80

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

This first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Hamilton, Florence C.—Land Brokerage Co., July 2, 1915 ..... $402.62
O'Neill, Joseph and Leo—Brown & Bentley Condensed Milk Co., July 6, 1915 561
Bebbington, Joseph A., and John H. Higson—J. D. McQuade, July 8, 1915, (vacated) 111.96
Burno, Augustine, and Patrick Lindsey —People, &c., Sept. 9, 1915, (vacated)..1,000
City of N. Y.—E. S. Appleby et al., May 26, 1914. (reversed) 1,248.11
Same—Same, May 26, 1914, (reversed) 2,522.68
Price, Abraham—Panamacoor, June 19, 1913, (cancelled) 603.67

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Terry Cloth, Gloves, and Bags Among the Things Passed On.

The New York Merchandise Company was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests relating to the classification of bibs made of cotton terry cloth. They were returned for duty at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for piled fabrics. The board decided that the bibs were more specifically provided for at 30 per cent. as cotton wearing apparel.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne lost yesterday in the claim that electricians' gloves composed of cotton and rubber, rubber chief value, should be given entry at 10 or 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of rubber. The board affirmed the Collector in returning the articles at 30 per cent. as "wearing apparel of every description."

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, were given lower duty on women's bags heavily beaded and the frames of gun metal or brass. They were returned for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem as bags made in chief value of metal mesh composed of silver, German silver or white metal, valued at $2 per dozen pieces. The board concluded that, as there was some doubt as to whether metal or bead was the component material of chief value in the bag, they were properly dutiable at 60 per cent. as beaded articles.

The board took favorable action on importers' protests dealing with spruce gum. It was returned as a drug or gum advanced in value, duty being taken at 10 per cent. ad valorem. Free entry was claimed as a drug in a crude state. The testimony showed that the gum had been cleaned to some extent by removing bark, pitch and other impurities. It also appeared that the process of cleaning had broken the gum into small irregular lumps. Judge Brown said the breaking up of the gum was a mere incident to the cleaning and reserved the dutiable rate.

Elmer & Amend were partly sustained in protests involving the rate of duty on thermometers, both bath and dairy, imported under the Tariff act of 1909. The merchandise was returned as manufactures of blown glass with a tax of 60 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the importers claimed a rate of 35 per cent. as manufacturers of wood. Judge Sullivan sustained the claim as to the bath thermometers, but overruled the protest relating to the dairy thermometers.

MINIATURE PANAMA CANAL.

F. W. McClellan Describes Novel Show at Big Exposition.

F. W. McClellan, who was manager of Luna Park for the first nine years of its existence, and of the Hippodrome for its first four seasons, arrived at the Astor yesterday. He is now general manager of the Panama Canal—not the big ditch that Colonel Goethals dug, but a miniature at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. McClellan came here to make arrangements for moving his Panama Canal to New York.

"We have had much testimony as to the educational value of our exhibition," said Mr. McClellan. "Colonel Goethals, for instance, at an address before the students of the University of California, advised everybody to see it, and Vice President Marshall said its educational value was such that instead of being in the amusement zone it ought to have been installed in the main exposition. So far we have had an attendance of 750,000. The exhibit cost more than $300,000.

"It took nine months to make the topographical map and build the plant, which covers five and a half acres. It was the Government's intention to have an exhibit of the canal, but it refrained because it was thought the money could not be spared. We have a perfect miniature of the canal, showing it in operation, even to the smallest detail, and the showing is done with the audience on a moving platform, traveling eight inches a second, and running for twenty-three minutes. To explain the details, every box seat is fitted with a duplex phonograph receivers, connected with some sixty-five instruments, which deliver the lecture in such a fashion that a man can get on anywhere and hear just the correct description of any point as he passes it. We received from the Department of Models, Plans, and Patterns the grand prize, a medal of honor, and four gold medals."

TEN SPONGERS INDICTED.

Alleged to Have Conspired Against Independent Textile Finishers.

Indictments for conspiracy were returned to Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday against ten men, charged with trying to coerce independent cloth sponging firms into joining the Textile Finishers Association. The defendants who were arraigned and pleaded not guilty were Louis Davidson, Michael Brayer, William Jacobs, Paul Moss, Leo Bondy, Adolph Lowenthal, Herman Mottz, James Carter, William Schneider, and Samuel Stone. With the exception of Lowenthal, whose bail was fixed at $4,000, all the defendants were released under $2,000 bail.

According to information received by the District Attorney's office, these defendants working jointly through the Textile Finishers' Association and the Cloth Spongers and Examiners Union interfered with the business of independent sponging firms by refusing them the union label.

BUSINESS NOTES.

These prices were made yesterday on dress ginghams for the coming Spring season by the T. Holt Haywood department of F. Victor & Achelis: Aurora and pinafores, 6¼ cents.

The annual meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association for the election of officers and members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year will be held today in the rooms of the association, 320 Broadway, at 12:30. Edward D. Flannery is President of the association and A. H. Alexander is Secretary.

G. A. Kogas, a commission merchant from Buenos Aires, who is interested in making agency connections with American manufacturers of cotton goods, worsted goods, underwear, hosiery, silk mixtures, and handkerchiefs, will make his headquarters at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409 Custom House, between 10 and 12 in the morning.

Merchants interested in the prices of leather, iron, and wool in Austria are invited by E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, to avail themselves of the information contained in a report received yesterday from Consul General Albert Halstead. The report furnishes complete information in regard to the kinds of leather used as well as prices. This is also true of the wool prices. The report will be available here for a short time only.

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With 100% Sprinkler System
Permanent light on all sides; 92 ft. frontage; centrally located.
220-230 West 19th St
Near 7th Avenue
Four fast elevators; suitable for publishers, importers, light manufacturing; high class, satisfied tenants now in building. New 7th Av. Subway to have station at 18th St.
Possession now Rents reasonable
Full commission to brokers
E. S. Willard & Co
Phone 5980 Hanover 52 William St

Adding & Listing Machines
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John E. Ranson, Auctioneer,
147 Greenwich St., Cor. Dey St.
"Phone Cort. 6166.

Hotels or boarding houses can extend the seasons by using small *Country Board Wanted* advertisements in The New York Times.

There are thousands of city workers who take their vacations in September. Reach them at once. Do it now. Send advertisements for publication this week and in next Sunday's New York Times.

Advertisements accepted by telephone from telephone subscribers. Call Bryant 1000.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 36th Street.

REWARD FOR PARCEL CHECK.

Grand Central Concessionaire Now Pays for Their Return.

"I did something last night that I'll venture to say few persons have done," said Ralph Cowell, room clerk at the Manhattan, yesterday. "I collected 10 cents from the parcel room at the Grand Central Terminal for a baggage check.

"I found the check in Forty-second Street, and knowing the distress of persons who lose such checks and have difficulty establishing their claims, I hurried to the parcel room and handed it over. As I was turning away, the clerk called, 'Hold on; I don't want to insult you, but there is now a reward attached to the return of our checks,' and he handed me 10 cents. I took it as a matter of principle.

"Then he explained that there had been so much trouble through the carelessness of owners of checks losing them, and dishonest persons finding them and getting parcels, that the reward system had been adopted to protect patrons."

SAYS PELL WAS RECKLESS.

Motorman of Train That Killed Him Swears Cars Were Lighted.

George J. Easton, motorman of the Long Island train which on the night of Aug. 3, 1913, struck the automobile of S. Osgood Pell, killing Mr. Pell, William S. Laimbeer, and Charles Gambino, a chauffeur, testified that Mr. Pell raced his car against the train as both approached the crossing. He said the train was well lighted. He testified that when he was 400 or 500 feet from the crossing he saw an automobile speeding in reckless fashion for the crossing, going at least thirty miles an hour. When he saw the driver was trying to cross ahead of the train, he said he reversed his motor, but too late to prevent the crash.

The case was that of Dominico Gambino against the railroad for $40,000 for the death of his son Charles. Mrs. Elizabeth Warden Pell, who was in the accident, got a verdict for $25,000 last June for the death of her husband, and Mrs. Laimbeer has a suit for $250,000 pending for the death of her husband and a second suit for $250,000 damages for injuries she received.

Jasper H. Bellis, conductor of the train, testified that the first three cars of the train were lighted and the last four were dark, save for a vestibule light on each platform.

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Protected by very substantial earnings and valuable property.

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More Income with Safety

It is not necessary to speculate in order to profit by the opportunities the present market conditions afford.

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A One-Year Secured Note
To Net 6%

Secured by First Mortgage Bonds of a Prosperous Public Utility Company.

Net earnings over three times the interest charges.

Further particulars on request.

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Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Some War Stocks Advance—General List Irregular—The Exchange Negotiations.

The stock market went its way yesterday with only casual interest in the international exchange conference, in which form is being given to a transaction which will necessarily have far-reaching effects, even though some of these may now be obscure. Some of the war stocks which were strongest on Tuesday fell back yesterday, but others took their place in the advance, and there were substantial increases in the volume of trading. Apart from these issues the market was irregular and not very active, reflecting, no doubt, the feeling in important quarters that the time during which we are waiting for the clarification of our relations with Germany and for a determination of the steps to be taken for the stabilization of the international exchanges may very well be allowed to be a time of relative quiet in the stock market—a point of view which is less influential among those interested mainly in the so-called war stocks, because it is in those that the speculative fever of recent months gained its greatest headway.

While the attention of the financial community is largely directed to international problems, political and financial, events continue steadily to fortify the foundations of the business structure of this country. Conditions seem to favor an increase rather than any diminution in the recent estimates of the various grain crops; cotton is taking a course which is rapidly depriving those chiefly interested in that staple of any ground for concern, and the news from the chief of the country's industries—the iron and steel industry—presents a most satisfactory picture. Steel manufacturers are finding more and more ground as time goes by for the belief recently expressed that the prosperity which has come to the steel trade this year will last well into next. Among the tangible facts upon which this view of the steel trade is based are the inquiries which are now coming forward for the delivery of steel products next year. The equipment inquiries by the railroads are increasing, as rail inquiries recently increased. The Iron Age remarking that it now looks as though the railroads will all at once want a good many cars and locomotives and that they will have to take their turn after buyers who have been more forehanded.

It must be plain that if we shall have a great surplus of grain, a sufficiently abundant supply of cotton, and a great manufacturing output available for sale to our foreign customers, it is of the highest importance to us that those customers should be in a position to buy here as freely as they could buy anywhere else. Furthermore, if we are to profit to the full by the opportunities which are ours we must, so far as we can, make it possible for those customers to buy here even more easily than they can buy anywhere else. That, fundamentally, is the task which we have to meet in dealing with the present problem in international exchange. A British loan is spoken of as the means of righting the exchange market, but it would be equally correct to call it an American loan, in the sense that it will be a loan granted for the safeguarding of American trade interests. That is a platform upon which all Americans can unite and no doubt are ready to unite. Any barriers which may have been set up in the way of the most widespread co-operation in the handling of the international exchange problem should be cleared away, for after all this is essentially an American trade problem. Whatever form the credits will finally take, they will have been granted on no sentimental ground, but on the solid basis of a measure designed to further the interests of American trade. There are reasons for believing that other conditions than those which have so far been publicly discussed will be agreed to, which will confine the proposed credits to strictly commercial needs. It may even be that all the payments for munitions will be kept distinctly separate from the transaction now proposed for the righting of the exchange market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or less	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	*4½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4½
Atlanta	3	4	4	*4½
Chicago	3	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneap.	3	4	4	5
Kan. City	3	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	*4½
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 mos	3 @3½
90 days	2¾	6 mos	3 @3½
4 mos	@3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days			3 @3½

Other names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.66⅝	$4.65⅝	$4.66⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	4.67¼	4.66⅜	4.67¼	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand.	(or check.)	Cables.
London	$4.66⅝		$4.67¼
Paris	5.93		5.94
Switzerland	5.31½		5.30½
Scandinavia	25.80		25.85
Berlin	.82⅜		.82½
China—			
Hongkong	42.85		43.00
Shanghai	55.25		55.12½
Singapore	57.50		
Greece	5.34		5.35
Holland	.40½		.40⅝
India—			
Bombay	33.75		..
Calcutta	33.75		..
Italy	6.39½		6.35½
Japan—			
Kobe	49.37		49.43
Yokohama	49.00		49.25
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	49.62		49.75
South America—			
Buenos Aires	40.87		41.00
Rio	22.50		22.65
Spain	18.87		18.72
Austria	15.05*		15.20
Russia	33.00		33.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.62	$4.60	$4.61	$4.59

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $324,335,205; balance, $18,085,806. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $138,394.

The local banks have gained $6,241,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, $2.50.

Bar Silver.

London, 23½d, up ½d; New York 48⅛c, up ⅛c.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Sept. 15	$2,460,000
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	$556,213,200
Same period last year	425,061,100
Average price and change 40 bonds	82.05 — .01
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	82.73	July 30
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

*Closing average July 30, 82.73.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32¾	33	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅛	33½	33	33	— ⅝
43⅜	43½	51,170	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	42⅝	44⅛	42½	43⅝	+1⅛
70½	71	4,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	70⅝	72	70	70½	+ ½
61¼	61½	800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	61⅛	61⅜	61	61⅛	+ ¼
93½	97	10	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	96½	96½	95½	96½	..
65	65¾	900	Am. Beet Sugar	66	66	65¼	65¾	+ ⅛
61¾	61½	41,100	Am. Can	59⅛	61⅛	59⅛	61½	+2⅛
69	69½	4,020	Am. Car & Fdry.	65¾	69⅞	63⅝	69½	+1
149½	150½	1,500	Am. Coal Products	151⅜	152	150¼	150½	— ⅜
50½	50¾	300	Am. Cotton Oil	49⅝	50⅛	49⅝	50½	+ ⅛
94½	96	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	96	96	96	96	..
100	102	200	Am. Express	101	101	101	101	+1
8¼	8¾	200	Am. H. & Leather	8¼	8¼	8½	8½	..
25	25½	2,800	Am. Ice Securities	24	25⅜	24	25¼	+1⅜
19½	20¼	1,900	Am. Linseed	21	21	19⅜	19⅝	— ½
36	37	100	Am. Linseed pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ¼
56⅝	56¾	25,030	Am. Locomotive	54	57⅛	54	56¾	+3½
99	100	80	Am. Locomotive pf.	97	100	97	100	+2½
26	28	100	Am. Malt pf.	26	26	26	26	..
80⅜	81	4,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81	81	80¼	80⅞	— ⅛
106	107	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	106½	106¾	106½	106½	— ⅛
80	82	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
147½	153	50	Am. Snuff	150⅛	150¾	150½	150½	..
54½	54¾	9,000	Am. Steel Fdries	52	54⅝	52	54½	+2¾
108¼	109	200	Am. Sugar Ref.	106⅜	109¼	106⅜	109	+2⅜
123	123⅝	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	123	123	123	123	..
227	230	100	Am. Tobacco	227	227	227	227	—3
43¾	44	1,500	Am. Woolen	44	44⅛	43¾	44	+ ⅛
93½	93⅝	500	Am. Woolen pf.	94	94⅛	94	94	+ ⅜
71½	71¾	10,100	Anaconda Cop. Co.	71¼	72⅜	71⅛	71½	+ ¾
101¼	101½	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
90	95½	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	95½	96	95½	95½	+ ⅜
103	103⅜	100	Atlantic Coast Line	103	103	103	103	—1
80⅛	80⅞	9,200	Baldwin Loco	80⅜	81⅛	80	80⅜	+ ⅛
106	107	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	106	106	106	106	..
83¼	83⅜	1,850	Baltimore & Ohio	83¼	83¼	83	83¼	..
70½	71½	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜	..
345	346	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	350	350	345	348	—3
150	160	1,200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	151¼	153⅞	151¼	153	+8
53½	54	500	Bkiyn Rapid Tran.	54	54	54	54	+ ⅝
51⅛	51⅜	9,700	Erie 1st pf.	51	51⅝	50⅝	51¼	+ ⅝
39¾	40½	1,700	Erie 2d pf.	40¼	40⅝	39¾	40	..
28	30	100	Federal Min. & S.	26	26	26	26	+ ⅝
42	44	200	Federal M. & S. pf.	43¼	43¼	43	43	—1
171	171½	800	General Electric	172	172	171	171	..
254	262	1,175	General Motors	266	266	257	257	—8
112	115	292	General Motors pf.	113¼	114	113¼	114	..
62¾	63	2,350	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	63	63⅜	62¾	63	— ¼
108½	109	200	Goodrich pf.	106½	108½	106½	108½	+ ⅛
118½	118¾	800	Great Northern pf.	118½	118½	118¼	118¼	..
41½	41¾	7,500	G. N. certs. ore prop	41	42¼	40¾	41¾	+ ¼
64½	65	100	Guggenheim Explor.	64½	64½	64¼	64½	+ ¾
83	83	100	Hav. Elec. Ry. & L.	85	85	85	85	+1
34⅞	35	3,100	Inspiration Copper	34⅜	35⅝	34⅜	34⅞	..
20⅛	20⅜	200	Inter-Met.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
20½	20⅝	500	Interboro Consol.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20½	..
74	74½	200	Interboro Consol. pf.	74⅛	74⅞	74⅛	74½	..
107½	107⅞	200	Int. Harvester. N.J.	108	108	107¾	107¾	—1½
26	26½	600	Kansas City South.	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
59	59¼	100	Kan. City South. pf.	59⅛	59½	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
110	..	100	Kresge (S.S.) Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	+1½
69½	70	5,900	Lackawanna Steel	71	71	69¼	69⅝	—1½
143½	144	300	Lehigh Valley	143¾	143¾	143¼	143¼	— ⅜
48	50	620	Long Island	46	49	46	49	+5½
66¼	66½	3,950	Butte & Superior	67	67½	66⅛	66⅝	— ⅜
17½	18	200	California Petrol.	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
44	44¼	500	California Pet. pf.	44	44¼	44	44	— ¼
153½	153⅝	400	Canadian Pacific	154	154	153¼	153⅝	..
43⅜	44	2,000	Central Leather Co.	44½	44⅝	44	44	..
48	48½	2,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅝	48¾	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
84½	85	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	+ ⅛
20½	20⅜	14,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	22¼	22¼	20	20⅜	—1
43⅞	45¼	500	Chino Copper	45	45	44¾	44¾	..
46⅞	47	11,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	46½	47½	45¾	46¾	+ ⅝
127	127¾	600	Consolidated Gas	126½	127½	126¾	127¼	+ ½
85¼	87	200	Continental Can	85⅞	87	85⅞	86¾	+2
17¼	17⅜	700	Corn Products Ref.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	..
94	94¼	50,400	Crucible Steel	96½	96⅞	93⅝	94⅛	—1
105¾	106½	1,174	Crucible Steel pf.	107½	107½	105⅞	106⅜	— ⅝
97	106	100	Deer & Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	+2
139	143	100	Delaware & Hud.	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	+3
412	425	100	Del., Lack. & West.	415	415	415	415	..
117⅞	118¼	3	Detroit Edison Co.	117½	117½	117½	117½	— ⅜
25⅞	26½	1,300	Distillers' Securities	26⅛	26⅞	26	26	— ⅝
21	21½	300	Dome Mines	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	..
72	72½	200	Elec. Storage Bat.	72⅜	72⅝	72¼	72½	— ½
30	30¼	22,600	Erie	30¼	30½	30	30	..
117	119	100	Louis. & Nash.	118½	118½	118½	118½	— ½
44½	45	2,400	Maxwell Motors	45	45¼	44	44⅛	— ⅛
86½	87½	1,100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	88⅝	89	87	87	—1½
36¼	37	200	Max. Motors 2d pf.	36⅞	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
85¼	85⅝	4,400	Mexican Petroleum	85	85⅝	84½	85½	+1
27⅛	27¼	3,400	Miami Copper	27	27⅜	27	27¼	+ ⅛
9	10	1,000	Minn. & St. Louis	10¾	10¾	8	9	—3
9	10	80	do. odd lots	11	11	9½	9½	—6
23	24	300	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	23⅞	23⅞	24	24	..
23	26	210	do. odd lots	30½	30½	26½	27¾	..
6¾	7	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	7¼	6½	6¾	..
14½	14½	1,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	14	15	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	3⅜	1,300	Missouri Pacific	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
57¼	57⅞	300	Montana Power x d.	58	58	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅛
120¼	124	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	122½	122½	122½	122½	+2⅜
81½	82	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	81½	81½	81⅛	81⅜	— ⅛
108½	110	200	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	106¾	109	106¾	109	+ ½
26¾	27	1,600	Nat. En. & St. Co.	26¾	27½	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
63½	63¾	500	Nat. Lead Co.	64¼	64¼	63⅜	63¾	+ ¼
5	5¼	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	5	5	5	5	—1
14⅞	15	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	..
146	147	2,300	N. Y. Air Brake	145	148¾	145	146½	+1½
92¼	92½	1,500	N. Y. Central	92½	92½	92	92¼	— ⅝
66⅞	67⅛	1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67⅝	67⅞	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅝
26½	27	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28½	28½	26½	26½	..
109¼	109⅝	100	Norfolk & Western	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ¼
72	73	100	Nor. American x d.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅜	71⅜	+ ⅛
107¼	107⅜	100	Northern Pacific	107⅜	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
3	4	200	Ontario Mining	3½	3½	3½	3½	..
30	30¾	200	Pacific Mail	30½	30½	30½	30½	—½
32	35	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	32½	32½	32½	32½	..
109¼	109¼	1,500	Penn. R. R.	109⅝	109½	109⅛	109⅜	+ ¼
116	117¼	700	People's Gas, Chi.	115½	116½	115½	116½	+1½
33	33¼	625	Pittsburgh Coal	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
100¼	101½	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	—1
61¼	62	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	61½	62½	61½	61¾	..
100¼	104½	100	Public Service N. J.	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ⅝
159½	161	800	Pullman Co.	158	160½	158	160½	+3½
39	39¼	400	Railway Steel Sp.	37⅝	39	37¾	39	+1¼
22¼	22⅝	1,700	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
149½	149⅝	1,900	Reading	149⅜	149⅞	149¼	149⅞	— ⅛
43⅜	43¾	1,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	43	43¾	43	43	— ⅛
..	..	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	4	4,000	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	5	5	3⅞	3⅞	—1⅛
7	7½	900	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	5	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¼	5½	5	5	— ⅛
14	14½	100	Seaboard All Lins.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½
153	154½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	154½	154½	153½	154¼	— ¾
88⅞	89	1,500	Southern Pacific	88⅝	89	88⅝	88⅞	..
..	..	100	So. Pacific t. r.	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
..	..	300	Southern Railway	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
50½	51	200	So. Railway pf.	51	51	51	51	— ½
68	64	200	Standard Milling	67	67	67	62	+6½
73¾	74⅜	100	Standard Mill. pf.	73¾	73⅜	73¾	73⅜	— ⅜
116⅜	116¾	8,770	Studebaker Co.	118	118	116½	116⅝	— ¾
106	108	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	..
55½	55⅝	8,800	Tennessee Copper	56	57	54	55⅝	— ⅛
154½	155½	1,200	Texas Co.	155	155½	154⅞	155	..
58½	60	3,600	Third Avenue	59⅜	59⅞	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
129½	129½	2,900	Union Pacific	129	129½	129	129½	+ ½
80½	81¼	100	Union Pacific pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	..
49½	51	2,300	United Cigar Mfrs.	47½	50⅜	47½	50⅜	+2⅜
103	104	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf.	104	104	104	104	— ⅝
..	..	200	Un. Dry Goods pf.	58	59½	58	59½	+1½
23	23¼	2,300	United Rys. Inv.	23⅜	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
38	38¼	800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	38	38⅜	38	38	— ¼
83	83⅝	15,600	U. S. Indus. Alco.	81	85½	80¼	84	+4
50	51	1,000	U. S. Rubber	50⅜	51	50	51	+ ⅝
74⅞	75	47,100	U. S. Steel	75¼	76⅝	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅜
113⅝	113⅞	200	U. S. Steel pf.	113½	113⅞	113¼	113½	..
67	67⅛	4,400	Utah Copper	67	67⅞	66¾	67	+ ⅛
37⅝	38	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	37¾	38	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
60	61	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	59⅝	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
20¼	20½	400	Western Maryland	28½	28½	28	28	—1½
42	48	100	West. Maryland pf.	45	45	45	45	+1
76½	76⅝	1,300	Western Union Tel.	76½	76½	76	76½	+ ⅛
290	290	100	Westingh. Air B.	286	286	286	286	+3
116⅜	117	45,150	Westingh. E. & M.	116⅜	117½	116⅜	116⅞	+ ⅝
186	187	200	Willys-Overland	187	187	186¼	186¾	—1⅛
31	34	100	Wisconsin Central	33	33	33	33	..

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money Continues Plentiful and Banks Buy Bills with Freedom.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Money continued comparatively plentiful today, and the banks bought Treasury bills with more freedom. Discount rates were quiet. American exchange was not affected by reports that a credit had been arranged in New York, as it is believed that much negotiation will be necessary before the loan is an accomplished fact. Cable transfers, after an easy opening, became steady at $4.66.

The stock market was quiet and cheerful. The war loan eased off, but foreign bonds and other gilt-edged securities were steadily supported, and mining shares closed strong.

American securities were inactive. Prices varied but little during the day, and the closing was steady.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.75
Lead		4.50		4.50
Spelter	*18.75		*14.00	
Antimony	28.00	29.00	28.00	29.00
Quicksilver	$90.00		$90.00	
Aluminium	45.00	50.00	40.00	45.00
Iron, No.2X fdy.	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.50

*Sales.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 17⅛@18c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Wednesday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	69 2 6	68 15 0
Copper, futures	70 2 6	70 0 0
Tin, spot	162 10 0	163 0 0
Tin, futures	153 10 0	154 15 0
Spelter	68 10 0	71 0 0
Lead	22 18 9	23 1 8

Regular weekly cable to local Metal Exchange quoted antimony in London as follows: Hallett's, £100; second hands, £115.

MORRIS PLAN MEN MEET.

Twenty-five Delegates Begin Annual Convention Here.

Twenty-five delegates from the Morris Plan companies, established in as many cities of the United States, to make available loans to small borrowers, held the first meeting of their annual convention yesterday in the offices of the Guaranty Trust Company. The morning was spent in discussion of technical points of the business, after which President Charles H. Sabin of the trust company entertained the delegates at luncheon in the Bankers' Club on the top floor of the Equitable Building.

The local Morris Plan Company celebrated the occasion by opening its new offices in the Equitable Building. After another session of the convention today the visitors will hold a banquet at the Biltmore. Nearly 200 guests are expected, consisting of bankers from various cities who are interested in the Morris Plan.

Lehigh Men Physically Sound.

In accord with the plan promulgated by New York's Commissioner of Public Health for the restaurants of the metropolis, surgeons of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at its principal division points, have completed a physical examination of all dining car employes. One hundred per cent. perfect was the result. The examination not only included the waiters and chefs in the dining cars, but even the workers in the headquarters of the dining car department at Easton, Penn.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Prices moved irregularly on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 87 centimes.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Copper Firm at 18 Cents.

Copper sold yesterday at 18 cents a pound, according to reports from several quarters. While the metal also changed hands at a figure slightly lower than that, small dealers being the source of supply, the market appeared to be fairly well established on an 18 cent basis, and it was said that considerable buying had been put through on terms calling for an earlier delivery than the customary thirty days. Assuming that this was true, some producers were inclined to believe that the need of copper among makers of war munitions was greater than the rather quiet markets of recent days had indicated. Purchases for both domestic and foreign consumption improved during the day without signs that one sort was more urgent than the other. A rise of about $5 a ton in the London standard warrant market was reported by cable and worked to stiffen the price of electrolytic on this side.

***

The Westinghouse Dividend.

The usual date for Westinghouse Directors to meet to act on the current quarter's dividend is Sept. 22 or thereabouts, but the Street has already begun to speculate about the action to be taken. War orders have had beneficial effects on dividends of other companies, and holders of Westinghouse shares are hoping that the time is near for a betterment of their income. An increase from the 4 per cent. rate in force for three years to 6 per cent. is looked for in some quarters. Expectations so far, however, have not been converted into anything more assuring, because the Directors decline to predict what they may do. There was a time when the stock paid 10 per cent. Mention to a Director the possibility of a return to that figure and much emphasis is placed on the denial that such action may be taken in the future, far or near.

***

Baltimore & Ohio.

All the surplus cars on the Baltimore & Ohio, according to a statement yesterday by Daniel Willard, President of the road, have been pressed into use. The Pennsylvania Railroad only a short time ago made a similar report on its idle cars. According to Mr. Willard, there was an actual shortage of 100 cars on the Baltimore & Ohio system one day this week. The loss in passenger business, due to the falling off in immigration a year ago, has not yet been overcome, but the freight tonnage in August was about 10 per cent. ahead of last August. The loss of the immigrant trade, Mr. Willard said, meant a loss of $800,000 a year to the road.

***

William H. Taft in Rock Island.

Ex-President Taft, it was learned yesterday, was retained as counsel to Receiver Dickinson of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway last July. Mr. Taft immediately set about working on the financial acts of the old Reid-Moore Directorate of the Rock Island, and it was on his recommendation, it is understood, that Judge Carpenter of the Federal Court in Chicago instructed the receivers to bring the $6,000,000 action against the Directors. It was stated in Chicago dispatches that this was the first suit against the Reid-Moore Directors. As a matter of fact, a suit of similar character was brought in this State on Feb. 2 by the First National Bank of Ridgefield, N. J., the People's National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., and N. L. Amster of Boston, now a Director of the Rock Island. This suit was for $7,500,000. The Rock Island purchased control of the Frisco road in 1903 and sold it in 1909. The Frisco stock was pledged as collateral for certain bonds, and it was alleged in the Amster suit that $7,500,000 of debenture bonds were issued by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pac

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Move Irregularly, with Advances the More General—Activity in Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 304,477 shares of stocks and $179,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 83,783; oils, 626; railroads, 400, and mining, 219,968. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Elec.....	52	52	52	52
370	‡Can. C. & F.100	108	108	108	108
780	‡C. C. & F.pr.118	118¼	117	118	
700	‡Car. L. & P.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3,000	‡Cramp Ship	81½	88	81¼	85
40	Driggs-Seab	116	113	113	113
70	‡Elec. Boat	470	470	470	470
125	Fisk Tire	102¾	103	102¾	103
100	‡Hall Signal	16	16	16	16
418	‡Hall Sig. pf.	27	31	27	31
1,025	‡Hendee Mfg.	34	34½	33¼	34½
7,000	‡Int. M. Mar.	3	3¼	3	3¼
10,000	‡I. M. M. pf.	12	13¼	13	13⅝
240	‡Int. Motors	27	27	25	27
550	‡Inter. Nickel	191¼	194	191¼	194
695	K. Bronze pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
115	Kelly Sp. Tire	208	213	208	212
25	‡Kelly Sp. Tire, new, 1st pf.	90	90	90	90
4,800	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	15¾	17¾	15¾	17⅜
550	‡Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	16	18	16	18
850	Man. Transit	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,000	Marconi of A.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
200	N. Y. Trans	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
330	‡Pyrene Mfg Co	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅜	5¾	5	5
180	M. Rumely, w. i.	20	20	20	20
25,000	Sub. Boat, w. i.	47¾	48¼	48¼	47¾
120	‡Stand. Motors	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
100	‡Steel Co. of Canada	33	33	33	33
800	Sterling Gum	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
1,000	‡St. Joseph L.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
12,000	Triangle Film Corp.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
1,900	Un. Cig. Stores, new	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞
3,800	Un. Profit S.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
400	U. S. Lt. & H. Corp. pf.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
250	U. S. Lt. & H. Corp. pf.	4¼	4¾	4	4
700	Way. Oil & G.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
1,200	‡World Film	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17	Atlantic Refin.	635	630	635	
7	Continental Oil	245	245	245	+5
87	Ill. Pipe Line	157	154	154	−3
20	Ohio Oil	154	153	153	−1
825	Prairie Pipe L.	181	179	181	+2
40	S. O. of Cal.	310	309	308	−1
4	S. O. of Ind.	463	463	463	+3
50	S. O. of Ky.	450	450	447	−3
60	S. O. of N. Y.	192½	191	191	−1
16	Vacuum Oil	227	225	225	−2

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Wabash, w. i.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	‡Wab. pf. (a)	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
300	‡Wab. pf. (b)	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝

MINING.

1,000	‡Alaska Jun.	12⅜	12¼	12	12
18,800	‡Alta-Con.	31	31	31	31
13,500	‡Atlanta	29	31½	29	30
2,500	‡Big Cotton	4½	5	4½	5
600	Big L. Dev.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
4,500	‡Booth	46	46	46	48
700	Braden Copp.	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜
300	Buffalo Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Butte & N. Y.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,100	Can. Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	Caledonia	99	99	97	98
100	‡Ella Copp.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
600	Con. Ar. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
225	Con. Cop. M.	2	2¼	2	2
1,200	Con. Nev.-Ut.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,300	Dia. Bl. Butte	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Emma Copp.	29	29	29	29
2,500	‡Florence	46	49	46	49
850	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,600	‡Goldfield M.	19	20	19	19¾
1,000	Gold Hill	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Great Bend	8	8	8	8
750	‡Iron Blos.	68	69	67	67
5,500	Jumbo Ext.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12,000	Ken. Cop.	54⅞	54⅞	53¾	54
52,500	‡Kewanee	38	45	37	44
12,500	Lone Star	4	5	4	5
1,500	Magma Cop.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
2,000	McIntyre	47	47	47	47
100	‡Majestic M.	45	45	45	45
1,500	‡McKin.-Dar.	23	23	20	20
42,000	‡Mother Lode	41	44	38	40
2,200	‡Natl. Z. & L.	38	40	38	40
393	New Y. Ping.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6,000	Nip. Mines Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	North Star	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
5,000	‡Ofir	6	7⅛	6	6¼
8,000	‡Rex Con. M.	51	51	49	50
3,000	‡San. Kendall	12⅜	14	12⅜	14
8,500	‡Silver Pick.	7	9	7	8½
1,300	San. S. Lead	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8,000	Stewart	1	1	⅞	⅞
12,500	‡Success Min.	82	82	81	81
4,200	‡Sup. Min. Co.	24	25	24	25
500	Ten. Extension	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,000	‡Ton. J. Bull	79	80	79	80
100	Utah Metals	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
500	‡West E. Con.	54	54	54	54
1,500	‡Wet. Silver	8	10	8	10

BONDS.

$33,000	C. C. & R. 6s	106¼	106¾	106¾	106¾
50,000	D. & H. C. 3s, w. i.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2,000	Del. & R. 4½s	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,000	‡Inter. M. M., new 3s	80	80	80	80
50,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	171	171	170	170
33,000	S. C. of C.	100¼	100¾	99¾	100

‡Sells cents per share. §Ex dividend. *Odd lot. †Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 15.		Sept. 14.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	1	⅝	1
Brit.-A. T. Co., ord.	13¾	14¾	13¾	14½
Brit.-A. T. Co., ord. b.	14	15	14	15
Electric Boat pf.	450	480	470	490
Emerson Phonograph	12	12¾	12	12½
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar	60	62	60	62
Int. M. M., new, w. i.	49	51	49	51
Int. M. M., new, w. i., pf	85	88¾	83	85
Int. Motors pf.	55	60	55	60
Int. Petroleum	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾
Int. Steam Pump pf.	5	7	5	7
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9¾	9	9¾
Penn Mfg. Co.	15¾	17¾	15¾	16¾
Savoy Oil	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
Sherman Carbide	6	8	6	8
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	5	10

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Dreadnought	38	40	38	40
Howe Sound	3¾	4	3¾	4
Tonopah Mining	5¾	6	5¾	6
Tri-Bullion	½	¾	½	¾
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
White Knob Cop. pf.	2	2¼	2	2¼

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s	79	80	79	80

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	125	127	125	127
Aetna Explosives pf.	75	78	74	75
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co.	8¼	9¼	8	10
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co. pf.	33	38	28	34
Atlas Powder	220	225	220	226
Atlas Powder pf.	94	98	94	98
Bliss, (E. W.)	360	375	360	393
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	138		135	148
Canadian Explosives	380	380	385	395
Can. Explosives pf.	104	108	104	108
Carbon Steel	28	30	26	28
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	50	55	45	50
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	28	32	27	32
Colt's Arms	560	575	550	575
Driggs-Seabury	110	113	112	115
Du Pont Powder	380	385	375	382
Du Pont Powder pf.	100		100	
Hercules Powder	372	378	378	384
Hercules Powder pf.	112	115	112	115
Hopkins-Allen	50	54	50	55
Hopkins-Allen pf.	98	102	98	102
Lake Torpedo Boat	16¾	17¾	14¾	15¾
Niles-Bement-Pond	113¾	116	113	115
Niles-Bem't-Pond pf.	93		93	
Savage Arms	295		295	295
Submarine Boat	46¾	47	48	49¼
Winchester Repeating Arms	2,300	2,500	2,200	2,400

‡Ex dividend.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	72.55	72.15	72.29	−.05
Industrials	87.26	85.84	86.55	+.36

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sept. 8	78.33	77.41	78.06	+.23
Sept. 9	79.56	78.27	79.16	+1.10
Sept. 10	79.89	78.12	78.31	−.85
Sept. 11	79.09	77.82	77.87	−.44
Sept. 13	79.18	78.14	78.99	+1.12
Sept. 14	79.72	78.72	79.33	+.34
Sept. 15	79.90	79.06	79.42	+.09

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Sep. 1915	79.90 Sep. 15	76.71 Sep.	4 79.42
Sep., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Sep., 1913	72.75 Sep. 15	69.31 Sep.	4 70.14
Sep., 1912	85.83 Sep. 30	82.10 Sep.	18 83.19
Sep., 1911	75.64 Sep. 6	69.57 Sep.	25 72.48
*Year	1915 79.90 Sep. 15	58.99 Feb.	24 79.42
Year, 1914	78.30 Jan. 31	67.47 July	30 80.30
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.09 Feb.	1 88.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	73.84 Feb.	1 78.30
Year, 1911	84.41 July 31	69.57 Sep.	25 77.48

*To date.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Citizens' Bank	42⅝	43	42⅝	43
10	Con. Coal	95¼	95½	93½	95¼
40	Coudon	6	6	6	6
5	Elkhorn Fuel	17½	17½	17½	17½
13	Fidelity & D.	137½	138½	137½	137½
10	Houston Oil	13	13	13	13
100	Merch.-M. Bk.	23	23	23	23
75	Pa. W. & P.	63½	63½	63½	63½
200	Way. O. & G.	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜

BONDS.

$22,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s	84	84	84	84
1,000	Cal. Rys. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
100	City Balt. 4s, '51 Annex	95½	95½	95½	95½
3,700	City Balt. 4s, '54, w. i.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,500	City Balt. 5s, '54, w. i.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	Con. Coal 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
100	Con. P. notes	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	90⅜	91¼	90⅜	91¼
5,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
5,000	Un. Rys. & E. Inc. 4s	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Ahmeek	99	99	99	99
1,830	Alaska	35½	35½	32⅝	32⅝
105	Allouez	54⅛	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛
950	Am. Zinc	53	53⅝	52	52
75	Anaconda	71¾	72¼	71¾	72
1,895	Arizona Com.	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝
25	Butta & Bal.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,793	Butte & Sup.	67⅛	67⅞	65¾	66⅛
424	Cal. & Arizona	63¼	65	63¼	63¼
2	Cal. & Hecla	541	545	547	548
10	Centennial	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
873	Copper Range	54½	55⅛	54½	55
50	Daly-West	2¾	2¾	2½	2¼
70	East Butte	12¼	12⅝	12	12
50	Franklin	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
600	Granby	84	84	83¼	84
5	Greene-Can.	38	38	38	38
12	Hancock	17	17	16	16
100	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
10	Kewenaw	3	3	3	3
45	Lake	14	14	14	14
100	Mass Con.	10½	10½	10¼	10½
134	Mohawk	72⅜	72½	72	72½
10	Nav. Con.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
690	New Arcadian	10	10¼	10	10
480	New Idria	10	10	10	10
765	Niplsing	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
344	North Butte	30	30¼	30	30
62	North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	Osceola	82	86	82	86
570	Pond Creek	17⅝	17⅝	17	17¼
98	Quincy	83	83	82	83
815	Shannon	7	7	7	7
80	St. Mary's Ld.	52½	52¾	52¼	53¼
30	Superior	20⅝	21½	20⅝	20⅝
1,485	Tamarack	56⅝	57⅜	56⅝	56¼
50	Tuolumne	43	43	42	43
120	U. S. Smelt.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
276	U. S. Smelt. pf	46¼	46¼	46	46
50	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
25	Utah Con.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
10	Utah Copper	67½	67½	67½	67½
70	Winona	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
150	Wolverine	58⅜	59½	58⅜	58½

RAILROADS.

48	Bos. & Alb'y.	186	186	186	186
45	Boston Elev.	78	78	77½	77½
10	Bos. & Lowell	130	130	130	130
20	Boston & Me.	24½	24½	24½	24½
4	do pf.	35	35	35	35
2	Bos. & Prov.	233	233	233	233
10	C. & M. class 3	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
2	Fitchburg pf.	63	63	63	63
100	Mass. Elec.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
54	N.Y., N.H.&H.	67⅝	67⅞	67⅝	67¼
1	North. N. H.	90	90	90	90
5	Old Col. R. R.	141	141	141	141
26	W. E. St. R.R.	65	65¼	65	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

110	Am. Ag. Ch.	61½	61½	61½	61¾
11	do pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
70	Amoskeag	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
10	Am. Pn. S. pf.	15	15	15	15
63	Am. Sugar	108½	109	108	108½
40	do pf.	115	115	114	114
246	Am. T. & T.	122½	122½	122¼	122¼
303	Am. Wool. pf.	94¾	94¾	94	94¼
629	A.G. & W.I.	17	17	16⅞	17
831	do pf.	31¾	31⅞	31¼	31½
20	Edison	238	240	239	240
5	Gen. Elec.	171¾	171¾	171¾	171¾
70	Mass. Gas	90	90¾	90	90¾
14	do pf.	86	86	86	86
51	N. E. Tel.	130½	130½	130½	130½
72	Pullman	159	160	159	160
15	Reece Fold.	4	4	4	4
64	Swift & Co.	119	119	118¾	118½
280	Torrington	35	35	35	35
157	United Fruit	135¾	135¾	134¾	134¾
823	United Shoe	49	49¼	48¾	48¾
27	do pf.	29¾	29¾	29½	29½
255	U. S. Steel	75	75¾	75	75
175	Ventura Oil	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
195	West. Union	70⅛	70⅜	70¼	70¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87	87	87	87
1,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
3,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	90½	90½	90½	90½
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	94¾	94¾	94	94¾
10,000	Seattle Elec. 5s	99¼	99¼	99½	99⅝
5,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	96	96	96	96
4,000	West. Tel. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.90	.95	La Rose	.46	.50
B. St. Gas	.11	.13	Majestic	.42	.45
Bingham	7⅛	7⅜	McK.-D.	.23	.27
Begole	.75	1⅛	Mex. Mets.	.20	.21
Bost. Ely	.29	.32	M. of Am.	2¼	2½
Calaveras	1⅞	1⅞	N. Baltic	2¾	3⅛
Chief	.85	.95	N. Cornelia	9	9¼
Con. Aria	.80	.83	New Doug.	.65	.67
Con. Cop.	1⅜	2	O. D. rets.	7⅛	7½
Cortes	.45	.50	Ohio Cop.	.01	.11
Cal. Corbin	.04	.06	Oneco	.99	1
Crown Res.	.32	.40	S'west Mex.	1¼	
Davis-D.	1⅞	1⅞	Stew't Min.	.91	.94
E. & B. B.	1⅜	1½	Utah Mets.	8⅛	
Goldfield	1¼	1⅜	Verde	6	6½
Houghton	2⅜	5	Ton. Min.	6⅝	6⅞
Iron Blost.	.65	.72	Yukon G.	2¼	2½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7	Am. Rad. pf.	133	135	135	135
25	Am. Ship com.	38½	38½	38½	38½
16	Booth F. com.	33	33	33	33
70	Deere pf.	96	96	96	96
4,415	Int. P.	78	84	78	83¾
5	Chi. T. & T.	208	208	208	208
13	Com. Edison	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞
105	H. S. & M. pf.	113	113	113	113
110	Mont. Ward	112	112	112	112
23	Natl. Car. pf.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
30	People's Gas.	113¼	116¼	115½	116¼
135	Sears-Roeb'k.	154	154½	154	154½
230	Stewart War.	65½	66	65½	65¾
30	Swift & Co.	115¾	116¾	115¾	116½
87	Union Carbide	159½	160	159¼	160

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s	70	70	70	70
8,000	Comw. Ed. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94	94	94	94

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
505	Allis-Chalmers	43	45	43	44¾
70	American Can	59⅜	59½	59⅜	59½
100	Amaconda	72	72	72	72
60	American Rys.	24½	24½	24½	24½
100	Am. Loco.	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
500	Baldwin Loco.	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼
60	Baldwin L. pf.	106¼	106	105½	106
275	Brill	46	46	46	46
48	Cambria Iron	43	43	43	43
9,474	Cambria Steel	68¾	68¾	67¾	67¾
100	Cent. Leather	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
350	Elec. Storage	73	73	72	72
300	Erie	30¼	30½	30¼	30¼
45	Gen. Asphalt	69⅜	70	69⅜	69⅜
25	Ins. Co. N. A.	22	22	21	21
60	Keystone Tel.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
1,042	Lake Superior	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
125	Lehigh Valley	71⅜	71⅜	71¼	71⅜
330	L. V. Transit	34½	35	34½	34½
340	Pennsylvania	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
11	Penn. Steel pf.	84	84	84	84
205	Phila. Co.	44	44¼	44	44¼
200	Phila. Co. cum. pf.	43¼	44	43¼	43¼
570	Phila. Electric	24⅜	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
100	Phila. R. T.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼
620	Phila. R. T. c.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼
10	Reading	74¾	74¾	74¼	74⅜
100	Ry. Steel Sp.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
15	Tono. Belmont	4	4	4	4
20	Tono. Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Union Traction	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
427	U. G. & E.	85	85½	85	85¼
2,255	U. S. Steel	75¼	75⅝	75	75⅜
53	War. J. & S.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Westmore. Coal	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
1,301	Wm. Cramp	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
100	Welsbach	40	40	40	40

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	87¾	87¾	86	86
1,000	Baldwin Loco. 1st 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1,000	Beth. Steel 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½
7,000	L. V. con. 4½s	90½	90½	89	89
3,000	L. V. Coal 5s	103¼	103¼	103	103¼
1,000	L. V. con. 5s, reg.	108	108	108	108
5,000	Penn. con. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	Phila. Co. con. 5s	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
5,000	Phila. Co. con. 5s, 1918	98	98	98	98
1,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	70½	70½	70½	70½

PITTS

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Missouri Pacific — M. Rumley
Inter. Mer. Marine — Wab.-Pitts. Term.

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The issue of the first mortgage bonds of the Elmira Water, Light & Railroad Co. was approved by the Public Service Commission, $3,567,000 first mortgage bonds are outstanding, followed by dividend paying stocks having a present market value of $2,400,000.

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51 Pine Street, New York City, July 1, 1915.
To Holders of Preferred Stock of

Georgia-Carolina Investment Company

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Article III. of the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, the Board of Directors of said corporation has elected to call all of the preferred stock of said corporation issued and outstanding, and deliver in exchange therefor certificates of stock representing an equal amount in par value of the Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation, a corporation of the State of South Carolina, such exchange to be made on October 1, 1915, and said Georgia-Carolina Investment Company and its said Board of Directors do hereby call all of said preferred stock for exchange as aforesaid on said day.

Holders of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company are hereby required to present their certificates, properly endorsed in blank, on or after October 1, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, David H. Thomas, Secretary of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for surrender and exchange for certificates for an equal amount in par value of said Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation. Said exchange will be without expense to the holders of said preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company. Stockholders are requested to have their endorsements of certificates to be surrendered properly authenticated.

Holders of record as of 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be entitled to receive on October 1, 1915, a dividend of 1¼% on the par value of their stock; but, as provided in the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, upon and after October 1, 1915, all dividends upon the preferred stock of said corporation will cease, and the holders thereof will have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof except to receive from said corporation, upon demand and surrender of the certificates representing the shares of preferred stock severally held by them, the amounts of said preferred stock of said Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation to which they shall respectively be entitled as aforesaid.

The transfer books of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be closed to transfers of preferred stock at 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, and thereafter, pending further action of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID H. THOMAS,
Secretary, Georgia-Carolina Investment Company.

READING'S INCOME $2,332,038 LOWER

After Paying $8,917,234 in Dividends It Has Little Left to Add to Its Surplus.

RAILWAY'S NET LOSS SMALL

Shrinkage in Revenue of Underlying Companies Largely Offset by Economies in Operation.

The Reading Company, which is the holding company for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, for the year ended June 30 had total receipts of $14,587,080, a loss of $2,332,038 compared with the total receipts of the previous year. After paying expenses and fixed charges there was left a surplus of $9,060,956. This represents a decrease of $2,261,106 compared with 1914. After paying out $8,917,234 in dividends the total surplus of the company as of June 30 was $27,402,926.

Operating revenues of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company were $46,714,821, a decrease of $2,578,282. Expenses during the year were lowered by more than $2,000,000, however, and the loss in net income was only $34,680. The net income was $5,367,153.

The chief cause in the falling off in revenue was the slackening of the coal business. The revenue from the coal traffic decreased $1,391,805 compared with 1914, equivalent to 6.22 per cent. Revenue from general merchandise traffic fell off $324,867, or 1.87 per cent. The number of passengers carried decreased by 3,125,431, or 11.65 per cent., and the loss in revenue on the passenger business was $383,914, or 8.36 per cent.

Sales of anthracite coal by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company amounted to $28,476,168, a decrease of $2,470,148. The sales of bituminous coal were $1,028,010, a decrease of $178,872. Total receipts of the coal company were $30,086,512, a decrease of $2,617,470 from the previous year. After meeting all charges there was a balance for the year of only $60,571 compared with $715,389 last year. This represents a net loss in business of $654,818. With the surplus accrued in former years the surplus on hand as of June 30 was $3,375,248. The company's coal lands are valued in the report at $47,859,302.

WOOL MARKET IS FIRM.

American Mills Waiting for Permits to Export British Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Quiet but firm was the tone of the wool market for the week under review. American houses whose representatives bid at the London sales are waiting to see if permits will be issued for the exportation of wool from England to this country. Scoured Australian, California wools, and capes are the most attractive features. A strong movement has been felt in some quarters to relieve the dealers of a large percentage of their crossbred wools. Mills are busy on both foreign and domestic orders.

"The woolen goods market seems very satisfactory. Very good purchasing has taken place on some high-price grade lines. A favorable development in the men's wear market is the keen demand for the last week or so, for delivery of stock merchandise.

"The dyestuff situation has affected styling considerably. Chinchillas for prompt delivery are selling rather well.

"The cotton goods market has been stronger for the last week or so than for some time previously. Probably operation will average 90 per cent. of the available capacity. Much more has sold for the last two weeks than for some time."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Thirty-four corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,250,000, were chartered today. They include:

Allaguash Steamship Corpn., $400,000; Winnconne Steamship Corpn., $200,000; Kanakee Steamship Corpn., $200,000; transportation, navigation. Directors of each: G. Dubreuil, M. F. and R. G. Wagner; no addresses given; MacFarland, Taylor & Costello, 63 Wall St., are attorneys.

Oppenheim, Goldstein, Siegel, ladies' wearing apparel, $50,000; H. A. Siegel, B. Goldstein, M. Oppenheim, 50 West 7th St.

A. B. C. Aeroplane Co., Brooklyn, manufacture aeroplanes, $50,000; V. J. Buranelli, F. Keim, J. J. Palmer, 839A Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Great Southern Farms and Produce Corpn., Rose Hill, farming, operate sawmills, boxes, baskets, $50,000; C. A. Weeks, C. B. Cummings, F. B. Mills, Rose Hill.

Robert Rutter & Son, binding pamphlets, periodicals, $40,000; R. Douglas, A. R. Reynolds, H. L. Rutter, 110 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Stauder-Gleason Co., Bronx, food products, fresh and canned, $10,000; A. E. Billings, C. Gledson, J. A. Stauder, 1,517 Roselle St., Bronx.

Executive Cigar Co., Brooklyn, tobacco, $10,000; G. F. Huntington, R. and E. M. Cohn, 786 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Shaw & Lakin, Jamestown, contracting, construction, $10,000; H. S. Swanson, W. F. Shaw, C. L. Carlson, Jamestown.

G. B. Raymond Coal Co., Bronx, coal, lumber, iron, ores, $10,000; A. B. Morrison, M. and G. B. Raymond, 28 East 42d St., Manhattan.

M. Ryan Packing Box Co., lumber materials, $10,000; J. J. Sullivan, J. Faul, A. M. O'Connor, 900 West 116th St.

Tele Holding Corpn., stocks, bonds, $10,000; A. Hornblow, Jr., H. F. Rhatigan, L. M. Bement, 43 Exchange Place.

Weiss & Richman Coat and Suit Mfg. Co., $10,000; D. and F. Richman, S. Weiss, 553 Riverside Drive.

Read & Read, Bronx, automobiles, $10,000; A. N. Harris, E. M. Kahn, H. M. Peyser, 320 Broadway.

Scott's Clothes Shop, ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; W. Block, J. Endelman, W. Scott, 8,006 Hough Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Broadway Grocery and Supply Co., $5,000; J. J. Halpin, A. St. Carney, P. L. Hanigan, Clark Av., Far Rockaway.

Stratton & Davis Realty Co., Canastota, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; F. E. and M. E. Davis, F. G. Stratton, Canastota.

Samuel Frisch, Inc., Brooklyn, dry goods, notions, furnishings, $5,000; S. and H. Frisch, L. Less, 500 E. 172d St., Bronx.

Sverdlik, Berman & Co., printing, bookbinding, engraving, $5,000; M. Lesenger, H. L. Berman, L. Sverdlik, 713 East 9th St.

Metropolitan Show Case Co., store and saloon fixtures, $5,000; D. Daniels, M. Doner, L. Schwartz, 995 Intervals Av., Bronx.

Eagle Shoe Co., $5,000; I. Weinstein, S. R. and J. Goldstein, 78 West 102d St.

Ivy-Wood Corp'n, Queens, real estate agency, brokerage, $5,000; W. J. A. and C. Haff, 130 Guion Av., Richmond Hill.

Cheyl Holding Corp'n, realty agency, brokerage, $5,000; A. P. White, N. Joseph, H. W. Simmons, 115 West 114th St.

Union Westchester Corp'n, realty, agency brokerage, $5,000; same Directors.

Hotel Delgado, hotel, boarding house, restaurant, $5,000; A. Wynehouse, S. B. Klee, C. Delgado, 117 West 31st St.

Authorizations: Baker Silk Co., Paterson, N. J., silk, wool, other textile fabrics, $10,000; repres., S. Baker, 29 East 21st St.

The McLoughlin Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., dyed cotton goods and other fabrics, $50,000; repres., C. A. Burns, 215 4th Av., New York.

Paramount Glass Percolator Mfg. Co., Wilmington, Del., merchandise, $25,000; repres., T. E. Schwarzenberg, 26 Murray St., New York.

Stamford Rolling Mills Co., Wilmington, Del., brass, copper, metals, $255,000; repres., E. T. Shaw, 30 Broad St., Manhattan.

Capital Increases: Metro. Pictures Corp'n, New York, $360,000 to $400,000; Dayton Operating Corp'n, New York, $1,500 to $10,000.

Voluntary Dissolution: Walton Washing Machine Co., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—Charters filed: Cumberland County Electric Company, Bridgeton, to operate railways, $100,000; August Meliller, Philadelphia; Robert D. Glonsky, Philadelphia; Geo. A. Hampton, Bridgeton.

Allaire Inn, Allaire, N. J., to conduct inns and hotels, $10,000; William Postick, A. Brief, Emma Meier, all of Allaire.

RAILROADS BUYING STEEL.

May Be Delayed in Getting New Rolling Stock Next Year.

An improvement in railroad buying of steel this week is considered in trade circles as the forerunner of extensive purchases by the carriers. Already steel makers are trying to size up the probable extent of business in the first half of next year. The Iron Age says:

With steel-making capacity so largely taken up for 1915 the trade is daily making calculations for the early months of 1916. There is more evidence that the hand of the railroads is being forced by the size of the foreign inquiry for steel to be shipped after Jan. 1. It looks now as though the railroads will all at once want a good many cars and locomotives and that they will have to take their turn after buyers who have been more forehanded.

Locomotive orders and inquiries have been larger in the past week than in months. Some car requirements are shaping up. In the case of the New York Central both rails and cars are up, and rails for Fall and Winter delivery are expected to be placed at Buffalo. The Seaboard Air Line has ordered 7000 tons of rails and the Clover Leaf 9000 tons. Generally Western roads have not begun to negotiate for next year's rails.

Tin plate mills find some falling off in demand, the packers' season thus far having been under expectations. Some mills have but two or three weeks' orders ahead and there has been a slowing down of operations in western Pennsylvania.

Improvement in the sheet trade has been mainly due to automobile demand. On blue annealed sheets the advance has been from $1 to $2 a ton.

PUMP CO. SHOWS PROFIT.

Receivers Report Eleven Months' Income at $324,957.38.

C. Philip Coleman and Grayson M. P. Murphy, receivers of the International Steam Pump Company, filed in the Federal District Court yesterday a statement showing the operations of the company in the eleven months of the receivership from Aug. 26, 1914, to July 31, 1915. The statement shows a net operating profit of $118,406.28 on business billed to the amount of $2,837,007.25. To this must be added interest due by associated companies, amounting to $206,551.10, which makes the total income accruing to the receivers, $324,957.38.

In addition to cash on hand, the receivers have general and trust funds totalling $808,266.11. The interest on the secured debts to the amount of $352,666.08, the receivers say, has accrued during the eleven months. There was a loss of $36,534.70 in the operation of the International Gas Engine Company, which is still considered, they say, as being in a development stage.

BOND HEARING RECORD.

Public Service Commissioner Closes Inquiry in Half an Hour.

The Public Service Commission made a speed record yesterday in a hearing on a plea to issue bonds. The applicant was the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company for an issue of $615,000, and Commissioner George V. S. Williams held the hearing, and determined to report in favor of the issue, all within half an hour. It has not been unusual for such a hearing to last for months.

The attorneys for the company said the bond issue was to be made for three purposes: To reimburse expenditures made for additions and betterments to the amount of $212,000; for retiring an underlying mortgage to the amount of $50,000, and for payments on rolling stock to the amount of $255,000.

An accounting expert of the commission then took the stand and said he had checked these expenditures and had found them correct and reasonable charges.

FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES.

Dun's Index Attributes It to Drop in Figures of Breadstuffs.

In spite of the fact that many leading articles continue to gain in value under the stimulus of enlarging consumptive demands, Dun's Index Number of wholesale commodity prices fell to $124.684 on Sept. 1, against $125.079 a month previous and $126.976 on Sept. 1, 1914, when there was a violent advance following the outbreak of the European war. Two years ago the Index stood at $122.053.

The latest figures are the lowest reported for the last six month, but a higher level would have been reached were it not for the steady recession in quotations of breadstuffs, the total of which has declined without interruption since the beginning of May and is now at the bottom point of the year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Fourteen roads	$4,613,278	+$194,956
Nine roads	5,801,350	— 280,490
Total (23 roads)	10,416,623	— 85,534

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total op. rev.	6,559,665	6,944,006	6,985,944
Expenses	4,678,021	5,184,728	5,103,937
Net revenue	1,881,644	1,759,277	1,882,007
Taxes	318,497	332,990	294,034
Uncoll. revenue	514	.....	.....
Op. income	1,562,633	1,426,287	1,587,968
Other income	232,182	208,548	311,267
Total income	1,794,814	1,632,830	1,899,236
Charges	1,553,041	1,487,032	1,360,875
Surplus	239,773	145,798	538,361

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DETROIT EDISON for August—

	1915.	Gain Over '14.
Gross	$548,584	19.3%
Net after taxes	160,329	34.0%
Surplus after charges	71,840	46.4%
Eight months groe	4,825,806	18.2%
Surp. after taxes, chgs., and depreciation	1,049,296	29.9%

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE (combined companies) for August—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$114,390	$112,546	$1,784
Net	57,184	58,938	*1,754
Surplus	30,316	32,901	*2,585
8 mos. gross	890,154	880,282	881
Net	451,962	446,310	5,152
Surplus	239,490	238,957	533

EASTERN STEAMSHIP for July—

Eastern Steamship Lines:			
Gross	330,488	357,334	*26,846
Net	112,947	105,073	7,574
7 mos. gross	960,403	970,532	*881
Net, (deficit)	100,842	†700	101,632
Metropolitan Lins:			
Gross	212,984	209,730	3,254
Net	34,623	4,985	29,538
7 mos. gross	870,602	742,828	94,974
Net, (deficit)	16,279	†76,610	92,888
Maine Steamship Company:			
Gross	93,114	88,174	4,940
Net	18,508	2,081	16,422
7 mos. gross	872,130	867,625	4,505
Net, (deficit)	68,537	1,408	67,039
System, net	165,874	112,319	53,555
7 mos. deficit	185,659	†75,902	261,561

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate winds.

S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; fresh e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate s. e. winds.

La.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., fair; moderate s. w. winds.

East. Tex.—Showers Thurs. Fri., cloudy; fresh e. and s. e. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Cloudy in w. and probably showers in e., Thurs. Fri., probably fair.

Ark.—Cloudy and probably thunder showers Thurs. Fri., fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; not so warm.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy Thurs.; colder in s. Fri., showers; moderate, variable winds.

Mich.—Cloudy Thurs., probably followed by showers by night. Fri., showers; moderate, variable winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., possibly showers; warmer in extreme n. Fri.

Mo.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with showers; warmer in n. w. Thurs.

Minn.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., possibly showers Thurs.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., possibly showers; slowly rising temperature.

Iowa—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., probably showers; warmer in w Thurs.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Neb.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., probably showers in e. and cen. Thurs.; warmer Thurs.

Kan.—Showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy.

NEW PLAN TO PAY ROCK ISLAND DEBT

To Issue Certificates for Purpose of Paying Interest on Debenture Bonds.

NOT TO TOUCH EARNINGS

Court Believes New Move Probably Will Place Road in Better Position to Reorganize.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Receivers for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad were authorized today to borrow money by the issuance of receivers' certificates for the purpose of paying the semi-annual installment of interest due on $20,000,000 worth of debenture bonds. This authority to Jacob M. Dickinson and H. H. Mudge, the receivers, was given by Judge Carpenter in the United States District Court.

It is provided in the order that the receivers' certificates shall not constitute a lien on the earnings of the road, and, therefore, shall not take precedence over the underlying securities of the company. This will place the certificates in priority of claim only before the debentures, the interest on which is to be paid by the sum realized on the certificates.

The $500,000 interest was due July 15, 1915, and payment was deferred until Sept. 15. Considerable pressure was brought, it is said, by holders of the underlying securities to have the provision against a lien on earnings incorporated in the order. Judge Carpenter said earlier in the day that he had assured counsel for the holders of the underlying securities that the certificates were to be issued with the understanding that if they were not paid at the expiration of the six months they were to run, unless the earnings of the road made it possible to take them up. The "no lien" clause is the expression of that assurance in an official order.

The debentures were issued Jan. 12, 1912, by an agreement between the railroad company and the Bankers Trust Company of New York. The receivers' certificates will be known as Series B, and will mature March 16, 1916. Interest on them will accrue at the rate of 6 per cent. annually. They will be issued in denominations of $1,000 and $5,000 or multiples of these sums.

Judge Carpenter said that the postponement of the meeting of the obligations on the debenture issue probably will place the road in a position to reorganize on a favorable basis. The market status of the securities of the company, he said, are favorable and indicate confidence in the company. Its market standing is higher now than six hours after the appointment of receivers, the Judge said.

Attorneys representing a committee of bondholders of the Indiana Consolidated Coal Company, a concern interested in the receivership of the railroad, filed a motion asking leave of two days to file a special appearance and an answer to oppose payment of the interest on the debenture bonds. This motion was denied by Judge Carpenter.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Activity centred in the war stocks again on the Consolidated Exchange most of the day. The belief that the pending Anglo-French loan will be successful continued the underlying basis for the firmness displayed by these issues. Profit taking in some volume influenced reactionary movements in the late trading. Commission house business in odd lots was on a large scale.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¼
7,780	Allis-Chalmers	43	44¼	42¾	43¾
50	Am. Beet Sugar	66	66	65¾	65¾
8,770	Am. Can	59½	61¼	59½	61¼
190	Am. Car & Fdry.	69¾	70	69¼	69¼
370	Am. Ice Securities	24¾	25¾	23¾	25¼
70	Am. Linseed	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼
1,780	Am. Locomotive	54¾	57	54¾	56¾
490	Am. Smelting	80¾	81	80¾	80¾
20	Am. Sugar	108¾	108¼	108¼	108¼
1,180	Anaconda Copper	71½	72¼	71	71¾
580	Baldwin Locomotive	80¾	81¼	80¼	80¼
10	Balt. & Ohio	83½	83½	83½	83½
30	Cal. Petroleum	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼
150	Cent. Leather	44¼	44¾	44	44
270	Ches. & Ohio	48¾	49	48¾	48¾
20	C., M. & St. P.	84½	84½	84	84
270	C., R. I. & P.	22¼	22¼	20¾	20¾
630	Col. Fuel & I.	46¼	47¾	45¾	47
60	Corn Products	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼
8,300	Crucible Steel	96	96¾	94	94¾
70	Dist. Securities	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
820	Erie	30¾	30½	30	30¼
570	Erie 1st pf	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¼
820	Goodrich Co	63¾	63¾	63	63¼
270	Gt. North. Ore	41	42	41	41¼
150	Inspiration	35	35	34¾	34¾
60	Inter.-Met	20½	20¾	20¼	20¾
50	Interboro.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
350	Mex. Petroleum	84¾	85¾	84¼	85¾
280	Miami Copper	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
40	Mo. Pacific	3¼	3¾	3½	3¾
90	N.Y., N.H. & H.	67¾	67½	67	67
100	Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30¼	30½
100	Pitts. Coal	33	33½	33	33½
30	Pr. Steel Car	62¾	62¾	62	62
280	Reading	149⅞	149¾	149¼	149¾
60	Rep. I. & S.	43	43¾	43	43¾
150	South. Pacific	88⅞	89	88¾	88¾
40	Studebaker	117	117	116¾	116¾
770	Tenn. Copper	56¼	57	54½	55⅝
640	Third Avenue	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾
240	Union Pacific	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¾
70	U. S. Rubber	50¾	51¼	50¾	50¾
7,870	U. S. Steel	75¼	75¾	75	75
510	Utah Copper	67¼	67¼	66¾	66¾
10,200	West. Electric	116½	117½	116½	116¾
50,620			MINING STOCKS.		
1,800	Atlanta	.29	.29	.29	.29
700	Booth	.47	.48	.47	.48
1,000	Blue Bull	02¼	02¼	02½	02½
700	Comb. Frac.	.08	.06	.08	.08
300	Jim Butler	.79	.79	.79	.79
600	Jumbo Ext.	1.42¼	1.42½	1.42¼	1.42½
1,000	Kewanna	.42	.44	.42	.43
400	Mexican	.35	.35	.35	.35
500	Ophir	.23	.23	.23	.23
200	Portland	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
2,100	Silver Storm	.14	.14¼	.13½	.14½
400	Tono. Ext.	2.40	2.42½	2.40	2.42½
9,700					

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 14.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$624,362	$6,949,345	$37,715,528
Int. rev., ord.	1,795,320	12,540,110	71,951,941
Cor. & in. tax	52,439	515,507	10,517,135
Miscellaneous	113,161	2,388,701	10,759,539
Total rects.	$2,589,292	$22,633,674	$130,944,145
Expenditures	3,313,847	28,761,154	165,604,196
Deficit	724,554	4,067,480	32,660,051

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Cash wheat premiums experienced comparatively little change during yesterday's operations and were very firmly held at the Seaboard and in the Northwest, although slightly shaded at the Gulf. Leading cash interests in the West sold heavily and, while the selling was directed principally against the December position, the entire list was lower, and final quotations showed net losses of ⅛@1¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 red and No. 2 hard quoted at 1.20¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.02½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 97c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, all Western inspection.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	....	....	1.14¾	1.14½	1.13¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
September	1.01⅜	99⅜	1.00¾	1.01⅛	1.04¾
December	96¼	93¾	94	95¾	1.07½
May	99½	97½	97¾	99	1.14⅝

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active, and early in the day prices were firm on fears of frost; but later an easier feeling developed, and final quotations were net unchanged to ⅛ lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	71	71⅛	71¼	70¾	70¾
December	57¾	56¼	56⅞	56⅞	71⅞
May	58¼	57⅝	58	58	74⅜

OATS.

The oats market was easier, closing with net losses of ⅛c to ¼c. The official report on the yield in Canada made the crop 433,000,000 bushels, or 175,000,000 in excess of last year. The local cash market was easy; new No. 3 white quoted at 40@40½c; No. 4 white, 38½@39c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	36¼	35¼	35½	36¼	45¾
December	36¾	35⅞	36	36⅞	45¾
May	38¾	38¼	38½	38¾	51⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products started off steady, with prices slightly higher, influenced by a show of firmness in the hog markets. During the day selling pressure increased with both commission houses and packers on the selling side, and as the demand was not aggressive, prices eased off and closed barely steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000; estimated for Thursday, 15,000. Kansas City received 5,000, and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	8.25	8.15	8.17	8.20	8.27
January	8.85	8.72	8.75	8.72	9.02
Ribs—					
October	8.25	8.20	8.22	8.25	11.32
January	8.57	8.50	8.55	8.57	10.17
Pork—					
October	12.80	12.62	12.72	12.75	17.80
January	15.35	15.17	15.27	15.30	20.62

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was active, with sentiment a little more divided. Prices were firm at the start, owing to further buying for outside account and on reports of firmer crude markets in the South. Closing values were near the top and showed net gains of 1 to 13 points. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.35@6.50	6.80
Sept.	6.27	6.37	6.37	6.35@6.40	6.54
Oct.	6.22	6.27	6.18	6.26@6.30	6.25
Nov.	6.21	6.26	6.18	6.26@6.30	6.24
Dec.	6.31	6.32	6.25	6.32@6.35	6.28
Jan.	6.40	6.41	6.31	6.39@6.40	6.37
Feb.	6.48	6.48	6.48	6.49@6.51	6.47
Mar.	6.57	6.60	6.48	6.58@6.60	6.52
April	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68@6.70	6.55

COFFEE.

There was scarcely enough business in the coffee market yesterday to give values any pronounced tendency either way, total sales amounting to only 3,500 bags. The undertone was steady, however, and after moving listlessly throughout the session there was a little better feeling at the close owing to scattered covering, and final prices were unchanged to 2 points net higher. The local spot market was inactive and easy, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c.

Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	....	....	6.17@6.20	6.15
October	....	....	6.15@6.17	6.15
November	....	....	6.15@6.17	6.15
December	6.16	6.16	6.15@6.17	6.15
January	....	....	6.21@6.22	6.21
February	....	....	6.27@6.28	6.27
March	6.34	6.34	6.33@6.35	6.33
April	....	....	6.38@6.40	6.38
May	6.44	6.44	6.43@6.45	6.43
Jnne	....	....	6.47@6.51	6.48
Jnly	6.56	6.56	6.53@6.57	6.53

SUGAR.

The market for sugar was rather quiet, total sales for the day amounting to 4,900 tons, and the undertone was easy, with final prices 1 to 6 points net lower. The inactivity in the spot position as well as evidences of freer offerings, together with reports that a cargo of 100,000 bags of beet sugar is on its way to New York from the Pacific Coast, all had a tendency to check buying. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	....	....	3.32@3.33	3.35
October	3.36	3.3	3.32@3.33	3.35
November	3.23	3.21	3.20@3.21	3.23
December	3.13	3.11	3.10@3.11	3.13
January	3.01	3.01	3.01@3.02	3.04
February	3.04	3.04	3.01@3.02	3.03
March	3.02	3.02	3.02@3.03	3.04
April	....	....	3.03@3.04	3.05
May	3.05	3.05	3.05@3.06	3.08
June	....	....	3.06@3.07	3.09
July	....	....	3.07@3.08	3.10

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 13,168 packages. Some speculative buying in creameries tended to offset the influence of liberal receipts and warm weather, and prices were advanced about ½c. The Exchange sales included 25 tubs creamery extras at 25½c, 150 tube at 26c, 304 tubs at 26¼c, 100 tubs at 26⅜c, 75 tubs (93 score) at 26½c, 50 tubs (93 score) at 26⅝c. Most of the business on the street was at 25c for extras, though some inspected goods brought a fraction more, while the higher scoring lots ranged from 26½ to 27c. There is an abundance of the secondary grades, and they are still moving rather slowly. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock steady. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26@26¼c; higher scoring, 26¼@27c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds, 21@21½c; State dairy, finest, 25@25½c; good to prime, 23½@24½c; common to fair, 21@23c; renovated, extras, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation cre

TO AUCTION HOME OF HOWARD GOULD

Fifth Avenue House to be Sold to Pay the $17.82 Claim of His Brother George.

ITS VALUE PUT AT $1,000,000

Wife of Owner Charges Plot to Lessen Her Dower Rights, but Is Defeated in the Courts.

Unless Howard Gould pays the $17.82 due as interest on the $54,609.90 tax lien held by his brother, George J. Gould, on the property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street within a short time, it will be sold at public auction. Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court yesterday directed Cornelius W. Wickersham, as referee, to dispose of the property, and see that the claim against it was paid.

Howard Gould has given little attention to the court proceedings so far. He let the lawyers fight over the case without engaging in the contest himself. But his wife, Katherine Clemmons Gould, put in a vigorous protest against the proceedings. She obtained a separation from Gould in 1908, with $3,000 a month alimony, while her dower rights in the realty owned by her husband were preserved.

The property to be sold is said to be worth from $800,000 to $1,000,000. Mrs. Gould charged that the suit of George Gould was begun in collusion with her husband in an effort to deprive her of her one-third interest in the property. She carried the matter to the courts in an effort to have the suit for collection of interest thrown out, but the court found no evidence of collusion and directed that the suit must go on.

During one of the many court proceedings it developed that George J. Gould had lent his brother as much as $50,000 on one occasion, and that he would probably do so again in case of necessity. This was to show that George J. Gould wasn't really afraid that his brother Howard wouldn't pay the $17.82 eventually, but he said he wanted the money paid promptly. Arthur J. Baldwin, representing Mrs. Gould, asked George J. Gould when the latter was in the witness chair:

"So you want us to understand that it was really for the $17.82 that you brought this action, that you wanted your interest money?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Gould.

The matter is now in the hands of the referee, who is expected to get a fair price for the property. Mrs. Gould will get one-third of the proceeds of the sale.

SUES ON VOIDED POLICIES.

Widow Accuses Trust Company Head and Equitable Society.

John C. Eisele, President of the Washington Trust Company of Newark, is the defendant in a suit started in the Chancery Court in Newark by Mrs. Jane P. Maguire, widow of Frank N. Maguire of the contracting firm of O'Gara & Maguire. Vice Chancellor Howell has signed an order directing the Equitable Assurance Society to show cause on Sept. 21 why it should not be enjoined from setting up release as defendant at law.

Mr. Eisele, who is a special agent of the Equitable, is charged with having "wrongfully and improperly" brought about the cancellation of the insurance policies on the life of Maguire. One policy, for $2,500, named Mrs. Maguire as beneficiary, and the other, for $1,000, was obtained, it is alleged, by the O'Gara & Maguire firm to protect loans made to it by the trust company. According to the bill of complaint both policies were taken out at the solicitation of the defendant.

The policies were issued June 25, 1914, and on July 7, following the illness of Maguire, it is alleged, they were cancelled at the instance of Mr. Eisele, with consent of Mrs. Maguire. Mrs. Maguire charges that on the day that Mr. Eisele obtained her husband's signature and her own to the cancellation her husband was too ill to understand the insurance proposition. She also declares she was not told the contents of the papers she was asked to sign.

Mr. Eisele denied the allegations contained in the bill of complaint. He asserted that he had nothing to do with the cancellation of the policies and had personally paid the premiums.

The Equitable Company denied all of the alleged charges against Mr. Eisele. It set forth that the policies were issued to the contractor upon Maguire's sworn statement that he had not been treated for an illness by a physician in the year preceding the taking of the policies. When it was shown that this statement was false, according to the Equitable, Maguire agreed to the cancellation of the policies.

TEST DYESTUFF METHODS.

Dr. Norton Thinks One of Two Processes Will Solve Problem.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, Government Chemist, investigating the chemical and dyestuff situation in this country, with headquarters in the Custom House, yesterday gave it as his belief that the solution of the color problem for the United States lay between the oxidized cannel coal process controlled by the Pearsite Company, and the process devised by an unnamed inventor for utilizing petroleum residue. The Government expert said it would require at least three weeks for experiments to demonstrate to his satisfaction the practicability of both processes.

Dr. Norton stated that he had received a communication from one of the plants put up by Thomas A. Edison for the purpose of producing carbolic acid, benzol, picric acid and anilines to the effect that the quantities of these bases being turned out were more than sufficient for the requirements of manufacturers of explosives. On that account, the officials of the plant said they had decided to go into the manufacture of dyestuffs. Dr. Norton was asked to draw up a comprehensive plan, adapted to the company's plant, for producing coal tar colors.

One of Dr. Norton's callers yesterday was Dr. William Becker, head of William Becker's Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., Brooklyn. Since the war in Europe began, that concern has erected a plant coating $1,000,000, including twenty-three separate buildings, and with the most up-to-date apparatus for turning out colors. Dr. Becker told the Government investigator that his plant was producing four times as much color as in the month preceding the outbreak of the war. Especial attention is being devoted to the production of coal tar colors for woolen and silk fabrics.

Word was received from Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who is in the West, that although he would be unable to attend the opening of the National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace next Monday, he would deliver an address on Saturday on "Opportunities for American Chemical Industries." Adriaan Nagelvoort, one of the managers of the exposition, said yesterday that both Government and private exhibits were being installed in great number.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Pressure continues high off the Atlantic Coast, and it is low over the West Canadian Provinces and along the Mexican border.

This distribution has resulted in a continuation of the warm weather generally east of the Mississippi River, and temperatures below the seasonal average over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions.

It has also been attended by a general increase in cloudiness of the South and the Middle West, and during the last twenty-four hours there ware scattered showers in these regions. No storm of importance appears within the field of observations.

Indications are that there will be showers Thursday and probably Friday in the upper laka region, the Mississippi Valley, and on the South Atlantic Coast.

In the East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Temperature will ba somewhat lower Thursday and Friday in tha Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. Temperatures elsewhera over the Eastern half of the country will not change materially during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, fresh east.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, with somewhat lower temperature Thursday. Friday, probably fair.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday; cooler, except in Southeast Maine, Friday, probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	57	73	4 P. M.	71	88
6 A. M.	58	72	6 P. M.	66	83
9 A. M.	66	73	9 P. M.	62	80
12 M.	70	85	11 P. M.	60	76

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 2 P. M. it was 83. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees at 3:10 P. M.; minimum, 72 degrees at 4:10 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.25 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.22 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M.—Tuesday. Loss.
11:40—201 W. 150 St.; Sus Sin.....Slight
A. M.—Wednesday.
12:10—307 W. 146 St.; Katherine Rivari.....Slight
12:12—Riverdale Av. and 261 St.; Mt. St. Vincent Academy.....$300
2:15—503 E. 118 St.; Anthony Kaubirk.....$500
2:40—24 Carmine St.; James Rohenberg.....$500
4:10—71 C. Park W.; Benjamin Benson.....Slight
9:30—231 Monroe St.; Lena Kreitzer.Slight
P. M.
12:50—627 E. 137 St.; David Zanninstaney.....Slight
1:20—709 Greenwich St.; Donahue & Co.....Slight
4:20—1945 Prospect Av.; Isidore Templer.....$10
4:40—C. Park W. & 100 St.; (auto).....None
4:45—301 7 St.; Simon Hirschowitz..Slight
5:15—408 E. 13 St.; S. Andler.....Slight
5:25—1,853 7 Av.; Morris Goldstein...Slight
8:40—309 Madison St.; Sus Sin.....None
6:50—851 Park Av.; A. Van Buren & Co.....Slight
8:15—109-19 E. 16 St.; Geo. Borgfeldt & Co.....Slight
8:15—Tompkins & Delancey Sts.; truck.Slight
9:20—43 E. 20 St.; Cohen, Patrick & Co.....$500
10:28—561 W. 57 St.; Joseph Moore.....$10

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary Assignments: Surgeon C. J. Dillon, 10 S. D., in charge of 10 D. in addition to his own days, 12 P. M. Sept. 16; Lieuts. T. C. Thompson, 65, to command Boiler Squad, Sept. 20 to Sept. 26; A. L. Duffy, 149, to C. O., duty in office of Third Deputy Police Commr., 8 A. M. Sept. 14 to 8 A. M. Oct. 1; Sergts. G. F. Ferre, 22, to D. B., 15 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 14; J. McLaughlin, 79, to C. O., duty in office of Fourth Deputy Police Commr., 10 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 17; T. Baker, 152, to 168, 4 P. M. Sept. 14 to 8 A. M. Sept. 19; P. P. Gallagher, 26, to 277, 7 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 14; Act. Det. Sergt. (Second Gr.) H. Bruckmann, 5 Br. D. B., assigned as Act. Lieut., 8 A. M. Sept. 14, during absence of Lieutenants on sick report and vacation.

Patrol. J. Scheider, 7, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 30 days 8 A. M. Sept. 18; J. F. Halligan and R. F. Griffin, 26, duty in plain clothes in precinct, 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 15; M. T. Dawson and W. A. Brady, 26, and L. L. Barrett, 147, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 4, 10 days, 6 P. M., Sept. 18; C. Sweeny, 28, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; C. McTernan, 33, to C. O., duty in office of Fifth Deputy Police Commr., 30 days, noon, Sept. 14; P. Lenahan and W. Cornelius, 40, duty in plain clothes in precinct, 20 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 14; M. J. Lauterhorn, 63, to D. B., 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; H. J. Etherington, 143, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 17; W. M. O'Connor, Bur. Tel., to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 15; from precincts indicated to C. O., duty in office of Third Deputy Police Commr., 8 A. M., Sept. 14, to 8 A. M., Oct. 1: M. O'Callaghan, 149; C. J. Ellsworth, 162; J. Martin, 159; P. P. McDermott, 162; from precincts indicated to D. B., 20 days, noon, Sept. 16: J. J. Finnegan, 5; W. H. F. Rearden, 28; J. T. Cochrane, 30; J. T. Lawlor, 13; J. F. A. Hitz, 39; M. M. McDonald, 43.

Leaves of Absence, (with full pay:) Surgeon A. H. Brown, S. D., 7 days, 12 P. M., Sept. 16, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay:) Sergt. J. Kaminsky, 17, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; Patrol. J. F. Kirvin, 5, 1 day, 12 P. M., Sept. 16; L. Moses, 5, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 16; Hospl. 13, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 17; H. Fleischmann, 13, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; A. Weinstein, 13, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; C. Rosenberg, 13, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; D. Mandel, 17, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; H. Raphael, 17, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; H. Schwartz, 17, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; C. Left, 18, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; L. S. Futter, 23, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; Patrick Dolan, 29, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 19; W. F. Taylor, 28, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 18; J. J. Samuel, 32, 1 day, 7 P. M., Sept. 17; C. J. Singer, 36, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 17; M. Mnitz, 38, 2 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; Julius Isaacs, 38, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; L. Moses, 202, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; S. Whitman, Traffic Div., Subd. C, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17.

Full Pay While on Sick Report: Motor Cycle Patrol. W. W. Crawford, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 4:15 P. M. Sept. 4, during disability; M. J. Moore, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 5:30 P. M. Sept. 4, during disability; Patrol. P. Dowd, 40, 7:40 P. M. Sept. 7, during disability.

Restored to Duty: Patrol. F. L. Sieme, 38, 1:23 P. M. Sept. 13.

Suspended Without Pay: Patrol. F. L. Sieme, 38, 1:23 P. M. Sept. 13.

Resignation Accepted: Prob. Patrol. T. G. Hanlon, 26, 12 P. M. Sept. 14.

Death: F. McCormack, Health Squad, 8:15 A. M. Sept. 15.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced: To stenographer and typewriter, third grade: President of Queens, general administrative offices, Peter J. Hauck, 84.08; Bureau of Highways, Florence C. Byrne, 84.88; Topographical Bureau, Helen V. McDonnell, 86.96; Ida Farque, 84.68.

To clerk, fourth grade: Bureau of Buildings, Manhattan—William Roth, 82.20; Morris Grabschrift, 81.88; James Costigan, 80.15; George M. White, 80.08. Department of Education, Bureau of Auditing—Jacob V. Gates, 80.80; William M. Conant, 79.33; J. J. Canning, 79.22.

United States.

This commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for assistant in shade tree insects, for men only, on Oct. 6, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, for services in the field, at salaries of from $1,400 to $1,600 a year. The duties will be to conduct investigations in connection with shade tree insects and their control. Competitors will be examined in general entomology, methods of insect control, and education and experience. At least three years' experience in official or private work on insects affecting shade and ornamental trees is prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BLESSING, GEORGE A., (July 26, 1914;) net estate, $40,030; Annette Blessing, widow, receives $20,100; Henry Stein, Charles A. Blessing, Jr., Minna Blessing, and Bertha Blessing, nephews and nieces, each receive $1,167, and the residue to other relatives and friends; assets, realty, equities of $8,000 in 217 West 21st St., $2,875 in 219 West 11th St., $12,000 in 221 West 21st St., and $45,000 in 221 West 21st St.; bank, $3,847; personalty and notes, $631.

LEHMANN, OTTO, (Sept. 5, 1912;) net estate, $8,749; Marietta Lehman, widow, and the three children of the decedent are the beneficiaries; bank, $4,090; a costumer's business at 9 East 22d St., $3,055, and life insurance, $4,836.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Motion days during the month of September, 1915, will be as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesdays, Sept. 22 and 29; general motions on Sept. 23, and 30; notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned causes:
Sherman Miller Mfg Co<C. Keller Co, (2.)
Brady<Reliance Motion Picture Co.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co<Tug Morriston, (2.)
US<Oceanic Steam N Co.
Gournis<Ramsdell.
Schickering<E. R Shepard Mfg Co.
US<Steam Tug M. Moran.
Maxwell<NY, NH & H R R.
White<same.
US<Eernmandez.
Noticed causes:
US<Cunningham.
US<Canavaggia.

DISTRICT COURT—Shepard, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Jacobson<Da Milla. Namburg-Am Line<Motor Bark Elfleda. NY & Bermudez Co<Manickel. Int Paper Co<SS Victoria De Larrinaga. Autopiano Co<Chaviola Co. Sherman<Marinaill. Como<New Eng SS Co Hight<Cent R R of Haiti. Crim<Trlast. (2.) Schoonmaker & Conners Co<Oxley. Int Paper Co<SS Victoria De Larrinaga. Huhbard<Low. Enright<Heckrchar. US<Canavaggia.

DISTRICT COURT—Shepard, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Jacobson<Da Milla.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Barkley.
Denner<Poiman.
Clark<Int R T.
Weeks<same.
Buckman<same.
Shoninger Bros<Duval
Hilton<White.
Penn<Mail & Express Co. (2.)
United Cigar Stores Co<Candy Home, Inc.
Edelhertz<Acker, Merrall & C Co.
Schwartz<Bisgaler, (2.)
Berlin<Silberman.
Goldstein<Meyer.
Silberstein<Lehner.
Hirsch<Wagner.
King<same.
Slaviz<Barker Asphalt Pav Co.
Miller<Lohrmann.
Nelson<Kunstler.
Rahinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Re Whittsmore.
Cardile<Royal Marbia Works, Inc.
Reid<Shiefer.
Rau<Mutual L Ins Co.
Acher<Wolf.
Re Clofft.
Davis<Davis.
Averbeck<Elliott.
Wesson<Pennlana Rty Burr<Burr.
Cohn<Lasky.
Irom<Rutherford.
Wallace<Walsh.
C C Duncan Co, Inc<Hemsley & Co.
Hemsley & Co<C C Duncan & Co, Inc.
Yager<Raphael.
CNY<Black.
Welsh<Welsh.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for proota:
John H Stahisy.
Margaret T Rodney.
Marshall McCook.
Elias P Schnisky.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

American Slicing Machine Co<Vincent.
Rosenbaum<Lesser.
Security Bk<Levinson.
Storm<Parish, Fisher & Co.
Security Bk<Levinson.
Johnson<Johnson.
W T Murphy, Inc<Estate Inc Realty.
E P Dutton Co<Cushmnn.
Burns Bros<Strand.
Zimmerman<S L Ashenfarh Co.
Schmidt<Tobias.
Jas Beck & Sons<Finkhelner.
Bassc<Same.
Same<same.
Gunsberg<Finkelstein.
Barry<Gohle.
Mermelstein<Glass.
Mulberg<Dick.
Goldstein<Kaky.
Lieberman<Kassel.
Trent<Parkinson.
Har<Riedler.
Alperin<Katzen.
Kridd<Kivinzz.
Schneider<Werner.
Harris<Weincr.
Blauner<Weinberg.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Bloch<Bird.
Vigezzi<Sartl.
Silherman<Scatz.
Harrie Slivers Baker Co<Wyanoke Realty Co.
N Y C & H R R R<Murray.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Adjourned until Monday, Sept. 20.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned until Monday, Sept. 20.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Reid<Moriggia.
Herchkowitz<Mutual Life Ins Co.
Falnstein<Selb.
Shirs<Dingel.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cobalan, J.—Rathbone<Soltmann—Joseph W. Keller. Burge<Convent Avenue Construction Co.—Sidney Harris. Bain<Sum—Louis Wendel, Jr. Rs Higbie—James C. Madigan. Payne Estates<Lynch—Timotby A. Leary. Heath<Isear—John J. Rooney. N. Y. Trust Co<N. M. Colorado Coal & Mining Co.—Dennis A. Spellissy.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Hyman Levine<Charlsa F. Pennell—George W. Simers, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned until Sept. 21.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Mark A. Schwartz<New York Co.—Leo F. McDermott.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Clark, J.—Motions.

Cridland<Kornau.
Zatersky<Nichman.
Danzig<Dumig.
Wanaukas<Phila & Reading C & I Co.
Zubriskas<same.
Waiskoski<same.
G Rader Co<Price.
Wilson<Cohen.
Williams<NY & Q Co Ry.
Mun Liens Co<Slosson Mfg. Co Trust Co<Read.
Re Church Av (Bklyn Dev Co.)
McKeon<McKeon.
Bishop<Bishop.
Di Pietro<Queen Margherite Soey.
Cohen<Corlncian Rlty Co.
Seitz<Featherston.
Lum<Lum.
Borough Bank<Gow.
Hayward<Fios Shade Roller Co.
Re Van Name & Co (Wood, assignee.)
Milkman<Casess.
Lawson<Lawson.
Golka<Macofsky.
Wisch<McNulty.
Amerman<Dc Simone.
Aldent Corpn<Doyle.
Greenp Purple Heroes Lodge<Patterson.
Stiafel<Forman.
Anyer<Towns.
Mooney<Baker.
Re Backman (Fireproof Prod Co.)
Anderson<Penobscot Realty Corpn.
Reimer<Rice.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Firehock<McGarvey.
NY Mtge & Sec Co<Bklyn Rlty Sellers.
Same<same.
Modern Holdg Co<Kirknew Rlty Co.
Re Supt of Banks (Re Laf Tr Co-Pelcyger.)
Blackburn<Sugurman.
Mossalley<Hakin.
White Rats Actors Union of America<Illinois Surety Co. Casa on.

FORECLOSURE CALENDAR—At 2 P. M. Kings Co Trust Co<Eastern Brewing Co.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.
Flatbush Public Mkt<Weixelbaum.
Price<Price.
Haag<Haag.
Roth<Roth.
Realty Associates<Londrigan.
Westerfield<Francke.
Oyster Bay Canal Co<Jones.
Kyte<Duyckinck.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 245.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—1st Lt. E. North, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. W. M. Black, Corps of Engineers, President of the Examining Board, at Army Building, New York City, for examination for fitness for promotion, then to his station or to place of receipt by him of this order.

1st Lt. C. S. Blakely, 8th F. A., Insp.-Instructor organized militia, on completion of his duties at Camp of Instruction for F. A., at Anniston, Ala., to New Orleans, La., and take station there.

1st Lts. B. A. Millier and F. S. Skinner, Corps of Engineers, are relieved from 1st Batt. of Engineers, Sept. 30, then report to Commandant, Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., to take course of instruction.

Following captains of Med. Corps to this city and report to Commandant, Army Medical School, on or before Sept. 30, to take special course of instruction, then to their stations: L. L. Hopwood, L. R. Dunbar, W. S. Shields, C. R. Snyder, and C. L. Foster.

Capt. J. F. Siler, Medical Corps, on completion of duty at West Point, to this city, report to Commandant, Army Medical School, to take special course of instruction, then return to his station.

Following Cav. and Field Art. officers will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., Sept. 25, and report to Commanding Officer to take Field Officers' course at Mounted Service School: Cav.—Capts. H. H. Pattison and T. M. Cougblan, 1st; Maj. F. H. Beach and Capt. H. S. Hawkins, 3d; Capts. E. P. Orton and T. B. Taylor, 5th; Capts. D. T. E. Casteel and F. T. McNarney, 6th; Capts. G. B. Pritchard, Jr., 10th; Capt. J. E. Ganiot, 11th; Capts. R. C. Williams and M. C. Smith, 14th. Field Art.—Maj. G. G. Gatley, and Capt. W. Smith, 5th, and Maj. B. Payne, 6th. They will retain quarters at their present stations.

Orders of Sept. 11 relating to 1st Lt. H. Cushing, M. R. C., revoked.

Maj. H. E. Wilkins, Q. M. C., having completed temporary duty for which he was ordered to Texas City, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and report to Quartermaster General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty as assistant to Quartermaster until arrival of Maj. J. F. Madden, Q. M. Corps, when Maj. Wilkins will return to his station, Chicago, Ill., and orders of Aug. 21, directing his to return to his proper station on completion of his duty at Texas City is amended accordingly.

Orders of Aug. 5 are so amended as to direct Capt. L. V. Coleman, Q. M. Corps, to proceed to the Philippines from San Francisco about Nov. 5, instead of Oct. 5.

Leave: 1st Lt. H. S. Naylor, 1st F. A., 2 months.

Navy.

Capts.: C. P. Plunkett, Naval War College, to Director of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions, Navy Dep., Nov. 1; L. H. Chandler, Naval Academy, to General Board, Sept. 20.

Lt. Commander C. S. Freeman, from command the Trippe, to Naval Torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Lt. M. Milne, to command the Trippe.

Junior grade Lts. B. F. Tilley, the Jarvis, to Honolulu Station, and E. Lando, Honolulu Station, to receiving ship at New York.

Asst. Surgeon M. Clements, Marine Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga., to Marine Recruiting Station at Philadelphia, Penn.

Chaplain J. C. Hayes, appointed.

Gunners G. P. Schurz, Receiving Ship at Puget Sound, to Puget Sound Yard, and R. J. Miller, Puget Sound Yard to receiving ship at Puget Sound.

Chief Mach. F. F. Krainek, New York yard to treatment New York Hospital.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Jenkins, Cummings, Fanning, Jarvis, Jouette, Trippe, Parker, Ontario, and Birmingham, at Gardiner's Bay; Saturn, at St. Paul; South Carolina, and San Francisco, at Southern Drill Grounds; Solace, at Guantanamo; San Diego, at San Diego; Lamson and Reid, at Boston; Ammen, at Newport.

SAILED—Burrows, Hampton Roads for Gardiner's Bay; Perkins, Newport for speed trials; Mayflower, Hampton Roads for Washington; Galveston and Cincinnati, Chefoo for Shanghai; and the Wilmington, Fuchow for Shangsai.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There is a vacancy in the membership of the Board of Education. Paul Fuller has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by the Mayor.

District Superintendent Charles W. Lyon has been assigned to the supervision of high schools in place of the late Darwin L. Bardwell.

District Superintendent Goldwasser has been authorized to employ a substitute teacher, (clerk,) until a regular clerk shall be assigned to his office. The pay will be $3.50 for each day of actual service.

The following elementary school teachers have been transferred:

SCHEDULE B1.

	From.	To.
E. Irans Pendergast	31	94
Dorothy Henry	18	7
Florence H. Post	49	7
Mary B. O. Byrns	9	10
Mildred M. Moses	113	53
Sydney T. Parsons	80	59
Fanny D. Wolff	36	117
Sadie A. Fenny	55	139
Winifred G. Miller	117	172

In view of the fact that there is room in the neighboring schools for the children attending Public School 98, Manhattan, and as this building is not fit for use as an elementary school it has been discontinued.

An appropriate resolution in reference to the death of District Superintendent Darwin L. Bardwell was adopted by the Board of Education yesterday.

It also adoptad a similar resolution relative to the death of Miss Isabella Sullivan, Principal of Public School 178, Bronx, Manhattan.

It was decided yesterday to use five class rooms in Public School 8, the Bronx, for the Evander Childs High School.

Horace G. Hall, first assistant in stenography and typewriting, was transferred from the High School of Commerce to the Evander Childs High School.

The Thomas Davidson School for Wage Earners began registration for the term yesterday. Sessions will commence on Oct. 4. The school aims to provide a liberal education for ambitious wage earners who desire to devote their evenings to serious study. Pupils may register at the school, 307 Henry Street, any evening between 8 and 10 o'clock.

The South Brooklyn Evening High School at Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue, offers several shorthand courses that are particularly attractive to all young men of ambition. It is open each evening to Sept. 17 for enrollment, and the courses, which are open to all having had an elementary school education or its equivalent, start on Sept. 20. Classes begin at 7:30.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:41|Sun sets..6:09|Moon sets..10:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:39	1:12	6:48	7:32
Governors Island	12:44	1:23	7:15	8:22
Hell Gate	2:34	3:13	8:55	10:02

Arrived—Wednesday, Sept. 15.

SS Memling, Clyde, Sept. 6.
SS Portland, London, Aug. 9.
SS Bertha, Havana, Sept. 2.
SS Camaguey, Havana, Sept. 9.
SS Stephano, St. John's, Sept. 10.
SS Leviand, Banes, Sept. 5.
SS Bruckhaussan, Boston, Sept. 14.
SS Prine Willem V., Haiti, Aug. 28.
SS Jos. di Giorgio, Jamaica, Sept. 9.
SS Asiatic Prince, New Orleans, Sept. 8.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Sept. 11.
SS Malincke, Plymouth, Sept. 13.
SS Ekaterinolav, Hull, Sept. 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Flandre	Rotterdam	Aug. 25
Meldarskih	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 19
Stanja	Hull	Aug. 28
Rodfax	Aalborg	Aug. 29
Genesee	Copenhagen	Aug. 28
Winneconne	Copenhagen	Aug. 28
Caldy	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Brunewick	Rotterdam	Sept. 2
Hostilius	Cardenas	Aug. 31
Carrilio	Colon	Sept. 19
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 14
Philadelphia	San Juan	Sept. 11
Mesaba	London	Sept. 4
Carolina	Christiania	Aug. 31
Sopcrga	Genoa	Aug. 30
Mesna	Rotterdam	Sept. 2
Momus	New Orleans	Sept. 11
El Cid	Galveston	Sept. 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Severjc	Glasgow	Sept. 3
Progreso III	Buenos Aires	Aug. 17
Atlas	Amsterdam	Sept. 1
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Sept. 8

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Moncenisio	Lisbon	Sept. 5
Finland	Colon	Sept. 13
Drome	Bordeaux	Aug. 31
Esperanza	Progreso	Sept. 11
Segama River	Liverpool	Sept. 2

DUE SUNDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 8
Santa Cruz	Balboa	Sept. 8
Willaston	Havre	Sept. 5
Sark	Santos	Aug. 24
Brisbane River	London	Sept. 2
Progreso III	Buenos Aires	Aug. 17
Lampasas	Mobile	Sept. 14
Calliope	Honolulu	Aug. 19
Ioannina	Piraeus	Sept. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hypatbia, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Thessaloniki, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Amer. Transp't, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bulgarian Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Boringuen, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston		

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazoe, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:50 A.M.	12:00 M.
Veenhergen, R. Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Govic, Manchester		4:00 P.M.
Den of Airlie, London		12:00 M.
Sahine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Meeaha, London		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

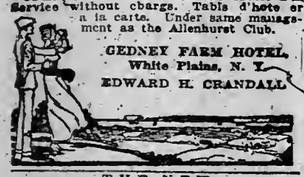
By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., SEPT. 15.

SS Santa Cruz, San Francisco to New York, was 278 miles from Colon

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

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Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
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400 Acres of Chateau, Cottages, and Country Club
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Whiteface Inn
ON LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
OPEN UNTIL LATE IN FALL.
AMERICAN PLAN. $21 WEEK AND UP
All outdoor amusements. Golf, tennis, bathing, fishing, hunting, walking, and horseback riding over forest and mountain trails. Crisp mornings; glorious sunshine, with foliage turning from green to gold. Fine roads for automobiles.
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Forest Hills Inn
Forest Hills, L. I.
15 minutes from Herald Square.
75 Electric Trains Daily.
Rates, $15 Per Week Up
References required.
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Jackson Health Resort
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Newton B. Gorham, Secretary.
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Within commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. References. Tel. 256—Glen Cove.

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Adirondack Mountain booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

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Folder & infor. at 1120 B'way., N.Y. F. H. Duffy, Rep.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, VALHALLA, N. Y.
NOW OPEN. BOOKLET.

NEW JERSEY.

PUDDING STONE INN
Spend the Autumn in the Woods
and Hills. In an hour you reach the big trees, the glen and waterfall. Extensive views; elevation 875. Newly erected. Every convenience. Sports—tennis, canoeing, saddle horses; golf nearby. The bracing breezes will renew your energy. Excellent table; vegetables from our garden; pure water; French chef. One hour out, 28 trains, 10 minutes' walk to station. Open all year. Booklet.
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Hotel Montclair
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESORT IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. Pure, Invigorating Air. No Mosquitoes. Exclusive Clientele. Golf, Splendid Orchestra, Dancing, English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
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ELIHU ROOT, Jr.,
Trustee.
MESSRS. ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL,
Attorneys for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB KLEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 33 W. 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cloaks and suits, woolen and cotton piece goods, silks, satins, machines, power tables, office furniture, fixtures, &c.
HENRY H. KAUFMAN, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL,
Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On September 8, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against sundry cases of eggs upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized, to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on September 29, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
September 8, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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NEW ENGLAND.

The Autumn
IS THE SEASON OF ALL SEASONS TO TAKE
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Lakeville, Conn. Good golf course, canoeing, bathing. 3 splendid tennis courts. Special rates for September. Write for booklet. Open until November 1st.

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Autumn Season, Sept. 10 to Nov. 1
Modern High Grade Hotel. Every Room Heated. Dry Tonic Air. Wonderful Scenery. Superior Table. Good Automobiling. New Garage. Mountain Walks and Trails. Saddle Horses. Unusual Music. Resident Physician. Curative and Tonic Baths. Skilled Attendants. Diet Kitchen. Open All Year. New Booklet. On Central R. R. of N. J., 2½ hours from New York; on Reading R. R., 1½ hours from Philadelphia.
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BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Open until Oct. 15. Home of Shawnee Golf Course.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THOMAS W. BUTTS, Bankrupt.—No. 18890.
Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Joseph P. Day will offer for sale at Public Auction the right, title and interest of Elihu Root, Jr., as Trustee, in and to the following described parcels of real estate, such sale to be held on the 16th day of September, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Auction Rooms, No. 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Said property is to be sold free and clear of the liens of mortgages and taxes now existing against the property, and is subject to confirmation by the Court.
The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
A check for 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid must be deposited at the time of the sale and the sale is subject to the terms of sale which will be furnished by the auctioneer at the time of the sale.
The property is described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Richmond Terrace, (formerly Shore Road,) at the intersection of said northerly line of Richmond Terrace with the centre line of Van Pelt Avenue, (if extended,) running thence northerly 940 feet more or less to the pier line, thence easterly along said pier line 17 feet more or less, thence southerly 940 feet more or less to the northerly side of said Richmond Terrace and thence westerly 98 feet, more or less along said northerly side of Richmond Terrace to the point or place of beginning.
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Richmond Terrace, (formerly Shore Road,) distant 98 feet easterly from the point of intersection of the northerly line of said Richmond Terrace with the centre line of Van Pelt Avenue, (if extended,) running thence northerly 940 feet more or less to the pier line, thence easterly along said pier line 67 feet more or less, thence southerly 940 feet more or less to the northerly side of Richmond Terrace, thence westerly along said northerly line of said Richmond Terrace 98 feet more or less to the point or place of beginning.
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Richmond Terrace, (formerly Shore Road,) distant 186 feet easterly from the point of intersection of the northerly line of said Richmond Terrace with the centre line of Van Pelt Avenue, (if extended,) running thence northerly 940 feet more or less to the pier line, thence easterly along said pier line 46 feet more or less, thence southerly 940 feet more or less to the northerly side of said Richmond Terrace, thence westerly along said northerly side of Richmond Terrace 80 feet more or less to the point or place of beginning.
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Richmond Terrace, (formerly Shore Road,) distant 246 feet easterly from the point of intersection of the northerly line of said Richmond Terrace with the centre line of Van Pelt Avenue, (if extended,) running thence northerly 940 feet more or less to the pier line, thence easterly along said pier line 70 feet more or less, thence southerly 940 feet more or less to the northerly side of said Richmond Terrace, thence westerly along said northerly side of Richmond Terrace 80 feet more or less to the point or place of beginning.
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Richmond Terrace, (formerly Shore Road,) distant 326 feet easterly from the point of intersection of the northerly line of said Richmond Terrace with the centre line of Van Pelt Avenue, (if extended,) running thence northerly 940 feet more or less to the pier line, thence easterly along said pier line 46 feet more or less, thence southerly 940 feet more or less to the northerly side of said Richmond Terrace, thence westerly along said northerly side of Richmond Terrace 93 feet, more or less to the point or place of beginning.
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Richmond Terrace, (formerly Shore Road,) distant 390 feet easterly from the point of intersection of the northerly line of said Richmond Terrace with the centre line of Van Pelt Avenue, (if extended,) running thence northerly 940 feet more or less to the pier line, thence easterly along said pier line 147 feet more or less, thence southerly 946 feet more or less to the northerly side of said Richmond Terrace, thence westerly along said northerly side of said Richmond Terrace 193 feet more or less to the point or place of beginning.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 48 Cedar Street, New York City.
ELIHU ROOT, Jr.,
Trustee.
MESSRS. ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL,
Attorneys for Trustee.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Insurance Company Takes Title to Small Parcel at William Street and Maiden Lane—West Seventy-second Street Sale—$210,000 Acreage Deal Near Deepdale by Railroad Syndicate.

Judging from the limited realty transactions yesterday, it was apparent that the excessively hot weather had taken the life out of the market. Of chief interest in Manhattan was the sale of a West Seventy-second Street residence and the transfer of a small plot on the northwest corner of Maiden Lane and William Street. It is known as 65 Maiden Lane and was transferred by Carsten D. Berger, who keeps a café there, to the City of New York Insurance Company, which owns the twelve-story building adjoining, at 63 Maiden Lane, extending around the corner to William Street.

The parcel transferred has a frontage of 21 on Maiden Lane by 40.2 on William Street, adjoining on the latter thoroughfare two small pieces owned by the late John D. Wendel, and which the Insurance Company vainly tried to acquire a few years ago when erecting its present building. The small corner parcel has been transferred subject to a mortgage of $105,000.

West Seventy-second Street Deal.

Laura M. Smith sold to Frederick Brown, 42 West Seventy-second Street, a five-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 102.2, located 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue. It is assessed at $80,000. Frederick Zittel & Sons were the brokers.

Railroad Buys Acreage Tract Opposite Deepdale.

A tract of eighty-nine acres in the Lakeville section of Long Island, opposite the W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., estate Deepdale, owned by the Success Lake Realty Company, has been purchased from the latter corporation by the railroad syndicate, which has obtained a franchise to build an electric road from the dual subway line at Corona through the centre of Long Island to Lake Ronkonkoma. The proposed road will use a large part of the Motor Parkway for its tracks.

The present deal is the largest single piece of property acquired for the purpose and represents an investment of about $210,000. It is stated that this property will be used for a town site. G. Smith Stanton represented as broker the Success Lake Realty Company in the deal and the railroad syndicate was represented by H. J. Sachs.

Tenement Sales.

C. W. Hunter has purchased from Leopold Rothman, 129 Clinton Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.4, south of the entrance to Williamsburgh Bridge.

The Sterling Realty Company has resold through the Duff & Brown Company to O. M. Bostwick, the five-story double tenement with stores at 421 East Eighteenth Street. This propery was given in part payment to O. M. Bostwick for the property at 21 West Sixty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling 20 by 100, by acquiring which the Sterling Realty Company gets a plot 40 by 100.

A Recent Buyer.

Dr. George E. Brewer is the buyer of the vacant lot 25 by 98.9 at 145 East Twenty-second Street, sold recently by the Hewitt Realty Company.

Bronx Sales.

In the Fordham Heights section Frank J. McRickard has sold for the Sharp estate a plot 75 by 100 on the west side of Davidson Avenue, 150 feet north of Fordham Road. The same broker also sold 114 East 198th Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Grand Concourse, a three-story two-family dwelling on a lot 25 by 100; for Anne Gully to a client for occupancy, and a vacant plot 35 by 100 on north side of East 187th Street, 100 feet east of Valentine Avenue, for the Thalia Realty Company, to a client for improvement.

The two five-story flats at 492 and 498 East 138th Street, near Brook Avenue, each fronting 25 feet, have been sold by August Vollmar for a client to a Mr. Schlemmer.

Daniel H. Jackson of the D. H. Jackson Company, has bought from Peter A. Lee, 1024 Simpson Street, 200 feet west of Westchester Avenue, a five-story new law apartment on a lot 40 by 100. Thomas L. Reynolds negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn.

F. C. Sauter has sold for John P. Kuoks the store and flat property 376 Fiftb Avenue, Brooklyn, to Mandel Lippet.

Long Island.

J. H. Stelling has purchased a cottage on the northwest corner of Sixth Street and Montauk Avenue, Bayside, L. I., from E. Scott McKnight, located on a plot 100 by 100. The selling price was $18,500.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist, Inc., have sold to Elmer C. Miller of New Yurk, for the estate of Thomas W. Adams, the fourteen-room residence at 107 Clinton Avenue, Newark. The new owner will take immediate possession.

Westchester County.

The Ford Automobile Company has purchased at Yonkers the property at 109 to 115 South Broadway, owned by W. H. Thorne, and will erect there a two or probably three story concrete and brick building. It will be a salesroom, garage and repair shop, exclusively for Ford cars.

In South Yonkers, J. S. Burke has sold to P. H. McGrath a plot 110 feet front and 260 feet deep on the northerly side of Radford Street, between Livingston and Riverdale Avenues. The buyer plans to erect a number of apartment houses.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold to Theodore Earle of New York City a plot on Walworth Avenue Greenacres. The ground overlooks the County Tennis Club of Westchester, and will be improved with an $8,000 dwelling by the buyer.

Lease with Option to Buy.

The Colorgraph Laboratory, Incorporated, who manufacture motion-picture films in color, have leased the Christian Becker factories and a large plot of ground on Hudson Park Road, New Rochelle, for a term of five years with the privilege of purchase. The deal was consummated through J. C. Gleason & Son.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Elizabeth Kenedy to Miss Louise Guettier the four-story and basement dwelling, at 142 West Seventy-third Street.

The Houghton Company has leased for the Alison Company, represented by William E. Finn, the four-story English basement dwelling, 307 West Seventy-eighth Street to Oscar Arlin.

The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company has leased for W. B. Cogswell the five-story American basement dwelling 307 West Ninetieth Street to Lew Fields.

J. B. English has leased for the Aland Realty Corporation to C. Bornier the four-story dwelling 230 West Fifty-second Street for a term of years.

The Stiff & Brown Company has leased for the Dowd Construction Company to William J. Rogers the four-story dwelling 764 St. Nicholas Avenue.

B. Flanagan & Son have rented the four-story dwelling at 36 West Ninety-seventh Street to Mrs. Catherine Leary.

The Louis Becker Company has leased for Mrs. D. K. Fajen the three-story dwelling 515 West 138th Street to Mrs. Sarah Lepperman.

The Douglas L. Elliman & Co., have leased for Mrs. Robert G. Reese, 160 East Sixty-third Street, a three-story private house, to Harry A. Cushing.

Porter & Co., have leased for Susan B. Whitfield, to Daniel and Lucy Striebel, 216 West 127th Street.

Realty Notes.

Elihu Root, Jr., has ordered sold today at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, by Joseph P. Day, at bankruptcy sale, a large piece of waterfront property fronting on Kill van Kull, Mariners' Harbor station, Staten Island, N. Y., with six frame buildings.

The Real Estate Association of the State of New York has made arrangements with the Hudson Navigation Company and the Delaware & Hudson Company for through service for its members from this locality to the twelfth annual convention at Saratoga Springs, Sept. 23 to 26. The members will leave New York on Thursday at 6 P. M. by the steamer Berkshire.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

114th St, 316 East, e s, 20 ft s of 2d Av, 25x100.11; four-story flat; Ida Weisman against Caterina Paradise et al.; G. H. Ittalman, attorney; L. S. Greenbaum, referee; due, $2,738.69; taxes, &c., $547.26; subject to first mortgage of $11,000; to the plaintiff for $11,965.

By Joseph P. Day.

79th St, 339 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 27.10x102.2, four-story flat; Julia Froman against Morris Schlossman et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. O'Connell, referee; due, $21,287.87; taxes, &c., $1,962.82; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

Oliver St, 52, s s, 75 ft n of Oak St, 25x100x24.1x101, two-story tenement and stores and six-story rear tenement; adjourned to Sept. 22.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

113th St, 75 East, n s, 128.9 ft w of Park Av, 83.9x100.11, five-story flat; Estelle Scholle et al, trustees, against Annie Alexander et al; Henry Horheimer, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $29,373.11; taxes, &c., $698.80; to the plaintiff for $28,000.

By Henry Brady.

112th St, 307 East, n e, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, moving-picture theatre; James McDermott against Giuseppa Zibelli et al.; J. O. Farrell, attorney; R. L. Stentop, referee; due, $3,885.17; taxes, &c., $683.34; subject to a prior mortgage of $5,000; to the plaintiff for $8,874.

By David Greenwald.

Essex St, 85 to 89, e w corner of Delancey St, 75x about 87.6, two five-story tenements and stores and five-story loft building; Sheriff's sale; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

Forest Av, 833, w s, 112 ft n of 161st St, 21x90, two-story dwelling; Henry Wundrack against Bertha Wundrack et al; Arthur Hutter, attorney; E. D. Bolton, referee; due, $1,723.32; taxes, &c., $82; subject to first mortgage of $4,000; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

Lincoln Av, 152 and 154, s e corner of 135th St, 50xf00, one-story dwelling; Emma Get, e o l., administratrix, against J. T. Riley et al.; H. G. Whipple, attorney; T. C. Larkin, referee; due, $24,147.04; taxes, &c., $2,500; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Staten Island—Plot 453x940x irregular on Newark Bay and Richmond Terrace between Van Pelt and Van Name Avs; bankruptcy sale.

123d St, 207-9 West, n s, 121.11 ft w of 7th Av, 31.2x100, two 2-story dwellings; Lawyers Mtge. Co. against S. H. Jacobs et al action 1; Cary & C, attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $7,923.57; taxes, &c., $688.26.

123d St, 201A, West, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 15.8x100, 3-story dwelling; same against same; action 2; sems attorneys and referee; due, $9,835.32; taxes, &c., $157.15.

123d St, 211-15 ft West, n s, 153.1 ft w of 7th Av, 46.11x100x irregular; 3-story dwelling; Lloyd Phoenix against same; same attorneys; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $26,484; taxes, &c., $681.48.

115th St, 43f and 433 East, 244 ft w of Pleasant Av, 40x100.11, six-story flat and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. as agent and trustee, against Mariangiola Mennella et al.; R. W. Candler, attorney; Ely Rosenberg, referee; due, $36,691.28; taxes, &c., $1,618.70.

By Henry Brady.

98th St, 17 West, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story flat; Michael Friedman against Barbara Spielberger et al.; T. s. Brady, attorney; M. A. Lynch, referee; due, $19,034.49; taxes, &c., $215.05.

By Samuel Marx.

9th St, 628 East, s s, 288 ft w of Avenue C, 27.6x83.11, five-story tenement; William Hanr, et al., trustees, against Joel Berkowitz et al.; Kantrowitz & E., attorneys; E. W. Pollock, referee; due, $23,601,1f; taxes, &c., $900.40.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

214th St, East, s s, 100 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 25x100; Urban Securities Co. against City Equity Co. et al.; Reeves & T., attorneys; J. G. Dyer, referee; due, $424.27; taxes, &c., $110.62.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, s e corner of 49th St, running through to 7th Av, two-story store and office building, 89.3x65.1x irregular x22.9; Julius Fleischmann, 701 Washington St, owner; J. C. Scheffler, 38 West 32d St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Bryant Av, e s, 150 ft n of Jennings St, five-story brick tenement, 50x33; Lyttle Contracting Co., Sam Lyttle, 934 Freeman St, President, owner; Harry Howell, 3d Av and 140th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 emitted.

63d St, 164 East, to a four-story dwelling; Beekman Estate, 7 East 42d St, owner; F. J. Sternar, architect; cost, $15,000.

45th St, 102 and 104 West, three and four story store and dwelling; Kompesuia Realty Co., 761 5th Av, owner; W. M. Gompert, architect; cost, $9,000.

36th St, 52 to 56 West, to a four-story bachelor apartment; Collingwood Realty Co., 45 West 35th St, owner; A. Mertin, 34 West 28th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

ELECTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, August 30th, 1915.—To the Custodian of Primary Records of the County of New York.—Sir:

Notice is hereby given that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, (November 2nd,) the following officers may be lawfully voted for in the County of New York, to wit:

Six Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James A. Blanchard, John Proctor Clarke, Samuel Greenbaum, Francis B. Delehanty, Clarence J. Shearn, and Edward R. Finch, who was appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy, whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Sixty-fourth Congress of the United States, in the place of Joseph A. Goulden, deceased, for the 23d Congressional District, composed of part of the Counties of Bronx and New York.

A Justice of the City Court, in place of Lorenz Zeller; term expires 1919.

A Justice of the Municipal Court, 8th District, in place of J. F. Fallon, term expiring 1919.

A Justice of the Municipal Court, 9th District, in place of E. J. Lauer, term expiring 1915.

A sheriff in the place of Max S. Grifenhagen.

A District Attorney in the place of Charles A. Perkins.

Thirty members of Assembly and one partly from New York.

Thirty-three members of the Board of Aldermen.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this thirtieth day of August, in the year one thousand nins hundred and fifteen.
(Seal.) FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State.

State of New York, City of New York, ss.:
We, the Custodians of Primary Records, in and for the City of New York, do hereby certify that we have compared the annexed with the original notice filed and recorded in our office August 31st, 1915, and that the same is a true transcript thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of said Custodians of Primary Records, the 15th day of September, 1915.
EDWARD F. BOYLE,
MOSES M. McKEE,
(Seal.) JAMES KANE,
JACOB A. LIVINGSTON,
Custodians of Primary Records.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, Plaintiff, against VANOSCOPE COMPANY, Defendant.
Pursuent to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated September 9th, 1915, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 9th day of September, 1915, the undersigned as Receiver in Supplementary Proceedings of the Vanoscope Company, a Deleware Corporation, will sell the right, title and interest which the Vanoscope Company had on the 16th day of April, 1915, or at any time thereafter in and to certain patents for motion picture machines, contracts, blue prints, models of machines, machinery, stocks, furniture and all other personal property of the said corporation, a description of which will be given upon the sale and is contained in the order of September 9th, 1915, at the office of Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, 339 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Models now in possession of Charles Shongood open to inspection on the 16th day of September, at the office of said Charles Shongood.
Dated September 16th, 1915.
AUGUSTIN DERBY, Receiver.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO KEEP.

Dramatic human experience involved in the European warfare pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound volume. One dollar, postpaid. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT
New York, 10 September, 1915
Beautiful Estate, Phoenix Lodge
WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND
Tenders will be received until 25 September, 1915, for one year's rent of above estate belonging to Mr. Jacques Lebaudy.
CONDITIONS:
Rent. Payment of one year's rent in advance. Taking possession.
The lessee to take the estate at his own risk, which means that if the estate is invaded by trespassers he will have to eject them himself. No tender lower than 200 Dollars of the United States of America for one year's rent shall be considered.
TITLE TO PROPERTY
The estate was bought in April, 1913, at auction (Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer.) Mr. William Olcott of 170 Broadway, New York City, purchased the estate at auction, acting as agent for the buyer.
The purchase price, 39,000 Dollars of the United States of America, was paid to the vendors in the year 1913 by the London Joint Stock Bank. Mr. J. Lebaudy's bankers.
The estate is held in trust by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Address
JACQUES LEBAUDY,
POST OFFICE BOX 1,655, NEW YORK CITY

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
MORGENTHAU JR AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY
REAL ESTATE.

The Old Method
of waiting for inquiries for vacant space will not do these days. An aggressive campaign for tenants in many cases with us has been successful.
Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street

HOMER FOOT, JR.
REAL ESTATE
AGENT BROKER
7 East 42d Street
Transit Building.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
ON 5TH AVENUE
North of 34th Street
A Very Prominent Corner
embracing over 7,500 square feet.
Suitable for improvement.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
3 EAST 35TH STREET.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Mapleton Park
Only 29 Minutes from Park Row, on
Sea Beach Subway.
Beautiful Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1
Aico Building Co., 60 Liberty St. Phone 7440 Cort.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES with garage, only $5,500; little gems; two minutes from Kings Highway Station, Fourth Av. Subway, from Chambers St., N. Y. Send for illustrated booklet. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development"
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet 6.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
NEW ROCHELLE
NEW COLONIAL RESIDENCE
Value $16,000 **SACRIFICE $13,500** for quick sale
10 large, beautiful rooms, 3 baths, every modern appointment; large verandas and balconies; nearly ¼ acre land.
JAMES D. McCANN
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451. New Rochelle, N. Y.

"LYNCROFT"—NEW ROCHELLE
We have 3 beautiful Prices, $12,500, $15,500 for Sale new $20,000.
or to Let. Houses. Rents $1,000 to $1,500
Acre and ½-Acre Building Sites
—At most reasonable prices.
BUILDING loan provided to party who buys and wishes to build for own occupancy.
O'CONNOR AGENCY
247 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE.
FOR RENT.—Attractive house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; porches first and second floors; ground 60x150. Rent $100 per month.
Frame house, 9 rooms, 1 bath, gas and electricity; open fireplaces; ground 60x130. Rent $60 per month.
Both near Sound.
MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE,
192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

5 ACRES ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE. LITTLE CASH NEEDED.
Modern, half-stone dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths, stable, poultry house, beautiful views, high elevation; excellent neighborhood; fruit orchard, shrubs; station 10 minutes' walk. FOX REALTY CO., 30 East 42nd Street.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

100 FEET FRONT FOR $100
With a $5 bill and 80 cents a week you can buy 100 feet front and 100 feet deep of level, high, dry land; no extras; suited for chicken raising; only 10 minutes to depot at Islip; about one hour out on L. I. R. R. and within 15 minutes' walk of the bay; cheap at $250; my price, $100; who wants it? title perfect.
W. H. MOFFITT,
Bay Shore, L. I.

ON ATLANTIC OCEAN
WATER FRONT LOTS. 80 ONLY. Beautiful development, highest class improvements; model sewer system; finest bathing beach in America; 40 minutes from Manhattan. Will be sold privately at about the cost of improvements. It's your opportunity. Address E. M. N., officea 505, 1 West 34th St.

Your Opportunity.
Will dispose of my 5-room water front bungalow, all modern improvements, boating, bathing and fishing. Must sacrifice to quick purchaser, for cash or small payment down, balance like rent; also 4 water front lots cheap. Call or write owner, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

NEAR ATLANTIC OCEAN
5-room bungalow, large plot of ground, water, gas, electricity; sidewalks, &c.; private bathing beach; restricted neighborhood; fine schools, churches, &c.; 40 minutes from centre of Manhattan. Call or write, B. Bungalow, 243 West 34th St., New York. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

CAN YOU SPARE 50c PER WEEK?
That amount will purchase four very choice lots at Huntington, L. I., for $30 each; near schools, churches, and trolley; high and dry; title guaranteed; call for free tickets. Huntington Estates, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

FINE 3-ACRE FARM, $550
Healthy location; near big towns; good tillable soil; great for chickens and small truck farming; $25 down; balance $5 monthly; good title. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

BRENTWOOD PINES
Situated in the Heart of Brentwood
New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

SMALL FARM
Good house; about one hour from city; few minutes from station and harbor; $100 cash; balance $15 monthly; good title. C. North, 243 West 34th St., New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY SITES
On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities
Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the
World's Greatest Labor Market
crossed by
FOUR RAILROADS
and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:
Pennsylvania R. R.
Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad
Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.
Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.
'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day
Industrial Department

House Bargain
Price $5,500, Including Garage.
$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.
Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity, high elevation.
This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.
F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, is quickly closing the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
For further details and terms, address BENJ. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY
This new Craftsman house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors and trim; large open fireplace, gas-kitchen, steam heat, model laundry in basement; large plot; in Northern New Jersey, half hour from New York; send for photo, floor plans and free tickets. F. C. BECKER, Room 178, 50 Church St., N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 8748.

MONTCLAIR Beautiful Colonial Residence, $14,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CONVENT AV, e s, 459.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; James M. Heinle to Julia R. Barbee, at Manhasset, L. I., (mtg $15,000.) Sept. 11; attorneys, Scott, N. & McL., 233 Broadway $100

GROVE ST, 52-54, s s, 75 ft, s of Bleecker St, 50x100; Grove St, 56, s s, 125 ft e of Bleecker St, 25x102.2; Grove St, 58, s s, 150 ft s of Bleecker St, 25x100.2, (excepts parts taken for 7th Av;) William C. Thayne et al. to Thayne-Crown Corp'n, 52 Grove St, (mtg $41,000,) May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 129th St, 99.11x 95; Josephine Guild, Englewood, N. J., to Sarah T. Hatch, 571 West 139th St, (mtg $40,000,) Sept. 15; attorney, Edgar Whitlock, 2 Rector St..... $58,000

MAIDEN LANE, 65, n w corner of, William St, 21.2x55x20.8x40.2; Carsten D. Borger, Pelham Manor, N. Y., to City of New York Insurances Co., 63 Malden Lane, (mtg $105,000,) all liens, Sept. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

NORFOLK ST, 61, w s, 75 ft s of Broome St, 25x50; Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another to David Paley, 494 East 157th St, (mtg $21,000,) Sept. 13; attorneys, Grusnstein & M., 250 Grand St..... $10

18TH ST, 421 East; Sterling Realty Co. to Ovideo M. Bostwick, 236 West 187th St, (mtg $15,000,) Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$100

18TH ST, 421 East; Ovideo M. Bostwick to Sterling Realty Co., Inc., 49 Wall St, (mtg $24,000,) all liens, Sept. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

42D ST, 165 East, n s, 178.10 ft w of 3d Av, 19.2x82.2; Julius Scott to Hans Rabensteln, 214 East 79th St, (mtg $10,000,) Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

50TH ST, 331-333 East, n e, 295 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.8; Andrew Stahl to John Hasselberger, 837 East 88th St, (mtg $28,000,) all liens, Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

57TH ST, 46 East, s s, 83.5 ft s of Madison Av, 20x100.8; Lonis A. Ewald to Henrietta W., his wife, 48 East 87th St, (mtg $20,000,) Feb. 8; attorney, George F. Ewald, 366 Lexington Av $16,000

91ST ST, 171 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.6; Edith A. Smith and Marion A. Campbell to Louise Dilenburg, 118 East 89th St, (mtg $10,500,) Sept. 11; attorney, John D. Kahrs, 1,454 3d Av.....$100

99TH ST, 114-116 West, s s, 207 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11; Eugene F. Rosenquest et al, executors of Cherles E. Coddington, to Anna A. Gillies, Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y., (mtg $30,000,) Aug. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $42,700

100TH ST, 22 and 24 West, s s, 210 ft w of Central Park West, 40x100.11; Orland Holding Co. to Katie Bakal, 1,762 3d Av, (mtg $37,500,) Sept. 14; attorneys, Rosansky & G., 41 Park Row..... $1

101ST ST, 326 and 328 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 39.1x100.11; Samuel Storch to Annie Storch, 326 East 101st St, (mtg $28,000,) Sept. 13; attorney, Louis J. Gold, 132 Nassau St..... $100

103D ST, 167 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, (foreclosure Sept. 2;) Ely Rosenberg, referee, to Amelia Lohr, 1,589 Union St, Brooklyn, Sept. 14; attorneys, Gerlich & S., 1,511 3d Av..... $13,000

114TH ST, s s, 116 ft w of Madison Av, 27x100.11; Clara Goldberg to Isaac Goldberg, 40 East 96th St, ½ part, all liens, Sept. 14; address, 31 Liberty St..... $1

132D ST, 269 West, n s, 195 ft e of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Elisabeth Meier to William R. Haughey, at Bloomingburg, N. Y., (mtg $9,000,) Sept. 10; attorney, L. B. Ginshurg, 132 Nassau St..... $1

135TH ST, e s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Ellis P. Earls, Montclair, N. J., to Century Holding Co., 1,182 Broadway, Sept. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way..... $100

135TH ST, n e s, at n w s of Jacobus Place, runs n w along 225th St and s e s of Adrian Av on curve 210.11x s e 100 to n w s of Van Corlear Place x s w and s e, on curve 225.6 to Jacobus Place x s w 284.11 to beginning; Hendrik Hudson Co. to Famous Players Realty Corp'n, 218 West 26th St, (mtg $100,000,) Sept. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$100

137TH ST, s w corner of 117th St, 100.11x45.6; Benkay Realty Co. to Simon Rochelson, 1,416 Stebbins Av, (mtg $37,500,) Sept. 13; attorney, W. B. Marx, 257 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, s w corner 176th St, 57.10x 100; Hargton Building Co., Inc., to Amelia Siegel, 1,225 Union Av, (mtg $48,000,) Sept. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $100

DAVIDSON AV, s e corner of 161st St, 87.4x 94.8; John J. Bell to Atia Realty Co., Inc., (mtg $7,250,) Aug. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

DAVIDSON AV, s e corner of 161st St, 87.4x 94.8; Atia Realty Co., Inc., to Clara Demmerle, 1,510 Bryant Av, (mtg $6,000,) Sept. 14; attorney, Thomas H. Ray, 42 Broadway $100

FILLMORE ST, 1,749, 25x100; Isahella Heine to Anna C. Groesman, 1,262 Boston Road, (mtg $4,500,) Sept. 14; attorney, F. W. Hottenroth, 261 Broadway.....$1

FOX ST, n s, 231.10 ft n of Av St. John, 40.7 x125; John T. Dooling, (Referee,) to Utopia Realty Co., Inc., 2,650 Broadway, (mtg $20,000,) Sept 14; attorney Utopia Realty Co., Inc., 2,650 Broadway..... $8,000

FOX ST, 646, s s, 40x100; Mack Construction Co., Inc., to Sophia L. Chalmers, 22 East 130th St., (mtg $33,250,) Sept. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

JACKSON ST, s s, 50 ft n of gore lot P. P., map of Unionport, 41x106, being parts of Lot 419, same map; Louise D. Burke to Mabel A. Milne, 164 Manhattan Av, Sept. 10; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av. $150

LOTS 8 and 9, Map Bruner Estate; Emily Howes to John Howes, 438 East 135th St, Sept. 15; attorney, John Howss, 438 East 135th St..... $1

LOT 113, map of Thompson-Rose estate; Anton Beisler et al. to Henry Becker, 1,731 Bussing Av, Aug. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

LOT 70, Amended Map of Adee Park; Hilda C. Martin to Adelherd Greite, 1,311 Clay Av, (mtg $3,700,) Sept. 14; attorney, G. Frey, 3,423 3d Av..... $100

LOT 21, map of 52 lots on 18th and 19th Sts, 25x67; Raffaele Grasso to Josefina Patelle and another, 226 East 102d St, July 29; attorney, Leon Bleecker, 31 1st St.....$1,000

PLOT begins 53 ft w of Daly Av and 100 ft n of 176th St, 7.5x63.4; S. B. Building Corporation to Anna Allentuch, 224 West 36th St, Sept. 14; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $100

PLOT begins at s w corner of plot conveyed to party of second part, May 8, 1913, 6x 70x2.2x70; also plot begins at n e corner of said plot, 6.5 to Waldo Av x s —x n — to beginning; Delafield Estate to Katherine C. Baum, on w s of Waldo Av, 80 ft n of 250th St, Sept. 7; attorneys, Delafield, H. & R., 27 Cedar St..... $1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of Fairmount Place, 50x100; Oscar R. W. Worm, Jr., to Trojan Building Corp.; 148th St. and 3d Av, (mtg $4,500,) Oct. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

UNION AV, w s, 168.10 ft n of 168th St, 20x 182.7; Amelia Siegel to Hargton Building Co., Inc., 1,478 Vyse Av, Sept. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$1

WASHINGTON AV, s w s, 151.11 ft s b of Halsey Place, 23.4x irregular; Edgar Hirschberg, referee, to Sophie Carmody, 239 Tremont Av, Sept. 13; attorney, C. A. Wabes, 391 East 149th St.....$3,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 1,250 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 69.10x75.11; Emily Howes to John Howes, 438 East 135th St, Sept. 15; attorney, John Howes, 438 East 135th St.....$1

WILDER AV, w s, 412.6 ft s of Randall Av, 87.6x100; Land Co. C of Edenwald to Samuel Newman, 956 Bay Ridge Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 23, 1914; attorney, Edenwald Land Co., 299 Madison Av..... $1

136TH ST, 430 East, s e, 15x100; Alfred J. Goodwin to Board of Education of the Reformed Church in America, 25 East 22d St, (mtg $5,750,) Sept. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

169TH ST, s s, 146.2 ft s e of Tiffany St, 72x irregular; also Kelly St, w s, 87.5 ft n of 167th St, 30.2x irregular; Sophia L. Chalmers to Mack Construction Co., Inc., 957 Hoe Av, (mtg $2,000,) Aug. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

188TH ST, s s, 100.5 ft e of Park Av, 96.3 ft to 188th St x39.3x4ox2.10x55.10x36.6; also Lots 370 and 371, map of part of Hunt Estate; Allendorf Realty Co. to Frederick William Co., 2,429 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (mtg. $8,000,) Sept. 1; attorney, F. W. Hottenroth, 261 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 119.4 ft s of Stanton St, 37.7x100; Morris Wangrow to Isaac Marx, 585 Quincy St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $48,175, due July 1, 1920, Sept. 1; attorney, W. H. Marx, 257 Broadway..... $10,000

GROVE ST, s s, 75 ft e of Bleecker St, 50x 100; Grove St, s s, 125 ft e of Bleecker St, 25x102.2; Grove St, s s, 150 ft e of Bleecker St, 25x102.2; Thayne-Cowen Corporation to Flora E. Solomon, 536 West 113th St, Sept. 14, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$10,000

JAMES ST, w s, 100 ft s of Madison St, 50x 100; James St, w s, 50 ft s of Madison St, 25.7x100; Paul Manescalco to the Fruit Auction Co., 204 Franklin St, prior mtg $53,000, due as per bond, Sept. 7; attorneys, McElhenny, B. & S., 15 William St..$21,168

SHERMAN AV, s s corner of Dyckman St, 50x100; J. B. C. Building Co. to Hanover Mortgage Co., 49 Wall St., Sept. 14, due July 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$55,000

SHERMAN AV, e s, 50 ft s of Dyckman St, 50x100; J. B. C. Building Co. to Hanover Mortgage Co., 49 Wall St, Sept. 14, due July 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $45,000

257TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.5; Century Holding Co. to Ellis P. Earle, Montclair, N. J., Sept. 15, prior mtg $700,000, due as per bond, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $100,000

63D ST, n s, 252 ft w of 3d Av, 16x100.5; Lexing Park Realty Co. to Clifford Smith, Flushing, N. Y., Sept. 15, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.. $15,000

54TH ST, 336 West, s s, 358 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2, prior mtg $16,000; Miriam Y. Lincoln to Esther D. Lincoln, 251 West 81st St; Dec. 1, 1911, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway, ...$10,000

99TH ST, s s, 207 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11; Anna A. Gillies to Eugene H. Rosenquest et al., trustee, Westchester, N. Y., Sept. 15, 3 years; attorneys, Atwater & C., 43 Cedar St.....$30,000

100TH ST, 22 and 24 West, e s, 210 ft w of Central Park West, 40x100.11, prior mtg $37,500; Katie Bakal to Orland Holding Co., 63 Park Row, Sept. 14, dne, &c., as per bond; attorney, J. H. Zelser, 63 Park Row, $2,750

225TH ST, n e e, at n w s of Jacobus Place, runs n w 225x s e s 610.11x s e 100x s w x s e 225.6x s w 284.11; Famous Players Realty Corporation to Hendrick Hudson Co., 230 5th Av, 5 years, Sept. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100,000

8TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, 20.11x80; Emil Bachmann to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years, Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $21,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, e s, 210.10 ft n of 181st St, 24.2x170; Abr. J. Appel to Frederick E. Clark, 36 Elliott Place, New Brighton, S. I., Sept. 9, due July 10-17; 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Muveaslan, 132 Nassau St..... $750

DAVIDSON AV, s e cor of 181st St, 87.4x 94.1; Clara Demmerle to Atia Realty Co., Inc., 42 Broadway, Sept. 8, 6-year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Thomas H. Ray, 42 Broadway $750

SAME PROPERTY; Atia Realty Co., Inc. to John J. Bell, Upper Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 12, 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, A. Knox, 196 Broadway $7,250

PROSPECT AV, 1,913, w s, 50x100; Trojan Building Corporation to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Gnarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $35,000

TELLER AV, s e cor of 167th St, 105.5x 158.6; also Teller Av, e s, 325 ft n of 166th St, 50x100.5; Bear Realty Co., Inc., to Albert Riffkin, 117 West 141st St, Sept. 14, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Bardach, 38 Park Row..... $3,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

85TH ST, 41 West; Fanny Ellinger, against Emma S. Schoch et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

92D ST, 431 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against Benjamin J. Well, (action to regain possession of one-fourth part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

52D ST, 515 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against Morris Unger, (action to regain possession of one-fourth part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

53D ST, 407 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against Jacob Gordon et al., (action to regain possession of one-fourth part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

113TH ST, s s, 120.3 ft s of 7th Av, 20.3x 100.11; New York Savings Bank against Celia Schwartzreich et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Dutton.

188TH ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; V. Everitt Macy et al. against Levy & Weinstein Realty and Construction Co., et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davison & Underhill.

Bronx.

BEGINNING at centre of well on e e of road leading to Pelham Bridge, 17.6 ft n of house standing at junction of road leading from Westchester to Pelham Bridge Road, 53.6x 117; Mary C. McCaughey against Thomas D. Dinwoodis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Duross.

BRYANT AV, e s, 125 ft s of 173d St, 20x 100; Mary A. Kent against Lavelle Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Makepeace, Jr.

JACKSON AV, w s, 26.9 ft s of Dater St, 49.9x100; Guiseppe Baldi against Flar Building Corporation et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. J. Romagna.

LOT 5, map of 96 lots, formerly a part of the Sheridan & Seagrave tract and originally a part of the Schermerhorn estate, Twenty-fourth Ward; Marion Dell Carrere against Dora Shapiro et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Davenport.

144TH ST, n s, 425 ft s of Willis Av, 25x100; Lorenz Haeusler against Francis B. Menge et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reynolds & Gels.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

MADISON AV, 1,066, store and basement; Royal Atlantic Realty Corporation to Eugene Wingler et al., 54 West 116th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Spitz & B., 35 Nassau St..... $1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CONVENT AV, 470; Dave Lager against Francis S. Male and May C. Knowles, owners; Mrs. A. B. Dinkelspiel, agent, contractor $321

65TH ST, 25 East; Jacob Rod against Greenwich Savings Bank, owner; Ernest Krause, contractor $102

77TH ST, 321 and 323 East; Abraham Metchick against Samuel Wallach, owner and contractor $16

109TH ST, 133 and 135 East; Max Spinner against Harry Collins, owner and contractor $25

113TH ST, 4 East; Isaac Greenbaum against Benjamin Maier, owner; Isidor Waller, contractor $66

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

DYCKMAN ST, s e corner of Sherman Av, 100x50; Hanover Mortgage Co. loans J. B. C. Building Co., to erect five-story apartment $55,000

SHERMAN AV, e s, 50 ft s of Dyckman St, 50x100; Hanover Mortgage Co. loans J. B. C. Building Co. to erect five-story apartment $45,000

156TH ST, n s, 123 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11, Matilda Landsman loans Manhattan Heights Improvement Co., Inc., to erect a five-story tenement..... $34,500

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Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
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EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM. MANAGER ON PREMISES.

LIDO HALL
110th St. a 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents a $1100 to $1300.
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or subway, car and bus. Seven rooms, ground floor, for physician. Representative on premises, or
W. P. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE
The Belnord
86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.
When you live in the BELNORD you are assured of ideal service at all times.
No apartment house in the city can boast of the advantages that can be found here—exclusiveness, transit facilities, size of rooms and location, with plenty of light and abundant closet space.
Manager on premises.
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., AGENTS, 80th St., at Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

New Fireproof Apartments
310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)
THE six room suites are all leased. We still have several seven room Apartments, one renting as low as $2,200—and a few eight room Suites with exceptional westerly view. It is an actual fact that there is an atmosphere about these apartments which is superior to anything we know of on the west side.
Ready for immediate occupancy.
Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York Agent and Manager.

9, 10 and 11 Room Apartments
495 WEST END AVENUE
(Southwest Corner 84TH Street)
EACH suite has three bathrooms. Continuous elevator, hall and telephone service. These apartments are extremely homelike and comfortable, and the rentals are considerably lower than prevail on the West Side in this type of house.
9 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,000
10 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,600
11 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,200 to 2,700
Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York Agent and Manager.

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
SMALL APARTMENTS,
KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

		Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Dearborn 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Unfurnished. $55-$80. Furnished. $85-$95.
4 Rooms	The Stanwood 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, 18x19 Bedrooms, 13x14 Unfurnished. $85 to $90. Furnished. $105 to $110.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $42.50-$67.50. Furnished. $52.50-$82.50 Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.
2 & 3 Rooms	Whitestone 609 West 127th St.	Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished, $32.50 to $42.50. Furn., $42.50 to $57.50.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD
(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 and up.
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD, 200 W. 72d Street Cor. B'way

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment. 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,600 up.
Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD, OWNER, 200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way

THE CURTISS
176 W. 87th St., Cor. Amst. Ave.
7 LARGE ROOMS, BATH, $60-$75.
Duplex Apartment, Ground Floor, $60.
Subway and "L" Station at 86th St.

1 or More Rooms
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
In The Calnmet, high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St., catering to refined patronage; superior restaurant and service; doctor's suite, 8 rooms, ground floor.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
Unusual concessions allowed desirable tenants in the following superior apartments:
WEST END HALL,
NO. 840 WEST END AVE., N. E. COR. 101ST ST.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,300 PER ANNUM UPWARD.
ST. JOHN COURT,
NO. 500 WEST 111TH ST., S. W. COR. AMSTERDAM AVE.
6 Rooms and Bath.
$840 PER ANNUM UPWARD.
THE PALMETTO,
NO. 100 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, N. W. COR. 120TH ST.
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
$720 PER ANNUM UPWARD.
ROBERT FULTON COURT,
NO. 553 WEST 156TH ST., N. E. COR. BROADWAY.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
$840 PER ANNUM UPWARD.
Inspection Invited. Supts. on premises.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent, 901 Columbus Avenue, cor. 104th St.

THE SONOMA
N. E. Cor. Broadway at 55th St.
Exceptionally well appointed Apartments at attractive rentals.
4, 5 and 8 Rooms.
Also furnished Apartments; spacious rooms, high ceilings; southern exposure, prewalls; ideal, convenient, central location. Manager on premises.

203 West 81st St.
3-4-5-6
Extraordinarily large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths.
$700 TO $1,500.
Every modern convenience. Two absolutely fireproof, 9-story elevator buildings. Near Subway and Elevated Station. Very desirable physician's apartment.

4 ROOMS & BATH, FRONT, $70.
Spacious apartment; exclusive neighborhood; unusually large rooms; service unexcelled.
FINKE, 815 WEST 96TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$42.50 to $67.50 per Month

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 Rooms, $1,080 to $1,200

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 110th Street Subway. Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West, Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Wareham
231 Lexington Av., Near 34th Street
3 & 4

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Neer Broadway — Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,200.

105 West 72d St.
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,050-$2,100.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,800.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc.
3, 5 & 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $780 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,000.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

349 West 85th St.
Near West End Ave.
Sixth floor; southeast exposure; large, light rooms; one apartment.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,400.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,200.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

BEFORE DECIDING—INSPECT

The Cleburne

West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON

New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.

Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.

ON PREMISES, OR

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

158 Broadway, Tel 6758 Cortlandt. — Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rentals $480 to $1320

Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st

Renting Agent on Premises—Open Evenings—Phone Audubon 8891.

Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 — **189 Broadway**

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Doctor's Apartment of 6 Rooms, on Ground Fl., With Private Entrance, $760.
Superintendent on Premises.

160 W. 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southerly exposure.
ONLY TWO
5 Room Apartments Left
$1,075 UPWARD.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel.. 7518—Murray Hill.

250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WESTEND AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ST. GOTHARD
418 West 118th St.
5 & 6 room apartments; all light rooms; combining home-like comfort, ideal location and reasonable rentals.
Steam Heat, Electricity, Elevator Service
Situated on one of the highest points on Manhattan Island near Columbia College, Riverside and Morningside Drives. Convenient to Subway. Rentals $45 to $60
A perfect home for small families that want comfort more than style.
Tenants Carefully Selected
Apply to Superintendent on premises or to Agent, Max Tahl (Telephone Broad 4339). 2 Stone St., New York.

"OPPOSITE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY."

The Melville
Amsterdam Av. at 118th St.

The Winthrop
Attractive Apartments,
5-6-7 ROOMS, $600 - $900
All Night Elevator Service.

HIGH CLASS, ELEVATOR,
5 and 9 large outside rooms, $80, upward, strictly refined. Every improvement, apply on premises, 427 to 441 Fort Washington Av., at West 180th St.

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Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 103d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 3 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,800.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 83th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $900.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

WALLACE
563 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 163d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $600.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Avenue,
Near 173th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
$32 to $50 per Month.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9-Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $800 to $1,100.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $40 to $75 per Month.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,100.
All New Fixtures.
Immediate Possession.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,300.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE GLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 96th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

DOROTHEA
331 West 161st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
8 and 9 Very Large Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,650 to $2,000.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,150.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Corner 140th St.
Outside rooms, with southern exposure. Most attractive.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $840.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Cor. Apartment. All Southern Exposure.
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

THE KENWAY
462 Convent Av.
Corner of 150th St.
7 Rooms. Southern Exposure.
Excellent Value.
$45 to $50 per month.

OUR 1915 BOOKLET, CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE MATTER AND FLOOR PLANS OF THE ABOVE AND MANY OTHER PROPERTIES, MAY BE SECURED AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON REQUEST.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,
549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside
Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyere, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments, 7 rooms and bath.
Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

25 West 65th St.
Near Broadway.
Large rooms. All light.
Every convenience. Moderate rent
$540 to $660 year.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court
Northeast Corner
Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.
New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.
3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.
Restaurant in the Building.
Rentals Per Annum $600 to $1200
One exceptional 8-room Apartment with 2 baths.
One 5-room Apartment, on ground floor, suitable for physician.
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, INC.,
542 5th Ave., Corner 45th St.
Telephone, 7682—Bryant.
ON OR PREMISES.

Cliffcrest
938 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
S. E. COR. 157TH ST.
Best Located Elevator Apartments at Lowest Rents.
5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS
$540 to $900
Two blocks to "L" or Subway stations; half block to surface cars; every worthy improvement.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

Smithsonian,
60 WEST 139TH STREET.
7-8 rooms in modern elevator building; rents $50 to $60.
Apply premises, or
ROBERT LEVERA, 310 Lenox Ave.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.
(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

Strathcona on the Hudson
709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 2 and 3 rooms.
2-3-4-5 rooms, all improvements
NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE.
Rents $360 to $720
Apply on premises, or
CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent,
3536 Broadway
Telephone 2649 Audubon.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
New High Class Elevator Apartments,
directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.
4, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

428-38 West 204th St.
Three blocks from Subway Station
4 and 5 extra large and light room apartments, electric light, shower bath, etc. Rents $25 to $33 month. New buildings. Superintendent on premises.

CLARISSA ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
5 rooms, bedroom 17x10, $40
6 rooms .....$40 to $42.50

HIGH CLASS NEW HOUSES

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive.
Corner 99th.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-$1,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300-$2,500

DAYTON COURT
35 Fort Washington Av.,
Corner 160th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900

Just completed.
WILPOD APARTMENTS
335-357 Edgecombo Av.,
Near West 150th St.
3 & 5 Rooms, $324 to $564

RAYMORE COURT
232-238 West 106th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6-7 Rooms, $600 to $1,100

CHESBURNE
91 Fort Washington Av.,
Corner 162d St.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rentals $540 to $840

ORINDA and AMAZON
522 to 530 West 157th St.
5-5-6-7 Rooms.
$420 to $870

65 Fort Washington Av.,
Corner 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $840

NEWCASTLE
601 West 162d St.,
Corner Broadway.
5 Rooms, $660

Just Completed.
MELMAR COURTS PAULMER COURTS
635 & 645 West 171st St.
4 Rooms, $456

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY
Broadway, Cor. 163d St. — 141 E. 17th St.
'Phone, Audubon—7478. — 'Phone, Stuyvesant—3862.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner
The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street,
N. E. Corner Broadway
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $50.

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street,
S. E. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6 Rooms, $37.50 to $55.

542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
4 Rooms, $30.

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway at 181st St.
3759 Broadway at 156th St.

The Ferncliff
High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.
7 and 8 large, all light, outside rooms and bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent, $55.00 up. The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.
Owner on Premises.

536 W. 111th St.
Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
4 Rooms and bath..... $780 to $825
5 Rooms and bath..... 840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory ..... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250
APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

The RAVENWOOD
S. W. Cor. Broadway & 180th St.
(Drug Store Corner.)
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $50-$60.
Every convenience. All night elevator service. Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 8577.

THE SUNRIDGE
538-540 West 124th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600 to $660
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
DUFF & CONGER Madison Avenue, Corner 60th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.

Buckingham Court
310-312 West 99th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 96th and 103d Subway and Elevated Station at 99th St. and Columbus Av.
A High Class 3 Story Apartment.
8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1200 to $1400 per annum
Ownership Management, Assuring Tenants of Excellent Service at All Times.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

Fairview Court,
3117-3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
Elevator service—all improvements.
Superintendent on Premises, or
E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

504 WEST 111TH ST.
MODERN BLDG. NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
MANAGER ON PREMISES

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,
High Class Elevator Apartments
3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

Apartments of Highest Character
Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
Very attractive apartments.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Extra large—sunny rooms, all facing the outside.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to 72d St. Subway Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,405 to $1,600.

Representative on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
Tel. 1114 Morningside.
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. and Treas.
Office, 601 West 115th Street, near Broadway.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

3-4-5 & 6
Rooms & Bath
$24 to $44
Thirty minutes from Wall St. on the 'L'; subway thirty-five. All night elevator and telephone service. Extra large courts. All light rooms. Six-story fireproof modern buildings.
141st and 7th Ave.
RENTING OFFICE
127 West 141st St.

SEQUOIA
Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., cor. B'way.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes. Subway.
Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

610 WEST 115TH ST.
Modern fireproof building, near Riverside Drive; large, bright rooms; every modern improvement; superior service; subway express station one block.
3 Rooms kitchenettes and bath $47.50 to $55.00
4 Rooms and bath $50.00 to $65.00
5 Rooms and bath $70.00 to $75.00
Representative on premises. Tel.. 3935—Morn.

KENSINGTON COURT
555 West 151st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly
The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42d St.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
417 West 114th Street.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.

30 E. 42 St. (42nd St. Bldg.)
Offer the Following:

High Class Apartments for Rent:—

No. of rooms.		Rentals.
8	1744-48 B'way (Rockingham), cor 56th St.	900-1700
8	571 Park Av. (Hetherington), cor. 63d St.	1800
7, 8, 9	71 East 96th St. (Van Cortlandt)	840-1320
8	1752d Av., cor. 11th St., op. St. Mark's Church	900-1200
8	218-20 West 59th St., opposite Central Park	1000
7 & 8	1 West 102d St. / 424 Central Park West. (The Melba)	780- 960
5	148 East 18th St.	540
5	3 Washington Square North	1200

MANHATTAN.—East Side.



The Schermerhorn

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, MADISON AVE., 82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS OF 9 and 10 ROOMS, Foyer & 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

---

391 West End Avenue

Between 78th and 79th Streets

THIS is an elevator house of a somewhat older type, and the rentals are based accordingly. The rooms are airy and comfortable. Continuous elevator and hall service. There are three 8-room apartments available. Inspection invited.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

BE SURE TO SEE BOTH OF THESE HOUSES BEFORE YOU DECIDE

VAUXHALL

780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very unique corner, new Fireproof Building.
4 Rooms & Bath, $650.00; to 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,350.00
Magnificent Views from Every Window—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Decior's Suite, with private entrance. Resident Manager, Phone 7100 Audubon.

GREYTON COURT

630 W. 141st. Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS WITH 1 TO 3 BATHS.
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year.
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.
Best of Service. Resident Manager, Telephone 7610 Audubon.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

CONCORD HALL

468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory.
$1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

71 East 87th St.

Northwest Corner Park Ave.
SEVEN OUTSIDE ROOMS & BATH, $75.
Steam Heat. Hot Water.
Elevator Service.
Superintendent on Premises, or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
Cor. 45th St. 546 5th Av. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.

Between Fifth and Madison Avennes.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, Light $45 to $55 Per Month.
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

GRAYLOCK COURT

631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
3 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises,
or 553 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Silverman.

The Mildred Elevator Apts.

140 EAST 92D ST.
Seven outside rooms, bath, two toilets; up to date; $700 to $750; also dental apartment in same building.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,950 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

THE HOLLYWOOD 1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths. Moderate rents. Superintendent on premises. Full commission paid to brokers.

152 EAST 35TH STREET.

ONLY ONE APARTMENT TO LET.
Eight elegant, large, light rooms and 2 baths, in high-class elevator apartment house. All improvements. All master bedrooms have southern exposure. Unobstructed front and rear views. Day and night service.
$1,800 PER ANNUM.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR FRANKLIN L. PARTRIDGE, 49 WALL ST.

RUTHERFORD

206 East 17th Street,
Nr. Rutherford Park. Elevator Apts.
3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.
4 Rooms Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.

44 EAST 49TH ST.

FINE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; RENT $1,600.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ROOMS AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM OF PRICE.

A REAL BARGAIN ON PARK AVENUE

Considering Location and Exposure.

7 ROOMS	9 ROOMS	10 ROOMS
2 BATHS	2 BATHS	2 BATHS
RENT	$1,500	Special
$1,650	to $2,100	$2,300

981 PARK AVENUE,

Northeast Corner 83rd St.
Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east sides are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 8100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

BACHELOR

691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

THE KING

56 E. 87th St.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment
One 7 Room and Bath Apartment,
Extra Maids' Toilet, $1,100.
Perfect Service Day & Night
Doctor's Apartment, 6 Rooms, $900
Owner on Premises—Personal Manag't

109-111 East 56th St.,

2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light rooms, elevator, room service; 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace and balcony.

CORONADO

Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment. 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Pease & Elliman

165 W. 72 St. Near Broadway | 340 Madison Avenue Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill | 55 Liberty St. Cor. Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, $660—$900

39-43 E. 27th St.
At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $720—$1,300

145 East 35th St.
The Southfield.
7 rooms and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500
7 rooms and 1 bath, $1,500—$1,800
3 rooms and 1 bath.....$900

104 East 40th Street
At Park Ave.
2, 5 and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,000—$2,500

146-8 East 49th Street
1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath, $480—$1,200

144 E. 56th St.
The Wellesbourne.
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100—$1,800

56-62 W. 58th St.
Blenheim & Biltmore.
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

11 East 68th St.
Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

103 East 75th St.
At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 2 baths (duplex) $2,000
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500

161 East 79th St.
New Building.
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,900—$2,500

535 Park Avenue
Cor. 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500

565 Park Avenue
At 62d St.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths .....$1,900—$2,800

829 Park Avenue
Cor. 76th St.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800

1,190 Madison Avenue
Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath...$850—$1,200

WEST SIDE

110 Riverside Drive
Cor. 83rd St.
8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive
Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management, consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.
NEW APARTMENTS
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 82d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, 88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?

Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in Modern Houses
Where the Service is Perfect and Rents Moderate

THE QUEENSTON 16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.	8 & 10 ROOMS. 2 & 3 Baths.	$1400 to $2000
THE LAURISTON 1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$1500 to $2000
1261 MADISON AVE. Corner 90th Street	8 or 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$2100
THE FAIRFAX Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.	7 ROOMS & BATH. Only One Left.	$1320
THE ALCAZAR 120 East 86th St., Near Park Ave.	7 & 8 ROOMS. Bath, Elevator.	$720 to $840
1246 MADISON AVE. Near 90th Street	7 ROOMS. Bath. Single Flats.	$600 to $720
58 TO 66 EAST 96TH ST. Near Park Avenue	7 ROOMS. All improvements.	$450 to $540

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments
Telephone Lenox 8900. DUFF & CONGER Madison Ave., Corner 86th St.

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405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
2 apartments, 11-12 rooms, 4 & 5 baths, $5,800, $6,000

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.

2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $2,100, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,

Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Manhanset
63 East 59th Street

ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.
There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhaneet.
For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

645-647 Madison Ave.

Adjoining 59th St. (Transfer Corner)
Rooms and bath; 2-3 several Studios; north light; $50-$80 per month.
Day and night elevator and telephone service. Maid and meal service.
MARSTON & CO., Agents,
30 East 42d St. Tel., Murray Hill—540.

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53 EAST 61ST STREET

Weld Chambers
BACHELOR APARTMENTS
One and Two Rooms with Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Meals Optional. Valet Service.
Inquire on Premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

111 E. 34TH ST., Near Park Ave.

2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; beautiful rooms, extremely large and light; parquet floors; all improvements; one apartment to a floor; $35 to $75.

BROOKLYN.

Royal Arms,

186 Prospect Place,
near Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn; containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 Rooms with Bath, $30 to $80. Courteous Attendants in Uniforms.
Apply on premises or
J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38 JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST. WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st. to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

TREMONT COURT,

1,950 Washington Av.
To let—4-5-6 room apartments and stores; all improvements. Elevator and telephone service all night. Reasonable rents.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, Plaintiff, against NEW MEXICO-COLORADO COAL & MINING COMPANY, EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, THE MANICEE FUEL COMPANY and THOWBRIDGE CALLAWAY and ROBERT LAWRENCE, as Trustees, Defendants.—NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to a judgment entered in the above entitled action, dated the 13th day of September, 1915, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1915, I, the undersigned Referee, appointed in and by said judgment to make the sale hereinafter mentioned, will, on the 19th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the main entrance of the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders thereto, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in said judgment, and upon the terms and conditions herein set forth, the real and personal property hereinafter, and in the collateral trust indenture and supplemental mortgage foreclosed in and by said judgment—being the collateral trust indenture made by The New Mexico-Colorado Coal & Mining Company to The New York Trust Company, as Trustee, dated July 27, 1911, and the mortgage supplemental thereto, dated June 3, 1913, securing an authorized issue of $750,000 in bonds—more fully described.

The real property hereby noticed for sale will be sold subject to all taxes, assessments, and other public charges, chargeable thereon prior to the lien of said collateral trust indenture and supplemental mortgage foreclosed by said judgment.

Any party to the said action, or any holder of any of the bonds or coupons secured by said collateral trust indenture and supplemental mortgage therein foreclosed, may purchase at such sale and hold the property purchased in his, its, or their own right, free from any trust or right of redemption.

The said sale will be made to the highest bidder upon the conditions in said judgment set forth and upon the following terms and conditions:

The real and personal property to be sold as aforesaid will be sold in one parcel as an entirety.

No bid will be received from any bidder for said property who shall not first deposit with the Referee the sum of $5,000, either in cash or in a check or checks certified by a national or state bank or trust company situated in the State of New York. The cash or checks deposited by any bidder in order to qualify him to bid upon such property will be held as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if accepted by the Court. The cash and checks so deposited, except those deposited by any bidder whose bid shall be provisionally accepted will be returned by the Referee at the conclusion of the sale to the bidder or bidders from whom they were received. The cash and checks so deposited by any bidder or bidders whose bid shall be provisionally accepted, as provided in said judgment, will be returned by the Referee to the bidder or bidders from whom they were received, if such provisional acceptance shall thereafter not be confirmed by said Court. The cash or checks deposited by any bidder, in order to qualify him to bid at the said sale, will be forfeited and applied to the expenses of said sale, and otherwise, as may be directed by said Court, in the event that the said bidder shall not make good his bid. In the event that any successful bidder shall fail to make good his bid as said Court shall direct, upon confirmation to him of such sale, the said Court may order a re-sale of the property and the said bidder will be liable for all the expenses thereof and for any deficiency of any price realized thereon to the extent of the payments therefore made by such bidder. In addition to the cash deposited upon any bid at the time of said sale, as hereinbefore required, which shall be received as a part of the purchase price, there shall also be paid in cash by the purchaser or purchasers upon the confirmation of such sale, and from time to time thereafter as the said Court may direct, such further portions of the purchase price of the property as may be required to make all payments hereunder, except upon the bonds used by such purchaser in making payment for the property purchased.

Any purchaser of the property sold at said sale may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, above the sum or sums required to be paid in cash, in whole or in part, by delivering to the Referee the first collateral trust bonds of The New Mexico-Colorado Coal & Mining Company, certified under said collateral trust indenture, or coupons appertaining to said bonds, which said bonds and coupons unless negotiable in form and payable to bearer, shall be duly endorsed or assigned in blank. Any and all of such bonds and coupons so delivered to the Referee, whether at the time of the sale, or subsequently, will be received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the sum which would be payable out of the net proceeds of the sale of said property for a part of the purchase price of which said bonds or coupons are tendered, to the same extent as if said sale were made for cash to the holder or holders of said bonds or coupons for his or their just share or proportion in that character of such net proceeds, upon a due accounting, apportionment and distribution of such net proceeds.

The Referee may, in his discretion, accept temporarily instead of the actual delivery to him of said bonds and coupons, the certificate of any trust company satisfactory to him, that it holds said bonds and coupons subject to the order of said Referee and will deliver them to him on demand, for cancellation or other disposition.

The said Supreme Court reserves the right to reject any bid or bids and re-take and re-sell the property purchased, or any part thereof, upon the failure of any purchaser to comply with the terms of sale, or with any order of said Court requiring payment, within twenty days after the entry of such order in respect thereto.

Bids for the property when sold hereunder must provide for a payment or payments in cash of such sum or sums as the said Supreme Court may deem sufficient to meet the payments required to be made in subdivisions (1) and (2) of said judgment; and in the event of the insufficiency of the proceeds of sale of the property in said judgment directed to be sold, to pay in full the respective amounts in said judgment directed to be paid out of such proceeds for the purposes set forth in subdivisions (1) and (2) of said judgment, the said Court reserves the right from time to time to require the payment of such deficiency by the purchaser or purchasers under said judgment; in the event of the failure or refusal of any such purchaser to pay such respective amounts so required to be paid within twenty days after the entry of the order requiring such payment, the said Supreme Court reserves the right to re-take and re-sell the property sold under said judgment and to apply the net proceeds of such re-sale to the payment of the deficiency with which such purchaser or purchasers are chargeable, rendering up to such purchaser or purchasers the surplus, if any. But no purchaser will be personally liable for the amount of such deficiency or any part thereof, and the said remedy in said judgment provided for enforcing the payment of such deficiency against each purchaser will be exclusive of all other remedies.

The property hereby offered for sale is as follows:

(A.)

The following securities, to wit:

$230,050 par value of the full paid common stock of The Raton Water Works Company, a New Mexico corporation.

$174,000 par value of the first mortgage 5% bonds of The Raton Water Works Company of New York, due 1935.

$19,700 par value of the capital stock of The Raton Water Works Company of New York.

$600,000 par value of the first mortgage 5% bonds of the Santa Fe, Liberal & Englewood Railroad Company, due 1936.

$96,650 par value of the capital stock of the Santa Fe, Liberal & Englewood Railroad Company.

$936,000 par value of the first mortgage 5% gold bonds of the Santa Fe, Raton & Des Moines Railroad Company, a New Mexico corporation, of $1,000 each, with coupons to and including coupons maturing September 1, 1911, and issued under and secured by a first mortgage of said Santa Fe, Raton & Des Moines Railroad Company to the United States Mortgage & Trust Company as Trustee, dated March 1, 1906.

$940,000 par value of the capital stock of the Santa Fe, Raton & Des Moines Railroad Company, a New Mexico corporation.

$280,150 par value of the capital stock of the Santa Fe, Raton & Eastern Railroad Company, a New Mexico corporation.

$500,000 par value of the first mortgage, Class B, 5% Gold Bonds of The Yankee Fuel Company, a Colorado corporation of $1,000 each, with coupons to and including coupons maturing December 1st, 1911, and issued under and secured by a first mortgage of said The Yankee Fuel Company to the Trust Company of America, as Trustee, dated May 18, 1910.

$473,000 par value of the first mortgage 5% gold bonds of The Yankee Fuel Company, a Colorado corporation, of $1,000 each, with coupons to and including coupons maturing October 1, 1911, and issued under and secured by a first mortgage of said The Yankee Fuel Company to the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, as Trustee, dated October 1, 1908.

$4,905,100 par value of the capital stock of The Yankee Fuel Company, a Colorado corporation.

A certain indenture of mortgage, dated May 15, 1912, made by The Yankee Fuel Company, a Colorado corporation, to The New Mexico-Colorado Coal & Mining Company, together with the bond or promissory note or obligation therein mentioned and described, and all moneys, whether for principal or interest, now due or which may hereafter at any time become due on account of or by reason of said bond or promissory note and mortgage. Said bond or promissory note and mortgage being given to secure the payment of the principal sum of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars, payable August 1st, 1917, with interest thereon at five (5%) per cent. per annum, payable on the first days of August and February in each year. No part of said interest has been paid.

(B.)

Certain personal property, as follows:

All the cars, engines, heaters, pumps, generators, motors, instruments, tools, rails, supplies, and other personal property, more specifically mentioned or referred to in Paragraph B of the said decree of this Court under and pursuant to which this sale is had.

(C.)

Certain real property covered by a certain deed, dated December 30, 1914, between John S. Shepard, Jr., as trustee in bankruptcy of the estates of Edward D. Shepard et al. and The New Mexico-Colorado Coal & Mining Company, and more particularly described as follows:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in or near the City of Raton, Colfax County, State of New Mexico, as follows: Lots 10 to 15, inclusive, in Block 1, and Lots 10 to 15, inclusive, in Block 2 of the Park Addition of the City of Raton as the same is platted and filed among and recorded upon the official records of Colfax County, New Mexico. Also Lots 8 to 22, inclusive, in Block 20, and Lots 8 to 22, inclusive, in Block 21, and Lots 8 to 22, inclusive in Block 22, of the Second Park Addition. Also Lots 1 to 9, inclusive, and Lots 16 to 24, inclusive, in Block 11 of the Park Addition of the City of Raton, Colfax County, New Mexico.

Also any and all other lands, with the appurtenances or any interest therein, situate in the State of New Mexico and in the State of Colorado in which the said bankrupts or any of them have or had any right, title, or interest, excepting, however, such as have been heretofore specifically conveyed by the grantor herein.

Also any and all other lands, with the appurtenances or any interest therein, situate in the State of New Mexico and in the State of Colorado which are or have been held in the name of any person or corporation for the use and benefit of said bankrupts or any of them.

Certain real property covered by a certain deed, dated December 30, 1914, between John S. Sheppard, Jr., as trustee in bankruptcy of Edward B. Shepard et al. and The New Mexico-Colorado Coal & Mining Company, and more particularly described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, together with all water and water rights appertaining to the same, situate, lying, and being in the County of Colfax, State of New Mexico, described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point 200 feet east of the quarter corner of Section 10; thence 1,120 feet east on the quarter line; thence south, 45 degrees east, 933.4 feet; thence due east 700 feet, more or less, to the east boundary of the Maxwell Land Grant; thence south eight degrees and 30 minutes west along said boundary line 2,689.3 feet; thence due west 1,622.2 feet; thence north, 45 degrees west, 933.4 feet to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 10; thence due north 1,320 feet; thence due east 460 feet; thence north, 9 degrees west, 1,335 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing 160 acres.

(D.)

Certain personal property near Yankee, in the State of New Mexico, upon the real estate last hereinbefore described as follows:

One hundred pit cars, made by Card & Company of Denver, Colorado; oxygen apparatus and rescue helmets and paraphernalia connected therewith; first aid outfits, including stretchers and so forth; diamond drill casing; protectograph; mine telephone outfit; electrical supplies; additions to incline machinery, including silent chain, clutch gearing, etc.; material on incline extension, including rails, ties, frogs, switches, &c.; scrapers, tents, plumbing fixtures and revolvers for marshals.

Certain personal property situated near Yankee, New Mexico, upon the premises last hereinbefore described, being all the personal property in any and all buildings and improvements located on said premises or used in connection therewith, including all household furniture and effects, pictures, bric-a-brac, books, book cases, clocks, rugs, portieres, fixtures, china ware, cutlery, beds, bedding, linens, kitchen utensils, etc., farming implements, tools, horses, wagons, harness, cattle, alfalfa, grain, hay, etc.

The omission from the foregoing description of any property, real or personal, franchises, rights or privileges subject to such collateral indentures and supplemental mortgage, or intended so to be, shall not be deemed to have excluded such omitted property from the property directed to be sold and sold hereunder.

Attention is directed to said judgment under which all the aforesaid property is to be sold and to which reference may be had for a more specific description thereof. The said judgment is dated September 13, 1915, and is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and copies thereof may be inspected at the office of the Referee in New York City, or at the office of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, attorneys for The New York Trust Company, 111 Broadway, New York City.

DENIS A. SPELLISSY,
Referee, 257 Broadway, New York City.
Dated September 14, 1915.
LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Attorneys for The New York Trust Company, 111 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

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Also any and all other lands, with the appurtenances or any interest therein, situate in the State of New Mexico and in the State of Colorado which are or have been held in the name of any person or corporation for the use and benefit of said bankrupts or any of them.

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Beginning at a point 200 feet east of the quarter corner of Section 10; thence 1,120 feet east on the quarter line; thence south, 45 degrees east, 933.4 feet; thence due east 700 feet, more or less, to the east boundary of the Maxwell Land Grant; thence south eight degrees and 30 minutes west along said boundary line 2,689.3 feet; thence due west 1,622.2 feet; thence north, 45 degrees west, 933.4 feet to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 10; thence due north 1,320 feet; thence due east 460 feet; thence north, 9 degrees west, 1,335 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing 160 acres.

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One hundred pit cars, made by Card & Company of Denver, Colorado; oxygen apparatus and rescue helmets and paraphernalia connected therewith; first aid outfits, including stretchers and so forth; diamond drill casing; protectograph; mine telephone outfit; electrical supplies; additions to incline machinery, including silent chain, clutch gearing, etc.; material on incline extension, including rails, ties, frogs, switches, &c.; scrapers, tents, plumbing fixtures and revolvers for marshals.

Certain personal property situated near Yankee, New Mexico, upon the premises last hereinbefore described, being all the personal property in any and all buildings and improvements located on said premises or used in connection therewith, including all household furniture and effects, pictures, bric-a-brac, books, book cases, clocks, rugs, portieres, fixtures, china ware, cutlery, beds, bedding, linens, kitchen utensils, etc., farming implements, tools, horses, wagons, harness, cattle, alfalfa, grain, hay, etc.

The omission from the foregoing description of any property, real or personal, franchises, rights or privileges subject to such collateral indentures and supplemental mortgage, or intended so to be, shall not be deemed to have excluded such omitted property from the property directed to be sold and sold hereunder.

Attention is directed to said judgment under which all the aforesaid property is to be sold and to which reference may be had for a more specific description thereof. The said judgment is dated September 13, 1915, and is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and copies thereof may be inspected at the office of the Referee in New York City, or at the office of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, attorneys for The New York Trust Company, 111 Broadway, New York City.

DENIS A. SPELLISSY,
Referee, 257 Broadway, New York City.
Dated September 14, 1915.
LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Attorneys for The New York Trust Company, 111 Broadway, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, Part II., held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on 15th September, 1915. Present: Hon. Edward R. Finch, Justice.

In the matter of the application of Richard E. Strauss for leave to assume the name "Richard E. Struse."

Upon reading and filing the petition of Richard E. Strauss, verified September 13, 1915, praying for leave to assume the name of Richard E. Struse in the stead and place of his present name, and the Court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to his assuming said name, it is hereby ordered, that the said Richard E. Strauss be and he hereby is authorized to asoume the name of Richard E. Struse in the place and stead of his said present name of Richard E. Strauss, on and after October 30th, 1915, provided that within ten days after the entry of this order he shall have caused a true copy hereof to be duly published in the New York Law Journal and New York Times, newspapers published in the County of New York; and provided also that within ten days after the making of this order he shall have caused the said petition and order to be filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the County of New York; and provided further that the provisions of this order shall be fully complied with, and that within forty days after the making of this order an affidavit of the publication thereof shall be filed and recorded in the office in which the said order is entered, to wit, the office of the clerk of the County of New York, and that thereupon the said petitioner on and after said October 30, 1915, shall be known by the name which he hereby is authorized to assume, to wit, Richard E. Struse, and by no other name, without the entry of any further or other order than the present order in the premises.

Enter, E. R. F., J. S. C.

City Property

Thirty-five cents on agate line.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

WM. A. WHITE & SON,
Real Estate, 46 Cedar St.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., New York City.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CORNER FACTORY SITE,
Bergen St. and Grand Av.; about 50x150, for sale; bargain. W. A. Porter, 1,097 Dean St., Brooklyn.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN COTTAGE, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements, heat, &c.; lawn and garden; 25 minutes via electric trains; will sell on terms of $100 down, $17 monthly. Tickets and particulars C. Yale, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

FORCED TO SELL
waterfront plot 300 feet from Long Island Sound; all city improvements; very cheap to quick buyer. Address G. B., 84 Times.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSE, 14 WEST 96TH,
suitable boarding; 15 rooms, 7 baths; rent $2,200. Raphael, 43 West 125th St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5036 Gramercy.

To Let For Business Purposes

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

A.—16 West 129th St.—Three-story brick house; all improvements; separate entrance from street to yard, which could be used for business; rent, $840. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

Sublet suite two offices, Oct. 1—May 1. Partitioned, railed; desirable in every way. Reasonable rent. Park Row Building. Entrance 1029.

Doctor's Office.—Large, well lighted, furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St. Telephone Columbus 1812.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management

Desk Room.—Stenographer; telephone; reasonable. 10 East 43d St., Room 409.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,
825-829 W. 60th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $40 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $47.50 up.
4 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway "L" 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST: Corner apartment, 7 unusually large rooms; every modern improvement; elevator service; other apartments in the immediate neighborhood, $75 and up. Agents, on premises, EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

A.—A.—102 East 81st.—Elegant apartment containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

Bachelor apartment, two large rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; near Park Av., 60th St.; service; optional breakfast; reasonable. W. 72 Times.

Bachelor apartment; top floor, private house, in East Fifties; two rooms and kitchenette; fireplace for wood fire; $60 month. Z 363 Times Annex.

Elegant two-room kitchenette apartments; entire floors; private house. 747 Madison Av.

APARTMENTS 2 TO 12 ROOMS.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

Attractive skylight studio apartment, elevator service, $950. 640 Madison Av., 59th St.

West Side

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9758 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APTS.
Broadway, 72d to 73d St.
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 170 West 72d St. Telephone, 7460-7461-3547.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
668-670 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

Convent Av., 96-100.—Choice modern apartments of two-three, and four rooms and bath; one doctor's or dentist's apartment of five rooms and bath, with two entrances. Superintendent on premises.

Finest 9-room apartment in New York; facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 86th St.; real fireplace. Harperly Hall, 41 Central Park West.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 9 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light outside rooms; at the Rexford, 79th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 3 and 6. Voightlander.

55TH ST. AND 7TH AV.—Nine rooms; completely redecorated throughout; three master's bedrooms, unobstructed light; $2,100 per annum. Horace S. Ely & Co., 489 5th Av.

Attractive Maisonette, unconventional quarters; convenience of apartment; 3-4-7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,000, $2,000. 326 5th Av. MRS ALEXANDER, Real Estate, 46 W. 52d.

5th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Church yard; 100 feet of lawn in front; 2-room apartment. Call 12 West 12th or Carstein & Linliken, 221 4th Av.

87th, 220 West.—Eight rooms and 2 baths in the Belnord, handsomely furnished; light, refrigeration, and vacuum cleaning free; $2,400. Harbeck. Schuyler 10400.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, 120, (north corner).—Eight, eleven, all light, well-furnished (rooms to let. Call, address, W. R. Stewart.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park).—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 220, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

113th, 253-257 West, (near Morningside Park).—Four, seven, and large light rooms; elevator, electricity; $35-$65; liberal leducements.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

6-room apartment, unfurnished; sublet for 1 year from Oct. 1st. 200 West 58th St., 2d floor, Apartment E; $125 per month.

West End Av., 847-9; (near 102d St.)—8 rooms, bath, $70-$75; 6 rooms, bath, $40-$42; all improvements.

82d, 105 West.—One large, outside room, bath; maid service; telephone; $35; studio apartment.

82d St., 105 West.—Four rooms, bath; all facing street; studio apartment; telephone; reference; $60.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. Co., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 231 W. 82d St.

Three rooms, bath, Broadway, 2,708 (103d); housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

150TH ST., 515 WEST.—Duplex apartment of eight rooms; $55.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

79th, 307 West.—6 and 8 room apartments, $1,000 to $1,800. Superintendent, on premises.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

86th St., 40 West.—Studio, $50; living rooms, kitchenette, bath, $45 monthly.

317 West 121st.—7 all light rooms; private hall, all improvements. $36.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $660 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 166th to 157th Sts.

APARTMENTS, 2 TO 12 ROOMS.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

838-844 Riverside Drive, near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

6 and 7 rooms, $1,300 to $1,600. The Chesterfield, 260 Riverside Drive.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.
Marlborough Road and Hilda Avenues.
Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1806 John, or Janitor, 895 East 16th St., near by.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 288 St. James Place.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service, will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Hall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 893 Hoboken.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 and $75. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—A furnished apartment, seven light rooms, for eight months; Central Park or Riverside Drive district. Address Seagle, The Hague, Lake George, N. Y.

Have clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Unfurnished.

A substantial business man and wife require for Winter or permanently two or three unfurnished rooms or small apartment in any convenient neighborhood. Address Desirable, D 263 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

8TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST. (5th Av.)—Desirable, large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable.

15TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

IS YOUR RENT MORE THAN $50 A MONTH?
IF IT IS AND YOU FEEL TIRED OUT AFTER YOUR SUBWAY RIDING APPLY FOR RATES TO THE HOTEL ALVORD, EAST ORANGE, 20 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. COMPARE YOUR COST HERE WITH THE LIVING EXPENSES AT ANY POINT ON THE SUBWAY WITHIN 25 OR 30 MINUTES OF YOUR BUSINESS. BEAUTIFUL ROOMS—WITH TELEPHONE; EXCELLENT CUISINE, SUN PARLORS, BALL ROOM, TENNIS COURTS, AND, ABOVE ALL, FREEDOM FROM THE PETTY WORRIES OF HOUSEKEEPING. ECONOMIZE WITH COMFORT. WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND RATES. F. B. ALVORD, PROP., BRICK CHURCH STATION, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.
W. T. READE, Prop.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; location near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

An ideal home for a few permanent boarders. For particulars apply Mrs. F. A. Butler, 35 Mountain Av., Maplewood.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T, 145 East, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

97TH, 1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenience; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 213. (Near 86th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; table board; excellent cuisine; references.

MADISON AV., 103.—Boarders wanted; large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

REFINED young gentlemen, foreigner, wants home with American party at moderate price; near subway, "L." L 144 Times.

West Side

77TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy, large rooms; steam; home cooking; healthy location.

167TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4539 Bryant.

55D, 57 WEST.—Sunny rooms, with board; refined, high-class house; telephone; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; telephone; electricity; reference.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; table and service unexcelled, table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated; large, small rooms; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 756 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; Central Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Small, large rooms with private bath; exceptionally well-kept private house; business people; moderate terms; references.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive third-story room; also small room; board; references.

72D, (Broadway-West End.)—Private house; superior Southern family cooking; will receive limited number table boarders. 2350 Columbus.

72D, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms with bath; all conveniences; table guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 236 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other room; board optional; references exchanged.

77TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room; steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 West, (344 West End Av.)—Select pension; exceptional immaculate accommodations; baths; exquisite furnishings; superior table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting; shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; newly decorated; private bath; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Front rooms; private baths; superior table; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent culsine; parlor dining; exclusive; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; telephone; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable, quiet; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; large room; electric lights; excellent table.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Large, small rooms ready for occupancy Sept. 15; Jewish.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; private baths; superior table; refined home.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive large rooms; suitable for gentleman appreciating fine home.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional second floor, private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms, private bath; very convenience; exclusive house; excellent table; references; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few couples or gentlemen; references.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large first-floor front room; adults; exclusive Jewish home. Hallman.

90TH, 117-119-121 WEST.—Sunny front room, opposite St. Agnes's grounds; room with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Desirable large and medium-size rooms; excellent table; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Park, "L," phone.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, select; parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

94TH, 28 WEST.—Desirable, large room; all home comforts; excellent board. Strauss.

102D, 233 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished, private bath; also one large room and bath. Mrs. R. Aarone.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 8 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

113TH, 500 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 508 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Private Jewish family has large room, with board; adjoining bath; two gentlemen or couple.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

116TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway subway.)—Audubon; bright rooms; good board; $8 up singly, $15 up two. 2757 Audubon.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Comfortable rooms; southern exposure; home cooking. Jantzen. 7838 Riverside.

GENTLEWOMAN, steam heated house, Riverside Drive, will rent 2 large, handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. Audubon 8626.

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. 2 214 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful room; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

THE EVELYN LODGE
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all outside; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Brooklyn.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS from four to sixteen, has a few vacancies. Phone Bushwick 7662. 657 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NURSE takes invalide and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike; terms reasonable. 357 77th St., Brooklyn.

HALSEY ST., 153, Brooklyn.—Private house; all conveniences; references exchanged. Tel. Bedford 1120.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN, absent during business hours, wishes to join private family as paying guest; Manhattan Island preferred; family must be cheerful and really refined; state terms and full particulars; references exchanged; no boarding houses need apply. Z 340 Times Annex.

COUPLE WISH comfortable Winter home; refined, central location; not exceeding $50 monthly; give full particulars; references exchanged. A 319 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE desire three rooms, bath, private family; also meals; west side. Answer, giving particulars, L 274 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant, large, small rooms; every convenience.

23D ST., 29 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms, $8 to $10; bath; telephone; guests.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

52D, (591 Lexington Av.)—Parlor and bedroom, comfortably furnished; modern conveniences; twin beds; suitable 1 or 2 gentlemen.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms, private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring Beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 530, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms in private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 802, (NEAR 42D.)
Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

West Side

8TH AV., 228, (Apt. 12.)—Attractive, light room, bath adjoining; electricity; gentleman. Can be seen after 6:30 P. M.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

11TH ST., 35 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Furnished room, single or double; reasonable.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove room; running water; bath; $7-$8.

49TH, 59 WEST.
Exceptionally desirable rooms in private house.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor for rent; suitable physician or business; furnished, unfurnished.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; private bath, electricity, telephone; vacant October; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

53D, 42 WEST.—Large and small rooms, every convenience; desirable home; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished single rooms; electricity, elevator, telephone. Kcen.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; reference required.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly-kept house; rooms, $6-$12.50.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsoma parlor floor studio suite; grand piano; also small room.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; talaphone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcova, telephone; one flight; $6. Bceson.

68TH, (Central Park West.)—Elevator apartment; gentleman; Jawish family. Phone 2586 Columbus.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Large, sunny room, second floor, with saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; choice neighborhood; close to Broadway and convenient to all classes of transportation; house, equipment, and service distinctly high grade; men only.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive living, bed room; exclusive apartment; shower, electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; electricity; steam; hot water; phone.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite, with private bath, or single; up-to-date in every particular.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive room, bath adjoining; breakfast; gentleman. Apt. 6N.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, furnished rooms; baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; absolutely clean; excellent maid service.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Double and single rooms, bath, for particular people; breakfast.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, medium, double rooms; twin beds; dressing rooms; southern exposure.

73D, 173 WEST.—Nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; moderate; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Two exceptional, nicely furnished rooms; avery convenience; refarences.

73D, 802 WEST.—Large front rooms, with private baths; small room; board; quiet location; phone; near Riverside Drive.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath, shower; also single; electricity; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, large, small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; also front parlor; connecting bedroom; $8, $8; telephone.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 103 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private family; kitchenette; telephone; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; breakfast optional; moderate.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful roome facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; electricity, telephone; subway, "L."

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower baths; phone; select.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large rooms adoining private baths; references.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor for physician; other rooms; Winter arrangements; references.

80TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished house; suites and single rooms.

81ST, 265 WEST. (West End.)—Large, suite, separate; running water; shower; elevator. Pearson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsoma second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished; suitable for two; Koenig.

86TH ST., 806 WEST.—Rooms en suite, also large; home surroundings; exclusive neighborhood.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; breakfast.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large rooms, also front parlor; $6, $8; telephone.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room; running water; privats family; gentlemen only; references.

93D, 123 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; board optional; conveniences.

93D, 251 WEST.—Beautiful large, connecting rooms; southern exposure, also single rooms. Crane.

96TH, 88 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath connecting; board optional.

97TH ST., 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; wall furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 148 WEST.—private house; large, small rooms; adjoining bath; all conveniences; gentlemen.

97TH, 126 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, with bath; private house.

99TH, 244 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front rooms; running water, telephone, electricity; gentlemen. Butters.

101ST ST., 230, Corner Broadway.—Front room, all conveniences; gentleman; references; Apartment 20.

101ST, 10 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; telephone; electricity; housekeeping, $2.50 to $5. McNamara.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; two attractive rooms; adjoining bath.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; piano; bath.

104TH, 150 WEST.—Room to business woman or teacher; reference required; Apt. I.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; gentlemen; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

105TH ST., 248, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room, adjoining shower bath; private family; elevator. Phillips.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Three comfortable rooms; private home; entirely new; gentlemen. Z 25.

112TH, 605 WEST, Apartment 1.—Large, front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 6807 Morningside.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Homss for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

118TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; private house; refined Jewish family; gentlemen.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive, near Columbia; suite two rooms, private bath, kitchenette; $4-$7.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST ST., 501 and 519 (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms; southern exp; single, $4; double, $6, $7 week; other rooms, $3.50 to $5.50; kitchen privilege; suit of one room and exclusive use of connecting complete sunny kitchen, two windows each room, $3.50 to $9.50. Two parlors for callers; piano; room reserved for dancing; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower, telephones; Broadway subway; chaperons at No. 501, Mrs. Young, telphone Morningside 4887; at No. 519 Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 5790.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large; small; suite; conveniences. Wells.

138TH, 618 WEST.—Cozy single rooms; private house; bath, telephone; gentlemen; references.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove, running water, bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

144TH, 459 WEST.—Spacious front exposure room; private house; has dressing room, hot and cold water; unusually desirable for one or two. Phone 3457 Audubon.

148, (3,604 Broadway.)—Bachelor (29) will rent large, airy room, all improvements. Mayer.

152D, 511 WEST.—Private family will rent beautiful front room on floor, with kitchenette; young couple, gentlemen; private house.

ATTRACTIVE large room, private bath; no other roomers. Residence, 311 West 102d.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—High-class accommodations for business man or woman; permanent; reasonable. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Elegant room, bath adjoining; private home; breakfasts, gentleman. Potter.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (Near 124th and Riverside Drive.)—Light, airy, outside room; electric light; modern bath; telephone; newly furnished. Tel. Morningside 5400. Apt. 5L.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Single room; private family; gentleman. Telephone.

EXCELLENT ROOM in private house for refined party. Seen by appointment. 4245 Audubon.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st. Convent Av.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, $6.50; double, $4.60.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful, outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson, park. Apt. 92.

REFINED YOUNG LADY or woman to board with small Jewish family. S 39 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Corner 135th.)—Sunny room; elevator, shower; private family; 65.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 569, (86th Subway.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40th, 6d West.—High-class house; private bath; electricity; bright, airy; meals a la carte; references.

19TH ST., 113 EAST.—Two fine, sunny rooms and bath; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; private house; bargain right party; adjacent Gramercy Park.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Studio suite or separate; private dwelling; refined surroundings; subway.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Front, corner rooms; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2.

47 East 57th.—Large alcove, second floor, three windows, kitchenette; $7 weekly.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

BY A YOUNG MAN, in private family. Full particulars, P. F., 175 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

REFINED YOUNG LADY wishes one or two unfurnished rooms, top floor, private house, with meal, not above 72d St.; reference exchanged. M 38 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

$25 REWARD

Will be paid for each legitimate prospect or lead of persons contemplating purchasing an automobile and eventually terminating into a sale.

This offer is made in good faith and represents one of the most reputable standard-made cars on the market selling around $1,250. Give your telephone number if possible.

ADDRESS Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

Have 16 acres land at Toms River, N. J., suitable shootieg preserve or chicken farm; value, $1,600; will exchange for 1915 motor car; Overland, Buick, Hupmobile, or Dodge preferred. A 348 Times Downtown.

Stearne-Knight, 1915, touring, only used 1,000 miles; owner leaving town, will sell sacrifice price; see salesrooms Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway. L. T. Hollister, 19 Liberty St.

Hupmobile 1915 Touring Car, slightly used and guaranteed same as new; has every equipment and many extras; $775. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Private party sacrificing high-class (rsbuilt) racebout; absolutely perfect. Eaon Garage, Broadway and 70th St. Ask for John M. Tymoff.

5-passenger touring; latest equipment. Classy runabout; fully equipped, electric light. Maxwell racer, private. 427 East 57th.

Packard (6-48) touring; Holbrook body, Victoria top; excellent condition; cost $6,500; sacrificing $1,650. C. W. Shay, 216 W. 76th.

Regal, 1913 coupe, first-class condition; run less than 5,000 miles. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Cadillac, 1014, 7-passenger; plenty extras; $850. Phone 4916 Intervale.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Packard landaulet body, 3-38 model preferred; will consider 2-38. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to data; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Automobile Instruction.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Gilt School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; knowledge stenography; five years; construction, expert; Christian; $15; aged 24; references. K 278 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Street, evening gowns; tailored suits; altered; home or out. Nason, 110 West 109th St. Tel. 2271 Riverside.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER. — Competent, refined; for two adults; country; reference. Z 333 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS of refinement, high education, German, French, English; music; best references from high aristocratic families in Europe; also of very fine references. E. H., 1,058 3d Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Thoroughly capable; widowner's family; highest references. Z 321 Times Annex.

HOUSEMAID OR LADIES' MAID.—Position desired by experienced Mulatto woman in private home; exceptional references. A 301 Times Downtown.

KITCHENMAID; hotel, club; sleep in; reference. Conover, 401 West 56th, care Drunt.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress takes washing home. Kugler, 72 Amsterdam Av.

MASSEUSE, specialist, European graduate, treats at ladies' residences; rheumatism, circulation, nervousness; doctors' references. Address Specialist, 852 Columbus Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—An American of education and tact, with 10 years' financial and commercial experience in responsible position, seeks connection as private secretary who would offer opportunity of being loyal and efficient underatudy to busy man or woman of affairs; first-class stenographer, double-entry bookkeeper, with knowledge of banking, stocks, &c.; also social requirements; capable relieving principal of detail and routine, handling correspondence without dictation. M 42 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER; American; Wall Street experience; thoroughly competent and reliable; familiar with general office work. Room 809, 32 Nassau St.

SECRETARYSHIP or office position wanted by capable, reliable, and sensible young woman; salary, $12. M 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Cultured, reliable, above ordinary; good command English language; highly educated; handle intricate dictation grammatically; excellent figures; legible penman; secretarial training; age 25; prepossessing; $15; trial appreciated; agencies ignored. K 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Patent law, export-import experience; accustomed technical dictation; reliable, conscientious; seeks situation, any capacity, where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $17. K 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious, neat; good conversationalist

SUBMARINE BATTERY IS NEW, EDISON SAYS

Inventor Replies to Critics at Illuminating Companies' Convention.

McCARTER RAPS PRESIDENT

Head of Jersey Service Corporation Assails Foreign Policy and Utility Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Sept. 15.—Replying to criticisms on his new submarine battery, made by delegates to the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies, Thomas A. Edison said tonight:

"I have a new submarine battery and I have just delivered the first one over to the United States Navy."

Then Mr. Edison went over to the New Monmouth Hotel to bear addresses by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, and Thomas N. McCarter of Newark, President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

Mr. McCarter, on the platform, delivered an attack on the foreign policy of the Administration and on American bankers promoting war loans; a prayer for early delivery of the people from regulation of public utility companies by national and State commission, and a plea for general support of a broad national defense policy. Mr. Vanderlip talked on the nation's financial situation.

McCarter Talks of Foreign Loans.

"I hold no brief for either side in this great European controversy," said Mr. McCarter. "I believe it to be for the ultimate peace and happiness of the world that militarism in its offensive name should be checked, and I know that our much vaunted civilization has been disgraced and set back one thousand years.

"I believe that this country should maintain an attitude of strict neutrality in law and in morals. I am unable, differing in this respect with a majority of my countrymen perhaps, to keep pace with the diplomacy that threatens a disruption of diplomatic relations with Germany—doubtless to be followed by a declaration of war by one party or other—because a certain small number of Americans, in defiance of expressed warning and thoughtlessness of their country's welfare, have insisted upon making use of the ships of belligerents, either as passengers or crew, in accordance with their strict rights in the premise according to the moss-covered principles of international law, which they invoke for their protection, while the same diplomacy permits American commerce, bound in good faith for neutral ports, to be held up and sent to prize courts by the acknowledged mistress of the seas, and while this country is engaged in a tremendous expansion in and speculation over the manufacture of munitions of war, deliverable to one side only, and while, to cap the climax, the great bankers of the country are now meeting with an official commission representing two of the great foreign nations for the express purpose of lending these nations a vast sum of money, with the proceeds of which this terrible conflict may be further carried on.

"If President Wilson was right upward of a year ago when he forbade the exportation of firearms into Mexico, because, as he said, the better practice of neutrality required it, then the present policy of permitting this to be done on the present wholesale scale must be wrong. If President Wilson was right last Fall in requesting American bankers not to make a foreign loan, then this present negotiation must be morally wrong to the extent that its proceeds are to be used for munitions of war. In so far as it is made in good faith for the restoration of a stable rate of exchange or to pay for a normal amount of foodstuffs and other American manufactures not munitions of war, it is, of course, legitimate.

World Be Neutral or Take Sides.

"Of course, I want this country to be prosperous and its manufacturers to thrive, but not at the expense of what is right and just. We have heard much in this country during the progress of the economic war, to which I have referred, about 'tainted money.' What shall we say of the wealth acquired by Americans in furnishing munitions of war so that this dreadful carnage may continue?

"I believe in this country remaining absolutely neutral and in keeping out of this conflict as long as it can be done with self-respect, but if the overwhelming sentiment of the country as a moral issue is in favor of one side or the other, we then, in my judgment, should have the courage of our convictions and not continue to really participate in a most effective manner, protected by an assumed neutrality.

"But however all this may be, I think it is now clearly demonstrated that this country must forthwith prepare to defend itself against any likely hostile invasion by land or sea. The day has gone by when we can cheerfully assume that there will never be another war. It is to be hoped that Congress will promptly authorize a properly matured plan to so increase the navy and our coast and border defenses as to make a successful invasion practically impossible. Whatever the cost of such an undertaking may be, and it will not be small, it will, I am satisfied, be cheerfully borne by the American people."

Mr. McCarter then went to the subject of commission government of public utilities, and said:

"The restrictive regulation, as practiced by the Interstate Commerce Commission, has well-nigh brought the railroads of the country to the brink of disaster, and at the moment there is no relief in sight. I resent the treatment which that great industry is receiving, though personally I do not own a bond or share of stock of any steam railroad.

Protection from Jitneys.

"I assume that the history of the rate regulation movement in this country to date, not only as practiced by the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to railroads and by State commissions in regard to public utility corporations, shows it to be, as practiced by the theorist, the demagogue, and the politician a most dangers menace to the companies involved and to the economic welfare of the communities they serve."

Then Mr. McCarter expressed the belief that companies should be protected from the "new factors" that spring up over night, such as, for example, in the electric railway business, the jitney competition.

CUPID PUTS WINK IN JAIL.

Glass-Eyed Man Accused of Seeking Another Wife by Mail.

The troubles of a wife-seeker who overlooked the fact that he was already married were detailed yesterday by Post Office Inspector Schaeffer when he arrested Charles E. Wink, an electrotyper employed at the Butterick printery. Wink, who has a glass eye, was charged with using the mails for unlawful purposes by posing as "Paul Alt," an electrician and wealthy wife-seeker. He gave his address as 245 West 145th Street, and, according to the postal authorities, he has been married five years and his wife works in a cigar factory.

Wink came to grief when he opened correspondence with "Marguerite," daughter of a letter carrier at Mayville, Chautauqua County, N. Y. She answered the "Alt" advertisement in Cupid's Columns and the letters she received in reply were traced by Post Office Inspector Schaeffer to Wink.

After his arrest Wink was questioned by Assistant United States District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton and it is alleged that he admitted that he had posed as "Alt," and explained that if a girl answering his advertisement proved to be a "stunner" he intended to divorce his wife and marry her.

The prisoner was locked up for the night in the Greenwich Street Police Station, and today he will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton on the charge of violating Section 216 of the Federal Criminal Code.

LEAPS FROM HOTEL WINDOW

Man Barely Misses Group of Women on Atlantic City Boardwalk.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15.—F. B. Nicholson, 21 years old, member of a prominent Dickenson, Md., family, leaped from the top floor of the Hotel Alamac, on the Boardwalk at Tennessee Avenue, this afternoon, sustaining injuries from which he is dying in the City Hospital. The body barely missed a group of women on the boardwalk.

C. B. Jones, a brother-in-law, who had left the Nicholson apartment a few minutes before, was taken to police headquarters, but was released later.

Nicholson had been ill of typhoid fever.

SUIT FOR BOY BARES A SERIAL MARRIAGE

J. W. German, Who Wants Child, Shows Platonic Honeymoon Ended in Total Eclipse.

WEDDED AS PROBATIONER

Wife and He Were Only Friends for First Six Months—Various Separations Came Later.

Justice Finch of the Supreme Court yesterday signed a writ of habeas corpus directing Mrs. Lillian German to produce in court her son, Robert, 6 years old. The application was made by John W. German, husband of the defendant.

Mr. German courted his wife in Annapolis, and there he married her. Mrs. German insisted that marital relations between herself and husband should be deferred until six months after the wedding day. Mr. German was not eager to enter into such an arrangement, but he thought that the sooner he was married, the sooner would end the period of probation. So he agreed, and the wedding took place on Jan. 30, 1907.

The bride and bridegroom continued living in Annapolis, and except the ring on the bride's finger there was no change in the situation. Mr. German called at his wife's home, chatted with her until the conventional hour when unmarried couples should separate, and then they separated. Came the Summer of June, 1907, to find Mr. German eager to set up housekeeping. Mrs. German adhered to the letter and spirit of the agreement and yielded.

For five years they lived together as happily as many young married people do. In his application Mr. German explained that his wife was a "spitfire," and unreasonably jealous. This caused him much annoyance, and he admitted having said and done some things that caused him regret. He never abused her, he said, or trifled with her feelings in any way, but his wife was discontented and unsettled in her mind.

In the Summer of 1912 something had to be done to relieve the tension. His wife told him, Mr. German said, that she wanted to go on the stage, and she soon afterward left him, as the first step toward a stage career. But Mrs. German only went to the home of her brother, where she remained four days, and then, during of it, telephoned a loving message to her husband, who gladly invited her to return home. Things ran along peacefully for a time, until Mrs. German again displayed signs of restlessness. So one evening she had a long talk with her husband. Just what was said is not set forth in the papers, but it appears that she was convinced she could not go on forever just as a wife and housekeeper, with nothing else to look forward to. If she could see an end to it she would be better satisfied.

Mr. German consented to the making of an agreement by which he and his wife were to live together until March, 1913. He said that she so provoked him in the meantime, and made him so unhappy, that he made a separation agreement with her. At this time they were living at 520 West 160th Street. His wife continued living there, and Mr. German made his home at the Young Men's Christian Association in West Fifty-seventh Street. He thought that all was over between him and his wife, but he was deceived, for a week later she telenhoned him a loving message. They met, explained, and resumed the home life.

Made wise by the many disappointments that had beset him in the marital field, Mr. German determined that he would not tie his wife down to any long agreement. Another talk and they concluded that they would live together at least until May, 1913. This gave Mrs. German something to see in the near future, and affairs prospered in their home for a time, but later there were bickerings, recriminations, and unhappiness, so again the couple separated.

Mrs. German kept the two children, Robert and Wesley, with her, and Mr. German did not object because his wife had always treated them well and had never bothered him about anything when she was not living with him. Now, feeling that all is over, Mr. German wants one of the children, and has chosen Robert, the elder. He will try to explain to the court why he should have the custody of Robert, and Mrs. German, perhaps, will try to prove that she should have them both.

NEARING'S PLACE ABOLISHED

University of Pennsylvania Has No Successor to Dismissed Professor.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The University of Pennsylvania announced today the appointment of nine new professors and assistant professors.

The position of assistant professor of economics in the Wharton School of Finance, made vacant by the failure of the Trustees to reappoint Professor Scott Nearing last June, will not be filled. Two of his courses will be dropped from the roster of the present academic year, and his other work will be handled by instructors already on the university's staff.

Mrs. Kobbe Running for Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Several prominent women are seeking nominations at the coming primaries, among them Annie L. Brush, who wants to be Councilman in the Fourth Ward, and Mrs. Helen M. Kobbe, who wants to be Supervisor in the Second Ward of New Rochelle, both on the Socialist ticket. Mrs. Kobbe is the wife of Herman Kobbe, and is prominent in New Rochelle society. Her home at 105 Neptune Avenue is one of the show places of New Rochelle. She was born in Florence, Italy, in 1890. Her father, the late Francis J. Metcalfe, was a well-known New York physician, who in later years practiced in Florence. Her sister is Mrs. Susan S. Metcalfe Casals, wife of the 'cellist.

Pleads to Avert Foreclosure.

Walter Sheldon of New Rochelle, N. Y., President of the New Jersey Lime and Cement Company, appeared before Vice Chancellor Howell in Newark yesterday and pleaded that a mortgage on the company's plant in Sussex County be not foreclosed. The Bethlehem Steel Company holds $50,000 of the concern's bonds. The mortgage had been twice defaulted. The Vice Chancellor allowed Mr. Sheldon to take an appeal, which Mr. Sheldon said he would do.

Body Drifts Among Bathers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15.—The body of a middle-aged man, apparently a German, floated among the bathers at Mississippi Avenue today. It is believed the man fell from one of the piers last night. There were no marks of violence on the body. There was a silver watch and $30 in cash in the pockets.

FIREBUG PLEADS GUILTY.

Admits First Degree Arson and Is Indicted Also for Murder.

When arraigned in the Supreme Court before Justice Kelby yesterday, Walter F. Stone, 21 years old, of 305 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, who confessed to Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy that he started fires to see the engines drive through the streets, pleaded guilty to a charge of arson in the first degree, and was remanded to jail to await sentence on Tuesday.

Stone was indicted on four counts, three charging arson and one charging murder in the first degree. The murder indictment was based on the fact that Herbert Jensen, 14 years old, died in a fire at 18 Fourth Avenue, which Stone was accused of starting. It was thought that Stone was mentally weak, but a commission appointed by Judge Harry E. Lewis declared him to be legally sane. The maximum sentence for arson in the first degree is forty years in prison.

PRIMARY BALLOTS BURNED.

Negroes Turn State's Evidence at the Trial of Mayor Bell.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—Two of the State's witnesses told how a part of the Democratic ballots cast in one precinct at the last primary election were burned without being counted, at the trial, today, of Mayor Bell, who is charged with election conspiracy. Both of the witnesses, John W. Lee and Charles H. Gibbs, colored, were indicted in the case and have pleaded guilty.

The afternoon was marked by many wrangles between attorneys over the admission of evidence, especially that consisting of conversations between Lee and others named in the indictment.

Lee, who was the inspector, said that the Mayor was at the polling place for a few minutes, but merely inquired how they were getting along, and then departed. Gibbs, who was an election judge, did not remember seeing Bell at the polls.

AUTO TO TRANSPORT LEPER.

Former Soldier Will Be Turned Over to the Government.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15.—Elmer E. Gable, a former United States soldier, who contracted leprosy while in the Philippines and who has been under strict guard in a tent at the municipal hospital since his appearance here several months ago, will be returned to Washington in an automobile, and after he has been turned over to the army authorities the machine will be burned.

This plan was announced today by Dr. James F. Edwards, Director of Health, who has been seeking to solve the problem of Gable's future. Common carriers would not transport Gable, and Dr. Edwards finally decided it would be cheaper for the city to sacrifice the cost of an automobile than to keep Gable here. Having been honorably discharged from the army, Gable is a ward of the Government, the authorities hold.

Sues Alfred Henry Lewis's Estate.

Mrs. Alice Ewing Lewis, administratrix of the estate of her husband, Alfred Henry Lewis, the writer, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by ex-Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin for $2,500. The complaint said that the money was lent to Mr. Lewis on March 1, 1907, and never returned. He asked the court to order that the debt be paid out of the estate. The property left by Mr. Lewis was estimated to be worth only $500.

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A hat with graceful lines and good looks. 5 colors.



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Because $25.00 is the price *most* men want to pay—We have not only larger stocks but even greater values at that price than at any other single figure.

Suits, $18 to $50
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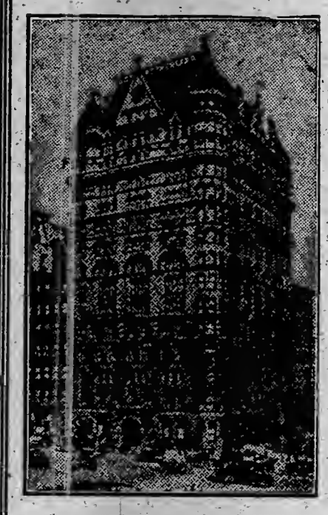
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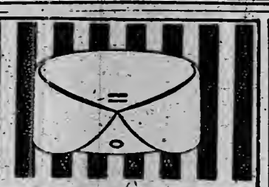
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Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.

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The Largest Dancing Room in the City.

Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.

Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten $1.00

Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25

MENU:

Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consommé in Jelly, Frog Legs, Sauté Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.

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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8.10. LAST 4 TIMES. Last Matinee Saturday 2.10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC Atop This Theatre MIDNIGHT

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—SPECIAL MONDAY, SEPT. 20—Seats TODAY 9 A. M. HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY IN MOLOCH A PLAY ABOUT WAR, by Beulah M. Dix.

Young America IS OUR IDEA OF A GOOD PLAY."—Eve. Sun. GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8.25. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2.25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—N.Y. American

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea. B'y & 43 St. Evs. 8.20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2.20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

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PARK Col. Circle, 59th. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. MAY IRWIN in the new comedy, "No. 33 Washington Square."

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STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11.30. SLANCHE SWEET in "The Case of Becky." 10c to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Lou-Tellegen in "The Explorer."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. THE MERRY ROUNDERS

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Horses. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

The Century Announcement!

Mr. Ned Wayburn announces that owing to the magnitude of the production and his desire to have it as nearly perfect as possible for its premier, the opening performance of "NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS" has been postponed from Saturday night, Sept. 18th, to THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 23rd.

All seats purchased for Sept. 18th good for opening night, Sept. 23rd, while seats for other performances can be exchanged to suit patrons' convenience.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8.20. MATINEE TODAY 2.20. "THE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE YEAR."—Globe. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO. "GREATEST TRIUMPH OF COHAN'S CAREER."—Journal.

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LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8.20. Pop. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.20. THE BRILLIANT MUSICAL HIT. THE GIRL WHO SMILES with Natalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c & $1. Matinee TODAY 25c & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET Next Week—"A FULL HOUSE."

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VITAGRAPH B'way & 44th St. 2:30 & 8:30. Twice Today & Every Day. THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE "Thrills by the Yard." Haywood Broun, Tribune. Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN. Mats., (Except Sat.); 25c, 50c, $1.00. Eves. & Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $2.00.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY AT 47 ST. Evs. 8.15. Mat. Daily 25c to $1. NORA BAYES, WILLIAM A. BRADY'S "ONE MINUTE," "MODNERS," ROSHANARA, LADDIE CLIFF, "The Show Oasters," Harry Cutler.

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY 25c. Fansie Srice, "Woman Proposes," Dooley & Sales, Taylor Granville & Co., others.

Loew's American Roof 12-Act Vaudeville Show DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE 42d St. & 9th Av. Every Eve. at 8.15. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 2d Ave. Burlesque AMERICAN BELLES Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Evening 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. Wednesday Matinees 25 & 50c. PEG O' MY HEART Next Week—"THE NATURAL LAW."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; fair, not quite so warm tomorrow; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,055. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CREDIT TO ALLIES FOR $500,000,000

Likely to be Granted on Condition That It Be Used for Commercial Purposes Only.

CONCESSION WINS BANKERS

Proposition Also Gains Favor by Decision to Bar Russia from Participation.

WAR LOAN NOT YET SOLVED

Great Britain and France May Have to Send Gold or Securities to Pay for Their Munitions.

More progress toward an agreement on the proposed loan to the Allies was made yesterday than on any other day since the arrival of the Anglo-French Financial Commission. Events moved so smoothly toward a settlement of some of the difficult questions which the negotiators had had to face that rumor in the financial district late in the day had it that the terms of the loan had been agreed to. This was denied authoritatively, although the fact was emphasized by more than one of the bankers participating in the conferences with the British and French financial delegates that satisfactory progress was being made.

The day's developments included a statement by one of the bankers taking a leading part in the negotiations that the suggestion that the proposed credit be used exclusively for ordinary commercial purposes, leaving the purchase of munitions of war to be provided for in some other manner, probably by the shipment of gold and securities, had been definitely accepted.

It was established, moreover, that the loan as proposed is to be for Great Britain and France, Russia not being included as a participant in the credit now under negotiation. It was intimated that the fact that the credit would not be used by Russia would have an important bearing on the support which the loan would get in some financial quarters.

Gaining More Banking Support.

The response which is coming from interior bankers considerably increased the optimism of New York bankers yesterday regarding the success of the loan. Besides this, Wall Street heard that news would probably be had today indicative of the gaining of support for the proposed credit in very important banking quarters in which so far no active part has been taken in the preparation of the loan. This expectation also had a great deal to do with the feeling which gained ground during the day that the success of the loan was assured.

The details of the loan are still open, but, unless the negotiations should take a new and unexpected course, it is most probable that the amount will be $500,000,000 instead of $1,000,000,000. This $500,000,000 issue is likely to take the form of five-year bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest to be offered at 97½. At that price they would yield about 5½ per cent.

In addition, in all probability, the bonds will include other conditions which will make them attractive to investors. One probability is that they will be made convertible at the option of the holder into a longer time obligation of the British and French Governments, say fifteen-year bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest. Such an option would give the holder the right to cash at the maturity of the loan, or, in lieu of cash, a fifteen-year bond, which, if conditions were favorable, might command a premium. But all discussion of the terms of the loan must still be regarded as tentative. The terms have not yet been closed, nor will they be, according to bankers in a position to know the facts, until an opportunity has been had to obtain the views of other bankers than those who have already participated in the conferences.

Opposition Is Weakening.

Inasmuch as the proposed credit, as Wall Street now understands, is to be used exclusively for purely commercial purposes as distinguished from the trade in munitions, and because of the expectation that the most prominent of bankers with German sympathies will participate in the transaction as one designed to foster American trade, it is believed in the financial district that some very little will be left of the pro-German opposition to the proposed credit.

Bankers continue to receive threats that deposits will be withdrawn if they participate in a loan to the Allies, but these threats are not numerous, and in some instances at least they are meeting with severe reprimand. One instance illustrative of others was cited. Two depositors in one institution carrying large balances informed the bank that they would feel compelled to withdraw their accounts should the bank decide to participate in the loan. The bank's response in each case was a prompt request that these depositors withdraw their money immediately. If it is not withdrawn promptly the bank itself will close the accounts and return the money to the threatening depositors. This course was commended in high banking quarters as the best possible rebuke to those who would bring this sort of pressure upon the banks to get them to refrain from participating in a transaction which is coming to be recognized all over the country as a step necessary to safeguard the trade interests of Americans.

Conferences on Morgan Yacht.

That it would not be wise to carry out the commission's original intention of floating a billion-dollar loan here is the opinion of influential bankers who have brought pressure to bear against making an initial issue of such huge amount. The commission, however, is still in favor of the larger figure.

The barrier of secrecy built around the progress of the discussions was raised still higher yesterday, with the result that few persons other than those invited to meet the commission learned where meetings were being held. It was plainly evident to any one canvassing the financial district in the early afternoon that practically every influential banker was inaccessible. When these men returned to their desks they refused to say where conference had taken place. It is understood that to escape the heat and secure freedom from interruption J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair has been used for some meetings. A number of men whose work it will be to find a market for the bonds when they are issued met on the Corsair to talk over the terms.

One of the interesting developments of

Continued on Page 3.

REQUEST FOR DUMBA RECALL DELIVERED

Penfield Cables He Received Message Sept. 10 and Sent It at Once to Foreign Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary of State Lansing announced tonight that a cablegram had just been received from Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, informing the State Department that the communication from the United States requesting the Austrian Government to recall Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, had been received and had been delivered to the Austro-Hungarian Government.

Ambassador Penfield's dispatch stated that the communication was received in Vienna on Sept. 10 and was immediately delivered to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office.

Before the dispatch from Ambassador Penfield was received, there was great uncertainty as to whether the Dumba message had reached him. The message was sent on Sept. 8 by way of London and Berne. One report had it that the meseage was received in Berne on Sept. 10 and was filed the same day by the American Minister there for transmission to Vienna, but had not been delivered to Ambassador Penfield. Wire trouble between Berne and Vienna was given as a possible cause of the supposed delay.

PEGOUD'S ANTAGONIST TELLS HOW HE DIED

German Aeroplane Flanked His and Killed Him by Machine-Gun Fire.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16, (via London.)—The story of the death fight of Adolphe Pegoud, the French aviator, who was killed recently near Petite Croix in a battle in the air with a German aviator, is related by Pilot Corporal Kandulekl, his conqueror, in a letter to his father, which is published in the Tageblatt.

"While flying," says the letter, "the forts of Belfort opened fire against me, the shrapnel bursting around in the clouds. I was hardly out of range of the enemy's guns when suddenly a French machine approached. The fighting took place at a height of 2,400 meters. (about 8,000 feet.)

"The first thing I did was to swing sharply around in order to obtain a free range to the flank. My observer, Lieutenant Billitz, immediately fired the machine gun, which, after the thirtieth shot, refused to work. Meanwhile Pegoud approached to fifty meters. I encircled him once, and suddenly executed a sharp curve to the left, whereby I got him on the flank, and Billitz, whose machine gun again was in order, gave him his quietus."

TO SWAMP WORLD WITH GERMAN GOODS?

Russians Charge That Vast Stores Are Being Made at Army Rates of Pay.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Sept. 17.—A Customs Union, comprising all the Triple Entente allies, and to be aimed against Germany after the war is ended, is advocated by the Novoe Vremya, which claims that German manufacturers are utilizing labor at army rates of pay in order to accumulate vast stores of cheap goods to be sold when trade is reopened.

"It is every bit as necesesary for us to break Germany's economic position as it is to break the strength of her fighting forces," says the Novoe Vremya, which suggests that the United States might ultimately join the union.

ENGLAND TO TAX MANY IMPORTS

Broad Proposals Aim to Meet War Expenses—Not a Tariff Reform Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Among the features which a well-authenticated report says will be found in the budget that Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna will lay before Parliament are proposals for the taxation of imports on a scale which is proclaimed in some quarters to be the introduction of tariff reform.

Probably the last idea in the mind of the Chancellor is to afford an excuse for the revival of political polemics on this vexed question, but the necessity of providing money to carry on the war may force him to have recourse to this method of raising revenue.

Mr. McKenna's friends say that he is being guided in his attempts to solve the difficult problem before him by the sound principle that the country must pay a considerable proportion of the costs of the war out of its present income and general resources, and that the burden which can safely be left to posterity must be reduced to the minimum. The taxation of imports on a broad scale is said to be one of the chief methods he has in view for meeting the country's obligations.

POPE'S PEACE PLANS IN HANDS OF CARDINALS

Pontiff Outlines Action He Will Take When There is a Chance for Mediation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 16.—The Pope has submitted to the leading Cardinals a detailed report regarding the attitude which the Holy See may take in the international situation if certain events occur. The Pontiff asked the Cardinals to study the question so as to be able to give him their advice.

He hopes for a condition that will leave the Papacy free either to intervene in the conflict and offer pontifical mediation or assist some power to do so. In either case the Pontiff would not like to take the step without a certainty of success. Hence his desire to have the responsibility shared by some of the Cardinals, who are distinguished for their knowledge of political affairs.

RALPH H. ISHAM AND WIFE PARTED

Reported that Mayor Gaynor's Daughter Will Seek Nevada Divorce.

MARRIED IN TRINITY CHURCH

Hints of Differences Due to the Bride's Taste for Sports and Horseback Feats.

Ralph Heyward Isham and his young wife, who was Miss Marion Gaynor, daughter of the late Mayor William J. Gaynor, before her marriage in January of last year, when she was 16 years old, have separated.

The young couple went West immediately after their marriage, which was solemnized in Trinity Church on Jan. 28, 1914, and for some time Mr. Isham assisted his father in the management of his extensive business interests.

A daughter was born on Dec. 17 last, and early this year the couple moved to Madison, N. J., where they fitted up in elaborate style a handsome home on a thirty-four-acre estate.

Soon after the new home was opened, according to persons well acquainted with the family, domestic differences caused trouble frequently between Mr. Isham and his youthful wife. As a result, Mr. Isham left the Madison home about the middle of last month and took up his residence at the new Yale Club at Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan. He is a Yale graduate. Mrs. Isham remained on the Madison estate for some time after her husband had gone, but the house there was closed last week, and it became known among a few of the couple's most intimate friends that hope of a reconciliation had been practically given up, although the other members of both families were eager to avoid the notoriety of a breach.

Mrs. Isham's whereabouts were not learned last night, although it was known that she was in New York City and that in the near future she intends to go away for a visit to a relative. She has her little daughter with her. Her sister, who was Miss Gertrude Gaynor, and who eloped with W. Seward Webb, Jr., is at the Vanderbilt Hotel. At the Yale Club it was said that Mr. Isham had rooms there, but that he was not in.

Up to the present, it is understood, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Isham have taken any step toward legal proceedings of any sort. It was said positively by an intimate friend last night that no divorce action could be sustained in this State, and that Mrs. Isham probably would go to Nevada to bring an action.

The only ground on which a suit for divorce could be based, it was said, would be that of incompatability of temperament, or, since Mr. Isham's departure from the New Jersey home, desertion.

Mrs. Isham was the fourth daughter of the late Mayor. Her eighteenth birthday was on March 18 last. Both before and since her marriage she took a prominent part in outdoor sports and is known as a skillful horsewoman, having ridden many thoroughbred jumpers over dangerous fences and taken keen interest in the fashionable horse shows. She won several blue ribbons at the big horse show in Madison Square Garden the year before her marriage, and defeated a number of foremost women of the country at the Turf and Field Horse Show at Belmont in May of 1912, when she was only 15 years old.

The marriage of the couple in Trinity Church was not elaborate and was a surprise to many of the friends of both parties, as both had denied only a short time before that they were engaged. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, rector of the church, and among the few persons present were Mrs. Gaynor and her daughters, Helen and Ruth.

Mr. Isham is 25 years old and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heyward Isham. His father is very wealthy and owns extensive lands in New Jersey which have come down from a Colonial grant. He was President of the Marietta, Columbus & Cleveland Railroad at the time of his son's marriage. Young Mr. Isham was graduated at Yale and Cornell and later was a student of law at the New York Law School. He has traveled extensively, going on a number of hunting expeditions in foreign lands. His mother, who has written considerably under the pen name of Juliette Calhoun Marsh, is a descendant of the famous statesman John C. Calhoun, and his father is a descendant of Johnathan Trumbull, who was a Colonial Governor of Connecticut and that State's first Governor after the Revolution.

FIND ROADS DODGING TAXES.

Illinois Officials Say State Has Lost $35,000,000 in Twenty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Officials of the State Board of Equalization today laid bare what they termed a conspiracy on the part of electric and steam railroads, which they say have evaded taxes for years. The net loss to the State of Illinois has been from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 a year. The estimated valuation of the property is from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000.

Some of these lines are separate corporations, operating a few miles of tracks between larger lines. Others are goods-sized railroads with rolling stock, trackage, and terminals valued in the millions.

While groups of the roads, according to State Equalizers Donoghue and Viterna, adopt similar methods to conceal assets, others act individually by various methods.

"The most common form of evasion," said Mr. Donoghue, "is to make a physical annexation of a small line to a larger one and then to forget all about filing a schedule. It is a conservative estimate to say that Illinois has lost by this negligence at least $35,000,000 within twenty years."

FOUR IN STREET CAR HURT.

Jerome Avenue Trolley Jumps Track and Hits Elevated Pillar.

Four persons were injured yesterday morning when a Jerome Avenue trolley car jumped the tracks at 204th Street and struck a pillar of the elevated. The impact broke every window in the car and threw most of the twenty-odd passengers to the floor.

The injured were: Miss Allino Fana of Jerome and McLean Avenues, contusions on hips and shoulders; Miss Hazel Altman, 169 East 206th Street, left arm cut by glass; Mrs. Sadie Willson, 169 East 206th Street, contusions on left arm, and Antonio Ferro, 3,094 Villa Avenue, contusions on left shoulder.

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Advt.

Berlin Hears Rumania Will Fight Soon; Bulgars Want Her Mobilization Explained

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that German newspapers were permitted yesterday to publish sensational telegrams intimating that Rumania's participation in the war might be expected at any minute.

[The participation, according to all reports, is to be on the side of the Allies.]

ROME, Sept. 15, (via Paris, Sept. 16.)—Because of the concentration of Greek and Rumanian troops on the Bulgarian frontier, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister has instructed the representatives of that country at Athens and Bucharest to request an immediate and definite explanation, according to a Sofia dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia.

Press dispatches from Bucharest say that the Turks have already begun to carry out the provisions of the Turco-Bulgarian agreement. They have abandoned the barracks at Karaghatch and destroyed the forts on the right bank of the Maritza River, taking the guns and barbed wire to the Gallipoli peninsula.

The Bulgarian Prefect at Stara Zagora has gone to Adrianople to arrange to take formal possession of the ceded territory in the presence of the Turkish and Bulgarian Ministers on Sept. 18. The Turkish Vali of Adrianople has gone to Constantinople to obtain instructions from the Porte on the same subject.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16, (via London.)—A special dispatch from Sofia says that the Bulgarian Government has discharged from the colors the levies of the 1912 class.

HEAT KILLS SEVEN; PROSTRATES MANY

Public Schools Close All Over the Country, but Not in New York.

RELIEF PERHAPS TODAY

Showers for New York State Predicted, but Forecaster Does Not Think They'll Fall Here.

Seven deaths and more than two dozen prostrations were caused by the heat in and near New York City yesterday, the eighth day of the most prolonged spell of severe hot weather in September recorded by the local Weather Bureau.

Forecaster Scarr said last night there was no prospect of relief in the next forty-eight hours. The promised cool spell did not arrive last night. The Weather Bureau officials explained that it was on its way from Michigan all right, but missed New York, passing over the north of New England. It had been expected that the wind would blow from the west yesterday, but it veered from the south only to the southwest, shunting the coolness too far to the north to relieve New York City. The edge of the cool wave struck up-State.

The Dead.

BOHN, MRS. SOPHIE, 76 years old, 448 East 137th Street; committed suicide by inhaling gas while despondent because of the heat.

BALDI, ANTONIO, 50 years old, 68 President Street, Brooklyn; stricken at his home, where he died.

CROCO, GABRIEL, 32 years old, 208 Amsterdam Avenue; prostrated at 106th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and died of heart disease.

DAVIS, WILLIAM, 68 years old, 132 East Twenty-third Street, artist; found dead of apoplexy in his studio.

KAHN, ADOLPH, cigar salesman; committed suicide by inhaling gas while suffering from melancholia caused by the heat.

NIELSON, PETER, 50 years old, 6 First Place, Brooklyn; overcome at foot of Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn; died in ambulance on the way to the Jewish Hospital.

ROMANO, ANTONIO, 2 years old, 117 Roebling Street, Brooklyn; stricken at his home, where he died.

Prostrations.

ARMSTRONG, SIMON, 396 West Twelfth Street, Manhattan; overcome at Baltic and Columbia Streets, Brooklyn; Long Island College Hospital.

AUERSTAD, JOHN, Williamsburg; overcome at his home and arrested for attacks on persons while demented.

BENSON, GUSTAVE, 25 First Avenue; overcome in front of 237½ Bowery; Bellevue Hospital.

BERNSTEIN, FANNIE, Floyd Street and Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome in front of 42 Barrett Street, St. Catharine's Hospital.

CARSON, PATRICK, 727 East 156th Street; taken from the Fifth Street Police Station to Bellevue Hospital.

CHAPLIN, CHARLES R., 1,294 Shakespeare Avenue, the Bronx; overcome at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue; taken home.

CONNELLY, NORA, address unknown; taken from 51 Jackson Street to Gouverneur Hospital.

CUNNINGHAM, EDWARD P., 459 East 137th Street, the Bronx; overcome at 136th Street and St. Ann's Avenue; Lincoln Hospital.

DILLSTROM, EHRICH, 1,642 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Howard and Madison Streets, Brooklyn, and taken home.

FELMING, WILLIAM, Maplewood, N. J., a carpenter; overcome while working on a porch and fell to the ground, sustaining a broken leg; taken to Overlook Hospital, Summit, N. J.

HILL, NATHAN, 26 West Ninety-ninth Street, a negro; taken from Ninety-sixth Street and Riverside Drive to Knickerbocker Hospital.

HOWE, MILTON, 126 Front Street, Stapleton, S. I.; overcome in front of the Stapleton Police Station; taken to his home.

LAINE, ANTHONY, 75 Elizabeth Street, a driver; stricken at Canal and Varick Streets; Hudson Street Hospital.

McDONALD, HUGH, 77 Old Broadway; overcome at 137th Street and Broadway; Knickerbocker Hospital.

PARKER, IDA, 961 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Fulton and Chestnut Streets; taken home.

PETERSON, GEORGE, 2,096 Third Avenue; overcome at 112th Street and Park Avenue, while peddling; Harlem Hospital.

PLOSS, ANDREW, 265 Melrose Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Forrest Avenue and Bremen Street; St. Catherine's Hospital.

REGAN, JOHN, no home; overcome in front of 47 Tiffany Street, Brooklyn; Long Island College Hospital.

RENE, MARIE, 128 Delancey Street, Manhattan; overcome on Mill Road, New Dorp, S. I.

RUSSELL, GEORGE, 1,632 8th Av., Brooklyn; overcome at his home.

ROSS, HARRY, 130 Charles Street; overcome at 178 Franklin Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

SCHOFF, HERMAN, 153 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx; overcome at Park Avenue and Tremont Street; Fordham Hospital.

SMITH, GEORGE, 341 East Eighteenth Street, Manhattan; overcome at West Twelfth Street and Surf Avenue, Coney Island; Coney Island Hospital.

VERDEROSA, MARIANA, 115 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn; overcome on the sixth floor of 159 Madison Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

WERNER, FREDERICK, South Main Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.; overcome at 2 Beaver Street; Volunteer Hospital.

ZELTER, L. P., 1,620 Avenue St. John; overcome at 178 Franklin Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

While the local Weather Bureau last night held out no hope of relief for forty-eight hours, the Weather Bureau in Washington sent out a bulletin promising a gradual reaction to lower temperatures in the Middle Atlantic States. The bulletin said:

"No sudden changes to cooler are expected during the next forty-eight hours except in New York, Northern New England, and the lower lake region, where thunder showers will probably break the heat temporarily tomorrow."

The maximum temperature yesterday

Continued on Page 4.

MOB FIGHTS POLICE AS BANK IS CLOSED

Five Thousand Angry Ansonia Depositors Engage Fire Department Also.

$36,000 SHORTAGE IS FOUND

Ex-Mayor of City, Who is Treasurer of the Bank, Held by the Police as Embezzler.

ANSONIA, Conn., Sept. 16.—There was a free-for-all fight tonight between the entire Police Department of this city and a crowd of 5,000 persons, following the announcement that State Bank Commissioner Everett J. Sturges had taken charge of the affairs of the Savings Bank of Ansonia.

The Treasurer of the institution, former Mayor Franklin Burton, is under arrest, charged with embezzling $36,000.

The crowd, which contained many foreign depositors, threatened to break in the doors of the bank, and there were threats made of lynching Mr. Burton. Mayor Schulmaker pushed his way through the crowd and tried to speak. He said that if the people did not disperse he would sound the riot call. He was jeered and there were cries of "We want Burton!"

The police, with drawn revolvere, were unable to cope with the situation, and the Mayor caused a general alarm of fire to be sounded. The firemen were ordered to turn the hose on the crowd, but were unable to follow out orders, for hundreds of persons seized the hose and took it away from them.

The police used their clubs freely, and there were many fist fights. After two hours the police regained control of the situation, and the crowd melted away.

While the disturbance in front of the bank was at its height, officials feared for Mr. Burton's safety, and he was hurried out of a back window of the building. Two policemen then took him through back streets to the City Hall.

The alleged shortage in Mr. Burton's accounts was discovered by Commissioner Sturges, who says that the Treasurer has confessed to abstracting about $36,000 during the last fifteen years. Mr. Sturges said that Burton lost his money in real estate investments. His method was to take the money from loans, Mr. Sturges said, and then write bogus notes, which were charged up as assets.

The bank issued a statement tonight saying that the loes would not exceed $36,000, and this amount was partly covered by Mr. Burton's bond of $20,000. The statement said, further, "as the bank has a surplus of $63,000, it is believed that the bank is perfectly solid and all depositors will be paid when the Commissioners are through.

William A. Nelson, one of the Directors, issued a statement saying he would buy all passbooks of the depositors to the extent of $100,000.

A further examination of Burton's books late tonight showed that he had also manipulated two truet funds, of which he was a Trustee, the amount involved being $7,000. One of the funds belongs to Mrs. Nora McNerney, of Boston.

After a conference between Commissioner Sturges and Attorney General Hinman a warrant was issued for Burton, charging him with embezzlement. He was locked up in jail and at a late hour had not obtained bail.

Mr. Burton is about 35 years old, married, and has two children. He has twice been Mayor of the city and once a State Senator. He is prominent in Methodist Church affairs.

LABOR WARNS ENGLAND AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

All Railway Men to Strike if It Is Introduced, Asserts Union Official in Parliament.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—In the course of the debate in the House of Commons this afternoon, James Henry Thomas, Laborite, who is Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, declared that every lodge of the railway union had informed the Executive Committee that on the introduction of conscription the men would stop work.

"If the conscriptionists want an industrial revolution," he said, "let them proceed with their agitation."

David Lloyd George, the Munitions Minister, has appointed a committee "to consider and advise on questions of industrial fatigue, hours of labor, and other matters affecting the health and physical efficiency of workers in munitions factories and workshops."

The committee comprises Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, as Chairman; Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. Arthur Edwin Boycott, Professor of Pathology, University of Manchester; Dr. Leonard Erskine Hill, Director of the Department of Applied Physiology of the National Health Insurance Institute of Research; J. R. Clynes, Laborite Member of Parliament; Mrs. Harold J. Tennant, wife of the Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, and Miss R. E. Squire.

The committee is apparently an outcome of the recent discussion at the British Association meeting concerning the best methods for increasing the productivity of workmen.

BERLIN CONFIDENT OF PEACE WITH US; WILL YIELD MORE IN PRIVATE PARLEYS THAN SHE DARES ADMIT IN PUBLIC NOTES

Four Powers Are Spending $56,000,000 Daily in War; Russia Calls 8,000,000 Men to Make Up Huge Losses

PARIS Sept. 16.—M. Ribot, the Minister of Finance, said in the Chamber of Depuies today that the average monthly war expenses of Russia were 1,800,000,000 francs, ($360,000,000;) Germany's monthly war expenses approached 2,500,000,000 francs, ($500,000,000,) while Great Britain's exceeded this amount.

This statement was made by M. Ribot in an address accompanying the introduction of a bill appropriating 6,200,000,000 francs ($1,240,000,000) for the expenses of the last quarter of the year.

Among the important measures before Parliament is one calling to the colors a contingent of 400,000 young men who in time of peace would begin military service in 1917.

The statement of M. Ribot, with the statement of Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons Wednesday, gives a fairly clear idea of the staggering financial expenses of the chief belligerents. France, according to estimates made last June, was spending $8,700,000 a day. At the present time this total is probably $10,000,000. Russia's daily expense is $12,000,000, according to M. Ribot, while Germany's is $16,670,000. England's daily war cost has reached $17,500,000. The total of the four nations is $56,170,000.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 17.—An Imperial ukase was issued in Petrograd yesterday calling to the colors reserves of the territorial army.

Should the age limit be fixed at 35 years the call would mean the possible addition of 8,000,000 men to the Russian armies, including men who had passed through the first line and reserves and those who heretofore have been exempted.

The number of Russian prisoners taken since May 1 by the Austrians and Germans is reckoned at 2,571,750 by La Suisse, a newspaper of Geneva, according to a dispatch from that city. The newspaper says that these figures have been compiled from official bulletins. It adds:

"The official and Austrian and German figures given out prior to May 1 showed a total of 1,395,000 Russian prisoners, not including civilians or the dead and wounded. General Polivanof, the Russian Minister of War, informed the Duma that the total of officers and men at the front since the beginning of the war was 5,060,000. Consequently the present total of Russian forces is 1,093,250."

BRITAIN FORFEITS MEAT CARGOES

Prize Court Order Affects Products Worth $15,000,000 Owned by Chicago Packers.

SUSPICIOUS OF DESTINATION

Believed to be for the Enemy—Packers to Appeal—International Tribunal Possible.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The British Prize Court today condemned the greater part of the American products forming the cargoes of four steamships. These products, valued at several million dollars, are declared forfeited to the Crown.

The judgment was delivered by Sir Samuel T. Evans, President of the Court. It involves the cargoes of the Norwegian steamships Kim, Alfred Nobel, Björnstjerne-Björnson, and Fridland. All the goods on these vessels, consisting principally of American meat products, are confiscated, with the exception of a small proportion which the court released to claimants.

The court disallowed sixteen claims, including those of the Morris, Armour, Hammond, Swift, and Sulzberger companies. It allowed eight claims, including that of the Cudahy Company of Chicago. The others were Danish consignees.

Sir Samuel gave leave to appeal, fixing security for the costs at $25,000, divisible among the appellants. He also gave the Crown attorneys leave to appeal in the cases of the Cudahy and other claims which were allowed.

Seized Last November.

The case has been pending for several months. The steamships were seized last November, and although efforts were made by the American owners to obtain an early trial, the British authorities set the hearing for June. The hearing closed last month, and judgment was reserved until today.

In a long opinion, Sir Samuel said it was plain that these ships were carrying toward Copenhagen when captured more than thirteen times the amount of goods which under normal circumstances would have been taken to that port. That fact gave practical and overhelming assurance that the goods were intended to find their way to Germany, although, of course, it did not prove conclusively that they were destined for an enemy of Great Britain.

One circumstance throwing light on the real destination of the goods, Sir Samuel said, was that the exportation of lard by one American company alone to Copenhagen in three weeks after the outbreak of the war was twenty times more than in periods of peace. As to ships of canned meat, he said, it had not been shown that they had been sent to Denmark in any great quantity before the war, yet hundreds of thousands were on the way when the vessels were captured. These ships, it seemed, could not have been meant for any persons other than German soldiers.

Referring to the consignments of rubber, described as gum, the President said:

Calls "Gum" a Subterfuge.

"I have come to the conclusion that gum is not a true commercial description for rubber and that it was used in the ships' manifests in order to avoid the difficulty which would result in its capture by a belligerent. Any concealment of this sort will, while I sit in the Prize Court, weigh heavily against those who adopt such courses. Neutrals are expected to conduct their neutral trade during the war without false papers and with candor, and belligerents are entitled to expect from neutrals a frank course of conduct."

Sir Samuel allowed one claim of a Manila manufacturer for a quantity of rubber which he said had been shipped in good faith for use in his factory. Another claim was disallowed.

The meat cargoes, shipped for the most part by the great American packing companies and valued by them at $15,000,000, were found by the President to be destined, except for some small items not for consumption in Denmark, but for delivery in Germany. He held that their eventual destination was the

Continued on Page 2.

HESPERIAN NOTE REACHES CAPITAL

Germany Insists in Memorandum That Allan Line Steamship Was Sunk by a Mine.

NO SUBMARINE NEAR SCENE

Now Believed Case is Closed as Far as the United States Is Concerned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. — Secretary Lansing received from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin today the official memorandum of the German Government on the sinking of the Allan Line steamship Hesperian on Sept. 4, in which the Berlin Government asserts its belief that the vessel's loss could not have been the result of a submarine attack. On the contrary, the German Government expressed the opinion that the vessel was destroyed by a mine.

The text of the memorandum was not made public, not even in paraphrase, but according to a description of the communication obtained from high officials of the State Department tonight, the German Government is positive that the Hesperian was not attacked by a submarine. This statement is based on the explanation that all the German submarines that were out on the day that the Heeperian was damaged have been heard from, and the reports from their commanders show that none of them was in the locality where the Hesperian was damaged. The assumption that the vessel hit a mine is based on the fact that the explosion occurred around the bow of the Heeperian, and was of a nature similar to those caused by mines.

In view of the German Government's positive statement of its belief that the Hesperian could not have been damaged by a submarine, there is every indication here that unless further evidence is obtained, the Hesperian case will not figure to any prominent degree, if at all, in the submarine controverey.

As matters now stand, the United States has no evidence, not even circumstantial evidence, to show that the Hesperian was torpedoed. A high official of the Government said that in the present status of the Hesperian case the United States had not sufficient evidence upon which to take further action. The evidence possessed by the Government is not sufficient to show whether the explosion was caused by mine or torpedo.

The principal evidence in the hands of the State Department is in the form of an affidavit signed by the four principal officers of the Hesperian. This statement was cabled to the State Department on Sept. 7 by Consul Frost, at Queenstown. These officers said that at 8:30 o'clock on the night of Sept. 4, "when an explosion took place against the starboard bow No. 2 bulkhead, admitting water into compartments 1 and 2." They said the explosion occurred within about eight feet of the surface, throwing a mass of water and steel fragments on the deck. The affidavit asserted that "from the steel fragments preserved it is indubitable that the explosion was caused by a torpedo and not by a mine," and that the characteristic odor of high explosive was noticeable. They also asserted that no warning had been received by the Hesperian, and that the track of a torpedo approaching the vessel was not observed by any of the ship's officers, and that "no submarine was sighted before or after the explosion." The affidavit stated that the steel fragments found on the deck of the Hesperian had been "preserved," but it was asserted by a high official of the State Department today that no such fragments had been received in Washington and nothing was known as to their present whereabouts.

BOSCA RED—Sparkling Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

PLEDGES TO BE RENEWED

Seeking a Formula That Will Not Offend the German People.

HOPE IN HAGUE PROPOSAL

Adverse Verdict Given There on the Arabic Case Would Soften Shock to the Public.

HOPEFUL TONE IN PRESS

Von Jagow and Others Also Optimistic After a Night Conference.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The political atmosphere here has cleared almost over night so far as America is concerned. Since the Chancellor's return from Munich yesterday many signs have indicated that the crisis had passed and that Germany's actions in the immediate future would be such as to prevent a diplomatic break.

Despite some anxious moments, diplomatic circles had never given up hope that matters would not drift to the catastrophe of a conflict, or even a break, but today hope has given place to confidence. This confidence is based primarily on Count von Bernstorff's successful negotiations for time and the belief that The Hague suggestion has made a favorable impression in America and will pave the way to a permanent understanding regarding the submarine warfare.

The great difficulty confronting the Berlin authorities is to find some formula for placating Washington without wounding German susceptibilities and national pride. This accounts for the tone and certain of the contents of the Arabic memorandum, which undoubtedly was written largely for home consumption. The leading statesmen found themselves in a delicate position, being absolutely unable to admit or even to discuss the possibility that the submarine commander had erred, since a German officer's word of honor in war is law, and anything savoring of a disavowal of the submarine commander's act would have aroused intense feeling not only in the navy, but throughout the army. The facts concerning the Arabic, including the delicate topic of whether the commander erred, can, however, be threshed out before The Hague Tribunal without a shock to German pride, and it is felt here that it is the only possible way to a peaceful solution.

One of the most hopeful signs is that Count von Bernstorff will be empowered to give Washington reassurances of Germany's good faith and future intentions not to torpedo without warning.

Leaders in Conference.

An important conference was held late this evening at the Foreign Office, those present being Foreign Minister von Jagow, Under Secretary Zimmermann, and the American specialists of Wilhelmstrasse. No details were available, but the air of optimism was unmistakable. Reports that America will not answer the Arabic memorandum for the present and that an understanding will be sought by confidential pourparlers between Mr. Lansing and Count von Bernstorff are greeted with lively satisfaction here. The night edition of the Lokalanzeiger calls it a splendid idea, offering the best chances for a friendly solution of the differences.

The widely read National Gazette assures its readers: "Negotiations are being conducted in Washington between the two Governments, from which it is hoped that the existing misunderstandings will be settled. America does not appear to have recognized with sufficient sharpness that Count von Bernstorff's principal statement and the Arabic note are two totally different expressions of intention on the German Government's part and are only superficially connected. The torpedoing of the Arabic is in no sense cleared away. The details of the negotiations cannot be given now, but there is a certain expectation that they will lead to a favorable result which will satisfy both parties. Germany's Arabic note, as a matter of fact, somewhat dampened the joy which had reigned in the United States following Count von Bernstorff's statement that no passenger ships would be torpedoed without warning.

"One can understand this. The assurances given shortly before in Washington, which were hailed with lively satisfaction in America, showed the wish of the overwhelming ma-

jority of the American people was to maintain peace with Germany. There can be no talk about Germany's having broken her word given to the United States or trying to liberate herself from a promise. Malicious suggestions, whose object is transparent, have most fortunately made no impression either on the American people as a whole, nor on the Washington Government. The crisis should pass without the serious consequences hoped for by our enemies.

"President Wilson has not allowed himself to be stampeded out of his calm quietness, and the circumstances that the negotiations are being conducted in Washington allows us to conclude that he desires to find a peaceful understanding with Germany. A friendly settlement of the quarrel would in any case be an immense diplomatic success for both the German and American Governments. If the new negotiations lead to a favorable conclusion, both Washington and Berlin can congratulate themselves on a success whose far-reaching consequences cannot be overestimated."

A Navy Man's Views.

That the tension is greatly relaxed is indicated by the fact that the Berlin newspapers which were silent during the crisis, have suddenly, as if on signal, resumed the discussion of the German-American situation. Vice Admiral Kirchhoff, retired, discussing the Arabic memorandum in the Taeglich Rundschau, writes:

"The Arabic incident has been cleared up, as we had suspected it would be. It was not for nothing that we heard how the U-29 and the U-27 were destroyed. An unmolested 'peaceful' passenger ship attacked an enemy warship, not in self-defense, but in violation of international law and sea law, so that our submarine was compelled in self-defense to fire a torpedo, and, of course, without warning. Does our conduct of submarine warfare need any other explanation? And the Hesperian! Was she, too, a harmless little steamer which carried a gun on the bow for defense against Moroccan or Chinese pirates? Perhaps. We see that every English merchantman, big or small, has become a franctireur at sea to be treated according to the laws of war."

"We Germans read with the greatest approval the most recent declaration of the Foreign Office. It is an unequivocal statement regarding an attack by a steamer that carried no flag or neutral sign; whose manoeuvres clearly showed a premeditated attack on the submarine. It should open the eyes of the world to the unscrupulous and illegal means England employs. The closing paragraph of the note is of particular clearness and is beautifully unequivocal. Equally reassuring is the further declaration that The Hague Tribunal shall concern itself with this one case only. This pointed statement alone will make it possible to keep the English from getting the notion into their heads that their ships in future will enjoy more or less immunity."

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, in a long editorial expressing a friendly feeling toward America, sees in the crisis a plot of the British Foreign Office, working through the Reuter Telegraph Agency, to plunge Germany and America into war. It charges that the Reuter agency sends distorted and highly colored dispatches both ways which are calculated to cause bad blood between Germany and America and frustrate the efforts of those in both countries who are working for a friendly solution of the present difficulties.

The widely read paper rings the changes on the slogan, "Loose from Reuter!" and concludes:

"America undoubtedly will recognize in our willingness to submit the case to The Hague court the fact that we have gone still further to meet America's standpoint; that we have honorably stretched our hand which America can clasp with a good conscience. A conflict between us would be a historical crime. One should smite aside Reuter's fingers which seek to interpose between our hand and that extended from across the Atlantic. Then the understanding won't be far off—an understanding which will mean much for future peace."

GERARD HEARS FROM LANSING.

Gets a Communication—Probably the Arabic Evidence.

BERLIN, Sept. 16. — Ambassador James W. Gerard received today a communication from Washington bearing on the Arabic case and the submarine problem.

Thus far it has been impossible to ascertain the character of the note. The dispatches may possibly embrace a communication from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, giving a report on the situation there. The Ambassador may have chosen this method of forwarding information to his Government, as wireless transmission from the United States is uncertain at the present.

The communication referred to in the foregoing dispatch probably is the evidence in the Arabic case, which was cabled to Ambassador Gerard for the enlightenment of the German authorities.

Bernstorff Going to Cedarhurst.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, declined yesterday to supplement the statement he gave out on Wednesday with reference to the situation between this country and Germany. He expects to return to the Summer headquarters of the embassy, near Cedarhurst, L. I., today, and will not return to New York until next Tuesday. It will probably be two weeks before he again visits Washington.

BRITISH SUBMARINE GIVEN UP FOR LOST

Admiralty Says the Turkish Report of the Destruction of the E-7 Is Probably True.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Admiralty announced today that in all probability the British submarine E-7 had been sunk off the Dardanelles. The statement says:

"The enemy claims to have sunk the submarine E-7, Lieutenant Commander Archibald D. Cochrane, off the Dardanelles, and to have taken three officers and twenty-five men of the crew prisoners.

"As no news has been received from this submarine since Sept. 4, it must be presumed that this report is correct."

MACKENSEN'S ARMY OCCUPIES PINSK

Hindenburg Drives the Russians Across the Dvina North of Dvinsk.

TEUTONS LOSE IN SOUTH

Driven Back by Czar's Forces from Several Villages on the Galician Front.

KIEV NO LONGER IN PERIL

Military Commandant Orders Peasants in the Southwest to Sow Their Grain as Usual.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 17.—Stern battles are being fought all along the eastern front, from Riga to the Rumanian border, and while the Germans continue to advance slowly in the north and centre, the Russians in the south are repeating their successes against the Austro-German armies, which are now being driven back across the River Stripa in Galicia and have been forced to retire westward, north of the Galician frontier.

While these Russian victories naturally are welcomed in Russia and the allied countries as an evidence that the Russian armies are still able to take the offensive when well supplied with ammunition, there is no inclination to exaggerate their importance. The engagements, however, keep the Austro-Germans busy and make it imperative to send reinforcements southward, which could be used to better advantage in the north, where operations of much greater moment are being directed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

The General, who began his offensive against the Vilna-Dvinsk Railway a week ago, has not yet established himself on the line. His cavalry, which did reach it, has been driven back. Nevertheless he has driven the Russians across the Dvina River, north of Dvinsk, pinching that city in a rather dangerous position, and has also made some progress north of Vilna.

To the south of Vilna, toward Grodno, the Russians are offering stubborn resistance and have the Germans firmly held. Both wings of the salient have happened in the centre. Prince Leopold has been delayed in his advance. Field Marshal von Mackensen has passed his forces through the Pripet mereses and is now in possession of Pinsk.

From this point southward the Russians are advancing and have reoccupied a number of villages, but they are not likely to push their advantage much further, as to do so would make their northern flank vulnerable.

Russians Fighting Cautiously.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16.—Although both Dvinsk and Vilna have been flanked and are being hard pressed by the Germans, the Russians are still holding these positions and, according to War Office advices, there is no immediate need for their abandonment. Dvinsk is regarded as the stronger position, because of its protection by the Dvina River. Neither point has further strategic importance except as a section of the general front, each having been emptied of stores and abandoned by Government and private institutions.

Russian successes in the vicinity of Tarnopol, in Galicia, are causing elation in army circles and among the people generally, but it is pointed out that they will not operate to betray the army into pushing incautiously into the Teutonic lines. As an example of the tactics being followed in this respect there is cited the Russian action northcast of Dubno, where after raiding Austrian positions and capturing 1,500 prisoners the Russians voluntarily retired to their former positions.

"The line in the southwest is regarded as the more secure since it is guaranteed against a turning movement, one flank resting on the Rumanian frontier and the other on extensive marshes along the Pripet River.

General Ivanoff has ordered land owners and peasants on the southwest to sow grain as usual. The Duma Deputies from Kiev have received assurance from Minister of War Poliyanoff that Kiev and the surrounding districts are in no danger, and that there is no reason for their evacuation.

General Beliaeff, Assistant Minister of War, is quoted as declaring that the factories of Kiev must continue to work at full speed. The Ministry of Finance has taken measures to secure the financial position of the southwestern territory.

EXPECT TO LOSE VILNA LINE.

But Russians Are Making Germans Pay Dearly for Successes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The German army on the eastern front is daily growing more weary, while the Russians daily are finding themselves nearer fighting on equal terms.

Before Vilna and Rovno the Germans are seventeen miles west of the railway, which is clearly their immediate objective. Between these places the average distance of the German force from the line of their desire is thirty-three miles. Until they reach that line the swift passing of troops up and down the front from one threatened front to another is impossible, and they must reach a point where this mobility is possible before they can safely bring the eastern operations to a standetill, intrench, and detach troops for action elsewhere. At the present minute Russia is holding up the German plan of campaign and destroying the time sheet on which, as we saw last year, the German slavishly depends.

It is hard to believe that the enemy will not eventually reach the Dvinsk-Vilna-Lida-Rovno Railway, because they are willing to go to any length in the expenditure of men. There is no doubt, however, that the Russians will not spare them one particle of the enormous price they must pay to obtain their object. Direct attacks toward Dvinsk already have been very costly.

The Germans are now intrenching west of Vilna. They are apparently expecting considerable delay, because it is reported that three lines of elaborate trenches have been constructed. They can do little here until they succeed in advancing further south.

In the extreme south two attempts to outflank the Russians in Galicia failed, and there the Russians, securing the initiative, advanced, making large captures of men and guns and destroying for the present the enemy's hope of threatening or making easy an advance toward Kiev. The Russians are still advancing west of the River Seret, where their positions on the river, lakes, and woodland are admirable, both for defense and attack. This illustrates once more the fact, often noticeable in this war, that natural positions with movable and easily screened batteries are far more valuable than elahorate fortresees.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Germans Penetrate Further in Direction of Jacobstadt.

BERLIN, Sept. 16, (via London.)—The following announcement was made by General Headquarters today:

Eastern theatre of war:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the left bank of the Dvina our troops, fighting successfully, penetrated further in the direction of Jacobstadt.

Near Llwenhof (on the Dvina, twenty-five miles northwest of Dvinsk) the Russians were driven back to the eastern bank.

Northeast of Vilna our attack progresses. East of Grodno the enemy still offers stubborn resistance.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: East of Anovoginfo the Russians again attempted to bring our pursuit to a standstill. We broke through the enemy's positions. Six officers and 774 men were taken prisoners and three machine guns were captured. The territory between the Pripet and the Jasiolde, and the City of Pinsk are in German possession.

Southeastern theatre of war:

As on preceding days, the Russian attecks broke down in front of the German lines.

Say Galician Front Is Unshaken.

VIENNA, Sept. 16, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

All the Russian attempts to shake our East Galician front remain without result. Yesterdey the enemy, employing a large quatity of artiliery munitions, directed his main attacks against our front on the Middle Stripa River. He was repulsed everywhere.

Our troops co-operated in flank attacks from Suczacz bridgehead, and in the region south of Zolocze. The villege of Zebrow, twenty kilometers (about twelve and a half miles) south of Zolocze, was taken by storm and eleven officers and 1,900 men and three machine guns were captured.

In Volhynia our forces repulsed several attacks. Near Novo Alexintec the Russians, stubborn hand-to-hand fighting, were repulsed from the trenches of Infantry Regiment No. 85.

Near Novo Porjajew the enemy on Sept. 14 succeeded in advanoing to points on the western hank of the Ikwa, but was repulsed the following day to the east hank of the river, suffering heavy lossee under the flanking fire of our artillery.

POWDER WORKS STORY DENIED

London Paper Calls Explosion Near Petrograd Unimportant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 17.—The Daily Chronicle denies the story published yesterday that an explosion at Okhta Powder Works, near Petrograd, some months ago destroyed the great plant, crippled Russia, and was caused by German egents. It says the facts are as follews:

1. Okhta is not the only munition factory in Russia. It is one of the largest powder mills, but there are seven or eight other works as big as that at Okhta.

2. The explosion did not take place at Okhta, hut merely at a small factory devoted to the manufacture of mennite and T. N. T. at a village eome miles from Okhta.

3. It wee a minor matter, only a small quantity of explosives heing destroyed. The damage was slight and easily repaired within a few weeks. The main factory and magazine were untouched.

WAR PLEA FOR LABOR.

Gompers Asks That Rank and File of Citizenship Be Conserved.

President Samuel Gompere of the American Federation of Labor appealed in a bulletin issued yesterday for better working conditions on the ground that had conditions vitiated the rank and fil of the nation and imperiled the strength on which the country must draw in time of war,

"No nation can possess endurance whose citizens bear the inevitable conseqence of eweatshop labor, long workdays, low wages, and unsanitary conditions," said Mr. Gompers. "Thoee who toil with their hands constitute the rank and file of the citizenship of the nations. If they are underfed, partly clothed, physically stunted, their condition is a menace to the nation, whether in peace or war.

"To realize the nation's ideals, the children of the nation must he assured the right to be well-born, to grow and to play."

DUMA PROROGUED; NATION DISPLEASED

Popular Demonstrations in Petrograd and Moscow Feared as Result of Czar's Order.

DEPUTIES OPENLY RESENT IT

Laborite and Radical Members Murmur as Imperial Message Is Read at Three-Minute Session.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16.—The Russian Duma was prorogued today until mid-Novemher, President Rodzianko announcing an imperial order authorizing the prorogation, which had heen transmitted through Premier Goremykin.

The eession lasted but three minutes. There was a muttering from a section of the Laborite and Radical Deputies of "It is a crime" as the imperial message was read by the Vice President, hut the Constitutional Democrats maintained silence.

All the Deputies immediately left the hall, only Deputy Kerensky, a Laborite, who shouted "Down with all traitors!" attempting to epeak. The leaders of the Duma decided there should be no debate hecause M. Kerensky insisted upon his right to say what be liked. Only a score of spectators had gathered in the street. The Deputies as they left the chamber and gathered in private party conferences appeared generally cheerful.

It ie pointed out that the Emperor reserved the right to recall the Duma before Nov. 14 if ne wished.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telsgraph.)—It is understood that in the Cabinet deliberation which preceded the drawing up of M. Goremykin's report for the imperial headquarters the prorogation of the Duma was opposed hy M. Krivosheln, Minister of Agriculture; Prince Shtcherbaoff, Minister of the Interior, and Count Ignatieff, Minister of Education.

M. Goremykin urged that the Duma had already done all that could he expected of it, and the continuance of its sessions would have a disturhing effect on the country. Thie the Government could not permit. During prorogation under the powere conferred on the Executioe by Clause 87 of the fundamental laws a number of measures tending to satisfy the demands put forward in the program of the Progressive bloc could epeedily be adopted by the Administration, and this would have a good effect on public opinion, and possibly the Progressive Nationalists and even the Octobrists would he satisfied by what would be done in this way, and thus the bloc would be weakened, if it was not actually broken up.

To this the opposition element in the Cabinet replied that if the Duma was prorogued this week its role would in all probahility be taken up hy a conferecuce of associations of Zemstvos and municipalities, which began on Monday in Moscow. Goremykin is stated, however, that steps had been taken against such a contingency, the Governor and police of Moscow having been summoned to the capital to receive instructions this morning.

The streets here are placarded with the notice issued in the name of Generel Ruskyi, stating that the discussion of topics hae led to the suspension of work in the factories and attempts to transfer gatherings to the streets. It calls upon all artisans to remember how important their work is for the welfare of their hrotbers who are ehedding their blood at the front.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 17.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs:

"There is no disguising the fact that the prorogation of the Duma is most unpopular. The Radical paper Dan, which has alwaye been the severest critic of the Duma, says: 'The country was dissatisfied with the Duma, but it was her Duma, her organ, incarnating her hopes and her strivings.'"

SEE RUSSIA IN BAD SHAPE.

German Views on Internal Situation and Grand Duke's Removal.

BERLIN, Sept. 16, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"All the newspapers," says the Overseas News Agency, "agree that the recent sensational changes in Russia are a necessary consequence of the military and political situation and that the Emperor was compelled to take personal command of the Russian forces in order to prevent still further difficulties arising.

"The removal of Grand Duke Nicholas is commented upon as of the greeteet importance politically, as he was the incarnation of the anti-German nationalistic and imperialistic policy of Russia and personally responsible for forcing war upon the Emperor and obtaining the signeture of the mobilization order of July, 1914, which precipitated the war.

"The Grand Duke's removal is regarded as having heen imperative because of domestic difficulties in Russia, as he was the head of the reactionary element and responsible for the attitude of the Government in failing to keep its promise of hetter treatment of the Jews and the Polee.

"The military qualities of the Grand Duke are generally acknowledged, his plans resulting in a check to the first advance hy Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and his strategical capabilities being shown in his invasion of Austria-Hungary and his conquest of Galicia and Bukowina, only his obstinecy in persistently attacking the Carpathian wall and recklessly sacrificing thousands upon thousands of Russia's best soldiers frustrating his further efforts, in connection with the fact that he met superior Generals in the persons of Field Marshals von Hindenhurg and von Mackensen on the German side.

"The consequences of the change muet he awaited; the comment runs. It is pointed out thet the Grand Duke undoubtedly was loved by the army, while the Emperor was personally unknown to it and was not an inspiring influence. It is considered that the fact that the morale of the Russian Army has been shekcn makes the outlook for it under the Emperor's commiand more unfavorable, as the German armies continue their pressure upon and battering of the Russian lines.

"The military qualities of the Grand Duke are considered far superior to those of his imperial nephew, hut it is aesumed that his removal was decided upon by the conelderation that the Grand Duke would remain morally responsible for all subsequent disasters, while the Emperor would reap the benefit in case the situation should improve. Besides this, the order of the Emperor appointing the Grand Duke to chief command of the army of the Caucasus is considered as possibly indioating that greater importance is to be attached to the operations in this field of war, hitherto eeemingly neglected."

APPEALS AGAINST STRIKES.

Commander of Petrograd District Issues Address to Workmen.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15, (Delayed in Transmission).—General Froloff, Commander of the Petrograd military district, has issued an appeal to workingmen to refrain from strikee, which he says have appeared in certain Petrograd factories.

In his appeal he quotes with approval the proclamation of General Ruzsky, Commender in Chief on the northwest front, that strikes in worke preparing military stores are treason to the country.

NEW YORK LAWYER A BELGIAN OFFICER

Francis Colby Cited In Orders for Bravery Under Fire and Made a Lieutenant.

RAISED OWN MOTOR SQUAD

A Harvard Man and National Guard Officer, Well Known Here as a Big Game Hunter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS Sept. 16.—Francis T. Colby, a young New York lawyer, has just become a lieutenant in the Belgian Army after being cited in the Orders of the Dey for bravery under fire as a leeder of a squad of motor ambulances in which capacity he has served in Belgium for the last tan months. He came to Paris at the outbreak of the war, raised a Red Cross squad by private subscription and offered it to the American Ambulance at Neuilly, provided he was chosen field leader.

After considerable delay he finally left the Americans and was accepted hy the Belgians, who recognized that his was the finest equipped squad of ambulances in Europe.

Lieutenant Colby is a Harvard man and was an officer in Squadron A of the New York militia. He is known as a big game shooter in Alaska and Africa.

Francis Thompson Colby, a son of Rear Admiral Harrison Gray Otis Colby, U. S. N. retired, of Boston, Mass., was a lawyer in this city before he went to France. Before that he had been a miner, big game hunter and traveler. He is 33 years old.

Lieutenant Colby was a Lieutenant in Battery B of the Second Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G., under Captain John J. Stephens. The rooms of Captain Stephens at the armory of the Second Field Artillery at Franklin Avenue and 168th Street are now decorated with trophies of Lieutenant Colby's hunting trips in Africa. Chief of the trophies is the mounted head of a two-horned rhinoceros killed by Lieutenant Colby. This is surrounded hy the heads of several specimens of African deer and antelope.

Lieutenant Colby was graduated from the Noble & Greenough Classical School at Boston in 1901 and took a degree of A. B. at Harvard in 1905 with honorable mention in political science. He later attended the Boston University Law School. He took an artillery course at the Fort Sill School for Artillery Officers. He went to Alaska looking for gold, and later to New Mexico and Arizona as a prospector, and was for a while a United States Marshal.

He entered the practice of law in this city several years ago, and in 1911 went into partnership with Samuel Thorne, Jr., at 15 Cedar Street. According to friends of his in this city, Lieutenant Colby would practice law for periods of several months, making money which would be used to finance long vacations spent in travel and big game hunting.

He was for a while Secretary of the Missionary Exploration Company, and traveled in Europe and India as well as in Africa. From 1911 to 1912 he was a member of Squadron A, N. Y. N. G., and in 1913 became a First Lieutenant in Ordnance Department of the New York National Guard, and later in that year joined Battery E of the Second Field Artillery. He resigned several months ago when he joined the Belgian Army.

Lieutenant Colby is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He clubs are Harvard, Travellers, Explorers, Tennis and Racquet of Boston, Squadron A, Hasty Pudding of Harvard, Institute of 1770 of Harvard, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Zeta Psi, and Kalumet of Harvard.

His father, Rear Admiral Colby, served on the U. S. S. Dakotah during the civil war; was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867; commanded the U. S. S. Hannibal and the Second District Coast Defense during the Spanieh war; commanded the cruiser division of the North Atlantic fleet in 1894 and 1895, and was retired as Rear Admiral in 1908.

AUSTRIANS PUBLICLY WARNED BY CONSUL

Notice Published in Johnstown, Penn., Paper Against Working in Munition Factories.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Sept. 16.—The Hungarian Herald, a foreign newspaper here, this afternoon published a notice from the Austro-Hungarian Vice Consul at Pittsburgh, warning all Austro-Hungarians from engaging in the manufacture of war munitions. The notice stated that this was done by authority of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy at Washington.

The warning calls the attention of subjects of Austria-Hungary to the fact that those who help make war supplies for an enemy country are liable to exeoution if they return home.

More than 1,000 Austro-Hungarians are employed in the steel mills here, some of which are credited with having orders for shelle.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 16.—Baron von Hauser, the Austrian Vice Consul here, says that he received directions from his Government to notify his fellow countrymen of their Government's edict forbidding their working in plants making munitions for its enemies. That he is giving this notification by publication.

EYE ON POLES' $2,500,000.

But National Alliance Rejected Austrian Agents' Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—Continuing its revelations regarding the Austro-Hungarian propaganda, The Detroit Free Press tomorrow morning will declare that Arthur Walenty Hausner and Dr. Felix Mlynarski, the secret agents of the Austro-Hungarian Government, not only sought to subvert the foreign-language press to Austrian ends, hut also to gain control of the Polish National Alliance, with its treasury containing more than $2,500,000.

The propagande, it ie stated, was conceived and abetted in the Vienna Foreign Office. Its inception dates back to shortly after the beginning of the war. Kasimir Gluchowski, editor of The Kuryer of Cleveland, was its representative in the United States. It was he who sponded to the calle for publicity from Dr. Ludwig, Austrian Consul in Cleveland, and published quantities of war "news" via Bayville, which here is some instances the official "O. K." of Consul Ludwig himself.

Dr. Mlynarski and Hausner conferred with Editor Gluchowski, and were provided hy him, when the editor was in Austria, with a list of the foreign-language press of the United States. Notations were made on this list as to euscephibility to influence. The list later was submitted to the Vienna Foreign Office and was passed on by Count Berchtold, Foreign Minister, or his agents. When Mlynarski and Hausner came to the United States it was with this list and with credentials to Ambassador Dumba. The Polish National Alliance has a membership of more than 125,000. The $2,500,000 in the treasury, which is administered by the officials of the alliance in charitable and relief work, was a morsel in the sight of the Austrian agents, and contributions from it to the Austrian war chest were eagerly entreated. In each instance the leaders of the alliance rejected the proposal.

In Detroit the Polish and Austrian populations are in a turmoil over the revelations. Editor Victor A. Lukwinski of the Polish Daily has given strong editorial indorsement to the unmasking of the propaganda. The Polish clergy of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Detroit have added their indorsement.

In Washington, it is said, the Chief of the Department of Justice secret investigators, A. Bruce Bielaski, is prosecuting an inquiry into the matter prior to official action. This inquiry, it is indicated, will touch not only on the inflammatory character of the propaganda, hut also will take in alleged violations of the postal laws.

HOUSE GETS SEIZED LETTERS.

Archibald Documents to be Laid Before the Commons Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The documents seized from J. F. J. Archibald on his arrival at Falmouth will be presented in the House of Commons tomorrow afternoon in the form of a parliamentary paper. Altogether the documents run to some thousands of words, one account says between 5,000 and 6,000. Ambassador Dumba's letter to Foreign Minister Burian, already published, forms the piece de resistance of the collection, but the alde memoire furnished by a Hungerian editor, to which Dr. Dumba's letter refers, is the tongest. This document is drawn up in Hungarian.

There is also another report, written in German, intended for the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office.

The letter from Captain von Papen, the German military attache at Washington, of which several accounts have been published, was, according to reliable information, addressed to the attache's wife, and is in a certain sense a private document. In the course of the letter, however, Count von Papen refers to a member of his staff as having lost documents relating to the manufacture of asphyxiating geses.

Finally, amid a variety of letters of relatively little interest and small importance, appears a letter destined for St. John Gaffney, the American Consul at Munich, from certain Irish-Americans.

87,630 BRITISH LOST AT THE DARDANELLES

Of the Casualties Up to Aug. 21, 1,130 Officers and 16,478 Men Were Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The British casualties at the Dardanelles up to Aug. 21 were 87,630. The number of killed wae 17,608.

These figures were included in the grand total of British casualties published earlier in the week.

Today's announcement says that the number of officers killed was 1,130, and the number of men 16,478; wounded, 2,371 officers and 59,257 men; missing, 373 officers and 8,021 men.

The first specific information of the price England is paying for her efforts to win Constantinople is contained in the foregoing figures. It has been known that the fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula was of the most deadly character, but heretofore official statistics have been lacking. To this total there must be added the losses suffered by the French, which have not been revealed.

On Tuesday announoement was made that the grand total of British casualtes up to Aug. 21 was 381,983. The loss of 87,630 at the Dardanelles shows that the proportion of losses at the Dardanelles to the casualties on all fronts has been 1 to 4.36.

Notwithstanding the intensity of this fighting, the proportion of killed to wounded has not been higher at the Dardanelles than elsewhere. The ratio at the Dardenelles has been nearly the same as on all fronts, or approximately 1 to 4. In each instance, however, the present war, with its scientific methods of destruction, the proportion of killed to wounded was usually calculeted at about 1 to 10.

BRITAIN FORFEITS MEAT CARGOES

Continued from Page 1.

German Government, for the use of its naval and military forces. To rule otherwise, Sir Samuel said, would be to allow one's eyes to be blinded by theories and technicalities.

Sir Samuel Evane's decision has aroused intense interest among all the representatives of American packing firme here, including those not immediately involved, as no American meat products have been shipped to European neutrals since May, and the unfavorable result of the packers' case is likely to cause further stoppage of this trade.

Packers Announce Appeal.

"We intend to carry the case to the Privy Council, where we expect to win," eaid Alfred R. Urion, attorney for the Chicago packers. "Should the decision there be adverse, we shall carry it still further."

It is known that the packers, in the event of losing in the Privy Council, will turn further appeale into diplomatic channels, with an international commission as a possible court of final appeal. The packers contend that, as the Orders in Council of last March were not in force when the ships were seized, the seizures occurring last Autumn, it is not even incumbent upon them to prove that the cargoes were not destined for a nation at war with Great Britain. They believe such a contention would be upheld by an international tribunal.

Since the cargoes were seized many efforts have been made to settle the matter out of court. At one time the opposing parties are said to have come within $2,000,000 of arriving at a settlement. While the negotiations were under way the representatives of the packers offered to sell the products in such a manner as not to disturh the English meat market, and allow the authorities to impound the money until the case was settled. Such a procedure was referred to the Government as meaning a great saving, no matter which side won, as the products were not suitable for the English market and could only be sold hy the Admiralty auctioneers at prices much below the normal. This offer was rejected by the Government.

Many consignments have been sold at auction since then at prices below the Chicago cost of production. Several thousand tons of seized products also were allowed to spoil while being transshipped.

Virtually all of the cargoes actually owned by Chicago packers and shipped to order, the approximate value of which is $15,000,000, has been confiscated hy the prize court order. An additional $7,000,000 worth of products consigned to and already paid for by Danish consignees has been turned over in great part to the owners. The Cudahy consignment, valued at $110,000 and consigned direct to Danish owners, has also been released.

WILL EXHAUST APPEAL FIRST.

Then State Department May Take Up Packers' Case Diplomatically.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Officials of the State Department were interested, but not surprieed, by the finding of the British Prize Court which today condemned the American packing house products. Whether the Government will protest against any feature of the decision will be decided later, in all probability not until after the legal remedies available in England have been exhausted. Then, if it appears that there has heen any denial of justice, the State Department will take the matter up diplomatically.

The attitude of the United States toward the Prize Court proceedings, so far as the packers' cases were concerned, was announced by Secretary Lansing on July 14 when he sent what is known as the American Caveat note to Ambassador Page for delivery to the British Government. That note was sent following a conference between attorneys representing the Chicago packers and Chandler P. Anderson, Special Counsel for the State Department, at which meeting detailed information regarding the detained meat shipmente in England were laid before the State Department. In the Caveat note of July 14, Secretary Lansing said:

"In view of differences which are understood to exist hetween the two Governmente as to the principles of law applicable in prize court proceedings in cases involving American interests, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to euch proceedings, you are instructed to inform the British Government that in so far as the interests of the citizens of this country are concerned, the Government of the United States will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law, as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by Orders in Council or other municipal legislation by the British Government, and will not recognize the validity of Prize Court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by Britisb municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

In a reply to this note, under date of July 31, Sir Edward Grey, speaking for the British Government, said that while the legality of the measures taken by the British Government had not, up to that time, formed the subject of a decision by the British Prize Court, nevertheless, it is open to any United States citizen whose claim is before the Prize Court to contend that any Order in Council which may affect his claim is inconsistent with the principles of international law and is, therefore, not binding upon the court."

Sir Edward Grey said further that if the Prize Court should decline to accept the contentione of the owners of can claimant, the matter might be appealed and that if, after appeal, the Prize Court decision ebould he upheld by the "Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council," and the United States Government should consider that there was "serious ground for holding the decision is incorrect and infringes the righte of their citizens, it is open to them to claim that it should he euhjected to review hy an international tribunal."

It was pointed out that the principle that the decisions of Prize Courts might properly be subjected to International review was conceded hy Great Britain and the United States in the Treaty of Washington of 1871, under which an international commission met in Washington to consider the cases growing out of the operations of American cruisers during the Civil War, among them what are collectively known as the Matamoras cases, in each of whloh the decisions of American Prize Courts which had been reviewed by the United States Supreme Court, were passed upon by the commission of 1871, which met in Washington.

The cases decided in London today constitnted part of a series of cases pending before the Prize Court involving thirty-six steamers. The value of the cargoes on all the ships was stated by the packers to the State Department to be about $15,000,000. The value of the goods on the four ships involved in today's Prize Court decision le underetood to have been about $2,500,000, hut the action taken by the Prize Court today le interpreted as a criterion of the attitude of the Prize Court, and it is believed that most of the goods in the other shipe likewise will be confiscated.

PACKERS WILL URGE PROTEST.

To Take Up with State Department Britain's Meat Confiscation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—If the confiecation of American meat cargoes ordered in London today is upheld on appeal from the British Prize Court, Chicago packers will lose approximately $15,000,000, at which these shipments and others held up under similar circumstances are valued. The packers, however, have not yet given up the fight.

Attorneys Henry Veeder, C. J. Faulkner, Jr., and M. W. Borders, representing, respectively, Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Morris & Co., this afternoon gave out this joint statement:

"England's confiecation of $2,500,000 worth of American meat products, as announced in the hrief press dispatches today, is not justified hy the facts or by any principle of International law. It can only be construed as another step in England's policy to interfere with the trade of American citizens, with the citizens of neutral countries. All these shipments were destined for neutral countries, and the ships' papers at the time of their eeizure clearly showed such fact. They were not destined to or for the enemy of Great Britain, and upon the trial of the case no evidence showing that they were destined to such enemy of Great Britain was adduced, and none could have heen. This makes necessary further presentation of stronger protests to the Department of State for an equitable adjustment of the claims.

"Prior to the time of the seizure of these shipments every effort was made to comply with every regulation and restriction the various Orders in Cnuncil issued by the Government of Great Britain placed upon such shipments, even though such orders were clearly in violation of the principles of international law as governing which Orders the State Department notified the Government of Great Britain that this Government would not recognize any prize court decision hased upon Orders in Council or upon any rules or regulations other than the recognized principles of international law.

"Arbitrary and Unwarranted."

"Notwithstanding the fact of compliance with every order issued by them, whether reasonable or otherwise, American goode were seized and taken into English ports and held there for many months before opportunity was given to present the claims in the prize courts. From the very start these seizures have been arhitrary and unwarranted and in spite of vigorous protests of our State Department to the representatives of Great Britain.

"It would appear from the brief dispatches that the court bases its right to seise the shipments on the theory that the amount of products being shipped to Denmark in these neutral ships is in excess of quantities received prior to the declaration of war. These neutral countries received large quantities of these produots through German ports prior to the war and through other sources of supply which the war shut off. That these countries want more of our products than before furnished no justification for such seizure.

"In contradiction of this contention, Sir Samuel Evane, who decided this case, stated in another case:

In the Antares case, March 8, 1915, (as reported in Lloyds list,) it was pointed out by the Judge that the exports of American copper for neutral countries contiguous to Germany had increased for a period during the war corresponding with a similar period in 1913 from about 7,000,000 in 1913 to over 35,000,000 in 1914, but, said the President, (Sir Samuel Evane,) I am not saying for a moment that this is proof that this copper was intended for Germany."

"In referring to the large increase of shipments of coal from England to neutral conntries since the beginning of hostilities, Premier Asquith said;

This increase in the exports of coal from Great Britain to Scandinavian countries was not so much due to—and indeed was not due at all—to their being ultimately destined to Germany as to the fact that these countries were deprived for the time being of the supplies that they have heen accustomed to receive from the enemy country.

"These quotations from Sir Samuel Evans and Premier Asquith are interesting in view of the reasons given hy Sir Samuel Evans for his decision in the packers' case as reported in the press dispatches today.

A Measure of Reprisal.

"There are a number of other shipments of packing house products, valued at $12,000,000, being held up hy England, which have never been brought to the Prize Court. England seeks to justify confiscation of these cargoes on the theory of necessity for reprisal against Germany, the same explanation which was given by Germany for its submarine activities. As a matter of fact, the effect of these seizures is to injure and destroy the neutral trade of this country, with whom England is ostensihly at peace. There is absolutely no justification under International law or under any Order in Council for any of the seizures made by Great Britain.

"The situation is such that the packers are making very light shipments to neutral countries for fear of further seizures, in view of their past experience. It is of paramount importance that our Government protest promptly and vigorously against England's interference with our trade with neutral nations, and also insist upon the opening of neutral markets to as unrestricted shipments from this country as were enjoyed previous to the outbreak of the war.

"The result of Great Britain's present policy has had a depressing effect on the livestock market, and the continuance of this policy will have further depressing effect on the livestock industry."

Complete Loss to the Packers.

The meat cargoes confiecated will he a complete loss to the packers, according to Thomas E. Wilson, President of Morris & Co., as no advance payments had heen made on the shipments.

Henry Veeder of counsel for Swift & Co. said that the contentions of the packers would be pushed as far as possible.

"Probably we shall appeal," he said. "Just what action we shall take to obtain further assistance from Washington cannot be stated at present. The packers must first confer."

Guy C. Shepard, Vice President of the Cudahy Packing Company, which escaped with slight loss, said that his company had learned that payments had been bought outright by Danish merchants.

C. J. Faulkner, Jr., of the legal staff of Armour & Co., said:

"I don't see how England justifies that decision. The goods shipped on three of the four ships involved were sent before the English Order in Council was issued. We could not stop the shipments when the order did come out; they were on the ocean.

"England put the burden of proof on us to show that the shipments would not reach Germany. We could not know, of course, to whom the Danish buyers would resell. We could not stop the practically impossible to furnish proof. The United States notified England in July that this view of the regulations could not be recognized."

LONDON PRESS ON MEAT CASE.

Chronicle Says Influence of Enemy Destination Is Irresistible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 17.—London newspapere this morning comment on the British Prize Court of the American meat cargoes.

"Sir Samuel Evans yesterday, by his judgment in the case of the four Scandinavian steamers," says The Chronicle, "embodied in the English prize law the much disputed doctrine of continuous transport. The effect of this decision is that if neutral ships, bound apparently to neutral ports, are carrying cargoes which if consigned direct to the enemy would be seizable as contraband, and if there is evidence to show that these goods were to he delivered to the enemy after being landed at a neutral port, such cargoes are liable to be condemned as contraband

MISSION BOARD TOLD OF TURKISH HORRORS

Correspondents Confirm the Reports of the Wiping Out of Armenians.

SCATTERED OVER EMPIRE

Christian Cities Cease to Exist as Such and Inhabitants Are Driven Far from Home.

Under the caption "In Darkest Turkey," the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions says that it has at hand "abundant and undeniable evidence" confirmatory of the newspaper reports concerning the persecution of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Empire.

"This evidence," says the board, "does not come through letters from the missionaries; they write briefly and of their own affairs; they refrain from discussing political affairs. They seek to maintain a neutral attitude in this time of strife.

"But from other sources, in roundabout but absolutely reliable ways, come to the board rooms accounts of proceedings in many parts of Turkey that are so appalling as to be almost beyond belief. They indicate a systematic, authorized and desperate effort on the part of the rulers of Turkey to wipe out the Armenians.

"Apparently the uprising of Armenian revolutionists at Van, which paved the way for Russian occupation of that city without resistance, has been seized by the Turks as a pretext for a general attack upon the Armenians everywhere. In some cases by massacre, more often through torture and exile, they are being eliminated from the field; they are being put where they need no longer be considered.

"Along the track of the Russian armies toward the Persian border, from Van to Moush and Bitlis, in the cities of Eastern Turkey, such as Diarbekir, Harpoot and Mardin, and especially in Central Turkey and the region stretching to the south, this cruel, relentless persecution has been for some time under way.

Report by a British Resident.

"A British resident of Constantinople who had left that city and was temporarily at a Mediterranean port beyond the reach of the censor, writes as follows:

'You have probably learned something of the sad condition of the Armenians from the papers, but probably nothing gets through that in any adequate way portrays the desperate straits in which these poor people find themselves.

'You may have heard that Zeitoon has ceased to exist as an Armenian town. The inhabitants have been scattered, the city occupied by Turks and the very name changed. The same is true to a large extent of Hedjin, except, I believe, the name has not been altered. The Armenians of the regions of Erzrum, Bitlis and Erzingen have, under torture, been converted to Islam. Mardin reports 1895 conditions (the year of the infamous massacre) as prevailing there. The tale is awful to the last degree.

'More than a thousand families from Hadjin recently arrived in Aleppo in the last degree of misery, and yet the purpose is to send them much further. Husbands are forcibly separated from wives and sent to places long distances apart. Children are similarly separated from parents.

The board also makes the following report from persons in Northern Syria not connected with the missionary circle, but said to be of unquestioned reliability:

"'Between 4,300 and 4,500 families—about 28,000 persons—are being removed by order of the Government from the districts of Zeitoon and Marash to distant places, where they are unknown, and in distinctly non-Christian communities. Thousands have already been sent to the northwest into the provinces of Konia, Cesarea, Castiemouni, &c., while others have been taken southeasterly as far as Dier-el-Zor and reports say to the vicinity of Bagdad. The misery these people are suffering is terrible to imagine. To go into details would be useless waste of time, for all the sufferings that a great community would be subject to in such circumstances are being experienced.

'About 300 persons, heads of prominent families, have been imprisoned in Marash, of which some fifty are from Zeitoon and about fifty from Osmanieh. From Zeitoon, about 350 families, or about 2,000 persons, have been sent to Marash and from there to Konia, and are expected to arrive in Aleppo about May 15, to be sent to Meskene, while about 250 or more families are expected to follow before May 20, to report to the Governor of Aleppo. These latter are more fortunate than the first mentioned, as there is a different opinion prevailing in the competent official circles of that city. Seventy-one families were sent to Konia about April 25.

ITALIAN ALPINISTS RAID MOUNTAIN PEAKS

Austrian High Explosive Bombs Found to Contain Prussic Acid.

ROME, Sept. 16.—In the statement issued by General Headquarters today the statement is made that prussic acid in large quantities has been found in Austrian high explosive bombs used in the trench fighting in Carso. The communication follows:

Our mountaineer detachments during the day of Sept. 14 made bold raids against the enemy's positions at Cresta, Villa Corna, (10,000 feet,) at the head of the Foce Torrent, and at Conoa di Presene, in the upper Genova valley.

Climbing the most difficult ground and glaciers with consummate skill and hardihood, the Alpines reached the enemy's entrenchments and attacked and partly destroyed them. They returned to their own positions without being seriously assailed.

There is nothing worthy of special mention on the rest of the front.

An analysis of high explosive bombs thrown by the enemy into our saps on Carso the past few days has revealed the presence of large quantities of prussic acid.

An aeroplane yesterday made a swift raid on the Venzia district, throwing a bomb from a great altitude on Asiago Height. The material damage was minor. Several persons were slightly injured.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—The following report of the operations on the Italian frontier was issued today by the War Office:

There has been no change in the situation. Italian attempts to turn our east flank at Monte Piano were frustrated.

SINKS TWO DESTROYERS.

Italian Submarine Ends Their Chase After Steamer.

TURIN, Sept. 15.—An Ancona dispatch to the Stampa says:

"The Captain of the steamer Concettina reports that he was chased by two Austrian torpedo boat destroyers off the Gargano peninsula. An Italian submarine which appeared suddenly engaged and sank the torpedo boats."

TEUTONS LOSE HOPE OF AIDING THE TURKS

Austrian Circles Expect Collapse of Gallipoli Defense, an Athens Dispatch Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Interesting information has reached me from thoroughly reliable sources with regard to the position facing Germany in the matter of furnishing fresh help for the hard pressed Turks. Turkish mission lately has been in Berlin in order to point out to the military authorities there the circumstances of the Ottoman Empire which make resistance after the end of September an extremely difficult matter in the absence of effective assistance from Germany.

I learn in Austrian circles that this news created something like consternation in Berlin, the intensity of pessimistic feeling being increased by the recognition of the practical impossibility of further propping up the Turkish Army.

When the campaign against Russia brought its early successes, the German General Staff's plan was to penetrate to Odessa and furnish assistance for the Turks across the Black Sea. The powerful resistance met with from the Russians on the southern portion of the tremendous battle line has shown the Germans any hopes they had of carrying through such ambitions would have to be abandoned.

The plan for pushing through the Timok region of Northeast Serbia from Orsova over the Danube end so to the Vidin district and through Bulgaria to Constantinople was examined. Despite its success against Russia; however, the Austro-German army found itself so heavily employed that it was impossible to withdraw men in sufficient numbers to undertake an attack on Serbia at the place where an offensive would have to encounter serious natural obstacles as well as formidable fortifications.

The Germans recognize that time is now against them in this particular zone of the great war area, and I am told by a diplomat that the belief in Vienna is that the Gallipoli Peninsula at least will be in the Allies' hands at an early date.

RAIN OF PROJECTILES UNABATED IN THE WEST

Violent Cannonading North and South of Arras, in Belgium and Lorraine.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The continued cannonading on the greater part of the western front was varied today by mine-throwing exchanges in the forest of Le Prêtre and yesterday by hand-grenade fighting north of Arras. The bridgehead at Sapigneul was again the object of German artillery fire, and the French report satisfactory results from the shelling of their adversaries' lines near Nieuport and in Lorraine.

To-night's official communication from Paris follows:

In Belgium, in the sector of Nieuport, the fire of our heavy artillery has been efficacious.

In the region of Neuville and Roclincourt and around Arras, as well as between the Aisne and the Oise, our batteries have engaged in very energetic actions in reply to a violent bombardment by the enemy.

The cannonade still continues vigorously around Sapigneul, on the canal from the Aisne to the Marne, as well as to the north of the Souain camp.

There has been a bombardment on both sides with guns of various calibres between the Aisne and the Argonne. At St. Hubert a combat with large bombs has occurred; our artillery participating on divers occasions.

In the forest of Cheppy our fire on the city of German mine-throwers has provoked a violent reply from our trench cannon and field gune.

In Lorraine, on the Veille and the Outre, our batteries have poured a destructive fire on the organizations of the enemy.

The afternoon communiqué says:

Yesterday witnessed fighting with grenades at the sapheads in the sector of Neuville. A bombardment of the suburbs of Arras brought forth a vigorous reply from our artillery directed against the batteries and trenches of the enemy. There was also fighting with mines in the region of Frise, in the Department of the Somme.

There was artillery firing during all last night around Roye and in the district of Lassigny. There our shells started fires in the region of Berry-au-Bac, in Champagne, near St. Hilaire and Auberive, in the Northern Woevre district, and in the Vosges at Ban-de-Sapt, the night also was marked by fairly spirited artillery actions.

The Berlin report merely says of the fighting on the western front:

Nothing of importace has occurred.

CREDIT TO ALLIES FOR $500,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

the situation was an authorized denial of the statement that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had told J. P. Morgan that the Rockefeller millions would not participate in the proposed loan. It was added that Mr. Morgan had called at the Standard Oil offices at No. 26 Broadway on Wednesday afternoon to acquaint Mr. Rockefeller of the progress of the negotiations.

Rockefeller Likely to Help.

It was said, however, that the matter was not then in such shape that Mr. Rockefeller could be asked for an expression as to his attitude toward the loan. He was not asked for an expression of opinion, and volunteered none. From another source close to the oil interests it was learned that in all probability the Rockefellers will take a considerable amount of any securities decided upon, and that they are in full accord with the project for helping this country's trade position.

Jacob H. Schiff, senior member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., also denied that he had written a letter opposing the loan. Mr. Schiff yesterday returned James J. Hill's social call. He visited the railroad man at the Great Northern offices at 32 Nassau Street to felicitate Mr. Hill on his seventy-seventh birthday. The banker said he was carrying out a forty-year-old custom of seeing his friend upon each anniversary of his birth.

Wall Street attached great significance to the visit of Mr. Hill to the Kuhn-Loeb offices, and the return call paid by Mr. Schiff. Belief has become a certainty there that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will shortly announce their entrance into the negotiations and their intention of supporting the big loan. This action, if it occurs, is expected to have great weight in bringing in other houses supposed to have German leanings.

Mr. Hill said he had no more new about the loan, but he reiterated his firm conviction that it ought to be made. He said he could not speak for the German-American henkers, bnt he thought they would all prove to be Americans first in a situation of this kind.

Commission Is Optimistic.

It was pointed out to Mr. Hlil that there had been threate of reprisal on the part of Germans hy the withdrawal of their funds from institutione furthering the Allies' credit. He said that he knew nothing of any such plan, hut that it seemed to him a gun that would kiok harder than it would shoot.

A dozen or more prominent bankers talked with the Commissioners yesterday. Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, lunched with Baron Reading, who, he said, was an acquaintance made in London.

At the end of the day the Anglo-French Commission made the following statement:

The commission hes nothing of fresh importance to say. Its members have continued, largely in their individual capacities and occasionally as a body, the discussions already hegun with reference to the exchange markets and kindred subjects.

Figures have been collected going to ehow the total exports in recent years of cotton, grain, and other foodstuffs to Great Britain, the totals of such figures having such a direct hearing upon the question of establishing credits in this country. The figures, as published today, give the total commodity exports of this country last year to Greet Britain, Canada, and France as approximately $1,600,000,000, the great part of that being for articles of normal export. These figures, if correct, as we assume them to be, indicate a volume of import international trade involved in the whole situation.

As to any actual negotiations covering a proposed loan, it is almost too much to say that they are actually under way as yet, but so much has already been accomplished in ascertaining the exact facts of the situation that it is hoped that the time for some definite statement as to progress will soon arrive.

Staats-Zeitung's Views.

The Staate-Zeitung yesterdey deprecated the reports thet the members of the British and French commission had received threatening letters, and called on them to publish such letters for the information of responsible German-American representatives here. Then it added this following warning to German-Americans:

To our Germans we should like to give this counsel, not to resort to such low methods as anonymous writings if they wish to accomplish anything in the battle for the right. There are other, legitimate methode to bid halt to the slanderers who like to proceed with all methods of terrorism against fellow-citizens who think otherwise than they themselves.

As the case looks today, one cannot help admitting that the loan plan has fairly good prospects of being realized. Wall Street, almost without exception, is in favor of it, and it is said that a considerable part of the billion asked for is assured. And it cennot be denied that also the New York bankers with German names, at least the majority of them, show no inclination whatever to oppose the transaction. The intention is being harbored to draw in also the Germans; this would not be done if one was not sure from the outset of success.

The Staats-Zeitung also expressed the fear that since the Federal Reserve Bank law required notes on which currency is issued to he signed hy "a pereon, company, firm, or corporation," and made no mention of a foreign Government or its officials in this connection, any notes signed by the officials of the French or British Governments could be regarded under the law as holding merely thoee officiale "personally" responsible for the notes.

The same newspaper says in English this morning over the signature of Herman Ridder:

The proposed loan is, without further security than has been offered, both undesirable, unsatisfactory, and insulting The American people should organize, definitely and unassailably, against it.

DETECTIVES GUARD ENVOYS.

Four Sets of Sleuths Believed to be Protecting Allies' Agents.

Anybody who looks like a foreigner is the object of scrutiny at the Hotel Biltmore these days. He not only has to run the gauntlet of the gaze of the hotel detectives, bnt the eyes of several other kinds of secret police follow him.

It was learned yesterday that a few nights ago a man waa held up on the sixth floor while seeking entry into the quartere of the Anglo-French Financial Commissioners. At first it was thought he was a German agent, and for a time there was considerable excitement. The intruder, however, proved to be an attaché of the Rnsaian Embassy. He had made the mistake of not inquiring at the office for the member of the commission he wished to see, and went up unannounced. He was allowed to go to his destination, with apologies on both sides.

It is believed that no fewer than four sets of secret service men are watching the Anglo-French commissioners. There are American secret service men, and there are detectives employed by the Allies. The presence of one of the highest Canadian police officials in New York on the day the Lapland arrived with the commission on boerd, lends color to a rumor that some of the best Canadian secret service men came down to guard the visitors. At the Biltmore it is believed that agents of the German Government are keeping a close watch on the movements of the commissioners. It was said at the hotel yesterday that, in consequence of the receipt by the visitors of threatening letters, Post Office Inspectors also had an eye on the hotel and the mail received there.

DENVER BANK THREATENED.

Letter from Milwaukee Warns It Not to Aid Loan to Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—From Denver, Col., comes a dispatch tonight to the effect that the First National Bank of that city today received an anonymous letter from Milwaukee, giving warning of a run on the hank and withdrawal hy German-Americans of their deposits, should that bank participate in the billion-dollar loan to the British and French Governments.

Similar threatening letters have been received by the large Chicago hanks, hut the officials are not disposed to regard them with seriousness. Presidents of the leading Cbicago banks are in New York participating in the conference with the British and French Commissionere.

In St. Louis, where there is a large and influential German-American colony, there is some hostility to the proposed loan, hut the intensity of feeling is not so great there as in Milwaukee.

MAGYARS WARN BANKS.

National Society Threatens to Withdraw $500,000 Deposits.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Sept. 16.—Alexander Covert, National President of the Verbahoy Aid Society, a Magyar organization with 28,000 members, announced tonight that the association had agreed to withdraw its deposits, amounting to $500,000, from American banks and to issue an appeal to every member to withdraw his personal deposits if hanks in this country subscribe to the Anglo-French loan.

REPLIES TO DR. HEXAMER.

J. H. Rhoades, Banker, Says Loan to Allies Is a Patriotic Affair.

The appeal of Dr. Charlee J. Hexamer, President of the National German-American Alliance, to German-Americans to oppose the Anglo-French loan, was answered yesterday by John Harsen Rhoades of the hanking house of Rhoades & Co., 37 Wall Street, in an open letter as follows:

New York, Sept. 16.

Dr. Charles Hexamer, President,
National German-American Alliance:

Dear Sir—I have read with interest your letter addressed to me, as a fellow citizen, appearing in the press this morning, and presume a reply is in ordar.

While Americans cannot but be jealous of England's prestige in her control of the seas, I am bound to say that I am quite satisfied with the way in which she has exercised that control. It is to be hoped that the day will come when we shall command the seas, but we shall never command the seas nor anything else until we are willing to play our part as international bankers. As a banker and a citizen I see no reason why we should not loan the Allies such money as they desire without collateral for ten years at 5 per cent. How on earth can we expect to do business if we are unwilling to make loans? If we would play the part of a progressive nation, we have the opportunity to become the financial center of the world. Come, let us choose whom we will for second place, but America first.

It seems to me rather important to add that throughout the war I have endeavored to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality, so much so that I have been accused of being pro-German. I am not a member of the money trust. I own nobody and nobody owns me. But as one who has had twenty-five years' experience as a banker in bonds I should say that snoh a loan without collateral, as suggested, would be a safe investment. A similar loan to Germany would be just as commendable, but under the circumstances and inasmuch as we are not able to sell goods to Germany, it might not seem unfair if we demanded a bit of collateral and a higher rate of interest. Favor in favor of the business man's creed. Yours very truly,

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES.

Dr. Hexamer sent his protest against the loen to the branchee of his alliance throughout the country.

BRYAN AGAINST WAR LOANS.

Says They Will Make Lenders Partisans of Their Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—William Jennings Bryan declared himself today as opposed to the raising of foreign belligerent loans in the United States. He said that the making of loans in a neutral country to countries at war was not forhidden by international law, but on the ground of public policy he said he thought such loans ehonld not he taken up, as they tended to draw the lending countries into hostile camps, each financially interested in the success of the country to which its money was advanced.

On March 31, when Mr. Bryan was still Secretary of State, the State Department gave out an official statement on the subject of loans to belligerents, in which it said that "this Government has not felt that it was justified in interposing objection to the credit arrangements which have been brought to its attention. It has neither approved these nor disapproved."

"I have expressed the opinion," said Mr. Bryan today, "that the loaning of money to belligerent nations makes our position of neutrality more difficult because it gives to the loan groups a peculiar interest in the success of the countries to which they loan, and it tends to create a division among us at a time at which there should be unity. No pecuniary advantage which can come from the making of a loan can compensate for the danger the action invites if our citizens divide themselves, each seeking to aid the side with which he sympathizes."

SENATOR LEWIS PROTESTS.

Sees Panic and Poverty in Proposed Loan to the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis's letter to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and the Federal Reserve Board, protesting against the loan of $1,000,000,000 to Great Britain and France, was laid before the Federal Reserve Board late this afternoon and, without discussion, was turned over to Governor Hamlin for acknowledgment. It is understood the reply to the Senator will be brief, and the board will probably say it feels it has no supervisory powers in relation to the efforts of the Anglo-French Commission, in which it is in no way interested.

In his letter Senator Lewis declared the loan, if made, would remove from this country one-half of the "usable money in America, for America, in excess of reserve and money already obligated," and would precipitate a repetition of the panics of 1873 and 1893.

The Senator declares the loan is suggested at a time when "the revenue of America show a deficit occasioned by the European war, cutting off imports and necessitating the borrowing hy America from itself or increasing the taxes of the citizens if there be a deficiency of money in America to meet an American Government loen."

Finally, he suggests if America has money to lend, it lend it to South America, where it would have a chance to build up trade, and we would get a collateral and security resting on empiree of valuahle land."

BRITISH TO LEAVE VILLA STATES ALSO

Consuls and Subjects to Withdraw with Americans—France Inquires After Mexican Affairs.

NEW HEARING FOR FACTIONS

Conference Plans to Receive Representatives—Important Meeting Here Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The interest of European Continental nations in the solution of the Mexican problem was again demonstrated today when diplomatic representatives of the British and French Governments called at the State Department to seek information concerning the situation. France was represented by Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who called on Secretary Lansing during the middle of the day for the primary purpose of discussing Mexican affairs.

Later in the day Covills Barclay, the counselor of the British Embassy, called on a similar mission. Incidental to the visit of Counselor Barclay, the fact wes developed that all British consular officers in Villa territory in Northern Mexico will probably withdraw from their posts when the Amsrican Consuls, who have been instructed to leave their posts in the States of Durango, Sonora, and Chihuahua return to the United States. Instructions have been sent to British Consuls in these States to communicate with the nearest American Consuls, and to leave when the American Consuls' leave, or when in their judgment withdrawal becomes necessary. As American citizens have been warned to leavs these States, it is probable that British subjects there will be similarly warned.

Secretary Lansing today characterized as a precautionary measure the State Department's advice to American citizens to leave the danger zones in northern Mexico. Not only are reprisals egainst Americans in that region feared, but it was also pointed out that the advance of Carranza troops against the Villa strongholds in Chihuahua and Sonora, with imminent fighting on an extensive scale, and reports of lawlessness hy handits in northern Mexico, made precautionary measures nscessary. The instructions, it was exulained, were similar to those given to American Consular officers in Europe wherever the contending armies drew near cities previously untouched by the fighting.

Secretary Lansing will leave Washington tomorrow afternoon for New York to attend the conference of the Pan-American confsrees on the Mexican situation to be held in that city on Saturday. It is understood that the conferees in their New York meeting will accept the invitation of Carranza for a meeting with him to consider the international aspects only of the Mexican situation. As explained in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, the Pan-American conferees will not go to the Rio Grande to meet Carranza, but will ask Carranza to name delegates to meet the Pan-American conferees in Washington or New York, the time and place for the meeting to he arranged hy an exchange of communications. This, it is understood on high authority, will be satisfactory to Carranza.

It is understood that there hee been no decision yet in favor of recognition of Carranza, and that this decision will not he reached until convincing assurances are given that the Carranza faction is actually able to restore law and order in Mexico, make amends for past damages to foreign lives and property, and give definite guarantees as to the future.

If Carranza meets the requirements of foreign nations respecting their claims, he would also have to prove himself strong enough to crush Villa and master the situation before recognition would he considered.

It is said to be the intention of the Pan-American conferees to give an audience also to representativee of other Mexican factiona who already are en route to Washington, so that before a final decision is reached the entire situation with respect to recognition may be carefully studied from all viewpoints.

The proposal of General Carranza, if recognized, to give due attention to the matter of claims through joint commissions is understood to have attracted the attention of the French Government and is believed to have been one of the purposes of Ambassador Jusserand's call today.

GERMAN TRADE THRIVING.

Railroad Traffic Above the Normal, Overseas Bureau Reports.

BERLIN, Sept. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today issued thie information:

"As indicating the healthy state of German life the figures giving details of railroad traffic during July, 1915, are cited. These show that the transportation of merchandise was 2.6 per cent. in excess of July, 1914, exceeding all records. Only 7.59 per cent. of the total represented goods for the army."

BRITISH NAVY DISAPPOINTED

Beatty Says All It Has to Do Is Miss Mines and Dodge Submarines.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 17.—"Barging about the North Sea" was a phrase used by Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the first battle cruiser squadron, in commenting cheerfully on the men whose operations are confined to "mising mines and dodging submarines," in a speech at the opening of the Naval Institute yesterday.

"More than a year ago," said Admiral Beatty, "we started the war in the navy with a whoop of joy. We were at last to put to the proof the weapon which we had spent many years in perfecting, and congratuleted ourselves on the opportunity to prove to the world that the British Navy was absolutely incalculably a factor. We started full of promise of what we were about to do, but the promise has fallen away."

Sir David said it was galling to the men to have to read in the newspapers of the glorious deeds of their fellows over the world while they were unable themselves to meet the enemy.

WHITMAN SUPPORTS REVISED BASIC LAW

Governor Declares Himself in Private Conferences and in Speech at Syracuse.

MEETS UP-STATE LEADERS

Tells Hendricks's Guests That He Favors Reforms—Warm Reception at the Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 16.—Governor Whitman has taken his stand on the revised Constitution. Both in private conferences with Republican leaders here and in a public address which he delivered at the State Fair grounds the Governor made it perfectly clear that he expected the new Constitution to be ratified hy the voters on Nov. 2. The Republican leaders nntil today were frankly dubious with regard to the Governor's attitude, and many of them were preparing to support the new Constitution in a half-hearted manner until after thsy had talked with him. In this city in particular it had been prophesied that the Republican organization would not go out of its way to make propaganda for the Constitution.

The Governor had not been here more than two hours before he learned all there was to know regarding the attitude of the local Republicans on the subject. Francis Hendricks, the veteran Republican leader of Onondaga County, has been regarded until today as decidedly opposed to the short-ballot plan and the budget reforms contained in the new Constitution.

At a dinner which he gave in the Governor's honor last night, attended by nearly all the leading Republicans in this region and hy a sprinkling of prominent men representing the bther parties, the new Constitution became the topic of after-dinner discussion, in an informal way, however.

A majority of those who participated in the discussion told the Governor that there were many things in the revised Constitution which they did not like, and other things they did not understand. Chancellor Day of Syracuse University, who was one of the guests, discussed the new fundamental law in a frankly critical spirit, and was warmly applauded by the Republican organization leaders who listened to his remarks.

Favors New Constitution.

The Governor, in what he said at the dinner, made it plain that he regarded the good things in the new Constitution as outweighing by far the features to which some Repuhlicane might conscientiously object. He pointed out that both in his inaugural address and in his annual message to the Legislature he had come out strongly in favor of the short hallot and of the budget reforms which the Constitutional Convention had adopted.

The Governor declined today to make any statement for publication defining hie attitude on the new Constitution. This was on the ground that the making of a Constitution was not within the realm of topics that he could properly discuss, but in his speech at the fair grounds the Governor made such indirect references to the subject as could be susceptible of only one interpretation, and yet could not be construed as an attempt to influence votes either for or against the new hasic law.

The Repuhlican leaders have about made up their minds that it would be unwise to make a party issue of the Constitution. In doing so they might leave a loophole open for the Democrats or perhaps force similar action on the part of the Democrats. By making it a matter of individual conscience with the voters they leave the way open for freedom of action unhampered by any restraint imposed through party policy among their Democratic opponents.

The Governor's reference in his speech today was to the serial honds provision in the revised Constitution. He made it in connection with some utterances related to the direct tax. Here is what the Governor said:

"I have not intended to discuss matters of politics or matters of State administration at this time. I underetand that it has been more or less customary for the Executive on Governor's Day to review the work of his administration and to make promises for the future. I may not felicitate the people of the State upon the fact that you are free from a direct State tax, bnt I think I may felicitate you upon paying, and upon the State's ability to pay, the obligation of New York to its citizens, upon canceling debts and preserving the integrity and honor of the State. I hope to be with you on Governor's Day next year, and I hope that I may under the pay as you go policy bring you a different message of congratulation upon your temporary freedom from taxation when that freedom means nothing but the putting off of the day of settlement, the avoiding of honest obligations, or the shouldering upon a succeeding administration the hurden of debt created in my own."

The rest of the Governor's speech was devoted to the State Fair and to a discussion of the administration's plans for the development of the fair and of the agricultural resources of the State.

Crowds Greet the Governor.

Governor Whitman was very warmly received hy the big crowd that awaited him at the Fair Grounds. He was cheered and applauded in the streets of the city as he motored from the home of Mr. Hendricks, where he spent the night, to the fair. The Governor was accompanied hy his full military staff.

Among the men who met the Governor today were Speaker Sweet of the Assembly and Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, who soon is to hegin his legislative investigation of New York City's finances. Representative Luther W. Mott, Jr., Republican leader of the Jefferson-Oswego district, also had a talk with the Governor, as did Charles H. Betts, the Republican leader of Wayne County.

The Governor was entertained at luncheon at the club house maintained by the State Fair Commission at the fair grounds. Here he met the notables not only of his own but other parties, including Mayor Louis Will of Syracuse, who was elected on the Bull Moose ticket two years ago.

In the afternoon the Governor and his staff occupied seats on the grandstand during the trotting races. With his staff he also visited the horse show, where he witnessed a drill by a large contingent of the Traffic Squad of New York City police, pinning the badges on the prize winners. The Governor was the guest at a dinner given tonight by the Chamber of Commerce, and later he reviewed a military parade and a parade in which 10,000 school children took part.

ASSAILS NEW BASIC LAW.

Ex-Gov. Glynn Announces His Opposition to the Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn has come out flatfooted against the adoption of the new State Constitution. In the leading editorial in his newspaper this evening, under the title "Beat the Proposed Constitution," he says:

"No real Democrat should support it. No Republican who favors progressive principles can support it. No man who pleces the interests of the people above the interest of the hig corporations can support it."

TO FIGHT CONSTITUTION.

Meeting in City Club Plans for a Campaign.

The proposed new State Constitution was denounced at a meeting of twenty-five representatives of civic organizations, city officials, labor leaders, and others who met in the rooms of the City Club yesterday afternoon in response to an invitation sent out hy James P. Boyle, J. P. Coughlin, Jonah J. Goldstein, John J. Hopper, Jacob C. Lesser, E. C. Leubuscher, Benjamin C. Marsh, Frank Muller, and F. S. Tomlin.

F. S. Tomlin of the Central Federated Union of Brooklyn said the proposed Constitntion was drawn to prevent a minimum wage law and to hlock social legislation of all kinds. Richard S. Childs, who has been called "the Father of the Short Ballot," was present, but did not speak. A resolution was proposed, but Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe and others said it did not go into sufficient detail in giving the reasons why the proposed Constitution was had.

Finally a resolution was adopted simply placing the meeting on record against the Constitution changes, and it wee decided to hold a meeting later, when the objections will be set forth more particularly and plens for a campaign against the proposed Constitution will he made.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUOYANT.

Believed to Foreshadow a Loan to Britain and France.

Foreign exchange rates advanced with vigor yesterday in a market that was rather bare of offerings. Demand sterling, which closed at $4.65⅝ to the pound on Wednesday, rose to $4.70⅝, and after the close of business hids at higher figuree were reported without hringing out any sales. From the lowest quotation of Wednesday sight drafts showed yesterday an advance of full 4½ cents to the pound. Cables rose to $4.71, as compared with $4.66⅝. Wednesday's low figure.

Franc checks at 5.86 displayed a recovery of 9 centimes to the dollar over Wednesday's closing quotation, and Paris cables ecored the same advance.

Exchange dealers credited the improvement in large part to sentiment in banking quarters that details of the Anglo-French loan would be completed and announced much sooner than had been expected. Banks were reluctant to sell either drafts or cables at prevailing rates, believing evidently that a distinct hetterment in the international exchange might occur quickly and that sales later might show a much better profit.

Another factor in the dearth of supplies was said to be a falling off in bills resultant from declining exports. At any rate, hids for so small a sum as $10,000 were as effective in stiffening rates as calls for $250,000 in drafts would ordinarily be.

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Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
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$11,000,000 LOANED UNDER MORRIS PLAN

At Companies' Convention the Founder Shows How Wage Earners Have Been Saved.

90,000 BORROWERS HELPED

Herbert L. Satterlee Says the Enterprise Has Brought the New Freedom to Men of Small Means.

The first convention of the Morris Plan Companies, established in twenty-five different cities in the United States, covering territory from Denver, Col., to Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of making loans to small borrowers who have nothing to offer in this way of security hut good character, which has hsen held here for the past two days came to an end last night with a dinner at the Biltmore.

There were nearly 200 guests, including delsgates from each one of the Morris Plan Companies, and 115 of the 463 directors in the different companies.

Those who made speeches were Herbert L. Satterlee, toastmaster; Arthur J. Morris, the founder of the plan; Woods White of Atlanta, Ga., and Henry R. Towne. Mr. Satterlse emphasized that in the new freedom which people talk about the Morris Plan had brought the newest freedom, that of the small borrower from usury and loss of self-respect when he was forced by the exigencies of life, or death, to procure money.

Have Loaned $11,000,000.

Mr. Morris, who fourteen years ago began a study of European countries who were lending money to small borrowers, told how the Morris Plan had grown from a start in Norfolk, Va., with a capital of $300,000 to its present size, where it included twenty-five cities with a record of having loaned $11,000,000 to 90,000 borrowers during the five years it had been in existence.

"We have an ideal," said Mr. Morris, "Which ought to bring to each one of us a glow of satisfaction in every transaction we make in this work. We are trying to give the small wage earner, the man of good character and a small income, the same avenues of financial and commercial advancement that are open to his more prosperous fellows."

In showing how Europe had dealt with this question of the small borrower, Mr. Morris said:

"The Bank of France had on its books in 1913 over $2,800,000,000 in loans none of which was above $60. In Germany there were 4,073 personal credit concerns in 1913, after which we are patsrned somewhat, with outstanding debts from small horrowers of over $8,000,000,000.

"We are a strictly business concern," he continued. "And there is not the slightest idea of charity in what we do. The people we deal with would not come to us if thet were the case. They are self-respecting men who have need for money that may come to any of us."

Mr. White spoke on the subject of the newest freedom, and Henry R. Towne told of the benefit the Morris Plan had brought to the numerous people dependent on the small borrower, who were in the grip of the loan shark.

Save Loan Shark Victims.

The Morris Plan has been called the Nemesis of the loen shark, and according to the statement of its companies it has freed more than 200 persons from them this year. Women are said to borrow less than men, but seem to be the greatest savers, for it is they who invest in the largest number of the honds of the companies, sold to small investors for weekly payments.

The Morris Plan is under the general direction of the Industrial Finance Corporation of New York City, which was organized two years ago to take a minority interest in each company and in general co-oprate with it and help in directing its affairs.

Among those from out of town were Willis F. Wolff, Economic Loan and Investment Company, Denver, Col.; R. C. Richardson, Charleston Fidelity Corporation, Charleston, S. C.; H. L. Sperry, President of the Morris Bank of Nashville, Tenn.; Charles R. Walton, Industrial Loan Corporation of Portsmouth, Va.; R. Leo Hunt, Pennsylvania Loan Company of Philadelphia, Penn.; H. B. Byrd, Jr., Fidelity Savings Company, Washington, D. C.; the Hon. W. Woods White of the Atlenta Loan and Savings Company, Atlanta, Ga., and R. O. Johnston, Industrial Company, and Trust Company, Memphis, Tenn.

Among the New Yorkers were Willard Straight, President American Asiatic Association; Clark Williams, Vice President of the Morris Plan Company in New York; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Carlton Newcomb, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Herbert L. Satterlee of J. P. Morgan & Co., Arthur J. Morrie, founder of the Morris Plan; Henry R. Towne, Director in the New York Federal Reserve Bank and President of the Morris Plan Company in New York.

BRYAN HITS THE PRESS FOR ADVISING WILSON

"Impudent," He Styles Course of New York Newspapers—Seeks Patronage in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—William Jennings Bryan was in Washington today seeking patronage, and called at the Department of Justice to recommend the appointment of William H. Thompson of Grand Island, Neb., as Federal Judge of the Northern District of Nebraska, to succeed the late Judge William H. Munger. Mr. Thompson for many years has been Chairman of the State Democratic Committee and a political supporter of Bryan.

As he left the department Mr. Bryan was asked for a statement, and the conversation turned to the sentiment of the East and West, Mr. Bryan dictating this statement:

"The thing that has impressed me since I returned to the East and had a chance to read some of the New York papers is the presumption they manifest in instructing the President so minutely each day as to just what he must do and what he must not do. It would be impudent enough for them to do so if they were disinterested, but when their bias is known it is the more surprising that they should refuse to give the President more latitude in the performance of his duty. They speak for a very small percentage of the people and misrepresent those for whom they do speak."

"Is there much difference, then, between the New York newspapers and those in the West?"

"There is a mutual admiration society in this country," he replied, "composed of plutocratic newspapers that quote from each other. Whenever any proposition comes up they get their cue from the same plutocratic sources, and their voices are all pitched in the same key."

Mr. Bryan declined to discuss his forthcoming trip to Europe further than to say he would confer with some correspondents about his itinerary. Mr. Bryan will start Saturday for Boston, where he will talk again about the war.

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One of 82 buildings erected for concerns engaged in the chemical and drug industry
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ASSAILS IN REICHSTAG GERMAN CENSOR'S WORK

"A Torture of the Political Press" Member Asserts, and Brutal in Form.

A scathing attack on the methods of the German censorship is contained in the Social Democratic Central organ Vorwärts, which in the issue of Aug. 28 gives a stenographic report of the speech delivered by the Social Democratic Reichstag Delegate, Fischer, at the Reichstag session of Aug. 27. In his speech Herr Fischer cited cases in which the censorship had been exercised unequally over

WHEN ALL IS SAID AND DONE

When all is said and done on the score of Quality, the fact remains that on every operation we undertake the final acceptance of the building is contingent upon the architect's endorsement of the finished work.

And nothing that we may say on the subject of Quality can be so conclusive as the fact that we have worked in conjunction with the finest architects in America and never yet failed to merit their approval.

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To Closed Apartments

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Two sizes, 25 and 50 cents.

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Sales have shown a continuous increase for forty years. Quality counts.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

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PRENDERGAST URGES REFORM IN SCHOOLS

Report Opposes Any Additional Money for Teachers—Talks of "Graft."

44 WEEKS OF 6-HOUR DAYS

Wants Gary Plan Extended—President Churchill Takes Issue with Drastic Recommendations.

In a report to the Board of Estimate yesterday on New York public school finances Controller Prendergast favored the Gary plan of school administration and urged the board to adopt this and other radical changes to reform the school system. The board is urged to vote against the proposed $87,600 issue of special revenue honds for increased salaries of teachers to he promoted, and a new syetem of promotions is suggeeted among the other departures named.

In a statement issued hy the Department of Finance with the report the following were named as the objects which the Controller aims to accomplish through the general reorganization plan outlined in his report:

1. The total elimination of any increase in the hudget of the Board of Education for 1916. This means a saving of about $4,000,000.

2. The total elimination of part time and overcrowding in the schools. This is accomplished by intensive use of school buildings as they exiet. New construction will he limited almost exclusively to new districts or where present buildings are in bad condition.

3. The extension of the school year from forty weeke to forty-four weeks.

4. The lengthening of the school day from five hours to six hours.

5. The total elimination of extra pay for service in vacation schools and other forms of extra pay for persons employed on annual salaries.

6. A reduction of 10 per cent. in the number of teachers' positions. Thie is made possible by lengthening the school day and the school year.

7. A change in the system of promoting teachers whereby merit alone shall control. This means the eradication of the system of paying teachers more for eervice in seventh and eighth grades and the subetitution of a plan whereby each teacher shall teach the classes for which she is best fitted.

8. The reduction of the common school course to seven years.

School Day Is too Short.

Discussing the $87,600 revenue hond issue, the Controller eays:

"The educational results are not commensurate with the large sums of money expended annually for puhlic education. The schools do not provide a sufficient number of hours of instruction for the children. New York has a shorter school day and a shorter school year than the cities of the first class in European countries. London has a school day of five and one-half hours and Paris and Berlin of six hours, as against five hours in New York City. In Germany, which leads the world in systematic sducation, children ars required by law to he in school more weeks during the year, more days in the weeks, and more hours during the day than in the United States.

"Public opinion is in revolt against the extreme length of teachers' vacatione, and, I take it, justly so. Surely to continue the present system of vacations would be to prolong what has now hecome a puhlic scandal.

"The application of the Gary principle will solve our most pressing school problems. I recommend that the general school fund allowances for the purposes of the day elementary schools for the year 1916, be fixed on the hasis of a reorganization of the schools on the Gary principle, together with the extension of the service of teachers from five hours per day to six, and from forty weeks per year to forty-four."

Mr. Wirt proposes to have seventy-two classes in a huilding having forty-three class rooms, an auditorium, a library, and playrooms, the Controller says. Mr. Wirt proposes sixty-four teachers for the seventy-two classes in a school of thie size.

Teachers' Salaries Highest Here.

The report includes a tahle showing that the average salaries of elemsntary school teachers in this city exceeds the average in other large cities of the country. In New York City the average salary is placed at $1,197. San Francisco ranks second with $1,124 and Chicago third with $1,034. Boston comes fourth with $1,001, and all of the other cities liated, which include Philadelphia, St. Louis, Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland, and other large cities, average helow $1,000. The lowest average listed is that of New Orleans, $656. With this table the Controller says:

"New York City ranks first in salaries paid to teachers, while it lags behind European cities in the amount of schooling given the children."

Concerning the reduction of the school course from eight to seven years, the Controller says this could he done if the year's term were increased to forty-four weeks instead of forty, and that the extension of the school day might make it possible for children to complete the elementary course in even less time.

He tsrms as "vicious" the system of permitting salaried teachers to earn extra compensation through teaching in Summer or night schools or through other work, and says that it should be abolished forthwith.

"I venture to remark," he states, "that its tendency is in the direction of graft. Either the regular work suffers, or it is insufficient in quantity."

Churchill in Opposition.

President Thomas W. Churchill, of the Board of Education, issued a statement last night in which he took issue with several of the points raised by the Controller. Regarding the wholesale adoption of a new school system, President Churchill said:

"The Board of Education had proceeded upon the assumption that proposals should be tested first by experiment before adoption upon a wholesale scale. Further and hroader experiments, with a reduced or curtailed course of study, in my opinion, would he desirahle."

The Controller's proposal not to provide funds for the promotion of teachers in accordance with the echedulee provided by the present law, he characterized as "unjust to teachers who are rendering service in the higher scheduiss under waiver of the increase in salary to which they are legally entitled." Many of these teachers, he said, have waited four years for the promotion to which they are entitled, only to find their advancement harred by the city's failure to provide funds for increased salaries.

"It is not possible to run the schools properly next year for the same amount of money provided in this year's appropriation," he said, and added that he did not find in Superintendent Wirt's reports any indication that he contemplated a material reduction in the number of teachers to he employed, hut that the reports indicated that the number would have to be increased.

"It is hut natural that the Controller, from his official position, should consider school problems primarily from a standpoint of finances rather than of education hest for the children," President Churchill said. "The members of the Board of Education, however, decide all proposals, first, upon the basis of what is of best interest to children, and, secondly, upon the basis of less expenee to the people."

The Controller's recommendations will he suhmitted to the Board of Estimate at its meeting today.

Sloane Estate Pays $106,500 Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Malcolm D. Sloane, as executor of the late William D. Sloane'e estate, today paid a transfer tax of $106,500 on the dead New Yorker's property. This is the largest single tax paid into the State Treasury in several monthe.

CAPTAIN GIVES LIFE IN AIDING A STOKER

Master of the Pollokshield Washed Overboard in Effort to Get Him a Lifebelt.

VESSEL WRECKED ON REEF

Bermudian Arrives with 60 Seamen Saved from Two Abandoned Steamers.

The story of how Captain Ernest Boothe of the British steamer Pollokshield, formerly the Hamburg-American steamer Graecia, lost his life trying to get a lifebelt for one of his firemen was told yesterday by twenty-seven of the shipwrecked crew, who arrived on the steamer Bermudian from Bermuda.

Dan Young, the boson, said that the Pollokshield left Cardiff on Aug. 22, with a crew of thirty-seven men, and carried a cargo of shells, gunpowder, and provisions for Bermuda. On Sept. 2 the steamer ran into strong gales, with fog and rain.

"At eight bells on the morning of Sept. 7," Boson Young said, "the fog lifted, and we saw at once hy the color of the water that the ship was on soundings—that is, in shallow water. Ten minutes later she struck on a coral reef off Elha Beach, on ths south coast of Bermuda. When all hands were mustered on the upper deck lifehelts were served out to every man, hut there was one short. Jamee Smith, a fireman from Southampton, the last to come up from the stokehole, had no belt, and when the skipper saw he had none he told me to go helow and get one from the deck cabins on the port side. By that time the seas were sweeping over the well deck aft, and it was a tight job to get there without going overboard, hut I managed it, and found the doors locked. I got hack, and reported to Captain Boothe that I could not force the doors and offered to go again. If he would give me the keys. 'No, boson,' eays he, 'that wouldn't be fair. You went down once, and now I will have a try.'

"The Captain got down all right, but just as he was making for the alleyway a hig sea struck him, and he went overhoard and was swept astern. We stood still, because we could not get aft and were powerless to help him. The last I saw of him alive he was on top of a great sea within ten feet of a sharp coral roc. The rest of us reached shore later that day."

The Gr cia slipped out of New York Harbor o e foggy night in September, 1914, loa ed with a cargo of coal for the Germ n cruiser Karlsruhe, then in West Ind an waters. She was captured hy the Bi tish cruiser Berwick and taken to Gibra ar and sold. Her name was changed om Graecia to Pollokshield.

In addition to the survivors of the Pollokshield, the Bermudian brought thirty-nine of the crew of the Italian steamer urificazione, bound from Genoa to Norfolk, Va., which was abandoned in mid-Atlantic on Aug. 15. The Captain nd crew were picked up, after they had been adrift two daye in the lifeboats, hy the British steamship Cayo Gitmano, which landed them in Bermuda.

TO SUE RYAN FOR TAXES.

State Examiner Alleges Omissions on New Yorker's Virginia Estate.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 16.—R. H. Drummond, State Examiner of Records, has retained counsel to assist him in recovering alleged omitted taxes on the estate of Thomas F. Ryan of New York, whose legal residence is in Nelson County, Va.

In 191 the taxable values of the Ryan estate were listed as follows: Lands and buildings, $231,879.84; personal property, tangihle, $300,000; intangihle, $1,500,000; income, $1,600,000.

HEAT KILLS SEVEN, PROSTRATES MANY

Continued from Page 1.

was 88 degrees, registered by the Weather Bureau thermometer at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Many thermometers on Broadway registered in the nineties and in two the mercury reached the 100 mark. The humidity yesterday was above the normal, varying from 88 per cent. at 8 A. M. to 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Although scores of cities in the eastern half of the country have closed schools because of the heat, among them Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, at a meeting of the Board of Superintendents at the Board of Education Building last night it was decided not to amend the New York school schedule because of the hot wave.

Studies in several of the parochial schools were suspended yesterday hecause of the heat. The School of the Assumption, in Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, closed at noon, ths Rev. William J. Donaldson cautioning the children against playing in the sun.

Heat Made Him Homicidal.

When John Auerstad, an employe of the American Sugar Refinery in Williamsburg, was affected hy the heat yesterday, he picked up a carving knife and dashed downstairs from his apartment. On the stairway he met Martin Deresuo, another tenant, and stahhed him in the right arm and about the head. He attacked ssveral others and was surrounded hy a crowd that treated him roughly until Policeman McDermott rescued him and sent him to the Kings County Hospital.

Marie Rene, who was employed as a domestic in a hotel at New Dorp Bsach, S. I., was out walking with an infant, 18 months old, when she was overcome in the Mill Road. She was unconscious when found hy Policeman Mitchsll. The child was playing on the roadside. The girl wae taken to the Smith Infirmary in a serious condition.

Boston reported a temperature of 94 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Schools, which had been running half a day for two days, will he clossd today. It was the hottest day of the year for Boston. Mrs. Helsn Todd of Thomaston, Conn., who was visiting friends at Waltham, Mass., was overcome hy the heat and died a few hours later. The cool wave passed over Maine, but did not relieve the excessive heat in New England generally.

In Worcester, Mass., Mrs. Martha Fiske, 83 years old, and Dorie Ericson, 7 months old, died from the heat, and Mrs. Carrie Eager of Providence was prostrated while waiting for a train in the Union Station. Manchester, N. H., reported a temperature of 100 degrees in the shade, with two deaths and scores of prostrations throughout the State. Business was almost suspended and schools were closed. The schools of New Haven, Conn., were closed at noon, as were the schools in several other Connecticut cities.

Schools Close in Other Places.

The quarter of a million school children of Philadelphia had a half holiday hecause of the heat. The maximum tempera ure was 87 degrees at 2 o'clock in the a ternoon. From as far West as Terre Haute, Ind., come reports of the general closing of puhlic schools because o the almost unbearahle heat. Toledo, Ohio, reported a maximum tempera ure of 87 with several deaths.

Mrs. Henry Griffin, President of the Board of Education of Whits Plains, N. Y., yesterday ordered all school children dismssd because of the heat. In Yonkers the continued oppressive heat oaused the suspension of classes at the High School and in the five grammar schools in the centre of the city, where the heat was most fslt. Puhlic schools were closed in Gloversville and Newburgh, N. Y. When the temperature reached 86 at noon in Albany, all public schools were ordered closed until Monday. Practically all department clerks at work in the Capitol were allowed to quit work early in the afternoon.

The theatrical season has heen hard hit hy the hot weather, attendance falling off to almost nothing. Half a dozen shows have closed, another suspended last night, and several openings have been postponed until more seasonahle weather.

If the mountain will not come to Mahomet!

If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the mountain—if you're too busy to look up the Equitable, let the Equitable look up you—just drop us a line or phone 9700 Rector, and we will be at your office in short order and put the Equitable proposition before you on your home grounds.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

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6TH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, Sept. 17.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 9-17-15. GREENHUT'S. 81

That Big Sale of "Frisbie" Shirts and Collars Continues

Briefly summarized, this wonderful under-selling occasion offers—

15c Laundered Collars.

More than 100 Styles for Men and Boys In All Sizes and Perfect Grades, at..... 6c

15c, 25c and 35c Soft Collars.

For Men and Boys; Pique, Pongee, Silk Striped Madras and Dozens of other materials in sizes 12 to 17½, at..... 6c

Men's White Laundered Dress & Full-Dress Shirts.

Sizes 14 to 19. Regularly $1 to $1.50. At..... 49c

Men's & Youths' Colored Soft or Laundered Negligee Shirts

Plaited or Plain Bosoms—Soft or Laundered Cuffs—Sizes 13½ to 18. Regularly to $2. At. 79c

Men's White Full-Dress Shirts.

All Styles and Sizes. At..... 89c

Greater part of the Basement given over to the Collar Sale. Shirts on special tables and in the regular department on the Main Floor.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
554-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

PARIS MILLINERY

The most inclusive and authoritative collection presented by any high-class Specialty House in America



Including authentic models

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Introduced first in America by Gidding

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
Business Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

1,000 More of Those Fine

Satin-Striped Silk Shirts

$2.29

NOT a clearance—not a sale of "Left Overs"—but garments fresh from the maker, in the latest Autumn colorings!

It's a real chance—an opportunity—a "scoop" that ready cash brought to Macy's and that Macy's gives to you!

No time to talk details, —the fact that they're shirts that were double this price up and down Broadway and Fifth Avenue all Summer assures you of the quality and make!

The important thing is that they're all silk Satin-Striped Shirts, and the price is only $2.29—half what it ought to be!

Coat Cut, Soft Cuffs. Sizes 13½ to 17.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

The Annual Sale of

$3, $3.50 & $4 Trousers For Men & Youths, Today, at..... $2

Great underprice purchase of "Kingly" and other well-known makes.

Thousands of pairs of excellent Trousers.

Blue, Brown and Gray Mixtures, and plenty of neat Stripes. Cuff or plain buttons.

Every Pair Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

There are hundreds of pairs in LARGE SIZES up to 56 waist measure.

THE YOUNG MAN WILL FIND HIS PARTICULAR TASTE EASILY GRATIFIED HERE, and WORKMEN will find just what they want in all the good staple patterns and colors.

All sizes 28 to 56 waist measure.

Sale of Office Supplies

$1 Carter's Office Paste—6 lb. pail..... 69c
45c Wood Index Cabinet—containing 100 index cards with index; size 3x5 inches; complete..... 25c
20c Wire Baskets—letter size; very strong..... 13c
69c Cloth Finish Typewriting Paper—size 8½ x11 inches; ream of 500 sheets... 47c
35c Stenographer's Note Books—pencil paper; dozen..... 25c
50c Carbon Paper—excellent quality; size 8½x11 inches; black, blue or purple; box of 100 sheets..... 29c
25c Box Business Envelopes—heavy white stock; 6¼ and 6¾ sizes; box of 250..... 21c
20c Box Business Envelopes—extra quality; white; size 6¾ inches; box of 250..... 16c
25c Box Gem Paper Clips—(100 for 2c); 1,000..... 17c
35c Typewriting Paper—good quality; white; size 8½x11 inches; box of 500 sheets..... 25c

HOME FURNISHINGS

Tapestry Brussels Rugs.

New Goods—New Patterns—Choice Colorings—All in Size 9x12.

$9.75 Seamed Rugs—at..... $7.95
$12.75 Seamed Rugs—at..... $9.75
$14.50 Seamed Rugs—at..... $11.75
$17.50 Seamless Rugs—at..... $13.75
$19.50 Seamless Rugs—at..... $15.75

House Wares.

$7.50 Lift Cover Refrigerators — white enamel lined provision chamber; at.. $5.95
$15.25 Apartment House Refrigerators—white enamel lined provision chamber; at..... $12.75
24c Galvanized Iron Water Pails—at..... 19c
45c Galvanized Garbage Cans—at..... 35c
65c Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs—at..... 45c
$2.65 Galvanized Ash Cans—at..... $1.95
Heart Shape Cedar Oil Mops—complete with handle; at..... 22c
49c Roll-Top Bread Boxes—white enamel, at..... 39c

China Ware.

$12.50 (100 Piece) Porcelain Dinner Sets—open stock; gold lace border design; set includes soup tureen, 3 large platters, etc.; at..... $10.95
$7.75 (100 Piece) Dinner Sets—at..... $5.95

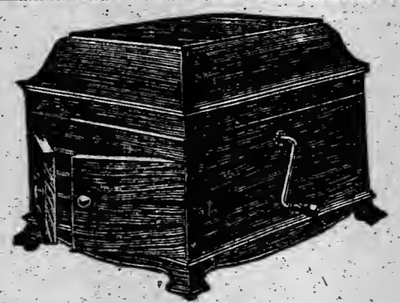
English Porcelain Dinner Ware.

In the well-known "Blue Copenhagen" Design. Specially Priced for Quick Selling.

15c 8-Inch Plates—at.. 12c
12c 7-Inch Plates—at.. 10c
10c 6-Inch Plates—at.. 8c
9c 6-Inch Plates—at... 7c
8c 4-Inch Plates—at... 5c
12c Soup Plates—at.... 10c
18c Tea Cups and Saucers—at..... 12c
10c Oatmeal Dishes—at..... 8c
19c Open Vegetable Dishes—small size platters; salad bowls, etc.; at..... 12c

Lighting Fixtures.

$6.50 Art Glass Domes—complete with Welsbach outfit..... $4.75
$5.50 Gas Domes—complete with Welsbach outfit..... $3.98
$11.50 Gas Domes—complete with Welsbach outfit..... $7.95



Victrola IX, $50
Mahogany or oak

It's easy to learn the new dances with the music of the Victrola.

The Fox Trot, Castle Polka, and all the other new dances—and the Victrola plays as long as any one wants to dance.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $300—at all Victor dealers.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.





Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle dancing the Fox Trot

© Ira L. Hill's Studio, N. Y. C.

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A superb twenty-four-page Picture Magazine containing actual photographs of the greatest drama in the history of the world.

A pictorial record of the world's struggle, an album of beautiful engravings, which will increase in value as time passes.

KITCHENER AND JOFFRE IN THE TRENCHES
A Photograph to Frame for Your Children's Children. Page 19.

REMARKABLE drawing of a Duel to the Death between an English biplane and a gigantic German aircraft far above the battlefields of Flanders.

A PICTURE that will touch the heart on Page 5. In his mountain cabin, an Austrian is being arrested by the picturesque Italian Bersaglieri, accused of being a spy and sniper. The spy's little daughter is seen weeping, surrounded by the men who have come to take her father away.

TO realize what artillery fire does to a communicating trench, look at the photograph on Page 11.

A SCENE of the Harvest of Death after the fight for Vauquois in the Argonne. The Seventy-first Regiment went into battle 4,000 strong. Only 1,800 came back.

ACTUAL photographs of the interior of a British submarine, showing commanding officer in the act of making observations through the periscope.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the "Dardanelles Adventure." The steamer River Clyde, the modern horse of Troy, is shown on the beach at Gallipoli, and below an actual photograph of the action where five men won the Victoria Cross.

FORT No. 9 at Przemysl looked invincible a few months ago. What was left when the guns finished is shown on Page 14.

A RAPID fire gun at work in a Russian trench.

A photograph taken under fierce artillery fire. To get this unusual and valuable addition to the famous photographs of war, a photographer risked his life.

Pictures that grip the attention and fire the imagination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

Binder for the Mid-Week Pictorial, to hold complete file for one year, sent postpaid. Full cloth, $1.25; half leather, gold trimmed, $2.

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FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

School Girls' Graceful First Suits

The girl from ten to fifteen, who wants a suit neither too old nor too young, is the subject of particular study in the De Pinna establishment.

Girls of this age differ greatly in size, and the appropriate suit for one may be entirely inappropriate for another.

Here are suits for girls of every figure and every age.

A large assortment of new De Pinna models, in mixtures, cheviots, whipcords, corduroys, and broadcloths—smartly tailored, and many with fancy silk linings.

$25 to $48.

Riding Habits, Hats and Shoes



Autumn riding suits for girls and misses, on the latest English lines—correct in material and color.

Both ready-to-wear and custom-made.

Hats, shirts, stocks, boots—everything to complete an outfit.

New De Pinna models for Autumn golfing and outing wear.

De Pinna Regulation School Dresses Coats and Hats

The De Pinna regulation school dress of navy serge is known the country over.

It is made for both small girls and large girls, and is priced from $22 up.

A large selection also of new models in simply tailored dresses of various suitable materials.

Girls' coats in all the newer shapes being shown abroad—and an appropriate, becoming hat for every suit and every coat.

Juniors' and Misses' Autumn Suits, Dresses and Coats

Never has the De Pinna assortment of ready-to-wear tailored suits and dresses been so complete and so attractive.

Leaving the fancier costumes, for evening wear, to other hands, the results of De Pinna specializing on the "tailored idea exclusively" are abundantly evident.

The suits include a wide variety of specially selected, exclusive materials, tailored in true De Pinna fashion.

The designs of both suits and dresees are, as always, exclusive to De Pinna, or adaptations of imported models of special merit.

Coats for college and school wear, and for automobiling and outing.

De Pinna Autumn Hats for Misses

Tailored hats in Scotch mixtures and checks—the most attractive assortment this house has ever offered.

Trimmed with puggaree bands of Roman stripes, making a very effective contrast.

Prices, $5 up.

Also an extensive assortment of Misses' felt and velour hats.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

MANDATORY SALARY CAN'T ESCAPE A CUT

City's Policy Is to Reduce and Then Let Aggrieved Employe Sue.

T. ADAMSON SUGGESTS IT

Budget Sub-Committee Will Standardize All Salaries, Whether Authorized by Legislature or Not.

While the tax budget sub-committee meeting in the Municipal Building continued yesterday to recommend reductions in salaries of city employes, members of the Tax Budget Committee, which consists of Controller Prendergast, President McAneny and Borough Presidents Pounds of Brooklyn and Mathewson of the Bronx, met in the Controller's office to decide just what policy would be adopted in preparing the budget requests from the city and county offices for 1916. It was decided to uphold the action of the sub-committee in reducing salaries wherever possible.

Later the Mayor gave out this statement:

"This morning in executive conference a majority of the Board of Estimate indorsed the program of budget preparation which I had already adopted for my departments. This means that the sub-committee of the Board of Estimate Committee on Tax Budget will be instructed to prepare the tentative budget for all departments in accordance with the standard rates of compensation recommended by the Bureau of Standards.

"In my statement of last Monday I indicated what this program means. It is, moreover, equally our policy to increase the salaries of those persons who are now receiving inadequate pay for the work they do. Such increases have already been recommended in many instances by the sub-committee and will be allowed by the board.

"If the head of any department desires to take issue with the conclusions of the sub-committee with reference either to the elimination of a position or the reduction of a salary, he will have the right of appeal to the Board of Estimate itself as represented by its Budget Committee and will be accorded a full and fair hearing before final judgment is formed."

Asked if the report was true that the salaries of the Health, Police, and Fire Commissioners were to be increased from $7,500 to $10,000 a year, the Mayor said he knew nothing about it. He said, however, that he believed the Health and Police Commissioners should receive $10,000 a year and that the Fire Commissioner should get more than he is being paid at present. The Mayor said he referred to the positions rather than to the men.

"The standardization of salaries is nothing new," went on the Mayor. "To the best of my recollection the Board of Estimate recommended it some four years ago. The work would have been performed in a more gradual manner, however, if the present crisis whereby the State has put an enormous tax upon the city had not arisen."

The Mayor said he knew nothing about the recommendatione of the sub-committee that all mandatory salariee be listed with a view to having the Legislature make reductions, which the Budget Committee could not do at present. The Mayor also said he knew nothing about the report that George L. Tirrell and Tilden Adamson, heade of the Board of Estimate committees which are preparing the salary standardizations, intended to recommend an increase in their own salaries. The Board of Estimate will probably begin hearings on the budget estimates on Oct. 1.

At yeeterday's meeting of the sub-committee it was indicated that wholesale reductions would be made in the salaries of all conuty officers, Judges alone excepted, and in places held by city employes as well. These salariee, by acts of the Legislature, have been made mandatory, but the members of the sub-committee approved the plan to standardize salaries regardless of the mandatory legislation.

Tilden Adamson said he did not think the committee shculd allow salaries to be paid out of proportion to the work done and he suggested that steps be taken at Albany to change the law so that the Board of Estimate will have the power to fix all salaries that will not be in excese of the services rendered. He suggested also that the Board of Estimate recommend salary appraisals. He added that by next January the public would be aroused to the justice of such a move.

Should the sub-committee's plan prevail those who would suffer by the reductions would have to go into court and seek by mandamus restoration to the payroll at full rates. This test could not be made until Jan. 15 next, which would be the first pay day under the readjuetment. The 1916 budget would be based on the reduced system of pay, and if court decisions were in favor of the employes, the Board of Estimate would have to issue revenue bonds to meet the deficiency.

William F. Hendrickson, chief clerk of the Queens County Surrogate's Court, requested $2,500 for the cost of drawing jurors. Last year the Board of Estimate refused to allow the sum, and the Surrogate had a mandamus issued against the board. An appeal was taken, and pending a decision the sub-committee took no action yesterday, but allowed the $2,500 to stand. William Campbell, a member of the Jamaica Citizens' Association, opposed every request for appropriations made by Hendrickson.

"The whole office is wasteful of the people's money, and the clerks are falling over one another," he said, "while the officials are spending their time on the race track, or looking after the interests of the Democratic machine. The salaries paid these men are out of all proportion to the services rendered."

The hearing will go on this morning.

The Civil Employes' Association will hold a mass meeting at Terrace Garden next Monday evening to protest against the ealary reductions. A. Brekstone is President of the association, whose membership includes many city employes.

GIRL KILLED BY FALL.

Inmate of Magdalen Home Found Dead Under Dormitory Window.

One of the women guards in the New York Magdalen Home, Dyckman Street and the Hudson River, heard a scream and a thud shortly after 1 o'clock this morning and glanced from the window of a dormitory on the second floor. On the ground below she saw the body of a girl and raced downstairs, giving the alarm.

The girl wae dead. Her skull was fractured and she had been hurt internally by her fall, according to Dr. Gluckstein, who was called from the Washington Heights Hospital. She was recognized as Helen Miller of 321 West Forty-eighth Street, who had been committed to the bome in last July and who said then she was a telephone girl and was 23 years old.

The woman guard said the girl had slept on the third floor, which she had just left a moment before she heard the girl cry out. At that time she had seemed to be asleep in her bed.

It was found, however, that she was fully clothed in the uniform of the home, and apparently was trying to escape when she fell or jumped from the window, although those in charge of the home denied this, and said the girl had a habit of walking in her sleep. They did not explain, however, how she came to be fully clothed.

DEAD MAN WAS NOMINATED.

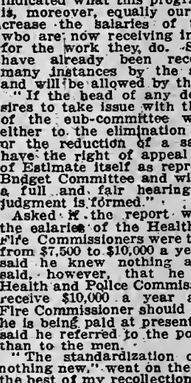
Result of Primary Election Causes Complication in Maryland.

SALISBURY, Md., Sept. 16.—A curious complication has arisen in Wicomico County as a result of Tuesday's Democratic primary. For the first time, probably, in the history of the State a dead man was nominated for office.

Ernest A. Toadvine, who died suddenly Monday, was named for Clerk of the Circuit Court. As Mr. Toadvine died on the day preceding the primary, his name could not be removed from the ticket. Although the fact of his death was known generally throughout the county, his name received 200 more votes than his opponent in the party, and the Judges of Election were compelled to declare him nominated.

QUALITY DOMINATES

BORDEN'S A GRADE A MILK



PASTEURIZED BOTTLED AND SEALED IN THE COUNTRY

There's a Borden wagon, in charge of a courteous salesman, in front of your door every morning. He will be glad to serve you. Your food money will buy no better value than this.

10 CENTS A QUART
"CALL THE BORDEN WAGON"

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT THE PANAMA - PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT SAN FRANCISCO

Food experts all agree that whole wheat bread, made from genuine whole wheat flour, is one of the most healthful foods we can eat.

You need have no doubt about getting the real thing if you buy

WARD'S Wheatheart BREAD

the real whole wheat loaf, made from genuine whole wheat flour, ground especially for us by the old fashioned stone process.

WARD'S WHEAT-HEART BREAD is made by the Ward standard of quality, purity and cleanliness. It is the kind you can depend on.

All grocers will supply you on order, made in 10c loaves.

Made in the Ward Bakeries at New York, Brooklyn and Newark

WHERE YOU CAN GET

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MOTOR GASOLINE

WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

BULLETIN No. 1

The dealers shown below are proud to display the SOCONY Sign. They are all dealers who would rather sell their customers a product of proven worth, such as SOCONY than a gasoline of uncertain quality. Is your dealer listed here?

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Principal Offices
New York Albany Buffalo Boston

MANHATTAN and BRONX

Aeme Garage, 302 West 64th St.
Aeon Garage Cor., 76th St. & Broadway
Aero Garage, 139 West 55th St.
Aitken, H. E., 123 West 56th St.
Alhambra Garage, 65 West 118th St.
Amsterdam Garage, 243 West 64th St.
Ansonia Garage, 207 West 75th St.
Apthorp Garage, 214 West 80th St.
Arena Garage, 231 West 54th St.
Ardsley Garage, 159 West 77th St.
Arfman's Garage, 429 East 90th St.
Ascher, J. J., 214 West 65th St.
Astor Garage, 307 West 44th St.
Automobile Club of America, 72d St. & East River
Automobile Club of America, 247 West 54th St.
Auto Realty Co., 177 East 73d St.
Auto Service & Supply Co., 4816 Broadway
B. & B. Garage, 244 West 69th St.
Beaver & Son, J. P., 512 West 181st St.
Bedford Park Garage, 200th St. & Park Ave.
Belmont Garage, 115 East 84th St.
Belnord Garage, 252 West 87th St.
Bentley, J., St. Peters & Gleebe Aves.
Biltmore Garage, 122 East 41st St.
Black's Garage, 209 East 64th St.
Black's Garage, 242 East 65th St.
Blue Sprocket Garage, 6 East 31st St.
Bonavista Garage Co., 254 West 109th St.
Bord's Garage, 114 West 50th St.
Boulevard Auto Co., 2073 Southern Boulevard
Bowman, S. B. Auto Co., 225 W. 49th St.
Boyiston Garage, 142 East 41st St.
Brennan & Duffy, 40 West 60th St.
Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 83d St.
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., 5015 Broadway
Broadway Gasoline Station, 170th St. & Broadway
Bronx Centre Garage, 152d St. & Bergen Ave.
Brook's Garage, 182 East 73d St.
Brown, Wm. Bruce, 121 West 53d St.
Buckley, M., 152 West 56th St.
Buick Motor Co., 632 West 52d St.
Byrnes Garage, W. L., 447 East 133d St.
Caron Garage, 348 West 50th St.
Cathedral Park Garage, 145 W. 110th St.
Cavanaugh, C. W., 418 East 55th St.
Century Garage, 9 West 100th St.
Chalmers Motor Car Co., 651 Eleventh Ave.
Chevrolet Motor Car Co., 57th St. & 11th Ave.
Chevrolet Motor Co. of N. Y., 64th St. & West End Ave.
Cimiotti Garage Co., 2908 Broadway
Colt-Stratton Co., 57th St. & Broadway
Commercial Delivery Co., 502 W. 45th St.
Concourse Garage, 158th St. & Grand Concourse
Conron Bros. Garage Co., 271 W. 87th St.
Convent Garage, 457 West 150th St.
Corinthian Garage, 171 East 120th St.
Corvan, Thos. G., 124-128 West 54th St.
Courtlandt Garage, 869 Courtlandt Ave.
Crotona Garage, 1965 Crotona Ave.
Continental Garage, 263 West 69th St.
Clerie & Bambi, 19 East 12th St.
Cryder & Co., 583 Park Ave.
Daly Bros. Gasoline Station, 133d St. & St. Nicholab Ave.
Day & Night Garage, 160 West 56th St.
Deans Garage, 123 West 51st St.
Deutsch, Maurice, 56th St. & 8th Ave.
Di Palma & Wilson, 240 West 80th St.
Direct Garage, 1444th St. & Morris Ave.
Dochtermann's Garage, 810 East 11th St.
Dolphin Garage, 30 West 144th St.
Donovan's Garage, 360 West 11th St.
Doty-Demos Co., 87 West End Ave.
Drenco Garage, 750 Seventh Ave.
Dupre, E., 118 East 66th St.
Eagle Garage, 518 West 57th St.
Eastern Garage, 71 Goerck St.
Economical Garage Co., 252 West 68th St.
Edson, M., 340 West 70th St.
Empire Garage, 245 West 18th St.
Estling, B., Gleason & Westchester Aves.
Eureka Auto Station, 235 St. Nicholas Ave.
Express Garage, 413 East 31st St.
Fabel's Gasoline Station, 150th St. & McCombe
Federal Motor Truck Co., 146 West 52d St.
Fordham Garage, 4506 Park Ave.
Ford Motor Car Co., 607 Bergen Ave.
Frances Motor Renting Co., 103 West 57th St.
Forty-Eighth St. Garage, 215 W. 48th St.
Garland Garage, 205 West 36th St.
Gardan Taxicab Co., 224 West 51st St.
Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., 176th St. & Echo Place
Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., Pelham Parkway & Williamsbridge Rd.
Geier, Charles, 205 West 64th St.
Goff Gasoline Station, 1000 St. Nicholas Ave.
Gramercy Park Garage, 59 Irving Place
Grand Concourse Garage, 188th St. & Grand Concourse
Greater New York Garage, 185th St. & Broadway
Greeley Square Garage, 137 West 37th St.
Great Northern Garage, 114 W. 56th St.
Haas & Greenburg, 336 West 70th St.
Harman Yount Co., 135 West 56th St.
Hartford Suppension Co., 212 W. 88th St.
Hayward & Co., M. M., 186 East 73d St.
Hetzer Bros. Garage, 246 West 69th St.
Hilltop Garage, 447 West 151st St.
Hoffman Taxicab Co., 141 East 23d St.
Holland, T. G. & J. L., 137th St. & Grand Concourse
Holland, T. G. & J. L., 167th St. & Grand Concourse
Hollywood Garage, 64th St. & Second Ave.
Hudson Garage, 220 West 41st St.
Hudson River Garage, Station B, 133 Amsterdam Ave.
Hulse Garage Co., Inc., 252 East 137th St.
Independent Auto Co., 105 East 74th St.
Independent Auto Renting, 127 West 49th St.
International Garage, 252 West 40th St.
International Motor Co., 64th St. & West End Ave.
Jerome Ave. Garage, 1934 Jerome Ave.
Joscelyn Garage, 112 West 52d St.
Kaufman, L. J., 276 Lafayette St.
Kaufman, L. J., 254 Lafayette St.
Kaufman, L. J., 424 East 106th St.
Kaufman, L. J., 103 West 51st St.
Kelly, J. T., 355 Pearl St.
Kelly & Fordham, 2138 Westchester Ave.
Kesbec Sales Co., Broadway & 91st St.
Kesbec Sales Co., 137th St. & Broadway
Keystone Garage, 150 West 31st St.
Kingston Garage, 2 West 90th St.
Kingswood Garage, 165 West 132d St.
Knox Auto Co., 633 West 51st St.
Kraus Gasoline Sta., 195th St. & Broadway
Laird Bros. Garage, 602 West 207th St.
Lawson's Gasoline Station, 145th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
Lee Garage, 53 East 76th St.
Lewis, S. H., 20 West 60th St.
Liesmann Bros. Garage, 144 Brown Pl.
Lincoln Square Garage, 65th St. & Broadway
Lind & Co., Gus., 423 East 76th St.
Lippard Stewart Motor Sales Co., 136 West 52d St.
Linwood Garage, 25 East 134th St.
Lobell, M. B., 249 West 55th St.
Locomobile Co. of America, 25 W. 50th St.
Long Acre Garage, 235 West 50th St.
Lotos Garage Co., 122 West 56th St.
Lyon's Garage, 53 East 108th St.
McCrain Gasoline Sta. J., Boston & Eastchester Rds.
Madison Garage, 53 East 76th St.
Mais Motor Truck Co., 103 West 51st St.
Manchester Garage, 234 West 15th St.
Manhattan Garage, 325 East 98th St.
Market Auto Co., 437 East 104th St.
Martin, G. C., 485 Park Ave.
Martinique Garage, 220 West 30th St.
Mason Bros., 218 West 50th St.
Melrose Garage, 490 East 163d St.
Mercedes Repair Co., 218 East 57th St.
Merry, E. L., 651 Hudson St.
Mitchell-Edmonston, Inc., 23 W. 62d St.
Modern Garage, 230 West 68th St.
Morris Garage, 243 West 68th St.
Morris Ave. Garage, 1005 Morris Ave.
Mott Haven Auto Co., 306 Mott Ave.
Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc., 379 East 139th St.
Monmouth Garage, 126 East 54th St.
Napier Garage Co., 109 West 51st St.
National Garage, 511 West 35th St.
New Home Garage, 225 West 29th St.
Newchafer Garage, 517 East 6th St.
N. Y. Auto Garage, 306 West 63d St.
N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co., 621 W. 42d St.
N.Y. Automobile Garage, 522 W. 36th St.
N. Y. Herald Garage, 520 West 37th St.
Normal Auto Station, 208 West 124th St.
O'Hare, J. J. Garage, 201-3 West 64th St.
Oldsmobile Co. of N.Y., 225 W. 58th St.
Otejer, A. Garage, 416 East 59th St.
157 West 18th St. Garage, Inc.
Opera House Garage, 146 West 29th St.
Packard Asme Garage, Inc., 124 West 50th St.
Packard Transportation & Repair Co., 230 West 41st St.
Palette Garage, 115 West 52d St.
Park Garage, 107 West 56th St.
Pennsylvania Terminal Taxi Co., 154 West 31st St.
Plaza Garage, 52 East 62d St.
Poertner Motor Co., 1759 Broadway
Prospect Garage, 342 East 41st St.
Proud Electric Co., 114 West 57th St.
Pyramid Garage, 218 West 65th St.
Quinlan Garage, 348 West 42d St.
Ray Anto Renting Co., 9 East 32d St.
Renault Taxi Service, 249 West 64th St.
Reo Motor Co., 19 West 62d St.
Republic Motor Sales Co., 306 W. 64th St.
Riverside Anto Repair Co., 265 West 87th St.
Ross Garage, 1262 Boston Rd.
Royal Garage, 211 West 95th St.
Royal Garage, 102 West 107th St.
Ruff's Garage, 728 East 213th St.
Russell's Gasoline Station, Dyckman St. & Broadway
Ryan, Joseph A., 218 West 51st St.
S. & S. Garage, 155 West 54th St.
St. Nicholas Garage, 643 St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Urban Garage, 121 West 85th St.
Sanford Auto Co., F. T., 481 Park Ave.
Saratoga Garage, 406 East 108th St.
Security Garage, 303 West 125th St.
Serna, A., 337 East 48th St.
Seventy-Ninth St. Garage Cor., 406 East 79th St.
Seventh St. Garage, 7th & Lewis Sts.
Sevin, I., 173 Delancy St.
Silver Motor Co., C. T., 57th St. & Broadway
Sixty-Third St. Garage, 146 West 63d St.
Speedway Garage, 414 West 155th St.
Spengler Auto Co., 115 East 75th St.
Standard Auto Co., 185 East 73d St.
State Garage, 171 East 122d St.
Sterling Garage, 305 East 80th St.
Stearns Motor Co., F. B., 417 W. 55th St.
Strathman Garage, 164 East 150th St.
Studebaker Cor. of America, 58th St. & Broadway
Stuyvesant Auto Trading Co., 224 East 9th St.
Superior Motor Garage Co., 208 West 76th St.
Tassi Garage, 45 Downing St.
Thedford's Garage, 303 West 59th St.
Thomey Auto Service Co., 241 W. 68th St.
Thomson, J. F., Main St., Westchester
Trinity Garage, 917 Trinity Ave.
Twelfth St. Garage Co., 245 West 12th St.
Twentieth Street Garage, 520 W. 20th St.
Twenty-Fifth Street Garage, 25th St. & 12th Ave.
Tyrrell & Co., Geo. H., 19th St. & Webster Ave.
Underwood, F. D., 330 West 70th St.
Union Garage, 1117 Union Ave.
United Garage Co., Inc., 102 West End Ave.
Vanderbilt Garage, 155 East 35th St.
Victoria Garage, 231 West 142d St.
Walsch & McCook, 238 East 87th St.
Washington Heights Garage, 554 West 168th St.
Washington Square Garage, 73 Washington Square, South
West End Auto Palace, 212 West 89th St.
West End Garage, 91 West End Ave.
West Sixty-Seventh St. Garage, 52 West 67th St.
White Company, 631 West 57th St.
Whitman & Schier, 238 East 24th St.
Wicke's Garage, 414 East 102d St.
Winton Motor Car Co., 70th St. & Broadway
Woodstock Garage, 770 East 168th St.
Yorkville Central Garage, 205 E. 86th St.
Yorkville Garage, 327 East 84th St.
Yorkville Garage, 113 East 77th St.

BROOKLYN and QUEENS

Academy Garage, 839 Union Street, Brooklyn
Ajax Garage, 1569 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Allen Co., I. M., 116 South Portland Ave., Brooklyn
Allens Garage, 22d Street, Flushing
Amann, Chas., 79 Fulton Ave., Astoria
Anderson & Sierk, Ramblersville, N. Y.
Apex Garage, Richmond Hill
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts., Astoria
Atlas Garage, 57 New York Ave., Brooklyn
Aubinger, Harry A., Jamaica
Auto Repair & Machine Works, Bayside, L. I.
Baker, C. A. Jamaica
Barrington's Garage, 54 Diamond St., Brooklyn
Bath Beach Garage, 1907 Cropsey Ave., Brooklyn
Bay Ridge Garage, 359 55th St., Brooklyn
Bayside Garage, Foot Ocean Ave., Manhattan Bch.
Beaver Garage, 100 Beaver St., Brooklyn
Bedford Anto Garage, 942 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Bedford Ave., Garage, 639 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Beechhurst Garage, Whitestone, L. I.
Berger-Madden Garage, 4th Ave. & Douglass St., Brooklyn
Beverly Garage, 140 Lott Street, Brooklyn
Blythebourne Garage, 1339 59th St., Brooklyn
Boerum Place Garage, 27 Boerum Pl., Brooklyn
Broadway Auto Co., 58 Humboldt St., Brooklyn
Broadway Penn Garage, Broadway & Penn St., Brooklyn
Broadway Taxi Co., 383 Lockwood St., Astoria
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 44 Snyder Ave., Brooklyn
Bklyn. Riding & Driving Club, Flatbush Ave. & Plaza St., Brooklyn
Brown, C. J., Bridge Plaza, L. I. City
Brozek Auto Repair Co., 229 Lewis Ave., Brooklyn
Buick Motor Car Co., 324 Butler St., Brooklyn
Calkins Garage, 72 Radde St., L. I. City
Cameron, J. E., Richmond Hill
Central Garage, 595 Quincy St., Brooklyn
Clarendon Garage, 253 East 29th St., Brooklyn
Classon Garage, 28 Kosciusko St., Bklyn
Coney Island Garage, 2862 West 8th St., Coney Island
Cornella Garage, Little Neck, L. I.
Covert Garage, 135 Covert St., Brooklyn
Cress Garage, 334 4th St., Brooklyn
Crossman, Chas. B., 107 Monroe St., Brooklyn
Curtis Auto Co., 70 Albany Ave., Bklyn
De Luxe Garage, 105 South 6th St., Brooklyn
De Rosa's Garage, 4th Ave. & Carroll St., Brooklyn
Dickover, H. M. & Son, 5905 New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn
Dilger, E. H., 478 11th St., Brooklyn
Disbrow Bros., Jamaica
Dishrow Garage, 259 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn
Diuguid Bros., 902 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn
Doyle, Geo., 33 Kings Highway, Brooklyn
Duerr Geo., College Point, L. I.
Dunns Gasoline Station, Flushing, L. I.
East New York Garage, 73 Pennsylvania Ave., Brooklyn
Eggers-Knight Auto Co., Jamaica
Emerson Place Garage, 94 Emerson Pl., Brooklyn
Erasmus Garage, 9 Johnson Pl., Brooklyn
Ferrigno, G., 280 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn
Firanco Bros., 575 Sackett St., Brooklyn
Flatbush Auto Co., 2222 Tilden Ave., Brooklyn
Flatbush Auto Service, 1345 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn
Flushing Auto Garage, 107 Broadway, Flushing
Ford Motor Co., Jackson Ave., L. I. City
Ford Motor Car Co., 1474 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Forest Hills Garage, Forest Hills, L. I.
Forest Parkway Supply, Woodhaven, L. I.
Fortier, G. W., 102 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn
Foster Ave. Garage, East 7th St. & Foster Ave., Brooklyn
Geddes, John, Flushing, L. I.
General Vehicle Co., Borden & Review Aves., L. I. City
Geehan, Frank, Woodhaven, L. I.
Glackin Co., Thomas, 107 Lawrence St., Brooklyn
Glenwood Garage, 635 East 28th St., Brooklyn
Globe Motor Co., 1001 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Greenpoint Garage, Manhattan & Driggs Ave., Brooklyn
Griamere, C. W., Queens, L. I.
Hancock Garage, 940 Hancock St., Brooklyn
Harts Garage, Corona, L. I.
Hill, R. A., 6520 Fort Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn
Hohweisner & Son, 378 Vernon Ave., Brooklyn
Hommel, F., 5004 Church Ave., Brooklyn
Horn & McCracken, College Point, L. I.
International Garage, Jamaica, L. I.
Irving Garage, 1007 Ave. Q., Brooklyn
Jackson Garage, Jackson Ave., Corona
Jones, W. B., Springfield, L. I.
Kaiser Garten Garage, Surf Ave. & West 20th St., Coney Island
Kammerer, Mrs. C., Queens, L. I.
Kaufman, L. J., 284 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 1108 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 2390 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 1515 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 176 Clymer St., Brooklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 178 Taylor St., Brooklyn
Kaufman, S., 75 Jamaica Ave., Brooklyn
Keller, K., Woodhaven, L. I.
Kensington Garage, 712 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn
Kernochen, T. K., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Kestler Bros., 167 Clymer St., Brooklyn
Kew Gardens Garage, Richmond Hill, L.I.
Kirkham, I. C., 1365 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Kohlmeyers Garage, 1726 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn
Koster & Son, D., Jamaica, L. I.
Kossuth Anto Exchange, 14 Kossuth Pl., Brooklyn
Kunars Garage, Flushing Rd., Woodside, L. I.
Lake & Son, J. J., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Lehmey Garage, Giver Pl., Elmhurst, L. I.
Lexington Garage, 411 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn
Louvet, A. E., Woodhaven, L. I.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 583 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn
Marcy Garage, 633 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn
Maxwell Motor Sales Cor., Webster Ave., L. I. City
Meliere, L., Osone Park, L. I.
Migge, H., Woodside, L. I.
Mitchell Garage, 29 Kosciusko St., Bklyn
Model Garage, 95 Paynter Ave., L. I. City
Molds Garage, Corona, L. I.
Mott Bros., Jamaica, L. I.
Mooney, James, Flatbuah Ave. & Duffield St., Brooklyn
Morgan Ave. Garage, Morgan Ave. & Meserole St., Brooklyn
Mortimers Garage, Douglaston, L. I.
Mullers Garage, Elmhurst, L. I.
Nonpareil Garage, 794 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn
Ormond Garage, 10 Ormond Pl., Brooklyn
O'Rourke's Garage, 361 91st St., Brooklyn
Ottens, J. F. H., Jamaica, L. I.
Park Garage, 804 Park Ave., Brooklyn
Parkside Garage, 172 Parkside Ave., Brooklyn
Parkside Gasoline Station, 2006 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Parkway Garage, 5020 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn
Pastre Auto Co., A. E., 18 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn
Paulson, H., Ramblersville, L. I.
Pioneer Garage, 23 Cranberry St., Bklyn
Pitkin Auto Co., 2130 Bergen St., Bklyn
Plunkett, William H., South Osone Park, L. I.
Pratt-Hendricks Co., 233 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn
Prospect Stable & Garage, 731 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn
Pulis, William, Jackson Ave., Elmhurst, L. I.
Pupki Garage, 488 Hancock St., Brooklyn
Queens Auto Repair Shop, Queens, L. I.
Queensboro Garage, 68 Broadway, Flushing
Queens Boulevard Garage, Elmhurst, L. I.
Ran, E. F., 1620 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Reiss, F. J., 47 Forrest Ave., Brooklyn
Richmond Hill Garage, Richmond Hill, L. I.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 295 Ridgewood Ave., Brooklyn
Ridgewood Garage, Myrtle Ave. & New Fresh Pond Rd., Brooklyn
Rosner, M., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Royal Garage, 1005 Greene Ave., Bklyn
Rumboski Garage, Elmhurst, L. I.
R. M. Auto Repair, 198 Newell St., Brooklyn
Rupp, Leonard, Glendale, L. I.
St. George Garage, 53 Clark St., Brooklyn
St. Marks Garage, 1179 Bergen St., Brooklyn
Schaefer, H. C., 183 Huron St., Brooklyn
Schumachers Garage, Flushing, L. I.
Schwartz Garage, 22 Grand Ave., Astoria
Seagate Garage, West 37th St. & Mermaid Ave., Coney Island
Shelburne Garage, Foot Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn
Shore Road Garage, 316 75th St., Bklyn
Siegman, F., Highland Boulevard & Gillen Pl., Brooklyn
Siegman, F., Bushwick Ave. & Aberdeen St., Brooklyn
Siegman, F., Eastern Parkway & Somers St., Brooklyn
Sixth Ave. Garage, 5616 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn
Sixth St. Garage, 282 Sixth St., Brooklyn
Sloan "Engineering Co., 249 Hall St., Brooklyn
Snyder & Son, J. J., 55 Snyder Ave., Brooklyn
Stephens, B F., 39 Stephens Court, Brooklyn
Sterling Trucking Co., 1044 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 98 Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn
Sweeney & Nail Auto Co., 2188 Clarendon Rd., Brooklyn
Sylvan Garage, 623 Madison St., Brooklyn
Tafts City Garage, 110 1st Ave., L. I. City
Tiemann, F. M., 88 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Tompkins Garage, 756 Park Ave., Bklyn
Union Garage, 784 Union St., Brooklyn
Vanderhilt Garage, 267 Vanderhilt Ave., Brooklyn
Watkins St. Garage, 109 Watkins St., Brooklyn
Waverly Garage, 344 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn
Wellman, C. J., Old Mill, Brooklyn
Welch, F. R., Ocean Parkway & Prospect Ave., Brooklyn
Wiegels Garage, Jamaica, L. I.
Wiener Motor Works, North Beach, L. I.
Williams Auto Service Co., 372 12th St., Brooklyn
Williams, C. J., 2783 Atlantic Ave., Bklyn
Wilson Garage, Flushing, L. I.
Windsor-Mahnud Co., 1410 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Wittenberg & Helmus, Arlington & Miller Aves., Brooklyn
Woods Garage, 431 Lafayette Ave., Bklyn
Zerega Garage, 22 College Pl., Brooklyn

STATEN ISLAND

Atlantic Garage, Grant City, S. I.
Castleton Garage, West Brighton, S. I.
Columbian Garage, West Brighton, S. I.
Granite Garage, Port Richmond, S. I.
Great Kills Garage, Great Kills, S. I.
Inter Borough Garage, West Brighton, S. I.
Newmann's Garage, Stapleton, S. I.
Peto & Boyd, Tottenville, S. I.
Pleasant Plains Garage, Prince's Bay, S. I.
Progress Garage, West Brighton, S. I.
Richmond Garage, Port Richmond, S. I.
Stapleton Garage, Stapleton, S. I.
Schenk's Garage, Stapleton, S. I.
Tottenville Garage, Tottenville, S. I.
United Tire Co., Stapleton, S. I.

LAUNCH SUPPLY Dealers (Greater New York) Handling "SOCONY" Motor Gasoline

Anderson, A. L., Ulmer Park, Brooklyn
Atlantic Yacht Club, Sea Gate, L. I.
Bond, W. E. (Tamaqua Yacht Club) Cattermole, H. M. (Schooner "Lawrence") Stapleton, Staten Island
Jacob, Robert, City Island, N. Y.
Keeley, C. J., City Island, N. Y.
Kraemer, H., College Point, L. I.
Law, Edgar, Flatlands Bay, Brooklyn
Malakoff, A., City Island, N. Y.
Needham, William, College Point, L. I.
Paugh, John, Princess Bay, Staten Island
Poling, C., Ft. 80th St., South Brooklyn
Preacher, John, Tottenville, Staten Island
Quinn, C. F., Clason Point, Bronx
Reeves, J. H., Canarsie, Brooklyn
Rehm, John, Bronx Kills, N. Y. City
Reid, P. Howard, Rockaway Point, L. I.
Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn
Solheim, C. N., Great Kills, Staten Island
Welch, F. R., West 140th St., N. Y. City
Wood & McClure, City Island, N. Y.

The New York Times

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Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....50 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
BOSTON.....7 Water Street, Room 316
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1915.

LOANING A BILLION DOLLARS.

The common sense of the American people enables them to see at once the reasonableness of the proposed foreign credit arrangement and the urgent need of making it. It is a financial transaction for mutual benefit, just as a loan by a bank to a builder or a manufacturer would be a benefit not only to the owner and to the borrower, but to the community. We establish a credit here to enable our customers to buy our goods. In ordinary times we should be large buyers of foreign commodities, our imports would approximately equal our exports, leaving only a moderate balance one way or the other. Our foreign trade is now unbalanced to an extraordinary and altogether unprecedented degree. Our exports for the fiscal year exceed the value of our imports by more than a billion dollars. Such a balance cannot be settled in gold without disadvantage to both parties. We do not need gold, we do not want gold, gold would be about the least profitable commodity we could import. But the balance must in some way be restored or there will be a serious check to trade. The disturbance in exchange rates makes that plain. It is to restore the balance and to remove obstructions from the channels of commerce that the billion-dollar credit is to be established.

The country sees that it is for our advantage not less than for the advantage of our customers abroad. The advantage accrues not only to our manufacturers and exporters, to our wheat growers, our cotton planters, our railroads, to our ocean commerce carriers, but to wage earners throughout the United States. The press of the country understands this aspect of the transaction. It clearly sees the benefits that will accrue to us, the urgent need of extending the needed credit. Out of more than a score of well-known representative newspapers whose comments upon the proposed loan we have examined, there are only two which express opposition to the credit arrangement. One of these speaks for a man in public life whose pro-German views are extreme and well known, the other is Mr. VICTOR BERGER'S Socialist paper published in the highly Germanized city of Milwaukee. There are varying opinions as to terms and security, but all these newspapers, with the two exceptions noted, agree that in the interest of our industries and commerce, as a provision for our prosperity, the credit asked for should be given.

One statesman of prominence records his opposition, and his views are interesting and original. Senator J. HAMILTON LEWIS of Illinois has discovered that there is in this country only $2,000,000,000 "of usable money in excess of reserve and money already obligated." The foreign bankers ask for "one-half of all the available cash" in the country. "The effect of this foreign loan would be to take one billion of their money from our people and lend it to nations who are spending $15,000,000 a day." Mr. LEWIS evidently assumes that we are to pack a billion dollars of actual money in strong boxes and send it to Europe. If that were actually proposed Mr. LEWIS'S warning would be timely. If in a moment of inadvertence American bankers had assented to such a plan his admonition about depriving the American people of half their usable cash would call them to their senses. If the Illinois Senator could be made to understand that we are loaning credit, that we are not going to send usable cash abroad, that, on the contrary, the credit is to be drawn upon for the purchase of American commodities, in other words that the money is to be spent here, his alarm would diminish and he might even abate his opposition, particularly if he should perceive that no small part of the funds in question would be disbursed among his constituents.

The American imagination, somewhat practiced in contemplation of large figures, has not been staggered by the amount of the proposed credit. A billion dollars is no small sum, but it is not a very large one in comparison with our banking resources, it is even a small one when measured against the capacity of our investors, and smaller yet when we compare it with the total of the nation's wealth. Twenty-five years ago it would have been different. Then there would have been some misgivings because of the size of the undertaking. But it is not so much the amount of the credit that concerns the bankers now in conference as the terms and conditions. When they are satisfactorily arranged the carrying out of the plan will present no serious difficulties.

THE HEAT AND THE THEATRES.

The unusual heat of September has established a "new record" in the theatrical business. Never since the era of overcompetition in theatricals, when the city was small and the playgoers were few, has the run of a play been checked on account of the weather, except in the blizzard of 1888, when for one night every playhouse in New York was closed but Daly's, where "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was performed in the presence of a few hardy suburbanites, marooned at the near-by hotels, who braved the arctic perils of the streets for the sake of relaxation. But the high temperature and excessive humidity of the last twelve days have had a cumulative effect on the theatres. Not only have important "openings" been postponed, but plays already produced have been temporarily withdrawn.

The weather excuse in the old days of BURTON was generally looked upon as mere euphemism. Bad business then caused the managers, who never made too much money, to shut their doors. Some of the theatrical business in this unseasonable heated term has been bad, of course, but the weather excuse holds good. Yet it is worth noting that none of the cheaper movies have shut down. The heat keeps people away from the two-dollar shows, but the ten and fifteen cent audiences are superior to all weather conditions.

ANOTHER MEXICAN MUDDLE.

Some weeks ago the United States Government, through Secretary LANSING, and the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, through their diplomatic representatives at Washington, invited FRANCISCO VILLA, leader of the Conventionalists in Mexico, to join with the leaders of the other revolutionary factions in his country at a conference for the promotion of Mexican peace. VILLA graciously accepted with no waste of time. On the other hand, CARRANZA, also invited, delayed replying for many days, insulted the intelligence of the Pan-American mediators by formally asking them if they tendered the invitation personally or as representatives of their respective Governments, and finally replied in an arrogant mood that he would not recognize the other revolutionary leaders, but would consent to attend a conference with the diplomats and the representative of the United States at which the sole subject for consideration would be his claim to be officially recognized as de facto ruler of Mexico. Obviously, the holding of this international conference before the date is fixed for the Mexican conference which VILLA and all the revolutionists who are not Carranistas have promised to attend would be to slight them without due cause. If VILLA and his associates were to be treated in this impolite way, why were they ever asked to take part in a pacification conference? The reason they were asked seemed plain at the time, and nothing has since occurred to obscure it. The battles of the Constitutionalists were won by VILLA, and, whatever his defects of character may be, CARRANZA, since he broke with him, has not been able to crush him or to eliminate him as an important factor in the Mexican situation.

If VILLA should infer from the reports that the Pan-American mediators have determined to meet CARRANZA and thus set aside their own well-considered plan on his behest, (reports which we shall refuse to believe unless they are formally announced after the Pan-American meeting in this city tomorrow;) that CARRANZA is, after all, to be recognized without further consultation with him, the inference, it seems, would be measurably justified. Certainly the Washington correspondents have inferred as much. There are, moreover, strange reports of the removal of the United States Consuls from the Mexican States controlled by VILLA and various other proceedings well calculated to cause unrest. Probably meanings have been attached to certain acts of the Administration at Washington which events will not justify.

No formal statement is needed from Washington to satisfy Americans that the Government has no intention whatever to intervene in Mexico. Ex-President TAFT'S pessimistic view of the present situation is not shared by all his fellow-countrymen. Yet nothing would be more likely to make intervention absolutely necessary than such rude and uncalled-for treatment of VILLA after he had responded so amiably to the Pan-American overtures, as was foreshadowed in yesterday morning's newspapers. The situation is delicate, and we are still confident that our State Department with its Latin-American conferees will be able to manage it with discretion. CARRANZA'S boast that he is the actual ruler of Mexico has been sufficiently disproved. He has been unable to check the outbreaks against Americans in the Matamoros and Laredo districts. He is still afraid to occupy the National Palace in Mexico City. But he has larger political knowledge than the leaders of the other factions, much more statecraft. He has a following of abler men. Excepting General FELIPE ANGELES, there is hardly a man of prominence in the forces opposing him who would be likely to conceive an intelligent plan of reorganization.

If CARRANZA would accept the invitation originally tendered to him to take part in a conference of all the factions, it stands to reason that he would become the dominant force in that conference and would still have the controlling voice in the pacification of the country. To gain that end it seems the State Department and the Latin Americans should hold to their original plan. They may yet do so, but there is too much pulling and hauling in all this Mexican business, too many cooks are spoiling the broth, the United States Government has too many little agents at work who are not in harmony with any general plan, and there is an indication that there has been too much officious meddling at Washington.

MR. PRENDERGAST ON EDUCATION

New York is hard up. Controller PRENDERGAST is everlastingly opposing any increase of the Board of Education's budget for 1916. The part-time nuisance should be stopped. The building of schoolhouses can never catch up with the growth of population. Make the present houses do double duty under the Wirt-Gary system. The Board of Education seems to be getting awake to the evident advantages, educational and financial, of that plan.

This old unnecessary matter of part time, the getting rid of that humbug, is what chiefly interests THE TIMES at this moment in Mr. PRENDERGAST'S report to the Board of Estimate. It contains many excellent, if some pretty radical, proposals. Old-fashioned folks at least will heartily approve the lengthening of the school day and school year. Save time, save money. Give the pupils sufficient hours of instruction. Five hours a day in New York; six in Paris: the comparison is not to the credit of intelligence, diligence, or desire for education in this city.

WHAT A FREE HAND TO AUSTRIA COSTS.

The mass of debt which the nations at war have piled and are piling up is already stupendous. The new credit of $1,250,000,000 asked by Mr. ASQUITH swells the British war debt to nearly seven billions, practically twice the national debt before the war. The total debt now amounts to nearly eleven billions, and at the rate of $17,500,000 a day to what more gigantic proportions it must come, since Great Britain will fight to the uttermost and has no thought of peace before her enemies are broken and exhausted. Her share of the war bill is the largest because she finances in part her allies.

France, when her next credit is voted, will have a war bill of $4,240,500,000, making her total debt $10,750,500,000, just a little short of the British. Russia, which owed $4,400,000,000 odd before the war, will at the end of 1915 owe $8,300,000,000. She has about doubled her national debt. Italy, a late entrant into the fray and a poor country, has spent nearly half a billion. Germany, a debtor to the extent of $1,200,000,000 odd before the war, has spent on it over $3,300,000,000 and is borrowing more. Austria-Hungary's share of the burden is $1,700,000,000. It is estimated that the cost of the war in all the belligerent countries is $18,000,000,000.

Eighteen billions, and the war is apparently young. Its prolongation until Germany can no longer furnish the men or the money to wage it further is the general belief and expectation. Eighteen billions, and who knows how many more billions before a decision is gained and accepted? Crushing is the burden of taxation imposed, and yet to be imposed, upon nations weakened by the loss or absence of the flower of their manhood, a burden to rest upon generations to come. And to whom should the bill be sent? Upon whom rests the sinister responsibility for these billions of war debt? Upon Germany, upon the HOHENZOLLERN, who gave Austria a free hand in dealing with Serbia. If Germany had wanted peace, if she were not ready for war, did not prefer war, she would have listened to Sir EDWARD GREY'S proposal for a conference of the great Powers, a proposal France and Russia were willing, nay, eager, to accept. But, no, the sensitive feelings of Austria must not be jarred. She would resent any interference with working her will on Serbia. And so the destruction of multitudes of lives, the throwing away of billions on mounting billions for the dance of death, had their fatal origin.

As Mr. ASQUITH says, "this is a war of mechanism, organization, endurance. Victory seems likely to incline to the side that can arm itself best and stay the longest." Germany had incomparable advantages of long preparation, of industry, and every occupation brought to the finest efficiency and organized for military purposes. She had spent great sums, she had devoted high talent to this one supreme purpose of war, the culmination of the Hohenzollern legend. Economically and militarily, she was at an advantage. But, winning nowhere a victory fatal to her eastern or western foes, her armies gradually wearing away, if still showing undiminished spirit, how can she hold out to the end in men? and how long can she continue her present art of living on herself? It is true that she is not entirely living on herself. Probably it is her possession of all Belgium and of the rich iron and coal fields of northern France that helps her keep along without that economic and financial exhaustion that would seem to be inevitable in time.

Rich in saving expedients and suitably equipped with all that science can bring to bear on her needs, one wonders if an intimate knowledge of her actual economic condition would coincide with the roseate accounts that are sometimes sent here. The necessities, military and financial, of Great Britain are not hidden in a corner. There the worst, and perhaps more than the worst, is known. Of Germany little is known. Does the official theory square with the fact? At any rate, how can she escape the pinch and pressure of long war, however brilliantly conducted? Sometime she will not have men enough or resources enough. The strongest wrestler must weary at last.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Wisdom in Need of Revision.

"I questioned 75,000 Los Angeles children," said a speaker at the recent convention of the National Education Association, "and they invariably answered that a cat ran on four legs. They were surprised to learn from me that a cat has two legs and two arms."

Well they might have been—if they had learned it. As a matter of fact, of course, they only heard the statement, and one can at least hope that their respect for "authority" was not sufficiently great to prevent them from seeing that it was untrue. Where the teacher who made the assertion got her belief is a mystery, for science is in accord with common usage in this matter, and the erudite morphologist would have made to the inquiry about cats the same answer as did the 75,000 wise children of Los Angeles.

The four-leg plan of animal architecture is so much older than the arm-and-leg arrangement that the latter can still be considered a modern innovation, still in the experimental stage, and cats have more than excuse for having been conservative enough not hastily to make a change, the results of which, while unquestionably advantageous in some respects, have been far from wholly satisfactory with the one animal that has turned two of its legs into real arms by putting the whole burden of transportation on the other two. The experiment is not an out-and-out failure, indeed, but the incidental penalties for abandoning the ancient arrangement have been so heavy that nobody need sniff—at cats. They may be old-fashioned, but at least they have escaped the numerous and serious ills which have come upon the more venturesome race of humans since, without adequate preparation, they raised to the vertical position bodies constructed with a view to remaining horizontal.

We stand erect—which the having of arms necessitates—at our now well-realized peril. It makes defense from our enemies difficult, and often impossible, and the disarrangement of our internal organs—what are properly though inelegantly called in'ards—is viewed with complete contentment only by the pathologists who make a good deal more than half their living out of not very successful efforts to remedy assorted "ptoses" from which the quadrupeds are quite free.

"Carnage" and When It's "Dreadful."

One would not expect a man whose name is McCARTER to talk exactly like a German when discussing the war. Indeed, it is with more than surprise—it is with real shock—that one reads the speech delivered by a man of that name at the convention of Edison folk, and after reading it one's first impulse was to look again—to see if Mr. McCARTER was not the President of something over in Berlin. The second look revealed, however, that he is the head of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, a State which, in spite of all that envious humorists have said about it, is at least geographically American, and North American at that.

Yet the orator declared, not without passion, that, though in other days he had heard much about "tainted money," he knew of none that should so offend a sensitive nose as "wealth acquired in furnishing munitions of war so that this dreadful carnage may continue." When a German uses those words, or words of like effect, we understand just what end of "the dreadful carnage" it is that he wants, just why he wants it, and just why he preaches a form of neutrality that would make easier, if not easy, the holy task of bringing the Entente Powers to their knees. It seems only natural, on the other hand, that an American should—and highly unnatural that he shouldn't—take a less partial view of the situation and see the dreadfulness of carnage even when it is that of English, French, and German soldiers. They would certainly be killed off in short order if their cannon and rifles were empty, and the subsequent peace—well, it would not be of unmitigated charm for everybody, strong as is everybody's liking for peace as an abstract, unrelated, and unconditioned entity.

And Mr. McCARTER said he couldn't see neutrality in lending money to the Allies except on the clear understanding that no munitions would be bought with it. There is no record that he protested when the Germans did some borrowing here a little while ago, or that he demanded a restriction on the use they made of what they got. Circumstances, it is only fair to admit, did alter cases then, as they often do, but in principle the two were not very different. The Allies are old and good customers of ours, and self-interest, if nothing better, dictates that we give them credit until, recovering from present disaster, they can do business again on the former satisfactory terms.

Important if True, the Verdict.

Experience hints caution about declaring impossible the reported achievement of a scientist, and incredulity should be especially modest when the story is of discoveries in the domain of electricity. What can and cannot be done there is for nobody to decide with any pretense of certainty—if the claim put forward, that is, be short of "perpetual motion," and even then it is judicious to agree on definitions before indulging in too much scorn.

Hence will there be no denial here of the tale that came yesterday by way of Paris, apparently from Marseilles, about one LOUIS ROTA, an Italian engineer hitherto without international fame, who can so manipulate electro-magnetic forces as to send something twelve feet long and spindle-shaped 2,000 or 3,000 feet up in the air and keep it motionless there till he chooses to send it whizzing off somewhere else at the rate of 100 miles an hour.

Oh, yes—and the spindle-shaped something can carry a load of ninety pounds, which means, of course, increased activity in the bomb business.

One could believe all this with less strain on his believer if another Italian engineer had not recently won international fame pathetically impermanent by telling what he could do with explosives by the manipulation of electro-magnetic forces, and then not doing it when he was competently watched. LOUIS ROTA may be different, as have been and are not a few other Italian engineers. It is a pity, though, that he didn't select to make the announcement of his wonderful invention somebody enough of a scientist to give at least a hint of its nature and method of operation.

"Electro-magnetic forces" is a phrase discouragingly vague, and it has been subjected to a good deal of attrition of late years by quacks of various sorts.

CHANGE IN SCHOOL POLICY.

Why the Officials Should Formulate Their New Course at Once.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The announcement in this afternoon's press of Controller Prendergast's recommendation that the Gary plan be extended throughout the public schools should be welcomed by all those who feel that a radical change in school policy must be made promptly if part time is to be eliminated and the present educational opportunities offered the children of the city greatly enriched.

Taken in conjunction with the opinion expressed yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Education by Commissioner John Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Schools, this recommendation would seem to indicate that at last a decisive step will be taken toward a real solution of the problem of congestion and the enriching of the school course. Commissioner Martin stated that to his mind the Gary plan was the best available solution of present educational problems and should be extended as rapidly as possible, and that, in fact, the Board of Education was committed to such a policy.

It is fortunate that the Controller advocates his program, not simply on the basis of economy, but also on the basis of the richer opportunities for children which it makes possible. This should open the way for the school and city officials to get together immediately to formulate a policy for carrying out this recommendation promptly. There should be no delay. The situation is acute. Thousands of children are on part time. The longer definite action is protracted the greater will these children suffer from lack of adequate opportunities.

HOWARD W. NUDD,
Director Public Education Association of the City of New York.
New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

If Suffragists Are Defeated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be that there are people in our State who suppose that an adverse vote on woman suffrage in November will put an end to our activities. It seems only fair to say that this is a mistake. Election Day is the last chance that the men of New York will have to give us justice with their own hands, but if they refuse it every suffragist in New York will at once devote her time and her strength and her means to work for a Federal amendment. The great convention of woman voters which meets in San Francisco this week, under the organization of the Congressional Union, proves what a lever of political power we now possess to further such an amendment. It seems strange to us that men are so slow to believe that women feel the humiliation of disfranchisement just as they feel it themselves. By law and custom it is acknowledged to be the most degrading penalty that they can inflict upon their fellows, and yet we are expected to submit to it without rebellion.

It is a disadvantage to any State when its women submit willingly to injustice, and the suffragists of New York will not rest until they are citizens of their beloved State in every sense of the word.

EUNICE DANA BRANNAN,
Treasurer Woman's Political Union.
New York, Sept. 14, 1915.

A HOMELY WAR EPISODE.

The papers did not hear of it; but down
In Chrystie Street,
Early this morning, there were hurrying feet,
Whispers subdued, and signals of dismay,
And sleeping children quickly snatched away,
To finish slumbering in some neighbor's room,
Old Madre Rosie tiptoed through the gloom.
To stoop, hall, basement, sounded a shrill cry.
"Mother Compassionate!" "Lena!"
"She may die!"
Ah! what did they expect? She had to weep
And grieve by day! At night she could not sleep
Though brave when her Tomaso sailed away
With his reservists—would not have him stay!
'Twas for their Eetaliee! He had to go,
Though he loved her, their children—loved them so!
How much about "preparedness" has been said!
Yet here the Stork has come, with not one shred
Of clothing, minus baggage, for the guest
He's brought and laid on Lena's fluttering breast!
Poor kindly neighbors give of their scant store;
Shrunk, faded garments their own darlings wore.
Knce!! They have called the priest!
He comes in haste.
Anointing Lena! There's no time to waste!
"Daughter, the Church will for your children care!"
She smiles, so nearly lifeless, lying there.
The last bambino stirs—the seventh boy!
Ah! if Tomaso knew, how he would joy!
The other children are by neighbors fed.
In time they tiptoe to their mother's bed,
In loving awe to kiss her whits, limp hand.
Her eyes unclose—yes! she can understand!
See! the good God to her new life has sent!
She's stronger, since she had the Sacrament!
There's whispering on the walk. If Lena lives
She'll get the dollar which Italia gives
Weekly, to each reservist's family.
Young Dominick works; a sturdy lad is he.
All pledge themselves in some way to lend aid—
For His sake—in a lowly manger laid!

ELLA A. FANNING.

THE DEATH OF ARMENIA.

Her Land Has Been Devastated and the Few Survivors Driven Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The deliberate murder of a nation is taking place in this twentieth century. Turkey is now in the act of murdering Armenia, and she has almost completed her work.

There are no able-bodied male Armenians left anywhere in Turkey. They have either been brought to an end in the ranks of the Turkish Army, into which they are dragged, or have perished in prisons and at the gallows—the best of them in the latter manner. The remainder of the Armenian nation, composed of women, children, and old men, have been driven out of their homes; towns and cities have been completely depopulated of their Armenian inhabitants, in most instances amounting to thousands in number. They are driven out on a two months' journey on foot, with no more definite destination than Arabia. Two-thirds of them perish on the way, either from exposure or at the hands of plundering and raping Mohammedans. These reports are from missionaries, Consuls, and Red Cross nurses of other nations.

This state of affairs is the natural course of the Turkish Government's openly expressed policy. What is to be done? Is humanity so situated as to see deliberate murder committed? And that on such a scale?

Ambassador Morgenthau is reported as having done him utmost to stave off such happenings, but without avail, and if America cannot extend a helping hand no one else can at present.

Armenia as a nation is dead. Its land is devastated; only the individual lives of its remaining women and children can be saved. And the only means of rescue is their transportation to this or some other country. Efforts at relief are being made by various Armenian sources, but they are wholly inadequate. Even the removal of a part of the Armenians is such a great undertaking that it requires the best efforts of a powerful nation like America and the active co-operation of the Government. Ambassador Morgenthau is quoted as having said the requirement is at least a million dollars, and perhaps more. But why not give it? Why not give the power and the work necessary for such work? The opportunity to do such service as can be rendered at present does not come but once in the history of a nation.

VINCENT YARDUM.
New York, Sept. 15, 1915.

OUR NEGLECTED FARM LAND.

It Could Furnish Homes and Permanent Occupation for Thousands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add a few words, perhaps from a different point of view, to Mr. Lucas's admirable comment on a recently published protest that certain worthy Belgian farmers (refugees) had been given opportunities to settle in South Carolina, the same opportunities apparently not being available to equally worthy American families?

Our large cities contain numbers of skilled mechanics—robust, intelligent men, skilled in the use of the tools of their trades, familiar with tools in general, and accustomed to heavy manual work. A considerable portion of these, myself included, only lack the opportunity that has been extended to the Belgians. The more thoughtful of these men have learned that the high wages are not compensation enough for the high working pressure required during some months of busy periods and the consequent profitless periods of idleness that follow. The thought is always present that as they get older the bosses will look them over more and more sharply when they apply for employment.

As a foreman, my duties frequently require that I employ comparatively large forces of men, exact from each the full measure of skill and efficiency, and in a short time, often only a few days, finish the work in hand and lay them off. There is something cruel about this, and I for one will bless the day that I see the last of it.

One may ride out of New York City only a few miles in almost any direction and see enough tillable land idle to support many families. North Carolina advertises millions of acres idle, New England is noted for its abandoned farms. Why is this land not available to those who, to quote our own President, possess energy and integrity and only lack opportunity?

It would be not only philanthropy to put these men and their families on farms of their own, as Mr. Lucas suggests, with a few precautions to eliminate those mentally, physically, or morally unfit, but I am sure it would be a sound investment.

MECHANIC.
White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915.

THE GUARD DEFENDED.

A Few Weeks' Experience is No Ground for Authoritative Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter entitled "Camp or Guard" endeavors to show, by a good deal of misinformation, that the National Guard is a thoroughly useless organization as compared with the camp at Plattsburg. The writer thinks morale is utterly lacking in an organization which has successfully existed for over a hundred years! He declares solemnly that officers in the guard know little or nothing outside the Manual of Arms, and gives as his authority for this strange assertion "the consensus of opinion" of a lot of rookies who have known something regarding the military for almost a month! I never saw a clearer exemplification of the old saying, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." I suppose "L. U." considers himself qualified for a commission and on a level of military knowledge equal to a recent graduate from West Point. Evidently in this particular case Plattsburg has failed to accomplish its main objective, namely, to show civilians how little they know about the military.

As a matter of fact, the National Guard contains many veterans of the Spanish war, especially among its officers. Do these know nothing outside the Manual of Arms? As a rule, it takes a man about ten years to get a commission in the "elite Seventh Regiment," and then he is not sure of it, for I have known men to serve more than twice that time, and still in some cases not even attain the rank of Corporal or Sergeant.

In case of war where should we be without the National Guard? Our 25,000 mobile regular army, which is about twice the size of New York's police force, would have difficulty repelling invasion alone.

AN AMERICAN.
New York, Sept. 14, 1915.

More Rules for Landlubbers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the ship leaves port the port is left behind. Hence we get the word "left." Or, when the ship is sailing south the full moon rises on the left side, leaving nothing but stars on the "right" side; hence starboard. (For this system the landlubber must use a compass.) Or, the landlady's favorite prune eater is the "star boarder"; in other words, he is in "right." Or, when a man has too much port, he has "left" most of his salary behind. And so on—it's very simple when you know how!

EUSTACE HALE BALL.
New York, Sept. 15, 1915.

Larboard and Left.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is still another way to distinguish starboard from port. Port is larboard and larboard is left—both words beginning with "L."

R. T. M.
New York, Sept. 15, 1915.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of this morning, on Page 20, you have confused my name with that of the Chairman of the sub-committee of the Tax Budget Committee, Mr. Leo Arnstein, assistant to the President of the Board of Aldermen, in reference to the hearing of the sub-committee on the budget of the Public Administrator's offices.

LEONARD M. WALLSTEIN,
Commissioner of Accounts.
New York, Sept. 15, 1915.

ADVOCATE OF ETTINGER ANSWERS NUDD.

New York School Principal Contradicts the Arguments Used by Supporters of the Wirt-Gary Plan.

By WILLIAM E. GRADY,
Principal, Public School 64, Manhattan.

New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to Howard W. Nudd's letter of Sept. 13, with reference to the relative cost of the Ettinger and Wirt plans of school organization, permit me to submit the following specific rejoinder to the statements made relating to the organization and the per capita cost of work carried on in Public School 64, Manhattan, under Dr. William L. Ettinger's supervision.

By way of preface let me express my appreciation of the undaunted courage displayed by Mr. Nudd, the salaried director of the Public Education Association, of which I am a member, in summarily, though not impartially, evaluating the work of Public School 45, Bronx, with which he has but limited contact, and of Public School 64, Manhattan, with which he is absolutely unacquainted either through visitation or through discussion with those in charge.

Mr. Nudd states that it would be most unfortunate if prevailing conditions were allowed to persist through failure to evaluate promptly the plans proposed by Mr. Wirt. It should be noted, however, that inasmuch as the plan proposed by Mr. Wirt for the elimination of part time involves a number of novel features of school administration, such as departmental teaching for all children from the first year through the eighth, instruction of classes by pupils instead of teachers, the grouping together of younger and older pupils for auditorium, laboratory, and workshop exercises, the omission of formal physical training, the deferring of scholastic work for first-year children until very late in the afternoon, &c., none of which has as yet proved its value either in Public School 45, Bronx, or Public School 89, Brooklyn, possibly because of the fact that sufficient time has not elapsed to test the worth of the schemes, prudence should suggest awaiting the outcome of experiments in those schools before committing the entire city school system to an educational policy which may possibly in the end impair its present admitted efficiency.

Allow me to briefly discuss a number of the points made by Mr. Nudd in his very interesting letter.

He states that because of the success of the work of the Wirt organization in Public School 45, Bronx, and Public School 89, Brooklyn, the Board of Education adopted the plan for the twelve schools in the Bronx. Moreover, with suppressed admiration he refers to the advisability of permitting the Superintendent to transform our entire city system for the relatively insignificant sum of $6,000,000.

It may be relevant to note that as far as I have been able to determine neither Principal of the schools mentioned nor Mr. Wirt himself regards either school as anything but a makeshift organization, because of the absence of annexes, and the accompanying equipment which is absolutely essential to the success of the duplicate school organization. It would appear that the extension of Mr. Wirt's scheme to a larger group of schools was not based upon any scientific evaluation of the work by the Board of Superintendents, or even the majority of the members of the Board of Education, but primarily on the assumption that inasmuch as Mr. Wirt was obligated to conduct experimental work intended to initiate vocational training, his theory should be put to the test under the most favorable conditions, and on a sufficiently broad scale to test its practicability in a large city system.

Moreover, it should be recalled that, although the contractual relation was to end Oct. 1, 1915, much time elapsed before Mr. Wirt's work passed the stage of theoretical paper organization. Even today the only concrete results of the service rendered are the two incomplete organizations already referred to. Whereas, for the past month and a half the Ettinger plan has been in complete operation in Public Schools 64 and 96, Manhattan; 5, 158, and 162, Brooklyn, and 85, Queens, providing a definitely organized pre-vocational training for the mature pupils who desire the same, and an enriched school day through the use of adjacent social facilities such as parks, libraries, baths, settlements, as well as greatly increasing school accommodations.

An analysis is made by Mr. Nudd intended to show that in Public School 64, Manhattan, there has been no lengthening of the school day except in the case of the pre-vocational group, whereas a longer school day has been provided in Public School 45, Bronx, "a fact that seems to be distinctly favorable to the Wirt plan of organization." The real facts are as follows:

(1.) No change was made in the time of the first-year children under the Ettinger plan because of the mandatory provision of the by-laws of the Board of Education, which provide for a four-hour day for first-year children. However, the Ettinger schedule readily lends itself to an extension of the first-year school day if the same is considered desirable.

(2.) As admitted by Mr. Nudd, the pre-vocational group of pupils of the sixth, seventh, and eighth years have a longer day than any pupils have under the Wirt plan.

(3.) The remaining pupils included in the double session plan have a five or six hour day as they and their parents decide, through the organization of a well-conducted playground open from 2:30 to 3:30 for the X group, and from 3:30 to 4:30 for the Y group—thus making a school day that extends either from 8:30 to 3:30 or from 9:30 to 4:30. Because of the varied demands in this locality—of the home, settlements, synagogues, and industries, attendance during the last period is made optional rather than mandatory. However, a large percentage of the pupils avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

It should not be forgotten that under Dr. Ettinger's organization, intended primarily to insure vocational training, rather than solve the part-time problem of securing increased school accommodations, a swimming pools, music studies, and other novel accessories were not made part of the school equipment. An elementary study of Dr. Ettinger's program, however, will reveal the fact that if funds were provided for the installation of these features, the school day might profitably be made of any desired length.

It may not be amiss, however, to direct attention to the fact that the type of longer school day advocated by Mr. Wirt, which makes 1A pupils report at 8:30 A. M. for practically a whole morning of play, auditorium work, and excursions, and which postpones the study of content subjects as reading and number to as late as 3:50 in the afternoon, may not be an unmixed blessing.

Obviously, the gross amount of daily school time should not be taken as a measure of the educational process as distinct from the type of educational influence and instruction to which the pupil has been subjected during that time. Things accomplished rather than time spent is the real measure of value. Housing children and instructing children are not synonymous terms. Pupils engaged in aimless play under the benevolent supervision of pupil monitors; or whiling away time in idle contemplation of lengthy auditorium exercises, may really need a longer school day in order to compete successfully with children working under skilled teachers' supervision on the basis of a well organized program.

(4.) Mr. Nudd reiterates in slightly varied language the argument that inasmuch as a shop group is limited to half a class, one academic teacher and two shop teachers are required for two classes, or, reducing to a unit basis, that one and a half teachers are required per unit class.

Since the initiation of our shopwork we have gone on the assumption that such a distribution is absolutely necessary in order to insure an effectiveness. Moreover, our policy is simply an extension of the one our system has used in handling manual training work. It would be interesting and profitable for us to learn from either Mr. Nudd or any other expert layman a way out of the dilemma. For, of course, the crux of the whole matter is not alone per capita cost, but efficient instruction.

To his own satisfaction Mr. Nudd proves that the per capita cost per pupil per month under the Ettinger system as illustrated in Public School 64, Manhattan, is 17 cents greater than under the Wirt system, as illustrated in the partial organization of Public School 45, Bronx.

Apart from the unimportant fact that the attendance figures upon which Mr. Nudd bases his calculation of per capita cost are incorrect (381 pupils having been instructed instead of 291 pupils), it should be noted that his analysis fails to include such points as the following:

(a.) At present Public School 45, Bronx, is inadequately equipped, and the choice of shopwork is limited to pottery, joinery, printing, agriculture, and millinery, whereas the pupils of this school have the choice of ten shops, including machine practice, sheet metal, plumbing, electric wiring, printing, sign painting, garment design, joinery, and trade drawing. I feel confident that if the per capita cost is based on the pupil hour unit, the cost of our shops will be less than that of Public School 45, Bronx, because of the greater number of hours of shop instruction, and the larger size of the groups which our shops accommodate.

Instead of basing his computation on the assumption that only 291 pupils were taught in our shops during the month of May, it is a matter of official record that 381 pupils were instructed during daily periods lasting from one to six hours, depending upon whether or not the pupils were over-aged pupils from the intermediate grades, average pupils from the sixth, seventh and eighth year grades, or adolescent scholarship pupils sent to us by the Henry Street Settlement.

It requires no deep thinking to perceive that by a reduction of the daily shop time per pupil we could accommodate a greater number of pupils, but our aim is the accommodation of pupils who in terms of parental approval, personal inclination, and ability desire to do prevocational work rather than the imposition of shopwork on all upper grade pupils despite their desires and abilities.

(b.) It should be borne in mind in analyzing the organization of Public School 45, Bronx, that none of the labor or expense incident to regular instruction of the children in Public School 64, Manhattan, is borne by social agencies, social workers, vocational experts, or clergymen, as is the case in Public School 45, Bronx, in the conduct of the school garden and farm, the organization of pageants and exhibits, and the giving of religious instruction.

(c.) Moreover, no attempt is made in this school to reduce the cost of supervision and instruction by the reintroduction of the long-repudiated Lancaster pupil teacher method of teaching and supervision. It may be that depriving eight classes of official teachers may not be what Mr. Nudd has in mind when he explains the lower per capita cost as being due to the fact "that the burden of teaching is more evenly distributed over the entire teaching staff." Another fact to be borne in mind in organizing Public School 45, Bronx, organization is that the assignment of experienced teachers to the exclusive supervision of such activities as physical training, folk dancing, and program supervision, means that a very high salary is being paid for work that could be secured for a much lower wage.

In conclusion, I do not doubt the

MISS LOONIE, BRIDE OF D. E. SHAEFFER

Her Bridesmaids, in Pink Frocks, Carry Shepherds' Crooks Tied with Ribbons.

SISTER IS HONOR MATRON

Ceremony in Corpus Christi Chapel Followed by a Reception at Home of Bride's Mother.

The wedding of Donald E. Shaeffer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Shaeffer of East Orange, N. J., and Miss Frances M. Loonie, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Loonie of 548 Riverside Drive, was celebrated at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Corpus Christi Chapel, 535 West 121st Street, by the Rev. John H. Dooley, and the reception was held at the home of the bride's mother.

Miss Loonie wore a white satin gown, having a train nearly four yards long, with an overdress of pearl embroidered white silk net. Her long tulle veil was held with natural orange blossoms and her bonquet was lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Mrs. William H. O'Connor, a sister of the bride, was her matron of honor. She was in orchid-colored taffeta, with a hat to match, and carried yellow tea roses. The other attendants included the bride's cousin, Miss Kitty Gallagher of Binghampton; Mrs. Ronald Orr, a daughter of Alan Dale, and the Misses Grace Hofheimer of New York, and Mazie Flynn of New Orleans. They were in pink taffeta frocks, draped with pink net, wore hats to match, and carried shepherds' crooks tied with pink ribbons, and white and purple orchids.

Little Ronald Orr, the page, was in white satin, with a pink lined cape, and little Miss Susan O'Connell, the flower girl, in white, carried a basket of roses.

William H. O'Connor was best man and the ushers were William R. Eno, P. J. O'Connell, Frank R. Cook, and Harry Monoghan.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaeffer have gone to the Berkshires on their honeymoon, and when they return will occupy an apartment at 5,000 Broadway.

BRIDE OF DR. W. S. SCHLEY.

Miss Grace Van Campen Married to Son of Late Rear Admiral.

The marriage is announced of Miss Grace Marie Van Campen, daughter of Mrs. Henry Van Campen of 379 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, son of the late Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, which took place last Monday in the rectory of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, this city. The Rev. Dr. Holbrook officiated.

No formal announcement had been made of the wedding, and it was celebrated quietly on account of illness in the bride's family. The cupic's engagement was announced last November.

Dr. Schley and his bride will leave shortly on their honeymoon trip, and a reception is to be given for them at the home of the bride's mother, in November, after their return. Dr. Schley's home is at 24 West Forty-fifth Street. His bride was graduated from the Packer Institute, and is prominent socially in the younger set in Brooklyn.

OMIT "OBEY" AT CEREMONY.

Eleanor Flowers, Actress, Marries Gregory Mason of The Outlook.

True to their belief that marriages should be performed quietly and with as little ceremony as possible, Miss Eleanor Flowers and Gregory Mason slipped over to Jersey City yesterday and were married at 12:30 o'clock in the Jersey City Court House. Arrangements had been made previously with Judge Tennant, who, at the request of the bride and bridegroom, performed a brief ceremony, leaving out "obey" and dispensing with the ring. Eunice Flowers, sister of the bride, and Harold Littledale of The Evening Post completed the party.

The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Pitt Flowers of Tennessee. She came to New York four years ago to go on the stage, and appeared in several Broadway productions. She has only recently returned from St. John, N. B., where she was leading woman in a stock company. She is an ardent suffragist, and while engaged in picket duty during a garment strike three years ago she first met Mr. Mason, who was writing articles on the strike.

Mr. Mason is a cousin of John Mason, the actor. He is a member of the staff of The Outlook, and is to act as war correspondent at the Russian front. He and his bride are to sail on Monday for Russia. They will return at Christmastime, when Mrs. Mason will return to the stage.

BISHOP CODMAN MARRIES.

Maine Prelate Weds Daughter of the Late Colonel John Porter.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 16.—The Right Rev. Robert Codman of Portland, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Maine, and Miss Margaretta Porter, daughter of Mrs. John Biddle Porter of Philadelphia and Bar Harbor, were married today in the rectory of St. Saviour's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Albert C. Larned, rector of the church.

As the bride is in mourning for her father, Colonel John Porter, U. S. A., only relatives and a few intimate friends were present.

Library Benefit at Mrs. Morgan's.

An entertainment called the Highland Fling will take place on Saturday, Sept. 25, on Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan's place at Highland Falls, N. Y. The proceds are to go toward raising an endowment fund for the Highland Falls Library, which has been entirely supported by Mrs. Morgan for more than thirty years.

There will be dancing as well as an horticultural exhibition, and Miss Anne Tracy's police dogs are to be shown in practical demonetratione.

Waterbury-Jenkins Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hampton Waterbury of 166 West Eighty-seventh Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucy Fay Waterbury, to Murray G. Jenkins, son of the late William R. Jenkins of 173 West Eighty-fifth Street. Mr. Jenkins's father, who was a publisher, was art critic for The Herald at one time. His son is a graduate of the Columbia Law School and is active in the practice of law. No date has been set for the wedding.

WEEKS ADMITS HE MAY RUN FOR PRESIDENT

All Depends on Conditions as They Develop, Says the Bay State Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—"Talk of my candidacy for President did not originate with me at all," said Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, who came to this city today to address a Chamber of Commerce delegation on the merchant marine. "But I am doing the things that seem desirable at this etage of the 1916 campaign," said the Senator. "Whether I shall be a candidate depends on conditions as they develop."

Asked to outline the issues upon which the Republican Party should make its fight, the Senator said:

"The Republican Party ought to advocate a protective tariff; a reasonable preparation for a national defense; a general policy of encouraging individual effort and the protection of business enterprises; and the upbuilding of a merchant marine. It should oppose any attempt to put the Government into the ocean transportation business."

Senator Weeks said the chances for a Republican victory next year were excellent.

"The Democratic Administration has very largely failed to carry out the claims made for it both during the campaign and at the time its laws were passed," the Senator said. "This especially applies to the tariff bill, which has not stimulated foreign trade, and has been the poorest revenue-producing tariff legislation we have had since the civil war."

MOSS WILL GO TO POLLS.

Says Fusion Has Made Him an Anti-Tammany Candidate.

Frank Moss, primary candidate for the Republican nomination for District Attorney, addressed the Hungarian Club at 192 Lenox Avenue last night. Emmanuel Hertz was Chairman.

Mr. Moss said he would never prosecute any one unless he were sure of his guilt. He answered District Attorney Perkins, who had said he would abide by the result of the Republican primaries, by saying:

"Believing that I am to be the candidate of the Republican Party, I have made fusion for myself and for the Republican Party. I am already recognized as an armed and equipped anti-Tammany candidate."

At a meeting of the Democratic Union, Inc., held at the Hotel McAlpin last night, resolutions were adopted indorsing Mr. Moes's candidacy.

The Charles A. Perkins Campaign Committee was organized yesterday. Bronson Winthrop is Chairman, Langdon P. Marvin Secretary, and M. W. Clepbane Treasurer. The committee is made up of the following: Charles L. Bernheimer, George Blagden, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., William Bondy, Howard S. Borden, B. W. B. Brown, Charles C. Burlingham, William H. Cheesebrough, Alfred A. Cook, Joseph D. Cotton, Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., Charles A. Dana, Joseph C. Deane, Nathaniel Elsberg, Joseph H. Emery, Sumner Gerard, Arthur F. Gotthold, Henry G. Gray, John Henry Hammond, George S. Hornblower, William H. Hotchkiss, Charles P. Howland, David H. Hyman, John R. Iselin, S. Walter Kaufmann, Albert B. Kerr, Walter Lindner, S. S. McClure, Philip J. McCook, William A. Marble, Alfred E. Marling, Langdon P. Marvin, Ogden L. Mills, Amos Pinchot, Dallas B. Pratt, Joseph M. Price.

There are nine Democrats on the committee and two Progressives.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH CALL.

Dr. Hillis's Attorney to Meet Flock Leaders Today.

Frederick W. Hinrichs, personal attorney for the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has invited a number of prominent members of the church to attend a conference at 3:30 this afternoon in the Lawyers' Library in the City Investing Building, 165 Broadway. Secrecy has been maintained about the conference, and few if any of thise invited know its purpose.

"Several matters of importance will be discussed," Mr. Hinrichs said last night. "It was impossible for me to see all the members separately, so I called them together."

One matter to come up is a statement of what Dr. Hillis has been doing since he got a leave of absence for six months from the the church.

LIPPINCOTT—HUNTINGTON.

Only the Families Attend Ceremony at Bride's Home in Flushing.

The marriage of Mrs. Mary Ludlow Bogert Huntington and Jay B. Lippincott of Philadelphia took place quietly at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Bogert, Jr., lawyer, on Grove Street, Flushing, L. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Benjamin C. Warren, a Methodist minister of New York, a friend of the bridegroom.

There were no attendants, and only the immediate families were present, including Mrs. Craig Lippincott and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel K. Reeves of Philadelphia and Mrs. Townsend Lawrence, a sister of the bride.

The couple came to New York shortly after the ceremony, and are staying at the Ritz-Carlton. After a motor trip they will reside in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Huntington obtained her divorce from E. Irving Huntington last February, alleging cruel treatment. No defense was made. Mr. Lippincott was divorced by his wife, who was Miss Camelia Hare of Washington, D. C., in 1910, at Colorado Springs.

LEOPOLD FREDERICK TO WED

American Smelting Co. Director and Miss Emily Bruhl Get a Licenee.

Special to The New York Times.

MANHASSET, L. I., Sept. 16.—Leopold Frederick, who is financial manager and a Director of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and on the boards of various other corporations, motored to the Town Hall here this morning with Miss Emily Bruhl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moees Bruhl of First Street, Great Neck, and got a marriage license from Town Clerk Thomas O'Connell. Then they motored away again, the bride-to-be asking every one to please keep their visit a secret, as she wished to surprise her friends.

Mr. Frederick, who is a widower about 40 years old, has been occupying the Busch estate at Kinge Point, Great Neck, this Summer. It is one of the show places of the north shore.

He confirmed the fact of his approaching marriage tonight, but said the date had not been fixed yet.

Passengers from Bordeaux.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the Chicago were Daniel Bonade, Mrs. H. Biron, Mrs. W. B. Blackman, Miss B. Chevalier, Mr. and Mrs. E. Calnan, C. B. Caleb, D. Catteau, M. Colton, Miss Yvonne Cartier, Victor Caldwell, Miss B. M. Donald, M. A. Foucher, Miss M. David, A. E. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hall, Harry Lippincott, L. Brewer, James Putnam, Mrs. A. Prichard, J. H. Rogers, H. Sibley, Miss M. Thomas, and Andrew Taylor.

YOM KIPPUR BEGINS AT SUNSET TONIGHT

Most Important Event in Jewish Religious Life Will Be Observed for 24 Hours.

ALL ORTHODOX WILL FAST

Services in Synagogues to Start with the Kol Nidre and Conclude Tomorrow Night with the Neilah.

The observance of Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, will be ushered in at sunset this evening, with fasting and praying, by the Jewish people wherever dispersed. This fast day is considered the most important event in the religious life of the Jew and is more strictly and generally observed than any of the other fast days in the Hebraic calendar.

The celebration is characterized by a total abstention from all manner of labor or business for the twenty-four hours during which it extends, only the most absolute works of necessity or charity being permitted. For the same period the observant Jew doee not partake of food or drink of any kind, the strictest manner of fasting being enjoined upon him. None of the orthodox section of the Jewish people consider themselves exempt from this fact, except the ill, nursing mothers, children and the very aged, and there are not many of the latter who avail themselves of this exemption. The fasting begins at sunset this evening and the fast is not broken until after the close of the religious services in the synagogues at sunset tomorrow evening.

The services at the synagogues, temples, and other places of worebip begin this evening with the Kol Nidre service, which is very solemn and impressive. They are resumed tomorrow morning and are practically continuous during the day. They are brought to a close as sunset approaches by the Neilab, or concluding service, at the end of which the "Shofar" is sounded and the worshippers return to their homes to partake of food for the first time in twenty-four hours. During the afternoon service there is a eolemn "memorial eervice" in memory of those who have passed away during the past year.

At many of the temples collections will be taken up for the benefit of suffering Jewish people in Russia and Poland who have been driven from their homes by the invading armies and who are in dire distress.

The Atonement Day services will be held at Carnegie Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, when Dr. Wise will preach on "World Peace and World Atonement—How?" At the service tomorrow morning, beginning at 10 o'clock, the address will be given by Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, who will preach on "How Shall Man Prevail?" In the course of the memorial service of the afternoon beginning at 2:30 o'clock the subject of Dr. Wise's sermon will be "The Duty of Hope." A special children's service will be held at 12:30 o'clock immediately after the conclusion of the morning service, and will include a especial address by Dr. Wise on "The Child's Atonement." In addition to the regular music by a speeial chorus under the direction of Leon M. Kramer of the Music School Settlement chorue, Leo Scbulz, the 'cellist, will play Bruch's "Kol Nidre" at the evening service.

SUFFRAGE GAINS IN HOUSE.

Report 206 Representatives Pledged to Vote for Amendment.

There are 206 men pledged to vote for the Federal amendment for woman suffrage in the new House of Representatives, according to a statement made yesterday by Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago at a meeting of the Executive Board of the National Woman Suffrage Association at the beadquarters of the association, 505 Fifth Avenue. This statement is based upon returns of Congressional District Leaders of the National Association, who have been interviewing their Senators and Representatives this Summer. Reports are not yet all in and the number will be increased, it is expected, before the opening of Congress.

This means an increase of thirty-two votes in the lower house over the 174 promised for the eo-called Susan B. Anthony amendment last year. A report upon the etanding of the Senate on the woman's question is to be given out soon. The largest gain was in Obio, where last year's number will be doubled. There is only one member of the Connecticut delegation who is opposed to woman suffrage, one favors the national amendment, and othere are open to conviction. Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Nebraska, Minnesote, Michigan, Maine and Vermont are other States which will possibly give new votes, says Mrs. McCormick. It is expected that the hard work done by the suffragists in the four campaign States, New York, New Jersey, Massachueetts and Pennsylvania, will also bring in additional votes for the Federal amendment.

PLAN A SHAKESPEARE FETE.

Players' Club to Celebrate Tercentenary of Playwright's Death.

A number of dramatic organizations, including the Players' Club and the Drama League of America, met last Wednesday afternoon in the Russell Sage Fonndation Building, to arrange plans for the celebration of the tercentenary of the death of William Shakespeare. The entertainment is to be under the direction of the Players, and it was decided to raise a fund of between $75,000 and $100,000, part of which it is hoped, will be subscribed by the city and the balance by public-spirited citizens.

Percy Mackaye is to write a Shakespearian masque for the entertainment and this will be acted by members of the Players. Efforts are to be made to obtain an attendance of at least 100,000 persons and it is expected that the maeque will be given in Brooklyn as well as here.

Those in charge of the arrangements are Mary Porter Beaglе of Barnard College; Howard Kyle of the Players' Club, and Cranston Brenton and William Morgan will compoee the Finance Committee.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Nearly a hundred young women answered a call for chorus girls for the musical farce, "Too Near Paris," which went into rehearsal yesterday under the direction of A. G. Delamater.

"Summer Time" is the title of a new song Julian Eltinge is singing in his play, "Cousin Lucy."

Vernon Steele, a member of the original company that appeared in "Love Watches," and Janet Dunbar, for a number of years David Warfield's leading woman, will be members of the company that will be seen with Otis Skinner in Henry Arthur Jones's new comedy.

Sylvester Schaefer, who is appearing in an original revue in the Irving Place Theatre, will return to vaudeville next week. He will perform his many stunts as the feature of the next Palace program.

FORM MOVIE TRADE BOARD.

New Organization Elects Directors for Its Six Branches.

At a meeting of representatives of various branches of the motion picture industry yesterday afternoon in the Hotel McAlpin permanent organization of the Motion Picture Board of Trade of America was effected. A Board of Directors to serve till next January was elected, and today the charter of the new organization will be forwarded to Albany for incorporation.

Members of six branches of the industry are represented on the board. The classes and Directors elected according to the branches were: Manufacturers and exportere, Carl Laemmle, Universal, and J. Stuart Blackton, Vitagraph; dealers in supplies and equipment, J. E. Broulatеur, Eastman Company, and Schuyler Colfax; film exchanges, P. A. Powers and W. W. Erwin; exhibitors, S. L. Rothapfel and Max Stearn; publishers, scenario writers, directors, and miscellaneous, W. A. Johnston and J. W. Binder.

It was proposed that no company organized on a stock jobbing basis should be eligible to membership, and the suggestion was adopted unanimously. A special Membership Committee will investigate prospective members and pass upon their eligibility. The companies that are charter members of the organization are the Metro, Universal, Mutual, Vitagraph, Selig, Lubin, Essenay, Fox, Motion News Syndicate, and Eastman Kodak.

The organization will further the interests of the motion picture industry in every legitimate way, giving special attention to legislation proposed or on the statute books considered unjust. Temporary headquarters have been opened at 18 East Forty-first Street.

FILM LABORATORY SAVED.

Famous Players' Factory Not Damaged by Recent Fire

The Famous Players' Film Company, most of whose property was burned last Saturday night, issued a statement yesterday as a reply to Commissioner Adamson, who said that the danger of the burning of films and chemicals made film plants a menace unless isolated. The statement says:

"In the case of the fire which admittedly began in the braid factory and was communicated to the Famous Players' part of the old armory, there were highly colored pen pictures drawn of exploding films and motion-picture chemicals blowing the roof of the building out in ons great explosion. Investigation after the fire established the fact that the laboratory, which includes the developing, printing, drying and assembling rooms—that is, the actual factory of the film company—was absolutely unscathed by the flames."

REPLY TO HAMMERSTEIN.

United Booking Offices Say He Is Violating His Agreement.

The suit of the Hammerstein Amusement Company to restrain the United Booking Offices from refusing to serve them was answered yesterday by the defendants, who filed with the Supreme Court a statement to the effect that the plaintiffs had been paid $225,000 under an agreement by which they bound themselves not to open any vaudeville houses other than the Victoria Theatre and the Manbattan Opera House for a period of twelve years unless one of those buildings was destroyed by fire.

The defendants say that neither one of the theatres was destroyed by fire, and that the present condition of the Victoria is due to an attempt on the part of the plaintiffs to make extensive alterations. The defendants ask that the complaint be dismissed and the plaintiffs enjoined from violating the contract.

LAMBS LAY CORNERSTONE.

Shepherd Courtleigh Presides at Ceremonies at the New Addition.

The cornerstone of the new addition to the Lambs' clubhouse, adjoining the old structure to the west of Forty-fourth Street, was laid yesterday noon with appropriate ceremonies. William Courtleigh, Shepherd of the Lambs, made a brief address, in which he spoke of the illustrious membership of the club and the recognition it was always ready to give worthy young artists.

A metal box was placed in the stone containing the club book, in which are printed the names of the members, officere, and various committees, programs of the last two gambols, and a greeting to posterity signed "Antiquity."

As Sheperd Courtleigh broke a bottle of wine over the etone just before the masons lowered it into place, one of a group of young women who etood watching the ceremony exclaimed, "What a waste!"

Dudley Field Malone, George V. Hobart, William Harris, Percy G. Williams, officers of the club, and about 100 members attended the ceremony.

Comes to Play at French Theatre.

Paul Capeldums, leading juvehile of the Comédie Française Théâtre in Paris, arrived yesterday on the French liner Chicago to play at the Théâtre Française in New York. He served in the trenches for several months and was wounded in the thigh. One of his brothers was killed in the trench with him.

Mrs. Henry Russell, wife of the opera director, arrived on the Chicago to go on a concert tour through the United States. She sings under the name of Mme. Nina Vareea.

Weber and Fields Return in Shades.

Weber and Fields are to appear again in the Music Hall that bears their name, and in which they gained their fame. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the shades of the comedians are to return, for they will appear on a movie screen and not in person. Next Monday the theatre will become a motion-picture playhouse, and as a fitting dedication pictures for which Joe and Lew acted will be shown.

Burlesque in Garrick Theatre.

Another of the historic playhouses of Manhattan is to be invaded by the burlesquere. The Garrick, which has been a movie theatre for several months, will change to burlesque a week from Monday night. Attractions will be booked by the American Burlesque Company, and there will be two performances daily, Jerome and Walter Rosenberg will manage the theatre.

May Irwin Halts Till Cool Nights.

Another theatre succumbed to the heat yesterday. May Irwin's engagement in "33 Washington Square" at the Park was temporarily euspended until cool weather comes. The comedienne saye she loet twenty pounds last week, and as she has no desire to break into Sarah Bernhardt's field and tour the country in "Camille" played in a portable icehouse, she has decided to conserve her figure by retiring till the Weather Man relents.

BUGLER ROLLAND DIES AT 95

Sole Survivor of Battle of Sidi Brahim Was Decorated by France.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The death is announced of Bugler Rolland, sole survivor of those who took part in the battle of Sidi Brahim in 1845 in the French war of subjugation in Algeria. He was 95 years old, and was decorated a few years ago with the medal of the Legion of Honor. President Poincaré attended a dinner given in his honor on Feb. 22, 1914, in this city.

During the battle of Sidi Brahim, while wounded and a prisoner, Bugler Rolland was ordered by Abd-el-Kader, the Arabian chief, to sound the retreat at a critical stage of the battle in order to deceive the French troops. Without an instant's hesitation he sonnded the charge. In the clash which followed the French won the day.

MANAGERS OUTWIT CUT-RATE AGENCIES

Eliminate Hard $1 Tickets Which They Found Scalpers Were Selling at an Advance.

INVESTIGATE HOTEL AGENCY

Meeting Reveals That the Theatres, in Spite of Poor Business Due to Heat, Are Upholding Agreement.

The theatre managers met yestersday in their rooms in the New York Theatre Building to discuss the workings of the first week of the contract entered into by the managers of all first-class playhonses regulating the sale of tickets. A brief period of operation of the agreement developed some loopholes, and the meeting was called to consider ways and means of stopping these up.

The managers have been watching the cut-rate agencies to see whether they offered any tickets for sale, and in this way one weakness of the agreement was discovered. It was found that the cut-rate agencies had what are known as hard tickets on sale for some attractions. These tickets, which are sold at box offices for $1 when all the dollar seats are full, admit to higher priced seats. This practice has been common and has been considered legitimate, as it enabled a theatre not to turn prospective customers away because of the inability to furnish seats at a certain price.

But the practice gave the scalpers their chance, for by sending out what are known as "diggers," in the vernacular of the box office, the agencies could obtain hard tickets, which they sold for $1.25, thus enabling them to supply at least some of their patrons. In order to cut off even this limited supply it was agreed to eliminate this form of ticket.

Another report made to the meeting was that one of the botel agencies had charged more than the 50-cent premium permitted by the new contract. The matter will be investigated, and if it is found the agency did offend it will be punished.

The meeting revealed the fact that in spite of the unseasonable weather of the last week, whicb has cut audiences in half, the managere are unanimously in favor of the plan to correct the evils of ticket selling that obtained so generally last year.

OLD PAINTER DIES AT EASEL.

Wm. Davis, Restorer of Old Pictures, Was a Madison Square Character.

William Davis, an artist and friend of the late George Francie Train, was found dead yesterday, with palette and brush in hand, before an unfinished landscape in his studio at 152 East Twenty-third Street. He was 68 years old, and died of apoplexy brought on by the beat.

Mr. Davis was born in England, and was one of the wideet-known restorers of paintings in this country. Much of his work was done for celebrated institutions, including the College of St. Francis Xavier, St. James's Church in Boston, and many other places. Of recent years he had received few commissions, but was known to his friends in Madison Square Park as a cheerful optimist and a foe to relief. His studio is filled with paintings, the value of which has not been estimated.

Mr. Davis was believed to have a wife and a son, who is said to be traveling.

ALBIN ROZET KILLED.

Well-Known French Deputy Dies in a Motor-Car Accident.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Albin Rozet, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, who was distinguished for his knowledge and judgment of foreign politics, was killed in an automobile accident yesterday near Joinville, in Haute-Marne.

M. Rozet's chauffeur ran the automobile into a ditch in endeavoring to avoid a collision with girls on bicycles. The motor car was overturned and M. Rozet was crushed beneath it.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES WICK, 57 years old, a cigar manufacturer on Broadway, Brooklyn, and a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 459, F. and A. M., and of Court Ridgewood, Foresters of America, died from Bright's disease on Tuesday at the home of his daughter in Scotia, N. Y. He is survived by two sons and two daughters.

JOSEPH W. PARKER, employed in the Tenement House Department in Manhattan and formerly active in Democratic politics in this city, died recently at his home, 749 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year. He left a widow.

JOHN WESLEY RAYNOR, for thirty years with the wholesale fish firm of Warner & Prankard in Fulton fish market, died on Wednesday at his home, 29 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was 50 years old and a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

Mrs. ELLEN ROSALIE GILDERSLEEVE, wife of William H. Gildersleeve, a clerk in the Custom House Station of the New York Post Office, is dead at her home, 1,467 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and had lived in Brooklyn for forty-five years.

REUBEN L. CORNELL, a veteran of the Spanish-American war and for thirty-two years a letter carrier, died at his home, 44 Dry Harbor Road, Glendale, L. I., on Wednesday, in his sixty-third year. Cornell was formerly a Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, and for thirty years Drum Major of the Field Band.

GEORGE HENRY SMITH, sexton of the Baptist Church of Hempstead, L. I., and formerly for a quarter of a century a conductor on the Long Island Railroad, died on Wednesday at his home in Hempstead, aged 68 years. He left a widow, three daughters, and two sons.

ROBERT JOHN MacMULLEN, the New England representative of the United Shirt and Collar Company, with an office at Boston, Mass., died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home in New Britain, Conn. Mr. MacMullen was born in Brooklyn, and the funeral services will be held in that borough at the home of his sister, 456A Monroe Street, this evening. He leaves a wife and a daughter.

Mrs. LILLIE JACOBSOHN, widow of Adolph Jacobsohn, a retired bet merchant, died yesterday at her home, 429 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-third year, and, according to her last wish, was buried on the same day as her death. Mrs. Jacobson was the last head of the family society which was organized several years ago by her husband and was known as "The Descendants of A. and L. Jacobsohn." This organization was composed of the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsohn and had a membership of sixty-five, who met annually for a family reunion. This family society several years ago established a fund to insure its members against sickness and poverty. Mr. Jacobsohn died two years ago.

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REV. DR. A. E. MYERS DIES.

Was Assistant Pastor of Marble Collegiate Church for 23 Years.

The Rev. Dr. Alfred E. Myers, assistant pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church for twenty-three years until he resigned last July, died yesterday at Edgartown, Mass., where he was spending the Summer.

He was born in this city, and was a son of the late James Myers, formerly a dry goode merchant here. Dr. Myers was a graduate of Williams College and of the Princeton, New Brunswick, and Union Theological Seminaries. After being ordained he spent seven years in Syracuse, N. Y., where he organized two churches and four others in the vicinity, in addition to being pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. After this he was called to the Marble Collegiate Church, the pastor of which, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, was his classmate at college.

Dr. Myers was Corresponding Secretary of the Franco-American Committee of Evangelization, and a member of the Lord's Day Alliance, the Executive Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, and a number of other organizations.

CARDINAL LORENZELLI DEAD.

Archbishop of Lucca Was Long in Diplomatic Service of the Vatican.

FLORENCE, Italy, Sept. 16.—The death is announced of Cardinal Benedetto Lorenzelli, Archbishop of Lucca and Prefect of the Congregation of Studies.

Cardinal Lorenzelli was created a Cardinal in 1907, after having been during his entire life since leaving the seminary in the diplomatic service of the Vatican. For three years he represented the Vatican at The Hague, and later at Munich, and was the Nuncio at Paris before the breaking of diplomatic relations between the French Government and the Vatican.

He was made Archbishop of Lucca in 1904. Early last month the Cardinal was taken seriously ill and received the last sacrament, but afterward rallied somewhat. He was 62 years of age, having been born at Bedi, in the Archdiocese of Bologna, in 1853.

John E. McElroy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—John E. McElroy, President of the Albany Insurance Company and brother-in-law of the late President Chester A. Arthur, died at his home in Albany Thursday. Mr. McElroy was the son of William and Jane Mullen McElroy and was born in Albany eighty-three years ago. He began business life in his father's dry goode store, was later the head of a steamship agency, and in 1882 went to the Albany Insurance Company as Secretary. He never held political office, but was prominent in historical societies' work. His wife survives him. William H. McElroy of New York, the former editor and lecturer, is a brother.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

LEVIN.—Sept. 14, to Dr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Levin, a daughter.

MANDEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mandel of 466 West 145th St. announce the birth of a daughter. No cards.

Married.

FAIRBANKS—JEWETT.—On Sept. 16, 1915, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Passaic, N. J., by the Rev. W. Gordon Bentley, rector, Lura Genevieve, daughter of Mrs. Henry Milton Jewett of Philadelphia and the late Captain Jewett of Winslow, N. J., to William Blagden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Fairbanks of Passaic, N. J.

HICKIE—LEVERRIER.—On Sept. 14, at Holy Angels' Church, On Lune, Philadelphia, Pa., Edwina E. Leverrier, Meirose Park, Philadelphia, to William D. Hickie, Ludlow, Yonkers, N. Y.

LIPPINCOTT—HUNTINGTON.—On Thursday, Sept. 16, 1915, at the residence of the bride's parents, Flushing, N. Y., Ludlow Bogert Huntington to Jay Bucknell Lippincott.

RYAN—NORTON.—At St. Michael's Church, Newark, N. J., on Sept. 15, 1915, Jean V. Norton to Edward A. Ryan of Elizabeth, N. J.

SCHLEY—VAN CAMPEN.—Grace Marie Van Campen, daughter of Mrs. Henry Van Campen of 379 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, and Doctor Winfield Scott Schley of 24 West 45th St., New York City, were married at St. George's, Stuyvesant Square, New York, Monday afternoon, Sept. 13, at 5 P. M. Wedding reception will be held in November.

STORY—CARLOS.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Sept. 15, 1915, by the Rev. W. S. Meines, Mary Allaire Carlos to Christopher Story.

Brooklyn.

MILLS—HULSE.—Sept. 15, Theodora M. Hulse to Chester P. Mille.

STOECKEL—SMITH.—Sept. 12, Mabel F. Shields to Robert M. Stoeckel.

Long Island.

DREHER—WYPLER.—Sept. 12, Flushing, Anna Wypler to Arthur Dreher.

Died.

ALBERTSON.—At Cranford, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1915, Townsend Albertson. Funeral services at his late residence, corner Union and Forest Avs., Cranford, N. J., Saturday afternoon, Sept. 18, at 3:30. Convenient conveyance of the family. Train leaves C. R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty St., N. Y. C., at 2:30.

ALLAN.—William Allan, died at Hubbards, Nova Scotia, Sept. 15th, 1915. Funeral notice later.

ANDERSON.—On Sept. 16th, 1915, Wilson, G. H., beloved father of Ethel B. Anderson. Funeral private.

BREWER.—Belle Calvert, at Altamont, N. Y., on Sept. 15, beloved wife of William A. Brewer, Jr., in her 71st year. Funeral services Friday, Sept. 17, at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 9:30 A. M.

COHN.—David L., beloved brother of Willie, Carrie, Walter, Lena, Murray, Nana. Funeral private, at his late residence, 138 East 48th St., Friday, 10 A. M.

FLAMMER.—On Sept. 15, Emanuel A. Funeral from the funeral parlor of E. J. Harrison, 195 St. Nicholas Av., on Friday, Sept. 17, at 2 P. M.

FOWLER.—On Sept. 14, at the residence of her son, Thomas P. Fowler, "Belair," Warwick, N. Y., Mary Ludlow Fowler, widow of I. Sebring Fowler and daughter of the late Robert Ludlow and Louisa Orno Fowler. Funeral services at "Belair," Warwick, on Friday, Sept. 17, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

GERTING.—On Thursday, Sept. 16, 1915, Jennie Tunison Gerting, in her 69th year, widow of the late Frederick W. Gerting. Funeral service at her late residence, 824 Washington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

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Autumn Travel

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California Expositions

September, October and November

are most delightful months to travel throughout the West and visit the two greatest Expositions in the world's history.

Low Fares In Effect Daily From Chicago Until Nov. 30, via

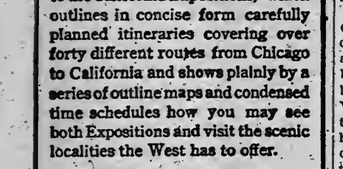
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Ask for free booklet, "Itineraries of Some of the Forty Ways and More to the California Expositions," which outlines in concise form carefully planned itineraries covering over forty different routes from Chicago to California and shows plainly by a series of outline maps and condensed time schedules how you may see both Expositions and visit the scenic localities the West has to offer.

Personally Escorted 14-Day Tour to the Pacific Coast leaves Chicago every Saturday until November 27.

For literature giving rates, complete train service and full particulars apply to or address

C. C. Walton, G. A.
1282 Broadway
Phone Greeley 5360
New York, N. Y.



DETROIT AND PHILLIES ADVANCE IN PENNANT RACES—NEW RECORD FOR PACING

BOSTON BALL FANS ATTACK TY COBB

Chagrined Because He Greatly Aided in Defeating Red Sox —Police Rescue Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—What is considered to be almost the decisive series in the race for the American League pennant opened here this afternoon between the Red Sox and Detroit, the Bostonians determined to hold their advantage and the Tigers clamoring for the place at the top of the percentage column. When Hughey Jennings's outfit whooped into town it was just two and a half games behind Boston, and immediately it proceeded to eradicate some of that difference by beating the Red Sox in a 6 to 1 battle that brought complete disappointment to 26,000 Boston fans. Tonight the home team holds its lead in the race by the narrow margin of a game and a half, and from the clean-cut manner in which the Tigers outplayed Boston there did not appear to be much that would give encouragement for tomorrow.

Boston vented its ill feeling on Ty Cobb. Each time that the Georgian came to bat he was booed and hissed, and when the game was over the bleacherites made a rush at him. He became the centre of a swirling crowd. Wads of paper were hurled at the Detroit player, and heavier objects might have followed had not the police succeeded in working their way through the crowd of fans. They scattered the crowd for a moment and then hurried Cobb toward the club house. Cobb won the disapproval of the fans when he drove in the first run for the Tigers and from then on it constantly increased. In the eighth inning he threw his bat at the Boston pitcher, Mays. The latter had sent two balls across that Ty thought were intended for his head. The next ball pitched did hit Cobb on the wrist, and with this start his remarkable base running ability turned another tally for Detroit.

The victory for the Tigers is not measured by the superiority of Dauss over George Foster. That was a big factor, but the Detroit men were playing better ball behind Dauss than Boston was according to the records of Foster, and those who succeeded him. Ban Johnson had just lifted the suspension that had been in force against Foster, and he was sent to the mound as the best pitcher on the Boston staff. The first inning, in which Detroit scored two runs, served to disillusion him in this particular. The Tiger batsmen, Cobb and Veach, brought in the two tallies after a pass to Bush.

Dauss pitched effective ball, Boston making only one hit up to the fourth inning, when the Tigers had extended their lead to three runs. Foster lasted five innings, being relieved by Ray Collins after Vitt's single in the fifth inning had brought across two runs. Collins immediately gave way to a pinch hitter, and the underhand pitcher Mays finished out the game, the Tigers getting one run from him.

The visitors wasted no time today. Bush worked Foster for a pass in the first inning, and then advanced while Foster was handing a hot drive from Vitt to first base. Cobb then brought Bush home with a hit to centre, going to second on Speaker's tardy throw home, and scoring on another centrefield single by Veach. Trooper's sniff of Crawford's liner and a hit by Young brought the Tigers a run in the fourth, and in the fifth, when Foster hit Dauss after Stanage had singled, Bush laid down a sacrifice and the two runners scored on Vitt's chop hit to leftfield.

In the eighth Mays hit Cobb, who stole second on the first pitch, advanced on Veach's out and then beat Scott's throw home after Crawford's infield drive.

Boston had few openings, seeing second base only twice. In the fifth inning the Red Sox got their only run on a scratch hit to Young by Gardner, who was forced by Lewis. Barry was safe on a wild throw to first base by Vitt, and Thomas saved a shutout on a clean cut single to centrefield. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	2	1	0	3	2	H'per, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Vitt, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	Scott, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Cobb, cf	3	2	1	1	0	Sp'ker, cf	4	0	1	4	1
Veach, lf	3	0	1	0	0	H'lt'l, lb	4	0	0	10	0
C'ford, rf	4	1	0	3	0	O'G'r, 3b	4	0	0	2	0
Burns, lb	3	0	1	13	2	Lewis, lf	3	1	0	3	0
Young, 2b	4	0	2	3	5	Barry, 2b	3	0	0	2	1
St'ge, c	4	1	1	3	1	Thomas, c	3	0	1	4	2
Dauss, p	3	1	1	1	5	Foster, p	1	0	0	0	0
						Col'e	0	0	0	0	0
						p	1	0	0	0	0
						*H'ksen	1	0	0	0	0
						Mays, p	1	0	0	1	3
						†Gainer	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	6	8	27	15	Total	31	1	5	27	12

*Batted for Collins in fifth inning.
†Batted for Scott in ninth inning.
Errors—Vitt, Hooper 2, Gardner.

Detroit	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	6	—10
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Cobb, Hooper, Gainer. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Burns, Dauss, Veach. Double plays—Speaker and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 1; off Mays, 1; off Dauss, 1. Hits—Off Foster, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Collins, none in 2-3 inning; off Mays, 2 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—by Foster (Dauss); by Mays (Cobb.) Struck out—By Foster, 1; by Mays, 2; by Dauss, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours.

Browns Try Out Rookies and Lose.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Johnson was invincible today, and Washington easily defeated St. Louis 8 to 2. Sims, a recruit, started for the visitors, but was wild and gave way to Hamilton, who later was withdrawn to give Sothern a chance. McCabe, two other youngsters, obtained in the box. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, lf	2	0	0	0	0	Shot'n, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Sha'ks, 1b	4	0	1	7	0	Nor'd, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
Foster, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	Sister, 1b	4	1	0	6	0
Milan, cf	3	2	1	3	0	Pratt, 2b	4	0	2	6	3
Gandil, 1b	3	3	2	8	1	Lee, cf	4	0	1	3	1
Acosta, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Jaco'n, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Mayer, rf	2	0	0	0	0	Lavan, ss	3	0	0	0	2
Will'a, c	3	0	2	5	0	Leary, c	3	0	0	4	0
Saw'r, 2b	4	0	0	1	2	Sims, p	0	0	0	0	0
McB'e, ss	3	1	2	3	3	Ham'n, p	2	0	0	0	1
John'n, p	4	0	0	1	3	Soth'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
						McC'be, p	0	0	0	0	2
Total	31	8	5	27	10	*Walker	1	1	1	0	0
						Total	31	2	5	24	10

*Batted for McCabe in ninth inning.
Errors—Howard, Laven, (2,) Leary.

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Pratt, Lee, Walker. Stolen bases—Pratt, (2.) Earned runs—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hit—McBride. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Double plays—Pratt, (unassisted;) Lee, Laven, and Howard. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 3. First base on balls—Off Sims, 2; off Sothern, 3. Hits—Off Hamilton, 7 in 5 innings; off Sims, 0 in 1 inning; off Sothern, 0, (no one out in seventh;) off McCabe, 1 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Howard.) Struck out—By Johnson, 4; by Hamilton, 3. Wild pitches—Hamilton, McCabe. Passed ball—Leary. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

Baseball Pool Men Indicted.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Efforts of the Federal Government to break up baseball pool gambling resulted today in the indictment by the United States Grand Jury here of the two publishers of The Weekly World, which is alleged to have conducted the pools. The men indicted are John J. Kilcoyne and James Walsh of Wilkes-Barre, Penn. The jury found true bills against them on four counts, the charge being that they delivered to an express company at Allentown, Penn., for carriage in interstate commerce advertisements in reference to lottery tickets. The advertisements, it is charged, were contained in The Weekly World, which was printed in Allentown and shipped, according to the indictment, to Chicago, Blue Island, Ill., and Cincinnati.

The Grand Jury failed to indict an employe of the publishers of the paper, nor did it take any action against agents for the paper who were arrested in other States.

It is expected that Kilcoyne and Walsh will be tried at the present term of the United States District Conrt here.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.



40 WEST FORTY-FIFTH ST.
(Just off Fifth Avenue)

Within a block of Sherry's and Delmonico's, the Harvard and Yale Clubs, and a block and a half from Times Square.

The transient clientele is from the best families of Europe, Canada and America.

Service and cuisine comparable with the best clubs, but with the advantage of hotel privileges and conveniences.

Moderate prices. Booklet, on request.

PAUL L. PINKERTON

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ONLY A FEW PIMPLES

But Many More May Come If You Neglect Them.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are most effective in clearing the skin of pimples. Sample each free by mail. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

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Our 36th Year

37 to 53 Flatbush Avenue
Largest in New York
MOVING, STORAGE, SHIPPING
Rug and Carpet Cleaning

CALIFORNIA

Lackawanna Railroad

ROUND TRIP $94.30

Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 23d St., 42d St.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
Washington, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Detroit, 6; Boston, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 4.
Philadelphia, 10; Cincinnati, 2.
Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
(Twelve innings.)
Boston at St. Louis.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 8; Baltimore, 5.
Newark at Kansas City.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 6.
(Eight innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 2; Providence, 3.
(Eleven innings; darkness.)
Rochester, 2; Jersey City, 0.
Jersey City, 4; Rochester, 1.
Montreal, 2; Harrisburg, 0.
Harrisburg, 4; Montreal, 3.
Toronto, 4; Richmond, 3.
(Eleven innings.)
Toronto, 4; Richmond, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	90	45	.667	19
Detroit	91	48	.655	15
Chicago	80	57	.584	17
Washington	75	60	.555	19
New York	60	73	.452	21
St. Louis	57	79	.419	18
Cleveland	51	85	.375	18
Philadelphia	38	96	.286	21

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	77	57	.575	20
Brooklyn	73	64	.533	17
Boston	73	63	.533	19
St. Louis	67	72	.482	15
Chicago	64	69	.481	21
Cincinnati	65	71	.478	18
Pittsburgh	65	75	.464	14
New York	61	73	.455	20

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	75	60	.555
Chicago	74	62	.544
St. Louis	73	64	.533
Newark	70	62	.530
Kansas City	69	64	.519
Buffalo	69	69	.500
Brooklyn	68	71	.489
Baltimore	44	90	.328

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Buffalo	84	48	.636
Providence	85	49	.634
Toronto	68	67	.504
Rochester	66	69	.489
Montreal	66	69	.489
Harrisburg	59	73	.456
Richmond	58	80	.421
Jersey City	50	83	.376

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh—2 games.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis—2 games.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Montreal.

UMPIRE BYRON APOLOGIZES.

Tells Chicago Fans He Is Sorry That He Fought with "Red" Smith.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Umpire Byron, who engaged in a fight with "Red" Smith of the Boston Nationals, after yesterday's game at the local National League baseball grounds, today offered a public apology for his part in the affair. Byron stepped in front of the grandstand just before today's contest with Brooklyn, and told the fans he was sorry that he had taken part in yesterday's mix-up. His unusual disclaimer brought loud applause from the crowd.

Phillies Trounce Reds, 10 to 3.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—Philadelphia obtained a big lead in the first inning and had no trouble winning the first game of the series from Cincinnati today 10 to 3. George, who started to pitch for Cincinnati, did not finish the first inning, being hit for a single, double, and Luderus's three-base hit, which, with two bases on balls, gave Philadelphia four runs. McKenery, who succeeded George, also gave a base on balls and was hit for two singles, which was good for two more runs in this inning. Alexander was very steady and kept the hits scattered. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	5	1	3	2	2	K'lifer, cf	3	0	1	1	0
F'crft, ss	5	2	0	2	6	Cal'han, p	1	0	1	0	0
P'kert, cf	2	1	0	2	0	Groh, 3b	4	1	1	1	4
C'vath, rf	5	0	0	2	0	H'zog, ss	4	0	1	2	4
Lu'rus, 1b	5	2	2	11	1	G'ffith, rf	4	0	1	0	0
W'tted, lf	4	1	1	3	0	M'Kenz'e, 1b	4	0	0	11	1
N'hoff, 2b	4	2	1	2	3	Lesch, lf, and cf	4	0	0	4	1
Dugey, 2b	1	0	1	0	1	Wingo, c	3	0	1	4	0
Burns, c	1	1	0	2	0	Clark, c	1	0	0	1	0
Adams, c	1	0	0	2	0	H'gers, 2b	2	1	1	3	1
A'k'der, p	0	1	0	0	0	George, p	0	0	0	0	1
*Becker	1	0	0	0	0	McK'ry, p	1	0	0	0	0
						W'me, lf	2	0	0	0	0
						†Wagner	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	10	12	27	13	Total	35	3	9	27	11

*Batted for Burns in seventh inning.
†Batted for Callahan in ninth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Luderus, Groh, Hersog, Leach.

Philadelphia	6	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—10	
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3	

Two-base hits—Niehoff, Luderus, (2.) Three-base hits—Luderus, Rogders, Griffth. Stolen bases—Paskert, Whitted, Dugey, Stock, Rodgers. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Paskert, McKenery. Double plays—Bancroft, Niehoff to Luderus; Stock to Luderus, Leach to Luderus. Bases on balls—Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Base on balls—Off George, 2; off McKenery, 3. Hits—Off George 5 in two-thirds inning; off McKenery 6 in 6 1-3 innings; off Callahan 8 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By McKenery, (Burns); by Alexander, (Rodgers.) Struck out—By Alexander, 4; by McKenery, 2; by Callahan, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

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Graceful Flat Lasts, Low Wide Heels

WHITE SOX STARS BOW TO YANKEES

Lowly Donovanites Humble Comiskey's High-Priced Baseball Team.

Charley Comiskey's high-priced baseball hobby, the Chicago White Sox, didn't give the Old Roman a run for his money at the Polo Grounds yesterday. They blew up in the eighth inning just as easily as players who receive only a union wage. The Yankees romped in with a last-minute victory by a score of 8 to 2.

Quite a bit of money has been squandered on these White Sox. It would amount to just about as much as the Allies are trying to borrow, or perhaps a little bit more. All that Comiskey wants is the best players on each club, and he'll be satisfied. Ty Cobb is about the only expensive masterpiece that Chicago hasn't tempted with a bankroll.

There are stars enough on the Sox to make a glare like a diamond tiara. But $30,000 worth of Joe Jackson and $50,000 worth of Eddie Collins didn't stop the Yanks from hitting Eddie Cicotte's knuckle ball in the eighth inning. The batting rally consisted of four perfectly good hits, and is the first sign of healthy hitting the Yanks have displayed after a string of eight defeats. When they decided to win a game they picked out an expensive team to trim, anyway.

Eddie Collins, whose favorite pastime is playing ball, next to drawing his salary, sent the White Sox on the high road to success in the fourth inning. After Eddie Murphy had walked, John Collins hoisted a foul to Walters. Ed Ward Trowbridge Collins then thumped a home run to right centre field and pushed his namesake home ahead of him. After that the Sox believed they had no grounds for worry. But tarry a moment; the Yanks have something to say about this.

Maisel opened the eighth with a two-base slap to right, and scooted home on Peckinpaugh's two-cushion rap to left. Shoeless Joe Jackson then made a great catch of Pipp's liner, after which Paddy Bauman singled to left and scored Peck with the tying run. Old Roy Hartzell won the argument when he punched a single to right and persuaded Bauman home.

The Yankees placed on public view Albert Walters, a young catcher from Waco, Texas. Walters behaved like a real catcher, and if he works much the fans will forget that there was ever such a person as Ivy Sweeney on the club. King Cole, who has been serving a sentence for breaking training rules, came back to pitch the ninth inning, and he did his little bit well. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b	3	1	1	2	1	M'phy, rf	1	1	1	1	0
Pip'gh, ss	3	1	1	5	1	C'ns, lb	4	0	0	10	1
Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	9	2	E. C'ns, 2b	3	1	2	3	2
R'man, 2b	4	1	3	2	3	J'kson, lf	3	0	0	2	0
H'trell, lf	4	0	2	0	0	Felsch, cf	2	0	0	2	0
Cook, cf	4	0	1	2	0	M'Lar'hlin, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Cree, rf	1	0	0	1	0	E'burn, ss	4	0	2	1	2
Miller, cf	3	0	1	1	1	Johns, 3b	2	0	1	1	0
W'ters, c	3	0	1	4	3	Schalk, c	3	0	0	4	2
Sha'key, p	2	0	0	0	0	Cicotte, p	3	0	1	0	2
†C'dell	1	0	0	0	0	R'sell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Cole, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	31	3	10	27	16	Total	26	2	6	24	13

*Batted for Felsch in ninth inning.
†Batted for Shawkey in eighth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Bauman, Maisel, Peckinpaugh. Home run—E. Collins. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Jackson. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; New York, 3. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Johns. Double plays—Bauman, Pipp, Walters, and Peckinpaugh; E. Collins, Blackburn, and J. Collins; Bauman, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 2; off Cicotte, 1. Hits—Off Shawkey, 6 in 8 innings; off Cole, none in 1 inning; off Cicotte, 10 in 7 2-3 innings; off Russell, none in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Shawkey, 2; by Cicotte, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes.

KAUFF'S HOMER WINS.

Eleven-Inning Victory for Brooklyn Federals Over St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Magee's double, followed by Kauff's homer over the right field fence in the eleventh inning ended a see-saw game, which Brooklyn took from St. Louis, 8 to 6, here today. For nine innings Crandall held even honors with a trio of Brooklyn pitchers. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
An'son, rf	5	1	2	2	0	Vaughn, 2b, and ss	6	1	3	4	4
Myers, 1b	6	2	2	11	1	W. M'r, lf	5	1	2	1	0
Magee, 2b	3	1	1	2	5	M'sans, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Kauff, cf	4	3	2	5	2	Orton, 1b	2	0	0	6	2
Cooper, lf	4	1	2	2	0	Doolan, rf	1	0	0	2	0
F. S'th, ss	6	0	2	0	2	Cruise, c	4	0	2	6	0
Holt, 3b	5	0	0	2	3	Koros, 3b	5	0	2	1	1
Land, c	3	0	2	8	0	Johnson, ss	3	0	0	2	1
F'ran, p	1	0	0	0	0	Cndall, p	3	2	1	1	5
Upham, p	2	0	1	1	0	Walsh, p	1	0	0	0	0
Whitte, p	1	0	0	0	0	H. M'r, lb	1	0	0	2	0
*Fleet	1	0	0	0	0	Drake, rf	1	0	0	2	0
Helfrich, lf, and 2b	1	1	0	1	0	†Hartley	1	0	0	0	0
H. S'th, rf	0	0	0	0	0	‡Ewell, 2b	1	0	0	0	0
						Plank, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	8	15	35	14	Total	41	6	11	32	14

Errors—Holt, Whitte, Bluejacket, Johnson, (2,) Bridwell.
*Batted for Borton in seventh inning.
†Batted for Johnson in eighth inning.

Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2—8
St. Louis	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Chapman, Holt, Miller, Magee, Marsans. Three-base hits—Kauff, Land. Home run—Kauff. Sacrifice hits—Cooper, Borton, Magee, Marsans, H. Miller. Double plays—Vaughn to Borton to Johnson. Passed ball—Land. Stolen bases—Kauff, Drake. Hit by pitched ball—By Finneran, (Crandall.) Wild pitches—Finneran, Bluejacket. Bases on balls—Off Upham, 2; off Bluejacket, 1; off Crandall, 5. Struck out—By Finneran, 1; by Bluejacket, 3; by Crandall, 4; by Upham, 2; by Plank, 3. Pitching record—Hits off Finneran, 4 in 2 innings; off Upham, 4 in 4 1-3 innings; off Whitte, 3 in 1 inning; off Crandall, 12 in 9 innings; off Plank, 3 in 2 innings; off Bluejacket, 0 in 1 2-3 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 10. Umpires—Messrs Brennan and Mullin. Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 0. Milwaukee, 9; Indianapolis, 2.
At Columbus—Minneapolis, 7; Columbus, 3. Columbus, 6; Minneapolis, 5.
At Louisville—Louisville, 6; St. Paul, 3.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 9; Kansas City, 0; (forfeited.)

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 3; Atlanta, 1.
At Memphis—Memphis, 5; New Orleans, 4.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 3; Mobile, 2.
At Little Rock—Birmingham, 13; Little Rock, 2.

SUFFRAGISTS STIR GIANTS.

Lillian Russell Throws Out Ball and Pirates Lose.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 16.—The New York Giants hit the ball with vigor today and thereby easily defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates by a score of 8 to 4. It was suffragist day at the Forbes Field, the walls of which were decorated with crossed emblems of the party, alternating with crossed American flags. Lillian Russell threw out the first ball, and when Bob Harmon had thrown it over the plate to George Burns, the first batsman, Umpire Rigler, taking off his cap, presented the little white globe to Lillian. His polite bow had nothing on that of John McGraw, when he shook hands with her. Before the game began the two teams in double file marched on the field carrying yellow balloons. The suffragists not only applauded each good play, but paid $5 for each run.

The Giants lost no time in showing their appreciation by taking the lead in the first inning, Burns crossing the plate. But the Pirates went the Giants one better in their half of the first inning, Carey and Barney scoring, each having a big hit to his credit.

But the Pirates never were dangerous after that first chapter. They reached third base only twice up to the ninth inning. Then they smashed the ball for a single and a triple, which, with a wild pitch by Tesreau, gave them two more runs. That wild pitch evidently aroused Big Jeff's anger, for the next two batters struck out, the last strike out ending the game. The Giants tied the score in the second inning. But as neither side after that could make an impression on the other, pitchers were changed. This move did not help the Pirates, who changed from Harmon to Adams and then to Slattery, a recruit from the West. Tesreau succeeded Stroud after the the fifth inning, and not only pitched good ball but hit the ball for two safeties and scored a run. It was in the eighth inning the Giants rose in their might. They swatted Harmon so unmercifully that he was compelled to leave the field in the midst of the battle. Adams put a stop to the attack of the Giants, who, however, hung up the game high and dry by getting two singles, a double and a triple, which, with a base on balls, netted them five runs and victory. Score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	5	1	1	0	0	Carey, lf	5	2	3	1	0
R'tson, rf	3	1	0	0	0	J'ston, lb	5	1	1	8	0
Doyle, 2b	5	2	3	2	1	H'nay, cf	5	1	2	5	1
Mikle, 1b	5	0	2	12	1	Fis'r, rf	5	1	2	2	0
F'cher, se	3	0	2	3	0	Wag'r, ss	4	0	0	5	1
B'ker, cf	4	1	1	4	1	Vlox, 2b	2	0	0	3	3
Grant, 3b	5	1	2	1	0	Baird, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Meyers, c	4	0	1	5	0	Gibson, c	2	0	1	5	2
Stroud, p	2	0	0	0	1	†Cribbs	1	0	0	0	0
*Brainerd	1	0	0	0	0	M'phy, c	0	0	0	0	0
Tesreau, p	2	1	2	0	1	H'mon, p	2	0	0	0	2
						Adams, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Slatry, p	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	8	16	27	15	Total	36	4	11	27	12

*Batted for Stroud in sixth innnisg.
†Batted for Gibson in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Slattery in ninth inning.
Errors—Grant, Carey, Vlox, Gibson.

New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	—8
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Doyle, Carey. Three-base hits—Burns, Doyle, Fletcher, Meyers, 2; Johnston, Barney. Stolen bases—Becker, Hinchman. Double play—Becker and Meyers. Earned runs—New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 4. Sacrifice hits—Burns, Gibson. Sacrifice flies—Robertson, Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 11; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Stroud, 2; off Tesreau, 1; off Harmon, 3. Hits—Off Stroud, 8 in 5 innings; off Tesreau, 8 in 4 innings; off Harmon, 15 in 7 1-3 innings; off Adams, none in 2-3 innings; off Slattery, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Stroud, 1; by Tesreau, 2; by Harmon, 2. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Passed balls—Meyers, 2. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

Kansas City Club Forfeits Game.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—Kansas City today forfeited the American Association game scheduled with Cleveland when the owners of Somers Park refused to agree to a "50-50" split of $250 paid by the city for the use of the park for the city amateur championship game between the White Autos and Stinchcombe Engineers, which was to be played after the American Association game. No seats were sold for the amateur game, and it was intended also to have a free gate for the association contest. Manager Shay refused to let his men play.

Secret Base

LAWN TENNIS—PIPING ROCK AND EKWANOK—GOLF—FOOTBALL PRACTICE IN COLLEGES

MISS WAGNER PLAYS TENNIS CLEVERLY

New York State Champion Wins Ten Straight Games from Miss Kissel for Jersey Title.

Playing an almost faultless game, Miss Marie Wagner, the New York State tennis champion, easily defeated Miss Ina Kissel in the semi-final round of the New Jersey State lawn tennis championship tournament yesterday, on the Englewood Field Club courts at Englewood, N. J., and qualified for the final round. Miss Wagner gave a remarkable exhibition of racquet wielding, as she ran ten consecutive games on her clever opponent. Miss Kissel started off in excellent form and for the first four games of the first set kept on even terms with Miss Wagner. Once the latter broke through her opponent's service, she outplayed Miss Kissel, who was completely baffled by Miss Wagner's speedy drives and returns. Miss Wagner will play the winner of the Mrs. Marshall McLean-Miss Florence A. Ballin match, which will be decided this afternoon, the players postponing the match on account of the excessive heat.

Although Miss Wagner was successful in the singles she met with an overwhelming defeat in the doubles. With Miss Clare Cassel she put up a wretched exhibition and lost to Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy at 6—1, 6—1. The winning combination again appeared at their best and appeared to thoroughly understand each other's play. Miss Handy played a strong back-court game, while Mrs. Pouch scored consistently at the net.

As was expected, Miss Ina Kissel and Mrs. A. G. Miles defaulted to Miss Natalie Browning and Miss Marion Chapman. The latter is the 17-year-old daughter of Mrs. G. W. Chapman, who with Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated her daughter and Miss Browning in the second of the semi-final round matches. The match was an interesting one, and an extra game was necessary before the contest closed at 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

The mixed doubles brought out a good entry list, but the heat proved too much for several of the women players, and a number of defaults were recorded. The summary:

New Jersey State Championship.—Women's Singles—Semi-Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Ina Kissel, 6—2, 6—0.

New Jersey State Championship.—Women's Doubles—Third Round—Miss Natalie Browning and Miss Marion Chapman defeated Miss Ina Kissel and Mrs. A. G. Miles by default.

Semi-Final Round—Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith Hendy defeated Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. George W. Chapman defeated Miss Natalie Browning and Miss Marion Chapman, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Marshall McLean and H. Little defeated Mrs. T. Haight and partner by default; Miss Abby Morrison and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Murray by default.

Second Round—Mrs. Marshall McLean and H. Little defeated Miss Elizabeth Bunce and M. Oliphant, 8—6, 6—2; Miss Katherine Browning and A. Thurber defeated Miss Florence A. Ballin and F. Ballin, 6—4, 6—0; Miss Abby Morrison and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Miss Anita Carrington and J. Bonner by default; Mrs. C. Park and E. Poole defeated Miss Edith White and I. Walker, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Marion Vanderhoef and H. G. Farrington defeated Mr. and Mrs. George Wagner by default.

JUNIORS IN FINAL ROUND.

Garland and Banks Will Play for Title at Forest Hills.

Playing superior tennis, C. S. Garland, winner of the Yale interscholastic championship, and L. M. Banks, Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, overwhelmed their opponents in the semi-final round of the Metropolitan junior championship tournament yesterday on the West Side Tennis Club clay courts at Forest Hills, L. I., and will decide the title round this afternoon.

Garland defeated H. P. Guller, Captain of the West Side Club junior team, at 6—0, 6—2, and Banks scored a straight-set victory over E. Benjamin at 6—3, 6—3. Both victories were expected, as the survivors have shown excellent form during the tournament. Garland devoted himself to the serious side of the game, and displayed some of the best tennis of the tournament. He did not attempt to hold his opponent cheaply, and scored his winning points with skill and judgment.

Banks won largely because of poor judgment on the part of Benjamin. The latter did not possess the stamina of Banks, and made the mistake of remaining in the back court, even after he made frequent visits to the net, where he earned many points with his cross cut shots. After adding points by the method of play Benjamin dropped back, when he was an easy victim for young Banks. In addition, Benjamin made the mistake of playing to Banks's back hand, which is his strongest asset on the court.

In the round before the semi-final Garland won from B. Cohen at 6—1, 6—3, and Guller triumphed over E. Blinzin at 6—2, 6—4. In the lower section of the draw Benjamin defeated E. L. Hopkins, 6—2, 6—3, and Banks scored over A. Healy at 6—4, 7—5. The latter missed several opportunities to win the second set. The summary:

Metropolitan Junior Championship Singles.—Fifth Round—C. S. Garland defeated B. Cohen, 6—1, 6—2; H. P. Guller defeated E. Binzin, 6—2, 6—4; E. Benjamin defeated E. L. Hopkins, 6—2, 6—3; L. M. Banks defeated A. Healy, 6—4, 7—5.

Semi-Final Round—C. S. Garland defeated H. P. Guller, 6—0, 6—2; L. M. Banks defeated E. Benjamin, 6—3, 6—3.

Metropolitan Junior Championship Doubles.—Fourth Round—George P. Throckmorton and Herbert W. Forster defeated L. M. Banks and H. P. Guller, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4; L. Benjamin and W. Hammerslough defeated Goddard Saunders and Jabez Holmes, 6—4, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—George P. Throckmorton and Herbert W. Forster versus L. Benjamin and W. Hammerslough, 6—2, 3—0, unfinished; C. S. Garland and W. I. Flitt versus E. Binzin and M. A. Taylor, 5—7, 6—4, unfinished.

Jim Sullivan Not Forgotten.

One year ago yesterday amateur sport circles were stirred by the announcement of the death of James E. Sullivan. After a short illness in a local hospital, he joined "Father Bill" Curtis and a number of others who had helped to raise amateur sport in this country to its highest plane. On the anniversary of the death of Mr. Sullivan yesterday more than twoscore of his associates in athletic and business visited his tomb in Calvary Cemetery. A floral wreath bearing an appropriate inscription was placed on his coffin, while short eulogies were spoken by Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, who succeeded to the position held for more than twenty years by the departed "Chief," and also by John Doyle, now President of the American Sports Publishing Company, who was associated in business with Mr. Sullivan for twenty-five years.

About the time the short ceremonies were taking place in Calvary, a message from the other side of the world was received from James B. McCabe of Boston, a former President of the Amateur Athletic Union, now located in Yokohama, Japan, offering his sympathies to Mrs. Sullivan and her family on the anniversary of her husband's death. This letter, mailed on Aug. 25, arrived here yesterday.

Among those who visited the tomb were Frederick W. Rubien, John T. Doyle, Terence Farley, John P. Doyle, Jacob W. Stumpf, John J. O'Brien, Arthur S. McAlpenan, C. A. S. Hatfield, George P. Mathews, Daniel Ferris, F. G. Lawrance, Hugh Quinn, J. J. Deignan, M. Halpin, Fred J. V. Delany, Steve Byrne, Benjamin Levino, Andrew F. Tully, John McHugh, Robert Kennedy, Tim Sullivan, Chris J. Dalton, Thomas Cassidy, John N. Norton, Paul Pilgrim, C. A. Elbert, and Thomas Sproule.

Proper Time to Hunt.

Weather conditions have much to do with the success in hunting. It is just as hard to hunt on dry leaves as it is on crusty or frozen snow. The ideal conditions for still hunting are just after a rain when the leaves are wet, or, better still, after the first really good snow.

KATOURA HOME FIRST.

Commodore Tod's Schooner Wins Cape May Cup from Atlantic II.

Guided by the hand of her owner, former Commodore Robert E. Tod, the schooner yacht Katoura swept across the finish line off Ambrose Lightship at 6:10 last evening, just three minutes after sunset. She was the winner of the ocean race for the Cape May Challenge Cup, having defeated the Challenger Atlantic II, owned by James and Nicholas F. Brady, by 3 hours 9 minutes and 40 seconds. Atlantic finished at 9:18 P. M.

The yachts started on Wednesday morning, Atlantic at 11:01:42 and Katoura at 11:03:22, so the winner covered the 214-mile course in 31 hours 6 minutes 38 seconds. The first half of the course having been a beat to windward, they both covered about 36 miles extra distance before reaching the turning point, Five-Fathom-Bank Lightship, off Cape May.

After rounding the lightship soon after daybreak, where Katoura led by several miles the spectators had a fair but extremely light wind for the return passage. Light sails were set on both yachts to woo the fickle southerly breezes, Katoura increasing her lead as both racers made their way up the coast. She caught the first of a stronger breeze during the afternoon, which brought her up to the finish many miles ahead of her rival.

This was Katoura's maiden ocean race. She was built by the Herreshoffs last year, and she became the defender of the Cape May Cup by reason of the fact that after Wilson Marshall won the trophy with his Atlantic II. in 1911 from Robert E. Tod's three-masted schooner Karina, he returned the cup to the New York Yacht Club.

Commodore Tod challenged for the cup last year with Katoura, and as no one accepted, the cup was forfeited. The Brady brothers—James Cox and Nicholas J.—have challenged Katoura for the Brenton Reef Cup, which was also forfeited to that yacht, and the race for that trophy will be started off Ambrose Lightship at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

HARVARD TO RETAIN TITLE.

Two Crimson Teams Win in Semi-Finals of Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Harvard will retain the intercollegiate lawn tennis doubles championship, as both Crimson teams won their semi-final matches at the Merion Cricket Club today, qualifying for the final tomorrow. The title holders, R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte, defeated J. R. Rowland and Jack Dieston, Jr., Pennsylvania, after an exciting and hard-fought match at 6—3, 6—7, 6—1, 6—4, and G. C. Caner and L. H. Curtis, Harvard, downed Jerry Weber and E. T. Hopkins, Yale, at 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

In the singles Princeton qualified two men for the semi-final, Leonard Beekman and Arthur Coffey; Harvard one, R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Yale one, in Jerry Weber, the Michigan State champion. In the semi-finals tomorrow the two Princeton men will be opponents, and Williams plays Weber. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Third Round—Jerry Weber, Yale, defeated E. C. Koeniger, Dartmouth, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5; R. Norris Williams, Harvard, defeated C. Coffey Canoe, Harvard, 6—3, 7—5; Leonard Beekman, Princeton, defeated William Rand, Harvard, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Arthur Coffey, Princeton, defeated J. R. Rowland, Pennsylvania, 10—8, 1—6, 7—5.

Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—R. Norris Williams and Richard Harte, Harvard, defeated Jack Dieston, Jr., and J. R. Rowland, Pennsylvania, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4; G. C. Caner and L. H. Curtis, Harvard, defeated Jerry Weber and E. T. Hopkins, Yale, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

CALIFORNIANS IN FINAL.

Fottrell or Griffin Will Play Tri-State Tennis Champion.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—Ellis Fottrell and Clarence Griffin, two San Francisco boys, will be opponents in the final round of the men's singles of the Tri-State Tennis Tournament tomorrow and decide which will play W. S. McElroy of Pittsburgh, the Tri-State champion, on Saturday.

Fottrell won his match in straight sets today from Irving Wright of Boston, the scores being 8—6, 6—0, 6—4. Griffin, however, had a harder time defeating Trux Emerson of Cincinnati. He won after five hard-fought sets, 4—6, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

POLO AT RUMSON C. C.

Piping Rock Team Easily Defeats White Wings Quartet.

In the opening polo match, for the Monmouth County Cup, played yesterday at Rumson Country Club, the Piping Rock team defeated Rumson White Wings by the score of 13½ to 5½ goals. This competition is open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed sixteen goals. The trophy is presented by Mrs. Warburg and J. Hoyace Harding, and was won last year by the Great Neck team.

Rumson was allowed one goal by handicap, as its total was eight, against its opponents' nine. Both sides played hard polo from the opening period, and at half time the score stood 5½ to 4½ in favor of the Locust Valley combination.

H. East was again the mainstay of the team. He only tallied three times in the first four periods, but in the second half of the game his play was sensational, as he not only kept his opponents from scoring, but he made six goals, and virtually won the match for his side. John O'Day at No. 1, as a result of East's fine team work, was able to score three times.

Walter C. McClure made the most points for Rumson. Line-up follows:

Piping Rock—John O'Day, 1; H. East, 5; Ralph Kirlin, 0; A. Nother, 2; total, 8.

Rumson White Wings—W. S. Jones, Jr., 2; Walter C. McClure, 3; C. L. A. Whitney, 2; W. Warren Barbour, 1; total, 8.

Piping Rock.—Individual goals: East, 9; O'Day, 8; A. Nother, 2; penalties, ¾ goal; net score, 13¼.

Rumson White Wings—C. L. A. Whitney, 2; W. McClure, 3; one goal allowed by handicap; penalties, ½ goal; net score, 5½. Referee—Peter B. Hauck, Jr.

FARLEY QUITS ATHLETICS.

Will Not Be Candidate for Any Job at Metropolitan Meeting.

Terence Farley of the Irish-American A. C. and at present Vice President of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, is through with athletics. At the expiration of this year Mr. Farley, according to an announcement he made last night, will no longer be connected with the track and field sport in an active capacity. In his own words, he "has had enough."

Mr. Farley will not oppose Jacob W. Stumpf for the Vice Presidency at the Metropolitan Association meeting on Monday night; he will not seek the Chairmanship of the Registration Committee, as his friends desire; nor will he be a candidate for any position. If one is tendered to him it will be declined, Mr. Farley said.

A. A. U. Court in Session.

A. Meller, formerly one of the best high jumpers of the New York A. C., now competing unattached, last night was suspended by the Registration Committee of the A. A. U. at a meeting in the St. Bartholomew Club, for failing to appear to answer charges that he had raffled prizes he won in amateur competition. He will remain under the ban until he disproves the accusations in the hands of the Registration Board.

Charles Davie, track Captain of the Trinity Club, who had been suspended for some time for withholding information desired by the board, made a satisfactory statement of the case in which he was implicated and was reetered to good standing. He admitted that he had entered an athlete in a road race and then permitted another man to run under his name.

The committee refused to reopen the case of Miss Agnes Ganzer of the National Women's Life Saving League, whose card was taken up after it had been proved that she competed in two unsanctioned meets under assumed names.

William Burkhardt, the Bronx Church House swimmer, who was accused of using abusive language to one of the walking judges in the junior championships, was ordered to apologize to this official in writing within ten days or stand suspended for thirty days.

LARGE FIELD IN PIPING ROCK GOLF

W. Parker Seeley of Brooklawn Leads in Qualifying Round with 79.

Leading a field of 115 starters, W. Parker Seeley of Brooklawn, former champion of Connecticut, won the medal in the qualifying round of the Piping Rock Club's annual invitation golf tournament yesterday. His score was 79, a stroke better than the effort of F. H. Hoyt of Siwanoy, the well-known Lesley Cup player, who recently took up his residence in this city.

It was a bad day for scoring. The Piping Rock Club is not easy, and although it would appear as if more than one player should get less than 80, such was not the case. The fact that the leaders were well bunched illustrated the fact that the links was a test of the game. E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, mustered 81 strokes, while Francis R. Blossom of Yale, the new intercollegiate champion, and Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of the Princeton Golf Club, Treasurer of the United States Golf Association, were next in line with 82.

Seeley might have scored even better had the outward journey proved easier, for he came home in 36. He got away to a poor start through driving out of bounds and taking 6 for the hole. He also got into difficulty at the seventh hole and took 7 for the hole, so that he needed 43 to go out. He dropped strokes on the tenth and sixteenth holes, but finished with a 4, one under par, for a 36 and a 79 total. The scores:

First Sixteen.—W. Parker Seeley, Brooklawn, 79; F. H. Hoyt, Siwanoy, 80; E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, 81; Francis R. Blossom, Yale, 82; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, 82; W. T. West, Philadelphia Country, 83; John N. Swarm, Nassau, 84; George T. Brokaw, Piping Rock, 85; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 85; John M. Ward, Garden City, 85; Lawrence Waterbury, Piping Rock, 86; James R. Hyde, South Shore, 87; A. R. Shilland, Oakland, 87; Alexander Holmes, Wee Burn, 88; A. C. Perry, Fox Hills, 88; G. A. McCook, Harvard, 89.

Second Sixteen.—Thomas Potter, Westchester, 89; J. Gordon Douglas, Piping Rock, 89; L. S. Wing, Jr., Piping Rock, 89; C. L. Tiffany, Piping Rock, 89; Frederick C. Reynolds, Essex County, 90; Garfield Scott, Philadelphia Country, 91; A. D. Weeks, Jr., Piping Rock, 91; D. A. Loring, Jr., Nassau, 91; Erlo Winston, Piping Rock, 92; Lucien H. Tyng, National, 92; C. E. F. McCann, Nassau, 92; F. B. Pratt, Nassau, 93; W. A. Stuart, Piping Rock, 93; Martin W. Littleton, Garden City, 94; B. A. Baits, South Shore, 94; Clifford A. Dunning, Nassau, 94.

Third Sixteen.—W. F. Ladd, Rockaway Hunt, 94; J. B. Sexton, Piping Rock, 95; D. C. Arnold, South Shore, 95; J. H. Hayes, Baltusrol, 95; H. B. Stoddard, Brooklawn, 95; G. B. Adams, National, 95; C. V. Brokaw, Piping Rock, 96; Samuel Allison, Midland, Pa., 96; Morris County, 96; Malcolm Stevenson, Piping Rock, 96; William L. Hicks, Nassau, 96; Herbert M. Harriman, Piping Rock, 96; C. H. Fowler, Jr., St. Andrews, 97; Angus F. Robinson, Ardsley, 97; Devereux, Millburn, Piping Rock, 97; C. H. Jennings, Dutchess, 97.

Fourth Sixteen.—L. T. Montant, Piping Rock, 97; Harold Godwin, Garden City, 98; J. P. C. Coppell, Nassau, 98; Townsend Horner, Ardsley, 98; F. C. Jennings, Nassau, 99; E. Coe Kerr, Nassau, 99; H. C. Brokaw, Piping Rock, 99; Seymour Johnson, Piping Rock, 100; W. A. Nichols, Jr., Piping Rock, 101; J. H. Smith, Jr., Piping Rock, 102; Arthur Coates, Yale, 102; Thomas R. Williams, Rockaway Hunt, 102; Barrett Andrews, Sleepy Hollow, 103; F. T. Frelinghuysen, Piping Rock, 103; I. D. Voorhees, Piping Rock, 103; J. P. Benkard, Tuxedo, 104.

Fifth Sixteen.—Raymond D. Little, South Shore, 104; V. B. Hubbell, Nassau, 104; George C. Smith, Piping Rock, 104; De Coto Fitzgerald, C. C. of Virginia, 104; H. W. Sloeum, Rockaway Hunt, 104; R. S. Willard, Piping Rock, 105; Clark Bedford, Nassau, 105; Conde Nast, Piping Rock, 106; Martin W. Littleton, Jr., Garden City, 106; Dr. H. S. Stearns, Oakland, 106; W. L. Colt, Siwanoy, 106; H. R. Winthrop, Piping Rock, 107; E. C. Horwill, Nassau, 107; Effingham Lawrence, Piping Rock, 107; D. K. Jay, Albany, 107; R. H. Nellson, Rockaway Hunt, 108.

PLAY FOR EQUINOX CUP.

Oswald Kirkby Takes Medal in Test Round at Ekwanok.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 16.—Play for the Equinox Cup was carried through the qualifying round, in which seventy-six golfers started, and the first round of match play on the links of the Ekwanok Country Club today. Oswald Kirkby of Englewood had the low medal score of 75. In the match play Max R. Marston of Baltusrol won his way to the second round by negotiating a difficult stymie on the last green. The results:

First Sixteen for Equinox Cup.—Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, 75; Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, 80; Dumont Clarke, Ekwanok, 81; Dwight Partridge, Bedford, 82; H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 84; R. Lawrence Lewis, Ridgefield, 85; T. W. Cass, Owasco, 86; R. Wilson, Wannamoisseet, 86; B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 88; R. Catlin, Richmond County, 88; C. A. Watkins, Pawsahnis, 90; E. H. Wright, Annandale, 90; H. M. Eaton, Bree Burn, 91; W. Edmunds, Wellesley, 91; F. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 91; G. A. Kelly, Jr., Oakmont, 92.

First Round.—Match Play—Lewis beat Kelly, 4 and 2; Allen beat Edmunds, 4 and 3; Partridge beat Case, 4 and 2; Marston beat Wright, 1 up; Watkins beat Clarke, 8 and 6; MacLaughlin beat Eaton by default; Kirkby beat Catlin, 5 and 4; Kerr beat Wilson, 3 and 2.

Second Sixteen.—J. J. Murphy, Wolleston, 93; A. M. Hamilton, Oneida, 94; J. H. Hooker, Hartford, 94; Paul Starrett, Upper Montclair, 94; A. W. Church, Apawemis, 95; J. E. Howes, Hartford, 95; J. S. Cooke, Ancola, 96; W. Griffith, Oneida, 96; Hoggett, River Crest, 96; R. S. Edson, Scarsdale, 97; H. H. Woods, Dyker Meadow, 97; A. D. Pratt, Nassau 98; J. J. Gallagher, Wellesley, 98; N. M. Ward, Baltusrol, 100; Nevin Mills, Orange County, 100; Chase Mellen, Garden City, 98.

First Round, Match Play.—Woody beat Mills, 2 and 1; Kinsley beat Gallagher, 6 and 3; Church beat Starrett, 1 up; Howes beat Murphy, 4 and 3; Pratt beat Griggs, 7 and 6; Hoggett beat Ward, 1 up (nineteen holes); Hooker beat Edson, 4 and 2; Mellen beat Cooke, 3 and 2.

Third Sixteen.—Frank Crocker, Ekwanok, 101; H. B. Carey, Hartford, 101; A. B. Ruggles, Orange County, 101; B. V. Geland, Huntington C. C., 101; H. B. Knight, Philadelphia, 101; J. H. Ward, Baltusrol, 101; C. A. Spofford, Garden City, 102; W. F. Belknap, Richmond County, 102; P. A. Goodale, Winchester, 103; H. W. Brown, Philadelphia C. C., 103; Frank Rhea, Columbia, 103; F. C. Russell, Dyker Meadow, 104; C. S. Read, Apawemis, 104; F. A. McCune, Alleghany, 104; J. B. Townsend, Merion, 105; E. G. Holst, Belmont C. C., 106.

First Round, Match Play.—Brown beat Geland, 7 up; Spofford beat Belknap, 1 up; Crocker beat Knight, 3 and 2; Goodale beat Read, 5 and 4; Ruggles beat Russell, 5 and 3; McCune beat Russell, 5 and 3; Rhea beat Holst, 2 and 1; Townsend beat Ward, 5 and 4.

Mixed Foursomes at Wykagyl.

Most of those who play golf at the Wykagyl Country Club gathered at the New Rochelle links yesterday in a mixed foursome handicap tournament. The best card was returned by Mrs. J. S. Thompson and J. B. Hunn, with 116, 40—76. Mrs. D. C. Catlin and H. V. Gaines, one of the Wykagyl leaders, got second prize, returning 118, 40—80, while Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Maltby received the third prize, their card reading 115, 34—81. The best gross score went to the credit of the scratch pair, Miss Sanford and T. V. Bermingham. They got around in 95. About fifty couples took part in the tournament, and in the evening nearly all remained for a dinner and dance. The best cards follow:

J. B. Hunn and Mrs. J. S. Thompson	116	40—76
H. V. Gaines and Mrs. D. C. Catlin	108	28—80
C. E. Maltby and Mrs. C. E. Maltby	115	34—81
W. B. Bunnell and Mrs. J. M. Byers	115	34—81
A. P. Gilkee and Mrs. E. P. Buckner	118	38—80
G. C. Semple and Mrs. G. C. Semple	122	42—80
A. B. Gilkee and Mrs. A. S. Gilkee	108	14—94
D. A. McCabe and Mrs. R. F. Stone	128	34—94
T. V. Bermingham and Miss Sanford	95	0—95
J. D. Deericks and Mrs. W. J. Faith	106	10—96

Mrs. E. Goodman a Golf Victor.

Mrs. E. Goodman won the golf championship of the Woodmere Club yesterday by defeating Mrs. L. Ansdachen in the final round. This match was carried to the nineteenth green. As the situation now stands both Mrs. Goodman and Mrs. Ansdachen have won legs on the trophy, which must be won three times for permanent possession. Mrs. Ansdachen was holder of the championship cup when she entered this tournament.

THE SPEEDWAY SHAPING UP.

First of the Fast Cars Arrives at Sheepshead Bay Track.

The first of the racing cars to arrive at the Sheepshead Bay Motordrome to practice for the Astor Cup race to take place on Oct. 2 is the Sehring, in which Joe Cooper was killed at Des Moines, Iowa, on Saturday, Aug. 7. The car will probably not be entered in the 250-mile Sheepshead race as a Sebring, but will be known as the Miles Special. The powerful green car will be driven by Bob Haibe, who finished fourth with the same car in the Minneapolis race last week. At the track yesterday the car was being taken down and overhauled by a mechanic, and will start tearing around the wooden track as soon as it is back in "racing shape."

Cooper was driving at about ninety-five miles an hour at Des Moines when he blew a tire and the car shot off the track and turned turtle, pinning the driver beneath, and killing him instantly. Scales and other drivers who have visited the Sheepshead Bay track say the new track is the fastest and best in the world, and they expect that several records will be made during the Astor Cup race.

In preparation for the visit of hundreds of motor enthusiasts who will go to the track Saturday afternoon when the auto parade takes place, and in preparation for the speed trials of Dario Resta, who will "try out" the new track in his Peugeot, which won the Grand Prix at the Panama Exposition, work is being rushed twenty-four hours a day at the track. The parade, in which several hundred autos will participate, will start from the Motor Club of America tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock, and as soon as the procession arrives at the Speedway Resta will try for his records.

In addition to Resta, it is probable that George Robertson, who won the Vanderbilt Cup race on Long Island in 1906, will race against time on the new track in the same ninety horse power Locomobile in which he took first honors in the Vanderbilt classic in 1908. In that race, when the Locomobile won the cup for America for the first time, Robertson's average speed was 64.3 miles an hour. Resta's average speed in the Grand Prix was close to 100 miles an hour.

It was all hustle and bustle down at the new big track yesterday, and Manager Everard Thompson and Jim Nichols were there to see that everything was being done to put the new racing track in order for Saturday's guests.

New roads are being built throughout the former property of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and yesterday there were sprinkling carts and road rollers putting the new driveways in shape for Saturday. All the brush in the inclosure, where cars will be parked on the day of the race, has been cut down and the inclosure itself has been leveled off. The trees in front of the grand stand have been trimmed so that the view of the spectators will not be obstructed. The thirty-six auto pits have been completed and the twenty-five brick garages under the track are ready for occupancy.

N. Y. U. Teams Line Up for Play.

The New York University football squad of twenty husky candidates put in its hardest afternoon's work of practice yesterday in Ohio Field. Coaches Kelley and Gorch devoted most of their attention to fundamental work, although a tentative line-up, which was chosen toward the close of the practice, furnished a more mature aspect. After an hour's work in running down under points, well directed by Cann, Egan, and Waters, the men were divided into two squads. Under the tutelage of Coach Kelley a group of candidates for the line positions had a varied drill in charging, breaking through a defensive line and in other elementary details. A second squad, working under the supervision of Assistant Coach Gorch, and comprising promising material for the Violet backfield, engaged in fast starting.

Among those in yesterday's practice was Raschbaum, the regular Varsity centre; MacKenzie, who played end last season; Waters, who played on the Varsity nine, and McCusker, who played a star half-back game on the High School of Commerce eleven of 1912.

Yale Holds 7-Minute Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Conn., Sept. 16.—Yale football practice today reached the scrimmage stage when the first and second elevens were lined up against each other. Because of the heat, the scrimmage lasted only seven minutes. A few single formations were handled and no scoring was attempted. Four of last year's Varsity players, including Legore, Scovil, Conray and Walden, were on the second eleven. The scrimmaging closed the afternoon practice and followed an hour's signal drill. Individual practice in punting and handling the ball lasted two hours in the morning. The first eleven was as follows: Forbes, centre; Way and Pastisky, guards; Balbridge and Gates, tackles; Church and Allen, ends; Bentley, quarterback; Guerney and Captain Wilson, halfback; Waite, fullback.

Drop-Kicking at Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 16.—Two of the new candidates for the Lafayette football team stepped into prominence at the practice this afternoon, when Scott, former star on the Exeter team, stepped to the twenty-five-yard line and dropped ten kicks in a row over the bar immediately after Coach Crowell had performed this feat. A moment after, Lake, who was a teammate of Scott at Exeter, dropped nine over the rail. Much of the afternoon was devoted to kicking. Maxwell worked on the kick after touchdown, and through twenty or thirty tries he maintained an average of 1,000 per cent. The whole squad had short signal drill. Beafer, the famous Albright star, is expected to report to the squad tomorrow.

Two Teams Out at Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 16—Between fifty and sixty athletes were on Taylor Field at Lehigh today, and for the first time there were two teams in action, with many interchanges, but no scrimmage. There were half a dozen new men out, and among them McDonald, the Boston Latin High school man, and Sullivan, a quarterback from Codman Academy, have the marks of players. McDonald was placed at centre on the first team. MacGregor and Adams, also new men, were tackles on the second team. Hazleton, Bradley, Bigelow, and Betts were the other new men. It was officially announced today that Desmond, the Northeast High School lad, is lost to the team, having decided to go to Harvard. To-day's practice was encouraging, considering the weather, but necessarily tight. The line-up of the first and second teams follows:

First team.—Green and Maguinness, ends; Tate and Richards, tackles; Grumbach and Pons, guards; McDonald, centre; Cahill and Keady, half backs; Chenoweth, quarter back; Halsted, full back.

Second team.—Kirkpatrick and Chapman, ends; Macgregor and Adams, tackles; Ostrum and Owens, guards; Scruggs, centre; Sullivan, quarter back; Boland and Lind, halfbacks, and Campbell, full back.

Union Ready for Scrimmaging.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Scrimmaging and dummy tackling begin tomorrow at Union College. A large squad has been working out morning and afternoon since last Monday, drilling in the fundamentals of football. Only four men are missing through graduation from Union's undefeated team of last season, and much promising freshman material has entered. Helping Coach Dawson whip the team into shape are Ken Dewey, '15, former captain of Union, and Stephen B. Study, '14. Union plays its first game on Sept. 25, facing St. Lawrance here, and plays Williams the following Saturday at Williamstown.

Indians Primed for First Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 16.—The Carlisle Indian School football candidates were this afternoon put through their last preliminary before the Albright College game here on Saturday. After the usual rudimentary practice, Coach Kelley put the first and second team candidates through a stiff signal practice lasting forty-five minutes, in which several new formations were tried out. Kelley then took the Varsity backfield men and the second team line players and scrimmaged them against the Varsity line and the second eleven backfield. A fifteen-minute scrimmage with the Varsity in their regular positions concluded the afternoon practice.

Cornell Squad Split Into Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Cornell football coaches picked three teams today, and in spite of the heat, sent them through a lively signal practice. No scrimmaging will be attempted until the heat wave abates. On the first team Shelton, Eckley, Zander, Shiverick, and Ryerson were used at ends; Bailey, Jameson, Jewett, and Fleiser, guards; Cool and Brown, centre; Anderson and Snyder, guards; Barrett, quarter back; Collins, Iascho, Benedict, and one or two others in the backfield. Most of the men who are expected to be the principal candidates for the team have reported.

YALE'S FASCINATING FOOTBALL PROBLEM

How Profit Can Be Made Out of Last Year's Mistakes.

Yale's football problem this season is as fascinating as the most ardent pursuer of the gridiron game could wish. Whether, under the coaching of Frank A. Hinkey and his aids, the Ells will continue to build along the lines laid down last year is to be doubted only by those who doubted the seriousness of the original plan. But, promising material aside, how far will the building go? Will Yale have a line? Will Yale have a defense? That Yale had practically no line last year will hardly be disputed. Nor that Yale had any practical defense. That Yale none the less had a plan of defense was evident. Just what this plan of defense was, and just how it will be worked out, this season may make clear.

From the Eastern point of view the Yale attack last season was distinctly novel. Also, as far as it went, it was good. It was not nearly as good as a first-class line can make it, and no men can tell whether the Ell coaches will spend all their time building a strong line into the attack and making that the entire defense, or will teach the new forward the special duties the novel Yale attack demands while reserving enough time for instruction in something different from the "pitching in, head down" defense from tackle to tackle that was so much and so fatally in evidence last season.

No doubt Yale is in a better situation this season to attempt novelties in defense than any other Eastern institution. There is nothing to lose at New Haven and everything to gain along that line. And novelties will be looked for. It might almost be said to say that novelties are almost a necessity. Will these be novelties only for Harvard's benefit, or for the rounding out of the entire Yale game? There are many reasons to believe that if novelties there be they will be staged, at least in crude form, at once, just as last year's new attack was there for all to see even in the earlier games of the schedule. Nothing that was used in the big games was hidden from the outside public, save perhaps small mattere of detail. The Elle seemed to believe that their plan of attack, even when set before the scouts of opponents, was strong enough, if properly handled by the individuals behind, and not in the forward line, upon whom it was made to depend, to justify itself even in defeat. And that is exactly what it did.

It is fair to assume, then, that Yale may put on a defense this year that will justify itself just as did the attack last year, and such being the case, it will be interesting to see whether this will produce anything in the way of a revolution in field generalship. Whether the experimenting can go to that extent is a serious question, the more so as Yale has not had a really capable field general since the days of Walter Howe.

The system of play of the Yale ends must mean something. It is almost impossible to believe that Hinkey would let them go through last season playing as they did, with the single exception of Carter, without having something of the nature of a long-distance project in mind. And this fits in with the idea that possibly Yale is this season beginning the building up of a game as different to diagnose in its entirety as was that of last year in the matter of attack alone.

Up to, and even since, the arrival of Hinkey Yale has played poorly against the remarkable kicking game it has taken Harvard so many years to develop. With a man like Mahan in Harvard's back field, it would seem to be suicidal to kick constantly to him, to kick in such a way that he had hardly to move to receive the ball, and so get away, and generally to the left, on a run that with almost no cost to Harvard moved the Crimson in a single sweep from a defensive to an offensive position. Yet this is exactly what Yale has been doing, with—to Yale men—pitiful results. And under the Harvard punting the Crimson has been allowed to go down the field almost as a platoon, the Yale attempts at checking apparently having had nothing to do with consideration of the position of the Cambridge eleven with relation to the side line.

Perhaps the present Yale régime understands these mistakes. Perhaps it is part of the general plan to rectify them. And it is the rectification of just these mistakes that can be held back the longest in a coaching policy that otherwise is apparently quite in the open.

One feature of the syetem that puzzled watchers of the Yale eleven last season may trouble them again this year in the early games. In working up the new attack it was used recklessly, in situations that violated all accepted rules of generalship, not, as so many thought, without orders, but deliberately. Some of the passing was done under circumstances that were distinctly "raw." So, if there be novelties of as notable a character in the defense this season, they, too, may be displayed in circumstances that will make the old-timer, and even the broad-minded student of the newest form of football, groan.

Considering the big games, however, it is well to remember that what Yale did against Princeton last year it did as a team having the whip hand, and what it did against Harvard it did almost from the start in its capacity of sure-to-be-beaten eleven.

Yale has none too easy a schedule this year, opening on Sept. 25 with the University of Maine, a team coached by Hughitt, last year's Michigan quarter back, and a favorite pupil of Fielding H. Yost. There will be need of defense against this eleven, and Virginia's mute in an appearance the following week. The Southernere this time probably will not make the mistake of a year ago—failure to turn the waiting Yale ends from kick formation—and there will be the an early opportunity to see to some extent how the end problem is being worked out.

Fordham Eleven Progressing.

Rapid progress was shown among the Fordham football candidates yesterday, who were put through another two-hour drill on the Maroon gridiron. Harry Vaughn, the new coach, has shown as far more energy than any Fordham coach since Howard Gargan, who held away in 1909, and he has already gained the support of the entire student body. The first half of yesterday's practice was devoted to running down punts. Dunn, Dave Byrne, and Ferrick did all

INSTRUCTION.

"Business Vocations"

A FREE LECTURE

By Homer St. Clair Pace, C.P.A.

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Boys live in three houses, according to age. They have at hand the best facilities of New York.
They may earn the privilege of Sunday at home.

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Fine open air ride to the country each day in the school autobus.
All day in the open country with plenty of play. Wholesome companionship away from the city.

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Opposite Van Cortlandt Park at West 252d Street,
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FRANK S. HACKETT, Head-master.
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BOYS AT THE SCHOOL HOUSE ON THE HILL.
The Boys are in close personal touch with their teachers in Class Room, Athletic Field, Gymnasium; the Small Classes assure this. They may remain all day, including Saturdays. Younger boys escorted to and from school. Half our boys who enter college next Fall prepared in three years, instead of the usual four—the result of our daily Study, Recite and Play Plan. Spelling and Writing are specialties. The School Building is new. A healthy school life out of doors, amidst country surroundings, makes a sturdy boy. Catalog. **West 244th St.** OVERLOOKING VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

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A home school for GIRLS, in the real country, under care of Friends. Boys admitted under 12 years (separate dept.). Home mother for young children. 44th year. 25 miles from N. Y.; 70 acres; 500 ft. elevation. Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing Courses. Music, Art, Domestic Science, Manual Training, and Commercial Depts.; Gymnasium. Regents' Standards. Rates $300 to $375. N. Y. Office, 20 Vesey St., Room 610. Tel. Cort. 6886.

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77th year begins Sept. 28th. Catalogue.
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OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 20.
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HARRY J. KUGEL,
Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Telephone 867 Kingsbridge.

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Reopens Sept 28th—Primary Oct 4th
Gymnasium-Field Sports—Outing Class
No. 49 & 51 East 61st St.

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L. D. RAY, 35 WEST 84TH ST.
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150 Graduates Have Entered College.
No home study for boys under fifteen.
Outing Classes and Games, including Saturdays. Telephone 4536 Schuyler.
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Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
Fireproof School Building.
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Primary, Grammar and High Schools.
Prepares for all Colleges.
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Elementary and college preparation. Classes average 8. Diploma admits to leading colleges.

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Geography		Writing	
Spelling		Elementary Algebra	
Reading		Plane Geometry	
Elementary English		English, Three Years	

and a boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Caesar	88%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs	85%

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Individual Instruction, by the hour, or by the term. Two hours' outing each day for boys under 12 years. Boarding and Day pupils.

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Prepares for business, colleges, tech. schools.

SEE SMALL REVENUE IN PERSONALTY TAX

Past Experience Shows That Increased Assessments Do Not Solve the Problem.

MILLIONS NOT COLLECTED

Tax Reform Secretary Says Few but Executors and Trustees Are Caught for Large Amounts.

Whatever the increase in the personal tax valuations for the coming year—it has been said that the amount may be increased from $340,295,560 to $4,000,000,000 because of the enormous direct State tax and other necessary expenditures—little more revenue will be derived, according to A. C. Pleydell, Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association. Furthermore, Mr. Pleydell said yesterday, even if more taxes can be collected from personal property, a rigid enforcement of the personalty law would act as a drag on industry and would tend to drive away capital.

"The reports that the Tax Department intends to vastly increase the assessment of personal property this year do not go into details," said Mr. Pleydell, "and it is difficult to comment on the probable results until the books are opened and the exact amount of the assessment is known. The estimate of a four-billion-dollar increase seems to be a wild guess. Years ago it was the custom to make enormous assessments, chiefly by assessing corporations at the amount of their authorized capital, regardless of how much was taxable, with the result that the greater part of these assessments were reduced on appeal.

Little More Revenue Expected.

"However, on the basis of past experience, it is fairly safe to predict that, whatever the increase in assessments, there will be little more revenue derived. The highest personal property assessment retained on the tax books since consolidation was in 1905, when the total assessment finally determined was $690,000,000 and the tax levied thereon was $10,354,000. Of this sum a little more than half was collected, leaving an uncollectable balance of about $4,500,000; whereas out of the total personal property taxes levied this year of $6,600,000, $4,000,000 had been collected up to July 31.

"But even if the assessment of personal property can be greatly increased and more taxes from that source collected, it does not follow that this will be a benefit to the owners of real estate, whose taxes might be slightly reduced. It is well known to all who have investigated the question that the States that are the most liberal in their treatment of personal property have thereby developed their resources, built up their cities, and greatly increased their real estate value. On the other hand, States which have the most rigid enforcement of the old personal property tax, without classification or exemption, are industrially the most backward, and their enterprising business men are seeking to change the system in order to relieve industry and attract capital.

"The New York Tax Reform Association has opposed the present personal property tax for years, and has endeavored to secure relief through the substitution of reasonable specific and enforceable taxes upon certain kinds of property, (like the bank tax and mortgage recording tax,) or such exemptions as would encourage business and investment.

Annoyances of the Tax.

"Much has been done, and the laws of New York are more attractive to capital and commercial enterprises than those of most States. But there is still an annoying remnant of the old personal property tax, affecting chiefly merchants and manufacturers or small investors who do not know the law or cannot easily readjust their affairs. It is not to be expected that the owners of investments that are yielding 4 or 5 per cent. interest will pay a tax of 2 per cent., or practically one-half the income, if they can possibly arrange their affairs or residence so as to avoid doing so, and about the only intangible property that is caught in large amounts under the general assessment is held by executors or trustees.

"An illustration of the results of rigid laws for personal property taxation comes from Ohio, where all personality is taxable at full rates and where every once in a while a spasmodic effort is made at enforcement. Last year the assessment was made by State appointed assessors, and the outcry was so great that this year the law was amended so as to put this work back in the hands of local assessors. One small county reports that the personal property assessment this year will be reduced $1,600,000, individuals who were assessed last year at $530,000 having moved out of the State, while other individuals and corporations have been granted a reduction aggregating $1,000,000—possibly for the purpose of inducing them to remain."

L. I. R. R. Plans to Help City.

Indication that the Long Island Railroad expects the city to use its line to Whitestone for the rapid transit system was given yesterday when the company took title to a plot adjoining the right of way in Flushing for the enlargement of the Bridge Street station.

INSTRUCTION.

New York Preparatory SCHOOL 57th Year.

15 WEST 43D ST., NEW YORK.
Cor. Franklin and Jefferson Aves., BROOKLYN.
REGENTS and COLLEGE
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CARNEGIE HALL, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:42|Sun sets..6:07|Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:32	2:25	8:02	9:00
Governors Island	2:07	2:43	8:30	9:30
Hell Gate	3:57	4:33	10:10	11:10

Arrived—Thursday, Sept. 16.

SS Chicago, Bordeaux, Sept. 5.
SS Caldy, Liverpool, Aug. 30.
SS Menaba, London, Sept. 4.
SS Colon, Colon, Sept. 9.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Sept. 14.
SS Glenpool, Tuxpam, Sept. 7.
SS Flandra, Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Sept. 11.
SS Petrolune, Cette, Aug. 28.
SS Times, Cuxhaven, Sept. 2.
SS Roma, Port Arthur, Sept. 2.
SS Carrillo, Colon, Sept. 9.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Sept. 10.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Sept. 11.
SS Antares, New Orleans, Sept. 13.
SS Penobagel, Liverpool, Sept. 4.
SS Sark, Santos, Aug. 24.
SS Briebane River, London, Sept. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Kursk	Archangel	Sept. 5
Melderskin	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 19
Rodfax	Aalborg	Aug. 29
Wimecombe	Copenhagen	Aug. 28
Brunswick	Rotterdam	Sept. 2
Hostillius	Cardenas	Aug. 31
Carolina	Christiania	Aug. 31
Soperga	Genoa	Aug. 30
Severic	Glasgow	Sept. 3
Atlas	Amsterdam	Sept. 2
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Sept. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Moncenisio	Lisbon	Sept. 5
Finland	Colon	Sept. 13
Drome	Bordeaux	Aug. 31
Esperanza	Progreso	Sept. 11
Segama River	Liverpool	Sept. 2

DUE SUNDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 8
Santa Cruz	Balboa	Sept. 5
Williston	Havre	Sept. 6
Lampasas	Mobile	Sept. 14
Calliope	Honolulu	Aug. 19
Ioannina	Piraeus	Sept. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 16

DUE MONDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Tuscania	Glasgow	Sept. 12
Minnehaha	London	Sept. 11
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 15
Teuadores	Colon	Sept. 13
Bovic	Manchester	Sept. 6
Westerdyk	Spezia	Aug. 25
S. V. Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 12
Cacique	Balboa	Sept. 12
Pioneer	Copenhagen	Sept. 4

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bulgarian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Santiago	——	8:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Beekbergen	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
American Transport, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	——	9:00 A.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Bovic, Manchester	——	4:00 P.M.
Den of Airlie, London	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Mesaba, London		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hanscat, Montevideo	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 16.

SS Baltic, Liverpool to New York, was signaled. Time and distance not given. Due 17th, forenoon. White Star Line.
SS Kinsk, Archangel to New York, was signaled. Time and distance not given. Due 17th, forenoon. Russian-America Line.
SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen to New York, was 334 miles E. at noon. Due 17th, afternoon. Norwegian-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., SEPT. 16.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was off Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Eldia, New Orleans to New York, was 105 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 220 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 170 miles S. at noon.
SS Esperanza, Havana to New York, was 427 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 995 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Santa Clara, Balboa to New York, was 605 miles from Cape Henry at 8 P. M.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 360 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 560 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hellig Olav, at Copenhagen, Sept. 14.
SS Ryewyk, at Rotterdam, Sept. 15.
SS Noordam, at Falmouth, Sept. 16.
SS Verona, at Naples, Sept. 10.

Sailed.

SS Cymric, from Liverpool, Sept. 15.
SS Anglo-Patagonian, from Cardiff, Sept. 15.
SS Muncaster Castle, from Hongkong, Sept. 15.

Passed.

SS Auranla, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 18, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 18, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Cretic.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 10:30 A. M. Sept. 18, SS Beekbergen.
Norway, Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 22, SS Frederik VIII.
Netherlands—Close at 10:30 A. M., Sept. 16, SS Beekbergen.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 18, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Sept. 17
Hawaii, (via Seattle)—Manoa.....Sept. 23
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Sept. 28
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Sept. 24
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Chicago Maru.Sept. 27

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Aug. 17; Shanghai, Aug. 20; Yokohama, Aug. 28, and Honolulu, Sept. 7—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Siberia, were dispatched east on Sept. 13, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, Aug. 22; Auckland, Aug. 23; Melbourne, Aug. 27; Sydney, Aug. 28—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on Sept. 15, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 20.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Murray Hill Evening Trade School, 237 East Thirty-seventh Street, has been registering pupils for the season, which will begin next Monday evening. It has six classes in electrical work and its branches. One of these classes, of which Herbert R. Kella is instructor, teaches the arithmetic of electricity and gives instruction in all circuit work met in common practice.

The sum of $84.50 has been appropriated to pay the bills of the State Prison Superintendent for furnishing grates for Public School 12, the Bronx, and Public School 91, Queens.

The sum of $60.60 has been appropriated for additional work under the contract of Frank Tracy for furnishing shop equipment for Public School 62, Manhattan.

There has been turned over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the premises heretofore leased for the use of the Permanent Census Board in Grand Central Palace as not being required for the purposes for which they were leased.

The National Education Association will hold its next annual convention in this city in July or August.

SCHWAB CRITICISES MITCHEL'S PROGRAM

Says Many Persons Have Been Allowed to Swear Off Personal Taxes.

CHANGE IN LAW NEEDED

Ex-State Commissioner Raps Whitman and Reformers and Says City Is Extravagant.

The ideas of Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel on the subject of taxation were criticised yesterday by Joseph S. Schwab, who until last April was a State Tax Commission, in an address yesterday before the Rotary Club at its Thursday luncheon in the Hotel McAlpin. Mr. Schwab, who is permanent Chairman of the State Tax Conference, an organization made up of professors, tax officials, and students of political economy, asserted that the present city Government and that of the late Mayor Gaynor were the two most extravagant that New York ever had. He charged that New York's subway program had been the most stupendous robbery of the people that had ever happened.

"If the mass of honest taxpayers could ever be brought to a realization that the tax dodger and the undervaluer are actually defrauding them by forcing them to carry their burden," said Mr. Schwab, "we would soon see equity of burden by the reduction of the tax rate. The average citizen does not and will not pay taxes. We have the strange anomaly of the citizen perjuring himself to save paying $10 to the State for the protection of his life, liberty, and property in time of peace, and yet in war tendering to the State his very life.

"Publicity would be a great corrective for many of these evils, and if the tax returns were published in local newspapers every year, better results would follow in the way of fairer valuation and fuller returns.

$90,000,000 from Personal Tax.

"Because of the stand taken by the Tax Commissioners, by direction of Mayor Mitchel, it appears that a personal tax must be enforced. Ninety-five per cent. of the income now comes from real estate taxation and only 5 per cent. from personal property tax. Personal property in this city is five or ix times as valuable as the real estate.

"The people this year are confronted with a tax rate of 1.89, and Mayor Mitchel says the rate will be 215 next year. For one thing, this shows that the people responsible for the collection of taxes have been derelict in their duties in that they have allowed many persons to swear off their personal taxe. If you would change this condition of affairs you must insist upon having the laws changed so as to tax both tangible and intangible property; then you will be able to reduce the rate on real estate to 3 or 3½ mills. By placing proper taxes upon personal property you will be able to realize from $85,000,000 to $90,000,000 a year.

"A practical system of taxing personal property would have to allow the tax to bear equally upon all people in proportion to their incomes. If the rate is small the tax will be more cheerfully borne. High rates of taxation drive personal property into hiding. This is especially true in the case of intangible personal property. Five or 6 per cent. of the income from intangibles would be a reasonable amount to take. Pennsylvania and Maryland have found that 30 cents or 40 cents per $100 was a safe limit on intangible personal property. On tangible personal property 60 cents or 80 cents per $100 can reasonably be charged. Merchandise and manufacturing capital has been greatly undervalued in this country.

Robbery in Subway.

"As the present administration and the administration that immediately preceded have been the most extravagant in the history of New York City, unless you do something to bring about a change, God knows what will happen! The subway program has proven the most stupendous robbery of the people that has ever been put over. In Chicago, where the city turned over its subways to capitalists on a twenty-year franchise, the people are getting a universal transfer system for five-cent fares and 55 per cent. on every dollar of profit per annum.

"Here $168,000,000 was given as a donation inter venos to the railroad people under terms that are a cheat to our intelligence. New York City is in a damnable plight. Look at the Marginal Railroad proposition! Then to entrench, the administration is preparing to cut down the salaries of its employes. Perhaps some city employes are getting too much, but every man is worthy of his hire. Tirrell and Adamson of the Bureau of Standardization raised their own salaries $1,000 per annum since they took office. In order to save money the Board of Standardization was taken from the Finance Department and added to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and this resulted in an increased expenditure of more than $300,000 a year.

"Talk of reformers! We know that things were bad before! Reformers are a most damnable lot of hypocrites and the sooner the city is rid of them the better.

Calls the State Rotten.

"While New York City is bad, the State is rotten, too. Governor Whitman has started on the wave of reform. He said he would sign a referendum which would remove all taxation from personal property and put it on the land. This is single tax. The introduction of such a system would upset the whole function of real estate as an income tax producer for the Government.

"Knowing nothing of finances, Governor Whitman caused a nineteen and one-half million dollar tax, based on a most unnatural proposition, to be levied. He desires to force a personal tax upon you, and Mr. Mitchel has announced that he will see that it is levied, and I hope he will. The only way to do away with it is to show the people by its enforcements that it is confiscatory."

MRS. NICHOLS LEFT $700,000

Letters of Administration to Murdered Woman's Nephews.

Letters of administration for the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Nichols, who was murdered at her home, 4 East Seventy-ninth Street, on Sept. 8 were given by Surrogate Fowler yesterday to the two nephews of the decedent, Maitland F. Griggs of Irvington and John D. Griggs of Hartford, Conn.

The petitioners said they were the only next of kin and heirs at law and that the estate left by Mrs. Nichols amounted to about $700,000, $500,000 personal and $200,000 realty. The attorney for the administrators is Harry M. Zuckert of 27 Cedar Street.

Hudson River Day Line



A fast boat to Albany every day but Sunday with direct rail connections to all points North, East and West. The time to go is NOW

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.

Leave Desbrosses St., daily except Sunday, 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also (until Sept. 18) Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie.

One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain

Afternoon Boat (until Sept. 18) for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to West Point, returning by Str. "Robert Fulton."

Desbrosses St. Pier Tel. 4141 Spring New York

AFTERNOON SAIL



Str. "Albany" to West Point $1 Round Trip

On Sept. 17 and 18 leave Desbrosses St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Returning Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves West Point 5:50 P. M., due W. 42d St. 8:40 P. M.

Music. Restaurant.
Ideal Trip for Saturday Afternoon.
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, New York.



SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON
"TROJAN"
Leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; W. 132d St. Pier, 10:00 A. M., for Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany.
Connecting at Newburg or Poughkeepsie with "Rensselaer" returning.
ORCHESTRA. DINNER A LA CARTE.
POUGHKEEPSIE AND RETURN, $1.00
Tel. Spring 9400. HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

GREAT WEEK-END TRIP LAKE GEORGE

500 Miles of Sail—Rail—Sail.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Lake George by Daylight.
Tel. Spring 9400

Leave Saturday Night; Return Monday Morning.

ROUND $5.00 TRIP

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE $1.00 TO ALBANY

Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 32, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 125st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

50¢ 10.30 A.M. YACHT TRIP 2.30 P.M. 75¢
YACHT CLIFTON LEAVES FOOT WEST 42nd ST.
Rounding City, Sight Seeing, Sat. & Sun. 36s and 71. West. Bypass 5456. Tickets in all Hotels & Tick. Offs.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean; 1:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP RED BOOK LINE 50¢ CENTS

For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days. lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; Battery, 8:35 A. M., 2:35 P. M. SUNDAYS: Franklin St., 8:30; Battery, 8:55 A. M. Trolleys connect.

Str. of Montauk S. B. Co. lvs. pier ft. 24th St., E. R. for Greenport and Sag Harbor Tues. and Thurs., 5:00; Sats., 1:00 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES, Pier 43, N. R., daily except Sundays, 6:30 P. M. Tel. Spring 1097.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS, Sandy Hook Route, New Jersey Central.

NEW YORK-ALBANY-TROY

Largest River Steamships in the World

SERVICE DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.

CAPITAL CITY LINE—
Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St. 5:30 P.M.
West 132d St. Pier..... 6:00 P.M.
Fare, one way, $1; round trip, $1.50.

PEOPLES LINE—
Pier 32, North River..... 6:00 P.M.
West 129th St..... 6:30 P.M.
Fare, one way, $2; round trip, $3.50.

NIGHT EXPRESS—
Pier 32, North River..... 9:00 P.M.
West 129th Street..... 10:00 P.M.
Fare, one way, $2; round trip, $3.50.
Special Daylight Service Sundays, leaving Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; West 129d st., 10:00 A. M.

Tourist Auto Rates—$5.00 and $10.00 one way, $7.50 and $15 round trip.
TEL. SPRING 9400.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY

Delightful sail to Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, round trip $1.00.

Str. "Benj. B. Odell"

Good restaurant, music. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

Atlantic Highlands

STEAMER "CASTLETON" FARE 10 Cts

Automobiles Carried. Capacity 30 Cars.
Lvs. Daily ft. White-hall St., next to South Ferry, 10 A.M., 2 P.M. Lv. Atlantic Highlands 11:45 A. M., 5 P. M.
Tel. Broad 179 or 3263

TO ATLANTIC CITY

About 8 hours, all day light. "Never out o' sight o' land." Tuesdays, Thursdays,

LEHIGH VALLEY MEN JOIN FREIGHT STRIKE

Central and West Shore Roads Get Help Needed and Work Goes On Uninterrupted.

GERMAN INFLUENCE DENIED

Demands of Employes Referred to Higher Officials—General Wage Advance Planned.

About 150 freight handlers employed in Communipaw, N. J., by the Lehigh Valley Railroad yesterday joined the strike of New York Central and West Shore freight handlers who struck on Wednesday in Weehawken and Manhattan. The original strikers remained away from work and there was no disorder. The police of the localities affected kept reserves at the railroad properties.

All the strike leaders insisted yesterday that, although many of the strikers were Austrians and Hungarians, the motive was a desire for more wages only. The men, for the most part, have been getting 20 cents an hour, and they want 25. Also they demand 30 cents an hour for overtime and 37½ cents an hour for Sunday and holiday work. The railroad officials have not flatly refused the demands, the authorities on the ground having referred the questions to their superior officers. The men seem to be waiting for their answer.

A. T. Hardin, Vice President of the New York Central, said last night that, according to official reports to him, 300 freight handlers in Manhattan and 400 in New Jersey were out, and about half the places had been filled.

"It's really not a strike," Mr. Hardin said, "but rather a cessation of work by some of our men while a question of wages is under discussion. The men have disagreed among themselves, some remaining at work in satisfaction while others are seeking more pay. The whole matter will doubtless be settled within a few days, and in the meantime there will be no delay in handling freight. We want our regular men back and will give them the preference, but we have already filled this places of so many of those who quit as we desire to fill, and we can get all of the labor we need."

Notwithstanding these reports, a representative of the New York Central telephoned yesterday afternoon to Sheriff Griffenhagen for special deputies to guard the yards at West Seventy-second Street. The Sheriff said he would appoint no special deputies, but would hold his staff ready to protect railroad property.

The strike is a matter of wages and not the result of pro-German agitation, Mr. Hardin said.

Richard J. Butler, President of the Longshoremen, said last night that the strike was only the initiation of a movement for more wages for 20,000 freight handlers in the Atlantic States. Mr. Butler admitted that he had called a meeting of the Executive Board of the Longshoremen, but he did not threaten a general strike. He hoped, rather, that the railroads might grant the demands of their men without a strike.

Mr. Butler was positive that the strike and the agitation were not the result of any German or Austrian propaganda.

The shops of the Jersey Central Railroad at Elizabeth were added to the list of places where workmen are on strike yesterday afternoon. About 200 men walked out.

CARTRIDGE PLANT IS CLOSED

Officials of Lowell Factory Take Action Because of a Strike.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 16.—Officials of the United States Cartridge Company ordered the local plant, employing 5,000 hands, closed at noon today on account of a strike. Thirty-five hundred workers have asked for an eight-hour day and a substantial wage increase, 1,000 others were forced into idleness by the strike, and only 500 were at work when the company decided to close the shops. A strike was voted by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration arrived in the city today and arranged for a conference with the strike leaders this afternoon.

Standard Oil Co. Strike of 200.

Employes of the Devoe Plant of the Standard Oil Company in Long Island City will decide today whether they will continue on strike for an eight-hour day with eight-ninths of the work they did under the nine-hour schedule. According to Charles W. Schaeffer, Superintendent of the plant, the company increased the wages of the men a month ago and reduced the hours from nine to eight, but on the understanding that the men were to do as much in eight hours as they had in nine. One hundred employes of the canning department went on strike, and that tied up the filling and boxing departments. The men say: "We want an eight-hour day with eight hours' work to do."

THIRD TRACKING IS COSTLY.

Thompson Committee Questions Maltbie About Contracts.

Ex-Public Service Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie was a witness yesterday before the Thompson Legislative Committee at 165 Broadway. More light was thrown upon the contracts for extending the Manhattan elevated lines.

Merton E. Lewis, counsel for the committee, asked Mr. Maltbie if he remembered the proposed form of contract between the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and John F. Stevens for the extension work on the elevated lines.

"It was up for approval in July, 1913, but as it presented some unusual features and involved considerable money, I asked that action on it be deferred," he said. "As I recall it, a majority of the members of the commission favored the approval of the contract, so that any position I took on the matter would not have affected the final vote."

"Who were they?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Chairman McCall and Commissioners Williams and Cram."

"What did you find about the proposed form of contract to which you objected?"

"It provided," the witness replied, "for cost plus expenee and a percentage ot commission that I thought rather high."

The so-called Stevens contract, the Thompson committee believes, was almost identical in form with the contract as finally awarded by the Interborough Company to the T. A. Gillespie Company. This was let without the approval of the Public Service Commission. The Stevens contract was not approved owing largely to objections filed by Mr. Maltbie and George McAneny, then Borough President, and the Thompson committee hopes to find out just why the Interborough Company was permitted to enter into the contract with the Gillespie concern without the approval of the commission when such approval was required in the case of the proposed contract with Mr. Stevens. Mr. McAneny will be called today.

New Copartnership Directory Out.

The sixty-third volume of the Trow New York Copartnership and Corporation Directory, for 1915, has just been issued by R. L. Polk & Co., after a lapse of eighteen months since the publication of the last issue, the date of publication having been changed from March to September. The new directory is the largest ever issued by the company. It contains 1,142 pages, and gives particulars regarding approximately 115,000 firms and corporations, representing an increase of 13,000 names over the preceding volume. In the current volume the nature of the business conducted by firms and corporations is given. Previously this feature was omitted.

LONDON WANTS DR. JOWETT.

City Temple Reported Likely to Call Him to Dr. Campbell's Place.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The question of choosing a successor to the Rev. R. J. Campbell at the City Temple is being widely discussed in nonconformist circles.

There is no doubt a large majority of the people at the City Temple would be in favor of calling the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. Although he does not feel his work there is finished, his closest friends believe he would now be willing to return to England. It has always been understood that Dr. Jowett would one day return to London. When he left Carr's Lane, Birmingham, to go to New York his friend, the late Rev. C. Silvester Horne, playfully remarked that in going from Birmingham to London via Fifth Avenue he was taking an unnecessarily long route.

Dr. Jowett is now on his way to New York.

LINER EUPHRATE ASHORE.

Passengers and Crew Are Taken Off by Passing Steamships.

MARSEILLES, France, Sept. 16.—The liner Euphrate, owned by the Messageries Maritimes, has gone ashore on the island of Socotra. Passengers and crew have been taken off by passing steamers. It is feared the Euphrate will be a total loss.

The Euphrate is a steamer of 6,876 tons gross, 447 feet long, with a beam of 52 feet. She was last reported to have sailed on Aug. 24 from China for Marseilles.

Socotra Island, on which the Euphrate is reported to have gone aground, is in the Indian Ocean near the entrance to the Gulf of Aden and 135 miles east-northeast of Cape Guardafui. It is about eighty miles in length, and the capital is Tamarida, on the north coast.

BRITISH MAILS DELAYED.

Since Arabic Sinking Postal Arrangements Are Changed.

Business men having trade with Great Britain expected the Saturday mail of Sept. 4 from Liverpool, which is usually from 3,000 to 4,000 sacks, to come to New York on the American liner St. Louis, as there was no Cunarder sailing from the other side on that date.

To the surprise of every one, including the officials of the Foreign Post Office at West and Morton Streets, when the St. Louis arrived Sunday morning she brought only thirty sacks of mail. Purser E. Slight said that was all the mail that had been sent on board at Liverpool, and he did not know where the big mail had gone.

Other officers on the St. Louis said that it had been rumored in Liverpool that the postal authorities had been so much upset by the loss of the big mail on the Arabic that they had decided to send the New York mail by different routes, so that, if slaughter is necessary, so that the Germans would not know which steamer it was on.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Orders of July 8, relating to 2d Lt. B. W. Simpson, 3d F. A., revoked.

1st Lt. P. W. Booker is assigned to 5th F. A.

Orders of Aug. 21, relating to 2d Lts. P. Menohar and E. B. Lyon, attached to 7th Cav., amended to assign them to that regiment, effective Sept. 15.

Orders of June 15, directing Capt. C. W. Haverkampf, Med. Corps, to his proper station on Oct. 1, amended to direct him to remain on duty at the Military Academy until the return to West Point of Capts. W. C. Davis, H. C. Coburn, Jr., and D. P. Card, Med. Corps, and then to return to his proper station.

Maj. P. Willis, Q. M. Corps, now at Texas City, will proceed to Harlingen, Texas, for temporary duty and by letter to Commanding Gen., Southern Dept., relieving Capt. G. E. Stewart, Q. M. Corps.

Capt. H. B. Black, Signal Corps, on arrival in U. S., to Ft. San Houston, Texas, relieving Capt. C. Gatchell, Signal Corps, who will proceed to San Francisco and sail for Hawaii on first available transport, to command Field Co. E, Signal Corps, in Hawaiian Dept.

Capt. G. Savier, C. A. C., is transferred from 76th to 13th Co.

Orders Sept. 8, relating to Col. F. H. French, 2d Inf., revoked.

Orders May 28, relating to 1st Lt. W. C. Sherman, Corps of Engs., revoked.

1st Lt. H. S. Bennion, Corps of Engrs., is transferred from 2d to 3d Batt. of Engrs., effectvis Oct. 5. He will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Oct. 5 for the Philippines for duty.

1st Lt. T. D. W. Milling and 1st Lt. I. A. Rader, aviation officers, Signal Corps, are detailed as members of the board appointed to meet at Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 28, vice 1st Lt. J. C. Morrow, Jr., and 1st Lt. H. W. Harms, aviation officers.

Capt. W. Taylor, 10th Inf., is detached and detailed for duty in Judge Advocate General's Dept.

Leaves: Capt. G. W. Stuart, 7th Inf., 15 days; Capt. E. M. Talbott, Med. Corps, four months; 2d Lt. R. G. Payne, C. A. C., 15 days, and 1st Lt. W. C. Potter, 1st F. A., two months.

Navy.

Commander G. W. Laws, the Louisiana, to Naval Academy.

Lt. F. J. Fletcher, Staff Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, to Academy Oct. 1.

Junior grads: Lts. R. K. Turner, Midvale Company, Phila., to Washington Yard, and H. W. Koehler, receiving ship at New York to the Michigan.

Ensigns: R. D. Kirkpatrick, the Hull, to the New Orleans, and S. B. Strickland, hom. wsit orders.

A. A. D. Surgeon L. G. Williams, Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S. C., to the Florida.

A. A. Surgeon G. McConnell, resigned, effective Sept. 20.

Chief Bosn. J. W. Stoakley, Norfolk Yard, to receiving ship at Norfolk.

Chief Gunner O. Fries, Illinois to the Missouri.

Gunner A. E. Skinner, the Kansas, to the Tennessee.

Chief Machinists G. B. C. Thompson, Charleston (S. C.) Yard, to the Tennessee, and J. H. Morrison, tha Kearsarge, to the Alabama.

Machinists C. S. Hansel, the Colorado, to home and wait orders; D. McDonsld, the Alabama, to the Kearsarge; H. H. Chambers, the Illinois, to the Alabama, and T. J. Sullivan, the Tennessee, to the Colorado.

Chief Pay Clerk H. H. Koppang, the Kentucky, to the Wisconsin.

Pay Clerks F. E. Herbert, the Wisconsin, to the Kentucky, and P. J. McCloskey, the Virginia, to the Milwaukee.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Caesar, at Hampton Roads; Mayflower, at Washington; Osceola, at Cape Haitien; Michigan and Rhode Island, at Southern drill grounds; Minnesota, at Philadelphia; Parker, at Newport; Jenkins, Burrows, and Paulding, at Gardiner's Bay, and the Tennessee, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Sailed—Sacramento, Port au Prince for Jacmel and Lecayes, Haiti; McDougal, New York Yard for Gardiner's Bay; New Orleans, Bremerton for San Francisco, and the Glacier, San Francisco for San Diego.

Coast Guard.

1st Lt. P. W. Lauriat, to duty as Purchasing Officer, San Francisco, Cal.

2d Lts. F. H. Young of Engrs. to the Snohomish, and C. P. Kendall of Engrs. to the Gresham on relief and 20 days leave en route.

3d Lts. of Engrs. E. F. Palmer to the Unalga; C. T. Henley, Jr. to the Yamacraw, and S. S. Patch, to the Onondaga.

Cadet Engineer R. D. Karr, placed on waiting orders.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate winds.

Ga.—Thunderstorms Fri. and probably Sat.; fresh E. winds.

Fla.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat.; fresh E. winds, except strong over S.

Ala. and Miss.—Thunderstorms Fri. and probably Sat.; fresh E. winds.

La.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except probably thundershowers in S. E.; frssh S. E. winds.

East Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate temperature; fresh E. winds.

West Texas.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Fair in W., partly cloudy in E. Fri. Sat. fair.

Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Cloudy Fri. Sat. fair.

Ohio.—Cloudy, with probably thundershowers; not so warm Fri. Sat. fair; fresh S. winds.

Ind.—Thundershowers Fri. Sat. fair; moderate S. W. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and coolsr Fri. Sat. fair; moderate W. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat; moderate temperature, light to moderate W. winds.

Ill., Mo. and Kan.—Unsettled and generally fair Fri. and Sat.

Wis., Minn., Iowa, N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair and rather warm Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Fair in W., cloudy in e. Fri.; Sat. fair.

WITCHES HELP ROB, IS CHARGE IN SUIT

Joseph Barbera Accused of Using Spells to Drive Devils from Complainant.

LATTER WANTS $1,000 BACK

Alleged He Was Led to Confess Judgment by the Defendant's Exercise of the Black Arts.

A story of witchcraft alleged to have been practiced by Joseph Barbera, a real estate dealer, on Girolomo Perlongo, a prosaic shoe dealer, was told in a complaint filed by the latter in the Supreme Court yesterday. The suit was to obtain the cancellation of a judgment for $1,000 which Mr. Barbera is alleged to have wrung from Mr. Perlongo without consideration, but through the alleged use of spirits, incantatione, and spells to play on the fears of Mr. Perlongo.

Early in October, 1910, so runs the complaint, Mr. Perlongo found himself in a weak and debilitated condition. He was nervous and overwronght, and was given to starting at shadows, of fearing concealed enemies, and of dodging without good reason. Describing his poor physical condition to Mr. Barbera, the latter instantly promised to cure him through the use of devils and spirits, according to Mr. Perlongo, who also alleges that Mr. Barbera claimed to have the power of exorcising the fiends that often crept into a man's body and made him sick of some dreadful disease.

"I will cure you," the defendant is said to have promised, "by certain ceremonies and incantations learned in Paris."

The plaintiff said he agreed to take a course of treatment, and that it was continued until February, 1911, when the defendant obtained absolute control over him. Mr. Perlongo does not explain in his complaint whether the treatment was successful in curing him, but he does charge that Mr. Barbera used his power over him, coupled with a promise that he could soon earn $200 a month, to get from him $1,000. The plaintiff, as explained by Mr. Perlongo, was for Mr. Barbera to invest this money in some real estate. The lease was made, but it was in the name of Mr. Bsrbera, it is charged.

During this business venture, the plaintiff said, he was kept under treatment by Mr. Barbera, because the spirits and devils had not entirely left his body. Finally, the plaintiff said, the defendant wanted more money, and induced him to sign a confession of judgment for $1,000.

Since then, Mr. Perlongo naively said, he had learned that his body was not in the possession of evil spirits, and that even if it was Mr. Barbera had no control over them. The defendant threatened to begin proceedings to enforce the payment of the judgment for $1,000, and that is why the plaintiff asked the court to set the judgment aside.

DEAN THAYER A SUICIDE.

Head of Harvard Law School Had Suffered Nervous Breakdown.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The body of Professor Ezra Ripley Thayer, Dean of the Harvard Law School, was found at noon today in the Charles River Basin, not far from the Dean's home at 77 Bay State Road. A cursory examination by Medical Examiner George D. Magrath, who was a close friend of the distinguished lawyer and educator, indicated suicide, and this theory gained substantiation from the events attending Dean Thayer's disappearance two days ago.

The police theory is that the Dean walked directly from his home to the basin, leaping into the water there probably while in a state of mental aberration due to a complete nervous breakdown. Dr. Thayer's illness first became serious about two years ago. That was about three years after he had been made Dean of the Law School, to succeed the late James Barr Ames.

Although occasional improvements had been noted in the Dean's condition, he found it necessary last Fall to abandon an important series of lectures which he was to deliver. For several weeks he had been afflicted with insomnia, accompanied hy acute depression.

Dean Thayer visited his family at Pomfret last week, returning to his home here on Mondsy. The house was being repaired in readiness for the return of the family. A painter saw Dr. Thayer leave the house on Tuesday afternoon. That was the last seen of him alive.

The Dean was in his fiftieth year, having been born in Milton on Feb. 21, 1866. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1888, and from the law school three years later.

FINDS C. W. BROWN GUILTY.

Army and Navy Union Accused him of Disclosing Information.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 16.—The seventeenth biennial convention of the Army and Navy Union was thrown into a turmoil today when Charles W. Brown of Brooklyn, N. Y., was found guilty, on sixteen out of seventeen charges, of conduct unbecoming of an officer and of acts prejudicial to military discipline. Dishonorable discharge at court-martial in New York was recommended. Eight of the delegates objected and bolted, but most of them returned after a short time.

He was found guilty of disclosing confidential information of the executive officers of the association, and also of giving out information to the newspapers which the organization considered private.

A resolution was adopted declaring that if war was imminent it was "the most logical and practical plan to utilize the Army and Navy Union as a nucleus for a military reserve."

Ten delegates were appointed to join with the National Defense League, to meet in Washington this month.

POLK PARTS FROM MAYOR.

New Counsellor to State Department Resigns City Job.

Mayor Mitchel received yesterday the resignation of Frank L. Polk as Corporation Counsel. Mr. Polk was named by President Wilson as Counselor for the State Department at Washington. Mr. Polk in his letter said:

"I take this step with much regret, principally because I am severing my official relations with you, which have been so very pleasant and congenial. No one ever had a more considerate and loyal chief, and I take this opportunity of expressing my deep sense of obligation for the many evidences of your confidence and your good will. It is a pleasure to me to recall that there have been no differences to mar our intimate relations in any way."

In reply the Mayor said he accepted the resignation with the utmost regret, and added:

"Your resignation entails a severe lose to the city administration, a loss to which I could not and would not have given my consent had I not recognized that, under the existing conditions, your call to the service of the National Government laid upon you a duty higher than that which you owed to the city, and upon me the duty of acquiescence."

Bidding at the Wool Sale.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today consisted of a moderate selection of 8,100 hales. Light American and French bidding against the home trade held good greasy crossbreds firm, and Russia supported scoured merinos.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Barometric pressure continues high eff the South Atlantic Coast and low in the region of the Great Lakes, and this distribution has resulted in a continuation of warm weather throughout the East and South, although readings are somewhat lower than on Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States. The highest temperature reported from any point in these regions was 94 degrees at Boston.

Moderate temperature prevailed generally west of the Mississippi River and in the lake region. There have been showers and thunder storms within the last twenty-four hours in tha South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Mississippi Valley, and the lake region. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

There are evidences of a disturbance of minor intensity over Western Cuba. There will be local showers and thunder storms in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and in the lower lake region, Northern New York, and Northern New England. Elsewhers east of the Mississippi River fair weather will prevail Friday and Saturday.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the East and South during the next forty-eight hours, although there will be a gradual reaction in that lower temperatures in the North Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Uper Ohio Valley.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate south and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, light, variable, mostly south; South Atlantic Coast, fresh east, except strong off tha South Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in south, probably local thunder showers in north Friday. Saturdsy, fair and not quite so warm.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; not quite so warm.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and probably Saturday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy, probably with probable local thunder showers; not quite so warm, Friday; Saturday, fair.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Friday; probably showers in Maine, Northern Vermont, and Northern New Hampshire. Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	56	73	4 P. M.	77	86
6 A. M.	60	70	6 P. M.	71	83
9 A. M.	67	77	9 P. M.	66	78
12 M.	75	85	11 P. M.	65	75

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 79; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding day for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 80. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M., 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.25 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.17 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

1:55—2,122 8 Av.; G. Russiello.....$150
2:15—2,157 3 Av.; not given.....Slight
3:05—80 Monroe St.; not given.....None
3:40—64 Suffolk St.; Julius Miller....Slight
11:50—504 W. 135 St.; Albert Falton..Slight

P. M.

1:45—506 W. 173 St.; John Kelleher..Slight
1:45—Amsterdam Av. and 87 St., (auto;)
John Willwood .....Slight
3:00—426 E. 155 St.; Sarah Sickler....$5
3:05—159 E. 102 St.; David Weiserman Slight
3:15—400 Manhattan Av.; J. Kutsipin..Slight
5:05—1,592 3 Av.; Paul Sachse.....Slight
5:45—204 St. near Webster Av.; New Haven R. R.....Slight
6:55—320 Manhattan Av.; not given..Slight
6:55—2 Av. and 104 St.; elevated R. R. Not given
9:00—442 E. 10 St.; not given.....Slight
9:15—304 W. 56 St.; Frederick de Lenore .....Slight
11:00—321 E. 121 St.; Jacob Katzman..None

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Assignments Are Ordered.—8 A. M., Sept. 17. Patrol. assigned to bicycle duty, 63d prec—H. Hollwag, W. J. Baeble, E. A. Moller, J. F. Shannon, W. F. Sherman, W. Mildrum, C. Fuhse, A. Podolak, F. Reger, G. Joiner, W. J. Harvey, F. Tistjen, J. A. Glynn, P. Berner, T. Brawley.

Temporary Assignments—Lieuts. J. C. Vlesen, 15, to office of Traffic and Mar. Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 22; M. Hickey, 79, to 14 I. D., 8 A. M., Sept. 15, during absence of Lieut. on sick report.

To Bridge Service—Sergts. Bridge Prec., 30 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 23; F. F. Clifford, Bridge Prec., to office of Traffic and Mar. Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 23.

Patrol.—Acting Sergts. J. and W. Coffey, 6, to D. B., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; 5. A. Doughsrty and J. M. Jensen, 5, to D. B., 10 days, noon, Sept. 17; C. J. Browne, F. Fristensky, C. E. Daly, D. J. Neville, T. J. Smith, and J. S. Wallace, 22, duty in plain clothes in precinct 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 15; J. Cullaghan, 28, to 4 I. D., duty in raided premises. 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 16; A. A. McGrath, 60, to B. B. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; G. F. Chiquette, 63, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 14; J. W. Torson, 143, to B. B. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 16; H. Dugan, 26; J. V. Geraty, 29; J. F. Walde, 32; I. Propper, 29; T. R. Ford, 31. From 2 I. D. to prec indicated, for patrol duty, 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 16; L. F. Costuma, 5; J. F. Walsh, 28; J. F. Barry, 29; J. T. Burnsll, 28; J. W. Pender, 29; T. J. Walsh, 29.

Matrons M. A. H. Young, 81, to D. B., 30 days, 9 A. M. Sept. 18; M. Whitehurst, 150, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 18.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. T. F. Kelley, 66, 3 days, 12 P. M., Sept. 15; L. Lesher, 144, 15, Sept.

Full pay while on sick report: Mounted Patrol. W. D. O'Grady, 170, 4:05 P. M., Sept. 5, to 12 P. M., Sept. 10.

Fire Department.

The following companies, without apparatus, will report at Company School at time and date specified. Companies reporting for drill when equipped with life gauns, will report with same complete. At 10 A. M.: Sept. 20, Eng. 28; Sept. 21, Eng. 55; Sept. 22, Eng. 50; Sept. 23, Eng. 89; Sept. 24, H. & L. 2; Sept. 25, H. & L. 17. At 2 P. M.: Sept. 20, Eng. 131; Sept. 21, Eng. 280; Sept. 22, Eng. 284; Sept. 23, Eng. 287, (1st Sec.); Sept. 24, H. & L. 181; Sept. 25, H. & L. 132.

Special Leaves (without pay): Fire. 3d gr. R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217, 88 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 17; Eng. of St'm'r H. J. Camp, Eng. 245, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; Fire. 1st gr. M. D. Adams, Eng. 39, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 19; Fire. 1st gr. F. J. Sullivan, No. 3, H. & L. 23, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 17; Eng. of St'm'r W. C. Thayne, Eng. 154, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 19; Fire. 1st gr. T. J. Moore, H. & L. 147, 72 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; Fire. 1st gr. J. T. Sullivan, H. & L. 11, 72 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 17.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To clerk, fifth grade, Department of Education, Bureau of Auditing, Joseph Miller, Jr., 80.42.

To examiner, fifth grade, Board of Estimate, Bureau of Standards, Michael J. Hickey, 84.19.

To typewriting copyist, third grade, Law Department, main office, Manhattan, Florence A. Ehlinger, 79.01; Margaret T. Fyne, 77.09; Alice E. Willis, 75.90; tenement house branch office, Loretto G. Lyman, 85.97.

United States.

The commission announces competitive examination for ship draughtsman, for men only, to be held on Oct. 13-14 to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and at navy yards and other naval establishments at Washington, D. C., and elsewhere. The entrance salaries range from $3.28 to $5.04 a day. Persons appointed from this examination are eligible to promotion in the service of the Navy Department to salaries of $7.52, $8, and in a few cases as high as $10 and $12 a day, depending upon the efficiency shown.

The opportunity for appointment of qualified eligibles is excellent, as difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of eligibles to meet the needs of the service. The following vacancies exist at the present time: Three, navy yard, New York, N. Y., $3.28 per diem; one, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., $3.28 per diem; one, Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., $4.48 per diem. Further information may be obtained from tha commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Robert Frazer, Jr., American Consul at Bahia, Brazil, has reached this city after a six months' leave of absence spent in England and France. Mr. Frazer is about to return to his post, but before doing so will be glad to confer with exporters interested in extending trade in his district. The Consul will spend today and tomorrow at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, where he may be interviewed by merchants.

David A. Craig, Manager of Clarton, Hodgson & Co., Wellington, New Zealand, a large importing house, which has specialized in American goods, has reached this city, and will make his headquarters at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, during the next few days. Mr. Craig is interested in making connections with American dealers in builders' hardware, fencing wire, plastsr, and other lines. He may be seen between 2 and 4 every afternoon, beginning today.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS, $16.50 up for delivery. Daily Waist Co., 8 and 10 W. 19th St.

WANTED TO SHARE showroom with concern handling cloaks, suits, or waists; located in 34th St. section. Write or phone Monogram Dress Co., 29 West 15th St. Chelsea 8545.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 3 Lispenard St. Fan 4343.

WILL BUY FOR CASH cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greena St. Spring 886.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fn. 1360.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, to carry well-known line of children's white dresses for South and coast; good opportunity for right man; commission. O. S. T., 67 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Carrying silk petticoats, to handle side line of New Idea cotton petticoat; good line for good road man; commission basis. S 31 Times.

SUCCESSFUL silk waist manufacturer and designer on popular priced silk waists is now open for position. M 56 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..8¼@8¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..8¼@8¾ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Scarcity of Serges.

Buyers in the men's wear piece goods market are having trouble in locating supplies of heavyweight serges. There seems to be a "hole" in the market in goods ranging in price from $1.17½ to $1.35 a yard. According to selling agents, serges around the $1.17½ mark are exceedingly difficult to find, and below that price it is practically impossible to buy anything in the serge line.

No Change in Wool Arrangement.

The Textile Alliance has been informed that there is no intention on the part of the British authorities to terminate the arrangement for the export of tops and yarns from the United States to the United Kingdom, at the expiration of three months from the inception of the plan. The arrangement was made on July 1 and should have terminated Sept. 1. The intention of the British authorities at present is to continue the arrangement subject to revision at any time.

The Spring Color Card.

The Spring Color Card of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., shows forty shades for the coming Spring season. The card is designed chiefly for the use of the garment and millinery trades, and is the combined result of experienced fabric creators and color experts. The range of colors is not supplementary to the Fall card that was brought out by the association, but is complete in itself. Half the list of colors shown consist of evening shades. The numbering of the different colors is the same used in the Fall card, and affords a key to the constituent shades.

Was One Per Cent. Off.

Here is one that is told hy a cotton goods salesman. A crafty buyer wanted to get some goods, and he wanted to get them from one of two houses. The salesmen from these houses came to see him, and when it came to selling terms the first salesman said that the best his house could do was 2 per cent., one days. When the second salesman got his turn and the terms were asked, he answered that he could not do better than 3 per cent., ten days. At this the buyer said, "Why, you're a full per cent. awsy from the other fellow," to which the salesman is said to have answered hastily, "All right, then; we'll make it 4 per cent., ten days."

Discuss Dye Scarcity.

At the quarterly meeting of the managers of the Silk Association of America, held yesterday, the report of the dyestuffs committee, of which Dr. Hunziger is Chairman, was given. The findings of the committee were discussed informally. It was the prevailing opinion among the silk men present that too much confidence should not be placed in the recent announcements concerning important dyestuff discoveries that would relieve the scarcity of coloring material. The situation in the trade was admitted to be serious, and the committee was instructed to continue its investigations. Nineteen applicants were elected to membership in the association hy the board of managers.

Manufacturers to Blame.

A large coat and suit retailer who hears many complaints over the small orders which his concern places has this to say on the matter: "The practice of placing small orders at frequent intervals has become almost general with the retailers. The manufacturers have only themselves to blame for this situation, which they have brought about through the rapid style changes they forced on the stores. Women used to buy more than one suit a season formerly, but now to protect themselves they purchase only one, so that if the fashions change before the season is over they may buy another suit to keep up with the style. If the manufacturers had not been so greedy there would have been no hand to mouth buying on the retailers' part."

Weather Has Hit Them Hard.

In spite of a training gained by wearing Summer furs, the extreme heat of the past few days haa raised havoc among the models in the local garment showrooms, especially those who show the coats and suits. To march up and down a more or lese crowded showroom, with the thermometer at 85 or thereabout and the humidity nearly out of sight, with a Fall suit beautifully decorated with heavy bands or other trimmings of fur, is a task to which many of them havs proved unequal. As a result the sick list in the industry, so far as the models are concerned, is said to be larger now than for many years. Another duty of theirs is to move jauntily about in a voluminous, heavy coat that would defy the sharpest March winds, while the electric fans are blowing tepid September breezes across the room.

Credit Men's Officers.

W. F. H. Koelsch of the Bank of the United States was elected President of the New York Credit Men's Association at the annual meeting of that body at 320 Broadway yesterday. The following other officers were also elected: First Vice President, W. M. Kennard of Graupner, Love & Lamprecht; Second Vice President, Herman Uehlinger of Moller & Schumann, and Treasurer, Owen Shepherd of the International Paper Company. A. H. Alexander continues as Secretary. These members were elected to serve on the Executive Committee for the next two years: E. D. Flannery of A. Steinhardt & Bro., Edward Hiler of the Botany Worsted Mills, A. F. Maxwell of the National Bank of Commerce, W. M. Wust of Peierls, Buhler & Co., C. E. Thomas of the United States Steel Products Company, J. M. Roscoe of Colgate & Co., and E. H. Phillips of Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

Printcloths Continue Active.

Buying of printcloths continned active here yesterday and prices were very firmly held. Most of the sales were for spot and near-hy delivery, for, while the buyers were in many cases willing to pay an eighth above current figures for the goods they wanted for the later shipments, the mills, for the most part, were not willing to operate on that basis in view of the position of cotton. Further sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 4¾ cents, and additional business was done on 56-44s in that width at 3⅝ cents. On 38½-inch 64-60s it is now out of the question to get goods for any delivery for less than 4½ cents, while 60-52s and 60-48s in the same width now command 3¾ and 3⅝ cents, respectively. The narrower goods have also advanced in price. Sheetings and drills were in active demand, but business was limited somewhat by the unwillingness of the mills to accept buyers' bids. Fancies were still in demand. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch 64-56s	4c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch 60-48s	3⅜c
39-inch, 64-64s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¼c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

RUBIN TRESS, 1,700 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, who had an embroidery business at 15 Orchard Street, New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,101 and assets of $140 in accounts.

HANS KIENNINGER, 887 East 200th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $889 and no assets.

HARRY BLAIR.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 16 against Harry Blair, shoes, 197 Greenwich Street, 360 Sixth Avenue, and 148 Fifth Avenue, on consent of creditors. It was stated that he has been declared incompetent by the Supreme Court and is now in the Long Island Home at Flatbush. His father has lately managed the business.

LOUIS LIPMAN.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition filed on June 19 against Louis Lipman, clothing, 61 Hester Street, on a settlement at 20 per cent.

NATHAN TEKULSKY.—Judge Hough has vacated the order granting a discharge from bankruptcy to Nathan Tekulsky

Bonds Tax Exempt in New York State

$25,000
New York City
4¼ % Bonds
Interest Payable Mar. and Sept.
Due March, 1964
Price 99⅛ and Interest; 4.30% Basis

$10,000
Yonkers, New York,
Registered 4½ % Bonds
Interest Payable April and Oct.
$5,000 due October, 1931
5,000 due October, 1932
Price 102⅝ and Interest; 4.30% Basis

$42,000
Olean, New York,
4½ % Bonds
Interest Payable Feb. and Aug.
Due August, 1936-1954
Prices to Yield 4.35% Basis

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Interest Centres in International Loan Negotiations —Stocks Irregular.

The events of real interest in financial circles yesterday occurred elsewhere than on the Stock Exchange. The chief of the things which the day brought forth was the fact that more progress was made toward a solution of the international exchange problem than had been made on any previous day since the arrival of the Anglo-French financial mission. The exchange market, very sensitive to developments of this kind, rose rapidly, indicating the belief of many in the financial district that the progress already made warranted the expectation that a few days more of the exchange of views would suffice to bring a definite understanding regarding the steps to be taken to right the international exchanges through providing a great fund out of which to care for commercial purchases in the United States.

What the financial community heard concerning the course which events were taking led it to believe that the way was being paved for the co-operation of practically all banking interests in carrying through this credit operation, the primary purpose of which, from the point of view of those who will supply the credits, is the safeguarding of American trade. Thus Wall Street began to feel that the loan to the Allies, which is coming to be more and more clearly recognized as a mere granting of credit for the benefit of American commercial interests, will be put through under conditions which will give fresh impetus to optimistic expectations regarding American trade and American finance. Important steps remain to be taken before the proposed loan can be announced, but in the best-informed quarters of the financial district the conviction was expressed that all doubt about the success of the loan had passed and that highly gratifying response will be made to the loan when it comes to be offered. The replies received from bankers throughout the country did much to contribute to yesterday's greatly increased optimism concerning the outcome of the negotiations which are now under way.

So much interest was taken in the course of the international loan negotiations that the stock market aroused little interest. Trading was lighter and the course of prices more irregular than on recent days. The opening was higher, but prices yielded rather easily, then rose again, only in many instances to react later on. There were a number of net gains in the final count, but probably a larger number of net declines. Such advances as took place, notwithstanding the widespread feeling that the market might as well mark time while the important matters now under negotiation are awaiting a determination, were symptomatic of the optimism which prevails regarding the future of American business. There can be no doubt that a favorable outcome of the present international negotiations will contribute very much to a continuance and to a broadening of the favorable tendencies now manifesting themselves in the economic position of the United States.

STATUS OF MIDWEST SUITS.

Oil Companies Only Accused of Taking Product to Save Wastage.

A dispatch from Denver, published in THE TIMES on Thursday, described a suit begun by the Government against several oil companies, to prevent them from operating certain claims in Wyoming. The Midwest Oil Company and the Midwest Refining Company were mentioned. In regard to their connection with the litigation Carl H. Pforzheimer, who was instrumental in bringing out securities of the companies, said yesterday that no land was claimed by either corporation.

Inquiry by Mr. Pforzheimer developed that two suits were recently brought by the Government, in one of which the companies were not referred to. In the other the companies were joined as defendants because they had received oil from the properties in question to prevent wastage.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	2	4	4	*4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	*4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	*4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	*4½	5
Chicago	3	4	4	4	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4	5
Minneap	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4	5
Dallas	..	4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	*4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅛	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2⅛
90 days	2⅜
4 months	3
5 months	3
6 months	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3⅜
60 to 90 days	3¼@3⅜

Other names.

4 months	3¾@3⅞
5 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.70⅝	$4.67⅜	$4.70⅛	+.03⅛
Cables	4.71	4.68⅜	4.70⅞	+.03⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand.	(or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.70¼		$4.70⅝
Berlin	.82⅞		.83
Switzerland	5.26⅛		5.25⅜
Scandinavia	25.75		25.85
Italy	6.23⅛		6.22½
Holland	.40⅛		.40½
Spain	15.19		15.25
Russia			34.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.65	$4.63	$4.64	$4.62

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $381,692,641; balance, $22,184,728. Subtreasury credit balance, $86,004.

The local banks have gained $6,705,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 85c premium; Montreal, $2.50 @ $2.81¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23¾d, off ⅛d. New York, ⅝c. off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	465,043
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	102,935,533
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	79.28 — .14
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	79.90 Sept. 15	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32⅝	32¾	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅜	32¾	32⅜	32¾	— ⅛
42¼	43½	20,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	43¾	43¾	41⅞	42½	— 1⅛
70	70½	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	70⅜	70⅝	70	70	— ½
61	61¼	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	61½	61¼	61½	61¼	— ¼
64⅞	65	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	65⅛	65¼	64	64⅞	— ⅛
60	60½	35,600	Am. Can	61⅜	62	60¼	60⅝	— 1⅜
104½	105⅞	10	Am. Can pf. x d	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
69¼	69½	3,500	Am. Car & Fdry	70	70¾	68¾	69⅞	...
50	51	600	Am. Cotton Oil	50	50¾	50	50⅜	— ⅛
101	102¼	100	Am. Express	102	102	102	102	— 1
81½	82	300	Am. H. & Leather	83	83	81¼	81¼	— 1½
36⅝	37⅜	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37¼	— ⅛
24½	24⅞	600	Am. Ice Securities	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
19¼	19⅝	400	Am. Linseed	20	20	19½	19½	— ½
57	57¼	18,100	Am. Locomotive	57⅞	57⅞	56¼	57	+ ¼
98	100	10	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	98	...
26¼	28	100	Am. Malt	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
80⅝	80⅞	2,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80⅝	81	80⅜	80⅝	— ⅞
106	107	200	Am. Smelt & R. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
54½	55	4,450	Am. Steel F'dries	55	55¼	54½	54⅜	— ⅝
108	109	400	Am. Sugar Ref	108¾	109¼	108	108	— ½
124	124¼	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123¾	124¼	123½	124	+1
226	232	100	Am. Tobacco	229	229	228	228	+2
42¾	43½	100	Am. Woolen	44	44	44	44	...
94	94½	100	Am. Woolen pf	94	94	94	94	...
71	71⅛	3,405	Anaconda Cop. Co	71⅜	71⅝	70⅝	71⅛	— ⅜
101¼	101¼	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101¼	...
98	98⅜	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
102	103	100	Atlantic Coast Line	103	103	103	103	— ⅞
79¼	79⅝	4,700	Baldwin Loco	80¼	80¼	79	79½	— ⅞
			Baldwin Locco. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
82⅝	83	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	83½	83¾	82¾	83	— ¼
339	340	2,400	Bethlehem Steel	347	347	335½	341	—5
166	169	2,280	Beth. Steel pf. x d	155	169	164½	169	+12¾
83¾	84	5	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84	84	84	84	...
80	85	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	80	80	80	80	...
50½	50¾	2,300	Butte & Superior	50¼	60	59	59½	— 1½
43½	44	400	California Pet. pf	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
153¾	154	400	Canadian Pacific	153¾	154	153½	154	+ ¼
43⅞	44	200	Central Leather Co	43⅞	44½	43⅝	44	...
105	106	100	Central Leather pf	105¼	105¾	105¼	105⅝	— ⅛
47⅜	48¼	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¾	48⅝	47¾	47⅞	— ⅞
11⅞	12	200	Chi. Great Western	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
84	85	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	84	84¾	83¾	84⅜	— ⅛
20	20¼	6,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20½	20¾	19¾	20¼	— ⅛
43⅝	44¼	1,800	Chino Copper x d	44	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	53	12,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	47⅝	54	46¾	52⅝	+5⅛
12	15	100	Comstock Tunnel	*10	10	10	10	—5
126	127	100	Consolidated Gas	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	— ⅝
18	18¼	6,000	Corn Products Ref	17⅝	18	17¼	18	+ ⅛
84½	84⅝	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	84	84¼	84	84½	+ ⅛
85	87	100	Cres Carp. odd lots	88	88	86	86	— 1
92½	92¾	84,900	Crucible Steel	94¼	95⅛	92¾	92⅝	— 1⅛
103¼	104	700	Crucible Steel pf	106	106	106	106⅝	...
139	143	30	Delaware & Hud	139	139	139	139	...
25¾	25¾	1,100	Distillers' Secur	26¼	26¾	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	22¾	8,700	Dome Mines	21¾	23½	21¾	22½	+1
8	10	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	9	9	9	9	+1
71	73	100	Elec. Storage Bat	72	72	72	72	— ¼
29⅞	30	11,000	Erie	30⅜	30⅝	29⅞	30	...
50⅜	50⅞	3,200	Erie 1st pf	51½	51½	50¾	50⅝	— ⅞
38½	39¼	500	Erie 2d pf	40	40	39	39	—1
170	171	400	General Electric	171½	171½	170¼	170¼	— ¾
261	266	2,050	General Motors	257	266	257	263	+6
113½	115	300	General Motors pf	114½	115	114½	115	...
62⅞	63	2,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	62¼	63¼	62⅞	63	...
118¼	118½	1,000	Great Northern pf	118⅜	118⅝	118⅛	118½	— ⅜
41⅝	41⅞	2,400	G. N. ore ctfs. prop	41⅜	41¾	41⅜	41½	— ¼
64¼	64¾	800	Guggenheim Explor	64¾	65	64¼	64½	...
100¼	101	100	Hav. El.Ry. & L.pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
101¾	102	200	Illinois Central	103	103	102⅜	102¾	— ¼
34	34¾	1,000	Inspiration Copper	34¾	34¾	34⅜	34¾	— ¼
20	20¼	1,400	Inter.-Met.	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ¼
20	20¼	100	Interboro Consol	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
74	74½	100	Interboro Consol.pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ¾
18½	19½	100	Int. Agricultural	19	19	19	19	...
37½	38⅛	600	Int. Agricultural pf	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
105¼	106⅝	100	Int. Harvester, N. J	107	107	107	107	...
105¼	106⅝	100	do., s. 20 f	106	106	106	106	...
69½	73¾	100	Int. Harv. C. s 20 f	70	70	70	70	...
10⅝	11⅞	1,000	Int. Paper	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
59	59¼	800	Int. Paper pf	58	59	58	59	— ⅛
25¾	26	500	Kansas City South	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ½
58½	59	200	Kan. City South. pf	59	59	59	59	— ½
68⅝	69	2,600	Lackawanna Steel	69¼	69¼	67¾	68⅝	—1⅛
143½	144½	1,400	Lehigh Valley	143	144	142¾	144	+ ⅝
46	47	100	Long Island	47	47	47	47	—2
118	118½	100	Louisville & Nash	118	118	118	118	— ½
87¼	89	100	Max. Motor 1st pf	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ½
84¼	84½	4,200	Mexican Petrol	85¼	85¼	84	84¼	— ¼
27⅛	27⅝	1,900	Miami Copper	27½	27¾	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	12½	450	Minn. & St. Louis	10	11	10	11	+1
125	127½	35	M., St.P.& S.S.M.pf	127	127	127	127	...
6¼	7	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ½
14⅝	15¼	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf	15	15	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
3¾	3⅞	900	Mo. Pacific	3½	3¼	3¼	3½	— ⅛
56¾	57½	1,000	Montana Power	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	— ½
81	82½	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	82	82	82	82	+ ½
26⅝	26¾	500	Nat. Enam. & St	26⅞	26⅞	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	64¼	400	Nat. Lead Co	63¾	63¾	63¼	63½	+ ½
14¼	14½	100	Nev. Con. Cop. x d	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
144	145	800	N. Y. Air Brake	145	145½	144½	144½	—2
93	93¾	700	N. Y. Central	92¼	93¾	91⅝	93	— ⅛
30½	32	100	N. Y., Chic. & St. L	30½	30¼	30¼	30¼	—2½
66¾	67¾	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	66¾	67	66¼	66½	— ⅞
26½	27	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	27	27	— ½
100	100¾	400	Norfolk & Western	100½	100½	100¼	100½	— ½
73	73½	2,000	North American	72	73½	72	73	+1¼
107⅛	107½	1,000	Northern Pacific	107⅜	107½	107¼	107¼	— ½
30	30¼	100	Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
103¾	104	1,200	Pennsylvania R. R	103¼	103¾	103⅜	103⅝	— ⅛
116½	117½	200	People's Gas, Chi	117⅜	117½	117⅜	117½	+1
87	88	300	Philadelphia Co	87	87¾	87	87¾	— ⅛
33	33¼	800	Pittsburgh Coal	33	33	33	33	— ½
100½	101	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
61	61½	2,300	Pressed Steel Car	61¼	61½	60½	61	— ⅝
2¾	3	100	Quicksilver	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
35½	36	900	R'way Steel Spring	36	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
22	22¼	1,650	Ray Con. Cop. x d	22	22	21¾	22	— ⅛
145¾	149½	3,500	Reading	149½	149¼	148¾	149	— ⅝
43¾	43⅞	2,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	42¾	43¾	42¾	43⅞	+ ⅜
99⅞	100	200	Rep.Iron & Steel pf	99¼	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	...
3¾	4	750	Rumely (M.) Co	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
7	7½	400	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
		100	Ryland	22	22	22	22	...
122½	124¼	100	Sears, Roebuck pf	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	— ½
51	53	500	Sloss-Shef.Steel & I	53	53	53	52	— ½
83½	88¾	400	Southern Pacific	88⅞	88⅞	83⅝	88¾	— ⅛
15½	15¾	1,000	Southern R'way	15⅝	15¾	15½	15⅝	...
62	65	500	Standard Milling	64	65	64	65	+3
75½	77½	100	Standard Milling pf	76½	76½	76¼	76¾	+2¾
116⅜	117¼	5,500	Studebaker Corp	117⅜	117½	115½	117¼	+ ⅞
54⅜	55	2,800	Tennessee Copper	55⅞	55⅞	54½	55	— ⅛
154½	155	200	Texas Co	155	155	155	155	— ¼
58¼	58½	2,800	Third Avenue	58¾	58¾	58	58¾	...
6⅜	6¾	100	Union Bag & Paper	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	...
6⅞	6¾	100	do., odd lots	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	...
129	129½	3,200	Union Pacific	127	129¼	125¾	129	— ½
		600	United Cigar Mfrs	50¾	50¾	50	50	— ¾
		100	U. S. Express	65¼	65¼	65¼	65½	—2½
		7,500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	85	85¼	83½	84	...
		4,100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¾	+ ⅞
		73	do., odd lot	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	+ ⅞
		61,600	U. S. Steel	75¾	75¾	74¼	74½	— ⅜
		1,300	U. S. Steel pf	113¾	115¾	113	113¾	— ⅜
		200	do., s. 25 f	112¾	112½	112¼	112¼	...
		1,600	Utah Copper x d	66	66	63½	63½	— ½
		400	Va.-Carolina Chem	37¾	37¾	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
		500	Va. Iron, Coal & C	60	60	59	59	+ ¼
		1,900	Western Maryland	28¼	28¼	28	28	...
		1,400	Western Union Tel	76⅝	76⅞	76¾	76⅞	+ ⅜
		45,900	West'house E. & M	117	117¾	115¼	115⅝	—1½
		100	West'house 1st pf	134½	134⅞	134½	134½	— ⅞
		1,500	Willys-Overland	136	138	133	136	— ¾
		100	Woolworth Co	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ¾
		25	do., odd lot	106	106	106	106	...

*Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

Trading Continues Cheerful—Russian and Japanese Securities Dealt In.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Money was in better supply and easy today. Discount rates declined early, but hardened in the afternoon on the bank return. American exchange remained uncertain, with a narrower movement. Cable transfers advanced to 4.68, but later reacted to 4.67⅝.

The stock market continued cheerful with most of the movement confined to Russian and Japanese securities and gold mining shares. The latter were bought on African account. The war loan was steady at the recent setback.

American securities were idly steady awaiting a decided lead from Wall Street. The Erie issues were about the only lively shares. The closing was quiet and easy.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£3,466,000
Circulation decreased	275,000
Bullion decreased	3,741,384
Other securities decreased	278,000
Other deposits increased	4,226,000
Public deposits decreased	3,013,000
Notes reserve decreased	5,173,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 23.92 per cent.; last week it was 28.11 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	60,118,000
Silver in hand increased	295,000
Notes in circulation increased	43,992,000
Treasury deposits increased	18,886,000
General deposits increased	122,555,000
Bills discounted decreased	18,023,000
Advances decreased	1,482,000

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	72.40	71.85	72.14	— .16
Industrials	87.22	85.55	86.43	— .12

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sept. 8	78.33	77.41	78.06	+ .23
Sept. 9	79.56	78.22	79.16	+1.10
Sept. 10	79.79	78.12	78.31	— .85
Sept. 11	78.09	77.59	77.87	— .44
Sept. 13	79.18	78.14	78.99	+1.12
Sept. 14	79.72	78.72	79.13	+ .84
Sept. 15	79.90	79.00	79.42	+ .00
Sept. 16	79.81	78.75	79.28	— .14

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.		Last.
*Sep. 1913	79.90	Sep. 15	76.71	Sep. 1 79.28
Sep., 1914 Exchange closed.				
Sep., 1913	72.75	Sep. 15	69.91	Sep. 4 70.14
Sep., 1912	85.83	Sep. 30	82.10	Sep. 13 85.19
Sep., 1911	75.64	Sep. 0	69.57	Sep. 25 72.45
*Year, 1915	79.30	Sep. 15	53.99	Feb. 24 78.28
Year, 1914	75.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30 60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1 68.64
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1 78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 20	69.57	Sep. 25 77.60

*To date.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic C. L.	1914-'23	4½	@4½	4.65	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.85	4.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½	@5	4.57	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'23	4½		4.66	4.66
Car., Clinch. & Ohio	1915-'24	4½		5.10	4.70
Chas. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½		4.90	4.70
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		4.50	4.35
Chi., Ind, & Louis.	1914-'23	4½		5.10	4.85
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½	@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.65	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5		5.10	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1914-'22	4½		4.52	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.95	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½		4.85	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.55	4.40
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5		4.50	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1914-'23	5		6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'23	4½	@5	4.85	4.75
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½		4.50	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		4.95	4.75
Penn. Gen. Pyt.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.60	4.30
S. L. M. & So.	1914-'24	4½		5.00	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5		5.00	4.85
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½	@5	4.80	4.75
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		4.90	4.70

HOLDS UP A.R. I. FUND.

Court Wants Majority of Interest Coupons Offered.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway are to ascertain whether a majority of all interest coupons on $20,000,000 of debenture bonds, the $500,000 interest on which was due July 15, 1915, are available for payment before paying the interest. This order was issued today by Judge George A. Carpenter in the United States District Court. On Wednesday he issued an order that the receivers be authorized to issue receivers' certificates to cover the interest, and the order today was supplementary thereto.

The Judge also ordered that the receivers, Jacob M. Dickinson and H. U. Mudge, ascertain whether payment on the coupons on the debentures will be accepted at face value. On ascertaining such facts it is ordered that $500,000 shall be utilized to pay interest on the face value of the coupons. The remaindar of the fund not utilized in this manner is to be reserved for the payment of other interest demands on the debentures, due July 15.

Judge Carpenter of the United States District Court today authorized the receivers to purchase 4,000 steel frame box cars, to cost $2,000,000. Payment will be made by $320,530 in cash and the remainder in lease warrants, maturing semi-annually in series. Two thousand five hundred of the cars will be made at Pullman, Ill., 1,000 at Davenport, Iowa, and 500 at Michigan City, Ind. The total cost will be $3,409,540.

Penn. R. R. Has 94,000 Stockholders

The Pennsylvania Railroad had on Sept. 1 and even 94,000 stockholders. This is an increase of 3,381 in a year, and is the largest number of shareholders ever reported by a railroad. The growth in the number of shareholders was due entirely to a wider distribution of the outstanding capital, no new stock having been issued. Each holder had on Sept. 1 an average of 106.2 shares, or 8.86 shares less than a year ago. In August transfers of stock increased 58 per cent. over a year ago.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Traders Worry Over the Loan.

When two or three commission house traders gathered together over the ticker yesterday the first topic of conversation had to do with the supposition that negotiations over the foreign loan were affecting the market. It has been generally granted that the relatively quiet course of trading since the Anglo-French Commission arrived was a product of the conferences. As to the effect of the negotiations on prices, there have been two opinions. The man who has watched his Steel shrink under rather heavy selling has been firmly persuaded that short sellers were operating with the conviction that numerous hitches in the loan matter would react on stocks before the terms were arranged. A holder of Studebaker, say, has been convinced by the stability of his sharee that the market's buying power was good and only held in check by the desire of traders to get some definite news regarding the loan. Yesterday's irregularity of quotations after rather a firm opening led many persons to chafe under the thought that a prolonged discussion of the loan might cause prices to droop.

***

Reading the Future in Exchange.

If these apprehensive traders had studied the foreign exchange market of the day with the view of obtaining instruction on future possibilities, they probably could have taken some heart. The determined rise of sterling and francs was generally considered in exchange circles to for

The Mistakes In Cotton

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COTTON DECLINES AS BULLS UNLOAD

Uncertainties as to Loan for Allies Lead Cautious Operators to Sell for a Turn.

NET LOSS 14 TO 17 POINTS

Egypt Sends News That Its Crop Is a Failure and Reports from South Are Unfavorable.

Profit taking on a large scale yesterday was responsible for the first reaction of importance that has occurred in cotton since it started on its remarkable rise nearly three weeks ago. Liverpool was not up to expectations, and the division of opinion regarding the success or failure of the loan to the Allies influenced a good deal of precautionary liquidation. At the close it was estimated that between 75,000 and 100,000 bales had been sold out. The maximum decline from the high level of Wednesday was about 23 points. The close showed a net loss of 14 to 17 points.

The factor that would be likely to have the most pronounced influence on the market would be the outcome of the loan negotiations. It is not probable, however, that the failure of the loan would have more than a temporary effect in view of the fact that sentiment is extremely bullish and a great many operators have liquidated and are waiting for a decline to restore their purchases.

One interesting bit of news which reached New York after the close of the market yesterday was a cablegram from a well-known operator in Alexandria, Egypt, stating that the Egyptian crop was practically a failure and that the out-turn promised to be fully 30 per cent. less than last season. This is the first definite news regarding the Egyptian crop which has reached New York, although there have been occasional complaints regarding the damage inflicted by the pink boll worm.

The crop report issued by the Watkins Bureau through H. F. Bachman & Co., puts the condition of the crop at 66.8 against 69.7 for the end of August. The report of Miss Giles for the middle of the month will be issued this morning.

A number of wires was received from southern points yesterday stating that there was some disposition on the part of holders to sell and that demand from spinners was poor. These advices are hardly in keeping with the official quotations of Southern spot markets yesterday where advances of as much as ⅝c were recorded.

The market was very nervous during most of the day and showed continued scarcity of contracts. Buying orders of moderate size put prices up sharply.

The weather again turned unsettled in Texas and some heavy rains were reported from a number of stations throughout the central part of that State.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were quiet to 25 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance, 10.80 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev Close.
Oct.	10.80	10.62	10.70@10.71	10.87@10.88
Dec.	11.19	10.97	11.06 flat	11.29@11.30
Jan.	11.32	11.11	11.21@11.22	11.37@11.39
March	11.62	11.44	11.48@11.49	11.65@11.67
May	11.86	11.68	11.77@11.78	11.93@11.94
July	12.00	11.83	11.90@11.92	12.06@12.07

Total port receipts, 25,591 bales; last week, 14,946 bales; last year, 10,875 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	2,912	1,891	627
Galveston	8,931	2,412	5,161
Mobile	730	347	282
Charleston	2,840	494	1,541
Savannah	8,190	6,009	2,698
Wilmington	600	141	215
Norfolk	995	618	331

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	2,536	1,300	1,778
Memphis	241	287	859
St. Louis	104	676	57
Houston	10,020	8,394	8,834

Exports, 18,158 bales; total thus far this season, 269,496 bales; total last season, 37,443 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

450 Galveston	10.60	167,745	61,225
1,850 New Orleans	10.38	118,354	50,251
.... Mobile	10.25	13,732	5,553
2,005 Savannah	10.25	115,275	24,552
300 Charleston	10¼ to 9¼	40,581	6,548
.... Wilmington		31,492	5,420
1,112 Norfolk	10.25	37,194	14,133
.... Augusta	10.38	76,194	23,984
2,250 Memphis	10.25	54,370	16,958
1,009 St. Louis	10¼	9,868	13,738
2,334 Houston	10.50	89,783	41,762

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points advance at 6.44. Sales, 15,000; receipts, 1,000 bales. American, none. Market closed barely steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	326	330
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	49	53
*American Gas & Electric	104	108
*American Gas & Electric pf	48	50
American Power & Light	59	62
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	94	96
American Waterworks & Electric	5	7
A. W. W. & E. participating pf	13	17
A. W. W. & E. 1st pf	53	58
Atlantic Pow. & L. 7% cum. pf	92	95
Cities Service	48	50
Cities Service pf	55¼	57½
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50½	52½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	79	81
Consumers Power 1925	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	91½	94½
Electric Bond Deposit pf	61	66
Electric Bond & Share	98	100
Empire District Electric 5s	73	78
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	12	17
Federal Light & Traction pf	40	50
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	50	70
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf	49	54
Northern States Power	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	49	49¾
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84½	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	58	61
Southern California Edison	72	75
Southern California Edison pf	96	97
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	29	80
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	21	25
United Light & Rys	35	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	†69
Utah Securities	15¼	18¼
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf	47	50

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Kentucky Con	.02
Alpha Con	.02	Mexican	.33
Andes	.08	Occidental Con	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.25
Caledonia	.49	Overman	.08
Confidence	.16	Potosi	.03
Con. Cal. & Va	.11	Sec. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.21
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con	.41
Hale & Norcross	.02	Utah Con	.03
Justice	.03	Yellow Jacket C.	.14

TONOPAH.

Belmont	8.75	Comb. Fraction	.03
Jim Butler	.80	D'field Daisy	.01
McNamara	.02	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.10	Florence	.46
Mispah Exten	.18	G'field Con. M.	1.27½
Montana	.29	G'field Kewanaa	.30
North Star	.03	G'field Merger	.19
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Exten	1.42½
Tonopah Exten	2.37½	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Merger	.24	Silver Pick	.07
Victor	.03	Vernal	.03
West End	.51	Nevada Hills	.13
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.27
Atlanta	.29	Round Mountain	.40
Booth	.16	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Ppot	9¼	9¾	Isabella	15	16¼
Elkton	24	26	Jackpot	6¼	7¼
El Paso	76	84	McKinney	35	37½
Findlay	4	4½	Portland	150½	151½
Golden C.	119	173½	Vindicator	150	157
Gold Dol.	4	5	R. B. H.	2	4
Gold Sov.	8¼	8¾			

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OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bank. of Balt.	155	155	155	155
50	Citizens Bank	43	43	43	43
15	Cons. Coal	95½	95½	95½	95½
65	Cons. Power	104½	104½	104½	104½
420	Cosden	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
20	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	17½	18	17½	18
40	Fairmont Gas	27	27	27	27
8	Fidelity & Dep.	137½	137½	137½	137½
80	Penn. W. & P.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
12	Un. Rys. & El.	24	24	24	24

BONDS.

$7,500	City Balt. 4s, '35, W. L.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
400	City Balt. 4s, '61, D. L.	95½	95½	95½	95½
500	City Balt. 5s, '10, W. L.	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Cons. Coal 6s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼
5,000	Cons. Gas 4½s	93	93	93	93
1,000	M'd Steel 5s	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼
6,000	Minn. & St. P. joint 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	41½	41½	41½	41½
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last
570	Alaska	33	33	33⅜	33½
1,035	Am. Zinc	52½	52½	51¾	52
200	Anaconda	71	71¾	71	71
50	Ariz. Com'l	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,554	*Butte & Super.	59½	60	59½	59½
120	Calumet & Ariz.	62½	62½	62	62½
175	Copper Range	54½	54½	54	54
100	Daly West	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
80	East Butte	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
15	Franklin	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
40	Granby	83½	83½	83½	83½
125	Greene-Cananea	38	38	38	38
200	Helvetia	85c	85c	85c	85c
20	Island Creek	48	48	47½	47½
5	Island Creek pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
10	Isle Royale	27½	27½	27½	27½
130	Kerr Lake	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
65	Lake	14	14	14	14
120	Mass. Con	10½	10½	10½	10½
50	Mayflower	3½	3½	3½	3½
50	Mohawk	72½	72½	72¼	72½
50	New Arcadian	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2,721	New Idria	10	10¾	10	10¾
3,330	Nipissing	6¼	7	6½	7
30	North Butte	30	30	29⅞	29⅞
100	North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
85	Osceola	85	85	84	84½
150	Pond Creek	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½
20	Quincy	83	83	82	82
20	Santa Fe	3½	3½	3½	3½
445	Shannon	7	7⅛	7	7
235	Shattuck	24⅜	24⅜	24½	24½
25	South Lake	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
120	St. Mary's	51	51⅜	51	51⅜
100	Super. & Boston	2½	2½	2½	2½
403	Tamarack	55½	56½	55¼	56½
300	Tuolumna	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Union Cop. Land	1	1	1	1
80	U. S. Smelting	40½	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝
821	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46	46⅝	45½	45½
35	Utah Consol	12	12	12	12
10	*Utah Copper	66⅝	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜
10	Wolverine	57	57	57	57

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Boston Elev.	77½	77½	77½	77½
35	Boston & Me.	24½	24½	24	24
4	Boston & Prov.	233	233	232	233
123	N.Y., N.H. & H.	66¾	67¼	66½	67
69	Old Colony	141½	142	141½	142
13	Penn. R. R.	54⅝	54¾	54⅝	54⅝
20	Rutland pf.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
15	Union Pacific	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¼
50	W. E. St. Ry.	66	67	66	67
3	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

81	Am. Ag. C. pf.	96	96	95	96
72	Amoskeag	63	63	63	63
15	Am. Sugar	103½	103½	103¼	103¾
41	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114¾	114	114¾
593	Am. Tel. & T.	123¼	124	123½	124
262	Am. Wool. pf.	94	94½	94	94½
400	At., G. & W. I.	17	17	16½	17
65	A., G. & W. I. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
25	B. Eos. Land	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
68	Edison	239	239½	239	239
45	Mass. Gas	90¾	90¾	90½	90½
20	McElwain pf.	98	98	98	98
10	Mergenthaler	172½	172½	172½	172½
1	N. E. Telephone	130½	130½	130½	130½
11	Pullman	160	160	160	160
125	Swift & Co.	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¾
665	Torrington	35	35	35	35
25	Torrington pf.	39	39	39	39
58	United Fruit	135	135	134½	135
213	Un. Shoe Mach.	48¾	49	48¾	49
84	Un. Shoe M. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
986	U. S. Steel	75½	75½	74¾	74¾
4,643	Ventura Oil	11	12	10½	12
22	Western Union	76½	77	76½	77

BONDS.

$11,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87⅜	87⅜	87½	87½
1,700	Am. T. & T. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½
89,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	71½	71¾	71½	71¾
3,000	Pond Crk. 6s	94½	94½	94½	94½
5,000	W. T. & T. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	.90	Iron Blos.	.68	.72
B. S. Gas	.11	.13	La Rose	.45	.50
Bingham	7¼	7½	Majestic	.41	.44
Begole	1¼	1⅜	McK-Dar.	.20	.24
Best Ely	.20	.25	Mex Met.	.20	.21
Butte & L.	.30	.32	Nor. of Am.	2¾	2¾
Calaveras	1¾	1⅞	New Balt.	2¾	3¼
Chief	.92	.95	Nor. Cornelia	9	9½
Cons Ariz	.80	.85	New Doug.	.60	.70
Cons. Cop.	1	1⅛	Old D r.	7⅛	7½
Cal Corbin	.04	.06	Ohio Cop.	.08	.11
Cortes	.45	.50	Oneco	.80	1
Cr Res'vo	.37	.40	Rikar-H.	5½	5¾
Davis-Daly	1⅛	1⅜	Stew't M.	.83	.86
Eagle end			Verde	6¾	6¾
Bluehall	1¾	1⅞	Utah Met.	8¾	8¾
1st N Cop.	2⅛	2⅜	Tonop Min	5¾	6
G'field	1¾	1⅞	Yukon G.	2½	2¾
Houghton	2⅛	3			

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalmers	42	42	42	42
100	Amalgamated	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70¾
210	Am. Railways	24½	24½	24	24
20	do pf.	97	97	97	97
50	Am. Loco	87½	87½	87½	87½
120	Baldwin Loco.	90	90	79¾	79¾
100	do do pf.	106	106	106	106
8,158	Cambria Steel	62¾	63½	62	62½
100	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	20	20	20	20
40	Con. Trac. N. J.	70	70	70	70
420	Elec. St. Bat.	72	73	72	73
200	Erie	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
150	Ins. Co. N. A.	23	23	23	23
520	Lake Superior	10½	10½	10½	10¾
50	Lehigh Nav.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
24	Lehigh Valley	71¾	72	71¾	72
45	Leh. Val. Tran.	17¼	17¼	17	17
100	Leh. V. T. pf.	35	35	35	35
4	Minehill	53¾	53¾	53½	53½
20	North. Central	83	83	83	83
600	Penn. RR.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
160	Phila. Co.	44	44	44	44
100	Phila. Co. cum pf.	43½	43¾	43¼	43¾
202	Phila. Elec.	24½	25	24½	25
850	Phila. R. T. ctfs.	10½	10⅝	10½	10¾
1,000	Ray Consol	22	22	22	22
163	Reading	74½	74¾	74¼	74¾
15	Tonopah Sol.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
110	Topopah Min.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛
58	Union Traction	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
216	Un. Gas Imp.	85½	85½	85	85
5,786	U. S. Steel	75¾	75¾	74¾	74¾
5	Westm'ld Coal	64½	64½	64½	64½
1,985	W. C'mp & Sons	86½	86¼	86¼	89

BONDS.

$100	Am. G. & E. 5s	86	86	86	86
1,000	City 4s 1945	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Leh. V. Cl. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼
22,000	Pa. RR. gen 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
6,000	Pa. RR. gen 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	78¼	78½	78¼	78½
200	Phil. Elec. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Read. ex 4s 1997	94½	94½	94½	94½
2,000	Spanish-Am. Ir. 6s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Am. Shipbldg.	37	37	36	36
80	Booth Fish pf.	79	79	79	79
1,454	Chi. Pn. Tool	84	84	81½	81½
40	Chi. Title Tr.	208	208	208	208
115	Deere pf.	98	98⅝	98	98½
51	Diamond Match	95	95	95	95
100	People's Gas	117	117½	116¾	116¾
5	Quaker Oats	255	255	255	255
90	Sears-Roebuck	154¼	154¼	154½	154½
1,088	Stewart W.	65¾	67	65½	66¼
140	Swift	118½	118¾	118½	118½
70	Un. Carbide	160	160	160	160

BONDS.

$1,000	Armour 4½s	92	92	92	92
32,000	Com. Ed. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Cudahy 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Dia. M. deb. 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½
12,000	Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
145	Am. W. Glass pf.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100½
300	Am. W. G. Mach.	21¾	21¾	21½	21¾
80	Am. W. G. M. pf.	94¼	94¼	94½	94½
40	Caney River Gas	26	26½	26	26½
20	Columbia G. & E.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
266	Ind. Brewing	3	3	2	2
10	Lone Star Gas	93	93	93	93
100	National Firepfg.	8	8	8	8
85	Ohio Fuel Oil	14½	14½	14¼	14½
10	Pitts. Brewing	4½	4½	4½	4½
110	Pitts. Coal	33½	33½	33½	33½
180	Pure Oil	16¾	17	16¼	16½
800	San Toy	14	14	14	14
400	Union S. & Sig.	107	107	100½	107
205	Westh. Air B.	141½	141½	141½	141½
100	Westh. Electric	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	102⅜	103	102⅜	102⅝
6s	—Sept., 1917	104	104¼	104	104¼
4½s	—June, 1963	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	—March, 1963	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1957	101⅞	102	101⅝	102
4½s	—May, 1957	101⅞	102	101⅝	102
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100¾	..	100¾	..
4½s	—May, 1917	100¾	..	100¾	..
4½s	—March, 1964	98⅞	99⅛	98⅝	98⅞
4½s	—March, 1962	98⅝	99	98⅜	98⅝
4½s	—Sept., 1960	98⅝	99	98⅜	98⅝
4½s	—March, 1930-60	98⅜	99⅛	98⅜	98⅝
4s	—May, 1958	94⅞	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛
4s	—Nov., 1958	94⅞	95⅛	94⅜	95⅛
4s	—May, 1957	94⅞	95¼	94⅜	95¼
4s	—Nov., 1956	94	94½	94	94½
4s	—Nov., 1955	94	94½	94	94½
4s	—Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	—May, 1917	100	..	100	..
4s	—Nov., 1916	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	—May, 1919	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
3½s	—Nov., 1953	85½	86	85½	86
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85¼	85½	85¼	85½
3½s	—May, 1954	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Greater Activity in the Curb Market, with Prices Easier in Tone—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 331,703 shares of stocks and $152,500 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 150,829; oils, 1,234; railroads, 200, and mining, 229,640. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Cas. Car & F.	107	107	105	105
300	‡C. C. & F. pf.	118	118	116	116
2,000	‡Car. L. & P.	8¾	9	8½	8½
2,800	‡Cramp Shipb.	87½	89¾	86	89¾
200	Driggs-Seab.	110	110	109	109
152	‡Electric Boat.	453	455	453	455
25,000	Sub. Boat w.i.	47½	47½	45¾	46½
100	Em. Phon.	12	12½	12	12½
250	‡Fisk Tire	102¾	103½	102¾	103½
850	‡Hendee Mfg.	33	34	33½	34
200	‡H. & A. Arms	47	51	47	51
18,000	‡Int. M. M.	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅞
45,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	14½	18¼	14½	18¼
2,000	‡Inter. M. M. nw. w. i.	50	55	50	55
2,800	‡Inter. M. M. nw. w. i. pf.	64	75	64	73
162	‡Inter. Motors.	27	28	27	28
500	‡Inter. Nickel.	193	195	193	194½
200	Math. Br. pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
45	Kelly S. Tire.	213	218	210	210
4,000	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	17¾	18	17¾	18
250	‡L. T. B. 1st pf.	17	18	17	18
4,300	Marc. of Am.	4	4	3¾	4
140	‡Pyrene Mfg.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
800	Corp. R. & H.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
270	‡Stan. Motors.	10¾	10¾	9	9
400	‡Steel Co., San.	32	33	32	32
500	‡St. Joseph Ld.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
17,100	Tri. Film cfs.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
8,500	Un. Cig. Strs. new	8¾	8¾	8¾	9⅜
2,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
1,500	‡Vent. Con. Oil	11	12½	10¾	12
2,000	‡World Film.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
30	Buckeye P. L.	102	100	100	— 2
50	Gal.-Sig. Oil	163	162½	162½	+ ½
15	Illinois P. L.	154	152	152	— 2
750	‡Intas. Petrol.	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ½
10	Nat. Transit.	33	33	33	— 1½
15	N. Y. Transit.	220	219	219	—11
20	Ohio Oil	153	152	152	— 1
7	Prai. O. & G.	410	410	410	..
240	Prairie P. L.	181	180	181	..
14	St. O. of Cal.	309	309	309	..
22	St. O. of N. Y.	449	448	448	..
20	St. O. of N. Y.	192	191	191	..
80	Vacuum Oil	225	221	221	— 4

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Wab. pf. (a).	40	40	40	40

MINING STOCKS.

500	‡Alaska Jun.	12¾	12¾	12	12¾
1,600	‡Al. Con. M. Co.	31	31	29	29
16,380	‡Am. Com'der	8	11½	9	11
2,500	‡Atlanta	30½	31	29	30
1,000	‡Big Cottonw.	4½	4¾	4½	4½
650	Big L. D. Co.	3	3⅞	3	3¼
4,500	‡Booth	48	48	45	43
1,700	Bra

$10,000,000 'MELON' BY GENERAL MOTORS

Automobile Concern Declares 50 Per Cent. Dividend on Its Common Stock.

TO HAVE NEW DIRECTORATE

It Will Include Men from Other Companies That Have Done Big Business in War Munitions.

The General Motors Company declared a 50 per cent. cash dividend on its common stock yesterday. The par value of the shares is $100, and the dividend is $50. There is about $20,000,000 common stock outstanding, and this dividend therefore calls for the distribution of $10,000,000.

A large distribution of this kind had been expected for some time, and the common stock, which sold as low as $82 a share last February, ruled around $170 yesterday, although it had not been paying any dividends.

The corporation is a holding company, and controls about thirty automobile and other companies. It has had a large and growing domestic business, and has also been benefited by the war demand for motors. In discusing the company's sales, the annual report, issued yesterday, says:

Gross sales of General Motors Companies in the year just closed amounted to $94,424,841.47, as compared with $86,373,305.96 for 1914. The number of cars sold, 76,068, compared with 58,985 during the preceding year. It will be noted that, owing to price reduction, the number of cars sold tends to increase considerably faster than the sales measured in dollars.

The outlook never was more promising than for the coming year. The models of all your companies are meeting with great favor in their respective classes, and sales so far in the new year—Aug. 1 to Sept. 14, 1915—amount to $16,176,761, compared with $7,883,759 for the corresponding period of last year.

A reorganization of the directorate was effected yesterday by naming a new board to be voted on Nov. 16. It will include men prominently connected with other large and successful corporations. The list includes Pierre du Pont, President of ths du Pont de Nemours Powder Company; Lammot Belin, Director of the Aetna Explosives Company; L. G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phoenix National National Bank, of which the du Ponts are large stockholders; S. F. Pryor, General Manager of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the Remington Arms Company; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank and Chairman of the Clearing Housa Committee; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; J. A. Haskell and J. A. Roskob.

Old Directors renominated are President C. W. Nash, Albert Strans of W. and J. Seligman & Co., J. J. Storrow of Lee, Higginson & Co., E. W. Clark, W. C. Durant, J. H. McClement, C. S. Mott, and Thomas Neal.

The Directors also declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock yesterday. It is payable Nov. 1 to shareholders of record Sept. 30. The dividend in the common stock is payable Oct. 15 to shareholders of record on Sept. 30. The board recommended the inauguration of regular quarterly common stock dividends, the rate to be determined by the incoming board.

FINDS A NEED OF SHIPS.

Commercial Envoy Says West Coast Wants Transportation.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Secretary General of the Pan-American Conference, which met last May in Washington, returned yesterday from a three months' tour through the west coast of South America. The main purpose of the trip was to study the effect of the European war on the finances, industry, and commerce of the countries of South America.

At the same time Dr. Rowe was intrusted with a special mission by the Secretary of the Treasury to confer with the Finance Ministers of the countries which he visited, with a view to giving early effect to the resolutions of the Washington conference. When questioned regarding the results of his investigations Dr. Rowe said yesterday:

"Throughout South America, but particularly in Chile and Peru, there is a marked feeling of disappointment at the failure of American manufacturers and merchants to avail themselves of the extraordinary opportunity for the development of closer trade relations which the present European conflict has made possible. With the cutting off of European sources of supply, it was confidently expected that American manufacturers would step into the breach, offering the same service that was formerly performed by their European rivals.

"Along the entire west coast of South America there is one insistent, universal demand—more rapid communication with the United States. Before the opening of the Panama Canal the trip from New York to Chile was made in less time than it is today. It is true that this situation is due, in great part, to the effect of the European war in diminishing the shipping facilities on the west coast of South America. Nevertheless, the fact remains that communication today is less frequent and less rapid than prior to the opening of the canal. In Peru and Chile both the Governments and the leading merchants are prepared to co-operate in every possible way with the people of the United States in the establishment of improved transportation facilities. The steamship line owned by the Peruvian Government has already taken a step in this direction by establishing a direct service between Callao and Baltimore. What we need is a direct service, without transshipment between New York and Valparaiso. Sixteen-knot steamers can make this voyage in two weeks."

CANADA HAS AMPLE FUNDS.

Banks Reported In Good Position to Finance Grain Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Sept. 16.—The Minister of Finance has satisfied himself that abundant facilities exist for the financing of the Western crop movement without undue acceleration. If the grain is hurried to market it will be for other reasons than lack of credit accommodation which would enable the grain to be held and gradually sold over a considerable period.

The banks are in a much stronger and more liquid position for the crop movement than they were a year ago. Their liquid assets according to the last return aggregate nearly $350,000,000, of which more than $50,000,000 is in gold and $90,000,000 in Dominion notes. They have an authorized but as yet unissued circulation of nearly $50,000,000. Should occasion require they may under the new bank act issue additional circulation against their gold. They may also under the finance act, 1914, obtain to any amount desired Dominion notes against grain bills, warehouse receipts, or other securities.

During the last few weeks exchange conditions have been such that it has not been possible for the Dominion to draw upon its sterling balances in London to meet the Government's heavy war expenditure in Canada. Should such conditions prevail in the future as will make transfers to Canada unduly expensive, it is officially stated it is probable that to meet the situation the Minister may issue Dominion notes against gold held for account of the Receiver General in London.

The question will not arise for some time yet, as, on account of the negotiations of the New York loan by the Government, ample funds have been provided to tide over the period of acute weakness in the sterling exchange situation.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 67 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 74 centimes.

REPORTS $331,765 DEFICIT.

Lake Superior Corporation Got No Profit from War Orders.

The Lake Superior Corporation reports net earnings for the past fiscal year of $1,306,210, and a net deficiency after the payment of bond interest, sinking fund charges, &c., of $331,765. The report says:

"It is impossible for the company in its present financial position to increase its steelmaking capacity to any appreciable extent. Through inability to raise money for this purpose the company has not been able to take advantage of the prsent opportunities from which other steel plants are deriving benefit.

"Certain war orders are now in hand. Shell steel is being made, and in conjunction with the Toronto Chemical Company, a benzol plant is in operation. Contracts have been secured for the sale of sufficient coke to warrant the full operation of all coke ovens. The outlook must of necessity remain uncertain. So long as the war lasts, the probability is that rail business from outside will be secured—it is impossible to expect any great consumption in Canada. All things considered, the Directors feel that there is cause for congratulation that the plant has been kept going and that the operating forces have been kept together. No opportunity is being lost of strengthening and improving the company's position in the matter of orders."

DON'T NEED FEDERAL FUNDS

Reserve Banks in Wheat Belt Decline McAdoo's Offer of Aid.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Government money will probably not be needed to aid in the Fall crop movement in the tarritory from the Mississippi Rivar to the Rocky Mountains, north of Texas, according to advices received today by Secretary McAdoo from Federal Reserve Agents of the Minneapolis and Kansas City Federal Reserve Banks.

Offers of ths Secretary of the Treasury to deposit Government funds in these banks, in line with the policy which led to deposits of $15,000,000 in those of Richmond, Atlanta, and Dallas, were declined, for the present, at least, and the agents reported money plentiful and easy. A similar offer made to ths St. Louis bank had not been answered tonight.

John H. Rich, Reserve Agent of the Minneapolis bank, wrote Mr. McAdoo in part:

"This bank has ample resources to mest the current demands upon it and still provide a very considerable reserve against any emergency that may arise before the crop has reached its markets."

Asa E. Ramsay of the Kansas City Bank, said:

"Beg to advise you that I do not anticipatc we will need the assistance of Government funds this season. Our distribution has been full of money, so to speak, and while the general demand is increasing now, I do not think it will reach the point where we will be unable to handle it with our own resources."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Twenty-four corporations were chartered today. They had aggregate capital stocks of $476,500, and include:

Genesee Steamship Corporation, transportation, navigation, $200,000; Gaston C. Dubreuil, Julius P. and Richard G. Wagner, no addresses; MacFarland, Taylor & Costello, 63 Wall St., attorneye.

P. H. Graham & Co., transportation, navigation, $500,000; same Directors; B. J. McMannue, 27 William St., attorney.

Shindlers Prairie Houes, Hurisyville, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, hotals, hrswerice, farming, $23,000; Harry, Samuel, and Esther Shindler, Hurleyville.

Estats of Jacob Welle, realty, $21,000; Joseph, George, John Welle, 808 Freeman St., Bronx.

David Chanler Dramatic Company, thatrical, operatic, film plev performances, $20,000; Albsrt S. Hoffheimer, Lillian Suwaleky, Nayan Saeuger, 6 East 81st St.

American Piece Dyo Works, dyeing, cleaning, advertising, $20,000; Cherles Anderson, Oscar Shank, Edward F. Beinhauar, 2 West 88th St.

Beta Investing Co., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $20,000. Woodhull Hay, Fred F. French, Charles V. Halley, 756 East 175th St., Bronx.

Franklin Blise Corporation, Richford: flour feed, salt, farm produce; $16,000. Herbert and Franklin Blits, William G. Borden, Richford.

Ilson Broe., dry goods, furs, millinery, leather goods; $15,000. Ieidor J. Greenberg, Edward L. and Bernard Wilson, 218 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Russian American Posrednik, commission, selling agents between Russia and America, advertising; $10,000. Isidora S. Chirurg, Petar Bay, Kusma P. Sbavcherko, 235 East Thirteenth St.

The Seven-Eighty West End Avenue Corporation, realty, egency, hrokerage, manage hotels, mills, shops; $10,000. John H. Lawrence, Lewis J. Meader, Ashel Huhhard, Mohile, Ala.

Valentine Terrace, realty, $10,000; Richard H. Schmidt, M. Kunsman, William E. Gill, 527 Fifth Ave.

Mutual Rag Company, hags, bagging, hurlap, $10,000; Anna and Ralph Machover, Aeron Radin, 36 Peck Slip.

Commonsense Sales Co., vending machines, patent articles; $10,000; Salvatore Guglielmino, Jacob Feuer, Maurice J. Gerstenfald, 128 Broome St.

Sklar & Cohen Woodwork Co., Brooklyn, building materials, machinery, horses, vehicles, realty; $10,000; Yetta Sklar, Sam and Michael Schwartz, 192 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

Right Contracting Company, building contractors, $5,000; Paul Hug, and Harry M. Simons, Edna B. Nathan, 246 West 155th St.

Plants Liquidating Corporation, machinery, dies, tools, implements, manage hotels, mills, $5,000; Daniel A. Lennon, Alanson P. White, Julius Hollander, 1,421 41st St.; Brooklyn.

M. Greenstein Company, millinery, $5,000; Miriam, Leo, Susie Greenstein, Louis Zarowitz, 944 Aldus St.

Harlem Hotel Corporation, hotel, restaurant, liquors, $5,000; David Rosenbach, George Albini, Joseph Chuster, 62 Manhattan St.

Capital Increases.—Crafts and Art Studio, New York, $1,000 to $30,000; Rochsetar Parlor Furniture Company, Rochester, $6,000 to $15,000. The John MacGregor Company, New York, $1,000 to $5,000. State Engineering Company, Brooklyn, $2,000 to $10,000.

Capital Reduction.—Flint & Chester, New York, $100,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary Dissolution.—Stern-Katzenstein-Stern, New York.

Delaware Charter.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 16.—Charter filed here: Mexican American Industrial Company of New York, to purchase, hold, own and develop and mortgage and deal in real estats and personal property, to deal in chemicals and alkaline of all kinds, $500,000; Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, all of New York.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those sbowing losses being stated separately:

Fifteen roads	$5,000,948	+$216,580
Ten roade	5,843,989	— 263,571
Total (25 roads)	10,844,937	— 46,991

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NEW ENGLAND CO. POWER SYSTEM for

August—	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$119,829	$71,881	$47,948
Net aft. taxes	77,808	41,226	36,207
Sur. aft. chgs	30,831	12,634	18,197
Bal. aft. pf. div	3,783	*5,516	12,301
8 mos. grose	909,908	648,807	261,101
Net aft. taxes	573,508	397,647	175,861
Bond interest	269,455	221,747	47,708
Other interest	46,781	13,994	32,786
Surplus	257,272	161,906	95,366
Pf. dividends	203,408	164,400	39,008
Balance	53,804	*2,494	56,358

*Deficit.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
Atlantic Refining	625	630	625	630
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	135	145	130	140
Continental Oil	245	250	244	248
Crescent Pipe Line	48	50	46	48
Cumberland Pipe L	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	245	250	245	250
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	161	163	160	163
Illinois Pipe Line	150	153	150	153
Indiana Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¾	9⅞	9¾	10
National Transit	33	34	33	34
N. Y. Transit	218	222	218	223
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Ohio Oil	151	153	152	154
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Pierce Oil, Inc.	78	81	78	81
Prairie Oil & Gas	408	412	408	411
Prairie Pipe Line	180	182	179	181
Solar Refining	255	265	260	265
Southern Pipe Line	218	223	220	223
South. Penn. Oil	328	332	329	333
South. West. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	308	311	308	311
Standard Oil of Ind.	455	460	455	460
Standard Oil of Kan.	410	420	410	411
Standard Oil of Ky.	277	281	275	280
Standard Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	447	450	446	449
Standard Oil of N. Y.	190	192	190	192
Standard Oil of Ohio	480	490	480	490
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	70	82	79	82
Vacuum Oil	218	222	225	228
Washington Oil	38	42	38	42

MERCANTILE MARINE PLAN IS MODIFIED

Reorganization Scheme Without the Assessment of $2.50 Is Declared Operative.

NEW FIGHT HAS BEEN BEGUN

Faction Led by the Central Trust Company Proposes to Demand Greater Concessions.

The Reorganization Committee of the International Mercantile Marine Company, following the pressure brought upon it by stockholders who were dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization, changed the plan yesterday so as to eliminate the assessment of $2.50 a share on the stock, which saves the stockholders about $2,500,000, and the plan was declared operative.

While this concession was made ostensibly to appease the opposition represented hy the de Forest Stockholders' Committee, it was learned last night that the fight against the Reorganization Committee was not yet over. The dissatisfied stockholders will insist on much greater concessions.

New and strong financial interests bave become interested in the fight to upset the Bannard plan. Heading these interests is tha Central Trust Company, of which James N. Wallace is the head. There will be a meeting today of these new interests, and a plan of procedure will be agreed upon.

"The de Forest Committee began the fight and has now yielded to the stronger forces," a protesting stockbolder said. "Of course it will remain identified with the Central Trust in any action which may be taken. This will be a fight to the finish. The elimination of the assessment was not made until the Bannard Committee learned that the Central Trust Company was arrayed against it. Then the Bannard Committee acted quickly, but it acted too late. If it had done the same thing on Wednesday there might bave been a reconciliation. The existing plan was prepared in the interests of the bondholders. The new plan will represent all the interests."

Otto T. Bannard, Chairman of the Bondbolders' Protective Committee, admitted that he had heard of the Central Trust Company opposition. He said this new movement had nothing to do with the elimination of the assessment. That had been agreed upon before the new opposition had developed, his said. Mr. Bannard made this announcement:

The plan of reorganization of tha International Mercantile Marine Company, dated Aug. 3, 1915, has been declared operative by the Reorganization Committee.

The continuing large earnings of the properties of the International Mercantile Marine Company now indicate that the assured cash resources of the new company makes it unnecessary to require holders of stock and stock trust certificates to subscribe to bonds of the new company at the rate of $2.50 per share, and the plan has been accordingly changed so that holders of stock and stock trust certificates may at their election deposit their certificates of stock and stock trust certificatoe without the payment of the subscription.

Mr. Bannard's announcement further stated that the time for depositing securities, bonds included, had been extended to Oct. 1. After that date, the announcement stated, no securities would be accepted except hy special provision of the Reorganization Committee.

MAY BUY MIDVALE STEEL.

$19,000,000 Concern Said to be Subject of Negotiations.

The Midvale Steel Company, which has one of the largest armor manufacturing plants in the country at Nicstown, Penn., and which has consistently rejected orders from the Allies since the beginning of the war, will soon he purchased hy a syndicate, according to Wall Street report yesterday, that will turn the productive capacity of the plant to the service of England, France, and Italy. The rumor of the purchase was practically confirmed by William A. Read of William A. Read & Co., bankers at 32 Nassau Street, who are said to be the intermediaries in the transaction.

"Nothing has been settled yet," Mr. Read said yesterday, "but I expect to have definite news within a few days. No money has changed hands between prospective buyer and seller, and no papers have been signed. I can say no more now."

The purchase price of the plant could not be learned, but the report fixed it at $19,000,000. Also, it could not he learned for whom Mr. Read's firm is acting. The report said that the Bethlehem Steel Company was interested in ths purchase, and that it was the first step in a gigantic steel merger, but those apparently best advised did not accept this report.

The Midvais Steel Company is controlled by the Harrah & Sellers interests, its chief officers being Charles Jefferson Harrah, President, and Howard Sellers, a Director. According to report, Mr. Harrah has prevented the selling of armor plate to the Allies, his reason being, it is said, pro-German or pacifist sympathy.

The company has large contracts for goods to be delivered to the United States Government, but these are not expected to interfere with the expected orders from Europe.

FIGHT COTTON FUTURES TAX

Federal Judge Hears Arguments in Hubbard Brothers Co. Suit.

Judge Charles M. Hough, sitting in the Federal District Court, heard arguments yesterday on a dsmurrer interposed by the Government to the complaint in the suit brought by Hubbard Bros. & Co., cotton brokers, to recover $1,000 paid under protest as a cotton futures tax to Internal Revenue Collector John Z. Lowe.

The brokers allege that the act passed in August, 1914, which became operative on Feb. 18 last, is unconstitutional, and called the Court's attention to a section of it which specified various details which must be complied with in order that a broker may he exempt from the imposition of the tax on a transaction at a local exchange which does not contemplate any exportation. The tax was assessed against Hubbard Bros. & Co. on an arrangement made on May 28 with S. M. Weld & Co. for the delivery in October of 100 bales of cotton.

Attorney David Miller of Miller & Auchincloss, in the course of the argument against the demurrer, contended that the Cotton Futures act, being a revenue-raising measure, was unconstitutional because it originated in the Senate instead of the House of Representatives.

Assistant United States District Attorney Carl Barnes will make the argument in support of the demurrer at the continuation of the proceedings today.

Weld & Neville, cotton brokers, who paid a tax of $960 under protest on a transaction made on June 1 for the exportation of 100 bales of cotton, in another refund suit, also question the constitutionality of the Cotton Futures act.

STRONG IS IN WASHINGTON.

Head of New York Federal Bank Confers with Reserve Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the New York Federal Rcserve Bank, was in Washington today to confer with the Federal Reserve Board regarding the clearing of checke by Federal Reserve banks. The board proposes to extend the system's clearing operations.

Mr. Strong said that the proposed Anglo-French loan was not discussed.

WOMAN BANK DIRECTOR.

Mrs. Miriam L. Gerdine of Yonkers Wins a Rare Honor.

Mrs. Miriam L. Gerdine of 60 Post Street, Yonkers, is said to bave the distinction of being the first woman bank Director in the vicinty of New York. Mrs. Gerdine, a widow, who has extensive realty interests, originated the movement, which culminated in the establishment of the Yonkers Trust Company.

The bank, the sixth in Yonkers, is to open in South Broadway, the exact place yet to be announced. It has a capital of $150,000 and a surplus of $75,000. The incorporators are William Forster, Arthur D. Ferguson, Eugene H. Gibeon, Charles C. Hubbell, Frank Hudeon, Robert Boetegger, and Bert L. Haskins.

Mr. Forster, a lawyer with an office at 59 Wall Street, probably will be President.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Pending further developments in the foreign loan situation, traders on the Consolidated Exchange were disinclined to operate largely and the market drifted into one of a waiting character. A heavy tone in the general list followed an opening period of strength. Some of the specialties were notably active with Colorado Fuel & Iron attracting most attention hecause of its sharp advance.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
4,100	Allis-Chalmers	43⅝	43¾	41½	42⅝
50	Am. Beet Sug.	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¼
3,200	Am. Car	62	62	60	60
30	Am. C. & F.	69⅞	69⅞	69¾	69¾
50	Am. Linseed	20	20	20	20
2,410	Am. Locomo	57¾	57½	57¼	57¼
270	Am. Smelting	90⅞	91⅛	89½	91
60	Am. Woolen	44	44	44	44
270	Anaconda Cop.	71¾	71¾	71	71½
620	Baldwin Loco.	80⅜	80⅝	79½	79½
10	Balt. & Ohio	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
70	Brook. R. T.	83⅜	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜
10	Canadian Pac.	153⅝	153⅝	153⅜	153⅝
180	Ches. & Ohio	48	48	47⅝	47⅞
210	C., R. I. & P.	20¼	20½	20	20¼
12,200	Col. F. & I.	47½	58¾	46¾	52⅝
210	Corn Products	17½	18	17½	18
2,740	Cruc. Steel	94¾	94¾	92¾	93
30	Diet. Securi.	26	26	26	26
570	Erie	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾
50	Erie 1st pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
410	Goodrich Co.	62½	63¼	62½	63¼
10	Gt. North. Ore	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	41⅞
10	G. North. pf.	118½	118¾	118½	118½
10	Inspir. Cop.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
170	Mex. Pet.	85⅝	85⅝	84½	85
50	Miami Cop.	27½	27½	27⅝	27⅝
10	Mo. Pacific	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	N. Y. Cent.	92	92	92	92
10	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	66½	66½	66½	66½
420	Reading	149¼	149¼	149	149¼
145	Rep. I. & St.	43	43¾	42¾	43⅝
60	South. Pacific	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
10	Studebaker Co.	116	116	116	116
210	Tenn. Copper	55¾	55¾	54¾	55
190	Third Ave	58½	58½	58¼	58¾
160	Union Pac.	129⅜	129¼	128¾	129
300	U. S. Rubber	51½	52¾	51¼	51¾
11,220	U. S. Steel	75⅜	75½	74¼	74⅝
50	Utah Copper	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
4,480	Whouse Elec.	117¼	117¾	115¾	115⅞
45,575					

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.30	.30	.30
1,200	Booth	.50	.51	.50
500	Bine Bill	.04	.04	.04
200	Comstock	.13	.13	.13
2,500	Kewanas	.47	.47	.41
300	Mexican	.35	.35	.35
500	Montana	.29	.29	.29
300	Portland	1.50	1.50	1.50
300	Rescue Eula	.09	.09	.09
1,200	Sand. Ken.	.13½	.13½	.13
500	Sierra Nevada	.20	.20	.20
300	Ton. Belmont	3.80	3.80	3.80
100	Tonopah Ext.	2.40	2.40	2.40
8,500				

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was nervous and feverish dnring the early operations, but eventually developed renewed strength and at the close of the day prices were 2½c higher for Septemher and 1½ to 2¼c higher for the later months. In the local cash market sales are being made on Western inspection, with No. 2 red and No. 2 hard quoted at $1.23¾ c. f. New York, while No. 1 Northern Duluth was quoted at $1.04¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba at 98½c c. i. f. Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	....	....	1.17	1.14½	1.17

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Sept.	1.03	99½	1.03	1.00½	1.09
Dec.	96¼	93⅝	96¼	94	1.11⅛
May	99½	97	99⅞	97¾	1.18¾

CORN.

The corn market was firm, with the September position closing at an advance of 1½c, while the distant months were ½c higher. The Liverpool market was easy, owing to prospects of large shipments from Argentina, and Argentine corn was being offered here at comparatively low prices. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
September	72¾	71¼	72¾	71¾	77⅞
December	57⅛	56⅝	57	56⅞	72¼
May	58⅜	57⅜	58¼	58	74⅞

OATS.

Shorts in September were good buyers in the oats market, owing to light stocks, and prices for that month closed ⅞c net higher, while the later months were up ½@1¼c. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white quoted at 40@41c; No. 4 white, 39@40c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	37½	36⅜	37⅜	36½	47⅜
December	36⅜	35⅞	36¼	36	50½
May	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	38½	53½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, hut prices were weak under increased selling pressure owing to the adverse ruling by the English prize court, which directly affeoted a large amount of provisions which had been held for months in Great Britain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000; estimated for Friday, 15,000. Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 5,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Oct.	8.15	8.02	8.02	8.17	9.47
Jan.	8.70	8.60	8.60	8.75	10.10
Ribs—					
Oct.	8.07	8.02	8.05	8.22	11.12
Jan.	8.50	8.40	8.40	2.55	10.75
Pork—					
Oct.	12.65	12.47	12.55	12.72	....
Jan.	15.15	15.00	15.00	15.27	....

COTTONSEED OIL.

The hull movement in the cottonseed oil market received a severe check during yesterday's operations, and prices at the close of the day were 9 to 18 points net lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.15	6.35
September	6.23	6.19	6.17@6.20	6.35
October	6.18	6.15	6.17@6.20	6.26
November	6.25	6.15	6.18@6.20	6.26
December	6.30	6.16	6.21@6.23	6.32
January	6.33	6.25	6.26@6.27	6.39
February	6.42	6.36	6.34@6.37	6.49
March	6.50	6.40	6.46@6.47	6.58
April	6.58	6.57	6.56@6.58	6.68

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,435 packages. The general trade was very quiet, and the tone of the market rather easy. There wae not the speculative element present yesterday that was so strongly in evidence Wednesday, and the local jobbers bought very sparingly owing to the extreme heat. Current sales were about in line with quotations. Creamery, extras, 26@26¼c; high scoring, 25½@27c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds, 21@21½c; State dairy, finest 25@25½c; good to prime, 23½@24½c; common to fair, 21@23c; renovated, extras, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, Jnna make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 16½@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,129 cases. The tone of the market continues very firm. Fresh receipts are moderate, and demand closely absorbing the better grades. Continued hot weather interferes with free movement of refrigerator stock, some speculative interest in these within the ranges quoted. Fancy near-by eggs very scarce. Fresh gathered, extra fins, per dozen, 29½@31c; extra firsts, 28@29½c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 23@25c; thirds and poorer, 21@22½c; dirtiee, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 23@23c; thirds or poorer, 19@21½c; dirties, 18@20½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 33@39c; ordinary to good, 29@32c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 27@37c; Western, gathered whites, 28@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-hy hennery browns, 33@35c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@31c; near-by refrigerator whites, 26½@28½c.

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was easier, and after opening 2@6 points lower prices lost another point or two under general liquidation, prompted hy the easier tone of the spot market and the poor demand for granulated. The market closed easy at 10@ points net decline, with sales for the day of 6,100 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	3.27	3.27	3.24@3.26	3.32
October	3.27	3.25	3.24@3.26	3.32
November	3.16	3.15	3.15@3.17	3.20
December	3.09	3.08	3.08@3.10	3.10
January	2.99	2.97	2.97@2.98	3.01
February	2.98	2.98	2.96@2.97	3.01
March	....	....	2.96@3.00	3.02
April	....	....	3.00@3.01	3.03
May	3.05	3.04	3.04@3.06	3.05
June	....	....	3.05@3.07	3.06
July	....	....	3.06@3.08	3.07
August	....	....	3.07@3.09	....

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market yesterday was more active, total sales for the day amounting to 47,000 bags, hut the increased volume of business was at the expense of prices. The Septemher position, which had been showing relative strength recently and which closed on Wednesday at 2 points over December, declined 9 points under selling against modarata notices, while the later months were 2 to 6 points lower. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged; Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	6.10	6.10	6.08@6.12	6.17
October	....	....	6.09@6.12	6.15
November	....	....	6.11@6.13	6.15
December	6.15	6.13	6.13@6.14	6.15
January	....	....	6.18@6.19	6.21
February	....	....	6.23@6.24	6.27
March	6.34	6.29	6.29@6.30	6.38
April	....	....	6.34@6.35	6.38
May	6.44	6.40	6.39@6.40	6.43
June	....	....	6.44@6.45	6.49
July	6.56	6.55	6.49@6.51	6.55

CHINESE BOYCOTT FAILS.

Japan Increases Exports to Orient While Other Nations Lose Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Notwithstanding the boycott against Japan which is said to be in force all over ths world wherever Chinese buy goods, reports of the cotton goods trade do not indicate that serious inroads are being made on the use of Japanese cotton fabrics in China. The Department of Commerce received today a report from Consul General George H. Scidmore at Yokohama giving details of China's imports of cotton goods for the quarter from January to April this year, as compared with the same months last year. It appears that Japan is gaining against England and this country at a rapid pace.

In gray shirtings our exports to China fell off 73 per cent., Great Britain's 19 per cent., and China herself produced 9 per cent. less than in 1914. Japan's shipments to China in the same goods increased 24 per cent. In sheetings Japan had an increase of 26 per cent. and our trade fell off 57 per cent. and England's 71 per cent. while China produced 16 per cent. less than the year before. Japan shipped ten times more sheetings to China than all other countries together.

In drills Japan practically supplied the Chinese market, shipping there 2,704,486 pieces. Her trade, however, was 7 per cent. less in this line than the year before, while that of the United States was 56 per cent. less, that of England 36 per cent. less, and China's output was 5 per cent. below that of 1914.

In figured cloths Japan increased her trade hy 64 per cent., while ours, always small, fell off 88 per cent., England's 26 per cent., and Holland's 64 per cent.

In cotton yarn Japan shipped to China 48,105,333 pounds and gained 20 per cent. over the trade of the previous year. India shipped in 36,783,733 pounde, which was 5,620,000 pounds less than the year before. Great Britain's shipment of cotton yarn to China fell off 88 per cent. China herself made 28,716,000 pounds, which was 4,117,467 pounds less than she produced

RAILWAY TO SETTLE WITH MRS. LAIMBEER

Reported That Long Island Co. Will Pay $50,000 for Death of Husband.

ENDS TWO $250,000 SUITS

Notice Given That Mrs. Pell's Verdict of $25,000 Will Be Appealed by Defendant.

Mrs. Natalie Schenck Laimbeer, whose husband, William S. Laimbeer, was mortally injured, and who was hurt herself when the automobile driven by S. Osgood Pell was struck by a Long Island Railroad train near Long Beach on Aug. 3, 1913, and Mr. Pell was killed, is about to settle two suits of $250,000 each against the railroad company for $50,000, according to opinions expressed in the Supreme Court in Long Island City yesterday, when counsel for Mrs. Laimbeer withdrew her suits. This action was taken after a conference with counsel for the railroad and with Justice Manning.

Mrs. Pell recently got an award of $25,000 for her husband's death, and there was concluded yesterday before Justice Manning a suit for $40,000 by Dominick Gambino, father of Charles Gambino, Pell's chauffeur, who lost his life. The jury did not bring in a verdict, and Justice Manning finally ordered a sealed verdict to be delivered on Monday.

Mrs. Laimbeer was a witness for Gambino last Tuesday, when she told of the amount of champagne consumed by the motor party at dinner with W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at the Trouville Inn in Long Beach just before the accident. Mrs. Laimbeer is said to have been in poor health since the accident and to have dreaded further court experiences. It is understood that counsel for her suggested a settlement at $70,000, while the railroad offered $20,000, the $50,000 finally being fixed on as a basis for further negotiation between counsel.

The railroad served notice yesterday of its intention to appeal from the verdict won by Mrs. Pell on the ground that contributory negligence on the part of Mr. Pell was shown in the trial, and the verdict, accordingly, was against the weight of the evidence.

$9,000 U. S. PLACE TO FILL.

President to Name Successor to General Appraiser Somerville.

The death on Wednesday of Henderson M. Somerville, a member of the Board of United States General Appraisers since its organization twenty-five years ago, creates a $9,000 position to be filled by President Wilson. The board is charged with the adjudication of disputes between the Government and importers regarding questions of value and classification.

The tenure of office of the nine General Appraisers is practically for life. A member can be removed from office only after a hearing by the President himself. The board is clothed under the law with all the powers of Federal Circuit Courts.

William B. Howell of New Jersey becomes senior member of the board by the death of Mr. Somerville. The other members are Israel F. Fischer, and Charles P. McClelland of New York, Byron S. Waite of Michigan, Eugene G. Hay of Minnesota, Jeremiah B. Sullivan of Iowa, Sam Cooper of Texas, and ex-Judge Brown of Maryland. Mr. Sullivan succeeded Mr. Somerville as President two years ago.

Hearings before the sub-boards of the General Appraisers were suspended yesterday. Assistant Attorney General Bert Hanson for the Government, and Thomae M. Lane, representing the bar, paid tributes to the late General Appraiser. A committee was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions. Judge Somerville's body was taken yesterday afternoon to Tuscaloosa, Ala., his old home, for burial.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.



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TRAYMORE FRIDAY CHATS.

THE SUMMIT OF ATLANTIC CITY

The Traymore is the largest fireproof resort hotel in the world. Most people think of the Jersey coast as flat, but since the Traymore was built, a man-made mountain dominates the ocean. It is a huge monolith, of concrete and steel, eighteen stories high, with a capacity of 1400 guests. The Traymore is different from every other hotel; it was designed and furnished to harmonize absolutely with the atmosphere of the seashore. It is a majestic expression of the life of Atlantic City. Some of its unique features are the vast marble Exchange, flanked with flowers and sheltered angles, the Restaurant, the Submarine Grill, the Belvedere, the Rose Hall, the Library Tower, the Cloister Garden, the Rotunda, the Fountain of Fate, the three Decks fronting the Boardwalk and the sea, and last but not least, the superb orchestra of musicians.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

"Speaking of the concrete construction of the Blenheim, Thomas A. Edison said, 'It is the coming construction for all great buildings. It won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried.'"

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Its "Ownership Management," while accounting for its unique reputation, is a guaranty of the high character of its patronage and the unexcelled quality of its service and cuisine. It employs only white service in both its American and a la carte dining rooms.

It makes a specialty of its high-class music every evening throughout the year, with special Sunday night solo features, which, this year, with such artists as Romani, Manolito, Rose and Glanville, have been most successful.

Atlantic City, with its only real competitor (Europe) this year impossible, is offering unusual attractions and entertainments. Two flying boats are daily soorces of interest. Two golf courses, the Yacht Club, the fishing fleet and the wonderful bathing beach attract their respective devotees, while the pier amusements, the theatres, the Boardwalk, the fine motor roads and the splendid hotels and restaurants, afford enjoyment to all. There is only one Atlantic City, and this year it is particularly attractive. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

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BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Open until Oct. 15. Home of Shawnee Golf Course.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Fifty-fifth Street House Near Fifth Avenue Leased to Dressmaker —Sailors' Lodging House in Brooklyn Sold—Two Large Queens Deals—Active Renting Market.

Almost the low ebb in lack of activity was reached in the realty market yesterday. In Brooklyn the sale of three old buildings at Atlantic Avenue and Furman Street, formerly used as a sailors' lodging house, was reported.

In Manhattan the leasing market contributed about all the interest of the day. In West Fifty-fifth Street, near Fifth Avenue, the five-story American basement house at No. 10 was leased for the Misses Kendall to Mrs. R. L. Allebone, who will alter it for dressmaking purposes. Royal Scott Gulden was the broker in the lease, the owners being represented by Horace S. Ely & Co.

In the automobile section of Broadway the five-story structure at 1,934, adjoining the southeast corner of Sixty-fifth Street, was leased by Samuel H. Martin in conjunction with William A. Crulkshank's Sons to the Astor Automobile Company.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story new-law tenement at 780 Prospect Avenue, on a lot 37.6 by 100, has been purchased by the Nason Realty Company for investment from David Bloom.

Important Bronx Deal.

The Tremont Fireproof Storage and Refrigerating Company has acquired title to the Liberty Brewing Company's plant at 170th Street and Third Avenue. The property has an average frontage of 200 feet, and is 180 feet on 170th Street. There are four or five brewery buildings and a number of smaller buildings on the plot.

The plan of the new company, which is capitalized at $500,000 and just incorporated, is the combining under one roof a fireproof warehouse, a cold storage plant, and an ice plant.

The incorporators of the new company are John H. Romer, former Register of New York County; Nelson C. Roberts, Otto A. Deffas, Henry F. J. Minderman, and Grover Cleveland Bates.

Old Sailors' Lodging House Sold.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the Seaman's Church Institute the three buildings at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Furman Street, Brooklyn, covering a plot 60 by 75. This property was purchased by the Seaman's Institute several years ago as a lodging house for sailors, but was abandoned when the new building on Coenties Slip, New York was completed.

After extensive alterations the property will be occupied by the Johanns Steamship Provision Company.

Brooklyn.

The Minold Realty Company, Abraham Benedict, President, has sold to Aniello Massa a three-story six-family building on lot 25 by 90, at 268 Elton Street. It was purchased from the Kips Bay Brewing Company in June.

Peter A. H. Jackson's Sons have sold the five-story dwelling at 127 Lefferts Place, corner of Classon Avenue, fronting 38 feet.

Good Sales in Queens.

R. A. Armstrong, as executor, has sold to Mandel Pressberger of Manhattan a tract of eleven and one-half acres at the southeast corner of Cherry and New York Avenues, in the Springfield section of Queens. The price is said to have been $15,250. Mr. Pressberger has transferred a plot 75 by 441 feet, commencing at the corner, to the Franklin Home Company, which is planning to erect several dwellings.

T. Kelndl has sold to G. O. Van Orden, a builder, fifteen lots in the Woodhaven section, adjoining the Brooklyn Borough line and adjacent to Liberty Avenue.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 20 by 100 on Oxford Place to K. Reilly, and a plot 40 by 100 on President Avenue to H. Gorey.

New Jersey.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company has sold for improvement, with private dwellings, a plot 60 by 100 on Hickory Avenue to C. A. Gomperson, and a plot 40 by 100 on Hazel Avenue to I. Allen.

Sale at Dobbs Ferry.

Kennetb Ives & Son have sold for Charles L. Van Fossen a house under construction in Riverview Manor, Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, to Franklin F. Lewis. It was held at $10,000.

Advertising League Leases Rooms.

The Advertising Men's League of New York has leased for its quarters the rooms formerly used by the old Midtown Club, in the Madison Square Hotel, at 37 Madison Avenue, near Twenty-sixth Street. The lease was taken for five years at $12,000 per year.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of years for Mrs. Isidor Wormser the three-story stable, 25 by 100, at 103 East Sixty-third Street, to Victor Grimwood, who will alter the property and use it as a riding academy.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store and basement at 22 East Forty-first Street, to the Defiance Manufacturing Company, architects' supplies, for the Rivoli Realty Company.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have leased the three-story business building at 330 West Twenty-fifth Street for a term of years to Ridley & Ottinger, who were represented by David Cohn.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. has completed the renting of the building owned by the Motoaka Realty Company at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, by leasing the fifth floor to the Gadabout Motor Company, the eighth floor to Freeman & Brady, the ninth floor to Holden One Man Top Company, and the United Auto Company.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Mrs. Walter C. Hubbard to Miss Emma Loeffler the four-story dwelling at 313 West Seventy-seventh Street and for R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont to Richard Levering, the five-story dwelling at 120 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., have rented a private house at 871 West End Avenue for Mrs. V. L. Forrest to Mark Emanuel.

Porter & Co. have leased for Eva Phipps to Anna Macready the three-story dwelling at 220 West 122d Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a term of years 45 East Fifty-first Street, a 54-story American basement dwelling, for Julien A. Ripley to Henry P. Perry.

Shaw & Co. have leased for F. M. & M. A. Taylor the three-story dwelling 59 West 126th Street to Kate Quinn.

The Houghton Company has leased the three-story dwelling 40 West 106th Street for George E. Stuckey to Elizabeth Giles.

Bergen County Brokers Unite.

The real estate brokers of Bergen County are arranging a "get-together" supper at the Union League Club, Hackensack, Monday evening, Oct. 4, under the auspices of the Realty Men's Protective Agency.

In addition to the formation of a local association several matters of special interest in business will be discussed. An examination will be made into the New Jersey laws affecting real estate brokers and the protection they afford for claiming commissions. There is a law that no real estate broker in New Jersey can legally collect his commission unless the owner or seller of the property has given said broker the authority to sell and the promise to pay the commission in writing duly signed. This law has worked a hardship to many brokers, particularly when clients prove unscrupulous in their dealings, and it materially differs from the laws of other States.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed in the Bronx Building Bureau for a two-story clubhouse to be erected on the south side of 166th Street, 97.6 feet east of Park Avenue, for the United Society of Bohemians, of which Frank Sladek is President. Anthony M. Colucci, the architect, places the cost at $18,000. The club's plot there is 50 by 263.

The Mott Foundry property on the Harlem River and the Mott Haven Canal has not been rented or sold. The fact that three of the low buildings on the canal have been leased by a motor company led to the report that work was to be resumed in the whole place and that the foundry and factory buildings would be occupied.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Staten Island—Plot 453x940x irregular on Newark Bay and Richmond Terrace between Van Pelt and Van Name Avs; bankruptcy sale; Wm. Brawn; no bids.

123d St, 207-9 West, n s, 121.11 ft w of 7th Av, 31.2x100; two 3-story dwellings; Lawyers Mtg. Co. against S. H. Jacobs et al.; action 1; Cary & C, attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due on judgment, $19,-822.57; taxes, &c., $966.25. To the plaintiff for $19,000.

123d St, 201A West, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 15.9x100, 3-story dwelling; same against same; action 3; same attorneys and referee; due on judgment, $9,835.22; taxes, &c., $157.15. To the plaintiff for $9,880.

123d St, 211-15 ft West, n s, 153.1 ft w of 7th Av, 46.11x160x irregular; three 3-story dwellings; Lloyd Phoenix against same; same attorneys; F. W. Pollock, referee; due on judgment, $26,484; taxes, &c., $681.48. To the Lawyers Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $26,800.

125th St, 431 and 433 East, 244 ft w of Pleasant Av, 40x100.11, six-story flat and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., as agent and trustee, against Mariangiola Mannella et al.; R. W. Candler, attorney; Ely Rosenberg, referee; due on judgment, $26,591.28; taxes, &c., $1,618.70. To the plaintiff for $35,000.

By Henry Brady.

98th St, 17 West, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story flat; Michael Friedsam against Barbara Spielberger et al.; T. J. Brady, attorney; M. A. Lynch, referee; due on judgment, $19,034.49; taxes, &c., $215.06. To the plaintiff for $16,000.

By Samuel Marx.

9th St, 628 East, e s, 288 ft w of Avenue C, 27.6x83.11, five-story tenement; William Hanz et al., trustees, against Joel Berkowitz et al.; Kantrowitz & E., attorneys; H. W. Pollock, referee; due on judgment, $23,001.11; taxes, &c., $960.40. To Herman Stark for $25,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

214th St, East, s s, 100 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 25x100; Urban Securities Co. against City Equity Co. et al.; Reeves & T., attorneys; J. G. Dyer, referee; due on judgment, $424.27; taxes, &c., $110.62. To the defendant for $500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

5th Av, s e corner of 72d St, (2,) 77.2x180, vacant; G. J. Gould against Howard Gould et al.; Taylor, K. & H., attorneys; C. W. Wickersham, referee; due, $55,050.81; taxes, &c., $36,036.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Haven Av, w s, 562.10 ft s of 181st St, 50.6x102.2 to Riverside Drive x50x199.3, vacant; C. S. Weiss against Montrose Realty Co. et al.; Goldsmith, C., C. & W., attorneys; R. C. Murphy, referee; due, $17,387.18; taxes, &c., $1,360.76.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

189th St, n s, 575 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; vacant; F. R. Pinner against M. E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & P., attorneys; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $2,550.55; taxes, &c., $34.83.

Amundson Av, w s, 325 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x100; Eastchester Savings Bank against Jobanna Paulson et al.; J. M. Bell, attorney; M. M. Fertig, referee; due, $3,897.41; taxes, &c., $170.56.

Fieldstone Road, s e corner of 256th St, 124.6x 78.1x101.5x146.2; Wales Av, s e corner of 256th St, 95.8x46.2x91.11x63.11; Sylvan Av, w s, 161.3 ft s of 256th St, 25x100; Sylvan Av, e s, 204.11 ft n of 256th St, 75x100; Sylvan Av, n e corner of 256th St, 79.11x50x92.10x 21.8, vacant; J. E. L. Beals against J. B. Seagrave; Rose H., attorneys; Lewis Landes, referee; due, $7,601.86; taxes, &c., $124.60.

By J. H. Mayers.

Magenta St, 626, n s, 40 ft e of Bronx Boulevard, 30x97.6; D. Appleton, executor, against William Schoiermann et al.; Frees & M., attorneys; C. A. Oberwager, referee; due, $2,886.65; taxes, &c., $448.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Haven Av, s e corner of 171st St, for a five-story tenement, $51,630.10; Alders Construction Co., 600 West 181st St, owner; Sass & Springstein, 81 Union Square, architects; cost, $45,000.

166th St, e s 97.63 ft e of Park Av, for a two-story brick clubhouse, 50x141; United Society of Bohemians, Frank Sladek, 428 East 166th St., President, owner; Anthony M. Colucci, 1,342 Fulton Av, architect; cost, $18,000.

Leland Av, w s, 131.66 ft s of Gleason Av, for a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 19x45; Cogswell-Taylor Improvement Co., William A. Taylor, 824 Morris Av, President, owner; T. J. Vreeland, 2,028 Walton Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

Dyre Av, n w corner of Light St, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 20x67; James P. Di Cicco, 1,087 Tremont Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, 216, s s, 79.10 ft s of 153d St, 39.11x100; Loyal Building Co. to Celia Horowitz, 225 East 53d St. (mtg $38,500,) Sept. 15; attorneys, Sternberg, J. & P., 220 Broadway $100

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.11 ft e of Lewis St, 25x80; Aaron Adler to William Cohen, 309 Rivington St. (mtg $18,000,) Sept. 13; attorney, Samuel Schaek, 299 B'way $100

2D AV, 1,822 to 1,828, s e corner of 85th St, 100x100; Meyer Meisel to Isidor Schlanger, 105 Ridge St, ½ part, (mtg $15,000,) Sept. 15; attorney, James Held, Clinton and Attorney Sts. $1,800

5TH AV, 250, e s, 96.9 ft n of 28th St, 49.4x 100, (foreclosure Sept. 8;) John H. Rogan, referee, to William A. Flinn, Greenwich, Conn., (mtg $325,000,) Sept. 16; attorneys, Gerdt & McKinney, 115 Broadway $500

5TH ST, 624 East, s s, 24.9x96.2; Fifth Street Baths, Inc., to Lena Gersten, 365 East 8th St, (mtg $26,000,) Sept. 15; attorneys, Morris and Samuel Meyers, 220 Broadway $100

167TH ST, s s, 3 and 7 East, e s, 141.10 ft n of 5th Av, 50x92, (foreclosure Sept. 14;) Arthus D. Truax, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Saving Bank; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St. $17,600

54TH ST, 142 East, s s, 189.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 17.10x100.5, ¼ part; Charles W. Van Dusen to George T. Van Dusen, 142 East 54th St, Aug. 28, 1914; attorney, Peter A. Aurelius, 29 Broad St. $1,000

69TH ST, 271 West, n e corner of West End Av, 82x25.5; John Bremer to John and Lizzie Brede, 821 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $37,500,) Sept. 16; attorney, John M. Rick, 271 Broadway $100

82D ST, n s, 291.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 53.4x102.2; Hennessy Realty Co. to 82d Street Realty Corporation, 111 Broadway, (mtg $179,000,) Sept. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

82D ST, n s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Annie S. Arnold to Edward H. Raynolds, 22 East 79th St, (mtg $45,000,) Sept. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

91ST ST, 151 East, n s, 90 ft e of Lexington Av; Christopher W. Mitchell to Rosalia A. Becker, 235 West 137th St, (mtg $6,000,) all title, h and s, rerecorded from Sept. 9, 1915—Aug. 31; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St. $1

94TH ST, 151 West, n s, 284 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; Ludwig Hemermann to Adelaide C., his wife, 151 West 94th St, b and s, Aug. 10; attorneys, Schener & P., 84 William St. $1

108TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11; John S. Myers, admr., will of Aaron Bussing, to Zachariah and Sarah Hirsch, 159 East 115th St, and Harry Hirsch, 82 East 108th St, quitclaim, Aug. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way $25

119TH ST, n e corner of 2d Av, Nicholas, 96.3x50.11x126.10x59.9; Edward H. Raynolds to Annie S. Arnold, at West 141p, L. I., (mtg $96,000,) Sept. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

134TH ST, 19 West, n s, 177.11 ft w of 5th Av, 17.10x99.11; James B. Jones to Bessie Wiggins, 19 West 134th St, (mtg $7,100,) Sept. 13; attorney, Alexander Karlin, 320 Broadway $1

148TH ST, 457 West, n s, 112.6 ft w of Convent Av, 18.6x99.11; Alice E. Lewis to Anna V. O'Farrell, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, Aug. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

Bronx.

AVENUE D, s w corner of 9th St, 108x105, Unionport; Johanna Schwenker and another to Wm. Schorlieg, 1,177 Stebbins Av, Sept. 2; attorney, A. K. Griffin, 15 Court St, White Plains, N. Y. $12

BECK ST, w s, 425 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Aaron Leviton to Abraham J. Herrick, 1,828 45th St, Brooklyn, Sept. 14, (mtg ($3,850,) attorney, Abraham J. Herrick, 150 Nassau St $1

LINCOLN ST, e s 200 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; also Poplar St, n s, 713.1 ft e of Bear Swamp Road, 100x90; Joseph R. McLaughlin et al. to Deborah C. McLaughlin, 1,776 Mailand Ave, Sept. 14; attorney, F. A. Muldoon, 560 East Tremont Av $1

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,865, w s, 41.9x90; George W. Koemak to Matthew W. Del Gaudio, 1,812 Gleason Av, (mtg $20,000,) Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

LOT 1,240, map of Gleason property; Rebecca Del Gaudio to George W. Kosmak, 23 East 93d St, Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

185TH ST, 465, n s, 16.8x100; Davis Rosenberg to Jennie Rosenberg, 239 Bowery, (mtg $3,500,) Sept. 8; attorney, Jennie Rosenberg, 239 Bowery $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

WARREN ST, 2, store lease, David L. Linder to W. & G. Bakery and Restaurant, 2 Warren St, Aug. 6, instalments 4 p. c.; attorney, B. W. Slote, 60 Graham Av, Brooklyn $7,000

8TH AV, 614-6, e s, 40.2 ft s of 44th St, 40.2x100; leasehold, William Yoost to David Levin, 634 East 165th St, Sept. 2, instalments 6 p. c.; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway $5,850

20TH ST, 629 West, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x92; James S. Sherman to General Theological Seminary of the P. E. Church, 175 9th Av, Sept. 15, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $9,000

30TH ST, e s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Ellen M. Dawson to William G. Van Planck, trustee, 321 West 90th St, Sept. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

30TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; George Weisenose to Barbara Trinks, 390 Wadsworth Av, due as per bond, Sept. 16; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway $5,000

82D ST, n s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Edward H. Raynolds to Annie S. Arnold, at West 141p, L. I., Sept. 9, due Oct. 1, 1920; attorneys, Curtis, M. P., & C., 20 Broad $45,000

108TH ST, 610-12 East, s e, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Zachariah Hirsch et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 16, due, &c., as per bond ..$3,500

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, 1,925, w s, 39.9x125.3; Oesting Building Co., Inc., to Florence L. Oesting, 249 East Kingsbridge Road, Sept. 15, 5 years, 5 p. c.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. $20,000

ANDREWS AV, 1,929, w s, 39.10x181.9; Same to Same, Sept. 15, 5 years, 5 p. c.; same attorneys $20,000

ANDREWS AV, 1,915, w s, 39.8x106.11; Same to William C. Oesting, 249 East Kingsbridge Road, Sept. 15, 5 years, 5 p. c.; same attorneys $20,000

ANDREWS AV, 1,917, w s, 39.6x112.4; Same to Same, Sept. 15, 5 years, 5 p. c.; same attorneys $20,000

ANDREWS AV, 1,921, w s, 39.9x118.10; Same to Same, Sept. 15, 5 years, 5 p. c.; same attorneys $20,000

BRONXWOOD AV, w s, 89 ft n of 216th St, 25x166; Alfonso Rosaty to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, Sept. 15, 8 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar

Baptist Home to pay and have to receive $500 each, and $5,000 is left to the North Baptist Church. Belle Hyder of Roseville, N. J., a friend, gets $9,000. $5,000 to the Charles Street United Brethren Church is revoked in the codicil. The entire residuary estate is left to the Greenwich Presbyterian Church.

BARNES, HARRIETTE S., (Aug. 25;) estate of more than $50,000 personalty and more than $50,000 real estate. Several grandchildren are left a total of $12,000 and other relatives and friends a total of $11,200. Herbert S. Barnes, a son, of Redding Ridge, Conn., receives $50,000 and one-third the residuary estate; Lauretta S. Howard of Barnesboro, a daughter, $50,000 and one-third the residuary estate, and Harry S. Barnes, son, $50,000 and one-third the residuary estate in trust for life. Upon his death the income from the trust is to go to his daughter, Helen S. Mabray of Bennington, Vt., and on her death the principal is to go to her children. Bequests of $1,000 are made outright to each of the following: The New York Indian Reservation, the Home for the Friendless in New York City, and Booker T. Washington, for the work of the Tuskegee Institute.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 1,913; City Real Estate Co. loans Trojan Building Corporation to erect one five-story apartment $35,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HUDSON ST, s w corner of Bank St, 25x71.9, and Hudson St, w s, 25 ft s of Bank St, 24.10x72.6; Margaret I. Hannan et al. against Catherine G. Dwyer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wellman, Goech & Smyth.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 68; Mabel R. Cushing against Nora E. P. Bergmann et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eastman & Eastman.

7TH AV, 2,022 and 2,024; Louis Baum against Ephraim L. Ennis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Isse & Connolly.

8TH AV, s w corner of 43d St, 100x100; Marie R. Ryan against Stephen J. McPartland et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Hagan.

3RD ST, 355 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against Matilda E. Siemann, (action to regain possession of ¼ part;) attorney, G. R. Bawes.

3RD ST, s s, 291.9 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x 102.2; East River Savings Institution against Pauline G. Spivack et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

82D ST, s w corner of East End Av, 82.4x25; East River Savings Institution against Renatz Reisman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

65TH ST, n s, 424 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Horace J. Parker against Nevada Realty Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Button.

87TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, 26x100.8; Jacob M. Livingston against Joseph Schwarz, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. D. Siegel.

Bronx.

GRAND AV, s w corner of 188th St, 5.3x106; also Edenwood Av, w s, 375.5 ft n of Highbridge Road, 50x182.2; City Real Estate Co. against Anna Fay and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,141; New York Investors' Corporation against Rasmo Realty Co., Inc., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,137; City Real Estate Co. against Rasmo Realty Co., Inc., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

WEBSTER AV, 1,401; Eagle Savings and Loan Co. against Catherine Dillon Cahill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Latson & Tamblyn.

235TH ST, n s, 210 f w of Katonah Av, 50x 100; Anna L. Eugene against Building Association of the Woodlawn Club and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Frey.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CILLEY, FRANK HARVEY, of Boston, Mass., (Oct. 5, 1905;) estate valued at $68,-887; assets taxable in New York State consist of stocks, bonds and currency valued at $45,538, net value after deduction of New York commissions, $45,169; the bulk of the estate goes to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; bequests to fourteen relatives and friends.

DEPEW, EDWARD D., (April 10, 1914;) net estate, $345,455; the beneficiaries are Elizabeth P. Depew, widow, who receives dower rights amounting to $110,624; Frank Depew, son, $234,834; an equity, $81,088, in 515-521 Canal St., appraised at $118,500, and lots at Avenue J and East 82d St., Brooklyn, $3,500. Bank, 1,578; personalty, $1,200; notes and mortgages, $36,261; stocks and bonds, $19,837, and share of capital invested in the firm of Edward D. Depew & Co. of 515 Canal St.

EISENMANN, GUSTAV F., (Nov. 23, 1914;) total assets, $359,242. Beneficiaries are Emma Eisenmann, sister-in-law, receives $4,970; Gerold Emil Dieterlen, grandnephew; Emma C. Dieterlen, grandniece, and Alice Emma De Neufville, niece, each receive $26,824; Elsa Zaenger, Julie Eisenmann, and Gertrude Eisenmann, nieces, each receives, $35,499; Anna Boeker, and Mathilde Pruetz, nieces, and Otto Holz and Louis Hiss, nephews, each receives $18,312. Assets were an equity of $4,720 in 35 West Eighty-ninth Street; $28,000; bank, $3,927; mortgages and personalty, $8,699; pearls in the hands of Monroe, Paris & Co., $5,200; stocks and bonds, $174,792; interest as special partner, cash balance and share in profits in form of Monroe, Paris & Co., $116,611. Debts amounted to $72,160. The largest holdings of stocks were: 200 shs. Penn. R. R., $10,700; 120 shs. Great Northern pf., $13,620; 200 shs. Ill. Cen. R. R., $22,000; 200 shs. N. Y. P. Ry. com., $22,225; 200 shs. Lehigh Val. R. R., $13,387, and 200 shs. Nor. & West. Ry. com., $20,100.

WARDEN, CLARENCE, of Bath, Me., March 6, 1907;) certain assets held by trustees, under the will of William Davis Warden, for the benefit of Juliet Pierpont Craigen during her life, over one-half of which decedent exercised the power of appointment in favor of William F. Warden, valued at $50,000. The value of the entire estate is not disclosed. Only the trust fund was taxable in New York State.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DORNAN, RACHEL, (Aug. 20;) more than $5,000 realty and more than $10,000 personal. Abbie McMullen, a cousin, and Robert Neilly, a friend, receive $15,000 each and various personal effects. Seven friends receive $500 each, and seven other friends $1,000 each. Maryville College of Maryville, Tenn., receives $1,000. A similar bequest is made to the New

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Motion days during the month of September, 1915, will be as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesdays, Sept. 22 and 29; general motions on Sept. 23, and 30; notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Shepard, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Jacobson<De Mille, Pinero<Evans Film Mfg Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

London Finance Co<McSherry. Morris Co<CNY. Re Met Rty Co, (William St.) Kaufman<Reich. Re Fletcher. Shepherd<Selbert. Rosenschein<Rosenberg. Shanley<O'Connell. De Grauw<Parisi. Fay<Robt Graves Co. Ogden<John Turl's Sons, Inc. Reehm<Reehm. Rosenschein<Rosenberg. Braverman<Gellman. Cluver<Harling. J McCreery Rty Corp<Assoc Merchants Co. Prunier<Braun. Levine<Schwartz. Baird<O'Rourke Eng & Con Co. Gaissert<N Am Brew. Mausch<McKay. Re L Bauer Co, Inc. Re Katz. Girard Trust Co<Wise. Eppig Brew Co<Ed of Assessors. Cohn<Cohn. Van Tuyl, Jr<Schwab. The R & L Co<Metz. Hanson<McKee. Lightfoot<Kane. Webb<Byrd. Roe<Segrave. Re J F Champlin Hotel Co. Re Rosenstrauch. Dunigan<Krauss. Schelling<Byars. Locker<Locker. Jacewicz<Jacewicz. Rottler<J O Mc Gary Co. Harter<Harter. Dausse<Dausse. Re Brown, (Tierney.) Easton<Barton. Connse<Cramdes. Rocheblane<Guichard. Greenwich Sav Bk<Davidson. Harrison<A T Demarest & Co. Re Natl Litho Co. Stehl<Levy, (Mordecai (Brando.) Gargiulo<Frevola. Reilly<Smith. Tietz<Williams. Dickey<Mut Film Corp Waxler<L & D Rty. Nordlinger<Kamenetsky. Mendelsohn<Mendelsohn. Re H C Brauner & Co. Albert<Freund. Cannon<Connery. Davis<Davis. Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld. Schulak<Schulak. Re Carl. Grosner<Reiter. McCahill Soda F Co<Fesler Sales Co. Re Whittemore. Cohen<Lasky. Walsh<Welsh. Hinkley<Am Lumber & Mfg Co. Baucus<Weatherall(2.) Re Dickinson<Gaillard Clark<Guyon. Henderson<Broad Channel Corp. Central Dairy Co<Therman. Lauria<Lauria. Sobel<Sobel. Galloway<Galloway. Gallup<Gallup. Scheer<Scheer. Re Samuels.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Wills for probate: Henry J Heath. Mary Murphy. Eben Plympton. Edward Saltrie. S.—At 10:30 A. M. Isabella Hannan. John Waltken. Arthur W Hollister. Mary A White. Nathaniel W Lynde.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Moskovitz<Wegner. Fruit Auction<Bissaca Wisser<Namm. Strier<Battfeld. Cameron<Solinsky. Bernson<Schaogeten. Stearn Co<Dalberg. Frank<Goldstein. Crowe<Semprini. Southard Robertson Co<Frey. B'way Bldg Co<Baum Imp Prof Co<Weber. Jones<B & O RR. Condon<Knickman. Newmark<Goldberg. Zomback<Kreitman. Trent<Parkinson. Adler<Armour. Seragino<P J Carlin Const Co. Coles<Wm Weseop & Sons. Ellinacher<Heldt. Andrews<Rothkranz. Becker<Borck. Ascher<Wolfsheim. Mentz<Weinberg. Stern<Sydney. Bunnell<Sonthard. Herrmann<Queene L & T Co. Di Roma<Crisfulli. Trivers<Mark Bros. Armour<Int R T. Jamaica North Inc<Kimball. Aeolian Co<Rosenthal. Braunstein<Schonfeld. Forbes<Ward. Soapitor Sales Co<Kean. Palmer<Orimwood. Blauner<Cohen. Weissman<Diamond. Reisinger<Made-in-America Mfg Co. Utitz<Rothschild. Wechsler<Kanpal. Margolis<Alexander. Todor<Haber.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

N Y C & H R R R Co<Murray. Harris Silver, Baker Co<Wyanoke R Co. Tannenbaum<Lindeman. Clear.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAL.—Adjourned until Monday, Sept. 20.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned until Monday, Sept. 20.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Cohen<Wiener. Regan<Kelley. Galanos<Psaki & Co. Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Nellson, Kunstler—Martin J. Keogh, Jr. Hirsch, Wagner—John F. Couch. King, Wagner—Michael J. Eagan. Re Finch—John Quinn.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Monypeny, Monypeny—Phoenix Ingraham. Free Home for Young Girls, Lese—Harry A. Goidel. Terwilliger Wells—Bainbridge Colby. Wheelwright, Hirleman—Alex. Wolf.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte, at 10 A. M. Motion calendar adjourned until Sept. 21.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbe, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar. Marx<Agensky, Costa<Tovhlg.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Clark, J.—Motions.

Rubino<Hazell. O'Hanlon<N Y & Q Co Ry Co. Cleveland<same. Wilson<Cohen. Public Bank<Schneider. Murray<Harry S. Haupt, Inc. Bishop<Bishop. Schnayerson<Swirnoff. Ellis<Gordon. Hahn<B'klyn Union G Co. Higginson<Higginson, (2.) McDonald<McDonald. Lieman<Dames. Hoffman<Davis. Hughes<Pinelawn Cemetery. Alvarez<Gooding. Cullen<Oen Vehicle Co Stiefel<Foran, (2.) People<Maino et al.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.

Clarke, (mtge foreclosure)<1,775 De Kalb Av Co. Price<Price. Haag<Haag. Realty Associates<Londrigan. Kyte<Duyckinck. Springsteen<Springsteen. Karzer<Voges. Mintzer<Kornbium. Lankau<Borwegen.

Reserved calendar—Cases marked ready will be passed until Monday, Sept. 20. No cause will be set down for days upon the call.

Levy<Levy. Berlinger<N Y Municipal Ry. Donner<Donner. Groker<Swirsky. Lake<The Bonnacci Cont Co. Weber<Weber. Kirkham<Beunett. Maddaus<Eagle Sav & Loan Co. Mordkoff<Israel. Collins<Collins. Phair<Van Buren. Leyburn et al<Eagle Sav & Loan Co, (2.) Meyers<Meyers. Wonder-Mist Co<Marvel-Mist Co.

Highest number reached on the regular call 2325.

This includes the whole of the September calendar. September restorations will follow the above cases.

TRIAL TERM.—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—Motions only.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—At 9:30 A. M.

Hill<Lent. Sharkey<Wilson. Naughton<Yonkers.

Remainder of calendar goes over until Monday.

County Court.

Platt, Co. J.—Motions only.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

El Dorado
Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th St. to 91st
Suites of
5 Rooms and Bath.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
13 Rooms, 3 Baths.
An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
Apply, Superintendent, on Premises, or
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'Phone, Morningside—8240.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
5, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house. $540 to $1,400.
THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $660 to $930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.
THE STANTON
9 West 91st St., Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $960-$1,050.
200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

166W.72dSt.
Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Fine electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only: 5 to 9 Rooms at $1,600 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

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NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 ROOM and bath $480 to $600
2 ROOMS and bath $660 to $960
3 ROOMS two baths $1,350 to $1,560
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
RESTAURANT.
Manager, on premises. Tel., 8280—Schuyler.

160 W. 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments.
Southern exposure.
ONLY TWO
5 Room Apartments Left
$1,075 UPWARD.
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NEAR CENTRAL PARK
4 WEST 101ST ST.
Large, light, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35 to $45. Hall boy on premises.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.
NEW YORK COUNTY.

Augusta Allen, Plaintiff, against Albert Allen, Defendant.

Action to Annul Marriage.

To the Above Named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, August 24th, 1914.
LEON FORST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the Defendant Albert Allen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward G. Whitaker, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of September, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated, New York, September 7th, 1915.
LEON FORST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On September 8, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United Statee against seven cases of eggs upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on September 29, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

September 8, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A petition will be presented at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, in which county the CHARLES S. LEAVY CO., INCORPORATED, has its principal place of business, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to change the name of the CHARLES S. LEAVY COMPANY, INCORPORATED, to OREELY DRESS COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL,
Attorneys for Petitioner. Office and Post Office address, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Pryer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 103 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915.
CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS,
Executor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
One 9-Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

Best Values
ON
West End Ave.
The Halsworth
645 WEST END AVENUE,
S. W. COR. 92D ST.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS,
2 AND 3 BATHS.
RENTAL, $1,200 TO $2,000.
Very Attractive and Light Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof. Every Improvement.
AGENT ON PREMISES, OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d Street.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
9 ROOMS $3,750 TO $4,000
3 BATHS
Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

An Apartment of
9 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
To Sublet
at a Sacrifice
IN THE BELNORD,
Broadway & 86th Street.
1 year lease. Apply to
MRS. S. J. MARKS, Apart. 603.

250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

31-3 WEST 11TH ST.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four and five room suites.
Rents, $60 to $95.
45 WEST 11TH ST.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites.
Rents, $50 to $70.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th Street.

Elevator Apartments
4, 5, 6 Rooms;
$28 Up.
335 West 14th St.
NEWLY RENOVATED. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)
ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,250
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or subway, car and bus. Representative on premises, or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SUBLET
Free Three Months Rent.
To responsible party. New house, absolutely fireproof, never occupied. Seven large rooms, three baths, and foyer. Corner apartment, all outside rooms on West End Avenue. Southern and westerly exposure. Immediate possession. Phone Bryant 7600. D. MARKS, 1,465 Broadway. Sunday phone Audubon 451.

301 WEST 108TH ST.
8-Room Apartment on 11th Floor
"MANHASSETT APARTMENTS"
Occupying entire wing of building. Southern exposure, two master baths. Lease $2,000, to run one year with privilege of renewal. Apply to Superintendent at Building.

73 WEST 92D ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
8 Large Rooms, $67.50
Beautifully decorated; abundant closet space. Short walk to all transit lines and prettiest part of Central Park.
Agent on premises or
KEMPE & CO. 67th St.-Broadway. Schuyler 5410.

57TH STREET, 322-328 WEST
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
8 Elegant large rooms; block to Broadway, "L" and sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. $1000
Ground Floor, Suitable for Physician.
NAUGHTIN & CO. 2,650 BROADWAY. Riverside—1146.

ATTENTION THE MILLARD,
18-20 West 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 EXTRA LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, $35 to $65
Best in New York at Price.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

New Fireproof Apartments
310 & 320 West 86th St
(Just west of West End Avenue)
THE six room suites are all leased. We still have several seven room Apartments, one renting as low as $2,200—and a few eight room Suites with exceptional westerly view. It is an actual fact that there is an atmosphere about these apartments which is superior to anything we know of on the west side.
Ready for immediate occupancy.
Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Ave., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Rental $720 to $1,000
Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service.
All modern conveniences. Close to Subway and elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO. 299 Madison Ave.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481. Renting Agent on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner
The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.
Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street,
N. E. Corner Broadway
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $50.
Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street,
S. E. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6 Rooms, $37.50 to $55.
542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
4 Rooms, $30.
These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway, at 181st St.
3759 Broadway at 156th St.

Strathcona on the Hudson
709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 2 and 3 rooms.
2-3-4-5 rooms, all improvements
NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE.
Rents $360 to $720
Apply on premises, or
CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent,
3536 Broadway
Telephone 2649 Audubon.

ST. GOTHARD
418 West 118th St.
5 & 6 room apartments; all light rooms; combining home-like comfort, ideal location and reasonable rentals.
Steam Heat, Electricity, Elevator Service.
Situated on one of the highest points on Manhattan Island near Columbia College, Riverside and Morningside Drives. Convenient to Subway. Rentals $45 to $60
A perfect home for small families that want comfort more than style.
Tenants Carefully Selected
Apply to Superintendent on premises or to Agent, Max Tahl (Telephone Broad 4980), 2 Stone St., New York.

"OPPOSITE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY."
The Melville
Amsterdam Av. at 118th St.
The Winthrop
Attractive Apartments,
5-6-7 ROOMS, $600 - $900
All Night Elevator Service.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

HIGH CLASS, ELEVATOR,
8 and 9 large outside rooms, $80, upward, strictly refined. Every improvement, apply on premises, 427 to 441 Fort Washington Av., at West 180th St.

West Side, Above 110th St.-est.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
=640-644=
141st-142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House. Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries.
Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Moderate Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

Apartments
Chester Court
86 West 119th St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath newly renovated, $600—$1,200
Ronda and Chateau d'Armes
161st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $480—$1,000
The Waramaug
629 West 115th Street
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,200—$1,300.
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street

Douglas Robinson
Charles S. Brown Co

THE CAMPUS
39-41 Claremont Ave.
Above 116th St., Adjacent to Riverside Drive.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University; all rooms facing the outside and splendidly laid out. Also an attractive Suite
7 Rooms & 2 Baths
Modern fireproof building; under the personal management of the owner.
Rents Very Reasonable.
Possession at once.

603 W. 111th St.
The Antlers
between B'way & Riverside
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Attractive Modern Apts.
Owner on Premises
$1,400

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory.
$1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

THE MARKENFIELD,
605-611 West 111th St.
overlooking the Hudson; convenient to 110th St. Subway; 4, 5, 6 room Apartments. RENTS $600 TO $1,020.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 W. 72d.

123d ST., 510-518 West.
COLUMBIA COURT
TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY & COMFORT.
3 and 4 rooms; modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $52 to $45.

Parthenon and Hesperus
117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Av.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $60; restaurant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Chepstow
215 West 101st St., N. E. Corner Broadway.
10 Story Fireproof Building with 4 Elevators.
An exceptionally attractive corner apartment of
8 Large Outside Rooms & 3 Baths—$2,100
Also 6 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths—$1,300 to $1,800

ROCKLEDGE HALL
Riverside Drive, Corner 102d St.
Choicest Section of the Drive.
Private House Block.
Largest rooms on the West Side.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths,
$1,900 to $2,200.

Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.
400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

THE OSTEND
2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.
Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,200 to $1,800.
Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist, 8 rooms, $1,200.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Cor. 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,200.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $720.

LINLITHGOW
640 WEST 139TH ST.,
Corner Riverside Drive.
Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $840.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY
The Duncraggan 181ST ST. RIVERSIDE DRIVE
3--4--5 ROOMS
With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. Rents $30 to $60.
Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.
Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Rivercliff
628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3, 4 ROOMS, $35-$47.50
JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES, SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

Courteous and Competent Renting Agents on Premises or
87th St., Cor. B'way. KEMPE & CO. Schuyler 5610

West Side, Above 110th Street.

536 W. 111th St.
Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
4 Rooms and bath..... $780 to $825
5 Rooms and bath..... 840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory ..... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250
APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

504 WEST 111TH ST.
MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY.
Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
MANAGER ON PREMISES

MANHATTAN—East Side.

122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,800 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

152 EAST 35TH STREET.
ONLY ONE APARTMENT TO LET.
Eight elegant, large, light rooms and 3 baths, in high-class elevator apartment house. All improvements. All master bedrooms have southern exposure. Unobstructed front and rear views. Day and night service.
$1,400 PER ANNUM.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR FRANKLIN L. PARTRIDGE, 49 WALL ST.

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.
Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.
7 & 8 Rooms Large, Light & Bath, $45 to $55 Per Month.
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

The Mildred Elevator Apts.
140 EAST 92D ST.
Seven outside rooms, bath, two toilets; up to date; $700 to $750; also dental apartment in same building.

PARK AVENUE, 550 S. W. Cor. 62d St.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,350-$1,750.
Fireproof; all night elevator.

11 E. 34TH ST.,
Near Park Ave.
2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; beautiful rooms, extremely large and light; parquet floors; all improvements; one apartment to a floor; $35 to $75.

CORONADO
Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment, 7 and 8 rooms, Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 167 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

MARK RAFLSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Garage for sale, with property; 10,000 sq. ft. floor space; absolutely best location, in highly restricted residential section; established and fully equipped; can show large percentage on investment. Address Auto, 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CORNER FACTORY SITE.
Bergen St. and Grand Av.; about 50x150, for sale; bargain. W. A. Porter, 1,097 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN COTTAGE, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements, heat, &c.; lawn and garden; 25 minutes via electric trains; will sell on terms of $100 down, $17 monthly. Tickets and particulars C. Yale, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Do you want to own my fine home of seven rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concessions to good party. Write for particulars. Owner, Box 169 Times Downtown.

FORCED TO SELL
waterfront plot 300 feet from Long Island Sound; all city improvements; very cheap to quick buyer. Address G. B., 84 Times.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Pugnet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. In the Matter of Dow Lunch Company, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to order duly entered in this Court, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on the 23d day of September, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following property on the premises and in the order mentioned:

1. The restaurant business, fixtures, equipment, stock-in-trade, and the unexpired term of the lease of premises at No. 1574 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan.

2. The restaurant business, fixtures, equipment, stock-in-trade and the unexpired term of the lease of premises at No. 771 Sixth Av., Borough of Manhattan.

3. The restaurant business, fixtures, equipment, stock-in-trade and the unexpired term of the lease of premises No. 6 Columbus Circle, in the Borough of Manhattan.

The property to be sold can be inspected any day from 2 to 3 P. M.

The sale will begin at premises No. 1574 Broadway at the time first above mentioned.

Dated, New York, September 16th, 1915.
LEOPOLD FRANK, Receiver.
Yankauer & Davideon, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York City.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES A. RICKER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles A. Ricker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 31st, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 16th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23052.—In Bankruptcy.—UNITED STATES CIGAR CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on September 7, 1915, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon a proped offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, September 28, 1915, at 1:30 P. M., at which time creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, September 16, 1915.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankrupt

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate Wanted.

A REAL ESTATE firm in the Wall Street district handling downtown properties desires the services of a man not over thirty who has had experience in downtown district in securing tenants for office buildings. Position permanent if party proves satisfactory. Drawing account $15 per week and 40 per cent. Replying give full references, as to experience and previous employment. L 276 Times Downtown.

To Let For Business Purposes

Suhlet solte two offices, Oct. 1—May 1. Partitioned, railed; desirable in every way. Reasonable rent. Park Row Building. Entrance 1029.

Doctor's Office.—Large, well lighted, furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St. Telephone Columbus 1512.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, suhlet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; conerete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apertmente, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 25 windows, piazza, heat, hot water supply; $900-$960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

English stucco house at $1,500 rent; prominent Chester Hill corner; near trolley; unusual living room, large fireplace, two baths, six bedrooms; garage; fine trees; in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At $8,500, or rent, $60.
New 10-room stucco house,
2 baths, hot water heat.
Convenient to railroad station.
Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Attractive new houses for sale, combining all the newest features required by a discriminating buyer; prices $11,000, $12,000, $13,000; will not be offered for rent. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
Colonial house, eight rooms, three baths, 100x150. Owner, H. V. Pierson, 25 Franklin Court, Garden City. Phone 1883-W.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau. 2 E. 23d.

Look at house 179 Liberty Av., New Rochelle; bargain; private sale.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Rent or Sale.—Modern house; large front and side porch; eight rooms; tiled heth, hot water heat; garden; 23 minutes from Manhattan; part furn.; rent $50; 100 trains daily; four minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

NEAR LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Comfortable six-room cottage, on plot of ground large enough for poultry raising, near depot and trolley; one hour from city; $100 down, $12 monthly; partiulars and free tickets. C. Flnn, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Must sell 10-room house at Cedarhurst. F. G. Webb, 105 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern in all details; location convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; writs for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suhnrban places of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $30 to $150 per month; write us. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Fine old-country residence, modernized; ideal Summer Winter home; fine location, surroundings; rent $100 monthly; price $21,500. Drake, 20 Broadway.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Comfortable home, Plainfield, N. J., sale or lease. Room 1,024, No. 61 Broadway, New York.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 85d St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—To pay creditors; $7,500-acre block Florida timber land near Tampa. Details on application. The Michigan Trust Co., Receiver, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Real Estate Wanted.

Unfurnished, modern house, large grounds; Bayside, Great Neck section preferred; rent not over $35; October 1 possession. A 370 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—2d mortgages, $3,500, 6%, expires June 10, 1917, on six-story mercantile building rented for $5,000; present first mortgage $24,000 expires 1918. F. De Angelis, 840 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

88th St., 10 East—Entire floors, also 1, 2 and 3 rooms; elevator; restaurant.

West Side

November, May, quiet, orderly foreign family, adults, giving highest references; six-seven rooms; between 60th and 100th, prefer Riverside or Central Park; not over $100. M 82 Times.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Furnished, unfurnished; all sections; season, term. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Murray Hill 4520. 507 5th Av.

51st, 655 West.—Elegantly furnished, elevator building; two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

67th St., 130 East.—Five large, light, all outside rooms and bath; bandsomely furnished; complete outfit of china, glass, kitchen, and laundry utensils. Supt., 3867 Plaza.

Nagle Arms, 65.—Nagle Av., near Dyckman subway; 5 rooms, completely furnished apartment, $50; no children. Conoult Superintendent.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, 120, (north corner)—Eight, eleven, all light, well-furnished home to let. Call, address, W. R. Stewart.

736 West End Av., corner 96th.
Beautiful apartment; 5 large rooms, all bright; modern; everything; subway express.

114th St., 611 West.—Large outside room; running water; private family; breakfast optional; single gentleman. Apartment 22.

104th, 254 West.—Private house; desirable; large room; conveniences; "L," subway.

Ansonia Hotel.—Sublet two months, two-room apartment. Telephone 835 Columbus mornings.

Riverside Drive, 103d St.—Five rooms, elegantly furnished, to reliable party; fine view Hudson; $135. Phone 8600 Riverside.

Attractive 7 rooms, completely furnished; Broadway, near 96th; rent, sell. Reasonable, 230 Times.

Censored list, handsomely furnished apartments, Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 658.

74th, 161 West.—Two large rooms with bath; furnished or unfurnished; service for gentlemen.

135TH ST., 630 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, light, until Dec. 1; $40 per month.

Choice list, personally inspected, furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment, 8 rooms; reasonable; worth investigating. Telephone 4211 Schnyler.

Sublet 10-room apt., fully furnished. The Langham, 736 St. and Central Park West.

SUBLET.—Beautifully furnished 6 outside rooms; in 70's; price, $75. M 43 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH ST., 145 EAST.
Two-room studios and apartments; large and light, oil improvements; tiled baths, parquet floors; full length mirrors; $37.50 to $42.50; studios have north light. Premises, or Lester E. Reilly, 103 Park Av. Phone 4252 Murray Hill.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Corner apertment, 7 unusually large rooms; every modern improvement; elevator service; other apertments in the immediate neighborhood, $75 and up. Agents on premises.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

ST. GEORGE.
1,123 Lexington Av., (78th St.); newly renovated, all light corner apartments, six rooms, $900; seven rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service. Superintendent.

A.—A.—102 East 81st.—Elegant apartment containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

Bachelor apartment; top floor, private house, in East Fifties; two rooms and kitchenette; fireplace for wood fire; $60 month. Z 303 Times Annex.

84th; 144 East, (Near Lexington,) from Oct. 1; choice apartments; heat, hot water; kitchenette. Ford, 171 3d Av.

227-229 EAST 72D ST.
6 and 8 rooms, bath; steam heat; elevator. Rents $35 to $50. Apply Supt.

Madison Av., 747.—Elegant two-room, kitchenette studios; furnished or unfurnished.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.
225-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $45 up.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $50 up.
4 Rooms, 2 Baths, and Kitchenette, $75.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No Questionahls or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. hus, street cars; REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Sublet, very elegant apartment, unfurnished, (Seventh) eight rooms, two baths; all outside; refrigeration free; elevator service; finest location; adjacent to 72d St. subway station; owner in Europe; offered at sacrifice. Inquire W. J. Hausaler, 114 East 16th St. Telephone Stuyvesant 85.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 158d St.
t½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 roome and bath, $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

Convent Av., 96-100.—Choice modern apartments of two-three, and four rooms and bath; one doctor's or dentist's apartment of five rooms and bath, with two entrances. Superintendent on premises.

Finest 9-room apartment in New York; facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperly Hall, 41 Central Park West.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, and 6 baths; all light outside rooms; at the Rexford, 79th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 3 and 5. Voightlander.

82d, 105 West.—Four large rooms, housekeeping, facing street, $90; also one large outside room; private bath; for bachelor; telephone; maid service; $35; studio apartment house.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

2,465 Broadway, at 91st St. Subway.—Seven-room elevator apartment; all improvements; reasonable. Apply Supt. or telephone John 2429.

The Hamilton, elegant apartments, opposite City College, 5 and 6 rooms; rent $40 to $55. Apply to owner, on premises, 477 West 140th St.

64th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

5-room apartment, unfurnished; sublet for 1 year from Oct. 1st. 200 West 58th St., 2d floor, Apartment E; $125 per month.

306-308 WEST 112TH ST.—4-5-6 large, light rooms; steam heat, electric light, telephone, elevator; rents, $30 to $46. Apply Supt.

100 WEST 118TH ST.
6-7 large, light rooms; steam heat. Rents $32 to $50. Apply Supt.

8 large, light rooms in elevator apartment, all conveniences, $1,100. Barker, 241 West 102d St., Phone 6134 Riverside.

A.—156 WEST 72D ST.—Convenient to subway and elevated; 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; room service; $600-$900.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

Three rooms, bath, Broadway, 2,708 (108d;) housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

317 West 121st.—7 all light rooms; private hall, all improvements. $36.

150th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

Bronx.

176th St., S. W. Corner Marmion Av., 1,841.—Highest elevation in Bronx; convenient to cars, subway station, parks, schools, churches, theatres; rooms are airy, light, and extraordinarily large, with every newest improvement; four all front rooms, $28; five rooms, $35; inducements for leases; references. Owner on premisca.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service, will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Hall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hohoken. Telephone 393 Hoboken.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 and $75. Any broker or on the premises, 51 and 50 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Completely furnished apartment wanted, 9 or 10 rooms, 4 master bedrooms, ground floor preferred; RIVERSIDE DRIVE or CENTRAL PARK WEST; six months; renewal option; telephone after 10 o'clock; Columbus 4560, or write to Box M 80 Times.

Will sublet from Oct. 1 to June 1, two adjoining rooms, each with private bathroom, in apartment hotel in Washington Square district; rent, $40 weekly, including all meals for two persons. Phone 3174 Jobn.

0 or 7-room furnished apartment wanted, between 72d St. and 110th St., or Riverside Drive; 6 or 7 months rent; not more than $150 per month. Box E 24 Times Annex.

Wanted, by small family, seven rooms, about 90th St., west side; reference; state rent, full particulars. A 366 Times Downtown.

Have clients wanting high-class furnished apertments; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5892.

Downtown, two rooms, kitchen, bath, phone. Spring 8274.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

92TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable, large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; table board; excellent cuisine; reference.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy, large rooms; steam; home cooking; healthy location.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Sunny rooms, with board; refined, high-class house; telephona; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, smell rooms, with board; suite; private hath; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room, private hath; excellent table; telephone; electricity; reference.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated; large, small rooms; references.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two connecting roome facing Broadway; elevator apartment; modern improvements. Deutsch.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; modsrats.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Small, large rooms with private bath; exceptionally well-kept private house; business people; moderate terms; references.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirahle rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 258 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other room; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room; steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; tahls guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; privata baths; table guests, reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting; shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with largs parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; hooklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Front rooms; privats baths; superior table; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine; parlor dining; exclusive; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; tahls guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; tabla guests; hooklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

84TH, 67 WEST.—Desirehle rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfsld.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; suitable for gentleman appreciating fine home.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional second floor, private hathe; continuous hot water; other rooms.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms, private heth; very convenience; exclusive house; excellent table; references; tahle guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish homs can accommodate few couples or gentlemen; references.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large first-floor front room; adults; exclusiva Jewish home. Hellman.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Park, "L," phone.

94TH, 10 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity; tahls hoarders; excellent meals; reference.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirahle, large room; all home comforts; excellent board. Strauss.

102D, 253 WEST.—Salon floor; elegantly furnished, private bath; also one large room and bath. Mrs. R. Aarone.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; privets bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway subway.)—Audubon; hright rooms; good board; $8 up singly, $15 up two. 2757 Audubon.

164TH.—Pleasant, airy room in Washington Heights; private; bath adjoining; home cooking; 23 minutes Grand Central. Z 342 Times Annex.

GENTLEWOMAN, steam heated house, Riverside Drive, will rent 2 large, handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. Audubon 8626.

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. Z 314 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 81.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Brooklyn.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS from four to sixteen, has a few vacancies. Phone Bushwick 7662. 657 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NURSE takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike; terms reasonahle. 357 77th St., Brooklyn.

HALSEY ST., 153, Brooklyn.—Private house; all conveniences; references exchanged. Tel. Bedford 1126.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN, absent during business hours, wishes to join private family as paying guest; Manhattan Island preferred; family must be cheerful and really refined; state terms and full particulars; references exchanged; no hoarding houses need apply. Z 340 Times Annex.

YOUNG AMERICAN professional gentleman wants home with refned American family at moderate price; within twenty minutes Columbus Circle; please state all particulars. M 79 Times.

COUPLE, (Jewish,) desire board and good-sized room, (with running water,) west side, not over $20 weekly; give full particulars, A 333 Times Downtown.

Educated, middle-aged Britisher wants board; good, light, clean; $7-$8 weekly. M 86 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded gronnds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Family hotel; Fall rts.; ideal location; all outside rms.; bklt.

New Jersey.

THE WORRY AND COST
OF KEEPING HOUSE—
WHAT DO YOU GET OUT OF LIFE IN AN APARTMENT IN NEW YORK? YOU ARE FARTHER REMOVED FROM BUSINESS IN POINT OF TIME AND YOUR LIVING EXPENSES ARE GREATER THAN IF YOU AND YOUR WIFE WERE LIVING AT THE HOTEL ALVORD, IN EAST ORANGE, 29 MINUTES FROM 33D ST., NEW YORK.
BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; A SELECT AND RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD; SUN PARLORS, BALLROOM, TENNIS COURTS, AND AN AIRY, LIGHT, SHORT RIDE TO AND FROM NEW YORK. EXCELLENT CUISINE.
RAISE YOUR LIVING STANDARDS.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND RATES.
F. B. ALVORD, PROP. HOTEL ALVORD, EAST ORANGE, N. J.
BRICK CHURCH STATION.

THE BOYKEN, Morristown, N. J.; Fall and Winter engagements; moderate prices; rooms single and en suite; private bathe; unexcelled home table and service; convenient to R. R. station and trolley.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Private family wents hoard at shore for October; commuting distance. M 88 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 16 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant, large, small rooms; every convenience.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Floor, one flight; two large rooms, bath; together, separate; all conveniences; private house; exceptional; gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortably furnished, moderate-priced room for gentleman; owner's home; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring Beds; tiled hathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms in private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house, with charming rooms for business men; conveniences; hot water plant, shower bath; location best in New York; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

11TH ST., 35 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Furnished room, single or double; reasonable.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor for rent; suitable physician or business; furnished, unfurnished.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

52D, 35 WEST.—Room; private bath; electricity, telephone; vacant October; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

56TH ST., 40 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; hath; $7, $6.50.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, every convenience; desirable home; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished single rooms; electricity, elevator, telephone. Keen.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; hath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

56TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly-kept house; rooms, $6-$12.50.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor studio suite; grand pleno; also small room.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beeson.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; also small room; charming apartment; reasonable. Wilde.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms; baths, running water, telephone; references.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; electricity; steam; hot water; phone.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite, with private bath, or single; up-to-dats in every particular.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, furnished rooms; baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; absolutely clean; excellent maid service.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; perquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Double and single rooms, heth, for particular people; breakfast.

72D, 138 WEST.—Best location in New York; beautifully furnished suite, with private bath; also large room, adjoining bath; moderate prices. Telephone Columbus 8807.

73D, 173 WEST.—Nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; moderate; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Two exceptional, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front rooms, with private baths; small room; board; quiet location; phone; near Riverside Drive.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath, shower; also single; electricity; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, large, small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private hath; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome hack parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; breakfast optional; moderate.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirahle large and medium front rooms; conveniences; references.

77TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

76TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; electricity, telephone; subway, "L."

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower baths; phone; select.

79TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large rooms adjoining private baths; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable thres; roome, private bath; single room; elsctricity.

60TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, adjoining hath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished house; suites and single rooms.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, suite, separate; running water; shower; elevator. Pearson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor room; private baths; single room; references.

83D, 290 WEST.—Attractive front bedroom; medium rooms; quiet house; private. Solly.

58D, 6 WEST.—Private family will let large front and smaller rear room, with hath, together or separate; electric lights; references.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; breakfast.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private hath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

93D, 251 WEST.—Beautiful large, connecting rooms; southern exposure; also single rooms. Crane.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath connecting; board optional.

97TH ST., 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 126 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, with bath; private house.

99TH, 244 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front rooms; running water, telephone, electricity; gentlemen. Buttere.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; piano, telephone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; gentlemen; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

103TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment, Riverside 7010. Clinton.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Three comfortable rooms; private home; entirely new; gentlemen. 3 B.

111TH ST., 504 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms, bath adjoinigs; exclusive elevator apartment; no other roomers. Apt. 10.

112TH, 605 WEST. Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Bridges.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homslike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also outside single; reasonable. Hels.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny room; hall room; breakfast optional. Warington.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5500 Morningside.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Homes for one or two; opposite Columbia; sunway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and cars. Emmett.

115TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive room, hath; private house; refined Jewish family; gentlemen.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Business woman, college graduate, has outside rooms, single, double; tastefully furnished; conveniences; subway; references; reasonable. Apt. 61.

121ST, 180 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; Hebrew family; telephone; table guests.

121ST, 420 WEST.—Single, double outside rooms, overlooking Columbia; modern. Apartment 23.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large, small; suite; conveniences. Wells.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive front room; en suite; single room; every convenience; references. SW.

141ST, (94 Hamilton Place.)—Block Broadway; outside room; elevator; gentleman; $4. Schaeffer.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsoms room, 16x16; alcove; running water, bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

145, (8,604 Broadway.)—Bachelor (29) will rent large, airy room, all improvements. Mayer.

A PROFESSIONAL COUPLE, having ground-floor apartment, 56th, near subway, elevated, will let to one or two business people, large, sunny hedroom and living room, furnished Miselon, mahogany; many hooks; steam; kitchen privileges; $6 weekly. Editor, Box 601, General Post Office.

BROADWAY, 2,850, (112TH.)—Two large rooms, bath between; will rent singly; high class. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apt. 8.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Single room; privats family; gentleman; telephone.

EXCELLENT ROOM in private house for refined party. Seen by appointment. 4245 Audubon.

FURNISHED ROOM.—Bath; no other roomers; Central Park West. H. J., 75 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful, outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson, park. Apt. 92.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4060 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 97th.)—Handsomely furnished large front room; river view; private Christian family. Phone Riverside 5368.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 135TH.—"Annapolis"; single or double room; reasonable. Apt. 44.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Corner 185th.)—Sunny room; elevator, shower; private family; 65.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40th, 60 West.—High-class house; private heth; electricity; bright, airy; meals a la carte; references.

19TH ST., 113 EAST.—Two fine, sunny rooms and hath; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; private house; bargain right party; adjacent Gramercy Park.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Studio suite or separate; private dwelling; refined surroundings; suhway.

116TH, 400 WEST.—Front, corner rooms; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, by young respectable women, nice furnished dining room in apartment, rooming house, or club; good location. Write L. N., care of Hasselhun, 76 West 89th.

Large bed, sitting room, with dressing room or private hath; kitchen privileges; gentleman, wife; west side. S 52 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—In private house, 3 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; west side, below 100th St. S 50 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, recommended by accountant, desires to make change; six years' manufacturing experience; $15-$17. M 84 Times.

CAPABLE OFFICE MANAGER, knowledge bookkeeping, stenographer, switchboard; competent, reliable; 7 years' experience; references. A 365 Times Downtown.

DAY'S WORK.—Good laundress for Mondays; references. Bohringer, 2,410 2d Av.

DRESSMAKING.—Young lady, experienced, seeks position assistant to dressmaker. T. A., 852 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, wents family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress takes washing home. Kugler, 72 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Present employer desires permanent position for bright and accurate stenographer and office worker; five years' experience. A 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 56 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER; American; Wall Street experience; thoroughly competent and reliable; familiar with general office work. Room 609, 32 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, ehle

$9,000 BRIBERY FUND TO SAVE ROFRANO

Grand Jury Examines Little Red Book of Names and Indicts Porcaro.

MURDER SUSPECT HIDES

Police Watch Steamers, Fearing Ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Will Flee Country.

In its inquiry into Michael A. Rofrano's connection with the murder of Mike Gaimari, the Grand Jury yesterday discovered that a perjury fund of $9,000 had been collected for the purchase of false testimony at the trials of Gaetano Montimagno and "Rocks" Cornell, who were convicted of killing Tom Foley's lieutenant. Of this amount $6,000 had actually been paid out, one witness at Cornell's trial receiving $300 for saying on the stand that Gaimari's slayer wore a black coat and a derby hat. Montimagno, who killed Gaimari, wore a light coat and a cap at the time.

The Grand Jury believed these revelations pointed to the complicity of other persons in the Gaimari plot. An adjournment was taken until next Thursday in order to give District Attorney Perkins time to check up evidence which may result in the indictment of another prominent politician. This person, an intimate friend of Rofrano, is said to have been present at conferences where Rofrano, according to Frank Fennimore's confession, paid over certain sums of money for the slaying of Gaimari.

When it reconvenes, the Grand Jury will also examine a lawyer identified with the Montimagno defense who has visited Fennimore in the Tombs on frequent occasions, with the purpose of having him sign affidavits which would exonerate Rofrano from all connection with the crime. Fennimore said yesterday that he drove the man away because he had determined to make a confession, despite the orders from Rofrano to keep his mouth shut and "sit tight."

Rofrano is still in hiding, though friends of the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner insist he will surrender himself as soon as he has arranged his business affairs. Detectives are watching all the steamship lines to prevent Rofrano's escape from America. The police yesterday sent through the country a circular with a portrait and detailed description of the fugitive.

Frank Fennimore told Assistant District Attorney Brothers yesterday that he had tried to induce "Rocks" Cornell to make a complete confession of Rofano's part in the Gaimari murder when he and "Rocks" were locked up in adjoining cells in the Tombs. But outside influences emenating, according to Fennimore, from Rofrano, defeated his plan and "Rocks" was transferred to a remote cell so that further intercourse between the two prisoners would be impossible.

That part of Fennimore's confession which told of the perjury committed by Tomasso Porcaro and Joseph Brondini at the Montimagno and Cornell trials was verified in the Grand Jury room yesterday. Both Porcaro and Brondini were indicted; Porcaro for perjury and Brondini for subornation of perjury. They will be arraigned before Judge Malone in General Sessions today.

The Grand Jury examined a little red notebook which was found on Porcaro when he was arrested in his office at 11 Broadway, where he is alleged to have conducted a perjury school, with a fund supplied by Rofrano and others. The book contained the names of witnesses who appeared at the Montimagno and Carnivale trials. It also contained the names of persons whom the police said they recognized as professional witnesses who had appeared in many civil and criminal cases.

Among the important witnesses examined by Assistant District Attorney Brothers yesterday was Napoleono Gennaro, who was brought over from the penitentiary, where he is serving time for extortion. He said he was in Porcaro's office when conferences were held for the "framing up" of witnesses. He said the name of the man who really superintended the perjury scheme has not as yet been mentioned in connection with the Gaimari plot.

Ralph De Marto, alias Filsey, and a close personal friend of Fennimore's, confronted the latter in Assistant District Attorney Brothers's office yesterday. De Marto is serving time in the penitentiary for selling cocaine. Mr. Brothers allowed the two men five minutes' conversation with each other and then separated them. As Fennimore was led away, he remarked to De Marto:

"I want you to tell Mr. Brothers all you know about this matter, Filsey."

"Filsey" told all he knew. He had not seen Fenhimore since March 7 last, but he corroborated in every essential detail Fennimore's confession. He told of meetings between Fennimore and Rofrano, of visits made by Fennimore to Rofrano's house and to his office in the Street Cleaning Department. In December, 1913, he said he saw Fennimore receive from Rofrano $200 for the payment of the funeral expenses of Vincenzo Cardillo, a murdered henchman, who, previous to his death, had been hired to kill Mike Gaimari. De Marto's story implicated Rofrano in a plot to kill Gaimari as far back as 1913.

HOPE FOR NEWMAN ERB.

But Condition of Poisoned Railroad Man is Admittedly Critical.

Newman Erb, the railroad man, who took bichloride of mercury by mistake last Tuesday, was reported last night at his Summer home in Deal Beach, N. J., to be "doing as favorably as could be expected." This meant, it was explained, that Mr. Erb's condition was such as to warrant hope for his recovery, though the chances were still against him.

Mr. Erb is under the constant care of Drs. Leo Kessel, Robert Offenbach, and Edwin Sternberger. Dr. Kessel, who is considered one of the most skillful practitioners in New York in cases of bichloride poisoning, is in charge of the treatment. Every effort to remove the poison from Mr. Erb's system has been made, the latest having been through the process of sweating.

At almost the same time that Mr. Erb swallowed the poison, under the impression that he was taking bicarbonate of soda, the Health and Sanitation Committee of the Safety First Federation of America, in session in New York, adopted recommendations urging the enactment of laws for the dispensing of poisons in receptacles distinguishable from all others by form and color. While Mr. Erb took the bichloride tablets from a bicarbonate of soda bottle in which he had placed them for convenience, it has been pointed out that, if he had bought the poison in a bottle that would have impressed him with the nature of its contents, he would have seen the danger of having the drug in any other container. The committee would have poisons sold only in "serrated or porcupine" bottles of irregular size and emphatic color.

Fire Prevention Day Oct. 9.

Fire Commissioner Adamson issued a circular yesterday on "Fire Prevention Day," Oct. 9. There will be a parade of fire apparatus, drills in schools and factories, and other observances. The Commissioner says that of 14,425 fires, with $8,217,811 loss, last year, three-fourths could have been avoided.

INDICT B.R.T. OFFICER FOR IGNORING ORDER

J. J. Dempsey Accused of Failure to Obey Service Board in Operating 5th Av. Line.

HAYWARD PUSHES CASE

Grand Jury Action Follows Dismissal of Complaint Against Superintendent by Magistrate.

After the same complaint against him had been dismissed by a City Magistrate, John J. Dempsey, Superintendent of Transportation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was indicted yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury on a misdemeanor charge for his alleged failure to obey an order of the Public Service Commission respecting the operation of express trains on the Fifth Avenue elevated line. Before County Judge Lewis, Mr. Dempsey entered a plea of not guilty, and was released in $1,000 bail to await trial.

On complaint of Public Service Commissioner William Hayward, Mr. Dempsey was brought into court before Magistrate Dodd last May. Several hearings were held, and on Friday last Magistrate Dodd, in the Adams Street Court, dismissed the complaint against the railroad man on a technicality. It was charged that Dempsey had failed to comply with an order issued by the Public Service Commission in February, 1912, requiring that certain express trains on the Fifth Avenue elevated make stops at the Third Street station.

The order was served upon the railroad company, but Magistrate Dodd said that the Public Service Commission law provided that "every order of a commission shall be served upon every person or corporation to be affected thereby." The court said that there was no proof, and, in fact, it had not been contended, that the order had ever been served upon Dempsey. Because the commission had failed to serve Dempsey with a copy the proceedings were dismissed.

Commissioner Hayward did not agree with the Magistrate in the latter's interpretation of the law, and Assistant District Attorney Albert Conway laid the matter before the Grand Jury.

Waiving immunity from prosecution, Mr. Dempsey appeared before the Grand Jury. Among the witnesses called were Chairman Edward E. McCall of the commission, Commissioner Hayward, Secretary Travis H. Whitney of the commission, and Joseph Johnson, chief of the transit bureau of the commission.

When the indictment was returned yesterday, a telephone message brought Dempsey to the County Court at once. He was accompanied by Attorney D. A. Marsh of the legal department of the railroad company. After he had entered his plea of not guilty, ten days were allowed to Dempsey in which to change the plea or demur to the indictment. It is expected that a demurrer will be interposed. Mr. Dempsey seemed anxious that the trial go on at once, as he had planned to leave next week for a trip to the Pacific Coast. It is likely that if the case is not called within a week, he will ask to have the trial put off for a month.



SEPT. 22nd he will don the GOTHIC the new Fall ARROW COLLAR

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Inc. Makers

Special—Walking Sticks

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Values—$2, $2.50 and $3.

Friday and Saturday Only.

A great selection of canes in Beech, Castania, Malacca, Panama, Pearwood, Bamboo, Pheasant, Silver Ash and Hungarian Ash.

—and for the man who would have a touch of ultra smartness in perfect taste, a number of strikingly different combinations of insert wood effects. Sterling silver trimmed with etched and engraved bands and noses. Prince of Wales Hook Handles.

A rare bargain—at 95c

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If you're over 12 and under 90—
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If you want $3 quality for $2—
Then—pick out your style below and come and get it.



"The Wallingford"
My big style-hit for young fellows. 5 colors.



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A hat with graceful lines and good looks. 5 colors.

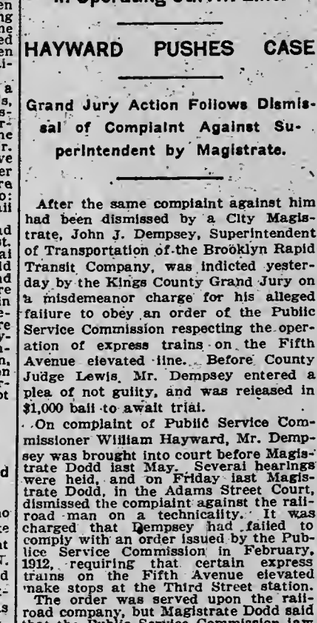


"The Banker"
Stylish and dignified without being old-mannish. 5 colors.

Again—You'll Get $3 Quality and No End of Style for $2.00

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New York and Everywhere
Fall Catalogue Ready.
Mail Order Charges Prepaid.



The Fall Suits Are Ready!

Here you will find good values, because I *make my ready-made clothes.* Buying direct saves one profit. A profit saved means to you a *good* suit instead of an "ordinary." English close fitting suits in one, two and three button models. $12.50 to $30.

G. N. VINCENT, 524, 526 6th Ave., at 31st St.

Clothes to Measure Here Cost Less Than Ready Made

They look better, wear better and are exactly to your liking in every detail.

Our Fall Woolens Are Now Ready
Suits and Overcoats, $20 to $50

There are several thousand patterns to select from. Workmanship and materials unequaled and strictly guaranteed.

Samples and Book of Style Suggestions on request.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

LONGACRE West 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20

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EXQUISITE SCENES

"An Operetta that acknowledges no debt to 'The Merry Widow.'"—*Times.*

THE SENSATIONAL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS

THE GIRL WHO SMILES

A STORY THAT THRILLS!

BY THE AUTHORS OF "ADELE," "ALMA," &C., WITH NATALIE ALT, GEO. BALDWIN, WM. DANFORTH AND AN OPERA SINGING CHORUS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in his international triumph, GRUMPY

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evening 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:15. In the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S MARIE TEMPEST and ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. LAST 8 TIMES. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

After the Play, Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop This Theatre

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—SPECIAL MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 20—SEATS NOW. HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY IN MOLOCH A PLAY ABOUT WAR, by Beulah M. Dix.

Young America SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE. IS OUR IDEA OF A GOOD PLAY."—Evs. Sun. GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. "Exciting. Surprising. Amusing. A Festive Thrill."—Evs. Post. Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—N.Y. American

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'y & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. Mr. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Matinees..25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. ALWAYS COOL—SLIDING ROOF. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way, opens Sept. 27. NEW YORK'S CLASSIEST BURLESQUE Theatre. Only playing Columbia Amusement Co. attractions.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. THE MERRY ROUNDERS

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque Mat. Today 15c to 50c. AMERICAN BELLES Smoking Permitted.

The Century Announcement!

Mr. Ned Wayburn announces that owing to the magnitude of the production and his desire to have it as nearly perfect as possible for its premiere, the opening performance of "NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS" has been postponed from Saturday night, Sept. 18th, to THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 23rd.

All seats purchased for Sept. 18th good for opening night, Sept. 23rd, while seats for other performances can be exchanged to suit patrons' convenience.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TOMORROW & Wed. 2:20. "THE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE YEAR."—Globe. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO as BILLY HOLLIDAY. "GREATEST TRIUMPH OF COHAN'S CAREER."—Journal.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS Best American Melodrama. By MAX MARCIN.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c & $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET. Next Week—"A FULL HOUSE."

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c. Selwyn & Co. Present "TWIN BEDS" Next Week—"UNDER COVER."

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w 25c & 50c. H. H. Frazee Presents "A FULL HOUSE" Next Week—"THE SHOW SHOP."

VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44th St. 2:30 & 8:30. Twice Today & Every Day, THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE "GREATEST WAR DRAMA EVER FILMED." —N. Y. AMERICAN. Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN. Mats., (Except Sat.), 25c, 50c, $1.00. Evgs. & Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $2.00.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. NORA BAYES, WILLIAM A. BRADY'S "THE HONEYMOONERS," ROSHANARA, ADDIE CLIFF, "The Slave Dealers," Harry Gilfoil.

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. Fannie Brice, "Woman Proposes," Dooley & Sales, Taylor Granville & Co., others.

Loew's American Roof 12-Act Vaudeville Show DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE. 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. BLANCHE SWEET in "The Case of Becky." 10c to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Lou-Tellegen in "The Explorer."

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Evening 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. Wednesday Matinees 25 & 50c. PEG O' MY HEART Next Week—"THE NATURAL LAW."

Hotel and Restaurant Advertisements on Page 9.

A HAT STORY WITHOUT AN INTRODUCTION WITHOUT A PROLOGUE AND WITHOUT PICTURES

THAT'S BECAUSE ITS A NEWS STORY NOT FICTION — ITS SIMPLY THIS.

IRVING HATS ARE MADE AT THE 2 IRVING FACTORIES { 140-142 EAST 14 ST. 419-421 LAFAYETTE ST.

AND ARE SOLD DIRECT TO YOU THROUGH THE 50 IRVING STORES IN ALL BIG CITIES. THAT IS THE ONE BIG IDEA THAT ENABLES US TO GIVE YOU REAL FINE HATS AT OUR LITTLE PRICE $1.50

NOW THEN,—AS EVERY STORY TEACHES A "MORAL"—THE BEST FOR THIS STORY WOULD BE

"GET AN IRVING HAT FOR FALL!"

STORES EVERYWHERE.



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The stylish suit for young men

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Our label is sewed into the coat; your safeguard.
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246-248 West 125th St. }

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and cooler today; Sunday fair; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,056. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ARABIC CONFERENCES ON IN BERLIN; BRITISH CRISIS OVER CONSCRIPTION; OFFICIAL STORY OF LONDON AIR RAID

GERARD VISITS VON JAGOW

Rigid Secrecy After Envoy Confers With Foreign Minister.

SETTLEMENT MAY BE NEAR

In Fact, German Ofifcials Feel That the Governments Are in Accord Even Now.

PRESS GAINS CONFIDENCE

Believes That Informal Diplomacy Will Accomplish More Than Exchange of Notes.

BERLIN, Sept. 17, (via London.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, today at noon called on Dr. Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, presumably in connection with the situation surrounding the sinking of the steamer Arabic and the opening of negotiations on the submarine problem. No definite information is obtainable, however, concerning the subjects dealt with.

Nothing can be learned here which goes to confirm the statement made in a Washington dispatch that it was the intention to open conversations between the two countries on the submarine situation, but officials generally assume that the news is correct and express the belief that the difficulties between the United States and Germany will reach an earlier settlement by such a method.

It is generelly believed hy officials that differences in viewpoints which are only suffened when laid down in formal notes can be more easily adjusted in informal conversations, and all the more so, they say, because the fundamental differences of policy have largely disappeered under the new instructions regarding attacks on passenger steamers.

The United States end Germany, it is said, appear to be now in substantial agreement on the principle involved, and it is largely a question of adjusting cases like thet of the Arahic in conformity with that principle.

Germany, it is believed here, will be ready to consider testimony as to how far the Captain of the submarine wes justified in his belief thet the Arebic was bent on attacking the submarine, and that in conversations she will have the opportunity to satisfy the American Government that her policy and practice under present conditions will barmonize in the future.

GERMANS HAIL POURPARLERS.

Press Believes Informal Diplomacy Will Settle Our Problem.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Reports received here that President Wilson will make no formal reply to the German Government's communication concerning the sinking of the steamship Arahic, but will confer confidentially with Ambassador von Bernstorff, are acclaimed by Germania ae "a new indication of the good will of the American Government and its intent to come to an understanding with us."

Previous diplomatic interchanges, says Germania, have been made under disadvantageous circumstances, becauee protests to Berlin have been reported in advance in British dispatches.

"We believe friendly mouth to mouth negotiations will serve the purpose desired hy both sides far better than the earlier interchanges," this newspaper adds.

Commenting on the conflicting reports from Washington concerning the Arabic case and its reference to The Hegue, the Nationel Zeitung eeys it understands negotiations are in progress in Washington looking to a removal of all misunderstandings. These negotiations are confidential for the present, it says, but there is definite reason for the bope that they will lead to a favorahle result.

The present situation seems to have resulted from the supposed conflict between Ambassador von Bernstoff's declaratione and the Arabic note, the National Zeitung continues. In reality, they were two separate and distinct pronouncements, inasmuch ae Count von Bernstorff could not possibly have known that the Arabic intended to ram the submarine which eank her. The newspaper says that the representations of the Ambassador, which already had been communicated in substance to submarine commanders, could not apply to the Arahic case, and continues:

"The torpedoing of the Arabic was by no meane a denial of the assurances which Count von Bernstorff gave at Washington, and which were accepted in America with such lively approval as to portray in the happiest light the desire of the vast mejority of Americans to maintain peace between the United States and Germany. There can be no talk of any 'broken word' on the part of Germany, or of any attempt to free herself from her promise. This Machiavellian argument of the anti-German prese merely shows the illwill of those whose evil efforts, the purpose of which is all too clear, appear fortunately to have made little impression on the Americen people and their Government.

Thinks Crisis Past.

"The crisis appears to have passed again. President Wilcon hae not allowed himself to be stirred from his

Continued on Page 4.

Rumors of Cabinet Crisis Over Conscription; Lloyd George and Churchill Favor Policy

LONDON, Satnrday, Sept. 18.—England is absorbed in the rumored Cabinet crisis over the question of conscription, to which, it is reported, David Lloyd George and Winston Spencer Churchill have been converted.

Lords Curzon and Lansdowne, Andrew Bonar Law, Walter Hume Long, J. Austen Chemberlain, Lord Selborne, and Sir Edward Carson, the conscriptionist members, are eaid to be threatening to resign unless Premier Asquith, First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour, Foreign Secretary Grey, Lord Kitchener, and other Cabinet members adopt their chosen policy.

Lacking positive statements from Premier Asquith and Lord Kitchener that compulsory service is necessary for the safety of the country, the system is likely to find little support in the present Parliament, with the Radicals, Laborites, and Irish Nationalists opposed to it.

Many members opposed to conscription are prepared to accept, however, the verdict of the Premier and War Secretary on the question, which now is a subject of serious consideration in the Cabinet.

Information from London reaching New York is to the effect that Lord Northcliffe seems to have made a serious blunder in his conscription campaign. He tried to force it upon public attention at a moment when the public was quite satisfied that the question was best left in the hands of the Cabinet.

Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Cromer, and dozens of others of equal note have written to the papers protesting against the matter being made the subject of public agitation, and the huge balance of public opinion seems to be on their eide. The Daily Telegraph and other important Unionist papers, like The Scotsman, have pointed out the dangers inherent in a controversial newspaper discussion of a subject of which only those with exact knowledge could speak with value. Lord Northcliffe would bear nothing, and the result has been that conscription has now been mede much more a contentious (or factional) problem then it would bave been had Lord Northcliffe kept his hands off it.

Labor opposition has been strengthened considerably. If, it is asserted, Lord Northcliffe had kept quiet, the probability is that, had the Cabinet come to the conclusion that conscription was necessary, the country as a whole would have accepted their ruling without a protest. As it is now, the majority of the Cabinet are believed to have come to the conclusion that, even shonld compulsion be considered necessary, it would be very bad politics to endeavor to introduce it at a moment when so much opposition bas been aroused by Lord Northcliffe's ill-advised campaign in favor of it.

There are grounds for stating that the Cabinet committee which is studying the whole question will probably come to the conclusion that conscription is, for the present at any rate, unnecessary, and that even if its advantages were greater than they really are, ar as great es its advocates claim that they are, its introduction would split the nation into two camps. The present rate of recruiting is, it is gathered, pretty close on 20,000 a week, which is quite ample for existing requirements. Even now the equipment of the new armies does not proceed as rapidly as their recruiting.

Recently Leo Maxse, editor of The National Review, attecked the Government on the ground that the Cabinet was unmenageably large. One of Lord Northcliffe's papers, The London Times, went Mr. Maxse one better in a long editorial which prompted one wit to say:

"Nortcliffe attacks the Cabinet because it has twenty-two or twenty-three members. It's only thanks to the fact that among so many there are bound to be different opinions that Northcliffe has escaped being shot."

BRITISH REVEAL ZEPPELINS' DEEDS

Slaughter of Innocent Persons and Destruction of Private Property Pictured.

NO PUBLIC BUILDING HIT

And No Real Purpose of War Served, Says Official Account, Denouncing Raids as Futile.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—An official description of some of the effects of the latest Zeppelin raids upon the London district, written by an observer at the request of Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, was issued tonight for publication. It says:

"While it is absolutely necessary in the interest of public safety to maintain the rule that no unauthorized account shall appear, the resl character of the outrages will be better understood from a collection of incidents, each verified on the spot and vouched for by the authorities as accurate. The Home Secretary takes this opportunity of stating explicitly that the total casualtiee resulting from these air raids have been correctly stated in all cases. The information is based upon an exhaustive inquiry by the police.

"In a letter some months ago First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour set forth the reasons which prevented the Government from disclosing the exact localities in which damage has been done in the various Zeppelin raids. These reasons remain valid, and there is no intention of departing from the rule adopted to prevent information being made available for the cnemy, either in regard to the routes taken or the places and buildings on which bombs were dropped.

"The experience in the raids last week combined with German official reports demonstrate that commanders of German aircraft are often grossly in error as to their movements, and they have no means of estimating the effect of their promiscuous bombardments materially or morally.

Only Private Property Damaged.

"In every case where damage has been caused it was private property which suffered, and in most cases this has been of the small residentiel kind. Almost all the unfortunate people who have been killed were not only noncombatants, but noncombatante of a clase who hitherto, in the honorable practice of civilized warfare, have been exempt from attack, (women, children, small shopkeepers, workingmen,) the sacrifice of whose lives servee no military purpose, either morally or materially.

"The folly and futility of the raide last week may well be imegined when it is remembered that the London dis-

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BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup.—Advt.

CREDIT TO ALLIES MAY BE DELAYED

Anglo-French Commission Asks That It Cover War Supplies, but Americans Object.

ENVOYS FIRM FOR 5% COST

Bankers Here Willing to Grant $600,000,000, but Foreigners Want Much More.

At the close of a week of discussions between the Anglo-French financial commissioners and American bankers, it appeared last night that the prospect of an early agreement on the terms of a huge credit to Great Britain and France wes not as bright as the night before.

No definite statement as to the status of the negotiations wes made yesterday by either side, but the divergent opinions expressed by financiers who had been attending the Anglo-French Commission's meetings indicated that the participants in the discussions had become divided on three of the most important details to be settled. These are:

The amount of the credit.

The rate of interest which the proposed notes shall pay.

The purposes for which the credit is to be raised.

Out-of-town bankers hold that $500,000,000 is the outside figure which the Allies ebould ask at this time. Some of the New York bankers have decided that $600,000,000 would be ample for the purposes of the credit, and are inclined to stend for that limit. On the other band, callers who took up that point with the commission yesterday were told emphatically that it would not be satisfied with $500,000,000, and wanted a great deal more.

Interest Rate an Obstacle.

As to the interest rate, houses which have had a wide experience in the bond market sey the notes to be floated must net the investor at least 5 per cent., and that another one-half of 1 per cent. must beallowed for the underwriting. When the commission expressed reluctance to counutenance an issue bearing more than 5 per cent., it was suggested that that difficulty could be surmounted by selling a 5 per cent. bond at a discount. Yesterday, however, the commission stood firmly for an issue that ehould not cost the borrowers more than 5 per cent. It wes intimated that whatever from the loan might take, there would be no big commissions to bankers.

Renewed interest in the probable entrance of the banking houses having German affiliations was aroused yesterday, when it became known that such bankers were not inclined to lend support to financing which may cover purchases of munitions. The point was made by one influential banker whose firm is generally considered to have strong German sympathies that he would not be inclined to participate in the proposed credit unless it contained a clause limiting the uses to which it might be put.

When this contingency was brought to the attention of members of the commission by visitors yesterday the latter were told that no restrictions of that nature could be accepted by Great Britain and France. In another quarter it

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U. S. Consul Reports That Bombs Caused the Fire on the Sant' Anna

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Bombs in one of her holds caused the fire on tho Fabre liner Sant' Anna, from New York to Marseilles witb 1,764 passengers, mostly Italian reservists, according to a dispatcb received at the State Department today. Eighteen "fuses," as the bombs are called in the department's dispatch, were discovered, and many of them exploded.

The State Department's advices came from Walter H. Schultz, the American Consul at St. Michael's, Azores. He reported that the Sant' Anna arrived at Ponta Delgada, whence the dispatch was sent, on Thursday evening, bringing the news that on Sunday, Sept. 12, at midnight, fire was discovered in hold No. 2, filled with general merchandise and baggage. Eighteen fuses were found, and there were many explosions. Consul Schultz said that 605 of the passengere—women, children, and aged men—were transferred to the Italian steamer Ancona on Sept. 13. The Sant' Anna would proceed Friday or Saturday, the Consul said, with the otber passengers.

The Sant' Anna was 1,100 miles east of Halifax when the fire wes discovered. The Ancona came to the rescue and the fire was extinguished. The Sant' Anna then proceeded to the Azores, escorted by the Ancona.

A wireless message was received at Halifax last Sunday night, saying that she was on fire and in need of assistance, but a later message announced that she was safe and was proceeding to the Azores under convoy of the Ancona of the Italian line.

The Sant' Anna had on board 2,039 persons, including between 1,600 and 1,700 Italian reservists. She sailed from New York on Sept. 7 for Naples and Marseilles. No explanation bas been received as yet as to the cause of the fire. Agents of the line asserted tbat sbe carried no munitions of war.

David E. H. Jones, senior partner in the firm of James Elwell & Co., agents of the Fabre Line in the United States, said last night that he had not received any message from Captain Pavy of the Sant' Anna since the ship had arrived at Fayal. "I expect," Mr. Jones went on to say, "that he will make bis official report on the fire to the head office at Marseilles, and I shall get a brief summary by cable in two days' time. It was no doubt advisable to transfer the passengers from the forward section of the steerage to the Italian steamer Ancona because they would no doubt have been smoked out by the fire."

Whsn informed by a TIMES reporter that eighteen fuses had been found in No. 2 hold, Mr. Jones was very much surprised and said that he did not understand how they could have been placed tbere unless they had been concealed in the baggage. "I have taken every precaution," he continued, "and employ a staff of eighteen detectives to guard the steamers day and night when they are in port. The longshoremsn we have employed have done their best, as we thought, to protect the interest of the Fabre Line by keeping a strict watch among themselves, and I can bardly bring myself to think that it was done by one of their number. "Hitberto I have refrained from having the baggage searched on the piers before it was sent on boerd on the ships' sailing day, but in future it will bave to be done."

Mr. Jones said that the chartered steamer St. Joseph, which had been on fire at sea and had to put into Barcelona, was now on her way to New York.

BANK TELLER GONE; AUTO LEFT IN POND

Harry S. Bradley Disappears with Two of Three Suitcases He Had in Machine.

ACCIDENT THEORY SCOUTED

Had Been on Vacation and Had Visited Mother—Employers Join in Search for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 17.—An empty touring car was found early this morning lying partly in Cove Pond, near here, and partly against the stone wall supporting a road which runs past the pond.

After the police here had been notified the car was found to be that of Harry S. Bradley of Woodhaven, L. I., note teller of a bank in Wall Street, New York.

The police at first thought that Mr. Bradley, who started away from the bouse of his mother bere alone in his automobile with three suitcases, telling relatives here that he was going to New Haven, had met with an accident and that he had probably been drowned in Cove Pond, which is connected with Noroton River near the edge of Long Island Sonnd.

The water, however, was found to be very shallow and a thorough search of the vicinity made it certain that he could not either have been drowned or killed in the accident.

When the automobile was searched, there were found, instead of the three suitcases with which Mr. Bradley had left the bouse of his mother, only a single suit case which contained some clothes and some automobile tools.

Accident Theory Scouted.

A further examination of the surroundings made it seem unlikely that an accident had occurred at all and tbat more probably the machine had been driven deliberately over the wall and ebendoned. For a while the local police worked on the theory that Mr. Bradley might have been held up and murdered, the two missing suit cases etolen and his body hidden. A thorough search of the route taken by the machine, after it left the residence of Mr. Bradley's mother, failed to bear out the theory.

The police made an investigation to discover whether any one had taken out any of the yachts or motor boats which lie at the mouth of the Noroton River near Long Island Sound early this morning. It could not be learned whether this investigation had thrown any light on the mystery.

Men who said they repreeented Mr. Bradley's employers came here this afternoon to make inquiries regarding him and two other employes who had been taking their vacstions near here.

After word of the finding of the automobile had been sent to New York, several detectives from New York hurried to Stamford and began an investigation.

The police here said tonight that they had been unable to find out what the two missing suitcases contained. Neither at the residence of Mr. Bradley's relatives in this city nor at his home at Woodhaven, L. I., could it be learned tonight whether any further trace of him had been obtained since he left his mother's home.

Had Been Very Nervous.

Mr. Bradley, it was said, was on his annual vacation. He had been in Vermont and had a few daye ago brought back his wife and baby to their home at Woodhaven. Immediately after returning from Vermont, he came here to visit his mother.

His mother said tonight that during his etay with her he had been extremely nervons from overwork and because of the death of his son in an antomobile accident a year ago.

It was 7:30 o'clock that he left his mother's residence in West Avenue, saying that he was going to New Haven. He was seen in his automobile shortly after that with another man as the machine passed through Stamford.

Representatives of Mr. Bradley's employers this afternoon traced the route known to have been taken by Mr. Bradley and made inquiries. They were also interested in the companion who was seen in Mr. Bradley's automobile. They said that two fellow-employes of Mr.

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Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Advt.

ISHAMS RECONCILED BY THE TIMES STORY

Find Their Differences Trivial When Described in Cold Print.

TAKE SUITE AT THE PLAZA

At Family Luncheon at Sherry's Mayor Gaynor's Daughter Plans with Young Husband for Future.

Eighteen-year-old Mrs. Ralph Heyward Isham, daughter of the late Mayor William J. Gaynor, sat across from her young husband at one of the little tables in Sherry's yesterday afternoon and, looking over at Mr. Isham now and then and smiling happily, denied positively thet she would go to Reno to get a divorce from him. In her lap she had clippings from THE TIMES and other papers issued later telling of the young couple's having separated after domestic difficulties bad arisen at their new home in Madison, N. J.

Mrs. Isham read part of one of the clippings and turned to a TIMES reporter who was there.

"I haven't had time to read half of them, they're so long," she said with a laugh. Then she added very seriously: "There are no differences between us now."

At the table with the young couple were Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Jr., Mrs. Isham's brother-in-law and elder sister. They were equally emphatic in their assertions that there were "no differences" between the young couple.

It was before breekfeet, at 7 o'clock in the morning, that Dr. Webb, who was with his wife at the Vanderbilt Hotel, hurried to the Yale Club to inquire for Mr. Isham, who hes been living at the club for about a month. Mr. Webb had with him a clipping of the story telling of the separation. Mrs. Isham, who had closed the Madison (N. J.) home and had left there a week before, had seen the reports, too, and was very anxious to see her young bushand. Already reporters from evening papers were telephoning in an effort to confirm the report, and a conference between the young couple was hurriedly arranged, to be held in the Plaza Hotel.

THE TIMES had full authority on Thursday night to make the statement that up to that time the couple considered their differences of opinion to be irreconcilable. But when Mrs. Isham saw the whole story in cold print it was another matter. Both are young, and whatever differences of opinion had existed before were soon completely smoothed over. They began to make plans for their future, but more reporters were on the scene by this time, and they planned ways and means to settle the reports about their separation. And so they took a suite at the Plaza to emphasize the fact of their reconciliation.

One of the principal causes of the disagreement was the fact that the bride was so deeply engrossed in outdoor sports, particularly in horseback riding. She has taken many bine ribbons at the fashionable horse shows, and as late as last week she rode at a small horse show near the Gaynor home at St. James, L.I. When asked by a TIMES reporter about this feature of the case at Sherry's yesterdey, Mrs. Isham laughed.

"Well, I'm not quite so fond of all that as I used to be, you eee," she said, "and oh, I don't think I'll go in for it so much in the future."

Mr. Isham and Mr. Webb nodded approvingly; and it was plainly apparent that whatever difficulties there had been really were ended, and that if, es their friende had been convinced, the whole tronble had been caused by nothing more than a young couple's quarrel, the reconciliation had been complete. Then Mr. and Mrs. Isham took up again the eubject of their future plans, as enthusiastically as though they were just engaged to be married, instead of the parents of a little girl not yet a year old.

They had not yet decided whether to go back to Madison and reopen the house there, or to go to California, where Mr. Isham's father has extensive business interests in the handling of which the son has lately taken considerable part.

STEFANSSON DISCOVERS NEW ARCTIC LAND; FOLLOWS ITS COAST LINE THREE DAYS; SENDS WORD OF SAFETY; STAYS AT TASK



VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON

FOUND MUCH WILD LIFE

Took Observation at 77:43 North Near 115 West Longitude.

COUNTRY MUCH BROKEN

Has a Varied Shore Line and Mountains in All Directions.

WAS NEVER IN REAL PERIL

Gets New Supplies and Intends to Continue His Explorations Next Spring.

[Vilhjalmur Stefansson, commanding the Canadian Arctic Expedition, in the subjoined narrative, sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES, announces the discovery of new land in the Arctic. It is the first word from the explorer since April 7, 1914, when his supporting party turned back and left him to continue with three companions his journey over the ice. Great anxiety has been felt for Stefansson, and in many quarters he had been given up for lost.

Mr. Stefansson places the new land at 77 degrees 43 minutes north latitude and 115 degrees 43 minutes west longitude.

In his narrative Mr. Stefansson begins with the ice work of the Spring of this year, and leads quickly to the announcement of his discovery.]

By VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON.

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Special to The New York Times.

HERSCHEL ISLAND, Aug. 22, (via Nome, Alaska, Sept. 16.)—The ice party this year consisted of Storkensen, Andreasen, and Thompsen, all Norwegians except myself. We left the base at Cape Kellett in the first part of February with nine others. On Feb. 21, through the accidental spilling of fuel oil, I had to send a sled from Cape Alfred beck to Kellett for more oil, and waited for them there until April 5.

We finally left Cape Alfred much too late in the season on account of onr too southerly base, 200 miles within the area explored lest year, and proceeded in a direction between the north and northwest. On account of sore-footed dogs, thick fogs, and soft snow among the pressure ice, and much open water, we had reached by April 26 only north latitude 75 degrees from a point eight miles from the shore. Here the sea depth ranged from 300 to 400 meters.

We traveled much on ice about five inches thick, and once would have lost one of our two sleds and the better dog team had the ice broken ten feet sooner than it did. The sled went down after our last dog reached the strong ice on the far side of the leed, and we finally got the sled and the load, although they were soaking wet.

Journeyed On Thin Ice.

On one dey we crossed a twenty-mile expense of ice, none of it over eight inches thick, but safe so long as no wind or current moved the ice or broke it in small pieces. At north latitude 76 degrees 20 minutes, between May 1 and 6, we drifted eleven miles south and thirteen miles west, and there was so much open water that we could make little progress, for it took us three hours to ferry across a 500-yard wide lead. We made the journey on rafts improvised by passing tarpaulins under the sleds and lashing them upon the sides.

Such a raft carries a thousand pounds when the water ie not rough and less if there is a rough wind. The thirteen dogs were especially troublesome. The weather was getting warmer fast, and the ice was broken into small pieces with water or mashed up ice between. I, therefore, gave up further attempts of going west, and traveled parallel to the west coast of Prince Patrick Island.

Some seventy-five miles off shore, near 76 degrees 40 minutes north, we were forced to realize that we could hope for no great northering at so late a season on broken ice drifting rapidly southwest. We, therefore, tried to make the shore-fast ice of Prince Patrick Island in that latitude, but were carried fifty miles south before we fully made land about ten miles south of the land which we had seen on June 1.

Kerosene Supply Exhausted.

Before this time our kerosene had given out and we were burning seal blubber, and the caribou meat, dried at Norway Island during the Summer of 1914 for dog food, was also finished. For the men we had still twenty days' rations, for we had lived partly on seals and bears.

Proceeding northward, we finished the charting of the coast line between the farther points reached by McClintock and Mechas from their Winter base at Dealy Island on the south coast of Melville Island. Fogs and more weather hampered us greatly in this work. On the afternoon of June 15 we reached

SURE EXPLORER WOULD WIN GOAL

McConnell, Stefansson's Secretary, Never Lost Hope in the Darkest Hour.

A WIZARD OF THE NORTH

Former Associate Says Expedition's Leader Keeps His Bearings in Blinding Storms.

One men whose belief that Stefansson was alive never wavered was Burt M. McConnell, the explorer's secretary, who accompanied him on the Karluk and was with him on April 7, 1914, when Stefansson started into the unexplored north with his two companions. When McConnell came to New York to organize measures for the relief of the explorer he was told by leading explorers and representatives of scientific societies that there was not a chance that Stefansson would come out of the arctic region. They were sure he was dead.

Mr. McConnell believed he would emerge alive, for he knew his man. The explorer, his secretary said, was a man who let nothing interfere with his plens or deviate him from the end he had in view. He illustrated this by telling how the disappearance of their vessel, the Karluk, instead of crushing his spirits was dismissed with scant consideration, and the explorer at once set his mind to work to plan how to go ahead with the whale fishing.

"I am so tickled at the news of Stefansson's safety that I can herdly talk," said Mr. McConnell last night; "but I want to say this much: The trip Stefansson made over the ice to Benks Island is the most wonderful in arctic history. That he returned is a miracle, nothing more or less. I always have contended that Stefansson and his two companions were alive, but when both the Polar Bear and the Belvedere returned from Banks Island in the Summer of 1914, with no news of the three explorers, I thought they still must be on the sea ice; so I came down to civilization to organize a relief expedition.

"Every one I talked to about the relief expedition, except Stefansson's stanchest friends, said I was crazy; that no men could live on the ice for any length of time with only rifles and cartridges and matches; that they probably had fallen into a lead and been drowned, and a lot of other tommyrot.

"You see, the Stefansson they had met at banquets and other functions became another man entirely when he left civilization behind him. I know, because I traveled with him all last Winter, and on the first stages of the ice trip. He is perfectly at home in the arctic, is one of the best sled travelers who ever went into that region, and the secret of his general long and so-called impossible trips is the fact that he knows how to take care of his men and dogs.

Keeps His Bearings.

"His sense of direction, for exemple, seems almost intuitive; I have never seen him become confused as to direction, and on one occasion I followed his lead through a blinding snowstorm for several hours. The wind on that occasion, I remember, attained a velocity of forty-four miles per hour, and

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HOW ARCTIC SENT NEWS OF EXPLORER

Schooner Found Stefansson at Herschel Island Getting Supplies.

SENT MESSAGES TO NOME

Southern Division of the Canadian Expedition at Work in Mackenzie Delta.

NOME, Alaska, Sept. 17.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Chief of the Canadian Government arctic exploring and surveying expedition which left Victoria, B. C., in June, 1913, who set out afoot over the ice with two companions, from the shores of northeastern Alaska in March, 1914, to seek new land in uncharted seas, did not go to his death, as the world had begun to fear, but found the new land, and the only hardships endured were those of short rations.

The power schooner Ruby arrived from Herschel Island yesterday with dispatches from Stefansson announcing his discoveries. Stefansson is wintering at Banks Island, where he has a large power schooner and a small one. He plans to explore his new territory during the Winter and next Summer penetrate further into the region of mystery between Alaska and the north pole, where no ship has ever gone.

The Southern, or Anderson, wing of the expedition is pursuing its scientific work in the Mackenzie delta and reports no mishap except the death of Engineer Daniel Blue of the powerboat Alaska.

Thirteen Have Perished.

This is the thirteenth death among the members of the expedition. Eight men perished while trying to reach Wrangle Island and another accidentally shot and killed himself there. Another, in the Mackenzie country went insane while lost and committed suicide by shooting.

Captain S. F. Cottle of the Ruby says that Captain Louis Lane, cruising on his power schooner Polar Bear, found Stefansson and his companions on Benks Island. They were in excellent health and spirits and eager to reach the southern wing of the expedition, that they might obtain supplies and continue their explorations. Stefansson had expected to fall in with the Polar Bear, just as he did. He immediatcly chartered the schooner, and with Captain Lane proceeded to Herschel Island to get supplies. The Polar Bear was at Herschel Island when the power schooner Ruby, which had been trying for two years to reach the island, arrived there from Port Clarence with supplies for the Hudeon Bay Company.

Immediately upon arriving at Herschel Island Stefansson began preparations for continnance of his explorations. He purchased the Polar Bear for $20,000 from Captain Lane, and bought also the power boat Gladiator, a small vessel engaged in trading along the coast. After fully equipping these vessels, Stefansson sailed with them for Banks Island.

The time of the return of the expedition cannot be foretold, as Stefansson intends to continue until he has fully ascertained the limits of the new land he has discovered. He will also seek other new lands.

Jack Hadley, a member of the Karluk party rescued from Wrangel Island last year by the Wing and Wing, has again joined Stefansson.

the north tip of the island and found a record left there by McClintock dated June 15, 1853.

Discovers New Land.

On the morning of Juns 18, from a forty-foot high ics cake near the camp that we had just pitched, Storkensen sighted new land to the northeast. This camp was pitched at 77 degrees 56 minutes, and we landed next day on the land at a point distant about fourteen miles, near 78 north and 117 weet. The trend of the coast here was northwesterly, hut thick weather prevented ue seeing far. On eccount of the lateness of the seasgn we followed tbe coast east for three days only.

Thick weather prevented sextant observations, exeept one day, whicb gave 77 degrees 43 minutes north and 115 degrees 43 minutes west. We actnally saw ©nly about 100 miles of coast line, running somewhat eouth of east from the landing place, hut mountains were seen for at least fifty miles farther east and from a height of 2,000 feet twenty miles inland etill higher hills were seen in all directions from north to east at a distance estimated at over fifty miles.

Of Considerahle Size.

Tho lsnd, therefore, is of considsrabls size. It is low where we first landed, but becomes higher and more rugged as one proceeds eastward.

Carihou and other Arctic animals are abundant, except beare. As Summer was now coming on rapidly, we turned toward home. On June 22 geese and other birde had arrived, and the rivers were breaking out. We discovered some small islands between Melville Island and the new land, took formal possession of these lands, and left a record of discovery.

We followed the west coast of Melville Island south, crossed to the Bay of Mercy, and etayed there from July 14 to July 20, to rate pocket chronometers, and provide new packs for the dogs. We caught the sled at McClure's Wintering place, and traveled diagonally across Bank's Ieland to Kellstt, arriving home on Aug. 8 to find eysrything well.

Trip Void of Accident.

On this trip we had no accident more serious than the wetting of one eled load. We bad no sickness, and brought home in good flesh every dog we started with. We were all of us in our ordinary health and strength. We ueed the ordinary Eskimo beehive snowhouses. Besides the provisions brought from home we used about 10,000 pounds of meat and fat for food and fuel. Seals furnished most of this, but there were besides seventeen caribou, four bears, and two musk oxen, the last in Melville Island. Musk oxen in Bank's Island are extinct. We had no hardships at any time and were never in imminent danger, so far as we know.

Plans Further Explorations.

On Aug. 11 the schooner Polar Bear, Captain Louis Lane, came into Kellett. He reported the North Star long overdue at Baillie Island, and that the expedition supplies had arrived at Herschel Island. Fearing the non-arrival of the North Star, I chartered the Polar Bear to get supplies from Herschel Island, and attempt by landing them to form a more northern base for next year's work either on Bank's or Prince Patrick Island. I plan to make a further journey next year into Beaufort Sea and explore further the new land already discovered. We sail for Bank's Island tomorrow.

Captain Sweeney wintered at Baillie Island with the Alaska, which last year failed to get farther east. He reports that Dr. Anderson went east by sled to Point Cockburn, where the North Star wintered, and eent natives back with mail for Baillie Island this Spring. Last Winter Dr. Anderson attempted carrying the mail by sled to Ieland, but had to turn back before reaching the lake on account of his supplies giving out. The topographers worked this Spring, one east and the other west of Cockhurn Point, as far as Darnley Bay. No illness was reported from Point Cockburn, but Engineer Blue of Alaska died and Captain Sweney was ill at Baillie Ieland from scurvy. There bave been no illness at Kellett Winter quarters so far.

VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON.

LONG JOURNEY OVER ICE.

Stefansson's Detailed Account of His Experiences in Search of Land.

[Stefansson in the subjoined narrative gives a detailed account of the experiences of himself and his companions. He gives a prefatory explanation of the purposes of the Canadian expedition, tells how he took up the task of the ill-fated Karluk, and gives a complete journal of his travels over the ice.]

By VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON.

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Special to The New York Times.

BANKS ISLAND, Feb. 8, (via Nome, Alaska, Sept. 16.)—The central plan and main purpose of the Canadian Arctic Expedition is the exploration of the hitherto untraversed area lying north of the American Continent and west of the known American arctic archipelago. The direct attack on this unknown area was assigned to the largest of the expedition's three ships—the Karluk. The schooner Alaska was to undertake the subsidiary investigation of the Coronation Gulf region, and the schooner Sachs was to act as tender to whichever of the other vessels needed her most, and to do oceanographic work. Meantime, when in September, 1914, the Karluk, best of the ice craft, was buried out of the field of endeavor and had to be struck from the list of available resources of the expedition, the problem arose of how the main purpoee could be accomplished with the reeources left.

I at once decided to use the Sachs in place of the Karluk, so far as compatible, first landing sufficient freight in the Coronation Gulf region to make the success of the Alaska there assured so far as supplies were concerned.

Later I developed the plan of purchasing the small trading schooner North Star of four-foot draught to riek and, if nsed be, lose her in an attempt to thread the ehoal waters of the west coast of Banks Island, to establish a hase on Princs Patrick Island. If poesible, the first task in the program of the Karink had been to sail north approximately along the meridian forming the boundary between Canada and Alaska until unsurmountable obstructions should be found in the form of either ice or new land; turning then east to Banks Island or Prince Patrick Island and sstablishing a base for sled exploration.

Took Up Karluk's Task.

I now determined to attempt the Karluk'e taek hy sled. If, as had been commonly believed, the drift in the ice north of Alaska proved to be to the west, we would go by eled as far north as it eeemed safs, and then return to our starting point or some other place on the main land, going later north during the Summer along Banks Island with the North Star and Sache, but if we should find the drift in the ice either negligible or else to the north or east, we would not return to the mainland hut would proceed, if no new land were diecovered, to Banks Island or Prince Patrick Island.

To cover that event I gave definite instructions for the North Star to follow as soon as she could to Norway Island, at which port her commander was to decide if he did not find ue whether she should winter there or proceed to Prince Patrick Island. Becauee of her twin propellers the Sachs is not so well adapted to ice-filled waters as the North Star, and for that reaeon I directed that after she got through with her freighting for the Alaska she should proceed to Banks Island to winter, preferably near Cape Kellett, to form there a base upon which we could retreat in cass of the loss of the Star further north.

Balked in His Plans.

But for some unfortunate misunderstanding and consequent delays at Collinson Point, while I was absent engaged on other work in the Mackenzie Delta, we should have left the Alaskan coast, going north over the ice, about March 5, 1914. On my arrival home from the delta I find, however, that some of the most important work of preparation foi the ice exploration bad not yet been commenced at a date when it should have been finisbed a week, and it was only on March 22 that I finally left the outfitting camp at Martin Point, intending to proceed north approximatsly along the 143d meridian at first, suiting our course later to the drift in the Ice. We had on starting our sleds twenty-five dogs and seven men—Andreasen, Beneard, Castel, Johansen, Storkensen, Wilkins, and myself. On the second day out Captain Beneard suffered a fall from an ice pressure ridge by which his head was so seriously cut that the accident came near heing fatal through loss of hlood. It took a day to carry the Captain ashore, and another for the party who did so to return. A blizzard on March 15 shattered the ice, which for two months previously to that bad lain strong and comparatively level north of this portion of the coast. A epell of warm weather had followed, and the ice had therefore been cemented together hy frost. Beyond the sevenmile line from ehore everything was a mass of small cakes of ice separated by intricate water channels from a few yarde to several hundred in width. We had with us waterproof tarpaulin designed to convert our sails into boats, and later in the year we crossed with this craft lanes over a mile wide when the wind blew the eea into whitecaps, but there was no use attempting thoss tactics now, for the rigging of this craft took two hours at a time, and the lanes were so numerous and the drift so rapid to the east that we could have made no headway.

There was nothing to do hut to camp on the outer edge of the land, fast to ice, and wait for colder weather. By Marcb 27 we were beginning to feel dubious over getting started. It must be either soon or never, for the sun was daily gstting notiesably higher and warmer and the Summer was nearly upon us when Ice exploration becomes so difficult and so dangerous for slede as to be practically impossible. On that day I sent Wilkins and Castel ashore with a sled carrying a kerosene tank that had sprung a leak to have it replaced from our shore camp hy a sound one. The team should have made the round trip over the beaten trail to camp and back in four, or at most six, hours. None of us thought it would be longer, till we eaw them again, hut within two hours a gale was hlowing and I have learned since that when they got ashore the force of the wind was such that they were unable to walk against it and had to crawl. Return was impoesible for them that evening, and when the gale teemed to be over next day we had encamped on a cake of ice a mile or two in area which had been driven fifty miles to the east and were eeparated from the land-fest ice hy several miles of water, filled with ice fragments, so we lost two of our best men, eeven of our best dogs, our best sled, and eome equipment we needed badly. Half our fuel intended originally for sixty days was gone. Our party now conelsted of Andreasen, Crawford, Johansen, McConnell, Storkersen, and myself. Crawford and McConnell had joined the party when Captain Beneard was disabled. The temperature still continned from twenty-eight ahove to four degrees below zero Fahrenheit, and this was not enough to solidify the ice which was continually carried beck and forth by the wind.

From Ice Cake to Ice Cake.

For three or four days we had little ice motion, however, and on those daye we were able to cross from ice cake to ice cake, where their corners touched. Some of these cakes were only the eize of a city hlock or less. Others werc a mile or two across, hut all were three to six feet thick, eo traveling over them was not particularly dangerous. By April 9 we were fifty milee from land, but we had made little northing, for the currents had carried us parallel to the land, (which here runs well south of east,) a distance of nearly seventy miles.

As we needed dogs hadly ashore, for the scientific work heing done there, and as two of our elede were too fragile for the rough ice and kept continually breaking, I now decided to send three of the men hack. Accordingly on the evening of April 7 Crawford, Johansen, and McConnell, with two teame, etarted for shore, which I have since learned they reached without serious trouhle on April 17.

The ice party now consieted of Andreasen, Storker Storkersen, and myself, with a 208-pound eall and 1,326-pounds load, consieting of food for men and dogs for ahout forty days, permanent equipment and 360 cartridges for two rifles.

Met Violent Gale.

Two days after the support party left we had the moet violent gale of the journey. Instead of separating into cakes with water lanes between the ice, this ice pressed up into huge ridges, huckling eo that portions of our trail were made on ice a mile in the camp in the evening and were only 300 yards in the morning. A pressure ridge twenty feet bigh had formed twenty feet away from our tent, made of hlocks eo large that had one of them happened to topple over on the tent it would have ended the chapter. Early in the evening we tried to stand watch, but the man outside the tent could not keep his eyee open for the flying snow nor could he shout loud enough to be heard hy the others inside the tent, although the noise of ice pressing into ridges can he heard miles away. We did not this night hear anything but the flapping of the tent and the whistle of the wind.

We were never in particular danger. After getting heyond sixty milee from shore we never had etrong winds. The day after this gale the cold weather came at last, and we had ideal traveling for the remainder of April, with light breezes and clear skies, and temperature ranging ahout 20 degrees helow zero Fahrenheit. The water lanes, which had in warm weather been impaseable for boats, now became smooth boulevards, and inatead of two miles a day we now frequently made over twenty. That we would probably meet a continual ice drift to the east had seemed likely when the eupport party started for ehore, and I had accordingly sent with them letters emphasizing the probability of our not returning to the mainland and repeating the instructions for the North Star to follow us to Northwest Banks Island.

The easterly drift did really continue, and although we traveled each day from 10 to 30 degrees west of true north, out instrumental observations showed that we were barely keeping a true north course. By April 27 we were near the intersection of the seventy-third parallel and the one hundred and fortieth meridian. During the preceding fortnight we had crossed ecoree of miles of thin ice formed over what had been open water in the March gales. The daylight was now continuous throughout the twenty-four hours and the sun was becoming more aggressive. It would be but a week or two till all this thin ise would become uncroseahle. With the strong currents to the west which prevail on the Alaska coast in Spring it would have been unwise under the circumstances to try to return the 240 miles or go south to land. Neither was there any knowledge to be gained hy retracing the route we had just come over.

Our work lay to the north, and eafety lay there also, for then we should be traveling away from Summer. Besides we had already arranged for going to Banke Island for the information to be gained on the way there, and after landing, also to try for deer msat for dog feed on next year'e sled trips, for nearly all our pemmican had gone with the Karluk. Accordingly on April 27 I finally decided definitely not to attempt to return to Alaska, hut to proceed to Banks Island or Prince Patrick Ieland, according to circumstances. Because of the rapid approach of Snmmer we eventually headed for Cape Alfred, on the northweet corner of Banks Island. Our kerosene gave out on May 5. For ten days after that we melted a little ice morning and evening for drinking water with the five pounde of lard we had along for reolling our boat tarpaulin. For the latter part of these ten days we were on half rations. We saw occasional bear tracks, and from this we knew that there must be eeals in the sea about us. Two reasons kept us from etopping to hunt seals. We hoped we might meet a bear which we could secure without delaying our progreen landward, and we were so worried by the rapidly increasing temperature, and the conequent deterioration of ice that we preferred empty etomachs to much delay.

By May 15 we were getting a bit hungry and the dogs were not eo fat as formerly. They had harder work than we to do on the eame amount of food, although they ate our skin clothing, while we had malted milk and pemmican. It seemed that wiedom now dictated a halt rather than hurry, and so we etopped for reeting at a lead across which we would have ordinarily ferried in our improvised boat in two hours. Not much more than the corresponding two hours had heen spent in watching for seale when one came to the eurface some 300 yards away, and we got him with a lucky brain shot. This turned out to be forty-three days before we eventually reached the Banks Island coast, but for the whole of that time we had lived in abundance. For fnel we burned sea hlubber, ueing the bones of seals and of bears for a wick, as it were, for hlubber will not burn by itself. By means of kerosene during theee forty-three days we killed bears and about forty seals and accumulated a stock of food against possible future needs.

This we, of course, had to abandon when opportunity came for the advance. When we got within about 100 milea of the west coast of Banks Island we began to meet frequent easterly winde, and consequently drifted away from our goal. On May 23, a little north of the seventy-fourth parallel, forty-five milee from Banks Island, an easterly gale commenced. This wind varied in direction, between northeast and northeast for twelve days and in force from a light hreeze to a moderate gale. Immediately in front of us was a lead that varied on different daye in width from half a mile to perhape eight miles. As this lead was covered with whitecaps at periode of light wind or was covered with young ice, either of which conditione prevented cruising by raft in the direction we wanted to go, we began to fear we ehould have to spend the Summer on the ice, which I feel eure we could have done safely though, perhaps, not very comfortably.

Thick Floes of Ice.

The ice itself was in floes, many of them over a hundred feet in thickness, so that there was no reason to fear their melting away. They were doubtless a decade or more old already. Anticipating a Summer on the ice we here accumulated eome two tons of msat and blubber and four bear ekins.

Bears Invade the Camp.

Bears used to come right into camp undisturbed by the barking of dogs or ehouting of men, which sonnds they may have classed with the crying of gulls, the only noise of the eort with which they were familiar.

During this period we drifted eome eixty miles further away from Banks Ieland, which was lese than would have been expected from the force of the wind. Thia drift was the more tantalizing for the fact that when we were first stopped at this lead we got our first hottom eounding at 736 meters. In three daye we were out of soundings again. During the trip up, miles from the mainland, near meridian 140 west, the first bottom sounding west of Banks Island was about five miles north of the 74th parallel. It was nineteen days before this lead etopped near meridian 128. Seven daye after we were fully able to ferry across it and resums our travel east. We then again got into soundings, this time at 638 meters, a little south of the previous eoundings. From this on we took soundings every two or three miles, till we reached land-fast ice, and often at ehorter intervals. These soundings seem to indicate that the sea bottom rises in at least three terraces toward Banks Ieland. In some parts the bottom seams either hilly or cut by channels.

Carried by the Ice.

In June we encountered a strong drift to the south, and, in epite of fair progress, favored hy westerly and southwesterly winds that held the broksn pieces of ics tightly preesed againet each other and against Banks Island, we made in fact a nearly soutbeast course, altbough we traveled northeast. We had therefore to give up the attempt to land on the very northwest corner of Banks Ieland, the logical goal of a such a journey as ours, and it was on northerly land some thirty miles south of Cape Alfred that we landed on the evening of June 28, ninsty-six days out from Martin Point, Alaska.

The distance actually traveled was probably not much over 700 miles, and the route plotted on the chart measures even less than that, hut the difficulties of the journey are to be measured not by the dietance, but by the warmth of the weather and the force and direction of the winds and current. Going north a month earlier, and our fortune in other respects similar to what wae actually the case, a journey of twice the mileags would have had no more difficulty and been much eafer and more comfortable.

Banks Island has not been visited by white men, although whalers eight it often, since McClure abandoned his ship here in 1854. At that time musk oxen were ahundant, but we have seen none, and they may he extinct. They are much more scarce than near Collinson Point, where our schooners wintered last year, or on any part of the mainland known to me hetween the Colville and the copper mine. The Eskimo inhahitants of the west coast eeem to have seen a few tranelents only, and that between fifty and a hundred years ago, probahly. Caribou are rare between Bank'e Land and King William Island. For a time we had to kill all the caribou we saw, but later we shot only old bucks, for they gave the most and the fattest meat. Our cartridges had to be husbandsd.

Disappointed in North Star.

As I had directed the North Star to come to Norway Island to look for us we spent the Summer in the vicinity, drying meat, fat, and ekine against a coming Winter. We killed in all forty-nine caribou, over thirty of which were old bucks. Besides keeping ue and the six dogs this gave us many valuable skins and a ton of dried meat and 500 pounds of euet, which gave ue ample dog food for the ice exploration work in February.

Toward the latter part of Summer ice conditions of the west coast of Banks Island were excellent for a shallow draught veesel. The heavy ice was aground from a mile to twenty milcs off shore in fifteen to twenty fathoms of water. Inside the barrier warm streams from the land thawed the ice along shore and there wae a clear lane along the beach ample for the paseage of the North Star. The coast le an enbayed one. There are few five-mile etretches without a harbor suitable for a veesel of four-foot draught. It was for juet such conditions that I had hought the North Star, and the existence of theee conditione justified ue in expecting the schooner to arrive any day after the 20th of Auguet. Whsn, howsver, the 1st of September arrived with continued fair weather and open shore water, we all agreed that something was wrong somewhere. Accordingly we covered our drisd meat caché eafely with atonee and proceeded south along the coast with pack dogs.

At Cape Kellett we found the Mary Sachs in Winter quarters, although the sea was absolutely clear of ice.

There had been some ice about Cape Kellett when she arrived there late in August. Beacbing and hanling ths schooner up here was due partly to her having lost one of her propellers and to the presence of ice, but also and perhape to eeveral mistaken ideas. They seem to have thought that if we were on Banks Island we would he at Cape Kellett anxiouely and probably hungrily watching for a sail on the horizon, and when they found no sign of ue they concluded we were dead—this in spite of the fact that the appointed reudezvous was a hundred milee further north. Men of the Sachs are most of them new to the arctic and had been thoroughly discouraged hy this time. The amnsing opinion apparently was uniformly held hy most of the whalers and others at Herechel Island last Summer that we were all dead becauee we failed to come back from a journey from which I had said we would probably not try to come back.

The Sache thought that Summer was over with August, whereas September is commonly enough a good month for navigation up hsre, and was so in this Summer.

It was also thought that the west coast of Banks Island wae preclpitous, devoid of harhors and driftwood, all of which is erroneous, but the chief reason for not going furtbsr north was clearly that feeling that we were certainly dead. The North Star, I learned, had made no effort to come to Banks Island, as I had directed. Peter Kerluk had been crushed near Wrangell Island, but her men had reached that island in safety, and would be picked up hy one of tbe American revenue cutters.

It was too lats, I thought, for relaunching the Sachs, so I turned my attention at once to securing freeh meat for men and dogs forthwith. Six bears and sixty carihou were secured by the end of November, which was more meat than we needsd, although we had nothing else for our twenty dogs.

I thought at first of going to the supposed hase in Alaska on Dolphin and Union Straits by sled to send our dispatches and to arrange for getting the North Star next year, to eetablish the base we now nsed so badly on Prince Patrick Island.

Later I concluded that it would take the united efforts of all of you to prepare adequate resources for the ice exploration of the coming Spring and that you would be foolish to sacrifice present opportunities to a future prospect. During the aheence of the eun the Eskimo Nakueiak and myeelf made a four-hundred-mile round trip to the southeast of Banks Island and Victoria Ieland to search for the Eskimoe who ueually winter there, but for some reason they seemed to be elsewhere this year. We hoped to secure doge from them for the ice work, hut that hope failed when three of our twenty dogs sled. Many of the others are old and small, so that we now havo only two possible teams against the fonr with which we commenced to journey over the ice. We start out the year, however, on Feb. 9 insetead of March 22, which should more than make up for the fewness of dogs.

On account of having already explored the sea north beyond parallel seventy-four and because we fear the eouthward drift whicb we encountered near the Banks Island coast last Spring, we shall first go about 350 miles, if conditions permit, to Lands End, on Prince Patrick Island, by way of Cape McClure and McClure Straits, and from there we plan to strike northwest. We hope to be back in Banke Island by June 15, or in a little over 120 days, if conditions are favorable. It is not unlikely that we shall, after reaching a point furthsst northweat of Land's End, by a route north of Princs Patrick Ieland and then eoutb across Melville Ieland and Melville Sound, if no misfortune overtake us, continue the work of sea exploration by sled in the Spring of 1916.

VILHJALMAR STEFANSSON.

Location of Stefansson's Newly Discovered Land



LAUDS STEFANSSON AS ARCTIC GENIUS

He Has Won His Place Among Explorers, C. C. Adams Asserts.

VICTORY AFTER DISASTER

Geographical Authority Describes Situation of the New Land and Predicts Valuable Results.

By CYRUS C. ADAMS,

President of the Association of American Geographers.

The new land that Stefansson has discovered is about a hundred miles to the north of Prince Patrick Island. The most southerly part of this land which he visited is considerably to the east of the most eastward extension of Prince Patrick Island. The Ieland, as far as he saw it, seems to be nearly hisected hy the 115th Meridian west of Greenwich. The lands nearest to it, as far as we know, are the Polynia Islands, a little group to the north of Prince Patrick Island, discovsred hy McClintock in 1853. They appear to be about seventy-five or eighty miles from the new land.

The island is over 100 miles due west of the northern part of Ellef Ringnes Island, discovered by Sverdrup, but its most northern part, as far as Stefansson saw it, appears to he farther north than any other land in the great Parry archipelago to the north of our continent. It probably marks the extension thue far to the north of the comparatively shallow watere that surround the islands of the Parry archipelago. In other words, rises from the continental shelf in shallow water.

The view is now generally held that all the lands of the arctic rise from shallow water excepting a few volcanic islands. Stefansson's discovery, therefore, seems to show that in this part of the Arctic Ocean the eea is comparatively shallow, though Naneon found ahyesmal depths in about the eame latitude to the north of the New Siberoan Islands.

What Explorer Has Proved.

Stefansion has abundantly provsd what he believed he would be ahle to show, that he would find all the animal food be needed on the ice and in the waters of the ocean. Most of the time he had more than enough for men and dogs. It is a remarkable fact that, after many months of the hardest kind of work he had many dogs left in good condition.

His theories have usually worked out well. Since be first went to the Arctic he bas believed that he could live on the resources of either the land or sea. He has proved it. He is a man of enormous strength and endurance. The whalers on the north coast of Alaska have long said that no other man in the north could maks the mileage that Stefansson could cover in a day.

A few years ago, when his supplies were becoming scant, he started eouth from his camp to get meat, and gams being scarce, hs was forty miles away hefore he secured a back load of the provender; and be packed homeward with fifty pounds of food and made the journey to camp in a day.

On his recent travels over the sea, in a boat which could easily be transformed into a eledge, he had with him two of tbe beet men in his party. One of them, Storkeneen, he had known since the days of the Leffingwell-Mikkeneen expedition with wbich Stefansson had bis first Artic experience. His comrades undoubtedly did their full share in the tremendous task in which the explorer was engaged.

We now know that the whalers who went up the west coast of Banks Land and reported that they could not find Stefaneeon were many scores of miles south of the point where he lived on the fat of the land during the Winter. Ae he expected, he found animal life very abundant.

Another notable achisvement was Stefaneeon's completion of the charting of the northeast coast of Prince Patrick Ieland. There was a stretch of eome fifty miles of this coastlins which McClintock and Mecham did not cover in tbeir survey. The gap le now filled and we will now have a fairly god outline on the maps of this large island.

Lived Like the Eskimos.

Stefannson hae proved, on a larger scale than any other polar explorer, that the blnber and olls of the animals he killed would amply provide all the fuel and light he needed during the Winter night. He has alwaye maintained that this would be the casc, and he was confident that if he had an opportunity to try it the experiment would be successful. He said these commodities were good enough for the Eskimoe, and he could make them just as efficient as the Eskimos do.

One of the bases of his polar plane has been hie idea that he could live and thrive in the Arctic just as well as the Eskimoe. He has often expressed the opinion that the Arctic natives, on the whole, live very comfortably, tbat they have plenty of food and euitable clothing, that their housee are fairly healthful, and that they do not suffer many of the ills of life unless they are beguiled by white men to livs in frame houses as they do at some of the stations on the North Alaskan Coast.

Very few persons in our country believed yesterday morning that Stefansson was alive. Burt McConnell, who tried long and unsuccessfully to raise funde with wbich to send north aeroplanes and aviators with which to scour the regions of the sea ice to the north of Western Alaska and Eastern Asia, believed that the ice drift had carried the explorer far to the weet, but that he could live on the seal and polar bear he found, and that sharp-sighted men in airships could detect the struggling human beings ahove the white snows and hel pthem to escape from their frigid environment.

Joeeph F. Bernard, who knowe Stefansson and bis genius for living and working in the arctic, recently wrote that be had no douht that the explorer was alive, hut believed that the drift had carried him to the west and he should be looked for in that direction.

A few of the explorer's personal friends have expreeeed the utmost confidence that the explorer was alive and that we would hear from him very soon. A letter came to me a week ago from some of Stefansson's closest friends in Massachusetts expressing the utmost confidence in his safety and predicting that the would would very soon know that he was alive and doing well.

The sublime confidence of these devotees is now amply rewarded. But most of the world and practically all Arctic explorers believed him dead. The brilliant record he has now estahlished will be welcomed hy all; and in spite of the terrible disaster which overwhelmed his party at the outset, he has won his place as one of the most remarkable of polar travelers. He has turned disaster into victory; and what he has done since he set out with two comrades through the unknown regions of the Northern Sea estahlisbes his fame as one of the most intrepid, resourceful, and euccessful explorers of the Far North. If fortune favore him he will do more, during the coming season, to bring to light the regions in which be is at work.

WINS PEARY'S PRAISE.

A Great Achievement, if Confirmed, He Asserts.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 17.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary said tonight that the news of the safety of Vilhjalmur Stefaneon confirmed what he and others familiar with arctic conditions had believed when the explorer was reported between Banks Land and the mouth of the Mackenzie, that if he and his associates reached land they would be able to subelet indefinitely and would return.

"If it le true, as reported, that Stefansson has discovered new land in the vicinity of Banks Land and Patrick's Land," said Admiral Peary, "it is a great achievement."

SURE EXPLORER WOULD WIN GOAL

Continued from Page 1.

the last two hours of the journey were made in darkness, yet at the finish, where we were to cruse a narrow neck of land, Stefansson was not more than a bare hundrsd yards off the trail. I eay off the trail, but the fact is there was no trail at all.

"At another time I followed him across a hay for forty miles. He made his own trail, and at the end of the forty miles we came to Amouliktok, the small sandspit on which we camped soon after leaving the Karluk. These are only two instancee of his almost uncanny ability to take care of himself in the arctic, but there are dozens of others.

"The two men Stefansson took with him on his journey into the unknown were the hardiest and most experienced men he could find. The dogs he selected were the largest and strongest that could be found in the Mackenzie and Point Barrow countries, combined with the best in the expedition. When Stefansson turned north at Camp September, on the 7th of April, 1914, his six dogs ran off with a load of more than 1,200 pounds. Crawford, Johansen, and I were sent back to shore whils our provisions and sleds should last, as had been planned at the beginning of the trip.

Calls Delay Inexcusable.

"What Stefansson says regarding the inexcusable delay at Collinson Point, when the etart of the ice was postponed seventeen precious days, is only one of a series of setbacks that would have driven a less indomitable man to desperation. Probahly they will never be known, because Stefaneeon will shoulder all the hlame, as he always has done. I was surprised to learn of him speaking of the unfortunate delay.

"You see, while Marob cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be called a good traveling month, the days are sufficiently long to enable sled travelers to make from 4 to 20 miles a day over the sort of ice that is found from 10 to 70 miles off shore. On the outward trip we made as high as twenty miles in one day, when the going was good, but on the return trip to shore, Crawford, Johansen and I, by ten hours of the hardest kind of work, in one day were able to progress only 500 yarde. In order to do this we had to cut roads with picks and speare over a chaotic jumbie of pressure ridges more than forty feet high.

"These continued for more than half a mile, but after cutting a trail for about two hundred yards we came to a valley which twisted and turned almost to the other eide of the jagged ice prairie. Our sleds broke down during the trip, and had to be unloaded and repaired, although we were almost as careful of them as though they had been made of glass. We were forced down the steep declivities with ropes. As a whole, however, we enjoyed both the outward and return trips.

"The second night after we parted from the ice party (Stefansson, Storkersen, and Andreasen) we, the support party, were startled by a visit from three huge polar bears. We had killed one bear on the outward trip, who bad come up to within twenty-five feet of the tent before he was seen, but now we had no rifle. We had voluntarily relinquished our only rifle to Stefansson, because we thought, as he did, that he might reach Alaska and would need the rifle in caee something should go wrong with the other. Ae time proved, it wae well that he did avail himeelf of our offer. But to return to the bears who visited us, the situation was becoming rather tense when a happy thought struck Crawford, and we waved our arms and shouted, while our dogs frightened them away. At another time the ice on which we were camped for the night broke up, but not directly under our tent, as sometimes happens; in fact, the neareet break was at least eight feet away. In the morning we found ourselves afloat on a piece of ice about twenty feet wide, with one side of our tent about six feet from the water, and one end about eight feet from the edge. Then at another time we came to a lead so wide that we could not see across it, but it closed.

"The same southwest gale that closed that lead was the one that blew the ice on which Stefansson was camped toward Banks Island, so it was of considerahle assietance to both parties. We reached shore on Canadian territory, eighty milee east of our starting point, and, believe me, we were glad to camp beside a log fire.

Cooked with Blubber.

"Our kerosene became exhausted two days hefore we landed, and we had heen compelled to cook with the hlubber of the seal I had shot just before we parted from the ice party, and which we dragged behind the sled all the way to shore. Neither of us had any idea where we were; we simply knew that we had followed Stefansson's instructions to travel as fast as possible to the south, and that for the present our troubles were over. Crawford and Johansen then rejoined their commander, Dr. Anderson, at Collinson, while I proceeded to the North Star, the fifty-foot gasoline schooner which Stefansson had bought to take the place of the Karluk, which he instructed Dr. Anderson to send to Banks Island in caee he did not return before the ice broke up. I established a comfortable camp there, took an inventory of the toole, equipment, and provisions, and spent the rest of the time hunting caribou, seal, ugruk, ptarmigan, and in searching for driftwood, a eearch which is the crenkiest boat in existence.

"Then after Wilkine had taken the North Star to Banks Ieland, (or rather to Herschel Ieland,) Dr. Anderson eubstituted the Mary Sachs, a very unwieldy and generally clumsy craft compared to the trim, speedy little North Star, which drew only four feet of water loaded, and was particularly adapted for the purpose of cruieing between the shore of Banks Island and the grounded ice.

"As Stefansson's report shows, if Wilkins had had tbe North Star inetead of the Mary Sachs, he would have been able to reach the rendezvous which Stefaneon had appointed, and which he had communicated to Wilkins in a letter. Beside, I told Wilkins personally that Stefansson would expect him to go as far north as possihle, and at any cost reach Norway Island.

"One last fact I want to give for my faith that Stefansson would coms out alive was his knowledge of how to conetruct ice houses. He knew better how to do thie than any living white man. He learned the art of making these beehive houses from the Island Eskimos. Always he is adding to his knowledge of arctic matters and acquiring skill. Stefansson set out to expore an unexplored territory and I believe he will do so."



IF you are, say, about half past twelve years old,

You want your clothes *just that.*

If they're a bit too young—or too old—

We don't know which is worse.

We build our boys' clothes with a very clear appreciation of that situation, and we keep it in mind when we sell them.

Norfolk or Double Breasted Blue Serge Suits, 7 to 17 years at **9.75**
(Some models have two pairs knickerbockers)

Guaranteed All Wool.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street

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THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Men who insist upon style but do not undervalue comfort will find a wonderful combination of both in Young's new "Airweight" Soft Hats—the lightest, coolest soft hats ever made.

$3 & $4

All Shapes and Colors



STEFANSSON'S QUEST TO TEST A THEORY

Explorer, Backed by Canada, Set Out to Settle Controversy of Arctic Experts.

VENTURE COST HIM HIS SHIP

Start Across the Ice for the Unknown in Search of Land Made April 7, 1914.

To nearly every one the message from Vilhjalmur Stefansson will come as a voice from the dead, for only a very few held to the slender thread of hope that he would ever be heard from again. It is a year five months and ten days since the explorer and two of his companions left the ice of the north shore of Alaska and started into an unexplored region. Since then until yesterday no msssage had come from them.

The Canadian expedition which Stefansson headed, sailed into the Far North to explore an unknown territory ten times the size of New York State. They headed north to face one of the worst Winters for ice ever known in the Arctic. Notwithstanding, Stefansson would not hear of turning back. After the Karluk was caught in the ice he left the whaler with his party and sleds, and it was not until he met the Captain of the Polar Bear that he knew the Karluk was wrecked, and only twelve of the twenty-five men he left on board ever got back to civilization.

Under his own signature the explorer described the chief aim of the expedition to be the exploration of as large a portion as possible of over a million miles of unknown arsa lying north of Western Canada, north of Alaska, and north of Eastern Siberia. Speaking of the backing of the Canadian Government, he said that its intention to back the expedition showed it realized its possible importance.

"It may never bring a result translatable into dollars and cents, but will surely, if it has any success, add materially to our knowledge of the earth even though it should not happen to discover any land," Stefansson wrote. "Any new lands discovered by them (the Canadian Government) do not take it for granted that it will be forever valueless.

"In one sense the exploration is unique. It may be considered as an undertaking to test the validity of a theory. Dr. Nansen has argued vehemently, and to some men's minds conclusively, that the unexplored portion of the Arctic Ocean is a deep basin practically, or more probably entirely devoid of land. Other students of the North, such as General A. W. Greely and Dr. R. H. Harris, feel equally convinced that there is land of considerable area lying undiscovered in the Polar Sea, and Admiral Peary, from an elevation of 7,000 feet near Cape Thomas Hubbard, has even seen land to the west. With the conservatism of a man of great experience, he says that he is not sure of the existence of any land upon which he has not actually put his foot, and is not, therefore, sure if what he saw was land and not a cloud bank."

Start of the Expedition.

These were the problems Stefansson intended to settle when on June 27, 1913, he and his party sailed from Teller, Aleska. The Karluk, a stout whaler, was commanded by Captain Robert A. Bartlett, and beside Stefansson, thess made up the scientific party: James Murray, Dr. A. F. Mackay, Bjarns Mamen, Diamond Jenness, George A. Malloch, W. L. MacKinlay, Henri Beuchat, George Wilkins, photographer, and Burt McConnell, Stefansson's secretary. Eskimos and crew brought the total number on board up to thirty-one.

The general plan was to cruise northward as far as feasible and to establish Winter quarters upon any land that chanced to be discovered. The vessel was to head to the eastward, were no land discovered, and the Winter base was to be established as far north as possible along the western coasts of Banks or Prince Patrick Islands. From that vantage point it was intended to start the following Winter to explore toward the northwest, but possibly heading directly into the north.

Stefansson said it was largely a matter of luck, and with him it was. His plans as made were not carried out. The Karluk ran into four days of terrific gales while in Kotzebue Sound. The whaler weathered the storm, but there were hours when the seas broke over her bows and swept her decks.

On Aug. 1 she got into loose ice close in toward the Alaskan shore, and as it closed in she fought her way forward with ever-increasing difficulty. There came a time, however, when she was twenty miles south of Point Barrow, that she refused to budge, and for four days she stayed fast. It was then that the party realized that 1913 was the worst in history of Arctic exploration for ice.

When Stefansson saw that there was promise of a long delay he walked four miles across the ice and twenty to Point Barrow. There he purchased equipment, which included sleds, dogs, and umiaks, the native skin boats. To the Karluk came unexpected release. A strong off-shore wind cleared the sea of ice, and Captain Bartlett was enabled to bring his command to Point Barrow. Under these conditions but little delay was experienced, or little difficulty encountered in stowing the supplies safely on board.

With things shipshape the party sailed away to make Prince Patrick Land, as had originally been planned. They had journeyed but two days eastward when more ice was encountered. Again the valiant 247-ton barkentine, with her steam auxiliary power, bucked the increasing ice floes. For two days she kept this up with a show of headway, and then the ice closed in and the Karluk was fast again. Caught in the great ice pack the Karluk drifted up and down the north coast of Alaska until Sept. 10, 1913. Then she stopped drifting, and in intense cold, surrounded with close-packed, ridged ice, she stayed motionless for ten days.

The vessel was fast about eighteen miles off the mouth of the Colville River. The explorer and Captain Bartlett decided that the failure of the craft to drift showed that she was frozen in for the Winter, and so Stefansson decided to take a party ashore. Fresh meat was running out, and he wanted to get caribou. A hunting trip he figured would not take him more than thirty miles from the vessel. He took Jennis, Wilkins, McConnell and two Eskimos. They carried with them two sleds, dog teams and provisions to last two weeks.

The party did not succeed in making shore. The hunters reached Amoulliktok, or Duck Island, a narrow spit of sand thrown up by the movement of heavy pack ice. This is about 100 yards wide, a mile long and about four miles from the mainland. At the end of two days the explorer decided to send McConnell back for two more hunters. That night a gale came up and for four days it blew continuously and all the ice was blown away, and there was nothing on every side but the open sea.

For seven days the party lived on Duck Island, and at the end of that time the ice had formed sufficiently to allow them to get ashore. As the gale had been from the northeast, Stefansson concluded that the Karluk had drifted to Point Barrow. For that point the men set out, and in nine days they walked 145 miles over the ice. At the Point disappointment awaited them. The Karluk, caught in the gale and the drifting ice, had not brought up there. She had drifted clean past, and, as it afterward proved, to her doom. Stefansson, however, predicted this, for he thought the chances were very slight against her being caught in the ice before Spring. She had been seen to go past, natives said, a week before the shore party came in eight.

300-Mile Journey Across the Ice.

At Point Barrow Stefansson decided to take his men to Collinson Point, some 300 miles further east, which he heard the party of Dr. Anderson, that had gone north in the gasoline schooners Mary Sachs and Alaska, had reached in safety. The men left on their 300-mile journey across the ice on Nov. 8, 1913. Stefansson then believed that the Karluk could not be depended upon to come back for them.

It took until Dec. 15 to get to Collinson Point. In January Stefansson made the journey to Clarence Bay, where he purchased the gasoline schooner North Star, and also outfits and provisions. The party then journeyed from Collinson Point to Martin's Point. When they reached the latter place Stefaneson halted and sent McConnell back to Barrow Point for the mail.

On March 27, 1914, Stefansson decided to set out into the unexplored north, in search of any land within 150 or 200 miles. It was the day after the party started that McConnell returned to find Martin's Point deserted. He started after them and overtook the explorers next day. The party consisted of eight men and four dog teams. Stefansson's intention was to go north over the ice and to carry freight as far as possible.

From March 23 and until April 7 McConnell and his companions were with Stefansson. On the latter date Stefansson decided that the sleds were in too bad shape for a long journey and so he sent all back except Olc Anderson and Storker Storkersen, who are traders and trappers, personal friends of Stefansson and men of experience in the north. He had with him also two dog teams.

"I will continue north in search of land, and if at the end of fifteen days' traveling I have not sighted any, then I will turn back," he said to McConnell.

The latter records that this was in 70°26'4 north latitude and 146°30'7 west longitude.

When the three men set out they had with them six of the best dogs of the nineteen they had brought from Martin's Point. They had also one sled, on which they packed 900 pounds of provisions, or enough to last them sixty days and the dogs fifty days. They were also equipped with two rifles and 400 rounds of ammunition.

The happenings of that last day on the ice befors Stefansson disappeared to be gone nearly a year and a half are described in a diary kept by McConnell. Breakfast on that April 7 he records as "delicious," and consisted of seal liver, bacon, with chocolate and biscuits. He added: "We are limiting ourselves to one biscuit per meal reverently, in order that the ice party may have a good supply."

Continuing, the diary says:

"Johansen took a sounding after breakfast and found 180 fathoms. He wanted Stefansson to send a party south under Storkersen and another north under himself, but the chief was afraid of getting separated from his men again, I think, as he would not send them away from the camp. There was lots of time to have done this in, and every one was willing to go.

Soundings on Continental Shelf.

"This is a very interesting spot, this Continental shelf, and I would like to see the professor get a full series of soundings before he goes ashore, as he has not been able to secure much scientific data to offset what the characterizes as the hardships of the trip. Going abruptly from 30 and 35 to 70, 140, and even 180 fathoms is enough to make even an ordinary man sit up and take notice.

"There was very little to do, as we were all waiting for Stefansson to finish writing. Storkensen took an observation—70 degrees 20 minutes 4 seconds north latitude; 140 degrees 30 minutes 7 seconds west longitude—so we will probably land on Canadian soil, if a southeast wind does not carry us west. * * *

We are taking two and one-half bundles of fish, and some oatmeal and lard for the dogs, and plenty of everything except pemmican for ourselves. They are taking all but twelve pounds of the pemmican, as their fuel will not last long. Ours will probably last ten days, and we ought to be ashore by that time.

"Crawford, who took Captain Bernard's place after he was injured, is to have charge of the returning party. Johansen is to have twenty hours at his disposal for scientific research, and at the same time we are to travel as rapidly as possible due south, so as to reach shore before a southeast or southwest wind comes along and blows us out to sea, as it did off Martin's Point.

"Stefansson called us all into the tent at one time or another for general and specific instructions. Just before starting he called in Crawford, Johansen, and me at one time and read the written instructions that Crawford is to be governed by.

"I then reminded him of eomething he had forgotten to write to Dr. Anderson about, and the start was delayed another half hour. We finally started at 4:35. Stefansson accompanied us a little way and then returned to camp, as his sled was about ready. Johansen was to take soundings every half a mile or so while on the edge of the shelf, but he did not attempt to do so. We went south about half a mile and stopped at the lead there, and Johansen prepared to take his first soundins. His only has about 145 fathoms of line, and I do not see how he is going to reach bottom.

"When we stopped Crawford went to the edge of the ice to test its strength, and lost his ice spear in the lead. He then went to look for a trail over a pressure ridge while Johansen made his preparations.

"After he had gone the handle of the spear appeared about six inches above the water and I immediately tied a dog chain to twenty fathoms of sounding line and tried to lasso this valuable piece of road-cutting machinery. After I had made half a dozen tests and had got the range, about forty feet, the dogs suddenly took a notion to start, and off they went before either of us could atop them. I dropped the line and ran to stop them, and it sank, so Johansen now has only 125 fathoms. He could not reach bottom with this, so we proceeded.

"Stefansson started at 5 P. M. I watched them through the glasses. The last I saw of Stefansson was when he topped a pressure ridge. He did not look behind or wave his hand, nor did his companions as they passed from view."

McConnell returned to civilization with those of Stefansson's party and those belonging to Dr. Anderson's party joined him at Collinson Point. Afterward McConnell went to Clarence Bay and took an inventory of articles on the North Star. Stefansson had intended this vessel to go to Banks Land, there to await his coming. Instead of going there, however, Dr. Anderson dispatched the Mary Sachs.

The loss of the Karluk is a sperate chapter. The vessel was broken up by the ice and sank. The men got ashore near Wrangel Island. The party separated and eight started for the island. When the reminder finally got there the eight had disappeared and their fate is uncertain to this day. Captain Bartlett and fifteen men got to the island in February. Two men died in camp and the remainder were finally rescued by Captain Olaf Swenson of the schooner Wing and Wing.

BANK TELLER GONE; AUTO LEFT IN POND

Continued from Page 1.

Bradley had been spending vacations near Stamford.

The mother and sister of Mrs. Bradley are on the verge of breakdown from worry over his disappearance.

A woman answered the telephone at the home of Harry S. Bradley at Woodhaven, L. I., last night and admitted that Bradley was missing and said he was employed by the Merchants' National Bank in thle city. She did not say who ehe wae, but evinced much interest in Bradley's case.

"I have nothing further to say, she said when questioned.

When reminded that any publication about the case might aid in finding Bradley, she replied:

"We have plenty of help alrcady."

Robert M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants' National Bank, lives in Westwood, N. J. He could not be reached last night. Mr. Gallaway's son said, however, that he had never heard of any bank employe named Bradley and that he had heerd nothing of the disappearance of any bank teller. His father had not mentioned it, he said.

Owsn E. Paynter, one of the assistant cashiers of the Merchants National Bank, whom lives in Brooklyn, heard of Bradley's disappearance last night from a reporter for THE TIMES. He listened to the details but refused to comment on the case and would not affirm or deny that he knew Bradley.

DVINSK AND VILNA ARE NEAR CAPTURE

Hindenburg's Great Wedge Imperils Both Centres on the Petrograd Railroad.

TOWN OF VIDZY OCCUPIED

Retreat of Russian Armies Assured by Branch Lines—Invaders Being Held at Other Points.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 18.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army now is well astride the Dvinsk-Vilna Railway, his advance guerds reached and occupied the town of Vidzy, which is a good thirty miles east of the line. This wedge, which the German commander has driven into Russia's defense, seriously endangers both Dvinsk and Vilna.

The latted town, which the Russians once before evacuated, again has been left to an army which will attempt only to delay the German advance. All government institutions, and the most of the factories already have been removed to places of safety, and the civil population left long ago.

Probably a more determined effort will be made to hold Dvinsk, which, situated es it is on the broad and fast flowing river Dvina, can offer a stronger resistsnce.

Along the rest of the eestern front there has been little change in ths situation. The Germsn centre hss made a further slight advance and must bs nearing the railway sast of Pinsk, possession of which would separate the northern and southern wings of the Russian armiee operating on either side of ths prepit marshes.

The Russians always have affected to disregard such a contingency, howsver, claiming the two armiss ars able to operate independently of eacb other and consequently continue their offensive from a point east of Kovel through Galicie to the Rumanian frontier.

The grest effort to hold the present line in Galicia doubtless is dictated by Near-Eastern politics, which grow more complieated as the days pass. Rumania alone appears to be definitely on the side of the Quadruple Entente. Greece apparently has decided to meintain her neutrality, for ths time being at any rate.

Vilna Not Essential to Russians.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17.—War Office advices state that "Vilna can be held as long as may be required by the strategic situation on tbat front." It is not the purpose of the Russian Staff, however, to defend Vilna at all costs, but "only so long as the presence of an army there does not inspire alarm."

The Russian forces at that point do not appear to be in immediate danger, notwithstanding fact that the German operations flanking Vilna have been carried forward further and that German cavelry is driving for the railway between Molodechno and Polotsk. This railroad parallels the Vilna-Dvinsk line, about seventy-five miles eastward. The two railways running south and southeast from Vilna are still held by the Russians, affording means of withdrawing the force sat Vilna, should it become necessary.

The situation in that region is described as favorable. German cavalry holds a front 115 to 120 miles long, in the form of a great bow bending east.

The German cavalry is pushing along the railway from Svientsyany to Glubokoi, which extends to within a few miles of the Molodechno-Polotsk line. The invaders are spreading out on both sides of this road and are attempting to cut the Molodechno-Polotsk line at several places. This, however, does not threaten the Russia retreat, as ths railroad running southeast from Vilna to Minsk is strongly covered by Russian forces. Moreover, there remains ths road extending south from Vilna, through Lida to Baranovitshi.

It is pointed out at the War Office that the favorable aspect of the position at Vilna of the Russians is shown further by the fact that they continue to maintain their positions to the westward in the direction of Orani. It is denied that their position has been weakened materially by the crossing of small forces of the Germans to the left bank of ths Viliya.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Vidzy Captured by Germans After Fierce House-to-House Fighting.

BERLIN, Sept. 17, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR.

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: South of Dvinsk we reached the Komai bigbroad. Vidzy about thirty-five miles south of Dvinsk) was captured early this morning after fierce fighting from house to house.

Northwest and northeast of Vilna our attack continues. The Szczara has been crossed near the place bearing the same nsme.

The troops of the army of Prince Leopold also have effected crossings over the Szczara at several points.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The marsh districts north of Pinsk have been cleared of the enemy.

SOUTHEASTERN THEATRE OF WAR.

There is no news to report concerning the German troops.

VIENNA, Sept. 17, via London.—The following official communication was issued today:

The Russians attempted to frustrats the efforts of our flanking attack northeast of Buczacz, which we reported yesterday, by counter attacks. They were repulsed. Our artiliery destroyed a hostile armored motor car. Of the three officers occupying it, two were killed and the third was taken prisoner. All the soldiers in the car were killed, with the exception of the driver. He was captured. Otherwise the fighting activity in East Galicia and on the Ikea line has greatly slackened. The situation is unchanged.

In view of the impossibility of gaining success in these sections, enemy attacks against our forcss in the Volhynian triangle of fortresss s are growing more severe. Engagements which began there yesterday still continue.

TO MAKE ROADS IN POLAND.

German Governor of Occupied Territory Will Employ Population.

BERLIN, Sept. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The new Military Governor in that part of Russian Poland occupied by the Austro-Hungarians is quoted by the Overseas Nsws Agency as announcing that he will give work to the unemployed, with the object of making better roads. The banking institutions in the occupied district, the Governor says, will closely follow the principles of The Hague Convention.

Emperor William, on receiving the new Archbishop of Posen, Dr. Dalbor, at the army headquarters in the field, saye ths Overseas News Agency, after expressing regret at the untimely death of Arcbbishop Likowski, said he was certain the new Arcbbishop's work would be a blessing for the State, the Church, and the country, and that the prelate would fostsr and nourish the spirit of concord betwsen the Germans and Poles in the Archbishop's district.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

CREDIT TO ALLIES MAY BE DELAYED

Continued from Page 1.

was said that hours of discussion had turned on that point, and that the commission had reached the conclusion that it would not be feasible to separats money provided by ths credit and money sent here in the form of gold.

Invite Kuhn-Loeb Aid.

In view of the fact that the united support of all important financial interests is considered essential to the success of ths flotation of a hugs credit, Wall Street was greatly interested yesterday in speculation over this phase of ths discussions. It was regarded as a practical certainty in well-informed quarters that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would henceforth figure in the negotiations, and it was understood that that firm was not favorably disposed toward a credit which should be used to pay for war supplies.

No statement was forthcoming from the offices of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. as to the probability of that firm's joining in the credit plans. Mortimer L. Schiff visited the Morgan offices yesterday, and that fact was seized upon as further evidence of the desire to have the support of all interests. It had been reported that a formal invitation to the Kuhn-Loeb firm to participate would be dispatched yesterday.

Whether Russia's needs shall be considered in the financing now being worked out at another moot point with the commission. It is believed in the financial district that here again the entrance of the so-called pro-German interests will be dependent upon the exclusion of Russia. For the commission it was said that the situation in that respect was delicate. Russia's interests are not different from those of Great Britain and France. It was learned that much depended on the outcome of a conference which Pierre Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, was to have with Chancellor McKenna in London.

May Be No Underwriting.

It was statcd yesterday by a prominent benker who bad been giving much time to the negotiations that thers would be no underwriting syndicats for the notes which it is proposed to issuq. According to that authority, the price will be ths same to every buyer, whether it be a powerful banking house taking a block or individual buying but $5,000 worth. It was tbis man's belief that the sale would be handled like an issue of New York State bonds, which are offered direct to invcstors without the intervention of any middlemen.

In the opinion of some bankers, the time is imminent when a decision must be reached on the munitions matter. In speaking of the commission's stand on that phase one banker said that "they must fisb or cut bait by Monday." Another champion of the credit was convinced that munitions would be excluded and that the credit, half a billion or a billion, would all be taken readily. Most bankers were agreed that a decision would be reached within the next four or five days.

Talk previously heard among bankers participating in the conferences that it would be desirable to give the proposed credit the form of a collateral note by depositing longer time British and French bonds under the notes, to make them eligible for purchase by state institutions in larger amounts was brought to an end yesterday upon its being pointed out that, under the revised law of this State banks and trust companies are not restricted to 10 per cent. of their deposits and surplus in the purchases of securities of the kind proposed in this transaction. In the case of the obligations of any forcign Government they may invest in a single loan up to 25 per cent. of their capital and surplus in the case of institutions in the Borough of Manhattan and up to 40 per cent. in the case of institutions elsewhere in the State.

Rockefeller Interview Denied.

The pledge of longer time bonds under the notes though scen to be unnccessary for that purpose, may yet be resorted to in order to give effect more easily to some of the provisions, whicb it is intsndsd to incorporate in the credit. Int bat even the bods or notes would probably be made convertible into the longer time bonds pledged under the notes.

A diversicn was created in the financial district yesterday morning, when a paradc of sandwich men bearing placards attacking the proposed credit to the Allies halted in front of the Morgan offices. A tall man dressed in a red coat and blue breeches, emblematic of the English, displayed signs protesting against the credit. Other placards advertised of Wall Street's Shame," "The Money Trust Is Lending Billions of American Money to Bankrupt England, France, and Russia," and "Billions for King Georgc." Police moved the outfit on its way and dispersed the crowd.

A sensation that was created by publication of an alleged interview with John D. Rockefeller, Sr., in which he was made to say that none of his money would go for bonds brought out in behalf of the Allies, quickly died away when an authorized repudiation was issued from the Standard Oil offices. The alleged interview came from Cleveland, and hed the effect of causing a sudden slump in the exchange market.

"Postal cards bering the legend, "Oppose loans to foreign Governments; Hill talking fallacies; Redfield slow," were mailed yesterday from Montclair, N. J. Theycontained arguments against the loans which were credited to Luis Jackson, formerly Indnstrial Commissioner of the Erie Railroad.

DENIAL BY ROCKEFELLER.

Repudiates Alleged Interview on Proposed Credit to Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 17.—W. S. Mitchell, Secretary to John D. Rockefeller, Sr., denied tonigbt that Mr. Rockefeller had given out any interview pertaining to the billion dollar war credit sought by the Allies.

"Mr. Rockefeller has given out nothing for publication," said Mr. Mitchell.

The interview thus denisd was printed yesterday in several afternoon newspaperepers. Mr. Rockefeller was rspresented as saying that he had received requests for loans from both England and Russia and had refused to lend either country anything. Mr. Rockefeller was quoted as adding that he did not approve of the proposed billion dollar loan and would not participate in it. The nileged interview was also denied yesterday at the office of the Standard Oil Company at 26 Broadway.

STERLING EXCHANGE BREAKS.

Due to False Interview with Rockefeller on Loan to Allies.

An alleged interview with John D. Rockefeller, Sr., in which hs was quoted as refusing to take part in the Anglo-French loan, reached Wall Street late yesterday afternoon, and caused a sharp break in the forsign exchangs market. In its present sensitive condition, the market reacts quickly to rumors, and this story brought a drop of more than 8 cents to the pound eterling. From $4.73¼, sight bille dropped back to $4.69¾, and cables declined from $4.74 to $4.70¼.

There was heavy selling for a time, but an authoritative denial of ths interview was issued by Ivy L. Lee, one of Mr. Rockefeller's representatives at 26 Broadway, and immediately rates became firm. Buying was not insistent, however, and closing rates were no higher than $4.70¾ for demand and $4.71 for cables.

Before the Rockefeller interview was discussed, in excbange circles rates had been strong and buying good. From the preceding session's closing figure both demand and cable rates were up 3¼ cents, and dealings were marked by hopeful discussions of an early settlement of the loan negotiations.

The Aristocrat of Soaps
POSLAM SOAP
A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Helps to keep the skin in healthy condition.
At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

NOTE TO ENGLAND IS NOW COMPLETED

Wilson and Lansing Approve Draft of Protest Against Interference with Our Trade.

IN PREPARATION 3 MONTHS

Delay Due Largely to Desire to Avoid Connection with the Negotiations with Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the note to Great Britain, dealing with interferences with American trade and the operation of the British Order in Council restricting overseas trade, had been completed and was ready to be dispatcbed to the Ambassador at London for delivery to the British Foreign Office.

The note, in virtually its final form, was approved during a conference between President Wilson and Secrstary Lansing at the White House just before the latter left for New York.

When asked when the note would be forwarded to London, Secretary Lansing said that he did not care to say anything on that point, but conveyed the impression that the timc had not been determined. The prevalent belief here is that the not will not be delivered to th British Government until definite word is received from Berlin as to Germany's attitude in the submarine controversy.

The nots to Great Britein will desl at length with the rights of American commerce on the high seas as affected by the attitude of tis British Government, and will, it is understood, challenge the rigbt of the British Government, under international law, to interfere with legitimate commerce between the Unitsd States and neutral countries contiguous to Germany. It will deny the rigbt of a belligerent to establish a blockade against a neutral coast, or deal with neutral commerce of a legitimate character in a mannor that would be equivelent to blockading a nsutral coast.

One of the interesting features of the note is said to be a vigorous objeotion to the British Governmnt's attitude that the burden of proof rests upon the owners or shippers of cargoes, the United States holding that it is the duty of the Britisb Government to prove the guilt of shippers.

The note includes a reply to the three recent notes from Great Britain dealing with the Neches case, the American caveat note, and the enforcement of ths British Order in Council.

This note has been in preparation for three months. Delay in dispatching it was due to the desire to gather complete dats, but it hes been postponed mainly because President Wilson was unwilling to have the note forwarded to Great Britain while negotiations with the German Government over the submarine controversy were unfinished.

It is understood that the President not only tbought it wise to deal with the German and British issues separately, but also desired not to be placed in the position of being forced to protect to the British Government in order to obtain recognition by Germany of the fundamental principle, insisted upon by the United States, that merchant vessels should not be subjected to submarins torpedo attacks without warning and without provision of safety for passengers.

EXCHANGE ACTIVE IN PARIS.

Speculation in Sterling Bills, with Sharp Fluctuations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—There was the wildest speculation today in sterling exchange on reports of ths anticipated success of the American credit to the Allies. Sterling exchange opened at 27.17, but sold at 27.12 about midday, with no buyers. Then banking interests intervened, and, putting profit before patriotism, jumped the prics to 27.40 in five centimes spurts.

Army Promotion for von Jagow.

BERLIN, Sept. 17, (via London.)—Gottlieb von Jagow, tbe Foreign Minister has been promoted to the rank of Major in Reserve of the Third Regiment of Hussars. He wae a Lieutenant of the Landwehr, retired.

SERBIA CONFIDENT OF HOLDING AUSTRIA

Premier Says She Cannot Spare Enough Troops to Succor Turkey.

GERMAN BAIT TO BULGARIA

Said to be Crown of Byzantium —Premier Says She Wants No War with Turkey.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—"Serbia has dons her duty fully as an ally," said Premier Pacbitch, as quoted by the correspondent at Nish of the Petit Parisien. "First she has soundly beaten the Austrians in the field. Second, she has made the concessions asked of her by her great allies in order to bring Bulgaria into the Balkan entente. Whether Bulgaria will come into the entente is another question.

"The Balkan States are deeply concerned over the reported concentration of the enemy north of Serbia for the purpose of going to the assistance of the Turks. As a matter of fact, no army of the enemy has assembled on the Danube. We have continuous and detailed reports from French aviators on this point.

"Moreover," the Premier added, in a tone of deep conviction, "the Serbian Army has been reorganized and is well supplied with munitions. It would render most difficult for the enemy a crossing of the mountainous country. He would require at least 450,000 men to make the attempt. Where would the Germans find them now?"

Bulgars Want to Explain.

A dispatch of the Balkan Agency from Bucharest says that the leaders of all the opposition parties in Bulgaria have held a meeting at which it was decided to publish an appeal to this country explaining the international political situation as affecting that nation. The appeal will be made on the ground that under present circumstances the attitude taken by the Government is perilous.

A further large number of troops is reported by the Balkan Agency to have been called to the Greek colors. The Athens correspondent of this agency says a royal decree has been issued calling out reservists of the classes of 1886, 1887, and 1888 on Oct. 1.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 16, (via Berlin and London, Sept. 17.)—"The Allies know that in no case may they count on Bulgaria's help on the Gallipoli Peninsula," says the semi-official independance Romaine in an article dealing with the Turco-Bulgarian agreement. "They have lost that part of their diplomatic contest in the Balkans. It remains to be seen how the other part will come out.

"King Ferdinand will leave tomorrow for a week's vacation on the Danube. This fact completely disposes of reports concerning the activities of Rumanian and Bulgaria are improving. In the most influential circles the conviction is said now to have been reached that neutrality must be the only policy for Greece.

ATHENS, Sept. 16, (via Berlin and London, Sept. 17.)—Thers are indications that the relations between Greece and Bulgaria are improving. In the most influential circles the conviction is said now to have been reached that neutrality must be the only policy for Greece.

The utterances of Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria, expressing the hope for more cordial relations with Greece have made a deep impression, as has also the declaration that the future of the Balkans depends upon an understanding between these two nations.

The pro-Russian newspeper Mir has been suppressed.

Day of Rejoicing in Bulgaria.

VIENNA, Sept. 17, (via Berlin and London.)—The surrender by Turkey to Bulgaria of the teritory from the Dedeaghatch railroad will be celebrated publicly in Bulgaria on Sept. 19, the thirtieth anniversary of tbs annexation by that nation of eastern Rumelia. Pupils of the schools will take part in the celebration. A royal decree announcing the new acquisition of territory will be read in all parts of the country.

TURIN, Sept. 17, (via Paris.)—The Stampa sals it has learned "from a diplomatic source" that Germany has made extensive promises to Bulgaria to obtain that nation's benevolent neutrality. It states that these promises were made to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg on behalf of Emperor William, and that among them was the stipulation that King Ferdinand should have the crown of Byzantium.

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London-Made
Men's "Carmoor" Overcoats
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Newest London Slip-On, Box or Raglan models *made by the makers of the highest grade English Overcoats*, of English Invisible Overplaid Covert Cloth, English Tweed, Irish Homespun and high grade Invisible Overplaid fabrics.
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FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST
Approved Custom Tailor Models—Hand Tailored
One, two, three or four button models of the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Navy Blue Serge.
24.50

BRITISH REVEAL ZEPPELINS' DEEDS

Continued from Page 1.

trict, taken for convenience as the area administered by the metropolitan police, is just short of 700 squars miles in area. It was by hastily dropping at random in the dark explosive and incendiary materials somewhere on this enormous surface that the enemy professed to have accomplished an important military purpose.

"The fact is that no public institutione of any kind was hit, nor was any power station or arsenal. No damage was done affecting the use of any building connected directly or indirectly with the conduct of the war.

"It is true two hospitals narrowly escaped damage, but it is only fair to say in behalf of the officers of an army which has done its best to destroy the cathedrals of Belgium and France, that up to the present they have succeeded in hitting only one church.

"So far as the moral effect of the raid is concerned, it is feared that from the standpoint of Berlin it was a complete failure. If Count Zeppelin himself accompanied the raiding aircraft, as has been reported from Holland, he will be disappointed to learn that only a minority of the vast population of London was aware of the presence of his airship; that among those who heard the gunfire and saw the Zeppelin, the feelings everywhere aroused were interest and curiosity rather than fear. That London and its suburbs as a community faced calmly the murderous efforts of these raiders is in no way a mitigation of the callous and purposeless brutality of their actions or the tregedies which have followed.

Pictures Effects of Bombs.

"Here are a few pictures of the effects accomplished by the officers and crew of the last airship which visited the London district.

"Somewhere in London there is a little street with a public bouse at the corner. Outside it Wednesday evening, after the place was closed, a man and woman stood talking. While the woman went away to buy supper, the man waited for her, and there fell at his feet the first explosive bombs. They killed the man outright, and blew pieces of ths paving stone on to surrounding roofs. They blew in the front of the public house, reducing the stock to a mass of broken glass, over which still floats the indefinible smell of assorted foods and alcohol. They took off the top of a grand piano on the floor above, twisted an iron bedstead, injuring a woman who was sleeping there, and reduced what had been the carefully kept living rooms of a small family to a mass of soot, dust, plaster and broken glass. In what conceivable respect did this contribute to the progress of the war?

"In another part of the area over which the airship passed there is a big block of workmen's dwellings, which are crowded day and night with children. Over it flipped one of the roof. Directly under the roof was a little flat in which four children were asleep. After being put to bed two of them got up secretly to make tea in an adjoining room. The bed they left is now a mass of charred and blackened sheets, with the mattress torn to pieces. They escaped by a miracle, but in a small bedroom next door the other two children were killed instantly.

"These buildings are strong and the bomb did not penetrate far. You hardly can notice the damage to the roof if you pass in the street. That was all that was happening when the Captain of the German air craft professed to think he was visiting docks and vitelly damaging the port of London.

Killed a Bantam Rooster.

"At another place an incendiary bomb dropped through the roof of a stable and fired a motor car into which it fell. The stableman and his wife, in spite of the fire, which immediately became serious, went about rescuing eleven horses which were in the stable. They were carefully taken out and turned loose in the street. A dog which kept guard over the premises also was rescued, as was a caged bird kept on the first floor above the fire, although while bringing it downstairs ths stableman's wife was blown off her feet by the explosion of a bomb which fell in a neighboring courtyard. The only casualty in this case was a bantam rooster. In such a case as the last the futility of the enemy's attack was merely ridiculous; in other cases it was tragic.

Children Slain in Their Beds.

"Somewhere in London's suburbs there is a little block of houses, almost by itself, divided into small flats. On the ground floor there were sleeping a widow, her 18-year-old daughter, and a young man lodger. On the first floor there was a family of three children, two of them girls, and on the second floor a workingman, his wife, four girls, and one boy.

"A bomb dropped squarely on the roof. As the laborer and his wife, who were on ths second floor, described it, the whole partition wall beside their bed gave way and disappeared. The man shoved bis wife into the centre of the room and went to find the children.

"Two of them, who slept in a room under the spot where the bomb fell, vanished with the room and everything in it. Their bodies were found two days later under the débris. Of the others, a boy of 8 ran for safety to a staircase, which had been blown away, and in the dark fell into the hole where his sisters' bodies were buried in the ruins.

"The bodies of two of the occupants of the first floor were subsequently recovered, but the worst effects of the bomb were felt on the ground floor. Part of the body of the man who occupied it was found 150 yards away.

Nine Killed in a Motor Bus.

"A bomb which dropped in a street blew in the front of a shop, but spent its main force on a passing motor bus on which twenty persons were riding, including the drivsr and conductor. Nine of them were killed, and eleven injured. The driver had both legs blown off, and died in a hospital.

"These incidents alone, which account for nearly half the deaths, will suffice to show what was the nature of the succcss attending the attack upon London.

"The net results of the week's raids upon the London district were thirty-eight killed or died of wounds, and 124 injured. Two policemen and one army service corps man were among the victims, but no other person in uniform was killed or injured."

RAIDS A MORAL FAILURE.

London Not Frightened by the Attacks from the Air.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—

NEW FALL NOVELS

South Sea Adventures

THE PEARL FISHERS

By H. DE VERE STACPOOLE, *author of "The Blue Lagoon," "The Pres-entation," etc. Cloth. $1.30 net.*

A shipwrecked man finds an unknown island in the Pacific, which is already inhabited by a white man and a Kanaka girl. Their explorations lead to pearl fishing. It is a story of strategy, conspiracy and romance.

Russian Realism

THE DEATH OF IVAN ILYITCH

By COUNT LEO TOLSTOY, *author of "War and Peace," "Anna Kore-nina," etc. Cloth. $1.35 net.*

Intense realism is the dominant note of these stories. Each story reflects accurately the intensity in the lives of the Russian people, and reveals more than anything the latent dynamic force of a powerful race that is hardly awakened.

Smart and Witty

MARIA AGAIN

By MRS. JOHN LANE, *author of "Talk of the Town," etc. Cloth. $1.00 net.*

Like "According to Maria," this deals with Maria's life and her social aspira-tions. Though she is now a middle-aged woman and the mother of a married daughter, Maria strives to preserve a youthful appearance, and her views on life and love and matters in general are unique and amusing.

The British "Tommy"

KITCHENER CHAPS

By A. NEIL LYONS, *author of "Six-penny Pieces," etc. 12mo. Cloth. 50 cents net.*

There is no writer of our day who is so free from prejudice as Mr. Neil Lyons, or who puts down on paper so fearlessly the actual dialogue of the streets. The reader will laugh heartily over the stories and will confess that the author has caught "Tommy's" speech—including his profanity—very correctly.

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Resinol Soap leaves no stickiness or unpleas-ant odor in the hair. Used regularly for the toilet, it clears and freshens the complexion wonderfully. Sold wherever toilet goods are carried. For free sample, write to Dept. 3-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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By Emily Viele Strother.

Paris in the sixties, when it was just the capital of France, seen by an original American girl, (now a well-known Mary-land woman,) who grew up there, and an enchanted chateau in Burgundy, which was the scene of her absurd and romantic honeymoon.

These form the background of EVE DORRE, a vivid picture tinted with the rose flush of young love and shot through with the crystal of tears; refreshingly "different" from the conventional novel, more real, more human, and more humorous.

Published on Sept. 22d. Net $1.35.

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GRAY IS SILENT ON SPY CHARGE

Self-Styled British Officer Won't Combat Allies' Accusations.

BOY-ED IS SARCASTIC

Says "Penny-a-Liners" Are Welcome to the Use of His Name in "German Spy" Stories.

The Army and Navy Club had not up to last night started any investigation into the status of Captain Newenham A. Gray, who has been living at the club-house in West Forty-third Street this Summer, and who, it is alleged, says he was at one time an officer of the British Indian Army. The records of the British Army, it is said, contain the name of no such officer as Newenham A. Gray, either of the active or retired services.

According to a story in The New York American yesterday morning, Gray, who has an office on the eighth floor of 11 Broadway, the same building in which are located the offices of the German Consulate General, the Chamber of German-American Commerce, and the private office of Captain Boy-Ed, the Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, instead of being an Englishman and a former British army officer, is a Krupp expert who is here for the purpose of obtaining confidential information concerning the manufacture of arms and munitions for the Allies.

Yesterday a TIMES representative found Captain Newenham A. Gray in Room 801 of 11 Broadway. On the door is a sign which reads:

NEWENHAM A. GRAY,
Consulting Engineer.
Ordnance and Ballistics.

The door was securely locked and THE TIMES reporter had almost to pound on the door before it was opened by a man who seemed to be about 35 years of age, blonde, and of an appearance which did not indicate English origin. His English is fluent, but his accent is not British.

Captain Gray appeared to be surprised when he found out who his visitor was, and for a moment or so seemed much perturbed.

"Captain Gray, have you anything to say about the published story to the effect that instead of being an ex-British army officer you are, as a matter of fact, a secret agent of the Germans?" was the first question asked.

"I cannot answer that question now. Perhaps some day I shall answer; but now I am in no position to answer it," was his reply.

"Do you mean to say that you will utter no word in reply to the charges made against you?"

"No, I cannot say a word," and more than this Captain Gray would not say.

On the same floor and a few doors beyond Gray's office is that of Captain Boy-Ed. The German diplomat was asked if he was acquainted with Captain Gray. Captain Boy-Ed's name had been mentioned in the course of the story printed yesterday, and he had his answer written out and ready for publication. This is his statement:

"In my sympathy with penny-a-liners I realize that they have to fill their task. If they need my name for such purpose, let them have it. To use this words 'German spy' is so cheap, and it gives to an otherwise very tasteless story such a nice extra flavor. Newenham A. Gray is a name unknown to me as he, according to the British authorities, is to the British Army rolls."

At the Army and Navy Club it was said last night that Captain Gray still had rooms there. The club, it was said, had no official information to indicate that he was not a former British Army officer. He had been introduced at the club by a member and had received the usual courtesies.

"If any one who receives the courtesies of this club is proved to be an impostor, or a man who is working against the interest of the United States, he will be promptly shown the door and told to go and stay gone," an officer of the club said when asked what the attitude of the club would be if a person living in its bouss was shown to be an impostor.

It was denied that Captain Gray's case was being investigated at the club. If any action was taken, it was added, it would not be made public.

Investigated by Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Inquiry at the Department of Justice today, based on the published statement that a German spy had masqueraded as a British officer at the Army and Navy Club in New York, developed the fact that the Department of Justice had conducted an investigation into reports that a German spy had been posing as a British officer in New York clubs, and had completed a report on the subject. It was learned, likewise, that this report had been submitted by the Department of Justice to the Secretary of War for his consideration.

Officials cognizant of the contents of this report refused to give out anything as to its character, and details were not obtainable.

BICYCLIST DOERFLINGER CONDEMNED AS A SPY

Swiss Athlete Convicted by German Military Court and Sentenced to Death.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 17.—The professional bicyclist, Dörflinger, a resident of Basle, has been condemned to death as a spy by a German court-martial. The Swiss Government has intervened in his behalf with a request for clemency.

An account of Dörflinger's experiences is given by the Journal de Geneve. It appears that after the war began he traveled in Alsace and Baden as a representative of a business house. He received an anonymous letter asking him to meet a stranger at Montreux, Switzerland. It is said this man engaged him to supply military information.

Through his acquaintances with a German, now an aviator, who had conducted a factory at Freiburg, at which military aeroplanes were manufactured, Dörflinger was able to take a trip in a war plane. All he learned he is alleged to have communicated to a foreign agent, being heavily paid for the information he gave. Also, it is averred, he made arrangements with the wives of German soldiers at the front to obtain military information through these women for which they were paid. It was one of these who denounced Dörflinger. When it was necessary to put anything into writing he is said to have made use of the inside hand of his collar.

Dörflinger, who was condemned to death by a court-martial, has appealed to a higher military court, where his case is pending.

C. A. Dörflinger, the bicyclist, is widely known in this country as a professional rider. Several years ago he took part in one of the six-day races in Madison Square Garden.

CARRENO'S SON IMPRISONED

Italians Thought Him a German Spy, a Berlin Report Says.

BERLIN, Sept. 17, (by Wirelese to Sayville, N. Y.)—The following was given out otday hy the Overseas News Agency:

"A second member of the family of Mbe. Terese Carreno, the well-known pianist, who is an American citizen, has been arrested on the charge of being a German spy. Mme. Carreno's son, Giovanni, was apprehended in Milan, where he was studying music. A short letter from his mother, in Berlin, which was found among his papers, was considered to be proof against him.

"Notwithstanding the protest of influential friends, he was imprisoned as a common criminal for several days, and was not permitted to communicate with the American Consul. His release was finally effected, with the condition that he leave the country within a few hours.

"Mme. Teresa Carreno's daughter, also a well-known concert pianist, was arrested in Tunis some time ago on suspicion of being a German spy."

Mme. Carreno, one of the best known of women pianists, was born in Venezuela and has lived for many years in Berlin. She came into prominence when, at the age of nine, she made her first professional appearances in New York in 1861. Biographical sketches of Mme. Carreno contain nothing to indicate that her son, Viovanno Tagliapietra is an American citizen.

HOLD CARD FOR GRAND JURY.

Newport Boatman Accused of Trespass on Government Island.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 17.—Nicholas K. Card, the Newport boatman charged with trespassing on Rose Island, where the Government magazine is located, was adjudged probably guilty today, following a hearing before United States Commissioner Frank Healy, and was held in $2,000 bonds to await action of the Grand Jury.

The hearing upon the case was devoid of sensational feature. Mrs. Janis Myers, the woman who Card asserte was with him on his trip to Rose Island, but denies any part in the excursion, did not appear as a witness, but waited on the floor below during the hearing. Afterward she had a long conversation with Assistant District Attorney Cannon.

The only witnesses at the hearing were Chief Gunner Roderick M. O'Connor, who bae charge of Rose Island; George Bowman, Senior Ordnance Officer; Harry Somers, watchman, and Mrs. Christins Curtis, wife of the keeper of the lighthouse on the island.

Spy Put to Death in London.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—It was officially announced that a spy, nams not given, was put to deatb here today after a trial.

ETHER AS A DEATH TEST.

Italian Surgeons Use It in Examining Fallen Soldiers.

Three methods used in the rear of the fighting lines by army surgeons to determine in doubtful cases whether a soldier who has fallen is alive or dead are described in La Clinica Medica Italiana and discussed in the current number of The Medical Record.

The first of these is to drop ether into the conjunctival sac of ons aye. If this is followed by a reddening of the conjunctiva, it affords proof that the circulation is intact, and that life is still present. Ths other eye is used as a control.

"The second test," The Medical Record says, "has been recently proposed by Icard. It consists in the subcutaneous injection of fluorescin, which, if the individual is still living, ie soon followed by a yellowish coloring of the skin and mucusa.

"The conjunctiva and the mucous membrance of the mouth, and particularly the frenum of the tongue, show this coloration most distinctly. The test consists in the injection of eight to ten cubic centimeters of a solution of twenty grams of fluorescin and thirty grams of sodium carbonate in 100 grams of distilled water. A negative result is obtained in cases of marked slowing or enfeeblement of the circulation, as during the agonal condition.

"The third test has recentiy been proposed by Halluin. It consists in the direct exploration of the heart by means of a stilette. This is introduced through a small incision in one of the intercostal spaces. Any movement of the heart is communicated to the sulette. In some cases of suspended animation it ie possible to arouse cardiac activity by means of gentis movements of the stilette, combined with artificial respiration."

FIGHTING FOR POTASH BEDS.

German Deposits Worth $16,000,000 the Stake in Alsace.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—One of the reasons for the determined fight which the Germane are making to hold the ground between Gebweiler and Mülhausen is the importance of the potash deposits in Upper Alsace which are estimated to be worth 80,000,000 francs ($16,000,000), says a dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Geneva.

Despite the war, the industry continues in active operation, and about 100 freight cars loaded with potash are sent daily into the interior of Germany.

BASLE, Sept. 17, (via Paris.)—The Nachrichten says that some time ago the German authorities warned farmers across the frontier to gather their fruit at once. This has been done, and now German soldiers are digging trenchce outside Basle, just across the Alsatian border. At Vcdlincourt and Ottendorf, in Alsace, other German forces are constructing trenchee. Between Largehof and Liesdorf they are making excavations suitable for artillery positions.

FIRE ON A FRENCH LINER.

Blaze in Hold of the Ladrone, Bound for This Port, Extinguished.

FAYAL, Azoree, Sept. 17, (via London.)—The steamer Roma of the Fahre Line, from New York, Sept. 8, for Lisbon, reports by wireless that on Sept. 14 she passed the steamer Ladrome of the French Line, from Bordsaux, Aug. 31, for New York, in latitude 40 north and longitude 40 west, where she had stopped to repair a bilge pipe.

The Ladrome had seven feet of water in hold No. 2, where a fire that had broken out had been extinguished. She did not require assistance.

The steamer Moorish Prince, from Brest for New York, has reported by wireless that she is proceeding to the Azores towing the Japanese steamer Indo Maru, from London, Sept. 5, for Philadelphia, the Indo Maru having broken a shaft.

TOO MUCH FRENCH GAME.

Government Killing Animals and Birds Which Ravage Crops.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Because of the prohibition imposed by the French Government upon hunting, wild animals and birds have multiplied so rapidly during this Summer that crops in the fields and in orcharde and gardens in various forest regions have been ravaged. The menace has become so serious that the Government authorities are now killing rabbits, hares, pheasants, and other animals and birds which have fed upon the growing crops. The killing is done on specified days by those in the Communes who have proper authorization. The huntsmen act collectively, no individual sportsmen being allowed to go out for game.

Guns are not used in the work except under the supervision of gendarmes, and then only when other means of disposing of the game, such as traps and ferrets, are not available. Wherever possible the game is taken alive and transferred to other parts of the country for restocking purposes.

Strike at New Haven Rubber Plant.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 17.—About 400 men and women employed at the rubber factory of L. Candee & Co. struck today for an increase in wages. Somo disorder incident to the walkout was quelled by the police, who dispersed the strikers. The increase asked is approximately 10 per cent. About 1,500 are employed at the plant.

FINDS ALL ENGLAND ALIVE TO WAR WORK

New Armies Rushing to the Front and Munitions Piling Up in France.

HEARS OF DRIVE IN OCTOBER

Miss Annie Hughes Says Middle Classes Are Patriotically Ready to Face Hardship.

Miss Annie Hughes, the English actress, who played last year in "The Clever Ones" at the Punch and Judy Theatre, and who will begin rehearsing in a new play on Monday, returned yesterday on ths Baltic after five weeks in England, during which she met a great number of friends who had come home from the front on the three days' leaves allowed by the Government, and many others who were wounded. The general sentiment, she said, was full appreciation of the difficulty of breaking through the German lines, but at the same time of determination to keep at it if the war lasts twenty years more.

"Most of them are optimistic," said Miss Hughes, "and nobody thinks there is any chance of the Germans breaking ths Allies' line. Both trench lines, so the men back from the front have told me, are practically impregnable. There is no disposition to minimize the efficiency of the Germans. To illustrate the completeness of their information about the movements of the Allies, they tell a story that one day the English were going to make an attack which for some reason was abandoned. The next day tbs Germans called over to the British troops in the trenches before tbem: 'Come on, John Bull; you're twenty-four hours late already.'

Expect Drive in October.

"The man for the new armies are now being rushed across ths Channsl in great numbers; and for a long time, my informants tell me, there has been a steady piling up of munitions on the Western front. Everywhere is the impression that within three or four weeks a great allied attack will begin, with all the men and munitions that can be brought into service. If it fails that means that there will be nothing more done until Spring; and if it fails the general impression is that conscription must follow.

"Not that it is needed to obtain enlistments. In epite of the fact that there has been slacking in the north country, where there have been no Zeppelin raids, and in the eastern agricultural counties, where tbe farmers are making such huge profits that they do not want to give their workers up, there is in ensral no lack of men for the army. But conscription will be necessary, moet people feel, to keep the workers in lins and avoid the danger of further disastrous strikes. Most people think it is certain to be adopted in the end.

"What struck me most forcibly was ths wonderful spirit of the middls classes. We have been told of the splendid work the arietocracy is doing, and many of the old families have lost their only sons since the war began. But the spirit among the middle classes is no less remarkable. If the war lasts for twenty years and they have to give their last penny—which they most probably will have to do—they are determined to face it even at the sacrifice of everything most dear to them. I went to a family dinner party at ths home of a widow all of whose three sons had been killed. Several of the guests tione who were guests had put in black, but the widow said: "There is no mourning in this house; my boys only did their duty."

Miss Hughes, while in England, had a six days' visit with her son, Lutenant Richard Hughes, of the East Surrey Regiment, who was back from France on leave. He went over in October last with the Artists' Rifles—officially known as the Twenty-eighth Battalion of the London Regiment—an organization of public school and university men, 3,000 strong, which has been kept at Sir John French's headquarters all Winter and used as a training corps for officers. Lieutenant Devereux has not been in action as yet, though he has seen considerable service in the advanced lines.

English Actors at the Front.

"Several thousand English actors are with the army," said Miss Hughes, "and naturally the effect is felt in London. There are several big theatrical successes running there, but the biggest business is being dons by the music halls. Men who are back from the trenches on thres days' leave want to see something as much unlike war as possible; and so the music halls keep going with much the eame sort of programs as before. The war is not mentioned.

"I went out to Leytonstons, in Essex, just on the eastern border of London, to see the damage done by a Zeppelin raid. I went on Monday, and consequently missed most of the crowd. I was told that the day before probably half a million people had looked over the scene. Several houses had been destroyed, all windows shattered for a space of about half a mile around, and I was told that thirty persons had been killed. I asked one man if he saw the Zeppelin. 'No, but I 'eard it,' he said. 'Like a big buzzin' bumblebee, it was.'

"When we were on the Baltic we saw posted a notice of the air raid on London of Sept. 8, which we were told did most of its damage around the Elephant and Castle, on the south side of the Thamce. They told us that 100 lives had been lost. But the only effect of the raids has been to make every one more determined."

TO ADMIT AUSTRIAN NURSES.

Concession by Russia in Regard to the Prison Camps.

VIENNA, Sept. 17, (via Berlin and London.)—The Austrian Government has received word from the Danish Red Croes Society that Russia is willing to enter into an agreement whereby Austrian nurees may visit prison camps in Russia, provided Russian nurses receive the same privilege in Austria and Hungary.

Diplomatic negotiations have been begun for the formulation of a plan such as has just become effective between Germany and Russia. The Austrian nurses will be accompanied by officials of the Danish Red Cross.

REPORTS LONDON OUTBREAK

German News Agency Adds That Arrests Were Made in Consequence.

BERLIN, Sept. 17, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"The recent great successes by the Germans on the eastern and western fronts and the last Zeppelin raid on London bavs caused another outbreak of anti-German feeling in that city," says the Overseas News Agency. It adds:

"There have been numerous arrests, mostly of Germans who have been naturalized in England, young men and women who had previously heen arreeted and released, and there has been a revival of the panic over espionage."

CHARITIES

OUR NURSING VISITS

The one thought we have is to teach the mother.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL

55th St. at Lexington Ave.

YOM KIPPUR OBSERVED.

New York Jews Fill the Synagogues —Silverman Lauds Wilson.

At sunset last night began the celebration of Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, the most solemn of all holy days of the Hebrew year, which is observed by religious Jews the world over with fasting, prayer, and services. It was made notable last night by special prayers in all New York synagogues for the Jewish soldiers who have fallen in the war. Most of the services lasted three hours. This morning at 6 o'clock they will begin again and will last until sunset.

On the lower east side everything was closed last night to allow the inhabitants ot crowd inot the synagogues.

The oldest congregation in New York, the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue, observed Yom Kippur for the 265th time in its building at 99 Central Park West. Two services were held at once—the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes preaching in the upper auditorium, and Assistant Rabbi David Defoia oPoi downstairs. The services were in charge of Louis Napoleon Levy.

At Temple Emanu-l, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, tbe Rev. Dr. Josepb Silverman preachedu on "Tbe Perfect Man vs. the Superman." In dealing with ths manifestation of sesitive and not merely negative virtues which characterizes the perfect man be said:

"There is too much sex emphasis in our modern life as it manifested in our litsrature, eepecially in fiction. Tbe popular drama today is altogether licentious and modern dancing is more or less unrefined. Some very good women are trying hard to abolish sex in tbe political world; they would do better for humanity did they try to minimize it in tbe social world.

"Tbo perfect man," Dr. Silverman continued, "is tbe one who seeks the highest development of human naturo and universal peace. His is represented in this country by President Wilson, who has shown a wonderful reserve and repression born of self-conscious rectitude and of indomitable will not to be swerved from the path of truth, justice, virtue, and peace.

"Ex-Governor Slaton of Georgia is another exampie of human perfection. He rose above tbe clamor of the crowd and rescued Leo M. Frank from the jaws of death. But black night set in again in eGorgia and the frenzied mob wreaked vengeance and violated the laws of its own State."

The superman, said Dr. Silverman, and the ideas represented by this concept, were responsibe for tbe war in Europe.

At the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, the Rev. Dr. S. Schulman spoke on sin and eanctification. "For every human being," he said, "the sense of sin is most precious for his spiritual life. We are ethical people, we moderns claim, but not religious people.

"It is a tried and sorrow-laden people that approaches its God on a night like this; and though the persecution in many lands has ceased, there is no land in which the Jew is not called upon to suffer merely because he ie a Jew.

"If Israel has suffered in the past because of the sins of the world he suffers threefold and fivefold because of the iniquities of nations. The world was has cut decpest into Israel. Our people have been called upon to give up 500,000 men to the various armies in the world conflict.

"I am sure that the hardships of our own poor will be increased in the coming Winter because of the world-wide catastrophe, and yet I must mingle my appeal for the poor of this city with an appeal for our suffering brethren abroad. It is our intentoion to divide the collection tonight, giving one-half for the work of ths sisterhood and the other half to the American Jewish Relief Committee to be sent abroad for the war sufferers.

"American Israel is on trial. If it is to vindicate its reputation it must show ths world that it is loyal to the great Jewish heritage, that the great Jewish heart is alive and eound as of yore. Not the paltry sum of $1,000,000 ie sufficient as a gift from this free, prosperous, peaceful land, but five times as much would only begin to be the adequate response to the demand and the worthy expression of Jewish brotherhood and Jewish bumanity."

At the Temple Israel, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris spoke on "The Sanotification of the Name."

In the Temple Rodolph Sholom, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, Rabbi Rudolph Grossman spoke on "The Moral Failure of Our Civilization."

GERARD CONFERS WITH VON JAGOW

Continued from Page 1.

calm attitude, and the fact that negotiations are under way at Washington admite of the conclusion that he is willing to seek that peaceable underetanding with Germany which is so feared in London and Paris.

"A friendly settlement of the dispute would be an important diplomatic victory for both the American and German Governments. If the negotiations lead to a favorable outcome, Berlin and Washington will bope for results that cannot now be estimated."

The Cologne Gazette says: "This intention to discuss ths matter confidentially is to be greeted as a genuinely earnest etep on the part of America. No great difficultise ehould stand in the way of a peaceful settlement, once the negotiatione with the German Government are withdrawn from the sphere of influence of the antagonistic Britisb and American press and conducted on ths basis of pure fact. Where there'e a will there'e a way."

The Lokalanzeiger eaye: "It is by no means a bad idea that, as announced in dispatches from New York, the understanding in regard to difficult questions which is sought by responsible officials will be best achisved by discussion among the negotiatore. When the strategists of suepicion stand before the door waiting to snap up each word that passes back and forth and put it on the wire in the accustomed distorted manner there must exist suspicion, or at least uneasinees. Under euch circumetances it is almost impossible to accomplish good work. Even the American press, in so far as it hlows the horn of England without criticism, does not bother itself in the slightest about results or a lack of results in line with the intentions of the Government if it can only procure new matsrial each day to appease its hunger for eensations. It would be a praiseworthy thing if President Wilson and Secretary Lansing would remove themselves from the eupervision of this Anglo-American provocation society."

The Tageblatt bas this to eay: "If one desires an honorable and unreserved understanding with America, it must be admitted that the notes previously exchanged hardly lent themselves to this purpose. Naturally, the standpoints of the two Governments were expressed in thess notes in a somewhat declamatory manner, for the benefit of the rest of the world. Tbe manner in which the British press, in and out of England, published the exchange of opinions and stirred up political opponents in America may bave made tbe newly proposed method desirable to the American Government. A premise for success, however, is that the American Government knows how to guard against espionage and the activity of agents of the British press; otherwise 'misunderstandings' will not cease, even with confidential confidences."

Assails Our Attitude.

Under the beading "Freedom of the Seas" tbe Boersen Zeitung takes America to task for her attitude in regard to submarine warfare. It is a remarkable coincidence, this newspaper says, that two nations which apparently are striving for the same goal should become involved in such serious differences of opinion. The article continues:

"America based her protest against German naval warfare on the contention that she, as the most important neutral, has a commission to fight with all her strength for the freedom of the seas. Germany desires the same thing. That is she is contending against England's arrogant claim to naval supremacy. Since her naval forces do not match Britain's she has to resort to the new and unusual means of submarine warfare in order to counteract British activities in oppressing not only German trade but the trade of neutrals.

"We admit neutrale must suffer thereby, but they should be willing to make sacrifices for the good cause, if they properly appreciate the situation; the more so as they are called upon to euffer by giving up trade in contraband. In Washington one evidently closes one's eyes to this obvious fact, since a very considerable trade in war materials is involved. Washington claims exceptions for itself and for American citizens. It argues that these citizens muet be exempt from the danger of war, even though they venture into the danger zone, which has been labeled as such. That is the more unreasonable since the same right is not demanded of England. Similar claims might be made concerning warfare on land, which would lead to impossible eituations.

"He who venturee into the territory of military operations is conscious of the dangers involved, and often must bear lamentable consequences. That is a platitude, which no one who approaches the question without prejudice can avoid."

WASHINGTON EXPECTS VICTORY

Believes Germany Will Yield After Studying the Arabic Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Newspaper dispatches from Berlin are being carefully scrutinized in Washington, where it is thoroughly understood that the possibility of a peaceful solution of the leeue between Germany and the United Statee hangs upon the decision of Germany and its forthcoming statement of position.

While there is a puzzling conflict in Berlin newspaper dispatches, tbs best understanding of the situation in Washington agrees with the optimistic statement in the dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from its staff correspondent in Berlin, this morning. Ever since Count von Bernstorff conferred with Secretary Lansing last Monday, it has been the belief in inner circles in Washington that Germany would modify its previously stated position in the Arabic case, after a careful examination of the evidence.

It is true taht President Wilson was disappointed and provoked over the position which Germany appeared to have taken in the Arabic memorandum by the assertion that it could not recognize any obligation for indemnity even if the submarine commander was mistaken as to the alleged aggressive intentions of the commander of the Arabic. Throughout the controversy it has been known that President Wilson was unwilling to arbitrate the question of the lose of human lives. Count von Bernstorff, it is believed, has a precise appreciation of the attitude of the President, and, as a result of his conference with Secretary Lansing, the Ambassador understands clearly that the United States Government wants a disavowal of the action of the submarine commander who attacked the Arabic.

Cable messages from Berlin telling of the receipt by Ambassador Gerard of a long message from Count von Bernstorff, for delivery to the German Foreign Office, are believed here to incorrectly state the facts. It is understood that the evidence in possession of the Stats Department in ths Arabic cass was not handed to Count von Bernstorff, but was sent to Ambassador Gerard for delivery. This is probably the message alluded to in the cable dispatches, which Ambassador Gerard has just delivered. Count von Bernstorf, it is understood, was taken into the confidence of tbe State Department as to the character of this evidence, and made his own report to the Berlin Foreign Office.

Secretary Lansing had a general conference with President Wilson just before leaving Washington for a ten-day vacation. It is not expscted that the reply of the German Government will reach Washington for ten days, and by that time Secretary Lansing expects to be back at his desk.



MAN-A-CEA WATER promotes good digestion

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"I need not assure you that I share your desire for peace and am willing to do anything in my power to hasten it. The services that any one person can render in such a matter is, of course, small, but each one is in duty bound to do what he can, and I am willing to do my part. Whether it is wise for me to undertake a trip to Europe is a question which I am not now prepared to decide, and I am sure you will allow me to take the matter under advisment. Even if it is impossible to exert any influence toward the hastening of peace, a trip to the neutral countries might give me information that I could use in the work which lies before me here, namely, the maintaining of neutrality and the prevention of a preparedness that provokes rather than prevents war.

"It is possible also that I might contribute something toward the extension of the peace plan to which our country is committed, and which I confidently believe has a powerful influence for the prevsntion of war. Among the thirty nations that have already entered into these treaties are four of the belligerent nations, namely, Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy. Ths fact that we have treaties with these nations enables us to carry on our diplomatic discussion with them without any of the sensation that has attended our correspondence with Germany. Germany, Austria, and Belgium have indorsed the principle, but have not yet signed treaties.

"As this treaty plan was offered to all the nations, and has not been withdrawn, we take for granted that our Government would gladly enter into treaties with Germany, Austria, and Belgium similar to the treaties we have with the other countries, and such treaties would silence the jingo press, and, to a large extent, remove the excuse which has been used for the preparation of the doctrine of greater preparedness. Having great faith in the plan, and having negotiated the other treaties, I might be able to present the case more strongly in personal interviews than I was able to do by diplomatic correspondence, and now that the advantage of these treaties has been made more apparent, it is possible that Germany, Austria, and Belgium might be willing to enter into such treaties. I mention these as matters worthy of consideration, and shall myself give them weight in reaching a conclusion.

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LOUIS N. HAMMERLING, President.
New York, Sept. 17, 1915.

SERBS SILENCE FOES' GUNS.

Also Prevent Austrian Attempts to Cross the River Save.

NISH, Serbia, Sept. 16, (via London, Sept. 17, delayed in transmission.)—The Serbian War Office today made public the following official communication:

On Sept. 12 and 13 small enemy detachments attempted to cross the River Drina at Vishegrad, opposite Gouing Giave, but were repulsed.

On the 13th, on the Danube front, we prevented the construction of fortification works on the left bank of the river opposite Adcale.

On the Save front opposite Belgrade there bas been a duel between our artillery and that of the enemy posted on the heights of Bjany. The enemy's guns were soon silenced.

On the night of the 12th-13th an enemy detachment succeeded in crossing the Save near Zasavitza, but was routed by one of our patrols. The night of Sept. 13-14 the enemy attempted to cross the Save near Carbintza with two barges filled with soldiers, but we prevented him from crossing.

On the 14th, on the Danube front, we prevented the erection of fortifications near Bajscia. On the 14th-15th, on the Save front, the enemy attempted to cross the Savs in the vicinity of Urtame with two boats, but was repulsed.

SAYS FRANCE IS FORGETFUL.

M. Deschanel Wants the Lessons of the War Taught to Children.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Ministry of Public Instruction will distribute tomorrow to all the school teachers in France a manual of information on what they should have in mind in teaching history to the children in their classes.

Ths manual contains a lengthy letter from Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who declares that France is so generous that she forgets too easily. He rscalls documents relating to the war of 1870, with details of evidence that was adduced to show various atrocities committed by the invaders of France.

Tbe President of the Chamber admonishes the teachers not to let their charges forget the lesson of 1914-15, as did their eldere the lesson of 1870-71.

CHARITIES.

This Hospital gives the LAST CHANCE

to hundreds of men, women and children. In the settling tansment in Summer, ths consumptive grows hourly weaksr, the terrible cough stronger. One writes that he was "hearten'd" by the promise from THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES at Inwood-on-Hudson, New York City, that his name would be placed on the waiting list for ths first possible vacancy.

Applications do not lessen in number; ths grim fight with disease in its worst form goes on. This hospital holds out every hope for the recipient by giving him the weapons needed in his battle for health. You can aid in providing.

Do Not Forget These Sufferers While Absent From the City.

William M. Crulkshank, Treas., 70 East 59th St., New York City.
Woodbur G. Langdon, Pres.; Andrew C. Zabriskie, Vice-Pres.; Howard Townsend, Sec'y.



TO-DAY RESTA WILL ATTEMPT TO BREAK World's Speed Records—

10 Mile Record.

Record Average of 110.1 miles an hour for 300-cubic-inch cars.

Barney Oldfield's average of 111.5 miles made at Chicago.

Join the great parade to Sheepshead Bay Speedway! Starts from Potterbus Circle at 1 P. M. All drivers and passengers in parading cars admitted to track free. Admission charge of 50c to non-participants in parade. Trials start at 4 P. M.

RESERVE YOUR SEATS NOW FOR THE

ASTOR CUP RACE

250 Miles—SAT., OCT. 2d, 11 a.m.
Sheepshead Bay Speedway

WORLD'S GREATEST AUTOMOBILE RACE

$50,000 in Cash Prizes and Astor Trophy.

SPEED RECORDS SURE TO BE SMASHED.

GENERAL ADM., $2.00. GRAND STAND RESERVE SEATS (extra), $3.00. OPEN STAND SEATS, NOT RESERVED (extra), $1.00.

Boxes holding six persons, including admission, $50, $75, $100 and $150.

Parking Space FREE to persons holding Boxes and Grand Stand Seats.

Parking space within oval fronting homestretch:

FIRST ROW $25.00
SECOND ROW $15.00

These prices

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By the Author of "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard."

LIVING UP TO BILLY

By ELIZABETH COOPER

The mother-heart in every woman will respond to this optimistic and colorful story of a baby in the bright lights and the cabaret dancer who looks out for and lives up to little "Billy," arriving in the end at her own romance.

HARDING OF ALLENWOOD

By HAROLD BINDLOSS

The story of the enterprising American, Harding, who "butts in" on the exclusive Saskatchewan colony makes a Bindloss novel of the best type, combining happily love, work and thrilling out-door adventure.

SHADOWS OF FLAMES

By AMÉLIE RIVES
(Princess Troubetzkoy)



Author of "World's-End."

"Her greatest novel . . . with stronger characters, greater human interest, a closer knit plot, . . . than anything this writer has previously accomplished."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

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"A delightful surprise . . . bubbles with humor but has a serious undertone."—*New York Tribune.*

"Realistic and entertaining."—*New York Sun.*

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

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FIRE ON A FRENCH LINER.

Blaze in Hold of the Ladrone, Bound for This Port, Extinguished.

FAYAL, Azores, Sept. 17, (via London.)—The steamer Roma of the Fabre Line, from New York, Sept. 8, for Lisbon, reports by wireless that on Sept. 14 she passed the steamer Ladrome of the French Line, from Bordeaux, Aug. 31, for New York, in latitude 40 north and longitude 40 west, where she had stopped to repair a bilge pipe.

The Ladrome had seven feet of water in hold No. 2, where a fire that had broken out had been extinguished. She did not require assistance.

The steamer Moorish Prince, from Brest for New York, has reported by wireless that she is proceeding to the Azores towing the Japanese steamer Indo Maru, from London, Sept. 5, for Philadelphia, the Indo Maru having broken a shaft.

ADRIATIC AT LIVERPOOL.

White Star Liner Believed to Have Gone Around North of Ireland.

The agents of the White Star Line received a cable message from Liverpool yesterday announcing that the Adriatic had arrived there safely that morning with 190 passengers of all classes, including Squadron Commander John C. Porte. She also had 16,000 tons of cargo consigned to the Government, which included 150 motor trucks and several aeroplanes.

On her last eastward voyage the Adriatic reached Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon, but on this voyage Captain Hayes evidently changed his course and went around the north of Ireland instead of the south coast.

BALTIC IN; TOOK NEW COURSE.

White Star Liner Avoided Lane Infested by Submarines.

Passengers on the White Star liner Baltic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said the ship had come round the north of Ireland, passing Tory Island, instead of the Fastnet on the southwest coast, to avoid German submarines. Notices were posted aboard the steamer, warning the passengers that no lights would be allowed while the steamer was passing through the danger zone. The voyage was without incident except a delay by fog off the Grand Banks.

William C. Ward, Chairman of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, returned on the Baltic with his wife, on his way to Vancouver, B. C. He has retired from business.

"After the war is over," Mr. Ward said, "a wave of prosperity will flow over the United States which will be greater than any similar in the history of the country. Young men who have been complaining that they have not had the chances enjoyed by their forefathers will have a golden opportunity to make fortunes, and the young men who have brains and energy will profit by it."

BANK TELLER GONE; AUTO LEFT IN POND

Continued from Page 1.

after that with another man as the machine passed through Stamford.

Representatives of Mr. Bradley's employers this afternoon traced the route known to have been taken by Mr. Bradley and made inquiries. They were also interested in the companion who was seen in Mr. Bradley's automobile. They said that two fellow-employes of Mr. Bradley had been spending vacations near Stamford.

The mother and sister of Mrs. Bradley are on the verge of breakdown from worry over his disappearance.

A woman answered the telephone at the home of Harry S. Bradley at Woodhaven, L. I., last night and admitting that Bradley was missing, said he was employed by the Merchants National Bank in this city. She did not say who she was, but evinced much interest in Bradley's case.

"I have nothing further to say," she said when questioned.

When reminded that any publication about the case might aid in finding Bradley, she replied:

"We have plenty of help already."

Robert M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants National Bank, lives in Westwood, N. J. He could not be reached last night. Mr. Gallaway's son said, however, that he had never heard of any bank employe named Bradley and that he had heard nothing of the disappearance of any bank teller. His father had not mentioned it, he said.

Owen E. Paynter, one of the assistant cashiers of the Merchants National Bank, who lives in Brooklyn, heard of Bradley's disappearance last night from a reporter for THE TIMES. He listened to the details, but refused to comment on the case and would not affirm or deny that he knew Bradley.

On Sept. 19, 1914, Harold Bradley, 2 years old, met with injuries which ceused his death when he was thrown from an automobile driven by his father, Henry S. Bradley, which struck a machine driven by Ferris A. Overfield of 518 Arlington Avenue, East New York. Mrs. Bradley was painfully hurt in the accident, and her mother, Mrs. James Little, suffered a fracture of the left leg.

FIGHT TWO BATTLES ACROSS RIO GRANDE

Troopers Attacked at Brownsville and Donna—Report Many Mexicans Hit.

MATAMOROS MOB AROUSED

Demands Guns to Attack American Soldiers—Carranza Officers Clear Their Side of River.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 17.—American cavalrymen had two fights with Mexicans across the Rio Grande today, one here and one near Donna, about sixty miles up the river. In both clashes the American soldiers were fired upon and returned the fire without themselves suffering any casualties.

Ten American cavalrymen in the Donna fight, which lasted two hours and a half this afternoon, reported they were fired upon by about forty or fifty Mexicans, and believed that they had hit seventeen Mexicans.

Twenty American cavalrymen fought on the outskirts of Brownsville for half an hour with Mexicans on the opposite bank of the river. After the fight one Carranza soldier was taken to Matamoros, probably fatally wounded, but tonight Carranza officers denied emphatically that any of their men joined in the battle.

Colonel A. P. Blocksom, American commander at Fort Brown here, reported to Major General Funston at San Antonio tonight that the Mexicans started the firing near Brownsville.

Immediately after the battle a small mob formed in Matamoros, about the headquarters of General E. P. Navarrate, Carranza commander, shouting, "Give us guns!"

They had heard the rifle shots and were angered by reports that their people had been fired upon. General Navarrate refused their demands. He sent his Chief of Staff, Colonel P. A. Chapa, to investigate, and Colonel Chapa took United States Consul Jesse H. Johnson with him to the Mexican side of the battleground.

Mr. Johnson found some evidence to support the Mexican soldiers' claim that they were not implicated in the fight, but after coming to Brownsville to learn the American version Mr. Johnson said he was convinced that Colonel Chapa had not yet been put in possession of all the facts.

The trouble at Brownsville began when Juan Diego, a Mexican resident of Brownsville, reported to Colonel Blocksom that for two or three days snipers on the Mexican side had been shooting into his ranch on the river front. This morning, Diego said, a bullet struck his house, and another killed one of his horses. Colonel Blocksom sent Lieutenant E. L. N. Glass with a detachment of Troop C, Third Cavalery, to investigate. Arriving at the Diego ranch house, Lieutenant Glass heard a shot near the river.

He divided his command into two squads, sending one up the river and himself leading the other down the river. Glass himself went out upon the river, where half a dozen rifles opened fire on him, and Glass replied with a pistol, while his men came forward on a run, opening fire on the Mexicans.

The firing died down when the Glass detachment had used a few rounds. His men reported that they saw two Mexicans run to cover and also reported they could see seven or eight other men approaching from up the river on the Mexican side. However, before these reinforcements reached the Mexican position they were engaged by the detachment which Glass had sent up the river. Then a lull came and two Mexican officers rode up on horses, waving their swords.

Glass stepped from cover, signaling that he wished to talk. He asked what the firing by the Mexicans meant.

The officer, after a few questions, replied, according to Glass, that they were only irresponsible fellows.

Then these officers, using swords as whips, were seen to drive some men away from the levee.

CONFERENCE HERE TODAY.

Villa Faction Attacks Carranza's Invitation to Envoys.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State, left Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon to attend the meeting of the Pan-American Conference on Mexican Affairs, to be held at the Hotel Biltmore in New York tomorrow afternoon. He will meet the Ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil, and Chile and the Ministers from Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala. The conference will have before it the reply of General Carranza, as well as those of Generals Villa and Zapata, and the other Mexican leaders whom the Pan-American conferees more than a month ago urged to send delegates to a conference of Mexicans to consider the solution of that country's internal problem.

The conference is expected to accept Carranza's counterproposal to confer with him through delegates. It was stated in official circles today that the acceptance of this proposal would not necessarily mean the recognition of Carranza, and that before any de facto Government was recognized in Mexico, the Pan-American conferees would hear the delegates from all the factions. These delegations will probably be heard separately in the beginning.

Secretary of State Robert Lansing, who is to preside at the Pan-American Conference, to be held here today for the purpose of discussing the Mexican problem, arrived in New York on the Congressional Limited last night. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lansing, and went to the Biltmore, where the conference will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Ambassadors and Ministers from the South and Central American countries who will take part in the conference are expected to arrive here this morning.

Secretary Lansing declined last night to talk of the coming conference, and said that nothing would be given out until after its adjournment this afternoon.

A member of the Secretary's party said that the Secretary had no appointment with, and did not expect to see, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, while in New York.

YOM KIPPUR FILLS SYNAGOGUES HERE

New York Jews Offer Special Prayers for Brethren Fallen in the War.

SILVERMAN LAUDS WILSON

Calls the President and Ex-Governor Slaton Examples of the Perfect Man.

At sunset last night began the celebration of Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, the most solemn of all holy days of the Hebrew year, which is observed by religious Jews the world over with fasting, prayer, and services. It was made notable last night by special prayers in all New York synagogues for the Jewish soldiers who have fallen in the war. Most of the services lasted three hours. This morning at 6 o'clock they will begin again and will last until sunset.

On the lower east side everything was closed last night to allow the inhabitants to crowd into the synagogues.

The oldest congregation in New York, the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue, observed Yom Kippur for the 265th time in its building at 99 Central Park West. Two services were held at once—the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes preaching in the upper auditorium, and Assistant Rabbi David De Sola Pool downstairs. The services were in charge of Louis Napoleon Levy.

At Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman preached on "The Perfect Man vs. the Superman." In dealing with the manifestation of positive and not merely negative virtues which characterize the perfect man he said:

"There is too much sex emphasis in our modern life as it is manifested in our literature, especially in fiction. The popular drama today is altogether licentious and modern dancing is more or less unrefined. Some very good women are trying hard to abolish sex in the political world; they would do better for humanity did they try to minimize it in the social world.

"The perfect man," Dr. Silverman continued, "is the one who seeks the highest development of human nature and universal peace. He is represented in this country by President Wilson, who has shown a wonderful reserve and repression born of self-conscious rectitude and of indomitable will not to be swerved from the path of truth, justice, virtue, and peace.

"Ex-Governor Slaton of Georgia is another example of human perfection. He rose above the clamor of the crowd and rescued Leo M. Frank from the jaws of death. But black night set in again in Georgia and the frenzied mob wreaked vengeance and violated the laws of its own State."

The superman, said Dr. Silverman, and the ideas represented by this concept, were responsible for the war in Europe.

At the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, the Rev. Dr. S. Schulman spoke on sin and sanctification. "For every human being," he said, "the sense of sin is most precious for his spiritual life. We are ethical people, some moderns claim, but not religious people.

"It is a tried and sorrow-laden people that approaches its God on a night like this; and though the persecution in many lands has ceased, there is no land in which the Jew is not called upon to suffer merely because he is a Jew.

"If Israel has suffered in the past because of the sins of the world she suffers today threefold and fivefold because of the iniquities of nations. The world was has cut deepest into Israel. Our people have been called upon to give up 500,000 men to the various armies in the world conflict.

"I am sure that the hardships of our own poor will be increased in the coming Winter because of the world-wide catastrophe, and yet I must mingle my appeal for the poor of this city with an appeal for our suffering brethen abroad. It is our intention to divide the collection tonight, giving one-half for the work of the sisterhood and the other half to the American Jewish Relief Committee to be sent abroad for the war sufferers.

"American Israel is on trial. If it is to vindicate its reputation it must show the world that it is loyal to the great Jewish heritage, that the great Jewish heart is alive and sound aa of yore. Not the paltry sum of $1,000,000 is sufficient as a gift from this free, prosperous, peaceful land, but five times as much would only begin to be the adequate response to the demand and the wortby expression of Jewish brotherhood and Jewish humanity."

At the Temple Israel, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris spoke on "The Sanctification of the Name."

In the Temple Rodoph Sholom, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, Rabbi Rudolph Grossman spoke on "The Moral Failure of Our Cvilization."

Horseman's Slayer Gets 20 Years.

Theodore Callabrese, a bootblack, convicted Tuesday of the murder of William H. Green, the horseman, at Hempstead last Winter, was sentenced yesterday to hard labor in Sing Sing for twenty years, by Supreme Court Justice Walter H. Jaycox at Mineola. Callabrese protested his innocence while receiving sentence.



Be Sure To Read

RAGS

BY EDITH BARNARD DELANO

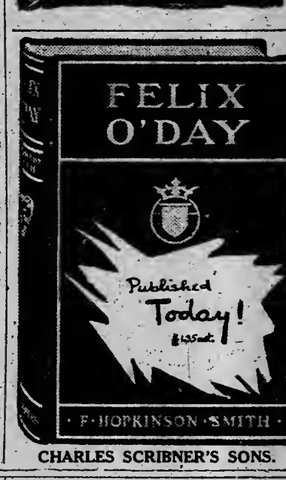
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And you men who want to be smartly dressed for the least cost mustn't miss it, for the sale price is considerably less than you would expect to pay at this stage of the season.

In SILK MIXTURES, STRIPES, PLAIDS, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS.

FINE WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, CHEVIOTS AND VELOURS. The very fabrics now in greatest favor. Great range of new Fall models, including styles for college youths, young business men and men who like to dress conservatively.

Workmanship, linings and trimmings are excellent. Sizes to fit every one.

Youths' New Fall Suits $9.95

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Swagger models in a big range of popular materials in best Fall colors. Sizes 32 to 42 chest measure.

Annual Sale of $3, $3.50, $4 Trousers at . . $2

Scores of patterns in popular fabrics. Best kinds of trousers for business and dress wear.

Men's Finest $2 and $3 Soft Hats and Derbies at $1.45

High-class "samples" and hats from our regular stocks grouped at this price.

HIGH CROWN TELESCOPES, DROP TIPS, FLAT BRIMS, FEDORAS AND PENCIL CURL STYLES.

The qualities are standard.

THE SOFT HATS—in favorite shades of brown, blue, green, steel and pearl; also plain black.

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Fall's newest Balkan, Norfolk and Patch Pocket styles in the assortments.

The materials are excellent and include: MIXED CHEVIOTS IN GREYS AND BROWNS, FANCY MIXTURES, BLUE SERGES, HOMESPUNS, ETC.

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Stocks are very attractive as they are, but they will be better with each succeeding day, because of new arrivals.

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Main Floor

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Member of the Institute of France, Professor at the College de France, Director General of the Service of Antiquities in Egypt.

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In 1864 a story, strange as anything from the "Arabian Nights," was unearthed in the tomb of a Coptic monk near Deir-el-Medineh. Since then successive discoveries of other stories have been made. These stories M. Maspero has gathered together, and presents here.

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HOPE HILLIS FINANCE WON'T SPLIT CHURCH

"Things Are Better," Says Plymouth Pastor's Attorney After Secret Meeting.

DISSATISFACTION ADMITTED

Trustees and Leaders Hear Clergyman's Side of Stories That Told of Millions Involved.

After the personal finances of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, of which Henry Ward Beecher was once pastor, had been discussed for more than two and a half hours yesterday, the hope was confidently expressed that there would be no split in the famous old church.

The meeting was held in the rooms of the New York County Lawyers' Association, 165 Broadway, and Dr. Hillis's affairs were thoroughly discussed by a gathering of Plymouth trustees and governors of Arbuckle Institute, which is allied with the church.

Frederick W. Hinrichs, of 52 Wall Street, Dr. Hillis's personal attorney, called the meeting to order by explaining the inquiries and dissatisfaction that had arisen in the Plymouth congregation because of disturbing reports of the extent and character of the pastor's financial operations.

The meeting was attended by Dr. Hillis, Mr. Hinrichs, Frederick W. Starr, James Bliss Coombs, Otto E. Reimer and about a dozen others. It was held bshind closed doors and lasted more than two hours and a half. Only those invited by Mr. Hinrichs were allowed in the room. One man, who said he was a friend of Dr. Hillis, entered the room but soon left and, when questioned, said that he had been requested to leave.

None of those at the meeting, except Mr. Hinrichs, would comment on what took place. Dr. Hillis referred all questioners to Mr. Hinrichs, saying, as did several others, that Mr. Hinrichs was "the spokesman for the meeting."

Hinrichs Speaks Guardedly.

Mr. Hinrichs was a careful and guarded spokesman. He said there had been "inquiries and dissatisfaction" in the church, that persons had come to him for explanations "all Summer," and that he had deemed it advisable to explain "the situation" to the leaders of the church.

"Can you say what the situation is?" he was asked, to which he smiled and replied that he could not.

"Is it cleared up now—are things settled?"

Again the smile and: "Well, I can say that things are better."

The meeting was said to have been composed of Dr. Hillis's chief supporters among the leaders of the church, and Mr. Hinrichs admitted that he hoped to make those who attended it his "spokesmen" to the members of the congregation. He wished them, he said, to carry what they learned at the meeting to the congregation.

"I want to tell the people through those who were present," Mr. Hinrichs explained, "that everything has been looked after."

Mr. Hinrichs said that Dr. Hillis would take up his regular church work, beginning with a sermon next Sunday, and that he did not apprehend any split in the church because of the pastor's financial troubles.

No one could be found yesterday who would say just what thing had caused the most dissatisfaction among Dr. Hillis's parishoners, but the general discussion seemed to be about tho minister's financial adventures in coal and timber lands of the West. Several suits in which Dr. Hillis has figured as plaintiff and defendant, have resulted from these adventures, and certain members of the church have asked for an explanation of one in particular in which Dr. Hillis was sued in Portland, Ore., on two notes aggregating more than $12,000.

Nephew Denies Obligation.

The fact of the suit became known last July and, according to a dispatch from Oregon, Dr. Hillis explained that he had obligated himself to the extent of $100,000 to make good the business losses of his two nephews, who, he said, had gone into the timber business with others to whom he had introduced them.

"I felt the responsibility of the losses," he said at the time, "because I had introduced by nephews into business circles."

Such voluntary assumption of obligations not legally binding upon him inspired Mr. Hinrichs and others to compare Dr. Hillis with General Grant, Sir Walter Scott, and Mark Twain, as a man who had mortgaged his financial independence in order to pay off the debts of others for which he felt moral responsibility.

The amount due on the Portland notes, it was explained, was part of the original $100,000, and when they were paid by Dr. Hillis the suit was withdrawn. The matter seemed settled, but it came up for discussion a few weeks later when Percy D. Hillis, one of Dr. Hillis's nephews, sent this telegram to a Brooklyn newspaper:

"Dr. Hillis has never paid nor been asked to pay any of my indebtedness or that of the logging company. Suit at Portland was for work done for him personally, with which I had no connection."

Another suit in which Dr. Hillis was the defendant was brought in Vancouver, B. C., in April, 1911, by Edward Hodgson, a mining engineer, who alleged that Dr. Hillis owed him $50,000 worth of stock in the Western Steel Corporation and $1,000 as salary for work done in connection with the development of coal lands on Graham Island, B. C. At the time Dr. Hillis said he had paid Hodgson in full and did not owe him any money or stock. He had nothing to do with the organization of the company, he said.

In May, 1911, Z. M. Hamilton and others brought suit against Dr. Hillis and James A. Moore, in which it was charged that Dr. Hillis, in obtaining options on the Graham Island coal lands, had fraudulently represented himself as acting for Leigh S. J. Hunt. More than $20,000,000 was said to have been involved in the land transaction. Dr. Hillis denied that he had obtained the options. Frank L. Ferguson, his then personal representative, said that Dr. Hillis had only advanced money to his nephew and Hamilton, and that, for protection, he had taken an assignment of their interests. Later the property was transferred to Moore, and to him Dr. Hillis made an assignment of his interests. It was because of that assignment, which was a necessary legal instrument, Mr. Ferguson said, that Hamilton included Dr. Hillis in his suit against Moore.

In September, 1913, Dr. Hillis sued the Western Timber Holding Company of Portland, in Chicago, for $8,760, which, he alleged, was due him from the company as part payment for timber lands in Alberta, Canada.

Among those at yesterday's meeting was Frederick W. Starr, whose resignation as Acting Chairman of the Board of Trustees was announced on Thursday. Mr. Starr denied emphatically yesterday morning that his resignation bore any relation to Dr. Hillis's affairs, and at the afternoon meeting he withdrew it, saying he would retain his office, though it might inconvenience him, rather than have persons erroneously interpret his desire to resign. Before the meeting Mr. Starr said:

What has been said about my resignation is absolutely false. I was temporary Chairman of the Trustees, and I resigned so that the board might be free to choose a permanent Chairman for the work of this Winter. If I had known that people were watching Old Plymouth so I should not have taken the step at this time.

Dr. Hillis is my dearest friend, and I am a stanch admirer of his. I'm a member of the board and I'll stay there. My relations with Plymouth are just as close as they ever were.

Meeting to Quiet Gossip.

To make clear his purpose in calling the meeting, Mr. Hinrichs gave out a statement in the morning that said:

There is no connection between Mr. Starr's resignation and the proposed meeting. Dr. Hillis has been away this Summer for his usual vacation. He is a great worker and is much sought after. He lectured throughout the Summer as has been his wont. Since he has been back I have conferred with him repeatedly. I am well aware of the talk in the church and outside of it about some of his affairs. I have been collecting facts, and it seemed right that I should set before the members of the church the result of my activities and the substance of my advice. I could not call the next church meeting, nor could I go over the story with every one individually who has approached me, so I have adopted the middle course of asking a score or more to meet me.

No mention of Dr. Hillis's affairs was made at the regular weekly prayer meeting in Plymouth Church last night nor at a regular meeting of the Board of Deacons which followed it. Dr. Hillis did not attend either meeting, but that was not unusual. It was said at his home, 23 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, that he was slightly indisposed and did not wish to see any one.

NO BONDS FOR TEACHERS.

Mayor Says Salary Reduction Is Not to Punish, but to Retrench.

Controller Prendergast in the Board of Estimate yesterday temporarily defeated the proposal to issue $87,600 special revenue bonds to cover teachers' promotions. President Churchill of the Board of Education asked the board to pass the bonds, saying that it was not an increase but a promotion to a higher grade, and that the teachers were entitled to the higher pay, as about 2,000 teachers in the grade were already getting tho compensation of that grade.

"I understand that you do not favor issuing the bonds," said Borough President Marks.

"I do not," replied the Controller, "and, furthermore, I am not going to vote for the resolution. I do not see, when employes of almost all other departments are subject to retrenchment in their salaries, why teachers should always receive increases."

"If these teachers are entitled to the advance, why punish them?" inquired President Marks.

"Why punish the taxpayers?" retorted the Controller.

"I don't like that word punishment," interposed the Mayor, "and I think it is ill advised to use it. Salaries are being reduced, not as a punishment, but because we must retrench."

DETECTIVE SHOOTS FUGITIVE

Bullet Rebounds from Ground and Fells Alleged Drug Seller.

Angelo Cernigilo, 21 years old, a painter, of 220 East 109th Street, was shot in the side by Detective Clark of the District Attorney's Office, Bronx County, when he refused to stop on the detective's order yesterday. He was taken to Fordham Hospital by Dr. Epstin a prisoner, charged with having narcotics in his possession.

Detectives Clark and Chiquette were assigned to investigate complaints that drug distributers were at work in the neighborhood of 183d Street and Cypress Avenue. They saw Cernigilo step off a car yesterday and start for a vacant lot where three men were seated on rock pile. The detectives started for him at the same time. Cernigilo saw them and began to run. As he did so he threw some packages away, the detectives say.

Clarke called to him to stop or he would shoot. Cernigilo kept on and Clark said he fired a shot into the ground that rebounded and struck the fleeing man in the side. Near by was found a package containing twenty-five "decks" of a white powder, said to be heroin.

WILL OPERATE ON FORAKER.

Ex-Senator Is Very Weak from Outbreak of an Old Malady.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 17.—Ohio political associates of ex-United States Senator Joseph B. Foraker learned today that Mr. Foraker would be operated on within a few hours to overcome results of the outbreak of an old malady. The former Senator has been greatly weakened by overwork.

At Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, today Mr. Foraker was able to sit up, but according to his physician, Dr. Gordon F. McKim, he was in no condition to withstand an operation.

Without the surgical treatment the physician announces Mr. Foraker cannot hope for complete recovery.

POLICE SAY ROFRANO OWNED A FAST BOAT

Missing from Bayport, L. I., Where Detectives Seek Indicted Politician.

MORE MURDER EVIDENCE

District Attorney Gets Bail of Alleged Perjurers Raised to $50,000—Talk of $5,000 Reward.

The police yesterday started a search for a speedy gasoline cruiser which it was reported Michael A. Rofrano, the former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner indicted for instigating the murder of Mike Gaimari, kept at Bayport, L. I. Rofrano's brother-in-law John La Stina lives at Bayport and Rofrano has spent much time there this Summer.

Residents of Bayport said last night that Rofrano was seen there late on Sunday night. These neighbors said that Rofrano, with his wife and children had lived in the Winters' cottage in Main Street.

Four of the fifty and more detectives directly engaged in the hunt for Rofrano went to Bayport yesterday and questioned many of Rofrano's neighbors. It is said they found that Rofrano did not leave Bayport on his yacht, but the boat was missing, and had been for several days. The detectives asked persons in Bayport to keep a sharp lookout for the craft, and to notify the police if it were seen. On a report that the boat had been seen in Bridgeport yesterday, an alarm was sent to all harbors in Connecticut.

Joseph West, a Bayport barber, who knows Rofrano, told a customer yesterday that he knew the whereabouts of the fugitive.

"Do you really know where Rofrano is?" a reporter asked West last night.

"I knew yesterday," was the reply. "I can't say whether I know where he is now or not, but I won't tell the newspapers anything."

The failure of the police to find Rofrano gave rise to a report last night that a reward of $5,000 would be offered for his capture within the next few days. Mayor Mitchel is empowered under the law to offer such a reward. To stir the uniformed police to greater efforts Acting Commissioner Godley yesterday announced that the patrolman who finds Rofrano and takes him to a police station will be immediately promoted to detective.

The police and the District Attorney's office yesterday received many anonymous telephone messages telling where Rofrano might be found. The number of detectives assigned to the case was increased to fifty in order to run down the more promising of these clues, but District Attorney Perkins admitted last night he knew no more about Rofrano's whereabouts than when the search for him started last Monday.

"We have no information as to his whereabouts or intentions," said Mr. Perkins. "All statements that we have received are false, you may say for me."

The District Attorney's office has unearthed a plot to disfigure Mrs. Mary Agnes Giamairi, the widow of the murdered man, by slashing her cheek. The disfigurement threatened is of a form frequently used by Italians to get revenge on one whom they regard as a traitor. Mrs. Giamairi testified against Montimagno, convicted of the actual killing of her husband.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers yesterday got together more evidence tending to connect Rofrano with political murders in the Second Assembly District. He intends to submit to the Grand Jury when it reconvenes evidence showing that Rofrano sent Rocco Leggiard to the Tombs to tell Tony and Joseph La Salle, since convicted of the murder of James Minnott, a Foley supporter, to hold their tongues. The District Attorney's office is in possession of a slip of paper handed to Mrs. Dora La Salle at the close of the Montimagno trial, with instructions to see the man whose name was written on the paper. That name was "Michael A. Rofrano."

Mr. Brothers said last night that he had been told by Joseph La Salle that Rofrano had sent him word in the Tombs to keep quiet and that Rofrano had seen the authorities and that the case had been "fixed." After the brothers had been sent to Sing Sing under twenty-year sentences Rofrano, it is alleged, told them he was influencing the Governor in their behalf. Joseph La Salle has also told Mr. Brothers that Rofrano promised his brother Antonio a pardon if he wouldn't talk. La Salle said that once Rofrano showed him a telegram from Albany concerning his and his brother's case.

La Salle also said that for many days before the shooting Gaimari's house at 142 Cherry Street was watched by a hired assassin, who was posted in a furnished room across the street. This house, La Salle said, is still owned by Rofrano, who owns from 129 to 135 Cherry Street.

The police have distributed more than 35,000 circulars with a picture and description of Rofrano, posting a circular in every ferry and railroad station and in every subway and elevated station. Operators in all public telephone stations have also received the circulars.

The police scout the frequent hint that Rofrano is still in Manhattan. They believe it impossible for him to move upon the street without being recognized by the thousands of policemen and street cleaners who know him. In times past many of these men were his friends and associated with him in politics.

Rofrano's two henchmen, Tomasso Porcaro and Joseph Prondini, who were indicted for giving false testimony at the trial of Montimagno, were taken before Judge Malone in General Sessions again yesterday and held in $50,000 bail each. The original bail was $25,000.

This is a matter of very great public importance," said Assistant District Attorney Perkins, in asking that the bail be doubled. "In view of the facts which I have already stated to Your Honor and in view of other facts which I cannot at this time discuss, I ask that the bail be increased to $50,000."

At his arraignment yesterday Porcaro leaned heavily against the rail and showed signs of a severe nervous strain. He almost broke down when told that he must go back to the Tombs under a doubled bail. The District Attorney's office expects a confession from Porcaro within a few days. Porcaro's confession may reveal the activities of another well-known man against whom the Grand Jury may be asked to find an indictment next week.

LAYS FAILURE TO BRITAIN.

Interocean Transportation Company Says Its Cargoes Were Held Up.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court yesterday against the Interocean Transportation Company of America, Inc., a New York corporation engaged in the shipping and transportation business, with offices at 44 Whitehall Street. The liabilities are about $100,000 and nominal assets about $160,000. The petitioning creditors are:

Export and Domestic Hardwood Company, for breach of contract to carry lumber, $74,305; Frederick F. Hastings, trading as the Transatlantic Forwarding Company, for services as freight broker, $85; Rogers Lighterage Company, Inc., for lighterage services, $25. Charles L. Greenhall of 280 Broadway, the attorney filing the petition, says that the alleged bankrupt company has among its assets claims against the British Government for interference with its shipping. It was stated that the company's financial difficulties were due to the fact that many cargoes shipped by it under contract had been held up by the British authorities, and the company had been compelled to pay large sums for demurrage.

Henry Lesser, attorney for the company, said that the claims against the British Government amounted to about $130,000 and some of the cargoes had been held up for a month.

Judge Charles M. Hough appointed Robert P. Levis, a member of the law firm of Rosenberg, Levis & Ball of 74 Broadway, receiver under a bond of $5,000, with authority to continue the business for thirty days.

The company was incorporated on Jan. 11, 1915, with capital stock of $5,000.

BEAR ROAMS TIMES SQUARE.

Scatters a Crowd and Lands in a Cell with Actor-Master.

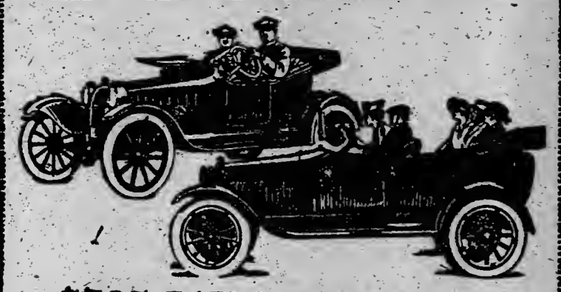
Following a stroll along Broadway yesterday afternoon in company with her master, Phil Dwyer, an actor, of 207 East Twenty-fifth Street, Felice, a bear cub one year old, decided to free herself from restraint and see things for herself. She gave a tug at her leash and started uptown from Forty-first Street. She scattered men and women to all the corners of Times Square.

At Forty-third Street Dwyer caught up to Felice and she was placed again in captivity. Surrounded by a crowd of several hundred persons Policeman MacDonald took Dwyer and the bear to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and thence to Yorkville Court. Magistrate Corrigan had left court early and Dwyer and his pet were placed in a cell until Night Court opened.

Friends See Bather Drown.

Edward W. Dobson, 45 years old, a business man of Manhattan, who lived at 21 Forty-eighth Street, Corona, L. I., was taken with a cramp when in bathing at Flushing Beach, East Elmhurst, yesterday afternoon. Friends who were in bathing saw him sink only a short distance from the bathing float, and dived after him, but could not reach him quickly in the deep water. The body was recovered.

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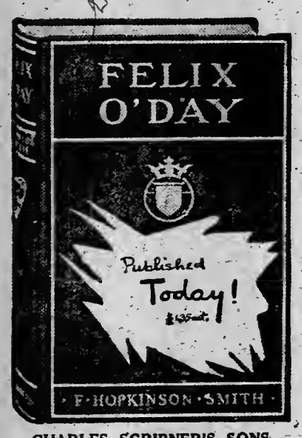
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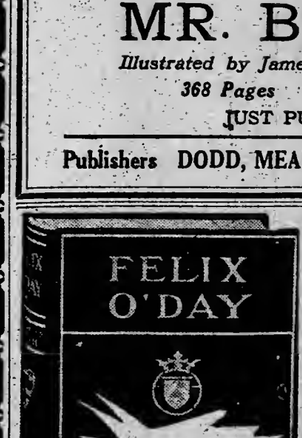
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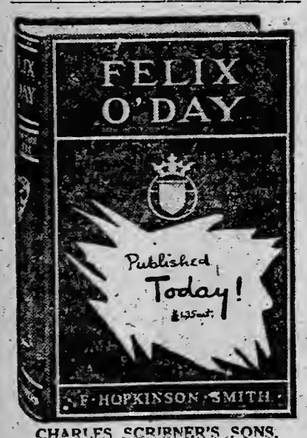
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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

PROTECT WATERSHED IS PLEA TO WHITMAN

Mayor Opposes Plan to Drain Treated Sewage from Mohansic Into Croton Lake.

SEES DANGER TO MANHATTAN

Medical Journal Joins in Protest Against Plan Approved by State Health Board.

As a result of his protest to Governor Whitman against the proposal to build for the Mohansic State Hospital a sewage disposal plant from which the treated sewage would ultimately flow into Croton Lake, Mayor Mitchel expects that the Governor will withhold his approval of the plan, in his letter to the Governor, the Mayor stated that if the sewage was allowed to flow into the watershed one of two things must happen: Either the city must abandon the Croton watershed, or the people of New York City must drink unclean and possibly contaminated water. In his letter the Mayor said:

"As three-fifths of the water consumed by the people of New York City, and all of the water supplied to the residents of Manhattan, is drawn from Croton Lake, this city must look with apprehension upon any attempt to pollute the waters of its most important reservoir. I am given to understand that when the Mohansic State Hospital is completed, the inmate population and the necessary attendants will total at least 6,000. Even if it were possible to treat the hospital sewage in such a manner that all danger of disease might be eliminated, the people of New York City would violently resent the necessity of drinking water once polluted. After spending hundreds of millions of dollars upon the acquisition of a water supply system, the residents of this city are entitled to better treatment.

"The best expert opinion, however, is in agreement that no system of treating sewage will absolutely assure the removal of all danger from disease-breeding organisms. The most elaborate plans depend upon the vigilance of their caretakers for effective co-operation. A few minutes' carelessness may render the entire process useless."

The permission granted by the State Commissioner of Health for the discharge of sewage from the State Hospital into Mohansic Lake is deplored by The New York Medical Journal, in spite of the conditions under which the permission is granted.

These conditions provide that the approval of this plan of sewage disposal extends for only one year and is revokable at any time; that the sand filter shall have an area of one acre to 500 population, and that the sewage should be properly disinfected by chlorination.

"Under the conditions specified and under strict supervilliance," The Journal says, "the effluent may be entirely harmless and not pollute the city water supply, but permission should not have been granted for many reasons. The action of the Commissioner establishes an undesirable precedent, and adds to the number of possible sources of pollution of the Croton watershed. If permission is granted to one institution, it cannot well be refused to others, and why not set aside special streams?

"It is sverred by the Commissioner of Water Supply of the City of New York, who objects to the action of the State Commissioner of Health, that the cost of a sewer from the Mohansic Lake institutions to the Hudson River would not amount to more than $120,000. This seems to be a small sum to pay for an absolutely sane method of sewage disposal. Moreover, the institution of filtration plants does not preclude the building of such a sewer in the future if, in the opinion of the next Commissioner, the old supply is inadequate. It is to be hoped that the opposition of the City Department of Health and Water Supply and other bodies will prevail upon Dr. Biggs to withdraw the permission he has given."

WHITMAN'S POWER IN DOUBT.

May Not Be Able to Interfere with Mohansic Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—Mayor Mitchel's protest against the plans adopted for a drain from Mohansic State Hospital into Mohansic Lake, whose overflow finds its way into Croton Lake, from which New York City gets part of its potable water, reached the Executive Chamber today, and in the absence of the Governor was laid aside for his future perusal.

The Mayor evidently believes that the plans for Mohansic Hospital's sewage disposal are before the Governor for his approval. Such is not the case. Under the law, the plans have to be approved by the State Commissioner of Health, now Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, and then by the Public Health Council, which consists of Dr. Biggs, Chairman; Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden and Dr. Simon Flexner of New York, Henry N. Ogden of Ithaca, Homer Folks of Yonkers, and Mrs. Elmer Blair of Albany. The Mohansic plans were lawfully approved last month and proposals for the contracts to erect the disposal plant and the conduits necessary will be shortly advertised for by State Architect Lewis E. Pilcher.

Plans for draining the New York Training School for Boys, also on Yorktown Heights, which are similar to those for the hospital, were approved more than a month ago, and proposals for contracts for the sewerage system were invited by Architect Pilcher. The bids received were in excess of the engineers, estimates and were rejected. They will be readvertised.

It is the belief here that under the law the Governor cannot interfere with the order of the Health Commissioner and Public Health Council.

WHITMAN WOULD RUN AGAIN.

Ready to Take a Renomination, but Will Not "Try for It."

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Governor Charles S. Whitman was greeted by a large crowd at Canandaigua today when he visited the county fair. A reception committee, headed by Judge Robert F. Thompson, and Company B of the Third Regiment, escorted him to the grounds.

After his visit Governor Whitman said he had made no political plans for the coming year.

"If I am nominated next year," the Governor said, "it will be because the people are satisfied I have served them well. I will not try for a renomination in the ordinary sense of the word, but I do not believe the people of this State will refuse a renomination to a Governor who has labored for their good."

The Governor said that had been his ambition since inauguration, and he would await the verdict. He felt sure that a Republican Assembly would be elected this Fall, and said this was necessary, as there was much work to be accomplished at Albany.

The Governor did not wish to talk about the Osborne-Riley controversy.

"I am not ready to give full indorsement to Mr. Osborne's plans of prison reform," he said, "and neither am I willing to condemn them. My attitude is one of waiting to be convinced, and meanwhile I intend to make it possible for Mr. Osborne to give his ideas a fair trial. I am sure that the old way was wrong, and since Mr. Osborne's methods hold the possibility of much improvement they ought to be tried."

The Governor will visit the county fair at Waterloo next week.

HAITI GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY US

Treaty Between This Country and the Island Republic Is Signed.

MAY BE RATIFIED TODAY

Ratification by American Senate Will Also Be Necessary—Treaty May Have a 'Platt Amendment.'

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. — Events have moved rapidly within the last twenty-four hours in the direction of a solution of the Haitian problem through the establishment of an American protectorate over the finances of the republic for a period of ten years.

Announcement was made here tonight that the projected treaty between the United States and Haiti was signed yesterday. A later announcement stated that the United States had recognized the new Government in Haiti and that this was followed immediately by a formal salute to the Haitian flag by the American warships at Port au Prince.

The announcement of the recognition of the Haitian President was conveyed to the Navy Department in the following dispatch tonight from Rear Admiral Caperton, who is in command of the American naval forces in Haitian waters:

The American Chargé d'Affaires having informed me that the United States has recognized the President of the Haitian Government, accordingly at 9 today a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired with the Haitian flag at the main. The salute was returned immediately, gun for gun, by the Haitian shore batteries. After the salute I called on the Haitian President in company with my staff.

It is the expectation of Secretary Lansing and officials of the State Department that the treaty which has now been signed by the Dartiguenave Government and by the American Chargé d'Affaires will be ratified before the adjournment tomorrow of the session of the Haitian Congress. The treaty has been under consideration by the Haitian legislators for a month, the session having been extended until Sept. 18 to afford time to consider the treaty.

The treaty will have to be submitted to the United States for ratification. It provides for:

First, the establishment of Haitian receivership of customs under American control.

Second, the establishment of a native constabulary force under command of American officers.

Third, the establishment of American control over the finances of Haiti, to the extent necessary to prevent peculation and safeguard the interests of the Haitian people.

Fourth, the term of the treaty is for ten years, and at the end of that period it may be extended at the request of either signatory.

Under this financial protectorate the United States will supervise the collection of Haitian revenues, under an arrangement by which the foreign and [illegible] debts of the Haitian Government will be paid and the Haitian Government supported, and there will also be supervision over the expenditure of the surplus funds in the interest of the development and prosperity of Haiti. As originally drafted, the treaty contained no provision similar to the Platt Amendment vesting the United States with the right to intervene in Haiti during the term of the protectorate. Whether the treaty as it now stands contains such a provision could not be ascertained from officials here tonight.

CAPE HAITIEN, Sept. 17.—Colonel Eli K. Cole and Colonel L. W. T. Waller of the American expeditionary forces left Cape Haitien today on an armed train for an inspection of the Grande Rivière district to the southeast of Cape Haitien.

They were accompanied by General Carlos Zamor, ex-Minister of the Interior.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard today "for sea."

It is understood that they are bound for Haiti to relieve the battleships Connecticut and New Hampshire, now on duty there. These vessels, it is said, will return to Philadelphia, and, after undergoing repairs, will engage in target practice.

DROPS ALL F-SUBMARINES.

Secretary Daniels Orders Tests Before They Are Used Again.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. — Secretary Daniels today ordered all submarines of the F-4 type out of commission until a thorough examination of them can be made. His action was taken upon the report of the Board of Inquiry investigating the sinking of the F-4 at Honolulu on March 25, which ascribes the disaster to a battery explosion.

CLUE TO KNOWLES MURDER.

Gov. Beeckman Orders Providence Sheriff to Run It Down.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17.—Governor R. Livingston Beeckman announced today that he had ordered Sheriff Andrew J. Wilcox to take up the Knowles murder case in the capacity of a State police official. This action came as a result of a difference between Governor Beeckman and Horace G. Knowles, brother of the murdered Judge, and Chief Inspector William F. O'Neil. Mr. Knowles told the Governor that he was here to help find the person who killed his brother, and that he would stay until that person was found. Following the conference, Governor Beeckman said:

"Mr. Knowles said he thought some action should be taken and expressed the opinion that the murderer was some one who lived near his brother's home who knew his habits. He told me who he thought it might be, but I cannot disclose the name. I assured him that anything the State of Rhode Island could do to apprehend the assassin would most certainly be done.

"Chief O'Neil told me he had certain clues he was working on, but I cannot say what they are."

Newman Erb Resting Easily.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Newman Erb, the financier who took bichloride of mercury tablets by mistake, is resting easily at his home in Deal. There has been no change in his condition. Mr. Erb is under constant treatment. He has rested well and the physicians think his strength is improving. The crisis will come late tomorrow night or early on Sunday.

MORE CURRENCY NEEDED.

Secretary McAdoo Orders an Increase in the Output.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury announced today that "greatly improved business conditions" had been followed by an increasing demand for currency. As a result he had approved the recommendation of Director Joseph E. Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to increase the bureau's output. This will permit the reinstatement of twenty-five plate printers who were laid off on July 1, because of lack of work.

"There has been a large increase in the demands on the Treasurer of the United States for United States notes, silver certificates, and gold certificates of all denominations," said Mr. McAdoo. "To meet this demand the Secretary, on the recommendation of the Director, today authorized the delivery to the Treasurer of 300,000 sheets daily instead of 275,000 sheets as heretofore. Within the next few months the bureau will also be called upon to print diplomas for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, together with a large amount of other work, including Federal Reserve notes."

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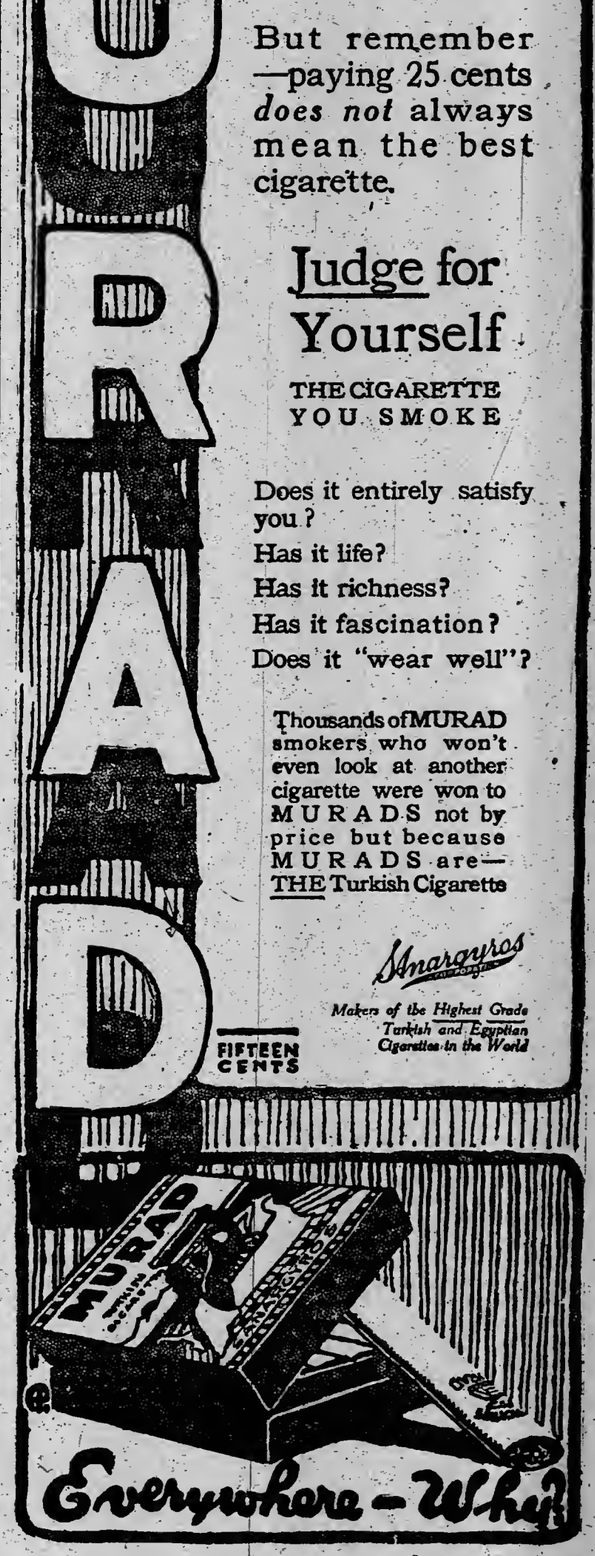
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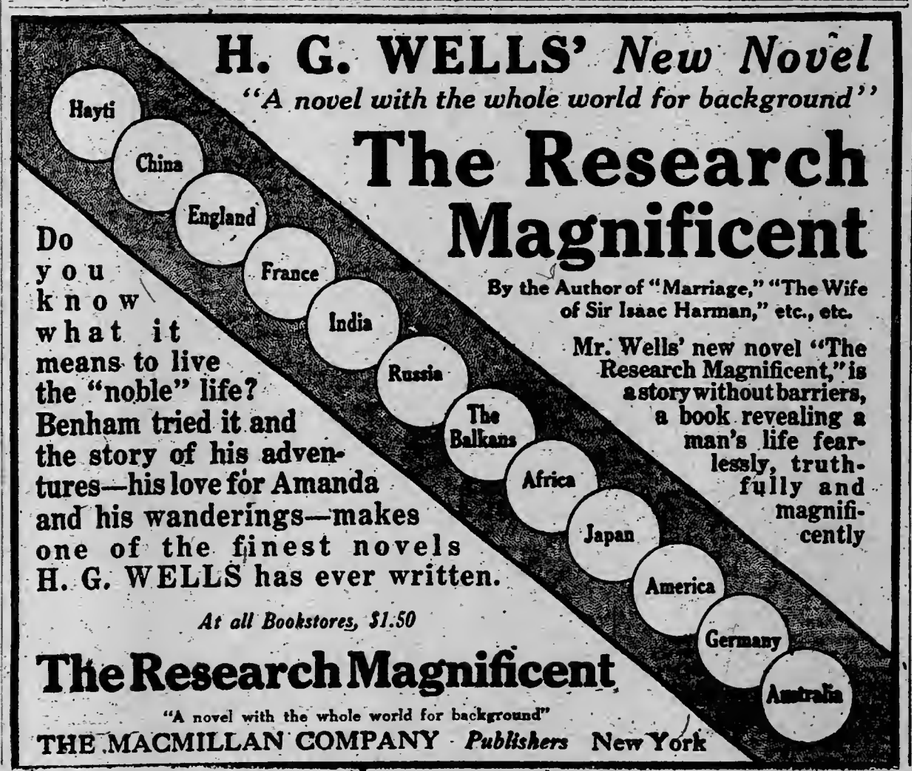
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1915.

THE CONFISCATED CARGOES.

The Chicago packers may and probably will appeal from the decision of the prize court condemning the cargoes, mostly foodstuffs, of four merchant ships seized last November while on a voyage from this port to Copenhagen, but certainly not on the ground mentioned in Chicago and Washington dispatches, that while the Orders in Council were not issued until March these ships were seized in November, at a time when it was not incumbent upon the owners to prove that the cargoes were not destined to a country at war with Great Britain. An appeal on such a ground would have no standing, for the cargoes have been condemned, not for a violation of blockade, but as contraband. The first British proclamation of contraband was issued on Aug. 5, 1914, three months before the ships were seized, and the list was revised and added to in subsequent proclamations. But in the first proclamation foodstuffs were made conditional contraband, and on Sept. 30 rubber with many other articles was added to the list. There has at no time, of course, been any blockade against innocent shipments from the port of New York to Copenhagen.

The appeal, should one be made, must rest upon the ground that the contraband seized had an innocent destination and was not directly or indirectly intended for the German market. Sir SAMUEL EVANS, the President of the prize court, pointed out the facts which led to the conclusion that the cargoes really had an enemy destination. These ships, when captured, he said, were carrying to Copenhagen "more than thirteen times the amount "of goods which in normal circumstances would have been taken to that "port"; one American company alone in three weeks after the breaking out of the war had sent out to Copenhagen twenty times the quantity of lard that would in any ordinary time of peace have been shipped there. Denmark has hitherto been no great consumer of canned meats, but in these cargoes were hundreds of thousands of cans, which, the court concluded, were intended for consumption by the armed forces of Germany.

The only question, here, will be one of fact, for the principle of law is well known and firmly established. It has been laid down by our own prize courts and affirmed by our Supreme Court in the many cases growing out of the trade between Great Britain and the neutral ports of Nassau and Matamoros during our civil war. In the case of the Peterhof the Supreme Court sustained the condemnation of a contraband cargo nominally destined to the Mexican port of Matamoros, on the ground that while the goods would have been free of liability if in good faith intended for sale in the market of Matamoros, "there is nothing in the "case which tends to convince us that "such was their real destination"; all the circumstances indicated that they "were destined for the use of the "rebel forces then occupying Brownsville and other places in the "vicinity." In their appeal, therefore, the owners of the cargoes now condemned will be asking for a reversal of a British prize court decision based on principles long ago declared and upheld by our own Supreme Court. It would seem that the success of their appeal would depend upon their ability to overthrow the conclusion of the court that goods in these unusual quantities consigned to Copenhagen were not really intended to enter into the general stock of trade in that port, but were actually destined for German consumption. They complain that the prize court put the burden of proof upon them. But from the greatly augmented volume of these commodities shipped to Copenhagen the inference of an enemy destination was certainly very strong. It would not seem to be contrary to the rules of prize court practice to produce their proofs that that conclusion was erroneous.

The shipment of rubber disguised in the manifest as "gum" was condemned in strong language by the prize court as evidence of fraudulent intent, that is, that an attempt to evade the law of contraband by false description was very strong presumptive evidence that the merchandise was intended for the enemy and not for a neutral market. Shippers of contraband, even though it be consigned in the first instance to a neutral port, must necessarily understand the risk involved. Governments do not and cannot protect them in such cases. Even when the Springbok case was considered by the Claims Commission at Washington the British Commissioner united with the other members of the Commission in affirming the condemnation. The only clear road to a reversal of this decision and to compensation for the forfeited cargoes lies through the presentation of convincing proof destructive of the conclusions of the prize court as to enemy destination.

IMPUDENCE.

Any discussion by Mr. BRYAN of the subject of impudence must command respectful attention, as would a discussion by Mr. ROOT of government or by General WOOD of military affairs. His discussion of the impudence of the newspapers "in instructing the President" acquires peculiar force from the fact that this is a branch of the general subject of impudence on which he is a special authority. When Mr. BRYAN left the Cabinet he explained that the President was a well-meaning man who meant to keep the country out of war but did not know how, and that Mr. BRYAN had resigned so that he might be free to devote all his energies to instructing him. In order that the instruction might be effective Mr. BRYAN announced that he purposed to arouse a body of public sentiment which the President could not resist and which must convince him that Mr. BRYAN'S way and not his way was the right one.

If the newspapers have undertaken "impudently" to speak for the President, they have at least done it openly. They have not taken the Austrian Ambassador aside, just as the President issued a stiff note to Germany, and explained to him that the note was only for domestic consumption, that the President was merely playing politics, and that Germany need pay no attention to it. This may be, as Mr. BRYAN says, because "they "speak for a very small percentage "of the people and misrepresent those "for whom they do speak." Still, that has not always been the case. He will hardly deny that when they spoke about himself in 1896, 1900, and 1908 they spoke for a very large majority of the people and accurately represented those for whom they did speak. To deny that would be a manifestation of impudence even greater than an assertion that today they speak for only a very small percentage.

On the same day with this discussion of impudence in general Mr. BRYAN gives an illustration showing his complete mastery of the subject. He declares against the loaning of money to belligerent nations. The moment any question concerning the belligerents comes up Mr. BRYAN immediately sprints to the pro-German platform and proposes to overturn international law and comity for the benefit of that side. When it is remembered what a large amount of money the Teutonic allies have spent in creating a public sentiment in this country, how large their payroll has been, it almost seems as if they had been wasting their riches. Mr. BRYAN, who is not on their payroll, whom they have got for nothing, is the most voluble and noticeable asset they have got.

MURMURS OF THE BOSSES.

Do these Democratic bosses, bosslings, politicians, and politicasters who are threatening to "knife" the new Constitution mean what they are muttering, or are they trying to "get a line on public opinion," or has the heat addled their heads? A Syracuse dispatch to THE TIMES says:

> Many of the out-and-out organization Democrats are prepared to ignore the pledges of the Democratic State platform of last year, which recommended the short ballot and the budget reforms for which the convention provided, and are ready to make opposition to the new Constitution a party matter.

How can they make "a party matter" of a Constitution whose cardinal policies were accepted and affirmed by a majority of Democratic as well as of Republican delegates? How can a Constitution so made be called, as these large-minded statesmen affect to call it, a "Republican" Constitution? Aside from the proposed breaking of Democratic promises to the voters, this butting against a fact vivid in popular memory would be grotesque. But some of the gods of the machine, the incorrigible worshippers of patronage, seem to make no bones of smashing the pledge and forgetting the record. Warned that independent Democrats—and the Democratic Party of New York needs all the independent votes it can get—would be estranged by such a course, a boss of high degree says:

> We will gain radical votes by cutting loose from them and the element they represent. Defeat of the Constitution will indirectly be a blow at our Republican opponents. In my opinion we should go before the voters and tell them that nothing good to the common people can come out of a highbrow gathering like the late convention.

What a lofty idea of "the common people" this lordly boss must have! He assumes that they are ignorant of the Democratic promises, that they are content with the irresponsible, confused system of State government, to satisfy their hostility to which the Democratic platform makers of 1914 cried for the short ballot and the budget; he assumes that "the common people" are so dense and prejudiced that to call the Constitutional Convention "a highbrow gathering" is enough to inflame them against its work. This boss must deem the voters of the State of New York a sort of magnified Mutual Welfare League.

Of course the bosses can assure the success of the new Constitution by fighting it in the open, and of course the Democratic Party of the State of New York may not have wholly lost the art of folly; but it seems more reasonable to suppose that this talk is but mid-September madness, or that the Democratic bosses are merely feeling and fingering clumsily the strings of Democratic sentiment. In this day a boss can't afford to be a fool.

MEXICO AND THE MEDDLERS.

There is a great deal of ill-advised talk about an early recognition of CARRANZA by the United States Government, in spite of the clear intimations from Washington that no action so definite in relation to the Mexican situation is contemplated. The trouble seems to be that the Administration has departed again from its Mexican program and has lapsed into another passive mood, awaiting events. But we shall know more on this head, perhaps, after the meeting of Secretary LANSING and the Pan-American diplomats. The statement that CARRANZA'S position has been measurably strengthened lately is absurd, in view of his inability to prevent outlawry in a district which he claims to control. In the absence of reasonable explanations, the switching off of the Pan-American mediators from the clear course they had mapped out seems regrettable. VILLA is in a bad mood again, and the people on the border are more or less apprehensive.

Recognition of CARRANZA would not lack general approval if he had shown his ability to govern the people in most of the Mexican States. Events of the last fortnight, however, have proved again his lack of power. The proper course is to stick to the program and continue, with renewed firmness, the efforts to induce CARRANZA to join with the other revolutionaries in a conference to settle upon a reasonable plan of pacification. It seems that there is too much meddling at Washington and elsewhere. The meddlers may have convinced CARRANZA that the Pan-American proposal was not intended to be serious.

BALKAN NEUTRALITY.

Every indication now points to the neutrality of Bulgaria. She has received her price in the cession of the Dedeagatch Railway by Turkey, but the most optimistic reports from the Teutonic capitals do not justify the belief that the price is paid for anything more than neutrality. It is reported, too, that some arrangement between her and Greece has been made which assures that country of her friendliness. At the same time that we read of Bulgaria's discharging from the colors the levies of the 1912 class—certainly not a warlike move—we read that more troops have been called to the Greek colors, but they are almost certainly not for use against Bulgaria.

Rumania, however, abates no whit of her menacing attitude, and her relations with Greece are friendly. Whatever the inner history of the Dedeagatch concession may be, it evidently had a profound influence not only on the attitude of Bulgaria but on the attitude of both the other Balkan States. That surrender by Turkey will be publicly celebrated in Bulgaria tomorrow, but it does not affect that State alone.

It may prove that German diplomacy has availed only to prevent the entry of both Bulgaria and Greece into the war on the side of the Allies, but that it has stopped there, and that when Rumania enters she will have their benevolent neutrality. Even if that be all that the Teuton allies have won, it is a notable victory.

THE CAMPAIGN OF MR. FRANK MOSS.

Mr. FRANK MOSS continues to suffer from the delusion that he is the heaven-born, predestined, and only fit man for District Attorney, the only candidate that can beat Tammany. Apparently he is also subject to the delusion that wicked persons and interests in this city are conspiring to give the Republican nomination to Mr. PERKINS, so that Tammany may have an easy victory. We notice on the Perkins Campaign Committee the names of nine independent Democrats and two Progressives, undoubtedly conspirators in behalf of Tammany, whose candidate for District Attorney they are seeking to aid by the singular means of nominating the strongest candidate they can find against him.

For, incredible as it may seem to Mr. Moss, the long, quiet, effective work of Mr. PERKINS in the District Attorney's office makes him an admirable candidate, in the opinion of those who prefer fruitful service to rattling "aggressive" oratory. Not that Mr. Moss has not done good work, too, but it is evident that he has so ample a fund of self-appreciation and so deficient a sense of proportion that, while he might be a brilliant lieutenant, he would be apt to make an unsuccessful District Attorney. A wise choice of assistants, co-ordination of activities, the greatest public usefulness of the office, run for the benefit of the community and not to throw a monopoly of lustre on the District Attorney—these are qualities, aims, and methods that can hardly be looked for from Mr. Moss, as he is now painting himself on the public mind by his modest, continual talks about himself.

If these impressions are unjust to Mr. Moss, whose ability is recognized, he has only himself to blame. Frankly, he seems to be "out" to glorify himself, injure a most capable District Attorney, and give aid and comfort to Tammany Hall.

THE TIMES MAGAZINE.

It is no idle assertion to say that the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES tomorrow will equal in the quality and variety of its contents, and their timeliness, the best of the monthlies. Professor HUGO MUENSTERBERG'S eloquent explanation of his position as a German in America is an article of extraordinary character which will attract the notice of every reader. Professor BASHFORD DEAN presents good reasons for a return to the use of armor in war, modified, of course, to suit modern needs. There is a remarkable article on the employment of the aeroplane in the present war, in which the prediction is made that next year it will be largely an aerial war. To complete the selection of articles dealing with the European conflict and its various side issues will be a discussion by Dr. G. B. MCCLELLAN of Princeton of the position of France and the Frenchmen, a united people working harmoniously for peace, and a set of inspiriting sonnets on the war written by Professor GEORGE E. WOODBERRY.

Among the many other contributions is that embodying the idea of JOSEPH PENNELL, always restless and inventive, that the Statue of Liberty should be removed to Governors Island and reset there as a lighthouse. Mr. PENNELL shows what the effect would be in a spirited drawing. RHETA CHILDE DORR'S discussion of the question as to whether woman is biologically barred from success in the world's activities, the analysis of the proposed new State Constitution by the Hon. HERBERT PARSONS, and J. B. GILDER'S personal reminiscences of the late Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE are also out of the common, and this is but an incomplete list of the contents of the Magazine.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Stefansson Is Very Much Alive.

It is characteristic of VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON—perhaps it is more correct to say, of men belonging to his clearly differentiated class—that the news which now comes from him, months after he had been given up for dead, another victim of the merciless arctic, consists of a story telling of his preparations and plans for completing the explorations he undertook.

Of his adventures and hardships in the long period of silence so alarming to his friends there is very little. He will tell about those things later, in what leisure getting ready for the inevitable next expedition may give him, but now he is content to let his safety be inferred from the fact that on Aug. 31 he forwarded a letter from Baillie Island. For the rest, he has a ship and some men of the right sort, and "plan continue northern exploration to 145 west and 82 further north if northerly course is secured." Laconic, that, but sufficient, and exactly what would be expected from STEFANSSON by anybody who has had a chance to talk to him during one of his occasional returns to civilization and warm weather.

A rugged face that goes well with a rugged nature is his, and though he is an explorer of the distinctly modern type, in that he is a scientist as well as a man with an irresistible yearning to go where nobody has been before, if properly costumed he would be perfectly at home in a boat with shields strung along its sides, starting from Norway to raid the English coast. No doubt he has been having what ordinary folk would call a terrible time, but probably no such notion, even at the worst of it, entered his own Viking mind. Reduction to Eskimo fare and mode of life would have no terrors and no real discomforts for him, and in no case would he be in more desperate straits than those customarily encountered and usually survived by the natives of that bleak region.

We were all too quick deepairers in deciding that STEFANSSON was dead—in being so nearly sure of it that of late proposals to send expeditions, aerial or other, for his rescue have been rejected as a useless waste of money that could be put to more promising use. STEFANSSON has rescued himself, or rather has been in no need of rescue. Little mishaps like losing his ship and going adrift on polar ice are all in the day's work for him—not causes for despair, but incentives to proceed about his business of pushing on into the unknown north.

Censorship, German and British.

Criticism of the military censorship on news in England has been not less bitter and resentful, perhaps, than that which was reproduced in THE TIMES yesterday from the Berlin Social-Democratic organ, Vorwärts. Between the protests in the one and the other case, however, there is one notable and essential difference.

The British censors suppress nothing except when they have at least a colorable excuse for declaring that publication would be of military assistance to the enemy or of military injury to the home army, its plans and operations. Never do they carry this plea to the length of forbidding antagonistic comment on the policies and acts of the Government, though it might be argued logically enough that such comment gave comfort, if not aid, to the country's foes, and had a disturbing influence on public sentiment at home. Just that argument is made and considered conclusive in Germany, and it was not resentment of censorship as applied to news that inspired the remarkable speech in the Reichstag reported by Vorwärts, but censorship on the expression of opinion—a very different thing.

Censoring of the first sort is hard enough to bear, particularly by journalists as patriotic as the censor himself, and as little desirous of hurting national interests; the other is of the very essence of tyranny—often and long highly efficient for its designed purposes, but not permanently to be tolerated by those who aspire to be free, even at costs sometimes serious to themselves. Popular and journalistic criticism of the Government may be unwise, unjust, and harmful, but its object usually has opportunities for self-defense through refutation of false charges, and it is under no compulsion to follow advice that it can prove bad.

The speaker quoted by Vorwärts accused the censor of worse than mere suppression; he declared that substitutions had been made, effecting in articles substantial changes of idea and tenor. That, at least, no British censor has yet, so far as known, ventured to do, and if he had attempted it the bitter cry of the British press would have been audible further away than the United States.

Defended, but Not Honored.

For one aviator high in air to circle around another at equal elevation till he gets a chance to shoot that other with a machine gun and send him crashing to earth and death thousands of feet below—that is, perhaps, and even certainly, not the most admirable use to which skill and courage can be put. It is or may be war, however, conducted as war must be conducted to be efficient. At any rate, neither those who order nor those who achieve such a victory feel any need to throw mystery around it, and open praise is accorded and names are proclaimed after every exploit of that kind that is for one or another reason somewhat out of military routine.

Thus we are allowed to know that the conqueror of PEGOUD was a pilot, Corporal KANDULSKI, and doubtless when in due time he gets his well-earned decoration, generous publicity will be given to that fact also. When a submarine sank three British warships—obviously fair game—her commander's name was proudly revealed, and so was that of another submarine Captain who took his frail shell through perils innumerable all the way around from Germany to the Dardanelles.

But when it comes to torpedoing passenger steamers, then a significant hush falls. The deed itself is, indeed, vehemently defended as necessary and therefore right, by those responsible for it, and they hotly resent the application to the doer of epithets like "pirate" and "assassin," but—they do not tell his name! Why not?

The analogy of the public headsman, always so carefully masked and always not less loathed than feared, suggests itself as pertinent, though painful. His ought to be an honorable service—would be if the justifications offered for it were thoroughly sincere—but it never is, and he takes refuge in anonymous obscurity, just as does he who sank the Lusitania and the Arabic.

MARCONI'S DISCOVERY.

Why His Name Has Become Synonymous with Wireless Telegraphy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very much surprised to read over the initials "M. U." a letter entitled "The Inventor of Wireless," written from apparently a German standpoint by a man utterly ignorant of the situation.

Senatore Marconi was perfectly right when he stated: "They [the Germans] have even stolen my invention." He has never made any statement which he has not been able to sustain, and this will be fully sustained in the courts when the time comes. Senatore Marconi has at all times highly honored Heinrich Rudolf Hertz as a great German genius and the first discoverer of the Hertzian waves. "K. A. Steinheil and Gauss of Munich" were very eminent German electrical engineers, but had nothing whatsoever to do with wireless telegraphy. Nicola Tesla was, and possibly is, one of our ablest electricians, but his work in the course of wireless cannot be seriously considered. The installation at Tuckerton is by no means the most improved of all systems.

In an action in which the Marconi Company was successful against the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company the late Judge William K. Townsend in his opinion said:

> Other inventors, venturing forth on the sea of electrical movement, met the rising tide of the Hertzian waves and allowed them to roll by without appreciating that this new current was destined to carry onward the freight and traffic of the world commerce. They noted their manifestations, suspected their possibilities, disclosed their characteristics, and hesitated, fearing the breakers ahead and imagining barriers of impracticable channels and shifting sandbars. Marconi, daring to hoist his sail and explore the unknown current, first disclosed the new highway.

The names "Marconi" and "wireless" are synonymous. JOHN BOTTOMLEY,
Vice President, Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America.
New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

Patriotism in the Working Class.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems as though the lamentable reason for the apathy of the British workingman in the present crisis has not been fully stated. The workingman of France or of Germany is a unit, but the workingman of the enlightened kingdom, that to many of us seems foremost in civilization and progress, is only a pawn.

England for many generations has built a system of aristocracy upon a foundation of snobbery, and she now finds the penalty due. In France and Italy the servant is often the valued and even confidential friend of his master, the employe often the trusted right hand of his employer. As the lower-class pawn in England has no social or affectional reason for sharing the patriotic enthusiasm of his more favored countryman, he is also debarred the privilege of enjoying any deep patriotic sentiment of affection for the land into the soil of which an evil and selfish practice of land tenure has forbidden him to strike any roots. We read of no lack of enthusiasm for the war in Canada. There the workingman may aspire to a part in the social system he is urged to uphold.

That the Englishman, high or low, is brave needs not to be told; that he is often in the highest degree heroic many events of recent times have proved. The embarrassing fact that England faces today is that many of her sons are not interested, and that there seems no really good and sufficient reason why they should be.

EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.
Wingdale, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1915.

Appointment of Cadets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES in its editorial "To Get More Cadets" expresses the opinions of not a few who have given this subject any thought. My own experience has taught me the extent to which politics and personal gain have been allowed to enter into the appointment of cadets to the national academies.

CHRISTIAN KNUDSEN.
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 16, 1915.

Where the Heart Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sure way for a landlubber to tell port from starboard is to remember that port wine is red, the heart is red, and the heart is on the left side. Therefore port is the left side and starboard the right side.

JAMES A. GREEN.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1915.

WHEN FRANK WAS TO DIE.

Not Due to His Counsel That the Day Came in Gov. Slaton's Term.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the admirable article of Mr. Loyless on the Frank case, republished from The Augusta Chronicle in THE TIMES, he points out that Watson asserts that Frank and his friends hurried the case through the courts in order to bring his application for a commutation of sentence before Governor Slaton prior to June 26, 1915, when his term of office expired. Mr. Loyless with entire accuracy indicates that it is not true.

I am in a position to demonstrate the falsity of the charge. Had there been any intention to bring the application before Governor Slaton it would have been most extraordinary to take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States at the risk, not at all improbable, of a postponement of its decision to a time when Governor Slaton could no longer act. I can say as the counsel in charge of the proceedings in the Supreme Court that there was no desire for delay on the part of any of the counsel who participated. To a man they were convinced of their client's innocence, and consequently believed that every day of his incarceration was an act of injustice. After Mr. Justice Lamar allowed the appeal from the decision of Judge Newman in the habeas corpus proceedings, which presented the constitutional aspects of the case, I united with Attorney General Grice in bringing the appeal on for argument at the earliest possible day. That occurred in February, and the decision was not rendered until the latter part of April. The result was a disappointment, but the very fact that there was a vigorous though unavailing dissent by Justices Holmes and Hughes indicated that a motion for a rehearing would be futile. I reached the conclusion that it was a matter of indifference to me whether the mandate would issue at once or would be withheld for the thirty days during which, under the prevailing practice, counsel might move for a rehearing. Consequently I paid no attention to the mandate until I was informed that Solicitor General Dorsey was indulging in the charge that Frank's counsel were delaying proceedings for ulterior purposes, and that on May 3, 1915, he had presented to Judge Hill of the Superior Court at Atlanta a petition in which he prayed that Frank be at once resentenced to death, although the mandate from Washington had not been issued. To have resentenced Frank under these circumstances would have been as illegal as the act of the men who eventually murdered Frank. To prove that there was no desire on the part of Frank's counsel to delay proceedings as had been charged, or to plan any so-called technical obstacles to accomplish the resentence of the prisoner, and solely for that reason, on May 5, 1915, on my assurance that no motion for a rehearing would be made and that there was no objection to the issuance of the mandate, that instrument was sent forward, and at the earliest possible day thereafter, on Mr. Dorsey's application, Frank was sentenced to be hanged on June 22, 1915, four days before the end of Governor Slaton's term of office.

It was not due to any affirmative act on our part that the date fixed for the execution of our persecuted client fell during the term of Governor Slaton. We had nothing to do or to say with regard to the time when sentence was to be pronounced or as to the time when it was to be carried into effect. That depended entirely upon Mr. Dorsey. On his initiative, and his only, at the earliest possible moment after the mandate was acted on by Judge Newman, the day of doom was named, and it became inevitable that any application for executive clemency would have to be made to Governor Slaton. And now, when this courageous man, without flinching and without regard to consequences, performed his sworn duty, acted in accordance with his conscientious convictions and spared from an ignominious death, in strict compliance with his constitutional prerogative, one whom he could not believe to be guilty, he has been subjected to the most insolent attacks, his integrity has been impugned, his manhood has been condemned, and Watson has been permitted with impunity to incite the mob to take the life of him who bravely though ineffectually sought by legal process to save the honor of his beloved State, which has since been trampled in the mire by triumphant lawlessness.

LOUIS MARSHALL.
Saranac Lake, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1915.

Publications of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to congratulate you heartily upon the present efficiency of your paper. THE TIMES, with its Magazine, Book Review, Sunday Illustrated Supplement, The Annalist, Mid-Week Pictorial, and Current History, form a group of publications which it would be difficult to excel, and personally I do not know how I could get along without them.

R. MEIGS, Jr.
Ridgewood, N. J., Sept. 16, 1915.

A Viking Ship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any one who will retain in his mind the picture of an old Norse Viking ship with a Viking standing in the stern, his right hand on the steering oar, which is stuck through a hole in the railing on the right-hand side of the ship, will know why the right side of a boat is to this day called starboard, (pronounced in the Scandinavian languages like steerboard.)

D. S. H.
New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

SLAVES OF THE CANNON.

What have they done to thy Belgium,
Albert—the Slaves of the Cannon?
All that slaves know how to do at the
word and the whip of their master!
Ever, forever, the servile spell power
in blood and in iron,
Ever, forever, to bondsmen has steel
been the terrible tyrant.
Who wields the steel—all they great,
him call they also God-driven,
Cringing and Bluster they are, and they
lick off the blood from his sword-
blade,
Slaves, triple slaves, to the trinity
golden and iron and tinsel.
Only the freeman can fear more than
cannon the taint to his honor,
Only the freeman can see what is not
for his belly. For bondsmen,
Swine-like, behold but their husks. On
the pearl and the lily they trample.
Armed, to the banquet of nations, they
came with a peaceful pretending;
Drunken, they strip off the mask. In
the crase of a spirit besotted,
"Great is our genius," they hiccough,
"Supreme is the genius Teutonic!
"War-birds we build for the air, and
war-fish that swim in the ocean,
"Trenches we dig—none is better—and
witness our organization,
"Efficient in every detail! Ooey us, so
we may rule you!
"Thus you shall share in the gains of
our wonderful organization.
"Well may Efficiency stand in the
stead of this farce you call Free-
dom!"
What can they do to thy Belgium, Albert—the Swine and the Swineherd?
Root up her homes and her hearths, in
her fairest of cities spread ruin,
Drown her in blood and in tears—yea,
and sully her next generation,
Blacken their tongues with their lies,
they who ravished and then would
traduce her!
Air they may ride with their ships,
earth they may tear with their
cannon,
Cold-blooded fish of the sea, they may
mock at the pangs of the dying—
Never, O Sorrowful King, shall they
win to their Gospel of Terror
Belgium the Brave and the Free, little
Belgium, the Bulwark of Honor!
Heart of her King is her stronghold,
and her strength is the heart of
her people—
Stronghold and strength both invincible!
Blood, in her blood, she has writ-
ten,
In her heart's blood, the doom of the
tyrant. The cry that she gave in
her peril
Was Freedom's own call to her chosen,
and straightway the World was an
echo,
Till drowned was the sound of her call
in the tramping of feet to her res-
cue.
And safe from the heel of the tyrant
glowed the flower of national
honor,
Which she plucked from the mire and
wears, and it blooms on her fore-
head forever!

C. H. CRAWFORD.

MILITARY TRAINING IN OUR SCHOOLS.

A Discussion of the Swiss Plan—Its Adaptability, Purpose, and What It Would Accomplish for the Nation and the Individual.

By FREDERICK A. KUENZLI,
Formerly Lieutenant of Infantry in the Swiss Army.

New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nearly everybody talks today of the advisability of military training in schools, and I have failed to find in our newspapers an outline of a program for such a course.

The prevalent idea that for military training in schools the boys assemble with machine guns, rifles, bayonets, and goodness knows what other war implements is erroneous. Military training for schools, in strict accordance with the Infantry drill regulations of the United States Army, (that ought to be made compulsory by a Federal act,) is performed absolutely without uniforms, without any weapon whatsoever, by boys from their tenth to fifteenth year.

The compulsory military training in Switzerland's schools applied to the United States would mean teaching in the physical training branch of our public schools studies the following program, taken from Section 165 of the "Infantry Drill Regulations of the United States":

> Position of soldier, or attention; halt, rests, facings, steps and marchings of soldiers or in formations of squad, platoon and company; alignments, taking intervals, distances and assembling, kneeling and lying down, turning on fixed and moving pivots.

All these drills and exercises are the foundation of training, and are taught and practiced thoroughly and uniformly in the armies of all nations, not only because they make the handling of military units possible and easy, but because they are also the foundation for discipline, which embraces all the manifold qualifications a man must have in order to be not only a good soldier but also a useful member of the civil army of good citizenship. To learn discipline we cannot start early enough, and my advice to start it with boys when they are 10 years old is certainly, if nothing else, a good intention.

Military training is nothing else but a branch of physical training, that gives the boy gait and posture, straightens his spine, throws his shoulders back, and makes him walk erect. In other words, it gives him the manly appearance that you and I appreciate in the common expression, "Isn't he a fine young man?"

Unfortunately, most of our educational systems do not appreciate the value of physical education in school, as, for instance, New Zealand does. We should not forget that a sound mind can only develop to its maturity in a sound body, and that therefore the education of body and mind has to be mutual and one not neglected at the cost of the other.

I see the time not far distant when physical training takes an equal rank with intellectual training in our schools. That the value of it is not an imaginary or exaggerated one, but scientifically and practically proved, the following facts may show:

Of the young Swiss who reach their twentieth year and have to pass a physical and mental examination for acceptance to the army, 73½ per cent. are accepted and 4 per cent. permanently rejected for defects. The remaining 22½ per cent. are rejected for a re-examination a year later, for reasons such as an insufficient height or a shortage in chest measurement, (the recruit must have half of his height for chest measurement.) What do the military authorities do with these young men? They send them through a special physical training course for the following year, and when the youngsters come for a physical test the next year they are tall enough or their chest is expanded.

That is what I call exploitation of the practical and scientific value of physical training, of which the much-dreaded "military training" is the most important branch.

The exercises of "military training in schools" have to be so thoroughly taught and so often repeated that they become the second nature of the boys; only then will they serve to fortify body and mind. They should be made a part of every lesson of physical training, and the latter should form at least three hours per week of the boys' school work. Such a training—thorough, efficient, and uniform—for boys from the tenth to the fifteenth year would not only be of immense benefit to the boy's private life, but it would prepare him to become in a short time a good defender of the Stars and Stripes, for which he holds up his right hand every morning and swears: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Ask the Plattsburg "rookies" who went to the military camp to train themselves for officers in the reserve army how they would have appreciated military training in their school days? How much time could they have saved for other military instruction necessary to make an officer if they had not to devote most of their time to the exercises which they should have learned in the school?

Another common belief is the idea that the military training in schools has to be taught by a drillmaster or army officer. That is simply laughable. Any physical instructor can do it; and he ought to pass an examination to obtain a certificate of ability to teach military training for schools in strict accordance with the United States infantry drill regulations. Military training in schools is only a branch of physical training, and physical training is only one of the subjects any male teacher must be able to teach.

Only a uniform system of military training in schools is of value. We have to look for a standard to get uniformity, and the only standard is the regular army of the United States. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that we follow strictly the commands and exercises of the army to enable the young fellow from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Chicago, in case of emergency, to understand each and every command, and to execute it with absolutely identical movements.

While these drills should be made compulsory throughout the United States, membership in cadet corps for schoolboys should be encouraged. Here a boy carries a rifle and wears a uniform. The program of a cadet corps combines, above exercises with the exercises of the Manual of Arms, the combat and rifle-shooting practices. Those schools that begin the military training without arms this season would have their boys excellently trained for the outside work of the cadet corps, which begins in Spring. The cadets wear their uniforms only during practicing time.

The instruction of a cadet corps ought to be placed in the hands of officers or non-commissioned officers of the National Guard, who in turn ought to be paid an adequate salary for their service.

Some time ago I expressed the necessity of artillery cadet corps for high schools and colleges, say a battery of four pieces with all the necessary artillery instruction. I was laughed at, but still I insist that the idea is very practical, and in view of the teaching of the present war—that artillery is again the most important brand of arm—we should not hesitate in establishing such corps. We have hundreds of patriotic persons who would defray the costs for such for the different centres of education.

FREDERICK A. KUENZLI.

DEFENDS POLISH DELEGATES.

Dr. Lewinsky-Corwin Says They Have Been Assailed Unfairly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was astounded to see the Detroit stories about Dr. Mlynarski and Mr. Hausner, which THE TIMES has published in the last few days. The news is evidently derived from irresponsible and poisoned sources and calculated to discredit the two representatives of the Supreme National Committee, the only authoritative body existing in Poland since the beginning of the war. As Dr. Mlynarski is somewhere in the West and Mr. Hausner back in Poland, and it will, under the circumstances, take some time before they will be able to send in their protests, I feel it to be my duty to make the following statement, as the gentlemen in question are personally known to me and as I am familiar with their mission and their activities.

The two delegates of the Supreme National Committee came to this country properly accredited and with introductions from the patriotic Bishop Bandurski. Their sole purpose was to inform the American public about Poland's national aspirations and to bring to the Poles residing in this country direct information about the labors the Polish nation has undertaken in order to emerge from the present conflagration free and independent. The American public only occasionally hears the truth about Poland, and it is to be greatly regretted that calumniators were successful in having the public mind associate the delegates of the great representative Polish political organization with the Dumba incident. It is a bitter irony of fate that the herculean labors of the Supreme National Committee, which has clustered around itself the whole of the Polish nation, from the most conservative to the most radical elements, should be purposely misrepresented in this country because they, following the most sacred traditions of the nation and the dictates of political wisdom, have formed Polish legions, numbering many tens of thousands of men, who, with customary Polish bravery, fight Poland's battles against Russia.

It is only because of the total unfamiliarity of the American press with Polish life and politics that such wild stories as those published about Dr. Mlynarski and Mr. Hausner can receive currency.

E. H. LEWINSKI-CORWIN.
Bradley Beach, N. J., Sept. 16, 1915.

The Club System of Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the social prejudice, alleged or actual, of which a rookie complains in a letter recently published in your columns, may keep out valuable material from the ranks of our volunteer regiments, there is another defect which, to my mind, seriously impairs their value. It is the fact that the men, after a reasonable term of service, are not "graduated," as it were, to make room for new men. In other words, the membership of the regiment remains practically unchanged year after year, and, to a certain extent, decade after decade. As was said of the members of a certain London club, "None die and few resign."

The main difference between the Plattsburg scheme and the club system of the guard is that the former turns out a fresh batch of fairly trained men every few months, or will do so when in working order. The German peasant learns the duties of a soldier in the ranks, and the care of his weapons in two years. Surely an American of average intelligence might be expected to do as much. This would mean that

DE HEREDIAS HOSTS AT A DOMINO BALL

Berkshires Society Dances at Their Villa Wheatleigh—Gardens of Flaming Splendor.

WOMEN ONLY DISGUISED

They Wear Cloaks and Hoods of Many Hues—The Guests—Dinner Parties Precede the Event.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 17.—The domino ball at Wheatleigh, the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. De Heredia, tonight was a brilliant affair. Magnificent lighting effects were produced by the abundant use of electricity which was employed throughout the grounds, and made the gardens of flaming splendor. The approach to the villa was lighted in gorgeous colors. The villa was in blazing lights. Harmonious colored lamps of rose, mauve, amethyst, and pink were used in the gardens.

Pink and white were colors used in the villa. This building is a copy of an Italian villa and gave exceptional opportunity for a masked ball. The main hall and adjoining rooms were used for dancing. There were 150 invited, and the women of the colony wore cloaks and hoods of many hues and were masked. By a law of the State of Massachusetts both sexes are not allowed to mask for a ball and only the women were disguised. At 1 o'clock the masks were removed and supper was then served on the inclosed porches.

Among the cottagers who gave dinner parties before the ball and afterwards took their guests to Wheatleigh were Mrs. John E. Alexandre, who is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Delafield, Mrs. Hamilton Russell, Alexander S. Webb, Miss Edith Morgan; Mrs. Edward S. Spencer, who has as guests Mr. and Mrs. Jere G. Maupin, Mrs. Augustus D. Rumport, Mrs. Harvey P. Spencer, Mrs. Marie Lawrence Wetherill, and Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer; Mrs. Enrico J. Conilli, who has as guests the Marquis and Marquise Pinar del Rio, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolo Carbenas, and Mrs. R. Carlos de Acosta.

Among others who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. De Heredia were Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Morris and their guests, Mrs. Walter F. Anderton and A. Eugene Gallatin; Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French and their house party, Felix Doubleday, Theron Strong, Frank Jefferson of New York, and Keith Mc. Mund of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and their guests, Walter James and Miss James; Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, the Misses Madeline and Katherine Dahlgren and their guests, Mr. Wylie and Fred McDonald of New York; Mr. and Mrs. George M. Thurnure, Miss Irene Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, and the Misses Clarke.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristad, the Misses Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. William Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Blake, Mrs. Henry Blake, Miss Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Blake, Mrs. Charles E. Dana, Miss Dana, Spencer P. Shotter, the Misses Shotter, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, Miss Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Mrs. M. D. Wight Collier, Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Richard Gambrill, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff.

Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold is visiting with Mrs. William Douglas Sloane. Mrs. French Vanderbilt and her son, William H. Vanderbilt, who have been with Mrs. Sloane, returned to Newport today.

Victor Sorchan won the golf championship of the Stockbridge Golf Club today, defeating Alan W. Harrington 3 up and 2 to play.

Mrs. Orlando B. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Marble of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Spalding of Boston, arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mrs. George Le De Gersdorff is visiting with Miss Mabie Choate at Naumkeag in Stockbridge.

Misses Edith and Mary Bryce returned to Pittsfield today from Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Stewart Patterson and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Dewell of Philadelphia, J. Hollada, of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Spencer and Miss Clough of New York, arrived at Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. Borden Sherman, Mrs. George L. White, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stonehill, and Miss Dorothy Stonehill of New York, arrived at Hotel Aspinwood.

Mrs. John H. Upshur who has been at Curtis Hotel for the season, went to Millbrook, N. Y., today.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hamilton, Mrs. W. Fillmore, Mrs. L. Ames, Mrs. James W. Biddle, Mrs. T. L. Williamson of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Isham of Chicago, arrived at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

HOT SPRINGS TENNIS TOURNEYS

Players in the Semi-Finals in Men's Singles—New York Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Sept. 17.—The semi-finals were partly played off today in a men's handicap in singles in a series of tennis tournaments being held here this week.

In the playing this morning J. H. B. Phillips beat S. Randall, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, and David Ingalls beat A. C. Downey, 6—0, 6—0. A. S. Ingalls will play McKee Dunn, and Hugh McB. Johnson will play J. C. Sprunt tomorrow, after which the finals will be played.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte, of Washington, who spent the Summer at Narragansett Pier, are here for the month, and among New Yorkers lately arrived are Mrs. L. L. Delafield and the Misses Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Durant, Mrs. Albert Young, Miss Arents, Hamilton Abert, Henderson Green, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Auth, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. I. Chauncy McKeever and the Misses Marian and Francis McKeever.

Miss Margaret Henderson of New York has joined Mr. and Mrs. Stanley L. Wolff at the Homestead for September, and other arrivals include Mrs. Charles Rieman, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. W. Da Paxton and Miss Lucille Paxton, Washington; Mrs. Nicholas J. Walsh and Miss Eleanor Walsh, Cincinnati, and F. B. Tarbell, Chicago.

Miss Adele Magruder Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—The engagement of Miss Adele Magruder, daughter of Commander Thomas F. Magruder, United States Navy, and Mrs. Magruder, and Lieutenant Stuart O. Gelg, attached to the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla, has been announced. Commander Magruder is attached to the Naval War College. The marriage will be held here Nov. 17.

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(Opposite Madison Square)
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BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET.

PLAN NEWPORT RACE TRACK.

H. F. Eldridge and Others Own a Franchise for Horse Racing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—Efforts are being made to have horse racing on the outside of the Westchester Polo Club playing field next Summmer. The track could be made a mile and a half. A number of men, including Henry F. Eldridge, Prescott Lawrence, Frank K. Sturgis, Francis M. Ware, and others have a franchise for horse racing under the name of the Rhode Island Jockey Club.

Professor and Mrs. John W. Burgess are giving a musicale at Athenwood tomorrow afternoon, having Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bloch, pianist and violinist, as soloists.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan gave a dinner at Bonnie Crest tonight, with the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bekhmeteff, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. French Vandarbilt, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr., General Fred Pierson, Miss Jsan Morris, Miss Louise Scott, and Charles Frederick Hoffman as guests.

Mrs. William F. Draper of Washington, who has occupied the Orchard with her daughter, Miss Margaret Draper, since early Summer, has taken the estats for another season.

Mms. Riano, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, is visiting in York Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have returned from New York on the steam yacht Wanderer.

Commodors Arthur Curtiss James returned today from New York on the yacht Aloha.

Commodore and Mrs. Pemhroke Jones entertained a dinner company on board the steam yacht Narada tonight.

Mrs. Lauterbacn, who is closing her stay tomorrow, gave an informal day dance at the Clam Bake Club tonight.

Miss Eunice James of Cold Spring Harbor is visiting Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss. Miss Christine Puebe Curtis of Boston, and Lieutenant A. C. Bennet, U. S. Navy, are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt has returned from New York.

Mrs. William F. Draper and Miss Draper will entertain tomorrow for Spanish Ambassador Riano with a dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor ot Providence are guests of Mrs. Grosvenor.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Rives will be among the late stayers.

Mrs. Arthur Glasgow of London, is visiting Miss Louise Scott.

Childrens' parties were entertained today by Mrs. Craig Biddle and Mrs. Walter K. Sturges.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont entertained a dinner party at their cottags tonight.

Mrs. Fletcher Ryer and Miss Doris Ryer of San Francisco are closing their season Oct. 1.

Mrs. Richard Corbin gave a luncheon at the Pine Lodge today for Mrs. James P. Kernochan, the other guests being Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr., Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. John Watts, Miss Varnum, Miss Mason, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge, and Mrs. Richard C. Derby.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright of New of New York, Allen and Saunders Lewis, Duncan.

Mrs. John Mayer, Jr., formerly of Morristown, N. J., has taken a lease of the Nutshell in Catherine Street for two years.

PROFESSOR PLATNER MARRIES.

Andover Theological Seminary Instructor Weds Miss Burnham.

The marriage of Miss Clara Avery Burnham, daughter of Mrs. James Kellogg Burnham, and Professor John Winthrop Platner of Andover Theological Seminary, was celebrated on Thursday in the Church of Atonement at Quogue, L. I. The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith and the Rev. J. V. Chalmers officiated.

Mrs. Herbert Schaw May was matron of honor, and Miss Mary R. Keck of Lusanne, Switzerland, was the bridesmaid. Jessie Downing of Kansas City acted as flower girl.

The best man was Prof. Samuel B. Platner of the Western Reserve University, and the ushers included Rice R. Miner, Professor Arthur C. McGiffert, Professor James H. Ropes, and Professor William W. Rockwell.

Merritt-McElroy Wedding Today.

One of the notable weddings of the season on the North Shore of Long Island will take place this afternoon at 4:30, when Miss Marjorie McElroy, daughter of Mrs. Robert Lemuel McElroy of Overlook, Cryder's Point, Whitestone, will become the bride of John I. Merritt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Israel J. Merritt of Manhattan and grandson of the late Captain Israel J. Merritt, who founded the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, of which the bridegroom-elect is the Treasurer. Miss McElroy is a graduate of St. Mary's School, Garden City. The ceremony will be performed in Christ Church, Whitestone, by the rector, the Rev. William Jenkins.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—T. E. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Anderson, Captain the Hon. Alfred Anson, W. E. Avery, W. E. Barker, H. A. Black, W. Bush, Frank Celler, R. R. Chamberlain, C. C. Dickson, Thomas Emery, Miss S. M. Farley, H. S. Fullerton, C. E. Gardiner, H. A. Goode, Thomas Gore, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Harrington, Mrs. W. H. Holmes, C. F. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Kidd, Rev. J. F. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Musgrave, J. H. Nordlok, E. Pitt, J. H. Pritchard, C. Rhodes, H. Ross, Mrs. R. Rutherford, M. Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. H. M. Shaw, E. A. Shee, W. H. Simpson, J. M. Taylor, Miss Ada Tetley, R. Sefton Turner, G. E. Ward, R. S. Ward.

CHICAGO, (Bordeaux.)—M. Andrews, F. Bulsson, Mrs. E. Brandt, Dr. E. E. Cooley, Mrs. A. Crall, Joseph Condon, W. Fay, A. Gilmore, Mrs. E. A. Gluek, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Jarvis, R. H. Lloyd, R. Minor, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Potter, E. Paterson, Miss J. Robert, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stewart, Baron A. W. de Stackelberg, Edward Townsend, Miss V. Townsend.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

BALTIC, (Liverpool.)—W. C. Adams, J. E. Bentley, A. S. Berins, Miss M. H. Craig, J. W. Crowther, A. W. Duckett, Charles Evers, James Fee, F. R. Gibson, William Graham, E. B. Greene, H. Halay, J. J. Hills, S. Jameson, Mrs. C. Lemare, Miss Betty Lemare, T. H. Nash, Dr. F. E. Piner, W. J. Pitt, T. F. Revell, Miss C. V. Rogers, M. H. Sydatt, A. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ward.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—Miss E. Anderson, G. W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Couchman, Mrs. M. Gaustad, Theodora Holme, Mrs. E. Kennedy, V. Lindfers, J. Lund, L. Lyng, T. Madsen, J. A. Ouse, Mrs. L. Tutro, Mrs. B. Vogt, Mrs. R. W. Walker F. Wicks.

KURSK, (Archangel.) — Elmar Caulsen, Mrs. M. K. Page, Alexander Kimball, S. Nicolaeff, Michael Gowaloff, Mrs. Olga Gowaloff.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

By an arrangement with David. Belasco, Selwyn & Co. have acquired the services of Janet Beecher for Avery Hopwoods naw farce, "The Morning After."

The performance of "Too Much Mustard" at the Shelburne, Brighton Beach, Monday night, will be in the nature af a benefit for the Young Men and Women's Social Service Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.

A new finale to "Just Girls," the midnight revue at the Danse de Follies, above the New Amsterdam, was added last night. It was written by Gene Buck and Dave Stamper, and the entire company took part in it.

Lieutenants Rood and Hancock, with four other navy officers, made up a box party at the Long Acre last night for the performance of "The Girl Who Smiles." Tha men were classmates of Paul Hyde Davies, who plays the role of Pierra.

The Vitagraph Benevolent Association will give a dance Wednesday night, Oct. 27, at MacLaughlin's Bayside Casino, Sheepshead Bay, for the benefit of the hospital and sick fund of the association. All of the Vitagraph stars will attend the dance.

MAY IRWIN TO HEAD LAUGHTER BUREAU

Her Job Will Be to Put a Sane Sense of Humor in Suffragists' Campaign.

SHE STARTS ACTIVE WORK

Actress Tells a Story to Show That Antis Are Attempting to Ridicule Serious Work.

A Bureau of Laughter is the latest department opened by the suffragists. It is to be under the auspices of the Equal Conservative Franchise Society, with May Irwin, the actress, at its head. Miss Irwin is enthusiastic about it and the "cause," and says she will go into the work with her sleeves rolled up and will make a first offering for suffrage in two good votes for the enfranchisemsnt of women—those of her sons.

Mrs. John Blair, Treasnrer of the Equal Franchise Society, seeing Miss Irwin's suggestion to President Wilson of a "Bureau of Laughter," immediately wrote to her asking why she would not bring her idea into the suffrage work and come with it. This is Mrs. Blair's letter:

Suffragists have noted with pleasure your suggestion to President Wilson for the establishment of a Department of Laugbter and your application for the position of Secretary of the same.

In your letter to Mr. Wilson you call yourself an "almost citizen." May we infer from this that you are as desirous as we that the verdict in favor of the suffrage for women will be delivered next November? If so, here is a return suggestion which we make to you. We stand ready to establish a Bureau of Laughter, and we ask you to become the executive head of it. The object of this part of our campaign will be to "laugh out of court," as you expressed it, the anti-suffragists who are misguidedly attempting to pester and annoy us in our serious work of obtaining the franchise for woman.

We will welcome the assistance of the woman who has demonstrated to the country that even under the most distressing national strain our sex possesses that safeguard of the mind, a sane sense of humor, and is capable of facing with poise serious problems of national safety with the calmness and security of judgment so well exemplified at this time by the Executive head of tha Government.

Miss Irwin replied:

Sept. 15, 1915.

Dear Mrs. Blair: Thank you indeed for your kind letter and your invitation to me to head a Bureau of Laughter. I accept your offer with enthusiasm, since you believe I am in any ability to be useful in this work, and if it were not for this hot weather I should wear a coat for the satisfaction of pulling it off and rolling up my sleeves. The energy I will be able to bring into this work will be propelled by a deep sympathy for the grand idea and a sincere conviction of its justice.

Results count, and I am already at work, and can promise you two votes on Nov. 2. They will be the votes of my two sons.

May I make a suggestion for the parade in October? Let there be organized a marching brigade of women as a feature. Each woman should wear the dress of an army nurse, the cap and the insignia of the Red Cross on the sleeve, and the organization should be called "The Women Who Watch and Wait." By this object lesson let us show men that the women who suffer for them and with them ought to have the franchise right to vote with them. I'd like to be in that brigade.

With deep sincerity, and yearning for the success of "The Cause," permit me to report for duty. MAY IRWIN.

Miss Irwin began work at once with a contribution to the new Bureau of Laughter. It is an answer to recent anti-suffrage quotations from suffrage literature in which, she says, they tried to find a menace to morality by taking parts of paragraphs giving them a different sense from their original intent. She tells the story of the darky minister and the Top-Knot.

"The anti-suffragists remind me," said Miss Irwin, "of the story of an illiterate colored minister who preached against the wearing of chignons from a text he said he found in the Bible: 'Top-Knot Come Down.'

"He did find it in the Bible, too. He found it by exactly the method that the anti-suffragist uses when he or she finds a 'menace to morality' in the writings of such women as Charlotte Perkins Gilman, or an attack on woman suffrage in the statements of Judge Ben B. Lindsey.

"'Let him that is upon the housetop not come down.'"

ASK FEDERAL SUFFRAGE LAW

Women's Convention Sending 500,000-Name Petition to Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Miss Frances Jelliffe of San Francisco and Mrs. Sarah Bard Field of Portland, Ore., are on their way today by automobile to Washington, D. C., carrying with them to present to Congress resolutions adopted here yesterday by the Women Voters' Convention and a 500,000-name petition urging Congress to enact a national woman suffrage law. The resolutions urge the Susan B. Anthony plan for securing woman suffrage by amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The convention, which was held under the auspices of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, adjourned last night after ceremonies at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Cooper-Patterson Engagement.

Mrs. Philip H. Copoer of Morristown, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Bradford Cooper, to the Rev. William Christy Patterson of Boston, Mass., assistant at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Morristown. Miss Cooper is the only daughter of the late Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper and a granddaugbter of the late John F. Foote of Morristown. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

MILLER—WYMAN.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mary Kilgour Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund E. Miller of Cincinnati, to Walter F. Wyman, son of Mrs. Edward F. Wyman of New York. No date bas been set for the wedding.

Miss Libbey to Wed W. L. Glenney.

Announcement has been made by Professor William Libbey and Mrs. Libbey of Thanet Lodge, Princeton, N. J., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie Libbey, to Walter Lester Glenney of Plainfield, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

MAY—SIEGEL.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Siegel of 34 East 87th Street, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lillian Siegel, and Martimer A. May, which took place on Thursday. The young couple are spending their honeymoon at Atlantic City, and will reside in this city on their return.

ON WHITE SULPHUR LINKS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Anne Morgan Among Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Anne Morgan were out this morning for a game of golf. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burnham Squler of New York, Allen and Saunders Lewis, Jr., of Philsdelphia, Mrs. E. D. Hobbs and her sister, Miss Virginia East of Norfolk; Mrs. Roy Rainey, and Miss Charlotte Andraws of New York were others playing today.

Mrs. Rainey, with her two children, and Miss Andrews reached the Greenbrier today from their country place at Huntington, L. I.

William Storrs Wells of New York entertained at another Elmburst dinner tonight for a party of five. Mr. and Mrs. Irving I. Bloomingdale and Master Donald Bloomingdale drove there for tea this afternoon.

Garrett B. Wall, Jr., Barclay H. Warburton, Jr., and Egerton Warburton made the trip to Organ Cave by horseback today. Others out in the saddle were Miss Bertha Clark and Edward S. Buckley, 3d, of Philadelphia, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss M. T. Smith Mrs. C. B. Squier and Miss Mercer French, of New York, and Mrs. W. Arthur Stickney of St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLeod will reach the Greenbrier tomorrow from Bretton Woods, and will join Mrs. Barclay Warburton and Mr. and Mrs. Arturo De Heeren, here. Others coming from New York are Mr. and Mrs. James E. Liggett, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hatfield.

WILL WED AFTER ROMANCE.

Assemblyman Barradale and Miss Stewart Are Old Schoolmates.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 17.—A romance which began fifteen years ago, when they were students in the South Orange High School, will culminate on Oct. 6 in the marriage of Miss Vera W. Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stewart of 15 Highland Place, Maplewood, and Assemblyman E. Morgan Barradale of Orange. The ceremony will be performed in Morrow Memorial Methodist Church, Maplewood, and will be performed by the Rev. Dr. William Hainer, pastor of the First Christian Church, Irvington.

Both Miss Stewart and Mr. Barrandale were graduated from the South Orange High School in the class of 190. The former then went to the Newark City Training School for Nurses, and Mr. Barradale entered Yale, both being graduated from their respective institutions in 1907. Barradale entered the New Jersey Law School, and after his graduation in 1910 taught there for two years. He has served two terms in the Assembly, being elected on the Republican ticket.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Misa osephine Osborn, daughter of Professor and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, ho has been in California for some time, will return to New York the latter part of next week.

Mrs. Israel O. Blake of 995 Madison Avenue, is to give a dance at Sherry's on Nov. 24, to introduce her daugbter, Miss eannette Blake.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sheldon of New York are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Sheldon was Miss Louise Gulliver, and the newcomer is a granddaughter of Mrs. William C. Gulliver.

Miss Georgiana Harriman Owen, who has just returned from a month's stay in Newport, is in Southampton for several weeks.

Dr. Walter Eyre Lambert and Mrs. Lambert have returned from St. Andrews-by-the-Ses, New Brunswick, Canada, where they spent the Summer and were at 112 East 79th Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gifford of 140 West Seventy-first Street, are in town to meet Mrs. Benjamin Horton of London. They gave a dinner for her last night at the Blitmore.

Miss Isabel Stettinius, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, will make her debut on Dec. 4 at a reception at her parents' home, 16 East Seventy-third Street. Mrs. Stettinius will give a dance for her daughter at Sherry's during the holiday week.

Mrs. Hoke Smith and Miss Hoke Smith, with Mrs. Alston Simpson of Washington, D. C., are at the Wolcott for a visit of several weeks.

Miss Olga Wiborg and Sidney W. Fish are to be married today at East Hampton, L. I. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the wedding is to be quiet. The wedding of Miss Katharine Meyer, daughter of tha late John C. Meyer, and Schuyler Rice, son of Judge Kearney Rice, is to take place today at the home of the bride's mother, Highland Park, on the Raritan River. Miss Isabelle F. Dunning and Phillipse E. N. Greene are to be married at the Summer home of the bride at Warwick, N. Y. The marriage of Miss Ruth Milliken and Robert T. Houk, Jr., will take place in St. Thomas's Church at noon today.

MARIE TEMPEST ILL.

Heat Also Causes the Closing of Lyceum Theatre Till Monday.

The heat added another theatrical victim to its list yesterday. It caused the indisposition of Marie Tempest, and while the comedienne is not seriously ill, it was deemed advisable to omit the performances of "The Duke of Killicrankie" and "Rosalind," in which she is playing the leading roles at the Lyceum, until Monday.

The engagement will be resumed at that time.

Sereno S. Pratt's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 17.—The funeral of Sereno S. Pratt of Brooklyn, for the last five years Secretary of the Chamber of Commrc of Nw Yoerk City, was held at Doraet. Vt., at 11 o'clock this morning, from his Summer home. The service was conducted by the Rev. Roelif H. Brooks of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Albany, N. Y. Eight of Mr. Pratt's friends at Dorset acted as honorary pall bearers, and the active bearers were Edward G. Riggs, Charles T. Gwynne, George A. White, and Dr. J. H. Bogart, all of New York.

A grandson, Sereno Pratt Sheldon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Berniss Sheldon of Dorset, who was born two days before the death of Mr. Pratt, was christened this morning at the Pratt home.

Wm. F. Fitch, Railroad Official.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 17.—William F. Fitch, a former President of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad, died at his home here last night in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Circleville, Ohio, and started his railroad carcer as a clerk in the offices of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in 1871. In 1888 he joined the staff of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic. In addition to this, Mr. Fitch was President of the Mineral Range Railroad, Gensral Manager of the Calumet & Hancock Railroad, Presidsnt of the Lake Shore Terminal & Transfer Railway, and since 1912 Vice President of the Wisconsin Central Railway.

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BLAKESLEE HEIRS WILL GET $125,000

Accounting Shows Value of Suicide's Art Collection Had Been Overestimated.

AUCTION BROUGHT $259,202

If Dealer Had Not Taken His Life He Might Have Reaped a Fortune from His Treasures.

Tberon . Blakeslee, the famous art desler, killsd himself in his Fifth Avenue art galleries on March 7 of last year. He died among paintings, pictures, and antiques of many kinds that he had gathered in many lands. At that time, and for months afterward, it was said that he had more than 800 paintings, and that these, together with his other art objects were worth in the neighborhood of $900,000, and that he owed about 50 per cent. of their value to dealers abroad. Both the valus of this collection and the money due on them were grestly overestimated, it was shown yesterday, when the administrators of the estate filed in the Surrogates' Court their first accounting.

It was said that it was because of the facts that bills for large sums were falling due, because of the depression in the art markst through business stagnation, and poor health, that caused him to taks his life. Mr. Blakeslee could have reaped a fortune for himself through the sale of his art treasures had he lived on. This was proved by the accounting. The administrators of the estate are the Columbia Trust Company and Mr. Blakeslee's widow. They were appointed on March 17, 1914, and their accounting covers the period up to Aug. 12 last.

Feared War in Europe.

For a long time after the administrators hegan work there was considerable discussion as to the best way of closing up the estatc. Fear was felt that the war in Europe would make it difficult to get fair prices for the pictures. Finally it was decided to sell them at public auction, and last Spring, from April 21 to the 23, inclusive, the sale was carried on.

The administrators had been advised by the court not to accept any prices for the pictures below their appraised value. The accounting shows that 236 pictures were sold for a total of $259,202.37 and that the total value of the estate is $471,588.11. Deducting expenses, a balsnce of $383,187.84 is left for the psyment of claims and distribution among the heirs. Claims against the estate amounting to $253,210 have been allowed. These cover the entire liabilities, except one claim of $1,413 that was not allowed but that may be paid later. The total left to the heirs will be about $125,000 unless the articles still to be disposed of bring amounts far below their appraised value. This is not thought likely, however, because the market for such wares as painting is in a better condition, it is said, than it was nine months ago.

Many Treasures Sacrificed.

The sals of last April was held in the Hotel Plaza. A full list of the paintings sold and the prices they brought was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the days following the sale. Many of the notable paintings brought prices far below those paid for them by Mr. Blakeslee, but many others reaped good profits, so that the final result is satisfactory.

One of the panels was by Domenico Puligo, a pupil of del Sarto, and was entitled "Madonna, Child and St. John." It was bought by an agent for $3,050. It cost Mr. Blakeslee $5,000. A Dutch painting by Michiel van Musscher, "The Concert," was bought by Joseph Breck, formerly of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and now of the Museum of Art of Minneapolis, for $600. "The Adoration of the Magi," a Rubens, 96½ by 120 inches, went to an agent for $13,000. It was called the most important Rubens ever sold in this country. Two others sold a short time before brought a total of $70,000. A Gainsborough, "Portrait of a Lady of the Court of Louis XIV.," was sold for $7,500, and one by Joshua Reynolds, "Annabella, Lady Blake, as Juno," that had been appraised by art experts at $30,000 and that cost Mr. Blakeslee only $42,500, brought only $13,500. Captain J. R. de Lamar bought an Alma Tadema for $9,200 that had cost $22,500. Two Raeburns, "Mrs. Cathcart" and "Mrs. Stewart Richardson," brought $11,000 and $8,100, respectively. The latter cost Mr. Blakeslee $28,000. A Romney, "Mrs. Uppleby," brought $10,300. It cost $15,000.

A few of the other paintings sold were "Portrait of a Lady," by John Hoppen, $4,200; "Lady Melville," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, $5,100; "The Marquis of Hertford," by Raeburn, $3,-700, and "A Lady of the Cavendish Family," by Anthony Van Dyck, $5,100.

Pending the sale of the other paintings and antiques, Mrs. Blakeslee has asked the Surrogate to reduce her bond of $1,000,000.

PROF. VAN MILLINGEN DEAD.

Noted Student of History Succumbs in London in His 75th Year.

Professor Alexander Van Millingen, one of the most noted students of history in England, died at his home in London on Wednesday, according to information received here yesterday. He was in his seventy-fifth year, and was the son of Dr. Julius M. Van Millingen, who was associated with Lord Byron in the war of Greek independence, and was later Court Physician to the Sultan of Turkey.

Professor Van Millingen was a graduate of the Msita Protestant College, Blair Lodge Academy, Edinburgh University, and New College, Edinburgh. Later he received honorary degrees from several colleges and universities, among which were Knox College, Toronto. He was pastor of several churches in foreign countries, and was at one time teacher of history in Roberts College in Constantinople.

Among other writings he was a contributor to the Encyclopaedia Britannica and was the author of "Byzantine Constantinople" and "Byzantine Churches in Constantinople." Professor Van Millingen was married twice, his second wife being Miss Frances Mackenzie of Penwenack, Cornwall.

Frederick Ernest Amedee Gagnon.

Frederick Ernest Amedee Gagnon, noted for his contributions to French-Canadian literature and music, and for thirty years Secretary of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Quebec, died on Thursday at his home in Grand Allee, Quebec, in his eighty-first year. He was born in Louisville, Quebec, and was a graduate of Jollette College. During 1857-58 he studied music in Paris, and in 1864 became organist of the Basilica in Quebec. He was the author of twelve volumes, among which are "Chansons Populaire du Canada" and "Pages d'Histoire."

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Obituary Notes.

FRANK M. CHANDLER, former United States Marshal in Cleveland, Ohio, died on Thursday night at his home there. He was active in Ohio politics and was a friend of the late Senator Hanna.

JOSEPH C. SARES, for forty-five years a Democratic leader in Rutherford, N. J., died on Wednesday night at his home there in his seventy-first year.

DAVID LIPPMAN COHN, a cigar dealer, died on Thursday night at his home, 138 East Forty-eighth Street, in his thirty-ninth year.

Mrs. BELLA CALVERT BREWER, wife of William A. Brewer of South Orange, N. J., died on Thursday in Altamont, N. Y., where she was spending the Summer, in her seventy-first year.

Mrs. OTIS T. SOFIELD, widow of O. T. Sofield, formerly a nardware merchant, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Peck, in New Rochelle, N. Y., in her seventy-first year.

TOWNSEND ALBERTSON, formerly a produce farmer of Long Island, died on Wednesday in his home, Cranford, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. EMMA D. PACKARD, wife of Butler Packard, of 117 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, died on Wednsday at the boms of her daughter in Brockport, N. Y., and her funeral will be held from her late residence today. Mrs. Packard was 74 years of age and was an active worker in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

Mrs. JENNIE TUNISON GERTING, 68 years old, widow of Frederick W. Gerting, and for fifty years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 824 Washington Avenue, from diabetes. She is survived by two daughters.

Brother MATTHEW, a member of St. Francis Monastery, at 41 Butler Street, Brooklyn, died in the monastery on Thursday, aged 80 years. He was born William Flynn and had been a member of the Franciscan Brothers for forty-five years. He was for many years an instructor in St. Francis College, and taught in many of the Catholic schools of Brooklyn.

WYMAN B. HALL, a retired lumber merchant and son of James D. Hall, a shipbuilder, died on Wednesday at his home, 95 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, from acute indigestion. Mr. Hall was a native of Maine and had lived in the Eastern District of Brooklyn for the last fifty years. He left a widow and two daughters.

JOHN J. LOCKWOOD, for the last forty years employed by the George S. Hart Company, of 35 Pearl Street, Manhattan, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 28 Third Street, Brooklyn, leaving a daughter and two sons.

Coroner ROBERT G. CORNWELL of Suffolk County fell dead from heart disease in his home in Riverhead, L. I., on Thursday night. Dr. Cornwell was born in Brooklyn 61 years ago and was a son of James H. Cornwell, once a Supreme Court Justice. He was educated at Adelphi College and at the Long Island College Hospital and had practiced medicine since 1882. He became Coroner of Suffolk County three years ago, and, in addition, he held the post of Jail Physician and Health Officer of Riverhead. He is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. MARY BAILEY, widow of James Bailey, a retired builder, died on Thursday at her home, 328 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, in her eighty-sixth year. Mrs. Bailey was formerly active in religious work and several years ago established the Bethel Mission on Gates Avenue, carrying on the work for some time at her own expense.

PATRICK CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, a retired wine and liquor dealer of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 446 Prospect Place, aged 74 years. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and three daughters.

JOHN PETER SAMUELSON, 74 years old, a member of Brooklyn City Lodge, Knights of Honor, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 779 Union Street, Brooklyn. He was a native of Sweden.

OTTO PETTERS, a manufactur

YANKS AND DODGERS WIN—GIANTS LOSE TWO GAMES—PHILLIES SET BACK—AUTO TRACK READY

YOUNG PITCHER PUZZLES WHITE SOX

Comiskey's Sluggers Get Only Six Hits Off Allan Russell, a Yankee Recruit.

Stock quotations in the baseball market at the Polo Grounds yesterday took another big tumble. Eddie Collins preferred, quoted some time ago at a sky-high price, dropped to 30 cents; Joe Jacksons fell to 27 cents and Russell Blackburnes sank to a nickel.

As they stood yesterday the Chicago White Sox, valued at a king's ransom, must have made Charles Comiskey feel just like Reuben did after he purchased the gold brick. The Yankees beat the Sox again yesterday by a 3 to 2 score.

A likely young busher named Allan Russell, from Richmond, snuffed all the brilliancy out of the Chicago stars. He held the Sox to six hits and fanned eight batsmen. His best feat was when he struck out three sluggers, Happy Felsch, John Collins, and Eddie Collins in the ninth inning, when the Sox had two runners aboard the bases and bad visions of launching a rally.

Young Russell isn't very big, but he was as cool as a fresh gallon of ice cream. Manager Clarence Rowland of the Sox tried several times to encourage Russell to uncork some wild pitches, but the busher turned down the invitations with a smile. Rowland couldn't get the youngster's goat because he didn't have any goat to get. Jack Dunn, who has been Russell's supervisor at Richmond all season, was on hand to give his pupil encouragement. Take it from Jack, the lad is going to make a big "rep" for himself next season.

The weather was on the side of the Yanks yesterday, for although it became as dark as a coal mine, the rain kept away from Harlem until after the game.

Too much praise cannot be spilled at this moment for Paddy Bauman, the Yanks' second baseman. Paddy, in the fourth inning, slammed a home run into the left field bleachers. This colossal clout took all the courage out of Death Valley Jim Scott and the Yanks heaped on a couple more runs. Bauman has hit safely in the last eighteen games. A most unseemly error by Blackburne gave the Yanks their two extra runs.

Russell also pitched himself out of a deep execution in the seventh inning. He loaded the bases with two singles by Mayer and Scott and a pass to Eddie Murphy. In striking out John Collins, Russell unraveled a wild pitch, which sent in Mayer with the Sox's second run. Then Eddie Collins was suppressed easily at first base.

Eddie Murphy is having things pretty soft with the Yankees' pitchers. In two days he has been passed to first base seven times. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mails'l, 3b	4	0	0	1	1	Murphy, rf	4	0	0	1	0
P'k'gh, ss	4	0	1	4	1	J.C'ns, 1b	5	1	0	11	0
Pipp, 1b	3	0	1	6	1	E.C'ns, 2b	5	0	1	1	3
B'm'n, 2b	2	1	1	4	4	J'kson, lf	3	0	0	1	0
H'zell, lf	3	0	0	1	0	F'nier, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Cook, rf	4	1	1	1	0	Leibl'd, cf	1	0	0	3	0
Miller, cf	4	1	0	2	0	B'k'ne, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Alex'r, c	2	0	1	8	5	Johns, 3b	3	0	1	2	4
Russell, p	4	0	0	1	0	Mayer, c	3	1	1	3	0
						Scott, p	3	0	0	2	0
						*Felsch	1	0	0	0	0
						†Schalk	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	3	7	27	15	Total	30	2	6	24	14

*Batted for Mayer in ninth inning.
†Batted for Scott in ninth inning.
Errors—Blackburne, Bauman.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	x—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Home run—Bauman. Stolen base—Murphy. Earned runs—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hits—Alexander, Pipp. Double play—E. Collins, Blackburne, and J. Collins. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 10. First base on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 8; off Scott, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, (Fournier.) Struck out—By Russell, 8; by Scott, 3. Wild pitches—Scott, Russell. Passed balls—Alexander, Mayer. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Browns Feast on Hits.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—McCabe allowed Washington but five scattered hits and scored a shut out today, while St. Louis was making sixteen hits and nine runs off a quartet of local pitchers. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	3	2	2	0	M'ler, lf	4	0	0	0	0
How'd, 3b	5	1	3	0	1	Foster, 3b	4	0	1	1	3
Sisler, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	Milan, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Pratt, 2b	4	1	1	3	3	G'dil, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Lee, cf	4	0	0	7	0	Acosta, ss	4	0	1	2	1
J'son, rf	5	0	2	1	0	Sh'ks, 2b	3	0	1	2	0
Lavan, ss	5	1	3	2	3	Henry, c	2	0	0	7	1
Agnew, c	5	1	2	2	0	McB'a, ss	2	0	0	3	4
McCabe, p	4	2	2	0	2	P'ill'g, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Ayers, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	9	16	27	9	Mayer, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Dumont, p	1	0	0	0	0
						*Kopp	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	0	5	27	11

*Batted for Ayers in sixth inning.
Errors—Moeller, Foster, Shanks.

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	—9	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hit—Howard. Stolen bases—Sisler, Milan, Acosta. Sacrifice fly—Sisler. Double plays—Pratt and Sisler; Foster and Gandil. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Washington, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off McCabe, 3; off Mayer, 2; off Dumont, 2. Hits—Off Boehling, 4 in 3⅓ innings; off Ayers, 6 in 3⅔ innings; off Mayer, non, none out in 7th inning; off Dumont, 5 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Boehling, 1; by Ayers, 2; by Dumont, 1; by McCabe, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

Cleveland Wins and Then Ties.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Cleveland won the first game here today, 7 to 0, and tied the second in ten innings, 3 to 3. Philadelphia used several recruits in the first game and Cleveland had a hard fight for the victory. In the second event Richardson, formerly of Marshalltown, Iowa, had a battle with Mitchell, the latter striking out eleven batsmen. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, lf	5	1	2	2	0	Sch'ng, cf	4	0	1	1	1
C'pman, ss	3	2	1	0	4	Str'nk, rf	3	1	2	3	0
Roth, cf	3	0	1	1	1	Old'g, lf	5	1	1	1	0
Smith, rf	5	0	1	3	0	Danrau, 3b	3	1	1	0	2
Kirke, 1b	4	0	1	12	0	Dann'r, ss	4	1	1	1	1
Evans, 3b	3	1	0	1	3	Edw'ds, 2b	4	0	0	1	0
W'gn'r, 2b	4	2	1	1	5	M'l'n's, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
Bill'gs, c	4	1	2	8	0	Lapp, c	3	1	2	10	0
Morton, p	1	0	0	0	0	Meeh'n, p	1	0	1	1	2
Carter, p	3	0	0	0	3	Eccles, p	1	1	1	1	2
Coumbe, p	0	0	0	0	0	*Lajoie	0	0	0	0	0
						†Crane	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	9	27	16	Total	35	6	11	27	10

*Batted for Meehan in fourth inning.
†Batted for Eccles in ninth inning.
Errors—Schang, (2,) Danner, Edwards.

Cleveland	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Wille, Smith; Lapp. Three-base hits—Chapman, Roth. Home run—Oldring. Stolen bases—Kirke, Danner. Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Sacrifice flies—Roth, Lajoie, Schang. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Carter, 2; off Meehan, 3; off Eccles, 2. Hits—Off Morton, 1 in 2 innings; off Carter, 8 in 5 innings; off Coumbe, 2 in 2 innings; off Meehan, 7 in 4 innings; off Eccles, 2 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Morton, 3; by Carter, 2; by Coumbe, 1; by Meehan, 4; by Eccles, 3. Wild pitch—Eccles. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Wallace.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, lf	4	0	1	2	1	Sch'ng, cf	4	0	2	1	0
C'pman, ss	2	0	1	1	2	Strunk, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Roth, cf	5	2	3	1	0	Lajoie, 2b	4	1	1	2	4
Bill'gs, cf	0	0	0	1	0	M'l'n's, 1b	4	1	1	11	1
Smith, rf	4	0	1	2	0	Crane, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Kirke, 1b	5	0	2	11	0	M'l'ne, 3b	4	0	2	1	2
Swans, 3b	3	0	1	1	4	Haas, lf	4	0	0	3	1
W'gn's, 2b	2	0	0	0	2	Lapp, c	3	1	1	9	1
O'Neill, c	4	0	0	11	1	R'dson, p	3	0	0	0	4
Mitch'l, p	3	0	0	0	1	*Edwards	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	9	30	11	Total	35	3	7	30	15

*Batted for Richardson in tenth inning.
Errors—Crane, Lapp.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—3

Two-base hits—Kirke, Lapp, Lajoie. Three-base hit—Malone. Stolen bases—Wille, Roth, Chapman, Schang, Lapp. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Evans, Smith, Mitchell. Double play—Strunk and Lapp. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 3; off Richardson, 6. Struck out—By Mitchell, 11; by Richardson, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Evans. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
Boston, 7; Detroit, 2.
St. Louis, 9; Washington, 0.
Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 3. (Called in tenth; darkness.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 9; New York, 6.
Pittsburgh, 5; New York, 0.
Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 1; Boston, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 2. (Called account darkness.)
Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
Kansas City, 3; Newark, 0.
Pittsburgh, 2; Baltimore, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Richmond at Montreal. (Postponed until today.)
Jersey City, 5; Buffalo, 1.
Buffalo, 7; Jersey City, 4.
Rochester, 4; Harrisburg, 3.
Rochester, 8; Harrisburg, 4.
Toronto, 6; Providence, 0.
Toronto, 3; Providence, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	91	45	.669	18
Detroit	91	49	.650	14
Chicago	80	58	.579	17
Washington	75	61	.551	18
New York	61	73	.455	20
St. Louis	58	79	.424	17
Cleveland	52	85	.380	17
Philadelphia	38	96	.284	20

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	77	58	.570	19
Brooklyn	77	64	.536	16
Boston	72	64	.529	13
St. Louis	68	72	.486	14
Cincinnati	66	71	.482	17
Chicago	64	70	.477	20
Pittsburgh	67	75	.472	12
New York	61	75	.448	13

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	76	60	.559
Chicago	74	62	.544
St. Louis	74	64	.536
Newark	70	63	.526
Kansas City	70	64	.523
Buffalo	69	69	.500
Brooklyn	63	72	.136
Baltimore	44	91	.326

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Buffalo	85	49	.634
Providence	85	61	.625
Toronto	76	67	.511
Rochester	68	69	.497
Montreal	66	69	.489
Harrisburg	61	75	.448
Richmond	58	80	.421
Jersey City	51	84	.378

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York. (Two games; start 1:30.)
Cleveland at Philadelphia. (Two games.)
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh. (Two games.)
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Kansas City.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Montreal. (Two games.)

TWO HITS FOR EACH TEAM.

St. Louis Federals Beat Brooklyn—Davenport Winning Pitcher.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17.—A pitching duel here today between Falkenburg and Davenport resulted in a 2 to 0 victory for St. Louis over Brooklyn. Each pitcher allowed two hits. In the eighth inning, with the bases full and two out, Myers struck out. In the next half of the inning St. Louis scored two runs. Johnson walked and reached second on Davenport's sacrifice. Johnson then scored on Miller's two-base hit. Magee made a bad throw on Marsans's grounder and Miller scored the second tally. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vaug'n, 2b	4	0	0	1	2	And'n, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Miller, lf	4	1	1	1	0	Myers, 1b	3	0	0	12	0
M'rs'ns, cf	4	0	0	3	0	Magee, 2b	4	0	0	1	4
Borton, 1b	3	0	1	12	0	Kauff, cf	4	0	1	2	1
Tobin, rf	3	0	0	3	0	Cooper, lf	4	0	0	2	0
C'pm'n, c	2	0	0	5	1	F.S'th, ss	2	0	0	2	2
Kores, 3b	3	0	0	1	7	Holt, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
J'nson, ss	2	1	0	1	0	Land, c	2	0	1	5	1
Dav'p't, p	1	0	0	0	2	Falk's, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	26	2	2	27	12	Total	27	0	2	24	12

Errors—Magee, Holt.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Kauff, Borton, Marsans. Sacrifice hits—Falkenburg, Land, Davenport. Double play—Kores and Borton. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 3; off Falkenburg, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Mullin and Brennan.

Mamaux Out for the Season.

Al Mamaux, who has made a remarkable record while pitching for the Pirates this season, has been forced to retire from baseball for the rest of the year. He is threatened with appendicitis, in fact has been troubled with it for some time, and the doctors have ordered a complete rest preparatory to performing an operation. He is at his home in Dormant. Mamaux's record this season is twenty games won and seven lost.

Zimmerman's Suspension Indefinite.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Heine Zimmerman's suspension from the Cub line-up was to have expired last night, but a telegram from President Tener of the National League makes the suspension indefinite because of Zimmerman's verbal abuse of Umpire Eason last Tuesday.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

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DUTCH LEONARD HALTS DETROIT

Red Sox Southpaw Holds Tigers to Three Hits—Score 7 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—The Red Sox eccentric southpaw, "Dutch" Leonard, essayed the rôle of Tiger tamer this afternoon with unqualified success. While the Sox were banishing Bill James with their seven runs in the first four innings of the game Leonard had the fiery Tigers eating out of his hand and behaving with the same docility the Red Sox did yesterday during the advent of the slow-ball pitcher Dauss.

Up to the ninth inning a dinky bunt scratch hit by Vitt in the fifth was the only safety registered by Detroit. The Sox finally won, 7 to 2, the Tigers' runs coming just at the end of the battle, when Leonard hit Vitt, who scampered around the circuit ahead of "Ty" Cobb, who pounded the ball into the right-field bleachers for a home run.

This clout of "Ty's" was the third that ever has been driven into that section of the field, Cobb making a similar wallop in 1912 shortly after Fenway Park was opened, and Ruth of the Red Sox producing a like home run a few weeks ago. If the Sox looked helpless yesterday against Dauss, the Tigers surely seemed lacking in speed and ginger today against the brilliant and steady flinging of the Boston left-bander. A crowd of more than 20,000 trooped to the park.

This afternoon when Cobb came on to the field a few of the rooters began to "boo" him, but immediately the other thousands began to clap their hands, and Cobb doffed his cap. All through the game the impartial element among the fans drowned any attempt to "ride" Cobb, who had little to do, and was never in real evidence until his home run at the very end of the matinée. Hughey Jennings looked over Bill James and Covelesk'e before the game, and finally chose the former. Bill, however, had little luck on either the Red Sox and was wild besides. Eight new Bostonians faced him in the two and one-third innings, making four hits and converting four of James's passes into runs—with two more for extra measure. With Boston leading, 6 to 0, Boland took up the burden, Boston making four scattered singles against him and scoring once.

The "breaks" came very much Boston's way today, and after James's poor start the Tigers did not have a chance in the world against Leonard, who had good control and mixed in plenty of slow balls when facing the heavy end. Then James started away by passing Hooper. Scott sacrificing and Speaker drawing another pass before Hoblitzel's right-field single brought home a run. In the second inning, with one out, James passed both Leonard and Hooper, the former scoring. Young's peace to Bush after taking a bounder from Scott, and Hooper counting on Speaker's out at first. Then in the third three more runs made the game safe. After Lewis had fanned, Gardner and Barry singled and Carrigan walked. The stage thus was set for Leonard, who proceeded to rip off a double to the left-field banking for a genuine clean-up.

Another point came for Boston against Boland in the fourth on Speaker's opening double, Hobby's sacrifice, and Lewis's long hit to Sam Crawford. Boston did no more scoring after this, and Leonard kept going until the ninth, when he hit Vitt and then saw Cobb boost the ball over into the right-field crowd. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	3	2	1	3	0	Bush, ss	4	0	1	2	2
Scott, ss	4	0	0	3	4	Vitt, 3b	3	1	1	1	0
Sp'ker, cf	3	1	1	4	0	Cobb, cf	4	1	1	1	0
H'bl'l, 1b	3	0	1	9	0	Veach, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	0	1	0	O'Ford, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Gard'r, 3b	2	1	1	1	1	Burns, 1b	3	0	1	11	0
Barry, 2b	4	1	1	2	3	Young, 2b	2	0	0	2	1
C'gan, c	3	1	1	4	0	K'v'gh, 2b	1	0	0	0	0
Leon'd, p	3	1	1	1	0	St'ge, c	2	0	0	2	4
						Baker, c	0	0	0	0	0
						James, p	1	0	0	1	0
						Boland, p	1	0	0	0	2
						O'ham, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Mor'ty	1	0	0	0	0
						†Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	7	6	27	7	Total	30	2	3	24	13

*Batted for Stanage in eighth inning.
†Batted for Boland in eighth inning.
Errors—Young, Bush, Vitt.

Boston	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	—7	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	

Two-base hits—Leonard, Speaker, Lewis. Home run—Cobb. Sacrifice fly—Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Hoblitzel. Double plays—Boland and Burns. (2.) Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off James, 4; off Boland, 1. Hits—Off James, 4 in two and one-third innings; off Boland, 4 in four and two-thirds innings; off Oldham, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Vitt.) Struck out—By James, 1; by Boland, 1; by Leonard, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

No game yesterday; double-header with Richmond today.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

				R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	2-0	2	0
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0

Batteries—Crutcher and Tragressor; Bader and Onslow.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2	6	0
Buffalo	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	—7	9	0

Batteries—Ring and Schwert; Tyson and Onslow.

AT ROCHESTER—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	2	3	
Rochester	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—4	12	2	

Batteries—Enzman and Heckinger; Erickson and Williams.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0—4	8	2
Rochester	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6—8	10	2

Batteries—Lee, Schacht and Reynolds; Huenke, Hertche and Wanamaker.

AT TORONTO—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	8	0	
Toronto	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5—6	7	0	

Batteries—Cooper and Casey; McTigue and Kocher.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	6	1	
Toronto	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—3	5	2	

Batteries—Schultz and Haley; Herbert and Kelly.

American Association.

At Louisville—St. Paul, 6; Louisville, 4.
St. Paul, 5; Louisville, 1.
Milwaukee at Indianapolis—Postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 9; Atlanta, 0.
At Nashville—Nashville, 8; Mobile, 3.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 7; New Orleans, 0.

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DODGERS GAIN ONE GAME.

Their Defeat of Cubs Puts Them Within 4 1-2 Games of Phillies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Four and one-half games now separate "Colonel" Robinson's Dodgers and the first place in the National pennant marathon. Rising in their might in the third inning on the west side today, the Brooklynites dealt Jim Lavender his fourth consecutive whaling by sending ten batters up to the plate in the third innings, when five hits produced as many runs. Continuing the clubfest when confronted by Rescuers Standridge and Zeabel, the Borough boys took the second engagement of the set, 7 to 5.

Sherrod Smith, the Brooklyn lefthander, who was threatened all the way, finally blew up before the Cub attack and was withdrawn with two gone in the eighth, two Cubs still prancing about on the lines, and the visitors battling grimly to retain a one-run margin. But the venerable Nap Rucker elbowed his way to the peak as ready rescued to the battered Smith. Napoleon's fishy hooks and slow-breaking curves proved a baffling combination for the Bruins in the fag moments of the matinée.

McCarthy, who batted twice in the fifth, was an easy victim of his first trial. Then Smith, O'Mara, Daubert, and Stengel combed successive singles, Smith and O'Mara scoring. A wild pitch and a pass to Wheat slugged the circuit. The scoring continued with Daubert and Stengel galloping home on Cutshaw's drive. Myers forced Cutshaw and stole, then Fisher booted Getz's roller, letting Wheat register. McCarthy again bobbed up, and for the second time was retired by the Cub McCarthy.

Doubles in the home part by Archer and Good and a single by Schultz, who "pinched" for Lavender, gave the Bruins two runs, but they found Smith's southpawing a mysterious proposition during the next two sessions. Pierce, who supplanted the Georgian, stopped the Dodgers with an allowance of one blow from the fourth to the eighth, when he was withdrawn in favor of a pinch hitter. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss	3	1	1	1	4	Good, rf	4	0	1	0	0
D'bert, 1b	4	1	1	10	1	Fisher, ss	5	0	0	3	4
St'gel, rf	5	1	3	0	0	Sch'te, lf	5	0	0	2	0
Wheat, lf	3	1	0	4	0	P'lan, 2b	5	1	3	3	0
C'sh'w, 2b	4	1	2	4	4	Saier, 1b	4	1	3	16	0
Myers, cf	4	0	0	5	0	M'ray, c	4	0	0	2	0
Getz, 3b	4	0	1	1	3	McC'y, 3b	4	0	0	0	7
McC'y, c	4	0	0	2	0	Archer, c	4	2	2	1	2
Smith, p	2	1	1	0	2	L'der, p	0	0	0	0	3
R'ker, p	0	1	0	0	1	*Schultz	1	0	1	0	0
						Pierce, p	1	0	0	0	0
						†Knisely	1	0	1	0	0
						St'dge, p	0	0	0	0	1
						‡M'G'va	1	0	1	0	0
						Zebel, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	9	27	17	Total	39	3	12	27	15

*Batted for Lavender in third inning.
†Batted for Pierce in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Standridge in eighth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Fisher.

Brooklyn	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0—5

Two-base hits—Archer, Good, Knisely. Three-base hits—Archer, Stengel. Stolen bases—Myers, Cutshaw. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Sacrifice hits—Wheat, O'Mara. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2; off Pierce, 1; off Smith, 1; off Zabel, 1. Hits—Off Lavender, 5 in 3 innings; off Pierce, 1 in 4 innings; off Standridge, 1 in 1 inning; off Zabel, 1 in 1 inning; off Smith, 12 in 7 2-3 innings; off Rucker, none in 1 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Pierce, 1; by Smith, 2. Wild pitch—Lavender. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

Braves Set Back by Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—St. Louis put a crimp in Boston's pennant prospects by winning the opening game of a double-header here today 1 to 0, and tying the second, which was called at the end of the ninth on account of darkness. The score was 2 to 2. Doak opposed Veht in a pitchers' battle in the first game, each allowing four hits. In the sixth in

TENNIS TITLES DECIDED — GOLF — FOOTBALL

MRS. M'LEAN WILL PLAY MISS WAGNER

Final Round of New Jersey Tennis Brings Together Two Clever Players.

Mrs. Marshall McLean and Miss Marie Wagner will be the contestants in the final round for the New Jersey State tennis championship in women's singles this afternoon on the Englewood Field Club courts at Englewood, N. J. Miss Wagner entered the final round on Thursday through a victory over Miss Ina Kissel, and Mrs. McLean qualified yesterday by defeating Miss Florence A. Ballin at 6—0, 2—6, 6—0. Mrs. McLean and Mrs. George W. Chapman won the doubles championship after a hard-fought three-set battle with Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy at 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

In the singles competition Mrs. McLean was at the top of her form, and wore down the aggressive attack of Miss Ballin. She played from all parts of the court and made many telling shots down the sidelines. She ran the first set at love and then let down somewhat in her game. Miss Ballin then rallied and by following forcing tactics equalized in the second set at 6—3. Mrs. McLean came back in brilliant fashion in the third set and held her opponent scoreless.

Mrs. Chapman rose to the spectacular in the match for the doubles, while Mrs. McLean accomplished the real work of the combination. Mrs. Chapman played the net game and made a number of well-timed cross court shots after her opponent had enticed the opposing pair from the undefended parts of the court. Mrs. Couch and Miss Handy played an effective game and succeeded in carrying off the first set. Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Chapman rallied in the second set and held their opponents down to two games. The early stages of the deciding set were evenly contested, but Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Chapman brought all their court experience into play and won the last four games in succession.

Miss Clare Cassel disposed of Miss Jans Rowson in straight sets in the final round of the consolation singles, and several interesting matches were witnessed in the mixed doubles. In the latter event Miss Marion Vanderhoef and H. P. Farrington sprung a surprise by defeating Miss Abby Morrison and Charles A. Bull, Jr., after three hard sets, at 6—1, 3—6, 6—4. The summary:

New Jersey State Championship, Women's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Florence A. Ballin, 6—0, 2—6, 6—0.

New Jersey State Championship, Women's Doubles.—Final Round—Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. George W. Chapman defeated Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Women's Singles, Consolation.—Final Round —Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Jane Rowson, 6—3, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner and A. M. Kidder defeated Miss Natalie Browning and F. Edgar, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Ina Kissel and H. Foot defeated Miss Morgan and L. Gerner, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round—Miss Marie Wagner and A. M. Kidder won by default; Miss M. Vanderhoef and H. P. Farrington defeated Miss Abby Morrison and Charles M. Bull, Jr., 6—1, 3—6, 6—4.

TENNIS TITLE FOR GARLAND.

Pittsburgh Schoolboy Wins Metropolitan Junior Championship.

C. S. Garland of Pittsburgh, runner up for the national interscholastic tennis championship, won the metropolitan junior championship yesterday on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills, defeating in the final round L. M. Banks, Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn, in straight sets, at 6—2, 6—1, 6—4. While young Banks made a plucky stand against his more experienced opponent and at times displayed clever tennis, he was hopelessly outclassed, and the title went to the best player of the original 107 contestants.

The new champion does not attempt the brilliant or sensational style that many of the younger players do, but shows remarkable steadiness under forcing tactics for a boy of 17. His form is much the same as that of Robert D. Wrenn, when the latter was at the top of his game and seldom approaches the net, but remains in the back court.

In the twenty-three games played only one went to deuce. Garland's margin of superiority was apparent throughout the contest. His best work was shown in the second set, when he tallied twenty-five points to eight for Banks, and in addition Garland won four love games. In games, Garland led 18 to 5, while his games totaled 79 to 39.

The final round in the doubles was started in threatening weather, and in the middle of the second set the rain came so that play had to be postponed to today. Summary:

FIRST SET.										Points.	Games.
Garland	4	4	4	2	6	4	1	4	2—29		6
Banks	1	0	0	4	4	2	4	1	1—16		2
SECOND SET.											
Garland	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	2	5		6
Banks	1	4	2	1	4	1	2	0	3		1
THIRD SET.											
Garland	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	2	5		6
Banks	1	1	4	4	2	0	1	2	1—15		2

Metropolitan Junior Championship, Singles.—Final Round—C. S. Garland defeated L. M. Banks, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

Metropolitan Junior Championship, Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Herbert W. Forster and George P. Throckmorton defeated L. Benjamin and W. Hammerslough, 6—2, 6—1; C. S. Garland and W. I. Plitt defeated E. Benzin and M. A. Taylor, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Final Round—Herbert W. Forster and George P. Throckmorton versus C. S. Garland and W. I. Plitt, 6—1, 2—3, unfinished.

GRIFFIN TENNIS VICTOR.

Ella Fottrell Defeated in Final Match for Tri-State Title.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Clarence Griffin of San Francisco defeated his fellow-townsman, Ella Fottrell, after a five-set match in the final of the tri-State tennis tournament here today. The scores were 5—7, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4. Griffin will play W. S. McElroy of Pittsburgh tomorrow in the championship round.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway defeated Miss Carrie Neely of Chicago, 6—2, 6—1, in the final of the women's singles, and will play Miss Ruth Sanders of Cincinnati in the championship round tomorrow.

The games between Griffin and Fottrell were almost a duplicate of those of the national clay court tournament last year, Fottrell winning the first two sets and then losing the last three.

Auto Drivers at Booster Outing.

Dario Resta, Ralph De Palma, Bob Burman, Earl Cooper, Gil Anderson, and all the other drivers who are to compete in the Astor Cup Race on the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Oct. 2 have been invited to be the guests of the Motor Club at the Boosters' Outing which is to be held on Wednesday at Fred J. Wagner's farm at Smithtown, L. I. William Van Sicen, Chairman of the Games Committee, has asked De Palma to act as catcher in one of the ball games that are to be played, but Ralph declined, saying that it was safer to travel 100 miles an hour on a speedway than to get behind a bat. Preparations for the outing have been practically completed, and William A. Allen, who is in charge of the affair, and others believe that about 500 persons will participate in Automobile Row's "day of rest." The start will be made from in front of the Motor Club for Smithtown at 7 A. M. on Wednesday, and the games, which are many and varied, will begin after breakfast, which will be served at 10 o'clock at the farm. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon there will be a clambake, which has been prepared under the supervision of William S. Silver.

For those who have not procured tickets there are a number unsold, which can be had from the Motor Club, 222 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York.

Yamada Takes One-Sided Game.

Koji Yamada, at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, last night defeated William Kennedy in a one-sided exhibition by the score of 250 to 10 in eleven innings.

WILLIAMS WINS AT TENNIS.

Takes Intercollegiate Singles by Defeating Beekman of Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The victory of R. Norris Williams 2d of Harvard over Leonard Beekman of Princeton, at 6—2, 6—1, 6—2, in the final round for the intercollegiate lawn tennis singles championship at the Merion Cricket Club today, not alone gives Harvard that title, but assured the Crimson of a clean sweep, as Williams and Richard Harte and G. C. Caner and L. H. Curtis, all of Harvard, are the finalists in doubles. This match is scheduled for 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The double victory gives Harvard five points on the Harrison K. Caner Cup, the other three resulting from Williams's victory in singles and the success of W. M. Washburn and J. J. Armstrong in doubles, in 1913, and the victory of Williams and Harte in doubles last year. Seven points are necessary for permanent possession.

The tennis played by Williams today was like that of the Williams that beat McLoughlin in the 1914 championship. From the minute the two finalists stepped into the court until the finish Williams never gave Beekman a single opening. The former interscholastic champion, realizing that his only chance was to serve well, failed dismally in that department. His only opportunity of making any headway at all was to serve repeatedly to Williams's backhand, but in the first set alone he served seven double faults, and was forced to give up his well-laid plan of attack.

The stroke analysis proves beyond the shadow of a doubt how far superior this former champion was. Out of a total of 95 points Williams earned 38, while Beekman, out of a total of 58, earned but 16. In the last set the Princeton man scored 16 points, and only one was earned. The point scores:

FIRST SET.											
Williams	6	1	4	4	4	7	1	10	—37	—6	
Beekman	4	4	1	2	1	5	4	8	—29	—2	
SECOND SET.											
Williams	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—28	—6	
Beekman	2	8	2	0	2	0	1	—13	—1		
THIRD SET.											
Williams	4	4	4	4	3	5	2	4	—30	—6	
Beekman	2	0	0	0	5	3	4	2	—16	—2	

MAX MARSTON DEFEATED.

Baltusrol Crack Shows Poor Form In Ekwanok Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 17.—Interesting matches developed today in the second and semi-final rounds of the Equinox Cup golf tournament at Ekwanok Country Club, and three of the more brilliant golfers of the metropolitan district were eliminated. Max R. Marston of Baltusrol was unable to keep his drives on the course and, being weak at putting, lost to Dwight Partridge of Bedford G. C. this morning by 3 up and 2 to play. This afternoon Partridge gained an early lead on R. M. Lewis of Ridgefield, and, although Lewis reduced a four-hole lead at the seventeenth, Partridge won by 2 up and 1 to play. The summary:

Second Round, Match Play for Equinox Cup.—R. M. Lewis, Ridgefield, beat B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 8 and 7; Dwight Partridge, Bedford, beat M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 3 and 2; C. L. Watkins, Apawamis, beat F. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 4 and 3; O. Kirkby, Englewood, beat H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 2 and 1.

Semi-Final Round.—Partridge beat Lewis, 2 and 1; Kirkby beat Watkins, 3 and 2.

First Consolation Division, Second Round.—W. Edmunds, Wallesley, beat G. A. Kelly, Jr., Oakmont, 2 and 1; T. W. Case, Owasco, beat E. N. Wright, Annandale, 3 and 1; Dumont Clarke, Ekwanok, draw a bye; R. Wilson, Baltusrol, beat Randolph Catlin, Richmond County, 1 up.

Semi-Final Round.—Case beat Edmunds, 4 and 3; Wilson beat Clark, 4 and 2.

Second Sixteen.—A. M. Kinsley, Oneida, beat R. H. Woodward, Lyker Meadow, 4 and 4; J. E. Hewes, Hartford, beat A. W. Church, Apawamis, 1 up, 19 holes; A. D. Pratt, Nassau, beat S. J. Hogsett, Rivercrest, 2 and 1; F. Hooker Stratford, beat Charles Mellen, Garden City, 3 and 1.

Semi-Final Round.—Hewes beat Kinsley, 5 and 4; Hooker beat Pratt, 3 and 2.

Second Consolation Fight.—J. J. Gallagher, Wollaston, beat N. Mills, Orange Co., 5 and 4; G. C. Murphy, Wollaston, beat P. Starrett, Baltusrol, 1 up, (20 holes;) N. M. Ward, Baltusrol, beat J. W. Griggs, Arcola, 3 and 2; H. Cooke, Arcole, beat R. S. Edson, Scarsdale, 3 and 2.

Semi-Final Round—Murphy beat Gallagher, 5 and 3; Ward beat Cooke by default.

Third Sixteen.—C. A. Spofford, Garden City, beat H. W. Brown, Philadelphia Cricket, 1 up, (20 holes;) H. B. Carey, Hartford, beat F. Crocker, Ekwanok, 5 and 3; F. A. McCune, Allegheny, beat P. A. Goodale, Winchester, 3 and 2; J. B. Townsend, Merion, beat Frank Rhea, Columbus, 3 and 2.

Semi-Final Round.—Spofford beat Carey, 2 and 1; Townsend beat McCune, 3 and 2.

Missed One Target in 500.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 17.—A record for registered tournamente was made in the Weety Hogan shoot here today by Lester S. German of Aberdeen, Md., the veteran professional, who completed his total of 500 targets with 499 breaks. The former record, held by Charles Newcomb and R. Bruno, was 496.

F. S. Wright of South Wales, N. Y., for the New York State championship, won the Atlantic City Cup competition by defeating W. H. Wolstencroft of Philadelphia in the shoot-off, 20 to 19, after they had tied at 148 in the regular event.

Wolfolk Henderson of Lexington, Ky., was high gun among the amateurs for the three days with 493 breaks in 500 targets. Wright was second with 480, and Al Heil of Allentown, third, with 435. Mrs. L. G. Vogel of Detroit led the four women shooters with a total of 439 breaks.

Daly a Victor at New Polo A. A.

Knockout Joe Daly, a Brooklyn featherweight, was entitled to the honors over Willie Rexler of the Bronx in their ten-round bout, which was the main attraction last night at the New Polo A. A. of Harlem. Daly had the honors in every round of the ten, and in the fifth session closed one of Rexler's eyes with a right-hand blow. The Bronx boxer landed heavy blows several times, but they did not seem to take any effect on Daly, who was always on the aggressive.

The semi-final bout, scheduled for ten rounds, in which the principals were Bobbie Dunn of the Bronx and Willie Reilly, a Harlem boxer, ended in favor of the former after about one and one-half minutes of boxing in the first round. A left-hand hook to the jaw was the deciding blow. Phil McNeil, a Panama colored boxer, was entitled to the honors over Roy Bennett, another colored boxer, in the six-round bout.

Marshall Quits Boxing Game.

William C. Marshall, the promoter of the McFarland-Gibbons boxing bout at Brighton Beach, announced yesterday that he would stage no more bouts at the Motordrome. Mr. Marshall came to this decision after he found out that the expenses were so large that he will be lucky if he doesn't lose money on the big project. "In a bout will draw $58,000," said Mr. Marshall, and you can't make any money on it, what's the use of continuing in the game?"

It seems that the expenses of the bout were far in excess of what the promoters figured on, and after all the bills are paid it is not believed that there will be any profit left. Mr. Marshall said: "It was the first boxing bout I ever saw in my life and it looked good to me."

Bermuda Cricketers Triumph.

The Bermudian cricketers brought their tour to a close by defeating the Tri-City team by 131 runs yesterday at Lenox Oval, where this afternoon the West Indian and Spartan Cricket Clubs will play off their tie for the Cosmopolitan League championship. The winners wound up their series with a record of two victories and a draw, and will sail for home on the steamship Bermudian this morning.

The all-star team representing New York, Boston, and Philadelphia experienced an extraordinary reversal of form, and, whereas they led by thirty-nine runs on the totals of the first innings, they failed completely in their second attempt, the entire side being dismissed for forty-eight. With only eighty-eight runs to get to win, the Bermudians set about their task with a vim, and before the last man was retired had realized a total of 218 runs as the net result of their second inninge.

New World's Rifle Record.

AUBURN, Me., Sept. 17.—Lieutenant Daniel F. Christie of Dover today established what is believed here to be a new world's rifle record at 300 yards, rapid fire, at the National Guard State shoot, when he scored 68 successive bullseyes. Range officers in the pit said that the greater part of the shots could be covered with one hand.

GOLFERS SWARM ON PIPING ROCK LINKS

Six Divisions Compete in First and Second Rounds of Match Play.

Nearly a hundred matches were decided yesterday in the first and second match rounds of the annual invitation golf tournament at the Piping Rock Club. Although originally planned for three divisions of sixteen each, there were six divisions when match play began.

Gardiner W. White of Flushing and W. Parker Seeley of Brooklawn, the medal winner, will be opponents in the first semi-final contest for the chief cup today, while in the other Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of Princeton, will oppose James R. Hyde of South Shore.

The most prolonged match of the day was that between Pyne and George T. Brokaw of the home club. It was carried to twenty holes before Pyne became the winner. The former intercollegiate champion was two up at the fifteenth hole, but in the next three holes he dropped his advantage.

Driving the longest ball of his life Gardiner White defeated George A. McCook of Harvard by one up. White went out in 36, and by the time the next two holes had been played he had become three up. He lost the fourteenth through wildness, and the fourteenth when McCook ran down a thirty-foot putt. He had to get around White's ball to turn the trick. It was the sensation of the match. The match was squared on the sixteenth green, but White became the winner by taking the home hole when McCook flubbed his second shot.

Seeley defeated the new intercollegiate champion, Francis R. Blossom, on the home hole, and Hyde, getting 36 for the outward trip, easily disposed of John N. Stearns, 3d. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—Georgs A. McCook, Harvard, beat John M. Ward, Garden City, 2 and 1; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, beat Alexander Holmes, Wee Burn, 6 and 5; Francis R. Blossom, Yale, beat Lawrence Waterbury, Piping Rock, 5 and 4; W. Parker Seeley, Brooklawn, beat Andraw R. Shiland, Oakland, 6 and 5; George T. Brokaw, Piping Rock, beat Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, beat W. T. West, Philadelphia Country, 3 and 2; James R. Hyde, South Shore, beat A. C. Perry, Fox Hills, 5 and 3; John N. Stearns, 3d, Nassau, beat E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, 2 up.

Second Round—White beat McCook, 1 up; Seeley beat Blossom, 1 up; Pyne beat Brokaw, 1 up, (20 holes;) Hyde beat Stearns, 5 and 3.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—First Round—Werd beat Holmes, 3 and 2; Shiland beat Waterbury, 2 up; Hoyt beat West, 1 up, (19 holes;) Barnes beat Perry by default.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—Clifford G. Dunning, Nassau, beat B. A. Balfe, South Shore, 3 and 2; Frederick C. Reynolds, Essex County, beat Stuart Wise, Jr., Piping Rock, 2 up; Erie Winston, Piping Rock, beat Thomas Potter, Westchester, 1 up; W. F. Ladd, Rockaway Hunt, beat Charles L. Tiffany, Nassau, 4 and 3; Carlfield Scott, Philadelphia Country Club, beat D. A. Loring, Jr. Nassau, 5 and 4; A. D. Weekes, Piping Rock, beat Lucien H. Tyng, National, by default; J. Gordon Douglas, Piping Rock, beat R. A. Cann, Nassau, 5 and 4; Frederick B. Pratt, Nassau, beat W. A. W. Stewart, Piping Rock, by default.

Second Round—Reynolds beat Dunning, 1 up; Ladd beat Winston, 4 and 3; Weeks beat Scott, 4 and 3; Douglas beat Pratt, 8 and 5.

Third Sixteen.—First Round.—Garrison B. Adame, National, beat Nat. N. Fowler, Jr., St. Andrews, 3 and 2; Herbert M. Harriman, Piping Rock, beat J. H. Hayes, Baltusrol, 8 and 6; D. C. Arnold, South Shore, beat Anson F. Robinson, Ardsley, 4 and 3; William L. Hicks, Nassau, beat Clifford V. Brokaw, Piping Rock, 8 and 4; L. T. Montent, Piping Rock, beat C. H. Jennings, Dutchess, 1 up; Malcolm Stevenson, Piping Rock, beat E. Stoddard, Saskiwan, 2 and 1; Samuel Allison, Midland, beat Martin W. Littleton, Garden City, 3 and 2; J. B. Taylor, Piping Rock, beat J. G. Batee, Morris County, 4 and 3.

Second Round—Harriman beat Adems, 2 up; Hicks beat Arnold, 3 and 2; Stevenson beat Montant, 4 and 2; Allison beat Taylor, 2 up.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round.—W. H. Nichols, Jr., Piping Rock, beat Seymour Johnson, Piping Rock, 1 up; E. Coe Kerr, Nassau, beat Townsend Hornor, Ardsley, 2 up; J. B. C. Pappan, C. C. of Buffalo, beat Frederinghuysen, Piping Rock, 3 and 2; Barrett Andrews, Stony Hollow, beat J. D. Voorhees, Piping Rock, 1 up; F. C. Jennings, Nassau, beat Devereux Milburn, Piping Rock, 3 and 2; Arthur Curtiss James, beat H. L. Pell, Jr., Piping Rock, 3 and 2; De Soto Fitzgerald, Virginia, beat Thomas R. Williams, Rockaway Hunt, and 3; Harold Godwin, Garden City, beat C. Brokaw, Piping Rock, 1 up, (19 holes).

Second Round—Kerr beat Nichols, 4 and 3; Tappan beat Andrews, 5 and 4; Jennings beat Coates, 3 and 1; Fitzgerald beat Godwin, 3 and 2.

Fifth Sixteen.—First Round—Clark Bedford, Nassau, beat D. K. Jay, Albany, by default; Vincent B. Hubbell, Nassau, beat Henry R. Winthrop, Piping Rock, 4 and 3; Martin W. Littleton, Jr., Garden City, beat W. L. Colt, Siwanoy, 3 and 1; Dr. H. S. Stearns, Oakland, beat Conde Nast, Piping Rock, 8 and 2; E. S. Willard, Piping Rock, beat E. T. Horwill, Nassau, by default; J. P. Benkard, Piping Rock, beat B. G. Weekes, Piping Rock, 3 and 2; H. W. Slocum, Rockaway Hunt, beat George C. Smith, Piping Rock, by default; Raymond D. Little, South Shore, beat Effingham Lawrence, Piping Rock, 4 and 3.

Second Round—Hubbell beat Bedford, 1 up; Littleton beat Stearns, 6 and 5; Benkard beat Willard, 4 and 3; Little beat Slocum, 5 and 3.

Sixth Sixteen.—First Round—W. L. Ball, Seaview, beat Clinton Gilbert, Jr., Piping Rock, 7 and 6; L. de B. Moore, Piping Rock, beat Huntington Norton, Piping Rock, 4 and 3; Harvey S. Ladew, Piping Rock, beat J. Mitchell Thorsen, Sleepy Hollow, 3 and 2; R. H. Newbold, Rockaway Hunt, beat B. T. Coudert, Piping Rock, 7 and 6; Donald Malcolm, Yale, beat L. H. Hine, Piping Rock, by default; H. L. Betterman, Piping Rock, beat H. H. Dean, Nassau, 2 up; Clinton Gilbert, Piping Rock, beat J. A. Ripley, Piping Rock, 5 and 5; Frank L. Crocker, Piping Rock, beat John N. Stearns, Piping Rock, 3 and 1.

Second Round—Moore beat Ball, 6 and 4; Nelson beat Ladew, 1 up; Batterman beat Malcolm, 7 and 5; Gilbert beat Crocker, 1 up.

Siwanoy to Dine J. G. Anderson.

The Siwanoy Country Club of Mount Vernon will give a dinner and reception to John G. Anderson, the runner-up in the recent national amateur golf championship tournament at Detroit, at the Mount Vernon Clubhouse this evening. President Charles M. Miller will be the toastmaster, and Mr. Anderson will tell about his experiences at Detroit.

Real Estate Board Golf.

The Real Estate Board of New York will hold its Fall golf tournament on the course of the Fox Hills Golf Club on Tuesday, Oct. 5. This will be the fifth tournament and an increased entry list is expected.

Football Lecture at Fordham.

Although the rain prevented all regular football practice yesterday at Fordham, Coach Harry Vaughn ordered all candidates to report in the reading room for their first blackboard drill and lecture. The talk, which was frequently interrupted by inquiries and suggestions by the candidates, consisted for the most part in a description of the Fordham plan of attack for this year.

Following the lecture it was announced that Cusack, the New York University star kicker of last year, would be allowed to practice with the Maroon eleven. Two days ago the New York University veteran came out for practice, but the word of the faculty director that he would be ineligible to represent Fordham this year was understood to mean that he could not join the Varsity at practice. The Faculty Director cleared up this error yesterday. Cusack practiced at Fordham in 1913 and later joined the New York University squad.

Frank Treaner of Morris High School and the schoolboy idol of last year, is the only new man to report yesterday. Six men are now trying for the vacant pivot berth.

Two More Young Yankees Report.

Dan Tipple, the Indianapolis pitcher, for whom the Yankees paid a big price a few weeks ago, reported to Manager Donovan at the Polo Grounds. Tipple made a great record at Indianapolis this season, and Scout Joe Kelley thinks he will be successful with the Yankees from the start. Tipple may be used in one of the games of today's doubleheader. Outfielder Tim Hendrix of New Orleans also reported yesterday.

BLUES FOR McLEAN HORSES.

Lady Dilham and Nala Among Victors at Syracuse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Interest centred on the championship classes at the State Fair Horse Show today. Lady Dilham, from E. B. McLean's stable, captured the championship in the class for harness horses, 14.2 and under 15.2 hands, and Nala, from the same stable, was victorious in the class for single harness horses, 15.2 hands or over.

In the class for pairs, J. Campbell Thompson won with Rob Roy and Brian Boru. John A. Hartford's saddle horse Gossip took a championship, and Robert Gerry's hunter Hamsah was victorious in the class for heavy and middleweight hunters.

W. A. Wadsworth took the championship with Aldeharan in the class for lightweight hunters and jumpers, and W. H. Hanley captured this most coveted prize with Twilight in the class for saddle horses. Sequatogus Farm captured the blues in the class for saddle horses exhibited in pairs with men and women to ride. It was a walkover for Lady Dilham in the class for harness horses.

The Syracuse spectators were pleased when Damascus, from Troop D, took the blue in the class for officers' chargers and military mounts. In the big Corinthian Class, Lone Ben, owned by John R. Valentine, made a splendid showing and captured the blue. In the class for pairs of hunters and jumpers ridden abreast the spectators got a thrill when Sweet Lips, owned by Miss Kitty Lancer Lawrence, took a tumble at one of the jumps where the turf was very soft. Confidence and Skyscraper won this class. The tandem class was spirited and interesting, with Val Crane winning with Wild Rose and Wonder Rose. The Wanamaker horses were shown to good advantage again and greatly pleased the spectators.

HARVARD MAKES PROGRESS.

Football Men Ready for More Strenuous Play Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 17.—The first week of football ended at Harvard today with nearly three hours' drill for the men, who will now have until Monday for rest. The linemen had a lengthy session of individual coaching, and the backs, besides their usual drill, worked hard at making and receiving forward passes on the run.

In the engagement between the first and second Varsity teams the players showed great improvement, and proved that they are ready for actual football next week. Two important shifts were made in the first team. Last year's freshman centre, Wiggin, was in the middle of the line, while Parson, a Varsity tackle last year, was in his regular place on the left wing. Parson returned to his position because the coaches to send Edmund, a heavy player from Tufts College, back to the second Varsity line-up.

Percy Haughton prevailed upon Leo Leary to come out to help coach the ends today, but Leary, who has produced so many good ends during the past six years for Harvard, said his presence today had no significance, as he will be unable to be a regular staff coach this Fall.

LOWRY AT QUARTER BACK.

Coach Hinkey Trying Out Captain Wilson at Half Back.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Conn., Sept. 17.—In the scarch for a dashing quarter back to succeed Captain Aleck Wilson, who is being tried at half back, Head Coach Frank Hinkey of the Yale eleven today created a surprise by picking Lowry of the third eleven for a trial on the first team, sending Bentley back to the second team. Bentley has been the first string quarter back since the squad began work.

"Pie" Way, who has been at left guard this week, was shifted today to centre rush on the second eleven, Kent, the former Stevens Institute guard and tackle, being placed at left guard. There was a minute scrimmage this afternoon, the players being affected by the heat wave. The scrimmaging was finished just as a heavy thunder storm broke.

It is probable that the squad will be dismissed after morning practice tomorrow, closing the work here.

NEWS OF OTHER ELEVENS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Cornell football men had their first scrimmage of the season this afternoon on Alumni Field, when Coach Sharpe lined up first and second Varsity teams for a few minutes. Another of the veterans has returned, Duke Mueller, who was one of the first string backs last season. He played at full back during the short scrimmage that was held. Johnny Lewis, another fast back, will arrive tomorrow. Dougher, who sustained a minor fracture of the arm on Wednesday, will probably be out for the rest of the season.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 17.—After a layoff of two days because of the heat the Williams College football men resumed practice this afternoon. The work was mainly confined to the rudimentary principles of the game, but during the latter part of the practice three scrub teams were selected and run through signal drills preparatory to the first scrimmage play. The two veteran tackles, Brown and Garfield, were in uniform. Of the new men, Weeke at centre, Kieser, Sawyer, and J. A. Wright at guard, and O'Brien in the back field, are the most promising.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Coach Sanford is quite satisfied with the progress which football men are making. As soon as there is cool weather he will start scrimmage practice. The team of last year remains practically intact. The two men who have been tentatively picked to fill the vacancies are Jackson at tackle and Kelly at half back.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 17.—Two freshman candidates for the Lafayette team played with the Varsity in the practices this afternoon. They were Scott and Lake, who entered from Exeter, and each went to a place in the back field. Captain Fred Luhr directed the practice in the absence of Coach Crowell.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 17.—The Carlisle Indian football team gave considerable attention to perfecting the forward pass in the practice this afternoon in preparation for the first game of the season tomorrow with Albright College. A heavy rain fell during part of the time, and the redskins learned a lot about handling a slippery pigskin.

Kenneth Witherow, the 200-pound lineman of last year's Pennsylvania team, has reported to the Penn Park Deposit, Md., where the preliminary practice for the eleven is being held this year, on the athletic field of Tome School. The arrival of Witherow brings the total of candidates for the line positions up to twelve, all of them heavy men. Neill, Matthews, Harris, Henning, Russell, and Witherow are 200-pound men, so that it seems assured the Red and Blue will have a heavy line. The probability is that the back field will be light, speed being the essential quality desired. Though the heat has interfered with practice, the men are gradually being worked harder. Tackling constitutes a large part of the daily drill. This was a weak point last season, and the coaches are determined to eradicate the fault.

The Brown University men have been on the gridiron for several days and the squad now numbers forty-eight. The practice thus far has been light. Of last year's veterans there are Captain Andrews, McBee, Murphy, Staff, Ward, Huggenvig, and Farnum. Three other veterans, Maxwell, Ormsby, and Frasse, are expected to report shortly. A number of the freshmen are showing up well, among them Kimball from Auburn H. S., Conroy of the Hughes H. S. of Cincinnati, and Arnson of Stuyvesant H. S. of this city.

Captain Hingeley of the Wesleyan football team has ordered candidates to report for the first practice Monday on Andrus Field. The college lost heavily by graduation. Three of the back field—Kenan, Newhall, and Johnson—are now out of college, as are the two ends, Nourse and Bovard. A man will also have to be developed for the centre position, which was held by Thompson. There is, however, good material in the sophomors class which was not available last season because of the one-year eligibility rule. Dick Eustis will act as head coach and will be assisted by Dan Kenan, Captain of the eleven last season.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The disturbance of minor intensity reported Thursday night over Cuba has moved northwest to the Gulf of Mexico without perceptible change in intensity, and it is not probable that it will be attended by dangerous winds in its course northwestward.

A general and considerable fall in temperature was reported Friday afternoon from the area of excessive heat in the East, and it is not probable that there will be a return of this heat wave to these regions. Moderate temperature for the season now prevails generally over the United States.

There have been showers and thunderstorms in the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic States north of Virginia, the region of the Great Lakes, and the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair, with moderate temperatures, Saturday and Sunday in the States east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west and northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat cooler Saturday; Sunday, probably fair.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	64	72	4 P. M.	83	85
6 A. M.	62	70	6 P. M.	78	76
9 A. M.	68	78	9 P. M.	76	74
12 M.	80	84	11 P. M.	71	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 79; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees at 2:50 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M., 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.13 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:36—89 Av. C; Joseph Gilman	Slight
3:00—118 Elizabeth St.; James Massels	None
5:00—31 E. 82d St.; Agnes Dunphy	Slight
7:45—Front of 223 W. 47 St., (auto;) Adams Express Co.	Slight
8:00—497 7 Av.; Rapid Transit Co.	None
11:00—14 Irving Place; not given	Slight
11:35—18 Liberty St.; not given	None
11:45—340 W. 85 St.; Art Club	$50
P. M.	
2:30—192 Monroe St.; Abraham Kramsky.	Slight
4:00—6 Bond St.; Security Feather Co.	$1,000
4:25—38 Av. D; Herman Zimmerman	Slight
4:50—44 Hester St.; Herman Adelman	Slight
5:00—165 Grand St.; H. Lippman & Bros.	$25
6:15—341 E. Houston St.; Hyman Messenger	Slight
5:30—57 E. 104 St.; Louis Zeller	Slight
5:40—484 Claremont Parkway; D. Eckstein	Slight
5:45—103 Hester St.; Irwin Leventhal	Slight
5:45—514 E. 136 St.; Jos. Pilsener	Slight
5:45—Myrtle Av. & Wyckoff St.; Mary E. Gold	Slight
8:00—14 Orchard St.; Max Weintraub	Slight
6:00—105 Broome St.; I. Loritsky	Slight
6:00—157 Attorney St.; Henry Hochart	Slight
8:10—100 Lewis St.; Isaac Silverman	Slight
6:15—24 Av. & 106 St.; A. Van Buren & Co.	Slight
6:15—953 E. 185 St.; Leo Zemil	Slight
8:20—78 E. 8 St.; Binder & Goldstein	Slight
6:20—726 E. 165 St.; Hyman Robinson	Slight
8:20—1,491 Crotona Parkway; Mrs. Rothman	Slight
6:25—441 E. 119 St.; Morris Cooper	Slight
6:25—841 E. 123 St.; Rose Rosen	Slight
8:25—339 E. 8 St.; Morrie Bernstein	Slight
8:35—233 E. 5 St.; Solomon Hallman	Slight
8:35—236 4 Av.; Parisian Art & Embroidery Co.	$25
6:40—493 Claremont Parkway; Mollie Calatine	Slight
6:45—350 St. Ann's Av.; Bernard Horowitz	Slight
6:50—188 Monroe St.; Bessie Kauffman	Slight
8:50—168 E. 118 St.; Morris Orosky	Slight
7:00—317 E. 100 St.; M. Glasgow	Slight
7:10—203 W. 119 St.; Charles Wilhemloh	Slight
7:15—160 W. 100 St.; Isaac Dressler	Slight
7:15—794 10 Av.; Louis Hussler	$10
7:20—1,547 S. B'vard; Kate Greenberg	Slight
7:20—63 E. 99 St.; Rose Ogel	Slight
7:50—474

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

ANNUAL MEETING.

1265 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen directors of the Company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 13, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 13, 1915.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, September 25, 1915.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 12th day of August, and reopened on the 27th day of September next.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

July 2, 1915.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Progress in Loan Negotiations — Stocks More Active and Strong.

Events moved favorably yesterday for an early consummation of the plans which are being laid for the establishment of the Anglo-French credit, but it was indicated that at least several days more would be needed to complete the exchange of viewe which must precede a definite agreement regarding the conditions of the loan. There are necessarily many other matters beside the amount and maturity and rate of interest which have to be agreed upon in connection with such a transaction, and it has not yet been possible to reaoh an understanding on all of theee points, although favorable progress was again reported yesterday.

It has come to be accepted as a fact that the loan will have the support of some of the leading bankers with German sympathiee, on the ground that it is a transaction whose essential purpose is the protection of American trade. In that fact, indeed, lies the importance, from an American husiness point of view, of concluding the proposed arrangement, and it is not too mnch to say that those who oppose the granting of credit to our European customers are in the final analyeis opposing American trade itself. That fact is coming to be very clearly recognized, and is doing a good deal to deprive the oppoeition to the loan of any real force. The exchange market showed itself overeensitive to rumors of impending opposition to the proposed credit arrangement, but the stock market reflected clearly the prevailing belief that the way is being rapidly paved for a formal announcement of the proposed loan. Each day recently has brought fresh assurances of support for the proposed credit, and it is now being taken for granted in the financial community that the responee to the offer when it is made will be hearty.

The stock market was much more active and after Thursday's eetback the forward movement was resumed in eoms parts of the list with decided vigor. Besides the favorable impression created by the progreee made in the international loan negotiations, the enthusiaem of traders was stimulated by the announcement of the 50 per cent. cash dividend declared by the General Motors Company, which recalled some of the market's expectation regarding other issues which have profited by the unusual opportunities of the last year. The forward movement had some exceptions, but it embraced enough stocks and ran to sufficient length to indicate pretty clearly a renewed broadening of the speculative interest which had lately been dampened to some extent. The market wae still subject to the cautionary tendency in some quarters to await the actual settlement of the important international questions upon which the Government, on one hand, and the bankers, on the other, are working. In respect to both of theee problemeˌ however, the course of events the last few days has served to confirm the optimistic expectations which were formed earlier in the week.

LONDON DISCOUNT SAGS.

Abundant Money Supply the Cause —American Exchange Erratic.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The ahundant eupply of money makes it difficult to maintain discount rates.

American exchange fluctuated sharply today. It opened at 4.71 on reporte that the allied loan would be smaller and more quickly arranged than anticipated. The prices reacted to 4.70 later on a demand for dollars.

The stock market was inclined to droop as the time for the submission of the hudget approached with the fear of heavy taxation. Home stocks and Argentine rails weakened, bnt Kaffirs continued strong, and Japanese honds firm. International Mercantile Marine preferred sputted five points.

American securities declined following the advance in exchange. Trading was limited, and the closing was dull and easy.

Paris Trading Is Irregular.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Trading was irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 67 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 45 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond.	3	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta.	4	4	4	4½	5
Chicago.	3	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	4	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas.	4	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅛@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2½
90 days	2⅜
4 months	2⅜
5 months	3
6 months	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3½
6 to 90 days	3
Other Names.	
4 months	3½@3½
6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.73½	$4.69½	$4.70½	+.00⅛
Cables	4.74	4.70¾	4.71	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.70¾	$4.71
Paris	5.80	5.79
Switzerland	5.23	5.22
Scandinavia	25.80	25.85
Berlin	.83⅛	.83⅜
China—		
Hongkong	43.00	43.05
Shanghai	55.00	54.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.16	5.17
Holland	.40¾	.40⅝
India		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.18	6.17
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.00⅛	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.10	41.25
Rio	23.62	23.87
Spain	15.90	..
Austria	15.37	15.50
Russia		35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.		Commercial.	
	60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.67	$4.65	$4.65	$4.63

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $315,815,423; balance, $14,890,114. Sub-Treasury: debit balance, $273,814.

The local banks gained $6,600,000 on their Suh-Trcaenry operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, $3.12½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 7-16d. unchanged. New York, 45¾c, up ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 10.	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$963,648	$8,358,306	$30,124,490
Int. rev., ord.	1,573,312	15,522,364	74,634,188
Corp. & inc. tax	42,182	500,124	10,690,752
Miscellaneous	41,470	2,552,202	10,923,040
Total r'c'ts.	$2,620,620	$27,031,998	$135,282,469
Surplus	386,835		
Deficit		4,473,868	33,006,439

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	735,960
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	103,671,493
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	79.88 + .60
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	80.20	Sept. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	32¾	32⅞	600	Alaska Gold Mines	32¼	32¾	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
	44	44¼	23,450	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	42⅝	44¼	42⅝	44	+1½
	70½	71¼	2,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	70	71⅝	70	71	+1
	61½	61½	550	Am. Agricul. Chem	62	62	61	61¼	− ½
	65¾	66	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	64¾	65¾	64⅝	65¾	+ ⅞
	61¼	61⅜	19,800	Am. Can	59⅞	61¼	59⅞	61¼	+1⅛
	104½	104⅞	300	Am. Can pf	104½	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞	+ ⅜
	71	71½	17,500	Am. Car & Fdry	69⅛	72¼	69⅛	71½	+2⅛
	151	152½	1,000	Am. Coal Products	150	153½	149½	153½	+3½
	50	51½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	50½	51¼	50½	51¼	+ ¾
	100	103½	50	Am. Express	101	101	101	101	...
	6¼	8⅜	200	Am. H. & Leather	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
	37½	38	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	37⅜	38	37⅜	37¾	+ ½
	24⅝	24⅞	200	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	25	25	− ¼
	20½	20⅞	4,350	Am. Linseed	20	21	19¾	20½	+1
	35	37	500	Am. Linseed pf	36	36⅜	36	36⅜	...
	57½	57½	18,750	Am. Locomotive	57⅛	58¼	57	57	...
	26½	28	100	Am. Malt pf	23¾	26¼	26¼	26¼	...
	81¼	81¾	4,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80⅜	82	80¾	81⅝	+ ⅛
	55½	55⅞	6,125	Am. Stel F'driee	54⅞	56	54	55½	+ ⅝
	107⅜	109	600	Am. Sugar Ref	108	108½	106	106⅞	+ ⅛
	123½	124	400	Am. Telepb. & Tel	123½	123½	123¼	123¼	− ¾
	228	230	100	Am. Tobacco	228	228	228	228	−1
	108	109	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	...
	43⅝	44	1,500	Am. Woolen	44	44	43¼	43½	− ⅛
	92⅝	93¼	300	Am. Woolen pf. x d	92⅞	93¼	92⅞	93⅛	+ ⅛
	71⅝	71¾	2,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71⅝	+ ½
	101¼	101⅜	1,750	Atch., Top. & S. F	101	101½	101	101½	+ ¼
	98	98¼	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98¼	98½	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
	80¾	81¼	13,700	Baldwin Loco	80	81½	80	81	+1½
	82¾	83⅛	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	82⅜	83⅝	82⅜	83⅜	+ ⅜
	71	71½	500	Baltimore & O. pf	70¾	71½	70¾	71½	+ ⅜
	329	341	400	Bethlehem Steel	330	340	336	340	−1
	165	167	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	165	169	165	168	−1
	83¾	84	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83¾	84	83¾	84	...
	83	85	20	Brown Shoe pf	84½	84¾	84½	84½	...
	60¾	60¼	300	Butte & Superior	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60½	+ ¾
	18⅛	18⅜	1,500	California Petrol	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
	153½	153½	1,100	Canadian Pacific	153¾	155⅜	153¼	153¼	− ⅜
	44⅞	45	9,025	Central Leather Co	44¼	45¼	44¼	45	+1
	106	106⅝	100	Central Leather pf	106	106	106	106	+ ¼
	47⅝	47⅞	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅝	48¼	47⅝	47¾	...
	11⅞	12	130	Chi. Great Western	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
	84	84¼	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	84⅜	84⅝	84⅛	84⅜	+ ⅛
	121	121½	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	122½	122½	121½	121½	−1
	20½	20¾	4,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20¼	21⅛	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅝
	124	130	100	C., St. P., M.& O.pf	124	124	124	124	−6
	124	130	25	do., odd lot	125	125	125	125	...
	44¼	44⅝	300	Chino Copper	44½	44¾	44	44¼	+ ⅛
	56½	56⅝	83,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	52½	55⅞	52½	55⅜	+3⅛
	85	85¾	300	Continental Can	85½	85⅞	85½	85⅝	+ ⅜
	17½	18	2,100	Corn Products Ref	18¼	18⅛	17½	17⅝	− ⅛
	94	95	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94¼	94½	94	94½	+ ⅛
	94⅝	94⅞	41,550	Crucible Steel	93	95¼	91⅝	94½	+1⅞
	105⅞	106	700	Crucible Steel pf	105⅜	106	105⅞	106	− ⅜
	115	117	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	113	114½	113	114½	+2
	98½	99½	100	Deere & Co. pf	99	99	99	99	...
	9	10	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
	118¾	119	16	Detroit Edison Co	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	...
	25¾	27½	1,800	Distillers Securities	25⅝	27⅞	25⅝	27½	+ ⅜
	23	23½	5,600	Dome Mines	22	23⅛	22⅛	23½	+ ¼
	72	73	300	Elec. Storage Bat	72	73	72	73	+1
	29⅞	30	6,800	Erie	29⅞	30⅝	29⅞	30	...
	50¼	50⅝	2,100	Erie 1st pf	50½	50⅝	50¼	50¼	− ⅛
	39¼	39¾	1,000	Erie 2d pf	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39½	− ⅛
	26¼	30	100	Federal Min. & S	26⅝	29⅞	26⅝	29⅝	+2⅝
	170½	171½	2,600	General Electric	171	173⅞	170¼	173¾	+2¼
	289	298	6,000	General Motors	290	291	278	280	+1⅞
	113	115	200	General Motors of	115	115	115	115	...
	65	65¾	34,130	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	63⅜	65¾	63¼	65¼	− ⅛
	109	110	800	Goodrich pf. e. 60 f	109	109	109	109	...
	118½	119	1,200	Great Northern pf	118¼	119	118	119	+ ⅞
	46	46½	124,850	G. N. certs. ore prop	41¾	46¼	41¾	46	+4⅛
	65	65½	1,600	Guggenheim Explor	63	65¼	63	65¼	+ ½
	34½	34⅝	3,200	Inspiration Copper	33	34¾	33¼	34½	− ⅛
	20	20¼	2,500	Inter.-Met	20	20¼	20	20	...
	20	20⅜	2,500	Interboro Consol	20	20⅜	20	20¼	− ⅛
	74	74½	1,100	Interboro Consol.pf	74	74½	73¾	74¼	...
	19½	20	400	Int. Agricultural	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
	18	18	100	do., g. 20 f	18	18	18	18	...
	35½	37	10	Int. Agricultural pf	35½	37	35½	35½	...
	37	37	100	do., g. 20 f	37	37	37	37	−1
	105¾	106	600	Int. Harvester, N.J	105¾	106½	105¾	106	− ⅛
	104	104¾	1,730	Int. Paper	99	104½	99	104	+ ½
	35	39¾	600	Int. Paper pf	30½	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
	26	26½	600	Kansas City South	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
	69¼	70	5,200	Lackawanna Steel	68⅝	70¼	68⅝	69½	+1⅛
	102	103	300	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	102	−1
	143	143½	2,500	Lehigh Valley	144¼	144¼	143	143	−1
	45	45¼	5,900	Maxwell Motors	45	46½	44¾	45	+ ⅛
	89½	89½	1,700	Max. Motors 1st pf	89	90	88½	89	+1¾
	37	37½	3,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	37	38¾	36½	37½	+ ⅛
	85	85½	2,700	Mexican Petroleum	84¾	85¾	84¾	84¾	+ ⅞
	27¼	27⅝	1,200	Miami Copper	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
	118	119	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¾	− ½
	68	73	200	M., St. P. & S.S.M., 1i	70½	70½	70	70	−5
	6¾	7⅞	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	7	7	+ ½
	3¾	3¾	4,200	Missouri Pacific	3¾	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
	57	58½	800	Montana Power	58	58	58	58	+ ¾
	105	105¼	100	Montana Power pf	105	105	105	105	+ ¼
	109	109	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	109	109	109	109	...
	26¾	27	1,000	Nat. En. & St. Co	26¾	27	26¼	26⅞	+ ½
	63¼	64	200	Nat. Lead Co	63½	63½	63½	63¼	...
	144	146	200	N. Y. Air Brake	146	146	146	146	+1½
	92	92½	800	N. Y. Central	92	92⅝	92	92½	+ ½
	66¾	66¾	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	67	67	66¼	66½	...
	26½	27	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	27	27	...
	109¾	110¼	600	Norfolk & Western	109⅝	110	109⅝	110	+ ½
	74½	75	7,400	North American	73⅞	75	73¼	75	+2
	107¼	107½	700	Northern Pacific	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107½	+ ¼
			300	Pacific Mail	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31½	+1½
	100	100½	1,000	Penn. R. R.	99	100	99	100	...
	116	117	100	People's Gas, Chi	116	116	116	116	−1½
	89	90	100	P., M.& Co.1st pf.x d	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	...
	87	88	600	Philadelphia Co	87¼	87¾	87	87⅛	− ⅛
	68	70	200	P., C., C. & St. L	70	70	70	70	...
	32½	33¼	2,000	Pittsburgh Coal	33	33¼	32½	33	...
	99¾	101	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	100	100	99	100	−1
	89	91	450	Pittsburgh Steel pf	90	90	90	90	...
	62	62½	7,200	Pressed Steel Car	61	64	60¾	62½	+1½
	159½	160½	400	Pullman Co	161	161	160	160	+ ¾
	40¼	40¼	1,700	Railway Steel Sp	39½	40⅞	39½	40⅝	+2⅜
	91½	92½	200	Railway Steel S. pf	92	92	92	92	...
	21⅞	22	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	22	22	21¾	21¾	− ⅛
	149¾	149¾	1,500	Reading	148⅝	149¾	148⅝	149⅜	+ ⅜
	45½	45⅝	36,801	Rep. Iron & Steel	43¾	46¾	43¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
	99	99¼	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	98⅞	99⅞	98⅞	99⅞	...
	104	105	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	3⅞	6¾	3⅞	5¼	+1⅜
	7	9	3,000	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	7	10	7	8¾	+ ⅞
	3¾	4	600	St. Louis & San F	3¾	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+1⅛
	8	9	600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	8	9	8	9	+1½
	5	6	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5	6	5	6	+1
	153½	155	1,075	Sears, Roeb. & Co	153½	155	153½	155	+ ⅝
	124¼	124¼	100	Seare, R. & Co. pf	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	...
	52¾	54½	1,900	Sloes-S. S. & I. Co	52¾	54½	52¾	53⅝	+1⅝
	88½	89	1,100	Southern Pacific	88½	89	88½	89	+ ⅛
	15⅞	15⅞	200	Southern Railway	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
	50¾	51	200	So. Railway pf	50¾	51	50¾	51	...
	65	65	200	Standard Milling	65	65	63½	63½	−1½
	118	120½	118	Studebaker Co	118	120½	118	119½	+2¾
	55	56	6,400	Tennessee Copper	55	56	54⅜	56	+1
	155	155	100	Texas Co	155	155	154	154	−1
	98⅝	98½	100	Third Avenue	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	− ⅜
	80	80	200	Underwood Typew	80	80	79½	79⅝	− ⅜
	128⅝	129¼	2,783	Union Pacific	128⅝	129¼	128¼	129¼	+ ⅛
	81	81	400	Union Pacific pf	81	81	80¼	80¾	...
	50	55	2,965	United Cigar Mfrs	50	55	50	55	+5
	23	23	100	United Rys. Invest	23	23	23	23	...
	37⅞	38¼	3,400	United Rys. Inv. pf	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅛
	21¼	22½	3,000	U. S. Cl. Pipe & F	21¼	22½	21¼	22½	+1⅝
	84⅝	85	84	U. S. Indus. Alco	84⅝	85	84	84¾	+ ⅛
	99⅞	99⅞	3,900	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
	2¾	2¾	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	−1
	51⅝	52⅜	4,500	U. S. Rubber	51⅝	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	+ ½
	104⅞	104⅞	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	...
	106	106	50	do., odd lots	106	106	104⅞	104⅞	...
	74½	75¾	51,500	U. S. Steel	74½	75¾	74½	75¾	+ ⅞
	113¼	113¾	1,650	U. S. Steel pf	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	+ ⅜
	86	88	900	Utah Copper	86	88¾	86	88½	+ ⅝
	38	38½	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	38	38¾	38	38¾	+ ⅜
	106	106	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	− ¾
	60	62	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	61	61	60	60	+1
	28¾	28¾	500	Western Maryland	28	28½	28	28	...
	76½	76¾	900	Western Union Tel	76¾	76¾	76½	76¾	+ ⅛
	117¼	117¾	37,130	Westingh. E. & M	115¾	117⅝	115¾	117½	+1½
	1⅛	1¼	100	Wheeling & L. E	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
	191	192	3,500	Willys-Overland	188½	192½	188½	191¾	+5⅝
	191	192	60	do., odd lot	190⅝	193	190⅝	193	...

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rats.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic C. L.	1914-23	4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-30	4½	4.60	4.45
Canadian Pacific.	1915-28	4½	4.95	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-24	5	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-23	4½	4.90	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1914-23	4½	4.55	4.40
Chi., Ind. & Louie.	1914-23	4½	5.15	4.90
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-25	4½	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-24	5	4.90	4.50
Del. & H. C. & S. L.	1915-29	5	5.10	5.00
Del. & Hudson.	1914-23	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-23	4½	4.90	4.80
Hocking Valley.	1914-23	4½	4.99	4.80
Ill. Central.	1914-23	4½	4.45	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-23	5	4.55	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific.	1914-22	5	7.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-23	4½	5.00	4.70
Norf. & Western.	1915-24	4½	4.50	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-28	6	4.95	4.75
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-23	4	4.35	4.20
S. L., I. Mt. & So.	1914-24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-23	5	4.90	4.75
Southern Ry.	1914-24	4½	4.85	4.70
Southern Pacific.	1914-23	4½	4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-19	5	4.85	4.70

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
6s	—Sept., 1917	104	104¼	104⅛	104¼
4½s	—June, 1965	101¼	102	101¼	101⅞
4½s	—March, 1963	102	102¼	101¾	102
4½s	—Nov., 1957	102	102¼	101¾	102
4½s	—May, 1957	102	102¼	101¾	102
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	101¼
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	101
4½s	—March, 1964	99	99½	98	98½
4½s	—March, 1962	98⅞	99	98	98½
4½s	—Sept., 1960	98⅞	99⅛	98	98½
4½s	—March, 1930-60	99	99⅛	98	98½
4s	—May, 1959	95	95½	94¾	94¾
4s	—Nov., 1958	95	95¼	94¾	94¾
4s	—May, 1957	95	95¼	94¾	94¾
4s	—Nov., 1956	94	94¾	93½	94¼
4s	—Nov., 1955	94	94¾	93½	94¼
4s	—Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	—May, 1917	100	..	100	..
4s	—Nov., 1913	99¾	..	99¾	..
4s	—May, 1910	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955

COTTON UNSETTLED AND CLOSES LOWER

Trading on Large Scale and in Big Blocks, but with Puzzling Fluctuations.

DAY'S LOSS 6 TO 7 POINTS

Report of Heavy Speculation by Merchants of the South, Who Pay High Prices to Farmers.

Sharp and puzzling fluctuations characterized the trading in cotton yesterday. Sentiment became unsettled before the day was over, and the market closed barely steady, at the bottom, with prices 6 to 7 points net lower. The decline was somewhat of a disappointment to the bulls, particularly as there was a very heavy demand for cotton in the early session, and for a time it looked as if another advance to new high levels would develop.

Trading was on a large scale, and blocks of 5,000 and 10,000 bales were not exceptional. One broker for the full interests bought 10,000 bales of December on the opening call and another bought 10,000 bales of January during the forenoon, thus forcing the price up to 10.31.

Liverpool made an excellent showing, with the contract market at one time making an advance of about 8½ points above parity.

Advices from the South, however, were somewhat disconcerting, as there appeared to be evidence of heavy speculation by country merchants who are paying high prices for cotton to farmers, in fact higher than the export basis. As a consequence very little of the cotton that has thus far moved into sight has found its legitimate outlet. In other words, shippers have not been able to pay the basis demanded, and the cotton has gone into the hands of the speculative country merchants, who hope to unload on a further advance.

The movement of cotton is beginning to gain in volume. The into-sight for the week was placed at 268,000 bales, against 162,000 for the same week last year. The total for the season is now 755,000 bales, against 382,000 last year. The visible supply of American cotton increased 79,000 bales, and now stands at 2,745,000, against 1,560,000 last year.

Miss Giles issued her semi-monthly crop report yesterday, putting the condition as of date Sept. 10 at 66.4, against 68.4 in the report made up as of date Aug. 25.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance, 10.90 for middling. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	10.82	10.65	10.65@10.67	10.71@10.72
Dec.	11.32	11.02	11.03@11.04	11.06 flat
Jan.	11.35	11.15	11.15@11.18	11.21@11.22
Mar.	11.62	11.40	11.40 flat	11.48@11.49
May	11.88	11.60	11.60@11.68	11.77@11.78
July	12.00	11.87	11.70@11.81	11.90@11.92

Total port receipts, 89,186 bales; last year, 15,806 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	18,674	1,335	637
Galveston	16,784	8,105	8,606
Mobile	1,186	782	362
Charleston	1,903	472	165
Savannah	11,739	7,344	2,878
Wilmington	1,037	109	543
Norfolk	1,846	863	149

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	1,944	1,078	1,578
Memphis	101	121	1,074
St. Louis	78	70	74
Houston	14,451	7,624	5,404
Exports, 29,841; total thus far this season, 906,837; total last season, 40,501.			

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
724 Galveston	10.60	172,498	65,578
2,300 New Orleans	10.38	119,003	48,901
25 Mobile	10.23	13,863	5,884
1,630 Savannah	10.25	120,236	23,236
.... Charleston	10.12½	42,464	9,298
.... Wilmington		32,529	8,968
3,873 Norfolk	10.25	36,156	14,122
1,517 Augusta	10.38	74,672	24,008
250 Memphis	10.25	54,857	17,797
25 St. Louis	10.25	13,206	13,738
6,979 Houston	10.50	91,568	42,508

The Liverpool market opened strong. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged, at 6.44. Sales, 10,000; receipts, 4,000, American, none. Market closed quiet, but steady.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Oppressive heat checked trade activities in numerous directions, but this is a temporary drawback and is more than offset by the benefit accruing to the maturing crops. Agricultural success is obviously the most important factor in the future outlook, and harvest prospects are made still brighter by the prevalence of high temperatures over a wide area of the country. Cereal prices have been irregular, but cotton, though in improved condition, has risen sharply under the stimulus of a broadening speculative demand. Losses in mercantile lines as a result of the hot weather, which retarded retail distribution, can be later regained, and there is no abatement of confidence in sustained progress during the Fall and Winter seasons. For the present cross currents appear in commercial channels, with the diplomatic complications continuing to cause hesitancy in forward undertakings.

Bank clearings at the leading cities in the United States continue to provide evidence of a general revival in business activity, the total this week amounting to $3,049,-630,857, a gain over the $2,067,624,369 of the same week last year of no less than 47.5 per cent. and of 8.0 per cent., when compared with the corresponding week in 1913, when the aggregate was $2,821,696,454. New York City makes quite a favorable comparison with last years, with gains, respectively, of 30.8 and 11.6 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

The week's reports spell progress in agriculture, finance, trade and industry. Much-needed warm weather has given an impetus to the maturing of the large corn crop. Winter wheat threshing has been facilitated. Spring wheat has begun to pour into the markets, and export trade in grain and cotton has expanded. In financial lines, while prices for securities continue to mark time, the pushing of negotiations for a large foreign loan here has righted the foreign exchange market and stiffened prices of farm products, the export of wheat and cotton being thereby facilitated.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
Atlantic Refining	625	630	625	630
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	290	
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	245	250	246	250
Crescent Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Cumberland Pipe Line	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	245	250	245	250
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	161	163	161	163
Illinois Pipe Line	150	158	150	158
Indiana Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
National Transit	83	84	83	84
N. Y. Transit	218	222	218	222
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	102	108
Ohio Oil	150	152	151	153
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Pierce Oil, cv. '24	78	81	78	81
Prairie Oil & Gas	410	418	408	412
Prairie Pipe Line	180	182	180	182
Solar Refining	255	265	255	265
Southern Pipe Line	220	223	220	223
South Penn. Oil	328	333	328	332
South. West. Penn.	120	125	120	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	308	311	308	311
Standard Oil of Ind.	455	460	455	460
Standard Oil of Kan.	400	410	400	410
Standard Oil of Ky.	277	281	277	281
Standard Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	447	450	447	450
Standard Oil of N. Y.	191	193	190	192
Standard Oil of Ohio	480	490	480	490
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	79	82	79	82
Vacuum Oil	217	221	218	222
Washington Oil	38	42	38	42

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	*Con Power	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
825	Cosden	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
125	Cosden, pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
35	Fair. Gas pf	45	45	45	45
225	Houston Oil	13	13	13	13
10	Northern Cent	82	82	82	82
190	Un. Rys. & El	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
5	U. S. Fid. & G	195	195	195	196
100	Way. Oil & G	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	A. C. L. con. 4s	84	84	84	84
2,500	A. C. Line of Conn. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	Balt., Spar. Pt. & C. 4½s	93½	93½	93½	93½
8,700	City Balt. 4s, '61, d.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
3,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93½	93½	93½	93¾
5,000	Con. P. notes	100½	100½	100½	100½
100	Con. P. notes	100½	100½	100½	100½
9,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	97	97	97	97
1,000	Fla. Central & Pen. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
4,000	Md. Elec. 6s	95	95	95	95
4,000	Un. Rys. & El 1st 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	1½	1½	1½	1½
5	Ahmeek	99	99	99	99
860	Alaska	32½	33¼	32½	32⅝
50	Algomah	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,755	American Zinc	52	52⅞	52	52⅞
55	Anaconda	71¼	71¾	71¼	71½
200	Arizona Com	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
350	Butte & Sup	59¾	60¾	59	60¼
162	Calumet & Ari	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾
12	Calumet & H	549	549	549	549
35	Copper Range	54¼	54¼	54¼	54½
100	East Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Franklin	9	9	8¾	8⅞
782	Granby	83¼	84¾	83¼	84⅜
116	Greene-Can.	38¼	39⅝	38¼	39⅝
100	Helvetia	350	350	350	350
65	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Michigan	2½	2½	2½	2½
212	Mohawk	2⅛	3¾	2¾	3⅛
100	New Arcadian	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,150	New Idria	11	11¼	10½	10⅝
1,040	Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7	7
110	North Butte	29⅞	29⅞	29¾	29¾
6	Old Colony	3	3	3	3
20	Osceola	84	84	84	84
300	Pond Creek	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½
25	Quincy	82	82	82	82
50	Santa Fe	8	8	8	8
220	Shannon	7	7	6¾	6¾
180	Shattuck	25	25	25	25
135	St. Mary's	53	53¾	51¼	52½
76	Sup. & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
219	Tamarack	56¾	56¾	56	56
200	Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
340	U. S. Smelting	40¾	41	40¾	41
175	U. S. Smelt. pf	46¼	46¼	46	46¼
100	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
86	Utah Con.	12	12	11¾	11⅞
100	Victoria	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Wolverine	67½	67½	67¼	67½

RAILROADS.

5	Bos. & Albany	186	186	186	186
50	Bos. Elevated	80	81	80	81
15	Boston & Me.	24½	25	24½	25
140	Mass. Electric	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
30	Mass. Elec. pf	43¼	44	43	44
25	N.Y., N.H. & H.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
10	Old Colony	143	143	143	143
30	W. End St. R.	67	67	67	87

MISCELLANEOUS.

11	Am. Ag. C. pf.	95½	95½	95	96
50	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
5	Am. Pn. Serv.	2½	2½	2½	2½
15	Am. Pn. S. pf.	15¼	15¼	16¼	15¼
140	Am. Sugar	108	108	108	108
5	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	114	114
67	Am. T. & T.	124	124	123¾	123¾
283	*A. Wool. pf.	92¼	93¾	92¼	93¾
981	A. G. & W.I. pf.	17	17¾	17	17½
1,215	A. G. & W.I. pf	31¾	32½	31¾	31¾
245	Edison	239	240	239	240
82	Gen. Electric	172½	172½	171	171
16	Mass. Gas	90	90	90	90
7	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	86	86
20	McElwain pf.	98	98	98	98
10	Mergenthaler	172½	172½	172¼	172½
50	Mexican Tel.	2	2	2	2
52	Pullman Co.	160	160½	160	160
60	Swift & Co.	118½	118½	118¼	118¼
50	Torrington	35	35	35	35
89	United Fruit	136	135	135	135
45	United Sh. M.	49¼	49¼	49	49¼
22	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29½	29½	29¼	29½
312	U. S. Rubber	51¾	52⅝	51¾	52⅜
720	U. S. Steel	74⅝	75¼	74⅝	75¼
8,188	Ventura Oil	12¾	12¾	12	12¼
32	Western Union	78¾	77	78¾	77

BONDS.

$7,000	A. T. & T. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½
5,000	A.T. & T. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼
1,000	A. G. & W.I. 5s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
9,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	.90	Majestic	.52	.55
Bay S Gas	.11	.13	McK-Dar	.20	.26
Braden	7¼	7¾	Mex Met	.20	.21
Begola		1¾	M. of Am.	2¾	2⅝
Boet & E.	.20	.26	New Baltio	2½	3¼
Butte & L	.30	.32	New Cornelia	8	8¼
Calaveras	1¾	1⅞	Nev-Doug.	.75	.77
Chief	.83	.90	Odom Iron	7¾	7⅞
Con Ariz.	.75	.85	Olio Cop.	5	12
Con Cop.	1⅜	1⅝	Oneco	.70	1
Cortez	.40	.56	Rlker-Hegy	5¼	5½
Crown Res	.55	.60	Stewart M.	.65	.70
Dav-Daly	1⅛	1⅜	Verde	5⅞	6
Eagle & B	1⅜	1½	Utah Min.	3¾	3¾
1st Nat C.	2½	2¾	Tonopah B	3¾	4
Houghton	8	8½	Tonopah M	5¾	6
Iron Blos.	.65	.70	Yukon	2¾	2⅝
La Rose	.45	.50	Cal-Corbin	.02	.06

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Shipbg.	37	37½	37	37½
50	Booth. Fish. pf	70	70	70	70
100	Colo. Fuel	53	53	53	53
3,140	Chi. Pn. Tool	86	86	81	84¾
8	C. Ry. Ser. 1	72	72	72	72
135	C. Ry. Ser. 2	20	20	20	20
2	Com. Edison	137	137	137	137
80	Goodrich	64½	65	64½	65
80	Diam. Match	95	95	95	95
10	Deere pf	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
50	K. C. R.	22	22	22	22
10	Pub. Serv. pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
90	Pub. Service	89	90	89	90
118	People's Gas	117	117	116¾	117
25	Quak. Oats pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
107	Sears, Roe	154½	155	154½	155
719	Stew. Warner	67	67	66½	66⅞
635	Swift	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼

BONDS.

$1,000	C. Ry. 5s (b)	70	70	70	70
2,000	Com. Ed. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94	94	94	94
18,500	Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Allis-Chalmers	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
820	Am. Gas	60¾	61¼	60¾	61
5	Am. Railways	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
90	Am. Loco	57⅞	58	57⅞	58
2,135	Baldwin Loco	80¾	82	80½	80¾
6,425	Cambria Steel	62	62¾	62¼	62½
200	C., R. I. & P.	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼
320	Col. Fuel	63¾	65¾	63½	57
825	El. Stor. Bat.	72¼	74	72½	73
10	Key. Mol. pf	66	66	66	66
280	Lake Superior	10¾	10¾	10½	10⅝
45	Lehigh Nav.	76¾	76¾	75¼	75¾
43	Lehigh Valley	72	72¼	72	72¼
265	L. Valley, Rights	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
160	L. V. Tran. pf	85	85¼	84¾	85¼
8	Nor. Central	88	88	88	88
129	Penna. R. R.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼
5	Penn. Steel pf	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾
90	Phila. Elec.	44	44	44	44
20	Ph. Co. cum. pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
537	Phila. Elec.	25	25	24¾	24¾
10	Ph. R. T. ctfs.	10½	10½	10⅜	10½
100	Rumely	6	6	6	6
136	Rep. I. & S.	46	46¼	45	46¼
10	Reading	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
463	Ton. Belmont	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15	Ton. Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10	Union Pacific	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
155	Union Traction	36⅞	37	36¾	36¾
384	Un. Gas Imp.	84⅞	85	84⅝	85
3,815	U. S. Steel	74¾	75¼	74¼	74⅝
1	War. I. & S.	49½	49½	49½	49½
1,460	W. Cramp & S.	90	91	89½	89⅝
1	Westing. Elec.	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼

BONDS.

$7,400	A. G. & E. 5s	87¼	87¼	87	87
2,000	Bal. Lo. 1st 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Beth. Steel 6s, registered	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
4,000	City 4s, 1948	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
500	E. & P. 5s	74	74	74	74
5,000	L.V.Tran.1stS	102½	102½	102½	102½
3,000	Penna. R. R. gen. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
1,000	Read. Gen. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
5,000	Read. Imp. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½
2,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	70½	70½	70½	70½
1,000	W. N. Y. & P. Inc. 6s	26	26	26	26

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
810	Am. W. Glass M.	21	21¾	21	21¾
220	Am. W. Glass pf.	94¼	95	94¼	95
430	Col. Gas & Elec.	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
28	Crucible Steel pf.	105½	105½	105¼	105⅝
50	Independ. Brew.	3	3	3	3
298	La Belle Iron	39¾	40⅝	39¾	40⅝
10	Lone Star Gas	93	93	93	93
145	Nat. Fireproof	8	8	8	8¼
340	Pitts. Coal	33¼	33¾	33	33¾
100	Pure Oil	16¾	17	16¾	17
223	Union Sw. & Sig.	107	107¼	107	107¼
20	U. S. Steel	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
80	West. Air Brake	141½	141½	141½	141½
110	Westinghouse El.	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	113	110	112
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry	85	93	85	93
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
J. S. Young	170	175	170	175
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
Mal. Andrews & F. pf	158	160	158	160
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	188	190	180	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob	400	410	400	410
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	120	122	120	122

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Move Irregularly in a More Active Market—Bonds Firmer.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 487,467 shares of stocks and $271,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 113,166; oils, 1,941; railroads, 300, and mining, 372,060. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
350	Am. Zinc	52⅝	53	52⅝	53
700	‡Can. C. & F.	104	106	104	105
150	‡C. C. & F. pf.	116	117	116	117
5,000	‡Car. L. & P.	8⅞	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝
3,000	‡Cramp Shipb.	89	91½	89	90
410	Driggs-Seab.	110	110	106	108
10	‡Electric Boat	470	470	470	470
20,000	Sub. Boat w.i.	49½	51	50¾	50½
20	Emerson Phon.	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
200	Fiske R. T.	103½	104¼	103½	104¼
650	‡Hall Signal	10	19	18	19
168	‡Hall Sig. pf.	32	40	32	40
525	‡Hendee Mfg.	33	34	32½	33½
90	‡H. & A. Arms	51	51	50	50
15,600	‡Inter. M. M.	4½	4½	3⅝	4½
25,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	18½	20½	18	19⅝
300	‡I. M. M. new, w. i.	56	56	54	55
150	‡I. M. M. new, pf. w. i.	70	70	70	70
400	‡Int. Motors	28	30	28	30
900	‡Int. Mot. pf.	50	54	50	51
225	‡Int. Nickel	193	195	192	195
245	Kath. Br. pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
160	Ky. Spr. Tire	212	214	212	214
8,800	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	18	18	17	17
2,200	‡L.T.B.Ist. pf.	19	19	18	18
1,600	Marc. of Am.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	N. Y. Transp.	17	17	17	17
800	‡Pyrene M.Co.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,500	Corp. of R.&H.	5½	5½	5½	5¾
800	M. Rumely, w.i.	22¾	22¾	21	21
800	‡Stan. Motors	9¾	10	9¾	10
825	‡St.Co. of Can.	33	33	32	32¾
400	Sterling Gum.	2½	2½	2½	2½
600	‡St. Jos. Lead	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
14,500	Tri. Fluf. ctfs.	3	3¼	2¾	3⅛
2,500	Un. C. St. new	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	U. C. S. n. pf.	12	12	12	12
8,500	Un. Profit Sh.	2½	2½	2	2
400	U.S.L. & H. C.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6,000	‡World Film.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1	Atlantic Ref.	632	632	632	—
145	Illinois P. L.	149	145	147	— 5
200	‡Inter. Petrol.	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—
75	Ohio Oil	152	150	150	— 2
240	Pierce Oil	12¼	12	12	— ¾
90	Prai. O. & G.	412	408	408	— 2
88	Prairie P. L.	183	182	182	+ 1
5	So. Penn Oil	329	329	329	— 2
5	St. O. of Cal.	309½	309½	309½	+ ½
57	St. O. of N. J.	448	447	447	— 1
30	St. O. of N. Y.	192	190	190	— 1
175	Vacuum Oil	220	216	220	— 1
900	Ventura	12¼	11¾	12¾	—12½

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	‡Wab. pf., (a)	41	41	40¾	40½

MINING STOCKS.

200	‡Alaska Juneau	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
1,000	‡A.-C. M. Co.	27	27	25	27
28,000	††Am. Com'der.	11	18	11	12¼
4,700	††Atlanta	29	30	29	30
8,000	††Big C'wood	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
780	††B. I. L. Dev. Co.	9	9	9	9
6,500	††Booth	48	48½	46	46
1,150	Braden Copper	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Bntte & N. Y.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,900	‡Caledonia	100	100	98	99
1,400	Can. Copper	1	1	1	1
600	‡Chi. Copper	18¾	18⅝	18¾	18⅝
900	Con. Aris. S.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13,000	‡Dome Ext	28	31	28	31
7,000	‡Dia. B. Butte	3	3	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡Emma Cop.	25	25	25	25
500	‡Florence Cop.	50	50	50	50
350	Goldfield Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,400	††Gold. Merger.	20	20	18½	20
800	‡Iron Blossom.	68	68	68	68
5,700	Jumbo Ext.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,000	Ken. Copper	53⅝	54	53⅝	53⅞
400	Kerr Lake	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
88,600	††Kewanaga	41	41	38	41
5,800	La Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Mex. Sec.	6	6	6	6
28,000	Magma Cop.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16½
1,500	‡McIntyre	47	47	47	47
100	‡Majestic Mines	45	45	45	45
1,000	‡McK.-Dar.	23	23	23	23
95,000	‡Mother Lode	37¼	38	35	42
300	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,600	††Nat. Z. & L.	38	40	38	39
400	‡Nevada Hills	18	18	17	17
200	New Utah B.	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
10,000	‡Nip. Mines Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
15,000	‡‡Oro	7	7	6¼	6¼
1,000	‡North Star	11½	11½	11½	11½
6,800	‡‡Rex Con. M.	61	61	49	50
7,500	‡Sandstr. M.	12	12	11¾	11¾
25,000	‡‡Silver Pick	8	9	8	8
900	Std. Silver-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
15,000	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
17,500	††Success Min.	86	91	85	90
8,100	‡Sup'r M. Co.	24¼	24¼	23¾	24
250	Tonopah Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2½
200	Tri-Bullion	¼	¼	¼	¼
2

SAYS KAISER BURST HIS COTTON BUBBLE

Head of $250,000,000 Hope Blames His Woes on German Propagandists.

PUTS OUT 4,000-WORD PLEA

Doesn't Think the Teutons Were After Him Personally, but He Was Just in the Way.

Philip C. Wadsworth of Texas City, Texas, who was arrested in the offices of Raymond, Pynchon & Co., brokers, 111 Broadway, on Aug. 6, charged with using the mails to defraud on a gigantic scale through a $250,000,000 co-operative society for the sale of cotton, in which Southern farmers were to be the stockholders, was before United States Commissioner Houghton for a hearing yesterday afternoon. The indictment on which Wadsworth was arrested was returned by a Federal Grand Jury in Atlanta, Ga., and the hearing yesterday was to determine whether or not Wadsworth should be taken to Atlanta for trial.

Ex-United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise appeared for Wadsworth, and asked for the dismissal of the case on the ground that the indictment was faulty and ambiguous. Commissionsr Houghton denied the motion, and the hearing was adjourned for ons week to allow Mr. Wiss time to get witnesscs.

Wadsworth, among other things, says he is a victim of German propagandists and sympathizers, who want to keep cotton for the manufacture of explosives out of the hands of the Allies and put it into those of the Tsutons. Wadsworth gave out yesterday, through Mr. Wise, a long statement dealing with his career.

To begin with, Wadsworth organized the Cotton Growers' Co-operative Society in Alabama in April, 1912, capitalized at $50,000,000, with a proposed bond issue of $200,000,000 and a prospective reserve of $250,000,000. The indictment charged that the charter was fraudulently obtained, that no part of its capital stock was subscribed when the application was made, and that it was never intended to have bona fide capital of $50,000,000.

It his statement Wadsworth says he came to New York from Texas City in May last in the interest of an industrial and land proposition that says was sufficiently meritorious to gain the co-operation of "one of the leading banking houses of New York."

He then tells the part he had in organizing the Columbia National Life Insurance Company of Boston, the Southern States Life Insurance Company, and the Bank Savings National Life Insurance Company of Topeka, Kan., which he says now have insurance out to the amount of $100,000,000. He is, however, no longer identified with any of them.

He then tells of becoming interested in cotton and of his efforts to organize the Cotton Growers' Co-operative Society. As to the alleged interference of Germany, he devotes about 4,000 words to descriptions of the use made of cotton in the manufacture of explosives, and relates that cotton is the one element Germany lacks. He then argues that Germany has sought by every means to bring about deliveries of cotton from the United States and to hinder sales to the Allies.

"Of course, I do not believe," says Wadsworth in conclusion, "that my own prosecution, in efforts that have been made to create a voluntary system for the benefit of cotton growers, are directed against me as an individual, but rather in order that all those who have made any efforts along this line shall be discouraged from continuing them."

INVADE LEBAUDY HOME.

District Attorney Prevents Lawyers Moving Furniture Away.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Deputy Sheriff Henry Humber, who is employed to guard Mrs. Jacques Lebaudy and her daughter at the Lebaudy lodge at Westbury, aroused District Attorney Smith late last night and informed him that two men who said they were lawyers, armed with a court order, had appeared at the lodge and were starting to remove the furniture. They had a big truck and some helpers with them.

The District Attorney, failing to get Sheriff Pettit on the telephone, motored to the Lebaudy place. There he found the furniture had been started out to the truck. The lawyers said their names were Herbst and Spencer. They told Mr. Smith they had an order from Justice Aspinall to take the furniture. The peper was an order to show cause why Jacques Lebaudy should not be permitted to take his belongings from the retreat, where he was sent after a recent encounter with the Sheriff. It was returnable on Sept. 20 before Justice Jaycox.

The District Attorney chased the men away and advised Mrs. Lebaudy to get in touch with her counsel.

LAWYER TAKES THE PLEDGE.

F. M. Gernsheim, 40 Years Old, Put in Custody of His Mother.

Felix M. Gernsheim, a lawyer of 862 West End Avenue, 40 years old, promised Magistrate Appleton in the West Side Court yesterday that he would not touch a drop of liquor for a year, and he was discharged in the custody of his mother. Gernsheim denied that he was intoxicated Thursday night when he disturbed two public meetings at Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street.

Gernsheim, the police charged, dragged Joseph L. Kaufman, a Socialist speaker, from his platform and disturbed the crowd listening to a suffragette speaker on the opposite corner. The police said he then went into a near-by restaurant, pulled a man to the street and when Patrolman Wash of the West 100th Street Station tried to arrest him threw himself to the ground. Two patrolmen finally took him to the police stetion, where he was charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct.

TAUNTING WIFE REBUKED.

Court Refuses Alimony to Woman Who Nagged Husband About Birth.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 17.—"There are times when a woman's righte cease, and I think they do in this case. This woman hed no right to taunt her husband about his birth. She should have talked to him about other things. I will not grant her eny alimony or counsel fees pending the trial of her action."

Thus spoke Justice Joseph Morschauser in the Supreme Court today, when Florence V. De Revere of Yonkers applied for alimony in her suit for separation from Wallace K. De Revere, on the chargo of abandonment.

Former Assemblyman Frank L. Young represented De Revere. "This is a case where the man doee not know who his father was," said Mr. Young, "and yet his wife, after six years of married life, frequently taunted him about it, until he was forced to leave her."

Bookmakers' Case Argued.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 17.—Justice Walter A. Jaycox of the Supreme Court here today heard argument on a writ of habeas corpus brought hy Thomas L. Hughes of New York, counsel for twelve of the men arrested at Belmont Park and held for the Grand Jury charged with making book in defiance of the law. Justice Jaycox reserved decision, but it was intimated he would not render it until the Grand Jury had a chance to pass upon the matter. The Grand Jury meets on Monday.

SAYS WE NEGLECT COUNTRY.

Italian Agriculturist Finds Cities Offer More to Immigrants.

The United States is developing its cities at the expense of the rural districts, according to the Rev. Professor Giuseppe Capra, Doctor of Natural Science and Agriculture, in Turin, who has been traveling in this country since July, for the Italian Government, to see what can be done toward persuading Italian immigrants to leave the big cities and settle in the country.

"I came here July 1 from Italy," said Professor Capra yesterday. "And I leave tomorrow for my own country. I have been traveling partly for the Italian Government and partly for the Italica Gens of 35 Broadway, an organization in which my Government is interested and which has for its object the betterment of Italians in this country.

"My impressions have been that, while you spare nothing to make the city attractive and pleasant to live in, you really neglect the country. In the city are schools, churches, libraries, beautiful streets, and parks. You see I was here in 1904 at the time of the St. Louis Exposition, and I never realized the true progressive spirit of the American people until I came here to your other exposition in San Francisco, and saw the vast improvement of the cities.

"But it is different in the country. The whole idea of your wealthy citizens is to go out there Saturday afternoon and return as quick as they can Monday. Schools are in poor buildings and often far away, so that only the children who would not work anyway are sent for any length of time."

Professor Capra said that he would prepare a report which would be given to the National Board of Education in Italy and then would be spread among the people by means of pictures and pamphlets, in an effort to induce immigrants to the United States to settle in the country.

PAINTS AS FIDDLE INSPIRES.

Ben Ali Haggin Captures Nymph and Mermaid Chained in Harmony.

Ben Ali Haggin, who lives at the Vanderbilt Hotel, has found the heat insupportable to an artist and ideals which have refused to take form.

So the other day Mr. Haggin hit upon an idea. He knew of the power of music to soothe a savage breast. "Why not try its effects upon a superheated soul?" queried Mr. Haggin of bimself. So he sent for Josef von Fejer.

Freiherr von Fejer has been leading an orchestra at Newport this Summar, and only got back to the Vanderbilt a few days ago. At Newport he studied what the wild waves were saying, and he says he has put it into music. Von Fejer sought the artist's studio, carrying his trutsy Strad. In a few words the painter explained that the job was to put him into an appropriate humor for painting certain things.

"I would paint a wood nymph," said the painter, and von Fejer's bow was soon drawing a woodland scene. Soon the painter got the inspiration, and the nymph was soon on canvas.

"I wohld paint sees and mermaids," again suggested the painter.

Von Fejer played a composition he had put together at Narragansstt Pier one morning last Summer. As he played, the sees dashed upon the rocks, and a mermaid, with glistening hair, climbed out and began to comb her locks.

"Eureka!" cried the painter, and the sitting proceeded, von Fejer keeping the mermaid chained to the spot with his music until she was on the canvas.

It is said that Mr. Haggin is so elated with the success of his scheme that he thinks of retaining von Fejer for a long series of inspirational paintings, even should the weather become cooler.

FIGHTING FOR POTASH BEDS.

German Deposits Worth $16,000,000 the Stake in Alsace.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—One of the reasons for the determined fight whicb the Germans are making to hold the ground between Gebweiler and Mülhausen is the importance of the potash deposits in Upper Alsace which are estimated to be worth 80,000,000 francs ($16,000,000), says a dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Geneva.

Despite the war, the industry continues in active operation, and about 100 freight cars loaded with potash are sent daily into the interior of Germany.

BASLE, Sept. 17, (via Paris.)—The Nachrichten seys that some time ago the German authorities warned farmers across the frontier to gather their frult at once. This has been done, and now German soldiers are digging trenches outside Basle, just across the Alsatian border. At Vedlincourt and Ottendorf, in Alsace, other German forces are constructing trenches. Between Largehof and Liesdorf they are making excavations suitable for artillery positions.

HALE BACKS N. B. CLARK.

Appeals to Massachusetts Progressives to Stand by Their Guns.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Matthew Hale, who was compelled by ill-health to relinquish his work as Chairman of the Progressive State Committee eighteen months ago, issued a statement today in reference to the State election, urging Progressives to "stand by their guns in the same manner as Theodore Roosevelt has publicly announced that he will do."

The statement says it is the duty of every Progressive to support Nelson B. Clark, the Progressive candidate for Governor, and "then buckle his armor just a little tighter for the great fight in 1916."

Mr. Hale says that, although he has regained his health, he finds it necessary to return to the practice of law, and that he will not re-enter active politics.

DROWNED AT BAILEY'S BEACH

Employe of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs Lost While Swimming.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—John Fitzpatrick, employed by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, was drowned west of Bailey's Beach this afternoon, evidently having been seized with cramps. Fitzpatrick's companion missed him and called for help. He was quickly anewered by Superintendent William Young and the lifeboat from Bailey's Beach.

They searched for nearly an hour before the body came to the surface.

Hope the Loan Will Be Made.

Business men in the downtown dry goods district are almost praying that the proposed loan to the allied nations will be made, for in the success of this movement they see opportunities for a marked increase in foreign business and better prices generally on goods for the domestic trade. There is little doubt in the minds of these men that great quantities of the various cotton goods, underwear and other merchandise are needed abroad, and there is less doubt still that the favorable ending of the loan negotiations would mean overtime work for a great many mills. This would naturally mean more money paid out in wages to operatives, they say, which should make itself felt in improved business generally in this country.

Asher C. Hinds Out of Politics.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 17.—Congressman Asher C. Hinds, Republican, who has represented the First Maine District since March, 1911, today announced his retirement from active politics because of poor health. He will not be a candidate for renomination at the primaries next June.

HOLD DYE SITUATION HAS BECOME ACUTE

Silk Manufacturers Say Shortage in Colors Threatens Their Industry.

NO RELIEF IS IN SIGHT

Dr. Norton Says Several Essential Colors Have Now Disappeared from the American Market.

After a confsrence yesterday with the head of one of the largest silk dyeing concerns in the country, Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Governmsnt investigator, made a statement, which for the first time, since the embargo on German dyestuffs became acute, reveals in detail the serious condition confronting the silk manufacturing industry of the United States. In this conference it was shown that at present American silk dyers are able to obtain only small odd lots of such standard colors as azo-yellow, orange, chrysoidine, fast red, induline, sulphur black and beta naphtol of domestic manufacture.

The crisis faced by the silk industry was described yesterday by Dr. Norton as follows:

"In a few days, on account of the great demand for dark blues, stocks of the following colors will be completely exhausted: Victoria blue B, methyl violet, patent blue, and brilliant green. The officers of ths great dyeing company in question desire to impress upon the producers the importance of taking up the manufacture of thess four colors at the earliest possible date.

"Such colors as metbylene blue, alizarine red SX, developed blacka and their developers, as well as tho alizarins and vat colors in general, seem to bave completely disappeared from the market, with exceptions scarcely worthy of note."

The dyestuff crisis wae also emphasized by D. F. Waters, President of the Master Dyers' Association of Philadelphia.

"It seems to be absolutely impossible to convince Secretary of Commerce Redfield that the American dyo industry is actually on its back because of the shortage of dyes," said Mr. Waters. "We have explained all of this to the Secretary, but for some reason or other be will not be convinced. We know that in time the United States will produce its own dyes, but this development will take about ten years. What we are concerned about is the immediate supply that must come from Germany, and that cannot come from anywhere else."

Dr. Norton conferred at length yesterday at the Bankers' Club with a group of men interested in the development of potash manufacture from kelp and from feldspar. The manufacture of barium compounds from American barytes was also discussed. Professor Edwin Hart of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., a potash authority, was present. Steps are being taken, it was announced, to extend the production of barium salts in the United States made from the native spar, so that in the immediate future it will be unnecesearo to depend upon foreign sources for these valuable compounds. Annual imports here up to the outbreak of the war in Europe totaled $442,000.

Dr. Norton gave out a statement to the effect that at no time had he given any indorsement of the processes or fnture of the manufacture of colors by the methods now controlled by the Pearsite Company. He said the disavowal was necessary in view of the "exaggerated and optimistic expressions attributed to him in this connection by journals outside of New York City."

TWO MAY BE A "SET."

So for Duty Purposes When They Are Slippers in a Box.

The term "set" may be applied to two things designed to be used together, according to a decision of the Board of General Appraisers made yeeterday in a protest case filed by E. Herrmann of this city. The merchandise in controversy consisted of soft slippers made of leather and cotton and silk, leather chief value. The slippers were contained in leather cases.

When the merchandise reached the Public Stores, Appraiser Sague classified it as "leather cases permanently fitted and furnished with traveling, bottle, drinking, dining, luncheon, and similar sets." Collector Malone thereupon exacted duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The importers asserted in their protest that ths articles were not "fitted," and that they cannot be regarded as in "sets." At ths trial, tbe counsel for the importer contended that the Standard Dictionary defines a "set" to be a collection or group of things of the same general character intended to be used together and more than two in number. Hence, it was argued, the slippers in question were not properly assessed, it being claimed that duty accrued at 30 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures in chief value of leathsr.

Another claim was that the slippers and bag or case should be treated separately for dutiable purposes, but Judge Hay denied ths contention. "While it seems a little unusual," said the General Appraiser, "to call a pair of slippers a 'set,' or, to treat any article of which it requires at least two to make it an article of utility, as a 'set' rather than a pair, ths question is no longer an open one."

The board was of the opinion that a case decided by the Customs Court dealing with an appeal by the Mark Cross Company of this city, applied to tbe present case, although slippers were not among the many articles before the court in the Cross case. The Court said:

"'Etymologically speaking, that definition (Standard Dictionary) may be strictly corrsot. Nevertheless, we cannot ignore the fact that a usage has grown up which persists in applying the terms 'set' to two things designed to be used together, to two things of different character intended to be used as complsments of each other, and to two things having some such relation to each other as resemblance or natural affinity. And so we have in common use such expressions as a 'set of cuff buttons,' a 'set of military brushes,' meaning two like brushes for the hair, a 'set of furs,' &c.

"Possibly in these cases it would be better English to say 'a pair,' or 'a couple' instead of 'a set.' Still, taking into account the fact that the majority of lexicographers do not expressly limit the term 'set' to two articles, we think the common usage bas been long enough continued and sufficiently general to justify us in concluding that the word 'set' in Paragraph 452 (of the old Tariff act) was used by Congress in its popular, rather than in its strict etymological sense."

The board adopting the court's decision as its own, overruled the Herrmenn protest and affirmed the Collector's classification.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN.

To Get the Same Wages as Men in English Munition Plants.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Women engaged in the manufacture of war munitions will receive the same rates as men on piece work and arrangements are under way for the establishment of day rates for women on the basis of equal pay for equal work.

This announcement was made in a letter from David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, which was read at the national conferences of trades unions concerned in munitions work. It is regarded as a victory for former militant suffragists who recently have conducted an agitation calling upon the Government to pay women the same rates as men for the same work.

600 Civilians for Chicago Camp.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The civilian military training camp will open at Fort Sheridan next Monday with approximately 600 recruits, army officers announced today.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

INTEROCEAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OF AMERICA.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Interocean Transportation Company of 44 Whitehall Street, by Charles L. Greenhall, attorney for several creditors, Judge Hand appointed Robert P. Levis receiver. The company has claims of $130,000 against the British Government for cargoes held up.

GOLDFARB BROTHERS, composed of Abraham and Lewis H. Goldfarb, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 12 West Nineteenth Street, have made an assignment to Marcus Helfand. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by Samuel Norman, $4; R. Lindheim, $464, and Weinstock & Co., Inc., $36. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $5,000.

DAVID SILVERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Silverman, trading as the 114th Street Jobbing House at 19 East 114th Street, dealer in general merchandise, by Strunsky & Rothschild, $434; Adolf Strauss, $181, and Nathan Sanders, $76. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $400.

HENRY J. WOLLENHAUPT, restaurant and cafe at 37 East Nineteenth Street, has made an assignment to Maurice P. Davidson. A petition was also filed against him by Henry Roloff, $800; F. N. Hearn & Brother, $23, and Kollisch & Walsch, $5. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $2,700.

EMIL SCHOENFELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Emil Schoenfeld, printer, at 173 East Fourth Street, by Syrkin & Black, $260; Charles Fitzer, $250, and Frank Boker, $22.

THE MANHATTAN CIGARETTE COMPANY, manufacturer of cigarettes at 130 Pearl Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,629 and assets of $1,693.

LOUIS H. SEGAL, a bookkeeper of 2,120 Honeywell Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,117 and no assets.

JULIUS RINDLER, 762 German Place, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,406.

DOW LUNCH COMPANY of 982 Eighth Avenue and five other places, has filed schedules showing liebilities of $45,723 and assets of $47,540.

DAVID SILBERMAN, dealer in drees goods at 19 East 114th Street, has made an assignment to Moses D. Moes.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 17.—Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed at Dallas by Benjamin F. Wolfe, machinery and supply dealer. Liabilities, $18,764.80; assets, $27,735.04, of which $24,400 is claimed exempt.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 17.—W. H. Show & Son, grocers, bankrupts; debts, $5,600; assets, $1,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by William J. Newman, shoemaker, 10 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston. His liabilities are $10,924, and he has no assets.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against Elias Livshitz of Gloucester at the instance of three creditors.

Schedules in bankruptcy of A. Jaffee of North Adams, dry goods, filed today, disclosed liabilities of $19,854, and assets of $7,047.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 296 business failures in the United States during the week, against 285 for the previous week. The Middle States had 94, New England 18, Southern 79, Western 59, Northwestern 18, and Far Western 27. Canada had 47, against 27 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 96 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Applegate, John—A. R. Selva et al....$107.49
Same—Same.....105.07
Archer, Earnest, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.....1,500.00
Bearda, Solomon—Kiran Mfg. Co.....105.02
Beer, Abraham R.—H. Newman.....300.41
Black, Madeline—Stern Bros.....8,590.02
Charles F. Simes Paper Co., Inc.—Pulp & Paper Trading Co.....268.91
Corcoran, John, or Tony Toner—N. Y. Telephone Co.....137.68
Cort, John—M. Mandel.....1,193.16
Dininny, Ferral C.—F. C. Holister.....789.00
Elkhorn Coal & Lumber Co.—Broadway Realty Co.....1,938.95
Estates Income Realty Corp.—Slade Elevator Co.....137.38
Frankel, Benjamin—J. F. A. Clark et al.333.56
Gangursky, Max—W. Leibsohn.....120.65
Gross, John, Giza Gross, Emil Roth, and Herman Rotb—A. Epstein.....136.13
Griffin, Frederick—J. C. Klinck.....112.91
Hurst, Alfred—R. Levine.....122.58
Harsfen, Alfred—P. F. Jackson.....122.22
Hibson, Charles—F. N. Dodd.....290.97
H. M. Weill Co.—J. J. McCafferty.....101.31
Ince, James, and Edward Gillen—J. L. Ross.....369.50
Inter-Ocean Transportation Co. of America, Inc.—Engel Co., Inc.....226.14
Lent, Smith—W. Overton.....165.41
Lindorf & Co.—Anglo-Calif. Co., Inc.—Electrical Review Pub. Co., Inc.....482.36
La Croix, Peter—J. Dibenedetto, costs..415.38
Liposo Co., Ltd.—Schwartz Bros. Bottle Co., Inc.....336
Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $5,000.
Landau, Morris—D. Hartmann.....252.79
Luke A. Burke & Sons Co., Inc.—Otis Elevator Co.....2,341.68
Luke A. Burke & Sons, Inc., and City of New York—Otis Elevator Co.....2,880.51
Lyons, Thomas N.—E. M. Kaye.....206.44
Mundheim, Samuel—E. Clarks.....677.80
Morriggia, Maria—W. C. Reid.....1,492.01
Ragozzino, John and Genarro—F. E. Hielefer.....308.80
Simplex Code Pub. Co., Inc.—J. C. Klick.....138.41
Solomon, Harold—S. Jacobs et al.....103.20
Saltzman, Louis J., and Max Levy—F. S. Gill.....218.75
Sullnskim, Boleslaw—E. L. Richards..113.41
Stewart, Lucius H.—H. Livingston.....456.12
Schoen, Max—M. Adelson.....137.53
Schleiff, Max, and Samuel Grundwerg—Graf Realty Holding Co., Inc.....370.59
Savarese, Melchior F. R.—A. Portfolio.848.91
Same—Same.....343.84
Stein, George E. Knever.....284.41
Sun Fireproof Sash and Door Co., Inc.—Lewis & Egginter, Inc.....135.06
Schultz, Bernard and Jacob M.—P. Rosofsky.....652.18
Tanney, Edward, and Abraham Feinstein—S. A. Potter.....267.41
Universal Costume Co., Inc.—American Real Estate Co.....164.62
Wills, Louise T.—White Rats Transfer Co.....115.83
Werman, Oscar—H. Seville.....371.54
Weiermann, Frederick—J. Geissel.....856.71
Wolfe, Albert B.—Butler Bros.....264.91
Wise, Lei—Mrs. Citizens Trust Co...1,531.76
Zucker, Benjamin—B. Franzle.....457.20

In Bronx County.

Angel Construction Co., Inc., Carmine Construction Co., Inc., Flar Building Corporation, Carmine Cioffi, and Angelina Cioffi—Marco Bros., Inc.....$472.90
Block, Charles, and John Ketore—E. Fielschi et al.....72.12
Caesaro, Frank—S. Milano.....79.50
Del Blaso Construction Co.—P. H. Patriarche.....42.60
Gaynor, Samuel—American Slicing Co..154.41
Mutchnick, David—S. S. Blood.....45.64
McWalters, James—J. Fischer.....113.12
Oshansky, Morris, Max Krams, and Benjamin Burstein—Eastman Machine Co.289.70
Saltzman, Louis J., and Max Levy—F. S. Gill.....218.75
Syme, David—Sargent & Co.....167.33
Whitworth, Kenneth B.—C. Rudy.....72.27

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Berger, Carl—Monopole Champagne & Importation Co., Sept. 7, 1915.....$141.27
Bartlett, John R., Herman De Selding, William J. Tubby & Reade Duane Cold Storage Co.—G. Rives, July 14, 1915..8,291.00
Braue, John D. and Mary L.—J. Levy, Sept. 2, 1915.....2,293.08
Carroll, George—J. Kave, March 12, 1914.....250.00
Conomos, James—Novelty Candy Co., March 12, 1914.....302.41
Clark, Julius C.—Herbert Dangan Construction Co., June 12, 1915.....136.55
Frankel, Benjamin—Charles Feldman & Sons, June 4, 1915.....158.91
Magnor, John P.—E. B. Rosenbaum, Jan. 24, 1914.....173.91
National Surety Co. and Meyer Coben—S. Kurensky, June 26, 1914.....845.56
Schwartz, Nathan and Maurice—D. J. Gitto, May 6, 1915.....182.40

In Bronx County.

Braithwaite, William W.—F. W. Barnecott, Sept. 23, 1914.....$85.05
Bade, Anna, and John C. Witte—Fernclift Cemetery Association, July 8, 1915.....397.14
Comfort Realty Co., Barnet House, and Anna M. House—G. Colon et al., Jan. 3, 1914.....423.54
Sole Realty and Construction Co. and Vincent Valenti—North American Wall Paper Co., May 13, 1914.....113.52
Cohen, Jacob—A. Risi, May 15, 1915...234.06

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 458 Broadway. Spring 358.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 3 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

WILL BUY FOR CASH cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Carrying silk petticoats, to handle side line of New Idea cotton petticoat; good line for good road man; commission basis. S 31 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3 @3½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday, 3¼@3¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Expect Dress Goods Boom.

The demand for dress goods has been rather quiet during the last week, and very few houses in ths cutting-up trade will be open today owing to the holiday. The warm weather has also been a factor in holding up buying. With the start of next week, however, sellers expect to see the call for merchandise assume a very brisk turn, and predictions are being made of a scarcity of staple goode in the near future. Poplins continue to lead in favor with the manufacturers of popular-priced garments, but whipcords have the call with the better-class trade. Gabardines are getting stronger as the season advances.

***

Situation in Men's Wear.

With great quantities of uniform cloth being ordered by the belligerents and the domestic trade picking up, ths mills catering to the clothiers will be well occupied during the coming months. The warm weather has had the effect of slackening up operations in the cutting-up trade, but this is regarded as only a temporary dullness. A very large amount of the worsted machinery of this country is engaged on the war contracts, and the only conclusion that sellers can draw of the situation which will develop if the clothing trade has a boom is that some of the manufacturers will be unable to buy what they need. The clothiers are alive to the situation, and have sent in orders freely.

***

Too Much Styling.

"While the mill agents answer the demand for better fabric value by stating that value can be had if the buyers are willing to pay for it," said a clothier yesterday, "the mills are partly at fault for the decline in the quality of goods. Just as the clothiers have been devoting too much of their energies to tailoring, so the mills have been concentrating on the styling of their product. The quality of wool aused and the different processes through which the cloth is put are slighted as long as the pattern is not hurt. With the ignorance of most wool-en buyers to help them, all that most mills have to do today to be successful is to give their product a good appearance. No question will be raised on the intrineic merit of the goods."

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Will Consider Wool Licenses.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., of this city is in receipt of advices indicating that the War Trade Department of Great Britain has announced that it has taken into consideration the present position of crossbred and similar wool and the probable requirements of Great Britain and of the allied Governments, and has come to the conclusion that a considerable quantity of the existing stock, eay 125,000 bales, of which 50,000 bales will be English wool, can be spared from Great Britain. The department bas acordingly given notice that it is now prepared to consider applications for licenses for the export of crossbreds and similar wools in reasonable quantities to approved destinations.

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Holland's Embargo List.

A cablegram received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from the American Consul General at Rotterdam says that these commodities have been added to those which may not be exported from the Netherlands: Flax waste, suitable for the manufacture of yarns; steel wire and manufactures thereof; raw zinc and manufactures of which zinc is the principal component material; crude chellac; iron of all kinds; walnut wood; potatoes and certain fresh vegetables; medical and optical instruments of all kinds; cast-iron waste; iron profiles; steel for tools; yarns and manufactures thereof spitable for military use, and mutton. The embargo on zinc plate, on the other hand, bas been raised.

***

Cotton Goods Exports Limited.

Excepting on cotton duck, which is reported in good demand both for war and commercial purposes, there has not been a great deal of business transected in the last week on cotton goods for export. There is some question in the trade as to whether this is because the goods are not needed or because the foreign importers have not yet satisfied themselves that the recent advances in cotton goods are stable. The demand from China and India continues negligible, if it is not altogether missing, and little business is coming from the Red Sea district or from Africa. Some Australian business has been taken, but it does not offset the lack of ordere from other countries on that side of the globe. The South American demand has been somewhat spotted of late from all accounts, but the West Indies have been quite consistent buyers. Manila has done pretty well. The ecarcity of certain colored goods is hampering the export buelness quite a good deal.

***

Expect Sheetings to Advance.

The news from Calcutta, that the British Government had increased by 20 per cent. the quantity of goods it will take from the burlape mille in that city during the last three months of 1915 was received with picasure by the cotton goode trade. The feeling is that, as a result of this increase, the supply of burlaps available for this country during those months will be so small that the bag men will be forced more or lese to substitute cotton sheetings or osnaburgs for burlaps. This, in turn, is expected to have a sharply bullish effect on the prices of these cottone for the future. They are already showing signs of being effected favorably by the advance in burlape prices since the news of England's action reached thie city, in addition to the stimulus for price raising afforded by the rise in cotton. No marked increase in tbe demand from the bag trade is looked for, however, until the present accumulation of staple burlape is cleaned up, or, as may be the case, burlape prices get too high.

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More Gray Goods Advances.

Further active trading in printcloths in the local gray goods market resulted in additional price advances yesterday. Spot sales of 39-inch 80 squares were reported at 6 cents, while 72-76s and 68-72s in that width were said to bave sold for spot delivery at 5½ and 4¾ cents, respectively. Sales of 38½-inch 64-60s for simiiar shipment were made at 4⅛ cents, while other reports indicated that 60-52s and 60-48s sold again at 3¾ and 3⅝ cents, respectively. In the same width 64-56s were said to have sold at 4 cents for immediate shipment. Many of the orders placed during the day were large. Sheetings and drills sold well in cases where the mille were willing to meet the price views of the buyers, or vice versa, but the volume of these goods that was moved did not begin to compare, it was said, with the amount of printcloths sold. More good business was done on specialties and fancies. Spot print cloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6c	38½-inch	64-56s...4c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch	60-52s..3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch	60-48s..3⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	3⅝c	27-inch	64-60s....2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅛c	27-inch	68-52s....2⅜c

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Dressed Furs Are Scarce.

The features of ths local fur trade at the moment are the growing scarcity of dressed furs in all the leading varieties and the rate with which prices on them are advancing. The supply of dressed beavsr is especially short, but this is not due so much to a shortage of raw furs as to the lack of facilities here for plucking and dressing them. The increased cost of dyeing is also an important factor in the general advances. Dressed raccoon and opossum skins are fully 50 per cent higher than they were six months ago, and the prices of fox skins have advanced fully as much. There has not been a proportionate change in the prices of the finished goods, excepting beaver, for, save for that fur, thsy have not yet felt the full effects of the rise in the raw materials. The great vogue for fur trimmings on womsn's garments and hats is taking a great deal of fur out of the market, the effects of which are being felt by the manufacturers. Opossum is said to be the most popular garment trimming, while foxes, both natural and in the various dyes, are most used in sets. Hudson seal is most favored for coats. Business generally is quite good.

EFFICIENCY BONUS PLAN.

H. L. Gantt Advocates It Before a Convention of Labor Experts.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The annual convention of the Efficiency Society opened a three days' session here today. Discussing "Modern Methods of Training Workmen," H. L. Gantt proposed a system which he said would do much to eliminate labor troubles and increase the efficiency of industrial undertakings.

"The best method so far devised," said Mr. Gantt, "is to have one of the best mechanics study scientifically each of the problems as they come up and determine as far as possible exactly and in complete detail how the various operations should be performed. As a result of this investigation he sets a task for the workman that a reasonably competent man can be taught to perform, and offers as a reward for its proper performance in the allotted time a 'bonus' over and above the regular day pay of the workman.

"The investigator now becomes instructor, and with few exceptions succeeds in teaching the workman the better methods which enable him to earn a 'bonus.' The instructor is a leader and helper, and with his help the workmen much improve in knowledge and ability. Moreover, as workmen like to do that which they can do well, especially if there is additional compensation attached to it, there rapidly grows up a spirit of good feeling which rapidly leads to general co-operation."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil & Co.; F. B. Goodman, umbrellas, gloves, leather goods, and jewelry; 37 W. 26th.
ATLANTA—L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, flowers, feathers, and millinery; 700 B'way.
BOSTON—Brown, Durrell & Co.; T. C. Donovan, notions, trimming; C. B. Robertson, buttons, braids; 19 West 19th.
BOSTON—Bartel & Phillips; W. Phillips, tailors; Breslin.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson; J. L. Clawson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—Y. N. Adam & Co.; W. D. Kent, furs; Woolworth Bldg.
BUFFALO—Cohn & Co.; S. Lavin, clothing, pants, overalls; Marseilles.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Hamilton Co.; W. B. Hamilton, millinery; Herald Sq.
CLEVELAND—Mosher Bonner Co.; M. Brener, clothing and furnishing goods; Wallick's.
CHICAGO—J. Schwartz & Sons Co.; S. Schwartz, clothing; Herald Sq.
CHICAGO—Wurzburger Brothers; J. & L. Wurzburger, underwear, hosiery; Empire.
CHICAGO—F. Kauffman; L. Friedman, general purchasing agent; Lathsm.
CHICAGO—Emporium Wond; A. Frank, millinery; 27 B'way; Cumberland.
EL PASO—Popular Dry Goods Co.; A. Schwartz, dry goods, general merchandise; 353 4th Av.
ERIE—Pfister & Volk; W. Pfister, men's furnishing goods, clothing; Brotze.
FAYETTEVILLE, Ind.—C. M. Watson & Co.; C. M. Watson, varieties; Churchill.
GRAND ISLAND, Neb.—H. D. Glover, carpets, rugs; Hermitage.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; G. S. Getz, wash goods; 75 Spring.
KANSAS CITY—Wampler & Paxton Co.; L. Dunlap, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, general merchandise; Lexington.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—O. Ross Co.; E. Goldberry, general mdse.; Grand.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—Muller Co.; J. E. Jacobs, men's wear; 320 4th Av.
LEBANON—Smith & Bowman; L. G. Bowman, carpets upholstery; Augusta, Augustin.
LYNCHBURG—W. W. Couch Co.; W. W. Couch, furn. goods; 8 Washington Place.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Five and 10 Cent Store; C. Thompson, general mdse.; Churchill.
NATCHITOCHES, La.—Isaac Schmell Sommelman Co.; M. Semmelman, general merchandise; 492 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.
NEW ORLEANS—M. Stern, dry goods, notions, shoes; Netherland.
NORFOLK—Watt, Ketchey & Clay; J. G. Kroenert, men's furnishing goods; 28 East 26th.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss A. Breeman,

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

AFTER THE WAR—WHAT? Hear PASTOR RUSSELL, 8 P. M., BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Lafayette Av. and St. Felix St.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—"Transformed." 8:00 P. M.—"The Wedding Garment."

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. Rev. THOMAS M. DADSON will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., will preach Sunday morning and evening; subject, 11, "The Importance of Worship"; 8, "Can You Be Trusted?"

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Preaching tomorrow at 11 A. M. by Rev. Prof. HARRY E. FOSDICK, D. D. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Are We Drifting Into War?" or "America at the Gateway of Destiny." 8 P. M.—"The First Step in a Successful Life." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., 11 A. M.—"GOOD OUT OF EVIL." 8 P. M.—"WHAT, WILL THE YEAR YIELD ME?"

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D., preaches 11 A. M., "Stuff as Dreams Are Made Of."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Reality of the Divine Presence."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. 11 A. M.—Subject: "Our Weapons." 8 P. M.—Subject: "The Withered Hand."

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Corner Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn. 10:30 A. M., morning worship, Dr. Boynton preaching. Subject—"LIFE ABOUNDING."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St. REV. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., Rev. MARION J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE, MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN Preaches. 11 A. M.—"Limited Religion." 8 P. M.—"The Higher Law."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Col. Av. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, M.A., M., "The World of Our Own Creation."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. 10 A. M., Sunday School. Preaching 11 A. M., Rev. Dr. Allan MacRossie; 8 P. M., Rev. Wm. H. Young.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister.—11 and 8.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. SEARS, Speaker.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11, A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 305 Madison Av.—Mrs. Van Marter, Sunday, at 11; enbject, "Lively, Lovely, Beautiful, and Prosperous." Mrs. Frederic Dean, contralto soloist, will sing Monday, at 3; Miss Leila Simon, speaker.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D.D., Preaches, 11 & 8. WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th St.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. No Afternoon Service.

COME AND SEE. SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 55TH ST. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., PASTOR. SERVICES AT 11 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M. REV. ROBERT JOHNSTON, D. D., WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES. CHURCH WILL BE CLOSED FOR CLEANING ON SEPT. 26.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway. Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. MOSES BREEZE, D. D., at 11 A. M. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY at 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 A. M.

HARLEM-NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN, REV. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor. 11 A. M.—122d St. & Mount Morris Park West. 8 P. M.—128th St. and Seventh Av.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. R. Montgomery, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. Dr. Montgomery will preach 11 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor-elect, will preach at 11 o'clock. No evening service.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. HUGH BLACK will preach at 11 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. West 172d St. and Audubon Av. Rev. J. P. LYTLE, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Jesus," Pastor. 8 P. M.—C. E., open air service. 8 P. M.—"The Theology of a Fool," Dr. Gillespie.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M. The Holy Communion. 11 A. M. Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. 4 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Canon Nelson. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st St. and 4th Av. Services 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. B. D. CHAMBERS.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street & Sixth Ave. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke. Daily Noon Day Service, with Address, commencing 12:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer. Sermon, Rev. E. M. H. Knapp. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer

CHURCH OF ZION and ST. TIMOTHY. Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector, 334 West 57th Street. Services: 8 A. M. Holy Communion. 11 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon. 8 P. M. Choral Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Joseph Rushton, L. H. D.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (the Rector). 8 (the Rector).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. SERVICES 8 AND 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. SYDNEY N. USSHER, All Seats Free.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8 and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion, 8. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Bishop COURTNEY,) 11. Holy Communion, 12.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Rector.—Services, 8, 11, (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Rector.)

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon (Rect.)

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A.M.—Rev. Charles W. Naumann, Preacher

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. 10:30 SERMON and CHORAL MASS. EVENSONG, 4.

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 149th St., near Amsterdam Av., PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., minister. 11 A. M.—"UP THE HILL." 8 P. M.—"OPEN DOORS."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School will reeume its sessions at 2:45 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D.D., Minister. Rev. HAROLD W. SCHENCK will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"Sanctified Courage." 8 P. M.—"Our Companion."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. Robert F. Coyle, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"Is Jesus God?" 8 P. M.—"Christian Union."

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Av., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, OF NEW YORK, INC. Tuxedo Building, 59th St., Madison Ave. (637 Madison Ave.) Sunday, 8-8; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Christensen, Psychic, answers questions. Tuesday, 3-8 P. M., and Wednesday, 8 P. M., research seance, Trumpet, Materialization, Mr. Lake. BRANCH 1. Tollner Building, Bedford Ave. & Madison St., Brooklyn; Thursday, 3-8 P. M. Mr. Lake, Physical Medium, Trumpet Materialization Seance, Friday, 2 P. M., Developing Class, Mr. Lake; Saturday, 3-8 P. M. Christensen, Psychic, answers questions.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "THE CALL OF TIMES TO MEN OF FAITH."

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

HEBREW-CHRISTIAN SERVICES, REV. B. ANGEL, PASTOR. 220 Rivington St., Saturday, 3 P. M., Gospel service. 152 7th St., Saturday, 11 A. M., prayer for Israel. Jews and Christians welcome.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th Rev. C. C. Marshall at 11 A. M., also at 8 P. M., "My Brother's Keeper"; Motion Pictures, Soloist, Violinist.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. P. W. Swami Bodhananda, "Soul of Man," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Service at 11 o'clock. Dr. Hillis will preach on "The Slowness of the Universe, Its Swiftness Also, as the Ground of Hope and Optimism." No evening service.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn. The Rev. CHARLES CARROLL ALBERTSON, D. D., preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning: Communion service. Evening: Bi-monthly praise service. The choir will sing Matthews' "Conversion of Paul."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York—ARTHUR J. WHIPPLE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur J. Whipple, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 13th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt therson.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, September 17th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 22,152. In Bankruptcy.—HENRY INSELMANN, Bankrupt.

Henry Inselmann was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 10, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 18, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,141. —In Bankruptcy.—JEROME ROSENBERG, Bankrupt.

Jerome Rosenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 7, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 13, 1915, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

CONTROLLER WARNS AGAINST INFLATION

Sees Danger to City in Personal Property Valuation of $4,000,000,000.

COULDN'T COLLECT TAXES

Even If Rate Was Lowered, Share of State Tax Would Increase and Deficiencies Would Lap Over.

Controller Prendergast condemned yesterday the proposed $4,000,000,000 personal property tax valuation as a means of raising additional city revenue. The most vigorous kind of a protest should be made, the Controller said, against any scheme which has for its object the reduction of the tax rate next year through "the inflation of the personal property assesement," and he said he would oppose such a tax levy.

"If there is $4,000,000,000 of personal property in the City of New York," the Controller said, "it is a serious indictment of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. The largest amount of personal property ever assessed in any one year since consolidation was $690,561,926. For the year 1914 it was only $340,295,560. It does not seem possible to account for that mighty figure ($4,000,000,000) on any other ground than that the person who gave it out had no reliable basis for his statement."

The Controller said that the idea of inflating the amount of personal property assessed suggested dangers that should receive the earnest consideration of the city's officials.

"How on earth," he asked, "will it ever be possible to enforce collection of taxes that should be levied on $4,000,000,000 of personal property when it has been found utterly impossible to enforce collections in full upon assessments which have run as low as $325,000,000 in a single year?"

If any such inflation of the personal property assessments were to occur, the reduction in the tax rate that would take place next year, the Controller said, would be followed by increases in the tax rates of subsequent years in order to make up the deficiencies in collection that would unquestionably follow such a policy of inflation.

"Another important feature of an increased assessment such as is proposed," he continued, "is the effect that it would have on the city's future contribution for direct State taxes. Each assessed valuation of the personal property in the City of New York included in the State equalization table been $4,000,000,000 instead of $340,295,560, the city would be obliged to pay $14,873,820.59, in place of $13,412,454.78, an increase of $1,461,365.81.

"With the exceptions of the levies of 1899 and 1900, the greater the assessment of personal property, the smaller has been the percentage of collections. Thus, when the assessments of personal property rose from $550,000,000 in 1901 to $690,000,000 in 1905, and fell back again to $554,000,000 in 1907, the percentage of collections fell from 55.73 per cent. for the levy of 1901 to 45.31 per cent. for 1905, and then rose again to 54.17 per cent. for the levy of 1907. For the years 1910 to 1913 over 70 per cent. of the personal taxes levied were collected."

The Controller said that since 1910 every decrease in the amount of personal tax assessments has been followed by an increase in the percentage of personal taxes collected.

SCHOOLS INCREASE MYOPIA.

Reforms in Lighting and Adjustable Furniture Suggested.

The public school is an important factor in increasing the tendency toward myopia or short sight and few attempts have been made to remove this source of injury to the eyes, according to the current number of the Medical Record.

"A step in the right direction," it says, "has been taken by the appointment in New York of a representative committee which has considered various phases of this subject and has recently submitted a report. The committee finds that there are no reliable data upon which to base any estimate as to the extent of myopia among school children in New York city, but holds that educational authorities must take cognizance of the fact that defects of vision are likely to develop during the school age and must adopt measure to prevent or diminish this impairment.

"Attention is called to the fact that all public schools are not equipped with the requisite adjustable desks and seats and that the adjustable furniture with which schools are provided is not always properly adjusted. Movable furniture should be provided for the lower grades. The slope of the desk should be capable of adjuetment to the proper angle for writing purpoees. Special attention should be paid to the importance of the child bringing the book up toward its eyes, instead of bringing the eyes closer to the book.

"School lighting may be improved by the use of prisms and other devices. If artificial illumination is employed, this should be of the modern semi-indirect pattern. Tungsten lights should, of course, not be used for direct illumination, and all cluster electric illumination should be provided with frosted globes until replaced by illumination of the semi-indirect type. The question of the proper type of window shade and of its regular and correct adjustment should also be considered. Unnecessary homework should be eliminated. The use of colored crayons for the blackboard should be interdicted except for unusual school work, and blackboards not in uee should be covered with light shades."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 22,088.—In the matter of AARON BORDEN, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Aaron Borden, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 14th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of, New York, on Wednesday, September 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

Dated New York, September 17th, 1915. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy. No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES LUSGARTEN, Bankrupt.—No. 14401.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the above proceeding has been referred to me pursuant to an order of District Judge Learned Hand, dated July 16, 1915.

Please take further notice that a special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 28th day of September, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at which meeting the creditors may attend, examine the bankrupt, appoint a new Trustee, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, September 15, 1915. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL and JACQB BOSHNACK, individually and as copartners doing business as BOSHNACK & SON, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of overalls, jumpers, &c., will be sold at public auction Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 10:30 A. M., at 2 Orchard St., N. Y., and immediately thereafter machinery, &c., at 217 Snediker Av., Brooklyn. MAX E. LEVINE, 320 Broadway, N. Y., Trustee; E. L. BONDY, 366 Broadway, N. Y., Attorney for Trustee; SELAH B. STRONG, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, Referee; J. W. & W. H. REID, Auctioneers.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX SHEAR, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shoogood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Sept. 23, 1915, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 191 Division St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dried fruits, rice, beans, coffee, honey, canned goods, scales, furniture, fixtures, etc. JAMES D. BOYD, Receiver. GANS, DAVIS & O'NEILL, Attorneys for Receiver, 140 Nassau St., New York.

CAMBRIA'S DYE PRODUCTS.

Steel Company Shipping Aniline Oil and Benzol Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Sept. 17.—For some time the Cambria Steel Company has been shipping daily about 1,000 pounds of aniline oil, the base for extracting dyes of any color. In addition, 2,000 gallons of benzol for use in coal tar color mannfacture are sent out from the local plant every day. The aniline oil is one of six or eight by-prodncts obtained from coke oven coal gas through the initial admixture of refined oil. Benzol is similarly extracted. The plant and process are a development beyond the project initiated at the Cambria plant some months by Thomas A. Edison, and a distinct advance on the latter's venture.

A little later, there are hints, the Cambria Company will go into the manufacture of dyes also. Just now the experiment is being pushed to the point of developing an exclusive process, and for the present the management is not disposed to seek or welcome business in this field beyond making the shipments above noted.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Charles B. McIlhany, Vice President of the Cambria Steel Company, when asked tonight to verify the report that the company was making dyestuffs both from petroleum waste hy a new process and from coal tar said he knew nothing of any such activity.

"Of course though," he added, "we have been making benzol, tulol and aniline oils, which are intermediates in the manufacture of dyestuffs, at the Johnstown plant for the last six months. I have not heard that we are making dyestuffs ourselves. Cambria Steel has been selling these three products to dye manufacturers."

BANKER BURTON ARRAIGNED.

Ansonia Defaulter Released on $10,000 Bail—Depositors Recover.

ANSONIA, Conn., Sept. 17.—Ex-Mayor Franklin Burton was arraigned in the City Court today on a charge of embezzling $36,000 of the funds of the Savings Bank of Ansonia, of which he was Treasurer. He was held for trial in the Superior Court, his bond, which was fixed at $10,000, being furnished by William A. Nelson, a Director of the bank.

Burton was arrested last night after he had confessed the defalcation to E. J. Sturges, State Bank Commiesioner.

Several hnndred persons gathered near the bank this morning, but there was no disorder, in contrast to the riotous scenes of last night. Fifty firemen have been sworn in as special police to prevent rioting.

Depositors were admitted to the bank one by one, where they were met by Director Nelson, who redeemed the passbooks, paying full value. Despite Mr. Nelson's announcement last night that he was willing to do this, many of the depositors, it was said, had sold their books on the street for 90 cents on the dollar.

The Directors said today that all the claims against the institution would he met and that the surplus of $80,000 would more than cover any shortage.

The bank decided to withdraw conditionally the sixty days' notice invoked yesterday. All depositors who hold accounts not exceeding $500 each will now be paid in full at any time. Offers of assistance came from several New England banks today.

SPOTS CONFIDENCE WOMAN.

McAlpin Detective Recognizes Old Offender in Writing Room.

A taxicab discharged at the entrance to the McAlpin Thnrsday night a slight, well-dressed, elderly woman in full mournifig. The footman bowed low before her, and as she swept through the lobby to the stairway and up the steps to the second mezzanine floor her aristocratic carriage and her garb got her respectful leeway. Once in the Blue Room she seated herself at a desk and began a letter. After a few minutes a man stepped up to her.

"How do you do?" he said.

She smiled, and retnrned the greeting. "But I do not seem to remember you," she said, apparently puzzled.

"This is Miss Peck, is it not?" he pursued.

Her smile left her face. "Yes, I am Ellen Peck, but I do not know you," she returned.

"Yet I have known you for twenty-two years and have carried your photograph next my heart at times," said the man, taking out a pocketbook. "My name is Denniston, and I am in charge of the house detectives here."

She sprang to her feet.

"My mistake," she said. "I think I will go."

"I will accompany you as far as the door," said the courtly Denniston, and be gallantly escorted downstairs Ellen Peck, once known as the Queen of Confidence Women. Captain Denniston says she must be nearing 90, but looks thirty years younger.

FAMOUS CANDYMAKER DEAD.

Antonio Torres Used to Create Easter Bonnets of Sugar.

It was learned yesterday at the Belmont that Antonio Torres, the famous candy cook of the hotel, who used to make Easter bonnets of confectionery, and who went off to the war last September and served until he was invalided out of the French Army, had died during the Summer. Victor Perl, the maitre d'hôtel, mourns him as the greatest artist that the confectionery trade ever produced.

Torree's bonnets were famous, and many of them, after being placed on exhibition near the Belmont restaurant, used to be copied by little milliners in side streets, who would sell them as the latest Parisian creations. Torres used to get his ideas direct from the Rue de la Paix.

The candy cook, who was a sharpshooter, although he was a sufferer from Bright's disease, was one of the first to hurry back to France to fight. After long service in the trenches he was wounded, and, in spite of his protest, he was honorably discharged when he was ahle to leave the hospital. He came back to the Belmont, and arrived just in time to get out his Spring bonnets for last Easter. He succumbed to the malady from whicb he had suffered for several years, and not to German bullets.

HEAT HADN'T FADED POSIES.

Bouquet Had Been Changed Between Admirer's Drinks.

A man who strolled across the lobby of the Belmont yesterday morning while a reporter was interrogating the clerks seemed much interested in a vase full of beautiful pink gladioli that stood on the office desk. He came over and looked at them, and smelled them, and remarked on their beauty.

Then he went downstairs.

The subway entrance is downstairs.

Also the bar is on the same level.

In about a quarter of an hour be was seen coming up. When bis gaze fell upon the flowers he started, and put hie hand to his head. He half turned, as if to go back. Then he faced about and came up to the desk. He examined the flowers closely.

"Say, what color were the flowers here a little while ago?" he asked.

"Pink," was the reply.

"And what color are they now?"

"I should say they were a sort of creamy yellow," replied the clerk. "They have been changed."

A look of relief came over the other's face.

"Gee!" he remarked, "I thought it was the—er—heat that made 'em look that way."

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:48|Sun sets..6:05|Moon sets..12:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:04	3:34	9:14	10:05
Governors Island	3:29	3:57	9:43	10:32
Holl Gate	5:19	5:47	11:28	12:12

Arrived—Friday, Sept. 17.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, Sept. 9.
SS Kursk, Archangel, Sept. 4.
SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen, Sept. 2.
SS Princeton, Tuxpam, Sept. 11.
SS Belgian, Puerto Padre, Sept. 10.
SS Orleanian, New Orleans, Sept. 2.
SS Hamborn, Guantanamo, Sept. 15.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Sept. 15.
SS Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 12.
SS Oakfield, Savona, Aug. 25.
SS Esperanza, Havana, Sept. 14.
SS Torugero, Santa Marta, Sept. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Melderskin	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 19
Rodfax	Aalborg	Aug. 29
Winneconne	Copenhagen	Aug. 28
Brunswick	Rotterdam	Sept. 2
Carolina	Christiania	Aug. 31
Bopergs	Genoa	Aug. 30
Saverio	Glasgow	Sept. 8
Atlas	Amsterdam	Sept. 2
Monceniio	Lisbon	Sept. 8
Drome	Bordeaux	Aug. 31
Segama River	Liverpool	Sept. 2

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Finland	Colon	Sept. 13
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 8
Santa Cruz	Balboa	Sept. 5
Willaston	Hull	Sept. 5
Lampasas	Mobile	Sept. 14
Callipoe	Honolulu	Aug. 19
Ioannina	Piraeus	Sept. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 16

DUE MONDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Tuscania	Glasgow	Sept. 12
Minnehaha	London	Sept. 11
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 15
Tenadores	Colon	Sept. 13
Bovic	Manchester	Sept. 6
Westerdyk	Spezia	Aug. 25
S. V. Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 12
Cacique	Balboa	Sept. 12
Pioneer	Copenhagen	Sept. 4

DUE TUESDAY.

Arahis	Shields	Sept. 4
Aussahle	Rotterdam	Sept. 6
Stephan	Barbados	Sept. 14
Touraine	Bordeaux	Sept. 12
Santa Rosalia	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 7
Strathallan	Bordeaux	Sept. 7
Idaho	Hull	Sept. 7
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 18

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Beekergen	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
American Transport, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	——	9:00 A.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Den of Airlie, London	——	12:00 M.
Sahine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Mesaha, London		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hanscat, Montevideo	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

San Giorgio, Napiss	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	8:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 17.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 1,020 miles E. at 10, A. M.; dne 19th, late, or early 20th. American Line.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 900 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 19th, late, or early 20th. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Finland, Colon to New York, was 790 miles S. at 7 P. M. 16th.
SS Lampasas, Mohile to New York, was 46 miles W. of Sand Key at neon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 92 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Santa Cruz, San Francisco to New York, was 851 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Louis Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 390 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 313 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 125 miles N. of Cape Canaveral at noon.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 655 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 87 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Gulf Oil, Port Arthur to New York, was 190 miles S. at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 280 miles from Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 583 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

George J. Gould Buys Howard Gould's Fifth Avenue Corner for $513,000—Dr. Paterno Acquires Riverside Drive Corner —Brooklyn Block Front Sale—Suburban Deals.

The purchase at auction of Howard Gould's vacant plot on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street by George J. Gould, and a Riverside Drive deal involving the northeast corner of 101st Street were the features of interest in the realty market yesterday.

The Fifth Avenue sale marked the close of a long legal contest regarding the property, the sale of which was disputed by Mrs. Howard Gould on the ground that it was planned to deprive her of her dower rights. She was formerly the actress Katherine Clemmons and obtained a legal separation from Howard Gould about six years ago.

The property, 77.2 by 130, was sold at foreclosure instituted by George J. Gould to secure judgment for $17.82, due as interest on the tax lien of about $55,000, by him. The plot is assessed at $960,000, but its value is regarded as fully $800,000.

The sale was conducted by Joseph P. Day, and after several bids, was knocked down to David H. Taylor, of the law firm of Taylor, Knowles & Hatch, acting for George Gould, for $513,000. It is $13,000 more than Howard Gould paid for the parcel ten years ago. One-third of the proceeds will go to Mrs. Gould. It was announced that a company known as the Seventy-third Street Realty Company will take title to the property. The officers are H. L. Utter, President, D. H. Huntsmen, and David H. Taylor, Directors. It is controlled by George J. Gould.

Paterno Buys Riverside Drive Corner.

An important deal on Riverside Drive for a new apartment has been closed in the purchase by the Paterno Construction Company, Dr. Charles V. Paterno, President, of the vacant plot on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 101st Street. The frontage is 27.7 on the drive, 142.10 on the street, the last thirty feet running back to a depth of 100:11. The property, which has been held at $150,000, was bought from the Douglas Realty Company, Richard W. Elliott, President. In part payment Dr. Paterno gave a track of several lots at Ampere, N. J. The brokers in the deal were Electus T. Backus Company.

Dr. Paterno is having plans prepared to improve the corner with a twelve-story apartment house, to be ready next Spring. The block front to the south is occupied by the Doelger residence. Dr. Paterno has just completed for Fall occupancy three large west side apartments, being respectively on the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-fourth Street, northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, and the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, all of which are about 90 per cent. rented.

West Side Dwelling Sold.

The three-story dwelling at 311 West 104th Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, on plot 17 by 100.11, has been sold by Pease & Elliman for Adele M. Lindenmeyer to a client.

West Harlem Flat Traded.

An investing client of Moore Schutte & Co. has purchased 273 West 122d Street, a five-story flat with stores. In part payment the buyer gave 337 Convent Avenue, a 3½-story private dwelling on a lot 25 by 100.

Builders Buy Brooklyn Block.

Margaret C. Gallagher has sold the block front on the westerly side of Tenth Avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Street Parkway, Brooklyn, to the Johnson Construction Company, who will erect ten two-family houses of an entirely new type.

The plans are being specially prepared to suit this location, having among other features a ten-foot driveway running from street to street through the rear of the plot. Frank A. Seaver & Co. negotiated the sale.

Take Title to Van Wicklen Farm.

The Ring-Gibson Company, builders and developers, have taken title to the Van Wicklen farm of about thirty-six acres, situated on the south side of Liberty Avenue, at Richmond Hill South, Borough of Queens. Several hundred two-family brick dwellings will be erected by the company on the site.

Long Island.

In the Ridgewood section of the Borough of Queens the Realty Associates have sold to the Bauer-Stier Company seventy-five lots located on Grove, Linden, Palmetto, Woodbine and Traffic Streets. This is the second sale made to companies in which Paul Stier is interested, the first sale, last June, to Paul Stier, Inc., comprising 141 lots in the same vicinity, on which the purchasers are now erecting flats and small dwellings.

Edgar F. Hazleton, referee in foreclosure, yesterday sold the four-story brick factory on Orchard Street, Long Island City. It was built eight years ago by the McClure Publishing Company and was purchased by the Virginia Wood Pulp and Paper Company for $98,200. It was sold to foreclose a mortgage of $95,000 held by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

L. Callucci has purchased from the MacIver Improvement Company a tract 200 by 440 on the south side of Fourteenth Street, east of Seventh Avenue, Whitestone.

Robert W. Dunkley has sold to Flora E. Sheffield a plot, 50 by 100, on the northeast corner of First Street and Warburton Avenue, Bayside.

The Bayside Building Company has purchased from Lorena W. Shorrock a plot, 45 by 100, on the west side of First Street, near Ashburton Avenue, Bayside.

Samuel H. Cleveland has sold to J. Wesley Hamer three plots at Douglas Manor, Douglaston.

Resale in East Orange.

The Foard Holding Company has purchased from Frederick Brown seventeen houses in East Orange, N. J. The seller acquired the property last month in payment for the six-story Holly Arms apartment house at 402 to 410 West 148th Street.

The East Orange houses are one, two, three, and six-story structures, and are located on North Sixteenth and North Nineteenth Streets, Carnegie Avenue and Eaton Place. The consideration was $150,000.

$30,000 New Jersey Deal.

Louis Cowan sold to a client for Charles Maltby the Maltby estate at Plainfield, N. J., consisting of fifteen acres, with modern residence and outbuildings. The property was held at $20,000. It was an all-cash transaction.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold at Philipse Manor-on-Hudson for Alec G. Standing his house, now in process of construction, to Miss C. C. Dulon, and a residence on Berkeley Avenue, Greenacres, to Edwin H. Mixer.

Fish & Marvin have sold for the estate of John J. Tate a property situated in the township of Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of thirty acres, residence, and outbuildings. The purchaser is a prominent New York man, who will make extensive improvements to the property.

Buys Fairfield Estate.

Joseph P. Day has sold for the estate of Elizabeth M. Barry to Burrett F. Chase of Greens Farms, Conn., the property consisting of about seven acres, with buildings, on Unquowa Road, Fairfield, Conn. It was to have been sold by Mr. Day at auction on Sept. 21.

Important Lease to Old Stern Store.

Ellas Brothers & Co., shirt manufacturers, now located at 552 Broadway, have decided to move uptown, and leased from the estate of Isaac Stern the second floor of the old Stern department store at 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, running through to West Twenty-second Street.

The floor, which contains about 21,000 square feet, will be extensively altered and used as a showroom. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., in conjunction with M. & L. Hess negotiated the lease.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 829 to 835 Eleventh Avenue for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $40,000.

Van Norden & Wilson have leased for Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd a store in the building, 77 Madison Avenue, to Max Hechtman.

Bonomolo & Zaccaro have leased for Anna C. S. Hassey the five-story tenement, 11 Jones Street, to a client for a term of five years from Oct. 1, 1915.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for the Thomas Realty Company the large store in the Thomas Building, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-third Street, to the Pullman Car Company.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Thatcher M. Adams, Jr., to Reginald Wright Kaufmann the three-story and basement dwelling, 39 West Tenth Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, for Mrs. Price Post of Tuxedo to D. Thomas Moore.

W. T. Taliaferro has leased No. 52 West Seventy-second Street, a private dwelling, for the estate of Harriet A. Cullen to Mrs. Etta Christen for a term of three years.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Susie Scott Hall the four-story dwelling at 325 West 137th Street to Mary Mulhorn.

John R. Davidson has leased for Annie M. Backens the three-story dwelling at 117 Manhattan Avenue to James S. Watt.

Realty Notes.

The Seven Hundred and Eighty West End Avenue Company has been incorporated at Albany, with a capital of $10,000, to take over the twelve-story apartment house at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, and also the adjoining dwelling at 776 West End Avenue. The company represents Ashbel Hubbard of Mobile, Ala., who purchased the properties from T. J. McLaughlin Sons.

Nelson, Lee & Green have procured a mortgage for Samuel K. Jacoba of $47,500 on twenty-three lots at Shippan Point, Conn. The property has no buildings upon it, although surrounded by fine houses. It was acquired by Jacobs through the same brokers in a trade for the leasehold of 3 to 7 West Thirty-fifth Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

5th Av, s e corner of 73d St, (2) 77.2x130, vacant; G. J. Gould against Howard Gould et al.; Taylor, K. & H., attorneys; C. W. Wickersham, referee; due, $35,050.81; taxes, &c., $36,036; to the Seventy-third Street Realty Co., for $513,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Haven Av, w s, 562.10 ft s of 181st St, 50.6x192.2 to Riverside Drive x5ox189.3, vacant; C. S. Weiss against Montrose Realty Co. et al.; Goldsmith, C., C. & W., attorneys; R. C. Murphy, referee; due, $17,387.18; taxes, &c., $1,560.76; to the plaintiff, for $16,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

139th St, n s, 375 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; F. R. Pinner against M. E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & I., attorneys; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $2,550.55; taxes, &c., $54.33; to the plaintiff, for $2,500.

Amundson Av, w s, 325 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x100; Eastchester Savings Bank against Johanna Paulson et al.; J. M. Bell, attorney; M. M. Fertig, referee; due, $3,897.41; taxes, &c., $170.56; to Wendsla Johnson, for $4,300.

Fieldston Road, s e corner of 256th St, 124.6x76.1x101.5x146.2; Wales Av, s e corner of 256th St, 95.3x46.2x91.11x93.11; Sylvan Av, w s, 131.3 ft n of 256th St, 25x100; Sylvan Av, e s, 204.11 ft n of 256th St, 75x100; Sylvan Av, n e corner of 256th St, 79.11x50x92.10x21.8, vacant; J. E. L. Beals against J. S. Seagrave; Roe & H., attorneys; Lewis Landes, referee; due, $7,601.86; taxes, &c., &c., $124.60; to the plaintiff, for $4,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Magenta St, 629, n s, 40 ft e of Bronx Boulevard, 30x97.3; W. G. Appleton, executor, against William Schoermann et al.; Free & M., attorneys; C. A. Oberwager, referee; due, $2,865.05; taxes, &c., $448.11; to the plaintiff, for $3,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

55th St, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, for a nine-story apartment, 50x85.5; estate of Thomas G. Dunham, 22 William St, owner; Rouse & Goldstone, 38 West 32d St, architects; cost $30,000

89th St, s s, 25 ft w of 8th Av, for a two-six-story loft, 125x98.9; 224 West 59th Street Corporation, 315 West 57th St, owner; Crow, Lewis & Wichenhoefer, 200 5th Av, architect; cost $275,000

Morris Av, s s, 25 ft s of 162d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Joseph Bousin Company, Joseph Sousin, 1,344 Bristow St President, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Wehster Av, architect; cost $40,000

Bussing Av, n s, 25.13 ft e of Boyd Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x33 each; Carolins Sittig, 890 Forest Av, owner; Carl J. Itzsl, 1,362 Prospect Av, architect; cost $10,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

105th St, 405 to 421 East, and 106th St, 404 to 422 East, to a three-story factory; M. Nathan, 32 West 72d St, owner; W. J. Havell, 325 East 31st St, architect; cost $10,000

Broadway, s w corner Liberty St, to a nineteen-story office building and store; Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, 1,183 Broadway, owner; Jardins, Hill & Murdock, 3 West 29th St, architects; cost $5,000

65th St, 13 East, to a five-story dwelling; Hoyt-Heins Construction Company, 516 5th Av, owner; Gronsnberg & Leuchtag, 302 5th Av, architect; cost $9,000

Sheriff St, 66 and 68, to a five-story dance hall; H. M. Rosenberg, 712 East 149th St, Brooklyn, owner; J. Fuller, 25 Avenue A, architect; cost $15,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.

With names and address of purchasr and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 164th St, (500 West,) 27.10x100; Zimmern & Levi, Inc., to Hy. Besler, 524 West 173d St, ½ part, all liens, Sept. 17; attorney, Abr. Stern, 31 Nassau St $1

EAST BROADWAY, 259, s w corner of Montgomery St, 10 and 12, 23x95; Ray Factor to Isadore Kahn, 930 Fox St. (mtg $57,000,) Sept. 14; attorney, D. Michelsohn, 61 Broadway $100

LEXINGTON AV, 222, n w corner of 33d St, 26.8x100, foreclosure; Harry Bijur, referee, to Tillie S. Cahn, (Openhym,) 2,170 Broadway; Albert Stern, 68 Highland Av., Yonkers, N. Y., and Openhym, 352 Riverside Drive, and Robert B. Hirsch, Hubbard Av, Stamford, Conn., trustees of the will of Angustus W. Openhym, Sept. 17; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St. $54,500

13TH ST, 537 East, n s, 170 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Morris Kronovet et al. to Samuel I. Gordon, 282 9th Av, all liens, Aug. 29; attorneys, London & Davis, 55 Liberty St $100

24TH ST, 152 West, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x93.9; Security Mortgage Co., 128 Broadway, to Morotoma Mortgage Co., 120 Broadway, (mtg $30,000,) all liens, Sept. 17; attorneys, Alexandar & Green, 120 Broadway $1

53D ST, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 20x90; Bertha S. Brown, widow, to Anna Manny, 172 East 73d St, and Sadie A. M. Brown, 220 East 53d St, party of first part retain life estats, (mtg $8,000,) all liens, Sept. 16; attorney, John Mullholland, 280 Broadway $1

79TH ST, 162 and 164 East, s s, 130 ft s of Lexington Av, 40x102.2; Brimchen Wallach et al., executors, &c., of Karl M. Wallach, to Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., 18 East 41st St, (mtg $30,000,) all liens, Aug. 14; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway $70,000

83D ST, 30 West, s s, 331 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2, (foreclosure Aug. 19;) Louis Lande, referee, to Iberia Realty Co., 13 West 20th St, Sept. 16; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St $22,000

101ST ST, 106 East, s s, 47.9 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; Louis Newman to Charles Salzman, 715 Lexington Av, (mtg $3,000,) Sept. 15; attorney, D. Drechsler, 140 Nassau St $1

107TH ST, 232 East, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Frank A. Sinisgalli to Giuseppe Natale, 617 Morris Park Av, Sept. 16 ..... $100

111TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 87.6x71.10; 111th Street Construction Corporation to Jonas Spinner, 119 Pitt St, (mtg $12,500,) Sept. 15; attorney, I. Kronheim, 140 Nassau St $100

112TH ST, 307 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, (foreclosure Sept. 15;) Robert L. Stanton, referee, to James McDermott, 115 West 94th St, Sept. 16; attorney, James O'Farrell, 280 Broadway $3,000

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 223.6 ft s of 176th St, 17.11x100; American Savings Bank to Kellbert Construction Co., Inc., 535 East 106th St, (mtg $6,400,) Sept. 14; attorney, John V. Irwin, 203 Broadway $100

CORLEAR AV, w s, 161.6 ft s of 232d St, 25x irregular; John Bradley to Robert Bradley, 1,930 University Av, 2-3 part, (mtg $2,100,) Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CORLEAR AV, w s, 111.6 ft s of 232d St, 25x irregular; same et al. to sams, (mtg $2,300,) April 19; attorney, same $100

CORLEAR AV, w s, 86.6 ft s of 232d St, 25x irregular; Susan Pattinson et al. to John Bradley, 3,141 Corlear Av, (mtg $2,100,) April 19; attornsy, same $100

CRESTON AV, s e cor of 188th St, 65x95; Charles F. Deshler to Packer Building Co., 457 West 141st St, Sept. 16, (mtg. $5,500;) attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $100

FULTON AV, s s cor of 169th St, 65x79.1; M. A. C. Glover and another to Albert G. Rich, 8 Kress Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg. $54,000,) Sept. 14; attorney, A. G. Rich, 29 Liberty St $1

LOT 4, map E. R. B. King; Henry Claassen to Rosa Claassen, 43 Lexington Av, Sept. 8; attorney, J. Arthur Fischer, 690 6th Av $1

LOT 214A, map Koch Homestead, Frederick W. Koch to Philip Appell and another, 2,838 Middletown Rd., Sept. 14; attorney, L. S. Mapes, 1,409 Williamsbridge Rd $1

LOTS 558 and 559, map Bradish Johnson, Jennts Marino to Benjamin Moithman, 32 Stanton St, Sept. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

PROSPECT AV, s w cor of 163d St, 100x106; S. E. & M. E. Bernheimer Co. to Siman Realty Co., 231 West 96th St, (mtg. $120,000,) Sept. 8; attorneys, Rose & F., 125 Broadway ..... Omitted

172D ST, w s, 270 ft s of Boston Rd, 80x100; Rosanna Roscnfold to Frederick Lese, 133 East 80th St, (mtg. $31,000,) Sept. 14; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St $100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, s e, 80.5 ft n of 46th St, 20x80, all; Edward da F. Livingston and another to Frederick K. James, 127 West 82d St, 21 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Parker, D. & W., 34 Nassau St $10,000

MERCER ST, 29, store floor and basement; Georgette De G. Fahnestock to Victor Lebovitz, 353 4th St, Brooklyn, 6 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorneys, Fuller & P., 145 Nassau St $1,200

WILLIAM ST, 87 and 89, all; Reuben A. D. Wendelswope to John Arata, Great Notch, N. J., 5 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Louis Hartmann, 80 Maiden Lane $4,000

31ST ST, 216 East, e ll; Ann Hamilton to Helene Gylin, 216 East 31st St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Ann Hamilton, 218 East 31st St $1,000

43D ST, 611 to 625 West, ground floor and second floor; New York Manufacturers' Real Estate Co. to W. J. Thompson Co., 611 West 43d St, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1916 ..... $5,180

1ST AV, 2,032, all; Angela Ferrera to Charles A. Casazza, 5,805 7th Av. Brooklyn, 3 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Joseph Logomasini, 2; Park Row $1,481

3TH AV, 511, third floor; 511 5th Avenue Corporation to F. L. Dunne & Co., 297 5th Av, 20 years from Feb. 1, 1916 ..... $12,000

Bronx.

KELLY ST, 997, 1,001, 1,005, all; Schoen Leasing Co., Inc., to Morris Rosenfeld, 505 West 133d St, from Sept. 1, 1915, to Feb. 27, 1918; attorney, Max Salomon, 5 Beekman St $14,756

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, n s s, 150 ft nw of Vermilyea Av, 50x87.6; Manhattan Lime Co. against Loyal Building Co., owner; Jack Silvestri, contractor $98

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner 128th St., 104.7x100x irregular; George Ellis & Co. against Been Leimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co., owners; Automatic Sprinkler Co. of America, contractor; Edgar H. Adams, subcontractor $9,50

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 1,059.7 ft s of Dyckman St, 459.6x irregular; Central Foundry Co. against Vermont Hygeia Ice Co., contractor & owner, (renswal) $269.91

3D AV, 925; Herman Levin against Aaron Altmayer, owner; Leon S. Altmayer, contractor $53.25

7TH AV, 433 and 435; Louis Neuburger, Inc., against 168 West 34th St. Co., owner; James F. Hogan, contractor $172.37

30TH ST, 247 West; Mayer Malkin against Harry Harburger, owner; John W. Rothenberg, contractor $439.37

48TH ST, 115 West; Edward Grant against Kathryn M. Kays, owner & contractor $19

93D ST, 184 East; Herman Levin against Sanders B. Altmayer, owner; Leon S. Altmayer, contractor $170

Bronx.

BECK ST, 582-588; Walter J. Whits against Ostro Construction Co., owners and contractors $3,500

BRONXWOOD AV, n e corner of 228th St., 65.4x109.1; James Quiun Construction Co., Inc., against Liberty Lace & Netting Works, Eugene Metzger and Hugo N. Schloss, owners; Murray Hill Construction Co., Inc., contractors $4,925.05

CROTONA AV, 2,105; Sadie Maies against Thomas Joseph, Mary Ann, Margaret, and Catherine McMahon, owners; Harry Heppner, contractor $29.27

JACKSON AV, 485; Robert Elkan against Flar Building Corp., and Jennie Wolf, owners; Flar Building Corp., contractors $225

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CLINTON ST, 147; Daniel M. Rader against Bertha Boltan et al., Aug. 25, 1915 ..... $216

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244; Felix de Luca against Mary Lyons et al., Oct. 23, 1914 ..... $453

7TH ST, 130 East; Van Wagoner Linn Construction Co. against Ladislawa W. Schwenk et al., July 27, 1914 ..... $354.38

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,620-1,622; Louis I. Bregman against Wattenoerg, Cahan & Pittman et al., Sept. 13, 1915 ..... $390

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293 Fully Improved Dual Subway Station **LOTS**

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Three 4-story and basement brick apartments. TO BE SOLD AS THREE PARCELS.

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3 Rooms and b

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Manhattan.

WEST END AV, 110-14, e s, 25.1 ft s of 65th St, 75.3x100; Louis Richard to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Sept. 16, demend, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $50,000

8TH ST, 308-10 East, e s, 189.6 ft e of Av B, 40.6x97.6; Nethan Groberg to Morris Salzman, 361 Highland Boulevard, Borough of Queens, or 214 Franklin St, Brooklyn, Sept. 14, demand, 6 p. c.....$5,500

14TH ST, 241 East, n e, 105.5 ft w of 2d Av, 25.6x103.3, prior mtg $25,000; Lockwood Construction Co. to Lilly Holding Co., 115 Broadway, Sept. 7, due Sept. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. B. Lilienstern, 115 Broadway. $2,000

76TH ST, s s, 154 ft e of Park Av, 16x102.2; collateral to mtg on 75th St, n e, 100 ft e of Park Av, 96.4x102.2; 75th St Co. Estate to City Mortgage Co, 15 Wall St, Sept. 15 demand, 5 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$350,000

83D ST, 30 West, s s, 331 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2; Iberia Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Sept. 16, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $16,000

111TH ST, e s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 87.6x 71.10; Jonas Spinner to 111th St Construction Corporation, 309 Broadway, Sept. 15, prior mtg $58,500, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$15,000.

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 223.6 ft s of 176th St, 17.11x100; Keilbert Construction Co., Inc., to American Savings Bank, 115 West 42d St, Sept. 14, installments; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,400

SAME PROPERTY; same to Clara E. Waterbury, 987 Park Av, Woodcliff, N. J., (prior mtg $6,400.) Sept. 14, due as per bond; attorney, M. M. Henschel, 891 East 149th St $1,137

BELMONT AV, e s, 100 ft n of 175th St, 45.7x100; Bellino Realty Co. to German Savings Bank, 167 4th Av, Sept. 17, 5 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, A. H. Mosle, 30 Broad St $2,200

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 188th St, 65.2x 95.11; Picken Building Co. to Charles F. Dashler, 521 Grandview Av, prior mtg $42,000, Sept. 16, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$8,000

GERMAN PLACE, e e corner of Rae St, 50x92.3; Mary A. Schuessler to Augusta Dorn, 449 East 149th St, dee May 8, 1915; attorney, W. S. Smith, 462 East 167th St $800

GRAND AV, n e corner of 183d St, 50x100; Michael Loschinger to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, Sept. 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St.

KELLY ST, w e, 100.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Keilbert Construction Co., inc., to American Savings Bank, 115 West 42d St, Sept. 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway 23,000

LOTS 7 and 8, map of George W. Hunt, 57.3x irregular; Jennie Sinisgally, individually and as guardian, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

LOTS 558 and 559, map Bradish Johnson, Benjamin Moltman to Jennis Marino, 54 Oak St, Sept. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $350

MAYFLOWER AV, w s, 184.11 ft n of Middletown Road, 25x100; Joseph Gross et al. to James R. Strong, Short Hills, N. J., Sept. 10, due Jan. 1, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

PROSPECT AV, e s, 364.1 ft s of 165th St, 50xirregular; Charles Graff to Alexander E. Knapp and another, trustees, 256 West 36th St, Sept. 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $28,000

166TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100; Elias H. Lang et al. to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Sept. 16, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$4,800

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 72x95; Jacob Bloom Realty Corporation to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 160 Broadway, Sept. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$48,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

9TH ST, 733 East; Joseph Bulova against Herman Rosenbaum et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, F. E. M. Bollowa.

52D ST, 23 East; Greenwich Savings Bank against Theresa J. Kelly et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, B. A. Sands.

55TH ST, n s, 191.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.5; Chemical National Bank of New York against Lizzie I. Bulkley, (notice of execution;) attorney, B. L. Finkelstein.

108D ST, 234 and 236 East; Sophie Grossman against Max Beck et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, J. A. Seidman.

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 186.5 ft s of Heath Av, 83.7x104; Robert Dreenen against Fordham Realty Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, T. J. Meehen.

CHARLOTTE ST, e s, 110.6 ft n of Seabury Place, 75x100; George Colon & Co. against Serah Jacobs et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Gettner, Simon & Asher.

WALES AV, 518; John Zahn et al. against Maria Ann Buellesbach et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

176TH ST, 60 East; Edward D. Loughman against David Kraus et al., (action to compel specific performace of contract;) attorney, J. S. Darcy.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Fitzpatrick, (Kelly)—William J. Burke. Re Stone—John J. Lendy. Roe<Segrane—Joseph F. Mulqeeen, Jr. Cannon<Connery, Jr.—John P. Walsh.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Matter of Goldstein, (Superin'—James A. Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Matter of Lady Baltimore Cake Shops, (Davidson)—Robert M. Miller.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Celia Terrace<Morris Blanfox—Bernhard Robbies.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—William Rankle<Darrow Russell Co.—William Weiss. Hoffman Miller<Agnes Riehl—Harry F. Mela. Isidor Saul<Julius Saul—Samuel Mayere and Ezra P. Prentice. Sophia Grossman<Max Beck—Robert W. Bonynge. Isahel M. Smith<Israel Kantor—William C. Arnold.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —MARION H. SEIXAS, Plaintiff, against HENRY L. GRAHAM, Defendant.—Summons. To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 10th, 1915.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward G. Whitaker, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of September, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8d day of September, 1915.

Dated New York, September 8d, 1915.

Yours, etc.,

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 261 Broadway, City of New York.

INFORMATION FOR BUSINESS MEN.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Larchmont Gardens.—Modern bungalow; six rooms and bath; electric lights; mortgage, $5,000; cost price, $7,000; will sell for $5,700; now rented at $45 per month; only $500 cash required; might rent from Oct. 1 at $45. Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernoe, N. Y. Phone 3400.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 25 windows, piazza, heat, hot water supply; $900-$960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

English stucco house at $1,500 rent; prompt Chester Hill corner; near trolley; unusual living room, large fireplace, two bathe, six bedrooms; garage; fine trees; in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At $8,500, or rent, $80. New 10-room stucco house, 2 baths, hot water heat. Convenient to railroad station. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Attractive new houses for sale, combining all the newest features required by discriminating buyer; prices $11,000, $12,000, $13,000; will not be offered for rent. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

Colonial house, eight rooms, three baths, 100x150. Owner, H. V. Pierson, 25 Franklin Court, Garden City. Phone 1383-W.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.—Beautiful dwelling; improvements; equity, $3,000; what's offered; Bargain, B 205 Times Downtown.

Look at house 179 Liberty Av., New Rochelle; bargain; private sale.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Rent or Sale.—Modern house; large front and side porch; eight rooms; tiled bath, hot water heat, garden; 28 minutes from Manhattan; rent $50; 100 trains daily; four minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York. Phone 3576 Cortlandt.

Builder forced to sell beautiful, new, artistic home, seven rooms, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat; interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; only 3 blocks from station and trolley; 30 minutes out; price, $3,450; small amount down, balance like rent; title guaranteed. Brower, 715 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND COTTAGE.

New, nine rooms, bath; twenty-six minutes on L. I. R. R.; cost, $7,500, but must sacrifice for quick sale; will sell for $5,500; if you will pay $2,200 cash, the balance can be extended over a long period.

M 114 Times.

Garden City.—Executor desirous of closing estate will sell at sacrifice unimproved lot with frontage of 100 feet and 250 feet depth in most desirable section. Address communications to Arthur C. Hume, 40 Pine St., New York City.

Attractive all-year-round bungalow, six rooms, electricity, gas, hot water heat; corner plot, 60x125; convenient to water and station; easy terms. Room 907, 110 West 34th St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, 10-room house, with 2 baths, at Mountain Lakes, N. J., 5 minutes' walk from D., L. & W. express station; parquet floors, electric lights, all modern improvements; ½ acre on lake drive; a real opportunity for any one desiring complete country home. H. S. Brouwer, Mountain Lakes, N. J. Tel. Boonton 113 R.

Small fruit farms, 10x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.

Test its merits as a suburbae place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month; write us. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Fine old country residence, modernized; ideal Summer, Winter home; fine location, surroundings; rent $100 monthly; price $21,500. Drake, 29 Broadway.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Comfortable boma, Plainfield, N. J., sale or lease. Room 1,624, No. 61 Broadway, New York.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.

WANTED for next season on a lake in Maine a small camp with several bungalows. Address Seagle, Hague on Lake George, N. Y.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—2d mortgages, $3,500, 6%, expires June 10, 1917, on six-story mercantile building rented for $5,000; present first mortgage $24,000 expires 1918. F. De Angelis, 840 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

85th St., 10 East—Entire floors, also 1, 2 and 3 rooms; elevator; restaurant.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 242, 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x18; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST. Corner apartment, 7 unusually large rooms; every modern improvement; elevator service; other apartments in the immediate neighborhood, $75 and upward. Agents, on premises, EVERETT M. REIXAS CO.

3 East 35th St.—2 very attractive apartments, (whole floor,) 3 rooms, bath, &c.; rent $1,200 and $1,500. Apply on premises. Geo. R. Read & Co.

A.—A.—102 East 31st.—Elegant apartment containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

Bachelor apartment; top floor, private house, in East Fifties; two rooms and kitchenette; fireplace for wood fire; $60 month; Z 803 Times Annex.

30th St., 10 East.—Attractive apartments, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; one apartment on floor; fine southern exposure.

9 Livingston Place, (Corner 16th St.)—Facing Stuyvesant Park, 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; reasonable rent.

140 EAST 34TH ST. Two rooms, bath, and service. Exceptional light and ventilation. Low rents.

34th, 144 East, (Near Lexington,) from Oct. 1; choice apartments; heat, hot water; kitchenette. Ford, 171 3d Av.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

APARTMENTS, 2 TO 12 ROOMS. Douglas L. Ellimen & Co., 421 Madison Av.

31st., 157 East, (Near Lexington.)—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

West Side

Sublet, very elegant apartment, unfurnished, (Severn;) eight rooms, two baths; all outside; refrigeration free; elevator service; finest location; adjacent to 72d St. subway station; owner in Europe; offered at sacrifice. Inquire W. J. Haussler, 114 East 16th St. Telephone Stuyvesant 85.

EMPIRE COURT, 811 West 95th St.

Very light rooms,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night Elevator,	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Telephone, &c.	6 rooms, bath, $65 up
	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

Netherland Court, 473-475 West 155th St.—High-class elevator apartment, consisting of 3, 4, and 6 rooms; all outside, overlooking Polo Grounds and the Bronx; modern improvements; very reasonable rent. Inquire on premises. Tel. 3980 Audubon.

THE CHESTERSHIRE, 568-570 West 163d St.

1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

Convent Av., 96-100.—Choice modern apartments of two-three, and four rooms and bath; one doctor's or dentist's apartment of five rooms and bath, with two entrances. Superintendent on premises.

Finest 9-room apartment in New York; facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperly Hall, 41 Central Park West.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light outside rooms; at the Rexford, 79th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 3 and 6. Voightlandsr.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway, 3796 Rector.

The Hamilton, elegant apartments, opposite City College, 5 and 6 rooms; rent $40 to $55. Apply to owner, on premises, 477 West 140th St.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath; newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

5-room apartment, unfurnished; sublet for 1 year from Oct. 1st. 200 West 58th St., 2d floor, Apartment E; $125 per month.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45. Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

Three rooms, bath, Broadway, 2,708 (103d;) housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

5 light rooms and bath, Darlington Apartment, B'way and 101st St.; top floor; inquire on premises.

1722, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

Doctor apartments—Occupied eight years by doctor; high-class. 203 West 118th St.

57th, 150 West.—Attractive 2 rooms, bath, maid service; restaurant on premises.

Wellesley, N. E. Cor. 81st, West End Av.) apartments, 7, 8, or 9 rooms.

317 West 121st.—7 all light rooms; private hall, all improvements. $56.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Riverside Drive, 644.—Five-room apartment; sublet redeced rent. Aud. 6600. Donovan.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

Park Slope.—Six light rooms, bath, separate toilet, heat, hot water, electric lights, telephone; $34-$36. 509 Sixth St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service, will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Fall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 895 Hoboken.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 and $75. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Completely furnished apartment wanted, 9 or 10 rooms, 4 master bedrooms, ground floor preferred; RIVERSIDE DRIVE or CENTRAL PARK WEST; six months; renewal option; telephone after 10 o'clock; Columbus 4560, or write to Box M 80 Times.

6 or 7 room furnished apartment wanted, between 72d St. and 116th St., or Riverside Drive; 6 or 9 months rent; not more than $150 per month. Box E 24, Times Annex.

Wanted to rent, nicely furnished apartment 4 or 5 rooms, west side, between Columbus Circle and 86th St.; state full particulars and terms. M 123 Times.

Have clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; long, short leases. Clerk Realty, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6592.

2 to 12 rooms; clients waiting. R. de Flores, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 4566.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded groves; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE HOTEL ALVORD, EAST ORANGE, N. J. A HOTEL OF EXCELLENCE IN A QUIET, SELECT, RESIDENTIAL TOWN WHERE THE EXPENSES ARE LESS THAN THE COST OF KEEPING HOUSE IN NEW YORK. BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, SUN PARLORS, WIDE VERANDA, TENNIS COURTS. EXCELLENT CUISINE. THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW YORK AND 10 SUBWAY RIDING. SPEND THE FALL IN EAST ORANGE. FOR BOOKLET AND RATES APPLY TO L. B. ALVORD, PROP. HOTEL ALVORD, BRICK CHURCH STATION, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington, East Orange, N. J. "20 Minutes from Broadway." Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking. W. T. READE, Prop.

A real homelike boarding place in beautiful suburb; desirable and convenient location; references. 41 South Willow St., Montclair.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse will give home and care to tubercular patient; fine accommodations; $25 per week. Z 359 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young couple with nine-year-old daughter would like to communicate with private family living in the suburbs, within 30 minutes of New York, where they may stop as paying guests, (meals arranged separately, however.) We have grand piano and Columbia Regent grafonola, which we would be glad to install, to be used in common. In answering please smile, for the surroundings must be coegenial, and give all particulars. Address M 113 Times.

Gentleman, commuter; good room, board; refined, private family; in or near Bronxville; good home cooking; $8 per week; references exchanged. Z 362 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family bonse; modern conveniences; transients; permaneet; table hoard.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; bome cooking; telephone.

Bachelor apartment; top floor, private house, in East Fifties; two rooms and kitchenette; fireplace for wood fire; $60 month; Z 803 Times Annex.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privilages.) —Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

45TH ST., 8 EAST. Table hoard; rooms; references.

69TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 213. (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; table board; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy, large rooms; steam; home cooking; healthy location.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4639 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Sunny rooms, with board; refined, high-class house; telephone; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; bath; high class; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated; large, small rooms; references.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two connecting rooms facing Broadway; elevator apartment; modern improvements. Deutsch.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Small, large rooms with private bath; exceptionally well-kept private house; business people; moderate terms; references.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references; limited number of table boarders.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting; excellent board; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room; steam; first-class board; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests, reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting; shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Roome with bath; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine; parlor dining; exclusive; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-typs furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; suitable for gentleman appreciating fine home.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional second floor, private bathe; continuous bot water; other rooms.

86TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms, private bath; very convenience; exclusive house; excellent table; references; table guests.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large first-floor front room; adults; exclusive Jewish home. Hellman.

91ST, 114 WEST.—Second floor, private bath; suite or single; meals optional.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Park. "L," phone.

94TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large, front room; suitable two; business people; refined home; conveniences.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select; parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; table guests.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable, large room; all home comforts; excellent board. Strauss.

102D, 253 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished, private bath; also one large room and bath. Mrs. R. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.) Pleasant, large, small rooms; every convenience.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

49TH, 88 EAST.—Comfortably furnished, moderate-priced room for gentleman; owner's home; references.

60TH ST., 184 EAST.—Single and double rooms; shower bath.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring Beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms in private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 725.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios snhrented by day, montb.

West Side

11TH ST., 35 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Furnished room, single or doeble; reasonabls.

12TH, 111 WEST. — Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor for rent; suitable physician or business; furnished, unfurnished.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; private bath, electricity, telephone; vacant October; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, every convenience; desirable home; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished single rooms; electricity, elevator, telephone. Keen.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

58TH ST., 21 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $10.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly-kept house; rooms, $6-$12.50.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsoma parlor floor studio suite; grand pieno; also small room.

61ST, 110 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constaetly; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beeson.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large rooms, with bath; other rooms; running water; telephona.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suits; also small room; charming apartment; reasonable. Wilde.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; electricity; steam; hot water; pboee.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, furnished rooms; baths; electricity; meals optional.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; absolutely clean; excellent maid service.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 138 WEST.—Best location in New York; beautifully furnished suite, with private bath; also large room, adjoining bath; moderata prices. Telephone Columbus 8807.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large and small front rooms, with private bath; board; quiet location; near Riverside Drive; phone.

76D, 153 WEST.—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms; electricity; subway express.

73D, 178 WEST.—Nicely furnished, comfortahls rooms; moderate; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Two exceptional, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

75TH, 124 WEST. — Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressieg room; private bath; telephons.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, large, small suites; contineous bot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, larga, medinm rooms, adjoining bath.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive roome, including handsome hack parlor, witb private bath.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 124 WEST. — Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; breakfast optional; moderate.

77TH ST., 102 WEST. Very attractive, pleasant rooms; bome comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; refarences; reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms, quiet private house; phone; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

77TH, 164 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; electricity, telephone; suhway, "L."

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower baths; phone; select.

79TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large roome adoining private baths; references.

80TH, 805 WEST. (SCHUYLER 8917.) Attractive room, adjoining batb; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private hath; medium rooms, botel conveniences.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished house; suites and single rooms.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, suite, separate; running water; showsr; elevator. Pearson.

82d, 105 West.—One large, outside room, bath; maid service; telephone; $35; studio apartment.

82d St., 105 West.—Four rooms, bath; all facing street; studio apartment; telephone; reference; $60.

82D, 134 WEST.—Two large, handsome, second-floor rooms; private baths; references.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated; finely furnished front parlor, also rear parlor, with running water; single or en suite; business people. Ph. Wallace.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished parlor and second floor; other rooms.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; breakfast.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, furnished, as living room; $10.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

5 FLUNG FROM AUTO DODGING CHILDREN

T. A. Gillespie and Two Russian Officers in Crash Near Sayreville, N. J.

MACHINE DASHES INTO POLE

Chauffeur Driving Party to Munitions Plant Runs Off Road to Avoid Youngsters.

A big touring car bearing T. A. Gillespie, President of the Gillespie Powder Company; F. W. Williams, Vice President, together with General Soposhnikov and Colonel Joukowski, both in the Ordnance Department of the Russian Army, crashed into a telegraph pole near Sayreville, N. J., yesterday. The car was damaged badly and the occupants were thrown into the road.

General Saposhnikov and Colonel Joukowski have been in this country for the past year. They were detailed in the early days of the war to inspect American manufactured munitions which might be sent to Russia and her allies. Yesterday the company officials and the two officers were on their way from New York to Parlin, N. J., where the Gillespie powder plant is situated, to examine a consignment of gun cotton which is waiting shipment to Europe, to be used in mines and torpedoes for the Allies.

The machine was running at a high rate of speed, and as the chauffeur took a sharp curve with no abatement of his pace he saw just around on the other side a group of laughing children playing in the middle of the road. They failed to heed the sharp sound of the horn, and when they first noticed the car it was too late to get out of the way.

The chauffeur had a second's choice between driving into the crowd of boys and girls or running off the road into a telegraph pole. Without hesitation he chose the latter course, and the machine plunged against the pole with a terrific impact, throwing Mr. Gillespie and his guests out of the car.

The motorists were badly shaken up, but no one was hurt severely except General Saposhnikov, who suffered a cut on the side of his head. A doctor took two stitches in the cut, dressed the scratches and cuts on Colonel Joukowski's face and hands and the lacerations and contusions which the others suffered, and the party returned to New York in a chartered car. They went directly to the Hotel Plaza, where the Gillespies have been staying. They refused to see newspaper men last night.

Mr. Gillespie said over the telephone, however, that nobody was badly hurt, and generally belittled the whole affair. The entire party were able to go to their rooms unassisted. A little girl in the crowd was knocked down when the car slid awey from the pole, but she was not hurt beyond a few trifling cuts on the arm.

SURVIVES EIGHT-STORY FALL.

Automobile Washer Accompanies Car in Plunge Down Shaft.

Daniel Carty, a negro automobile washer, sat in the front seat of an automobile while it plunged eight stories down an elevator shaft yesterday afternoon and was able immediately after the fall to tell the police his name and address. He did not once lose consciousness, and it was said that unless he had internal injuries of some sort he would recover.

Carty is employed by the King Motor Car Company at 242 West Fifty-fourth Street. He was washing a new touring car shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when he had occasion to move it to make way for another car. Although he was not a chauffeur, he started the engine with the intention of running the automobile the few feet that it had to be moved, instead of pushing it.

When he threw in the clutch the car jumped forward and headed for the steel doors which guard the freight elevator shaft. Before Carty could apply the brakes the automobile hit the doors, knocked them open and fell head foremost down the shaft. The elevator was on the ground floor and the car did not stop until it hit the steel beam at the top of the elevator.

The crash was tremendous. Glass and bits of machinery flew in all directions. The impact drove the engine out of the car, and it fell to the floor of the elevator. The main part of the car remained on the beam, with the front wheels astride it.

Carty was thrown into some steel net work at the top of the elevator. Other employes of the automobile company who had seen the fall hurried down by the passenger elevator, expecting to find the negro dead. They found him fully conscious and he remained so while they were extricating him from the wreckage.

Patrolman Hurd of the West Forty-seventh Street Station called an ambulance from Polyclinic Hospital and Dr. Glynn responded. At the hospital it was found that Carty had a fracture of the right leg, a fractured rib and many lacerations and contusions. He was later removed to Bellevue.

BOY KILLED, CHAUFFEUR HELD

Auto That Fells Two Said to Have Defective Brakes.

John Cohalan of 462 Broadway, Astoria, and Patrick McNally of 257 Eighth Avenue, Astoria, both 3 years old, wandered from the sidewalk where they were playing into the street at Broadway and Eighth Avenue, Astoria, at 7 o'clock last night. They became bewildered when they saw an automobile approaching and got in its way. The machine struck both the boys, the wheels passing over McNally. He was picked up dead. Cohalan was unconscious with a fractured skull and possible internal injuries. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

William Daly of 7 Welling Street, Astoria, who was driving the machine, which belonged to the Private Auto Rental Service Company of 22 Grand Street, Long Island City, was locked up in the Astoria station and charged with homicide after his automobile had been examined and reported to have defective brakes.

GIRL KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE.

Woman in Car Which Struck School Child on Way Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 17.—Skipping along Market Street in Dundee Lake, just outside the Paterson city limits, on her way home from school with twenty other little girls this afternoon, Elizabeth Vanblarcom, 8 years old, of 10 Railroad Avenue, Dundee Lake, heard the warning note of the horn of an approaching automobile, became confused, and stepped directly in the path of a touring car driven by John W. Stafford of 354 West Anderson Street, Hackensack. Before Stafford could bring the machine to a stop two wheels had passed over the little girl's body.

With Mrs. Charles Stafford, the driver's mother, and two Sisters of Charity, in charge of the children, the injured child was taken in the machine to the Paterson General Hospital, where she died within two minutes. Stafford was questioned by Detective Captain John Tracey, but, as the accident was unavoidable, was allowed his freedom.

Live Wire Kills Engineer.

Charles Jansen, 62 years old, of 949 Van Alst Avenue, Long Island City, an electrical engineer of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company, was killed at 3 o'clock last night by a high-power wire in the company's plant.

DIPLOMAS AT $23 TO $300.

More Witnesses Tell of Buying Sheepskins as Osteopaths.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 17.—How the New Jersey College of Osteopathy at Passaic, N. J., sold diplomas for $23 to $300 was told today by witnesses before Supreme Court Examiner Samuel Powes, who is holding hearings in mandamus proceedings to force the issuance of licenses to graduates of the college. Dr. Stephen Rock, whose name appeared on diplomas, was not present.

Dr. Jacob Reidmuller testified he bought a diploma in 1907 for $150, though he never attended the college, merely answering 100 questions. Dr. George Guidenpfonnig of Hoboken testified he bought diplomas for himself and wife for $100 each, though neither ever attended the college.

Dr. John J. Lynch of Hoboken said he met Dr. Rock by appointment in a Passaic saloon and there handed him $100 and afterward sent him $25. He said he had not received his diploma yet, but understood he could obtain it on a further payment.

Dr. John M. Finnerty of Montclair testified he passed his examination in a lodgeroom in Passaic, having received a list of answers to 100 questions, which Dr. Rock told him he could improve upon if he was able to do so. Dr. Finnerty told of paying the high price of $300 for his diploma, on the representation of Dr. Rock that the latter had had to mortgage his home to advance through the Legislature an act licensing osteopaths, and that only graduates of the college would be recognized under the new law.

MUNITION WORKERS STRIKE.

Elizabeth Plant Making War Supplies for the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 17.—Two hundred and fifty workmen went on strike for a 10 per cent. wage increase today at the Watson-Stillman machine shop. Day and night shifts have been working on war munitions at the plant, but company officials say that the material is for the United States Government. A large part of the working force is made up of Germans. The strikers deny foreign influence is behind them, and say they are led by Socialists who fomented other strikes here. Presses for the manufacture of cartridge and shrapnel shells were produced at the plant.

The appearance of William G. Besler, President and General Manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, prevented a strike of skilled mechanics at that company's machine shops this afternoon. He advised the employes to remain at work, declaring that there are many men in Pennsylvania eager to take the places of the 200 unskilled employes who struck yesterday. He told the strikers later that he would give them until tomorrow to return to work. Tonight he notified Supt. Van Doren to extend the time until Monday. It is said 500 men will be held in readiness in Ashley, Penn., Monday to be rushed here in special trains if the strikers stay out.

There are now 1,500 men on strike in Elizabeth. Socialists predicted tonight that the Singer employes would strike tomorrow.

BIG FIGHT FOR SPORT SHIRT.

Courts May Decide Whether They Are Fit Schoolboy Apparel.

Special to The New York Times.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Sept. 17.—"Can the public school authorities allow the girl pupils to wear low-neck dresses and forbid the boys to wear sport shirts with turned-down collars?"

This question has caused two special meetings of the local Board of Education, an appeal to the County School Superintendent, then to the State Board of Education, and it may go to the courts.

Two small boys of F. V. Turner appeared at school attired in immaculate waists, but with low collars, open at the front. The teacher sent them home. Mr. Turner complained to E. J. Frey, the principal, and he sustained the teacher, as did the local Board of Education. W. B. Wolcott, a lawyer, has been retained by Mr. Turner to carry an appeal to the State Board of Education, and, if necessary, to the courts.

It will be represented that the school authorities cannot prescribe the kind of attire pupils shall wear if it is respectable and clean. Each morning Mr. Turner sends his two sons to school and they are promptly told to go home.

BOY GIVES POISON TO SISTER

While Playing "Doctor" He Makes Her Drink Carbolic Acid.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 17.—Left alone at their home at 64 Grove Street while their mother went out on a shopping tour, Marion and John Dittmar, 3 and 4 years old, respectively, were "playing house" at four o'clock this afternoon. During the course of a "party," both children ate a quantity of fruit and candy, and soon little Marion was seized with a stomach ache. Assuming the role of "doctor," John, as he had often seen his mother do, went to the medicine cabinet for a bottle of Jamaica ginger. He took the wrong vial, and the next moment his sister screamed with pain as the "doctor" poured a quantity of carbolic acid down her throat. Called by neighbors, Dr. Frank McDede administered first aid and sent the child to St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was said her condition was critical.

SUES GREY'S ASSISTANT.

Wife Asks $10,000 of Edith M. Homer for Loss of His Affection.

Mrs. Emma L. Grey of East Orange, N. J., who is suing her husband, Charles M. Grey, for divorce, began suit yesterday against Miss Edith M. Homer, his stenographer, for $10,000 for alleged alienation of her husband's affections. Miss Homer is also named in the divorce papers.

Grey is President of the C. M. Grey Manufacturing Company of East Orange. He is living at 110 South Munn Avenue, which is also the home of Miss Homer, according to the papers in the case.

The Greys were married seven years ago, and Mrs. Grey alleges she was deserted last April. She refers to circumstances occurring in a New York hotel as a basis for her action for divorce.

CHASE HAZERS INTO RIVER.

Jersey Police Break Up Struggle Among High School Boys.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 17.—The Cranford Board of Education will act Tuesday night on charges against several students of the high school who took part in a hazing escapade last night.

The police interfered in the annual clash between the sophomores and freshmen and some of the students swam across the Cranford River to escape.

The School Trustees say they will stop hazing.

IN NEW JERSEY.

PATERSON.—When Dennis Foley, on his way home from work at the Federal Creosoting Company's plant yesterday evening, sat down to rest on the Erie tracks, near the Main Street crossing, he was struck by an Erie switch engine and killed.

ELIZABETH.—The tax rate of this city, as announced yesterday, has increased fourteen points and is now $1.94 per $100 valuation. The county rate is $.3508.

ELIZABETH.—Mrs. Louisa Eggers was arraigned in police court yesterday on a charge of locking Peter Usilis, 80 years old, in a chicken coop for three hours and threatening to drown him. She denied the charge, and the case was adjourned pending investigation.

POMPTON LAKES.—Gertrude, 2 years old, daughter of Arthur Romain, proprietor of the Lakeside Hotel, fell off the boathouse pier yesterday and was drowned.

CALIFON.—Caspar P. Agar, who has been keeping a garden for most of his eighty-six years, this year has a phenomenon in the form of a vine on which two pumpkins and several cucumbers are growing.

DUNELLEN.—Mary, 7 years old, daughter of Andrew Fraisle, was drowned yesterday in a brook where she had gone to wash the doll's clothes.

LONG SCHOOL YEAR PLEASES CHURCHILL

President Agrees with Much That Controller Prendergast Proposes.

PREFERS TO MOVE SLOWLY

Would Test Plans by Experiment—Admits Unfairness of Promotion System.

President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education issued a statement yesterday with regard to Controller Prendergast's plan for a reorganization of the public school system.

In Mr. Churchill's opinion the school year should be longer, but he is not in favor of adding arbitrarily a certain number of weeks. He speaks of a plan for a regular school session for July and August, the pupils to elect whether they would attend.

He deprecates haste in making public school changes "under stimulus of individual opinion or even financial stress." Among other things he says:

I believe in the reduction of the course of study from eight to seven years. On Nov. 11, 1914, I addressed a communication to the Board of Education, making numerous suggestions for economy. First among these was the reduction of the course of study. This Fall experiments have been instituted in two schools for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is practicable to save a year in the elementary and high school courses. The Board of Education has proceeded upon the assumption that proposals should be tested first by experiment before adoption upon a wholesale scale. Further and broader experiments with a reduced or curtailed course of study, in my opinion, would be desirable.

As to the suggestion that a better system for the promotion of teachers might be devised I go further than the Controller. One of the serious mistakes in the school system is to provide a stipulated salary increase for years of service, and for those who advance to the higher grades and teach the older children. It would be far better to provide that the teacher rendering exceptional service in a second, third, or fourth year class should be able to secure higher salary, and not be lured to a class of older children largely by the inducement of better compensation. Our salary schedules do not provide a means for keeping teachers in the positions where they are rendering the best service in their power to give.

The proposal of the Controller not to provide funds for the promotion of teachers in accordance with the schedules provided by law is unjust to teachers, who are rendering service in the higher schedules under waiver of the increase in salary to which they are legally entitled.

It is not possible to run the schools properly next year for the same amount of money provided in this year's appropriation. I do not find anywhere in the reports of Supt. Wirt any indication that his plan contemplates a material reduction in the number of teachers to be employed. On the contrary, his reports indicate that the number of teachers will be increased. The Gary plan is on trial in two schools—45, Bronx, and 89, Brooklyn—and in both there has been a material increase in per capita cost for teachers' salaries.

The first report made by Supt. Wirt, on July 30, 1914, indicated that it was the intention not to increase the hours of teachers' service, as now suggested by the Controller. In neither 45, the Bronx, nor 89, Brooklyn, has the school day for the teachers been increased to the extent and in the manner now advocated by the Controller. However, all these details of organization are being studied in connection with the experiments being made. It would be most unfortunate were the Board of Estimate to anticipate the findings by seeking to force the adoption of a longer school day and increased size of class by arbitrarily reducing our teaching staff 10 per cent.

Mr. Churchill says it is but natural that the Controller from his official position should consider problems primarily from a standpoint of finances rather than of education best for the children.

MARINES WIN AT TARGETS.

Carry Off Sadler Trophy Match at Sea Girt Shoot.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 17.—Good shooting was seen here today in the Sadler Trophy match, which was won by the marines, with a score of 1,651. The Union Military Association was second with 1,646, and New Jersey third with 1,635. The Meaney match was won by Corporal E. S. Piper of the Marine Corps with 49. Sergeant J. Lienhard and Sergeant George S. Kase of the marines also scored 49, finishing for place as mentioned.

The Wingate match was won by E. Minervine of the Italian Rifle Association with a score of 90. George W. Chesley of the Winchester Rifle Club finished second with 89.

The Zetler Rifle Club took first place from the Italian Rifle Association with a score of 255 to 245 in the Old Guard Trophy match. H. W. Ford of the marines won the Spencer match with a score of 71.

LANDLORD CLOSES A CHURCH

With Rent Overdue, Organ and Altar Are Thrown Into the Street.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 17.—Ebenezer Baptist Church on Fillmore Avenue and East Second Street is in financial distress, due to the scarcity of funds on account of the war and one thing and another, and as the congregation did not pay the rent and the landlord was weary of promises that were not substantially backed up, George York, armed with a dispossess warrant, set the organ, pews, and altar on the street today.

"We can't have too many churches," he said, "and I hated to break up the meeting place of the Ebenezer. But it had to be done."

FRANK CASE FILM BARRED.

Court Sustains Censors and License Commissioner Bell.

The application of H. Edelstein and others for an injunction restraining License Commissioner Bell from interfering with the exhibition of the moving picture film, "The Frank Case," was denied yesterday by Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court, who said:

"The National Board of Censorship has unanimously refused to pass the picture. The License Commissioner, in the opinion of the court, made proper use of his discretion when he refused to allow the picture to be presented."

Sues Cowboy Actor for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Mrs. Eloise Lewis, wife of "Jack" Lewis, a cowboy actor, has begun action for divorce. Mrs. Lewis was formerly Miss Lathrop, and is known as an art critic, musician, and press agent. Her home is with her mother at Hillsdale, six miles from Hackensack. Mrs. Lewis sets forth in her papers that her husband allowed questionable women to meet in the Lewis home during her absence and that they stole her jewelry and other valuables.

Elected by Army and Navy Union.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 17.—H. Ogden Lake of Washington, D. C., was elected Commander in Chief today at the annual meeting of the Army and Navy Union. He defeated Robert E. Carter and F. E. Haskins. For Vice Commander Enos F. Hann of Atlantic City won over William H. Roech of Washington, D. C.

Sues Ex-Official for $1,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 17.—Suit for $1,000,000 and an accounting was filed in the United States Court here today by the Hudson Navigation Company against its former Vice President, Edward F. Murray. It is charged he issued stock to himself under a plan to increase its capitalization from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000.



Truly Warner

Wall Street Styles

featuring

"The Secretary"

ONE of my new Soft Hats that sticks out from the commonplace through its *smart simplicity*. No matter how you dent or tilt it, it's *becoming*.

I show it in 4 rich, Fall shades to match any color suit or overcoat.

Join the well-dressed crowds around my windows. Then—come in and let me put "The Secretary" on your head. It's my own *exclusive style*, plus *three-dollar quality* for $2

New York and Everywhere
Fall Catalogue Ready—
Mail Order Charges Prepaid

IRVING $1.50 HATS

To-day will be "Rush Day" at All Irving Stores

All our stores are certainly prepared with thousands of strictly union made soft hats. From our own union factories.

So come in at once. Join the happy buyers of smart Irving soft hats. Styles, Colors and Quality simply great. All $1.50

50 Stores in New York and Principal Cities



THE "HARVEST" $1.50

IRVING HAT STORES 25 NEW YORK BRANCHES.



You can't tell a Kaufman from a high priced hat.

Our windows show it—the hats prove it—the crowds know it.

$5 Style and $3 Quality $1.50

Get yours to-day—Mail orders prepaid

45 Stores Kaufman All Cities

Manhattan's Man Hatter

To Provide Its Patrons

with the best of food, to serve them properly and entertain them, are first thoughts at Shanley's.

A highly diverting cabaret—evenings - seven to one.

Convenient place for luncheon—seven excellent courses—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S

Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL WALLICK

Broadway and Forty-third Street.

Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.

Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.

Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.

And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality.

REISENWEBER'S 58th Street and Columbus Circle

Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner (Every Eve., 6 to 10, & Sundays, Noon to 10.) $1.00

Beginning Thursday, Sept. 23, GALA CABARET Exceptional Entertainment Nightly from 7 to Close.

Monster Revue Coming—Watch for Opening Date

Private Banquet Halls. Ball Room. Beefsteak Garret.

DANCING EVERY EVENING—CONTESTS ON FRIDAY.

HOTEL ENDICOTT

Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.

A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.

Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.

RATES

Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 2.50

CHANLEY'S IN YONKERS

On B'way—15 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park.

"Exclusiveness and Gayety"

Food unexcelled.

Service perfect.

Appointments Elegant.

Dancing under direction of M. & Mme. Portalis.

European Novelty and Exhibition Dancers.

Parking Space for Autos.

HOTEL BOSSERT

A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on artistocratic Brooklyn Heights, overlooking New-York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., B'klyn.

Cuchow's

14th Street, near Fourth Av.

MARDI-GRAS

Gardens in the Air atop the HOTEL MAJESTIC

SAT. EVE., SEPT. 18TH, THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

Come and be happy. Dancing, directed by MR. AND MRS. ROWLEY DOWNES. Special entertainment. Beautiful decorations. Souvenirs. If unfavorable weather, will be held in Grand Ballroom. Phone Col. 1900 for reservations.



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MADE WITH SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY

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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

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A SMART COLLAR WITH A COMFORTABLE LOW FRONT

THE NEW E&W

RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

MODERN DANCES

Dr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. D., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg., Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6821. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course.

TERMS REASONABLE.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING, Broadway, 86th-87th Sts. All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 4485 Schuy.

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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.

Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up

No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

Mr. Oscar Duryea

Of the Durrea Normal School, Inc. The special instructor in Modern Dances at the National Convention of Teachers of Dancing at San Francisco, Cal., Announces His Return and a Special Normal Course

AT 47 WEST 72ND STREET,

In Duryea Aesthetics and Modern New York Dances from Wednesday, Sept. 8th, to Saturday, Sept. 18th, 10:30 A. M. to 12:30. 10 mornings, $15.00 — single mornings, $3.00. Private lessons, $5, by appointment.

Telephone—Columbus, 6212.

Mansfield Studios, 33 West 46th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy. Summer prices.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40 St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2.15. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in his International triumph. GRUMPY

LYCEUM West 45th Street. REOPENS MONDAY EVENING AT 8:20. in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S MARIE TEMPEST and ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Last Mat. Today. Last Time Tonight. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC MIDNIGHT Atop This Theatre

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—SPECIAL MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 20—SEATS NOW. HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY IN A PLAY ABOUT WAR, by Beulah M. Dix. MOLOCH

YOUNG AMERICA IS OUR IDEA OF A GOOD PLAY.—Eve. Sun. GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—N.Y. American

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. M. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$1.50. Other Matinees, 25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. ALWAYS COOL—SLIDING ROOF. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. BLANCHE SWEET in "The Case of Becky." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Lon Chaney in "The Explorer."

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. European War Heroes. Xtra. Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2.20. "THE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE YEAR."—Globe. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO as BILLY HOLLIDAY. "GREATEST TRIUMPH OF COHAN'S CAREER."—Journal.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS Best American Melodrama By MAX MARCIN.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20 Pop. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20 THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT. THE GIRL WHO SMILES

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c & $1 Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET Next Week—"A FULL HOUSE."

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c to 75c. Selwyn & Co. Present "TWIN BEDS" Next Week—"UNDER COVER."

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c to 75c. H. H. Frazee Presents "A FULL HOUSE" Next Week—"THE SHOW SHOP."

VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44th St. 2:30 & 8:30. Twice Today & Every Day. THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE "GREATEST WAR DRAMA EVER FILMED." —N. Y. AMERICAN. Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN. Mats., (Except Sat.), 25c, 50c, $1.00. Eves. & Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $2.00.

CENTURY CENTRAL PARK WEST. 62d to 63d St. Opens Thursday Night 8:15 SEATS NOW. 1st Time the Big Musical Production. NED WAYBURN'S "TOWN TOPICS"

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE 25c, 35c, 50c

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way, opens Sept. 27. NEW YORK'S CLASSIEST BURLESQUE Theatre. Only playing Columbia Amusement Co. attractions.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. NORA BAYES, WILLIAM A. BRADY'S "THE HONEYMOONERS," ROSHANARA, LADDIE CLIFF, "The Slave Dealers," Harry Gilfoil.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. THE MERRY ROUNDERS

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque AMERICAN BELLES Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted

PALISADES Amusement PARK OPEN EVERY SUNDAY IN SEPTEMBER. SURF BATHING EVERY DAY.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. BURLESQUE Closed Because of Excessive Heat. Beginning Sept. 20—THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

TRIANGLE PLAYS Produced under the supervision of Griffith-Ince-Sennett THIS WEEK. Dustin Farnum in "The Iron Strain." "The Lamb," featuring Douglas Fairbanks. Raymond Hitchcock in "My Valet." KNICKERBOCKER THEA., B'way & 38th St. Twice Daily, 2 and 8:15. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other matinees, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

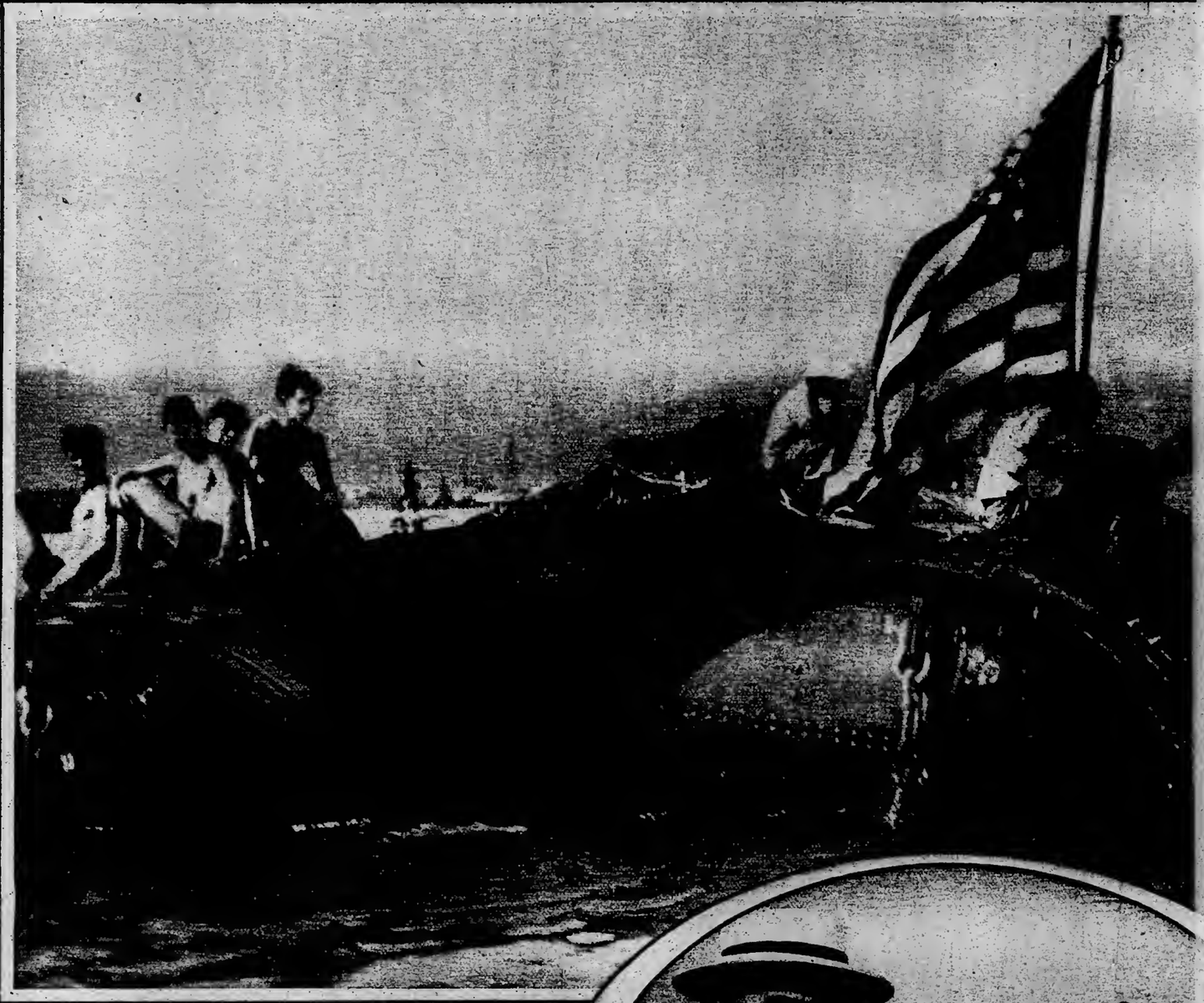
Belgium—Her Story.

The attempt of the Belgium troops to stem the onward rush of Germany's great armies. This is part of the record in pictures preserved in the bound volume of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, containing ten early numbers. Sent postpaid to any address, $1.00. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday,
September 19, 1915

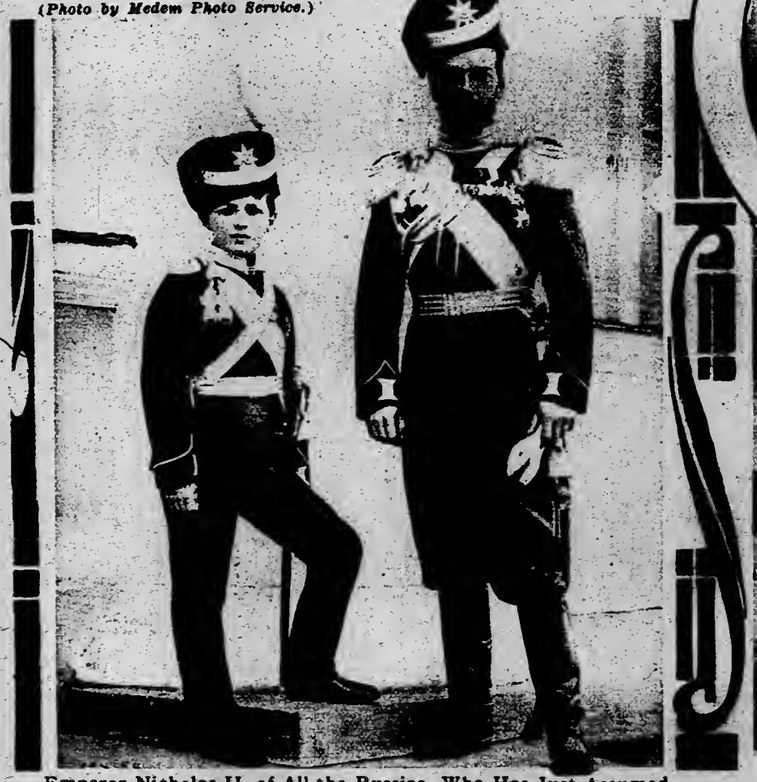




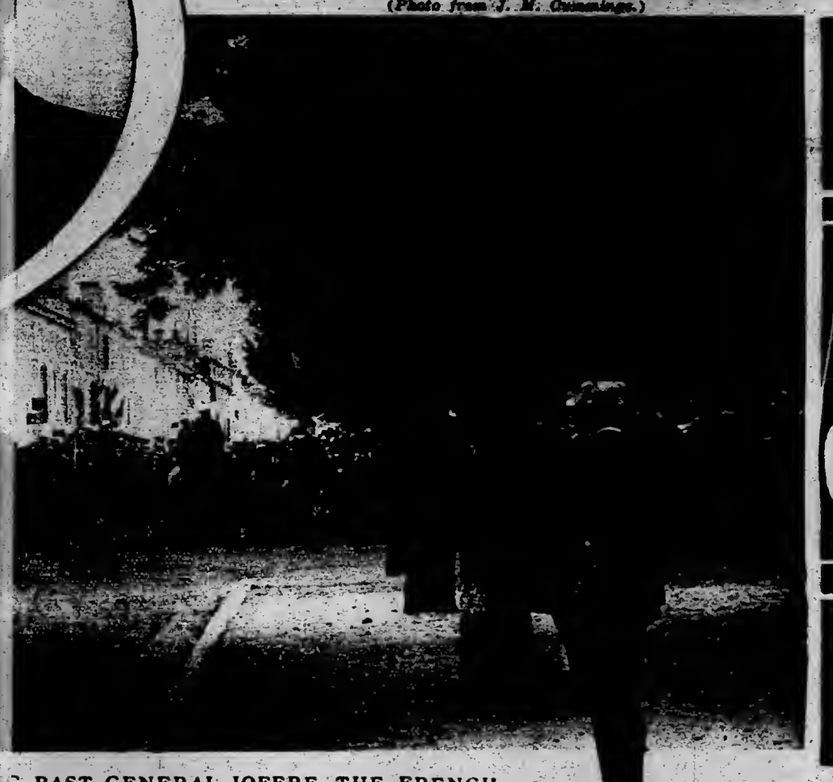
The United States Submarine F-4, Which Sank Off Honolulu with the Loss of All on Board, Towed Into Honolulu Harbor, Supported Six Feet Below the Surface by Huge Pontoons. The Sailors Have Hoisted the Stars and Stripes Lashed to an Oar.
(Photo from J. M. Cummings.)

J. PIERPONT MORGAN AND LORD READING, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Head of the Anglo-French Financial Commission Now in America. →
(Photo by Medem Photo Service.)





Emperor Nicholas II. of All the Russias, Who Has Just Assumed Active Command of His Armies in the Field, Succeeding Grand Duke Nicholas. With Him Is His Only Son, the Czarevitch, Heir to the Russian Throne.



A THOUSAND GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR MARCHING PAST GENERAL JOFFRE, THE FRENCH COMMANDER, HONORING HIM WITH THE FAMOUS GOOSE-STEP, AND THE THE HEAD OF THE COLUMN SALUTING.



TEN THOUSAND RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR CAPTURED IN THE BATTLES IN GALICIA MARCHING TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS UNDER AUSTRIAN GUARD.
(Photo © by Brown & Dawson, from Underwood & Underwood.)



GROUP OF COWGIRLS IN THE PIPING ROCK CIRCUS AND WILD WEST SHOW FOR CHARITY.
They Are, Left to Right, Misses Muriel Crosby, Marjorie Beard, Constance Fahys, Dorothy Clapp, and Helen Leeming.
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



MISS RHODA VAN BIBBER TANNER, WHOSE WEDDING TO FELIX D. DOUBLEDAY HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED FOR OCTOBER.
(Photo by Arnold Genthe.)



MME. OCTAVE HOMBERG, Here with Her Husband, Who Came as a Representative of France on the International Bankers' Commission.



MISS ELIZABETH HIBBEN, Daughter of President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University, Whose Engagement to Professor Robert Maxwell Scoon Has Been Announced.
(Photo © Universal Press Syndicate.)



PRESIDENT WILSON AND SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT LANSING ATTEND A BASEBALL GAME BETWEEN WASHINGTON AMATEURS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE G. A. R. FUND.
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(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



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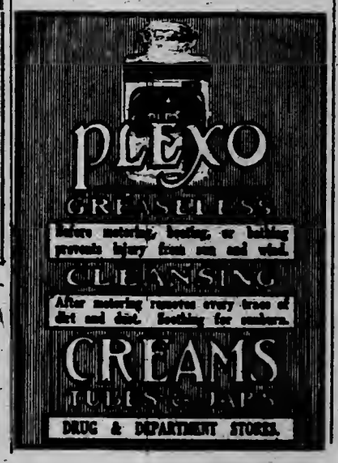
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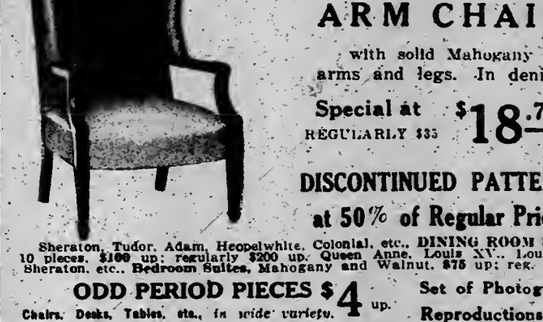
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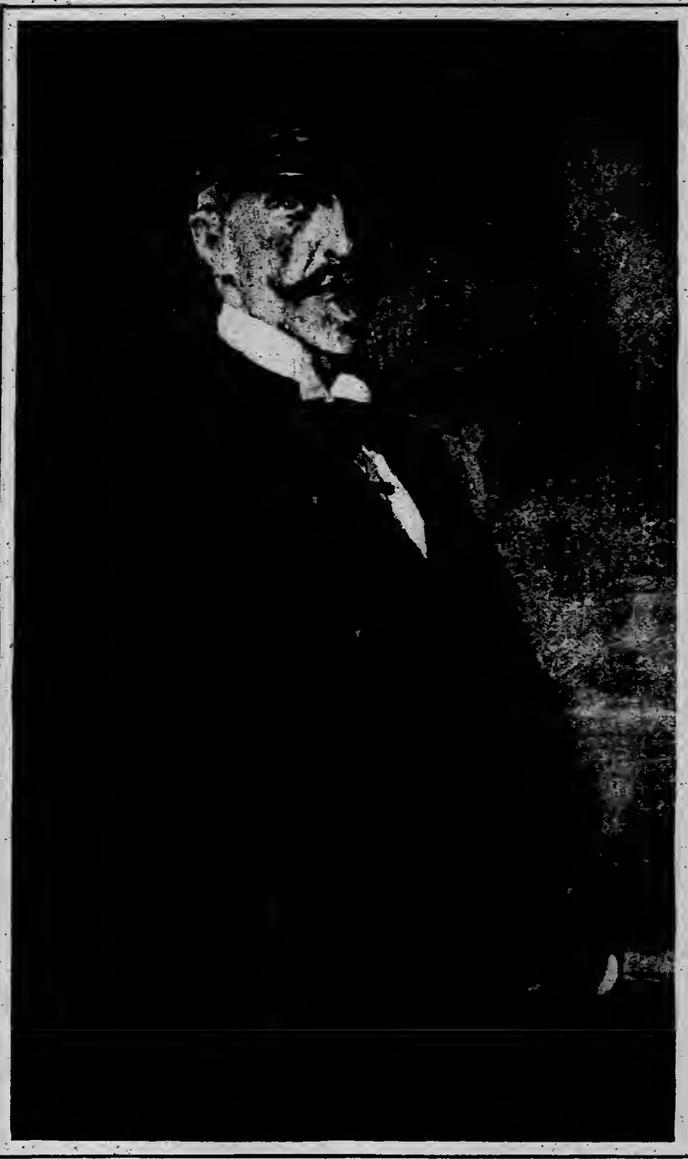
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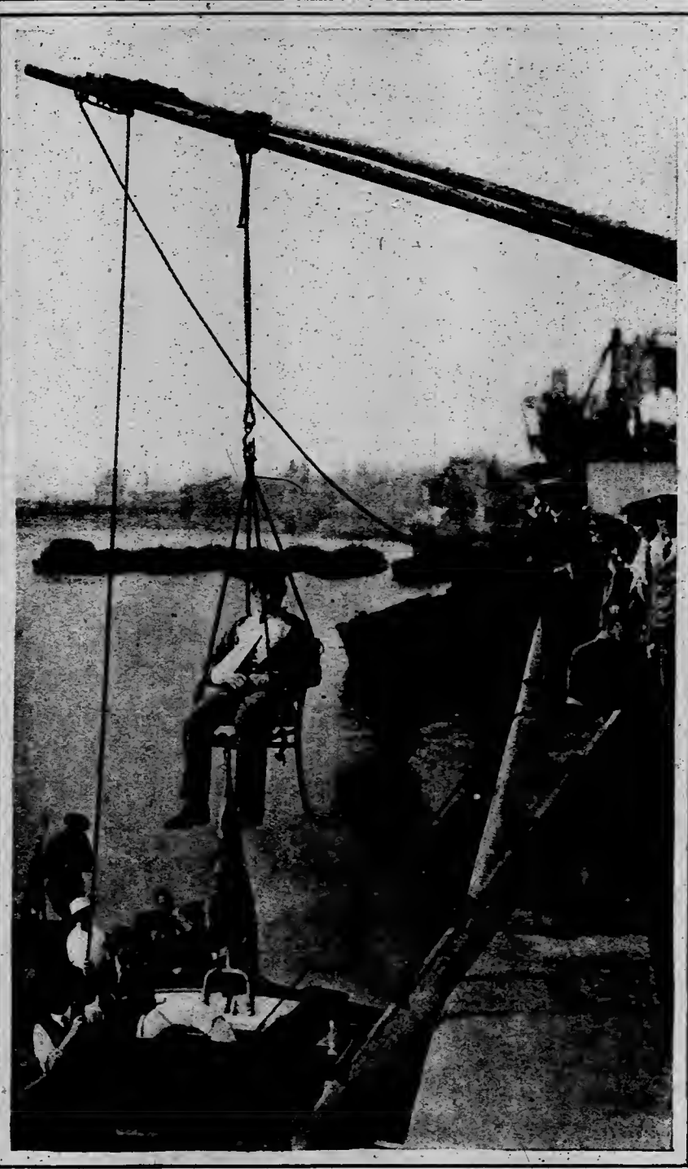


RUSSIAN SOLDIERS IN POLAND, IN FRANTIC EFFORTS TO SAVE THEIR BIG GUNS FROM CAPTURE, HAULING THEM TO PLACES OF SAFETY OVER SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED RAILWAY LINES.

(Photos from American Press Association.)



ARCHDUKE KARL STEPHAN OF AUSTRIA, ASPIRANT TO THE THRONE OF POLAND, IF THAT COUNTRY RECEIVES ITS INDEPENDENCE AS A RESULT OF THE WAR.
The Archduke, of the House of Hapsburg, Is a Brother of Archduke Frederick, the Austrian Commander in Chief, and of Archduke Eugene, Austria's Chief Field Commander Against the Italians.



WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIER, RETURNING TO ENGLAND FROM A FIELD HOSPITAL, LOWERED BY A CRANE FROM THE TRANSPORT TO THE HOSPITAL LAUNCH.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

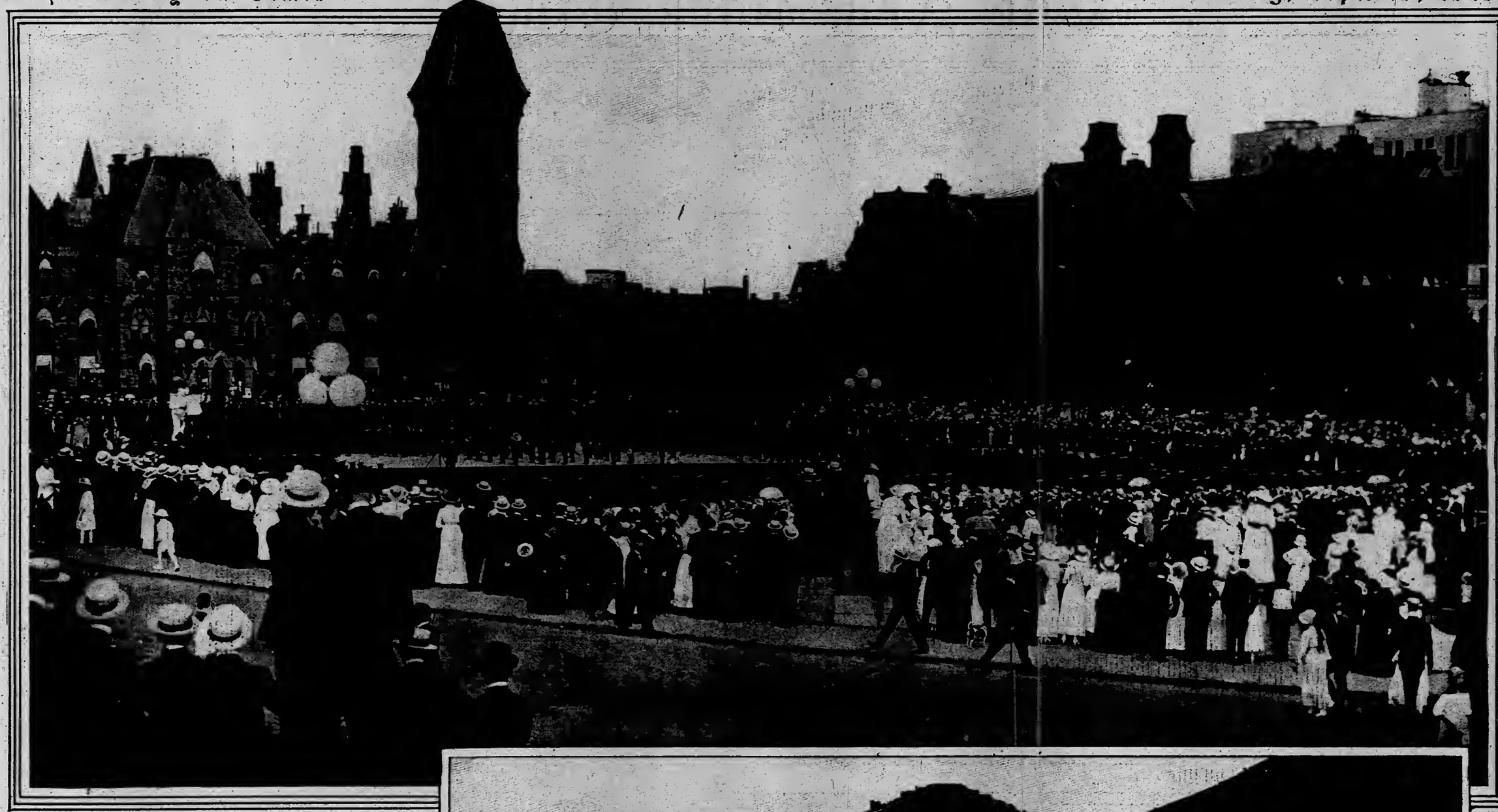


(Photos © Universal Press Syndicate.)

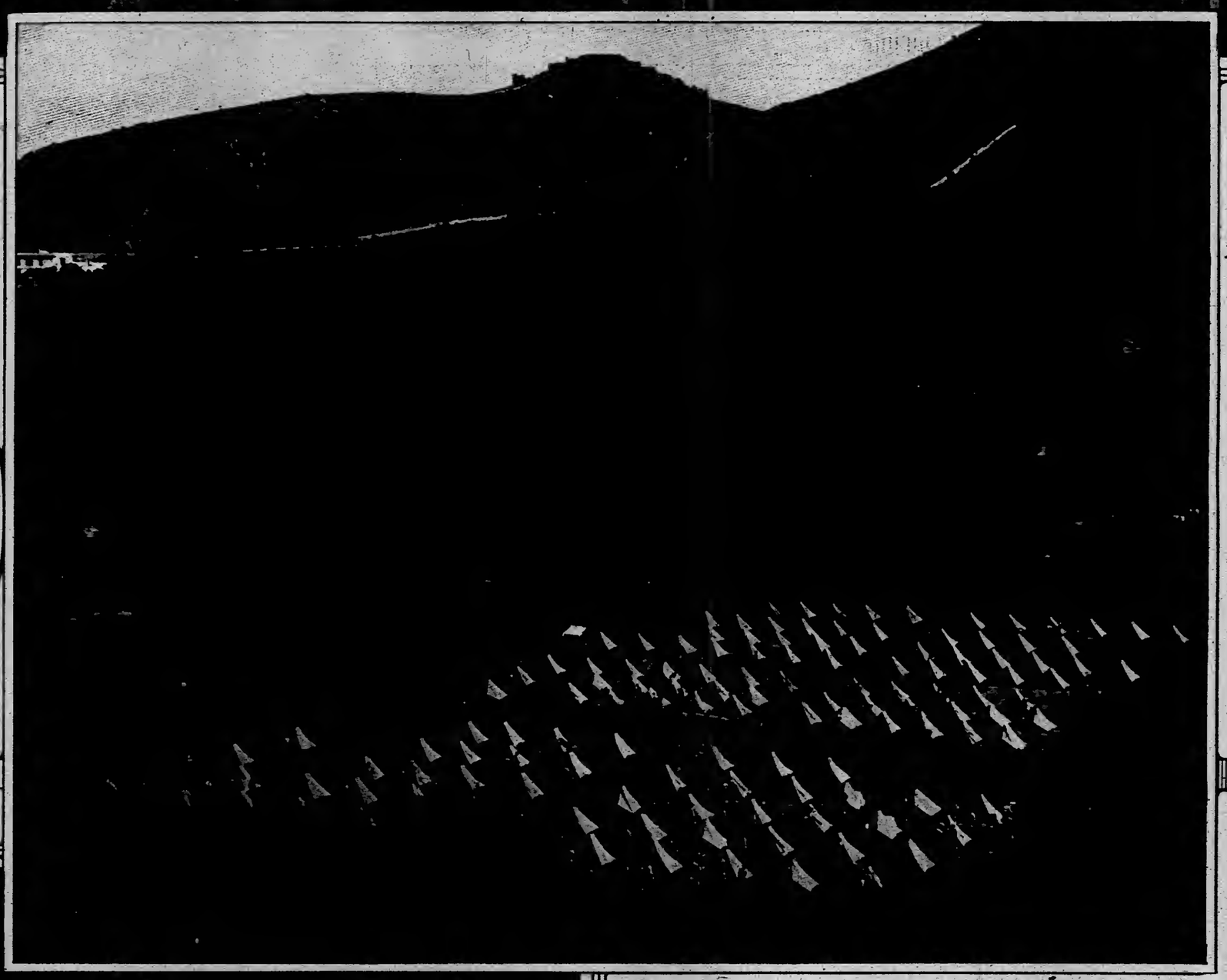
Big Austrian Shell Photographed at the Instant of Explosion on the Edge of a Field Newly Prepared for Cultivation.



GROUP OF AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FIGHTING IN EUROPE MARCHING WITH THEIR HANDBAGGAGE TO THE TRAINING CAMP.
(Photo from Doubleday, Page & Co.)



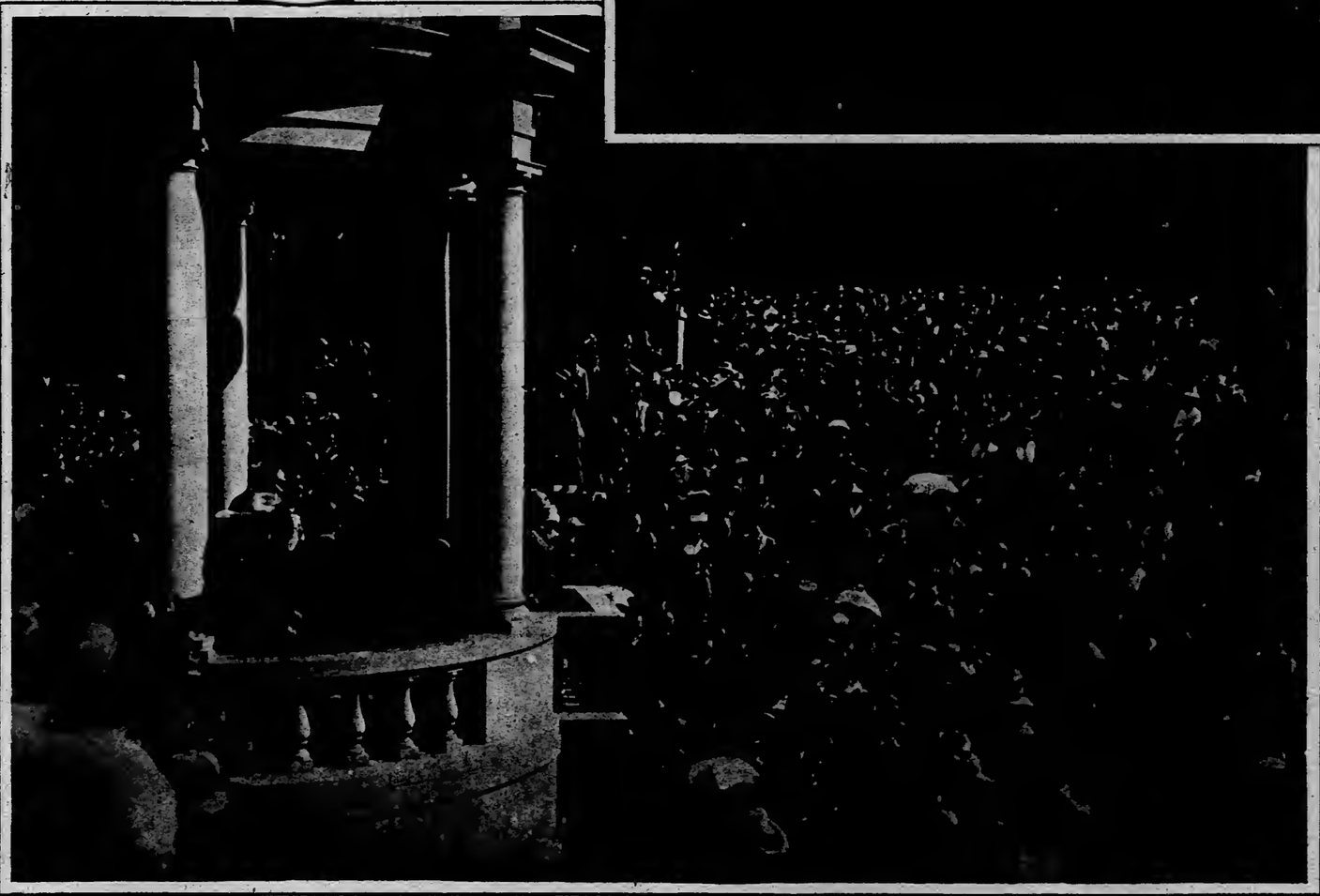
OTTAWA FLOCKING TO PARLIAMENT HILL TO SAY GOOD-BYE TO THE OTTAWA BATTALION, C. E. F., ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR WINTER GARRISON DUTY IN BERMUDA.



SECTION OF ITALIAN CAMP ON AUSTRIAN SOIL AT THE BASE OF A MOUNTAIN CAPPED BY A DESTROYED AUSTRIAN FORT.
(Photo © International News Service.)



Oldest Volunteer in the Italian Armies, Now 74 Years Old, a Veteran of the Wars of Independence and a Member of the Thirty-first Artillery.



Gen Botha, Who Can Be Seen Before the Columns on the Left, Addressing a Crowd of More Than Ten Thousand People Assembled in the Great Amphitheatre of the Union Buildings, Pretoria, to Welcome Him on His Return from the Conquest of German Southwest Africa.
(Photos © by American Press Assn.)



Violet Lorraine, a Popular London Music Hall Actress, Pleading for Recruits from the Base of the Nelson Statue, Trafalgar Square.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

THE SECOND BOMBARDMENT OF PRZEMYSL.
One of the Big Austrian 30.5 CM. Siege Guns, Concealed on the Outskirts of Przemysl, at the Instant of Firing on the City's Forts Then Held by the Russians.
This and Accompanying Photographs in Connection With the Second Siege of the Galician Stronghold Were Taken by Albert K. Dawson of Stamford, Conn., Who for Months Has Accompanied the Austro-German Armies on the Eastern Front.

Fort No. 10 of the Series Around Przemysl After Having Been Hammered a Little While by the "Busy Berthas" and "Tante Krupps" of the Austro-German Forces.
(Photos © Brown & Dawson, from Underwood & Underwood.)

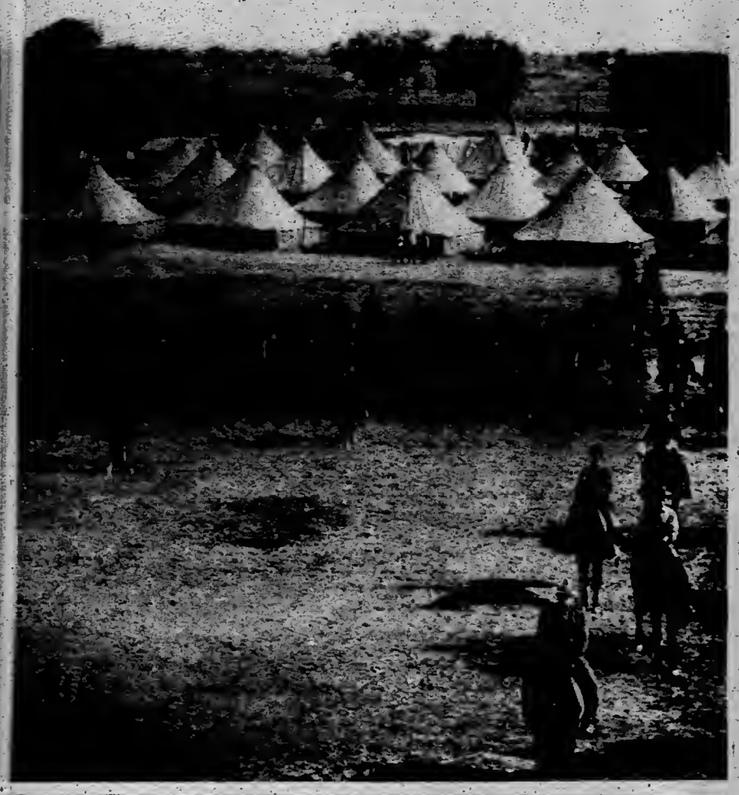
Remarkable Photograph of a German 42 CM. Shell Which, on Striking Przemysl Fort No. 11, Went Through More Than Twenty Feet of Solid Concrete, Pushing an Inquisitive Nose in Between Two Beams in the Ceiling of a Subterranean Passage in the Middle of the Fort, Where It Rested, Failing to Explode. The Soldier Is Holding Up an Ordinary 7 CM. Shell as a Means of Comparison.

"GAY TROUVILLE 1915."
Wounded Soldiers and Women in Deep Mourning Taking the Places of the Gay Cosmopolitan Throngs of Former Years at the Famous French Seaside Resort of Wealth and Fashion.
(Photo by Albert Wyndham, Paris.)

ITALIAN SHARPSHOOTERS IN A GLEN RECEIVING FINAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM THEIR OFFICERS BEFORE TAKING UP THEIR POSITIONS FOR THE DAY.
(Photo by Leipziger Press Bureau.)

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MME. DUMBA, Wife of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Retiring Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, on the Steps of Their Summer Home at Lenox.

From a photograph for which Mme. Dumba posed a week ago.



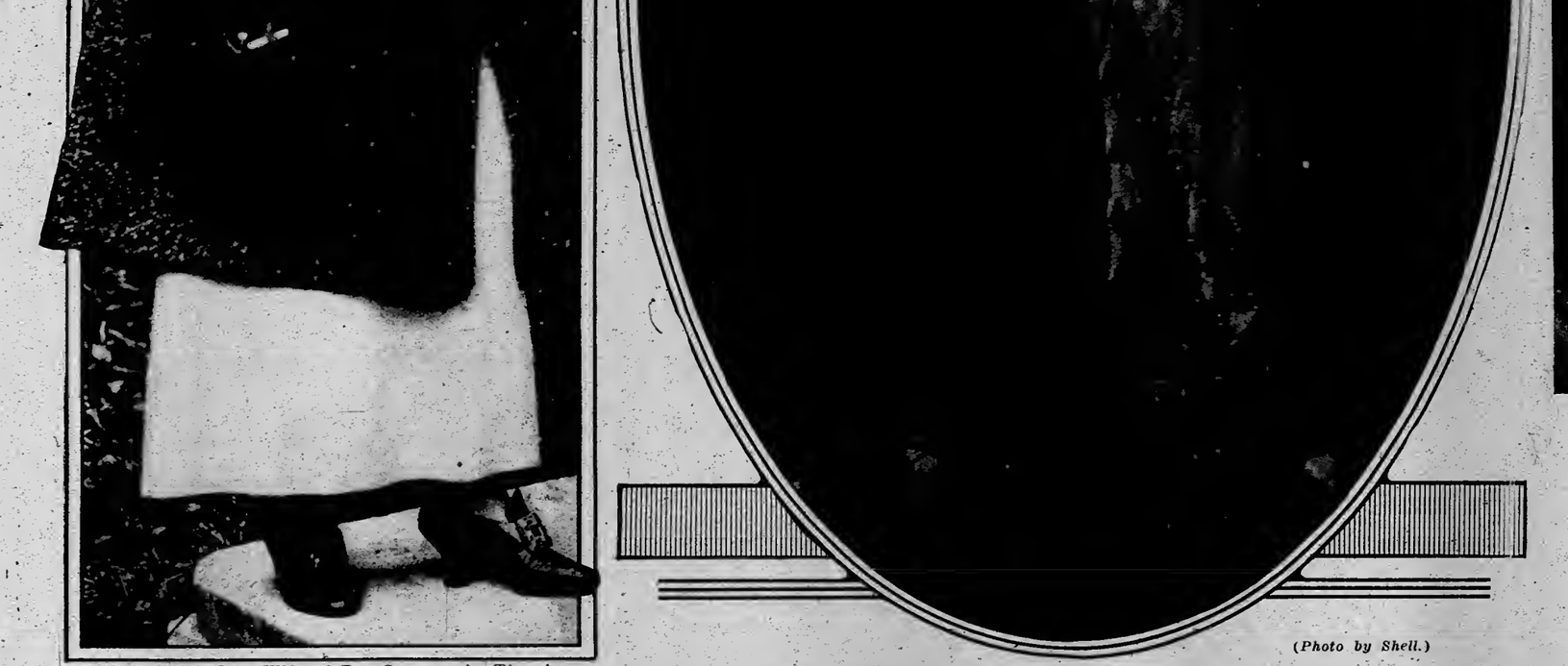
(Photo by Shell.)

Ruth Helen Davis as Queen Gracioza and Norma Phillips as Princess Innocenza in "The Victory," Written by Miss Davis and Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Presented for the First Time at the Home of Dr. and Mrs. Simon Baruch, Long Branch, N. J.



MISS ELLA GAYNOR McCALL,
Daughter of the Chairman of the Public Service Commission and Mrs. Edward E. McCall, Whose Engagement to William Raywood Maloney Has Been Announced.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS INSPECTING AT LIMBURG A NEW VOLUNTEER REGIMENT, WHICH HAS JUST DONNED THE KHAKI COLORED UNIFORMS RECENTLY ADOPTED FOR THE DUTCH ARMIES.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



MARTHA HEDMAN IN "THE BOOMERANG"
At the Belasco Theatre.
From a new and hitherto unpublished photograph.
(Photo by Mishkin.)

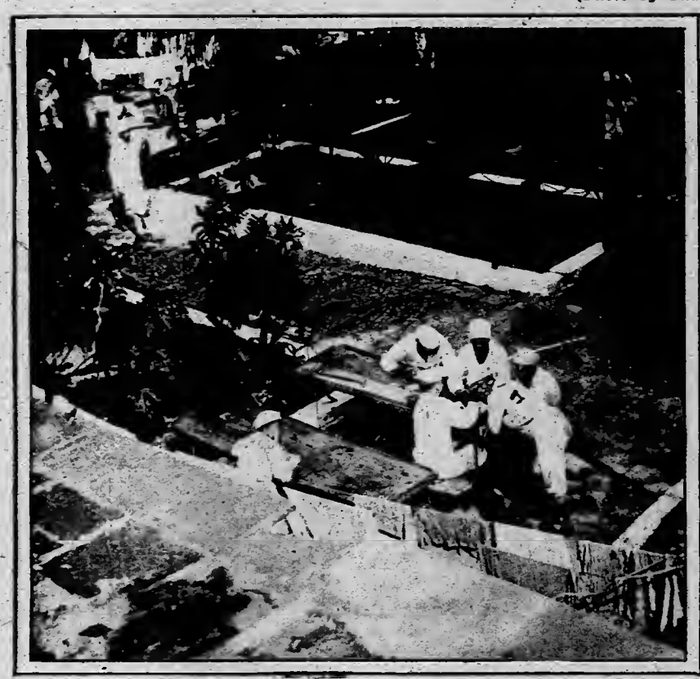
GUARDIANS OF THE BORDER AGAINST MEXICAN MARAUDERS.



This Famous Troop Is Here Shown with Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, Who Has Recently Returned from the Border, at Its Head. It Was This Squadron Also Which Was Selected to Accompany General Scott on His Successful Mission to Quell the Navajo Uprising.



A HUNDRED NEW PATROLMEN GIVING A CALISTHENIC DRILL IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL, NEW YORK.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)



AMERICAN BLUEJACKETS, CAPTORS OF HAYTI, Writing Home from the Courtyard of the American Legation, Port au Prince.



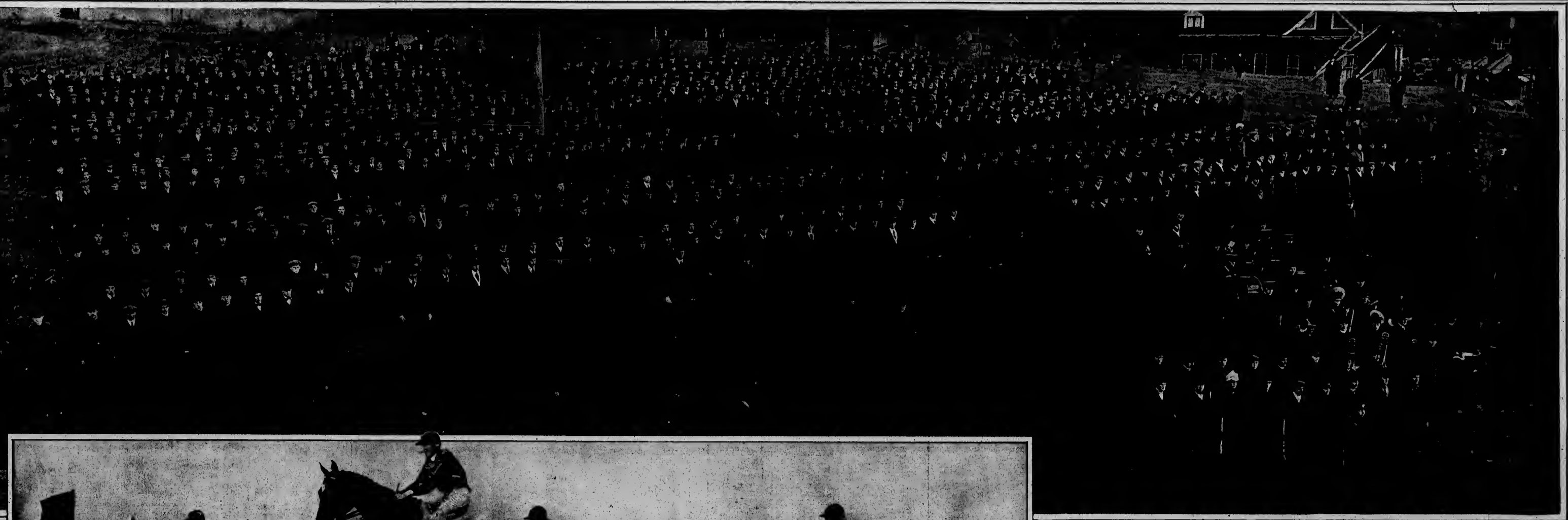
Wounded French Chasseurs Alpins Reading the Picture Section of The Times of August 1 in Front of the Hospital at Aix-les Bains.



Squadron A Player Riding Off and Gaining the Ball from a Piping Rock Contestant in the Polo Match at Van Cortlandt Park.
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



THE GREAT STONE AND CONCRETE CAUSEWAY CONNECTING GALVESTON WITH THE MAINLAND LEFT A TOTAL WRECK BY THE MID-AUGUST STORM.
The City's Principal Watermain, a Thirty-Inch Pipe, Was Broken and in Part Swept Away. It Is Here Shown Temporarily Connected Up with an Eight-Inch Emergency Pipe.



Prominent Young Canadians, Many Not Yet in Uniform, Who Are to Be Officers of Volunteer Canadian Overseas Forces, Assembled for Military Instruction, After a Plan Similar to That of the Plattsburg Encampment, on the McGill University, Montreal.

(Photo © by Stroud Photographic Co.)



Zelwood, the Duke of Duluth, Compliment, and Shannon River, Over the Jumps in the Brook Cup Handicap, Belmont Park. Won by the Duke of Duluth.

(Photo by C. C. Cook.)



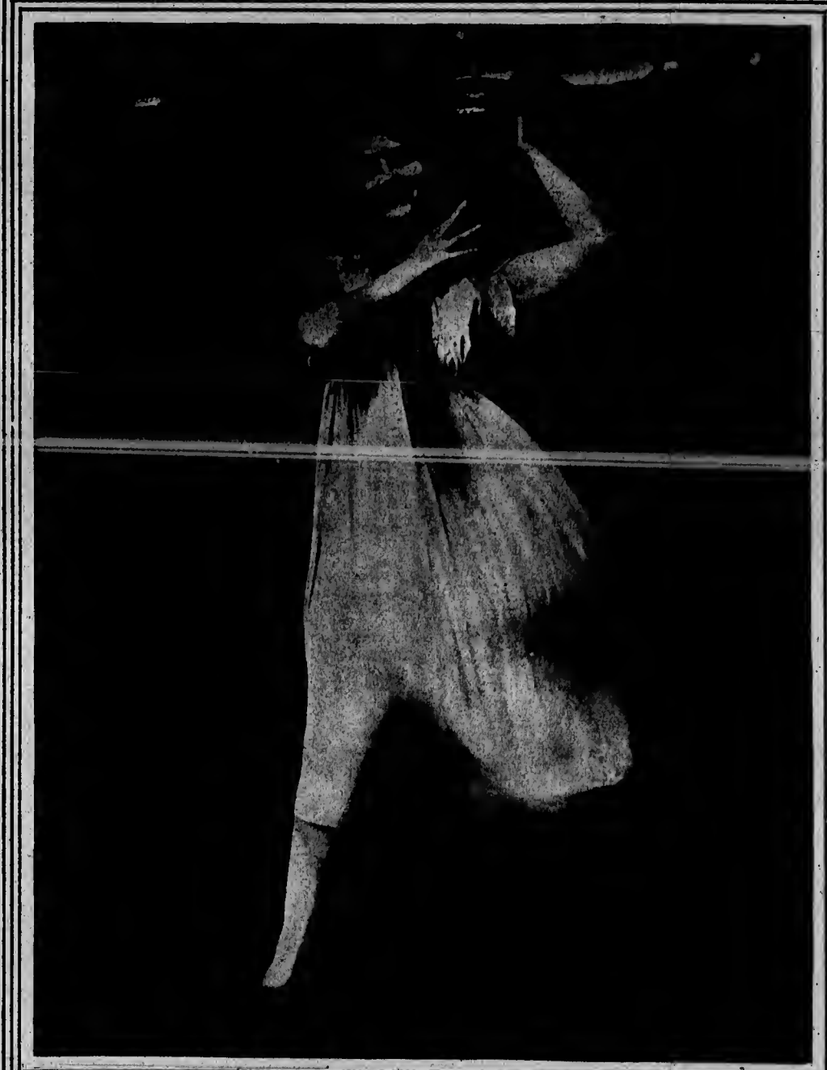
MR. AND MRS. EDWARD T. STOTESBURY AND THEIR DAUGHTER AND SON-IN-LAW, ON A PLEASURE TRIP OVER LAKE TAHOE, CALIFORNIA.

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)



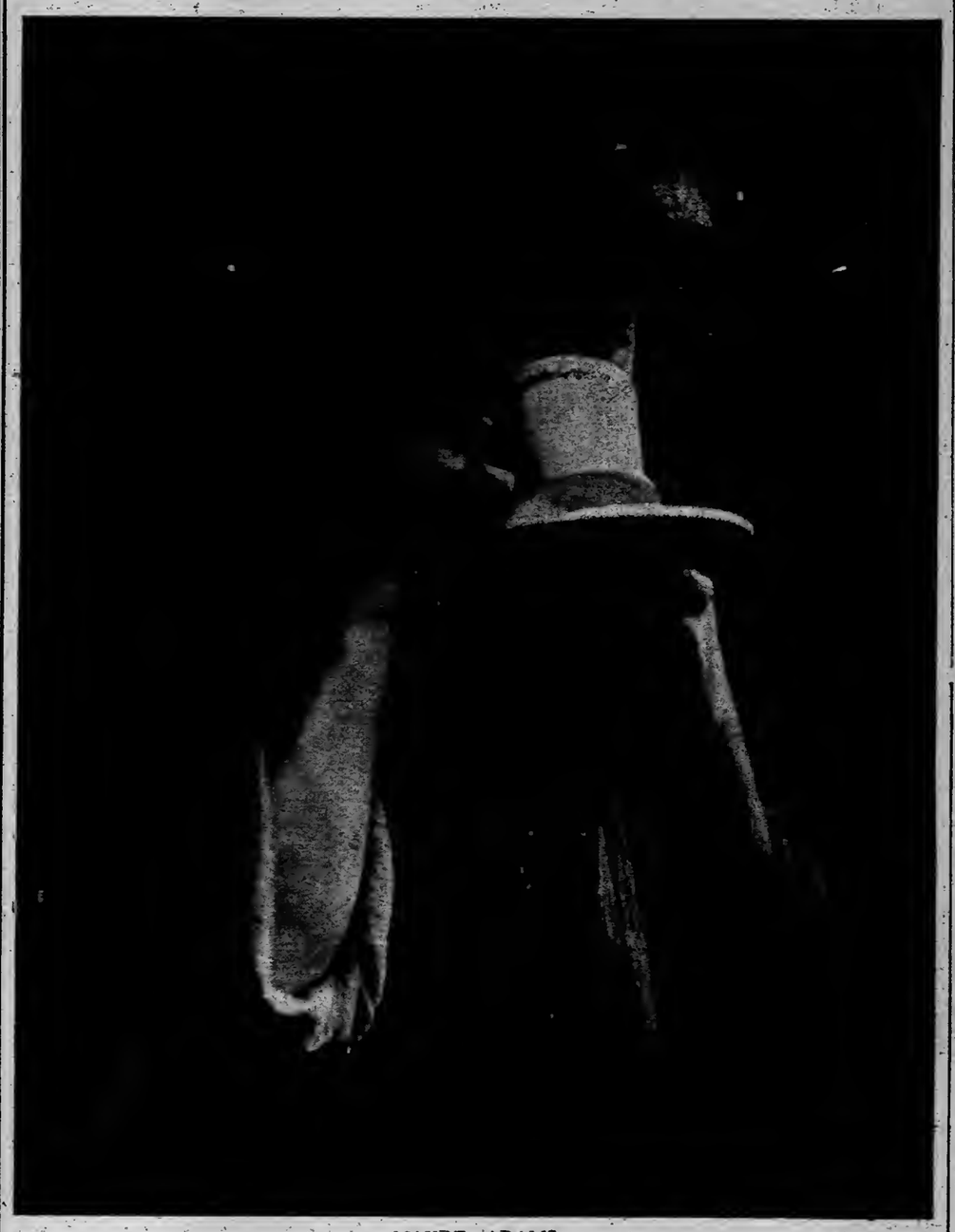
VINCENT ASTOR, WITH HIS PILOT, CLIFFORD WEBSTER, OFF FOR THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE NEW ASTOR FLYING BOAT.

(Photo by International News Service)



ALICE KRATZEH IN THE DANCE OF "THE POOL," GIVEN BY THE OUTDOOR PLAYERS AT PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)



MAUDE ADAMS
Who Begins a Tour in Her Repertoire of Barrie Plays in October, Returning for Her Annual Engagement at the Empire Theatre Just Before the Christmas Holidays.
From a Recent Photograph Never Before Published.
(Photo by C. M. Hayes & Co.)



CYRIL MAUDE AND ELSIE MACKAY IN "GRUMPY"
at the Empire Theatre.
(Photo by Nadinger.)

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.



Not many flowers are used, yet there are a few make-believe ones, like the diminutive bead rosebuds that wreath the crown of silver cloth which speaks so well for the new vogue for metallic millinery.

★Special Offer

Send in the coupon below with $2.00 and we will send you with our compliments a copy of the *Autumn Millinery Number* showing the best one hundred model hats that Paris has produced for the Autumn of 1915—making thirteen numbers instead of twelve

Or, if more convenient, send coupon without money and your subscription will then start with the *Paris Openings Number* and continue throughout the next eleven numbers, twelve numbers in all.

The Paris Openings
NUMBER OF
VOGUE
is now on sale throughout the United States

A profusely illustrated number presenting the complete story of the Paris Openings, the successful creations of each couturier which taken collectively establish the Autumn and Winter mode.

VOGUE *suggests*

that before you spend a penny on your new clothes, before you even plan your wardrobe, you consult its great Autumn and Winter Fashion Numbers. During the very months when these numbers are appearing you will be spending hundreds of dollars for suits, gowns, hats, etc.

$2 Invested in Vogue will save you $200

The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown! Gloves, boots, hats, that miss being exactly what you want, are the ones that cost more than you can afford!

Why take chances again this year when by simply sending in the coupon, and at your convenience paying $2—a tiny fraction of the loss on a single ill-chosen hat or gown—you can insure the correctness of your whole wardrobe?

Vogue is a beautifully illustrated magazine; the acknowledged authority on what is worn by well-dressed American women. Here are your twelve numbers and one extra:

Here are the 12 issues you will receive

Autumn Millinery Number★ Sept. 15
The best one hundred model hats Paris has produced for the Autumn of 1915

The Paris Openings Oct. 1
The complete story of the Paris Openings—the successful creations of each couturier which taken collectively establish the mode

Autumn Patterns Oct. 15
Working plans for your entire Winter wardrobe—the newest models adapted to pattern form

Winter Fashions Nov. 1
Showing the mode in its Winter culmination—charming models smart couturiers evolve for their private clientele

Vanity Number Nov. 15
Those graceful little touches that make the smart woman smart, where to get them and how to use them

Christmas Gifts Dec. 1
Vogue's solution of the Christmas gift problem. A new idea

Christmas Number Dec. 15
More gifts and practical ideas for holiday entertaining

Lingerie Number Jan. 1
Fine linen for personal use and for the household

Motor and Southern Jan. 15
The new fashions in motor cars and the new wardrobe for the southern season

Forecast of Spring Fashions Feb. 1
Earliest authentic news of Spring styles. Fully illustrated

Spring Millinery Feb. 15
Hats, bonnets, and toques from the famous milliners of Paris

Spring Patterns Mar. 1
Working models for your Spring and Summer wardrobe

Paris Spring Openings Mar. 15
The Spring exhibitions of the leading couturiers of Paris



The cape collar extends almost to the waist-line, and the French soldier's hat extends almost to the sky-line. Like many models of the new season, this Jenny suit of velvet and fitch is almost all coat.



The collar is of supreme importance in the new mode; it is always high and very often it is deep, almost a cape in fact as shown in this Jenny model. Lace is lavishly used, especially on skirts.

VOGUE, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City
Send me twelve numbers of Vogue, beginning with the Paris Openings Number, and I will remit $2 on receipt of bill, Nov. 1st (OR) I enclose $2 herewith and shall expect thirteen numbers of Vogue, beginning with the Autumn Millinery Number.
Name.....
(Please write name very plainly)
Street.....
City.....
State.....
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VOGUE
CONDÉ NAST, Publisher
443 Fourth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

Ample Room
in Blyn Plan Shoes for the five toes to spread and grow straight.
The toes are not squeezed or bent, yet the shoes fit snugly at the spots where the growing feet need support and protection.

Blyn Plan
For Children
Patent Colt and Gun Metal
Sizes
5 to 8.....1.75
8½ to 11...2.00
11½ to 2...2.50
Tan Russia Calf
Sizes
5 to 11....2.00
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Button and Blucher Styles
10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

Newark Store { 689 Broad Street Opposite Military Park
Mail Order Dept. 2240 3d Av.
J. Blyn & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
West Side Stores: 222-224 W. 125th St. 6th Av. & 27th St. 6th Av., nr. 39th St.
East Side Stores: 3d Av. & 122d St. 3d Av., near 86th St. 3d Av., 150 & 151 Sts. 162 Bowery, nr. Broome
Brooklyn Stores: Broadway, bet. Park & Ellery Sts. 442-444 Fulton St., opp. Bridge St. Broadway, near Greene Ave.
Factory: 511-519 East 72d St.

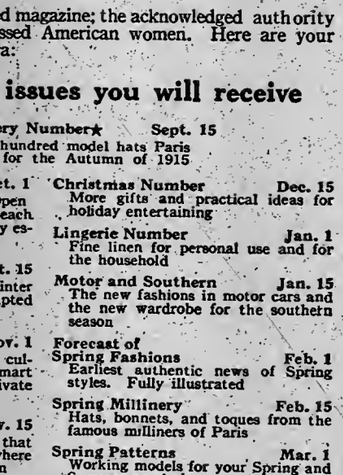
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is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.



Send today for free booklet "T," "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."

JANE COWL says: Dear Mr. Parker:—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

You Can Have Luxuriant Hair!
By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair. HERBEX accomplishes this; it has done it for 39 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.
FRANK PARKER
Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST.
51 WEST 37TH ST., N.Y.



Superfluous Hair
cannot be permanently removed. It may be dispelled without irritating the skin, and its future growth retarded, by the occasional use of a liquid compound of soothing oils, harmless and antiseptic.
EMPRESS HAIR REMOVER
50c and $1.00 at leading department and drug stores, including Wanamaker's, Stern Bros., Macy's, Hearn, Riker-Hegeman's, Liggett's, Hudnut's, James Drug Stores.
Trial bottle for 25c from Empress Mfg. Co., 36 W. 20th St., N. Y. C.

Salt Mackerel
CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER

FOR THE CONSUMER — NOT THE DEALER
FOR YOUR OWN TABLE

FAMILIES who are fond of **FISH** can be supplied **DIRECT** from **GLOUCESTER, MASS.**, by the **FRANK E. DAVIS COMPANY**, with newly caught **KEEPABLE OCEAN FISH** choicer than any inland dealer could possibly furnish.

We sell **ONLY TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT**, sending by **EXPRESS RIGHT TO YOUR HOME.** We **PREPAY** express on all orders east of Kansas. Our fish are pure, appetizing and economical and we want **YOU** to try some, payment subject to your approval.

SALT MACKEREL, fat, meaty, juicy fish, are delicious for breakfast. They are freshly packed in brine and will not spoil on your hands.

CODFISH, as we salt it, is white, boneless and ready for instant use. It makes a substantial meal, a fine change from meat, at a much lower cost.

FRESH LOBSTER is the best thing known for salads. Right fresh from the water, our lobsters simply are boiled and packed in **PARCHMENT-LINED CANS.** They come to you as the purest and safest lobsters you can buy and the meat is as crisp and natural as if you took it from the shell yourself.

FRIED CLAMS is a relishable, hearty dish, that your whole family will enjoy. No other flavor is just like that of clams, whether fried or in a chowder.

FRESH MACKEREL, perfect for frying. **SHRIMP** to cream on toast, **CRABMEAT** for Newburg or deviled, **SALMON** ready to serve, **SARDINES** of all kinds, **TUNNY** for salad, **SANDWICH FILLINGS** and every good thing packed here or abroad you can get direct from us and keep right on your pantry shelf for regular or emergency use.

With every order we send **BOOK OF RECIPES** for preparing all our products. *Write for it.*

Our list tells how each kind of fish is put up, with the delivered price, so you can choose just what you will enjoy most. Send the coupon for it now.

Let Gloucester be your Fish Market and Davis be your Fishman.
FRANK E. DAVIS CO. 37 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.
Please send me your latest Fish Price List.
Name..... Street..... City..... State.....

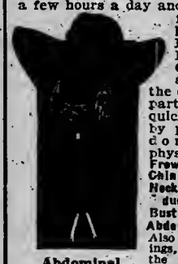
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Simplicity of construction combined with strength and durability.
All limbs guaranteed for 5 years.
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Your Mirror Can Reflect a Face Like This
Absolutely painless removal of old skin—a new pink youthful complexion appears in less than two weeks. No harmful drugs. Home treatments if desired. Lasting results. Blemishes removed. Write for particulars.
CARDEZA PARLORS
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'Phone Col. 9898.

REDUCE YOUR FLESH
Wear my famous Rubber Garments a few hours a day and your superfluous flesh will positively disappear. Dr. Jeanne Walter's Famous Rubber Garments for Men and Women cover the entire body or any part. The safe and quick way to reduce is by perspiration. Endorsed by leading physicians.



Abdominal Reducer, $6
Covers abdomen and stomach.

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Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc., for the purpose of reducing the flesh anywhere desired.
Write for particulars.
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(Inventor and Patentee)
353 Fifth Ave., New York.
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Salt Mackerel
CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER
FOR THE CONSUMER — NOT THE DEALER
FOR YOUR OWN TABLE

FAMILIES who are fond of **FISH** can be supplied **DIRECT** from **GLOUCESTER, MASS.**, by the **FRANK E. DAVIS COMPANY**, with newly caught **KEEPABLE OCEAN FISH** choicer than any inland dealer could possibly furnish.

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FRESH LOBSTER is the best thing known for salads. Right fresh from the water, our lobsters simply are boiled and packed in **PARCHMENT-LINED CANS.** They come to you as the purest and safest lobsters you can buy and the meat is as crisp and natural as if you took it from the shell yourself.

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With every order we send **BOOK OF RECIPES** for preparing all our products. *Write for it.*

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At $20.00
Suitable for Early Fall Wear. Material Included. Exceptional Value.
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Distinctive Gowns for the Individual Woman
Serge one-piece frock, $28.50
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Riverview Chair, $6



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Minnet Willow Furniture looks thoroughly at home in the apartment. It is harmonious, smart and comfortable. Chairs, $4.50 up. Catalog free.
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365 Lexington Ave., Between 40th & 41st Sts., New York.

THE SHEFFIELD SILVER SHOP
SHEFFIELD PLATE IN EXCLUSIVE PERIOD DESIGNS FOR BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARIES AND WEDDING GIFTS.
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GUERNSEY JUG...$3.50

Why Have Gray or Faded Hair?
HENNA D'ORÉAL
New French Discovery
which is composed of pulverized Henna and Herbs, provides a natural coloring. Not affected by previous dye. Will not stain scalp or rub off. All shades, easy to apply.
Price, Postpaid, $1.10.
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Sold and applied by
B. PAUL, Hair Coloring Specialist,
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AVOID THAT BREAKDOWN
Take Wincarnis Regularly
Wincarnis, the famous English Tonic, recommended by over 10,000 physicians.
Pleasant, Palatable. Easily Digested.



IMPROVE YOUR APPEARANCE
By Covering Your Bald Spot With a Wig or Toupee.
Protect yourself against Catarrh and Neuralgia: fit and match guaranteed perfect.
Send for Booklet.
A. WALTER SOLOMON.
Without Toupee. 729 6th Av., N.Y. Wearing Toupee.

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LAME PEOPLE have long wanted a better Extension Shoe. My Natureform Extension makes both feet look alike. Fits with perfect comfort and security. Ready-made shoes worn. I have a short limb myself, and the Natureform is the successful result of years of experiment. Distance no barrier. *Write for my booklet to-day.*
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All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.
REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.
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Simple—Efficient—Sanitary
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The secret is in the inner layer of waterproof sheeting.
3 Diapers for 50 Cents
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Exclusive Footwear
For
Men, Women and Children
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A new preparation for the tiny lines around the eyes and the soft, relaxed muscles of the throat. Sent on receipt of price, $1.50. Made and sold only by
MME. HELENE
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In Alice Maynard's Store.
Scientific French Treatments, $2.00. Booklet.



The Eager Internal Bath Appliance is the one altogether safe. You want the best. We have it. We challenge comparison. Its use cleans the system of auto-poisons, offensive odors, purifies the blood stream and cleans the complexion. Complete outfit, $6. Our combination, $3.50, fits all standard water bags. Send 2-cent stamp to Dept. T for free booklet. Eager Colon Cleanser Co., 737 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Prospect 6109.

JACK'S
FOR FASHION and Relief From Foot Troubles
Jack's Improved Pedic Arch Shoes
Our Only Store
496 9th Ave.,
Bet. 29 & 30 Sts.
Est. 1880.



BUNION JOINTS can be entirely cured by Dr. Levy's NEW treatment without pain or operation.
Dr. Levy will thoroughly examine your feet and advise the best method of CURING your foot troubles. NO CHARGE. Write for booklet.
Flex Shoes Cure Flatfeet.
DRS. CHARLES S. LEVY, ALFRED C. CHIROPODISTS,
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$35.00

$31.00

The Chair Luxurious

Many Different Models at Hathaway's

THE kind of chair that you sink into with a long-drawn sigh of relaxation and perfect comfort—you will find it here. There is ample variety in design to suit any individual preference or the decorative requirements of any living-room. Prices this week are on an exceptionally low basis.

The Upholstered Chairs which are offered in our showrooms represent the Hathaway idea of what upholstered chairs should be. Thoroughly comfortable, inviting in appearance, of most substantial construction in every detail, they are chairs in which you will find lasting satisfaction. The two models illustrated are simply examples; there are many others. The prices are for the denim covering; other coverings are in proportion.

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York
"Furniture of the Better Kind"



TECLA EMERALDS SAPPHIRES AND RUBIES

possess the color, durability and weight of real gems.

The only difference, apart from price, is that of sentiment: the one being the creation of modern alchemy; the other, the product of similar processes in Nature's laboratory.

Tecla jewels are mounted with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of great beauty and originality.

Tecla
398 Fifth Avenue
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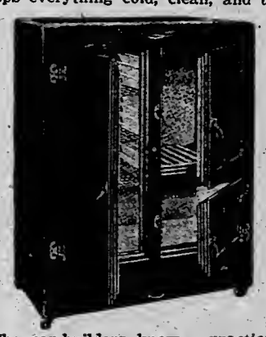
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3 Kinds of Refrigerators

There are three distinct classes of Refrigerators. Beginning at the bottom, they are:

1. **Low Grade**—the "bargain sale" kind. Cost little—worth less. Ice consumption enormous, efficiency almost nothing.
2. **Medium Grade**—pretty to look at—many of them really well built—but all of them lacking the two vital essentials of perfect refrigeration—(see 3.)
3. **Bohn Syphon**—the Queen of all Refrigerators, and so acknowledged all over the world. No other Refrigerator is licensed to use the Bohn Syphon System of rapidly circulating pure, cold, *dry* air. No other Refrigerator is insulated with "Flaxlinum," the greatest heat-resisting insulation ever made. Ice consumption small—efficiency 100% — absolutely sanitary.

This illustration shows but little of the real merit of the Bohn—does not show its genuine porcelain-fused-into-steel lining—does not show how it keeps everything cold, clean, and *dry*.



The car-builders know — practically all the refrigerator cars, fresh meat and fruit express cars, dining cars, etc., in this country to-day are equipped with the Bohn Syphon. The Refrigerators for home use are constructed on exactly the same principle.

Call and see our large line in both wood and white porcelain casings. Some of the best styles, including the one illustrated above, are now marked at attractive prices.

We can sell you a Bohn from $16 up, lined with genuine white porcelain, *not paint*. If you cannot call, write for our handsome catalog. We are the manufacturers, not middlemen:

WHITE ENAMEL REFRIGERATOR CO., of New York, 53 West 42d Street.

Summer Reduction Sale of VACUUM CLEANERS



WE bought very heavily for this sale because of the attractive prices quoted by manufacturers. The result is our sale prices are very much less than a year ago.

BIG REDUCTIONS
FOR A LIMITED TIME
PRICES SACRIFICED—NOTHING RESERVED

HAND-POWER CLEANERS

P. & W. Hand-power Long Tube Style Suction Cleaners; guaranteed for 2 years. Former price, $6.00. Sale price..... $2.75

Duntley Combination Pneumatic Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper; very popular. Former price, $9.50. Sale price..... $3.95

All Other Kinds of Hand-Power Cleaners at Big Reductions.

ELECTRIC CLEANERS

Eureka electric cleaner, winner of Grand Prize (highest award) at Panama Exposition. Has many exclusive features. Former price, $40.00. Sale price $29.50

Vacuna Jr. (with Blower), winner Second Prize Panama Exposition. Former price, $95.00. Sale price $79.00

Magic Electric, winner of Third Prize at Panama Exposition. Former price, $38.00. Sale price $29.50

Frantz Premier Electric, winner of Fourth Prize at Panama Exposition. Sale price..... $22.75

This sale includes such well-known Electric Cleaners as: Western Electric, Duntley, Cadillac, Liberty, Hoover, Reliable, Invincible, Vacuna, Royal Ohio and many others. All at Big Reductions and on easy terms, if desired.

Don't Miss This Opportunity!

SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST No. 13, and state whether you have electricity or not. We pay express charges anywhere.

Special attention to mail and phone orders. We are vacuum cleaner experts. Our advice is free to prospective customers.

In connection with above sale of new cleaners we are having a sale on agents' samples, shop-worn and used cleaners. No mail or phone orders accepted for used cleaners. This restriction does not apply to new goods listed above. Prices as follows:

Arnold electric, was $35, now $7.
Richmond electric, was $65, now $10.
Eureka electric, was $35, now $11.
Frantz Premier, was $25, now $12.
Magic electric, was $38, now $13.
Monarch electric, was $75, now $29.
Duntley electric, was $75, now $35.
And many others, all fully guaranteed.

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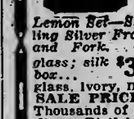
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THE WEATHER
Overcast; probably showers Sunday; Monday fair; moderate temperature; moderate south, shifting to west, winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,057. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1915.—98 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KAISER APPROVES PLEDGES TO US; ALLIES CALL ON BULGARIA TO ACT; AUSTRIANS RETREAT ON GALICIAN LINE

JAGOW VOICES NEW POLICY

Neutral Vessels and All Passenger Ships Exempt From Attack.

U-BOAT ORDERS DRASTIC

Says Commanders Must Carry Them Out Both in Letter and Spirit.

CURB ON PUBLIC CLAMOR

Emperor's Approval Regarded as Sufficient to Satisfy the German People.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The German Government will give its careful consideration to the evidence concerning the sinking of the steamship Arabic, submitted by the American Government through Ambassador Gerard. Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, made a statement to this effect in an interview last night with The Associated Press.

The Foreign Minister went fully into the present statue of the submarine problem and the circumstances which for a time threatened to revive the tension between Germany and America. He expressed complete confidence that, in view of the instructions which had been given and the precautions now being taken, the possibility of further incidents in connection with the submarine campaign which would disturb the relations between the two countries had been virtually eliminated. The instructions to the submarine commanders, he said, were precise and definite, and that the policy they had been ordered to adopt was based upon the approval of the Kaiser.

Germany, Herr von Jagow said, would participate willingly in the negotiations now being taken up in Washington and hoped for the most satisfactory results therefrom.

He said Germany could not well repudiate the report of the commander of the submarine which sank the Arabic; nevertheless there was room for a difference of opinion, and Germany would examine carefully the evidence from Washington. He repeated the assurance that enemy passenger steamers which respected the maritime code would not be attacked without warning, saying explicit directions had been given the submarine commanders, and that the whole German Government stood behind this policy.

Where the Trouble Lies.

"It would seem, your Excellency," said the correspondent, "that the renewal of tension in the submarine question is largely due, so far as German factors are concerned, to three main causes: First, to the failure to follow up Ambassador von Bernstorff's recent declarations at Washington and the assurances communicated to Ambassador Gerard here with negotiations to arrive at some more definite and formal understanding regarding forms of submarine warfare; second, to the wording of the Arabic note, parts of which, according to English cable dispatches seem to have caused an unfavorable impression in the United States, and, finally, to apprehension of a certain lack of harmony between German declarations of policy, as embodied in the instructions to submarine commanders communicated by Ambassador von Bernstorff, and the practical application of this policy, whether due to accidents, misapprehensions, or other causes, under which the possibility of further endangerment of American lives at sea may not be altogether excluded. I mention these matters frankly because there seems to be reason to believe that the change from the optimism of a fortnight ago may be based on misunderstandings and lack of knowledge of the attitude of the German Government."

The Foreign Minister welcomed the opportunity to make clear Germany's position. Concerning the Arabic case, he said:

"We hope that our offer to refer the case to The Hague for adjudication will provide a satisfactory settlement, in case the United States and Germany are not able to adjust the question by direct negotiations. We could not, you will admit, well go behind the report of the commander of our submarine, or question his honest belief, based on the Arabic's actions, that the British Captain was planning to attack his craft, particularly as long as we had against it only press reports and the word of the British Captain. And in this case the master and owners of the ship which discarded its peaceful character, as unfortunately British ships repeatedly have done, and assumed the rôle of aggressor, should be held responsible for the loss of life, not Germany.

"There may be room for honest difference of opinion on this point, however, and we are perfectly willing thoroughly to examine the summary of evidence which the American Government has transmitted to us this very day, only a few hours ago, and which I have not even had time to peruse.

"As to the larger question of submarine warfare, the attitude of Germany is perfectly clear. Enemy passenger steamers will not be subjected to attack without warning provided they respect the regular maritime code and will be sunk only when opportunity for safety of passengers and crew is given. Instructions to German submarine commanders on this point are

Continued on Page 2.

Bernstorff Gets Full Power to Settle With Us; Berlin Expects an Agreement Without Delay

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—A full settlement of the submarine problem can probably be arranged by negotiations in Washington. Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, is in possession of complete information regarding the wishes and policy of Germany, so The Associated Press is informed. Count von Bernstorff has been empowered to negotiate terms of settlement with the United States, subject only to final revision and approval by the home Government.

A long report on the submarine situation was received here from Count von Bernstorff Thursday, and an equally long message of instructions went forward to the Ambassador this morning. Both dispatches are of a nature which seems to make officials confident that the whole submarine problem can be speedily and satisfactorily settled.

The form which the negotiations are taking goes to strengthen this optimism, for in such conversations Count von Bernstorff is in a position to communicate many things not adapted to inclusion in a public note but which are of a nature to convince the American Government of the good faith behind Germany's assurances and the Government's settled determination to remove the sources of the conflict on the submarine question. The hope is expressed here that the negotiations can be pushed through without delay and that no further issues may be brought in to complicate a settlement.

Count von Bernstorff said through his secretary, Dr. Edler, last night that he had not received the instructions on the submarine situation which were sent from Berlin yesterday morning.

AUSTRIANS RETIRE BEFORE RUSSIANS

Vienna Admits Withdrawal from Sector of Triangle of Fortresses Northeast of Lemberg.

HOLD EAST GALICIA LINES

Vilna Nearly Surrounded—Hindenburg Makes Further Gains Toward Dvinsk.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Austrians are withdrawing their front in the sector of the Volhynian triangle of fortresses—Lutsk, Dubno, and Rovno—to prepared positions further west, according to an Austrian official statement given out today. In this section the Austrians are fighting against superior Russian forces, it is stated, and have repulsed numerous attacks.

Elsewhere on the eastern front things are not moving so rapidly as they did during the earlier months of Summer. Although Field Marshal von Hindenburg's offensive in Courland seems to be making considerable headway, there, as in the case of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army further south, more Russian prisoners with machine guns, but no big weapons, are falling into the German net.

Vilna is nearly surrounded, and wonder is expressed that the Germans have not already taken the city, which, like the other towns evacuated by the Russians, has been reduced to an empty shell. Dvinsk, too, apparently will go when Vilna falls, although the offensive developed by the Russians along the shores of the Gulf of Riga immediately east of the town of Riga may compel the Germans to turn their attention in that direction.

In the southeast the Germans claim to have brought the Russian offensive to an end, but it is not likely that any movement of great importance can be taken in that district, which the German correspondents describe as a quagmire, through which it is next to impossible to move transport wagons, let alone heavy guns.

What seemingly has happened is that the Russians, finding that their advance into Galicia was bringing their line out of alignment with the rest of the front, have withdrawn to the Sereth River, which was at their back when they began their attacks that drove the Austro-Germans to the Stripa River, just north of the Galician frontier.

HUGE BATTLE NEAR, RUSSIAN EXPERTS SAY

The Greatest Since Warsaw—German Forces in Danger East of Vilna.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 18, (via London, Sept. 19.)—A semi-official statement says:

"Military experts conclder that a strategical period of quite exceptional importance has begun on our north and west fronts. Everything leads to the belief that the deeperate fighting between great forces going on there will shortly assume the character of a general battle such as has not been fought since the battle of Warsaw.

"On the southwest front the Germans in advance of Rovno have suffered a defeat, while our troops, twenty-five milee northwest of Derazno, are successfully developing an action in Southwest Volhynia and advancing in adjacent regions in Galicia.

"In the Vilna district the enemy is making great efforts to press back the Russian troops. Between the sectors of the Vilna-Novo Svientsyany and the Molodechno-Vileika Railways the enemy troops have reached the Vileika-Novo Molodechno Railway, where at different points, particularly thirty-one miles southeast of Novo Svientsyany great cavalry actione are proceeding. The German cavalry, having developed its front before the line of Molodechno-Polotsk, was compelled to turn south in consequence of a blow delivered at its right wing on the line of Novo Svientsyany-Molodechno.

"But although the German cavalry was repulsed it succeeded in reaching

Continued on Page 2.

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To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Inq. 1184 B'way. —Advt.

ALLIES DEMAND BULGARIA'S DECISION

Send a Joint Note Asking Her to Declare Which Side She Has Taken.

TEUTON ACTION IS DELAYED

Enver Pasha Asserts That Turkey Now Has a Total of 2,000,000 Men Under Arms.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Entente Allies have presented a joint note to the Bulgarian Government, asking, in effect, that it declare itself as between them and the Central Powers. The note, however, is not in the nature of an ultimatum.

The note, which was delivered to the Government at Sofia two days ago, was sent in pursuance to a decision by the allied powers to test the good faith of Bulgaria by submitting the recent concessions made by Serbia with the view of securing from Bulgaria a definite statement as to her position.

Although the note does not fix a date for a reply, and is not an ultimatum, diplomats familiar with its contents say it is of a nature requiring Bulgaria to take a stand one way or the other. It points out that the allied powers are now prepared to offer the Serbian concession to Bulgaria's claims to disputed territory, and asks Bulgaria if the concessions obtained through the joint offices of the Allies will bring about Bulgaria's co-operation with the other Balkan States.

What, if any reference is made to Greece, is not disclosed, but it appears to be considered that Serbia's concession should suffice to secure Bulgaria's adhesion to the Balkan union. While the exact limits of the Macedonian territory which Serbia concedes are not known, the concession is believed to cover all the territory east of the Vardar River, with a possible neutral zone west of the river. Such a concession would give Bulgaria territory along her western frontier, and would leave Serbia an opportunity to expand northward and westward in the territory now controlled by Austria.

A visit paid today to all the legations of the Balkan States revealed them showing deep interest, bordering on agitation, in the latest turn of events. The general view expressed in Greco-Serbian quarters was that the note of the Allies brought the question to a definite issue, which would not permit Bulgaria to avoid reaching a determination whether to cast her lot with the Entente Allies or with the Central Powers. Bulgarian advices were somewhat contradictory concerning the nature of the note.

Regarding the agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria for the Turkish railway concession, the understanding here is that the arrangement has been definitely fixed. It was first announced that the transfer would occur tomorrow, but this date was later changed to Sept. 28, and afterward a postponement to Oct. 6 was reported. All announcements of dates for the transfer are considered here as premature and a likely cause of irritation at a time when the negotiations have reached a delicate stage.

Officials and diplomats are now awaiting Bulgaria's answer to the Allies note as the turning point in the Balkan situation.

Apparent Hitch in German Plans.

BERLIN, Sept. 18, via London, Sunday, Sept. 19.—It had been assumed that this would be the momentous day in the Balkan situation, on which the Central Powers would take steps which would bring the crisis to a head. Apparently, however, there has been some slight delay, and the action of Austria and Germany may not be launched immediately.

The step, it is reported, will be a signal for Bulgaria to issue from her waiting attitude and make clear her position and determination regarding Macedonia, the occupation and annexation of the disputed sections of which is believed to be the cardinal aim of Bulgarian policy.

Whether a military convention between Bulgaria and the central powers has been signed cannot be learned. It is also

Continued on Page 3.

Envoys Agree to Recognize the Stronger Faction in Mexico

Action of Pan-American Conference Foreshadows Acceptance of Carranza Three Weeks Hence—Positive Declaration That Intervention Is Not Being Considered.

The Pan-American conference on the Mexican situation, which met yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore, reached an agreement which within the next three weeks will determine the recognition of a de facto Government in Mexico by the United States, the A B C powers, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala. The Government to be recognized will be the one which in the opinion of the Governments of the United States and the republics of South and Central America is the strongest, physically as well as morally. Whether that Government will be Carranza's or Villa's there was not official intimation, but the stronger of the Mexican Governments at present, it is generally agreed, is that of Carranza, or the Constitutionalists.

Secretary of State Robert Lansing represented the United States at the conference and presided at the session. The others present were Ambassador da Gama of Brazil, Ambassador Naon of Argentina, Ambassador Suarez of Chile, Señor Calderon, the Bolivian Minister; Señor de Peña, the Minister from Uruguay, and Señor Mendez, the Minister from Guatemala.

The conference began at 2 o'clock and lasted for more than three hours. When it adjourned it was until Saturday, Oct. 9, when Secretary Lansing and Ambassadors and Ministers from the countries named will meet, and it is believed will arrive at a final and definite decision as to the recognition of a Mexican Government. In the interval the various countries concerned will, through their diplomatic agents in this country and in Mexico, conduct independent investigations, the purpose of which will be to decide which Government of Mexico, from a standpoint of physical and moral strength, is entitled to recognition. At a meeting in Washington on Oct. 9 the various representatives of the Pan-American countries will compare notes, and, it is predicted, be able to agree entirely as to which faction in Mexico is entitled to official recognition.

Hesitate to Name Carranza.

"Does the outcome of today's meeting mean that Carranza is to be recognized?" was the question put to every participant in yesterday's conference.

"There is no ground for such an assumption," was the sense of every reply to that question.

"But it is said that the Government judged the stronger will be recognized, and as Carranza's Government is generally admitted to be the stronger, does not that indicate recognition of his faction?"

"We have given no [illegible] was the answer of one of the conferees.

At the conclusion of the conference, which has every indication of becoming historic in Pan-American relations, the following statement was given out on behalf of the conferees by Mr. Sweet, secretary to Secretary Lansing:

The conference held in New York on the 11th of August, in addition to deciding upon the transmission of a telegram addressed to the persons constituted in authority in Mexico inviting them to cease the struggle by the organization of a de factor Government by common agreement among them, resolved to recommend to the Governments represented at it "the recognition without further analysis of the Government arising out of such agreement, provided it guaranteed the lives and property of nationals and foreigners," and in the event of such agreement not being possible, "the recognition of any provisional Government with the material and moral capacity necessary to protect the lives and property of nationals and foreigners."

In pursuance with the resolution and the impossibility of recognizing a Government of all the factions, owing to the lack of such agreement, the diplomatic representatives resolved at the last conference to communicate to their respective Governments that, in their judgment, the time has now come to carry out the policy agreed on at the conference of the 11th in case of the impossibility of recognizing a de factor Government springing from the common agreement of all the factions. Therefore, the de facto Government aspiring to recognition must possess, should this policy be approved by all the Governments, the material and moral capacity necessary to protect the lives and property of nationals and foreigners. Each Government shall itself judge such capacity and recognition will likewise be extended by each Government separately at such time as it may deem proper. Recognition will naturally entail as a result the appointment of diplomatic representatives accredited to the head of the Government recognized.

The American diplomats hold that, in adopting this resolution and in considering the situation of Mexico at previous conferences, as well as in addressing to the persons constituted in authority in Mexico the circular of Aug. 16 last, they have merely exercised in the most judicious manner possible, the indisputable international right of taking the preliminary steps toward the recognition of a de facto Government in a case of civil war, vested in all Governments, without thereby interfering, either directly or indirectly in the internal affairs of Mexico, an interference which has not at any moment been contemplated.

It has always been a sense of the conference that the pacification of Mexico is a question to be exclusively decided by the Mexicans themselves, and it trusts that a Government recognized by all the Governments of the world will be able to attain that result and assure the welfare of the sister country.

The meeting of the conferees was held behind closed doors and not a hint of what was being done or discussed was allowed to leak out until after the adjournment. The diplomats had before them the replies of the various Mexican leaders to their appeal to compose their differences and set up a joint Government, as well as a mass of data relating to military, economic and social conditions in the revolution-torn country. The information was carefully considered and weighed, and at the end of the conference the delegates were a unit in the belief that the time had come when some sort of Mexican Government should be recognized, since Carranza had refused to join in peace negotiations for which the Villa leaders all expressed themselves as willing.

No Idea of Intervention.

It was also the consensus of opinion, it was said, that intervention in the affairs of Mexico was not to be thought of at the present time. It can be stated on the highest authority that at the present moment at least intervention of any kind is not even being thought of by the United States or any of the other nations concerned. The Mexicans are to be permitted to settle their own differences as best they can, but the Government that will be recognized, probably next month, will be expected to render good assistance in settling these differences in short and positive fashion.

The conferees will immediately get in communication with their Governments and will inform those Governments that it is the sense of the Pan-American Conference that a de facto Government of Mexico should be recognized. Furthermore, the Foreign Offices of the various Governments will be informed that the conferees are agreed that this recognition should be given as soon as possible and that to delay it would be unwise.

It was stated that representatives of the various factions in Mexico would be asked to file briefs or to offer any other evidence as to their respective standing to the conference. Their status and the force behind them will be decided by the United States and the other Governments concerned without their assistance, although data as to the facts offered by the factions will be considered.

The Governments concerned will approach the Mexican matter in an entirely neutral frame of mind. Each Government will endeavor to obtain all the reliable data that it is possible to get together, and at the meeting in October this data will be submitted to the joint study of the conferees, and it is hoped—and this hope now amounts almost to a certainty—that a final and definite decision as to the Mexican problem will be arrived at.

"Do you think the October meeting of the Conference will be the last, and that it will mark the solution of the Mexican problem?" one of the conferees was asked.

"Yes, I hope so, for I think that by then we will be reasonably advised as to the matter of recognition," he answered.

"The whole matter as it now stands," he added, "is one of fact as to governmental stability; that is, a government strong enough not only to guarantee its own power, but also to protect the lives and property of foreigners in Mexico. The last is the more important, of course, so far as the nationals of the countries, other than of Mexico, are concerned."

Secretary Lansing and the other conferees were all smiling and in happy mood when they emerged from the conference room shortly after 5 o'clock, and it was plain that they were all optimistic for the Mexican problem.

During the conference many representatives of the Carranza and Villa factions were seen about the lobby of the Biltmore. They all seemed to realize that matters of supreme importance to their interests were being considered. After the conference and the announcement that the stronger Government would be recognized, within the next few weeks the Carranistas appeared greatly elated and the Villistas correspondingly depressed.

After the conference the South and Central American envoys left for their Summer homes. Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing left last night for Hendersons Harbor, this State, where the Secretary will enjoy his first vacation this Summer.

A LATIN-AMERICAN VICTORY.

Washington Was at First Opposed to Recognition of Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The action of the Pan-American conferees today is generally construed in Washington as meaning the recognition of the Government established by General Venustiano Carranza, the "First Chief" of the Constitutionalist Party. No other outcome seems possible in view of the fact that the Carranza forces are in control of a much greater portion of Mexican territory than the forces of their enemies led by General Francisco Villa and General Emiliano Zapata.

According to reports to the State Department, the Carranistas are about to undertake extensive military operations in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and elsewhere in Northern Mexico, the stronghold of the Villistas. Confidence is expressed by the Carranza group here that their side will be in complete control of Mexico in two weeks. That the Villa movement was in a bad way has been known in Washington for some time.

The agreement among the Pan-American conferees today is not in accord with the intention of the Washington Government when it undertook the current effort to settle Mexico's troubles. On June 2 President Wilson issued a formal public statement, warning the Mexican factional leaders to get together within a very short time" to compose their differences. He told them that if they failed to do this and set up an orderly Government the United States would be obliged to adopt its own means to save Mexico and serve her people.

The United States Government has objected to the recognition of the Carranza faction or any other faction in Mexico. Its position was that there should be no recognition unless the factions composed their differences and established a Government that would have the support of all the revolutionaries. Subsequently there were evidences that the Administration might deal with such factional leaders as accepted its peace invitation. This meant that the United States would recognize and give moral support to a central Government in Mexico established by Villa and the others opposed to Carranza. But this plan was never decided on.

As the Mexican situation stands to-

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DUMBA IN NOTE TO LANSING PROTESTS THAT HE HAS BEEN TREATED UNJUSTLY, AND DENOUNCES WIRELESS CENSORSHIP

Dumba's Complaint of Unfair Treatment Through the American Wireless Censorship

[Extracts from Ambassador Dumba's note to Secretary Lansing, dated Sept. 17.]

As the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador is and has been for many months past in the phenomenal position of being unable to communicate privately with his Government, although our enemies are and have been permitted freely to use the cables for their secret code dispatches without censorship, I have, by the grace of your Department, now been permitted to communicate with my Government through the German Embassy, but to the extent only of asking for leave of absence to the end that I may in person explain my position, and meantime to suspend judgment upon the charges contained in your Excellency's message and am now awaiting a reply. I have not even been allowed to advise my Government that I do not admit having conspired to do any act in violation of the laws of the country to which I am accredited and whose hospitality I have enjoyed and have in no way abused. The message that I sought to have transmitted to that effect was rejected by your censor, as hereafter explained. In some unaccountable way this confidential message was communicated to the press and has been published. * * *

I ask you in all fairness, was ever an Ambassador in a neutral country confronted with such a situation, created and enforced by the Government to which he is accredited, whilst the Ambassadors representing enemies of his country have unlimited means of secret communication. It has been made literally impossible for me to communicate privately with my Government. Under such conditions I have no apologies to offer for having intrusted my letter to Mr. Archibald. If the conveying of letters to Europe by Americans traveling abroad during this war is an offense, it is one of which most Americans are apparently ignorant, as the courtesy has frequently been volunteered by my friends and is habitually practiced. It did not for a moment occur to me that it was improper, nor am I yet able to see it in that light, having regard to the entirely legitimate purposes I had in mind in the line of the performance of my duty.

FRENCH GUNS CUT ST. MIHIEL BRIDGES

Structures Across the Meuse Near Apex of German Salient Are Severed by Shells.

'GREAT BRIDGE' AMONG THEM

French Capture German Post North of Berry-au-Bac—German Airmen Assail Warships.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Shelle from the French artillery have severed at St. Mihiel the "great bridge" across the Meuse River, a bridge of boats and three footbridges. The German forces at this salient on the western front have thus lost a large part of their means of communication with the district on the opposite western bank on the Meuse in which they have so long held a foothold.

Outside of the striking announcement in laconic phrase of the cutting of these bridges, the French War Office bulletins contain reports of persistent bombardments at many points from Belgium to Alsace and mention the capture of a small German post north of Berry-au-Bac.

From Berlin comes a report of the appearance of hostile warships off Dunkirk and an attack on them by German aviators, one destroyer being hit.

The night bulletin of the French War Office is as follows:

In the region of Lombaertzyde there have been reciprocal actions by trench guns. Our heavy artillery has destroyed two observation posts.

In Artois the activity of the artillery continues on both sides, particularly in the sector of Neuville-Roulincourt. The efficacy of our fire against the machine guns and mine throwers at several points has been established.

In the region of Roye the fighting by means of grenades and rifle fire has been attended by several artillery actions. In the valley of the Miette (Aisne), to the north of Berry-au-Bac, we have captured a small German post.

In Champagne, in reply to the bombardment by the enemy of the region around the Chalone camp, we have violently cannonaded the German bivouacs.

To the east of Chaillon, northeast of St. Mihiel, a captive German balloon has been brought to the ground.

Before St. Mihiel our artillery has cut the great bridge, a bridge of boats, and three footbridges.

In the Vosges cannonading has been going on at Ban-de-Sapt and Violu.

The afternoon bulletin says:

There was diversified activity during the night in the sector of Neuville-Roulincourt, before Roye, and upon the plateau of Quennevières. There were frequent artillery bombardments with guns of various calibres, and hand-grenade conflicts, but without activity on the part of the infantry.

In the region of Berry-au-Bac and in Champagne, in the region around Perthes, and between the Aisne and the Argonne district there was continuous and lively cannonading.

On the rest of the front there was nothing to report.

The German Army Headquarters statement reads:

Enemy ships that appeared off Dunkirk were attacked by our airmen and one destroyer was hit.

On the western front the French vainly attempted to retake a portion of the trenches near Perthes.

An official Belgian communication issued at Havre says:

The night of Sept. 17-18 was calm. This morning there was a bombardment of slight intensity of several of our advanced posts, as well as at Pervyse. A bombardment, more sustained, occurred in the region to the south of Dixmude.

In the course of the afternoon Oostkerke, St. Jacques Capelle, Oudecapelle and Nieucapelle were bombarded.

Germans' Long Grip on St. Mihiel.

The Germans have had a foothold on the left bank of the Meuse since Sept. 26, 1914, when they took possession of

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SPRING-RICE VISITS ENVOYS OF ALLIES

He May Have Conveyed Message Bearing on Russia's Part in the Proposed Credit.

BANKERS HERE STAND FIRM

Terms of Deal May Be Made Public This Week—War Munitions Are Barred.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to Washington, had a conference yesterday with members of the Anglo-French Commission which is seeking a $1,000,000,000 credit in America to finance the necessities of the Allies. This visit by the Ambassador was interpreted as significant of developments in Europe bearing on the financial negotiations under way here.

It was recalled, for instance, that Pierre Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, was to confer with Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna in London on the share which the Czar's Government is to have in the huge fund to be raised in America. Some of the most powerful bankers of this country are opposed, for special reasons, to extending aid to Russia, but this situation might be solved by diplomacy, and it is inferred that Sir Cecil may have been used by the Allies to present and clarify diplomatic phases of the problem.

The British Ambassador was followed to the Hotel Biltmore by a retinue of secret service men, detailed to protect him from danger.

The positive statement was made on behalf of the Anglo-French commission yesterday that none of the differences with the American bankers was irreconcilable. It was even stated that an announcement of the terms of the credit might be expected the latter part of the week. That apparently means that the envoys of the Allies have practically decided to accept the terms of the American bankers.

Among other callers yesterday was George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, who explained the strong opposition of the German element of that city toward any loan to be used for the purchase of war munitions. It was stated yesterday that some of the Chicago bankers had pledged their institutions and their customers to a hearty support of the credit if not used to finance war supplies, but restricted to the payment of normal commercial commodities.

The question of restricting money raised by the sale of joint obligations of Great Britain and France to commercial uses is still under discussion, and that bids fair to prove the most serious obstacle in the way of the commission. The foreign bankers have insisted that payments for munitions cannot be separated from payments for foodstuffs and other purchases not directly due to the war. Against this it is being urged that to leave the loan open is to court objections from a large element in the investment market, which is against financing war purchases for the Allies. The impression is gaining ground in the financial district that when the terms are made known they will include a clause limiting the use of the credit to the payment of ordinary commercial commodities.

Wall Street men who had been in close touch with the commission said that an agreement on other important points in the negotiations were still to be arrived at, but that they were confident

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HAD NO HEARING, HE SAYS

Not Even Allowed to Communicate Privately With Home Government.

DENIES CONFESSION OF PLOT

But Makes No Explanation of Letter Proposing to Tie Up Munition Plants.

SOUGHT TO AID NATIONALS

Enlarges Upon Plans to Get Other Work for Them--Defends Archibald as Messenger.

THE TIMES presents herewith a letter which Dr. C. T. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, addressed to Secretary of State Lansing last Friday, in effect protesting against the request for his recall as unjust, and complaining bitterly of the restrictions imposed by the American Government censorship of the wireless upon his communications with his home Government—restrictions not placed upon the diplomatic representatives of the Allies in this country, he points out, because they enjoy the uncensored use of the cables.

The letter is devoted mainly to a defense of the Ambassador's plan to find other work for the nationals of his Government employed in American munition plants.

Except to say that he takes exception to Mr. Lansing's charge that he confessed to having conspired to bring about strikes in American munition works, the Ambassador makes no explanation of the intercepted letter to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon which the request for his recall was based. In that letter he said he was "under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war material in Bethlehem and in the Middle West, at any rate strongly discourage it and hold it up for months, which, according to the statement of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance, and which amply outweighs the relatively small sacrifice of money."

"But," he added, in the letter, "even if the disturbances do not succeed, there is a probability at hand that we shall compel, under pressure of the crisis, favorable working conditions for our poor, oppressed fellow-countrymen."

The letter which Dr. Dumba had addressed to him was read to Secretary Lansing last night at the Hotel Biltmore.

"That is deeply interesting," was the Secretary's only comment. He had not previously been aware of the existence of the letter.

Dr. Dumba's letter to Secretary Lansing follows:

DUMBA'S LETTER TO LANSING.

New York, Sept. 17, 1915.

His Excellency, Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 8th instant inclosing copy of a message forwarded by you by cable to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my Government in conformity with my promise, I am sending you herewith what purports to be a correct translation that I procured to be made of the memo, that accompanied my letter of Aug. 21, addressed to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, which was instrusted to Mr. Archibald. As I do not read or understand the Hungarian language I have had to rely on the translator for its correctness. It was not put into code for the reason that the German version was not received until the morning of the sailing of the Rotterdam, on Aug. 21.

In your message my Government your Excellency says in effect, among other things, to which I beg to take exception, that I confessed to having conspired to bring about strikes in American munition works.

As the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador I is and has been for many months past in the phenomenal position of being unable to communicate privately with his Government, although our enemies are and have been permitted freely to use the cables for their secret code dispatches without censorship, I have, by the grace of your Department, now been permitted to communicate with my Government through the German Embassy but to the extent only of asking for leave of absence to the end that I may in person explain my position, and meantime to suspend judgment upon the charges contained in your Excellency's message and am now awaiting a reply. I have not even been allowed to advise my Government that I do not admit having conspired to do any act in violation of the laws of the country to which I am accredited and whose hospitality I have enjoyed and have in no way abused. The message that I sought to have transmitted to that effect was rejected by your censor, as hereafter explained. In some unaccountable way this confidential message was communicated to the press and has been published.

I of course do not and cannot question the power of the Government of the United States to dismiss me by handing me my passports and assuring me safe-conduct home without assigning any reason therefor or on such grounds as it may deem sufficient without regard to my opinion as to its justice. When, however, your Government sees fit to resort to the extraordinary and to me humiliating course of preferring charges against me to my Government, without advising me of the intended action or even intimating that such action is contemplated and to request my recall upon those charges as confessed, while at the same time refusing me permission even to communicate privately with my Govern-

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ment, I respectfully protest against such action as unjust to me and contrary to diplomatic usage.

Reasons for Letter to Burian.

Inasmuch as the text of your message as furnished by you to the press has been published broadcast throughout this and foreign countries without my having been afforded the opportunity of reply or explanation, I take the liberty of herewith submitting an outline of the circumstances under which I acted and the reasons for my action in forwarding to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs the letter of Aug. 21, which was the occasion for your Excellency's message, and respectfully request that you will assist me in securing for this communication the same publicity as was given to your Excellency's message of the Sept. 8 to my Government.

The facts may be briefly summarized as follows:

The German Government issued a proclamation by wireless message calling the attention of its citizens resident in this and other foreign countries to the severe penalties they would incur by participating in the manufacture of munitions for the countries with which Germany is at war. As a result of the proclamation and perhaps also from a natural impulse of loyalty, some hundreds of German citizens, who are employed as skilled mechanics, promptly surrendered their positions in American munitions factories, as others had previously done from like patriotic motives. They could probably see no distinction in principle or effect between accomplishing the slaughter of their countrymen in this way and taking up arms against them, except that the former method would be more effective than the latter.

I was subsequently advised by my Government of the issuance by it of a similar proclamation, in which attention was also directed to Paragraph 327 of our Military Penal Code, under which (in addition to the provisions of our Civil Code) the engaging or continuance in such activities by our citizens in foreign countries is made a crime punishable by imprisonment for from ten to twenty years and under certain circumstances by death.

I thereupon made strong representations to my Government for a suspension of the operation of this law against citizens of Austria-Hungary resident in this country, and urged, in support of my plea, the following, among other considerations:

1. That whereas the German workmen were in the main prosperous, highly trained specialists and mechanics, whose services were greatly sought in other trades, our citizens in those factories were largely poorly paid, unskilled laborers, most of whom were unable to read or write any language other than their own, who were working under conditions of unspeakable hardship, and who would find it difficult, if not impossible, to secure other employment, and who had not the means of subsistence for themselves or their families.

2. That it would be harsh to declare them criminals and outlaws without first providing the necessary machinery for acquainting them with the fact that they were violating the laws of their country, and that as there is no official record of these citizens extant, this would require time and an educational campaign by personal contact and explanation and through the newspapers published in this country in the foreign languages with which they are familiar.

3. That it would be necessary also, before enforcing such provisions, to arrange for employment agencies through which other employment might promptly be secured for those who were thus bereft of the means of livelihood and to provide for them meantime.

I urged that in the absence of such measures these people would become public charges upon the communities here or find themselves compelled to rejoin the industrial army of their country's enemies in order to avoid starvation for themselves and their families.

Overruled by His Government.

My Government, however, concluded that the same measure of loyalty might justly be exacted from its citizens in this country as from those at home, and that as circumstances had prevented the former from returning to their country to defend it against the enemy on the field of battle, which would have been their sworn duty if it had been possible, it least that they should be expected to refrain from actively contributing to the success of the enemy by manufacturing the weapons for the slaughter of their brethren who were shedding their blood upon the sacred altar of their country.

I was accordingly instructed to use every proper means in dissuading our citizens from committing this crime of high treason against the country to which they owed their allegiance in its hour of greatest need. At the time of the publication of your message I had as yet been able to take no step toward the carrying out of these instructions and had, of course, no intention of doing so in any way that would violate the laws or offend against the customs of the country whose hospitality I have enjoyed and whose friendship my country deeply appreciates and is anxious to retain. I respectfully insist that there is nothing in the letter in question that is capable of being so construed when read in the light of the facts.

My absolute right and duty to call my countrymen in the United States out of their respective employments to the ranks as soon as Austria-Hungary was in a state of war has not been and cannot be questioned. The French and Italian Ambassadors did and are doing this without question from official quarters. What I proposed to ask from the citizens of my country is only another form of compliance with our military law. The demand that they shall not work for the enemy is less of an exaction from them than that they return home to fight the enemy. Why, then, is the former characterized as conspiracy in my case while the latter is recognized as legitimate as applied to the action of the Allies?

The tragic conflict between duty and necessity to which my countrymen are exposed throws a lurid light upon the immoral foundations of this war industry, which in its need for the cheap labor of these unskilled workmen refuses to give the slightest heed to their sacred feelings of patriotism and duty.

I am advised that there is no substantial difference between the law of my country, which I have been asked to call to the attention of my countrymen here, and to which their obedience is exacted, and your own law on the same subject. My information is that in the unfortunate event of a war between your country and a foreign power, (which I venture to hope will never come to pass, your citizens in foreign lands, who are engaged in lending support to the enemy by aiding in its supply of ammunition would be equally guilty as if they took up arms against your Government, and I make bold to suggest that your Ambassador in a neutral country who failed to exert himself by all proper means to avert such a catastrophe to them and to his country would be remiss in his highest duty.

Duty Toward His Nationals.

I take it that my obligation as representing my Government to protect the rights and interests of its citizens here in their relations with your Government under the accepted rules of international law carries with it corresponding obligations on the part of the citizens of my Government resident here to refrain from lending aid to our enemies. If by argument or persuasion through the limited channels open to us under the present exceptional conditions, or by otherwise providing for their wants, we are able to prevail upon our citizens to discontinue their attacks upon their Fatherland, it is not only our right but our bounden duty to do so. This has not yet been done or attempted, because no means of reaching them or providing them with other work has yet been found.

None of the suggestions made to us has been acted upon, as none of them seemed feasible. This statement applies particularly to the plans that were outlined in the inclosed translation of the memorandum referred to in my letter of Aug. 21. Some of those plans were visionary and grotesque.

Such suggestions, as, for instance, the writing of a novel to arouse the patriotic feelings of my countrymen and the placing in ammunition plants of patriots who were to prevail upon their countrymen to quit their work, were manifestly worthless in view of the fact that such plants have not only been refusing to employ German, Austrian, and Hungarian citizens, but have been steadily gradually ridding themselves of the greatest possible number of skilled workmen of these nationalities as rapidly as their business needs would permit.

The main proposal that seemed practicable and upon which the opinion of our Minister for Foreign Affairs was asked was for the expenditure of sums for entirely legitimate purposes and which should not in the aggregate exceed $15,000, to be used in bringing the proclamation to the attention of our citizens in the munitions factories here and through a campaign in the newspapers published here in their own languages, appealing to their patriotism to induce my countrymen to quit taking part in the manufacture of arms and ammunition for the enemy and at the same time to establish employment agencies to secure work elsewhere for such of them as should comply with the proclamation.

The fact that the total appropriation asked from my Government to carry out this nation-wide "conspiracy" against the industrial peace of the United States, including the organization of labor unions all over the country and the widespread corruption of labor leaders, was limited to $15,000, should convey some conception of the character of the charge of which your Excellency has seen fit to endeavor to convict me in the eyes of my Government, and without a hearing.

If the embryonic proposal contained in my letter, confined as it is to our own citizens, upon which no action has yet been taken nor a penny expended in any direction, is subject to the criticism that it in any way involves an unwarranted intrusion into the domestic affairs of your country, I am, I regret to say, still unable to appreciate the basis for that conclusion.

Archibald as Messenger.

In reply to the charge of impropriety on my part in having sent my letter by Mr. Archibald, an American citizen, bearer of an American passport, I again call this attention of your Excellency to the unfortunate predikament in which the representatives here of the countries that are at war with the Allies are placed by the action of your Government. We have no access to the cables to Europe that are available to the Allies free from censorship. Our only means of telegraphic communication is by open wireless messages, which are subject to such rigid censorship that (by way of illustration) my telegram to our Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which I endeavored to answer his instructions to me to report upon your Excellency's request for my recall, was returned to me by your Government's censor on the ground that it would be unnecessary to permit me to let our Minister for Foreign Affairs know the character of the papers belonging to me that Great Britain had intercepted, although the information I thus sought to convey has already been widely published in the newspapers of your country and in foreign journals.

I ask you in all fairness, was ever an Ambassador in a neutral country confronted with such a situation, created and enforced by the Government to which he is accredited, while the Ambassadors representing enemies of this country have unlimited means of secret communication? It has been made literally impossible for me to communicate privately with my Government. Under such conditions I have no apologies to offer for having intrusted my letter to Mr. Archibald. If the conveying of letters to Europe by Americans traveling abroad during this war is an offense, it is one of which most Americans are apparently ignorant, as the courtesy has frequently been volunteered by my friends and is habitually practiced. It did not for a moment occur to me that it was improper, nor am I yet able to see it in that light, having regard to the entirely legitimate purposes I had in mind in the line of the performance of my duty.

Permit me in conclusion to say that I have only the most pleasant recollections of the treatment I have received at the hands of the American people until the happening of this unfortunate incident, and that I am too familiar with your institutions to entertain any grievance against your people or to hold them in any way accountable for the unspeakable abuse to which I have been subjected by the sensational and irresponsible section of your press. Fortunately for your great people, they know, as I do, how to appraise such attacks at their true value.

Very respectfully yours,
C. DUMBA.
Ambassador of Austria-Hungary.

TEXT OF INTERCEPTED LETTER

What Dumba Said That Caused the Request for His Recall.

Following is a translation of the letter which Ambassador Dumba intrusted to James F. J. Archibald for delivery to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and upon which the request for his recall was based. The letter was entirely in Dr. Dumba's own handwriting:

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

Noble Lord:

Yesterday evening Consul General von Nuber received the inclosed pro memoria [aide memoire, as it has been called, or simply "memorandum"] from the chief editor of the local influential newspaper Szabadsag after a previous conversation with me and in pursuance of his oral proposals with respect to the preparation of disturbances in the Bethlehem Schwab's steel and munitions factories as well as in the Middle West.

Today at 12 o'clock Mr. Archibald, who is well known to your Excellency, leaves on the Rotterdam for Berlin and Vienna. I would like to use this rare, safe opportunity to recommend the proposals most warmly to your Excellency's favorable consideration.

I am under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war material in Bethlehem and in the Middle West, at any rate strongly disorganize it and hold it up for months, which, according to the statement of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance, and which amply outweighs the relatively small sacrifice of money.

But even if the disturbances do not succeed, there is a probability at hand that we shall compel, under pressure of the crisis, favorable working conditions for our poor, oppressed fellow-countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves at present work 12 hours a day in seven days in the week! Alas! weak persons succumb, become consumptive. As far as German workingmen are found among the skilled elements, provision will be made forthwith for their exit. There has, besides this, been created a German private (underlined) registry office for providing employment, and which already works voluntarily and well for such persons. We, too, shall join, and the widest support is contemplated for us.

I beg your Excellency kindly to inform me through wireless reply with respect to this letter whether you approve of same.

In greatest haste and respectful devotion,
C. DUMBA.

DUMBA RETURNS TO LENOX.

Ambassador Declines to Make Any Statement of Future Plans.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 18.—After an absence of several days Ambassador Dumba returned to the Summer embassy here today, coming by train from New York. He declined to say how long he expected to remain in Lenox, or to make any statement.

Dr. Dumba's secretary, who accompanied Mrs. Dumba to Washington a few days ago, met the Ambassador here.

THREAT TO DETROIT BANKS.

Germans Talk of Withdrawing Deposits Put at $32,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—If Detroit banks participate in the proposed credit to the Allies, the Germans here may withdraw their deposits and start a $32,000,000 financial institution, according to statements given out following a meeting of the Executive Council of the Detroit Stadtverband, held in Arbeiter Hall last night. It was voted at the meeting to demand statements from the banks as to their intentions concerning the credit, and if the replies were unsatisfactory to take that drastic action. The total deposits in the various institutions were said to be approximately $95,000,000, of which one-third was estimated to be held by German sympathizers.

Asked if the action of the Executive Council would be upheld by the members of the Stadtverband and other German residents of Detroit, Dr. Emil Rosinger, Secretary of the Stadtverband, stated today that they were all united to thwart the attempt to help the enemies of Germany with a loan. No committees were appointed to confer with bank officials, however.

The Stadtverband recently ousted Arthur Kaltschmidt as Secretary when his complicity in Canadian dynamitings was revealed.

TO SIFT STRIKE PLOTS.

Gompers Intimates A. F. of L. Will Take Up Foreigners' Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Atop a denunciation here tonight by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, of certain foreign influences alleged to have conspired to corrupt labor in the United States, it became known that a general meeting of the national organization would be held in Washington Monday, presumably to start a widespread investigation of such reports.

Mr. Gompers declared he knew of the efforts of Ambassador Dumba to disorganize labor conditions in American munition plants even before the arrest of Dumba's messenger, Archibald, and he added that other agencies—none of which he would name—had signally failed, despite the expenditure of large sums of money to accomplish similar inroads on the shipping industry.

"I have suggested an investigation," said Mr. Gompers. And he made plain he would "do his duty" toward having all the facts made public. His reference to the attempts to cripple American shipping had to do with the charges made that $1,630,000 had been offered to induce longshoremen along the Atlantic Coast to go on a general strike. Three of the persons to whom this alleged offer was made were C. E. Baserreill, better known as Paul Kelly, Richard Butler, and T. L. O'Connor.

"It speaks well for the character of these men and the patriotism and loyalty of longshoremen that the hoped-for strikes did not materialize," said Mr. Gompere. When newspaper men suggested that several strikes actually had been called, he insisted that they would not be successful.

Mr. Gompers's mission here was to speak at a mass meeting of bakers in Labor Lyceum, called together by Carl Kelker of Yonkers, N. Y., National Organizer, to do away with the system that compels bakers to make their homes, in many cases, with their employers. The bakers also want shorter hours and more pay.

FORGO ANSWERS HAMMERLING

Insists Foreign-Language Editors Indorse Bryan's Peace Trip.

Dr. William Forgo, a publisher, of 1,023 East Second Street, Brooklyn, who invited William J. Bryan at Washington on Friday, on behalf of publishers of foreign-language newspapers, to go to Europe and use his influence to terminate the war, has sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES copies of two letters which he has written to officials of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, composed of 742 such publications, who have denied that Dr. Forgo spoke for the association.

Louis Hammerling, President of the association, who sent a letter on Friday to THE TIMES, disavowing Dr. Forgo on behalf of the association, received from Dr. Forgo a letter which contained the following:

"You have in today's newspapers received notice for an 'emphatic' statement that I do not represent the foreign-language press. I never made such a statement, and you know that I did not.

"Then you state that 'our editors'—meaning by that editors of foreign-language newspapers—are not interested in Mr. Bryan's proposed trip to Europe. This is not true, either, because I handed over letters and telegrams from those editors and presented to Mr. Bryan a number of editors in person, many of whom are members of your association, who said that they are very much interested in Mr. Bryan's proposed trip.

"Not desiring any notoriety or publicity in the matter, and not being anxious to spend the little money that was needed for the work I have done, I requested you, through a mutual acquaintance, to take this matter up. You stated that the subject was very near to your heart, but that you are a business man paying rent in New York, Cleveland, and Chicago, and that your business interests and your standing as a member of the New York State militia would suffer if you undertook anything after your first abortive effort to help the cause of peace."

Geza D. Berko, owner of the Amerikai Magyar Nepszava of this city, and Vice President of the association, is also criticised by Dr. Forgo, who says in part:

"This is in response to your special delivery registered letter. I had to comply with your request not to use the influence of your name with Mr. Bryan because that gentleman requested me, before I received your letter, not to present you to him. He must have his reasons for this.

"You have at the outset indorsed this work of mine; you signed your name to a resolution; you stated you were willing to go to Chicago to meet Mr. Bryan; you have helped me to get others of your friends to join the movement; you have my thanks for that."

Dr. Forgo then proceeds to charge that Mr. Berko is under the influence of Mr. Hammerling, and further draws inferences from the assertion that Mr. Berko received no money from Dr. Dumba, while other Hungarian editors did.

GOVERNMENT TO FORBID "TREATING" IN LONDON

Order Will, It Is Said, Apply to Clubs and Restaurants as Well as to Saloons.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The British military authorities have decided that prohibition upon "treating" is essential to the well-being of the troops within the metropolitan police district of London, and the Board of Central Control will probably issue an order when it meets next Tuesday forbidding this form of hospitality. The district contains 700 square miles.

Under the prospective order, which applies to clubs and restaurants as well as saloons, any one paying for another person's drink or giving him money to pay for it, or any one serving a drink except to the person who pays for it, will be liable to punishment.

FRENCH GUNS CUT ST. MIHIEL BRIDGES

Continued from Page 1.

the little town of St. Mihiel, on the right bank, and found emplacements there for their 42-centimeter howitzers. These howitzere made short work of the French fortifications at the Roman Camp, south of the town, and at Troyon. The railway from Verdun runs south on the left bank of the Meuse as far as Chauvoncourt, directly opposite St. Mihiel, and crosses the river to that place. After being driven out of Chauvoncourt by the German artillery the French forces crept back into the place, only to lose heavily by the explosion of carefully prepared mines and to abandon it.

Since occupying St. Mihiel and a small district across the river the Germans have built a railway to Vigneulles, ten miles northeast on the Fresnes-Apremont line, which cuts across the angle of the salient from north to south.

Apparently the "great bridge" referred to in the Paris official bulletin is the highway bridge connecting Chauvoncourt with St. Mihiel, over which the Germans may have recently extended the Vigneulles-St. Mihiel Railway.

Not for weeks has there been any noteworthy fighting in the immediate vicinity of St. Mihiel, although to the eastward, toward Pont-a-Mousson, there has been much violent cannonading of late.

NO CONSCRIPTION IS LIKELY NOW

British Cabinet Expected to Rule Against It on Tuesday.

CAMPAIGN A BOOMERANG

Clamor for Forced Service Believed to Have Strengthened the Opposition.

EFFECT ON LLOYD GEORGE

Loses Some of His Popularity with the Second Rank of Labor Leaders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 19.—It is predicted with assurance by usually well-informed observers that the decision which the Government is expected to reach next Tuesday will be that conscription for the present remains inexpedient and that the voluntary system, aided by the new information obtained and improved methods of recruiting available from the recent national registration, continues to be Great Britain's best plan for coping with the military requirements of the future, for at least a year to come.

There is some speculation as to whether the newspaper and political campaign for conscription has not tended to strengthen this expected decision of the Cabinet, inasmuch as it stirred up opposition which otherwise would have remained dormant. Echoes of an alleged plot by certain Ministers to force the Government's hand are still the chief political gossip of the hour. The Daily News revelations are ascribed to a desire on the part of the anti-conscriptionists to baffle the conscriptionists' plans by premature publication. The conscriptionists loudly proclaim the whole story to be a mare's nest.

Mr. McNeill's disclaimer is regarded with suspicion by many Liberals, who see in it an indication that conscriptionist politicians have been brought to realize the dangers which this successful completion of their plot would have entailed. A general election forced upon the country by a band of politicians could only result in the defeat of those responsible for what, in the eyes of the nation, would be criminal folly. Mr. McNeill's letter, in two words, is regarded as evidence of "cold feet."

Mr. Lloyd George is generally held to be the author of the phrase "pestilential nonsense," attributed to a Cabinet Minister by the Northcliffe press, and his haste to make such a declaration is taken as further proof of the failure of the alleged plot.

Lloyd George's Position.

Mr. Lloyd George's position is naturally the chief subject of discussion. It is to be noted that the great body of the English press, apart from the extremists represented by the Northcliffe papers on the one side and The Daily News on the other, strongly deprecates the unfortunate atmosphere of conflict which has been created regarding a question which, it is generally agreed, the country is willing to have decided by the coalition Government as a whole.

The Manchester Guardian and the provincial press generally take the attitude that "the whole business has to be faced, and we will not refuse to consider the case for compulsion on the very day the voluntary system has been honestly tried to the full and has failed to meet the manifest needs of the war. That is not a small or easy avowal for those to make who, like us, ever held that immunity from compulsion for military service and, above all, for military service abroad, is one of the stories of English life and a cornerstone of our liberties.

"The same paper has a significant article from its Parliamentary correspondent, who says:

"It has been known for some time that Mr. Lloyd George is for compulsion, not only for Australia but when public workshops. The success of the forcing movement is largely calculated upon his great personal magnetism and his devoted following, both in the House of Commons and in the country. How far Mr. Lloyd George retains his ascendancy in the country is a matter about which any one can surmise and no one can know, but in the House of Commons it is hardly too much to say it is gone. Liberals who a year or two ago would have been counted among his natural followers have for many months spoken of him with hostility and bitterness.

While this estrangement has been going on, however, he has won great personal triumphs in his negotiations with representatives of labor. Conference after conference of doubting and suspicious trade union delegates has fallen under the spell of his eloquent appeals.

Recently Failed With Labor.

But of late there has been a great change. At his last two or three conferences with organized labor there has been a very noticeable alteration of mood. The delegates have been critical, sceptical, and difficult to handle. Interruptions have been frequent and sometimes angry.

Mr. Lloyd George undoubtedly still carries with him the trade union members of Parliament. His failure is with the second rank of labor leaders, the local officials and delegates of trade unions, who are in closest touch with the rank and file. The point is important if there is indeed to be a general election on the issue of conscription, military and industrial.

There is a definite majority in the Cabinet against immediate conscription, and in that majority must for the present be reckoned Lord Kitchener and Mr. Balfour, the Ministers representing the two fighting departments.

Lord Kitchener is opposed to it not from any anti-conscriptionist principle, but because for the present he considers it inexpedient, as his speech in the House of Lords on Wednesday showed. He leaves the door open, and if ever he thinks conscription a necessary measure he will declare for it.

Mr. Balfour is rather more definitely hostile to conscription at present, though he, too, would accept it if its military necessity were shown and could be proved to the nation.

Of the other members of the Cabinet, Mr. Bonar Law, J. Austen Chamberlain, Walter H. Long, and Lord Lansdowne are believed to be in favor of immediate conscription, but they would not split the Government on it or be parties to forcing a general election. Lord Crewe, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Runciman, and, in fact, the Liberal element in the Cabinet except Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Chiozza Money are very much against conscription. Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman vehemently; so it is quite likely that the adoption of conscription by the Cabinet under pressure might mean some Liberal resignations.

Only Two Possibilities.

There are only two possibilities in the situation—either the Prime Minister and the majority of the Cabinet will yield to pressure or they will not. The public exposure of the intrigue, if it can be called an intrigue, makes it very difficult for them to yield. If they did so the appearance of a united Cabinet declaring for conscription would be known for a sham, and conscription probably could not be carried. Neither the Irish nor the Labor Party, nor probably the majority of the Liberal Party, would accept conscription under those circumstances. Undoubtedly a majority of the House of Commons would support the Government, even if it were known to have acted under pressure. The fatal obstacle would be organized labor.

The trade unions would accept conscription, at least for military service, if it were postponed by a Government united and convinced. Even so, they would accept it reluctantly and would demand conditions in the way of large sacrifices from property. But organized labor would not accept conscription from a divided Government or from a Government known to be acting under pressure. The soberest and most responsible of labor leaders agree about that, and the headlong conscriptionists would find themselves blocked by a dangerous labor revolt.

There remains one other possibility almost inconceivable, that the conscriptionist group might succeed in getting the House of Lords to procure them a general election. Some Liberal members of Parliament have taken this possibility so far seriously as to sound their constituents on the matter. The Liberal Party organization would go with the Prime Minister and the Government, but the Unionist organization could hardly go with the conscriptionists, for it also now has Governmental connections.

Presumably the conscriptionists would improvise an organization under the name of the National Party with Mr. Lloyd George at its head. It would be rash to forecast the result, but in view of the depth of the trade-union feeling against conscription even a victorious National Party would not be able to carry it. The only result of an election would be to end the war and lose it.

Meanwhile there are other movements in the political arena which may have developments as serious as the conscription campaign. Paramount among these is the outcry for a smaller cabinet, which at the bottom, is believed to be a veiled attempt to bring about the resignation of the Premier. This movement is as yet neither very powerful nor widespread, but that it is gaining some ground is shown by the fact that J. L. Garvin, who only recently bitterly opposed Lord Northcliffe, now comes out in favor of this, one of the "Newspaper Napoleon's" pet ideas.

NO CONSCRIPTION, SAYS UNION.

Railway Men's Committee Approves Thomas's Speech.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Union of Railway Servants today unanimously indorsed the statement in the House of Commons on Thursday of J. H. Thomas that conscription would bring on an industrial revolution and that the railroad workers would stop work.

The resolution adopted by the committee congratulates Mr. Thomas, who is the Organizing Secretary of the union, upon his "fine statement." It adds:

"The committee instructs the General Secretary immediately to summon this Executive Committee if the Government introduces any proposals for compulsory military service."

The Executive Committee, before Mr. Thomas made his speech in the House of Commons, had adopted a resolution recording its opposition to conscription.

Addressing the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture at Norwich today, the Earl of Shelborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, urgently appealed to the farmers to utilize every possible yard of their land to the best advantage.

Earl Kitchener, the War Secretary, announced today that he had decided to use skilled labor found on British farms for special duties, and this class of labor would now be on the same footing as munition workers.

Farmers, added Lord Shelborne, must look to the women to supply the places of the men, and must be prepared to pay them fair wages.

SAYS LLOYD GEORGE IS ENGLAND'S LEADER

There Will Soon Be Need for a Stronger Government, Declares J. L. Garvin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 19.—J. L. Garvin, writing editorially in The Observer on the subject of conscription, while dismissing the idea of a General Election, adds:

"The moral and practical problem is very acute, and it is very grave. Some solution must be found for it. The unwieldy Cabinet as a whole has yet to deal with and decide a question which, it is very ill qualified to judge.

"To leave the matter to Lord Kitchener alone is not possible. In the first place, it is unfair to put the main responsibility on him, and, in the second, there are involved and must be faced far wider problems than those bearing immediately upon recruiting.

"We are in the midst of a war where what we require is action, action, action; yet the prospect before us, apparently that of profound Cabinet disagreement. Discussion is adjourned and readjourned, and this in regard to the most vital of all questions, raised at the most pressing hour.

"Mr. Lloyd George, before all other men, has given the country the leadership for which it longed. He has made articulate the very soul of the nation, which craves to know more and do more.

"If there are, indeed, to be two sections of the Cabinet, then, as we value our safety, we must follow those who would have us do our very utmost, and quickly, rather than those who would lull us to sleep and postpone. The real danger is that of a hasty, insufficient effort on Great Britain's part, which would mean a dragging, wasting, yet inconclusive, struggle, followed by a weak, disgraceful peace. We hold that the immeasurable calamity of this latter result ought to be avoided at all hazards.

"The real issue is not one which ought to be decided by a Cabinet of twenty-two, constituted as we know, and with a majority of members to whom public opinion attributes no real responsibility at all.

"If the miniature mob of Mr. Asquith's present colleagues is indeed to be the deciding body, and it decides at the present crisis against a full effort under national service, it will take upon itself a grave responsibility indeed.

"Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues, who will have endeavored to move the Government to adopt a stronger course, should be allowed to dissociate themselves publicly from all responsibility for the rejection of their counsels. At such an hour as this the opinione of the minority would be expressed with decency, and in order that the Government might continue unchanged for a time, but there would be a smaller, stronger Government in reserve. We are convinced that there will be need for it, and at no distant date."

The Parliamentary corrsspondent of Lord Northcliffe's Sunday organ, The Weekly Dispatch, says:

"All the stories of a plot on the part of Ministers favoring national service to force a general slection by resignation from the Cabinet are pure fiction, and one of the foremost Ministers of the Crown, who is regarded as the leader of the national service party in the Cabinet, asks me to say quite plainly that such a statement is pestilential nonsense likely to do incalculable harm to the deliberations of the Goernment and to the country.

"Responsible Ministers will do their utmost to avoid a general election, and do not believe that one will take place during the war."

AUSTRIANS RETIRE BEFORE RUSSIANS

Continued from Page 1.

certain points on the line of Vileika-Molodechno, Northeast of Orany and southeast of Lida our troops vigorously repulsed the enemy's attacks.

In the Vilna-Orany district about fifteen enemy army corps (600,000 men) are attempting to interfere with the retreat of the Russians southeastward by pressure on the rear of our armies on the Vilna-Orany line, and southwestward on the Orany-Lida line. But the enemy on our threatened wings is, in his turn, in a precarious position, particularly the enemy group at Novo Svientsyany, which is threatened with strategical envelopment.

"Hence, the experts conclude that a great battle is probable on the circular line which includes Orany, Vilna, Novo Svientsyany, Vileika, Molodechno and Lida."

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Heavy Fighting in the North—Russian Advance Near Galicia.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 18 (via London, Sept. 19.)—The Russian War Office tonight gave out the following official statement concerning the progress of hostilities:

The fighting from the west of Dvinsk continues with the same tenacity.

We repulsed German attacks north of Illuksi, inflicting grave losses on them. By counterattacks we took here about 100 prisoners. After the battle we buried a great number of German dead that lay in heaps by our wire entanglements. We also repulsed a German attack near the railway station at Velovka, west of Illuksi, inflicting great losses on the Germans, who fled. In a second attack the Germans succeeded in taking the farm of Sveden, where our trenches were completely destroyed by heavy German artillery.

German units which attacked certain districts between Lakes Ovillie and Samava were repulsed by our artillery fire and were driven back to their positions in the region of the lakes southwest and south of Dvinsk the Germans were forced to resort to sapping, owing to our deadly fire. Obstinate enemy attacks at this point are unceasing.

German detachments have appeared south of Dvinsk. In the region of Eante Dsenka the enemy occupied the Village of Widsy, and his advance guards seized the station at Vileika. On the left of the Viliya, west of Vileika, desperate fighting is proceeding at several fords. The same intensity marks the fighting on the middle Viliya River near the Town of Vilna. hTe enemy is obstinately trying to break into the town.

Southeast of Orany the Germans, after stubborn attacks, pressed our troops near the town of Radany and the village of Smiltchiny. Near the village of Zartschile, west of Czuczin, the fighting is proceeding. Many German bodies are lying before our front.

BERLIN, Sept. 18, (via London.)—The official announcement of German Army headquarters today is as follows:

Enemy attacks near Szbick have been repelled.

Our attack on the Dvinsk bridgehead continues. A portion of the enemy advanced positions has been taken.

Near Vilna our troops continue to advance. Between Vilna and the Nieman River the Russian front has been broken through at several points. Since early this morning the enemy has been in retreat. The captures made were twenty-six officers, 5,580 men, and sixteen machine guns.

The right wing of this army and the army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria has sent strong forces across the Szczara. The enemy is weakening.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In the region of Telechany-Logischin, south of Pinsk, the enemy has been further driven back. In the pursuit from Pinsk the number of prisoners has been increased to twenty-one officers and 2,500 men, while nine machine guns have been taken.

Southeastern Theatre of War: The Russians are in retreat before the German troops.

VIENNA, Sept. 18, (via London.)—The official announcement issued today reads as follows:

The Russian offensive in East Galicia has broken down on the Stripa River. Yesterday the enemy evacuated the battlefields of the last few days and is retreating on the Seret River. The losses which the enemy suffered before our positions proved to be great.

On the Ikwa River the situation is unchanged.

In the Volhynian triangle of fortresses the fighting is proceeding against superior Russian forces. We have repulsed numerous attacks. We are withdrawing our front in this sector to prepared positions further west.

In Lithuania the Austro-German forces have forced a crossing of the Sacara.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES
Consists of 98 Pages,
as follows:
I. Rotogravure and Picture Section.
II. General News.
III. Sports, Financial, Business.
IV. Magazine Section.
IF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY WERE MOVED TO GOVERNORS ISLAND.....Drawing by Joseph Pennell
THE IMPEACHMENT OF GERMAN-AMERICANS. By Prof. Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard
PLANS RESERVE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR WAR.
SHOULD THE WARRIOR OF TODAY WEAR ARMOR? By Prof. Bashford Dean
NEXT YEAR IT WILL BE LARGELY AN AERIAL WAR Says Alan R. Hawley
SONNETS WRITTEN IN THE FALL OF 1914. By George Edward Woodberry
FRANCE BRAVELY FACES ANY SACRIFICE TO WIN. By Dr. George B. McClellan of Princeton
PENMEN WHO WRITE THE GOVERNMENT'S LETTERS.
METROPOLITAN DIAMOND HORSESHOE UNDER COVER.
IS WOMAN BIOLOGICALLY BARRED FROM SUCCESS? By Rheta Childe Dorr
WHAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DID. By Herbert Parsons
COMPETITION THE DEATH OF LITERATURE..Says Leona Dalrymple
RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LATE SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE. By Joseph B. Gilder
PICTURES IN SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE'S COLLECTION.
HOW MUCH LONGER CAN IT LAST?—CARTOON.
V. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section).
VI. The Week on the Various War Fronts in Europe.
Theatres, Fashions, Automobiles, Queries.
VII. Real Estate, Apartment House Directory.

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FORD'S PEACE FUND ROUSES AERO CLUB

Warns Him Not to Begin Campaign Against Strengthening Nation's Defenses.

MOVE MIGHT MEAN WAR

Revelations of Our Alleged Helplessness That Would Shock the People Are Hinted At.

The Aero Club of America, composed of the leadsre in the national defense movement through the development of aviation and stanch advocate of proper aerial equipment for the army and navy, announced yesterday that it had written, through Henry Woodhouse, a Governor of the club and a member of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, to Henry Ford, taking issue with him on his proposal to spend $10,000,000 to prevent the progress of the movement to strengthen the defenses of the United States.

In his letter Mr. Woodhouse recalls to Mr. Ford's memory that four months ago they met and discussed the factors that might result in world peace, and says that "both of us" desire to attain the maintenance of peace, "but our methods in trying to attain that object are as widely different as can be, and it seems to be your purpose to actually offset the results of the work of my associates and myself.

"Both of us are sincere," Mr. Woodhouse assures Mr. Ford, "yet one of us is wrong, and if the newspapers have quoted you correctly, you are fundamentally so, and the $10,000,000 you are about to spend will not offset present evil influences, but will assist in staging another war—a war on this country!

"As you surely are wrong in more than one instance, I shall go over each count in detail. But I must first assure you, Mr. Ford, in all frankness, that your proposal to substitute the jitney bus for the Ship of State is not and never will be taken seriously.

"You seem to be swayed or obsessed with an idea that this country is in the grip of the 'war spirit.' Nothing could be further from the truth, as one who keeps in touch with conditions must admit. The people of this country have been unusually thoughtful, patient, and conservative throughout the recent and present trying circumstances.

"The United States has assumed the responsibility of protecting the South and Central American countries, and, thanke to the Monroe Doctrine—which undoubtedly is one of the doctrines most seriously considered by European nations, there has been no need for armament on the part of those countries. The nations within the last twelve months discovered our defenseless condition, the South and Central American countries were in the throes of financial difficulties due to the withdrawal of foreign capital, therefore nothing could be done to organize armies and build navies, if they wanted to. Even in cases of reasonable protection, they will not undertake to supply their own means of defense; if they are not, they will strive to provide their own armies and navies, and this will introduce competitive armament.

"The other aspect is the actual helpless condition of the United States. The leaders of the movement to improve the national defenses found the conditione so shocking that it was deemed wise not to make their findings public, lest the general public might become alarmed and force some extreme measures, and so call their attention to the country's helplessness.

"If you start your ten-million-dollar campaign against the movement to improve the defenses, the million members of the organizations interested in national defense may find the influence of your money a national danger, and to counteract that influence may have to make public the truth about our defenselessness.

"You have been emphasizing the fact that $1,000,000,000 worth of ships, guns and general equipment have deteriorated unused, and you consider that as an argument against having adequate preparedness. That sum seems enormous until you find that this armament protected this nation, while it increased the national wealth from $7,136,000,000 in 1850, to $187,789,000,000 in 1915. You must admit that it was a good investment.

"To show your patriotism you have said: 'Let any hostile army today or at any other time move against the United States, and anything that I have is at the disposal of the United States for defense.' In view of this country's defenseless state, and that wars are attended by swift operations and ghastly surprises, I am tempted to point out that if a first class power moved against the United States your wealth might be needed to pay tribute instead of providing means of defense. Our citizenry is hopelessly untrained, and it would have to surrender or be mowed down.

This country is aerially unprotected. At this time, when the reviews of one year of war show the important part played by aircraft; when it is shown that the Germans and surprises have been due principally to lack of aeroplanes and aviators on the Russian elds, while Germany employed hundreds of aeroplanes and trained aviators; when each day brings ghastly threats and surprises to American ideals, American interests, and American lives, emphasizing the necessity of having adsquate means of defense, we must realize that, having only twenty aeroplanes tn the army, navy and militia, places this country in a pitiful, dangerous and helpless condition.

"You will not, therefore, have proved your patriotism until you have followed the exampis of those patriotic organizations which have given their employes every inducement to join the National Guard or nsval militia and ehare the responsibilities of the

TANNENBURG FIGHT IS NOW A CLASSIC

Scene of Hindenburg's Defeat of Russians Already a Resort for War Students.

FAR GREATER THAN SEDAN

In Area Covered, Forces Engaged, and Results, It Surpasses the Battle of 1870.

OLD PRINCIPLES APPLIED

German Commander's Plans Followed Those Used by Hannibal When He Overthrew Xerxes.

By James O'Donnell Bennett.

MUEHLEN, near Tannenberg, Aug. 12.—This month brings the first of the great anniversaries of the war—the anniversary of the seven-day battle of Tannenberg, in which the Germans, outnumbered three to one, struck the invading Russians a blow from which they have never recovered.

Already that battle has become a classic. Soldiers come from the most remote kingdoms and republics of the world to study it in connection with a survey of the lay of the land over which it was fought. It is the most momentous battle since the battle of Sedan, forty-five years ago, and it was fought by a man 67 years old who had fought at Sedan as a Lieutenant of three and twenty.

Vast as was the extent of the battlefield of Sedan and vast as were the results of the battle, both the extent and the results of Tannenberg were far more vast. At Tannenberg the Germans fought over a terrain which was five times as large as the terrain of Sedan. At Sedan they took 83,000 prisoners, including the Emperor of the French and a Marshal of France. At Tannenberg they took 90,000 prisoners and eliminated two of the foremost Generals of the Russian Army from participation in the war—one through death and one through resignation consequent upon discredit. The French losses by death at Seden were 17,000. The Russian dead at Tannenberg were 60,000.

Waterloo was fought and won in less time than it would take to cover the boundaries of the field of Tannenberg in a fast automobile, and Tennenberg lasted almost as many days as Waterloo did hours. Waterloo began between 11 o'clock and noon of Sunday, June 18, 1815, and had reached a decisive stage by 8 o'clock in the evening. Tannenberg began on Sunday, Aug. 23, and continued through Sunday, Aug. 29. In extent it was as stupendous as in duration. These are a few of its steggering measurements, without the fractions:

	Miles.
Circumference	140
Greatest diagonal length	80
Greatest diagonal breadth	60
Length of east side	41
Length of northwest side	51
Length of southwest side	14
Length of south side	32

As to the Name of the Battle.

Each of the seven heroic days of Tannenberg was so momentous that no man can say of any single day: "This is the anniversary of Tannenberg." And there were so many vital points on the vast field that it cannot be said that Hindenburg's victory was strictly the battle of Tannenberg. It might have been called—and most accurately called—the battle of Mühlen, or of Gilgenhurg, or of Hohenstein, or of Allenstein, or of Ortelsburg. Indeed, it was called hy all but one of these five nsmes for several weeks sfter it had been won. Why Germany finally settled upon Tannenberg is a matter of sentiment that has to do with a battle which Carlyle calls "that fatal Tannenberg business" and "that terrible downcome of Tannenberg" five centuries sgo. The reason for the choice of the nsme will he given later in this article. Suffice it to say now that the Tannenberg battle, like the battle of Waterloo, which might more properly have any of half a dozen other names, and like the battle of Arbels, which was fought twenty miles from the town by which it was called, is topographically misnamed.

Mühlen would be the strictly accurate name for Hindenburg's great victory, for Mühlen was the pivot of the battle and was held by the Germans throughout the week. The village of Tannenberg, which gave its name to the battle, lies two and seven-tenths miles southwest of Mühlen.

Today I am standing on a little rise of ground at the battle pivot, Mühlen. A few feet away is the high road which runs to another important battle point, the town of Hohenstein, six miles to the northeast. Before me is a soldier's grave and a simple headstone of polished black granite—the first permanent memorial erected on the battlefield of Tannenberg, I believe, for I saw it when I stood on this spot last year, and saw no other then. The headstone bears these words:

ULLRICH HOFFMANN
Hauptmann
im einem Landw. Inf. Regt.
gefallen am 28 ten August, 1914,
in der Schlacht bei Tannenberg.

This slab, which is perhaps two feet and a half high and a foot and a half wide, is new and sturdily set on a heavy base. I looked upon it with fascinated interest, for Ullrich Hoffmann, only a Captain in the Landwehr, has attained a kind of immortality by the place of his burial. Generations hence soldiers will be standing on this spot to study the pivot of the battle of Tannenberg, and they will write down in maps, as several of the foreign soldiers did when I stood with them there in the cold rain last year, the words, "Hoffmann's grave."

Tannenberg a Beautiful Region.

Other graves lie close to the Captain's. Above one is a birch cross, surmounted by a helmet. Others are strewn with wreaths, and most of the wreaths are tied with the German colors. On the other side of a sunken road which leads off the main highway into the fields is a huge grave, marked only by a wooden cross—no record visible of the names of any of the score or more of men lying beneath the mound.

Tannenberg and the mighty battle terrain stretching for miles to the north and east of it is a beautiful region—one of the gems of the lake district of East Prussia. A hill and dale country it is, though frequently the hills are not so much hills as slopes and the dales not so much declivities as hollows. Often it recalls to me parts of my own lovely countryside in southern Michigan, but it comprehends more villages and hamlets than my own homeland does and has fewer large towns. The scenery is soft, variegated, and restful, and conveys the impression of a region of cheerful thrift. The lands rolls placidly from woodland to woodland with frequent dips into blue-black lakes which are bordered with oaks, where the herons nest. Beneath the trees bloom "lake roses." The district is much cut up with long strips of close-growing trees. These strips and the numerous lakes—dozens upon dozens of them—render it a region in which one can easily lose one's self—a fact which the Russians learned to their destruction.

But, in spite of the forests, the large impression is the impression of a well-kept farming country. Nearly every open prospect includes low, straw-thatched cottages, big barns of red brick with oak cross beaming, and leisurely windmills. The roads are good, or were until some of the important highways were terribly cut up by the moving of heavy artillery. Not only is the whole district crisscrossed with earthen roads, but it is crossed at several points by railroads.

Thus, what with ths lakee, the thick woods, the good highways, the railroads, the undulations, and the many stretches of spongy ground overgrown with grass, von Hindenburg, given his intimats knowledge of the country, had an idcal battleground. If ths Russians had accepted a politc invitstion to meet him there they could not have leased bim more. The fact is that they simply got lost—and they got lost in a dark pocket which he prepered for them. That pocket he enlarged or contracted as the exigencies created by the oncoming Russians demanded, and when they were well inside of it hs shut the pocket tight.

Enormous Area of the Fighting.

The field not omy comprehends hundreds of little plateaus but scores upon scores of villages and hamlets as well. The larger towns within its borders are Neidenburg, Passenheim and Wartenburg. Some small canals traverse the more level parts of the region.

The important point to rsmember in considering the magnificent strategy and tactice of this battle is that the area of the field is to be measured not in miles hut in scores of miles. To emphasize this point I give here a list of the key towns that may be said to mark out roughly the major pieces which bounded the gigantic struggle:

Soldau marks the southwest corner of the field. Proceeding tbence east by north, we reach Willenberg, which marks the southeast corner of the field. From Willenberg we move north and slightly east to the important point of Ortelsburg, which in early reports of the battle almost give its name to the event. From Ortelsburg we strike north and a little to the west to the village and large lake of Lautern, and Leutern may be regarded as the most northerly point of the battle area. From Lautern we drop a little southwest to Seeburg, and so begin to get at the great westerly boundaries of the battle, the towns like Allenstein, Hohenstein, Mühlen, Tannenberg, and Gilgenburg. At Gilgenburg, which is the extreme western point, we turn off from the line running toward the south and the west and drop southeast through Usdau and Soldau, thus having completed the grand circuit of the field.

To assist the reader in following this route, with us he ben in upon him the enormous area of the fighting, I give the distances in miles from town to town mentioned in the last paragraph:

	Miles.
Soldau to Willenberg	35.40
Willenberg to Ortelsburg	11.70
Ortelsburg to Lautern	29.70
Lautern to Seeburg	4.05
Seeburg to Allenstein	17.10
Allenstein to Hohenstein	15.30
Hohenstein to Tannenberg	8.10
Tannenberg to Gilgenburg	5.85
Gilgenburg to Usdau	6.30
Usdau to Soldau	8.10

To get another conception of the outlines of the battlefield—besides the woman's old-fashioned conception—we may take our stand at Hohenstein on the great line running southwest from Lautern to Gilgenburg. Thus we shall see that the boundaries of the field make a trisngle—or would make onc if the southwest point of the triangle were not hitten off by the line running from Gilgenburg to Soldau. From the hase of this incomplete triangle to its apex at Willcnberg (which was almost the most easterly point of the battle) it is thirty miles.

Koenigsberg Was Russians' Goal.

An eloquent indication of the disiences covered by a twentieth century battle is found in the location of the commanding general's headquarters during the week of Tannenberg. During by far the greater pari of that week he was at Loehau, (I have heard some officers say that he was there from Aug. 22 to Aug. 28,) and from Loebau to Gilgenburg, the nearest of the more important battle points, it is thirteen miles. By the 29th the general had moved his headquarters sixteen miles northeast to the town of Osterode, and from Osterode to Hohenstein (thsn the nearest of the more important battle points,) it is fifteen miles. Thus Mühlen, the pivot of the battle, was nineteen miles from the first headquarters, and sixteen miles from the second. Tannenberg lay almost directly east of Loebau hy a distance of fifteen miles.

In connection with these points and distances it may be noted that Griesllenen was a great hospital behind the front during the whole battle.

The relation of the field to the general Russian offensive of August, 1914, was this:

The Russian objective was the city of Königsberg, and Königsberg lies forty-nine miles north by a little west of Lautern, the most northerly point of the battle area. Rennenkampf's columns, coming from the east out of Russia, were crawling toward Königsberg. They moved against Insterburg, forty miles from Königsberg with a wide front. This was on Aug. 23. Rastenburg is twenty miles east by a little north of Lautern. (Here, as usual, the fractions are omitted.) Insterburg is fifty-seven miles northeast of Lautern. It was at Insterburg in 1757, by the way, that in the second year of the Seven Years' War the Russians won an important victory over the Prussian General Lehwaldt. It also helps to knit up this East Prussian region with the momentous past to remember that thirty miles northeast of Insterburg is Tilsit, where the bitter peace of 1807, by which Prussia lost half of her territories, was made between Napoleon and Alexander and Frederick William III. on a raft anchored below a bridge of boats.

Far to the south by a little east of the centre of the battlefield lies Warsaw, whence part of the Russian host had started to meet doom. From Mühlen, the pivot, to Warsaw it is ninety miles. Warsaw is almost directly south of the southeast corner of the field (Willenberg) by seventy-five miles.

Officers Helpless Without Maps.

From this mass of figures it will be understood that for the student, Tannenberg is emphatically a map battle. What I mean is that the arca of the fighting having beon so immense, one can work intelligently on the battle problem only from maps. By maps alone can one obtain a comprehensive and co-ordinate idea of what happened. Paying the strictest attention one can to the careful explanations of staff officers who fought in the battle, the man who follows them from point to point on the battlefield today goes nearly distracted trying to get the comprehensive idea which is absolutely essential to any understanding of the battle. "Please God, his intellectuals be not slipping," said Charles Lamh when his dog playsd some antics his master could make nothing of. Time and again on the fjeld of Tannenberg I have felt that my intellectuals were slipping.

Once after I had been listening and studying my msps for hours and trying to correlats with the general scbeme of the battle the points to which I was being taken, I felt hopeless, and I said to a German officer who had fought in the battle: "This is terribly difficult, Major, for a civilian to understand!"

"You can be sure," he replied, "that it is very difficult for an officer to understand. The truth is that without maps no officer could disentangle the details of the movement."

Then he made one of those teasing "yes and no" comments, saying: "The battis in one way was intricate; in another way it was not. Its large principle was simplicity itself, and that principle is as old as Hannihal's victory at Cannae more than two thousand years ago."

"Another August battle, if I remember rightly," said I.

"The 2d of August, 216 B. C.," the German officer replied.

Then Major Langhorne, formerly the American Military Attaché at Berlin, spoke up:

"And the old principle is the principle of 'let 'em come, and then destroy them,' isn't it?" said he.

"Precisely," the German replied. "In other words, the principle of weakening your centre, with attendant enveloping movements."

"Luring them on, then," I ventured, "and then bending them double?"

"That is near enough," said the German.

Thus, in the battle of Tannenberg, General von Hindenburg kept edging back toward the Mühlen in the face of the oncoming Russians until he had them precisely where he wanted them in the lake region, meanwhile cautiously but swiftly awlnging other troops from the east and north more than half way around the grand circuit of the field until he had these troops in on the becks of the Russians. Constantly he was drawing tbe enemy on; constantly he was getting troops in behind them from other points; constantly he was either expanding or contracting the great pockst he had prepared for them. Finally he attacked troops from all sides. He worked on only the large outlines of tbe battlo and he played cbess with whole corps, moving them by train and on foot with a swiftness and a precision that over and over again led the Russians to believe that they constantly were meeting new troops. But it was the same army moving rapidly.

"In that fact," said a German officer, "lay von Hindenburg's great secret at Tannenberg."

One of the fruits of that secret was that in this battle Hindenburg took more prisoners (90,000) than bc himself had soldiers.

Now, in its large outline, the battle of Tannenberg seems simple enough. It was the incessent and diebolically ingenious shifting of large German forces that makes it intricate to follow in detail. These movements, and the vast extent of the region in which they were accomplished, at first creete a feeling of hopelessness when one traverses the field. Even Gravelotte, which with its preliminaries and with the movements related to it was a three days' battle, and which extended over great reaches of diversified country, is a small field compared with Tennenberg. Like Grevelotte, Tannenberg was a series of battles, all co-ordinated by a master mind. And it is when you ride for hours over the field that you are staggered by the thought that one brain held those gigantic combinations for a whole week, and you wonder how the man weighted with such responsibilities and uncertainties escaped going msd.

But the perfection of war is simplicity, and simplicity was the essence of Tannenberg. Macaulay said in the essay on Hampden that "an unlearned person might he inclined to suspect that the military art is no very profound mystery, that its principles are the principles of plain good sense, and that a quick eye, a cool hesd, and a stout heart will do more to make a General than all the diagrams of Jomini."

But supplementing the "principles of plain good sense" at Tannenberg, there was exceptional knowledge. An English writer on the battle once remarked that "von Hindenburg, who was a specialist on tho woods and marshes of Masurenland, inveigled Samsonoff into an impossible position." Well, call it "inveigling," it still was the result of no incantations. It was knowledge, knowledge, knowledge, and always knowledge of the most practical kind. The application of the principle of "Let them come and then destroy them," as Major Langhorne put it, plus good scouting and quick moving, was an invaluable feature of the Tannenberg terrain—the inequalities of the ground—was a feature that served Hindenburg as well in East Prussia as it did Miltiades at Marathon. "A wonderfully fine country to fight over," exclaimed Major Langhorne as we feed down the road that drops away from the pivot-point at Mühlen into woods, "a wonderfully fine country to fight over because every move can he hidden so well."

German Fliers Big Help.

Ths Germans knew the ground and they knew the enemy's positions. The rest was bad scouting on the pert of the Russians and prodigious celerity on the part of the Germens. The Russians got into ths woods. They did not have good cavalry to show them out, and their seroplane work was bad. The Germans had both good cavalry and e good flying corps. So the Russians were pretty badly off. Sometimes, just as later at Lodz, they thought they were winning, so completely were they at a loss for good information, and at other times it was not so much fight to their doom as march to it. In other words, hy the weakening of the centre Hindenburg lured them on. He did it time and again, and they always danced to his piping. He wss, therefore, in spite of the heavy death toll exacted from the Russians at Tannenberg, not so much a slayer as a manuvrer. As a German officer put it, "He scooped them in," and he added, "The victory was based on simplicity, daring and knowledge, but above all knowledge. To this knowledge the fliers contributed enormously."

Much of the time that the German officers were expatiating on the simplicity of the general scheme of the battle they plunged their leyman listener into despair with the multitude of details they released. And so in trying to obtain an understanding of the battle as a whole it is well to dismiss for the present from a those details of corps and divisions. Doing that, the whole plan begins to fall into its simple outlinee, and you can rough out the movemenls by which the destruction of Samsonoff and his four columns moving up from Miawa in Russia toward Mühlen was accomplished hy imagining thet columns of Russians are coming from the southeast up Cottege Grove Avenue and Wabash Avenue in Chicago, in the general direction of the Dearborn Street bridge. All the time they are approaching you may imagine that forces opposed to them are drawing back, ("weakening the centre,") with the result that the Russians advance pretty confidently. But while they are in motion large bodies of the enemy's forces are rushed by street car and on foot west on Chicago Avenue, around the Field Monument theresbouts to the intersection of West Chicago Avenue and Halsted Street and thence far south on Halsted Street to Twenty-fifth Street, and thence east until they sre in on the back of the Russians who have come up from tbe southeast. Then, of course, tbe destruction can begin.

That crude illusiration of what happened to Samsonoff on his way up from Miawa to Mühlen must not be accepted as a literal parallel with what was done on the field of Tannenberg, but it serves fairly enough to give a simple indication of the kind of tbing that happened there. This movement was complicated with numerous other movements that interlocked most beautifully with it. From Miawa to the pivot at Mühlen it is twenty-eight miles, and what could happen if a General traversing that distance, who only half knew the ground he was on, and where he was, can be imagined. What happened to Samsonoff personally was death.

In addition to the troops he rushed down from the north to the southwestern corner of tbe field at Soldau to fall on the backs of the Russians, Hindenburg also brought fortress troops to Soldau from Thorn and Graudenz on the west—each town about six miles away!

Von Hindenburg's Audacious Move.

Two armies came against the Germans on the heroic field, Rennenkampf's from the east and Samsonoff's from the south. By Aug. 23 the Russians were attacking from two sides. The left wing of the forces under Samsonoff was at Soldau. On the 23d and 24th both sides did a great desl of marching as well as heavy fighting. On the 26th there was especially sharp fighting at Usdau, where the plateau around the windmill looked for months afterward as if absolutely blasted by fire. Of the ancient windmill there remains nothing but a few ponderous pieces of iron cbarred to a beautiful red and black by the fire. A spike and a door hook from the ruin I brought away with me—why, I don't know, except that when you stand on the spot the dreadful fascination of the place takes such a hold on you that it is hard to resist tbe childish impulse to lay hold of a keepsake, however meaningless it may he. The trenches the Russians dug in the soft soil around the windmill have not yet fallen in, though tbe burial parties filled them in to perhaps two-thirds of their beight. They are full of Russian dead, for the slaughter here was terrible. A few rods away stands a peasant's cottage that by some strange chance escaped destruction. The peasant has already become a battle oracls and loves to hold forth on the tremendous business that swirled around his home.

There were compsratively few German troops in this Usdau-Soldau battle region, so von Hindenburg had to meet Samsonoff's atiacks hy some audacious move. He had two active corps and a reserve corps facing Rennenkampf far to the east and he had another corps and a cavalry division facing Samsonoff on the south. The Russians attacked the corps facing south for long hours, (eighteen miles,) and that corps held well. Meanwhile Hindenburg took an entire corps away from the front facing Rennenkampf and moved it to the right flank of the corps facing south. That was a part of the support of the rush from the northeast around the southeast which makes Tannenberg so dazzlingly brilliant a battle. At the samc time the fortress troops from Thorn and Graudenz were coming from the west to strengtben him at Soldsu. Having thus disposed of the matters, he drew the corps which had originally been facing Samsonoff back from the front and formed a narrower front. Meanwhile Germans on the north and east were piling in on Rennenkampf.

By such movement was the fatal ring formed sround the Russians and they were pounded to pieces. Rennenkampf shoulo have come—and he was expected to come—to the aid of Samsonoff, but he delayed, with the result that both he and Samsonoff were lost.

"It Was All a Map Game."

Despite the fact that there were days of hand-to-hand fighting on this field, there are reaches of it where for many a kilometer you see no traces of battle. Then you come on a farm or a village that was literally blown to bits. Almost all the way from Miawa to Allenstein, a distance of forty-five miles, there was heavy fighting over and over again. Graves, graves, graves line the way. On the way from Miawa to Allenstein lies the considerable town of Neidenburg, which is seventeen miles from Miawa, and Neidenburg was shockingly ehot up both by tbe Russsans when they took it and by tbe Germans when they retook it.

The extent of Tannenberg cannot be more aptly illustrated than by a remark by Major Langhorne: "It was all a map game. The German commanders just sat here and played a mep game."

In that connection I asked a German officer how many of his subordinates Von Hindenburg consulted with during the terrific week.

"Well, how many do you think?" he asked.

"Possihly a dozen," said I, purposing to make my guess small.

"Not so meny hy a good many," the officer replied, and added: "Four, possibly. More probably three."

Also in this connection there is story that a month after that three years ago an officer of the general staff in Berlin set for officers taking the examination for appointment to the general staff a battle problcm involving precisely the points which were worked out in August, 1914, on the battlefield of Tannenberg. That officer was Ludendorf, chief of staff to Hindenburg at Tannenberg. The attack from three sides, which wrought such fearful destruction among the Russiens, was a feature of the lesson Ludendorf gave out.

An interesting point which was brought out by Colonel Sch——, with whom I studied the battle, concerned the presence of Siberian troops in the battle. "When he encountered them," he said, "we rubbed our eyes and said, 'No, it can't be! Russia would not withdraw these troops from the far east and thereby expose herself to her enemy, Japan.' We knew, too, that war having been declared against Russia by Germany on the 1st of August, Russia could not have brought those troops from the East in twenty-five days. We were convinced that Russsia had started her Siberian troops westward long before she hed openly given Germeny cause to declare war against her."

Whether Colonel Sch——'s suppositions are well founded or not, it is certain that with him the presence of the Siberian troops in East Prussia twenty-five days after the declaration of war is absolute proof that long before hostilities broke out Russia was making ready her attack against Germany.

German Commander's Greatest Victory

In less than a year Tannenberg has become a classic. And for three reesons:

First—For its results.

Second—For its extent.

Third—For the extraordinary brilliant application, not of new battle principles, but of battle principles thet are at once ancient and difficult. These principles were applied at Cannae on Aug. 2, 216 B. C., by Hannibal, and by the application of them he destroyed with his 50,000 Carihaginian mercenaries 79,000 Romans under Terentius Varro, excepting only 6,000 who succeeded in breaking through his enveloping lines.

Tannenberg presented so many problems, and these problems were so brilliantly and decisively handled that the baitle not only mede the immortal fame of Hindenourg but it established what military men call the "system Tannenberg," a system by which the commander who was stationed behind Gilgenburg could with a flanking movement his grand envelopment at the instant the flyers, having come straight over the Russian position, floated down to him with the information thet his eastern forces had been swung into the appointed place at Orielsburg, forty miles away.

The Field Marshal remembers that moment, for he has said that the messenger who floated down to him from the sky that noon did not have a very cordial reception. "There was something that did not please me and the flier was well scolded by me."

Tannenberg won for its victor from the Russians the title "That devil Hindenburg." It won from the German Emperor the words "A military feat that does not find an equal in history." And it commanded from the Chancellor of the German Empire the waxing tribute of these clauses: "One of the greatest battles in history! One of the greatest? Nay, the greatest, I should say."

That Tannenberg brought Hindenburg the rank of Colonel General and the Iron Cross of the first clasa and the Pour le Mérite all the world knows. That it also enshrined his name in the simple balladry of the simple people is not so well known outside of Germsny becausc the songs that celebrated him are more remarkable for homeliness than for the splendor that would insnre them translation. Here is a specimen of them:

Ortelsburg and Gilgenburg,
Ano the victor, Hindenburg—
These are our strongholds three.
But a fourth is also there.
To make the euemy's deed a mock;
A firni stronghold is our God!

False Stories Cleared Away.

There are some misconceptions and misstatements about Tannenbsrg which have already passed into well-liked tradition, but which can hee readily cleared away:

In the first place, the Field Marshal himscif says that he was not lying on a sick bed when the dispatch containing the Emperor's orders that Hindenburg should immediately proceed to East Prussia to take command of the operations against the oncoming Russians reachcd Hanover. That he then was ill rumor would have it, and since liss repeated it. The fact is, however, says the General, "that I was sitting at table in my home drinking coffee."

Soon after that his Chief of Staff, Ludendorf, arrived on a special train from Belgium and gave him the details of his mission. Together they set out for the Tannenberg region.

Also the General hrueses aside as untrue the story that for many years it was his custom to go into the Masurian lake country with an old cannon "so that I could make experiments as to how it would sink in the spongy grounds."

In precisely this connection I may say that Count ——, a friend of the Field Marshal, told me that it was his conviction that the stories of the drowning and smothering of thousands of Russians in the swamps and lakes of the battle area were often greatly exaggerated. But Germans in Berlin have told me that they have seen and talked with soldiers who were sent back home on leavo after Tannenberg because they had been nervously prostrated by the frightful sights they had seen and the heartrending cries—cries not only of men, hut of horses as well—that they had heard when ths great hour struck. Count —— also said that he believed that much of the talk of false signal fires and false camp fires hy which Hindenburg was said to have befooled the Russians was not authentic.

The exact date of the opening and closing of the battle are also still in dispute. Only recently I came upon an English account, which gives the date of ths crushing of Samsonoff as "the 31st of August after three days of fighting."

One of the cheerful human anecdotes having to do with the crowning of the victory at Tannenberg is beyond peradventure authentic, and it is characteristic of Hindenburg's simplicity and kindliness. Just as headquarters were being broken up preparatory to the next move against the flying Russians the victor bethought himself to write a courtly letter of thanks to the owner of the house in which he had been lodged for the comfort and quiet he had enjoyed there during trying days. He added that his only regret was that the nature of the matters which he had in hand had made it impossible for bis hostess to be on the scene.

Russians Lose Historic Flag.

It has been remarked that many Russian flags onght tb have been taken at Tannenberg, and in explanation of the fact that few were it is pointed out that in the battlee of today few flags can be taken, because the batties last so long that troops have ample time to burn their flags if defeat and capture seem inevitable. But among the Russian flags which the Germans did take at Tannenberg was one of rare historical significance, for it bore the words, "In treuer Kameradschaft," (In faithful comradeship,) and more than a hundred years ago was given by the Prussian General, York von Wartenburg to a regiment of the Russian General, Diebitzsch. With him General York von Wartenberg made the historic agreement in the mill at Tauroggen that the Prussian troops which were compelled to render military service to Napoleon on his way to Russia should not fight against the Russians. In token of the sanctity of this agreement the words "In treuer Kameradschaft" were placed upon the fleg. The most fascinating part of the whole coincidence is the fact that that flag was captured at Tannenberg by a force of Prussian riflemen which bears the name of General York von Wartenburg.

Here is another interesting coincidence. Like one of Creasy's fifteen decisive battles of the world—to wit: Blenheim—Tannenberg was an August battle. Two others of large importance—Cannae and Gravelotte—also were fought in August. But of course the supreme coincidence of Tannenberg is that it should have been fought on ground that includes the site of the bitter defeat which the Poles, led by their King and aided by Tartars and revolted Russians, administered to the Teutonic Knights of St. Mary (Teutsche Ritter von dem Marlen-Orden) on July 15, 1410, amid "wild thunder, tempest, and rain deluges." That victory gave Poland its foothold in West Prussia, a foothold which, speaking politically, 1,000 years ago, though in some social and economic respects the Poles still enjoy the fruits of their victory. Hindenburg's victory was regerded as in eome sense a German reply to the Slavic triumph of 504 years before, and ths ultimate choice of the name of Tannenberg for the second battle was greeted with grunts of satisfaction hy all Germans to whom the name of the first battle meant anything. It is intensely characieristic of the people that their hlt of ironic vengeance lost none of its gusto for them by having to be carried back five centuries for a point.

The second "battle of Tannenberg" should have been the "battle of Mühlen."

One day when Count —— and I were speaking of the choice of the name, he said, "I think it was all arranged so. They only gave the victory that name to make it nicer."

"To make it nicer"—I loved that phrase.

So as between sentiment and topography, what was the little matter of two and seven-tentbs miles which lie between Mühlen tbs pivot and Tannenberg the name?

Thus the village of Mühlen lost its chance for immortality.

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WILL APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

Packers Seek Aid In Prize Court Cases—To Join Rotterdam Issue.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The case of the steamer Arabia, which arose during the Russo-Japanese War, will be called to the attention of the State Department in connection with the seizure of meat cargoes by the British Prize Court, according to C. J. Faulkner, Jr., of counsel for Armour & Co., Mr. Faulkner and Harry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., expect to leave Cbicago for Washington Monday to enlist the assistance of the Government in the case.

"In the case of the Arabia," said Mr. Faulkner today, "a Russian prize court condemned a cargo which had been consigned to Japan. The court was animated by much the same idea as the British court in the present case, namely, that the shipper should prove that the consignment was destined to an innocent purchaser.

"John Hay, then Secretary of State, telegraphed to Robert S. McCormick, then ambassador to Russia, refusing to recognize the decision. Mr. Hay said: 'This substantive principle of law cannot be overridden by a technical rule of the Prize Court that the owners of the captured cargo must prove that no part of it may eventually come to the hands of the enemy's forces. The proof is of an impossible nature, and it cannot be admitted that the absence of proof in its nature impossible can justify the seizure and condemnation.'

"This principle," continued Mr. Faulkner, "as laid down by Mr. Hay, was later accepted by the Russian Government.

Mr. Veeder explained that the unusually heavy shipments to neutral countries after the outbreak of the present war were due to the fact that Germany raked these countries dry of foodstuffs, and ihe neutrals had to replenish.

Cargoes held at Rotterdam by the British embargo are expected to be recalled to the attention of the Washington Government in connection with the packers' cases. According to W. F. Ulrich, Vice President of the importers' Forwarding Company, representing 150 importers of Chicago and neighboring territory, cargoes valued at approximately $12,000,000, consigned to Chicago alonc, are held up at Rotterdam.

"That will give an idea of the value of the shipments, destined to other cities as well as Chicago, and held up in this high-handed way," said Mr. Ulrich. "The shipments were purchased in good faith at a neutral port, but the ships dare not move for fear of confiscation. It is true that some few individual cargoes have been moved through the efforts of the attorneys working with the London authorities, but that is an expensive method and one to which we should not be forced. I have conferred with the packers, and so far as possible we will join issues.

"Next Monday afternoon the Executive Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce will consider reports on the situation and determine what action shall be taken for importers, as well as the packers. We expect that the Association will ley the whole matter before the State Department without delay."

M. BARK REACHES TOULON.

Russian Finance Minister on Way to Confer with Allies About Money.

TOULON, France, Sept. 18.—Pierre L. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, arrived here today on the Russian cruiser Askold, which brought him from Saloniki. Mr. Bark was received by Arthur Raffalovich, Russian financial afent at Paris.

The Finance Minister will proceed to Paris and thence to London. In one of those cities conferences will be held on financial affairs of the Entente powers among M. Bark, Alexandre Ribot, French Minister of Finance, and Reginald McKenna, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

ALLIES DEMAND BULGARIA'S DECISION

Continued from Page 1.

unknown whether such a convention, if existent, provides for active Bulgarian participation under all contingencies or merely covers the occupation of the disputed districts of Macedonia and does not bind Bulgaria to further ection if Serbia sconlts tbereto without military opposition.

BERLIN'S INTEREST SHIFTS TO BALKANS

Germans Turn From American Problems to Watch the Course of the King of Bulgaria.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Prospects for an agreement with America on the submerine question, which are considered increasingly bright, are causing widespread satisfaction with practically everybody except Count von Reventlow and some others, who fear that an agreement will emasculate the submarine welfare on England. The general impression here is that cotton will be a decisive factor in the negotiations at Washington.

The public believes the Arabic incident is as good as closed and popular interest has again swung to the Balkans, where coming events are awaited with the feelings of an audience waiting for the curtain to go up at the advertised time. Budapest reports intimate that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria will deliver an important speech on Sept. 22, which will be the day fixed for the ceremonials of taking over the territory ceded by Turkey. The Germans are speculating as to whether this means the signal for the Balkan denouement. A Balkan specialist said today that everything was "in good shape down there. The report of the dissolution of the Duma was the day's sensation. Well-informed Germans attach far-reaching elgnificance to it.

CHECK AUSTRIAN INVADERS.

Serbs Report Repulsing Three Attacks on Thefr Frontier.

NISH, Sept. 18, (via London.—The new Austrian movement against the Serbs is increasing in extent, after the long interval of inaction on this front. Announcement was made at the War Office today that thres attempts to invade Sarbia had been repulsed. The etatement follows:

The enemy thrice attempted to crose the Save during the night of Sept. 14, but was repulsed each time by our infantry.

On the 15th we leveled fortifications of the enemy along the Danube front, at the confluence with the river Sek, and toward the village of Bejania, near Souska, on the Save front.

TWO MILLION TURKS ARMED, SAYS LEADER

Enver Quoted as Saying Germans Aren't Needed and Not Caring If Italians Come or Not.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Enver Pasba, Turkish Minister of War, in an interview with the Constantinople correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt on Thursday, stated that Turkey now had over 2,000,000 men under arms. When the correspondent expressed astonishment at these figures, which he had heard from the Minister of the Interior also, Enver Pasha replied:

"Last month hs had 1,940,000 men. New cadres, since formed, bring the number to over 2,000,000."

When asked how this was possible, Enver Pasha smilingly replied:

"At the opening of the war our German comrades spoke of a maximum of 300,000. We figured on paper 700,000 as a maximum, but we are now thrice as strong."

"Does that include unarmed Greeks and Armenians?" asked the correspondent, referring to fatigue detachments.

The Minister eaid that these detachments were not included, and addea that the mobilization affected only men up to the age of 45 and did not include the youngest of the 1915 class.

"Does your Excellency believe that Bulgaria will now strike?" asked the correspondent, addlng, "The Bulgarian Minister told me today that he knew nothing of impending war."

Nor I eitber, replied Enver Pasha. "Perhaps it will march, but certainly not out of regard for the newspapers of the Quadruplice."

The Minister expressed the belief that the Italians would not come to Gallipoli, having quite enough to do at home, but should they come, it would make no difference. The Turks, he said, were quite indifferent whether they fought the British or the Italians.

The correspondent asked whether German troops would be desired at Gallipoli if the way were opened and inquired if there was any truth in reports that Turkey would not welcome German soldiers.

The Minister denied this emphatically, the correspondent states.

"Our German comrades are bound to us by great common dangers," Enver Pasha is quoted as saying, "and are particularly bound to us since the arrival of German submarines. There is not the slightest mistrust, but we need no further troops tieher here, in Egypt, or elsewhers. So far as concerns tbe Germans already hsre, we are thoroughly satisfied with their achievements, both on land and on water."

ANOTHER TALK BY ENVER.

Said to Have Proclaimed Early Arrival of Big German Army.

BERLIN, Sept. 18, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A message from Constantinople, as given out hsre today hy the Overseas News Agency, quotes Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, as saying that a great German army was to go to Turkey. The news agency says:

"A Constantinople telegram states that at a review of troops held in honor of Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Commander in Chief of the Turkish forces at the Dardanelles, Enver Pasha said the presence of the Duke was the forerunner to the arrival of a great German army."

"The Tageszeitung interprets Earl Kitchener's speech, complimenting Turkey, as an offer in disguise for a separate peece, England being unsble to force the Dardanelles," says the Overseas News Agency. "This is a strange contrast to the statement of Premier Asquith, when Turkey declsred war, that Turkey had signed her own death sentence."

French Explode a Turkish Sap.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The destruction of a Turkish mine gallery on the Gallipoli Peninsula by the French forces was announced today by the War Office. The announcement follows:

In the Dardanelles from Sept. 12 to Sept. 17 there was no movement of importance. The Turks attacked several positions of our front by means of mines, which had not been employed by them up to this time. On the morning of the 17th an enemy mine gallery was destroyed, after it hsd been advanced for several days, by our countermines. The operation was perfectly successful without costing us a single loss.

ITALIAN GAINS IN PLEZZO.

Austrians Lose Trenches on Mount Javorcek—Vienna Denies It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 18, (via Paris, Sundey, Sept. 19.)—The following official statement was given out by the Italisn War Office tonight:

Last night, after an intense artillery prepetation, the enemy attacked our positions on Monte Goston, northwest of Arsiero, but be was repulsed and sustained losses. Several timcs our troops attacked and dispersed enemy forces at Monte Valplana, in the Maso-Brent Valley, and other detechments destroyed the enemy's refugees in Campo Fissernica, in the Vandl Cismon Valley.

In the Piezzo Zone, naving finished a defensive organization on the positions recently conquered by us, our offensive action, with a view of harring access to the basin, was resumed vigorously.

On the entire front, near the precipices of Romhon, (in the Piezzo region,) in the dangerous, wooded slopes of Javoreck and the cliffs of Lipnil, our infantry, with the consistent and effective support of artillery, attacked and succeeded in approachiug strong lines of the enemy, well protected by barbed wire entanglements in which large breaches were made. On Mount Javoreck several intrenchments have been captured by us. We threw up an observatory and two blockhouses, and made prisoners of fifty men, of whom two were officers.

In the Carso Zone on Friday night the enemy attempted several minor attacks which were repulsed, and in the course of which we captured some prisoners.

The Council of Ministers held a long session today, with Premier Salandra presiding. It is believed that important decisions will be taken respecting the development of the campaign, but no official statement has been issued.

VIENNA, Sept. 18, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Italian front was issued today:

In the Tyrolean and Carinthian frontier district nothing important has happened. A forest fire before our positions at Perama, south of Schluderbach, forced the Italians to evacuate l

LANSING ANSWERS VILLA COMPLAINT

Says Order for Americans to Withdraw Is Made Necessary by Disorders.

RESPONSIBILITY WAS DENIED

In Recent Message from Villa, He Adds—Protection for Foreigners Is Again Promised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Villa agency tonight gave out for publication the texts of letters exchanged between Secretary Lansing and Señor Llorente, the Villa agent over the State Department's notice to Americans to leave northern Mexico, a section occupied by Villa forces. Through Señor Llorente, General Villa expressed regret over the course of the Department. In his answer, Secretary Lansing, in citing reasons for his action, referred to indignities suffered by Americans from lawless bands in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to raids of Yaqui Indians in the Yaqui Valley, as well as General Villa's recent refusal to accept responsibility for acts of lawless bands.

Señor Llorente's letter to Secretary Lansing was as follows:

Excellency: The Provisional Government has been unofficially informed that the Department of State has instructed Consular officers and American citizens, in territory controlled by the Convention forces in Northern Mexico, to depart from their posts and repair to the United States. The action is said to have been based upon their alleged inability to secure from local military authorities adequate guarantees. In view of this reported step, which, if confirmed, would seem to indicate a grave apprehension on the part of the Department as to the ability of the Provisional Government to maintain order and give adequate protection to resident foreigners and their interests within said territory, I am directed by General Villa to respectfully inquire whether the reported action is true, and, if so, to express his deep regret that it should have been taken without affording him opportunity to remedy any wrong security that might exist on the part of those lives and properties he considers it his duty to safeguard and protect. I would be most thankful to your Excellency for an early reply. Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

ENRIQUE C. LLORENTE.

Secretary Lansing made the following reply:

Department of State,
Washington, Sept. 17.

Mr. Enrique Llorente, Washington:

Sir: In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of Sept. 15, 1915 regarding the departure of American citizens from Mexico, I beg to inform you that the department on Sept. 11 renewed its instructions to the American Consular officers at Ciudad, Juarez, Chihuahua, Torreon, Durango, Nogales, Hermosillo, and Guaymas to advise Americans to leave these districts. This action was taken merely as a precautionary measure for the safety of our people in the districts mentioned, in order to avoid indignities such as have recently been suffered by Americans at the hands of lawless bands in Chihuahua and Sonora. Also, in view of the fact that the districts mentioned are apparently soon to become the scene of increased military activity, it was decided to have American citizens withdraw temporarily so as to avoid annoyances to all parties concerned and to prevent in so far as possible serious complications.

With reference to the State of Sonora, the Department has received so many complaints of raids of Yaqui Indians in the Yaqui Valley, and of seizures of the persons of American citizens there and in other parts of Sonora, that the witbdrawal of Americans from that State was deemed advisable. The Consular officers have been instructed to leave their posts, if in their opinion conditions warrant them in taking such a step.

The department perceives nothing unusual in the instructions referred to in your letter. For example, this department's representatives throughout Mexico have been repeatedly instructed since April, 1914, to advise Americans to leave Mexico, and the American representative at Mexico City has had standing instructions ever since April of last year to advise and assist all Americans to leave that place. The Consular agent at Los Mochis was recently given similar instructions, and not a few Consuls in Mexico and other places have been directed from time to time to advise Americans to withdraw temporarily from Mexico. In this connection I may add that the department was influenced to reiterate its advice to Americans by the receipt of a recent telegram from George C. Carothers, quoting a message from General Francisco Villa, in which the latter, in effect, disclaimed responsibility for the acts of lawless bands and bandits in the territory under his control. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT LANSING.

The State Department also gave out a statement which read:

"General Villa has given assurances that the lives and property of Americans still in his territory will receive protection."

The State Department in another statement repeated its assertion that the order for Americans to leave Mexico "should not be construed as indicating any intention on the part of this Government to favor any particular faction."

TSING-TAO PORT OPEN.

Japanese Officials Reopen Former German Custom House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce has been advised by Post Wheeler, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Tokio, that the Chinese maritime customs office at Tsin-tao has been reopened. The agreement leading to this action was signed by the Japanese Minister to China and the Director of the Chinese Customs Service in August, and went into effect Sept. 1.

Tsing-tao is the capital of Kiao-Chau, which is now under a Japanese Military Government. The new agreement is the same as that under which Germany governed Kiao-Chau. The Japanese Government is allowed to retain 20 per cent. of the amount of import duties collected, and the remainder is turned over to the Chinese Director of Customs.

AGREE TO RECOGNIZE A MEXICAN FACTION

Continued from Page 1.

night from the Washington viewpoint, the United States probably will be obliged to give reluctant consent to a Government established by General Carranza. It is supposed here that in assenting to the agreement reached today Secretary Lansing deferred to the wishes of the representatives present at the New York conference. Carranza is not regarded in Washington as a strong man, and doubt is expressed that he will be able to carry on his authority without further disturbance in his country. But the Administration has apparently become convinced that he controls a greater portion of Mexico than Villa and Zapata, has much larger armies, and is in a position to overcome his enemies.

BLAME AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Carranza Authorities Say They Started Brownsville Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The War Department today received reports regarding the exchange of shots across the Mexican border yesterday, stating that there were two engagements, and although no one was killed, "it was evident that the attack was made by Carranza soldiers, and that their commander endeavored to make it appear that our soldiers fired first." The reports came from Colonel Blocksom, commanding the United States Army forces where the engagement occurred.

The Carranza agency today received a telegram from Jose Garza, the Carranza Consul at Brownsville, which endeavors to make it appear that the American Army forces fired first. Eliseo Arredondo, the Carranza agent here, said tonight that he would file a protest with the State Department, asking for an investigation, and that "steps be taken toward preventing rangers or United States soldiers indiscriminately firing upon peaceful Mexicans across the border."

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 18.—At least six Mexicans, and possibly nine, were killed in yesterday's fight with American soldiers across the Rio Grande near Donna, about sixty miles up the Rio Grande from here, it was disclosed by the investigation of border officials today.

Colonel A. P. Blockson went today from Fort Brown to investigate, and found that two American soldiers, unarmed, approached the Rio Grande yesterday to get a drink of water. While there they were fired upon from the opposite bank of the river. This started the battle in which the Mexicans lost their lives.

TORREON EVACUATED.

Villa and His Staff Leave on Last Troop Train for Chihuahua.

EL PASO, Sept. 18.—Torreon has been evacuated by the forces of General Villa, according to official advices received here tonight.

General Villa and his staff left on the last troop train early today for Chihuahua City.

INDIANS KILL AMERICAN.

Mexicans Promise to Punish Murderers—Vera Cruz Trains Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The State Department gave out this statement today:

"The Department is in receipt of advices from the West Coast, dated Sept. 15, stating that a few days ago an American citizen residing at San Blas, Sinaloa, was captured and killed by Indians. The American Consul at Mazatlan has referred the matter to the local military authorities with the request that steps be taken to apprehend and punish the murderers. The authorities have promised to comply with this order.

"The Department is informed that in the last few days three passenger trains have been attacked between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. It is reported that service was entirely suspended after the 14th. The first interoceanic train in several days left Vera Cruz on the 15th."

FRENCH LAUDS CANADIANS,

Calls Their War Deeds Among the Greatest in British History.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 19. — Field Marshal John French recently visited a Canadian brigade and made a speech to the men in which he said:

"I wish to express appreciation for the splendid manner in which, early in the year, when a Canadian infantry division suffered great losses, you volunteered to leave your homes and come out here. At the commencement you took the most prominent part in the battle of Festubert, where we not only gained a considerable amount of ground, but inflicted great losses on the enemy and captured a large quantity of material. Afterward at Givenchy you kept up the same fighting record, and since that till a few days ago, you have been doing very hard work in the trenches.

"Your record will go down as one of the most splendid of British history."

CITY CLUB FAVORS NEW CONSTITUTION

Some Articles Unsatisfactory, but on the Whole It Is Recommended.

AN ADVANCE IN TAXATION

Committee Says Home Rule Section Will Tend to Prevent Legislature Tinkering with City Charters.

The Board of Trustees of the City Club has unanimously adopted the report of its Special Committee on Amendments to the State Constitution favoring the adoption of the Constitution as a whole and favoring the taxation articles separately submitted. No recommendation was made as to the apportionment article. The committee stated that the important changes in the frame of State Government are all changes for the better, and it gave the following reasons for its action:

"Responsible and efficient State administration is made possible. The existing administrative chaos is abolished. The Governor is made the real head of State administration, with such broad powers of appointment that credit for good administration or discredit for bad administration of the State's business as a whole becomes unmistakably his.

"The transfer to the heads of departments, appointed by the Governor, of the present duties of the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the State Engineer, besides making for efficiency of administration, shortens the ballot.

"The provision making it the duty of the Governor to present an annual budget to the Legislature, and limiting the power of the Legislature with respect to appropriations not contained in the budget, marks a great advance toward businesslike treatment of public finances and expenditure. It is a radical improvement upon the provisions to be found in any other American constitution, State or Federal, and may well prove to mark the beginning of a new and better era in governmental finances in this country.

"The new home rule article, while it falls short of the measure of home rule advocated by the club, will tend to prevent legislative tinkering with local charters. Its adoption will go far to strengthen and make effective home rule sentiment.

"The judiciary article does not present the important opportunity for reform in judicial administration which many hope, but, as a whole, it does present modifications of the existing system which should make for considerable improvement.

"The new grant to the Legislature of the power to extend workmen's insurance to occupational diseases and to prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses is a desirable extension of governmental power.

"Other proposed amendments, although perhaps of less importance than those previously mentioned, represent, as a whole, a careful attempt at improvement in governmental methods or machinery. While differences of opinion may exist as to the wisdom of some of these amendments, in no material matter can it be said that changes have been made for the worse.

"The new taxation article permits the Legislature to authorize county instead of local assessment. This is a distinct advance toward scientific methods of taxation."

The committee stated that it reserved its comments on the apportionment article for a subsequent report.

MENACE WESTINGHOUSE CO.

Workers in Munitions Plant Demand the Eight-Hour Day.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18.—Members of the American Federation of Labor, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the International Association of Machinists, today presented to E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, a demand for an eight-hour day, 20 per cent. increase in wages, and payment at time and one-half for all overtime. Mr. Herr received until next Thursday to reach a decision.

The demands were embodied in a letter sent to Mr. Herr after he had told a committee of thirty-nine workmen, representing different departments of the works, that the company could not see its way clear at this time to inaugurate the eight-hour day.

John L. Lewis, a National Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, has been organizing the Westinghouse employes, but what progress has been made among the 20,000 workers has not been made known. The company is filling large orders for war munitions.

MUNICIPAL OFFICER SPURNS $60,000 FEES

Solicitor Ryan of Philadelphia Turns In Cash That Court Rules Is His.

CONTENT WITH $10,000 PAY

Elected on a Salary Basis and His Conscience Won't Allow Him to Take More, He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 18.—City Solicitor Ryan recently established a precedent in municipal government by refusing to accept $60,000 in fees to which he was legally entitled by a decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. These are what are known as "docket" fees, and are allowed to the City Solicitor.

The Supreme Court in the case of the City of Pittsburgh against the Solicitor of that city ruled that the so-called docket fees belong to the law officer and not to the city, but in spite of this Mr. Ryan declares he feels he has not the moral right to take the money.

"The City Solicitor's salary is fixed by ordinance," he said, "and the appropriation to pay the same for years has been at the rate of $10,000 a year. The total of the docket fees during my term is about $60,000, but having been elected with the salary of the office fixed at $10,000, and at least with the tacit understanding that this sum was to be the measure of remuneration during my term, my conscience won't let me take this money. I have turned it into the treasury for the benefit of the community at large."

James Alcorn, a former City Solicitor, and candidate for the Republican nomination for the office at the approaching primary election, today took exception to Mr. Ryan's statement. Mr. Alcorn said Mr. Ryan's remarks were an aspersion on his predecessors in office, and insisted that Mr. Ryan had no right to the fees. Mr. Ryan reiterated today that his statement was correct both as to facts and to the law.

"Mr. Ryan's predecessors, said Mr. Alcorn, who included Charles Warwick, afterwards Mayor; Judge John Kinsey and Howard Gendell, all of whom are dead, and myself, did not take such fees because we were not entitled to them. Nor is Mr. Ryan. The Pittsburgh case referred to by Mr. Ryan has no application whatever to the Solicitor of the city of Philadelphia. The facts and the law are entirely different, as I am."

"Without entering into a discussion of the matter I will merely remind Mr. Ryan of some facts. Prior to 1881 the City Solicitor received $2,500 and kept all the fees of the office. In that year it was desired to change the compensation to a salary, and then City Solicitor William West, agreed to pay all the fees into the city treasury in accordance with the ordinance of March 28, 1881, which required that before entering office the City Solicitor should file an agreement with the City Controller to pay the fees received into the city treasury. Since that time no City Solicitor has even claimed any fees, docket fees, or any other kind."

John Connelly, who is also a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of City Solicitor, said:

"I am elected I shall accept no compensation save the regular salary of the office."

BARS TWO NEW YORK PAPERS

Gaelic American and Irish World Prohibited in Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—The privileges of the mails in Canada have been refused to The Gaelic American and The Irish World, weekly papers, published in New York, and they are prohibited from entering the country in any way.

Any person found with these papers in his possession is liable to a fine of $5,000 or five years' imprisonment.

The Gaelic-American is published at 165 William Street by the Gaelic-American Publishing Company, and is edited by John Devoy. He was not at the office yesterday. A representative of the paper said a notice had been received a few days ago from the office of Postmaster Morgan informing the publisher that the Canadian postal authorities had issued an order excluding the publication from the mails there on the ground that it had contained articles that were seditious. Because of this ruling, Postmaster Morgan, he said, had requested that the Canadian mailing list be discontinued for the present.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

"Correct Apparel" for Misses and Girls

Franklin Simon & Co. call attention to their large assortment of Dresses and Suits *for the hard-to-fit girl,* ages 13 to 17, designed on youthful lines.

Dresses from 7.95 to 39.50 Suits from 18.50 to 59.50

A New Model *"Artist Smock"* of Wool Jersey

For Misses, of Wool Jersey cloth, in rose, hague blue or purple, hand smocked front and back, white satin artist collar; novelty buttons. 16 to 20 years. *Special* 6.95

Misses' Tailored Suits

Exclusive Models—14 to 20 Years.

Copies of Paris fashions, adaptations and our own original creations; also "Country Club" and "Cross Country" models of Vicuna Velour, Cashmere Velour, Duvetyne, Broadcloth, Chiffon Velvet, Velveteen, Corduroy, Gabardine and English Whipcord.

18.50 to 145.00

Misses' Coats and Wraps

Exclusive Models—14 to 20 Years.

For evening, afternoon, sport and general wear, of Wool Velour, Broadcloth, English Whipcord, Zibeline, Callot Checks, Scotch Tweeds, Mannish Fabrics, Chiffon Velvet, Seal Velour Plush, Wool Plush, Wool Duvetyne, Channel Corduroy, Crepe Vicuna or Monkey Skin Cloth.

18.50 to 98.50

Misses' *"Country Club"* Suits *"Style Registered"*

Twelve new and distinctive models of English Whipcord, Callot Checks, Wool Duvetyne or Broadcloth, showing entirely new belted or semi-Russian blouse Coats; new model circular, pleated or flare skirts, plain, braid or fur trimmed. 14 to 20 years. 29.50 and 39.50

Misses' Gowns

Afternoon and Evening Gowns—14 to 20 Years.

Evening Gowns of Soiree Silk, Gros de Londres, Faille Silk, Taffeta, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor and Novelty Silks—*Afternoon Gowns* of Serge, Plaid Silks, Georgette Crepe, Charmeuse, Satin or Taffeta; also Serge or Broadcloth.

18.50 to 98.50

Girls' and Juniors' Coats

Exclusive Models—6 to 17 Years.

An exceptional collection of styles that are particularly adapted to the growing girl, of Corduroy, Velvet, Cashmere Velour, Seal Plush, Broadcloth, Zibeline, Novelty Plaids and Scotch Tweeds, in plain effects, velvet or fur trimmed.

9.75 to 39.50

Special Values for Monday

Girls' Three-piece Dresses
Three exclusive models of navy, brown or green serge, trimmed with silk braid and novelty buttons; bolero or hip length coats, with waist of white pique, buttoned to serge skirt. 10 to 15 years. *Special* 9.75

Girls' Fur Trimmed Dresses
Of French serge, in navy, Copenhagen, green or brown, velvet collar and cuffs trimmed with fur; skirt box plaited, trimmed with fur ornaments. 12 to 15 years. *Special* 12.75

Misses' Combination Dresses
Of plaid worsted and taffeta silk, bodice of wool plaid, taffeta silk sleeves, white Georgette crepe collar, plaid wool skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 18.50

Misses' Charmeuse Afternoon Gowns
In navy, hague blue, green, brown or black; upper bodice and sleeves of tucked Georgette crepe, with silver lace in shadow effect. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Tailored Suits
Plain or fur trimmed Suits of Wool Velour, Broadcloth or Whipcord, in navy, brown, green, Burgundy, taupe or black; also Callot Checks or mannish mixtures; new model Coats and Skirts. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Plain or Fur Trimmed Coats
Of wool velour, cashmere velour, broadcloth, zibeline, or novelty plaids, semi-fitted, loose flare, plain or fur trimmed models; high chin collars. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' "Callot Check" Coats
In green, brown or gray checks; also of plain color wool velour, full flare back model, half belted front; body and sleeves silk lined. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 18.50

Girls' English Top Coats—*Priestley Cravenetted.*
Of English mixed tweeds, in gray or brown colorings, a slip-on model, convertible collar; yoke and sleeves satin lined. 8 to 16 years. *Special* 9.75

Boys' and Girls' Hose

Of broad or fine ribbed cotton (extra strong) in black, white or tan, double knee, heel and toe. Sizes 6 to 10.

Heretofore .35 .28 6 pair for $1.65

Misses' College Shoes

Of selected tan or black Russia calf, buttoned or laced. Smart lasts, welted soles and low heels. Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D.

Special 3.75

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Original Paris Models

Women's Suits, Gowns, Coats and Wraps

Offered at Actual Paris Cost

Copies of Paris Model Suits
Women's Suits, copies of Cheruit, Jenny, Paquin, Drecoll, Lanvin, Georgette and Bernard models in all fashionable fabrics and colorings.
45.00 to 98.50

Copies of Paris Model Gowns
Women's Afternoon, Street or Evening Gowns, copies of Worth, Paquin, Callot, Cheruit, Maurice Mayer, Doucet, Beer or Jenny models.
45.00 to 98.50

Women's Coats and Wraps

Copies of Paris and our own exclusive models, of Duvetyne, Broadcloth, Velour Cloths, Seylina, Whipcord, Chiffon Velvet, Mother of Pearl Velvet, Seal Velour, Corduroy and Mannish Fabrics. 18.50 to 245.00

White Crepe Chinchilla Sport Coat
NEW MODEL—WHITE FUR TRIMMED.
Women's three-quarter length model, of white "Worumbo" Crepe Chinchilla, white braid-bound and White Iceland Fox Muff Collar and Cuffs.
Special 29.50

"Kayser Newport Silk" Wrap
NEW FABRIC—MARABOU TRIMMED.
Women's new model silk wrap, in French Rose, Royal Purple, Edison Blue, Black or White; deep border, Muff Collar and Cuffs of natural Marabou; new silk "Knitraye" lining.
Special 59.50

First Showing Monday

Women's Washable *"Society Satin"* Undergarments

(Registry Applied for)

A New Featherweight, Washable Silk Fabric

"Society Satin" Nightgown
In flesh or white, Empire model, yoke of Georgette crepe, picot edge, satin ribbon through Filet lace. *Special* 9.75

"Society Satin" Envelope Chemise
In flesh or white, Empire model, yoke of Georgette crepe, picot edge, satin ribbon through Filet lace. *Special* 6.95

"Society Satin" Bloomer
In flesh or white, hemstitched, frill edged with French net; elastic at knee and waist. *Special* 3.95

"Society Satin" Underbodice
In flesh or white, trimmed with Georgette crepe, bands hemstitched, satin ribbon; elastic at waist. *Special* 3.50

Women's Paris Model Waists

Of Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Chiffon, Laces and Nets, trimmed with Fur Velvet, Laces, Hand Hemstitching or Hand Embroidery. 15.75 to 69.50

Georgette Crepe and Velvet Waists
COPY OF PARIS MODEL.
Of Georgette Crepe, combined with Chiffon Velvet, over White Silk Chiffon; colors are Black, Navy, Prune, Brown or Green; collar and cuffs of White Georgette Crepe.
Special 11.50

Bead Trimmed Chiffon Waists
COPY OF PARIS MODEL.
Of Silk Chiffon, in black, navy, prune, brown or green, made over white Mousseline de Soie; hand embroidered and beaded; white Georgette collar and vestee.
Special 14.50

Women's Hand Sewed Shoes

Ten new buttoned or laced styles, of selected patent or dull leather, with tops of pearl or gray kid or buckskin; also tan Russia calf with ivory color kid tops and bronze kid with cloth tops to match. Made on high arch lasts; light welted soles and Spanish heels. *Special* 7.50

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Plain or Paris Clox Silk Hose
For Women and Misses
In black, white, bronze, gray, smoke, navy and all colors to match the new Fall Shoes, Suits or Gowns; garter top; also extra size and embroidered silk hose.
.85 3 pair for $2.50

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Hand Emb'd Novelty Clox Silk Hose
For Women and Misses
In black with white clox, white with black, emerald or King's blue clox; also bronze, navy or gray with contrasting color clox; double heel, toe and garter top.
1.35 3 pair for $3.90

OKUMA PROCLAIMS JAPAN'S GOOD FAITH

Says She Has Shown Her Devotion to Civilized Ideals During the War.

TO RESTORE KIAO-CHAU

Though Not Morally Bound to Do So—Important Services to Britain, France, and Russia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from C. Ohira, a Japanese resident of this city, a free translation of an article on Japan's relations to the world war recently published by Count Okuma, in which the Premier of Japan enlarges upon the good faith which his country has shown in her international relations since the outbreak of hostilities.

Mr. Ohira's translation follows:

Although it is at present hard to predict whether the European war will end in a draw or cease with the complete victory of one side over the other, peace will and must sooner or later be restored. What will be the world conditions after the war?

In the belligerent countries taxes have already been increased; tremendous war loans have been floated; considerable inconvertible paper money has been issued; prices of commodities have been steadily going up. Immediate recovery from these effects of the war can scarcely be hoped for. Of course, it is not improbable that normal conditions may be restored earlier than people think, since modern progress does wonders. But in the light of past history the chances of quick recovery from the wounds are very remote. The American civil war was waged for four years at an expense of $4,000,000,000. During that time paper money was issued which, toward the end of the conflict, became a scrap of paper. For three or four years after the war one panic followed another, and finally the great panic of 1893-4. It was not until that time that recovery was really well under way, and more than twenty years had elapsed before normal conditions had been fully restored.

Due to the fact that the present war is in many ways far different from the war of fifty years ago, recovery will, no doubt, be much more rapid. Yet, with England alone already spending more than $4,000,000,000 in a year, it is most probable that considerable time will be required for the restoration of normal conditions in Europe, and the high prices of commodities will continue for some time.

The War Japan's Commercial Opportunity.

Despite the fact that Japan, no less than other powers, has been affected by the war, she has benefitted in this respect: prices have become lower, which affords a greater opportunity for her foreign trade. Strange as it may seem, prices in Japan hitherto had been the highest in the whole world. In less than one year after I formed the Cabinet, prices in Japan became the lowest in the world—this was especially so after the war with Germany—partly due to the financial policy pursued by the present Ministry, and largely to the circumstance created by the war. While prices are going up in Europe they are coming down in Japan, and Japanese goods cannot fail to find a larger market there. Japan now has the best opportunity in the world's economic competition; this has not been attained by our endeavors alone, but comes as a blessing of the war.

Let us look around. There is no country which can compare with us in the Far East except China. Poor as she is at the present time, China, awakened to her needs in world competition, is rapidly making progress along all lines of modern civilization; and who can tell that some day China may not find herself equipped with all the requirements of the modern world struggle? Blessed with vast natural resources, China's foreign trade is bound to increase. Should her development be as great as that of Japan of today—whose foreign trade is only a trifle over $13 per capita—the total sum of her trade would be about $5,000,000,000 per annum—the same amount as the total annual trade of Germany today—China's population being estimated at 400,000,000. If our trade with China continues to increase at the present rate, more than a billion dollars will be shared by our two nations at the end of a year. Why, then, should we worry? The present war has indeed offered us the best possible opportunity in commercial and industrial enterprise.

No doubt Japan's rise in the world has aroused suspicion among the powers. A contemptuous attitude is always accompanied by suspicion. As soon as the scornful attitude vanishes, race prejudice disappears. With race prejudice and suspicion gone, harmonious relations will prevail. Fortunately for us, our proper position is being gradually recognized by the powers, and, instead of looking down upon us, they are beginning to pay us due respect.

Japan's Faithful Aid to England.

Though England claims the indisputable supremacy of the seas, being the greatest sea power in the world, the safety of her colonies, especially Canada and East India, was preserved very largely, if not altogether, by Japan. To make the navigation in the Pacific secure, Japan's fleet of some 600,000 tons has been cruising about in these waters until recently, thus enabling England to concentrate her navy in the North Sea, without feeling any uneasiness for the Far East. Japan has already spent $50,000,000, and even at this time a squadron is on the watch at Singapore. All this would be sufficient to demonstrate how sincere is Japan to fulfill her treaty obligations. Though there was neither treaty nor convention with Russia with regard to the European war, Japan orally pledged herself to the protection of the Russian border states. So long as China's territorial integrity and the "open door" are maintained by the Anglo-Japanese alliance as well as the Russo-Japanese entente, Russia can rest assured that Japan will never do anything to endanger the Russian border, and she can depend upon Japan to keep peace and order in Mongolia and Manchuria. It is entirely because of this pledge that Russia has gone so far as even to strip her garrison artillery from her Far Eastern forts for use at the front on the Germano-Austrian border.

France, too, relying upon Japan's good faith, is exerting all her strength at the front, leaving the maintenance of order in Indo-China in the hands of Japan. This territory is far from being secure, because of insufficient defense in Tongking.

In Australia and Canada, where suspicion has long existed, the misunderstanding has somewhat diminished, and, though one would not go so so far as to say that the anti-Japanese feeling there is dead, the people seem to have been convinced that Japan is not an enemy, but a faithful friend. Amicable relations between Australia and Japan have hitherto been greatly hampered by agitators who succeeded in arousing fear among their countrymen, asserting that Japan was only waiting for a chance to realize her ambition and would surely invade Australia in case of a great world struggle. The attitude which Japan has taken toward the Allies in the present conflict has incidentally proved that she has no intention of seizing the first opportunity to invade Australia; thus the suspicion they long entertained has been killed.

Good Faith in Kiao-Chau Policy.

In the restoration of Kiao-Chau to China the world cannot fail to see another proof of Japan's love for peace and justice. As a matter of fact, there is no reason why Japan should not permanently hold Kiao-Chau. Its occupation cost her blood and money and, in the eyes of international customs, it is regarded as a war prize. Yet Japan, entertaining no territorial ambition, is going to restore the territory to China at the end of the European war if the free disposal be granted to her, contenting herself with the fact that Germany's military base, which was a menace to the peace of the Far East, is destroyed and her possible re-establishment on the coasts of Sbantung and the adjoining islands is prevented by the non-alienation assurance which China is to declare to the world. Japan is no less entitled to the permanent occupation of the German leased territory than was the United States to California from Mexico or Cuba from Spain, as a war prize. Have we not given up our indisputable right for the sake of world peace?

Viewed from Japan's standpoint, territorial expansion is not only politically, but also economically, a policy behind the age. No benefit, excepting in name, is derived from it. This conclusion is not the result of mere academic discussion, but is reached by authentic historical proofs. The ideal of the Japanese Empire lies in world peace, and we do not hesitate to say that the Japanese will not depart from this ideal.

Japan's Harmonizing Ideal.

Always adhering to this great ideal, we intend to create a new civilization by bringing the civilizations of the West and the East into a perfect harmony. By this I do not mean that our new movement is to bring the world under the sway of Japanism, replacing the civilizations of the Anglo-Saxon, Teuton, Latin, or Slav. We would not go further than the promotion of world peace. We want to contribute to the world civilization no less than did England. Do not construe this, however, as making light of Western civilization. It has passed trials and ordeals through generations, and it is the product of great brains and lofty souls. In science, especially, its greatness has been more than proved in the present war. Whatever change may take place in the future, our admiration for it will never cease, and great attention will be given to its assimilation in order to bring about a new civilization in this hemisphere. Fortunately we are in a position, geographically and historically, best fitted for it, just as was England a hundred years ago.

For generations, the white race has looked up on the colored race as inferior. This attitude is the combined result of deeply rooted racial and religious prejudice and the lack of understanding, which is not altogether unjustifiable with regard to some people. In the consideration of world peace, however, something should be done to do away with it. As soon as the harmonization of the two civilizations—of the West and East—is accomplished the equality of all mankind will be acknowledged. At present, Orientals and their civilization, to our regret, are looked down upon. We must, in some way, attain equal standing, not only materially but spiritually, with Europeans. That is the only way to bring about world peace. Instead of thinking this some of our countrymen insist that by the importation of material civilization alone can we become strong. But with material civilization alone we never can succeed in bringing eternal peace upon the earth. Eternal peace lies where one can walk hand in hand and side by side with others in the true sense of human equality. Unless we succeed in making them understand our civilization, and in turn understand theirs, thus effecting a harmony, the sentimental wall that separate uee cannot be removed.

Wants Equality Recognized.

In heart Europeane may not be on intimate terms with us. It may be only in their own intereets that England, France and Ruesia made ue their ally. Be that as it may, the alliancee are no doubt founded on their recognition of our strength. Is it unreasonable for us, then, to ask that they go a etep further and recognize our equality not only in name but also in reality? The conflict of interests often brings a quarrel even among kinsmen, while identical interests sometimes make the relations between those of different color and faith very intimate. In a word, intimate relations grow only when people try to understand each other with openmindedness. There is no really independent country in the Far East except the Ieland Empire of Japan, whose etrength is now recognized by the powers and who is taking part in world affairs hand in hand with the Western nations. We sincerely hope that this understanding will be furthered in the future and thus, and thus alone, we, as a go-between, may succeed in bringing Occidentals and Orientals closer together as well as in effecting a harmonious coalition of their civilizations in order to realize our ideal—equality of mankind among races and eternal peace on earth.

What has the war taught us? Among other things, there is one that will help the cause a great deal—an apparent awakening on the part of the West to the merits and ideals of the East through bitter experience, paving the way to a realization of our ideal. Japan should leave nothing undone to make the most of the opportunity born of the war to this end. It is the duty of the Japanese, who represent Oriental civilization, and who, by geographical position, are beet fitted to take the initiative in the onward movement for world peace.

TO CLOSE MIDVALE SALE.

Purely American Interests Are Reported After Steel Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—While the sale of the Midvale Steel Company has not yet been closed, it wae learned on excellent authority here today that the transaction wil be made in the very near future. The proepective purchaser is Roland Taylor, who is negotiating the purchase on behalf of William A. Read & Co., a New York brokerage firm.

It is understood that Robert L. Montgomery, head of the firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, is associated with Mr. Taylor in the formation of the syndicate which will take over the Midvale plant. Mr. Montgomery was largely interested with Mr. Taylor when the latter negotiated the eale of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

The price to be paid has not been made public, but it is said the purchasers represent purely American interests, and the property is being purchased on its merits as an investment.

The Midvale plant has not yet entered into any work in connection with war munitions.

DR. HILLIS'S NEPHEW SUES HIM FOR LIBEL

Percy D. Hillis of Victoria, B. C., Who Sought a Retraction, Asks $50,000 Damages.

SEQUEL TO TIMBER DEALS

Action Based on Pastor's Alleged Statement That He Assumed His Kinsman's Debts.

The activities of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in the world of business, which have caeed dissatisfaction in his church, caused further unpleasantness yesterdey when a summons in a suit for $50,000 for libel, brought by his nephew, Percy D. Hillis of Victoria, B. C., was eerved on the minister. The complaint is based on an alleged interview with Dr. Hillis, published in The Portland Oregonian, which quoted him as eaying thet he had aseumed the obligations of his nephews growing out of timber speculations on the Pacific Coast.

Dr. Hillis accepted eervice of the summons when ho was in the Arbuckle Institute, adjoining Plymouth Church. He eeemed surprised when the paper was handed to him, and in accepting service said:

"Ien't that too bed?"

The alleged interview with Dr. Hillis was published on July 15, just after an action to recover $12,000 on notes had been brought against the pastor in Portland by Brayton & Lawbaugh, timber cruisers, of Chicago and Portland.

"I felt the responsibility because I introduced my nepbewe into business circles," Dr. Hillis was quoted as saying. "Any gentleman would have done as I did. My nephews had put everything they had in the bueiness. Their all was gone. I gave what I could marsbal of material funds and asked the creditors to accept my personal note for the balance, which was conaiderably more than $100,000. Thcy were good enough to accept it.

Restitution as a Duty.

"I made restitution as fast as poeible for the unfortunate turn of business events. I gave my time and energy to help the boys. I felt it my duty as a man. I could not tell about it, but I worked only to the end of paying off the entire eum as soon as poseible."

This alleged eacrifice of his own financial independence to pay debts of others which were not legally binding upon him, but for which he felt morally responsible, caueed Dr. Hillis's friends to compare him to Sir Walter Scott, General Grant and Mark Twain.

Percy D. Hillis, however, apparently failed to take thie view, for in a telegram to a Brooklyn newspaper he declared that the interview with Dr. Hillis was incorrect.

"Dr. Hillis," the nephew added, "has never paid nor been asked to pay any of my indebtedness or that of the logging company. Suit at Portland was for work done for him personally, with which I had no connection."

The summone in the libel suit was served on Dr. Hillis by a representative of William A. Moore of 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, who is the attorney for Percy D. Hillis.

"When Dr. Hillis was lecturing at Chautauqua, in the vicinity of Portland, Ore., on July 13 last," said Mr. Moore, "suit was instituted against him on account of notes amounting to a little more than $12,000 by Brayton & Lawbaugh, who had eeveral years previously cruised large timber tracts in British Columbia owned by Dr. Hillis and for which services he had given them his notes.

"As a result of that law suit an article appeared in The Brooklyn Daily Eagle the following day, and in the morning Portland Oregonian, July 15, another article eppeared reporting an interview with Dr. Hillis. In both of these articles it was affirmed that the suit was brought on account of obligations which Dr. Hillis had assumed for his nephews or timber companies in which they were interested, and on account of the failure of the nephews and of the timber companies he had assumed all their liabilities, for which he was not responsible, amounting to over $100,000.

Nephew Demanded Retraction.

"Percy D. Hillis, the one nephew who had chiefly represented Dr. Hillis in his extensive timber speculations, promptly denied in letters to Dr. Hillis, and also by telegrams to the press, the false and damaging statements made in the two articles publehed in The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and The Oregonian, and called upon his uncle to make public retraction, which the uncle has declined or failed to do. He also offered to submit any issues between them to a board of arbitrators. This proposition has not been acted on by his uncle."

Dr. Hillie declined to discuss the action. He said that he was too busy with church affairs, having just returned from a vacation, to talk of business affairs.

The complaint in the suit, which has been brought in Brooklyn, has not been filed. It ie expected thet the action will be tried late this Fall or early in the Winter.

There was a report in Brooklyn yesterday that several Brooklyn clergymen had inveeted in timber lande on the Pacific Coast through Dr. Hillis. When the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, was asked about this he said it was true that several local ministers had so inveeted.

"The purchase wae made as a business investment," eaid Dr. Cadman, "and I so regard it today. My eympathies are with Dr. Hillis, and I sincerely hope for the continued peace of Plymouth Chnrch."

Dr Hillis will enter upon his duties of the year at Plymonth today, when he will preach at the morning service. His friends declared yesterday that there was no truth in the rumore that he was contemplating resigning the pastorate because of his business troubles. He himself indicated that he had no euch etcp in mind when he said that he had enjoyed his vacation and was looking forward to the year's work at Plymouth with great intereet.

POLK AS ACTING SECRETARY.

Will Take Lansing's Place While Latter Is On Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Frank L. Polk of New York, the new Counselor of the State Department, is now the Acting Secretary of State, and will continue as such during the absence of Secretary Lansing, who will be away ahout ten days on vacation. Mr. Polk took charge of the State Department when Secretary Lansing left at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for New York to attend the Pan-American Conference on Mexico.

Mr. Lansing will go from Manhattan to Henderson Harbor, N. Y., for his annual outing. One of the first official acts of Acting Secretary Polk, wae to authorize the closing of the Department of State at 12:30 o'clock to day under a continnation of the Saturday half-holiday plan which prevailed in Government departments until last Saturday.

Budget Estimates Submitted.

Former Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, in eubmitting the departmental estimate for 1916 to the Tax Budget Committee, has asked for $849,520, which ie $1,850 less than the 1915 budgetary allowance. The Sheriff of Kings County has asked for $93,000. His budget allowance for 1915 was $92,827. Park Commissioner John E. Weier of Queens has asked for $228,450.21, which is an increaee of $57,166.32, or 33 1-3 per cent. more than the 1915 budgetary allowance.

CONDEMNS SUMMER TRAINING CAMPS

The Collegiate Anti-Militarism League Sends Letters of Inquiry to 80,000 Students.

ASKS EFFECTS OF TRAINING

Did It Foster Military Spirit, Nationalism?—Pamphlet Issued Defending the Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Within the last few months there has been mailed to university and college students of the United States a letter intended to discourage attendance at military training camps. More than 80,000 of these letters have been mailed, all vondhed for by the Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, of which K. G. Karsten of New York is the President.

The propeganda was brought to the attention of certain prominent persons, who have undertaken to defend the military training camns. With that purpose there has been compiled and is now circulated a pamphlet, in which the letter of the Anti-Militarism League is answered by Brig. Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, retired, and Stanley M. Arndt, a student of the University of California.

Here in part is the letter of the Anti-Militarism League addreseed to students who have had training in Summer camps:

Seeks to Learn Training's Effects.

You have completed what is in American life rather a unique experience. You have associated with military specialists and enthusiasts, until it is but natural that you should have caught a great deal of their enthusiasm. There are few things quite so infectious as military ardor, especially when it is known as "highly patriotic." Is it not perhaps possible that the great object of the student Summer camps was to spread the enthusasm for the military life?

Some high military authorities have admitted this, by stating that if there were universal conscription, that would stop "all this anti-militaristic talk." But, as you know, they do not attempt to spread any knowledge of The Hague, or international arbitration, or the sanctity of treaties, or international law, or even the value of internation commerce, the significance of international business companies, or the value of exchange professors and student scholarships such as the Rhodes scholarships. Indeed, it happens that many of their advocates are really men with strong feelings of race and national prejudice rather than men of international vision.

"What effect did the student training camp have on your institution's outlook?" is the question, therefore, for which we ask your reply. Did it make you more anxious to maintain friendly relations with other countries and widen your outlook upon the world and race questions? Do you think you have made a positive contribution to the safety of our country rather than the beginnings of the same path thet the European nations traveled?

Or do you consider that the college training camp was on the whole a narrowing experience, that it tended to center your enthusiasm in national affairs above all in the details of national hostilities and misunderstandings, and perhaps inclined you to a prejudice against the foreigner in general?

Please keep the question clearly before you, for it is the only one to which we have an answer. We are trying to find out to how great an extent the summer camps are responible for dwarfing the college man's vision to this one phase.

This letter is signed by Mr. Karsten as President.

The answer by Mr. Arndt of the University of California takes up the letter paragraph by paragraph. Mr. Arndt refers to the fact that among the strongest advocates of the military training camps are President Wilson and ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, and continues in part:

Nationalism Defended.

Do you expect that in the military camps the instructors in charge can preach on the sanctity of treaties and of international law when Germany has invaded Belgium, when Italy has repudiated the Triple Alliance, when the rules of international law as regards land and naval warfare have been broken day after day? Do you condemn the Summer camps because the lecturers do not speak of The Hague after the Lusitania was torpedoed, after gas bombs have been used, after defenseless noncombatants have been slaughtered in cold blood and their homes pillaged?

Do you think for an instant that you can find men, real men, who have no race and national prejudice? A man without a country must be a sorry sight. We are Americans in this country. Why is it that the sight of the Stars and Stripes stirs the blood of every American on foreign shore? Nationalism is one of the strongest traits the human animal has.

The writer answers the question whether the training he received at the Summer camp did him any good. It did, he says, and he regrets that more students did not take advantage of the eame opportunity. Mr. Arndt, under the sub-caption "Nations Are Human," says:

Suppone this country found herself attacked, just as Belgium did. I could then thank God that I was prepared. If this country is attacked, I want to feel that I am at least equal to one of the enemy, while you, scorning preparedness, would be about equal to one-tenth of an enemy's soldier!

In his answer General Woodruff says:

The letter sneers at patriotism, at love of one's country, the passion which moves a person to serve his country, either in defending it from invasion or in protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions. Do the members of this league love their country? Would they defend it from invasion? Would they protect its rights? Would they maintain its laws and institutions?

If the members of the league can answer these questions in the negative, their position is logical. They are at heart men and women "without a country," and I wish we had an Edward Everett Hale to furnish them transportation.

The St. Louis Sails.

Among the 631 passengers who sailed on the St. Louis for Liverpool yesterday were 73 Americans, 48 first and 25 second class. Passenger Agent Miller booked sixteen cabin paseengers on the pier half an hour before the steamer sailed. The St. Louis had 3,100 sacks of mail and 1,500 tons of cargo, mostly provisions and fruits.

GERMANY TALKS TO CHICAGO

Lake Bluff Radio Overhears Message Sent from Elivese Station.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—A man in Lake Bluff said he overheard today a conversation between one man in Elivese, Germany, and another in Tuckerton, N. J.

Some of the words were faint, but it was easy to understand that the German was discussing affairs in the Balkans. The distance—4,500 miles—prevented the Lake Bluff man from catching all the conversation. The "eavesdropper" was the operator in the new Great Lakes Naval Training School radio station. It was the first test of the third largest radio plant in America and one of the moet powerful ever built. The station has a sending capacity of thirty kilowatts, but could etand more, according to Lieutenant McCauley. Its chief features are two 450-foot eteel towers.

"We talk frequently to Arlington Station, near Washington," said the Lieutenant, "and get messages from all along the Atlantic Seaboard, from Darien Station, in the Canal Zone, and even from Guatanamo, Cuba. When the Honolulu station ie finished, we will be able to converee with it. I feel certain, although it may be easier to relay messages through San Diego."

The Arlington and Darien stations have 100 kilowatt capacity each. The former is conaidered the most powerful in America, having talked with the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

The Great Lakes station is somewhat larger than the Sayville commercial station in New Jersey, and its receiving range is about 5,000 miles.

Little Russians Meet to Protest.

Cooper Union was packed last night when members of 29 societies of the Ukrainian Aseociation gathered to formulate a protest against the act of the Czar of Russia in killing Profeseor Michael Hroushevsky, who held the chair of Ukrainian history at the University of Lemberg until the outbreak of the present war. At last night's meeting Professor J. W. Hartman of the College of the City of New York told of the arrest and exile of Hroushevsky. He explained that there were 32,000,000 Ukrainians, otherwise known as Little Russians, in Russia and 40,000,000 in Galicia. Professor Hroushevsky wae the chief spokesman in Russia of the principle of Federalism.

ADVANCE ANNOUNCEMENT

Annual September Sale of Women's

Furs of Quality and Fashion

[To Be Held TUESDAY, September 21st

Complete details will be published in Monday Evening newspapers

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

An Ensemble of Premier Fashions

For the Well Dressed Women

TAILLEURS, COSTUMES, ROBES, MANTEAUX, BLOUSES, CHAPEAUX.



Selections of "le grande succes" from the leading Paris couturiers and modistes. Charming adaptations and developments. Also many original concepts from the Bonwit Teller workrooms.

Women's Tailleur Suits in fur accentuated Russe types of velour de laine, check velour, Duvetyn, silk velour, faille silk, satin, velvet, broadcloth, whipcord, gabardine. 29.50 to 245.00

Women's Day-Time & Evening Gowns individualized styles that will not become commonplace by constant repetition. Modes that feature many charming innovations in silhouette, textile and detail treatment. 25.00 to 275.00

Women's Day-Time & Evening Coats smart travel and limousine coats, of tweeds, velours, Bolivia and Duvetyns, with deep funnel collars of fur, afternoon coats of cloth silk and velvet, evening wraps of sumptuous metallic brocades and chiffon velvets. 25.00 to 295.00

Paris and "Bontell" Blouses of colored batiste, Georgette crepe, handkerchief linen, chiffon lace and soie nouveteau. 5.50 to 55.00

Neck Fixings and Veils

Ostrich Necklets in the new autumnal shades, including Bordeaux and Eminence, with chenille silk tassels. 2.95

Ostrich Boas, one and two yards long, arranged with satin ribbons and tassels.

French Veils and Veilings, in Chantilly, Filet, Mechlin and Maline, with scrolls and traceries of velvet and chenille. A large assortment of masque veils. Deep Chiffon Bordered Veils of laces and nets.

"Bontell" Footwear

Sport, Street and Formal Types

Boots and Shoes, for Riding, Hunting, Golf, Tennis, Skiing, including soft leg, low heel boots; a shoe with puttees attached for riding.

The latest novelties in replica produced by Greco, Pinet and other celebrated cordonniers of the Rue St. Roch. Many exclusive designs in Slippers, Shoes and Boots produced by Bonwit Teller & Co.

'Originations'

Odd bits of neckwear conceived in Georgette Crepe.

• • •

Fichus in quaint styles of dainty nets and laces.

• • •

High Collars—again—very high, of lace and organdie.

• • •

Entirely handmade guimpes of Paris origin in smart designs.

• • •

Imported French flowers — nosegays, boutonnieres and for the corsage.

• • •

Colored organdies and batistes in guimpes, collars and sets.

• • •

Combinations of velvet and organdie neckwear.

• • •

Balck and white neckwear in effective treatments.

• • •

Dainty bits of French organdie in really peculiar shapes.

• • •

Jabots with high crushed stocks in fine nets and laces.

• • •

Paris handbags of silk with crystal and shell knobs and frames.

• • •

Steel bead trimmed moire silk handbags.

Jeunes Filles

Exclusive and Unusual Types for School Girl, College Miss, Debutante

Tailleur Suits for Misses, of 14 to 18, are much accentuated with furs of the Beaver, Skunk, Kitt Fox and Krimmer variety applied in the lavish and unique way espoused in Russian dress manners. Fabrics are soft velours and duvetyns, supple velvets and smart whipcord gabardines, also broadcloths. 20.00 to 175.00

Frocks for Misses—Be-furred, Pailletted, Sequined, tasselled, draped, counter-draped, surpliced, puffed into panniers, caped with Henry of Navarre collars, hooped and polonaised, clouded with tulle, mutton and wing sleeved, glinting with gold and silver, garlanded with flowers—or bespeaking a note of boyish directness and simplicity in tailleur effects. Sizes 14 to 18 for school, danse, informal and formal service. 29.50 to 150.00

Misses' Utility & Formal Coats, 20.00 to 95.00

"Flapper" Apparel

Originated by and to be had Exclusively at Bonwit Teller & Co.

An English Idea, originated and introduced to America exclusively by Bonwit Teller & Co. for the *hard-to-fit girl of 12 to 16* who has outgrown her years, yet must be attired in girlish fashion.

Three-Piece "Flapper" Frocks

10.75 to 16.50

Jacquette—Blouse—Skirt

Three distinct pieces worn separately or ensemble

"Flapper" Suits specially designed styles in tailleur and fur-trimmed models of serge, whipcord, gabardine, broadcloths, velour de laine, novelty checks. 16.50 to 39.75

"Flapper" Dresses for school and party wear of serge, silk, serge-and-silk, crepe meteor plaids, velvets. Upwards from 10.75



Chapeaux de Paris and Reproductions

Paris model Hats and replicas from the Bonwit Teller workrooms, reproduced exclusively in French materials in the Department of Formal Millinery—Second Floor. Prices upwards from 18.00.

Trotteur & Tailleur Hats, 6.95 to 16.50

Especially featured are modes that are distinctly different from the usual, in sport, informal and semi-formal types.

MICHAEL

Tailleur pour Dames

Apres Demain

will show a large number of chic models for beginning of winter of

"TAILLEUR COSTUMES"

The large collection of the house of Michael includes the special

"War Fur Cross Combination"

734 FIFTH AVENUE AT 57TH ST NEW YORK



AUTUMN BRINGS WOMEN A NEW HIGH-CUT LACE BOOT AT $5.00

Not too elaborate in style to be in accord with the new mode, but with all the chic and charm that women like so much.

$5.00

Developed in Super-quality Glace Kid in Battleship Grey, Havana Brown and Navy Blue. The Stitchings are of White. Welt Soles. 2-inch Leather Cuban Louis Heels.

CAMMEYER

STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT

6TH AVE. AT 20TH ST.

CARNIVALE IN TEARS QUIZZED BY PERKINS

After a Long, Secret Interview He Arranges to See Mother Before Continuing.

PORCARO, TOO, IS EMOTIONAL

Expected to Aid State in Rofrano Case, He Is Hysterical—No Trace of Rofrano.

Rocco Carnivale, alias Rox Cornell, under sentence to spend a minimum of twenty years in prison for inspiring the murder of Michael Giamari, was taken by keepers from Dannemora Prison to the District Attorney's office in this city at his own request yesterday. The convict was expected to make the charge that Michael A. Rofrano, ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, indicted for murder and now in hiding, was the director of the plot to murder Giamari, who had been one of the principal stumbling blocks in the way of Rofrano's ambition to become the Democratic leader in the Second Assembly District.

Carnivale was questioned by District Attorney Perkins, but Mr. Perkins refused to say anything about the interview. After it Carnivale was locked up in the Tombs, and he will remain there until tomorrow. He asked permission to talk to his mother before his second interview with the District Attorney. He will be questioned again tomorrow.

When he was on trial for murder, Carnivale's memory was at fault in nearly every instance when questions involving Rofrano's alleged connection with the murder were put to him. He usually replied that he could not recollect when he was asked about his own relations with Rofrano.

Twelve checks, totaling $325, were produced, drawn by Rofrano to the order of Carnivale. The latter said that he thought Rofrano had sold some furniture for him and paid him a little at a time. He denied the testimony of other witnesses that he had had a telephone conversation with Rofrano on the day before the murder. When Rofrano took the stand at Carnivale's trial it was shown that Rofrano had been arrested in 1898 on a charge of having shot Lizzie Breamza in the eye in a quarrel in his clubrooms; that Carnivale had shouldered the responsibility for the shooting, and that Rofrano had settled the case out of court by paying $1,500 to the father of the girl.

Advised Carnivale to Talk.

With this record of loyalty to Rofrano, Carnivale was reluctant to make any statement involving him when he first was urged to do it by Pauline Samuel, a close friend of his, who went to Dannemora on Friday and advised him to tell all that he knew. After talking for some time to the young woman, Carnivale said that he had something important to tell Mr. Perkins and word to this effect was telephoned to the District Attorney's office.

It was arranged that two guards should be sent with Carnivale to this city and that they should deliver him to the District Attorney on receiving the writ of habeas corpus which was procured for the prisoner on Friday afternoon. When the prisoner arrived at the District Attorney's office at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Perkins sent for Lloyd P. Stryker, counsel for Carnivale, and Mr. Stryker was present throughout the interview.

Carnivale, who had been defiant and full of battle at his trial, appeared to have lost his nerve. When he was first asked what it was that he wished to communicate to the District Attorney he became tearful and pleaded to be allowed to consult his mother before he said anything. Later he got control of himself and answered questions for nearly two hours.

The interview was interrupted only when Mr. Perkins and Carnivale both became hungry and had meals served to them in the District Attorney's office. Later Carnivale's mother, who had intended to go to Dannemora to see him on Friday, but had missed her train, arrived at the District Attorney's office and talked with her son.

Thomas Porcaro, the Italian oil importer, who was locked up in the Tombs on Friday on a charge of perjury growing out of the testimony he gave at the trial of Gaetano Montimagno, convicted of the actual murder of Gaimari, later in the afternoon sent a note out of the Tombs, saying that he wanted to talk with District Attorney Perkins. Porcaro, who had heard of the indictment of Rofrano as the chief conspirator in the Gaimari murder plot, was thought to wish to make a confession that might be of value to the State. But when he was taken into the District Attorney's office the prisoner, who has been seriously ill ever since he was locked up, was in such a hysterical condition that Mr. Perkins decided not to question him.

Commutation Not Mentioned.

Mr. Stryker refused to say anything regarding the interview with Carnivale, except that he had advised his client to tell the truth, and that the subject of obtaining commutation of sentence for Carnivale in return for testimony against Rofrano was not mentioned by himself, the prisoner, or the District Attorney.

District Attorney Perkins was asked if there was anything in the report that the murder of Gaimari was an incident in the history of a gigantic political conspiracy whose ultimate object was the overthrow of Charles F. Murphy as the leader of Tammany Hall and the substitution of a former State Senator. Mr. Perkins said he had heard nothing of the kind.

According to this story there were to be uprisings against Murphy in several districts and the murder of Gaimari was found necessary to break the power of Murphy in the Second District. A high judicial officer and a former legislator were said to be the directors of this insurrection, while Rofrano was entrusted only with conquest of the Second Assembly District.

"I read that story," said Mr. Perkins, "and I had no idea who the high judicial officer or the legislator were meant to be."

Senator Tom Foley, the Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District, said that political associates of Rofrano had boasted more than a year ago that they were going to overthrow him and beat Murphy. He said they had asserted that a Supreme Court Justice and an ex-State Senator were their leaders.

"I can't see that that had anything to do with the Gaimari case," said Senator Foley. "They had a political fight planned, but the murder was another thing."

Although fifty detectives from Police Headquarters in New York were searching for Rofrano, it was reported that no trace of him had been obtained. Detectives were sent to Bayport, L. I., where it was found that a fast motor boat belonging to Rofrano was missing, and other detectives were sent to a Connecticut town where at one time he had a Summer home. Other places on the coast near New York were searched unsuccessfully for the missing motor boat.

Connolly Issues Explanation.

Borough President Connolly of Queens, who testified at the Carnivale trial that he had seen Rofrano in Albany on Jan. 4, 1915, when Rofrano, according to other witnesses, gave instructions concerning the murder over the telephone to Carnivale, issued a statement yesterday in reply to the report that Mr. Connolly might be questioned as to the accuracy of his memory. He said:

"My testimony as to meeting Rofrano in Albany stands. I testified at the Carnivale trial that I met him there, and that is a fact. I testified, however, that I could not swear positively as to the date, but I believed it was Jan. 4. I gave them the ground of my belief. I remembered that on one day early in January last I visited the office of Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission in company with Public Service Commissioner James A. Dayton, Consulting Engineer Foster Crowell, and Clifford B. Moore, who was then head of the topographical bureau of Queens. Commissioner Dayton and Mr. Moore remembered the conference, but they were unable to state the date. We then looked up the diary of Mr. Crowell and we found under the date of Jan. 4 a minute that on that date he had accompanied Commissioner Dayton, Mr. Moore, and myself to the office of Chairman McCall. Commissioner Dayton and Mr. Moore remembered that they had left the conference with me to accompany me to a train which I took to Albany. I am convinced, therefore, that it was on that date I saw Rofrano in Albany."

RYAN TO TEST PRIMARY LAW.

His Candidacy for City Court Justice Indorsed by Paul Fuller.

Joseph T. Ryan, candidate in the primaries for the Democratic nomination for Justice of the City Court, wants to win, of course, but he regards his candidacy not alone as an attempt to gain office, but also as a test of the Primary law.

"The present Primary law," said he yesterday, "is probably the best instrument any free people ever had to express their wishes and opinions. It puts on the voters the whole burden of responsibility for public office and gives them the opportunity to decide just what kind of men they want in office and on the bench. The law allows the people to decide, and I intend to test it to the utmost."

This letter from Paul Fuller of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, indorsing Mr. Ryan's candidacy, was made public yesterday by friends of Mr. Ryan:

I am delighted to learn of your candidacy for the nomination of Justice of the City Court. I say this without implying any criticism of your opponent, Justice Zeller, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing, but having known you for many years, and knowing that by native capacity, ample training, and strong character you are eminently fitted for the position.

It was a great satisfaction to learn that your candidacy is progressing. Personally I detest the idea of a popular appeal for a position on the bench, but since we have adopted the primary system, and made it applicable to the judiciary, there seems for the present to be no other way of presenting a candidacy. I should much prefer the appointive system for the judiciary, which fastens the responsibility upon some one official who cannot shirk it, and who, in consequence, will be apt to exercise the responsibility with caution and after consultation with the members of the bar, who are the best judges of judicial fitness. I am glad that 3,000 enrolled Democrats have already designated you as their candidate, and sincerely hope that more will follow their example and bring you out victorious both at the primaries and at the election.

Mr. Ryan is opposing Justice Lorenz Zeller, who has been designated by Tammany Hall for the office.

LIGHTNING FIRES OIL TANK.

Tide Water Company Plant Furnishes Twelve-Hour Bonfire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Lightning last night fired an oil tank of the Tide Water Company at Changewater, three miles from here. It burned until noon today, consuming 37,500 gallons of oil.

The company has fifteen tanks at the Changewater pumping station, and this chanced to be an old one, covered with a top of heavy timbers. Only the one tank near the station burned.

THREE OCEAN LINERS SAIL.

One Takes Italian Reservists—Baggage Searched for Bombs.

Three steamers sailed for European ports yesterday, carrying about 1,900 passengers of all classes and 16,000 tons of provisions for the Allies. The Chicago, for Bordeaux, did not get away from her pier until 9 o'clock last night on account of having to wait for some cases of aeroplane parts and other cargo. Among her passengers was A. Piatt Andrew, General Inspector of the American Ambulance Corps in Paris, who arrived three weeks ago to get thirty drivers. He succeeded in recruiting only ten to go with him on the Chicago, among whom were L. P. Hall, Jr., C. H. Tyler and J. A. Downs, all of Boston. Another passenger was Dr. J. H. Hanavan of East Aurora, N. Y., who is going over to serve six months at the base hospitals in France with the Anglo-French Red Cross.

The St. Louis of the American Line left at noon for Liverpool with nearly 700 passengers, and was followed soon afterward by the Italian liner Caserta, which had over 1,200 of all classes, including about 1,000 reservists from New York and Philadelphia.

An enthusiastic crowd of Italians, carrying American and Italian colors, went to the pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street with a band to see their countrymen off to the war; but, like their predecessors at other departures, they had to be content with standing on the big cinder mound at West Thirty-fourth Street and Twelfth Avenue to wave their farewells.

On account of the reported finding of fuses in one of the holds of the Fabre liner Sant' Anna after she had been on fire at sea a most rigid search of all baggage belonging to passengers embarking on the Caserta was made at the pier yesterday by Antonio Vachris and his staff of private detectives; but nothing of a suspicious character was discovered. The baggage of the passengers on the St. Louis and the Chicago was also searched before it was placed on board those steamers.

SANT' ANNA BOMBS A PUZZLE

Detective Says Italian Longshoremen Can't Be Suspected.

In answer to his cablegram asking for full details of the fire on the Fabre liner Sant' Anna D. E. H. Jones, General Agent of the line in New York, received the following dispatch yesterday from Captain Pavy, dated from Fayal: "Arrived safe. All's well. Pavy." Mr. Jones said that he would not know anything further until the Sant' Anna arrived in Marseilles and the Captain made his report to the head office of the company.

Antonio Vachris, who has charge of the detective work on the Fabre Line piers in South Brooklyn, said yesterday that he was surprised to hear that eighteen fuses had been found in the hold of the Sant' Anna. "The longshoremen employed on the piers are all Italians," he continued, "and I am sure they would not do any work of that kind. There was also a watch kept day and night to see that none of the Germans belonging to the Hamburg-American Line ships at the next pier got anywhere near the Sant' Anna when she was in port. It is possible that the cargo was tampered with in the lighters while in transit to the ship, or that the bobs were sent on board in the baggage. I will start an investigation among the longshoremen and the lightermen on Monday. Of course it would be impossible to examine every piece of cargo that is shipped into the hold, but some means will have to be devised to stop bombs being placed on the ships. The baggage will no doubt be examined on the pier for the future before being sent on board the steamer."



announce

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A total collection of the Best modes introduced by all of the leading couturiers and modistes of Paris

TAILLEUR & DEMI-TAILLEUR SUITS
DAY-TIME & EVENING GOWNS
COATS - WRAPS - MANTEAUX
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Paris Styles — Original — Reproduced and Adapted

For immediate selection or to Order

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Embraces a showing fully representative of the combined efforts of such noted modistes as—

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Together with perfect reproductions and designs created by our own clever artists—

A display conspicuous for the scope and character of its presentation—

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564-566-568 Fifth Ave.
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Time and experience have made us the leaders of fashion to-day.

Our collection embraces 200 Tailleur suits, each a different creation, including all the most acceptable models shown at the recent Paris openings.



The Fur Coat That Has Set the Fashion—Originated by Stein & Blaine

Many Fur Models even surpassing the one shown for style and elegance.

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E. CHARLES
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Madame CHARLES
Begs to Announce That
She Is Now Ready to Resume Business.

During the Next Ten Days
She Will Make to Order
in her
Custom Dressmaking
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Ladies' Tailoring Department

Handsome Gowns
For All Occasions
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Tailor Made Costumes
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French Models
at
Positively Moderate Prices

Miss Marguerite's
Ready to Wear Department
Will Reopen on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21st
With Extraordinary Values
in
Dresses and Suits

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street 5th Avenue

Remarkable Offerings

On Monday and Tuesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century—The Finest Silks the World Produces

For Autumn 1915

The Season's Novelty in Silks—Military Plaids and Stripes

The largest variety of choice color combinations shown in America now in stock..... yd. 95c to 3.00

Pompadour Taffetas and Satins,—White and evening tinted colored grounds, in complete assortments. yd. 95c to 3.00

Chiffon Taffeta, Satin Messaline and Crepe de Chine in a wide range of this season's evening tints, reception and street colors, including the new Cathedral shades, also Black or White. yd. 95c to 3.00

Black Dress Satin and Chiffon Taffeta.
40 in. wide.....regularly 1.35.....yd. 95c | 36 in. wide.....regularly 1.15.....yd. 78c

HIGH-CLASS BLACK AND COLORED WOOL DRESS FABRICS

54-inch All Wool Dress Serges,—full assortment of the season's newest colors, also Black. regularly 1.75, yd. 1.15

54-inch Fancy Suitings, in Pencil Stripes, Mannish Gray Mixtures, Wool Check Velour, Roman Stripes and Scotch Plaids. regularly 2.50, yd. 1.65

Satin Finish Broadcloth Suitings,—every new color represented; sponged and shrunk. regularly 2.25, yd. 1.65

44-inch All Wool Dress Serge, in Navy Blue or Black; sponged and shrunk..... regularly 95c, yd. 75c

FUR DEPARTMENT

Fur Garments in conservative as well as luxurious models,—Baby Lamb, Caracul, Hudson Seal and Real Seal; Muffs and Neckpieces of Cross Fox, Blue Fox, Taupe and White Fox, Natural Skunk and Beaver, at lowest prices.

Very Special

Dyed Blue Fox Muffs.....45.00 | Cross Fox Muffs.....42.50
Dyed Blue Fox Neckpieces.....32.50 | Cross Fox Neckpieces.....32.50

Remodelling at Lowest Summer Rates.

WOMEN'S NEW FALL SUITS & DRESSES

Attractive Showing

Presenting many smart and exclusive models, featuring all the newest fabrics and Fall colorings, at extremely moderate prices.

24.50 to 145.00

Special Offerings on Monday and Tuesday

Afternoon Dresses

New and distinctive models in combinations of Georgette Crepe and Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine and Taffeta. New Fall colors.

Special 24.50

Smart Tailored Suits

Several attractive styles reproduced from exclusive high priced models, in Gabardine, Poplin and Broadcloth; braid or fur trimmed.

Special 24.50

Newest Models—WOMEN'S COATS

A large variety of attractive models in Cloaks and Wraps in the newest materials and combinations showing the early Autumn styles, moderately priced.

Tweed Coats,—Desirable models; mannish cut; half lined.....19.50, 22.50 and 29.50 regularly 29.50 to 45.00

Smart Street Coats in various materials and models.....22.50 and 29.50 regularly 35.00 to 42.50

Rubberized Raincoats,—guaranteed.....regularly 9.50 7.50

HOUSE GOWNS, NEGLIGEES & KIMONOS

Specially Priced

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—wrap model, trimmed with self material; picot edge; novelty pockets. regularly 14.50, 9.75

Negligees of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with satin ribbon, and beautifully embroidered. regularly 16.50, 9.75

Negligees of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with self pleating and pleated skirt.....5.75 regularly 8.50

Kimonos of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with embroidery.....regularly 6.50 4.50

R & G CORSETS

For Style, Ease and Comfort

Fashionable models that are correct,—giving the slightly tapering waist and natural bust line; skirt long enough to control the hips. Models to suit all types of figures, from the growing girl to the mature woman. 1.00, 2.00, 3.00 and 3.50

Important Sale—Exceptional Values

MISSES' SUITS, COATS, DRESSES & SKIRTS

Misses' Suits—reproductions of foreign models, made in Broadcloth, Gabardine, Whipcord or Velveteen. Size 14 to 18 years. 29.50, 39.50 and 48.00

Misses' Suits,—very smart models, in Serge, Gabardine, Poplin, Whipcord or Broadcloth; plain tailored and braid or fur trimmed models. Size 14 to 18 years. 19.75, 23.50 and 26.50

Misses' Evening Dresses,—pretty models of Taffeta or Soiree; also several styles in novelty Silks. Size 14 to 18 years. 18.50, 22.50 and 26.50

Misses' Coats,—practical models of English Mixtures, Wool Plushes, Duvetyne, Chinchilla and Check or Plaid Fabrics; unlined or lined with flowered or plain silk; some fur trimmed. Size 14 to 18 years. 12.75, 18.50 and 29.50

Misses' Dresses of Navy Blue or African Brown Serge, combined with plain or plaid taffeta. Size 14 to 18 years. 12.75, 16.75 and 18.50

Misses' Silk Dresses, of Meteor, Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Poplin or Taffeta; very smart models in the leading Fall shades. Size 14 to 18 years. 18.50 and 26.50

SUFFRAGE INDORSED BY 9,000 POLICEMEN

Patrolmen's Benevolent Association Adopts Resolutions Unanimously.

LIEUTENANTS ALSO IN LINE

Campaign Committee Gives Figures to Show the Ballot Sends the Birth Rate Up.

Nine thousand policemen have indorsed woman suffrage, according to an announcement made by Miss Mary Garrett Hay at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday. A resolution favoring the women was carried unanimously at a meeting of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association in Maennerchor Hall, 205 East Fifty-sixth Street, last Tuesday. The Lieutenants' Benevolent Association passed a similar resolution a week ago. The patrolmen's resolution reads:

Whereas, The issue of woman suffrage is a non-partisan question of justice and true democracy, which comes before the men of New York State to decide at the election Nov. 2, 1915; and

Whereas, The women of New York are as intelligent, patriotic, and law-abiding as the 4,000,000 women who now vote in twelve equal suffrage States, which cover nearly half the area of the whole United States; and

Whereas, In our practical experience as patrolmen we find women to be rarely lawless or criminal in proportion to the male offenders, and to comprise less than 6 per cent. of the criminals who must be confined in prisons at public expense throughout the country; and

Whereas, We believe our interests as civil service employes will be directly protected by the voice of the women of our families who are united with us on all questions affecting our well-being in the public service; therefore, be it

Resolved, The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of the City of New York indorses the efforts of women to gain political equality, and urges its members to vote for the Women Suffrage Amendment Nov. 2, 1915.

The suffragists say that they always find the patrolmen their good friends as they work in different parts of the city.

DANCES NAMED FOR LEADERS.

Novel Program for East Fourth Street Festivities Tomorrow.

Novelties will appear at the suffrage street dance tomorrow evening on Fourth Street, between Avenue A and B. Here is the dance programme:

Sweeney two-step, named after Police Captain Sweeney, who was very affable to the suffragists when they consulted him about the street for the dance; Samuel Koenig canter, named after the Republican leader; the Marshall and Goldenkranz waltzes, the Lazarus gavotte, named for David Lazarus, Democratic leader of the Sixth Assembly District; the Pollock polka, for Moses Pollock, Democratic captain of the Sixth Assembly District; the Perlman and Friedland one-steps, named after Assemblymen Nathan Perlman and W. M. Friedland.

Talair will open with the President Wilson march; after this will come the Marks two-step, named after the Borough President; the Tom Foley gallop, and the Meyer London waltz, named after the new Congressman.

There will be a band to furnish music, but dancing will be called off at 10:30.

KITCHEN BRIGADE TO MARCH.

Girl Drummers Will Beat on Dishpans with Spoons.

To show how women suffragists love home and kitchen, there will be a Kitchen Brigade at the Yellow Rally in the Bronx Thursday evening, one of the series of rallies which are dress rehearsals for the general parade of Oct. 23. One hundred women will carry new brooms tied with yellow ribbons and wear yellow aprons and dust caps. Two lines of women will carry long handled dusters, and the kitchen army will march to the notes of the Dishpan Drum Corps, a score of young girls, beating on inverted dishpans with spoons. The home and kitchen women will carry a banner on which will be the words:

"Let Women Into Politics to Help Clean Up."

The parade will form at 7:30 P. M. at Claremont Avenue, north and south of 125th Street, and will pass along 125th Street to the other side of the Willis Avenue Bridge. There will be indoor and outdoor meetings at the close of the parade.

SUFFRAGE AS BABIES' FRIEND.

Campaign Committee Makes Birth and Mortality Comparisons.

More babies are born in suffrage countries, in proportion to population, than in the countries where only men are enfranchised. The Empire State Campaign Committee give the following figures:

Colorado, with a population a little in excess of Maine's in 1910, had 18,913 in their first year in Maine was 1,743, about the same percentage, but Colorado did not have as many possible mothers to count on by 2,000. Also, the number of babies allowed to die in their first year in Maine was 1,743, while the number in Colorado was nearly 10% less.

The State Bureau of Vital Statistics in California is said to have reported this year that California is the Banner Baby State. It is claiming for the Golden State a larger percentage of births than has appeared anywhere else in the Union.

The lowest infant mortality figures in the United States are to be found in the suffrage city of Seattle, Wash. These are only a little higher than in equal suffrage Australia and New Zealand, which have the best infant mortality records in the world. Close on the heels of Seattle comes Oakland, Cal., with an 87.2 mortality of infants to every 1,000 live births. The highest infant mortality in the United States is in male suffrage Massachusetts and in the cities of Fall River and Lowell.

Four male suffrage States in the Union, whose population about parallels California's, lose from 1,000 to 2,000 more babies every year than California loses, and one of these States is New Jersey, in spite of Montclair's banner record.

MARKS GIVES TO DOLLAR DAY.

Western Trip Increases His Enthusiasm for Suffrage.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks is the latest to contribute to the fund of Dollar Day, which is to be celebrated at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, Oct. 1. In sending his check of $1 Mr. Marks said, referring to his visit to the Panama-Pacific Exposition:

"I delivered a suffrage address at the Exposition and in several States, and on my trip West I interviewed many men and women in all walks of life regarding woman suffrage, and I come back more enthusiastic than ever for the cause."

Children Give Suffrage Yell.

East side children have devised a suffrage yell: "Strawberry short cake, huckleberry pie, v-i-c-t-o-r-y. Are we in it? Well, I guess! Votes for women. Yes, yes, yes. Give our mother's a vote."

INFORMERS ACCUSE BELL.

Say Indianapolis Mayor Gave Them Money to Buy Votes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—Two of the State's witnesses against Mayor Bell, who is being tried for fraud in connection with the last election, were heard today, after which the court adjourned for the week. James H. Gibson and Ernest Roeder, both of whom pleaded guilty, told how they bought votes and conferred with the Mayor on election day.

Gibson asserted that the Mayor gave him $11 with which he bought votes, and Roeder reported a conversation he said he had with the Mayor on election day.

"The Mayor asked me how we were getting along," said Roeder.

"I told him all right, that we were putting it over. The Mayor said: 'All right.'"

Both Roeder and Gibson, on cross-examination, admitted that they had perjured themselves before the Marion County Grand Jury.

"Smart Apparel for Stout Figures"—the only fashion book of its kind ever issued, sent free out-of-town upon request. Write Dept. I.

Lane Bryant

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Creator of Fashionable Apparel for

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The season's smartest styles adapted by Lane Bryant, for extra sizes and the hard-to-fit figure, and actually will fit, no matter what your figure or bust measure—up to 56.



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Lane Bryant's original and exclusive method of building all styles and sizes for three distinct types of the stout figure (as illustrated) makes it possible to fit you from stock.

Personal Service:—Experienced salespeople, under supervision of proprietor. And, such advantages as duplicating to measure or changing details to meet individual tastes.

Prices:—Having workrooms on the premises and selling direct, Lane Bryant's prices are very moderate.

Tailored Suits for Stout Figures.

Elegantly tailored on correct lines and of best materials to give stout figures slender lines and poise—season's popular and favored materials—braid, embroidery or fur trimmed.

29.85 32.75 37.50 49.75 to 125.00

Skirts for Stout Figures (Up to 45 inch waist). All popular materials and styles. 5.00 8.75 to 18.75

Waists for Stout Figures (Up to 56 inch bust). For every occasion and purpose. 1.95 2.95 to 19.75

Street & Evening Dresses for Stout Figures

Chic, distinctive styles for every occasion, in a wide variety of modish fabrics and trimmings.

11.75 16.75 22.75 34.50 to 127.50

Underwear for Stout Figures:— Knitted underwear, hosiery, brassieres, envelope chemises, nightgowns, petticoats, dress slips, bust reducers and corsets. .39 .65 to 7.45

Negligees for Stout Figures:— Kimonos, traveling robes, house gowns, tea or dinner gowns—crepe, albatross, flannel, crepe de chine and charmeuse. 1.95 3.85 to 29.85

Coats and Wraps for Stout Figures.

For every occasion, designed with long lines; many fur trimmed.

18.75 24.75 34.75 44.75 to 125.00

Prices range according to material and article.

Lane Bryant

James McCreery & Co.

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Annual Sales of Household Furnishings

Commencing Monday, September 20th.

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Remarkable Price Reductions

Pure Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths,—new designs.

2x2 yards.....regularly 2.50, 3.00 and 4.75, 1.90, 2.25 and 3.50
2x2½ yards.....regularly 3.25, 3.75 and 5.50, 2.65, 2.75 and 4.25
2x3 yards.....regularly 4.75, 5.00 and 6.50, 3.25, 3.50 and 5.00
Napkins to match: 22x22 in.....regularly 3.75, 4.00 and 5.50, doz. 2.65, 2.85 and 4.25
24x24 in.....regularly 4.75, 5.00 and 6.50, doz. 3.25, 3.50 and 5.00
Round Damask Tablecloths, scalloped..regularly 3.75, 5.50 and 10.00.. 3.00, 4.50 and 8.50
Heavy Irish Linen Table Damask, 72 inches wide.....regularly 1.50, yd. 1.00
300 Dozen Odd Napkins,—Heavy Irish Linen Damask.....regularly 5.50, doz. 3.75
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins.....doz. 4.25, 5.25 and 6.25
regularly 6.00, 7.00 and 9.00
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets.....3.25, 3.75 and 4.75
regularly 4.50, 5.00 and 7.00
500 Dozen Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tray Cloths, 6x12 inches..regularly 50c, 25c
Hand-made Cluny Lace Trimmed Luncheon Sets, 25 pieces.....regularly 12.00, 7.50
Lace Trimmed Bureau and Buffet Scarfs.....1.25, 1.50 to 2.25
regularly 2.00, 2.50 and 3.50
Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....regularly 2.25, 3.75 and 5.00, doz. 1.75, 2.75 and 3.75
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels....regularly 4.20, 8.00 and 12.00, doz. 3.00, 6.00 and 9.00
Hemstitched Guest Towels.....regularly 3.75, 6.00 and 8.00, doz. 2.75, 4.25 and 6.00
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels,—colored borders or plain white..doz. 2.90, 3.50 and 6.00
regularly 3.75, 4.75 and 8.00
Hemmed Dish and Glass Towels...regularly 2.00, 3.00 and 4.50, doz. 1.45, 2.45 and 3.75

HIGH GRADE DOMESTIC RUGS

At Much Below Prevailing Prices

9x12 ft. Seamless Axminster.....24.50.....regularly 29.50
Perfect reproductions of fine Imported Rugs woven in one piece; will give extraordinary service.

9x12 ft. Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs,—soft colors; attractive designs.....
19.50 regularly 27.50

French Weave Wilton Rugs,—exquisite patterns; rich dark colorings as well as dainty pastel shades. 49.75 regularly 65.00

A Special Consignment

EXTRA LARGE SIZE PERSIAN CARPETS

At 33⅓% Less Than Actual Values

Unusually attractive designs and colors, suitable for library or living room use.

18.5x11.7 ft.....regularly 475.00, 325.00
19.9x12.10 ft.....regularly 675.00, 450.00
19.10x12.7 ft.....regularly 575.00, 425.00
24.5x13.3 ft.....regularly 850.00, 600.00
25.5x15.5 ft....regularly 975.00, 635.00
24.4x14 ft....regularly 1,200.00, 800.00
19.8x13.4 ft....regularly 650.00, 425.00
21.9x11.1 ft....regularly 750.00, 500.00

An extraordinary collection of Oriental Rugs from a small mat size at 5.75 to a Palace Carpet 16.8x24 ft., at.....2,500.00

CURTAINS & PORTIERES

Exceptional Offerings

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains in White or Ecru.....
pair 3.75, 5.25 and 6.75
Fine Lace Curtains in Period designs; Florentine Point, Point Venise, Point de Bruges. pair 18.00, 22.00 to 35.00
Odd pairs of Curtains and Single Panels to close out at ½ to ⅔ less than original price. 1.75 to 25.00
formerly 3.50 to 125.00
Embroidered Velour Portieres, plain reverse side. French edges; variety of colors. formerly 22.00, pair 13.75
To Close Out—One and two-pair lots of Tapestry and Armure Portieres, in all colors. pair 2.50 to 15.00
formerly 5.00 to 22.50

September Sale

FINE CUT GLASS

Reductions Averaging ⅓

5-inch Nappies.....regularly 1.25 75c
Pickle Dishes.....regularly 1.50 95c
Sugar and Creamers.....regularly 2.50 1.75
7-inch Bowls.....regularly 3.00 1.95
Compotes.....regularly 3.00 1.95
12-inch Vases.....regularly 5.00 3.50

MATTRESSES & SPRINGS

Long Black Curled Hair Mattresses in one or two parts. regularly 26.00, 19.50
No. 1 Black Drawings Hair Mattresses in one or two parts. regularly 40.00, 31.50
McCreery "Hand-Laid" Mattresses.....35.00
regularly 45.00
"McCreery Special" Upholstered Box Springs..25.00
regularly 35.00
French Upholstered Box Springs, regularly 20.00, 15.50
Extra Heavy Woven Wire Springs, regularly 6.50, 5.00

ELECTRIC LAMPS.

Solid Mahogany Electric Boudoir Lamps with fancy silk shade in any desired color. regularly 4.00, 2.25

Carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps, with fancy 10-inch silk shade; any color. regularly 6.50, 3.95

Solid Bronze Desk or Boudoir Lamps, 17 inches high; 10-inch flat Empire shade with silk fringe; any color. regularly 8.00, 4.50

Solid Mahogany Hand-carved Table Lamps, two lights; 18-inch flat Empire silk shade with silk fringe; any color. regularly 15.00, 10.00

Metal Table Lamps, two lights; 18-inch art glass shade; verde green finish. regularly 17.00, 12.00

Carved Gold Wood Table Lamps, two lights; 18-inch Empire silk shade with silk fringe; any color. regularly 18.00, 12.50

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or Burnished Gold Wood, or finished in Antique Ivory, French Gray or White Enamel; fluted column; two lights, complete with 22- or 24-inch silk shade; 4-inch silk fringe. regularly 20.00, 12.50

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps with polished brass mounting; three lights; hand-painted shade in various scenic effects. regularly 32.50, 25.00

DINNER SERVICES

American Porcelain, dainty border design with gold edge; 101 pieces. regularly 15.00, 10.00

American Porcelain, conventional border decoration with gold tracings and lines. 101 pieces. regularly 20.00, 15.00

American porcelain, conventional blue border pattern; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. regularly 22.50, 17.50

English or American Porcelain with Persian or Blue Grecian border or coin gold band with coin gold handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. regularly 32.50, 22.50

American Porcelain, coin gold band; laurel leaf tracing and coin gold handles; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. regularly 35.00, 27.50

English Porcelain, coin gold band between black hairlines; coin gold handles; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. regularly 40.00 32.50

Theo. Haviland & Co. Limoges China, dainty border design with coin gold ribbon handles; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. regularly 60.00, 50.00

Theodore Haviland China, dainty floral border design with solid coin gold handles or stippled gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 75.00, 60.00

BRASS BEDS

Unusual preparations have been made in the Bedding Department for this Annual Event.

Brass Beds with 2-inch Colonial posts; hand-rubbed finish. All sizes. regularly 30.00, 17.50

Brass Beds with 2-inch posts and 2-inch top rods. regularly 20.00, 12.50

Brass Beds with 2-inch square posts.....24.50
regularly 34.50

BED COVERINGS

White Wool Blankets with pink or blue borders.
Single bed size.....pair 4.50 and 5.50
Double bed size.....pair, 5.00 and 7.50
Colored Wool Blankets,—block patterns; Pink, Blue, Tan or Gray and White; three-quarter bed size. pair, 4.75
Comfortables,—Fancy Silk Mull Tops, plain borders of silk mull; cotton filled. each, 2.65
Comfortables,—Novelty Printed Silk Mull Tops, plain mull backs and borders; wool filled. each, 5.75

"FURNITURE WEEK"

Commencing Monday, September 20th

Advantageous arrangements with leading makers of High Grade Furniture afford unusual opportunities to offer our patrons furniture of "McCreery" standard at exceptionally low prices.



Elizabethan Dining Room Suite

Ten-piece Suite, as illustrated..325.00.....regularly 450.00
Made of Selected White Quartered Sawed Oak, finished in a rich brown color; heavy mouldings and paneled doors; Buffet 66 inches long, China Closet, Side Table, Extension Table 54 inches in diameter, five Sidechairs and one Armchair.

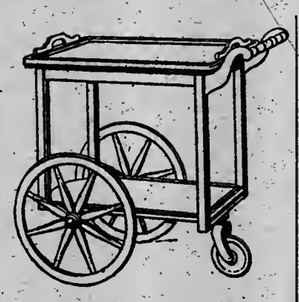
Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Chinese Chippendale Suites, made of selected Mexican Mahogany. regularly 315.00, 250.00
Ten-piece Adam Model Suites of Mahogany.....295.00
regularly 375.00
Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites of Mahogany.
regularly 475.00, 382.00
Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites in Plain Mahogany.
regularly 300.00, 200.00
Nine-piece Fumed Oak Suites.....regularly 160.00, 125.00

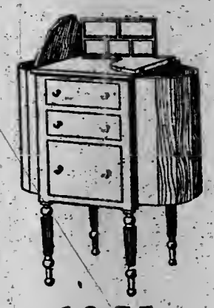


Adam Model Dining Room Suite

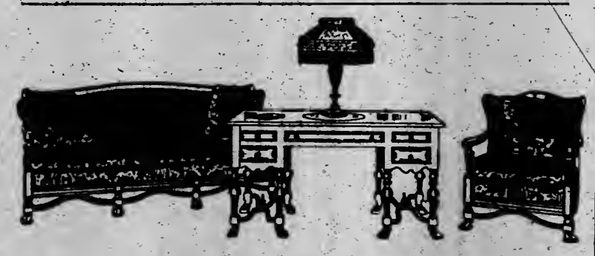
Ten-piece Suite, as illustrated.....395.00.....regularly 565.00
Made of the best selected Mexican Mahogany—Buffet, 72 inches long, China Closet, Extension Table 54 inches in diameter, Side Table, five Sidechairs and one Armchair.



15.00
regularly 25.00
Mahogany Dinner Wagon, as illustrated, with rubber tired wheels and removable tray.



10.75
regularly 20.00
Famous "Martha Washington" Work Table, as illustrated. Made of solid Mahogany.

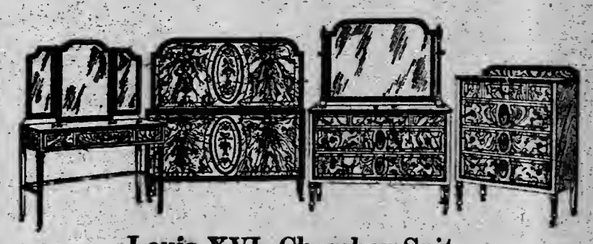


Charles II. Library Suite

Sofa, as illustrated, with cane back and loose cushions; upholstered in Tapestry or Velour. regularly 175.00, 125.00
Chair to match.....regularly 85.00, 69.50
Library table to match.....regularly 78.00, 65.00

Library Furniture

Solid Mahogany Library Tables....regularly 50.00, 33.50
Solid Mahogany Library Tables....regularly 35.00, 23.75
"Howard" Easy Chairs covered in Tapestry.....29.50
regularly 45.00
Fireside Wing Chairs covered in Tapestry.....27.50
regularly 40.00



Louis XVI. Chamber Suite

Four-piece Suite, as illustrated..250.00.....regularly 365.00
Made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., in Circassian Walnut, Mahogany, or finished in Ivory Enamel. Suite includes Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed.

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Sheraton Model Suites, inlaid with fine line of satinwood. regularly 275.00 195.00
Four-piece Adam Model Suites, made in Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, or finished in Ivory Enamel.....235.00
regularly 320.00.
Four-piece Solid Mahogany Suites—English model.....149.00
regularly 210.00.
Solid Mahogany Four-post Beds.....regularly 50.00, 25.00
Solid Mahogany Four-post Beds.....regularly 60.00, 39.50



Colonial Chamber Suite

Four-piece Suite, as illustrated....125.00....regularly 175.00
This suite includes Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed; finished in Dull Mahogany, with dustproof drawer construction and best French plate mirrors.

NOVELTIES FOR 6,000 AT N. Y. UNIVERSITY

Establishes Day School of Commerce, with Lectures by Many Noted Persons.

COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

New Features in the Departments of Medicine and Education and Larger Teaching Forces.

New York University will reopen its doors this week in the nine separate departments of instruction to admit six thousand students for another year of academic industry. The university has reorganized its various schools and colleges, has augmented its hundreds of courses of instruction, and has increased its teaching force, in order to serve better the needs of its large and ever increasing student body.

A most important change is to be made in the organization of the School of Commerce, which had an enrollment of approximately three thousand students last year. Although the majority of these students were enrolled for courses of instruction in the evening division, the day school has undergone an increase of sufficient importance to warrant the university authorities raising it to a distinct unit under a separate Director from that of the evening department of instruction. To this position Philip B. Kennedy, who occupies the chair of economics, has been appointed.

The School of Commerce is to have its formal opening Thursday evening, when Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Dean Joseph French Johnson, and prominent business men are to address the students. During the coming year, also, the School of Commerce is to enter into a novel field of education, which embraces a series of lectures on "Woman's Work—Her Opportunities Today." These addresses are to be given in the Judson Memorial Hall on Tuesday evenings, by women who have been successful in commercial fields. Miss Eva E. von Baur, editor of the Women's page of The Evening Sun, will have charge of the course.

Other changes arranged for are lectures dealing with the Latin-American republics, business law of Spanish-American countries, and instruction in export trade. Courses on improved methods of advertising, on secretarial duties, mail order practice, railway finance, and public utilities are among the new features to be offered in the Commerce School during the coming year. Further additions are also to be made to the large corps of instructors, which is to have the services of the following men for instruction along various lines: David Rosenbloom, New York Sales Manager of the Alexander Hamilton Institute; E. Olney Hough, Editor of The American Exporter; T. Esquival Obregon, who was formerly Secretary of the Treasury in the Mexican Cabinet.

At University Heights, where the University College and School of Applied Science are situated, the principal innovation will be a four-year course, which includes a combination of cultural and practical business subjects, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce. The new department is to be a part of the University College. Professor Edwin J. Clapp, who has recently published a book on the "Economic Aspects of the War," is to conduct lectures on the same topic as his book, and supervise the work of the new division.

Similar progress is illustrated in the case of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which offers tuition in public health for the benefit of practicing physicians. In compliance with a request of the New York State Public Health Council, several correspondence courses treating on this subject are to be established. Work of this nature will be prescribed in the future for all State public health officers. To carry on the instruction through the mail a special staff of instructors, composed mainly of men connected with the city's Health Department, has been organized and added to the Faculty of the medical school. Among these are Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Commissioner of Health; George P. Foulk, attorney, and for twenty years counsel for the Health Department; Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Director of Child Hygiene; Dr. John S. Billings, Director of the Bureau of Infectious Diseases; Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port of New York; Dr. William H. Guilfoy, Registrar of the Department of Health; J. P. Atkinson, Chief Chemist, Department of Health; Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education; Dr. S. B. Hubbard, Medical Inspector, in charge of the Division of Acute Diseases.

Other recent additions to the Faculty of the medical school are Dr. Alfred Hees, attending physician for children at Bellevue Hospital, and four visiting physicians from the Montefiori Home, Dr. Charles Goodman, Dr. William Nathan, Dr. Isadore Abrahamson and Dr. Maurice Fishberg.

In the Washington Square college division, a four-year course comprising a combination of courses in pedagogy and such education as is obtained in an ordinary academic course of instruction and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts has been organized. Further changes have been made so that the normal school graduate may undertake more advanced studies along advanced pedagogical lines.

Much attention will be devoted to a special course in school administration, including the study of the Gary plan of elementary education, which work will be carried on under the auspices of the School of Pedagogy. This is to be conducted by Dr. Joseph S. Taylor, District Superintendent of Public Schools in the Borough of the Bronx, and Public School 44 is to be used to carry on the work. The department for the instruction in methods of teaching defective children is another new feature. During the temporary absence of Dean Thomas M. Balliet, who is at the head of the School of Pedagogy, Dr. James Lough, Professor of Educational Psychology, will act in his place.

The Veterinary College has been moved to the building occupied by the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College in order that the work of the two schools may be more closely correlated. Six additional lectures in veterinary medicine and surgery have been added to the faculty of the school and a new Dean is to be chosen.

NEW COLUMBIA OFFICES.

First Story of New University Hall Is Completed.

Tomorrow will find almost all the offices of Columbia University in their new quarters in University Hall. Since the fire of last Winter, which destroyed the temporary superstructure of the building, work has been steadily going on under the direction of Dean Goetze of the School of Engineering to replace it by a permanent fireproof structure, which forms the first story on the south side, according to the proposed plans for the six-story building.

The new entrance consists of an ample lobby, upon which open the two ends of a semicircular corridor. On the outside of this arc are the University offices. At the right hand end of the corridor is a large room occupied by the Committee on Admissions, which has now been made a general University Committee under Professor A. L. Jones. At either end of this room are the private offices of Professor Jones and Professor F. J. E. Woodbridge, Dean of the Graduate Faculties of Philosophy, Political Science, and Pure Science. During the busy season of this department, Dean F. P. Keppel of the college and Professor R. E. Mayer of the School of Engineering Committee on Admissions will also make their hsadquarters here.

If the student needs financial help, hs may next stop at the office of the Committee on Aid to Students. Next comes the windows of the Registrar and the Bursar. These are followed by the student bank. At the far end of the hall are the offices of the Department of Extension Teaching and of the Institute of Fine Arts.

East Hall, the old red brick building which formerly housed most of the departments, will now be used for student organizations, a few university offices, and class rooms.

Enclosed by the arc, are the University Commons and a roomy auxiliary gymnasium.

COURSES TO AID TEACHERS.

City College to Prepare Them to Pass Their Examinations.

The City College, under the direction of Professor Stephen P. Duggan, is offering for the season 1915-16 thirty-hour courses free to the teachers of New York. Last year more than 3,500 teachers enrolled in these courses. Those who are studying for higher licenses must pass examinations given by the Board of Examiners. To prepare themselves for these examinations, and to obtain partial exemption at the examinations, teachers pay $10 and $15 a course at private institutions in and about the city. The City College is a municipal institution, and feels that it must give the teachers this service if it possibly can.

First there are the general courses in education. "History of Education" will be given by Professor Duggan at 4:15 P. M. on Mondays and Tuesdays, the latter at Public School 19, Manhattan. "Principles of Education" will be treated by Professor Klapper at 10 A. M. on Saturdays. "Educational Psychology" will be handled by Professor Heckman at 4:15 P. M. on Tuesdays, and at the same hour on Fridays he will speak on "Experimental Education." "Measurement of Teaching Efficiency" will be Dr. Arnold's theme at 4:15 P. M. on Mondays. This program is indicative of the broadness and thoroughness of other courses.

In the general method of education Professor Klapper will speak on "Methods of Teaching." Methods of teaching special subjects is another course.

Courses in school and class management will be a feature. Included in the courss on the teaching of commercial branches will be a discussion of "Principles and Methods in Commercial Branches."

The principles and practice of teaching shopwork will be covered. Under the courses on history and Government will be included American history.

Further information may be obtained from the Secretary of Extension Courses for Teachers at the City College.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

To be Explained in New York University Lecture Course.

The authorities of New York University are working in conjunction with the League for Business Opportunities for Women to present a course on "Woman's Work and Her Opportunities Today." This will be done by weekly lectures commencing Tuesday, Sept. 28, at the Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square, under the direction of the School of Commerce.

Among the topics to be presented are Woman's place in economics today; the theory and practice of business; office work as a foundation for secretarial positions; selling and buying; trade unionism from the standpoint of both the worker and the employer; special legislation for women; illustrating, decorative art, photography; journalism; reporting, free-lance work, editorial work; advertising; study of foods and vocational opportunities developing from it; the stage, and accounting and finance.

Miss Lillian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement will speak on "The Position of the Nurse in the Community." Miss Laura Caubie, whose business is the inspection of food for the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, will discuss problems affecting food.

Mrs. Christine Frederick, who is connected with the Ladies' Home Journal, will discuss the application of scientific management to the home. Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction and Charities, will tell some of her experiences in institutional managsment. Dr. Josephine Baker, prominent in the "Better Babies" movement, will lecture on "Health Work."

Mrs. Irene Osgood Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the American Association of Labor Legislation, will discuss special legislation to protect women workers. Miss Maud Dreier, who is associated with the National Women's Trade Union League, and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz will talk on the same subject.

Miss Fay Kellogg, who is not only an architect, but something of a contractor herself, is going to talk about architecture. Mrs. Mary Lontin Ackerman will discuss interior decoration. Journalism will be discussed by Dorothy Dix, Miss Eva Elise vom Baur, Miss Edith Brownell, and Miss Elizabeth Jordan, editor.

Other women who have declared their intentions of speaking are Miss Eleanor Gilbert, Miss Mary Snow, Lady Duff Gordon, Miss Juliet Poyntz, Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney, Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, Mrs. Lucinda Prince, Miss Maud Little, Miss Nancy McClellan, and Miss Anne Edgerley.

SERVE TULP IN DIVORCE SUIT

Former Hackensack Pastor Goes from New York to Receive Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Sept. 18.—The Rev. A. Peter Tulp, former rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Hackensack, came here voluntarily from New York, called upon Sheriff Robert N. Heath and asked to be served in the divorce suit instituted by his wife.

The papers charge him with misconduct with Eleanor Dixon, aged 20 years, a daughter of former Corporation Counsel Warren Dixon of Jersey City, and a granddaughter of the late Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon of New Jersey. June 9 and 10 are the dates, and South Norwalk, Conn., the place named in the papers.

Another clause sets forth "divers other days in the months of January, February, March, April, and May, 1915, committed in Hackensack."

The rector says he will fight the suit.

GERMAN GIRL DRINKS ACID.

Despondent Because She Could Not Return to Fatherland.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Despondent because she could not return to Germany, whence she came about a year and a half ago, Miss Marguerite Dannenberg, an attractive young woman of Maywood, drank carbolic acid at her home last night and died at 2 o'clock this morning. She left a note in which she said:

"I cannot bear life of this sort any longer. Everything that belongs to me divide among yourselves. Forgive. Yours, 'Graeter.'"

Miss Dannenberg lived with her brother, Carl Dannenberg.

Lichtenstein Millinery Company

Announce

Exhibition of Paris Models

from the recent OPENINGS held in Paris.

Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Fur Coats, Furs, Wraps, Tailored Suits, Evening Coats, Blouses and Trimmed Millinery

The new addition to our building is now complete, which has doubled the capacity of our Dress Show-Room, and enabled us to add new and spacious Fitting Rooms.

584-586 FIFTH AVENUE, 47th and 48th Streets, NEW YORK.

Simcox INC.

The House of Exclusiveness

Our collection abounds with creations not to be seen elsewhere.

YOUR INSPECTION IS INVITED.

GOWNS WRAPS FURS MILLINERY

535 Fifth Avenue (Between 44th and 45th Streets) New York

CASH FOR BOOKS

Highest prices paid for large or small collections of BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, PRINTS, or other literary properties. Cash down, and prompt removal. Executors, administrators, etc., should immediately get in touch with us.

Specially Wanted—11th Edition Britannica

Malkan's

NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE

42 BROADWAY, Phone 3900 BROAD

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Women's Outer Attire for Autumn

Imported Models, Reproductions, Adaptations and our own creations, in the newest designs, fabrics and colorings, at prices that are lower than asked elsewhere for similar qualities.

TAILORED SUITS are here for traveling, street, or dress wear, in serges, gabardines, whipcords, broadcloths, velours, chinchilla, duvetyn and corduroy, . at $24.50 to 195.00

STREET COATS are in stock in corduroy, wool velour, Bolivia cloth, plush, kittens' ear cloth, worsteds, tweeds, broadcloths, checks and fancy mixtures, . at $19.50 to 135.00

STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES are shown in serges, broadcloths, velveteens, taffetas, satins, failles, Gros de Londres, charmeuse, crepe de chine, at $19.75 to 135.00

WOMEN'S WRAPS for Afternoon and Evening, are featured in plain and brocaded velvets, silks, velours, satin charmeuse and mother-of-pearl cloth, at $42.50 to 295.00

Very Exceptional Early Season Values for Monday:

Women's Smart Tailored Suits
Of chiffon broadcloth, elaborately braided and fur trimmed
at $24.50 and 29.75

Women's Attractive Autumn Dresses
For street or afternoon wear, of desirable velveteens and satins,
at $19.75 and 29.50

Black and Colored Silks
For Monday, a most advantageous sale on the Second Floor of

Superior Quality Crepe Meteor
40 inches, in white, ivory, cream, flesh, black and colors.
at $1.35 yd. *Regularly $2.00*

Black Mousseline Duchesse
Imported; 36 ins. wide; high lustre and very soft finish,
at $1.28 yd. *Regularly $2.00*

Black Satin Charmeuse
40 inches wide, in the popular suede finish, priced very specially for this sale,
at $1.48 yd. *Regularly $2.25*

Women's Footwear
Made from the choicest selected leathers and fabrics on graceful, good-fitting lasts, is being shown for the new season,
Including Lace and Buttoned Shoes, Pumps, Evening Slippers, Hunting Shoes, Riding Boots and House Slippers.
We invite special attention to an excellent appearing
Seamless Laced Shoe
With flexible turned soles and high French heels, in bronze, gray, blue, dull black kid and patent leather,
at $7.00 pair

A Dress Goods Offering
Of unusual importance to-morrow, on the Main Floor, will comprise

Imported Velour de Laine
50 and 54 ins., all wool, velvet finish, in black and colors,
at $1.65 yd.

Imported Black Peau de Souris
54 ins. light weight, satin finish; sponged and shrunk,
at $1.90 yard

Also Dress and Suiting Fabrics
Including 46 to 54 inch all wool serges, poplins, cheviots, canvas weaves and striped materials, in black and colors
at 95c yard

Women's New Autumn Blouses
Are being shown on the Second Floor in a large collection of this season's best original and adapted models, introducing novel collar effects and the smart Autumn shades to match the new tailored suits
A particularly noteworthy offering to-morrow will comprise:

Georgette Crepe Blouses — Lace trimmed and hand embroidered, in white and flesh color
Crepe de Chine Blouses — Semi-tailored and hand embroidered in white and flesh colors
Women's Striped Silk Blouses — In the following desirable colors: navy, brown, plum & green

Very Special at $4.85

Women's Trimmed Millinery
The Autumn fashions from the foremost French modistes are now on exhibition, including original models from
Reboux, Georgette, Varon, Talbot, Lewis, Louison, Guy and others
Together with creations from our own ateliers, made from imported materials and trimmings, at very moderate prices
We are making a very special feature of
Women's Trimmed Hats at $15.00
Which include copies of the best foreign models in design and material, and offer values that are without question the best in the city

Household Linens
To-morrow, at appreciably less than usual prices,

Satin Damask Table Cloths,
at $1.90, 2.25 and 2.50
Regularly $2.75 to 3.50

Large Size Dinner Napkins,
at $2.50 doz. Regularly $3.50

Satin Damask Table Linen,	yd.	95c to 1.75
Linen Pillow Cases, hemst'd,	pr.	1.00, 1.40, 1.75
Pure Linen Sheets, hemst'd,	pr.	4.50, 5.50, 7.50
Corded Dimity Bedspreads at		95c, 1.15, 1.25
Crochet Bedspreads, . .	"	1.10, 1.35, 1.50
Satin Finish Bedspreads,	"	2.75, 3.50, 4.75
Huck Towels, hemmed,	dz.	1.75, 2.50, 2.95
Turkish Towels,	"	" 2.95, 3.75, 5.50

Household Furniture
An offering of desirable Suites and Separate Pieces, including some Odd Pieces remaining from the August Sale, at very special reductions

Living Room Suite . . . . at $160.00
3 pieces, choice of tapestry covering; regularly $215.00

Odd Side and Arm Chairs, $10.00 to 20.00
Sheraton designs, covered in denim; regularly $15 to $30

Odd Divans and Davenports, $20.00 to 70.00
Mahogany frames, covered in denim; regularly $30 to $85

Mahogany Library Tables, $16.00 to 42.00
Heretofore $20.00 to 54.00

Dining Room Suite . . . . at $195.00
10 pieces of Jacobean Oak, regularly $222.50

Mahogany Bedroom Suite . . at $106.00
Four pieces in Adam design, including full size bedstead, with cane panels, dresser, chiffonier and dressing table; regularly $125.00

Ivory Bedroom Suite . . . . at $233.00
Seven pieces, consisting of twin beds, bureau, chiffonier, dressing table and two chairs; regularly $300.00

UPHOLSTERY
(FOURTH FLOOR)
A very timely event for house furnishers on Monday in this exceptional offering of

Reversible Beauvais Velour Portieres
at $12.75 pair
Actual Value $22.50

With French open edges and bottoms, shown in the following desirable colors:

Myrtle, Olive, Light Gold, Old Gold, Tan, Light Blue, China Blue, Brown, Havana, Crimson, Rose and Sand. ::

The exclusive Beauvais Velour is noted for its deep pile and subdued lustre.

Also a recent importation of
French and Swiss
Lace Curtains
In effective combinations of Marie Antoinette and Irish Point Lace
at $5.25 pair
Values $7.50 to 8.50

Chinaware and Lamps
In many instances at less than present wholesale prices

American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 107 pieces, narrow green and gold design, gold handles; regularly $18.75 . . . at $14.00

Theo Haviland China Dinner Set, 100 pcs., choice of spray designs; reg. $28.00, at $18.00

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 107 pcs., black and gold border, set off by pretty design of tiny rosebuds, also gold handles; regularly $34.00 . . . at $27.00

Fine Imported French China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, encrusted gold border, gold handles; regularly $100.00, . . at $82.00

A LAMP SPECIAL
Solid Mahogany Electric Floor Lamps,
Heavy column, two lights, pull chain socket, drum Empire silk shade and fringe; regularly $17.50,
at $9.85

American Made Rugs
Complete assortments of latest productions of the foremost manufacturers are assembled in our Fall displays.
Special price inducements for Monday in

Worsted Wilton Rugs (rich Oriental designs)
Size 6x9ft., Value $25.00; special at $19.50
8ft.3x10ft.6, Value $35.00; special at $29.75
Size 9x12ft., Value $39.75; special at $31.50

Heavy Seamless Axminsters
In plain, Oriental or neat chintz effects,
Size 9x12ft., Value $32.00; special at $24.50

Heavy Reversible Wool Rugs
In two or three color tones,
Size 9x12ft., Value $35.00; special at $16.75

High Quality Inlaid Linoleum
In wood or tile effects,
Cut from full rolls; Value $1.35 sq. yd., at 80c

RAILWAY BALL STARS EAT A SHORE DINNER

Players Won the Sixteen-Game Series in the Interborough Rapid Transit Contest.

EXPERTS GIVE THEM ADVICE

General Manager Hedley and Justice Stapleton Tell Them How to Play the Game.

The members of the eight teams of the Interborough Rapid Transit League, the baseball club of the Erie Railroad Company, and 300 employes and officials of the Interborough and of the Erie celebrated the finish of the Interborough tournament last night with a shore dinner at the Brighton Beach Casino.

The diners were entertained with baseball speeches by a learned Justice of the Supreme Court, a number of railroad magnates and other baseball experts. Medals and gold watches were presented to every member of the team of the Car Equipment Division, which won the pennant, carrying off fourteen out of sixteen games.

The star of the occasion was James A. Reilly, Yale, '13, first baseman and Captain of the 'Varsity team of that year, who started to learn railroading as a subway guard, but was drafted into the Car Equipment Division after a scout from that department had watched his work.

Some of the experienced baseball critics who made speeches were Frank Hedley, Vice-President and General Manager of the Interborough; Supreme Court Justice Luke E. Stapleton, ex-Corporation Counsel John Whalen of New York City, and H. H. Vreeland, Director of Welfare of the Interborough. Most of the speeches were made up of minutely practical advice on the fine points of the game for the benefit of the green players.

Most of the speakers had seen the Car Equipment Division triumph over the Erie baseball team in the afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park, and spoke highly of the players, but pointed out a few failures in inside play, and offered to organize boards of strategy to raise the standard of the league next year.

The winning team of the Car Equipment Division lined up as follows: Brown, 3b.; Richard, 2b.; Dietz, s. s.; Rudolph, l. f.; Reilly, 1b.; Markensen, c. f.; MacRobbie, r. f.; J. Tobin, c.; D. V. Tobin, p.

The Erie team was: Clauson, second base; Wolfe, third base; Kearney, right field; Quackenbush, shortstop; Reinbach, first base; Brameld, left field; Labough, centre field; Buschman, catcher; Kresch, pitcher.

ACCUSE JANITOR OF ARSON.

Two Fires Discovered in One Night in Jersey City Flat Building.

A burning gas flame from a leaking meter in the cellar of the Kingussie apartment house at Washington and Sussex Streets, Jersey City, was noticed yesterday by a milkman, who informed James Grady, a tenant, who had returned from his night work. The flame was setting fire to the flooring about it. Grady says he saw a wrench on the cellar floor with which he shut off the gas and that Charles Marshall, 32 years old, the janitor, snatched the wrench from him and turned the gas on.

Three hours later Patrolman William Murphy, who had been detailed to watch the building, smelled something burning and found a pile of rubbish at the bottom of an elevator shaft. Alarms were sent in for both blazes. Three other fires have occurred in this building within two months. Marshall was arrested by Patrolman Murphy and was held in the Second Criminal Court by Judge Charles F. O'Brien for an examination next Tuesday on a charge of arson.

STAB TWO MEN IN STREET.

Passers-by, Angered by Crowd at Synagogue, Wield Knives.

While worshippers were leaving a temporary synagogue in Herrington Hall at 214 Second Street, at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, two men came along, and, apparently angered by the crowds blocking their progress, drew knives and began slashing. When two men dropped the assailants fled.

Max Suckermann was mortally injured with a deep cut in his breast and another which reached his kidney, and his face was laid open. Samuel Goldstein, was stabbed in the left breast and right leg. Both were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Suckermann is a clerk 19 years old, and lives at 889 Rogers Avenue, the Bronx, Goldstein, 19, also a clerk, lives at 635 Beach Avenue, the Bronx.

Suckermann told the police that the assault was unprovoked.

FIND WANDERING BABY.

Girl of 30 Months Rides from the Bronx to Brooklyn All Alone.

After a night of adventure, Lillie Zimmerman, the two-and-a-half-year-old daughter of Harry Zimmerman of 876 Dawson Street, the Bronx, is back safe at home. She led the police, her parents and neighbors an all-night search, during all of which time she was in the rooms of the Children's Society in Brooklyn.

Just as the stores were closing on Friday night, Lillie wandered away with a penny to buy candy. She mingled with the crowds going up the subway stairs at Intervale Avenue, caught a train and rode to Brooklyn. There she wandered around until a policeman found her and took her to the "big house" for the night. One month ago the child wandered away from home and was found by her distracted parents asleep in a nearby basement.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot-Ease. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. This foot powder, shaken into the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet, emphasizes the testimony of the millions of people the world over, who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into their shoes, and using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment for easing and absolutely preventing sore feet. Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.



New Robespierre collar jabot, hand embroidered $2.95

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street



Yvette Ostrich Boa, contrasting tassels of silk. $2.25

Interesting News for This Week from The Grand New-Old Store

WOMEN'S SUITS

A Superb Showing of Tailored Models

Forming a collection that is authoritative as to style, fabrics and colorings. Reproductions and adaptations of the leading foreign models are featured—many of them being exclusive with Lord & Taylor. All suits expertly tailored, finely lined and warmly interlined; the majority richly fur-trimmed. There is a wide range of prices, as follows:

Exceptional Values at

$25.00 $29.50 $35.00 $39.50
$45.00 $50.00 $60.00 to $175.00

WOMEN'S COATS

Street, afternoon and motoring coats in the newest of modes and materials. Many models with huge fur collars. A collection notably complete and comprehensive.

$19.50 $25.00 $29.50 up to $85.00

Third Floor.

AUTUMN DRESSES

Newest of the New Models

The strikingly original touches which Paris style arbiters have given to the new season's modes are featured in this interesting display of Daytime and Evening Frocks. Simple or elaborate, these possess in marked degree the distinction which the woman of fashion demands.

Serge and Taffeta Dresses

Box pleated and trimmed with wide folds, is a model of navy serge and taffeta with dainty white silk collar..... **$16.75**

Two Smart Models

Serge and novelty striped taffetas in a compose model with box pleats giving long lines at the back and crossover surplice fronts. Equally modish is an overblouse jacket model in navy serge and silk with wide skirt..... **$19.50**

Silk Afternoon Gowns

The tucked bodice of Georgette crepe has embroidered motifs in gilt thread; the skirt slightly draped is of Pekin striped satin and taffeta. In green, brown and mulberry..... **$29.50**

Embroidered Charmeuse Gowns

Silver embroidered charmeuse and Georgette crepe are employed for an extremely graceful model with deep girdle, over skirt and flounced skirt; Copenhagen, green and mulberry..... **$35.00**

Finer Serge Dresses, ranging up to $49.50
More Elaborate Afternoon Gowns up to $125.00

Third Floor.

AUTUMN NEGLIGEES

First Showing

Delightfully pretty models in such a diversity of styles and fabrics that the collection may well be termed the most complete and comprehensive in the city.

Crepe de Chine and Charmeuse Negligees

Empire, straight line and picturesque coatee models, elaborated with laces or hand embroideries; many with the accordion pleated skirts..... **$4.95** to **$250.00**

Albatross Negligees..... **$3.95** to **$12.75**
Corduroy Negligees..... **$3.95** to **$12.50**

Zenana and Velvet Negligees

Robe and Kimono Models, silk or albatross lined, some with hand scalloped edges, others fur trimmed. Also Negligees in the new "Waterfall" silk fabric at these prices..... **$14.75, 19.75, 25.00** and **32.50**

Matinees and Breakfast Jackets

In crepe de chine..... **$3.95** to **$25.00**
In albatross..... **$1.95** to **$7.95**

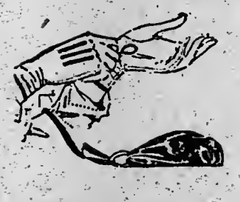
Lovely Boudoir Caps

Of lace, nets and crepe de chine..... 98c to **$12.75**

Second Floor.

SALE OF GLOVES

Commencing Monday



Notwithstanding the shortage of gloves and steadily advancing prices, our stocks are fresh and new. We start the glove season with this great event, offering the finest made imported and American gloves at remarkably small prices. This sale will continue for one week only.

	Usually.	*Now.*
One clasp Pique Sewn, white with embroidered backs	$1.00 & 1.25	75c
Washable Kid Gloves, prix seam or Pique. Ivory, putty or mode	$1.50	$1.25
One Pearl Clasp or button Kid, white, black and champagne; plain or embroidered backs	$1.75	$1.10
Finest quality French Kid, two or three clasps. Black, white and colors	$2.00 & 2.25	$1.80
Full 16 button length, three button or clasp, black, white and champagne	$2.50 & 2.75	$1.65
French Kid, finest quality, 16 button, white, black or tan	$4.00	$2.95
20 button length French Kid, black and white	$5.00	$4.00

Ground Floor.

ORIENTAL RUGS

At Wholesale Prices

Commencing Monday, September 20th

$200,000—At Importers' Cost

Undoubtedly the greatest sale of Oriental Rugs we have ever offered

Chinese Rugs, Laristan Rugs and Indo-Chinese Rugs

In the most wanted designs and colorings. Dark Blues, Cloth of Gold and Dull Rose

Of course, each rug carries the Lord & Taylor guarantee as to genuineness and durability

Suggestions as to Sizes and Prices.

The usual selling prices are not quoted, as the purchase is to be sold at Actual Importers' Cost.

5 x 7.8	$ 58.00	8.0x11.0	$155.00
5.1x 8.0	$ 70.00	7.9x12.0	$160.00
5.0x 8.9	$ 75.00	8.9x11.9	$178.00
6.0x 8.7	$ 90.00	9.0x12.0	$185.00
5.0x 9.8	$ 85.00	10.0x10.9	$185.00
6.0x 8.0	$ 80.00	10.0x11.8	$205.00
6.0x10.0	$105.00	9.1x13.0	$205.00
7.0x 8.0	$105.00	10.0x11.8	$200.00
5.9x12.0	$125.00	10.0x12.9	$225.00
5.0x15.0	$130.00	12.0x12.0	$245.00
8.0x 9.7	$130.00	11.0x14.0	$275.00
7.0x12.0	$145.00	11.0x15.0	$310.00
7.9x10.8	$145.00	10.0x20.0	$350.00
8.0x11.0	$150.00	15.5x19.4	$595.00

1000 MOSUL RUGS

Kurdistan, Hamidan and Bagdad Rugs in a most beautiful range of designs and colorings, very silky and heavy pile. Sizes range from 3x5 feet to 4x7 feet.

One Group	One Group	One Group	One Group
Usually $22.50	Usually $24.50	Usually $30.00	Usually $37.50
$16.50	**$18.50**	**$22.50**	**$27.50**

Fifth Floor.



Lord & Taylor Announce The Opening of A Roycroft Shop

TWENTY-ONE years ago Elbert Hubbard founded The Roycroft Shops. The Village of East Aurora, New York, is the Home of The Roycrofters. Banded together there are five hundred Artists and Craftsmen of superior skill. They bind Artistic Books, make Everlasting Furniture, hammer Copper into Unique Shapes, model Leather into Wondrous Designs, with most Unusual Coloring, and all that they make or mould or hammer or join together is done just as well as they know how.

The Roycrofters operate a beautiful Inn, a Bank, a Blacksmith Shop, and Several Farms. Their Institution utilizes upwards of one thousand acres.

Heretofore one must have gone to East Aurora to buy The Roycroft Wares or else order them by mail. But this advertisement is to announce the opening of The First Roycroft Shop outside of East Aurora, in America's First Store.

The Lord & Taylor Store will be the sole distributor of the Handicrafts of The Roycrofters in New York City.

Here you will find a most interesting and unusual display of useful and ornamental objects in metal and leather, of fine books and many other things Roycroftie.

Perhaps one of the reasons The Roycrofters decided upon this Grand New-Old Store, now in its eighty-ninth year of service, was because it is the World's Most Beautiful Store, and is to New York what The Roycroft Shops are to East Aurora, and the Art's and Craft's World.

In sponsoring the product of this remarkable Guild of Skilled Artists and Artisans, we feel that we are passing along another privilege and another service to our many friends.

We want you to feel as much at home at The Lord & Taylor Roycroft Shop as you would be made to feel at home at East Aurora. Lord & Taylor's friends, Roycrofters-at-Large, you are invited to come and see

The New Roycroft Shop in The New Lord & Taylor Store.

Below are listed some of the choice, peculiar and unique things manufactured by The Roycrofters which we are privileged to offer to you:

Desk Accessories in Copper.
Hand-Wrought Copper Bowls, Nut Bowls, Bon Bon Boxes.
Vases of Unusual Design.
Jardinieres and Ferneries of Hand-Wrought Copper for Growing Plants.
Hand-Wrought Copper Serving Trays.
Smokers' Articles in Hand-Wrought Copper.
Copper Reading Lamps.
Modeled Leather Mats and Book Ends.
Modeled Leather Table Mats in new colorings and designs.
Modeled Shopping and Hand Bags.
Modeled Bill Folds and Card Cases.
Desk Sets in Modeled Leather.
Roycroft Pillows.
Roycroft Ties.
Complete assortment of Roycroft Books and Publications.

Ground Floor.

TRIMMED HATS at $10.00

Featured prominently in the display of Lord & Taylor Millinery are these distinctive Autumn Hats.

Sailors Capelines Turbans Toques and Tricorns

trimmed with fur, ostrich, fancies, flowers and ribbons. Both the high crown and low crown effects are represented.

Many of these Hats are the creations of our own corps of skilled designers. Each hat is of individual style. No duplicates in the assortment.

Hats for Matrons

Lord & Taylor have for years specialized in this very important line of millinery. A number of very distinctive models from

Mangin-Maurice, Vimont and Germaine.

Copies of these will be made to special order only at

$19.50 and $24.50

Hats of American Design

$5.95 to $18.50

A large and notable collection.

Fourth Floor.

DAINTY CAMISOLES

of Glove Silk

Under usual conditions you would pay double these surprisingly low prices.

These Camisoles are the loveliest little pink and white bits of prettiness imaginable, made of that soft but serviceable Glove Silk, which fits without a wrinkle and launders perfectly. Laces fine and dainty and ribbons add to their charm.

Simple slip on models, edged with fine Valenciennes laces and ribbon-run beading..... **$1.00**

Models with ribbon shoulder straps, elastic waist bands and Valenciennes lace galloon, in the new scallop edged effects..... **$1.50**

Very elaborate styles with shoulder straps and bows of ribbon and elastic waist bands. Trimmed with deep Vandyke insets of Valenciennes or broad bands of creamy filet lace..... **$1.95**

Second Floor.

BEAUTIFUL LINENS

For the Home at Price Savings

For over three-quarters of a century, purveyors of Linens to the people of New York. A long service—and the knowledge gained helped us in preparing our stocks before the advance in linen prices. You do not pay higher prices in America's Largest Linen Section for this additional service.

Table Cloths

	Usually	Now
2 x 2 yards	$3.00	$2.25
2 x 2½ yards	$3.75	$2.85
2 x 3 yards	$4.50	$3.40

Napkins to Match

Usually $4.00 a dozen **$3.25**

Italian Hand Woven Towels

Usually $9.00 a dozen **$6.00**

Fine Guest Towels

Usually $4.50 a dozen **$3.50**

Satin Damask Tea Cloths

Round, fancy hand scalloped. Usually $5.00 and $7.50 each..... **$3.75** and **$5.50**

Hand Embroidered Bed Spreads

Usually $12.50 to $48.00 each..... **$7.70** to **$30.80**

Hand Woven Linen Sheets

Hand Hemstitched and Sewn; laundered ready for use. Usually $12.50 pair..... **$9.00**

Hand Woven Linen Pillow Cases

Made absolutely by hand; laundered ready for use. Usually $3.00 pair..... **$2.40**

Second Floor.

HIGH CUT BOOTS

30 New Models for Women

$7.00 and $8.00

Smart to an amazing degree are these newest of Autumn boots, modeled on the most graceful of lines and distinguished by their faultless details of finish.



Patent Leather and Black Russia Calf, with kid or cloth tops in all black with white stitching. Glazed Kid—Grey or Blue Kid—Tan Russia Calf.

Laced through the new, almost invisible eyelets or 12 buttoned. Louis XVI. or Cuban heels.

3000 Pairs of Women's Boots

Patent and dull leather with kid or cloth tops. Tan Russia calfskin and soft glace kid. $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 styles that are to be discontinued..... **$3.95**

Sale Continues Throughout the Week.

Second Floor.

PERKINS AND MOSS BOTH CLAIM GAINS

District Attorney's Managers Say His Prospects Never Were Brighter.

TAMMANY ISSUE PRESSED

Candidates Are Prepared for Hard Campaigning This Week—Ryan-Zeller Fight.

With the first week of the active campaign of the rival candidates for the Republican nomination for District Attorney, Charles A. Perkins and Frank Moss, ended, both men are preparing to make the second week one of hard fighting. The contest is being made by both candidates in the clubs of the Republican district organizations, and it is here that the battle will be continued until primary day, Sept. 28.

According to the Perkins managers a large number of influential Democrats, Progressives, and Independents have joined the Perkins movement, and are pledging time and money to his support. They say that the prospect of their candidate winning the Republican nomination never was brighter and that he will poll a big vote. The Moss partisans point to the fact that he has obtained the Progressive Party indorsement, as well as that of the American Party, William Sulzer's organization. He is also the candidate of the Democratic Union.

The Citizen's Union at a special meeting unanimously indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Perkins in a resolution stating that a clear-cut, anti-Tammany issue was presented in this campaign, and that it was the duty of the well-wishers of the City and County Government to support the present District Attorney at the polls. The Union also appointed a campaign committee of twenty-six members to work for the election of Mr. Perkins. This is the first campaign since the Seth Low fight for the Mayoralty in which the Union has done more than merely indorse a candidate for any high office.

Perkins Feels Confident.

When asked last night about the result of the first week of the campaign Mr. Perkins said:

"I feel very confident that the vote for Mr. Moss in the primaries will be a negligible quantity. The enthusiasm of the party workers has impressed me as being thoroughly genuine, and there is no doubt that they are anxious to get over with the primary campaign work and jump into the fight to down the Tammany Tiger. The county-wide desire to keep political influences from operating in the offices of the chief prosecutor is evidenced by the assurance of scores of independents, Democrats and Progressives; in addition to the Republican party workers, and they will support me in this fight. The enrolled Republicans on whom, of course, I must depend to be nominated, have shown themselves to be united in my support, and many of them have informed me that the attacks on my administration as District Attorney made within the party will not affect the outcome on the primaries in any respect.

"There are upward of one hundred cases of unusual importance in the District Attorney's office in the course of special investigation and in preparation for trial. These cases uncover a system of organized crime which has overawed and terrorized several sections of the county. It is impossible that all of the impending indictments can be disposed of before Jan. 1, 1916. The magnitude and extent of the investigations now in this office make it imperative that the present administration be maintained in office to carry out the work. If the present staff of the District Attorney's office is disorganized the work of the county will be set back to a degree which can be mildly described as deplorable, and the expense and confusion caused thereby will multiply the expenditure of time and money which has been made in these matters.

Mr. Perkins's managers say that the Progressive Party indorsement of Mr. Moss will cut very little figure in the campaign as many of the Progressive leaders are strongly opposed to him.

In the coming week District Attorney Perkins will speak at twenty meetings beginning Tuesday night at the club houses of the Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Assembly Districts Republican organizations.

Petitions For Moss.

Mr. Moss's managers state that his petitions have been signed by 2,200 enrolled Republicans and that many more could have been obtained if necessary. He began his campaign with a speech at the Republican Club of the First Assembly District, of which W. G. Rose is the leader. Antonio Dalessandro, Chief Clerk in the Coroner's Office, and a political factor in the district, said that no matter whom the organization designated he was for Mr. Moss. Since that time Mr. Moss has spoken in a number of Republican and Progressive club houses. He will speak this week in three public schools, in the club houses of the Republican Organization, in the Second, Seventh, Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and other districts.

A committee of women who will work for Mr. Moss is being organized by Miss Margaret M. Burnett, a lawyer at 2 Rector Street. Mr. Moss will start the week by speaking tomorrow night at the headquarters of the Republican organization of the Twenty-third Assembly District, 2,005 Amsterdam Avenue. Collin H. Woodward is Republican leader of the district.

The only other contest of importance that is being made at the primaries is that of Joseph T. Ryan, the lawyer, of 149 Broadway, who expects to get the nomination for Judge of the City Court at the Democratic primaries from the regular Tammany candidate, Lopez Zeller. Mr. Ryan's manager, Jere J. Geagan, announced yesterday that his candidate was making big inroads into every Tammany district in the city and according to reports from volunteer workers in these districts had split the organized Democracy.

MOSS SAYS PERKINS IS 'DEAD'

Declares He Doesn't Know He Was Put Up as a Dummy to be Beaten.

Persons who went last night to Public School 3 at Hudson and Grove Streets, to a meeting which it was advertised would "show the failure of justice in New York County, with the victims personally telling their stories," listened to speeches telling why Frank Moss should be nominated for District Attorney. What was construed as an answer to THE TIMES inquiry as to whether he would continue to be a candidate if District Attorney Perkins defeated him for the Republican nomination was given by Mr. Moss in the following statement:

"When I first began to make my campaign for the Republican nomination I told Samuel S. Koenig, Republican County Chairman, that I was out for all the nominations I could get. Mr. Perkins tried to get the Progressive nomination, but I got that as well as the nomination of the American party. I cannot get off those tickets if I want to. If I should be beaten in the Republican primaries, I must still run on the Progressive and American tickets; but I expect to run as a Republican also. Mr. Perkins has no other nominations, so how can he continue in the race if he does not win against me?"

Mr. Moss told of his services to the Republican Party over a period of thirty-five years, and added: "If I had been a Democrat I should have been Mayor of the city and Governor of the State before this, for the Democrats take care of their workers.

"Tammany wants to restore the old régime in New York County this year, so out and out Tammany men have been nominated for District Attorney and Sheriff. It is my belief that, unknown to Mr. Perkins, certain interests, not political, want this Tammany régime, and so have put Mr. Perkins up as a dummy candidate to get beaten. Mr. Perkins doesn't know he's alive, so he can't be blamed for not knowing that he is dead. I think there is an agreement that Tammany is to control New York County and leave the Republicans in full sway at Albany."

Herman Hoffman said that Mr. Moss, by his work in the Becker case, had made Governor Whitman what he is today and that the Governor had gone back on him. "Perkins's work under previous District Attorneys," he said, "could have been done by a $12-a-week clerk with as much ability and more zeal. He was picked out of this office-boy position for political reasons."

The failure of justice in New York County was treated only by the other speaker, Elias Marshall, who told of a number of alleged frauds in which he said citizens had been swindled by a land and improvement company.

"I took this case to various District Attorneys," he said, "but got no action. Mr. Perkins told me that it was the greatest swindle he had ever heard of, but within the law. I believe Mr. Moss would take action."

Police Alarm for Hugh A. Riley.

Dr. Hugh A. Riley of 3,007 Hub Terrace, the Bronx, asked the police to send out a general alarm yesterday for Hugh A. Riley, 53 years old, a retired merchant of 187 West Kingsbridge Road, who has been missing since Thursday morning, when he started downtown on his way to 11 Broadway. Dr. Riley thinks that his father is suffering from the heat. Frank Riley, a son of the missing man, married Miss Blanche Wilsey on the day before his father's disappearance, and was recalled from the Adirondacks by a telegram.

PISTOL ENDS FEAST; WOMAN HIT 3 TIMES

City Accountant Finds Widow Friend Dining with Mr. Jones and Opens Fire.

TWO BULLETS IN HER CHEST

Shooter, Facing Victim in Hospital, Says He Tried Suicide and She Grabbed Gun.

James J. Deegan of 817 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, an accountant for fifteen years in the City Controller's office, whose wife is in an insane asylum at King's Park, L. I., called yesterday on Mrs. Grace Wharry, 39 years old, a widow, living at 808 Park Place, Brooklyn, with whom he had been friendly for a number of years.

Deegan found the door open and walked into Mrs. Wharry's apartment, which is on the third floor rear, and found her dining with a man who was described as R. D. Jones of 74 Central Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I. According to Mrs. Wharry, Deegan drew a revolver and Jones fled into the bathroom and down the fire escape, while she ran into the kitchen. There, according to her story, he fired three shots at her, one of which struck the left side of her neck, while the other two entered the left breast near the heart.

Neighbors who heard the shooting ran into the apartment and found Mrs. Wharry. She was taken by Dr. Reeve to the Swedish Hospital, where she told what had happened. After Coroner Ernest Wagner had taken an ante-mortem statement from her, Detectives Carney and States of the Grand Avenue Station were sent out after Deegan, whom they arrested at his home. He was taken to the Swedish Hospital, where, according to the detectives, this conversation took place:

"Why did you shoot me?" Mrs. Wharry asked from her hospital bed.

"I did not mean to shoot you," said Deegan. "Don't you remember that I was trying to commit suicide when you pulled the revolver?"

"No," replied Mrs. Wharry, "nothing of the kind happened. You shot me and you did it deliberately."

Deegan was locked up in the Raymond Street Jail, where he will be charged with murder, if Mrs. Wharry dies. Mrs. Wharry told the detectives that her companion was Jones and said that she had met him on Labor Day at Asbury Park. It was reported late last night at the Swedish Hospital that Mrs. Wharry's wounds were serious, but that she might recover.

HAWAIIANS ARE ANGRY.

Islanders Want Legislation to Protect Ukuleles Manufactured There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Hawaiians, according to a report from Commercial Agent A. P. Taylor, are angry because certain manufacturers of musical instruments in the United States are making ukuleles and stamping them with the legend "Made in Hawaii." The ukulele has become very popular since the opening of the Hawaiian building at the San Francisco Exposition. The Islanders there have infected visitors with a desire to possess the instrument and they are being imported from Hawaii and manufactured on a large scale in this country. The ukulele is not distinctively a Hawaiian instrument, having been introduced in the Islands by Portuguese immigrants in the early eighties.

The thing makes a sweet jingle, somewhat as fetching as the melody of mandolin and the word "ukulele" describes the Hawaiian appreciation of it, the word meaning "dancing flea." The Hawaiians are devising a distinctive trademark which they will ask to have protected by legislation. They want authority to place on the instruments made in the Islands the legend: "Made in Hawaii, U. S. A." And making it a misdemeanor to use this legend on instruments made in the United States.

The ukulele is made of koa wood, which is called the Hawaiian mahogany and takes a beautiful polish. The forests are limited and the koa wood comes high. A good ukulele costs as much at $15.

HONEY SHORTAGE IN BRITAIN

May Need Some of Our Big Crop—Sales to Germany Decrease.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Even the bee feels the war. Germany has always been the largest buyer of American boney, but this year has taken only $10,000 worth. There is a honey shortage in England, however, and our bees may be happy yet. Taken altogether, according to official reports coming to the Department of Commerce, American bees have behaved handsomely this year. They have made an unusually large crop, the average yield being 36.2 pounds for every colony, as compared with 32.2 pounds last year.

Our ordinary crop is 50,000,000 pounds, and it will be greater than that this year. Prices are down, however, because of the shifting market and heavy yield, and also because of a very much heavier crop in the West Indies, which is handled here. This country has never sent much honey to England. Only $4,000 worth went there last year.

Explain Toast to Kaiser.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Captain L. T. Waldron and Lieutenant H. L. Gardner, Ninety-third Company Coast Artillery, who were accused of having participated in toasts to the German Emperor at a public restaurant in Portland, Ore., have made satisfactory explanations of the affair to the War Department. It was explained at the time that the officers did not understand the German language, in which the toast was made.

WEINGARTEN & PEARL
IMPORTERS
Present
Smart and Distinctive
Model Gowns and Tailored Suits
The most comprehensive display of Paris creations now being exhibited in America, including remarkably smart creations originated by our own designers which reflect the highest attainment of perfection.
RICH FURS
That Correctly Interpret the Modes of the Season.
516 FIFTH AVENUE
At 43rd Street New York

Founded 1827 Founded 1827
Arnold, Constable & Co.
REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE
A $250,000 Stock of
FALL HOUSE FURNISHING SPECIALS
Our Own Stocks Savings 33⅓% to 50% *Dependable Merchandise*

Bigelow Carpet Sale
⅓ to ½ Reductions
Brussels and Axminster in an attractive range of colors and designs in our own private patterns. *Formerly $1.65 to $2.00 yd.* 1.10 to 1.50
Bigelow and English Wilton in an assortment of colors and patterns desirable for Fall furnishings. *Formerly $3 and $4 yd.* 1.75 to 2.75

Oriental Rugs
¼ to ⅓ less than formerly
Beluchistans—Very soft and silky, in the most practical sizes, the average being 2.4x4.4. Now Priced 12.50 to 22.50
Dozars and Kermanshah in soft, lustrous colorings. Average size 4.0x6.6. Now Priced 42.50 to 72.00

Upholstery Fabrics
Reduced 30 to 60 per cent.
Consisting of Damasks, Tapestry and Velvets, suitable for furniture covering, draperies, etc. *Formerly $3.50 to $6.00 yard* 2.45
Silk Tapestry Portieres
Full length, in a variety of colors appropriate for Fall furnishings. *Formerly $14.75 Pair* 9.75

Velour Portieres
Reversible—Open Edges
Plain Velour Portieres—Brown and Olive, Russian Green and Brown, Belgian and Brown, Catawba and Olive, Rose and Emerald, Cardinal and Green. *Value $19.50* 10.75
Figured Velour Portieres—Full length and reversible, with border in Emerald and Rose, Brown and Blue, Green and Brown, Red and Green. *Value $24.50 Pair* 14.75
Plain Velour Portieres, exceptionally silky and fine, in Green and Brown, Blue and Brown, Emerald and Rose, Green and Green, Red and Green. *Value $25.00 Pair* 15.75

Cotton Sheets
Our Exclusive "*Clydesdale*" Brand at These Exceptional Prices:

Size	Plain Hem	Hemstitched
63x 99	68c each	80c each
72x 99	75c each	85c each
72x108	82c each	95c each
81x 99	82c each	95c each
81x108	90c each	1.00 each
90x 99	90c each	1.00 each
90x108	1.00 each	1.10 each

Cotton Pillow Cases
"*Clydesdale*" Brand to Match Sheets, Also Very Specially Priced.
Size Plain Hem Hemstitched

Table Cloths
⅓ Below Regular Price
Of superior quality Irish Damask in beautiful patterns and practical sizes.
2x2 yards. *Regularly $4.50.* 3.00
2x2½ yards. *Regularly $5.00.* 3.75
2x3 yards. *Regularly $7.00.* 4.50

Linen Napkins
Choice patterns of fine Damask.
22 inch. *Regularly $5.00 dozen.* 3.75
24 inch. *Regularly $6.50 doz.* 4.75 & 5.00

Comfortables
"Warmth Without Weight" in a Variety of Colors and Dainty Patterns.
Reduced in Price

B. Altman & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

THE AUTUMN FASHIONS

Every late development of Fashion, everything that is newest and most charming, is represented in the departments devoted to the correct apparelling of Women and Misses. In order to be thoroughly apprised of what constitutes smart feminine attire it is necessary only to view the displays of Suits, Gowns, Blouses, Coats and Wraps, Millinery, House Gowns, Lingerie, Neck Accessories, Corsets, Footwear, etc.

Here, also, are the newest creations in dainty garments for Children and Infants; complete outfits for Boys and Young Men; and many distinctive novelties in Men's Furnishings.

Autumn Upholsteries and Drapery Fabrics
The importations just received, which are now displayed in the Upholstery Department, include a large number of distinctly new and quite unusual designs, originated by and exclusive to B. Altman & Co. A visit to this Department will prove redundant in valuable suggestions for the artistic decoration of the home.
In addition to the very large assortments of Upholstery and Drapery Materials from which selections may be made, there is an interesting showing of Portieres (including novelty effects as well as plain velours), Couch Covers, Scarfs and Table Covers.

An Exhibition of Sketches in Water Color
illustrating work of the Department of Interior Decoration, is being held on the Fourth Floor.

Women's Tailor-made Suits
representing the most advanced styles for Autumn, are now being shown in the Department on the Third Floor.
A noteworthy innovation, introduced this season, is a section reserved for the display of exclusive styles especially becoming to large figures (sizes 42 to 54).
Sketches of Suits in these sizes will be forwarded, upon request, to patrons residing out of town.

New Importations of Women's Autumn Blouses
now ready to be viewed, embrace a large number of new, exclusive models developed in silks, laces, French crepes, etc., whose trimmings of soft fur serve but to enhance their fragile beauty. These are shown in the regular stock at prices ranging from $16.50 to $110.00.
Hand-made Lingerie Blouses of batiste or plain or fancy voiles, daintily hand-embroidered and trimmed with lace, are also shown in an entirely new selection at $8.50 to $30.00.

New Paris Lingerie
of the exquisite type that infallibly appeals to the woman of refined, cultured tastes, is an especially interesting feature of the display on the Second Floor. It includes Nightrobes, Chemises, Combinations and Petticoats in original designs, made of the sheer fabrics that the fashion of the day demands and adorned with fine hand-wrought embroidery and real lace.

Lingerie from the Philippines
Supplementary to the display of Paris Lingerie is an entirely new selection of Embroidered Lingerie from the Philippine Islands, made under the immediate supervision of B. Altman & Co.'s buyer. These Undergarments, too, are distinctly beautiful, the embroideries being marvels of hand needlework.

The Trimmed Millinery Department
on the Third Floor, is now displaying an unusually interesting collection of smart Autumn Hats, selected with infinite care and discrimination from the creations of every leading Parisian modiste.
There is also a very distinctive group of Hats from B. Altman & Co.'s own ateliers. The new metal laces and other imported materials, as well as combinations of velvet and felt, are featured in these attractive originations.
An interesting offering in this Department for to-morrow (Monday) will consist of a number of
Autumn and Early Winter Hats
specially prepared for the occasion and marked at the concessionary price of $18.00

A Sale of Broadcloth

WORLDWIDE WORK FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

American Institute Enlarges Its Scope to Meet Radically Changed Conditions.

TO SHAPE CIVILIZATION

Organization Will Send Abroad Results of Experiments Here That Have Benefited Mankind.

The reorganization of the American Institute of Social Service, which has headquarters in the Bible House, Astor Place, has practically been completed, it was announced yesterday. The reorganization was for the purpose of changing the emphasis of the work of the institute because social conditions affecting the institute have altered since the original organization in 1898.

The direction the institute's work will take in the future was outlined yesterday for a TIMES reporter by William B. Patterson, the General Secretary. The first work of the institute, Mr. Patterson said, was the study of social conditions in America. Many fields were entered and such valuable service was rendered to those seeking to do practical social service that the institute won the personal commendation of Theodore Roosevelt while he was President, and received grand prizes and diplomas of honor at the Paris Exposition of 1900, the St. Louis Exposition of 1904, and the International Exposition at Liége, Belgium, in 1905.

The results of the work most gratifying to the members of the institute, however, were seen in the foundation of similar institutes in Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Australia, Russia, Argentina, and Canada, with which the American Institute co-operates.

New Policy Outlined.

Discussing the new policy of the work, Mr. Patterson said:

"The world's funded experience is its most valuable asset. It is the aim of the institute to make this capital as widely available as possible. An Englishman has called the institute 'a clearing house of civilization,' and the late Dr. Richard Watson Gilder of the Century Magazine called it 'a clearing house for human betterment.'

"The Occidental world has been made over during the last half century. Education, philanthropy, charity, religion, business, manufactures, commerce, transportation, and agriculture have all radically changed their methods in order to adapt themselves to changed conditions. The readjustment of society to the new civilization is what we call the great social problem, and this problem can be solved only so fast as the practical wisdom which is distilled from the world's experience can be made generally available.

"The function of the institute are three: to gather from all possible sources facts of every kind bearing on social and industrial betterment; to interpret these facts, by ascertaining, as far as possible, their causes and effects; and to disseminate the resulting knowledge for the information of the world public.

"As regards the new countries, James Bryce wrote in 1912: 'In another fifty years that which we call our civilization will have overspread the earth.' After showing what is taking place among savage, semi-civilized, and backward peoples, he adds: 'The process of destruction and disintegration which I have described is inevitable, and it is advancing rapidly.' The Cape-to-Cairo Railway will cause revolutionary changes in the Dark Continent. With the opening of the Panama Canal the industrial revolution is entering South America with a rush. It is already at work in China and India. The new Japan is a sure prophecy of the metamorphosis of continental Asia.

Opportunity of a Generation.

"Here is an opportunity to shape the civilization of three continents in a single generation—an opportunity which can never come again. Nothing will be so obviously, keenly, and consciously wanted in these three continents during the next thirty years as help to meet the new and strange conditions—multitudes thrown out of employment by machinery, the increasing congestion of cities, the springing up of festering tenement houses, the exploitation of little children, struggles between capital and labor, and a swarm of other evils which follow industrial revolution. It would be a sin against humanity not to enable these peoples to profit by the experience of Europe and America. Why should they repeat our blunders when they might repeat our successes?

"The American Institute of Social Service, on request, furnished materials for more than threescore of articles on social needs and how to meet them to a single great journal in Buenos Aires—El Nacion. The Institute furnished a Chinese Imperial Commissioner an extended study of the best methods of garbage disposal. It sent to Syria approved plans for a missionary hospital, to Argentina plans of the best institutions for the blind in the United States, to Japan a full description of our homes for disabled soldiers.

"The institute sent to Russia, on the application of the Czarina, information concerning what was being done in the United States for working girls. It sent to Berlin materials with the help of which a Juvenile Court was organized. It sent to Siam, on the request of a high Government official, help for fighting the vice of gambling, and to Brazil a digest of laws and methods of organizing to fight social vice.

To Live Christianity.

"These things illustrate what the institute has been doing, but they are only an infinitesimal part of what needs to be done. The institute, for example, has worked out a plan which missionary experts pronounce perfectly feasible, to induce Christian business and professional young men to go to the three continents to live their Christianity in conducting their business and in practicing their professions. The institute will give them special training and actively aid them after they reach their fields of work, in rendering disinterested service to their respective communities."

The officers of the institute are:

President—Dr. Josiah Strong; General Secretary—William B. Patterson; Recording Secretary—Dr. R. M. Binder, Professor of Sociology in New York University; Treasurer—John T. Perkins, Vice President of the Corn Exchange Bank.

The institute will be governed by an Executive Committee, on which, among others, these men will serve:

Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester of the United States; Fred E. Tasker, President of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice; Mornay Williams, Chairman of the New York Child Labor Committee; Robert Scott, Vice President of Funk & Wagnalls Co.; Horace G. Hoadley, President of the Waterbury Tool Company, and Orrin G. Cocks, Associate Secretary of the National Board of Censorship.

A number of prominent men have attached their signatures to this indorsement of the institute:

"We, the undersigned, are in full accord with the expressed aims of the Institute of Social Service, and we believe the principles involved in the proposed work are sound."

Noted Men Give Help.

A National Council of the institute will be selected from those who have signed this recommendation. They are:

LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D., LL. D., New York; editor The Outlook.

The Right Rev. CHARLES P. ANDERSON, D. D., Chicago; Bishop Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Chicago.

The Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., Brooklyn; pastor Central Congregational Church, Trustee Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

WILLIAM F. COCHRAN, Baltimore; member Executive Committee Laymen's Missionary Movement.

H. D. W. ENGLISH, Pittsburgh; former President Brotherhood of St. Andrew, (P. E.); former President Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Member Executive Committee Crucible Steel Company of America.

Dr. HENRY W. FARNAM, New Haven; Professor of Economics, Yale University.

JAMES N. GAMBLE, Cincinnati; Vice President Procter & Gamble, Trustee Ohio Wesleyan University.

The Right Rev. DAVID H. GREER, D. D., LL. D., New York; Bishop Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of New York.

CAROLINE HAZARD, LL. D., Peacedale, R. I.; former President Wellesley College.

The Rev. E. R. HENDRIX, D. D., LL. D., Kansas City, Mo.; Senior Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church, South; first President Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The Rev. GEORGE HODGES, D. D., LL. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Dean of the Episcopal Divinity School, Cambridge.

JEREMIAH W. JENKS, Ph. D., LL. D., New York; Director Division of Public Affairs, School of Commerce, New York University.

VICTOR F. LAWSON, Chicago; Editor Chicago Daily News.

WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS, Ph. D., Philadelphia; Dean School of Law, University of Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY, Ph. D., LL. D., New York; Professor Political Science, Columbia University; former President American Academy of Political and Social Science.

OWEN R. LOVEJOY, New York; Secretary National Child Labor Committee.

The Rev. FRANCIS J. McCONNELL, D. D., LL. D., Denver, Col.; Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church; President Methodist Federation for Social Service.

MARY E. McDOWELL, Chicago; Director and Head Worker University of Chicago Settlement; Vice President Illinois Women's Trade Union League.

WILLIAM FELLOWES MORGAN, New York; President Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York; Treasurer Executive Committee Committee for Immigrants in America.

JOHN R. PEPPER, Memphis, Tenn.; Banker; member Executive Committee, Laymen's Missionary Movement.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Milford, Penn.; former Chief Forester of the United States; member Commission on the Church and Social Service, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Colonel THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Rev. WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.; Professor Church History, Rochester Theological Seminary.

WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN, Ph. D., New York; President Druggists' Supply Corporation, President American Church Missionary Society, Trustee Hampton Institute.

CHARLES H. SHERRILL, New York; former United States Minister to Argentina.

The Rev. EDWARD A. STEINER, D. D., Grinnell, Iowa; Professor Applied Christianity, Grinnell College.

The Rev. GRAHAM TAYLOR, D. D., LL. D., Chicago, Ill.; Professor Social Economics, Chicago Theological Seminary; President Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, founder Chicago Commons.

FRED E. TASKER, New York; President New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, former President the Methodist Brotherhood, member Commission on the Church and Social Service, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, Ph. D., LL. D., Berkeley, Cal.; President University of California.

J. CAMPBELL WHITE, New York; General Secretary Laymen's Missionary Movement, President-elect Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio.

The Right Rev. CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, D. D., LL. D., Detroit; Bishop Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Michigan.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, New York; Chairman New York Child Labor Commission, member New York State Prison Association, member Committee on Professional Ethics, New York County Law Association.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS, Litt. D., LL. D., New York; former editor Philadelphia Press, Dean of Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University.

MARY E. WOOLLEY, LL. D., South Hadley, Mass.; President Mount Holyoke College.

The work of the institute, according to its officers, will be carried on without cessation despite the war in Europe.

COLLEGE SUED FOR $25,000.

Purdue University Officials Blamed for Death Caused by Hazing.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 18.—Purdue University was made defendant today in a $25,000 damage suit filed by Abraham L. Obenchain of South Whitley, Ind., whose son, Francis W. Obenchain, was killed in the university "tank scrap" on the night of Sept. 19, 1913. The boy was but 20 years old.

The plaintiff alleges that the "university, through its officers and authorized employes organized, conducted, tolerated and encouraged what was generally known as hazing, and what was known as the 'tank scrap.' That the tank scrap was brutal, degrading and a vicious fight, having the purpose of inflicting injuries upon new students."

It is further alleged that the university was cognizant of the brutal character of the fight and that the boy had no knowledge of its brutal character. The plaintiff further avers that his son was induced by threats of losing his prestige as a student to enter the fight and was urged by the officials and employes of the university who made the threats. The "tank scrap" was abolished at Purdue after the death of young Obenchain.

2nd Floor
2 Elevators

The DeMasi Hat Shop

No. 500 Fifth Ave. Cor. 42nd St.

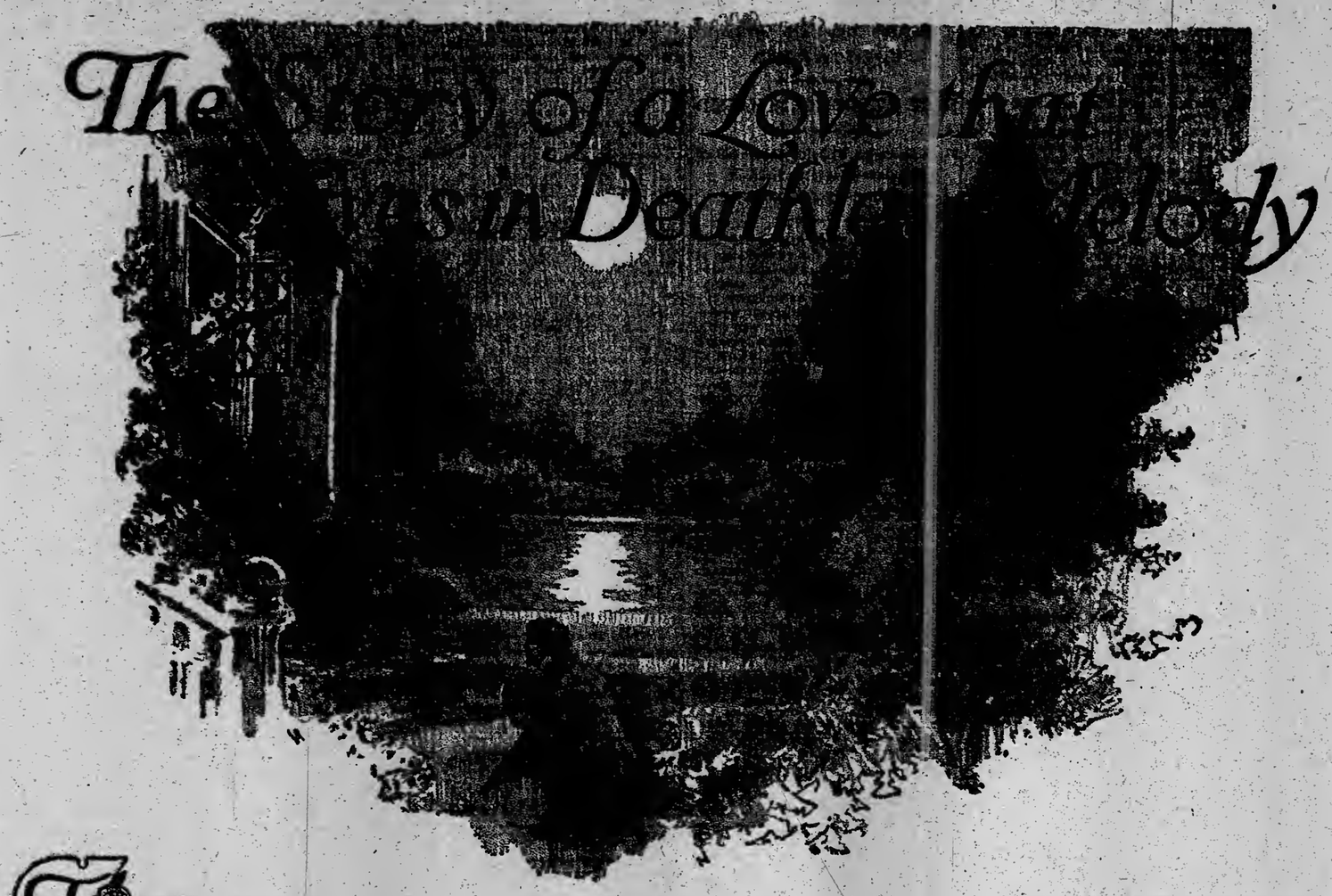
DE MASI HATS *cannot* be distinguished from the costly imported models from which they're copied.

Special Offering
Monday and Tuesday ONLY:

Five Hundred Trimmed HATS

$5

The latest modes and color effects



"There fluttered down a rose . . . . . the prize of the great soul."

TOWARD the palace of the great Count Esterhazy a young musician walked rapidly, through fair Vienna's streets, one morning nearly a hundred years ago.

Little had he slept that night! And with the sun he was up—brushing away at his worn coat and inking the seams; trimming the edges of frayed cuffs and all the while wondering if it were true—or only a dream—that he, the unknown Franz Schubert, was to have the nobleman's daughter for a pupil!

Still, his beloved master, old Michael Holzer, often had said he some day might be a famous teacher—and even more, and now—

Now he was standing in the splendid hall of the palace and to him the Count was saying, "This is my daughter Caroline."

. . . . She stood before him—that great Count's daughter—a child in years, in innocence. Her eyes—what mirrored purities they were! She looked and gently pitied as she looked. She smiled—and touched then such a spark of love that it will glow in song, in other centuries, in a World grown old!

Ah! how he lived for but that lesson after that! The week was all too long a time to wait! How, when he guided her dainty hands about the keys, his own would tremble! How dumb were words that lay within his heart!

Did she understand that day she said, "Master, speak to me through the keys?"

His soul spoke then. His heart and life leaped forth as then he played. Could she know? Did she understand?

That evening came a note in her dear hand. "In three days we leave for Hungary to stay 'til Autumn," it said.

Ah, could he but find a way to give her the message in his heart his lips refused to utter!

It was the night before she was to leave. The air was still and the moon rode in the high heaven. All the World lay in a shining veil.

Love had led the master's feet 'til he stood beneath her chamber, his head bared to the jeweled sky—in his eyes the purity of love supreme. It was Spring—and Spring's spirit spoke through the silver silence of the night. Into his mind and heart and soul it crept—into a life made magic by its call.

Into a voice.....

"Nightingales, for me imploring,
Sing in notes divine,
Ev'ry tone of sweet lamenting
Breathes a sigh of mine."

So Schubert sang his Serenade, in that, the velvet night of love.

So voiced he there, poor lover, the magic of his immortal plea.

Softly it ceased, he had come to the last measure—that final sigh of earth's most perfect music of love. Softly a curtain fluttered at her window. Gently she came—in white—then vanished. There fluttered down a rose—the prize, the poor, white prize of the great soul whose voice had just sighed out *earth's greatest ecstasy of cadenced love!*

* * * * *

This is the love-story of Schubert, the great genius. Thus, 'tis said, was born his song—the immortal "Serenade" whose soul-satisfying loveliness has thrilled the hearts of all who since have heard it.

Are you one of those fortunate ones? Is Schubert's "Serenade" anything more than a name to you? Can you—in the sweet stillness of your home—lift and lighten your life and the life of those you love with the sublime measures of this very melody and all the other melodies which have blossomed in the souls of the masters?

If music is still to you the "unavailable art," you have only yourself to blame. You are ignoring that great invention which has so wonderfully solved the problem of "music in the home"—which makes of everyone of us *past-master pianists in our own right.*

The Pianola—the most modern pianoforte—was made, that you and I and everyone might hear and know and *play* all music—might put into our home a pianoforte of truly miraculous power.

Nothing that the traditional piano is or does is lacking in The Pianola. It is itself a pianoforte of incomparable tone, of perfect action and beautiful appearance, which can be played by hand or practised upon as any other, but which in addition can be played artistically by anyone, through the aid of Pianola music-rolls.

During the past few years all the leading Rulers of Europe have purchased Pianolas, the greatest educational institutions have installed them for demonstrating music, all the foremost musical authorities of the World have united in enthusiastic endorsement, and thousands upon thousands of music lovers, trained and otherwise, have placed them in their homes.



The Stroud Pianola
Price, $550

We want you to know the Pianola. Perhaps you are not ready to buy one, but we want you to spread its story, as you will when you have heard it, when you have gained a personal knowledge of this most interesting and wonderful modern development of the pianoforte.

So we invite you to come to Aeolian Hall. A delightful impromptu recital will be played for you—all of your favorite numbers from the classics and the music of the day, and many others that you will like as well—the demonstrator will play for you and allow you to *play*.

Of course you are not obligated, nor will you be importuned, to buy.

But do not forget that you will find the genuine Pianola only at Aeolian Hall. Player-pianos that are not Aeolian-made are *not* Pianolas.

The Pianola is made only by The Aeolian Company and in the following models exclusively:—

THE STEINWAY PIANOLA
THE STECK PIANOLA
THE WHEELOCK PIANOLA
THE STUYVESANT PIANOLA
THE STROUD PIANOLA
and
THE FAMOUS WEBER PIANOLA

Prices from $550

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THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 29-31-33 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET

"Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion, 'the phonograph that calls forth hidden beauties from your records', and largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world"

Copyright 1915, The Aeolian Co.

BANK TELLER SHORT, SAYS POLICE CHIEF

Head of Stamford Force Orders Arrest of Bradley of Merchants' National.

NO DENIAL BY EMPLOYERS

Bonding Company Puts Detectives on Trail—Wife Thought Him Back at His Work.

Chief of Police William H. Brennan of Stamford said last night that he had received orders to arrest Henry S. Bradley, mail teller of the Merchants National Bank, 42 Wall Street, who disappeared in Stamford, Conn., on Thursday night, the cause of arrest being an alleged shortage in Bradley's accounts.

Mr. Brennan said that charges of defalcation had been lodged against the teller, and that both the bank and the Aetna Accident and Liability Company, which was on Bradley's bond, had detectives scouring Connecticut for the missing man. Brennan last night issued orders that Bradley be arrested on sight. Neither Brennan nor officials of the insurance company would reveal the amount of Bradley's alleged shortage.

Wife Goes to Stamford.

Mrs. Bradley, accompanied by her brother, went to Stamford yesterday to help find her husband. Detectives regarded as important much of the information she gave them. In the first place, she belied the story of the length of Bradley's vacation which was told at the bank. She said her husband had finished his vacation last Monday; that he told her he returned to work Tuesday, and that he took a day off Wednesday to go to visit a friend whose name she did not know.

She did not know he had visited his mother until she read of the finding of his automobile. She said that on Friday morning a clerk in the Merchants' National Bank, whose name she thought was Alexander, and who was also on his vacation, called her by telephone and asked where her husband was. She said that when she told him of the finding of the automobile Alexander said he would go to Stamford. He did go to Stamford on Friday and visited the home of Bradley's mother, later leaving in an automobile for Westfield, Mass., taking with him Bradley's younger brother, the police said.

Chief Brennan took Mrs. Bradley to his office and told her of the charge against her husband. He said she bore up bravely.

"I cannot understand it all," she was quoted as saying. "Henry was a good husband and while he kept his business affairs to himself, I had no reason to believe there was anything wrong with him. He was in fine spirits when he left me and our daughter Hazel on Wednesday."

Hope Soon Blasted.

When Mrs. Bradley returned to her home at Woodhaven last night she received a ray of hope when she was called on the telephone and a voice told her that her husband was on his way home.

"I do not attach any importance to the message," she said. "When I tried to learn more, the connection was broken."

"I am just as much in the dark as ever. My trip to Stamford was fruitless."

Before she had been told of her husband's alleged shortage, Mrs. Bradley had persisted in her belief that Bradley had met with foul play. She believed he had been attacked by robbers and his automobile pushed over the embankment to cover up the crime.

"That's the only solution I can think of," she told her friends yesterday before she went to Stamford.

She declared that her husband's scale of living did not call for the expenditure of more money than he made.

Mother Blames Nervous Break.

Questioned by detectives last night, Bradley's mother, Mrs. Davis, said her son had appeared very nervous Wednesday, but that she had attributed this to overwork. Mrs. Davis was confident her son's disappearance was due to a mental illness. She denied Mrs. Bradley's statement that her son had finished his vacation, stating that he was due to return to work yesterday. She also denied that her younger son, William, had gone to Westfield with Alexander.

"Harry didn't drop a word when he was here Thursday which would give us any idea of his plans. He was very close-mouthed about his affairs and did not even take his wife into his confidence."

The police attach much importance to the divergent ideas held as to the length of Bradley's vacation, pointing out that the bank said he was due back to work next Wednesday; his wife said he had gone back last Monday and his mother said he was due back at work yesterday.

Daniel N. Gage, Secretary of the Aetna Company, said in Hartford last night that his detectives had traced Bradley up to Friday night, and that by tomorrow they hoped to learn his whereabouts.

The statement made by Chief Brennan was read to Robert M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants' National Bank, last night, who was asked if he wished to deny it. Mr. Gallaway would not deny it.

No Denial from Bank.

"I cannot say whether the information is correct or not," he said. "The bank will tell Monday morning just what the situation is. I have been away from the bank for several days and am not intimately acquainted with all that has been going on."

Earlier Joseph Byrnes, cashier of the Merchants' National, issued a statement in which he said that Bradley's accounts appeared to be in good shape when he went on his vacation ten days ago. When questioned he admitted that the accounts were being gone over, but said that it was impossible to tell yesterday whether or not they were correct in all details.

Bradley was mail teller in the bank. In that capacity he handled customers' checks which came in by mail for deposit. It was said at the bank that he handled no cash. The checks he handled ran into hundreds of thousands. It was pointed out that to embezzle on the checks he would have to commit forgery or have the collusion of a number of other bank employes.

"You can quote me as saying that Henry S. Bradley was short in his accounts at the Merchants' National Bank in New York City," said Chief Brennan of Stamford. "You can add that a detective is here now seeking him, and that he will be arrested if found.

"I will arrest him if I can find him. I am not in a position to state the amount of his shortage."

The statement issued by the bank yesterday follows:

"H. S. Bradley, mail teller of the Merchants' National Bank, left on his vacation on the 8th day of September and is not yet due to return to his duties at the bank.

"The information we have in regard to Mr. Bradley has been secured through the newspapers.

"His accounts, when he left, were apparently in good order."

It was said at the bank that Bradley was to have a two weeks' vacation, and that he was due back at his post next Wednesday.

Bonding Company Starts Search.

Despite the denial of bank officials that any claim had been filed with the Aetna Insurance Company, which had bonded Bradley for $10,000, Secretary Gage said last night that when he had received notice of Bradley's disappearance from the bank he had immediately sent a special investigator to New York, who had engaged Pinkerton detectives to find Bradley. The Aetna policies carry a new salvage clause, on account of which the company is anxious to find the missing teller as soon as possible.

It was learned yestsrday that the detectives, some of whom, according to Brennan, were sent out by the bank, are looking for two more employes whose vacation terms coincided with that of Bradley and who were supposed to be in Maine. Officials of the bank yesterday refused to tell who these men were.

Lived in Modest Home.

Bradley's home in Woodhaven is in half of a double two-story stone building. It is on an unpretentious street and gave no evidence of a lavish expenditure of money. He had lived there one year. He came to New York to work as a commuter on the Long Island Railroad, except on rare occasions, when he drove to the city in his automobile. The machine which was found Thursday night was a new high-powered car, the third Bradley had owned.

Inquiry in Woodhaven yesterday showed that he was not known to a great many of the residents, but those who knew him ridiculed the idea that he was a defaulter. The Bradley telephone rang almost incessantly yesterday and last night when friends called to ask for news of him.

YOM KIPPUR INSPIRES ELOQUENT SERMONS

Rabbi Harris Urges Social Service and Dr. Frisch Excoriates Russia.

RACE PREJUDICE DEPLORED

Dr. Silverman Upholds the Pride of the Jew—Services Held in Other Synagogues.

Yesterday was Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, and the solemn day of prayer and fasting was marked by services in the synagogues. The celebration of the day began at sundown Friday and continued until sunset yesterday. A plea for social service was made in the Atonement Day sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris at the Temple Israel, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue. He declared that social duties could not be divorced from religion.

"Social service is religion's latest word," he said. "It is also its earliest. The same Scripture that bids us worship, sacrifice, observe Sabbaths and holy days, also commands us to leave corners of our fields for the poor, to lend them money without interest, not to delay the wage of the hired man, not to take in pledge the implements needed for livelihood, to care for the stranger, to be kind to dumb creatures, to throw moral safeguards around women and children, and to put down superstition and immorality with a determined hand.

"To put the Prophet's plea in a sentence is to say, 'Religion must touch life.' We cannot divorce social duties from religion and expect religion to continue as a separate entity. We must recognize that to say, 'He is indeed an honest man, or a kind man, but a religious man' is a paradox. Social duties give meaning to our observances, and emotions are stirred in the sanctuary to inspire us to help our fellow men.

"Religious life in the olden times, not only when Israel was a nation, but in the Middle Ages, too, was interwoven with all daily concern. As instancing the wide sway of its influence a person who had been wronged by his neighbor could interrupt divine service to recite his grievance and receive redress. The evader of an honest debt could be denounced on the reading desk. No pursuit was deemed honorable unless it had a religious flavor. The synagogue gave unity to life.

Condition Today Changed.

"We cannot reproduce that condition today. In spite of its good elements it was narrow and circumscribed. The Ghetto has now widened into the great world. The Jew lives the life of the community about him, throwing himself unreservedly into its civic obligations, sharing its educational and scientific advances. But although the synagogue can never again ahsorb all his interests the power is there still to play a tremendous part in the life of today. A congregation in order to be vital must not merely be perfunctory nor even rest in the hope that its ritual may perhaps inspire its worshippers to beneficent action; it must itself grapple with the perplexities that beset our day. The minister today must be made to feel that his whole duty is not fulfilled as a teacher and preacher, however eloquent a preacher he may be; nor must he feel when he conscientiously interests himself in public movements that this is a voluntary service outside his specific obligations.

"Great communal interests must not be outside of the sanctuary, but of it.

"The problem of poverty and the vices that grow out of it, the social research for its ultimate abolition, the evils of unsanitary factories and long hours, the care of widowed mothers, the danger of child labor in congested slums, insufficient wages and their relation to immorality, ferreting out the dives and gambling dens, where so many boys are ruined, and questionable dance halls where girls are ruined—all these are questions of religious concern or of none.

"I call then for a reorganization of the congregation and an enlargement of its plan and scope. In addition to its fiscal meetings there should be frequent gatherings where reports of civic, philanthropic, and spiritual service should be presented. At such a gathering there would be revealed a different kind of a balance sheet, showing an ethical credit and debit."

"Juggling with the Truth," was the subject of the sermon of Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, delivered in the New Synagogue.

Calls Russia Hypocritical.

"Let the discerning particularly hold up to scorn the hypocritical assumption on Russia's part to the championship and guardianship of western liberty and humanity," Dr. Frisch said. "She has been the only country in Europe to deliberately and brutally crush every movement toward emancipation among her own unhappy people throughout the last half-century. She, who has willfully and maliciously set upon and hounded her 6,000,000 Jews until she has shattered their bodies and broken their hearts; she who, even while her Jewish men and boys, not Christians, are patriotically laying down their arms for her on the front lines of battle, does not relent in her harsh treatment of their wives, mothers, and sisters—she, we repeat, should receive the indignant reproach of all honest people for daring to play the role of benefactor of humanity. Lovers of humanity should be gratified that objection was raised to let Russia in as a sharer in the colossal loan that is being arranged for in our country. We in America should not be parties to the Czar's arrogant hypocrisy."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, of Temple Emanuel, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, preached on "The Pride of the Jew," with reference to "world peace and the Jew." In part he said:

"The pride of race and religion is the defense of the Jew against social prejudice and ostracism. He feels that the people who cherish this prejudice are not as desirable for social intercourse as they may imagine themselves, for prejudice betokens a small mind and pettiness in action. The Jew, far from suffering because he is debarred from some strata of society, is in reality exempt perforce from contact with narrow-minded and intolerant individuals. The Jew who understands his pure origin and untainted descent knows that his ancestors were far different from the Egyptians and the Canaanites, the predatory vandals like the Goths or the Huns, or the bloodthirsty Romans, or the grandees of Spain, who reveled in gladiatorial contests and bullfights. He realizes that his ancestors, as Disraeli proclaimed, were priests and prophets, who preached the unity of God and the brotherhood of man.

"Anti-Semitism, manifesting itself in some countries in political discrimination; civil disability, and commercial loss, has proved a boomerang to the Anti-Semites themselves, rather than a permanent disadvantage to the Jew. Oppressive laws and other forms of persecution have put the Jew on his mettle, have sharpened his wit, strengthened his character, and made him proof against misfortune. Oppression from without has emphasized the spirit of unity and solidarity among the Jews and enabled them to exemplify the spirit of brotherhood.

Proud of His History.

"The Jew is proud of his history, his heroes, and his martyrs, but he can be most proud of his patriotism in the lands of his nativity or adoption. Despite the discrimination against him, despite even persecution, the Jew has remained loyal to his country, entering its army and navy.

"The present European conflict on account of its wide zone of hostilities has more than ever before convinced the world of the Jew's patriotism and heroism on the field of battle. The number of Jews on the firing line in every nation far exceeds their normal ratio to the total inhabitants of that country.

"But notwithstanding his patriotism the Jew feels that he is a cosmopolitan, a citizen of the world. His sense of nationalism is coupled with a lofty sense of internationalism. The spirit of brotherhood in Israel teaches him to yearn for the brotherhood of humanity.

"The fact of the Jew's patriotism, coupled with his sense of cosmopolitanism, must not be lost sight of in the drafting of treaties for international peace at the close of the war. The Jew, by natural right, aims a place of civil equality in every land in the world. The war has demonstrated how his title to equality is strengthened by his patriotism. Every sentiment of justice and humanity, every feeling of reward for his faithful service, should constrain the belligerent and neutral nations to guarantee the equal rights of the Jew in every country."

At Temple Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, Dr. Nathan Krass preached a sermon in which he analyzed social conditions. He touched upon the condition of the Jew in Europe, where, he said, so many rights were denied the Jew that he was practically dead. Dr. Krass continued:

"Only for purposes of mulcting and service in other ways is he recognized at all. The Jew in many European lands has little or no military status. Yet he is forced to fight in all the armies. He goes voluntarily. The dead man becomes a warrior in defense of his country. Anti-Semitism has by no means abated. Even in our own country we have local sporadic outhursts of this type of prejudice. Dead men live in cemeteries and not in high-grade apartments or in some in physically ideal neighborhoods. Yet many neighborhoods and many apartments will not rent to Hebrews."

"This is our Day of Atonement, our day of forgiveness. Let us pray that the eyes of all those who are so blind that they have no moral vision may see the light. Let us strive by individual and concentrated action to refute the charge against us socially, civically and in other ways that we are only dead men. Today the Jewish question is grave and tragic. The European upheaval will leave Israel in great misery. Ours is the task to arouse the world to th fact that the Jew is alive to the demand that equal rights with other citizens be his."

There were Atonement Day services in the synagogue at the immigration station at Ellis Island and the 100 Jews detained there attended. Leon Sanders, President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, spoke at the afternoon service on "The Old World and the New."

BEDELL STORE TO OPEN.

Fall and Winter Fashions Will Be Shown in Thirty-fourth St. Shop.

The Bedell Company, costumers, will open a "fashion shop" tomorrow at 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. This will be the seventh establishment of the company, and it occupies the large building which formerly housed Revillon Freres, the furriers.

The front of the building consists of large windows framed in terra-cotta, and the show windows are built around a rotunda entrance of octagonal shape, which will contain wax figures brought from Paris. Many of the walls of the store are paneled and wainscoated in English walnut, blending into color schemes of gold in varying tints.

During the opening tomorrow, Fall and Winter costumes will be shown by twenty of the best known manikins in this city, many of whom are connected with Broadway theatrical productions.

Sell Peaches at Minimum Prices.

The Housewives' League has inspected a lot of peaches brought to New York by growers in the vicinity of Rochester, and say that first class peaches can be had at a minimum price, the middleman and retailer being eliminated. The sale of peaches is being held in the new market building, not yet opened for regular business, at 149th Street and Courtlandt Avenue, one block west of Third Avenue, Bronx. The peaches are Grade A Elbertas and are selling for 45 cents a half bushel basket, the usual price being from 75 cents to $1.

MIGHTIEST U. S. SHIP COMING

The Nevada to Dock in Brooklyn for Paint About Oct. 10.

The new superdreadnought Nevada, the world's most powerful battleship of her type, is expected to arrive in New York early next month, when New Yorkers will have their first opportunity to see one of the new ships of the single funnel type, of which the Nevada will be the first to go into commission.

The Nevada is now at the yards of her builders at Fore River, Mass., and arrangements are under way there to float her into dsep water. That will take place within ten days. As at present planned the Nevada should arrive in New York waters about Oct. 10 and will go into drydock to have her bottom painted the following day. A week later she will proceed to sea for her official speed trials over the measured course off Rockland, Me.

The new superdreadnought will differ in appearance from any ship of her class ever seen in New York, the most striking feature of course being the single funnel arrangement. She is one of the heaviest armored vessels afloat, the belt armor, which extends four hundred feet along each side being thirteen and one half feet, the plates extending nine feet above and eight and one half feet below the water line. There are two protective decks as a safeguard against plunging fire, one three inches and the other one and one half inches thick.

The Nevada is an oil burner and her engines have an indicated horse power of 24,800. The main battery of the Nevada consists of ten 14-inch guns, two to a turret, two turrets being forward and three aft. It will require about 1,000 officers and men to man the new superdreadnought.

The Oklahoma, sister ship of the Nevada, will also be in commission by the end of the year. As a matter of fact the Oklahoma would have been ready ahead of the Nevada had it not been for the damage to that vessel as a result of the mysterious fire on board at the yards of her builders in Camden, N. J., several weeks ago. The Oklahoma at the time of the fire was more than 85 per cent. finished. The fire occasioned a delay of several weeks in her commissioning.

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DIRECT ATTENTION TO THEIR PRESENT

Unusual Collection of Waists

Both imported and of their own manufacture. Exclusive original models in Batiste, Georgette crepe, and Crepe de Chine.

From $12.00 up

French Blouses

In Lace, Georgette crepe and Crepe de Chine, fur trimmed

From $22.00 up

FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.

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Importers—Originators

The most fastidious will find her STYLE in this splendid array of

GOWNS, SUITS, WRAPS, BLOUSES, HATS

Our location—just a little below the regular shopping district — gives us decided economical advantages.

That's why George Bernard Co. can always afford to offer the correct thing at the right price.

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The personal importations of Margaret Pursell

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To Introduce More Widely These Remarkable Instruments

We Inaugurate, Beginning Tomorrow—For Ten Days Only

An Introduction Sale of New 88 Note

Standard Player-Pianos

for $395 ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

With $50.00 worth of Music Rolls FREE

THESE SPLENDID INSTRUMENTS ARE MADE IN THEIR ENTIRETY BY US AND CARRY OUR ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE. As superior upright Pianos, they will delight the musicians who play by hand, and the player mechanism is second only to the matchless Autotone itself. They are marvelous instruments to buy for the special price of $395.00.

IN ADDITION, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, WE WILL PRESENT TO EVERY PURCHASER OF ANY ONE OF OUR PLAYER-PIANOS—WHETHER A HARDMAN AUTOTONE, HARRINGTON AUTOTONE, STANDARD PLAYER OR PLAYOTONE—$50.00 WORTH OF MUSIC ROLLS FREE, SELECTED BY THE PURCHASER HIMSELF FROM OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF TRADE-MARK "UNIVERSAL" MUSIC ROLLS.

This extraordinary opportunity to obtain a Player-Piano of known make is presented by a Fifth Avenue House, famous for 75 years, thus commanding the confidence of every one who has in mind the buying of a Player-Piano.

The Standard Player-Piano is built entirely—Piano and Player—in one factory. It is a complete, perfect instrument, and for this reason entirely different from and vastly more artistic than many other Player-Pianos selling for $500.00 or more which have the piano made in one factory and a player mechanism attached in another factory afterward.

In buying an instrument to last for a lifetime, the entire Player-Piano should be built as a single unit. As the Standard Player-Piano is made complete in one factory, one of the principal reasons for its superiority is clear.

A SMALL CASH SUM THIS WEEK WILL SEND THE STANDARD PLAYER-PIANO OR ONE OF OUR RENOWNED AUTOTONES OR OTHER PLAYER-PIANOS AND THE $50.00 LIBRARY OF MUSIC ROLLS INTO YOUR HOME. The balance of the price may be paid in easy monthly sums to meet the convenience of the purchasers.

This Introduction Sale will continue for *ten days only*, and the purchase will mean life-long delight to yourself, your family, and all your friends.

Both the New York and Brooklyn Warerooms Will Be Open Until 9 o'Clock Every Evening During the Sale

Hardman, Peck & Co. *Founded 1842*

Brooklyn Store
524 Fulton Street
(Near Hanover Place)

Hardman House
433 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
(Between 38th & 39th Streets)

L. Bamberger & Co.,
Newark, New Jersey

APPEALS IN $2,000,000 MILLS GIFT TAX SUIT

Controller Contends That the Christmas Presentation Was Never Completed.

STATE ASKS ABOUT $40,000

Brief to be Filed in Appellate Division Alleges That Transfer Was Halted by Death.

Papers in an appeal from the decision of the Surrogate's Court, relieving the estate of Darius Ogden Mills from paying a transfer tax on the $2,000,000 Mr. Mills gave to his son Ogden and his daughter Elizabeth M. Reid, have been prepared by the State Controller for submission to the Appellate Division. The appraiser of the estate exempted the amount from taxation on the ground that the money had been divided between the two beneficiaries inter vivos.

The Controller admits that such gifts are not taxable if made in contemplation of death, but he contends that the gifts were not actually made, that they were only intended, and that death intervened before the transfer of the property had been made. Therefore, he says, the property involved remains as part of the estate and is subject to taxation.

Mr. Mills died at Millbrae, Cal., on Jan. 3, 1910. He was 84 years old and left an estate that was appraised at $35,000,000. His sole heirs were his son and daughter. About a year prior to his death all of his securities that were in the vaults of the Bank of New York and the Stock Exchange were transferred to his son Ogden, who had thereafter free access to this property. The family books that contained a record of all of the property were also under the control of Ogden. On Dec. 14, 1909 part of the securities in the vaults consisted of 7,500 shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé common stock. This stock stood in various names and was indorsed in blank. There were also 14,810 shares of the same stock, the certificates of which were made out in the name of the testator, but were not indorsed.

Writes of $1,000,000 Gifts.

Among the exhibits in the controversy is a letter which Mr. Mills wrote to his son from California on Dec. 14, 1909. Part of the letter ran:

"I want to give you and your sister for your Christmas present, or end of the year—$1,000,000 each. I think, perhaps, the best way to do it is to give you each 8,000 shares of Atchison, making up the difference by check. When you come out I think you had better bring this stock with you for my signature, so that your names can be carried in the regular way on the Atchison books."

There is also a letter under date of Dec. 20, 1909, and signed by George W. Graff, the family bookkeeper. It was sent to Mr. Mills's son and repeated the letter from Mr. Mills so far as its salient points were concerned. These letters were made a part of the evidence in order to show that neither one of the $1,000,000 gifts was completed and that the property that was to be disposed of still remained as part of the taxable estate. Before anything further was done in the matter Mr. Mills died. The brief of the Controller says:

"It will be observed that up to this time not one dollar of the million dollar gifts had come into the hands of either Ogden Mills or his sister. Out of 22,310 shares of Atchison stock of which the deceased had expressed the intention to give 8,000 shares each to his son and daughter not one share had been touched. The entire stock remained unapportioned, undistributed, and undelivered. It is to be remembered that the certificates for 14,810 shares made out in the name of Darius O. Mills were still unindorsed and that 9,000 shares of these would have yet to be indorsed to make them available as part of the alleged gifts."

Of the 7,500 shares of Atchison common that were indorsed in blank 3,700 were transferred to Mrs. Reid on Jan. 27, 1910, and 3,800 to Ogden Mills. Of the 14,300 shares that were not indorsed and were without transfer stamps 4,300 were put in an envelope and marked as the property of Ogden Mills. This left 6,310 shares in the estate. The brief says:

Made No Difference in Shares.

"Ogden Mills and his sister divided the estate as well as the gifts in equal shares. If it should be held that the intent of their father to make Christmas gifts to his children failed they would receive the same identical property under his will and therefore suffer no loss. The only difference is that a very large sum of money passes to two already very wealthy people without bearing its share of the burden of taxation sought to be imposed upon such transfers by the statutes of the State of New York."

The Controller says that the authority vested in Ogden Mills by his father to pay the million dollars to his sister and to himself was revoked by his father's death, and that the appraiser of the estate was wrong when he accepted the theory of the executors that the possession of the stock owned by Ogden Mills completed the gifts. A bit of the testimony given by the latter is made part of the record to be submitted. It runs:

"Those 8,600 shares each to Mrs. Reid and to yourself were not handed to either of you before your father's death, were they?"

"They were in my possession."

"They were no more in your possession then than they were prior to Dec. 14, 1909, were they?"

"They were in the vault. I think that settles it."

"They were in the same safe?"

"They were in the same safe on Dec. 14 and the other date mentioned."

Still Elder Mills's Property.

The Controller contends that the stock belonged to Mr. Mills, the father, just as much after Dec. 14 as before that date. He insists that the gifts were not of stock, but of $1,000,000, which the decedent proposed to pay with the stock. The brief says:

"But there is no question that at any time he might have changed his mind before delivery and paid them with any other securities, postponed paymsnt for months or years, or not made any payment at all."

It is also contended that the stock could not have been transferred until the day, or shortly before it, that the proposed gifts were to be made, for the reason that the value of the stock would not be known, and that consequently the amounts of the checks, to make up any shortage, could not have been known. The Controller says that the laws of California and of this State both require that a gift, to be valid, must be completed, and that Mr. Mills had not completed the proposed gifts.

The amount of tax involved is about $40,000.

HEAT BRINGS PROSPERITY.

Hotel Guest, After Cooling Drinks, Buys Employes Copper Stock.

"It's a bad heat wave that melts nobody into good," is the form an old proverb was taking yesterday at the Vanderbilt, where about forty members of the staff suddenly found that they had more than a passing interest in the figures on the board in the broker's office. The particular subject of a heat wave, who, if he did not melt, at least mellowed into a timely philanthropist and scattered largesse in the Vanderbilt, is a manufacturer from Brockton, Mass.

Asserting that he found New York warmer than the Massachusetts town, the visitor had spent a part of ssveral days by trying compositions of ice with cooling potations, to create arctic temperatures in his immediate neighborhood. On his way to tell his trouble yesterday to the white-coated gentleman who presides over the Chinese bar, he stopped at the cashier's window and made the obvious remark to the cashier.

"Yes, but it is cooler than it was yesterday," she replied.

The visitor fanned himself with his hat.

"I must discover some means of getting cool," he said. "I am looking for an inspiration."

"Why not buy Inspiration?" suggested the bookkeeper, who had held a sympathetic ear.

"Great Idea!" exclaimed the Brocktonian. "I'll buy you one share of Inspiration Copper," he said to the cashier.

She protested, but was persuaded that the visitor was in earnest, and began to smile. The bookkeeper looked downcast.

"You feeling the heat, too?" asked the man from Brockton. "By George, I'll buy you a share, too!"

It is said that before he had quite decided that the heat wave had broken he had bought forty shares of the copper stock and distributed them about in the hotel.

Y. M. C. A.'S LARGE HOLDINGS

Owns Property Worth More Than $100,000,000—Has 759 Buildings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Property totaling more than $100,000,000 is now owned by the Young Men's Christian Association in cities throughout the country, according to the annual report, made public today. The money is invested in 759 buildings, with their libraries and equipment.

The current expenses of the work in the United States totaled last year $13,000,000. In foreign lands there was an expenditure of $433,100.

There was a gain of 40,000 men and boys enrolled in Bible classes, the total being 164,000. The total association membership is 620,789. Employment was found for 53,257. In physical training 474,000 were enrolled.

CONTESTS FATHER'S WILL.

W. S. Shepherd, Cut Off with Mother, Seeks $20,000 Estate.

Walter Scott Shepherd of 701 Sewell Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J., filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday objections to the probate of the will of his father, Scott B. Shepherd, who died at Caldwell, N. J., on July 27. The estate was worth about $20,000, divided equally between realty and personalty.

The will cut off the decedent's wife and the plaintiff, saying, "I make no provision for my wife or for my son, or his children, for reasons which I deem good and sufficient." The entire estate was left to the care of the Bankers Trust Company, in trust for Scott B. Shepherd, a son, who lives in Caldwell, until he is thirty years old, when he is to receive the principal.

The contestant alleges that his father was of unsound mind, was subjected to undue influence, and was not a resident of this State, but lived in New Jersey when he died.

Callot Soeurs of Paris

announces that the following names were inadvertently omitted from the list of purchasers published Sunday, Sept. 12th, 1915:

Louise & Co., New York:
3 Wraps and 7 Gowns.

Remond-Beaufils Co., New York:
7 Gowns.

AMERICAN CHEMISTS TO SHOW NEW DYES

Palace Exposition to Mark Progress of Industry Since the War Began.

EDISON TO BE AN EXHIBITOR

Public to Get Its First View of Chemical Processes Long Held in Secret.

The wonders of modern chemistry, reinforced by working models of intricate construction and performance, showing the actual methods of producing a thousand and one of the necessities and luxuries of our complex twentieth century civilization, will be placed on exhibition tomorrow morning at the Grand Central Palace when the doors are opened for the First National Exposition of Chemical Industries, which is to continue for a week.

The exposition will be a hive of industry, and many interesting features will be installed which will appeal to the layman quite as much as to the professional seeker after knowledge. The chemical industries use machinery of such types and design as have never been seen before by the general public. These industries, recognizing the unprepared demands for publicity in all matters, will for the first time place on exhibition machinery that in years gone by was jealously guarded and held as a secret.

Probably the most interesting feature of the entire exposition is that relating to the progress demanded by American capital and ingenuity in building up a domestic chemical and dyestuff industry to supplant the German products now shut out by the British embargo, but which, before the European war, practically monopolized this market. Foremost among the exhibitors will be Thomas A. Edison, whose efforts to make the United States independent of foreign domination in the matter of chemicals and coal tar colors are well known. Mr. Edison will demonstrate his various processes for developing various bases used in making explosives as well as in dyestuffs, including his lines of anilines. Practically all of the American manufacturers of chemicals, intermediates, and colors in active operation before hostilities tied up imports, together with the many newcomers in the field, have taken space in the exposition. Several million dollars will be represented alone in the industries started here within less than ten months.

It is evident from a study of the full list of exhibits, that resources in this country unheard of until the war began, have been enrolled in the campaign for industrial independence within an extraordinary short period, with the result the daily output of both chemicals and colors is increasing at a rapid pace. Closely coupled with the Edison exhibit in public interest, will be those of the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company and the General Chemical Company, with a combined capitalisation of $100,000,000. Both of these concerns are considering the advisability of beginning the production of dyestuffs on an extensive scale.

The Benzol Products Company is already making anilines while the experiments undertaken by the Federal Government have conclusively shown that the coal tar industries and other by-products offer a mighty commercial asset that will mean the saving of millions of dollars annually. The latest developments and discoveries along these lines will be featured at the exposition. The coal tar famine has resulted in a renewed demand, after nearly forty years, for natural dyestuffs, and a comprehensive exhibition of this old-time industry, which dates back to antiquity and produced the lasting colors in Oriental rugs and other articles, will be shown by the Stamford Manufacturing Company, the American pioneer concern in this line.

Visitors will make the acquaintance of evaporators—those large, cumbersome and weighty pieces of apparatus—inanimate to be sure, but which work with almost human intelligence. Evaporators will be shown in which milk can be dried to a white powder to keep indefinitely, and which can be dropped into a glass and a glass of iced milk obtained. In these same evaporators manufactured the gelatine that is to make puddings and desserts, sugar, baking powder, meat extracts, corn syrups, dried fruits, vegetables, dried glue, washing powders, and a great variety of other every-day articles. In pharmaceutical products there will be a display of thyroid gland tablets, carbolic acid, besides a list of other things too long to mention.

Closely allied to the evaporator is the autoclave, an instrument making possible the manufacture of celluloid, artificial amber and many other materials that find application in the arts and find a way into domestic life. The autoclave's activities include such things as the "bone" handles of knives and forks and the "ivory" boudoir set on sister's dresser, which, ten to one, are produced from cotton or wood.

Prison Meeting at Vanderlip's Home

The New York State Council of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor will hold a conference at the home of Frank A. Vanderlip, Beechwood, Scarborough, N. Y., next Saturday afternoon. Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, will be the speaker and Mr. Vanderlip will preside.

RACE MILES TO SAVE TOWN FROM FLAMES

Camden Engines Speed to Gibbsboro for a Spectacular Paint Works Fire.

THOUSANDS COMBAT BLAZE

Volunteers from Eight Other Towns Help While Women Work in Bucket Brigades.

GIBBSBORO, N. J., Sept. 18.—Two motor engines and their tenders and a truck company raced the twelve miles from Camden to this town in fourteen minutes at noon today, and, by checking a blaze in the Lucas Paint Works, saved this little town from destruction.

Volunteer companies from Clementon, Hollinswood, West Hollinswood, Lindenwold, Laurel Springs, Haddon Heights, Audubon, and Oaklyn, each with twenty to fifty men, had been unable to stop the spread of the flames, and but for the professional fire fighters the whole town probably would have been destroyed.

The fire started in the laboratory in the main building of the paint works, a four-story brick structure, 300 by 60 feet. Feeding on chemicals and paints, it raced through the building, driving out every employe, and presently the whole place was ablaze.

Explosions sent embers and sparks flying about to other houses, and every man, woman, and child in the town lent a hand in fighting the blaze. Men mounted to the roofs of nearby buildings and kept these wet down with buckets of water passed to them by a chain of women, handing the pails along a line from the lake, several hundred yards from the factory.

The Rev. George Wharton McMullin directed the removal of everything portable from St. John's Episcopal Church, and then directed his helpers, all women, in removing the furniture and valuables from nearby homes.

The Camden men did not try to quench the fire in the factory but bent all their energies on keeping it from spreading. They finally succeeded, though the factory was destroyed with all its machinery and tons of color, which had been brought from Germany, and which, it is said, cannot be replaced until imports are received from abroad.

There are only about 1,000 persons in this town normally, and nearly three times this number came from adjoining towns to help fight the fire. A call for food had been sent to Camden after the fire was out, for everything eatable was rapidly consumed by the hungry firemen.

On its way home from the blaze the Clementon combination chemical and hose wagon, in tow of an automobile, overturned on a bridge near Clementon and injured several firemen. Charles Reybold and Harry Tidell were sent to the Cooper Hospital in Camden. Several others were cut and bruised but went home. The apparatus rolled down a ten-foot embankment and was damaged.

Woman Charged with Arson Bailed.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Mrs. Marinn C. Merrill of 112 Burton Avenue, Hasbrouck Heights, who was arrested Sunday night on a charge of attempting to destroy her home by fire, was released today in $3,000 bail furnished by the New England Equitable Insurance Company of Massachusetts.

PRISONERS TO MAKE A PARK.

To be Used to Fill Low Land Near Queens County Court House.

Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Corrections, has obtained the permission of Borough President Connolly to make a park of a piece of low land adjoining the Queens County Court House, which was purchased by the city about ten years ago on the recommendation of Borough President Joseph Cassidy, who is now serving a term in Sing Sing. The plot cost the city about $75,000, and it has never been anything but a breeding place for mosquitos since. It lies between the County Court House and the Hoffman Boulevard viaduct in Long Island City.

Commissioner Davis intends to fill up the plot with ashes from the Queens jail, and the work is to be done by prisoners. Next Spring Commissioner Davis believes she will be able to put a top soil on the filling of ashes and plant grass. She has improved nearly an acre surrounding the jail and has laid out a recreation ground for the prisoners.

RECOVERS LOST JEWELS.

Fisherman Gets Reward for Returning Mrs. Van Gieson's Valuables.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 18.—The black bag containing jewels valued at $5,000, belonging to Mrs. H. C. Van Gieson of Omaha, Neb., which supposedly was taken from the railroad station here last Wednesday, was recovered today. The bag had fallen from the automobile of Mrs. Van Emburgh of Briarcliffe, N. Y., a sister of Mrs. Van Gieson.

Frank Yenowitz, returning from a fishing trip, picked up the bag. He handed it to Robert Whittaker, a newspaperman, today and asked for the advertised reward of $100. The bag had not been opened.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M., Saturdays inclusive.

Tomorrow an early Fall showing of

Women's Fancy Tailored Suits

priced from $20.00 to $110.00

each reflecting the latest trend of Fashion

Reproduction of Paris and other European models as well as skilful adaptations and very clever American creations, featuring modish trimmings of fur, braids and fabrics. Velveteen, chiffon velvets, velours, duvetynes, fine broadcloths, gabardines, whipcords, diagonals, and wool failles.

Specially offered for tomorrow, Monday,

Reproductions of a "Bernard" Model at $29.50

A most attractive and stylish Suit of broadcloth combined with velvet. The new semi-flare coat is featured; the skirt has a deep velvet yoke.

Reproductions of a Model by "Beer" at $39.50

A charming suit of wool velour having an entirely new skirt with shirred girdle and a semi-box coat. Choker collar and cuffs and the bottom of the coat are finished with fine beaver fur. A WONDERFUL VALUE.

Tomorrow a very special offering of

Women's Hand-Made Silk Velvet Hats, Untrimmed at $3.65

An extremely attractive assortment of the newest shapes, both large and small, with an abundance of the popular medium effects. Included are

Sailors, Pokes, Flare-brim Effects, Turbans and Tricornes in Black, Brown, Navy or Russian Green

The silk velvet is of excellent quality; a fine silk lining in each hat.

These Hats will be trimmed without charge if trimmings are bought here.

Tomorrow a special Sale of

Women's Fur-trimmed Dresses of Satin, Charmeuse, & Broadcloth with Georgette Crepe

at $27.50

CHARMING AFTERNOON GOWNS, presenting the latest word from Paris. Richly trimmed with beaver fur in three distinctive models.

MODEL I.: A reproduction of a splendid "Bernard" model made with great fidelity to the original. Chiffon broadcloth; a very full circular tunic on the skirt is trimmed with beaver; sleeves and part of the waist are of Georgette crepe of same color.

MODEL II.: An accurate reproduction of a fine "Jenny" model; satin Charmeuse with Georgette crepe inserts in the skirt, trimmed with skunk dyed opossum; Georgette crepe sleeves and waist; a very dressy afternoon and theatre gown.

MODEL III.: A Charmeuse gown in Russian blouse model, buttoned on the side. High military collar; cuffs and bottom of tunic trimmed with beaver fur; brown, navy or green.

Tomorrow and Tuesday

An Important Sale of TOILET REQUISITES

Pebeco Tooth Paste,	29c
Kolynos Tooth Paste,	14c
Calox Tooth Powder,	13c
Mum, (Deodorant,)	13c
Odo-ro-no—50c size,	30c
Mercolized Wax,	35c
Daggett & Ramsdell Cold Cream, Reg. 35c jar,	23c
Daggett & Ramsdell Cold Cream, Reg. 50c jar,	34c
Creme de Meridor, (25c size,)	17c; (50c size,) 34c
Babcock's Cut Roses & Violet Elice Talcum Powder,	11c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Talcum Powder, (1lb.,)	18c
Listerine, ($1.00 size,)	55c
Glyco Thymoline, ($1 size,)	67c
Phillips' Milk of Magnesia,	34c
Canthrox, for Shampoo, (50c size,)	31c
Westphal's Auxiliator, ($1.00 size,)	45c
Cutex Cuticle Remover,	19c
Japanese Crepe Toilet Paper, (Reg. 15c,)	10c
Violet Sincera Violet Ammonia, (Reg. 25c,)	18c
(Reg. 15c,)	11c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, (15% alcohol,) (15c size,)	10c; (25c size,) 18c; (39c size,) 29c
Peroxide of Hydrogen, (Reg. 20c,)	12c
Bourjois Alysia Face Powder, (Reg. 50c,)	39c
Violet Sincera Toilet Water, 4 oz. bottle, (Reg. 75c,)	55c
Violet Sincera Toilet Water, 8 oz. bottle, (Reg. $1.40,)	95c
Du Vallen's Rouge and Face Powder Vanity Box, (Reg. 40c,)	29c
"Cando" Silver Polish,	18c
Wool Puffs, vanity sizes, (Reg. 8c to 10c,)	5c
Hy. G. Nic. Hot Water Bags, (Reg. 95c,)	59c
Hy. G. Nic. Fountain Syringes, rapid flow, (Reg. $1.25,)	79c
Aluminum Hot Water Bottles, shaped to fit any part of body, (Reg. $1.50,)	95c
Hair Brushes, (Reg. 50c,)	39c
Cloth Brushes, (50c kind,)	39c
French Tooth Brushes, (25c kind,)	15c
Nail Brushes, (Reg. 35c to 50c,)	25c
Ladies' Rubber Dressing Combs, (Reg. 25c,)	15c
Absorbent Cotton, 1 lb. carton, (Reg. 33c,)	25c
"Velvo" Face Cloths,	6 for 25c
Whisk Brooms, (25c kind,)	15c
Johnson & Johnson's Shaving Cream, trial,	5c
Steel Scissors and Shears, 3½ to 8 in.,	25c
Professional Flexible Steel Files, all sizes,	10c
Gillette Safety Razors, ($5.00 kind,)	$2.85

No mail or telephone orders filled. We reserve the right to limit quantities.

Tomorrow a special offering of great interest

Misses' Fine Tailored Suits at $29.50

Reproductions of the most exclusive modes emanating from Paris and developed in the best ateliers of America.

Russian models in box or flare effects, trimmed with skunk, opossum or beaver plush. Also numerous smart styles trimmed with braid or velvet. The fabrics are in extensive variety, embracing all of the season's favorites, and including novelty checks, broadcloths, velours, whipcords, and gabardines.

Misses' Afternoon Dresses at $18.50

Smart fur-trimmed one-piece Russian models of charmeuse, satin and crepe meteor. Tunic models of chiffon taffeta, semi-Princess of serge combined with plain or plaid taffeta, in the wanted colorings, as well as black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Tomorrow the Advance Fall Showing of

Women's Street and Travel Coats

in which are represented all of the newest as well as the staple fabrics, 38 in number, in all of the best colorings

Specially offered tomorrow are

Coats in Several Distinctive Models at $19.50

The fabrics include wool velour, diagonals, fancy mixtures, two-tone corduroys, Russian army cloth, whipcords, cheviots and tweeds.

12 Models of Women's Dress & Sport Skirts

very specially priced at $5.00

Made of fine wool poplins, corduroys, velour checks, serges, gabardines, taffetas, wool plaids and tweeds. In the newest mode; waist bands to 34.

A Superb Chiffon Velvet Hand Bag

Copied from a $40 Imported Model

at $7.50

The Bag, which is a Vienna pouch shape, is 11 inches wide over its greatest width, and 9 inches deep. It is made on a richly beautiful frame of German silver, 8 inches wide, reproducing a fine Dutch silver frame which depicts a pastoral scene with gamboling Cupids. Rich striped lining of lavender, buff or gold. Centre compartment of white kid; pocket with silk purse; suspended mirror.

Specially underpriced tomorrow

Gray & White Hair Accessories

Gray hair, in all its innumerable gradations of shade to pure white, is an important feature of our Hair stocks. We direct especial attention to it tomorrow by this offering at unusually low prices. Careful matching by experts:

Gray Switches, 18-in.,	$2.75
Gray Switches, 20-in.,	$4.00
Gray Switches, 22-in.,	$5.50
Gray Switches, 24-in.,	$7.00
Gray Transformations,	$5.00
Gray Transformations,	$8.75

Gray and White Hair Nets and Rolls reduced.

THE NEWEST BLOUSES

These specially mentioned here are but suggestions of an exceptionally interesting and comprehensive showing of the newest features in Blousedom.

Tailored and semi-tailored Blouses of crepe de Chine, flesh tint or white, with front of fine hand embroidery, or plain, box-pleated effects, with high or low collar, long or short sleeves. Copies of higher-priced models. **$2.00**

Blouses of fine, flesh tint silk shadow lace, combined with printed chiffon; flat collar and long sleeves edged with a hemstitched frill. Copied from a much higher-priced model. **$2.98**

Blouses of Georgette crepe in a new box-pleated model with high military collar; entire Blouse outlined in colored hemstitching; novelty cuffs finished with small crocheted buttons. White only. **$5.98**

Blouses of superior quality white crepe de Chine, with elaborately hand-embroidered front and clusters of small tucks. Convertible collar and long sleeves, finished with double rows of hemstitching and small pearl buttons. **$5.95**

A splendid and comprehensive showing of

Women's newest and Smartest Fall Footwear at $5.00 to $8.00

High Boots in all the leathers and in so many styles that choosing one or more pairs becomes a delight readily accomplished. Many styles all of one leather; others with tops of cloth in the same or contrasting color, or of buckskin in harmonizing shades.

The tendency is strongly toward less conspicuousness than prevailed during the Summer.

Several of the most delightful new black Shoes of bright or dull leathers show white stitching. Others show double-stitched seams with perforation between the stitching.

The Saks Elastic "New-skid" Heel

is a distinctly new feature of many of our Fall and Winter Shoes. It is a ¼-inch layer of resilient live rubber made into the heel at the bench before the last two "lifts" of leather are put on, giving ease and elasticity to the step, absorbing the jar. It is NOT put on after the Shoe is made, does NOT touch the ground, but is built into the Shoe and is practically unnoticeable. It therefore cannot wear out or become uneven, and there is *no extra charge for it.*

Newest Corsets for Fall

A full assortment as to styles and sizes of all the leading makes, with especial emphasis upon the following, which are particularly recommended:

Redfern Corsets, $3, $4 and $5

Styles for medium and stout figures. Made of plain or fancy coutil or broche. Medium or high bust. Slightly curved waist line, and medium or long skirt. Flesh or white.

Warner's Rust-proof Corsets at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00

For slender, medium or well-developed figures. Plain or fancy coutil or broche. Medium or high bust.

Warner's Rust-proof Corsets for Misses and Growing Girls, $1 and $1.50

Tomorrow and Tuesday

AN Important SALE of SOAPS

5c Soaps at 3 Cakes for 10c

Ivory Fairy Copco Babeskin Life Buoy

10c Soaps at 5c Cake

Physicians and Surgeons Hand Sapolio La Espanola Castile

10c Soaps at 7c Cake

Carbolic Toilet Hard Water Castile
Peroxide Bath La Creme Disinfectine

Pears' Unscented Soap (cake),	8c
Woodbury's Facial Soap (cake),	16c
Johnson's Foot Soap (cake),	16c
Armour's Squares (6 square cakes to box),	25c
French Toilet Soap (box of 8 cakes),	35c
Pure Castile Soap (1-lb. square cake),	12c
Fratelle Pure Castile Soap (bars of 3½-lb.),	29c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Soap, guest size, 12 cake for,	35c

No mail or telephone orders filled.

We reserve the right to limit quantities.

"Safety-First" Kit"—50c

For the home or travel. Rubber lined cretonne case, filled with Johnson & Johnson's trial sizes of Gauze Bandage, Absorbent Cotton, Synol Soap, Papoids Tablets, Adhesive Plaster, Toilet Powder, Tootache Plaster, Corn Tips, Mustard Plaster, also pair of Scissors, complete **50c**

Faibisy

Beg to Announce the Opening
on Monday, September the Twentieth,
of their larger and more extensive

SALONS

with every facility to meet the needs of their patrons.

Presentation will be made
of the choicest selections of the
latest importations, in addition to their
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GOWNS, TAILORED FROCKS AND WRAPS.

665 FIFTH AVENUE.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy $5; one year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 19, 1915.

CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND.

It is not surprising that there should be opposition in England to enforced military service; and this opposition can hardly serve as the basis for any special inference as to the "unpopularity" of the war. There is opposition to every war, and in every belligerent country the anti-war party makes itself heard. Conscription by its very nature must be unpopular. When resort was had to conscription to fill the Union Army there were draft riots in more than one Northern city. Conscription led also to the practice of hiring substitutes. Substitutes could be had and were had in large numbers for from $250 to $500. Often men of military age and subject to draft would insure against it before any names were drawn by paying a substitute broker the prevailing rate to engage a substitute and escape conscription. In many communities substitute brokers drove a roaring trade and made large profits.

In England opposition to enforced service has taken a serious form because it has been made a political issue. The Cabinet is divided, and the Radicals, Laborites, and Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons have openly declared hostility. One member of the Labor group warned the Government that if resort were had to conscription all the union men engaged in operating the railways would go on strike. The execution of such a threat would be most embarrassing to the Government, coming in time of war it would be a serious matter for the country, but it might lead to grave consequences for those who called out the men and participated in the strike. In this country treason consists only in levying war against the United States, in adhering to the enemy, or in giving him aid and comfort. In determining what constitutes levying war, what constitutes treason, we follow very closely English law. Treason is a breach of allegiance, and it is committed when there is a conspiracy by which several are united to prevent the execution of some public law and when they use actual force against the Government or in the attempt to coerce its conduct. Inasmuch as every subject or citizen is obligated to support his Government against the public enemy and when called upon to give his service, organized enforceable opposition to a conscription law would put the conspirators on dangerous ground.

It will hardly come to that in England. It was reported in our columns yesterday that the Cabinet is likely to reach the conclusion that for the present conscription is unnecessary. Even now recruiting is proceeding at a rate which outstrips the provision of equipment. An ill-judged and premature insistence upon conscription in some quarters has brought the question into politics, and so has stirred up the country and aroused an opposition which would hardly have been encountered if the Ministry had been left free to reach its own conclusions, based upon its knowledge of the needs of the armies in the field.

BEFOGGING THE SITUATION.

Misconception of the plans for national defense to be submitted to Congress with the approval of the President are easily formed and may be difficult to remove. The idea has gone abroad that a large increase in the regular army is to be favored. This would be an unpopular proceeding at any time. A standing army of 250,000 or 300,000 men would not be sufficient for protection in case of attack. The National Guard, as well as a reserve army and a large force of volunteers, would still be required. The maintenance of a regular army of such proportions in times of peace, on the other hand, would be a violation of the sound traditions of this country. There is no reason to believe that Secretary GARRISON will suggest an increase in the present regular establishment of much more than 25,000, including men and officers. Efforts are making in all the States to place the National Guard in a condition which will enable the War Department to develop it according to army rules. Every State must have cavalry, field artillery, a signal corps, a quartermaster's corps, and hospital and ambulance service as well as infantry. The coast States should all have coast artillery as well. The organized militia in many of the smaller or sparsely populated States has hitherto been confined to a few companies of infantry. But in the upbuilding it does not necessarily follow that the numbers of the National Guard will be greatly increased.

The most important part of the program for the strengthening of our national defenses will relate to the formation of reserves for both the regular army and the National Guard and the adoption of a systematic plan for the training of citizens for military duty. Conscription will play no part in this program. It is well to bear these facts clearly in mind, in view of the attempts to befog the situation which some of the adroit politicians are already making.

A SENATOR'S LOGIC.

Senator HUGHES of New Jersey has rejoiced the hearts of the suffragists of that State by "coming out strongly for votes for women." The strength of his reasoning is scarcely equal to that of his coming out:

> I voted for the equal suffrage constitutional amendment, to be submitted to the people of the State of New Jersey at the coming election. I voted to levy an income tax upon the incomes and earnings of men and women alike, and I can see no reason why, if a woman is to be taxed on the basis of equality with a man, she should not be given an equal vote with him as to how her money is to be expended by public servants.

Some women are taxed. Therefore all women should vote. What has taxation got to do with the matter? The estates of minors, the property of aliens, are taxed. Therefore children and foreigners should have the ballot. Q. E. D.

ESSENTIALS.

No more part time, a longer school day, a longer school year, a seven instead of an eight year course, a better system for the promotion of teachers, no swelling of the school budget: these are the essentials of Controller PRENDERGAST's plan for reorganizing the public school system. Mr. THOMAS W. CHURCHILL, President of the Board of Education, goes with the Controller, or part of the way with him, but denies that the budget can be kept down. More money must be spent on the schools in 1916 than was spent in 1915, or they can't be run properly. The official educational view. He dissuades from making changes "under stimulus of individual opinion or even financial stress."

As to the essentials of necessary change Mr. PRENDERGAST's opinion is not "individual." It is shared largely and generally by Mr. CHURCHILL, though he would be pretty Fabian in adopting any changes. And even the Board of Education might think it no shame to yield to "financial stress." Is the Board of Education above economy when economy is necessary? More money for the public schools! An old and an appealing, always a strong, cry. But does more money mean better education? Is there any ground for the impression, rather prevalent, that the New York public schools are run in too large part for the benefit of the teachers?

THE HAITIAN TREATY.

The signatures of representatives of the United States and Haiti have been affixed to the new treaty which will give to our Government control of the customs and finances of the West Indian republic, which has hitherto been unable to manage its own affairs. Ratification of the treaty by the Haitian Parliament will not be deferred. Haitian approval of the new arrangement is general, and no objection has been made to the establishment on the island of a modified protectorate which should, nevertheless, be effective in securing obedience to the law and the preservation of order in the republic. It remains to be seen what opposition to the ratification of this convention may develop in the United States Senate after the assembling of Congress.

Acceptance of the treaty seems desirable from every reasonable point of view. The co-operation of American representatives with the new Haitian Government, which President WILSON has formally recognized, will tend to restore peaceful conditions and promote commerce and industry, even if a clause equivalent to the Platt amendment in our treaty with Cuba, which has been so advantageous to the Cuban people, is not embodied in the treaty. But the Senate has frowned upon the proposed treaties with Nicaragua and Honduras, which provide for no employment of United States officers to superintend the police of those republics, and aim only to secure their credit in return for concessions they are perfectly willing to make. The Senate, in fact, has persistently objected to any regular supervision of the affairs of Latin-American countries by our Government, however slight, though it has been powerless to prevent, from time to time, a great deal of more or less irregular interference in political crises which has generally proved to be of no permanent value.

The exact terms of the Haitian treaty will not be published until Congress assembles. In a general way it is known that representatives of our Government will supervise the collection of all customs, see that the interest on foreign debts is duly paid, and exercise a certain advisory function in regard to the Government's disbursements. The treaty will stand for ten years, with "privilege of renewal." A native police force for the protection of Custom Houses, and presumably for general protection also, will be directed by officers detailed by the United States War Department. The execution of the treaty is most creditable to Secretary LANSING. He has met the perils of the Haitian situation and overcome them wisely and promptly. Ratification by the United States Senate ought not to be doubtful; but if this treaty is approved there can be no further excuse for holding over the treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua, and one to the same general effect with Costa Rica.

MR. BRYAN AND MR. PICKWICK.

We favor heartily the exportation of Mr. BRYAN at his own expense, and congratulate Dr. WILLIAM FORGO of this city, who so magnanimously and in so admirable a Pickwickian spirit submits to Mr. BRYAN's generous terms. Somehow the spectacles, the gaiters, the bald benevolent brow of the imperishable author of "Speculations on the Source of the Hemp-stead Ponds, with Some Observations on the Theory of Tittlebats," rise before the eye. Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Tupman, Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Winkle, about to set forth on a sociological tour, listen to the reading of the minutes of the Pickwick Club:

> This association cordially recognizes the principle of every member of the Corresponding Society defraying his own traveling expenses, and it sees no objection whatever to the members of the society pursuing their inquiries for any length of time they please, upon the same terms.

It is unfortunate that the foreign language newspaper editors do not show that cordial unanimity which was felt by the P. C. Dr. FORGO seems to be alone in his zeal for the exportation of Mr. BRYAN at Mr. BRYAN's cost. To behold such an eminent pro-German voyaging on his own hook to bring about peace should be salutary for the cause of peace. The fervor with which he would be received by the Allies can be imagined. And he would or might learn. He could hardly help finding out, for example, that Belgium is not in a condition to negotiate an arbitration treaty with the United States.

Mr. BRYAN's brave and unexpected offer ought to be accepted. He can hardly do his country more harm abroad than he has done it at home. And what a happiness it would be if he could go on the same boat that takes his confidant, Dr. DUMBA, from a mourning country!

"We did not discuss the expenditure of any money," says Mr. BRYAN of his interview with Mr. HENRY FORD. Pure, unfinanced peace on the Dutch treat and Pickwick Club plan.

FROM ARRAS TO GETTYSBURG.

"I am only a retailer. I originate nothing," said Mr. LINCOLN with his wonted modesty, which deceived him so notably in the case of the Gettysburg address. "LAMON, that speech won't scour. It is a flat failure, and the people will be disappointed." So he judged what is become the noblest monument of American literature, a classic of the world. On his contemporaries, indeed, it seems to have produced nothing like the impression which might have been expected. Time, death, a better perspective, have done their work.

The masterpiece has long been searched and studied, its origins, its parallelisms, have long engaged the efforts of readers and scholars. The final sentence, "and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth," has been traced, as everybody knows, to WEBSTER's reply to HAYNE: "The people's government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people." And since the speech was a favorite of Mr. LINCOLN's, it is likely enough that the passage, lingering in his conscious or subliminal memory for a generation, may have been condensed into the severer and supreme form used at Gettysburg. THEODORE PARKER's anti-slavery speech at Boston in 1850 may or may not have been a step in the process: "A government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people." PARKER, like the rest of the New England abolition orators, was always hammering at the godlike DANIEL, to whom the preservation of the union was the highest aim of patriotism and politics, while they were pleasantly calling the Constitution "a league with death and a covenant with hell." But WEBSTER was good to study for style, and evidently PARKER studied him. PARKER improved WEBSTER in this passage. LINCOLN surpassed both.

This is ancient history. In The Church Family Newspaper of London a suggestion, new to us at least, is made by an anonymous correspondent:

> The celebrated phrase "Government of the people, by the people, for the people" was not original. It was used by ROBESPIERRE during the discussion on the rights of man when he said: "We must remember that Governments, such as they are, are established by the people and for the people. That those who govern, and consequently the Kings themselves, are only proxies and delegates of the people. * * * We must remember that the functions of all political powers, and consequently of royalty, are public duties and not personal rights." (See "Robespierre's Life," by G. H. LEWES, Page 107, a most interesting book, which contains translations of several of ROBESPIERRE's best speeches.) It would be interesting to trace LINCOLN's connection with ROBESPIERRE, who died in 1794. LINCOLN himself was born in 1809, and there can be little doubt that the "incarnation of the people and of modern democracy" had made a careful study of ROBESPIERRE's speeches.

To find connection of thought between "the sea-green incorruptible" advocate of Arras and the Kentucky rail-splitter would be curious. What evidence is there that LINCOLN ever read ROBESPIERRE's speeches? LEWES's book was published in 1849. LINCOLN had a complete form of the phrase in 1830. And where did the sea-green Incorruptible get his two-thirds of the phrase? ROUSSEAU was his inspirer. Is the phrase found in form or germ in JEAN JACQUES? Is it in any of the "Philosophes" or of the speculative writers of any period on government? At any rate LINCOLN "retailed" it in a faultless and final shape. The idea had fructified in his mind. If it was anybody's or nobody's before him it is his forever. He originated it because he said it best.

BACK FROM EXILE.

Virtue is worried, North and South; beauty, truth, and goodness look with anxious eyes, which they can hardly believe, toward Indiana and Texas. The sons of Belial are too evidently at work. There have been subterranean rumblings in both States, and Virtue, with one ear to the ground in Texas and the other in Indiana, distinctly recognizes the muffled voices of JOSEPH W. BAILEY and JAMES E. WATSON. The United States Senate is the aim of each; MORRIS SHEPPARD and JOHN W. KERN their intended prey.

On opposite sides of the fence politically, BAILEY and WATSON are twins to the eyes of reform. The Houston Chronicle declares that BAILEY is busy reconstructing his old machine. WATSON does not need to go through that preliminary work; he has at his hand the crank of the old Fairbanks-Hemenway-Watson machine. The smoth and silent workings of that machine, one of the slickest ever seen in that highly political State, let BEVERIDGE witness; he ran as the Republican candidate for Senator in 1910, and while he was running it ran over him. In Indiana they call him "Our JIM," but when the machine so styles him it is with a pronounced accent on the Our.

BAILEY and WATSON both fell victims to the simoom of virtue that sweptover our fair land for several years and sent CANNON, FORAKER, and a long list of wicked men to the contemplation of their sins. They think they hear its retreating rumble; they peek out of their cyclone cellars. The good have reason to be perturbed. The Indianapolis Star declares that WATSON's candidacy is the acid test to determine whether the Republican Party in Indiana is progressive or standpat; and in truth we know of none better.

To hope, unless The Montgomery Advertiser errs, BAILEY adds a malevolent joy. "We believe BAILEY would get more pleasure," it says, "out of defeating SHEPPARD than any other possible opponent." It explains that SHEPPARD is politically "a harp-player and a soothsayer." BAILEY is politically a poker-player and an arithmetician. He would take that young scalp with joy. WATSON would feel no such keen personal joy in the scalping of KERN; but he would feel it in the consternation such a victory would give to the good. For what can be thought of a world in which KERN, undefeatable by a Beveridge, could be defeated by a Watson? Maybe BAILEY and WATSON have misread the omens, and the times are not yet given over to the children of this world; but they are not often wrong, and they are crusted with wisdom.

The Port Light.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suggest as an aid to memory the word "pearl." This is a combination of the initials P. R. L. of the words port, red, and left.

C. B. HURD.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1915.

Easier Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It amuses me to read the numerous lengthy and difficult ways to remember which is starboard and which is port. Why not simply remember that both port and left end in "t"? Would it not be easier? B. J. H.

New York, Sept. 15, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Port has four letters; left has four letters. That is all there is to it. Anything else would be starboard. H.

New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

SUNDAY EVENING—NEW YORK CITY.

Back from the breathing spots,
From park, from shore,
They come—the city's multitude.
Fathers with families,
Burdened, footsore,
Plod on in tiresome similitude,
Jostled by lovers leal,
Whose arms entwined,
And whose young faces beatified,
Mock those who walk alone,
Their eyes all blind
With tears o'er love dreams ungratified.
Old men with dragging steps,
In want of food,
One cry in their hearts—"Employment!"
Mingle with gay crowds, who,
Careless in mood,
Surge on, incarnate enjoyment.

Thus come the multitudes
Back to their fates;
To love, to grief, to servitude;
—Pray, sin perchance, awhile,
Then leave the moil,
And, one by one,
Go out the gates
To bide with Death—life's interlude.

JENNIE JUNE CROSBY.

A SCHOOLBOY'S TRAINING.

Ability to Use a Rifle Is Not the First Step in Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any real need for the rifle in the hands of the schoolboy? The agitation is due in large part to the excitement of the times, to fear rather than well considered reasoning.

Teaching the schoolboy military tactics is perhaps the easiest way to reach all the men of the nation. But do those who urge it realize that a boy under 14 cannot be made into a physician, a lawyer, a mechanic, a carpenter, or a soldier? Our provocational training does not make artisans; it merely brings out aptitudes. Serious preparation for any special line of work must come after 14.

Military training in our schools would accustom children to the thought of war; it would encourage some to follow the profession of arms. It would be of physical benefit and would lay stress on order and obedience—soldiers it would not produce. The practical aid to preparedness is mythical. Bodily vigor, courage, discipline, and ability to endure physical hardships can be gained in peaceful ways—sports, gymnastics, scouting.

Do we wish to say to our boys and girls each day "War is a probability; each boy must prepare to go out and kill his fellows"?

The European madness has brought doubt and chaos to the minds of all. But we must not be ruled by our fears; we must not give up faith in humanity. We should train our children to hate war, to believe it wicked and unnecessary. The greatest good that America can do humanity is to preserve her ideals, practice her beliefs, maintain hope through the engulfing night.

If we must train our citizens to war, let us begin with young men of eighteen or twenty, as do other nations. We are not succeeding too well in educating our youth and should not add soldiering to the overloaded course of study.

Boston tried military drill in its schools, but the results were negligible. In our colleges it is not producing practical results. The money spent by the nation on military training in the land-grant colleges is mostly wasted. Soldiering is a profession in itself and cannot be taught as a side issue to college education.

Under the Morrill act of 1862 the nation subsidizes certain colleges which include military training in the course of study, and the President assigns an army officer to each military tactics. There are now fifty-two land-grant colleges having military training, in addition to numerous military academies. There are today less than 25,000 students receiving military training from the Government at the various institutions, and the results are not gratifying to the War Department or the colleges. If military training has not proven successful in our higher institutions of learning, it is doomed to abject failure in the common schools.

Even in Switzerland, often cited by advocates of military training for children, military instruction for schoolboys is voluntary and not a part of regular school work.

Germany, Austria, France, and other European nations begin the training of officers in special cadet schools at the age of 14 to 17. But this is special training in special schools. Prussia has eight institutions for cadets. But public school children are not taught military tactics; compulsory military service does not begin until manhood. The military nations evidently regard the training of school children for the army as wasted energy.

Preparedness in these days of trench warfare, when weight of artillery decides the battle and manoeuvres are impossible, consists largely in a well-organized nation, sufficient modern artillery, first-class aeroplane scout service, well-trained and intelligent mechanics, ample output of munitions, effective distribution, sufficient trained officers. The number of men that can drill and go through set exercises counts for little. The common soldier can be whipped into shape in a few months. The making of officers and the organization of special branches of the service require years of professional training. If we must go the way of preparedness, does not the path lead to a national militia and a large number of schools, after the plan of West Point, for the thorough training of officers?

Military authorities tell us that our weakness in wars past has been the lack of trained officers and proper organization of the War Department. This was the defect of 1812, 1861, and the Spanish war. In the revolution it was the lack of officers and equipment that cast doubt over the outcome and prolonged the struggle. Had we trained officers of our own, Lafayette, Steuben, Rochambeau, and Kosciusko would not have been so necessary to our triumph.

We do not tolerate politics in the schools. Is militarism less to be feared? Keep everything out of the public school curriculum but development of character, cultivation of intelligence and ideals, preparation for the peaceful pursuits of life!

LOUIS H. PINK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915.

Vacant Lots in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An old gentleman in France, when the conversation with an American visitor turned on Brooklyn, remarked: "Oh, yes, that sad place, I was there," and thus the topic was dismissed. What could he have had in mind? Possibly it was the untidiness of vacant lots. Some are covered with weeds of great height and jungle density—a beautiful home for mosquitos; some are a depositary for cellar rubbish, refuse, tin cans, crockery, spoiled eatables, old shoes, and milk bottles.

I wish the police made a greater use of their little memorandum books with which to prod lot owners, the Street Cleaning Department, and the Board of Health.

T. J. DIXON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1915.

Fire Risk in Theatres.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The greatest risk is run every day in theatres by allowing smoking in some part of the house, with women and often children, dressed almost always in the lightest cotton clothing, sitting next to a smoker.

New York, Sept. 15, 1915. CITIZEN.

A Family in Distress.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, appeals for help for the L— family, which is in genuine distress as the result of the sickness of both father and mother.

Until Mr. L— was stricken with paralysis, as the result of an accident, he was able to keep a good home for his wife and eight children, (youngest only 8 months old.) Now it has been necessary to take him to a hospital, where he will undergo an operation. None of the children are yet of working age, and the eldest boy, 14, has developed tuberculosis of the bone. This has thrown the entire responsibility of support on the mother, who is herself in poor health, but she finds it impossible both to care for her large family and also to work.

The Bureau of Charities has taken hold of the case and is looking after the health of the sick ones. The boy is being given special orthopedic treatment, and when cured he will be taught a trade. The home is a good one and ought not to be broken up because of poverty alone. The bureau is trying to raise a fund of $100, which will be used for rent and a monthly pension until the father's case is settled in court and the expected damages awarded. Small or large gifts toward this amount will be welcome and should be mailed to the bureau at 69 Schermerhorn Street, marked "For 0234."

The bureau acknowledges the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0230, Cash Anon., $1; 0238 and 0231, from L. F. M., $1; 0233, Cash Anon., $1; from a working woman, for Mrs. S., $1.

IN REPLY TO MRS. HARPER.

A Woman's Influence Is Better Than Her Vote for the Lawmakers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Harper's statement that "men of all classes have a supreme contempt for women from the political standpoint" shows ignorance of men similar to that of Jane Addams when she declared that soldiers "of all nations" will not fight unless stimulated by liquor. On the contrary, I assert, without fear of contradiction from any candid observer, that no citizens of New York during the last generation have been more respected by men than Josephine Shaw Lowell, Rosalie Butler, and Louisa Lee Schuyler. I could easily mention many more. And when Mrs. Harper says that women in California are treated with more respect than in New York, I venture to say that New York men know this zealous suffragist is mistaken.

The suffragists are pessimists. They are so absorbed by the contemplation of unquestioned evils that they ignore the progress the world is making. This during the last century is incalculable. The most important human factor is the training of children by their mothers. Legislation is important, but that it is vital.

The suffragists have fanatical faith in the omnipotence of legislation. The power to vote for lawmakers seems to them the one thing needful. For our part, we know that the training of character, the formation of right principles, self-restraint, honor, justice, are treasures that the mother can implant in the heart of her child. Given these, legislation is relatively insignificant.

Our American duty is to recognize this—to honor the wife and mother and treat her with the utmost respect—to free her from the burden and responsibility of political activity. The men whom she has brought up have done the rest and are doing it man-fashion.

As to the effect of woman suffrage upon the selection of candidates, experience in the suffrage States shows that the political women are even more partial than male politicians. To be a suffragist for them is just as important as "to be sound on the goose" used to be. The women in Illinois combined to defeat one of the ablest and most upright Judges in that State because he was opposed to woman suffrage. The women politicians in Colorado are so unscrupulous in their abuse that they have driven some of the best men out of politics.

The statement is equally inaccurate that "the officials elected to enforce these laws recognize only that part of public sentiment which has votes behind it." Fifty years active experience in campaigns for municipal reform teaches me that public sentiment has powerful influence upon officials quite irrespective of the organized vote behind it. And when public sentiment makes votes we do not object to the endeavor by women who are free from domestic responsibility to mold public sentiment. This they have done and shall do. We do object to putting a task on American wives and mothers which most of them do not want, and which, if discharged properly, will take them away from more necessary duties.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

THE VICTOR OF THE STAGE.

He Always Has a Pistol and Never Wins Through Force of Character.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gunplay is a popular indoor sport among all classes of Americans, and no play is well written that does not reproduce this phase of our domestic life. Farce, comedy, melodrama, or just "plain piey"—all are plentifully upholstered with pistols. It is seldom their use is confined to one character. We no longer impose our will upon others by sheer force of right or character. We pull out a gun and poke it into the other man's face. He capitulates, and we are the victor. But only for a moment. For we shall carelessly put the pistol on the table, turn our back, and when we refuse our victim it will be to look down the barrel of the very gun with which we threatened him a moment before. Now he is the victor.

So it goes. But it is to be seriously doubted whether the average American citizen knows how to skillfully handle a pistol. It is to be seriously questioned whether the average American citizen has any patience with this free play of firearms. Detectives, police, watchmen, and citizens of the underworld doubtless carry them as a necessary tool of their trade. Our playmakers would have us believe that bank Presidents, respectable manufacturers, and many other peaceful, law-abiding, useful citizen go daily armed and on the slightest provocation use their weapon to threaten or coerce. It is to be seriously questioned whether detectives, police, watchmen, and citizens of the underworld use their firearms with anything like the freedom our plays pretend. Whether or not they do is beside the point.

In real life we do not display such intimate acquaintance with firearms. Our playmakers know this. Therefore, they are not telling the truth. There is a broader aspect to the matter which demands at least a passing thought. These situations in contemporary plays wherein the pistol performs such prominent service always lack intelligent emotion. Physical force—brute violence—is substituted for intellectual crisis. Our heroes and heroines are shown to be mere puppets without brains who cannot impose their wills because they have none to impose. Stage detectives are brave and clever only when they are generously equipped with guns. Citizens of the stage underworld are fearless only when flourishing weapons. In short, our plays continue to substitute violent shock for intelligent emotion. F. L. PHILLIPS.

New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

Exporters' Shortsightedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call attention to the fact that American manufacturers filling European orders for machine tools, steel, &c., are doing so at the expense of domestic manufacturers? Many of our manufacturers are endeavoring to buy machine tools for shell, rifle, and other lines of work at this time, but are greatly delayed, if not wholly prevented, from taking up war business by the fact that tools are so difficult to secure and delivery is so much delayed. It is obvious, of course, that nearly every machine sent to Europe increases the competition of war munition manufacturers in this country. Exact information in this can easily be secured by taking one particular line of work as an illustration, but it is entirely safe to say a medium-sized turret lathe retained in this country and worked steadily instead of being exported would be the means of distributing much more than five or six times its value in wages yearly in this country; or, in other words, would continuously draw and permanently secure for this country this much money from Europe as long as it is operated, while if exported the only advantage to the United States is the profit in the sale price of the machine.

H. C. BLAKE.

Springfield, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1915.

Qualification for Plattsburg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent of THE TIMES seems to think the New York National Guard is un-American, snobbish, unpatriotic, and lacking in "morale." That any one should hold these views after a month at Plattsburg is the only bad thing I know about the camp. He says that education and health are the only qualifications for Summer camps such as the one at Plattsburg. When he suggests that snobbery reigns in the Guard he forgets that those who went to Plattsburg had to have not only health and a little education, but leisure and money as well.

Men who are jeopardizing their lives by joining and staying in the National Guard while the Mexican caldron boils and European complications impend cannot, I should think, avoid smiling at the "Plattsburger", with no previous military training who "came home immensely patriotic" from a month's picnic at Plattsburg, where he incurred absolutely no danger of being called out for any real service whatsoever.

ENLISTED MAN.

New York, Sept. 15, 1915.

WILLIAM J. BURNS AND THE FRANK CASE.

An Explanation of His Work and a Denial that His Action in Any Way Prejudiced the Application for a New Trial in Georgia Courts.

By WILLIAM J. BURNS.

New York, Sept. 18, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in THE TIMES of August 20 by your staff correspondent in Atlanta endeavors to state the point of view of that inconsiderable minority of the people of Georgia who are responsible for the Frank lynching. Your correspondent, after getting the opinions of some of the men, who either participated in or at least condoned this crowning atrocity of lynch law, stated as his conclusion that "one of the incalculable influences" in bringing about the Frank lynching "was the appearance in the case of Detective William J. Burns." He quotes certain anonymous men, for whom he vouches as "coolheaded, critical and utterly unsympathetic with the mob," who regard my connection with the case as a more prominent factor in bringing about the tragic result than either racial prejudice or the local feeling against so called "outside influence."

He proceeds to quote one of the leading lawyers of Atlanta, "a man of calm mind and strong intellect," who stated that, although at the time of Frank's conviction a second trial was practically certain, my investigation destroyed that possibility by intensifying the prejudice against this unhappy and innocent man. Your correspondent proceeds to impugn my conduct in the Marietta incident, in which a mob attempted to do me violence and the intimation of the article is unmistakable that I was not only guilty of cowardice, but also of ingratitude to those who protected me.

A plain recital of the facts will show how unjustified these statements are and how untruthful was the assertion of the anonymous "leading lawyer" of Atlanta.

My investigation of the Frank case could not have prejudiced in any manner Frank's application for a new trial in the Georgia courts, for the simple reason that before I accepted the case, or had taken any part in the investigation, the highest courts of Georgia had already denied the application for a new trial. The very suggestion that my public expression of confidence in Frank's innocence influenced the Supreme Court of Georgia to deny his application is in itself a reflection upon the sanctity of that court.

It is equally untrue that either Frank or any of us who interested ourselves in his behalf attempted to influence the action of the court by newspaper agitation. I refused to make any comment on this case until after I had conducted a careful and conscientious investigation of two months; and, until the Supreme Court of Georgia had passed upon his motion for a new trial, Frank had not given out any interviews and was known as "the silent man in the tower." I wish I could say as much for the prosecution.

On a lecture tour in the South and while in Atlanta I was urged by Frank's friends and a number of prominent citizens who felt that he had been denied a fair trial to take up the investigation of the case.

I took up the work and was soon satisfied that an innocent man had been convicted by public sentiment and clamor. During the investigation I was shown no discourtesy by the citizens of Georgia, with the single exception of the accidental occurrence at Marietta, where a lawless crowd of hoodlums threatened me with violence.

It was not until a period of two months after I started the investigation that I made a formal statement. After I had completed my investigation I did give full expression to my belief that an innocent man had been convicted, and I have no doubt that this expression of my opinion did irritate and anger a small coterie of lawyers and politicians who had determined from the first to sacrifice Frank that their own political ambitions might be promoted. Public sentiment had been aroused against Frank by the popular circulation of the story of his moral perversion, and when I exposed to the public the falsity of this charge by offering a reward of $5,000 for proof of one single pervert act committed by him, which reward was never claimed, the anger of these politicians knew no bounds, for without the popular conviction that Frank was a pervert the case against him must fall.

It is also true that while engaged on this case I was interviewed and photographed, but must I be censured for the reportorial enterprise of the Southern newspapers? I did say after a preliminary investigation of the case that, to me, the case was a simple one, and it is no fault of mine that the blinding passions of certain people prevented them from seeing what I saw and what many eminent lawyers and citizens of Georgia saw after an unprejudiced reading of the record of the testimony in the case: that there was no evidence of Frank's guilt worthy of consideration, and that such evidence as there was bore so unmistakable appearances of a frame-up as to add conviction to judgment.

It was patent to all of Frank's friends that nothing in his behalf could be accomplished unless public opinion was aroused to the enormity of this miscarriage of justice, since it was believed that if the true facts of the case could be brought before the people of Georgia their sense of justice would prompt them to defend as quickly as to condemn, and the only practicable way to accomplish this before it was too late was for some one who had investigated the facts to state in a positive way his conviction as to the innocence of the prisoner. If I had been the character of man your correspondent by innuendo seeks to make of me, and had I been willing to stultify my conscience by stating that I was satisfied from my investigation that Frank was guilty, I might have secured to myself popularity with a certain lawless element in Georgia. I fully appreciated that a contrary declaration on my part would bring upon myself the anger, resentment, and possible violence of those whose minds were inflamed with passion, prejudice and self-interest. Yet no other course was open to me or to any fair-minded and unprejudiced man to proclaim vehemently belief in the innocence of this cruelly persecuted man.

Your correspondent is quite right in stating that, from the time that I expressed my belief in Frank's innocence, a faith that has never wavered for a moment and is as strong today as it was the day I completed my investigation, the insensate and almost demoniacal hatred against Frank was in part diverted to myself. The reason for this was obvious. He had been sacrificed upon the altar of prejudice to promote the political ambitions of a certain element in Georgia politics. Their infamous work had been to a certain extent condoned by the jury's verdict, even though that verdict was rendered under circumstances which made a travesty of the administration of justice and called down the searching condemnation of two Associate Justices of the United State Supreme Court, who dissented from the conclusion of that court as to its power to interfere. Indeed, before I gave public expression to my firm opinion as to Frank's innocence, I was quite prepared for the result that followed, for a prominent lawyer of Atlanta, who was thoroughly familiar with the evidence in the case, had told me that I could accomplish nothing, as the die was cast and they would never give Frank a second trial.

While the event proved that this was so, I believe I did do poor Frank some service, first, in eliminating the story of perversion, and secondly by publicly stating my belief in Frank's innocence, which served to arouse public opinion in his favor and, although his life was not spared, yet he, while still living, and his unfortunate relatives who have survived him must be conscious of the fact that throughout the United States and even in Georgia the preponderating sentiment of thoughtful and fair-minded men is that an innocent man was slain.

Your correspondent's version of the Marietta incident is equally unfair. During the investigation of this case I had occasion to pass through Marietta with my Southern representative and an accident to my motor car compelled me to stop. A mob soon surrounded us and a man, who afterward distinguished himself by stamping on Frank's dead face, struck at me, his hand just brushing my face. I am satisfied that the mob would have welcomed the opportunity afforded them had we struck back, and violence, if not death, would have been meted out to us, but as we were but two and they a crowd we exercised the utmost self-control. I was not chased to the Court House, as stated by your correspondent, was not in the Court House at any time, but quietly walked to a small hotel and remained there until some semblance of order had been restored.

When I approached this hotel the proprietor, a lady and the sister of the Mayor of Marietta, was sitting on the porch, and in reply to my request to enter the hotel directed me to the second floor. Later she telephoned to the Mayor and Sheriff and suggested I remain in the hotel until their arrival, believing that I would meet with personal violence should I come in contact with the mob which was waiting outside. This mob remained at the hotel until the arrival of Judge Morris, who spoke to the crowd from the steps of the hotel and pointed out to them the injustice of attempting to annoy or assault me. He secured their promise to permit me to enter my car and leave the city. Judge Morris then entered the hotel, expressed to me his regrets that I should have suffered any indignities and denounced the action of the mob as an outrage. He then accompanied me to the waiting car of a prominent citizen of Marietta and then went with me to Atlanta and spent the remainder of the evening with me. We had little difficulty in getting away from the hotel and suffered no further violence or insult.

I resent the statement of your correspondent that I did not even thank Judge Morris and others for their timely assistance. I not only thanked them at the time, but afterward wrote them letters expressing my appreciation of their kindness to me, and I take this occasion to again express my appreciation and gratitude to those who assisted me, led by Judge Morris, a just and brave man, and when the people of Georgia are condemned for the actions of a lawless minority their courage and sense of justice and that of the good people of Atlanta should not be forgotten.

Whenever and wherever I have had occasion to speak of Georgia or her people in connection with this case I have been careful to specify that it was but a small and lawless element that was responsible for this miscarriage of justice ending in tragedy, and, while I have no cause to retract anything which I have ever said against certain members of the police force and private detectives of Atlanta, I repeat that The Atlanta Constitution or any other paper has no grounds whatever for making the stat

MUSIC TINKLES IN HUGE WEDDING CAKE

Notes of "Oh, Lovely Night" Greet Guests at Miss Milliken's Wedding Reception.

BRIDE OF ROBT. T. HOUK, JR.

Bride Walks with her Father, Foster Milliken, at Ceremony in St. Thomas's Church.

The wedding of Robert Thurston Houk, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thurston Houk of Dayton, Ohio, and Miss Ruth Milliken, a daughter of Foster Milliken, was celebrated at noon yesterday in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and the officiating clergymen were the Rev. Irving McGrew of Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church. The small reception was held at the St. Regis, where a huge wedding cake, representing a cathedral on a canal in Venice, with a music box inside, attracted a large share of attention.

The chantry was decorated with palms and ferns, white flowers in vases and white chrysanthemums among the foliage.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a short white satin frock, in Empire effect, flounced with point applique, and having a straight full overdress of white tulle; folds of white satin banded it over the bust and the tulle sleeves were full and short. The satin train had trails of orange blossoms at the side and the voluminous tullo veil was draped low at tbe back and held by knots of orange blossoms on the dark coiffure. Her flowers were white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Katharine Talbott Houk, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. She wore light yellow satin taffeta, with a shirred Eton coat corsage edged with brown fur, and fur also banded the full abort skirt a few inches above the knee. Her small, high-brown hat was trimmed with a plastron of silver and mixed yellow flowers, and her bouquet, a most unusual one, was made up of shaded marigolds, purple pansies, and yellow orchids.

The other attendants were the Misses Marjorie Ladew Williams of New York, Katherine M. Brown and Anna M. de Graff of Plainfield, N. J.; Louise Lynch of Towanda, Penn.; Mrs. Philip Schuyler Church of Geneva, N. Y., and Mrs. Alexander Hammer of Lexington, Mass., a sister of the bridegroom. Their frocks were brilliant canary-colorsd taffeta, the very full skirts, with lace hems, had looped but flat panniers at the side back, and the round necked, low cut, close fitting corsages were appliqued with silver flowers, as was each short cap tafteta sleeve.

The immense brown silk plush hats had small crowns, the brims were finished with flat tulle bems, sprays of silver flowers were caught at one side, and from the bats fell clouds of deep brown tulle draped in long capea over the gowns of the two married attendants, while on the bridesmaids' hats it was formed into scarfs that left the face free, was carried around under the chin to the right and hung in long enda almost to the floor. They wore yellow hose, bronse slippers, and carried yellow tea roses and orchide with ferns.

Harold Talbott of Dayton, O., a cousin of the bridegroom, was his best man. The ushers were his brother-in-law, Alexander Hammer, Philip Schuyler Church, Nelson F. Talbott, George Mead, William D. Graves, and Foster Milliken, Jr., a brother of the bride.

The reception, held at the St. Regis, was a small one for about 150 guests, the relatives and intimate friends. The wedding cake, weighing 300 pounds, occupied a prominent place. Surmounting it was a white cathedral on the banks of a canal in Venice, done in sugar, and through its open doore came the notes of "Oh, Lovely Night" from "The Tales of Hoffmann," from an electrically played music box. In the miniature canal about the cathedral sailed electrically propelled gondolas, manned by gondoliers dressed as cupids.

Mr. and Mrs. Houk will spend their honeymoon at Lake Placid, and afterward will go to Toronto, Canada, to make their home tbere.

Merritt-McElroy Wedding.

Miss Marjorie McElroy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lemuel McElroy of Overlook, Cryder's Point, Whitestone, L. I., and John Israel Merritt, son of John I. Merritt of Sbore Road, Whitestone, were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church in the locality where both reside; the ceremony being performed by the rector, the Rev. William Jenkins.

Miss Alice McElroy, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy and Gladys Merritt, sisters of the bridegroom; Viola MacDougall of Flushing, Margaret Tuohey of New Rochelle, Martha Miller of Bellmea, N. J., and Helen Gilleauheau of Mamaroneck, N. Y.

The bridegroom was attended by C. Leroy Hendrickson, of Garden City, as best man. The ushers were Rudolph L. Von Bermuth and G. Ames Beals, of Cryders Point; William A. Kimbel, G. Blackburn Miller and Frederick H. McCoun, of Manhattan, and Douglas S. Carter, of Boston.

Keuneke-Seltzer Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Lucie Henriette Seltzer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Seltzer of Clifton Park, Weehawken, N. J., and Ernest Edward Keuneke of West Hoboken, took place yesterday afternoon at the Summer home of the bride'e parents at Point Pleasant, N. J. The Rev. William Yates Jones officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white georgette crepe and taffeta, trimmed with duchesse lace, and a tulle veil. Miss Emily Lieb, her cousin, was her only attendant. She wore a frock of pink chiffon and taffeta. William Keuneke was his brother's best man.

After a trip to Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Keuneke will reside at 41 Fulton Street, Weehawken. The bride'e father ie Vice President of the French Benevolent Society and of the French Hospital of New York.

Miss Paine Weds Edwin A. Park.

Miss Frances Paine, daughter of Mrs. Frances B. M. Paine of 670 Lexington Avenue, and Edwin Avery Park of this city, formerly of New Haven, Conn., were married yesterday afternoon in St. James's Church, New London, Conn. Preceding the ceremony there was a luncheon at the Summer home of Mrs. H. C. Bunner at Ocean Beach. The couple will live in the city. The bride is a well known amateur dancer.

Miss Anna Wettlaufer Engaged.

Mrs. Dora B. Wettlaufer of the Apthorpe, Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Anna G. Wettlaufer, to Captain Harry K. Rutherford, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rutherford of Waddington, N. Y. Miss Wettlaufer is the daughter of the late Otto Wettlaufer of this city. The wedding will take place in December.

Helm-Heidelberger Wedding Oct. 4.

The wedding of Miss Lydia Heidelberger and Siegfried W. Helm will take place on Monday, Oct. 4, at 12:30 o'clock, at the St. Regis. Miss Madeline Neuberger will be the bride's maid of honor and Charles Helm will act as best man.

Engagements.

Mrs. Fanny L. Dreyfoos of 307 West 100th Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mildred F. Dreyfoos, to Alfred Eisenberg of San Francisco. The wedding ie to take place on Oct. 4 in San Francisco.

William J. Forbes of 113 Willow Street, Brooklyn, and Port Washington, L. I., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Reba Edwards Forbes, to Howard Morse of New York. The wedding is to take place early this Winter.

WED AFTER CHOIR ROMANCE.

Greenwich Singers Heard at Edwards—Whalen Wedding.

The marriage of Elisha Jay Edwards, Jr., of New York and Miss Ethel Whalen, a daughter of Mrs. Irene Virginia Whalen, took place at 4:30 yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Tabernacle, at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George M. Thompson, pastor of Christ Church, at Greenwich, Conn., and the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Tabernacle.

The decorations were palms and pink chrysanthemums, and the musical program was rendered on the organ by Walter S. Edwards, the organist, a brother of the bridegroom. The choir of Christ Church at Greenwich, twenty-six in all, sang at the wedding, for several years ago the bride, now a concert singer, and the bridegroom sang in that choir, she as soprano and he as bass, and in doing so first met each other.

As the tabernacle has no middle aisle, the singers came down the left aisle and passed up the right aisle to their places in the choir stalls, making with her mother, Mrs. Whalen, who gave her in marriage. She wore a severely plain white satin robe, with old lace draped at one side. It was a straight gown with tulle sleeves and quantities of tulle on the corsage. The satin train was appliquéd with silver water lilies and leaves, and the tulle veil was in plain folds in a nunlike cap about her black locks. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Whalen was in dark orchid-colored satin, a draped gown with cream lace sleeves and a waistcoat, topped by a small hat to match with shaded flowers.

The bride's only attendants were Miss Elizabeth Edwards, a niece of the bridegroom, and Miss Virginia MacLeod, a niece of the bride.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception in the church parlors, where light refreshments were served. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Edwards will live at 604 West 112th Street.

HARRIMAN WEDS ON TUESDAY

A Special Train Will Take the New York Guests to Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 18.—A special express train will be run from New York Tuesday morning over the New Haven Railroad to Lenox to bring the members of the Harriman family and invited guests for the wedding of William Averell Harriman and Miss Kitty Lanier Lawrance, which will take place in Trinity Episcopal Church Tuesday at noon. Arriving by the special train will be Mrs. Edward Henry Harriman, Miss Carol A. Harriman, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey. They will motor from the train to the church. There have not been more than thirty relatives and friends invited to the church.

About 250 invitations have been issued for the reception. Witb fair weather, the breakfast will be served on the porches and at small tables on the terraces at Allen Winden. The villa and the grounds are now inviting. Mr. Harriman and his bride will receive in the drawing room. The decorations at the house will be of cut flowers from Charles Lanier's greenhouses, and will be of great beauty. They will be arranged by Alfred H. Wingett, Superintendent of the estate. Mr. Wingett will also arrange a simple floral decorative setting for the service at Trinity, which will be performed y the Rev. William Lawrence Wood, rector. The chancel and the altar will be decorated in pink and white. Pink is Miss Lawrance's favorite color.

Allen Blanchard Fenno, who married Miss Elizabeth Turnure, Miss Lawrance's cousin, will play the musical selections at the simple service.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier Lawrance of New York arrived today at Allen Winden for the wedding. William Averell Harriman will arrive there Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Turnure, Miss Lawrance'a aunt and uncle, will entertain Francis R. Appleton, Jr., and Charles Appleton for the wedding, and Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck will have Charles Lanier, Jr., and Reginald B. Lanier as her guests.

Gifts of great beauty and value have been received by Miss Lawrance. The gifts are guarded by special officers.

MRS. COE LOSES BRACELET.

Search of Oyster Bay Estate Fails to Reveal Coetly Ornament.

Since Friday morning there has been going on a thorough search of the 1,000-acre place of William R. Coe, Planting Fields, Oyster Bay, L. I., for a bracelet worth may thousands of dollars which Mrs. Coe missed Thursday.

Mrs. Coe returned Thursday from a visit to her husband, who is in Wyoming on business. She left the dinner table to gather an armful of flowers in her garden. Later ehe missed the bracelet, which she was confident she had worn at dinner.

The bracelet was a duplicate of one Mrs. Coe lost three years ago. When 17 years old, the daughter of Henry H. Rogers, she married Joseph Cooper Mott in 1893. After two years ehe divorced Mott and resumed her maiden name. Mott had given her a diamond bracelet of fifty stones, set in platinum. After her divorce she wore the bracelet. She continued to wear it when she married Mr. Coe. When she lost it she collected $22,000 for which it was insured, and had another made like it.

The search of the great Coe estate was aided by representatives of a New York agency which had insured the bracelet.

MAKES NEW FLYING RECORD.

Army Aviator Stays Up 9 Hours and 48 Minutes at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 18.—Lieutenant Walter R. Taliaferro, junior military aviator attached to the Signel Corps Aviation School at the military acrodome, North Island, was receiving congratulations today on his achievement in smashing the American sustained flight record yesterday, when he remained in the air nine hours and forty-eight minutes.

The previous record, eight hours and fifty-three minutes, was established by Lieutenant Byron Q. Jones last January. Captain Arthur Cowan, head of the North Island school and representative of the Acro Club of America, declared the record official.

Lieutenant Taliaferro used a military tractor equipped with a 90-horsepower motor. It is estimated he covered more than 500 miles during his flight. The world's record for sustained flight is held by Reinheld Boehm, a German aviator, who flew 24 hours and 12 minutes.

BILLINGS GIVES UP VANADIS.

Trades Yacht That Was In Fatal Collision for the Kanawak.

The yacht Vanadis, owned by C. K. G. Billings, which has been for sale since two men were killed in her collision early in the season with the Bunker Hill in the Sound, has been exchanged by Mr. Billings for the Kanawak, a yacht owned by M. S. Clark. It is said that Mr. Clark paid a substantial bonus to get the larger vessel.

The Vanadis will go to New London, while the Kanawak's headquarters hereafter will be Glen Cove. The crews of the two vessels remain with their craft.

Bloch Benefit at Terrace Garden.

A benefit will be given at Terrace Garden tonight, by Elks Lodge, No. 1, for the family of the late Philip Bloch, a former Exalted Ruler of that lodge, and for many years Chief Clerk in the City Magistrates' Courte. Among the performers who will appear are Kitty Gordon, Laddie Cliff, Fern Rogers, Fanny Brice, Natalie Alt, Harry Thompson, and Hinea and Fox, and the music will be by the Kaltenborn orchestra. Fred Walton and Jack Wilson will manage the production.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo, Justice Ford, Edward Shelby, Lloyd T. Bingham, Frederick E. Goldsmith, and James McCullom are on the committee in charge of the benefit.

MISS WIBORG, BRIDE OF SIDNEY W. FISH

Youngest Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wiborg Married in St. Luke's, East Hampton.

HER SISTERS ATTENDANTS

A Simple Ceremony Owing to Recent Death of Bridegroom's Mother —Honeymoon on Vanderbilt Yacht

The wedding of Miss Olga Wiborg, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Wiborg, and Sidney Webster Fish, which was celebrated yesterday at East Hampton, L. I., was a quiet and simple one, owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. The guests included only the relatives and intimate friends, the guests from New York going out on a special train, which left tha Pennsylvania Station at 9:45, returning at 4 o'clock.

The ceremony was performed in St. Luke's Church by the Rev. Edward C. Chorley, of Garrison, N. Y., who was assisted by the Rsv. Oscar F. R. Tredor, rector of St. Luke's. The day was ideal for a country wedding, and the interior of the picturesque church wes decorated with early Autumnal flowers.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a gown of soft white satin veiled in tulle with motifs of rare old lace, which belonged to her grandmother. The veil of tulle was caught at the coiffure by a chaplet of orange blossoms, and fell in graceful folds halfway down the train. She carried a bouquet of orange blossoms.

The Misses Mary H. and Sara S. Wiborg attended their sister. They wore frocks of mauve tulle topped with silver hats with blue crowns, each carrying a large bouquet of field and garden flowers.

Benjamin Moore, a classmate of the bridegroom at Harvard University, acted es best man. The ushers included Erskine Wood, Charles L. Appleton, James Park and Frederic H. Cruger.

Following the ceremony at the church, a bridal breakfast was served on the terrace of The Dunes, the Wiborg country place, which is near Egypt Beach. Later Mr. Fish and his bride left on their honeymoon, which they will spend on Harold Vanderbilt's yacht, Vagrant.

The engagement of the young couple was announced informally, on account of mourning, last June. The bride and her two sisters are prominent in society, and took an active pert last season in the entertainments arranged for the war sufferers. Mrs. Wiborg was formerly Miss Adeline Sherman, daughter of Major Hoyt Sherman, a brother of General William Tecumseh Sherman of civil war fame, and Senator John Sherman. The Wiborg town home is at 11 East Forty-fifth Street.

Mr. Fish is the youngest of the children of Stuyvesant Fish. He is a brother of Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., and Mrs. Albert Zabriskie Grey, and a grandson of Hamilton Fish, and a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant and Nicholas Fish. He was graduated from Harvard University, class of 1906, and belonge to the Union, Knickerbocker, Meadow Brook, Racquet, and Tennis, and the Turf and Field Clubs, and is a member of the St. Nicholas Society.

MISS ELLIOTT ENGAGED.

Daughter of President of the New Haven to Wed Edmund P. Rogers.

Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and Mrs. Elliott of Marlborough Street, Boston, announce the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Edith January Elliott, to Edmund Pendleton Rogere, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers of Hyde Park-on-Hudson, and New York City. Miss Elliott made ber début last Winter in Boston. She was for two years a pupil at the Porter School in Farmington, Conn., and is a member of the 1915 sewing circle of the Vincent Club.

Miss Elliott has ons sister, Miss Janet Elliott, and a brother, Howard Elliott, Jr., now a student in St. Mark's School. Her motner was Miss Janet January of St. Louis. Mrs. Elliott is a sister of Lady Leith of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and London, and of Mrs. John P. Davis and Harry C. January of St. Louis.

Mr. Elliott was graduated from Harvard in 1881. In 1904 he resigned the Vice Presidency of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to become the President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and in 1913 he went to New England as President of the New Haven Railroad.

Mr. Rogers was graduated from Groton School, and later, in 1903, from Yale. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, Racquet and Tennis, New York Yacht, Essex Fox Hounds, and other clubs. He spent August at Plattsburg in the training camp, where he took a prominent part. His brothers are William Coleman Rogers, who lives at Double R. Ranch, Phoenix, Ariz., and Rae H. Rogers, who married Miss Marguerite Walker. He has two sleters, one of whom, Ellen H. Rogere, married Kenneth B. Schley, and the other, Anne P. Rogers, married J. Griswold Webb.

FASHION SHOW IN HASTINGS.

Woman's Club to Give a Bazaar In Aid of Public Library.

The Woman's Club of Hastings-on-Hudson will give a Japanese Bazaar next Friday and Saturday in Joseph Devine's hall in Warburton Avenue, Hastings, for the benefit of the public library and other institutions supported by the club.

One of the features of the baazar will be a Fall fashion show in which the débutantes and younger society women of Hastings, acting as manikins, will wear gowns in the latest styles provided by the leading Fifth Avenue shops. Among those who will appear in the fashion parade are Misses Dorothy Graef, Ruth Keys, Isabel Keye, Rosamonde Whiteside, Marion Todd, Viola Goodwin, Venetta Sargent, Margaret Chamberlain, and Helen Munson, and Mesdames Lewis F. Burrough, H. P. Frear, and Joseph Sidenberg.

Mrs. Walker Whiteside is arranging a vaudeville entertainment for the bazaar and Miss Rosamonde will be in charge of the dancing. Mrs. Lewis F. Burrough, the executivé head of the undertaking, ie assisted by Mrs. E. G. Hardy, Mrs. E. D. Griswold, Mrs. C. C. Howard, Mrs. C. C. Parsons, Mrs. Irving Smith, Mrs. Joseph Sidenberg, Mrs. Carl Trube, Mrs. Gustave Henbach, Mrs. Bruce Nichol, Mrs. J. G. Roberts, Mrs. D. T. Kelly, Miss Regina Ober, and Miss Olive Adams.

THE PROLONGED SEPTEMBER HEAT

has severely tried the tenement dwellers, and has resulted in a greatly increased attendance at our Sea Breeze fresh air home, as compared with any previous September.

The strain on our resources has as a result been exceptional. There is still the opportunity to add your help in any sum you choose to send.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR,
105 East 22nd Street, Room 310.

STEFANSSON'S SUCCESS REJOICES THE BRITISH

President of the Royal Geographical Society Expects Further Discoveries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Royal Geographical Society here is immensely pleased at the news of Stefansson's achievement, which it has received only through press cable dispatches which give the text of Stefansson's telegram from Herschel Island. The society is eagerly awaiting details as to the new land and the recital of the experiences of the explorer and his party.

Douglas W. Freshfield, President of the society, said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight:

"That is splendid news from Stefansson. It is a relief to know that he and his party are all safe, and that they have done so well in finding the new land. Stefansson has won new laurels by his intrepid work. It is gratifying that after a long wait we find that exploration research has been enriched. What Stefansson and his companions did during the long year that they had to wait in the arctic regions all the world will eagerly want to know. Our society will endeavor to get details of it. That Stefansson is to go on with his work is further gratifying, and that he will make more useful discoveries is to be expected. The steamer Polar Bear, which Stefansson bought, is a hardy craft made for arctic sailing, and it is to be assumed it will faithfully carry out its part in future manoeuvres."

MRS. HARRIMAN'S REPORT.

Discusses Effect of Women's Employment on the Wage Scale.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York, a member of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, made public here today portions of a report which she presented to the commission concerning the economic situation of women. This report, she said, being of subsidiary nature, would not be formally presented to Congress, but might be of service if that body should establish a permanent Commission on Industrial Relations.

Mrs. Harriman's report will have to do particularly with the economic situation of women, who, she affirms, constitute "a menace to the wage scale" under present conditions.

"The principle of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work figures little, and the cost of living figures less, in determining the wage level for women in industry," the report says.

"Argument concerning the relations between conditions menacing the welfare of women in industry and social unrest is not necessary. It would require a reckless optimism to contend that several million wage earners, working at rates indisputably below those which men could, or would, accept, were not a menace to the wage scale or that large numbers of women working with equipment and under conditions prejudicial to their physical organization, are without social and industrial significance.

"But it is necessary to call attention to the fact that because of the youth of the large majority of wage-earning women and their comparative brevity of their industrial life, they lack the solidarity necessary to make effective protest.

"Women pass from industry into homes of their own to become mothers of well-born or ill-born children. Those latter go back to the mills, factories, offices, and stores to take the places of those retreating from the battle for bread.

"Whether each turn of this human spiral leads to a higher or lower plane of physical, mental, and moral life, depends largely upon the conditions under which women work."

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Lewis K. Brown, who was Secretary of the Industrial Relations Commission, said today that any report that Mrs. J. Borden Harriman may make now, will have no official standing.

"The life of the commission," said Mr. Brown, "expired Aug. 23. Prior to that Mrs. Harriman, who had left the city, wrote to me authorizing me to sign her name to the commission's report, and to no other. This I did. It is her report as a Commissioner. Anything she may wish to present to Congress now will have to be in a capacity other than that of a Commissioner."

HOLY JUMPERS JUMP IN JAIL.

Judge Lets Them Jump the Town on Promise Not to Jump Back.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J. Sept. 18.—There was a show in the Plainfield Theatre, in West Second Street near Park Avenue, tonight. Usually there isn't, so the corner was unusually crowded with persons afoot, in carriages and in automobiles, and eight members of the Holy Jumpers—four men and four women. They sang and clapped their hands and jumped up and down, mixing up the traffic, which frequently had to halt to keep from running them down, and getting into the way of pedestrians.

All Summer the Holy Jumpers have been allowed to come from their headquarters in Bound Brook to hold street corner meetings here, but tonight they caused to much disturbance that a policeman asked them to move. They refused; so, after arguing with them for a time, he sent for the reserves.

Half a dozen policemen under Captain John J. Flynn hurried around and hustled the sight, still singing and jumping, over to headquarters. There the Captain locked the men up, but let the women sit in a back room, on their promise not to do any more jumping or capering, either vocal or acrobatic.

The men kept up such a rackel, however, that Captain Flynn sent a policeman for City Judge William G. De Meza. He apologized for interrupting the Judge at the theatre and explained about the racket. The Judge accepted the apology, but said he regretted he couldn't leave till the act was over. However, if they'd promise to be quick, he'd hurry over between the acts and settle the cases.

He had only a few minutes when he arrived. The Holy Jumpers promised they wouldn't hold any more meetings in Plainfield until after the hearing, so the Judge paroled them until Monday and hurried back to the show.

ROW OVER THEATRE LIGHTS.

Owner Arrested After Gathering Is Left in Darkness.

The police of the Simpson Street Station were called at dusk last night to settle a dispute at the Tiffany Theatre, Tiffany Street and Westchester Avenue, the Bronx. After the excitement was over they arrested Nathan Machet of 863 East 164th Street, a part owner of the theatre, who is charged with disorderly conduct and interfering with a policeman.

The trouble began about 5:30 o'clock, when the congregation assembled by Rabbi Jacob Becker of 981 Westchester Avenue for Yom Kippur services complained because the lights had not been turned on, and a protest was made to Machet and an electrican called Teddy. The former declared the contract made with the rabbi did not call for lighting. The audience could not see it that way, and an argument followed. Suddenly the lights were flashed on, and those in the audience resumed their seats in some haste. The service had just been resumed when every light went out.

A special protest was taken personally by Harry Bergen of Pittsburg, Kan., the rabbi's nephew, to Teddy, the electrician. When Bergen reappeared he charged that the electrician had struck him in the eye. Policeman Maitz put Teddy under arrest. He backed his prisoner into the theatre office, and it was then, he charged, that Machet interfered, and Teddy slipped out a side door.

Two policemen arrived from the Simpson Street Station and dismissed the congregation.

BISHOP T. J. CONATY DEAD AT CORONADO

Had Been Selected for Distinguished Honors in the 43 Years Since His Ordination.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY HEAD

Identified with Educational and Social Movements in Los Angeles—Editor of a Catholic Magazine.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 18.—The Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, for many years Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Los Angeles and Monterey, died today in a cottage at Coronado, where he had been for the last week. Bishop Conaty's health had steadily declined since his arrival at Coronado and his death was not unexpected.

He was born in Ireland and was in his seventy-ninth year. With his parents he came to this country at an early age and was educated in Montreal College, from which he was graduated in 1867. After this Bishop Conaty was graduated from Holy Cross College in 1869 and the Montreal Theological School in 1872. In 1889 Georgetown University granted him the degree of D. D., and in 1896 Laval University of Quebec, Canada, conferred on him the degrees of J. C. D. and D. D.

Bishop Conaty was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church in 1872 and became rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Worcester, Mass., in 1880 and remained there until 1897. On Oct. 22, 1896, he was selected by the American Catholic Bishops and the Trustees of the university to succeed Bishop Keane as rector of the Catholic University in Washington, and Pope Leo XIII. conferred the appointment in November of the same year. At that time the Pope also conferred on him the title of Domestic Prelate and nominated him Titular Bishop of Samoa. Cardinal Gibbons, consecrated him in Baltimore in 1903.

Bishop Conaty was long identified with educational and social movements in Los Angeles, having been appointed to the See of Monterey and Los Angeles in March, 1903. He founded and edited for four years the Catholic School and Home Magazine; during 1887-8, he was President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, and in 1893 organized the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg, N. Y., of which he was President until 1897.

Bishop Conaty was the author of a number of religious works, among which were "Bible Studies."

Marquis F. Dickinson.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 18.—Marquis F. Dickinson, one of the oldest members of the Massachusetts Bar, and for many years a prominent Boston attorney died at his Summer home here today, aged 75 years. He served two years as Assistant United States District Attorney at Boston, and had been director of several public service corporations. He was born in Amherst, Mass., and was a graduate of Amherst College and the Harvard University Law School, being admitted to the Bar in 1865. He was a Vice President and member of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, a member of the International Law Association, and the fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa, and belonged to the Amherst, Algonquin, University, Rural, Thursday, Brookline, and Boston Art Clubs.

MAN AND WIFE CANDIDATES.

Mr. and Mrs. Kobbe Both Named on the Socialist Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kobbe of New Rochelle will both be candidatees on the Socialist ticket at the coming election. Mrs. Kobbe several days ago announced her candidacy for Supervisor in the Second Ward and today friends of Mr. Kobbe let it be known that he will be a candidate for Mayor on the eamc ticket.

Mr. and Mrs. Kobbe, who have a home in Neptune Avenue, are at their Summer house in Stockbridge, Mass., but will return to New Rochelle in time for the primaries. Mrs. Kobbe was the first woman to be nominated for public office in this city, when she was a Socialist candidate for the Council in 1913. She was defeated.

Mrs. Alexander Clarke Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 18.—Mrs. Alexander Clarke, of Paris, whose house is being used by the French Government as a hospital, and who has spent the Summer at the Crawford House, suffered a severe injury this morning in falling as she was about to leave for New York. It is thought that her hip is fractured. A specialist has been summoned.

Anthony Comstock Seriously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 18.—Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, is seriously ill at his home in Beekman road, here, from intermittent fever. The fever developed a week ago. Mr. Comstock is 69 years old.

Newman Erb's Condition Unchanged

DEAL, N. J., Sept. 18.—Newman Erb is resting comfortably, his condition remaining unchanged. He had a most comfortable night, and no immediate change is looked for. His family continues to be very optimistic, but the doctors are more conservative. They say he has a good fighting chance to survive the mercury poisoning. The crisis will come within the next forty-eight hours.



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ANKERWYCKE BURNED DOWN

Historic English Mansion Destroyed During Absence of Owners.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Ankerwycke, the historic mansion at Wraysbury, where King Henry VIII. wooed Anne Boleyn, was destroyed today by fire. The owners were absent and the cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

The house was built around the ruins of one of the most famous priories of the Middle Ages, founded in the reign of Henry II. Adjoining the property is Runnymede Meadow, where the barons forced King John to grant the Magna Charta.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES LAWRENCE HALLEY, 48 years old, well known in the printing trade, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,098 Elmore Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Halley was a native of Ontario, Canada, and was formerly Vice President of the Trow Press, publishers of the New York Directory. At the time of his death he was with the firm of J. J. Little & Ives. He was a member of Aurora Grata Lodge 706, F. and A. M.; Aurora Grata Consistory, Kiemet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Crescent Athletic Club, of which he was once a Governor. Mr. Halley is a widow and two sons.

DANIEL BLANCKE, for twenty-seven years with the New York office of the Erie Railroad, is dead at his home, 161 Covert Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years. Mr. Blancke was born in Chelthan, England, and was formerly a sporting writer for Philadelphia newspapers and the manager of international cricket matches held there.

Mrs. MARGARET ALICE CASEY, wife of George M. Casey, for many years with H. B. Claflin & Co., died from heart disease on Friday at her home, 1,160 Belden Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Casey, who was active in Catholic church and benevolent work, was the President of the Blessed Sacrament branch of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, and a member of the Third Order of St. Francis, and of the Holy Rosary Society of St. Malachy's Church.

Mrs. MAURICE CARMODY, 61 years old, a resident of Brooklyn for almost fifty years, died Thursday at her home, 190 Erasmus Street, leaving her husband, two sons, and three daughters.

FRANKLIN B. BEERS, Secretary and Treasurer of The Rome Sentinel Company, died at his home in Rome, N. Y., on Friday, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Schenectady and for fifty-two years was one of the owners of The Sentinel. He was a Mason and a member of the Board of Aldermen of Rome.

Mrs. MEDORA THAYER HIGGS, widow of Francis Higgs of Washington, D. C., died on Thursday at her home in New London, Conn., in her sixty-third year. She was a daughter of the late James B. Thayer of this city.

JOHN T. LENFESTEY, President of the Lenfestey Milling Company and prominent in Chicago manufacturing circles, died on Friday at his home there. He was born in Owen Sound, Ontario, and was in his sixtieth year.

Mrs. SELINA MOORE HOLMAN, for fifteen years President of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., died yesterday at her home in Fayettevills, of appendicitis.

HUBERT O. FOX, New York representative of Wood & Brooks of Buffalo, manufacturers of piano parts, died yesterday at his home on Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his forty-fifth year. He was born in Chicago and was candidate for City Controller on the Progressive ticket in Mount Vernon. Mr. Fox was a member of the Pine Club and is survived by his widow and son.

Dr. SUSAN LA FLESCH PICOTTE, for many years prominent as a physician and missionary worker among the Indians of Nebraska and adjoining States, died at her home in Walthill, Neb., yesterday, at the age of 46. She was the daughter of Pierre La Flesch, a chief of the Omaha Tribe. She was educated at Hampton Institute and the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia.

Mrs. LOUISE BATES, wife of George C. Bates, an insurance broker, died on Friday at her home in Jersey City in her fifty-seventh year. She was born here, and was a member of the Sister Order of Foresters of America. In addition to her husband, she is survived by two daughters and a son.

Mrs. HENRY KREUTZBERG, wife of Henry Kreutzberg, an electrician, died on Friday at her home in Mount Vernon, N. Y., in her sixty-fourth year. She was born in this city.

JACOB FRITZ, a real estate dealer, a former Assemblyman from the Fourteenth District, died last night at his home, 1,419 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, in his fifty-eighth year.

JACOB S. CONKLIN, 61 years old, a grandson of General Winfield Scott of Mexican War fame, died Friday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Endeman, near Newton, N. J.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

MANDEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mandel of 466 West 145th St. announce the birth of a daughter on Sept. 16. No cards.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levy, formerly of 842 Manida St., Bronx, now residing at 121 Bay 28th St., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son on Friday, Sept. 17.

THORN.—To Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Thorn, (nee Julia Pawel,) 638 West 160th St., on Sept. 9, a girl, Emma Adelaide.

ZIMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Ziman of 1,001 Bryant Av. announce the birth of a son, Sept. 14, 1915.

BRECK.—Sept. 13, See Gate, to Dr. and Mrs. William B. Breck, a daughter.

Confirmed.

CRACOVANER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cracovaner announce the Bar Mitzbah of their son Alex., at the Hebrew Tabernacle on Sept. 25, 10 A. M., and 9:30 A. M.

GROSSMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Grossman, 725 Riverside Drive, announce the confirmation of their son Morton Joseph on Oct. 2, 1915, at 10 A. M., at the Tremont Temple, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near Burnside Av., Bronx. Reception at their home on Oct. 3, after 8 P. M. Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

Engaged

ABRAMOWITZ—PERLMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Perlman of 73 South 9th St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Anna Estelle, to Dr. E. William Abramowitz of the Bronx.

ALTMAN—LICHT.—Mrs. Adele Fischer announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Frances Leight to Emil Altman.

BLUME—BERINSTEIN.—Mrs. I. M. Berinstein of 420 Riverside Drive announces the betrothal of her daughter, Rose, to Mr. Joseph S. Blume. Reception, Hotel Savoy, Oct. 31. No cards.

CHEROS—SCHWARZBAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Schwarzbaum, at 351 St. Nicholas Av., announce the engagement reception of their daughter, Elsie, and Mr. Nathan Cheros, on Saturday evening, Oct. 2, after 8 o'clock, at the Elismere, 80 West 126th St. No cards.

COSEL—HARTOGENSIS.—Miss Ray Hartogensis of Baltimore, Md., to Mr. Sol A. Cosel of New York.



KELSEY
HEALTH HEAT
WE WANT to have a talk with you about the Kelsey Health Heat. You say when and where, and we'll be there.
It does seem to me that if you knew half the things about it that we do, you would not give another thought to any other system.

BASEBALL—ATHLETICS—POLO—OTHER SPORTS

BUFFALO CLUB WINS INTERNATIONAL FLAG

Bisons' Whirlwind Finish and Providence's Collapse in the Last Week of Race.

The International League season closed yesterday and the Buffalo team won the pennant by taking one game of a double-header with Jersey City, while Providence dropped two to Toronto. It has been the closest race in the International League in years, and the possession of the pennant depended on the result of the last day's games. Buffalo won the race in a whirlwind finish, and it was not until early this week that Pat Donovan's Buffalo team took the lead in the race from Providence.

Buffalo won by a margin of sixteen points, the final average being .632. Providence finished the season with an average of .616. The slump that the Providence team experienced this week cost them the pennant. Providence went to Buffalo early in the week for a series with Donovan's team, and Providence was on the top of the heap by a few points' margin. The two teams had an even split on Monday, but Providence dropped both ends of a double-header Tuesday and lost an eleven-inning game Wednesday, Buffalo winning four out of the five games in the series and going into first place.

Toronto proved a stumbling block for Providence on Friday, and the Providence team dropped two more again yesterday, Toronto taking both ends of a double-header. These defeats ruined the pennant chances of the Providence Club. Buffalo won and lost in the double-headers on Friday and yesterday. Buffalo has been playing a consistent game throughout the season, and when the important series with Providence started the team was going at top speed. With the pennant in its grasp, the Providence team slumped and lost an opportunity of grabbing the flag two years in succession.

BLACKBIRDS LOSE AT POLO.

Piping Rock Team, Though Weaker on Paper, Win Semi-Final Cup Contest.

The Piping Rock polo team easily defeated the Rumson Blackbirds yesterday in the semi-final contest for the Rumson Country Club Cup, at Herbert Field, in Rumson, N. J., by a score of 15 to 3½ goals.

The feature of the game was the remarkable playing of H. East, an Englishman, who has been the mainstay of the Piping Rock team this season. East is handicapped at five goals by the Polo Association, and carries six points in England.

The Piping Rock No. 2 made eleven of the fourteen earned goals credited to his side. He was also instrumental in the two that were hit by O'Day, as in both cases he passed the ball on to the No. 1.

A remarkable thing about the two teams was the fact that the victors were allowed one goal by handicap, the Blackbirds being the stronger four on paper. East scored almost at will in spite of the efforts of the whole Rumson team to stop him. Once he fastened on the ball a goal generally resulted. Line-up:

Piping Rock—J. O'Day, 1; H. East, 5; Ralph Kirlin, 0; A. Nother, 3. Total, 9.
Rumson Blackbirds—L. H. Rose, 1; Berens Waters, 2; Howard S. Borden, 0; B. K. Gatins, 0. Total, 3.
Individual goals for Piping Rock—East, 11; O'Day, 2; A. Nother, one goal allowed by handicap.
For Rumson—Rose, 2; Waters and Borden Lost by penalty, ½ goal. W. Struthers Jones, referee.

N. Y. U.'s Strong Backfield.

Football practice yesterday afternoon on the New York University athletic field completed a week of trying routine and drill in gridiron fundamentals, in which Coaches Reilley and Goreh have been schooling the Violet squad ever since the candidates reported for work last Monday. Altogether forty men have been equipped with football togs, and from all indications a squad of more than sixty men will be at work by the middle of the week. Judging from the material that has come out for the preliminary training, the New York eleven will have one of the strongest backfields ever seen at University Heights. Of the men who have signified their intentions of competing for these positions Bernstein, McCullough, Egan, Olswang, Manley, Cann, and McKuskar have displayed excellent form in the elementary work and look good for positions on the Varsity. Although nothing has been attempted yet in the way of scrimmaging or tackling, Coach Reilley has given much time to drilling the squad in elementary details and to indicating the most approved methods of playing each individual position.

The most promising candidates that have come out for these positions include Captain Somers, Sokolower, Raschbaum, Waldman, McKenzie, and Ponterry, although many men from the entering class are also displaying ability along these lines. Most of the work for this week will probably consist in tackling practice and signal drills, with the possibility of commencing scrimmage by the latter part of the week.

The first mishap of the season occurred yesterday when Fleckenstein, who was in uniform for his first practice, and who is a freshman in the Law School, dislocated his collar bone as the result of some rather rough work, which involved falling on the ball.

Strobino First in Distance Run.

Gaston Strobino, the Paterson distance runner of Olympic Marathon fame, won the modified Marathon contest of The Paterson Evening News yesterday afternoon. The last half mile of the event was finished on the Hohokus race track, where the Bergen County Fair was being concluded. The course was from Paterson to Hohokus, a distance of about ten miles. There were thirty-one starters, with Nick Glanakopulos of the Millrose A. A. on scratch. Strobino had a one-minute handicap, but came to the grounds a minute and a half ahead of the Greek runner, who finished eighth. Strobino also won the time prize.

Joe Bromilow of the Irish-American A. C. won the 880-yard run, from scratch, in 1:59. He tried to repeat in the 440-yard event, but could not get better than third.

Harlem L. T. Handicap Tournament.

Nine matches were played in the first round of the Harlem Lawn Tennis Club's annual handicap tournament yesterday on the club courts, 138th Street and Convent Avenue. Four of the five contests required an extra game to reach a decision, which is a tribute to the Handicap Committee. The tournament will continue this week. The summary:

Harlem L. T. Club Handicap.—Men's Singles —H. Manchester (minus 30) defeated Eli Behar, (minus 15,) 6—4, 6—8, 6—3; H. Babcock (scratch) defeated Dr. Seller, (plus half 15,) 6—3, 6—4; L. Brey (minus 15) defeated Charles Bochner, (minus half 15,) 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; M. Abels (minus 15) defeated L. Brey (minus 15,) 4—6, 8—6, 6—3; E. Ottenberg (plus half 15) defeated M. Behar, (plus 15,) 3—6, 6—3, 6—3; I. Bloom (plus half 15) defeated B. Elmer, (plus half 15,) 6—4, 6—4; Paul Goold (minus 15) defeated Ralph Summer, (minus 15,) 7—5, 6—3; W. Botsford (minus 15) defeated Dr. G. Faber, (minus half 30,) 7—5, 6—2.

New Orleans Southern Champion.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 18.—New Orleans was assured of the Southern Association pennant today by winning the second game of a double-header with Little Rock, 7 to 1. New Orleans now has a lead of seven games over Birmingham, with only six games remaining to be played before the season ends.

KIRKBY TAKES EQUINOX CUP.

Englewood Golfer Beats Partridge 2 Up and 1 at Manchester.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 18.—Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, N. J., won the thirty-six hole final round for the Equinox Cup at Ekwanok Country Club today, defating Dwight Partridge of Bedford by 2 up and 1 to play. Kirkby was playing better than bogey for the course on each nine holes, while Partridge took 41 for the first nine and was then 3 down. On the second nine he trimmed down to 36, squaring the match at the fourteenth, but losing the eighteenth, and being 1 down when the match started in the afternoon.

Kirkby gained a hole going out, as Partridge talled twice to take advantage of his opportunities. At the tenth Kirkby was better than par with 3 up. There was an exchange of wine at the twelfth and thirteenth. Patridge was both brilliant and erratic on the fourteenth, and saved a half in par fonr after being trapped and overapproaching the green. At the fifteenth Kirkby played right up to the pin only to see Partridge come up and hole out a long putt for a 3, and theh miss his own short one. The Englewood man conceded the next which was poorly played by both, and was 1 up going to the seventeenth, where Partridge lost hole and match when he failed on a very short 4. The scores:

First Sixteen, Thirty-Six-Hole Final, for Equinox Cup.—Oswsld Kirkby, Englewood, beat Dwight Partridge, Bedford, 2 and 1.
First Consolation Flight, Thirty-Six-Hole Final.—H. Wilson, Wannamoisett, beat T. W. Case, Quesco, 7 and 6.
Second Sixteen, Eighteen-Hole Final.—J. E. Hewes, Hartford, beat G. T. Hooker, Hartford, 4 and 3.
Second Consolation.—G. J. Murphy, Wollaston, beat N. M. Ward, Baltusrol, 3 and 2.
Third Sixteen.—C. A. Spofford, Garden City, beat J. B. Townsend, Merion, 8 and 7.
Third Consolation.—H. B. Knight, Philadelphia C. C., beat A. E. Ruggles, Orange County, by default.
Eighteen-hole Medal Handicap.—H. B. Carey, Hartford, 92, 20—72; H. V. Norse, Oneida, 90, 24—72; S. V. Oeland, Huntington C. C., 95, 20—75; Frank Crocker, Ekwanok, 97, 22—75; C. D. Alton, Hartford, 97, 20—77; H. D. McFadden, Baltusrol, 95, 18—77; A. M. Kinsley, Oneida, 90, 12—78; N. D. Mills, Orange County, 96, 18—78; W. P. Belknap, Richmond County, 98, 20—78; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 79, 0—79; Edw. McWilliams, Joliet C. C., 105, 24—81; E. N. Wright, Annandale, 85, 5—81; F. B. Jennings, 94, 13—81; J. Fraser, Midland, 95, 14—81; A. P. Nelson, Atlantic City, 106, 24—82; W. H. Englesby, Wauhanakee, 98, 14—84; R. S. Edson, Scarsdale, 98, 14—84.

KATOURA IN THE LEAD.

Tod Schooner In 264-Mile Race with Atlantic for Brenton Reef Cup.

The schooners Katoura and Atlantic started on their 264-mile race to Brenton Reef Light and return yesterday for the Brenten Reef Cup.

Katoura recently won the Cape May Challenge Cup, and her owner, Robert Tod, hoped to capture the other trophy, while Atlantic's owners, Jaines C. and Nicholas J. Brady, looked to see their schooner take the prize.

The start of the race yesterday off the Ambrose Channel Lightship was—Katoura, 11:01:15, and Atlantic, 11:02:45. The echooners crossed the line on the starboard tack, but immediately tacked to port and stood out to sea. A tenknot breeze kicked up a rough sea. At noon Katoura was in the lead and was increasing her advantage.

Shortly after the racers got away a British auxiliary cruiser, which has been on duty off the Long Island and New Jersey coasts, came up from the south and steamed near Atlantic. The crew of the cruiser lined the rail and watched the race with interest.

Advices from Fire Island late yesterday stated that Katoura passed the lightship there at 3:52, and Atlantic passed sixteen minutes later. Both schooners were on the starboard tack, the southeast wind making their course a dead beat to windward. The steam yacht Alherta was convoying the racers.

Bank Fishing Improving.

The fishing outside at the Klondyke and Angler Banks has picked up considerably during the past few days, and good catches of sea bass, blackfish, and porgies are being made by all the boats going to these grounds.

Captain Jake Martin of the steamer Evelyn from Sheepshead Bay reports that the fishermen on board of his boat on Tuesday's trip to the Angler Banks got from twenty to forty-seven of these species to a man. The high hooks were F. Grieg with 47, F. Costerz with 46, Gamerone with 27, and A. Hoffman with 20. On board the Giralda at the Klondyke Banks catches were made as follows: W. Beckman, 14 base and blackfish; D. Meyer, 12 bass and blacks; J. Joos, 8 bass and blacks, and Mosley, 10 base and blacks. Others on board had from eight to ten fish apiece. On board the steamer Taurus from the Battery sea bass, blackfish, and cusk were caught on Saturday's trip, and on Sunday the largest fish caught was a nine and a quarter pound blackfish.

Number of Shot to Kill.

It is the common belief among gunners that a bird must be hit by at least three shot of suitable size to insure killing. Killing patterns for birds require not less than the following number of pellets within a thirty-inch circle at maximum range: Quail, 253 No. 8 or 8½; large ducks, 120 No. 6s; snipe, &c., 250 No. 9s; geese and turkeys, 60 No. 3s; large grouse, 165 No. 7s.

Singular Knockout in Bout.

The second ten-round bout at the Queensboro Athletic Club last night had an unusual ending. The principals were Young Schwartz, a west side boxer, and Kid Anderson, who, up to last night's encounter, had a string of fourteen straight knockouts to his credit.

After onticlassing his opponent in the first two rounds, scoring a knockdown in the second with a right-hand book, Schwartz dropped his adversary in the third session with two lefts to the jaw. Anderson was unable to regain his feet at the count of ten, and his handlers began working over him. When their efforts at resuscitating Anderson proved unavailing, they carried him to the dressing room where they continued their offorts to bring him back to consciousness. The police, meanwhile, detained Schwartz at the club to await the outcome of Anderson's injury. The work of Scotty Monteith, manager of Johnny Dundee, the Italian lightweight, finally resuecitatid the boxer. Anderson entered the ring with a rubber contrivance intended to protect his teeth from blows. It was driven partly down his throat and had the effect of paralyzing his jaws. Monteith withdrew the rubber before the boxer regained consciousness, and then all was well.

Joe Mooney, another west side boxer, was entitled to the honors over Willie Jones of Brooklyn in the main ten-round bout, the former being the cleverer of the two, while in the first ten-round contest Battling Kettler of the west side knocked out Johnny Rabbitt, a Brooklyn boxer, in the sixth round, with a right to the stomach.

Bartfield Beats Notter.

Soldier Bartfield won from Frankie Notter in a ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club last night. Notter forced the boxing in the fourth and fifth rounds, but during the latter part of the bout Bartfield was the aggressor and showered blow after blow on Notter's head. In the ninth round Bartfield punished Notter severely with swings and jabs. Later Pete Hartley of New York knocked out Jimmie Anderson of Ridgewood in the fourth round of a ten-round bout.

Kelly Outpoints Robson.

Tex Kelly had a shade the better of Tommy Robson in the feature ten-round bout at the Fairmont Athletic Club last night. In the semi-final Johnny Fiffe knocked out Kid Wagner in the second round of what was to have been a ten-round event. Red Mack outpointed Jack Reed in the preliminary bout.

"Ping" Bodie Balks at Yankees.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—"Ping" Bodie, outfielder for the San Francisco baseball team of the Pacific Coast League, and Bill Piercey, pitcher for the Vernon team, have been drafted by the New York team of the American League, it was reported today. The drafts were kept secret to outwit Federal League mangers. Bodie is reported to have been dissatisfied with the terms offered and refused to sign a New York contract. Piercey accepted the draft, it is said.

ORATORIO
SOCIETY.
Rehearsals begin Sept. 30th Carnegie Hall
JOAN OF ARC
December 8, 1915.
MESSIAH Dec. 28-30 CREATION April 15
NEW MEMBERS—Apply 257 4th Avenue.
L. Koemmenich, Conductor.

LUSH FORDHAM'S PHYSICAL DIRECTOR

Former Yale Coach in Charge of Athletics at College in the Bronx.

Another step in the plans started a year ago to put Fordham's athletics on a systematic basis was made known yesterday, when it was announced that William Lush had been appointed "physical director." This is a new position at the Maroon university. For some time the Bronx faculty and alumni have been seeking a method of putting all the sports under one juriedlction. The physical director will be expected to exercise full sway in every branch of the Maroon athletice.

The appointment of a calarled physical official at Fordham was first proposed at the Alumni Advisory Committee's hanquet at the New York Athletic Club just before college closed. Following the criticism of several of the members, who advocated a new method of supervision in sports, Joseph A. McAleinan advised the appointment of a physical director. He was warmly supported by his brother, Arthur J. McAleinan, who was the Cbairman.

Immediately after the opening of Fordham last week the new office received its official sanction from the Rev. Charles A. Mullaley, the faculty director, and from the student board of managers. The new director succeeded Jack Warner as Fordham's baseball coach in the middle of last season, and almost immediately the Bronx nine came to life, defeating the unbeaten Army nine with Neyland in the box, and losing only two gamea ont of the last ten.

Lush has held a poeition of physical director before. For eix years he coached at Yale. At Fordham be will act with the alumni and faculty advisora on the Advisory Board, and he will have complete charge of the baseball team. Ae a result of his experience with Mike Murphy at Yale he will also be in charge of the track. In football he wil assist Harry Vaughn, the new coach, who also won his spurs at Yale, and he will aesist the crew officials.

The new director etarted on his task yesterday, when be gave a special physical examination to each of the football candidates. One concession in Lush's contract allows him to coach the New York University basketball team this Winter. Aa Fordham will have no team the Maroon officials were unwilling to hurt the Violet plans in this direction. It is the general opinion at Fordham that, following this new move, it will not be long before compulsory athletics are introduced.

3,500,000 GOLF PLAYERS.

Nearly That Number in Country, with Interest in Game Spreading.

The total number of men and women who play golf is greater than the total number of men and women who watch and play baseball, according to The Cleveland Plain Dealer. Golf is becoming a national game, because both men and women can play the game. Baseball has its devotees only in the masculine ranks. Women can watch the game, but few can either understand or play it.

Baseball is too atrenuous for the person who does not play regularly. Many play until they reach 21. After that they quit the game as a regular form of exercise and pleasure, unless they go into the professional ranks. But golf is a game for all ages. The old as well as the young can play. It gives one as much fresh air as does baseball, and it keeps one healthy without straining the muscles.

Those who could afford to play baseball can afford to play golf. It is not much more expensive. A set of golfing clubs, balls and other equipment does not cost much more than a baseball uniform, a half dozen bats, spiked shoes and other baseball paraphernalia.

There are in America today something like 600 golfing cluba allied with the United States Golf Association. That represents a golf population of at least 500,000. That is only a small part of the army of golfers. In every city where there are public links there are many golfers not associated with golfing clubs. They play either on the public links or on the private links at the invitation of some friend who happens to be a member of a club.

There are between 2,500,000 and 3,500,000 golfers in America today. When the big cities have completed their proposed public links the golfing army will be perhaps increased 2,000,000. It is estimated that there are about 200,000 golfers in New York City and vicinity, while there are about 800,000 in the State. Pennsylvania has about 400,000 putters.

Even for the spectator golf has more beneficial results. At a baseball game the spectator watches the play from the grandstand. At a golf match the spectators must do as much "leg work" as the players. He has to walk over the entire course if he wants to see all the play. Thus the golf spectators gets almost as much exercise as the golfer, while the only thing a baseball fan gets is cramped limbs and fresh air. In chilly weather the golf spectator can walk around and keep warm. The fan must sit in the atand and suffer chills.

"What is there about this game of golf that has increased its players from the 5,000 of ten years ago to the 2,500,000 or 3,500,000 of today?" is the question. And the answer is: "Try the game once."

Amateur Athletic Politics.

Interest in the annual election of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, which takes place in the theatre of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory tomorrow night, will be partly centred in the fight waged by George P. Mathews of the Long Island A. C., and Charles A. Elbert of the Anchor A. C., Jersey City, to be returned to the Registration Committee. These men have enlisted the support of a goodly number of delegates, and will be in the running up to the counting of the last ballot. Mathews has rendered good service in the three years he has been on the committee, and in letters advocating his re-election he states that he wants his past record to be his only recommendation. Elbert has been a member of the Registration Board for two years, and was a former Commissioner of Hudson County, New Jersey, appointed by the late James E. Sullivan. "Both of these men," states a circular issued by J. W. Stumpf, Chairman of the present Registration Committee, "are sincerely and actively interested in amateur athletics."

Dead Storage for Autos
AT NOMINAL RATES
PIONEER
Fireproof Storage
Warehouses
37 TO 53 FLATBUSH AVE.
PHONE MAIN 6900

EQUALS HIGH-JUMP RECORD.

Confidence Falls in Desperate Effort to Leap 8 Feet 1 Inch at Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Richard Donnelly's desperate effort to make a world's record for high jumpere while riding Chadhourne's Confidence at the close of the State Fair Horse Show this afternoon, was the most exciting feature of the entire week of the show. The record is 8 feet and ½ inch, and it is held by Confidence. With the bars set at 8 feet 1 inch, Donnelly made four attempts and euffered three bad falls. But he finally cleared the top bar, though not cleanly enough to get a new record, for the judges decided that the plucky horse had almpy equaled its own past performance. In this event Skycraper, T. L. Chadbourne, was also entered. At the end Confidence got a championship blue and wae exhibited before a wildly applauding throng.

With the fence set a half inch higher than the record Donnelly got a beautiful etart and went high. The animal's fore feet caught the top rail, however, and horse and rider went to the turf. Donnelly went over the horse's head and it was thought he was seriously hurt. Friends went to his aid and, after a brief reet, he tried again. This time the horee broke into the bars and Donnelly's head struck one timber. There was another delay, but, undaunted, the horse and rider were out to the fence soon again, and again the animal's fore feet caught the top rail, hurling its rider to one side. A fourth attempt was made, and the horse cleared this time, but not clean enough to get the record. In the Grafton long jump Miss Mapleton, Meadow stable, took first. In the high jump Confidence took first, Skycraper second; Hercules, A. C. Fox, third; Ironsides, Gerald T. Hanley, fourth.

RITCHIE READY FOR SHUGRUE

Spent Four Weeks Training in a Cold Climate—Shugrue Confident.

Willie Ritchie spent four weeks in the California mountains training for his bout with Joe Shugrue, to be staged at the Garden on the night of Oct. 4, before he arrived in this city. Hunting and fishing were the principal recreations, coupled with horsehack riding to and from the game fields.

Ritchie, who is the lightweight title holder, was up at 6 in the morning and trotted all day through a course of work that Doc Jeffrey, his manager, ect out for him. In this manner he took off ten pounds at an altitude where there was snow on the ground. When he arrived here he looked ready for the fray.

His experiment of taking off weight in a cold climate was a success, he says, and adde that he is in better shape now than if he had been training for six months. The recent hot weather, Ritchie believes, would have broken down any boxer getting ready for another boxer with the slashing style of Shugrue. Many of the best boxers are said to be planning to take Ritchie's tip hereafter in the Summer by seeking cold climate.

Shugrue is over in Jerecy working like a heaver to be right for what he claims will be the best match of his career.

"Ritchie is a fighter who will make me show to my best advantage," Shugrue said yesterday after a hard day, "because he keepe coming all of the time and will give a fellow a chance to land a good punch when he leavee his openings. Jersey is all excited over the contest. Shugrue is considered one of the best cards that the State has ever produced.

NEWS FOR THE ATHLETES.

Supporters of athletics and friends of the late James E. Sullivan have started to rally in earnest to the support of the fund being raised to erect a suitable memorial to the late A. A. U. "chief." Andrew F. Tully, Secretary of the Memorial Fund Committee, yesterday received contributions amounting to $75 and letters promising more in a short time. The American Express Company Employees' Association gave $30 to the fund, while $25 was received from the Bohemian Gymnastic Association.

The complete report of Secretary-Treasurer Tully, which will be submitted to the delegates at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association A. A. U. meeting on Monday night, was drawn up yesterday and indicates that the association had a very healthy season. One of the bright epots in the report is that covering the junior track and field championships held in Schenectady. For the first time in years the association probably will come out on the right side of the ledger, after all the expenses of the juniors have been dednoted.

Chairman Ruhlen of the National Championship Committee had a hard task selecting the judges for the seven-mile titular walking event which will be held in New Brunswick next month, owing to the general dissatisfaction over walking officials which has been marked among the pedestrians during the past year. Last year four judges officiated in the championship held at South Field, but this year there will be only two. John Norton and Sam Austin, two of the best known heel and toe judges in this section, have been invited to act. Austin has not served in this capacity in several years, and it is doubtful whether he will act. If he does not William Parry of Brooklyn is next in line.

Lester Stevens, A. A. U. Commissioner for New Brunswick, and one of the hardest working officials of this association, yesterday announced that the following men would be seen in action in the seven-mile walking and ten-mile running championships, and the six handicap field events which will be held under the auspices of the Johnson & Johnson A. A. in October: Platt Adams, New York A. C.; J. L. Aronson, Mohawk A. C.; R. Carroll, New York A. C.; J. J. Franke, Irish-American A. C.; C. Fuchs, Pastime A. C.; Jack Harper, Irish-American A. C.; Eddie Jennings, unattached; Willie Kyronen, Millrose A. A.; J. Lincoln, New York A. C.; Charles Peres, New York A. C.; David Politzer, unattached; Arthur Roth, Mohawk A. C.; W. J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C.; R. F. Remer, unattached; Pat Ryan, Irish-American A. C.; A. R. Rodriguez, Millrose A. A.; H. J. Smith, Bronx Church House; Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C., and Eddie Renz, Mohawk A. C.

West New York is to have an athletic meeting in connection with its Prosperity Week, which starts next Monday. The games, under sanction of the A. A. U., will be held on the West New York (N. J.) playground on Sept. 26. Tom Cassidy, A. A. U. Commissioner; Johnny Hayes, winner of the London Olympic Marathon, and William Reekman, former amateur heavyweight champion boxer, are on the committee promoting the sports. Open to all registered athletes will be a 100-yard dash, 220-yard run, 1,000-yard handicap, 12-pound shot put, and half-mile novice run. The closed program consists of three-mile handicap for Hudson County athletes, one-mile run for West New York boys, and an 880-yard relay for local schoolboys.

Work on the track in Weequehic Park, Newark, where the national track and field championships will be contested next year, will etart early next month, and before the end of the year the field will be practically completed. Sperrow Robertson will lay the track and superintend the work.

INSTRUCTION.

CONCORDIA
SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY.
Evening Classes. 32 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Under direction of Certified Public Accountants. Prepares candidates for C. P. A. Examinations. Send for booklet. Tel. 5639 Broad.

THE PINNEO SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 501 Madison Ave. Primary, boarding school—preparation; individual teaching; thorough training, including science, manual training, and music. Phone Plaza 6962.

Training School for Kindergartners. The Froebel League, 112 East 71st Street, reopens Sept. 28. STUDENTS' RESIDENCE, model kindergarten and primary department, mothers' classes. Mrs. Langzettel, Director.

Two boys or two girls that wish to do private, serious work, find board with instruction in family of high-class teacher living near New York City; references exchanged. Address Z 361 Times Annex.

Cooper Union courses preparing for entrance and 2d year examinations; those failing to enter this Fall may save year by taking our course. Booth School, 501 5th Ave.

Experienced lady wishes to give piano and violin lessons; terms moderate. Mrs. Anderson, 44 West 106th St., N. Y. C.

Italian lessons and translations by a Doctor of Letters; moderate rates; all guarantees. Roberts, 235 West 11th St.

Russian Language.—Talk, read, write; short time. 195 East 4th. care Schander.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART, 120 Claremont Av., N. Y. C. Box 125.

THE PIG IRON TRADE HAVING A BIG YEAR

Trunk Lines Using Every Available Car and Manufacturers May Have to Face a Shortage.

BUYERS CROWD PITTSBURGH

Representatives of Belligerents Are Accepting Material at the Convenience of the Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18.—It is disagreeable to be pesslmistic amid so much prosperity. The next question manufacturers will have to grapple with will be a car ehortage, which will likely become acute during Octoher. It is being felt already. Coal mines are receiving allotments of 70 per cent. of their requirements. The demand of the furnaces for ore to tide over the Winter will be for a larger nunher of cars than they can be accommodated with.

The pig iron production will be the greatest in the history of the country by the closing of the year. Reports from a number of trunk lines indicate that they have every available car in motion. The tonnage offered the railroads is increaeing daily. It will not have reached its maximum until October or November. Much of the manufactured material will be shipped to the Atlantic seaboard. Thie means that they will not have any back haul.

Steel makers are working strenuously to get a supply of pig iron for 1916 consumption. Sales of large tonnage of basic iron have been made during the week. The Lukens Iron and Steel Company has contracted for 35,000 tons for delivery during the first quarter of next year. The price is said to have been from $17 to $17.25, delivered. This sale almost assures a market of $18 for basic by the Eastern Pennsylvania furnaces. The General Electric Company is inquiring for 32,000 tons of mixed assortment for delivery at its Lynn, Everett, Pittsfield, Schenectady, and Erie plants.

All Buffalo furnacea but one are sold up for the remainder of the year. Sales of basic in Pittsburgh have brought the quotation up to $15, valleye. Foundry No. 2 and malleable have been held at $14.50, but it is doubtful if any quantity can be secured for less than $15. Furnaces are loath to accept contracts for next year until prices are fixed on ore, limestone, and coke. A general advance is expected all material going to make pig iron next year. Sales in Chicago during August aggregated 120,000 tons. Inquiries are out in Chicago for 20,000 tons of various grades.

Southern Market Quiet.

The International Steam Pump Company has placed contracts for 11,500 tone for delivery at its various plants during the first half of 1916. The Southern market is quiet after the disposition of a large tonnage for delivery through the remainder of the year.

Close to 500,000 tons of steel hars for the making of ehells have been inquired for. Of thia amount France requires between 200,000 and 300,000 tons. The Algoma Steel Company of Canada has taken a contract for 40,000 tons of rpunds for export, through J. P. Morgan & Co. It is said that the latter company is seeking to place contracts for 100,000 tons. The Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company of Cleveland has closed for 16,000 tons of rounde. Together with several Cleveland manufacturers the same company is figuring on 2,500,000 shells, which have not been placed.

Pittsburgh and Youngstown mills are sold up for the remainder of the year. Eastern Pennsylvania steel plants are still accepting orders but are very independent and sales are reported as high at 3.50c. The Bethlehem Steel Company continues in the market for a large tonnage. Sales in the Philadelphia district aggregated at least 20,000 tons during the week, and a greater tonnage remains unfilled.

Steel bars are quoted at 1.40c., Pittsburgh. This city is the headquarters for an army of buyers from abroad who are accepting material at the convenience of the mills. Bar iron has been advanced $2 a ton in Chicago, being quoted at 1.35c. Some bar iron is being exported. Makers of hoops, bands and shafting have called in all their salesmen, many of whom have been idle for weeks. The mills are filled with orders for the remainder of the year. Cold rolled shafting will be advanced $1 a ton.

Britain Trying to Place Orders.

Failing to secure finished eteel, inquiries are being made for billets and blooms. Britieh intereats have American mills eeeking to place orders for 25,000 tons of billets through Philadelphia car builders. An Eastern Pennsylvania steelmaker has contracted to deliver 3,000 tons of forging blooms to France. Italy is inquiring for 10,000 tons of ingots. Billete are nominally quoted at $25, and sheet bara $26, Pittsburgh. Forging billets are held at $35, Pittsburgh. Wire rods command $29 and $30.

The United States Government requires 11,000 tons of plates for its repair work at the various navy yards. Bids will be taken Sept. 21. Eastern plate makers are quoting 1.40c. Pittsburgh. As car builders are not specifying to any great extent, 1.35c can be done at Pittehurgh. Shipbuilders are placing specifications for early delivery. Western plate mills are said to be shading prices slightly.

Structural lettings during August aggregated 146,000 tons. Thia is approxi-

The Webster
New York
40 WEST FORTY-FIFTH ST.
(Just off Fifth Avenue)
Within a block of Sherry's and Delmonico's, the Harvard and Yale Clubs, and a block and a half from Times Square.
The transient clientele is from the best families of Europe, Canada and America.
Service and cuisine comparable with the best clubs, but with the advantage of hotel privileges and conveniences.
Moderate prices. Booklet on request.
PAUL L. PINKERTON

COLORADO FUEL'S NET GAINS

Company Reports Discouraging Prospect for Coal and Iron.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's report for the year ended June 30 shows operating revenue amounting to $14,812,981, a decline of $1,916,273 from 1914. Net earnings, on the other hand, were higher than in the preceding year by $691,288, with a total of $1,765,058. The income from outside sources was $496,042, and after fixed charges had been met and sinking fund reservations made, a deficit of $333,631 remained, against a deficit of $905,868 the year before.

"The statement says that consumption of coal was high throughout the fiscal period, and the rail mill was worked far below capacity because the railroads were small buyers.

"There is little promise of improvement in buying by railroads during the current fiscal year," the report says, "and we do not anticipate a volume of rail business that will keep the mill operating to more than 50 per cent. of capacity. While some improvement in the coal trade is anticipated in the near future, it is not believed that the business will be such as to enable us to work all of our mines to capacity, even during the Winter months.

"During the period of reduced consumption of coal, extending now over two years, development of coal properties in Colorado has continued, with the result that the productive capacity of developed mines producing domestic coal in the State is at least twice the present demand and far in excess of the prospective demand for some years."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Capt. C. Nixon, 30th Inf., is retired, on his own application, effective Oct. 2, with rank of Major.

Capt. H. C. Smither, General Staff, on relief as a member of the General Staff Corps, will report to Chief of Staff for temporary duty in his office until Oct. 19.

Leaves: Capt. H. P. Hobbs, Inf., seven days, and 1st Lt. J. M. Holmes, 23d Inf., two months.

Navy.

A. Surgeon R. E. Davis, the El Cano, to Canacao (P. I.) Hospital.

Pay Director M. C. McDonald, retired, effective Sept. 23.

Ensign J. B. Knelp, the St. Louis, to the San Diego.

A. Chaplain A. S. Hayes, to the Southery.

Chief Machinist F. T. Tense, the Wisconsin, to the Severn.

A. Pay Clerk F. S. Sullivan, the Kearsarge, to the Delaware.

Marine Corps.

Lieut. Col. L. C. Lucas, New York barracks, to home.

Majors M. J. Shaw, the Colorado, to the San Diego, and R. H. Dunlap, to temporary duty Art. Batt., First Brigade, Haiti.

1st Lt. F. A. Gardener, the Colorado, to the San Diego.

2d Lts. M. S. Berry, the Georgia, to the Brooklyn; H. C. Daniels, the Brooklyn, to the Georgia; D. M. Gardner, Jr., San Francisco P. P. I. E. barracks, to the Maryland, and E. E. Stack, Haiti First Brigade, to the Connecticut.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Newport at Balboa; Sacramento at Jacmel, Haiti; Dolphin at Washington; Jason at Guantanamo; Kanawha, Hampton Roads; Garrett, Terry, and Powhatan at Newport.

Sailed: Proteus, Balboa for Honolulu; Saturn, St. Paul, Alaska, for Dutch Harbor; Kearsarge and Kentucky, Philadelphia to sea; Ammen, Newport for Gardiner's Bay; Worden, Newport for New York; Des Moines, Canea for Jaffa, and the Paducah, New York City for Portsmouth, N. H.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The disturbance of minor intensity over the Gulf of Mexico is apparently moving westward in low latitudes and apparently has not gained any marked intensity. The warm weather over the East has disappeared and temperature readings are now near the normal generally east of the Rocky Mountains.

Threatening conditions, with showers Sunday, will be followed by fair weather Monday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, but moderate temperatures will continue during the next several days in these regions. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair without material change in temperature Sunday and Monday, except that showers are probable along the Gulf Coast.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south, becoming west; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Sunday; local showers. Monday, fair; moderate temperatures.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Sunday. Monday, fair; moderate temperatures.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	68	68	4 P. M.	85	69
6 A. M.	67	68	9 P. M.	82	67
9 A. M.	72	74	9 P. M.	77	67
12 M.	79	77	11 P. M.	73	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 1:15 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 6:20 P. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.13 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.03 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P.M. Fri. Loss.
11:55—719 Broadway; Munzes & Beilie.. Not given
A.M. Sat.
12:10—E. Drive, op. 72d St.; (auto;) C. B. Peters ..... Slight
12:25—106 E. 131 St.; McMillen-Snare & Triest ..... Slight
4:20—210 E. 119 St; Isaac Sherman.... Slight
5:30—30 E. 11 St.; Feinberg, Blackman & Co. ..... Not given
6:40—55 Delancey St.; H. Rapts..... Slight
7:30—11 Doyer St.; Hung Pal Co..... Slight
P.M.
12:05—89 Broome St.; M. Weinstein..Slight
2 10—164 E. 110th; George Jacobe.....Slight
3:00—Crotona Av. and Fordham Road: A. Van Buren & Co. ..... Slight
4:30—784 8th Av.; Isaac Weinberg..... $5
5:35—114 Suffolk St.; P. Napier..... Slight
0:25—240 E. 102d; Joseph Krishenlet..Slight
6:30—400 Cherry St.; Jake Mussel..... Slight
7:10—321 W. 22d; Jennie Ladell..... Slight
7:10—362 W. 52d; Leo

R. R. RATES NOT MADE FOR BANKRUPT LINES

Commissioner Says Income Profitable to Majority Should Satisfy Other Roads.

CITES WESTERN INSTANCES

Draws Comparison Between Burlington Prosperity and Rock Island Poverty.

The decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Eastern rate case, the Western rate case, and the anthracite case have caused many railroad men to denounce the commission. Some have said that the commission has contradicted itself and others have held that the decisions have been against the weight of evidence. Others have asserted that well-conducted railroads have been forced to suffer because of the sins of bankrupt roads. There has been a popular cry that general prosperity cannot be resumed as long as the railroads are restrained by the commission's rulings from increasing their gross revenues.

E. E. Clark, an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, in this week's issue of The Railway Age Gazette, undertakes to answer some of the criticisms of the commission's rulings. He discusses the theories pertaining to railway regulation and suggests that the financial wrecking of certain railroads has had an influence on his own point of view. Increases in rates, he indicates, should not be justified only to relieve the financial strain of the weakest railroads in any section. The question of regulation must, in other words, take into account the results of good railroad management as well as the result of bad management and poor location. Commissioner Clark, discussing the questions involved in the recent Western rate advance, which advance was considerably less than that asked for, frankly places a number of the Western railroads into two classes, the good and the bad, with special mention of the Rock Island.

Compares Two Western Roads.

"I do not wish to draw invidious comparisons," he says, "but I want to make this point clear. The Burlington and the Rock Island systems are very generally strongly competing systems. They have operated in common territory and largely under common scales of rates. The one has maintained in good condition a splendid transportation system, has a strong and healthy financial standing, and has regularly paid fair, if not liberal, dividends to its stockholders. The financial condition of the other, and in general, the reasons therefor, you all know.

"And I say that, while dosirous of according that which is right to the carriers as well as to the shippers, one may well hesitate about assuming responsibility for approving large increasee in rates for the purpose of relieving a financial strain that is composed of the average of necessities of such roads as the Burlington, the North Western, the Union Pacific, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Santa Fé on the one hand, and the Frisco, the Rock Island, the Alton, the Wabash, the Great Western, and the Missouri Pacific on the other hand.

"The commission has consistently declined to prescribe rates based alone upon the favorable conditions obtaining as to the short line and the strongest, richest carrier. It should, of course, decline to approve rates based only upon the conditions and needs obtaining upon the line of the carrier that is pooreet and that has an unfortunately located line."

Can't Fix Rates for One Road.

It is not fair, Commissoner Clark contends, to raise the rates generally throughout a district because one of the railroads in that district cannot fare well under existing rates. He contends that the capitalization of a road is not an index of what it should be allowed to earn for its service to the public. He points out that two roads, constructed in the same district and under the same conditions, may have different capitalizations. Honesty may have been uppermost in the minds of the constructors in one case, he says, while graft may have been uppermost in the second case. The exact valuation of all the roads, the compilation of which is now under way, Commissioner Clark says, will be of great assistance to the commission and to the courts in cases which involve alleged confiscation of property of carriers. Commenting more fully on the different standards maintained hy the well managed roads and by the poorly managed ones and with the recent Western rate advance caee apparently in mind, the Commissioner says:

"There are those who think that if the railroads in a particular section of the country can, as a whole, show that their net return from operation is unusually and unduly low, they should all be permitted to increase their charges on all of the traffic of upon important parts thereof. If all of those roads had been constructed, financed and operated on business principles and as business concerns, and the net result of their operations showed an improperly low return, I would find no difficulty in accepting the view that they were justly entitled to such increases in their charges as would render their operation properly profitable. But in such a case the tribunal that authorized such an increase should have the power also to fix the minimum rate so that the burden might not be inequitably distributed. The carrier has a right to fair compensation for each service performed by it and for its services as a whole. The public should pay such compensation. The carrier is entitled to earn a profit from legitimate enterprise and effort, but when it comes to increasing rates in general or upon an important part of the traffic I find difficulty in accepting the theory that because certain roads are in financial straits all the roads in that section may properly increase their rates, when the greater number of those roads have for a series of years been able, under existing rates, to maintain their properties in splendid condition, pay all fixed charges and taxes, declare each year handsome dividends upon their stocks, and carry rather liberal sums to their surplus accounts."

Blame Put upon Commission.

Commissioner Clark laments the criticisms that have been directed at the commission. Tho commission, he says, gets hammered from all sides, no matter what course a decision takee. It has been accused of hostility to the railroads, he says, and even receiverships resulting from scandalous operations have been blamed on the commission. Commissioners who approve rate increases are lauded and those who disapprove are assailed.

"But the Interstate Commerce Commission, like the Texas umpire," he adds, "is doing the best it can. I do not mean that it is doing the best it can to please everybody. It does not aspire to accomplish the impossible. It is doing the best it can to discover and establish that which is right, reasonable, and just. It stands with its face to every wind that blows, decides the questions that come to it in a judicial spirit, endeavors to be helpful when it can in promoting harmony and thorough understandings between the carrier and its patrons, and does not worry about whether or not its decisions or action is going to be popular."

Commissioner Clark has studied the transportation systems of Europe. Some of these systems are excellent, he says, and are built with permanence in mind. They would not meet the demands of this country, however, he admits. And he adds:

"Taking into consideration circumstances and conditions, I think that we have the best railroad service in the world. There are many improvements that might be made, and many that ought to be made, but in general it is good and efficient."

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

North Butte Property Turning Out Over 2,000,000 Pounds a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The North Butte property is now turning out more than 2,000,000 pounds of copper a month. Between 750 and 800 men are employed and 1,200 tons of ore are hoisted daily through Grite Mountain shaft. Allouez is easily maintaining a tonnage of 2,000 tons a day. Tamarack is increasing its rock shipments from 1,200 to 1,500 a day.

A car of Calaveras ore averaged 9.26 per cent. copper and was sold for $700. Upward of 500 tons daily is being shipped from the Lasalle Mine to the Franklin mill. The management of Mass Consolidated is installing crushing rolls in its mill, which are expected to increase the mill's capacity by 250 tons a day. Hancock is maintaining a daily output of 300 tons of rock, with a recovery of 19 pounds of refined copper per ton.

Franklin's copper is now running twenty pounds copper to the ton. Wyandot reports a fair showing of heavy copper from the ninth to the tenth level. New Arcadian is trenching for a new shaft 1,600 feet south of the present operations.

The Hidden Creek smelter of the Granby Consolidated Copper Mining, Smelting and Power Company bandled 75,000 tons during August, a record quantity. For the second consecutive month Miami produced in August in excess of 4,000,000 pounds of copper, the figures being 4,038,348. The cost of production was 8.266 cents.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$2,408,802	+$175,220
Three roads	4,012,023	— 404,339
Total (9 roads)	6,421,430	— 229,110

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total op.rev.	$50,770,675	$83,677,054	$83,053,021
Oper. exp.	56,371,573	59,405,142	58,252,780
Net op. rev.	24,408,102	24,271,903	24,783,130
Outs. op. net	14,150	11,250	†11,298
Total net rev.	24,408,102	24,257,759	24,794,437
Taxes	4,516,943	4,252,790	3,597,160
Uncoll. rev.	7,255		*27
Oper. inc.	19,883,904	20,004,969	21,197,277
Other inc.	2,799,079	2,920,761	3,463,192
Total income	22,683,904	22,925,730	24,660,769
Charges	10,973,909	10,820,090	9,988,747
Surplus	11,709,995	12,105,670	14,675,022
Dividends	10,899,615	10,899,615	10,899,615
Surplus	810,380	1,206,055	3,775,408
Prev. sur.	35,998,583	36,438,744	34,186,372
Total sur.	36,809,263	37,644,780	37,961,780
Credit	187,245	225,736	221,358
P. & L. adj. deb.	1,120,350	1,020,182	$1,744,873
P. & L. sur.	35,875,758	35,998,883	35,998,883

†Credit.

‡Includes depreciation accrued prior to July 1, 1907, on equipment retired or changed during the current fiscal year.

*Consiste of depreciation on equipment, $1,-013,357; property sold or abandoned, $82,238; bad discount extinguished, $47,807.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA report for the year ended June 30—

Total op. rev.	17,841,348	18,210,184	16,993,065
Oper. exp.	12,197,598	12,834,117	11,837,461
Net oper. rev.	5,743,750	5,376,066	5,155,543
Outs. op. deb.		*16,166	4,812
Total net rev.	5,743,750	5,375,066	5,100,732
Taxes accrued	1,015,029	973,283	832,263
Uncoll. rev.	4,835		
Oper. income	4,713,857	4,402,684	4,268,469
Other income	335,495	233,405	233,803
Total income	5,049,352	4,636,089	4,501,272
Charges	2,850,237	2,014,473	2,225,338
Surplus	2,219,085	2,621,615	2,276,043
Common divs.	1,208,934	1,208,934	1,208,934
Preferred dive.	787,976	787,976	787,076
Sorplus	132,175	†65,295	192,023

*Credit. †Deficit.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for June—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	46,912	49,194	2,282
Net after tax.	15,616	18,174	2,558
Def. after chg.	1,211	†845	*2,056
12 mos. gross.	555,899	646,021	90,122
Net after tax.	148,951	186,141	37,190
Def. after chg.	48,856	13,862	*34,994
July gross.	45,344	44,070	*1,274
Net after tax.	6,764	6,472	*292
Def. after chg.	10,013	9,179	*834

*Increase. †Surplus.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for July—

Gross	396,568	402,760	5,092
Net after tax.	98,511	105,932	7,422
Sur. after chg.	59,314	76,630	17,122

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING, (Central States Electric Corporation,) for August—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$294,981	$286,431	$7,850
Net aft. taxes.	120,377	113,037	6,341
Surp.aft. chge., am. & pf.div.	100,946	95,679	5,267
Bal. aft dep.	71,538	67,036	4,502
12 mos. gross.	2,870,082	2,825,527	53,134
Net aft. taxes.	1,488,510	1,312,686	175,824
Surp.aft. chgs., am.& pf.divs.	1,205,064	1,024,118	180,945
Bal. aft. dep..	800,096	737,820	152,276
12 mos. gross.	4,300,078	4,252,227	49,851
Net aft. taxes.	2,096,307	1,907,874	98,434
Surp. aft.chgs., am.& pf.divs.	1,244,437	1,150,021	94,416

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION for August—

Gross	409,165	398,598	10,567
Net aft. taxes.	214,065	181,035	33,030
8 mos. gross.	3,089,245	3,051,086	38,159
Net aft. taxes.	1,591,525	1,492,682	98,843

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.08	Mexican	.30
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con.	.79
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.21
Caledonia	.91	Overman	.06
Challar	.03	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.16	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.19
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.36
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.03
Justice	.02	Yellow Jacket C.	.14

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fract.	.08
Belmont	3.70	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.79	D'field B. B.	.05
McNamara	.02	Florence	.45
Midway	.16	G'field C. M.	1.27½
Mizpah Exten.	.17	G'field Kewanas.	.37
Montana	.33	G'field Merger.	.18
North Star	.11	Jumbo Exten.	1.37½
Rescue Eula	.08	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Exten.	2.45	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Merger.	.34	Vernal	.03
Victor	.28	Novada Hills	.18
West End	.53	Rochester Mines	.29
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.40
Atlanta	.29	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.45	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¼	9¾	Isabella	16	19¼
Elkton	27	28	Jackpot	6¾	7
El Paso	78	90	McKinney	36¼	36½
Findlay	4	5	Portland	151	152
Golden C.	159	180	Vindicator	156½	158
Gold Dol.	3	4	R. B. H.	2	4
Gold Sov.	3¼	4¼			

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Roma, at St. Michaels, Sept. 17.
SS Lord Tredegar, at Delagoa Bay, Sept. 17.
SS Sydgowan, at Bordeaux, Sept. 16.
SS Coya, at Guiyaquil, Sept. 16.
SS Falkland, at London, Sept. 17.
SS Libra, at Barcelona, Sept. 11.
SS Ancona, at Gibraltar, Sept. 17.

Sailed.

SS Patria, from Angra, Sept. 17.
SS Noorderdyk, from Bordeaux, Sept. 16.
SS Mizar, from Rotterdam, Sept. 15.
SS Montana, from St. Lucia, Sept. 16.
SS Cheyenne, from Barrow, Sept. 17.
SS Corinthic, from Hull, Sept. 17.
SS Mafomma, from La Pallice, Sept. 15.
SS Fortuna, from Barcelona, Sept. 12.

Passed.

SS Lincolnshire, New York for Madras, passed Perim.
SS Glenstrae, New York for London, passed Beachy Head.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via Seattle)—Manoa.....Sept. 23
Hawaii, Somoan islands, Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Sept. 23
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouvar)—Niagara.....Sept. 2
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Sept. 26
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru.....Sept. 27
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Hilonian.....Sept. 27
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Sept. 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that malls of the followiog dates—Wellington, Aug. 22; Auckland, Aug. 23; Melbourne, Aug. 27; Sydney, Augg 28—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on Sept. 15, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 20.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:44 | Sun sets..6:04 | Moon sets..1:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:09	4:34	10:28	11:00
Governors Island	4:37	5:00	10:47	11:28
Hell Gate	6:27	6:50	12:37	1:08

Arrived—Saturday, Sept. 18.

SS Segama, River, Liverpool, Sept. 2.
SS Severic, Glasgow, Sept. 3.
SS Austrian Prince, Brest, Sept. 2.
SS Brunswijk, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.
SS Falk, Manzanillo, Sept. 12.
SS J. B. Auguet Keeler, Cardiff, Sept. 4.
SS Indrasamha, Boston, Sept. 16.
SS Modig, Nantes, Sept. 12.
SS Comal, Galveston, Sept. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Carolina	Christiania	Aug. 31
Soperga	Gaboa	Aug. 30
Atlae	Amsterdam	Sept. 2
Monocnicio	Liebon	Sept. 6
Finland	Colon	Sept. 13
Santa Cruz	Balboa	Sept. 8
Williston	Havre	Sept. 5
Lampasas	Mobile	Sept. 14
Calliope	Honolulu	Aug. 19
Ioannina	Pireeue	Sept. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Orduna	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 8
Tuscania	Glasgow	Sept. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 15
Tenadores	Colon	Sept. 13
Bovic	Manchester	Sept. 6
Brighton	Jamaica	Sept. 15
Sixaola	P. Barrios	Sept. 11
Grayeon	San Juan	Sept. 14
Westerdyk	Spesia	Aug. 25
S. V. Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 12
Cacique	Baltos	Sept. 12
Pioneer	Copenhagen	Sept. 4

DUE TUESDAY.

Minnehaha	London	Sept. 11
Arabis	Shields	Sept. 4
Ausable	Rotterdam	Sept. 6
Stephan	Barbados	Sept. 14
Touraine	Bordeaux	Sept. 12
Santa Rosalia	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 7
Strathallan	Bordeaux	Sept. 7
Idaho	Hull	Sept. 7
San Guglielmo	Naples	Sept. 8
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 18
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 18

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Atlantic	Buenos Aires	Aug. 27
Minnesotan	Colon	Sept. 15
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Sept. 17
La Coq	Rousn	Sept. 5
Kanean	Oran	Sept. 6
El Valle	Galveston	Sept. 16

DUE THURSDAY.

Acre	Para	Sept. 11
Santa Marta	Jamaica	Sept. 18
American	Rotterdam	Sept. 10
Lord Sefton	London	Sept. 11
Waaldijk	Rotterdam	Sept. 8
Hubert	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Hothan Newton	Manchester	Sept. 6
Proteus	New Orleans	Sept. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Carpathia	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Maracaibo	San Juan	Sept. 18
Exeter City	Swansea	Sept. 10
Manin	Gibraltar	Sept. 13
Patria	Naples	Sept. 10
El Sigio	Galveston	Sept. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Kirkoewald	Marseillea	Sept. 7
Togama Maru	London	Sept. 15
Uberon	Amsterdam	Sept. 10
Italia	Palermo	Sept. 13
Jethaiu	Montevideo	Aug. 30
Patras	Marseilles	Sept. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
American Transport, Rio Janeiro	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Mesaba, London	——	12:00 M.
El Mar, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Kurek, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hanscat, Montevideo	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

San Giorgio, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Rio Janairo	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Apache, Jackeonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christianaand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Ottara	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Loule, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Floridel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Veenhergen, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Camaguey, Santiego	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bjornefjord, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Finland, Balboa	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havena	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mimer, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Aeiatic Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bronberg, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Purus, Argentina	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Ordune, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	——	10:00 A.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.
Nuoces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannell	——	3:00 P.M.
Alemo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Bovic, Manchester	——	12:00 M.
St. Cecilia, London	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 18.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 20th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SS Philedelphia, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 18th, late, or early 20th. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS S. V. Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 650 miles from Colon at 8 P. M. 17th.

SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 213 miles from Vera Cruz at noon 17th.

SS William O'Brien, Puget Sound for New York, was 282 miles from Ambrose Lightship at noon.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 40 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 147 miles W. of Dortugas at noon.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 256 miles S. of Diamond Shoale at noon.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 122 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Noeces, Galveston to New York, was 66 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonvila to New York, was 220 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 15 miles N. of Diamond Shoale at noon.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 320 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 75 miles N. E. of Morro Castle at 7 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 275 miles S. of Diamond Shoale at 6 P. M.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 175 miles N. of Diamond Shoale at noon.

SS Lewis Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 140 miles S. at noon.

SS Finland, Colon to New York, was 128 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 25, SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 25, SS Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 30, SS Canopic.

Greece—Closa at 12 M. Sept. 21, SS Patrie.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 28, SS Rotterdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 22, SS Frederik VIII.

Norway—Closa at 9 A. M. Sept. 22, SS Frederik VIII., and at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 25, SS Kristianiafjord.

Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 21, SS San Giorgio, and at 6:30 A. M. Sept. 27, SS San Guglielmo.

EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

SUNDAY, SEPT. 19TH.

Steamers Isabel and Cimbria.
Leave West 129th St....10 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
Leave Battery Landing..11 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
Leave Rockaway.....4-5 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

Our European offics want bids on rifles, cartridges, loaded projectiles, aeroplanes, auto trucks, chemicals, shoes, socks, blankets, clothes. Replies from manufacturers only. N 23 Times.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS.

Some Recent Fast "Clicking" by Yamada—Cutler Beat Hoppe.

William F. Hoppe and Koji Yamada have been practicing as actively as the recent torrid temperature would permit—the champion at the Brunswick-Balke headquarters and the Japanese expert at Maurice Daly's. Last Monday, with Albert G. Cutler as an opponent, Hoppe averaged 40 in 600 points at 14-1. As if to demonstrate that Hoppe is neither invincible nor infallible, Cutler got his howitzer cue in action, averaged 30 in 300, and beat Hoppe 40 points.

Yamada is playing entertaining 14-1 billiards, but on account of weather conditions has been unable to score big runs or averages. His best average so far was 23 in 300 points. Heat and humidity bave hampered bis nigbtly exhibitions, the redeeming features of which have been marvelous masse effects. One gentleman who watched Yamada perform every night during the last two weeks remarked: "He appears to be in a class by himsalf in the execution of masee strokes. In my judgment he is better than ever before at that specialty Playing masse shots with either hand, be is not only spectacular, but amazingly accurate. Perhaps he resorts to the masse morc frequently than is necessary, yet by applying it he is eo certain to count that his penchant for it is excusable, even commendable." Hoppe, who watched Yamada one night at Daly's, was differently impressed. "He takes too many chances," was the opinion voiced by the champion.

The Jap's best performance was made one afternoon when he was practicing alone. He ran 78 and 164 in succession. Of that exbibition a gentleman who has observed expert billiard playing for more than thirty years remarked: "It was the speediest work I have ever seen on a billiard table. Never before had I seen anybody play so rapidly. It eurpassed the fasteet playing I had ever seon Schaefer do." The match for the 14-1 championship between Hoppe and Yamada will probably take place at Boston the fourth week of October. By mutual agreement it will be a conteet of 1,500 points, played in three nights.

Interstate Three Cushion League events for tbe season of 1915-16 will bcgin tomorrow night. The schedule for the opening night is Auguet Kleckhefer vs. Roy S. Hascall, at Milwaukee; Henry Crede vs. Charles McCourt, at Pittsburgh; Pierre Maupome vs. Earl Cillieslе, at Cleveland; William Kalthoff vs. Harry Cooler, at Indianapolis.

Tuesday night George F. Slosson and Henry Grede of Milwaukee will play the first of twenty-four games to be contested at Thum's Broadway and Forty-first Street room, New York. Wednesday night Pierre Maupome and Charles Otis will compete at George W. Beavers's room, Brooklyn.

Another game for New York is not scheduled until Sept. 28, when Horace B. Lean, repreeenting Detroit, will oppose George F. Slosson. This arrangement will produce a conflict with tbe matcb for the three championship between George W. Moore, champion, of New York, and William B. Huey, challenger, of Chicago, which will take place at the music hall of the New York Theatre Building, Sept. 28, 29, and 30. Inasmuch as Interstate games will be played quite regularly until May 5, and other championship matches are in prospect, other conflicts during the season are likely. The winner of the Moore-Huey match will have to play Alfredo de Oro about Oct. 5.

The match of 18,000 points at English billiards for $300, between Georgs Gray of Australia and Henry W. Stevenson of Hull, England, which took place at Thurston's Grand Hall, London, during ths fortnight ended Aug. 28, resulted in a victory for Stevenson by 1,244 points. In tbe oourss of the game the Australian compiled breake of 840, 662, 583, 502, 400, and seven between 300 and 400, yet was somewhat disastrously defeated. While his general playing demonstrated improvement, his chief aeest seemed to be the losing hazard, off the red. Stevenson was more reeourceful, finished, and brilliant. On fifty-five occasions he scored three-figured breaks, the best being 636, 590, 444, 428, 419, 387, 351, and 301. That Stevenson is playing the best game of his life is the expressed opinion of London's billisrd enthuelasts, who cannot fathom why be is unable to master Inman.

Thomas Reece, who is reported to have won largely on races at Newmarket and in Ireland, has issued a challenge to Inman and Stevenson, offering to play eitber for $2,500 a eide, the entire gate receipts to be given to a war fund.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; light to mod. variable winds.

Fla.—Showere Sun. and probably Mon.; fresh e. winds.

Ala., Miss., La., and E. Tex.—Fair in interior, showers on the coast Sun. and Mon.; fresh e. winds.

W. Tex., Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.

Okla.—Fair Sun., and probably Mon.

Ohio, Ind., and Mich.—Fair and mod. temperature Sun. and Mon.; light to mod. variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; cooler near Lake Michigan Mon.

Mo.—Fair Sun., probably becoming unsettled Mon.

Wis.—Fair Sun.; cooler near Lake Michigan Mon., probably unsettled.

Minn.—Cloudy and warmer Sun., probably becoming unsettled at night. Mon., fair.

Iowa—Fair Sun., probably becoming unsettled on Mon.; warmer in n. w. Sun.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Sun. Mon., fair.

S. Dak., Nob., and Kan.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK CITY.

On the Bank of the Hudson

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, NEW YORK CITY



This house has sixteen rooms and the grounds have an area of twelve city lots, 30,000 square feet, with a frontage of 275 feet on the Hudson Memorial Bridge Plaza. Beautiful view of the river, perfect lawn, every convenience, electric lights, gas, hot and cold water, &c. The roads are exceptionally good for motoring.

This house cost $22,000 to build, and the land is valued at $24,000. Making the total cost of the property $46,000. It can be bought for $30,000, and on easy terms. This is an unusual opportunity to secure a home in this exclusive neighborhood.

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On a beautiful wooded ridge, 300 feet elevation—All city improvements—Private schools adjacent—City deliveries.

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Brand new Colonial House, 8 rooms, 2 bathe, every modern improvement, sleeping porch. On fine plot. Bargain, $8,000. Terms to suit.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND,
202 Huguenot St., Tel. 3242, New Rochelle, N. Y. See list October Rentals.—Open Sundays.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Country House of Old English design on ¾-acre plot of irregular shape; fine water views; right of way to private bathing beach. Lawn, shade trees, beautiful shrubbery. House has 9 rooms, 3 baths, large living room, fireplaces, 4 master's bedrooms, ample eervants' accommodatione. All improvements, including direct connection with State approved sewer. 27-minute electric train service to Manhattan, 45 minutes by automobile. Ideal for year-round residence. WILL SACRIFICE or RENT to right party. Send for photos and detailed information.

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Owner, Box 57, Great Neck, L. I.

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Attractive Modern Houses for Rental from $65 per Month Upwards.

On the Mountainside, overlooking New York, modern house, 12 rooms, 3 baths. Month..... $125

Centrally located, modern house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat. Annum..... $1800

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Attractive, modern house, 10 rooms, 2 bathe, garage. Month. $125

Centrally located house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; October to April. Month..... $100

THE TRUTH about Montclair.
*Average el

RETIRED TEACHERS PROTECT PENSIONS

Organize to Fight Threatened Curtailment of Their Annuities.

BOND ISSUE IS SUGGESTED

Association Opposes Proposal That Active Teachers Be Assessed an Additional 2 Per Cent.

The Association of Retired Teachers of the City of New York was established yesterday afternoon at a meeting in the Green Room of the Hotel McAlpin, where about 250 of the 1,549 retired teachers of Greater New York were present, and a "committee of watchfulness and waiting" was appointed to make representations to the Board of Education and the Controller with regard to the threatened diminution of teachers' pensions.

The principal organizer, Mrs. Margaret J. Fitzgerald Lamson, started the meeting with a speech in which she set forth that while the teachers' pensions had not yet been curtailed, the general letter sent out some time ago by Controller Prendergast to the retired teachers indicated that the amount of future pension money paid was quite uncertain. A decrease of 42 per cent. had been talked of, it was said.

"We feel that we have a valid claim against the city for the annuities on which we were retired," said Mrs. Lamson. "I will not compromise for one cent less. I don't believe we will have any difficulty in getting our money, for the City of New York is too great to allow its retired teachers to suffer."

The motion to organize in order that the retired teachers might be represented officially before the Board of Education, the Controller, and the Legislature was carried unanimously. The officers elected were Mrs. Margaret J. Fitzgerald Lamson of Brooklyn, President; Mrs. Mary M. Lilly of Brooklyn, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Lucy T. Lewis and Frank Bogart of Brooklyn, Miss Margaret Mahaffy of Queens, Miss Caroline Emmanuel of Manhattan, and Miss Harriet G. Brainard of the Bronx, Vice Presidents. A Vice President for Richmond is still to be elected. The predominance of Brooklyn officers is attributed to the fact that two-thirds of the retired teachers live in that borough.

The meeting then appointed the officers as a committee to confer with the Board of Education and the Controller in hopes of finding some way to keep up the pensions to their normal level. Mrs. Lamson said that they had no definite plans as yet, but suggested that the city was rich enough to issue bonds to make up the deficit if necessary.

Resolutions were adopted stating that inasmuch as teachers had been retired with the agreement that each should receive a pension equal to 50 per cent. of the salary at the time of retirement, and "it appears that this valid claim of the retired teachers against the City of New York and the Board of Education is about to be repudiated by the Controller of the City of New York, now, therefore, be it resolved that it is the sense of this association of the retired teachers of the City of New York that it shall be at all times awake to the urgency of the situation and that it shall take any fair and honorable means to exact from the City of New York and the Board of Education that which shall be rightfully due them, and to seek any other relief which may be deemed expedient to preserve their rights and promote the welfare of the retired teachers of the City of New York."

Miss Isabel A. Ennis, President of the Class Teachers of Brooklyn, told the meeting of a proposal which she was submitting to teachers in active service to aid in the smoothing over of the present difficulty by allowing the Controller to deduct 2 per cent. from their salaries over and above the ordinary deduction for pension purposes, to be used to keep the pensions up to their full limit. This deduction was to be made in the last four months of 1915, and the money was to be returned to the teachers next year, when the Legislature had "passed a law putting the pension system on a sound foundation." This proposal, however, found little favor with the retired teachers, who held that it was the business of the city, and not of the teachers in active service, to see to their pensions.

MOHANSIC HEARING MONDAY

Governor Whitman to Hold Public Conference Over Sewage Question.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Governor Whitman found awaiting his consideration upon his return to the Executive Chamber this morning Mayor Mitchel's letter stating that the proposed plans for draining Mohansic State Hospital into Mohansic Lake would defile New York's potable supply of water from Croton Reservoir and asking the Governor to grant a public hearing before he approved of the plans.

Governor Whitman said that while he could not officially act in the matter under the law, which makes the Health Commissioner and Public Health Council supreme in the matter, he would have a conference on the matter on Monday at 11 o'clock, in the Executive Chamber. He asked that a representative of the Mohansic Hospital Managers and of the Public Health Council, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Health Commissioner, and Lewis E. Pilcher, State Architect, attend it. Of the Mohansic Board of seven members four are residents of New York City; of the Public Health Council of six members three are New Yorkers, and Dr. Biggs and Architect Pilcher are also residents of New York City. Thus, out of the fifteen persons, counting Dr. Biggs twice, because he is Chairman of the Health Council, and Commissioner of Health, who have approved of the sewage plans adopted for Mohansic Hospital, nine are residents of the metropolis.

While the Governor can do nothing more than suggest that the plans be changed he feels that a thorough discussion of them with the men who have gone into the subject carefully is his duty to the citizens of New-York City. But should the occasion be serious enough for him to resort to the Moreland act then the Governor could step in and require an official investigation.

BEATS HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Intruder Fells Invalid Woman, Then Man, with Revolver.

A masked man attacked Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mayo early yesterday morning in the hallway of their home at 316 East Fortieth Street and beat them so severely with the butt of a revolver that physicians had to work over them several hours. Mayo, who is a cigarmaker, is 54 years old, and his wife, Caroline, is 70. She is an invalid, and on Wednesday she returned to her home from a hospital.

Mrs. Mayo was awakened by a noise in the hallway. Opening the hall door, she saw a man with a handkerchief over his face and his hat pulled over his eyes. He struck at her with the revolver. Mrs. Mayo screamed and tried to return to her rooms, whereupon the man continued his attack until she fell to the floor. Mayo, aroused by the cries of his wife, went to her aid, and was felled in the same way. Tenants called Policeman Martin of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who carried the victims into their rooms and summoned a physician.

The assailant made no attempt at robbery, but fled before any of the tenants had reached the hallway. The Mayos were unable to give a description of their assailant to detectives.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street



Tomorrow, Continuing the Fall Sale of

PIANOS and PLAYER-PIANOS

With Best Values of the Year

Notwithstanding the busy selling during the past four days, we will start the new week with a splendid collection of Pianos and Player-Pianos, at wonderfully low prices, and on the most convenient terms of payment to each purchaser.

This is the largest offering of new and used Pianos that has ever been made by our musical business, and the prices and terms are such that they command the widest possible interest from every one who has in mind the future possession of a Piano or Player-Piano.

Here are some of the representative groups to select from this week:

Used Pianos

Grand and Upright Pianos which have been taken in trade for new pianos and for player-pianos—thoroughly overhauled and put in excellent condition for this sale.

$95 upward

Used Player-Pianos

All 88-note modern player-pianos, very few of which have been more than slightly used. Each instrument has been thoroughly overhauled and put in good condition.

$295 upward

Grand, Upright and Player-Pianos

Used in Demonstrating, or in Discontinued Styles.

Chickering

Vose Fischer Brambach, &c.

The following are examples of the unusual offerings in practically new instruments of world-famed makes:

$500	Chickering Upright	$395
455	Brambach Baby Grand	395
675	Chickering Grand	495
645	Vose Small Grand	515
655	Fischer Grand	545
475	Marshall & Wendell Player Piano	395
685	Vose Player-Piano	455
850	Chickering Player-Piano	495

The Lord & Taylor *Guarantee* insures satisfactory quality in every instrument, whether new or used.

Payment Terms

It is the established policy of the Lord & Taylor Store to extend payment terms on pianos purchased here to meet each piano patron's requirements. In many instances payment terms as low as

$5.00 a Month

may be arranged for during the September Semi-annual Clearance.

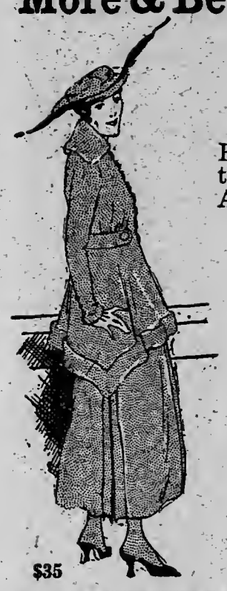
Seventh Floor.

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Store Opens at 8:30 Closes at 6

More & Better Autumn Suits for Women Than Ever Before at $19.75 to $160



$35

Positively the last word for Autumn and Winter Suit Fashions—newest fabrics and latest models, featuring the modes upon which Paris has set its seal of approval. A few examples:

Adaptation of Jeanne Lanvin's Beaver Trimmed Velvet Suit, with wide flaring peplum on medium length Coat.
Price $100

"Dressy" Suit of African brown Velvet. The Eton front Coat has a long Postillion back and generous trimming of skunk on collar, cuffs and front of Skirt.
Price $150

Striking Black Velvet Suit with broad bands of White Fox that form wide Russian collar, broad cuffs and flared the short rippling Jacket.
Price $90

Special—100 Suits at $35

Whipcords Broadcloth *Velour Raye Gabardines*

Numerous Styles—All wanted colors.

Third Floor

Tomorrow----Dressmakers' Opening of the New Fall Silks, Dress Goods, Laces, Trimmings

Our representatives have been active in Europe and at home in gathering the New Fabrics, and Dress Accessories, which have been chosen for leadership in the Autumn fashions. Now we are ready to show them, and the display, to which the public as well as dressmakers are invited, is rich in interest, at the beginning of the Fall dressmaking season.

There will also be exhibited, as illustrating the newest ideas of the Paris *couturiers*, a particularly interesting **Group of Paris Model Gowns and Wraps.**

Beside the vast regular stocks, which include, for instance, the finest collection of Velvets, Velveteens and Corduroys to be found in New York, there will be many special offerings, such as

Silks		*Dress Goods*	
$2.75 Semi-Rigid Dress Satins, Imported	$1.95 Yd.	*$3.50 Imported 54-inch Gabardine. New Fall Colors and Black,*	$1.95 Yd.
$2.25 Double-width Satin Crepe,	$1.35 Yd.	*$3.50 All-wool Velour de Laine. New Fall Colors and Black,*	$2.50 Yd.
$5 French Chiffon Dress Velvet,	$3.25 Yd.	*$3 Black 54-in. Broadcloth,*	$1.85 Yd.

Specially Displayed in the Main Cross Aisle, Second Floor.

It Required a GIMBEL Artist to reproduce this stunning

Venetian Tam O'Shanter of Maria Guy, at $22.50

Original Cost $50



Every line, every little detail, even to the same pattern of braid used to top the large silk tassel, is true to the original. And it required more than ordinary skill to obtain just the correct droop on one side and the high side elevation on the other, as shown in the illustration.

The Tam is of finest quality black Lyons velvet, the tassel of heavy silk and braid, and the small close fitting coronet of ermine and tails.

Hosts of other Paris Reflections at $15 to $38

Millinery Typical of the Rue de la Paix at $15

Gimbel adaptations that form a superb collection of Hats that show the genius of our own milliners and their individual interpretation of the mode's most striking features. Third Fl.

The Secret of Stretching the Dress Allowance

—whereby shrewd women may have more dresses, smarter dresses, and dresses of better materials for the same money is "out" and is being explained daily in the GIMBEL-organized classes conducted *in the Store* by the New York School of Dressmaking.

Enroll TOMORROW—Six Lessons, $3

No formality, no classroom atmosphere. Individual instruction. Five sessions daily—choose the most convenient to yourself.

Enroll at the Pattern Counter, Second Floor

Hundreds of "Sample" Serpentine Crepe Kimonos At $1

Only one or two of a kind. If the sizes were complete in every style the prices would be $2 to $2.50 each; all sizes in the lot.

Several Hundred House and Porch Dresses, $1

Figured Blanket Robes, $1.95

Guaranteed Satinette Petticoats, $1

With each skirt is a guarantee that if they fade, rip or give unsatisfactory wear within four months from date of purchase a new skirt will be given without question. 25 styles with fitted tops—black and colors.

Extra Size Silk Petticoats, $2.95 Second Floor

Special One-Week Offer for Re-covering Umbrellas

We will re-cover at reduced rates, all the Umbrellas we receive during the next six days. Naturally, the materials and workmanship will be the best for the money.

For 55c—Men's and Women's Umbrellas Re-covered with good quality American Taffeta; guaranteed waterproof. Reg. $1.

For $1.25—Re-covered with fine quality Union Taffeta, tape edge; excellent for wear. Reg. $2.

For $2—Re-covered with fine quality Silk or yarn-dye Taffeta, tape edge. Reg. $3. Main Floor

Pearls—Our Growing Collection

Our collection of Pearls is more important and larger than ever before. Owing to fortunate purchases from importers who have given us special concessions, we are able to sell them from 33⅓ to 50% less than regular prices.

$50 Pink tinted graduated Pearls; beautiful sheen.

$45 Fine cream tinted Pearls; mounted with diamond clasp.

$25 Fine French Pearls, mounted with solid gold clasp. Others from $10 to $20.



$5 Pearl Necklaces, fine finish; mounted with 10-kt. gold clasp.

$3 French Pearl Necklaces, mounted with gold-filled clasp.

50c to $1.95 Special group of Pearl Necklaces, mounted with solid gold clasp.

Main Floor

A Feature of the $100,000 September Housewares Sale, This

Triple-Coated White Enamel-Ware

Tea Pots, 1½ qt. size; at 60c, from 80c.

Water Pails, 11 qt. size; at 65c, from 95c.

Tea Kettles, 4½ qt. size; at 75c, from $1.25.

Double Cereal Cookers, 1¾ qt. size; at 55c, from 75c.

Berlin Kettles with bail handles, 5½ qt. size; at 60c, from 80c.

Berlin Kettles, 7 qt. size; at 70c, from $1.00.

Cooking Pots with side handles, 4 qt. size; at 50c, from 70c. The 5½ qt. size at 60c, from 80c.



Dish Pans, 12 qt. size; at 65c, from 85c.

Fifth Floor

Difficult to Please will be the woman who can not make a selection from these

Hundreds of late Fall and Winter Coats at $16.50 to $62.50

Corduroys	*Velour Raye*	*Mixtures*
Vicunas	*Plushes*	*Velvets*
Broadcloths	*Tricot Raye*	*Novelty Plaids*
Tricot de Laine	*Chiffon Velvets*	*Baby Montignac*

Every new style, every fashionable material, and prices—very moderate.

Very Latest! Soutane Coats With Round Monastery Collars, $42.50

Even the material is new—Baby Montignac. It resembles cut velour and fashions the very smart Coat illustrated in Hunter's green, African brown and Damson.

Fur-Trimmed Velour Raye Coats, $37.50

A typical Russian Cassock Coat with large fur collar, cuffs and broad fur border of dyed skunk opossum; brown, grey and green.

Other models of same material at $16.50 *to* $25.

Mixture Coats with Large Drecoll Pockets, $17.50

In pepper-and-salt and brown mixtures.



$42.50

Third Floor

Floor Coverings!---A Double Event of Very Great Importance

(1) *Dobson Rugs* | (2) *Whittall Carpets*

Two fine old firms made the floor coverings that furnish this extraordinary occasion.

JOHN & JAMES DOBSON, Falls of Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, sent us the Rugs, superb ROYAL WILTONS, to sell at the price you might expect to pay for ordinary velvet rugs.

M. J. WHITTALL, Worcester, Massachusetts, sold us the Carpets at such a low figure that it is possible for us to sell Whittall's ROYAL WILTON CARPETS for less than the price of tapestry.

If home furnishers realize what these offerings really mean, they will not leave us with a single rug or a yard of carpet on our hands. Here are the figures:

J. & J. Dobson Royal Wilton Rugs

All perfect, in beautiful Oriental designs, conventional and medallion; fine texture.

9 x 12 ft. (room size)	8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. (room size)	27 x 54 in.
$29.50	$27.00	$2.95
Regularly $41.50.	Regularly $38.50.	Regularly $4.25.

M. J. Whittall's Famous Carpets

A disposal of part rolls and mill-ends, saving nearly one-third. Many exceptionally fine room lots. Two-toned, floral and Oriental effects, with and without borders.

Whittall's Royal Wilton	Whittall's Teprac Wilton	Whittall's Body Brussels	Whittall's Royal Wilton
$1.10 Yd.	$1.75 Yd.	$1.25 Yd.	$1.95 to $2.50 Yd.
Regularly $2.50 to $3.75.	Regularly $2.50 Yard.	Regularly $1.85 Yard.	Regularly $3.50 to $3.75.

Oriental Rugs, Special

Ten bales of Kazak Rugs, averaging 4 x 6 ft., good designs,

$18.50 $22.50 $27.50 $35

75c Printed Linoleums, 50c Yard

Four yards wide, slightly imperfect, excellent patterns.

Also Inlaid Linoleums, slightly imperfect, 80c square yard, from $1.00; and 95c square yard, from $1.25. Sixth Floor

The New Arrivals in the September China Sale Are of Extraordinary Interest

A score of late comers in both China and Glassware, intended for the opening days of the sale but "tied-up" in Europe, have ARRIVED. They have raised our stocks to the MAXIMUM in beauty, rarity, completeness, and above all in VALUE-GIVING, enabling us to offer tomorrow MORE than at any time since the opening of the sale. For example:

Rich French China Service Plates, Just Arrived on the "Rochambeau"

The most exquisite Plates at the price that our Paris office has ever sent us. Gorgeous, full border encrustations in several patterns. **At $35 a dozen, from $60**



$7.50 $3.50 $5

185 French and English Entree, Dessert and Service Plates, For a Song

Manufacturers and agents' samples, naturally the BEST the factory can produce. Exquisitely encrusted and decorated—some with pictures of game.

From 50c to $7.50 Each.

Regularly $1.50 to $20.

H. C. Fry Cut Crystals Half Price

Wonderful glass—in a class by itself. Probably the best in the country. New shapes; advance patterns. Included are:

Jugs, reg. $7 to $15, at $3.50 to $7.50.

Bowls, reg. $5 to $20, at $2.50 to $10.

Flower Centres, regularly $20 to $25, at $10 to $12.50.

Flower Vases, reg. $2 to $15, at $1 to $7.50.

Sugar and Cream Containers, regularly $5 to $10, at $2.50 to $5.

Nappies, reg. $2 to $7, at $1 to $3.50.

Fifth Floor

Leather Goods

A manufacturer sold us at great reduction his entire over-stock of Handbags, which are all new and perfect.

$1.65 Handbags, $1
Assorted styles; silk and leather; fancy stone clasps.

$2.95 Pin Seal Handbags, $1.95
Black; shirred front and inside frames.

$2.95 Moire Silk Handbags, $1.95
Full pouch; shell-effect frames and bracelet handles.

$1.50 to $5 Model Handbags, 85c to $2.50
A great variety of styles and shapes in leathers and silk.

$6.50 Traveling Bags and Suit Cases, $5
Black long-grain cowhide Bags, 16 to 18 in. Cowhide Suit Cases, with straps all around; 24 in.

Main Floor



From the September Lamp Sale

This very important sale has been exceptionally successful—because of the VALUES given. For example:

$1 Mahogany Candle Sticks 50c.
Complete as shown, with Renaissance twist. Candle in choice of wanted colors. Height 18 inches.

Candle Shades from Paris 10c to $6.
Just arrived. Silk and pressed linen; in many delightfully pretty designs.

$9 Adjustable Floor Lamps $5.50
Of solid brass, in brush finish. Parabola shade. Light can be fixed at any angle.

Portable Gas Lamps Under Price.
$5.50 from $8.50
$14.50 from $18.50
Cast metal standards, and overlay shade, on panels of art glass. Complete with mantle, burner, etc. Fifth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.

WEDDING Announcements, Invitations, "At Home" and Visiting Cards, cost very much less at Macy's than in "exclusive" shops or any other store in the city. As an instance, we engrave 100 ten-line script invitations on Crane's Kid finish paper, complete with inside and outside envelopes, for $10.49—less than the same quality of work would cost anywhere else in New York.

Macy's—Main Stairway Landing, Main Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WITH the courteous assistance of an expert shopper on the staff of our Personal Shopping Service, buying things for the folks at home becomes a task of pleasure for visitors to New York. Selection is much simplified, shopping is done much quicker, and the articles bought are sure to be both satisfactory and pleasing. Interpreters provided. We also invite correspondence with this department.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway, Centre.

The Lowest-Priced Rug Sale in New York

and an Immense Sale of CARPETS

WE took thousands of the best rugs and hundreds of rolls of the best carpets from three of America's most famous mills—and because we paid CASH, we got a discount from *reduced clearance* prices. The result is "The Lowest Priced CARPET AND RUG SALE in New York."

Qualities that average much higher than elsewhere.

On a basis of actual comparison—materials against materials, weaves against weaves and colorings against colorings—these rugs, with a few exceptions, are better than those now advertised in any other New York sale. The exceptions include those which we judge to be fully as good, but not conspicuously better than those advertised elsewhere.

Prices Lower than the sale prices of any other store.

From 25 to 50 cents on the smallest rugs to many dollars on the large sizes Macy's prices, almost without exception, are lower than lowest prices elsewhere. We cannot advertise the well-known names of these rugs, because our prices are much below the regular standard prices.

Every Rug Absolutely Perfect and New!

French Weave Wilton.

Most Wiltons are only "2 shot" rugs. These are "3 shot, 13 wire," and, therefore, firmer and longer wearing than Wiltons that may cost you more elsewhere.

		Verified Price Elsewhere.	Macy's Sale Price.
2 1/2 x 3	in.,	$4.25	$3.24
2 7 x 5	in.,	$6.50	$5.04
3 6 x 6	in.,	$10.00	$7.74
3 6 x 3	in.,	$6.25	$4.89
4 1/2 x 7 1/2	ft.,	$21.50	$16.48
6 x 9	ft.,	$38.00	$29.50
8 1/4 x 10 1/2	ft.,	$56.75	$42.25
9 x 12	ft.,	$62.50	$44.50
9 x 15	ft.,	$85.75	$65.75
10 1/2 x 12	ft.,	$85.75	$65.75
10 1/2 x 13 1/2	ft.,	$96.50	$74.50
11 1/4 x 15	ft.,	$107.25	$82.25

Worsted Wilton Rugs

In quality we think this rug excels those advertised at slightly higher prices by another store of repute.

		Verified Price Elsewhere.	Macy's Sale Price.
2 1/2 x 3	in.,	$3.00	$2.34
2 7 x 5	in.,	$4.50	$3.48
3 6 x 6	in.,	$7.50	$5.48
4 1/2 x 7 1/2	ft.,	$15.00	$11.74
6 x 9	ft.,	$25.00	$19.89
8 1/4 x 10 1/2	ft.,	$37.50	$29.50
9 x 12	ft.,	$42.50	$31.50
9 x 15	ft.,	$57.50	$44.50
10 1/2 x 13 1/2	ft.,	$59.50	$49.75
11 1/4 x 15	ft.,	$69.50	$53.75

High-grade Wool Wilton Rugs.

Among these are some of the identical rugs advertised elsewhere at higher sale prices.

		Verified Price Elsewhere.	Macy's Sale Price.
2 1/2 x 3	in.,	$2.75	$2.24
2 7 x 5	in.,	$4.00	$3.24
3 6 x 6	in.,	$6.00	$5.24
4 1/2 x 7 1/2	ft.,	$14.00	$11.14
6 x 9	ft.,	$22.50	$19.48
8 1/4 x 10 1/2	ft.,	$33.50	$28.50
9 x 12	ft.,	$36.00	$29.50
11 1/4 x 12	ft.,	$48.75	$43.50
10 1/2 x 13 1/2	ft.,	$58.00	$49.50

CARPETS

No Remnants, No Short Rolls—All Full, Perfect Rolls.

The mill these carpets come from is known from Boston to San Francisco. For years the trade-mark of this mill on a yard of carpet has been a guarantee of quality. We bought the entire stock of this mill's carpets, and now offer them at the following reductions:

Highest Grade Wilton Carpets
Macy's regular price, *$3.24 the yard.*
Sale Price, **$2.24 the yard.**
2-4 Border
Macy's usual price, *$2.74 the yard.*
Sale price, **$1.89 the yard.**

Royal Wilton Carpet
Macy's usual price, *$2.48 the yard.*
Sale price, **$1.48 the yard.**
2-4 Border
Macy's usual price, *$2.24 the yard.*
Sale price, **$1.24 the yard.**

High Grade Body Brussels Carpet
Macy's usual price, *$1.59 the yard.*
Sale price, **$1.24 the yard.**
2-4 Border
Macy's usual price, *$1.24 the yard.*
Sale price, **98c the yard.**

High Grade Axminster Carpet
Macy's usual price, *$1.34 the yard.*
Sale price, **$1.14 the yard.**
2-4 Border
Macy's usual price, *$1.24 the yard.*
Sale price, **89c the yard.**

This is a most unusual collection. Prices elsewhere are considerably higher than those we have quoted. For example, the high-grade Wilton Carpet retails elsewhere regularly at $3.50 the yard; the Body Brussels retails elsewhere at $1.75 the yard.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

Highest Grade

Silver Plated-Ware Specially Priced

Only One or Two of a Kind!

SEVENTY-FIVE pieces, from our regular stock, consisting of

Meat Platters, Baking Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Cordial Sets, Hot-Water Kettles, Urns, Coffee Percolators, Vegetable Dishes, Table Decorations, Relish Dishes, Tea Trays

Some with grape, others English thread edge, and a number of English Food Warmers in several sizes and styles.

Macy's Usual Prices were $10.89 to $19.89.

Special at $9.94

Including engraving with three initials.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

Glorious Colorings in These

New Silk Petticoats

PARTICULARLY effective with the dark tones of the Fall Costumes are these gay colored skirts. Dresden effects on plaid grounds, stripes and plaids combined, as well as the new Parisian colorings in the plain shades.

Taffeta Petticoats, $2.89
Heavy quality of silk; double petal flounce and elastic band. Black and changeable effects in Autumn shades.

Plaid Taffeta Model at $3.89
Two designs; Dresden plaid and regulation plaid; scalloped sectional flounce or plain corded edge. Many desirable colorings to choose from.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Our Lace Department

Announces the arrival of recent importations of Tinsel Laces. Black and White Silk Laces, Filet and Cluny, Radium Nets, and hand-sewn Princess and Lierre Laces for the October bride.

Black Silk Brussels Net (yd.), $1.29
Two yards wide; Macy's usual price $1.59 yard.

"Radium" Nets (yd.), $1.49
High lustre silk; bold designs in black, white and ecru.

Ombre Silk Nets (yd.), $1.39
40 inches wide; all the new Pastel shadings.

Silver Broche Chiffon Cloth (yd.), $5.49 and $5.89
40 to 42 inches; black or white.

Hand Crochet Laces—Made by the peasants in Italy—exact reproductions of the Baby Irish Crochet patterns, but prices are about one-half those of the real Irish Crochet.

Hand Crochet Edging (Rose and Shamrock Pattern). 1 and 1¼ inch wide (yd.), 49c; 1½ inch wide (yd.), 67c; 2 inches wide, 79c.

Hand Crochet Insertion (Rose and Shamrock Pattern). 1¾ inches wide (yd.), $1.12.

Hand Crochet Insertion (plain mesh), 5/8 inch wide (yd.), 27c; 1 inch wide (yd.), 39c.

Machine Made Linen Laces and Edgings, Filet and Cluny Patterns.

One-half to 4 inches wide (yard), 6c to 33c. Make dainty trimmings for curtains, household linens, decorative scarfs, etc.

From Belgium.

Princess and Lierre Laces in narrow edgings, galloons and wide flouncings. Hand-sewn, of the finest texture, in exquisite floral and scroll designs. Especially appropriate for bridal gowns, and at almost one-half usual prices.

Princess Edging, 3½ in.	(yd.), 69c	Princess Flouncing, 11½ in.	(yd.), $2.39
Princess Edging, 5 in.	(yd.), $1.39	Princess Flouncing, 17 in.	(yd.), $3.49
Princess Galloon, 5½ in.	(yd.), $1.87	Lierre Flouncing, 19 in.	(yd.), $1.98
Lierre Edging, 8½ in.	(yd.), $1.39	Lierre Flouncing, 47 in.	(yd.), $3.96

Macy's—Lace Dept., Main Floor, Center.

Clever Suit Fashions Adapted to Slender Youth

THOUGH suit modes for misses take strict account of the youth and ingenuousness of their wearers, they are not a whit behind their elders in grace, cleverness and smart fashion.

What Growing Miss would not be more than satisfied with a suit of checked wool velour with dapper belted coat that fastens with a swinging curve to one side, and has *such* a high collar, faced with velvet? Especially when there are two pockets in the coat and two more in the skirt! $33.75

—or a Suit of Velour Mixture, trimmed, even around the bottom of coat, with opossum fur, and with unique tabbed pockets, and skirt pocketed to match *(illustrated)*. $48.75

—or a Gabardine Suit with belted coat braided a la militaire, and with high beaver collar. In brown, navy, black or green. $24.74

For the Junior there is a jaunty suit of Gabardine, trimmed with velvet, that buttons straight up to its velvet collar with cravat ends, and only *pretends* to button down the back as well. $19.74



Macy's—Third Floor.

Pretty Dresses and Coats For Girlies from 6 to 16

THEY want pleats and pockets and novel trimmings and all the latest style features just as much as Big Sister. And here they all are for Mother's choosing at prices she'll appreciate.



Guimpe Dress of Navy Serge—Made *(as illustrated)* with skirt and embroidered bodice of French serge and guimpe of pongee silk. Novelty striped silk sash. Sizes 6 to 14 years. $8.74

Two-Piece Serge Coat Dress—Has the new "coat-waist," with yoke effect and wide belt. Pongee collar, with bright silk tie and novel black-and-white buttons down front. Navy only. Sizes 10 to 16 years. $7.49

Smart Regulation Sailor Dress of navy serge in Russian style, with yoke effect and silk braid trimming on belt, cuffs and collar. Contrasting sleeve band, embroidered emblems and silk tie. Sizes 4 to 14 years. $6.49

"Pocket Model" Sports Coat—At last Sister may have as many pockets as Brother, for here is a coat of mackinaw plaid that has no less than six, counting two side pockets, which may be made to do valiant duty in lieu of a muff! Just the coat for school, sports and general wear. Sizes 10 to 16 years. $7.49

Macy's—Third Floor.

Women's Coats for Coming Cool Days

AN unusual assemblage of utility and dress coats, cut on correct lines, and with that subtle air of distinction which clings about the earlier modes. Visitors in the city are purchasing these coats for later wear. Women who are planning motoring trips or a sojourn in the mountains are purchasing them for immediate servic. Among them are:



A Long, Loose Coat of black velour, with high collar of beaver or skunk-opossum fur, set-in sleeves and deep cuffs. Lined throughout with peau de cygne. Suitable for dressy wear. $29.75

A Cheviot Coat, with raglan sleeves, all-around belt buttoning at sides and high collar finished with animal scarf of skunk-opossum. Fully satin lined. Navy or black. $19.74

A Long-Waisted Zibeline Coat, with full flaring skirt, flap pockets and large rolling collar of skunk-raccoon fur. Satin lined throughout. Navy, black or brown. $24.74

Black and White Plaid—As *illustrated*, with all-round belt, velvet-faced funnel collar and cuffs. Yoke and sleeves satin lined. A serviceable utility model. $14.74

Macy's—Third Floor.

SHOPPERS consider the moving stairways one of the greatest comforts at Macy's. For going from one floor to another, they are far better than the elevators. Quick, safe, convenient—never crowded, always running. Use them the next time you come to Macy's.

Women's Fur-Trimmed Suits Are a Joy to Behold!

"FUR—and still more fur!" cries insatiable Fashion, who, having already equipped suits with huge fur collars and deep cuffs, proceeds forthwith to add a wide border to the coat or a smart touch to the skirt. Of course, many women will prefer the simpler models, and the really delightful thing about suits this year is that there are fashions to suit all tastes.



A Bernard Copy in broadcloth shows Russian blouse with high collar, gauntlet cuffs, and deep band around coat of skunk-dyed opossum. Ball buttons and loops fasten it. Pompadour silk lining. Circular skirt. $37.75

Bernard Also Inspired the suit of velour *illustrated*. Wonderfully chic it is, too, with its sling collar of opossum, and its huge buttons of fancy jade! $49.75

Still Another Bernard Copy, in gabardine, shows a distinctive coat (cut somewhat on the paddock flare) that buttons straight up to its collar of broadcloth and velvet, outlined with fox fur. $23.74

A Suit of Fine Poplin has coat cut on peasant blouse lines, with circular yoke outlined with silk braid. It is fascinatingly trimmed with braid-bound scallops and acorn buttons. A sling scarf of skunk-opossum adds the last note of smartness. $28.75

Macy's—Third Floor.

Silk and Cotton Chiffon Poplin (yd.) 49c

Macy's Usual Price, 59c.

The smartest of Fall Frocks may be fashioned of this desirable material. Dependable quality, of an even, round cord, with lustrous silk face, in plain colors.

White, cream, pink, sky, helio, Palm Beach, Russian, reseda, taupe, Piping Rock gray, new blue, wall blue, Copenhagen, California rose, golden brown, African brown, dark purple, light navy, navy, midnight blue and black.

Macy's—Second Floor.

Enter another new style in Milady's Shoes, $5.49

The smart button shoe is of fine black kid faintly outlined with white stitching.

The perforated ball strap stitched in white is distinctly different from anything shown this season.

Leather Louis heels; soles stitched and welted.

This is only one of the many attractive models now on display in our Shoe Department.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St.

Brocaded Satin, yard-wide, 69c

Macy's Usual Price, 89c.

Verified Price Elsewhere 98c.

Excellent quality cotton back satin with charmeuse finish, in charming floral and scroll designs.

Following shades: white, pink, light blue, old rose, mais, Copenhagen, purple, pearl, steel, jasper, taupe, tan, lilac, brown, emerald, Russian, navy blue and black.

Macy's—Lining Dept., Second Floor.

"Macy's One of Few Houses in Country to Receive New Shipment of Oriental Rugs"

And also the *only* store in the City to sell them at prices so low.

Macy's excels this season not only in price, but selection as well. This store commands resources and has influence in quarters that can't be approached by other stores. The result is that we have over $100,000.00 worth of the sizes most in demand to offer at truly wonderful prices, while the largest specialty shops are restricted to smaller showings at figures higher than ever before.

Comparison and the prices quoted, serve to establish definitely the advantages to rug-lovers of modest means of making selections at Macy's.

Silky Beloochistan Rugs at $7.87, $9.94, $11.84 and $15.74. More than 600 rugs in doorway and hearth "scatter" sizes. You save from $1 to $5 each on these rugs from specialty store prices.

Persian Moussoul Rugs at $14.48, $17.49, $22.89 and $27.50. More than 1,000 to select from, representing every known intricate small design, as well as the beautiful medallion patterns that distinguish rugs woven in certain districts.

Room Sizes Afghan Rugs at the remarkable prices of $59.50 and $72.50. For library, living room and dining room, in beautiful mahogany tones; finely woven, and of silky texture.

Prices are fully 10% less on every desirable rug and in many instances a quarter less than most other shops would charge.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

NATURAL BAITS LURE ALL KINDS OF FISH

A Lively Grasshopper Will Attract the Laziest Trout—Other Baits in Use.

Natural baits are those which most anglers are accustomed to using. Such baits include worms, frogs, minnows, grasshoppers, grubs, salt pork, crickets, and many kind of real fish food. The most common of all baits is the angleworm, and it is used more than any other because it can be secured so easily. This bait can he used for all kinds of fish, and is accepted hy large and small alike, no matter whether they are surface or bottom feeders. The worms may be used just as they are taken from the ground, and they are generally used in that condition. But if they are dug a week before, washed, and fed with a few bread crumbs soaked in milk, they become toughened and make the best bait.

It is a common saying that the big worm will catch the big fish. There appears to he little if anything in this, hut a worm that is just the right size to cover the hook when properly impaled without crowding is the right size, and as a rule any fish will take it.

The grasshopper is another good bait, especially for surface-feeding fish. Perhape no other bait will causo a lazy old trout to rise so quickly from the depths as will a lively, kicking grasshopper. The hook should be entered at the joint, just helow the head, and run lengthwise of the hody.

For black bass and other large fish the minnow is the favorite halt. By "minnow" is meant a small fish, for small fish are invariably called minnows by anglers, regardless of their species. The small shiner, about four inches long, is good halt, especially on dark days. A bass takes a minnow halt from hehind or from the side, runs some distance with it, then stops and turns the fish about, to swallow head first. This is the time to strike. The same method of haiting and hooking applies to all kinds of wish when minnow bait is used. Minnows should he carried in a minnow box and handled as little as possihle.

Small frogs make good bait for all game fish, and may be used with a single hook hy inserting through the lips, like haiting with a minnow. The dobson, or helgramite, is excellent as hait for many kinds of fish. It is an ugly creature, and is found under stones in the streams. In swift streams they are easily captured hy turning stones and holding a minnow net below the stone. The current will carry the helgramites into the net. Crawfish are common as bait used for still fishing. They are best at the time they bave shed their shell, and in this condition may be hooked through the body, hut at other times should he hooked through the tail. Bass are fond of crawfish. A hait that is quite a favorite for hass is a strip of fat salt pork, cut in the shape of the letter V, with the hook through the small end. Caterpillars and other like creatures are sometimes used successfully. The grub is also used sometimes, and the legs of a large frog, skinned, make good halt. The popular baits for salt-water fishing are bloodworms, sandworms, shrimp, shedder crah, clams, mossbunkers, fiddlers, and killies.

THE JOB OF ROWING COACH.

Vivian Nickalls Says an Oarsman Shouldn't Have Brains.

Vivian Nickalls, former coach of the University of Pennsylvania oarsmen, who has returned to England to offer his services to his country, was discussing the joh of rowing coach shortly before his departure, and made some highly interesting and intimate remarks on the subject. "I have often been told that coaching a crew is a cinch," said Nickalls, "and that all the coach had to do was to sit in a chair in a lunch and yell through a megaphone at eight perspiring individuals for an hour or two."

The foregoing is perhaps the average man's idea of what a rowing coach has to do, hut Mr. Nickalls stated that after he had finished a season's work of whipping a crew into shape, he had to take a month's rest to recover from the strain he had suffered.

In speaking of his personal experiences, Mr. Nickalls said: "Now if they knew what a coach has to do outside of that launch they would soon come to the idea that it is not such a cinch as it looks. A crew coach of any university is really never off his job and has more months of coaching than any other coach in that institution. The outside work is to see that everything is heing fitted up ready for use when the start is made again, and there are very many small details that are not attended to, if you don't see them done or do them yourself.

"After you have cut your candidates down to about six crews, out of which you have to get three, the thing is to get those candidates seated in the right order in the right boat, and later(whon you have hem picked out, you will spend all the time worrying. One man is not coming on fast enough, another is getting overworked, they have a slump and you have to readjust them, and your spirits go down to zero. The next week you regain confidence in them, only to he let down again.

"Many a sleepless night have I spent arranging and rearranging my crews, and my crew of last year was made up one morning about 2 o'clock. I was lying in bed thinking, when it suddenly flashed into my head that Marcy was the man to stroke, and it turned out to he so.

"Then you have to find out the temperaments of your men. You can not coach all alike. Some you can drive and they row hetter if you drive them. Others 'go up in the air.' One man you can not talk to in a boat, hut have to tell him afterward for fear he will sulk. The great thing is to get eight men of equable temperament, if you can. A disturber or a grouch in a crew is unbearable and hurts a crew more than anything else.

"If I find a man is a disturber I take especial notice and relegate him to the next crew, even if the man who takes his place is not quite so good.

"You will succeed in giving them confidence if you mix with them, talk freely with them(and if they know you have heen through the gaff yourself. Personality is 50 per cent., knowledge 25 per cent., and ahility to impart your knowledge 25 per cent. in coaching a crew.

"It takes seven or eight years to become a crew coach, and not every man can become one. I have seen one of the best oars that ever sat in a boat try to coach and make an absolute failure of it, as he did not know how to impart his knowledge. On the other hand, I havo seen some excellent coaches who were rank had oars.

"Coxswains, as a rule, are slow thinkers. You may have an intelligent cox., but there will come a time when he will pull off the most foolish stunt. I've seen coxswains steer deliheratly into another hoat when they were looking at it all the time. What for? I don't know, except for the good of the boathuilders. I am confident that all their birthplaces must have been in marble quarries or the Bethlehem Steel Works. Jim Rice always says an oarsman must have a strong back and a weak mind or else he never would become an oarsman. I wish we could breed 'coxs.' just the opposite."

RESTA DRIVES AUTO 10 MILES IN WORLD'S RECORD TIME ON SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY

NEW YORK'S NEW AUTOMOBILE SPEEDWAY WHICH WAS INFORMALLY OPENED YESTERDAY



WORLD'S RECORD AT SPEEDWAY OPENING

Resta Drives 10 Miles in Peugeot at Sheepshead Bay at Rate of 108 Miles an Hour.

Driving at the rate of 108 miles an hour, Dario Resta made a new world's record for 10 miles at the opening of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday, covering the distance in 5:32 4-5, which is 11 1-5 seconds faster than Resta drove the same distance in Chicago a few weeks ago. The performance was remarkable because the young Italian driver was unfamiliar with the track and sent his machine bounding down the steep banks at the turns with reckless abandon.

Automobile men were delighted at Resta's test. It verified all the assertions of the promoters of the gigantic race course that it is the fastest speedway in the world. This record breaking ten-mile dash, following the long parade of decorated cars, gave the new course an auspicious opening before a crowd of 8,000 people. The tremendously large speed plant is practically finished and all the stands will be ready to harbor a crowd of 150,000 people at the Astor Cup race on Oct. 2.

From the gigantic grand stand, the little blue Peugeot, which Resta was driving, looked no bigger than a bug as it skimmed over the back stretch and hit the steep banks at the ends of the two-mile course. You didn't realize that Resta was going more than 100 miles an hour until he flashed past the grand stand each time on his five lap journey. The Peugeot was just a blue streak as it sped down the stretch. Between the winks of the eyelash he had arrived and was gone.

Resta tore off the first two miles in 1:08 3-5, and he ate up four miles in 2:13 1-5. On his third turn of the track the flying Peugeot was clocked at 3:19 4-5 for the six miles. Resta became a bit more daring each time and took the banks a little higher on each turn. His car slid down the high eastern bank on the fourth time around, hit the flat smooth board of the home stretch, and the little racer trembled under the strain. Resta flashed past the eighth mile in 4:26 4-5 and kept up the killing pace on the last lap, fluishing in 5:32 4-5.

It seemed nothing to Resta. He took the cheering and applause coolly and regarded the record-making ride as mere play.

"This is the finest track in the world," said Resta, "and I have driven on them all. These embankments at the ends are so well constructed that I didn't even have to steer my car around the turns. The car took them naturally without an effort at the steering wheel. It is the speediest course I ever drove on and many new records are sure to result in the big races."

The track was christened by Mrs. Orson Kilborn, who broke a bottle of champagne over the smooth wooden track and said, "I hereby christen the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, to the God of Speed." Then the bands played a patriotic air and little Elizabeth Nichols, daughter of the originator of the Speedway idea, Jim Nichols, raised the Stars and Stripes to the top of the flag pole on the judges' stand. There was much cheering and waving of hats.

Harry S. Harknees, the president of the new Speedway, made the first trip around the track with C. E. Danforth, the treasurer. Mr. Harknese made the trip in Resta's Peugeot. Then Resta, with Fred McCarthy, his mechanician, went around the track a few times to tune his racer up for the ten-mile test. Otto Heibe went around several laps driving a Sebring.

The automobile parade from the motor club at Fifty-ninth Street to the new speedway attracted more than 2,000 automobiles. There were not as many cars as that at the start; in fact it looked as if it was not going to be much of a parade when it started. But as the machines went down Broadway, and then to Fifth Avenue, the parade grew like a snowball rolling down hill.

By the time the parade reached Bedford Avenue in Brooklyn and was joined by the Brooklyn and New Jersey motorists it was quite sizable, and when it reached Sheepshead Bay there was such a jam of machines that it took all the mounted policemen in the neighborhood to untangle the maze of touring cars.

Many of the machines were decorated and the one which attracted the most attention was a Chandler car, which was completely hidden under a gray hull of a submarine, out of the end of which a torpedo was about to be fired. This car took the first prize in Class E for advertising cars. The first prize for the best decorated touring car was won by Claude Hyde of Otisville, N. Y. The car was trimmed with white bunting and flowers, and in front of the car a flock of doves were mounted to appear as if they were flying. The first prize for decorated dealers' cars was won by the Oldsmobile with a float representing "Speed." On the hood of the machine was a large white statue of Mercury, and the car was hidden under flowers and colored bunting. The first prize for cars representing humorous subjects was won by a float depicting "A Coontown Wedding."

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 1; St. Paul, 0.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 9; Cleveland, 4.
At Louisville—Louisville, 3; Milwaukee, 1.
Kansas City at Columbus, called off; rain.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; New York, 3.
Chicago, 4; New York, 1.
Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 5.
Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Washington, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Boston, 1; Detroit, 0.
(Twelve innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 8; New York, 2.
New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 20; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh 5; Baltimore, 4.
(Eleven innings.)
Pittsburgh, 6; Baltimore, 2.
(Five innings; darkness.)
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
(Twelve innings.)
St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Kansas City, 6; Newark, 5.
Newark, 1; Kansas City, 0.
Buffalo, 1; Chicago, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester, 6; Harrisburg, 4.
Buffalo, 8; Jersey City, 4.
Jersey City, 6; Buffalo, 1.
Richmond, 5; Montreal, 2.
Montreal, 5; Richmond, 3.
Toronto, 0; Providence, 5.
Toronto, 4; Providence, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	92	45	.672	17
Detroit	91	50	.646	13
Chicago	82	58	.586	14
Washington	76	61	.555	17
New York	61	75	.448	18
St. Louis	58	80	.420	16
Cleveland	53	86	.381	15
Philadelphia	39	97	.287	18

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	78	58	.573	18
Brooklyn	75	64	.539	15
Boston	74	64	.536	16
St. Louis	68	74	.479	12
Cincinnati	66	72	.478	16
Chicago	64	71	.474	19
Pittsburgh	68	76	.472	10
New York	62	76	.449	16

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	78	60	.565
St. Louis	76	64	.543
Chicago	74	64	.540
Newark	71	64	.526
Kansas City	71	65	.522
Buffalo	70	69	.504
Brooklyn	68	74	.479
Baltimore	44	93	.321

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Buffalo	86	50	.632
Providence	85	53	.616
Toronto	72	67	.518
Rochester	69	69	.500
Montreal	67	70	.489
Harrisburg	61	76	.445
Richmond	55	81	.422
Jersey City	52	85	.380

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Kansas City.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago.

BURMAN'S FAST MILE.

Covers Distance in 45:73 Seconds at Opening of Providence Track.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 18.—Bob Burman broke the world's mile record in the first of the automobile events on the new speedway here today. Burman covered the mile in 45.73 seconds, .47 of a second faster than the record made by Louis Disbrow at St. Louis in August, 1914.

Burman's record today was made on a one-mile circular concrete track, while Disbrow's record was for a circular dirt track. Officials here declare Burman's time sets a new mark for a mile circular track.

In the other preliminary event, a one-hour motor cycle race, "Teddy" Carroll of Springfield was the winner. He covered 71½ miles in the allotted time. Gondy of Chicago finished second, three-quarters of a mile behind.

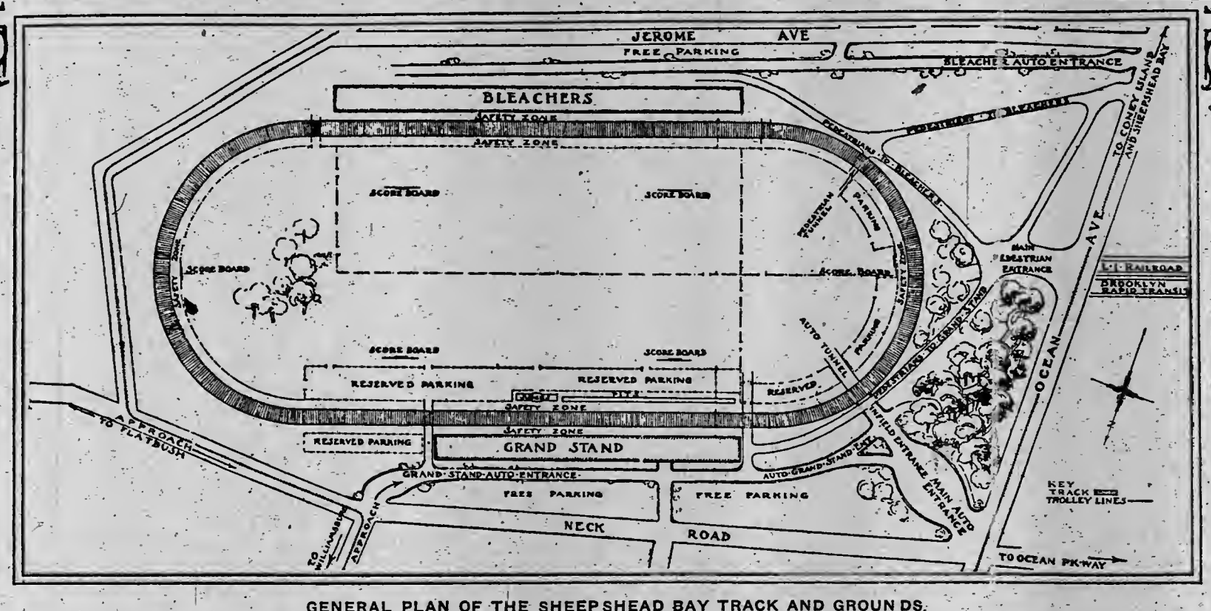
After an announcement that Carroll of Springfield had won, Carl Gowdy of Chicago protested the loss of a lap charged against him, and the judges reversed their decision, giving the race to Gowdy, who was credited with 71¾ miles.

Eddie Rickenbacker won the 100-mile $10,000 sweepstakes race. His time was 89:24:70. Bob Burman finished second, Willie Haupt third, and Ralph De Palma fourth.

Football Results.

At Carlisle, Penn.—Carlisle, 21; Albright, 7.
At Lewisburg, Penn—Bucknell, 14; Bloomsburg Normal, 0.
At Orono—University of Maine, 7; Fort McKinley, 0.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.



GENERAL PLAN OF THE SHEEPSHEAD BAY TRACK AND GROUNDS.

RED SOX DEFEAT TIGERS IN TWELFTH

Boston Increases Lead in American League Pennant Race —37,528 See Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—At the close of twelve innings of keen competition the Red Sox, playing before 37,528 fans, the biggest crowd that ever has paid to see a ball game in this city, came through with a 1 to 0 victory over the Detroit Tigere today. It was a wonderful pitching duel between Shore and Coveleskie, both keeping up well until the very end, but pitching the last few innings on their nerve. Toward the close both boxmen showed the strain, and in the twelfth and final inning both clubs managed to get the bases filled. The Tigere had their opportunity with none out, blut lost their chance through some stupid running, while not five minutes later Boston, with a man on every corner, was able to score its winning run.

The Boston twelfth was etarted when Duffy Lewis drove a single, hie third, to left field and then advanced on Gardner's safe bunt toward Vitt. Barry laid down a sacrifice, and then Coveleskie elected to pass Forest Cady, filling the bases. Manager Bill Carrigan here eubetituted himself for Shore and bit a bounder to Bush. The Tiger infield was playing back and "Doney" tried for a double play. Cady, who was going for second, slid in hard, Young dropping the ball, while in the meantime Lewie had raced home with the winning run in one of the greatest games ever played in Boston.

In the Tigers' half of the same inning it seemed all off with the home club when Cobb opened with a right field double. Shore then throwing wild on Veach's bunt, and immediately filling the bases by passing Crawford. Kavanagh, batting for Burns, hit to Gardner, who nipped Cobb at the home plate, and then came a "bone" play. Young hit the ball hard, but straight at Del Gainer, whose throw to Cady forced Veach. Crawford went to third and etood there while the Sox began to run down Kavanagh between that etation and second. Finally Young came up to second base, there being a little mixup, Kavanagh escaping and then bolting around third base, passing Crawford and, therefore, being called out. This certainly was a heart-breaker for the Tigere.

In the second inning Crawford's hit and a passed ball put Sam on second, and in the third two eingles and a eteal gave the Tigers men on third and first, with Cobb at bat. But Ty only tapped one to Shore. After this until the twelfth inning the Tigers did not get beyond first base. In the ninth, though, with Vitt on Gainer's etation, Cobb drove a long liner to deep centre. It looked like a double, but Speaker pulled down the ball at the endge of the crowd.

Boston had more chances to win than the Tigers. In the first Coveleekie gave two passes, but Bueh robbed Gainer of a bit. After this, and up to the tenth Boston bad two men on second base, but neither advanced. In the tenth the Sox made a bad break. Barry doubled to the left field crowd, but on the next play, when Cady hit to Burns, Barry was caught between eecond and third bases and when Cady tried for second he fell victim to Cobb's quickneee, the "Peach" covering second base and getting an eaey putout.

The Sox made eight hits today, the only combination being in the ninth, while the Tigers' eix hits against Shore were scattered through five innings, and only three being made in their last nine eessions.

The moment the game was over the crowd rushed onto the field. At the same time mounted police surrounded Cobb, who, thus guarded, walked to the dugout. The police were unnecessary, however, as the crowd cheered Cobb to the echo as he came up to the stand. Boston, save for a high throw by Shore, played errorlese ball and none of the three Tigers' errors counted. In the field both clube did eome great work. Barry, Speaker, and Hooper making fine catches for Boston, and Bush and Burne contributing some moet brilliant work to the Tigere' defenee. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..s	4	0	0	1	0
Scott, ss..4	0	1	2	3	8
Sp'ker, cf..4	0	1	2	0	0
G'ner, 1b..5	0	1	14	2	1
Lewis, lf..5	1	1	3	0	0
G'ner, 3b.4	0	1	2	3	1
Barry, 2b.3	0	1	5	7	4
Cady, c...4	0	0	9	1	1
Shore, p...4	0	0	1	5	0
†Carrigan.1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..39	1	8	38	26	

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss..5	0	0	1	1	3
Vitt, 3b...5	0	2	3	2	2
Cobb, cf..4	0	1	3	0	0
Veach, lf..4	0	0	0	1	0
C'ford, rf.4	0	1	0	1	0
Burns, 1b.4	0	0	17	2	0
Kav'h, 1b.1	0	0	1	0	0
Young, 2b.5	0	1	4	3	3
St'ge, c...4	0	0	4	0	0
C'leskis, p.3	0	0	1	1	6
Total..39	0	6	*35	21	

*Two out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Shore in twelfth inning.
Errors—Bush, Burns, Coveleskis, Shore.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base bits—Barry, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Veach, Barry. Double plays—Gardner, Barry and Gainer; Burns, Vitt, Bush and Young; Gainer, Cady, Gardner, Scott and Gardner. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 5; off Shore, 3. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 4; by Shore, 7. Passed ball—Cady. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two bours and twenty-seven minutes.

Senators Win Pitchers' Battle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Barber's triple and Shanks's single gave Washington the only run of the game with St. Louis today. Phillips pitched air-tight ball until the seventh inning, while Gallia was effective all the way through. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Acosta, rf..4	0	0	1	0	0
Foster, 3b.4	0	0	3	4	0
Milan, cf..4	1	0	3	1	0
G'dil, 1b..3	0	0	1	9	1
B'ber, lf...2	1	1	1	0	0
Shanks, 2b.3	1	1	2	2	4
Henry, c..2	0	0	0	8	3
McB'e, ss.2	0	1	4	2	1
Gallia, p...3	0	1	1	1	1
Total..27	3	1	6	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf..4	0	0	0	5	0
How'd, 3b.4	0	1	1	2	1
Sisler, 1b..4	0	1	11	1	0
Pratt, 2b..3	0	1	2	2	3
C. W'r, cf..4	0	1	3	0	0
J'son, rf...2	0	0	0	2	0
Lavan, ss..3	0	0	2	4	0
Leary, c...3	0	1	0	1	0
Phil'ps, p.2	0	1	0	2	0
W'man, p.0	0	0	0	0	0
*Severeid .1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..30	0	6	24	11	

*Batted for Phillips in eighth inning.
Errors—Foster, Milan, Henry.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hits—Milan, Barber. Stolen base—Howard. Earned run—Washington. Sacrifice hit—Barber. Double plays—Gallia, McBride, and Gandil; Sisler, Lavan, and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Washington, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Phillips, 2; off Gallia, 1. Hits—Off Phillips, 6 in seven innings. Hit by pitcher—By Gallia, (Pratt.) Struck out—By Gallia, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Athletics Get an Even Break.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Cleveland broke even in a double-header with Philadelphia today, the home team winning the first game, 7 to 5, and the visitors the second, 5 to 1. Morrisette, formerly of Richmond, Va., received poor support in the opener, but he kept Cleveland's hits fairly well scattered and won his game. Errors helped the visitors in the second contest, while Coumbe pitched in fine style. Coumbe made a tripis and three singles in four times at bat. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'g, cf...3	2	1	2	1	0
Str'k, rf...4	0	1	2	0	0
Sear'd, ss.4	1	1	0	2	1
D'rau, 3b..1	1	1	1	0	0
Malone, 3b.2	0	0	0	1	2
Crane, 2b..1	1	1	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.3	1	2	1	4	1
McI's, 1b..4	0	0	11	0	0
Old'g, lf..4	0	1	5	0	0
Lapp, c...4	0	0	4	0	0
M'sette, p.4	1	2	2	0	0
Total..34	7	15	27	8	

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'nsy, lf...5	0	1	1	1	1
C'man, ss.5	0	0	4	1	0
Roth, cf...4	2	0	0	1	0
Smith, rf.3	3	3	3	0	0
Kirke, 1b..4	0	0	9	0	0
Evans, 3b.5	0	2	0	4	0
W'g's, 2b..4	0	0	2	2	3
O'Neill, c.4	0	1	8	3	0
K'pfer, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
Br'ton, p..1	0	0	0	0	2
Jones, p...1	0	0	0	0	0
Coumbe, p.0	0	0	0	0	0
Wylie 1	0	0	0	0	0
†C'more ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..38	5	10	24	16	

*Batted for Kepfer in second inning.
†Batted for Jones in eighth inning.
Errors—Chapman, Roth, Smith, (2,) Evans, Sestford, (2,) Malone, (2.)

Philadelphia	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	.	.	—7
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	—5	

Two-base hit—Crane. Three-base hits—Kirke, Scbang, McInnis. Stolen baes—Roth, (2,) Smith, Evans, Schang. Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 6. Sacrifice fly—Kirke. Double play—Lajoie and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Klepfer, 1; off Jones, 2; off Morrisette, 4. Hits—Off Klepfer, 4 in 1 inning; off Brenton, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; off Jones, 2 in 3 2-3 innings; off Coumbe, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Klepfer, 1; by Brenton, 1; by Jones, 1; by Coumbe, 2; by Morrisette, 4. Wild pitch—Morrisette. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'ncy, lf...5	0	1	3	0	0
C'man, ss.4	0	0	2	3	1
Roth, cf...5	0	1	2	0	0
Smith, rf..4	0	0	2	0	0
Kirke, 1b..3	2	2	11	1	0
Evans, 3b.2	1	0	0	1	2
W'g's, 2b..4	2	1	2	2	1
Egan, c...3	0	0	4	0	0
Coumbe, p.4	0	1	1	4	1
Total..32	5	9	27	14	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'g, cf...3	0	0	1	1	0
Str'k, rf...3	0	0	0	0	0
Sear'd, ss.4	0	2	1	3	
Malone, 3b.4	1	1	2	2	
Lajole, 2b.3	0	1	5	4	
McI's, 3b..3	0	0	0	3	
Haas, lf...3	0	0	3	0	
Lapp, c...3	0	0	0	4	
W'ver, p..3	0	0	0	1	4
Total..29	1	4	27	20	

Errors—Seaford, Malone, 2; Weaver.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	—5	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	

Two-base hits—Seaford, Lajoie. Three-base hit—Coumbe. Stolen base—Kirke. Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hit—Evans. Sacrifice fly—Egan. Double plays—Chapman, Wambsgans, and Kirke; Seaford, Lajole, and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, 4. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 3; off Weaver, 4. Hit by pitcher—Kirke. Struck out—By Coumbe, 3. Time of game—One bour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Evans.

WHITE SOX TAKE TWO FROM YANKS

Chicago Team Wins First Game by 7 to 3 and Second by a Score of 4 to 1.

Even though the Yankees lost both gamee of a double-header to the White Sox at the Polo Grounde yesterday, there was still a certain satisfaction in watching the playing of the team. It was not that they did so well, but rather that therc was enough interest in seeing eomo of the rookice parade their wares to compensato for the Donovanites being beaten by the men from Chicago.

The Yankeee went to defeat in the first game by a score of 7 to 3, but in the second came nearer a victory, for it was not until the eighth and ninth innings that the White Sox piled up enough runs to win by a score of 4 to 1. However, it is only on exceptional occasions that the Yanks ever score a victory over Chicago, eo that tbere was no keen disappointment among the fans when the expected happened.

Perhaps the first game might have gone in favor of Wild Bill'e men if Cliff Markle, who comee from Waco, had been allowed to pitch at the outeet. Vance, a new recruit, etarted, but he was unequal to tbe task of etopping tbe Sox. Cy Pieh took a turn for two inninge, and then in the fifth Markle made bie début. He had the Chicago players "eating out of his hand." In the time he was on the mound his opponents made just two hits, and one of these went to the credit of Eddie Collins as a bome run. It dropped into the right field grand stand, and on most fielde would probably have been an out.

Fournier did a lot of damage to the Yanks in tbie game. His triple to centre in the firet inning ecored Murphy and E. Colline, ond a home run in the third scored Collins ahcad of him. Tbe Yankees bad one good inning, the fourth, when they made three runs.

In the second game George Mogridge did very well until eome of the veterans went to pieces behind him. The score was tied at the end of the soventh. Then Weaver opened the eighth with a double to left. Eddie Collins was safe on Peckinpaugh's heave that hit him in the back, and reached second while Weaver was busy scoring from second on a throw to infield out advanced Collins, and he scored on a single past Mogridge by Jackson. In the next inning Murphy scored on a passed ball. Hendryx, another recruit, played centre for the Yanks in this game, and Krueger did the catching. Tbe scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf..2	2	1	2	0	0
W'ver, ss..3	0	0	3	4	0
E. C'ns, 2b.3	3	2	4	1	0
F'nier, cf..4	2	2	3	0	0
J'son, rf..4	0	1	2	0	0
J. C'ns, 1b.4	0	0	6	0	0
Johns, 3b..4	0	1	0	1	0
Schalk, c..4	0	1	5	2	0
Benz, p...3	0	0	0	0	1
Total..31	7	8	27	9	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b..4	0	1	0	1	2
P'p'gh, ss.4	0	1	2	2	0
Pipp, 1b...4	1	2	12	0	0
B'man, 2b.3	1	0	4	1	0
Hitz'l, r..3	1	0	1	0	0
Cook, rf...4	0	2	2	0	0
Miller, cf..4	0	0	4	0	0
Mex'r, c..3	0	1	5	4	0
Vance, p..0	0	0	0	0	1
Markle, p..1	0	0	0	0	0
Caldwell..1	0	0	0	0	0
Markle, p.1	0	0	0	0	2
Total..32	3	8	27	12	

*Batted for Pieh in fourth inning.
Errors—J. Collins, Pipp.

Chicago	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—7	
New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3	

Three-base hit—Fournier. Home run—Fournier, E. Collins. Stolen bases—Murphy, Peckinpaugh. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; New York, 3. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Benz. Double plays—Johns, E. Collins, and J. Collins; Benz, Weaver, and J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; New York, 4. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Vance, 2; off Pieh, 1; off Benz, 1. Hits—Off Vance, 5 in 2 innings, (none out in the third inning;) off Pieh, 1 in 2 innings; off Markle, 2 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Benz (Bauman.) Struck out—By Pieh, 1; by Markle, 3; by Benz, 6. Passed ball—Schalk. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf..4	1	1	1	0	0
W'ver, ss..4	2	3	2	5	0
E. C'ns, 2b.2	1	0	3	1	0
F'nier, cf..4	0	2	2	0	0
J'kson, lf..4	0	1	3	0	0
J. C'ns, 1b.4	0	2	10	0	0
Johns, 3b..4	0	0	3	3	0
Schalk, c..4	0	0	2	2	0
Russell, p.4	0	0	1	1	0
Total..34	4	9	27	14	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b..3	1	0	1	2	3
P'p'gh, ss.4	0	1	2	2	7
Pipp, 1b..2	0	0	13	2	0
B'man, 2b.3	0	1	2	2	0
Hitz'l, lf...4	0	0	1	0	0
Cook, rf...4	0	1	0	2	0
H'dryx, cf..2	0	1	3	0	0
K'ger, c...3	0	0	3	3	0
Mo'ge, p.2	0	0	1	1	0
*Cree 1	0	0	0	0	0
Tipple, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
†N'maker..1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..29	1	5	27	20	

*Batted for Mogridge in eighth inning.
†Batted for Pipp in ninth inning.
Errors—J. Collins, Peckinpaugh, Krueger.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	—4	
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Weaver, Bauman. Stolen bases—Murphy, Weaver. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; New York, 1. Sacrifice hits—Pipp, Fournier. Sacrifice fly—Bauman. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 3; off Tipple, 2; off Russell, 2. Hits—Off Mogridge, 8 in 8 innings; off Tipple, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Mogridge, 1; by Tipple, 2. Passed ball—Krueger. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

DALE WILD; PHILLIES WIN.

National Leaders Outbatted, but Profit by Reds' Pitcher's Passes.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Philadelphia made their last appearance for thie eeaeon here today and won, 4 to 2, thereby capturing two out of three gamee of the final eeries from Cincinnati. Dale's wildness enabled Philadelphia to win, he giving nine bases on balls, but three of these were intentional passes. Singles by Mayer and Dale scored runs. McQuillan, who started the contest for Philadelphia, was hit hard and was withdrawn in the fourth inning to allow Becker to bat for him. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b..3	2	1	1	3	1
B'cft, ss..3	0	1	3	3	0
Pask't, cf..5	0	3	2	1	0
C'vath, rf..4	0	0	1	0	0
Lud's, 1b..3	1	1	0	11	0
Paske, lf..3	0	0	1	2	0
N'hoff, 2b.3	0	0	3	2	1
Burns, c...2	0	0	3	3	0
McQ'n, p..1	0	0	1	0	0
Mayer, p..2	0	1	0	1	3
*Becker .1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..30	4	7	27	16	

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, cf..5	0	1	3	4	0
Groh, 3b...2	0	0	1	1	2
H'zog, ss..4	0	1	0	1	1
G'fith, rf..3	0	1	3	1	0
R'gers, 2b.4	0	1	3	2	0
Leach, lf..4	1	2	0	2	0
Wingo, c..4	0	1	5	1	0
M'witz 1b 3	1	1	12	0	0
Dale, p...3	0	0	1	0	4
Leer, p...0	0	0	0	0	0
†Williams.1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Clarke ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..24	2	9	27	16	

*Batted for McQuillan in fourth inning.
†Batted for Mollwitz in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Lear in ninth inning.

GIANTS GET EVEN BREAK AT PITTSBURGH—FRED CLARKE'S CAREER IN BASEBALL—ATHLETICS

PITTSBURGH FANS CHEER OLD MATTY

Friends of Once Great Pitcher Applaud Even When He Is Driven Out of Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 18.—The New York Giants today made their last appearance of the season in Pittsburgh and split even in a double-header. Pittsburgh won the first game 8 to 2, and New York the second 7 to 2.

The score in the second game was 2 to 2 when the Giants began the ninth inning, and there was not a person looking on who did not feel that the Giants were doomed to another defeat by reason of the supposed superiority of the Pirates in the previous game, and figured the inevitable end as a mere matter of time. However, the Giants went to work with a will, in spite of the fact that the weather was threatening, rain and darkness having seemingly an intention of cutting short the game.

Fletcher, the first man up, drove a single into centre field. Babbington attempted to sacrifice him to second. He accomplished the feat, although Baird's throw was dropped by Johnston. Brainerd sacrificed and was thrown out by Gibson, but he advanced Fletcher to third and Babbington to second. A blow by Dooln netted him three bases and Fletcher and Babbington came home. Tesreau struck out and looked disappointed. Then Burns rapped the ball into left field for two bases, scoring Dooln. Carey, probably under orders, loafed on the play, the powers that guided the Pirate craft no doubt hoping that the rain would fall and compel a cessation of the hot struggle, and if so the scene would have reverted to even innings, making the affair a draw. The Giants had no such expectations. Robertson followed with a hit to centre on which Barney loafed, but Robertson never slackened his speed. Of course Burns came home with the fourth run of the inning. Without hesitation Doyle also biffed the ball for two bases, Robertson tallying the fifth run. Doyle attempted to get nearer home by stealing third, but was thrown out, from Kantlehner to Baird, and so retired the side.

In Pittsburgh's half of the ninth Wagner got a hit, after two men were out, and was allowed to run around the bases at his sweet will. That is the reason Hans is credited with two stolen bases, moving to second and then to third without the slightest opposition. Hardly had he reached third base when Viox struck out, ending the game.

The first game had its sad feature in the downfall of Christy Mathewson, the Old Master and one of the most popular players who ever visited Pittsburgh. The spectators were actually pleased when his team gave the old hero two runs and that much of a lead in the first inning. Many of the spectators were and still are under the impression that they will never again see Matty in action in Pittsburgh, and when they saw him using caution, and deliberation on every ball he sent over the plate they began to think that he had regained his one-time cunning. But in the first inning the Pirates tied the score by hitting him for three bases, after two men. Carey on a hit and Barney on a base on balls, had reached the bases. The three-bagger was made by Hinchman, and Matty greeted the feat by throwing his glove into the air, which the crowd considered a signal of distress and utter hopelessness. But when the pitcher went to the bench after the inning was over, the fans cheered him heartily and he felt half inclined to raise his cap. They stuck by him when the hits came hard and fast in the fourth and fifth innings, giving the Pirates five more runs and putting the game altogether out of the reach of the Giants.

Schupp succeeded Mathewson after the fifth inning and did fairly well, only one run being made off him. After the first inning only one Giant reached third base. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	Burns, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Dston, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0	Robtson, rf.	3	1	2	0	1
B'ney, cf.	2	2	1	5	0	Doyle, 2b.	3	0	1	1	5
H'man, rf.	3	1	2	1	0	Mikle, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
Wag'r, ss.	5	0	1	1	2	Fischer, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Viox, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3	Fiker, c.	4	0	1	5	1
Baird, 3b.	4	2	1	2	1	Grant, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Gibson, c.	4	1	2	5	0	W'dell, c.	2	0	1	3	1
Adams, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Mason, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Mamaux, p.	4	0	1	0	1	Matheson, p.	2	0	0	0	0
						Schupp, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	8	13	27	9	Jacobson.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	34	2	7	24	14

*Batted for Matheson in sixth inning.
†Batted for Schupp in ninth inning.

Pittsburgh	1	2	0	0	2	3	0	1	0—8
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Robertson, (2.) Fletcher. Three-base hits—Wendell, Hinchman, (2.) Gibson, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Barney. Stolen bases—Barney, Baird. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Schupp, 2; off Mamaux, 4. Hits—Off Mathewson, 11 in 5 innings; off Schupp, 2 in 3 innings; off Adams, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Mamaux, 3 in 7 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Schupp, (Johnston, Barney.) Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Schupp, 1; by Adams, 1; by Mamaux, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	5	2	2	0	0	Carey, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
R'tson, rf.	5	1	3	3	0	Dston, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	0	2	2	3	B'ney, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Mikle, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0	H'man, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Fisher, ss.	3	1	2	2	4	Wag'r, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Fik'r, c.	4	1	1	1	0	Viox, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
B'rd, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2	Baird, 3b.	3	0	0	3	4
Dooln, c.	4	1	2	7	1	Gibson, c.	3	0	0	2	3
Treau, p.	4	0	0	0	0	K'tler, p.	3	1	1	1	2
Total.	36	7	13	27	11	Total.	32	2	6	27	16

Error—Johnston.

New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	—7
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Burns, Robertson, Doyle, Babbington. Three-base hits—Brainerd, Dooln. Sacrifice hits—Babbington, Brainerd. Stolen bases—Burns, 2; Robertson, 2; Hinchman, 2; Wagner, 2. Double play—Viox, Wagner and Johnston. Earned runs—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on error—New York. Hit by pitcher—Tesreau. (Johnston;) by Kantlehner. (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 5; by Kantlehner, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Loving Cup for Jack Dunn.

A reception has been arranged by the Bayonne (N. J.) friends of Jack Dunn, the former member of the New York Giants, now manager of the Richmond (Va.) team of the International Baseball League. Dunn is expected to arrive in Bayonne in time to witness a baseball game between his team and the Babcock & Wilcox nine this afternoon, and elaborate plans have been arranged. The celebration will be featured by a procession of the various baseball and athletic clubs of the city. Dunn's many friends will meet the International League manager at the railroad station and escort him to the baseball park. After the game there will be a banquet at the Bayonne Opera House Hall, where Dunn's friends will present him with a silver loving cup. Mayor Garven of Bayonne will make the presentation.

BRAVES CLIMB AGAIN.

Take Two Games from Cardinals—Two Players Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—Boston closed the season with St. Louis here today, improving their standing in the pennant race by trouncing the locals severely in both games of a doubleheader. The contests were marked by terrific hitting and a fistic duel. The scores were 20 to 1 and 6 to 3.

In the two games the visitors gathered a total of thirty-three hits, thirteen of them extra bases.

Bescher and Rudolph came to blows early in the first game, when the former became angered at the Boston pitcher's continued use of the "bean" ball. The players were ordered from the field and after a controversy between umpires and police calm was restored.

Griner, Purdue and Niehaus were extremely wild, and before the first game had gone two innings, Boston piled up eleven runs off six hits, including two triples and a double.

Lamline, who displaced Niehaus, fared little better, being hit for twelve singles, two doubles and two triples, upon which the visitors ran the count up to twenty runs. Dolan's triple and Betzel's single in the eighth saved the locals from a shut out.

Sallee was hit hard in the second game, while Ragan kept the local's hits well scattered. Boston won in the seventh on four singles and an error by Wilson.

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, lf.	3	2	1	0	0	H'gins, 2b.	3	0	1	3	3
Strand, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	Beck, 2b.	2	0	0	1	2
Evers, 2b.	4	4	1	4	3	B'esch'r, lf.	1	0	0	2	1
C'pton, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	Dolan, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Mageo, lb.	6	3	4	8	1	Betzel, 3b.	4	0	2	2	1
Smith, 3b.	4	3	1	0	3	Long, rf.	4	0	0	0	1
Conl'y, rf.	5	2	3	0	0	Hyatt, lb.	4	0	1	11	0
M'Orle, ss.	4	2	3	3	3	Wils'n, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
Egan, ss.	1	0	1	1	1	Snyder, c.	2	0	0	2	1
Gowdy, c.	6	2	4	5	1	Roche, c.	1	0	0	1	2
R'd'lph, p.	2	1	1	0	0	H'nc'y, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Barnes, p.	4	1	2	0	0	Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Perdue, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Nieh's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Lam'ne, p.	3	0	1	0	2
						*Gonzales.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	44	20	22	27	12	Total.	38	1	9	27	15

*Batted for Lamline in ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Dolan.

Boston	4	7	0	1	0	2	2	4	0	—20
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Smith, Barnes, Huggins, Wilson. Three-base hits—Magee, Connolly, Maranville, Dolan. Stolen bases—Gowdy, Evers. Earned runs—Boston, 18; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Compton, 2. Double plays—Roche to Betzel, Evans to Maranville to Magee. Left on bases—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 10. First base on errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Griner, 1; off Perdue, 1; off Niehaus, 4; off Lamline, 1. Hits—Off Rudolph, 4 in three innings; off Barnes, 8 in six innings; off Griner, none in one-third inning; off Perdue, 4 in two-thirds inning, (none out in second;) off Niehaus, 2 in two-thirds inning; off Lamline, 16 in seven and one-fourth innings. Hit by pitcher—By Barnes. (Roche;) by Griner, (Moran.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 1; by Barnes, 1; by Lamline, 3. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	Hug's, 2b.	2	1	0	2	2
Evers, 2b.	4	1	2	2	0	Doinn, cf.					
C'pton, cf.	4	1	1	5	0	Beck, cf.	3	1	2	1	0
Mageo, 1b.	4	2	1	5	1	Betzel, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0
Smith, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1	Long, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Gow'y, c.	4	0	0	4	1	Hyatt, 1b.	4	0	2	8	0
M'Orle, ss.	4	1	2	4	1	Wilson, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Gow'y, c.	1	0	0	4	1	Snyder, c.	4	0	0	4	1
Ragan, p.	4	0	2	1	3	H'nsby, ss.	4	1	1	3	3
						Sallee, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Total.	35	6	11	27	10	*Beck.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Roche.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	31	3	6	27	9

*Ran for Wilson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Sallee in ninth inning.
Errors—Wilson, Hornsby.

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	—6	
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Smith, Ragan. Three-base hit—Dolan. Earned runs—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Moran, Smith, Sallee. Double plays—Hornsby and Huggins; Ragan, Maranville and Magee. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Ragau, 5; off Sallee, 1. Struck out—By Ragan, 3; by Sallee, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day.

BROOKFEDS LOSE TWICE.

St. Louis Goes Up to Second Place—Plank the Hero.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—St. Louis by winning a double-header from Brooklyn here today took second place in the pennant race from Chicago, the latter having lost to Buffalo. St. Louis won 4 to 3 and 5 to 2. Plank saved the day for the locals in both games. The scores:

FIRST GAME. R.H.E.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0—3	10	3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—4	12	2

Batteries—Bluejacket and Land; Watson, Davenport, Plank, and Chapman.

SECOND GAME.

											R.H.E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2	7	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5	8	1

Called on account of darkness.
Batteries—Finneran, Wilson and H. Smith; Watson, Plank, and Chapman.

Kolehmainen Stopped at Border.

The trip of Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish runner, to Canada to compete in the exhibition games recently was interrupted for several hours at Bridgeburg, where the famous little Finn was detained by the immigration authorities of Canada until they had satisfied their curiosity as to whether he was the bona fide Kolehmainen, the runner. Kolehmainen's detention lasted for a period of four hours, and he was then released.

The enforced rest of four hours, which did not upset the athlete in the least, came about in this manner: Director of Athletics Elwood Hughes had sent the proper credentials to admit the Finn into Canada to Kolehmainen's address in this city, but the latter had left Manhattan a few days before the arrival of the credentials to compete in Worcester, Mass., and in this manner missed the official documents.

Weakfish in Near-by Waters.

The warm weather has started the weakfish to biting again, and good catches are being made now right along. Messrs. Wagner, Potter, and Benz were out near Sandy Hook, and they accounted for eighteen large ones. Jamaica Bay is also furnishing some fine sport, and all of the boats out from Fred Boegel's place, at Canarsie, are bringing in good messes at every tide. On Tuesday, Julie Harris had a party of three out, and they brought in fifty-two. Another guide out alone to try his luck caught eighteen, and a third out with Judge Hoag of Union Hill, N. J., boated forty-seven. The best results in Jamaica Bay are being had with shrimp, while in the waters off the Jersey shore shedder crabs and clam worms are the best bait.

Buying More Foreign Dogs.

The bulldog trade between America and England has quickened in the last few weeks, and more important purchases may be anticipated in view of the big bulldog show to be held in New York in November. A dark brindle heavyweight recently arrived, and is now in the kennels of Donald Munro, of New Hyde Park, L. I. Imported by Mr. Horrax, the new dog is by Hackney Rival out of Letchworth Beauty. He was a winner of several prizes in England.

Minneapolis Wins A. A. Flag.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 18.—Minneapolis this afternoon won the 1915 American Association pennant by defeating Cleveland, 9 to 4, while St. Paul was losing to Indianapolis. If the home team loses both games tomorrow while St. Paul is winning two it will still win the pennant.

Braves' Pitcher Sent Home.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—William James, the pitcher who was a large factor in the success of the Boston Braves last year and whose lack of condition has handicapped them this season, has been sent home for the remainder of the season, according to dispatches from St. Louis tonight. He was paid his full year's salary, although he was with the club only a few weeks during the season.

O'CONNOR RETAINS ALL-AROUND TITLE

Unattached Athlete Lands Metropolitan Championship in Celtic Park Contest.

After sundown yesterday, and with burning papers to furnish the light, Patrick F. O'Connor, unattached, completed the competition at Celtic Park. It made him for the second consecutive time the all-around champion athlete of the Metropolitan district.

O'Connor triumphed over seven rivals in the exhibition, which was held in connection with the first annual games of the Association of Classified Employes of the Department of Street Cleaning of this city. Three of the ten events included in the decathion program would have been contested in total darkness but for the use of the light derived from burning newspapers. As it was, the pole vaulting was not completed until it was impossible for the contestants to see the take-off hole.

O'Connor made the high score of 5,657-270 pointe, figured on the Olympic games baeis. He finished first in several events. In some he was badly beaten, but his general average was good. E. Almlof, a Swedish-American A. C. representative, was the runner-up to the former Pastime standard bearer, while Dan Shea of the Pastime A. C. took third place. O'Connor had an advantage of more than 600 points on Almlof. Others who finished the competition were J. R. Fritts, Pastime A. C.; S. Petander, Swedish-American A. C.; J. C. Lincoln, New York A. C.; George Mayer, St. George Club, and P. Traversaal, Norwegian Turn A. C.

Interest in the championship event was lost because of the slow manner in which it was run off. It was practically an all-day affair, starting at 2 o'clock, and lasting well after 7. It was tiresome from the spectator's point of view, but many remained right through to the finish. O'Connor made his weakest showing in the 1,500 metre run, the pole vault, and javelin throw.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning Fetherston fired the pistol in several of the exhibitions closed to employes of his departments and in all these races the competition was very keen. The open track events were of the ordinary type, with few star contestants, but nevertheless were productive of plenty of interesting sport. Six heats were needed to decide the 130 yards dash, in which the final honors rested with R. E. Ebersolle, unattached, who had an allowance of 8 yards. The colored stars, J. Ravenell, of the St. Christopher Club, and Peter J. White, of the Salem Crescent A. C., were second and third respectively, from scratch, in 0:13 1-5. Ravenell made a strong run up the stretch, but came a yard from catching Ebersolle.

Charley Pores, the Milirose A. A. distance runner, who was a point scorer in the national championships at San Francisco, ran a surprisingly good race in the three-mile handicap and triumphed over a big field in the good time of 15:26 3-5. Pores started from the back mark with Hugh Honohan, New York A. C., who finished second in the Exposition modified marathon. The Mercury Foot representative went unplaced. Pores scored in the last 100 yards, in which he outsprinted O. Laakso, the Finnish distance runner, who competed unattached. Laakso had fifty yards start, and up to the final century appeared the winner.

C. Hill, an unattached athlete, romped away with the 500-yard handicap, with Eddie Coyle of the Irish-American A. C. second, and E. Totten, Jr., of the Bronx Church House third, in 0:58 3-5. Hill had an allowance of 20 yards, against 8 for Coyle. Starting from the 60-yard post, W. Goode, a colored boy representing the Alpha Physical Culture Club, scored in the 1,000-yard handicap, going the route in 2:13. He was pressed closely by J. O'Brien of Lough lin Lyceum, whose mark was 55 yards.

DECATHLON CHAMPIONSHIP.

100-Meter Dash.—First Heat—Won by D. J. Shea, Pastime A. C.; J. R. Fritts, Pastime A. C., second; J. C. Lincoln, New York A. C., third; E. Almlof, Swedish-American A. C., fourth. Time—0:12 1-5.
Second Heat—Won by P. F. O'Connor, unattached; G. Mayer, St. George A. C., second; P. Traversaal, Norwegian Turn A. C., third; S. Petander, Swedish-American A. C., fourth. Time—0:12 1-5.
Running Broad Jump.—Won by O'Connor, with 20 feet 1¾ inches; Shea, with 20 feet 2¼ inches, second; Almlof, with 19 feet 5¼ inches, third; Petander, with 18 feet 10¾ inches, fourth; Lincoln, fifth; Fritts, sixth; Mayer, seventh; Traversaal, eighth.
Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by O'Connor, with 37 feet 3⅝ inches; Lincoln, with 37 feet 1¼ inches, second; Fritts, with 33 feet 2¼ inches, third; Almlof, with 32 feet 6⅝ inches, fourth; Mayer, fifth; Traversaal, sixth; Shea, seventh; Patander, eighth.
440-Meter Run—First Heat.—Won by Fritts; Lincoln, second; Traversaal, third; Petander, fourth. Time—0:54. Second heat—Won by Shea; O'Connor, second; Almlof, third; Mayer, fourth. Time—0:54 3-5.
Running High Jump.—Won by Shea, with 5 feet 5⅛ inches; Fritts, with 5 feet 3⅜ inches, second; Petander, with 5 feet 3⅜ inches, third; O'Connor, with 5 feet 1½ inches, fourth; Almlof, fifth; Mayer, sixth; Traversaal, seventh; Lincoln, eighth.
100-Meter High Hurdles.—First Heat.—Won by Petander; Mayer, second; Lincoln, third. Time—0:20 4-5. Second heat—Won by O'Connor; Shea, second; Traversaal, third. Time—0:18 2-5. Third heat—Won by Almlof; Fritts, second. Time—0:18 3-5.
Discus Throw.—Won by O'Connor, with 116 feet 2 5-8 inches; Lincoln, second, with 98 feet 6 inches; Shea, third, with 94 feet 8⅝ inches; Traversaal, fourth, with 93 feet 1½ inches; Almlof, fifth; Petander, sixth; Mayer, seventh; Fritts, eighth.
Pole Vault.—Won by Petander, with 10 feet 3 inches; Fritts and Almlof, with 9 feet 4 inches, tied for third; Lincoln, with 8 feet 10 inches, fourth; O'Connor, fifth.
Throwing the Javelin.—Won by Lincoln, with 140 feet 5 inches; Almlof, with 144 feet 1½ inches, second; Fritts, with 129 feet 5 inches, third; O'Connor, with 127 feet 6 inches, fourth; Petander, fifth; Traversaal, sixth; Shea, seventh; Mayer, eighth.
1,500-Meter Run.—Won by Fritts. Time—4:40 3-5. Shea, second. Time—4:45 1-5. Petander, third; O'Connor, fourth; Almlof, fifth; Mayer, sixth; Traversaal, seventh. Lincoln did not finish.
Point Score.—O'Connor, 5657, 270; Almlof, 5037, 1525; Shea, 5014, 5465; Fritts, 4974, 2885; Petander, 4628, 200; Lincoln, 3994, 633; Mayer, 3730, 1405; Traversaal, 3575, 5875.

Bermuda Cricket Team Unbeaten.

Having played three matches without incurring a single defeat during their stay of three weeks in New York, the team of the Somerset Cricket Club of Bermuda sailed for home on board the steamship Bermudian yesterday. The visitors, after playing a drawn two-day match against the Spartan Cricket Club, defeated in turn a picked New York team by 39 runs and the Tri-City team by 131 runs. Speaking for the players J. Tucker, the manager, said yesterday that the trip had been a success, and would probably be repeated next year. The best batting and bowling was done by A. Simons, J. Fox, J. Swan, H. Place, S. Burt, W. Simmons, and H. Trott. Trott captured the most wickets, taking 16 at a cost of 84 runs, or an average of 5.25, while W. Simmons, the Captain, though he took only 12 wickets for 62 runs, had a better average with 5.16. A. Simons took 5 for 48 at an average of 9.50, and J. Fox 4 for 68, an average of 17.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

ONE OF BASEBALL'S STALWARTS.



Fred Clarke smiling at the prospect of retiring from the national game and going back to his Kansas farm.

CLARKE LONGS FOR HIS KANSAS FARM

Leader of Pirates Retires After 25 Years in Baseball—His Career.

When Fred Clarke retires from the management of the Pittsburgh Pirates at the close of the present season the National League will lose a club pilot who has been one of the most prominent figures of the game for the past sixteen years. Clarke took up the job of leading the Pirates in 1900, and this year will round out a long, eventful career on the diamond. Clarke, McGraw, Connie Mack, and Frank Chance make up the greatest quartet of managers the game has ever known.

While Clarke was in the field with his players he was contented with his lot, but when he was forced to retire as a player, after the season of 1911, and became a bench manager, his duties worried him more than the baseball fans ever imagined. Clarke doesn't like to manage from the bench. He wants to be out in the thick of the fight; where he can talk to his men and tell them just what to do.

"I am going out of baseball altogether and for good," said Clarke, a few days ago. "There is no jump to the Federal League attached to this move, no dissatisfaction with my employer, or anything of that sort, but simply a desire on my part to prolong my life by giving up a position the strain of which has been harder and harder since I quit my active career as a player. I stuck to the game as long as it was possible for me to do so. Then I became bench manager, but life has never been the same since. Managing from the bench may be easy for some folks, but not for me. I yearned for activity and couldn't get it. I want to go to my farm in Winfield, Kan., for the remainder of my days."

As a manager Clarke has won more games than any other leader in the business, because he has piloted his team for a longer period.

This is Clarke's twenty-fifth year in baseball. He played his first professional game with the Hastings (Neb.) Club in 1891. He joined Louisville in 1894 and celebrated his first day with that club by hammering out five hits. He has been associated with Barney Dreyfuss since that time.

Clarke's major league career is one which has seldom been equaled. He has taken part in 2,192 games, was at the bat 8,567 times, scored 1,521 runs, and made 2,549 hits. In eleven different seasons Clarke had a batting average of more than .300.

His highest mark was .354, made in 1895, a record he equaled in 1896. In his major league career Clarke stole 474 bases and was credited with 232 sacrifice hits. He also had a total of 4,184 put-outs, 276 assists, and 240 errors, his chances totaling 5,300. He led the left fielders of the National League nine times.

Clarke was as successful a manager as he was a player. He won pennants for Pittsburgh in 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1909. In the Fall of 1903 he led the Pirates against the Boston Americans in the first of the modern world's series. After his team won three of the first four games the Bostons came through with a sensational spurt and won the title. Pittsburgh, under Clarke, defeated the Detroit Tigers in the World's Series in 1909, after seven games.

As a leader Clarke always had the confidence of his men. He was mild of manner and never a driver. There is not a club in the National League where there has been so much harmony for so many years as in Pittsburgh. Clarke in his day has developed many stars, and it is a tribute to his leadership that his men always stuck by him. A player never left the Pittsburgh Club who could say that he was not treated fairly by Fred Clarke.

New Jersey Beagle Club Contests.

The New Jersey Beagle Club held a meeting at the Voshurg Homestead, Roseland, N. J., Sunday. New by-laws were adopted, and several new members were elected. The stakes in the season's program will be: Thirteen inch, all ages, (dogs;) thirteen inch, all ages, (bitches;) fifteen inch, all ages, (dogs;) fifteen inch, all ages, (bitches;) the Derby Stakes, for dogs and bitches born after Jan. 1, 1914; the New Jersey State championship, open to all dogs and bitches, rare nnt less than four hours and to be run in pack; the Charmion Cup, open to thirteen-inch beagles and under, to be run for two and a-half hours and in pack.

Charles Vogel of Leechburg, Penn., will be presiding judge, with John Van Dorn of Newark as assistant. Headquarters will be at the Roseland House, about twenty miles from New York City. The drawing and measuring will take place at Roseland, Oct. 24.

ARIEL CREW FIRST.

Wins Eight-Oared Barge Race in Feature Event at Crescent A. C. Regatta.

The Ariel Boat Club of Brooklyn won the feature eight-oared barge race at the annual regatta of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday at Bay Ridge. There were three crews at the starting line, the Crescents inshore, the Brooklyn Boat Club crew in No. 2 position, and the Ariels in the outside course in the rough water. The Crescents took the lead, but were forced to relinquish it to the Ariels at the quarter mile. The Brooklyn crew passed the Crescents at this point, and started after the Ariel boat.

At the half mile, the Ariels led the Brooklyns by two lengths and the Crescents were beginning to creep up. The Crescents came through with a rush and had the race lasted another hundred yards they would have caught the leaders. The Ariels finished a quarter of a length ahead of the Crescents. By winning this race the Ariels gain possession of the Williams Cup donated by the President of the Crescent Athletic Club.

In the ten-oared cutter race for members of the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia the Deck Division, in boats numbered 4 and 6, took first and second place, and the crew from the Engineers' Division took third. The boys in the "Fighting Fourth" are now the possessors of the Brinkerhoff Trophy, the big bronze statue of Mercury which is to be rowed for annually at this regatta.

There were three entries in the junior single sig event, which was closed to the members of the Crescent Club. H. C. Thorn, Jr., shipped some water in getting to the starting line, and this handicapped him during the race. Christie Bohnsack got away in the lead, with C. L. Aldrich, Jr., second, and Thorn trailing. The race was fairly close until after the turn was made, when Bohnsack drew away and won by six lengths from Aldrich, with Thorn far in the rear.

NAUTILUS CLUB REGATTA.

Coney Island Oarsmen Compete in Events at 31st Annual Meeting.

The thirty-first annual club regatta of the Nautilus Boat Club was held yesterday over the club rowing course near Coney Island. There were eight races scheduled, but owing to a late start and delay some of the races were postponed. J. Carvel won the first race, the junior singles, from J. F. McKearny, by half a length. Carvel took the lead at the start and held it to the finish, but in the stretch McKearny spurted and nearly caught the winner.

In the novice singles G. Byrne got away from the mark and led until the last quarter, but in the drive for the finish W. E. Prior passed him, winning by half a length.

In the intermediate singles W. Duryea led to the half-way mark, but at this point he was passed by R. Van Vorst, who was pulling a steadier stroke. Van Vorst entered the stretch a length to the good, but Duryea sprinted, and at the finish he was only three feet behind Van Vorst. P. W. Ruprecht, Jr., took the senior singles in easy fashion from G. Gaah. Ruprecht was never headed, and was content to win by two lengths without trying to increase his lead.

The junior doubles resulted in a test of strength between McKearny and Kerr, the winners, and Carvel and Jorinka. The race was a seesaw affair all the way, and the two boats entered the last quarter exactly even. In the gathering dusk it was difficult to pick the winner, but the judges decided that McKearny and Kerr won by two feet.

Motor Craft in Hudson Race.

Fourteen craft took part in the Fall regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club, which was held yesterday over the club's course from the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street to 122d Street and return. With an idea of giving all the contestants an equal chance, the committee raced all the boats in one class regardless of A. P. B. A. rating and type of boat. The entrants included hydroplanes, express cruisers, cruisers, displacement racers, and open boats.

H. Leyton's Mom Redc, a 52-foot cruiser, was the first to cross the finish line. She was closely followed by Henry Carr Pearson's Elsana III., another cruiser. H. Reeves Smith's Peter came in third. The last is a 27-foot cruiser with a raised deck. Besides the regular prizes donated by the club, the winner received the J. Blackburn Miller Trophy for 1915. After the races there was music and dancing in the clubhouse for the members and their friends. Many yachtsmen from other clubs took part in the races and entertainment which followed.

Islip's Champion Dog Sold.

Effingham Lawrence of Cold Spring Harbor has purchased Oxford Ridgeway Dorothy, the wire-haired fox terrier bitch that won the cup for the best of all breeds at the recent show at Islip. Dorothy had previously made a big winning at Newport, R. I. She was then owned by J. B. Abla of Tappan, and handled by Stanley Lomas. The price paid for Dorothy is not known.

RECORDS OF THREE BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in the National, American, and Federal.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Lauderus, Phila.	122	434	47	141	9	9	.325
Doyle, N. Y.	132	514	80	164	22	13	.319
Snyder, St. Louis.	131	429	39	135	2	9	.315
Long, St. Louis.	125	451	63	140	18	12	.310
Hinchman, Pitts.	142	524	69	162	17	14	.309
Griffith, Cin.	142	519	55	160	5	21	.308
Merkle, N. Y.	122	437	47	134	19	13	.307
Daubert, Bklyn.	136	490	53	150	8	34	.306
Barney, Pitts.	17	47	8	14	2	1	.298
Grob, Cincinnati.	142	522	60	154	8	24	.295
Collins, Pitts.	97	352	48	103	6	15	.293
Fisher, Chicago.	133	522	66	151	8	43	.289
Clarke, Cin.	90	218	23

FALL AMATEUR RACING SEASON OPENS—FOOTBALL IN THE COLLEGES

FALL HUNT SEASON OPENS AT BELMONT

Heat Keeps Race Enthusiasts Away—Al Reeves Easy Winner in Steeplechase.

Although it was a perfect day for racing yesterday it proved rather an inauspicious ono for the opening of the Fall hunt racing season. Not even the most enthusiastic of the hunting set, away seeking relief from the hot wave of the past week, would run the risk of coming back to the city even for the United Hunts races which began at the Belmont Park Terminal. The few hundred devotees of the sport who did go to the track were reinforced by several hundred more enthusiasts kept perforce in the city, and these had a good day's sport. But the social air usually so notable at the meeting was missing, so that it was a day of racing for the sport's sake only.

Unquestionably the race which aroused the most interest was the Trial Steeplechase for 3-year-olds, in which the flat racer Al Reeves carried silks across country for the first time against horses which have done nothing but jump since they were broken to race. Al Reeves carried the colors of the Greentree stable, and his victory was a matter of satisfaction to most of the crowd as well as to the woman who owns him and whose critical eye had seen in him, while he was racing rather unsuccessfully on the flat, material for a good chaser. She certainly made no mistake, for Al Reeves fenced as if he had done nothing else all his life, and had a sufficient turn of speed to enable him to gain on his competitors on the flat so effectively that it was impossible for them to catch him. Powers not only had faith in the horse, but in his own ability to "wait in front," and so he sent Reeves to the front at the fall of the flag and kept him there to the finish, winning by a big margin from Florida, which had been reserved for a run at the finish. Alternately Al Reeves stalled off challenges by Welsh King and Dolly Madison, after sending Flying Peep into the discard early in the race That done, he had the road clear and took advantage of it like a good chaser, which he may prove to be.

Racing far in front of their field, Swish and J. C. Ewalt gave the spectators a rattling good race for the Great United Hunts Steeplechase handicap over the two and a half mile course, which wound up the day's sport. Ewalt went away in front, and at one time had a lead of nearly a sixteenth of a mile over the six which raced against him. When about a mile and a half had been covered, Franklin sent Swish up from third place to even terms with Ewalt, and for three-quarters of a mile they ran together on even terms, taking the fences in the same stride. But when they made the turn for the two jumps and the straight run which ended the race, Swish shook off Ewalt, and from that point home had things his own way, thus winning his second race for his new owner, Harry LaMontagne, since his purchase from Thomas Hitchcock.

Lieutenant Fred Alpers was disqualified in a race at a mile and a quarter on the flat for the Membera Plate. His mount was J. E. Davis's gray colt White Metal. After a very clever ride, he was disqualified and lost the race and cup, because his mount swerved when not a half dozen strides from the finish, and slightly fouled Hammon Pass. The latter was beaten, but a nose and was clearly entitled to the purse under the rules. But Lieutenant Alpers's friends agreed with him that is was a tough bit of luck to lose a race after winning it so cleverly.

Cecil Brabazon, the amateur English rider, won the Hamsah Cup with M. J. Shannon, from Harry Page's string, after a run of two miles and a half over the brush course. Conqueror, ridden by his owner, A. J. A. Devereux of Philadelphia, was a close competitor all through the run, and was catching the winner in the final brush on the straight just at the finish. At that critical moment the right stirrup strap broke, and just after the horse passed the line the stirrup fell to the ground and Mr. Devereux got a nasty tumble. This did no more than knock the wind out of him temporarily, for he was able to walk back to the scales and make his weight. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Mineola Highweight Handicap for all ages; purse $500; about five furlongs. No time taken.

Colvert, A. Ludlow Kramer's b. g., aged, by Bridgewater-Black Wings, 132 pounds, 11 to 10, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3. (Mr. John Tucker).....1
Campeon, Evans Tucker's b. h., aged, by Alvescot-Florita, 122, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5. (Horner).....2
Rhine Maiden, Henry W. Warner's b. f., 133, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, and out. (Hoffman....3
Northlight, Ataboy, Sideshow, Brazenose, Oversonda II., Into Photo, Rosa Russell, and Peggy Mac also ran. Flaubeck, Riquenent, Duty, Rnalla, and Hydroplane scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Hamsah Cup, for registered hunters; purse, $400, and cup valued at $100 presented by W. R. Coe; about two and one-half miles over the brush course. No time taken.

Mr. J. Hammon, Mr. Archdale's blk. g., aged, by Ruskin II.-Replica, 157 pounds, 11 to 10 and out. (Mr. Cecil Brabazan)..1
Conquerer, A. J. A. Devereux's ch. g., 6, 168, 4 to 5 and out. (Mr. Devereux).....2
Fone Ashnorum, Glen Riddle Farm's ch. g., 6, 152, 8 to 1 and 6 to 5. (Mr. I. G. Leiper).....3
Web Carter, Knight of Mirci, and Black and White scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Members' Plate, a high-weight handicap for three-year-olds and up, to be ridden by gentlemen riders; purse, $300, and plate valued at $100, presented by E. F. Whitney; about one mile and a quarter. No time taken.

White Metal, J. E. Davis's gr. g., 3 years, by Ceylades-Miss Tenbroch, 150 pounds, 11 to 10 and out. (Lieutenant F. Alpers).....1
Hammon Pass, E. B. Ackerman's br. g., aged, by Hammon-Pass, 159, 5 to 1 and even. (Mr. B. B. Lewis).....2
Doublet, A. Ludlow Kramer's br. g., 3, 163, 3 to 5 and out. (J. Tuchow).....3
Disqualified for fouling, and race given to Hammon Pass. Senegambian and Cloud scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Trial steeplechase, for three-year-olds; purse $500; about two miles over the brush course. No time taken.

Al Reeves, Greentree Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Prep o' Day-Lovelight, 135 pounds, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 2 to 5. (Powers).....1
Florida, Samuel Willets's br. f., 3, 132, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1. (Keating)....2½
Dolly Madison, Mrs. M. C. Smith's b. f., 3, 132, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 2 to 1. (Williams).....3
Ptolemy, Flying Peep, Vifir, and Welsh King also ran. Allcto lost rider and did not finish. Superhuman, Garter Buckle, Gammon, White Metal, Texas Star, and Rosa Russell scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Great United Hunts Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; purse $700 and plate, valued at $100, presented by Thomas F. Ryan; about two and a half miles over brueb course. No time taken.

Swish, Harry La Montagne's b. g., aged, by McGee-Frou Frou, 152 pounds, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, and out. (Franklin).....1
J. C. Ewalt, Glen Riddle Farm's ch. g., aged, 142, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1. (Ryan).....2
Seocgambian, J. E. Davis's blk. g., 6, 138, 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 2 to 5. (Murphy).....3
Beau Broadway, Archdale, and Cloud also ran. Duke of Duluth lost rider and did not finish. Cherry Malotte, Bay Brook, Cactus Bud, Hibler, Savannah, Kebtoh, and Waiking Fox scratched.

WHIPPANY'S POLO CUP.

Essex Four Beaten in an Exciting Extra Period Match.

In one of the most exciting matches ever played on the Morristown grounds, Whippany River polo team yesterday defeated the Essex four of Essex County Country Club. The score was 9 to 8 goals.

With the score at 8-all, at the end of the eighth chukkar, play was continued for another period and a half, before the Whippany River team could finally secure the victory.

Nearly 1,000 spectators watched the match and cheered both teams until darkness made the players indistinguishable. Soon after the ninth period opened, the whole Whippany team started to press, and for three minutes of play the ball was in front of the Essex goal. L. N. Tilney and Everett Colby were all over the field, and by fine riding and excellent mallet work managed to keep their opponents from scoring. Time and again the Whippany back was called upon to save.

In their excitement and efforts to score, the players rods recklessly, and there were a number of appeals to the referee to decide crosses.

The period closed without either side being able to obtain a goal, safety or a foul, and after three minutes' rest the teams went at it again. Both players and mounts were thoroughly tired out, yet the tenth period opened with almost as much dash and aggressiveness as was displayed in the early part of the match.

Once more the Essex team took the offensive, and L. N. Tilney and Walker worked the ball up the field. J. C. Cooley broke up the combination, and a scrimmage followed around the Whippany goal. In their eagerness to score the Orange players lost their direction, and three times the ball was hit behind. G. G. Henry hit out each time.

The deciding point came after about four minutes of play. The ball was almost in midfield when Le Roy Whitney passed to Cooley, who, with three well-directed strokes, took it down within fifty feet of the Essex goal. He was surrounded almost instantly by his opponents, and another scrimmage followed. Finally Harold Freeman got the ball, which had been hit out from the boards, and drove it between the goal posts, thus deciding the longest and most interesting match which has been played this season in a regularly scheduled Polo Association tournament.

The match was the final for the Whippany Challenge Cup, presented by S. Harold Freeman, and becomes the property of the club winning it three times. The aggregate handicap of the Essex team was 9, as the Whippany total was 5, they were allowing their opponents 4 goals.

Line-up: Whippany Team—S. Harold Freeman, 0; J. C. Cooley, 3; H. Le Roy Whitney, 2; G. G. Henry, 0. Essex—L. N. Tilney, 4; I. S. Henry, 2; J. G. Walker, 2; Everett Colby, 1.

ON NEAR-BY GOLF COURSES.

Kammer Wins Fox Hills Championship—Results of Other Competitions

August F. Kammer won the championship of the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday with a total score of 324 for seventy-two holes, the first thirty-six being played last week. In the final match for the Colonel Hugh O'Donoghue trophy, J. A. Keenan defeated W. A. Roan by 1 up. There also was an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, in which John W. McMenamy was the Class A winner, with a card of 81—7—74. There was a tie in the second division between Charles F. Franson and H. H. Lloyd, with respective scores of 96—22—74 and 92—18—74. The first round of match play for the President's trophy resulted as follows:

President's Trophy.—First Round—Benjamin Stascke beat H. S. Pram, 2 up; Ralph Trier beat W. J. Bolger, 3 up and 1 to play; J. C. Percival beat W. Roy Barnhill, 3 up and 2 to play; J. M. Bernhill beat D. Charles F. Fletcher, 6 up and 5 to play; W. W. Van Loan beat Arthur McAleenan, 6 up and 5 to play; C. J. McCarthy beat Hubert Gardner, 2 up and 1 to play; H. H. Lloyd beat J. R. Beard, 3 up and 2 to play; E. H. Sykes beat S. A. Sullivan, 3 up and 2 to play; F. T. Geer beat George G. Worthley, 5 up and 4 to play; W. H. Kelsey and J. G. Clark finished all even; E. C. Johnstun beat T. T. Waterbury, 4 up and 2 to play; L. G. Spindler beat T. W. Fennock, 2 up; August F. Kammer beat M. J. Crammont, 5 up and 4 to play; A. W. Dote beat J. White, 4 up and 3 to play; Richard R. Mamlok beat George E. Armstrong, 1 up.

Members of the Deal Golf and Country Club qualified for the F. L. Sheppard Cup yesterday, and the leader proved to be H. Stacy Smith with a score of 87, 15—72. There also was an eighteen-hole match play competition against Mrs. Thomas Morrissey, won in Class A by finishing one down. In the second class Frederick Pring topped the list, being 5 down at the end of the round. Those who qualified for the F. L. Sheppard Cup were as follows:

H. Stacy Smith, 87, 15—72; Frederick Pring, 90, 20—76; W. B. Lewis, 104, 26—78; J. F. Burne, Jr., 91, 13—78; H. H. Parker, 90, 12—78; F. L. Rodewald, 104, 24—80; John E. Kelly, 93, 13—80; John M. Byrne, 95, 15—80; J. G. Cone, 97, 16—81; George T. Smith, 92, 11—81; L. W. Berry, 102, 21—81; J. Henry Haggerty, 102, 20—82; W. R. Delehanty, 94, 12—82; Wm. Rice Rochester, 105, 23—82; W. W. Peabody, Jr., 100, 17—83; Pierra A. Proal, 90, 7—83.

An approaching and putting contest was the attraction at the Yountakah Country Club yesterday. The winner proved to be F. Correll, who had a score of 9 from three distances. He made 3, 3, 3. The following returned cards:

F. Correll, 9; W. G. Pfell, 10; E. Green, 11; P. G. Mann, 11; F. F. Storm, 11; R. L. Van Tassell, 12; L. Rockwell, 13; G. A. Ryall, 13.

An eighteen-hole medal play handicap was on the card at the Ardsley Club yesterday, and although there were sixty-three entries few cards were returned. S. Forsyth won the third cup this year by leading the field. His card was 88, 19—69. The scoree follow:

S. Forsythe, 88, 19—69; L. M. Greer, 81, 11—70; C. E. Force, 90, 19—71; the Rev. J. M. Holden, 85, 13—72; W. B. Lambert, 94, 14—77; H. L. R. Edgar, 97, 19—78; S. L. Eldridge, 97, 18—79; H. S. Green, 88, 8—80.

Mixed foursomee were in order at the Ridgewood Country Club yesterday, the chief cup being presented by James H. Snyder, former President of the organization. The winners proved to be A. T. E. Hale and Mre. J. H. Dunning, with a card of 80, 12—68 for fourteen holes, while second award went to Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Farrell for their 84, 20—64.

In addition to competing in the second round of the September tournament yesterday, members of the Dunwoodia Country Club took part in the regular weekly Red Card competition, in the first division, D. D. Weaver was the winner with 90, 15—75, while in the second H. H. Treadwell topped the list with 93, 22—71. The results in the September tournament follow:

September Tournament, Second Round.—A. M. Morris beat Robert Collier, 7 up and 6 to play (27 holes); H. H. Forde beat S. C. Welling, 5 up and 4 to play; Edward Roberts beat S. E. Aiken, 2 up; W. W. Babcock beat S. C. Dentz, 2 up.

Class B.—T. F. Keogh beat E. Seerle, 1 up; T. H. Stengel beat M. H. Simpson, 1 up; W. R. Chandler beat K. D. L. Calpin, 2 up and 1 to play; W. C. Phillips beat G. Riddett, 7 up and 6 to play.

Match Against Par at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 18.—The scores at the Greenwich Country Club today for tha Club Cup in the eighteen-hole match against par were as follows: T. M. S. Rolla, 5—1 down; H. J. Topping, 2—2 down; J. T. Soutter, 5—4 down; J. F. Sutphen, 11—4 down; W. F. Honan, 12—4 down; W. T. Ritch, 15—5 down; J. W. Curtis, 12—5 down.

The ladies' cup championship was won by Mrs. J. A. Moffat, who beat Mrs. F. C. Hillard, 4 down and 3 to play, in the finals.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

REAL WORK AHEAD FOR COACH RUSH

New Teacher Is Busy Smoothing Out the Kinks in Princeton's Football System.

Princeton is busy these days smoothing out the kinks in a football system that was not so bad last year as it looked. For years the Tigers seemed to have lost the theory and practice of the game to such an extent that victory was attainable only through the genius of some individual against a background of stubborn and often brilliant defense. Last season the Princetonians determined to turn out a team that should have more behind it than a fine defense and gorgeous kicking. The plans were well laid and the material was remarkable, but the results were sad for reasons that could not be explained to the great body of graduates, plausible as they were to football experts.

As a matter of fact, both members of the Coaching Committee and of the team were at fault. There were two sharp changes in plan made too close to the big games with Harvard and Yale. Especially was this true of the kicking. As even the attack was supposed to go into action as the result of ground gained by punting duels it was essential that the foe be outkicked. When it turned out that the kicking game was breaking down largely because the kicker had been taught to attempt to change his style right on the eve of the Harvard game, the quarterbacks seemed utterly unable to break away from the original generalship until too late.

The break finally came in the Yale game, and in the last quarter, as every one remembers, but the irony of it lay in the fact that the procession started not because anything radically different was done on the first play, but because the play happened to work for a first down, and Moore, the speedy halfback, and Frank Glick, this year's Captain, had gone into the game and by their personalities put new life into the team. With that first down from kick formation, even had the score been a tie at the time, Glick was justified in continuing the running attack in his own territory, even as he would have been under the original plan of campaign.

So much about the experience of last year, since it has special reference to the present season. The memory of those last fifteen minutes of the Yale game is fresh at Princeton, and the man who drove the team then is now Captain. It is natural to assume that the Tigers will ask their coaches to give them a little more opportunity with the running game when in their own territory. That does not mean that Princeton will go back to the system of letting the eleven run their heads off on their own side of the field so that there will be nothing left but an exhausted defense through the later part of the game, but it does mean that it would not be surprising to find the Tigers kicking on third down in their own territory with considerable frequency, instead of on first or second.

The danger in this proceeding is, of course, that of fumbling, with the added chance that a back might be so roughly tackled as to cost his team five or ten yards, thus forcing the punter to make his kick just that much longer and that much harder for the ends to cover, and to make that kick from a perilous position. However, there is danger in everything connected with football generalship these days, and J. H. Rush, head coach, who has turned out so many good men and teams in Cleveland, and who will have experienced advisers, advisers who are thoroughly familiar with every type of generalship that has been used in the East in the last few years, doubtless will devise simple, well-protected plays for use on second down in Princeton's own territory, or even once in a while on third down, should the nature of the foe's defense seem to warrant it. If the Tigers can develop a kicker who can stand a good twelve yards behind the scrimmage line when booting the leather, there would be some reason for taking a chance and waiting even until fourth down once in a great while.

To handle this type of play, however, there is need of the very headiest kind of a quarterback, for he is being equipped with weapons that too often in the past have turned out to be boomerangs. A man like Spracklin or Brown was justified in using just this sort of generalship in his own territory for the reason that he was a sure handler of the ball, was remarkably heady, and could make the most dangerous-looking play, even a forward pass right under the shadow of the goal; absolutely safe. If Glick turns out to be that type of man, or if he prefers to play at half, where he is extremely valuable, in the meantime developing another and a very good man for the post of field general, it is safe to say that there is every prospect of Princeton working out some neat variations from the accepted generalship. The man on whom the responsibility rests in the big games, however, must be prepared to shoulder the blame should his departure from the well known principles result in disaster. The history of such departures has been that the man who has made them has been brilliantly right or terribly wrong. And to be wrong and "get away with it" one must have known rather thoroughly how to be right.

It is perhaps a peculiarity of Princeton that the Tigers seem to want their team to take chances. They are not a patient crowd, these men of Old Nassau. At Cambridge the Crimson graduates and undergraduates have learned to await patiently the working out of the plan, even if they have to wait clear to the finish, and even if the situation looks so black that the average follower of football would advise desperate expedients. Princeton men, on the contrary, want constant action from their team. They are not so well schooled in the accepted form of working out the problem of a big game.

Rush does not appear to be a violent radical by any means, but he has ideas of his own while at the same time being quite open-minded. The best thing about him seems to be the quality of decision, something he will need when the season gets well under way. And, above all, he has an authority enjoyed by no one of his predecessors. Further, he has been so long away from Princeton that he is not hampered with too many old friendships, friendships that too often, if innocently enough, tend to warp a man's judgment.

It is going to be a serious season for the new head coach, and he will need a deal of courage and patience to work his way through it, for the schedule is one of the stiffest ever undertaken by Old Nassau, including as it does such teams as Georgetown, Rutgers, Syracuse, Lafayette, Dartmouth, and Williams in a row up to the Harvard game. If the Tigers can come up to the clash with Harvard with a clean slate, however, it ought to be a thoroughly confident, self-reliant eleven that takes the field against the Crimson.

While Georgetown is far from an easy team with which to open the season, the Tigers and their new coach should get a severe test, if not, perhaps, an actual drubbing, in the second game, the game with Rutgers. The men from the Raritan make no secret of their intention of not merely beating but actually smothering Princeton. Rutgers is out for that game, and will turn up well prepared. Sanford's pupils are of the husky type, and there are several veterans on the eleven who would be eagerly snapped up by any institution. In Captain Talman the eleven has one of the best long-distance punters in the country, and their type of game is far better rounded out than was the case early last year.

COLUMBIA SQUAD OUT SOON.

Football to be Resumed on Thursday After Lapse of Decade.

For the first time in ten years South Field at Columbia University will serve, as a gridiron for a 'Varsity squad Thursday, when Coach T. N. Metcalf begins to train his candidates for a season of six games. Students returning for the Winter session will not recognize the old South Field now, for in driving soccer and Fall bassball away, football has thrown up wooden bleachers for 4,000 spectators on both sides of the new turf.

When the Faculty voted favorably upon the request of this student body that football be restored it ruled that the new team should play only six games, and that none should be with "big" elevens. Five colleges have already signed to play, and Harry Fisher, Manager of athletics, is looking for a sixth. It will be several days before the schedule is announced, for the Faculty must approve it after the last college has been selected.

Although more than two hundred pledged themselves to come out for Fall practice when the students held their mass meeting last Spring, it is expected that not half that number will appear Thursday. Many have left the college, and others are ineligible to play under the Columbia restricting football candidacy to the three upper classes of Columbia College.

Coach Metcalf has declined to discuss his methods of coaching and his staff of assistants. Many old Columbia players have volunteered to help train the squad, but the coach says that his staff of assistants will not be chosen until after the first practice. He said he did not know how the new Captain would be chosen, although he said it was probable that the squad would choose a temporary leader for the first game.

Football Practice at Fordham.

As a fitting climax to their first week of practice and in preparation for the difficult week ahead, Harry Vaughn, the Fordham coach, let his squad off with a comparatively light drill yesterday. The men were kept busy for two hours, but no new work was started.

The real hard work of the season will start Monday, when all the graduate students are expected to return. The tackling dummy will be put into use, and after the veterans have a chance to find themselves, a sensitive lineup will be selected.

So far several of those who promised to be on hand have not shown up. They blame the warm spell for their absence. Carriden has not appeared, and both ends are vacant. Morcaldi and Yale also failed to put in an appearance. Dunn, as a result, is the only back field veteran now on the squad. The new men, who are all practically high school material, are showing up in great style. Tresnor is making a hard fight at centre, and the former little Morris pivot has come in for most of Vaughn's commendation so far. Ansonia High also looks fast, and will try out for ons of vacancies in back of the line.

Fast Practice at Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 18.—With a letup in the hot weather, the Lafayette football team worked out in the most vigorous fashion through a two hour and a half drill on March Field this afternoon. The squad was larger than it has ever been, and there was a large gallery that followed with interest the manoeuvres of the various teams into which the squad was divided.

Over fifty men in regular football togs were on the field, and the traffic was rather congested. Nevertheless, the spectators picked out the new men on the squad and scrutinized their work with keenest interest. In addition to the large number of new men who are on the squad all week there are two newcomers. One of these was "Bull" Lowe, the star end of the Exeter team, who has come to Lafayette to join his teammates, Scott and Lake. The other was Ellis, a West Philadelphia High School player. Lowe gives every evidence of being a real player. He is very husky and fast. Ellis is not so big, but he is fast and handles himself well. In the opinion of Coach Crowell he is capable of high development.

Rutgers in Hard Scrimmage.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 19.—The Rutgers 'Varsity football team was put through its first long scrimmage yesterday afternoon, playing a thirty-minute game with the scrubs. An entirely new scrub was substituted in the second half, but neither was able to make first down on the 'Varsity. Captain Talman, though only recently recovered from an attack of measles, was in fine form. He did considerable punting, and he averaged forty-three yards to a kick. Scarr has been given a regular place at quarter back, and the 'Varsity line-up is now complete:

Spring Lake's New Golf House.

Arrangements have been completed by the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club for the construction of a new clubhouse, which will be erected this Fall nearly in the centre of the property, which comprises 146 acres. The ground dimensions of the main building will be about 160 by 80 feet.

The building will be constructed of hollow tile, with a red concrete finish; red tile roof, and will cost $26,000. One hundred feet to the west will be situated the locker building, which will be 120 feet long by 30 feet wide, and will contain 200 lockers, 6 shower baths, a lounging room, and other necessary requirements.

Soccer Season Opens Oct. 2.

National, State, and Metropolitan soccer circles are preparing for the opening of the regular championship season on Oct. 2. Very shortly thereafter may be expected the opening round of the annual cup tie series of the United States Football Association for possession of the National Challenge trophy, won the first year by the Brooklyn Football Club and last season by the Bathiehem Football Club. The entries will close on Sept. 30, soon after which the official drawings will take place. The qualifying round must be played on or before Oct. 24.

Entries for the Saturday Amateur Soccer League will close on Tuesday. The clubs that have so far declared their intention of entering teams are Central Y. M. C. A., Strollere, Camerons, Oycrseae, Columbia Oval, Brooklyn, and I. R. T. Strollere.

Mixed Foursomes at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—The mixed foursome against bogey at the Newport Golf Club today did not draw out a large entry list. Fourteen couples entered for the prizes offered by Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt. The event was won by Miss Margaret H. Dunn and William H. Sands with a score of 3 up.

Blazier Plainfield Golf Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 18.—Harold E. Blazier won the championship of the Park Golf Club today, defeating William P. Taylor in the final, 2 up in thirty-six holes. The match was won on the last hole.

The following scores were returned for the President's Cup: W. H. Nischwitz, 91, 17—74; F. C. Collins, 97, 23—74; H. L. Moodey, 95, 20—75; Harold E. Blasier, 82, 7—75; J. V. Beakman, 102, 25—77; Dr. H. K. Carroll, 92, 12—80; William P. Taylor, 88, 7—81.

RUTGERS MAY END YEARS OF DEFEAT

Vanquished by Princeton for Half Century, She Has Good Chance for Victory.

After forty-five years of defeat by Princeton, Rutgers will take the gridiron on Oct. 2 with her best chance of victory in a half century of conflict. With a student body only one-fourth that of Princetnn, Rutgers has played with hope of victory year after year, and now, with a veteran team and the possible advantage of new coaching methods at Princeton, the hopes of the smaller college have risen.

The material at New Brunswick is the best Rutgers has ever had. Coach George F. Sanford has a difficult problem to select the right men to fill the three positions left vacant by the graduation of Captain John Toohey, Twing, and McClosky. A significant thing is that no new names appear in the lineup. Every man who has a position on the team was in college when Sanford arrived.

The contention of this old Yale and Columbia coach that success in football depends more upon theory than upon men has been upheld by the record of Rutgers. Using Sanford's theory of defense, the Rutgers players have prevented opponents from gaining more than 200 yards through their own line in two years. In the last Princeton game the Tigers were able to gain only 17 yards. The result of attempts to penetrate the Rutgers rush line was 4 yards lost. At Columbia Sanford developed his theory to such a degree that in three years Yale was able to score only one touchdown by line-bucking attacks.

Rutgers will perhaps use a wide open attack, with short end running, this year, just as she did in the 1914 season.

Ex-Captain Toohey is made ineligible this year by the four-year residence rule, but he has volunteered to assist Sanford in training the line men. The loss of McClosky and Twing will not be so serious as that of Toohey. Although they were steady players, substitutes can easily be found in the large squad of candidates.

Captain Talman has been moved to the guard position from the back field, and Mason, who weighs more than any other man on the squad, will become a regular Between these two will be Miller, who was praised for his play against Cruikshank, an All-American selection, in the game with Washington and Jefferson last year. Cruikshank, the Indian; Witpenn, a 'Varsity man, who was kept out of the last games of the 1914 season by injuries, and Kelly, the freshman player, will take the backfield positions. Bracker, a 130-pounder and one of the hardest fighters on the squad, has been showing exceptional ability and may be used in the Princeton game.

Kelly of Stamford High School is expected to be the best of the new players. He weighs about 175 pounds, and is a good line plunger. Billicat, a freshman from Peekskill Military Academy, is another who may replace a 'Varsity man. He has ability for an end position, and may divide Seiler's place at right with Austin, a 'Varsity man, who has failed to win a regular place, although he has been a member of the squad for three years. Rockafeller, one of the steadiest men on the team, is on the other wing.

Perhaps the most difficult problem for the coaches is the tackle position. Nash at left is expected to play his usual good game on offense and defense.

As a running mate he may have Rendell. Although he weighs 180 pounds, Rendell is not what most coaches would consider an ideal tackle. Last season he was the "Doc" Crandall of the squad, being used in more positions than any other man.

Jack Gargan, coach of the backfield players, has several candidates for quarter back. Scarr is leading the others, perhaps because of his two years on the 'Varsity. He runs the team well, but appears to lack ability in selection of offensive plays. Russelle, the substitute, varies his offense, but does not drive his team and does not get the maximum efficiency out of his machine. Olson has displayed good judgment in the selection of plays, and he drives his team at a pace fast enough to make the backfield men hustle to take their places in the formations. But he is under the Faculty ban and may not be able to play in the Princeton game.

"Jake" Bases has his men in good condition, and if the Rutgers ambition of half a century is not realized it will not be his fault.

FISH AND GAME NOTES.

Weakfish continue to be caught in local waters in good numbers. On Friday, while fishing at the "Cinders," in Jamaica Bay, out from Canarsie, Joseph Weber and Harry Newkirk caught thirty "weaks" averaging from one and a half to four pounds. The catch was made just before and during the high water slack. Guides Harry Victor and Frank Lockett were out at the same time and their catch was twenty-eight "weake."

William Degnan reports that he was up at Greenwood Lake recently and that among his catch he had a small-mouth bass that weighed at four and three-quarter pounds. The fish was taken by trolling with live bait at this northern end of this lake.

Anthony Lewis of Middletown, N. Y., sends word that he was out recently in Toronto Lake, in Sullivan County. In company with Paul and Frank Sonn and Fred Lindes, and guided by Wesley Decker, the party caught 104 large perch and 16 pickerel. Lewis says this fine fishing continues right through the season and that on the trip this party saw nine of them, and that the native guides report that they are plentiful in that section.

Captain Eddie Bloodgood had a party of anglers out the latter part of the week in Raritan Bay, and fished at the Great Bede Light, where they boated a mess of twenty-eight weakfish. Bloodgood stated that if they had fished the early part of the flood tide they would have doubled their catch.

The largest wall-eyed pike caught this season at Greenwood Lake, N. J., was landed by James Gillespie last week. It measured twenty-six inches in length. Gillespie also had three channel catfish that measured eighteen inches each.

The fishermen out on a recent trip on board the Atlantic from Wreck Lead made large catches of sea porgies, seabass and blackfish. One party of three fishing together caught a total of 125 of these species.

Twenty-five channel bass have been caught so far in the big run of these fish off Deal Beach. On Thursday a thirty-three-and-a-half-pounder was caught by one of the Asbury Park fishing club members, and soon after another one of twenty-eight pounds was landed. The latest report on the bass say that they have now come up the coast and are biting at Sandy Hook.

A three-and-a-half-pound Oswego bass was caught in Greenwood Lake on Monday by Frederick C. Scull. It was taken by trolling with live bait near Chapel Island. Scull also had a number of smaller bass, and George Richert, who fished with him, had six bass that averaged better than a pound and a half each. The pair also had a number of nice-sized pickerel in their catch.

If the weather remains warm there will be good weakfishing for the balance of the week at Greenville, Prince's Bay, Great Kills, Keyport, Perth Amboy, Canarsie, and the waters about Sandy Hook. Thomas Myrtis of Great Kills reports that infayettes, snappers, and eels are plentiful in those waters. to say nothing about the fine weakfish catches that have been made there since Saturday. In Jamaica Bay the boats out from Canarsis have been having their best weakfishing of the season, and catches averaging from ten to forty to a boat are being brought in at every tide.

Fishing Monday at Dixon's Pond, C. D. Liming and Thomas Bassford landed sixteen bass, pickerel, and perch. Most of the fish were caught with live bait.

The fishing for weakfish in Raritan Bay on Tuesday was fine and all the boats out brought in fine messes. Georga Mossbacher and two friends were out end fished the middle grounds, where they caught thirty-six weake. Another party out with B. A. Robinson brought in seventy-six.

The up-State gunners are in a quandary today because the State game laws make the season for duck, goose, and brant begin Sept. 16 and end on Jan. 10, whereas the Federal migratory regulations make the open season begin on Oct. 1 and end on Jan. 10. Also the State laws permit the killing of small shore birds and surf birds, including sand pipers, tatlers, and curlew, whereas the Federal regulations say that there is no open season for these birds until 1918. Last season the Federal regulations were generally observed here, and doubtless they will be followed this season. The conflict of State and Federal laws will be argued before the United States Supreme Court on Oct. 12.

SENIORS' GOLF TOURNEY.

Play Begins in Annual Event on Tuesday Over Apawamis Links.

The Chairman of the annual seniors' golf tournament announced last night that 270 entries had been received for the big affair, which will begin on Tuesday over the links of the Apawamis Club at Rye. In accordance with the program already announced, the field has been divided in two, half starting on Tuesday and the other half on Thursday.

Among those who have sent in their entries are Wesley M. Oler, General E. M. Weaver, Hamilton W. Ormsbee, Admiral C. O. S. Jewell, S. W. Doubleday, Robert Collier, Judge Henry Stoddard of New Haven, Simeon Ford, Ralph Peters, Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Rollo Ogden, Julian W. Curtiss, Colonel Brent Arnold, Colonel John E. Smith, Judge Benjamin Nields, Justice Mahlon Pitney of the Supreme Court of the United States, Vice Chancellor Stevens of New Jersey, Winthrop Sargent, Wallace M. Scudder, George E. Tarbell, Albert Crocker, Dr. Walter S. Washington, the Rev. Dr. N. W. Wells, Horace L. Hotchkiss, founder of the tournament; Frank A. Wright, Seoahor Charles Cooper, and Howard Henry.

The first half will play thirty-six holes on Tuesday and Wednesday, eighteen holes each day, and the remainder will play thirty-six holes on Thursday and Friday under similar conditions. The first pair in the first section will be sent off at 8:25 A. M., and in the second section at 8:30 o'clock. The remaining players in both sections will follow at five-minute intervals. The entries and starting times follow:

FIRST SECTION.

8:25—George John Hildreth and the Rev. Edward P. Johnson; A. B. Alley and Sir Arthur Elliott; Stephan Lockwood and Abram B. Whiteman; Thomas E. Kirby and H. E. Partridge; the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury and James Baker; George P. Woodward and George H. Gaston.

9:00—Dr. Bernard Bartow and George W. Watts; W. B. Marriman and Robert F. Foster; Wesley M. Oler and John Hartzler; Isaac B. Johnson and Walter E. Hodgman; A. B. Chandler and Rollo Ogden; Edgar M. Hoopes and W. E. Pulsifer; William H. Claflin and Samuel Heath; William H. Faxon and L. K. Paesmore; Alfred Aiken and W. V. Byard; General E. M. Weaver and Charles G. Waldo; Hamilton W. Ormsbee and Adolph J. Rodenbaugh; August S. Worthington and E. O. Rockwood.

10:00—Horace L. Hotchkiss and the Rev. J. McBride Starrett; James F. Bless and Alexander M. Linnett; Frederick H. Warner and William Vail Kellen; Frederick B. Fiske and Solon C. Kelly; A. F. Forrest and Douglas Henry; Hobart E. French and Charles O. Porter; George F. Barnham and John B. Parrington; Forbes Dunderdale and Frank A. Helmer; Alfred B. Colvin and Thomas J. Johneon; Eugene Frayer and William S. Rathbone; Admiral C. O. S. Jewell and William Jarvis; William Fellowes Morgan and Walter Brown.

10:05—Charles H. Gillett and Charles M. Harris; S. Ward Donbleday and W. C. Cushman; N. T. Pulsifer and C. E. Rushmore; Benjamin B. Lawrance and Judge W. O. Henderson; Thomas H. Talbott and Joseph M. Dyer; T. C. Ennever and H. R. Lounsbury; William Stroud and H. A. Waterhouse; Simeon Ford and Wilson P. Foss; William R. Coffman and Daniel H. Cleveland; Frank A. Wright and Jonathan Godfrey; John S. Wood and Edward Rode; Judge Henry Stoddard and John K. Beach; John W. Bristol and George W. Gunn; William C. Potter and N. Wilbert Lowden; George H. Conger and James M. Stuart; Senator Charles Cooper and John McGosy; Isaac Reeby and John Thorpe; Marshall H. Mallory and Emerson Chamberlaine; Richard L. Hall and Arthur E. Emmons; N. M. Sheedy and George Singer; Henry W. Lamb and William H. Reed; George Ryall and William T. McBaugh; J. V. Craven and Judge George Perkins; Ralph Peters and William J. Young; Henry Russell and Francis Peabody; William Robert Bassett and Joseph H. Goodspeed; Lambert Huntington and C. W. Baldwin; A. S. Brownell and Alfred Craven; Henry Hitchings and Frank B. Tracy; F. J. Wessels and I. R. Prentiss; Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve and Judge Morgan J. O'Brien; Judge Benjamin Nields and Daniel A. Niven; Edward N. Morgan and Henry Van Arsdale; Robert Giles and Robert Collier; William D. Judkine and John P. Kerwan.

10:10—Augustus S. May and Ernest O'Nell; John Peabody and John E. Pushee; George A. Tuttle and William E. Truesdale.

SECOND SECTION, (Thursday.)

8:30—George Wight and Daniel N. Bates; Dr. Frederick and Schavior and E. L. Scofield; John W. Herbert and Gage E. Tarbell; Charles L. McClinton and Howard F. Dixon; Trustin E. Boyd and Dr. Arthur Pell.

9:00—Frederick W. Burns and Morton Alden; A. C. Cornwall and William H. Canterb

HINTS TO GOLFERS—WHITE WINS PIPING ROCK TOURNEY—BARBARA TAKES YACHT RACE

GOLF SIMPLIFIED AND ANALYZED

These articles are a part of a series, the object of which is to explain in simple, easily understood form the points which every golfer, young or old, should know. The advice on the fundamental features presented here has been given by Vardon, Travers, Braid, Taylor, Ouimet, Ray, and others. The following articles have to do with the drive:

No. 19—Wrist Action in the Down Swing.

To consider the action of the club-head in relation to the hands and wrists, the action of the hand and arm in driving a nail with a hammer and the action of the hammer head is suggested as an analogy. When a carpenter drives a nail he places the hammer head on the nail, to get his "aim," then lifts the hand straight up. The wrist bends, and the forearm follows the hand and wrist, the hammer handle arriving at a vertical position, or slightly beyond that position, by these combined motions, only stopping when the wrist has been bent as much as possible, and the hand, wrist, and forearm are all in a state of tension. He then swings the hammer with his hand, or rather he swings the hand and the hammer swings down with this impulse. The head of the hammer, having a greater distance to go than the hand, increases its speed until the impetus thus gained will cause the hammer head to pass the hand and the wrist to "snap" the hammer against the nail, with all the power of the hand, gripping, and the forearm, driving.

Here is an almost perfect reproduction of the action of the golf club, which was swung back by the hands in a circle some forty inches greater in diameter than the



Gilbert Nicholls. Driving. Just before the impact. The club-head is just about to snap past the hands, being about a foot from the ball. Both arms straight, hands holding firm, right shoulder beginning to go down.

circle taken by the hands and consequently traveled at a much greater rate of speed, but when the hands were stopped at the height of the right ear, the speed and weight of the club-head caused the wrists to bend sharply, setting up the tension. Having reached this point and surely restrained any downward movement of the hands until the back swing was completed, you now do what the carpenter does with the hammer: Swing the club with the hands at the ball. The tension of the wrists will start the club-head traveling at a greater rate of speed than the hands; it will catch up with and pass them, traveling so fast that it will cause the wrists to snap into the impact; will carry the club-head well through the place where the ball was, and will finally cause the wrists to turn over, the right hand going around the left as the hands go up and around in response to the force of the swing.

This is the "snap of the wrists," and it is not a conscious effort, but an "effect" from a very definite "cause." It will surely take place, if all has been done that has been described. You do not "put your wrists into the stroke," when hitting; you simply cannot keep them out if they were bent down at the top of the stroke and the down stroke was not started too soon. That point cannot be made too strong or too often repeated—don't start the down swing too quickly.

No. 20—The Down Swing.

Direction of Swing of Hands and the Timing of the Stroke.

The reason for the careful placing of the hands, as fully described, must now be apparent; it is to bring the wrist action into effect at the right moment and in the right direction. It will also be seen why no conscious relaxing of the grip must take place, as any distinct



Walter J. Travis. Driving. Ball leaving club-head. The white streak is the ball. The hands are directly under the head and the right hand is beginning to turn over, after the impact.

letting go with the hands at the top of the swing will destroy the tension so necessary to start the club traveling on its journey to the ball. If the grip is relaxed, that is, consciously loosened, then there must be an effort to regrip and an effort to start the club. The hands will, subconsciously, do their work if properly adjusted in the first place and then allowed to work naturally. It is only in direction that they must be kept severely under control. If this one point is kept in mind, that they must be controlled and kept in the right track going to the top of the swing and back to the ball in the down swing, the other, the muscular action of the hands, will automatically adjust itself.

It is just as the carpenter wields his hammer—he concentrates on hitting the nail after taking hold of the hammer. He "aims" at the nail, swings the hammer up and then swings at the nail, and never thinks whether his hand is tight or loose; he simply tries to hit the nail and the tension of the hand is purely automatic.

When swinging at the ball with the hands and swinging under the head keep the point spoken of as "the ball and socket" joint (the point at the spine, midway between the shoulders) in mind. Do not allow that part of the body to move.

I have said that, with the exception of the hands, don't try to get any other part of the body into the stroke, that is, don't try to consciously get the shoulders, body, or legs into it. In fact, they must not be allowed to anticipate their natural order of action. If the right shoulder is permitted to exert any influence on the beginning of the down stroke, or to come in too soon, (by far one of the most common faults, spoken of as dropping the right shoulder,) it will push the "ball and socket" out of position, and with it will go the head and the left shoulder, both being pushed to the left; the pushing of the head to the left will instinctively cause you to lift it, you will then look up, and the stroke will be a failure.

If the right shoulder comes into action too soon, the balance of the body is disturbed, there is an instinctive, subconscious effort to regain the balance, the hands will be thrown out of line, and the club-head will be dragged in to the ball, back of the hands, and the hands will fail to perform one of their principal functions, that of holding the club-head true to its track and directing the powerful snap of the wrists which is caused by the club-head traveling in its orbit some forty inches greater than the course taken by the hands, catching up with and passing them when about eighteen inches from the ball.

This long sweep of the club-head must be under control at all times. It is the hands which keep this control; therefore nothing must be allowed to divert them from their course. Everything must be subordinated to the work of the hands, must be made true assistants to them, and each must maintain its proper place and do its work at the proper time. This is "timing the stroke," and the stroke will be timed if the player does not try to force it, in a word, press.

No. 21—The Down Swing.

Proper Action of the Right Shoulder.

The previous article cautioned you against premature dropping of the right shoulder, but, nevertheless, this shoulder does go down and under the head. But it must do so at the right time.

One of the impressive things in the play of Braid, Vardon, and Ray is the way the right shoulder went down and under the head, the tremendous amount of power they seemed to get into their strokes with this shoulder. But they do not drop it at the beginning of the stroke. If the swing is made under the head, the right shoulder will go down, forward, and under the head, following the lead of the right hand and arm, and the player will be looking over this shoulder, at the spot where the ball



James Braid. Driving. Just after hitting the ball. The right shoulder is following the right arm. A straight line would pass from the shoulder through the right hand and along the shaft to club-head.

was, for an instant, (see Braid, just after hitting the ball,) will be in this position easily and naturally, and then the power and speed of the swing will carry the shoulders around with it, the head will straighten up, and the chest will be facing the direction of the flight of the ball. The action of the left shoulder has been in unison with that of the right, working in an opposite direction; it has gone around and up.

This point is to be emphasized: The "ball and socket joint," the point midway between the shoulders, at the spine, is just where it was at the address—at the top of the swing, at the moment of impact. It has not moved.

The shoulders revolved around it in the course of the down swing, (as they did in the up swing,) the right shoulder has gone forward, but the left has gone back. The hands and arms have at one time been reaching forward to the full stretch of the arms, but they have come around and back, the point of revolution, the "ball and socket," in the meantime remaining perfectly still. Everything else has, during the stroke, changed position. The head remained still until after the ball was hit; then it moved, but if the stroke was correctly made this one point remained perfectly still. The head was compelled to move, after the ball was struck, to allow the right shoulder to go forward and around, following the hands and arms. If the head is held stiffly in place after the ball is hit, then there will be a "hunching" of the shoulders, a lack of freedom in the follow through. In fact, any determination to keep the head immovable, even after the impact, will affect the whole stroke. Keep the point of revolution still all the time, and have the head so placed in the beginning that the hands can be swung under it. Don't try to do more than this with the head.

Hunting Beagle Snowdrift Sold.

The beagle Snowdrift and derby prospect has been purchased by Robert Lister of Newark from George Flammer. This young hound is a good hunter. Snowdrift was bred by the Hutchings brothers of Fall River, Mass. She is a daughter of Waluppa Jigger and Dixie W. She will run in the New Jersey and other derby stakes during the Fall.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

APAWAMIS MORE DIFFICULT.

Additional Obstacles Make Golf Course Three Strokes Harder.

Extensive changes have been made in the Apawamis course during the present season, and according to W. H. Potts, the professional, it is now three strokes harder than before the new traps were added. A new hunker has been built between the second and third holes, which traps a pulled drive from the second tee and a slice from the third. The fairway has been made much more narrow on the third, fourth, and sixth holes, and a new tee has been built on the seventh, adding twenty yards to the distance from tee to green. On the 9th another new bunker traps the second shot, and the same has been done on the seventeenth hole.

But to the dyed-in-the-wool golfer the first hole at Apawamis is an object of reverence, and he views any proposed change in it with horror. Not that it is a pretty hole; as a matter of fact it is a fairly easy four, but it was here that Harold Hilton beat Herreshoff on the thirty-seventh green of the finals for the national amateur championship in 1911. After a terrific struggle the match was all square on the thirty-sixth hole, and Herreshoff had the advantage on the next drive. Hilton took an iron for his second and the ball shot from his club away up on the hill to the right, seemingly bent for Greenwich, Conn., and points further north. Instead of disappearing into the forest, however, the ball struck a huge rock that looms up on the edge of the rough and rebounded on the green, dead to the pin, and Hilton won the hole. Convinced that the forces of Nature were conspiring to defeat him, Herreshoff bowed to the inevitable, shook hands with Hilton, and put the Highland curse on the rock, its children, and its grand children to the sixth generation.

Hilton was not so lucky on the other holes, for there is a bunker guarding the fourth green into which he habitually played his second shot, and though he has departed these shores there are a great many less distinguished golfers who keep up the practice. The fifth hole remains as of old, an easy iron shot of 160 yards to a green guarded by little miniature mountains, and the sixth is a drive over a hill with a level stretch to the green. The course has only one elbow hole, the seventh, which requires a drive of nearly 250 yards, so that the second shot may be played straight through a gorge to the green. The eighth hole is a hard three, because the ball must drop practically dead after a carry of 160 yards, as the green slopes away from the tee and the golf balls have a habit of taking advantage of this fact to cool themselves in the babbling brook at the rear of the green.

There is a hole 630 yards long at the Ocean Country Club on Long Island, but the 612-yard ninth hole at Apawamis is probably the longest in the Westchester district. For a good player it means three perfect shots, and for some of the ladies it is an afternoon's exercise. There is a road to cross on the drive, and a bunker has been built where formerly an old barn stood, and the second shot must steer clear of this. At the tenth green in a corner of the woods the golfer makes an about-face and finds himself confronted with what Walter J. Travis calls the hardest shot on the course, the drive from the eleventh tee. There is a very long carry to a narrow fairway, with a brook to catch a pull and the rough as a reward for a slice. The twelfth hole is called "Bunker Hill," and in the charge on the green most golfers re-enact the part of those invaders at the other Bunker Hill long ago; they get there eventually, but they know they have been in a battle. First there is a brook for a topped drive, and then two immense bunkers twelve feet high flank the green, leaving a narrow opening at which the duffer aims, and through which the good player sends his ball.

The thirteenth is an easy four with a good drive and a mashie chip to the green, with bunkers to hold a topped drive. The fourteenth is the water hole of the course, with a carry of 100 yards over a pond with rocks to catch a pull and the rough for a slice. A road crosses the fifteenth at the 200-yard mark and unless the ball gets past it on the drive, the player has an uncertain iron shot to play for his second, as the green is full of undulations that make it hard for a long shot to stick on. The sixteenth is made easy as a sort of sop to Cerebus; the enraged duffer gets an easy four and decides not to give his clubs away to the caddie. The seventeenth is another long hole full of bunkers and other troubles, and the drive from the eighteenth tee must carry 160 yards before it hits the fairway.

But in spite of long carries, formidable bunkers, and pits of imported Long Island sand, the players at Apawamis are the most enthusiastic lot to be met at any of the local courses. There are club tournaments of all sizes and kinds at every opportunity—regular weekly tournaments, mixed foursomes; tombstone tournaments, where a mixed two-some is allowed a certain number of strokes and when the number is used up a flag is planted in the fairway to mark the spot where they "died," the furthest flag out winning the prize; caddie tournaments, and a selected score tournament for all members lasting from Decoration Day until Election Day. In this event the total score is made up of the best scores made by the members on the separate holes all through the season. Harmon Graves is leading in this competition with a total of fifty-four strokes. The amateur record for the course is seventy-one, made by Findlay Douglas in 1908, and the professional record is held by Frank Peebles of Midwick, Cal., who made the circuit in sixty-nine.

H. L. Hotchkiss, a seventy-four year old youngster of Apawamis, is the founder of the annual Senior Tournament, which this year bids fair to eclipse all other tournaments in the country in point of numbers and in strength of language. The caddies have expressed their gratitude to the committee for the additions to their vocabularies which this tournament annually affords. Caddie Master George Hughes sends only the older boys out with the bags in this tournament, and breaks in the youngsters gradually with the ladies. Some of the caddies absolutely refuse to carry the sticks for one aged enthusiast, saying that every time he fluhs a shot he beats the caddie with a mid-iron. The caddie master also blames the language of the older men for the withered grass and burnt fairway which is beginning to show up.

Hughes has turned his office into a research library of golf, where there are pamphlets, books, clippings, and pictures of every interesting event in golf that has taken place since he came to Apawamis fourteen years ago. There are pictures of Hilton winning his famous match, Ouimet beating Vardon and Ray, and Walter J. Travis on the St. Andrews links abroad. Outside of the pictures of the championship contests the most interesting snapshot is one of H. W. Sackett of the Apawamis Club driving a golf ball off the top of one of the Pyramids.

Speedway Promoters to Meet Here.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Presidents of thirteen automobile speedways and dirt-track courses throughout the country have been asked to attend a meeting in New York City on Oct. 1 to formulate a working agreement for the 1916 season.

The meeting, it was announced today, was called by Chairman Kennerdell of the Contest Committee of the American Automobile Association. A schedule will be drafted so there will be no conflicting dates, as was the case this season.

The following tracks probably will be represented: Chicago, Indianapolis, New York, Minneapolis, Omaha, Sioux City, Des Moines, Elgin, Providence, Savannah, Corona, (Cal.,) Tacoma, and New Orleans.

PIPING ROCK GOLF CUP GOES TO WHITE

Flushing Crack Beats Percy Pyne, 5 Up and 3 to Play—Winner's Long Drives.

Gardiner W. White of Flushing won the chief cup in the annual invitation golf tournament of the Piping Rock Club yesterday when he defeated Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of the Princeton Golf Club 5 up and 3 to play in the decisive test.

Early in the day White took on W. Parker Seeley of Brooklawn, former Connecticut champion, and the medal winner in this tournament, the Flushing man having little trouble in winning by 2 and 1. Pyne sprung a surprise by eliminating James R. Hyde of South Shore 3 and 2, for it had been figured that Hyde, because of his fine playing early in the tournament, would get down to the final match against White. Pyne had little difficulty in settling the match on the sixteenth green.

The match between White and Pyne was not without its sensations. It was necessary for the first named to jump a stymie on the first hole in order to earn a half, and it was only through holing a mashie shot out of trouble on the third that he earned another half in three, retaining his advantage of one up gained at the second hole. He was two up at the turn, and then both men began to show evidences of the strain.

White took the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth holes, and although his opponent was able to gather in the thirteenth 4 to 5, White settled the contest on the fifteenth with an indifferent 7 to a worse 8. Both got into trouble, and of the two the former intercollegiate champion had the worst of it. White drove the longer ball off the tee, a trick he has been consistently turning all through this tournament. In fact, White is getting away longer drives than ever before. It gives a fellow a big advantage at times. The card:

White, out	5	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	4—38
Pyne, out	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	5	4—40
White, in	6	3	4	5	4	7			
Pyne, in	7	4	5	4	4	8			

The summary follows:

First Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—Gardiner W. White, Flushing, beat W. Parker Seeley, Brooklawn, 2 up and 1 to play; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, beat James R. Hyde, South Shore, 3 up and 2 to play.

Final Round.—White beat Pyne, 5 up and 3 to play.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—John M. Ward, Garden City, beat Andrew R. Sbiland, Oakland, 3 up and 7 to play; E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, beat Frank H. Hoyt, Siwanoy, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Final Round.—Barnes beat Ward, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—W. F. Ladd, Rockaway Hunt Club, beat Frederick C. Reynolds, Essex County, 1 up; J. Gordon Douglas, Piping Rock, beat A. D. Weekes, Piping Rock, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round.—Douglas beat Ladd, 3 up and 2 to play.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—L. Stuart Wing, Jr., Piping Rock, beat Charles L. Tiffany, Piping Rock, 3 up and 2 to play; C. E. F. McCann, Nassau, beat D. A. Loring, Jr., Nassau, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round.—Wing beat McCann, 5 up and 4 to play.

Third Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—William L. Hicks, Nassau, beat Herbert M. Harriman, 2 up and 2 to play; Malcolm Stevenson, Piping Rock, beat Samuel Allison, Midland, 4 up and 3 to play.

Final Round.—Hicks beat Stevenson, 2 up and 1 to play.

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—C. N. Fowler, Jr., St. Andrews, beat C. V. Brokaw, Piping Rock, 4 up and 3 to play; J. G. Bates, Morris County, beat C. H. Jennings, Dutchess, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round.—Bates beat Fowler, 2 up and 1 to play.

Fourth Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—J. B. C. Tappan, Nassau, beat E. Coe Kerr, Nassau, 6 up and 4 to play; F. C. Jennings, Nassau, beat De Soto Fitzgerald, C. C. of Virginia, 4 up and 3 to play.

Final Round.—Jennings beat Tappan, 5 up and 4 to play.

Beaten Eight, Fourth Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—F. T. Frelinghuysen, Piping Rock, beat Townsend Horner, Ardsley, 4 up and 3 to play; Devereux Milburn, Piping Rock, beat H. C. Brokaw, Piping Rock, 4 up and 2 to play.

Final Round—Milburn beat Frelinghuysen, 6 up and 4 to play.

Fifth Sixteen, Semi-final Round—Martin W. Littleton, Jr., Garden City, beat Vincent B. Hubell, Nassau, 1 up, (19 holes;) Raymond D. Little, South Shore, beat J. P. Benkard, Piping Rock, 4 up and 3 to play.

Final Round—Littleton best Little, 4 up and 3 to play.

Beaten Eight, Fifth Sixteen, Semi-final Round—Henry F. Winthrop, Piping Rock, beat Condé Nast, Piping Rock, 2 up and 1 to play; Effingham Lawrence, Piping Rock, beat B. G. Weekes, Piping Rock, 1 up.

Final Round—Lawrence beat Winthrop, 2 up.

Sixth Sixteen, Semi-final Round—R. H. Nelson, Rockaway Hunt, beat L. de B. Moore, Piping Rock, 8 up and 6 to play; H. L. Batterman, Piping Rock, beat Clinton Gilbert, Piping Rock, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Nelson beat Batterman, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Beaten Eight, Sixth Sixteen, Semi-final Round—J. Mitchell Thorsen, Sleepy Hollow, beat Clinton Gilbert, Jr., Piping Rock, 1 up; John N. Stearns, Nassau, beat H. H. Dean, Nassau, 4 up and 2 to play.

Final Round—Thorsen beat Stearns, 1 up.

MEDAL PLAY HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Hp.	Net.
John M. Stearns, 3d, Nassau	76	4	72
Thomas Potter, Westchester	84	7	77
W. T. West, Phila. Country	84	6	78
J. H. Hayes, Seaview	91	11	80
C. V. Brokaw, Piping Rock	93	12	81
Dr. S. McCullagh, Nassau	97	15	82
Martin W. Littleton, Garden C.	94	12	82
Clinton Gilbert, Piping Rock	99	17	82
J. H. Smith, Jr., Piping Rock	97	14	83
Conde Nast, Piping Rock	100	15	85
F. E. Moore, Piping Rock	103	18	85
Frank H. Hoyt, Siwanoy	89	4	85
Anson F. Robinson, Ardsley	96	10	86
S. A. W. Baltazzi, Piping Rock	106	18	88
Harry Payne Whitney, Piping R.	102	13	89
G. A. Cochrane, Piping Rock	103	12	91
R. L. Duls, Ardsley	111	18	93

Visiting Financier a Dog Fancier.

Sir Edward Holden, one of the British financial agents now in New York, is a bulldog owner and fancier. His daughter has a large kennel of English and French bulldogs. Among the English bulls are Champion Letchford Mason and At Last. Sir Edward gave $2,500 for At Last. This dog opened his career as a winner under a New York judge, John E. Horrax, Secretary of the Bulldog Breeders' Association of America. This was at the North London Bulldog Club's show in London last year. Another famous bulldog in the kennels of Sir Edward and Miss Holden is Champion Columbia Rose.

Bulldog Clubs Unite for Show.

At a meeting of the Bulldog Club of America, the Philadelphia Bulldog Club, the Bulldog Breeders' Association, and the New Jersey Bulldog Club, held in the office of Charles G. Hopton, it was agreed to equally share the expenses of a joint show of bulldogs, to be held election day at one of the leading hotels of this city. Representatives of the clubs will meet again Tuesday at the Gregorian Hotel to decide upon the judge and the classification. Each club will be represented by three members.

English Dog Fancier Here.

Sir Ernest Cassel, now in this country, was once one of the best-known owners of prize fox terriers and deer hounds in England. He was associated with his brother-in-law, Arthur Maxwell, in the proprietorship of the Croft Kennels at Darlington. One of the famous terriers owned by Maxwell and Cassel was Jester. Sir Ernest now has an excellent kennel of Clumber spaniels and a collection of Siamese cats.

Imports English Bulldog.

An English bulldog, imported by Ernest Truslow of Short Hills, N. J., arrived from London. This dog is a full brother to Sir Edward Holden's At Last, one of the most successful dogs in English shows.

Up-State Beagles in Jersey Trials.

Some of the members of the Empire State Beagle Club may patronize the New Jersey field trials at Roseland, commencing Oct. 25. Dr. J. R. McElroy of Jonesville, N. Y., said at the Syracuse show last week that he would enter at least four hounds, and that a string might be put down by Harvey & Son of Sanborn, N. Y.

VANDERBILT HACKNEY PRIZE

American Society Offers Valuable Horse Show Trophy as Memorial.

The most valuable prize ever offered at the National Horse Show has been subscribed by members of the American Hackney Horse Society, to be known as the Alfred G. Vanderbilt Memorial Trophy. When it was originally planned to give a special prize for hackneys at this year's show, the late Mr. Vanderbilt was one of the prime movers in starting the fund. This fund now amounts to about $1,200 and it has been decided that the trophy shall bear Mr. Vanderbilt's name as a tribute to his memory. It will be given as the permanent possession of the one winning it at this year's show and is open to the competition of registered hackneys shown in harness. There will be two divisions in the competition, one for hackneys not exceeding 14.2 hands and the other for horse above this limit.

Among the members of the Hackney Horse Society who have subscribed to the prize fund are James J. Hill of St. Paul, William du Pont of Montpeller, Va., Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, Edward B. McLean of Washington, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, William H. Moore, H. K. Bloodgood, G. L. Bolssevain, and Samuel Willets of New York.

Several clubs and societies are this year going to offer special prizes at the November exhibition in Madison Square Garden, and the managers are planning the event so that a day may be set apart at which time all of the important classes for certain breeds will be judged. This it is thought will add to the interest in the show by making it possible for those who are particularly interested in one or another of the various breeds to time their visit to the Garden so that they will see the judging of the best in any of the divisions. It has been decided that November 10 will be Hackney Day and other classifications will also have a certain day but the announcements have not yet been made.

The Canadian Hackney Horse Society has offered four gold medals as prizes for hackney stallions and mares shown on the end of a line or "in hand." The English Hackney Horse Society, of which the late King Edward was once President, in previous years has offered valuable gold trophies of similar character, but the English breeders are not taking part this year owing to the untoward conditions abroad.

Cricket Nears Final Stages.

Outbatting their opponents, the cricketers of the Bensonhurst Field Club strengthened their position in the lead of the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association championship by defeating the eleven of the Staten Island Cricket Club by 86 runs on the grounds of the latter at Livingston yesterday. Bensonhurst compiled the total of 140 runs, while the home players were all out for 56.

One of the closest cricket matches of the season closed the championship schedule of the Metropolitan District League yesterday at Ulmer Park, where Kings County won from the Bensonhurst Rovers on totals of 56 to 49.

The championship of the Cosmopolitan Cricket League was decided yesterday with the match between the West Indians and Spartans played at Lenox Oval. The West Indians won by a comfortable margin with three wickets to spare, retaining the championship of the league. The Spartans realized a total of 78. The West Indians responded with 97 for the loss of 7 wickets when time was called.

Bank Employes in Swimming Meet.

Employes of the National City Bank, organized as the City Bank Club, held an outing at Rockaway Park yesterday, in which swimming races contested off the float of the Belle Harbor Yacht Club were featured. Three events composed the program, which brought out big fields and good competition. In the opening contest, a twenty-five-yard dash for juniors, G. Migglebrook triumphed by a touch from Jack Pitt, with A. Fetter finishing only a few feet back, in 23 seconds flat. Arthur Smith swam a well-judged race in the fifty-yard exhibition, and triumphed by a length over W. Burnham. Third prize was annexed by J. Fox. The victor went the distance in 32 seconds. The principal event of the meeting saw J. Corrigan the victor in a 100-yard swim, in which he was hard pressed by C. C. Fleming and T. Worsley, who finished second and third, respectively.

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WHITNEY'S BARBARA BEATS BIG YACHTS

Fifty-Footers in Last Race of Season in Manhasset Bay Y. C.'s Regatta.

Barbara, H. P. Whitney's yacht of the fifty-foot class, sailed by Harry Maxwell, won the last race of the season for the class in the Fall regatta of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday. She won handily, too, for she was 2 minutes and 19 seconds ahead of Spartan at the finish line. She secured rather the best of it in a start that was not as close as usual with the class, and at no time when the yachts of the class were grouped closely enough to enable one to determine their relative positions was she at any disadvantage.

There were five of the class at the starting line, Barbara's companions being Iroquois II., Spartan, Ventura, and Acushla. Barbara and Iroquois II. crossed in close company, one on the port tack and the other on the starboard, in a windward start. Spartan was just astern, but Ventura and Acushla were several lengths in the rear. Immediately after the start Barbara went across the Sound on the port tack, while the others held along the Westchester shore, and a minor shift of the wind half an hour later was considerably in Barbara's favor. The course was from the starting line off the buoy to the northwest of Execution Reef to a buoy off Woolsey's Reef, thence to the racing buoy off Oak Neck Point, and thence home. The wind was just north of east at the outset, giving the yachts windward work on the first leg. The second leg was a reach, and the last was made a close reach by a change of wind to the southwest some time before the finish. The winner sailed the course of 21¾ miles in 3:35:00. At the finish Iroquois II. was nine minutes astern of the second boat, and Ventura and Acushla withdrew.

The regatta was a brilliant affair in the yachting sense. There were sixty-three yachts at the starting line—one of the largest fleets of the year excepting those of the Larchmont race meet. Sixty of them were timed at the finish, and the Regatta Committee and its guests were landed at the clubhouse in Manhasset Bay, four or five miles from the starting line, shortly after 5 o'clock. Besides the fifty-foot yachts the fleet included Amoret and Anita of Class P, Alera, Hope, Juanita, Lena, Okee and Alerion II. of the thirty-foot class, Arvia and Shadow of Class Q, fifteen of the handicap class in four divisions, seven of the Larchmont Interclub class, two of the Jewel class, eleven Stars, four dories, four of the Bird class and two each of the Orienta and New Rochelle one-design classes. The course for Class P was 15¾ miles; that for the thirty-foot and Larchmont Interclub classes, Class Q, the first and second divisions of the handicap class and the Jewel and Bird classes, nine miles, and that for all others six miles.

The start of the thirty-foot class was short and snappy, with Lena and Okee fighting for the best position and Alerion II. close behind. Okee was first across the line, but Lena drew ahead very quickly, and she had the best of it for most of the way around. At the finish she beat Alera for first place by twenty-five seconds. Okee and Alerion II. used up so much time in a luffing match on the third leg that Okee was more than six minutes later than Alera at the finish, and she beat Alerion II., which finished with a badly torn jib, by only eight seconds for third place.

Anita of Class P was late at the starting line, and was handicapped several minutes in consequence. But the weather conditions were to her liking, and she won from Amoret by twenty-six seconds. Carolina and Pontiac were twelve seconds apart at the finish, with Carolina leading, but her greater time allowance enabled her to go on the record as winning by a minute and twenty-six seconds.

There were some "hot" finishes in the Star class, Hydra, Vega, Snapper, Zeta, and Altair all crossing the line in that order in a period of twenty-nine seconds. It is too bad to be compelled to say that Twinkie had already won first prize and Little Dipper second prize, nearly five minutes and three minutes, respectively, before the hydra-headed bunch of five appeared.

Another close finish was in the dory class. Rock won first place from Yam by three seconds, and Tautog was seventeen seconds astern of the second boat. Winners in other classes were: Handicap class, second division, Sally IX.; second place, Red Wing; handicap class, third division, Natoma; second place, Peg; handicap class, fourth division, Pampero; Class Q, Arvia; Larchmont Interclub class, Wild Thyme; second place, Whiff; third place, Skid; Jewel class, Opal; Orienta one-design class, Teal; Bird class, Teaser; New Rochelle one-design class, La Rochelle.

War Stops English Aquatics.

The war has had a detrimental effect upon England's canoeing generally, while racing, both sailing and paddling, has been completely stopped according to The Field. In the Royal Canoe Club a list of its members serving the country gives the names of thirty-eight, including most of the well-known racing men. Sixteen are employed in naval work, in the canoe dock seven sailing canoes are afloat, but the musters of owners at the club are small. "Probably it would be better for the country if, in all sports which only affect the individual, men should on all possible occasions of release from their duty or work indulge in exercise to refresh both mind and body," says The Field. "Men jaded by prolonged arduous work, or perhaps even worse, by tedious waiting for the call to active work, may be quite unfit in the critical hour simply for want of periodical fresheners taken in the meantime. However, much depends on the nature of the man's employment as to whether he can use his canoe, or, indeed, whether he needs physical exercise of body, or, perhaps, more often a change of mental surroundings or actual rest. There is not much wisdom in the cry that all individual sport or pastime should cease altogether because the country is at war."

The Proof of the Pudding

(Applied to An Automobile)

There must be a reason why Mr. William Klocke, Chief Engineer, The E. W. Bliss Company, the largest mechanical manufacturing organization in our Brooklyn Division, bought a New Mitchell.

There must be a reason why Count Chas. De Lucasavicis, formerly Chief Engineer of the Darracq Automobile, Paris, France, bought a New Mitchell. (He has purchased three New Mitchells.)

There must be a reason why Mr. William H. Buxton, Chief Engineer, the Singer Sewing Machine Company, the largest manufacturing organization in our New Jersey Division, bought a New Mitchell.

There must be a reason why Mr. J. E. Sykes, General Superintendent, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, largest mechanical manufacturing organization in our Philadelphia Division, bought a New Mitchell.

There must be a reason why the builder of the enormous new Ammunition Plants at Eddystone, Pa., bought a New Mitchell from our Philadelphia Division.

There must be a reason why the Chief Engineer for one of the largest bearing manufacturers in the country bought a New Mitchell from our New Jersey Division.

There must be a reason why the owner of another of the largest bearing manufacturing companies in the country bought a New Mitchell from our Philadelphia Division.

There must be a reason why one of the executives of the largest Steel Company in the world says of the New Mitchell, which was on duty with the Motor Unit at the Business Men's Camp at Plattsburg: "I will be pleased to furnish you the data, photographs, etc., together with a letter having special reference to the excellent performance of the New Mitchell."

There must be a reason why the owner of one of the largest shock absorber manufacturing companies in the country bought a New Mitchell from our Connecticut Division.

There must be a reason why the President of one of the largest and best known spring companies in the country bought a New Mitchell from our Connecticut Division.

These gentlemen have every facility known to mechanical science to assist them in the selection of their automobiles. We presume they are just as desirous of having the greatest value for their money in the purchase of an automobile as any one else would be.

It is an indication of the direction of the wind when the principal executives of the largest mechanical manufacturing institutions in the world buy the New Mitchell.

It is natural that the best informed mechanical men in our territory should be the first to appreciate the value and mechanical excellence of the New Mitchell. It is no less significant that more than six hundred other purchasers have already appreciated that mechanical excellence in our territory.

We estimate that New Mitchell cars have already been run in our territory considerably over a million miles. We estimate that they are running approximately thirty thousand miles every day, and the absence of New Mitchells in our various Service Departments is an indication that they serve their customers as well in service on the road as we promise them to do in this advertisement.

We have attracted many customers by our slogan "WE GUARANTEE THE SERVICE," but from the above it will be evident that many purchasers have been attracted to the New Mitchell because of their own ability to select the best car on the market for themselves.

The Shock Absorber Manufacturer looked into the New Mitchell because he said it was the only car that his Company had not yet put a shock absorber on. As the result of his investigation he bought a New Mitchell.

The President of the Spring Company said that the comfort in riding in the New Mitchell, due to the Bate Cantilever Spring Construction, was a revelation even to a Master Spring Builder.

This is what we mean by the "Proof of the Pudding."

I announced a few months ago that as the result of our own investigation, we had obligated ourselves for a million dollars worth of New Mitchells to be sold in our territory and now the cars themselves are backing that up by their performance.

Do not let any one persuade you not to see this beautiful car—this wonderful hill climber—this car that is selected by mechanical experts, by automobile experts—that is giving such wonderful satisfaction to the owners:—then you will understand why these men bought New Mitchells.

Remember "We Guarantee the Service" and Delivery in 48 Hours.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong and Active—Early Foreign Loan Announcement Expected.

The favorable influences which shaped the course of prices on Friday had lost none of their effectiveness yesterday. On the contrary, the market remained unusually broad for a Summer half holiday, and prices continued to rise, in a great many cases vigorously. The morning's news regarding the German attitude toward a settlement of the questions in controversy with the United States, cumulative evidence of favorable progress in the negotiation for the establishment of a great Anglo-French credit in this country, and the growing optimism regarding the course of our home trade, which is expected to supplement satisfactorily the unprecedented foreign trade which we are now doing, all contributed to the strength which the stock market displayed. Some of the larger net gains of the day were influenced, not only by these general considerations, but by the renewed attention which has been given to the so-called war stocks during the last few days, partly because of the large cash distribution by the General Motors Company, an incident which was particularly effective in stimulating optimism among traders.

The present expectation is that it will be possible within the next day or two to finish the formulation of the terms and conditions of the proposed Anglo-French credit for the stabilization of the exchange market and for the protection of our trade with Great Britain and her ally, and with other countries. It would, of course, not be surprising if some of the steps in the negotiations should take a little longer than is now expected, but if events continue to move as rapidly as they have since last Thursday an agreement is almost certain to be reached between the foreign financial mission and our bankers by the end of this week at the latest. The transaction when it is concluded will be noteworthy in the annals of international finance.

Loan requirements increased last week and the bank statement yesterday showed a decline of $3,700,000 in surplus reserve notwithstanding an increase of $4,000,000 in the cash holdings of the member institutions. It may be that other gold arrivals will help to swell the surplus reserve to still larger figures before payments are called on account of the foreign credit now under negotiation, but a decrease in surplus before very long as a result of foreign borrowing here is one of the things which is to be expected. It will not be an unfavorable change for a surplus as great as that which the banks have lately been reporting is much larger than is needed and might very profitably be reduced through increased reserve requirements growing out of credit operations designed to further the interest of American trade. If it is finally determined to reserve the proceeds of the coming Anglo-French loan for ordinary commercial requirements and to continue to make payment for munitions by shipments of gold and of securities this movement might serve to offset the increased reserve requirements growing out of the participation of American financial institutions in the proposed credit, but taking count of the requirements of their loan and of the seasonal increase in the credit requirements of the South and West, it seems more likely that the flotation of the Anglo-French credit will mark the beginning of a decided change in the reserve position here.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	393,596
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	104,063,989
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	80.57 + .69
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	80.85	Sept. 18	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33¼	33½	3,500	Alaska Gold Mines	32¾	33½	32½	33¼	+ ½
43⅞	44	6,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	44¼	44¼	43⅞	44	...
71	71½	1,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	71½	72¼	71½	71½	+ ½
61	61¼	500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	...
66	66⅛	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	65¾	66	65¾	65⅞	+ ⅛
90¾	90⅞	5,800	Am. Can	61¼	61¼	60¼	90¼	−1
104½	105	100	Am. Can pf	104¾	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	...
70⅞	71	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	71½	71¾	70⅝	71	− ⅛
150	152	100	Am. Coal Products	152	152	152	152	−1½
51	51⅞	700	Am. Cotton Oil	51¼	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	+ ⅝
99	102	100	Am. Express	103½	103½	103½	103½	+1½
8¾	8¾	600	Am. H. & Leather	8¼	8¾	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
32¾	40¼	3,100	Am. H. & Leath.pf.	38¼	40	38¼	40	+2¼
24½	25¼	200	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	24½	24⅞	− ⅛
20½	20⅞	200	Am. Linseed	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20⅝	− ⅛
35	37	100	Am. Linseed pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	− ¼
57⅛	57⅝	1,800	Am. Locomotive	57½	57½	57	57¼	+ ¼
81½	81⅝	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81⅝	81⅞	81½	81½	− ⅛
106¾	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106⅞	+ ⅛
56	57	5,700	Am. Steel Fdries	56	57½	56	56	+ ½
108	108⅜	200	Am. Sugar Ref	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
123½	124¼	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123½	124⅛	123½	124	+ ⅝
227½	228	400	Am. Tobacco	228	228	228	228	...
47	47½	7,200	Am. Woolen	43¼	47⅜	43⅛	47⅝	+3⅝
93	93⅜	200	Am. Woolen pf	93¼	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	+ ⅛
71½	71⅝	1,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	71⅜	71⅞	71½	71½	− ⅛
101⅞	102	600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101¼	102	101¼	102	+ ½
103	105	200	Atlantic Coast Line	103	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
80¾	81	1,200	Baldwin Loco	80⅞	81	80½	81	...
83⅞	84¼	5,200	Baltimore & Ohio	83¼	84¼	83¾	84⅛	+1
71	71⅝	114	Baltimore & O. pf	71⅛	71½	71½	71½	...
343	345	200	Bethlehem Steel	341	344	338	344	+4
160	162	800	Bethlehem Steel pf	168	168	160	160	−8
83¾	84	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83¾	84	83¾	83⅞	− ¼
82	85	10	Brown Shoe pf	81½	84½	84½	84½	...
90	90⅜	300	Butte & Superior	90¾	90⅝	90¼	90½	− ¼
19	19¼	11,500	California Petrol	19	19½	18¾	18¾	− ½
44	45	800	California Pet. pf	45	45	45	45	+1¼
153½	156	2,900	Canadian Pacific	153¼	156¼	153¼	155⅞	+2⅝
47⅜	47½	15,100	Central Leather Co	45⅜	47½	45¼	47½	+2½
48¼	49	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¼	49	48¼	49	+1¼
11⅞	12	100	Chi. Great Western	12	12	12	12	...
95¼	95⅝	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	84⅜	95⅝	92¾	95⅝	+1⅜
127½	128	300	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	+ ½
20⅞	21	1,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	21	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
44½	44¾	2,000	Chino Copper	44½	44⅞	44	44½	+ ¼
55¾	56	12,580	Col. Fuel & Iron	55½	57½	55⅞	55¾	− ¼
126½	127½	100	Consolidated Gas	126	126	126	126	− ⅛
18⅜	18¾	1,100	Corn Products Ref	18	18¾	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
103¾	103¾	8,300	Crucible Steel	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾	+ ¼
106	106½	200	Crucible Steel pf	106¼	106⅝	106	106	...
9	10	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
25¾	26	1,800	Distillers' Secur	26	26	25⅜	25½	...
22¾	23	2,200	Dome Mines	23¼	23¼	22⅞	23	− ¼
73½	74¼	900	Elec. Storage Bat	72	74½	72	73⅞	+ ¾
30⅝	30⅞	9,100	Erie	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ¼
51	51⅝	4,000	Erie 1st pf	50½	51⅞	50¾	51½	+1¼
39¾	40½	700	Erie 2d pf	40	40	40	40	...
285	290	7	General Chemical	290	290	290	290	...
171½	172⅜	700	General Electric	172½	172½	171⅞	171⅞	− ⅝
289	291	1,100	General Motors	285	290	285	288	+8
113	115	200	General Motors pf	114¾	114¾	114½	114½	− ½
66	66¼	11,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	65½	66¼	65¼	66¼	+1
119¼	119⅞	1,650	Great Northern pf	118¼	119⅞	118⅜	119½	+ ½
46⅜	46½	63,000	G. N. certs. ore prop	46½	48¼	46⅜	46½	+ ½
65	65¾	200	Guggenheim Explor	65	65¾	65	65¾	...
101	103	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	− ⅝
34⅝	35	3,900	Ispahan Copper	34⅜	35⅜	34⅜	35½	+1
20⅜	20⅝	600	Interboro Consol	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	7¾	200	Interboro Consol pf	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¼	...
7¼	7⅜	75	do., odd lot	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	...
19	19½	100	Int. Agricultural	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ¼
106¾	107½	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	107	107	107	107	+1
26⅞	27	100	Kansas City South	26½	27	26¾	27	+1
59	59½	500	Kan. City South. pf	58¾	59	58¾	59	...
69¼	69¾	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	69¼	70	69⅛	69½	...
145¼	146	2,100	Lehigh Valley	145½	146	143½	145⅞	+ ⅞
225	230	100	Liggett & Myers	225¼	225¼	225¼	225¼	+ ½
...	...	400	Long Island	48	48½	48	49½	+2½
118½	119	415	Louisville & Nash	118½	118½	118½	118⅝	+ ½
126	129	100	Manhattan Elevated	127	127	127	127	+ ¼
44	44½	3,700	Maxwell Motors	45⅜	46¾	45¼	46¼	+1½
89½	90	1,000	Max'l Motors 1st pf	89	90	89	89½	+ ½
37½	38	700	Max'l Motors 2d pf	37⅝	38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
85	85¼	1,200	Mexican Petroleum	85½	85½	85	85⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	27½	700	Miami Copper	27½	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
12	12½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	12	12	12	12	+1
119	120½	600	Min., St. P. & S.S.M	118	119½	118	119½	+ ⅜
7¾	7¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
3½	3¾	200	Mo. Pacific	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
120½	123	100	Nat'l Biscuit Co	120½	120½	120½	120½	−2½
81	83½	25	Nat'l Cloak & Suit	83½	83½	83½	83½	...
26½	27	200	Nat'l En. & St. Co	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
88	90	100	Nat'l E. & S. Co. pf	89	89	89	89	− ½
63½	64½	700	National Lead Co	63¾	64¾	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅞
110¼	111	700	Nat'l Lead Co. pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	−1¼
14	14⅛	1,100	Nev. Cons. Copper	14¼	14½	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅜
145¼	146	600	N. Y. Air Brake	146	146	143	145	−1
94	94¼	5,100	N. Y. Central	92¾	94¼	92¼	94	+1½
67½	68	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67½	68¾	67¼	67¾	+ ¼
27¼	27½	800	N. Y. Ont. & West	27	27½	27	27½	+ ½
111	111½	2,500	Norfolk & Western	110	111¼	110	111¼	+1¼
73¾	76	3,100	North American	75⅛	76	75⅛	76	+1
...	50		Do odd lot	75	75	75	75	...
108¼	109¼	1,300	Northern Pacific	107½	108⅝	107½	108½	+1
109¼	109⅝	600	Pennsylvania R. R.	109⅛	109⅝	109⅛	109⅝	+ ⅛
116½	117	100	Peo's Gas, Chicago	117	117	117	117	...
86½	88	200	Philadelphia Co	87¼	87¾	87	87	− ¼
32¾	33	300	Pittsburgh Coal	33	33	32¾	32¾	− ¼
62	62¼	1,600	Pressed Steel Car	62¾	62⅞	62	62	− ¼
159	161	100	Pullman Company	160¼	160¾	160¼	160¾	+ ¼
39	40¼	400	Rwy. Steel Spring	40¾	40⅝	40	40	− ⅛
21¾	22	900	Ray Cons. Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	− ⅛
151¼	151½	13,300	Reading	149½	151⅝	149½	151¼	+1⅛
45¾	45⅞	7,300	Republic Iron & St.	45¾	46¾	45¾	45⅞	+ ¼
100½	101	400	Rep. I. & S. pf	100	100½	100	100	+ ¼
5½	6	1,600	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5⅜	6¼	5½	6¼	+⅝
8⅝	8¾	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	9¼	9¾	9¾	9¾	+1⅝
4¼	4½	100	St. L. & San Fran	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
5¾	5¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
14½	14¾	200	Seaboard Air Line	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
33	33⅜	100	Seab'd Air Line pf	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
153½	155	100	Sears, R. & C'k'l.	154	154	154	154	...
55	55½	800	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	54	55	54	55	+1⅝
89¾	89¾	4,400	Southern Pacific	89	89¾	89	89⅝	+ ⅛
16	16¼	1,100	Southern Railway	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
51	52	200	Southern Rwy. pf	51	52	51	52	+1
122⅝	123	19,110	Studebaker Co	120½	130	120	129¼	+9¾
53¾	54	1,720	Tennessee Copper	56	56¼	54¾	55⅜	+ ⅛
59¼	59¾	1,150	Third Avenue	59	59¾	58½	59¾	+1½
130⅞	131	71,000	Union Pacific	129½	131	129	131	+1⅝
54	55	760	United Cigar Mfrs	55⅞	55⅞	54½	54½	− ½
23⅜	23¾	400	United Rys. Invest	22	23	23	23	...
21⅜	21⅞	1,000	U. S. C. I. & Fdy	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
86½	89	6,850	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	84⅝	89	84¼	88¾	+4⅝
32¼	32¾	2,100	U. S. Rubber	32¼	33	32¼	32¾	+ ⅜
104½	105	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	+ ⅛
75¾	75⅞	22,400	U. S. Steel	75¼	75⅞	75¼	75⅝	+ ⅜
113⅞	114	200	U. S. Steel pf	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	+ ⅛
66	66¼	1,000	Utah Copper	65¼	66¼	65¼	66⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	38¾	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	38½	38¾	38½	38½	...
106	106	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	106	106	106	106	+ ¼
60	62	300	Va. Iron, C. & C.	60	62	60	62	+2
106	110	100	Wells-Fargo Expr	100	109	109	109	− ½
29½	30	400	West. Maryland	28¾	29⅜	28⅜	29¼	+1⅜
76½	77	400	West. Un. Tele	76⅞	77	76⅞	77	+ ¼
118½	118⅝	48,600	Westing. E. & M	117½	119	117¼	118⅝	+1⅝
1¼	2	500	Wheel & Lake Erie	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
192	193	1,160	Willys-Overland	192	193	190½	193	+1¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Hill Not After Colorado Fuel and Iron

James J. Hill disposed of the report that he was after a controlling interest in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company yesterday by the recital of several economic facts having to do with the situation. "I have never seen the Colorado Fuel and Iron properties," said he, "and am not seeking an interest in the company. To transport ore from the Great Northern ore fields to the Colorado works, which some people think I would like to see done, railroad costs on a 1,300-mile haul would have to be considered. They would make the delivery cost of that ore pretty high, and the Colorado Company has its own ore bodies right at hand. Again, there would be nothing for the ore cars to carry back to Michigan, and that would mean a loss. The Colorado Company can lay down its own ore cheap enough at its own furnaces and the Great Northern ore interests have a good market for their ore. Let it go at that."

Tips Make Their Appearance.

Since the Anglo-French Commission arrived the output of tips on stocks has been rather light. It appears to be a question whether this has been the result of a slowing down of market activity or whether the market slowed down partly because fewer tips were distributed. Yesterday, however, traders found evidences of a revival in the circulation of "good" information. There was a tip on Studebaker before the market opened and the stock responded with a net gain of close to 10 points. Central Leather also received attention. In point of the latter it was more in the way of a resurrected tip, though, than a fresh one. The stock was consigned to a higher figure more than a month ago when it was selling around 43. For a fortnight ended Thursday the quotation held close to 44, then advancing to 45. Yesterday's spurt added 2½ points to that quotation.

Slackening of War Orders.

The recent million share days on the Stock Exchange came at a time when all the leading industrials were credited with war orders. The recession to normal business days on the Exchange is accompanied by a minimum of war order gossip. Though new rumors were spread about yesterday, it is evident that the public does not credit the taking of additional big war orders. The public reasons that the available supply of cash for the Allies' account must be used up and it will wait until a credit is put through. The rumors which result now in putting a stock up five to ten points would have sufficed a month ago to cause a jump of perhaps 50 points. The public is on its guard, apparently. Here and there exceptional rises are still recorded, but the great public is not in the market, it is said. One operator credited with having the "inside" in several industrials said yesterday: "I know of at least one American concern which is being courted by the Allies to take a war order. The concern has refused an order because it did not like the financial arrangement. There wasn't enough cash available to make the offer attractive. Three months ago this very concern, like all the others, was courting the Allies. It is sitting tight now to await the consummation of the big Anglo-French credit."

Domestic Prosperity.

There is comfort in the fact that one of the leading automobile firms in this country was able to announce the biggest year in its history and at the same time say that the profits were due solely to domestic business. When the stock of this concern was soaring into the hundreds the man on the street assumed, of course, that it was all due to war orders. Now he is informed that if there are any profits from war orders they will appear in the next annual report. He realizes that prosperity arising from domestic business is the healthiest kind of prosperity.

The Buying of Goodrich.

The frankness of the Goodrich Company management in announcing before quarterly meetings in the last two quarters that no disbursement would be ordered has lent an unusual speculative flavor to dealings in the stock. It is known that earnings are good, and many traders enjoy pleasurable anticipations of what the next meeting may bring. Still, in the absence of satisfactory gossip about dividends they are wont to be rather cautious in their long commitments. In yesterday's market buying of the motor shares imparted considerable strength to Goodrich, without bringing about a precipitate advance.

Wire Prices Up.

The heavy demand for wire, largely for export, is taxing the country's plants and a price advance of $2 a ton on all classes by the American Steel and Wire Company yesterday was no surprise to the trade. It is expected that the higher quotation will become general in a few days.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Jewish Holiday Causes Small Attendance on the Exchange.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Money and discount rates were easy today. American exchange was steady, cable transfers holding around 4.70%.

The attendance on the Stock Exchange was small, owing to the Jewish holiday, and business was slacker than usual on Saturday. There were only a few markings in the war loan and oil and industrial shares were at steady prices.

American securities were higher on favorable New York advices, but business was confined to Canadian Pacific and United States Steel. The closing was dull but steady.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Members Transferred.—Hamilton F. Kean to Edward J. Duffy, Kean, Taylor & Co., 5 Nassau Street. Rieman G. Duval (dec'd.) to Alva J. Strandberg, Kansas City, Mo. J. Ford Johnson, Jr., to Alan L. Corey, Abbott, Johnson & Co., 120 Broadway.

New Partnerships.—Abbott Johnson & Co. Sept. 17, 1915, 120 Broadway, Gordon W. Abbott, J. Ford Johnson, Jr., Alan L. Corey, Sp. Wm. Ross Proctor, Strandberg, McGreevy & Co., Sept. 16, 1915, Kansas City, Mo., Alva J. Strandberg and M. C. McGreevy.

Branch Offices.—Clark, Childs & Co., Seabright, N. J., discontinued. Ware & Leland, removal from 74 Broadway to 61 Broadway. H. L. Horton & Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., discontinued. Renskorf, Lyon & Co., Long Beach, L. I., discontinued. Gray & Wilmerding, Newport, R. I., discontinued. Chandler Bros. & Co., Spring Lake, N. J., discontinued.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 185,576 shares of stocks and $3,500 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 61,125; oils, 261, and mining, 123,190. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Carbon Steel	43	45	43	45
1,000	‡Car. L. & P.	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
310	‡Cramp Ship'g.	90	90	89	90
22,000	‡Sub. B. & w. l.	52	52½	50¾	51¾
325	Emerson Phon.	11½	12¼	11½	12¼
370	‡Fisk Tire	104¾	110	104¾	110
250	‡Hall Signal	19	19	18	18¾
85	‡Hendee Mfg.	34	35	33½	35
8,500	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	4	4¼	4	4
9,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	10½	10⅞	19	19
200	‡Int. Motors	29	31	29	31
10	‡Int. Motors pf.	64	64	64	64
50	‡Int. Nickel	194½	195	194	194¼
300	‡Kath. Brr. pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
125	Kelly Sp. Tire	215	219	215	219
2,200	‡Lake Torp. B.	18	18	16½	17
350	‡Lake T. B. pf.	18	18	18	18
185	‡Lima Locom.	24½	25½	24½	25½
900	‡Maxwell A.	4	4	3¾	4
165	‡Pyrene M. Co.	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾
500	Corp. of R. & H.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
2,000	‡Stand. Motors	10	10	10	10
3,500	‡Steel Co. of C.	37	38	36	36
400	‡St. Jos. Lead.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
7,500	Triangle F. c. tfs.	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
300	Un. Cig. St., n.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾
500	Un. Prof. Shar.	2	2	2	2
200	‡World Film	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

OIL ISSUES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
40	Illinois P. L.	145	144	144	− 3
40	Ohio Oil	151	151	151	+ 1
55	Prairie P. L.	163	162	162	...
5	South. Penn Oil	329	329	329	...
30	S. Oil of Cal.	310	309	310	+ ½
5	S. Oil of Ind.	455	455	455	− 8
46	S. Oil of N. Y.	450	447	450	+ 3
40	S. Oil of N. Y.	191	190	191	+ 1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alta.-C. Min.	27	27	27	27
6,300	††Am. Com'd'r	11	13	11	12½
7,300	††Ariz. Duq.	37	38½	37	38
1,000	††Big Co'nw'd	4½	4½	4½	4½
600	Big L. Dv. Co.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	††Booth	46	46	46	46
800	Bradsn Copper.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
150	Butte & N. Y.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,000	††Caledonia	99	100	99	100
100	††Chile Copper.	18½	18½	18½	18¼
12,000	††Dia Bi. Butte	3	4	3½	4
1,000	††Emma Cop'r.	26	26	26	26
350	Goldfield Cons.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	††Goldf'd Mex.	20	20	19½	19½
900	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,500	Kennecott Cop.	54¼	55⅜	53⅜	55
100	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6,500	††Kewanaa	41	41	40	40
900	La Rose Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Magma Cop.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15
1,000	†McIntyre	47	47	47	47
800	†Majestic M.	50	53	50	53
500	†McKin.-Dar.	23	23	21	23
55,000	††Mother Lode	44	44	41½	42
1,800	††Nat. Z. & L.	39	40	38	38
600	New U. Bing.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
5,000	Nip. Mines Co.	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7¼
3,400	†Rex Con. M.	50	51	50	50
300	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	††Success Min.	91	91	88	88
100	Tonopah Ext.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Tonopah Min.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	†West End Con	53	53	53	53
100	†W. K. Cop. pf	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞

BONDS.

$30,000	D. & H. conv. 5s, w. l.	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜
3,500	D. & H. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
10,000	Int. Mer. M., new. 5s.	86	86	86	86
10,000	Kan. City Gs.	170	170	170	170

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Friday the opening sales in Cramp Shipbuilding ranged from 90 to 91½.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in comp

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

RESERVE BANKS GET MORE GOLD DEPOSITS

$6,600,000 Gain in Reserves Reported for the Week—Big Decline in Settlement Fund.

MORE U. S. BONDS BOUGHT

$195,000 Increase Reported in This Class of Holdings—City Warrants Increased by $700,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement indicates a gain of $6,600,000 in the combined gold reserves. The New York bank reports an increase in gold reserve of about $7,000,000, deposited during the week by member banks. Considerable increases of gold holdings are also reported by Chicago and St. Louis, while Atlanta and Dallas report the largest net withdrawals of gold during the week.

The aggregate amount held to the credit of the banks in the gold settlement fund, partly because of transfers of credits from Federal Reserve banks to Federal Reserve agents, shows a decline of about $5,600,000. The amount of gold and lawful money held by the Federal Reserve agents against outstanding notes shows an increase of $5,200,000. The total reserves of the banks increased about $2,400,000.

The aggregate amount of commercial and bank paper held by the banks shows an increase for the week of over $400,000, Atlanta reporting the largest gain in the amount of paper on hand. Of the total, about 40.7 per cent. matures within thirty days, as against 38.9 per cent. shown the week before, and 80.7 per cent. against 77.1 per cent. within sixty days. Less than 30 per cent. of the total bills on hand were acceptances, the amount of this class of paper differing but little from the amount given at the end of the previous week. United States bonds on hand show a further increase of $195,000, while warrants increased by more than $700,000 during the week.

The amount of Government deposits with the three Southern banks continues unchanged, while reserve deposits proper increased about $40,000,000, mainly through gains at the New York and St. Louis banks.

The aggregate net liability of the banks on circulating notes decreased almost $1,000,000 through the deposit by the banks of gold to release paper previously pledged with Federal Reserve agents. The total amount of Federal Reserve notes issued by the latter stands now at $124,000,000. Against this total the agents hold $104,500,000 of gold and $19,500,000 of paper.

RESOURCES.	
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$224,402,000
Gold settlement fund	63,040,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,197,000
Total gold reserve	288,639,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	16,001,000
Total reserve	$304,640,000
BILLS DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.	
Maturities within ten days	$4,746,000
Maturities within thirty days	13,036,000
Maturities within sixty days	17,451,000
Maturities within ninety days	7,293,000
Maturities over ninety days	1,135,000
Total	$43,661,000
INVESTMENTS.	
United States bonds	$9,047,000
Municipal warrants	24,444,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	12,481,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	8,533,000
All other resources	3,332,000
Total	$406,188,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in	$54,749,000
Government deposits	15,000,000
Reserve deposits, net	316,953,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	16,562,000
All other liabilities	2,924,000
Total liabilities	$406,188,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	84.9 per cent.
Cash reserve against net liabilities	89.6 per cent.
Cash reserve against liabilities, after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	92.1 per cent.

The following is a report by districts:

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$15,791,000
Total reserve	15,944,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,711,000
Reserve deposits, net	19,148,000

SECOND DISTRICT. (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$133,933,000
Total reserve	143,443,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,525,000
Reserve deposits, net	149,079,000

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$12,126,000
Total reserve	14,585,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,775,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,329,000

FOURTH DISTRICT. (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$17,052,000
Total reserve	17,983,000
Bills discounted and bonght	1,278,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,026,000

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$13,063,000
Total reserve	13,638,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,560,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,444,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	6,931,000

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$8,876,000
Total reserve	9,090,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,783,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,230,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,714,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$41,386,000
Total reserve	42,980,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,693,000
Reserve deposits, net	49,720,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$11,892,000
Total reserve	12,209,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,721,000
Reserve deposits, net	14,473,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	126,000

NINTH DISTRICT. (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$7,350,000
Total reserve	7,355,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,906,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,869,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	180,000

TENTH DISTRICT. (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$8,345,000
Total reserve	8,789,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,283,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,534,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	1,069,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$10,105,000
Total reserve	10,380,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,212,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,662,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,542,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT. (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$8,180,000
Total reserve	8,186,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,832,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,410,000

A statement of Federal Reserve agents' accounts Sept. 17, 1915, as to New York follows:

Federal Reserves notes received from the Controller	$60,500,000
Amount of F. R. notes chargeable to Federal Reserve agent	60,500,000
F. R. notes in hands of agent at close of business Friday, Sept. 17	3,980,000
F. R. notes issued to F. R. bank, less notes returned to agent for redemption and cancellation	56,820,000
Held by F. R. agent	
In reduction of liability on outstanding notes: gold coin and certificates	56,350,000
As security for outstanding notes: commercial paper	270,000
Total	$56,620,000
Amount of commercial paper turned over to F. R. agent	$270,000

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Sept. 18, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$34,330,000	$2,501,000	$688,000	$801,000	$3,000	$2,308,000	$31,675,000	$1,230,000	$800,000
Merchants' National	29,315,000	1,815,000	144,000	1,488,000	27,000	2,105,000	28,714,000	.....	1,067,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	107,444,000	17,057,000	7,591,000	1,900,000	144,000	8,929,000	121,004,000	4,913,000	4,962,000
National City	276,513,000	112,390,000	4,522,000	3,240,000	438,000	28,145,000	357,208,000	1,097,000	2,678,000
Chemical National	32,727,000	3,197,000	468,000	3,447,000	39,000	2,278,000	30,631,000	150,000	450,000
Atlantic National	10,402,000	573,000	143,000	333,000	17,000	999,000	10,267,000	17,000	384,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,935,000	71,000	44,000	193,000	4,000	122,000	1,583,000	34,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	70,532,000	7,287,000	803,000	1,536,000	160,000	5,947,000	78,910,000	1,622,000	4,795,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	200,638,000	18,900,000	5,028,000	6,282,000	471,000	16,212,000	201,914,000	125,000	3,443,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	29,733,000	1,747,000	437,000	896,000	244,000	2,258,000	29,556,000	1,322,000	1,189,000
Hanover National	111,410,000	22,364,000	2,627,000	2,451,000	63,000	9,899,000	130,371,000	.....	905,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	25,057,000	1,140,000	307,000	1,161,000	76,000	1,925,000	22,909,000	1,351,000	1,642,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,314,000	1,037,000	609,000	899,000	108,000	929,000	9,840,000	.....	54,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	32,287,000	1,806,000	1,072,000	670,000	163,000	2,289,000	29,011,000	.....	50,000
National Park	129,518,000	8,864,000	2,017,000	3,903,000	137,000	0,702,000	130,344,000	642,000	3,575,000
East River National	2,191,000	109,000	30,000	212,000	6,000	183,000	2,091,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,931,000	786,000	226,000	502,000	57,000	962,000	12,820,000	.....	675,000
First National	144,467,000	24,944,000	515,000	2,601,000	88,000	11,238,000	146,504,000	125,000	4,706,000
Irving National	56,030,000	6,611,000	1,300,000	3,695,000	25,000	4,815,000	63,890,000	155,000	740,000
N. Y. County National	9,472,000	498,000	89,000	436,000	133,000	691,000	9,856,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	140,522,000	32,237,000	7,745,000	4,006,000	140,000	13,766,000	182,510,000	1,000,000	450,000
Lincoln National	16,298,000	1,633,000	1,727,000	897,000	114,000	1,793,000	18,847,000	.....	883,000
Garfield National	8,824,000	1,001,000	255,000	450,000	60,000	867,000	9,028,000	.....	330,000
Fifth National	4,502,000	135,000	110,000	255,000	7,000	331,000	4,524,000	98,000	248,000
Seaboard National	33,733,000	3,295,000	1,029,000	1,580,000	40,000	3,258,000	39,081,000	100,000	495,000
Liberty National	42,619,000	3,750,000	1,891,000	2,398,000	29,000	3,623,000	47,686,000	2,316,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,960,000	446,000	134,000	200,000	24,000	732,000	7,839,000	.....	397,000
Union Exch. National	9,847,000	164,000	265,000	511,000	29,000	772,000	0,232,000	48,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	9,090,000	290,000	76,000	539,000	21,000	598,000	8,414,000	.....	867,000
Broadway Trust	16,532,000	1,440,000	129,000	473,000	204,000	1,270,000	17,532,000	144,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	41,250,000	10,806,000	1,164,000	1,181,000	117,000	.....	48,300,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	31,540,000	2,852,000	1,538,000	700,000	73,000	.....	30,180,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,268,000	1,174,000	199,000	433,000	292,000	550,000	11,170,000	27,000	.....
Pacific	4,970,000	439,000	705,000	92,000	198,000	.....	4,856,000	.....	.....
People's	2,347,000	185,000	80,000	105,000	17,000	141,000	2,355,000	13,000	.....
Metropolitan	12,343,000	971,000	399,000	641,000	55,000	.....	10,328,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	81,213,000	8,331,000	3,236,000	4,314,000	1,341,000	4,000,000	92,392,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,349,000	309,000	27,000	60,000	57,000	180,000	3,006,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,851,000	560,000	123,000	123,000	13,000	200,000	4,725,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	15,023,000	2,134,000	635,000	973,000	44,000	.....	16,188,000	.....	.....
Germen Exchenge	3,723,000	452,000	54,000	93,000	63,000	211,000	3,515,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,923,000	775,000	147,000	168,000	110,000	285,000	6,170,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,492,000	833,000	540,000	878,000	63,000	.....	12,543,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,582,000	283,000	210,000	89,000	33,000	307,000	4,561,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,967,000	2,382,000	592,000	602,000	137,000	.....	13,783,000	.....	.....
State	19,345,000	1,533,000	281,000	557,000	417,000	1,229,000	21,251,000	27,000	.....
Century National (A).	18,205,000	1,574,000	243,000	555,000	353,000	.....	14,054,000	4,784,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	32,208,000	1,622,000	291,000	272,000	156,000	1,162,000	22,236,000	7,467,000	.....
Bankers Trust	183,401,000	15,535,000	116,000	191,000	21,000	7,872,000	157,439,000	27,322,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	80,129,000	2,969,000	98,000	362,000	100,000	1,770,000	55,409,000	13,777,000	.....
Astor Trust	24,062,000	1,623,000	17,000	128,000	97,000	918,000	18,718,000	5,551,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	36,993,000	1,995,000	158,000	127,000	174,000	1,135,000	22,691,000	441,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	217,744,000	21,556,000	12,307,000	8,960,000	483,000	.....	212,634,000	27,511,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,625,000	615,000	58,000	102,000	29,000	367,000	7,352,000	121,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,597,000	1,145,000	199,000	54,000	36,000	716,000	14,324,000	308,000	.....
Columbia Trust	66,461,000	4,111,000	140,000	550,000	205,000	2,502,000	50,004,000	14,587,000	.....
People's Trust	17,734,000	1,165,000	82,000	218,000	207,000	833,000	16,646,000	1,090,000	.....
New York Trust	52,882,000	3,136,000	1,092,000	356,000	14,000	1,897,000	37,998,000	7,429,000	.....
Franklin Trust	17,273,000	1,201,000	215,000	112,000	76,000	661,000	13,216,000	4,165,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,762,000	686,000	66,000	192,000	55,000	485,000	9,699,000	1,022,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	45,358,000	2,450,000	1,275,000	512,000	349,000	1,587,000	37,339,000	6,094,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,629,216,000	$278,033,000	$48,034,000	$50,552,000	†$3,075,000	$139,987,000	$1,783,560,000	$16,497,000	$36,735,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	284,401,000	36,584,000	10,391,000	11,652,000	3,385,000	7,122,000	299,451,000	4,851,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	785,224,000	59,834,000	16,178,000	12,106,000	2,062,000	22,185,000	656,619,000	116,694,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,698,841,000	$374,456,000	$69,603,000	$74,310,000	$8,522,000	$169,244,000	$2,749,630,000	$138,042,000	$36,735,000
Change	+$2,156,000	+$12,916,000	+$771,000	+$4,333,000	+$82,000	+$1,458,000	+$76,248,000	—$2,760,000	—$43,000

(A) Became national bank Sept. 11, 1915, but not member of Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,637,225,000	$279,697,000	$41,248,000	$52,759,000	†$2,960,000	$143,190,000	$1,807,122,000	$16,496,000	$30,684,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	286,963,000	36,411,000	10,948,000	11,608,000	3,044,000	7,082,000	301,430,000	4,844,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	784,573,000	60,254,000	17,257,000	11,453,000	2,084,000	22,250,000	656,985,000	116,269,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,708,761,000	$376,362,000	$69,453,000	$75,820,000	$8,088,000	$172,522,000	$2,765,537,000	$137,609,000	$36,684,000
Change	+$28,801,000	+$2,615,000	+$363,000	+$1,758,000	—99,000	+$3,192,000	+$70,297,000	—$2,299,000	—$94,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositories.	Reserve required on:	Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$322,840,800	
			Net time deposits	824,850	
Mambers Federal Reserve Bank	$371,624,000	$139,937,000	Net demand and time dep.	$323,665,650	$187,895,350	+$7,009,540
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	62,012,000	7,122,000	Net demand deposits	53,901,180	15,232,820	— 330,460
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	90,180,000	22,185,000	Net demand deposits	98,492,850	13,872,150	+ 434,480
Total	$523,816,000	$169,244,000	Total net deposits	$476,059,680	$217,000,320	+$7,113,480

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$325,281,960		
			Net time deposits	824,800		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$373,704,000	$143,190,000	Net demand and time dep.	$326,106,760	$190,787,240	+$4,735,200
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	62,011,000	7,062,000	Net demand deposits	54,257,400	14,835,600	+ 888,960
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	91,048,000	22,250,000	Net demand deposits	98,547,750	14,750,250	— 9,374,050
Total	$526,763,000	$172,522,000	Total net deposits	$478,911,910	$220,373,090	—$3,749,900

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Sept. 18, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Columbia	$6,751,000	$582,000	$809,000	$587,000	$15,000	$7,685,000
Colonial	7,568,300	889,600	740,500	1,089,500	61,200	8,982,900
Bat. Pk. Nat	2,251,600	109,100	79,800	1,166,900	216,100	4,279,100
Fidelity	1,043,400	102,100	88,300	396,000	.....	1,444,000
Municipal	8,951,000	542,000	290,000	1,781,000	.....	6,416,000
New Neth.	3,240,000	159,000	228,000	728,000	72,000	4,139,000
Sherman	2,392,100	90,000	117,000	200,000	317,100	2,646,200
23d Ward	1,897,600	52,200	207,400	420,700	25,700	2,552,400
Wash. Hgts.	1,695,000	142,000	57,000	163,000	.....	1,628,000
Yorkville	5,092,500	402,100	$44,100	1,535,100	18,000	7,156,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,795,000	112,000	163,000	927,000	74,000	5,028,000
Mechanics'	14,278,200	923,600	1,028,200	8,608,200	108,600	21,409,700
North Side	2,963,581	3,020	$67,856	1,396,433	.....	4,019,114
Nat. City	4,902,000	151,000	180,000	700,000	655,000	6,272,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,720,000	212,000	$85,000	3,796,000	695,000	8,986,000
Hudson Co.	3,832,226	87,811	152,666	875,326	141,479	8,906,964
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,114,500	113,100	106,800	835,800	54,700	5,325,100
Second Nat.	4,014,906	59,546	134,360	571,810	84,077	4,538,639

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,625,000	$508,000	$1,698,000	.....	$7,482,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	4,033,188	230,876	553,457	$273,204	4,854,023

Institutions Not in the Clearing House
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,688,800	$183,400	$61,100	$215,600	$22,600	$2,189,800
B'way Cent.	737,000	46,100	51,600	100,700	27,200	842,400
Bronx Boro.	1,647,200	36,260	89,823	98,026	27,484	1,946,840
Bryant Park	1,284,800	107,500	78,200	214,300	.....	1,367,400
Chel. Exch.	2,770,000	130,000	158,000	199,000	92,000	2,840,000
Gotham Nat	2,474,800	341,200	.....	308,800	356,700	3,606,900
Harriman N.	14,697,800	1,445,000	223,500	.....	1,120,700	19,876,800
Inter. Bank.	2,419,800	246,800	27,800	534,300	43,500	2,656,800
Public	8,600,300	532,100	356,800	936,800	554,000	10,005,900
W'chester Av	875,300	33,300	44,000	83,600	4,800	911,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	815,500	70,000	71,000	114,000	.....	987,300
Bk. Fl'bush.	903,000	45,000	54,200	146,700	.....	1,058,000
Homestead	648,000	54,600	34,800	157,700	.....	717,200
Montauk	560,500	45,500	21,800	81,800	.....	627,300
Peoples Nat.	1,263,728	15,817	126,280	173,650	64,506	1,844,175

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$20,152,200	$1,550,600	$8,654,000	$1,941,400	$29,893,800
Central	99,286,358	10,957,325	37,149,827	1,435,180	130,739,852
Equitable	71,517,000	8,408,400	24,048,000	9,004,000	107,413,000
Farm. Loan.	95,064,600	9,158,800	22,642,800	20,683,900	146,190,600
Fulton	8,211,700	708,400	1,577,000	.....	9,397,800
Hudson	3,401,200	302,100	1,266,200	193,400	4,173,300
N. Y. L. Ins.	36,325,800	2,907,000	1,623,900	.....	35,176,800
Transatlantic	2,983,000	70,300	1,054,700	68,800	3,931,700
Union	59,643,358	6,318,532	15,967,407	416,776	76,064,199
United States	69,393,100	4,500,000	11,210,300	.....	69,756,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	17,875,264	1,817,106	8,602,350	8,602,350	20,012,894
Manufurers'	9,147,600	019,600	2,176,300	.....	11,819,900
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queene Co.	2,138,800	160,300	217,600	91,100	2,277,700

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$27,285,800	Lincoln	$12,107,400
Bankers	212,470,000	Metropolitan	45,806,500
Broadway	20,573,500	New York	54,787,300
Brooklyn	24,180,000	Peoples	21,136,400
Columbia	11,350,484	Title Guarantee	33,036,800
Fidelity	9,918,000	United States Mortgage	06,330,000
Franklin	20,478,000		
Guaranty	310,724,000	Total	$956,252,268
Lawyers Title Insurance	16,053,084	Change	+$,313,936

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business Sept. 17, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:	
Gold settlement fund	$13,532,000.00
Gold in vault	120,400,755.00
Total gold reserve	$133,932,755.00
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin	9,510,683.80
Total reserve	$143,443,438.80
Bills discounted and bought:	
Commercial paper	$512,645.27
Bank acceptances	5,412,445.62
Total	5,925,090.89
Investments:	
Municipal warrants	9,057,890.72
Federal Reserve notes (net)	7,600,295.00
All other resources	361,470.41
Total resources	$166,388,185.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,981,950.00
Reserve deposits (net)	149,079,452.07
Due to other Federal Reserve Banks (net)	3,804,535.56
All other liabilities	2,722,248.19
Total liabilities	$166,388,185.82
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$56,820,000.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve agent:	
Commercial paper	$270,000.00
Gold and lawful money	56,550,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,698,841,000	+$32,156,000
*Reserve in own vaults (a)	523,816,000	+ 18,244,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	139,937,000	+ 1,829,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	29,307,000	— 371,000
Net demand deposits	2,740,650,000	+ 76,248,000
Net time deposits	138,042,000	— 2,760,000
Circulation	36,735,000	— 245,000

(a) Of which $448,766,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $693,060,000; excess reserve, $217,000,320; increase, $7,113,480.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c.	$2,708,764,000	+$28,801,000
*Reserve in own vaults (b)	526,763,000	+ 4,606,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	143,190,000	+ 3,596,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	29,332,000	— 404,000
Net demand deposits	2,785,537,000	+ 70,297,000
Net time deposits	137,609,000	— 2,299,000
Circulation	36,684,000	— 294,000

(b) Of which $452,152,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $690,285,000; excess reserve, $220,373,090; decrease, $3,749,900.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans, &c	$586,366,200	—$2,095,100
Specie	49,891,500	+ 220,600
Legal tenders	8,634,200	— 11,300
Total deposits	762,645,600	+ 5,415,400

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City | 606,458,000 | — 2,063,700

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$10,874,300	11.10
Deposits in banks and trust companies	16,414,000	17.57
Total	$26,788,300	28.67

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES:

Cash in vault	$48,151,400	9.26
Deposits in banks and trust companies	133,059,900	25.53
Total	$181,211,300	34.79

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $207,999,600; $7,572,400 increase. Per cent. of legal reserve, 33.80.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invs.	$340,852,300	—$14,849,300
Gold	46,806,700	— 2,248,300
Currency and bank notes	22,852,300	+ 108,000
Deposits	441,535,000	—18,745,700
Reserve on deposits	101,271,400	— 5,474,200

Percentage of reserve, 27.6 per cent.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invts.	$1,286,164,200	+$4,001,100
Gold	107,443,500	+ 5,424,800
Currency and bank bills	33,280,000	+ 467,800
Deposits	1,613,805,700	+ 9,992,400
Reserve on deposits	399,476,000	+13,784,000

Percentage of reserve, 31.5 per cent.

CALL MONEY RATES.

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2	1¾	1¾	1909	3	2¼	2½
1914	8	6	6	1908	2	1	1¾
1913	3½	2½	3	1907	5	2	4
1912	5½	4½	4¾	1906	10	2	6
1911	2½	1¾	2¾	1905	4	2½	2¾
1910	2¼	1½	1¾	1904	2	⅞	1½

NEW ROCK ISLAND ORDER.

Court Appoints Ancillary Receivers for Foundries Company Suit.

On the petition of Jacob M. Dickinson and H. U. Mudge, who were appointed receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company on April 20 last by Judge George A Carpenter of the Federal District Court in Chicago, Judge Charles M. Hough sitting in Chambers yesterday authorized the American Steel Foundries Company, a New Jersey corporation, to bring an ancillary creditors' suit in this district where a majority of the present and former Directors of the railway company are said to reside.

At the same time Judge Hough appointed Receiver Dickinson sole ancillary receiver for all claims and suits pending or to be brought in this jurisdiction and also appointed both Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Mudge receivers of all the property of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company within this judicial district. The ancillary receivers are required to furnish bonds of $10,000 each and to account for all money and property which may come into their hands. The usual restraining order against the officers, Directors, agents, &c., was issued by Judge Hough upon the filing of an answer by the defendant railway company consenting to the appointment of Dickinson and Mudge as ancillary receivers. Similar ancillary proceedings have been instituted in the Western districts of Missouri, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

In the petition Receiver Dickinson said he was investigating a number of transactions and contracts with respect to the question whether there exists a liability to the defendant railway company on the part of any of its present or former

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Few things of especial note in the business field came to the fore in the week just past. Continued improvement went on in manufacturing lines, and distributors of goods were quite active in meeting seasonal demands. The long continued hot spell had its influence in delaying retail purchases But the makers of garments for both men's and women's wear are keeping busy, and a good Fall and Winter trade in them is in prospect. Basic conditions through the country remain sound, the outlook for the harvests and the products of mines and factories being exceptionally good. A slackening of the export trade was ascribed to the lowness of sterling exchange and is merely temporary. The establishment of a credit for Great Britain and France is regarded as bound to be followed by increased outbound shipments. An indication of the greater purchasing power on the part of the people of this country, as well as of the disposition to exercise it, is found in the increasing purchases of luxuries such as diamonds and other jewelry, articles of adornment, silks and satins, and the like.

Cotton and Cotton Goods.

There was enough activity in the cotton market to keep all interested on the alert. No one, however, referred to the order declaring it contraband of war as having any effect whatever on the market price of the staple. Reports of damage done by the great storm and of the ravages of the boll weevil were used as bull arguments with effect. But back of all this was the fact of an increasing demand from the mills in this country and abroad, which promises to take care of all the cotton in sight or to come. The Government report for August showed about 700,000 more spindles in operation than in the corresponding month a year ago, and unofficial reports indicate that at present the sales of cloths are at least 90 per cent. of the capacity of the mills. For the greater part of two weeks the sales of printcloths and other cotton fabrics have been especially active, and this, too, in the face of a rising market. Specialties in fine and fancy cloths continue in good demand as well. In colored cottons interest has centred somewhat on the cut in the prices of ginghams, made by the principal factor in the trade and followed by some competitors. This would seem illogical in view of the higher prices for raw cotton and dyes, and it is recognized in the trade as exceptional. It is said to be a kind of retaliatory measure to meet an elastic system of discounts offered by the smaller factors.

Crossbred Wools to Come.

As was anticipated, the British War Trade Department has agreed to permit the export of crossbred wools which have been under an embargo for a year. This conclusion was purely a matter of business. It was discovered that there was a great surplus of this kind of wool remaining after all the British and allied war needs were supplied and that nothing could be gained by keeping it stored. What effect the action now taken will have on wool prices is a little problematical. It is not likely to affect in any way the remainder of the unsold wool crop of this country, which is in demand at high prices. It may, however, act as a check to the exactions of the South American wool growers, who have been chalking up their prices as fast as new calls were made on them, and who have sold considerable of their product lately while it was still on the backs of the sheep. There is no prospect, however, of low prices for wool for some time to come. The world demands for the article, in peace as well as in war, negative it. But there is a fair prospect that there will be a greater crop next year than this because of the increased attention being given to sheep breeding in this and several other countries. If the efforts in this direction are successful the result will be to prevent a further increase in wool prices. The constantly growing demand for the article will make reduction improbable.

Dyes Will Be Made Here.

Despite all the pessimistic utterances of the prospects of an American dye industry, made by importers of German colors and others inspired by them, it is becoming reasonably certain that a good foundation for such an industry will be in operation before the end of the year. Among the concerns engaged in the work are several which were in the same occupation before the war started. They have had the experience in the business and know what they are about. They have recently enlarged their plants greatly, and two of them are now turning out over four times the quantity of dyes which they formerly did. Other concerns, which are about beginning to supply the trade, have experts at their head and are hardly likely to be much deceived. What befuddles some persons in considering the dyestuffs situation and makes them consider it hopeless is their unfounded belief that there is something weird and secret about the manufacture of the preparations. In reality as to most of the colors made from coal tar distillates the formulae and processes are as well known as the receipts for bread or cake making. For nearly all of the desirable tints the patents have run out and the processes are available to all. The public, however, will have to exercise a little patience and not expect all the extensive variety of graded colors to be produced at once. Before the war is over practically every useful tint will be produced in sufficient quantity in this country to supply the demands. After that an "unfair practices act" will serve to prevent the throttling of the industry in the manner hitherto done by the German Dyestuffs Trust.

Some Economic Heresies.

There probably never was a time when so much of economic heresy was current as at present. The shiftings and disturbances of trade due to the awr are, of course, responsible for much of it. Some, however, is caused by the studied efforts of the high tariff people to use the abnormal conditions as a pretext for advancing their purposes. The patriotism manifested is of the kind once described as "for the flag and an appropriation." In pursuance of this policy, one journal devoted to fabrics and a high tariff is urging more duties and a bounty to the makers of explosives who, after the war, will be able to use the ingredients for dyestuffs in peace times and for explosives again in time of war. Other inspired utterances make dismal predictions as to wares from abroad being sold here after the war at less than cost to the detriment of the domestic ones. Still others purport to tell of the inability of this country to have much outward trade with the impoverished belligerents when they get through fighting. It is easy enough to show, in response, that the crude materials of the dyestuffs and explosives will be exceedingly cheap in this country even before the war is over because soon there will be produced very much more than is needed for all purposes. Similarly, it may be taken for granted that no unfair competition from abroad will be permitted any more than the same kind in the domestic field now is. So far as exports are concerned, these to the belligerents have been of such things as cotton, copper, and foodstuffs which they cannot get along without because they are absolutely necessary for their industries and for the personal well-being of their peoples. A little less pessimism in these matters will help much toward inspiring confidence.

More Tariff Agitation.

Part of the concerted effort to obtain higher import duties, or rather to use the failure to obtain them as political campaign material, is shown by the passage of resolutions by trade bodies and the issuance of formal statements by so-called legislative committees of industries. A sample of the former was given the other day by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, whose business is particularly flourishing just now but who profess to be much perturbed over what may or may not happen when the war is ended. As a matter of fact, these particular manufacturers whose mills are in the North are more affected by the competition of Southern mills than by that from mills abroad. Again, it is hard to take their professions seriously at a time when extensions are being built to mills to provide for a growing domestic and export trade. Still, the manufacturers show, by comparing the figures for a few months before and after the passage of the present Tariff act, that the imports of cotton cloths increased somewhat. They fail to state, however, how slight a percentage the entire imports form of the cotton cloth made in this country. In the same way, a statement issued by the Legislative Committee of the Hosiery Manufacturers' Association—which is in a periodic condition of eruption with statements—endeavors to show that the imports of "aluminium and parts thereof" and a baker's dozen of other things must affect the hosiery trade. As a matter of fact the latter is now, and has been for a long time, in a very satisfactory condition, and the exports are constantly increasing.

Those Detained Goods.

It seems rather surprising, in view of the statements made as to the vast quantities of German and Austrian goods detained in Holland by the British embargo, that so few applications have thus far been made for their release. It was repeatedly asserted that at least $175,000,000 worth of goods destined for this country and purchased by Americans prior to March 1, when the British order went into effect, was so detained. Up to date, however, only 130 applications have been put in for permits to obtain such goods, and the total value, while not given, can only be a small percentage of the amount stated. It may be that proofs are wanting to show that any such quantity as was claimed was really ordered before March 1, and that importers are desirous of obtaining their goods just the same as if there were no war. They might be well justified in such a claim, and they will probably be supported in it by this Government when it sends the remonstrance, already prepared, against the interference by the Allies with neutral trade.

Price Maintenance Again.

Varied are the forms in which the price maintenance idea comes to the fore. As has been hitherto stated, the highest court in the land held that the maker or seller of an article had no right to fix the price at which the retailer must sell it to the public. Then a Federal Judge of a subordinate court held this could not be made to apply to a certain breakfast food so as to prevent the maker of it from refusing to furnish supplies of it to a retailer who sold it at a cut price. In Chicago, the other day, Judge Geiger of the Federal District Court decided that the makers of patented articles had the right to fix the prices at which their goods should be sold at retail. The case was one in which a store bought phonograph records and sold them at 35 cents each instead of charging from 65 cents to $1 apiece. The phonograph company brought a suit for an injunction to stop the price cutting and won its case. The Judge held that the patentee manufacturer has the absolute right to govern the price of his product to the consumer and that the Anti-Trust acts did not apply. It is not so long ago since it was held that stores had the right to sell copyrighted books at cut rates, and why the distinction should be made between the effects or privileges of a patent and a copyright looks like one of the questions for the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer.

MILLINERY STYLES FOR FALL SEASON

The Multitude of Them with Which Designers Are to Appeal to the Modish.

The family jewels will have to be pledged and a mortgage placed on the "ear" if milady is to keep abreast of the millinery styles this Fall. They promise to change as often and as easily as a chameleon changes its color, and they have already given evidence of keeping this promise faithfully. The manager of one of the largest trimmed hat concerns in the country told a TIMES reporter yesterday that his house put an average of thirty new models in their line on five days of each week, which means at least 600 new creations a month from this source alone, for which American husbands and fathers will have to settle. They are all distinctly different, which news will doubtless not tend to relieve greatly the feelings of the head of a fine large family of daughters.

In order to clarify the outlook so far as possible, the reporter took great pains in questioning the head designer of a leading house, a woman who lives, dreams, and makes hats—and who also wears them—as to just what the basic trend in styles was. Her answer must not be taken too much to heart by the woman who may read this and may just have bought the kind of a hat which is said to be passé, for the designer lives in the future pretty much, and the style situation as she sees it probably will not be visible to the consumer for several weeks yet.

Anyway, the designer in question expressed herself firmly when she declared that turbans are now out of the running, excepting possibly for the cheaper classes of trade. Small, high-crowned hats, with narrow flat or rolled brims, she said, are coming in very strongly, while medium and large sailor shapes will improve in demand as the season advances, especially for afternoon wear.

The war note that was so plainly visible in many of the shapes of the early season is also passing. The idea of war is uniformly and considerably distasteful to women, and not many of them were found, apparently, who wanted to go about with headgear that reminded those who saw it of war, even if it did not altogether violate the laws of neutrality by showing toward which nation the sympathies of the wearer leaned. For there were bats of the German helmet types, with and without spikes and chin straps, and there were hats that simulated those worn by the Italian bersaglieri.

While, so far as the reporter could find, there were no hats that directly imitated the French Army chapeaux, this was probably because the wearing of any sort of a Paris model would be speak sympathy for the Allies. But now they are all out of it, at least so far as the wholesale end of the millinery business is concerned, and regrets are being expressed that the fate of the war itself cannot so quickly be determined as the fate of these hats. Puritan and Knickerbocker shapes are also going into the cheaper lines.

The war note is more strongly held, however, in the season's popular millinery colorings. Garibaldi red is a prime favorite, and its success is rivaled by the wide use of Joffre blue. Black, brown, and other dark shades are popular, and while little is seen of battleship gray or submarine green, there is plenty of navy blue in sight. It is thought, however, that the warmer and more congenial color tones will come into play as the season advances and the present sobriety of shade begins to pall on those who now seem cheerfully to bear with it. Incidentally it may be remarked that this was the first color discussion in which the reporter has taken part for months in which the word "dyestuffs" was neither mentioned nor thought of.

Turning attention to the trimmings situation, it was said that furs were the biggest thing in sight, and that before the season ends the vogue for fur-trimmed hats will be just as great as the call now for fur-trimmed dresses, coats, and suits. All sorts and conditions of furs participate in this vogue, and it was said practically to be out of the question to pick any one of them as a leader.

Ostrich trimmings, which have not been any too popular for some time, are thought well of for the later season, but will be used principally, it was anticipated, in the shape of small tips and in one-feather effects. Feathers on the whole, are not over popular at the moment as millinery garnitures, excepting in novelties that are more or less extreme in form or treatment. One of these novelties is made up of goose feathers, which have been so treated that the completed article resembles a cross aigrette. These aigrettes can be bought in white and in colors. Small, novel colored wings are liked, too.

Gold and silver trimmings of all kinds are thought well of by the designers, especially bands of this metal. Steel beaded ornaments also rank high among the favored trimmings, particularly in the form of butterflies, tassels, buckles, fancy pins, &c. Buckles are good generally. Flower trimmings are not in much use, excepting, perhaps, novelties in headed flowers.

Some stunning novelties in the shape of trimmed hats are being shown here, and it is these hats that are going to make more than one American father wear his 1914 overcoat again. One of these has a small, high-crowned shape with a narrow rolling brim. It is trimmed with a narrow steel band running obliquely around the crown and terminating in a large, fancy bow. The real novelty touch is given by a roll of lynx fur, which is placed at the extreme top of the crown. Badger fur is used in this way on variations of this model.

Another feminine heart breaker is a novelty moleskin shape that is trimmed with a standing frill of gold lace edged with a narrow strip of mole. This hat is trimmed on the side with two metal roses, one of silver and one of gold, and was designed to go with an elaborate set of mole furs. A third showed a soft, draped, small-brimmed shape of amethyst velvet, the trimming consisting of a gold lace fan that is placed in the centre of the top of the crown. Another was a Puritan sailor of hatters' plush, with a full black lace veil edged with a three-inch band of marten fur. This veil falls closely over the brim and down over the shoulders, and a single beaded flower is caught in the fur.

The next hat was for use at the afternoon dansant. The crown was of kolinsky fur and there was a brim of silver lace, with an extension of brown shadow lace that half revealed, half concealed. It seemed enough to make any one want to learn to dance.

Then came a very large Georgette sailor of black velvet, slightly hellcrowned, the trimming consisting solely of a half plume of royal purple ostrich, curling up and back. The final exhibit was a shape of Garibaldi red velvet, soft and shirred. The trimming on this hat was simple, too, but effective. It consisted of a novel self bow lined with French blue taffeta. All of the hats described were designed and made by a Chicago house, whose local showrooms are on Fifth Avenue.

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market has shown an easier tendency in the last week, and concessions of 5 to 7½ cents a pound have been granted in many instances. On the other hand, the Canton and Milan markets have undergone new advances, and Shanghai is also higher, both for white silks and tussahs. According to A. P. Vills & Bros., business in the local market continues good, all branches of the silk industry, excepting the making of ribbons, being active.

DYESTUFFS AND POTASH.

Suggestions for Relieving the Shortage in These Things.

The desirability of bringing potaselum chloride, now being extracted from the kelp of the Pacific, to Niagara Falls for electrolytic transformation into caustic potash and chlorine, was discussed yesterday by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government investigator, with W. G. Moncrieff, President of the Cataract Refining and Manufacturing Company of Buffalo. Mr. Moncrieff's company uses regularly many hundred tons of caustic potash, and a serious interruption in its supply means readjustment and incidental loss, not easily to be computed. The suggestion made by Dr. Norton that in many cases caustic soda might be advantageously substituted for potassium hydrate was recognized as of a certain value, but, particularly in the manufacture of a variety of soaps for specific purposes, the caustic potash seems practically indispensable. In speaking of the proposal to bring kelp to Niagara Falls for electrolytic treatment, Dr. Norton said:

"I have already presented in strong terms to the finely equipped company at Niagara Falls, now engaged in the manufacture of electrolytic caustic soda and chlorine, the great importance of a close co-operation with manufacturers of dyestuffs, who are in need of chlorine for the preparation of certain intermediate compounds. These latter could most advantageously be produced directly from the nascent chlorine of the electrolytic works at Niagara Falls after shipping the requisite coal tar 'crudes' to that point. Mr. Moncrieff recognized the pronounced economic value of the suggestion and will present it to his neighbors at the Falls, as offering at once a possible solution at an early date of the problem connected with the country's supply of caustic potash."

Another caller yesterday was William C. Olds, of Washington, industrial agent of the Southern Railway Company. He said there were 720 textile mills along the linee of the railway. All of these are watching closely the efforts being made by the government to increase domestic color production. In many cases plants are closed or on part time as a result of their inability to secure needed colors.

Mr. Olds also said that the potash question is daily assuming greater importance in Southern circles.

"The men of the South," said he, "who are in close touch with the agricultural situation, state that the effects of a diminished ration of potash in connection with this year's crop of cotton and tobacco will be very manifest. If the potash shortage continues on into 1916 the economic results will be serious. While this may represent but a dollar or two per acre to each cultivator of cotton or other staple products, the total loss for the whole South will far exceed in amount the sum required to establish on a permanent economical basis an American potash industry fully capable of meeting the domestic demands and of contributing an important quota to the needs of other agricultural countries."

Mr. Olds placed at Dr. Norton's disposal the entire industrial staff of the railway, as well as its chief geologist, for any work the Government investigator might wish done in the South.

Many letters are being received at the investigating bureau in the Custom House complaining that the Department of Commerce is not using its influence fully in trying to get the German Government to send shipments of colors to this country. Dr. Norton said yesterday that while the Commerce Department is doing its best to assist users, the question has now become a diplomatic one since the matter is in the hands of the Department of State. Dr. Norton made it plain that, pending diplomatic action, the Department of Commerce will bend every energy to develop an American color and chemical industry competent to meet domestic requirements.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fixing the Duties on Lumber, Wash Rags, and Strawboard.

Importers of maple and birch flooring, pinned, tongued and grooved, and maple blocks, all of which were bored, went before the Board of General Appraisers yesterday, with the claim that the merchandise should be given free entry under the provision in the tariff law for "sawed lumber." The Collector was affirmed in taking duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufacturers of wood. The protestants included the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Central Vermont Railway Company, P. McGettrick, and W. A. Gleason. The importations were made at St. Albans, Vt.

McKesson & Robbins were upheld in the contention that towels and wash rags were properly dutiable under the tariff at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the special provision for such goods. Collector Malone was reversed in returning the fabrics at 40 per cent. as pile goods.

M. Park Parker and Henry Glass & Co. imported bleached or colored cotton cloth, which, it was claimed, was erroneously returned by the Appraiser in the matter of the average size of the yarn. An analysis by the Government chemist showed a lower average than that taken by the Custom House officials. The board ordered a reliquidation based on the lower yarn count.

The United States Commerce Company, Portland, Ore., was sustained in a claim for lower duty on strawboard. Duty was levied at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "press boards or press paper," while the importer claimed 5 per cent. duty as "common paper-box board." Judge Fischer said it was apparent from the record and from the samples submitted that the merchandise was in fact a strawboard used almost exclusively as a common paper-box board, as claimed by the firm, and not a press board, as classified by the Collector.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

The Demand for Goods Is Active with Prices Increasing.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 18.—Good business was experienced in the cotton goods markets this week. There was fairly active demand and buyers' attention covered several lines of goods, both wide and narrow. The volume of business put through this week will probably exceed 300,000 pieces, the highest total in a great number of weeks. This total is about 40,000 pieces in excess of the weekly production.

Some of the advances recorded reach an eighth of a cent but the general advance is a sixteenth of a cent. The raw cotton market is a factor in the manipulation of business in the cotton goods markets, and millmen as well as buyers are compelled to take the condition of cotton into consideration before doing any business especially in futures. Even the narrow goods end of the market, which has been quiet for several weeks past, showed some activity this week, and some of the prices which were nominal are now firm. During the early days of the week, the market developed strength which continued until the end.

Of the total sales, about 100,000 pieces were spots or for nearby delivery. Contracts extend through the balance of the year. There were a few contracts extending through January, but mills showed much reluctance about going so far ahead. The week closed with the demand for goods very active and with millmen tightening up on prices.

Better Competition for Merinos.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—There were 8,400 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. A good selection of merinos brought out better competition, and prices were steady. The best grades of scoured Queensland were taken by Russia at 2s. 7d., but the home trade secured the bulk of the offerings. Crossbreds were in sellers' favor.

THE MOVEMENT TO MAINTAIN PRICES

How It Appears to Retail Dry Goods Dealers as Shown by a Canvass Made.

The referendum taken by the National Retail Dry Goode Association on the Stevens Price Maintenance bill has brought forth fifty-eight replies from representative department stores throughout the country. The vote stands 55 against and 3 for the bill. Most of the store owners who answered the questions set down in the letter of the association went into detail to explain the reasons for their views. Light is thrown on many merchandising questions.

In the letter accompanying the questions, which the association wished the retailers to answer, the following significant paragraph appeared:

"It is no exaggeration to state that many of the thinking men in our business believe that price maintenance, if established by law, as proposed in the Stevens bill, or a similar bill, will be more disastrous to the retail business than any other legislation that has ever been passed or contemplated. Some say price maintenance established by law would solve all problems of unfair local conditions, but others state that such a law would give the manufacturere a despotic control over the business of the retailer, permitting him to regulate the profits of the latter. Some go so far as to say that a price maintenance law would make it impossible for the department store to survive in the retail business. The majority of opinion seems to be along these lines."

The first of this interesting questions proposed by the association was directed to find out whether advertised or unadvertised goods are more economical for the consumer to purchase at the same price. A store in New Rochelle replied as follows:

"The fact that manufacturers will sell the same article under a different brand that is not nationally advertised, or will rebrand for less money, proves that unadvertised goods are generally more economical for the consumer to purchase."

A large store in Chicago gives instances of unbranded aluminium ware selling for 15 per cent. less than the advertised articles, of a varnish selling at $2.65 a gallon which is equally as good as an advertised varnish selling at $3 a gallon, and an electric seal iron with a ten-year guarantee that sells at $2.25 which is superior to the branded article selling at $3.

The replies to another question showed that the store owners are of the opinion that the public is best served through the distribution of "open market" merchandise as opposed to the nationally advertised sort. A store in Pittsburgh says:

"We believe that the public is better served through 'open market' merchandise. Merchandise purchased in the open market without any of the allurements or embellishments of national advertising must be full of value in order to survive. It depends solely on its merits, without any outside influence other than that of merit."

The whole question of price maintenance, so the majority of stores indicated, is controlled by truthful and legitimate advertising and should be adjusted from that angle rather than by legislation permitting price fixing. The stores, moreover, do not seek to impress the buying public that all their merchandise is reduced simply because they offer branded goods at reduced prices. A store owner in Pittsburgh has the following to say on this point:

"When stores advertise at cut prices nationally advertised and trade-marked articles, it is always done with the intent of using them as 'leaders.' There is no intention on the part of the stores to indicate that all other merchandise in the store is sold at similar reductions. The only intent by cutting prices of a well-known standard and regularly-priced article is to bring the public into the store, and thereby obtain the opportunity of selling them something else as well as the advertised article."

The use of a branded article in retail advertising, so the stores contend, may be helpful, but only in case the store has not established a reputation of its own.

The merchants held further that the sale of branded articles without price restriction does not harm the good will of the merchandise if the articles possess merit. An instance is given of a soap manufacturer who arranges sales of his product below the fixed price.

Regarding the possibility to enforce such a law as the Stevens measure, there are several who state that the task would be a difficult one, and the law would require testing out a number of times in the Supreme Court.

In answer to the question, "Do you think that, where the volume of sales has been reduced by price cutting, the good will and a large proportion of the value of the merchandise has been fictitiously created through advertising?" a large New York department store made this reply:

"We think in most all instances where the volume of sales of an article has been reduced, it is due to the lack of merit of the article itself, rather than to cut prices."

Holding that the retailer in a great majority of cases is an independent organization and not the distributing organization of the wholesaler or manufacturer, the store owners assert that responsibility for all merchandise sold, whether branded or otherwise, falls on the retailer. A store in St. Louis claims that "settlement is often made with a customer when the trademark manufacturer would have nothing to do with the matter."

The following general comment is offered by a department store owner in Santa Cruz, Cal.:

"If you go to the root of the matter it will appear, I think, that the difficulty arises as a result of a demand created by advertising. If it is legitimate for a manufacturer to advertise it should be legitimate for him to market his product in accordance with his advertised statements. If this involves a contract providing for a conditional sale to a retail merchant, it seems unfair that the terms of such a contract should not be enforceable. A conditional sale is not nnusual, and cannot be oppressive so long as the buyer is free to object to the conditions and to refuse to buy. No amount of advertising can force a buyer to make what he believes to be on the whole a bad bargain. It is always his privilege to decline to do business, and to abstain from participating in the benefits arising from another man's advertising, if these benefits can only be secured at a sacrifice of independence valued more highly than the benefits conferred. This controversy should lead to a deeper study of the nature and far reaching results of advertising than any that has been made. It is a weapon of tremendous power and it is conceivable that it may have to be restrained and regulated just as the works of public utility corporations, and other organizations, have had to be subjected to supervision and regulation. I am opposed to the Stevens bill in its present form, but believe in the general policy of freedom, including the right to make a conditional sale involving price maintenance, provided the parties interested are not subjected to illegitimate pressure. At the present time desire to take advantage of a seller's advertising cannot be regarded as illegitimate commission."

Of the three replies received favoring the bill a store in Boston believes the law would enable the better class of stores to make a profit which they are unable to make now, owing to the price cutting of competitors. A store in Moscow, Ind., in upholding the bill, claims that any customer would go out of the way to find and buy an advertised article, and the prestige of the article should give it the privilege of a restricted price. A store in Youngstown, Ohio, has this to say:

"The cut-price man expects a manufacturer to put quality and value into an article and place a retail price on it merely for the purpose of allowing the retailer to cut it so as to appear as a low-price store."

Harold Remington, counsel for the National Retail Dry Goods Association, has analyzed the bill and finds that its terms do not make alowance for anything but physical deterioration. Where there is no physical damage done to the article the retailer would not be permitted to sell it at a reduced price. In case of articles whsre style is a consideration the goods might be undamaged, but at the same time become unsalable through a change in the fashions.

WOOL WASTES DUTY FREE.

Appraisers So Decide in Test Case Brought Before Them.

According to a decision of the Board of General Appraisers handed down yesterday, it was the intent of Congress in enacting the present tariff law that all forms of wool waste should be made free of duty. As there has been more or less confusion as to the proper interpretation to be given the law in the matter of wool wastes, a test case was prepared in the name of C. J. Tower of Buffalo.

The merchandise in this case consisted of scraps of dressed sheepskin with wool on them. Assessment was made under Paragraph 384 as common waste carrying duty at 10 per cent. ad valorem. At the trial, Henry J. Webster, counsel for the importer made several claims for entry under the tariff's free list, the chief contention being for free entry under Paragraph 651, specifying "wool waste." In this connection Judge Hay remarked that "it is probable that many of the paragraphs claimed by the protestant would more fittingly apply to the merchandise in question than the one adopted by the Collector."

The testimony was to the effect that the merchandise in controversy is put to no other use than the reclaiming of the wool that remains attached to the small pieces of skin. Judge Hay, passing upon the construction to be given the law said:

"The testimony, the samples, and the whole record show conclusively that the wool that is attached to the skin is the wool of the sheep, and if it is to be classified as waste at all, it must be under Paragraph 651. That paragraph provides in general terme for wool wastes, and, after naming various kinds of wool wastes it says, and all other wastes not especially provided for in this section.' If we apply the doctrine of ejusdem generis the wastes referred to in this concluding provision muet be similar to those mentioned. The merchandise in question is similar to the wastes named in Paragraph 651. But in our judgment, it is quite clear that by Paragraph 651 all forms of wool waste are intended to be made free. Paragraph 650 provides for wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, and other like animals, and all woole and hair on the skin of such animale. Therefore, if the merchandise in this case was simply the wool which had been detached from the skin there could be no doubt but what it would be free of duty under Paragraph 650. If it were the wool of the sheep on the sheepskin and the skins had preserved their integrity, or the pieces were so large as to in no sense constitute waste, it would be under Paragraph 650. There is, therefore, no doubt whatever but that Congress made the commodity in question free of duty. In our judgment it is wool waste and should be classified under aParagraph 651 and admitted free. The protest is sustained and the Collector directed to reliquidate the entry accordingly."

DUTY ON TINSEL SCARFS.

Held to Come Under the Provision for Wearing Apparel.

The proper classification of so-called tinsel scarfs of cotton made on knitting machines or frames, imported under the present tariff law, was settled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers whon a protest by O. & G. Schoonherr was sustained.

The Collector classified the goods as lace wearing apparel and took duty at 60 per cent ad valorem. The importers relied on the claim that the scarfs were properly dutiable at 30 per cent. as cotton wearing apparel. The testimony in the case was very meagre, according to Judge Howell, who wrote the decision, and failed to establish any commercial designation for the articles, although tending to show that they are not recognized in the wholesale trade in this county as lace or imitation lace.

It appeared that from 1905 to 1913 it was the practice of the custome officials to return goods similar to those involved in the present case under the classification claimed by the Schoonherr concern, but a board decision in the latter year. In the case of Strawbridge & Clothier, caused the officials to include the scarfs in the higher classification. The board held that the customs officers should not have changed their classification.

Judge Howell, sustaining the Schoonherr protests, said that the merchandise was aptly described as wearing apparel. It was also shown that the goods were made on knitting machines, or frames. A reliquidation was ordered.

Novel Fruit Barrels.

A partitioned barrel has been invented by a fruit man in British Columbia, patents for which have been applied for in Canada and this country. It is similar to an ordinary barrel, according to a commerce report, but it is divided into two equal parts by partitions which are adjusted so that the barrel may be sawed in two without injuring the contents, practically making two half barrels. The advantages claimed for the new barrel are that it can be made of cheap sawed lumber, shipped in the "knock down" state and assembled easily at the packing house; also that the fruit can be shipped without wrapping because of the firmness imparted by the central partitions. The fruit shipped in it is said to arrive in perfect condition.

ASKS CONSULS FOR REPORTS

Commerce Department Seeks Information on Trade Opportunities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The prospect that after the war there will be a general revival of trade in all lines has prompted the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to report as to the needs in the forsign markets for manufactured goods, raw materials and partly manufactured products. Consul General Albert Halstead at Vienna, in a preliminary report to the bureau, states that a report is in course of preparation to give the manufacturers of the United States the fullest knowledge of trade opportunities in Austria.

"At the end of the war," says Mr. Halstead, "all the nations now engaged in that struggle will need immediately and in large quantities articles wholly and partly manufactured, as well as raw materials. While this may tax the productive resources of all countries for a time, readiness to take advantage of new openings will count heavily in immediate sales as well as in future trade. It is, therefore, urgently suggested that American producers of raw materials and of manufactured and semi-manufactured products should begin preparation for this trade."

Civil Court Procedure in Italy.

Francesco Montefredini, a Naples advocate, from whom Consul Jay White, stationed in that city, obtained a report on Italian civil court procedure, holds that it is easier and less expensive to start a lawsuit before the proper tribunal in Italy than to present a foreign verdict for formal examination by the Court of Appeal. The reasons advanced for this opinion are that, before the judgments issued by foreign tribunals can be executed or enforced by the Italian Court of Appeal, the court must ascertain (1) if the foreign sentence was issued by a competent Judge; (2) if the defendant was regularly represented or legally absent, and (3) if the foreign sentence contains any statement against Italian law.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1060 Bryant.

ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; J. M. Fay, linens, white goods; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—Brown & Co.; G. A. Brown, mfrs. men's neckwear; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Baker, Jacobs & Co.; A. A. Baker, mfrs. neckwear; Imperial.
CHICAGO—A. Fox; dry goods; furn. goods; Van Cortland.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Eade Bros. Furniture Co.; W. Eads, furniture, stoves; Aberdeen.
HAMILTON, Ohio—C. Kelser; Men's furn. goods, hats, shoes; Somerset.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—F. M. Speakman; men's furn. goods; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; L. A. Behr, women's coats, suits, dresses, waists, kimonos, petticoats; 611 W. 22d.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss L. Bernard, ready to wear; 432 4th Av.; Holland House.
PORTLAND, Me.—L. H. Schlosberg; women's ready to wear, furs; Breslin.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Mahinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Caplin Bros.; H. Caplin, clothing; Broadway Central.
TOLEDO—Lamson Bros. Co.; E. B. Lameon, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
TOLEDO—C. E. Jamerson; men's clothing; Sherman Square.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesals and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted on commission, traveling the Middle West; one who is thoroughly acquainted with the department store trade and jobbers, with a strong line of lingerie waists for Spring, and also a specialty line of art embroidered dresses for children, ages 2 to 6. For the right party we are willing to make a very interesting proposition. Will also consider resident man for New York City with an established office. No objections to kindred side line. Apply by letter or in person to Clair & Lewine, 526 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN.—Carrying silk petticoats, to handle side line of New Idea cotton petticoats; good line for road man; commission basis. S 31 Times.

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer special values in Sport Coats for immediate delivery.

Adding & Listing Machines
Reduced to $98.
John E. Ranson, Auctioneer,
187 Greenwich St., Cor. Dey St.
'Phone Cort. 3465.

WE LOAN YOU MONEY against your outstanding accounts; we don't notify your customers; you collect and pay us. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, Commercial Bankers, 26 Exchange Place, New York.

ALL WOOL POPLIN SUIT.....$6.50
THIBET SUIT, FUR COLLAR, BRAID TRIMMED.....5.00
E. HONIG,
23 WEST 32D ST.

FUR TRIMMED SUITS
and other up-to-the-minute models at $10 to $15. Quick deliveries.
COOPER & GRAPES,
145 West 28th Street.

SILK PETTICOATS
Taffetas, Jerseys and Messalines.
From $1.87½ to $3.75. Exceptional values.
I. BEILEY & CO., 133 West 21st St.

Lowest Prices—Best Service—Largest Stock
GOLDSMITH BROS
The Big Stationery Store.
77 Nassau St., between John & Fulton Sts.

World's Market Corporation
28-30 West 23d Street.
5-19 West 22d Street.

FORCED SALE OF
ORIENTAL RUGS
BELOW ARE QUOTED UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES TO SETTLE AN OVERDUE ACCOUNT:—

Royal Sarouks,	7.0x4.0,	each	$42.50
Royal Kermans,	7.0x4.0,	each	42.50
Royal Kermans,	11.6x8.0,	each	137.50
Afghan Bokhara,	8.0x6.4,	each	39.00
Chinese Rug,	9.0x7.2,	each	45.00
Chinese Rug,	9.0x6.9,	each	38.00
Silk Table Covers,	3.0x3.0,	each	9.50

Entire stock reduced in proportion.
K. KAPRELIAN, Mgr.,
179 Madison Ave., at 34th St.
Kaprelian Auction Rooms.

VENISES
5½c up
ROSECLIFFE CO., 1161-1175 Broadway at 27th.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the
Bargain Basement
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

Free Toy Balloons
With Your Advertisement
WILL INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS
Our Patent Valve keeps the air in.
Haber Bros. 389 Broadway. Samples, Prices and Our Advice Free on Request.

Bestvette RAIN COATS
N. Y. Mackintosh Co.
39-41 W. 32d St.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED.
COLEMAN & CO., 1,133 Broadway. Tel. Farragut 9763. Accounts Financed.

ADVERTISING.
"What the Mails can sell the Mail can sell."
SACKERMAN-EDELMAN CO., 303 Fifth Av.

APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog.
Dean's Lockstitched, 45 East 17th St.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods.
N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices.
BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BOOKLETS. CIRCULARS, ETC.
PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery. Lowest Prices. Drawings. Cuts. Trade Marks. Hayes Bros., 301 W. 37. Greeley 835.

CLEANING SERVICE FOR THE TRADE.
Sanitex process restores garments or piece goods that are shop worn, soiled, spotted in the making, etc. Sanitex Co., 33 Union Sq.

CLOTHING SPECIALTIES
BLANKET BATH ROBES | MACKINAW HOUSE Coats
The House of Hnchberger, 93 5th Ave.

COATS AND WRAPS
That are business-builders and customer-catchers. Call, write or 'phone Leo F. Sturm, 48 W. 35th St. Tel. Greeley 876.

COTTON PRICES OFF ON WEAK CABLES

Liverpool Disappointed by Delay in Arrangements for Credit to Allies.

DECLINE OF 6 TO 13 POINTS

Continued Selling of Southern Interests—Wall Street Feels That Prices Will Work Higher.

The cotton market was influenced at the opening yesterday by poor cables from Liverpool. The Liverpool market was evidently disappointed by the fact that no definite arrangements have yet been made for the credit the Allies are seeking in this country and cables were much lower than expected, although a good spot business was reported in the English market. Opening prices were somewhat irregular, but the range was about 10 points lower than Friday's closing. It was an active market during most of the morning, but failed to develop any marked tendency in either direction. Advances of a few points were followed by quick breaks and prices did not get very far from the level of the opening. The close was steady at a net decline of 6 to 13 points.

The feature of the market was the continued selling of Southern interests. This has been noticeable ever since the recent advance. While the crop reports from the belt have been by no means good recently, the South does not seem to be inclined to be optimistic, and many Southern spot men are sending bearish reports to this market. This is perhaps not surprising when it is considered that these reports come from men who are buying cotton at this season and who made very large profits last year by getting hold of cotton at a time when the farmers were very much discouraged and when the Southern banks were disinclined to offer any accommodation to their planter customers.

Wall Street is much more bullish on cotton than is the South, and in spite of the weakness of the Liverpool market yesterday, the general feeling abroad seems to be that prices are much more apt to work higher than to decline from the present level.

England complains of rather poor trade with India and China, but Manchester reports a good miscellaneous business and a better undertone of inquiry. American mills are generally running full time, and while most of them are yet quite well supplied with cotton, they are showing more interest in the market and would undoubtedly come in as free buyers on any material decline from this level. It is the opinion of most cotton men that an announcement that the foreign loan had been successfully negotiated would mean a material advance in prices.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 12 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 points decline, $10.70 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	10.61	10.51	10.54@10.55	11.65@11.67
Dec.	10.59	10.38	10.40@10.42	11.03@11.04
Jan.	11.13	11.03	11.06@11.07	11.15@11.16
Mar.	11.42	11.32	11.34@11.36	11.40 flat
May	11.68	11.59	11.61@11.62	11.66@11.68
July	11.84	11.73	11.78@11.79	11.79@11.81

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,977	1,425	1,371
Galveston	12,280	6,486	6,711
Mobile	591	1,251	215
Charleston	2,829	503	740
Savannah	9,980	7,580	219
Wilmington	2,263	309	429
Norfolk	1,010	617	511

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	4,127	2,246	1,761
Memphis	100	80	1,132
St. Louis	....	141	8
Houston	14,780	8,497	9,284

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
500 Galveston	10.60	164,182	69,609
995 New Orleans	10.38	.....	50,076
... Mobile	10.25	14,396	6,067
... Savannah	.....	.....	25,078
... Charleston	10.00	44,655	7,048
... Wilmington	10.00	34,792	9,394
83 Norfolk	10.13	35,646	14,424
... Augusta	10.25	.....	25,497
250 Memphis	10.25	52,725	18,706
8 St. Louis	10.25	.....	13,703
8,054 Houston	10.40	64,041	43,329

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was an active demand for large business in spot cotton with middling 10 points decline at 6.34d. Sales, 15,000. Receipts, 2,200. American, all. Market closed easy.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—Following were sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Price.
10	Art Matala Construction Co	1½
3	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., rights	219
32	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., rights	222½
13	Naumkeag Steam Cot. Co., rts	417⅝@417½
8	U. S. Worsted Co., pf	90
10	Whitman Mills	132

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SAUL BROTHERS.—Semuel Meyers and Ezra P. Prentice have been appointed receivers of Saul Brothers, dealers in dry goods at 2,284 and 2,286 Third Avenue, under a joint bond of $25,000, with authority to continue business, in a suit brought by Isidor Saul against Julius Saul to dissolve the partnership. Liabilities are $11,000 and assets $61,000 in merchandise, fixtures, and cash. Justice Finch in the Supreme Court appointed the receivers.

LIGHTE & BROTHER, (corporation,) manufacturers of carbon waters at 500-511 East Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $28,696, including claims for damages by Kate Bence as administrator, $10,000; George Bence, $5,000; Concerra Orabbela, $2,000, and Flora Orabella, $1,000. The business was incorporated in January, 1898, with capital stock of $200,000.

HARRY L. DANGLER of 317 West 110th Street, formerly manufacturer of ostrich feathers at 6 West Thirty-second Street, has filed a petition with liabilities $9,610, and no assets. This is his second time in bankruptcy.

PELLICH BROTHERS, composed of David and Solomon Pellich, formerly jobbers in curtains and quilts at 108 Stanton Street, have filed a petition, with liabilities of $5,877, and assets, some accounts in the hands of the assignee, value not given. They made an assignment on April 13.

ISAACK ZOLOTH.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Isaack Zoloth, dealer in women's furnishing goods at 2,825 Eighth Avenue, to creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and 10 cents in a note.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Angel Conetruction Co., Inc., Carmine Construction Co., Inc., Fiar Building Corporation, Carmine Cioffi, and Angelina Cioffi—Marco Bros., Inc. $472.90
Chichizola, Anthony—Stowell Mfg Co. 342.83
Duffy, Patrick J.—J. J. Taaffe 839.15
Fillippolli, James, and Frank Catapano—People, &c. 500.00
Hart, Mary L.—J. Walstof 330.41
Lyons, Frank P.—Benjamin Moore & Co. 109.05
Michniowski, Pietro, or Peter | and Marie—C. Recht 125.41
National Sales and Supply Co., Inc.—H. C. Petterot Co. 229.71
Nidel, Charles F.—Burrell Realty Corp. 245.91
Reilly, Thomas J.—G. W. Smith 178.07
Rosenbaum, Herman—H. M. Solomon et al. 205.25
Seaside Catering Co—R. Schilling 114.11
Toscani, John L.—German Exchange Bank 100.63
Weldon, Richard E.—F. Wesel 415.44

In Bronx County.

Archer, Eugene—C. A. Weber $70.60
Buellesbach Construction Co., Inc.—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc. 616.46
Edmondson, George W.—C. Lake 892.10
Judge, Mary S., Mary L. and Fred—Poughkeepsie Trust Co. 342.37
Romanello, Paul—H. Knehler & Co. 38.02

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when that judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Earle, Eugene M.—L. E. Brown, May 5, 1907 ..... $3,090.22
Gallani, Glasue and Antonio—J. P. Brady et al., June 25, 1915 ..... 32.38

C. F. & I. EARNINGS INCREASE

Deficit for Past Year Decreased by $561,307 Compared with 1914.

DENVER, Sept. 18.—An increase of $691,288 in net earnings from operation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, over the earnings for the previous year is shown by the annual report of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, made public by President Jesse F. Welborn today. Interest and other charges deducted from the net income resulted in a deficit for the year of $334,661, as against a deficit of $905,068 in the previous year.

The report shows gross earnings from operation of $16,578,030 and operating expenses totaling $14,812,981, leaving net earnings from operation $1,765,038. President Welborn said the reduction in sales was due to a curtailment in the consumption of coal.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Fairmont Gas	27	27	27	27
280	Houston Oil	13	14	13.	14
150	Houston Oil pf.	58½	58¾	58½	58½
110	Wayland Oil	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	City of Balt. 4s, '61, s. l.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
8,000	City of Balt. 4s, '53, w. i.	95½	95½	95⅝	95¼
5,000	Cons. Gas 4½s	93	93	93	93
1,000	Cons. Pr 4½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1,000	K. Gaston 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Un. Rys. Inc.	58	58	58	58

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Ahmeek	99	99	99	99
4,525	Alaska	32¾	33¼	32¾	33⅛
20	Allouez	54½	55	54½	55
1,480	American Zinc	53	53½	53	53
25	Butte-Bal.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
905	Butte & Sup.	60½	60⅝	60½	60⅝
165	Cal. & Hecla	548	548	548	548
40	Chino	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
10	Copper Range	55	55	55	55
25	Franklin	9	9	9	9
1,745	Granby	85	85¼	85	85¼
20	Green-Can	39½	39½	39½	39½
60	Hedley	27	27	27	27
25	Island Creek	45¼	47¼	45¼	47¼
225	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	Lake	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
10	Mass. Consol	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
20	Mohawk	73	73	73	73
250	New Arcadian	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
300	New Idria	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
30	Niplssing	7⅞	7⅞	7	7
60	No. Butte	29¾	30	29¾	30
40	Osceola	84	84	84	84
450	Pond Creek	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
30	Quincy	82	83	82	83
80	Shannon	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Shattuck	25	25	24¾	24¾
25	St. Mary's	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼
75	Sup. & Bos.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Superior Cop.	28½	28½	28¾	28¾
510	Tamarack	56½	57½	56½	57
500	Trimountain	40c	40c	40c	40c
128	U. S. Smelt.	41	41	40¾	41
127	do pf.	46½	46½	46	46
105	Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
120	Utah Cons.	12	12¾	12	12¾
32	Wolverine	57	58	57	58

RAILROADS.

7	Boston & Alb.	186	186	186	186
20	Boston El.	81	81¼	81	81¼
20	Boston & Me.	25	26	25	26
167	Mass Elec. pf.	44	44	44	44
170	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	67	68¼	67	68¼
10	N. Y. Central	93	93	93	93
25	Union Pacific	130⅜	130⅜	130¼	130⅜
13	West E. St.Ry.	67	67	66	66

MISCELLANEOUS.

57	Am. Ag. C. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
10	Am. Sugar	109	109	109	109
58	Am. T. & T.	123¾	124¼	123¾	124¼
160	Am. Woolsan	44¼	45	44¼	45
117	Am. Woolen pf	93	93	93	93¼
560	A. G. & W.	17	17	17	17
165	A. G. & W. pf.	69	69	62	62½
40	McElwain pf.	97½	98	97½	98
108	Swift & Co.	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅝
44	United Fruit	135	136	135	135½
12	Un.Shoe Mach.	49	50	49	50
515	U. S. Steel	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
2	U. S. Steel pf.	113½	113½	113½	113⅝
2,297	Ventura Oil	12½	12½	12	12

BONDS.

$7,000	Am. Ag. C. 5s	93⅞	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞
5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	C.,B.& Q. Jt. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼
2,000	West. T.& T. 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,471	Chi. Pn. Tool	85¼	88	85¼	88
42	Chi. Rys., Ser. 1	72	72	70	70
10	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	199	199	199	199
25	Kan. City Ry.	25	25	25	25
10	Public Service	91	91	91	91
13	Quaker Oats	255	255	255	255
63	Sears-Roebuck	154	154⅝	154	154⅝
95	Stewart W'ner	67	67	67	67
50	Swift & Co.	118¼	118½	118¼	118½

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
10,000	Com'w. Ed. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Peo. Gas ref. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Allis-Chalmers	44¼	44¾	43¾	44¼
100	American Can.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
310	Baldwin Loco.	80⅜	81	80⅜	80⅜
5,454	Cambria Steel	62½	63	62½	62⅝
200	Central Leath.	46	46¼	46	46¼
328	Elec. St. Bat.	74¼	74¾	74¼	74
250	Erie	30	30	30	30⅛
15	Gen. Asph. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69¼
205	Brill	44½	45	44½	45
750	Lake Superior	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
66	Lehigh Nav.	75⅜	75⅜	75¼	75¼
56	Lehigh Valley	72⅞	73	72⅞	73
213	L. V. Tran. pf.	34½	35	34½	35
1,000	Penn. Central	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
227	Penn. R.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
260	Phila. Elec.	25	25⅛	24¾	25
295	P. R. T. cfts.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
647	Reading	74⅞	75¼	74⅞	75¼
200	Rep. I. & Steel	45½	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
250	Tono-Belmont	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
381	Tonopah Min.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
52	United G. Imp.	85	85	85	85
3,825	U. S. Steel	75½	75⅝	75½	75⅝
10	Westinor. Coal	65½	65½	65½	65½
160	W. Cramp & Sons	90	90	89⅝	89⅝
100	W. Maryland	29½	29½	29½	29½

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
1,000	City 4s, '42, c.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,000	L. N. cn. 4½s	99	99	99	99
1,000	L. V. gen. con. 4s, coupon	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
1,000	L. V. con. 4½s, 2003	99¼	99¼	90¼	99¼
100	P. E. gold 5s, t. c.	102	102	102	102
5,000	Penn. R. 4½s, cfs	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
2,000	Read. gen. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½
4,000	Span.-Am. I. 6s	101	101	101	101
2,000	Wels. col. tr. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
810	Am. W. G. Mach.	22	22¾	21¾	21⅞
370	Am. W. G. M. pf.	96¼	98¼	96	96
95	Caney River Gas	26½	26½	26½	26½
150	Colum. Gas & E.	14	14⅜	14	14⅛
20	Ind. Brewing pf.	15	15	15	15
120	Labelle Iron	41	41	41	41
215	Natl. Fireproof'g.	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8¼
40	Pittsburgh Coal	33	33	33	33
114	Pure Oil	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝
100	San Toy	15	15	15	15
25	Union Nat'l Gas.	132	132	132	132
120	Un. Switch & S.	108	111	108	111
100	U. S. Steel	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
110	Westgh. Air B.	141½	141½	141¼	141½
210	Westgh. Electric	59½	59½	59⅛	59⅛

MEETINGS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Albany & Susquehanna	Sep. 30	Oct. 20	Oct. 19
American Locomotive Co.	Sep. 30	Oct. 20	Oct. 19
American Malt Corporation	Sep. 21	Oct. 22	Oct. 19
American Spirits Mfg Co.	Sep. 1	....	Sep. 23
Ann Arbor R.R.	Oct. 9	Oct. 22	Oct. 21
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.	Sep. 7	Sep. 20	Sep. 18
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Sep. 23	After Mtg.	Oct. 28
Central R. R. Co. of N. J.	Aug. 21	Oct. 7	Oct. 6
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.	Aug. 30	Sep. 27	Sep. 24
Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.	Sep. 24	Oct. 20	Oct. 19
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.	Sep. 24	Oct. 6	Oct. b
Chicago, Great Western	Sep. 20	Oct. 22	Oct. 21
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.	Sep. 24	Oct. 6	Oct. 5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.	Aug. 12	Sep. 27	Sep. 25
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	Oct. 2	Oct. 14	Oct. 12
Cin., Sandusky & Cleveland pf.	Sep. 20	Oct. 23	Oct. 22
Comstock Tunnel Co.	Sep. 30	Oct. 21	Oct. 20
Conn. Railway & Lighting Co.	Sep. 7	Sep. 21	Sep. 20
Cripple Creek Central Ry. Co.	Sep. 4	Sep. 22	Sep. 22
Delaware & Hudson Co.	Sep. 4	Sep. 20	Sep. 28
Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.	Sep. 9	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Distillers' Securities Corp.	Sep. 15	After Mtg.	Oct. 19
Gen. Motors Co. V. T. cfs., com. & pf. St.	Sep. 15	....	Oct. 20
Granby Con. M., S. & P. Co., Ltd.	Oct. 28	Nov. 16	Nov. 16
Great Northern Railway Co. pf.	Sep. 21	Oct. 5	Oct. b
Hocking Valley R. R. Co.	Sep. 24	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
Illinois Cantral R. R. Co.	Sep. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. 5
Keokuk & Des Moines Ry. Co.	Oct. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 20
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.	Sep. 15	....	Oct. 7
Louisville & Nashville Co.	Sep. 8	Oct. 7	Oct. 6
Minn. & St. Louis Railway Co.	Sep. 24	Oct. 7	Oct. 6
Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	Sep. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 21
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	Aug. 21	Sep. 23	Sep. 21
National Railways of Mexico	July 12	....	Oct. 12
New York, Ontario & Western	Sep. 6	....	Oct. 1
Norfolk & Western	Sep. 15	Sep. 30	Sep. 29
Northern Pacific Railway Co.	Sep. 29	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
Norfolk Southern R. R. Co.	Sep. 6	Oct. 6	Oct. 5
Pacific Coast Co.	Sep. 29	Oct. 14	Oct. 13
St. Joseph & Grand Island	Sep. 22	Oct. 20	Oct. 19
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.	Sep. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. b
South Porto Rico Sugar Co.	Sep. 4	Nov. 12	Nov. 11
Southern Railway Co.	Sep. 18	Oct. 13	Oct. 12
Union Pacific R. R. Co.	Sep. 14	Oct. 13	Oct. 12
United Railways Investment Co.	Sep. 15	Oct. 27	Oct. 26
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	Sep. 30	Sep. 4	Sep. 21
Wabash Railroad Co.	Sep. 4	Oct. 13	Oct. 12
Wells, Fargo & Co.	Sep. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
Wisconsin Central Ry. Co.	Sep. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 12

BEGAN AT WRONG END OF CREDIT PROBLEM

Wise Banker's Suggestion Was First to Ascertain the Sum Required to Right Exchange.

STATISTICIAN GIVES FIGURES

Strictly Speaking, There Is No Balance in Favor of America for Which Arrangements Must Be Made.

One of the keenest minds in Wall Street is possessed by the President or a very important bank who has never been known to "stampede" in an emergency that has carried other financiers off their balance. On the day that the Anglo-French Foreign Exchange Commission let it be known that they must have a billion-dollar credit a number of leading bankers who had been in conference with the visitors promptly acquiesced, but this man did not.

"Let us not talk of a billion-dollar credit yet," he said. "Let us not talk any specific figure. That would be going at the matter backward. Suppose we start from the other end and find out how much money is needed to right exchange. The answer is the sum that we should be willing to loan without any further discussions as to amount."

The commission prefers to err, if it errs at all, on the liberal side. It wants to close a credit for a billion knowing that whatever the amount it can be used in the next few months. For the British Government is spending upward of $20,000,000 a day for war. The shrewd banker from the Middle West, whose previous experience with borrowers has taught him that the lender is usually the better judge of the amount needed, countered the proposal made by Lord Reading by tentatively offering half tha sum asked. Thereupon the conferrees had to go back to the beginning to see what size credit is needed to restore the value of demand sterling.

Figures recently compiled by O. P. Austin, formerly chief of the Government Bureau of Statistics, but now with the National City Bank, furnish an index of the rate at which this country's credit balance with the European nations is accumulating.

In the first twelve months of the war, Aug. 1, 1914, to Aug. 1, 1915, the excess of exports over imports was $1,213,760,656, and in the first thirteen months of the war, to Aug. 31, 1915, the excess was approximately $1,320,000,000.

The excess of exports over imports in the fiscal year 1915 exceeded by $624,000,000 the excess of the immediately preceding year and by $428,000,000 tha excess of 1908, tha former high record year in favorable trade balance. Every month of the fiscal year except July and August showed an excess of exports over imports. In July the imports exceeded exports by $5,500,000, in August by $19,300,000, then the tide turned and exports exceeded imports in September by $16,000,000, in October by $57,000,000, in November by $79,000,000, December $121,000,000, January $146,000,000, February $173,000,000, March $139,000,000, April $134,000,000, May $132,000,000 and June $111,000,000—these figures being in round terms. In July, 1915, the first month of the present fiscal year, the excess of exports over imports was $125,000,000, and in August approximately $150,000,000—this estimate of $110,000,000 being again based upon the Department of Commerce weekly reports from thirteen principal ports of the country.

It will be seen from the above statements of the excess of exports month by month since the war began, that the high tide in excess of exports occurred in the month of February, but is still running at tha rate of over $100,000,000 per month, suggesting that the "favorabla balance" for the current year may probably exceed that of tha fiscal year just ended in case of a continuation of the European war with its demand for foodstuffs, of which we seem likely to have an unusually large supply in the current year, and for certain linea of manufacture.

The large increase in exports in the fiscal year of 1915 occurred chiefly in foodstuffs, though in the latter part of the year there was a sharp increase in manufactures exported. Tha increase in foodstuffs was a characteristic of each month of the year, while the increase in manufactures only made itself apparent in the last four months of the year. Foodstuffs exported in the fiscal year amounted to $990,000,000 against $430,000,000 in the preceding year, being thus considerably more than double. Manufactures amounted to $1,116,000,000 against $1,009,000,000 in the preceding year, the increase of the full year being but $67,000,000, while that of foodstuffs was $550,000,000. In the closing months of the year, however, manufactures showed a sharp increasa when compared with the same months of last year, while foodstuffs in the closing quarter of the year did not show as large a gain in the certain earlier months.

The unusually large excess of exports over imports in the fiscal year 1915 was duo to the combination of small imports and large exports. The actual increase in exports was $404,000,000, but to that must be added, to get tha improvement in our foreign trade position, a decrease of $220,000,000 in imports.

Strictly speaking, there is no balanca in this country's favor for which arrangements must be made. The price of sterling has slumped off because of the amount sold, which represents payment, considerable amounts of gold have been shipped here to cover government purchases, and the sale of American securities abroad has furnished a big offset. If the war terminated tomorrow, and it were not necesaary to take the materials contracted for hera by the Allies there would be no credit floated for stabilizing foreign exchange. It is with a view to the future that the negotiations have been carried on.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atvarado	.60	.90	La Rosa	.47	.50
Bay S Gas	.11	.13	Mfajestic	.53	.55
Bingham	7⅛	7⅜	Mck-Dar	.22	.25
Bohemia	2	2¼	Nex Met	.19	.20
Boston Ely	.20	.26	M of Am	2¼	2⅝
Butte & L	.31	.31	New Baltic	2½	3½
Calaveras	1⅜	1⅝	Nev-Doug	.73	.80
Chief Con	.82	.90	N Cornella	9	9¼
Con Ariz	.75	.85	O Dom rcts	7⅛	7⅝
Con Cop	1⅝	2	Ohio Cop	8	8⅞
Cortez	.40	.50	Oneco	.80	1
Crown Res	.30	.40	Riker-H	5⅜	5½
Dav-Daly	1⅛	1⅜	Stewart M	.60	.75
Eagla & B	1⅜	1⅞	Verde	6	6½
1st Nat C	2⅝	2⅞	Utah Met	8	8¼
Goldf Con	1⅛	1⅜	Tonopah M	5⅞	6
Houghton	2⅛	3	Yukon	2⅜	2⅝
Iron Blos	.67	.72	Cal Corbin	.04	.06

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
810	Am. W. G. Macb.	22	22¾	21¾	21⅞
370	Am. W. G. M. pf.	96¼	98¼	96	96
95	Caney River Gas.	26½	26½	26½	26¼
150	Colum. Gas & E.	14	14⅜	14	14⅛
20	Ind. Brewing pf.	15	15	15	15
120	Labelle Iron	41	41	41	41
215	Natl. Fireproof'g.	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8¼
40	Pittsburgh Coal	33	33	33	33
114	Pure Oil	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝
100	San Toy	15	15	15	15
25	Union Nat'l Gas.	132	132	132	132
120	Un. Switch & S.	108	111	108	111
100	U. S. Steel	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
110	Westgh. Air B.	141½	141½	141¼	141⅛
210	Westgh. Electric	59½	59½	59⅛	59⅛

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Per.	Pay.	Books Close.
B. R. B. & L.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
Joliet & Chi.	1¾	Q	Oct. 4	*Sep. 24
L. R.R. of N.J.	1	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 9
Leh. Val. com. & pf.	2½	Q	Oct. 9	*Sep. 25
Maine Central	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
Mesd., Con., L. & L.	2	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Newark & Bl.	3	—	Oct. 1	*Sep. 22
N. Y. Central	1½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 7
N. Y. & Harlem com. & pf.	2	S	Oct. 1	*Sep. 23
N. Y. L. & W.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
Phila. & Tren.	2½	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Reading Co.	2	Q	Nov. 11	*Oct. 26
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Oct. 14	*Sep. 28
So.Ry., M. & O. stock tr. cfs.	2	S	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
United N. J. R. & C.	$2.50	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 20
Warren R. R.	3½	S	Oct. 15	*Oct. 6
W. J. & S. S.	2½	—	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15

STREET RAILWAYS.

Ban. R. & E. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 18	
Cin. & H. Trac.	1	Q	Oct. 1	.....	
Do of.	1¼	Q	Oct. 1	.....	
Col. Ry. P. & L. pf. (s)	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15	
Do prior pf.	1	—	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15	
Duq. Light pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	
Halifax El. Tr.	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18	
N.O. R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20	
N.Y. State Rys.	1	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 23	
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 23	
Nor. Ohio Tr. & Lt. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 10	
Phila. Co.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 1	
Do 6% pf.	3	S	Nov. 1	*Oct. 1	
Rep. R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Ridge Av. Pass., Phila.	$3	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Toronto Ry.	2	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15	
Unit. L. & R. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Wash. W. Pwr., Spokane	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15	
W. India Elec.	1¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 28	

BANK STOCKS.

Chelsea Exch.	3	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Fifth Avenue	25	Q	Oct.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive, new, six-room brick houses; extra large living room, dining room, kitchen; three bedrooms; tiled bath, with shower; ample closet room; concrete cellar; grass plot in front; near gardens, tennis courts, baseball field, and children's playground; one minute from Dyre Av. Station, Westchester & Boston Railroad, by way of Lenox subway and east side elevated; fare, 10 cents; 5 cents in Bronx; for rent at $70, or sale at $33.75 monthly. D. D. Russell, 3,706 Dyre Av., Bronx.

Positively to be sold at sacrifice, beautiful 13-room two-family house; fine condition; only two blocks west of East 177th St. subway station; don't miss this chance. Call today on premises, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M., or address Owner, 1,977 Vyse Av., Crotona Park North.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Three choice corner lots on Williamsbridge Road, near Woodmansten Inn, Morris Park. For particulars apply to T. K. McCarthy, 43 Exchange Place, Manhattan.

Beautiful modern house on large plot at Fordham Heights; hardwood trimmed and floors; large, light rooms; 2 bathrooms; will be sold at low price. E. Osborn Smith, Jerome and Burnside Avs.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Richmond Hill.—Frame; 8 and bath; furnace; 75x100; good condition; north of Jamaica Av.; 18 minutes Flatbush or Pennsylvania Depot; 10 minutes' walk either station; $7,250, no less; worth $8,500; equity $2,150; no brokers. Owner, A. Klingman, 339 Adams St., Brooklyn.

MODERN COTTAGE, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements, bent, &c.; lawn and garden; 25 minutes via electric trains; will sell on terms of $100 down, $18 monthly. Tickets and particulars. C. Tele, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS, L. I.—For sanitarium or home, 13-room house and 3 acres attractive grounds; 1 minute from station; ½ hour from Brooklyn; electric service; liberal mortgage terms; immediate occupancy. J. O. Ornia, executor, Room 1,703, 20 Broad St., New York.

Being in need of ready cash, will sell my two Jamaica lots at a sacrifice at $115 each; 2 blocks from trolley and railroad station; not a plot. B. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party; write for particulars. Owner, Box 172 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 374 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Forest Hills Gardens; desirable plot, 50'x110'; bargain; easy terms. B 224 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

A REAL ESTATE firm in the Wall Street district handling downtown properties desires the services of a man not over thirty who has had experience in downtown district in securing tenants for office buildings. Position permanent if party proves satisfactory; to start with a account $15 per week and 40 per cent. Replying give full references, as to experiences and previous employment. L 276 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Plot 50x98, East 23d, near 1st Av., $17,000 equity in two-story business building; will exchange for apartment, subject to first mortgage, in good location; may add some cash. W. C. Dilger, 198 East 58th.

San Diego, Cal.; free and clear; new motion picture theatre building, completely equipped; established business; 2 stores rented; $14,500 cash, exchange, or terms. P. O. Box 115, Allenhurst, N. J.

Exchange $100,000 clear developed lots for good equities. H. C. Lockwood-Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Overlooking White Plains, 11 rooms, two baths; large plot; convenient station; exchange clear lots. M 158 Times.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Riverside Drive, 825.—Handsomely furnished private house, near 157th St. subway; all modern conveniences. Olcott, 71 Wall St.; phone Hanover 6928.

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 3068 Gramercy.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

4-STORY, 13 ROOMS, $1,100.

126 West 98th St.; newly decorated throughout; modern plumbing; near "L" and subway. Caretaker or W. Alanson Alexander, 608 5th Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 865.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

146th, 404 West, (Near Convent Av.)—20 foot, 2-story extension, 10 rooms, 2 baths; perfect condition. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, 1147th.)

HOUSE, 14 WEST 96TH,

suitable boarding; 15 rooms, 7 baths; rent $2,200. Raphael, 45 West 125th St.

Nicely furnished, comfortable home, near St. George Ferry; reasonable. Apply 363 Westervelt Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

468 West 145th St.—House to rent in which doctor will rerent a part.

Brooklyn.

891 STERLING PL., NEAR NOSTRAND AV. Furnished, unfurnished, 2-story and basement; hardwood floors and trim; foyer hall. Anthony Van Bergen, 525 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Finest home in Bay Ridge; 9 rooms; large grounds and garage. Tel. 4300 John.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Two attractive white stocco houses, adjoining Bronx Parkway; mission trim; large living rooms; dining room; three large bedrooms; bath, electric light, coal and gas ranges; open plumbing; kitchen garden in rear; two minutes from station; 30 minutes from Grand Central; excellent train service; commutation, $7 monthly; for rent, $28 per month. Mrs. Morrison, Lake Av., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

At Pelham Heights, for sale, new and cozy shingled 10-room cottage and garage; conservatory; two tiled baths, laundry; storm sash, bronze screens. Fireplaces, steam heat; plot 75x120; fewer fine old hickory trees; two blocks from station, school, and trolley; price $12,500; terms. M. A. Ponton, Room 1,401, 505 5th Av. 6845 Murray Hill.

Larchmont Gardens.—Modern bungalow; six rooms and bath; electric lights; mortgage, $5,000; cost price, $7,000; will rent for $5,700 now rented at $45 per month; only $500 cash required; night rent from Oct. 1 at $45. Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2400.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Chester Hill, 3it., Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 25 windows, piazza, heat, hot water supply; $900-$360 yearly. Janitor, 174 16th Av., Mount Vernon.

TO RENT.—House in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, fully furnished; eight bedrooms, three baths; high elevation; fine trees, piazza. BURKE STONE, INC., BRONXVILLE.

10-acre farm, near Lake Mohegan; sacrifice price; easy terms; brook, springs, woodland, meadows; buildings; $4,500. F. B. Goodliffe, Peekskill, N. Y.

AT WHITE PLAINS, 7-room cottage, ½ acre or more; 25 minutes train service. J. W. Walker, 489 Fifth Av., N. Y. Tel. 1806 Murray Hill.

Look at house 179 Liberty Av., New Rochelle; bargain; private sale.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace.

Collins Bros., 261 Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO. Westchester, 7 E. 42.

New Rochelle Real Estate.—O'Connor Real Estate Agcy., 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 534

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's estate, best section City Port Jervis, N. Y.; house in fine condition; all city improvements; 12 large rooms in splendid condition; can not be beat for beautiful view; can be appreciated only by seeing; has garage for horses and cow; cost over $8,000; sell for half, or rent $400 year. Reverseen, Owner, 19 Greenville Road, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Don't buy a farm out of a book, but let me select it for you free of charge; over 30 years' experience with farms, Orange County only. Write your wants to C. F. Lawrence, Middletown, N. Y.

At Lake Mahopac.—6-room bungalow, $1,950; also camp studio bungalow, $1,650, all improvements; acre in woods by the lakes. S. W. Walker, 489 Fifth Av., N. Y. Tel. 1806 Murray Hill.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For sale, right in the Village of Great Barrington, farm of 35½ acres of rich, smooth land, bounded by the Housatonic River; a fine 2-story 11-room house, running water in house; bathroom, veranda; good stable and garage combined; poultry house and fruit; 2 minutes' walk from trolley; price, only $5,000; half cash. H. C. Woodin, Box 81, Great Barrington, Mass.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Rent or Sale.—Modern house; large front and side porch; eight rooms; tiled bath, hot water heat; garden; 28 minutes from Manhattan; rent $50; 100 trains daily; four minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. J. Meada Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York. Phone 3576 Cortlandt.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling; panelled walls; open fireplace; modern kitchen; beautiful bath; heat; running water; extra large veranda; on large plot about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out; price $2,050; easy terms. Johnson, Box 169 Times Downtown.

¼ MILE SHORE FRONT ON SOUND.

About 170 acres; 45 under cultivation, balance woodland and beach; farm buildings; high bluff, overlooking Sound; also gradual inclins to beach on property; exceptional opportunity for farmer, as price is very low; beautiful location for country estate; few miles east of Wading River. M 135 Times.

Builder forced to sell beautiful, new, artistic home, seven rooms, bath; gas, electric light, steam heat; interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; only 3 blocks from station and trolley; 30 minutes out; price, $3,450; small amount down, balance like rent; title guaranteed. Brower, 715 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Cozy and attractive all-year-round bungalow, five rooms and bath; all improvements; very latest ideas in finish and fixturss; nice plot of lawn; block from bathing beach; best all-year fishing; 40 minutes from Manhattan; $100 down, $18 monthly. Write or call, C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Will sell ideal bungalow lot; 3 miles waterfront in New York City; bathing, boating, fishing; all improvements; suitable for all-year-round residence; 20 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 23 minutes from Flatbush subway station; 0 cents commutation. Call or write 208 West 90th St.

NEAR LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Comfortable 6-room cottage, nn plot of ground large enough for poultry raising; near depot and trolley; one hour from city; $100 down, $12 monthly. Particulars and free tickets, B. Flnn, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn, cor. Van Buren St.

Garden City.—Executor desirous of closing estate will sell at sacrifice unimproved lot with frontage of 100 feet and 250 feet depth in most desirable section. Address communications to Arthur C. Hume, 40 Pine St., New York City.

Will sacrifice four plots at Lake Ronkonkoma; most beautiful homesite on Long Island suitable for bungalow site; improvements; will accept small cash payment; balance in convenient installments; big bargain. Write M 117 Times.

For Rent. Piandome.—10-room house, nicely furnished; will rent $1,500 a year or $100 a month to April 1st; fine plot; convenient to station. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 E. 34th St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 4080.

SACRIFICE.—Owner going South; craftsmen house, 7 large rooms; living room 16x29; chestnut trim, hardwood floors; plot 75x125. C. S. Greenwood, Larchmont Gardens, Larchmont, N. Y.

Big Bargain, Freeport.—New House, three large bedrooms, tile bathroom, hardwood dining room and living room, open fireplace, hot-water heat and all modern improvements; commuter's home; special price $4,300; terms like rent. "Owner." Box 276 Times.

FORCED TO SELL

waterfront plot 300 feet from Long Island Sound; all city improvements; very cheap to quick buyer. Address G. R., 54 Times.

Attractive all-year-round bungalow, six rooms, electricity, gas, hot water heat; corner plot, 60x125; convenient to water and station; easy terms. Room 907, 110 West 34th St., New York.

AT HEMPSTEAD—A 7-ROOM

Modern house, parquet floors; all improvements; very nicely finished; section good; special price for quick sale; terms. L. B. Gildersleeve, 1 W. 34th St. Tel. 2844 Greeley

A fine little home, two acres, in village; good house; five minutes station, school; owner must sell; no reasonable offer refused. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, (33d St.,) New York.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

Colonial house, eight rooms, three baths, 100x150. Owner, H. Pierson, 25 Franklin Court; Garden City. Phone 1383-W.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.

15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Douglaston, L. I., (Pine St.)—Warm, sunny, furnished house, nine rooms; $70 monthly. W. H. Maginnis, 44 West 15th St., city.

Far Rockaway residence; large house, all improvements; corner plot; Mott Av.; low price; terms. Owner, B 240 Times Downtown.

Bargain plot on west side of Hulst St.; 70x100. I need money; make offer. Address Z 377 Times Annex.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Contract corner lots, St. Albans; cheap for cash; best offer accepted; brokers protected. E. J. D., 300 W. 160th St.

Elmhurst, L. I.—Fine corner plot, ready for improvement with apartment house and stores. Room 1,412, Tioga Building.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Three lots for sale at a reduction; good location. S 84 Times.

Must sell 10-room house at Cedarhurst. F. G. Webb, 105 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

North Shore Residential Properties. W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

For sale at a big sacrifice, beautifully located residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths, large lot; 5 minutes' walk to station; best residential section; small amount cash required. Edmund Rushmore, Singer Bldg., New York.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Westfield, Fanwood, and Plainfield.—Large building plots at hard-time prices, and on very easy terms; very choice locations; we will help you to build a home; write or call for plans and particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Beautiful house, "Hills Northern New Jersey." (dry air;) must be sold; 42 minutes; 8 rooms, improvements, parquet floors, fireplace; near station, school; $5,500, easiest terms. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Small model chicken farm, Ridgewood, N. J., including stock, new seven-room house and coops; location and market ideal; price and terms reasonable; see before buying elsewhere. Z 352 Times Annex.

Rutherford.—Modern home, garage, shade; convenient; high location; all improvements; oak floors; tile bath; 50-foot lot; $4,300; $400 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Building, Rutherford.

South Orange.—Lackawanna; 112 trains daily; plots, $20 foot upward; dwellings, $3,500 to $35,000. For complete information, consult Eugena Hughea, opp. Depot, South Orange.

Montclair, N. J.—Semi-detached 12-room house, 2 baths, front, side porch; refined neighborhood; all improvements; convenient Lackawanna; rent $700. Tel. Schuyler 7313.

BOONTON, N. J. "FOR SALE"

6-room house, with imp'ts. at less than cost. 7 mins. from station; lot 63x200; $3,400. MORSE & SMITH, Boonton, N. J.

For sale at Montclair, N. J.—400-foot frontage, Upper Mountain Av.; very choicest part; free and clear; bargain. Owner, L 388 Times Annex.

For sale, fine double flat, all rented; 10 families, all improvements, on West 142d St., west of 7th Av. Owner, 5,235 Boulevard, opp. 26th St., West New York, N. J.

Rent at Fanwood.—Large 7-room flat, big lot, plenty fruit and chicken house; one block to depot; $15; also fine, large house, lot 75x200; $40; also new 8-room palace at Westfield; $60. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

A thirty-acre farm adjoining Richard Harding Davis's estate; private lake and long State Road frontage; brokers protected. BURKE STONE, INC., BRONXVILLE.

Real homes in a healthy residential park; the place to build yours; N. Y. 1 hour. Write for facts, Knollwood, Caldwell, N. J.

UPPER MONTCLAIR.—Cottage six rooms, bath; electric lighting, steam heating; large plot; $40 monthly. Z 351 Times Annex.

Best $5,000 farm in N. J.; 80 acres, with cattle, horses, pigs, poultry, tools, and barns full of crops. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."

All about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE, SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St., ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

Fanwood, new house, $5,900; very choice; easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Comfortable home, Plainfield, N. J., sale or lease. Room 1,624, No. 61 Broadway, New York.

MONTCLAIR residences; choice locations. MURDOCH, Op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 83d St.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 356 Times Downtown.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

COUNTRY PLACE.

North Jersey,—high, wooded, brooks; bathing, skating; nine-room house, stone and shingle; commands attention; tiled fireplaces, hardwood floors; running water; hot-water heat; built and occupied by owner; 760 feet frontage on beautiful corner; suitable for more houses, 3 acres; 250 fruit trees 5 years old; hour out; 6 minutes to depot; grammar and high school; several $30,000 properties immediate neighborhood; healthiest section in the east. "Sylvian Home," 229 Times Downtown.

FARM FOR SALE.

One of the finest farms in Northern New Jersey, over 200 acres; high state cultivation; 2 miles to station; 30 miles to New York; house beautifully furnished; private gas plant; large spacious rooms and 2 baths; hot water heat; plenty of fruit; spring furnishing perfect water for the house; owner will sell complete as le or cousider offer to trade for income property. Price and particulars of Edmund Rusbmore, Singer Bldg., New York.

South Orange, N. J.—Exclusive Montrose section; one minute Lackawanna Depot; 12-room stucco residence; conservatory inclosed porches; modern plumbing, fixtures, heating, electric lights, hardwood floors; stucco barn, 3 box stalls, carriage floor, hay loft, spare room; large fireproof garage; independent heating plant; prominent corner, 1½ acres; possession immediate; price, $20,000; part mortgage. Apply E. M. L., 451 Scotland Road, South Orange.

ATTRACTIVE MOUNTAIN BROOK FARM.

Charming 120-acre country place and productive farm, 1½ hours out, in the hills of Western Connecticut; Colonial stone homestead, with bath, improvements, gravity water system; splendid fencing, orchard, spring, two brooks, river, fine woodland, wonderful views; telephone, mail delivery; no mosquitos. Price attractive. Address owner, Box 224, Summit, N. J.

Edgewater, N. J.—For sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, 2½-story frame house, 10 rooms and bath, all improvements; steam heat, electric light; plot 50x100; top floor fitted for housekeeping; 5 minutes' walk from 130th Street Ferry. Further particulars, apply J. S. Brown, 149 East 26th St., New York City.

102x200, in Jersey City, old three-story mansion on part of plot; will lend money and remodel into apartments; have plans and specifications ready; balance of plot suitable for garage, moving picture, or apartments; will lend money to build; great bargain. Room 1412 Times Building.

For Sale or to Let.—Fanwood, N. J., practically new modern 8-room house, all improvements, on lot 200x267; 4 minutes' walk from station; fine location; asparagus, berries and fruit trees; fine garage and hen house; rent $50 per month; sale $10,500; business compels owner to move. Opportunity. Box 21, Fanwood, N. J.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; lot 60x175; convenient location; to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.

Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month; write us. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.

For Sale—By order of the Legatees of the Morris Estate, corner lot fronting 140 feet on Shippan Avenue, 200 feet on Verplank Avenue; improved by good seven-room frame cottage and garage; unobstructed view of Long Island Sound; beautiful shade and fruit trees, small fruits and shrubbery; one of the most desirable properties on Shippan Point. To close estate will sell at $13,500.00, accommodating terms. Address Gilbert Congdon, care of U. S. Mortgage and Trust, 55 Cedar St., New York.

Warren, Conn., near Litchfield.—Farm of 60 acres, with attractive, comfortable house of 7 rooms, Colonial style, recently repaired and decorated; barn and hennery; 20 acres good, productive meadow, 20 acres woodland; apples, cherries, &c.; 2 miles from village and large lake; offered for Autumn sale at bargain price of $1,650. Apply to C. R. Duffie, Litchfield, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—23-acre farm, with remodeled house; fine plumbing, heating and water systems; good barns, model chicken and hog houses and runs; renovated orchards and lands; fruit, nuts and wood lot; improved for permanent home; cheap, owner's death. Henry C. White, 49 Wall St.

For Sale—Summer home, Falls Village, Conn.; high 10-room house; bath, fireplaces, shade, trout brook, barn, other buildings, ice, fruit, 15 acres, 9 woodland; adjoins fishing club; water power; $3,500. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

At Ridgefield.—Bungalow sites; 2-3 acres; high ground, trees, water supply, fruit, garden, brook. Henry H. Keeler.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Desirable Connecticut inland and shore front property. John Crawford, 7 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Must sacrifice hunting and fishing lodge and boats in Florida, on Indian River; fine sport; investigate. A. Brace, 33 West Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED,
CHICKEN FARM,
WITHIN 45 MINUTES OF MANHATTAN, IN LONG ISLAND OR NEW JERSEY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS, HOW NEAR WATER, SIZE, &C. B 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Wanted to purchase for cash a gentlemen's small farm, not to exceed $10,000, within hour on Lackawanna Railroad; state full particulars. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St., New York.

Wanted,—To purchase a small improved country place adjoining railroad track, within short commuting distance. Address M. A. S., 225 Times Downtown.

Accessible subdivisions in towns outside N. Y. City; must be developed, ready for immediate selling; location, map, and full particulars wanted. George G. Baker, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Wanted—For cash, residance at Long Beach; near water; not less than 50 feet ground front; give complete description and lowest price. Jonss, Mecks & Jones, 20 East 42d St.

Wnnted, in Rockland or Westchester County, for an agricultural school, farm of nbout 100 acres, with building of not less than 20 rooms. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St.

Farm wanted, with stock, tools, and established milk route; good land and buildings; will pay $1,500 cash, balance mortgage. Full particulars to Z 353 Times Annex.

A.—A.—Owners of water fronts, factories, factory sites warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, SPECIALIST, 10 Wall St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

2,000 acres improved, Homochitto Valley, Miss.; 600 acres virgin timber, balance open fields and wooded pasture; good buildings; large bearing pecan grove, unencumbered. Address owner, C. Fulton, Natchez, Miss.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

AT GREENWICH.

Furnished for Winter or year, 14-room house, convenient to station; 9 bedrooms, 4 baths, basement laundry. Hardy garden; furnace; tennis court; fruit and shade trees; beautiful Sound view; large stable, garage. No reasonable offer refused.
Apply to Laurence Timmons, 37 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Sea Cliff, 50 minutes out; 8 rooms; tiled bath; electric lights, hot water heat; especially suited for Winter use; overlooking harbor; garage; one-half acre; $50 monthly for Winter months. F. B. M., 192 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A handsomely furnished home and garage to rent; 11 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; steam heat, electric lighted; instantaneous hot water; $450. Oct. 1-April 1; adults; 12 miles from New York; reliable. Z 367 Times Annex.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Furnished cottage, 7 rooms and bath; garage, ice, and fuel; 128 miles from New York; for Autumn season; reasonable. L 275 Times Downtown.

BOONTON, N. J., FOR RENT.

2 very attractive houses, furnished and unfurnished; 9 rooms, 2 baths, &c., $50 month. Garage and barns. Morse & Smith, Boonton.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Rent furnished, 6-room bungalow till May; sun parlors, showers, steam, &c.; nickel fare. Phone 1,634 Coney Island.

Furnished cottage, November to May; best section Elmhurst; 13 minutes Pennsylvania Station; 9 rooms. Phone Murray Hill 289.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Glen Ridge.—Desirable modern residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths; six minutes' walk Lackawanna station; $55; telephone. Thomson, 808 W.

Twelve-room stucco house; all improvements; three minutes station; river view; Oct. 1, $600 per year. Apply Alfred E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

West Englewood.—Seven-room house; all conveniences; $20. "Particulars," Times Harlem.

Wanted.

WANTED for next season on a lake in Maine a small camp with several bungalows. Address Seagle, Hague on Lake George, N. Y.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOFTS TO LET.

On account of moving to our new factory at Long Island City, we offer 90,000 square feet light, airy, steam-heated lofts at 304-322 Hudson St., New York City; immediate possession; will divide. Your own broker or American Eyse, Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

At 355-357 West 36th St., fifth loft, 3,000 squre feet; windowe on four sidss; very suitable for printing, bookbinding, or light manufacturing; building has electric elevator, electric light and power, and steam heat. Particulars of H. S. Shapter, 7 East 42d St., or on premises.

To Let.—Two-story and basement brick factory building, No. 1,412 Adams St., Hoboken, N. J.; mill construction; storage yard, 125x225, with sheds ond stable; five minutes from 23d St. Ferry and convenient to freight terminals. John Cabot, Jr., 1 Broadway, New York.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

LARGE STUDIO, including famous oak room; daytime only; suitable portrait painter or writer; no women or musicians; large permanent room floor above. Apply Sunday, if possible, 26 West 8th St.

Doctor's Office.—Large, well lighted, furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St. Telephone Columbus 1812.

PARLOR FLOORS.

2 W. 125th St. Big Show Window. 2,016 Fifth Av., adjoining 125th St. corner. HENRY D. COCHRANE, 2 W. 125th St.

STORES! STORES!! STORES!!!

Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

20 East 35th St.; desirable parlor, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; private house; select location.

DESK ROOM to let. Two large windows, Singer Building, Room 1111.

Madison Av., 561, (Near 56th St.)—For high-class business; ready Oct. 1; street and parlor floor stores; long lease.

42 DUANE ST., CORNER CENTRE.

Store, offices, and lofts, or entire building to let. Apply Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.

Part office or desk room to let in best location on Washington Heights. Apply H. Lieblich & Co., 663 West 181st St.

Dressmaker will rent space for children's dressmaking or millinery. M. C. Hamill, 6 East 46th St.

For Rent.—Suite of seven offices to May 1, 1916, at very reasonable rental. Room 329, 15 Broad St., N. Y. City.

SPACE TO LET for good milliner in a high-class tailoring establishment. Atlsdorf, 2,342 Broadway.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at vary low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgats and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 783 B'way, N.Y.C.

BRIGHT OFFICE, furnished or unfurnished. Room 2,038, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 82d St. Hotel Oxford, 85 East 27th St.

Six rooms, two baths; every room ontside; three exposures; furnished antique mahogany; Oriental rugs; vicinity Park Av. and 52d St.; new elevator building; rent season or year. Z 337 Times Annex.

For Rent.—Furnished housekeeping apartment in new elevator building, near Park Av. 82d St.; 3 sunny rooms and bath; modern improvements; $80 per month.

45th, 22 East.—Two attractive rooms, with bath, kitchenette; cultable bachelors; $900 yearly.

38th St., 10 East.—Entire floors, also 1, 2 and 3 rooms; elevator; restaurant.

Kitchenetta apartment; attractive antique furniture; year's lease; $65. M 161 Times.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA.

225-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $40 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $47.50 up.
4 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

Large duplex studio apartment of five rooms and studio, fully furnished with choice antiques; considered a showplace in the studio section of Sixty-seventh Street; all modes of transportation within walking distance; especially adaptable for entertaining on large scale; the best references required. Address Duplexis, 282 Times Downtown.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

Exceptionally attractive apartment five rooms, two baths; western and southern exposure; view of Hudson from every room; furnished in exquisite taste; seen by appointment. Phone 941 Riverside, 895 West End Av., corner 104th St., Apt. 63.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APTS.
At Broadway, 72d to 73d St.
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone, Columbus—3547.

Attractive apartment, seven bright rooms; completely furnished; newly decorated; three large master bedrooms, southern exposure; exceptional closet room; modern elevator building; until June nr longer. 220 West 107th, Apartment 62.

174th, 601 West.—Four rooms and bath; newly and beautifully furnished; high-grade elevator apartment; all outside rooms and facing St. Nicholas Avenue; lease one year from October 1st; $50 per month. Inquire superintendent, on premises.

To rent furnished for eight months or year, finely furnished six room, two bath apartment. 1,000 Floor Roxborough, Broadway and 92d St.; can be seen any time; butler in charge. E. M. Robinson, 1,564 Broadway. Tel. 3710 Bryant.

Exquisitely furnished apartment; Oriental rug, imported furnishings throughout; highest class apartments; 6 rooms, 2 baths; southern exposure; sub-lease to July 1 or Oct. 1; Apt. 83; $250 monthly. Apply Superintendent, 251 West 89th St.

BROADWAY, (116TH ST. SUBWAY.)

Unusually private suite, two rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; $14; high-class elevator house; bachelor, business woman preferred. S 54 Times.

November, May, quiet, orderly foreign family, adults, giving highest references; six-seven rooms; between 60th and 100th, prefer Riverside or Central Park; not over $100. M 82 Times.

2 rooms, bath, kitchenstta, furnished; 10th floor; overlooking Central Park; $150 monthly; all modern conveniences; restaurant on premises.
Harperley Hall, 1 West 64th St.

Beautifully furnished apartment nine rooms; three, four master bedchambers; extra large rooms; immediate possession arranged. Particulars Columbus 3074.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

67th St., 130 East.—Five large, light, all outside rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; complete outfit of china, glass, kitchen, and laundry utensils. Supt., 3367 Plaza.

Riverside Drive, 552, (6F.)—Beautiful apartment seven rooms, two baths; all overlooking river; Oriental rugs, piano. 7028 Morningside.

115th, 419 West.—Attractive five-room apartment furnished completely for housekeeping; elevator, telephone, shower bath, electricity. Lyman.

51st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished, elevator building; two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

Handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, three baths; all outside rooms; will rent for six months, adults only; references. Apply Superintendent, 120 West 86th St.

97th St., 308 West.—Five and six unusually large, light, cheerful rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $35 to $120; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

Attractive three, two, one large, choice outside rooms, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; reasonable; hall service; references. 140 West 34th.

For rent, one year, eight-room furnished apartment, 81st between broadway and West End. Write Room 5W, 251 West 81st, or telephone 3960 Schuyler.

A.—738 WEST END, (96TH.)

Exceptional corner apartment, five large outside rooms, light, comfortable; everything; subway express.

72d, 238 West.—Elegant newly furnished apartment; six rooms, two baths, foyer; new building; appointments unsurpassed; immediate possession.

55th St., 124 West.—5 rooms and 2 baths; housekeeping or hotel service; beautifully furnished; new building; light rooms. Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

Furnished apartments, 3 to 10 rooms; long and short time leeses; see our lists before renting. Slawson & Hobbs, Agts., 162 West 72d St.

Elegantly furnished Drive apartment to be leased Oct. 1 for a year; 7 rooms, 2 baths; rent reasonable. Telephone Audubon 7340.

Peter St

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; homelike; parlor dining; excellent table; conveniences.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 West, (344 West End Av.)—Select pension; exceptional immaculate accommodations; baths; exquisite furnishings; superior table; electricity.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table board.

78TH, 185 WEST.—Newly remodeled, large four rooms; private bath; excellent board.

78TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with bath; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine; parlor dining; exclusive; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; a new high type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly decorated, adjoining bath; homelike; references exchanged.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Two large rooms; refined home; parlor dining; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82D, 31 WEST.—Attractive, large, single rooms; connecting rooms; hot water; table guests.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-floor front; private bath; smaller rooms; moderate.

82D, 45 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

83D ST., 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; small rooms; electric lights; excellent table.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Large, small rooms ready for occupancy Sept. 18; Jewish.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; parlor dining; home environments.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; suitable for gentleman appreciating fine home.

86TH, 35 WEST.—Exceptional second floor, private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; excellent table; bath; conveniences; table guests; references; subway, L.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private bath; every convenience; exclusive house; excellent table; reference; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will take few select people as boarders.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large first-floor front room; adults; exclusive Jewish home. Hellman.

91ST ST., 51 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished back parlor; private bath; board.

91ST, 114 WEST.—Second floor, private bath; suite or single; meals optional.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Newly furnished room; with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

93D, 303 WEST.—High-class rooms, with board; beautiful dining room. 9095 Riverside.

94TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large, front room; suitable two; business people; refined home; conveniences.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny room; parlor dining room; private bath; telephons; electricity.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, select; parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; table guests.

94TH, 152 WEST.—First-class rooms, board; homelike surroundings; gentlemen, couple; private house.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Handsome, large, small rooms, baths, excellent board, reasonable; references.

102D, 233 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one large room and bath; Jewish family. Mrs. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room, between Riverside and Broadway.

118TH, 623 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

118TH ST., 544 WEST.—A home away from home in private house; desirable rooms, running water, en suite or single; excellent table; every convenience; parlor dining room.

114TH, 508 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Private Jewish family has large room, with board, adjoining bath; two gentlemen or couple.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside," newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

115TH, 127 WEST.—Private American family offers two exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms, with board; adults; references exchanged.

121 ST, 150 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; Hebrew family; telephone; table guests.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Handsome, large room, southern exposure; excellent board. American; reference.

122D, 152 WEST.—Attractive large, medium rooms; dressing rooms; superior table; table guests; school teachers solicited; reasonable; telephone.

130TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; refined Jewish family; German board.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Large, sunny, alcove room; all conveniences; excellent board; telephone.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway subway.)—Addition; bright rooms; good board; $8 up single, $16 up two. 6767 Audubon.

140TH, 552 WEST.—Double, single rooms; first-class board; reasonable.

164TH.—Pleasant, airy room in Washington Heights; private; bath adjoining; home cooking; 25 minutes Grand Central. Z 342 Times Annex.

EXCLUSIVE FAMILY of two offers two or three sunny, outside rooms, with private baths, on seventh floor of handsome fireproof house; delightful home table, if desired; vicinity 110th St. and the Drive; references. Talbot, Morningside 7240.

MRS. OFFUTT'S HOME, 382 Riverside Drive, New York, is now open to students or others coming to New York to live; special advantages and many luxuries; young women chaperoned; best references; moderate terms. Address as above, or phone Rivrside 5144.

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. Z 314 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful roome; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 6c fare; lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQ., (101 Waverly Pl.)—Modern improvements; excellent management; business women preferred.

WEST END AV., 531, (85th St.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent cuisine; exclusive neighborhood; table guests; references.

WEST END AV., 315, (Near 75th.)—Private, 3 adults, offer large room elegantly furnished; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; single room; excellent cuisine.

WEST END AV., (87th.)—French; refined; accommodate few boarders; large rooms, private baths; excellent cuisine. Parisian, M 103 Times.

WEST END AV., 690.—Unusually attractive, large, small rooms; just opened; every improvement; convenient.

Brooklyn.

HALSEY ST., 153, Brooklyn.—Private house; all conveniences; references exchanged. Tel. Bedford 1126.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Couple with little girl four years old want two connecting rooms, with board, between 72d and 100th streets, west of Broadway, for four weeks, possibly longer; private family preferred; rates desired with and without private bath; references if requested. Chicago, M 125 Times.

FATHER and daughter desire accommodations for Winter in private American family; two rooms with bath; West side preferred; state terms and full particulars; highest references furnished. Address Box 323, 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED by couple, two rooms, bath, and board with private family, with privilege of ordering meals, consisting of light breakfast and dinner; no other boarders. Address, stating full particulare, M., 2 West 64th.

Between 60's and 90's; boarding; private house; lady wishes two unfurnished rooms; refined American family, homelike, reasonable; full particulars; references exchanged, permanent. A 863 Times Downtown.

Refined young couple desires to find home in strictly private family with no boarders; willing to pay $100 per month to help defray household expenses; prefer to be near Broadway subway. S 85 Times.

Young woman desires room and board with private family on west side, between 80th and 90th Streets. Address M. 102 Times.

Gentleman wants room, breakfast, full board, with family living absolutely alone, where society wanted more than money; reasonable terms; modern apartment preferred. M 120 Times.

BUSINESS GIRL wishes room and board in private family or small boarding house, or will share apartment; write at once, stating terms. L 285 Times Downtown.

MAN and wife desire board in strictly private family where there are no other boarders; two rooms and private bath, west side. Address L 287 Times Downtown.

TWO gentlemen, quiet habits, require refined board; separate rooms; radiators; near Grand Central preferred; moderate terms. E 39 Times Annex.

Board Wanted.—2 sunny rooms for 3 adults; west side, (50th to 116th;) exceptional references. H. M. O., 215 W. 23d St.

Young business girl wants room and board in private family above West 72d St. F. S., Times Harlem.

BACHELOR wants room with board, below Central Park; state price. B 265 Times Downtown.

Refined young gentleman, foreigner, wants home with American party at moderate price, near subway. "L." L 144 Times.

Young gentleman wishes board, residence, preferably in private American family. N 16 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant, large, small rooms; every convenience.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; extra hot water boiler; telephone.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Floor, one flight; two large rooms, bath; together, separate; all conveniences; private house; exceptional; gentlemen.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN, TIRED OF HOTEL OR CLUB LIFE, MAY FIND SUITABLE ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Exceptional parlor floor, with bath; also other attractive rooms; gentleman.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortably furnished, moderate-priced room for gentleman; owner's home; references.

60TH, near Park Av.—Bachelor apartment, two large rooms, bath, furnished, unfurnished; service optional; breakfast. "Reasonable," 43 Times.

60TH ST., 134 EAST.—Single and double rooms; shower bath.

63D, 145 EAST.—Large, furnished room; telephone, bath; references required; private house.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large studio; also smaller room; private house; phone.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St.; also 138 East 38th St.
The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $5 to $4 weekly each.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios subrented by day, month.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 424.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

WASHINGTON AV., 2,151.—Comfortable furnished rooms to let; call before 12. L. Mehrer.

1,273 LEXINGTON AV.—Jewish couple has comfortably furnished, large, front parlor, sleeping room; excellent board optional; steam heat. Moers.

West Side

8TH AV., 228, (Apt. 12.)—Attractive, light room, bath adjoining; electricity; gentleman. Can be seen after 6:30 P. M.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house, with charming rooms for business men; conveniences; hot water plant, shower bath; location best in New York; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH, 31 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; single room.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also hall room; telephone; references.

12TH, 111 WEST. — Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

34TH, 125 EAST.—Private family rents exceptionally neat room to gentlemen; breakfast optional; centrally located; references. Lybeck.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; bath; $7, $4.50.

37TH, 17 WEST.
Two rooms and bath.

40TH, 66 WEST.—High-class house; private bath; electricity; bright, airy; meals a la carte; references.

49TH, 45 WEST.—Parlor floor for rent; suitable physician or business; furnished, unfurnished.

52D ST., 248 WEST.
Two large, absolutely clean rooms; continuone hot and cold water; large closet; terms moderate; single rooms; near subway and elevated. Phone Circle 1520.

62D, 64 WEST.—Front room; running water, electricity; convenient; select location; $4.50.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; private bath, electricity, telephone; vacant October; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, every convenience; desirable home; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
Hallroom; gentleman.

55TH, 402 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished single rooms; electricity, elevator, telephone. Keen.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

58TH ST., 21 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $10.

55TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly-kept house; rooms, $6-$12.50.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor studio suite; grand piano; also small room.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room, with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beeson.

68TH, (Central Park West.)—Attractive room; gentleman; breakfast; Jewish. Telephone Columbus 2586.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Elegant large and small rooms; doctor's new house.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; also smaller room; men only.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; also small room; charming apartment; reasonable. Wilde.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; electricity; steam; hot water; phone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive room, bath adjoining; breakfast; gentleman. Apt. 6N.

70TH, 126 WEST.—Room, private bath; large single room, $5; telephone; references.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; absolutely clean; excellent maid service.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

71ST, 206 WEST.—Large, sunny room, second floor, adjoining bath; desirable location; refined surroundings; references.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Immaculate double and single rooms; near elevated, subway.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D SUBWAY.—Newly decorated, scrupulously clean front room with bath in high-class apartment; gentleman willing to pay for first-class accommodations; also single room; references. Phone Col. 684, Apt. 1C.

72D, 158 WEST.—Best location in New York; beautifully furnished suite, with private bath; also large room, adjoining bath; moderate prices. Telephone Columbus 8807.

72D, WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Two attractive rooms; southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen. Z 343 Times Annex.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large and small front rooms, with private bath; board; quiet location; near Riverside Drive; phone.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath, shower; also single; electricity; references.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms; electricity; subway express.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large front rooms; southern exposure; also back parlor; references.

75TH, 124 WEST. — Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, large, small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; private house; references exchanged.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, medium rooms, adjoining bath.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small rooms; singly or en suite; modern conveniences; references.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Large four-room parlor floor, private bath, electricity, service; furnished, unfurnished; together, separate.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; suitable two, with large dressing room; running water; exclusive neighborhood; telephone.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 150 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; exceptionally well-kept house.

77TH ST., WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH, BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE HOUSE, FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN; BREAKFAST IF DESIRED. PHONE SCHUYLER 7279.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; breakfast optional; moderate.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms, quiet private house; phone; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large and single front rooms; conveniences; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; electricity, telephone; subway, "L."

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower baths; phone; select.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, en suite, single; gentleman, business woman.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large rooms, adjoining private baths; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths and phone; electricity; single rooms; subway.

79TH, 148 WEST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; also private floor; gentlemen.

80TH, 219 WEST, (Apartment 53.)—Sunny room, two closets; artistically furnished apartment, $25 monthly; $20 unfurnished; ladies only.

80TH, (2,249 Broadway.)—Parlor, connecting bedroom; airy, clean, comfortable; bath, telephone. Anthony.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; medium rooms, hotel conveniences.

80TH, 305 WEST, (Schuyler 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

97TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished house; suites and single rooms.

80TH, 111 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single room, $3.50; large room, $7-$8.

81ST, 251 WEST. (BROADWAY.)
Attractive rooms; exclusive apartment; gentlemen.

HOLTON.

82D, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; conveniently located; southern exposure; private; telephone; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front rooms, single, en suite; electricity, telephone. Anderson.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, electric light; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Two large, handsome, second-floor rooms; private baths; references.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated; finely furnished front parlor, also rear parlor, with running water; single or en suite; business people. Ph. Wallace.

84TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Large front room, well furnished; references required. For particulars telephones 3893 Plaza.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Parlor floor, baths; second floor, baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

86TH, 23 WEST.—In exclusive home, large, richly furnished, sunny room, bath; meals; service and appointments of unusual excellence.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; breakfast.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Rooms, medium-sized and large; home surroundings; exclusive.

87TH, 330 WEST, near Riverside.—Large room, dressing room, bathroom, $8; exclusive house.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; referendee.

93D, 231 WEST.—Beautiful large, connecting rooms; southern exposure; also single rooms. Crane.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; single, en suite; bath; private residence.

94TH, 161 WEST.
Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

97TH, 148 WEST.—private house; large, small rooms; adjoining bath; all conveniences; gentlemen.

99TH, 244 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front rooms; running water, telephone, electricity; gentlemen. Butters.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Cheerful, desirable rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3, $4. McNamara.

101ST, 230, (cor. Broadway.)—Well furnished front room; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

102D, (Riverside Drive, West End.)—One, two rooms; private bath; board optional; Christian family, owning elegantly furnished home. Y 336 Times Annex; telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 211 WEST.—Attractive front room, corner Broadway; telephone; private; reasonable. Strickland.

102D, 250 WEST.—Accommodations two bachelors; large room, board; private house; first-class.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive room with outside balcony overlooking Hudson; private house.

103D, 289 WEST, (opposite Marselles.)—Large, pleasant room; no other roomers. Nahm.

102D, 811 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; no other roomers.

104TH, (Broadway.)—Young widow (two children) offers large, attractive rooms in select elevator apartment; home comforts. L 93 Times.

104TH, 150 WEST.—Room to business woman or teacher; references required; Apt. I.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; gentlemen; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

106TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Next Riverside; front bed and sitting room. New, $25.

112TH, 60 WEST. Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

112TH, 539 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, outside room; new, attractive apartment; family two. Potter.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Bridges.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; moderate price; 6th floor, west.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Outside single room, next to bath; near Columbia; private family. Apt. 6-E.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two superior adjoining rooms; private family; gentlemen. Apt. 8.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

118TH, 556 WEST.—Private house; large or small room; same floor as bath; well kept; reasonable.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Superior rooms; refined people desired; private family; breakfast. Apt. 22.

114th St., 611 West.—Large outside room; running water; private family; breakfast optional; single gentleman. Apartment 22.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also outside single; reasonable. Hale.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive front room; en suite; single room; every convenience; references. 3W.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny room; hall room; breakfast optional. Warington.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Attractive outside room; moderate; gentleman; private family. Apt. 2.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Men only; light outside rooms, facing Columbia campus; single, double, $3.50 to $7; elevator; references. Lawrence.

118TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

120TH St., 25 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; quiet house; suitable for two or three young men students. Phone 949 Harlem.

121ST ST., 501 and 519 (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all - the - year - round location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms; southern sun; single, double, $6, $7 week; other rooms, $5; kitchen privilege; suite of one room and exclusive use of connecting complete sunny kitchen, two windows each room, $8.50 to $9.50; parlors for callers; piano; room reserved for dancing; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water; shower, telephone; broadway subway. Chaperones: at No. 501, Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4887; at No. 519, Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Business woman, college graduate, has outside rooms, single, double; tastefully furnished; conveniences; subway; references; reasonable. Apt. 51.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Desirable newly furnished rooms, elevator apartment; opposite Columbia. Appleton.

121ST, 342 WEST.—Attractive room; perfect cleanliness; refined private home; gentleman. Owner.

121ST, 130 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; private house; modern; reasonable.

122D, 122 WEST.—Suite, living room and bedroom; superior; handsomely furnished; phone, shower, elevator; view Columbia. Call Sunday. Power.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Exceptional room, suites. Hudson or eastern view. Apt. 62.

123D ST., 547 WEST.—Lady living alone offers pleasant room to another lady; elevator; telephone; kitchen. Apartment 25.

123D, 121 WEST.—Commortably furnished hall room; private family; gentlemen; references.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; private family; subway; references. Angell.

128TH ST., 40 WEST.—Attractive rooms; elevator apartment; 6th floor. Mrs. Favorat.

129TH, 13 WEST.
Nicely furnished rooms; telephone.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large, sunny room, facing shrubbery; running water; $3.50; gentleman.

138TH, 604 WEST.—Attractive, large back parlor, also medium sized room; references; telephone.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large rooms, newly furnished; breakfast optional; gentlemen.

140TH, 612 WEST.—Very attractive room, adjoining bath; exceptional; references. Geddis.

141ST, (94 Hamilton Place.)—Block Broadway; outside room; elevator; gentleman; $4. Schaeffer.

142D ST., Broadway, the Castleton.—Beautifully furnished outside single or en suite rooms; references; high-class elevator. Apartment 16.

148, (3,604 Broadway.)—Bechelor (29) will rent large, airy room, all improvements. Mayer.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Private house, newly furnished; large, small rooms; board optional.

150TH, 544 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor, suitable doctor; private house; reference.

152D, 511 WEST.—Private family will rent beautiful front room or floor, with kitchenette; young couple, gentlemen; private house.

162D WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Single or double; running water; private.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM, for lady, in duplex apartment studio, West 67th St.; restaurant on premises; privilege large studio for entertaining, lecturing; references required. M 155 Times.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished, newly decorated suite in high-class elevator apartment; southern exposure; 111th St., bet. Broadway, Amsterdam; references. Phone 772 Morning.

BROADWAY, (110th subway.)—Will rent to one or two gentlemen my personal suite; living room, 18x20; one or two connecting bedrooms; lavatory and closets; two baths available; references required. B 238 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY, 2,489, 91st.—Subway; bedroom; two Broadway windows; private family. Apt. 31.

BROADWAY, 2,880. (112TH.)—Two large rooms, bath between; will rent singly; high class. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apt. 8.

CAPABLE OFFICE MANAGER, knowledge bookkeeping, stenographer, switchboard; competent, reliable; 7 years' experience; references. A 365 Times Downtown.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room; refined party; piano, telephone; reference. Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK, (in sixties.)—Comfortably furnished room, adjoining bath; private. Telephone 5277 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Large, light room, high-class apartment, overlooking Riverside Drive; reasonable. Call by appointment, Apt. 61.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Desirable front parlor; bedroom adjoining; private; elevator. Apt. 26.

EIGHTIES, WEST.—Refined surroundings, quiet house; large and small rooms, connecting or separate, for gentleman; references. N 27 Times.

"FOR BUSINESS WOMEN." Tel. 10291 Chel. "THE SHIRLEY," 336-338 West 21st St. Newly furnished rooms; Steam Heat, Hot Water, Tiled Baths, Privileges of Laundry, Library, Music and Sun Rooms. $2 to $3 weekly. Reference required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR IN REFINED HOME, CONSISTING OF SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM, DRESSING ROOM, AND BATH, 314 WEST 106TH ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

LARGE, sunny room; electricity; all conveniences; also small room. Box 27, 527 Madison Av.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentleman. Wise.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70, (corner 117th St., Apt. 22.)—Light rooms; call evenings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 97th.)—Handsomely furnished large front room; river view; private Christian family. Phone Riverside 5368.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 644, (Apt. 1A.)—Attractive room, nurse, business women; references.

RIVERSIDE, 608, (144th.)—Attractive outside room in private family, two. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Attractive outside, large, sunny room; private family; gentleman; $5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Corner 135th.)—Sunny room; elevator, shower; private family; 65.

"RIVIERA," Riverside Drive, (157th.)—Attractive furnished room, overlooking Hudson; refined home. Thornton.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 115TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 370, (cor. 129th.)—Nicely furnished, light room; gas and electricity; next bath; stoop floor; family of two; reference. Lathers' bell.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 370, Corner 129th.—Nicely furnished light room; gas and electricity; next bath; stoop floor; family of two; reference. Lathers' bell.

WEST END AV., 451.—Large front room; running water; private; $5. Spencer.

WEST END AV., 762.—Men only; references; $4-$5-$10 weekly; conveniences.

WEST END AV., 569.—Room, with dressing room; steam heat; gentleman; references.

Brooklyn.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY.
Large, newly decorated bachelor room; arranged for one or two; tiled bath, running water; electric lights, telephone; $6; also smaller room for $3. 192 State St., Brooklyn.

BAINBRIDGE ST., 75.—Large front room, beautiful neighborhood; private house; near Fulton St. "L." Tel Bedford 2363.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40th, 66 West.—High-class house; private bath; electricity; bright, airy; meals a la carte; references.

19TH ST., 113 EAST.—Two fine, sunny rooms and bath; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; private house; bargain right party; adjacent Gramercy Park.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Front, corner rooms; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2.

40th, 66 West.—High-class house; private bath; electricity; bright, airy; meals a la carte; references.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED.—A large, sunny room; southern exposure; private bath; steam heat; electric lights; large closets; refined furnishings and surroundings; between 15th and 72d Sts.; convenient to subway; with or without board; private house or apartment hotel. Address Teacher, G. E. A., S 79 Times.

Middle aged, refined gentleman, first class references, desires airy, light room, electric light, convenient to bathroom with shower attachment, southern exposure, between 72d and 155th St., near Broadway; private family preferred; state rate in reply. A 368 Times Downtown.

REFINED Christian couple want nicely furnished housekeeping suits of two rooms with refined, private family; high-class neighborhood; expert piano instructor, also elocution, given for part rent. Write immediately. M 149 Times.

Bachelor desires large room, furnished or unfurnished, with large closet, private bath, between Madison and 7th Avs., 52d to 59th St.; gentlemen guests only; state particulars, price; references exchanged; boarding houses please not reply. M 126 Times.

WANTED—Large, airy room, unfurnished, suitable for studio; smaller furnished room, adjoining bath; monthly; Washington Square, Gramercy Park, 70s; state price, references. N 25 Times.

A BUSINESS WOMAN wishes furnished, sunny room in home of refined private family; persons living in apartments will kindly not answer. Address Librarian, M 175 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires pleasant room, with connecting bath, in refined family; near Central Park West. Address A., P. O. Box 35, City.

A YOUNG man wishes room and board in strictly private family, between 137th and 157th Sts., near Broadway. M 93 Times.

A middle-aged business woman wants comfortable, airy room, with board, private family; Harlem preferred, or convenient to 6th Av. L. Christian, M 100 Times.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE desire three rooms, bath, private family; also meals; west side. Answer, giving particulars, L 274 Times Downtown.

LADY desires room that may be used as piano studio with refined family; nice neighborhood; references. M 127 Times.

Wanted—By a business couple, a large well furnished room on west side, between 72d and 125th St. M 111 Times.

Young man wants outside room, preferably with bath, in elevator apartment, west side; breakfast; give particulars. M 122 Times.

BACHELOR wants quiet room, West 80s; moderate price. Address M 176 Times.

Unfurnished.

A gentleman and wife wish one or two bright, comfortable rooms; location of the best; price reasonable; no upper rooms. Address Refined, M 148 Times.

Wanted — In private house, 3 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; west side, below 100th St. S 50 Times.

Hall room; large closet, bath; private house; $15 monthly. 40 West 86th St.

Business Opportunities

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

INVENTORS we have inquiries from INVESTORS for new inventions, especially metal advertising novelties; patents secured and disposed of quickly. PATENTA, Times Bldg. Phone Bryant 2781.

Wanted, partner with $10,000 to invest in a manufacturing business now in prosperous operation. Capital needed to finance rapidly increasing expansion of business. E 40 Times Annex.

Well-established concern, in sound financial condition, desires active partner with $10,000 for expansion; will stand strictest and exhaustive investigation. "W. S.," Times Downtown.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential; principals only. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Ave., New York City.

Wanted—Investor with $10,000 for going concern handling guaranteed motor car accessory. A thorough investigation courted. Answer immediately. This opportunity won't wait. M 69 Times.

PATENTS WE OBTAIN are making fortunes. Write today for our free new books.
Established in 1880.
D. SWIFT & CO.,
341 7th St., Washington, D. C.

Will accept export management or to buy all over the world or Europe only for large concern on commission basis; have office in France. D 212 Times Downtown.

We need salesmen to cover exclusive territory; goods sell to stores, factories, $20 dozen; very low cost; have been successfully sold 14 years one city, but not elsewhere. N 15 Times.

Want $5,000 to enable me to grasp fine opportunity; full security; ample returns; no scheme; business over forty years old; most attractive proposition. E 81 Times Annex.

Partner wanted with $12,000 for manufacturing safety devices for electric cars, automobiles, and wagons; large necessity; all device patented. E 85 Times Annex.

$30,000 worth fixtures and furnishings, with 10 years' lease, 40-room hotel; good location; $6,000, half cash. Anderson, N 12 Times.

SPLENDID chance for investment $2,000 to $5,000 in woodworking plant near New York; additional capital needed; working interest desirable. S 55 Times.

A reliable manager desires party with $2,000 to $5,000 to operate one or two Greater New York stock theatres; big profits assured. Experience, N 10 Times.

American going to England in October will represent firm or individual in Europe; selling or other capacity; mutual basis. M 170 Times.

High-gr

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents na agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; high school graduate; 2 years' experience; $9. B 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, also biller, Christian, 24, refined and reliable, desires position. Miss Oliver, 123 Tuers Av., Jersey City.

YOUNG LADY would like permanent position with downtown concern; an A-1 operator; understands stenography; references. L. Silva, 807 E. 2d St., Flatbush.

STENOGRAPHER, first class; eight years' patent law experience; fitted for any stenographic work; good reference; salary $18. Address K. Brenner, 42 West 120th Street.

STENOGRAPHER; seven years' insurance, manufacturing experience; accustomed to rapid, difficult dictation; $15 to $18. A 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping; 1½ years' experience; neat, accurate; familiar with office details; salary $9-$10. A 376 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD operator; courteous, refined; six years busy board; salary $10. A 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; familiar with office work; $10. B 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; references; regular, attentive, reliable. B 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, highly educated, efficient, seeks permanency, any capacity; $12. B 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Long experience, thoroughly competent, legal, commercial, $15. Efficient. B 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' commercial experience, $12. B 259 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, office worker; neat, reliable; 3 years' experience; willing, conscientious worker; $8; reference. B 228 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, stenographer; six years' experience; quick, accurate; Christian. N 6 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents on agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 50th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 6022 Morningside.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, housemothers, $25-$35. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list, all nntions. Phone 7556 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

Efficient Employment Exchange, Agency, 10 East 43d Street.

Female: Stenographer, speak Spanish, $20-$25; eight capable stenographers, $12-$17, big futures; stenographer, $—. Male: Secretary-stenographer, $18; secretary-stenographer, $1,200; stenographer-clerk, $10; other positions. Calls on Miss Budenhender, Prop., M. H. 7297.

HOUSEWORKER.—Capable houseworker; experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 69th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 290 East 17th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A VISITING HOUSEWORKER to do the work of 4-room apartment, near 57th, 5th Av.; must be good, dainty cook; state salary wanted. &c. M 39 Times.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN to take charge of dressmaking; only one who can prove her ability need apply. 5th Av. S 75 Times.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTED NOT UNDER (25) TWENTY-FIVE, OF GOOD EDUCATION, AND POSSESSING AMBITION TO A MARKED DEGREE, AND WHO HAS HAD AT LEAST SEVERAL YEARS' PRACTICAL BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, TO SOLICIT BUSINESS BY TELEPHONE; REPLIES STATING QUALIFICATIONS, ACTUAL EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED ONLY CONSIDERED. Y. W., BOX N 22 TIMES.

APPRENTICES WANTED FOR MILLINERY; 1ST ST. BELOW SEAT SEWERS; PAID WHILE LEARNING. MISS CURRAN, 57 EAST 56TH.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Capable of handling large number of accounts and preparing monthly trial balances; one living in the Bronx preferred; state experience, references, and salary expected. B 232 Times Downtown.

BEST & CO.,

5th Av. at 35th St.

Require experienced sales ledger bookkeepers; must have department store experience, be quick, accurate, and accustomed to the use of loose-leaf ledgers; also require experienced billing clerks, Ellis machine operators preferred. Apply by letter, stating experience. Sept. R. O.

BEST & CO.,

5th Av. at 35th St.

Milliners on women's hats.
Only those accustomed to high-class work need apply.

BRIGHT WOMAN wanted by large house; must do some traveling; experience unnecessary, but ability to advance essential; salary and commission. S 69 Times.

CASHIER wanted; must be quick and accurate; department store experience; state where formerly employed; bond required; references as to character and honesty. "Import." M 91 Times.

CLERICAL POSITION

There is an opportunity for a few young women from 17 to 25 years of age to obtain clerical positions with this company. Applicants must have graduated from high school and have had some business training. These positions are permanent and offer an excellent opportunity to those who prove capable. Apply to W. A. McKenzie, 207 West 24th St.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Girls, two sisters preferred, cook and laundress, chambermaid to help with children; country. S 68 Times.

COMPANION, &C., wanted in Protestant home, as companion and mother's assistant to a young widow, with children 8 and 10 years old, attending school; a refined, well-educated woman under 35 years of age; references required and given. Address E. G., Room 33, 80 Broadway, New York City.

COMPANION-MAID.—Young girl of 20 to 25 years, who wants good home; must have some knowledge of dressmaking; references necessary. Call 2 to 4 P. M., Monday. Mrs. Rosenstein, 157 Central Park West, corner 65th St.

COMPANION.—Native German girl wanted, refined, well educated, for companion outside city; ambitious girl; may have opportunity attend college; references. N. N., Times, Harlem.

COMPANION.—Young Spanish lady wanted as companion to lady in Colorado; small salary. G. D., Times, Harlem.

DESIGNER on kimonos and house dresses; references required. A. Hirsh & Son, 127 West 26th St.

EXAMINER on children's coats; must be experienced. Gwertzman & Sreysr, 39 West 19th St.

FRENCH MAID FOR OUR MILLINERY SALON. APPLY MONDAY MORNING, 8TH FLOOR. THE BEDELL CO., 19 WEST 34TH ST.

GENERAL housework, age 25 to 35, white; must be good cook & laundress; family of two; live in; outside room; $20; reference required. Apply after 10 Monday, Apartment 16, 226 West 50th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Scandinavian or German; three in family; no washing; good wages; must be good cook. Call, Monday, Seaman, Apt. 4C, 351 West 110th St.

GIRL wanted for general housework and plain cooking; no laundry or waitress duties. Telephone today, 3118 Scribner, 1,023 Bronxville.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
NEW YORK
MILLINERY WORKROOMS
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
MILLINERS,
TRIMMERS,
COPYISTS, &
IMPROVERS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN FOR THEIR LACE SECTION.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
NEW YORK
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED FUR WORKROOM FOREMAN
AND
A LONG SEASON AND GOOD SALARY.
CURRAN, 57 EAST 56TH.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG GIRLS
OVER 16 YEARS
AS INSPECTRESSES.
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS WITH YOU.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED FUR OPERATOR
IN THEIR
FUR WORKROOM. LONG SEASON.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
TRIMMED MILLINERY SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

HAND SEWERS on fins silk waists; must be able to make entire waist; good pay; steady position. Apply at Kahn & Well Co., 16 West 46th St., between 12 and 1 or 4 and 6.

HOUSEWORK, &c. — Capable, intelligent young girl to assist with housework and care of children, country, until Nov. 1, then city apartment. Apply Monday, 12 to 2 o'clock, Williams, 31 West 12th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Respectable couple, take care furnished room house; steam heat; wife must be good cleaner; husband having outside position preferred. Address, Collins, 191 9th Av.

LADIES to give hair treatment much demanded; salary or commission. E 16 Times Annex.

MIDDLE AGED REFINED WOMAN finding it necessary to enter the business field; wife must be good cleaner; husband having outside position preferred. Address, Collins, 191 9th Av.

MILLINERS, EXPERIENCED, WANTED; A LONG SEASON AND GOOD SALARY. CURRAN, 57 EAST 56TH.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted; child 3 years; write particulars. Morgan, 20 5th Av., Port Washington, L. I.

NURSE.—An experienced infants' nurse, kind, neat and agreeable, for infant one year old; only those having excellent references need answer; wages $35-$40; at present out of town; city in October. Address Mrs. Schrenkeisen, 116 South Av., New Canaan, Conn.

REQUIRE IN OUR ALTERATION DEPARTMENT HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKERS AND FINISHERS. APPLY MONDAY MORNING, 8TH FLOOR, THE BEDELL CO., 19 WEST 34TH ST.

SALESLADY.—Millinery; stylish appearance; permanent position; first-class experience necessary. Joseph & Co., 1,404 Broadway, 39th St.

SECRETARY.

Excellent opening for young woman of good appearance and education; must be neat, accurate, and endowed with good common sense; salary dependent entirely upon ability. Answer, stating age, and, to the point, stating age, qualifications, experience, and expectations.
M 166 TIMES.

SPANISH
CLERICAL

Young women from 17 to 25 years of age who can read and write both Spanish and English. This is a good position both as to salary and prospects to one who is proficient. Apply The National, 207 West 24th St.

SPOTTER.—Experienced; good pay; steady work. Z 373 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; excellent position; familiar with advertising, writing and printing departments of a manufacturing corporation; knowledge of Spanish and French preferred. Box 602, 1,318 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, preferably in mechanical line, living vicinity Bush Terminal, Brooklyn; salary, $10 to start; permanent position; state qualifications. Box Z 374 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good, wanted as assistant in office; moderate salary; state experience, salary wanted. M 163 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, American girl, experienced, conscientious. Apply Monday morning. Drugs, 230 West 17th St.

WANTED.—Industrious, painstaking lady, over 25, to work on new publication, "The Great War"; first authentic history of the European war; Vols. I. and II. ready; $18 weekly to suitable person; no experience necessary. B 259 Times Downtown.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, small apartment, one person; must ha good cook, reliable; references; meddling wanted. Address Anderson, 100 East 17th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. — Middle-aged woman with good references for small apartment. Apply by letter for appointment to Dr. Clark, 114 East 24th St.

YOUNG LADY wanted in office of manufacturing concern; neat and good appearance; oliver machine; all particulars in letter. Knitwear Mfg. Co., Inc., 65 West Houston St.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 10 East 43d St., 3d floor, (Agency,)—Reliable servants; also governesses, companions, nurses, housekeepers; telephone connection.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street, New York.
STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator, $15.
TYPISTS for permanent position as copyists; must be rapid and accurate; $12.
BOOKKEEPER for Brooklyn department store, $12.
STENOGRAPHERS—One position in Jersey City, $12; one in New York Construction Company, $15; machinery, $18; publishing, $15; banking, $12; also a permanent position in upper settlement house for middle-aged woman; $8 and meals.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) positions; one in South Brooklyn and one in Bay Ridge, $10; several others in New York; salaries from $10 to $18. Call, between 9 and 1, National Employ Exchange, No. 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER, (publishing,) $10; bookkeepers, clerks; call; no registration. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS desiring high-class position paying $8-$18. Call Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, wanted.—Parmanent positions; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

TO ACT FOR PRODUCING FILM COMPANIES.
Ladies, gentlemen wanted to learn motion-picture acting; no age limit; the only recognized school in existence with proper facilities for starting its graduated students to act for producing film companies. Call International Photoplay Studio, 55 W. 76th.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 42d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y.—The only secretarial school conducted by college professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.) Dir.

BOOKKEEPING instruction; modern methods; private, small groups; consultation privilege; moderate installments. Goldschmidt, Certified Accountant, 1,182 B'way; Madison 3985.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) B'way, 72d.

FILING.—Original school teaching nll authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—
A.—A.—
Young American, (23,) thoroughly experienced ACCOUNTING, OFFICE DETAILS, SECRETARIAL DUTIES, conversant with corporate finance, seeks connection either in secretarial capacity or with reputable firm now employed, but desires change; excellent credentials. M 80 Times.

A.—A.—" NOT JUST 'AN ADVERTISING MAN,' BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER." A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or several small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE SERVICE man; my ability evidences and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration; a practical, CAPABLE economist. L 5 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, age 30, at present employed by large manufacturing corporation, desires position offering opportunities; thorough knowledge of modern accounting, collections, &c.; qualified to act as office manager. S. D., 110 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT expert offers services in opening, closing, systematizing books, financial statements; periodical audits undertaken; moderate compensation. B 254 Times Downtown.

A. — ACCOUNTANT.— Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2331

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Will revise or install factory, office, or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentiarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, age 26, college graduate, desires position with C. P. A.; cost accounting work preferred. P. E., Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, desires temporary or part-time employment. E. K., Times Harlem.

Accountant, audite, systems that stop leaks; chargee reasonable. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

ABLE EXECUTIVE, NOW EMPLOYED IN CONFIDENTIAL CAPACITY IN INFLUENTIAL CIRCLE, DESIRES SITUATION AFFORDING BROADER SCOPE. HOME OR TRAVEL. HAVE SOLD MUCH MATERIAL FROM MANUFACTURER TO CONSUMER. B 226 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISERS, — Experienced salesman, knowledge advertising, seeks any opportunity; reasonable. B 264 Times Downtown.

A FORMER BANK EXECUTIVE and Director, with practical experience in accountancy, seeks appointment as auditor, cashier, Treasurer, Secretary, office or credit manager; I am 39 years of age, have clear record, and can furnish highest credentials. T. B., 9 South William St.

A GOING manufacturing concern can use the services of a thorough business man capable of investing $35,000; large profits; investment secured by mortgage on real estate; principals only; references given and required. E 36 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, 25, trained, experienced, writes copy with punch and atmosphere, wants a job; moderate salary. B 204 Times Downtown.

A RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN SERVICES HIGH-GRADE AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT, SYSTEMATIZER, TACTFUL ORGANIZER; HIGH EFFICIENCY AND COOPERATION OF SUBORDINATES SECURED; REFERENCES OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE. BARTON, L 283 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ARE YOU WANTING A BOOKKEEPER experienced in modern accounting, manufacturing, merchandising, controlling accounts, financial statements, watching credits, costs, tactful director large force, efficient sober? Address Reliable, L 284 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Now employed in midwest city of 100,000; seeks position in New York either as advertising manager for medium-size department store or as assistant to advertising manager in large store; 15 years' actual experience gained in the school of "hard knocks"; knows merchandise; can go right into department and fill it out if necessary; tactful, resourceful, ambitious, and clean-cut; writer of plain, truthful, and convincing copy, attractive layouts, and familiar with type; present salary $50 week, but opportunity will be given preference over salary; age 35, married, of Christian faith; to avoid useless correspondence state chance for advancement and salary to begin. X 213 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.—Five years' experience in maintenance and managing; desires position. Z 324 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical accountant, used to difficult work; cost and efficiency systems; 25 years' experience banks; export or import; lumber, mining, manufacturing, shipping, &c.; speaks English, French, German, Spanish; references, bond; desires employment. M 131 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND COST ACCOUNTANT, who is reliable, efficient, and accustomed to modern business methods, will take full charge of set of books for manufacturing concern. " 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, practical accountant, American, Protestant; life insurance, real estate, and manufacturing experience; trial balance; balance sheets; 38; moderate salary. B 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (29;) eleven years' experience; thoroughly skilled modern accounting; filled executive position, Gelbert, 44 St. James Terrace, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, recommended by accountant, desires to make change; six years' manufacturing experience; $15-$17. M 84 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE, SEEKS SUITABLE POSITION; REFERENCES; BOND. M 101 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Controlling accounts; modern methods; excellent references. Roland, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 32, desires position; thirteen years' experience; $18. X 375 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) thoroughly experienced in modern accounting methods; educated; speedy; accurate. M 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, general ledger experience, thoroughly competent, seeks new connections. M 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; familiar office details; best reference; moderate salary. K 374 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15, wishes position at anything. A. Roehrig, 1,910 Amethyet St., Bronx.

BOY, (17,) American, high school graduate; no experience. C. J., 157 East 47th St.

BOY, (16,) learn trade; electrical, mechanical preferred. Carl Pitcher, 10 Bank St.

BUTLER.—Swiss, 46; superior man; wide experience; speaks English, French, German, Italian; best references; city, country. M 95 Times.

BUSINESS MAN OF DISCRETION AND experience selling securities, real estate, buying merchandise East and West, wants high-class position Pacific Coast, Middle West, or travel; age 50; active, good habits, best credentials; consider salary $3,000 or commission and expenses; books and insurance barred. Address 1,195 Multnomah St., Portland, Ore.

CARPENTER.—Temperats; 15 years' experience; alterations, repairs; also on locks, door checks, dumbwaiters; wants steady position. Barr, care of Adams, 1,626 Amsterdam Av.

CARPENTER.—Good mechanic wishes steady position. Address Box 94, Tenafly, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, 15 years' experience; clean cut, good appearance; safe and sane driver; with finest references; married; 37 years old; drove last car 100,000 miles, no expense; good salary expected, expert service given; suburb preferred. B. K. M. 128 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 8 years' shop, road experience; well-recommended; careful, reliable, trustworthy; seeks permanent position, city, country. Wainright, 43 West 20th St.

CHAUFFEUR, demonstrator, any car, wishes position part time evenings, Saturdays and Sundays; careful driver; excellent reference; small salary. Hall, 412 West 148th St. Audubon 2400.

CHAUFFEUR, 23, careful, six years' experience city and country, wants steady position with private family; all care. Inquire H., Box 20, Greens Farms, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR, (30,) married, wishes steady position; have shop experience; New York State license. J. Spinoll, 1,333 67th St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—A1 mechanic; private, where sober, reliable man would he appreciated best; private references. W. C. D., 350 East 105th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young, French, occupied until October; six years' experience; foreign, domestic; reference; sober, skillful driver; mechanic. E 25 Times Annex.

CHICAGO ADVERTISING MAN seeks permanent connection anywhere; 8 years' department store experience as advertising manager; last with State Street store; now service man national organization; age 31, married, and virile with youth, enthusiasm and knowledge. Of use to YOU? Oscar Roeier, care Jolly, 4,755 Sheridan Road, Chicago.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR, (31,) competent driver, mechanic; 10 years' references. S., 312 East 163d St.

CHINAMAN, thoroughly competent, trustworthy, desires position as cook, valet. M 106 Times.

CLERK.—Experienced in express auditing; 24 years with U. S. Express Co.; in complete charge of a department; reference, hond. L 288 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR where honesty is appreciated; references and security; McElroy, 438 West 124th St.

COOK, WAITER.—Japanese; having good experience in private family or charge of gentleman's place. Tokio, M 173 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, practical factory executive. Address Practical, Z 354 Times Annex.

CREDIT MAN.
Collection and office manager; broad experience, capable, responsible; salary moderate. B 250 Times Downtown.

DECORATOR.—Would like position with interior decorator of good standing; have had five years' training and six months' actual experience; living compensation with chance for advancement; willing to work; good knowledge of color and periods; references; either a New York or Philadelphia concern is acceptable. X 207 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—Former executive of well-known company manufacturing automobiles, desires connection. Z 323 Times Annex.

ENGINEER, machinist, desires situation by a big manufacturing concern where a man with first-class license and unquestionable references is required; thoroughly experienced with Corliss Engines, condensing or non-condensing; also high-speed engines, dynamos, &c.; also with ice machines, compressing and absorbing systems, and all kinds of elevators; city or country. Address Engineer, 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

ENERGETIC SALESMAN open for engagement; practical knowledge of interior decorating and wall paper lines; accustomed to soliciting and overseeing of contracts. B 202 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR and solicitor for concrete, cement, and reinforced concrete wants offer. B 236 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, desires temporary or part-time employment. E. K., Times Harlem.

Accountant, audite, systems that stop leaks; chargee reasonable. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

ABLE EXECUTIVE, NOW EMPLOYED IN CONFIDENTIAL CAPACITY IN INFLUENTIAL CIRCLE, DESIRES SITUATION AFFORDING BROADER SCOPE. HOME OR TRAVEL. HAVE SOLD MUCH MATERIAL FROM MANUFACTURER TO CONSUMER. B 226 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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Now employed in midwest city of 100,000; seeks position in New York either as advertising manager for medium-size department store or as assistant to advertising manager in large store; 15 years' actual experience gained in the school of "hard knocks"; knows merchandise; can go right into department and fill it out if necessary; tactful, resourceful, ambitious, and clean-cut; writer of plain, truthful, and convincing copy, attractive layouts, and familiar with type; present salary $50 week, but opportunity will be given preference over salary; age 35, married, of Christian faith; to avoid useless correspondence state chance for advancement and salary to begin. X 213 Times Annex.

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BOOKKEEPER AND COST ACCOUNTANT, who is reliable, efficient, and accustomed to modern business methods, will take full charge of set of books for manufacturing concern. " 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, practical accountant, American, Protestant; life insurance, real estate, and manufacturing experience; trial balance; balance sheets; 38; moderate salary. B 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (29;) eleven years' experience; thoroughly skilled modern accounting; filled executive position, Gelbert, 44 St. James Terrace, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, recommended by accountant, desires to make change; six years' manufacturing experience; $15-$17. M 84 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE, SEEKS SUITABLE POSITION; REFERENCES; BOND. M 101 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Controlling accounts; modern methods; excellent references. Roland, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 32, desires position; thirteen years' experience; $18. X 375 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) thoroughly experienced in modern accounting methods; educated; speedy; accurate. M 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, general ledger experience, thoroughly competent, seeks new connections. M 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; familiar office details; best reference; moderate salary. K 374 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15, wishes position at anything. A. Roehrig, 1,910 Amethyet St., Bronx.

BOY, (17,) American, high school graduate; no experience. C. J., 157 East 47th St.

BOY, (16,) learn trade; electrical, mechanical preferred. Carl Pitcher, 10 Bank St.

BUTLER.—Swiss, 46; superior man; wide experience; speaks English, French, German, Italian; best references; city, country. M 95 Times.

BUSINESS MAN OF DISCRETION AND experience selling securities, real estate, buying merchandise East and West, wants high-class position Pacific Coast, Middle West, or travel; age 50; active, good habits, best credentials; consider salary $3,000 or commission and expenses; books and insurance barred. Address 1,195 Multnomah St., Portland, Ore.

CARPENTER.—Temperats; 15 years' experience; alterations, repairs; also on locks, door checks, dumbwaiters; wants steady position. Barr, care of Adams, 1,626 Amsterdam Av.

CARPENTER.—Good mechanic wishes steady position. Address Box 94, Tenafly, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, 15 years' experience; clean cut, good appearance; safe and sane driver; with finest references; married; 37 years old; drove last car 100,000 miles, no expense; good salary expected, expert service given; suburb preferred. B. K. M. 128 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 8 years' shop, road experience; well-recommended; careful, reliable, trustworthy; seeks permanent position, city, country. Wainright, 43 West 20th St.

CHAUFFEUR, demonstrator, any car, wishes position part time evenings, Saturdays and Sundays; careful driver; excellent reference; small salary. Hall, 412 West 148th St. Audubon 2400.

CHAUFFEUR, 23, careful, six years' experience city and country, wants steady position with private family; all care. Inquire H., Box 20, Greens Farms, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR, (30,) married, wishes steady position; have shop experience; New York State license. J. Spinoll, 1,333 67th St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—A1 mechanic; private, where sober, reliable man would he appreciated best; private references. W. C. D., 350 East 105th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young, French, occupied until October; six years' experience; foreign, domestic; reference; sober, skillful driver; mechanic. E 25 Times Annex.

CHICAGO ADVERTISING MAN seeks permanent connection anywhere; 8 years' department store experience as advertising manager; last with State Street store; now service man national organization; age 31, married, and virile with youth, enthusiasm and knowledge. Of use to YOU? Oscar Roeier, care Jolly, 4,755 Sheridan Road, Chicago.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.—American, young man, 22 years of age, high school graduate, 6 years' business experience in sales departments, anxious to obtain position with good house where there will be an opportunity to advance to salesman; willing to work in factory, mill, or foundry to learn line; salary secondary consideration provided there is a future; best references. J. E. Vorbach, 170 Jackson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—A producer with successful selling record, can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising, want connection with progressive institution, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. Sales Producer, L 279 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—My twenty years' experience calling on manufacturers, jobbers, mill supply, and general trade with a line of steam and plumbers' specialties qualifies me for any selling proposition in New England or other territory; can do mechanical drawing; highest credentials and records. Address Z 347 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive young man, 28, American, wishes position; road and city experience; capable to act as assistant or secretary to sales manager or sales agent; highest credentials. Box B 203 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, SALES MANAGER.—Clean-cut Christian, (37;) married; extensive knowledge modern methods; real money maker; open for engagement high-class house. L 117 Times.

SALESMAN, (23,) American, now employed, experience credits and collections, wishes position offering opportunity; beginning Oct. 1; reference from present employer. M 164 Times.

SECRETARY, confidential man, office manager; formerly Secretary-Treasurer prominent company; recently assistant to President; familiar with securities market, banking, insurance, &c. M 151 Times Downtown.

SPANISH
SALESMAN, (28,) experienced traveler in Latin America, desires permanent connection with export sales department of high-class organization. Address Bradley, 244 West 104th St.

SHIPPING CLERK, wishes position; first-class references. A 869 Times Downtown.

SIDE LINES WANTED.
Salesman wants side lines for city jobbers, export and manufacturing trades. Address Cityman, Room 1,113, 32 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER, SPANISH.—Young man, (21,) single, high school graduate, experienced stenographer, thorough knowledge of Spanish, some knowledge German and French, desires position with firm having business or branch houses in Central or South America for the purpose of locating there; references. V. Tyree, 2,149 Sinton Av., Ciocinnati, Ohio.

STENOGRAPHER — SECRETARY. — Young man anxious travel or locate South America, Cuba, or with foreign industry; expert on technical dictation; eight years' experience. B 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Andrew Begley, 605 Madison Av. Phone 2994 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; long experience banking, insurance, commercial, real estate. L 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER: take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; $10. Mary Bisko, 220 West 42d St., Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast, accurate typist; can take rapid dictation; $10. Frank Thomas, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1,319.

STENOGRAPHER, 27, experienced, rapid, accurate, likes good condition; best references. B 201 Times Downtown.

STEWARD OR MANAGER.
Japanese, thoroughly experienced with entire first-class kitchen crew, just finished the season at Madison Beach Hotel, Madison, Conn., in open for an immediate engagement in hotel or restaurant; highest references. Moto, 64 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, English, would like to take charge of gentleman's Southern home; the last 3 years on one of the largest private plantations in South; 10 years previously; good gardener; understands fruit and stock; can give satisfaction; highly recommended; disengaged; age 40; married; no family. Wilkinson, care Millpond Plantation, Thomasville, Ga.

TEACHER.—University graduate desires position teaching or tutoring evenings. B 256 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Graduate student Columbia, thoroughly experienced tutor in high school, private schools, &c., desires work in this line or teaching manual training and other high school subjects; will travel. R. H., 157 Times.

VALET, &c.—Japanese visiting valet, cook, waiter, seeks position; highly qualified. Nakusai, 624 Lexington Av.

VALET.—Visiting, wants one or two gentlemen to look after; 6 years' experience; best of references. M 60 Times.

YOU WANT BUFFALO BUSINESS!
I am experienced sales representativa with office in Buffalo; can handle two or three high-grade non-competing lines on commission; unimpeachable references regarding responsibility. You need Buffalo and surrounding territory cultivated intensively for your line. Address immediately, L 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) nothing in particular to offer, college education, newspaper and some business experience, fluent correspondent, can be molded into dependable capacity; future main objective; highest references. B 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG college graduate out of work having clerical, laboratory and factory experience, desires position; will start at bottom; highest references; moderate salary. M 103 Times.

YOUNG MAN (colored) wishes good, steady position; office, messenger; experienced in shipping and packing; also 5½ years' experience in jewelry factory. M 90 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, American, wants position with civil engineer; 2 years' school experience; moderate salary or none. J. Kramer, 110 Nassau St.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes outside position, anything; A1 references. Wm. F. Hobson, 343 East 65th St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—DEPARTMENT MANAGER.

To a man about 30 years of age, with executive experience, who is now employed as a department head or assistant department head, preferably in merchandise, who has an A1 record and is a real, ambitious worker, we offer a good position with chance for rapid advancement.
ADDRESS N 20 TIMES.

A.—A.—DEPARTMENT MANAGER.

A young man who has had experience in the supervision of a large number of female employes engaged in office work.
This is a good position with excellent opportunities for advancement.
Must be a hustler with an A1 record.
Unless you are all that this advertisement calls for do not re

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION FOUR. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 19, 1915. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

The Impeachment of German-Americans

By Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard.

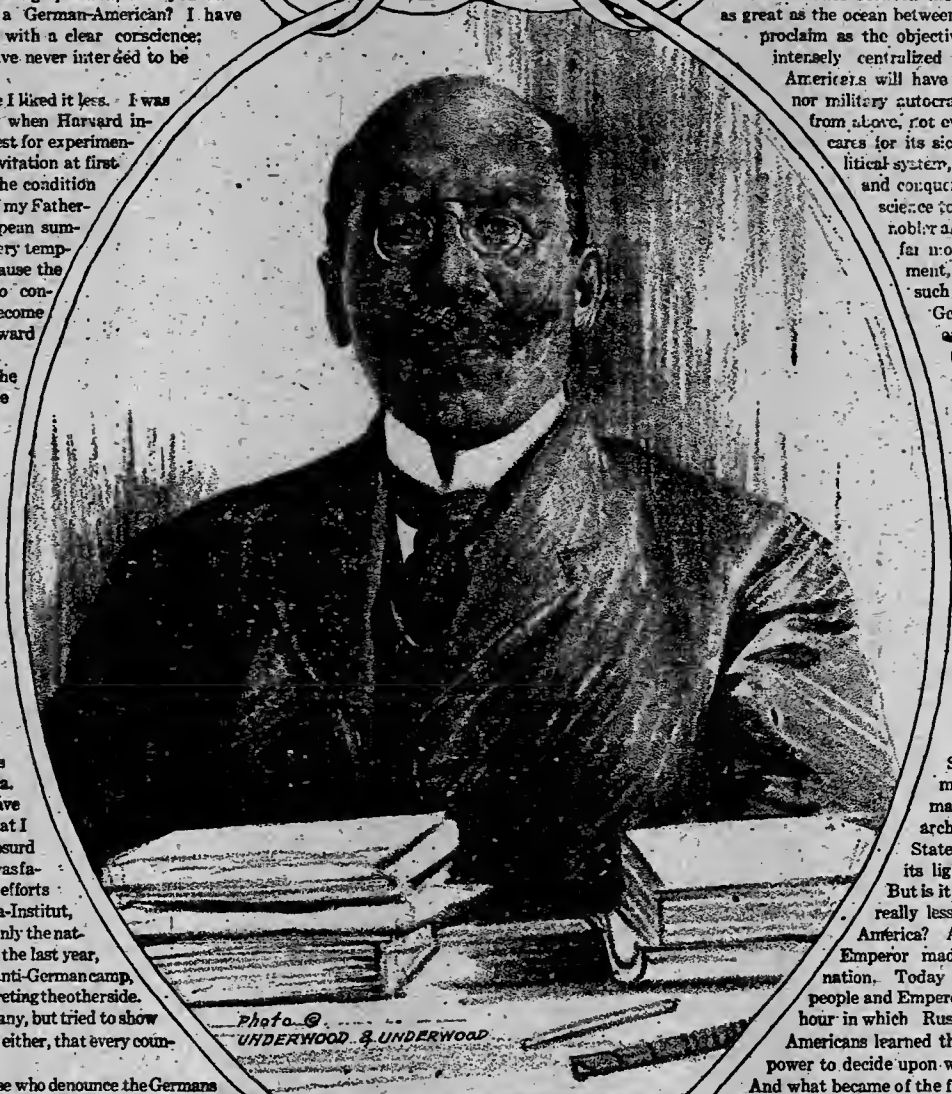


Photo. © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Prof. Hugo Münsterberg

THIS is not written in my own defense. Whenever during this year of displeasure Germanophobic voices have thundered against me the crushing question, Are you an American or merely a German-American? I have answered every time with a clear conscience: Neither. I am a German and have never intended to be anything else.

I did not leave Germany because I liked it less. I was professor at a German university when Harvard invited me to develop here the interest for experimental psychology. I accepted the invitation at first for a short time only, and under the condition that I might stay here as citizen of my Fatherland. Later, when many a European summons called me back, I resisted every temptation and stayed on not only because the American scholars urged me to continue, but chiefly because I had become fascinated by the hope to help toward international amity.

I have always proclaimed—the history of the war has proved the complete truth of this conviction—that not the practical interests, but feelings and emotions control the political events. The feelings between nations depend upon their mutual understanding. The harmony between Germany, England, and the United States at which I aimed could thus best be furthered if I helped to interpret the German ideals to the English-speaking lands and the Anglo-Saxon ideals to Germany. I might have continued my psychological researches in Germany as well as here, but for this task as interpreter I had to stay in America.

For more than twenty years I have toiled for this peaceful end. I feel that I succeeded at least in retouching the absurd picture of the American which alone was familiar to the Europeans, and all my efforts over there crystallized in the Amerika-Institut, which I organized in Berlin. It was only the natural counterpart that when, during the last year, American sentiment rushed into the anti-German camp, I remained loyal to my aim of interpreting the other side. I did not attack the enemies of Germany, but tried to show that Germany was not to be blamed either, that every country fulfilled its historic duty.

This was, of course, resented by those who denounce the Germans as culprits, and I have been blamed for my belief in German virtue just as I had been often attacked in Europe on account of my incessant preaching that the Americans are not materialists, but at bottom idealists. All this, however, had not the least to do with actual politics. I never have participated in a political action of the German-Americans, I never have signed a motion. I knew that I was an invited guest with the duties of a guest, even if the host sometimes forgot the guest's privileges.

But just because I stand entirely outside of German-American politics, I may be permitted to testify on the witness stand in the solemn trial which the whole nation has opened in these Summer days against those millions of American citizens who emphasize their German descent. The first indictments referred only to the zeal with which they worked against anti-German agitation. The gross offense of which they were accused was that of German propaganda when in a neutral land they resisted the effort to tarnish and stain the land of their parents and grandparents.

But the charge has become much more serious since large meetings in the big cities, assemblies and congresses with resolutions, have indicated that under the whip of the war the Teutonic masses have decided to strengthen their front, and to insist on a forceful influence upon the national life of the country. This was a much more dangerous crime than the mere propaganda for the German belligerents. This was the forming of an alien party on American soil, of a State within the State, of an anti-American army. This must have results which reach far beyond the time of the war. It is a crime against the spirit of true Americanism. Is it surprising that the indignation has risen to a high pitch and that men who were born on German soil have become alarmed, uncertain whether this movement of the German-Americans may not contradict their oath to the great Republic?

But the case is too grave to be dismissed with the haste of a Georgia jury. What are the real issues and what are the facts? Perhaps no arraignment has been more vehement than that which Oswald Garrison Villard, himself born of a German father in Germany, made in a forceful address delivered at Stockbridge. With flaming words he denounces the political traits of the country which his father left: "The distance between the two countries politically is surely as great as the ocean between their shores. Let those who will proclaim as the objective of all human development the intensely centralized all-wise, all-seeing State. True Americans will have none of it, not King nor Kaiser, nor military autocrat, nor aristocrat, nor government from above, not even if it makes the cities beautiful, cares for its sick and dependent as no other political system, develops education as none before and conquers the industrial world by wedding science to industry. For there is something nobler and better than efficiency, something far more worth while than good government, and that is self-government. No such blessing as this exists to-day in Germany, where the right to vote not once but several times at each election is the privilege of property owners, as in Prussia, where there is no responsible Ministry in the Reichstag to be changed by the popular will, where autocrat and Junker control the Government, while Agrarians dominate its fiscal policy, even to the extent of putting taxes on food to grind the poor."

Is this really still a time when such a verdict can be accepted by thinking Americans? Freshmen debaters may still wrangle about the question whether the monarchical or the republican State form is the better one in general. Those who have learned to think historically know that State forms cannot be arbitrarily made and that a republic for Germany would be as ludicrous as a monarchy for the United States. Each State form has its shadows as well as its lights.

But is it true that monarchical Germany is really less self-governing than republican America? A year ago we heard that the Emperor made war against the will of the nation. Today the world knows at least that people and Emperor were one in this war from the hour in which Russia mobilized her troops, while Americans learned that their President indeed has the power to decide upon war or peace in lonely reflection.

And what became of the fancy that the King and the aristocrats are the warmakers, while the quiet citizen is pacifistic? Do we not know now that the Kaiser and the Chancellor and the aristocratic diplomats are in favor of compromises and concessions and conservative peace conditions, while Tirpitz, the man of the middle class—he got his nobility only as Admiral—and the industrial associations and the Chambers of Commerce are the ones who insist on the sharper warfare and on annexations in France and Russia?

It is true that Agrarians dominated the fiscal policy "even to the extent of putting taxes on food," but are those Agrarians not part of the people which governs itself and is Mr. Villard not aware that this Agrarian policy was one of wisdom and has saved the country? If the anti-Agrarians had prevailed with their tax policy in the interest of industry German agriculture would have faded away as that of England did, and the German Nation would have been completely dependent upon imports, while it can now live on in the midst of the English blockade.

And is it fair to denounce the German rights of voting by pointing to some antiquated methods in the election for the Prussian Diet, that is, for a single State? What has the Diet of Prussia to do with German politics? Does Mr. Villard not know that the vote for the German Reichstag is based on the freest manhood suffrage known in any country in Europe, incomparably freer than the vote in England? Is the Ministry really not responsible to the Reichstag? The Emperor cannot veto a bill, and, more important, every figure in the budget of the Government is dependent upon the vote of the Reichstag. The Reichstag can withhold the salary of the Chancellor and the Secretaries and can stop the whole machine of Government by refusing the appropriations.

Yes, the German Nation governs itself just as much as the American. Misuses may disfigure the system there as well as here, but both lands are lands of freedom. Yet does this mean that there is no essential inner difference? Certainly not. In full freedom and mature self-government the German people aim toward different

Should the Warrior of Today Wear Armor?

Professor Bashford Dean, Curator of Armor at the Metropolitan Museum, Favors It and Tells Interesting Facts About Protection in Warfare

Because of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's advocacy of the use of armor in warfare, this subject has recently been given much attention by military experts and the general public. In the following article, an authority on armor, Professor Bashford Dean, Curator of Armor in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, answers some of the questions called to mind by this important and interesting topic.

By Professor Bashford Dean.

SHOULD armor be worn by the soldiers fighting in the trenches in the present European war?

This is not a hard question to answer. Of course, it should. If a system of armor wearing were now carefully developed it would be the means of saving many lives. One has only to know something of the history of the wearing of armor to know how valuable it would be under many of the present conditions of warfare. There are numberless cases of bayonet fighting in the trenches at the present day, of soldiers struggling hand to hand, very much as they might have done a thousand years ago.

In olden times armor proved an effective defense in combats of this kind. Why should it not, therefore, be used today?

I see that Sir A. Conan Doyle has advocated the use, not only of shields, but of headpieces and body armor, and his suggestions will, I believe, be seriously considered by the British authorities.

There can be no doubt that a single soldier properly armored would be the equal of many unarmored soldiers in trench warfare. As a modern instance of the practical value of armor, one recalls that in the Younghusband expedition a squad of British soldiers were considerably taken aback by the "charmed life" of a fanatical Tibetan, who broke their ranks and appeared unharmed by their bayonets and swords. It was later discovered that he wore a well-riveted shirt of mail.

One recalls also the case of the bandit, Ned Kelly, who terrorized a province in Australia and killed a number of the officers sent to capture him. Kelly, it appeared, owed his escapes to a "suit" of armor, which a local artisan had made for him out of old plow-shares. It was evidently a clumsy affair, plates a quarter of an inch thick, and it weighed altogether over ninety pounds. According to the report upon this case (quoted by J. W. Allen), it appears that when Kelly was finally captured this armor was unbroken. Thus when nine policemen closed in upon him * * * "the soft Martini-Henry bullets dinted his armor, but did not penetrate. Each time he was struck he staggered, but instantly recovered himself, * * * returning the fire. It appeared as if * * * he had a charmed life. For half an hour this strange combat lasted." It developed later that he had been wounded only on arms and legs, and that his head and trunk had been adequately protected by his armor. This was as late as 1880, when relatively high explosives were in use.

Kelly's case, so far as I know, is the only one in later times when armor was given a practical trial. This demonstrated that its wearer had more than a chance to move about freely and to defend himself against well-armed enemies at close range. In fact, we safely assume that if this outlaw in his final struggle had been armed with a machine gun he might well have killed all of his adversaries. If we picture them as even a few men skillfully armored suddenly invading a hostile trench, it is fair to believe that they would prove themselves the match of many ordinary adversaries.

It seems curious, does it not, that one should even talk about wearing armor again? Surely it has not been worn for ages?

Do you think so? The facts show, I think, that from the stone age onward armor never became extinct. It has always been worn. At the present day, to be sure, it appears less for service than as a uniform of the bodyguards of royalty. And you recall that corselet and steel headpiece are still seen in St. James's Park, or in Potsdam, or indeed in Republican France, where the tradition of the bodyguard of the Emperor still survives. But even these relics of ancient armor are known to be serviceable, saving many a guardsman from wounds of sabre or lance or even high velocity projectiles when striking at an angle.

It is true that the disuse of armor followed the invention of better grades of powder, but it must, nevertheless, be remembered that, during the time when armor was worn oftenest in Europe, gunpowder was in common use. During the latter half of the sixteenth century not only cannon but guns and pistols were seen everywhere. Nevertheless armor *continued* to be used. It was in many cases the matter of expense which limited the wearing of armor; for in those days the cost of armor was high, very high. Clearly, therefore, a man would be less apt to wear a really good harness—one which might have cost the equivalent of ten thousand dollars in the present purchasing power of money—when the protection it gave him was not complete; he preferred then to wear common heavy armor, and in the end to neglect wearing armor altogether.

When he found that his enemy kept away from him, the range of firearms increased. Later on he "took a chance" of receiving a wound.

It was only during the Thirty Years War, say before 1650, that cheap armor of very great weight—almost intolerable—came into general use. Then, too, one must remember that there was for a long time a feeling that armor was not heroic. Even in earlier centuries many a distinguished officer thought it chivalrous to appear in battle only partly armed. Thus we read of historical personages going into battle with helmet visor raised, and of such a knight errant as Sir Philip Sydney fighting bareheaded. The feeling that it is discreditable to wear armor is strong even at the present day.

The reasoning runs: It is cowardly to take an unfair advantage of an adversary. Surely a man in a duel would not wear a shirt of mail; so why should he be armored in battle, which is only a duel on a larger scale? I remember once asking a distinguished authoress why she did not picture in one of her works the corselet of an American officer worn at the time he won a great naval battle. She answered that she did not like, somehow, the idea of her hero appearing in armor; it seemed, somehow, beneath his dignity!

Would not the modern ball readily penetrate any body defense which a soldier could carry?

If struck direct and at close range the metal would certainly be pushed in and perforated by balls of modern cartridges. But just what ball and what charge would be necessary to pierce a plate of a definite thickness of a definite kind of steel is a question which experiments alone can answer. But, on the other hand, it should be borne in mind that it is not easy to hit a headpiece or breastplate *directly*, on account of its curved surface, and that the penetrating power of the ball is vastly less the further toward the side of the curved surface it strikes.

Every one remembers that the softest surface will turn aside the heaviest projectile in great velocity if struck at an angle—thus even the surface of water struck at a low angle will cause shells to glance off or ricochet. Moreover, the smoother the surface of contact the more easily the shots will glance off; so it is clear that the more highly polished the armor the more difficult it would be to penetrate.

What has already been done in the direction of equipping soldiers with armor?

Very little, so far as I know; in fact, the whole movement to revive the use of armor is only beginning. Certainly the accounts which have come to us do not indicate that the authorities have as yet sought to take advantage of the experiments of past centuries. We read of the "invention" of scale armor worn over canvas or over gauze jackets, which, while it may be proof to sword or bayonet, would be exceedingly dangerous to the wearer if struck by ball.

We know that French soldiers have worn hanging plastrons and skull caps of steel to guard against shrapnel wounds. I note, too, that steel headpieces are being sold in London, but apparently they bear no official test as to their efficacy against service arms. * * * Mr. Charles Fonlkes, the Director of the Tower Armories, is, I learn, in favor of reviving the privileges of the Ancient Armorers Gnild of London and having such armor carefully tested and "hall-marked." This would certainly be an excellent thing.

But would not the wound made by a ball which had pierced plates of armor be worse than one from a clean hit?

Unquestionably. The bullet would "mushroom" and would be far more dangerous. Still this objection would be met by the general principle that for one plate of armor perforated by a ball there would be many plates dented—where the ball glanced off or failed to perforate. After all, it is averages which count in cases of this kind.

Would not the armor be hard to wear and burdensome?

If soldiers knew that well-made armor was "proof" they would probably wear it in spite of its burdensome weight. They certainly could wear armor which would be reasonably proof, weighing, say, fifty to 100 pounds. In fact, the usual equipment of a soldier today weighs about as much as the armor of a Knight in the Middle Ages. And the modern cavalryman loads his horse with hardly less weight (300 to 350 pounds) than the armored war steed carried 400 years ago. In this matter one should recall that armor when carried seems to weigh much less than it really does; for the weight is well distributed on hips and shoulders. It is in practice as easy to wear sixty pounds in armor as to carry a clumsy bag of grain of much less weight.

Is the idea of wearing armor in the trenches a new one?

Armor has been worn in the trenches for centuries. One has only to visit the collection of armor in the Metropolitan Museum to see what definite forms of headpieces and breastplates were developed for the use of sappers and miners. Even in America they were worn in the French and Indian war and probably in the siege of Yorktown, *e. g.*, by Rochambeau. Grotesque headpieces of great weight were developed in the days of Conde, Turenne, and Marlborough, when Flanders was a meshwork of trenches very much as it is today. These headpieces sometimes weigh thirty pounds and are so designed as to almost completely protect the head.

In certain instances even the eyeholes have ridges developed around them to protect the eyes from slanting shots, a curious feature which has given this type of helmet the name of "death's head." So, too, breastplates were heavily reinforced when a soldier or officer rose from the trenches to advance on the enemy.

The usual breastplate was sometimes completely encased in a second one, which gave it power to resist a musket shot even at very close range. In front of me, as I speak, is a splendid example of this type which was worn by the Portuguese King, Pedro II., in the time of Louis XIV. Most pieces of this type show marks of musket balls, which demonstrate that they were "proof." In fact, in those days most of the pieces were actually shot at before they passed out of the hands of the armorer, and the bullet marks which appear in a number of the objects of the Riggs Collection are probably not the dents of battle, but the testing marks of the maker.

In some cases these were given at the time the armor was purchased and we know that the armor wearers of those days laid great stress upon their visits to the armorer and proving that the object purchased was as it should be. Thus the famous diarist, Evelyn, took pains to go back to The Hague to see that the needed changes were made in the armor he had ordered.

What kind of armor could be worn today?

Surely casques and corselets, and I am convinced that thigh and groin plates would be of service. They would save many lives from shrapnel wounds and from spent balls. In the matter of form: In plastrons, models should be selected from well arched forms and should be made especially heavy near the median line; they should be without raised borders and ornaments, which would only endanger the wearer by preventing the ball from glancing off.

It was demonstrated in early days that it was very desirable to protect the back of the neck and the brow. It is desirable that the great weight of the headpiece, say twenty to thirty pounds, should be borne by the shoulders, as in the early siege helmets. Nevertheless, the "lobster-tail" burganet of the time of Cromwell and Louis XIII, which had a fan-shaped articulated neck guard and a brow plate like the peak of a cap, was found a very useful form, though its weight was borne by the head alone.

Shields should be and are already in constant use. It may be recalled that the Japanese redeveloped this system effectively in their war with Russia, especially in the capture of "Two Hundred and Three Meter Hill," where they moved along in front of the advancing infantrymen. In earlier times the Japanese sometimes wore a flat shield slung upon the breast, but always as a defense against shot. In the Metropolitan Museum we have one of these heavy breast shields, which bears the marks of testing bullets.

Do modern improvements in hardening steel make the wearing of armor more practicable?

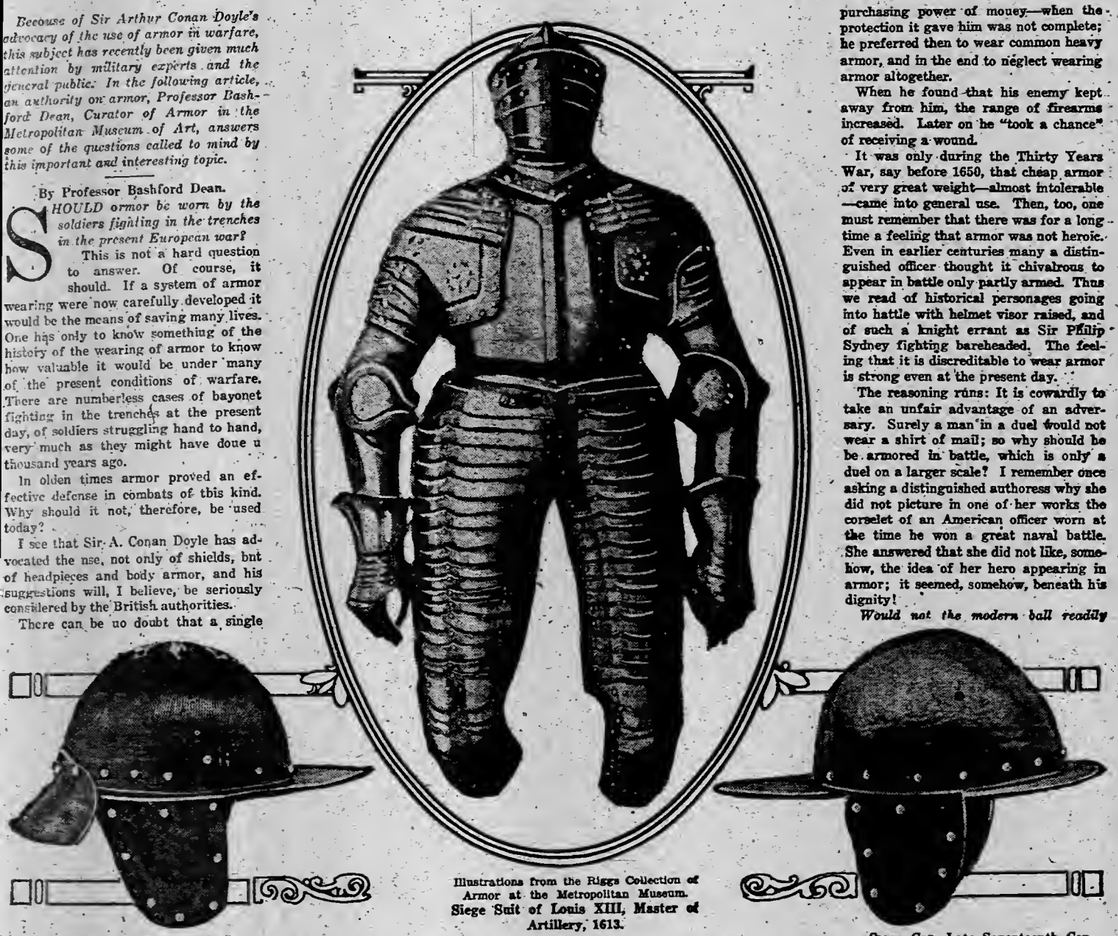
The answer is obvious. When metal is Harveyized or hardened in similar ways its resistance to a projectile is much greater. But as yet no actual tests have been made to show how resistant such pieces of armor are when made of metal of various thicknesses. It may be worth noting that by the introduction of modern methods the needed pieces of armor can now be produced quickly and economically. The various pieces of armor which in olden times were produced by hand labor at great cost could at present be stamped out in giant presses.

But how could the soldiers get along if they had to drag about weighty armor?

Why should they drag it about? A motor truck converted into a mobile armory could provide a hundred or more soldiers with their equipment where and when it was actually needed. And as so many of the attacks are made at night the matter of the rapid movement of an attacking force is by no means of arch-importance. It would certainly not be a difficult matter for pickets, wire-cutters, or sharpshooters to be provided with the needed pieces of armor, and in these cases, if not in all, the armor would be colored, by heating or by chemicals, so that the wearer becomes "protectively colored," as a zoologist would say, blending into his surroundings and becoming almost invisible.

Finally, when the armor had served its function, the pieces could be collected and passed out to the travelling armory, to be sent on to the next point where needed. The time will come, I verily believe, when traveling armories of this kind will form part of the equipment of each regiment. When one considers the value to the community of even one soldier, surely no nation should afford not to protect him as best it can.

The descendants of an individual may amount to thousands in the course of a couple of centuries, so one can figure out what the human losses to the countries now at war must represent in the future. If armor will save even a few hundreds of men it will certainly pay as a national investment to use it. The time will soon come, I prophesy, when governmental commissions will take up this matter effectively.



Illustrations from the Riggs Collection of Armor at the Metropolitan Museum.

French Siege Cap, Eighteenth Century.

Siege Suit of Louis XIII, Master of Artillery, 1613.

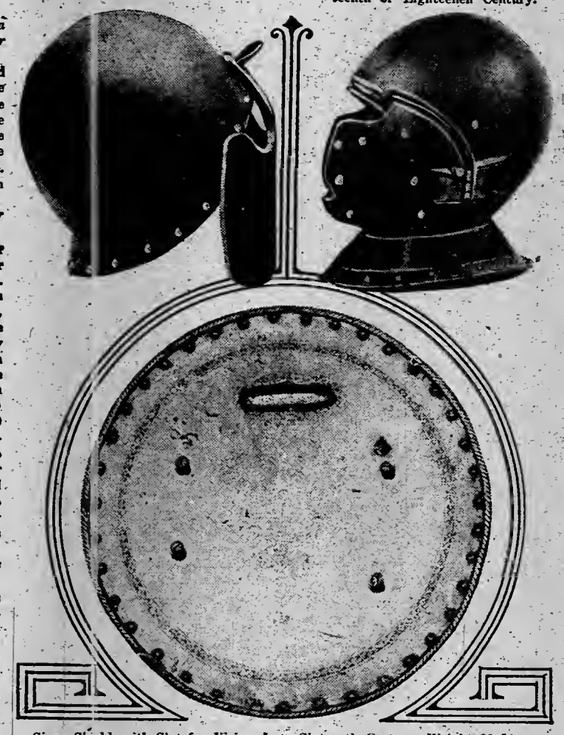
Siege Cap, Late Seventeenth Century.



Siege Burganet, French, Seventeenth Century.



Grenadier's Helmet, Early Seventeenth Century.



Siege Helmet, Weighing 30 Lbs.

Siege Casque, French, of Seventeenth or Eighteenth Century.

Siege Shield, with Slot for Vision, Late Sixteenth Century, Weight 20 Lbs.

Problems of "Last Minute" Mail Solved

THOUSANDS of business men in the course of a year rack their brains as to how to get a letter on the quickest mail to destination. The fastest mail trains in the world are the two leaving for Chicago and the West at 2:45 from the Pennsylvania Terminal and the Grand Central. Each train has the same schedule into Chicago, at 9:45 the following morning, and both carry Government mail clerks to receive and distribute letters, so that all mail matter from the two trains arrives at connections and destination with the mail sorted and sacked for immediate distribution to branch Post Offices and other railways. Both of these fast trains carry first-class mail only, and a special delivery stamp is not necessary, except as it pays for immediate delivery at the point of destination.

Each of the two systems operating these practically duplicate trains has devised special arrangements for the reception of the last-minute letters that are rushed by messenger to their stations. The Post Office Department has men specially detailed to take care of all this mail, moving it promptly to these and other trains during the twenty-four hours.

Mail to all trains is handled in the same expeditious manner as to the fast afternoon trains, so that rules leading to the proper depositing for that train will apply equally well for all fast mail trains carrying mail clerks. Mail deposited at the old General Post Office, opposite the City Hall, up to 1:30 P. M. will be sorted in time to reach these fliers. If it bears special delivery stamps it is sorted so as to catch this train if deposited there by 2 o'clock.

The Grand Central Station, being on the subway, receives the larger amount of the last-minute letters. To reach the special box at this station, entering from either Forty-second Street or the subway, go to the passageway between the ticket offices of the Central and New Haven lines.

The special mail box at the Grand Central Station is in the main train waiting room or grand concourse in the entrance from Forty-second Street that leads between the long line of ticket offices on the south side of the room—it is marked, "Mail for trains North, East and West." For twenty-two years, in the present magnificent terminal and in the one it replaced, M. J. Healy has been detailed by the United States Mail Service to receive, sort, and take to train all mail deposited in this box. Some statistician can figure how many trains Mr. Healy has met and how many miles the letters he has carried have gone; possibly if his work could be put all in one letter it would be out around Neptune by this time.

Your letters will certainly reach any of the fast mail trains to Chatham, Chicago, or Bridgeport if dropped in the box ten minutes ahead of the scheduled time of leaving. This means 2:35 P. M. for the Twentieth Century, and an equal allowance for the Boston, Montreal, and other trains.

At the Pennsylvania Terminal the train mail boxes are painted red and are in the centre at the west end of the main train room. Here mail is received by a man detailed from the New General Post Office right across Eighth Avenue, and is taken to all trains carrying mail distributers five minutes before train time. The railroad authorities make the further concession that all messengers with letters for the mail car on a given train are admitted through the train gate as long as it is open. Thus a letter for the Broadway Limited can be deposited on that train right up to leaving time.

There are many short cuts that can be taken advantage of in the mailing of letters and much time saved by a proper instruction of an office force as to what actually can be done in the case of emergency when things which can not be telegraphed or telephoned must be sent through. Prompt action at both ends of the trip will save days in obtaining a reply, enable a letter to reach one steamship earlier, or file papers that would be useless twenty-four hours later.

Uncle Sam has been quick to take advantage of every minute of saving the railroads have offered him and has at times forced on the railroads trains and connections so that important mails could be received and delivered on time. He makes it possible for his citizens to fire back their answers with only ten minutes of lost time if they will avail themselves of his arrangements and personally conduct the launching of their letters.

Time is money. For twenty-four hours a day the mails keep up their ceaseless current. Everything in matchless order and thoroughly prompt and yet a letter journey to and from Chicago, properly coached, mailed at 2:35 Monday in New York will give you an answer about Wednesday noon. The same letter mailed Monday fifteen minutes later at the station in New York will not return an answer to you until Friday. Two days saved by the man who knows.

Sonnets Written in the Fall of 1914

By George Edward Woodberry

[Of these sonnets No. V was published in The North American Review, April, 1915. It is here republished in its place in the series. The sonnets may be freely copied, if desired, without permission.—G. E. W.]

I.

AWAKE, ye nations, slumbering supine,
Who round enring the European fray!
Heard ye the trumpet sound? "The Day! the Day!
The last that shall on England's empire shine!
The Parliament that broke the Right Divine
Shall see her realm of reason swept away,
And lesser nations shall the sword obey—
The sword o'er all carve the great world's design!"
So on the English Channel boasts the foe
On whose imperial brow death's helmet noda.
Look where his hosts o'er bloody Belgium go,
And mix a nation's past with blazing sods!
A kingdom's waste! a people's homeless woe!
Man's broken Word, and violated gods!

II.

Far fall the day when England's realm shall see
The sunset of dominion! Her increase
Abolishes the man-dividing seas,
And frames the brotherhood on earth to be!
She, in free peoples planting sovereignty,
Orbs half the civil world in British peace;
And though time dispossess her, and she cease,
Rome-like she greatens in man's memory.
Oh, many a crown shall sink in war's turmoil,
And many a new republic light the sky,
Fleets sweep the ocean, nations till the soil,
Genius be born and generations die,
Orient and Occident together toil,
Ere such a mighty work man rears on high!

III.

Harken, the feet of the Destroyer tread
The wine-press of the nations; fast the blood
Pours from the side of Europe; in full flood
On the septentrional watershed
The rivers of fair France are running red!
England, the mother-eyrie of our brood,
That on the summit of dominion stood,
Shakes in the blast: heaven battles overhead!
Lift up thy head, O Rheims, of ages heir
That treasured up in thee their glorious sum;
Upon whose brow, prophetically fair,
Flamed the great morrow of the world to come;
Haunt with thy beauty this volcanic air
Ere yet thou close, O Flower of Christendom!

IV.

As when the shadow of the sun's eclipse
Sweeps on the earth, and spreads a spectral air,
As if the universe were dying there,
On continent and isle the darkness dips,
Unwonted gloom, and on the Atlantic slips;
So in the night the Belgian cities flare
Horizon-wide; the wandering people fare
Along the roads, and load the fleeing ships.
And westward borne that planetary sweep,
Darkening o'er England and her times to be,
Already steps upon the ocean-deep!
Watch well, my country, that unearthly sea,
Lest when thou thinkest not, and in thy sleep,
Unapt for war, that gloom enshadow thee!

V.

I pray for peace; yet peace is but a prayer.
How many wars have been in my brief years!
All races and all faiths, both hemispheres,
My eyes have seen embattled everywhere
The wide earth through; yet do I not despair
Of peace, that slowly through far ages nears,
Though not to me the golden morn appears;
My faith is perfect in time's lame fair.
For man doth build on an eternal scale,
And his ideals are framed of hope deferred;
The millennium came not; yet Christ did not fail,
Though ever unaccomplished is His word;
Him Prince of Peace, though unenthroned, we hail,
Supreme when in all bosoms He be heard.

VI.

This is my faith, and my mind's heritage,
Wherein I toil, though in a lonely place,
Who yet world-wide survey the human race
Unequal from wild nature disengage
Body and soul, and life's old strife assuage;
Still must abide, till heaven perfect its grace,
And love grown wisdom sweeten in man's face,
Alike the Christian and the heathen rage.
The tutelary genius of mankind
Ripens by slow degrees the final State,
That in the soul shall its foundations find
And only in victorious love grow great;
Patient the heart must be, humble the mind,
That doth the greater births of time await!

VII.

Whence not unmoved I see the nations form
From Dover to the fountains of the Rhine,
A hundred leagues, the scarlet battle-line,
And by the Vistula great armies swarm,
A vaster flood; rather my breast grows warm,
Seeing all peoples of the earth combine
Under one standard, with one countersign,
Grown brothers in the universal storm.
And never through the wide world yet there rang
A mightier summons! O Thou who from the side
Of Athens and the kins of Caesar sprang,
Strike, Europe, with half the coming world allied,
For those ideals for which, since Homer sang,
The hosts of thirty centuries have died.

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France Bravely Faces Any Sacrifice to Win

Dictatorship of the Viviani Government Is Made Possible and Absolute by the Determination of the People to Do Anything for Victory

By Dr. George B. McClellan of Princeton

St. Moritz, Aug. 10, 1915.

TO any one who knows France and has been there recently, by far the most impressive feature of the war is the spirit of the French people. Wherever one goes, with whomsoever one talks, it is the same. There is a profound realization of the tragedy of the war, as of something as inevitable as fate, overpowering, almost overwhelming all peoples and nations alike.

At first Frenchmen went to the war in the spirit of enthusiasm and conquest, for the recovery of the "lost provinces" for which they had been preparing for over forty years. But they soon found that there was not as much desire on the part of the Alsatians to be "recovered" as they had expected. Men have returned from Alsace with stories of wells poisoned by Alsatian farmers and of French sentries shot in the back by Alsatian peasants, and, moreover, Alsatian and Lothringian troops have been fighting manfully and loyally in Poland against Russia. All this served to damp the first enthusiasm, and as the months have gone by the phase of enthusiasm and conquest has entirely passed, for Frenchmen realize now that they are fighting for life.

There is a grim determination throughout the country to win if victory is possible, and if not to lose gloriously. There is among the people a calm, cheerful willingness to make any and every sacrifice of life, property, and even liberty for "La Patrie." One of the great surprises, and to their enemies one of the great disappointments, of the war has been the way in which the French people have refused to be stampeded.

It is true that in the beginning they became excited and that there was rioting in Paris, but there has never been any question of popular disapproval or even of discontent with any of the burdens and hardships imposed by the war. There has never been any question of the ability and willingness of the civilians "to hold." If France is beaten it will be by force of arms from without, and not by revolution. Those Germans who counted on internal disorders in France as on one of their allies already realize their mistake and acknowledge that the France of 1914 is a very different France from that of 1871.

What greatly impresses any neutral who has lately seen much of English people is the difference in spirit between the English and the French. While the British upper and middle classes are thoroughly aroused to the magnitude of the task before them, the people hardly realize its importance. In France, on the contrary, from the President to the smallest gamin all appreciate the vastness of the undertaking upon which they have entered.

While the British people are more or less apathetic, the hatred of the upper and middle class English for the Germans is far greater than that of the Germans for them, while the French have no more hatred for their enemies than have the latter for the French.

The English call their enemies "Huns," "Pirates," and "Murderers," the French call them by no more names than "Les Boches," a contraction of "Alboche," the corruption of "Allemand," by which the Germans have been known for years in the extreme north of France.

Neither the French soldiers nor those civilians who are in touch with the front through the presence there of sons, husbands, or brothers have anything but respect for their enemies. They realize that the Germans are fighting for what they believe to be the right, that it is no disgrace to be beaten by them, and that every skirmish won is a feat of arms of which to be greatly proud.

The only real hatred of the Germans that seems to exist in France is among the members of the American colony in Paris, who, like all foreigners living abroad, are for business and social reasons always more loyal than the King; among a small section of the French people who have no relatives at the front, and who are inclined to believe everything they read in the French newspapers; and among certain members of the bourgeois ruling oligarchy.

It must be remembered that the Government and its immediate supporters have been under a terrific strain for over a year. It is therefore not surprising if the strain is beginning to tell on individuals so that many of them have become nervous, irritable and unjust. Not only are they unjust to their enemies, which is to be expected, but they seem unable even to be fair to neutrals.

The Pope's suggestion that there might be something to be said on the side of the Germans called forth a storm of abuse, with the absurd hint that he had been "bought by German gold," while President Wilson's neutrality, certainly not unfavorable to the Allies, was violently denounced in official quarters. He was charged with being pro-German because he had not declared war against Germany, and M. Clemenceau and M. Hanotaux, although not in office, supporters of the Government, taking advantage of an indiscreet attack made upon the President by an American stopping in Paris, went out of their way to abuse Mr. Wilson in the newspapers with which they are connected, L'Homme Enchaîné and Le Figaro.

As the war goes on this irritability in Government circles becomes more evident, and with it an ever-increasing objection to trusting the people. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that since war was declared the French people have never proved themselves unworthy of any trust that has been given them.

Before the battle of the Marne, the people were kept in ignorance of the real condition of affairs. It was not until they heard the sound of the German guns outside Paris that they knew that anything was wrong with the French Army. It is doubtful if any other people on earth would have stood the shock of the discovery as well as did the French. They took it perfectly quietly and bravely. Some who could do so left Paris, but most with admirable courage and patriotism remained.

Again, when the much-advertised Spring forward movement, which was to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium, ended in the disastrous defeat of Arras, in which 45,000 Frenchmen were killed, wounded, and captured, the Government suppressed the news. After a week's time the news became public through the English papers and by word of mouth, and once more the French people stood the strain calmly and bravely.

Yet even this second proof of French trustworthiness in adversity has produced no effect upon the Government. Strangely enough in a democracy, the members of the Ministry seem to distrust and fear the people, and they have distrusted and feared them from the very beginning.

The war had hardly begun when the Government, without either popular or Parliamentary consent, brushed aside the Constitution and the laws and established what is in effect, if not in name, a dictatorship as oppressive and as complete as any ever exercised by either of the Napoleons.

Germany declared war against France on Aug. 3, 1914. The French Parliament met the next day and, as required by the Constitution, recognized the existence of a state of war. In a single session, without amendment or debate, it enacted into law eighteen bills submitted by the Government, and authorized the President of the Republic to borrow eight milliards of francs, to be spent upon the public services in any way the Government might see fit. It was perfectly willing to subordinate itself to the executive, and in the face of national danger legislate without comment on any subject or in any way the Government might desire.

This, however, did not satisfy the wishes of M. Viviani and his associates, who almost immediately after their flight to Bordeaux declared the session of Parliament closed by a notice printed in the Journal Officiel. It is not only insisted that the Government had no legal right to close a session of Parliament held during "a state of siege," but it is further claimed that the only legal way that any session can be closed is by the reading of the decree of closure from the tribune of both chambers.

As the budget for 1915 had not been voted, the Government was obliged to call Parliament together again before the expiration of the year. This was not done until Dec. 24, when, after three meetings in which the chambers showed themselves as subservient and as pliant as before, the session was again closed in the same illegal way.

On Jan. 12, 1915, Parliament met under the Constitution for its regular session, which must last at least five months. Until lately it has at no time shown itself inclined to in any way embarrass the Government or to disobey the latter's orders, no matter how unconstitutional they might be. In fact, in two particulars, it has gone so far as even to surprise many Frenchmen who thoroughly approve of the present dictatorship.

The members of the French Senate are elected for nine years. In January of this year the terms of 102 Senators expired.

"It is difficult," said the Government, "to call together the electoral colleges, and in fact some of the departments affected are in the hands of the enemy. It will be even more inconvenient to have 102 seats vacant. Let us therefore ignore the Constitution and by a simple act of Parliament indefinitely extend the terms of those Senators who are about to go out"—which Parliament on Dec. 24, 1914, unanimously, and without a single word of debate, proceeded to do.

In other words, one-third of the members of the French Senate have absolutely no constitutional right to their seats. The extension of the life of the British House of Commons by act of Parliament is an entirely different matter, for the British Constitution, being unwritten, can be amended by act, so that anything not antagonistic to Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement is of itself constitutional.

The French Constitution is written and rigid, yet the French Parliament, to save the Government from an inconvenience, for it was nothing more, did not hesitate to commit a constitutional violation, which in any but a Latin country would make null and void any future legislation it might enact, and even in France has raised the question of the validity of all legislation enacted during the present session.

In the Chamber of Deputies an equally extraordinary condition of affairs has been tolerated. Out of a membership of 603, more than one-third the total, or 220 Deputies, have been mobilized. Asked by the Committee on Leaves of Absence of the Chamber for a list of the members affected, the Minister of War refused to furnish the desired information, and the Chamber accepted his refusal.

Curiously enough, two Under Secretaries of State, including the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, have been mobilized and are at the front, although continuing to hold office, and like the other Deputies with the colors are never free from military discipline and can attend the meetings of the Chamber only by the permission of their military chiefs. If they were to attend without permission they would be liable to be shot for desertion "in the face of the enemy."

A Deputy named Mirman, in his capacity of Deputy, signed a circular in praise of the Minister of War, and was promptly punished as a private soldier for having taken part in politics. By a recently enacted law, Deputies, formerly forbidden to do so, may now accept decorations. It is very easy to see that through the fear of punishment, the hope of reward and the force of discipline, the Minister of War can and does absolutely control over a third of the Chamber of Deputies.

Acting under Government orders, Parliament has made a third of the membership of one house unconstitutional and imperiled the validity of all legislation; and in the other has permitted more than a third of its membership to become the private property of the War Department. Surely it would seem that a Parliament willing to go as far as this in obeying orders might have been trusted to any extent.

Yet such apparently has not been the case, for the Viviani Ministry has preferred to employ even more unconstitutional methods of government to trusting the Chambers. It has reverted to the methods of the Second Empire, and ever since the war began, in direct violation of both statute law and Constitution, France has been governed by Ministerial decree.

According to Professor J. Barthélemy of the Faculty of Law in the University of Paris ("Du Renforcement du Pouvoir Executif en Temps de Guerre") these executive decrees have been of three kinds:

1. Those formally suspending existing statutes;

2. Those directly violating existing laws; and

3. Those substituting rules decreed by the executive power for laws already enacted by Parliament.

It is needless to say that none of these decrees has either legal authority, or moral justification. In a very few instances Parliament has subsequently legalized decrees; otherwise they have continued to be, as in the beginning, absolutely illegal.

The most illegal example of existing law suspended by Ministerial decree cited by Professor Barthélemy is that of the law against "congregations of women." Under the so-called "Combes" laws religious associations of women, as well as those of men, were declared illegal, and the nuns who had done so much, so faithfully and so nobly, for France, in education and in caring for the sick and poor, were expelled from the country and their property seized.

When the war broke out the Government awoke to the fact that the only trained nurses (the nuns) that France had ever known were forbidden to enter the country. Accordingly, instead of asking Parliament to amend or suspend the law against congregations, which would have been the legal procedure and which request Parliament would undoubtedly have promptly granted, the law was suspended for the duration of the war by Ministerial decree. The Government had no more legal right to suspend the law than had the first passerby in the street.

Under the second and third heads, violation of existing laws by decree, and substitution of decrees for laws, for both mean practically the same thing, the examples are so numerous that only a few of the most glaring can be mentioned.

Under the law, no official, either civil or military, can be deprived of his office or his rank without the authority of a properly constituted council of discipline. This has been brushed aside by the decrees of Aug. 15 and Sept. 10, 1914, placing every employe of Government, from the General in command of groups of armies to the messenger boys in the civil departments, at the mercy of their hierarchical chiefs, in most cases a single individual, who, without appeal, may remove, suspend, or degrade any or all subordinates.

Under the law no court-martial, which must consist of five officers, can

Joseph Pennell Suggests Moving the Statue of Liberty to Governors Island for a Lighthouse

Would Give New York Most Beautiful Entrance of Any City in the World

NEW YORK CITY might easily have the finest approach in the world, and the way in which this highly desirable result may be attained is to move the Statue of Liberty from its present location and put it, on a much higher pedestal, at the end of Governors Island.

It is Joseph Pennell who bas discovered the advisability of this change and he has made a drawing representing tbe appearance of the shoreline after the statue has been moved. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES he recently told his reasons for believing that the Statue of Liberty should be moved, and moved at once.

"The more one stays in New York," he said, "the more he is impressed by the picturesqueness of tbe city. Bnt it is all haphazard, all its picturesqueness! One can't help thinking that a little care would produce better results.

"I don't mean town planning. Tbat is an abomination! Bnt I do think that the appearance of the city should be given more consideration. And at the present time there is a wonderful chance to do this.

"At the far end of Governors Island a breakwater is being bnilt. Toward the Narrows a lighthouse is about to be put up. Now there is nothing there except a lantern on a pole.

"Now, almost opposite, on the other side of the channel, but completely away from New York City, stands the Statue of Liberty. It is not even a lighthouse, although it was intended to be one. Half the people coming to New York never see the Statue of Liberty and the other half laugh at it because they don't know any better.

"The Statue of Liberty is not half so bad as nine-tenths of the statues in the United States. The trouble with it is that it is badly placed and that it rests on a very squat pedestal.

"William Morris always said that beauty should be nseful. Here is a cbance to add to the Statue of Liberty's beauty and to make it useful by placing it on Governors Island, adding another member to its base, and putting a really powerful light in the torch.

"I don't know to whom the statue belongs, but I believe that it belongs to tbe United States. If it does belong to the United States, the problem of moving it will be very simple and the expense will not be prohibitive.

"Once placed on Governors Island, the Statne of Liberty would make the entrance to New York (as I tried to show in the drawing) 'tbe most monumental and magnificent entrance in the world.

"You see in my drawing the Statue of Liberty, elevated by the addition of a new member to its base, placed on Governors Island. I have drawn it as it would appear from the Narrows. The city towers np behind it; on the right is the East River and on the left the Hudson. Fort William is almost concealed by it. It gains in dignity because of the flat-made ground near it.

"Of course I thought about the strategic importance of Governors Island. I found that this need not hinder the moving of the statue, for Governors Island has no strategic importance! It's just a camp and the fort is nothing bnt a prison. The city would be done for anyway if any enemy got as near to it as the Narrows.

"It's all very well to talk abont the Colossus of Rhodes which no one ever sees. But here is a chance to give New York an entrance more beautiful than any other city of ancient or modern times. Here is a chance to beantify the city which has never before been offered. We should take advantage of it at once."



A Sketch Made for the New York Times by Joseph Pennell, the Noted Artist, Showing How the Entrance Would Look from the Narrows if the Statue of Liberty Were Removed to Governors Island.

Australians Propose Income Tax

According to statements in Australian newspapers, the Government of the Commonwealth is proposing in the House of Representatives the imposition of a heavy income tax, necessitated in the main by the financial requirements in connection with the European war. It is announced that approximately $19,466,000 will be required to balance the ledger this year, apart from war expenditure, which is provided for out of loans. Incidental to the war, the Treasurer has to provide for interest on tbe loans and for pensions.

Scotch Fisheries Show Decline

The Scottish Fishery Board in its report dealing with conditions in 1914, states that the sea fish of all kinds landed within the year amounted to 7,440,321 bundredweight, of the value of $15,614,340. This is a decrease in value as compared with thc preceding year of $3,840,549, and in quantity of 388,029 hnndredweight. This result was obtained by 8,869 fishing vessels, manned by crews numbering 37,594. In 1913 there were 8,991 vessels, with crews numbering 38,262.

Facts from Many Lands

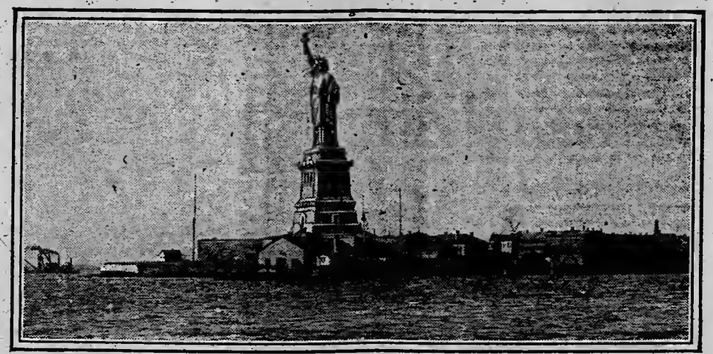
ONE of the rubber companies of Stockholm is renting automobile tires by the day to owners of cars, because of the shortage of tires throughout Sweden, so Chargé d'Affaires Caffery has reported to Washington. Many cars in Stockholm are out of use. It is estimated that about 160 cars will be able to continue to run until November, but not longer, unless the tire shortage is relieved.

Field manoeuvres recently held in Massachnsetts were marked by experiments by the Signal Corps in mainc.ining a wireless aerial at a great altitude by means of kites. A string of kites was sent np to a height of 1,600 feet, the messages sent from the aerial supported by the kites being stated to bave been received 150 miles away. The field wireless set used by the corps would nnder ordinary circumstances only send messages twenty-five miles. The receiving qualities of the kite-supported aerial are stated to have been notable.

Lands in the Republic of Costa Rica suitable for the cultivation of bananas and witbin reach of ralroad transportation range in price from $35 to $40 United States currency per bectare, (2.47 acres.) All banana lands worth while—that is, adaptable and near transportation—bave been filed on and title secured. The several owners are now holding them at the prices qnoted.

Tbe first national exposition of corn in Brazil was held recently in Sao Paulo. It was modeled on those which have met with such success in the United States. It was held under the patronage of the State Minister of Agriculture. The exposition was visited by prominent planters from many States, who took advantage of the occasion to supply themselves with bigb-grade seed for the coming crops. It is tbe intention of the organizers to form "corn clnbs" througbout tbe country, to be conducted in the same manner as in the United States.

Experiments have been conducted at Alexandria, Va., with a hnge flying boat which weigbs about 2,300 pounds, and is said to have a carrying capacity of twenty passengers. It is reported tbat it can make a speed of sixty miles an hour.



The Statue of Liberty as It Is on Bedlow's Island. Photo by Moses King.

From Here and There

IN Lancashire, England, the cotton waste has an annnal value of $75,000,000. This vast sum is represented by fag-ends and sweepings and pickings and combings. Tbousands of women are employed to divide this stuff into good, middling, and bad, and it is sold at various prices for different purposes—papermaking, matting, surgical wadding, and, most of all, the making of shoddy.

According to tbe last Federal census there were at that time 13,394,213 foreign born whites in the United States. Those who could not speak English and were over twenty-one years of age numbered 2,565,003. The number of illiterates was 1,650,361. No less than 35,614 over twenty-one years old were attending school, while the number of students between tbe ages of fifteen and twenty was 102,639. There were 6,647,817 men of voting age, of wbom 3,034,117 had been naturalized and 2,266,535 were aliens, the citizenship of the remainder not being reported.

The most important French port outside of France is Saigon, which ranks with Boulogne and Bordeaux among the ports of the mother country. It is the natural collecting and distributing centre for the great rice-producing delta regions of the Mekong, Donnai, and other rivers, and is the port of transshipment for all the other ports of Indo-China. Saigon is located on the right bank of the Saigon River, about fifty miles from the sea and about ten miles above the point where the river empties into the Donnai, a short coastal river parallel to the Mekong and about 100 miles to the east of it.

For the first time in its history the United States leads the world as an exporter. Occasionally it has surpassed the United Kingdom in tbe exportation of domestic products, but it was only in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, that the total American exports, domestic and foreign, exceeded those of the United Kingdom. The total exports in the fiscal year 1915 aggregated $2,768,600,000, as against $2,170,100,000 for the United Kingdom, the figures representing in the case of the United States an increase of 17 per cent. and in the case of the United Kingdom a decrease of 30 per cent. when compared with last year.

women with a casual, "It is a well-known fact that," &c.

The theory of the greater male variability seemed to Mrs. Hollingworth to have been too easily accepted. Countless tests have been made in schools, colleges, and institutions of the comparative ranges of judgment of male and female subjects. Tests of incidental memory of objects of common experience; others for incidental memory of words; tests of motor ability, such as crossing out certain letters on a printed page, speed and accuracy being taken into consideration; tapping tests, and others, highly technical, and in themselves uninteresting, but of unquestioned value. All of these that were in any way available were tabulated and studied by Mrs. Hollingworth for variability. She was obliged to conclude that they failed to establish greater male variability, and some of them even suggested greater female variability.

Men's greater variability is held to begin with his anatomical structure, although few proper anatomical comparisons have been made. Pearson of Londou has made some valuable studies, but his subjects were either adults or children old enough to have been influenced by the differences in habits and social convention always existent between boys and girls.

Mrs. Hollingworth, in search of inherent, rather than acquired differences, undertook an extensive anatomical study, using as snbjects 2,000 newborn infants. At the New York Infirmary for Women and Children it has long been the custom for resident physicians to weigh and measure every child born in the wards. The measurements, ten in nomber and mathematically exact, are made immediately after birth, before the babies have had even the modifying influence of a first meal. From hospital files extending over a space of three and a half years, Mrs. Hollingworth and her associate, Dr. Heleu Montague, transcribed the records of 1,000 boys and 1,000 girls, submitting them to tabulation and close scrutiny. The babies were of every nationality, including a few negroes and Asiatics. Tha investigators had, therefore, an extraordinary opportunity for reaching a couclusive result.

The result of this study in comparative anatomy is very sad for a world full of eminent scieotists. Of the two thousand babies measured the boys' average weight was about ona bundred and thirty grams heavier than the girls', and they averaged about six tenths of a centimeter longer. A gram is one four-bundred-and-eightieth of a pound, and a centimeter is a little less thau half an inch, so these differences were slight. All the boys' measurements average above those of the girls. But Mrs. Hollingworth's study was not of averages but of variations, and there was where the surprise came in. The girls were a little more unlike one another than the boys were. The lightest baby and the heaviest baby were girls. The shortest baby was a girl and the longest was a boy, but eliminating these extremes, the variation as to length was the same for both sexes. And so it was with all the other measuremeuts, with indications of aligbtly greater variability of the girls.

This study of comparative anatomy cannot, of course, be called absolutely conclusive, but it is the most extensive of its kind ever undertaken. It is far more scientifically exact than similar studies on which was founded, to the complete satisfactiou of men lika Darwin, Ellis, and Thorndike, the theory of the greater natural physical variability of men. Mrs. Hollingworth's study disproves the theory, at least until others as authoritative establish it again.

Mrs. Hollingworth's next study was of the comparative mental variability of men and women. Men, we have been assured, enrich the race with more geniuses and cumber it with more idiots, women's minds keeping to an average of intelligence. That there have been more meu than women geniuses has been demonstrated; that there have been more imbeciles among men seems to have been demonstrated by records kept in institutions for the feeble-minded. Apparently it never seemed worth anybody's while to go behind the institution records until Mrs. Hollingworth decided to do it. After taking a master's degree in psychology she was given the position of examining psychologist in the Clearing House for Mental Defectives in the New York City Department of Charities. About 3,000 mentally deficient men, women, and children pass through this clearing honse every year on the way to suitable institutions.

In the aggregate, as Mrs. Hollingworth's notes show, there are more males than females in this sad procession. Not because the male sex furnishes more, however, bnt because there is no place for a male imbecile except in an institution. A feeble-minded boy is a matter of concern around the house. He is a constant care to his family, and it is very early to be seen that he can never earn a living. His parents are easily persuaded to commit him to an institution. The case is quite otherwise with a feeble-minded girl, unless she is very low grade. She can be used around the house in a variety of ways, and her parents hesitate before they "pnt her away," to use the popular phrase.

Very early in her work of examining city defectives Mrs. Hollingworth observed that, whila the majority of the younger imbeciles were boys, the majority of the older ones were women. She began systematically to question relatives as to thair reasons for committing the women at a late day. The answers were all of one character: "Her husband is dead"; "Her man deserted"; "She has rheumatism and can't work no more"; "She had a job washing dishes in a restaurant, but she lost it."

It need not unduly strain the imagination to understand how these women kept afloat for thirty years or longer in a working world. Most of them, although mature in years, were mentally about 9 years old, and they were capable of doing any work a child of that age could do. Physically strong, they could scrub floors, sew a little, "take care" of children, and do the kind of housekeeping that consists largely of frying meat and potatoes and going to the corner for a pail of beer. Great numbers of feeble-minded women, it has been also shown, support themselves by prostitution. These are the reasons why great numbers of women imbeciles were not in the institutions when the scientists were counting.

If meu's assumed superiority to women rests in their greater inherent variability, physical and mental, then that superiority has not been proved. But there are the meu geniuses. There must be some essential difference between men and womeu. That essential differeuce exists, and it is so obvious that no genius among men ever discovered it. Women bear children, men do not.

There is nothing in this fact, taken by itself, to prevent women from having developed into Shakespeares and Michael Angelos. But conditions of child-bearing have from time immemorial obliged women to engage in one occupation—housekeeping. To be a mother has always meant that a woman must expend nearly 100 per cent. of her energies, as Mrs. Hollingworth points out, "in the performance and supervision of domestic and allied trades, a field where eminence is impossible." A woman may be a perfect housekeeper, (as we misuse the word perfect,) but she can never get any public recognition on that account.

If men from time immemorial had all been compelled to engage in one occupation, say farming, they would now seem to be pretty much alike, and geniuses among them would be as rare as they are among women. Very likely they would have produced a few male Sapphos, Jeanne d'Arcs and Mme. Curies, hut in the main their minds would persist in hovering around a neutral average of worth.

We cannot prove this, but we can prove that women began to vary, began to differ from their foremothers and from oue another just as soon as they began to do work outside their homes. Wheu the industrial revolution sent thousands, and then more thousauds, of women out of the home iuto the factory, the whole character of womeu suffered an inevitable change. Withiu fifty years womeu had varied more from type than they had between the building of the pyramids and the sailing of tha Mayflower. During the next fifty years they had varied still more, because increasingly they had a choice of activities, a choice of euvironment, a choice of many of their conditions.

It is interesting to note the changes that took place in the first American factory women. They were nearly all daughters of New England farmers, and before the advent of the cotton mills had led secluded, isolated lives. They were, from all accounts, docile in their families and very much under the subjection of their clergy. Bnt very soon after they went to work in the mills we find these same girls asserting their right to decent wages, disputing other labor couditions with their employers, organizing unions, declaring strikes, and employing all the modern machinery of parades, cart tail speeches and sabotage.

They had leaders, like Sarah Bagley, the Lowell cotton mill girl who led the agitation which, in 1847, resulted in the first law for a ten hour working day ever passed in this country. Sarah Bagley anticipated Mrs. Pankhurst by exactly fifty years; for, stung by the indifference of the assemblyman from Lowell to the ten hour bill, Miss Bagley and her lieuteuants turned out at the next election and defeated him roundly. The womeu's unions collapsed under the weigbt of a sudden influx of many Irish immigrants, too starved and illiterate to resist exploitation. But they illustrate how rapidly women developed when given a choice of occupatious.

Women in mills, in factories, in canneries, in all productive industries have sent hand looms, spinning wheels, soap kettles, candle molds to the scrap beap. It is perhaps premature to relegate the private cookstove to a speedy oblivion, but it is certain that, in auother generation, the private sewing machine will be as obsolete as a churn.

Womeu have had more and more leisure thrust upou them. They have used their leisure to think, to educate themselves, to take part, in a limited way, in community activities, but still they are not free, as men are free. They have not yet been given room for their interests and abilities to vary as men vary. It is still the lot of the overwhelming majority of women to marry and bear children, in a society where bearing children is associated with a lifetime of housework and domestic living.

About 95 per cent. of all working women marry, and practically all of them do their own housework. About 55 per cent. of all middle-class women marry, and practically all of them do part of their own housework. The 99 per cent. of the wealthy classes who marry do not count, because they are relatively small in number. The fact is demonstrable that the mass of women, however different their types and their natural inclinations, live domestic lives, cut off from active participatiou in world movements, unable to seek eminence or to develop leadership.

Out of such a mass, compressed into one type, as in a mold, little genius can be expected to emerge. As long as we demand of women that they make a choice between free activities and marriage and motherhood, most of them will, wisely, choose marriage and motherhood. But as long as half the race is denied opportunity for self-development, all the race will suffer for the power and energy that might have served it.

The world needs geniuses. It needs them to teach the millions how to live, how to raise themselves to a civilization worthy of the name. It needs genius in statesmanship to rid the world of war. It needs geniuses in science to cope with disease and untimely death. It needs geniuses to deal with crime and with the arch-crime of poverty. It needs spiritual geniuses, poets, prophets, teachers. Some of this genius, half of it perhaps, lies latent in women, and the problem that confronts women today is how to free that latent genius without robbing the world of its mothers. Or to put it in another way, the problem of the modern woman is bow to vary from her type as freely as men vary without giving up her right to bear children.

Men like Dr. Baruch can continue to harp on their theory of the biological inferiority of women. Women are beginning to understand themselves as no mala scientist can ever understand them, and they face their great problem confident that nothing in nature stands in the way of its solution.

American Muskrats Plague Bohemia

THE American muskrat is becoming a dangerous pest in Bohemia. The animal was introduced on the estates of Prince Colloredo-Mannsfeld in 1905, and since that time has distributed itself over the area within 100 miles of Dobrzisch, near Prague, where it was first liberated. It has followed the course of the Elba and Moldau rivers and their tributaries, and it is reported that it has even reached some of the tributaries of the Danube.

Like the rabbit in Australia and the English sparrow in America, the muskrat has developed a long list of evil traits of which it is apparently innocent in its native habitat. The streams in this region are controlled by dams and grassed banks, and fish culture in the ponds formed by the dams is a leading industry. The carp raised in these ponds form a very important part of the food supply of the country. But the muskrat undermines both the dams and banks so that they cave in, allowing the water to escape and with it the fish.

It is also stated that it works havoc among the river crabs and mussels, the former furnishing a large food supply and the latter the shell which supports important industries.

Further, it catches fish, disturbs their feeding and spawning and, when other food is insufficient, it eats growing grain and vegetables and destroys the eggs of both wild and domestic fowl.

It is said that the muskrat attains a greater size in Bohemia than in America, and that the fur is greatly inferior to that of the American muskrat, so instead of being regarded, as in America, as a valuable fur-bearing animal of comparatively harmless habits, it is looked upon as a real pest.

The Agricultural Council of the Kingdom of Bohemia has not only recommended the destruction of the muskrat in every way possible, but it has made the digging out of the nests obligatory. Trapping and poisoning are among the means of extermination mentioned, and a special muskrat trap is recommended by the Council.

Peace Inviolable

By Beatrice Barry.

THROUGH a valley of blackest night,
With no single star to guide me,
I could struggle back to the light,
If my love but stood beside me;
And my love—in storm or in stress,
Fortunes frowning or beguiling,
Though Fate punish, or caress,
He shall look—and find me smiling.

Pray what can sadden the heart
When one lives, and loves, and is young?
Shall the sudden teardrops start
At tha stab of a venomed tongue?
Shall one sigh for the lack of wealth
When the heart holds bidden treasure,
When the blood in one's veins spells "health,"
And the feet trip Love's own measure?

Nay, life shall flow like a song,
With a sweet refrain to charm us.
No grief shall prevail for loug;
No evil have power to harm us.
Who cares for the Winter's cold,
Or the heat of Summer weather?
'Tis a long while yet to grow old—
And we'll travel the road together!

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What the Constitutional Convention Did

Herbert Parsons, Chairman of a Committee in the Convention, Analyzes the Work Done and Points Out What It Means to the People of the State

By Herbert Parsons.

Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations of the Constitutional Convention.

ORDINARILY the Constitutional Convention would not have been held until 1918. But the Legislature submitted to the people at a special election in the Spring of 1914 the question whether it should be held in 1915. The frauds which occurred at that special election in certain strongly Democratic districts indicated that the Democrats expected to control it. But "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley." And the people elected 116 Republicans, including all 15 Delegates at Large, to 52 Democrats.

With the exception of two from Rockland County and three from Buffalo, the Democratic members came from the City of New York. Senator Root was elected President of the Convention after receiving all the Republican and many of the Democratic votes. Many of the reforms embodied in the revised Constitution are the product of his forty years' experience in public life and politics as United States District Attorney, district leader, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, floor leader in the Constitutional Convention twenty-one years ago, Secretary of War under President McKinley, Secretary of State under President Roosevelt, and Senator of the United States. He gave to the work of the convention his brilliant talents and his untiring industry, and to the members never-failing courtesy and ever-ready attention. No detail was too small for his care. The result is that the convention proceeded smoothly, saved six weeks through his forethought, did its work for $50,000 less than the appropriation which the Legislature made for it, and wrought out many genuine reforms.

The convention organized on the 6th of April, and, in order to enable the Legislature to finish its labors, adjourned until the 26th of April. Afterward it continued in session the body of each week until the evening of Sept. 10, when it finally adjourned. For the first few months its work was done mainly through committees which heard those interested and those who knew and discussed the propositions referred to them. The last two months were devoted continuously to the consideration of the propositions reported by committees.

Only one matter received a partisan consideration. The Democratic members from New York City claimed that the city was discriminated against by the provisions in the existing Constitution which prevent any two adjoining counties (meaning Kings and New York as it was on Jan. 1, 1895) from having a majority of the Senators.

This was not changed. The restriction as a practical matter never has restricted and is not likely to restrict. The convention refused to enlarge the restriction so as to make it apply to all five counties of Greater New York. In submitting the Constitution this matter, called the matter of apportionment, was left to be voted upon separately, because it was thought some partisans might object to voting for a Constitution which contained the limitation, although the result of an adverse vote will be to retain the limitation.

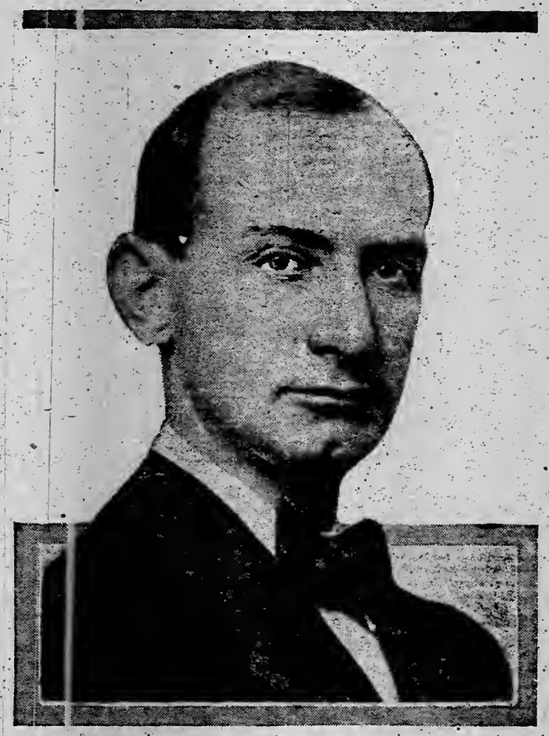
An adverse vote on apportionment will, however, hinder one important reform, and that is, that hereafter each apportionment shall be based upon the preceding Federal census, if available, which would do away with the necessity of the State census, and save $500,000 each year when the State census has to be taken.

Suffrage.

The great desire on the part of many people to have suffrage extended to women is expected to bring to the polls this year many more voters than would ordinarily come in an off year. The suffrage amendment will be voted upon separately from the Revised Constitution. Both parties being pledged to submit the suffrage question in the form passed by the Legislature, the Constitutional Convention did nothing about it except to insert a provision in the Revised Constitution which removes a technical argument which might otherwise be made against the effectiveness of a favorable vote.

Home Rule.

The convention provided for a large grant of home rule to cities and counties. Those who desire to vote for home rule will vote for the Revised Constitution as a whole, of which home rule is a part. At present cities must go to the Legislature for almost every kind of legislation. And their only check upon legislation affecting them is the Mayor's power of veto, subject to the right of the Legislature to override his veto. For years there has been a cry for home rule, particularly from the City of New York.



Herbert Parsons.

The Revised Constitution provides that every city shall have "exclusive power to manage, regulate, and control its property, affairs, and municipal government," subject to the Constitution and the general laws of the State and to laws applying to all cities. This power includes the power to organize and manage all departments, bureaus, and other divisions of municipal government, and to regulate the powers, duties, qualifications, mode of selection, number, terms of office, compensation, and method of removal of all city officers and employes. It has been said the employes of the cities would oppose home rule for the reason that the city authorities, instead of the Legislature, will have the foregoing powers. Would they be so foolish? Whatever municipal authorities may at times have attempted to do, does any one believe that the people, through the Board of Aldermen, are going to be unfair to their employes? And if the employes do take this position, certainly the rest of the electors must rise up in their wrath and adopt the Constitution, because they cannot permit the advantages of home rule to be thwarted by the selfishness of their employes.

A city will be able to change its own charter through action of its legislative body, subject to tha approval of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. A change, however, of the "framework" of the City Government, or which modifies restrictions as to issuing bonds or contracting debts, must be submitted to the Legislature during the first week of its next regular session and becomes effective as law sixty days after such submission, unless in the meantime the Legislature nullifies it. In 1917, and unless its charter otherwise provides every eight years thereafter, every city must submit to its electors the question whether its charter shall be revised, and if it is to pass upon their work, it is submitted to the Legislature, and, if not annulled by it within six months, goes into effect.

An attempt has been made to belittle this grant of home rule because of the necessity of submitting a charter to the Legislature after it has received the approval of the people of the city. It must be remembered, however, that this grant of home rule is a new departure, that the dividing line between what are State and municipal functions is not altogether clear, that the State is the sovereign authority, and that there are fifty-two cities outside of the City of New York to which this grant applies, so that in attempting a new scheme such as this it is the part of wisdom to proceed with caution so that if anything is done which should need correction it could be corrected. It is recognized, however, as shown by the way in which similar provisions have worked elsewhere, that this right to annul is practically never exercised.

The Counties of Nassau and Westchester have found the present form of county government unsuited to the needs of their localities so largely suburban. The Legislatnre is, therefore, authorized by general law to establish different forms of government to become effective only when approved by the electors of a county, and to confer upon elective or appointive county officers powers and duties now exercised by town officers in relation to highways, public safety, and care of the poor.

Budget.

At present the Legislature makes up the appropriation bills, complying with the requests of the various departments, and the Governor has the right to veto items. Under this practice knowledge of the State's finances is confined to a few legislators—the Chairman and the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly and of the Committee on Finances of the Senate. Except for partisan matters, the appropriation bills receive no scrutiny. They are generally passed in the last days under an emergency message from the Governor.

The Revised Constitntion changes all this. It recognizes that money is appropriated mainly for the maintenance of government, that the executive branch which administers government is the branch which best knows the needs, and that the Governor, having control of tha departments, can best supervise and pass upon their demands for money. The Revised Constitution, therefore, requires that by November of each year the head of each department shall submit to the Governor estimates of appropriations for his department, classified according to relative importance, and with other details required by the Governor; that the Governor after public hearing shall revise these estimates; that by Feb. 1 he shall transmit them to the Legislature, together with the estimates of the Legislature and the Judiciary, over which he has only the right of veto, together with comparative and complete statements of the financial condition of the State, and the Legislature cannot increase, but may only reduce or strike out.

The Governor and the heads of departments may appear on tha floor of each branch of the Legislature to advocate the bills, and must appear if requested. No other appropriation bill can he considered until the budget has been passed. Lest this might open the way to putting many things in appropriation bills which were not in the budget, particularly bills for local appropriations, the Legislature is prohibited from passing any bill appropriating money for the construction or improvement of any building, bridge, highway, dike, canal, feeder, waterway, or other work until plans and estimates of the cost have been filed with the Secretary of State by the Superintendent of Public Works, together with a certificate by him as to whether or not in his judgment the general interests of the State then require that such improvement be made at State expense. Those who led in the convention were often called the "Federal crowd."

Their experience had been largely in connection with the Federal Government. In this provision they drew upon that experience, and incorporated into the Constitution a requirement that for some years has been operative in the Federal Congress in connection with river and harbor appropriations. While the Legislature may disregard the certificate of the Superintendent of Public Works, if it does so and the Governor does not veto its action, the public will know their fault and be in position to visit censure upon them.

Under the budget system it will be possible to make our appropriations in a scientific and businesslike manner instead of the haphazard and ill-considered way in which they have hitherto been made. The need of some such change is evident when we consider that, against appropriations of twelve millions at the time of the Constitutional Convention of twenty-one years ago, we are now appropriating forty-two millions a year. It may be that the State expenses cannot be materially decreased—all the more important then that no unnecessary appropriations be made, and that those which

Recollections of the Late Sir William Van Horne

Anecdotes of the Famous Head of the Canadian Pacific, One of the Great Powers in the Dominion, by One Who Knew Him Well

By Joseph B. Gilder

OF all the men I have known Sir William Van Horne was easily the most interesting. None other was so catholic in his tastes or so versatile in his accomplishments. He seemed to possess all information, to have done everything, to have been everywhere, and to have met every one worth meeting. Primarily a man of action, he built the greatest railway in the world, and then others. No one surpassed him in energy and resourcefulness. Yet he was not only a lover of art and an enthusiastic though discriminating collector of art objects but an accomplished artist as well.

Forty or fifty years ago he taught his young wife to play the sewing machine; and all through his life he taught himself things no less useful in their several ways, proving himself always the apt pupil of an able master. One of the minor arts which he most thoroughly mastered was that of poker playing.

He played a good game of pool or billiards, and excelled at checkers, chess, and all other indoor games. What he didn't know about mushrooms would fill only a stickful of type in a daily newspaper, and would probably be inaccurate at that. (Moberly Bell got him to revise the latest Encyclopaedia Britannica article on the subject.) He loved the woods, knew the way trees grow, and theorized about the formation of sand dunes and snowdrifts. And he delighted to reproduce on canvas the tranquil woodland scenes that abound on Minister's Island, St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, where the Summers of his later years were spent.

In knowledge of Oriental pottery—especially the Japanese—he ranked next to Professor Morse. Each of the many stone gateposts at "Covenhoven" was topped by a unique Japanesque bowl of reinforced concrete made on the spot from his own designs; and one seldom sees so graceful and original a loving cup as he designed in simulation of a waterspout at sea.

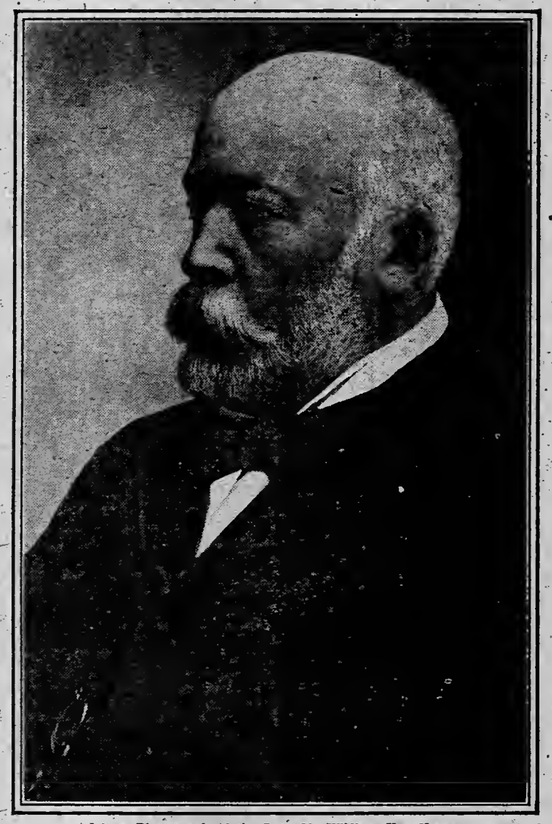
Another art he had mastered was that of story telling. His fund of anecdotes was bottomless; and there was nothing banal or castanean about the stories he told. They were not adapted from the classics, but muted from his own rich store of adventures and experiences. He had told them so often (not to the same hearers!) that they had been rounded into perfect shape.

He had strong convictions and the courage of them; and when things had to be done with a high hand, he was the man to do them. They reckoned ill who belittled his aggressive qualities. He was "a first-rate fighting man"; and what first drew his admiring attention to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy (his understudy and successor as President of the C. P. R.) was the energy and effectiveness with which the latter "cussed out" a subordinate in his hearing, in the good old days of railroading out West, before Sir William had migrated across the Canadian border, with Sir Thomas in his wake. But amiability was rooted in his nature, and volumes might be filled with tales in illustration of his kindness and generosity. (As of his buying a lot of fire extinguishers to help out a fellow who was down on his luck—a friendly deed that was the means, later on, of saving his costly country home from destruction!)

Some Americans go to Canada to get a rest, others to avoid arrest. Others, still, go on business errands. Sir William Van Horne was of this tribe. He was called to complete the world's greatest railroad, and, incidentally, he acquired fame, fortune, and a title. Also a leading position in the business and social life of a great and growing British colony. So great was his influence that in some quarters it was credited with being the chief factor, at least one of the chief factors, in the defeat of reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion.

He denounced the proposal as a one-sided one. "Our trade," said he, "is $97 per capita; that of the United States, $33. In other words, the water in our millponds stands at 97, theirs at 33; and they want us to take down the dam." The dam remained standing. It is the likelier to be removed some day, now that Sir William is no longer there to guard it with his "sabre thrusts of Saxon speech."

It took a long while to attain the position he finally reached, and the building of the Dominion's first transcontinental



Latest Photograph of the Late Sir William Van Horne.
Courtesy of Canadian Pacific

railway was his chief stepping-stone. It was the great work of his life—a work, by the way, that has never yet been adequately described. Backed by the Government, hut confronted hy obstacles not less disheartening than the physical ones that had to be overcome, Sir William pressed forward with stout heart and iron hand till he had driven the last spike of the Pacific Coast extension. This was on the 7th of November, 1885.

Some fifteen years later he nailed a 300-mile track to the backbone of the Island of Cuba. Difficulties of other kinds beset him here. For one thing, he had no official backing; there was scarcely a Government to get such hacking from. But he trinmphed in the end as he had triumphed hefore. Tbis was before we had turned their island over to the natives, after the war with Spain. President McKinley sent for him. "Sir William," he said, "I don't see how you succeeded in building that road without a franchise." "Mr. President, I went through the country with my hat in my hand." "I think I understand you!" replied the President.

Never had there been such tact and patience. The mailed fist was velvet-covered in dealing with the owners of rights of way. "I told my men," said the builder in after years, "that when a Cuban bowed once to them, they were to bow twice in return. They were never to let a Cuban be the first to take his hat off, or the last to cover again." If a right of way owner proved intractable to his agents, Sir William himself would secure an introduction, dine and wine the fellow regally, and then confide to him his troubles.

A certain landowner was holding up (probably through ignorance only) the great railway system that was to bring prosperity to his beautiful island. Perhaps the builder's good friend would explain the matter to him, at some future time. The good friend would do much more than that; he would get up bright and early the next morning and ride for hours to wait upon the obstructer and get the sorely needed permission. And having taken all this trouble to do the great and good Canadian this favor, it would occur to him to give his own consent at the same time. How else could he show so well his esteem for his illustrious friend?

Once a little town blocked the path of progress. A fête was arranged and a beautiful gold watch was given, with due ceremony, to the little daughter of the Mayor. Sir William's voice shook with emotion as he made the presentation speech. The Mayor's not only shook, hut broke. Strong men wept. All opposition was swept away. Two years later Sir William happened to call on the President of Cuba; and that exalted functionary referred with tears in his eyes to the now historic incident of the watch.

Sir William Van Horne was a man of success, and there was nothing either mysterious or accidental about the way his success was won. The secret was a wide open one. He was bonntifully endowed with brains, and his health and strength were such that no amount of exertion could impair them.

At 13 he borrowed a copy of Hitchcock's "Elements of Geology" from a hoy friend in better circumstances than himself, and, after working all day in an office, spent his evenings in copying out the text and redrawing the 500 illustrations. It took five weeks to do it—and all the stationery he could afford to buy, hnt when he had finished he knew almost as much about geology as the author; and he never forgot it. His memory let nothing slip.

His power of concentration was almost uncanny, and he applied it to everything he did, no matter how trivial. A game of chess or checkers, or the creation of a railway system, a game of draw poker, or the acquisition of an old ship model in competition with the Kaiser, the telling of an anecdote, the playing of a practical joke, or the painting of a landscape—whatever his hand found to do he did it with his strength; and his strength was as the strength of ten. One hundred per cent. of him went to the making of a shot at billiards. Sometimes it seemed to be 150 per cent. No wonder it took that big brain of his an hour every night to qniet down to the sleeping point, when he turned in at midnight or later.

Usually later; for at his home in Montreal the witching hour was the one he preferred for working on the catalogue of his 2,400 (or is it 2,600?) examples of Japanese pottery. The text was completed some time ago, hnt only a few hundred of the fnll-size watercolors with which it was to have heen illustrated had been made when the brush slipped finally from his fingers. In painting them he had learned to allow for the difference between daylight and electricity, and the drawings reprodnce with marvelous accuracy the color and texture of the porcelains. As to the cracklewäre, yon can fairly hear it crack!

He was equally happy in the oil paintings be made for himself and a few favored friends—not for the dear pnblic, for he modestly refused to permit them to be exhibited. These were usually painted—large canvases, many of them—in a single evening, from mental notes made earlier in the day: a forest opening with pool reflecting the autumnal foliage—steel works glowing at night under the hlack sky—the brilliant windows and converging tracks of a great railway station after nightfall, as seen from the observation platform of the artist's private car—a Dutch frieze for his grandson's nnrsery. Almost his only intellectual illiberality was shown in his disparagement of painters who devote what he considered an undne amonnt of time to their canvases. "A man might spend three days on a masterpiece—possibly three weeks; but three months—never!"

Of late years he had traveled constantly between Canada, Cuba, and New York, where—a welcome and substantial shade—he haunted the Century Clnh. Occasionally he dropped over to England or the Continent, where he was as well known among the artists, and art critics, and pictnre dealers as he was to the men of affairs. A great doer, he was also a reader and thinker, as well as something of a dreamer; and probahly his happiest moments, save those he devoted to his family, were passed in the secluded npstairs study in Montreal, with his beloved potteries abont him—objects that he knew hy touch almost as well as by sight, for he could tell much of the quality, character, and even of the composition of a hit of porcelain hy fingering it with his eyes shut, or holding it behind his back.

Coming up, late on Satnrday night, from a certain hilliard room in New York, where I had often played with Sir William as partner or opponent, I came upon the unexpected notice of his death, posted within tbe last half-honr. A tower fallen! In many ways be has not left his peer. Indeed, one must go back to the days of the Renaissance to find his match—a "self-made" man, great in action, cultivated in taste, accomplished in various arts—not least in the art of living—and buman to the very core of his heart.

Pictures in Sir William Van Horne's Collection

A Recently Discovered Portrait by Velasquez in the Collection of the Late Sir William Van Horne of Montreal

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Other Spanish Painting of Importance—Several Fine Daumiers and a Wide Range of Modern Art Are Also Included

THE death last week of Sir William Van Horne removes from the important group of American art collectors a personality as varied and interesting as it was impressive. The energy of mind and promptness of judgment that built up a massive reputation in the financial world found expression also in the selection of works of art, and Sir William's collection is catholic and personal in taste, with the note of interest in modern points of view dominant. In spite of the many points of excellence in the group of old masters, especially among the Spaniards, the modern works speak with greatest eloquence of the temperament and sagacity of their owner, showing that in the field of painting, as in other fields, force of intellect and emphasis of character attracted him.

In the ample spaces of the Montreal residence the pictures, quite recently rehung and arranged according to a logical plan, are seen nnder admirahle conditions, each appearing to belong to its place not only on the walls, hut in the structure of an ideal formed by personal adventures into the region of aesthetics. The fact that Sir William Van Horne was himself an amateur painter of modest hnt genuine ability, counts for something in this impression conveyed by his collection. Although he placed hut slight stress on his work in this kind, he practiced it because he delighted in the translation of natural appearances into the artist's language, in the feel of the artist's tool between his fingers, and this delight led him to sympathize with the kind of art that appeals directly to painters and to care less and less as his experience increased for the type of painting that appears oftenest in the market and calls to the largest pnblic.

Among the older masters, if we set aside his beautiful "Portrait of a Rabbi," which now rests by expert conclusion with Rembrandt, Spanish art in particular has interested him and holds the most prominent place in his gallery. In addition to the long-discussed portrait of Philip IV., he possessed a "Portrait of a Young Nobleman," which for a number of years he supposed a work by Mnrillo, and which Dr. Mayer last year identified positively as a "genuine as well as an attractive and noble work by Velasquez, painted about 1625." The painting had been relined in England and too much ironed in the process, softening the effect and heightening the resemblance to Murillo's art. The vigor and elegance of the pose, the peculiar color harmony, and the inner distinction of the style made the attribution to the greater master inevitable, however. "The picture breathes the whole nohlesse, so inseparable from the real works of Velasquez," Dr. Mayer says, "the natural pride, the chaste reserve, so characteristic of the Castilian nobleman and so unsurpassably immortalized by him." The strong definition of the planes of the gaunt face, the rich red of the lips, and the fine transitions from airy grays to reddish browns wonld make a vivid impression on the least initiated observer, whatever name were given to the anthor.

El Greco's fiery and irregular art is represented hy three examples, a portrait of the Councilor of State de Leyva, a Holy Family, and the Head of an Apostle. Tbe last is a marvelous bit of painting, and is among the more restrained and normal works of the master, only the sharp, angular folds of the mantle recalling the flamelike darts and gleams of line and color that play through his most characteristic compositions. The model was the one he used for St. Joseph on the high altar of his Chapel of Toledo and for the Santiago in tbe possession of Doña Maria del Carmen Mendieta. A reflective and tender face, it is more intimately allied with the dignified portrait of a monk in the Boston Museum than with El Greco's tortured religious types, yet there are subtle suggestions of the ecstatic, cold, and fervent natures better understood by the impressionable Greek than hy their own conntrymen.



Portrait of a Nobleman by Velasquez. (In the Collection of Sir William Van Horne.)

There are several Goyas in the collection, portraits of a man and wife painted in Valencia in 1780, the woman's face especially sensitive and fine in characterization above the black and blue of her spotted silk gown; a much later painting of a Maja in a face veil, probably Rita Molinas, a famous actress, rich in color and free in brushwork, and two strange battle scenes, one of which has been identified in subject with etching No. 5 of "The Disasters of War."

A portrait of a cavalier by Murillo and a stately figure of St. Casilda by Zurbaran are other features of the Spanish gronp, which contains also a hrilliant version of men on horseback, the authorship of which is not yet fully determined unless Dr. Mayer's forthcoming article in "Art in America" fixes it, a gronp of three boys hy Velasquez's son-in-law, Del Maze, a magnificent still life hy Juan Labrador, and a striking night scene hy Pedro Oriente.

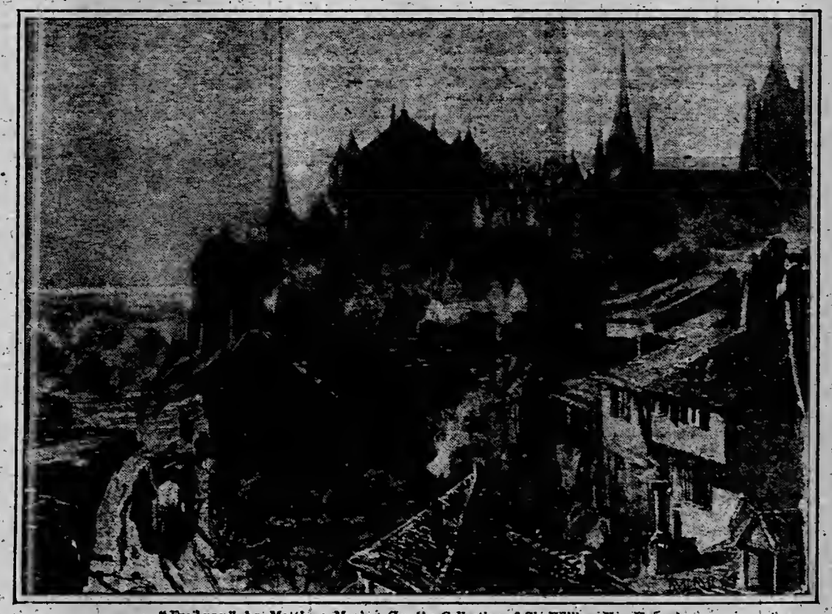
Many other schools are represented. The Dutch by Rembrandt's Rabbi, and a remarkable head of an old woman originally given to Cuyp but now variously attributed by experts to "The Master of Elizabeth Bas," "Ferdinand Bol and Palamedas"; also by the distinguished van der Helst, whose portrait of Admiral van Tromp in leather jerkin and ruff, with a hackground of sea and sky, stands worthily with the best portraits of the period, by Karel Fahritius, Aelbert Cuyp, Breklecamp, and others.

The English school is seen in a number of attractive portraits which are not, however, conspicnously the choice of a pronounced taste. When we come to the moderns the emphasis of this powerful catholic taste is felt in every example.

One finds, for example, among his French paintings a figure study hy Corot, one of the gronp of pictnres which the master painted for his own delight. One week out of each month he gave to painting from the model, and this was his play time, when at the height of good spirits he turned the little vulgar Italisn girls who posed for him into goddesses, nymphs, and naiads. Or occasionally, as in Sir William's picture, took a French child and left her charming personality untouched as fresh as a flower of the field. Until very recent years the pnblic have neglected this side of Corot's genius, failing to see in the firm, simple figures, vital and moving, the same power and charm that were felt in his morning and evening landscapes bearing the proper Corot stamp. Sir William was ahead of his time when he acquired the lovely peasant child in her dun garments, with her little pale preoccupied face, and small hands gripping the top of a gray wall. It is an inconspicnous treasure in his collection toward which all true lovers of art turn with keen delight.

In striking contrast to its grave distinction are two paintings by Renoir, one a couple of girls reading, another a young bather on a rocky coast, the hlonde hair and childlike, blunt features curiously stressing the painter's artificiality of feeling, which expresses itself frankly in the kaleidoscopic staining of the rocks with color that belongs rather to glass than to the painter's palette.

Closely associated with Corot is the mighty figure of Daumier, and here again Sir William was in advance of his time. The museums are beginning to look np Danmier paintings. The Lonvre and the Metropolitan have representative examples, hut for many years the deep-toned "Sbop Window on a Paris Boulevard" has been in the Montreal collection, which also contains a bathing subject, a child in the water and a woman in a blue gown on the hank, not unlike the picture of a similar subject in Mr. Johnson's collection at Philadelphia; a study of a gronp of musicians, and two remarkable works quite



"Freiburg" by Matthew Maris. (In the Collection of Sir William Van Horne.)

How Much Longer Can It Last?



A NATION TORN BY MANY TRAGEDIES

In "Poland and the Polish Question" Mr. Ninian Hill Gives the Results of His Personal Investigations—New Books on the War

POLAND AND THE POLISH QUESTION: IMPRESSIONS AND AFTERTHOUGHTS.—By Ninian Hill. With Eleven Illustrations and a Map. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

WARS have devastated Poland even more terribly than Belgium, as one realizes, so far as the past is concerned, by reading the historical romances of Henryk Sieokiewicz, Poland's Sir Walter Scott. "With Fire and Sword" is founded on the Cossack rebellion, "The Deluge" on the Swedish invasion, and "Pan Michael" on the war of the Turks in the time of John Sobieski. The present tragedy is deepened by the fact that the 5,000,000 Poles in Austria and the 3,000,000 in Prussia are compelled to fight against their 12,000,000 kinsmen in Russia.

In "Poland and the Polish Question" Mr. Hill, an English author, tells again the story of the partition of Poland, how "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell," and how each section of the severed nation views Russia's recent offer of freedom in faith, in language, and in self-government, to a reunited Poland under the Czar. At present the Czar's project seems far from realization, but Mr. Hill's volume at least indicates that it is favored by the Poles in general, and that no one would more deeply regret the spread of German power than the Poles who have been living under German rule.

Mr. Hill spent the year preceding the war in studying conditions in all parts of Poland, and he found prosperity everywhere. Alike under the German, Austrian, and Russian Governments the people were busy in factories and farms; but in Austria alone were they happy, because they had self-government and the right to use their own language. This was due to no voluntary liberality of the Hapsburg dynasty, but to the fact that in 1867 Austria was threatened with dissolution and had to grant Constitutions to the Poles and Hungarians to save herself.

Thus, for nearly half a century, Poland in Austria has been contented. The Polish language has been the official language of Galicia, though German and Ruthenian have been used as circumstances required. The Galician Diet has full political powers, and even the Lieutenant Governor is elected by the people. The Czar's proposal of a reunited nation has nothing in it for the Austrian Poles, according to this author, save as it might help their kinsmen. In the presence of this appeal to their race patriotism, therefore, they are torn by conflicting emotions.

As for the Polish troubles in Russia, Mr. Hill says they were all due to attempts at Russification. The Poles only became more intensely Polish under the Czar's coercive measures. By insisting on the use of the Russian language in the schools, the Government has driven almost all the children into private schools. The author presents the Russian as well as the Polish side to this controversy, and sees some reason to hope that the present war will bring mutual concessions and a final adjustment.

In Germany the case is worse. All Poles, says Mr. Hill, consider Germany their greatest enemy. The Kaiser's Government has made the same mistakes as Russia, but has enforced them more brutally and added fresh ones. Until 1871 the Poles in Germany were free to live their own life and speak their own language. Bismarck created a steam roller to crush out Polish individuality, changed the names of their towns and streets, began a campaign against their language, and started a policy of petty oppressions that has grown worse with the years.

The Poles are Catholics, and they feel it to be an intolerable tyranny for their children to be forced at school to pray in the German language, which they regard as a Protestant language. Insistence on this has caused endless trouble. One case, where a child was flogged by the schoolmaster for refusing to pray in German, caused such widespread excitement that 100,000 school children went out on strike. The repressive measures that followed made matters worse.

Another cause of Polish hatred of German rule is the law forbidding a Pole to build a house on his own land. Under an act of 1908 the Poles of Posen and other Polish provinces see their own tax money used to promote the forcible expulsion of their fellow-countrymen from their ancestral soil, and the colonizing of it with people of a strange speech and different faith. This injustice is part of a determined plan to Germanize the Polish provinces. It is enough in itself to explain why the Russian Poles, whatever their grievances, have no desire to fall under German domination.

In his historical chapters Mr. Hill sketches Poland's long history as an independent nation, and tells the story of its fall through internal dissensions and foreign aggressions. He notes that religious and racial intolerance has been the curse of Poland, and remarks that it is still too large an element in Polish patriotism. The partition of the country began with Austrian aggression in 1772 and ended in 1795, when Prussia seized all it could get and Russia took the rest, the lion's share. Kosciusko, the friend of Franklin and Washington, who had helped to gain liberty for the American colonies, went down in the hopeless struggle to free his own land.

Poland's last revolt, in 1863, furnishes a chapter full of dramatic episodes. When a bomb was hurled from the Zamoyski Palace in Warsaw the house was confiscated and given over to the Russian troops for pillage. Chopin had apartments in it, and his piano was thrown from the window and piled on the bonfire that destroyed nearly a million dollars' worth of furniture and valuables. Russia crushed the revolt with relentless cruelties, shooting and hanging on a great scale, confiscating estates, exiling 50,000 persons to Siberia, and wiping the very name of Poland off the map. Yet today, Mr. Hill thinks, the Poles may again sing with some hope the unforgotten song that sprang out of those dark days:

It is not yet all over with Poland,
Not so long as we live!

The volume is temperate in tone, pleasing in style, and full of timely information.

WAR AND WOMAN

WAR AND WOMAN: An Exposition of Man's Failure as a Harmonizer. By Henry Clay Hansbrough. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.

MAN has failed to do away with war. So much the worse for man. Woman must now take up the task. She must have a place in the national councils of peace. Her tender influence will serve as a balance of power to check the aberrations of the male political mind.

Such is the conclusion reached after much labored argument by Henry Clay Hansbrough, for many years a member of the United States Senate. Woman is to restore the state to normal conditions—"not of and by herself, of course, but in full partnership with man." It is true, the author adds, that man and woman "got off their eccentric" about the time when big business came on the scene; but the fault was man's, for it was he who took the soul out of business enterprise. All will be well again with the world when a Jane Addams takes the place of a Herr Krupp in the world's deliberations of war and peace.

Mr. Hansbrough also would abolish the Monroe Doctrine and contract entangling alliances with European powers for the purpose of establishing universal peace. He is indignant because we were not allied with England and France long ago, so that Germany would have been afraid to start this war. It is high time, he says, for this great nation to assert its inherent right to enter into alliances, offensive and defensive, not so much for its own physical protection as for the promotion of peace in the world. Yet he looks with suspicion upon any enlargement of our army and navy. He is keen for the abandonment of our policy of exclusiveness and for an American peace crusade in Europe, yet insists that

any increase in our military and naval power under warlike influences means an extension of the very measures which lead inevitably to armed conflict.

By this time it may be suspected that Mr. Hansbrough, like lovely woman, is sometimes inconsistent. He seems to think that moral suasion is enough to make nations stop fighting. It seems not to have occurred to him that our unprepared navy and our handful of 25,000 available troops would not have inspired any great terror in the heart of the German war party when it was planning to capture Paris in a two weeks' excursion. The same flaw of ineffectiveness exists in Senator Hansbrough's plan to enter into a "lasting peace agreement" with Russia, Italy, Scandinavia, Holland, Switzerland, England, and France at the close of the war. Apparently he wants the United States to go into the game of armed force without the armament to play it.

Mr. Hansbrough blames the present war, if not all wars, upon the greed of bankers, bond dealers, and armament manufacturers. He fails, however, to make it clear how even this phase of the evil is to be cured by women and peace treaties.

SIX MONTHS OF WAR

SIX MOIS DE GUERRE: Aout, 1914-Fevrier, 1915. Par Gaston Jollivet. Paris: Hachette et Cie. 3 francs 50 centimes.

THIS French volume is not a history. It is a convenient reference book, chronologically arranged, in which the author has recorded, day by day, the chief events of the war. His terse entries cover the whole range of operations on both fronts, orders of German as well as French and other commanders, the gist of official communiqués, the position of each of the many armies on both sides, and so on, with diagrams of the larger battles.

The latter half of the volume is made up of diplomatic and political utterances on both sides, typical newspaper comments, speeches by noted men, and various side lights on the war. These are arranged by months. Among the miscellaneous material is an estimate of German losses, based on German figures for ten regiments. The author concludes that it is impossible to place the total at less than 3,000,000. The losses of the Allies, of course, are not given.

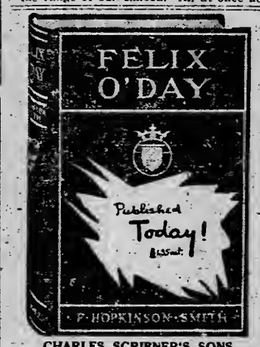
M. Jollivet fills his last pages with heroic incidents, such as this:

In the north of France, a young Lieutenant was sent in advance of the infantry to observe the positions of the enemy and communicate them to our artillery by telephone. He stationed himself in a tower, a few hundred yards from the German trenches. For half an hour he kept telephoning his orders to regulate the range of our cannon. All at once he was heard to say with the greatest coolness:

"I hear the Germans coming up the stairs. I have my revolver. Don't believe anything more that you hear over this wire."

That was all. Nothing more was heard of the officer.

This record of the first six months of war is sufficiently complete to be a welcome aid in looking up any half forgotten incident or order. It is to be hoped there will be an English edition of it.



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SIR GILBERT PARKER'S STORY OF CANADA

Admirable Picture of a French Canadian Town in "The Money Master"—Important Novels by Kathleen Norris, Robert Grant, and Others Among Latest Works of Fiction

THE MONEY MASTER. By Gilbert Parker. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers.

IF M. Jean Jacques Barbille of the Manor Cartier, in the Parish of St. Saviour, Province of Quebec, had not decided to make the "Grand Tour" while he was a young man, his story would certainly have been very different. For it was on the quay of Quebec, just before he sailed, that he picked up the little book of "Meditations in Philosophy," which became his inseparable companion, and it was on his homeward voyage that he met Carmen Dolores and her old rascal of a father, who was perforce doing his native Spain the favor of leaving it to take up his abode in Canada. Now M. Jean Jacques had not only spent a year at Laval University in Quebec, but he had "almost a gift for thinking" and vanity in abundance, so he strolled and restudied the little book, soon convincing himself that his was a wonderfully clear and logical mind; and he had a warm heart, and was impressionable and chivalrous, so he quickly fell in love with the fascinating Carmen. From that love sprang all his misfortunes. "There was something big in the woman, only it did not come out right," declared Judge Carcasson—that wise little old Judge who so rarely made a mistake—after M. Fille had told him the true story of the shipwreck.

Sir Gilbert Parker has drawn many interesting and many lovable characters, but never perhaps one quite so quaint or so lovable as this Jean Jacques Barbille. In the days of his prosperity, when he owns a mill and a sawmill, farms and limekilns and an ash factory, is a money lender, a fire insurance agent, and deals in lightning rods and horses, busy and bustling, a "bumptious little man," he is more amusing than anything else, though always well meaning and kindly. Then as the blows begin to fall one after another, as he loses wealth and station, wife and child and grandchild, his character mellows, growing deeper and richer and sweeter. If he still brings a smile to one's lips, he also brings a lump to one's throat, "that dear fool, Jean Jacques, a man of men in his way, after all." His portrait is painted deftly, tenderly, with sure strokes and a delicate artistry that never fails. A living, faulty, lovable man, the reader whose good fortune it is to make his acquaintance will not readily forget him. Whether working with the crew at the pumps of the sinking Antoine, singing cheerily and never stopping to think that "the scanty life belts had all been taken and that he was a very poor swimmer indeed," declaiming magnificently upon the witness stand, "Me, I am Monsieur Jean Jacques, philosopher," proudly surveying his domain at the Manor Cartier, hailing the Cock of Beaugard as it stood "alart above the wreckage" of his once prosperous mill, or starting off with the canary cage in his hand upon his long, well-nigh hopeless quest, he is always real and always appealing. A trifling mistake here, a wrong phrase there, and the author might have rendered him merely absurd or merely mandlin, but Sir Gilbert's pencil has nowhere slipped, and he result is a character study of rare charm.

The book is primarily the "History of Jean Jacques Barbille, His Labours, His Loves, and His Ladies," but other people play more or less important parts. And though the "ladies"—Carmen, who had "an earthquake zone in her being"; Zoé, simple, romantic, emotional, and Virginie Poucette, the generous, straightforward, warm-hearted, splendid Virginie, who helped Jean Jacques to do "that one right thing which would save him in the end"—are all interesting, and one of them at least very lovable, they are none of them quite so original and so charming as old Judge Carcasson and Monsieur Fille, clerk of the Court. A painter, more delightful pair than these two it would indeed be difficult to find. The wise old Judge, with his knowledge of human nature and his love of teasing; the shy, literal clerk, "a miniature of the days of Orléanist France," who was a purist in law and a purist in life as well—what good friends they were to each other and to Jean Jacques! There are other characters, of course; the scoundrel, Sebastien Dolores; Monsieur Mornay, the financier; George Masson, who "was not capable of being true beyond the minute in which he took his oath of fidelity"—a person lightly but clearly sketched—and the neighbors and gossips of Vilray, the town near which Jean Jacques lived. We are given not a few glimpses of life in that little French-Canadian town, where Jean Jacques was a person of importance for so many years, much respected, although he had married outside the parish.

The book is admirably written and admirably worked out. The style has mingled gayety and pathos, humor and charm; the story never drags, but holds the reader's interest throughout, while even in the very difficult scenes of the auction and that last

(Continued on Page 334)



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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 331)

tragic yet consoling meeting at Montreal the exceedingly narrow line between pathos and hathos is never crossed. Moreover, one feels that this novel was written for love of Jean Jacques and "joy of the working," not in order that a given number of pages might be covered with a given number of words and sold at a given price. There are, too, a good many dramatic moments, as when Jean Jacques stands with his hand on the lever controlling the water gates while his enemy is in the flume below—his enemy, whom he can, if he chooses, send to his death on the great mill wheel—or drives frantically into Vilray, searching for his lost and dearest treasure. "The Money Master" is a novel which is not only worth reading, but worth keeping.

JULIA PAGE

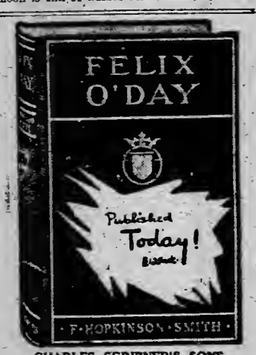
THE STORY OF JULIA PAGE. By Kathleen Norris. With Frontispiece. Doubleday, Page & Co.

MRS. NORRIS'S new novel might well have been called "The Rise of Julia Page," for her story is that of a steady ascent, social, moral, mental, and spiritual. When she first appears before the reader she is "a handsome, precocious little girl" of 4, living with her father and her foolish, discontented, slatternly mother in a little flat over a saloon on O'Farrell Street, San Francisco. Dirty rooms, slipshod meals from the delicatessen around the corner, bedraggled finery—these were Julia's portion during the first fifteen or sixteen years of her life. Idle, untaught, undisciplined, accustomed to slovenliness and disorder, Julia at 15 was painted and powdered, pretty and pert. But she was quick-witted, and her natural inclinations were toward a life very different from any she had ever known. Then circumstances suddenly afforded her not merely a glimpse of an existence entirely unlike that with which she was familiar, but also the knowledge of how she herself appeared in the eyes of such girls as dainty, well-bred Barbara Toland and her friends. Julia made up her mind then and there that she was going to become "a lady"; chance afforded her an opportunity to change her mode of living—an opportunity which would have seemed small and unattractive to most girls of the type to which she apparently belonged, but which she seized upon eagerly and made the most of.

The picture of these slovenly, tawdry years is very well done, the flat and the fourth-rate theatrical boarding house with its god-bearted, vulgar inmates, the silly chatter, the lazy, purposeless days. Emeline Page, Julia's mother, is a very real and rather pathetic person, and her friends are scarcely less vividly portrayed. One may see their counterparts on the streets and in the shops of any large city. The central figure of the book, however, is of course Julia herself, and her development from the commonplace, bedizened girl of 15 into the noble woman, sweet natured, generous, charming, fine of feeling and of perception, rich in her knowledge of what is really worth while in life constitutes an admirable character study. But, although Julia succeeds in "climbing up alone, from being a tough little would-be actress, who lived over a saloon in O'Farrell Street," those early years have left behind them one terrible legacy—a "hideous fact" that can never be undone.

And this stain, which is one that nothing, in the general opinion of the world, can ever eradicate, affects Julia's entire life. The "exquisite and finished woman, with her well-stored brain and ripened mind," must pay the price of "the little Julia's childish pride and ignorance"—a heavy price indeed. Nor can she pay it alone; part of it is exacted from the man who was able to do a fine thing, but was neither big enough nor strong enough to live up to his own action, his own best self. Jim Studdiford, to whom everything he wanted had always come easily, is a cleverly drawn character, and the relations between him and Julia are developed logically and naturally until the end is nearly reached, when for the sake of a so-called "happy ending" the book is injured.

In spite of this defect "The Story of Julia Page" is an interesting and well written novel, decidedly the best thing Mrs. Norris has yet done. The account of Julia's honeymoon is full of humor and charm; Barbara's mother, as mistaken in her very different way as Julia's own, the warm-hearted and eccentric Miss Toland, to whom Julia owed—and rendered—so much, with her sharp tongue and her decided ideas about the education of girls. "It hurts my pride every time I see a nice girl growing older year after year, idle, expensive, waiting for some man to miraculously happen along," she declares. Richie, who had "worked over the secret of happiness as though it were the multiplication table," thn philosophical Mrs. Torney, delightful Barbara—all these are real people whom we learn to know and like. With one or two unimportant exceptions the scenes are all laid in and about San Francisco, and there are some graceful descriptions of Sausalito, where the Tolands lived, of Richie's little place at Mill Valley, and several others. There is a glimpse of San Francisco society, and, altogether the book has plenty of light and shade. "The Story of Julia Page" is an interesting novel, carefully thought out and well worth reading for more reasons than one. There is a colored frontispiece in which for some mysterious cause Julia, who at the time of the quotation from the text printed below the picture was a plainly garbed settlement worker, is depicted in a most elaborate evening gown.



CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

THE HIGH PRIESTESS

THE HIGH PRIESTESS. By Robert Grant. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35 net.

THERE is at least one thing which it seems entirely safe to predict about Robert Grant's new novel—it will arouse discussion. For, overshadowed though they are at present by the one great topic of the war, the questions with which the book deals are among the most important of the day. The professional woman, modern marriage and its demands on both sexes, the single standard of morality—these closely linked anbjects form its theme. The plot is very simple, one of those old as the hills and yet forever new—the story of a man and woman who marry for love and presently drift apart, the other woman, the heartbreak, and final reconciliation. But the case of Oliver Randall, Mary Arnold, and Sybil Fielding is one which belongs wholly to this twentieth century. Mary and Oliver begin their married life with high ideals of "mutual equality and mutual forbearance"; they are, or at least honestly believe themselves to be, in complete accord not only on all fundamental questions, hnt even pn snch matters of daily conduct as the wisdom of rising hongry from the table. Moreover, Mary has been well trained in domestic science, and as a housekeeper is a model of efficiency. Yet their matrimonial bark is wrecked for a time and refloated only after several years and with considerable difficulty.

It is Oliver who at the last sees clearly that his was not only the act which was the determining cause of the wreck, but also the unconscious hypocrisy which made that wreck inevitable from the very beginning, though there were wrongs on both sides. "In the course of winning a national reputation she made me comfortable. hy proxy and took my political ambitions too lightly. But after all she was really on the defensive. • • • At heart I wanted her to be the old-fashioned idolising wife whose opinions were sound because they reiterated mine, and whose talents were playthings. • • • I thought of Mary as an amateur." This he admits to himself and to Sybil, and the admission implies a quite amazing stupidity. For Mary was successful as a landscape gardener, an architect and a sculptor, earned about ten thousand a year, and was a celebrity. But if Oliver was dense, so was she—utterly blind to his political interests and to the ability which finally made him Governor of the State. Indeed, it seems to the reader as though a certain mutual selfishness and stupidity had more to do with the trouble than anything else—except the fact that the author has developed his characters from his theme, and not his theme from his characters.

The novel is very interesting in its presentation of one of the most difficult of modern questions of adjustment—adjustment to changed conditions and changed points of view—hnt it is one of those books over which one is inclined to lament that being so good it is not considerably better. It is much too long, and in spite of a great deal of very clever writing becomes tiresome through constant repetitions of the same thoughts in slightly different phrasing; an even more serious defect is in the portrayal of the heroine, Mary Arnold is evidently intended to represent the best type of modern woman, conscientious, efficient, intelligent, with broad views and high ideals, loving, courageous, strong alike of body and nf soul. Every one admires her; Hamilton Ford, himself a pioneer, calls her "about the finest woman I know," and his opinion is echoed by practically every other character in the book. Thus she is described; but as presented she is superdilious, didactic, sententious, dogmatic, rude to her husband, dictatorial, and utterly self-satisfied—a woman who in real life would be thoroughly disliked. She talks to Oliver, and that before their friends, in as condescending a manner as though he were n foolish child; her sense of honor is so r[illegible]tary that without the smallest excuse without a qualm she opens and reads a letter addressed to him—a breach of trust of whose enormity, it must in justice be said, Oliver seems scarcely more aware than she.

Some of Oliver's shortcomings have already been mentioned, but his most serious offense the anthor apparently regards as no more than was to be anticipated. "A man needs watching under all circumstances"—must not be expected to be faithful to his marriage vows unless carefully guarded from temptation; however strong, however moral he may be in other respects, in this one his will is "brittle as glass"; and he possessed about as much backbone as a jelly-fish—this seems to be Mr. Grant's conclusion. While on the other hand the best woman will commit theft of however contemptible a kind if it be to help one she loves. Oliver succumbs almost without a struggle to his infatuation for Sybil Fielding, the woman who is contrasted with Mary as the old type in opposition to the new. She is well drawn, perhaps the best drawn of the three important characters in the book, to whom all the rest are, in theatrical parlance, merely "feeders."

The scens is laid in that "Benham" to which Mr. Grant has already more than once escorted his readers. It has of course altered greatly during the years, and the account of its changes is admirable—real and vivid. Mrs. Selma White, still looking like "a worried archangel," appears for a moment, lecturing on "the elimination of force," to Mary's intense admiration. The major characters are few, and some of them, like Virginia Vose, seem to have been dragged in to illustrate some especial aspect of the author's theme; Hamilton and Barbara Ford find a way out of a most perplexing situation, which proves highly satisfactory—in their particular case; while Christabel is a good example of a class which is apparently destined to survive for many generations yet to come. "The High Priestess" is a decidedly "meaty" book, of which much more might be said than is possible within the limited space of a review. It will probably find many readers and be interpreted in many different ways.

DIANTHA

DIANTHA. By Juliet Wilbor Tompkins. New York: The Century Company, 1915. $1.25.

It is no mean achievement to tell the story of a clever girl cleverly, yet without diverting attention from her cleverness to your own. Juliet Wilbor Tompkins has managed it in her "Diantha," the most unpretentiously entertaining bit of Summer fiction at present on the news stands.

Diantha is not an uncomfortably intellectual heroine, hut she has a way with her. Her unpremeditated deviations from the commonplace give sparkle to her goodness and save her sentiment from sentimentality. You know from the first page how she would collapse under a nurse who called her "sweetheart" and asked her if she had been "kyin." You know that she would understand a dog and love him for those weaknesses which would make a human being detestable to her. You know that she would never under the most provoking circumstances be tempted to explain her mental and spiritual attitude. You know her, in short, for a person with a sense of humor and that twin sense of lachrymae rerum throughont the humdrum world, which make life worth the difficult living.

The story contains, in addition to this jewel of a character, its nest surprise, a gently complicated plot, and three or four lightly sketched minor parts. The author was right, however, to call her book "Diantha," for that is what it is.

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ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

ALICE BROWN.—May I ask where I can find George Macdonald's poem beginning:

Where did you come from, baby dear?
Out of the everywhere into the here.

The poem asked for by our correspondent is printed under the title "Baby," in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse," and in many other collections of poetry.

F. J. TURNER.—Can you tell me where I can find the following poems, or the author's name: "The Braes of Yarrow," "Yarrow Visited," and "Yarrow Unvisited." I have read Cowper's and Campbell's poems, but cannot find them in either book?

There are two poems published under the title of "The Braes of Yarrow." One is by John Logan, a Scotch poet born in Scotland in 1748, and died in December, 1788, and the other was written by William Hamilton, also a Scotchman, who was born in Bangour in 1704, and died at the age of 50 years. They are both printed in Dana's "Household Book of Poetry."

The poems "Yarrow Visited," "Yarrow Unvisited," and "Yarrow Revisited" are well-known poems by William Wordsworth. Any good collection of Wordsworth's poems ought to contain the verses. They are also printed in Dana's "Household Book of Poetry" and in a number of other books of verse.

JULIA P. BABCOCK.—Years ago I saw a little poem beginning:

I don't know whether I'm High Church,
Or I don't know whether I'm Low.

Perhaps you can tell me where to find the poem.

The poem for which our correspondent aske is "Puzzled," hy Annie Trumbull Slosson. It is printed in "Choice Selections No. 28," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

E. J. DES MOINEAUX.—Dudley Polk will find the poem he is looking for, a few lines of which are quoted in yous issue of Aug. 29, by reading a poem in three stanzas entitled "Tired," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The first four lines of the first stanza are as follows:

I am tired tonight, and something.
The wind maybe, or the rain,
Or the cry of a bird in the copse outside,
Has brought back the past and its pain.

Answers to the query of Dudley Polk were also received from Mrs. Kathryn Hammond, N. Y.; Miss Anna E. Dickinson, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Nellie Simmons Meier, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. R. T.—In the reply to Charles G. Norris in your issue of Aug. 29 you say that "The Entail," by John Galt, is out of print. It must have escaped your notice that "The Entail" was published in the series of the "World's Classics," by the Oxford University Press in 1910.

HENRY B. TAYLOR.—The author of the lines quoted by "F. W. C." in your issue of Aug. 15 is Sir Walter Scott. They constitute the first couplet of the following poem, written, as appears, by Scott in July, 1783, when he was in his twelfth year:

ON A THUNDER STORM.

Loud o'er my head though awful thunders roll
And vivid lightnings flash from pole to pole,
Yet 'tis Thy voice, my God, that bids them fly,
Thy arm directs those lightnings through the sky.
Then let the good Thy mighty name revere,
And hardened sinners Thy just vengeance fear.

The verses will be found in Lockhart's "Life of Scott," Vol. I., pp. 122 and 123, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s edition,) where also there is an amusing anecdote by Scott in relation to them.

IRVING N. KRAMER.—Answering the appeal of Harry Blackburn in THE BOOK REVIEW of Aug. 29, would say that the author of the poem for which he asked is Charles Leonard Fletcher. It is the story of a human derelict whom Fletcher met and befriended. I do not know the title of the poem nor where it was published.

E. M. B.—In answer to the request of "G. H. W." in your issue of Aug. 22, I send a copy of the poem on the grave of "An Amiable Child," which was written by Catharine Markham. It was printed in a magazine some years ago, but I do not remember the name of the magazine from which I clipped the verses. The child's name was St. Claire Pollock, and the grave, with its modest monument and inscription and dates of the birth and death of the child, is still on Riverside Drive, near the Grant Tomb.

The poem sent by "E. M. B." is too long for our space, but a copy has been mailed to the lady who inquired for it.



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The New York Times.

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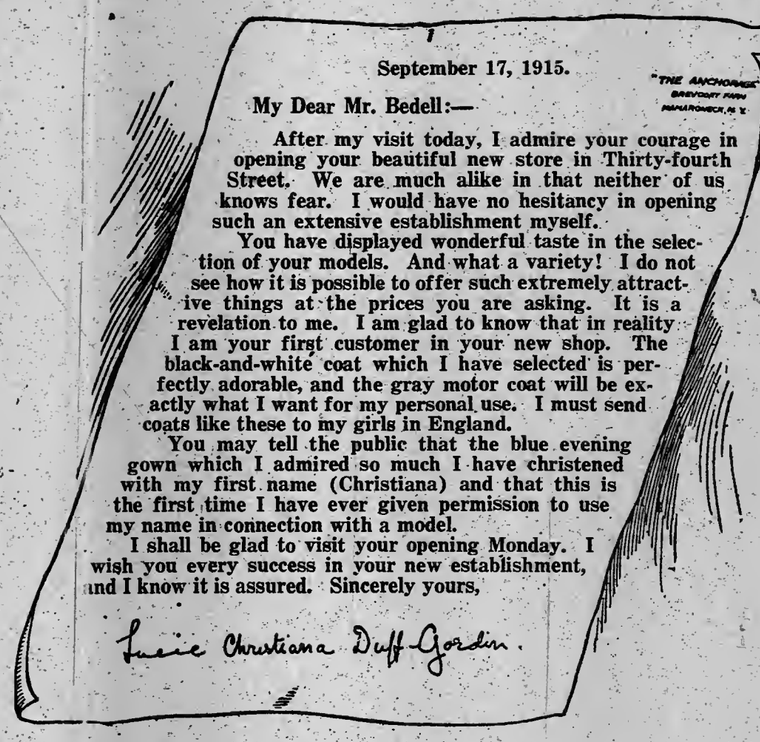
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1915.

What Lady Duff-Gordon Says About the Opening of the New

Bedell Fashion Shop

West Thirty-fourth Street

(Opposite Waldorf-Astoria)



September 17, 1915.

"THE ANCHORAGE" BRIARCLIFF FARM MAMARONECK, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Bedell:—

After my visit today, I admire your courage in opening your beautiful new store in Thirty-fourth Street. We are much alike in that neither of us knows fear. I would have no hesitancy in opening such an extensive establishment myself.

You have displayed wonderful taste in the selection of your models. And what a variety! I do not see how it is possible to offer such extremely attractive things at the prices you are asking. It is a revelation to me. I am glad to know that in reality I am your first customer in your new shop. The black-and-white coat which I have selected is perfectly adorable, and the gray motor coat will be exactly what I want for my personal use. I must send coats like these to my girls in England.

You may tell the public that the blue evening gown which I admired so much I have christened with my first name (Christiana) and that this is the first time I have ever given permission to use my name in connection with a model.

I shall be glad to visit your opening Monday. I wish you every success in your new establishment, and I know it is assured. Sincerely yours,

Lucie Christiana Duff-Gordon.

WHEN one's life work is devoted to the production of authenticated, ultra style, and the elimination of extravagance, progress is the inevitable result. The opening of this "Fountain of Fashion" tomorrow marks the culmination of twenty years of effort, not alone of the individual that has guided it, but of a compact, able organization which has grown to be national in extent.



This new Thirty-fourth Street shop will be, literally, "The Fountain of Fashion" to tens of thousands of New York women who will welcome the Bedell effort to make genuine, Fifth Avenue styles available at modest expenditure.

Fashion is, indeed, effervescent—changing every hour—a sparkling fountain, brilliant with gems, through which the rainbow of good taste is ever shining. And this fountain is typified in this new store, with its never-ceasing ability to reproduce and present, hour by hour, the newest Fifth Avenue productions.

That the hearty interest and commendation of so eminent a fashion authority as Lady Duff-Gordon has been enlisted in this remarkable opening speaks for the unusual character of the new enterprise—different in every respect from every other fashion shop in New York.

It is a wonderful building, as luxurious as it is tasteful in all of its appointments—an appropriate setting for the most remarkable fashion display. We extend you a cordial invitation to visit it—to make its comfortable mezzanine rest rooms the centre of your shopping activities.

Opening Reception Tomorrow, Monday, at 10 o'Clock

From the moment the doors are thrown open for the first time—at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning—there will begin a week's fashion events in this new headquarters of style without extravagance which will be of supreme interest to every woman in the city. Aside from the visits of Lady Duff-Gordon, there will be style exhibitions in each of the many salons, which will be instructive and entertaining in the extreme.

Bevies of Beautiful Manikins from Broadway Shows

One of the most striking "Fashion Reviews" ever projected in this city will be participated in by twenty of the most graceful members of prominent Broadway theatrical companies—selected because of their unusual ability to properly illustrate the wearing of the splendid new Autumn models. They will be in the Gown Salon—on the second floor in the series of show rooms.

Thousands of Autumn Models, Drawn from Ultra-Fashionable Sources

In each of the elaborate drawing-room salons, their reflections flashing in triplicate mirrors, will be displayed the newest Parisian and Fifth Avenue conceits. Lights, draperies and wonderfully blending color schemes unite to give the exactly correct effect. Even from the street these charming pictures of style will be visible through the expanse of plate-glass front, and in the unique octagon rotunda of show windows.

The Waist Salon, in a setting of gold and gray, is the base for a palatial staircase leading to the Millinery Salon. Individual boudoirs have been provided, that the shopper may select her chapeau in privacy. There is one Salon for Evening Gowns, another for Afternoon Dresses, and still another for Morning Frocks. Tailored Suits and Coats occupy an extensive section of the establishment, harmoniously fitted.

The Centre of the Great Bedell System of Fashion Shops

In every feature this new store is designed to be the centre—the fountain-head—of the Bedell chain of stores, extending to six of the principal cities of America. It is the home of the great organization which has been able to bring costs to a minimum because of the vast extent of its operations. The entire twelve-story building has been remodelled to fit the needs of this organization. Located opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, in the centre of the fashionable hotel and theatre district, at the apex of society's town activities, it is easily available to the out-of-town and suburban shopper.

Preservation of the "FREE ALTERATION" System

The celebrated FREE ALTERATION policy of the Bedell establishments has been brought to the point of Fifth Avenue perfection. An organization of the highest grade artists that can be employed is in charge of this feature of the new Thirty-fourth Street store—capable of furnishing that high standard of fitting and tailoring to which the woman of refinement is accustomed. The corps of fitters embraces many heretofore employed by the exclusive, highest-priced Fifth Avenue establishments. Here the price of a gown or a suit or a garment means a complete perfect fit—without adding five to ten dollars for "alterations."

New York
Brooklyn
Newark

Bedell

Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
St. Louis

Nineteen West Thirty-fourth Street



WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

Past Seven Days Have Developed No Military Movement of Importance Except on the Russian Battle Front, and Even Here the Happenings Show Very Little Effect in Their Relation to the Whole Scheme of the German Campaign and the Strategy of the Czar's Army in Meeting It.

By a Military Expert.

THE beginning of this week was marked in the eastern theatre by the consistent sturdiness of the Russian resistance between Grodno and the Galician border and by unusually heavy counterattacks by the Russians against both Teuton wings. Against the left wing these attacks were at first successful, at least to the point of preventing the Germans from gaining ground. Against the right wing in Galicia, which is held almost entirely by the Austrians, Russian counterattacks have been in progress for weeks without abatement, until a decided offensive operation has developed.

That the Russian attacks in this quarter would assume such proportions has been rather unexpected, and their success cannot but be a source of uneasiness to the Germans further north, who are continuing to advance toward the Vilna-Rovno Railroad.

It will be remembered that the Teutons advancing through Galicia reached the line of the Ziota Lipa River, and there stopped their advance eastward. It was then the most easterly part of the line; so there was no advantage to be gained by continuing to move forward. But with this flank well advanced and secured by the Dniester and by the good defensive screen afforded by the Lipa, the Teutons swung north in their endeavor to crush the Warsaw salient and envelop the troops engaged in its defense. During the weeks thus spent the Lipa line played solely a defensive rôle. But the Russians across the river were totally inactive, so that there was practical quiet from the Galician border to the Rumanian frontier.

It seems now, in view of the heavy Russian attacks in this sector, that the Russians were occupying themselves in much the same manner as did the Germans some months before on the Dunajec, in quietly and unobtrusively accumulating ammunition and reinforcing and reorganizing their forces.

This conclusion certainly seems justified by the events of the last few weeks. Driven at first across the Strypa, then across the Sereth to the eastern bank of that river, they have struck back, crossed the Sereth, and are again at the Strypa. Apparently, too, their effort has not been exhausted. Instead it seems to be working northward and northeast toward the fortress at Dubno.

The degree of Russian success on this small section of the front can be to some extent measured by the fact that within two weeks the Russians have taken over 40,000 Austrian prisoners. It seems that this section of the Teuton line must have been weakened to reinforce the line in what were considered more important quarters. Moreover, the German Intelligence Department has apparently not carried on its work with its usual efficiency, nor have the German air scouts detected in time the reinforcements that have been sent to the Russian front.

As to the ultimate danger in this Russian offense, it is too soon to say. Much more progress must be made before any real danger becomes apparent. Then it will lie first in the creation of a dangerous salient with its apex toward Rovno, and secondly in a threat against the Teuton lines of communication. The Russian position now is certainly much stronger here than it was ten days ago, largely because of the ease with which supplies of all kinds may be pushed up to the line and distributed. Moreover, the German centre cannot continue to go ahead while its flank is not only held tightly but driven back. This would not only materially increase the length of line of the advance, but would increase the menace to the lines of supply of the German forces operating against the Rovno and Dubno fortresses.

The fighting in this sector is assuming a very violent phase. Both sides regard it as a most important section of the battle line, and both are heavily reinforcing. It will be interesting to note during the coming week the effect of the Russian operations in Galicia, provided, of course, they continue on the German advance to the north through the Pinsk marshes.

The operations of the German centre, which is driving toward the Vilna-Rovno Railroad, is becoming more and more difficult to follow with anything like precision. This is due principally to the fact that the Russian retreat cannot, because of the topographical features, no longer continue an unbroken line of positions. Rather it will be broken up into a number of armies retreating along rather divergent lines. These topographical features are, of course, the great marshes.

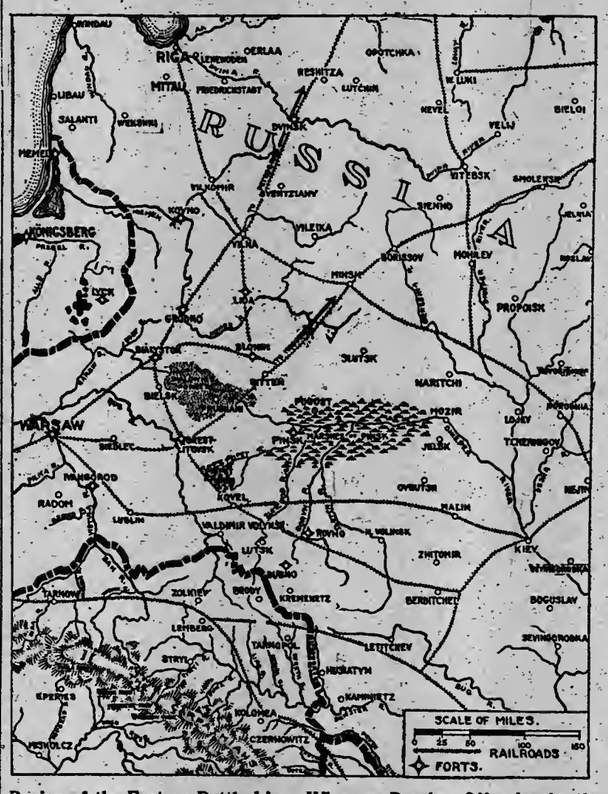
When the Russians have retreated into the marshes—and they are practically there now—a division is inevitable. The armies into which the Russian forces will divide will have their flanks protected by the marshes, it is true. But they would be compelled by the terrain to violate a cardinal military principle—never divide your forces in the face of the enemy.

Occasionally such division has been voluntarily made with success, as at Chancellorsville, when Lee, facing Hooker's army, which greatly outnumbered him, sent Jackson on a forced night march down the Plank Road to strike Hooker's left, commanded by General Howard. The movement was an entire success, but it was a dangerous chance, taken because Lee's position was such that he had to take such chances. It was a success, too, because it contained the one absolutely essential element to such an operation—surprise.

This element will be entirely lacking in the case of Russia. Germany knows that the division must be made. Russia cannot do anything else. The great danger in the Russian position will thus be the possibility of the Germans concentrating heavily before one of the Russian units and striking it before reinforcements can arrive. Here, again, the element of surprise is of course all-important.

Practically the only way the Russians could be warned of such a pending operation is through air scouts. But Germany is vastly superior to Russia in both aeroplanes and pilots, is, in fact, in complete control of the air on the eastern front, and can therefore effect such a concentration in complete security. Separated as the various groups or armies will be, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for them to co-operate with each other, and they should be in such close touch that they could co-operate almost at a moment's notice.

The German Army will also, of course, in its advance be confronted with the necessity of dividing itself into groups, and the various groups are naturally subjected to a possible concentrated attack, just as are the individual Russian groups. Germany, however, has all the advantages. First, there is the advantage of initiative, the advantage of driving and of having driven the Russian Army for hundreds of miles; then the advantage of plenty of artillery and shells; and, finally, the advantage of unquestioned superiority in the air. This latter is the most important of all.



Region of the Eastern Battle Line, Where a Russian Offensive in the South Threatens German Advance on the Vilna-Grodno Railroad.

Just what steps Germany will take, no one of course knows or can foretell. The German objective, whether Petrograd, Moscow, or Kiev, is not yet apparent. On the face of things it would seem to be either Petrograd or Kiev, as they are both about three hundred miles distant, whereas Moscow is nearly six hundred. The capture of Petrograd would create the tremendous moral effect that is bound to follow the fall of a nation's capital, whereas the capture of Kiev would have the much more material benefit of threatening and possibly eventually cutting off Odessa, one of the principal sources of supply not only of ammunition, but also of food.

Whatever the German object is, however, developments will soon show. It is sufficient for the purposes of this review to note that the German centre under Mackensen has already reached and occupied the town of Pinsk, which is on the western outskirts of the much-talked-of Pripet marshes. To the north of Pinsk, in the Niemen sector, they are however being held almost in place by powerful Russian resistance. The gains in this sector have in fact for the past two weeks been scarcely appreciable.

South of Pinsk the same general condition prevails, the Russians holding securely along the lines of the Slotchod and Pripet Rivers. Hence the German centre forms a sharp salient, with strong forces counterattacking on both sides. It is not likely, therefore, that any further advance of the centre will be attempted until the forces both to the north and south succeed in battering down the opposition that is now resisting them.

When this has been done and Mackensen's position is secure the Germans will be confronted with their most formidable problem, the passage of the marshes. The analogy between the effect of these marshes in previous campaigns and the present campaign is not, it is true, an absolutely true one. The passage of time has brought about changes which will have a material effect on their relation to the German advance. Not only have they to some extent been drained, but, more important still, they have been crossed by two railways built upon causeways, one running from Kobrin to Pinsk and crossing the Vilna-Rovno road at Luning, and the other running from Kovel to Kiev and crossing the same railroad at Sarny.

The passage of these marshes is by no means impossible. That it will be extremely difficult, however, is shown by the great difficulty the Germans had in taking the small fortress of Ossowetz on the Bobr River. It will be remembered that the Bobr River is banked on either side by wide marsh belts. Both the river and its marshes are crossed at one point by a railroad built on a causeway at the eastern end of which is Ossowetz, a small fortress not regarded as having any particular strength. And yet, though hammered by the heaviest German artillery for months, it never was taken until the Russian line to the north and south was bent back so far that to hold it was to invite the capture of its guns and its garrison.

The crossing of the marshes east of Pinsk might well cause similar, if not so extended trouble. It is, in fact, doubtful if a very material advance can continue over the road running east from Pinsk through Luninez. It is more probable that the German Army will find itself compelled to split into three groups, two large ones, each on either side of the marsh, and one small one in the neighborhood of Pinsk, which it now holds, to prevent the use of the Pinsk-Luninez railroad by the Russians.

One of these larger groups would in such case follow along the railroad from Brest-Litovsk to Baronovichi and the other the road from Kovel to Kiev. These two roads practically bound the Prépet marshes on the north and south respectively, the marshes being shaped like a large truncated cone with these roads as the outside elements. The greatest difficulty the Germans will experience is the transport of their large guns and their ammunition. Good highways for the guns to travel on and good railroad communications to bring them up to the front are absolutely essential to the continued use of this favored artillery arm.

Then, too, there is the necessity for good lateral lines running generally parallel to the front so that ammunition and supplies may be distributed. All of these are, in the region west of Pinsk, conspicuous principally by reason of their absence.

From north of Pinsk to the Gulf of Riga the week has been almost void of progress. The Germans operating in the Riga sector have been almost held in position, though the fighting for the crossings of the Dvina River has been most severe. In spite of the importance of the isolation and capture of Riga, the Germans south in the Niemen district have been unable to shift reinforcements northward to strengthen the Riga offensive.

The efforts of the Russians in the Nismen district have been as great as to the north in their defense of the Dvina. The German advance has therefore been almost negligible, except for the advance of the centre to Pinsk. The week has brought no material change in the situation one way or the other. It is in fact several weeks since either of the Teuton flanks has been able to make much headway. Whether this is because their forces are recuperating from the effects of their long offensive efforts or are waiting the accumulation of more arms and munitions, or whether it is because the Russian resistance has so stiffened as to become a more serious obstacle to the advance, no one on this side of the water can say.

One of the notable cables of the week was the report made in the House of Lords in London by Earl Kitchener, dealing with the war situation and reviewing the events of the past few months. In his statement we read that Germany, as Kitchener put it, has "shot her bolt." Almost at the same time there has come, also from English sources, an analysis of the resources in "man power" of the central powers. As this latter question is one often raised in this country and in view of Earl Kitchener's recent statement, it may not be amiss if the analysis of the British statistician be given in brief.

The population of Germany and Austria combined is 121,000,000, of which about 45 per cent. are Austrians and 55 per cent. Germans. The proportion of men in the field, as each nation is straining every resource, is in about the same ratio. The number of men between the ages of 18 and 45 was at the outbreak of the war about 20 per cent., or approximately 24,000,000. Of this number there are, of course, a great many inefficients, men who for one reason or another are not physically able to stand the hardships of field work.

In Germany in 1910 the percentage of young men who were deemed ultimately fit, even though many of these were not immediately available, was 74 per cent. The percentage of older men available would naturally be considerably less. The potential maximum, therefore, at the outbreak of the war was, figuring an average of young and old available at two-thirds, 16,000,000 men. This number was the maximum.

The known condition of France, however, where but 10 per cent. of the population, or 4,000,000, is truly fit for war service, the condition of this country in the civil war, where the same percentage held, showe that the possible maximum is not the real maximum by any means, but is too great. The practical maximum would therefore in all probability be considerably less than the sum given, probably not more than 12,000,000 actually fit and available for war service.

As to the losses for the first year of the war, an analysis of them was made in the review of Aug. 8, showing a total combined loss of 6,500,000, which total is the same arrived at through a different process by the British statistician referred to. These losses of course contain the wounded, some of which will return to their regiments. The number, however, will not be greater than 20 per cent. of the total, leaving the total permanent loss at 5,200,000 men. This leavee a balance of effectives of 6,800,000.

The next point is the number of men needed to hold the lines in France, Russia, Italy, and Serbia, as at present developed. On the western front there are at least 1,500,000, or about 7,500 to the mile of line; on the eastern front in Rnssia at least 2,500,000; and on the other fronts not less than 500,000. This would leave a balance of reserve man power of not more than 2,300,000 men. If these figures are correct within reasonable limits it can be seen to what extent Germany has "shot her bolt." It would seem, however, that she still has enough men to go into Winter quarters without fear of what may happen before Spring allows her to emerge.

HERE AND THERE IN THE WAR NEWS

FIGURES given out at Berlin for railroad traffic during July, 1915, show that the transportation of merchandise on German railroads was 2.8 per cent. greater than that for the same month of the preceding year, and set a new record. Of the total, 7.39 per cent. represented goods for the army.

The British Government has placed its first order for guns with Canadian manufacturers, the number involved being said to amonnt to $65,000,000. The order will be augmented from time to time if the Canadian guns reach the efficiency standard set by the British Government. Owing to certain formalities, the manufacture of the guns cannot begin at once, but the factories expect to start on the work within a month.

Six large American locomotives bound for Russia were recently put aboard the Takuyama Maru, one of the new Japanese freight ships lying at the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn. The task of shipping was aided by sending the locomotives in pieces. Three of the big boilers will be put in the steamer's hold and the others lashed to the decks and covered with tarpaulin.

Rumors of British warships operating off our coast were confirmed a few days ago when the British steamer Saint Ronald, from Yokohama and Singapore via the Suez Canal, arrived in New York and reported having been hailed by a British cruiser of the "county" class, such as the Essex or Suffolk, about twenty-five miles east of the Fire Island lightship.

The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a eulogy of the "thoroughly polite and conciliatory language" in which it says the American Government "does not demand, but requests" Ambassador Dumba's recall. Readers of the paper are informed that "things like this happen far more frequently than people imagine," and only in time of war acquire public importance.

Egypt apparently intends to expand the cotton industry, as the Council of Ministers has removed the prohibition against growers devoting more than one-third of their acreage to this crop, according to a dispatch from Cairo.

Americans in London are taking the precaution of insuring against Zeppelin raids. Neither the United States Embassy nor the Consulate General are insured, but that is the fault of the officials rather than that of the insurance agents, who have been most assiduous lately in offering to write policies for both places. Some time ago Ambassador Page had his residence insured to protect its owners against loss.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in an article describing political conditions in Russia at the present time, says that until Russia's domestic problem is "solved one way or another it will exceed in popular interest any other aspect of the war. Members of the Cabinet and of the Duma are said by the same writer to be in conference over this problem.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, has published a book advocating that Norway arm herself strongly for defensive purposes before it is too late.

A cable dispatch to London credits the Czar of Russia with having ordered an amnesty for all political prisoners. The report comes from Rome and gives the number of persons affected as about 100,000.

Persia is said to be once more in a state of anarchy by a writer in a London paper, who asserts the sole organized military force possessed by the Persian State has been defeated in a series of engagements with the tribesmen. The mob is in revolt at Ispahan, where the German influence is now described as supreme.

Crown Prince Humbert of Italy has just returned from the front, where he has been enthusiastically received by the Italian soldiers. As he passed through Venice in company with his tutor, Captain Bonaldi, he was warmly acclaimed by the populace.

Reports of a frontier skirmish between Greek and Bulgarian patrols near Fatorna have been officially confirmed and an investigation ordered.

The Berlin Vorwärts reports that owing to some cases of typhus fever having been discovered in the western district of Berlin, the police have ordered the public to abstain from the use of unboiled milk.

A warrant charging one of the principal French shipowners with defrauding the State has been issued upon complaint of the Minister of Marine. The man accused is alleged to have obtained $30,000 more than their real value on each of several vessels requisitioned by the Government. The money was obtained by the use of false valuation certificates.

The entire membership of the House of Representatives of the Federal Parliament, the legislative body of the Commonwealth of Australia, has pledged itself never again to purchase German goods.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company in London from Bucharest, Rumania, says that the League for the Liberation of Bessarabia is opening an active campaign throughout Rumania, with the object of "awakening the instinct of national preservation."

A Paris newspaper publishes an interview with King Alfonso of Spain, in which the monarch is quoted as saying that the war has caused him to abandon plans for a visit to America. "After the war is over," says Alfonso in the interview, "the nations will arm more than ever. When one sees a country like Belgium, neutralized by agreement of all nations, eventually finding no other defense than her own armed forces, it is easy to understand that other countries, big and little, realize that to exist it is indispensable to work in times of peace. Even the pacifists will recognize after this war that while the instincts of human nature remain unmodified, there are no better safeguards for right in international questions than foresight and strength.

The Swiss Government is considering the advisability of calling additional troops to the colors, to safeguard the northwestern frontier, as a further concentration of belligerent troops near certain portions of the Swiss boundary seems to threaten the national integrity.

The French monoplanist E. X. Demars has equaled the world's altitude record of 21,598 feet, established by the German aviator, Otto Linnekogel, in a flight in an aeroplane at Johannisthal in July, 1914.

Figures made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington show that shipments from American ports in July of various war supplies totaled nearly $50,000,000. Explosives, including shells and other ammunitions, showed an increase from $5,911,929 in June to $9,329,303. Automobiles constituted the only item to show a marked decrease.

The Ministry of Finance of France has excepted bottled champagne from the decree prohibiting the export of French wines. German champagne properties in France will not be allowed to share in the export privilege. Their stocks have been sequestered.

In honor of Captain Otto Weddigen, who commanded the German submarine U-9 when she sank three British cruisers and who later lost his life in command of the U-29, a memorial modeled after a submarine will be erected at Kiel, Germany. It will be built of wood, into which nails of iron, silver, and gold will be hammered until the model is covered with them. The proceeds from the sale of the nails will be used for the relief of the distressed in East Prussia.

Western news dispatches tell of the signing of a contract between capitalists of Cleveland and Canton, Ohio, and the Russian Government for the supply of 6,000,000 rifles. The price is said to be $80,000,000, and the details of the matter were completed in New York

Lord Decies, husband of the former Miss Vivien Gould and well known here, has been promoted to be Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General of the British Army. Since the beginning of the war his duties have chiefly been in connection with the raising and training of troops in South Ireland, near his home. He is a veteran of the South African war.

Many residents of London have written to the newspapers reporting that they have heard gunshots at various times. Investigation has revealed in these cases that the nearest war operations were sixty, seventy, and even ninety miles distant. A London physician offers the explanation that what these people really hear is the beating of their hearts.

Pease

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It adds to the dignity of a home and indicates wisdom in a piano purchase.

Nearly 100,000 Pease Pianos now in use.

Pease Uprights from.....$325
Wilbur Uprights from.....$225
Player Pianos from.....$475

Convenient terms if desired.

Renting. Exchanging.

Used instruments at reduced prices.

Send for Catalog.

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128 West 42d Street, near B'way.
84 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.
57 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.

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Ladies' Tailors
429 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 38th & 39th Sts.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, we will introduce an inimitable showing of about 50 Advanced Fall Models; each design is an original creation, and its exclusiveness is assured.

Copies to order

$60 up

Schwartz Bros.
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FIFTH AVENUE.



Hawaiian Pineapple
Canned

Is a delicious dessert for all occasions. The firm, luscious slices contain all the natural flavor and rich, syrupy juice found only in the *fully ripened* fruit.

Buy a can of *Hawaiian* Pineapple from your grocer today and see how much better it tastes than the so-called "fresh" variety.

Hawaiian Canned Pineapple is ready to serve the instant you open the can—no paring, cutting or sweetening.

10c to 25c a can according to size of can and grade of quality—cheaper than it's ever been before. Just ask for a can of *Hawaiian* Pineapple.

Your Grocer Sells It

ASSOCIATION OF HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE PACKERS, Garland Building, Chicago (1)

STYLES FOR THE WINTER ARE TRYING

Care Is Needed in Choosing, For, Though the Fashions Are Lovely, Those Who Select the Wrong Thing Will Be at Their Worst.

WE know at least what France has offered for our inspection, our approval, our acceptance. The process of weeding out a settled style from the variety of fashions shown is the work of the American woman.

True, those in small centres do not have the option as do those who have the world from which to select in centres where all styles are on exhibition for all varieties of women. New York is the clearing house for many reasons, some social, some commercial. Whatever is, is brought there. America uses the styles shown there as a basis on which to stand, but the bulk of the women do not take the New York verdict. Clothes must be chosen according to climate and to social environment, otherwise they are ill-chosen. The most fashionable costume turned out through the season is out of place on an unfashionable woman. When women learn that lesson, there will be ushered in an era of good dressing.

But news is more important than philosophy today. After a woman knows all there is to know, she can study styles.

The Military Abolished.

To begin at the beginning, there are a few narrow skirts and a tendency toward narrower linings and transparent upper skirts. There are long coats and short jackets. There are long sleeves or no sleeves, but few frocks show anything between, and these individual sleeves are experimental, not established.

Military effects are abolished, except on an occasional gown, and they are not liked.

The placement of gold epaulets on blue velvet coats has not met with approval. Women seem to be united in the belief that the large majority of military touches destroy the softness and beauty of any costume. There is no such objection to the borrowing of men's fashions, however, in other fields of life; this kind of pilfering has been going on for several years and there is strong evidence that it will continue throughout the season.

The dominant note struck by the designers this season which differentiates the fashions of today from those of yesterday is the borrowing from the mannish costumes of the French Revolution. The Directoire, the First Consulate, the Robespierre period, the Incroyables, the Marveilleuse—all furnish inspiration and suggestion for the newest silhouette.

Some of the designers have remained true to the quaint styles, but they have developed them from the late Bourbon period more than from the '60s. The Revolutionary postilion hat has been furbished with a masked veil from 1870, and the Incroyable collar has been added to a full skirt. The season will be full of just such contradictions, and this is one reason why women will be led astray unless they are unusually level-headed.

Individuality Counts.

There are the skirts of Marie Antoinette which have been variously copied and modified since her head fell under the guillotine; there are the flaring collars of the Incroyables, those dandies who ushered in the nineteenth century and who gained their name of "unbelievables" from their manners as well as their clothes. There are the postilion hats to which is added the ruffled half veil of black lace from the Franco-Prussian period, and the leg o' mutton sleeves bulging from a low shoulder cap and confined by a fitted wrist piece. There are the shoulder hoods of 1880 and the high collars worn by the men of the French Revolution, as well as the flat silver buttons used to fasten the long-waisted coats.

To the pleatings and ruchings of 1860 are added the broad, gilt-edged sash of the First Consulate. There is Napoleon's cocked black hat in which David painted him, as well as the rolled hat of felt with a sweeping feather worn by "The Three Mousquetaires" and by "La Grande Mademoiselle."

Against the Empress Eugenie hats that droop back and front from 1870 are placed frocks that are straight and rigid in line as the uniform of Marechal Ney.

Don't you see how easy it is to go wrong among all these offerings?

A woman to whom a postilion hat is becoming cannot wear, probably, a frock of the 1870 period. She who can wear the broad-shouldered Burgundy cloth coat of Robespierre cannot combine it with a Bourbon gown. The redingote of Louis XIV. will not go happily with the drooping hat of the Second Empire.

There's the difficulty that will face every woman this Winter. So let her beware!

She must get gown, hat, and wrap according to her peculiar style and not according to the purity of the period. If, on the other hand, she chooses only that which is becoming to the figure, and that which is becoming to the face, she is apt to look like a patchwork quilt. No; it is not an easy season in dress and no one can afford to buy without serious consideration.



STRIKING BLUE VELVET SUIT.

Blue velvet suit with embroidered scallops on the skirt and a velvet belt clasped with a silver buckle.

Back to the Revolution.

There is so evident a tendency to draw on the various periods of France's long struggle for independence, which goes under the general name of the Revolution, that it is probable the wide silk skirts and the loopings of metal tissues and brocades by means of wreaths of roses is a return to the last days of Louis XVI. rather than to the civil war period of this country.

We speak idly over here of the directing of fashions by the French designers to our period of storm and stress, but they haven't such an idea in their minds. France rarely draws on any other country's history for its fashions, except as they affect France. From the earliest days, after the Puritan era, we have copied our fashions from what the French wore, and it is not probable that they will ever regard American history as an incentive to their creative genius. What they are aiming at in the reorudescence of the ugly styles of an ugly period is not known, exactly, but it is probably an allée going backward toward the pre-Revolutionary styles.

This is indicated by the bringing in of the looped-up skirts, the trimmings of rose wreaths, the lace petticoats with overskirts of metal gauze and superb brocades, the postilion hat and the coiffure that is brushed up from the forehead and padded high at the crown of the head. Few designs are simple, even cloth frocks are elaborately braided and dotted with bows.

Every kind of fashion that resembles the pictures of men during the end of the eighteenth century and the first decade of the nineteenth century is eagerly seized upon for modern work, and it may be only a forerunner of a pure Directoire silhouette with its narrow skirt, its postilion coat, its broadly striped waistcoat, and its flaring revers beneath an immense collar that reaches to the ears and rolls over. That is the feeling in the air, although the narrow skirt is not featured. No one can tell whether or not it will come into being again or whether the insistence will be toward the pre-Revolutionary fullness with its extended hipline and full folds flowing over the feet.

There is no change in the length of the skirts for street or dancing, but the best housss are showing a few models with trains. Those made by Cailot and Cheruit are narrow and snakelike, but there are a few experimental reception and dinner gowns that have real trains which start at the waist in a cascade and ripple down to and on the floor. They are usually of black and lined with a deep purple or wistaria.

These will be welcome to the woman of dignity who attends formal parties and who looks almost silly in a short evening skirt that seems to be an attempt toward girlishness and slimness. There are women to whom a train is necessary on any frock that is worn in the house and, if enough of them will make a stand on this question and take advantage of the few tentative models that have dignified trains, the fashion will be generally acceptsd.

The Long Coat and Postilion Hats.

Cherult insists upon the redingote that reaches the hem of the skirt, and as Jenny also takes up the idea, it is possible that the fashion will be generally seen over here.

Jenny is not as great an artist as Cheruit, but she is popular and pleases the Americans. This season she has repeated her success of last Spring and she will now begin to suffer the fruits of popularity among Americans; she will be exploited by all the trade and wholesale houses, her models will be copied in every kind of cheap material and sold for $20 or less, and the fastidious women along with the exclusive dressmaking housss and specialty shops will be wringing their hands and wondering where they can secure models to offer to the women who will pay good prices, but who refuse the exploited fashions of the shops.

Every great dressmaker of Paris has suffered from an excess of favoritism here. As soon as the wholesalers or those who cater to the trade of the shops offer hundreds of models from one house the country is flooded with them, the fashion is soon done for, and the dressmakers lose trade.

Well, whatever the result, here is the redingote and the pot hat as the leading features of the season. The former is easier to wear than the latter, but they go admirably together. The redingote is able to stand a lavish amount of fur, and it looks as though women will shortly resemble the men of Peary's arctic expedition. Even the chins are to be smothered in peltry.

The simpler redingote, however, will be more dignified. The best models are in dark blue, of course, for there is no genuine diversion from this color for street clothes, and there is not an inch of trimming on it except a postilion collar of satin or velvet. It has a cord of silk that outlines a long-waisted effect by running through slides of the cloth placed in a slanting line around the figure. The sleeves are long, plain and finished with a position cuff.

Leg o' Mutton Sleeves.

The three-quarter sleeve has not been in fashion for three seasons, although the shops have constantly offered it to us in wash blouses, but it is utterly left out of the reckoning this Autumn. Coat sleeves, no matter whether the jacket is long or short, are small and finished at the wrist with a variety of cuffs, the best being the triple turnover with a cord or braid finish.

Sleeves in blouses and one-piece frocks are often modeled after the leg o' mutton pattern. The shoulder line is necessarily lowered either by the way it is cut or by a fitted cap. To this the sleeve is gathered in such a way that it bulges at the elbow. This is always an ugly line if it is left to fall over the wrist or even the forearm, but in the new sleeve there is a long, fitted wrist piece which extends high at the back and marshals the fullness into place.

Evening frocks are without sleeves, only a piece of tulle showing. Callot makes her evening gowns with narrow drapery, no fullness below the knees, although there is plenty of room at the hips, and finishes the skirt with a train, pointed and untrimmed. The tendency to bring in a higher décolletage and make the upper part of the bodice of opaque material, to avoid the startling transparency that has prevailed for years, has fallen to naught, for the new frocks are built up of tulle and beads and crystals from the waist as before. There is only a wisp of tulle on the shoulder, although on some of the Callot frocks there is still that cape-like ripple of lace from the back of the shoulders to the hem of the skirt.

All the flower shades are used for the evening; on the street one will see various shades of dark red.

Red and Purple Smart Colors.

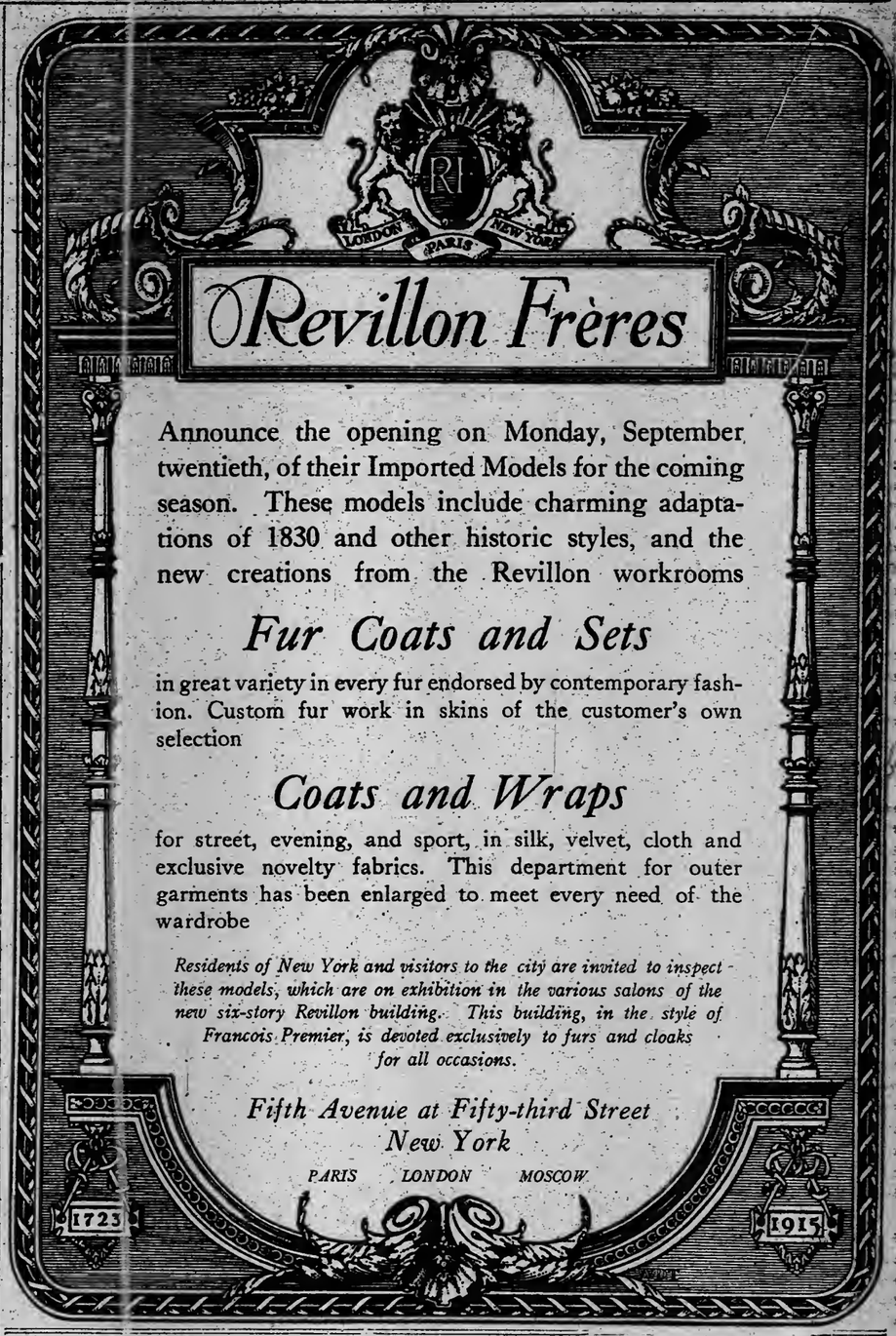
Burgundy, that deep plum color of the Revolution, Bordeaux, and claret are some of the new tones for outdoor wear; the brilliant Garibaldi red will be chosen for house frocks, for hat trimmings, for belts on blue suits, and in evening wraps. France has gone quite wild over red, and the dyers have done their best to give us artistic tones in it. The fashion even spreads to all the deep pink shades; coral, geranium, rose, and peach are used.

Vatican purple has been returned to evening gowns as well as to various kinds of garments, especially as a lining to coats, as over-drapery to a green or blue chiffon or satin evening frock, and for that new kind of satin slip that is like a workman's blouse, minus the smocking, open at the neck, with a high collar added from the back and a loose belt of the satin. This is considered smarter than the blouse that is tucked under the belt. It provides that long line which the cuirass frocks show. It is really an ornate jerkin, the kind worn by mediaeval soldiers who could not afford coat-of-mail.

It matters little what kind of blouse one wears under the coat, for not an inch of it shows until the coat is removed. Except in the occasional jacket with the Incroyable revers, the coat is fastened up to the chin, is single breasted, and the sleeves reach over the wrist. There is no exploiting of blouses to match the suit. Outside of the colored satin jerkin, which does not fit the figure, the white wash blouse, guiltless of trimming, made of heavy silk or linen, will be the accompanying garment to the cloth street suit.

The one-piece frock serves all other occasions, and the long coats to wear over it are so numerous that they, like fur, require a chapter and not a paragraph.

Worth instituted the reign of the princess frock and, although his models in it are exceptionally ugly, I think, yet the fashion is successful, and the only hope is that the women with undue curvss will avoid the style.



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—*National Hygienic Review.*



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A PAGE FROM THE PLAYGOER'S PROGRAM



Peggy Wood in "Young America" Gaiety. (PHOTO BY MISHKIN)



Adelaide in "Town Topics" Century.



Zelda Sears in "The Show Shop" York.



T. Roy Barnes Colonial.



Louise Rutter in "Moloch." New Amsterdam.



SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

On Rewriting Plays—"Rolling Stones," for Example, and "Kick-In"—"Grumpy," the Perennial.

PLAYS are not written but rewritten. So runs one of the most frequently repeated bromides of the theatre. Doubtless inspired by the groan of some unhappy author at rehearsal, it suffers only from being insufficiently true. Plays, as a matter of fact, are not rewritten half often enough, or, at least, are too seldom improved upon after they have once been shown to Broadway. Although the managerial offices hereabout are not precisely overpopulated with experts who can diagnose unerringly the ailment of a submitted play, producers are willing enough to turn a script over to half a dozen unfeeling dramatic tinkers. They will cheerfully alter a play past all recognition between its opening in Atlantic City and its opening in New York. But once that Broadway hearing is had, there prevails a dread of alteration, a horror of revision that is almost amusing. It is one of the supreme superstitions of the stage.

Yet for a real success, for a hardy theatrical annual, New York is but the beginning. Beyond lies London, the road, the stock companies, the screen, even the amateur. You may laugh at London and the road, but it is there that "Potash and Perlmutter" and "Peg o' My Heart" have made and are making their everlasting fortunes. It is this season and next, when Broadway is inspecting other plays, that will tell the tale of "Twin Beds" and "It Pays to Advertise." You may titter at the amateurs, but it happens to be true that a certain prolific playwright of our time and clime received not long ago a check for $1,200 which represented a single year's royalties on three of his plays for amateur performances in Great Britain alone. And those plays are so old, you have probably forgotten that he ever wrote them.

There are evidences, however, that the producers are overcoming their reluctance to tamper with a play once it has been produced on Broadway. And these evidences point to a growing appreciation of the great truth that not Punxsutawney (put on the theatrical map by the Honorable Jimmy Forbes) but the great New York is the dog town of America.

All this is a preamble to the statement that Edgar Selwyn has rewritten "Rolling Stones." After sitting in with audience after audience as a sensitive student of their response to his play he has wisely tried to meet their criticism. As you will hear with surprise and pleasure, he found that the rather appalling Wallingfordesque morality of his here grated on the people across the footlights and that the incorrigibly sentimental went away a little unsatisfied. By considerable alteration he met these objections and yet left "Rolling Stones" no less entertaining.

"If I were the manager alone," observed Mr. Selwyn, "the author wouldn't hear of my doing this. If I were the author alone, the manager would intervene. But I am both manager and author, so the conflict is internal and I can do as I please."

As manager, by the way, he has altered the cast somewhat, introducing Shelly Hull and Margaret Brainerd, the latter a newcomer, who is charming. These changes, please note, have not been made by way of cheapening the production. It is not another such case as you occasionally see when, after attending a play, you come out to gaze suspiciously at the poster with its catch-line:

"Simply Elegant Company"—Percy Pooh-Pooh in the New York Screech.

Then you misjudge that incorruptible critic by imagining that he has sold his soul, when, in reality, the producer has thriftily released most of the skillful and popular players at the expiration of the first four weeks.

Mr. Selwyn's exploit is rare enough to occasion comment. It is not unique. George Cohan quietly rewrote "The Miracle Man" in the middle of the New York run. "Grumpy" has been enriched by textual alterations during the long tour in the provinces. "The Legend of Leonora," when it returns to the Empire this Winter, will be a different and better play from the one seen there two years ago, and the rather debilitating last act of "Kick-In" was radically rewritten as a preliminary to its presentation at the vaudeville in London.

"Kick-In" in London.

SPEAKING of "Kick-In," that engaging melodrama by Willard Mack appears to have enraptured the Strand. This is obvious not only from the jubilant morning-after reviews, but from the more substantial satisfaction attested in the report of receipts which each mail packet brings across the billow to Manager Woods.

The English theatregoer takes a malicious pleasure in all purported revelations of American police methods, and they particularly relish "Kick-In" because of the racy dialect in which its revelations are made. It will always be remembered that a program glossary assisted the bewildered stalls to an understanding of "The College Widow," and apparently some such device is employed now at the Vaudeville. But much of it must go uninterpreted, and the very title leaves them puzzled. One reviewer, who evidently enjoyed the play hugely, went away completely mystified as to the meaning of the name, and another, who had had an equally good time, explained that it meant "Get busy." A few, however, decided correctly that it would be "Cough up" in Brixtonese. One critic tried valiantly to write his own piece in a vernacular which Mrs. Bardell's friend would have called "barbarlous", and, indeed, all the reviews remind one of the description of English as a tongue made up of Andrew Language and American slanguage. A persual of them would add to the gayety of philologists. You can catch the tone from this bit out of The Telegraph's report.

> This is a tale of crime in the American language. The language "surprises by himself," and the crime is sufficiently thrilling. One way or another, it leaves you gasping.
>
> There are four acts of combat between detectives and "crooks," who were really not crooked at all. As is usual in American plays, the police are the villains, and the technical criminals exponents of a higher morality. Since the world began tales of crime have agreed to exhibit policemen as rogues. [illegible] dream drama, as exploited with peculiar vigor and unanimity, insists that its police are primarily brutes, and secondarily knaves, without prejudice to the cosmopolitan tradition of their folly. There is one among the detectives of "Kick-In" whose superfluous if ineffectual virtue rouses in his chief's mind suspicions of his sanity. The rest belong to the class described by the Irishman as fellows who "would be turned out of hell."

The hurry scurry of the fight, with its sudden changes of fortune and the delights of bluff and counterbluff and superbluff, are, however, only part of our pleasure in the play. For the rest, there is the great American language. Every fresh one of these plays gives us metaphor more recherché, flowers of speech more rare. It is difficult to imagine that the force of nature can further go than with the highly oblique oration of "Kick-In." Only a verbatim report could do it justice, and that would rob you of the vigor and unction with which this vehement American company say their pieces. Altogether we had a hustling, bustling, startling evening of excitement, and emerged much cheered.

This, by the way, threatens to be another American season in London. "Potash and Perlmutter" runs on and on. "Peg" abides and "Watch Your Step" is the pre-eminently successful revue. The lovely Fay Compton is to be seen in "The Only Girl," abetted by Kenneth Douglas, who, we are informed by a very special correspondent, lost his monocle in the Arabic disaster. Miss Compton's husband, Lauri de Freece, will play Ernest Truex's rôle in the English version of "The Dummy," and October will see the beautiful Doris Keane introducing Edward Sheldon's "Romance" to the theatregoer of London, who is also to see "Under Cover." Clearly the belt of fear has not kept out the American play, though it is true that Mr. Woods had to assemble three companies for "Kick-In" before he found one that would brave the submarines. That company has been rewarded by a deal of praise, in which Ramsay Wallace and Helen Holmes fared particularly well.

"Grumpy" Redivivus.

EVEN "Grumpy" has been changed somewhat since it moved away from Wallack's a year ago last Spring. New touches here, new bits of business and new lines there have been added from time to time, a process which, if left to others, may cause the author anguish but often serves to keep a play fresh and animate. As a sample take this new bit where the maid, wriggling in the camellia examination, murmurs:

"Just a tiny bud, Sir."

"Just a tiny bud, Sir?" barks Grumpy. "Just a tiny bud, Sir? Sounds like a line from Wordsworth."

Mr. Maude confessed the other evening to that much tampering with the text.

"We put that line in up in Boston," he admitted. "They loved it in Boston."

They would. A second visit to "Grumpy" only strengthens the admiration for this English actor's performance as the fine, irritable, lovable old gentleman. To speak of it as largely a matter of face paint and intonation is to miss the extraordinary humanity and vitality of Mr. Maude's work. An occasional disposition to belittle it as an achievement in the art of acting is of a piece, one suspects, with the attitude of those who privately laugh and weep over "David Copperfield" while saving their praise and public enthusiasm for the gray George Gissing or for Samuel Butler with his desolate "Way of All Flesh." Indeed, Grumpy, a sort of masculine Betsey Trotwood, has, as a characterization, a rich Dickensy flavor and suggests how admirably Mr. Maude would play a dozen of the folk Charles Dickens gave to the stage. As a matter of record, he did once essay, on a special occasion, the rôle of Sairey Gamp.

It seems improbable that the allotted month at the Empire will be enough for all those in this vicinity who want to see "Grumpy," and certainly up and down the road Mr. Maude could go on and on playing it indefinitely. The durability of the play discourages the old rumor that he would, before long, give New York a season of classic comedies. Bob Acres, Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Hardcastle—all are old rôles to him. It would be very nice for us if there could be carried out this Winter a once projected revival by him of "The School for Scandal," with Laurette Taylor as Lady Teazle and such a player as Ernest Glendinning, say, for Charles Surface.

Mr. Maude is planning, however, the production of a play now being written for him by Michael Morton with his own rôle, that of a Cockney barber settled on the Canadian border. He knows Canada, for it was there he went as a young man in search of his health, and it was from there he journeyed down to Denver to make his first appearance on the stage.

HERR REICHER'S YEAR

ONE of the interesting experiments of the new season will be that of Emanuel Reicher, the German actor-manager, who made his American début last Winter in a series of modern dramas presented under the auspices of The Modern Stage, a society of playgoers organized by Mr. Reicher.

As an auxiliary to The Modern Stage, Mr. Reicher is going to found The American People's Theatre. This will be a more democratic organization that will have for its purpose the presenting of the best of modern dramas to the masses. As one of the men associated with the Freie Buehne in Berlin during the first years of its existence, Mr. Reicher is well qualified for his new task. One day last week he discussed his plans with a TIMES reporter.

"As has been announced already," said Mr. Reicher, "I was compelled last season to interrupt the activities of The Modern Stage after the first two performances for the reason that it was impossible to find an available theatre. Only with great difficulty and after large expenditure of time and money was I able to bring about these two performances. There are still three performances due to the subscribers of the first series and four for the second series. The first of those will take place on Nov. 16 with 'When the Young Wine Blooms,' by Bjoernsterne Bjoernson. The whole program for this season consists of seven performances, the last of which will be given toward the end of April.

"The great success of 'Elga,' by Gerhardt Hauptmann, and Ibsen's 'John Gabriel Borkman' was proof enough for me that New York needs a répertoire theatre having for its great task the giving of highly artistic productions of interesting works of the foremost modern European dramatists of the past thirty years. The success of these performances has encouraged me to continue the experiment and to establish a regular theatre under the name of The Modern Stage. The same admission policy will be followed in so far as there will be no box office sale and only subscribers to the whole series will be admitted. This unusual policy has been adopted to the end that The Modern Stage shall be wholly independent of the favor or displeasure of the public at large, and to bring together an audience of those theatregoers who are really interested in my aims, and who will prove their interest and understanding by subscribing for the entire season. The prices will be the same as last season—$1, $2, and $3 a performance, according to the location of the seats. As stated above, only subscriptions for the whole series are accepted.

"I am affiliating now The American People's Theatre to The Modern Stage, as I wish to create a democratic theatre that will give to the intelligent and art-loving people, who cannot afford to pay the usual theatre prices, the opportunity of attending first-class performances of real art that will appeal to their intelligence.

"The project of creating such a theatre in New York has already occupied the minds of many persons for a number of years, but despite all efforts it has not been possible to solve the problem. Now I am going to tackle it by following the example of the Freie Volksbuehnen in Berlin. These theatres have proved their raison d'être by their existence for over twenty-five years, and as I am one of the founders of The Freie Buehne (Modern Stage) as well as of the Freie Volksbuehnen (American People's Theatre,) I have besides my good-will also the necessary experience for creating and directing a people's theatre, a theatre for the working classes that shall give them a first-class entertainment and shall stimulate their interest and taste for higher art.

"The répertoire of The American People's Theatre will be about the same as that of The Modern Stage. The prices, however, will range from 25 cents to 75 cents. Likewise, as in The Modern Stage, there will be no box office, and only holders of membership cards will be admitted. There is no charge for these membership cards.

"I have already engaged a cast of thirty actors and am negotiating with other well-known actors and actresses. My daughter Hedwig, who surprised me by her able stage management for 'John Gabriel Borkman,' will appear in several plays, and I, too, shall play several parts.

"I hope to find interest enough to enable me to make these organizations firmly established institutions in the theatre life of New York, and should be glad to give the art-loving public performances of a serious character for which they have been looking in vain to the other theatres. To establish such a theatre in America, which I have always loved and admired, will be the last ambition of my long career as actor and manager."

THE NEW PINERO PLAY

THE new play by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, long anticipated and several times postponed, has at last been shown to London. "The Big Drum" was presented at the St. James's Theatre by Sir George Alexander on Sept. 1, with an impressive cast. It left the critics cold.

"An odd play," says The Times, "with odd ideas about literature and love, and an odd, inflated style."

The title sounds for all the world as if Sir Arthur had added his own to the list of war plays, but the period of his comedy, which is social satire, is 1912, and the drum in question is the instrument of press agentry and self-advertisement generally.

Philip Mackworth, you gather from The Post, is a novelist whose novels are very nice but don't sell. He loves a wealthy widow, whose name, Ottiline, sounds like a stove polish. Ottiline's vulgar family object to a match with an author who isn't even in Who's Who, and Philip vows he will not marry her till he has written a popular book. His next effort sells like hot cakes and with such spectacular suddenness that Ottiline's unpleasant brother suspects him of chicanery, puts a detective on the case, and achieves a third act climax when, at the engagement supper, it is discovered that all the copies had been bought by the affectionate and crafty Ottiline. When the storm subsides Ottiline, convinced that her standards and Philip's are hopelessly different, steals away while he is at his desk writing Chapter One of his next novel.

"Most of Sir Arthur's plays end oddly," observes The Times, "but this ending is surely his crowning oddity."

There was some talk during the Summer of the new Pinero play being given here, with John Drew in the rôle Sir George Alexander has since created in London. It now seems quite improbable that America will see "The Big Drum," unless Sir George himself elects to bring it over in the Spring. He has not acted here in more than a quarter of a century.

The Thimble Theatre.

The date for the opening of Edison's Little Thimble Theatre as a playhouse has been set for Oct. 7. A comedy in three acts by Guido Bruno, with music, will be the initial offering. During alterations the recitals in the theatre are being given during the last half of each week.

Burlesque at the Garrick.

Mazie and Rose and her plump sisters of the burlesque chorus will invade the classic confines of the Garrick Theatre next week. The Brothers Rosenberg—Jerome and Walter—will manage the playhouse, which will play the attractions of the American Burlesque Association.

Strand Roof Again.

The Strand Roof will reopen for the season Monday, Oct. 4. Edgar de Wolfe will again be the manager and the committee that opened the resort last Winter, consisting of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, and Miss Mary de Wolf, will be the directors.

Perfectly Safe.

So many pieces of jewelry have been stolen from the chorus girls of Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" during rehearsals at the Century that a safety deposit vault has been installed near the stage door.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"MOLOCH"—A drama with war as its theme, by Beulah Marie Dix, with Holbrook Blinn, tomorrow night in the New Amsterdam Theatre.

NED WAYBURN'S "TOWN TOPICS"—Revue postponed from last week, Thursday night in the Century.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—The Triangle Film Corporation's first program, including "The Iron Strain," with Dustin Farnum; "The Lamb," with Douglas Fairbanks; "My Valet," with Raymond Hitchcock, Thursday night.

ANOTHER war drama will be added this week to the list the European conflict has produced. Another event of interest will be the opening of the Knickerbocker as a moving-picture theatre, to which the prices of first-class legitimate playhouses will apply. Then there will be the opening of the Century as a continental music hall, postponed from last week.

Beulah Marie Dix is the author of "Moloch," the war drama that will be given its first New York performance in the New Amsterdam Theatre tomorrow night. The play was presented by Klaw & Erlanger in association with George C. Tyler in several Western cities last Spring, and after a brief season out of town was reserved for production here. Holbrook Blinn headed the original cast, and he remains as the principal player. The company has been materially strengthened since the first performances, and now includes Edmund Breese, Lillian Albertson, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Creighton Hale, Louise Rutter, Ruth Benson, Gareth Hughes, Paul Gordon, Rosina Henley, T. Wigney Percyval, and Redfield Clarke.

"Moloch" deals with war in the abstract and not with the present conflict. It represents war as a relentless and insatiable monster that swallows up its victims. It is in a prologue, three acts and an epilogue, and the breadth of its scope is indicated by its scenes, which represent a country house before the war, a town house during mobilization, a town house during an invasion, the firing line during the heat of battle, and the country house after the war.

Miss Dix was the author of another vivid war drama, "Across the Border," which was included on one of the bills at the little Princess Theatre when it was still an American Grand Guignol.

Thursday night has been set for the opening of the Knickerbocker Theatre as a $2 movie playhouse. The opening bill will be made up of three pictures produced by the directors of the Triangle Corporation, "The Iron Strain," produced by Thomas H. Ince; "The Lamb," photographed under the supervision of D. W. Griffith, and "My Valet," a Mack Sennett comedy. Dustin Farnum is the star of the first named picture, Douglas Fairbanks of the second, and Raymond Hitchcock of the last.

An orchestra of forty, conducted by William Furst, will play a program of music arranged by him. The interior of the theatre has been changed somewhat for its new use. It is the theory of the promoters of the new venture that there is a large public willing to pay regular theatre prices to see movies that does not attend this form of entertainment now, because it objects to sitting next to its maid.

Ned Wayburn will introduce his "Town Topics" Thursday night at the Century. The size of the production—it is in thirty-one scenes and contains thirty musical numbers—necessitated its postponement from last week. And then there was the equatorial heat that made a postponement seem wise. Wednesday night a special performance for the press will be given.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD.—"Under Cover," Megrue's melodrama telling the story of a search for jewel smugglers, seen last season at the Cort Theatre, with Florence Malone, Rockliffe Fellowes, Robert Druce, and Harry Crosby in the cast.

YORK.—James Forbes's comedy of stage life, "The Show Shop," produced last Winter at the Hudson, with Zelda Sears, George Sidney, Walter Young, and Mildred Bright in the principal rôles.

LEXINGTON.—Fred Jackson's farce, "A Full House," last Summer's attraction in the Longacre, the cast including May Vokes, George Parsons, and Herbert Corteell in their original parts.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—The Hackett-Megrue farce, "It Pays to Advertise," one of last season's conspicuous successes, which registered a year's engagement in Cohan's Theatre.

COLUMBIA.—"The Bigamists; or, Two Husbands and One Wife," a new burlesque in two acts presented by the Girl Trust company, headed by Frank A. Burt, Mandie Heath, and Nellie Francis.

YORKVILLE.—The Princess Luba Meroff, Frank Harcourt, and Nellie Lockwood at the head of a company in two one-act burlesques and a vaudeville olio.

EDEN MUSEE.—The World in Wax in the crypt, concerts, and Kinemacolor pictures in the concert hall.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM.—Keith vaudeville, the program including Fritzi Scheff in a répertoire of songs; Valerie Bergere and company in a new playlet by Mrs. Florence Haines-Reed, entitled "War Babies"; Paul Morton and Naomi Glass in "Before and After."

PROSPECT.—A vaudeville bill with these features: John Hyams and Leila McIntyre in a musical sketch entitled "The Quakeress"; "Woman Proposes," a playlet by Paul Armstrong; Jim Diamond and Sibyl Brennan in their offering of patter, song and dance, called "Nifty Nonsense."

BUSHWICK.—William Courtleigh in a comedy playlet by George V. Hobart, entitled "Peaches," his company including David Young, Edna Conroy, and Richard Crollus; Eddie Leonard, assisted by Austin Mack and company, in "The Minstrel's Return"; Odiva and her performing sea lions.

MONTAUK.—Elmer Reizenstein's melodramatic success of last season at the Candler, "On Trial," acted by one of Cohan & Harris's company.

CRESCENT.—The Niccodemi-Morton tragedy, "The Shadow," in which Ethel Barrymore was seen at the Empire last season, with Dorothy Shoemaker in Miss Barrymore's rôle.

MAJESTIC.—"The Natural Law," Charles Sumner's melodrama presented last Spring in the Republic Theatre.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Presented
Birth of a Nation (film)	Liberty	March 3
The Girl Who Smiles	Longacre	Aug. 9
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Under Fire	Hudson	Aug. 12
Some Baby!	Fulton	Aug. 16
Chin-Chin (second year)	Globe	Aug. 16
Rolling Stones	Harris	Aug. 17
Common Clay	Republic	Aug. 26
Cousin Lucy	Cohan	Aug. 27
Young America	Gaiety	Aug. 28
The House of Glass	Candler	Sept. 1
Duke of Killicrankie—Rosalind	Lyceum	Sept. 6
Battle Cry of Peace (film)	Vitagraph	Sept. 9
Grumpy (return engagement)	Empire	Sept. 13
Hit-the-Trail Holliday	Astor	Sept. 13

NEW YORK FOOTLIGHTS



MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

CHARLES RUGGLES believes in athletics for men, votes for women, movie actors for movies, and art for art's sake. Undoubtedly the peppery young man who plays one of the youthful heroes in Edgar Selwyn's "Rolling Stone" holds other theories as well, but in a hurried dressing-room visit one cannot solve all the vital problems.

Mr. Ruggles has Lochinvarred out of the West, as one might gather from his breezy manner.

"I used to be in the wholesale drug business," he said, "and I became an actor because there was more money in it. Of course, I believe in art for art's sake and all that sort of thing, but I also believe in an adequate return for your services for old age's sake. I am artist enough, however, to believe that the actors of the legitimate stage who are selling themselves to the movies will live to regret it, and that until an actor or actress is ready to forsake the speaking drama for good he or she should steer clear of the screen. The great rewards the movies are offering in real (spelled with an 'a') money are a terrific temptation, I know, but there are returns to be gained from the legitimate stage sufficient to enable one to say, 'Nay, nay, Pauline. I don't care for your Perils.'"

Mr. Ruggles got his early training at the Alcazar and Burbank Theatres in California as a member of the stock companies of Fred Belasco and Oliver Morosco. Last year he came to New York in the cast of "Help Wanted," and it was there the Selwyns saw him act. They liked his work so well that they arranged with Mr. Morosco to borrow him. Mr. Ruggles is that rare bird, to use the translation and make reference to the foreign words and phrases section of the dictionary unnecessary, a fresh, but not too fresh, juvenile.

GRAHAM BROWNE directed the production of Barrie's "Rosalind," which is given as an afterpiece to "The Duke of Killicrankie" at the Lyceum, and he has been amused at some of the criticisms he has heard about the piece.

"You know Barrie," says Mr. Browne, "has a way of filling in all sorts of directions in his plays. These are intended primarily for his readers and are not necessarily instructions to be followed out in acting. 'Percy walks up stage and thinks about his brother in Arizona' he is apt to say. You really can't bring out in the acting that Percy is thinking about his brother.

"Shaw is a great fellow for doing the same thing. The best part of Shaw is in his prefaces and bracketed comments. I remember the description of a scene in one of his plays called for a row of tables along a beach. 'In a sugar bowl on one of the tables,' reads the direction, 'are two wasps.'

"When I was directing rehearsals of 'Rosalind' there were some who suggested that Miss Tempest should try to keep the audience from knowing that she was Rosalind, and thus surprise the audience as well as the young man. Barrie does not write theatrically. Whatever of effectiveness there is in his work comes from the charm of character and dialogue, and not from any element of surprise. If the audience knows Miss Tempest is Rosalind and not Rosalind's mother, the mistake of the young man is much funnier."

MARGARET BRAINERD had one of those experiences the other day that come to every actress, between the covers of the magazines, and to few in the less romantic realm of mortals. She had been acting in stock companies, a company in Malden, Mass., and one in Yonkers among the number, and doing the usual thing of calling regularly at the offices of New York managers for an engagement.

One of the offices to which she made regular trips was that of Selwyn & Co. Recently they needed a young leading woman for "Rolling Stones." They needed her in a hurry, and, casting about, the managerial eye fell upon Miss Brainerd, a familiar figure in the outer offices, where sit day after day a long line of men and women, suitable subjects for a frieze wherein the artist would picture Hope, Ambition, and Despair.

"Can you learn a part in a hurry?" asked the Managerial Voice.

"Yes," answered Miss Brainerd eagerly.

She did, and the result is most gratifying to manager, audience, and Miss Brainerd.

WILLIAM DANFORTH, who plays the grouchy old father in "The Girl Who Smiles" at the Longacre, was in a reminiscent mood.

"You know," he said, "I'm quite an old-timer. When I was eleven years old I ran way from home and school to play Dick Dead-Eye in 'Pinafore.' Perhaps that's why, like Oliver Goldsmith, 'I love old wine, old books, old friends, and everything that is old.' I don't imagine Oliver was much of a theatregoer, or he certainly would have added 'old musical comedy' to his list.

"When I say old musical comedy, I refer not to the ancient ten-twent-thirt kind of rehashed burlesque shows with music, but to the palmy days of Gilbert and Sullivan. I guess in my time I have played at least four different rôles in every opera that the immortals ever wrote.

"How about the dancing in modern musical comedy?" ventured the visitor.

"Surely we've improved upon old times there."

Mr. Danforth rose from his chair at the dressing table, and throwing out both arms with an emphatic gesture of disgust, exclaimed, "This modern dance stuff is something we can get along very well without. What musical comedy needs today, as in days gone by, is people who depend for their engagements upon their lungs, their throats, and their dramatic ability, not upon their feet. You remember what Lester Wallack's father once said about dances. 'It is hard enough to stand these absurdities in our opera, and although I can understand people singing their joys, I am damned if I can comprehend them dancing their griefs.'"

DAVID WARFIELD returned last week from San Francisco, where he had been spending the Summer. He will begin rehearsals shortly in a new play the other David has written for him, a play that is said to be novel both in theme and construction.

It was in San Francisco that Mr. Warfield first met Mr. Belasco. The latter was stage director at "Lucky" Baldwin's Theatre, and Mr. Warfield was just beginning the career that the director was destined to play such an important part in developing.

ANN SWINBURNE has announced her intention of giving up the light opera stage to become a concert singer. Miss Swinburne is now in the White Mountains, and upon her return will make her début in concert in Aeolian Hall.

This is a bit unfortunate for the light opera stage, for Miss Swinburne has been a welcome adornment since her first appearance several years ago in the revival of "Robin Hood." Her success in a small rôle in that caused her to be chosen for the prima donna rôle in "The Count of Luxembourg," and it was really due to her singing and personality that the transplanted operetta achieved the degree of success it did. The following season she sang some of Victor Herbert's daintiest melodies in "The Madcap Duchess."

A STOCK QUOTATION

MABEL COLCORD is a member of that considerable group of players who have made their appearance in the offerings of the early season who got their training in stock. Miss Colcord plays the rôle of Mrs. Neal in "Common Clay," and those who have seen the drama that came from Professor Baker's Harvard play factory can appreciate what excellent schooling Miss Colcord has had. For her performance is a wonderfully telling bit of acting. She is only on the stage about fifteen minutes, but her portrayal of the woman whom the world believed to be the mother of Ellen Neal is so vital and sincere that it becomes one of the most real things in Mr. Kinkead's melodrama.

During the long run of "Common Clay" at the Castle Square Theatre in Boston, where it was first acted by John Craig's stock company last year, Miss Colcord played the same rôle. She had been a member of Mr. Craig's company for seven years, until the chance came that brought her to that goal of the mimic world—the Broadway stage.

"I don't believe I will ever get tired of this part," said Miss Colcord the other day as she fanned herself, "and I don't believe I will ever get tired of acting. If I do I hope I will know enough to stop." Certainly if Miss Colcord could be enthusiastic at such a time there is small chance she will ever cease being keen for her work, for it was one of those terrific days of last week that forced the conclusion on managers that the Weather Man must be in league with the cut-rate ticket agents.

"I have heard so many players say they were bored. I really don't see how they could be, and I think many of them were just pretending to be blasé for the sake of appearances. We played 'Common Clay' twice a day in Boston, and while that is pretty strenuous work, even such frequent repetition did not take the edge off my enthusiasm for this rôle. To me Mrs. Neal is so real. I have seen her so often on the street and in countless humble positions. There is something very sweet and lovable about the little woman, and I live those few minutes each performance that I portray her as truly as if I were she.

"Of course I am an advocate of the stock company as a training school for actors, though I have often thought I stayed too long. I was in Mr. Craig's company eight years, and in that time I acted every kind of part, though latterly I did mostly character work. Until Mrs. Neal came along I never had a really good opportunity for a Broadway début. I should say that in three or four years a player could get all the good things a stock training has to give. After that he should strike out for himself and put them into practice."



William Danforth in "The Girl Who Smiles"—Longacre.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—Sylvester Schaeffer, the versatile young German performer, who has just concluded an engagement at the Irving Place Theatre, in a program of ten different acts; Alexander Carr, one of the partners in the original "Potash and Perlmutter" company, in a comedy playlet by Edgar Allan Woolf, entitled "An April Shower"; Dorothy Jardon in a program of popular songs.

COLONIAL—Bernhardi, one of Europe's most famous protean artists, in two sketches, "A Rehearsal at the Opera" and "Performance at a Continental Music Hall," in which he acts all of the characters; T. Roy Barnes, returning to vaudeville after a starring engagement in farce, with Bessie Crawford in "The Magazine Man and the Lady"; Victor Morley and company in "A Regular Army Man."

ALHAMBRA—Wilton Lackaye in "The Bomb," a dramatic playlet by Gordon Johnstone and Warwick Williams; Arthur McWatters and Grace Tyson offering their "Revue of Revues"; Francis Dooley and Corinne Sales in their skit, "That Silly"; Hallen and Fuller in Junie McCree's "The Corridor of Time."

AMERICAN ROOF—Noah Berry, Marguerita Abbott and company in a playlet entitled "The Surgeon"; the Ogden Four in a program of songs; Bud and Nellie Heim, juvenile comedian and comedienne.

14,000 FEET OF FILM AS A WEEKLY ORDER

Which Taxes the Ingenuity of Three Directors Now Being Ingenious on the Pacific Slope.

By HENRY MACMAHON.

THERE are three men on the edge of the Pacific who together have tackled the job of supplying the Triangle with 14,000 feet of film-drama a week. To supply 14,000 feet they must "take" (say) 28,000 feet, for often more film is spoiled than is printed and exhibited.

The three men are Griffith at Griffithville, Ince at Inceville, and Sennett at Sennettville. Towns are named after them, you see. They had to get a corner on stars, a corner on plays, and a corner on equipment or they could not succeed. The first was effected by the power of the purse. The second is being carried out by a battery of editors and playwrights in correspondence with publishers and scribes. But the third corner—in equipment—is up to the Director's ingenuity.

It started with the building of more studios. Griffith added a few, Sennett a couple, and Ince half a dozen. Then what of costumes, properties, and sceneries? Should they be contracted for, ordered and forwarded?

The solution of the problem is to make everything on the home grounds. The costumes of the women principals displeasing Mr. Griffith, he ordered a French costumier to set up a shop on the lot. When not directing rehearsals, he plays Paquin. Interiors of business houses, banks, offices, clubs, and private homes are often loaned to motion-picture companies by obliging neighbors. Not so with Mr. Griffith. His men can now set up cottages and palaces in less time than it takes to visit locations, and one day I called at Hollywood and saw an office set in full operation that would do credit to the myriad executives of United States Steel. The type machines did everything but writs; the law books answered every purpose except reading; the innumerable clerks fulfilled each mission save that of earning dividends for their bosses.

Independence of the outside world is the keynote of studio activity. For example, Inceville had a fire which the newspapers say burned down a Billie Burke set. Next morning Thomas H. Ince started adding a salt water pumping plant to his electric generating system. The plant is completed, and Inceville can now be speedily flooded with the Pacific's waters in the event of fire.

Mr. Ince is more kind of things than any other man I ever met. He proteuses (let me coin a word!) as farmer, blacksmith, wagonmaker, laundryman, garage Superintendent, restaurateur, tailor, Commodore, traffic manager, builder, engineer, scene constructor, cabinetmaker, Quartermaster General, master of the horse, Treasurer, costumer, and perruquier in the intervals when he is not staging a picture or overhauling a scenario. One need not go outside of Inceville for anything. Everything is there. The other day he discovered the trifling omission of a Quartier Latin, whereupon he promptly engaged four artists, graduates of Ecole des Beaux Arts, to stay on the grounds and turn out old masters in oils. Duveen and other dealers, avaunt! Let Inceville produce its own art for its own Billie Burke palaces.

The same Director saw a steam yacht idling in the bay. Would it serve as a ferry for Miss Burke to and from her Catalina Island bungalow? Certainly. But let us see. Were there other uses, too? Why, of course, it could also be the flagship of Admiral Orrin Johnson's mosquito fleet in the sea picture he is making. So the yacht was promptly chartered, and is doubling as a ferry-boat and a warship.

The ingenuity of Director Sennett takes other forms. Thrillers with a comedy twist are Sennett's specialty. You walk through Wonderland in the studio; you face perils at every step of the locations. Automobiles that are plainly demented; male comics that prance high overhead in thin air; Mabel Normand apparently drowned in the Pacific; the esteemed Raymond Hitchcock as apparently crucified in a later scene of "My Valet"; Eddie Foy standing on his head in six feet of water; an aged gentleman's beard afire; a housewife's pate battered but unhurt by oceans of falling crockery—you see and see until you are dizzy with fear and laughter. Sennett and his men and women somehow escape with a whole skin.

By using the close-up he has done away with the necessity of $50,000 railway and airship wrecks. His prop room is a boy's delight. For "Wars of the World," a new thriller, he has provided Zeppelins, aeroplanes, 42-centimeter guns, railway locomotives and trains, terminal yards, bridges, fortifications—all practical and all in perfect model. His fragile china department is of equal interest. Any visitor can bounce a crashing dinner plate or soup tureen off his friend's head without fear of damage, for, however brittle your skull, this china is brittler.

Each of the directors now has ten or twelve plays ahead on the Triangle season. This gives them a leeway of nearly three months should any of them lag a little. The first three plays, "The Lamb," "The Iron Strain," and "My Valet," were privately shown in New York last week. The first disclosure to the public will be at the Knickerbocker next Thursday, when it can be seen just how Griffith, Ince, and Sennett have been bossing the job.

NEW ACTORS' HOME.

May Irwin has announced her intention of converting her Summer home in the Thousand Islands into a home for retired comedians and comediennes. The home is on an island opposite Clayton, N. Y., and is large enough to accommodate a score of people. It will be the main building of a group of cottages that will be erected around it. Miss Irwin has named the place Rosemary, and while the entrants must be worthy objects of charity an effort will be made to eliminate the usual earmarks of charitable institutions. The only restriction will be that the applicant for admission must have been a comedian or comedienne. No tragedians will be admitted.

Miss Irwin is reputed to be one of the wealthiest actresses on the American stage. From her professional earnings she has invested heavily in New York realty, and some of these investments have proved very profitable.

WATCH HISTORY IN THE MAKING

HISTORY which is shaping itself on an unprecedented scale. Some time in the future when the keen historians of the world tax their powers to write a full and well-proportioned account of the war it will still lack the vividness of impression, the dazzling details from the lips of participants which appear in the Current History Magazine accounts of

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WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—Lou-Tellegen in "The Explorer."

BROADWAY—Cyril Maude in "Peer Gynt."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Henry Walker in "The Bridge; or, the Bigger Man."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Regeneration."

WEBER'S—Weber and Fields in "Mike and Meyer's Children Elope."

THE motion-picture industry is still so young that it scarcely has a past. The destruction of the Famous Players studio a week ago by fire removed the building in which the first American feature film with an important star was made. But inasmuch as it was only in 1912 that this event in the manufacture of films transpired, any tears that may be shed must be for the financial loss entailed and not because of the historic value of the building as a movie landmark.

The picture was a film version of "The Prisoner of Zenda," with James K. Hackett in the principal rôle, and its success led to the adoption of the present policy of the Famous Players Company.

In the huge film vault in the building were the negatives of eleven complete features. Of these only one, "Zaza," entirely escaped damage. This was the most valuable negative, as eight weeks and many thousands of dollars had been spent in its making, and there was great joy, particularly in the heart of Pauline Frederic, who acted the title rôle, when the vault had cooled sufficiently to admit of being opened and it was found intact.

The destruction of portions of some films necessitated shifts in the Paramount program, but work was immediately begun on new pictures to replace those lost. As early as Monday following the fire five new productions were under way.

Cyril Maude will act in two theatres simultaneously this week. While Mr. Maude is appearing in person in "Grumpy" at the Empire, across the street at the Broadway Mr. Maude will appear on the screen in "Peer Gynt." It is these little clashes that the legitimate managers dread and the movie managers love, though why either should is not clear. It is hardly probable that any one who wanted to see Mr. Maude's remarkable characterization of the doddering old man at the Empire would go to see his shadow in the Ibsen rôle. The two forms of entertainment appeal to separate publics, generally speaking.

George Beban is to be the star of another picture. A scenario based on "A Parisian Romance" has been accepted by Maurice Tourneur, a French director, who will present Mr. Beban in the picture.

In a screen version of Harold MacGrath's novel, "The Voice in the Fog," produced at the studios of the Lasky Company, Donald Brian has an opportunity of showing his skill and grace as a dancer. Mr. Brian was the creator of the "Merry Widow" waltz and there are few dancers in musical comedy with legs more nimble.

In the historic Weber and Fields Music Hall, where Lew and Joe, Willie Collier, Lillian Russell and the rest of that famous company used to make merry, the famous Dutch comedians will make their reappearance tomorrow. But Meyer and Mike will not be seen in the flesh. Instead they will flicker across the screen in a film comedy entitled "Mike and Meyer's Children Elope."

Anita King, the Paramount Girl, is having a regular movie trip across the continent in her motor. Here is an account of a portion of her journey, as full of thrills as any scenario, which she wired from Salt Lake City the other day:

"After leaving San Francisco I stopped at Sacramento, and the second day passed over the Sierra Mountains, stopping at Truckee. The third day I arrived at Reno, where I was wonderfully received by the Mayor and a large party. I took many pictures at Reno with the camera, which is my only companion on my transcontinental trip. The Mayor presented me with a key to Reno. I appeared at the Grand Theatre. The house was packed and everybody was very enthusiastic. Leaving Reno on what is known as the Lovelock Road, which is impassible in wet weather, ten miles from Lincoln Highway, I got stuck in the mud. There had been a big cloudburst, but I did not know it, and I worked from 9 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock that night shoveling mud. I got the car out, drove fifty feet, and was stuck again. It was impossible for me to go on, and I had no food with me as I expected to make Fallon in four hours. I was exhausted so I got blankets out to lie down.

"About midnight a mad coyote attacked me, and after a terrible struggle I finally killed him, and knew nothing more until I was picked up by prospectors, who heard the shots of my gun. This was 3:30 A. M., so I must have fought with the coyote for three hours. The prospectors took me eighteen miles to a station house and gave me food. When I fully recovered I went back and got my car and followed the prospectors to Lovelock. Then I continued on my journey. The roads were terrible; so hot and dusty, that it took me nine hours to drive 89½ miles to Winnemucca."

Edwin S. Porter was telling of the recent visit of a company from the studios of the Famous Players, headed by Pauline Frederick, to St. Augustine, Fla., where some scenes for "Bella Donna" were photographed.

"I am afraid that, despite the many personal friends which we made during our stay in St. Augustine, the old town heaved a metaphorical sigh of relief when we departed," said Mr. Porter. "Before we finished it would have been hard for a native son returning from a two weeks' vacation to have recognized his old home town.

"Of course, we were after Egyptian and Oriental atmosphere, and when we failed to find it we went right ahead and made it. As a result, Moorish kiosks sprang up overnight, and side streets which had been slumbering peacefully for half a century suddenly found themselves buried under the greatest sandstorm that ever swept Florida.

"Crowds of natives stood about and watched us bury the pavements under cartloads of sand, for we had to have a Moorish village and the pavements of St. Augustine are not calculated to increase the illusion of Orientalism. Having obliterated all traces of the paving contractor's handicraft we then bribed several energetic youngsters to capture all the scrawny, half-starved looking dogs they could lay their hands on—for an Oriental village must have its quota of mangy mongrels. Fortunately we were not forced to supply the other potent bit of Oriental atmosphere, as odors have thus far eluded even the most sensitive film negative, though there is no telling what photographic science may devise in time.

"After we had constructed our village there remained one blot on the landscape in the form of a signpost on one of the street corners. That corner must be in the picture, so there was nothing to do but to temporarily remove the post. This we did, but in replacing it we inadvertently turned the post around. As a result one convivial soul who was returning at a very early hour in the morning, after consulting the signpost most laboriously, entered a house four doors down the wrong street and was ejected by a very irate husband."

So persistent is Thomas H. Ince in his determination to have the scenes of his photo productions absolutely correct that when he wanted to depict before the camera the arrival of the young couple in "The Iron Strain" with their first born, he insisted on having a eugenic baby. No weakling would do for this situation, the final home-coming of a couple who had triumphed over the rigors of the Alaska country.

An advertisement brought a score of mothers with husky sons ranging from three to six months old. Even then Ince showed his attention to detail. He ordered a baby show, summoned three of the leading Coast physicians, appointed them as judges, and selected for the Dustin Farnum starring vehicle the only one on which the trio of specialists agreed.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40 St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 3 WEEKS
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT MR. CYRIL MAUDE IN HIS INTERNATIONAL TRIUMPH, GRUMPY
by HODGES & PERCYVAL
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Next Attraction—WM. GILLETTE.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42ND STREET
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
TOMORROW NIGHT CURTAIN AT 8:15 SHARP
KLAW & ERLANGER, in association with GEORGE C. TYLER, will present HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY in MOLOCH
A PLAY ABOUT WAR
By BEULAH M. DIX.
NOTABLE CAST OF 50, Including
Holbrook Blinn — Edmund Breese
Lillian Albertson — Mrs. Thomas Whiffen
Louise Rutter — Creighton Hale
Paul Gordon — T. Wigney Percyval
Garett Hughes — Ruth Benson
Rosina Henley — Edwin Brandt
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT THE DANSE DE FOLLIES, Atop This Theatre.
NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

What the unanimous press predicted the crowded houses prove
ROI COOPER MEGRUE'S NEW PLAY
UNDER FIRE
"Is Sure Fire"
WITH WM. COURTENAY and Great Cast
HUDSON W. 44TH ST. EVE. 8:15. WED. & SAT. MATS.

LYCEUM WEST 45TH STREET. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
REOPENS TOMORROW (MONDAY) EVG. at 8:20
"A PROGRAMME WHICH SHOULD DELIGHT ALL ADMIRERS OF COMEDY IN ITS BEST STATE."—Sun.
"EACH PLAY IS IN ITSELF WORTH GOING TO SEE."—Times.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MARIE TEMPEST & Co., including GRAHAM BROWNE in the Double Comedy Bill
J. M. BARRIE'S Greatest One-Act Play, ROSALIND
AND Robert Marshall's 3-Act Comedy, THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

BELASCO West 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
"A HIT SUCH AS IS NOT LIKELY TO BE ECLIPSED IN COMEDY THIS YEAR."—EVE. TELEGRAM.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE BOOMERANG
BY WINCHELL SMITH & VICTOR MAPES.

Geo. M. Cohan's Theatre, B'way & 43d St.
4 SPECIAL MATINEES SEPT. 27-28-30 & OCT. 1.
A "CHIC" SHOW FOR SMART PEOPLE.
Every Fashionable Girl, Woman and Some Men Should See
THE WHITNEY FASHION SHOW
REGULAR PRICES $2.00 TO 50c.
SEAT SALE OPENS TO-MORROW.

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42D ST.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) and Sat.
A. H. WOODS presents
THE DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE YEAR
COMMON CLAY
By CLEVES KINKEAD,
WITH JOHN MASON, JANE COWL AND A BRILLIANT COMPANY
"In sheer dramatic intensity the third act surpasses any scene in 'The Birth of a Nation.'"—Globe.
Seats Eight Weeks in Advance.

"Would that A Town Crier, A Sort of Angel Gabriel, Could be Stationed Atop the Woolworth Building TO AWAKEN NEW YORK To The Fact that "YOUNG AMERICA" at the GAIETY THEATRE is and will continue to be THE SWEETEST, PRETTIEST PLAY OF THE SEASON"
EVES. 8:20 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:20

As energetic as "Billy" Sunday—as vital as "Teddy" Roosevelt—as romantic as the career of "Coal Oil Johnny"
Rolling Stones
By EDGAR SELWYN.
Harris Theatre WEST 42D STREET. EVES. 8:15. WED. & SAT. MATINEES.

Geo. M. Cohan's Theatre, B'way & 43d St.
4 SPECIAL MATINEES SEPT. 27-28-30 & OCT. 1.
A "CHIC" SHOW FOR SMART PEOPLE.
Every Fashionable Girl, Woman and Some Men Should See
THE WHITNEY FASHION SHOW
REGULAR PRICES $2.00 TO 50c.
SEAT SALE OPENS TO-MORROW.

A HOWLING SUCCESS

OPEN EVERY NIGHT AT THE FULTON THEATRE
SOME BABY!

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
KLAW & ERLANGER, MANAGERS
"Shows Julian Eltinge at his best."—Eve. Sun.
A. H. WOODS Advises You to See | LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
JULIAN ELTINGE IN HIS NEWEST SUCCESS
COUSIN LUCY
A MUSICAL COMEDY IN 3 ACTS
By CHARLES KLEIN
With MUSIC BY JEROME KERN.
MUSIC, GIRLS and GOWNS.
4 SPECIAL MATINEES SEPT. 27-28-30 & OCT. 1.
A "CHIC" SHOW FOR SMART PEOPLE.
Every Fashionable Girl, Woman and Some Men Should See
THE WHITNEY FASHION SHOW
REGULAR PRICES $2.00 to 50c.
SEAT SALE OPENS TO-MORROW.

Last few years of Chin-Chin At the Globe Montgomery & Stone

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Eve. and Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other Matinees:.....25c, 50c & $1.00
TWICE TO-DAY (Sunday) MATINEE TO-NIGHT 2:15 8:15
544th to 572d PERFORMANCES in NEW YORK
D. W. GRIFFITH'S 8th Wonder of the World
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
SECOND SEASON OF THE GREATEST TRIUMPH NEW YORK HAS EVER KNOWN!!
18,000 People 3,000 HORSES 8 MONTHS TO PRODUCE COST $500,000
MOST STUPENDOUS DRAMATIC SPECTACLE THE BRAIN OF MAN HAS YET VISIONED AND REVEALED
TAKEN FROM THOMAS DIXON'S "THE CLANSMAN."
Direction of EPOCH PRODUCING CORP. H. E. AITKEN, Pres.

"Whosoever heareth the sound of the trumpet and taketh not warning; if the sword come and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head."—Ezekiel, 33rd Chap.

"WOULD VOTE A BILLION DOLLARS TO PROTECT MY COUNTRY"

BLACKTON'S INSPIRING APPEAL ENTHRALLS DOROTHY DIX TO WISH SHE HAD A VOTE

Sept. 11, 1915.

Dear Commodore Blackton:

"The Battle Cry of Peace" thrilled me to the marrow of my bones, and made me wish more than ever that I had a vote, so that I could help vote a billion dollars to protect my country.

"The Battle Cry of Peace" is the voice of the prophet crying in the wilderness to us to come up and be saved, and it will find an echo in every patriotic heart. It is propaganda and drama couched in the most telling terms, and the ones that make the most vital appeal to the imagination, because they visualize the catastrophe that will happen to our country if we do not waken from our fool's dream of safety lying in unpreparedness for war.

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Dix

TWICE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) 2:30 8:30
J. STUART BLACKTON and ALBERT E. SMITH present
THE MOMENTOUS PHOTO SPECTACLE.
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
By J. STUART BLACKTON
Based on Hudson Maxim's "Defenseless America."
Featuring the Distinguished Actor,
CHARLES RICHMAN
and ALL-STAR VITAGRAPH CAST.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 25
"THE GREATEST WAR DRAMA EVER FILMED" —N. Y. American.
"THE 'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN' OF PICTURES" —N. Y. Eve. Journal.
"MAGNIFICENT, SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCE" —Morning Telegraph.
"THRILLS BY THE YARD"—N. Y. Tribune.
30,000 SOLDIERS; AEROPLANES; SEA PLANES; SUBMARINES; BATTLESHIPS; DREADNOUGHTS; MACHINE GUNS; FIELD ARTILLERY.
"A CALL TO ARMS AGAINST WAR"
VITAGRAPH THEATRE Broadway & 44th St.
PRICES: Matinees (Excepting Saturdays), 25c, 50c & $1.00
Evenings & Saturday Matinees, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $2.00

ASTOR THEATRE B'way & 45 St. Tel. 287 Bryant. Evgs. 8.20 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.20
COHAN'S AMERICAN FARCE
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE YEAR
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY" HOLLIDAY

STRAND B'WAY & 47TH ST.
Noon to 11:30. 10-15-25-50c. Superb Program. Coolest Theatre in the World. Strand Orchestra & Soloists.
TODAY & ALL WEEK: LOU TELLEGEN in "The Explorer."
Next Week, Donald Brian in "A Voice in the Fog."

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF Atop American Theatre, 42d St. & 8th Ave.
12—Act Vaudeville Show—12
Many Big Stars
Cooling Breezes, Delightful Promenade
EVERY EVE. AT 8:15
All Seats Reserved, 25c-35c-50c.

CANDLER West 42d St. Tel. 6344 Bry. Evgs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
A GREAT BIG HIT
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT THE HOUSE OF GLASS BY MAX MARCIN
A BIG AMERICAN MELODRAMA
Filled with Gripping Scenes, Absorbing Situations and Bright Comedy.

EDEN MUSEE 55 W. 23rd St. European War Heroes. Kinemacolor Hourly. Admis'n Sunday 25c
WORLD in WAX

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. BURLESQUE
SOMETHING NEW.
The GARDEN of EDEN Burlesquers. with Billy (GROGEN) Spencer.
Mats. Daily, 10, 15, 25c; Nights, 25, 35, 50c.
SUNDAY CONCERT. Prices 10, 15, 25c.

INFORMATION FOR BUSINESS MEN. The Annalist provides in convenient form a survey of financial and commercial developments throughout the world. Clear, impartial, and authoritative. Every Monday. On all news stands, 10 cents. $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149th St., E. of 3d Av. Tel. 3230 Melrose.
Balc. 50 & 75c. ALL MATINEES 25 & 50c.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT THAT SCREAMING FARCE
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

44th Street Theatre West of Broadway
The Chicago Tribune's
MOVING PICTURES — of — GERMAN BATTLEFIELDS
Taken by E. F. Weigle, The Chicago Tribune's Staff Photographer at the German Front in the German Battle Lines.
MR. WEIGLE LECTURES DURING EACH PERFORMANCE.
11 A. M. TO 11 P. M. CONTINUOUS
Under Personal Direction of F. Ziegfeld, Jr.
The Greatest Moving Pictures the World Has Ever Seen.
ALL SEATS 25c

Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00.
LARGEST REFRIGERATING PLANT IN THE WORLD COOLS THE PALACE
FREE—PALM LEAF FANS AND DELICIOUS LEMONADE—FREE.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY. | BEGIN'G MONDAY MAT., SEPT. 20TH.
LATE STAR OF "POTASH & PERLMUTTER," ALEXANDER CARR And Company, Presenting "AN APRIL SHOWER."
The Highest Salaried Artist in the World, SYLVESTER SCHAFFER INTRODUCING NEW AMAZING FEATS IN HIS TEN HEADLINE ACT.
WARD BROS. as "BERTIE AND ARCHIE."
JOSIE HEATHER The Winsome English Comedienne.
BONNER & POWER | GILLETTE'S NOVELTY | PICTORIAL NEWS
EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION—THE BEAUTIFUL BROADWAY STAR, DOROTHY JARDON IN A SELECTION OF CHARACTER SONGS.

"NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS" will open at the *Century*, Central Park West, 62d-63d Streets, THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 23
This musical fun show will be the largest of its kind ever presented on any stage.
85 PRINCIPALS OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTE
100 BEAUTIFUL NEW GIRL FACES
300 SUPERNUMERARIES
30 MUSICAL NUMBERS
31 SCENES
Prices every weekday evg....25c to 2.00
Tues. & Thurs. special mats..25c to 1.00
Sat. Mats. & Sunday concerts..25c to 1.50

LONGACRE West 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20
HAUNTING MELODIES
EXQUISITE SCENES
"An Operetta that acknowledges no debt to The Merry Widow.'"—*Times.*
THE SENSATIONAL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
A STORY THAT THRILLS!
BY THE AUTHORS OF "ADELE," "ALMA," &C., WITH NATALIE ALT, GEO. BALDWIN, WM. DANFORTH AND AN OPERA SINGING CHORUS.

CORT 48th St., East of Broadway. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
Reopens Monday Eve., Sept. 27th
Box Office Opens Thurs. Mail Orders Now.
JOHN COLT Presents A New Three-Act Comic Opera
THE PRINCESS PAT
Book and Lyrics by HENRY BLOSSOM. Music by VICTOR HERBERT. Staged by FRED G. LATHAM.
WITH MISS ELEANOR PAINTER
Sam B. Hardy, Alexander Clark, Joseph E. Lertora, Angela Palmer, Ralph Riggs and Katharine Witchie, Al. Shean, Robert Ober, Lenis Casavant, Leonora Novasio
ALL GOWNS BY HICKSON.

COLUMBIA B'WAY AND 47TH ST. BURLESQUE
ENTIRELY NEW SHOW EVERY WEEK
TWO BIG CONCERTS TO-DAY at 2:15—25, 50, 75c
at 8:15—25, 50, 75c
Com. To-M'w Afternoon
Unusual Double Attraction!
FRANK A. BURT and the GIRL TRUST
In a New 2-Act Satire, "TWO HUSBANDS TO ONE WIFE."
Special Added Feature! *First Public Exhibition*
McFARLAND-GIBBONS FIGHT PICTURES
Wha Wan T

LEXINGTON THEATRE, 51st & Lex. Ave. Phone Plaza 6116
Prices: Evenings, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c & $1 Mats. Tues. Thurs. & Sat., 25 & 50c
Week Starting TO-MORROW NIGHT At 8:20.
H. H. FRAZEE Presents THE LAUGH SENSATION OF THE YEAR, "A FULL HOUSE"
By FRED JACKSON.
With May Vokes, Geo. Parsons & H. Corthell.
"Is Your Name on the Subscription List?"
Week Sept. 27, "THE SONG OF SONGS"
TO-DAY—2 Big Vaudeville Concerts.

STANDARD THEATRE, B'way & 90th St. Phone River 43. Evs. 25c to $1. Sat. Mats., 25c to 75c. Bargain Mat. Tues. & Thurs., 35c & 50c.
Prices:
Week Starting TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:30.
SELWYN AND CO. Present THE PLAY THAT HAS EVERYTHING!
"UNDER COVER"
By ROI COOPER MEGRUE.
Direct from 1 Year at the Cort Theatre.
"Is Your Name on the Subscription List?"
Week Sept. 27th, "HIGH JINKS."

YORK 11th St., Near Lenox Ave. Phone Morningside 1354. Evs. 25c to $1. Sat. Mat. 25 to 75c. Bargain Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c & 50c
Week Starting TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:20.
SELWYN AND CO. Present THE SHOW SHOP
SOMETHING ABOUT THE STAGE.
By James Forbes, author of "The Chorus Lady"
Direct from 6 Months at Hudson Theatre.
With George Sidney and Zelda Sears.
"Is Your Name on the Subscription List?"
Week Sept. 27, Louis Mann, "The Bubbin."
To-day—Continuous Vaudeville, 1 to 11.

YORKVILLE 86TH ST. & 3D AVE. BURLESQUE
ENTIRELY NEW SHOW EVERY WEEK
Two Great Vaudeville Concerts Today! At 2:15 & 8:15—15c., 25c., 35c., 50c.
Tomorrow Afternoon. TIP-TOP GIRLS
A Host of Comedians, Singers, Dancers and Pretty Girls.
Daily Mats., 15c., 25c., 50c. Nights, 25c. to 75c.
Smoking Permitted in All Parts of Theatre.

WILLIAM FOX FILM PRODUCTIONS
ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14TH STREET AND IRVING PLACE.
TODAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY & WED'Y. FOUR DAYS ONLY
MATINEES, 10c. NIGHTS, 15c.
THE REGENERATION
A superlative, surpassing picturization by RAOUL A. WALSH of the story which Hall Caine characterized as the most compelling from many viewpoints in literature. A transcript by himself from the life of the late Owen Kildare, the "Bowery Kipling," in which romance and tragedy uplift and degradation so amazingly blended.
U. S. Treasury Department, Collector's Office, Port of N. Y.
"The burning of the excursion barge and the attendant panic in the Hudson River, as portrayed so vividly by William Fox in 'The Regeneration,' is a powerful object lesson."
DUDLEY FIELD MALONE.
Photodrama of unprecedented power and depth, that moves and sways with the deep undercurrents of human life and emotions, that fires and inspires with its masterly skill and trenchant worth.

RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96TH ST.
TODAY, MON., TUES. & WED. FOUR DAYS ONLY.
Mats., 10-15c. Nights, 15 & 25c.
"THE SONG OF HATE"
With Betty Nansen & Dorothy Bernard
A brilliant and vivid dramatic story of modern society and diplomatic intrigue.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
B. F. Keith's ORPHEUM Matinee Daily.
"The Perfect Playhouse."
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15—8:15.
Starting Monday Matinee, Sept. 20, Brilliant Viennese Prima Donna, FRITZI SCHEFF
New Repertoire—New Fall Gowns.
VALERIE BERGERE & CO. In "WAR BABIES," a Peace Argument.
PAUL MORTON & NAOMI GLASS | ROBERT E. KEANE
Geo. East & Co. | Hawthorne & Inglis. | Natalie & Ferrari.
Binns & Bert, Lulu Coates.
B. F. Keith's BUSHWICK Matinee Daily.
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 AND 8:15.
Week Starting Monday Matinee, Sept 20, PATRONS' REQUEST WEEK.
Every Act a Keith Topnotcher.
WM. COURTLEIGH & CO. In a Revival of "PEACHES."
EDDIE LEONARD & Co. In "The Minstrel's Return."
ODIVA & Troupe of Trained Pacific Seals.
COURTNEY SISTERS
McKay & Ardine, Ryan & Tierney, Mitt Collins, Mabel Braun & Co., The Seebacks.
B. F. Keith's PROSPECT Matinee Daily.
"The Pride of the Park Slope."
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 AND 8:15.
Starting Matinee Monday, Sept. 20, Johnny—Musical Comedy Favorites—Leila HYAMS & McINTYRE
In "The Quakeress," by Herbert H. Winslow.
'Woman Proposes'—Watson Sisters
Diamond & Brennan | Edwins Barry & Co. | Rae Eleanor Ball
Savoy & Brennan—Dancing La Vars.

TELLER'S SHUBERT B'way & Howard Av. Phone Bush. 7400-7401. Evs. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Bargain Mat. Wed. 25-50c.
A. H. WOODS ANNOUNCES THE WORLD-FAMOUS FIRM OF
Potash & Perlmutter
FOR A FAREWELL RETURN WEEK.
NOTE—The firm is strictly neutral. The only fighting allowed is between Abe and Mawruss.
WEEK AFTER—SELWYN & CO.'S TWIN BEDS SEATS NOW

Grand Place Elm and Fulton Street Brooklyn
OPERA HOUSE PLAYERS
Mat. Daily, 2:15. Evenings, 8:15.
In the Brilliant American Comedy in Which Billie Burke Starred in Its Sensational Run at the Lyceum, N. Y.
(By Special Release to Stock.)
JERRY
Next Week—SPECIAL! New York's Sensation—UNDER COVER.

MONTAUK EVS. & SAT. MAT. 25c TO $1.00 WED. MAT. 25-50c.
COHAN & HARRIS Present
(by arrangement with Arthur M. Hopkins)
ON TRIAL
By Elmer L. Reizenstein,
THE MOST TALKED OF PLAY IN THE WORLD.
Original Production Direct from an Entire Year at the Candler Theatre, N. Y.
Next Week, IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

CRESCENT FLATBUSH AVE. & FULTON ST. Phone Main 2842.
DAILY MAT. 10-15-25c. NIGHTS, 15-25-35-50c.
Home of America's Leading Stock Co.
CRESCENT THEATRE SELECTED PLAYERS
who will present all this week, by arrangement with CHARLES FROHMAN, "THE SHADOW"
as played by ETHEL BARRYMORE at the Empire Theatre, Manhattan.
Week of Sept. 27 | DAVID BELASCO'S "YEARS OF DISCRETION."
Today 2 TO 11 P. M. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. KEITH VAUDEVILLE & Feature Pictures.
SENSATIONAL PRICES | 2 to 5 P. M., 5-10-15c. | 5 to 11 P. M., 10-15-25c.

F. F. PROCTOR'S —BIG CONCERTS TO-DAY—
5th AVE. B'way & 28 St.
"The Song Doctors," Gillett's Monkeyville Country Club, Miller & Vincent, Gosse & Alberts, other stars.
"The Sealed Valley," with Dorothy Donnelly, Serial. "Orchids," "All at Sea," Bully New Comedies, Sym. Orch.
Kincaid Kilties, "Rags," Leighton & Val Fisher, Brice & Franklyn, Gormarty & Caffery, other stars.
23RD ST. Near 6th Av.
58TH ST. Near 3d Av.
125TH ST. Near 8th Av.
"A Little Brother of the Rich," Exciting Serial. "Baggage Smasher," & pth, Vaud. Season Mon.
TWICE DAILY | POPULAR PRICES | SMOKE IF YOU LIKE

B. F. KEITH'S COLONIAL
624 B'way. Concerts To-Day, 2:15-8:15. Beginning Monday, Sept. 20, Matinee Daily.
World's Most Celebrated Quick-Change Artist, COSTANTINO BERNARDI
Playing 30 Characters, Making 100 Changes in 30 Minutes.
Back to Vaude. from His Starring Engagement, T. ROY BARNES
Assisted by Bessie Crawford, "The Magazine Man and the Lady."
VICTOR MORLEY & CO.
IDA BROOKS HUNT—LYONS & YOSCO
Schwarz Co., La Hoen & Dupreece | Three Ankers | 6 American Dancers

B. F. KEITH'S ALHAMBRA
126 St., 7th Av., Concerts To-Day, 2:15-8:15 Beg. Mon., Sept. 20, Matinee Daily.
America's Foremost Character Actor, WILTON LACKAYE & CO. In "THE BOMB."
McWATTERS & TYSON
J. FRANCIS DOOLEY & CORINNE SALES
HALLEN & FULLEN—HONEY BOY MINSTRELS
Leo Beers Miller & Mack | Valentine & Bell | Lunette Sisters

THE NEW FREGOLI

SIGNOR CONSTANTINE BERNHARDI, reputed to be one of the cleverest protean artists since the days of Fregoli, will make his American début tomorrow afternoon in Keith's Colonial Theatre. Bernhardi is an Italian, born in Rome thirty-nine years ago. He began life as an electrical engineer, but his gifts as an entertainer led him to believe he could make more money on the stage.

In a country whose language he speaks Signor Bernhardi plays as many as a hundred rôles a night. He has reduced the time in which a complete change can be accomplished to a minimum, and he never exceeds three seconds in making the greatest change. In this space of time he discards a woman's clothing, including hat, dress, cloak, wig, boots, and gloves, and puts on a man's attire, consisting of waistcoat, coat, trousers, gloves, wig, and boots. Between his exit as a woman of fashion and his appearance as a man he runs twenty or thirty feet, and passes through the hands of a number of assistants.

"Everything has to be planned out with the utmost care," Signor Bernhardi says, "and everything is done to time. The stage is marked out and behind the scenery my assistants are waiting for me to show myself. As soon as I make an exit I am seized by three or four of them and in half a tick—or less—my dress, hat, cloak, wig, gloves, and boots have been taken off. As I advance step by step other assistants put on my boots, trousers, waistcoat, collar and tie, coat, wig, and hat, and as I am stepping into the view of the audience a stick is thrust into my hand. All this in three seconds. Some of my changes occupy about half that time."

It is of rare occurrence that a public performer allows his audience to see how things are done. Bernhardi is not so close-fisted. He takes his audience into his confidence by using, during part of his performance, transparent scenery. As a consequence one is able to see the rapid transformations.

THE GALLERY GOD IS HERE NO MORE

MAY IRWIN sighed a sigh for the golden days of the theatre, her favorite indoor sport when she is not telling her press agent about a letter she has just written to President Wilson, the failure of the warring nations to take her precious ponies from her, or her decision to turn her Thousand Islands estate into a home for retired comedians and comediennes.

"And where is the old-fashioned gallery god?" she asked. "We of the old school miss him. He has been driven from the theatre by the high prices. Fifteen years ago the theatre managers put down carpets in the gallery, called it the second balcony, and raised the prices. Then the boys quit coming and we lost the greatest of all our dramatic critics.

"We miss that tousled little head hanging over the gallery rail and telling us whether he liked us or not, even though now and then he dropped peanut shells into the pit. He knew his business and was fearless in the expression of his opinion. I wish we had him back."

JOSEPH URBAN, whose flair for bizarre designs executed in ravishing color combinations is familiar to New York audiences through the brilliant settings he devised for Ziegfeld's "Follies," did some notable work as an artist in Vienna before he came to this country several years ago to make his first productions for the Boston Opera Company. He designed some of the Austrian coins that were put in circulation before the war.

"But," said Mr. Urban the other day, "how can I boast of that as an achievement when immediately they depreciate in value?"

RECTOR'S

"There's Only One Rector's"

The best restaurant service in New York at reasonable prices. Choice food—unexcelled cooking— expert service —beautiful surroundings and unsurpassed cabaret.

The American Debut of

LUBOVSKA

Russia's Matchless Impressionistic Danseuse

DIRECT FROM EUROPE

Every evening in Main Dining Room during Dinner; after the Theatre in Rector's Grand Ballroom. Many other superb attractions every evening in Main Dining Room.

Grand Ballroom Opens at 8:00 P. M.

To avoid disappointment 'phone your reservations—Bryant 3200.

Broadway, 48th Street and 7th Avenue

Where Cooling Breezes Blow from Fifty Windows Opening on Three Wide Streets



SEE NEW YORK'S NEW DANCE QUEEN

Shanley's Affords

an excellent opportunity to enjoy an unusually delightful Sunday dinner in an exceedingly attractive place.

An evening concert of life and diversion—seven to one.

A luncheon that wins approval—seven courses - 75c (Music)

SHANLEY'S

Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE NEW YORK

Broadway at 77th (Subway 79th St.)

Just far enough north to allow the rooms a full sweep of the Hudson and Central Park. Ten minutes from the amusement section at Times Square.

Prices Per Day

Room with private bath, (1,) $2.00 and up; Room with private bath, (2,) $3.00 and up; 2 Rooms connecting with private bath, (4,) $5.00 and up. Special prices for apartments on yearly leases. An excellent selection now. Reb't D. Blackman.

Hotel Majestic

THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL

Fronting Central Park at West 72d St.

Quickly Accessible to All Centres via Subway Elevated, Motor 'Bus (at our Door), Surface Cars.

A complete revolution in management of this hotel has taken place. The present Managing Director, Copeland Townsend, who conducted the Hotel Imperial, New York, for ten years, has instituted numerous notable changes. Here is found luxury without extravagance. The foyer, corridors, restaurants and ballrooms are of great beauty. The Café Moderne is the last word in smart dancing places. Talented artists appear every evening.

Rates for rooms or suites and in the restaurants are no higher than those in other hotels of equal character. Transient guests entertained.

Salon, 3 chambers, 3 baths and private hall, just vacated, now open for a new tenant.

Special arrangements can be made for rooms and meals *tout compris*.

HOTEL NEWTON

AMERICAN PLAN

Unfurnished Apartments from $540 per year to $1,020.

Furnished Apartments from $60 per month to $125. Special rates given if remaining nine months.

Ample closet room in all apartments.

Rate for Board, $10 per week, 3 meals daily, $9 per week, 2 meals daily each person. Restaurant rebate when absent from the city. Board optional during July, August and September.

2528 Broadway, Bet. 94th and 95th Sts. SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.

SHANLEY'S IN YONKERS

On B'way—15 Minutes from Van Cortlandt Park

"EXCLUSIVENESS AND GAYETY"

Food Unexcelled—Service Perfect

Appointments Elegant

Features:—Japanese Tea Room; Celtic Room; Gentlemen's Grille; Glass and Screen Enclosed Main Dining Room; Spacious Ball Floor. Lively, Snappy Tango Orchestra.

Dancing under direction of M. & Mme. Portalis, European Novelty and Exhibition Dancers.



Parking Space for Autos. Phone Yonkers 1507 for Reservations.



HOTEL

NETHERLAND

Fifth Ave. and 59th St.

Finest and Best Located Hotel in New York, Overlooking Central Park.

REDUCED RATES

Most Desirable Suites in This City at Very Low Rentals.

Largest Rooms in New York

Our Moderate Restaurant Prices are an Innovation.

Cuisine Unequalled

VALET SERVICE NO CHARGE.

WELL WORTH YOUR ATTENTION

Those living in New York will be most agreeably surprised by the ideal home facilities afforded by the

Hotel Bossert

One visit to this hotel will convince them that no more attractive and convenient place could be desired. Not only is its location fully as accessible to the shopping, business and amusement centers of Manhattan as are many of New York's finer hotels, but also its exquisite situation on the quietly exclusive Brooklyn Heights, with its commanding view of the harbor one that cannot be equalled anywhere.

Attractively Furnished Apartments, Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $1,050 to $1,750 per year. Parlor, 2 Bedrooms and Bath, $1,800 to $3,000 per year. Larger suites at proportionate prices. Unfurnished Apartments by the year.

HOTEL BOSSERT Under New Management

Montague, Hicks, Remsen Sts. BURTON F. WHITE, Manager

A TIMELY HINT

To Winter Home Seekers.

Hotel Arlington

18 W. 25TH ST., NEW YORK (near Madison Square.)

EUROPEAN OR AMERICAN PLAN. Offers exceptionally attractive Single Rooms and Suites for 2 or more persons seeking permanent winter residence convenient to every requirement, with quiet, homelike surroundings and superior service, at reasonable rentals:

RATES FOR TWO:

Enropean, $9, 12, 21, 25 per week. American, $24, 30, 35, 40 per week. Parlor, bedroom and bath for two, including meals, $33.00 to $45.00 per week.

The Earle, 103 Waverley Place

The Holley, 36 Washington Square West

The Judson, 53 Washington Square South

The Van Rensselaer, 15 East 11th Street

Your choice of four neighboring residential hotels, each with the conveniences of a modern home, making its appeal to people of refinement—people would feel "at home" in the atmosphere of a section where old New York families, artists, sculptors and authors make their homes.

All of these hotels are convenient to surface cars going in all directions, with the Sixth Avenue "L" and the Fifth Avenue Bus Line only a block away. Garage convenient.

Single or double rooms are offered, with private bath, American plan, at $15 to $20 per week, for one person, or parlor, bedroom and bath, $30 to $50 for two persons. Three and four room suites in choice locations at reasonable rates.

DAVID H. KNOTT WM. J. KNOTT

HOTEL ENDICOTT

Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.

A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.

Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.

RATES

Room with use of Bath.....$1.00

Room with Private Bath..... 1.50

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 2.50

GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL

118 West 57th Street.

Phone 1900—Circle.

Room & Bath.....$2.00 and $2.50

Suites.....$4.00 to $6.00

Valet Service Free.

Club Features in Restaurant.

Home Dinner, $1.00.

Friday Shore Dinner, $1.00.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE IN THE GRILL ROOM, $1.00

Jamaica wants to see you

Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.

HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY & 30TH ST.

Famous for its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons.

Fresh Killed Poultry and Sea Food our Specialty.



One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York.

Prince George Hotel

Fifth Ave. & 28th St.

Grand Foyer for Ladies and Gentlemen newly added on Ground Floor

800 Rooms, All With Bath

Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. All comforts and conveniences. Central location, near shops and theatres. One block from Elevated and Subway Stations.

Room and Bath, $2 and up; Two persons, $3 and up; Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $5 and up.

GEORGE H. NEWTON, *Manager*, Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.



The Anderson

102 WEST 80TH STREET

1 Square to Central Park.

FACTS

Cosy and homelike—excellent character of guests.

American Plan; meals at fixed prices.

Cooking by women, which insures wholesomeness and cleanliness.

One or two room suites (furnished or unfurnished); have twice the floor space and closet room, and double the sunshine found in two-room apartments elsewhere.

The Misses Anderson, Props.

HOTEL ALBEMARLE

FIFTY-FOURTH STREET at BROADWAY

Centrally located, 5 minutes' walk to Shopping and Theatre District.

PERMANENT, TRANSIENT.

Catering to a refined and discriminating clientele, who desire good accommodations at reasonable prices.

Apartments of one to four rooms and bath.

Special Inducements to permanent Guests.

HOTEL SEVILLE

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

HALF A BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVE., AT MADISON AVE. AND 29TH ST.

Center of everything; just away from the noise.

Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $1200 Per Year Up.

Rooms with Bath, for Two, $3.00 Per Day Up.

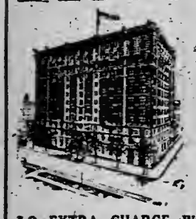
Single Rooms, Running Water, $1.50 Per Day.

EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

Hotel Bretton Hall

BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.

Subway Station at Door



Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES

Furnished or Unfurnished for Long or Short Periods

Transient Rates $2.50 per Day Up

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHEN ROOMS ARE OCCUPIED BY TWO PERSONS.



FAIRMOUNT APARTMENT HOTEL Fairmount Ave. and Hudson Boulevard, JERSEY CITY.

In the finest residential section, 23 minutes from 33d St. and Broadway. One-room suites, (furnished,) three and four room suites, (unfurnished,) all outside. No court rooms. Maid service. Restaurant in connection with hotel. The rents are reasonable and not based on New York City taxation. References required. Inspect The Fairmount before you sign any lease, or write or telephone Bergen 962.

HOTEL WALLICK

Broadway and Forty-third Street.

Positively the Best Location and Values in New York

Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.

Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.

And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality.

"As much like home as a hotel can be."

HOTEL BRISTOL

122-124 West 49th St., New York.

Exerts every effort for the comfort and satisfaction of

Permanent Guests

and caters to that discriminating class requiring conveniently located, attractive accommodations at moderate cost. Suites available for immediate occupancy.

European or American Plan.

For two persons, two rooms with bath. EUROPEAN—$17.50-$21-$25-$28 per week. AMERICAN—$37.50-$40-$42-$45 per week. (Including meals.)

T. E. Tolson, Pres. & Mgr. Bryant—8400.

The "EXCEPTIONAL SCHOOL"



McG. Hepburn Wilson, M.B.

American Authority on Modern Dancing

The one distinctly expert school that has been selected by New York's fashionable and well-to-do people.

More than 18,000 private pupils have received instruction from Mr. Wilson.

Terms Most Reasonable.

Send for "The Dance," our beautifully illustrated booklet in colors.

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FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thorley Building—N. W. Cor. 46th St. Telephone Bryant 6321.

Write for Information Teachers' Normal Course

Mr. Oscar Duryea

Announces

That Both Schools,

47 WEST 72D STREET

and

155-57 WEST 182D ST.

Are Now Open for Private Lessons in

Aesthetics, Modern Dances and Deportment.

Children, Adult and Teachers' Classes Will Resume Oct. 1st.

REISENWEBER'S 58th Street and Columbus Circle.

Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner (Every Evening, 6 to 10, & Sundays, Noon to 10.) $1.00

Beginning Thursday, Sept. 23, GALA CABARET Exceptional Entertainment Nightly from 7 to Close.

Monster Revue Coming—Watch for Opening Date

Private Banquet Halls. Ball Room. Beefsteak Garret.

DANCING EVERY EVENING—CONTESTS ON FRIDAY.

5 East 45th Street. Cuisine Francaise

DINNER $1.25 Maison Arthur

LUNCHEON 75c No Cabaret

CLOSED SUNDAYS

OPEN AIR DINING

CARLTON TERRACE

100TH ST & BROADWAY JOSEPH F. PIKE, SOLE OWNER.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

A Home for the Discriminating.

New Weston HOTEL

Madison Ave., at 49th St.

ACCESSIBLE—EXCLUSIVE MODERATE RATES.

Unfurnished Apartments on Yearly Leases.

Furnished Apartments and Rooms with bath, permanently or transiently; every bedroom with bath. Restaurant a la carte; reasonable charges; exceptional cuisine. S. G. CLAYTON, President.

Hotel Marlton

3-5 West 8th Street, New York,

Near Fifth Avenue and Washington Square Park.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Attractively furnished, 2 room suite for 2 persons, including all meals, for $35 per week.

An exclusive clientele in the most convenient and desirable residential section downtown.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

HOTEL HARGRAVE

110, 112 WEST 72D ST., N. Y. CITY.

Subway Express and Elevated Stations on same block.

SPECIAL RATES for SUMMER

Single room, with private bath, $2 day up. Larger suites same proportion.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. PRICES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRENOBLE

Seventh Avenue at 56th St.

OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL

Renovated and refurnished and now under same management as Hotel Marlton, Fifth Av. at 8th St.

Attractive apartments, 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished or furnished, by the week or season. Mod. priced restaurant.

Rates per Day

One person, detached bath..$1.00 up

Two persons, detached bath.. 1.50 up

One person, private bath.... 1.50 up

Two persons, private bath.... 2.50 up

Four persons, two rooms with bath between..... 4.00 up

Parlor, bed room, and bath for one or two persons... 2.50 up

Hotel Berkley

170 West 74th St.



APARTMENTS

unfurnished, by the year

FROM $600.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

HOTEL LEONORI

Madison Ave., at 63d St.

Apartment hotel of the most modern style; one block from Central Park.

Electric cars pass the door, which transfer to all parts of the city.

Luxurious Apartments, Furnished & Unfurnished.

Lease now being made. Transients accommodated.

C. L. LEONORI, G. R. SCHMIDT, Late of the St. Regis.

Hotel Walton

104 W. 70th St.

APARTMENTS

Furnished and Unfurnished

By the year from $430

Restaurant, tabls d'hots, and a la carte at moderate prices.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St.

A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel, Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

Cuchow's

14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

THE BERKELEY

Fifth Av. and Ninth St.

A distinctive Apartment Hotel, Refurnished and modernized throughout.

2, 3 and 4 room Apartments with private bath, furnished or unfurnished.

DAVID H. KNOTT, WM. J. KNOTT.

HOTEL MARGARET

Brooklyn's Leading Family Hotel

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Under New Management

Just across the Bridge. An ideal location overlooking the Harbor and Bay. Accessible to business and shopping districts of New York and Brooklyn. Quiet and comfort assured. Single or double rooms. With or without private bath. Two to six room apartments. American and European plan. Special rates to families by the year. Apply for terms to

E. D. De Puy, Manager.

Formerly with the Margaret, 1901-7, and late of Plaza Hotel, N. Y. City.

28 Years at This Address MEANS Something.

REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING,

917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4557.

All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.

One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN

ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.

ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO,

30 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.

Mansfield Studios, 23 W. 44th. Bryant 4674. All dances taught. Summer prices. Each pupil has private room. No one is taught at residence.

A. A. SAATO

All modern dances taught

LOUIS H. CHALIF

Graduate, Russian Imperial Ballet School

Personally teaches teachers, in daily normal classes for interpretive, simplified classic, racial and ballroom dancing, at 7 West 42nd St., N. Y.

MISS DENA HOFFMAN, 24 E. 34TH

John A. Dunn, Miss Gabrielle C. Joyce

Studio closed for the summer

Hotel Ansonia

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors.

BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

We Serve You Today That We May Serve You Again Tomorrow.

DALY'S RESTAURANT—GRILL

20 EAST 42D STREET

Half a block west of Grand Central

Only First-Class Hotel in New York on American and European Plan.

Hotel St. Andrew

A Hotel of Refinement and Charm.

Broadway at 72d St. (Subway Express Station.)

Known the world over. French Cuisine. "Amateur Soirees."

BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS

38th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, dn.

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th.

Hotel Adelphia

400 Rooms 400 Baths

Breakfast 35c-50c

Luncheon 60c

Tea with Waffles.....30c

Club Dinner .....75c & $1

Open Sundays & Holidays.

The Fernery

Miss Tucker, 32 East 33d Street.

The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE MOTORIST

ROADS IN PENNSYLVANIA IN DANGEROUS CONDITION

Highways in Eastern Portion of the State Are Badly Worn and Have Many Perilous Curves and Crossings.

Road conditions in Eastern Pennsylvania are not merely so bad as to rob motoring of its pleasure; they are positively dangerous. During a recent trip of more than 450 miles in the Keystone State, by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, not fifty miles of road were found that would be deemed even passably good in New Jersey or New York. Much of the surface was unbelievably rough; some of it was calculated to wreck any car which bad the temerity to attempt passage. The attempts at repair simply made matters worse, while the posting of a detour bad never been heard of, apparently.

Aside from the mere discomfort of such conditions, real peril lurked in unposted "S" curves, bridges placed at the peak of right-angled turns, blind trolley and railroad crossings, unguarded embankments and winding State road not wide enough for two vehicles of any kind to pass. Eastern Pennsylvania today is a perfect example of the inadequacy of roads planned and maintained on the basis of horse-drawn traffic to meet the requirements of safety, not to mention pleasure, with motor vehicles.

Even for horse-drawn traffic the philosophy of placing a bridge as the right-angle link between two parallel roads, then narrowing the bridge to a point which would prevent two full-sized wagons from passing, throwing in a trolley crossing on the bridge for good measure, and, finally, keeping the whole death trap completely secret from the stranger by a screening of trees and a lack of signs, is a philosophy the intricacies of which it is a bit hard to follow. But such a situation is not imaginary; it is to be found with minor variations, as to the signs and the trolley crossings, at dozens of points in the section of country with Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Scranton on its boundary.

For instance, between Doylestown and Easton, on the main State highway, a stream is crossed many times in precisely this way. The road, narrow enough at best, is made still more narrow at the bridge which is at right angles to it. In those cases in which the trolley also uses the bridge the trolley car, in swinging around the curve, projects so far as to take up nearly all of the roadway; indeed, no fenders are in use on the cars, since they would completely block the roadway on the curves. On part of this precarious stretch there are warning signs indicating a curve to come; on part of it, however, there are no signs, and this lack of uniformity is almost worse than a total lack of warning. At one point the sign is on the wrong side of the road and partly obscured by trees.

The road surface along this stretch is of the most uneven character. For stretches it is fairly smooth and then for a mile or two worn down to the bedrock. At one point, on a down grade, one actually has to run for several yards over the jagged outcrop of the rock strata, for the whole cover of the road has been washed and worn away. Where repairs are in progress—and this applies generally to all the roads which were covered on the trip in question—the usual method is to dump very coarse broken stone, about the size of stove coal, across the whole width of the roadway and then leave the passing motorist to do the rest; apparently to break up the stone farther with his rubber tires and act as a road roller.

From Easton to the Water Gap the road is generally better, although altogether too narrow and marked here and there by dangerous crossings and bad blind corners. Through the town of Stroudsburg, however, the going is unspeakably bad; a mere succession of holes and rocks, mud puddles and bumps. It is a real pleasure to find one's self on a well-graded, although very highly crowned, road, which makes driving difficult, from Stroudsburg to Pocono Summit, and the road along the top of the mountain through Tobyhanna is by no means bad considering the difficulties of construction and maintenance.

As one approaches Scranton, by this route, however, one of the most dangerous stretches of the trip is reached. It is called Elmhurst Boulevard and is a toll road. Running along the heights above the main line of the Lackawanna Railroad, it leads into town through what appears to be a sort of suburban park or development. The scenery is beautiful. The road is a menace. It has hardly a straight half mile in eight or ten miles of length, the curves being sharp and blind. As one is about to drop down into the city one comes suddenly upon the worst curve of all, known locally with peculiar aptness as "Dead Man's Curve."

It is a big "S" in the course of which one drops perhaps fifty feet. You are on it before you know it and without warning of any kind. Going toward Scranton the first arm of the "S" curves to the right and returns almost upon itself. At its outer edge is a steep declivity or embankment, without any rail or other protection, while the pitch downward is exceedingly sharp. The "S" is completed by an equally sharp twist, also steep, which is crossed at its worst point by an unguarded, unlighted, and totally unexpected trolley track. The whole thing could hardly be better planned to reap the maximum harvest of wrecks.

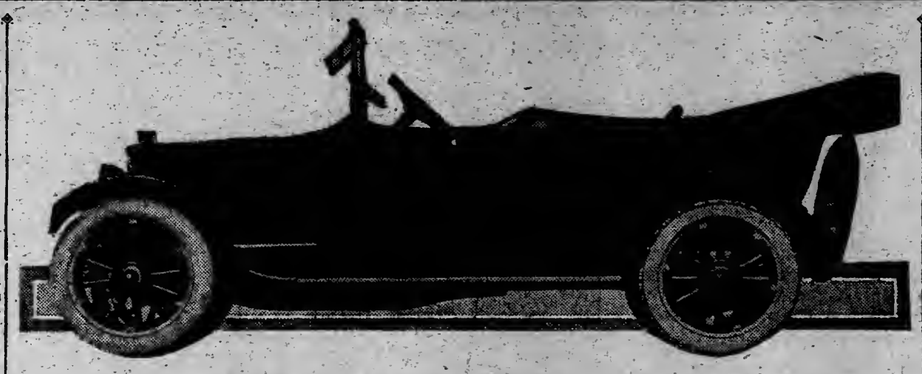
The main line between Scranton and Wilkes-Barre has many dangerous railroad crossings and miles of surface which are not even a poor apology for a road. Beyond Wilkes-Barre, on the route down the Susquehanna River, on the main State highway to Harrisburg, there are also some very bad conditions. For example, a short distance out of Wilkes-Barre construction work is in progress. The road is broad at this point and hard-surfaced, and it would be the simplest matter, one would suppose, to close but half of its width at a time. But not at all. It is shut off completely and the motorist is waived into an unposted detour which starts by taking him through a mudhole a foot deep in the centre of which a heavy plank has been buried on edge as a sort of sporting bazard, it may be, as to whether it breaks a spring.

This detour, which is well-nigh impassable, is long and circuitous and brings one back at last to the main road at a point almost in sight of where one left it, and this delightful bit of stupidity, as has been said, is on the main line from Wilkes-Barre to the State capital. After a terrible bumping over the approach to the bridge over the Susquehanna at Nanticoke, the motorist has fair surface, broken by woefully bad bits in some of the towns, down the right bank of the river and through the beautiful valley in which lie Berwick, Bloomsburg, Northumberland, and Sellinsgrove, till he crosses the stream again on an old wooden toll bridge above Harrisburg.

Much of this State highway, however, is so narrow that it would be impossible to pass another vehicle without looking for a turnout and stopping. Parts of it also, high above the river, have no protecting rail and are highly dangerous for night driving. Some miles before entering Harrisburg another spot of extreme danger is reached. Here the road, extremely narrow, hugs the railroad around a sweeping curve. The highway is about five feet below the level of the tracks. One of the State signs on the right announces, "Warning, Sharp Curve Ahead," and one drives on slowly to find that the curve is indeed there, but is not merely a bend in the road but the crossing of the four-track main line railroad as well. It is as unexpected as a blow in the face and much more dangerous.

From Harrisburg down the Lancaster pike on the way to Philadelphia one meets again the constant annoyance of toll gates which leave no outward and visible sign of the money they collect, on the road surface at any rate. In general, however, and barring the small towns, most of which—notably Elizabethtown—have unspeakably rough main streets, this road is the best of any in the section covered. This is especially true between Lancaster and Coatesville, where one can bowl along smoothly up hill and down dale over the pike and really enjoy the splendid country on either hand.

Except for repair work, indeed, not much bad surface is found if one wishes, as the writer did, to avoid Philadelphia itself and takes the route back to New Jersey through Devon, the Chester Valley, Valley Forge, Ambler, and Langhorne. Indeed, the nine miles or so of perfect surface from Langhorne to the bridge over the Delaware at Trenton almost convinces you, against your judgment ripened by experience, that they know how to build a road in Eastern Pennsylvania after all.



HARMONIOUS LINES MARK THIS NEW MODEL.

The 1916 Reo "sheer-line" six, shown above, is a seven-passenger touring car of graceful modeling. Note the double cowl and rounded body sides. The car sells for $1,250.

AUTO SHIPMENTS SHOW BIG INCREASE

In August Were Almost Double Those of a Year Ago—Auto Chamber Meets.

Shipments of automobiles during the month of August were almost double those of the same month of 1914, according to the report presented by the Traffic Committee to the Directors' meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce recently. The figures were 15,141 carloads for last month as compared with 8,352 in August of last year. This heavy shipment has caused an unusual drain on the automobile cars, and the traffic department of the N. A. C. C. has taken up with every railroad in the country, big and little, to the surprising number of 1,500 in all, the question of keeping these cars in the automobile trade instead of having them used for other commodities. The Traffic Department, through its Detroit office, covers each day's shipment of automobiles with a request sent to the destination that the cars be promptly returned when unloaded.

It was decided to have the drawing for space for the New York and Chicago shows at the office in New York on Thursday, Oct. 7, members of the N. A. C. C. drawing for space in the morning and non-members in the afternoon. There were reports by committees on patents, good roads, standard treads, and a uniform time for announcing new models. The committee on the last-named question will have a final meeting on the subject later in the month.

There were resolutions of respect for S. T. Davis, Jr., who died recently. Mr. Davis was the first President of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, serving two terms, and has always been a Director or officer of the co-operative associations that have been such important factors in the automobile industry. As a result of the Service Managers' Convention held at Detroit it was decided to organize local service managers' associations in Detroit, Chicago, and Cleveland, a section having already been organized by the makers in Indianapolis and vicinity. The annual handbook of the products of the ninety-seven companies holding membership in the N. A. C. C. to cover the 1916 models will be issued at show time with even more complete information than in past issues. In attendance at the meeting were: Charles Clifton, President; R. E. Olds, Carl H. Pelton, Alvan Macauley, William E. Metzger, Windsor T. White, J. Walter Drake, H. H. Rice, John N. Willys, Harry T. Dunn, Alfred Reeves, General Manager; W. H. Vandervoort, and Howard E. Coffin.

Harding Goes to Brooklyn Club.

William Becket Harding has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Motor Club of Brooklyn, with headquarters at the clubhouse, 1,255 Bedford Avenue. The Motor Club of Brooklyn is now well started on its way to success. The daily luncheon is patronized by an ever-increasing number of members.

TREASURE FOR THE FILM.

Lincoln Highway Reels Show a Thriller at Fallon, Nev.

A carload of high explosive powder hauled in four wagons and drawn by twenty-two horses, some of them over the chain in making the turn, rounded a corner in the streets of Fallon, Nev., recently, displaying to interested spectators a glimpse of the West and her transportation problems as they exist today in teaming freight to the Nevada mines. Hard following came a stage coach of the style of fifty years ago, its six horses on the gallop, careening along with all the dash of its best days now gone, but vivid in the memory of the West of yesterday.

Such a scene on the streets of a real Western town was "eaten up" by the motion-picture operator of the Lincoln Highway Association and will be one of many of equal interest soon to be displayed throughout the country showing the Lincoln Highway from New York to San Francisco. This moving picture has required over three months in the taking and is going to offer a greater variety of scenic display of transcontinental America than has ever before been presented.

YELLOWSTONE TOURISTS ARE OBEYING ALL RULES

Superintendent of Park Reports Heavy Travel, but Without Trouble—New Road to Yosemite Opened from East.

Under the administration of Secretary Lane the Department of the Interior has increased the pleasure of automobile touring in this country by opening the Yellowstone National Park to motor cars and by rebuilding the Tioga road which gives a direct entrance to Yosemite Park from the east. Colonel Lloyd M. Brett, in charge of the military post and superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, has supplied David G. Joyce, Chairman of the Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association, the following information regarding the opening of Yellowstone Park.

"Heavy rains throughout the west made the roads approaching and in the park heavy and difficult, yet fifty automobiles with 171 tourists entered the park when it was opened to them on the first day of August. The first ten days of travel by entrances was as follows:

	West.	North.	East.	South.	Total.
Cars	151	86	83	1	321
Persons.	597	310	280	3	1,190

"I desire to state emphatically that this important change in the method of seeing the wonders and magnificent scenery of the park has been made comparatively easy for us by the cheerful and ready compliance with the regulations and schedules on the part of the automobile tourists. They have not only met us half way, but have been most careful of freight and other teams which cannot travel on a schedule that will avoid the automobiles. In my opinion automobiles have come to stay, and the succeeding years will find the horses and pack animals transporting sight-seers on trails to places just as interesting as those now known, and to the mountain homes of the thousands of wild animals which follow the snow line in the Summer."

The Yosemite National Park, east of San Francisco and near the Nevada State line, has been open to automobile tourists for some time, but motor cars from the east have, heretofore, been obliged to make a wide detour well into California and then double back to the park. Appreciating the needs of an entrance route direct from the east, Stephen T. Mather, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, early this year commenced work that has brought the old Tioga road, a mining road of the '80's, into use, thus giving a direct entrance from the east that saves a long, roundabout trip. Mr. Mather has telegrapbed the following information to the Touring Bureau of the three A's:

"Tioga road through Yosemite Park was formally opened by me a few days ago. I passed over it from one end to the other in an automobile and found it in very good condition. Also passed over part of El Camino Sierra, on eastern side of the Sierras, which connects with Midland Trail, and found this road in excellent condition. Can therefore advise Eastern tourists to go to Exposition via Midland Trail and Tioga road near Tioga Pass in upper part of Yosemite Park. Sierra Club maintains supply station where all visiting automobilists can be satisfactorily supplied with tents and subsistence. Fishing good and scenery wonderful all along the route. However, please caution those using Tioga road to take ample supply of gasoline before making trip from either side of the Sierras. At present time gasoline cannot be supplied along the road."

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It has all of these qualities in a high degree.
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The body is all-steel—not steel on a wood frame, but steel throughout.
You discover one of the advantages of this elimination of useless wooden framework when you come to examine the storage space at the rear.
There is room there for an extraordinary equipment for two—luggage space for a continental tour, if you like.
As you can see, the finish is lustrous, fast and beautiful.
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A roadster in all that the word implies—designed to carry two people with all the comfort their hearts can desire.
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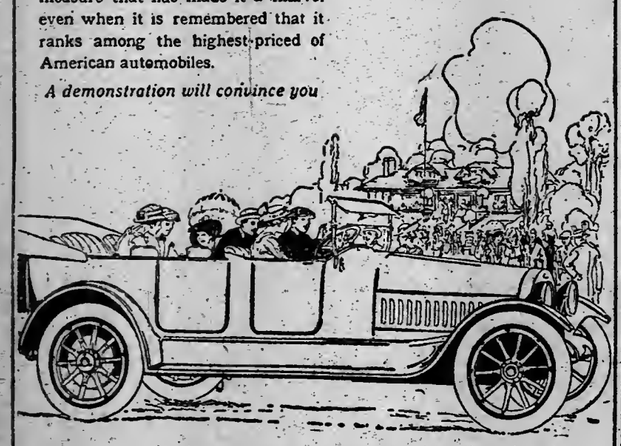
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	August, 1915	*August*, 1914
Times	41,519 Lines	30,338 Lines
Herald	31,577 "	37,232 "

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CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

BRITISH DO NOT SHARE OUR LOW CAR PRICES, IS CHARGE

Buist Says Undue Profit Is Made Out of War Situation by American Exporters—Urges Immediate Import Duty.

Charges that American manufacturers of motor cars are making undue profits out of the war situation in the English trade are brought forward in support of a general tax on imported motor vehicles, in an article by H. Massac Buist, in The London Morning Post, in which he says in part:

"In the interval since last the question of taxing imported motor cars was discussed in these columns, the matter has been somewhat widely ventilated elsewhere, with the result that a general consensus of opinion seems to be in favor of such a course. There appear, however, to be sundry misconceptions as to matters of fact. Thus, one very widely accredited idea is that the American motor industry dumps its cars on this country. Than that there can be no wider departure from the truth. In the case of the dozen most popular makes of American cars on the British market, the home buyer has always paid a higher price for those vehicles than the purchaser in America. Nor is this all.

"Since war broke out and the American industry realized that it is in sole possession of the British market as concerns supplying individuals, it is not putting into force here the program for reducing the price of 1916 models that is already in operation over there. There is one very popular make of American car that has been selling at under $1,000, the 1916 model of which has been on the British market for some weeks, and is being sold in America $65 cheaper than the 1915 pattern. There was, however, no reduction in the price of this model when it came to be introduced to the British market.

"On the contrary, realizing that the only check on the number of American cars that can now be sold in this country is provided by the problem of getting shipping accommodation to bring them over, the price of this American car has been advanced $135 per vehicle beyond the cost to the British purchaser of the 1915 pattern; that is to say, the British buyer of of the 1916 pattern of the car in question, which should be well within the $1,000 class, is paying $200 per car more than the buyer of the same vehicle in America today.

"Against this, we will admit the fact that shipping rates are not normal. But in this connection it should be clearly recognized that, while paying the increased rates, the American firm could still sell the car at the retail price originally planned for this country and current in America, and make a handsome profit on the transaction here. Most cars sold in the United States have to be sent to the purchaser by rail, a mode of transport over long distances more expensive than shipping.

"Thus, just because the nation is at war, a firm is making $200 a car additional profit, knowing that at the enhanced price its vehicle is still a cheap purchase by reason alike of the dearth of cars on the British market and of the absence of competition owing to our own motor industry being engaged on war work. Every penny of that $200 extra profit per car ought to go direct to the British Exchequer instead of into the hands of the American manufacturer. It is extremely doubtful if this particular maker will be able to get shipping accommodations for sending over more cars of the 1916 pattern than are produced in a fortnight's output of his factory.

"Yet this advance in price to the British customer on that very small proportion of his year's production will represent over $500,000 extra profit to him. The shares of his concern appreciate 70 per cent. in value between New Year's Day and July. There is therefore no question whatever of our injuring either the American motor maker or the British local trader who deals in his goods by the imposition of a tax on the importation of American cars on precisely the same scale—45 per cent.—that America charges the European industry for sending cars to the United States.

"The action of the American firm whose policy I am instancing is absolute confirmation of the contention brought forward in these columns about a month ago, and subsequently quoted without challenge in the American press, to the effect that, for a car to do any given amount of work, the mere scale of the American motor industry enables it to supply the British user with a vehicle costing only from one-half to two-thirds the price of a European-built machine.

"Therefore by placing a high tariff on the importation of American cars, on the one hand, we should not be injuring the American industry, because it would not pay the tariff; neither would the number of vehicles it exported be reduced during the war, because these are strictly limited by the shipping factor; whereas the British purchaser who must possess himself of a motor vehicle at this juncture and would pay any tariff that might be imposed, would still be buying a machine at a price not exceeding that which he would have had to give for a European-built vehicle to do the same amount of work it peace had continued to prevail and the European industry had continued to produce cars for the open market.

"Merely because we are at war, why should the British purchaser be compelled to acquire a cheaper vehicle than otherwise he would be likely to buy? The Government is rightly endeavoring to prevent money going out of the country; a policy with which the American car exporter has no quarrel, because he knows that the number of people in these islands who, for one reason or another, must possess themselves of a new car at this juncture is equal to all the cars for which he can book the necessary shipping accommodation.

"Therefore, he has little enough to fear in the guise of a tariff, for the simple reason that he can ship his maximum and sell it, tariff or no tariff. Moreover, as we have seen in one case, he takes deliberate advantage of the Government's tardiness to impose a tariff by selling a car that ought to come well within the $1,000 class for $200 more than he is asking and getting for the same machine in America. As for those who might be deterred from buying cars if a tariff caused the price of them to be advanced, we may pay little enough heed to their case; since, if they can do without, it is the business of the Government to see that they do go without imported products in a crisis of the nation's history when we want to keep every penny we can in the country.

"The Government should be concerned merely with those who must buy motor vehicles now to serve some definite purpose in connection with their business. I have shown that a heavy import duty would nevertheless not be hard on such purchasers, yet it would yield an appreciable revenue, which would besides cost nothing extra to collect, the necessary machinery being in existence.

"At this juncture it is idle to remind the man who must have a motor car at once that he should support the British industry. Unfortunately that industry is unable to supply him, and the man who has a real need for a motor car cannot wait until the end of the war. But whether he be patriot or not, such a man does not need to be supplied with a motor vehicle in war time at a lower price than that at which the British industry has been and will again be able to make it. In other words, if a man has actual need of a car he will gladly pay whatever price is asked for that vehicle when a tariff is imposed on its importation, provided the total sum does not exceed the cost of a home-made car capable of similar work.

"Lastly, should any agitation be got up at the instigation of the traders in American cars to the effect that an import duty, such as the United States charges our industry, would make these foreign cars too dear for the British purchaser to be able to acquire them, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have a complete answer in the prices at which these vehicles are being supplied to American purchasers in the States—which information is very easy for him to come by—and in any examples there are of the deliberate imposition of an extra profit on 1916 pattern American cars since the actual introduction of them to the British market."



A STRIKING BODY ON A GEARLESS CAR.

An Owen-Magnetic with a smart streamline body is here shown in front of Huntington Wilson's estate at Newport. The car has magnetic transmission, and therefore a remarkably flexible gradation of speeds.

COULD FILL TRUCK NEEDS.

Manufacturers of Pleasure Cars Here Ready to Make War Vehicles.

That war orders, great as they have been, have not taxed the motor truck building resources of the country is indicated by information recently given to the Internal Gear Drive Association by one of the most prominent manufacturers of touring cars in the country. This manufacturer, who is in a position to put out several thousand motor trucks of five-ton capacity, has never built a truck for public sale, but has experimented for ten years in motor truck construction. Just ten years ago he decided that some day he might add commercial vehicles to his line, and the chief engineer of the company went to Europe, where he made an exhaustive study of the progress France, Germany, and England was making and then returned.

Soon after his return the company with which he was connected built its first experimental truck of five tons capacity. Ever since that time the experiments have been continued. Every development in the commercial car world has been matched with refinements of design, and the drawings are so complete that this manufacturer could begin buying materials and machining parts within twenty-four hours after orders had been given to commence manufacturing.

PINE TREE STATE GOOD FOR AUTUMN TOURING

Trip Recommended by Automobile Club Touches Points of Beauty and Historic Interest on Shore and in Forests.

As a delightful touring section in the Fall season, especially for motorists anxious to leave the beaten path, the State of Maine is recommended by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America. A good tour starts from Boston, and leads first to historic old Portsmouth, New Hampshire, entering Maine at Kittery, and passing through York, York Harbor, and York Beach, and along the coast to Wells. Just beyond Wells a road branches off to Orchard Beach.

Portland, the "Forest City," the next stop, lies at the head of Casco Bay, one of the most beautiful harbors in the world. It was the birthplace and long the residence of Longfellow, and both are preserved as museums. Eastern Promenade is the show place of the city's park system; it overlooks the bay and harbor and the views from it are exceptionally fine.

On leaving Portland one runs through Gray to Poland Spring, situated on a broad plateau surrounded by terraced foothills. The outlook from the top of Ricker Hill is superb, a beautiful rolling country of forest, lake, and farm, with peaks of the Presidential Range on the horizon. The three Range Lakes, less than a mile distant, are well stocked with bass, trout, and other game fish, while fine golf, tennis, horseback riding, and walking through the forest paths are among the other pastimes; on the lakes, boating and swimming are also enjoyed. On the way to Belgrade Lakes, a turn due east to Danville through Auburn and across the bridge over the Androscoggin brings one to Lewiston. Thence through North Monmouth to Winthrop, the centre of Maine's great apple country.

Belgrade Lakes are seven in number, and their scattered islands and many pretty wooded coves and bays, with occasional farm clearings, or Summer colonies, give to the landscape a rare beauty. This lake region was the hunting and trading country of the Kennebec Indians, and, in the valley, the round stone hearths are still to be seen where the council fires of the aborigines were held. The Pilgrim Fathers traded extensively with these Indians, the early records showing that the colonists were in debt to their London agents to the extent of some £1,800, and that, under the leadership of Governor Bradford, Miles Standish, John Alden, and William Brewster this debt was paid by the profits secured from the fur trade with the Kennebec Indians.

Leaving Belgrade Lakes for Kineo on Moosehead Lake, the route runs through Skowhegan, Athens and Harmony, to Guilford, the centre of the agricultural region of the Piscataquis River; thence to Abbot and Greenville Junction and to the foot of the lake. Here a ferry is taken for Kineo, the car being stored at Greenville Junction.

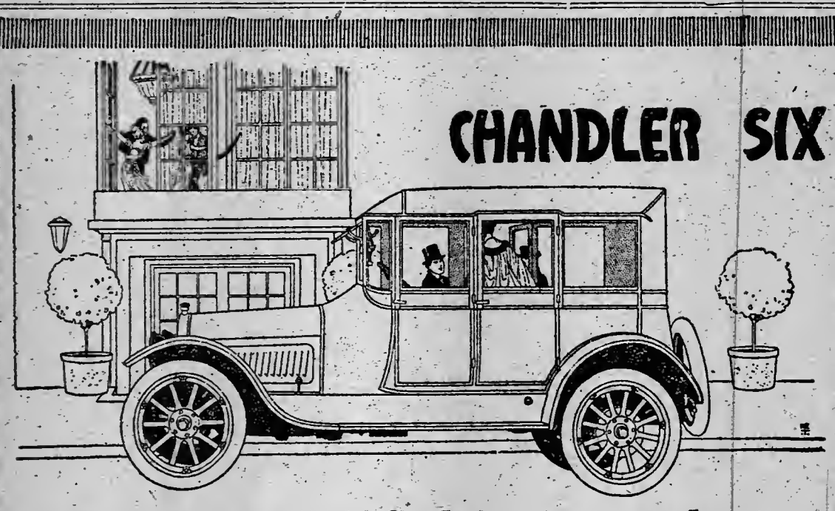
Moosehead Lake is the largest and one of the most beautiful of the hundreds of sheets of water in the Maine forests. Kineo is a centre for canoe trips into the famous fish and game territory of the Maine woods, and for the angler, canoeist, and hunter, the lakes, woods, and streams reached from "Old Moosehead" afford gratification for every reasonable desire.

Returning to Greenville Junction the return is through Guilford, then Dover, and just before reaching West Charleston leads to a beautiful view as the road reaches the top of a high hill. Then on to Bangor, a historic city, dating back to the Revolutionary period, and located on the west bank of the Penobscot at its junction with the Kenduskeag.

On leaving Bangor the route lies through East Holden to Ellsworth, from which a run of about nine miles brings us to the toll bridge leading to the Island of Mount Desert, one of the most exclusive of American resorts. For a long period automobiles were prohibited on the island, but these restrictions have now been removed. From Bar Harbor one retraces his steps to Ellsworth and then turns toward Bucksport, where a ferry is taken to Stockton Springs.

The run to Rockland turns southwest at Stockton Springs and goes through Belfast, Northport, and Camden to Rockland Breakwater, which juts a mile out into Penobscot Bay and forms a wonderfully fine harbor, where shipping of every character rides safely at anchor.

On leaving Rockland, the route lies through Nobleboro, Newcastle, Wiscasset, and on to Woolwich, where the ferry is taken to Bath, famous as a shipbuilding centre; then through Brunswick, Freeport, and through Yarmouth and Falmouth to Portland, whence it runs south to Portsmouth and Boston to complete a round trip of about 750 miles.



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Sedan	2250		
Coupe	1950	*Special 2 Pass. Dispatchabout	"
Springfield Type Sedan	1795	Touring (Standard)	1295
Cabriolet	1650	Runabout "	1295

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If SPEED is your first requirement in a motor car, you can get it in a Cole Eight—more than sixty miles an hour. If you consider SAFETY above all other things, you will find it in the instant control of the marvelous power that gives this speed. If you value COMFORT most, you'll find freedom from swaying, from jolting, from rocking, in this remarkable car.

It is the combination of these three unusual points of superiority that makes the Cole Eight the dominant car of the multiple cylinder type.

Try out the Cole Eight and know its efficiency. The minute you sit in its deep, roomy, finely upholstered seats, you'll feel at ease—and the feeling will grow with the passing miles. The quiet-running engine will make you think only of wonderful energy that will take you with ease wherever you wish without picking the roads. We'll be glad to prove by demonstration that the Cole Eight is the car for you. Shall it be today?

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SECONDARY SCHOOL METHODS

HEREWITH is the next to the last installment of letters from leading American educators about preparatory school problems. The series began in July and will be concluded in next Sunday's TIMES.

Rear Admiral Fullam's Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During many years' experience at the Naval Academy I had an opportunity to observe the results of the entrance examinations of candidates in respect to the thoroughness of their grounding in elementary subjects taught in the public schools of this country. I have been much impressed, particularly in recent years, with the failure of our public school system in many respects as regards grammar and spelling.

The low standard of scholarship in these subjects at the present time is truly astonishing, and in many instances it approaches illiteracy, even in young men between the ages of 16 and 20 years, when candidates present themselves for the Naval Academy entrance examinations.

I feel justified in stating that as regards these two subjects the results of public school instruction at the present time are far below the standard reached in such schools when I myself attended. In other words, we have not progressed, but we have, I believe, retrograded.

I do not feel qualified to give a reason for this condition of things, except that as regards spelling it would appear that pupils are no longer properly taught to separate a word into syllables, and, in their attempts to spell the whole word without considering the syllables, failure results. The spelling standard of young people nowadays is distressingly low.

I hesitate to comment concerning the advantage of military training in secondary schools because my opinion on this subject might be considered prejudiced. I cannot admit, however, that there is any doubt as to the great value of giving to young men the advantage of military training to an extent that will not interfere with their academic work.

The military system teaches subordination, obedience, respect for seniors, courtesy and good manners, and attention to little things; all of which surely must work for good, particularly in a country where boys are not brought up to be as deferential or respectful or amenable to authority as in former days.

Furthermore, there are manifest advantages as regards the physical development and hearing which result from military drills and exercises. We have only to take cognizance of the results at West Point, Annapolis, and the Naval Training Stations for proof of the wonderful improvement in physique which results from routine military exercises.

If every boy in the land had some military training for a year or two between the ages of 16 and 20 years, there can be no question that the physical as well as the mental condition of our young men would be vastly improved.

W. F. FULLAM,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy,
Squadron Commander and Superintendent of the Naval Academy.
U. S. S. Missouri, at Sea, Sept. 4, 1915.

Half-Way Work a Disgrace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems from our experience that the following things are especially desirable in a preparatory school:

First—The utmost thoroughness in the curriculum. At this time of life the boy and girl above all things need to be taught that half-way work is a disgrace to the individual and to the school.

Second—I believe that if more attention was concentrated on fewer subjects, and these were mastered in the best possible way, better results would be secured.

Third—I think the course ought to provide a place for those whom nature intendsd as hand-men. Not all boys and girls can prepare to be brain workers. Our course of study in the preparatory school has about assumed that each pupil can learn as much as the other. We ought to provide for those whose inclinations and whose abilities lead them toward practical work.

Fourth—Unless the military training could be thorough, I think it would be farcical to put it in the secondary schools. I believe, however, that physical culture in some form ought to be a part of the curriculum.

D. H. HILL,
President, North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
Raleigh, N. C.

Too Democratic for Efficiency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are so many problems connected with these schools that one hardly knows how to select the points of greatest importance.

It is of supreme importance that some method should be found which would develop in the student a capacity for application. Students who enter college as a general thing do not have this capacity. They do not, except in rare instances, know how to study. Any one who has had an opportunity to estimate the quality of high school graduates knows that they have not had a disciplinary training. Failure in this respect is the outstanding fault of the preparatory school. This fault could be corrected by reducing the freedom of choice now permitted in high school courses, and by requiring concentrated attention on a few fundamental subjects. In addition to this, there should be an insistence on a higher grade of teaching ability. Fewer subjects and better teaching! These two things would recreate the preparatory school, and make it, much more than it is, a genuine educational influence.

The best preparatory school, so far as training is concerned, is one that aims at a special end, for example, admission to college, or to some specific course in college, or to some work in the business world. Specific attention to any one object of this sort will secure specific and, in the majority of cases, satisfactory results. A system of preparatory schools based on such a plan would not be regarded in America as democratic. Such schools would resemble in some respects the German system of preparatory schools, which look primarily to efficiency along certain lines. Efficiency in this sense would not appeal to the American temperament. The American public school is democratic. It is too democratic. It is so democratic that it is not efficient. The problem of democracy and efficiency is related fundamentally to the American preparatory school system. The man who can organize a method of uniting the two things will be hailed in the years to come as an educational genius. The American wants efficiency without arbitrary direction.

Our preparatory schools are coming to be an aggregation of subjects—subjects wanted by parents and pupils, or demanded by local conditions, or approved by educational faddists. The condition is such that an elective system is forced upon young boys and girls not ready for it. It is a condition that contributes to their eagerness to do what they like rather than what they need. It is a system that tends to make rather than develop native capacity.

The "universal" studies, such as history, language, and science, are not receiving in the public schools the prolonged attention they should have. Whatever else it does, the preparatory school should aim to give a faint glimpse of the meaning of genuine education. It should emphasize history in order to give to the student some appreciation of world movements. It should emphasize language, one at least other than his own, to introdnce him to a new world of expression and thought. It should emphasize science to give some understanding of the principles underlying the physical universe. Of course, every boy and girl should know in an elementary way how to use correctly in speech and writing the English language. If every preparatory school should aim at these fundamentals the pupil, having finished the course, would be prepared to enter college. Moreover, he would have assimilated some of the basal elements involved in genuine education. He would also be prepared for life as well as any high school course could prepare for life.

Of course, there are other things that should be introduced into the curriculum of a present-day preparatory school. The other things are too numerous to mention, but they should always be subsidiary to the fundamentals that have been named, assuming that the primary aim of a preparatory school is education rather than mere training.

Let me state briefly this fact, that every preparatory school should aim at three things—should aim at discipline, should aim at some slight appreciation of the world, and, as accessory to these two points, should aim at adjustment to practical life.

J. H. T. MAIN,
President Grinnell College.
Grinnell, Iowa.

Academies Prepare Better.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The high schools of America are, on the whole, doing better work than they ever did before. Their growth and development are phenomenal, particularly in the Middle West. They are now the people's colleges, training the youth for the things they will have to do in life.

The chief criticism to be offered on them is that they have carried too far the elective system, and have become so broad as to be quite shallow in places. For high schools to offer courses in electricity, agriculture, and journalism, for instance, seems rather too ambitious.

I find in my college work that students who come to us from academies are, as a rule, better prepared for advanced work than the graduates of the high schools, because they have had fewer electives and have more of the old disciplines.

I am opposed to all military training in secondary schools. We have too long expected war and prepared for it. The way to keep the peace is to prepare for peace. The warrior's name should be a name abhorred, and his profession should be repudiated.

R. B. PEERY,
President Midland College.
Atchison, Kan.

Old-Fashioned Schools Beat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As we have only the regular A. B. and B. S. college courses, and no industrial or other special departments, the old-fashioned high school or preparatory school meets our needs better than any others.

J. B. RENDALL,
President Lincoln University.
Lincoln University, Penn.

Courses Are Being Vitalized.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The changes most needed in methods in secondary education are already well under way—namely, the vitalizing of the secondary courses, adjusting them to real life; and this not merely in a vocational sense. The first years of the preparatory school should be broadly cultural, with so much of practical and vocational attention as will interest the boy and girl and lead them to continue their secondary school to the end.

A thorough working knowledge of the English language and an appreciation of literature should be acquired by all. To this end the teaching of English should be thoroughly correlated with the other studies, especially those of domestic character such as domestic science, manual training, &c. The power to observe keenly and to describe accurately should constantly be the aim of secondary English.

I seriously doubt the advisability of military training as such in secondary schools. Physical training, setting up exercises, track work, swimming, baseball, and other competitive games, rightly regulated and thoroughly classified, are all of great value. Physical, intellectual, and moral self-control should be broadly and constantly inculcated.

JOHN O. SPENCER,
President Morgan College.
Baltimore, Md.

From a Missouri Educator.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I shall just take time to voice the need in this Western country for strong preparatory departments in connection with our colleges. We have a great many two and three year high schools, and the pressure in many sections made for the abandonment of preparatory departments by our colleges is calculated to rob a lot of young people of the better environment while completing their preparatory work.

H. R. DE BRA,
President Missouri Wesleyan College.
Cameron, Mo.

The Important Studies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A first essential in a satisfactory secondary school course is thorough training in reading, writing, and speaking the English language correctly, forcibly, and if possible with grace. This will call for all the skill and enthusiasm of the English department and the intelligent co-operation of all the other departments.

Second—There should be a vital study of history, not principally of ancient history nor the details of wars, but the life story of nations, the growth of civilization, and the principles of government, national and local.

Third—Thorough mastery of a reasonable amount of mathematics.

Fourth—An actual acquaintance with not less than two foreign languages. It would be well to have one of these an ancient language, but not to put the chief stress upon the ancient languages.

Fifth—Not less than one year of laboratory science. It is a great pity to let literary studies predominate with no training in observation.

Sixth—There should be some manual training and home economics, and something of bookkeeping and typewriting. All should be helped to realize that they are in training for a practical world.

Such a course, best for the local community, is best also for the colleges. There need be no conflict of interests. If the work in the schools is thoroughgoing the colleges may wisely be increasingly liberal as to "requirements." A disciplined mind, alert and full of interest, is the main requisite by whatever studies attained.

EDWARD DWIGHT EATON,
President Beloit College.
Beloit, Wis.

"Make Teaching a Profession."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that there are two phases of preparatory school work in which reform is needed. The first, and probably the most important, is the changing of the viewpoint of the teacher. Most preparatory school teachers regard their work merely in the light of a "time filler," something to provide them with the means of earning a living till they are able to enter a more desirable line of work. This conduces to lack of professional spirit, lack of preparation for their work, and lack of interest and enthusiasm to keep them up to the mark.

The second phase is a natural complement of the first. We are wasting time in our schools. Children spend years in the study of mathematics and are unable to solve problems connected with the elements of living conditions. They spend years studying English and cannot write a well balanced, correct letter. They spend two or three years in the study of a foreign language, and can neither understand, read, nor speak it. Waste of time!

The remedy? Make a real profession of teaching. Pay teachers salaries commensurate with those earned in other professions. Offer inducements to the teacher to stay at his line of work for more than a few years. Make the teaching profession attractive enough to draw real men, and then the problem will be no more difficult than that of any other profession.

FRED K. FLEAGLE,
Dean University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras, P. R.

On the Practical Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The educational institutions of America, especially of the South, must get closer to life. With the greatest economy to both student and society, our schools must train each student for his distinctive duties. The college or the academy must cease to be an isolated institution and must become an organic part of the community.

To assist in adapting the curriculum of the preparatory schools of Mississippi to State and community needs, the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, in co-operation with the County Life Association, has begun to make a careful survey of the State. Ultimately [illegible] will be a training

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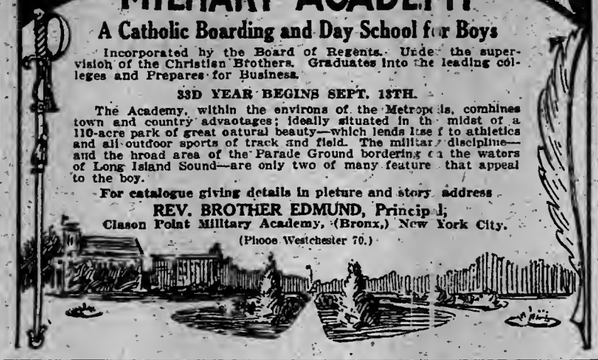
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QUERIES ON WAR MATTERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Italy and the War.

A. TANZER.—What reason does Italy assign for her entry into the war? How does Article 7 of the treaty between Italy and Austria read? How many men are engaged on the western front, Teutons and Allies?

A. CAMMERANO.—Please give me the number of Italians in the United States before Italy went to war and after and the particular reasons why she went to war.

L. ANGIOLETTI.—Please give the history of Italy's entry into the war.

The desire to recover the Trentino and Trieste from her hereditary enemy, Austria, is the cause of the great popularity of the war in Italy. Italian policy in the Balkans is also known to be diametrically opposed to that of Austria. The renewal of Italy's adherence to the Triple Alliance in December, 1913, which expired in May, 1914, and was then again renewed until 1920, was very unpopular. Premier Giolitti informed La Tribuna that Italy's adherence to her engagement could be counted upon only if her partner kept her fully informed of all diplomatic negotiations which might make the terms of the alliance operative. The exact terms of the treaty have never been made public. In general, it guaranteed the integrity of the territory of all three parties concerned if Italy's interests in the Mediterranean be also guaranteed, if their territorial integrity be aggressively attacked, if all parties to the treaty be simultaneously informed of any attempt of one or more to invoke the treaty, if the treaty be not involved in an aggressive war with England, who in 1888 guaranteed Italy's interests in the Mediterranean.

The Italian Government complained that it was not informed of the Austrian note to Serbia previous to its dispatch to all the other powers; that the war undertaken by Germany and Austria was an aggressive war and not one initiated in defense of their territories, and, finally, that should Italy take the offensive it would bring her into conflict with Great Britain. She therefore declared her neutrality. Then began months of negotiations over the preservation of her neutrality. Italy made the proposition that Austria should grant her "compensation" as its price. Austria refused, suggesting that Italy had broken faith. Certain concessions finally offered by Austria of ancient Italian territory, and guaranteed by Germany, were pronounced by Italy insufficient and the pledges thereon insufficiently guaranteed. On May 4 Italy withdrew from the Triple Alliance on the ground that Austria had been "guilty of flagrant violation of the treaty," and her intervention was considered inevitable. Austria is said to have offered Trentino, autonomy for Trieste and the islands of the Dalmatian Coast, and a change in the boundary as far as the Isonzo River. This offer was rejected by Italy on May 11. The sentiment grew that if Italy wanted this territory she had better win it, and the war fever spread rapidly. There were demonstrations which assumed the proportions of riots. Salandra resigned on May 13 from lack of unanimous support. He reconsidered, however, on the King's personal appeal. The Green Book giving Italy's reasons for war was published May 21.

The Italian Minister in a public speech sought to justify Italian intervention on the ground of national pride, age-long aspirations, heroic sympathies with brothers under foreign rule, and determination to secure a defensible military frontier. The Senate by a vote of 262 to 2 passed a bill granting plenary powers to the Government to deal with the situation, and the King signed it on May 22. Hostilities were declared with the general order of mobilization.

In 1910 there were 2,151,422 Italians, foreign-born, and natives of foreign and mixed parentage in the United States. The exact number of Italian reservists who have returned to Italy is not given. The number of Italians, reservists and others, crossing homeward from Aug. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1915, was 122,741. It was stated on May 22 that since war was declared more than 150,000 reservists had returned to Italy. There were said to be still more than 400,000 in the United States. The number of Italian men of all ages in this country at present is estimated at 2,000,000, and 35 per cent. of these are said to be of military age. On June 8 the first shipment of 850 sailed, 312 sailed on June 5. On June 8 all classes between 1878 and 1897 in the Consular district of New Orleans were called. It was estimated that 20,000 would respond. On June 16, 650 sailed, on July 28, 1,000. On Aug. 12, 4,000 from Pittsburgh sailed.

It is impossible to publish exact figures of the number of men engaged on either side on the front, the estimates vary to such a degree that it is evident that no official numbers have been given out.

Our Merchant Marine.

R. L. D.—What was the increase in the tonnage of our merchant marine in the last year? How does it compare with that of the British and other maritime countries' merchant marines?

According to figures given out by the Department of Commerce on June 30, 1915, the increase in our tonnages, for the fiscal year, was 787,625, divided among 863 ships. The increase in merchant tonnage under the British for the same time was 229,019 tons, the average increase before the war being 403,000 tons. Germany's tonnage in the same period was reduced by 763,293 tons. Her average annual increase for the ten years to 1914 was 189,000 tons. Norwegian tonnage increased in the last fiscal year by 24,468 tons. Japanese by 117,823, the average before the war being only 95,000 tons. The increase in the tonnage of ships in the foreign trade under our flag since the passage of the new registry law has been four times the average for ten years past. In consequence there are now more ships flying the American flag in foreign trade than at any time since 1863.

Ultimatum.

CHARLES LEAR.—Will you have the kindness to answer whether the United States has sent any ultimatum to Germany since the European war started?

An ultimatum is a final proposal or statement of conditions, and especially in diplomatic negotiations the final terms of one of the parties, the rejection of which may involve an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations and even lead to a declaration of war. Even the President's "unfriendly act" note could hardly be considered an "ultimatum" to Germany. At least it is not spoken of as such.

Islands in the Aegean.

L. I.—Which islands in the Aegean Sea belong to Turkey and which to Greece?

Most of the islands in the Aegean Sea now belong to Greece. According to the latest maps the Islands of Imbros and Tenedos near the entrance to the Dardanelles belong to Turkey. Mytilene and Chios are Greek. Italy is in possession for the time being of the twelve Sporades, Phurdin, Palmos, Arki, Lipsos, Leros, Levitha, Kalymnos, Kos, Nisyros, Tilos, Lymi, and Rhodes. Astropalia and one or two very small islands near it, Karpathos and Kasos, are Turkish. Some maps include the Astropallan group in the islands claimed by Italy. After the Balkan war, the question of the ownership of the islands had been referred to the adjudication of the powers. The population was principally Greek, and loudly in favor of annexation. Forces of Greece were in possession of all but the twelve Sporades, which were seized by Italy in the Tripoli War. Greece insisted upon the retention of the others, Turkey on their return as essential to the protection of the Dardanelles. It was generally believed that Italy desired permanent possession of the Sporades. It was finally agreed by the Treaty of Bucharest on Aug. 10, 1913, that Imbros and Tenedos should belong to Turkey, and the rest to Greece, with the exception of those in Italian possession. The question of their ownership was to be settled later. Greece agreed not to fortify either Mytilene or Chios. Relations between the contestants were strained almost to breaking point over this decision, and Turkey refused to recognize the Greek occupation of the Islands. In October, 1914, the Greek Premier openly referred to the interruption by Turkey of the pourparlers at Bucharest, which had promised to settle the vexed question of the Aegean Islands. Settlement of the affair has been postponed by the war.

Employes in Munition Plants.

L. M. WOOD.—To settle an argument, will you kindly advise me if there is in the United States a factory, or two factories, which employ as many or more men than the Krupp Company of Germany? The writer was under the impression that the General Electric Company was larger in normal times than the Krupp concern.

Statistics of 1906 placed the number of men in the Krupp works at 30,000. Somewhat later the number was quoted at 35,000. At the meeting at Essen of the Krupp employes on the 18th of last July to settle the disputes, it was stated that 100,000 men were directly or indirectly involved. Other estimates since the war place the number of men at present employed by the Krupp concern at 70,000. Reliable figures are not to be had. In connection with the strike at the Remington Arms Company works at Bridgeport the following figures were published, giving the number of men employed in the various arms and munition factories of New England at that time:

Remington Arms and Ammunition Company	16,000
Union Metallic Cartridge Company	14,000
Winchester Repeating Arms Company	15,000
Colt Patent Fire Arms Company	8,000
Smith & Wesson Company	4,000
Hopkins & Allen	3,000
Iver Johnson Arms Company	2,500
General Electric Company (Pittsfield)	8,000
Marlin Fire Arms Company	2,000
American and British Manufacturing Company	5,500
J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company	4,000
U. S. Cartridge Company	2,000

The United States and Belgium.

BISBEE, ARIZ.—Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your valuable paper if the United States of America ever signed a treaty, or at any of The Hague Conventions entered into any agreement to observe or guarantee Belgian neutrality?

The Treaty of 1839, the one which guaranteed Belgian neutrality, was signed by Great Britain, Prussia, France, Russia, and Austria. The United States has never signed such a treaty. This country was, however, with the other powers, a signatory to The Hague Convention declaring the territory of all neutral nations inviolable.

The Ems Telegram.

E. H. BALDWIN.—Will you kindly explain in THE SUNDAY TIMES the facts about the Ems telegram, and in what specific manner it was altered?

HOWARD CRUTCHER.—Will THE TIMES please explain the so-called forgery of Ems?

The history of the Ems telegram is, briefly, as follows: June 25, 1870, Isabella II. of Spain, who had been deposed in 1868, formally abdicated. July 5 the foreign Governments were notified, and the fact generally made known that Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern had consented, evidently with the approval of the King of Prussia, to become a candidate for the Spanish throne. The announcement, of course, created intense excitement in France, and on July 12 the withdrawal of Prince Leopold's candidacy was made public. On July 13 the French Ambassador forced himself upon the presence of the Prussian King, Wilhelm I., at Ems, and insisted that the King make a formal and specific declaration that no Hohenzollern Prince would be permitted to accept the crown of Spain. The King declined to listen to the Ambassador's demand, and broke off the interview. He then sent Bismarck a copy of the French demand, with permission to "use" it. Bismarck gave the press only parts of the demand that would be sure to arouse and inflame the Germans. France declared the nation insulted, and declared war against Prussia, July 19.

German Government.

J. M. H.—Kindly answer the following in your Queries and Answers Department: Who composes the Bundesrat, or Federal Council, of the German Empire? How many members has this body? Are its members elected or appointed? If elected, by whom, and if appointed, by whom? How many members of the Bundesrat has Prussia? Isn't it a fact that the upper house and lower house of Germany cannot initiate legislation, the Bundesrat controlling that power? And that the Bundesrat is itself controlled by the Emperor? For all practical purposes is the German Empire a constitutional country or an autocracy? Please tell me all you can on the above lines.

The German Bundesrat, or Federal Council, numbers sixty-one members, and represents the States of the empire as such, whereas the Reichstag represents the individual voters. The members of the Bundesrat are appointed by the Governors of the different States for each session, the members of the Reichstag are elected by universal manhood suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Prussia controls seventeen votes in the Bundesrat, and it largely through his power, as King of Prussia, over this large vote, that the Emperor of Germany exercises so much authority in the government of his country. By the Constitution of Germany the Emperor, as Emperor, has comparatively limited power. Except for financial matters, the Reichstag has very little actual power, and does not initiate legislation. The Chancellor is responsible to the Emperor and remains in office if the Emperor approves of his course even after a "no confidence" vote has been returned by the Reichstag. The Emperor, as such, is in supreme command of the army and the navy.

"Kultur."

C. F. L.—Many quotations from diverse sources have been made since the war began in which Germans have used the word "Kultur." This evidently has an application not always corresponding to our use of the word "culture," although it is translated by that word. For instance, a German professor recently wrote, in justification of the holding of Belgium by Germany after the war, that this was necessitated by the proper extension of Germany's military, commercial, and cultural interests. No doubt many of your readers would be glad, like myself, to have an accurate and comprehensive statement of the meaning of the word "Kultur" as used by the Germans in such a connection as this.

"German Kultur" is to be translated less as "German culture," than as "German civilization." As you point out, "Kultur" has a very different meaning from our understanding of "culture." The following definition is given by Mr. Frank Jewett Mathsr, Jr., who has written somewhat extensively on this and kindred aspects of war discussion: "Kultur means the organised efficiency of a nation in the broadest sense—its successful achievement in civil and military administration, industry, commerce, finance, and in a quite secondary way in scholarship, letters, and art. Kultnr applies to a nation as a whole, implying an enlightened government to which the individual is strictly subordinated. Tbus Kultur is an attribute not of individnals—whose particular interests, on the contrary, must often be sacrificed to it—but of nations. Culture, for which the nearest German equivalent is 'Bildung,' is the opposite of all this. It is an attribute not of nations as a whole, but of accomplished individuals. It acquires national import only through the approval and admiration of these individuals by the rest, who share but slightly in the culture they applaud. The aim of culture is the enlightened and humane individual conversant with the best values of the past and sensitive to the best values of the present. The open-mindedness and imagination implied in culture are potentially destructive to a highly organised Kultur. A cultured leader is generally too much alive to the point of view of his rival to be a wholly convinced partisan. Hence, he lacks the intensity, drive, and narrowness that make for competitive success. Hence, nations with cultured leaders have generally been beaten by those whose leaders had merely Kultur. The Spartans and Macedonians had abundant Kultur; they generally beat the Athenians, who had merely very high culture. The Romans had Kultur, and the Hellenistic world wore their yoke. Germany unquestionably has admirable Kultur. On the other hand, Germany has singularly little culture, has less than she had a hundred years ago, does not apparently desire it. She has willingly sacrificed the culture of a few leading individuals to the Kultur of the empire as a whole. Her scholarship is related not to culture, but is a minor expression of Kultur. She has a sharply realized idea of the State, and she has justified it largely in practice. In a certain patience, thoroughness, and perfection of political organization her pre-eminence is unquestionable. Kultur galvanises; culture liberates."

Dr. Dumba.

F. BROWN.—My friend thinks that the Allies can take Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, off the ship he returns on and put him in prison. I contend that Dr. Dumba, being an Ambassador and an official representative, is immune from arrest. Is there any precedent or clause in international law to go by in such a case?

There is no clause of international law to cover the return of Dr. Dumba to Austria in dealing with any risk of capture. Theoretically he takes his chances of arrest or indefinite detention in the Allies' hands. The assumption naturally is, however, that—as in the case of Dr. Dernburg on his return to Germany—the United States Government will use its friendly offices to arrange with the allied Governments for a safe conduct, the comity of nations being such as to permit such arrangements. This will, however, be a matter of courtesy between the Governments of the United States, France, Italy, England, and Austria, and not of any clause of international law.

British Cabinet Responsibility.

W. B.—Kindly settle a dispute as follows: A says that the Minister for War for Great Britain comes before the First Lord of the Admiralty, or in other words that the First Lord is subordinate to the Minister of War. B says that neither one has any authority over the other, and that the standing of each is the same in the separate departments. Which one is right?

The First Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain is not subordinate to the Minister of War, but is not altogether a free agent. The British constitutional theory of Cabinet responsibility makes all members of the Cabinet responsible for the acts of each member. It is assumed in theory at least that the entire Cabinet has given its consent to the official acts of each member, and thus the First Lord of the Admiralty has no more authority over the Minister of War or any other member of the Cabinet.

The Audacious.

WALTER J. HATCH.—I should be pleased to know if the British Admiralty has ever announced the sinking of the Audacious. If so, when?

The British Admiralty has never announced the sinking of the Audacious.

The Declaration of War.

N. M.—I would appreciate it if you would let me know who made the first declaration of war against each other, Great Britain or Germany.

Great Britain declared war against Germany following the latter's violation of the neutrality of Belgium.

The Munitions Question.

EDWIN R. LEAVITT.—Will you kindly inform me in what war Germany, being neutral, sold and delivered munitions to belligerents? To which belligerents? What German manufacturers were engaged in this traffic? Whether Germany has not, prior to this war, recognised the right of any neutrals to furnish munitions, as a principle of international law?

F. I. MUELLER.—Did the United States ever ask Germany to discontinue arms shipments? Has this Government made a similar demand of Germany to stop shipment to Mexico?

J. MEYER.—Can you give any information about the request of Ambassador White to Germany to stop the shipment of arms to Spain during the Spanish-American war? What is his present address?

JERSEYITE.—Did Germany sell arms to Spain during the Spanish-American war? Did the United States request the sale to be discontinued?

It is an established principle of international law that the trade in arms and munitions is free. As far back in our history as 1793, Alexander Hamilton established the formula that the purchasing within and exporting from the United States of munitions was free to all parties at war and was not to be interfered with. The German Government has refrained from making any protest to Washington. The protesting has all been done by private individuals. All authorities on international law agree with Hamilton on this point, and The Hague Convention of 1907 recognized the right of private individuals to trade in this way. The State Department as late as Oct. 15 announced again that such trade is free to private individuals.

Instances of request by one belligerent to a neutral power to stop this trade are found in history. The United States received remonstrances from Great Britain in 1798, from France in 1796, from Great Britain in 1854, from Mexico in 1862, Chile in 1891, Venezuela in 1892, the Orange Free State in 1901. In 1870 Germany asked England to refrain from sending arms to France "as a measure of good will," but asked in vain.

The following extract from Ambassador White's autobiography, Vol. 2, page 168, gives his explanation of the incident of the Spanish-American war. "The American Consul at Hamburg, having notified me by telephone that a Spanish vessel, supposed to be loaded with arms for use against us in Cuba, was about to leave that port, I hastened to the Foreign Office and urged that vigorous steps be taken; with the result that the vessel, which in the meantime had left Hamburg, was overhauled and searched at the mouth of the Elbe. The German Government might easily have pleaded in answer to my request, that the American Government had generally shown itself opposed to any such interference with shipment of small arms to belligerent, and have contended that it was not obliged to search vessels to find such contraband of war, but that this duty was incumbent only upon the belligerent nation concerned."

The munition factories at Essen, the famous Krupp works, have supplied many belligerent countries with arms. German munitions have been supplied during hostilities to the Balkans, to Russia during the Russo-Japanese war, and to Great Britain during the Boer war. The United States supplied munitions to England during the Boer war, and our ports were used for the shipment of horses, mules, and other supplies to South Africa of over $26,000,000 value. Supplies went from our ports to both belligerents. England also purchased at this time from Spain, Italy, Argentina, and elsewhere. Germany sent arms to Mexico in the Summer of 1914. The United States, by seizing the Custom House at Vera Cruz, prevented their landing there, but they were later landed at Puerto Mexico.

The present address of Ambassador White is Ithaca, N. Y.

The Agadir Incident.

E. H. BALDWIN.—Will you kindly tell me what was the Agadir incident?

Agadir, a seaport in the southern part of Morocco, became the object of international attention in 1911, when Germany announced that the gunboat Panther had been sent to the port "for the protection of German interests" there. In the diplomatic crisis between Germany and France that naturally followed England supported France, and Germany was compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of French claims. In return, however, France ceded to Germany 112,000 square miles in the French Congo.

Germany and the United States.

J. F. N.—Will you kindly tell me something of the antagonism manifested by Germany toward the United States at the time of the Spanish-American war, and also let me know something about the English feeling toward us at that time?

The disagreement between Admiral Dewey and Admiral von Diederichs during Dewey's occupation of Manila Bay, and the friendliness manifested by the commander of the British fleet in those waters at the same time, furnishes ground for reports of "German antagonism" and "British support." That story, in so far as details are known, has been recently told in the Query Column.

The Kaiser's Church.

CHARLES J. HUGHES.—Kindly inform me through your Sunday Query Column of what Church the German Emperor is a member.

The Emperor of Germany is a member of the Evangelical Protestant Chnrch of Germany.

Submarines.

R. E. J.—How many completed submarines did Germany have at the beginning of the present war? How many is she supposed to have now? How many, respectively, have Austria, Turkey, England, France, Russia, and Italy? How many has the United States?

The only reliable figures available at the present time as to the navies of the warring powers are those of 1914, announced before the outbreak of war. At that time Germany had 39 submarines, Austria 14, Turkey none, England 96, France 83, Russia 43, Italy 20, and the United States 58.

Major Dreyfus.

In reply to a question by Meyer Lieberman as to the service of Major Dreyfus in the war, a TIMES reader writes that Major Dreyfus himself is serving in a fortress near Paris, and that his young son has been fighting bravely at the front since the outbreak of war.

Belgium and The Hague.

E. H. B.—Will you kindly tell me whether the United States was one of the signatory powers to a certain Hague treaty which Germany is stated to have broken by her invasion of Belgium? Conflicting statements having been made regarding this matter, I would very much like to know the truth.

The United States was a signatory to the "Convention Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land" in the Second Hague Conference of 1907, which read in part as follows: "(1) The territory of neutral powers is inviolable. (2) Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys of either munitions of war or supplies across the territory of a neutral power. (3) Belligerents are likewise forbidden to (a) erect on the territory of a neutral power a wireless telegraphy station or other apparatus for the purpose of communicating with belligerent forces on land or sea; (b) use any installation of this kind established by them before the war on the territory of a neutral power for purely military purposes, and which has not been opened for the service of public messages. (4) Corps of combatants cannot be formed, nor recruiting agencies opened, on the territory of a neutral power to assist the belligerents. (5) A neutral power must not allow any of the acts referred to in Articles 2 to 4 to occur on its territory. It is not called upon to punish acts in violation of its neutrality unless the said acts have been committed on its territory. (6) The responsibility of a neutral power is not engaged by the facts of persons crossing the frontier separately to offer their services to one of the belligerents. (7) A neutral power is not called upon to prevent the export or transport, on behalf of one or other of the belligerents, of arms, munitions of war, or, in general, of anything which can be of use to an army or a fleet. (8) A neutral power is not called upon to forbid or restrict the use on behalf of the belligerents of telegraph or telephone cables or of wireless telegraphy apparatus belonging to it, or to companies or private individuals. (9) Every measure of restriction or prohibition taken by a neutral power in regard to the matters referred to in Articles 7 and 8 must be impartially applied by it to both belligerents. A neutral power must see to the same obligation being observed by companies or private individuals owning telegraph or telephone cables or wireless telegraphy apparatus. (10) The fact of a neutral power resisting, even by force, attempts to violate its neutrality, cannot be regarded as a hostile act." The part quoted is the whole of the chapter on "The Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers." Other chapters of the convention deal with the matters of interned belligerents and wounded tended in neutral territory, neutral persons, railway material, &c. The United States was not a signatory to the famous "Treaty of 1839."

We take pleasure in announcing the correct Fall mode as conceived by Paris and American creators
Suits Gowns Coats Furs
Unusually individual
Ready-to-wear Models
B. Schulich Inc.
630 Fifth Ave. bet 50th & 51st Sts.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

A Suit of Russian Green Gabardine, 30.00



Last year women liked gabardine very much; this year they both like and respect it, because they have found out how wonderfully it wears.

Lines of simple distinction mark the suit illustrated. The coat has a panel back with an inverted plait down the center. Its front closes at one side, with loops and buttons a la militaire, and the beaver collar, which is lined with velvet and may be worn high or low, is of excellent quality, giving the whole suit that "good" look which every woman wants.

The skirt is plain, flaring, with side-cut pockets.

This suit was selected at random from our assortment at 30.00. You will find many other models, fully as attractive, at this price.

The Assemblage of Suits at 27.98

Made up of favorite materials in all of the lovely Fall shades with the fanciful names; field mouse gray, African brown, etc., plaited and plain styles, and military effects galore, braided and fur-trimmed.

Perfect Tailoring at 35.00

Broadcloths, gabardines, whipcords and others, hand-finished with exquisite care. One broadcloth suit has collar and cuffs of brown opossum. Another is adorned with skunk. Every one is wonderfully worth while.

Bamberger's, Third Floor.

(As Illustrated.)

Haviland & Co. China

A new, and wonderful assortment of sets and pieces has weathered the vicissitudes of war travel and safely reached its destination.

100-piece dinner sets, featuring the newest shapes and designs, in pure white grounds or with the new, popular old ivory tinted borders, are priced at from 50.74 to 80.71.

These, it must be remembered, are open stock sets and may be replenished piece by piece.

Among the attractive novelties, finished in both white and ivory, with new floral and scroll designs, are

Two-compartment Vegetable Dishes, at 2.25 to 2.75.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, large-sized, at 1.35 to 2.25.
Chocolate Sets, with China Trays to match, 11.75 & 15.00.
Muffin or Griddle Dishes, with covers, 2.25, 2.25 & 2.75.
Sandwich Sets, Tray, Ind. Plate, Cup & Saucer, 2.25 to 4.25.
Two-compartment Relish or Nut Dishes, gold handles, 2.25 to 2.95.
Berry Sets, new model Mayonnaise Sets, Tete-a-Tete Tea Sets, and scores of other articles splendidly suitable for shower and wedding gifts, moderately priced.

Bamberger's, Basement.

La Vida Corsets

The importance of being correctly corseted cannot be too strongly emphasized.

The gowns of the moment demand slimness, but it is a graceful, slightly curving slimness, quite different from the contour of yesterday.

La Vida provides the proper silhouette. Its waistline shows a little curve, placed well toward the back so as to keep the abdomen straight and flat.

Exquisitely made and trimmed, with garters, elastic insets, etc., to suit the wearer. 3.00 to 8.00.



Bamberger's, Second Floor.



The Skylark

Far above our heads, unseen in the onyx blue of the sky, we sometimes hear the sweet notes of the skylark.

It is a bird whose being is filled with music.

Its ethereal harmony fills us with undescribable delight.

Few of us can listen and remain unmoved by the music wafted to our ears from this flying creature of the air.

There is music in our souls—in all of us. We love and appreciate the co-ordinate melody of sounds whether it be the spontaneous warbling of the bird, or the keen, clear notes of the greatest of all musical instruments—THE PIANO.

The piano deserves a place in every home. It brings joy. It prompts love. It makes life worth living.

Even if you cannot play, there is the instrument that plays for you—the PLAYER PIANO. In any event it should have a position near the hearth of your home. Your children will enjoy it.

In Bamberger's you will find Pianos and Players representing the world's most celebrated instruments. Quality is the dominant note always. Price is an important factor, because prices are moderately low.

There is a piano here at exactly the price you wish to pay. Special terms of payment may be arranged.

We merely mention Hardmans, Behnings, Harringtons, Howards, Autotones, Standards, and others.

New Pianos $190.00 and up.
New Players $395.00 and up.

Bamberger's, Sixth Floor.

An Exhibit of Hats Which Mrs. Vernon Castle Approves



and has had photographed upon her own head. The photographs, beautifully finished in sepia, are shown with the hats, in one of our Market street windows.

One is an adaptation of the Italian Bersaglier headgear in dark green velvet with coque feathers and velvet chin strap.

Another is the Tam of the Swiss chasseurs, in steel gray velvet with two large pins.

The others are large shapes on sailor-poke lines, trimmed with the simplicity which Mrs. Castle admires.

We have all of these shapes, untrimmed, in various colors, at 5.00 each.

Bamberger's, Third Floor.

The Story of the Boat and the Whimsical Youth.

In a quaint little village in Maine, where the sharp tongue of the Atlantic licks the somber and jagged gray rocks just outside the bay, there is a shipbuilder, in a small way, who caters almost exclusively to millionaire yachtsmen.

In going through his plant recently the writer noticed a VERY HANDSOME thirty-foot boat on the ways, ready for launching.

"Do you want to buy a fine yacht cheap?" inquired our guide. "If you do, that little beauty over there may be had for a song. It was made for ——— (mentioning one of Boston's well known gilded youths), but after it was ready for launching he changed his mind and decided on a motorboat. He is too well known and too good a customer of ours for us to quarrel over the matter, so we are offering this boat for two hundred dollars less than it cost us."

Upon further inquiry we ascertained that the contract price of the boat was SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. The whimsical young man for whom it was built DECIDED NOT TO TAKE IT. The boat builders were offering it in August for EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS. If this beautiful boat is still on the ways and has not been sold, it might now be bought for even less money.

The above transaction not only entailed a loss of profit, which is a VERY SERIOUS loss, by the way, but the little shipbuilder was actually sacrificing TWO HUNDRED COLD CASH DOLLARS in his endeavor to get from under.

All for the sake of a whim.

Is it right for manufacturers and merchants to lose this way? Is it equitable to them? Is it equitable to you, the ultimate consumer?

The above story, which, by the way, is true in every detail, serves to illustrate the insidiousness of the "RETURN GOODS EVIL." If the young millionaire had KNOWN HIS MIND when his boat plans were first laid down, he would not have CHANGED HIS MIND when his graceful little craft was ready for christening. If he had not changed his mind, the boat builder would have made his usual profit, and therefore would not be compelled to charge his next customer more in order to HELP MAKE UP HIS LOSS.

This is a strange old world, is it not? A strange old world, but after all a JUST old world. If the Boston millionaire had been EDUCATED in the gentle art of making up his mind, he would never have done what he did. He is doubtless a JUST young man. Unfortunately he did not stop to think.

Feels at ease with every friends.
(To be continued.)

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
In the Heart of Newark—Easy to Reach from Everywhere.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

In last Sunday's issue I note the following reply to a query of "Voter": "Suffrage for women has been adopted in nine States and Territories, none of which has repealed the measure."

The following are the States and the Territory which have adopted equal suffrage: Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Nevada, Montana, and Alaska. Illinois has granted national and municipal suffrage to women, but until the State Constitution has been amended, women cannot vote for Governor or other State officials.

So, even without counting Illinois, there are eleven States and one Territory where we have a real democracy: "a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

MAUD NATHAN.

Morris Plan.

A. E. STENLAKE.—I should be much obliged if you would publish the address of the loan association recently published in your paper.

L. MOWRY.—For the benefit of your Southern readers, will you kindly publish an explanation of the Morris Plan of industrial loans?

The Secretary of the Industrial Finance Corporation sends the following:

"The Morris Plan of industrial loans and investments has been in operation in Norfolk, Va., since March, 1910, and is today in operation in twenty-four other cities throughout the country. It is a very simple one. The way it works is as follows: A man, (or woman,) needs, say, $50 to tide him over some urgent financial difficulty. Being unknown at the commercial banks and having no securities he can borrow on he must rely on the generosity of his friends, trust himself to the tender mercies of a loan shark, or seek relief at the counter of a Morris Plan company. Here he will find that he must give a promissory note signed by himself and two friends or co-makers who are willing to vouch for his honesty and earning capacity. This note is discounted at the legal rate of interest, and for each $50 received the borrower agrees to pay $1 a week toward the purchase of a certificate of investment equaling the amount of his loan. At the end of fifty weeks he has paid for this certificate in full, and two weeks later he cashes it at the company's office and pays off his note, which is then due. He has not had to pawn his watch or to mortgage his furniture, and instead of paying a ruinous rate of interest to a disreputable money-lender he has dealt with honest people who have treated him fairly and squarely. When his debt is paid he may, if he wishes, buy one or more of the company's certificates of investment either on the installment plan or for cash, and these are available as security for future loans, in which case no indorsements will be necessary. Many a man, having begun as a borrower, ends by becoming an investor in interest-bearing Morris Plan certificates.

"At the end of May, 1915, the twenty-two Morris Plan companies then in existence had loaned over $8,750,000 to nearly 71,000 borrowers in sums averaging less than $125. The Plan has had an extraordinarily hearty indorsement from the American press. Companies formed to operate it are being organized all over the United States by the Industrial Finance Corporation, 52 William Street, New York."

Sea Level.

EDSON LORDEN.—Kindly explain why the height of water on the Pacific side of the Panama Canal varies so much from that of the Atlantic side, and why since they meet at the Horn they are not level.

They are level, that is to say, the mean sea level is the same on both sides. The difference comes in the average variation in the rise and fall of the tide on either side. At the Pacific end of the Canal, or the Panama side, the average variation is sixteen feet. At the Atlantic end, or the Colon side, it is eighteen inches.

Watts's Hope.

LENORE A COCHRAN.—Will you kindly explain the meaning of the picture entitled "Hope" and painted by Watts?

Hope sitting upon the globe typified hope dominating the earth; her eyes are bandaged, showing that she has no vision of the future, but that she still has confidence in it is shown by her smile. She is abandoned by all and all but one of the strings of her instrument are broken, but she still hopes in the one string.

Venus of Milo.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.—You lately gave the measurements of the Venus of Milo, stating the size of her arm, ankle, calf, &c. As the arms were never found and the statue is draped from the hips, is not the basis of measurement rather conjectural, and have you not mixed the measures of the Venus de Medici, which is nude and complete?

Authorities give the measures stated as those of the Venus of Milo. Experts are able to estimate the measurements of missing portions by those given. It is not difficult for them to give the measurements of the ankle, calf, &c., allowing for the space taken by the drapery.

Study of Drama.

MILTON SPEIER.—Please let me know what dramatic societies there are in New York City open to young men in the evenings. What is the best college for studying the principles of the drama and the art of producing plays?

The Query Column cannot tell you what dramatic societies there are open to you. There are various actors' clubs and societies in New York, with the usual regulations of clubs for the admission of new members. If you mean what is the best college in New York City for the study of the drama, we should say Columbia, which has various courses bearing upon this subject, though neither as numerous nor as comprehensive as those of Harvard and Yale. We cannot inform you of any school for the study of play production in New York City.

Old Customs and Sayings.

E. B. M.—What is the origin and present significance of the expression "The goose hangs high"? What is the meaning of placing a little tree on the peak of the gable of a new house as soon as the rafters are up? This is, I believe, the practice of German builders.

The original of the phrase, "the goose bangs high," is said to have been "the goose honks high," that is, it cries while flying high. Wild geese fly high when the weather is fine and promises to continue fine. Thus the phrase has come to mean that everything is favorable and prospects are bright.

Baring-Gould in "Strange Survivals," has the following to say about the little tree on the gable of a new house: "As a sacrifice was offered when the foundation of a house was laid, so it was offered when the roof was completed. The roof is specially subject to assaults by wind, and the wind among the Norse and Germans was Woden, Odin or Wotan. Moreover in high buildings there was a liability of being struck by lightning, and the thunder god Thor had to be propitiated to stave off fire. Farm houses in the Black Forest to the present day are protected from lightning by poles with bunches of flowers and leaves on the top of them that have been carried to church on Palm Sunday, and then taken home and affixed to the gable, where they stand throughout the year. The bunch represents the old oblation offered to the God of Storm. The floreated points of metal or stone on the apex of the gable are a reminiscence of the bunch of grain originally offered to Odin's horse. The sheaf of corn in Norway and Denmark fastened to the gable, now said to be for the birds, was orlginally the feed for the pale horse of Woden, the Death God.

"And now we see the origin of the bush set up when the roof is completed and also of the floral hipknobs (as architects call them) of Gothic buildings. Both are relics of the oblation offered to the horse of Woden, and so affixed to the gable. This is also the origin of the poles with bouquets at the top in the Black Forest to keep off lightning."

The hush or small tree in Germany is usually decorated with strips and ends of fluttering ribbon or paper. It is taken down and burned often with much ceremony, when the last bit of work on the new house is completed. The custom, however, like so many others, seems to be dying out.

The Devil's Bible.

M. V. R.—A says that the "Devil's Bible" was a Puritan name for playing cards; B that it was a certain copy of the Scriptures. Which is right?

The so-called Devil's Bible is in the Royal Palace Library of Stockholm, Sweden. It is a huge copy of the Scriptures, written upon 300 prepared asses' skins. One tradition declares that it took five hundred years, or from the eighth to the thirteenth century, to make the copy, which is so large that it has a table to itself. Another tradition affirms that the work was done in a single night by a monk, with the assistance of his Satanic Majesty, who, when the work was completed, gave the monk a picture of himself for the frontispiece, where, amid illuminated incantations, it is still to be seen; hence the name. This marvelous manuscript was carried off by the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War from a convent in Prague.

Alaska.

D. S.—Will you kindly enlighten me on the following points: How long has the United States owned Alaska? From whom was it bought? Does it belong to the United States Government or to private capitalists? What language is used? Is there any chance for a workingman or any tradesman? Also is the nearest and cheapest way to reach Alaska?

Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867, and is owned by the United States Government as a Territory of the United States. Its area is 590,884 square miles. Its purchase price was $7,200,000. English is the language used by settlers. A law providing for the establishment of railways in Alaska was enacted by Congress on March 12, 1914, and with the resultant opening up of the country it is expected that there will be great opportunities for settlers, laborers, and tradesmen. The Query Department cannot take up your last question, but would refer you to a tourist agency.

The Spanish-American War.

A. G. G.—I would appreciate it very much if you would answer the following questions: Was Chickamauga a hospital station or a concentration camp for troops during the Spanish-American war? What were the principal hospital stations for wounded men brought back from the war?

Chickamauga was one of the three principal concentration camps for troops during the Spanish-American war. The other two were Camp Alger, Virginia, and Tampa, Fla. Ambulances were left in Tampa. A division hospital was established in Cuba, near San Juan. The United States Army had 20 field division hospitals of 250 beds each; 31 general hospitals, with a total capacity of about 13,800; a railroad ambulance train, with 270 beds, and 4 hospital ships, with a total of 1,000 beds. The commission appointed to investigate the criticisms of army management after the war reported that the Medical Department had been altogether "unprepared."

American Born.

REILLY.—Kindly inform me if a son born in the United States of one who is not naturalized is a citizen of the United States? Or must this son take out naturalization papers before he can vote?

All persons born in the United States of America are regarded as citizens of this country, whether their parents are citizens or not. As the child of unnaturalized foreigners may also, however, take the citizenship of his parents' birth, it is advisable for him to register with a notary public on coming of age his choice of the citizenship of the United States and his intention to reside and vote here.

The Classic Epics.

E. A.—Kindly tell me what are the "three epics of classical literature."

The classic epics are the Iliad, the Odyssey, and the Aeneid.

The Thirteen States.

W. M. W.—How were the thirteen colonies governed during the time between the close of the Revolutionary war and the inauguration of George Washington?

The Articles of Confederation were finally signed by all the States March 1, 1781. The first proposal to amend them was made the same year, before the actual signature, and various amendments followed. The Congress of the Confederation, however, governed the country under the articles until March 2, 1789. The Constitution went into effect March 4, 1789. Washington was inaugurated President April 30, 1789.

"Safety First."

INQUIRER.—Will you please tell me when and how the "safety first" movement originated? Please explain the red and green signals.

The Safety First Society of Greater New York was organized in December, 1913. The movement grew naturally out of public desire for a minimization of accidents and for the education of men, women, and children in greater carefulness. Investigation of the causes of accidents, in several cities and under various auspices, of course, led to the formation of many organizations for the prevention of accidents, so that it is difficult to trace the growth of the "safety first" movement. The Safety First Federation of America, for which the New York Society stood sponsor, was organized early in the present year, its first convention being held in February. These organizations of course stand for the concentration of efforts for the prevention of accident. One of the purposes of the Safety First Society is the standardization of the red and green signals, the red always to signify danger and the green always to be an assurance of safety. The statement of the Safety First Federation of America, as to its plan and scope, is as follows:

"The Safety First Federation of America was organized in New York City, on Feb 25, 1915, for the purpose of coordinating the work of the many public safety bodies in the strong national organization, through which local activities can be expedited and extended, assuring greater efficiency in effecting results; to promote the public safety movement, which has assumed nation-wide proportions In better safeguarding human life and property; the application thereof to public welfare and occupations, with particular relation to public highways and places.

"The Federation will serve as a clearing house for ideas and suggestions; the collection of information; the compilation of statistics; distribution of literature; and to advise and counsel regarding the best safety measures for general adoption, and assisting in the organization of local safety societies and communities.

"The Federation will endeavor to secure the enactment and enforcement of laws designed to insure such safety; to bring about uniformity of laws and regulations on the subject among the several cities and States; to secure the construction and maintenance of good roads; to establish and maintain exhibits of safety devices and methods, and to define a comprehensive educational campaign for public instruction, providing a uniform lecture course for public schools on safety precautions, compiling a safety first text book, in which the most common forms of accidents will be graphically illustrated, and showing how to prevent their recurrence."

American Citizens.

L. A. H.—Would you kindly inform me as to whether I am an American or a German, according to American laws and customs? I admit that recent happenings have left me most uncertain. My parents are both of German birth, and I have every reason to be proud of them, and of their ancestry. My mother arrived here with her parents at eight years of age, was educated here, and both parents are buried here. My father reached New York at the age of seventeen years. Both parents lived here and are buried here. I was born in New York, educated here, have always lived here. My daughter, born and bred here, has married an American of American parentage. Are we Americans or Germans? I ask you to kindly inform me as to what our status is, as so many of our American friends have a habit of introducing us all as Germans. It might be well if such a matter was made public, and our status definitely settled. It seems to me unpardonably ignorant to call us Germans.

All children born in the United States are citizens of the United States, and are thus "Americans." Especially if your parents, as well as yourself, were practically brought up in this country, living according to its customs and traditions, there should not be any real confusion as to your nationality. You are quite right in regarding yourselves as Americans of German ancestry.

The Celtic Revival.

E. A.—Will you please tell me what is meant by the "Celtic revival"?

The so-called Celtic revival is practically the attempt to "revive" and keep alive the Irish language. Irish is the classic Celtic language, and we are better supplied with linguistic material for its study than is the case with any other Celtic dialect. The history of the language goes back 1,200 years. The Gaelic League, for the study and revival of Irish, was founded in 1893. It publishes a weekly journal, The Flaming Sword, and a monthly, The Gaelic Journal. In 1898 a festival was held, on the same lines as the Welsh Eisteddfod, called the Oireachtas, and was very successful, so that it has been held every year since. Most of the counties in Ireland also have their local Gaelic festivals each year. The literary output of the movement has been tremendous, but the language itself is very difficult in spelling and phonetics.

ADVERTISEMENT.



PREMATURE BALDNESS

Due to Dandruff and Irritation, Prevented by Cuticura.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Daily shampoos with Cuticura Soap and occasional applications of Cuticura Ointment gently rubbed into the scalp skin will do much to promote hair-growing conditions.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

Antique Furniture Exchange



1 East 40th St., near 5th Ave. Largest and most attractive Antique Shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Cabinetmakers, but also the remarkably low prices at which they are offered. High-boys, Desks, Folding Top Card Tables, Four Post and Napoleon Beds, Twin and double sizes; Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Library Tables, Bookcases, Dressers, Davenports, Divans, Chairs, etc., at about half actual value.

Don't allow anything to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.



Eugene
Builder of HATS
30 West 39th St.
REMOVAL SALE
SMART FALL MODELS at $5

Miss ANNA G. LARKIN begs to announce that she has made no change but is still connected with ANNA G. LARKIN, INC., at 634 FIFTH AVE. Any statements to the contrary are incorrect.

"Better Goods for the Same Money, or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"



"The Big Store's" 19th Anniversary

SIGNALIZED BY A SERIES OF MOST TIMELY SALES, OF WHICH THESE ARE A FEW.

Tomorrow marks the 20th year of "The Big Store's" business career. We want to make it memorable to our host of friends.

A feast of bargains is prepared for ALL tomorrow. Every department in our two mammoth buildings will participate in this gala occasion.

The "birthday spirit" which prompts this announcement is evident everywhere. The surprises which await you merely are suggested here. Please be welcome to the 19th Big Store Anniversary.

GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

If you are not a charge customer, you can enjoy the convenience of an Account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

Women's and Misses' Fall Dresses
In Our Anniversary Sale, at $5

An exceptionally low price for just the dresses you need NOW and in the most admired styles of the Fall season. Here high-class models have been faithfully copied and reproduced in materials that are the most serviceable.

Included are smart combination dresses in which serge and taffeta are most effectively employed. Some have collar, sleeves and yoke of skirt of taffeta. Others have entire waist of taffeta, the remainder of the dress being of serge.

Other handsome styles are in embroidered Coatee, fancy vestee and novelty collar effects.

New Trimmed Millinery Sale at $5 and $7.50

The very aristocrats of Autumn Millinery are here shown for your inspection tomorrow.

The keynote of this sale is "From Maker to Wearer." We have taken the choicest products of the French master-milliners, and these have been carefully adapted to the needs of the well-dressed American woman.

Exquisite $5 Blouses
Some Originally Higher; Monday at $2.98

They are made of such acceptable and fashionable materials as GEORGETTE CREPE, SATIN STRIPE PLAID CREPE, BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SATIN and PLAID COLORED SATIN in black and navy.

Dressy styles that will appeal to discriminating women. These waists are beautifully trimmed; some with self color, others with contrasting color embroidery. Many novel effects in collars are shown, some of satin.

All sizes in the collection, but not in every model.

Anniversary Sale of
Women's and Misses' New Fall Suits At $12.75
Priced elsewhere up to $19.50

We would like you to view the extensive assemblage of handsome suits embraced in this offering tomorrow. It is a perfect lesson for what will be correct in women's suits for the coming season.

All of these suits are man-tailored, some of the models show new ideas in convertible collars, which can be worn buttoned to the throat or open, showing graceful lapels. Many have fancy trimmed backs; some full plaited; others side-plaited or button trimmed. Also included are belted styles; novelty pockets and severely tailored styles and Norfolk effects.

The materials: WOOL POPLIN, HEATHER MIXTURES, FANCY TWEEDS, SERGE AND STRIPED ZIBELINE, in the new Fall colors: AFRICAN BROWN, RUSSIAN GREEN, NAVY BLUE AND BLACK.

Women's and Misses' Swagger Fall Coats at $6.75

Smartest of styles on splendid new lines. The new three-quarter length coats, very full, with loose belts; flaring skirts with square or notch convertible collars and patch pockets. Unusually good-looking Tweeds in a variety of rich colorings.

New Sport coats of fancy Over-plaids, in brown, green, red and black and white tones. These have convertible collars, patch pockets and loose belts.

Madam or Miss, your Fall coat is here.

$60 Diamond Cluster Rings, at $32.00

Very cleverly designed rings; 9 diamonds set in such a manner as to give the appearance of one 2 kt. stone. The diamonds are mounted high on a prong setting. The ring is of 14 kt. gold, with platinum prongs.

26 Piece Sets of "Rogers A1" Plate—at $5.00

Beautiful floral design; choice of bright or gray finish; complete in oak chest.

Furniture Bargains

$16.50 Brass Bed Outfits—two-inch post brass bed; bright or satin finish; all regular sizes; 5 filling rods in head and foot end; 10-year guarantee; Rome-Link spring and a soft top mattress in good quality ticking; at $8.75

$34.00 Brass Bed Outfits—two-inch continuous post brass bed, with five 1-inch filling rods; all regular sizes; bright or satin finish; upholstered box spring, covered in fancy cretonne ticking, and a 50-lb. roll-edge felt mattress $21.75

$80.00 Five Piece American Walnut Bedroom Suites—Dresser, Chiffonier, Triple Mirror Dressing Table, Night Table and Full Size Bed; at $54.50

Curtains and Upholsteries.

18c to 35c Yd. Scrim—at 12c, 15c and 19c

$3.50 Pr. Irish Point Lace Curtains—new designs, mounted on heavy net; pair $2.50

$2.50 Pr. Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains—new Fall designs; pair $1.95

$4.50 Novelty Net Curtains—pair $3.50

$1.50 Pr. Nottingham Lace Curtains—pair $1.19

$5.50 Mercerized Armure Portieres—trimmed with gilt edge; at $4.50

Brocaded Venetian Lining—yard	39c
50c Silk Cotton Crepe de Chine—yd	29c
59c Silk Embroidered Flannels—yd	38c
Standard Percales—yard	10c
25c to 35c Yard Trimming Braids—yard	15c
24c Net Brassieres—sizes 34 to 44; at	17c
10c Roll Cotton Tape—white only; 24 yards to roll; at	5c
25c Boxes Sanitary Napkins—dozen to box; at	15c
9c Crepe Dusting Caps—at	4c
23c Sanitary Aprons—water proof; at	16c
3c Celluloid Thimbles—at 3 for	5c
Women's Glace Lambskin Gloves—black, tan or white; also black and white combinations; pair	59c
Men's Mended Gloves—pair	39c
65c & 85c yd. Chiffon Cloth—yd. 49c & 69c	
49c to $1.00 Cotton and Shadow Allover Laces—yard	35c, 49c & 68c
39c to $1.85 yd. Net Lace Flouncings—17 to 40 inches wide; at	29c to $1.69
75c Net Flouncings—36 inches wide; yd	59c
10c to 25c yd. Fancy Cotton Lace Bands—3 to 10 inches wide; yard	5c, 7c & 10c
19c to 25c Lace Camisoles—yard	12½c
19c to 35c Linen Cluny Laces—yd	10c to 29c

$3.95 Mackinaw Automobile Lap Rugs	$2.50
69c Bed Sheets—size 63 x 90; each	49c
84c Bed Sheets—size 72x 90; each	59c
94c & 98c Bed Sheets—size 81x90 and 81x99; each	69c
$1.10 Bed Sheets—size 90x99; for extra size beds; each	79c
$1.95 Silk Velvet Dress Hat Shapes at	$1.59
$2.95 and $3.45 Ready-to-Wear Hats at	$1.75
$3.50 Genuine Pin Seal Hand Bags at	$2.49
Women's $2.50 Hand Bags at	$1.69
Women's $1.50 Hand Bags at	$1.29
45c Volle and Crepe Flouncings—yard	29c
25c Flouncings and Corset Coverings—yd	19c
8c and 10c Embroidery Edgings and Insertions—yard	5c & 7c
Women's 49c New Collar and Cuff Sets—Collars, Vestees and Chemisettes—at	25c
75c to 98c Hand Embroidered Neckwear—at	49c
Women's and Misses' $5 and $6 Fall Skirts—at	$3.95
75c to $1 Garnitures and Ornaments—each	50c
$7.50 Porcelain Dinner Sets	$5.00
$13.75 (100 Piece) Porcelain Dinner Sets	$9.00
$21.50 Old Abbey French China Dinner Sets—100 pieces	$16.45

19th Anniversary Sale Specials in
High Grade Axminster Rugs
Also Tapestry Brussels Rugs in Popular Sizes.

Substantial savings throughout this entire section. And you may choose from such prominent mills as those of

BIGELOW HARTFORD CO.,
S. SANFORD SONS,
ALEXANDER SMITH'S SONS

Choicest designs in most attractive colorings.

$32.50 AXMINSTER RUGS—seamless; size 9x12; at $25.50
$28.50 AXMINSTER RUGS—seamless; size 9x12; at $22.50
$26.50 AXMINSTER RUGS—size 9x12; seamed; at $21.50

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUGS
Room Size—New Goods—New Patterns—Choice Colorings.

$9.75 BRUSSELS RUGS—seamed; size 9x12; at $7.95
$14.50 BRUSSELS RUGS—seamed; size 9x12; at $11.75
$12.75 BRUSSELS RUGS—seamed; size 9x12; at $9.75
$17.50 BRUSSELS RUGS—seamless; size 9x12; at $13.75
$19.50 BRUSSELS RUGS—size 9x12; seamless; at $15.75

$3.95 and $5.25 Wool Automobile Lap Rugs	$2.95
50c Dressed Dolls	33c
39c to $1.19 Cinnamon Color Teddy Bears	29c to 89c
$1.00 "Character" Infants—at	69c
$7.50 Electric Train Sets—at	$4.95
Ostrich Band Trimmings—special at	$1.75
49c to 59c Autumn Flowers—at	26c
Ostrich Novelties—formerly sold to $1.95—at	95c
36-Inch Chiffon Poplin—yard	55c
40-Inch Black Dress Taffeta—yard	95c
40-Inch Crepe de Chine—yard	95c
40-Inch Black Satin de Chine—yard	85c
35-Inch Black Dress Taffeta—yard	69c
$1 to $1.50 Sateen Petticoats—at	69c
$3.50 to $8.50 Front Lace "Frolacet" Corsets—at	$2.00
(No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled).	
$3.50 "Hip Confiners," made of Elastic and Cloth—this sale	$2.00
"Her Majesty", Corsets—at	89c
Women's $1.50 Crepe Kimonos—at	$1.00
Children's 39c Guimpes—at	19c
White Goods—A Clean-up of Plain and Fancy White Goods, White Crepes, Lawns and White Dimity Checks; regularly 12½c to 15c; a yard	9c

$3.75 to $4.50 White Part-Wool Blankets—slight mill imperfections; pair	$2.95
45c Doz. Thin Blown Table Tumblers—(no telephone orders or C. O. D. orders filled); doz	24c
$7.75 (8 Piece) Cut Glass Water Sets	$5.95
$3.49 Cut Glass Orange Bowls—at	$2.69
$3.95 Cut Glass Fern Dishes—at	$2.49
$2.95 Cut Glass (10 Inch) Vases—at	$1.95
$3.95 Cut Glass (12 Inch) Vases—at	$2.79
98c Cut Glass (5 Inch) Nappies—at	59c
English Bone China Tea Cups and Saucers—pair	15c
Assortment of Fancy China—including dresser sets, mayonnaise sets, nut sets, sugar and cream sets; 10 and 12 inch plaques; at	39c
$2.98 (14 Piece) Large Size Punch Sets—at	$1.98
7 Piece Imported Blue Delft Kitchen Bowl Set—at	95c
$7.95 Beautiful Gas Domes—at	$5.95
$12 Gas Domes—at	$9.50
$11.75 Electric Lamps—at	$8.50
$11.75 Gas Lamps—at	$8.50
$13.00 Solid Mahogany Floor Lamps—at	$9.75
$6.00 Semi-Indirect Lights—at	$4.75
98c Colored Pictures	59c
Genuine Hand Painted Pastels—at	$1.75

Women's Fine Undermuslins
Usually $1 to $1.50, Choice Tomorrow, at 73c

Night Gowns—of sheer Nainsook or soft finished Cambric; slip-over effect; others V shape neck; at 73c

Petticoats—of Cambric; deep flare circular flounce of embroidery; others trimmed with Val. lace insertions and edgings; at 73c

Combinations—of sheer Nainsook; exquisitely designed; trimmed with pretty laces and ribbons; at 73c

Envelope Chemises and Teddy Bears—excellent quality Nainsook; choice of dainty trimmings; at 73c

$1 All-Wool Broadcloths
Anniversary Sale Feature Monday at, Yard 58c

Superior grade; 50 and 52 inches wide; in Black, Navy Blue, African Brown, Russian Green, Garnet, Red, Forest Green and Medium Brown. This Sale for Monday only.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas, at $1.25

Usually priced up to $2.50. Fine umbrellas of Silk and Union Taffeta, also fine American Taffeta, in green, blue and black. All are made up on Paragon frames with case and tassels.

GREAT VARIETY OF HANDLES.

Women's $3 Novelty High Shoes at $1.79

Sale for one day only. Women's fancy top high shoes, button or lace; every pair perfect; vamps of patent leather; tops of fawn, gray and brown cloth; all with Goodyear welted soles; all sizes.

95c Silk Plush Dress Hat Shapes, at 59c

Polished top and velvet underbrim; many styles for choice.

House Wares.
Regularly 80c to $1.65; Monday, choice, at 72c

In some cases the quantities are limited, so please make early selections.

No "Seconds" sold. No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled.

$1.35 Aluminum Percolators	$1.35 Aluminum Coffee Pots
$1.35 (3 foot) Kitchen Tables	$1.35 Aluminum Tea Pots
$1.25 White Enamel Wash Stands	$1.35 Bamboo Book Shelf
$1.25 Stationary Wash Tub Covers	90c Galvanized Wash Tubs
$1.25 Heavy Tin Oval Wash Boilers	$1.25 Incandescent Gas Light Outfits
$1.00 Sewing Folding Tables	$1.25 Electric Call Bells
$1.25 Galvanized Ash Cans	$1.25 Fireproof Casseroles
$1.00 Curtain Stretchers	$1.25 Bathroom Sprays
$1.10 (4½ foot) Ironing Boards	$1.65 Crystal Bathroom Shelves
$1.20 Blacking Cabinets	85c (30 inch) Crystal Towel Bars
$1.25 Heavy Tin Roll-Top Bread Boxes	$1.00 White Enamel Bathroom Stools
$1.10 Nickel Plated Tea Kettles	$1.25 Aluminum Double Turn-Over Omelet Pans
95c (2 piece) Carving Sets	$1.10 Genuine O-Cedar Polish Oil Mops
80c Sheet Iron Gas or Oil Stove Ovens	$1.15 to $1.25 Bathroom Mirrors
95c Two Burner Gas Stoves or Hot Plates	$1.50 (½ Gallon) American Lady Cedar Oil Polish
$1.50 Sanitary Steel Medicine Cabinets	$1.15 Kraut Cutter with Two Knives
	$1.35 Family Scales
	$1.00 Toilet Seats

Choice of Above, Usually 80c to $1.60, at 72c

19th Anniversary Pure Food Show

You are cordially invited to attend it. It's a positive revelation of the manner in which Greenhut's Mammoth Grocery helps you to solve the high cost of living problem as far as your table is concerned.

Many manufacturers are demonstrating the best brands of advertised foods, and there are FREE SOUVENIRS with some and FREE SAMPLES with others.

If you can't come here in person, SEND US YOUR ORDER BY MAIL. It will be promptly and efficiently filled. Or you may Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Ask for copy of our Pure Food Show circular and Harvest Sale of Groceries. More than 325 special items at money saving prices.

Flour
FOUNTAIN PREMIUM PATENT FLOUR—bbl., $7.25; ½-bbl., $3.90; ¼-bbl. bag 94c
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR—bbl., $7.50; ½-bbl., $4; ¼-bbl. bag 95c
HECKER'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR—bbl., $7.50; ½-bbl., $4; ¼-bbl. bag 95c
SELECTED POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $1.54; 60-lb. bag, 79c; peck 22c
CERO-VITA—toasted cereal flakes; dozen, $1.04; package 9c
WHEATSWORTH—fresbly ground whole wheat flour; ½-bbl. bag, $1.30; 7-lb. bag 40c

Coffee
Roasted fresb daily.
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $5.50; 5 lbs., $1.10; lb 22c
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $8.50; 10 lbs., $3.20; 3 lbs., $1; lb 35c
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.90; 5½ lbs., $1; lb 19c
NEW SWEET PEAS—Fountain quality, tender Early Jnnes; doz., $1.75; can 15c
SMYRNA LAYER FIGS—special, 2 lbs 29c

Lamb
Legs of fancy city-dressed; lb 20c

Tea Specials
BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb 35c
HOUSEHOLD TEAS—green or black; blended to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb 25c
PLANTATION TEAS—green, black or mixed teas; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; lb 60c
CRISCO—for shortening, cooking, frying, etc.; pail, $1.45; 95c, 47c and 24c
MAMMOTH QUEEN OLIVES—doz., $1.75; reg. 24c bot 15c

Tetley's Teas
India-Ceylon, Formosa Oolong or Mixed Tea; ¼ or ½-lb. lead packets; 5 lbs., $2.40; special, lb 49c

Hams
ARMOUR'S SHIELD HAMS, Swift's Empire Hams, Squires' Sugar-Cured Hams; lb 16c
CANVASED HAMS—Armour's Star, Morris' Supreme, Swift's Premium, Dold's Westphalia Style Hams; lb 20c

Tongues and Shoulders
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb 17½c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb 14c
KELLOGG'S STERILIZED BRAND—large package 23c
APPLE CIDER VINEGAR—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle 10c

Bacon
SWIFT'S PREMIUM BACON—lb 27c
ARMOUR'S SHIELD or SWIFT'S EMPIRE—lb 21c
SQUIRES' CHESTER BACON—lb 21c
ARMOUR'S STAR BACON—lb 29c
NO-OIL—the new salad dressing; 6 packages, 88c; bottle 15c
PURE OLIVE OIL—Odiva brand; imported from France; reg. 85c quart can 65c

Sugar
Best refined granulated; 25-lb. cotton bag, $1.45; 10-lb. cotton bag 58c
Sold at these special prices only with Grocery Orders.

Peek's Coffee
Freshly roasted, ground or beans; 3 cans, $1; 1-lb. can 35c
FREE—One regular 5c can Lion Brand Evaporated Milk with purchase of 1-lb. can Peek's Coffee.
READYMAID SOUPS—eight popular varieties; 6 cans, 47c; reg. 10c can 8c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—4 lbs., $1; lb 25c

Milk
EVAPORATED MILK—Golden Key brand; doz., 43c; 6 reg. 5c cans 22c
CONDENSED MILK—Great Dane brand; imported from Denmark; doz., $1; 3 cans 25c

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S.H. Stamps Thereafter

Our One-Price Principle of Apartment Renting

DIRECTORY OF

APARTMENTS

Arranged according to price.

$780 to $900. 7 rooms. 596 Riv'side Dr.
$900. 2 rooms. 21 East 82d St.
$1,100-$1,300. 7 rooms. 527 W. 110th St.
$1,320. 8 rooms. 596 Riverside Drive.
$1,400. 6 rooms. 345 West 88th St.
$1,440. 9 rooms. 596 Riverside Drive.
$1,500. 5 rooms. 255 West 84th St.
$1,500-$1,700. 8 rooms. 353 West 85th St.
$1,600. 8 rooms. 131 Riverside Drive.
$1,800. 5 rooms. 43 5th Av.
$1,700-$1,800. 5 rooms. 500 West End Av.
$1,800. 6 rooms. 255 West 84th St.
$1,800. 6 rooms. 575 West End Av.
$1,800-$1,900. 7 rooms. 255 West 84th St.
$1,800-$2,500. 8 rooms. 345 West 88th St.
$1,900-$2,200. 8 rooms. 777 West End Av.
$2,000-$2,700. 9 rooms. 43 5th Av.
$2,100. 9 rooms. 131 Riverside Drive.
$2,200-$2,500. 7 rooms. 575 West End Av.
$2,200-$2,400. 8 rooms. 255 West 84th St.
$2,200-$3,000. 10 rooms. 116 R'side Dr.
$2,400. 7 rooms. 500 West End Av.
$2,400. 10 rooms. 131 Riverside Drive.
$2,500-$3,200. 10 rooms. 345 West 88th St.
$2,700. 8 rooms. 500 West End Av.
$2,750. 10 rooms. 777 West End Av.
$2,800-$3,200. 11 rooms. 450 W. End Av.
$3,000. 9 rooms. 575 West End Av.
$3,300-$3,500. 9 rooms. 21 East 82d St.
$3,500. 10 rooms. 43 5th Av.
$3,500-$4,500. 11 rooms. 340 W. 72d St.
$3,800-$4,500. 10 rooms. 483 W. End Av.

Arranged according to number of rooms.

11 rooms. 450 W. End Av. $2,800-$3,200.
11 rooms. 340 W. 72d St. $3,500-$4,500.
10 rooms. 43 5th Av. $3,500.
10 rooms. 116 Riversids Dr. $2,200-$3,000
10 rooms. 131 Riverside Drive. $2,400.
10 rooms. 777 West End Av. $2,750.
10 rooms. 345 West 88th St. $2,500-$3,200.
10 rooms. 483 West End Av. $3,800-$4,500
9 rooms. 43 5th Av. $2,000-$2,700.
9 rooms. 21 East 82d St. $3,300-$3,500.
9 rooms. 131 Riversids Drive. $2,100.
9 rooms. 596 Riverside Drive. $1,440.
9 rooms. 575 West End Av. $3,000.
8 rooms. 131 Riverside Drive. $1,600.
8 rooms. 353 West 85th St. $1,500-$1,700.
8 rooms. 777 W. End Av. $1,900-$2,200.
8 rooms. 596 Riverside Drive. $1,320.
8 rooms. 345 West 88th St. $1,500-$2,500.
8 rooms. 500 West End Av. $2,700.
8 rooms. 255 West 84th St. $2,200-$2,400.
7 rooms. 527 W. 110th St. $1,100-$1,300.
7 rooms. 596 Riverside Drive. $780-$900.
7 rooms. 500 West End Av. $2,400.
7 rooms. 255 West 84th St. $1,800-$1,900.
7 rooms. 575 W. End Av. $2,200-$2,800.
6 rooms. 345 West 88th St. $1,400.
6 rooms. 500 W. End Av. $1,700-$1,800.
6 rooms. 255 West 84th St. $1,800.
6 rooms. 575 West End Av. $1,800.
5 rooms. 43 5th Av. $1,600.
5 rooms. 255 West 84th St. $1,500.
2 rooms. 21 East 82d St. $900.

Arranged according to location.

43 5th Av. 9 r's, 3 baths. $2,000-$2,700.
43 5th Av. 5 rooms, 1 bath. $1,600.
43 5th Av. 10 rooms, 3 baths. $3,500.
340 W. 72d. St. 11 r's. 4 b's. $3,500-$4,500.
21 E. 82d St. 9 r's, 3 baths. $3,300-$3,500.
21 E. 82d St. 8 rooms, 3 baths. $2,500.
21 E. 82d St. 4 rooms, 1 bath. $2,100.
21 E. 82d St. 2 rooms, 1 bath. $900.
450 W. End Av. 11 r's, 3 b's. $2,800-$3,200.
116 Riv. Dr. 10 r's, 3 baths. $2,200-$3,000.
500 W. End Av. 8 rooms, 3 baths. $2,700.
500 W. End Av. 6 r's, 2 b's. $1,700-$1,800.
255 W. 84th St. 8 r's, 3 b's. $2,200-$2,400.
255 W. 84th St. 7 r's, 3 b's. $1,800-$1,900.
255 W. 84th St. 5 rooms, 2 baths. $1,500.
255 W. 84th St. 6 rooms, 2 baths. $1,800.
131 R'side Dr. 10 rooms, 3 baths. $2,400.
131 R'side Dr. 8 rooms, 2 baths. $1,600.
345 W. 88th St. 10 r's, 3 b's. $2,500-$3,200.
345 W. 88th St. 8 r's, 3 b's. $1,800-$2,500
345 W. 88th St. 6 r's, 2 b's. $1,400.
575 W. End Av. 7 r's, 3 b's. $2,200-$2,300.
575 W. End Av. 6 rooms, 2 baths. $1,800.
575 W. End Av. 9 rooms, 3 baths. $3,000.
483 W. End Av. 10 r's, 4 b's. $3,800-$4,500.
353 W. 85th St. 8 r's, 2 b's. $1,500-$1,700.
777 W. End Av. 10 rooms, 3 baths. $2,750.
777 W. End Av. 8 r's, 3 b's. $1,900-$2,200.
527 W. 110th St. 7 r's, 2 b's. $1,100-$1,300.
596 R'side Dr. 9 rooms, 1 bath. $1,440.
596 R'side Dr. 8 rooms, 1 bath. $1,320.
596 R'side Dr. 7 rooms, 1 bath. $780-$900.

The above directory is for your convenience. You will find all of our available apartments listed according to number of rooms and price. Cut out this directory and use it. You will find it will save you time, trouble and expense.

450 West End Avenue

Southeast Corner 82nd Street

"The Carlisle Dwellings"

Unusually large rooms. Living room 16 feet by 25 feet. All other rooms large in same proportion. 4 master chambers.

11 Rooms & 3 Bath Rooms

Rentals $2800-$3200

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

"483 West End Avenue"

Northwest Corner 83rd Street

NEARING COMPLETION

A residential building, having the largest and most liberally day-lighted rooms to be found in town and possessing exceptional conveniences in arrangement and equipment.

Only One Apartment to a Floor

Rentals $3800-$4500

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

We are pioneers in the one-price policy of renting.
Since we have only one price for our apartments, our asking price is our getting price.
You can rent from any member of our staff and the price is the same.

For Quick Action

You avoid all of the delays that come from dickering about prices and concessions.
When you rent from us your decision simply rests on whether you like the apartment. You lose no time in unsatisfactory bargaining.

For Your Protection

When you bargain for a rental you lose more than time,—you lose confidence,—and money as well.
Our one price policy protects you—assures you of fair dealing, without favor or discrimination.
Our success is due to the fact that we have served both our tenants and owners better by this policy.

The Rafalsky Standard of Service

All of the apartments here shown are under our personal management. They are in select locality—easily reached—ideally planned—equipped with every modern aid to comfort.
Immediate possession can be arranged for some apartments.
All of our other houses are fully rented.

We Have Only One Price for the Apartments We Manage

"500 West End Avenue"

Northeast Corner 84th Street

Just Completed

There remain to be let

Only 2 Eight-Room Apartments and a few Six-Room Apartments.

Rentals $1800 to $2700

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

"575 West End Avenue"

Southwest Corner 88th Street

Just Completed

There remain to be let

Only 2 Six-Room Apartments and a few Seven-Room Apartments.

Rentals $1800-$2300

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

777 West End Avenue

Southwest Corner 98th Street

"The Strafford"

In The Strafford you will find real Apartment homes. Exceptionally well planned, and for convenience of location and size of rooms an apartment value rarely equalled.

Only 2 Apartments to a floor

8 Rooms and 3 Bath Rooms
10 Rooms and 3 Bath Rooms

Rentals $1900-$2750

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

"The Dorchester"

131 Riverside Drive

North Corner 85th Street

10 Rooms with 3 Bath Rooms

4 Rooms overlooking Riverside and 3 of the chambers with Southern Exposure.

Corner Apartment - 1 - Rental $2400

7 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms

2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.

Rentals $1500 and $1600

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

"The Alameda"

Northwest Corner 84th St. and Broadway

Just Completed

There remain to be let

1 Five-Room, 3 Six-Room Apartments and a few Seven and Eight-Room Apartments.

Rentals $1500-$2400

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

525 West End Ave.

Northwest Corner 85th Street

TO SUBLET

An apartment having 2 master chambers, each with private bath. Living room, 15x24; dining room, 15x20; Foyer Hall, the equivalent of an extra room, 10x20; and the best planned kitchen and servant quarters to be found anywhere.

7 Rooms & 3 Baths

Rental $2500

Representative on Premises.

"43 Fifth Avenue"

Northeast Corner 11th Street

The most attractive fireproof Apartment house in the Washington Square section.

9 Rooms and 3 Bath Rooms
10 Rooms and 3 Bath Rooms

Rentals $2000 to $3500

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

"The Lancashire"

353 West 85th Street

Between West End Avenue and Rriverside Drive

An especially desirable location. These apartments are splendid values.

8 Rooms & 2 Bath Rooms

Rentals $1400-$1700

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

"340 West 72nd Street"

Between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Only One Apartment to a Floor

All the luxury and convenience of a private residence.

11 Rooms and 4 Bath Rooms

Rentals $3500-$4500

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

"The Turrets"

116 Riverside Drive

South Corner 84th Street

There Remain to be let

One 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2200
One 11 Rooms & 3 Baths, $3000

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

"The Britannia"

527 West 110th St.

Just East of Broadway

The best 6 and 7 Room Apartments at the price on the upper West Side.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1000
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1100--$1300

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

"345 West 88th St."

Between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

A New Building Overlooking Riverside

Uniusually favored by location. Next to and facing detached private residences. Surrounded by open lawns.

8 Rooms & 3 Baths $1800-$2500
10 Rooms & 4 Baths $2500-$3200

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

"The Schermerhorn"

West Side Madison Avenue, 82nd Street to 83rd Street

One of the best planned and best finished apartments in the Madison Avenue Section

9 Rooms and 3 Bath Rooms
10 Rooms and 3 Bath Rooms

Rentals $3300-$3500

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

"Haddon Hall"

596 Riverside Drive

South Corner 137th Street

7, 8 and 9 Room Apartments

Rentals $900-$1400

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

TO APARTMENT OWNERS

Our One Price Policy is a proven success. Let us show you how we would handle your houses on this basis.

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY

56 West 45th Street Telephone Bryant 7848

Representatives on Premises

TO REAL ESTATE INVESTORS

Our One Price Policy safeguards your interests. Consult with us as to your Realty Investments.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Investor Buys New Five-Story Flat in West Section of Bronx Borough.

NEW JERSEY ESTATE SALE

New Dorp Tract Purchased for Development—Business and Dwelling Leases.

The realty market cleeed the week yesterday in a quiet manner, a characteristic which was the general featnre of the week with the exception of one day, which furnished the sale of the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 101st Street to Dr. Charles V. Paterno for another fine apartment. The excessive heat wave of the week clearly had its effect on the market, and apartment house renting was materially curtailed.

An investment deal in the weet Bronx was reported yeeterday by William H. Mehlich, who eold the new five-story apartment at 1,925 Andrews Avenue for the Oesting Building Company. The plot is 40 by 100, near 179th Street. It is one of a row of twelve apartments recently completed by the seller.

Bronx Borough.

The dwelling and garage at 2,689 Heath Avenue, near Kingsbridge Road, on plot 25 by 100, hae been purchased by a Mr. Miller of Spuyten Duyvil from Sarah Calwell Brooks. The broker was Daniel F. McElkenny.

Brooklyn.

Louis E. Oleon has purchased from Anthony Jerick the one-family brick dwelling 951 Fifty-fifth Street. F. C. Sauter was the broker in the sale.

The property at 154 Summerfield Street has been sold by James M. Hawley for Adam Klein.

Sales at Yonkers.

The Queen's Daughtere of Yonkers have purchased from Edward Stammell the building and large plot at 4 Maple Street, Yonkers. The buyers will establish a day nursery there. M. A. Broderick was the broker. He has also sold, at Yonkers, the four-family apartment house at 38 Purser Place for Henry N. Schade to Mrs. Eva S. Brown; the residence at 100 Bellevue Place for J. Bradley Scott to William Staneck, and for J. S. Hawley of California six lots at Warburton Avenue, Greyetone Station, to P. F. Kenny.

Long Island.

The Mathewe Building Company hae sold one of its six-family flats at 345 Twelfth Avenue, Astoria, to Charles Oestreich, Jr.

The Hatch Gazan Company has sold a cottage on the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and Dakota Street, Rockaway Park, for the Neponsit Realty Company.

Buys New Dorp Farm.

Cornelius G. Kolff has purchased from Bruno Grosche the ten-acre Jones farm on the Amboy Road, near the Richmond Road, at New Dorp, S. I. The bnyer intends to subdivide this property and develop it as a high-grade residential section.

New Jersey.

Brandon Moses has sold for Miss M. W. Geisinger her country place, Longfields, on Rivervale Avenue at Riverdale, containing fifty acres, with a colonial house of twelve rooms. The estate is one of the finest in northern Bergen County. The buyer is a New York resident. The property was beld at $20,000.

Thomas S. Gladding hae purchased the Montclair residence, on a plot fronting 100 feet on the weet side of Orange Road with a depth of 350 feet. The house was built by the late William H. Nesbit and wae held at $40,000. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers.

Louis Schlesinger bas sold for Mrs. H. B. Osborne the residence and garage at 48 Shanley Avenue, between Madison and Avon Avenues, Newark, on a plot 42 by 111. Harry Lewis of New York is the buyer.

Rockland County Farm Deal.

The thirty-acre farm known as Castle Farm at Valley Cottage, Rockland County, N. Y., has been purchased from Mosee W. Taylor by Arthur Meyer of the Arthur Meyer Farm Agency and resold by him to Mrs. J. Du Pratt White of Nyack. The farm contains a large residence and outbuildings.

Commercial Leases.

Huberth & Huberth have leased at 1,838 Broadway, in the American Circle Building at Columbus Circle, to the Ward Motor Vehicle Company of Mount Vernon. R. B. Ward, President of the company, hae the controlling intsrest in the Ward Baking Company.

The George Bockhaus Company has leased from the New York Central Railroad Company the two five-story thirty-family houses at 354 and 356 Mott Avenue. The same company bas also leased to Hurtig & Seamon the brick building at 149th and Exterior Streets.

P. H. J. Daly and Roy Scherick bave leased the store at 12 East Forty-sixth Street to F. G. Schmidt, optician. For over twenty years he has been at 11 East Forty-second Street, which building be recently leased to G. W. Loft.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Moore & Wyckoff, in connection with Harris & Vaughan, have rented for Ralph Pulitzer to Mrs. Gardiner

BIG QUEENS AUCTION.

Nearly 300 Lots in Choice Location to be Sold This Week.

Considerable interest is being attracted to the sale next Saturday by Bryan L. Kennelly of nearly 300 lots in one of the choice sections of Queens, not far from the Bridge Plaza. The sale will be held on the premises at 1:30 o'clock. The property conaists of the boldings of the Courtney Development Company and has large frontages on Queens Boulevard, formerly Thomson Avenue; Bliss Street, Carolin Street, and adjoining streets in what is known ae Thomson Hill. For several years the tract has been under development and all improvements bave been made. The streets were laid out according to the topographical map adopted by the city, and the lots are now ready for the builder. Adjoining the lots is the new plant of the G. Schirmer Company, Inc., music publiebers.

Mr. Kennelly calls attention to the fact that the lots will be within eight minutes of the choice ebopping district on Fifth Avenue from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth Street.

The trains to Long Island City via the Queensboro Subway now run from the temporary etation at Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue. The Interborough system at the Grand Central station iesuee free transfere to the Queensboro Subway, and in the near future it will be extended to the Grand Central Terminal, so as to connect with the entire Interborough system. In Long Island City the Queensboro Subway will be connected with the entire dual system at the Bridge Plaza.

From the Bliss Street station, at the property to be sold, residents will be able to take either the Interborough subway, the Interborough elevated, or B. R. T. eubway trains to all parts of New York for a single five-cent fare.

The industrial development of Long Island City in the last few years bas eurpassed the expectations of every one. Millions of dollars have been spent in the conetruction of new factories, all of which are modern, sanitary, well-lighted buildings, of which any city can be proud. In addition, many of the present manufacturing plants have made extensive enlargements to their factories.

BIG TRAFFIC INCREASE.

Queene Trolley Lines Carry Additional 3,000,000 Passengers.

According to figures gathered and compiled by the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens there were nearly three million more passengers carried on the trolley lines of the street railway companies in Queens for the year ended June 30, 1915, than during the preceding year. The following statement of traffic increase is given:

Railway Company.	No. Fare Passengers for Yr. End. June 30. 1914.	1915.
N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry.	26,744,147	26,835,000
N. Y. & L. I. Trac. Co.	5,088,288	5,549,769
L. I. Electric Ry. Co.	4,397,692	4,404,800
N. Y. & N. S. Trac. Co.	2,878,546	2,940,272
Ocean Elec. Ry. Co.	3,171,551	3,100,473
Man. & Q. Trac. Corp.	4,723,472	6,855,784
Total	49,073,696	52,686,108

The most significant feature of the above traffic statistice, which were compiled by the Pulic Service Commission, is the remiarkable increase in travel over the Manhattan & Queens Traction Company's line from the Manhattan end of the Queensboro Bridge and Long Island City over Queens Boulevard to Jamaica. The traffic increased from 2,753,000 in 1913 to 4,723,000 in 1914, and jumped to 6,855,000 for the year ended June 30, 1915.

Modern side-door cars, which make this trip in about forty-five minutes, have made accessible for greater home development thousands of acres of land through the centre of the borough which formerly had no tranelt except one or two stations on the Long Island Railroad. A great building movement has been stimulated along the entire route of this new trolley line, whicb was completed to Jamaica in January, 1914.

Jersey Brokers to Dine.

Bergen County realty brokers have arranged a dinner at the Union League Club, Hackensack, for Monday, Oct. 4, under the auspices of the Realty Men's Protective Agency, with the view toward forming a local association and to discnss plans for a change in laws affecting realty. New Jersey hae a law which prevents a broker from legally collecting a commission unless written authorization is obtained to make the sale. This law has worked a hardship to many brokers, and a modification will be sougbt.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES RENTING RAPIDLY; EAST AND WEST ZONES SHOW GOOD DEMAND

Two Big Structures on Park Avenue Fully Leased from Plans—Important Additions on West End Avenue and 86th Street—Few Concessions Given This Year.



310-320 West 86TH St



200 Central Park South Cor. 7th Avenue.

343-351 West 88TH St

HOUSE & GOLDSTONE, ARCH'TS

APARTMENT house renting has been one of the bright spots in the realty market this season. Reports from the brokers who have charge of the dozen or more new houses which are being opened this Fall on and near Park Avenue indicate results beyond all expectations early in the season. On the west side conditions are practically as good, very few vacancies now remaining, especially in the new as well as older structures which have within a few years made West End Avenue the palatial apartment house throughfare of the west side.

For the more modest type of houses, in the upper Washington Heights district, above 155th Street, especially in the newly developed blocks on Fort Washington Avenue, Riverside Drive, and Broadway, the demand has been so great that in most of the new houses there few vacancies exist, and by Oct. 1 many of them will be fully tenanted. In equipment these houses, from six to ten stories, are practically the equal of the higher-priced buildings below 125th Street, containing all of the requisite housekeeping conveniences.

There have not been so many new houses opened this year as in some past seasons, and this has been of advantage both to owners of older buildings as well as to brokers. While the new bouees have been sufficient to take care of the normally increased demand, they have not been filled at a sacrifice to the well-appointed modern structuree erected within recent years. Where rentale bave expired in euch cases the majority have been readily renewed.

Another auspicious eign of better business and managerial conditions has been the marked curtailment of the free-rent policy. Concessions, except in very few cases, have been at a discount this season, and it may be truthfully said that practically all of the newer houses have been rented without resorting to that "bete noir" of the agent, the granting of concessione to make it easy for the proepective tenant to move in.

West End Avenue, in the Eighty-sixth Street section, bas been the centre of the new operations in the choice west side residential zone. Among the noteworthy bousee opening there this Fall are those at 500 West End Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street; 575 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-eighth Street; 345 West Eighty-eighth Street, near Riverside Drive; the Alameda, at Eighty-fourth Street and Broadway; 310 to 320 West Eighty-sixth Street, and the Orvista, 35 West Eighty-first Street.

The first four houses mentioned, under the management of Mark Rafalsky & Co., contain suites of five to ten roome and few vacancies remain. The building at 345 West Eighty-eighth Street, covering the plot from 343 to 351, was erected by Klein & Jackson, who bought the plot with the adjoining Riverside Drive corner over a year ago, and the desirability of the building is enhanced by the private residences built on the Riverside Drive frontage.

The twelve-story house at 310 to 320 West Eighty-sixth Street, one of the Loton H. Slawson houses, is one of the largest on that thoroughfare. The building is virtually two houses, with but two suites on a floor of six to eight rooms, the living and dining rooms being of large size, averaging 17 by 20 feet for the former. These brokers, as well as the Wood-Dolson Company, Slawson & Hobbs, Pease & Elliman, Frederick Zittel & Sons, L. J. Phillip & Co., and otbere in charge of choice west eide places, are unanimoue in attesting to the excellent renting conditions from the lower Seventies to the Columbia University environs and beyond.

On Central Park South, at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, is a new twelve-story building which attracts attention from the narrow lot, twenty-five feet on Seventh Avenue, which it occupies. It was started by Sol Bloom, but has been taken over by the owner of the property, Theodore W. Myers. Its suites are of the non-housekeeping type of one to three rooms, with baths.

Park Avenue's development as the great thoroughfare for the finest multi-family dwellinge in the world has made a marked advance this season in several splendid structures, both below and above Fifty-ninth Street. In the former section are the two new twelve-story buildinge on two Fifty-fourth Street corners, known, respectively, as 399 and 400 Park Avenue, and both have been fully rented from the plans. One of the last rentals in the former, by Douglas L. Elliman & Co., the agents, was a euite to George L. Nichols of Masten, Nichole & Co., attorneys. The building was erected by Samuel A. Herzog, and was recently purchased by William Ziegler, Jr.

The three new houses erected by Bing & Bing in the upper part of the avenue, respectively at 993 Park Avenue, corner of Eighty-fourth Street; 955, near Eighty-second Street, and 1,155, southeast corner of Ninety-second Street, are well rented and ehow the increasing demand for the best type of houses around Eighty-sixth Street and north of that thoroughfare. On the southeast corner of Sixty-first Street, at 525 Park Avenue, is another new high-class building, utilizing one of the few good corners remaining in that locality.

Among the popular houses on the side streets are those at 45 East Sixty-second Street, already fully rented, adjoining the new Colony Club home; 114 East Eighty-fourth Street, 122 East Seventy-sixth Street, 161 East Seventy-ninth Street, a twelve-story building, owing to the width of the street while just west of Fifth Avenue, at 15 West Fifty-fifth Street, the George Backer Company has completed a new building in a block which is showing active apartment house development.

SEVENTH AVE. IMPROVEMENT

Merchants Organize to Put Thoroughfare in Better Condition.

A determined effort is about to be made to clean up Seventh Avenue and put it in a more presentable shape for those who are engaged in business there or who may be drawn there for business purposes. If certain improvements are effected, those who are working toward this salutary end believe that many more persone of the latter class will be seen on the thoroughfare.

The subway work, all the way from Fourteenth to Forty-second Street, has put the avenue in poor condition, and although the actual digging is finished in some sections, it is not likely that the general upheaval caused by this amount of excavating will be entirely obliterated for several months to come. But the organizere of the Seventh Avenue Committee, which has taken up the work of the earlier Seventh Avenue Association, believes, and quite rightly, that many blocke might be put in better shape for business uses, and a conference with the contractors will probably be held on the subject.

William Rosenbaum, President of the National Suit and Cloak Company, which recently more than doubled its plant on the west side of the avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, by erecting a new building, has been elected President of the organization. David Robinson is Secretary. Among the members, including merchants and others interested in the welfare of the avenue, are Aaron Coleman, O. J. Gude, George C. Flint, E. S. Willard & Co., Benjamin Bernstein, W. H. Hussey & Son, John L. Thomas, H. G. Williams, Thomas M. Carroll, R. W. Meade, John F. Baber, J. F. Garretty, Charles E. O'Hara, F. A. Von Moschzisker, and E. B. McNally.

"While it is unfortunate that the commercial development of Seventh Avenue within the blocks immediately below and above the Pennsylvania Station has not reached the point which had been fondly predicted at the time the big station was opened, I believe that its future prospects are growing brighter all the time," said Benjamin Bernstein, a realty broker, who bas the management of many large properties on and adjacent to Seventh Avenue. "The Pennsylvania Railroad has thus far done nothing outside of its station to encourage commercial improvements. Things bave surely been backward, but on the completion of the Seventh Avenue Subway, with the admirable transit facilities which will then come to the best parts of the avenue below Times Square, there is no doubt that the large plots which have been held for prospective operations will be suitably improved.

"The purchase a short time ago by Francis Bannerman of the former Marshall plot on the northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street is a good sign, and in time that should be one of the best corners on the avenue. What will be done with the large Wendel holdinge near by is problematical, but with the growth of business north of Thirty-fourth Street it surely cannot be left for any great length of time in an unremunerative condition.

"It is a fact that wherever modern improvements have been made they are now good paying investments. The twelve-story loft opened a short time ago on the southeast corner of Fourteenth Street is fully rented. Everything is occupied in the twelve-story building at 312 and 314 Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, except the etore, and that single vacancy is doubtless due to the miserable condition of the avenue. An older ten-story building between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, on the east side, is also filled, and the twelve-story loft on the northeast corner of Twenty-fourth Street is fully tenanted.

"Several owners in the Thirty-fourth Street section are making plans for high-class commercial improvements in the near future, among them being Mayor William Riddle of Atlantic City, who owns a fifty-five-foot frontage on the west side, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, and W. H. Hussey & Son own a large frontage on the opposite side of the same block which will surely witness a substantial improvement before long. The present surface car transit facilities could be improved, and this is a matter which the committee intends to take up seriously."

NORTH SHORE WINS RAPID TRANSIT FIGHT

Long Island Railroad Cuts Original Demand for Lease of Tracks in Half.

WILL TAKE $125,000 YEARLY

Ten and One-Half Miles of Transit at One-third Annual Cost of Same Mileage in Bronx or Brooklyn.

The fight which has been carried on by the North Sbore Transit Association, in co-operation with the Third Ward Rapid Transit League, for a lower rental of the Long Island tracks for the operation of trains of the dual subway system from Corona to Little Neck and to Whitestone has been successful in compelling the railroad company to reduce its original demand of $250,000 a year to $125,000 a year, with an anual increase in the rental of 6 per cent. per annum for ten years.

The action of the railroad company is practically a surrender to the terms laid down by Chairman McAneny of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission, and is also practically in accordance with the report of the engineere of Borough President Connolly, all of whom took the position that the city should not pay an initial rental greater than the earnings of the section of the road to be leased, plus an annnal increase equal to the average annual increase of the net earnings for the last five years.

The railroad company states that the net earnings for 1914, from that section of the road on which rapid transit trains will run, was approximately $125,000, and that the annual increase in gross passenger earnings for the last five years was an average of 11 per cent. As it is impossible, however, for the company to state the exact percentage of the net increase in earnings, owing to the fact that the operating expenees are not segregated with respect to thie section of the road, it is willing to accept an annual increase in rental of 6 per cent. for a period of ten years, the rental for the remaining ten years, if the lease is renewed, to run without any further increase.

President Peters, in reducing the railroad proposition, calls attention to the fact that the city will take out of the centre of the North Sbore Division ten and a half miles of road, which is the most productive part of the territory on that division, leaving the company to operate about six miles of road from Little Neck to Port Washington, on one end, and about seven miles of road, from Corona to the Pennsylvania terminal, on the other end; and that it is not fair to fix the rental for this cut-out section of road without considering it in relation to the whole division.

The original offer of the Long Island Railroad to lease its tracks to the city was brought about by the validating of the Flushing-Bayside line, which would parallel the Long Island tracks from Corona to Bayside. As the combined railroad fare and surface car fare to the Pennsylvania Station amounte now to from 37 cents to 41 cents a day, as compared to a total of only 10 cents a day over a city-built line, it was evident that the rapid transit line would absorb practically all the railroad passenger traffic between Bayside and Corona, resulting in a great loss and the practical confiscation of the railroad's investment in the territory; whereas, with rapid transit traine running over the railroad tracks, the railroad company's property would be preserved, and the city would acquire rapid transit facilities at about one-third the annual cost of a city-built line.

At a joint conference recently between the Rapid Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate, the Public Service Commission, and the railroad officials, at whicb Chairman McAneny stated that the city authorities would not consider the $250,000 rental, the railroad company finally consented to a reduction to $200,000.

Thie, however, was not acceptable to either Mr. McAneny or Mr. McCall, and this last reduction has been made in a final effort to meet the views of both these officials. The consensue of opinion now seems to be that, the railroad company having practically met the terms of both the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, the proposition will be accepted without further delay.

DEATH KNELL OF THE APARTMENT HOUSE CONCESSION EVIL

Nearly everybody understands that the real eetate market ie abnormally dull. They know it from obeervation, or from the verbal assurance of their friends, or from personal experience. Yet, in epite of this generally acknowledged inactivity in the selling branch of the market, the renting of high-grade apartment bouses, and particularly thoee on the upper west side, is well up to the standard of prosperous times.

To narrow this down still further, renting has been most active among the new high-grade houses of the upper west side, which is another way of saying that the number of pereons in well-to-do and affluent circumstances seeking apartmente is much greater than might reasonably be expected, in view of the economies which foreign war conditions and a more or iese uncertain financial outlook are thought to have impoeed on rich and poor alike.

It is a far cry from the war which is ravaging Europe to the renting of apartments on the upper west side Singularly enough, however, the successful renting season ie in part attributed to the war. Here is a concrete case: A native-born American has been living in Parie for nearly a dozen years. Tbis year be ie back at home.

After a careful consideration, and

made from a small beginning, for not many owners were at firet willing to attempt so radical a departure from a custom thoroughly intrenched. It was an experiment that migbt prove costly if it failed.

The "concession" evil has been a thorn in apartments from time out of mind. It was probably started by some impecunious ownsr who thought that a poor income was better than an empty house; or perhaps by eome not overscrupuloue builder who simply had to show a rent roll of so-and-eo-much and a full house in order to sell his house.

The practice grew as apartment houses multiplied; and as tenants became more important the ingenuity of owner and builder was eorely taxed to find new forms in which to disguise it. There was the plain, conventional one month's rent free—sometimes more.

There was the free coal bait and the free removal of furniture. There was the practice of receipting in full for the amount called for in the lease when the amount actually paid was short by a month's rent or more. Other subterfuges developed.

Tbe practices were not confined to flats or less expensive apartments. Nor is it confined to them today. Indeed, it is perhaps more glaringly apparent with higher-priced apartments, whose tenants lay claim to financial standing or social prestige.

bimself of a practice which has the sanction of long usage. And if he does not do it, other tenants will. It costs him a good deal to be thin skinned in the matter.

The fault undoubtedly liee with the owner or the builder, as the case may be.

"The owner yields to the temptation, under keen competition from newer houees, to cut his rents. He gete panicky as the end of the renting eeason draws near and his vacant apartments are not spoken for. The case of the builder ie more reprehenaible. He yields to the temptation to pad his rent roll for the effect the showing of a well-rented bonse will have on a prospective investor.

So thoroughly is the practice bound up in the general scheme of apartment house building and renting that only those who are quite familiar with the situation can realize what a revolutionary movement it is to abolish entirely the "concession" evil.

Needless to say, the experiment has been watched with profound interest since it was first made in a small way about a year ago by other brokers, who, perhaps more because they realized the difficulty of the past than because they were opposed to its success, thought it could not be accomplished.

Mark Rafalsky of tbe firm of Mark Rafalsky & Co., the originator and

the principle is right, but because the work already done along these lines has been more euccessful than even I dared hope it would be in so ehort a time.

"A year ago brokers scouted the idea. A practice so well buttressed about by enstom could not be broken down. Builders and owners, being more vitally concerned, were even more discouraging. Yet in the interval many of the most obdnrate owners have been so thoroughly convinced that they have been willing to let us try the experiment with their house, and it had worked admirably. We handle only houses of owners or builders who are willing to etand on the 'no concession' platform and to etand firmly on it.

"It ought not to be difficnit to convince owners and builders that a practice that is plainly wrong, that is based on subterfuge and misrepresentation, and that does harm all around, should be discontinued as eoon as this is thoroughly understood.

"But aside from its moral aspect, what are the practical benefits?

"First, with respect to the tenants. Nothing is more annoying than to be made the victim of chicanery. Yet that is exactly what happens to a tenant when there is a 'preferred' price for his neighbor in the next suite, while be himself is paying the 'asking' price, or, at any rate, some-

owner or agent cannot let all in at the 'taking' price. Nor will all pay the 'asking' price. Two prices means grave injustice. One price means fair play all around.

"Second, as to the advantage to the builder. All buildere know the anxiety and waste of time that the 'concession' evil costs them, to say nothing of the actual money loss. Builders are continually giving the time that should be spent in the practical work of building an apartment house to renting agents, who, having started out on the 'two-price' plan, must go on to the end dickering with tenants who know that they can get in for less than the rental asked. A fair schedule, rightly adhered to, means no dickering, no annoyance from agents, an accurate knowledge of income, and an honest statement to the investor.

"Finally, the advantage to the broker. Everything that helps to encourage investment in real estate is of advantage to the broker. It is not altogether without cause that many persons steer clear of real estate or approach a real-estate transaction with the utmost caution. There are so many pitfalls.

"The sharper can take advantage of so many technicalities. Faked rent rolls have found many victims. It is a bad practice which brokers can remedy and which, for reasons here explained, they can remedy to their ultimate benefit. I have convinced myself that the day of 'two-price' rent-

WILSON TO REALTY MEN.

President Sends Best Wishes for State Association Convention.

President Wilson has written a letter to W. L. Schweikert, Secretary of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, in reply to the invitation to attend the twelfth convention at Saratoga Springs next Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. President Wilson says, in part:

"I wish very much that it were possible for me in person to convey to the twelfth annual convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York the good wishes I so sincerely feel toward them. They have had much to think about and much to strive against in the last few months, but are certain to partake of the practically universal prosperity in business conditions, and I wish that you would be kind enough to convey to them

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

LISTED FROM ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

11th St., 5th Av., 45. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
17th St., Livingston Pl., 17. $500.
Supt. on premises.
27th St., 39-43 East. $1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East. $2,000-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 144 East. $1,700-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Madison Av., 515, $1,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58d St., Park Av., 383. $2,400.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
58th St., 144 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Park Av., 535. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 27 East. $1,200-$1,800.
Harris & Vaughan, 589 Fifth Av.
62d St., Park Av., 565 $2,350-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
64th St., 11 East. $1,800-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 139 East. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., 227 East. $420.
Superintendent on premises.
76th St., 122 East, $1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 520. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 137 East. $900-$1,140.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
85th St., 42 East. $420.
Henry London, 302 Broadway.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $840.
Owner on premises.
127th St., 2 East. $720.
Superintendent on premises.
123th St., Madison Av., 1,200. $300-$450.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
134th St., Madison Av., 2,032. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
168th St., 631 East $540-$600.
Inquire on premises.

SEVEN ROOMS.

11th St., 45 5th Av. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
17th St., 17 Livingston Place. $2,200.
Supt. on premises.
27th St., 39-43 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
34th St., 122 East. $1,200.
Herman L. R. Edgar, 81 Nassau St.
35th St., 145 East. $1,800-$2,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 41 East. $1,800.
Supt. on premises.
52d St., 500 Madison Av. $2,500.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
53d St., 123 East. $1,950-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., Park Av., 515, $2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58d St., 665 Park Av. $2,600-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
63d St., 571 Park Av. $1,800.
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
68th St., 9 East. $3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., 227 East. $600.
Apply Supt.
76th St., 829 Park Av. $2,400-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $2,050.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., 840 Park Av. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
79th St., 139 East. $2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $1,500-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 1,070 Madison Av. $1,800-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
86th St., 1,102 Madison Av. $840.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.
86th St., 120 East. $840.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
86th St., 121 East. $600.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
87th St., 16 East. $660.
Marston & Co., 30 East 42d St.
88th St., 1,219 Madison Av. $1,000.
Supt. on premises.
90th St., 1,261 Madison Av. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. cor. 86th St.
92d St., 1,155 Park Av. $2,100-$2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
94th St., Madison Av., 1,340. $900.
H. MacDonald & Co., 29 W. 34th St.
94th St., Madison Av., 1,337. $1,200-$1,500.
Supt. on premises.
96th St., 16 East. $1,400.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. & Madison Av.
103d St., 323 West. $1,250.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 B'way.
124th St., 25 East. $900.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.

NINE ROOMS.

54th St., 118 East. $2,800-$3,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
57th St., s. s. cor. 7th Av. $2,900.
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 Wm. St.
61st St., Park Av., 525. $3,900-$4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 750. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
67th St., Lexington Av., 901. $2,200-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
74th St., 63 East. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 530. $3,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
78th St., Park Av., 875. $2,900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 855. $2,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
82d St., Park Av., 969. $3,100.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
83d St., Park Av., 881. $1,650-$2,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $1,450.
Owner on premises.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,239. $2,000.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
90th St., Madison Ave., 1,251. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
96th St., 71 East. $1,320.
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

TEN ROOMS.

21st St., Lexington Av., 1. $4,000.
Gaines & Drennan Co., 25 East 26th St.
23d St., Park Av., $2,400.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
54th St., Park Av., 903. $2,900-$4,200.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
96th St., 16 East. $2,000.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

ELEVEN ROOMS.

40th St., 104 East. $5,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Madison Av., 515, $3,200-$3,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
54th St., Park Av., 405. $5,800.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
76th St., Park Av., 830. $4,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 960. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 969. $3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

TWELVE ROOMS.

54th St., Park Ave., 405. $6,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 771, $4,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
68th St., 11 East. $5,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 969. $3,000.
Douglas L. Elliman, 421 Madison Av.
92d St., 1,155 Park Av.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

THIRTEEN ROOMS.

82d St., 960 Park Av. $6,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

FOURTEEN ROOMS.

68th St., 11 East. $7,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
87th St., 12 East. $6,500—$9,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

SEVENTEEN ROOMS.

87th St., 12 East. $9,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

11th St., 128 West. $730-$840.
Agent, on premises.
19th St., 274 West. $780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
51st St., 215 West. $1,200.
W. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.
54th St., 32 West. $1,700.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
61st St., 35 West. $600.
S. H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
61st St., Columbus Av., 29. $420-$456.
S. H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
64th St., 1 West. $2,500.
Manager, on premises.
70th St., 345 West. $890-$780.
Rudolph Carlson, 3,750 Broadway.
71st St., 285 West. $1,890.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
72d St., 305 West. $1,100-$2,000.
Paterno Brothers, 601 West 115th St.
73d St., 170 West. $1,800.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 61 B'way.
76th St., 59 West. $800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 307 West. $1,000.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 61 E. 42d St.
79th St., 315 West. $840.
Apply on premises.
79th St., 316 West. $1,500.
Edwin S. Brickner, 140 West 79th St.
80th St., 225 West. $1,200.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
81st St., 203 West. $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.
83d St., 2 West. $900.
G. A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St.
84th St., 252 West. $395-$480.
Superintendent on premises.
84th St., West End Av., 495. $1,200.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
84th St., 265 West. $1,700-$1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., West End Av., 500. $1,700.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., Riverside Drive, 181, $1,500.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
86th St., 76 West. $1,000.
Agent on premises.
86th St., 120 West. $1,650.
George A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St.
86th St., 310 West. $1,800.
Loton H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
87th St., 463 West. $1,186, $1,200.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,190. $800-$1,800
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,220. $1,500.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.
90th St., Lexington Av., 1,364. $848.
Froman & Taubert, 1,220 Lexington Av.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,248, $800-$720.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.
92d St., 140 East. $750.
Agent on premises.
92d St. and Park Av. $600-$1,080.
Inquire on premises.
94th St., Madison Av. $1,320.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.
94th St., Madison Av., 1,340. $840.
H. MacDonald & Co., 29 W. 34th St.
94th St., Madison Av., 1,337. $1,200-$1,500.
Supt. on premises.
96th St., 16 East. $1,400.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. & Madison Av.
103d St., 323 West. $1,250.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 B'way.
124th St., 25 East. $900.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.

EIGHT ROOMS.

11th St., 2d Av., 175. $900-$1,200.
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 E. 42d St.
17th St., 112 East. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
24th St., 125 East. $840.
Apply on premises.
28th St., 5th Av., 247. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
31st St., 120 East. $1,000-$1,500.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
34th St., 122 East. $1,800.
Herman L. R. Edgar, 81 Nassau St.
53d St., 115 East. $2,700.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
58th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
55th St., 116 East. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., 535 Park Av. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 40 East. $2,600-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
63d St., 27 East. $1,200-$1,800.
Harris & Vaughan, 589 Fifth Av.
63d St., Park Av., 565 $2,350-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
64th St., 11 East. $1,800-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 122 East, $1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., 227 East. $420.
Superintendent on premises.
76th St., 122 East, $1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 520. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 137 East. $900-$1,140.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
85th St., 42 East. $420.
Henry London, 302 Broadway.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $840.
Owner on premises.
127th St., 2 East. $720.
Superintendent on premises.
123th St., Madison Av., 1,200. $300-$450.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
134th St., Madison Av., 2,032. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
168th St., 631 East $540-$600.
Inquire on premises.

SEVEN ROOMS.

11th St., 45 5th Av. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
17th St., 17 Livingston Place. $2,200.
Supt. on premises.
27th St., 39-43 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
34th St., 122 East. $1,200.
Herman L. R. Edgar, 81 Nassau St.
35th St., 145 East. $1,800-$2,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 41 East. $1,800.
Supt. on premises.
52d St., 500 Madison Av. $2,500.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
53d St., 123 East. $1,950-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., Park Av., 515, $2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., 116 East. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., 535 Park Av. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 40 East. $2,600-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
63d St., 571 Park Av. $1,800.
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
68th St., 9 East. $3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., 227 East. $600.
Apply Supt.
76th St., 829 Park Av. $2,400-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $2,050.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., 840 Park Av. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
79th St., 139 East. $2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $1,500-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 1,070 Madison Av. $1,800-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
86th St., 1,102 Madison Av. $840.
Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av.
86th St., 120 East. $840.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
86th St., 121 East. $600.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
87th St., 16 East. $660.
Marston & Co., 30 East 42d St.
88th St., 1,219 Madison Av. $1,000.
Supt. on premises.
90th St., 1,261 Madison Av. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. cor. 86th St.
92d St., 1,155 Park Av. $2,100-$2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
94th St., Madison Av., 1,340. $900.
H. MacDonald & Co., 29 W. 34th St.
94th St., Madison Av., 1,337. $1,200-$1,500.
Supt. on premises.
96th St., 16 East. $1,400.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. & Madison Av.
103d St., 323 West. $1,250.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 B'way.
124th St., 25 East. $900.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.

NINE ROOMS.

54th St., 118 East. $2,800-$3,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
57th St., s. s. cor. 7th Av. $2,900.
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 Wm. St.
61st St., Park Av., 525. $3,900-$4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 750. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
67th St., Lexington Av., 901. $2,200-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
74th St., 63 East. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 530. $3,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
78th St., Park Av., 875. $2,900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 855. $2,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
82d St., Park Av., 969. $3,100.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
83d St., Park Av., 881. $1,650-$2,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $1,450.
Owner on premises.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,239. $2,000.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
90th St., Madison Ave., 1,251. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
96th St., 71 East. $1,320.
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

TEN ROOMS.

21st St., Lexington Av., 1. $4,000.
Gaines & Drennan Co., 25 East 26th St.
23d St., Park Av., $2,400.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
54th St., Park Av., 903. $2,900-$4,200.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
96th St., 16 East. $2,000.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

123d St. and Broadway, 3,100. $680-$720.
Apply on premises.
124th St., 509 West. $540.
Wilcox & Shelton, 2107 7th Av.
124th St., Broadway, 3,117. $720.
E. O. Simonson, 100 Broadway.
125th St., Broadway, 3,132-4. $960.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way and 80th St.
125th St., Claremont Av., 152. $480.
Wood-Dolgon Co., B'way and 80th St.
127th St., 1-3 West. $660.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.
127th St., 40 West. $900.
Supt. on premises.
127th St., 127 West. $800.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
127th St., Claremont Av., 200. $780.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
129th St., 240 West. $900.
Supt. on premises.
135th St. and Riverside Drive. $660.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
138th St., 522 West. $600.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 3,787 Broadway.
138th St., 619 West. $1,100.
R. H. MacDonald & Co., 29 W. 34th St.
138th St., 619 West. $532.
R. H. MacDonald & Co., 29 W. 34th St.
137th St., Riverside Drive, 586. $1,000.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
138th St., 501 West. $540.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.
138th St., Amsterdam Av., 1,580. $540.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.
140th St., 285 West. $420.
Henry London, 302 Broadway.
140th St. and Broadway. $660.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
140th St., Hamilton Place, 61. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
140th St., 7th Av., 2,400. $480-$510.
Supt. on premises.
141st St., 476 West. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
141st St., 561 West, $1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
141st St. and 7th Av. $524.
Renting office at 127 West 141st St.
143d St., 538 West. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
143d St., 561 West. $800.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
143d St., Convent Av., 310. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
143d St., Hamilton Place. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
144th St., 500 West. $600-$660.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th St.
144th St. & Broadway. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
144th St. & Riverside Drive. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
144th St., 32 West. $1,700.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
145th St., St. Nicholas Av. 723. $720.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
149th St., Broadway, 3,809. $600.
Apply on premises.
149th St., W. A. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
150th St., 608 West. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
150th St., 608 West. $620.
Supt. on premises.
150th St., & Convent Av. $480.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St.
151st St., Broadway, 3,657 $1,050.
Loton H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
151st St., 535 West. $660.
Supt. on premises.
151st St., St. Nicholas Av., 824. $540.
Apply Supt.
151st St., s. e. cor. Riverside Drive. $900.
Supt. on premises.
152d St., 460 West. $780.
W. D. Morgan, 3,673 Broadway.
152d St., 610 West. $600.
Supt. on premises.
156th St., 559 West. $840.
C. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av.
156th St., 601 West. $720.
Knap & Wasson Co., 2,759 Broadway.
160th St., Fort Washington Av., 35. $900.
Charles Berlin, Rent A., B'way & 162d
161st St., s. w. cor. B'way. $1,000.
Herbert Dongan Const. Co., 600 W. 161st.
161st St., Fort Washington Av. 65. $900.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way & 162d St.
162d St., 545 West. $660.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.
162d St., Ft. Washington Av., 91. $540.
Berlin Rating Agency, B'way & 162d St.
162d St., Broadway, 3,875. $720.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.
163d St., 549 West.
Supt. on premises.
164th St., 200 West, 3,915. $720.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.
172d St., n. e. cor. St. Nicholas Av. $660.
Knap & Wasson, 4,249 Broadway.
177th St., Fort Washington Av., 885. $780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 715 West. $600.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., Audubon Av., 248. $600-$660.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
179th St., Pinehurst Av., 45. $720.
Apply on premises.
179th St., 561 West. $576.
Norman Denzer, 156th St. and Broadway.
179th St., St. Nicholas Av., 1,364. $540.
Apply on premises.
180th St., 565 West. $480.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 106 Northern Av. $780.
Agent on premises.
181st to 182d Sts. and Broadway. $540-$660.
Supt. on premises.
181st St., n. w. cor. Northern Av. $840.
Apply on premises.
181st St., 454 Ft. Washington Av. $840.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
183d St., 468 West. $720.
Supt. on premises.
187th St., 515 West. $720.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.
231st St., 3,041 Albany St. $516.
Owner on premises.

SEVEN ROOMS.

56th St., 207 West. $1,350.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
61st St., 35 West. $900.
S. H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
64th St., Central Park West. $2,600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
69th St., Central Park West, 97. $1,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
74th St., Broadway, 2,131. $1,100.
Supt. on premises.
75th St., 57 West. $1,200-$1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
76th St., 59 West. $900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 60 West. $1,200 up.
Daniel Buckley, 233 Columbus Av.
77th St., 108 West. $660.
Supt. on premises.
77th St., 105 West. $600-$660.
S. H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
77th St. 172 West. $780.
Everett M. Seixas, 507 5th Av.
78th St., 38 West. $1,600.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th St.
79th St., 302 West. $1,200.
Supt. on premises.
79th St., Riverside Drive.
Supt. on premises.
79th St., West End Av., 393. $1,500.
Henry D. Cochrane, 2 West 125th St.
79th St., West End Av., 891. $1,350.
L. H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
80th St., 162 West. $720.
Erwin M. Bell, 347 5th Av.
81st St., 251 West. $1,200.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
81st St., northeast cor. West End Av. $1,700.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105 St. B'way.
107th St., 201 West. $720.
Baer & Lester, 43 West 33d St.
107th St., n. e. cor. B'way. $1,000.
George A. Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 61 E. 42d St.
108th to 109th St. & B'way. $1,200.
Manager on premises.
109th St., 204 West. $540.
Apply on premises.
109th St., 312 West. $900.
Louis Kempner & Co., 2,443 Broadway.
110th St., 511 West. $1,000.
Supt. on premises.
110th St., 515 West. $1,100.
Earle & Calhoun, B'way & 72d St.
110th St., 527 West. $1,000-$1,200.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 214. $1,150.
Agent on premises.
110th St., West, 7th Av. $1,000.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
111th St., 208 West. $570.
Superintendent, on premises.
111th St., 528 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
111th St., 532 West. $720-$900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
111th St., 536 West. $960-$1,060.
Apply on premises.
111th St., 606 West. $1,020.
Agent, on premises.
112th St., 80 West. $480-$570.
Leo Arnheim, on premises.
112th St., 306 West. $552.
Superintendent, on premises.
112th St., 308 West. $900.
T. J. O'Reilly, B'way and 109th St.
112th St., 542 West. $1,000.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
113th St., 513 West. $840.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 601 West. $1,100.
Morewood R'lty H'ding Co., 601 W. 113th.
113th St., 605 West. $1,000.
Joseph Atz, 30 Church St.
113th St., 622 West. $800.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
115th St., 101 West. $600.
Superintendent, on premises.
115th St., 404 West. $720.
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,443 Broadway.
116th St., 404 West. $840.
Baer & Lester, 43 West 33d St.
116th St., 616 West. $840.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
117th St., 355 West. $540.
Apply on premises.
117th St., to 118th St. & Manhattan Av. $780.
Superintendent, on premises.
118th St., 418 West. $720.
L. M. Berkowitz, 220 Broadway.
118th St., Morningside Av., 40. $720-$840.
H. C. Coleman, on premises.
119th St., 58 West. $900.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45 St.
119th St., Manhattan Av., 430. $540.
W. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.
120th St., 417 West. $900-$900.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way and 80th St.
120th St. and Amsterdam Av. $1,200.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
122d St., 540 West. $840.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
122d St., 620 West. $1,100.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SEVEN ROOMS.

97th St., Central Park West, 375. $840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 330 West. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
97th St., 305 West. $840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., West End Av., 749. $1,500-$1,900.
F. L. Fisher, 148 West 72d St.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $1,900-$2,000.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
Apply on premises.
98th St., 315 West. $1,300.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
98th St., Riverside Drive, 260. $1,900.
Associated Properties, Inc., 324 5th Av.
99th St., 304 West. $900.
C. C. Patrick, 21 West 101st St.
99th St., 309 West, $1,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
99th St., 317 West. $1,300.
Superintendent, on premises.
99th St., Riverside Drive, 264. $1,300.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
99th St., Riverside Drive, 270. $1,900-$1,700.
C. Berlin Renting Agency, B'way & 162d.
99th St., West End Av., 808. $1,350.
Edwin S. Brickner, on premises.
100th St., West End Av., 817. $1,400.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
101st St., 4 West. $576.
Superintendent, on premises.
102d St., 1 West. $780.
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
102d St., Central Park West, 416, $1,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
103d St., 208 West. $660-$780.
Apply on premises.
104th St., West End Av., 895. $2,300.
Paterno Brothers, 601 West 115th St.
105th St., Central Park West, 448. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
106th St., 242 West. $1,100.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, cor. 162d.
106th St., Central Park West, 466. $900.
John J. Clancy & Co., 900 7th Av.
107th St., 206-211 West. $660-$720.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
107th St., 5 E. cor. Broadway. $1,200.
Geo. Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 61 East 42d St.
108th St. and Broadway. $1,600.
Marbrick Realty Corporation, on premises.
108th St., Central Park, 418, 41,300.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
109th St., 301 West. $1,000-$1,400.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 229 Madison Av.
109th St., 312 West. $1,200.
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,443 Broadway.
109th St., Riverside Drive, 562. $1,400.
J. Romaine Brown Co., Madison Av., 41st.
110th St., 217 West. $900.
Louis Schecter, 217 West 110th St.
110th St., 606 West. $1,000.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
110th St., 527 West. $1,100-$1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
110th St., 5 W. cor. Broadway. $1,100-$1,200.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 112. $1,350.
Apply on premises.
111th St., 545 West. $1,400-$1,600.
Charles E. Barnes, on premises.
111th St., 603 West. $1,400.
Owner on premises.
112th St., 56 West. $600.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.
112th St., 539 West. $1,200.
Thomas J. O'Reilly, B'way and 109th St.
112th St., Riverside Drive, $400.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, B'way, 105 St.
113th St., West, $1,700.
Morewood Realty Co., 601 West 115th St.
113th St., 622 West. $1,000-$1,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way and 80th St.
113th St., Riverside Drive, 620. $1,800.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105 St. B'way.
113th St., 644 West. $840.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & Bway.
114th St., Hamilton Place, 61. $840.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
114th St., 605 West. $750.
Supt. on premises.
114th St., 630 West. $1,800.
Apply on premises.
114th St., 90 Hamilton Place. $720.
Superintendent, on premises.
114th St., 547 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
114th St., 601 West. $720-$900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
114th St., 605 West. $2,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
114th St., corner Broadway.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
114th St., West End Av., 500. $2,700.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
115th St., Broadway, 2,333. $450.
Henry London, 302 Broadway.
115th St., Riverside Drive, 611. $1,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
115th St., 525 West End Av. $2,500-$2,700.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
115th St., 536 West. $960-$1,060.
Apply on premises.
115th St., 606 West. $1,020.
Agent, on premises.
116th St., 306 West. $552.
Superintendent, on premises.
116th St., 308 West. $900.
T. J. O'Reilly, B'way and 109th St.
116th St., 542 West. $1,000.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
116th St., 513 West. $840.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
116th St., 601 West. $1,100.
Morewood R'lty H'ding Co., 601 W. 113th.
113th St., 605 West. $1,000.
Joseph Atz, 30 Church St.
113th St., 622 West. $800.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
115th St., 101 West. $600.
Superintendent, on premises.
115th St., 404 West. $720.
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,443 Broadway.
116th St., 404 West. $840.
Baer & Lester, 43 West 33d St.
116th St., 616 West. $840.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
117th St., 355 West. $540.
Apply on premises.
117th St., to 118th St. & Manhattan Av. $780.
Superintendent, on premises.
118th St., 418 West. $720.
L. M. Berkowitz, 220 Broadway.
118th St., Morningside Av., 40. $720-$840.
H. C. Coleman, on premises.
119th St., 58 West. $900.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45 St.
119th St., Manhattan Av., 430. $540.
W. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.
120th St., 417 West. $900-$900.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way and 80th St.
120th St. and Amsterdam Av. $1,200.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
122d St., 540 West. $840.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
122d St., 620 West. $1,100.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SEVEN ROOMS.

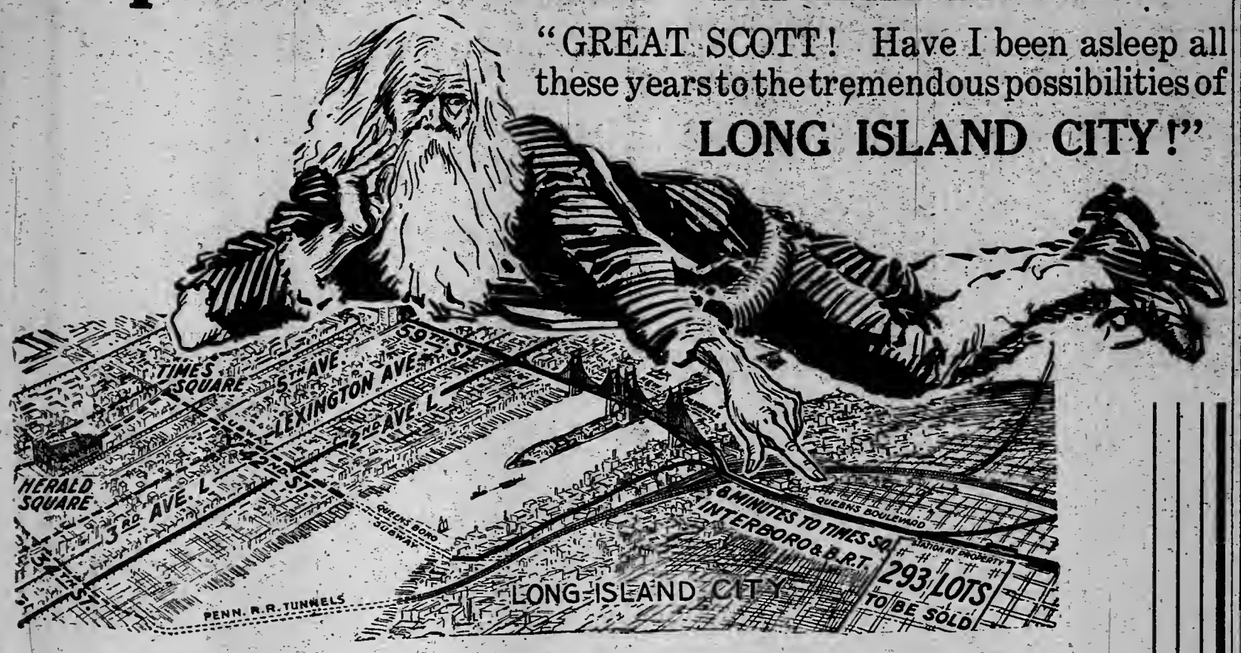
163d St., Fort Washington Av., 97. $1,020.
Kempe & Co., Broadway and 97th St.
164th St., 661 West. $840.
T. J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th St.
164th St., N. E. cor. Broadway. $900.
J. R. Brown Co., Madison Av. and 41st St.
165th St., Hoe Av., 1,007. $840.
Superintendent on premises.
172d St., N. E. cor. St. Nicholas Av. $840.
Knap & Wasson, Broadway and 41st St.
177th St., Fort Washington Av., 385. $840-$900.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 501 West. $600.
Superintendent on premises.
178th St., 718 West. $720.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 104 West. $660.
Superintendent on premises.
183d St., 368 West. $780.
Superintendent on premises.

EIGHT ROOMS.

56th St., 207 West, $1,800.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
56th St., Broadway, 1,744. $900-$1,700.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
57th St., 49 West. $1,850-$2,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
57th St., Riverside Drive, 270. $1,800-$1,700.
C. Berlin Renting Agency, B'way & 162d.
99th St., West End Av., 808. $1,350.
Edwin S. Brickner, on premises.
100th St., West End Av., 817. $1,400.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
101st St., 4 West. $576.
Superintendent, on premises.
102d St., 1 West. $780.
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
102d St., Central Park West, 416, $1,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
103d St., 208 West. $660-$780.
Apply on premises.
104th St., West End Av., 895. $2,300.
Paterno Brothers, 601 West 115th St.
105th St., Central Park West, 448. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
106th St., 242 West. $1,100.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, cor. 162d.
106th St., Central Park West, 466. $900.
John J. Clancy & Co.,

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

"Rip Van Winkle" Manhattan:—



3 MINUTES Now from 42d St. via Queensboro Subway

directly opposite the most valuable real estate in America and opposite the most expensive retail shopping district in the World, **5th Ave., from 34th St. to 59th St.** The assessed valuation of this mile of Fifth Avenue real estate is almost $200,000,000, while the actual value is much greater.

Queensboro Subway Now Running From 42d St. FREE TRANSFERS are issued at the Grand Central Subway Station.
Queensboro Bridge at 59th St. (Over which 2d Ave. elevated trains will soon be running), and Under River Tunnels to be Built at 60th St. **Are the Great Connecting Links.**

With the Dual Subway System in operation, Interboro Subway, B. R. T. Subway and Interboro Elevated trains running to all parts of Greater New York for a single 5c. FARE, who will attempt to say how many hundred per cent. profit awaits buyers of the

293 Fully Improved Dual Subway Station LOTS
LONG ISLAND CITY

on Queens Boulevard (200 feet wide), Greenpoint Ave., Bliss St., Carolin St. and adjoining streets, to be sold at

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

without reserve to highest bidder, to close out interests in the Courtney Development Co., on

NEXT SATURDAY, September 25, 1915
ON THE PREMISES AT 1:30 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE

LIBERAL TERMS:—60% on mortgage at 5% or 50% at 4%, or payments may be made in 24 equal MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.
FREE TITLE POLICIES
SIGHT-SEEING AUTOMOBILES FREE TO-DAY and Every Day Next Week, from 12 noon to 5 P. M., at Long Island City terminus of QUEENSBORO SUBWAY (Belmont Tunnel), which runs from 42d St., between Lexington and 3d Avs., direct to Long Island City, and at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
Long Island City trolleys run east on 42d St., Manhattan, via 3d Av., 59th St. and Queensboro Bridge direct to Bridge Plaza in Long Island City. Queens Boulevard (Thompson Av.) trolley from Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.) pass the property.
VISIT PROPERTY TO-DAY—SECURE BOOKMAP FROM REPRESENTATIVE, or WRITE AT ONCE TO

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate Auctioneer, 156 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Executors' Auction Sale
To Close the ESTATE of ELIZABETH M. BARRY, Dec'd.
Next Tuesday, September 21st
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

1045 Fox St.
A 2-story and basement brick private dwelling on a plot 25x100.

612 East 161st St.
(S. E. Cor. 161st St. & Eagle Av.)
A 5-story brick tenement, with 5 stores, on a plot 27x71.

986 to 1004 Tinton Av.
Ten attached, 2-story, basement and attic frame private dwellings.
TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

545 East 167th St. and 1157-1159 Fulton Av.
(N.E. Cor. 167th St. & Fulton Av.)
Together with Vacant Plot 55x80 Adjoining.
Three 4-story and basement brick apartments.
TO BE SOLD AS THREE PARCELS.

557-559 Avenue E
(N. W. Cor. East 35th Street.)
Bayonne, N. J.
A 2-story and attic frame semi-detached two-family house on plot 37½x100.

GERALD J. BARRY, Esq., Atty., 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Executors' Auction Sale
Next Tuesday, September 21st
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.
224 to 232 West 30th Street
TO BE SOLD AS ONE PARCEL
Consisting of one 3-story and one 7-story brick loft building, two 3-story and basement and one 4-story brick flat; one 6-story brick factory building in the rear. Size of plot 117.1x98.9.
KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attys., 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Supreme Court Special Guardian Auction Sale
by order of JOHN L. CLASS, Esq., Special Guardian,
Next Wednesday, September 22d
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.
N. E. Cor. Fieldston Road and West 261st St.,
BRONX BOROUGH.
A two-story and attic stucco and frame dwelling, containing 9 rooms, butler's pantry and bath, with extra bath and laundry in cellar. Steam heat and electricity. Garage in rear. Size of plot 47.18x101.88x46x112.10.
GEORGE B. CLASS, Esq., Attorney, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

Absolute Trustee's Auction Sale
By order of the PEOPLE'S TRUST COMPANY, substituted trustee
To close the ESTATE of OSCAR F. HAWLEY, Dec'd.
Thursday, October 7th
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

N. W. Cor. Penn St. and Marcy Av.
(Known as 298 to 304 Marcy Av.)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
To Be Sold Separately.
Four two-story and basement brick dwellings. Size of each lot, 20x63.4.

N. W. Cor. Keap St. and Kent Av.
(with frontage on Wallabout Canal)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A large corner plot, used as a coal yard; size of plot, 151.9x100.1½x144.6x100.9½.

Nos. 264 to 268 Keap St.
(Bet. Marcy and Division Avs.)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
To Be Sold Separately.
One three-story and basement brick dwelling and two three-story and basement brick two-family houses. Size of lot, 20x100 each.

Nos. 77 to 87 Rodney St.
(between Wythe & Bedford Avs.)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
To Be Sold Separately.
Six 3-story and basement brick two-family houses; size of lots, 18.10x100 to 19x100 each.

Nos. 272 to 276 Penn St.
(Bet. Marcy and Harrison Avs.)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
To Be Sold Separately.
Three three-story and cellar brick three-family houses. Size of lot 20.2x100 each.

No. 205 Penn St.
(Adj. N. W. Cor. Marcy Av.)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A two-story and basement brick dwelling; size of plot, 20x80.

N. W. Corner Church and Thomas Sts.
(Known as 212 Church and 49 Thomas Sts.)
NEW YORK CITY.
A five-story and basement brick, stone and iron loft building. Size of plot, 25x75x50x25x25x50x irreg.
WINGATE & CULLEN, Attys. for Trustee, 30 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
Write for Booklets.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone 744 Cort.
Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

Factories For Sale

James L. Banister & Company Plant
at 185-7 Washington Street,
Newark, N. J.
50,000 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE, excellent light, sprinkler system, steam heat, elevators; suitable for any kind of light manufacturing. IN THE HEART OF NEWARK.

Modern Manufacturing Plant
at Nyack, N. Y.
29 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
100,000 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE, complete power plant, sprinkler system, electric lights, steam heat, elevators.

Carpet Mill & Worsted Spinning & Yarn Mill
of J. W. DIMICK CO. at
Rifton, N. Y.
9 Miles from Kingston, the County Seat of Ulster Co., N. Y.
Eighty acres of land, 170,000 sq. ft. of floor space; steam heat, electric light; water for manufacturing; tenant houses for employes in village.

Brooklyn, N. Y.
126-28-30-32 Greenpoint Ave.
Two and one-half blocks from ferry to 23d St., and 10th St., New York; convenient to 34th St. Ferry, Long Island City; 25 minutes to New York City Hall. Brick buildings with about 36,570 sq. ft. of floor space; steam heat, electric light, fire sprinkler and elevator.

Luzerne Knitting Mills
At West Pittston, Pa.
Eleven miles from SCRANTON, PA. Complete power plant, one acre of land. Buildings all modern, having 56,000 square feet of floor space. Plant in perfect condition. Suitable for any kind of light manufacturing.

Detroit, Mich.
Milwaukee Ave. Plant
of the MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, located in Detroit, Mich., fronting on the Grand Trunk Railway; 215,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Buildings in excellent shape. Power plant. Railroad siding.
For further particulars address
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone 744 Cort.
Joseph P. Day
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

REAL ESTATE.

The Old Method
of waiting for inquiries for vacant space will not do these days. An aggressive campaign for tenants in many cases with us has been successful.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868.
46 Cedar Street

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE
PUBLIC AUCTION
Under direction of Edmund R. Terry, Esq., Referee.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1915
at 12 o'clock noon, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St.
Four 2 Story, 2 Family Brick Houses,
NOS. 1325, 1329, 1333 & 1335
44TH ST.
Bet. 13th and 14th Avs., Borough Park, to be sold separately, ALSO
35 DUAL SUBWAY LOTS
located on
FORT HAMILTON AV.
Bet. Chester Av. and 36th St., and on
Chester Av. & Minna St.
including 3 corners on Fort Hamilton Av., Chester Av. and Minna St., to be sold in 3 plots of 10 lots each, and one plot of 5 lots. Close to Fort Hamilton Av. Station, Culver Line Extension of Dual Subway system. Diagrams and particulars from CULLEN & DYKMAN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 177 Montague St.; SOMERVILLE & SOMERVILLE, Esqs., Attorneys for Defendants, 192 Montague St., or JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., Auctioneers, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn, 187 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

424 East 164th St.,
running through to
E. S. Brook Av., Bronx Borough
ths two-story frame building, (7 rooms,) size 18x89x29x irreg.
Maps, &c., from attorneys or auctioneer's offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y.
Tel., Cortlandt—1547.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction
Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1915,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.
ADMINISTRATRIX SALE,
Estate of Robert Lenox Kennedy, Dec'd.
11 Choice Building Lots, Northwest Corner
Queens Boulevard & Packard St.
(THOMPSON AV.) (GROVE ST.)
LONG ISLAND CITY
Queens Borough, New York City.
10 choice Lots, size 20x100 and 25x100 each.
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, ATTORNEYS, 40 WALL ST., MANHATTAN.
SAME DAY
TRUSTEES' SALE
Estate of Newberry Lawton,

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Craftsman Homes



$5,500 WITH GARAGE
Open Fireplace, Steam Heat (American Radiator Company's Ideal Boiler), Parquet Floors, Electric Lights, &c. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations. High-class, restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach subway. NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, N. Y. Fare, 5c.
Send for booklet "T," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 635.
Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, B'k'n.

Mapleton Park
Only 29 Minutes from Park Row, on
Sea Beach Subway.
Beautiful Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1
Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St. Phone 7448 Cort.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES with garage, only $5,500; little gems; two minutes from Kings Highway Station, Fonrth Av. Subway, from Chambers St., N. Y. Send for illustrated booklet. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Flatbush Bungalow WITH GARAGE **$9,500**
Cement tiled porch, 5 bedrooms, parquet floors, 2 baths, hot water heat, old-fashioned Dutch fireplace, solid panel dining room; 7 minutes to Ave. "J" Station, Brighton Line. Inquire OWNER, 1,051 East 23rd St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Magnificent City Residence
For Sale or To Let
Located at 45 WEST 74th STREET, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. Lot size 20' x 102' 2". House size 20' x 60'. Four stories and basement with four-story extension to rear line.
Large, light, cheerful dining and drawing rooms. Seven bedrooms, three baths, four dressing rooms, library. Decorations throughout in rare good taste. Commodious servants' quarters. Excellently arranged for entertaining. Den that can be used for library or office. Easily accessible to all transit lines. Inspection at any time. Caretaker on premises. Immediate possession.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A GENUINE SACRIFICE
10 Rooms, Corner, 216x175
Owing to absolute necessity of settling an estate at once, the heirs direct sale at almost half real value; attractive, well built residence, fine location, three minutes from station, 30 minutes from Manhattan. Large piazza front and rear; 4 roome first floor, 6 bedrooms, bath, gas, heating plant, wired for electricity; open fire places, hardwood trim throughout, per color solid mahogany, library, hall, dining room, quartered oak; land alone appraised at $10,800; house cost $9,000. Price for quick sale, $11,000, or house with plot 144x175 for $8,500, terms arranged.
F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
For the Executors, 336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

An Unusual Opportunity To Purchase a First-Class City Home.
Located in 76th St., near Central Park, the most fashionable west side section of New York City.
House is 25x82 ft., lot 102 ft. Carved granite front, five storiee above entrance floor, eervants' quartere above the 5th floor. Self-operating elevator from cellar to 5th floor; 4 bathrooms, and every requisite for comfort. Will be sold, furnished or unfurnished, at a sacrifice price. Fully illnetrated description sent to responsible parties who give references or are commercially rated. Houes should be seen to be appreciated. Address owner, J. W. T., P. O. Box 206, Madison Square Station.

Must Be Sold—Make Offer
Beautiful Private Residence.
Caretaker on premises; inspection invited. 460 West 141st St., lot 18x100; 4-story American basement, 12 rooms, 3 bathe, parquet floors, hardwood trim throughout, exquisitely decorated; splendid condition; exclusive private residential block; subject to savings bank mortgage $15,000 at 5%; rare opportunity for immediate purchaser, away below actual market value. Owner, 158 Montclair Av., Montclair, N. J.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUNGALOWS WITH GARAGE

7-room, $4,600.	Cost Owner
8-room, $5,500.	$17,40 to $22.50

per month to own a beautiful up-to-date house in restricted section, located near Ocean Parkway, Brighton Beach "L" and Sea Beach Subway; 20 houses to select from; best references former purchasers. J. D. RANCK, Owner and Builder, 110 Avenue I, Brooklyn. Postal will bring you photos.

4500 BUNGALOW & GARAGE $500 Cash
7 ROOMS $15 PER MONTH
New 1-family, all latest improvements, parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat. Best house in Brooklyn for the money. Property 58th St., near 18th Ave. Station Sea Beach Subway. Owner, J. D. RANCK, 110 Ave. I. Tel. Midwood 6424.

$100 CASH BUYS ROOM HOUSE
All improvements; balance $16 monthly. Key 127 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING"
Ask Any One in Binghamton About Our Big
Hill Crest Park Auction Sale
It's the "Talk of the Town."
The sale is now being concluded AT NIGHT, right in the heart of Binghamton, in a
SPECIAL SALESROOM, RENTED AND EQUIPPED by us for this SALE, at
124-126 Washington Street.
If you have a proposition which you want to sell at auction, it will pay you to take a trip to Binghamton and investigate our
"LIVE WIRE METHODS."
MORGENTHAU JR © AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
A modern and going stock farm of 200 or 300 acres, located in N. Y., Jersey, or Conn.; only up-to-date and first-class properties will be considered. Propositions must give exact location, description of land and stock, and lowest cost price wanted. M 76 Times.

Farm or Suburban Home Wanted
In exchange for $7,500 equity in five-story Tenement, below 42d St.
A. N. Gitterman Corporation,
51 East 42d St. Tel., Murray Hill—83.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

If You want **MORTGAGE MONEY** see
THOS. J. O'REILLY,
B'way & 100th St. Riverside 9140.

REAL ESTATE.

HOMER FOOT, JR.
REAL ESTATE
AGENT BROKER
7 East 42d Street
Transit Building.

ORCHARD ON EVERY LOT.
$60 Near trolley and station; schools, churches and store right near by; 15 minutes from Sound, where you can go fishing, boating, and bathing; only 20 lots at this price; titles guaranteed. $1 DOWN, 25c WEEKLY.
Write for Free Tickets.
F. BARSHAD, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, Opp. Flatbush Ave., L. I. R. R. Depot.

HINTS FOR HOME BUILDERS.
"How to Buy Land," "Building a Home," "The Financing of a Home," "The Ready-Built Home," a little book containing information and suggestions of great value to those contemplating buying or building; sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. FIRST MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE CO., 30 East 42d St.

CHICKEN FARM, $1600
$100 down; $8 monthly, on fine big corner plot of good soil and shade trees; well built 5-room house; near trolley, town, and station; ideal for poultry and truck farming; call for tickets. C. Estate, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

FINE 3 ACRE FARM, $550
Healthy location, near big towns; good, tillable soil, great for chickens and small truck farming; $25 down, balance $5 monthly; good title. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Ave. L. I. R. R. Depot.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

Two Young Couples
TO RENT SUBURBAN HOME of a theatrical person; $100 monthly unfurnished, or $150 furnished; eleven rooms and three baths; attractively located in Westchester County, 38 minutes from 42d Street; house is decorated and trimmed inside luxuriously. Box No. Z 370 Times Annex.

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MESSRS. ELLIS & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 45 Fenchurch Street, London, being Agents for various Owners of Real Estate in Lombard Street and the Financial World, would be glad to afford any information respecting suitable Sites and Buildings in that neighborhood.

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On Jamaica Bay
HOWARD BEACH
HIGHLY IMPROVED WATERFRONT LOTS
NO ASSESSMENTS
Fine Community of Homes.
$10 DOWN
Secures Bungalow Plot, Summer Recreation—All-Year Comfort—Finest Bathing, Boating and Fishing.
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WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN
$650 secures title; balance easy terms. Write or phone for photo and plans.
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Tel. 1250 Murray Hill.

Make This Your Home—Only $500 Cash!



In restricted park section, WOODHAVEN, L. I., 18 minutes out; near trains, trolley, golf, etc.; 7 delightful rooms thoroughly up-to-date; tiled bath and kitchen; parquet floors, decorated; steam heat, electricity, gas. Price $5,900.
ARNOLD, 429 Vine St., Richmond Hill, L. I.
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Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
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Send for Booklet B.

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AT SCARSDALE.
New house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, two-car garage; 1¼ acres; highest elevation; fine outlook; owner would lease to responsible party.
SCARSDALE BOOTH
Country Life Exposition.
Grand Central Ter., N. Y. City.

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Last house for rent, 9 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat; large plot; $85 per month.
SCARSDALE BOOTH
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AT NEW ROCHELLE
Best residential park, attractive 11-room dwelling; 3 baths; two-car garage; chauffeur's quarters; abundant shade, shrubbery. Owner must sell; no reasonable offer refused.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
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AT NEW ROCHELLE,
Fine, modern home; lot 50x200; house 12 rooms. Garage, garden, old trees; choice location. Price $12,000. Terms to suit.
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For Sale or to Let.—Two very attractive modern cottages, ten, thirteen rooms, furnished, unfurnished; high and beautiful grounds, one or more acres; stable, garage; mile from station. Nichols & Hobbie, 7 East 42d St.

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House, 12 rooms and 3 baths; hot water heat, water, gas, electricity, sewers, anchorage, private bathing beach; restricted neighborhood; title guaranteed; 20 minutes to centre of Manhattan; 44 trains daily; $1,000 cash; balance can be arranged; no agents. C. STEPHENSON, 243 West 54th St., N. Y.

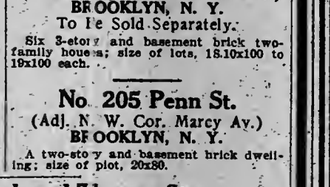
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Forest Av., Sound View Park, 12 rooms, 3 baths, every improvement; 2 acres; shade, garden, garage; rent furnished.
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To Let—Scarsdale, White Plains.
8 rooms, all improvements, good order, $60
9 rooms, 3 baths, new, handy station.... 75
10 rooms, 3 baths, new, brick, garage.... 100
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Colonial Heights
The Home Colony of Westchester County.
Only 30 minutes from Grand Central Station on the new electrified railroad.
This beautiful development is midway between the Hudson River and the Sound. Situated very high; magnificent views. No malaria, and with all improvements, including sewerage, every city advantage.
Plots and Lots for Sale; excellent propositions.
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35 Minutes from Grand Central
High Class Improvements
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$4,000 HOME
SEVEN rooms and tile bath, built on airy plot, suiting your requirements. Small amount down, easy monthly payments.
THE property is considered one of the best in Westchester. Noted for its tall trees, fine plots. Some Sound views.
OUR architect will design a home according to your own ideas. Will finance you on the easy monthly payment plan. Total cost $5,000 up.
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Pelham Manor
On the Sound
At Entrance to Pelham Bay Park.
Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Golf, Extensive Grounds. Five Minutes to Station.
150 Feet Above Sea Level.
11 rooms, 2 baths; rent $1,200 now.
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New stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, ¼ acre plot, for rent, unfurnished, $1600, or furnished $1800.
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ALONG THE HUDSON,
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AMONG THE HILLS.
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in all Greenacres. Fine trees, high ground; 3 baths; SALE ONLY. Carrying charges $30 yearly. Why pay $2,000 rent in city for less satisfaction? Invest some of the difference in YOUR home.
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Located In a Beautiful Section of South Yorkers
249 Valentine Lane; 3-story dwelling on plot 17x14; 12 rooms, 3 baths; in excellent condition. Broadway cars one block. Caretaker. Brokers protected. Price only $16,000.
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Joseph Diesener, Scarsdale, New York

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200 acres, with 1,000 feet fine lake front; high, rich, tillable land, good farmhouse, barn, shade trees, fine orchard, timber, cottage, &c.
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FOR SALE
To Close an Estate
One of the finest vacant plots left on famous Broadway, White Plains, N. Y. The property is 200 by an excellent depth of 220 ft., and is practically level with the street.
This property can be bought for much less than any property in the vicinity is sold for, and for about one-half its actual value in order to close an estate.
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WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

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PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
1 TO 5-ACRE TRACTS in village of Peekskill, 28 miles from the northern line of New York City.
Convenient to station and stores, only 3,200 feet from business centre.
Beautiful views of river, mountains and charming estates; panoramic view of the entire village.
High elevation; restricted, select—the choicest part of the village; yet you can buy an ACRE here for the price asked for SINGLE LOTS in other sections.
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BEAUTIFUL ESTATE
On Sound.
Commuting distance; 4 acres, shade trees, 900 ft. water front, sea wall, dock, modern house, 5 master's rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, 5 servants' rooms and bath. Garage and stable, chauffeur's quarters. Price, asking $60,000. Want offer. Photographs, etc.,
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Winter Country Home.
Colonial House, nine rooms, two baths, large corner plot with garage, now under construction; magnificent views of surrounding country; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 60 trains daily; best of golf, tennis, schools, churches; will sacrifice to immediate purchaser; price $9,000.
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FOR RENT.—Attractive house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; porches first and second floors; ground 80x150. Rent $100 per month. Terms.
Frame house, 9 rooms, 1 bath, gas and electricity; open fireplaces; ground 60x150. Rent $60 per month.
Both near Sound.
MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE,
192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

FOR RENT AT NEW ROCHELLE.
THE GENUINE COLONIAL
In a Most Charming Setting.
12 large, cheerful rooms, 3½ baths, fine hardwood floors, gas, electricity, hot water heat; completely modernized; over 1 acre, magnificent trees, rare shrubs and flowers; near Country and Tennis Clubs; easy commuting. Asking price, $125 monthly.
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Wonderful chance; elegantly built and appointed home; very large grounds; forest trees; garage for two cars, with chauffeur's room and bath; house built of stone; account of ill-health owner wishes to sell or rent property; house has cost over $50,000; owner will consider offer.
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20 miles out; modern brick residence, 18 rooms; stable and garage with living quarters; 7 acres; beautiful grounds, cared for by owner; tennis court; moderate rental.
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All the good properties
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PELHAM MANOR.
For rent furnished, artistic frame and stone cottage, nestled on hillside; very large living room with fire place, gallery for music room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen; four sleeping rooms; steam heat; electric lighting; most attractively furnished and decorated throughout. Can rent, with silver and linen, for only $125 per month.
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NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Complete Farm and Estate
40 registered stock, horses, equipment. A possible and delightful country home, in pink of condition, offered at sacrifice for immediate sale, very productive land, excellent stock meadows; easy to maintain; this is one of the very best up-to-date farms in the famous Walkill Valley of Orange County; 66 miles New York; 207 acres, near Walden, one mile station, bordering Walkill River.
A money maker; owner retiring; very attractive residence in beautiful shaded lawns; bath, hot water heat, water in all buildings; 33-foot piazza, sanitary barns, 63 stanchions, mechanical milking outfit, 2 silos, horse barn, 12 stalls, 10 box stalls; three 7-room tenant houses, orchard, brooks, springs; one owner for 28 years; sacrifice price, $25,000, including $9,000 worth personal property, harvested crops, 70 tons of hay, tools, modern machinery; call office see photos.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av.

Our Guaranteed Mortgages
are a "Safety First" investment for your savings. We insure real estate titles in Northern New Jersey and Rockland County. Write for Booklet A and our new auto map of those counties.
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Ready October 1st
SIX ROOM SEMI-BUNGALOW, $1,000 cash, balance $3,200 on mortgage; $20 per month will cover interest, taxes, and insurance; all conveniences and improvements; depot, cars, stores, and schools within eight minutes though located in a partly wooded bungalow colony; N. Y. Central Railroad, 28 minutes from 42d St. Box No. Z 371 Times Annex.

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172 Acres, nearly all tillable land, 3 miles from station, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y. Large old-fashioned house, 14 rooms, bath, large shade trees, beautiful views, abundant water supply, large barns, and other outbuildings. Price $17,000.
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100 Acres, $5,500.
Stock, Tools and Crops Included.
Three horses, 12 cows, hull, machinery, wagons, all tools and crops go to quick buyer of this splendid New York State farm; only 8 miles to town; close to school; fertile fields average 50 tons hay besides other crops; large pasture, lot of wood, variety fruit; excellent 2-story 12-room house, running water, big barn, other buildings; a real bargain at $5,500 for all, easy terms; full details Page 1 "Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains," just out; write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Agency, Station 1094, 47 West 34th St., New York.

A FARM WORTH OWNING.
Widow is left with a large, beautiful grain and fruit farm of 177 acres; this is neither run down nor isolated, but is such a farm as the best families would desire; 2,000 fruit trees; large buildings; good house; stoneless land; State road; two brooks; fine scenery; price and terms mean a sacrifice. Rev. G. J. Newton, Claverack, N. Y.

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Will sell for $2,000 less than cost handsome, all-year-round residence. Plot 60x100, on corner. Every modern improvement. Oak floors and trim; 7 rooms and tiled bath. Surf bathing, boating, fishing; highly restricted and refined community. 40 minutes from Manhattan, Flatbush or Pennsylvania; electric train service. Fullest investigation invited. Price $6,250; first mortgage $4,250. For further particulars address H. L. S., Offices 505, 1 W. 34th St.

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Bungalow sites, $75 each, Long Island, 35 miles from Pennsylvania Terminal. Send postal for map. R. Murray, Room 934, 47 West 34th St., New York City.

At Hempstead and Floral Park
Fine new 8-room house for sale, in good location, at a bargain. Hall, builder, Vanderbilt Av., Floral Park.

AT DOUGLASTON PARK.
Houses for sale, $6,000 to $15,000, bargain prices, easy terms. Also for rent, $50 to $100 per month.
J. W. DOOLITTLE.
Woolworth Building. Phone 7294 Barclay.

SMALL FARM
Good house; about one hour from city; few minutes from station and harbor; $700 cash; balance $18 monthly; good title. A BARGAIN, 849 West 34th St., N. Y.

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CROWN ST. **Ready for Immediate Occupancy** BROOKLYN

The Crowning Achievement In Easy Housekeeping Homes

Atop the beautiful, healthful Eastern Parkway Heights, Brooklyn; on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Aves.; 2 blocks from new subway, we have literally "spread ourselves" on a distinctly new type of Easy Housekeeping Homes.

Not only are these the finest we ever built; they are the handsomest ever offered at any price.

Every detail from the tapestry-brick walls and extra heavy Circassian Walnut woodwork, to the cozy gas-log fireplaces and artistically tinted tiled mantels is of a quality you are accustomed to see only in houses costing double.

Seven and eight rooms, hardwood floors, spacious porches, hot water heat, electric light, unequaled closet room, tiled baths and kitchens, extra wash-basins, two toilets. Lots 20 ft. wide by 120 ft. deep with private concrete driveway for automobiles. Garage space.

You must see all the other features to fully appreciate the exceptional value at

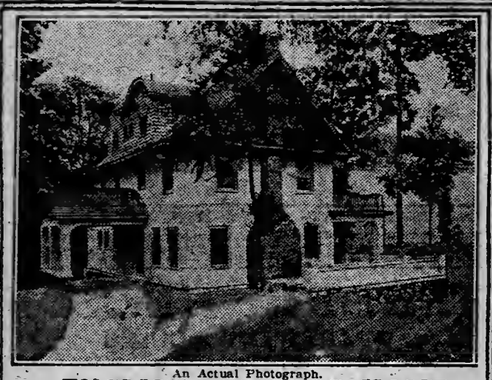
$8,250. $1,000 cash, balance $55 a month covering principal and interest.

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162 REMSEN STREET
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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



An Actual Photograph.

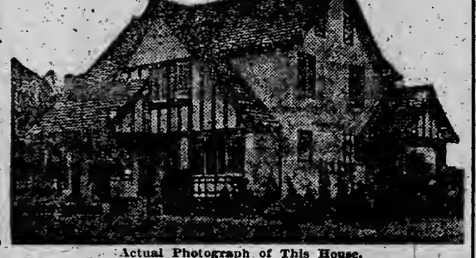
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Price $7,500.....Easy Terms
CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO NEW YORK CITY.

An unusually beautifully well built home on extensive shaded grounds, 100 by 190 feet; porte cochere; open terrace, huge verandas; also upper veranda and sleeping porch; commanding superb water view. Spacious library hall; very large living room with open fireplace. Dining room with open fireplace; butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor. Four master bed chambers, some en suite; two tiled baths on second floor. Four fine bedrooms, bathroom on third floor. Parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hard woods; hardwood trim throughout. Perfect heating plant, electric light, toilet and laundry in cellar; every up-to-date convenience. A select social centre. Convenient to country club, golf, affording all summer and winter sports. Highest, healthiest climate near New York City.

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Actual Photograph of This House.

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The most superb location on the Palisades, directly on the cliffs above the Hudson, and no expense or skill spared in producing the most perfect houses.

I have sold to more than 150 families in the past two years, and there is not one regret among them. But you must see my houses to fully understand why I break records. You must also see the most beautiful view to be had of New York City.

Houses are built of Natco hollow tile, stucco finish; Ludiwici Celadon Tile roof; have six to fourteen rooms; room for garage; modern improvements; hot water heat, gas, electricity; tiled bathrooms, kitchen, porcelain fixtures; streets fully improved; assessments paid.

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Broadway and 31st St. and 330, 33d St., Woodcliff, N. J.
Telephone, Union 3045. Come, Phone or Write.

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Small farm, 3 acres, finest soil, situated near station, schools, and stores in Huntington; easy commuting to New York; Brand new 7-room house, new barn and hennery; ready for immediate occupancy; apple, peach, and pear trees; 50 chickens; heat proposition on Long Island; price, $3,500 complete, $1,000 cash; act at once. Owner, Room 515, 47 West 34th St.

$3400 COTTAGE

Golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home, with money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms, bath, latest and extra improvements, steam heat, gas, spacious porches, large garden, select location; 25 miles out, overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station 5 minutes' walk; small first payment, remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I.

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For rent, furnished, Oct. to May, Colonial Dwelling; five masters' bedrooms, two baths; near Golf Course; ½ mile from station, 38 minutes from city. Rent $700 Apply to **Payson McL. Merrill Co.**
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FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

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Highly Restricted.
Between Depot and Bay.
Four homes sold last week— others now building.
Secure one of our large plots and build.
See A. A. SEALY.
Freeport Club, or 160 Broadway, N. Y.

IDEAL PLOT, 100x108,

Located in prettiest section of
Kensington, Great Neck, L. I.

Owner is forced to dispose of a highly restricted residential plot, located midst Long Island's finest residences. It will pay a high-class homeseeker to communicate with Owner, Box 101 Times.

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House of 10 rooms, 3 baths, garage, plot 60x125 ft. Price $11,500.
House of 8 rooms, plot 99x495 ft., facing Main St. Price $11,000.
Three-quarters of an acre, 14 rooms, 4 baths, garage, water view. Price $32,000.
Eighteen acres, large house, garage, other outbuildings. Price $75,000.
Your ideal home for sale or rent can be obtained by addressing
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The ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; 9-room stucco house, with 2 baths; a large plot on the hill overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore front; bargain prices; write or call for photos and full particulars. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

North Shore—Remodeled old Colonial residence, surrounded by beautiful shade trees; 10 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat; 5 acres; garden, lawn, orchard, outbuildings; select section. Sacrifice, $8,000, to close estate. Attractive terms. Photographs. Particulars. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (32d St.), N.Y.

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Bayport—120 acres; 3 minutes' walk station, trolley; fronting Merrick Road; high; partly cleared; balance woodland; two beautiful lakes on property; $200 acre; terms.
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WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

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Suburb of
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New Houses for Sale at Most Attractive Terms
Write for full particulars.
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View of New Dwelling at Van Cortlandt Terrace, South Yonkers.

Situated in one of the highest and most beautiful residence sections, just across the New York City line, overlooking Broadway, the City of Yonkers, the Hudson River and the Palisades; this house has large living, music and billiard rooms; 5 large sleeping rooms (running water), 2 baths. Private road for automobiles.

Price $15,000, on Convenient Terms.

Other NEW HOUSES for sale or rent.

How to Go: Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt Park. Trolley to property. Car every two minutes. All night service.

Rollins Bros., Office Cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

PARK HILL On the HUDSON

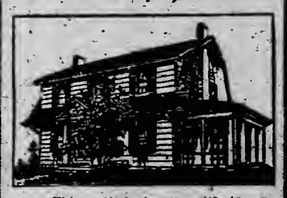
New York's most attractive suburban park. Beautiful residences for sale from $10,000 up. Or you may have a house designed and built to meet your requirement on terms of sale arranged on a basis equivalent to rent if desired.

HOW TO REACH PARK HILL:
1—Take Broadway Subway Express to Van Cortlandt Park, then Broadway trolley to Park Hill. 2—Take 6th or 9th Avenue Elevated trains to 155th St., then Putnam Railroad to Park Hill Station. 3—Motor up Broadway to Park Hill Station and office 12 miles N. from Times Sq.

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American Real Estate Company
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Price $4,950



This artistic house, with inclosed porch, hardwood floors, hot water heat, gas and coal ranges, electric fixtures, tiled bathroom, decorated to suit.

On plot 50x130

The Boulevard,

Mineola, Long Island

A highly restricted section, having all improvements, flowers, shrubs and trees.

A forward movement to meet the demand for Homes on plots of sufficient size to permit of garage and garden.

35 minutes from Pennsylvania station, Manhattan, and Flatbush Station, Brooklyn.

A descriptive booklet will be sent upon request.

EDWARD J. McCORMACK,
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FOR SALE

Completely Furnished Semi-Bungalow at BAYSIDE, L. I.

Twenty minutes from Pennsylvania Station, New York. Corner plot, 60x100; five minutes' walk from station; house contains six rooms and bath; constructed of hollow tile, stucco and frame, cement porch, rubble stone finish; double hardwood floors throughout; equipped with electric light, gas range, furnace heat; large rooms with extensive closets.

Furnishings are complete and include books, piano, Victrola and records, cut glass; house completely equipped with Burrows copper screens; completed and occupied May 1, 1914.

Will Sell at Sacrifice.

L. M. TAYLOR, 127 Duane St., N. Y.

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We offer AT COST four most artistic all-year houses just approaching completion, ranging from 7 rooms and bath at $7,600 to 10 rooms and 2 baths at $13,000. Guaranteed construction. Convenient terms can be arranged. Every house occupies plot commanding a water view and close to MALBA STATION, 26 minutes from Penna. Station at 33d St., New York; 30 minutes by automobile from 59th St., New York, via Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Av. to Flushing and Whitestone Av. direct to Malba. Will decorate to suit purchaser. Refined, established neighborhood, with all water and country attractions combined. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, Country Club. Phone or call for particulars and photos.

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Associated with Cooley Farms
2 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 7440—Cort.

Near Atlantic Ocean.

Beautiful Baldwin Harbor.

Right on the water. This ideal all year round section of the South Shore; 80 trains daily; 60 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y., or Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn. Real water front lots and plots, $500 each and up. 6 and 8 room bungalows and semi-bungalows with bath, $2,950 and $4,950. Gas, water, electricity, sidewalks, etc. Terms, 10% down, balance 1% per month. Each purchaser has privilege of bathing beach, etc. For particulars and transportation call or write

BALDWIN,
243 W. 34th St., N. Y.—5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn.
340 W. 14th St., N. Y.—1,218 B'way, B'klyn.

TRUE DUTCH COLONIAL

$7,500, NOT $14,000.

The most popular and beautiful type of Colonial period, modeled after house costing $14,000, only smaller; 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, parquet, decorations, open fireplace, centre hall, casement doors to end piazza, hedge, shrubbery; 60x100; tennis club, excellent neighborhood, easy terms, photo.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
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The Ideal Mountain Park Town.

50 minutes from B'way; 115 trains in and out daily; elevation up to 650 feet; pure air and water; unexcelled schools and social advantages.

Houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, from $50 upward. For sale, $5,000 upward.

Send stamp for beautifully illustrated booklet.

Frank Hughes-Taylor Co.,
Hughes Building,
opposite Lackawanna Station,
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GARDEN CITY IS FAMOUS

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Mortgage company authorizes sale, delightful home, at low price, $9,500; 12 rooms, 2 baths, large sunny living room, open fireplace, electric lights, gas, sewer, 3 bedrooms, newly decorated, painted; piazza, privet hedge, shrubbery; fine surroundings; tennis and golf near by; easy terms.

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All-Year-Round Country Home by the Sea

ON Echo Bay, about midway between Larchmont and New Rochelle, there is a country home with 300 feet of sea water front, which realizes the dream of many a man and which can be bought for much less than it would cost to create that dream.

There are three acres of ground covered with fine old trees, offering the unusual combination of seaside and woodland.

The house has 19 rooms and 5 bathrooms, including 6 master bedrooms and 5 servants' bedrooms; also 6 open fireplaces.

The garage-stable has room for three large cars, a carriage room and five stalls and two men servants' bedrooms over.

All facilities and improvements that an owner expects in a thoroughly modern house are found in this home worked out into a place of unusual attractiveness, in which the buildings seem a part of the grounds, and the whole forms a picture from every point of view, from the inside out, or from the outside in.

The name of the place is

Carlina

It is on the Boston Post Road, is a mile from the New Haven Railroad Station, and has a trolley all the way. An important consideration in the keeping of servants. The property is on what is known as Premium Point, and has the exclusive bathing privileges of a white sandy beach, private dock and deep yacht anchorage.

Full particulars, visit to the property and price can all be arranged. The house can be bought for immediate occupancy, furnished or unfurnished. Full commission paid to brokers.

Loton H. Slawson Company
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On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

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World's Greatest Labor Market

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FOUR RAILROADS
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Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

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Up-to-date, going farm right in town; 100 acres; fine meadow, stream water, dairy, grain, fruit; fine orchards; established milk route; 5 minutes station, high school, stores, churches, bank. Enough suitable for sub-division to pay for entire farm. Stock, implements, crops, (gathered and in ground), value $5,000, included in sale. High state cultivation; excellent dwelling and outbuildings; city conveniences. Price $20,000, half remain mortgage low rate interest. Must be sold; this your opportunity. Ask about it. INTERESTED, Room 703, 141 Broadway.

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Do you appreciate quality? Is construction an item? Do you want a home exceptionally well built, or one well finished superficially that in a few years will require large amounts for maintenance? If this former interests you we would like to show you one of our new Colonial Houses with large living room, fireplace, paneled dining room, glass enclosed, 6 large bedrooms, 3 baths, (showers,) vacuum cleaner; plot 60 ft. front, shade trees; price, $10,000.

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Builders of Distinctive Homes.
Opposite Lackawanna Station, Montclair.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY



This new Craftsman house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors and trim; large open fireplace, gas-kitchen, steam heat; model laundry in basement; large plot; in Northern New Jersey, half hour from N. Y. City. Send for photo, floor plans and free tickets.

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ALWYN TERRACE, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

This very attractive house is located on a restricted corner, size 100x135 feet. Only 30 minutes from New York. Splendid train service.

There are nine rooms, in addition to two solariums, two baths, two fireplaces, butler's pantry, large closets, &c. Fine shade trees. Special price to effect prompt sale.

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Rutherford, N. J. 30 mins. Herald Square; first stop main line Erie. New house; steam, hardwood floors; chestnut trim; tile bath; electric gas; beam ceilings, panelled walls; entirely decorated. Unusual bargain. $4,950. Terms to suit. SINSABAUGH, 20 Park Ave., Rutherford.

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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

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RENT then BUY

New, artistic, 8-room all-year residence, remarkably well situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from country club; 2 baths, big living room; prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege, rent to apply. "Owner," P. O. Box 1,041, New York City.

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Princeton, 47 acres, 1½ miles station, attractive section, near trolley; handsome stucco residence, 12 rooms, bath, every improvement; picturesque location; borders large stream, rustic bridge; 4 acres young bearing orchard; splendid outbuildings; worth $15,000, sacrifice $9,000.

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Kensington, Great Neck

On Manhasset Bay

Italian Villa, 80 feet front and 68 feet deep; hollow tile and stucco; Italian Garden enclosed with pergola, arched gateway and balustrades.

15 Rooms and 4 Baths

The first floor contains large hall, living room, library, dining room, office or den, lavatory, kitchen, and butler's pantry, with large porches off the library and dining room, and a service porch off the kitchen.

The second floor has four master's bedrooms and three baths, or five master's bedrooms, including a semi-enclosed room, which can be used as an additional bedroom or sleeping porch.

The third floor has three servants' bedrooms and bath.

The basement has a large billiard room.

Southern Colonial House 72 feet front and 45 feet deep; large porches 76 feet long; exact copy of the famous Lee mansion in Virginia.

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The first floor contains large living room, dining room, library, billiard room, kitchen, pantry, lavatory and garage.

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A 2-ACRE

Place with beautiful lawn and ons hundred big trees. All kinds of fruits. Fine vegetable and flower garden. Combination stable and garage. Poultry House, Tennis Court.

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THIS Property can now be purchased at a greatly reduced figure.

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New York's Most Attractive Suburb.

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Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Beautiful Park. Private Pier. $7,000.00 Cement Beach Walk.
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Estate of 1½ acres; house 16 rooms, 3 baths; rent, unfurnished, $1,200 per year.

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Stucco, 12 rooms, garage, rent, $1,200 year. Apply to **Thomas N. Cooke,** Smith Building, Greenwich, Conn.

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High Class Hotel Accommodations, Catering to Exclusive People.
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Exceptionally Fine Apartment,
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Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

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Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
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RENTALS $540 YEARLY UP.

1 Room & Bath.	2 Rooms & Bath.
25 West 49th Street.	25 West 49th Street.
19 East 57th St.	414 Madison Ave.
3 Rooms & Bath.	274 Madison Ave.
287 Lexington Ave.	930 Madison Ave.
13 East 49th St.	18-20 East 48th St.
28 East 55th St.	26-28 East 49th St.
19 East 57th St.	9 East 49th St.
	13 East 49th St.
	28 East 55th St.
	19 East 57th St.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
421 Madison Av., at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill—5600.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
2 Rooms Bath and Kitchenette $750 to $1300
3-4 Rooms Bath and Kitchenette $1600
8 Rooms, Foyer and 3 Baths, $3,000
9 " " 3 " $3,500
Exceptional Service. All Modern Conveniences, including Refrigeration.
Restaurant on Premises.
Under Ownership Management.

SUBLET
Free Three Months Rent
To responsible party. New house, absolutely fireproof, never occupied. Seven large rooms, three baths, and foyer. Corner apartment, all outside rooms on West End Avenue. Southern and westerly exposure. Immediate possession. Phone Bryant 7900. D. MARKS, 1,465 Broadway. Sunday phone Audubon 451.

THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.
8 Room Apartment with 2 Baths. *Unfurnished,*
To Sublet, Two 10 Room Apartments, *Furnished.*

St. James Court
Southeast Corner of Broadway at 92d St.
Apartments of 7, 8 & 9 Rooms
Renting at $1,000 to $1,300
For information apply to
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.
165 Broadway Telephone Cort. 7475

BEVERWYCK APARTMENTS,
39-41 West 27th Street.
Newly furnished Apartments. Parlor, bedroom, and bath. Large rooms. Central location. Especially adapted to bachelors. Reasonable terms.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK
4 WEST 101ST ST.
Large, light, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35 to $45. Hall boy on premises.

WEST END
AV., 850, NEAR 102nd ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

1 or More Rooms,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
In The Calumet, high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St.; catering to refined patronage; superior restaurant and service; doctor's suite, three rooms, ground floor.

252-254 West 84th St.
Excellent Block: Near West End Ave.
Six and Seven Rooms.
$35 to $45; all improvements. Janitor, 252

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW APARTMENTS ONLY A FEW LEFT

993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$3,400-$4,300
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955 PARK AVE.
Near 82d St.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,400
9 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,500

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,900
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,100
12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900
Larger Suites can be arranged.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.
ALSO
BRENTMORE
88 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Cor. 69th St.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Simplex.....$3,750
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000
Apply on premises or at the Office of Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Avenue,
Near 56th St. 'Phone, 270—Plaza.
OFFER FOR RENT
The Following Apartments:
The Kenmore
353 West 57th St.
Elevator and Hall Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 8 rooms and bath.
Rents, $1,000 & $1,100 per annum
215 West 51st St. and 224 West 52d St.
51st St. to 52d St. and B'way
Elevator and Hall Boy Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartm'ts of 3-4-5-6 rooms & bath.
Rents from $720 to $1,200 per annum.
The Harold
439 Manhattan Ave.
Elevator and Hall Boy Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartm'ts of 4-5-6 rooms and bath.
Rents from $420 to $540 per annum.
Dorenza Court
545 West 158th St.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
Convenient to Subway.
Apartments of 4 & 5 r'ms & bath.
Rents from $480 to $600 per annum.

St. Charles
101 West 72d Street.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc. Every modern convenience.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.
Representative on Premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
BROADWAY & 79TH ST.
Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive, 315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms. $900 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

236 West 70th St.
bet. Broadway & West End Av.
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE
BLOCK, JUST A STEP TO SUBWAY & "L."
NEW HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
TO SUBLET,
4 Rooms and Bath
Rent $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.

THE LEYLAND
306 W. 80th St. Bet. West End Avenue and Riverside Drive
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
7 AND 8 ROOMS
Exceptionally Attractive.
$1200 TO $1300.

THE CANTERBURY,
204-210 West 108th St.
Between Amsterdam Ave. and Broadway.
Every improvement, elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.; large, light rooms, elegantly decorated.
3 Rooms, $38; 4 Rooms, $42.50; 5 Rooms, $55.
Apply Superintendent, or 'Phone River—193.

8 **RICHELIEU** 8
171 West 95th Street.
Extra large, light rooms; elevator and electric light; rents $900 to $1200. Ground floor especially adapted for doctor. Apply Supt., on premises.

THE CAMDEN,
206 West 96th St., Near Broadway.
7-Room Corner Apartment, $75.
VASA K. BRACHER,
2,010 Broadway. Tel., Columbus—361.

141 W. 110TH STREET,
Near 7th Av.
One high-class outside apartment; eight extra large rooms; only two on floor; face park south; exceptional transit facilities. $1,200.

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IN
Elevator Apartments
An owner desirous of fully renting his apartment houses located in the best sections of Morningside Heights and Washington Heights, prior to October 1st, offers the following:
4-Room Apartment, former rent $40, **Reduced to $35**
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6-Room Apartment, **Reduced to $50**
7-Room Apartment, **Reduced to $45**
7-Room Apartment, **Reduced to $60**
7-Room Apartment, **Reduced to $65**
7-Room Apartment, **Reduced to $70**
8-Room Apartment, **Reduced to $75**
Phone Owner for Particulars at 4853 Audubon, Apartment B, any time Sunday, week day or evening.

36 Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.
ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED
New 14-story high-class apartment house, steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.
2 Rooms and 1 Bath,
3 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Dining room on first floor. Service in rooms if desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.
Geo. F. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

West End Avenue Duplex Apartment
10 ROOMS, WITH BATH AND EXTRA TOILET,
$100 Per Month.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
841 WEST END AVE.,
N. W. Cor. 101st St.
APPLY ON PREMISES
OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d Street.

9 Rooms
Modern Elevator Apartment.
265 W. 81st St.
Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
Rent, $1500
References Essential. Immediate Possession.
Apply on premises, or
DERBYCHUCH & CO., 150 Broadway.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)
ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,250.
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. One Block to "L," Subway and Cars. Two Bus Lines Pass the Building.
Representative on Premises, or
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$42.50 to $67.50 per Month

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 Rooms, $1,080 to $1,200

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 110th Street Subway. Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West, Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Wareham
231 Lexington Av., Near 34th Street
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath,
Rental $540 to $600.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600-$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOM APARTMENTS

Northold AND Southold

(West Side of Broadway, 150th to 151st Street)

For size of rooms, for arrangement, for superiority of finish, for quality of service supplied by the management, the apartments in these fireproof buildings are beyond comparison with anything else on Washington Heights.

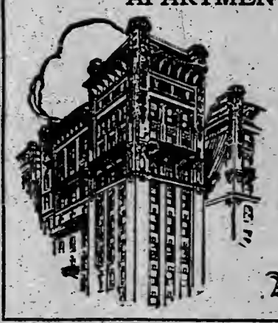
4 Rooms—1 Bath —$600 to $800
5 Rooms—1 Bath — 720 to 840
6 Rooms—2 Baths—1,050 to 1,080
7 Rooms—2 Baths—1,200 to 1,350

Satisfactory references absolutely indispensable

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Agent and Manager.

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ROOFGARDEN PLAYGROUND FOR THE CHILDREN
GYMNASIUM WITH NEEDLE SHOWERS FOR GROWN-UPS are two unique and attractive features offered to our tenants.
Apartments of 5, 8, and 9 rooms. Rentals $1,000 to $2,300. The two best known and best managed apartment houses in New York.
Riverside Drive, 110th and 111th Streets, commanding view of Hudson River. Subway express station.
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Manager of the Buildings
'Phone: 4302 Morningside
American Real Estate Company
OWNERS

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The Dallieu,

101st St. and West End Avenue, Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up to date in every particular. Large, airy rooms.
ONLY
One 6 Room Apartment, 3 Baths
One 7 " " 3 "
One 9 " " 3 "
Moderate Rentals
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FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
Broadway and 79th St.
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THE WAHNITA
105 West 77th St.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK
3 EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; EVERY CONCEIVABLE CONVENIENCE; BIG VALUE. $50
7 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, NEWLY DECORATED; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; CONVENIENT. $50

THE JAMES,
65 West 68th St.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
3 BEAUTIFUL, LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. $75

JEROME APARTMENTS
35-43 West 61st St.
6 EXTRA LARGE, THOROUGHLY MODERN ROOMS; $45
7 HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT; ONE COR. APARTMENT. $65

COLONIAL APARTMENTS
29-31-33 COLUMBUS AV.
6 attractive rooms. Every modern improvement, including electricity, tiled bath, &c. $35 $38

SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
1974 BROADWAY, COR. 67TH STREET

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
8 ROOMS $1,700 PER ANNUM
3 BATHS

STRAND VIEW
309 West 99th St.
Near West End Ave.
7 ROOMS $1,500 PER ANNUM
2 BATHS
Apply on Premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.

Riverside Apartment to Sublet.
On account of buying home, will sublet my beautiful seven-room apartment at a great deal less rental than it cost me, for one year from Oct. 1. All outside rooms.
MARSH ADAIR.
Apt. [illegible] Tel. Audubon 3420.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

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35-39 West 96th St.
8-story fireproof building, private house block.
One apartment left; 7th floor.
7 rooms, bath and maid's lavatory

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-19 West 114th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 exceptionally large, light, all outside rooms, 2 baths.
All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.
Moderate Rents

ANNAMERE COURT
609-15 West 115th St.
7 and 8 large light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
Moderate Rents
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ALLENDALE
808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,850.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Corner Apartment, $2,950.
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT
316 West 79th St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
APPLY TO SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th St. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

11TH ST., WEST, 128.
WHY BE A
SUBWAY SARDINE?
Try living in "THE NEIGHBORHOOD" of New York City. A refined atmosphere. The comforts of home without the discomforts of travel.
Did you enjoy your subway journey home this past week?
Elevator apartments, every modern convenience.
Six-seven well-planned rooms; unobstructed view from every window.
$900-$1,000. MANAGER ON PREMISES.

THE EVANSTON
90th St. & West End Ave.
To sublease, apartment of 8 exceptionally large rooms, 3 baths. Inquire Supt. on premises. Tel. Riverside 3515.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway | Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths, $1,200 to $1,900.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,200.

105 West 72d St.
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,050-$2,100.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,800.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
One Apartment
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,350 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc.
3 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,000 to $1,700.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,000.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

349 West 85th St.
Near West End Ave.
Sixth floor; southeast exposure; large, light rooms; one apartment.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,400.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,200.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

Apartments of Highest Character

Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
Very attractive apartments.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to 72d St. Subway Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,405 to $1,600.

Representative on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
Tel. 1114 Morningside.
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. and Treas.
Office, 601 West 115th Street, near Broadway.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface lines.
Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $480 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars and Riverside Drive "Bus" line.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,200. Liberal concessions.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

La Grange
1 WEST 83D ST.
North Cor. Central Park West.
9 very large Rooms and 2 Baths, $2,400.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000-$1,300.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 West 72d Street.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

AVONMORE
2,131 Broadway, at 74th Street
Beautifully Appointed Apartments,
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,100-$1,800
Southern Exposure.
Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

73 WEST 92D ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
8 Large Rooms, $67.50
Beautifully decorated; abundant closet space. Short walk to all transit lines and prettiest part of Central Park.
Agent on premises or
KEMPE & CO. 57th St.-Broadway. Schuyler 5810.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

Attractive West Side Dwellings
72D TO 110TH STS.
AT MODERATE RENTALS.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Tel. River 975. 2,705 B'way. (103.)

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths. $1,800.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River, Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $900.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,300.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $600.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Avenue, Near 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
$32 to $50 per Month.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $1,800 to $2,400.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
3 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

RAMONA
523 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $900.

BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Outside.
Southwest Exposure.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY
WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $40 to $75 per Month.

HAZELTON COURT
3,699 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $540.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

35 WEST 82D ST.
New 9-story Fireproof.
Near Central Park West
One Block from "L" Station.
All Outside Rooms.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
$900 to $1,200.
South and West Exposure.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,100.
All New Fixtures.
Immediate Possession.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,500.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,550 to $2,400.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
9 Very Large Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,650 to $2,000.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $930 to $1,150.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

SYLVIA HALL
500 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 3, 4, 8 & 9 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Corner 140th St.
Outside rooms, with southern exposure. Most attractive.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $840.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Cor. Apartment. All Southern Exposure.
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

THE KENWAY
462 Convent Av.
Corner of 150th St.
7 Rooms. Excellent Value.
$45 to $50 per month.
Southern Exposure.

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WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,
549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside
Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath.
Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

STRATHMORE
404 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 113th St.
12-Story Modern Fireproof Building, with all improvements; superior management and service—all white help. Exceptional Apartments of the highest class for particular people. Suites of 10 rooms, foyer, pantry, and 3 baths available. Representative on premises.
HAWKES & HOPPIN, Agts.,
32 Nassau St.

New Fireproof Apartments

310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)

THE six room suites are all leased. We still have several seven room Apartments, one renting as low as $2,200—and a few eight room Suites with exceptional westerly view. It is an actual fact that there is an atmosphere about these apartments which is superior to anything we know of on the west side.

Ready for immediate occupancy.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE WEST SIDE.

THE DELLA ROBBIA
740 WEST END AVE.
NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.
Only Three 4-Room Apartments Left
Only Two 7-Room Apartments Left
The Finest on the West Side at Very Attractive Rental
CENTRAL LOCATION, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72D ST.

BEFORE DECIDING—INSPECT

The Cleburne
West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON
New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.
Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.
ON PREMISES, OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
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530 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner of 86th St.
Highest Class Apartment House on the West Side
An exceptionally well arranged suite of
7 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS and 10 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS
Rents $2,600 to $4,000
EARLE & CALHOUN
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160th St.—Riverside Drive—161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
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11 W. 81 St.
Facing Manhattan Sq. Park
Overlooking Central Park
11 Rooms
3 Baths
Light on All Sides
A. P. COBURN, Agt., on premises.
Phone, 9832—Schuyler.

Unusual Value.
7 ROOMS AND BATH
ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 97th Street.
315 West 97th, The Victoria, $1,050
9 Story Corner Fireproof.
Apply on Premises.

FINE ELEVATOR APTS.
$35 IN BEST LOCATION. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. $60
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $45 & $50; 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $90, 30 E. 128th St.

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EDINBORO
Corner Elevator Apartment,
203 West 103rd St., Near Subway Station
7 rooms and bath.
$600-$660.
Elevator, private phone; all large, light rooms, electric lights.

THE HUGUENOT
530-532 W. 112th St., Near Broadway
5 rooms and bath.
$396-$516
Electric light, private phone; convenient 110th St. Subway and "L" Stations.
Apply to renting agent on premises.

320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,
8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,400
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments in high-class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,
7 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, $1,500 to $1,900.
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath, $1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 West 72d St.

215 WEST 54TH ST.,
N. E. cor. Broadway.
9 large, light rooms and bath, $1,000.
Corner Apt.
Apply on Premises or RICE & HILL, 507 Fifth Av.

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Apartments
NEW 12-STORY Fireproof
35 West 81st St.
½ block Columbus Av. Elevated.
½ block Central Park Entrance.
Southern Exposure.
Magnificent View.
Exclusive, Refined Section.
2 VACANT SUITES
8 Large Rooms, 3 Baths.
Beautifully laid out.
Artistically decorated.
Every Modern Appointment.
Moderate Rentals.
Under Owner's Management.
Apply Resident Superintendent.
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261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

2 WEST 83D ST.
CORNER, HIGH GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
7 ROOMS AND BATH.
Rents $700 to $1,200.
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247 Riverside Drive,
South Corner of 95th Street.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.
Very attractive Apartments; every modern improvement.
$1,000 to $1,300.
Choice Apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.
THOS. J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th Street.
Riverside—9700.

203 W. 81st St.
NEAR BROADWAY.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS
Extraordinary large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.
Very desirable physician's apartments.

1695 BROADWAY, Near 54th St.
4 rooms and bath.....$360
8 rooms and bath.....$600
Apply on Premises or RICE & HILL, 507 Fifth Av.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington The Jefferson
6-8 ELEGANT LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. **$55 up**
WALDORF & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

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Best Value
In Large, Square and Light Rooms,
Tuileries and Watsessing
251-255 West 95th Street
NORTHWEST COR. BROADWAY.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,400.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
H. F. KELLER,
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9 Rooms and 2 Baths
The Rosary
306 West 99th St.
RENTAL $1,500.
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31-33 West 11th St.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartments, four and five room suites.
RENTS $72.50 TO $95.

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Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites.
RENTS $50 TO $70.

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Six-story elevator apartment; four-room Suites.
RENTS $40 TO $50.
J. IRVING WALSH,
33 West 11th Street.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths
Firenze Court
206 West 92d St.
RENTAL $1,300.
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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE.

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324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive. ONLY ONE OF EACH LEFT.
5 Rooms & Bath . . $1,300
8 Rooms & 3 Baths . 2,100
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THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,400 to $1,600.

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths
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Eton Hall—Rugby Hall
29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,600.

THE CORTLANDT ONLY TWO LEFT.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800.
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.). Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.

THE GLENHAM
2,626 B'way, Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
Only One Suite.
8 Rooms and Bath $1,200

410 West End Av.
Near 79th St. Subway.
ONLY ONE LEFT.
8 Rooms and Bath $1,200

54 W. 105th St.
Near "L" Station and Park. Non-Elevator.
7 Rooms & Bath, All Imps. $600-$650

Inquire of Superintendents or at Our Office

HIGH CLASS NEW HOUSES

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive.
Corner 99th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600 to $1,700.
3 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,500.
12-story fireproof and soundproof. Overlooking the most magnificent part of Hudson and Palisades.

DAYTON COURT
35 Fort Washington Ave.,
Corner 160th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900.
New, beautiful elevator apartments; street under supervision of Park Department.

RAYMORE COURT
232-238 West 106th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6-7 Rooms, $600 to $1,100.
All Outside Chambers.
An elevator apartment house of the highest class; private safes, mail chutes; hardwood finish, etc.

65 FORT WASHINGTON AV.
Corner 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, Rentals, $540 to $840.
A high-class elevator apartment house; delightful, spacious chambers; tremendous large closets.

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522 to 530 West 157th St.
3-5-6-7 Rooms, $420 to $870.
Elevator; select neighborhood; Subway Express 157th and Broadway; elevated express 155th and 8th Ave.

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91 Fort Washington Ave.,
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4-5-6 Rooms, Rents, $540 to $840.
A magnificent elevator apartment, on a tree-lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades.

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY.
Broadway, Cor. 162d St. 'Phone, Audubon—7478.
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391 West End Avenue

Between 78th and 79th Streets

THIS is an elevator house of a somewhat older type, and the rentals are based accordingly. The rooms are airy and comfortable. Continuous elevator and hall service.

There are three 8-room apartments available. Inspection invited.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

THE PRASADA,

50 Central Park West.
South corner of 63th Street, overlooking Central Park.

An apartment house complete. Exclusiveness and close to all transit facilities. Large airy rooms and closets. Plenty of light.

8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.
Representative on premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Agents,
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Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 158th Street.

The Sutherland

A beautiful fireproof building with every modern convenience.

7 Rooms and 2 Baths

Low Rents—Sunshine—Quiet.

Look at these delightful apartments. Renting agent on premises or
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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Beautifully situated best section of Central Park West.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West 90th St. to 91st

Suites of
5 Rooms and Bath.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
13 Rooms, 3 Baths.

An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.

Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
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'Phone, Morningside—3240.

THE SONOMA

N. E. Cor. Broadway at 55th St.
Exceptionally well appointed Apartments at attractive rentals.

4, 5 and 8 Rooms.

Also furnished Apartments; spacious rooms, high ceilings; southern exposure prevails; ideal, convenient, central location. Manager on premises.

Gainsborough Studios,
222 WEST 59TH ST.
1 Studio handsomely furnished for couple, North light.
Also 2 rooms and bath for bachelor.
James E. Bell, Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley

N.E. Corner 81st St. and West End Ave.



A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT

of 8 or 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant, $2700.

Smaller apartment of 7 Rooms, $1700

RESIDENTIAL MANAGER.

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50

THE CURTISS

176 W. 87th St., Cor. Amst. Ave.
7 ROOMS, BATH, $60-$75.
Duplex Apartment, Ground Floor, $50.
Subway and "L" Station at 86th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE CHEPSTOW,

215 West 101st St., N. E. Corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof Building with 4 Elevators
An Exceptionally Attractive Corner Apartment of
8 Large Outside Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,100
also 6 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $1,800

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Corner 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; eltnated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath,
$660 to $1,200.

PICKEN COURT
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Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
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All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath,
$480 to $720.

Rockledge Hall
Riverside Drive, Corner 102d St.
Choicest Section of the Drive
Private house block.
Largest rooms on the West Side.
7 & 8 Rooms & 3 Baths,
$1,800 to $2,100.
Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,450.

LINLITHGOW
640 WEST 139TH ST.,
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Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $840.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
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combines an airy, healthful, peaceful atmosphere; a desirable, strictly residential location and moderate rentals. Convenient to the most exclusive shopping and amusement centers.
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N. E. Cor. B'way and 107th St.
is situated on Straus Square. Ideally located and faultless in service and appointment. Only one apartment left. All rooms have southern exposure, are large and well ventilated.
7 Rooms, $1,200

The Quality of our apartments and the service we give may be measured to some extent by the fact that 95% of all the apartments in our care are already rented for the ensuing year.

Apply on premises, or to
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51 East 42d Street. Tel. Murray Hill 1936.

STRATFORD AVON

210 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER 93D ST.
12 Story Fireproof Building.
Every Modern Improvement.
One Apartment Left,
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,600.
Representative on Premises.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
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Duplex Apartment, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.

Living room, 25x35.

Seen by appointment with
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Avenue

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CHOICE Apartment

562 WEST END AVE.
AT 87TH ST.

9 Rooms
and
3 Baths

MOST ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
Immediate Possession.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

OSCAWANA
393 WEST END AV.,
S. W. Cor. 79th St.
Modern Elevator Apartments. Spacious rooms. Select location.
Ground floor corner Apartment, 3 rooms and bath; suitable for doctor or dentist; $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St.

Apartments for Comfort and Service

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga"
Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO 31 William Street. Telephone Hanover 1839

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MORRISON & DAWSON,
172D TO 173D ST. & AUDUBON AVE.
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.
2 Rooms, $24 up
3 Rooms, $25 up.
4 Rooms, $32 up
5 Rooms, $40 up
6 Rooms, $45 up

THE LYNWOOD
551 W. 178TH ST.
5 Room Apartments, $40.00
6 Room Apartments, $48.00

THE FLORIDA
1061 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
N. W. CORNER 163D ST.
4 Rooms, $35.00 and $37.50
6 Rooms, $45.00 and $50.00
7 Rooms, $60.00 and $65.00
All the above Elevator Apartments offer exceptional value. A call will convince you.
NORMAN DENZER,
159TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

4 and 5 Rooms
FRONT APARTMENTS.
An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.
4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.
EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE, WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW.
Very Large Bedroom.
ELEVATOR; ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Rent $38-$60.
W. D. MORGAN, AGENT,
3,578 BROADWAY (147TH ST.)

603 W. 111th St.
THE ANTLERS
between B'way & Riverside.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Attractive Modern Apts.
Owner on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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1429 St. Nicholas Av., at 181st St. Telephones: Audubon 8910-8911.
Highest Type of Elevator Apartments in the Washington Heights Section
Unequalled Service and Maintenance.

WARRINGTON HALL
90 Pinehurst Av., corner 181st St.
5 and 6 Rooms.
$52 to $65.

THE BELTANA
598 West 191st St., southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$45 to $63.

THE FORT VIEW
854 West 181st St., southeast corner Northern Av.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$75 to $110.

THE PALMERSTON
601 West 181st, northwest corner St. Nicholas Av.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms.
$36 to $55.

HIGHLAND COURT
St. Nicholas Av. & 192d, southwest corner
4, 5, 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$36 to $72.

THE NONPAREIL
87 St. Nicholas Place at 155th St.
4, 5, 6 Rooms.
$35 to $52.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual Sunny Exposure.
Express Subway Station 100 Feet Away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only
5 to 9 Rooms
$1,600 to $2,800
Write or telephone for Booklet.
See Resident Superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.



THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Telephone Schuyler 3800.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

610 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $35.
6 ROOMS, $46
7 ROOMS, $47.

615 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $31, $33.
7 ROOMS, $47.

619 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $32.
6 ROOMS, $46.

THE ABOVE APARTMENTS ARE BETWEEN RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND BROADWAY. ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 West 34th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42d St.

The Rolyat

600 West 140th Street,
Southwest Corner of Broadway.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
THREE APARTMENTS ON A FLOOR.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,100.
Representative on Premises, or
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Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

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THE CORONET

ONLY one 8-ROOM apartment. White wood work, parquet floors; southern exposure; refrigerating service.

USUAL CORONET QUALITY.

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HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc.
560 FIFTH AVENUE.
Tel. 11 Murray Hill.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

No. 552, Just North of 127th St.

THE MADRID

4, one bath; 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths; one of each, $578 to $1,100. High-class elevator apartment house; abundance of air and light. Close to subway and surface cars.

610 WEST 115TH ST.
Modern fireproof building, near Riverside Drive; large, bright rooms; every modern improvement; superior service; subway express station one block.

3 Rooms	kitchenettes and bath	$50.00 to $55.00
4 Rooms	and bath	$50.00 to $65.00
5 Rooms	and bath	$70.00 to $75.00

Representative on premises. Tel., 3835—Morn.

Axton Court

622 West 141st St.,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apartment; Excellent Service.
Agent on Premises.
4 Rooms, $50.00; 5 Rooms, $65.00.

VERSAILLES PALACE

600 to 606 W. 113th St., bet. B'way and Riverside Dr. Large, light rooms, fireproof building; elevator and all modern improvements; unexcelled service.
6 Rooms and Bath, $1,000
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,375 up
Apply premises or JOSEPH ATZ, 30 Church St

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
New High Class Elevator Apartments, directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

A.—"GARNET HALL"
601 WEST 141ST ST., COR. BROADWAY.
Modern building; all improvements; southern exposure.
REDUCED RENTALS.
Three to room; hot water supply; all night service.

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Elevator Apartments
7 Rooms, 3 Baths $600-$690
Apply on premises, or Broadway, Cor. 125th St.

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39-41 Claremont Ave.
Above 116th St., Adjacent to Riverside Drive.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University; all rooms facing the outside and splendidly laid out. Also an attractive Suite
7 Rooms & 2 Baths
Modern fireproof building; under the personal management of the owner.
Rents Very Reasonable.
Possession at once.

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938 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
S. E. COR. 157TH ST.
Best Located Elevator Apartments at Lowest Rents.
5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS
$50 to $900
Two blocks on "L" or Subway stations; half block to surface cars; every worthy improvement.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

High-Class Homes—Superior Service

Account renting season being late exceptionally attractive terms will be offered to responsible tenants.

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251 Ft. Washington Ave.
N. W. Corner 170th St.
Elevator. Fireproof.
Highest class apartment house in Washington Heights; most beautiful section.
4 Rooms .....$40 to $65
4 Rooms .....$46 to $45
6 Rooms $72.50

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484 Ft. Washington Ave.
S. E. Corner 181st St.
Elevator.
The most elegant apartments on Washington Heights.
5 Rooms .....$50 to $60
9 Rooms $100

Hispania Hall
601 West 156th St.
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Elevator.
Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum; remarkably beautiful apartments, of
7 Rooms.....$65 to $70

Jumel Terrace
425 West 160th St.
Near St. Nicholas Avenue.
ELEVATOR.
A very exclusive private house neighborhood; faces Rogers Morris Park and overlooks the Speedway and Long Island Sound. The apartments are unusually attractive.
5 Rooms .....$45 to $50
7 Rooms $70

"The Inglewood"
718 West 178th St.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave.
Elevator.
Overlooking its own and adjoining private gardens.
4 Rooms..$35 to $40
6 Rooms.....$50
7 Rooms.....$60

"The Chancellor"
720 West 181st St.
Bet. Broadway and Ft. Washington Ave.
Elevator.
2 Rooms.....$26
3 Rooms.....$30
4 Rooms..$36 to $40
5 Rooms..$45 to $47

Rodney
555 West 170th St.
Elevator.
Beautifully arranged, conveniently located, delightful front apartments.
3 Rooms.....$28
4 Rooms.....$38

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
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Great Rent Reduction and Concessions

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

The Northern Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.
3 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.
8 Immense rooms, (Corner,) 2 baths, butler's pantry, southern exposure. You will have to pay $125 for such apartments elsewhere ..... Formerly $110 $70 to $85
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, Butler's Pantry ..... $40 to $50 Formerly $60 to $75

The Kenilworth 45 Pinehurst Av., Northeast Corner 179th St.
Highest location in city, most desirable residential section.
All rooms outside and extraordinarily large.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front) ..... $55-$60 Formerly $65 to $70
5 Rooms & Bath (Front) ..... $50 Formerly $55
4 Rooms & Bath (Front) ..... $38 Formerly $45

Riverside Drive, 745 Southeast Corner 152d St. **Onondaga**
Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious rooms, with every conceivable improvement.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner) ..... $95 to $100 Formerly $110
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Regent Hall 3100-3110 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 125d, S. E. Cor. 124th. **Bellport Hall**
High-class house, convenient to subway; block from Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.
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6 Rooms and Bath ..... $45-$60 Formerly $65
5 Rooms and Bath ..... $38-$50 Formerly $55 to $60
4 Rooms & Bath, ground floor, front, adapted for physician, Rent $40

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Highest Class RESIDENCES and APARTMENTS
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$1,500 to $6,000

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A Few Select 2 and 3 Room Apartments.
Leased Yearly
All Outside Exposure
HOTEL ST. JAMES
109-11-13 West 45th Street
Conducted strictly as a family hotel, catering to exclusive patronage.
Reasonable Rates Club Breakfast Featured
Dining Room Service for Guests Only
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NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
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West Side, Above 110th Street.

"Best Apartment Values"
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSES.
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600 W. 165. Cor. B'way. 601 W. 164.
Near Subway Station.
Beautiful View of River.
2-3-4-5-7-8 Rooms,
$300 to $1,200.
RIO GRANDE—RIO VISTA
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2 Blocks Broadway and 157th St.
Overlooking Hudson.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, $300 to $840.
Kitchens—Kitchenettes.
MELRAH HALL
608-610 West 139th St. Near Riverside
2 Blocks from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $450 to $900.
ZENOBIA
217 W. 110th St., Opp. Park.
Near "L" and Subway.
5 Rooms, $720—7 & 8 Rooms, $900.
Inquire Supts. on premises, or
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West Side, Above 110th Street.

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Park Street.
Most Convenient Locality.
Attractively Planned Apartments.
New, Modern & Absolutely Fireproof.
6 Rooms, 3 Baths
RENTS $1,650 TO $1,850.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths
RENTS $2,100 TO $2,400.
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306-308 WEST 112TH ST.
4-5-6 large light rooms, steam heat, electric light, telephone, elevator. Rents $36 to $48.

100 WEST 118TH ST.
6-7 large, light rooms, steam heat. Rents $32 to $50. Apply Supt.

227-229 EAST 72ND ST.
6 and 8 rooms, steam heat, elevator. Rents $35 to $50. Apply Supt.

ATTENTION THE MILLARD, 18-20 West 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS. $35 to $65
Best in New York at Price.

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ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

RUTHERFORD
906 East 17th Street,
Nr. Rutherford Park. Elevator Apts.
3-4-5 Rooms, $300 to $540.
4 Rooms Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.
$40—5 Rooms.
$55—7 Rooms & Bath.
Corner elevator apartment. Large, sunny rooms, all facing street. 135 Hamilton Place, at 140th St., or 1676 Amsterdam Ave., (142d.)

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5 rooms, bedroom 17x10, $40
6 rooms ..... $40 to $42.50

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555 West 151st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
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631 East 168th St.
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5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

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Northeast Corner

Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.

New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.

3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.

Restaurant in the Building.

Rentals Per Annum **$600 to $1200**

One exceptional 8-room Apartment with 2 baths.

One 5-room Apartment, on ground floor, suitable for physician.

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Telephone, 7632—Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES.

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Chester Court
86 West 119th St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath newly renovated. $600—$1,200

Ronda and Chateau d'Armes
161st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $540—$1,000

The Waramaug
629 West 115th Street
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,300.

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
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Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

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418 West 118th St.

5 & 6 room apartments; all light rooms; combining home-like comfort, ideal location and reasonable rentals.

Steam Heat, Electricity, Elevator Service

Situated on one of the highest points on Manhattan Island near Columbia College, Riverside and Morningside Drives. Convenient to Subway. Rentals $45 to $60

A perfect home for small families that want comfort more than style.

Tenants Carefully Selected

Apply to Superintendent on premises or to Agent, Max Tahl (Telephone Broad 4380), 2 Stone St., New York.

"Grinnell"

Riverside Drive and 157th St.

Subway station within 200 feet of building.

This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.

A few suites to lease from October 1st.

All Large Outside Rooms.

RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

Finest Apartments on Upper West Side.

1366 St. Nicholas Ave.

(Near 179th St.)

Elevator Apartments.

One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.

Rentals $420 to $540.

Apply on premises, or to

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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

The Whole Square Block, Broadway to Wadsworth Av., 181st to 182d St.

Short Block from 181st Subway Station. Lowest Rentals for Choicest Apartments on Washington Heights.

4 Rooms and Bath, $32-$36.
5 Rooms and Bath, $40-$45.
6 Rooms and Bath, $45-$55.

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THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,

Opposite Grant's Tomb and Claremont.

One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.

The Best Built House on Riverside.

Management of Owner on premises.

Fairview Court,
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Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms

RENTS $30 TO $60

Elevator service—all improvements. Superintendent on Premises, or E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

The Atlanta

501 West 178th St.

4-5-6-7 Rooms, $32 to $50.

Corner elevator Apartment, with unobstructed view of Fort George Park. Light, airy, and convenient to subway at 181st St. Beautiful entrance. Liberal management. Call at premises.

Placid Hall

S. E. Cor. 151st St. & Riverside Drive

Elegant, up-to-date 6-7 Room Apartment.

FROM $900 TO $1,200.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

The Duncraggan

181ST ST. RIVERSIDE DRIVE

3--4--5 ROOMS

A FEW DESIRABLE APARTMENTS LEFT.

With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. Rents $30 to $60.

Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

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New Elevator House.

436 Ft. Washington Ave.,

S. E. COR. 180TH ST.

CHOICEST LOCATION ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

3 & 5 Large, Light Rooms, Exceptionally Well Arranged

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628 WEST 151st ST.,

Building just completed. NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

3, 4 Rooms, Moderate Rents.

JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALLS ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs

106 NORTHERN AVE.,

JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.

3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS.

Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants. EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

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SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST. Overlooking Parade Grounds. Only Two Apartments Left.

4 & 6 Rooms, Moderate Rent

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT.

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CORNER APARTMENTS

RENTALS $2,400

8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern Improvements.

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90th St. and Broadway

Agent on premises, or
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SMALL APARTMENTS,

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

		Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.	
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Dearborn, 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Unfurnished. $55-$80.	Furnished. $65-$95.
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2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana, 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $42.50-$67.50. Overlooking Columbia Campus.	Furnished. $52.50-$82.50 Large, Light Rooms.
2 & 3 Rooms	Whitestone, 609 West 127th St.	Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished. $30.00 to $42.50.	Furn., $40.00 to $57.50.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.

ATTRACTIVE RENTS. UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT. NO LONG HALLS.

5 Rooms, 1 Bath, $55, $65, $70
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, $75
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $80, $90, $100

Representative on Premises, Or

CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO.
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THE WASHINGTON

2,034 to 2,040 7th Av., corner 122d St.

Make October 1 Reservations Now.

Corner Apartment, five large rooms, $65.00
Four rooms, all light.....$50.00
Nine very large rooms.....$80.00

Furnished Suites,

two, three, & four rooms, $35.00 to $60.00.

First class restaurant on the premises.

See Superintendent. Tel.: Morningside—3500.

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3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.

3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.

Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.

Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.

Class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

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101 West 115th St.

Cor. Lenox Ave., 1 Block Subway and Bus.

6-7 Rooms, $600-$660.

Large, Light Rooms; All Improvements. Roof Garden.

Personal management—Owner on premises. Best value in Harlem for the money.

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Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

5 and 6 Rooms.

High Class Elevator Apts.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

RENT $45 TO $55.

536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof buildings, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

4 Rooms and bath..... $780 to $825
5 Rooms and bath..... 840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory ..... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250

APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4 & 5 Rooms

Kitchens and Kitchenettes,

$28 to $60 Per Month.

Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.

'Phone 3927 Morningside.

504 WEST 111TH ST.

MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY

Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service. EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660

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Broadway at 111th St.

6 to 9 Rooms

with 2 and 3 baths. Best values on the West Side. Service unexcelled.



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Chas. E. Hames Resident Manager

"OPPOSITE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY."

The Melville

Amsterdam Av. at 118th St.

The Winthrop

Attractive Apartments,

5-6-7 ROOMS, $600 - $900

Highest Class Service—None Better.

608-610 West 150th St.

ELEVATOR AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. MANAGEMENT OF NEW OWNER.

One 4 Rooms, $37.50
One 5 Rooms, $47.50
One 6 Rooms, $57.50
One 7 Rooms, $65.00

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Cor. 7th Ave. (111th St.)

ONE BLOCK TO CENTRAL PARK AND ALL TRANSIT LINES.

THE "ELISE"

7 & 8 Extra Large Rooms

ELEVATOR, TELEPHONE, HALL SERVICE

Rent $65, $70, $75

Superintendent's Office, 209 W. 111th.

KAATERSKILL Apartments,

100 Hamilton Place,

Corner West 142nd St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
5 Rooms, $45.
7 Rooms, $60.
8 Corner Rooms, 2 Baths, $65.
Select locality, one block to Broadway.

NEW HOUSES

4-5-6 Rooms, $30 upward.

Every improvement; high-class service, refined; owner's management. 865 W. 180th St.

4-5-6 and 7 ROOMS

Very convenient location; close to subway and 145th St. crosstown lines; attractively decorated; elevator; all night service; low rentals.

530 West 144th St.

W. D. MORGAN, Agent,
3,573 BROADWAY, (147TH ST.)

7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

Exceptional apartments and arrangement of rooms, being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all-night service.

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W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, 147th.

KAN-A-WAH COURT,

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New building, near Riverside Drive and subway station; high-class elevator apartments; day and night service; 3, 4, 5 rooms and bath, $40 to $60; large, light, and airy; most select neighborhood.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Comprehensive Selection of HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS

In Modern Fireproof Buildings,

Moderate Rentals — Excellent Service

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	The Porter Arms	629 West 113th St.	adj. Riverside Dr. 750
6 RMS	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.. 1,100
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub... 1,100
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway... 840
7 RMS	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.. 1,100
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway... 1,400
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	adj. Broadway..... 1,800
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.. 1,200
	Bernard Court	15 Claremont Av.	adj. 116th St..... 1,550
8 RMS	The Osborne	174 West 75th St.	cor. Amst'dam Av.. 1,500
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	adj. Broadway..... 1,300
	448 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.	1,500

Also 4, 9, 10 and 11 Rooms With 1 to 5 Baths

Booklets on Application. Superintendents on Premises.

Earle & Calhoun

Phone Columbus 5116. Broadway, Cor. 72d St.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 6 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,

INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

In connection with Chatsworth are also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

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BROADWAY, COR. 153D ST.

2 & 3 Rooms and kitchenette, $35 upwards.

Every room has a perpetual river and park view; high elevation modern equipment; wholesome atmosphere pervades; there's maximum comfort, minimum care.

Sunderland and Norman

522-530 WEST 136TH STREET. (Adjoining Broadway.)

3 to 6 Rooms Rents $30 to $50

New elevator apartments, parklike outlook on river view; light, airy rooms, latest improvements; block "Stadium," subway, Riverside bus, surface cars; elevator attendance.

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615 W. 162D STREET, Cor. Ft. Washington Ave.

4 to 7 Rooms Rents $40 to $65

Delightful, bright, airy rooms; building on "Park" street, corresponding to West End Avenue; seclusion, though only two blocks to surface cars, subway, "L."

L. J. Phillips & Co., 3787 B'way (Cor. 157th St.)

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

"On the Crest of Washington Heights."

225 Feet Elevation at Street Grade.

NEW MODERN APARTMENTS

4-5 Rooms and Bath

558 to 562 W. 189th St.

1½ Blocks from 191st St. Broadway Subway Station.

Renting Agent on Premises or

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130 W. 57th St.

STUDIOS and APARTMENTS

NOW AVAILABLE

Apartments of 3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $900 to $1,100.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, Furnished, $1,440.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $2,000.
Doctor's Office, 2 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.
Single Studios, $840.

Apply to BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS, Resident Superintendent.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

507-513 W. 113th St.

4-5-6 Rooms,
Rents, $630 to $840.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FINLEY MANOR

574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
2-3 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $480.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

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751 West 180th St.

Corner Pinehurst Ave.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540.

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or M. RAYMOND, 507 WEST 113TH ST. Phone, Morningside 8240.

3-4-5 & 6

Rooms & Bath

$24 to $44

Thirty minutes from Wall St. on the 'L'; subway thirty-five. All night elevator and telephone service. Extra large courts. All light rooms. Six-story fireproof modern buildings.

141st and 7th Ave.

RENTING OFFICE
127 West 141st St.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.

5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum

A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.

Service and management under direct supervision of owners.

Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

703-705 West 180th St.,

BROADWAY AND WEST END AVE. Model Apartments.

4-5-7 ROOMS—RENT $35 TO $55

ALL [illegible]

SUP[illegible]

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WARREN HALL

404 West 115th St.,

Charming location, overlooking Morningside Park and near Columbia University.

High Class Elevator Apartments. Mail Chutes and all improvements.

One 7-room Apartment, $70
Two 6-room Apartments, $60

AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE HYPERION

320 West 84th St.,

Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.

Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side.

Rents $1,100 to $1,150.

Agent on premises or

Louis Kempner & Son,
2,443 Broadway, at 90th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

=640-644=

141st-142d Sts.

12-Story Fireproof Apartment House. Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.

4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS.

Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms. Efficient Day and Night Service.

Moderate Rentals

AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

The Ferncliff

High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.

7 and 8 large, all light, outside rooms and bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent, $55.00 up. The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.

Owner on Premises.

Smithsonian,

60 WEST 129TH STREET.

6-7-8 rooms in modern elevator building; rents $45 to $60. Apply premises, or ROBERT LEVERS, 276 Lenox Ave.

Parthenon and Hesperus

110th to 138th St. and Manhattan Av.

Most convenient location in city; elevated [illegible] two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; [illegible] $60; restaurant.

Pease & Elliman

165 West 72d St. Near Broadway	340 Madison Avenue Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill	55 Liberty St. Corner Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties

829 Park Avenue

Corner 76th Street

Modern Fireproof Building.

Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.

7 Rooms & 2 Baths (Simplex), $1,400-$2,200
7 Rooms & 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,100-$2,300
8 Rooms & 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,600-$2,800
6 Rooms & 2 Baths (Duplex), $2,000

145 East 35th Street

The Southfield

Modern Fireproof Building. Southern Exposure.

Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.

7 Rooms & 1 Bath (Duplex), $1,500-$1,800
7 Rooms & 2 Baths (Simplex), $2,000-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath, $900

EAST SIDE

45 Fifth Ave. At 11th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$1,200

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath.....$660—$900

105 East 21st St. Gramercy Park.
3 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,500

39-43 E. 27th St. At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath..$720—$1,300

104 East 40th St. At Park Ave.
5 and 6 rooms and baths...$1,800—$2,500
2 rooms and bath.....$1,000

144 East 40th St.
6 rooms and bath.....$1,600—$1,800

146-8 East 49th St.
1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath..$480—$1,200

144 E. 56th St. The Wellesbourne
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath..$1,100—$1,800

49 West 57th St. The Soncy
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths...$1,800—$2,000

56-62 W. 58th St. Blenheim & Biltmore
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,500—$1,800

116 East 58th St. Near Park Ave.
8 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,400—$3,000
Doctor's Apartment, $1,000.

11 East 68th St. Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths. $1,700—$5,100

178 East 70th St. At Lexington Ave.
6 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,500—$1,700

103 East 75th St. At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 2 baths (duplex).....$2,000
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500

161 East 79th St. Near Lexington Avenue.
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths.....$1,900—$2,500
2 Doctors' Apartments, 3 and 4 rooms, $1,000—$1,200

12 East 87th St. Near 5th Ave.
17 rooms & 5 baths.....$9,000

535 Park Avenue Cor. 61st St.
6 & 7 rooms, 1 & 2 baths..$2,000—$2,500

565 Park Avenue At 62d St.
6 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths..$2,300—$2,800

875 Park Avenue Cor. 78th St.
9 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,900

960 Park Avenue Cor. 82d St.
11 & 13 rooms, 3 & 4 baths, $4,200—$6,000

780 Madison Ave. At 67th St.
9 Rooms and 2 baths.....$2,500

1190 Madison Ave. Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$850—$1,200

WEST SIDE

59 West 76th St.
6 and 7 rooms, bath.....$600—$900

411 West 114th St. At Morningside Avenue
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$960—$1,400

570 West 156th St.
3, 4, 5 rooms and bath.....$480—$660

110 Riverside Drive Cor. 83rd St.
8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

723 St. Nicholas Ave. Cor. 146th St.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.....$520—$720

25 Fort Washington Ave.
At 160th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.....$600—$780

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

116 West 59th St.
2 and 3 rooms and bath....$1,000—$2,400

165 West 72d St.
2 rooms and bath.....$600—$720

601-603 Madison Ave. At 57th St.
3 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,200

510 Park Ave. Cor. 60th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $1,000—$1,250

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment-house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Norwood

102 West 119th St.

Elegant 8 Room Apartments.

All Large, Light Rooms. Convenient to both Subway & "L" All Latest Improvements.

Rents Very Reasonable.

La Valenciennes

404 West 116th St.

One block east of Amsterdam Ave. Directly opposite President of Columbia's Residence.

Highest Class of Elevator Apartments.

6 and 7 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $840 to $1,080.

Chester Hall

201 West 107th St.,

COR. AMSTERDAM AVE.

Near Subway and "L" Stations.

5 and 6 Room Apartments.

All Large, Light Rooms. Latest Improvements.

Rents $540 to $720.

Apply on Premises or

BAER & LESTER,
43 West 33d St. Tel. 4822—Greeley.

2,333 Creston Av.,

One block west of Grand Concourse. One block south of 184th St.

JUST COMPLETED

3 rooms	$24.00
4 rooms	$27.00
5 rooms	$32.00
6 rooms	$38.00
7 rooms	$54.00

Modern, up-to-date apartments; open for inspection day and night; phone in each apartment; owner and builder on premises.

THE LANCASTER

605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive

Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light rooms. Day & Night Service. Southern Exposure.

7 Rooms, $60.00 to $65.00.

West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 78th St.



Situated in a very desirable residential neighborhood, private house section; recently completed.

For Lease

8 & 9 Rooms
3 Baths

$2,500 & up

Exceptional Light and Air

Strictly Fireproof.

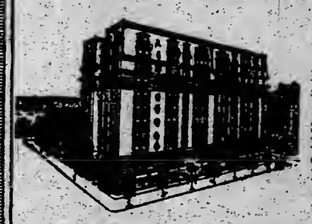
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Av. 2750—Murray Hill.

MANHASSET APARTMENTS

Broadway, 108th to 109th Streets. Under A-R-E Co. Management

One block from Riverside Drive. Subway Express Station one block.



A select house in a select district for select tenants.

Pleasant and light apartments as follows:

Six and Seven Rooms at $1200.00 to $1650.00. Eight Rooms occupying entire wing of building, $1600.00. Nine Room Doctor's Apartment at $1200.00. Nine Room Apt. to sublet, $2000.00.

H. B. SNYDER, Manager, at Building. Phone 9400 Riverside

MARBRICK REALTY CORPORATION
Owner

NEW

UNIVERSITY COURT

70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE. Cor. 117TH ST.

Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

HAGUE COURT

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.

Corner Apartment

ALL OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.

7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1,200

Apply Superintendent respective buildings or

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

See the Exceptional Values we offer in these ELEVATOR HOUSES

THE GARFIELD, 200 Claremont Av. at 127th Street — 5-6 Large, Light Rooms

THE CRAGSMOR, 419 West 115th St. Aton Morningside Dr. — 4-5 Large, Light Rooms

THE SPENCER, 523 West 121st St. near Broadway — 4-5-7 Large, Light Rooms

Rentals $45 to $70

Representatives on premises, or

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
2940 Broadway. Phone River 9084

Elevator Apartments,

5 and 6 rooms, $40 up.

Good service; all improvements; refined. 145 to 150 Audubon Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

602 W. 139TH ST.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE & SUBWAY

6 & 7 Rooms & Bath. Rents $50 to $70.

3 W. 92D ST.

ADJACENT CENTRAL PARK WEST.

7 Large Rooms & Bath. Rents $90.

KICK & SHARROTT
2089 B'way, near 86th Street.

9 OUTSIDE ROOMS.

High-class elevator house; every improvement; perfect service; reasonable rentals; owner resides on premises. Westwood Courts, West 170th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Av.

FIVE ROOMS

All outside, large, beautiful sunny rooms.

600 West 178th St.,

corner of St. Nicholas Av.

W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,300
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $1,800
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

9, 10 and 11 Room Apartments

495 WEST END AVENUE

(Southwest Corner 84th Street)

EACH suite has three bathrooms. Continuous elevator, hall and telephone service. These apartments are extremely homelike and comfortable, and the rentals are considerably lower than prevail on the West Side in this type of house.

9 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,000
10 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,600
11 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,200 to 2,700

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The VIVIA

NEW BUILDING
393 Colonial Parkway, at 153rd St.
(Formerly Edgecombe Ave.)
L Station at 155th St. 5th Ave. Stages at Corner. Subway at 157th St.

5-ROOM APARTMENTS
Rentals $50.00.
Select Building. Select Neighborhood for Select Tenants.
High-Class Elevator Apartments. Abundance of Closet Room. Air and Light from All Sides.
Apply on premises, or
SAMUEL GREEN, 45 West 34th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

149 East 40TH ST.

"JUST COMPLETED"
9-Story Fireproof Building
Small
Housekeeping Apartments
of the Best Type

3	4
Rooms & Bath, $800-$1,080	Rooms & Bath, $1,000-$1,300

LARGE ROOMS, AMPLE CLOSETS, REAL KITCHENS.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
Agents,
421 Madison Ave., at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600

UNUSUAL APARTMENTS MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE ALLERTON

600 W. 113th St., cor. B'way
Modern 12-Story Building
Corner Suites of Exceptional Desirability
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1200 to $1800

THE FRIESLAND

235 W. 103d St., cor. B'way at Subway Station
Most Attractive Suites of
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
$1050 to $1300

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENTS, OR
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Tel. Riverside 975 2705 Broadway, at 103d St.

CENTRAL PARK VIEW

2 West 86th Street.
COMMANDING FINEST VIEW OF THE PARK.
Corner Apartment 9 Rooms and 3 Baths—$3,000.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths—$1,800.
Subway and Elevated Station at 86th Street.
Crosstown Car Line.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

One, Two or Three Rooms and Bath
Breakfasts Served

27 East 81 St.

N. W. Cor. 81st St. & Mad. Ave.
Apply to Housekeeper,
or JOSEPH T. CASE, 30 Broad St.

BANCROFT APARTMENTS

509-517 West 121st St.

Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. A few expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability. Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; three rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices very moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, Telephone Rector 9780.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson
Charles S. Brown Co

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner

The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street,
N. E. Corner Broadway

4 Rooms	$40 to $44
4 Rooms, corner	$46 to $50
5 Rooms	$50

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street,
S. E. Corner Broadway.

4 Rooms	$37.50
5 Rooms	$46
6 Rooms	$55

542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
2 Rooms..$28 4 Rooms..$33

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway at 181st St.
3759 Broadway at 156th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

High-Class Apartments, Exceptional Service

SANTA MONICA	345 West 70th St., Overlooking Hudson	4-5-6 Rooms $38 to $65
AUDUBON PARK	3750 Broadway, Corner 156th St.	4-5-6-7 Rooms $38 to $75
AUDUBON COURT	2-4 St. Nicholas Pl. At 149th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.	4 Rooms $35 to $40
THE CORTEZ	625 West 156th St., Near Broadway	8-9 Rooms $1100-$1200

All contain elevators and modern improvements.
Apply Owners on Premises, or
Rudolph Carlson, Agt., 3750 B'way, Cor. 156th St.
Phone Audubon 490.

Bellaire Apt's,

584 Academy St.
JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments Left in These
Twelve Houses

4 Rooms and Bath.....$26-$30
5 Rooms and Bath.....$33-$36

Extraordinarily large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR Tel. 8000 Audubon.

---

44 PINEHURST AVE. 815 WEST 179TH ST.

Highest class non-elevator houses in Washington Heights; most beautiful and refined residential section; apartments contain every newest improvement, telephone service, &c.
5 VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, $30 to $40
Renting agent on premises or
KNAP & WASSON CO.
4,249 Broadway, at 181st St.
3,759 Broadway, corner 156th St.

CORNER APARTMENT,

Seven and eight Rooms and Bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $65 AND $70.
400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

THE ST. ERMINS Elevator Apartments. 549 W. 163d St.
3, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS.
Extra large, light, beautifully decorated; especially well arranged; all modern improvements; house completely renovated and under owner's personal management; moderate rent.

---

535 W. 151st St. Near B'way.

Sovereign Court
4 & 5 ROOMS
RENTS $33 to $45
Elevator, telephone, electric lights, parquet floors, and all other modern improvements.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

---

27 East 62nd Street

Unusual
4-Room Housekeeping Apartments
Rentals $1,000-$1,200.
Only 3 left.
Apply on Premises, or
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc.
569 5th Av. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

THE KING

56 E. 87th St.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment
One 7 Room and Bath Apartment,
Extra Maids' Toilet, $1,100.
Perfect Service Day & Night
Doctor's Apartment, 6 Rooms, $900
Owner on Premises—Personal Manag't

THE PLYMOUTH

142 East 83d Street.
7 exceptionally large, light rooms, all improvements; parquet flooring; $45 to $50.
Also Ground Floor Suitable Doctor or Dentist
FINE CORNER APARTMENT
1,364 Lexington Ave., Cor. 90th St.
7 rooms, all improvements, electric light, $52.
Froman & Taubert, 1,230 Lex. Av., cor. 83d St.

HOLLAND COURT,

PARK AVE. AND 92ND ST.
7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $50 TO $90.
ELEVATOR SERVICE.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE FAIRHOLM

503 West 121st Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Unusually large and light. All modern improvements.
$47.50 to $70.00

PRINCE MONACO

227-29 West 109th Street,
Near Broadway.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Strictly high-class Apartments; every modern improvement.
$45.00 to $75.00

7 West 108th St.

Near Central Park West.
High-class Apartments; elevator, electric light and all modern improvements.
4 and 5 Rooms
$27.00 to $45.00

THE PHAETON

539 West 112th Street,
Near Broadway.
5, 6, and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$900.00 to $1,300.00
Choice Apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.

THE ORADELL

508-10 West 112th Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
3, 5 and 6 Rooms, LARGE FOYER
All modern improvements.
$50.00 to $75.00

North & South Medford

561 West 163d Street
and
562 West 164th Street,
Corner of Broadway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$55.00 to $70.00
Unusually attractive. Large Foyer. Unusual floor plan.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,

Broadway and 109th Street.
Riverside—9700.

ALABAMA APARTMENTS

550 RIVERSIDE DRIVE—NORTHEAST CORNER 127th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON and PALISADES
One of the most picturesque spots on the Drive—with transportation facilities unequalled.

SUITES 3 to 7 LARGE ROOMS

All light and handsomely decorated. Steam; electricity.
—ALL TILED BATHS WITH SHOWER—
All night phone and elevator service.

Every Modern Appointment | Very Reasonable Rentals

APPLY RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT.

ALWYN COURT

New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of
14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
Also one furnished Suite at an attractive price for the season.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

THE MAJESTIC

St. Nicholas Ave., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Rental $720 to $1,000
Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service.
All modern conveniences. Close to Subway and elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO. 299 Madison Ave.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481. Renting Agent on Premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apts.

122-128 East 34th Street
S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.
SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS
RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments

THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,320.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

---

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,800 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

---

71 East 87th St.

Northwest Corner Park Ave.
SEVEN OUTSIDE ROOMS & BATH, $75.
Steam Heat. Hot Water. Elevator Service.
Superintendent on Premises, or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
Cor. 45th St. 546 5th Av. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1340 Madison Ave.

N. W. COR. 94TH ST.
7 and 8 Room Elevator AP'TS, $840 and $900
LARGE ROOMS; GOOD LIGHT; HARDWOOD FLOORS; ALL-NIGHT HALL SERVICE.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 WEST 34TH ST.

BACHELOR

691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

294-295 CENTRAL PARK WEST

Eight rooms, bath; rents moderate. Entrance Hall and Apartments newly decorated; one suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

109-111 East 56th St.,

2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light rooms, elevator, room service; 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace and balcony.

---

44 EAST 49TH ST.

FINE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; RENT $1,600.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

CORONADO

Northwest co... class elevator... Rents $60... [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Why Do You Desire a Change of Residence?

Lack of service in your house? Unclean corridors? Hall-boy rule?

No attention given to leaking pipes, bath fixtures getting out of order, spasmodic hot water?

Do you wait long to get response at the telephone?

These ills of an apartment house are the cause of Fall vacancies, and we have recognized that satisfied tenants mean occupied apartments.

The houses which are listed in this advertisement are *owned and managed* by the Durham Realty Corporation.

They are held for investment, not speculation, and tenants are insured permanent, efficient and perfect service.

Tear this list out and look over these apartments before you sign next year's lease. We can offer you a revelation in apartment house management.

Tel. Gramercy 7030

DURHAM REALTY CORPORATION,
200 Fifth Avenue

150 East 35th St.,

Near Cor. Lexington Ave.
9-Story Fireproof Bldg.
2, 3 and 4 Rooms,
$660 to $1250

200 West 58th St.,

Corner 7th Ave.
12-Story Fireproof Bldg.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms,
$1400 to $2400

440 Riverside Drive,

North Corner 116th St.
12-Story Fireproof Building
5 Rooms, $1050
Only 1 Apartment Left.

3495 Broadway,

Southwest Corner 143d St.
10-Story Fireproof Bldg.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms,
$450 to $1000

490 West End Avenue, Cor. 83d St.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2400
Only 1 Apartment Left.
Inquire at Buildings, or at the office of the Corporation.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

The Belnord

86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.
When you live in the BELNORD you are assured of ideal service at all times.
No apartment house in the city can boast of the advantages that can be found here—exclusiveness, transit facilities, size of rooms and location, with plenty of light and abundant closet space.
Manager on premises.



7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
AGENTS,
80th St., at Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

ONE LEXINGTON AVE.

Overlooking Gramercy Park. Quiet, Exclusive Neighborhood. Convenient to all Transit Lines. Modern, Fireproof Building.

DUPLEX
CORNER APARTMENTS
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
10 Rooms, 4 Baths
Gaines & Drennan Co., Inc.,
25 East 26th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 314.
Or, Superintendent on Premises.

IVY COURTS

210-220-230 W. 107th ST.
Near Broadway.
6-7-12 Rooms, 1-3 Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE
Rentals, $780 to $1,800.
Manager on premises.

PARKWAY HALL

501 WEST 110th ST.
On Cathedral Parkway.
6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths.
Exceptional Opportunity.
Rentals, $1,000 to $1,500.
Supt. on premises.

Highest Class Elevator Apartments on the West Side. Best of Telephone and Elevator Service.

12 ROOMS 3 BATHS
230 WEST 107TH STREET
Rent, $1,600 to $1,800.
Really a private house on one floor. All outside rooms, large and exceptionally bright; the closets are a particular feature—A home for the refined, with the best of service.

NO. 471 PARK AVENUE

S. W. COR. 58TH ST.
Fireproof, co-operative apartment.
Only 1 apartment for rent; 5-D, duplex, 5th and 6th floors, facing Park Av.; large 2-story living room, dining room, library, wood fireplace, refrigeration. 3 Master's bedrooms, 2 baths, $4,500
2 servants' rooms and bath.
Service elevator, all night steam, &c.
Apply own broker or Supt. on premises.

THE WITHINGTON,

MADISON AVENUE AT 50TH STREET.
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Maid, elevator and telephone service.
Rents $50 up.
FREDERICK T. BARRY COMPANY,
646 Madison Ave.

---

152 EAST 35TH STREET.

ONLY ONE APARTMENT TO LET.
Eight elegant, large, light rooms and 3 baths, in high-class elevator apartment house. All improvements. All master bedrooms have southern exposure. Unobstructed front and rear views. Day and night service.
$1,800 PER ANNUM.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR FRANKLIN L. PARTRIDGE, 49 WALL ST.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

125-127 East 24th St.

Handsome elevator apartment, eight rooms and baths; modern improvements; near elevated and subway station; rent, $65 per month. Apply on premises.

---

710 MADISON AV.,

N. W. Cor. 63d Street.
2 ROOM & BATH
APARTMENTS WITH SERVICE.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
693 Madison Ave. Tel. 4951 Plaza.

The Mildred Elevator Apts.

140 EAST 92D ST.
Seven outside rooms, bath, two toilets; up to date; $700 to $750; also dental apartment in same building.

THE PALACIO

Northwest corner Park Av., 65th.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
All large, outside, sunny rooms.
RENT $1,700, $2,000. SUPERINTENDENT.

LENOX COURT

114 EAST 28 ST.
8 rooms and 3 baths
All Light Rooms, [illegible]
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ROOMS AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM OF PRICE.

A REAL BARGAIN ON PARK AVENUE

Considering Location and Exposure.

7	9	10
ROOMS 2 BATHS RENT $1,650	ROOMS 2 BATHS $1,500 to $2,100	ROOMS 2 BATHS Special $2,300

981 PARK AVENUE,
Northeast Corner 83rd St.
Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Agts.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Chambers

167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33d St.
3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, including service. $60-$80
177 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette $50
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, including service. $75
178 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.
Entire floor, FOUR rooms, bath, & kitchenette, $1,100 per annum, including service.
179 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette SIXTY DOLLARS, including service. $45
These APARTMENTS are between the VANDERBILT HOTEL, 33d Street SUBWAY STATION, WALDORF, McALPIN, and HUDSON TUBES.
Wm. J. Roome & Co. Inc.,
177 MADISON AVENUE, (34 ST.)

PALERMO

125-127-129 East 57th St.
Elevator Apartments.
Large, Light, Airy Rooms.
8 and 9 Rooms
Moderate Rental.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

GRAYLOCK COURT

631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises.
244 West 151st St.
Wm. C. H. Silvermans.

THE HOLLYWOOD 1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

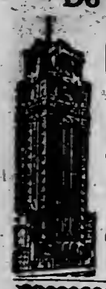
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111 EAST 70th ST.

New American Basement Dwelling
6 Master's Rooms with 5 Baths
7 Servants' Rooms with Bath
Fully Equipped with Every Modern Convenience. Particulars of
RULING & WHITING CO.
693 Madison Ave. Tel. 4951 Plaza.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Do You Know



THE
CANDLER BUILDING
TIMES SQUARE
NEW YORK'S
NEW BUSINESS CENTRE
The Office You Are Looking for Is There.
SMALL—OFFICES—LARGE
Light and Rent Right.
O. D. & H. V. Dike
Agents on Premises,
220 WEST 42D ST.

WILTSHIRE,
601 West 141 St.,
near Broadway, City.
Store suitable for laundry. Live location, well populated neighborhood, splendid opportunity, moderate rent. Close to Broadway thoroughfare. Agent or
Fred'k Zittel & Sons,
Broadway at 79th St.

Stores to Let in Good Locations.

325 Lafayette St., near Bleecker St.	$600
241 8d Av., near 20th St.	$800
37th St., 268 West	$780
826 3d Av., near 35th St.	$900
61 3d Av., near 10th St.	$1,200
8 East 17th St., near 5th Av.	$1,200
426 3d Av., near 29th St.	$1,200
39 W. 25th St., near Broadway	$1,200
3 West 59th St., near 5th Av.	$1,800
200 8d Av., near 18th St. "L" Station	$1,800
3d Av., near 14th St.	$1,500-$2,400
7th Av., near 41st St.	$1,800-$3,600
13-15 Lispenard St., near W. B'way	$2,400

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 EAST 42D ST.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

Office to Sublet in Fifth Avenue
Near Ritz-Carlton Hotel.
SECOND FLOOR
with street sign privilege on ground floor and part of ground floor show case, at very low rental, including heat, light, hot and cold water. Apply
HARRIS & VAUGHN,
569 Fifth Avenue, Windsor Arcade.

82 BROAD ST.
Second floor loft, 25x80.
Suitable for Any Business. Rent $75.
APPLY TO V. K. BRACHER,
2910 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 381.

Stores 127 E. 86 St., $75 Includes 4 living rooms.
1284 Lexington Av., $50.
Ideal business location, adjoining Express Station, Lexington Av. Subway. Apply Duff & Conger, Madison Av., Cor 84th St.

STUDIO AND OFFICES TO LET
BROADWAY STUDIO BUILDING,
Broadway and 80th St.
Studio and offices to rent; subway entrance same block; steam heat. Apply on premises, No. 2,231 B'way. Elevator 80th St.

NEAR 181ST ST. SUBWAY.
1,289 St. Nicholas Av., floor to lease, 100x80 ft., for dancing academy, billiard parlor, shop suey. Telephone R. C. Newman, Prince George Hotel, 9900 Madison Square.

LOFT, 40x90.
Very light, fireproof, sprinklered building, steam heat, power, elevator service; low rent; low insurance; immediate possession. Apply your own broker or Owner, 521 West 23d St.

STORE TO LET.
STORE TO RENT AT
No. 49 NASSAU STREET.
Apply OWNER, 139 West 32d Street.

133 WEST 72D STREET.
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single and Double Suites.
Inquire Superintendent.

New Jersey.

Hoboken and Jersey City Land
For Factory or Storage.
The Hoboken Manufacturers' R.R. Co. is prepared to lease, on favorable terms, convenient sites for the above purpose, many with railroad facilities; also
Foster Advertising Privileges and Pier Accommodations for Small Vessels.
Apply to Land Agent, foot of Fifth Street, Hoboken, N. J., or your own broker.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

59 WEST 89TH ST.
69 WEST 89TH ST.
RENT, $1,700 EACH.
Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.
331 WEST 88TH ST.
RENT, $2,500.
Four-story and basement whitestone dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.
OTTO DENCKER,
503 5th Av. Tel. 8977 Murray Hill.

AMERICAN BASEMENT
Perfectly appointed modern house at a very reasonable rent.
60 WEST 50th STREET
Exceptionally well located for high-grade business.
Possession any time.
WM. B. MAY & CO.
717 FIFTH AV., at 56th St.

Desirable Houses in Good Locations.

86th St., near East End Av.	$540
123rd St., near 7th Av., 3-story	$720
83rd St., near Lexington Av., 3-story	$1,000
97th St., near Central Park West, 4-story	$1,200
Madison Av., cor. 86th St., 3-story	$1,200
47th St., near 9th Av., 3-story, 16 rooms	$1,200
Livingston Pl., nr. 16th St., 3 & 4 sty.,	$1,200-$1,600
85th St., near Columbus Av., 2-story	$1,500
12th St., near 3rd Av., 4-story	$1,800

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

44 East 82d St.
Modern 5-story Am. basement; three baths.
131 West 78th St.
4-story and basement; butler's pantry, two baths. Rents very reasonable.
Kempner, 37 Liberty St. Tel., John—4527.

61 WEST 48TH ST.
(Columbia Leasehold.)
FOR BUSINESS OR DWELLING,
Five-story house, 19 rooms, 3 baths.
For Rent at $4,800.
FOR SALE AT ATTRACTIVE TERMS.
Your Broker, or
A. N. GITTERMAN CORPORATION
51 East 42d St. 'Phone, Murray Hill—83.

3-Story Queen Anne Dwelling
86th St., near East End Av. (Henderson Pl.)
$45.00.
9 rooms & bath, very desirable surroundings
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

16 EAST 75TH STREET
Four-story brownstone Dwelling, 25x100, for rent, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years. Electric light, open plumbing, hardwood floors. French doors between hall, drawing room and dining room. Usual commission to brokers.
MINTURN POST COLLINS,
Greeley 265. 1 West 34th St.

For Rent—123 East 57th St.
Four-story and Basement Brownstone.
Three baths and electric lights. Apply to JOHN R. HILL, P. O. Box 154, Millburn, N. J., or your own broker.

148 WEST 92D ST.
3 STORY AND BASEMENT.
2 BATHS. ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
IDEAL FOR PHYSICIAN.
RESIDENTIAL BLOCK.
VASA K. BRACHER,
2910 Broadway. 'Phone, Col. 861.

WOULD SHIFT CARS TO SIDES OF STREET

Speed of Autos Entitles Them to Trolleys' Place in Centre, Says American City.

CONSIDERS TRAFFIC PROBLEM

Magazine Devoted to Municipalities Suggests Ways of Relieving Present Congestion.

Because automobiles are the fastest moving vehicles on city streets at the present time, street car tracks should be removed from the centre of the streets to the sides, according to an article in the current issue of The American City, a monthly magazine devoted to consideration of municipal problems in this country.

"Because of the many new complications introduced into the use of the streets by the automobile, the time has certainly come to revise thoroughly the traffic methods and regulations of the days of horse-drawn vehicles," the article states. "Some of the older cities which were the first to introduce traffic regulations have now fallen behind smaller places because of failure to recognize the new conditions and to meet new needs.

"With the advent of electricity, the street car became the fastest vehicle in use, and properly belonged in the centre of the street. Passengers were in little danger when getting on and off the cars as long as horses were the only other motive power used. Today the automobile is faster than the electric car, and the tracks logically ought to be removed from the centre of the street to nearer the sides, where cars could stop and passengers could wait and get aboard in safety without the need of safety zones, causing all vehicles coming up behind to stop. As long as car tracks remain in the street centre some kind of safety zone is required at car stops, and the experience of Detroit shows how effectively chauffeurs and drivers can be made to observe such simple things as painted lines on the street pavement.

The Jitney Complicates Problem.

"The recent addition of the jitney to the already excessive street traffic of some cities has greatly complicated the problem of traffic regulation. If automobiles continue to decrease in price and the public shows a growing preference for the jitney to the street car, it is hard to tell where the resulting congestion may land us, in spite of the fact that the increasing speed of vehicles and more skillful use of them tend to offset the larger number.

"The high speed of the automobile has made more urgent than ever the need of abolishing grade crossings of streets and railroads. The increasing delays at street intersections have raised more forcibly than ever the question of abolishing grade crossings of important streets with each other. The Municipal Art Society of New York recently awarded prizes for the best solution of this last grade crossing problem, and many ingenious plans were shown in an exhibition held at the National Arts Club. Grade crossing removal in city streets has long been seriously considered in London, where several notable examples of overhead street crossings already exist. The most striking and far-seeing application of the idea was perhaps the remarkable plan presented to the Royal Commission on London Traffic over ten years ago by Messrs. Meik and Beer, the well-known English engineers. Their exhaustively worked out proposal was to build across London from north to south and east to west two main avenues, which were to have continuous roadways with no grade crossings, with existing streets being connected up with the present street system by means of frequent ramps. This plan, in the opinion of many, would have given London an invaluable backbone of through high-speed highways and rapid transit lines, the scheme being regarded as financially possible if built by means of excess condemnation.

Cost the Chief Drawback.

"The chief drawbacks to most of the proposed plans for overhead crossings of streets, for double-deck streets, and the like, are the excessive cost, the opposition of local business interests, and the doubt if any really substantial increase in street capacity would result, or any increase at all commensurate with the price paid.

"On important thoroughfares in large cities the most hopeful line of approach for reducing traffic congestion appears to lie in more scientific methods of traffic regulation, and hence the importance of the newer methods employed in Detroit, Cleveland, Toronto and other progressive cities. By the use of semaphores, or other improved methods of signaling; by facilities the left hand turn; by instituting safety zones; by removing car tracks to nearer the sides of the streets—by these and other methods, street capacity and speed of vehicles may be increased sufficiently to last for some time.

"If the use of the automobile continues to increase at the present ratio, even these measures of relief will not long prove adequate on certain important streets in the largest cities. But that is a problem for the future to face."

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Crotona Players of the Neighborhood Association of Public School 4 will present the following plays on Sept. 28 at the Bronx Church House: "Lost Silk Hat," Lord Dunsany; "Miss Civilization," Richard Harding Davis; "How He Lied to Her Husband," George Bernard Shaw. The next meeting of the association will be held on Oct. 28.

Police promotion classes of South Brooklyn Evening High School will reopen on Sept. 20 at 7:30 in the building of Public School 2, Forty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to consent to the renewal by the Board of Education of the lease of rooms occupied in the parochial school building of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Brook Avenue and 159th Street, the Bronx, annex to Public School 10, for a period of two years.

The sum of $94.50 has been appropriated for payment of bills of the State Prison Superintendent for furnishing grates for Public Schools 95 and 178, Brooklyn.

BIG HUDSON RIVER SALE.

Potter Estate at Harmon Bought by Dominican Sisters for Girls' School.

The Dominican Sisters of St. Mary's of the Springs of Columbus, Ohio, has purchased the large country estate owned by Miss Blanche Potter known as Eagle Rock, near Harmon, overlooking the Hudson River, near Ossining. The sale is one of the largest transactions on the Hudson of the season. The estate contains about 100 acres and has been elaborately laid out.

A school will be established there to be known as the Mary Immaculate School of Eagle Park, and pupils of all denominations will be admitted. It will be a boarding and day academy for girls.

The manor house will be used for the academy proper. There are ten or more buildings on the property, which will be remodeled for dormitories, a gymnasium, &c. The property has over one mile frontage on the Albany Post Road and nearly a mile frontage on the Croton and Hudson Rivers. Briarcliff Manor, with its fine estates, is near by.

The sale was made through the Fox Realty Company.

Apartments Leased.

Among some of the recent leases by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. are apartments at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street, to Mrs. C. A. Taylor, 122 East Seventy-sixth Street, to Mrs. Louise Freeman, 410 Park Avenue to Jervis R. Horbeck, 122 East Eighty-second Street to Orlando D. Hammond, and 157 East Eighty-first Street to Paul B. Rossire.

Pease & Elliman have made rentals at 829 Park Avenue to Mrs. Belle F. Taber, 970 Park Avenue to B. H. Ridder, 146 East Forty-ninth Street to Everit A. Herter, 145 East Thirty-fifth Street to Mrs. J. W. Wright, and in the Marquand, Madison Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, to Mrs. D. M. Turnure.

The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company has made leases in the Hearnciff to Kenneth C. Halliday, Kenesaw to Mrs. William Sulzer, Holland Court to Irving Rosenbaum, Cliffden to Mrs. Lena Stahl, Malvern to Mrs. Katherine M. Davis Krause, 265 Central Park West to Nathan Lamport, Saguenay to Sarah W. Smith, 583 Riverside Drive to S. H. Biumauer, 209 West Ninety-seventh Street to Hattie R. Van Santvoord, 109 West Eighty-second Street to Lillian W. Cooke, and in the Beinord to Leon W. Rosenthal and Zach S. Oppenheimer.

Duff & Conger have leased apartments to Mrs. H. Wade Ransom, 1,264 Lexington Avenue; to A. S. Manovill, 120 East Eighty-fifth Street, and to David Schaye in the Fairfax, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue.

Country House Leases.

At Scarsdale, Kenneth Ives & Co. have rented for Mrs. Caroline M. Washburn her residence on the Post Road to Charles H. Cullen; for Varick D. Martin his residence on Overhill Road to Ernest H. Wiener, and for Joseph D. Tooker a residence on Post Road to John J. Dick.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has leased for Mrs. Viola Norris Bogert at Montclair her residence, 11 Prospect Avenue, to W. V. Woods; for Mrs. Ruth Tiemann the property, 31 Brunswick Road, to F. H. Hovey, and the residence at 204 Orange Road for Mrs. Cena Radford to Rufus T. French.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have leased to Hugh C. Barrett the Currier residence on Washington Street, East Orange.

Bronx Property at Auction.

Joseph P. Day will sell on Tuesday in the Vesey Street room, to close the estate of Elizabeth M. Barry, the two-story brick house at 1,045 Fox Street, three four-story flats on the northeast corner of Fulton Avenue and 167th Street, a five-story tenement at 612 East 161st Street, ten frame houses at 986 to 1,004 Tinton Avenue, and a tract of 6.64 acres, with buildings, at Fairfield, Conn. On the same day he will sell the flats and lofts at 224 to 232 West Thirtieth Street.

Dwelling Leases.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented the four and one-half-story dwelling at 331 West Seventy-eighth Street for W. E. D. Stokes to M. E. Warren, and for O. K. Hall the four-story dwelling at 21 West Eighty-second Street to John J. Quinn.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. W. Adams Brown to Henry N. Benkard the four-story dwelling at 114 East Thirtieth Street.

John J. Kavanagh has leased for the Lawyers Title and Trust Company the four-story dwelling at 52 East Seventy-fifth Street to L. V. Well.

Brooklyn Auction Offerings.

The Jere Johnson, Jr., Company will offer at foreclosure sale next Tuesday, in the Brooklyn Exchange rooms, four two-story two-family brick houses at 1,325, 1,329, 1,333, and 1,335 Forty-fourth Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues, Borough Park, and thirty-five lots on and near Fort Hamilton Avenue. In addition, four lots on the west side of Coney Island Avenue, 180 feet south of Cortelyou Road, Flatbush, will be sold.

L. I. City Kennedy Estate Sale.

At an administratrix sale for the estate of Robert Lenox Kennedy eleven building lots in Long Island City will be sold in the Vesey Street room by Bryan L. Kennelly on Wednesday, Sept. 29. They are on the northwest corner of Queens Boulevard and Packard Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE IS
40 East 62nd St.

between Park and Madison Aves., in the heart of the most popular apartment house section of the East Side.

7 rooms, 3 baths, and extra servants' quarters available if desired. Rooms are unusually large and have more than the ordinary amount of light.

The appointments are dignified and elegant, and the best of service is assured by A-RE-CO management.

For floor plans and particulars apply on premises or to

527 Fifth Avenue Phone, 4480 Murray Hill

American Real Estate Company
Owner

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

WHY PAY HIGH RENTS
for Choice East Side Apartments?
Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in Modern Houses Where the Service Is Perfect and Rents Moderate

THE QUEENSTON 16 East 90th St., Cor. Madison Ave.	10 Rooms 3 Baths	$2000
THE LAURISTON 1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.	7-8 & 9 Rooms 2 Baths	$1500 to $2000
1261 MADISON AVE. Corner 90th St.	8 or 9 Rooms 2 Baths	$2100
THE FAIRFAX Madison Ave., Cor. 94th St.	7 Rooms, Bath Only one left.	$1320
THE ALCAZAR 120 East 86th St., Near Park Ave.	7 & 8 Rooms Bath, Elevator	$720 to $840
131 EAST 86TH ST. Corner Lexington Ave.	8 Rooms and Bath	$600
1246 MADISON AVE. Near 90th Street.	7 Rooms Bath, Single Flats	$600 to $720
58 to 66 East 96th St. Near Park Avenue.	7 Rooms All Improvements	$450 to $540

FLOOR PLANS and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments.
DUFF & CONGER
Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St. Phone "Lenox 8900."

405 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
118 East 54th St.
1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.
115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,380.
123 East 53rd St.
2 apartments, 6-7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Corner 45th St.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 E. 42 St. (42nd St. Bldg.)
Offer The Following:
High Class Apartments for Rent:—

No. of rooms.		Rentals.
8	1744-48 B'way (Rockingham), cor 56th St.	900-1700
8	571 Park Av. (Hetherington), cor. 63d St.	1800
7, 8, 9	71 East 96th St. (Van Cortlandt)	840-1320
8	1752d Av., cor. 11th St., op. St. Mark's Church	900-1200
8	218-20 West 59th St., opposite Central Park	1000
7 & 8	1 West 102d St. / 424 Central Park West. (The Melba)	780-960
5	148 East 18th St.	540
5	3 Washington Square North	1200

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

121 Mad. Av.
CORNER 30TH ST.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.
Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.
A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High-Class Physician.
Also Suite of Large Living Rooms, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.
Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

121 Madison Ave.
Corner 30th St.
Persons engaged in business in this vicinity can lease at attractive prices either non-housekeeping or housekeeping Apartments of from two rooms and bath to ten rooms and two baths; avoiding subway and elevated railway travel and the consequent annoyance and loss of time. Good restaurant and room service.
Strictly Fireproof; 5 Elevators, Electric Light. All-Night Telephone and Elevator Service.

710 MADISON AV.,
Northwest Corner of 63d Street.
NEW PARLOR FLOOR STORE
20x70, with large display windows on Avenue and Street. Rent low.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
693 Madison Ave., at 62d Street.
Telephone 4951 Plaza.

111 E. 34TH ST.,
Near Park Ave.
2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; beautiful rooms, extremely large and light; parquet floors; all improvements; one apartment to a floor; $35 to $75.

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.
Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.
7 & 8 Large, Light Rooms & Bath, **$45 to $55** Per Month.
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
80 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

145 EAST 37TH STREET.
Third and fourth floors. Rents $50 and $40 on yearly lease; non-housekeeping. Large, light rooms. For further particulars, apply to owner, ARNOLD S. FURST, 19 East 26th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

27 East 62nd Street
Unusual
4-Room Housekeeping Apartments.
Rentals **$1,000-$1,200.**
Only 3 left.
Apply on Premises, or
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc.
569 5th Avenue,
Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

987 Madison Ave.
Corner 77th Street.
Eight room corner Apartment, two baths. Supt. on premises.

BROOKLYN.

Oxford and Cambridge Hall
203-209 Underhill Av.,
cor. St. John's Place, overlooking Prospect Park Plaza; new elevator Apartments.
3-4-5 Rooms, $30 to $60
Kings Court
296 Sterling Place,
cor. Butler Place, overlooking Prospect Park; high class elevator Apartments.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $75
St. Regis
S. W. Cor. Bedford Av. and Dean Street, facing Grant Square; new elevator Apartments.
4-5-6 Rooms, $40 to $60
Brooklyn's Newest High Class Elevator Apartments
Renting Agent on Prem.

NEW APARTMENTS
READY OCT. 1.
LINCOLN PLACE
BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND UNDERHILL AVENUES,
within easy walking distance of subway and one block from Flatbush and Vanderhilt Av. cars and main entrance to Prospect Park.
6 Large Rooms—2 Families on Floor
$46—$47—$48
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Eastern Parkway
At Franklin Avenue
3, 4 and 5 Large, Light, Airy Rooms
$28, $38, $45
Exceptional inducements; every improvement, including telephone. Office on premises, 796 Franklin Av.; tel. 8900 Prospect.

Royal Arms,
186 Prospect Place,
near Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
The best elevator apartments in Brooklyn; containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 Rooms with Bath, $30 to $60. Courteous Attendants in Uniforms. Apply on premises or
J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

LIVE IN
FORDHAM HEIGHTS
THE WEST BRONX AND BEDFORD PARK
Most Attractive and Healthful Community in New York City.
New Apartment Houses Now Ready to Lease
Suites 3 to 7 Rooms
From $21.00 to $60.00.



Where Shall We Live?
Settle That Now

ON CRESTON AVE., 188TH ST., VALENTINE, TIEBOUT, BRIGGS AVES., 199TH ST. and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, the 200 ft. driveway, 5 miles long, lined with trees; also
The Gateway to all Parks—Mosholu, Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Pelham, with St. James and Poe Parks near Fordham Road.
Altitude 200 ft. gives unobstructed view of Long Island Sound and Hudson River.
Educational and Social Conditions without equal. High and Public Schools, Universities and Churches.
Transit—Broadway Subway to 207th St., then eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse, New Lexington Ave. Sub. Station, Fordham Road, and Jerome Ave.; N. Y. Central (Harlem Division) to Fordham, 20 minutes from 42d St.; 3d Ave. L. to Fordham Road, then walk west to Grand Concourse.
From Grand Concourse and Fordham Road walk NORTH and SOUTH, and down side streets. You will decide to live in one of the new apartment houses.
Fordham Heights Property Owners' Association, Inc.

BROOKLYN.

10 MINUTES TO WALL STREET
New Eight-Story Fireproof Buildings
THE GRAYDON
68-74 Montague Street
THE WOODHULL
62-66 Pierrepont Street
Elevator apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, with ample closet space; every modern improvement; beautiful tiled bathrooms; dining rooms panelled and finished in natural oak; vacuum cleaner; liberal house attendance; night and day telephone and elevator service. Rents $510 to $1,100.
Apply on Premises, or
Arthur H. Waterman
185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

"The Last Word in Brooklyn Apartment Construction"
Bryn Mawr
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
78 Prospect Park West,
Cor. Fourth Street
Apartments arranged in suites of four, five and seven rooms and bath; separate servants' bath in seven-room apartments.
4 Room Apartments, $600 to $800
5 Room Apartments, $700 to $1,000
7 Room Apartments, $1,200 to $1,600
INSPECTION INVITED.
Superintendent on premises, or Booklet with floor plans and general details from
HARRY M. LEWIS, Agent
189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
PHONE MAIN 308.

Beautiful Ocean Parkway
Bet. Beverley Road & Church Av.
IRMA COURT and ELEANOR APTS.
Now Ready for Occupancy
Suites of 4 and 5 Rooms
These apartments gratify every possible requirement for an exclusive and comfortable home. Conveniently located; minute's walk to Church Av. or Smith St. trolley; 17 minutes to Manhattan by Brighton Beach Subway.
Rents Reasonable.
Agent on premises, or
LOUIS GOLD, Builder
44 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.
Phone Main 7060-61.

IMPERATOR
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS BROOKLYN.
15 CLARK ST., COR. WILLOW
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Southern Exposure
Overlooking the Bay.
8 and 9 Large Rooms
With Ample Closets.
All Modern Improvements.
Rents, $900 to $1,500
Apartments of equal grade on Riverside Drive cost double these rentals.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

15 Min. to Downtown, N. Y.
Exclusive, exceptionally attractive second floor; spacious, sunlit, thoroughly modern and high class five and sumptuous bathroom; large porch; hall attendant; other house service. 111 Taylor St., Williamsburg Plaza.

FLATBUSH.
Marlborough and Hilda Arms.
Marlborough Road and East 16th St., near Cortelyou Road; 4, 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 84 Nassau St., Manhattan. Tel. 1866 John, or Janitor, 395 East 16th St.

"THE KNICKERBOCKER"
136 Herkimer St., near Nostrand Av.
Extra choice 4-room apartments, $35 to $38; 5 rooms, $47.50 to $50; all latest improvements. Inquire on premises or EDWARD GROTECLOSS, 541 De Kalb Av.

BRONX.

BELNORD
(Only absolutely fireproof elevator Apartment House in the Bronx.)
1057 Hoe Ave., cor. 165th St.
Two blocks from Simpson St. Subway Station.
3-4 & 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
Rents, $30 to $70.
Every modern convenience. Under owner's management.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
1033-1045 Hoe Ave.—1057 Faile St. and 978-982 East 165th St.
(Two Blocks Simpson St. Sub. Sta.)
2-4-5-6-7 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS
Rents $34 to $52.
Every modern convenience. Including telephone in apartment. Under owner's management.

GRAND CONCOURSE.
We have all the choice apartments. Rents $22 to $90 per month. See us and save time.
DOUGLAS & CO.,
Grand Concourse, cor. 187th St.

400 Convent Ave.,
147th St. cor.
A few choice, high-class apartments FROM OCTOBER 1ST.
Superintendent on Premises.

405 Park Avenue
Northeast Corner 54th Street.
1 Corner Apartment Facing South.
12 Rooms 5 Baths
8 Wood Burning Fireplaces.
RENT $6,000.
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 5TH AVE.
Tel. 1263 Bryant. Corner 45th St.

9-11 East 39th Street
Leased Apartments
THE TOURAINE
MURRAY HILL DISTRICT
High class hotel accommodations, catering to a family clientele exclusively.
Next door to Union League Club
Management of HOWARD BAYLEY

161 East 79th Street
Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Ready October 1st
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
Two Doctors' Apartments, 3 and 4 Rooms, $1,000-$1,200
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1906-1920 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st. to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

QUEENS.

Save Money
Live Just as Comfortably
New, modern, up-to-date APARTMENTS of
4 and 5 Rooms at $28 to $45 a Month
Riverside Drive Type of Construction at less than Bronx Rentals without the long trip in the Subway crush.
20 Minutes from Manhattan
On the highest portion of Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, commanding a splendid view of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. They are within one and one-half blocks of the new Dual Rapid Transit Subway Station at 25th St.
120 and 128 25th St.
Each apartment has its own private hall, upon which all rooms open. The rooms are of an exceptionally large size and well lighted, with abundance of sunshine and splendid ventilation.
HOW TO REACH APARTMENTS
Take trolley at Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.) marked "Flushing" or "College Point." Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. Or take Queensboro subway, 42d St. and Lexington Av., transfer at Jackson Av., Long Island City. TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE BY EITHER ROUTE.
THE
Queensboro Corporation
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.
Telephone Astoria 801.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown 1214.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING
Corner Apartment,
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED
Northeast Corner
MADISON AVE. & 75th ST.
From Oct. 1st to May 1st.
2 Bedrooms, Large Sitting Room, Spacious Closets.
Electric Lights, Modern Plumbing, etc.
Careful attention to care of rooms.
Meals served in apartment.
Apply on premises, or
JOSEPH T. CASE, 30 Broad St.

TO SUBLET
In
THE BELNORD
Broadway and 86th Street
Furnished Apartment, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $2,400.
Complete outfit of glass, china, etc. Light, refrigeration and vacuum cleaning free.
Two years' lease or less.
DR. HARBECK, Schuyler 10400.

No. 1 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NORTHEAST CORNER GRAMERCY PARK.
An exceedingly desirable apartment, consisting of 3 master's rooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 baths, dining room, reception hall and library; electric light and all improvements; elegantly furnished, piano, &c.; every room light and airy; rent, $4,000 per year; shown on permit from
CHARLES E. WILLIAMS,
500 Fifth Avenue. Tel. 1551 Bryant

TO SUBLET,
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED,
2 and 4 Room Apts.
in a high class, fireproof building.
Inquire office,
507 West 113th St.

STUDIO West 57th St. For Musical or Vocal purposes. Large and light. Reasonable rental. Call mornings, 318 W. 57th St. J. E. NYHAN.

130 EAST 67TH ST.
5 Rooms and Bath, $1,500.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. GLASS, CHINA, &C., ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR MARRIED COUPLE, THREE BACHELORS, OR DOCTOR; ALL LARGE, LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS. SUPT., 8367 PLAZA.

Immediate Possession.
Modern 11-room apartment, with 4 baths; newly furnished one year ago; occupies entire floor; 66th and Madison Av. 8 to 66 Times.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 8 rooms and bath, furnished, from Oct. 1st.

SAN JACINTO
16 EAST 60TH ST.
Any number of Rooms; Complete Service.

38 West 59th St.
FACING PARK
2-3, OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d Street
AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 16.6x13.6, also dining room, tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for the Winter months at $225.00 per month.
ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom with shower and needle bath. This apartment is handsomely furnished and will be leased at $150.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640 Columbus.

HOTEL GREGORIAN
25th St., between 5th Av. and Broadway, offers unusual high class Apartments at remarkably reasonable rates for season or yearly lease; inspection solicited.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS END WORK IN SERBIA

Mercy Committee's Expedition to Fight Typhus Soon to Return to America.

WEEK'S WAR RELIEF WORK

List of the Larger Gifts to the Various Funds That Have New York Headquarters.

The Committee of Mercy announced yesterday the approaching withdrawal from Serbia of its Serbian expedition, which went to that country several months ago to assist in eradicating typhus and other diseases then epidemic there. The expedition was made up of twenty-five Columbia University students and an equal number of Serbian-Americans. The Serbians will remain in Serbia.

In a letter from a Columbia member of the expedition given out yesterday by the Committee of Mercy, the writer tells of the wonderful work done in Serbia by the various organizations that went to the aid of the country when typhus and cholera were at their worst.

"Dr. Strong of Harvard (the head of the American Red Cross expedition) has done perfectly wonderful work here," the writer says. "The country is now in a state of recuperation and preparation for a new campaign. * * * We have become pretty well acquainted with Nish and the people. The whole trouble here is lack of education. There are mighty few trained minds, complete lack of system and efficiency of any sort, and things move pretty slowly. The people are likable and attractive, very kind, fiercely loyal, and deeply patriotic.

"The Serbians know wherefor they fight, and they are extremely jealous of their freedom and democracy. There are ten hospitals here, each with a small quota of convalescent wounded hobbling about. One meets sentries everywhere. They never question us for we are a 'mission,' and we can walk the streets late at night and ride free on the railroads on the strength of our uniform and badge. There are 20,000 Austrian prisoners here. They have the freedom of the city on parole and are well taken care of."

The American members of the expedition were scheduled to sail from a Greek port for the United States yesterday. They are due in New York the first of next month.

The Committee of Mercy Fund.

The fund of the Committee of Mercy, of which August Belmont, 200 Fifth Avenue, is Treasurer, now totals $256,405.22. New gifts of $10 or more received the past week were:

L. R. Eastman	$10	Anonymous	$200
Texarkana Bank	10	James Douglas	25
Akron-Selle Co.	10	Mrs. G. H. Babbitt	30
Charles Minshall	50	Mrs. C. D. Irish	50
William S. Crowe	20	J. S. Cheyney	10
Mrs. S. T. Alexander	20	Sheaer Mfg. Co.	25
G. W. Hartzell	10	Emma H. Lockwood	25
Carl Fehmer	50	S. J. Griffin	25
H. S. Welsh	10	J. S. Culloon	50
Rev. G. L. Paine	10	Misses Williams	25
A. R. Heywood	10	W. W. Essick	100
Mrs. L. P. Taylor	50	R. J. Reynolds	100
Mrs. F. Edey	10	Small gifts	72

Gifts to the Red Cross.

The Red Cross European War Fund was increased by $528 last week to $519,992.99. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. The gifts of $10 or more were:

E. Hecker	$150	"Forty Thieves"	$81
Courtlandt R. C.	100	Ruth Draper	60
N. Y. Herald	92	Bread Loaf Inn	14

The Serbian Relief Fund.

The fund of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, now totals $128,261.09. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the past week were:

Cal. Tent Fund	$35	Mrs. W. B. Cutting	$100
Mrs. O. H. Hayes	20	Mrs. J. Auerbach	25
Mrs. B. Arnold	100	Mrs. Hayward	10
Miss M. Carey	25	Mrs. Lovell	25
Mrs. M. Du Bois	10	Mrs. G. Gayles	20
Mrs. W. P. Dreer	125	Anna J. Pierrepont	50
Mrs. H. W. Gray	20	Julia J. Pierrepont	25
Mrs. W. Sargeut	20	Mrs. J. S. Meloher	25
Mrs. Cabot	25	Sophy C. Stanton	10
Mrs. H. Wetmore	10	Mrs. Alfred Wilson	25
Mrs. C. H. Bradley	10	Anonymous	25
Mrs. Cromwell	10	Miss Abby F. Mahoning	10
Miss F. A. Smith	10	Miscellaneous	55
Mrs. Byrne	25		

Relief of Armenians.

The American-Armenian Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or more:

Rev. Lyman Abbott	$10	St. Luke's Church	$14
Angus Gibson	10	R. F. Smith, Jr.	10
Mrs. E. Armstrong	10	M. E. Scudder	20
Mrs. A. Winsor	10		

For Polish Relief.

The American Polish Relief Committee, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is the head, has received the following new gifts of $10 or more:

Mrs. Coles	$50	Rev. Wobozyk	$10

The fund of this committee now totals $89,688.35.

For French Sufferers.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, of which Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is Treasurer, now amounts to about $105,000. New gifts of the past week were:

Edith Scoville	$200	Dr. Elizabeth M.	
Mrs. J. I. Chapman	25	Denman W. Ross	100
Mrs. H. J. Chisholm	25	Mrs. R. B. Gregory	10
Alice W. Wardwell	10	Olivia Cutting	50
Mrs. F. Edey	10	W. T. Brewster	20
Mrs. A. Searles	10	Mrs. C. V. Welsh	10
Dr. C. Dunham	20	Mrs. B. Warren	10
Mrs. R. Tower	10	Ida B. Laoz	10
Mrs. R. W. Emmons	10	Jeanne M. Lanz	10
		Mrs. B. Thayer	25

Aid for the British.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., of 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, of which Major Louis Livingston Seaman is President, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or more:

Elizabeth Whitman	$133	E. Y. Hebden	$10
E. B. Greppo	50	G. R. Edgecombe	32
		Miscellaneous	27

Persian War Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, received the following new gifts of $10 or more last week:

Mrs. E. A. Huntington	$100	Miss N. Y. Dean	$65
Mary R. Colton	25	Mahtomedi Union Sunday School	11
Carter Memorial	35	Ethel Evans	10
D. B. Macdonald	25	Smaller donations	25

Aid for Polish Victims.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund has received the following new subscriptions of $10 or more:

Citizens	$53	Mrs. J. B. Oliver	$10
H. Henderson	30	Eleanor Satterlee	10
Martha C. Henderson	10	Mrs. C. E. Sherman	25
Mrs. W. S. Phelan	20	Mrs. W. S. Phelan	20
Celia Holt	10	Doll Books	12

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is the Treasurer of the Polish Victims Relief Fund.

Diners entering the Beaux-Arts yesterday were startled to behold the impressive figures of Generals Joffre, Kitchener, French, and King Albert of Belgium at the door. The dolls were sent from Paris to Mme. Louis Bustanoby, wife of the proprietor, and are to be sold, the proceeds to be sent to France.

PLANS FOR FREE LECTURES.

Board of Education Announces Speakers on Wide Range of Topics.

The lecture course of the Board of Education, which is about to open, will have for the coming season more than the average number of prominent men who will speak upon timely topics. There are now 100 lecture centres in New York, and the total attendance at the course of last year, which closed April 20, was 1,295,907. There were 5,512 individual lectures given to an average audience of 235 people to a lecture.

At the American Museum of History this year, Professor Ernest Von Nardroff of the Stuyvesant High School will deliver on Saturday evenings eleven lectures on "Physical Science;" and on Tuesday evenings there will be seven lectures on European geography, and five art lectures.

In the Great Hall of Cooper Institute, Garrett P. Serviss will lecture on "Astronomy," the four Wednesday evenings in November. George Henry Payne gives four lectures on "The Founders and History of American Journalism," and Professor Charles A. Beard of Columbia University, a course of three lectures on "Great Political Campaigns of the United States."

Mr. Frederick W. Lucas, Director of the American Museum of Natural History; Edwin H. Anderson, Director of the New York Public Library; Stuart H. Rowe of the Wadleigh High School; Miss Florence A. Marshall of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, and Professor Stephen P. Duggan of The City College are of those who will speak at the Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th Street, on "The Educational Institutions of this City."

Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland and his associates of the Bureau of Municipal Research, will give four lectures on "The Budget Method of Public Financing" at Labor Temple and Wadleigh High School.

A series of lectures bringing to the housewife authoritative information on "What to Buy," "Where to Buy," and "How to Buy," will be given by Miss Laura A. Caubic of the A. I. C. P., And Miss McGowan, Miss Gunther, and Miss Balderson of Teachers' College, at the New York Public Library, Ninety-sixth Street branch, on Thursday evenings, and at the Tompkins Square Branch on Monday evenings.

In co-operation wit htlie American Guild of Organists, puoic organ recitals have been arranged for Sunday afternoons, beginning Oct. 3 and continuing until Jan. 1, in the auditoriums of the Washington Irving High School, Morris High School, Boys' High School, and Erasmus Hall High School.

A puolic forum is to be establishcd at Public School 101, 11ith Street, west of Lexington Avenue, where speakers of known ability will lead discussion on civic and national problems.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Louis Brandeis, the Hon. Joseph Barondess, Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, and O. G. Villard will speak at Public School 61, Fourth Street, east of First Avenue, in a course of lectures on Citizenship, Tuesday evenings.

WILL WEAR A $10,000 DRESS.

A dress which cost $10,000 and a hat which cost $500 will be worn in the big fashion extravaganza which will be staged at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 7, 8, and 9. The extravaganza will represent an entirely new idea in dramatic entertainment, evolved around the ever-fascinating subject of milady's clothes.

It is from the pen of Pierre de Lanux, the noted French playwright and was written especially for the extravaganza. It is essentially modern in its theme with just sufficient suggestion of the past to indicate the struggle between one period and another.

The extravaganza will have a cast of nearly fifty persons, several of whom have come from France especially to take part. The leading feminine rôle will be played by a well known actress whose name, when it is disclosed, will attach additional interest to the production. Rehearsals have been under way for some time.

Eugene Carroll Kelly, the well known Parisian fashion artist, who is here to stage the extravaganza, says it will surpass anything of the kind he has ever seen in France.

"Paris has had two or three demonstrations of fashion through the medium of the drama," Mr. Kelly said yesterday, "but nothing on the scale we are attempting in New York. It will be in a class by itself and will, I believe, prove a delightful novelty in the dramatic world.

"New York women will see the latest gowns, hats, wraps, furs, &c., worn in an atmosphere and amid surroundings they were especially designed for. Every gown will be made for the particular young woman who is to wear it. The shade of her hair and eyes, the color of her skin and the predominating color in the scene in which she will appear have all been considered. Nothing has been left to chance."

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on pension, 12 P. M., Sept. 18: Patrol. F. Thomas, 61, (on his own application) at $760 a year, appointed Sept. 16, 1890.

Temporary assignments: Capt. J. J. Collins, 161, to command 10 I. D., 4 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 22; Lieuts. J. S. Leith, 28, and B. T. Winslow, 83, to T. S., 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 19; Patrol. A. Romeo, 2, and P. Cava, 15, to D. B., 20 days, noon, Sept. 20; J. Cunniff, 6, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 18; L. A. Nielson, 10, to 80, bicycle duty, 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; J. B. Soden, 14, to D. H., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; W. F. D. Schroder, 16, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; T. F. Jenkine, 26, to D. B., 10 days, 6 P. M., Sept. 20; D. M. Healey, 28, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 17; J. E. O'Brien, 28, to 277, mounted duty, 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 18; O. J. Eisele, 29, to 5 I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 21; D. Cavanagh, 31, to 7, as station house att., 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 19; C. Ryan, 40, to 62, as station house att., 8 A. M., Sept. 19, to 8 A. M., Nov. 3; C. P. O'Connell and T. J. Lenihan, 41, and Harry Goedel, 63, to 7 I. D., 4 P. M., Sept. 18, to 8 A. M., Sept. 21; W. L. Beck, 61, and E. P. Halpern, 136, to C. O., duty in Chief Clerk's office, 6 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 20; C. Pingge and E. H. Prechen, 68, duty in plain clothes in precinct, 15 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 18; F. Pasullo, 154, to 17 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 20.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Capt. F. A. Tierney, commanding 10 I. D., for 4 days, 8 A. M., Sept., 22, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. L. Friedman, 7, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; J. Sapsin, 13, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; J. Harcott, 17, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; S. H. Weinstein, 29, 1 day, 12 P. M., Sept. 17; J. W. Heaney, 42, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 18; W. J. Longuet, 42, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 18; F. K. Osborne, 69, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 4; G. A. Burgoyne, 74, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 23; A. V. Kornich, 79, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; H. Kell, 151, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; C. Fried, 156, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 18; J. Hamelburg, 171, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 17.

Dismissed Sept. 17: Patrol. C. F. Ruhing, 283, disobedience of orders, absence without leave.

Resignation of special patrolman accepted: C. Hoeffling, with Dept. of Finance, Sept. 16.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The practical test for engineer of steamer will be held at the foot of Grand Street, East River, on Sept. 28. There are 1,062 candidates.

The test for Inspector of Weights and Measures will be held on Sept. 20, 21, 22, and 23, at 244 West Forty-ninth Street. About sixty-six candidates a day will be tested.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 20, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for chemist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Ordnance Department at Large, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., at a salary of $1,200 a year. The duties will be the analysis of iron, steels, and nonferrous alloys and the materials used in their production. The appointee may also be called upon to solve various problems in general inorganic chemistry. Competitors will be examined in physics, general chemistry, iron and steel analysis, education and experience. Graduation with a bachelor's degree from a course in a college or university of recognized standing and at least two years experience in the analysis of iron and steel are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained of the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILL FOR PROBATE.

GOURAUD, GEORGE EAUVEL, (date of death or value of estate not given) will gives to "My very dear pal, William Henry Keeping," £100 and "my very own cigarette case, marked 'to Pangie from the Guv'"; Mrs. Roberts of Sea View Hotel, West Bank, East London, South Africa, receives £250 "as a small token of my gratitude for her great and unforgetable kindness to me in 1901"; residue goes to Mrs. Ellen Ann Hackett, 17 Pallser Court, London, in trust, and upon her death the principal passes to Mrs. Hackett's niece, Ada Helen.

RESORTS. NEW YORK.

Health "First"—"Safety" Follows
The Jackson Health Resort
Dansville, New York
REFERENCES FROM LOCAL PHYSICIANS AND PATRONS.
Dr. James H. Jackson, Pres., Dr. Walter A. Eggleston, Vice-Pres.
Write for literature. NEWTON B. GORHAM, Mgr. & Director

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

Gedney Farm Hotel
400 Acres of Chateau Cottages, and Country Club
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OPEN UNTIL LATE IN FALL.
AMERICAN PLAN. $21 WEEK AND UP
All outdoor amusements. Golf, tennis, bathing, fishing, shooting, walking, and horseback riding over forest and mountain trails. Crisp mornings; glorious sunshine with foliage turning from green to gold. Fine roads for automobiles.
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Spend the Autumn in the Woods
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Enjoy the October balsam of the Pines. Fresh vegetables, eggs, butter and milk from our own farm and dairy. Write for October rates.
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Water Gap House
The Mountain Paradise, 2 hrs. from N. Y.
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FOR MOTORISTS—An ideal headquarters with consistent terms.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES
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NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.
CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
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Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra, dancing, garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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The Largest Fireproof Resort Hotel in the World
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SUBMARINE GRILL

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. BUKEYSER, Mgr.

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For Fall and Winter guests.
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America's Famous All-Year Resort.

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17 POWELL ST. AT MARKET
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EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT
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FREE Auto Bus Meets Trains and Steamers

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1,913 B'way, near 67th.
590 9th Av., near 43d St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On September 8, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against seven cases of eggs upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on September 29, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

September 8, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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ALL SERVICE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
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Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, or West Point.
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Fare, one way, $2; round trip, $3.00.
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Pier 32, North River 9:00 P.M.
West 132d St. 10:00 P.M.
Fare, one way, $2; round trip, $3.50.
Special Daylight Service Sundays, leaving Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M.
Tourist Auto Rates—$5.00 and $10.00 one way, $7.50 and $15 round trip.
TEL. SPRING 9400.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP, $5.40.
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COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 89, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $2.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

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TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 35, E. R., ft. Catharine St. week days only, 2:45 P. M. Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 36, E. R., 11:00 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:15 A. M.

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$2.55 BOSTON $2.25
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
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STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St. Write, for illustrated Folder.

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Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9126 Spring.

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Delightful sail to Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, round trip $1.00.
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Good restaurant music. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
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From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

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In Autumn
Touring in New England
Is at Its Best
IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER THE HILLS AND MOUNTAINS ARE CLAD IN RAINBOW COLORINGS, THE AIR IS MOST INVIGORATING, THE ROADS ARE GOOD, AND THE ATTRACTIVE WAYSIDE INNS, PALATIAL RESORTS, OR MAGNIFICENT CITY HOTELS OF THIS VACATION LAND ARE BEST ABLE TO ENTERTAIN YOU.
Send for free illustrated road map in colors, "NEW ENGLAND TOURS," published by the NEW ENGLAND HOTEL ASSOCIATION, comprising over two hundred of the best hotels and resorts.
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GALEN MOUNTAIN CO.
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Catering to a clientele who appreciate the best; private baths; free garage; open all year; special Fall and Winter rates. Booklet. W. C. & H. M. LEEDS.

WHY NOT SPEND A FEW DAYS THIS Fall in one of my comfortable cabins in the wilds of Pike Co.? Booklet. A. W. LeRoy, Rockbound Camp, Glen Eyre, Pa.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN. Rooms en suite with bath. Elec. lights, steam heat, phone in rooms. Dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling. Garage. Bklt. Lack. R. R. to Cresco Sta., Pa. W. J. & M. D. Price, Canadensis, Pa.

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A Select Family and Transient Hotel; Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike. Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.
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AUTUMN RESORT



CHATHAM BARS INN
CHATHAM, CAPE COD.
"A storm in the Fall or Winter is the time to visit it."—Henry David Thoreau.
Steam Heat. Sun Parlors. Ocean Terrace. Golf. Tennis. Motoring. Shooting.
OPEN UNTIL OCT. 15TH.
N. A. ELDRIDGE, CHATHAM, MASS.

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Lakeville, Conn. Good golf course, canoeing, bathing; 3 splendid tennis courts. Special rates for September. Write for booklet. Open until November 1st.
EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Shady Hook Hotel. New open.

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Last Tour via Canadian Rockies leaves October 5th
Now that the summer crowds and heat are gone is the ideal season to visit California and the most marvelous Expositions of all time. Stopovers permitted anywhere. Tours on the highest plane of travel, including
Canadian Rockies New Orleans Colorado
Apache Trail Roosevelt Dam Grand Canyon
Departures September 21, 22, 29, October 2, 5 and later
Wonderful Cruises to the West Indies and Central America
January 29, February 12, March 11, 1916
Tours of Luxury to South America
January and February, 1916
Send for Booklet Desired
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Large American Trans-Atlantic Liners
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NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO
SEPT. 25 10:00 A.M. OCT. 12
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American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Philadelphia. Sept. 25 | St. Paul. Oct. 2
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Baltic. Sept. 22 | †Cymric. Oct. 1
†Cabin and 3d Class Passengers only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Canopic, September 30, 10 A. M.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 6000 Rector

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SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY
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*††SOUTH AMERICA
The World's Fastest Growing Continent
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16 Days New York to Callao.
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Honolulu and South Seas
Shortest Line (19 days) Quickest Time
"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
10,000-ton American Steamer —(Rated Lloyds 100 A1)
$130 Honolulu Round Trip Sydney, $337.50
First Class
SAILING DATES
HONOLULU—Sept. 24, Oct. 26.
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OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
673 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
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SOUTH AMERICA
RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS
MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S. S. Verdi, Sept. 21, 1:30 P. M.
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AUSTRALIA
Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand
THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons dis.) Sail from Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 29, Oct. 27, Nov. 24
R.M.S. "MAKURA" (13,000 tons dis.)
Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

TO ATLANTIC CITY
About 8 hours, all daylight. "Never out of sight of land." Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 46, N. R., foot W. 10th St., New York.
ONE WAY, $2.50. ROUND TRIP, $3.50.
Send for Folder "R," or 'phone

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday; partly cloudy Tuesday; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,058. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SYNDICATE AGREES ON CREDIT TO ALLIES OF $500,000,000 TO $800,000,000 AT 5%; AMERICAN BANKS TO GUARANTEE LOAN

ALL BUT DETAILS SETTLED

Underwriters Get Half of One Per Cent on 5 to 10 Year Bonds.

SALE AT PAR TO INVESTORS

Provision That Funds Be Used for Strictly Commercial Purchases Expected.

ANOTHER MEETING TODAY

James J. Hill Confident of Success of Flotation — Germans Offer Kaiser's War Bonds.

The American loan to Great Britain and France for the purpose of paying for purchases made by those countries in the United States is almost a reality. All of the vital points at issue have been cleared away at conferences held in the last few days, and, while the discussions will continue today, it was stated last night on unimpeachable authority that the Anglo-French financial commission and the American bankers with whom they have been dealing are now in substantial accord on the essential points.

The loan will take but one form—an issue of short-term bonds by the Governments of Great Britain and France. It is probable that they will run from five to ten years. They will pay 5 per cent. and be offered to investors at par.

To handle the loan there will be formed the greatest syndicate of underwriters, or guarantors, as one banker referred to them yesterday, ever formed in this country. This syndicate will embrace practically every large banking institution in the United States, if its promoters' hopes are realized. Membership will not be limited to institutions. Individuals will be allowed to subscribe, and it is understood that provisional pledges of support already have been obtained from many persons of wealth.

There will not be one price to investors and another and lower one to the syndicate members. To compensate the guarantors for the risk that they assume, an allowance equivalent to one-half of 1 per cent. will be made, as well as a payment to the managers to cover the expenses of forming the syndicate and the various items of clerical hire.

Big Discount Not Claimed.

A published story to the effect that J. P. Morgan & Co. had been insisting on a big discount for the profit of the syndicate was vigorously resented yesterday by persons close to the negotiations. They said that the contrary had been the case from the beginning, and that Mr. Morgan had stood out for a flat price to investors and bankers.

The amount of the loan will not be definitely decided until shortly before the closing of the negotiations. The commission is still desirous of getting as large a sum as possible. At the same time they have shown a disposition to meet the views of the American bankers in so far as possible.

"Their one idea was expressed on the day following their arrival," said a banker conversant with the discussion last night. "It was to arrange a credit which would amply care for the needs of business and restore the exchange market to normal. Some of the local bankers thought that a billion dollars was altogether disproportionate to the needs of the borrowers.

"The commission agreed that if that was the case they would accept a smaller sum. They have listened to suggestions that part of the burden of stabilizing the market be borne by further gold shipments and the sale, or deposit, of American securities owned abroad.

"As it stands now, the amount of the loan will be between $800,000,000 and $500,000,000. If you choose a point about midway between those figures, you will not be far wrong."

Limiting Uses of the Credit.

The proposal to limit the uses to which the credit may be put has been a sore point with the Commissioners. They have held that there is but one object to be aimed at, and that is a remedy for the disorganized foreign exchange situation, which has threatened to end a large part of this country's export trade. They argued that it would not be feasible to borrow here for any specific purpose, and in this view they were supported by influential New York financiers.

A concession in this regard has been found necessary to enlist the support of several very important firms which have hitherto enjoyed close relations with German houses, and also of banks in the Middle West. Representatives of the latter are understood to have delivered a plain ultimatum, saying that if the proceeds of the credit were to be used for war purchases they could not join any syndicate looking to its flotation. On the surface this point remains unsettled, but it is the understanding of bankers who made the protest that the prospectus of the bonds, when it is

Continued on Page 3.

Points Agreed Upon by the Anglo-French Commission and the American Bankers

First—That the amount of the loan shall be from $500,000,000 to $800,000,000.

Second—That the life of the loan shall be from five to ten years, and the interest rate 5 per cent.

Third—That the total amount of the loan shall be underwritten by a syndicate of American bankers, who shall become guarantors thereof.

Fourth—That the notes shall be sold to the public at par, and that the underwriting syndicate shall receive one-half of 1 per cent. for its services and to cover the expense of flotation.

Points Not Yet Agreed Upon

First—As to whether any part of the loan shall be used for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and war supplies.

Second—As to whether Russia shall participate in the loan.

SHIP BURNS AT SEA; RESCUER NEAR

The Athinai of the Greek Line, From New York, Is Abandoned.

ALL BELIEVED TO BE SAFE

Tuscania Now on Way to Halifax With Survivors—Had Few Passengers But Large Cargo.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 19.—The Greek steamer Athinai, which left New York last Thursday for Piraeus, took fire and was abandoned at sea, according to a message received by wireless tonight from Captain McLean of the Anchor liner Tuscania. The message gave the position of the Athinai as latitude 40.54 north, longitude 58.47 west.

The steamer carried only a small passenger list, but had a large general cargo and many bags of mail. No word had come late tonight regarding the safety of her crew and passengers, but the authorities of the Marine and Fisheries Department, which received the message from Captain McLean, believed that as the Tuscania was standing by she had probably taken all hands on board safely.

The cause of the fire remained unknown tonight. It was regarded here as a coincidence that the vessel took fire in almost the same latitude and longitude as that of the Sant' Anna, which was endangered by flames last week.

The first report of a disaster came to the Canadian Marine Department, and it was then thought that the doomed ship was the Donaldson liner Athenia. Her agents in Montreal promptly denied that report, pointing out that she had only left Glasgow yesterday and could not be anywhere near the scene of the disaster.

Then it was suggested that the steamer might be the Athanae, a former German vessel now on her way to Canada. This, too, was soon disproved.

The steamship Athinai sailed from this port last Thursday for Piraeus. She carried only a small passenger list, but had a large cargo of general merchandise and many bags of mail. The Athinai was of 4,405 tons, and belonged tot the National Steamship Navigation Company. She plied between Greece and ports in the United States.

18 DUMA MEMBERS REPORTED ARRESTED

Parliament Buildings and Railroad Stations in Petrograd Occupied by Troops.

BERLIN, Sept. 19, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—According to Stockholm dispatches, the Socialist Deputy Tcheidse and seventeen other members of the Russian Duma have been arrested.

The Duma buildings in Petrograd and all the railway stations have been occupied by the military, the advices add.

Considerable dissatisfaction was evinced last week when the Russian Duma was prorogued by imperial decree to the middle of November. The Cabinet had objected to the program of reforms proposed by the majority in the Chamber, comprising the Liberal and Progressive elements, and had threatened to resign.

Premier Goremykin paid a visit to Emperor Nicholas at field headquarters and discussed the situation with the Emperor, who gave his sanction to the prorogation of the Duma. When this decision was announced last Thursday, after a few minutes' session, the Laborite and Radical Deputies left the Chamber, muttering, "It is a crime."

It was announced later that Premier Goremykin had conferred with the military and civil authorities at Petrograd and Moscow for the purpose of forestalling possible popular demonstrations.

ONE GERMAN U-BOAT TORPEDOES ANOTHER

Submarine Disguised as a British Craft Is Sent to the Bottom by Mistake.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Norwegian fishermen who have arrived at Stavanger, on the southwest coast of Norway, say that off the island of Utsine, near the entrance to the Gulf of Stavanger, a German submarine by mistake torpedoed another German submarine.

They believe the sunken vessel had been disguised to look like a British submarine. The boat exploded and sank with her crew.

HILLIS BARES HIS HEART IN PULPIT

Confesses Desire for Money Has Made Him Depart from His Own Ideals.

WILL PAY OFF ALL DEBTS

Pastor Is Ready to Sell His Residence and to Start Life Anew Without Property.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Henry Ward Beecher's historic Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, stood before his congregation yesterday morning, and confessed that he had fallen short of his ideal of what a preacher of the Gospel should be. In giving his time and attention to business and material prosperity, he said, he had strayed from the path a minister of the Gospel should follow.

Dr. Hillis's voice choked with emotion as he read his statement to the congregation, and when he had finished, he wiped tears from his eyes.

No such scene has been enacted in Brooklyn's famous church since 1874, when Henry Ward Beecher occupied the pulpit and preached sermons impassioned in their vigor and eloquence during all the time that the Theodore Tilton scandal was occupying the attention of the courts and the public.

In making a brief and general explanation of his business ventures, Dr. Hillis said that at the present time he was in a position to wipe out all of his obligations and "start life anew," and he promised his people devoted service as their pastor. It was learned after the service that he was ready to sell his handsome home at 23 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, as a contribution to the payment of his debts, which, it is said, amount to about $80,000 or $90,000.

Pastor Is Greeted Warmly.

Dr. Hillis's statement and his sermon, which followed it, were made at the pastor's first opportunity of meeting his people since the gossip and dissatisfaction aroused in the congregation because of his business adventures began to menace the unity of the parish. Dr. Hillis was out of the city on a lecture tour all last Summer, and yesterday was his first appearance after the long leave of absence granted him by his congregation.

The church was full, but not crowded. About 85 per cent. of those present seemed to receive their pastor's statement as complete satisfaction for them, for after the service they went to the base of the pulpit and greeted Dr. Hillis warmly. The remainder of the congregation departed after the service in the usual fashion.

But that there are still discontented ones among Dr. Hillis's flock was made evident. There are those to whom the minister's statement was not satisfactory, but what they intend to do or how great their influence is could not be learned. Certain it is that Dr. Hillis does not intend to resign his leadership of the church, and his friends do not anticipate any serious defections from the congregation.

When Dr. Hillis entered the church yesterday to begin the service the congregation rose to greet him—an unusual proceeding, according to several members. The usual prayers, hymns, and Bible reading followed in order, and then, immediately before the hymn preceding the sermon, Dr. Hillis rose and said:

"To my friends in Plymouth Church. One and a half hours ago I wrote a few words which my dear friend and attorney, Mr. Frederic W. Hinrichs, does not know anything about.

Tells of Business Ventures.

"During the past few months I have been the centre of storm, with alternating praise and blame. I wish to meet this storm with my face to the front, and I owe a statement to my friends within and out of Plymouth Church.

"Some ten years ago, for reasons that seemed just and honorable, I endeavored to make provision for the future of my own family and others dependent upon me, and also to give certain young men a start in life. In the intsrest also of other plans, not seifish in nautre, I decided to invest a sum of money which I had accumulated as a lecturer and writer. I am ashamed to say how much the sum was, in view of the low wages paid to poor, working people.

"Like many others, when I trust I

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First Uncensored Stories of London Air Raid Wirelessed to The Times from Incoming Ships

Haddon Chambers Describes Remarkable Scene in St. James's Theatre—One Zeppelin Apparently Hit—Passed Directly Over Carlton Hotel—Intense Interest, But No Fear.

First-hand accounts of the recent Zeppelin raid on London and details not permitted by the British censor to be told in cable dispatches have been sent by wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES from two steamships now nearing New York. These accounts, which follow, are by Haddon Chambers, the well-known English playwright, and an American now living in London, whose name is familiar both here and in England. Their stories are the first uncensored reports of the air raid to appear in this country.

BY HADDON CHAMBERS.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SS. ROTTERDAM, via Siasconset, Mass., Sept. 19.—I have not yet seen a Zeppelin. Many of my friends in London have been more fortunate and my valet, William Hogg, had the experience of his life the other night as you shall hear presently.

On the night of the great raid an American friend, Mr. Marcosson, dined with me at the Carlton. We disputed during the dinner as to whether we should walk the streets in the subdued night afterward or visit the St. James's Theatre and see the new last act of Pinero's play, "The Big Drum." Marcosson, who was all for the theatre, carried the evening, and we just missed seeing the Zeppelins and gained seeing an English audience under fire.

By 10:30 o'clock we were with Lady Alexander in her box next the stage. The act opened with a scene between two men played by Sir George Alexander and another actor. It had only been in progress a few minutes when the guns began to boom most furiously. They sounded as if being fired in the street outside. At first no one in the house moved, but presently a section of the gallery arose and started for the doors. Small blame to them, as fragments of shrapnel actually fell on the roof above their heads.

Alexander stepped to the footlights and said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: Should it become advisable to leave the theatre I will tell you. Meanwhile it is at least as safe here as outside."

There was a round of applause, and the gallery sat down. In no other part of the house had there been a movement.

Alexander then came to our side of the stage and said to me: "Haddon, would you mind asking Helmsley to come around to me when he is not busy?" Adopting his tone I called out from the box, "Certainly I will, old chap." The house seemed tickled at our intimate tone and laughed considerably while the guns continued to roar.

I found that Helmsley, the acting manager, who is a special constable, had been called away on duty, and when I returned to the box the play was again progressing, and so much of it as could be heard through the intermittent booming of the guns was being quietly listened to by that unforgettable London audience.

When we reached the streets the storm had passed, and the only local interest was to be found in the swiftly moving fire engines going eastward.

Saw One Zeppelin Apparently Hit.

The statement of my valet, William Hogg, is as follows:

"On Wednesday I went up to Highgate, just outside of London, to see my wife. There had been a raid on Tuesday night somewhere on the east coast, so naturally we talked about it and wondered if we should ever see a Zeppelin. We were soon to have our wish gratified.

"We went to bed about 10:30. At about a quarter to 11 we were startled by a loud boom. I said to my wife, 'Zeps.' We got to the window and we saw a wonderful sight.

"From where we were it seemed as if the world was a theatre and we were in the best box. There, suspended in a horizontal position, outlined by a wonderful dark blue sky studded with stars, was an oblong object like a huge bar of gold. That was the Zep. Huge flashes of light were searching the sky for her companion, if she had any, while one searchlight held her to view.

"The boom of the guns was terrific, and flashes of the bursting shrapnel shells located by the flash as they burst was as wonderful a sight as you could wish to see. One gun, which seemed more powerful than the others, was making fine practice, getting nearer and nearer at each shot. Then the gunners seemed to get the range, and a shell burst right at the rear end of the Zep, immediately followed by a huge cloud of smoke. I yelled, 'My God, she is hit.' Immediately she began to go from the horizontal to the perpendicular, and in a few minutes had passed upward into a cloud and disappeared.

"It was all over in twenty minutes, and it all seemed like a dream. I had Mr. Chambers's little dog with me, and he had got through the window on to the roof and was barking at the Zep for all he was worth. For some time afterward we heard loud, whirring noises, which we found out the next day was caused by the aeroplanes trying to locate the Zep."

As Seen from the Carlton.

A fellow passenger, Harrington Marin, the painter, has given me his experiences as follows:

"About 10:30 I was sitting with my brother in the palm court at the Carlton, and as we were preparing to go a French waiter said excitedly, 'There's a Zeppelin outside.' We went to the Haymarket entrance and stood with a few other hotel visitors and employes where we had a magnificent view of the airship overhead. Her shape was distinctly visible, lit up as she was by a great diagonal shaft of light, which was being played upon her as she circled toward the north. My impression of her was a luminous oblong gray mass like an enormous fish in a great depth of dark water.

"The excitement of the moment was intensified by the banging of the guns followed by the bursting of the shrapnel every few seconds, first a little to the left and then to the right of the airship. A foreign hotel porter standing next me was particularly excited. 'They will get her next time,' he cried repeatedly.

"She may or may not have been hit. It is impossible for me to say. Certainly after the first few minutes the guns seemed to be making very good practice, and menacing her more nearly at every shot. Anyway, she turned and made off toward the north, and was soon out of range both of guns and searchlights.

"I should mention that while the airship was within my view what I took to be the dropping of bombs was distinctly evidenced by an occasional vertical wire of light beneath her like a thin streak of lightning straight from airship to earth. Judging from certain lights that appeared in the neighborhood of the Zeppelin and which could not have been caused by bursting shrapnel, we gathered she was being attacked by aeroplanes, but with what result I am unable to say."

HADDON CHAMBERS.

People Not Alarmed, But Greatly Interested.

BY A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN RESIDENT OF LONDON.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SS. PHILADELPHIA, via Siasconset, Mass., Sept. 19.—The raid which had been looked upon as a probability came on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at about 11 o'clock at night, and those who were not sound asleep became aware of it by the firing of anti-aircraft guns.

Our experience and that of many other families was interesting and quite exciting, but by no means terrifying. Our first thought was to see for ourselves the object at which the guns were firing. We therefore sought the street and discovered immediately and quite plainly the Zeppelin upon which the searchlights were focussed.

It seemed almost over our house, and apparently a mile or over above the earth. One gun was only 1,000 feet from us, and its frequent quick sharp explosions and those of others located in London really gave the occasion the atmosphere of a miniature battle. The shells were seen exploding all around the Zeppelin, and to us seemed several times to have really hit their object. The streets contained many people apparently all out as we were, to watch the result of the unique contest, and in our little group the opinion was that the airship had been struck. I tried for a taxicab, but none was free, and we took seats on the top of a motor bus heading for a bright light in the sky which indicated a fire. Our bus turned off, however, and the light diminished, and we returned home after a two hours' promenade in Piccadilly, the Strand, &c.

The adventure was full of excitement because of its uniqueness, but at no point did we discover the slightest hysteria or fear. The throngs of people discussed the affair as London people do. They speculated as to the height of the airship, the possible results of its bombs, whether or not it had been struck, &c., but no running to cellars for safety, no comments at this style of warfare except its futility, because, they argued, suppose a few houses were destroyed and some unarmed civilians killed, what was the gain to the enemy? Really, a London crowd of West End people presents a marvel of equanimity even under conditions as above.

If the effort was to frighten the people of London and England, it was and will be an absolute failure. The damage, as we learned next morning after a good night's sound sleep, was that about one hundred people had been killed and twenty-five or fifty houses and small shops in the East End, east of the Bank, had been destroyed, one bus was struck by a bomb and very little of it or its five passengers could afterward be found. The fire which we tried to reach was in the wholesale dry goods district, Mood Street and Fore Street, and was considerable, but fires are not appalling. They are unfortunate, and to be regretted, but don't decide great wars.

More raids will no doubt be made. More unarmed people may be killed, more buildings may be destroyed, perhaps some important ones, but such raids give great impetus to recruiting, and can under no possible circumstances which I can conceive shorten the war by one day. London the next day was normal. Vast numbers visited the destroyed buildings, and viewed the holes made in the streets by exploding Zeppelin bombs, but there was no symptom of a whisper that peace must be sought because of fear of overhead warfare. From the standpoint then of frightfulness or a victory over an enemy, the raid was a failure as all raids carried on under similar lines will absolutely be.

LLOYD GEORGE SOUNDS A WARNING THAT ENGLAND IS FACING GRAVE CRISIS; MUST CONSIDER CONSCRIPTION CALMLY

Extract from Open Letter by Lloyd George On the Present Gravity of the British Cause

"Naturally, I take a hopeful view of the prospects of the cause I am concerned in, but I know too well that to ignore dangers which you can see with the naked eye if you look around is the most fruitful source of disaster in all affairs. I for months have called attention to the dangers in the present war. Events alone will prove whether I have been unduly alarmed. So far, I regret, they have justified my apprehension.

"I should indeed be a traitor if I did not hope fervently that the course of the war would prove that I have overestimated the worst evils, but I have not written without warrant in facts known to the enemy as well as to us—facts which I should have thought would have already sobered the most fatuous optimist."

CZAR LOSES VILNA; AN ARMY IN PERIL

Portion of Forces Retreating from Fortress Almost, if Not Entirely, Surrounded.

RAILWAY TRIANGLE A TRAP

Hindenburg Working with Archduke Leopold to Close Great Circle.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 20.—The Germans have occupied Vilna, and by a wide sweeping movement to the north of that city have succeeded in almost, if not wholly, surrounding a portion of the Russian Army which is fighting in the railway triangle between Vilna, Lida, and Vileika.

At any rate, the Russian forces in this district either must fight their way out eastward or retire in a southeasterly direction, for the only railway line entirely in their hands is that which runs from Vilna to Lida, and thence to Baranovitchi.

The army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, which took Vilna and has reached Vileika, to the east of Vilna, is working in close co-operation with that of Archduke Leopold of Bavaria, in an effort to catch a part of the Russian Army, an operation which has been so often tried without success since the Austro-Germans commenced their drive in Western Galicia in early May.

The Russians express confidence in the outcome of the battle, which must be decided before complete success falls to one side or the other, but, with their northern armies closely held along the Dvina and the German flank well protected by their cavalry, which recently occupied Widsy, across the Vilna-Petrograd railway, it seems impossible that any aid can come to them from that direction.

The battle seemingly must be fought out between the troops now in the district between Vilna, Lida, and Slonim, with the assistance of any reinforcements that can be spared to hold the German force which has reached Vileika.

At the southern end of the line General Ivanoff is still keeping Field Marshal von Mackensen at arm's length from the Fortress of Rovno, the key to the route to Kiev, and in counterattacks has retaken a number of villages, both in Volhynia and Galicia.

It seems apparent from the inability of the Austro-Germans to hold their positions in the southern area that they have sent reinforcements from that front to Field Marshal von Hindenburg's northern army, which, as heretofore, is expected to score the biggest success.

Petrograd Anxious Over Vilna Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The main question now is whether the Vilna troops will be able to make good their retirement from their very difficult position.

Everything was fairly simple until the Germans cut the Vilna-Dvinsk Railway at Svientziany and flung a big force of cavalry into the parallelogram northeast of Vilna bounded by the railways connecting the junctions of Dvinsk-Polotsk, Molodetchno, and Novo Vilsk. This raid heralded a big German turning movement.

In the north of the parallelogram the enemy's cavalry met with effective resistance and, after several fierce engagements with Russian horsemen, they were driven back beyond reach of the Polotsk angle. The ons result of their action here was that the Germans were able to capture Vidzy, thirty miles south of Dvinsk, and dig themselves in; but for the present the Dvinsk operation is of secondary importance for the Germans. On the northwest, west and south of Dvinsk, the Russians are shelling back the enemy by heavy artillery fire and driving him out of apparently secure positions.

The Russian way of retreat from Vilna to Minsk is cut off, and all along the broken front extending from Molodechno to Vilna and formed by sections of the railway and winding, hilly and wooded course of the Vilia a more stubborn battle is raging. The Russian Army of Vilna has now one narrow outlet along the railway passing through Lida to Baranovitchi, and upon Lida Germans to are advancing from Ovany; but the vigor of their advance is met by an equally vigorous Russian resistance.

The Germans are progressing slowly and with heavy losses, and though they have reached Radiun, sixteen miles northwest of Lida, it is hoped that the main body of Russian Vilna troops will be able to fight their way out of the

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BULGARIANS TIRE OF NEUTRALITY

Opposition Leaders Demand a Coalition Cabinet and Adoption of a Decisive Policy.

WAR SPIRIT IS RISING

Evidences of a Determination to Regain Macedonian Territory by Force if Necessary.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The political situation in the Balkans is still shrouded with considerable mystery. There is now talk in Berlin of the Bulgarians seizing by force, if they cannot get them otherwise, the portions of Macedonia taken from them by the Serbians and Greeks at the close of the last Balkan war. It is asserted that Bulgaria has called the Macedonian Bulgars to the colors and that there is a warlike feeling in existence among the Bulgars generally.

With Bulgaria surrounded by Serbia, Greece and Rumania, and her coasts open to attack by Anglo-French, Italian, and Russian fleets, however, it is believed here that Bulgaria will hesitate before throwing in her lot with the Central Powers and Turkey.

Turkey is declared to be having her own troubles over the cession of the Dedeaghatch Railway. The Mussulman population in this strip of land is said to be in revolt against being placed under the Bulgarian Government.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Sofia, dated Sept. 17, says:

"The Opposition leaders at their audience with King Ferdinand declared that it would be fatal for the country to continue its neutral policy, and in order to safeguard the country against a policy which would be contrary to the interests and sentiments of the nation, they recommended the formation of a coalition Cabinet and the immediate summoning of Parliament.

"The King listened attentively to the speeches of the Opposition leaders and promised seriously to consider the views expressed by them. After the audience the King summoned Premisr Radoslavoff.

"Five political parties were represented at the audience, and the leader of each outlined at length the views of his party on the political situation. The eagerness of the King to receive the deputation has considerably relieved public feeling."

Bulgaria's Macedonian Recruits.

Under date of Saturday, Reuter's correspondent at Sofia sends the following:

"Early this morning numerous groups of Macedonian refugees, who have been called to the colors, passed through the town to their training grounds, where during the entire day there have been animated scenes as recruits and legionaries—the latter Macedonians from Greece and Serbia—acclaimed their officers and cheered continuously. All the Macedonians coming from the territory occupied by Greece and Serbia who answered the call displayed remarkable enthusiasm.

"The answer to the call from all over the country surpassed expectations, the number of men presenting themselves at the different depots being much greater than had been hoped for, chiefly because of the great influx of refugees."

As the Opposition in Bulgaria has been understood to dissent from the Premier's pro-German views, its demand for a departure from the policy of neutrality seems to point to an effort to commit the Government to the cause of the Allies.

Bargaining for a Road to Turkey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 19.—According to reports received here from the Balkans, Germany is trying to induce Rumania and Bulgaria to allow an Austro-German army to cross their territory to reach Turkey, explaining that the situation is quite different from that which existed when Belgium's neutrality was violated in order to facilitate Germany's attack on an enemy, whereas in this case she seeks only to assist a friendly country.

As rewards for their giving the Germans permission to pass, or for making a formal protest without offering actual resistance, Rumania is to receive Bessarabia, while Macedonia, besides the territories already ceded by Turkey, is promised to Bulgaria.

Drive to Aid Turkey in October?

ROME, Sept. 19, (via Paris.)—Active operations are likely soon to be under way along the frontiers of the Balkan

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FACTS ALONE TO DECIDE

Cabinet Seeking Right Decision—Undue Haste or Delay Disastrous.

DEPLORES RESISTANCE TALK

Says if Compulsion Is Necessary Workingmen Will Not Protect Those Who Oppose It.

HIS FIRST FEARS JUSTIFIED

Facts He Has Cited, He Adds, Should Have 'Already Sobered the Most Fatuous Optimist.'

LONDON, Sept. 19.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, in a letter to one of his constituents, issued by the Official Press Bureau this evening, makes an appeal to the public to give the Government a fair chance to decide the question of compulsory service, and reiterates his view that the situation is a serious one which demands that the country, if victory is to fall to the Allies, must exert its whole strength. Mr. Lloyd George says:

"You say, and say rightly, that the Government ought to give the nation a lead on the question whether the moral obligation of every able-bodied man to defend his country should be converted during this war into a legal obligation.

"The Government, I can assure you, is fully alive to the necessity for giving a definite lead. They are engaged in examining the subject with a view to coming to the right decision. Undue delay might be disastrous, but undue precipitation might be equally disastrous. Let us avoid both. The issue is one of fact, not of principle.

No One Would Resist.

"If the figures demonstrate that we can win through and with the voluntary system, it would be folly to provoke a controversy in the middle of a world war by attempts to substitute a totally different method. On the other hand, if these figures demonstrate to every unprejudiced person that the voluntary system has exhausted its utility, and nothing but legal pressure can give us the armies necessary to defend the honor of Great Britain and save Europe from the triumph of military despotism, I have not yet heard of the man who would resist compulsion.

"Under these circumstances, the men who say they would offer resistance to this expedient, even if proved to be necessary to save their country and the freedom of the world, have not yet appeared in the arena, and if they do, I predict that their protectors will not be found among the working classes.

"It is all a question of ascertainable facts. Why, then, all this premature anger? The determining facts have not yet been published. When they have been sifted and made known the advocates of one view or the other will surely find that the whole cylinders of fervor and ferocity have been wasted in attacking positions which they will then discover they ought to defend. Let the Government have a fair chance to decide.

"The opinions I have formed as to the essential action are prompted by the sincere persuasion that nothing but the exertion of our whole strength will enable us to obtain victory, upon which so much depends. Having come to that conclusion, I am bound to do my best to secure that effort without the least regard to the effect my appeals may have upon my own political fortunes.

The Gravest Issue.

"The issue is the gravest any country has ever been called upon to decide. Let it be settled in a spirit worthy of its gravity.

"I withdraw nothing I have said as to the seriousness of the position. Naturally, I take a hopeful view of the prospects of the cause I am concerned in, but I know too well that to ignore dangers which you can see with the naked eye if you look around is the most fruitful source of disaster in all affairs. I for months have called attention to the dangers in the present war. Events alone will prove whether I have been unduly alarmed. So far, I regret, they have justified my apprehension.

"I should indeed be a traitor if I did not hope fervently that the course of the war would prove that I have overestimated the worst evils, but I have not written without warrant in facts known to the enemy as well as to us—facts which I should have thought would have already sobered the most fatuous optimist.

"I have therefore felt driven by the jeopardy of my native land to sound a note of alarm. I have done so in the confident belief that if it succeeds in rousing us in time to put forth all our strength we shall win. If for any reason I fail, it will be a sorry comfort to be able later on to taunt with their mistakes those who now abuse me for daring to call attention to the coming storm before it overwhelms the land and be-

cause I strive to induce my fellow-countrymen to prepare in time for its onslaught."

DENIES LLOYD GEORGE PLOT.

Friend Says Minister May Demand Retraction of Accusations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Reynold's Weekly, whose chief owner, Sir Henry Dalziel, is on close terme with Lloyd George, says:

"The suggestion that Lloyd George is a plotter, intriguer, and conspirator in order to displace Mr. Asquith from his position is entirely devoid of foundation. The Minister of Munitions is understood to feel very keenly the putting forward of such accusatione against him, and there is reason to believe that if he finds they are generally supported by any body of opinion in his own party he will take an early opportunity of calling for the evidence on which these accusations are made or for their complete withdrawal.

"Lloyd George, as his own intimate friends are fully aware, has throughout been absolutely loyal to his chief, both in public and in private. At a time when he is giving all the energy of which he is capable to try and retrieve the position, he feels it particularly hard he should be the subject of such pereonal insinuations.

"It is of course known that around Mr. Asquith are men who have continually and persistently represented to the Prime Minister that his displacement is the real purpose which certain of his colleagues have always had in view, and it has suited the ends of some people to try and persuade the Prime Minister that this was the case. Happily Mr. Asquith has too big a mind to have it poisoned by such vile whispering, and there is some reason to believe he himself has expressed in very terse language how he thinks such suggestions should be treated. Reynold's advice is that the interests of the nation at the moment demand that there should be an end of all suggestions of dishonest motives on the part of our political leaders, and its forecaet ie that a decision will be come to in regard to national service which will be supported and accepted by a united Cabinet."

DEFENDS STRIKE WARNING.

Thomas Saw "Wicked Attempt to Embarrass the Government."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—J. S. Thomas, Member of Parliament, interviewed by The Sunday Times as to why he made the startling pronouncement in the House of Commons that if conscription were forced upon the country 3,000,000 trade unionists would rise up in a social revolution, said:

"No one regrets the necessity of making so serious a pronouncement more than I do, for it must generally be recognized that not only have I taken part in a large number of recruiting meetings, not only have I addressed meetings with a view to increasing the output of munitions; but I have never hesitated to urge the necessity of avoiding all labor disputes during the present crisis.

"It became obvious that a wicked attempt to embarrass the Government and indeed to render the position of some members of the Cabinet really difficult must be dealt with. The view I expressed was, I conscientiously believe, the view not only of railway men but of an overwhelming mass of trades-unionists of this country. The evidence I have had since delivering the speech justifies that, and before delivering the speech that view was unanimously expressed by the Executive Committee of the National Union of Railway Servants in its resolution.

"Therefore, I beg these people, as I pleaded in the House of Commons, not to allow personal interests to operate in the matter, and, above all, not to split the unity of the nation, which is essential to the success of the allied cause."

BRITAIN PREPARED FOR BIG NEW TAXES

Expects Chancellor to Propose Additional Levies of $500,000,000 Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Keen interest is being shown throughout the country in the budget statement Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will make in the House of Commons tomorrow, says the Parliamentary writer of The Daily News. It is known that very heavy additional taxation will be imposed. That much ie certain, bnt all other things that may be said about this budget are deductione or speculations, with the exception of the promised levy on war profits in controlled establishments.

It ie variously compnted that the additional taxation the Chancellor will propose for the last six months of the financial year will be at the rate of from $400,000,000 to $750,000,000 per annum, eo there is plenty of room for surprises.

Expectation is general that there will be large increases in the income tax. It is suggested that 1s 6d in the pound, (7¼ per cent.) on smaller earned incomes may be raised to 2s or even more, and that earned incomes above £2,500 should pay 2s 6d tax. Some anticipate considerable rise in the tax on unearned incomes and in the supertax. The proposal for the payment of the income tax by installments is said to be condemned by the Treasury authorities, as likely to lead to confusion and loss of revenue.

It may be supposed that the question of a tax on capital, to which the country may come before the war is ended, is postponed for the present.

There is a strong rumor that there will be a tax on imports, though whether it will be a fixed rate on everything imported, or merely a duty on such special articles as motor cars, imported for other than war purposes, remaine to be seen. Free traders fear such taxation may tend to become permanent, but the war is eating up economic principles.

A tax on wages is being mooted, although it is generally admitted that it would be costly of collection. Some advocates of such a tax suggest it should be collected hy Government stampe, to be purchased hy employers. Another proposal is that in place of the direct taxation of workmen, the exemption limit for the income tax, which now stands at $800, be lowered.

There will be much disappointment if some genuine scheme for taxing war profits is not proposed apart from profits in munition works. It ie thought a three years' average of income tax will be taken as the basis for war profit statistics.

The tobacco trade expects a rise in the duty on tobacco. The duty on tea, which is now 16 cents a pound, may be increased, but sugar is expected to escape. From a recent customs order it has been assumed that there will be an increased duty on spirits and another rearrangement of heer duties. The export duty on coal is probably ruled out. A tax on entertainments would not be very remunerative, but moving-picture shows have been freely mentioned in this connection. There is little doubt there will be an increaee in telegraph charges.

The estimated annual revenue of the country under the present charges and imposts, including Post Office revenue, is $1,850,000,000; with the new taxes to be announced tomorrow, it may, perhaps, approach within measurable distance of $2,000,000,000, but in the current year, of course, there will be only six months' collection of the new taxes.

Seized Ship Wilhelmina Returns.

The American freighter Wilhelmina, which left New York for Hamburg with a cargo of food on Jan. 22 and attracted attention when her cargo was seized at Falmouth and afterward paid for hy the British Government, returned yesterday from Cardiff. The Wilhelmina was released by the British naval authorities on April 21, but she had received such damage to her hull and machinery on the trip across the Atlantic that it was necessary to lay her up in Cardiff for repairs. Captain Brewer said. She left there on Sept. 2.

ATTACK GERMANS BY LAND AND SEA

French Land Forces and British Fleet Shell Belgian Coast Defenses.

GERMANS LOSE MUNITIONS

Four Depots Blown Up by French Projectiles in Meuse-to-Vosges Artillery Engagements.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A combined land and sea attack has been made upon the German fortifications along the Belgian coast, the French heavy artillery near Nieuport having co-operated with the guns of the British fleet. Artillery actions continue along a great part of the western front, notably at Sapigneul, where the French have repulsed three German attacks on the bridgehead, and from the beights of the Meuse to the Vosges. The French report the destruction of four German munition depots in this fighting.

The official statement issued by the French War Office tonight is as follows:

The British fleet, having bombarded the German organizations on the Belgian littoral, our heavy artillery in the region of Nieuport has operated in conjunction with it in sbelling the batteries on the coast which had replied to the fire of the British warships.

On the Artois front the fire of the enemy has diminished in intensity. Our artillery has continued the bombardment of the German works and batteries.

There bas been cannonading and a struggle with bombs in the region of Roye. On the canal from the Aisne to the Marne we have maintained our bridgehead at Sapigneul, notwithstanding three German attacks.

In Champagne the enemy has replied only feebly to the fire of our batteries, but has violently bombarded the region between the Aisne and the Argonne.

On the beights of the Meuse, notably in the region of the Calonne Trench; in the Forest of Apremont, to the north of Ailrey, in Lorraine, and in the Vosges our fire against the German organizations has appeared to be particularly efficacious. During the day four munition depots of the enemy were exploded.

Near St. Mihiel a German aeroplane, covered by our barrier fire and attacked with a machine gun by one of our aeroplanes, dipped abruptly within its own lines.

The afternoon Paris communiqué follows:

In Artois, in the Neuville-Roclincourt aector, there was fighting with bombs, infantry fire on a large ecale, and an artillery bombardment daring a part of the night.

To the south of Arras, in the region of Wailly-Betancourt, there were also reported a lively cannonade and fusillades across the trenches.

In the region of Faye, to the southweat of Peronne, the Germans, after having exploded a very powerful mine, delivered an attack, which was repulsed by our infantry and artillery fire. A number of prisoners remained in our hands.

In the region of Roye the night was marked with activity, but without the infantry being engaged. Our batteries directed their fire particularly at enemy machine guns and artillery positions to the rear of the front.

Between the Oise and the Aisne, to the north of Soutenoy, the french fighting continues, accompanied by some artillery fire.

In the region of Berry-au-Bao, and in the Champagne to the north of the camp of Chalons, the activity was continuously marked with artillery fire on both sides.

Yesterday evening an German anti-aircraft battery was placed hors de combat to the eaet of St. Mihiel.

In the Voeges there was a violent bomb and hand grenade conflict, and cannonading in the valley of Sondernach.

The Belgian official communication issued today reads as follows:

The night was calm. This morning was characterized by great activity on the part of the artillery of the enemy, chiefly against the Groce farm, Grootvoorhof, Oostkerke, and Reninghe. The afternoon was marked hy intermittent firing at divers points on our front and a somewhat violent bombardment of Pypegaard.

Our artillery replied energetically and dispersed the enemy pioneers in the direction of Schoore and to the east of the fort of Knoclos.

The operatione on the Western front are thus described in the Berlin report:

Southeast of Bray, on the Somme, a widespread explosion, effected in and behind enemy positions, was successful. During the battle immediately following, which was successful for us. The French suffered sanguinary losses. A few prieoners were taken.

Directly to the west of the Argonne, enemy divisions engaged in constructing trenches were dispersed by our artillery with heavy losses to them.

Artillery combats continue along a large part of the front.

CALLS GERMANY WAR-WEARY

Neutral Traveler Says She Dreads a Winter Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—That Germany is convinced that peace is near and deeires it ardently, and that, freed from the military censorship, the country would cry: "We are weary of war! Give us peace!" is the assertion of a prominent neutral who has just returned from Germany, published in the Temps tonight.

The Germans, he says, are eo certain that Russia will eoon make terms that leagues for the re-establishment of economic relations are already being formed. They refuse to believe that Russia intends to continue the struggle. It was with anguish that the nation learned that the advance was to be prolonged beyond Warsaw. The announcement that men of fifty-five were to be taken aroused universal horror, and women's associations petitioned the Kaiser to abandon the measure.

Herr Schumacher, the Director of the Leipsic Organization for Foreign Commerce, said to the writer:

"Peace with Russia is indispensable for Germany. Russia realizea that ehe ie impotent against Germany. President Wilson, though momentarily threatening a rupture, would be the first to offer mediation. The whole of Germany is terrified at the idea of a Winter campaign. Peace is the sole topic of discussion everywhere."

FURRIERS PREDICT PEACE

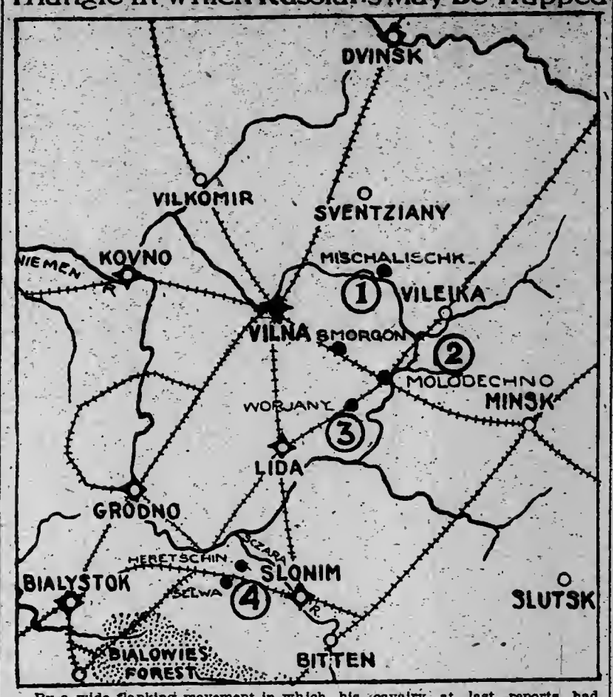
Because Germans Have Not Prepared to Winter in Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 19.—Early peace in Europe is a prohability, and the close of the campaign in Russia before midwinter ie a practical certainty, according to Milwaukee furriers, following the receipt of authentic trade reports from Leipsic.

A statement that the military authorities had not placed the expected ordere for furs and that all speculation in furs had ceased was responsible for these conclusions. A Winter campaign in Russia, it ie conceded, would be impossible without fur coats, caps, and gloves.

Triangle in Which Russians May Be Trapped



By a wide flanking movement in which his cavalry at last reports had reached Molodechno (2) and Worjany, (3,) Field Marshal von Hindenburg has compelled the Russians to evacuate Vilna and has almost, if not entirely, surrounded the retreating forces in the triangle between Vilna, Vileika, and Lida. A strong force of Russians who attempted to cut their way through at Michalischk, (1,) were beaten back, according to the German official report.

The armies of Archduke Leopold of Bavaria, who ie working in close cooperation with Hindenburg in a supreme effort to cut the Russians off, has crossed the River Szcara, between Slonim and Heretschin, (4.)

CZAR LOSES VILNA; AN ARMY IN PERIL

Continued from Page 1.

danger zone before the northern and southern flanks of the enemy meet.

Until the smoke of the terrible Vilna fighting incases away it is impossible to tell what further object the Germans may have in view in their outflanking movement besides the attempt to surround the Ruesian Vilna army group. It ehould be pointed out, however, that further north, on the line of the Niemen 540 miles south and a little west of Petrograd. Vilna is on this railway where it ie joined by the line coming from Libau and Kovno, ninety miles from the river; Dvinsk, at the junction of the Riga branch, is 100 miles nearer Petrograd. West and east along the Gulf of Finland runs another line to the capital. This is from the naval base of Reval, opposite Helsingfors, and is about 230 miles long.

With Vilna and Dvinsk in the possession of the Germans their advance toward the capital would be along the railway. With Riga in their possession an attempt would douhtless be made to reach Reval, 170 miles, hy a forest highway, due north. The possession of all three—Vilna, Dvinsk, and Reval—would give them two rail routes to the capital.

At the beginning of September, after several vain attempts to cut the line Riga-Dvinsk, the Germans turned their attention to the line Kovno-Vilna and took possession of the Warsaw-Petrograd line between Vilna and Dvinsk. By Sept. 18 they were investing Vilna on three sides.

One hundred and three years ago Napoleon recognized the strategic importance of Vilna and chose it as the advanced base of his famous invasion of Russia. He secured the line of the Niemen and made Vilna the strategic centre of the Fremoh forces. When he advanced on Moscow he left Murat in command of hie magazines and hospital. When the news came of Napoleon's retreat Murat's men mutinied, pillaged the shops of the town, and deserted about 20,000 wounded Frenchmen and Russians. In the intervening twelve days before a Russian army arrived on the scene moet of these died.

Vilna is the headquarters of the Governor General of the Lithuanian province and of an army corps. It is an important educational centre and also has a large trade in timhr and grain. At the preeent time its population may be estimated at 200,000.

Its chief importance juet now is due to the fact that it stands at the junction of the railways from Berlin and Warsaw to Petrograd. From the East Prussian frontier it is 120 miles distant, from Petrograd about 350, and from Warsaw 257.

Russians call Vilna "Little Paris." Its Seine is the Viliya, a stream scarcely 200 yards wide, flowing through winding gorges or defiles densely shadowed by fir and birch. The town is crowded in narrow, unsavory streets on the slopes of hills—miniature Montmartre and Montparnasse—and above it, on a summit called Zamkovaya Gora, or Castle Hill, etands the ruins of an eight-sided tower of red hrick, the remains of the castle which Gedymin, Grand Prince of Lithuania, built early in the fourteenth century, when he established Vilna as his capital.

AUSTRIA SUSPENDS MAILS.

Shutting Off of Communication May Cover Troop Movements.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19, (via London.)—No newspapers, mails or direct telegrams from Austria-Hungary have been received in Holland for more than a week.

It is believed here that Austria is concentrating against Serhia, but the Balkan Ministers at The Hague say they have no information on the subject.

MELTING DANTE'S STATUE?

Italians Say Austrians Are Recasting It to Make Cannon.

ROME, Sept. 19, (via Paris, Monday, Sept. 20.)—The Tribuna announces that the monnment erected in Trent to the memory of Dante, considered to be a masterpiece of sculpture, has been demolished by the Austrians in order that the bronze may be used for making cannon.

The monument, which was by Zocchi, stood in the Piazza Dante, a square in front of the railway station.

MUNITION ORDERS TO SWISS.

Great Britain and Italy Furnish Work for Watchmakers.

GENEVA, Sept. 19, (via Paris.)—Accompanied by a commission of British experts, the British Minister at Berne recently visited the watch factories at Locle, after which a large order was given for the manufacture of munitions there.

The Italian Government has given a similar order, amounting to several million pounds sterling, to watchmakers at Chaux-de-Fonds, near Neuchatel.

Mr. Lansing Made No Prophecy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Inadvertently a dispatch published in THE TIMES thia morning was made to say that "on Monday, following his conference with Count von Bernstorff, Secretary Lansing said there was a possibility that Germany would make a disavowal of some kind in connection with the sinking of the Arabic." As a matter of fact, Mr. Lansing made no such announcement, and the dispatch, as written by the correspondent, did not so quote him, but merely quoted a previous dispatch that the correspondent had sent which was based on the general opinion in informed circles at the capital.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Hindenburg Prevents Russians from Breaking Through His Lines.

BERLIN, Sept. 19, (via London.)—The War Office communication today concerning the operations on the Russian front read as follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The extensive attack by General von Eichhorn against Vilna has been crowned with complete success. Our left wing has reached Molodechno, Smorgon, and Worjany. Attempts by the enemy to break through our lines in the direction of Mischalischk with strong forces hurriedly collected failed completely.

Because of the uninterrupted progress of our encircling movement and simultaneous strong attacks by the troops of Generals von Scholz and von Gallwitz upon the enemy's front, the forces opposing us have been forced since yesterday to retreat as quickly as possible along the entire front. The strongly fortified town of Vilna fell into our hands. The enemy is being pursued along the entire line.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: This army group is also occupied in pursuing the retreating enemy and has reached the line running through Nierdowioze Derewnoje, and Dobromyal. Enemy rearguards were defeated.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19, (via London, Monday, Sept. 20.)—The official communication issued by the War Department today says:

West of Dvinsk and in the region of the lakes stubborn fighting continues. Violent enemy attacks in the region of Illukst were repulsed and the enemy was thrown back on his trenches with heavy losses.

Following very violent artillery preparatione, the enemy attacked and occupied the village of Siocikli, in the region west of Illukst.

In the region between Lakes Tchitchlayet and Oville, the enemy made sudden attacks against the village of Imbrody. Our intrenchments were destroyed and the detachments occupying them thrown back. Enemy cavalry which attempted to cross the River Driswiatitsa, in the region of Lake Boginskoie, between Koupichiki and Koziany, was thrown back.

A detachment of the enemy attempted to occupy Molodetchno Station, hut was repulsed. In a fight near the village of Scly on the Novo Vileisk-Molodetchno railway, the enemy was dislodged from the village. In many places on the Middle Villya River in the region of Vilna Germans croeeed to the left bank.

Numerous enemy attacks on the front west of Trencon, on the Blyankoni-Lida railway, were repulsed with severe enemy losses.

On the right bank of the Lebeda there were some engagements of a local character. Fighting occurred at many placee on the Sharia River for possession of the river crossings.

Near Poretchie, north of Slonim, our artillery destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge, the greater part of which sank, and enemy troops making a crossing were taken prisoners. Enemy troops who crossed south of Slonim and near the Richtchitcha farm have been attacked.

We profited by the necessity of the enemy to launch attacks by small detachments.

The enemy maintains the territory he occupied on the right bank of the river, but he sustained appreciable losses in the fighting, in which a great number of Germans were bayoneted.

The village of Logichine in the same region has been occupied by the enemy.

VIENNA, Sept. 19, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Yesterday quiet prevailed in East Galicia. Opposite our line on the Ikwa, the enemy displayed strong artillery activity. In the Volhynian fortress triangle we occupied a new position without being hindered by the enemy.

The enemy is retreating from Lithuania pursued by the Austro-Hungarian troops, advancing there with the German Army.

VILNA A KEY TO PETROGRAD.

Russian 'Little Paris' Was Advanced Base in Napoleon's Campaign.

Vilna, the cradle of the Lithuanian race, which has been captnred by the Germans, is one of the keys to the door through which Petrograd may be reached on the direct railway between Warsaw and the capital. It is the first key which opens the outer door; the second is Dvinsk, and it opens the inner. The railway crosses the Niemen 540 miles south and a little west of Petrograd. Vilna is on this railway where it is joined by the line coming from Libau and Kovno, ninety miles from the river; Dvinsk, at the junction of the Riga branch, is 100 miles nearer Petrograd. West and east along the Gulf of Finland runs another line to the capital. This is from the naval base of Reval, opposite Helsingfors, and is about 230 miles long.

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SEEK TO PACIFY RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Members of Duma, Zemstvos, and Municipal Leagues for New Cabinet.

CALL FOR UNITED NATION

Mayor of Moscow Appeals to Workingmen to Refrain from Strikes and Preserve Order.

MOSCOW, Sept. 19, (via London.)—Members of the Duma and Zemstvoists are flocking here to attend the congresses of Zemstvoists and municipal leaguee. Judging from the speeches and the resolutions passed by the local Zemstvoists and the City Council Saturday the congresses will strive to calm the public, particularly the workingmen. The resolutions of the provincial Zemstvoiste call attention to the necessity of preparing military stores, though they repeat the popular demand for a strong and wise government which enjoys the confidence of the country and is supported by the majority in the Duma.

The district Zemstvoists formulated their resolution somewhat differently, urging a government which enjoys the confidence of the Emperor, the Duma, and the country. It was unanimously resolved to place the scientific forces of the country wholly at the dieposition of the War Office. Russians were called upon to drop factional strife and unite in defending the empire against "an enemy who ie resolved to seize the Baltic Provinces, Poland, Lithuania, Little Russia, and the Caucasus, and to cut off Russia from the seas."

Mayor Tchelnikoff, a leading figure in the Municipal League, has issued an appeal to the workingmen to refrain from strikes and preserve order. The Prefect of Police, in a proclamation to some of the Moscow workmen who quit work Friday in the factories making munitions of war, appeals to the men to return to work, and declares that disorders will be energetically snppreesed. On Saturday all the newspapers except one were printed. Today only one newspaper made its appearance.

Strikers Paid by Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—We have good reason for believing that strikes that have broken out here and there have been procured by the free use of German gold. The strikers at one mill here were openly saying, "Why shouldn't we strike work? The Germans give us plenty of money without working for it." In other places, while some admitted that they had received German money and said they did not need work while it lasted, others talked patriotically about refusing to put a finger to their tools until all German managers and overseers had been dismissed hy the Government, which, they said, wae betraying the country by favoring the enemy.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.—The Government prociamations recently issued has resulted in a general resumption of work in the factories where partial strikes had occurred.

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLES IN RAID ON AUSTRIA

Drop Forty Bombs on Aisovizza —Austrian Troops Accused of Treachery.

ROME, Sept. 19, (via Paris, Monday, Sept. 20.)—The following official communication from the headquarters of the Italian Army was made public today:

In the zone to the northwest of Arsiero the enemy attacked our positions at Osteria and Fiorentini, but was repulsed. He also tried to set fire to the Veragna Forest, from the outskirts of which our riflemen hamper his work of repairing Fort Vezzena, but the vigilance of our troops and the rapid intervention of our artillery defeated this enterprise also.

On the Carso front the enemy remains strongly intrenched in the interior of a forest called the Ferro di Cavallo, in the Monte San Michele zone. As the result of successive actions, surprises, and ruses our infantry has succeeded in occupying a little of the forest, notwithstanding the determined resistance of the enemy and hie repeated counterattacks.

The enemy has been guilty of treacherous behavior. Pretending to surrender, he laid a trap into which one of our small detachments fell and suffered heavy losses.

Our dirigibles have made a raid over the enemy's aerodrome at Aisovizza, dropping forty bombs there. We also bombarded the junction and viaduct on the Nabresina Railroad. The dirigibles retnrned to our lines unecathed.

Enemy aeroplanes threw bombs on undefended towns, auch as Asiago and Bassano. A few civilians were injured and slight material damage was done, but no soldiers were hit.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—An official report says:

The Italian heavy artillery has revived a violent bombardment against our works at Vielgereuth and on the Lafraun. Otherwise the situation on the Tyrolean-Carinthian border district is unchanged.

An attack against the Flitsch region, which cost the enemy in the valley alone 1,000 men, failed entirely. Early this morning the advance trenches were abandoned by the enemy.

In the Ureic district the enemy attempted, under cover of the evening mist, to surprise one of our advanced positions. The enterprise failed completely. About midnight our troops blew up a sandbag wall which the Italians had constructed there. The enemy behind it were likewise blown up.

In the southwest section of the Karst-Doberdo Plateau the enemy's dugouts were blown up last night.

GEN. P. A. KENNA KILLED.

Well Known Horse Show Exhibitor Falls in Dardanelles Fight.

News of the death of Brig. Gen. P. A. Kenna in an assault on the Turkish defenses at the Dardanelles reached New York by way of London yesterday in a cabled meesage from Lord Decies to James T. Hyde, Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, relating to the prize which Lord Decies is offering to American Army officers at the annual exhibition in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 6 to 12.

Though hia rank was only that of Colonel before the war broke out, General Kenna was one of the best known army officers of the British Empire in aristocratic sporting circles identified with horse racing, horse shows, polo, and fox hunting. He was one of those who came over from England with Lord Decies, then Major J. G. Beresford, to compete at the National Horse Show of 1910, and he returned every year until he went to the front. His dashing horsemanship, distinguished presence, and social qualities gave him great popularity among horsemen and horsewomen from all parts of the country who met him at the Garden show.

General Kenna was born in 1862. His first wife was Lady Cecil Bertie, a daughter of the seventh Earl of Abingdon. He had ridden races, played polo, and seen active service in nearly every conntry where the British flag flies. During the Boer war he was Assistant Provost Marshal of the cavalry divieion, and was mentioned three times in reports for distinguished service. He won the Victoria Cross for risking his life to save one of his men, and was decorated by the Royal Humane Society for jumping off the Liffey embankment to rescue a drowning man.

TURKS LOST 5,000 ON GALLIPOLI HILL

Trenches Filled with Their Dead When They Finally Yielded No. 60.

FIGHT LASTED THREE DAYS

Position Taken Links British Forces of the Anzac Zone with Those of Suvla Plain.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A description of the fighting in the Anzac region on the Gallipoli Peninsula during the last week in August and the result achieved during this period is given hy the Dardanelles correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The capture of Hill 60 was important, says the correspondent, as it is the last crest of the last ridge separating the Anzac zone from the plains to the north, and thus constitutes a point of union between the British forces in the Anzac position and the line across the Suvla Plain, besides giving access to a ravine leading to high ground beyond it.

The Turks, he says, clung to the hill with the utmost determination, and when they were thrown out of their trenches would fight their way back again, accepting terrible losses unflinchingly to regain the loet ground, with the result that when the trenches finally were captured they were filled with Turkish dead. It took three daye to oust the Turke, and the ground around, he says, is still thickly strewn with their bodies and those of British soldiers who fell in the assaults. The correspondent estimates that the Turks lost 5,000 men before they surrendered the position. The Indian brigade and the Connaught Rangers took part in the fighting with the Australians and New Zealanders.

The correspondent expresses the opinion that the Turks will not attack the Anzac positione again after the terrible losees they sustained in previous attacks. They did succeed, he adds, in sweeping two British hattalions off a ridge that previously had been won by the New Zealanders, but when they got acroes the crest into the ravine below they came under the fire of British machine guns.

"They came down in thousands," said a etaff officer of the New Zealand brigade; "they went back in hnndreds."

Danger to this part of the line, the correspondent tbinke, coulc come only through phyeical overstrain of the troops, as they have made the position virtually impregnable, and even supplies for the men are now taken up through eaps which run right down to the beaches, while the sides of the hills are covered with dugouts. The Turkieh batteries still make it exciting for landing parties, but once ashore there is now plenty of cover for the men, and since the August victories they have much more elbow room.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

Russian Outposts and Patrols Exchange Shots with Turks.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19. (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today regarding operations in the Caucasus:

On Sept. 16 there was cannonading and rifle firing in the coastal region.

In the direction of Oiti, in the region of Christasfon and Bez, our patrols carried out successful reconnoissances.

In the direction of Aoutak, our detachments engaged the Turks in the region of Chirvancheikr and Mitoan.

In the region of Van, our cavalry exchanged shots with the Turks near the village of Kastan and near the mountain of Kelerch.

19

Your Will—

Who is to execute it?

INDIVIDUALS when called upon to execute a relative's or friend's will, are generally confused by the intricacies of procedure.

Yet it is often desirable to have an executor who is personally acquainted with the family and its affairs.

In such cases we recommend the appointment of an individual and also an experienced Trust Company to act as co-executors. The individual executor and the Trust Company have equal authority. The property, securities, etc., are held in the keeping of the Trust Company until the estate is finally settled.

This joint arrangement frees the individual executor from much responsibility, and at the same time gives the estate the benefit of systematic, business-like settlement.

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IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

BULGARIANS TIRE OF NEUTRALITY

Continued from Page 1.

States, according to the Trihnna's information from what it saye are competent sources. An Auetro-German movement, it says, has been planned for the latter part of October, the plan involving the expected diversion of 500,000 men from the Ruesian campaign to the Balkans, with the eimultaneoue securing of Bulgaria's adhesion to the movement to open a route from Budapeet to Constantinople.

The Tribuns and other journals argue the neceeeity of offeetting this move by the concentration at the Dardanellee of all poeeible forces of the Entente Allies, asserting that whichever eide takes Constantinople first—the Austro-Germans through Bulgaria, or the Allies through the Dardanelles—will win the struggle in the Near East.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—What they describe as the growing eerlousnese of the Balkan eituation resulting from the preeentation of the joint note of the Entente Allies to Bulgaria is discussed by The Temps and The Journal des Débats. The Temps saye Bulgaria'e position is equivocal, as she is treating with the Allies on the basis of joining them in the war and with Turkey on the basis of remaining neutral. It characterizes this as a dangerous attitude, one that will have to be speedily changed if it is not to lead to serious results in the Balkans.

The correspondent of the Journal des Débats at Milan quotes a report that Turkey intends to cede territory to Germany, which Germany afterward will cede to Bulgaria.

Two Balkan Kings to Confer?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Considerable speculation attaches to the King of Rumania'e exenrsion on the Danube. A Bucharest dispatch to the National Zeitung says his object ie a meeting with King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. The visit of the Duke of Mecklenburg is believed also to have political significance.

BERLIN, Sept. 19, (via London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung reports in a dispatch from Bulgaria that the gold premium has fallen 30 per cent.

ATHENS, Sept. 19, (via Parie.)—The British naval mission to Greece has just been renewed for one year. Rear Admiral Mark Kerr remains at the head of the mission.

The naval mission under Rear Admiral Kerr has served since the latter part of 1913. It was sent to Greece for the purpose of reorganizing the Greek Navy.

DEFENDS RAIDS ON LONDON.

German Official Statement Insists British Capital is Fortified.

BERLIN, Sept. 19, (via London.)—An official statement controverting the representations of Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Britisb Admiralty, that London was not a fortified city asserts that London is fortified hy a great number of permanent fortifications and a still greater number of field fortifications, which the German dirigibles, when they appeared above London, always bombarded.

"Moreover," says the German statement, "Mr. Balfour omitted to mention the continual attacks by enemy aeroplanes on open German towns far outside the zone of operatione, and even on inoffeneive passengers in railway traine, who naturally are unable to defend themselves."

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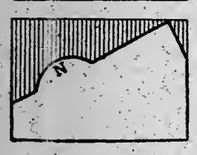
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WILL TAKE NO ACTION ON DUMBA'S PROTEST

Administration Indignant, but Not Disposed to Hand Him His Passports.

SEE A LACK OF FRANKNESS

Officials Believe Purpose Was to Stir Up Further Trouble — His Contentions Answered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Unless Secretary of State Lansing, who is away from Washington on a vacation, advises to the contrary, the Administration is not likely to take any action on account of the letter printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, addressed by Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, to the Secretary of State, in which Dr. Dumba defends himself on the charges that led to the request of the United States Government that he be withdrawn from this country. The attitude of the Administration does not mean, however, that there is no resentment of Dr. Dumba's contentions in his communication and the fact that it became public property before its publication was authorized by the State Department. On the contrary, there is a deep feeling of provocation, and if the Administration were not disposed to treat Dr. Dumba with the greatest consideration it would be inclined to hand him his passports forthwith.

The original of Dr. Dumba's letter, addressed to Secretary Lansing, was received at the State Department yesterday while Mr. Lansing was in New York. The letter was delivered by a messenger from the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in this city, Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, told President Wilson about it when he called at the White House late yesterday afternoon to discuss other matters. Officially the Administration is not willing to admit that the letter has come into its possession.

With the letter was a translation of the pro memoria, or memorandum, containing the detailed plan for tying up munitions plants in this country which Dr. Dumba sought to send to his Government through the medium of James F. J. Archibald, and which was taken from Archibald by the British authorities on his arrival at Falmouth, England, on his way to Germany and Austria. The State Department does not care to make public the text of the pro memoria at this time.

According to the view generally prevailing in official circles, the Dumba letter was not prepared as a defense of the Ambassador to this Government, but as a defense to the American people. That was why it was made public, according to the official opinion. Officials are evidently of the belief that the contentions of Dr. Dumba are designed to give a wrong impression of the matters which led to the request for his recall. To that extent he has been guilty, it is suggested, of endeavoring to create prejudice against the President and the Secretary of State, and particularly to increase the feeling among pro-German sympathizers that the Administration is unneutral in the present European war. The Dumba letter, it is asserted, is characterized by a lack of frankness that may serve to create a wrong impression in the minds of those who have not followed the Dumba case closely.

Real Reason Not Mentioned.

This alleged lack of frankness is marked particularly, it is pointed out, by the failure of Dr. Dumba to mention the real reason for the request for his recall. Throughout the letter he indicates that the plan which he proposed to his Government contemplated merely the insertion of advertisements in foreign language newspapers in this country, notifying subjects of Austria-Hungary who were working in munitions factories engaged in contracts for the Allies that continuance in that employment would subject them to punishment of from ten to twenty years' imprisonment, or even death, if they returned to their own country. But in the personal letter written by Dr. Dumba to Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, which was taken from Archibald, he said that the plan set forth in the pro memoria related to "the preparation of disturbances (or walkouts) in the Bethlehem Schwab's steel and munitions factories, as well as in the Middle West," and also that "I am under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war material in Bethlehem and the Middle West, at any rate strongly disorganize it and hold it up for months."

There is a wide difference between these statements, according to the Administration view, and the contention of Dr. Dumba that all he proposed was that he should be authorized by his Government to expend $15,000 to insert advertisements notifying Austro-Hungarian subjects that employment in factories engaged in making war munitions for the enemies of their country was contrary to the Austro-Hungarian law.

Nor has Dr. Dumba's standing been improved, in the minds of officials, by the denial, in his letter, of Secretary Lansing's statement in his communication to Austria-Hungary requesting the Ambassador's recall, that Dr. Dumba admitted that he had conspired to bring about strikes in munition factories. This statement by Dr. Dumba raises a question of veracity, but apparently it has not affected the virtual decision to ignore his latest communication. The Administration prefers that the Dumba case should rest on the record of his note to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Secretary Lansing's request for Dr. Dumba's recall.

Dr. Dumba's defense of his use of Archibald as a messenger to carry communications from this country to Vienna has made as little impression on officials as his defense of his participation in the plan to tie up munition factories. But even if his excuse for engaging Archibald for this service were accepted, the Government would not be able to overlook Dr. Dumba's major offense of having proposed a scheme to produce disturbances in the Bethlehem Steel Works and other munition-manufacturing plants. That scheme was regarded by the Administration as an unjustifiable and intolerable interference with the domestic concerns of the United States, and offenses of this character have never been overlooked by Governments in whose dominione they were perpetrated.

Why One Message Was Rejected.

Officials declined today to be quoted with reference to what was said by Dr. Dumba in his letter as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, but some of them evidently were itching to abandon custom and pay their compliments to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador on account of his statement that an American censor rejected a message which he sought to send to his Government by wireless telegraphy. The facts with reference to this allegation by Dr. Dumba were explained as follows:

Through Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, Dr. Dumba desired to send to Vienna, via the Sayville radio station, which is under the control of the United States Navy Department, a message explaining his side of the case involved in the request for his recall. The State Department held that this message contained military information which it could not permit to be transmitted by wireless. After consultation with Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Dumba submitted a new message, requesting the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to recall him on leave of absence for personal report, and this was accepted by the State Department and was transmitted by radio from Sayville in cipher. At the Navy Department today it was said that no message submitted by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador had been rejected by the naval censor at Sayville. The explanation of Dr. Dumba's statement appears to be that the rejection of his first message was by the State Department, and not by the Sayville censor.

In connection with this phase of the subject, it was pointed out in an official quarter that Dr. Dumba was perfectly aware of the reasons that actuated the Government in declining to permit the transmission by wireless in cipher code of a message regarded as containing military information. Dr. Dumba's complaint that the enemies of his country are permitted to use the cables from the United States freely refers to a matter that has been fully explained by this Government in pointing out the distinction between communication by cable direct from the United States to a foreign land and communication by wireless, with all the opportunities afforded by that means of sending information to warships of a belligerent at sea. Officials here do not believe that Dr. Dumba has any real cause for complaint in this regard, and look upon his revival of the wireless controversy as anything but frank.

Another Complaint Without Merit.

The protest of Dr. Dumba in his letter to Secretary Lansing over the alleged failure of the State Department to inform him that a request for his recall was to be made is equally without merit, it was said. It is understood that on Sept. 7, when Dr. Dumba came to Washington from Lenox and had an interview on the subject of the documents taken from Archibald by the British authorities, he was told by Mr. Lansing that the latter would take no action until he had submitted Dr. Dumba's explanation to President Wilson. Having made the President acquainted with what Dr. Dumba had told in defense of his plan with reference to munitions plants and in having an American citizen, protected by an American passport, act as his messenger in carrying secret communications through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, Secretary Lansing awaited the President's decision, which was given on the following day and resulted in the dispatch of the formal request to Vienna that Dr. Dumba be recalled. Why Dr. Dumba should have believed that he was entitled to be informed what course this Government would take is not understood in official circles.

Copies of all the documents taken from Archibald are expected to arrive at the State Department this week. When they are received officials will decide whether to take any action against Dr. Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York; Captain Franz von Papen, the German Military Attaché here, and the Hungarian editor who drew up the memorandum. Archibald himself is expected in Washington this week to explain to the State Department his action in carrying messages for a foreign government while travelling under an American passport.

Although Ambassador Dumba has not announced the date for his departure to Europe, some of his friends in this city said yesterday that he would leave New York on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. on Wednesday, Sept. 22, for Copenhagen, or on the Norwegian-America liner Kristianiafjord, on Saturday, Sept. 25, for Bergen. Dr. Bernhard Bernburg traveled to Bergen by the Bergensfjord, a sister ship of Kristianiafjord.

CORRECTION FROM DR. DUMBA.

Telegraphic Error Made Him Advocate Disturbance Instead of Walkout

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—With reference to your publication in this morning's issue of Ambassador Dumba's letter to Foreign Minister Burian, I am instructed by the former to draw your attention to incorrect transmission from London of the word ausstaende, which means walkout, and which has been replaced by aufstaende, which you rendered as disturbances. Ambassador Dumba did not write anything regarding disturbances, but only had in mind walkout. I request you accordingly to publish rectification in your valuable paper. By order.

HANS BRANDEIS,
Austro-Hungarian Consulate General,
New York.

Upon the receipt by special cable of the translation of Ambassador's letter THE TIMES attempted to submit it for possible errors to Dr. Dumba, but found it impossible to obtain the delivery of the copy to him at his hotel.

LANSING TO TAKE A REST.

Now at Summer Home—Will Spend Time Fishing on Lake Ontario.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, arrived at his Summer home at Henderson Harbor today from New York. He plans to take a rest, spending most of his time fishing on Lake Ontario.

A large number of relatives and friends called on him during the day.

ARCHIBALD DUE IN TODAY.

Liner Rotterdam Expected to Reach Her Pier at 8 A. M.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam, with passengers and mails from Rotterdam, is expected to reach Quarantine about 6 o'clock this morning, and should reach her pier in Hoboken two hours later.

James F. J. Archibald, the American courier for Dr. Dumba, is one of her passengers.

The American liner Philadelphia, from Liverpool, with a big list of passengers, is expected at Quarantine about 4 o'clock, and should reach her pier, foot of West Twenty-second Street, about 7:30 this morning. They will be followed into port by the Cunarder Orduna, which is bringing the English mails of Sept. 11 from Liverpool.

In wireless messages to their agents the commanders all report being delayed by dense fogs off the Banks of Newfoundland.

ROBBED AND DEAD ON RAIL.

Duffy's Was Third Body Found This Summer at Dobbs Ferry.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, Sept. 19.—With the discovery early this morning of the mangled body of Michael Duffy, a gardener for the Lorena Land Company [illegible] the New York Central railroad tracks, Dobbs Ferry now has under investigation three unexplained deaths, all within six weeks. Considering that the population is only 3,500 persons, this is larger in proportion than the number of unexplained deaths in the City of New York.

A motorman, bringing his train into the station here, discovered Duffy's body. It was so wedged in beside the third rail that is was necessary to shut off the electric power before it could be removed. Duffy was 60 years old. The land company for which he worked owns what was formerly the property of A. L. Barber, the asphalt man, at Ardsley-on-Hudson. The gardener was last seen at 7:30 o'clock last night, when he purchased a round trip ticket at the station here for Tarrytown, where his wife and six children reside.

Duffy had received his wages, $90, on Friday. He gave $25 to Mrs. Kelly, his landlady, and it was believed he was taking the rest to his family. No money was found on the body, but the unused railroad ticket had not been taken.

Duffy was killed 200 yards south of the spot where, on July 30, the body of Richard Moynan of Brooklyn was found. It had been mutilated by trains, but it has never been established how it got upon the tracks. On Aug. 17 the body of Joseph Klein, said to have been a New York burglar, was found. He had been shot to death, and the mystery of his death is still unsolved.

William Keenan was discovered one morning early in May lying alongside of the railroad track with a fractured skull. He recovered later in the hospital, and said the last thing he remembered was drinking with some strangers in a saloon in New York City.

WOUNDED, HE AWES BANDIT.

Mail Carrier, with His Arm Shot Off, Holds Desperado at Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 19.—With his right arm in shreds from the elbow, James Middlebrook, a Wilton mail carrier, held Richard Taylor, a horse thief and housebreaker, at bay today until constables captured the outlaw.

Middlebrook had been pressed into service when the posse traced Taylor into thick woodland. The mail carrier was armed with a double-barreled shotgun with which he was not familiar. In some way one barrel was discharged and blew off Middlebrook's right arm. At the same instant he spied Taylor and, resting the gun on a stone wall, ordered the desperado to surrender.

$50,000,000 BELGIAN AID IN EIGHT MONTHS

And Destitution Continues to Grow at Rate of 200,000 Persons Every Thirty Days.

2,700,000 ON ROLL IN JUNE

Relief Board Also Has 2,300,000 of French Population to Feed, but France Pays for It.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The first complete report of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, covering the first eight months of its existence, reveals that in income and expenditure the organization forms the greatest relief movement of history. The commission has collected and disbursed $50,000,000—$15,000,000 of which has been contributed in the form of money or gift food by the people of the United States and the British Empire and Belgium itself. The bulk of the income has come from other than purely philanthropic sources, but the raising of this enormous sum has been exclusively the work of the commission, which by financial arrangements with Belgian individuals and institutions, exchange of currency with Belgium, and a system of providing the solvent Belgian inhabitants, has maintained the entire population of a nation for almost a year.

A remarkable feature of the report which has hitherto received but little notice is the effort being made by the Belgians to help themselves. Over 50 per cent. of the money expended by the commission in benevolence is being furnished by Belgians abroad, and a large amount also is being supplied by Belgians in Belgium.

In discussing the report Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission, said: "It may cause more surprise among Americans, who believe that the United States is provisioning the Belgian and French people in the track of war, that only something over 30,000,000 in food, clothing, and money have come from the United States. However, the American public should realize that the commission in its organization, working personnel, and political aspects is distinctly American. The American charitable support, so early and promptly given, came at the very inception of the movement, when such backing was vital to the success of the organization in giving it time to build. This support gave the commission its foundation, from which it acquired the moral prestige that enabled it to secure vitally necessary concessions from the various belligerent Governments.

2,700,000 Persons Destitute.

"Nor is the necessity for this valued support at all over. The problem becomes more difficult every day, for the number of destitute has increased from 1,000,000 last October to 2,750,000 in June, and now grows at the rate of 200,000 a month. And our resources, large as they are, cannot keep pace with the need if the charitable public loses interest in our work. Moreover, the continued support of America is necessary to provide the commission with the moral prestige as an American institution which it now possesses in the sight of the warring powers, and the maintenance of this prestige can only be secured by the continued sentimental and practical backing of the American people."

The report includes detailed statements of the commission's work, such as complete accounts of the disposition of 195 cargoes of foodstuffs and clothing, and other statistical data, as well as a general survey of the situation in Belgium. It is pointed out that the organization as it stands now is the result of constant upbuilding, a feature of which has been the organization of local relief committees in practically every commune, with a federal system of district and provincial committees with the Comité National at the apex. The relation of this structure to the commission is one of joint endeavor, for the membership of Americans entirely interlocks the organization.

The relief operations are divided into three classes, one to provision the entire population, another to conduct financial relief and exchange operations, and a third to care for the destitute.

"The provisioning department," says the report, "is charged with the duty of revictualling the whole 7,000,000 people with necessary imports, and up to June 30 had either delivered or had in stock over 600,000 tons of foodstuffs for the Belgian people, gross value of over $45,500,000. The whole of these foodstuffs are resold to the population through a broad system of retication, and the profit earned on these operations is devoted to the support of the destitute. Such profits have been made possible by the volunteer executive, commercial, and transportation services, and the amount of these profits—about $4,800,000 to date—is the measure of the value of such voluntary service."

Belgians Rise to Emergency.

After referring to the work of the financial relief and benevolent departments, the committee states that half a million people who might otherwise have fallen into destitution have been provided for through the remittances made available by this department, which to June 30 totalled about $20,000,000.

"Through the benevolent department," the report continues, "the charity of the world and of the Belgian people themselves is mobilized to the support of the destitute, and through it over 2,750,000 persons are now being assisted in some measure with food and clothing. The total resources made available to the commission from abroad for the support of the destitute was over $31,000,000 to June 30, and the expenditure from these sources was at that date $25,000,000, and is now proceeding at the rate of about $5,000,000 per month. Beyond this expenditure lies local charity, now exceeding $10,000,000. The Belgian people have risen to an unprecedented emergency with the utmost devotion, and aside from local charity about 50 per cent. of the charitably funds of the commission from abroad are provided by Belgians and Belgian institutions.

"The response of the American, British, and other people to the plea on behalf of the Belgians has been without parallel in international philanthropy, amounting today to nearly $15,000,000 in cash, food, and clothing.

"The growing and gloomy problem is one of unemployment, for month by month a larger proportion of the industrial mass of over 3,500,000 people falls further and further into destitution.

"Generous as the resources placed at the commission's disposal are, they are pitifully small when spread over the number who are now wholly dependent, or who are becoming dependent, with increasing frequency. It will appear from this report that the commission is transmitting $5,000,000 a month from the outside world for the destitute, yet this sum divided over those now unemployed and destitute would average less than 5 cents per day. It is evident that the commission's work has been only supplemental to individual resources, and these can obviously but diminish throughout the period of the war, unless something can be done to at least overcome the industrial stagnation."

In addition to the Belgian people the commission also supplies the French population within the German occupied territory, which number about 2,390,000. The cost of supporting these people amounts to about $4,000,000 a month, and is accomplished entirely without recourse to charity by financial arrangements which the commission has instituted whereby the towns in the occupied zone secure loans from the banks of Paris.

AMERICANS TO INVESTIGATE.

Doctors and Nurses Will Visit German Prison Camps in Russia.

BERLIN, Sept. 19, (via London.)—The North German Gazette announces the completion of arrangements for American doctors and nurses to proceed to Russia and inspect the German prisoner camps. Twenty-five American doctors and fifty nurses will make the trip at the expense of Austria-Hungary and Germany.

The newspaper also prints the following tribute to American physicians in Gleiwitz, Kosel, Vienna, and Budapest:

"The American Red Cross heretofore has given its medicaments and bandages in a gratifying manner. It gives renewed proof of its noble spirit and humanitarianism in not ceasing to be active during the course of the war."

'MILE-A-MINUTE' MURPHY HIT

Motor Cycle Policeman Run Over by Car He Had Been Trailing.

Motor Cycle Policeman Charles M. Murphy of the Jamaica Police Station, Brooklyn, who won the sobriquet of "Mile-a-Minute" Murphy several years ago when he trailed a Long Island Railroad train on a bicycle, was following an automobile in Merrick Road, Springfield, last night when the big touring car turned suddenly into Locust Avenue. Murphy's cycle hit the car, and the policeman was thrown and fell in such a way that the automobile passed over him.

Hugh L. Bradley, 402 Ridgewood Avenue, driver of the car in which six persons were riding, stopped and helped carry Murphy into a near-by hotel, from which he was taken to the Jamaica Hospital, where it was found he was not badly injured. No arrests were made.

A large touring car carrying five men, which was driven by Abraham Kazlow of 128 Osborn Street, Brooklyn, was speeding in Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon when at Hewes Street it skidded and struck a water hydrant, breaking it off. A geyser of water deluged the men in the car, who were not seriously hurt. The car was badly damaged. It was a half hour before a crew from the Department of Water Supply could halt the flow of water from the broken hydrant.

FOR PREPAREDNESS WHILE URGING PEACE

Two Anti-War Societies Go On Record for Adequate National Defense.

WISH TO AVOID EXTREMES

Attitude of League to Enforce Peace —Church Campaign Organized by $2,000,000 Carnegie Union.

The League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head; President Lowell of Harvard being Chairman of the Executive Committee, made public last night the text of a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee in which it is pointed out that "efficient preparation for adequate national defense is in no way inconsistent with the purpose of the League to Enforce Peace, but on the contrary is essential thereto."

Many inquiries have been made regarding the league's attitude toward military preparedness, and for that reason the Executive Committee decided to publish its views on the subject.

"There is no conflict on the part of the league," says the statement, "either with the reasonable and moderate pacifists or with those who advocate the maintenance in this country of a larger force for defense than we have had hitherto. The league avoids two extremes. The entire logic of its declaration of purpose shows the necessity of having military power, while its plan of action would, if realized, exempt the nations from the necessity of maintaining great and burdensome armies. Collective, not competitive measures for security, as proposed in the plan of the league, are far less costly and less likely to lead to conflict than those which would be taken by States actlug each for itself."

At the meeting at which the league went on record in favor of adequate preparation for defense, those present were President Lowell of Harvard, President Hibben of Princeton, Oscar S. Straus, Samuel J. Elder of Boston, Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, Philip H. Gadsden of South Carolina, John Hays Hammond, General Frank S. Streeter of Concord, N. H.; John Bates Clark, William B. Howland, Frederick Lynch, William H. Short, Herbert S. Houston, and John A. Stewart.

It was also announced yesterday that a countrywide campaign of large proportions, to influence opinion among churchgoers against war in the future, was to be started at once. This announcement was made at the headquarters of the Church Peace Union, the $2,000,000 foundation established last year by Andrew Carnegie to promote the cause of peace through church organizations. Bishop Greer is its President.

The campaign is to be financed by the Carnegie Union. It will have the co-operation of the World Alliance of the Churches for the Promotion of International Friendships and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, an organization which represents officially all the principal Protestant bodies in the United States. Several thousand ministers of all denominations will participate in the campaign, among whom will be men from all the prominent pulpits in the country.

The campaigners are to be known as the Flying Squadron. Starting from New York and Philadelphia, they will hold mass meetings in all the cities and towns within a radius of a hundred miles. Church services will also be held, at which the ministers will adopt as the keynote of their addresses the point that the church in the past has failed to emphasize the cause of peace, and that its supreme duty lies in that direction in the future. When all the churches have been visited in one district the campaigners will move on to another nucleus, until the entire country has been covered.

The main objective of the campaign will be the securing of signatures to a petition to be sent to the President and Congress. One of the features of the petition is a clause declaring for the recognition of the need of national security and defense on the part of nations until they are ready to agree to arbitrate their quarrels. The text of the petition followed:

"The undersigned citizens of the United States, believing in the brotherhood of all nations, and hence that international affairs should be conducted on the basis of the Golden Rule, respectfully petition the President and Congress of the United States to place on record by the action of the proper bodies that the United States favors:

"The scientific study of the causes of war and the way to their elimination.

"The submission of international disputes to a world court to be established by joint action of the nations, or to some duly constituted board of arbitration.

"An international league for the promotion and maintenance of peace.

"The reduction of armaments of all nations as rapidly as practicable to the point required for police protection, not ignoring the needs of national security and defense while the reduction is being made.

"Comprehensive immigration legislation, Federal protection of aliens in America, and a more adequate Oriental policy."

The details of the campaign are in the hands of the Rev. E. Ellsworth Sbumaker and the Rev. S. Byron Hershey.

MICHIGAN ON RECORD FOR PREPAREDNESS

Poll of State's Congressional Delegation — Against Stopping Arms Exportations.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—Michigan's Congressional delegation is overwhelmingly for national preparedness against war, and is almost equally united in upholding the Administration's refusal to stop the exportation of munitions. These facts are revealed by a poll of the fifteen member of the delegation completed by The Free Press today.

On the question of how they would regard any attempt by a foreign nation to influence American politics or the American Congress several members of the delegation displayed marked hesitation at committing themselves, but the majority did not hesitate to go on record as emphatically condemning the mere suggestion. Senator Charles E. Townsend of Jackson declared that diplomatic relations should be broken off with any nation attempting such a thing, and Congressman W. Frank James of Hancock favored deportation of any person trying to use such influence.

Representative James announced that he would introduce an amendment to the immigration and naturalization laws to permit deportation of agitators for foreign nations, and to compel aliens before naturalization to swear that in case of war they would bear arms of their adopted country.

The Democrats of the delegation—Congressman Frank J. Doremus of Detroit and Samuel W. Beakes of Ann Arbor—were apparently as enthusiastically "big navy men" as their Republican brethren.

Senator Townsend favors severance of diplomatic relations with any nation that attempts to influence American politics, and urges the creation of a standing army of at least 300,000 men, and the immediate consideration of means for increasing the navy.

Congressman Doremus, representing the First District, believes in strengthening the navy and in increasing it to a size adequate to defend the country against invasion, but he is opposed to a large standing army.

Senator William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids declared that neither army nor navy was adequate, and scored President Wilson for not enforcing the embargo on arms for Mexico.

"In view of the war in Europe, I do not consider that the United States has a navy adequate for its defense," said Senator Smith. "The regular army is not adequate for the nation's defense, but the militia and various semi-military organizations would undoubtedly prove valuable in case of need."

Congressman Carl E. Mapes of Grand Rapids, of the Fifth District, favors immediate steps by Congress to put the nation in a position to defend itself, and would follow the accepted rules of international law in the matter of selling munitions.

Congressman James of the Twelfth District is emphatically for a bigger navy, a stronger army, and hyphenless Americanism.

"If there is to continue to be a United States of America," he said, "we must have a navy that will be able to cope with any other nation. We should have additional coast defenses, and our army should be increased. I favor the Swiss plan. I am firmly of the opinion that our trained men, both standing army and militia, should be greatly increased in numbers."

Congressman Edward L. Hamilton of Niles, representing the Fourth District, strongly urges more adequate preparation for defense, opposes any embargo on arms under existing treaties, and calls the possibility of foreign influence in American politics "an insult to American intelligence."

The only Representative whose views were not obtainable was Frank D. Scott of Alpena, who announced that he had absolutely nothing to say. Representative Patrick H. Kelley, who has been publicly advocating the building of more submarines and battle cruisers for many months, ignored the questions concerning exportation of arms and foreign influence.

BRYAN IN BALL PARK.

Speaks on Peace Before 10,000 People at Boston Band Concert.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—Postponement of our present international difficulties, if necessary, until after the war and treaties providing for the bearing of disputes by an international tribunal as the necessary machinery for insuring peace were advocated by W. J. Bryan at the Braves' baseball field this afternoon. About 10,000 people paid admission, and the Commoner spoke between Parts One and Two of a band concert. He received, it is understood, $1,500 for his appearance. The speech was not different from other recent utterances of Mr. Bryan.

"There are those," said he, "who tell us that the best way to prevent war is to prepare for war, but the folly of the ages is that peace can be founded on force and fear. I believe that if we were as well prepared as some now ask, we would be engaged in war at the present moment. Imagine what our condition would be if we had in the White House a jingo with a hair-trigger patience; but we have a President who loves peace and who is seeking a peaceful solution of our difficulties.

"If we must fight," he added, "keep up the war spirit for a year and then submit the proposition of war to a referendum."

Mr. Bryan scored the "jingo editors." His reception was cordial.

RANDOLPH'S DEFENSE PLAN.

Lawyer Believes United States Should Acquire Lower California.

Carmsn F. Randolph, lawyer, of 165 Broadway, in an interview yesterday said that, in his opinion, the United States, in the efforts now being made to place this country in a proper position for its defense, should lease Fonseca Bay from Nicaragua, and should acquire by purchase Lower California from Mexico and the Galapagos Island from Ecuador.

"National defense," said Mr. Randolph, "covers more measures than the present or prospective increase of armed forces, subjects which Congress will take up at its coming session. Some of these measures are indicated in the rough suggestion I make of a general plan for our defense. Some are wholly within our competence, and others depend more or less upon foreign conditions.

"While seeking no more territory for exploitation we are sufficiently concerned for the proper defense of the Panama Canal not to see that neither on the east or on the west coasts shall any oversea power increase its present holdings. Nor upon any pretext or in any way shall a power newly gain a footing in these regions. This determination is in nowise related to the Monroe Doctrine. To promote the defense of the canal we should acquire as occasion offers certain possessions on the west coast, completing, for example, our negotiations with Nicaragua for Fonseca Bay and renewing when opportune our negotiations with Ecuador for the Galapagos Islands.

"In settling with Mexico our long account—long in items if not in time—we should be able amicably to acquire Lower California, paying for it by assuming a proper amount of the compensation due our citizens for destruction of life and property in Mexico. This territory is too sparsely settled to present any political problems. It is of no real use to Mexico, but for us it has a universal value worth paying for.

"Signs are not lacking here of a movement for Government control of

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—to undertake a difficult work, a resourceful, conservative young man, age 32, university education, seeks a position of trust and responsibility. He has just completed a special task, and has had an unusually broad and valuable business experience, during which he has proved himself well qualified to handle important matters requiring tact, judgment and action. Ample references will be given. Address, E 27, Times Annex.

HEROES OF THE WAR.

Touching and dramatic human experiences in the European warfare, recorded in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial bound volume, containing ten desirable numbers. One dollar, post paid. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

HUGE SYNDICATE AGREES ON CREDIT

Continued from Page 1.

issued, will announce that none of the money is to be used for other than strictly commercial purposes.

In the opinion of both parties to the negotiations, this restriction is not so serious as it seemed at first. In the first place, the definition of commercial purchases will be a broad one, so that only such unquestioned items as shrapnel, powder, guns, and other articles for use in the field will be considered munitions.

In the second place, with a credit of upward of $800,000,000 established, the Allies expect to be able to finance other obligations without difficulty through the usual channels. In other words, with the big items in the dealings between this country and Europe provided for through the loan the pressure on the exchange market is expected to be so diminished that gold shipments for the payment of munitions will not reach abnormal figures.

Question of Gold Imports.

"It was our idea at first that we could perfect an arrangement which would mean the end of gold exports to us from London," said a New York banker yesterday. "With the matter settled as it is proposed to settle it now, we have failed to accomplish this. Some further gold shipments will be made from time to time, but the amount will not be excessive. England has a considerable store of gold that she can consider free for export, and we can stand some more, even though we had much rather it stayed in Europe."

As usual, the activities of the several commissioners were veiled in secrecy again yesterday. It was said that Baron Reading, the Chairman, had not gone to Southampton, L. I., as he had planned, but had spent the day in conferences in his rooms. Basil B. Blackett, the Secretary, was away all day, but returned to the Biltmore late in the evening.

Those who saw the Commissioners went away with the impression that they were exceedingly well pleased with the developments of the last forty-eight hours. Their work is not finished and will not be for several days, but they have accomplished the object for which they came and the remainder of the task is detail.

"You have heard of Sisyphus," said a banker, who had been spending fourteen hours a day on the problem of floating the credit. "We feel pretty much in his position. We have rolled the big stone almost to the top of the hill, and, while it may slip at the last moment, with one side pushing and the other pulling from above, we hope to get it over."

Visitors' Wrong Impression.

The commissioners came to New York with the expectation of staying a month, and it was learned that they were not sanguine of shortening their visit very much. A New York bank President is authority for the statement that they came here with a great deal to unlearn. He said that the commissioners arrived with the feeling that the United States was so keenly interested in the success of the Allies that a loan at a low rate of interest would be a great popular success. They did not think that an underwriting syndicate would be necessary to insure the borrowers the full amount of the issue to be authorized. They spent several days in conference with out-of-town bankers before they were willing to concede that any offering of securities would have to be made on a basis to compete with domestic bonds. Nevertheless, they were gratified to find that they would be able to get the full amount, or nearly the full amount, through a public subscription.

The meeting place for the commission and the visitors they have received has been changed from time to time to avoid interruption. James J. Hill, who came East especially to help the commission, and particularly his friend, Sir Edward Holden, offered his New York home at 8 East Sixty-fifth Street for the use of the visitors, and it is understood that since Mr. Hill's departure for St. Paul on Friday conferences have been held at that address.

Sir Edward Holden was in Atlantic City yesterday, accompanied by several detectives. He succeeded in evading reporters and others who were on the lookout for him, and gave up the day to recreation. He will return to New York today, when an important meeting of the commission will be held. It is expected that a formal announcement will be ready by the latter part of the week.

HILL CONFIDENT ON CREDIT.

Thinks Our Needs in Matter Are Greater Than the Allies'.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—"The credit sought by the Anglo-French Financial Commission is certain to be granted. Such is my opinion," James J. Hill said tonight.

"It is possible that it may not come up to the billion-dollar mark, originally set, but the negotiations for the establishment of the credit are bound to be successful. It is a question of protecting our markets with us. If the loan should be refused we would find they could get along much better without us than we could without them."

Mr. Hill paused in Chicago on his way back to St. Paul from New York. He spent the day at the country residence of J. Ogden Armour at Lake Forest, and at the Chicago Club, where he dined, he expounded his views on the question of the credit.

"It is a marketing question," he said. "With us it is simply the matter of having something to sell and finding a customer for our goods. It is the simple everyday matter of buyer and seller. Think of it. We will have a 400,000,000-bushel wheat surplus this year. We must find a market for that or suffer disaster. It will be far better for us to sell it on credit than to store it up and let our markets go to smash.

"I saw this thing coming thirty days ago. Why, this year all records for grain production in the United States have been excelled. The Anglo-French commission has come here with a proposition that we give them credit. Give the loan and we save our markets; decline to grant it and what would happen?

"There are other questions of import, too. If this country is prudent it will not wait until the end of the European war to place itself in a position to realize the maximum amount of advantage from the conditions that will then exist.

"Undoubtedly some rearrangement of our tariff duties must be made in recognition of profound industrial changes. These cannot any longer be made the sport of parties and the prey of private interests."

NO HYPHEN IN THEIR BANK.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. Deny They Are "German-Americans."

The banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co. gave out the following statement yesterday:

"On learning that English papers have classed them as a German house and have stated that they are opposed to the Anglo-Franco-American loan, the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. expressed great annoyance. They stated most emphatically that they are not and never have been either pro-German or German-American, but an unqualified American house of half a century's standing. They further stated that they have always disliked and avoided the term German-American, and that in their opinion citizens of this country can have only one nationality.

"As indicating their sympathies, J. & W. Seligman & Co. called attention to the part that their firm took in the recent French loan made in America for commercial purposes and for equalizing exchange rates, and emphatically declared that they have always favored and now favor the success of the Anglo-Franco-American loan.

"Although distinct firms, it is interesting to note that while the London firm of Seligman Brothers and the Paris firm of Seligman Frères & Cie. continue in existence, the German house of Seligman & Stettheimer was discontinued over fifteen years ago, also that members of the English and French families of Seligman are serving today in the armies of those countries, and at least one member of the family is in the Belgian Army."

LA FOLLETTE ASSAILS LOAN.

Senator Says Credit to Allies Destroys Our Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 19.—"With our manufacturing interests extending enormous credits to the Allies, with our money interests committed to keep the bonds of the allied Governments good, we are underwriting the success of the cause of the Allies. We have ceased to be neutral in fact as well as in name."

This is the statement made by Senator Robert M. La Follette today in a signed article on the first page of his magazine. The editorial is entitled "Neutrality."

"But when you can born stocks 000 per cent. in manufacturing munitions of war to supply the shortage on one side, to the bottomless pit with neutrality," continues the Senator. "What do Morgan and Schwab care for world peace, when there are big profits in a world war?"

Senator La Follette says that under the criminal code, and by every principle of good morals, he who supplies the weapon, knowing that it will be used to kill, is equally guilty with the slayer.

"And now we are about to engage in furnishing the Allies funds with which to prosecute their side of the war," the Senator adds.

SON SEES ROCKEFELLER.

John D., Jr., and Starr J. Murphy Arrive in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., came to Cleveland Saturday morning with Starr J. Murphy of the Standard Oil Company and has remained in seclusion at his father's Forest Hill place ever since.

Mr. Murphy accompanied Mr. Rockefeller to the senior's home this morning, and then it was learned that young Mr. Rockefeller was in town. Neither the father nor Mr. Murphy would discuss the son's presence here.

Whether young Mr. Rockefeller came here to discuss the war in the Allies, or whether he stopped over on his way to Colorado could not be learned.

PLEAD FOR GERMAN LOAN.

Opposition to Allies' Credit Goes Hand in Hand with Sale of War Bonds.

The opposition of German interests to

DOUBLE LOSS

Some stocks not only lose their value, but become liable to assessment besides. On our Guaranteed Mortgages you suffer no loss at all. If the 50% real estate margin isn't sufficient, our Guarantee makes good.

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PLAYER PIANOS $375

$2 a Week

A reliable make, fully guaranteed, including bench, cover, 12 rolls of music and delivery.

For beauty of tone and durability of construction we invite comparison with instruments selling for $600.

NEW UPRIGHTS $185
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Save Money—Buy from the Manufacturer.

Good Used Pianos, $75, $100, $125

Upright and Grand Pianos to Rent

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NEW REFORM BEGUN IN ARMY PRISON HERE

Chaplain from Fort Leavenworth Opens 'Disciplinary Barracks' at Castle Williams.

WARING TELLS OF HIS AIMS

Seeks Out Culprit's Past and Fits Him to Re-enter Service or Make His Way in the World.

The Rev. George J. Waring, the new chaplain of Castle Williams on Governors Island, whose coming was heralded by a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES from a prisoner under him at Fort Leavenworth, describing the chaplain as "an asset for progress, enlightenment, and humane prison methods," took up his work here yesterday. To a TIMES reporter Chaplain Waring told of the work done in Leavenworth and outlined his ideals of prison reform, which he hopes to put into effect in Castle Williams, the military prison for the Atlantic Coast.

"I believe in reforming the prisoner and paying less attention to the prison," he asserted. "You must go to the man, learn his past history, his environment in the years in which his judgment was forming, go to his teacher, his parents, his friends, yes, and even to his family doctor. Understand his mental, moral, and physical nature, and then you are in a fair way to accomplish the design of every prison—to benefit society by the prevention of crime.

"You know we have made a great new step in prison reform, though I prefer the word progress, in the army under President Wilson's Administration," he continued. "We established in 1913 at Fort Leavenworth the first real military prison for offenders against the laws which govern only soldiers. Since then two others have been organized, at Alcatraz, Cal., and here in Castle Williams, on Governors Island.

Formerly Herded with Thieves.

"These military offenders have violated ordinances purely military. They have been convicted of desertion, of insubordination, of habitual drunkenness. Formerly herded into Federal prisons together with thieves, murderers, forgers, counterfeiters, and such criminals, they were apt to come out in a few years eager and able to prey upon society.

"Now we take them into the disciplinary barracks, find out the circumstances of their act, and try to fit them to come out useful citizens, who have seen wherein they erred before and are bound to succeed honorably now. To that end at Leavenworth there was instruction in telegraphy, in stenography, automobile repairing, bricklaying, &c. We even had a class in landscape gardening, and when I left they had just formed a department of dairy farming.

"A few of the men, about one-third, who have requested it and who stand exceptionally high in a physical, mental, and moral way, are formed into a company, known as the disciplinary company, and receive military training. These men are the pick of the prisoners. They wear the regulation khaki uniform without the insignia and drill every day with the regulation rifle, without the firing pin. Of conrse, they are not allowed to handle the colors. Then the pick of this company are permitted to return to the army, serve out their enlistment, and be henorably discharged.

Bureau for Employment.

"Hardly one of these fails, because the course we give them is really far more strenuous than the average private goes through. For the others we have an employment bureau to get them work as soon as they have served their term. If a man having served half his term has an especially good record in the barracks he is allowed to go to his family on parole and work his way back into respectable society under their care."

Chaplain Waring, while in no way in charge of the men, is the confidant and the best friend of every prisoner. His room is the very middle of the prison, and the prisoner can go to him without the formality of getting permission from any one save the guard at the chaplain's door, another prisoner whom the chaplain picks out.

He is the censor of the letters which the prisoners write, and his censorship may he illustrated by an incident in the prison yesterday. A man had written to his mother saying that he was sick and seemed to be getting worse.

The chaplain called him in and asked him why he had written that. "Of course I'll send it," he said, "but think it over, my man. Do you want to hurt your mother and make her suffer any more than she is suffering right now?"

The prisoner took the letter and tore it up before he left the chaplain's office.

"What do you think of Thomas Mott Osborne's work?" the chaplain was asked.

"He is working with an entirely different class of men," was the answer, "and I can hardly judge him from my experience. Of course, we in the army are forced to proceed more slowly and never take the chance of having to retrace a single step. But we all try to achieve the same thing that we all of us aim at; the prevention of crime."

The United States Disciplinary Barracks were inaugurated by General Wood and Secretary Garrison. The first barracks in Fort Leavenworth was put under command of Colonel E. H. Slocum, the nephew of Mrs. Russell Sage, who went back to his regiment a year ago after organizing the new system. The Commander at Castle William is Captain K. T. Smith of the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, who has been for years a keen student of prison reform.

Chaplain Waring was born in England on Jan. 15, 1872. He was appointed to the service from Iowa on Jan. 24, 1905. He received the rank of Captain on Feb. 10, 1912.

BELIEVE CARRANZA WILL BE RECOGNIZED

Washington Observers See No Chance for Villa to Gain Control in Three Weeks.

SOME FEAR OF REPRISALS

Hope That Americans Will Get Out of Northern Mexico Before Decision Is Announced—British Warned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The decision of the Pan-American conference on the Mexican situation in New York yesterday to recognize a de facto Government in Mexico on the basis of the strongest faction, physically as well as morally, three weeks hence, is not surprising in diplomatic and official circles in Washington, where the fact developed last week that the Pan-American conferees would accept the invitation of General Carranza to discuss with him the international aspects of the Mexican situation.

The plan of the Pan-American conferees is to canvass separately the claims of the rival Mexican factions to foreign recognition, to ascertain which is strongest, physically and morally, and to accord recognition to the de facto Government of the latter. The impression here is that the action taken in New York yesterday foreshadows the recognition of the Carranza Government.

Only one thing could prevent the acceptance of the Carranza Government in preference to that of Villa, it was stated here tonight, and that would he a complete shift in the military situation in Northern Mexico. Should General Villa in the next three weeks strike a decisive blow at the advancing Carranzista army commanded by General Obregon, the Pan-American conferees would have to revise their plans. The Villistas are confidently asserting that Villa is too strong in a military way to be crushed by the Carranzistas and that he has plenty of ammunition, but this does not accord with the State Department view of the situation, based on reports from its agents in Mexico, showing that Carranza's military forces have been steadily closing in on Villa, and that the latter does not appear to be strong enough to stop their advance.

The only fear expressed here today is that the decision of the Pan-American conference, which appears to foreshadow the recognition of Carranza, may result in reprisals by followers of General Villa and lead to attacks on Americans and foreigners in Chihuahua, Sonora, and Durango. In anticipation of such reprisals instructions have been given to American Consuls in these three northern States of Mexico to leave and to urge all Americans to leave that part of Mexico. British subjects have also been warned by their Consuls to do likewise.

The Villa Agency today received a telegram from Governor Maytorena, dated Nogales, Sonora, announcing the defeat of the Carranzistas near that place.

ZAPATISTAS DEFEATED.

Carranza General Reports 300 Were Killed in Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19.—General Joaquin Maquin Amaro telegraphs from Maravatio that the Zapatistas have been defeated east of Tultenango. Three hundred of them were killed and eighty-six made prisoners. The Constitutionalists also captured twenty railway cars and a large quantity of dynamite, arms, and ammunition.

The Zapatista Captain, Salvador Garcia, with fifty men, surrendered at Atlixco, State of Puehla. Constitutionalist officers report that surrenders of Zapatistas are frequent in that State.

General Ignacio L. Pesqueira, War Minister, arrived today to reorganize his department. Five ont of eight Cabinet officers are now transferred to Mexico City—Foreign Relations, Interior, Public Instruction, Justice, and War. Jesus Acuna has charge temporarily of both the Interior and Foreign Relations Departments. The Ministers of Finance, Communications, and Fomento are still at Vera Cruz.

The National Socialist Party was organized today. The speakers at the meeting dwelt on the advantages offered to the social wellbeing by the principles of Constitutionalism, which the party will support.

Free meals were given today in honor of the anniversary of independence. Several hundred poor were waited on at table by young women. Portraits of Carranza were displayed in the dining rooms, and cheers given for the First Chief.

Daughter of Diplomat Takes Poison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19.—Señora Luz Aspiroz de Rivera, well known in Washington when her father was Ambassador from Mexico, committed suicide today hy taking laudanum. Her father had a prominent part in the court-martial which condemned Maximilian to death.

Elks Assist Bloch Family.

Two thousand persons last night attended a benefit performance and entertainment given in Terrace Garden by New York Lodge, B. P. O. E., for the family of the late Philip Bloch, former chief clerk of the City Magistrates' Courts, First Division. The arrangements were in charge of Charles M. Ertz, who estimated that $5,000 would be realized.

ON BRADLEY'S TRAIL BEFORE HE VANISHED

Detectives Were Only Half an Hour Behind Teller When He Ran Auto Over Wall.

KNEW BANK WANTED HIM

Had Conferred With Chum Day Before—Examination of Books to be Finished Today.

Detectives in the employ of the Merchants' National Bank of 42 Wall Street were on the trail of Harry S. Bradley, missing mail teller, before his disappearance on Thursday night, according to Chief of Police Brennan of Stamford, Conn., who said last night that agency men were only a half hour behind Bradley when he sent his car over a sea wall along Cove Pond, near Stamford, where it was found early Friday morning.

"Detectives were in Stamford looking for Bradley within an hour after we found his automobile in Cove Pond," said Chief Brennan. "Of course, it would have been physically impossible for them to have started after the discovery of the car and arrive here before the news reached New York. The bank wanted Bradley and Bradley knew it. That's why he staged his disappearance to give the appearance of an automobile accident. The bank officials are not much perturbed, which to me indicates that if there is a shortage it is not too large to be covered by the $10,000 bond the bank has."

Chief Brennan said last night that he had heard that Andrew Gunn, a former employe of the Merchants' National Bank, was in Stamford on Thursday, before Bradley disappeared. Gunn, whose home is said to be in Brooklyn, left the employ of the bank about a month ago. William Davis, a half-brother of Bradley, said that Bradley and Gunn were close friends. Davis said that Gunn was discharged from the bank, but later said he had left of his own accord.

Charles S. Donnelly, manager of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, said last night that the case had been turned over to him on Saturday by the Aetna Insurance Company, which bonded Bradley, after the bank had filed notice with it.

Officials of the Merchants' National, the detectives, Mrs. Bradley, and Chief Brennan all said last night, they had no clue to Bradley's whereabouts. The last seen of him by any one who knew him was when he took a jitney bus on Thursday night in Stamford for South Norwalk, carrying two suitcases.

It was said by an assistant cashier of the Merchants' National last night that an examination of Bradley's books would probably be completed today, and that it would then be possible to determine just what, if any, shortage there was. Officials of the bank scouted the report that $100,000 was missing.

At Bradley's home, 25 Windom Street, Woodhaven, it was said that Mrs. Bradley had had a conference with her lawyer yesterday. Members of the family refused to divulge the lawyer's name.

At the home of Bradley's mother, Mrs. William Davis, Miss Emma Bradley, a sister, said she could not believe there was anything wrong with Bradley's accounts. "Harry was always straightforward and honest," she said. "We feel that he has become temporarily deranged and may be in some institution, unable to make known his identity, or that he has met with foul play, or has committed suicide while deranged. I can't believe he has stolen money.

"Harry was always of a nervous temperament. His mind was extraordinarily active. He was graduated from high school when eleven years old. Before entering the employ of the Merchants' National he worked for the old Western, and afterward for the Bank of Commerce, with which the Western was consolidated. He lived at 233 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, for a number of years before going to Woodhaven."

Bradley was known among bank clerks as the winner of an adding machine contest about a year ago.

ERB'S CONDITION IMPROVES.

Physicians Say Crisis Will be Over in Another Day.

DEAL, N. J., Sept. 19.—Word from the bedside of Newman Erb, the railroad man, who is at his home here awaiting the result of having accidentally taken two bichloride of mercury tablets last Tuesday afternoon, continues to be favorable. The attending physicians declared the crisis would be over in another day.

"I feel better today," said Mr. Erb. "My head is clearer; I haven't an ache, pain, or sore spot."

He is taking a keen interest in household affairs. His four grandchildren, the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Dittenhoefer and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Mayer, are at the Dittenhoefer home at Long Branch, and Mr. Erb insists upon seeing them every day.

Dr. Robert Offenbach, one of the attending physicians, said tonight that Mr. Erb's condition was very satisfactory; that his pulse and temperature are normal, and that his patient's mind is clear and alert.

Frank Committee Loses Chairman.

Judge Edward Swann of the Court of General Sessions has sent a letter to Harry H. Schlacht, Acting Secretary of the Leo Frank Investigation Committee, asking to be relieved from the duties of Chairmanship. Designated by the Democratic Party as its candidate for District Attorney, he states, he is anxious to avoid the imputation that he is using the Leo Frank Committee as a medium to further his political aspirations.

FERGUSON GIVES OUT LETTERS.

Sides with Percy D. Hillis in Libel Suit Against Pastor.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 19.—Hints of the proposed filing of the libel suit on which service was obtained Saturday at New York hy Percy D. Hillis of Rocky Point, B. C., against his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, were contained in letters sent to Portland some weeks ago by Frank L. Ferguson, who was seeking to have the nephew's side of the controversy brought before the people.

The letters purport to be copies of correspondence between young Hillis and his uncle. The nephew upbraids the uncle for having falsely made repeated allusions to his shouldering the indebtedness of the nephew. Dr. Hillis was quoted in various newspapers as saying he was in financial straits because of this indebtedness.

Suit brought against Dr. Hillis in Portland while he was lecturing at the Gladstone Chautauqua involved an item of $12,000 in two notes, given some years ago to the Brayton & Lawbaugh Company. This was settled out of court, and Dr. Hillis thereupon made the statements complained of hy his nephew as public explanation for his difficulties. In his letters to persons here on behalf of Percy D. Hillis, Ferguson stated that the nephew had repeatedly demanded a retraction from Dr. Hillis, hut had been unable to obtain it.

THE ANSWER

The Thompson-Starrett Company has for years past demonstrated the integrity and efficiency of its methods in various cities of the Union, and the esteem in which its services are held by prominent property owners in New York is evident from the fact that in this city today its name is associated with several of the biggest building propositions of the age, both built and building.

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MOVING, STORAGE, SHIPPING
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HILLIS BARES HIS HEART IN PULPIT

Continued from Page 1.

trust completely; when I give my confidence I give it with all of my heart. Those in whom I had most confidence advised me that there could he no doubt of the safety and conservation of the investment of my funds or the ability and capacity of those who had charge of them. For several years all went well. Then came the panic of 1907, with later business reversals to some of those to whom I had related myself in connection with certain enterprises.

"I awakened suddenly to the discovery that there was doubt as to the real value of some of the property in which I had invested and in which others had invested with me. At my own expense and initiative, I sent an expert to examine critically the assets and to report to me as to their actual values. I became convinced that inaccurate statements had been made through ignorance or inexperience. Immediately, I set before myself the task of seeing to it that no one suffered any financial loss through confidence in myself or even through an introduction which I had given. Now, I am told that I have enough to pay off the last of any indebtedness, so that I hope soon to begin life again, without property, indeed, but also without debt.

Confesses His Shortcomings.

"Of late, serious complications have arisen which I shall try to meet according to the light which is given me. Henceforth, my attorney, Mr. Hinrichs, will speak for me, but at this time my words are mine and mine alone.

"For several years I have been increasingly disturbed lest my little influence upon some students and young ministers was far from my ideal. I have feared lest I was blazing them toward the lecture platform, public life, and prosperity, instead of toward obscure, gentle, tender, Christ-like service. To them I owe this statement: Often I have loved my books more than the poor; I have loved position and office and honor, and sometimes I have thought of my own interest, when every drop of my blood and every ounce of my strength and every thought of my mind belonged to our schools, to the sick, to the friendless, to the poor, and to the boys and girls, with their eager and hungry minds.

"Often I have taken honors when I should have chosen solitude and dwelt apart and listened to the voice of God and tried to he a true prophet of God to you. For several years I have had a growing conviction that a minister has no right to make money, and does his best work without it.

"If, therefore, there is anywhere in this wide land a nohle boy who has done me the honor to read my books or sermons, or to listen to my lectures, and who has come to cherish a secular idea of the Christian ministry, let me say to him that I deplore my own influence, that my deepest thought is that there are home missionaries and foreign missionaries and social settlers and neighborhood visitors whose shoe latchets I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose.

Ministry Noblest of Tasks.

"At best, the longest life is short—all too short for the noblest of tasks, that of the Christian ministry. Great is the influence of the law and medicine; wonderful the task of the jurist and the statesman; marvelous the power of the press; great also the opportunity of the merchant and the manufacturer who feed the people and clothe the people. But nothing can be higher than the call to shepherd Christ's poor and weak, and happy the minister who has never secularized his sacred calling and who at the end of his life is able to say: 'Behold, these are the sheep that Thou gavest me, and not one of them is lost.'"

Dr. Hillis announced on Saturday that his Sunday sermon would be on the subject of "The slowness of the universe, its swiftness also, as the ground for hope and optimism." After he had read the foregoing statement to his congregation he said that the subject chosen did not seem to fit the occasion, and instead, he would preach on Christ's appeal to sinners and the hope of everlasting life held out to them. He announced the text, "And the common people heard Him gladly," and in his sermon he several times dwelt upon ideas of failure and repentance, in which many of the congregation saw personal application.

"Some day," he said, "we will praise God for the things that break our hearts, knowing that all is for the best. For the man who has stumbled and has lived below his ideals—as I have lived—and as you have lived—there is always a God to turn to.

"A man must always say to himself, as did the publican, 'God have mercy on me, a sinner.' As a man goes toward God he begins to realize the chasm which separate him from divine ideals. Alas for the man whose sins do not make bloody gashes in his soul, who has lost the art of feeling badly, who does not understand the quivering sensibility of his sins. The test of our faith in God is our realization of our sins."

Promise for the Future.

Dr. Hillis then gave what many interpreted to be a promise of the performance of his greatest work for his church. He said that men grew great out of suffering, that "there was no Iliad until Homer became blind"—that "Jesus was made perfect through suffering."

Near the conclusion of his sermon Dr. Hillis, speaking with quiet emphasis, laid down a general rule of life, which his friends believe he has adopted for himself.

"Young man," he said, "play your game. Ask no sympathy. Keep your face to the front. Blame no one else. Play a man's part. Keep your lips still—and smile."

After the service Dr. Hillis was seen in the presence of Mr. Hinrichs, his attorney, and questions concerning reports that have been current recently were put to him. Mr. Hinrichs advised the minister to refrain from answering in several instances, and himself gave the only replies obtainable. Regarding the libel suit for $50,000 brought against Dr. Hillis by his nephew, Percy D. Hillis of Rocky Point, B. C., Mr. Hinrichs said:

"So far only a summons has been served in that suit. I do not know authoritatively that the suit is for libel, and I will not know until the complaint is served. The summons might be for a suit for anything. On the face of it, I should say that it looked like a suit for contract. I cannot discuss the suit until I have seen the complaint and know with authority what it's all about."

Lawyer's Telegrams to Nephew.

In this connection, Mr. Hinrichs was told of a report that he had exchanged telegrams with Percy D. Hillis regarding the suit before it was actually filed which made its nature clear and gave him the impression that it would never be brought into court, but he declined to comment on this aspect of the case. One of the telegrams supposed to have been sent hy Mr. Hinrichs to Percy D. Hillis on Sept. 8 last reads, in part:

"Just returned to the city. Have read your letters to cousin and uncle, and am certian that you are acting on misinformation. Advise strongly a conference here to safeguard your father's interest and company. Draw $100 for initial expenses. If you cannot come East, wire your father to come on immediately to see that his interests, at least, are safeguarded. Who are your attorneys? Answer, my expense."

To this telegram Percy Hillis is said to have replied, in part:

"I cannot afford to give up my job to come to New York, and would not accept your offer of expense money. My father is in no way concerned in my action for libel against your client."

As Percy Hillis's libel suit is based on the report that Dr. Hillis said that he had incurred financial obligations to protect his nephew, and as Dr. Hillis repeated in his statement yesterday that in making his business ventures he had endeavored "to give certain young men a start in life," and that he had "set about the task of seeing to it that no one suffered any financial loss through an introduction" which he had given, it was accepted hy many who heard the pastor that he would not retire from the position he took before the suit was brought.

Creditors May Not Press Him.

Mr. Hinrichs said that while Dr. Hillis was ready and willing to sell his Brooklyn home, this step might not be necessary.

"Among Dr. Hillis's creditors," the lawyer said, "are some very good friends of his, and they may not press him."

Some light was thrown yesterday on one of the business ventures in which Dr. Hillis got into difficulties, but differences of opinion among those affected by the failure of the venture prevented a complete clearing up of the situation. The venture had to do with honds of the Alberni Timber Company, the interest on which has lapsed, and the question in dispute is, who is obliged to pay this interest and the amount of the bonds when they mature next year?

The bondholders have held two meetings in Wall Street to discuss the situation and, according to report, some of them regard Dr. Hillis as responsible for the bonds, while others are looking to Frank L. Ferguson, who was formerly Dr. Hillis's business representative and who severed his connection with the minister some months ago, after a reported break.

Alberni Timber Company Bonds.

Mr. Ferguson last night gave this explanation of the matter of the bonds:

"The Alberni Timber Company was Dr. Hillis. In promoting it, as in the case of several other companies, he kept his name ont of print because of his position in the church.

"In December, 1912, I sold for Dr. Hillis his twenty-five Alherni Timber licenses to the Western Timber Holding Company of Peoria, Ill., under contract, for $180,000 or $183,000—I forget the exact amount. Of this sum, about $100,000 was to be paid for in the preferred stock of the Western Timber Holding Company, and the balance was to be paid for in timher gold honds bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually, half of the honds to mature Jan. 1, 1916, and half to mature Jan. 1, 1917.

"These bonds were used to pay the debts of Dr. Hillis to various parties, or they were used as collateral security for money which Dr. Hillis borrowed, and for which he gave his notes. By a later agreement with Dr. Hillis, the Western Timber Holding Company surrendered back to Dr. Hillis his twenty-five Alberni timber licenses, subject to the outstanding issue of honds amounting to $100,000. Thus Dr. Hillis obligated himself as the legal owner of the licenses to pay the annual Government license fee of about $150 per license and the interest on the bonds, which, with his full knowledge and consent, had been distributed among his various creditors. He has been unable to pay the fees or the interest on the bonds, and that is the reason why a conference of the bondholders was called, at which Dr. Hillis's attorney, Mr. Hinrichs, presided.

"Mr. Hinrichs made an investigation and called a second conference of bondholders, at which a special committee of four was appointed to consider the whole situation and report at a later conference. This committee so far has reported progress."

Mr. Ferguson Explains.

In answer to a question pertaining to the report from Dr. Hillis's friends that Mr. Ferguson had unjustly charged the minister rent on offices used by Mr. Ferguson, the latter said that the offices had been obtained for the business of Dr. Hillis's companies, and that Dr. Hillis had assisted in selecting their location.

Mr. Ferguson admitted that several "hot letters" had been exchanged between himself and some of those who disagreed with him concerning these and other matters.

Among those who stood up strongest for Dr. Hillis yesterday was General Horatio C. King, clerk of Plymouth Chnrch and Dr. Hillis's legal counsel in several matters. When asked for an opinion on Dr. Hillis's statement in church, General King said:

"I think he said too much. I should not have confessed like that. I think a preacher has a right to get rich if he wants to. Why not? Let him make a million, if he can. The only trouble is that when a preacher goes into business he generally puts his foot into it. In his business affairs Dr. Hillis has been the victim of circumstances; that is all. He had investments. The war broke out. Business came unexpectedly to a standstill. He, like many others, has lost money. That is all. Why should it make such a great difference because he is a preacher?"

Another supporter of Dr. Hillis is Elijah R. Kennedy, an insurance man, of 123 William Street. After the service yesterday morning he said that no "disturbance" in the church, only "perturbation," had been caused by "some dirty skunk" who had been writing anonymous letters. He said he and others knew who this man was; but he would mention no names.

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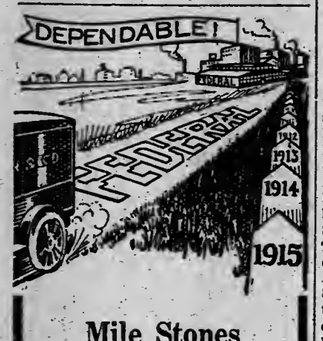
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The young couple in the picture have just finished arranging the new 10-piece Adam Dining Room Suite, which they purchased at Cowperthwait & Sons for only $125.

No wonder they look so happy with such pretty things in their home! And they didn't have to touch their savings, as would have been the case if they'd paid for them all at once. Instead, their savings are still intact ready for rainy day service, and they are paying in small amounts of $1.75 weekly, which any young couple could well afford.

We have plenty more of the suites shown in the picture—how would one look in your home? It is an excellent example of Adam design in Mahogany finish, and includes a Buffet, China Closet, Table, Server, Arm Chair and five side chairs, all well made pieces. It is a typical example of Cowperthwait & Sons values which have won a million young couples.

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FRANK MOSS FINDS A PLAN TO DECEIVE

Says Machine Republicans Declared He Was Not an Official Candidate.

'SQUARE DEAL,' KOENIG SAID

Tenth District Captain Who Worked for Moss Removed by Leader Samuel.

Frank Moss, active candidate for the Republican nomination for District Attorney, charged last night that supporters of District Attorney Perkins, candidate for re-election, were practicing willful deception to injure the Moss candidacy. In particular Mr. Moss charged that the Republican organization notified voters of the Tenth Assembly District that Mr. Perkins, who has been designated by the Republican Executive Committee, was "the official candidate of the Republican Party."

Mr. Moss contends that there can be no official candidates of the Republican Party until after the primaries on Sept. 28. Last night he sent to THE TIMES photographic copies of a postal card upon which he bases his charges. Addressed to James Mason, 46 Third Street, the card is dated Aug. 31, 1915, the day after the Executive Committee designated Mr. Perkins. Mr. Moss alleges that similar cards have been sent to all Republican voters in the district. The card reads:

Dear Friend and Fellow Republican:

Please take warning that unauthorized individuals are going about the district soliciting signatures for petitions for candidates who are not the official candidates of the Republican Party.

Please do not sign any petitions unless personally presented by me.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain, sincerely,

WILLIAM C. ROTHMAN, Captain.

Mr. Moss contends that the postal card refers to efforts of his friends. In a statement he issued last night he said that the leader of the district is Dr. Frederick L. Marshall, a dentist, who was appointed several months ago by Governor Whitman Superintendent of Elections. Dr. Marshall was asked last night to explain the postal card.

"I am not leader of the Tenth District," said Dr. Marshall. "I have not been since June 1. But I know something about the card. It was sent out, I presume, by Jacob Samuel, who is the district leader. It did not refer to Mr. Moss or any particular man. I don't think the exact wording makes any difference. It is easy to see what is meant."

Samuel is a clerk in the Tax Department, member of the Executive Committee for the district, and has been Secretary of the Progressive Republican Club of the district, the district headquarters, for several years.

James Mason, who was a district captain, has been removed by Samuel because he worked for Mr. Moss. In this connection Mr. Moss thinks he has again uncovered what he regards as unfair tactics.

"Before Perkins was designated by the Republican Executive Committee," he said last night, "petitions for Frank Moss were signed in all parts of the city, including the Tenth Assembly District, where the work of obtaining signatures was done under the direction of James Mason, a Republican Captain of the Sixth Election District. Mr. Mason had been Captain for fifteen years, and had always worked hard for the success of the Republican candidates. A break between Mr. Mason and Dr. Marshall came a few days after Aug. 31, when the leader requested the Captain to obtain signatures in his election district to Perkins's petition. 'I can't,' responded Mason, 'my district is all signed up for Moss.'" A few days later Mr. Mason received the following letter:

My Dear Jim: Having been informed by your public utterances and newspaper clippings regarding the Moss meeting held in your clubrooms that you are actively engaged in promoting Mr. Moss's candidacy for District Attorney, I must respectfully ask that you tender your resignation as Captain of the Sixth Election District.

Now, I am not in a position to criticise the move you have made, because every man, and especially a thinking man, is thoroughly responsible for his actions, but you can readily see that it would be inconsistent for me to tolerate a movement which is entirely anti-organization.

It is rather regrettable to me, inasmuch as you have been one of our old Captains, and have rendered much assistance in the past, but, under the circumstances, there is no alternative. Very sincerely,

JACOB SAMUEL,
Executive Member.

Dr. Marshall said he had heard of the letter removing Mason.

"The organization decided on a course," he said. "Mason refused to follow that course. He had to be removed. That is all there was to it. Mason is a vacillating fellow, anyway. We need constant workers.

"The letter of Mr. Samuel is rather surprising," said Mr. Moss last night, "in view of the fact that, less than two weeks before it was written, Dr. Marshall declared to the manager of the Moss campaign that practically every election Captain in his district was strongly for Moss, and that he himself had urged on Chairman Koenig the designation of Mr. Moss for District Attorney. Dr. Marshall made this statement in the presence of several members of the organization in the clubhouse in Second Avenue.

"Mr. Samuel's letter is also surprising in view of the fact that Chairman Koenig himself assured Mr. Moss that if the Executive Committee designated any one besides himself, his candidacy would be entirely proper and regular. Mr. Koenig also assured Mr. Moss that he would receive a square deal in the primaries."

RYAN FINDS NO APATHY.

Candidate for City Court Says That Primary Fight Is Important.

Joseph T. Ryan, candidate in the Democratic primaries against Lorenz Zeller for the nomination for City Conrt Judge, has issued a letter to the press in which he denies that there is any apathy in the primary campaign. His headquarters are in the Hermitage, Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue. He writes:

"I have been named for the office by independent men in the organization, and thousands of men who are not affiliated with the organization in any shape or form. I have been selected by the men in the Democratic organization in the first place because they believe I have the qualities required to properly fulfill the duties of the office; in the second place, which is not without importance both to the conduct of that office and the general welfare of the Democratic Party, because they believe, as I do, that there ought to be considerably more latitude and considerably more attention given to a large section of the party which is honestly supported it in good times and bad times.

"The issue, therefore, is clear-cut in every respect. It is an issue for the people to decide, an issue in which the public press should be primarily interested; an issue which means either larger opportunities for the younger generation in the party or the complete suppression of every worthy ambition."

INDICTS COL. J. T. McGRAW.

Democratic Committeeman Accused in Grafton Bank Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 19.—The Grand Jury at Grafton, W. Va., after a session of nearly five days, late yesterday returned indictments against the Directors of the Grafton Bank, a State institution, which closed its doors nearly a year ago. At the time it was asserted that the bank would liquidate without loss to the depositors. Colonel John T. McGraw, member of the Democratic National Committee from West Virginia, for years the Democratic leader of the State, was President of the institution.

Colonel McGraw was the Wilson leader in the States in the last Presidential campaign. Two indictments were found against him, one for felony, and one for misdemeanor, while fifteen indictments for felony and one for misdemeanor were found against Charles R. Durbin, the cashier, who is Colonel McGraw's brother-in-law. The others indicted are Clyde A. Cole for a felony and Thomas E. Joyce, Taylor E. Cole, and A. S. Warder, Jr., brother-in-law of Colonel McGraw, for misdemeanors.

The assets of the bank were about $1,000,000. Cashier Durbin's liabilities are said to be $640,000 and his assets $201,000. Colonel McGraw for years has been interested in railroad and coal development in West Virginia.

AMNESIA FOLLOWS PARTY.

Woman Said She Had Been to One, But She Couldn't Recall Her Name.

A young woman walking slowly back and forth near the corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, with both hands pressing against her cheeks, was the centre of a curious crowd of persons at 6 o'clock last evening. When Policeman Galien of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, questioned her she stared at him as if bewildered, and started to move away. Then she mumbled:

"Been to party." Not another word could the officer draw from her.

He led her to the station, where Lieutenant Walsh tried unsuccessfully to learn her name. Then Patrolman Kaiser, the linguist of the station, questioned her in German and French, with like results. Matron Taylor could find no mark on any part of the neat and fashionable garb worn by the woman which could give a clue to her identity. She was taken to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital for observation. There was no evidence that she was drugged, and the doctors said she was suffering from amnesia.

This description of the patient was sent to the Second Branch Detective Bureau: Twenty years old, five feet six inches in height, weighing probably 125 pounds; dark hair and eyes; gashed in blue tailored suit, black velvet hat bound with a silver cord, black ties with white buttons and silver buckles.

Fifteenth Moose Are Excited.

Frederick E. Parmly, District Chairman of the Fifteenth District Progressive organization and a member of the County Executive Committee, has issued a circular to his constituents asking that they vote in the primaries for Henry Opdyke for Assembly and Jay Lesser as Alderman. These men are also running in the Democratic, Independence League, and American Parties primaries. Mr. Parmly says Abraham Ellenhogen and William F. Quinn, Republican candidates for the Assembly and Alderman respectively, are also running in the Progressive primaries, hint that they wear the political collar of William Barnes.

ROFRANO IN THE CITY, POLICE ARE CERTAIN

Close Friend of His May Be Indicted When Grand Jury Meets on Thursday.

CARNIVALE TO TELL MORE

Porcaro, Under $50,000 Bail for Perjury, May Reveal Details of the Political Murder Plot.

With the police unable to make any progress in their search for Michael Rofrano, the former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner and Second District politician, who disappeared a week ago when he was indicted on a charge of instigating the murder of Michael Gaimari, the District Attorney expects to tighten the web of evidence against him today. Rocco Carnivale, sent to Clinton Prison for twenty years for the murder of Gaimari, celebrated his thirty-eighth birthday yesterday, spending part of the day in the Tombs and part in the office of Assistant District Attorney Brothers with his mother and sweetheart.

From Carnivale the District Attorney expects a full account today of the plot that resulted in the death of Rofrano's political enemy. Neither District Attorney Perkins nor Mr. Brothers made any effort to question Carnivale yesterday. On arriving from Clinton Prison, they said, he was in a highly nervous condition. They thought it best to allow him a day with his relatives before hearing the full confession that he has promised. They know both Carnivale's mother and Pauline Samuels, his sweetheart, had been prompting him to make a clean breast of the whole story.

Another person who, it is expected, will be examined today to strengthen the case against Rofrano is Thomas Porcaro, the Italian oil importer, who is held in $50,000 bail on a perjury charge, growing out of his testimony at the trial of Gaetano Montimagno, who was convicted of the actual slaying of Gaimari. He is now in the Tombs, and it is said that he has promised to tell the District Attorney everything he knows of the case.

The District Attorney will hear his story only as corroborative evidence, it is believed, for it is not thought that, having been charged with perjury after the Montimagno trial, his story would have much weight in a new trial unless supported by other witnesses.

The detectives, it was said at Police Headquarters, continued a diligent search in New York and the suburbs all day yesterday, and were still diligently at it last night. By that time they had progressed about as far as the point they reached a week ago, having again come to the conclusion that Rofrano must be hiding somewhere in or near New York.

Inspector Cray remained at Police Headquarters most of the day receiving reports from his men working on the case. Nothing definite was learned regarding Rofrano's whereabouts, it was said, but the Inspector said he was still of the belief that the fugitive would be arrested within a few days.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney L. P. Stryker, who is familiar with the case, will take part in the examination of Carnivale today. Porcaro is to plead to the perjury indictment against him tomorrow, and it is believed that he will be willing to tell everything he knows about the case before that time.

The Grand Jury will meet again on Thursday. Another indictment in the Rofrano case may be handed down. The person to be indicted, it is understood, is a close friend of Rofrano's.

STEAMBOATMEN'S OUTING.

Worst Coney Island Season In Years, President Bishop Says.

On the steamer Grand Republic the officers and employes of the Iron Steamboat Company went from Pier I, North River, to Newhurg yesterday for their annual outing. President Frederick A. Bishop of the company, who presided at the dinner at Newhurg, said the operating season of the line, which closed on Sept. 12, was probably the worst of the thirty-five seasons the company had operated between the Battery and Coney Island.

In that time 65,000,000 passengers had been carried without the loss of a single life in transit, he said. Mentioning the conditions affecting Coney Island this season, he said:

"Reports show that rain fell on ten sundays out of thirteen during June, July, and August; there were eight rainy Saturdays, and it rained on fifty-three days in ninety-two. Only seventeen days are recorded as being clear. Undertow, fog, and rain played havoc with our plans. Of 3,556 trips scheduled between New York and Coney Island only 2,732 were made, 824 being abandoned."

WOMAN GETS CHURCH THIEF

Caretaker Recovers Stolen Contents of Poor Boxes.

Mrs. Mary Carroll is caretaker of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, in St. Paul Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I. She was seated in front of her home, next to the church, yesterday afternoon when she saw a man enter the door of the church. There was nothing out of the ordinary in the man's entering the church, presumably for devotion, but Mrs. Carroll thought, after an hour, that his devotions were suspiciously prolonged.

Mrs. Carroll, who is not a frail woman, arose and entered the church. She saw the man walk rapidly away from the poor boxes near the door. One glance told her that money which had been in the poor boxes an hour and a half before was gone. She started after the man who went toward the altar, where he picked up his hat and turned for the door. He was too late. Because of the location of the aisles Mrs. Carroll gained a strategic position of great importance and forced him against the altar rail. The man turned and threw in her face a handful of silver. Then she grabbed him, and in the tussle suffered a severe cut across the cheek from a larger coin the man held in his hand.

A passerby, attracted by cries from within, stopped in front of the church to see the sturdy caretaker come through the door, dragging by the collar a wilted man whom she deposited calmly on the sidewalk and sat upon. There were several witnesses by this time, and she asked if they would watch her captive a few moments. They agreed, and in fifteen minutes Mrs. Carroll brought Detectives Cochrane, English, and Schley of the Ninth Branch Detective Bureau, who took the man to the Stapleton Police Station, where he said he was Thomas Dorthay and that he had no home. He was locked up on a charge of theft from a church, which is punishable as a felony.

Mrs. Carroll collected the money the man had thrown at her and found there was $2.54. She said she believed that was approximately the amount which had been in the poor boxes.

Urge $27,000,000 Canal Issue.

The State Committee on Canal Referendum has issued a circular signed by R. A. C. Smith as Chairman and other members of a sub-Executive Committee, asking for votes for the $27,000,000 barge canal bond proposal which is to come up on Election Day. The circular says: "If the proposition is lost in November, the Legislature will be in duty bound to impose a direct tax to raise this fund, and every citizen will at once be affected, to the detriment of his purse."

WOMAN FIGHTS RESCUERS.

Overcome by Fright, She Strikes Firemen Who Saved Her Children.

Firemen of Hook and Ladder Company 152, stationed on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, near Myrtle Avenue, had a hard time rescuing Mrs. Filomena Greco and her two small children in a fire at 472 Park Avenue early yesterday morning. The blaze started in the basement of the three-story frame building and spread so rapidly that the families in the first and second floor escaped with difficulty.

Mrs. Greco and her children, living on the top floor, were cut off; the babies were overcome by smoke, and Mrs. Greco, hysterical with fear, fought the rescuing firemen and was carried out only after she had worked considerable damage to Fireman James Carey's uniform. An ambulance surgeon brought her back to herself after she reached the street.

P. J. MARA BURNED ON BOAT.

Queens Politician May Die of Injuries Received in Explosion.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Sept. 19.—P. J. Mara, 60 years old, of Flushing, owner of the motor boat Shinnecock, is in a critical condition at a farmhouse here as the result of an explosion aboard his boat late this afternoon in the harbor. He was burned about the face and body, and Dr. H. S. Childs, who was summoned, said this evening that he might not recover.

Mr. Mara, with four other men from Flushing, were aboard the Shinnecock when the explosion took place. Jack Murray was burned when he tried to extinguish the flames on the boat. The others jumped overboard and were rescued. Mara was one of "Curley Joe" Cassidy's friends when the ex-boss of Queens was in power.

THE BROOKLYN TO FAR EAST

Cruiser Will Replace Saratoga as Flagship of Asiatic Fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The cruiser Brooklyn, which had been lying at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for several years, passed out to sea today, bound for the Far East to replace the Cruiser Saratoga as flagship of Rear Admiral Winterhalter, of the Asiatic fleet. Before starting, the transpacific trip, however, the Brooklyn will go to Newport and probably will act as umpire ship during the war game of the Atlantic Fleet, the exact date of which has not been announced.

The Brooklyn, which is in charge of Commander George C. Day, will go to the Orient by way of the Panama Canal.



"Please Remit" or "Paid"

WHICH do you prefer to get?

The monthly bill of the "charge account," with the evidence of *money spent*—or the monthly statement of the Depositor's Account, with the evidence of *money saved*?

There's a pleasant sense of security in knowing that your bills are *paid*, which may be yours if you open a Depositor's Account at Macy's—and in addition you have the pleasure of watching your savings grow.

Three things help to increase the savings of "D. A." patrons of Macy's. One is the habit of careful buying created by knowing that you buy for CASH. The second is the fact that you pay much less, *because* you are paying CASH. The third is the 4% interest we are allowing on balances to the credit of "D. A." patrons.

These are the reasons why statements from Macy's are always received with smiles.

Ask for our booklet "Dollar Diplo-Macy" to find how you may further profit by opening a "D. A." now.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Depositors' Account Department
PRIVATE BANKERS
Herald Square New York

Authorized by and under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banking of the State of New York.

THE HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Service

The "services and facilities" so freely offered by all banking institutions will sometimes bear close analysis. The term has become a hackneyed trade expression, and is used like a coat of white-wash.

The Harriman National Bank believes it offers distinctive services and exceptional facilities. The bank maintains extended hours of business from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night; the safe deposit vaults are open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock midnight. This service is without parallel in New York. Another service, too lightly regarded, and distinguished in the Harriman National Bank by unusual efficiency, pertains to the bookkeeping of the accounts of its customers. Again, in good standing with a sound bank, a customer is in good credit with the mercantile community—valuable services as reference.

The success of the services of the Harriman National Bank may be measured in part at least by the bank's gratifying growth from $4,100,000 March 20th, 1911, (date of charter) to $19,400,000 September 2nd, 1915.

The Harriman National Bank is a modern and progressive banking institution, conducted on the same lines as a merchandising business, and just as a merchant is glad to show his wares, whether or not he makes a sale, so the Harriman National Bank invites the public to discuss these matters in detail with its officers.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

To buy fine furniture without first becoming familiar with

Tobey-Made Furniture

is to forego an opportunity which many prominent persons of New York are pleased they did not miss.

The Tobey Furniture Co.
Fifth Ave. at 53rd St.

W. & J. SLOANE
ESTABLISHED 1843

SPECIAL SALE

WILTON & AXMINSTER CARPETS

Discontinued Patterns

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN WILTON CARPETS

9000 yards, at $1.75 per yard

8000 yards, at $1.95 per yard

Regular prices, $3.25 to $3.75 per yard

BIGELOW AXMINSTER CARPETS

7500 yards, at $1.10 per yard

Regular price, $2.25 per yard

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

What's the Idea?

Specialization

WE DO ONE THING AND DO IT WELL



We're building great clothes to measure at $20—our one price and only price. Values that can't be touched anywhere for less than $30 to $45.

Proof is truth. Come and compare—ask for samples—make your special selection from 5,000 new effects.

BE YOUR OWN SALESMAN

Suit or Overcoat $30 to $45 Values — YOUR CHOICE $20

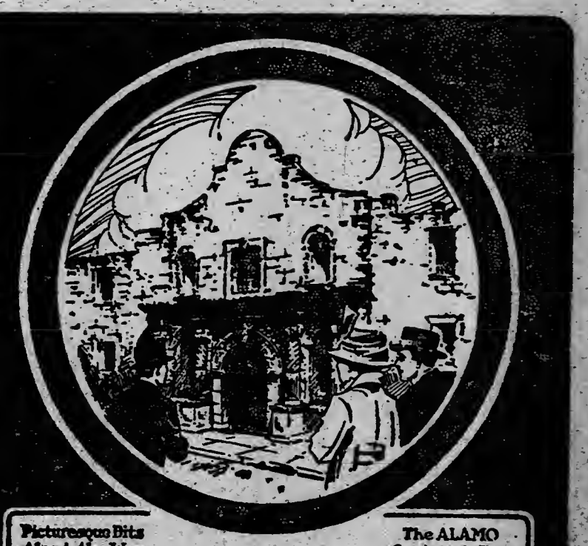
To Your Measure — NO OTHER PRICE

All garments designed by "Style-Masters" and tailored by trained specialists—as best evidence, drop in and judge with your own eyes.

SAMPLES? SURE—LOTS OF THEM FREE

SUIT ONLY ONE PRICE $20 O'COAT
YOU CAN'T PAY MORE! ONE PRICE ONLY YOU CAN'T PAY LESS

SANFORD & CO., Tailors
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Picturesque Bits Along the Way — The ALAMO San Antonio, Texas

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS
Going or Returning
You get the best climate and best service via
Southern Pacific-Sunset Route
Stop-over privilege enables you to visit historic Alamo.
Choice of water or rail routes east of New Orleans.

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DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Complete Outfits for School Girls



Everything for the school girl, of every age, from the De Pinna regulation school dress of navy serge, known the country over, down to her shoes.

Suits for the boarding school, outing suits — the result of study and experience.

A large selection of new models in simply tailored dresses of various suitable materials.

Girls' coats in all the newer shapes being shown abroad—and an appropriate, becoming hat for every suit and every coat.

Graceful First Suits for Girls

The girl from ten to fifteen, who wants a suit neither too old nor too young, is the subject of particular study in the De Pinna establishment.

Girls of this age differ greatly in size, and the appropriate suit for one may be entirely inappropriate for another.

Here are suits for girls of every figure and every age.

A large assortment of new De Pinna models, in mixtures, cheviots, whipcords, corduroys, and broadcloths—smartly tailored, and many with fancy silk linings.

$25 to $48.

Riding Habits, Hats and Shoes

Autumn riding suits for girls and misses, on the latest English lines—correct in material and color.

Both ready-to-wear and custom-made.

Hats, shirts, stocks, boots—everything to complete an outfit.

New De Pinna models for Autumn golfing and outing wear.

Juniors' and Misses' Autumn Suits, Dresses and Coats

Never has the De Pinna assortment of ready-to-wear tailored suits and dresses been so complete and so attractive.

Leaving the fancier costumes, for evening wear, to other hands, the results of De Pinna specializing on the "tailored idea exclusively" are abundantly evident.

The suits include a wide variety of specially selected, exclusive materials, tailored in true De Pinna fashion.

The designs of both suits and dresses are, as always, exclusive to De Pinna, or adaptations of imported models of special merit.

Coats for college and school wear, and for automobiling and outing.

De Pinna Autumn Hats for Misses

Tailored hats in Scotch mixtures and checks—the most attractive assortment this house has ever offered.

Trimmed with puggaree bands of Roman stripes, making a very effective contrast.

Prices, $5 up.

Also an extensive assortment of Misses' felt and velour hats.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

FEAR COLONEL PLANS TO RULE CONVENTION

Aspirants for Republican Presidential Nomination Get Disturbing News from Many Points.

JONES INCREASES WORRY

Washington Senator Reported to Have Predicted a Sweeping Roosevelt Victory in State's Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Friends of candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination are becoming alarmed over information that reaches them from various parts of the country that a definite and apparently concerted movement is on to make Colonel Theodore Roosevelt a factor in the party's National Convention next year. There is nothing thus far to show that the Colonel has entered the list with the object of capturing the nomination.

The understanding is that it is intended to place his name before the convention with a backing of delegates formidable enough to give him a say in the ultimate selection of the standard bearer, but without the intention of nominating Colonel Roosevelt himself.

In spite of this understanding, men here who are actively interested in the candidacies of Republicans with Presidential ambitions are apprehensive that the Colonel will enter the convention with the object of capturing the prize if the opportunity offers. They are of the opinion that in any event his position will be somewhat similar to that he assumed in 1908, when those who opposed the candidacy of William H. Taft for the Republican nomination were confronted by the slogan attributed to the Colonel, "If you don't take Taft you've got to take me."

The worry of the friends of candidates has been increased by trustworthy information that Senator Jones of Washington, Republican, has written a letter in which he indicates that Colonel Roosevelt will enter the Presidential primaries in that Pacific Coast State and that he is bound to win overwhelmingly. According to the advices that have reached Washington the plan of the Roosevelt boomers is to begin their fight in the Republican primaries of Minnesota, Indiana, and New Hampshire, which will be held early.

If they succeed in capturing delegates in all or any of these States it will be realized that Colonel Roosevelt must be consulted by the leaders of the National Convention in making their choice of a candidate for President; that is, if there are a considerable number of candidates for the nomination with no one of them having anything approaching a majority of the total number of delegates.

The plan of the Roosevelt men, it is said, contemplates making stiff fights in the Colonel's behalf in the Republican primaries of Michigan, California, and Washington. They feel pretty hopeful, it is asserted, that in California and Washington the Colonel's chances will be better than those of any other aspirants.

Secretary of Spanish Embassy Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—Señor Don Pedro Stanley Heeren, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy is critically ill with heart and kidney trouble at the Newport Hospital. Dr. W. S. Thayer of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, was called in consultation yesterday with Dr. Charles D. Easton. Señora Heeren is constantly by her husband's side. The Spanish Ambassador, Señor Riano, and Mme. Riano and other members of the embassy are also attending upon the sufferer. Two brothers of the secretary arrived in Newport from White Sniphur Springs today.

THREATEN UTAH OFFICIALS.

Joe Hill's Partisans Resent Failure to Pardon I. W. W. Poet.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 19.—Threats, both veiled and open, against the lives of Governor William Spry, the members of his family, and of various state officials have poured into State offices recently, following the propaganda instituted by the Industrial Workers of the World and many Socialists to prevent the execution of Joseph Hillstrom for murder. More than 10,000 of these letters have been received.

The number of guards at the State prison have been doubled, and the residences of Governor Spry, members of the Supreme Court, and other State officials are under heavy guard night and day. Private detectives and peace officers in civilian clothes form bodyguards for the Governor and other State officials. As an added precaution Hillstrom is kept in solitary confinement and visiting hours at the prison have been discontinued.

Yesterday Hillstrom was given a final hearing before the State Board of Pardons, and his application was turned down. He will be shot on Oct. 1. None of the I. W. W. representatives were permitted at the hearing and fourteen guards, armed with rifles, were posted about the building where the hearing was held. Machine guns have been borrowed from the State militia, and operatives are stationed with them at the prison entrance.

Joseph Hillstrom, better known as Joe Hill, the Hobo Poet, was convicted of the murder of a grocer on what his friends declare was flimsy circumstantial evidence. Hillstrom explained a wound found on him when he was arrested shortly after the crime by saying he had received it in a quarrel with a prominent Salt Lake woman whose name he would not reveal for fear of compromising her. Hill's best-known poem effort is "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum," which was the marching song of the church-raiding army of the unemployed in New York in the Winter of 1914.

FOR BIG CATHOLIC BUILDING.

Home for Knights of Columbus and Other Church Activities Planned.

Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, W. Bourke Cockran, John D. Crimmins, Joseph F. Daly, Justice Dowling, Colonel Louis D. Conley, Herman Ridder, Chauncey Olcott, and more than fifty other Catholic laymen have accepted invitations to serve on the Finance Committee of a Knights of Columbus Building, to be erected in this city, and to be such a Catholic headquarters as no city in the world contains.

William P. Myhan is Chairman of the committee having the matter in hand. He said yesterday tha tthe expressions of approval of the plan, and the belief that this Winter is the time to raise the $200,000 to $300,000 needed, have surprised and encouraged all having the matter in charge. Cardinal Farley has given his hearty approval.

No appeal for funds has yet been made, and no selection of site determined. The site most favored is near the Lexington Avenue subway, between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets.

CLERGY CLUB HAS A HOME.

More Than 400 Ministers in Organization to Start Oct. 4.

Protestant ministers of New York on Saturday leased for an Inter-Church Clergy Club, rooms in the Fifth Avenue Building, situated on the very spot that formerly sheltered the politicians "Amen Bench." More than 400 ministers have paid $10 initiation and $10 dues, and have assumed an annual budget of $8,000, that they may have a comfortable place to meet.

The Temporary Chairman is the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, Baptist, and other members include the Rev. Dr. G. W. Douglas and the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates, Episcopal; the Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock, Methodist; the Rev. Charles J. Smith, Lutheran; the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Congregational; the Rev. Dr. H. E. Cobb, Reformed, and the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Presbyterian. The new club is to be opened on Oct. 4. It will have a library, but no restaurant.

$7,190,992 PAID OUT OF ROBERTS ESTATE

Holdings Valued at $2,818,117 35 Years Ago Now Worth $4,981,021.

NEW TRUSTEE IS NAMED

Merchant's Heirs Who Fought Over Administration of the Late J. F. Patterson Agree on His Successor.

When Marshall O. Roberts, the merchant and noted art patron, died in 1880, he left a net estate of $2,818,117. At present the estate is worth $4,981,021. During the last thirty-five years, $7,190,992 has been paid out of the estate to the heirs and for other necessary expenses.

These facts are recited in a petition filed in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Susan L. Roberts-Vivian who was Mr. Roberts's wife, and who is now the wife of Colonel Ralph Vivian of the British army. The petition accompanies one filed by her step-daughter, Mary M. Roberts of 4 West Fifty-first Street, and is for the appointment of a trustee of the estate in place of John F. Patterson, deceased.

The applications ask that Henry Thompson a lawyer, be appointed. The petition filed by Mrs. Vivian gives the annual income of the estate as $200,000, of which she receives $70,000, and each of the other two heirs, Mary and Marshall O. Roberts receive $95,000 a year.

Mrs. Vivian was Susan Endicott of Salem, Mass. She was very young when she met Mr. Roberts on a transatlantic steamer in 1875. Mr. Roberts was then 75 years old, and she was his third wife. Mr. Roberts had one son and two daughters, Mary and Mrs. Caroline Van Wart. Another son was born of the third marriage, who was also named Marshall O. Roberts, the first son having died. Mrs. Van Wart is also dead. In his will, Mr. Roberts left his two houses at 105 and 107 Fifth Avenue, and all their contents, which included his fine collection of paintings, for the use of his wife for life, and stipulated that all of the expense of caring for them should come out of the general estate.

Mrs. Vivian married her present husband on Jan. 7, 1892, and determined to make her home in England. She selected about thirty of the most valuable paintings to carry with her to her new home. Then the rest of the contents of the houses were sold for $57,704. Mr. Patterson invested the money in mortgages on West End Avenue. Mrs. Vivian protested, saying she did not direct such an investment. The mortgages turned out bad, and the property was bid in by the executors with a loss of $11,290. There were other disagreements between her and Mr. Patterson the principal one relating to the sale of the two houses in Fifth Avenue. They were finally sold for $500,000. The differences between Mrs. Roberts and Mr. Patterson grew into legal proceedings, and the controversy was submitted to a referee who sustained Mr. Patterson. It was said at the time that Miss Roberts took the part of Mr. Patterson, and that she quarrelled with Mrs. Vivian over the matter.

The fact that both Mrs. Vivian and Miss Roberts agree on the appointment of Mr. Thompson to succeed Mr. Patterson, indicates that if there had been a quarrel between them, it has been healed.

Killed While Asleep Under Car.

While taking out some cars from the barns at 199 Eleventh Avenue, yesterday morning, employes of the street railroad discovered the lifeless body of an unidentified man lying on the tracks. He had apparently sought sleep under a car, and when the crew took it out was run over and killed. Dr. Johnson, summoned from Bellevue Hospital, declared the man had been dead for three or four hours.

PUPILS NEED MEDICAL CARE.

Bureau Reports 695,600 in Schools Are Neglected.

The inadequacy of the city's present provision for the physical examination of school children is pointed out in a statement just prepared by the Bureau of Welfare of School Children of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Willard D. Straight is Chairman of this bureau, and the statement is prepared by Edward F. Brown, its Superintendent. The statement, in part, follows:

"Figures derived from a study of the Health Department statistics, recently issued, indicate that approximately 695,600 of the 925,000 school children of New York, or 75.2 per cent. of all, are apparently in need of medical attention for one or more of the physical defects common to children. According to the Health Department practice, each school child is entitled to free examination by a school doctor in order that defects may be discovered and then treated by family physicians, or, in the case of poor families who cannot afford a doctor, by the free clinics for school children.

"But owing to the inadequacy of the staff of doctors assigned to this work, only 33 per cent. of the children are given a thorough examination for physical defects each year. In other words, 67 per cent. of the 925,000, or 619,750, remain in school handicapped by defective teeth, vision, hearing, nasal breathing, hypertrophied tonsils, cardiac diseases, defective nutrition, or other physical deformities.

"The benefit of the $514,970 spent by the city for this work thus goes to less than one-third of the children annually. Wholly aside from the inequality to children who are neglected in the examination, there is an economic side of the question which affects the city as a whole. In one year 167,577 children failed of promotion. Based on the semi-annual per capita expenditure of $17.29 for education, it cost the city $2,898,434 to re-educate this group. It is not fair to assume that the failure of these children to advance was due altogether to the physical defects which should have been removed. None the less, the improvement manifested by children who had been relieved of their defects, carries the inevitable conclusion that the number of failures to pass to the next grade would be substantially reduced if all the children could be freed from these physical handicaps."

PILOT DIES ON LADDER.

Van Peit Halfway Up Ship's Side When Stricken.

James H. Van Peit, one of the oldest and best-known of the Sandy Hook pilots, lost his life in the storm early yesterday morning while trying to board the Standard Oil Deep Sea Tank 65 outside of Ambrose Light.

Van Peit was on the pilot boat Sandy Hook, and when the tanker signaled for a pilot he started in a rowboat with Samuel Libby and David Binert, apprentices. When the small craft neared the tanker the waves were running high, and Van Peit made a leap from the stern of the yawl for the rope ladder on the ship's side. He was halfway up when he gave a groan and fell backward into the sea. He was picked up almost before he went under, but was dead. Death is supposed to have been due to heart disease.

Libby and Binert rowed with the body back to the Sandy Hook, which took it to Brady's dock, at Stapleton, S. I. E. C. Mitchell, Jr., a nephew of the dead man, and also a pilot, had the body taken to an undertaker's. He said his uncle had never complained of heart trouble, but that he was a good swimmer, and would not have drowned in the short time he was in the water.

Van Peit lived with his family at 265 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. He had been a pilot since 1888.

Shoots at Fleeing Auto Thieves.

Joseph Shuman, proprietor of a café at 149 West 125th Street, heard some one start the motor of his automobile in front of the building yesterday morning. He looked out in time to see two men direct the car down the street and toward Seventh Avenue. Shuman ran after the men, who were unable to take the turn north of Seventh Avenue. The car ran into the rail of the parked space in the middle of the street. Patrolmen Kasinsky of the West 123d Street Station fired three shots at the occupants of the motor, but they escaped.

LAWYER SUES 'TOMBS ANGEL'

John S. Wise, Jr., Asks $25,000 for Services in Will Case.

Miss Mary Clementine Smedley has been sued in the Supreme Court by John S. Wise, Jr., for $25,000 for legal services. Miss Smedley is about 50 years old, for a time was known as "The Tombs Angel," and later became conspicuous through her fight for part of the estate left by Hiram H. Lamport, founder of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, who died in Paris in January, 1907. Miss Smedley was his companion or nurse for several years previous to his death. Both were of a religious turn of mind, Miss Smedley having spent much of her time working among the poor.

When Mr. Lamport died he was 86 years old. Eighteen months before his death he made a will, giving to various relatives sums ranging from $300 to $5,000. He gave to Miss Smedley $15,000 and the residue of his estate. A short time before he died he also gave to her securities valued at about $50,000 that were in a safe deposit vault.

Mr. Lamport's relatives contested the will, and Miss Smedley fought in the courts until her money was gone, and then friends rallied to her aid, each contributing frequent sume to keep the fight going. Among those who helped her in this way was the Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur, pastor emeritus of the Calvary Baptist Church.

Mr. Wise was her attorney in the fight, and he won. Miss Smedley gave a dinner in the Waldorf last February to the friends who had helped her, and uttered many praises of Mr. Wise. She said that once, when she was greatly discouraged, she opened her Bible, and the first words that caught her eye were from the Book of John, "A man sent from God whose name was John." So she believed that John S. Wise was the man who would fight and win for her.

But, according to Mr. Wise, Miss Smedley paid him but little that was more substantial than praise. He has in his possession $13,000 in cash belonging to Miss Smedley, as well as some securities. He thinks his service are worth $25,000, and will ask the court to direct Miss Smedley to pay this amount, or to fix some other amount that she must pay. The value of the property that came to Miss Smedley from Mr. Lamport's estate, has been variously estimated from $50,000 to $500,000. All that Miss Smedley would say about it was that she had enough to live easily for the rest of her life.

Efforts to serve papers on her in the suit of Mr. Wise were unsuccessful. She lives with her sister, Matilda, at the Great Northern Hotel, but the process servers could not reach her. Word always came to them from her room that she was out of town, and that her return was uncertain. Justice Finch of the Supreme Court signed an order permitting her to be served by publication.

A long-felt need

The Equitable Building fills a long-felt need of the downtown business section for a building which should be both commensurate with the size and importance of the community it serves, and plumb in the centre of. Downtown business activities.

The best evidence of this is the Equitable rent roll, which is probably the most representative list of New York business names ever gathered under one roof—*and if yours isn't included, it ought to be.*

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

CENTEMERI—Nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-five years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves

For Women

We offer the best glove that can be made at the price—not cheap, but very good,—at

$1.50

"Isere," One of Our Newest
(Pronounced E-zair)

This is a genuine kid glove, not lambskin. Made in all the best colors—the new Battleship and Dreadnaught Grey, Midnight Blue, Tête Negre, Sand—also White and Black.

Special Values at the Bargain Counter, on the Second Floor.

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street



The General Says:

I believe in *men*. Organization is as important as money or mills to an industry. Know-why and know-how are essential to any success. Every one of us has to acknowledge that the same sort of military *preparedness* that fits a nation for its defense is the most effective principle in making an industry of any kind *serviceable* and *profitable* both to manufacturer and consumer.

This great roofing organization is trained like an army

Three enormous mills—officered and manned by the best-trained force ever enlisted in an industrial army—three huge factories that are run like *clockwork*—
Military *exactness* in the securing and selection of *raw material*, and in every step from then on until the *finished product* is distributed and sold—
Constant *readiness*—being prepared every minute for the work to be done the next—
Right *there* you have your finger on the great, essential reasons for the *unfailing satisfaction* every user finds in

Certain-teed Products

Certain-teed Roofing simply has no superior. It is the best roofing that can be made by anybody anywhere, and we are justified in saying that it is the *best made in the world*. We guarantee the *one-ply for five years, two-ply for ten years, and three-ply for fifteen years.*

And that guarantee means the *minimum life* of *Certain-teed* Roofing. It will *outlive* its guarantee, you may believe.

We also make Standard Quality and Competition Quality at lower prices. If you want a cheaper roofing, that cannot bear the *Certain-teed* Guarantee, you can get it of us—and get a better value, too.

A manufacturer's guarantee is worth just as much as that manufacturer's standing and history indicate. The General Roofing Company is the largest institution of its kind in the world. It has a bigger and better equipment than any other concern in the business. When it began business, roofing cost two or three times as much as it does today—and wasn't of as high quality. In other words the General has raised quality and lowered prices—and today out of every five rolls of roofing sold one of them bears the *Certain-teed* label, and the General's sales represent 30% of the *total volume* of all makes of asphalt roofings and building papers.

So we look back at the past with satisfaction and we look ahead to the future with confidence. And we want every dealer in and user of our products to share that satisfaction and confidence, because we know we have the plants, the men and the goods to justify every bit of it.

Your dealer will show you the *Certain-teed* Label. It means just as much to him as it does to you.

At each of our enormous mills we make the following complete lines:

Roll Roofings
Slate Surfaced Roll Roofings
Slate Surfaced Shingles
Wall Boards
Asphalt Felts
Tarred Felts
Blue Plaster Boards
Roof Coatings
Insulating Papers
Deadening Felts
Carpet Linings
Stringed Felts
Dry Saturated Felts
Rosin Sized Sheathings
Plastic Roofing Cements
Coal Tar
Pitch
Shingle Stains
Outdoor Paints

General Roofing Manufacturing Company
World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers
New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Atlanta, Houston, London, Hamburg, Sydney

WE SELL SO
SOCONY
MOTOR
GASOLINE
STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer and the World's Best Gasoline

Conscientious dealers sell SOCONY because they know the difference between the various liquids sold under the general name, "gasoline," and a straight-distilled, homogeneous product—SOCONY Gasoline!

They know that "blended" gasoline is a poor "buy" for their customers *at any price!*

They know that the lighter fraction goes off first, leaving a heavy residue which necessitates carburetor re-adjustments and is one cause of cylinder carbon!

And because they know these things and because they want to hold their trade permanently, conscientious dealers display the SOCONY sign and sell you—

SOCONY
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
MOTOR GASOLINE

CAUTION

The Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign is displayed by all dealers authorized to sell SOCONY Motor Gasoline. Beware of misrepresentation. If it isn't SOCONY it isn't the Standard Oil Company of New York's Gasoline. Look for the weekly Bulletins containing list of SOCONY dealers.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Principal Offices
New York, Buffalo, Albany, Boston

PHILLIES BREAK EVEN—BOSTON AND GIANTS WIN—NEW ATHLETIC RULE—YACHTS—TENNIS

ALEXANDER LANDS ANOTHER VICTORY

Phillies Great Pitcher Has Won 29 Games—Even Break with St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—Grover Cleveland Alexander, the Phillies' one big hope in the exciting pennant race, won his twenty-ninth victory of the season today when the Phils downed the Cardinals in the first game of a double header by a score of 6 to 2. Then the Cards reversed the decision, and, with Red Ames pitching great ball, the visitors were defeated, 1 to 0, in ten innings, Ames allowing the Quaker sluggers but one hit.

In the first game St. Louis got only four hits off Alexander. Of these, one in the fourth and two in the eighth, combined with infield errors, gave the Cardinals their two runs. The Phils reached Lefty Robinson for three doubles, which figured in the run getting. Bancroft, Cravath, and Whitted made the triples. Alexander was always master of the situation with runners on the bases, and never was he in danger.

Ames pitched one of the best games of his long career in the second engagement. His performance was almost perfect. The lone hit off him was made by Whitted, a pop single to centre field in the eighth inning. Only thirty-one batsmen faced him, three reaching first base. Not one runner got as far as second.

George Chalmers lost the game for the Phils in the tenth inning, with one out. Huggins singled, and went around to third when Chalmers uncorked a wild pitch. Bob Bescher then sent a single to right, and Huggins romped home with the victory. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	5	1	1	0	2	Hug's, 2b	3	1	2	3	2
Banc'ft, ss	4	1	2	2	7	Besc'r, lf	4	0	1	5	0
Pask't, cf	3	1	0	2	0	Betzel, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Crav'h, rf	3	1	2	1	0	Long, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Lude's, 1b	3	1	0	13	2	Gonz's, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Whit'd, lf	4	0	2	4	0	Hyatt, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Nleh'f, 2b	3	0	0	1	1	Snyder, c	3	0	0	2	1
Burns, c	4	0	0	1	1	Hoby, ss	3	0	1	1	5
Alexa'r, p	4	1	0	3	2	Robin'n, p	3	0	0	0	2
Totals	33	6	8	27	15	Totals	32	2	4	27	11

Errors—Stock, Bancroft, Nlehoff, Hyatt.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Bancroft, Cravath, Whitted, Hornsby. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; off Robinson, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Robinson, Luderus. Struck out—By Alexander, 1; by Robinson, 2. Passed ball—Burns. Time of game—One hour and twenty-nine minues. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b	5	1	2	1	7	Stock, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
B'sch'r, lf	5	0	2	2	0	B'cr'ft, ss	4	0	0	1	6
Betzel, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	Pask't, cf	3	0	0	4	1
Long, cf	4	0	0	1	0	C'r'th, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Gonz's, 1b	4	0	1	12	1	Lud's, 1b	3	0	0	11	1
Hyatt, rf	3	0	0	1	0	Whted, lf	3	0	1	2	0
*Dolan, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Nleh'f, 2b	3	0	0	3	4
Snyder, c	3	0	1	0	3	Burns, c	2	0	0	4	0
Hoby, ss	3	0	0	4	3	Chal'rs, p	3	0	0	1	4
Ames, p	3	0	0	1	2						
Total	34	1	7	30	15	Total	29	0	1	†28	17

†Ran for Hyatt in the ninth inning.
*One out when winning run scored.
Error—Nlehoff.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Bescher. Three-base hit—Gonzales. Earned run—St. Louis 1. Double play—Paskert and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 9. Bases on balls—Off Chalmers, 4; off Ames, 2. Struck out—By Chalmers, 2; by Ames, 7. Wild pitches—Chalmers, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

GIANTS HIT HUMPHRIES.

Tailenders Defeat Cubs in Batting Game by Score of 7 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19. — The Giants helped Humphries pad his long losing streak today by handing the Cubs a 7 to 1 trimming. The game shunted the Cubs down to seventh place, a mere two and one-half games ahead of the tail-end Broadway contingent.

Heavy hitting settled Humphries's hash yesterday, just as it bas dragged him down in defeat in every slah start he has made since Aug. 17. In his seven losers, Humphries's opponents have belied his efficiency in fierce fashion, totaling forty-six runs, though a small percentage of these tallies was put over at the expense of rescuers.

Humphries was a rattling good heaver for seven rounds yesterday, surrendering five hits and one run. Dave Robertson assembling three of these drives, one a homer in the seventh which knotted the count at one all. Ralph Stroud, who was duelling with Humphries, also gave a brilliant exhibition, but was derricked in favor of a pinch hitter in the eighth, leaving the mound with a record of but four hits against his curving. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	5	1	1	2	0	Good, rf	3	0	1	3	0
R'ts'n, rf	4	1	2	4	0	K'sely, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	Fisk'r, ss	4	0	0	1	2
M'kle, 1b	4	0	0	13	0	Sch'tz, 2b	3	0	0	0	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	1	1	4	Sch'te, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Becker, cf	4	2	1	3	0	Phel'n, 2b	4	0	0	3	4
Grant, 3b	4	0	1	2	3	Sh.	1	0	0	0	0
Schang, c	3	0	1	2	1	Saier, 1b	4	0	0	11	1
Stroud, p	2	0	0	0	2	W'ms, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Meyers, c	0	0	0	0	0	McCarthy,					
†Bah'gton	0	1	0	0	0	Archer, ss	2	0	0	2	3
*Benton, p	1	0	0	0	0	Archer, c	3	1	0	1	4
						H'ph's, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	35	7	12	27	13	Total	32	1	4	27	18

*Batted for Stroud in the eighth inning.
†Ran for Meyers in the eighth inning.
Errors—Doyle, Becker, Millard, Archer.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Phelan, Good, Burns. Home run—Robertson. Stolen bases—Saier, Becker. Earned runs—New York, 6. Sacrifice hit—Schang. Double plays—McCarthy, Archer, Saier, McCarthy, Phelan, and Good; McCarthy, Phelan, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Humphreys, 1. Hits—Off Stroud, 4 in 7 innings; off Benton, none in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Stroud, (McCarthy.) Struck out—By Humphries, 1; by Stroud, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Braves Take First from Reds.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Boston won the first game of the series from Cincinnati today, 3 to 2. It was a pitchers' battle. Rudolph and Schneider both working well, the former, however, having a shade the better of it. In the fifth inning Rudolph hit Clarke, who later scored on Maranville's error and Schneider's single. A base on balls and two singles in the sixth netted Boston two runs. Mollwitz made a home run in the eighth, tying the score. Gowdy singled in the ninth and Fitzpatrick ran for him. An out and Moran's double scored the winning run. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	0	2	2	0	Kil'fr, cf	4	0	2	2	0
Evers, 2b	4	0	0	3	1	Groh, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Co'p'n, cf	4	0	0	0	0	Herzog, ss	4	0	1	1	4
Magee, lb	4	0	0	13	0	Grif'h, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Smith, 3b	2	1	1	1	4	Rod's, 2b	3	0	1	1	3
Con'y, lf	3	1	1	4	0	Leach, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Ma'v'e, ss	4	0	1	4	1	Clarke, c	3	1	0	4	1
Gowdy, c	3	0	1	0	4	Moll's, 1b	3	1	1	12	0
Whaling, c	0	0	0	0	0	Schn'r, p	3	0	2	0	1
Rudolph, p	4	0	0	0	0	*Willis's	1	0	0	0	0
†Fitz'k	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	32	3	6	27	6	Totals	33	2	5	27	10

*Batted for Rodgers in the ninth inning.
†Ran for Gowdy in the ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Rudolph, Rodgers.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Schneider, Moran. Three-base hit—Leach. Home run—Mollwitz. Stolen base—Moran. Earned runs—Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hits—Moran, Evers. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Cincinnati, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Rudolph, Clarke. Struck out—By Schneider, 4. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No Games Scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 7; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 2.
St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
(Ten innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 4; Kansas City, 0.
Newark, 6; Kansas City, 4.
Chicago, 3; Buffalo, 0.
Chicago, 5; Buffalo, 1.
Baltimore, 12; St. Louis, 9.
(Twelve innings.)
Baltimore, 0; St. Louis, 0.
(Called third; darkness.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	92	45	.672	17
Detroit	91	60	.646	13
Chicago	82	58	.586	14
Washington	76	61	.555	17
New York	61	76	.448	18
St. Louis	58	80	.421	16
Cleveland	53	86	.381	15
Philadelphia	39	97	.287	18

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	79	69	.572	16
Brooklyn	75	64	.539	15
Boston	75	64	.539	15
St. Louis	69	75	.479	10
Cincinnati	66	73	.475	15
Pittsburgh	65	76	.472	10
Chicago	62	77	.471	18
New York	63	76	.463	15

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	78	60	.565
Chicago	76	63	.547
St. Louis	76	65	.539
Newark	74	64	.533
Kansas City	71	67	.514
Buffalo	70	71	.497
Brooklyn	68	74	.479
Baltimore	45	92	.328

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Takes Both Games of Double-Header from St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.—Newark won the two final games of the series from Kansas City today. The first, 4 to 0, and the second, 6 to 4. The first game was a victory for Kaiserling, who allowed the locals but two hits, and gave no basee on balls. Henning struck out five men and allowed only five hits, but four of them were for extra bases.

The second game was a hard hitting contest. The locals made the more hits, but the visitors' blows were bunched. Scoree:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	2	0
Kansas City	0	0	0

Batteries—Kaiserling and Huhn; Henning and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	2
Kansas City	1	0	1

Batteries—Moran, Moseley, and Huhn; Packard, Adame, and Brown.

Chifeds Make First Triple Play.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Chicago's timely batting won two games from Buffalo here today, the first 3 to 1 and the second 3 to 0. Good support behind Brown won the first game. McConnell's pitching was the feature of the second, the visitors making but four hits off him. Schulz was in good form in the second game, but weakened in the sixth inning, and Chicago's four hits and a sacrifice brought in the three runs which decided the game. The Chicago team made their first triple play of the season in the first game, when a fly to the first baseman and a snappy throw to second caught runners off first and second bases. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1
Chicago	1	0	1

Batteries—Anderson, Schulz, and Blair, Allen; Brown and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	3

Batteries—Schulz and Allen; McConnell and Wilson.

Twelve-Inning Game at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—A series of singles mingled with St. Louis's errors gave Baltimore the first game of a double-header with St. Louis here today; score, 12 to 9. The visitors won in the twelfth inning, after almost three and a half hours' play. The second game was called on account of darkness during the third inning, neither side having scored. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0
St. Louis	4	0	0

Batteries—Johnson, Koung, Conley, Leclair, Ownes, and Russell; Davenport, Crandall, Flank, and Chapman.

Dodgers Win Exhibition Game.

Special to The New York Times.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 19.—In an exhibition game here today the Brooklyn National League team defeated the Kokomo Red Sox by a score of 3 to 1. Despite the small score made by the leaguers they put up a good game, but apparently did not make much effort to get around the diamond after getting the three runs. Wetzel and Hart both pitched a good game for Kokomo and received good support except in the third inning. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	3
Kokomo	0	0	1

Batteries—Mall, Dell, and Miller; Wetzel, Hart, and Kelly.

Nixon Starred at Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—Centre Fielder Nixon's batting was the principal factor in the defeat of the S. & S. tesm, a local semi-professional aggregation, by the Brooklyn Nationals here this afternoon. Nixon tied the score with a home run in the sixth inning and his single in the tenth drove in the winning tally. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0
S. & S.	1	0	0

Batteries — Appleton, Rucker, Coombs, Smith, Pfeffer, and M. Wheat; Hartner and Moss.

Yankees Perform at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 19.—The New York Americans beat Stamford, 6 to 4, here today. The Yankees used Brady, a recruit pitcher, Barron, a New England League pitcher, under contract to go with the Boston Red Sox, struck out six Yankee batsmen in five innings. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Yankees	1	0	0
Stamford	0	0	0

Batteries—Brady and Kreuger; G. Smith, Barron, and Butler.

American Association.

At Columbus—Colombus, 7; Kansas City, 4.
At Louisville—Milwaukee, 2; Louisville, 1.
Milwaukee, 1; Louisville, 1.
At Minneapolis—Cleveland, 4; Minneapolis, 1.
Minneapolis, 6; Cleveland, 3.
At Indianapolis—St. Paul, 3; Indianapolis, 2.
St. Paul, 5; Indianapolis, 3.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Mobile, 7; Nashville, 4.
At Memphis—Birmingham, 13; Memphis, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE CHALLENGES 'O. B.'

New Organization Proposes That It Be Allowed to Play in World's Series.

In a challenge sent yesterday to organized baseball for a world's series James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, waives financial interests, and offers to turn the Federal League's entire share of its receipts, win or loss, over to a charity designated by a tentative committee composed of President Woodrow Wilson and Mayors William Hale Thompson of Chicago and John Purroy Mitchel of New York. Letters inviting them to serve in the event of acceptance by the National Commission of the Independent's challenge were sent last week.

Contending that the best intsrests of baseball can be preserved only through competition such as a three-cornered series embracing all the major leagues would provide, Mr. Gilmore directed the challenge to the National Commission, leaving all details to that body. Following is a copy of the challenge:

To "Garry" Herrmann, the Hon. John K. Tener, and B. B. Johnson, members of National Commission:

Gentlemen: On behalf of the Federal League I hereby challenge the winner of the series between the National and American Leagues of 1915 for a series of as many games as you may suggest, for the baseball championship of the world. The Federal League's share of the receipts, win or loss, to be turned over to the charitable organization selected by a committee composed of the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, the Hon. William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, and the Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York.

In my unanswered challenge of 1914 to you I fully elaborated on why the world's championship in baseball could not properly be decided without the Federal League being represented. Therefore no necessity of again outlining our reasons.

I am sure that the American public want an undisputed champion of the great national game and not an alleged world's championship team.

Awaiting the courtesy of a reply, I remain yours truly,

JAMES A. GILMORE, President.

Transportation and all other expenses incurred by the Federal League pennant winners in participating in such a series as Mr. Gilmore suggests would be borne by the independent league, he explained. He insists that any one of five teams now in the thick of the Federal League pennant fight is capable of defeating any team or teams in organized baseball.

"In every other branch of sport competition is encouraged," commented the Federal League President, "and every effort le made to have honorably installed in each division a champion meriting the title.

"In organized baseball the chief aim has been to stifle competition and check the natural growth of the game to a point where it can be controlled by a few.

"American and National League teams cannot be literally considered as rivals in the national game. They do not compete for public support in any city where there are two teams in organized baseball and are therefore only business partners in one company. Unless the Federal League is given a chance to enter such a series there can be no bona fide world's title decided by games between members of the same baseball firm."

President Gilmore stated last night that he would be greatly surprised if the two major leagues did not recognize the Federal League challenge. He also stated that if they ignored it the Federal League would claim the championship. Last year, when the Federal League challenged, the officials of organized baseball pointed out that the Feds were looking for the loser's end of the receipts. President Gilmore says that his organization repudiates any motive of this kind by offering to give the money to charity and by offering to defray their own expenses.

In answer to the argumsnt that the rules of the National Commission prohibit clubs from playing with teams outside of organized ball, President Gilmore cited a number of cases where major league clubs had played factory teams and teams which were in no way connected with any league of organized baseball.

CHIFEDS WANT SERIES.

Chicago Fans Ask for Contests With Cubs and White Sox.

The Whale Fans Clnh of Chicago, an organization formed to boost Jos Tinker's Chicago Feds, have sent letters broadcast in Chicago, advocating a three-cornered series for the championship of Chicago, between the Cubs, White Sox, and Chicago Feds.

With each letter is sent a petition which is to be filled out with twenty-five names. The campaign for the series is being conducted by H. P. Runkel, President of the Whale Fans Club. The petition is addressed to Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, who is asked to use his best efforts to bring about the series.

Organized baseball men say that such a series is out of the question, as the rules of the National Commission prohibit clubs playing outlaw teams.

Bayonne Honors Jack Dunn.

Friends of Manager Jack Dunn of the Richmond International Club celebrated "Jack Dunn Day" in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday. Dunn played his first baseball games while a member of the old West Side and Centreville Athletic Clubs of Bayonne and later became a member of the New York Giants. Dunn and his Richmond players were escorted from the railroad station to the ball park by a number of clubs, headed by a brass band, and the Richmond Club played a game with the Babcock & Wilcox team, winners of this year's championship in the New Jersey Manufacturers' League. Richmond won by a score of 11 to 3. Mayor Pierre P. Garven, on behalf of Dunn's friends, presented him with a silver loving cup. After the game there was a banquet in Dunn's honor.

Hackensack Golfers Busy.

In the second round for the club championship of the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday E. Palmer beat H. F. Harrison 6 up and 4 to go. C. C. Vanbuskirk beat G. H. Eypper 6 and 5. G. A. Paul beat J. H. Abeel 6 and 4. C. H. Zahriske beat J. M. Holberton 1 up.

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PONTIAC LEADS FLEET.

Bowes Yacht Wins Handicap Class Regatta at New Rochelle.

Pontiac, W. H. Bowes's yacht, of the first division of the handicap yacht racing class, won the officers' trophy in the annual regatta of the class sailed off New Rochelle yesterday. This trophy was offered for the yacht of any of the several divisions making the fastest corrected time over the course, and for the purpose of equaling the opportunities for all the fleet differential allowances from one class to another were calculated. Incidentally, Pontiac was the first yacht to finish, and she therefore beat on actual time the two fast Class P yachts, Amoret and Anita, which are also enrolled in the handicap class, although entitled to time allowances from both of them. Alerion, the twenty-year-old model of the famous Americas Cup yacht Defender, won the Handicapper's Trophy offered for yachts that had sailed in at least three races during the season, and in not won a first prize. Her competitors for this trophy were Clare and Kenmuir, her class companions in the second division.

There were twenty yachts at the starting line, six of the first division, seven of the second division, divided for this race into two groups, one of four lightweather boats and one of three heavyweather craft; three of the third division, and four of the fourth. The course for all was from the starting line at the gas buoy at the entrance to Echo Bay to the racing buoy off Parsonage Point; thence to the racing buoy on the westerly side of Hempstead Harbor, and thence home. The wind was west at the start, and the made windward work on the first leg, a run on the second, and a broad reach on the third. The strong wind of the early morning had worked up a heavy sea, so that it was by no means easy going on the windward leg. During the afternoon the wind lightened considerably and shifted toward the south, so that at the finish the sea had quieted down. The six yachts of the first division made one of the prettiest starts of the season. They were all close on the line, on the starboard tack, with Anita in windward berth, her bowsprit covering the mark as the signal was set. Oku and Amoret were close astern, and all were over the line within five seconds. Anita did not hold her advantage, however. She lost it in a shift of wind on the second leg, and was the last of the division to finish. Carolina was third over the line, but got into a mix-up with Senora on the windward leg and thereby lost second prize. While on the port tack she crossed the bow of Senora which was on the starboard tack, and could not quite clear, for in the jump of the sea Senora's bowsprit crashed down on Carolina's boom and was snapped off. Senora then withdrew. Carolina was disqualified, and the second prize for the first division fell to Oku. The first prize went to Pontiac along with the Officers' Trophy.

Winners in the other divisions were: Second division, A, Mediator; second place, Red Wing; second division, B, Alerion; third division, Reg; fourth division, Whitecap; second place, Miss Modesty.

KATOURA RETAINS CUP.

Robert E. Tod's Schooner Defeats Atlantic II. Over 264-Mile Course.

By a margin of 32 minutes 56 seconds, Commodore Robert E. Tod's schoonsr yacht Katoura is the winner of the 264-mile race from Ambrose Lightship to Brenton Reef Lightship and return. Her rival, the Atlantic II., the challenger for both this and the Cape May Cup, gave a closer race than for the last-named trophy, for the Katoura won that contest by 4 hours 16 minutes 10 seconds, but the wind was stronger and steadier in the last race.

The Katoura crossed the finish line off Ambrose Lightship yesterday afternoon at 2:45:37 and the Atlantic II. at 3:19:40, making the elapsed time of the Katoura 20 hours 44 minutes 53 seconds, and that of the Atlantic II. 28 hours 17 minutes 51 seconds. The Katoura was the defender of both cups, so she still holds them subject to another challenge after thirty days have elapsed. After that she must accept a challenge to be prepared to sail a race over the same course within fifteen days of the receipt of the challenge. The same conditions apply to the Caps May Cup.

The Katoura and Atlantic II. had strong easterly winds for the return trip from Brenton Reef Lightship—a fair wind with a following sea.

Previous races for Brenton Reef cup resulted as follows: 1872, Rambler; 1876, Idler; 1875, Genesta; 1898, Navahoe; 1904, Atlantic; 1911, Karina; 1914, Katoura (by forfeit).

SWEDISH CHAMPION LOSES.

Friede Captures Two Races for Manhattan Canoe Trophy.

Hilding Froling, champion of Sweden, went down in defeat before Leo Friede, the international canoe sailing champion. Froling, who represented the Gotsnborg Canoe Club of Sweden, challenged Friede for the Manhattan Challenge Cup. A strong ehh tide was flowing, and the wind was from tne southeast when the two canoes set out over the four-mile course, which had to be circled twice. Sweden's champion proved no match for the American on his heats to the windward, and when Friede finished the race he still had a mile and a half to cover.

William B. Harrison of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club challenged Friede upon landing. Friede defeated him also, but not quite so handily as he did Froling.

FISHER MEDAL FOR ROONEY.

Ravenswood's Crack Sculler Stars in Club Regatta.

After being missing for fifteen years, during which time it practically made a circuit of the globe, the Fisher medal was again placsd in competition yesterday by the Ravenswood Boat Club and became the property for a year of Tom Rooney, ths Long Island club's crack sculler. The annual regatta of the Ravenswood Club was held in North Beach Bay, and of the seven events on the program the senior handicap single sculls race for ths Fisher medal was the feature. The trophy was last won by a Ravenswood member sxactly fifteen years ago. Unwittingly he carried it with him on his journeys throughout the world, and it was only a week ago that be discovered it and returned it to the club.

Roonsy figured in two otbsr victories. Teamed with R. J. Allen, Jr., he captured the senior double sig race, winning by half a length ovsr George Korwan and G. Hampton in 3:09 4-5. The Fisher medal winner stroked the crew which scored in the senior four gig exhibition. The other members of the crew were F. Schenner, No. 3; R. J. Allen, Jr., No. 2; R. J. Allen, Sr., bow, and A. Fuchs, coxswain. The time for thie event was 3:24.

The junior double gig contest went to H. Rodcker and R. Smith, with H. Rappuhn and C. Bonick second, in 4:03 1-5. Rappuhn scored in the junior single gig race, with A. Olding second and J. E. Allen third, in 4:42 2-5. This final event on the program was for junior four gigs, and went to the crew composed of G. McNally, stroke; J. Cassidy, No. 3; J. E. Allen, No. 2; R. Smith, bow, and A. Fuchs, coxswain.

Floating Raft Costs Crew Victory.

A floating raft in Gravesend Bay yesterday was responsible for the defeat of C. W. Ruprecht, Jr., and R. Van Borst, in the senior donbie gig race, which was one of the events postponed from the Nautilus Boat Club's regatta on Saturday. With victory well in hand, and only a few lengths to row, Ruprecht and Van Borst ceased rowing when they came almost abreast of the raft, which they mistook for the finish mark. The oarsmen became aware of their mistake too late to get home first, losing the decision by about two yards to F. Gaab and H. Schmitt. Third place was annexed by W. Coombs and D. Smith, Crew No. 1 triumphed in the senior four-oared gig race. Ruprecht, Baker, Jones, Chobet, and Mahood, coxswain, was boated in the winning gig. The second crew was made up of Gaab, Kavanagh, Gaetjens, Murtagh, and Roolman, coxswain. In the third boat were Coombs, Danielson, Weirich, Schmitt, and Bishop, coxswain.

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PENN AND CORNELL ON THE GRIDIRON

What Is Needed to Correct Last Year's Faults at Both Institutions.

Twenty-two years of uninterrupted competition between the two institutions on the gridiron has led the student of football to bracket Cornell and Pennsylvania when considering the season's prospects of its leading Eastern elevens. For many years Pennsylvania has considered a final victory over the Ithacans either as a triumph well fitted to cap a successful season or as balm for the wounde inflicted by earlier disasters. Likewise, when Dr. A. H. Sharpe, the old Yale star, went to Cornell, he set his heart upon just ons thing, a victory over the Red and Bine.

It was because of the firm faith that it was possible to defeat Pennsylvania, the belief that everything, for the time at least, must be subordinated to that ons accomplishment, and ths conviction that Cornell's rehabilitation in football would never come about without this particular beginning, tbet Sharpe and his aids, Dan Reed and Ray Van Orman, stood up bravely under the fire of some rather savage criticism and worked out their problem. True, Cornell once before had defeated the Quakers, but up to the last two years there bad never been the feeling that the two tsams, even when early season triumphs should have made the Ithecens logical favorites, were meeting on anything like even terms.

As matters stand today, however, it is possible to measure the two elevens on the eve of the annual Thanksgiving Day battle, just as one would measure any otner two, without finding it necessary to make allowances for "high signs" and other elements tbat should be extraneous. This, then, is to date, the achievement of the Cornell coaching system. Honceforth the Ithacans will be able to devote more time to preparing for at least two other important games on the schedule. Last year the team was brought along very nicely for the game with Michigan, and probebly was at the top of its stride in that encounter, yet with enough sound football left to take the Quakers into camp once more. This year, the Cornell system being so thoroughly established, it should bs possible to heed he team for the Hervard game with some confidence in its ability to swing into shape again for the closing battle of the season with the Philadelphians. Gratifying as last year's victory on Franklin Field was to all Cornellians, the bulk of the graduates and undergraduates felt, however, that Pennsylvania was far from being the Pennsylvania of old, and the real rejoicing, after pads and cleats were put away for the year, was founded on the decisive drubbing administersd to Michigan.

To the outsider these appear to be the two remaining flaws in Cornell's football, and it will be extremely interesting to ses whether they will be eradicated or allowed to flourish like the weeds they are this Fall. The real test will come against Harvard on Oct. 23. Judging by past performances, there is notbing to indicate that the Crimson will put on anything save what may well be called the formal Harvard generalship against Cornell, savs in the possible event of being very hard pressed or of fecing actual defeat. The last time they met the Cambridge men allowed the Ithacans to beat themselves the greater part of the time through faulty selection of plays when in their own territory. For this selection excuses have been made at Ithaca, as well as at other institutions, but they will hardly bear analysis.

The explanation usually tuns about as follows: "If I choose to make a forward pass when deep in my own territory the play either goes or it doesn't, and if it does go I have made a big, perhaps a decisive gain." To such an apologist the possible loss looms up only in yards and the loss of the ball. He seems not to have in mind the relative situation of the two elevens on the field. The loss usually means some forty yards that might have been gained by kicking, plus possession of the ball, the combination frequently culminating in a touchdown against the chancetaker in five minutes or less. At times the attempt results in an interesptsd pass and a touchdown in less tban ten seconds. Perhaps the Cornellians are right in adhering to this forward passing on their own side of the field, but to date, and on the records, the evidence is heavily against them.

With an improvement in generalship and a sound defense against the forward pass, the rest of Cornell's football, both in theory and practice, ought to be good enough to stand a chance against any team in the country. The Harvard-Cornell game ought to show a lot that will be vastly interesting.

Pennsylvania's outlook is dubious, despite the prospect of the appearance of plenty of good material. The Quakers, while employing a head coach in the person of George W. Brooke, under contract of last year is still in force, will have Wharton and Dickson, as well as Harold Gaston, actively on the field. Wherton end Gaston are expert line coaches under the Quaker system as it used to be, and their choice has been heartily approved by former Captains who ought to know where to go for the best instruction. Many old Pennsylvanians, indeed, credit Wharton with developing a system of forward play peculiar to the Red and Blue, a system that has been more honored in the breach than in tbe observance in recent years. Certainly in former years the Quakers seemed able to develop really light lines that were of the fighting type

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OUR EXPORTS AND THE LOAN.

Our pro-German friends have made such a vociferous protest against our trade in munitions of war that many persons have no doubt been led to believe that the great bulk of our exports now consists of guns and shells. The detailed statement of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, compared with the exports of the previous fiscal year, published in THE ANNALIST this morning, will serve to destroy this totally erroneous impression. The demonstration is important, because of its direct bearing upon the negotiations now in progress for the establishment of a large credit here to be drawn upon by our customers abroad in payment for what they buy from us.

In the fiscal year ended June 30 last we exported firearms to the value of $9,474,947, against $3,442,297 for the preceding year. Our exports of explosives amounted to $41,476,188, as against $6,272,197 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. Our exports of copper, so largely used in the manufacture of ammunition, on the other hand, fell from $149,479,645 to $99,778,177, a drop of $50,000,000. Our exports of the implements of war were insignificant compared with the outflow of products of our soil and our industries of peace. The total exportation of breadstuffs was $573,823,676, as against $165,302,385 for the previous year. Of animals we exported $77,953,686 worth, as compared with $5,803,659 in the fiscal year 1914. Of leather, tanned skins, and leather manufactures the exports were $120,727,156, against $57,566,261, and of meat and dairy products we sent out shipments amounting to $220,052,990, against $146,227,780. Of refined sugar we sent out $25,615,016, and less than $2,000,000 in the previous year.

It is for the ordinary purposes of commerce, not for war trade, that this credit is needed. It is, indeed, under consideration that the funds made available shall be used entirely for the purchase of commodities other than war material, it being reported that England and France would not be averse to paying in gold for munitions. There is urgent need of the credit for sustaining our own industries, as a provision, and a necessary one, for our very large and growing exports of foodstuffs and manufactures other than those intended for the uses of war. It has been made plain that at a time when our imports have so largely fallen off our foreign customers will be unable to continue their purchases here in present volume unless this credit be extended. Our foreign trade is unbalanced as never before. The bankers of the country and the people of the country now see plainly that the proposed arrangement is directly in our own interest.

The confused and uncertain state of the exchange market shows what would happen if the credit arrangement should fail. We should then feel directly, as we have not felt before, the effect of the war. It would be manifested in trade depression here, in markets vastly overstocked, in falling prices, in wage reduction as the only alternative to a sweeping reduction of working forces through the discharge of men, or the actual shutting down of mills. Mr. JAMES J. HILL has always been alert and active in promoting the interests of the great agricultural States served by his railway system, but he has never been more clearly and nobly inspired to service in that interest than in the effort he is now making to bring the credit negotiations to a successful conclusion.

UNDER THE ZEPPELINS.

The accounts of eyewitnesses of Zeppelin raids on London which reached THE TIMES last night by wireless telegraph from ships on the sea are more detailed than any which have passed the British censor. They give the reader a very clear idea of what it is to be in a city when it is bombarded from the sky. They tell us more than we have known before of the work of the aircraft guns with which London is defended. Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS has not seen a Zeppelin yet, but he was in a London theatre while a Zeppelin was at work over the town, and when shrapnel from an aircraft gun fell upon the roof. His account of the calmness of the audience after the actor-manager had stepped out of his part long enough to assure them they were as safe there as anywhere, tends to increase one's respect for human nature. The men who saw the Zeppelins in the sky manage to set down their impressions so vividly as to enable the reader to see the spectacle for himself—a deadly spectacle, a shameful, brutal way of making war, yet the people who look up at the bomb dropping airships seem to view them without much emotion, and to derive pleasure from the sight of the long gray flying machine illuminated by London's ever ready searchlights.

The censorship has permitted some of the tragic incidents of the raids to be published, and we now know approximately how near to the centre of London the German war balloons have been; one has been plainly visible in the sky from the Haymarket entrance of the Carlton Hotel, and that is the very heart of the metropolis.

NATIONAL GUARD DAY.

The exhibition of mobilization and military operations by the National Guard to be given in Van Cortlandt Park next Saturday was designed by Major Gen. O'RYAN to serve more than one good purpose. It will be practice for the Guardsmen, it will exhibit the efficiency of the members of the organized militia to a multitude of their fellow-citizens, it will encourage recruiting, and it will, best of all, show what the Guard could do, and how they would do it, in an hour of peril. Both of the local brigades will take part. The Seventh Regiment will travel to the park Saturday morning in borrowed motor vehicles, an experiment which, it is hoped, may lead to the formation of a volunteer motor reserve. The cavalry and artillery will go to the camp at night. Infantry, coast and field artillery, as well as cavalry, the commissary department, signal corps, engineers, hospital and ambulance companies will take part in the manoeuvres. Walls will be scaled, bridges built and demolished, and there will be a mimic battle.

Interest in the National Guard increases with public knowledge of its value. A new sense of its relative importance in our land defense has grown upon the public mind through the military discussions of the last year. Development of the organized militia is under way in nearly all the States. In our own, however, it has been rapid, the Guardsman takes himself more seriously as the people he serves awaken to a comprehension of his value, the officers throughout the State are to have the benefit hereafter of schools of the line, such as that which has already done so much for the militia officers of this city. No other State, except Pennsylvania, could make such a showing of men as the militia of New York and Brooklyn alone will make next Saturday, which will be National Guard Day, and will mark an epoch in the history of our citizen soldiery.

THE MODEL CITY.

Plans for the commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary, in 1920, of the landing of the Pilgrims on Mrs. HEMANS's "stern and rockbound coast," the Plymouth Rock district locally styled "Puddle Dock" by "Plymouth folks," are in what may be called the hot weather stages. Men's minds are so occupied with great contemporary events and problems that festivals five years off stir but a languid interest. Of what may be called without impoliteness fantastic schemes of celebration there is no lack. In The Christian at Work Mr. FREDERICK LYNCH invites "serious consideration" for "the establishing "of a great memorial university, "heavily endowed, where special "stress might be placed upon the "study of American history, Americ"can ideals, and American politics, "or where children of foreigners "might be sent to study American "institutions and ideals. That is the "only sort of monument in any way "commensurate with the event."

Massachusetts is so notoriously poor in colleges and universities that golden philanthropists will be apt to tumble over one another in their zeal to endow a memorial university at the capital of Plymouth County. If we take the liberty of deeming Mr. LYNCH's proposal an attempt to paint the lily we are grateful to him for a full account of one of the most delightful combinations of the Arabian Nights and "New England thrift" ever submitted to a discriminating public. It appears that Mr. ELBRIDGE GERRY ANDREWS laid by request before the recent conference of Governors "an announcement con"cerning a part of the proposed cele"bration" at Plymouth. This is the industrial exposition plan to which we have already referred, but it has unique features. Something dignified and enduring must be provided, not "a mere transitory collection" of exposition buildings that will be of no use after the lights are fled and the show is over.

In short, a permanent improvement. Some Massachusetts citizens have thought out the matter of a suitable, lasting Pilgrim memorial:

These citizens believe the solution of the problem was reached when plans and specifications of inspiring genius and scope were laid down for the building and administration of a model city on the shores of Massachusetts Bay.

These citizens propose the city to be built shall be the model city of the world, which the prophets from the most ancient times have predicted, and they propose that the project shall be inspiring because of its proportion, perspective and potentialities.

They propose a permanent city, not a passing exposition, thus eliminating the waste of enormous amounts of money in buildings built for a day, a fitting monument to the spirit typified by Plymouth Rock, a city fireproof, smokeproof, germproof, slumproof, abolishing obstacles to efficiency, economy and evolution, a city composed of zones for manufactories and industries, warehouses and wholesale, retail and shopping, amusements, theatres, &c., libraries, churches, schools, residential, and that the city shall be supported by saving what other cities waste.

That all the public utilities, including the lighting, transportation and heating, shall be controlled by the people who use the revenues they themselves create.

That the city shall have a harbor front owned and controlled by the city, with piers, wharves, warehouses, terminals, procured by concessions paying into the city treasury vast incomes.

That in the city all transportation be by subways, both for passengers and freight.

That the construction of the city be the last word in architecture, sanitation, schools, parks, playgrounds, safe amusements for a sane people.

That the government of the city be housed in a municipal centre and administered by the business men after the fashion of real business.

This model city of municipal socialism and all perfections, including a subway, which perhaps was not predicted by the seers of old, is not to be set up in Boston, as might be expected. Mr. LYNCH says:

While the propounder of the scheme did not mention the exact location of this memorial and model city, the Plymouth people all take it for granted that he had Plymouth in mind, and the project is beginning to take hold of the imagination of the townspeople. They say that Plymouth could easily be made a deep water harbor, and this beautiful city be also the model port for America. They are also saying, "Why not make this city as beautiful as our exposition city, only let it be built of permanent material, brick and stone, instead of plaster, and save the great waste attendant upon exposition buildings?"

Some Plymouth ancient, gravely diverting himself with solitaire at the Old Colony Club, may recall a motion made long ago in a town meeting of East Bridgewater, a Plymouth County interior town. Plans for the development being under discussion, old General Blank arose and said: "Mr. "Moderator, I move you, Sir, that "East Bridgewater be, and hereby is, "made a seaport taown." Doubtless, when the weather repents and reforms, some practicable and impressive plans for the Pilgrim tercentennial will be begun. But it must be said that, allowing the Plymouthians every virtue under heaven, their aesthetic sense as denoted in their public monuments seems a little curious.

THE NEW MEXICAN PLAN.

The conclusion reached by the Pan-American conference on Mexican affairs is that, after a further meeting three weeks hence, each of the republics involved is to recognize formally as the de facto Government of Mexico either of the present provisional Governments which possesses "the mate"rial and moral capacity necessary to "protect the lives and property of "nationals and foreigners." That the republics represented by the conferees may not agree simultaneously as to whether either of the warring Mexican factions has yet formed an effective Government is not unlikely, so provision is made that recognition shall be extended separately by each country "at such time as it may deem proper."

The understanding has been that if all the faction leaders in Mexico did not accept the original suggestion of the Pan-American conference and join in the proposed amicable meeting to arrange for peace the discordant faction would be disregarded in the future proceedings of the mediators. No official announcement was made of this course; the conferees were not committed to it, nor have intelligent observers of Mexican affairs ever believed that to ignore CARRANZA would be wise, but they have hoped that firmness on the part of the mediators would induce him to yield.

The outcome of the deliberations, however, leaves the Mexican question practically where it was before the first meeting of Secretary LANSING and the representatives of the South and Central American republics. Recognition of CARRANZA is clearly in the minds of the conferees, although an opportunity is to be accorded to his opponents to state their own claims. President WILSON's forcibly expressed warning to the Mexican leaders as long ago as June 2 to settle their disputes "within a very short time" conveyed to the world the impression that if the warning was unheeded the United States Government would adopt other means to pacify the country. It is not likely that the plan he then had in view, if he could not induce the leaders to lay down their arms and come to a reasonable agreement, was formal recognition of the one faction leader who refused to listen to the proposal. CARRANZA might as well have been recognized long ago. Since the battle of Leon his party has been much stronger than VILLA's. But, obviously, it has not been strong enough to protect the lives and property of nationals and foreigners throughout Mexico, and its power to develop the "material and moral capacity" necessary to that end within the next three weeks has not been very clearly indicated in such news as we have recently been getting from Mexico. The amiable and commendable idea of enlisting the aid of our neighbors on this continent in the effort to end the war in Mexico has not worked as well in practice as President WILSON's friends have hoped.

FOR PREPAREDNESS.

The confirmed peace advocates, who have been counting on the reported indisposition in the Western and Middle Western States to support the Administration's plans for strengthening the nation's defenses, will derive very little satisfaction from the assurance in a Detroit dispatch in this morning's TIMES that the Michigan Congressional delegation stands solidly for preparedness. A larger navy and a stronger army are demanded by the two Senators and all of the Representatives but one, who chose not to reply to the questions of The Detroit Free Press.

We have no doubt that polls of the Congressional delegations of the neighboring States would have the same result. President WILSON assuredly spoke with knowledge when he told the Secretary of War that there would be no opposition in Congress to the plans for army improvement. In the interior States there is a growing understanding of the need of a large and powerful navy. The opponents of what they are pleased to call "militarism" will have their say in Congress, and will doubtless waste valuable time, but most of the Democrats and Republicans alike will vote for the protection of the country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Premises Need Amendment.

Professor HUGO MUENSTERBERG's article in defense of both German-Americans and what may be called German-Americanism, printed in the Magazine Section of yesterday's TIMES, strikingly illustrated several peculiarities of the efficiency which is his country's proudest boast. That the efficiency, in not a few ways and directions, is real and enviable could be denied no more truthfully than that the Professor's article was an able and interesting presentation of arguments not lightly to be dismissed. Yet it is more than improbable that his logic would convince anybody not already of his own mind. Not all of opposite opinions could answer them, even when their purpose was to prove that hyphenated citizenship is a good, not a bad, thing, but it is not really difficult to see why he wins adhesion only from those who assume the accuracy of his premises.

He said, for instance, that it was not only the right, but the duty, of naturalized citizens of whatever origin to preserve and put at the service of their adopted country the best of their racial qualities, virtues, and abilities. To that statement, of course, enthusiastic assent must be given, but it does not follow that all naturalized citizens and all unnaturalized foreigners resident here have been doing just that and nothing else—it does not follow that the resentment excited by the activities of some of them is an unjust and ungrateful return for benefits received.

Professor MUENSTERBERG knows America and Americans much better than the common run of foreign critics, and the faults with which he charged us we must and do confess frankly enough in our humbler moments, but we are hardly to be cured of them by the forging of passports, the giving of perjured testimony before our Grand Juries, the blowing up of a good neighbor's railway bridges, the incitement of strikes in our factories, or the shooting of our bankers in their suburban homes.

And the Professor has been here long enough to be aware that when he came, and for more than a century before, Germany and Germans were at least as well liked by the native stock as England and the English—that our ancient grievances and instinctive prejudices were against the latter, not the former—that if there has been a change since it is not because of the display by his people of the fine qualities and potencies with which he credits them.

Why Don't You Pay the Doctor?

With the characteristics that are common to doctors' bills most of us are lamentably familiar, for they are apt to be objects of a contemplation not less careful than painful—or not less painful than careful, if that be the better way to put it. Knowledge of new possibilities in the doctor's bill is given, however, by one which has reached THE TIMES office from a town up the State—an unreceipted one, by the way, but that peculiarity is not what makes it a novelty.

The unusualness lies in a neatly printed little lecture on the back of the bill—a lecture addressed to the public and telling "laymen," as the doctors like to call us other folk, that there are, or at least ought to be, "medical ethics" for the patient as well as for the practitioner. It pleads that the doctor is only human as concerns the need of occasional rest, and that therefore decently considerate people will call him at night only when a real emergency exists. It reminds all and sundry that the doctor's professional preparation is so long and costly that it is rare for him to earn anything before he is 30, and he is lucky indeed when he doesn't begin practice with a debt of $2,000 or $3,000 for his education to burden him. This, the little lecture assumes, not unreasonably, to be one of the reasons why doctors' bills should be paid as promptly as others, and with whatever semblance of contentment can be achieved.

One learns, too, from the back of this bill that the doctor has not escaped the increased cost of living that marks these latter days. Indeed, his expenses are declared to have increased "wonderfully"—non-professionals are wont to use another word when characterising their own experiences along this line, but "wonderfully" serves—and the curious exhortation ends with—

The doctor is using his best thought and skill to help you get well and keep well. Please reciprocate by paying him so he can do efficient work and keep his credit.

Whether or not people will like to get from their doctors bills decorated in this way is a question. Probably they will not, as it hints past negligence on their part and demands reform, and nobody really enjoys that—much. Just the same, all the statements on this bill seem to be true and its logic is sound in the abstract.

Feline Crime to Get Attention.

Now it is the cat that is to be the subject or victim of an investigation at least semi-official. The Association of Audubon Societies has been moved by divers and sundry appeals from people interested in birds and their protection to take up the cat problem in a serious and scientific way. The intention is to discover, if possible, just what, or rather just how much, foundation there is for the common impression that cats are killers of birds to an extent dangerous to the survival of feathered species, at any rate in the neighborhood of the human habitations that cats share, which includes the majority of homes outside of the larger cities, and not a few in them.

There is no doubt that cats catch and kill birds, or that some cats, in the course of a Summer's hunting, will make way with the fledglings from a good many nests. Of adult birds they probably capture not enough to make any easily measurable decrease of the winged populations. All cats take in birds an obviously sinister interest, but far from all cats find the catching of them a sufficient recompense for the expenditure of energy it requires.

Tabby, oftener than Tom, commits the crime of avicide, and her motive is usually unselfish—she does it mostly to interest, amuse, and instruct the kittens, surely a worthy purpose from the cat point of view, and cats are under no obligation to take any other. At any rate they never do, and tolerate and exploit their human associates without ever having for them even a gleam of real affection.

Dogs, now—but these remarks are already sufficiently extended to set the cat worshippers going.

Militarism in the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial concerning the Swiss military system you make this statement: "On that basis the United States would have to muster a force of 10,000,000 armed men, and that would be militarism with a vengeance."

Militarism does not depend upon the number of men under arms, especially when called forth to repel an invasion or in time of imminent danger, but upon the social and legal relation existing between the civilian population of the country and the military forces thereof, together with the length of time and reason for which the armed forces are maintained. If the United States found it necessary to repel an invasion on the North, East, South, and West and protect the Canal Zone and insular possessions at the same time, an army of 10,000,000 men might be necessary, though that is doubtful; but in such an emergency we would not call it militarism.

Why all this clamor in the United States about militarism? We have no hereditary officers; our army is composed of men and officers from all walks of life and from every section of the country. Every one of our Presidents except two, perhaps, has at some time and for various periods served in the regular army, the volunteers, or the organized militia, and not once has a charge of militarism been made against any one of them. There is no more reason to suppose that any officer in the army, now or hereafter, would attempt, or even desire, to usurp Governmental power and oppress the people and maintain his position by resort to arms. E. B. A.

New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

Training for Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Plattsburg encampment is doubtless a step in the right direction, but if the idea is, as has been stated, to create material for future officers, the effort is quite inadequate. Ability to put up a tent, carry a pack, and undertake long marches are not the only requirements of a soldier. The mind and temperament must be trained to the discipline and self-control which are absolutely essential to fit a man for battle, and these cannot be acquired in a few weeks of training.

Every man who went through the Cuban campaign can testify to the unnecessary misery, disease, and death due to the extraordinary inefficiency and unpreparedness on the part of those in authority, yet we still have with us advocates of unpreparedness. Those who know shudder to think of what would happen to those patriotic men who, by reason of their military knowledge, constitute the first line of defense, if trouble should occur with a first-class power. Theirs would be the sacrifice that the unprepared, the untrained, the indifferent might live.

A. L. WHITEHOUSE.

New York, Sept 10, 1915.

That Children Might Play Safely.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The necessity for playgrounds for children in various parts of the city is made apparent when it is a daily occurrence to see hundreds of young boys and girls roller skating, playing ball, tag, and other games on the crowded asphalt street.

In Detroit, Mich., this need was also apparent, but the want has been supplied through the efforts of philanthropic men who have either purchased or leased small parcels of vacant property in thickly populated districts, and have fitted up such property with tennis courts, swings, and various other equipment.

In nearly every section of New York may be found three or four vacant lots which could be fitted up at comparatively small expense, and the children in each particular locality could be gathered onto that playground, thus relieving the streets and materially decreasing accidents.

O. C. HUTCHINSON.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1915.

Papers That Are Hard to Handle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Pope has at last voiced a long-felt want when he asks for a newspaper that can be easily handled in "the congested space afforded by the transit facilities of a great city." I also find great difficulty in handling the newspaper. When I am obliged to stand all the way downtown, I cannot even open the sheets, but can only peruse superficially the headlines. And when I reach the bottom of the page and see that inevitable "continued on Page 4 or 5 or 6," I could grind my teeth in rage, as I have not the room to turn the big pages, and if I should try to let go of my trusty strap I would surely tumble, paper and all, into the lap of some one sitting in front of me.

In the words of Mr. Pope: "Cannot some one invent a paper which will be as convenient as a book?" There are thousands upon thousands of people who are obliged to use the subway and the trains of the elevated railway in going to their respective shops and offices. All these people would, I am sure, welcome such a change.

HELEN GREENBERGER.

New York, Sept. 14, 1915.

For Safety in Small Boats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The accounts of "Seven Drowned in a Day," and of many similar occurrences, raise the question whether it would not be proper and advisable and in the interest of "safety first" to have laws enacted that would require a life preserver, with a thirty-foot rope attached, placed in every rowboat and canoe. ELMER E. JOHNSON.

Spring Valley, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915.

Worse Than Rats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Williams's idea as outlined in his letter to you in regard to rats on Riker's Island is very clever. Apparently all you have to do to rid your house of rats is to fill it with snakes. Maybe Mr. Williams keeps a "snakery" where we could get the "Orphibulus deritus tianguius"? D. A. W.

New York, Sept. 15, 1915.

THE GIRL IN COLLEGE.

She Rarely Has a Chance to Know the Men In Her Own Class.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the articles written by "Barnard, 1905," and "Columbia, 1903." The latter states that, although he attended teas given at Columbia, he found it impossible to become acquainted with the desirable young ladies who were present. The same state of affairs exists today, and I would not the blame, not on the young men and women, but on the lack of interest which the university takes in promoting the social atmosphere.

It has always seemed strange to me that two such institutions as Barnard and Columbia could each be a vital part of the same university and yet have so little in common. There is absolutely no social intercourse between the young men and women, except that which is afforded about once or twice a year when the French or German societies join in staging a play. Even in the classroom it is quite impossible to become acquainted. I have attended for a whole college year Columbia courses which were open to Barnard girls and at the end of that time have not seen any of the young men and women in the same class show even a sign of recognition when they passed each other.

This impossibility is a condition much to be lamented. Unless a Barnard girl happens to become acquainted with a few Columbia men outside of college she has no opportunity of ever meeting any or of attending any of the college events. I have often felt ashamed when I have heard girls who have never attended the university conversing on the happenings at Columbia, and, not through any fault of mine, I have had to confess my ignorance of many of the affairs which had taken place there.

Would it not be a good plan if the members of the Faculty made some special effort to bring the young people together? If they cooperated in issuing invitations to the respective students or corresponding classes and acted as a means to introductions, a series of very pleasant evenings could be arranged which would be enjoyed by every one. There is such a thing as carrying formality too far.

"Columbia, 1913," gave four reasons why he had failed to find his ideal among college women. It grieves me to say that I cannot agree with him in any of the four points which he has made.

(1.) In my experience with my classmates and with graduates of former years I have found only a very few women who had any semblance of being priggish in their intellectualism. On the contrary, they are friendly, companionable, and capable of carrying on an interesting conversation without going to the extreme of "giggling" and acting "silly." I will admit that there are some college girls who act frivolously, but I think this is due to the attitude taken by the men. A majority of the latter are attracted by girls simply because of their looks, their striking attire, or their ability to laugh loudly or make a number of absolutely foolish remarks at which the men are easily amused. Therefore, I believe some girls act frivolously and entirely contrary to their natures in an effort to gain a certain amount of attention from the opposite sex.

(2.) I have failed to note that college women do not honor marriage as a life career. I do not know of any girl of 1914 who would not, at a sacrifice to any interest she may now have, consider an offer of marriage from a respectable man who would be willing to give her the love and companionship which every woman craves. The reason that a few college women still continue to pursue outside interests after marriage is due to the fact that their marriage has not been ideal and that their husbands have in some way failed to complete or round out their lives.

(3.) That some college woman are not cordial to men is perhaps caused by that most disgusting of all characteristics—conceit—which seems to have a prominent place in the make-up of every man. If a girl, in any way, shows her admiration for a member of the so-called superior sex, he immediately becomes puffed up with pride and conceives the idea that the lady in question is madly in love with him. Sometimes he even goes so far as to brag about it to his male companions, thus making the girl a target for unfavorable criticism. Hence many a maiden is forced to convey to the man and to others an impression which is directly opposed to her true feelings.

(4.) That some college women have the idea that men are cruel and selfish is not due alone to the study of history and sociology. Many men are too selfish to give up the liberties which they enjoy during their bachelorhood. But, if men proved themselves otherwise by their actions, we would only be too glad to tell them that they are "good and noble." However, in the present age, and especially in New York City, "good and noble" men are few and far between.

BARNARD, 1914.

New York, Sept. 13, 1915.

Denial from "Everybody's Daily."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are greatly surprised to read in today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES a charge that Dr. Dunik Dia Wasyskich, (Everybody's Daily,) has been either subsidized outright or has been an eager servant to the Austrian representatives and agents in this little known phase of Dr. Dumba's activities, referring to the subject matter of the article in which this charge is contained.

We very much dislike getting into any controversy with any other newspaper, and would not take notice of a matter unless we considered that to remain silent might lead the public to construe such silence as an admission to false charge. This charge against us reflects upon our honesty and integrity, and we wish to advise you that the charge made in your columns, above referred to, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

It has been our policy, in so far as the European situation is concerned, to publish the true facts as the same develop, and to give to our readers, as near as possible, complete and full accounts of the daily happenings, not adding to or subtracting from the truth. Beyond that we have not taken, are not taking, and do not intend to take any position whatever.

FRANK RUSZKIEWICZ,
President Everybody's Daily Pub. Company.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915.

What a Guard Officer Must Know.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with L. U. that social activities should not be the primary inducement to enlist in the service of our country or State, and yet the experience of many years has shown that young men will not take upon themselves the imperative and often irksome duty of a term of enlistment of even three years for the privilege of service only.

It is surprising to learn, according to his letter, that the consensus of opinion among the recruits seemed to be that none of the National Guard officers knew much more about military matters than the Manual of Arms, in spite of the fact that the average term of service of a National Guard officer is much longer than three years; and that frequent periodical examinations cover problems of military tactics, camp sanitation, transportation, food and ammunition supply, &c., following courses of lectures on such subjects by officers of the regular army and other experts in their several lines.

EX-MEMBER.

New York, Sept. 15, 1915.

What Annoys Old Maids.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Natural Old Maid" would be thoroughly contented were she not pestered with the cry of others deploring her state. It is this condition which makes her lot the hardest. Her sister who chose the married life has her reasons for so doing, while she has her reasons for clinging to single blessedness. I, as a Natural Old Maid," find myself as happy if not happier than many married women, but find myself being pitied continually for not having married. It is this which proves the most annoying item in our lives—the criticism of others. M.

New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR.

Far-Sighted Legislation Must Prepare for New Conditions, Industrial, Economic, and Financial.

BY JAMES J. HILL.

From The Annalist, Out Today.

If this country is prudent, it will not wait until the end of the European war to place itself in a position to realize the greatest amount of advantage from the conditions that will then exist. Now is the time to consider what those conditions are likely to be, and what policies on our part they will require.

Everybody knows that the world, after peace has been declared, will be in many ways a different world from that which we have known. This world difference will go far beyond changes of boundaries, allegiances, or balances of power. It will touch the bases of manufacture, commerce, and finance. That country which finds itself best prepared by foresighted legislation to fit its industrial life to that of the new era will be the greatest gainer. Just as carefully as the nations at war study how to triumph in arms should this nation study the opportunities of the peace that must come, in any event, within a reasonable time.

The profoundest change for us will be that from a debtor to a creditor nation. This is already substantially accomplished. A reasonable estimate for the present calendar year places the excess of our exports over our imports at $2,500,000,000. This must be paid in some form of European credit. Fortunately a banking system has been put into effect which makes it possible for the country to handle its new interests without disturbance. But the financial ideas of our people must be enlarged to fit the new sphere in which they should operate. We must cease watching the balance of trade as if it were a barometer, and bend our study to the gigantic new task of maintaining a proper adjustment of the finances of the world. A first preparation for that is a check upon the misuse of credit by our own nation, States, and cities. We cannot avoid failure in the wider field if we continue the reckless borrowing at home that has marked the last twenty years.

Inseparable from this position in international finance is a clearer view of the international quality of productive industry. The end of the war will see the nations not further apart, but drawn closer than ever in an industrial sense. Their contest has given a final proof of their necessary interdependence. In future readjustments of the manufacture and exchange of products, parochial views cannot prevail. Undoubtedly some rearrangement of our tariff duties must be made, in recognition of profound industrial changes that have already taken place, and others that must follow. These cannot any longer be made the sport of parties and the prey of private interests. The tariff should be turned over to a nonpartisan commission of experts, whose recommendation should be listened to before changes can be made, if we are not to sacrifice our natural advantage in that material reconstruction of the world which will follow the coming peace.

Vital in itself, and superior to any other interest because all others are conditioned upon it, is that of transportation. Every man of weighty intelligence and serious purpose, from the President and the ex-President of the country down, is convinced that the railroads of the country must have relief from unjust existing restrictions, and encouragement for that development and extension without which agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce cannot prosper. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission covering the fiscal year 1914 shows that 84.78 per cent. of the outstanding stock of our railroads paid no dividends, and that no interest was paid on the 11.94 per cent. of the total funded debt. For the first eleven months of the current fiscal year there was a decrease, according to the figures of the Bureau of Railway Economics, of 6.8 per cent., as compared with the bad year before, in total operating revenues.

The railroad is the least common multiple of all national industry. Its expansion is an indispensable condition of growth. Like every other activity in the world requiring the investment of capital, it not only will not grow, it will contract if laws and regulations prevent it from earning a reasonable profit. If the railroad had existed at the time our Constitution was framed, there is little doubt that the States would have been forbidden to legislate concerning it, exactly as they were to tax imports. As in the case of the tariff, the regulation of railways should be in the hands of an expert nonpartisan commission, on which both they and the public should have fair representation, with power to act subject only to review by the courts.

As for the foreign carrying trade, American ships need only the same freedom from hampering regulations that those of other countries enjoy to restore the old precedence of our merchant marine. With ocean and land carriers free to make joint rates on export business to get the trade, as those of other nations are not merely permitted but encouraged to do, our foreign trade would take the same precedence that events have given to our international financial position.

In an earlier crisis a great American said: "New occasions teach new duties." It is a fit word and a true word today. A different world is coming into being. All its occasions will, in an important sense, be new. The lot of the American people and the future place of the United States in that world depend less on any one act or policy than on their capacity to take the broad, scientific view of the whole situation. The wisdom of real statesmanship must supersede the petty play of party ambitions and the ruinous selfishness of class interests. If, during the war, it is the nations of Europe that are put to the supreme test, after the war is over it will be our own.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

A Suggestion for Immediate Investigation by a National Agency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all economic developments of the past few years the increase in the number of unemployed in our large cities has impressed me as the most significant. It is possible, of course, that there has been no substantial increase and that we have only just come to a realization of the true conditions. Our past statistics on this subject are meagre to the point of non-existence.

When numerous reliable estimates made last Winter place the unemployment in New York City at approximately 16 per cent. of the total workers, the time has come for some constructive, nation-wide consideration of this question. The other large cities of the United States were not far behind New York in the number of unemployed, for the statistics of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics place the per cent. of unemployed in Boston at 10.2, Chicago at 13.3, Philadelphia at 10.3, while Duluth heads all cities with a record of 20.3 per cent. of the working class in the list of unemployed.

With such figures staring us in the face, why should we sit waiting for another period of depression to cause similar or worse conditions? Why wait until the streets of New York are crowded by I. W. W. gatherings, with wild leaders making capital of the distress of our workers?

Both Frances A. Keller and Henry Bruere, in the recent issue of the Annals of the American Academy, make valuable contributions to the solution of this problem by advocating immediate investigation by a national agency. The City of New York or any other city cannot work out the fundamental remedy single-handed, while efforts by charity organizations and committees made at the moment of distress must of necessity be superficial, I might almost say futile, in effect.

As Miss Keller suggests, a special committee of the National Chamber of Commerce would be an admirable agency for collecting information and proposing methods of combating unemployment. But certainly there is a place for Congressional and State action in the work of correlating employment agencies or creating an entirely new system of agencies. WILLIAM W. TRENCH.

New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

Fresh Air for Subways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I offer a few suggestions regarding the subway air? The fact that the air in the tube will remain hot for days after the air on the street is cool, and be cool in the subway for days after it is hot on the street, proves beyond question that the air in the subway is not changed more rapidly than about once in a week.

There has been some provision made for the exit of foul air, but so far as I have seen there has been absolutely no provision for the introduction of fresh air. Why should that hole in the ground ventilate itself any better than any other hole in the ground? The disturbance caused by passing trains does not mean circulation. The air forced out by one train may be drawn back again by the next.

If the subway were pumped full of fresh air nobody would worry about the bad air—there wouldn't be any. And if the tube were filled with good air and it were possible to raise the lower half of the windows there would be no further need of the fans in the cars, and they might be installed in proper settings midway between exhausts and put to work forcing fresh air into the tube.

WHEELS.

New York, Sept. 15, 1915.

From Viking Steersmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a little girl of seven or eight I was told that "starboard" meant "steerboard," that is, the side on which sat the steersman of the old Norse rowing boats. It raises in my mind a picture of the old Viking boat, and the steersman with his long steering oar over the right stern. In looking the word up in the dictionary, I find that derivation, "Larboard" is supposed to be a corruption of "lower-board," or the lower or inferior side of the boat, the steersmen's side being the superior position. It was dropped because of the possibility of confusion with "starboard." "Port" is from the military command "port arms," or put the gun over to the left. A natural transition is "port your helm," or put the helm over to the left. So "port," "left."

KATHLEEN GILL RICHARDSON.

Wyoming, N. J., Sept. 15, 1915.

AN ILL-USED SONG.

It Is Not a Protest Against War, but Against Autocratic Kultur.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a moving picture exhibited on Broadway, written obviously for the purpose of awakening the public to the necessity of preparedness, the scene opens with the action of a crowd of women singing "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier," the other side of the picture emphasizing indifference, lack of patriotism, and unpreparedness and holding up this song to public contempt as the hattie song of peace at any price.

As the writer of this song, it surpasses understanding how any one can garble its meaning and intent by separating the title from the context. The song is self-explanatory and needs no apology. "Let nations arbitrate their future troubles, it's time to lay the sword and gun

MOTION PICTURES TAKE OVER IBSEN

Naturally, However, Most of "Peer Gynt" Eludes the Camera.

CYRIL MAUDE ADMIRABLE

Lou-Tellegen on the Strand Screen Depicts an Explorer's Perils in the Tropics.

If there lurks at the bottom of your foolish heart a fear that the photoplay will ever drive the spoken drama from the stage, by all means go to see "Peer Gynt" as it was shown yesterday afternoon on the screen at the Broadway Theatre, and as it will be shown there night and day for the remainder of this week. It happens to be an interesting example of the limitations of the cinematograph. "The Birth of a Nation" is probably the best illustration of what can be done in the movies. "Peer Gynt" is a striking illustration of what cannot be done in the movies. And it is a fair enough test, for the workmanship is for the most part admirable and the picture has enlisted the services of one of the ablest and most graphic actors of the English-speaking stage.

It was natural, perhaps, that Ibsen's majestic dramatic poem should tempt the motion picture man. Here was exquisite incidental music already at hand. Here was a picturesque story, full of life and color. Here was a phantasmagoria big enough to dismay the worker within the ordinary proscenium arch, but an open invitation to the maker of movies, with its range from Norwegian farms to the waters of Hudson Bay, from the Gates of Heaven to the hot sands of Morocco. The nimble camera could make all the necessary leaps and such a player as Cyril Maude could reveal poor Peer's progress, from the laughing youth who puts old Ase atop the mill-house roof to the broken old man who falters to the threshold of Solveig's cottage.

The thread of the story, plus some of the exuberance of the invention—these are used, but that is all. The poetry is as almost completely missing as if it had never been conceived. All the implications in this song of a self-wasted soul are gone. Of course, its finer subtleties and all its social satire are left untouched, but most of the poem's conspicuous beauties also escaped the camera. The point is that this was necessarily so. "Peer Gynt" is a great adventure always, but "Peer Gynt" on the screen is as subtle and significant as the story of "Sinbad the Sailor." The photoplay at the Broadway is entertaining to watch, but to call it "Peer Gynt" is in the nature of an impertinence.

Mr. Maude, who was obliged to plunge into pools, streams, and an ocean or so, was doubtless paid a handsome sum for his labors in the preparation of this picture. He earned it. He is admirable throughout. The splendid character of Ase vanishes utterly on the screen, nor is this the actress' fault. Charlea Ruggles—none other than the pert farceur of "Rolling Stones"—is unrecognizably sappy and unimpressive as the Button Molder.

The screen version of "Peer Gynt" begins with the reindeer ride and ends with the rescue of Peer by Solveig within sight of the last crossroads. It makes much of the narrative of his life, as he sketches it with crackling humor to the sycophants in the Moroccan palm grove. Thus enter several elaborated and largely apocryphal chapters of the wanderer's adventures in America. The troll king and his court are admitted only for a few moments, and even then for no purpose whatever. This is badly done, as is the last ride, through cheesecloth snow to gates of pearly pasteboard. This is a collapse at the very point where the camera might be at its best. But many stretches of the film are pictorially lovely, and the Shipwreck scene is an exceedingly fine exploit in modern picture photography. It is all very interesting, but it is not "Peer Gynt"—not by a long shot.

Lou Tellegen Shown.

Lou Tellegen made his screen début yesterday at the Strand in a picture entitled "The Explorer." Mr. Tellegen is the actor of Greek and Dutch extraction who appeared as leading man with Sarah Bernhardt on her last two American tours, and who more recently has been seen as an individual star.

Lou Tellegen's personality is so vivid that it would be strange if the lens, the film, and the screen proved a non-conductor for it. They do not, and in the vernacular of moviedom, Mr. Tellegen "registers." The swift, inclusive movements in which he excels, the minutes of the glidings and posturings he knows so well how to do, all lend themselves admirably to screen acting.

"The Explorer" is well adapted to Mr. Tellegen. Most of the action transpires in the heart of Africa. Africa in this instance proves to be none too far away than California. There is much suspense in the fate of a band of explorers at the hands of a tribe of natives whose displeasure they have incurred, and there are many lovely forest scenes, always a relief from the artificiality of studio scenes.

"My Mamie Rose" in Film Form.

Owen Kildare's unusual novel, "My Mamie Rose," with its story of a gangster regenerated through the love of a young woman who became interested in him, contained all the necessary ingredients for a successful movie. Under the title of "The Regeneration," it has been put on the screen and was shown for the first time yesterday in the Academy of Music. Those who follow the news closely will recall the burning of a barge in one of the rivers some weeks ago for movie purposes, and it was for this picture the scene was acted.

"The Bridge, or The Bigger Man," with Henry Kolker in the principal part, is the feature picture being shown in the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

"Sybil" in Rehearsal.

"Sybil" is the title of the next musical comedy in which Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn will be seen. The trio will continue in "The Girl from Utah" till Thanksgiving week, meanwhile rehearsing in the new piece. The book and lyrics of "Sybil" were written by Max Brody and Franz Martos, and Victor Jacobi composed the score. These three collaborated to write "The Marriage Market," seen at the Knickerbocker two years ago. Mr. Jacobi is in New York to attend rehearsals. "Sybil" was first produced in Vienna, and is now being sung in Spain, Austria, and Italy.

Neighborhood Playhouse Plans.

The Neighborhood Playhouse will begin its season of motion pictures and specialties tomorrow night, following the plan adopted last Spring. There will be a change of films nightly, and special performances for children on Saturday afternoons. In addition to the pictures the programs for the first week will include the Chalif Dancers, Lief Rosonoff, 'cellist; Lois Fox in songs and stories; George F. Curtis in stories and impersonations; Professor Krieger, magician, and Gilbert Carroll, dancer.

THE NORTH DAKOTA'S ENGINES A FAILURE

Battleship Must Have New Turbines Before She Can Resume Her Place in the Fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The dreadnought North Dakota, the gunners of which held the record for marksmanship in the United States Navy last year, will have to be equipped with new turbine engines before she can take her place in the advance line again, according to statements made today at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where the vessel has been in reserve since July.

The authorities at the yard would not discuss the condition of the vessel, which was constructed in the Fore River yards at a cost of $5,971,000 and launched in 1910, but it was admitted that the engines were not in good condition. It was stated unofficially that during the manoeuvres last Spring the turbines were so erratic that one of the high naval officials advocated taking the North Dakota entirely out of commission.

Most of the ship's officers and men have been transferred to other vessels. The regular crew consisted of fifty-two officers and 886 men. At present there are only about ten officers and 200 men attached to the vessel.

BRIDAL PARTY SELECTED.

Miss Pratt and F. J. Frost Choose Their Wedding Attendants.

Miss Margaret Richardson Pratt, whose marriage to Frank Jefferson Frost of St. Louis will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 6, will have her sister, Miss Katharine Pratt, as her maid of honor, and the other attendants are to be Mrs. Samuel A. Mitchell of St. Louis, Miss Mary B. Hazard of Peacedale, L. I.; Miss Cornelia Cousins and Miss Edith Walbridge of Brooklyn, and Miss Margaret A. Frost of Nashville, a cousin of the bridegroom. Mr. Frost will have his brother, Robert Frost of Kansas City, as his best man, and the ushers are to be R. King Kaufman of New York, Beverly Price of Columbia, Mo.; Richardson Pratt, a brother of the bride, and Samuel A. Mitchell of St. Louis.

The ceremony will take place at 3:30 o'clock at the country home of the bride's parents, Seamoor, at Glen Cove, L. I., in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Frost of Nashville, a cousin of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Dr. Newman Smythe of New Haven, Conn., are to officiate. A large reception will follow the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have invitations out for a large dinner dance for the bridal couple and their party on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5, at the Nassau Country Club.

MISS KALLEY WEDS OCT. 22.

Marriage to A. T. Soule to Take Place in Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

Miss Juliet M. Kalley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Draper Kalley of 10 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, and Arthur Turner Soule of New York, but formerly of Boston, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Soule, are to be married on Friday, Oct. 22, at 8:30 in the evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Montague Street, Brooklyn. Miss Kalley's sister, Miss Beatrice Kalley, who is to marry A. Clarke Bedford, will be the maid of honor, and the missea Helen West of Montclair, N. J., and Martha Tuttle, Madeline Valentine Block, and Kathleen Rutter of Brooklyn are to be the bridesmaids. Little Miss Frances Cralk Pinckney of Richmond Va., is to be flower girl.

Mr. Soule, who is a Dartmouth graduate, is to have M. S. Orth of Boston as best man, and the ushers are to be A. C. Bedford, John Alexander Clark, Malcolm Stearns, and Thomas P. Durrel. The reception at the Kalley residence is to be small.

Miss Kallenbach Weds on Nov. 6.

Miss Isabel Kallenbach, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand J. Kallenbach, and Henry Judd Gray of East Orange, N. J., will be married on Saturday, Nov. 6, at 4 o'clock, in Trinity Church, on Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Kilbourn-Kent Wedding Oct. 4.

Jonathan K. Kilbourn of New York, a son of Dr. Joseph A. Kilbourn of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Clara Kent, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kent of Brooklyn, will be married on Monday, Oct. 4, at the Summer home of the bride's parents at South Norwalk, Conn. Mr. Kilbourn is a Yale graduate, class of 1911.

Engagements Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Reba Edwards Forbes, a daughter of William J. Forbes of 118 Willow Street, Brooklyn, to Howard Morse of New York. The wedding is to take place next Winter.

Another engagement just announced is that of Miss Veronica E. Flicke, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Flicke of Flatbush, L. I., and Belden Mansfield MacNeil of Lockport, N. Y.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marie Tempest has recovered from her illness, caused by the intense heat of last week, and will resume her engagement tonight at the Lyceum in "The Duke of Killicrankie" and "Rosalind."

In box parties that will see the first performance of Beulah M. Dix's war drama, "Moloch," at the New Amsterdam tonight will be Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Hudson Maxim, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. A company of a hundred men of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in command of Lieutenant Mason, will take part in the battle scene.

Oliver Morosco has placed in rehearsal under the stage direction of T. Daniel Frawley, a drama by Louis K. Anspacher entitled "The Unchastened Woman." The cast includes Emily Stevens, Christine Norman, H. Reeves-Smith, Hassard Short, Louis Bennison, Jennie Lamont, Isabel Richards, and Mme. Khrsvina. The play will be given its first performances here Oct. 11.

Tamaki Miura, the Japanese prima donna, who will sing in Max Rabinoff's production of "Madame Butterfly," will arrive today on the Philadelphia. Last Spring Mme. Miura sang this role at eight performances in the London Opera House.

John Cumberland has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for the cast of Avery Hopwood's new farce, "The Morning After," which will be placed in rehearsal soon.

Ann Swinburne has returned from spending several weeks in the mountains to prepare for the recital she will give shortly in Aeolian Hall.

A hundred artists from the Washington Square and Greenwich Village neighborhoods have been invited to attend the Wednesday matinee of "The Girl Who Smiles," at the Longacre.

James E. Hackett has completed extensive alterations to his Summer home at Clayton and has renamed it Zenda.

Georgia O'Ramey will have one of the principal roles in the new McLellan-Finck musical comedy, "Around the Map," which Klaw & Erlanger will give an early production.

PASTOR CALLS WAR GREATEST BLESSING

Dr. Eaton Declares Suffering Is Brooding the Race Back to Real Manhood.

POINTS TO AMERICA'S DUTY

Must Not Hesitate to Fight to Uphold Our Ideals and the Rights of Citizenship.

War and preparedness were the themes of several sermons in New York pulpits yesterday. At the Madison Avenue Baptist Church the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton preached on "America at the Gateway of Destiny," and pleaded for a realization of national duties and responsibilities regardless of the possible cost.

"This war," he said, "is the greatest blessing that has fallen upon mankind since the German Reformation. The world was losing its soul. We needed a cross, and God has laid this cross upon the world. We are being purged by pain. Suffering, the beautiful mother of greatness, is brooding the race back to nobility, to unselfishness, to idealism, to real manhood.

"We alone of the greatest nations stand outside the struggle, but while we are not fighting with arms we are, nevertheless, in the war, and have been there since the first day. Our history, our principles, our professions are known to mankind as well as they are known to us. If we as a people live up to our history we shall win for ourselves a place of leadership among the nations; if, on the other hand, we temporize and shrink from accepting the burdens of our own greatness we shall be despised by the nations and shall lose our moral leadership, perhaps forever.

Praises Newspaper Leadership.

"Our makers of opinion see the issue with remarkable clearness. Never has the newspaper press of America risen to such noble and worthy leadership as today. They are preaching better than the preachers and teaching better than the scholars. If the press has found its soul shall we not hope that politics, business, and religion will catch the larger meaning of the age and unite to make our beloved nation the real servant and friend of mankind?

"This war has shown us that history is a world process. The world is in the melting pot. A world conscience and a world co-operation will be the key to the future.

"In view of these great considerations what ought American to do? First, we must accept our own propositions without reserve. We are for men; for government of, for, and by the people; for justice, liberty, and humanity. We must protest clearly, officially, and firmly against every violation of these ideals. And if our protest leads to loss, or even to war, we must be ready and prepared to pay the price. We cannot profess high principles without accepting full responsibility for our principles.

"Second, we must let all the world know that American citizenship is a sacred thing, and its rights cannot be violated by any one anywhere without a reckoning.

"Third, we have had given into our keeping all that the nations have achieved in the way of international law, arbitration, and co-operation. We want, at war we can not stop to preserve these priceless achievements; because we are not at war we must perform this duty. We cannot discharge this obligation without the risk of war and loss, but we ought to let all mankind know that we are ready to pay any price rather than fail in these obligations. We are fitted and God is calling us to lead mankind out of its failure and ruin into peace and progress. But if mankind foses its confidence in us and its respect for us we can neither lead nor serve."

Commends Plattsburg Camp.

At Grace Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner commended General Wood for planning the Plattsburg encampment, and spoke of the pride felt by the nation in the fact "that our most notable citizens were willing to enter the ranks as common soldiers in order that they might be prepared to serve their country if needed.

"Improvement in the army and navy is important," he went on, "but it is more important that we prepare our citizenship to meet whatever the morrow may bring. All must see that the world's problems can no longer be solved by force. Neither the success of the Allies nor that of the Germans can bring enduring peace on earth. Is it not time for some country to give itself to an earnest effort to put into effect the teachings of Jesus? If our leading men would give a month to win adherents to His cause, to study His life, and train to put it into effect on the streets and the offices, we should grow such a strong type of leadership that we would be able successfully to meet every issue that might arise."

At the Broadway Tabernacle the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Church Peace Union, attacked the advocates of preparedness while repudiating the cause of peace at any price.

"The Christian Church," said Dr. Jefferson, "is expected to fight, to attack, to destroy. Our criticism is not that the nation ought not to fight, it is that the weapons chosen to fight with are not the right ones. The real non-resistance of the average Christian is that which uses not gunpowder, but love. Christians must fight, but their weapons at this moment are good-will, friendship, prayer. These have settled more troubles every year since Christ's era dawned than all of the cannon fired since gunpowder was invented."

Y. M. C. A. PROSPEROUS.

Report Shows More Than $14,000,000 Spent and 620,799 Members.

The annual report of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, according to the Year Book, shows an increase of eight associations over the last report. A net gain of $3,437,000 in value of property is shown, with the total value of buildings in all parts of the world, property, equipment, and endowment to be $103,394,000. There are 750 buildings in all.

The associations paid out for current expenses $12,923,000, and for State, county, and international supervision $939,133. For work in foreign countries $433,101 has been subscribed. The association spent for education $1,070,000, of which $814,000 came from the 83,781 students themselves.

The memberships now number 620,799, of whom more than half are under twenty.

Rutgers Church Gets New Pastor.

"The kingdom of God is not held back by bad men," said the Rev. Daniel Ruesell in his first sermon yesterday as pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, "but by good men who have stopped growing." Rutgers Church was without a pastor for more than two years, and there was even talk of a sale of the property. Yesterday it started upon a new career in its old field. The new pastor comes from the Presbyterian Church at Irvington, where Mrs. Finley J. Shepard attended, and before that was a Harlem Presbyterian pastor.

Central Presbyterian Church Moves.

Central Preabyterian Church, which for more than thirty years has been in West Fifty-seventh Street just east of Broadway, yesterday formally occupied its new home at the corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue. The new home is the old church of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church; which the Central congregation has redecorated at a cost of $40,000 under the personal supervision of Louis C. Tiffany.

Calvary's New Pastor Sails.

It was announced at Calvary Baptist Church, in Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday that the new pastor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Kemp, had sailed for New York on Saturday on the St. Paul.

BIG RESEARCH PLANT PLANNED BY DANIELS

Asks New Naval Advisory Board for Ideas About Laboratory to Work Out Inventions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Secretary Daniels, it was announced today, has requested members of the new Naval Advisory Board, headed by Thomas A. Edison, to formulate ideas as to an experimental and research laboratory to be maintained by the Navy Department for the development of inventions. The Secretary, in a letter to the members of the Advisory Board, asks them to be ready with their ideas when it holds its first meeting next month.

"In addition to securing the advice of the most famous inventors of the country and in organizing in a practical and efficient way to get such advice," said Mr. Daniels in a statement tonight, "I intend greatly to develop the resources of the Navy Department itself, and to increase largely its facilities for experimental work in the line of developing unperfected inventions.

"The department possesses, in the chiefs of the three bureaus of construction, steam engineering, and ordnance, and in the officers assigned to those bureaus, men splendidly qualified to carry to perfection any novel ideas and to originate many improvements of their own. As a matter of fact, the work along those lines that is now being done under the greatest possible handicaps by the navy's own officers would surprise the public, were it expedient to reveal improvements of a more or less confidential nature. The navy has, however, been seriously handicapped by the lack of an adequate central establishment where the ideas of its own officers, as well as those suggested by civilians, could be taken up and patiently developed in the same way that such ideas are handled in great manufacturing establishments."

WORST SLIDE YET BLOCKS PANAMA CANAL

Bottom Upheaves at Same Time, Forming an Island—No Navigation for a Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Sept. 19.—The slide on the east bank of the Gaillard cut, just north of Gold Hill and directly opposite the village of Culebra, suddenly became active yesterday. Today the channel is again completely closed to navigation. The dredging division regards the slide as the worst since the opening of the canal. The mass moved more quickly than usual.

With the slide occurred an upheaval of the bottom of the canal such as to form an island above the surface of the water in what is normally the middle of the channel. It will probably be a week before a cut wide enough and deep enough can be made to allow a ship to pass.

APPEAL BY AMERICANS.

They Ask Aid for the Great American Hospital at Kiev, Russia.

Captain D. H. Hough of Petrograd, who has come to the United States as the representative of prominent American-in Russia who are interested in the continued maintenance and operation of the great American Red Cross Hospital at Kiev, Russia, said yesterday that unless substantial financial help was extended to the institution by its American friends, the work would have to be discontinued.

To discontinue the hospital, said Captain Hough, would be little short of a calamity at this time, owing to the fact that the long exended lines on the eastern battle front from the Baltic to the Caspian Seas have produced "more cases of dreadful agony than have probably occurred in any war in history."

Captain Hough, who bears autographed letters from the Dowager Empress of Russia, and from Prince Boris Vasilchikoff, the latter the head of the Russian Red Cross, in which the Dowager Empress and the Prince express their heartfelt appreciation of the splendid work done by the Americans, when seen at the Yale Club yesterday, said that the hospital at Kiev was one of the most efficient military institutions in all Russia. The head of the surgical staff, Dr. Shiveley of Ohio, he said, had been honored with a general's commission in the Russian service, because of his work. The average number of wounded soldiers that daily come under the care of Dr. Shiveley is more than 500, and among these are some of the most serious cases that are brought from the battle fronts.

"The running expenses of the hospital are heavy," said Captain Hough, "and the original fund has been exhaubted. The hospital le now running on a guarantee subscribed by the American residents of Petrograd, who have raised sufficient funds to keep it in operation until November. Unless sufficient contributions are forthcoming in the interval, the hospital work will have to be discontinued. Those who are interested in the hospital call attention to the traditional friendship of Russia and the United States. The amount we hope to raise is from $25,000 to $50,000."

SHIELDS HIS ASSAILANT.

Supposed Black Hand Victim Reticent About His Wound.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 19.—John Screna of 160 Mulherry Street was found wandering in the roadway at Rochelle Park, this morning, with a wound that extended from his mouth to his ear.

Screna was taken to Hackensack Police Headquarters and sent to the Hackensack Hospital for treatment. He refueed to tell who cut him. Chief Dunn said Serena evidently was intended as a Black Hand victim, and that this was one means of the Black Hand punishing a "squealer." Screna refuscd, too, to tell how he got to Rochelle Park or who took him there.

TO FORECLOSE ON "MOP."

Suit Filed in St. Louis by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—A suit for foreclosure against the Missouri Pacific Railroad was filed in the Federal District Court here yesterday by the Guaranty Truet Company of New York and B. F. Edwards of St. Louis.

On Sept. 4, 1915, Circuit Judge E. B. Adams of St. Louis granted at his Summer home in Vermont the application of Edwin S. S. Sunderland, of the law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell of this city, for permission to bring the foreclosure suit against the Missouri Pacific.

FEAR REVOLT IN LISBON.

Troops Ready to Quell Uprising in Portuguese Capital.

LISBON, Sept. 19, (via London.)—A report was current here yesterday afternoon that the Royalist adversaries of the Government, aided by the Republican opposition, intended to try to start a revolt.

The troops were held in barracks under arms, but at nightfall everything was calm and they were dismissed.

MRS. DRUMMOND DIES AS SON SPEEDS TO HER

Widow of Marshall Field, Jr., Expires at Her Country Home in England.

HUSBAND NOW AT THE FRONT

Marshall Field, 3d, and His Bride Sailed on Saturday on Learning of His Mother's Illness.

Mrs. Albertine H. F. Drummond, wife of Captain Maldwin Drummond, and the widow of Marshall Field, Jr., died yesterday at her country estate, Cadelands, near Southampton, England, according to word received in this city last night. She was a daughter of Louis C. Huck, a former County Treasurer of Chicago, and at the death of her first husband inherited the income from $1,000,000 for life. Marshall Field, Jr., was found fatally wounded in his Chicago home on Nov. 27, 1905.

Her marriage to Captain Drummond, a grandson of Lord Muncaster and a nephew of the late Sir Arthur Victor Wellington Drummond, took place in the Westminster Registry Office in London on Sept. 3, 1908. Although she had known him for ten years, the marriage came as a surprise to her friends, as it was said that he was practically penniless, having only a younger son's prospects.

Colonel Drummond met his wife when she was touring England with her husband, who became a close friend of the young officer through their mutual liking for outdoor sports. Later, Drummond was entertained at the Chicago home of the Fields. Captain Drummond is now at the front with Sir John French in Flanders, while her favorite son, Marshall Field, 3d, and his wife are on the ocean, having sailed from here last Saturday, in an effort to reach her side before she died.

Mrs. Marshall, mother of Mrs. Marshall Field, 3d, said last night that Mrs. Drummond had been in ill health for several years.

"She was operated on in 1912," she said, "and about a year ago had another operation. Since the last she had suffered from heart attacks. Mrs. Drummond died on Saturday, but we did not receive the cable until today. I do not think that any funeral arrangements will be made until my son-in-law arrives in England.

"Cadelands, the Drummond country place, was turned into a hospital shortly after the war began, and although physically unfit, Mrs. Drummond gave much of her time to carrying on its work. She probably overtaxed her strength."

Mrs. Drummond spent much time in London, her home at 2 Carlton House Terrace being one of the centres of the social life of the American colony. She made frequent trips to this country, and on one occasion was robbed of jewels worth $130,000, which were taken from her cabin on the Amerika while she slept. Later Mrs. Drummond lost a $5,000 ring while traveling in Michigan.

Mrs. Drummond is survived by two sons and a daughter. One of her sons, Marshall Field, 3d, married Miss Evelyn Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall of this city, last February. With his wife, he sailed on Saturday on the St. Louis for Liverpool.

In addition to the income left by her first husband, Mrs. Drummond is said to have had a private fortune of more than $500,000.

Under the terms of Marshall Field's will, who died a few months after the death of Marshall Field, Jr., his immense fortune is to remain intact for forty years, and then will be divided between his three grandchildren. At the time of Marshall Field, 3d's, marriage it was said that his share of this will amounted to more than $50,000,000.

Contrary to the provisions of the will, Mrs. Drummond sent her sons to Eton and Oxford and brought them up in England. It was the wish of their grandfather that they should be educated here for careers in American business.

CHARLES P. KLING'S SON DIES

Six-Year-Old Grandson of Senator Clark Victim of Appendicitis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—Gerald Clarke Kling, 6 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Potter Kling and grandson of ex-United States Senator W. A. Clark, died at the Summer home of his parents, Zabriskie House, on Saturday after an illness starting six weeks ago, when he was removed to the Newport Hospital. Three days later he underwent an operation for appendicitis. This was followed by six other operations. Drs. Stewart Easton and Anderson of Newport and specialists from Boston, New York, and elsewhere were engaged in efforts to save his life.

Last Sunday the boy was removed to his parents' home. All the time he was at the hospital Mr. and Mrs. Kling were at his side night and day.

Dr. Colin McDougall.

Dr. Colin McDougall, formerly physician of the Actors' Fund and widely known in the theatrical profession, died yesterday at his home, 118 West Eighty-fifth Street, in his seventy-second year. He was born in Scotland and came here with his parents when a young man. Dr. McDougall was a graduate of the Bellevue Medical College, and was a member of the New York and County Medical Societies, the Elks, and a former member of the New York Scottish Society. For many years he was connected with the New York Nose, Throat, and Lung Hospital. He was unmarried.

Obituary Notes.

MAXYMILIAN LEWINSON, a civil engineer and head of the firm of Lewinson & Co., contractors, of 7 East Forty-second Street, died yesterday at his home in Scarsdale, N. Y., in his sixty-first year. He was a native of Poland, and came here thirty-five years ago. Mr. Lewinson was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. He was a Director of the Manhattan Square Apartment Association and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Engineers' Club.

Mrs. LUCIE QUIN BEACH, wife of Captain Edward L. Beach, U. S. N., died in Boston on Friday. When she became ill, her hueband, who was in command of the Washington in Haitian waters, left his ship and was with her when she died.

HAROLD W. HOOVER of 134 West Twelfth Street, a special stenographer of the New York Edison Company, died yesterday at Liberty, N. Y., in his fortieth year. He was a son of Wilson W. Hoover, a lawyer, of this city.

FRED W. SCHMIDT, President of S. Schmidt & Co., Inc., dealers in provisions, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 317 West Twenty-second Street, from heart disease.

ISRAEL M. LEVI, a jeweler here for many years, died recently at his home, 278 West 113th Street, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in Poland and came here when a young man.

PATRICK FLANAGAN, a retired lumber merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 78 Clymer Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL L. HOWLAND, a diamond importer, died on Saturday at his home, 204 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year.

GEORGE FAHNER, a silk weaver, died on Saturday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Marie Fahner, in College Point, L. I.

LUDWIG A. LIGHTFOOT, a Director in the Westfield Building and Loan Association, died on Saturday at his home in Westfield, N. J., in his sixtieth year.

CHIEF SHORT DROPS DEAD.

Veteran Fireman Was Famous for Many Rescues He Made.

Battalion Chief Peter Short, famed for his bravery and the second in point of length of service in the Fire Department, dropped dead last night from apoplexy in his home at 8,838 Olinville Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-fourth year. He died in uniform, as he had always said he hoped he would.

Chief Short, who was in charge of Fifteenth Battalion, Headquarters at White Plains Avenue and Gun Hill Road, was relieved from duty at 6 o'clock and went home. As he reached the top of the stairs he fell, and when other members of the family reached him he was dead.

Chief Short was born in Ireland, coming to this country as a boy with his parents. He was appointed to the department in 1875, and by 1883 was Captain of Engine Company 33. Eighteen years ago he was transferred to Harlem, eight years later being assigned to the Bronx.

His record tells the story of many rescues. One of the most brilliant of these was when, single-handed, using only his scaling ladder, he rescued five women who were penned in the top of a burning tenement and seemed doomed to certain death. Later he performed the same spectacular rescue, when he saved the lives of two women and three children in a tenement fire at 80 Mulberry Street.

He was made a Battalion Chief in August, 1884, and for fifteen years had been a substitute Deputy Chief. On May 1 of this year the members of the fire companies in the Fifteenth Battalion presented him with a diamond-studded badge, which will be buried with him in accordance with his wish.

Chief Short was married twice, his two sons by his first marriage both being dead. One son, Peter A. Short, enlisted in the army during the Spanish-American War and was made a Captain for bravery at the battle of San Juan Hill. His widow, who was Miss Katherine Andrews of Albany, and a brother and a niece survive him.

In addition to other decorations earned during his more than forty years' service, Chief Short received the James Gordon Bennett Medal for bravery in performance of duty.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BASCHKOFF.—Sept. 13, Hill's Sanaterium to Mr. and Mrs. I. Baschkoff, a son.

BERLIN.—Sept. 12, 946 East 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Berlin, a daughter.

COOPERMAN.—Aug. 15, 584 West 152d St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cooperman, a son.

LEVIN.—Sept. 18, 1,902 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Levin, a son.

LITTENBERG.—Sept. 15, 91 East 121th St., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Littenberg, a son.

MANDELBAUM.—Sept. 15, 365 West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. C. Mandelbaum, a son.

SCHOENHOLZ.—Sept. 14, 424 East 5th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Schoenholz, a daughter.

SIEGMEISTER.—Sept. 15, 1854 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Siegmeister, a son.

SPERBER.—Sept. 18, 801 Fox St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Sperber, a daughter.

Engaged.

BERNSTEIN—SCHREYER.—Jessie Schreyer to Melville L. Bernstein.

BERNSTEIN—STADLER.—Della Stadler to Dr. Leo P. Bernstein.

BORGENICHT—WEINBERGER.—Lillian C. Weinberger to S. William Borgenicht.

BRIDGETT—KUSER.—Marie L. Kuser to John Bridgett.

COSEL—HARTOGENSIS.—Ray Hartogensis to Sol A. Cosel.

DENSEN—BESTER.—Birdie Bester to Max Densen.

FLEISCHMANN—BEER.—Josephine Beer to Leo Fleischmann.

FOLTZ—HEYMANN.—Bertha Heymann to Charles Foltz.

FOX—STRASS.—Lena Strass to Jacob Fox.

FRANK—MEYER.—Elsie Meyer to Alfred Frank.

FRANK—MOLL.—Helen Moll to Jesse Frank.

GEIST—LOTH.—Corinne B. Loth to Sidney R. Geist.

GOLDBERG—WEISEL.—Helena Weisel to Louis H. Goldberg.

GOLDMAN—STERN.—Lillian Stern to Herman Goldman.

GOLDSTEIN—SIDORSKY.—Ida Sidorsky to Nathan Goldstein.

GOTTLIEB—LIPPMAN.—Hortense M. Lippman to Laurence R. Gottlieb.

KLEINMAN—ROTH.—Celia Roth to Clarence Kleinman.

KREMER—BLOOM.—Fannie Bloom to Joseph C. Kremer.

LESKOWITZ—FINKELSTEIN.—Dorothy Finkelstein to Adnor Leskowitz.

LESSER—ELKIND.—Bertha Elkind to Israel Lesser.

LEWIS—MOSES.—Sarah Moses to Leo Lewis.

REHBOCK—PELZ.—Caryl Pelz to Al Rehbock.

ROTH—JACOBOWITZ.—Tillie Jacobowitz to Louis Roth.

SALOMON—JESSEL.—Selma Jessel to Samuel Salomon.

STERNFELS—OETTINGER.—Matilda Oettinger to Melville E. Sternfels.

STREITFELD—BERNHARDT.—Sadie Bernhardt to Dr. Harry A. Streitfeld.

WYMAN—MILLER.—Mary K. Miller to Walter F. Wyman.

Married

FISH—WIBORG.—On Sept. 18, 1915, at East Hampton, L. I., Olga Wiborg, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Wiborg, to Sidney Webster Fish.

HUMPHREY—JONES.—On Saturday, Sept. 18, 1915, by the Rev. D. Herbert O'Dowd, Ruth, daughter of William Denison Jones, to George S. Humphrey.

BURKE—ALDRICH.—Sept. 18, Helen T. Aldrich to Dr. Franklin Burke.

INSCHO—RHODES.—Sept. 15, Mildred Mae C. Rhodes to Jesse S. Inscho.

MAY—SIEGEL.—Sept. 16, Lillian Siegel to Mortimer A. May.

Brooklyn.

HILLS—LOTT.—Sept. 18, Marie T. Lott to Donald McC. Hills.

Died

BAYLIES.—At his home, 451½ Bellevue Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 18, 1915, Hersey Baylies, in his 66th year.

BEACH.—At Boston, on Friday, Sept. 17, 1915, Lucie Quin Beach, wife of Captain Edward L. Beach, U. S. N. Funeral service will be held at the home of her brother, Edward A. Quin, 329 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Monday Sept. 20, at 2:30 P. M.

BOYLE.—On Sept. 17, 1915, James W. Boyle, at his residence, 3,810 Broadway. Funeral services on Monday at 11:30 A. M. from the Church of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St. Friends and relatives invited. Interment, private. New Canaan, Conn., papers please copy.

DOWDEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 19th, 1915, Georgs Augustus, husband of Cora Bayles Dowden, in his 71st year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 125 Lincoln Ave., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 22nd, at 2:30 P. M.

FARMER.—Sunday, Sept. 19, Elise B. Farmer, beloved daughter of Emma Rosenbaum, mother of Alfred. Funeral at convenience of family.

FARREL.—At the University Hospital, Philadelphia, on Sept. 17, 1915, John Truitt Farrel of New York City, son of the late John and Ellen A. Farrel. Services in St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Tuesday morning, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—On Saturday, Sept. 18, Bessie W., wife of James Voorhees Freeman. Services from her late residence, Sewaren, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 20, on arrival of train leaving New York at 3:30 P. M., New Jersey Central Railroad. Interment private.

FRITZ.—After lingering illness, in his 57th year, Jacob Fritz, beloved husband of Mary Fritz, (nee Wech.). Funeral services at his late residence, 1,419 Clinton Av., near 170th St., Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Relatives, friends, and members Democratic County Committee of Bronx County; invited to attend. Interment Lutheran Cemetery Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

GINSBURGH.—Sept. 19, aged 53, Sarah, beloved wife of Herman, and mother of Jeannette Celia Anna, Dr. Edward L. Jacob, and Bernard. Funeral from her late residence, 129 West 112th St., today, 1 P. M. Omit flowers.

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SAMPLES MAY BE SOLD.

Rule Against It by the Commerce Commission Set Aside.

The sale or free distribution of samples will no longer be construed as unlawful, according to a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which followed a proceeding brought by the Jewelers' Board of Trade and other organizations, to determine whether the original ruling was reasonable. The Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association has made a report on the matter.

In June, 1910, the carriers adopted a rule defining "sample baggage," which was expressed substantially in the following form:

"Sample baggage consists of samples of merchandise carried by commercial travelers, including salesmen's sample catalogues, with a view of enabling them to make sales of goods similar to the samples carried, and not for sale or free distribution by the owner or owners, their branch houses, customers or others."

As it has been the custom of traveling salesmen for many years to sell or otherwise dispose of samples upon occasion, a practice well known to the railroads and against which they raised no objection, it was felt that the enforcement of such a provision as the above was unreasonable and unjust. A protest was raised, with the result that the prohibition against the sale or free disposition of samples was found to be unreasonable and is to be withdrawn.

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Buyers: Watch for our important announcement on this page. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 W. 17th St.

SHOW CARDS.
Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SKIRTS
$18 doz. to $5 each. Best values, best styles. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave. (nr. 31st.)

SILKS
Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for Plain or Fancy Alfred Sohland, 19 Madison Ave SILKS

SNAPPING MOTTOS & DINNER FAVORS
1,000 "Uneek" designs—Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving & Xmas. Selling Novelty Co., 10 E. 23.

WAISTS.
BLOOM & MILLMAN,
Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 32d St.
$9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 16-12 West 20th St.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 16 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4294.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway, Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 16-17 Greene; largest cash buyers; indse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Welsz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Franklin.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., for 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., E. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 858.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Actr. in Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Franklin, 1796.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 825.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway. Auctioneers and commission merchants.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3266 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

William Jacobus, 38 Park Row, specializing in scrap machinery and materials and condemned stores.

Will pay cash or advance money on all merchandise for special auction sales. Gross, Franzblau & Co., Inc., 27 Greene St. Phone Spring 886.

Retail.
Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7176 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

S. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4348.

K. KAPRELIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 179 Madison Av., at 34th St.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership of ENGELBERG, WEIDMANN & COMPANY, composed of the undersigned, heretofore conducting business under said firm name at No. 68 Thomas Street, Manhattan, New York City, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, Mr. Louis Engelberg having purchased the interests of said other two partners in the firm assets and assumed all the liabilities of said co-partnership.

Dated New York, August 28, 1915.

LOUIS ENGELBERG,
JOHN WEIDMANN,
GEORGE F. THIES.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

TO SUBLET, SHOWROOM. WALDORF BUILDING. 2 WEST 33RD STREET. APPLY ON PREMISES TO MR. WILMURGH, ROOM 702.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOHN HENLE, 1,133 Broadway, wants good quality suits, gowns, evening coats; cash.

JOBBER looking at Rail line popular priced coats. Call Monday, after 9 A. M., fifth floor, 29 West 21st St.

WESTERN JOBBER wants line of misses' fur trimmed suits and novelty coats, white and mixtures. Z 386 Times Annex.

WE HAVE 30 pieces of P. P. L. poplins in green, brown, Copen., to close out at 87½c. 188 West 25th St., sixth floor.

FOR SALE, AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE, 75 PIECES ASSORTED COLORS 36-INCH WHIPCORD, 25 AND 30 CENT QUALITY. SIMON RICH & CO., 1,133 BROADWAY, ROOM 1,416.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4248.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and wrists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1090 Bryant.

ALTOONA—William F. Gable & Co.; I. Trudeau, notions; J. G. Harris, art goods; 2 Walker.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; F. Goeltmals, piece goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—T. Simon & Bros; B. Simon, woolens; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. B. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
LUDLOW—Quinn-Marshall Co.; C. L. Sidlow, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; W. M. Miles, hosiery, underwear; 73 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss E. E. Murray, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; 73 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss E. E. Murray, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; F. O. Williams, books, stationery; 2 Walker; Imperial.
MINNEAPOLIS—Bradshaw Bros.; S. B. Bradshaw, hats; 621 B'way.
NASHVILLE—E. Milder, serge-silk combination dresses, silk dresses; 13 East 33d.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Potvin, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. J. McGuire, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. I. Smith, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
PADUCAH, Ky.—Wm. M. Rieke & Co.; W. M. Rieke, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; H. F. Ensign, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; P. Wolff, women's suits, waists; 31 Union Sq.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; M. A. Cook, wash goods; 2 Walker.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; Miss A. Buckley, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
SAVANNAH—M. Blumenthal, clothing, furn. goods; Park Av.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; W. H. Warner, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat, Inc.; J. J. Hoar, silk petticoats; 75 Spring.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat, Inc.; J. Hoar, silk petticoats; McAlpin.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; W. Macauley, suits, wraps, waists; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; J. P. Gorman, silks; 377 B'way.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; J. H. Tyrolar, women's, misses' cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts; R. M. Williams, man's furn. goods, umbrellas, women's, children's knit underwear, hosiery; 116 W. 32.
TOLEDO—Llon D. G. Co.; O. A. Baker, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 23 E. 26.
TREMONT, Ohio—J. Joseph & Sons; B. Jossph, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
TRENTON—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
UTICA—A. S. & J. Hunter; W. T. Megarell, wash goods; Grand.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss M. Curran, gloves, umbrellas; 334 4th Av.; Holland House.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Co.; A. S. Lyall, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
WESTERLY, R. I.—J. T. Ople & Co.; Mrs. M. E. Keystone, notions, neckwear; Miss E. Farrell, laces, embroideries; McAlpin.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; W. McMurtrie, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumnsr & Putnam Co.; A. Vander Pyl, hosiery; S. E. Emery, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; E. M. Hill, domestics; 75 Spring.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Fordyce & Co., D. B. Jones, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel, women's fur coats, fur sets, and muslin underwear.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale—M. Wilson, 396 Lenox Av., 10:30, trunks, bags, furniture, &c.

D. Hartmann, assignee sale—Groceries, 2,092 Eighth Av., 10:30.

P. Finkelstein, 108 E. Houston St.—Tailors' trimmings.

Tuesday.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks, and suits.

Samuel Marx, 18 Waverley Place—Socks, fixtures, and machinery of Schanzer Bros.; also hats and caps, woolens, &c.; Gsarson C. Young, 165 Broadway, attorney.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Dresses, suits, coats, waists, skirts, and silk jersey petticoats, 10:30.

Wilmsrding, Morris & Mitchell, 488 Broadway—Hosiery, underwear, and handkerchiefs, 10:30.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—550 pieces of woolens and worsteds, men's and woman's wear, fancy worsteds and mixtures, fine serges, fancy suitings, &c.; also linings; 10:15.

Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway—Ladies' wearing apparel, suits, dresses, skirts, and waists, 10:30; also Friday.

Wednesday.

Samuel Marx, at International Motor Co., West End Av. and 64th St.—Mack Truck No. 522, for Cook & Eldred, 45 Broadway, attorneys.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway.—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Friday.

Samnel Marx, assignee sale, Solomon Porcnoy to Max Leaf, assignee, 10:30, at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, 6 and 8 First St.—Socarts, wheels, tricycles, and bicycle supplies, fixtures, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway.—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

ART AND RETAIL.

Tuesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 331 4th Av.—Opening sale of home furnishing, European and Oriental porcelains, cut glass, Turkish floor coverings, draperies, and hangings, oil paintings, &c., 2 P. M.; also Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Thursday.

Silo, I. West 45th St.—Household furnishings, art objects, &c., 2:30; also Friday and Saturday.

Clarke, 5 West 44th St.—Modern furniture, property of Ralph Gretsch and Samuel Foot, 2:30.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furnishings and effects; also Friday.

"Jobs" Wanted

From Manufacturers

Jobbers and Sales Agents

Are you taking Advantage of the Filene Basement as an outlet for your "jobs"?

Are you satisfied with your "close-outs"?

Cash paid for "jobs" in *large* or *small* quantities.

Call or telephone our New York Office or write direct to Boston.

Wm. Filene's Sons Company

New York
116-120 W. 32d St.

Boston
Massachusetts

Filene's Automatic Bargain BASEMENT



A GLASS DESK PAD $2.25

Increases Your Efficiency at the desk

$3.50 to $5 Elsewhere.

Do away with that "Hold the Wire while I find out." With the aid of the Glass Desk Pad, your price lists, discount sheets and other necessary memoranda are always visible to the eye—You answer all inquiries quickly and accurately—you satisfy your customers and get their business.

Made of genuine ¼ inch plate glass, resting securely on a soft pad of green upholstered felt, firmly held in place. Glass is easily raised.



Size 19 x 24 inches.

Keeps the Desk in Order—Will Last for Years

GOLDSMITH BROS.

Manufacturing Stationers and Printers

77 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN JOHN AND FULTON STREETS.

Your Money Back Always the Rule at the Big Stationery Store.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(x) This character means versus or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September will be as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesdays, Sept. 22 and 29; general motions on Sept. 23 and 30; notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Bryant‹Goldberg. | Sanders‹Canton Met C

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal Calendar, at 10:30 A. M. US‹Peterson.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity Calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

Cheatham Elec S D Co‹B R T & ano.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Roberts.
Wiech‹Reidinger.
Cook‹Durant.
Driscoll‹Comm of P
Wks. (bridge over
Hem) Fellner Bros.
Voglander‹Vogtland'r
Hammerstein Amus Co
‹(In Booking Of.
Purdy‹Purdy.
Cudlitz‹Cudlitz Theatre
Berry‹Johnstone.
Boynton‹Boughton.
Beck‹Moore.
Falter‹Busch.
Goldberg‹Pid & Cas.
Young‹Wilson Motor
Carriage Co.
Simmons‹Treuhold.
Falter‹Busch. (2.)
Un Metal Cov D S Co
‹Rosenberg & F Co.
Levy‹Halliday. (2.)
Brown‹Berardini.
Stemmler‹Aldsdorf.
Moolten‹L. J. R.
Hidden‹C. R I & P.
Tepper‹Tepper.
Larchan‹Sandrovitz.
U S Trust Co‹Crotty.
Mills‹Withers.
Gritz‹Rocke.
Berger‹Tilyou Rty Co
Hoenig‹Hoenig.
Doyle‹Fitzgerald.
Re Brogan.
Lund‹Hirtzinger.
Mandeville‹Ball.
Kuechle‹Sloane.
Sullivan‹Sullivan.
Shapiro‹Fleischer.
Wirt‹I R T.
Mulligan‹N Y Rwys.
Robinson‹Excel Brew.

Flynn‹CNY.
Williamson‹Portiar.
Oakley‹Clapham.
E I du Pont de Nem P
Co‹Wilcox.
McMurkey‹Cohen & L.
O'Neil‹same.
City R E Co‹Price.
Blanchard‹Blanchard.
US Sav Bk‹Kramer.
Hammerstein Amus Co
‹(In Booking Off.
Gallagher‹Ancient Or
of Hibernians, (2.)
Re Adelson.
Re Seligman, R & Co
Trefiel‹Bamberger.
Miller‹Campbell.
Laxer‹Schavoir.
Moran‹Heslock R E.
Mannix‹Mannix.
White‹Bnckley.
Cardile‹Royal M Wks
Carter‹Sq Pac Co.
Yeska‹Pasoli.
Re Carl, (Sullman.)
Piesen‹Kelly.
Reilly‹Smith.
McCabill Soda Fount‹
Fesler Sales Co.
Re Dackinson, (Gallard.)
Baron de Hirsch Fund
‹Cohen.
Greenberg & Gordon
Amus Co‹Gold.
Dugan‹Dugan.
People‹De Villers.
Re McGilvray, (Bell.)
Re Savoy Lunch, Inc.
Pope‹Meehan.
Gebert‹Gehert.
Re Knapp.
Powell‹Powell.
NY Co Natl Bk‹
Herrman.
Re Melvin Stable Co.
Ettredge‹Grannis.
Ditrich‹Ashley.

Bauker Cont Co.‹W
H Callahan Cont.
Paris‹Troubetskoy.
Wickens‹Gurley.
Shapiro‹Rosenbaum.
Lloyd‹Daily Credit
Serv Corp.
Nagel‹Rosenfeld.
Streyckmans‹Kimeto-
phate Corp.
Burns Bros.‹Bullowa.
Ackerman‹Bohm.
Dworkin‹Cohen.
US Rubber Co.‹
Thompson.
Bellar‹Schnoll.
Butler Bros‹Kaiser.
Day‹Comm Shirt Co.
M Kempfer & Sons‹
Rechtschaffen.
Di Roma‹Cristafulli
Bros.
Forman‹Gilman.
Collingwood Rty Co.‹
Stahlke.
Hurwitz‹Oppenheim.
Staidmore‹Rubin.
Donnelley‹B'way
Window Clean Co.
Goldberg‹Schniman.
Litwin‹Blumenkron.
Griffin‹Kings.
Bleeck‹Cuba.
Roth‹Baun.
Jackson‹US Tire Co.
Wiener‹Cong Darech.
Mak-Gelsh Ruh Co.‹
Brand.

Adolph Rty Co‹Frederick Const Co et al.
Dime Savings Bk‹
Watson & Pit et al.
People‹Alex.
Myers‹Leving'n et al.
Mann‹Am Fidel Co.
Rosen‹Kass.
Dorr‹Hildreth et al.
Wolf‹Ross.
Peck‹Cook et al.
Vlahmann‹V'n et al.
Hewlett‹Ellsworth
et al.
Orton‹Weaver.
Rosenthal‹Sqlotoroff-
skyr et al.
Warren‹McCormack.
Ridgewood Nat Bk‹
NY & Q E L. & P Co.
Re Merrifield, (Scofield.)
Pieiilo‹Montauk
Metallic Bed Co.
Re Gehrken.
Fuzz‹Cuzo.
M Kaplan, Inc‹
Feeney.
Schulte Rty Co‹Huff
et al.
Re 26th Av. (C E Co.)
Swan‹Swan. (2.)
Kromm‹Williams-
burg Savings Bank.
Hamilton Trust Co‹
Dickerson.
Hoffman‹Davis.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.

Clarke‹1,775 De Kalb
Av Co.
Realty Ad‹Londrigan.
Kyte‹Duyckinck.
Springsteen‹Springst'n
Mintzer‹Kornhimn.
Lankau‹Borwegen.

Madden‹Gilbert.
Weissinger‹Tulma.
Weber‹Weber.
Inc—Murdkoff‹Israel.
Collins‹Collins.
Grokow‹Swiroky.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2,323.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Elizabeth Dishl.
Albert O Whitney.
Caroline Edelbolds.
Helen Reiners.
Mary McMahon.

Clementine Furniss.
Jennie Schoonmaker.
Kaio Mucillin.
John H Van Amringe.
Eben Plympton, (at 11 A. M.)

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.

L. Tannenbaum.
Strauss Co‹Hopal-
teum Rty. Co.
Joseph‹Furmnn.
Dineen‹Folger.
Birnbaum‹Rehe.
Security Bk‹Schnable.
King‹Porter.
Downss & Co.‹Pear-
son.
Camaron‹Solinsky.
Frohisher‹Longue-
mare Carburetor Co.
Dower‹Solomon.
Abalatia‹Garfiel.
Spicer‹Kane.
Jacobson‹Strand
Men's Wear Co.
Fleming‹Bradley
Con't Co.
Gimbel Bros‹Public
Serv Exp Co.
Anyon‹Calboun.
Hickey‹N Y Rwys.
Milton Schnaier Co‹
38 W 39th St. Co.
Saffiate‹Thos Mulli-
gan Const Co.
Model Bld'g & Loan
Assoc.‹N J Fire Ins.
Greenstein‹Bashko-
witz.
Milton Schnaier & Co‹
38 W 59th St.
Wall‹Fletcher.
Kahn‹Greenbaum.
Model Bld'g & Loan
Assoc‹N J Fire Ins.

Bauker Cont Co.‹W
H Callahan Cont.
Paris‹Troubetskoy.
Wickens‹Gurley.
Shapiro‹Rosenbaum.
Lloyd‹Daily Credit
Serv Corp.
Nagel‹Rosenfeld.
Streyckmans‹Kimeto-
phate Corp.
Burns Bros.‹Bullowa.
Ackerman‹Bohm.
Dworkin‹Cohen.
US Rubber Co.‹
Thompson.
Bellar‹Schnoll.
Butler Bros‹Kaiser.
Day‹Comm Shirt Co.
M Kempfer & Sons‹
Rechtschaffen.
Di Roma‹Cristafulli
Bros.
Forman‹Gilman.
Collingwood Rty Co.‹
Stahlke.
Hurwitz‹Oppenheim.
Staidmore‹Rubin.
Donnelley‹B'way
Window Clean Co.
Goldberg‹Schniman.
Litwin‹Blumenkron.
Griffin‹Kings.
Bleeck‹Cuba.
Roth‹Baun.
Jackson‹US Tire Co.
Wiener‹Cong Darech.
Mak-Gelsh Ruh Co.‹
Brand.

PART II.—Allan, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

N Y C & H R R R‹
Murray.
Pay‹I R T.
Moran Towing Trans
Co‹Walker.
Wertzman‹N Y Rwys.
Ludwig‹Krischer.
Monnix‹N Y Rwys.
Mitler‹same.
Cal Wine A‹Bernikow
Schlavone‹Faust.
Chamberlain M W Str
‹M Antoinette Hotel
Same‹Cambridge Con.
Shapiro‹Fleischer.
Wirt‹I R T.
Mulligan‹N Y Rwys.
Robinson‹Excel Brew.

Moran‹F L Cranford, Inc.
McGetterich‹N Y Rys.
Regal Holding Co‹
Berger.
Gurman‹Rabinowitz.
Lanzillo‹Rothschild.
Quinn‹N Y Rwys.
Maculewics‹Int Mer
Mar. (2.)
Nadmich‹Penn RR.
Consolazio‹Baffardi.
Goldberger‹Fargo.
Metz‹Oneto.
Riordan‹Starrett Co.
Rizzo‹Solomon.
Langan‹Christal.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Vinoequerrs‹Pitts Con
Cigna‹same.
Schaffer‹N Y Rwys.
Rubins‹same.
Rubins‹same, (2.)
Noline‹same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Kaempfer‹Polskin.
Lynch‹Lindau.
Beck‹M Bonwit & Co.
Hoffman‹Manbeim.
Ridgeway‹Blancke.
Farber‹Essie Const Co
Leichter‹Weber.
Salkind‹Gluck.
Apfelbaum‹Kohn.

Phillips‹Sussman, (2.)
Ganz‹Friedman.
Pictorial Review Co‹
Goldberger.
Am Kalamein Wks‹
38 W 39th St Co.
Pessel‹Olive.
Grannattasio‹Ensign
Imp Co.
Clear.

PART II.—Zeiler, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Weil‹Jacobson.
Keiser‹Schrier.
J M Harten Co‹Bleyer
Day‹Com Shirt Co.
Turner‹G F Picken
Const Co.
Bloom‹Schwartz.

Sinclair‹Fraser.
Bert‹Bonwit.
Reich‹Lipschitz.
Greenpoint Fire Brick
Co‹Bellmer.
Palmer‹Grimwood.
Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Brown, (Tierney)—Joseph Hennessy.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Falk‹Kilian—Kneeland Moore. Koppelman‹Mnhistein—John H. Rogan. N. Y. Trust Co.‹Simon—Henry W. Pollack.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Malovinia E. Welsh‹Henry B. Welsh—Thomas Gilmartin.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Joseph Bnlova‹Herman Rosenbaum—Joseph P. Segal. Lawyers Mtg Co.‹Abraham Schwab—Saul E. Rogers.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Ex parte, at 10 A. M. Motion calendar adjourned nntil Sept. 21.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions:

Estates of:
Henry Reinhardt.
Ellen B. Lucas.
Julius Virshup.
William Widmann.
Willis for Probate:
Alessandro Pengi.
Eliza Christina Mers.
Eugenia Balseley.

Guardianship:
Loretta Mellon.
Margaret Mellon.
Charles J. Mellon.
Accountings:
Marco Papa.
Giovanni Molino.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Katz‹Union Ry.
Biegel‹Int R T Co.
Alexander‹Bronx
Publishing.
Fried‹Boulevard Auto
Bendremer‹Un Ry.
Byrne‹Same.

Russ‹Same.
Manowitz‹Same.
Kenian‹Brand & Silverstein I Wks, Inc.
Warsesky‹Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises 5:44|Sun sets..6:02|Moon sets..2:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:07	5:27	11:17	11:50
Governor Island	5:37	5:51	11:46	12:00
Hell Gate	7:27	7:41	1:26	1:40

Arrived—Sunday, Sept. 19.

SS Bovic, Manchester, Sept. 6.
SS Richmond, London, Sept. 2.
SS Atlas, Amsterdam, Sept. 2.
SS Finland, Colon, Sept. 15.
SS Wilhelmina, Cardiff, Sept. 3.
SS Lewis, Luckenbach, Colon, Sept. 11.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Sept. 16.
SS Rodseth, Aalborg, Aug. 29.
SS El Paso, Galveston, Sept. 13.
SS Hyperia, Barbados, Aug. 24.
SS El Dia, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Sept. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 8
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Carolina	Christiania	Aug. 31
Sopenga	Genoa	Aug. 30
Monsecura	Bahia	Sept. 6
Santa Cruz	Balboa	Sept. 8
Willaston	Havre	Sept. 5
Calliope	Honolulu	Aug. 19
Ioannina	Piraeus	Sept. 2
Ordina	Copenhagen	Sept. 11
San Guglielmo	Naples	Sept. 8
Tuscania	Glasgow	Sept. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 15
Tenadores	Colon	Sept. 13
Brighton	Jamaica	Sept. 15
Sixaola	P. Barrios	Sept. 11
Grayson	San Juan	Sept. 14
Westerdyk	Spezia	Aug. 25
S. S. Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 12
Cacique	Balboa	Sept. 12
Pioneer	Copenhagen	Sept. 4
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 16
El Sol	Galveston	Sept. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

Minnehaha	London	Sept. 11
Arabia	Shields	Sept. 4
Aumbria	Rotterdam	Sept. 6
Stephan	Barbados	Sept. 14
Touraine	Bordeaux	Sept. 12
Santa Rosalia	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 3
Strathallan	Bordeaux	Sept. 7
Idaho	Hull	Sept. 9
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 18
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Atlantic	Buenos Aires	Aug. 27
Minnesotan	Colon	Sept. 15
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Sept. 17
Le Coq	Rouen	Sept. 5
Kansan	Cran	Sept. 2
El Valle	Galveston	Sept. 16

DUE THURSDAY.

Acre	Para	Sept. 11
Santa Marta	Jamaica	Sept. 18
American	Rotterdam	Sept. 10
Lord Sefton	London	Sept. 11
Vaaldijk	Rotterdam	Sept. 8
Hubert	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Hothan Newton	Manchester	Sept. 6
Proteus	New Orleans	Sept. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Carpathia	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Maracaibo	San Juan	Sept. 18
Exeter City	Swansea	Sept. 10
Manin	Gibraltar	Sept. 9
Patria	Naples	Sept. 10
El Siglo	Galveston	Sept. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Kirkcowald	Marseilles	Sept. 7
Togama Maru	London	Sept. 15
Uberon	Amsterdam	Sept. 10
Italia	Palermo	Sept. 13
Jethau	Montevideo	Aug. 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, Aug

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

List of Current Offerings on application

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Accumulating Your Competency

We have prepared a pamphlet outlining a plan which, once adopted and consistently followed, should enable any man to make steady financial progress. The plan is based upon the elements of saving, compound interest and conservative investment—all of fundamental importance in the accumulation of wealth. Included in the pamphlet are tables illustrating the efficient workings of compound interest, and concrete examples of conservative investment bonds.

Ask for Pamphlet No. 1467, "Accumulating Your Competency"

Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Securities.

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ALBANY—BOSTON—CHICAGO.

Bonds of leading

Canadian Cities

with principal and interest payable in American money in New York, may now be obtained to yield from

4.90% to 6%

Write for selected list

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ESTABLISHED 1857

Your Investments

Is there anything you wish to know regarding any of the securities which you may hold?

If so we shall be glad to have you make use of our

Department of Service

There is no obligation on your part.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
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More Income with Safety

It is not necessary to speculate in order to profit by the opportunities the present market conditions afford.

The soundest investment securities are low in price and may now be bought to best advantage, both for permanent income and future appreciation.

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BLAIR & Co.

24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

WE OWN AND OFFER
$250,000
N. Y. STATE 4½s
1963-1964
110¼ and interest
Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

While the stock market was influenced also by other matters last week the matter upon which practically all of the financial community centred its interest was the proposed credit to Great Britain and France. This is a transaction to which this market has looked forward for many months, for it was taken for granted long ago that sooner or later arrangements would have to be entered into to enable our customers to correct the disadvantage growing out of the severe decline in sterling exchange. This market has looked forward to this transaction as a thing necessary for the European countries, notably for England, which are buying here in huge quantities, but also as a thing equally necessary for ourselves if we are to avoid the adverse consequences of a depression in exchange so great that it would put unnecessary barriers in the way of the free sale of our products to European consumers, including the Governments which, because of the war, are themselves the largest consumers of all things for the support of life and for the maintenance of warfare.

In some quarters the mistake had been made of not keeping in mind sufficiently clearly the fact that while it is Great Britain and France which are borrowing it is the United States which will receive the benefits of the purchases to be made out of the proposed loan. This transaction is being entered into not because of any pro-Allies sentiment, but strictly as a business undertaking fully justified by the circumstances and bound to exert favorable effect upon our own commerce. It is a commercial and not a political loan, and as such there cannot be any opposition to it by any American on the ground that it is designed to further the interests of this country or of that. The country whose interest it is primarily designed to further so far as the participation of our bankers and of our investors in the matter goes is the United States. The efforts which are being made to becloud this fact are not likely to meet with much success, for it is altogether too clear to any business man or investor who seeks to analyze the effect of the granting of international credits under existing conditions that that will further the interest of this country at large through furthering the interest of the very large number who directly or indirectly are participating in the production, the transportation, and the sale of American goods to foreign consumers. Nor is it a question of financing our sales of war munitions, for those would be bought from us no matter what the rate of exchange and no matter what the cost. It is a question rather of financing that very large part of our exports to other countries which are subject to the ordinary influences of the law of supply and demand, and the demand for which would unquestionably be curtailed should we by refusing to grant credits cause such a depreciation in exchange as would result in a prohibitive addition to the cost of goods purchasable in this market.

As it came from day to day to be more clearly recognized that in any proposed credit to Great Britain and France we are in effect undertaking to protect our own trade and thus give greater assurance of the continuance of prosperity in lines where prosperity has already developed and of an extension of that prosperity in other directions, the markets reflected more and more clearly the favorable effect of the expected conclusion of the negotiations which were under way all last week between the Anglo-French financial mission and our bankers. If the indications at the close of the week are borne out it will soon be possible for the conferees to make known the successful conclusion of their labors. This is an unusual transaction in its amount and in its special circumstances, but not at all unusual in international finance in its main purpose. Trade thrives on credit and languishes under a lack of it. What we are now undertaking to do for England and France because they are customers, and customers who at the moment are buying an extraordinarily large amount from us, these very countries, and particularly Great Britain, have done for us in the past as they likewise have done for many other countries. It was to England that we looked for a market for a large part of the refunding bonds which this country put out after the close of the civil war, and it was only after England had taken a large amount of these bonds that our own market began to absorb them freely. The circumstances of the two transactions are different, but they each represent a transaction in international credit for the advantage of both borrower and lender. It was to our advantage then to sell bonds abroad, and it will be to our advantage now in the changed conditions in which we find ourselves to buy the bonds of our foreign customers.

The grant of this credit will mean much for our immediate trade outlook, and it will mean much, too, for the future of our financial and commercial relations with other countries. The taking of this loan is a twofold measure of protection, for in addition to safeguarding our trade by supplying our customers with the means of payment it will help to safeguard us against the adverse influence of a too great supply of credit, which if withheld from the work which it ought to perform in financing our foreign trade will seek employment in other directions, leading almost certainly to inflation which eventually would bring serious consequences in its wake. Fortunately the chances of the negotiations being concluded favorably and of the loan when it is offered meeting with hearty response seem very good indeed. The loan, it is practically assured, will be $500,000,000 at least, and may be considerably more, up to a possible total of $750,000,000, which seems to be the highest figure which our bankers are disposed to discuss. It may be taken for granted that in formulating the terms and conditions of the loan care will be taken to include in it features which will add to its attractiveness in the eyes of investors. Besides giving them a yield unusually high on a security of such high grade, it will probably give them a hold on the profits to be derived from the recuperation of British credit during the period after the restoration of peace, in which the long process of building up what the war has torn down will be carried on.

While progress was being made in this most important international operation progress seemed also to be making in the solution of our controversy with Germany growing out of the illegal conduct of her submarine warfare against merchant vessels. This country is awaiting proof of Germany's decision to conform to international law in the use of her submarines, but the news indicates that there is much more ground now than there was at the time of the sinking of the Arabic for expecting a favorable outcome of the negotiations which are now being carried on between the two Governments. The course of German diplomacy is very uncertain, and it is perhaps nothing more than prudent to keep to an attitude of reserve concerning the settlement of our difficulties with Germany, but clearly the hope of a settlement being arrived at is supported by the tenor of the recent news from Berlin.

MONEY TENSION RELAXES.

London Finds Funds Available for Stock Speculation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The money market was easier last week, especially short term discounts, owing to large Government disbursements. Treasury bills for £7,500,000 matured yesterday, and £45,000,000 will fall due in October. The clearing banks have agreed not to lend short term money below 4½ per cent., but funds on American and Colonial collateral are available at 3½ per cent. The exact amount of Treasury bills due to mature soon is unknown, as the prevailing method of "over the counter" sales has not been accompanied by announcements of amounts disposed of. Under the old method, weekly sales were under £3,000,000.

The money market is beginning to gossip about fresh Government borrowings. It is estimated that funds in hand are sufficient to last another two months, provided the replacement of maturing Treasury bills is carried out in the manner expected. It is believed that the Treasury bill rate will be raised when the war loan is fully paid in. A new public loan is not looked for before December or January, although hints are being dropped in some financial quarters that a plan may accompany the budget statement next Tuesday.

French Treasury bills to the amount of £2,000,000 have been renewed here for one year at 5% per cent. The decline of French exchange last week perhaps was due to the establishment of additional credits in New York, although no information regarding such a development is obtainable here. The rise of dollar exchange is thought to be in anticipation of a favorable announcement regarding the Anglo-French credit negotiations in New York. The improved rate has worked to check the sale of American securities by British holders. Russian Treasury bills are quoted on a 5½ per cent. basis, and Japanese bills at 4⅞ per cent.

Money is available for speculation in stocks, and Kaffirs have shown a fair degree of activity. Investment issues are in light demand, however, as buyers are holding off until the income tax proposals are made public.

FRANCE PLANS A NEW LOAN.

Government's Revenues Fall Off—Heavy Tone on Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Bourse was heavy in tone at the close of the week, rentes selling at 67.25, ex-coupon three francs. Bank shares were weak, but Americans remained steady. Continued selling did not affect the prices of Russian coppers.

The agreement outlined in a previous cable between the Agents de Change and the Bank of France for the settlement of pre-war Bourse accounts has been ratified.

Exchange is not so unsettled. Sterling is steady at 27.42, while the New York quotation is 5.80. The bank received 60,000,000 francs in gold and retired 13,000,000 francs of pre-moratorium acceptances this week. No increase in war financing was shown in the bank's statement. Circulation increased 44,000,000 francs.

Finance Minister Ribot has announced that there will be another big war loan next month. The Government's revenues to date were 444,000,000 francs smaller than in the same period of 1914, the income from imports being 122,000,000 francs and from exports 2,250,000,000 francs.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Sept. 18, 1915.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	847,671	.....	491,376
Tuesday	451,448	.....	457,493
Wednesday	519,706	.....	433,133
Thursday	464,943	.....	414,831
Friday	735,990	.....	403,962
Saturday	893,596	.....	78,630
Total week	2,913,826	.....	2,279,983
Year to date	104,063,989	45,989,256	62,671,685

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,590,500	.....	$1,591,500
Tuesday	2,568,500	.....	1,497,000
Wednesday	2,460,000	.....	1,510,500
Thursday	2,228,000	.....	2,127,500
Friday	2,165,500	.....	1,238,500
Saturday	1,408,000	.....	547,500
Total week	$13,425,500	$.....	$8,522,500
Year to date	562,019,700	425,061,000	370,078,420

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week in 1913, as the Stock Exchange was closed at this time last year:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 13, '15.	Sept. 20, '13.	Changes.
R.R. & misc.	2,914,426	2,279,883	+ 634,543
Banks	.....	50	— 50
Mining	1,100	100	+ 1,000

BONDS.

R.R. & misc.	$12,989,000	$8,026,500	+$4,962,500
Government	91,500	102,000	— 10,500
State	45,000	90,000	— 47,000
City	305,000	304,000	+ 1,000
Total, all	$13,425,500	$8,522,500	+$4,903,000

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 18, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$13,425,500	$562,019,700
Same period last year	.....	425,061,190

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.12	81.58	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	.....	.....	89.42	82.78

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	75	75	75	12
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	132	130	132	9
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	81¾	80½	81	6
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100¾	100	100¾	10
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 4s	94	94	94	1
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	98¾	98	98	35
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103¾	103	103	18
Am. Hide & L. 6s	108	108	108	9
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	104¼	103¾	104¼	19
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	102¾	101¾	102	81
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	87¾	87	87⅞	130
A., T. & T. Co. 4s	96	96½	96	12
Am. Writ. Paper 6s	64	64	64	1
Ann Arbor 4s	57	57	57	5
Armour & Co. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¼	59
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	91	90¾	91	280½
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	101½	101	101	57
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'53	101¼	100¾	100¾	19
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	5
A.,T.&S.F.adj.4s,sta.	81¾	80½	81¾	12
A., T. & S. F., Tr. Sf. L. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	1
Atl. Coast Line 4s	85½	85	85½	40
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	80½	80	80½	7
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	90½	89¼	90¼	105
Balt. & O. g. 4s	85¾	85¼	85½	92½
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	88½	85	86½	205
B. & O., S. W. 4½s	87	86½	86½	19
B.& O.,P.,L.E.W.V.4s	78	77½	77⅝	14
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	100	99½	99⅝	79
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102	102	102	25
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	97½	97¾	97¾	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	100¾	99½	100	81
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	102	102	102	4
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	98¾	98¼	98¾	41
B'klyn Un. El. 5s,sta.	98¾	98½	98½	9
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	103¾	103	103¾	12
B.,C.,R. & N.col.tr.5s	99	99	99	4
Bush Terminal 4s	87	87	87	1
Can. So. con. 5s	100½	100	100½	24
Central Leather 5s	99½	99¾	99¾	41
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	96¾	96½	96½	4
C. R. R. & B. Ga. 5s	87¾	86½	86½	9
Central of N. J. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	13
Central of N.J.5s,reg.	110½	110½	110½	7
Central Pacific 4s	85¼	84¼	85	315½
Central Pacific 3½s	84½	84¼	84½	9½
Cent. Pac. T. S. L. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	102	101¾	101¾	24
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	76	74½	76	143
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	85	84½	85	22
Chi. & Alton 3½s	44	44	44	2
Chi., R. & Q. gen. 4s	86½	86	86⅝	53
Chi., R. & Q. jt. 4s	96¾	96⅝	96⅝	316
C.,R. & Q., Ill. D.3½s	83	81½	82	12
C., R. & Q., Ill. D.4s	93½	92¾	93½	14
C., R. & Q., Ia. D. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
C., R. & Q. Ia. D. 4s	99	99	99	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	60	60	60	9
C. & Gt. West. 4s	64¾	64	64¼	40
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s	85¾	85	85	14
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	96¼	96	96	15
C., M. & St. P. 4½s	88¾	88	88⅝	2
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	94¼	93¾	93¾	280½
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	108	102½	102⅞	20
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	84¾	84¾	84¾	2
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	85¾	85½	85½	11
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102½	102½	102½	23
C. & N. W. g. 4s	92¼	92	92¼	70
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	3
C. & N. W. d. 5s, '33	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	79½	79	73⅝	72
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	62	61¼	61¾	189
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	47½	43½	46	437
C.,St.P.,M. & O.deb.5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
Chi. & W. Ind. con.4s	74¾	74¾	74¾	5
Chile Copper 7s	113¾	113¾	113½	66
C.,C.,C. & St.L.gen.4s	70¾	70½	70½	2
C.,C., C. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s	77	77	77	1
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	92	92	92	1
Col. Industrial 5s	80	76½	78	15
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	79	79	79	6
Col. & South. 1st 4s	86	85½	85½	12
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	116½	115½	115½	9
CornProd.Ref.i.f.5s,'34	94½	94	94¼	6
Cub.-Am.Sug.col.tr.6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	80
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97¾	97	97	7
D. & H. ref. 4s	90	90	90⅜	66
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100½	100¾	100½	76
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	45	45	45	6
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	69	68	69	14½
Detroit United 4½s	72¼	71	71	12
Dist. Securities 5s	64	64	64	68
Du Pont Powder 4½s	104½	102	102	126
E. T., V. & G. con.5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
Ed.El.of B'klyn con.4s	87¼	87¼	87½	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	77½	77	77⅛	53
Erie gen. 4s	69	68½	68¾	92
Erie con. 7s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	65	63¾	63¾	151
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	70¾	69	70¾	182
Erie., Penn., col. 4s	86½	86½	86¾	4
Gal., H. & S. A., M. & P. 5s	100	100	100	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	101½	101¾	101½	76
General Elec. 3½s	76½	76½	76½	3
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	94¾	94	94¼	40
Hocking Val. 4½s	88	87½	88	14
Hud. & Man. 5s	72	72	72	3
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	27	26	26¾	73
Illinois Cent. 4s, 1951	96	96	96	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	81¾	81½	81¾	17
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	80	80	80	10
Illinois Cent. ref. 4s	88	88	88	41
Illinois Steel 4½s	87	86¾	86⅞	52
Indiana Steel 5s	101½	101	101½	22
Ingp. Cop. cv. 6s	142	140	142	12½
Inter. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	142½	139½	142¾	94
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74¾	74	74¼	149
Inter.-Met. 4½s, reg.	73¾	73¾	73¾	5
Interboro. R. T. 5s	96¾	96¼	96½	84
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	76	73¾	76	120
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	76¼	73¼	76¼	642
Int. Navigation 5s	69	65¾	69	39
Int. Paper 6s	99¾	99¾	99⅝	18
Int. Paper Co. 5s	79	79	79	7
Int. Steam Pump 6s	65	62	64½	20¼
Int. St. P. 5s, '77	65	63	63¾	53
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	82	80	80	2
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	48	42½	42½	6
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	66¼	66¼	66¼	1
K.C., Ft.S. & M. 4s,r.	65¾	65¾	65¾	3
Kan. City So. 3s	67	66¾	67	2
Kan. City So. 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	7
Kan. City Term. 4s	84¾	84	84½	15
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	85	83¾	84	377
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	95	95	95	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	100¾	100¾	2
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Lake Shore 3½s	80½	80½	80¾	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91½	90¾	91	20
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¾	94¼	94¼	104
Liggett & Myers 7s	123½	123½	123½	12
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¼	102	102¼	15
Lorillard 7s	120	120	120	4
Lorillard 5s	99¾	99¼	99¼	26
Louis. & Jeff. Bdg. 4s	80	80	80	2
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	90½	90	90¾	56
Louis. & Nash. g. 6s	111¾	111½	111¾	9
L. & N., A.K. & C. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	3
Manhattan Cons. 4s	82	82	82	2
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	85	85	85	1
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101	101	101	3
Mex. Pet. 6s, Ser. A.	106½	106½	106¾	5
Mich. State Tel. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	6
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	45¼	44¼	47	10
M.,St.P.& S.S.M.c.4s	87¼	86½	87¼	14
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	75¼	74¾	74¾	16
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	52	51	52	14
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	46¼	46¼	46¼	5
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	72¼	72¼	72¼	2
Mo. Pac. 1st 5s	93½	92½	92¾	23
Mo. Pacific 4s	31½	31¼	31½	2
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	72¼	71¾	72¼	4
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	73¾	73¾	73½	8
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	82	82	82	1
Mob. & O. new 6s	106	105	106	2
Montana Power 5s	91½	90¼	91	55½
Nat. Tube 5s	99¾	98	98¼	42
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	102	101½	101½	8
N.Y.C. deb.6s, ct. f.p.	104⅝	103¼	104¼	807
N. Y. C., M. C. c.3½s	67	67	67	2
N. Y. C. gen. 5½s	76½	76	76½	40
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	85¾	84¼	85	82
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	87	86½	87	88
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, t. r.	77¾	77¾	77¾	1
N.Y.C.E.L.,R.& P.5s	101½	101½	101½	1
N.Y.G.E.L.,H.& P.4s	80½	80¼	80¼	5
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, '48	77	77	77	19
N.Y.,N.H. & H. c. 6s	113	110¾	111	86
N. Y., N. H. & H. c. 6s, reg.	108½	108½	108½	1
N.Y.,N.H. & H. c.3½s	67½	67½	67½	24½
N.Y. & Q. E. L. & P.5s	100	100	100	2
N. Y. Rys. rct. 4s	69	68½	69	12
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	49¼	48¾	49¼	17
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	95¾	94¾	95¼	86½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	77	77	77	3
Norf. & W. ext. 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	4
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	89	87¾	89	15
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	100	100	100	1
N. & W. P. C. & C. 4s	86½	86½	86½	15
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	110¾	109	110½	44
North. Pacific 4s	90¾	89¾	90	192
North. Pacific 3s	63½	63	63	111¾
Ore. & Cal. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	5
O. R. R. & N. cons.4s	87¾	87½	87½	15
Ore. Sh. L. ref 4s	88	87¾	88	28
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	80¾	80½	80¾	8
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¾	34
Penn. 4s, 1943	96	96	96	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	96¾	96¾	96¼	3
Penn. cons. 4½s	102¾	102⅝	102¾	104
Penn. gen. 4½s, tr. c.	97¾	97¼	97¾	91
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	4
Penn. 3½s, 1916	100	100	100	2
Peo. Gas., Chi., ref.6s	100¾	100¼	100¼	8
Phila., Balt. & W. 4s	96¾	96¼	96¼	1
Public Service 5s	87	86¾	86½	9
Ray Copper conv. 6s	115	112½	115	45
Reading gen. 4s	91¾	91¼	91¼	93
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	94¼	94	94½	35
Rio Gde. W. 1st 4s	70	69¾	70	2
Rutland R. R. 4½s	85	85	85	5
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	93	93	93	16
St. L., I. M. & S., R. unif. and ref. 4s	63¾	62	62	12
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	83	83	82	11
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99	99	99	6
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 4s	43½	41	41	21
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 6s, t. r. stf.	43	41	42	21
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	66½	66¼	66¾	5
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r. stf.	60½	59½	60¼	124
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	69	67¾	68	70
St. L. & S. W. con. 4s	85¼	82	83¼	28
St. P., M. & M. 6s	116¾	116¼	116¾	12
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	99¾	99½	99½	22
St. P., M. & M., Mon. Cent. 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
San. An. & A. P. 4s	67	66	67	4
San F., P. & P. 5s	103½	103½	103½	5
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	66	66	66	6
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	61¼	61¼	61½	5
So. Bell Tel. 5s	97½	97¾	97¾	5
South. Pac. col 4s	80½	80¾	80¾	185
South. Pac. con. 4s	80½	80¾	80¾	170
South. Pac. con. 5s	99¾	99	99¾	144
South. Pac. ref. 4s	84¾	84	84½	195
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	79¾	79¼	79¼	45
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	97¾	96½	96¾	43
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	61¾	61½	61¾	46
So. Ry. Mem. 4½-5s	99	99	99	1
Stand. Milk. 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	2
T. C. & I. gen. 5s	101½	100¾	100¾	2
T. C. & I., Birm. 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
T. Assn.,St. L. ref. 4s	80	80	80	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s	102¾	101½	102½	41
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	92	92	92	1
Texas & Pac. 2d inc.	30¾	30¾	30¾	5
Third Av. ref. 4s	79	78¾	79	88
Third Av. adj. 5s	79¼	78¼	78¾	258
Tol. St. L. & W. 4s	46	46	46	5
U. El. L. & P. 5s	100	100	100	10
Union Pac. 1st 4s	93	93	93	73½
Union Pac. cv. 4s	89½	89½	89½	30½
Union Pac. ref. 4s	94¾	94½	94½	35
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	48	47½	47½	26
U. Rep. Inv. 5s,Pitts.	70	70	70	2
Un. Rys., St. L., 4s	60	60	60	2
U. S. Rubber 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	17
U. S. Steel 5s	102	102	102	408
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	102½	101¾	101¾	4½
Va.-Car. Chem. 1st 5s	95	94½	95	36
Va.-Car. Ch. conv. 6s	95¾	95¾	95¾	10
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	92½	92	92	3
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	86½	86½	86½	1
Wabash 1st 5s	100	100	100	33
Wabash 2d 5s	90	90	90	7
Wabash ref. 4s	15	12¾	15	26
Wab. ref. 4s,Eq.T.T.,sta.	13	13	15	101
Wab. r.4s,Eq.T.T.,sta.	12¾	10¾	12¾	78
Wab. Pitts. T. 1st 4s	8	8	8	1
W. P. T. 1st 4s, C.T.r.	1½	⅝	⅞	29
W.P.T.1st 4s,Col.Tr.r.	⅝	⅝	⅝	10
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. Tr. r. for Cent.Tr.r.	⅝	½	⅝	111
Wab. Pitts. Ter. 2d 4s	¾	¾	¾	2
Western Electric 5s	101	101	101	3
Western Maryland 4s	70	70	70	17
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	102	102	102	1
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	95	94	95	4
West Shore 4s	87¾	87½	87¾	20
West Shore 4s, reg.	86¾	86¼	86¾	10
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s	105¾	105½	105½	185
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of d.	105½	105¾	105½	81
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s, full paid	117⅞	114¾	117⅞	1011
Westinghouse E. & M. 5 p. c. notes	101	101	101	2
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	82½	82½	82½	4
Wis. Cent., S. & D.4s	88	88	88	17

Total sales $12,988,000

Government Bonds

U. S. 2s, coupon	101	101	101	1
U. S. 3s, reg.	103½	98	98	41
U. S. 4s, coupon	109½	109½	109½	3½
U. S. 4s, reg.	109½	109½	109½	2
Japanese 4½s	76	76	76	1
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	77	76	76	3
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser.G.r.	73	72	72	28
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	91	91	91

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Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Savage Arms

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We Deal in
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JUDSON G. WALL & SONS
30 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77.

Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder
Hercules Powder
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 18, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,913,326	104,063,989
Same period last year		45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	80.85	78.14	80.85	58.99
Same period last year			73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
102	Sep. 10	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	..	..	102	..	....
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.tt.	34½	32⅜	33¼	— ⅜	14,400
46⅛	Aug. 12	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	44¼	39½	44	+ 5⅛	150,920
76	Aug. 12	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	72¾	69	71¼	+ 3½	12,800
65	Aug. 30	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical..	62	61	61¼	+ ¼	2,750
99	Sep. 8	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	95½	95½	95½	..	10
83¼	Sep. 2	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar.....	66½	64	65⅞	+ ⅞	7,300
91	Aug. 18	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	92	92	92	..	15
100⅝	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F....	..	..	103	..	....
183	Aug. 9	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	..	..	173½	..	....
64⅜	Aug. 16	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	62	56⅛	60⅛	+ 4⅛	126,900
107½	Aug. 16	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	106	104⅜	104⅞	+ ⅞	780
73½	Aug. 17	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	72¼	67½	71	+ 4	35,720
118	Aug. 6	111¼	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	..	..	116½	..	....
90	Jan. 12	46¾	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	48⅝	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	153½	149½	153½	+ 4¾	3,600
120	Sep. 11	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	..	..	120	..	....
54½	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	51¼	49⅝	51¼	+ 1¼	1,200
99½	Sep. 2	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	95½	95½	93½	— ½	110
104	Sep. 10	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	103½	101	103½	+ 3½	450
9⅜	Sep. 2	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅛	1,600
42½	Apr. 19	10⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf....	38½	36¾	37¾	+ 1⅜	2,200
31	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	25¾	22½	25	+ 1⅝	3,700
24½	Aug. 30	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	21	16½	20¼	+ 3	13,450
41¼	Aug. 30	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.....	37	33	36½	+ 4	2,000
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	58⅛	52¼	57¼	+ 5¼	70,000
100½	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf..	100	97	100	+ 2¼	1,010
8	Aug. 31	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛	200
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.....	26¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅞	600
94½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	82	80¾	81¼	+ 1¼	18,200
106½	Aug. 10	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	106⅜	106½	106⅜	+ ⅜	500
83⅝	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	81½	81	81	..	200
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150½	150½	150½	..	50
106½	Apr. 26	108	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.....	..	..	106½	..	....
58	Aug. 18	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	57½	51	56	+ 4¼	27,435
114½	Apr. 23	90½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	109	108	108¾	— ⅛	1,700
115¼	June 10	109	Feb. 6	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	114⅞	114⅛	114⅛	— ⅛	100
62	Sep. 14	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable...	62	62	62	..	100
124½	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	124½	122⅞	124	+ 1¼	3,518
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	230	227	228	— 3	800
109½	Sep. 9	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new...	108	108	108	+ 1½	100
47⅝	Sep. 18	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen.....	47⅜	42¼	47⅜	+ 4⅝	14,900
94⅜	Aug. 14	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.....	94½	92⅞	93⅜	+ 1⅞	1,400
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf..	..	..	8	..	....
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†..	72⅜	69⅝	71½	+ 2¼	28,305
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	..	..	6	..	....
50	Sep. 3	50	Sep. 3	Associated Oil	50	50	50	..	50
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	102	100¾	102	+ 1¼	8,450
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	97¼	98¼	— 1	1,300
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	103⅛	103	103⅛	— ⅞	400
55	July 27	26⅜	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO..	81⅞	78¾	81	+ 2	39,850
106¼	Sep. 1	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf...	106½	106	106¼	+ ½	200
84⅝	Aug. 11	68¾	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio...	84½	82¾	84⅜	+ 1⅝	18,150
73½	July 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71½	70¾	71½	+ ½	1,024
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Bangalas Mining†..	..	..	1¼	..	....
850	Sep. 15	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	350	320½	344	+32	12,300
180	Aug. 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	163	145	166	+19½	5,380
42¾	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	84	83⅜	83⅜	..	2,205
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf..	..	..	40	..	....
93	Apr. 21	83¾	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr....	..	..	80	..	....
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	..	..	128	..	....
37	Sep. 4	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	..	20
83	Sep. 9	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.....	83	83	83	..	180
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	..	..	5	..	....
80	July 20	80	Jnly 20	Buff., R. & Pitts....	80	80	80	..	100
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.....	..	..	28	..	....
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	67½	59	60½	+ ⅛	11,650
21⅜	Feb. 8	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	19¼	17⅜	18⅜	+ 1	3,700
54¾	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf....	45¼	43⅝	45	+ ⅞	2,200
*60	May 6	*53	Sep. 3	Canada Southern....	..	..	*53	..	....
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific ...	156¼	153¼	153⅞	+ 2⅝	7,700
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf...	..	..	78½	..	....
47½	Sep. 18	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	47½	45¾	47¼	+ 3⅜	30,045
106	Aug. 26	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	106	105¾	106	+ ¾	200
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	276	..	....
*125⅛	Sep. 9	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. S. A. Tel....	..	..	*125½	..	....
50¼	Sep. 7	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio..	49	47½	49	+ 1½	9,000
15⅛	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	15	..	....
22	Aug. 26	11½	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	22	..	....
14½	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	12	11⅝	12	— ⅜	450
36⅜	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	30	30	30	..	300
98⅛	Apr. 19	77⅜	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	85⅜	83¾	85⅝	+ 1	4,100
130	Jan. 22	120⅜	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf....	122½	121½	122½	— 1	300
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest....	127	126	127	+ 1½	500
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	163	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	22¼	19¼	21	+ ¾	70,915
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
131	July 29	124	Sep. 17	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	124	124	124	— 6	125
99⅜	Apr. 28	32⅜	Jan. 6	Chino Copper ††....	45¼	43⅝	44½	+ 1	7,300
36	Aug. 10	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L....	..	..	32	..	....
65	Apr. 1	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	67⅞	..	....
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	157	..	....
65	Sep. 14	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	65	62¼	65	+ 5	300
109	Sep. 2	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	106	..	....
58⅝	Sep. 17	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I..	58⅜	45⅝	53¾	+11½	197,350
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	..	..	28¾	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	..	..	48½	..	....
40½	Apr. 3	35	Sep. 2	Col. & So. 2d pf....	..	..	35	..	....
131⅝	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas ...	127½	126	126	..	1,000
94⅜	Aug. 16	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	86	83	85¾	+ 3¾	800
104	Aug. 19	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf..	..	..	103	..	....
19¼	Aug. 30	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	18¼	17	18¼	+ 1⅛	10,900
85	Aug. 30	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	84½	83	84¼	+ 1¼	600
49	May 4	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	38	36	36	..	120
96⅜	Sep. 15	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	96⅜	87½	93⅜	+ 8	247,200
107½	Sep. 14	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	107½	105½	106	+ 1¾	5,774
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	117	113	114½	+ ½	700
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	110	110	110	+ 2	100
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf..	99	95	99	+ 4¾	300
153	Apr. 19	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	139⅝	139¼	139¼	— ¾	220
429¾	Apr. 10	339⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	415	415	415	+ 8	100
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande..	..	..	7	..	....
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝	200
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6¼	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	118⅜	117¼	118⅜	..	29
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac....	..	..	*70	..	....
62	Aug. 17	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry..	..	..	61½	..	....
30¼	Aug. 10	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	27	25½	25½	— 1½	9,000
24½	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	23½	21¼	23	+ 1½	17,400
5⅝	Aug. 1	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	..	..	5⅝	..	....
10	Jan. 18	4	July 29	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	9	9	9	+ 1	100
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	100	..	....
*605	Aug. 27	*605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
78½	Sep. 3	69	Sep. 1	Elec. Storage Bat...	74½	72	73¾	+ 1¾	2,100
30⅝	Sep. 18	19⅞	Feb. 24	Erie	30⅝	29¾	30⅜	+ 1½	89,275
51⅜	Sep. 15	32¾	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	51¾	47⅞	51½	+ 3⅝	50,450
40⅝	Sep. 15	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	40⅝	37½	40	+ 3	8,800
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM....	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ 1⅛	400
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	44	43	43	— 1	600
300	Aug. 27	165	Jan. 28	GEN. CHEMICAL..	290	290	290	..	7
111	Sep. 3	103	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	..	..	111	..	....
173½	Aug. 27	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	173¼	170¼	171⅞	+ 1⅝	6,466
291	Sep. 2	257	Mar. 3	General Motors	291	257	285	+32½	12,923
115⅛	Sep. 13	90¾	Jan. 4	General Motors pf....	113¼	111½	114	+ ¼	1,402
66½	Sep. 18	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	66¼	62½	64¼	..	63,000
100	Sep. 8	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf.	108⅛	108	108⅛	+ 1½	1,150
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	85	..	....
122¾	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf..	119¾	118	119¼	+ 1	5,850
48⅛	Sep. 18	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	48¼	40⅝	46¼	+ 5¼	200,800
68⅝	Aug. 27	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	65⅝	63¾	65¼	+ 1¼	4,300
85	Sep. 15	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY., L.&P.	85	85	85	+ 1	100
100¼	Aug. 12	95	Apr. 20	Hav.El.Ry., L.&P.pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	..	100
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf....	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	..	..	117	..	....
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT....	103	102	102	— ⅝	876
36¾	Aug. 28	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	35⅝	34¼	35½	+ 1⅛	14,500
24⅜	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. o.	20¾	20	20	— ⅝	4,250
78	Sep. 9	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.....	..	..	78	..	....
22⅜	Aug. 30	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n...	21	20	20⅝	— ½	6,000
77	Sep. 9	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	75	73¾	74¼	— ¼	2,575
24⅜	Aug. 30	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼	700
42	Aug. 28	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	38½	35¾	38½	+ ⅞	110
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J....	100	100¾	102	+ 2	2,200
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	115½	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp....	70	70	70	— ¼	200
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99¼	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	10⅝	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛	2,750
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	39½	38	39¼	..	900
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅞	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K C., FT. S. & M.pf.	..	..	68½	..	....
29⅜	Aug. 12	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	27	25¾	27	+ ¾	3,100
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	59½	58¾	59	+ ½	900
88	Apr. 20	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	80	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	*6½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P..	..	..	123⅝	..	....
160	Aug. 24	90	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	..	..	160	..	....
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	112	112	112	+ 1⅛	100
72	Aug. 30	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	71	67¾	69½	+ 2¼	29,200
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	— 1	300
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Le'gh Erie & West....	..	..	7	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	..	..	19¼	..	....
148	Aug. 11	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†.....	146	142¾	145¾	+ 3½	6,130
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	225¼	224¾	225¼	+ ¾	200
113¾	Sep. 9	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	119	119	119	— ¾	170
49½	Sep. 18	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	49¼	42	49¼	+ 7	1,529
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	23¼	23¼	23¼	..	100
105½	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	93	..	....
55	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
194	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	..	..	176½	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	112	112	112	— 3½	100
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville..	119	118	118½	— ½	815
82⅞	May 6	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	77	..	....
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.....	..	..	67½	..	....
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach....	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd..	127	127	127	— ½	100
60¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	59	..	....
103⅝	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf..	..	..	102	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors....	46⅝	42⅜	46¼	+ 3¾	13,300
92⅝	Aug. 18	43⅞	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf..	90	87	89½	+ 2½	4,200
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	38⅝	35¾	37¼	+ ¾	5,100
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores...	..	..	37½	..	....
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	96	..	....
97	Apr. 26	91	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	86⅝	84	85⅝	+ 1⅛	26,000
94	Apr. 28	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	..	..	87	..	....
29⅛	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper††	27½	26⅜	27½	+ 1	8,800
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central...	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	8	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. Louis..	12	8	12	..	1,630
49	Feb. 15	24	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. L. pf...	29¾	24	24	— 6	510
124	Aug. 11	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119½	118	119¼	+ ½	700
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	127½	126	127½	+ 2½	235
75	Mar. 3	70	Sep. 17	M., St.P. & S.S.M.1.l.	70½	70	70	— 5	200
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	7½	6½	6¾	— ½	2,800
40	Apr. 5	13	Sep. 10	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	15	15	14¾	— ⅞	3,600
18¼	Apr. 19	1¾	July 27	Missouri Pacific ...	4	3½	3¾	..	8,600
59	Sep. 2	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power.....	58	56	58	+ 2¼	2,900
107⅝	Sep. 3	90	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf...	106½	105	105	— ¼	380
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	163	Sep. 9	Morris & Essex†....	..	..	163	..	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L..	..	..	120	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit ...	122⅞	120½	120½	..	200
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	..	..	122½	..	....
90	Aug. 27	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	82	81⅝	82	+ ½	625
100	Aug. 27	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.....	100	100⅝	100	+ ½	300
29⅜	Aug. 25	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S....	27½	25¼	27	+ 2⅛	5,400
90	July 27	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	88	88	88	..	100
93⅜	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	94⅜	63¼	93⅜	+ ⅞	3,100
112¼	Sep. 10	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.....	110¼	110¼	110¼	— 1¼	100
23	Jan. 5	14½	Aug. 31	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	14½	..	....
7½	June 4	4⅜	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	— 1	100
16⅞	Apr. 27	11⅜	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ¼	3,900
152	Sep. 2	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	148¼	144½	145	+ 2	4,500
94½	Sep. 18	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central..	94½	91⅝	94	+ 1½	13,800
36½	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	30¼	30¼	30¼	— 2⅝	100
75	Aug. 11	75	Aug. 11	N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf.	..	..	75	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W....	..	..	*112	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H...	68⅜	66¼	67¾	+ ¾	5,465
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y

NATIONAL BANK GETS CITY BRANCH RIGHTS

Chatham & Phenix Is First to Open Subsidiary Offices in Home District.

ELEVEN WILL START TODAY

Outcome of Absorption of Century Bank—New Federal Law Permits the Innovation.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank will open for business today, with eleven branches in this city. This will be the first time that a national bank in this country has been permitted to operate branches in the same city with the main bank, and it marks a radical change in the attitude of the Federal banking authorities.

The eleven branches were added to the Chatham and Phenix National Bank in its absorption on Saturday of the Century Bank and its branches. The Century Bank was a State bank until Saturday, Sept. 11, when a national charter was issued to it at Washington.

The absorption of this series of State banks and their conversion into branches of a national bank was approved by Controller of the Currency John Skelton Williams after the plan was laid before him more than two months ago by L. G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank.

The National Bank act which went into operation more than fifty years ago provides that a national bank shall have but one place of business, but it makes the exception that State banks with branches may retain those branches when they become nationalized. This exception has so many restrictions that advantage of it has not been taken before.

Mr. Kaufman said last night at his apartments at the Ritz-Carlton that he had been working on the plan since the passage of the Federal Reserve act. The Treasury authorities, according to dispatches from Washington, granted the application to open branches of a national bank, in recognition of their belief that the new Federal Reserve system made such action advisable. These officials, it was said, were of the opinion that this valuable privilege ought not to be withheld from national institutions and that it was part of the policy of the new reserve system to foster this system of expansion where such a privilege could reasonably be granted.

Several of the largest national banks of the country have availed themselves of the new Federal banking laws to open branches in foreign countries, notably the National City Bank, which recently established such institutions in South America, and is preparing to expand in a similar way in Central America and Cuba. The Bank of California, a national institution, some time ago got the privilege of opening branches in other States.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank is at 192 Broadway, and its twelve branches are scattered in the lower east side, the lower west side, the upper east side, and the upper west side. None of them is in the district south of the city where no national banks have been established previously. In its different branches, the Chatham and Phenix will handle the accounts of a great many varieties of business, and that, according to Mr. Kaufman, is the great advantage of the new plan.

"The greater the diversity of business which banks can obtain," he said, "the stronger they are. A bank which serves mainly a single line of business is more or less dependent on it, and gains or loses as the business gains or loses. A bank serving many lines is independent of business conditions in any single branch of commerce. Of course, the fact that a bank holds a national charter strengthens its standing and insures careful examination and supervision."

The following are the addresses of the branches of the Chatham and Phenix: Greenwich and Warren Streets, Bowery and Grand Street, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 345 Grand Street, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, 2 West Thirty-third Street, Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, Broadway and 104th Street, Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street.

The consolidation of the Century Bank and the Chatham and Phenix is the climax of a series of mergers which have been effected by L. G. Kaufman since he came to New York in 1910 from Marquette, Mich., where he was President of the First National Bank, to become President of the Chatham National Bank. Less than a year later he brought about the consolidation of the Chatham National and the Phoenix National. One year later he became heavily interested in the Century Bank and was made Chairman of its Executive Committee. Six months later he took a prominent part in the consolidation of the Jefferson Bank and its branches with the Century.

Eight months ago Mr. Kaufman got control of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company and consolidated its uptown branches with the Century Bank and its downtown branches with the Chatham and Phenix. Sixty days ago he and his associates bought control of the Security Bank, with its seven branches, and consolidated it with the Century.

When Mr. Kaufman became President of the Chatham in 1910 it had deposits of $7,500,000. It will start business today with more than $60,000,000 in deposits. The problem of finding legal justification for the establishment of a series of national bank branches was handled at a series of conferences at Washington by Controller Williams, Mr. Kaufman, and Frank R. Lawrence of the law firm of Lawrence & Lawrence at 60 Wall Street.

Mr. Kaufman is a Director and one of the leading promoters of the General Motors Company, which recently declared a 50 per cent. dividend on its common stock after its stock had scored a sensational rise. He is 41 years old, and is still President of the First National Bank of Marquette, where he started as a messenger.

TO HELP OVERSEAS TRADE.

Its Extension and Meeting of Competition to be Discussed.

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, has issued a call for a meeting of the Council at the Hotel Biltmore at 10:30 A. M. on Thursday.

The subject of discussion will be the adoption of plans to extend the foreign trade of this country, and to meet the revival of competition which is expected to follow the restoration of peace in Europe.

In his letter to the members announcing the meeting, Mr. Farrell said:

"It is, perhaps, superfluous to say that, although American export trade during the last fiscal year was larger than ever before, its volume was due to abnormal conditions. Export of the articles required in peace was greatly decreased. Elimination of European competition as a result of the war has fostered our export trade, but we may expect renewed and strengthened competition with the advent of peace. To anticipate these developments and carefully to consider measures necessary to meet them is the duty of the Council. Its several committees have been investigating, and in some instances acting upon, the questions arising in our overseas commerce, and their reports will be rendered at the forthcoming meeting."

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf	2,500,000	..	..	Sep 30,14	49	53
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	12	Q	July 1, 15	104	106
Do pf. ($50)	1,650,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	48	50
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	327	333
Do pf	14,236,200	1½	Q	Sep 1, 15	108½	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	59	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79½	82
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	64	68
Am. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum	5,000,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au. & Syr.-El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	94
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	..
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84½	87
B'f.C.Ist5s,'52	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Buf. Gen. El.	3,724,000	2½	..	Sep 30,14	100½	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '33	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	85½	86
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105	106½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.Ry. G. & E.($50)	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	45
Do 5s, '99	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do 7% pf	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	93	97
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Fr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	50½	52½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1¾	Q	Aug 2, 15	79	81
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Bait.) 4½s	13,380,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85¾	86½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	70	70½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,984,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '23	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	116½	117½
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. B. & S. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	61	66
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	73	78
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	89	92
Ev. G. & E. 1st 5s, '32	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep. 1, 14	52	60
G. G. E. 1st lien 5s, '32	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Int. Co. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
I. St. El. Cor. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
1st ln. 5s,'33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49 rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	60
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '22	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
J. C., H. & P. 5s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	25	30
K. C. B. L. 6s	9,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	45	50
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	89
K. C. El. G. 5s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¾	102½
K. C. E. & L.	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	72
K. C. Met. S.R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	98
K. G. & E. 1st 5s, '33	3,724,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
L. R. Ry. & L. & P. 1st 5s, '48	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100¾	..
L. A. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97½
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	Q	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Mnsk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	83	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	58	63
Do.con.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	82
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 5s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	49	54
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	29½	30½
Do pf.	8,338,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	86	88
N.T.Tr.5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	61	62
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Port. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	..
Do con.5s,'56	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C.5s	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	108
Rep. R. & L.	6,296,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 1st pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	58	61
Roch. R & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '48	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	96½
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 5s, '42	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	100
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st 5s, '23	1,588,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62	70
Scran.El.5s, '37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	..
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,888,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Seattle L.'ting & P. 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90	92½
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Au 15, 15	72½	73
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	94	96
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Stan. G. & E. (1950)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	86	87
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	†	Q	Sep 15,15	$29	$30

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	88
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	79	82
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	21	25
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,423,000	2½	S	M. & N.	83½	92½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	31	31¾
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	33	40
Do 1st pf	7,713,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	63½	63¾
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,600	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	14½	16
Do 6s, '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	79¾	80½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	88
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	80¼	81½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80¾	81¼
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	13¾	15
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	47	49
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$40	$45
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv.	14,718,390	½	..	July 1, 14	45	48
Do pf.	28,168,426	1½	..	July 1, 14	56	58
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	96
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do ds.5s,'30.	1,250,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	128	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Kalmazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'46	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,102,300	..	..	Apr 15,15	45¾	47
Old pf.	9,621,300	1¼	Q	Aug 16,15	84½	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	85	87
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1945	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	70	70¾
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo. Do pf.	$4,800,000 2,800,000	1¾	Q	..... Jul 25, 15	121 76	124½ 78
Am. Agric. Chem. Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	Q	Au 16, 15	36	40
Do pf. ($50)	4,496,760	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	48	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	185	187
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Sep 20, 15	112	116
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	2,985,851	1	Q	Jul 20,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	83	85
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	96	98
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 10,15	222	224
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	94½	96½
Bliss, EW.Co.	1,500,000	12½	Q	July 1, 15	362	370
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	135	145
Bord. C. M.	21,294,400	4	Q	Au 16, 15	102	107
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	105	107
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	8¾
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,15	365	380
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	103	109
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	140	143
Chile	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 10,14	45	47
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 30,15	90	92½
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	595	605
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,437,200	..	..	.....	33½	40
Do pf.	6,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	78	80
D.B.W.F. Coal	6,500,700	2½b	Q	July 1, 15	235	300
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	10	Q	Sep 15,15	600	608
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Au 15, 15	111	115
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	5	Q	Sep 1, 15	194	195
Do pf.	8,912,600	1¼	Q	Aug 2, 15	106	108
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,558	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	104	107
Int. Textb'k	8,500,000	..	..	.....	23	26
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	78	81
Lima Loco C. '5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	96
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	8¾	4
Merg. Lino.	12,799,800	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	175	177
N. Y. Zinc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	Jul 21, 15	204
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	70	72
Do pf.	6,500,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	95
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	13½
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	58	60
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	23	40
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Do ds cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	103½	105
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	105	107
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	288	295
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	215	216
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12425	2600

*Ex. div. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra. ¶—Incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	352	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	440	447
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	470	495
Columbia	2,000,000	7	Q	Jun 30,15	483	495
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 15	963	995
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	410	415
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 2, 15	1120	1150
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	195	205
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	245	255
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	270	285
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	607	610
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	120	130
Kings Co.	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 2, 15	630	..
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	100	108
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	102	110
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jly 1, 15	135	145
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	400	410
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	575	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	950	975
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Sep 15	290	300
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,15	370	385
Union	3,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 15	330	345
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	380	390
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1025	1050

*Including 2% extra. †Including 1% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	110	113
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Au 16, 15	85	93
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Sep 15,15	320	350
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2¼	Q	July 1, 15	170	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	107	110
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	153	160
Do pf.	2,985,600	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	99	101
P., R.-A. T.	1,900,400	4	Q	Sep 3, 15	183	190
R. J. Rey'lds	10,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 15	400	410
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	120	122
Un. Cigar.	865,500	1	..	Feb 1, 15	30	40
Do pf.	1,384,900	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 15	65	75

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bk'lyn St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	163	174
B'way R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	163	172
Ch. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,600,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St.	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av.	900,000	2	Q	.....	125	160
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	.....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 99	18	19
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾

NATIONAL BANK GETS CITY BRANCH RIGHTS

Chatham & Phenix Is First to Open Subsidiary Offices In Home District.

ELEVEN WILL START TODAY

Outcome of Absorption of Century Bank—New Federal Law Permits the Innovation.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank will open for business today, with eleven branches in this city. This will be the first time that a national bank in this country has been permitted to operate branches in the same city with the main bank, and it marks a radical change in the attitude of the Federal banking authorities.

The eleven branches were added to the Chatham and Phenix National Bank in its absorption on Saturday of the Century Bank and its branches. The Century Bank was a State bank until Saturday, Sept. 11, when a national charter was issued to it at Washington.

The absorption of this series of State banks and their conversion into branches of a national bank was approved by Controller of the Currency John Skelton Williams after the plan was laid before him more than two months ago by L. G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank.

The National Bank act which went into operation more than fifty years ago provides that a national bank shall have but one place of business, but it makes the exception that State banks with branches may retain those branches when they become nationalized. This exception has so many restrictions that advantage of it has not been taken before.

Mr. Kaufman said last night at his apartments at the Ritz-Carlton that he had been working on this plan since the passage of the Federal Reserve act. The Treasury authorities, according to dispatches from Washington, granted the application to open branches of a national bank, in recognition of their belief that the new Federal Reserve system made such action advisable. These officials, he said, were of the opinion that this valuable privilege ought not to be withheld from national institutions and that it was part of the policy of the new reserve system to foster this system of expansion where such a privilege could reasonably be granted.

Several of the largest national banks of the country have availed themselves of the new Federal banking laws to open branches in foreign countries, notably the National City Bank, which recently established such institutions in South America, and is preparing to expand in a similar way in Central America and Cuba. The Bank of California, a national institution, some time ago got the privilege of opening branches in other States.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank is at 192 Broadway, and its twelve branches are scattered in the lower east side, the lower west side, the upper east side, and the upper west side, some of them being in districts of the city where no national banks have been established previously. In its different branches, the Chatham and Phenix will handle the accounts of a great many varieties of business, and that, according to Mr. Kaufman, is the great advantage of the new plan.

"The greater the diversity of business which banks can obtain," he said, "the stronger they are. A bank which serves mainly a single line of business is more or less dependent on it, and gains or loses as the business gains or loses. A bank serving many lines is independent of business conditions in any single branch of commerce. Of course, the fact that a bank holds a national charter strengthens its standing and insures careful examination and supervision."

The following are the addresses of the branches of the Chatham and Phenix: Greenwich and Warren Streets, Bowery and Grand Street, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 345 Grand Street, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, 2 West Thirty-third Street, Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, Broadway and 104th Street, Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street.

The consolidation of the Century Bank and the Chatham and Phenix is the climax of a series of mergers which have been effected by L. G. Kaufman since he came to New York in 1910 from Marquette, Mich., where he was President of the First National Bank, to become President of the Chatham National Bank. Less than a year later he brought about the consolidation of the Chatham National and the Phoenix National. One year later he became heavily interested in the Century Bank and was made Chairman of its Executive Committee. Six months later he took a prominent part in the consolidation of the Jefferson Bank and its branches with the Century.

Eight months ago Mr. Kaufman got control of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company and consolidated its uptown branches with the Century Bank and its downtown branches with the Chatham and Phenix. Sixty days ago he and his associates bought control of the Security Bank, with its seven branches, and consolidated it with the Century.

When Mr. Kaufman became President of the Chatham in 1910 it had deposits of $7,500,000. It will start business today with more than $80,000,000 in deposits. The problem of finding legal justification for the establishment of a series of national bank branches was handled at a series of conferences at Washington by Controller Williams, Mr. Kaufman, and Frank R. Lawrence of the law firm of Lawrence & Lawrence at 60 Wall Street.

Mr. Kaufman is a Director and one of the leading promoters of the General Motors Company, which recently declared a 50 per cent. dividend on its common stock after its stock had scored a sensational rise. He is 41 years old, and is still President of the First National Bank of Marquette, where he started as a messenger.

TO HELP OVERSEAS TRADE.

Its Extension and Meeting of Competition to be Discussed.

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, has issued a call for a meeting of the Council at the Hotel Biltmore at 10:30 A. M. on Thursday.

The subject of discussion will be the adoption of plans to extend the foreign trade of this country, and to meet the revival of competition which is expected to follow the restoration of peace in Europe.

In his letter to the members announcing the meeting, Mr. Farrell said:

"It is perhaps superfluous to say that, although American export trade during the last fiscal year was larger than ever before, its volume was due to abnormal conditions. Export of the articles required in peace was greatly decreased. Elimination of European competition as a result of the war has favored our export trade, but we may expect renewed and strengthened competition with the advent of peace. To anticipate these developments and carefully to consider measures necessary to meet them is the duty of the Council. Its several committees have been investigating, and in some instances acting upon, the questions arising in our overseas commerce, and their reports will be rendered at the forthcoming meeting."

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf	2,500,000	..	..	.....	49	53
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E. ($50)	3,500,000	12	Q	July 1, 15	104	106
Do pf. ($50)	1,689,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	45	50
Am L. & Tr.	15,235,141	2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	327	333
Do pf	14,235,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108½	110
Am. P. & L.	8,205,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	59	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79½	82
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	64	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6½
Do, 1st pf.						
7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Corp. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
An. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	94
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	..
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84½	87
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Buf. Gen. El.	3,724,000	1½	..	Sep 30,14	100½	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85½	86
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105	106¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	43	45
Do 5s, '99	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92¼	94
C.L.H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,405,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do 7% pf	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	93	97
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	50½	52½
Do pf	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	79	81
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85¾	86½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	70	70¾
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Det. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	116½	117½
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S.	M. & S.	93	96¼
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Ed. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	61	68
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	73	78
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	89	92
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Do pf	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	52	60
5t. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
G. & E. 1st lien 5s, '32.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	80
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. Ry. of B. & L. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
1st ln. 6s,'32	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	60
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
J. C., H. & P. 1st 5s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L. Do pf	9,543,080	..	..	.....	25	30
Do 1st ref.5s	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	45	50
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '23.	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	89
K. C. El. G. & E. pf	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¾	102½
K. G. & E. 5s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	72
K. C. Met. S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '28.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	90
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	98
Do. 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
E. R. Ry. & El. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97½
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	824,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	58	63
Do.con.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	82
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	49	54
N. St. Power Do pf	5,975,000	..	..	.....	29½	30½
N.T.Tr.5s,'33	3,386,700	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	86	88
N. Y. West'r Lt.&Pr.5s,'48	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
Okl. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C.B.R. & L. 1st 5s, '28.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 15	61	62
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W. Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '49.	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Pow. & Lt. Co. Do con.5s,'36	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	..
P.G.El.5s,'35.	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
Pub. S. C.cfs	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Rep. R. & L. Do pf	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Roch. R. & L. 1st 5s, '54, tax ex.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	58	61
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	9,401,600	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	92
San. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
Sch. R. & P. 1st 5s, '46.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	96½
San. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	105,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scran. Electct. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90½	..
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90	92½
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
So. Cal. Ed. Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Au 15, 15	72½	75
So. Pwr.5s,'30	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	94	96
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	36	37
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Sep 15,15	$29	$30

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 18, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,478,490	2½	S	J. & J.	79	82
Syra. L. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	845,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	21	25
Tex. El. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.) 4½s,'29	4,423,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	92½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
U. L. & Rys.	6,889,300	..	..	.....	35	40
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	65½	68½
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	14½	16
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	79¾	80¼
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	86
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	80¼	81½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80¾	81½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	13½	15
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	47	49
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$40	$45
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. $Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	45	48
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	55	58
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97¼	100
Hnd. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	128	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	..	..	Apr 15,15	48½	49
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84½	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	85	87
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'th Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G.($20)	2,800,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	70	70¾
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	8,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	121	124½
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 26, 15	76	78
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	Q	Au 16, 15	36	40
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	48	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	183	187
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Sep 20, 15	112	116
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	86	89
Am. Dist. Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,027,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	83	85
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	94	98
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	†3	Q	Sep 10,15	222	224
Bell. & Will's	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	94½	96¾
Bliss, E.W.Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	July 1, 15	362	370
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	135	145
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Jan 1,14	100	101
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	105	107
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	8¾
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,15	385	390
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	103	109
Celluloid	2,925,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30,15	140	143
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 10,14	47	47
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	90	92½
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	14	Q	July 1, 15	593	605
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,298	..	..	.....	38½	40
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	78	80
D.L. & W. Coal	6,590,700	2½b	Q	July 1, 15	285	309
Du P.Powder	29,425,708	†10	Q	Sep 15,15	600	603
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Au 15, 15	111	115
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	5	Q	Sep 1, 15	194	195
Do pf.	8,912,600	1¼	Q	Aug 2, 15	106	106
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	104	107
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	23	26
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	78	81
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	96
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Mex. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	175	177
N. Y. Zinc.	10,000,000	..	..	Jul 21, 15	264	265
Otis Elevator	6,270,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	70	72
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	93
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	13½
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	58	60
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	38	40
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	150	155
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	103½	105
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	106	107
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	295	305
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	215	216
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2¾
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2425	2600

*Ex. div. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra. ¶—Incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	352	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	440	447
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	470	485
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Jun 30,15	485	495
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 15	963	995
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	410	415
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 2, 15	1120	1150
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	195	205
Franklin	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30,15	225	245
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	275	285
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	607	610
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	120	130
Kings Co.	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 2, 15	630	..
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	100	108
Lincoln	3,000,000	2	S	Sep 30,07	102	110
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	135	145
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	400	410
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	575	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	950	975
People's & Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Sep 1, 15	290	290
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	370	385
Union	3,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 15	330	345
U. S. M & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	380	390
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1025	1050

*Including 2% extra. †Including 1% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug 2, 15	110	113
Do pf.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	85	98
Conley Foil.	825,000	5	Q	Sep 15,15	320	350
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	170	175
Do pf.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	107	110
McAnd. & F.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	152	160
Do pf.	2,965,800	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	99	101
P., R.-A. T.	1,900,400	4	Q	Sep 3, 15	183	190
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 15	400	410
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	120	122
Un.-A. Cigar.	368,500	1	..	Feb 1, 15	30	40
Do pf.	1,384,900	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 15	65	75

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

B'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	168	174
B'f'n C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	168	172
Ch. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	4,000,000	12	Q	J.A.J.O

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Whereas, Messmore Kendall has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing dated March 11th, 1914, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved to be the last Will and Testament of A. Gertrude Cutter, who was at the time of her death a resident of the County of New York, deceased.

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said Will and Testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 13th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, (Seal) Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

PAUL M. HERZOG, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner, Office & P. O. Address, 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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Geography		Writing	
Spelling		Elementary Algebra	
Reading		Plane Geometry	
Elementary English		English, Three Years	

and a boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Caesar	88%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

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U. S. WILL BE READY AT CLOSE OF WAR

National Industries Will Be in Strong Formation to Meet Competition.

DANGERS OF WAR ORDERS

National City Bank's Publication Says Manufacturers and Labor Leaders Are Working Together.

The effect of changed trade conditions due to war orders on the general industrial life of the country, and the possible consequences of the resultant displacement upon America's capacity for international trade competition after the war, is discussed in the September number of The Americas, published by the National City Bank. While the changes resulting from the war business have been serious, the article asserts that widespread inquiry shows that the leaders of industry are alive to the danger that will follow when war orders cease.

"There is so much evidence of more than casual interchange of opinion, and community of policy and action in the attempt to solve the problem," continues the article, "that it can almost be said that there is a concerted movement in formation to get the situation in hand. This warrants confidence that when the time comes that we must meet close competition again in the world's markets, including our home markets, the national industries will be in strong formation."

Among the difficulties specified as a result of war orders, the first is the rise in the cost of raw materials. Metals have increased from 20 to 40 per cent., wool is much higher, even cotton is rising, and food, though not as high as at first, is still far enough up to give ground for the popular conception that the cost of living is still high. "These increases in the cost of materials," it is said, "have caused an appreciable rise in the cost of manufacture in lines not directly catering to war demand. The higher costs have appreciable effect on our manufacturers' campaign for the expansion of export business.

Rise in the Cost of Labor.

"What is generally taken as a much more serious matter, is the rise in the cost of labor. Preliminary examination of reports from the Eastern States indicates that munition plants are paying their labor about 35 per cent. more, in wages and bonus, than the normal wages heretofore prevailing. Over the broad range of general industry not catering to war requirements, there has been only a little rise in wages here and there; but to keep shop organizations intact, some manufacturers have found it necessary to hold their men by meeting, to some extent, the higher offers of money made to workmen by the munitions makers.

"The emergency work for the best skilled workmen has been more than men could he found for. An official report of one of the manufacturers' associations states that some munitions makers who have tried to run their machinery day and night with three eight-hour shifts of men have had no success with the plan because the night shifts could not be filled up to a workable quota.

"The demand for labor at high prices in war manufactures has also raised the labor costs of many other factories. Even such men and women as could not work on munitions have become restive in their own places because of the prosperity of acquaintances who are busy on war orders. With the seasonal increase in mercantile and industrial activity there may be a more general tendency to increases in labor coats, and one of the country's shrewdest manufacturing executives says that if wages go up it will be next to impossible to get them down again at the end of the war.

"Another serious phase of the situation arises out of the disorganization of industrial forces through the shifting of large numbers of men out of factories where years of team work has made them efficient parts of the factory organization, to which many will never return. Moreover, too many concerns have been so absorbed in war orders that they neglect old customers and thus lose business that they will need before long.

Working Hand in Hand.

"Now, this situation is being faced in a remarkably constructive spirit by many strong men acting in unanimity. Several manufacturers' associations are maintaining a general discussion of the best policies to pursue. There is no friction between the manufacturers, and as regards the wage problem a very wise attitude has generally been assumed by employers, so that national labor leaders are able to join with them in the most important matters of policy.

"The policy is to concede to labor an increase over ordinary wages in case of the manufacture of war materials, but to put this increase in the form of bonus and special payment, and in every way to get on a basis of friendly understanding between employer and employe that the extraordinary profits of war orders are to be shared, without any alteration of the basic standard of wages. Nearly everywhere the pay of the workmen is given to them in two forms—the regular weekly envelope on the established wage basis, and bonus payments, deferred and made to the workmen at longer intervals, frequently in the form of check and in varying amounts. A systematic attempt is made to get the workmen to set aside the special payments as savings.

"National labor leaders have shown a serious appreciation of the community of interest between employers and employes in this situation. They appear to be ready to co-operate in furthering a friendly understanding about wages and in preparing for the readjustment that must come later.

"The United States manufacturer is not going to be permitted to forget that national industry cannot get away from economical standards of production without running serious chances."

When Europe Comes Back.

A high authority is quoted as saying: "Industry in this country is going to be ready for sharp competition at the end of the war. It seemed certain when the war began that it would end with Europe badly crippled and unable to offer competition for years. Europe has surprised us already. It now looks as if the nations might come back very quickly and with great strength. But I am confident that United States industry will be ready for the competition. The situation is being handled with rare intelligence, and manufacturers are awaking to the needs of the hour. The connections we are now making in foreign markets will be of great help because some of them are sure to persist."

"The profits of our war orders," the article concludes, "are being widely distributed, and if rightly used, can help strengthen national industry for the world-wide commercial struggle that is coming. Not, however, if the benefits be perverted into rampant general extravagance or speculation, and we forget the grave danger of a lapse from standards of economy and efficiency. If manufacturing costs and prices rise we will offend the temporary foreign buyers of whom we might make permanent customers, and will find ourselves in a costly state of unpreparedness when Europe comes back."

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Office space of from 135 square feet to any size required, with full service.

ALSO

ENTIRE FLOORS.

Apply on Premises, or to

GEO. R. READ & CO., 3 EAST 35TH STREET. 30 NASSAU STREET.

133 WEST 72D STREET. MODERN BUILDING FOR **PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS** Single and Double Suites. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE BARNARD



106-110 Central Park West, Southwest Corner 71st St.

10 Story, 3 Elevators.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths Rents $1,100 to $2,500.

Including Refrigeration.

First Floor for Doctor.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Telephone Schuyler 3800.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Avs. Overlooking lake section of Central Park.

ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED

New 14-story high-class apartment house; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.

2 Rooms and 1 Bath, 3 Rooms and 2 Baths.

Dining room on first floor. Service in rooms if desired. SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.

Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.

Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr. On premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. SPENCER ARMS, S. E. cor. Broadway & 69th St. 2, 3 & 4 ROOMS or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient location in city. **RENTAL, $70 to $125.** Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8996.

166 W. 72d St. Superb Apartments

3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400

4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE

Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM. MANAGER ON PREMISES.

THE MARION 2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.) 5-6 Rooms & Bath, $600 to $980. Fireproof elevator house, all improvements. **IRVINGTON** 497 Central Park, West. At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85. **200-202 WEST 78TH ST.** 7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $87.50-$90. Hall service, steam heat, hot water. Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

THE OSBORNE 205 WEST 57TH ST.

8 Room Apartment with 2 Baths. *Unfurnished.*

To Sublet, Two 10 Room Apartments, *Furnished.*

309 West 86th St. NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.

1 ROOM and bath $500 to $600

2 ROOMS and bath $660 to $960

3 ROOMS two baths 11th Floor $1,560

MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT. RESTAURANT.

Manager, on premises. Tel., 8286—Schuyler.

160 W. 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.

ONLY TWO

5 Room Apartments **Left**

$1,075 UPWARD.

JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS, 18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

250 W. 88 ST. BETWEEN B'WAY & WEST END AV. *THE METROPOLITAN* 6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

Four Rooms and Bath Fronting on West End Ave. To Sublet One Year, **$1,100** Apt. 4B, 872 West End Ave., N. E. Cor. 98th St. **SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts.,** 162 West 72d Street.

THE MIDLOTHIAN 355 West 117th St. 5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00. Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms, address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

GENUINE FARM BARGAIN

Up-to-date, going farm right in town; 100 acres; fine meadow, stream water, dairy, grain, fruit; fine orchards; established milk route; 5 minutes station, high school, stores, churches, bank. Enough suitable for sub-division to pay for entire farm. Stock, implements, crops, (gathered and in ground), value $6,000, included in sale. High state cultivation; excellent dwelling and outbuildings; city conveniences. Price $20,000, half remain mortgage low rate interest. Must be sold; this your opportunity. Ask about it. INTERESTED, Room 708, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West End Avenue Duplex Apartment

10 ROOMS, WITH BATH AND EXTRA TOILET,

$100 Per Month.

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

841 WEST END AVE., N. W. Cor. 101st St.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 West 72d Street.

31-33 West 11th St. Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartments, four and five room suites. RENTS $72.50 TO $95.

45 West 11th St. Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites. RENTS $50 TO $70.

82 West 12th St. Six-story elevator apartment; four-room Suites; RENTS $40 TO $50.

J. IRVING WALSH, 73 West 11th Street.

BRENTMORE 88 Central Park West Corner 60th St.

9 ROOMS	$3,750
3 BATHS	TO $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.

Apply on premises, or

Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

498 West End Ave. New 12-Story Apartment

S. E. Cor. 84th & West End Av.

One 8 Room	$2,300
One 7 Room	$2,200
One 6 Room	$1,700

These apartments have every modern improvement and are under personal management of owner. APPLY ON PREMISES.

The "MANCHESTER" New 12-Story Apartment **N. E. Cor. B'way & 108th St.**

One 8 Room	$1,800
One 7 Room	$1,500
One 6 Room	$1,400

These apartments have every modern improvement and are under personal management of the owner. APPLY ON PREMISES.

Elevator Apartments 4, 5, 6 Rooms; $28 Up. 335 West 14th St.

NEWLY RENOVATED. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.

SUBLET Free Three Months Rent

To responsible party. New house, absolutely fireproof, never occupied. Seven large rooms, three baths, and foyer. Corner apartment, all outside rooms on West End Avenue. Southern and westerly exposure. Immediate possession. Phone Bryant 7600. D. MARKS, 1,465 Broadway. Sunday phone Audubon 451.

57TH STREET, 322-328 WEST High-Class Elevator Apartments. **8** Elegant large rooms; 1 to 3 baths; Broadway, "L" and sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. **$1000** Ground Floor, Suitable for Physician. **NAUGHTIN & CO.** 2,650 BROADWAY. Riverside—1146.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam, dyer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK 4 WEST 101ST ST.

Large, light, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35 to $45. Hall boy on premises.

GREYLOCK 61 West 74th St.

Eight large, light outside rooms; elevator service; southern exposure; near subway and elevated. Telephone Columbus 2945.

Skylight Studios 5 West 16th Street **Bachelor Apartments** $30 to $40

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

405 Park Avenue Northeast Corner 54th Street.

1 Corner Apartment Facing South.

12 Rooms 5 Baths

8 Wood Burning Fireplaces.

RENT $6,000.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5TH AVE. Tel. 1263 Bryant. Corner 45th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

MORRISON & DAWSON, 172D TO 178D ST. & AUDUBON AVE. ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.

2 Rooms, $24 up	
3 Rooms, $25 up	
4 Rooms, $32 up	
5 Rooms, $40 up	
6 Rooms, $45 up	

THE LYNWOOD 551 W. 178TH ST.

5 Room Apartments, $40.00

6 Room Apartments, $48.00

THE FLORIDA 1061 ST. NICHOLAS AV., N. W. CORNER 163D ST.

4 Rooms,	$35.00 and $37.50
6 Rooms,	$45.00 and $50.00
7 Rooms,	$60.00 and $65.00

All the above Elevator Apartments offer exceptional value. A call will convince you.

NORMAN DENZER, 159TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

APARTMENTS OF 2, 3, 4 ROOMS Kitchen & Kitchenettes

Unfurnished, $42.50 to $67.50. Furnished, $52.50 to $82.50. LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

THE POINCIANA 434 West 120th St., Corner Amsterdam Av. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

2 & 3 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette, Unfurnished, $30 to $42.50. Furnished, $40 to $57.50.

WHITESTONE, 609 West 127th St. ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. Superintendent, on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

4 and 5 Rooms FRONT APARTMENTS.

An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.

4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.

EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE, WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW. Very Large Bedroom. ELEVATOR; ALL NIGHT SERVICE. **Rent $38-$60.** W. D. MORGAN, AGENT, 3,578 BROADWAY (147TH ST.)

536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof buildings, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

4 Rooms and bath	$780 to $825
5 Rooms and bath	840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory	960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths	1,100 to 1,250

APPLY MANAGER. ON PREMISES.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St. Near 125th St. "L" and Subway. High Class Elevator Apartments. 2-3-4 & 5 Rooms Kitchens and Kitchenettes,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The pressure is relatively low generally east of the Rocky Mountains with the lowest readings over the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, where a storm of considerable intensity was centred Sunday night. This storm is being followed by rapidly rising pressure and decidedly colder weather over the northwest States. There have been showers in the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Fair weather prevailed elsewhere. Moderate temperatures for the season prevail throughout the country, except in Arizona and the interior of California, where readings are considerably above normal.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, light to moderate variable; East Gulf, moderate variable; West Gulf, fresh shifting winds.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Fair Monday; Tuesday loorsaing cloudiness.

Southern New England—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate temperature.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday; Tuesday partly overcast, probably showers in north portion.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday, probably showers at night; Tuesday fair and cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	70	65	4 P. M.	63	72
6 A. M.	67	63	6 P. M.	65	69
9 A. M.	68	65	9 P. M.	63	66
12 Noon	72	66	11 P. M.	63	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 4:20 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.91 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:06	32 Willis Av.; I. Jacobson	Slight
2:55	39-41 S. William St.; Barracca Restaurant Co.	$100
4:15	S. W. 133 St.; Mrs. R. Sage	Slight
5:00	19 Delancey St.; Andrew Renhn	Slight
8:35	695 Columbus Av.; Martin Pol. St.	Slight
11:25	1,862 Lexington Av.; Jacob Gold	Slight
P. M.		
1:55	32 Ridge St.; Dr. Mueberg	Slight
2:25	59 St. at Madison Av.; Plaza Theatre	Slight
3:00	2,171 1 Av.; Gabriel Composti	Slight
3:40	381 W. 53 St.; Morrie Taylor	Slight
5:35	469 Columbus Av.; Martin Pol. St.	Slight
6:30	817 W. 97 St.; Lulu Galum	Slight
7:20	701 St. Nicholas Av.; Geo. Gregourans	Slight
7:35	353 Grand St.; L. Lubin	$300
8:20	400 E. Houston St.; David Titler	Slight
8:40	405 E. 90 St.; Jno. Prince	Slight
8:50	866 Beck St.; Winnie Const'n Co.	Slight
9:55	1,993 3 Av.; Costa de Frank	Slight

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CORNER FACTORY SITE.

Bergen St. and Grand Av.; about 50x150, for sale; bargain. W. A. Porter, 1,097 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Being in need of ready cash, will sell my two Jamaica lots at a sacrifice at $115 each; 2 blocks from trolley and railroad station; act quick. B. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Paquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5886 Gramercy.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 885.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

$25, $40; one-family private dwelling. 1,228 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome, 168th.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Look at house 179 Liberty Av., New Rochelle; bargain; private sale.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Rent or Sale.—Modern house; large front and side porch; eight rooms; tiled bath, hot water heat, open fireplaces; 25 minutes from Manhattan; rent $50; 100 trains daily; four minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. J. Meade Briggs, 299 Broadway, New York. Phone 3878 Cortlandt.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling; panelled walls; open fireplace; modern kitchen; beautiful bath; heat; running water; extra large verandas on large plot about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes ont; price $2,950; easy terms. Johnson, Box 160 Times Downtown.

¼ MILE SHORE FRONT ON SOUND.

About 170 acres; 45 under cultivation, balance woodland and beach; farm buildings; high bluff, overlooking Sound; also gradual incline to beach on property; exceptional opportunity for farmer, as price is very low; beautiful location for country estate; few miles east of Wading River. M 135 Times.

Builder forced to sell beautiful, new, artistic home, seven rooms, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat; interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; only 3 blocks from station and trolley; 30 minutes out; price, $3,450; small amount down, balance like rent; title guaranteed. Brower, 715 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Will sell ideal bungalow lot; 3 miles waterfront in New York City; bathing, boating, fishing; all improvements; suitable for all-year-around residence; 29 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 23 minutes from Flatbush subway station; 9 cents commutation. Call or write 208 West 96th St.

FORCED TO SELL

waterfront plot 300 feet from Long Island Sound; all city improvements; very cheap to quick buyer. Address G. B., 84 Times.

Contract corner lots, St. Albans, cheap for cash; best offer accepted; brokers protected. E. J. D., 500 W. 169th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, 10-room house, with 2 baths, at Mountain Lakes, N. J., 5 minutes' walk from D., L. & W. express station; parquet floors, electric lights, all modern improvements; ½ acre on lake drive; a real opportunity for any one desiring complete country home. H. S. Brower, Mountain Lakes, N. J. Tel. Boonton 113 R.

Small fruit farms, 75x300; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Real homes in a healthy residential park; the place to build yours; N. Y. 1 hour. Write for facts, Knollwood, Caldwell, N. J.

Comfortable home, Plainfield, N. J., sale or lease. Room 1,624, No. 61 Broadway, New York.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.

Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month; write us. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Doctor's Office.—Large, well lighted, furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St. Telephone Columbus 1312.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Derioger, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

Durable office with services to sublet for a few months, Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Apply for Mr. Silverman.

New Jersey.

Store to let; best location in town. 316 Washington St., Hoboken.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

$25 REWARD

Will be paid for each legitimate prospect or lead of persons contemplating purchasing an automobile and eventually terminating into a sale.

This offer is made in good faith and represents one of the most reputable standard-made cars on the market selling around $1,250. Give your telephone number if possible.

ADDRESS Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

Automobile, Studebaker; superior value; seven passenger, six cylinder, fifty horsepower; recent purchase; perfect condition; run 1,000 miles; 1918 model; $900; guaranteed perfect. N 35 Times.

Packard (1914) limousine, 33 horsepower. Rolls-Royce (1915) five-passenger touring. Packard (1915) touring, 38 horsepower. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryan.

Hupmobiles, 1913 and 1914 "32" touring cars and roadsters, overhauled, repainted, sacrifice prices. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,990 Broadway.

Krit light, five-passenger touring; electric equipment; any demonstration desired; sacrifice $350; 15 days' trial allowed. Melrose 8649.

Ford delivery cars, half-ton capacity, guaranteed, $300. Automobile Exchange 406 East 149th St.

Mitchell, 1912, 5-passenger touring car; good condition; fully equipped; $350; bargain. N 37 Times.

Packard (6-48) touring, absolutely excellent condition; sacrifice. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th.

5-passenger touring; latest equipment. Classy runabout; fully equipped, electric light Maxwell racer, private. 427 East 57th.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Pierce-Arrow car; must be in first-class condition; 1914 or 1915 model; 36 to 48; five passenger; cash transaction. Apply Z 875 Times Annex.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath; furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th st.

45th, 22 East.—Two attractive rooms, with bath, kitchenette; suitable bachelors; $900 yearly.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 842 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select heads, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

98th St., 805-807 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway. Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 842; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

November, May, quiet, orderly foreign family, adults, giving highest references; six-seven rooms; between 90th and 100th, prefer Riversids or Central Park; not over $100. M 82 Times.

97th St., 308 West.—Five and six unusually large, light, cheerful rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $85 to $125; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

NAGLE ARMS—65 Nagle Av., near Dyckman subway; 5 rooms, completely furnished apartment, $50; no children. Consult Superintendent.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Sublet attractively appointed 5 rooms; front; modern elevator apt.; delightful view Hudson, Claremont; opportunity; $75.00.

Elegantly furnished Drive apartment to be leased Oct. 1 for year; 7 rooms, 2 baths; rent reasonable. Telephone Audubon 7340.

52 WEST 39TH ST.

Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Doctor's three-room office; furnished suite; electricity, service; in specialist's house. 64 West 56th St. Tel. Plaza 442.

Southern family will sublet, October to June, five rooms furnished in mahogany; piano; reference. DAFFRON, River 6340.

168th, 601 West, (cor. Broadway.)—Seven rooms, two baths; $125. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Eleven East 55th St., (Opposite St. Regis.)—Five rooms, bath, kitchenette; large, light, exceptionally heantiful; maid service; elevator; $2,400. Inquire Superintendent.

1,196 MADISON AV., COR 57TH ST. Corner apartment, 7 unusual rooms; every improvement; elevator service; other apts. in neighborhood, $75 up. Agents on premises.

1,078 Madison Av., (Betwsen 81st and 82d Sts.)—Duplex apartment 12 rooms, 2 baths; 2 extra lavatories; rent, $2,400.

Seven-room apartment, $1,400.

80th St., 10 East.—Attractive apartments, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; one apartment on floor; fine southern exposure.

140 EAST 34TH ST.

Two rooms, bath, and service. Exceptional light and ventilation. Low rents.

31st, 157 East, (Near Lexington.)—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., near Broadway; apartments, 6 and 8, newly decorated, unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths; living room, 21x24; bedroom, 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,850, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light rooms, 6 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night Elevator, 5 rooms, bath, $30 up
Telephone, &c. 6 rooms, bath, $65 up
7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.

1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartments, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

Netherland Court, 472-475 West 158th St.—High-class elevator apartment, consisting of 3, 4, and 6 rooms; all outside, overlooking Polo Grounds and the Bronx; all modern improvements; very reasonable rent. Inquire on premises. Tel. 3980 Audubon.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 200 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY BARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light outside rooms, at the Rexford, 70th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 3 and 5. Voightlander.

Newly decorated, excellently appointed apartments; all light rooms; centrally located; two minutes from subway and Riverside Drive; only two apartments left. 257 West 92d, between Broadway and West End Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,300 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 239, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

Edgecombe Avenue, 287, between 145th Street subway and elevated station, facing Colonial Park; 5 airy, cheerful rooms; high-class elevator house; $45; apply premises.

The Hamilton, elegant apartments, opposite City College, 5 and 6 rooms; rent $40 to $55. Apply to owner, on premises, 477 West 140th St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

ADDRESS Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 508 West 112th.

Three rooms, bath, Broadway, 2,708 (108d); housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

Doctor apartments—Occupied eight years by doctor; high-class. 208 West 113th St.

317 West 121st.—7 all light rooms; private hall, all improvements. $36.

804 West 180th, Corner Pinehurst Av.—High class 4-6 room apartment; elevator.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

225 West End Av., cor. 70th St.—Six-room elevator apartment; $65.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $48; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 288 St. James Place.

Exclusive sunlit, uncommonly commodious five rooms and bath; hall attendant; large porch; high-grade equipment. 111 Taylor St., Williamsburg Bridge.

Park Slope.—Six light rooms, bath, separate toilet, heat, hot water, electric lights, telephone; $34-$36. 509 Sixth St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

Hoe Av., 982, 986, 940, (3 blocks east Simpson St. station.)—4, 5 rooms; electric light; telephone; improvements. Inquire janiter. Telephone Orchard 5818.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service, will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Hall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 393 Hoboken.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—Small furnished apartment, or housekeeping etudio, from Nov. 1 to March 1; one single and one double bedroom, living room, or studio, bath and kitchen required. John Kendrick Bangs, Ogunquit, Maine.

Wanted—For eight months, furnished apartment, 7-8 rooms; limit $175; excellent references given and demanded. M. M., M 183 Times.

High-class furnished apartments from private families; only 2 to 12 rooms wanted for waiting clients. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St.

Wanted—Small furnished apartment, November to June, w. s., 80th to 116th; unexceptional references. H. M. O., 215 West 28d.

Two or three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, open fireplace; Washington Square section or vicinity. B 245 Times Downtown.

2 to 12 rooms; clients waiting. R. de Florez, Circle Building, 1,884 Broadway, Columbus 4560.

Unfurnished.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 and $75. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL, HOTEL. Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE HOTEL ALVORD,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
A HOTEL OF EXCELLENCE IN A QUIET, SELECT, RESIDENTIAL TOWN, WHERE THE EXPENSES ARE LESS THAN THE COST OF KEEPING HOUSE IN NEW YORK. BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, SUN PARLORS, WIDE VERANDS, TENNIS COURTS, EXCELLENT CUISINE. THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, AND NO SUBWAY RIDING. SPEND THE FALL IN EAST ORANGE.
FOR BOOKLET AND RATES APPLY TO F. B. ALVORD, PROP., HOTEL ALVORD, BRICK CHURCH STATION, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.
W. T. READE, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Maine.

The Bnrnell Farm offers accommodations for the Winter to a few people wishing a quiet home and who would feel safeguarded by the presence of a trained nurse; references given and required. Gorham, Maine.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

5TH AV., 2,080, (128th.)—Two large rooms, hallroom; board; fine location.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board. References.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second story large room; single; excellent table; parlor dining.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

7TH Av., 2,053, (123d.)—Attractive, airy rooms, steam, hot water; best board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Sunny rooms, with board; refined, high-class house; telephone; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for musical studio or doctor; handsomely furnished room, with bath; large and small rooms; table board; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, furnished rooms; bathe; electricity; meals optional.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Established 21 years; large room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting; excellent board; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; hear bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; special terms; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms; connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 123 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 131 WEST.—Rooms with bath; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine; parlor dining; exclusive; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Two large rooms; refined home; parlor dining; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82D, 126 West (Graysourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld Sale, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 393 Hoboken.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; suitable for gentleman appreciating fine home.

86TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional second floor, private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will take few select people as boarders.

94TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large, front room; suitable two; business people; refined home; conveniences.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one large room and bath; Jewish family. Mrs. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 536 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside" is newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

130TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; refined Jewish family; German board.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

149TH, 552 WEST.—Double, single rooms; first-class board; reasonable.

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. Z 314 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 21.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway. 50 furs; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL PARK W., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent cuisine; exclusive neighborhood; table guests; references.

WIDOW will rent two large handsomely furnished parlors in her private house on Riverside Drive; wonderful views of Hudson; exceptional cuisine. Phone 6926 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

HALSEY ST., 153, Brooklyn.—Private house; all conveniences; references exchanged. Tel. Bedford 1126.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Southern lady, daughter and son, wish two rooms and board in house having refined boarders; no apartments; give weekly rates in first letter; Episcopalian. B 43 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.) Pleasant, large, small rooms; every convenience.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large studio; also smaller room; private house; phone.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large room, private bath; $7; others, $5.50, $4.50; telephone.

28D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suits, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large, small, comfortably furnished, clean rooms; $3.50 up.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; electricity; gentlemen.

43D ST. 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN, TIRED OF HOTEL OR CLUB LIFE, MAY FIND SUITABLE ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Exceptional parlor floor, with bath; also other attractive rooms; gentlemen.

60TH ST., 184 EAST.—Single and double rooms; shower bath.

68TH, 222 EAST.—Elegant large and small rooms; doctor's new house.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios sub-rented by day, month.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; private house; reasonable terms.

MADISON AV., 802, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

12TH, 124 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; telephone; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—High-class house; private bath; electricity; bright, airy; meals a la carte; references.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; private bath, electricity, telephone; vacant October; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, every convenience; desirable home; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
Hallroom; gentleman.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished single rooms; electricity, elevator, telephone. Ksen.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome studio suite; grand piano; also small room for gentleman.

58TH ST., 21 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $10.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

58TH, 128 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly-kept house; rooms, $8-$12.50.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one night, $6. Beacon.

66TH, 70 WEST.—Large rooms, with bath; other rooms; running water; telephone.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; also small room; charming apartment; reasonable. Wilde.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; electricity; steam; hot water; phone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable room with private bath; references exchanged.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room; absolutely clean; excellent maid service.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

78D, WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Two attractive rooms; southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen. M 343 Times Annex.

78D, 802 WEST.—Large and small front rooms, with private bath; board; quiet location; near Riverside Drive; phone.

74TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive single and double room; private bath; subway express; references.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, large, small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, medium rooms, adjoining bath.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; breakfast optional; moderate.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large and small furnished room with bath; beautiful private house for one or two gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Phone Schuyler 7279.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower baths; phone; select.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; medium rooms, hotel conveniences.

80TH, 186 WEST.—One suite; also large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 205 WEST, (Schuyler 6917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Exclusive house, gentlemen; quiet, single rooms; electricity, bath adjoining.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished house; suites and single rooms.

81ST, 251 WEST. (BROADWAY.) Attractive rooms; exclusive apartment; gentlemen.

HOLTON.

82D, 58 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, electric light; references.

82d St., 105 West.—Four rooms, bath; all facing street; studio apartment; telephone; reference; $50.

82d, 105 West.—One large, outside room, bath; maid service; telephone; $35; studio apartment.

82D, 134 WEST.—Two large, handsome, second-floor rooms; private baths; references.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated; finely furnished front parlor, also rear parlor, with running water; single or en suite; business people. Ph. Wallace.

85TH ST., 34 WEST.—Attractive large room, with bath; first floor; small room; private house; owner; references exchanged.

89TH, 100 WEST.—Cheerful, light, room; kitchen, parlor privileges; lady; $3.50. Luck.

90TH, 129 WEST.—Parlor, with bedroom; well furnished; steam, bath, hot water; independent entrance; suitable two; Subway. Mueller.

91ST, 94 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; private houses; maid service.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; single, en suite; bath; private residence.

94TH, 161 WEST.
Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone.

101ST, 18 WEST.—Cheerful, desirable rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3, $4. McNamara.

102D, 250 WEST.—Accommodations two bachelors; large room, board; private house; first-class.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive room with outside balcony overlooking Hudson; private house.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive ontside room; gentlemen; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Next Riverside; front bed and sitting room. New, 8B.

112TH, 605 WEST. Apartment

FOUR CAUGHT IN RAID ON COUNTERFEIT DEN

Found Making Bogus $2 Revenue Stamps with a Press in Sullivan Street.

FIFTH ARRESTED AS AGENT

One Prisoner, Joseph Carlisi, Said to Have Been a Notorious Forger Years Ago.

Four weeks of watchful waiting on the part of the Secret Service agents under Chief William Flynn resulted yesterday in the arrest of five Italians who, he asserted, were about to place in circulation counterfeit $2 revenue stamps. The arrests were made at the moment when the first run of 3,625 stamps was on the way to the alleged distributing depot, a saloon in Bleecker Street.

The men arrested were Joseph Carlisi of 145 West Houston Street, Alexander Acuti of 217 Thompson Street, Francesco Alesandro of 169 Sullivan Street, Albert Benesi of 176 Thompson Street, and Dario Miiatisi of 50 West Eighth Street.

Carlisi is a counterfeiter, and one of the Carlisi brothers who flooded this country with forged checks twenty yeare ago. With his brother Charles he operated for many months, and the American Bankers' Association employed detectives to hunt them down. Chief Flynn was one of these, and they were arrested on Oct. 3, 1890. Charles was sentenced to three and a half and Joseph to four and a half years in the penitentiary. On their release both brothers dropped from view, until Charles was arrested for forgery three years ago in this city and sent to jail for fourteen years.

Chief Flynn had no idea that Joseph Carlisi wes operating in this city until he found the man was living in the Italian quarter and seemed to have money, although it was known that he did not work. Secret Service Agents were put on Carlisi's trail, and about a month ago it was noticed that he had begun to frequent a printing shop at 203 Sullivan Street. It was observed also that the other men arrested yesterday were his close friends and that they spent much time in the shop together.

Presses Going Full Blast.

The presses in the shop seldom worked on Sunday, and when the Secret Service men on watch noticed that they seemed to be running full blast yesterday morning, Chief Flynn decided that it was time to investigate.

With Captain Henry and Operatives Burke, Kavanagh, and McCahill and Detectives John B. Leahy and August Mayer of the First Branch Bureau he surrounded the shop. They heard the presses stop, and about fifteen minutes later Carlisi emerged from the shop carrying a bundle. He darted across the street and started for Miiatisi's saloon at 221 Bleecker Street. McCahill and Mayer followed him, and as soon as he turned the corner, where he could not be seen from the printing shop, arrested him. Carlisi tried to resist for a moment, and then started to bluster, but collapsed when his captors tore open the bundle and found the counterfeit stamps, clean and fresh, just from the presses.

McCahill turned the corner and waved to the others, and they immediately rushed into the shop, where they found Alesandro, Benesi, and Acuti washing their hands after tending the presses. They were handcuffed and taken, with Carlisi, to Headquarters, where they were locked up to await the action of United States Commissioner Houghton today. They probably will be held for the Grand Jury.

While the four men were being taken to Headquarters, two of the Secret Service agents went to Miiatisi's saloon and arrested him. They said he had a revolver and he was locked up at Headquarters, charged with violating the Sullivan law as well as counterfeiting.

Chief Flynn said that the case was one of the most important and most satisfactory that had ever come to his notice.

"Carlisi is a professional counterfeiter like his brother," he said, "and I am very glad we got him before he was able to place any of the false revenue stamps in circulation. This is an important case in several ways, one being that it is the first attempt to counterfeit the new five cent stamps. Carlisi's plan was to sell the stamps for a dollar or a dollar and a half, and there is no question but that he would have done a rushing business. He ought to have cleared up at least $25,000 in the next few months in New York City and its suburbs. The stamps are very good facsimiles, and would have fooled the Inspectors and had a wide use all over the country.

As Distributing Centre.

"It was planned that the saloon keeper was to be the distributing centre here, and he, of course, would have used them on the barrels of wine and other liquors in his place.

"We have not found the engraver who made the plates for the stamps, but we hope to get him in a few days. We know that they were not made by any of the men arrested, and unless he can prove that he was guiltless of evil intent in making them it will go hard with him. He might have made them under threat of harm. As it now stands, he is as guilty as the others."

The maximum penalty for counterfeiting revenue stampe is fifteen years in jail and a fine of $5,000.

AUTO VANS FOR PRISONERS.

Plans for 60-Mile-an-Hour "Black Marias" Are Being Made.

In a report submitted yesterday and approved by Sheriff Grifenhagen, Under Sheriff Frank K. Bowers suggested that prisoners be transported through the city streets in closed automobiles. Walking handcuffed prisoners through the streets, he said, is repulsive to the public view, unsafe, demoralizing to youth, expensive to the county, and humiliating to the prisoners as well.

He recommended automobile vans of special construction, and said that plans for motor-propelled "Black Marias" with a speed of sixty miles an hour were being drawn and would be submitted to the Board of Estimate.

PHYSICIAN DROWNED, COMPANIONS SAVED

Dr. G. S. M. La Mont's Mistake on a Motor Boat Trip Off Avon Costs His Life.

LEAP FROM CIRCLING CRAFT

Three Find Forty Feet of Water Instead of Shallows — Rescuers Also Face Death.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—On a motor boat trip, Dr. George S. M. La Mont of 224 Balentine Parkway, Newark, N. J., was drowned today in the heavy sea off Avon, N. J. The physician left Barnegat Bay early thie morning, accompanied by Stepben Miller of Orange, N. J., and George Grant, hie negro coachman, to take his twenty-fivs-foot power boat to Nswark to lay it up for the Winter. He had been spending the Summer at his Summer house at Mantolaking, N. J.

The sea was not heavy wben the craft put out, hut it soon ran into rough water. Captain Oshorne, of the Coast Guard station at Spring Lake, saw the bobbing craft about 10 o'clock this morning and, fearing for its safety, telephoned to Captain Chasey of the Life Guard station at Avon to keep a lookout for the boat.

Two hours later the motor boat was seen off Avon running in circles as if looking for an inlet. Captain Cbasey signaled the Government survey boat Dachs to give aid. A boat put off from the Dache, hut soon after it started the three men in the La Mont party were seen to leap overboard from the running craft. Ths occupants thought they were in shallow water, but when they jumped they had just passed over the second bar and were in forty feet of water. The boat from the Dache despaired of saving the men and put back.

Captain Chasey ordered hie surfboat out, and wheeled three locks on the boardwalk. When the guards were about to launch the surfboat three young men —Louis Goldberg, Henry Wilcox, and Leslie Runnell—volunteered to help the crew. After several attempts it was launched, and picked up Miller by throwing a line to him. Grant was rescued exhausted, but Dr. La Mont could not be found. The power boat was still running in circles.

The three volunteere offered to ewim to tbe boat. They started but found the sea too rough. Miller and Wilcox ewam to the second bar, and when they stopped to rest missed Goldberg. Looking back they saw him struggling. They started after him, but he almost played out when the surfboat, which had taken the two rescued men ashore, returned and got the three volunteers.

The body of Dr. La Mont was washed up at Belmar, several miles from where he had drowned, late this afternoon. Not far distant the power boat went aehore. Thera wae a small hole in its bottom, hut otherwise it was not damaged.

Near Belmar ths State is cutting an inlet in an effort to make a permanent harbor in Shark River. Dr. La Mont was trying to make this when he got into shallow water and the hole in his jumped rather than take a chance in an overturned boat in the breakere.

The body of Dr. La Mont, who was married and had five children, was taken to his home in Newark tonight.

TO URGE SPECIAL SESSION.

Stone Will Ask President to Convene Senate to Act on Treaties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, will see President Wilson tomorrow and urge the calling of a special eession of the Senate for consideration of the proposed treaties with Haiti, Colombia, and Nicaragua. Many Senators already have suggested at the White Houee that it would be well to have the Upper Chamber in special session, so that the rulee under which debate le unlimited might be modified before the regular sesaion began. But the President has indicated his disapproval of such suggestions.

It is believed in some quarters that in the near future a well-developed movement will be on foot to persuade the President to call at leaet the Senate together some time in the Fall. As the treaties are measuree approved hy the Administration, it is suggested that a plea for early consideration of them might find favor, although there has been nothing to indicate any change on the President's part.

At tbe same time, a story was in circulation tonight that, with the Senate in extra esssion, the House also might just as well assemhie. According to this report, while the ostensible reason for calling Congress would be to give the Senate time to clear up its particular work before December, the real reaeon would be to allow work to begin in the House looking to a remedy for the growing deficit in revenuee.

Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, however, a ebort time ago said that there was nothing definite as to the estimates for the coming year on which such a move could he hased. He thought the war tax might be reimposed, but he rather discounted rumors of a serious making over of the country's fiscal system. Besides, it is pointed out, a special session devoted to fiscal matters would advertise the deficit in a way that is not desired.

UPHOLD EMPLOYES' RIGHTS.

Courts Say They May Solicit Trade Held by Former Employers.

Decisions involving the right of an employe to use for his own advancement customers and information obtained while working for an employer were handed down laet week by Justices Cohalan and Shearn of the Supreme Court. Both decisions were to the effect that an employe, where there was no written agreemsnt limiting his activities, was juetified in using the knowledge gained in his work for hie own benefit, even though the husiness of a former employer was unfavorably affected hy it.

One of the suits was that of the Pioneer Barber Towel Company against Bruney, who wae a driver, and who engaged himself to drive a wagon of a rival concern, and did what he could to transfer the business of the customers with whom he was personally acquainted to hie last employer. An injunction, restraining Bruney, was applied for, and Justice Cohalan denied it.

DROPS BUNDLE IN POND.

Boys Tell Jersey Police of Autoists Throwing Something Into Water.

At dusk last night a group of small boys were playing in a dumping ground at the foot of the Palisades in Jersey City between Cornelisson Avenue and the river, and just at the foot of the heights on which the Jersey City Hospital stands. It is a lonely spot—the northern half filled up in recent years by the dumping of ashes and waste from the city, and now used as a baseball field; the lower part remaining a morass. Across the whole district from north to south runs Florence Street, and it was along Florence Street where it runs through the desolate swamp that ths boys were playing, when a large touring car, running without lights, came down the road.

In it were two elderly men and the driver, a young man wearing a cloth cap. They drove the car down Florence Street to the swamp, ran it up to the barbed wire fence wbich sspsrates the filled roadway from the morass, and then got out and took from the car a large bundle wrapped in a sheet. To the boys it seemed to be about the eize of a human body. The two older men carried the burden beyond the fence into the ewamp and down to the edge of a pond, where the old course of Mill Creek is half filled with tin cans, rubbish, waste from a nearby paper mill, and ours or three feet of water over it all. The men threw the bundle into the water and then came hack to the car.

The boys, meanwhils, had curiously approached the automobile and had been driven away by the chauffeur, who they said threw his coat over his head before he came toward them in order to conceal his face. The three got into the car and drove away, and when they reached Montgomery Street, well outside of the swamp, they lit the ligbts of the car and disappeared.

For eome time tbe boys amused themselves hy throwing stones at the white mass as it sank slowly in the stagnant watsr; tben one of them finally suggested that they ought to tell the police. Leaving an eight-year-old youngster as a eentinel; the rest of them hunted up Police Captain James Larkins, and 12-year-old Edward Murphy of 544 Montgomery Street told the story.

Captain Larkins called up Director of Puhlic Safety Frank Hague, and within a few minntes a patrol wagon full of policemen and a squad of firemsn armed with hooks were on their way to the spot. When they got there the boy who had stayed hehind said that tbe white oundle had sunk; but the police found the cradle of an automobile which had quite recently been driven to the edge of the road in the epot which ths hoys had indicated.

Then began the dragging of the pond. For hours firsmen and police, in hip boots, waded up and down the pool, raking it from one end to the other. They brought up all kinds of tin cans and untold quantities of other débris, hut no eigns of any bundle wrapped in a eheet.

Toward 11 o'clock they gave it up for the night, but Director Hague left several policemen on guard and said that unless eome eolution turned up from another quarter before tomorrow he would have a fire engine pump the pool dry, in order to find out whsther he really had a hig murder mystery or only a tale by eome imaginative boys.

CHARGES 'ANTIS' DODGE DUTY

Mrs. Catt Compares Them to Aristocrats of the French Revolution.

In trying to eecape enfranchisement, Mrs. Carris Chapman Catt eays that the anti-suffragists are following the example of the aristocrats of the daye preceding the French Revolution. She has issued a etatement in which ebe says:

"Anti-suffragists are demanding the right of freedom from a duty. They acknowledge that voting is not a privilege, hut a duty. That if it is conferred they must accept it as such, hut they wish to be saved from their duty. Their posters in huge letters proclaim all over New York City this desire to escape the inconvenience of duty. They say woman's right is the right to freedom from political duties.'

"Who gave her this right? Women are members of the community, the eociety, the family into which they were horn. How can they claim immunity from duty in any one of these positions and not in the other two?

"There have always been a few people everywhere, claiming like exemption. There were women—and men too—in France in the days of Louie XVI. who claimed the right to be free from the duties of the social group. Aristocracy's right ie the right to have for itself and not ehare, said they. 'If the people have no bread, let them eat cake,' said Marie Antoinette, munching hers. Then she bought a new necklace to proclaim her right of freedom from social responsihilities. The guillotine answered this claim of the right of aristocracy to be free from its political duties.

"There has been in every place and time a small fraction of the female population which hae claimed woman's right to be free from all disagreeable duties, to be tricked out and fed, to be dressed and ornamented at the coet of others. The trail of these women lies acrose every prison in the land, marking the men who have cheated and lied and forged and embezzled to give them freedom from duty.

"There is no such thing as the right of freedom from any duties, individual or social; domestic or political. By the ssme token your poster, they condemn themselves."

POLICEMEN'S WIVES TO MARCH

Accept Invitation to Take Part in Big Suffrage Parade.

There will be a brand new division in the big suffrage parade on Oct. 23. Members of the Patrolmen's Wivee Benevolent Association have voted unanimously to accept the Parade Committee's invitation to march. They will carry their new banner, in the police colors, hlue and gold. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Finch, President of the association, has written to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouee to that effect.

"I am deeply intereeted in this campaign," saye Mrs. Finch, "and will do all in my power for its success. I have attended a meeting of the Junior League, which I organized, and got its promise to join our association in the parade. The league has also voted to adopt a resolution in favor of weman euffrage. I will try to have as many women in line as possible."

Mrs. Whitehouse has issued an invitation to march to the women in the families of the membere of the New York Letter Carriers' Association. The National Association recently passed a resolution in favor of giving women the vote.

Many Independent hueiness women of New York are to decorate their ehope, close them on the afternoon of Oct. 23, and march in the parade. A special committee is canvassing factories and stores asking employers to allow the woman in their eetahlishments to march. All Fifth Avenue ehops are being asked to decorate for the day. The Central Parade Committee will have its third meeting tomorrow at 303 Fifth Avenue.

TWO BROTHERS HELD ON BIGAMY CHARGES

Both Were Wed Last Month and Are Arrested Within 24 Hours of Each Other.

ONE CAUGHT IN AUTO CHASE

Detectives Commandeer Motor to Get Lyle—Second Wife Says She Will Stick to Him.

The arrest yesterday on a charge of bigamy of Charles Lyle, a salesman, 27 years old, of 272 Alexander Avenue, Bronx, followed within less than a day of the arrest of hie brother, Frank Lyle, on ths eame charge.

It was shortly after midnight when Charlee Lyle, alighting from his automobile at Van Cortlandt Park, noticed two men lurking in the shadow of some trees. He recognized them as Michael Murphy and Frank Deishisy, whom he knew were anxious to arreet him on a charge of higamy. He jumped back into his automobile and started back toward the city. Tbe detectives etopped the first car that came down the road, and without delay convinced the driver that it was needed in the interest of justice.

Lyle opened the throttle as far as it would go and shot down at top epeed. His car was not fast enough, for he was overhauled and arrested hy the detectives at 242d Street and Tenth Avenue.

Lyle was arraigned yesterday in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, and held in $1,500 hail for a hearing Wednesday, by Magistrate Naumer. The complainant was his legal wife, Mrs. Agnes Lyle, of 111 East Eighty-ninth Street, Manhattan, who alleges that he contracted a higamous marriage on Aug. 29 last, when he wed, in the Roman Catbolic Church of St. Antony, in Greenpoint, Miss Margaret Burke, a telephone operator. The Rigbt Rev. Monsignor P. F. O'Hare performed the ceremony.

Lyle, it is alleged, was married to his first wife on Dec. 5, 1900, in the Church of St. Catherine of Sienna, in Manhattan. The couple have two children. A quarrel which occurred about a year ago led to a eeparation. It is alleged that some time later Lyle met Miss Burke, and told her he was free to wed her.

A few days ago the first wife learned of her husband's alleged bigamous marriage. She complained to the police, and was advised to carry the matter to court. His second wife was dumfounded when she was told of his arrest. She was in court when Lyle was arraigned, and declared she would stick to him no matter what happened.

The brother, Frank Lyle, a chauffeur, is 22 years old, and lives at 1,739 Avenue A. He was taken before Magistrate Marsh in ths Harlem Court on Saturday and held in $2,500 hail for examination tomorrow on a charge of higamy. According to the papere in the case, he is alleged to have married Florence Kurtz on Nov. 18, 1909, when he was 16 years old and ehe 15, at the Church of St. Cecilia, 120 East 106th Street.

The complainant against Frank Lyle was William Armstrong, who alleged that Lyle married his daughter, Elizabeth, on Aug. 9 last, in ths Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, 236 East Nineteth Street. The Rev. P. F. Mack in performed the ceremony. The couple met at a hall last March.

SHOT FOR CHAPLIN TAUNT.

Italian Kills Friend Who Said He Looked Like Movie Actor.

Just after midnight thie morning customere in a drug store at 19 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, heard a sbot fired, and a moment later a young Italian staggered into the store with his hand over his heart, and, after gasping out the words "Tbey shot me," dropped dead. He was Roearlo Cannatella, a longehoreman, living at 38 Pacific Street. Assistant Dietrict Attorney Anderson was told hy Mrs. Maria Liga, who lives at 21 Columbia Street and was looking out of the window when the shooting occurred, that Cannatella had been walking up the street, accompanied by his friend, Thomas Trestibino, and that he had told Trestibino that the latter looked like Charlie Chaplin. This inceneed Trestihino, who said that he would hit Cannatella if there were any more remarke like that. Cannatella persisted in his jeere, and preeently blows were exchanged. Then, according to Mrs. Liga, Trestihino drew his revolver and shot his friend.

Other witnesses said that the two bad been friends for a long time, but that of late Cannatella's jests had angered Treetihino. Detectives visited Treetihino's home at 35 Pacific Street, hut did not find him there, and it is said that he went there, changed his clothes, and then disappeared. The police found a newly made out passport in hie clothing.

TRIES TO END PIER STRIKE.

Longshoremen's Chief Appeals to United Fruit Employes.

Richard J. Butler, President of the Greater New York District Council of the International Longehoremen's Association, said yesterday that he would confer today with a representative of the United Fruit Company to settle the strike of the men employed on Pier 15, East River, and also would attempt to settle the strikes of all freight handlers in New York Harbor. He has sent out a request to all longshoremen not to quit work on any of the piers until they have appealed to the International Longshoremen's Aeeociation, which is ready to arbitrate all differences between the men and the steamship or railroad companies.

The steamships Tenadores and Sixaola of ths United Fruit Company will arrive here today from the West Indies, laden with bananas and other cargoes, and will need 300 or more men to get the fruit discharged.

"I am preparing resolutions on this subject to submit to the San Francisco convention of the International Longshoremen's Association, which is to take up ths queetion of the demands of 20,000 freight handlers of this city, and will determine what action is to hs taken," Butler said.

KEEPERS NOW GO UNARMED.

One Effect of Prison Reforms, Warden Osborne Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, defended his administration of the prison at the closing session of the Efficiency Society's convention this afternoon.

"The system of self-government introduced at Sing Sing," Mr. Osborne said, "has proved a boon not only to the prisoners but to officials as well. It is no longer necessary for the officere to go about armed and in constant fear of their lives. Only the other day the principal keeper laid aside the loaded club he principal keepers at Sing Sing has carried since time immemorial.

"The cure for inefficiency in prison labor is to pay the prisoner a regular wage. Let him pay for his lodging and his clothee and send the remainder to his family. I do not see why we have the right to rob a man's family of his earning power.

"When the last man made his successful escape from Sing Sing a group of other prisoners applied to me for the privilege of joining in the hunt for him, and let fifteen of them go. The newspapers had much to say about the fact that one man had got away, but nothing about the fact that fifteen other prisoners stayed out all night in the search for him, and that every one of them came back.

"The old system at Sing Sing was based on the notion that the men could not be trusted. We are looking constantly to the day when a man goes out from the prison and do not care so much what he is today. The whole point of our endeavor is to turn a destructive agency into a conetructive agency. This can be done and is being done."

$3,000 GEMS LOST AT CONEY.

Mrs. Katharine B. Watson Hid Them in Auto Coat, Then Forgot.

When ehe read recently of the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols by robbers who were after her jewels, Mrs. Katharine B. Watson of 54 West Thirty-ninth Street began to wonder about the safety of her own gems, which she had been used to leave lying about her rooms. So she gathered up a pair of three-carat diamond earrings, a diamond and pearl brooch, a diamond and sapphire clueter ring, and a ring of one sapphire and two two-carat diamonds, and thrust them all into the pocket of an old automobile coat which was hanging in a closet.

Last Saturday night Mrs. Watson dined with some friends at the Biltmore, and then the party decided to go down to Coney and see the finish of the Mardi Gras. Her own car was out of order, so the party picked up a touring car in the street and drove down in that. None of them took the name of the owner or the number of the car. Mrs. Watson, who furnished coats for the party, wore her automobile coat, in which she had left the jewels, and it was not until ehe put the coat on again the next day that she noticed that the jewels were missing. She is now advertising a reward for the return of the jewelry, which is said to be worth nearly $3,000.

The jewels were in a small hag, which was found in the coat pocket hy Mrs. Watson, hut it was empty. Whether they were etolen or lost, or when or where they disappeared, Mrs. Watson doesn't know.

CITY BREVITIES.

The committee appointed by the Civil Service employes of the city to protest against the proposed reduction in their pay will meet at Terrace Garden tonight.

The managers of the Hotel Brevoort and Cafe Lafayette announced yesterday that the decision of the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor estates not to renew leases on property where liquor is sold does not affect their establishments.

An incendiary fire started by oil-soaked rags in the hallway of 45 West 136th Street, a five-story tenement, early yesterday morning, drove twenty families in light attire into the rain. The fire damage was slight.

Acting Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley last night ordered a second alarm sent out for Hugh A. Filer, 33 years old, of 187 West Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx, directing that his name and description be read in every police station in the city. The police refused to give any information concerning Riley, beyond saying he is a missing person.

BATTLE WITH CAR ROBBERS.

New York Central Detectives Shoot One and Capture Another.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 19.—In a battle between eight New York Central detectives and three freight car robbers this morning, near Fairport, one robber was shot, another was captured, and the third got away.

Joseph Radajczak, 27 years old, of Buffalo, was shot through the abdomen, and is in a dying condition at the Homeopathic Hospital.

Ths train, a through one from Albany to Buffalo, made up of eighty-five cars loaded with merchandise, was halted by a torpedo a mile east of Fairport. As an effort was made to hold up the same train two weeks ago, eight detectives were on it this morning. They started to inspect the train, and in the centre Raymond Rogan of Syracuse found a car broken open. As he stopped in front of it, three Poles leaped upon him, and Radajczak fired a revolver three times. The third bullet entered Rogan's coat and made a fleeh wound in his side. Rogan managed to get out his gun and shot Radajczak. The other two ran. The officers pursued, firing as they went, and overtook Walter Dyczwinski, a Buffalo car burglar with a record.

Six cars were found with broken seals. Daylight showed that a freight train bound from New York to Chicago had been boarded by robbers near Fairport. Boxes of merchandise had been thrown from the cars and scattered beside the tracks for more than a mile.

SMALL COINS IN DEMAND.

Mint Has Bought 4,375,000 Ounces of Silver Since Aug. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Demand from banks and merchants for newly minted half dollars, quarters, and dimes has led Director of the Mint Woolley to purchase since Aug. 1, 4,375,000 fine ounces of silver, almost as much as was purchased during the entire year of 1914.

Owing to the world-wide depression, the silver was purchased at an average price of a little more than 48 cents an ounce, several cents under the average price paid last year. Officials explain that India and other countries which usually take large quantities of silver have not been so extensively in the market this year.

There are only about 173 grains of silver in a half dollar, so the Mint can make many millions of coins from the amount now on hand. Director Woolley said today that the increased demand for subsidiary coins showed greater prosperity among workmen.

Don't Ignore The Risk of Defalcation

Despite the honesty of a great majority of employees, defalcations are occurring constantly. This Company alone deals with an average of eight defaulters daily.

The defaulters you read of in your newspaper had earned the confidence of their employers as completely as your employees have earned yours. However thoroughly you believe in your employees' honesty, ordinary business caution demands that you provide against the danger of heavy loss by defalcation.

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Life and merriment and twenty diverting acts—evenings seven to one.

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Rates from $1.50 a day · 300 rooms added and building · Rates from $1.50 a day

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SEPT. 22nd he will don the GOTHIC the new Fall ARROW COLLAR

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You never saw better-looking clothes, more attractive patterns and weaves—for young men and old.

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Suits $18 to $30
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Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.

Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.

Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.

And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality.

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Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner (Every Eve., 6 to 10, & Sundays, Noon to 10.) $1.00

Beginning Thursday, Sept. 23, GALA CABARET Exceptional Entertainment Nightly from 7 to Close.

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Private Banquet Halls. Ball Room. Beefsteak Garret. Catering.

DANCING EVERY EVENING—CONTESTS ON FRIDAY.

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Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.

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Room with Private Bath 1.50
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30 Scenes—30 Musical Numbers. Beauty Chorus of 100 and Exceptional Cast of International Favorites.

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First Week, beg. Thurs. Eve., 23d. Dustin Farnum in "The Iron Strain." "The Lamb," featuring Douglas Fairbanks.

Raymond Hitchcock in "My Valet."

Twice Daily, 2 and 8 P. M.

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LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8.15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2.15. POSITIVELY TO-NIGHT, 8.15. MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST. KLAW & ERLANGER.....MANAGERS Evenings 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.15.

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KLAW & ERLANGER, in Association with GEORGE C. TYLER, Present

HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY in CAIN A PLAY ABOUT WAR By BEULAH M. DIX.

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HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—N.Y.American

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'y & 43 St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Matinees 25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. Alexander Carr, Dorothy Jardon, Ward Bros., Josie Heather, Others. Sylvester Schaffer

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ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. Wilton Lackaye & Co. McWatters & Tyson, Dooley & Sales, Others.

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STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. LOU TELLEGEN, "THE EXPLORER" Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Donald Brian, "A Voice in the Fog."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Today. Matinee Frank A. Burt & The GIRL TRUST. Extra, McFarland-Gibbons Fight Pictures.

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque TIP-TOP GIRLS Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

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MAJESTIC Eve. 25c to $1—Saturday Mat. Wednesday Matinees 35 & 50c. THE NATURAL LAW.

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CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GL

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, cooler today; fair, cooler tomorrow; strong south, shifting to west, winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,059. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

CASH OF ALLIES TO STAY IN BANKS

Plan to Let Them Hold the Proceeds of the Credit Pro Rata to Subscriptions.

AIM TO EASE MONEY MARKET

Suggested That Payments May Be Made in Installments Over a Period of Months.

MUNITION PROBLEM SOLVED

With Other Needs Provided For, War Supplies Can Be Paid For by Buying Exchange.

Steps to prevent a serious disturbance in the money market when subscriptions are received for the huge credit to Great Britain and France were under discussion yesterday by bankers working with the Anglo-French commission. While none of the money to be provided will leave the United States, there is expected to be such a shifting about of cash in the banks when the notes are brought out that efforts will be made to minimize the shock of withdrawals.

To accomplish this end two prospects are receiving serious consideration. The first deals for the payment of subscriptions in installments running over several months, the first to be perhaps 25 per cent. of the amount subscribed. It was pointed out that the Allies did not want a credit of $000,000,000 or $800,000,000 all at one time, since the payments to be financed under it were expected to be spread over many weeks. If the full amount were to be paid in on the first day the allied Governments would pay interest on a big sum of money lying idle in the depositaries. For that reason the commission is ready to acquiesce in a suggestion that the payments be spread over a considerable period, so that the money will come in as settlements fall due.

To Stabilize Cash Movements.

The second proposal had to do with the handling of the subscriptions as they are paid up. It is understood that J. P. Morgan & Co. will be disbursing agents for the money held to the credit of the Allies, but there is no desire on their part to concentrate in New York institutions several hundred million dollars awaiting the call of the borrowers.

To minimize the movement of cash and preserve the banking equilibrium, it is proposed that the receipts under the note offer be redeposited in the subscribing institutions in proportion to the amount of notes which they take. In other words, a bank which subscribes for notes will not forward the amount required to New York, to be held by the disbursing agents, but will transfer a credit for the sum on its books to J. P. Morgan & Co.

As the money is needed in payment for supplies, Morgan & Co. will draw on a number of the depositaries for small sums, rather than on one institution for the full amount of the payment being made. As the money paid to manufacturers and produce dealers will soon find its way back into the banks, it is believed that the whole transaction can be carried through with little surface disturbance.

Conversion Clause Possible.

Another suggestion which was receiving consideration by the bankers yesterday was that the credit be made through five-year 5 per cent. notes, which will net the borrowers 97½, and that the notes carry a conversion privilege. It was said that the conferences might result in the attachment of a clause providing for conversion at maturity into long-term Government bonds bearing interest at 4½ per cent. Conservative bondmen in the financial district said yesterday that if the war ended in the next two years or so such a conversion privilege would add materially to the value of the notes.

The President of one of the leading trust companies said that if this conversion privilege were borne by the notes he would recommend to his Directorate that this bank subscribe for nearly the full amount permitted under the law. He looks for a low interest rate following the war, and he predicts a considerable appreciation of the notes when peace is secured.

The Allies' Commissioners are optimistic over the progress of the negotiations, even though they consider a number of important points still unsettled. Basil B. Blackett, Secretary, said last night at the Hotel Biltmore that there were no new developments that he cared to talk about.

Munition Problem Solving Itself.

From a eNw York banker conversant with the trend of the negotiations it was learned that if no further hitch occurred an important meeting to be held tomorrow afternoon might be followed by a formal statement to the effect that an agreement on the broader features of the plan had been reached. The problem of a separate method of paying for munitions of war seems to be solving itself, and the fact that the purpose of the credit is primarily for commercial uses will not be stressed.

From the commission's standpoint, if the size of the credit is made to conform to the estimated commercial needs no declaration of its purpose will be necessary. It is held that if all of the credit is used for commercial payments it will be an easy matter to buy exchange for munitions.

With the big loan on the eve of completion, financiers were fully awake yesterday to the necessity of making the note offering a great popular appeal throughout the country. A widespread publicity campaign will be inaugurated to educate investors to the duty of buying the foreign notes for the protection of American trade. In line with this it was intimated strongly that important banking interests which had not figured in the conferences would be invited to participate in the syndicate.

Sterling Exchange Rises.

The 1,500 members of the new Bankers' Club, occupying the two topmost floors in the Equitable Building, have been invited to meet the members of the

Continued on Page 4.

LAWYER A SUICIDE IN WOOLWORTH BUILDING

Robinson Shot Himself in Eighth Floor Office—Left Many Pawn Tickets.

John Ennhy and Samuel Mauriello, watchmen in the Woolworth Building, were making the rounds on the eighth floor at 9 o'clock last night when they saw a light burning under the door of Room 805, occupied by Bernard Robinson, a lawyer. They opened the door with a pass key and found Robinson, with his coat off, sitting in a chair with a bullet through his right temple.

The blood had dried on his face, indicating that he had been dead for some time, and it is believed that he had been in the building since the afternoon. In his hand was a five-chambered revolver of a cheap make, and the box in which he had got it was still lying on the desk. On the desk, too, lay a letter addressed "To my wife."

Coroner Feinberg later pronounced it a clear case of suicide, and notified Mrs. Sara Robinson, the wife of the dead man, who lived with their two children, Sara, aged 6, and Benny, aged 2, at 60 East Ninety-third Street.

There was not a cent of money in the office, but in a drawer were found pawn tickets in great number, many of them for household articles. The letter to his wife, addressed "Darling Sara," the full text of which the police would not give out, contained the sentence, "It's too hard; I cannot continue this struggle."

Robinson shared a suite of four rooms on the Barclay Street side, 805 to 809, with the Burbank Publishing Company, publishers of law books. Up till a few months ago he was a member of the firm of Robinson & Lauher, at 135 Broadway, but the prtnership was dissolved. This was the first suicide in the Woolworth Building.

Robinson ran for Assemblyman on the Republican ticket in the Second District six years ago, and was defeated. He was a graduate of the Norfolk Street School, the College of the City of New York, and the Law School of the University of Minnesota. He had been married eight years, and met his wife when she was a soloist in a synagogue.

FORD TO SEE DANIELS.

Will Submit Plan for New Type of Diminutive Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Daniels today made an appointment to see Henry Ford of Detroit, who, it is understood, will submit a plan for a new type of diminutive submarine. The appointment for the conference was made through a friend, it was explained, and not by direct communication with Mr. Ford.

Newspaper reports from Detroit have stated that the new submarine would be equipped with a gasoline motor and would be one-fourth the size of those now in commission, and less expensive to operate. Mr. Daniels said today that he was glad to receive ideas from any source to improve the submarine arm of the navy, or in any other way develop the navy, and that he would listen to Mr. Ford with an open mind.

BELL AS FINANCE CHAIRMAN.

Indianapolis Mayor Handled Contributions to County Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—Mayor Bell, who is on trial charged with fraud committed at the last election, was Chairman of the Democratic County Finance Committee in the 1914 campaign, and was suggested for the position by County Chairman Jared Barrett, according to J. W. Joseph, Treasurer of the Democratic Committee, who testified today. Joseph's memory had to be refreshed from his testimony before the Grand Jury before he could say who suggested the Mayor for the position. Barrett was indicted with Mayor Bell.

"Some of the suh-Treasurers reported to the Mayor's office in the City Hall," continued the witness. "The money collected hy them is not accounted for in my report unless it was included in the funds presented to me by Mayor Bell."

Dr. Melville E. Heiner, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for County Coroner, testified that he attended two meetings of candidates at which Mayor Bell presided.

At one meeting, the witness said, "fear was expressed that the Mervan crowd would get out an injunction to block the hurning of the ballots after the primary in a South Side precinct. Mayor Bell said, 'We have Judges and clerks that are all right, and Judge Charles Orbison said we need have no fear, that his court will he closed for a week.'"

A number of witnesses were called hy the State to show that men purporting to vote the Democratic ticket from certain street addresses were not known in those neighhorhoods. Some of these witnesses were women. All were excused without cross-examination.

RACED TO HUSBAND DYING.

Wife a Patient in the Same Hospital Where Clayton Expired.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Mary Clayton of 664 Monroe Avenue is critically ill tonight in the General Hospital unaware that her husband, George Clayton, a prominent shiphuilder, died in the same hospital last night.

Mrs. Clayton arrived here arter a race against death from Pueblo, Col., where she was visiting her son. She was ill hefore she left the West, and the excitement and worry that accompanied the trip after she was told of her husband's dangerous illnese led to a collapse.

As soon as she arrived here physiciane ordered her removal to the hospital, where four hours later her husband died. There is little hope of her recovery, but doctors attending her announced tonight that as there was an improvement in her condition they had advised withholding the news that her hushand had died.

Mr. Clayton was connected with the New Jersey Dry Dock Company.

SEARCH FOR 'BODY' IN VAIN.

Jersey City Police Doubt Truth of Tale Told by Boys.

After an all-day and unsuccessful search of the pond at Montgomery and Florence Streets, Jersey City, the police were convinced last night that the small boys who told of having seen three men in an automohile dump a white bundle "that might have contained a body" into the pond on Sunday, were telling a tale originating in their imagination. The search, however, has not been abandoned, and it is possihle that the pond may be drained today.

There are many who believe the little sheet of water may hide a mystery, for the police found the track of the automohile at the spot where the boys say it stopped, and there are tire marks to show that it turned about at that point. The search was conducted by Captain James Larkin of the West Montgomery Street Police Station. Last night the police still guarded the pond, and today it will be decided whether the search will be continued.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

AMERICANS TELL OF ZEPPELIN RAID

Arrivals Here from London Say Many Lives Were Lost in Attack on Sept. 8.

ALL IN MOTOR BUS KILLED

One Bomb Destroyed a Tenement—Another Started a Big Fire in Cheapside.

PEOPLE REMAINED CALM

Regarded It as Interesting Spectacle—Doubt as to Number of Raiders and Damage to Them.

A number of passengers who arrived here from England yesterday, when three linere reached New York, saw the spectacular Zeppelin raid on London on Sept. 8, and a few of them saw something of the raid on the London suburhe on the previoue night. The passengers supplemented the first uncensored storles of the raid sent from the ships hy wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday night by Haddon Chamhere, the English playright, and others, and produced yesterday morning.

The three vessels were the Rotterdam of the Hoiland-Amerika Line, the Philadelphia of the American Line, and the Orduna of the Cunard Line. Among the arrivale were euch well-known men as Frederic R. Coudert, the international law expert, and H. Gordon Selfridge, the American owner of one of the higgest department stores in London. Both of them witnesed the raid on the night of Sept. 8.

There eeema to be a general agreement among those who eaw thie latter raid that the lose of life was a good deal greater than was admitted hy the British authoritiee. They tell of a motor omnihue which waa deetroyed by a homh from a Zeppelin, every one in it being killed, though the etories the story as to where this tragedy occurred vary, the location being put as far apart as Liverpool Street and Charing Cross. The passengers who arrived yesterday, however, are agreed in regard to a destructive fire caused hy another Zeppelin bomh in Wood Street, Cheapside, one of the most ancient thoroughfares in London. This bomh narrowly missed hitting the famous Bow Church, Cheapside, celebrated in legend and history.

Though resulting in considerahle loss of life and deetruction of property, the bomhe utterly failed to cause any real alarm among the millions of inhahitants of London who were not immediately affected. The people remained calm, but were, of course, excited and curioue. They seemed to regard the Zeppelin raids as a sort of highly intereeting ehow.

E. C. Fowell's Story.

Zeppelin homhs narrowly missed the Woolwich Arsenal the night before the more noted raid over London took place, according to E. C. Fowell of Detroit, a chemiat connected with one of the largest American chemical concerns, who, during a two months' stay in London on hueiness, had unusual aoürces of information. Mr. Fowell, who arrived yeeterday on the Philadelphia, saw much of the Zeppelin raid of Sept. 8, and the next morning examined eomo of its effects in company with a well-known Englieh chemist. Mr. Fowell had juet left the Cheshire Cheese, in Fleet Street, after dining there with a friend, when he heard the explosion of the first bomh.

"We were walking along Fleet Street toward the Strand," said Mr. Fowell at the Imperial yesterday, when we eaw the rays of searchlights hegin playing overhead. Almoet immediately we heard a tremendous explosion, which soundcd quite near us. Then the anti-aircraft gune began to roar. I took out my watch, without knowing why, and noticed that at was 10:50 o'clock.

"Now let me tell you that the man who would claim that under the conditions that followed he would not he scared is either an untruthful person or he is too stupid to know when he is in peril. I will acknowledge that I was scared stiff. I was paralyzed. It seemed ae if the end were getting nearer during each of the fifteen or twenty minutes that the racket continued.

"We could make out one of the Zeppelins coming along from the direction of St. Paul's. I couldn't tell how many there were in all, hecauee the narrowness of the etreet made a limited field of vision. I don't know whether I saw three or four. But one of the Zeppelins was handled wonderfully, and somewhat fearfully, for at times it seemed almost to stand on end. And, from whatever height it dropped its bombs, there was one time when it could not have been more than 1,000 feet above the city.

"There were very few people in that part of London in the streets at the time. Most whom I saw were in windows, and the women were hysterical. We couldn't see much at first, and had some difficulty in getting a taxi. Four or five passed us at full speed, empty, their drivers seeking safety. One we found at the Savoy Hotel, however, got us to the scene of the Gresham Street explosion hefore the firemen had got a stream on the hurning huildings.

"That bomh fell not further away from the Bank of England than seventy-five yards. The explosion itself, with the fire that followed, demolished two husiness houses, one of them, I think, a whoiesale dry goods merchant's place of husiness.

"The most curious of effects was observahle at Bartholomew's Close, in the City, a quadrangular shaped iot about 200 yards around, surrounded by huilding whose fronts face the quadrangle. Two or three bombs were dropped in this neighborhood, and an odd thing is that one that dropped through the roof of one structure did less general damage than another that fell almost into the middle of the Close.

"On the very spot where the bomh struck stood a fireman's station, of the type that abounds in London, a tiny shelter containing emergency apparatus, and where a fireman was always on duty. The firemen who was detailed there was reported missing, and they had not found a trace of him when I left London. There wasn't anything to he seen of the sheiter itself. Instead, there was a hole in the ground eight feet deep, and hig enough to put a horse and wagon in, with plenty of room to spare. The bomh had gone through about nine inches of concrete paving.

"Not a single window was left in the huildings about the Close, yet otherwise the buildings did not appear from the outside to be damaged at all. A policeman who was on duty in the quadrangle about forty feet from the spot where the bomh

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Carranza Defines Constitutionalist Program.

Day of special privilege is over, says the noted Mexican leader in a striking interview exclusively in
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES TODAY.
THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

ROCKEFELLER SEES HOW MINERS LIVE

Begins His Inspection of the Colorado Field and Questions the Workers.

UNION MEN MAKE THREATS

Talk of Getting Warrants for Rockefeller and Other Officials fa Strike Killings.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 20.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today began an inspection of the properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. It is said that Mr. Rockefeller will spend at least two weeks in the State, and that he will make a thorough investigation of working conditions. The plan for the visit of inspection had its inception at the New York hearings before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations.

On Jan. 27 Mr. Rockefeller was a witness hefore the commission. After leaving the stand he stopped to speak to "Mother" Mary Jones, and she invited him to visit Colorado and aee for himeelf conditione described before the commission. Mr. Rockefeller at that time promised that he would make a visit of inspection.

Plan Attempt to Get Warrants.

The visit of Mr. Rockefeller to this State caused the wide circulation of a report tonight that while Mr. Rockefeller was here the miners would attempt to have a warrant served on him, accusing him of murder because of the Ludlow killings. The report also was spread that the miners would attempt similar action in the case of President J. F. Welborn of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, David W. Brown, head of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, and John C. Osgood, President of the Victor-American Fuel Company.

President John McLennan of the miners said tonight that A. M. Belcher, counsel in chief for the national organization of the United Mine Workers, would arrive here tomorrow, and that the main object of his trip to Colorado was to attempt to have such a course followed.

William Drummond, international representative of the miners in Colorado, said today that he expected Belcher and his aids to arrive tomorrow. Conferences were to he held, he said, and not later than Wedueeday the evidence was to be laid before Attorney General Farrar.

Diamond said that if the Attorney General refused to act the evidence would be given to the public on which the attorneys for the miners wished to have executions brought, so that it could judge whether or not the information warranted the State's legal head in taking action.

Inspects Miner's Houses.

TRINIDAD, Col., Sept. 20.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today visited the scene of the Ludlow hattle and the mining camps of Berwind and Tahasco. After talking with the miners, he went into their homes, questioning their wives about working and living conditions and making suggeetions for improvements.

For luncheon Mr. Rockefeller visited the miners' boarding house at Berwind. Tom Davis, superintendent of the mine, who sat at his right hand, clad in hlue overalls and with coal dust ground into the wrinkles of his face, was engaged in a running conversation with Mr. Rockefeller. Beefsteak, beans, and mashed potatoes made up the meal.

After the luncheon the party went to Tahasco, halting on the way to visit the school, where Mr. Rockefeller inspected some improvement work, done in part by the expenditure of money contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation last Winter to furnish work for unemployed miners, following the calling off of the strike. A sheer hillside had been graded to make a playground. Mr. Rockefeller was apparently greatly interested in the work being done in the school.

"They do not sing very well," apologized the pretty school ma'm. "You see, they have just started and haven't had time to learn much. And then, they are so little."

"They're doing fine—fine," replied Mr. Rockefeller, smiling broadly. And sixty sons and daughters of Berwind and Tahasco miners, of an average age of a year, and perhaps a dozen nationalities, sang lustily the song in which they had been carefully drilled hy Miss Edna Campheli, teacher of the First Grade.

Addresses School Children.

Then Mr. Rockefeller made a speech to the school children in which he told them to study hard and obey their teacher. "And when next I coms to Colorado, perhaps some of you will be teachers yourselves," he added. "I have six children myself. Sometimes they are not as mannerly as you seem to he. Maybe I'll bring a few of them along the next time I come to Colorado."

Mr. Rockefeller asked the miners and their wives how they liked the houses which they rented from the company, how much rent they paid, and whether they thought tht houses were worth the money.

"Why don't you have a garden?" he asked one miner. "You could fix this place up so it would look much better."

Early in the round of inspection Mr. Rockefeller hunted up Dan Morelli, a coal digger, who had been elected by the men of the Berwind camp to represent them in conferences with the officers of the company. Morelli had just come from the mine and his face was grimed with black dust. The two sat down side hy side on the mine office and talked earnestly for perhaps twenty minutes.

Mr. Rockefeller questioned the miner closely on the practical working of the plan for conferences between officers of the company and representatives of the miners.

Leaving the canon late in the afternoon, the party returned to Trinidad, where Mr. Rockefeller was entertained at a picture show. Mr. Rockefeller was accompanied by President J. F. Welborn and other officers of the company.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 20.—Reports that the James J. Hill interests were negotiating for the Rockefeller holdings in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company were declared unfounded at Mr. Hill's offices here today.

EXCURSIONS TO BOSTON.
New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. Co. Sept. 24 and 25, $5.00 round trip. Lv. N. Y. 8.00 P. M. Sept. 24. Ret. leave Boston 8.00 P. M. Sept. 25. Advt.

TRACE HESPERIAN'S FATE TO A TORPEDO

British Authorities in Possession of a Fragment of the Missile That Sank the Liner.

SUBMARINES WERE NEAR BY

Admiralty Issues an Official Reply to German Report That Mine Caused the Disaster.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—With respect to the German denial of responsibility for the sinking of the Allan Line steamer Hesperian, the British official Prese Bureau has issued the following statement:

"According to information in the press, a eemi-official statement has been issued at Berlin that it was practically impossihle that a German suhmarine could have eunk the Hesperian, since, according to the war plans, no German submarine was on Sept. 4 in the locality where the Hesperian was sunk; also, because, according to a description from English sources, the explosion was of such a kind that it muet be inferred that it was caueed by a mine rather than a torpedo.

"Undouhted proof exists that a German submarine was actually in the locality where the Hesperian was attacked, and ships were sunk both to the north and south of this spot on Sept. 4 and 5. The explosion was of the type caused hy a torpedo. This is conclusively proved hy a fair-sized fragment of a torpedo now in the poeeession of the Admiralty, which was picked up on board the ehip before ehe sank."

BERLIN, Sept. 20, (via London.)—The German Admiralty is now absolutely certain that the Allan Line steamer Heeperian was not destroyed hy a German suhmarine. All the under-water hoats which were out at the time of the disaster have now returned to their hases. The Associated Press is authoritatively informed, and it is stated that none of them torpedoed the steamer.

On the contrary, it is said that the Admiralty is convinced the disaster was due to a floating non-German mine. As confirmation of the Admiralty belief, it is pointed out that a mine painted green and white, and which it is declared was not a German mine, was driven ashore a few days ago on the coast of Ireland in the same vicinity where the Heeperian was blown up.

SEES A GERMAN TRAP.

Pall Mall Gazette Opposes Abandoning Attacks on U-Boats.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the recent etatement of Gottlieh von Jagow, the German Foreign Ministar, regarding Germany's suhmarine policy, in which he suggested that it might be well for Great Britain to revoke orders instructing ehipmastera to attack enhmarines, has this to say:

"The Britieh answer to euch diplomacy is quite plain. We have heaten the submarine campaign and would he inclined simply to give it fresh facilities hy laying down the weapons hy which it has been rendered impotent."

The Gazette contends that the provision which the Foreign Minister euggested for preventing the sinking of helligerent shipping without warning is merely a German trap intended, if Great Britain refusee to accept it, to persuade Americans that Germany has heen driven against her will to continue "the infamous conrses with which her naval flag is identified."

HURT IN HESPERIAN ESCAPE.

Mrs. Ronald Whiteway Arrives Here with a Dislocated Shoulder.

The first survivors of the Allan liner Hesperian to reach this country are Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Whiteway of Toronto, who arrived yesterday on the Philadelphia from Liverpool. Mrs. Whiteway said that ehe was sitting on deck about 8:30 o'clock on the night of the explocion which wrecked the Hesperian, and the noise was so terrific it seemed as if the decks had been riven asunder. She criticised the conduct of the crew of the steamer, and said that they were looking out more for their own safety than that of the passengers.

Mrs. Whiteway got into a lifeboat with her huehand, and as it was being lowered a sailor stepped on her left shoulder and dislocated it. After pulling around for two hours the lifeboat was picked up hy one of the British torpedo boat destroyers which had been sent to the rescue.

DUMBA PREPARES TO SAIL SEPT. 28

Reserves Passage on the Rotterdam, Contingent Upon Receipt of Safe Conduct.

The agents of the Holland-America Line admitted last night that provisional reservation had been made for Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and hie wife on the Rotterdam, sailing from New York Tuesday, Sept. 28, for Rotterdam, via Falmouth. Everything depends on whether the British Ambassador issues a safe conduct via the Channel route, they said; otherwise the Ambassador could not go on the Rotterdam.

It was from the Rotterdam that J. F. J. Archibald was taken on his arrival at Falmouth, the Dumba letter and other documents he carried being confiscated. It was on the Rotterdam also that Archibald returned to America, arriving yesterday.

The Dumba reservation was made yeeterday. From Rotterdam, in Holland, the Ambassador could travel through neutral territory into Germany and thence to Vienna.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 20.—At the Austro-Hungarian Summer Embassy in Lenox it was admitted today that Dr. Dumba had askcd for reservations on the Rotterdam for Sept. 28, but it is not certain that he will sail then. As to safe conduct, it was asserted that the fact of asking for the reservation on that ship was tantamount to the statement that a safe conduct had been granted, as Dr. Dumba would not take such a step otherwise.

ARCHIBALD LANDS; TELLS HIS STORY

Supposed Dumba's and Other Letters He Carried Abroad Were Innocent, He Asserts.

PUT THEM IN SAFETY BOX

Surrendered Key When British Authorities Demanded It—Locked Up, but Well Treated.

QUESTIONED BY DETECTIVE

Denies He Had Hollow Gold-Headed Cane—Will Report at State Department.

James F. J. Archihald, the American war correspondent, in whoss posoession was found, with others, the letter from Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, to Count Burian, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Vienna, suhmitting a plan to tie up American munition works by strikes, which letitter resulted in the request by Secretary of State Lansing for the recall of the Ambassador, arrived in New York on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam yesterday morning. Later in a formal statement he declared that he had had no idea of the nature of the Dumha document and that until it was made puhlic after it was seized hy the British authorities at Falmouth, he thought it was merely a personal letter intended hy Dr. Dumha to facilitate Archibald's work as a correspondent with the Austro-Hungarian armies.

In addition to the letter from Dr. Dumha to Count Burian, and one from Captain von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy, to Mme. von Papen, Mr. Archibald said he also carried a note from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, addressed to Mme. von Bernstorff, and another from Prince von Hatzfeldt of the German Embassy, addressed to Princess von Hatzfeldt. He said he was confident these two letters were entirely harmless, although he admitted they were sealed and eh was ignorant of their contents. With each letter went a present, that from Count von Bernstorff to his wife being a clock, while Prince von Hatzfeldt's gift to the Princess was a cut glass hon-hon dish. The British authorities returned the clock and dish, hnt kept the letters.

Mystery of a Gold-Headed Cane.

In addition to the letters to Mme. von Bernstorff and Princess von Hatzfeldt, the existence of which has not before been puhlicly known, there was aleo a gold-headed cane that came mysteriously into the Archibald story yesterday. Mr. Archibald says he does not know anything about the gold-headed cane, and he so informed Chief Flynn of the United States Secret Service, who met him off Quarantine and questioned him regarding the cane.

"Chief Flynn asked me," said Archibald, "if hefore I left I had heen given for my own pereonal use or to preeent to some pereon a gold-headed cane. As I had not, I told that I knew nothing about any such cane. He wanted to know if I knew anything about a cane that might have heen hollow and therefore useful, I imagine, for the concealment of papers. He asked me if I would say on my honor that I knew nothing of euch a cane, and I aeeured him that I did make the etatement on my honor, for I certainly do not know anything about any such cane."

When seen on the Rotterdam, Mr. Archibald who was met at Quarantine hy his lawyer, Frank J. Hogan of Washington, refuaed to make any statement for puhlication. He was questioned officially only hy Chief Flynn, and it was not until late in the afternoon that he told of Chief Flynn's quest of the gold-headed cane.

At his office in the Marhridge Building, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, Mr. Archihald, late in the afternoon issued the folowing statement:

Not a "Dispatch Bearer."

When I arrived in America this morning I had practically no information regarding the unfortunate affair invoivred in the sending hy the Austrian Ambassador to the Minister for Foreign Affaire of his country of a letter hy me, and hence I refrained from making any etatement until I could become at least slightly acquainted with what has been said in this country. I now make this simple etatement of the true facts of the case.

One thing I wieh to state emphatically, and that ie that I was in no sense a "dispatch bearer" for any one, but what I did was done merely as an accommodation to friends. Naturally, hefore leaving for helligerent territory to do field work with armies engaged in the war, I sought proper letters of introduction and recommendation, and the day before I sailed several such letters were sent to my hotel. These letters were mostly in German, and as I am not proficient in reading that language I did not eesk to translate them. With the exception of a couple of notes accompanying trifling gifts of a personal natnre, I supposed that all these letters were in relation to my work, and in fact I did not know, nor do I now know, anything of their contents. That some of them were sealed did not occasion any eurprise, as official letters of introduction are frequently delivered sealed.

I read only one letter in particular, which I had asked Prince Hatzfeldt to have written for me, and in fact I myself suggested, almost word for word, its contents. Feeling that there might be a strong anti-American sentiment in Germany, and not knowing to what extent that might inconvenience those traveling with me, I asked Prince Hatzfeldt to prepare me an open letter stating that I was friendly to their cause; this was a letter of only a couple of lines that could be read in a moment in case of necessity and intended to be used only in the event we were subjectd to any local hostil demonstration. There were a few letters to officials, but these I of course had not examined.

Dr. Dumba's letter was given to me most openly at the last moment on the deck at the foot of the steamer's gang-plank just before sailing. Hundreds of persons were about, and there was not the slightest suggestion

Continued on Page 2.

GERMAN GUNS NOW SHELL SERBIANS

Drive Them From Positions on South Bank of Danube Near Semdria.

BERLIN, Sept. 20, (via London.)—Annouucement was made hy the War Office today in the following bulletin of an attack hy German forcee on the Serhians:

On the northern bank of the Danube German artillery engaged in battle Serhian positions south of the river near Semendria, (24 miles southeast of Belgrade.) The enemy was driven off. His artillery fire was silenced.

The above is the first official announcement of the presence of Germans on the Serhian front. It has been reported for several weeks that the Germans and Austriane were planning a new campaign in the Balkans, with the object of going to the aseistance of the Turks.

Such a move would douhtless be directed first at Serhia, in an attempt to force a passage through that country to the Bulgarian border. Turkey having made promises of territorial concessions to Bulgaria it has been reported that the latter nation would not oppose the passage of German and Austrian forces to the Turkish frontier. The prediction has been made that thia move would hring Rumania and Greece into the war. These nations, as well as Bulgaria, have called out additional troops recently.

Official announcement was made in England in July that Britieh forces, the etrength of which was not given, had heen sent to Serbia. A large British force under command of Rear Admiral Ernest Trouhridge, according to unofficial advices from Belgrade in June, has been in Serhia since March. It is also known that the Serhians are being assisted in the field by a French aeroplane corps.

POPE INTERCEDES FOR INVADED POLAND

Obtains Promises from Germany and Austria to Respect Language, Religion, and Customs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 20.—As the occupation of Russian Poland hy the Austro-Germans becomes firmer, the action of the Pope to ohtain from the invaders recognition of the rights of the Poles hecomes more insietent. It is asserted that much already hae been granted, eepecially concerning the Catholic clergy and episcopacy, while much has hsen promised regarding respect for the language, religion and usages of the Poles.

Persone near to the Pope say one of his greatest ambitions is to help in the resurrection of Poland, which he believes will be one of the greatest guarantees for the future peace of Europe, since it will act as a bigger element hetween the German and Slav peoples.

CANADIANS BETTER SUPPLIED WITH SHELLS

But Artillerymen Are Still Regretting Earlier Lost Opportunities to Kill Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 15, (Delayed hy the Censor.)—Today the Canadian newspaper men visited the Canadian batteries. I talked with the officere and saw the batteries executing a small hombardment.

While the ammunition supply has been greatly augmented, one hears the echo of what the shortage has meant in the past. For example, on a certain afternoon last May, the Second Brigade planned to lure the enemy into his front line trenches. The usual preliminary bombardment and fake activity on our front, with the showing of the tops of ladders, hayonet points and caps above the parapets, brought the Germans swarming to their line, whereupon our artillery concentrated a heavy fire there. The havoc was such that the Canadians were ahle to make a small gain. With more ammunition thie gain might have covered a much larger area.

BRITTON B. COOKE.
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GEN. BISSING'S BROTHER INTERNED IN ENGLAND

Wealthy Baron, Naturalized Subject, Spirited Away—Much Agitation Against Him.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Baron von Bissing, half-brother of General von Bissing, German Military Governor of Belgium, and a naturalized British subject, after fighting for months for his liherty, has been interned. He was mysteriously spirited away today from his luxurious home in Kensington hy detectives, who left a battalion of newspaper men on guard over an empty shell.

It is reported that the Islington Workhouse will be the Baron's domicile during the remainder of the war.

The internment of Baron von Bissing follows a long agitation that he be deprived of his freedom in common with numerous other wealthy British subjects of German birth against whom popular feeling has run high. An effect of this feeling manifested itself in the resignation of Prince Louis of Battenherg as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty last October, and more recently in the case of Sir Edgar Speyer, who resigned in May as a Privy Councilor and came to the United States.

The status of Baron von Bissing has been the subject of debate on more than one occasion in Parliament. It was suggested in one of these discussions last February that the Baron had a residence at Hove, Sussex, from which "signaling operations might easily be carried out." It was denied at the time hy Harold J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, that the Baron had done anything which would justify his removal from the prohibited area, or that he had ever done any secret service for Germany.

Later it was suggested in the House of Commons that the Baron be deprived of his liherty in retaliation for the expulsion from Belgium by the Germans in April of Gifford Pinchot, former chief of the United States Bureau of Forestry, whose sister is the wife of a British diplomat, but nothing came of it. The agitation for his internment was kept up, but the Government continued to resist the demands.

VILNA FORCES ARE NOT CUT OFF; MAY YET ESCAPE

Fighting Their Way Back from Captured Fortress, Petrograd Says.

DRIVE FOE FROM RAILWAY

Two Lines of Retreat by Rail Open if Lida Junction Can Be Reached.

GERMAN EFFORT DESPERATE

Archduke Leopold, to the South, Striving to Head the Elusive Russians Off.

MACKENSEN'S GUNS MIRED

Austro-German Forces in Volhynia and Galicia Suffer in Attacks All Along the Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—Vilna is lost, hut not without hope of return. The Russian Army which defended the city until the last possible moment is not surrounded and is stuhhornly fighting its way hack over the country between Vilna and the Vilna-Lida Railway. This railway is still open, though the Germans are struggling hard ten miles to the west of it, and the greater part of the Russian troope must retire on foot until the withdrawal of the whole front to Lida Junction eomewhat relieves the fierce strain.

From Lida there are two outlets by rail. One is to Minsk by way of Molodetschno, from which the Germans fortunately have been repulsed, though they have taken Vileika, higher up the Siedlce-Polozk railway. The other is southeast of Baranovich, where the Vilna-Rovno line crosses the Brest-Moecow trunk railway.

But even with the Vilna danger past the situation is still one that demands great skill and energy if German plans are to be thwarted. Both railway outlets from Lida lead to Minsk. Vileika is sixty miles northwest of Minsk.

The eGrmans are striking again near Sionim and Baranovich, and again at Logishin, north of Pinsk and thirty miles northwest of Luninetz, Junction. They are clearly aiming at the possession of this important north and south cross-country railway in order to facilitate the movement of their troops up and down the front. But apparently they have higger ohject than that in view, and here is an illuetration of the fact that their plans are continuously modified or developed according to their succese or failure at a given point.

Their cavalry raids have been partially successful in giving them a vantage point as far north and east as Vileika. If they cannot now cut off the troope retiring from Vilna they will probaoly attempt the much higger enterprise of cutting off at Minsk the communications of all the armies operating on the Russian western front. Thie would certainly not involve the destruction of theee armies, but would mean their having to resort to much more roundahout communications eouthwards and eastwards.

Such a plan is not without grave risks for the Germane. Its execution would land their troope in an awkward salient which would expoee them to the danger of a possihle Ruesian offensive from the north and south.

The struggle is now entering a new phase in swampy land and under the Autumn rains. There has been no period of such moment since the hattles on the Narew.

British Anxious About Vilna Army.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 21.—Of the many big hattles fought on the eastern front during the past five months few, if any, have been fraught with such importance for the opposing armiee as that now in progress to the east and sonth of Vilna, where the German Field Marshal von Hindenhurg is attempting to cut off the retreat of and destroy the Russian Army which defended that city.

The German official report issued yesterday throws little light on the progress of the operation, simply stating that "the attack against the enemy retreating from Vilna is proceeding."

Petrograd continues to express confidence in the ahility of the Russians to extricate themselves from the net thrown about them. In the opinion of military writers here, they are in a dangerous position. It is quite likely, however, that they got their artillery away hefore the Germans moved across the railways, as the evacuation of Vilna was decided upon weeks ago.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria is also approaching the railway to the eouthesst of Lida, having reached the district of Dworzec, which is immediately west of the road ekirting the Pripet marshes and running to Rovno.

South of the Pripet the Russians still control the situation and keep on harassing the Austro-German armies in Volhynia and Galicia. On the Volhynia front some demoralization among the Austro-German forces has been observed by the Russians, according to Petrograd official advices, and the Russians, taking prompt advantage of thie condition, have attacked and recaptured parties of their own forces that had been taken prisoner.

It is increasingly evident that Mackensen's armies have been weakened, presum

s on of marshes has landed him in difficulties, it having been impossible in some instances to extricate his artillery.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Hindenburg Drives Back Russian Forces Defending Dvinsk.

BERLIN, Sept. 20, (via London.)—The following bulletin concerning the operations on the Russian front was issued today by the War Office:

Eastern theatre of war:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the vicinity of the bridgehead at Dvinsk the enemy was forced to retreat from Novo Alexandrovsk (about twenty miles southwest of Dvinsk) to a position further to the rear. We took 550 prisoners. The enemy attempted to break through our linee at Orgon. The attempt was repulsed.

The attack on the opposing forces which are retreating from the district of Vilna is proceeding further to the south. Our troops are following the retreating enemy. We reached a line on the Niemen. The enemy offered temporary resistance at a few points only.

The army group of Prince Leopold has reached the Golossadx district at Dworzeo and the region southeast thereof, while its left wing ie approaching the Myschiaka district.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The enemy has been forced further back everywhere.

Southeastern theatre of war:

During engagements of minor importance German troope took 100 prisoners.

RUSSIANS NOT DRIVEN.

Making Germans Pay High Price for Successes Called Doubtful.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times today publishes the following dispatch from a correspondent with the Russian forces, sent on Saturday from Dvinsk:

"I spent three days on this front, where a terrific battle ie raging almost unceasingly. When attacks die away at one place they hegin instantly at another. The nearest front is only twelve miles from Dvinsk, whose deserted streets resound with the detonations of heavy gun fire.

"The Russians are holding the Dvinsk front in an excellent line of trenches three deep, and, despite constant fierce attacks, supported by concentrations of heavy artillery, they beve held the enemy off thus far. Many times the first line bas been taken by the enemy, then retaken by our counterattacks. The Germane are twice or thrice our strength, and have enormous superiority in gune, as always, hut bitherto they have gained no decisive advantage, each of their attempts being paid for with heavy loss of life.

"I find the morale of the Ruesians unimpaired. They are fighting in the same stubborn, determined manner, while the situation ae regarde the supply of ammunition and rifles is materially improved and the fate of Dvinsk and the whole line along the Dwina River is undecided.

"The capture of the city will be effected only by heavy sacrifices. In the meantime the town has been evacuated in the same orderly manner seen at Warsaw, and if the Russians ultimately leave, the Germans will occupy the same empty shell as in their former victories.

"The nature of the country here is ideal for defenee, and undoubtedly the Germans are paying two to one in losses. It is not apparent why the Germans attach so much importance to this sector but if they are willing to pay the price they possibly can take it.

"A large proportion of the population of Dvinsk has fled. The evacuetion wae started by the German habit of dropping bombs, which killed many civilians.

"The character of the Russian defense is improving every week, and if the outside world thinks the Germans are driving this army before them, it makes a gross mistake. If the Riga and Dvinsk sectors are typical of Russien rearguerd operations, their nature is such as should cause more depression among the Germane than among the Russians; and with Winter approaching and no important objective attainable before the eason changes, I believe the German commanders must now recognize a growing anxiety."

PACKERS TO SEE POLK.

Will Ask Government to Intercede in Prize Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Representatives of the Chicago packers will confer bere tomorrow with State Department officials over the judgment of the British prize court confiscating $15,000,000 worth of their products. Acting Secretary Polk will see legal representatives of the packers, who are expected to ask the Government to intercede with tbe British authorities by diplomatic negotiations.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Henry Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co.; M. W. Borders, representing Morris & Co., and C. J. Faulkner of counsel for Armour & Co., left here today for Washington to confer with Acting Secretary of State Polk over tho British seizure of American meat cargoes.

WATCHES ILLICIT MAIL.

Germans Punish Catholic Sisters Who Evaded the Censor.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Geneva says:

"Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the German military administration to prevent uncensored letters from leaving Germany.

"A Sister Superior of tbe Order of Ste. Christiania at Metz was searched on her departure for a trip to Switzerland. Various letters intended for mailing outside of Germany were found upon her and she was sentenced to fifteen days in prison. A Sister who had written one of the letters was sentenced to a month's imprieonment."

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

The Myra Fell Leaves Boston with Large Cargo for Manchester.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The British steamer Myra Fell, Captain Sperring, sailed this evening for Manchester. The ship will call at Halifax, where she will add 7,000 barrels of applies to her cargo. Her shipments from here include 200 tons of machinery, 250 tons of lard, 100 bales of cotton, 1,000 bales of cotton waste, 300 bales of rags, 100 tons of eteel, 100 tons of pig iron, 300 tons of wax, and a large miscelleneous freight. The apples shipped from Hslifax are intended for the British soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The following ships cleared from here today for the war zone:

The Russ (Danish) for Denmark, with a cargo of grain.

The Lord Charlemont (British) for Belfast, with a general cargo.

SWISS GOODS RELEASED.

France Agrees to Allow Clothing Shipments to Come Through.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The trade advisers of the State Department were notified today of the release by the French Government of shipments of clothing and embroidery from Switzerland for United States. These goode were held up pending guarantees that they were of bona fide Swiss origin, and would not find their way to countries at war with France.

A small quantity of dyestuffs consigned to American importers from Switzerland still is held up in France, but negotiations for release are expected to be concluded soon.

SHELLING GERMAN PROVISION ROUTES

French Guns Trained on Roads Leading to Metz—Wreck a Railway Bridge.

ARTILLERY DUELS CONTINUE

Arras Suburbs Again Bombarded—London Experts Look for a Winter of Trench Fighting.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The bombardment with beavy guns has become mutual in the west, both sides maintaining an almost continuus fire, while the Britieh fleet ie making matters lively for the Germans on the Belgian coast. There are no signe as yet of a general offensive, however, and another Winter in the trenches may be looked for as assured.

The French report that they bave damaged German trenches in the region east of St. Mihiel and have brought their guns up to positions from which they can shell certain routes in the neighborbood by which the enemy has been transporting supplies.

The night communiqué from Paris saye:

In Artoie our batteries have carried out a sustained fire against the German organizations. The artillery of the enemy has displayed anew very great activity, and in particular, has bombarded witb shelle of heavy calibre the suburbe of Arras.

Before Faye and Dompierre, to the southwest of Peronne, mine warfare continues. There has been fighting with bombs in the region of Roye.

In Champagne the efficacious fire of our batteries wae responded to by the enemy at the end of the day by a bombardment of our cantonments, which did only small damage.

Between the Aisne and the Argonne the cannonading has abated. In Eastern Argonne, at Hill 285, the enemy exploded a mine in proximity to our trenchee.

In tbe Woevre we have at several points been able to examine the results of our fire. A column of infantry and its trein have been dispersed on tbe road from St. Maurice to Thillot, at the foot of the Meuse Hills.

In tbe region of the Calonne Trench, in the Forest of Apremont, to the north of Flirey and to the north of Regniéville the enemy works bave sustained grave damage.

Our long-range artillery has hit etation at Thiau Court. A train quickly left the etation, while anotber train was stopped by the projectiles.

Between Pusieux and Delma we have cut a small bridge on the railway between Metz and Château Saline.

In the Vosgee artillery actions have occurred in the valley of the Feve and in the Valley of the Fecht, in the region of Schratzmannele, Altmatt and Brauenkopf.

The text of the French afternoon communication followe:

In the Artoie district our artillery last night delivered a violent bombardment against the worke of the enemy and interfered with their provision traine. The German batteries showed particular activity in the environs of Arras and on the front along the Crinchon River, where the cannonading was accompanied by a spirited rifle fire and outhursts from the machine gune.

The firing of the enemy wae also fairly well euetained in the regions of Foucaucourt, Herleville and Tracy-le-Val, and brought out an energetic response from our side.

In front of Fontenoy the Germans on several different occasions opened with infantry fire, but they did not come out of their trenches. In the vicinity of Berry-au-Bac last night saw fighting with bombs, artillery, and rifle firing. On the canal between the Aisne and the Marne we took possession at a point to the east of Sapigneul of a German listening post.

In the Champagne district our artillery replied to a bombardment of our positions to the north of Camp de Châlons and checked the fire of the Germans' heavy artillery. To the north of Perthes a depot of munitions within the enemy's lines was blown up.

Between the Aisne and the Argonne district the artillery of the enemy maintained its activity during all last night; this fire was answered with energy.

In Lorraine our batteries continued their destructive fire upon the works of the enemy, and brought into their field certain rontes by which the enemy has been eecning provisions.

In the vicinity of Ban de Sapt French field artillery dispersed a detachment of German pioneers.

The official statement issued from Belgian General Headquarters tonight says:

The night of Sept. 19-20 was calm. Today was marked by artillery actions, few in number, and generally of slight importance.

Following is the German official statement issued from Berlin:

Enemy ships which bombarded Westende and Middelkerke, on the Belgian coast, without result, withdrew before our fire. Some of these ehips were struck.

Along the front there were no special incidents.

ALSATIANS FORCED TO FIGHT

Germans Say French Impress Them and Forge Citizenship Papers.

Under the caption, "Forgery of Alsace-Lorraine Civil Certificates by the French Government," the eemi-official Norddentsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Aug. 24 publishes what purports to be an order signed by the French Minister of War, M. Millerand, dealing with the forced enlistment of men of Alsace and Lorraine in the French armies and the providing of them with false certificates of French civil citizenship as a protection against punishment for treason in case they are captured by the Germans.

The German official paper says:

"The order publisbed in facsimile herewith and issued by the French War Minister Millerand to the authorities subordinate to himself in connection with the treatment of men of Alsace and Lorraine who are found in the service of the French Army, has been found upon French prisoners. From this it appears tbat the residents of Alsace and Lorraine, who, ae is generally known in Germany, are pressed with all means into the service of the French Army, are divided into two categories.

"The first category consists of those men of Alsace-Lorraine who do not wish to fight against Germany. They are tbrust into the French regiments in Africa. In the second category belong those Alsatian Lorrainers who have declared themeelves ready to fight against Germany. The French Government ie not in doubt of the fact that the enlistment of such persons, who are German subjects and whose naturalization in France cannot be recognised according to German laws, is a violation of international law. It knows that these residents of the imperial crown lands, in case they are captured, will be regarded as traitors to their country and will be treated accordingly by Germany.

"The order of tbe French War Minister says, among other things:

On the other hand, it has seemed necessary to me to take steps to safeguard the Alsatian-Lorraine volunteers and their families against German meaeures of reprieal. I have tberefore decided that those Alsatian-Lorrainers who have been enlisted for the duration of the war and sent to the army shall receive a pretended certificate of civil status which shall make it appear that the interested parties are Frenchmen. The recruiting office which has enlisted them shall have possession of the genuine certificates of civil status. As a result of this the competent recruiting commandants will take care that there shall be handed out to them another book and another mark of identification. The genuine book will be sent to the recruiting commandants and preserved hy these.

"From this order it appears clearly what low methods the Frencb Government resorts to in the use, contrary to law, of the German captives from Alsace-Lorraine."

French Navy Honors Romazzotti.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Victor Augagneur, French Minister of Marine, will name the newest French submarine model Romazzotti, after Naval Conetructor Romazzotti, who died on Saturday last. He carried on and developed the work begun by Gustave Zede, inventor of the first French submarine, Dymnaote, who died in 1890.

LIFTS RUSSIAN EMBARGO.

Agreement Releasing Exports Goes to Lansing to be Signed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A special messenger was dispatched today by the State Department to Secretary Lansing at bis Summer place on Lake Ontario with the agreement for lifting the Russian embargo against exports to the United Statee. After Secretary Laneing has signed the agreement, it will be carried to Newport, R. I., to be signed for the Russian Government by Ambassador Bakhmeteff. The agreement will become operative immediately.

Under the agreement Russian exports to the United States will be released if consigned to the American Secretary of Commerce, and if Russia receives satisfactory guarantees that the goods will not reach her enemies.

STEAMER HORDEN SUNK.

Crew of the British Vessel Reaches Land Safely.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The British steamer Horden has been sunk. The crew was landed.

The Horden was a vessel of 1,434 tons. She was built in 1906, and was owned by the Burnett Steamship Company of Newcastle.

NAVY BALLOON SOON READY.

First of Dirigible Fleet Will Undergo Official Tests at Pensacola.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The first of the navy's fleet of dirigible balloons is now practically completed, and will be ready for delivery within a few weeks. The Connecticut Aircraft Company, which has the contract for building these dirigibles, today notified the Office of Aernonautics of the Navy Department that the balloon will be ready for the official triale within the time specified.

The various parts will be assembled in Boston, after which the machine will be disassembled, packed and shipped to the navy aeronautic etation at Pensacola, Fla., where the trials are to take place. The navy ie building a floating hangar and a hydrogen plant at Pensacola for the accommodation of the dirigibles.

This first unit of the navy's war balloons, while it ie a comparatively small one, being about 180 feet long, will embody the improvements which American naval officers have noted during their observations with the armiee of Europe. It will be equipped with a 140 horse power engine and twin propellers of the swivelling type. For military reasons, some of the improved features of the machine are kept scret. The Administration's program for the national defense, to be submitted to Congress this Winter, will call for a large number of dirigibles and aeroplanes.

GALLIPOLI FIGHTING FIERCE AND DEADLY

Gen. Hamilton Describes How the Allied Forces Wrested Ridges from Turks.

FRENCH AND BRITISH MIXED

Little Ground Gained Covered So Thickly with Dead That Armistice Had to be Arranged.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—How the British and French hrough the Summer kept at grips with the Turks in Gallipoli, with terrible losses on both eides in the arid, congested area, where the gain or loss of a few yards of trenches measured the tide of hattle and the dead lay so thiok that a temporary armistice was imperative, is related by General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander of the British forces, in a dispatob to Lord Kitchener, made public in London this evening.

Covering the fighting in the Dardanelles from May 5 to July 1, tbe account sbeds little light on the general military situation, being mainly noteworthy as a soldier's description of what the contenders endured. Indirectly it pays a tribute to the gallantry and fighting qualities of the Turks. General Hamilton gives no support to the numerous newspaper reports that the morale of the Turks had been shaken.

Going back to May 5, soon after the Allies obtained their first footing on the peninsula, General Hamilton relates how the commanders, hard-pressed for reinforcements, found it necessary to mix the French and British troops to an extent even of the French on our right having a British battalion holding their own most extreme right.

Three Days of Terrible Fighting.

Followed then three days of terrible fighting, with Krithia as the objective.

"The steady advance of the British," says the General, "could be followed by the sparkle of bayonets until the long linee entered smoke clouds. The French at first made no move; then, their drume beating and bugles sounding the charge, they suddenly darted forward in a stream of skirmishers, which seemed for a moment to cover the whole southern face of the ridge of Kereves Dere.

"Against these tbe Turkish gunners turned their heaviest pieces, and, as the leading groupe stormed the first Turkish redoubt, in black bursts high explosive shells blotted out both assailants and assailed.

"The trial was too severe for the Senegalese Tirailleurs. They recoiled; they rallied. Another rush forward; another repulse. Tben a small supporting column of French soldiers were seen bilhouetted against the sky as they charged upward along the crest of Kereves Dere.

"Not until next morning did any reliable detail come of wbat had happened. Tbe net result of the three days' fighting had been a gain of 600 yards on the right of the British and 400 on the left and in the centre. The French captured all the ground in front of farm Jimmerman, as well as the redoubt."

Tbe German leaders of the Turks were quick to realize the advantage the attackers bad gained, General Hamilton continues, and by counter-attack after counter-attack tried to wrest away the trenches they had lost.

"Everywhere our assailants were repulsed," says the account, "and now for the first time I felt that we had planted a fairly firm foothold upon the point of Gallipoli Peninsula."

This was on Aug. 10, and General Hamilton was able to relieve some of the exhausted men on the firing line after eighteen days and nights of uninterrupted fighting.

"During this breathing space," says General Hamilton, "I realized that we had now nearly reached the limit of what could be attained, mingling initiativewith surprise. The enemy was as much in possession of my numbers and dispositions as I was of his first line of defense. The opposing forces stretched parallel from the sea to the strait, and there was little scope left for tactics which would bring fresh battalions against the lines of unbroken barber wire. Siege warfare was soon bound to supersede manouevre battles in the open."

In preparation for this, the British commander tells of how he divided the front into four sections, then describes the fitful fighting up to May 18, when the Turks made a most violent assault on the British positions with forces estimated at 30,000 under command of the German Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, himself. But the British held firm, leaving upward of 3,000 Turks dead within open view of the trenches.

Burying the Dead.

"The next four days," the account says, "were chiefly remarkable for carrying through negotiations for the suspension of arms, which actually took place on May 24.

"On the May 20 white flags with red crescents began to dot the Turkish lines. Presently a Turkish staff officer and two medical officers met a British officer between the lines. An informal armistice was reached and stretcher parties on both sides began collecting the wounded.

"Meanwhile it was observed that columns were on the march in the valley of which the Turks were accustomed to bring reinforcements. As evening draw on, the enemy's concentration continued, and a message was sent stating that no clearing of the dead and wounded could be allowed during the night. The stretcher parties fell back, and immediately firing broke out."

It did not profit the Turks, General Hamilton asserts, as the British game drove them back. But as the Turks were anxious to bury their dead, and as human sentiment and medical science were in favor of the removal of the dead, arrangements with a representative of Essad Pasha were finally effected.

"The negotiations resulted in a suspension of arms from 7:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.," continues the report. "The burial of the dead was finished at 3 P. M.. Some 3,000 Turkish dead were removed and buried in the area between the opposing lines. The whole of these were killed on or since May 18."

General Hamilton fails to state how many British were buried, but says that both sides observed the ethics of the situation to the letter.

The veritable intermittent fighting during the remainder of May is described, culminating in a general attack on the Turkish positions on June 4, which netted a considerable gain, but was a costly affair.

"From the date of this battle to the end of June," the Britisb commander says, "incessant attacks and counter-attacks, which eo grievously swelled our lists of casualties, had been caused by the determination of the Turks to regain the ground they had lost—this determination clashing against our firm resolve to continue to increase our hpiding.

"Several of these daily encountere would have been the subject of a separate dispatch in the campaigns of my youth and middle age, but with due regard to proportion, they cannot even so much as be mentioned here.

Difficult Land for Fighting.

"During the whole period under review the efforts and expedients wherebv the great army had ite wants supplied upon a wildernese bave, I believe, been breaking world records. The country is broken, mountainous, and void of supplies. The water found in the areas occupied by our troops is quite inadequate to their needs. The only practicable beaches are small, cramped breaks in impracticable lines of cliffe. With the wind in certain quarters no sort of landing is possible.

"The waetage by the bombarment and wreckage of lighters and small craft led to cries after cries in our carrying capacity, while over every single beach plays fitfully throughout each day devastating shell fire at medium ranges.

"Upon ench a situation appeared euddenly enemy submarinee. On May 22 all transports held to be dispatched to Mudroe for safety. Thenceforth men, stores, guns, and horses had to be brought from Mudros a distance of forty miles, in the fleet eweepers and other small and shallow craft less vulnerable to submarine attack. Every danger and every difficulty was doubled."

CANNON FOR RESERVE ARMY.

Favors Force of 100,000 Men, to Cost $60,000,000 a Year.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 20.—Addressing several hundred veterans of the Spanish-American war at a reunion yesterday, Congressman J. G. Cannon advocated a reserve army of 100,000 men, to cost the nation $60,000,000 a year. He plan is to send the first reserve two-year volunteers to camp for a month each year. Tbeee men then will go into the second reserve, and two years later into the third reserve.

The pay of the soldiers, Mr. Cannon proposed, should be $250 a year. The only drilling would be during the month at camp.

WOULD PAY NATIONAL GUARD

One Way to Facilitate Preparedness, Chairman Hay Points Out.

Suggestions that one way to improve the national defense would be to pay every National Guardsman at least $50 a year out of the Federal treasury, and that the field artillery force ought to be doubled, were made by Representative Hay, Chairman of the Couse Committee on Military Affairs, in an interview made public yesterday by the National Security League. The interview was obtained by a representative of the league.

Mr. Hay does not believe that Congress will favorably consider any legislation looking to compulsory military service. He regards the development of the National Guard into an effective reserve force as the wisest step and would encourage enlistment by giving guardsmen 25 per cent. of the pay allowed for the regular army. He is particularly impressed with the importance of the work done by the field artillery, but does not mention coast artillery because that feature of defense is under the jurisdiction of the Fortifications Committee.

"I sbell be guided in large measure by the President's views," he said. "Our present standing army is allowed by law a strength of 100,000 men. About 91,000 are actually enlisted. The army now costs us $120,000,000 a year. The full strength of the army at 120,000, in addition to pay given the National Guard, would cost us $140,000,000. If we had 140,000 men, we would have to spend $160,000,000. If we had an army of 500,000 men, which some people advocate, it would cost us $700,000,000. It do not believe that the people would want that burden or that they would expect Congress to impose it upon them. Neither do I believe that the American people want compulsory military service.

"I heartily agree with the President that our citizen soldiery should be given more attention. It might be proper, for instance, to encourage enlistment in the National Guard by paying its members 25 per cent. of the amount paid to regular soldiers, which would he $50 a year and which would probably cost us $8,000,000 additional to the present army cost for the first year. It may be wise, also, to increase the field artillery, now consisting of six regiments, twice that number, as the war in Europe has demonstrted that this is a most potent arm of the service."

BRITAIN SEIZES COCOA TRADE

Her Exports of Tobacco, Oil, and Rubber Also Grow Enormously.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Strange things of perhaps international significance are happening in the cocoa trade, according to a special report received at the State Department from Consul General Robert P. Skinner at London. The United Statee hae heretofore enjoyed a large trade in this staple in Northern Europe. New York City alone usually takes the rew cocoa crop of Santo Domingo and markets it in Europe.

This year it seems that Great Britain is doing this on its own account, and the American trade bas disappeared. Mr. Skinner quotes the statistics of Great Britain's cocoa trade with the Baltic countries to show that where England, a year ago, had no trade at all in this line, that country now has practically a monopoly.

In March 1914, England shipped no raw cocoa to Denmark; but this year in March there were 1,642,000 pounds shipped there from England. In April, last year, England shipped to Denmark only 1,555 pounds, but this year, in the same months, she sent there 685,336 pounds. To Norway, in March last year, England shipped 21,687 pounds of cocoa, and in March, this year, she shipped 274,389 pounds, while in April she shipped 194,703 pounds to Norway as compared with 12,686 pounds in April a year ago. To Sweden England shipped in March, this year, 492,647 pounds of cocoa, where she shipped in the same month, last year, but 10,562 pounds; and in April, this year, she shipped there 1,150,745 pounds, as compared with 16,500 pounds in the same month last year. To the Netberlande there wae shipped in March, this year, 1,532,970 pounds of cocoa, while in March, last year, the British shipment was 496,616 pounds, and in April, this year, the shipment was 1,867,126 pounds, while in April, 1914, the shipment was but 290,884 pounds.

Mr. Skinner says, where exportation from this country to the emaller neutral countries of Northern Europe is attended with difficulty and hazard, all similar goods are now going forward from England without trouble. In cocoa, for example, England shipped into these countries, be saye, during July, 7,089,067 pounds without any difficulty, whereas in the same month of 1914 ber entire export of cocoa was only 1,283,585 pounds.

In tobacco England is doing an enormous business, according to Mr. Skinner. Tbe exporte in July were 6,664,880 pounds, as compared with 351,800 pounds in the same month of 1914. England shipped, in July, to Russia 235,913 centals, as compared with 45,523 centals in the same month of 1914; to Sweden, 27,879 centals, as compared with 4,687 last year; to the Netherlande 54,509 centals, as compared with 4,836 centals. The same thing is being done to a large extent in petroleum, lubricating and lamp oils, and in rubber.

AMERICANS TELL OF ZEPPELIN RAID

Continued from Page 1.

hit was swept thirty-five feet by the concussion of the air, and knocked unconscious.

"It was calculated that the bomh weighed between 600 and 700 pounde, and was about the eize of one of those big milk cane that are used for shipping.

"I heard of one bomb that did not explode. On it was peinted, in white, 'We are coming every night this week!'

Bombs Did Freakish Things.

"Being in company with an English chemist, I was allowed to get through the lines the morning after the raid. And I found the homh that struck in the Close did some freakish things, or rather its explosion did. As I said, the front of the buildinge did not eeem to have been touched, the windows having been forced in by the concussion of the air. But some of the floors bad fallen in, and a big oak door in the interior of the huilding had been burst from its binges. An iron drinking fountain thta stood only eight or ten feet from the fire shelter had not been hit, but had cracked into pieces. I spent an bour and a half studying the effects of the explosion there. While the Germans have kept the nature of their explosives secret, I should guess that the homb might have contained a mixture of nitro-glycerine and dynamite, though there are eeveral other high explosives that would have bad a similar effect.

"There must have beeen 3,000 or 4,000 shots fired at the aircraft by the guns, and the shrapnel from they may have caused loss of life in London itself. One of them, on the Embankment, was only 350 yards from where I stood part of the time.

"The whole thing was over in fifteen or twenty minutes. It was dark. I remember that as we reached the crowd that stood near the scene of one of the explosions I heard one Englishman remark, 'Tbey're nahsty things, aren't they?'

"The day before I had seen some of the effects of the Zeppelin raid of Tuesday night over New Cross, in Woodpecker Street, where eight pereons had been killed. One of the bombs missed the Woolwich Arsenal by not more than fifty yards.

"A week before the big raid I was at the aviation headquarters at Alderehot and saw something of the air equipment of the British forcee. The defensive arrangements of London seem to be pretty much like those of Paris, so far ae aeroplanes are concerned. Within a few minutes after a Zeppelin leaves Antwerp or Zeebrugge word is received in England, and all the fleet gets ready. Of course, after the hostile craft have got above London the aeroplanes dare not pursue them, because of the danger from the British gnus."

Mr. Fowell added:

"It ie evident to any one who studies the situation in England at ehort range that the labor element is running the country, and tbey are doing a lot of muddling. The Germans have got the cards stacked. Even now they don't realize in London that tbeir country is really at war. Thoughtful Englishmen have admitted to me as much. The encouraging thing from the Britieh standpoint is the numhe rof German submarinee that have heen 'accounted for.' The number captured or destroyed is bigger than is thought over here. I beard that tbe total was seventy."

Mme. Aino Malmberg's Story.

Mme. Aino Malmberg, the well-known Finnish patriot, Socialist, and feminist leader, was another passenger who reached New York on the Philadelphia yesterday. She has made her home in London for the past seven years. She loves London and its people, but she has come away to escape what she calle the "unworthily autocratic attitude" of the Government. Mme. Malmberg is opposed to all war, and eays she will not return to England while the present conflict laste, but she does not expect to remain in this country a year.

"I have it from one of the highest men in England—ehall I say the highest?—that the war will be over at the beginning of the year," said Mme. Malmberg. "This was said at a private meeting of friends, and I had it directly from one of them, a very close friend of the speaker." Mme. Malmberg went on:

"And people are terrified by these Zeppelin raids. How can it be otherwise? The news is kept from them as much as possible, hut they know bow many friends they have lost. At first, of course, it is all excitement. You know how it is myself, and you have only a feeling of interest. Tbe raid lasts only about twenty minutes, hut then, when you see the damage tbat is done, you realize what a terrible thing it is. A bomb strikes a house, and it is gone. The bomb in Queen's Square struck in the middle. It could hardly have been more exact if it had been measured. That is a place about as large as Gramercy Park, surrounded by big hotels and hospitals, the Homeopathic and one other hospital. From the force of that bomh every least bit of glass was knocked out of every one of thoee big buildings, not a piece was left, and great holes were made in the walls.

"From the bomb that fell on an omnibus the driver literally disapeared. He was not there. Later they found one arm which had a uniform sleeve upon it, and they knew it mnet have been his, but that was all that was left of him. A bomb fell in the middle of the road and went through almost to the Underground, but tbe police closed up aronnd it immediately, so as to prevent people from seeing the real damage that was done and becoming frightened.

"Why, my little flat in which I live in London, and which I rent when I leave there, had been engaged, but after the Zeppelin raid the people said: 'No, the top floor! We could not take that!'

"There is great indignation in London because the real newe is suppressed. The actual numbers killed are not given, or the places. It is foolish, for the Germans know. They are informed by their agents to the smallest detail. The people are treated like children. I love England and the English people, and it hurts me from the bottom of my heart—this eystem that is being introduced. I am a Finnish woman, a subject of Ruesia, and all the leters sent me are first handed over to the Russian Embassy, to eee if there is anything to which the Russian Government would object. I could not stand it. To think England, the freest of all the countries, should do this! In Rusia it is different, for there you expect it, but not in England. The English people are dignified and level-headed. They could stand anything. There is no reason for keeping the truth from them.

"The sadness of England is terrible. Hyde Park, which is ueually a scene of gayety and beautiful costumes, bas now only black gowns and sad faces, and at a dinner it is tbe same. All are in black gowns. Every one has lost friends, and every one is sad.

German Protester in Jail.

"The people whom I condemn most in this war are the handful in each country who have said that war was murder and that murder was wrong, but who now make no protest. Tbey should shriek aloud against this war. My friend, Clara Zetkin, a leader of the Social Democrats in Germany, has done that, and she is in prison. I have been terribly disappointed in the Socialists. I am a Socialist, and the foundation doctrine is that of brotherhood. I was naive enough to believe that the Socialiste would stand up against war. But here they are murdering their brothers, and we are losing the youngeet and best and finest of our men.

"The churches preach against murder, and what do they do? They bless the cannon and urge the men to fight. Religious people say they believe in the commandment 'Thou Shalt not Kill.' But the Church hes always betrayed her principles. And the woman? They should be the first to protect their children."

Mme. Malmberg thinks the United States should make an effort to arrange peace. She said:

"There are a number of people in England—not nohodies like me, but important people—who believe that something could be done if President Wilson would ask the different countries to define their terms of peace—ask them what they want and what they are fighting for. The Pope has tried to do this, but he presents a religious sect and would not be generally accepted. What are they fighting for, and who is reeponsible for the war? All the countries have been preparing for this for years. In all of them you would hear people speak of the time 'when the big war comes!'"

Mme. Malmberg is exiled from Russia for ber fight for liberty for Finland, and the conditions prevented her from visiting her native country, but she has been in Christiania and Stockholm. "Norway is pro-ally," she said, "and Sweden ie pro-German, or, rather, anti-Ruesian."

MBme. Malmberg will speak on Finland while she ie here. She was one of the leaders among those who obtained autonomy for Finland. "Finland is in a terrible condition now," she said. "They have taken our autonomy away from us, and the lawe which the Czar had promised that he would respect, and they may interfere with our use of our own language."

Isaac F. Marcosson, who was with Haddon Chambers at the St. James's Theatre in London on the night of the Zeppelin raid, as Mr. Chambers told in his wireless message to THE TIMES, arrived yesterday on the Rotterdam. He said that Mr. Chambers had well described the incidents of the night, and that he had no details to add.

"As far as frightening England goes," Mr. Marcosson said, "the raid was a failure. The people are not greatly concerned over any of the raids, realizing as they do, that the geratest damage that is likely to result is the destruotion of a few houses and the killing of a few unarmed people. England is Zeppelin proof in its financial eoundnese."

Mr. Marcosson brought with him a "Zeppelin mask," which, he said, is to be found on sale in any London drug store. It is a rubber cap, with an isinglass opening for the eyes, and contains a sponge saturated with chemicals. The chemicals are to neutralize poisonous gases, such as were contained in bombe dropped in some of the earlier raids. Many residents of London have the masks hanging over the head of their beds when they go to sleep, Mr. Marcosson said.

Watched a Big Warehouse Burning.

Frederic R. Coudert, the well-known international lawyer, who returned on the Rotterdam after two months' stay abroad with his wife, said that on Sept. 8 they had been dining at Sir Philip Burne-Jones's house in Egerton Terrace, South Kensington, when, at 11 P. M., the explosion of Zeppelin bombs wae heard overhead.

"We rushed to the street," Mr. Coudert continued, "and stood upon the pedestal of a double lamp poet to get a better view. Austin Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India, arrived three minutes later. Searchlights were playing on the Zeppelin, which remained stationary for fully six minutes. The anti-aircraft guns were blazing away, but failed to hit it. The fire was slow and the aim poor, and the guns were not nearly as good as the new French anti-aircraft guns which have recently been tried in Paris. Afterward a Zeppelin traveled past Charing Cross toward St. Paul's Cathedral, dropping bombs on Wood Street."

S. M. Kahn and S. M. Levy, New York bueiness men who were passengers on the Rotterdam, said they were at the corner of Tottenham Court Road, near Oxford Circus, on the night of Sept. 8 and saw two Zeppelins coming from the direction of Charing Cross, dropping bombs whicb could be seen as they passed tbrough the light from a eearchlight.

Next morning we went to Wood Street, where the fire was still blazing," Mr. Levy said, "and every pane of glass had been shattered within a radiue of balf a mile. The streets were guarded by police, so that the people could not get too close. The biggest blaze on the preceding night was in Pathé's moving picture plant, wbere the fire in the rubber could not be kept under. As it flamed spread from floor to floor the celluloid burst with loud explosions and flamed up, lighting the waters of the Thames like a Summer's day. With the searchlights playing acroee the red glow of the fires it was a magnificent spectacle, and all London turned out to see it.

"We were told that a motor bus had been destroyed in Bloomfield Street, sixteen pereons being killed in it. That street was from four to nine inches deep with shattered glass.

Thomas W. Pelham, a Boston merchant, who arrived on the Rotterdam, was at the London Hippodrome when the explosions started on Wednesday night, Sept. 8, and started immediately to walk two blocks to Trafalgar Square to get a view of what was going on.

"There I saw a big German aircraft," he said, "almost right overhead and motionless, as if daring the anti-aircraft guns on the Admiralty Arch to hit it. Another Zeppelin appeared, and the two started dropping bombs, which exploded with a terrific noise. One struck a motor omnibus, I was told, and killed twenty persons. Spectators were menaced by falling fragments from the anti-aircraft guns, and also the shrapnel from the bombs. It was like a weird firework display.

"The roof of a business building near by was pierced by a bomb which did not explode, and the owner had the fuse extracted next day and placed in his window as a souvenir. When the Zeppelins traveled eastward over the city some of the bombs narrowly missed hitting the Lord Mayor's residence and the Bank of England."

Mr. Pelham said that he had heard from an American official in London that one of the Zeppelins had been brougbt down by two British aeroplanes as it was starting seaward.

Frank C. Page, son of the Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was also on the Rotterdam. He said he had been told that between thirty and forty persons had been killed in London by the raid on Sept. 8.

Watched a Big Warehouse Burning.

W. O'Donnel Ieelin was another arrival on the Rotterdam. He said he was walking in the streets near Charing Cross when he saw a Zeppelin coming and heard the explosion of two bombe which did much damage. He and bis companion got into a taxicab and told the driver to follow tbe course of the Zeppelin, but the police had barred the road. Then they drove to Wood Street and watched a big linen warehouse blazing up.

Alfred Turner, a London theatrical manager, was at tbe Ambaseador Theatre at the time of the raid on Sept. 8. He said tbe bombs so alarmed the French chorus girls that they ran out into the street dressed as angels, carrying wands in their hande. Next day he went to tbe Liverpool Street Railway Station, which is a block wide and two deep, and found that every window had been shattered by the explosions of the previous night, including the great glass roof.

Gordon Selfridge, tbe American department store owner of Oxford Street, London, was a passenger on the Philadelphia. He was a witness of tbe Zeppelin raids. They produced a minimum of destructiveness and effectiveness for a minimum of coet, Mr. Selfridge said, adding:

"The night raid on London on Sept. 8 was a great spectacle—that's all. The big balloon was hovering over the city at something lees than a mile high. Bombe were hursting, anti-aircraft guns were firing, flames were spouting up over various parts of the east side of the city, and there was some confusion among pereons wishing to get cabs to ride to points of greater vantage from which to view the spectacle. There was no terror or panic that I saw, and the whole thing was over in ten minutes. People stood and watched the Zeppelin under the rays of the searchlights, and I heard that about 100 persons had been killed in various parts of the city. It is said that a shot hit the raider, which suddenly disappeared upward after a bombardment of less than a quarter of an hour."

Alexander McNab, a retired British naval officer and an investor, who makes his home in Bridgeport, Conn., who was on the Orduna with his wife, said he saw the Zeppelins over tbe West End of London on Sept. 8, and believed that one of the two was hit by a gun, because it tilted on end and went straight upward until it was lost to view. Next day he drove to Wood Street and found the fire still burning. Mr. McNab deecribed tbe hole made by the bomh which destroyed the motor bue in Oxford Street as thirty feet in diameter and eight feet deep. He had heard that the killed numbered seventy and the injured 125.

Miss A. S. Tatham of Sydney, Australia, another Orduna passenger, said that she saw the nocturnal spectacle from her room in the Victoria Hotel, Charing Cross. The searchlights lit up the Zeppelin, and it was fascinating to watch the shells bursting all around it. Next day she saw a tenement house that had been split in two by a bomb, while the windows of the Ophthalmic Hospital had all been shattered by the explosions.

Miss Ethel B. Davis, head nurse at Bryn Mawr College, was in a crowd outside the Lyric Theatre when the first explosion was heard. She said it created a panicky feeling among the people for a few minutes until they could spread out, because they thought the bombs would fall upon them. Many of them rushed to get taxicabs, but there were not enough to go round.

Saw the Fire from the

BULGARIA ANGERS ALLIES AND BALKANS

Is Mobilizing Macedonians Before That Territory Actually Has Been Ceded to Her.

MAY GET ANOTHER NOTE

Reply to Earlier Note of Quadruple Alliance Demanded "at Earliest Possible Date," Paris Hears.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Dispatches from Sofia, Bulgaria, announcing the mobilization there of troops made up of residents of Macedonia, have caused another complication to be introduced in the Balkan situation, which already was tense, through the presentation by the Entente Allies of the joint note requiring Bulgaria to define her attitude.

The mobilization of Macedonians has caused surprise and indignation in official and diplomatic circles here, as it is declared that the whole purpose of the present negotiations between the Allies and Bulgaria and Serbia is to determine whether Macedonia belongs to Bulgaria or Serbia. That Bulgaria should mobilize Macedonians while the future of Macedonia was still at issue is declared in the highest Serbo-Greek quarters to be an affront to the Allies and the other Balkan States. One of the legations that is taking part in the negotiations outlined the situation today as follows:

Bulgaria demanded from Serbia the re-cession of Macedonia as an essential condition to Bulgaria's joining the other Balkan States and co-operating with the Entente Allies. The latter took up Bulgaria's claims and presented them to Serbia in joint notes. Serbia, after mature consideration, yielded to the desires of the Allies and conceded virtually nine-tenths of the territory in Macedonia demanded by Bulgaria. The only portion of Macedonia not conceded was a small section which was considered essential to Serbia's military defenses, but these concessions of Macedonian territory were made in order that Bulgaria give something in return, namely, her co-operation with the Balkan States and the Allies. The Allies therefore handed Bulgaria a joint note last week reciting Serbia's concessions of nine-tenths of the disputed Macedonian territory, and in effect asking Bulgaria what she purposed doing as a result of the concessions.

Now, however, the diplomatic outline continued, before giving an answer, Bulgaria assumes that she is master of Macedonia, and begins the mobilization of Macedonian residents—that is, she assumes control of Macedonia before stating what she is willing to do for the Allies in return for such control. This, the diplomatic authority pointed out, gives the situation a new phase, which may call for another note from the Allies in addition to that of last week, asking an explanation of the Macedonian mobilization at the moment when the Allies are negotiating terms by which Bulgaria may secure the recession of Macedonia.

It is understood that the Allies' joint note of last week was accompanied by a verbal request to M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, for a reply "at the earliest possible date."

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Friday, Sept. 17, (via London, Sept. 20, Delayed in Transmission.)—Leaders of the Opposition have obtained from King Ferdinand assurances that Bulgaria is absolutely free from any obligations to either of the belligerent groups and that the fullest attention is being given by Bulgaria to the proposals of the Triple Entente and central powers alike. This, in addition to being the wish of the Opposition, also is the desire of the general public.

The Opposition leaders were assured that the Government had absolutely no intention to rupture the pourparlers which are still going on with both groups of belligerents and that the Government would not undertake anything without studying the situation carefully and without consulting Parliament. At a propitious moment, it was added, a national coalition Cabinet would be formed. These two measures—the consulting of Parliament and the formation of a coalition Ministry—are the main objectives of the Opposition leaders.

The result of the conference between the King and the leaders is considered in competent circles here as having been entirely satisfactory.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 19, via Berlin to London, Sept. 21, (Delayed in Transmission.)—The Narodni Prava, the Government organ, discussing the conference between leaders of the Opposition and King Ferdinand, says:

"The leaders of the Opposition did not behave properly in the presence of the King."

Concerning the conference the Opposition organ says:

"We are unable to give a comforting report on the audience. The Government is going its own way, instead of the national way."

ATHENS, Sept. 20.—Advices received here from diplomatic sources are to the effect that freight traffic has been suspended on the Bulgarian railroads since last Saturday.

Forty-five thousand Bulgarians in Macedonia and Thrace have been called to the colors.

The leader of the Agrarian Party in Bulgaria is declared to have threatened King Ferdinand with a revolution if the alleged Germanophile policy of Bulgaria was continued. The King is reported to have replied that the Government was pursuing the policy which best served Bulgaria's interests.

CALLS LLOYD GEORGE MAN OF THE HOUR

Isaac F. Marcosson Describes the Gigantic Task Performed by the Munitions Minister.

HAS CENSUS OF RESOURCES

British Industry Mobilized as Never Before and All Classes Now United for Victory.

Great Britain's mobilization of her industrial forces for war purposes, her financial soundness, and a new spirit of democracy, born of the willingness of rich and poor alike to make sacrifices of both blood and money, are the most impressive phases of the war as seen by Isaac F. Marcosson, a magazine writer, who returned here yesterday after several months' study of British financial conditions.

Mr. Marcosson has talked with many of the English bankers and with Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, on whose shoulders, he says, the whole hope of the war is resting. The most amazing thing about it all, according to Mr. Marcosson, is England's unconcern, which, he thinks, has been misinterpreted as apathy by many, when in fact "it is just the British way of bucking up."

"The making of munitions is the biggest thing of the war today," Mr. Marcosson said to a TIMES reporter. "Lloyd George has built up a powerful organization. He has brought to his aid the best engineers in the country. English industry has been mobilized as never before. The only shortage of men is in the cotton districts. The great Midlands are one great beahive of industry. The factories there are running twenty-four hours a day.

Census of Resources.

"One of the most important services of the new Minister of Munitions is the taking of a census of all resources, not only of materials and of the industrial output, but also a national registration, showing what every man, woman, and child can do. Lloyd George's department has a record of every scrap of iron, and it is all available for war purposes.

"The Government has built thirteen great factories and has bought another. Besida those there are hundreds of controlled factories. The method of dealing with the controlled factories is this: The Government goes to the owner of the factory and says: 'Your output is so many shells a day. The Government will take them all and give you a fair profit.' War has put new life in industry, whether it is making shells or making shoestrings.

"One mistake of the war is in sending many skilled workmen to the front. Conscription will prevent all that. It will not only give England munitions, but will provide for a continuance of her industries after the war.

"As far as Great Britain is concerned, this is a money-is-no-object war. She is not only the richest of the nations at war, but she has made extraordinary financial preparations. The big thing that impresses me is her extraordinary soundness, her financial integrity. Money is plentiful, wages are higher, and labor is scarce.

"Up to several weeks ago England had never learned the use of wallets. Formerly she carried her money around in gold. Now she is using paper money currency and hoarding her gold. The ingenuity of the country is now being taxed to find wallets. The bankers are determined to see the war through at whatever cost, and the nation is adjusting itself readily to the enormous war cost.

The Collapse of Exchange.

"The collapse of exchange was a great surprise to England. The average man could not understand why sterling exchange had fallen so low in New York, while there was so much money on hand in England. There never would have been any exchange complications, except for the procrastination of the British Government.

"The sacrifices of the rich, not only in money but in blood, is making a new feeling of the masses toward the classes. Bankers, capitalists, and employers are sending away their sons to fight in the trenches. From some families whom I visited four or five sons had gone to war, in many cases the sole heir of some great banking or industrial leader had gone away. After the war a great problem will be to find new leaders to take the places of those who were the natural successors to leadership, but who have fallen in battle."

During his stay in England, Mr. Marcosson collected from Sir James Barrie, Sir Arthur W. Pinero, Sir James Alexander, and Haddon Chambers many facts relative to the earlier part of the life of Charles Frohman. Mr. Marcosson is collaborating with Daniel Frohman on a life of "C. F.," whose death, Mr. Marcosson said, was regarded in London as an irreparable loss of the drama.

CANADIAN LABOR INTERESTED.

Conscription Likely to be Discussed at Trades Union Congress.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 20.—The possibility of conscription in Canada will probably receive attention from the Canadian Trades Union Congress, which convened here today. P. M. Draper, Secretary of the congress, said that while the question was not on the set program, it would probably be considered along with other questions in which labor might be affected by the European war.

Among topics to be taken up were the proposed eight-hour day, Workmen's Compensation acts in various provinces, fortnightly payment of wages on all railways, and proposed amendments to the Federal Elections act.

BRYCE ASKS US TO AID ARMENIA

Says That All the Christians in Trebizond, Numbering 10,000, Were Drowned.

WOMEN SEIZED FOR HAREMS

Only Power That Can Stop the Massacres Is Germany, and We Might Persuade Her to Act.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Viscount Bryce, formerly Ambassador to the United States, has sent to The Associated Press a plea that America try to stop the slaughter of Armenians. He says:

"The civilized world, especially America, ought to know what horrors have been passing in Asiatic Turkey during the last few months, for if anything can stop the destroying hand of the Turkish Government it will be an expression of the opinion of neutral nations, chiefly the judgment of humane America.

"Soon after war broke out between Turkey and the Allies, the Turkish Government formed, and since has been carrying out with relentless cruelty, a plan for extirpating Christianity by killing off Christians of the Armenian race. Accounts from different sources agree that over the whole of Eastern and Northern Asia Minor and Armenia the Christian population is being deliberately exterminated, the men of military age being killed and the younger women seized for Turkish harems, compelled to become Mohammedans, and kept, with the children, in virtual slavery. The rest of the inhabitants, old women, men, and children, have been driven under convoy of Turkish soldiers into unhealthful parts of Asia Minor, some to the deserts between Syria and the Euphrates. Many die or are murdered en route, and all perish sooner or later.

"In Trebizond City, where the Armenians numbered over 10,000, orders came from Constantinople to seize all Armenians. Troops hunted them, drove them to the shore, took them to sea, threw them overboard, and drowned them all—men, women, and children. This was seen and described by the Italian Consul.

"Some in the country escaped by professing to accept Islam, and a quarter of a million escaped over the Russian frontier, but perhaps half a million were slaughtered or deported, and those deported are fast dying from ill-treatment, disease, or starvation. The roads and the hillsides are strewn with corpses of innocent peasants.

"We can all try to send aid to the miserable refugees in Russian territory, but what must be done to stop the massacres? Not the aid of power at war with Turkey. Only a neutral power can take action for that purpose. It is Germany. Would not the expression of American public opinion, the conscience of neutral nations, lead the German Government to check the Turkish Government?"

FORCE BELGIANS TO WORK.

German Authorities to Punish Those Who Refuse.

Compulsory labor in Belgium under German Administration is announced in the following dispatch of the semi-official Woiff Telegraph Bureau from Brussels, published in the Vorwärts of Aug. 28:

"The Governor General has issued an order by which every person is made liable to punishment who refuses without sufficient ground to undertake or to continue work consonant with his professional activity in the public interest, and demanded by the German authorities.

"Likewise persons who will be punished who through coersion, threats, or persuasion, or other means, hinder other persons in work for the German authorities or give assistance to them so that they may refuse to work.

"In connection with the regulation measures are also ordered concerning aversion to labor, and it is ordered that whoever refuses to accept work, although his receives public or private support, or by reason of his refusal to work becomes destitute and in need of assistance, shall likewise be punished. A sufficient ground for refusal will be considered if based upon international law."

NEW WARSHIP SOON TO SAIL.

Britain About to Send Dreadnought to the Dardanelles.

Officers of the Cunarder Orduna reported yesterday that the superdreadnought Barham, a sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth and Warspite, whose keel was laid in 1913, would be commissioned and leave for the Dardanelles. The Barham is fitting out at Liverpool, and it is expected will be ready in six weeks.

In telling of the war-time activities of well-known ships the Orduna's officers said that the Cunarder Aquitania had been painted white, converted into a hospital ship, and had just left Liverpool for the Dardanelles to bring home the wounded soldiers. And the White Star liner Olympic, which had been laid up at Belfast since last October, also was being fitted out as a hospital ship in Southampton to operate with the Aquitania. The liner can carry about 7,000 soldiers each and make the voyage in five days. The Cunarder Mauretania is carrying troops to the Dardanelles.

SUGGESTS PEACE MOVE.

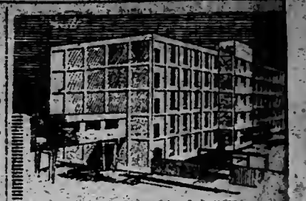
Ex-Mayor McClellan Would Have a Concert of Neutrals.

Ex-Mayor George B. McClellan, who returned with Mrs. McClellan yesterday on the Rotterdam from a six months' visit to the belligerent countries of Europe, praised the course taken by President Wilson in the negotiations between this country and Germany. He said:

"With every other patriotic American who has seen with his own eyes the horrors of war, I am most grateful to the President of the United States for his patriotism, wisdom, and firmness in preserving not only our neutrality but also our national honor. While yielding nothing of the interests of this country or of its dignity, he has steadfastly refused either to be forced or stampeded by England or France into a war which could not possibly yield either credit or profit.

"I believe even more firmly than when I went abroad that it is our duty, without regard to politics or sympathy for or against either side, to stand behind the President in his difficult task to preserve to the end of the war a neutrality which is one in fact as well as in name.

"It is deplorable that so many Americans have openly and violently taken sides as to have created the impression abroad that our position is one of non-belligerency rather than of neutrality. It is much to be feared that, acting alone, our influence for peace is negligible. Nevertheless, as the greatest neutral nation, it is still possible for us to unite with our fellow-neutrals in behalf of peace. Were we to organize all the neutral nations, large and small, and include his Holiness the Pope, we could undoubtedly secure the hearing of the belligerents, and would have a fair chance of bringing the war to an end."



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ARCHIBALD LANDS; TELLS HIS STORY

Continued from Page 1.

of secrecy. Of its contents I had absolutely no knowledge. It was in a small, sealed envelope, without special seal, however, and, owing to the open manner in which it was publicly handed me, I supposed, of course, that it simply referred to my work. I feel that the very openness of the manner in which the letter was given me shows that Dr. Dumba had no intention of using me or my passport as a shield for the transmission of any improper letters, but, knowing personally that I was sailing, simply availed himself of the opportunity of having his note delivered direct.

Papers in a Safe-Deposit Box.

Last year, when I went abroad, I was compelled to land at Plymouth, England, when the copper on the ship was seized, and had to proceed through London to Holland. Anticipating that it would be embarrassing at this time to carry and German-written letters recommending me to German officials through England, I placed most of my papers in the ship's safe-deposit box, intending to leave them should it be again necessary to proceed overland through England. I saw no reason, nor do I know now, why, because the Rotterdam called at Falmouth, I had not the right to have my German-written papers in my possession or was subject to arrest when I was a through American passenger on a neutral vessel, with no intention of landing in England, or even going ashore.

I did not consciously break either the spirit or the letter of my passoptr or of any law, but merely did what every traveler crossing the ocean does, by carrying notes or small packages as an accommodation to friends, just as I did when I returned from Garmany last year, when I carried several letters and official dispatches to our State Department for Ambassador Gerard and packages for Mrs. Gerard and others. Of course, in doing this for Ambassador Gerard, I did it simply as a matter of friendship, precisely as I carried the letters in this case.

I regret the affair, not so much on my own account as on account of the far-reaching consequences to friends, especially Dr. Dumba. The letter to Baron Burian, whom I have known several years, was, as already stated, given me so openly that I thougbt it related merely to my work in the field. I was in no sensa a "courier" for any belligerent, and am positive that all concerned will bear out this statement.

My ounsel, Frank J. Hogan, Esq., of Washington, has called my attention to an interview telegraphed from Rotterdam via London. The major portion of the interview is quite correct, bnt the last paragraph has obviously been added and manufactured out of whole cloth. The sentence added to the end of the dispatch says:

"I am the victim of the cunning method of the Austrian and German Embassy officials in making ma the bearer of an incriminating document."

And it quoted me as saying that I had been tricked into carrying this letter by these officials. As I have never had any reason to suspect any such thing, I wish emphatically to deny the use of any expression of that kind. I do not think that I was the victim of any trickery, nor do I believe that any official of either embassy acted in any way except in the best of faith.

JAMES F. J. ARCHIBALD.

Mr. Archibald, after consulting Mr. Hogan, consented to tell the story of his dentention by the British authorities and the seizure of the Dumba letter and other documents.

Story of His Detention.

"When the Rotterdam arrived at Falmouth," he said, "several British officials came on board and asked me if I was carrying any dispatches to Germany. I replied that I was not. Then they asked if I had given any document or anything else to the purser of the liner, or to any other person on the ship to keep for me. As I had not I again replied in the negative. I was then asked if I had a safe deposit box on the ship, and when I replied that I had they demanded of me the key to the box, which I handed over.

"Four officials searched this cabinet, in which I had a large package of letters, for the most part introductions to persons in Europe, given me for the purpose of facilitating my work. Among these letters was the one from Dr. Dumba to Count Burian. They left the ship, taking all the letters as well as the packages, and the accompanying notes for the wives of Count von Bernstorff and Prince von Hartzfeldt.

"In about two hours the officials returned to the Rotterdam and told me I would have to accompany them ashore. They were very courteous and considerate, and said I might bring any part or all of my baggage, if I desired. Although I was subsequently locked up, I want to say that the British authorities treated me with every possible courtesy and consideration.

"I only took a hadbag with me when I went ashore. I was taken to the police station and detained for about thirty-six hours, and had to spend the night in a cell, a discomfort that the authorities later profusely apologized for subjecting me to. When I realized the position I was in I telephoned to Ambassador Page in London and also to Consul General Skinner at Plymouth, the latter an old personal friend of mine.

"After about thirty-six hours an order came from London ordering my immediate release. I remember the 'immediate' part of it because one of the officers commented upon that phase of the order. The order was that I should proceed to Ramsgata, where the Admiralty was holding the Rotterdam for me, and to facilitate in every way possible my journey to the place of re-embarkation. On my arrival at Ramsgate a naval launch, under command of an officer of the Naval Reserve, was waiting for me, and I was taken to the Rotterdam, which was anchored about an hour out from the Downs.

Halted at Rotterdam.

"At this time I thought everything had been straightened out and that there was to be no more trouble. At Rotterdam Minister Van Dyck setn for me and informed me of bis instructions to take up mypas sport and to issue another, an emergency one, for my return direct to the United States. Minister Van Dyck said tbath I could stay in Holland as long as I plesed, but that when I left I wonld bave to return to America. As I wanted to come back and straighten out this matter I told him I woul dreturn on the first ship, and that ship was the Roterdam."

"Count von Bernstorff has been quoted as saying that you repeatedly offered to carry anything he wished to Europe, and that he declined the offer with thanks. Is that statement true?" Mr. Archibald was asked, the question being based on a recent statement attributed to the German Ambassador, who has repeatedly stated that Archibald bore no letters from him.

"One night at dinner," Mr. Archibald answered, "the occasion, I think, being the birthday of the Austrian Emperor, I asked Count von Bernstorff and Prince von Hatzfeldt if they had anything they wished me to take to Europe for them. The night before I sailed two packages were declivered at my hotel, one from the Ambassador and the other from Prince von Hatzfeldt. One was a clock for Mme. Bernstorff and the other a cut glass honbon dish for Princess von Hatzfeldt. Two notes, one from each of the givers to his wife, accompanied the packages. I am sure both notes were harmless. However, they were seized by the British authorities, but I was permitted to deliver the gifts to the German Miniater at The Hague.

"How do you think the British found out you were carrying a message from the Austro-Hungarian Ambasaador?"

"I imagine they were tipped off by some agent who saw Dr. Dumba's messenger deliver the letters to me at the gangplank of the Rotterdam, the day I sailed. The messenger, who was Dr. Dumba's Secretary, handed me the letter and said Dr. Dumba desired it delivered to Count Burian. He handed me the letter, and he did not speak in a whisper when he handed it to me. As for the contents of that letter I had no more idea than have you of the contents of that letter you see on the desk there. Yes, the letter was sealed, and I thought, as I explained in my statement, that it was a courtesy to aid me in my work in Europe. I certainly would not carry a letter from Dr. Dumba o ranyone else if I knew it contained anything detrimental to the interesta of my own country."

"Don't you think that Dr. Dumba played you a very mean trick, to aay me the least, in taking advantage of your friendship to burden you with such a communication?"

Has Confidence in Dumba.

"I don't think Dr. Dumba intended in anyway to place me in an improper position," erplied Mr. Archibald. "I do not think he realized what the outcome might be."

"Dr. Dumba, in his letter to Secretary Lansing published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, states that it is a habitual practice on the part of many Americans to act as messengers between this country and European belligerents. Do you know whether or not that is so?" Mr. Archibald was asked.

"Perhaps it is," he answered.

"Also, Dr. Dumba is said to have remarked that he did not understand why you did not destroy the letter before the British could get it."

"Why should I have done so? I did not know that there was anything unneutral in it."

"Have you been questioned by any other representative of the Government today besides Chief Flynn?"

"I have not."

"Do you anticipate any trouble as a result of all this?"

"No, I do not."

Mr. Archibald said that probably he would go to Washington today and that as soon as he arrived there he would communicate with the State Department. He said he was ready to tell all that he knew about the Dumba affair or any other affair, of which he might possess any knowledge. Throughout the interview Mr. Archibald was very calm and cool.

No Decision as to Archibald.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—At the Department of Justice it was said today that no definite decision had been reached regarding James F. J. Archibald. The United States District Attorney in New York, it was said, had not been instructed to interview Mr. Archibald. It has been understood that Mr. Archibald ultimately would have a talk with Secretary of State Lansing, but Mr. Lansing is now out of town on a vacation.

At the Department of Justice, where the evidence in the Archibald case has been studied, no explanation was forthcoming tonight of the questions asked by Secret Service Agent Flynn regarding a gold-headed cane supposed to have been given to Archibald before he started on the trip to Europe that cost Ambassador Dumba his post. It was said at the department that the cane never had been heard of by that department.

BERNSTORFF IN ADIRONDACKS.

But Ambassador Is Expected to Return to New York Today.

It was stated at the Ritz-Carlton last night that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was at the home of a friend in the Adirondacks.

He is expected to return to New York today.

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Over 20 years ago SCHINASI BROTHERS introduced pure Turkish Tobacco, unadulterated, to American smokers. Their "NATURALS" have continued to be the most popular Cigarettes during two decades because they are **honestly** good, and **absolutely pure.**

'HANDS OFF' PLEA MADE FOR MEXICO

Calero and Magon Address Latin American Members of Pan-American Conference.

ARRAIGN WILSON'S POLICY

Is Based Upon False Assumption That Warring Factions Are the Mexican People.

JEALOUS OF SOVEREIGNTY

South Americans Asked to Persuade Washington to Abandon Its Program of Practical Intervention.

THE TIMES presents herewith excerpts from a memorandum presented to the Ambassadors of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile and the Ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, by Manuel Calero, the last duly accredited Ambassador of Mexico to the United States; and Flores Magon, who was Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of the late President Francisco Y. Madero of Mexico.

In this document, which was not presented to Secretary Lansing, the American member of the Pan-American Conference, Señor Calero and Señor Magon, on behalf of the business and professional men, farmers, artisans, &c.," of Mexico, protest against a recognition on the part of the United States and the South and Central American countries of either the Carranza or Villa factions, or of any faction representative of the Huertistas. They appeal to the Latin American diplomats as men "in whose veins flows the same blood as in our own" and argue that the only wise course to pursne with regard to Mexico is one of "handa off."

The Mexican policy of President Wilson is arraigned, and Mexico is declared to be a country without government and one whose people are etarving. The memorandum, which was transmitted to the envoys in Spanish, as translated by Señor Calero, is in part as follows:

Senor Calero's Translation.

Memorandum respectfully submitted by the undersigned Mexican citizens to their Excellencies the Ambassadors of Brazil, Argentine, and Chile, and their Excellencies the Ministers of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Uruguay.

1. Mexico is a country that lovee its independence dearly. Any act which implies the slightest encroachment upon the national sovereignty is keenly resented by the Mexican people. General Huerta exploited this sentiment both skilfully and pertidiously in order to prolong his hateful dictatorship, which would have come to an early end had it not been for the openly hostile attitude assumed toward it hy the American Government. • • •

It has hee a mistake to say that the movements at preaent convulsing Mexico are the efforts of a people fighting for freedom. It is not the people who are under arms, nor are they supporting the factions. No case is known of a whole nation committing sulcide; nor of the man who lives hy tilling the ground laying waste his crops, slaying his work animals and building a pyre of his farm implements; nor of the humble schoolmaster dynamiting his school house; nor yet of the artisan destroying his tools. What we are witnessing is not a revolution. There was a revolution when Carranza disavowed the Huerta usurpation; hut the revolution ended over a year ago with the flight of the usurper and the disbanding of the army which kept him in power. • • •

Washington's "Twofold Error."

2. The United States Government has incurred the twofold error of confusing the factions with the people, and of believing that complete accord exists hetween the tendencies of the rebels and aspirations of the nation. Hence the tendency this former has not rendered to the benefit of the latter, but has brought about results wholly contrary to those sought. • • •.

When a "Constitutionalist" General wilfully wrecks the electric cars of the Federal district and throws out of employment at one swoop 3,000 motormen and conductors, is there any one who would hold that these 3,000 families, thus forced to face starvation, belong to the oppressing classes?

When another "General" dynamited foundries and smelters, was the victim the foreign companies who own these establishments—who will later, through the aid of their Governments, collect heavy indemnities—or the thousands of workmen and their familiee who were thus left destitute?

When a Carranza Minister closed hy a stroke of the pen all the schols of the Federal District, from the primary departments to the Faculties of the National University, throwing into want thousands of teachers, hoth male and female, did he try by this to punish the Cientificos?

Not a Popular Revolution.

And so we might multiply these examples. We could make a long and detailed list of acts of indescribable cruelty, of vandalic ontrages which the "oppressors" as well as the submerged 80 per cent. have had to undergo, after the triumph of the revolution. This revolution, called "Constitutionalist," has not been made by the people, hut by the enemies of the people. Its intellectual leaders are old and corrupt dregs of the Porfirian regime, whom President Wilson, ignorant of the past, on one occasion called leaders that "prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions." The militant elements of the revolution are the 15,000 or 20,000 criminals that have had the prisons thrown open to them and now form part of the ranks of the Constitutionalist army, Yaqui soldiery, savage and bloodthirsty Indians, who dance to the tune of their tambourines around their dying comrades; the improvised "Generals," several of whem are fugitives from justice, ferocious and uncultured men who, like the famous Francisco Villa, are personally guilty of thefts, the outraging of women, kidnapping, and murders. • • •

Washington's "Mexico of Fancy."

4. Without taking into consideration the ethnical elements of our population and the sociological factors that have determined the course of its history, a Mexico of fancy has been invented, that is very far from the real Mexico. In support of our statement and as an example of desive importance, let us recall certain principles set forth by the Government of the United States at the time of the Niagara Falls conferences. It was then stated that in Mexico there were two parties—Huertistas and Constitutionalistas—and that it was "necessary to assume that every intelligent man of any prominence is at heart on one side or the other," and therefore "the country might well question the patriotism of any Mexican who has been colorless in such a contest." (Declarations made to the press by the delegates of the United States the 18th of June, 1914.)

We must rectify the foregoing statements, that have formed the foundation for the mistaken policy of the United States in regard to Mexico. The truth is that with the exception of some reactionaries and clericals the majority of the men of "intelligence and prominence" in Mexico abhorred the Huerta regime, founded on treason and murder, and supported hy violence, as much as the anarchial and destructive methods of the revolution. Contrary to what the Government of the United States believes, Huerta was not the product of a party, nor did he represent any party, for, strictly speaking, there are no political parties in Mexico. • • •

Four Classes of Mexicans.

5. Mexicans at the present time could he classified as follows:

I. The reactionaries, who look for the restoration of a dictatorship, maintaining as its economic standard privilege and monopoly, and as its political standard the suppression of liherty.

II. The Carrancistas, Villista, Zapatistas, &c., revolutionaries, whose characteristics are well known.

III.—The so-called "middle-clash," composed of the professional and business men, small farmers, clerks, artisans, &c., and tht workmen from the factories. All these elements represent an important group, which sincerely wish the establishment of a political system of order, justice and liberty, based upon the Constitution, which shall pledge itself to solve the great prohiems of national education and economic betterement, incinding the so-called agrarian reform, the solution of which would mean the redemption from illiteracy and misery of eight million human beings.

IV.—These latter, who compose an essentially passive gronp, whose happiness was the alm of the revolution, as asserted by several.

The third group is the most important, because it represents the hest elements of the country. The American Government seems either to have forgotten its existence, or to have incorporated it in the first group, that of the hateful reactionaries.

We deduce the above statement from the fact that the second group seems to be the only one called upon to organize the future Government, under the auspices of seven countries of this continent.

We are not ahle to understand how, if the President of the United States charges, and rightly so, this second group with the responsibility of the frightful state of anarchy and misery prevailing in the Repuhlic, he attempts now to convert it into a Government unless it is accepted as a true the mieunderstanding of the American Government in etating, through its delegates to the Niagara Conference, that the "Constitutionalists" compose a national party, representative of a large body of citizens, and that this party defeated another, to which the balance of the population of Mexico joined and was controlled hy General Huerta and the irresponsible soldiers which carried out his crimes. Furthermore, if the fate of the country is solemnly delivered to the revolutionary factions, it would mean tht the seven intervening countries have lost sight of the fact that the revolutionists represent only 1 per cent. of the population, and that the remaining 99 per cent. ahhor them.

Demands Unimpaired Sovereignty.

The foregolng exposition does not purport to request the conference of plenipotentiaries, called by the Secretary of State of the United States of America, to consider the interests of all Mexicans, and not only the interests of the factionists. What we wish, what we most respectfully request from the worthy representatives of the six countries, our brothers in blood, who take part in that conference, is a resolution which shall safeguard the sacred principles of the sovereignty of Mexico. None of those countries can consider herself exempt from future upheavals nor from more or less lengthy and intense periods of social disturbance; none of them can accept the fateful precedent that foreign countries should arrogate to themselves the right to decide upon the number of parties into which other countries should be divided, on what side are the interests of the people, and to which party should assistance be given and which antagonized. • • •

6. It is our understanding that the Pan-American plenipotentiaries initiated their work under the impression that all the factions would agree to accept the invitation tendered them; but the situation is different, since the most powerful of them—that headed by Venustiano Carranza—seems to he about to refuse to co-operate. It is wholly natural that the Villa faction, dishonored hy the crimes of its chief, lacking financial hacking, and beaten militarily, should he ready to accept anything. The same attitude was observed hy the Mexican Conservative Party, when, after the triumph of the Liberal Party in 1860, it hesought Napoleon III. to undertake the military occupation of the country and the suppression of the republican form of Government. Political passion, aroused to white heat by the sting of defeat, does not stop hefore the worst excesses.

In such a situation, this effort must be abandoned, unless the idea were to hold the conference with the co-operation of the least powerful factions; but this we conceive to be impossible. We are confident that the moral influence of seven self-respecting republics cannot be thrown into the scales in favor of the Villa faction, headed, as it is, by a criminal whose hands are soiled not only with Mexican blood, but with English, Spanish, American, and Argentinian as well. Furthermore, after accepting the invitation of the seven powers, Villa engages in a frightful massacre of political prisoners, banishing the widows and orphans of his victims from the country to live as charges on the public charity in the United States! • • •

8. We can see no possible solution of Mexico's difficulties in the scheme now advanced hy the United States Government with the co-operation of six Latin-American republics. Some of these allowed the spirit guiding their international relations to be seen in their refusal to recognize a Government of such spurious origin as that of Huerta; hnt the United States Government has gone further, and has even manifested its purpose to recognize no political regime in Mexico which does not conform to the constitutional provisions of the country. • • •

In his special message addressed to Congress on Ang. 27, 1913, President Wilson said:

Leave Mexico to Her Own Misery!

The question will naturally be asked: What do we recommend to save our country, whose situation of terrible anguish we cannot deny? The answer is ohvious: leave Mexico alone, abandon her to her own endeavors, to her own misery, to her own misfortune. Had this been done the present crisis would already have been passed. Have the words of the Indianapolis harangue forgotten? "The country is theirs, the Government is theirs." The laws of nature, by virtue of whose untrammeled function peoples ever find their true adjustment, have been powerless to do their work in Mexico, because their exercise has been hampered by a foreign and disturhing element. Is this, we ask, the first crisis of anarchy through which Mexico has passed in her ninety-four years of independent life? We do not deny that this crisis is the worst of all, but it is dut precisely to the disconcerting influence of American intervention. Having some knowledge of our history, of the medium in which it has developed, and of the ethnical and social elements of our population, we can affirm that it will suffice the sole effort of the Mexicans to restore a régime of order and law, and to take up the serious problems without whose solution Mexico will never succeed in redeeming herself, neither from the clutches of oppressing dictatorships nor from the anarchy which saps the life-blood out of the country. What is needed is that this effort should be allowed to take its course freely.

Not Charity, but Justice.

President Wilson, tonched by the piteous spectacle of millions of men, women, and children suffering the pangs of starvation in Mexico, addressed a short while ago a pathetic appeal to the American people to bestow the blessings of their charity upon our unfortunat country. What is needed, however, the only thing its people demand, is that justice be done them, that they he allowed the opportunity to oust those who, thanks to the protection of the American Government, have been ahle to arm themselves and continue arming themselves to prey upon the helpless population. The factions would cease to be a scourge if the act of the United States Congress prohihiting the exportation of munitions of war were rigorously administered. It will thus be seen that we are not making any extracagant demand. • • •

Appeal to Latin-American Envoys.

Our purpose has been set forth. It is to solicit respectfully from those in whose veins flow the same blood as ours, whose history is also the same, and who can hence appreciate the depth of our trihulation, to be good enough to exert their influence with the Government of the United States, so that it may desist from its present policy toward Mexico and a handful of persons of setting up a Government which, hy reason of the elements with which it is proposed to organize it and on account of its heing a product of foreign intervention, is doomed to failure. The worthy plenipotentiaries whom we have the high honor of addressing, will earn the gratitude of all Mexicans if, inspired in a nohle sentiment of justice and Latin-American solidarity, they should succeed in having the United States adopt toward Mexico a policy of absolute nonintervention and complete impartiality.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

MANUEL CALERO,
Former Secretary of Foreign Affairs and former Ambassador to the United States.

J. FLORES MAGON,
Former Secretary of the Interior.

HOPE OF RECOGNITION INSPIRES MEXICANS

Carranza and Villa Factions Redouble Efforts to Prove Supremacy.

ZAPATISTAS AGAIN ACTIVE

Said to be Threatening Mexico City While Villa Tries to Crush Obregon in the North.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—With the prospect of foreign recognition dangled before them as a possible reward, the rival revolutionary factions in Mexico, according to information reaching Washington today, are either planning to capture the prize or to prevent a rival from obtaining it. The announcement of the Pan-American Conference on Mexico in New York City last Saturday to the effect that the time has come for the "recognition of any provisional Government with the material and moral capacity necessary to protect the lives and property of nationals and foreigners" has spurred both the Carranzista and the Villista factions to activity.

The Pan-American conferees studiously refrained from stating which faction would be recognized under the rule adopted on Saturday. The prevalent impression in Washington is that the Carranzista Government will be recognized some time in October, if that faction can preserve or improve its present status. That the Carranzistas interpret the announcement of the Pan-American conferees as "looking toward the early recognition of General Carranza's Government" was made plain in bulletins issued from the Carranzista Agency here today, saying that Carranzista money had advanced in value at Vera Cruz on the strength of the announcement made hy the Pan-American diplomats.

Threats Against Banks.

There is no concealment of the fact that the Villistas are chagrined over the sudden shift in the attitude of the United States and of the Latin-American Governments toward the Mexican situation during the past week. They will now endeavor to demonstrate that they are as much entitled to recognition as is the Carranzista faction, and, that the latter is ahle to present no better showing of "material and moral capacity," than they themselves. They will endeavor to convince the Washington Government that the Carranzista military successes in the north are more apparent than real, that General Carranza has stripped other portions of Mexico of troops in order to make an artificial display of strength for the purpose of creating the impression that the Carranzista faction is rapidly gaining control over all of Mexico.

At the same time it is understood to be the plan of the Villa forces to endeavor to strike body hlows at the Carranzistas at two points—in Chihuahua and Mexico City. General Zapata is being counted upon to endeavor to render Mexico City untenahle for the Carranzistas commanded hy General Pahlo Gonzales, while General Villa, who asserts that he has sufficient men and ample ammunition, will try, during the next three weeks, to outgeneral and crush General Obregon's army in the north.

The report was current in Washington today that Villa's followers here and on the border, in a desperate effort to hlock the recognition of Carranza, had started a boom in behalf of General Alvaro Obregon, General Carranza's Chief of Staff, for Provisional President. At the Carranza Agency, in the State Department, and Villista circles the talk of Obregon assenting to such a compromise agreement at this time is ridiculed. Nevertheless, there are, and for some time have been, Mexicans and others interested in Mexican affairs here who have regarded the name of Ohregon as one with which to conjure in seeking the solution of the Mexican problem.

The State Department received information today which shows unusnal activity by the Zapatistas, on the basis of which this announcement was issued:

"For about two weeks there has been considerable fighting around Mexico City. The Carranzista garrison at Chalco, a suburb of Mexico City, is reported to have been almost wiped out. Passenger service between Mexico City and Vera Cruz has been cut down to one train each way every third day. There are conflicting reports as to the reasons for curtailing the service. There are reports that there is serious depletion of rolling stock. However, the authorities in Mexico City state that it is due to plans to bring in food supplies from Vera Cruz."

The Carranza Agency issued a statement tonight asserting that the food situation in Mexico City had been greatly relieved and claiming many adherents to their cause. The statement also said:

"A group of fity professors, members of the Corps of Education of the Mexican Government, will he sent to the United States on a tour of investigation and instruction as to the American methods of public school organization next month. The group of professors followed the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico when it evacuated the national capital many months ago. Their tour through the United States will be extensive, and they will sail from Vera Cruz on board the Ward Line steamer Mexico on Sept. 30. The party will arrive at Boston on Oct. 13."

CASH OF ALLIES TO STAY IN BANKS

Continued from Page 1.

commission at a reception in the club rooms this afternoon.

Buyers of foreign exchange took heart yesterday from statements that the credit arrangements would probably be completed soon. Purchases on a fairly heavy scale in the morning carried sight bills forward from $4.67⅛, Saturday's closing figure, to $4.71¼, after which business grew lighter, and the quotation gradually sagged back to $4.70⅞. London sable remittances sold as low as $4.69⅝ and as high as $4.71¼, closing at $4.71¼. In the absence of new developments on the credit during the day, exchange dealers were inclined in the late trading to limit their dealings to as small a volnme as possible.

Credit Urged as a Necessity.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, gave some interesting figures on this country's foreign trade in a speech delivered at the annual convention of the American Investment Bankers' Association in Denver yesterday. He said:

"It is only through the investment of capital that foreign trade can be secured and held. If the United States is serious in her desire to develop foreign trade, she must lend, she must invest, she must buy foreign securities. If the facts which I have already stated are even approximately true, the United States has no immediate choice ether than to invest abroad. Her only choice lies in the exact location of those investments in foreign countries. The total excess of exports over imports as estimated on the basis of the last few months, indicate a total for the fiscal year 1915-16 of $1,400,000,000. These figures indicate that we have created assets abroad amounting to at least $900,000,000, and we must invest that increasing sum abroad if we are to keep the exchange dates anywhere near normal. Only the slightest tax on our domestic profits will be necessary in order to considerably enlarge othe amount of our exports of capital.

"It is also worth while for us to stop and consider whether or not in making our loans to the European nations, and in making loans which are to be used almost wholly for destructive purposes, is an economically sound principle for us to follow. Please do not misunderstand me. I am not criticising or objecting to loans which are being made to the European countries.

Threats Against Banks.

"I am merely raising the query as to whether or not it is a sound economic principle for us, as a nation, to loan our money to our best customers to enable them to destroy one another, when we might at least be using a portion of that capital to develop those countries which, although now not our best customers, are likely to become very good customers. I realize perfectly that under the present circumstances it is not a question of whether we want to loan money to Europe or not. At present we have no alternative. We must loan money to Europe in order to keep our foreign trade moving and in order to permit us to realize the largest possibilities of the present situation."

Jeremiah O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, addressed a telegram yesterday to "Sir Rufus Isaacs, care of J. P. Morgan & Co.," in which he asked what assurance it was proposed to give American investors that when the Anglo-French joint notes fall due Great Britain will not tender Confederate bonds in part payment. He said his society would organize hank depositors against the loan.

Charles A. Oberwager, attorney for the National Labor Peace Council, also announced that he was starting a campaign against the hankers' syndicate formed to handle the hig credit.

J. J. HILL URGES CREDIT.

Insists It Is Necessary to Save Americans from Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 20.—In a statement issued tonight James J. Hill said that the proposed credit of $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 to England and France would he made and that it would in no way incroach upon our neutrality.

"There is no douht that the loan will he made to a total not less than $500,000,000," he said. "The whole amount of this credit will he used to pay for purchases of grain, cotton, and provisions in this country. No part of it whatever will be used for munitions of war, and it is probahle that such arrangements will he made as will largely insure the spending in each district of the money contributed in that district. In this way there cannot he the slightest disturhance in our domestic finances.

"I find that men of differing sympathies in this war and differing financial ideas approve heartily of this loan, as they appreciate the reasons why we should make it. On its face, it is a grant of credit to Europe. In reality it is a new use, compelled hy circumstances, of the cash and the credit of this country to avert disaster from our most important industries and to promote our own prosperity. Its greatest benefits are to come to the people of the United States.

"Take the case of our wheat as an example. Reliable estimates of the wheat crop of the world and of the probable demand show that England will require about 240,000,000 bushels for next year, France 85,000,000, and Italy 75,000,000, a total of 400,000,000 hushels. The common assumption that they must come to us for this on our own terms hetrays ignorance of the situation. The published estimates show that Canada will have a surplus for sale this season of 125,000,000 bushels, Argentina 180,000,000, Australia 50,000,000, and India 80,000,000, a total of 414,000,000 bushels. The Allies' demands could be satisfied without taking a bushel from us.

American Farmers Menaced.

"Exports are paid for on the basis of the pound sterling. With Canada, Australia, and India London exchange is at par. A pound will buy its face value of wheat. But when exchange in New York went recently to $4.5 for the pound that meant a difference of over nine cents a hushel. If it should go to $4, as it might if nothing is done to stabilize exchange, it would mean about twenty cents a hushel on wheat. Either the European buyer would have to pay that much more in our market by the depreciation of exchange or our farmers would have to take that much less. Since Europe has opened the other sources of supply mentioned it is not difficult to see that we should be left with our crop on our hands.

"We require about 550,000,000 hushels for home consumption and seed. That would leave us a surplus of nearly 450,000,000 hushels. The total world's demand outside of England, France, and Germany is not to exceed 150,000,000 bushels. If it was all brought here, we should still have to carry over 300,000,000 hushels. Add that amount to next year's surplus, and even if we cut our wheat production in two it would require two three years' work to work off the surplus. Meantime such a condition would mean ruin to this country. The price of this unsalahle surplus would fix the price of the whole crop. Wheat would be sold below the cost of production and farm interest be involved in a disaster from which it could not recover for many years. And precisely the same is true, in different degrees, of our cotton, meat products, and provisions generally.

"One who looks only at the plain facts will see that the grant of this credit for the purpose stated is far less an accommodation to the countries that ask it than an act of necessity for the United States. It is part of the most familiar business policy.

Money to Remain in America.

"When a merchant who has been buying for years for cash finds it necessary to ask for a line of credit, it is granted gladly. This is done not as a personal favor, but as a matter of sound business policy. If it were not, mercantile business would pass through a perpetual crisis.

"It is hard to understand the people who talk about taking money ont of the country. It is of the essence of the plan that the money shall stay in this country. The goods will go out, the money will stay here and be used to pay for the goods in the localities where they were bought and where the money already is, and the only money that moves at all will come this way in the payment of interest and the eventual repayment of principal.

"The loan cannot encroach upon our neutrality in either fact or feeling. Indeed, some of the great German financial houses in this country are in favor of it since they understand its terms and purpose. There are millions of perfectly safe German blood in the farms of this country, and every one will share in the benefit of preserving and upholdnig the market for farm products that cannot he secured in any other way.

"It is necessary only to name any one to get the right point of view, and the purpose is clear. One of the two just mentioned is to give it to him. Only superficially is this credit for the advantage of other nations. Primarily and with much more force it applies to the maintenance of our own commerce, to the support of our own industry, to the prevention of disaster to our agriculture, to the assurance of prosperity in the United States. It is far less a favor to others than a necessity for ourselves. It means more to us just now than armies and navies or anything else. It is a measure of financial and industrial self preservation. So understood our credit appeals even more powerfully to the general public, which is the real party in interest, than it has to the men who have given it their sanction already."

ROCKEFELLER TO AID ALLIES.

Standard Oil Interests to Support Anglo-French Credit.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Standard Oil interests are to participate in the big credit to the Allies. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., may or may not have been one of the three representatives from 26 Broadway, New York, who conferred Saturday and Sunday at Forrest Hill, but John D. Rockefeller, Sr., knows fully the details of the credit plan and the part his associates will have in it. These are statements made following the recent visit of Standard Oil representatives at Forrest Hill.

The credit will he divided between Canadian and American purchasing agents of the Allies. Through the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, the Canadian agent, 60 per cent. of the credit will be disbursed; through J. P. Morgan & Co., United States agents, 40 per cent. will be distributed. But the fact that the Canadian agents are subletting large contracts in the United States will result in the greater part being spent in the United States.

The fact that Standard Oil interests have large holdings in, if not control of, the Canadian Car and Foundry Company establishes the connection of the Rockefeller group with the proposed credit.

This is the substance of the information which comes from those who claim to know what has been done in connection with the visit of men from Standard Oil headquarters to the head of the organization.

It was pointed out that whatever the personal views of Mr. Rockefeller might be as to the war, their expression in public print would be the result of a private conversation deploring the world conflict and not as a public and authorized statement.

There has been no direct denial that Mr. Rockefeller has talked against the war on the golf links and in the presence of others than those who were participants in his favorite game.

Starr Murphy, Trustee of the Rockefeller foundation and personal representative of Mr. Rockefeller in his multitudinous charities, with another associate from New York, arrived in Cleveland Saturday morning and remained until Sunday night. It was said the thihrd representative arrived either late Saturday or early Sunday and remained only a short time.

After a golf game Saturday morning the remainder of the day was devoted by Mr. Rockefeller to conferences supposed to be on the credit for the Allies.

CHICAGO COOL TO ALLIES.

George M. Reynolds Predicts Small Contribution to Credit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—According to Chicago hankers the proposed credit to the British and French Allies will not exceed $500,000,000, and is still in the conference stage. That Chicago banks will participate is regarded as improbable because of German influence and threats to withdraw accounts.

George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, was back at his desk today after a trip to New York in relation to the credit. He said:

"Nothing definite had been agreed upon when I left New York. The British and French financiers would like to get as large a loan as possihle, hut they do not want to give collateral."

Mr. Reynolds declared the break between the packers and Great Britain would have an influence in keeping Chicago bankers from participating in the credit.

"The British prize court decision in the packers' case came most inopportunely," he said. "In view of conditions so far as known, I should say that Chicago banks will not be likely to respond with enthusiasm to any call for participation in such a loan."

CLEVELAND GERMANS PROTEST

Alliance Would Boycott Banks Joining in Credit.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20.—The Cleveland hranch of the German-American Alliance today sent a protest to President Wilson against the proposed British-French credit.

"A year ago," the protest says, "the President considered a loan by American money institntions to France a violation of neutrality."

A hoycott on banks joining the credit is urged.

TAKE UP ENTENTE FINANCES.

Russian, French, and British Ministers Begin Conferences.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Pierre L. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, arrived in Paris today and conferred with Alexandre Ribot, French Minister of Finance. He is to meet Reginald McKenna, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, either here or in London.

At these conferences the financial problems of the Entente powers are the subjects of consideration.

SWEDISH LOAN FOR GERMANY.

Credit of $10,000,000 in Return for Certain Export Concessions.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—In return for Germany's consent to permit the exportation of coal and some other specified items to Sweden, five banks, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, have agreed to make Germany a loan of $0,000,000 to one about $10,000,000 to be ussd in payment for goods bought in Sweden hy Germany.

Toledo Banks Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, eSpt. 20.—The German Alliance here has passed a resolution notifying bankers that deposits will be withdrawn by its members from any hank that directly or indirectly contributes to the credit of the Allies.

RAILROAD UNDER HAMMER.

Line in New Jersey Expected to Bring About $30,000 Today.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 20.—Any one with $30,000 or thereabouts can hny a railroad if he appears tomorrow in the Sheriff's office of the Morris County Court House. The New Jersey & Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs from Watnong, just outside of Morristown, to White House station, in Hunterdon County, is to be sold under foreclosure at 2 o'clock by Frederic V. Pitney, receiver.

To meet State taxes and receiver's certificates $24,000 is needed and ether incidental expenses are expected to increase the amount to $30,000. The road has been in the hands of a receiver since Dec. 31, 1912.

The railroad has been idle since October, 1913, having shut down as a result of a demand for improvements imposed hy the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners. The road consists of twenty-five miles of track, but there is no rolling stock left.

BRYAN ON WAR AND LOAN.

American Credit to Either Side Called a Gamble on Outcome.

W. J. Bryan passed through New York yesterday on his way from Boston, where he spoke Sunday before 10,000 people in the National League Baseball Park. When asked what he thought of the loan to the Allies, he characterized it as "a gamhle on the war."

Colonel Bryan, who was interviewed at the Pennsylvania Station just before he hoarded the 1:06 P. M. train for Washington, was looking hronzed and fit. He said he expected to remain in the capital about two days before going to Florida.

"What do I think of the situation now with regard to this country and the war in Europe?" he said, repeating a question that had been put to him. "I don't know that there has been any special change, except that it looks as if our differences with Germany were approaching a satisfactory settlement. It is gratifying that this is so. No, I will not discuss the means by which this has been brought about."

"Do you think Count von Bernstorff's assistance has been of value?" he was asked.

"I prefer to say nothing about means," he emphasized.

"Do you think the danger of our becoming involved in war is past?"

"The danger of this country becoming involved in the war will never be entirely past while this war lasts," he replied. "That is one reason why, in addition to humanitarian reasons, we should be anxious for the war to close."

Colonel Bryan was asked what he thought ahout the placing of the hig loan for the Allies in this country.

"I think it is getting the people of this country to gamhle on the war," he replied. "The Bible says, in effect, 'Where your treasure is, there your heart is also,' and if our people invest in a war loan on either side, in bonds that depend for their value on the success of that side, the effect will be to create in this country an influential group which will be interested in helping that side in whose bonds it has invested. This makes it still more difficult to maintain neutrality.

"What I say, mind you, applies to the bonds of one side as well as those of the other. I think it is unwise for our people to assume risks on either side. There are American securities held in Europe that can be sold. If Europeans prefer to hold these American securities rather than loan money to their own Governments, Americans should not be foolish enough to rush in where Europeans dare not tread."

Mr. Bryan disclaimed all knowledge of Henry Ford's offer to devote $10,000,000 to stopping the war, except what he had read in the newspapers.

"But," he added, "I may say that I am very glad that a man of Mr. Ford's means and business prestige should speak out for peace and against preparing for war. I am glad that some capital is not 'timid.'"

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—W. J. Bryan returned to Washington tonight from his over-Sunday trip to Boston. When asked if he had reached a decision with reference to the suggestion that he go to Europe on a peace mission, he said the matter was still in tentative form. His lecture engagements in any event, he said, would prevent him from going abroad before November.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, with their little grandson, will go to Florida, starting from Washington Wednesday evening. Mr. Bryan will speak in Atlanta Thursday night, and in Jacksonville Friday night. Then the party will go to Miami, where Mr. Bryan will take a few days' rest before starting out on a tour of Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, and other Southern and Western States.

Evacuation of Kiev Preceeding.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Kiev to the Bourse Gazette quotes the Director of the Southwestern Railways as saying that the evacuation of that town was "proceeding normally," and that there were on hand sufficient cars for this purpose.

$ THAT BILLION DOLLAR LOAN $

Before investing in the English loan read the financial articles by Charles A. Collman (formerly financial writer for the N. Y. Herald) now appearing in

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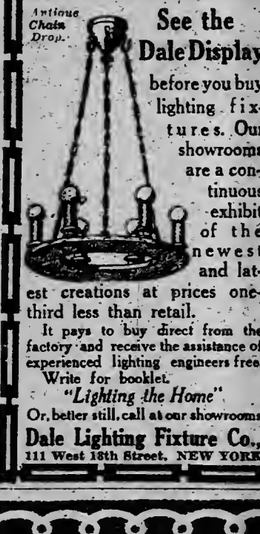
¶ It is against our policy to quote comparative prices, but this event almost makes us wish it wasn't, for the value is unusual in the extreme. As for the coat, it is just such a garment as practically every man wants, conservative or otherwise. We would not call it a formal coat, nor yet an informal coat, *it being rather both than wholly either.*

¶ It is for street and evening, proper at noon, and perfect at night-time. Fits the special occasion, and gives a special touch to all occasions. Made of fine soft finish Oxford Cloth, in a clever knee length model, with plain or silk-faced lapels; combining conservative lines with the easy dignity of style, and

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'HANDS OFF' PLEA MADE FOR MEXICO

Calero and Magon Address Latin American Members of Pan-American Conference.

ARRAIGN WILSON'S POLICY

As Based Upon False Assumption That Warring Factions Are the Mexican People.

JEALOUS OF SOVEREIGNTY

South Americans Asked to Persuade Washington to Abandon Its Program of Practical Intervention.

THE TIMES presents herewith excerpts from a memorandum presented to the Ambassadors of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile and the Ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, by Manuel Calero, the last duly accredited Ambassador of Mexico to the United States; and Flores Magon, who was Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of the late President Francisco I. Madero of Mexico.

In this document, which was not presented to Secretary Lansing, the American member of the Pan-American Conference, Señor Calero and Señor Magon, on behalf of the business and professional men, farmers, artisans, &c.," of Mexico, protest against a recognition on the part of the United States and the South and Central American countries of either the Carranza or Villa factions, or of any faction representative of the Huertistas. They appeal to the Latin American diplomats as men "in whose veins flows the same blood as in our own" and argue that the only wise course to pursue with regard to Mexico is one of "hands off."

The Mexican policy of President Wilson is arraigned, and Mexico is declared to be a country without government and one whose people are starving. The memorandum, which was transmitted to the envoys in Spanish, as translated by Señor Calero is in part as follows:

Señor Calero's Translation.

Memorandum respectfully submitted by the undersigned Mexican citizens to their Excellencies the Ambassadors of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, and their Excellencies the Ministers of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Uruguay.

1. Mexico is a country that loves its independence dearly. Any act which implies the slightest encroachment upon the national sovereignty is keenly resented by the Mexican people. General Huerta exploited this sentiment both skillfully and perfidiously in order to prolong his hateful dictatorship, which would have come to an early end had it not been for the openly hostile attitude assumed toward it by the American Government. • • •

It has been a mistake to say that the movements at present convulsing Mexico are the efforts of a people fighting for freedom. It is not the people who are under arms, nor are they supporting the factions. No case is known of a whole nation committing suicide; nor of the man who lives by tilling the ground laying waste his crops, slaying his work animals and building a pyre of his farm implements; nor of the humble schoolmaster dynamiting his school house; nor yet of the artisan destroying his tools. What we are witnessing is not a revolution. There was a revolution when Carranza disavowed the Huerta usurpation; but the revolution ended over a year ago with the flight of the usurper and the disbanding of the army which kept him in power. • • •

Washington's "Twofold Error."

3. The United States Government has incurred the twofold error of confusing the factions with the people, and of believing that complete accord exists between the tendencies of the rebels and the aspirations of the nation. Hence the aid rendered the former has not redounded to the benefit of the latter, but it has brought about results wholly contrary to those sought. • • •

When a "Constitutionalist" General wilfully wrecks the electric cars of the Federal district and throws out of employment at one swoop 3,000 motormen and conductors, is there any one who would hold that these 3,000 families, thus forced to face starvation, belong to the oppressing classes?

When another "General" dynamited foundries and smelters, was the victim the foreign companies who own these establishments—who will later, through the aid of their Governments, collect heavy indemnities—or the thousands of workmen and their families who were thus left destitute?

When a Carranza Minister closed by a stroke of the pen all the schools of the Federal District, from the primary departments to the Faculties of the National University, throwing into want thousands of teachers, both male and female, did he try by this to punish the Cientificos?

Not a Popular Revolution.

And so we might multiply these examples. We could make a long and detailed list of acts of indescribable cruelty, of vandalic outrages which the "oppressors," as well as the submerged 80 per cent. have had to undergo, after the triumph of the revolution. This revolution, called "Constitutionalist," has not been made by the people, but by the enemies of the people. Its intellectual leaders are old and corrupt dregs of the Porfirian régime, whom President Wilson, ignorant of the past, on one occasion called leaders that "prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions." The militant elements of the revolution are the 15,000 or 20,000 criminals that have had the prisons thrown open to them and now form part of the ranks of the Constitutionalists: the Yaqui soldiers, savage and bloodthirsty Indians, who dance to the tune of their tambourines around their dying comrades; the improvised "Generals," several of whom are fugitives from justice, ferocious and uncultured men who, like the famous Francisco Villa, are personally guilty of thefts, the outraging of women, kidnapping, and murders. • • •

Washington's "Mexico of Fancy."

4. Without taking into consideration the ethnical elements of our population and the sociological factors that have determined the course of its history, a Mexico of fancy has been invented, that is very far from the real Mexico. In support of our statement and as an example of decisive importance, let us recall certain principles set forth by the Government of the United States at the time of the Niagara Falls conferences. It was then stated that in Mexico there were two parties—Huertistas and Constitutionalistas—and that it was "necessary to assume that every intelligent man of any prominence is at heart on one side or the other," and therefore "the country might well question the patriotism of any Mexican who has been shorless in such a contest." (Declarations made to the press by the delegates of the United States the 18th of June, 1914.)

We must rectify the foregoing statements that have formed the foundation for the mistaken policy of the United States in regard to Mexico. The truth is that with the exception of some reactionaries and clericals the majority of the men of "intelligence and prominence" in Mexico abhorred the Huerta régime, founded on treason and murder, and supported by violence, as much as the anarchicial and destructive methods of the revolution. Contrary to what the Government of the United States believes, Huerta was not the product of a party, nor did he represent any party, for, strictly speaking, there are no political parties in Mexico. • • •

Four Classes of Mexicans.

5. Mexicans at the present time could be classified as follows:

I. The reactionaries, who look for the restoration of a dictatorship, maintaining as its economic standard privilege and monopoly, and as its political standard the suppression of liberty.

II. The Carranzista, Villista, Zapatista, &c., revolutionaries, whose characteristics are well known.

III. The so-called "middle-class," composed of the professional and business men, small farmers, clerks, artisans, &c., and the workmen from the factories. All these elements represent an important group, which sincerely wish the establishment of a political system of order, justice and liberty, based upon the Constitution, which shall pledge itself to solve the great problems of national education and economic betterment, including the so-called agrarian reform, the solution of which would mean the redemption from illiteracy and misery of eight million human beings.

IV. These latter, who compose an essentially passive group, whose happiness was the aim of the revolution, as asserted by several.

The third group is the most important, because it represents the best elements of the country. The American Government seems either to have forgotten its existence, or to have incorporated it in the first group, that of the hateful reactionaries.

We deduce the above statement from the fact that the second group seems to be the only one called upon to organize the future Government, under the auspices of seven countries of this continent.

We are not able to understand how, if the President of the United States charges, and rightly so, this second group with the responsibility of the frightful state of anarchy and misery prevailing in the Republic, he attempts now to convert it into a Government, unless it is accepted as true the mistaken understanding of the American Government in stating, through its delegates to the Niagara Conference, that the "Constitutionalists" compose a national party, representative of a large body of citizens, and that this party defeated another, to which the balance of the population of Mexico joined and was controlled by General Huerta and the irresponsible soldiers which carried out his crimes. Furthermore, if the fate of the country is solemnly delivered to the revolutionary factions, it would mean that the seven intervening countries have lost sight of the fact that the revolutionists represent only 1 per cent. of the population, and that the remaining 99 per cent. abhor them.

Demands Unimpaired Sovereignty.

6. The foregoing exposition does not purport to request the conference of plenipotentiaries, called by the Secretary of State of the United Stetes of America, to consider the interests of all Mexicans, and not only the interests of the factionists. What we wish, what we most respectfully request from the worthy representatives of the six countries, our brothers in blood, who take part in that conference, is a resolution which shall safeguard the sacred principles of the sovereignty of Mexico. None of these countries can consider herself exempt from future upheavals nor from more or less lengthy and intense periods of social disturbance; none of them can accept the fateful precedent that foreign countries should arrogate to themselves the right to decide upon the number of parties in which other countries should be divided, on what side are the interests of the people, and to which party should assistance be given and which antagonized. • • •

7. It is our understanding that the Pan-American plenipotentiaries initiated their work under the impression that all the factions would agree to accept the invitation tendered them; but the situation is different, since the most powerful of them—that headed by Venustiano Carranza—seems to be about to refuse to co-operate. It is wholly natural that the Villa faction, dishonored by the crimes of its chief, lacking financial backing, and beaten militarily, should be ready to accept anything. The same attitude was observed by the Mexican Conservative Party, when, after the triumph of the Liberal Party in 1860, it besought Napoleon III. to undertake the military occupation of the country and the suppression of the republican form of Government. Political passion, aroused to white heat by the sting of defeat, does not stop before the worst excesses.

In such a situation, this effort must be abandoned, unless the idea were to hold the conference with the co-operation of the least powerful factions; but this we conceive to be impossible. We are confident that the moral influence of seven self-respecting republics cannot be thrown into the scales in favor of the Villa faction, headed, as it is, by a criminal whose hands are soiled not only with Mexican blood but with English, Spanish, American, and Argentinian as well. Furthermore, after accepting the invitation of the seven powers, Villa engages in a frightful massacre of political prisoners, banishing the widows and orphans of his victims from the country to live as charges on public charity in the United States! States! • • •

8. We can see no possible solution of Mexico's difficulties in the scheme now advanced by the United States Government with the co-operation of six Latin-American republics. Some of these allowed the spirit guiding their international relations to be seen in their refusal to recognize a Government of such spurious origin as that of Huerta; but the United States Government has gone further, and has even manifested its purpose to recognize no political régime in Mexico which does not conform to the constitutional provisions of the country. • • •

Leave Mexico to Her Own Misery!

9. The question will naturally be asked: What do we recommend to save our country, whose situation of terrible anguish we cannot deny? The answer is obvious: leave Mexico alone, abandon her to her own endeavors, to her own misery, to her own misfortune. Had this been done the present crisis would already have been passed. Have the words of the Indianapolis harangue been forgotten? 'The country is theirs, the Government is theirs." The laws of nature, by virtue of whose untrammeled function peoples ever find their true adjustment, have been powerless to do their work in Mexico, because their exercise has been hampered by a foreign and disturbing element. Is this, we ask, the first crisis of anarchy through which Mexico has passed in her ninety-four years of independent life? We do not deny that this crisis is the worst of all, but it is due precisely to the disconcerting influence of American intervention. Having some knowledge of our history, of the medium in which it has developed, and of the ethnical and social elements of our population, we can affirm that it will suffice the sole effort of the Mexicans to restore a régime of order and law, and to take up the serious problems without whose solution Mexico will never succeed in redeeming herself, neither from the clutches of oppressing dictatorships nor from the anarchy which saps the life-blood of the country. What is needed is that this effort should be allowed to take its course freely.

Not Charity, but Justice.

President Wilson, touched by the piteous spectacle of millions of men, women, and children suffering the pangs of starvation in Mexico, addressed a short while ago a pathetic appeal to the American people to bestow the blessings of their charity upon our unfortunate country. What is needed, however, the only thing its people demand, is that justice be done them, that they be allowed the opportunity to oust those who, thanks to the protection of the American Government, have been able to arm themselves and continue arming themselves to prey upon the helpless population. The factions would cease to be a scourge if the act of the United States forcing the prevailing of the exportation of munitions of war were rigorously administered. It will thus be seen that we are not making any extravagant demand. • • •

Appeal to Latin-American Envoys.

Our purpose has been set forth. It is to solicit respectfully from those in whose veins flow the same blood as ours, whose history is also the same, and who can hence appreciate the depth of our tribulation, to be good enough to exert their influence with the Government of the United States, so that it may desist from its present policy toward Mexico and abandon its purpose of setting up a Government which, by reason of the elements with which it is proposed to organize it and on account of its being a product of foreign intervention, is doomed to failure. The worthy plenipotentiaries whom we have the high honor of addressing, will earn the gratitude of all Mexicans if, inspired in a noble sentiment of justice and Latin-American solidarity, they should succeed in having the United States adopt toward Mexico a policy of absolute nonintervention and complete impartiality.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

MANUEL CALERO,
Former Secretary of Foreign Affairs and former Ambassador to the United States.

J. FLORES MAGON,
Former Secretary of the Interior.

HOPE OF RECOGNITION INSPIRES MEXICANS

Carranza and Villa Factions Redouble Efforts to Prove Supremacy.

ZAPATISTAS AGAIN ACTIVE

Said to be Threatening Mexico City While Villa Tries to Crush Obregon in the North.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—With the prospect of foreign recognition dangled before them as a possible reward, the rival revolutionery factions in Mexico, according to information reaching Washington today, are either planning to capture the prize or to prevent a rival from obtaining it. The announcement of the Pan-American Conference on Mexico in New York City last Saturdey to the effect that the time has come for the "recognition of any provisional Government with the material and morel capacity necessary to protect the lives and property of nationals and foreigners" has spurred both the Carranzista and the Villista factions to activity.

The Pan-American conferees studiously refrained from stating which faction would be recognized under the rule adopted on Saturday. The prevalent impression in Washington is that the Carranzista Government will be recognized some time in October, if that faction can preserve or improve its present status. That the Carranzistas interpret the announcement of the Pan-American conferees as "looking toward the early recognition of General Carranza's Government" was made plain in bulletins issued from the Carranzista Agency here today, saying that Carranzista money had advanced in value and Vera Cruz on the strength of the announcement made by the Pan-American diplomats.

There is no concealment of the fact that the Villistas are chagrined over the sudden shift in the attitude of the United States and of the Latin-American Governments toward the Mexican situation during the past week. They will now endeavor to demonstrate that they are as much entitled to recognition as is the Carranzista faction, and that the latter is able to present no better showing of "materiel and moral capacity" then they themselves. They will endeavor to convince the Washington Government that the Carranzista military successes in the north are more apparent than real, that General Carranza has stripped other portions of Mexico of troops in order to make an artificial display of strength for the purpose of creating the impression that the Carranzista faction is rapidly gaining control over all of Mexico.

At the same time it is understood to be the plan of the Villa forces to endeavor to strike body blows at the Carranzistas at two points—in Chihuahua and Mexico City. General Zapata is being counted upon to endeavor to render Mexico City untenable for the Carranzistas commanded by General Pablo Gonzales, while General Villa, who asserts that he has sufficient men and ample ammunition, will try, during the next three weeks, to outgeneral and crush General Obregon's army in the north.

Reports were circulated in Washington today that Villa's followers here and on the border, in a desperate effort to block the recognition of Carranza, had started a boom in behalf of General Alvaro Obregon, General Carranza's Chief of Staff, for Provisional President. At the Carranza Agency, in the State Department and Villista circles the talk of Obregon assenting to such a compromise agreement at this time is ridiculed. Nevertheless, there are and for some time there have been, Mexicans and others interested in Mexican affairs here who have regarded the name of Obregon as one with which to conjure in seeking the solution of the Mexican problem.

The State Department received information today which shows unusual activity by the Zapatistas, on the basis of which this announcement was issued.

"For about two weeks there has been considerable fighting around Mexico City. The Carranzista garrison at Chalco, a suburb of Mexico City, is reported to have been almost wiped out. Passenger service between Mexico City and Vera Cruz has been thrown to one train each way every third day. There are conflicting reports as to the reasons for curtailing the service. There are reports that there is serious depletion of rolling stock. However, the authorities in Mexico City state that it is due to plans to bring in food supplies from Vera Cruz.

The Carranza Agency issued a statement tonight asserting that the food situation in Mexico City had been greatly relieved and claiming many adherents to their cause. The statement also said:

"A group of fifty professors, members of the Corps of Education of the Mexican Government, will be sent to the United States on a tour of investigation and instruction as to the American methods of public school organization next month. The group of professors followed the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico when it evacuated the national capital many months ago. Their tour through the United States will be extensive, and they will sail from Vera Cruz on board the Ward Line steamer Mexico on Sept. 30. The party will arrive at Boston on Oct. 13."

The statement by the Villa Agency read:

"The confidential agency is authorized by General Villa to say that rumors circulated in the United States of possible danger to Americans and other foreigners in the territory he controls in the name of the Convention Government as a result of the reports of the last Pan-American conference are entirely groundless, and are intended only to injure the public confidence in his administration.

"General Villa wishes to emphatically state that, while he regrets measures taken by the United States and Great Britain in ordering their Consuls and nationals out of territory controlled by the convention in the northern part of the republic, he will take special pains to care for the lives and property of all Americans and other foreigners who by special circumstances have not yet been able to comply with the advice of their Governments."

BLANCO REPORTED CAPTURED.

Obregon Said to Have Jailed Villa's General—Gutierrez Surrenders.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 20.—General Lucio Blanco has been captured and is now held a prisoner in jail by General Obregon, according to an official Carranza dispatch from Vera Cruz received here today.

The same dispatch said that Eulalio Gutierrez, once Provisional President of Mexico by election of the Aguas Calientes Convention, had surrendered to General Obregon at Saltillo.

Seek Nichols Slayers in Chicago.

It became known yesterday that the police in Chicago had been asked to look for Arthur Woltonen, Eddie Lehto, and "a young man fond of dancing," who are wanted here for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, who was robbed of $17,000 worth of gems. Since the confession of Onni Talas, second man in Mrs. Nichols's home, the police have been searching for the three, and it was declared that none of them could have left the city. Last night all information concerning the clue that had occasioned the message to the Chicago police was refused, and it was said at Police Headquarters that no information would be made public until an arrest could be announced.

A New Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS
Queensboro Subway
Now in Operation
Trains run direct to Long Island City and the Degnon Terminal. Running time 3 minutes from 42d St. Factory sites for sale or to lease; where already are located the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., the American Ever-Ready Works of the National Carbon Co., Brett Lithographic Co., Studebaker Co., Mark Cross Co., Operaphone Co., and Paul Wissmach Glass Co. We can prove our claims of Savings in Rent, Power, Insurance, Trucking, Labor, etc.
For Illustrated Booklet, Write 30 E. 42d St., New York City.
Phone Murray Hill 7505.
DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

19th Anniversary of Greenhut Store.

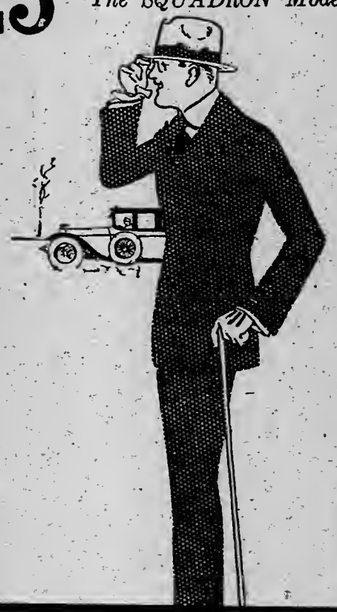
The big store of the Greenhut Company this week celebrates the nineteenth anniversary of its foundation. An elaborate display of bunting decorates the store. Many new attractions have been installed to mark the birthday anniversary. Notably is this the case on the fifth floor of the main building, where Young America may disport itself in the playground. Here are just those things which are the delight of children, who may be left in the care of an attendant while their mothers are shopping.

A HEINZ Tomato Ketchup
Free from Benzoate of Soda
Its delicious flavor comes from right materials and right making.
And its flavor has made it famous in every civilized country of the world.
One of the 57

Broadway and 33d Street — GIMBELS — Store Opens at 8:30 Closes at 6

The "GIMBEL STANDARD" of Men's Clothing

The SQUADRON Model at $25 The SQUADRON Model



All our Clothing for men is "GIMBEL STANDARD." This particular offering is an example of it at $25.

"GIMBEL STANDARD" has come to mean four things:—It has been made to stand for

The Absolute Maximum

—In quality of fabrics,
—In smartness of cut,
—In correctness of style,
—In fineness of finish.

Aiming for this ideal, we have arrived at a point where there is NOTHING BETTER obtainable at the price. Few, if any, sell clothing *as good.*

The New Fall and Winter Suits

—of which the SQUADRON model is one—are here in full assortment. They are a pleasure to the eye. Full of those distinctive touches that make your clothing part of YOU. Shown in the newest colors and weaves. BETTER value in every respect—such is our humble but unbiased opinion—than is obtain-



Compliments
Are being showered from every source on
Chapeaux La Marquise
at $8.50
The New Idea in Millinery

DISCRIMINATING women of fashion, women of reputed style authority, smartly gowned women of taste, expert milliners, modistes, and style editors of noted fashion publications are loud in their praises of this daring millinery innovation which has startled the whole millinery world agog.

As one woman of evident style authority said on a recent visit to Macy's, "Chapeaux La Marquise are—

Not to be compared with hats shown in any other store or shop under $15 to $20."

Another equally fastidious patron remarked:
"I never saw such style, such quality, such a delightful variety from which to select at anywhere near this price."
And still others:
"Macy's has certainly outdone all efforts of previous years in the creation of Chapeaux La Marquise."

"How can even Macy's afford to offer hats of Chapeaux La Marquise beauty and quality, and so many *different* styles, at $8.50?"
"Chapeaux La Marquise will make it possible to have a really modish hat with every gown. Women who pay up to $20 for a single hat will account two Chapeaux La Marquise at $8.50 each quite an irresistible attraction."

A Word of Caution
Professional milliners are quick to see the wonderful value in Chapeaux La Marquise, and as a result many small shops are buying our hats at $8.50 to resell at $12, $15 and even higher.
Before you purchase your new Autumn hat visit Macy's and see Chapeaux La Marquise. You may be surprised to find the hat you raved about elsewhere at $12, $15 or $20 right here in this special collection, priced $8.50.



R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square, New York
One of Three Hundred Different Models.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

At the Hairpin Turn



On the speedway of the seasons we are on the hairpin turn—the sudden veering of Summer into Fall.

Straggling hot days are making the turn more acute—and Autumn winds will be all the more enjoyable.

Fall motoring, with the opening of the new racetrack—shore-bird and rail-bird shooting—the prospective moose hunt—Autumn events at all the country clubs—the season now at the threshold will be the busiest for years.

Abercrombie & Fitch clothes for sportsmen and sportswomen meet every requirement, for every sport, from motoring to exploring.

Their implements and munitions of the outdoor game are the standard of America.

Suits and Sporting Topcoats for Women



Things that will make you comfortable at the Sheepshead track, at the football games or on the hunting trip.

Distinctive, original models designed by Abercrombie & Fitch.

Coats at $19.50 up.

Suits of the new striped Innsbrook knit goods, exclusive to this house, $29.50.

"Thorntweed" suits, in five different colors and two weights, for golf, motoring or shooting.

"Covey Cloth" suits, corduroys and English tweeds.

Many suits with a combined town-and-country usefulness.

Smart, new A. & F. sporting hats, practical and serviceable, and sportswomen's shoes and boots.

For Fall Motoring

Flasks, luncheon kits, Thermos kits, Wayside Inn cases, goggles, caps, coats, Navajo blankets and compact sporting binoculars.

English sportsmen's seats, to be used in the field, packs of every conceivable kind, and complete motor-trekking outfits.

Men's Autumn Golf and Shooting Suits



The new A. & F. men's sporting clothes department, occupying the entire third floor, is filled with new Fall and Winter goods.

Golf suits, with knickerbockers or long trousers, or both in the greatest variety of fabrics to be found anywhere in the world—at $25, $30, $35, $38 and $40.

Fall hunting suits of corduroys, velveteens, tweeds, homespuns and the exclusive A. & F. "Thorntweed" and "Covey Cloth."

Sporting hats and caps, hosiery, shirts, gloves, mackinaws, wet-weather coats and the universally known line of A. & F. sportsmen's footgear.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

BRYAN POOLS WOES WITH DR. N. D. HILLIS

"I Myself Have Been Centre of Storm," He Telephones to Brooklyn Pastor.

'GOOD-BYE, GOD BLESS YOU!'

Congregation and Others Rally to Support of Clergyman Who "Begins Life Anew."

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, who made a statement from the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in which he expressed regret that he had strayed into the paths of business speculation instead of trying to be a "true prophet of God" to his people, received many expressions of confidence and assurances of support from members of his flock and others yesterday. The messages indicated that Old Plymouth was rallying around its pastor to help him carry out his expressed determination to forsake fickle finance and "begin life again anew."

Among the many messages Dr. Hillis received was one from William Jennings Bryan, who telephoned from the Holland House, Manhattan, where he was stopping, and, according to Dr. Hillis, said:

"I have just read the morning newspapers and have been deeply impressed by your statement. You have done right, and no matter how harsh critics may be, remember there is a sense of justice in the world that is all but wider than religion itself.

"You have made a host of friends in this country. They have confidence in you and love you. But you have more friends today than you ever had before. I myself have been the subject of criticism and the centre of storm, but I have lived to see the right increasingly recognized and grow.

"If criticism could kill a man I would have been slain a million times. But the more you stamp on the truth the deeper you plant the seed of justice. I have but a little time in the city, but I want to use that little time in telephoning you this message of sympathy and confidence. Every man makes mistakes, and when they have made mistakes, all honorable men ought to do what you have done—say so."

Bryan's "God Bless You!"

"But one last word—do not for one moment allow this to interfere with your work in Plymouth Church or in the country.

"Good-by, and God bless you!"

Friends of Dr. Hillis said they thought it likely that the libel suit for $50,000 brought against the minister by his nephew, Percy D. Hillis of Victoria, B. C., never would be tried. They expressed the belief that the matter would be settled "in some way" out of court, but would not say what the nature of settlement would be. The suit is supposed to be based on an alleged interview with Dr. Hillis in The Portland Oregonian, in which it was made to appear that the minister had shouldered the debts of his nephew growing out of speculations in timber lands.

William A. Moore of Brooklyn, attorney for Percy D. Hillis, says that his client is not seeking money, but simply wants a retraction of the statements credited to the minister. Dr. Hillis himself would make no statement yesterday about the libel suit. Inquirers were referred to his attorney, Frederic W. Hinrichs, who was at his Summer home at Woodstock, Conn.

Frank L. Ferguson, formerly Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Plymouth, and for some years business representative of Dr. Hillis, gave out a copy of a letter which he seemed to think showed that the pastor had knowledge that his nephew intended to bring the suit, and therefore could not have been "amazed" when served with the summons last Saturday.

Nephew's Letter Quoted.

The letter, which, Mr. Ferguson said, was sent to Dr. Hillis by Percy D. Hillis on July 23 last, was in part as follows:

"In view of your wires, saying 'Pay no attention to alleged interview,' &c., I gathered that you had not given out the information, but your letter last night assumed full responsibility for it, and, judging from the article which appeared in The Brooklyn Eagle, you must have been fully aware that it was going to be published in that paper, and from that source spread over the country, to make of you a hero and a martyr, and continue to make me chief scapegoat, the rôle of which I am very tired.

"Now, as to that interview, it must be denied in toto, with the same publicity with which it was given out, or I shall be forced to take action to compel you to prove your statements to protect my name."

Friends of Dr. Hillis said that if such a letter was written to him by his nephew they were certain he never received it, and was really surprised when served with the summons in the suit.

SYMPATHY FOR DR. HILLIS.

Chicago Ministers Laud His Act and Pray for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Clergymen of Chicago today manifested a lively interest in the confession of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in his Plymouth Church pulpit in Brooklyn on Sunday, that his desire to amass wealth had made him depart from his ideals. Presbyterian ministers attending the Presbytery today bowed their heads and prayed that Dr. Hillis, personally known to many of them by reason of his former pastorate at Evanston, might be led safely out of the deep waters of failure.

Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists likewise, assembled for their weekly meeting, declared their sympathy for Dr. Hillis in the financial difficulties that had led him to the unusual act of apologizing to his congregation on a Sunday morning.

"We assert our continued faith in the integrity of Dr. Hillis," declared the Rev. Dr. George K. Newell, Moderator of the Chicago Presbytery, as he prayed at the meeting today. "We ask Thee, O God," the prayer continued, "to give him strength to pass with fortitude this test, to lead him safely out of the deep waters."

At the meeting of the Baptist ministers the Rev. Melbourne P. Boynton of Woodlawn Baptist Church declared that "the fault is not so much Dr. Hillis's as it is that of his church. Every church should see that its pastor does not need to go out into the money marts."

The Rev. Joseph Croft Dent, pasior of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, lauded the action of Dr. Hillis in rising in his pulpit and proclaiming his financial ruin and his regrets.

"I think it was Christlike," said Mr. Dent. "It was noble. It raises Dr. Hillis in the minds of every one and atones for his act."

The Chicago Presbytery, on the motion of Dr. Norman B. Barr of Olivet Memorial Church, resolved to send a letter of sympathy to the Brooklyn pastor.

"I know some of the men who have suffered through Dr. Hillis's business ventures," said the Rev. G. C. Knothel, Presbyterian Field Secretary. "He has worked so nobly to make restitution that I honor him. It is said he has already paid back $100,000 of his indebtedness."

Holy Jumpers Sentenced.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 20.—Eight members of the "Pillar of Fire," a religious sect of Bound Brook, known commonly as the "Holy Jumpers," were adjudged guilty of hloocking the public highway on Saturday night by City Judge W. G. Demeit today and sentenced to pay a fine of $20 each and to serve forty days in jail. The sentence was suspended later.

WAS NOT BANK OFFICIAL.

Receiver Denies McGraw's Connection with Grafton Institution.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Sept. 20.—My attention has been called to an article in The New York Times of today with respect to the indictments in the Grafton Bank cases here, and I feel it my duty to voluntarily make correction. Your correspondent says the bank failed for $1,000,000, and that Mr. McGraw was President and a borrower to the extent of $400,000.

These statements are absolutely untrue, and the best evidence of the same is that the whole deposits of the bank were about $360,000. Mr. McGraw was not the President, and not even a Director. BLANCHARD E. HIATT,
Receiver Grafton Bank.

The New York Times of yesterday reported the indictment of Colonel McGraw in the Grafton Bank case, but while it said that he was President of the institution, it did not say that he had borrowed any money of the bank.

FORT SHERIDAN CAMP OPEN.

Congressman Madden Addresses Four Hundred Western Rookies.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Congressman Madden addressed the 400 citizens who reported at Fort Sheridan today for a month's course in military training, urging them to preach the new American gospel of preparedness after their stay in camp in the hope of arousing public sentiment that will influence Congress to give heed to the question of the nation's defense.

"Patriotism is more necessary to the life of this free nation than to the autocratic countries of Europe," said Congressman Madden. "I am proud to see this encouraging response to the Government's invitation to its citizens on this first day of military training camps."

Congressman Madden addressed the student soldiers at noon in the big mess hall, to which they marched behind the band of Battery A, Third Artillery, United States Army. He was introduced by Colonel W. J. Nicholson, the commandant.

The students are men from all ranks of life. The business world was the largest contributor, but there were many doctors, lawyers, engineers, school teachers, and dentists among the "rookies." Mayor William H. Thompson said he had planned to join the camp on Friday.

After first lessons are learned, officers in charge of the instruction plan to rush the men through a routine that will keep them busy from 5:55 A. M. to 6 o'clock in the evening. The program includes four hours of drilling in the afternoon, another two hours of drilling in the afternoon, after which instruction will be given in first aid, range practice, tent pitching, cavalry drills, signal practice, field fortification, and artillery service.

Colonel J. Nicholson, Colonel of cavalry, commanding Fort Sheridan, is in charge of the camp. The instructors are officers from all arms of the service.

Riley Killed Himself After Wedding.

The body of Hugh A. Riley, a retired livery stable keeper, of 187 Kingshridge Road, the Bronx, who disappeared last Thursday after having attended the evening before the wedding of his son, Frank B. Riley, to Miss Blanche Wilsey, daughter of Frank D. Wilsey, a Commissioner of the Board of Education, was found yesterday in a lot a short distance from the Riley home, at Bailey and West Kingsbridge Avenues. Mr. Riley's throat was cut, and his right hand still clutched a razor. His family denied knowing any reason for the suicide.

WILL SAVE CROTON FROM SEWAGE TAINT

Whitman Says Definitely That Mohansic Shall Drain Into the Hudson.

MAKES PROMISE TO MAYOR

Is Assured That Water Would Not Be Imperilled, but Sympathizes with City's Feeling.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—Governor Whitman today heard the views of officials of the Health Department and others on the plans for the disposal of the sewage of the Mohansic State Hospital and the Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights.

Protests have reached the State authorities from New York City because of the fear that the Croton water supply would be contaminated. The plans call for the construction of sewage disposal plants, with ultimate drainage of the purified effluent into Mohansic Lake, which contributes to the Croton water supply.

The conference followed a letter from Mayor Mitchel to the Governor, asking him to grant a public hearing in the matter before he passed upon the sewage plans.

"The Mayor is in error in supposing the plans are before me," said the Governor. "This, however, is a matter of vital interest to the City of New York, and, inasmuch as the Mayor has written as he has, I think we should go into it."

Governor Whitman asked Dr. H. M. Biggs, the State Health Commissioner, to explain the situation. Dr. Biggs told in detail of the plans to build sewage disposal plants, and said that he was convinced of their scientific soundness.

Will Protect the City.

Tonight Gov. Whitman made public his reply to Mayor Mitchel. He discusses the problem from all angles, and in conclusion, after asserting that, although all the authorities agree that the plans do not menace New York's water supply, says:

"At the same time I sympathize, as do all who have had to do with this matter, with the objection to this procedure existing in New York City, and feel that it is desirable that the additional safeguard he provided of carrying the effluent from these plants to the Hudson River, and I shall take such action as is necessary to bring about this result without interfering with the immediate construction of the institutions in question.

"I can assure you that the mains carrying the effluent from the disposal plants to the Hudson River will be constructed by the State before the sewage plants are put in operation."

Earlier in his letter Governor Whitman explains the situation, saying:

"The Mohansic State Hospital plans ultimately come to me for approval only as is required in the letting of contracts and the expenditure of public money."

The Governor then quotes a letter of Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health of New York City, in which he said:

"I understand that if a hospital is built at Yorktown Heights there will be constructed in connection with it a sewage disposal system which will have the sanction of the State Department of Health. I am quite sure that the State Department would not sanction the construction of any disposal system which did not insure an absolutely sterile effluent. If anything else were contemplated a protest on the part of the Department of Health of this city in a matter of this sort would unquestionably prove effective."

"I am advised," the Governor then continues in his letter to the Mayer, "that you also strongly urged Governor Glynn to take this action because of the great need for the erection of these institutions to relieve the overcrowding of the public institutions in New York City."

Governor Glynn last year vetoed a bill abandoning the Yorktown Heights site for a State hospital. A commission of experts, the Governor then says, indorsed the sewage disposal plans. Then he continues:

"As you have indicated, the Commissioner of Health has had correspondence with the present Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity of New York City, and has also had conferences with him in reference to this matter, before his approval of the plans for the Yorktown institution; and at his suggestion requested the engineer of the State Architect's office and the chief engineer of the Department of Health to consider the feasibility of carrying the effluent from the sewage disposal plant of this institution and also that of the Mohansic State Hospital to the Hudson River. He was advised that this plan was feasible, but that the expense would be about $125,000, and the yearly additional cost for interest, depreciation, maintenance, and operation would be about $25,000.

Why the Commissioner Approved.

"In view of the urgent need for the immediate erection of these institutions, and in view of the positive views of the commission appointed by the Commissioner of Health, he approved of the proposed plans for the Yorktown Training School; and has indicated his intention of approving of similar plans for the Mohansic State Hospital.

"You are entirely in error in stating that Commissioner Williams has pointed out 'the fallacy of spending the State's moneys on a temporary system of sewage disposal which temporary system would be a menace to the health of your city from the moment it was in operation,' for, as a matter of fact, I am advised that this system would be an absolutely necessary preliminary to and a permanent part of any subsequently erected mains to carry the effluent from this plant to the Hudson River, if this course should be decided upon.

"To conduct raw sewage under high pressure for eight miles in pipes which would run for a long distance over the Croton watershed, very much nearer Croton Lake than these disposal plants are, would be dangerous and would not for one moment be considered by the State Department of Health. The only question at issue is as to whether the purified effluent shall be disposed of in this manner, and Commissioner Biggs has already indicated his belief that such action must be taken eventually because these institutions when fully developed will require the waters of Mohanaic Lake and Crom Pond for their own water supply."

Taxi Driver Hits Boy and Flees.

Vincent Dillow, 15 years old, of 175 West Seventy-eighth Street, crossing Amsterdam Avenue at Seventy-eighth Street late last night, was knocked unconscious by a northbonnd taxicab, which did not stop after it struck him. Patrolman Keller of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station carried the boy to the office of Dr. Stallford of 157 West Seventy-ninth Street, who attended him for a fracture of the right arm and a possible fracture of the skull. The license number of the taxicab was reported by a witness, Carl Schaeffer of 601 West 181st Street.

AUSTRIAN BRINGS JOY TO ITALIAN CHILDREN

Anonymously He Sends Them Two Cases of Toys to be Distributed in Washington Sq.

SAW GUIDO BRUNO'S WORK

Says Gift Is from a Friend Who Doesn't Believe in Carrying the War Into America.

Stored away in a garret in Greenwich Village are two big packing cases full of toys, which are going to be given away in Washington Square next Saturday afternoon. The toys are at present in charge of Guido Bruno, and were given to him by a man connected with a large importing house, to be distributed to the children of Little Italy; and back of the gift is the story of a hyphenated American whose hyphen isn't big enough to get in the way.

The man who sent them is an Austro-American, and he never saw Guido Bruno or Charles Edison, who have been conducting the Children's Hours in Washington Square and furnishing music and dancing teachers to the children of Greenwich Village. But he read about their activities in the village, and he had read, also, that the thing that started their partnership was the fact that Bruno was trying to spread art among the poorer classes and that Edison had given him what he had to give, which happened to be music.

This started the importer to thinking. He strolled through the swarming streets of Little Italy one Sunday afternoon, and when he finished his walk he was in the frame of mind where he wanted to do something himself. The thing that he had to give was toys, so after a little correspondence with Mr. Bruno he shipped over two big packing cases full of assorted toys, which are going to be distributed at the Children's Hour next Saturday.

Most of the children who have been coming to the music and dancing in the square are Italians, and the importer knew this. So when Bruno asked him if he could tell the children from whom the gifts came the donor said: "No, I don't want my name used, nor my firm's name. Just tell them that these are a few gifts from an Austrian friend of theirs who doesn't believe in carrying the war into America."

The Italian kiddies don't know yet what is coming to them, but Bruno doesn't think it at all likely that they will be afraid of an Austrian bearing gifts, even when the gifts are made in Germany. The toys are of all sorts, and there is nothing unneutral about them except perhaps a dual set of pewter soldiers in which the Germans seem to be getting the better of the French.



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All-Day Exhibition of New York National Guard Next Saturday Will Comprise Many Movements.

Details for the elaborate field manoeuvres to be held at Van Cortlandt Park next Saturday, in which 10,000 troops of the New York National Guard will participate were perfected yesterday by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. The exercises, which will be attended by Governor Whitman, will begin promptly at 10 A. M. and will last until late in the afternoon.

A troop from the First Cavalry will act as escort to the Governor, who with his party will be provided with a special stand about the centre of the westerly edge of the parade ground, which runs parallel to Broadway. A space to the south of the Governor's stand will be reserved for the official automobiles, and for a stand for the official guests. Autos of spectators can form in single column against the curb on the east side of Broadway. Seats for spectators will be provided by park benches arranged along the bank east of Broadway.

Major William Weigel, U. S. A., will have charge of the various exhibitions which will take place from 10 to 12 o'clock on the parade, and will be given simultaneously by several organizations at a time in allotted squares. The complete program of these exhibitions is as follows:

Establishment of a field hospital by the First Field Hospital.
Battery drill by Battery D, First Field Artillery.
Combat exhibition by Company C, Twenty-third Infantry.
Bayonet exhibition and combat by detachment of Seventy-first Infantry.
Construction and demolition of trestle bridge by the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.
Pitching shelter tents by Company K, Forty-seventh Infantry.
Troop drill by First Cavalry.
Flag drill by Company A, First Signal Battalion.
Rough riding by First Cavalry Troop.
Evolution of armored car.
Battery drill by Second Field Artillery.
Combat exercise by company of Seventy-first Infantry.
Physical drill by Seventh Infantry, as used by the West Point Cadets.
Demonstration of military motor cycle detachment.
Rough riding by troop of Squadron A.
Pitching shelter tents by a company of the Twelfth Infantry.
Machine gun drill by Machine Gun Troop.
Combat exercises by Company L, Sixty-ninth Infantry.
Establishment of dressing station by Third Ambulance Company.
Combat exhibition by Company E, Fourteenth Infantry.
Installation and explosion of land mines by detail from Pioneer Battalion, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.
Laying and recovery of signal wires by Company B of Signal Battalion.
Pontoon bridge laying by Pontoon Battalion, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.

After the exhibitions the troops will rest from 12 to 1 o'clock, retaining the same ground they occupy on the parade during the exhibitions. At 1 P. M. the march movement will commence. In this all arms of the service will participate, including radio sections. Squadron A and the machine gun troop will represent the enemy. Signal troops will establish and maintain radio connection with the advanced cavalry, advance guard brigades, and rear guard. Motor trucks will accompany the main body. The advance will be under command of Colonel C. I. Debevoise of the First Cavalry. General O'Ryan will command the main body and Major H. C. Wilson will command the rear guard.

A provo guard, composed of United States Boy Scouts and boys' brigades will be in command of Major A. Reagan for duty at the stands, in addition to his usual staff, headed by Lieut. Col. E. Olmstead as Adjutant General. General O'Ryan will be assisted by the following officers of the army: Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington, Major W. Weigel, Captains Harry Watson, J. L. Gilbreth, D. H. Biddle, D. W. Hand, and R. S. Thomas, Lieutenants J. A. Brockman, R. James, and Major S. H. Waddams.

Continental Hotel Brings $1,121,500

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The Continental Hotel, one of the oldest and most famous hotels of the country in civil war days, was sold by the Sheriff today to an attorney representing undisclosed interests. The purchase price was $1,121,500.

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HARPER & BROTHERS

MRS. BELLINA'S TRIAL BEGUN

Get Jury in Case of Mother Who Slew James Montiglia, Artist.

Mrs. Rosa Traina Bellina, who killed James Montiglia, an artist, at the door of his studio, 284 First Street, Brooklyn, on Aug. 25, was placed on trial for her life yesterday before Justice Kelby in the Supreme Court. She is charged with murder in the first degree.

On account of the sympathy which many talesmen manifested for the woman, who has two children, her counsel, Edward J. Reilly, and Assistant District Attorney Warbasse, who is prosecuting the defendant, met with considerable difficulty in selecting the jury, which took all day.

Mr. Reilly has not intimated what defense will be offered for the woman. From his examination of talesmen it developed that much stress would probably be laid on the wrongs that Mrs. Bellina said she suffered at the hands of Montiglia.

During the work of selecting a jury Mrs. Bellina fondled her youngest child, Frances, 6 months old, in her arms. Behind her sat Mrs. W. M. Stonehill of the Brooklyn City Mission, who is looking after the other child, Rosa, 18 months old. Mrs. Bellina smiled and nodded an approval when the first juryman was selected. He is Michael L. Falion, a bank clerk, of 573 Greene Avenue. He is married and has one child.

Mrs. Bellina is 20 years old. Her beauty started the friendship between her and her artist victim. He asked her to pose with her baby for a new painting of the "Madonna and Child." Their friendship became stronger, and the woman's husband left her. After she lost her home she pleaded with Montiglia to protect and provide for her. He laughed at her when she asked him to marry her, and early on the morning of Aug. 25 she went to his studio to repeat her request. He turned her away. She came back again carrying her youngest child in her arms and a concealed revolver. When Montiglia came to the door she killed him.

CONTRABAND HIDDEN IN SING SING CELLS

Knives, Hammers, and Files Discovered in Two-Day Hunt for Revolvers.

CONVICTS WRITE GOVERNOR

His Secretary Makes Search in the Prison After Two Inmates Give an Alarm.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Knives, hammers, and "rat-tail" files, capable of inflicting murderous wounds, were found in the cells at Sing Sing today when the entire prison was searched for concealed weapons.

The search was the result of the investigation begun yesterday, when, under the direction of William A. Orr, Governor Whitman's secretary, thirteen cells in the main cell block were searched for six revolvers and three boxes of cartridges.

Governor Whitman received a letter on Saturday night signed by two inmates of Sing Sing, in which they said they knew the revolvers and cartridges to be concealed in a certain cell. Mr. Orr arrived at the prison yesterday and interviewed the two prisoners and a third man, and they repeated their story.

With officers, Mr. Orr went to the cell and made a thorough search, ripping the bedding apart and investigating every nook and cranny where the weapons might be concealed. There was no sign of either revolvers or cartridges, and the six cells on either side of the designated cell were searched without result.

The second search was made today. At 9 o'clock in the morning all the convicts were taken from the workshops and their other tasks and sent to the cells. Then the officials carefully went through all the cells and looked for revolvers and cartridges. None was found, but the searchers gathered in several knives, some "rat-tail" files, two hammers, and a set of dice. In addition they found that some of the inmates had money, which was contraband and was confiscated.

In the afternoon all the shops, dormitories, and every place frequented by the inmates were searched but no revolvers or cartridges were found.

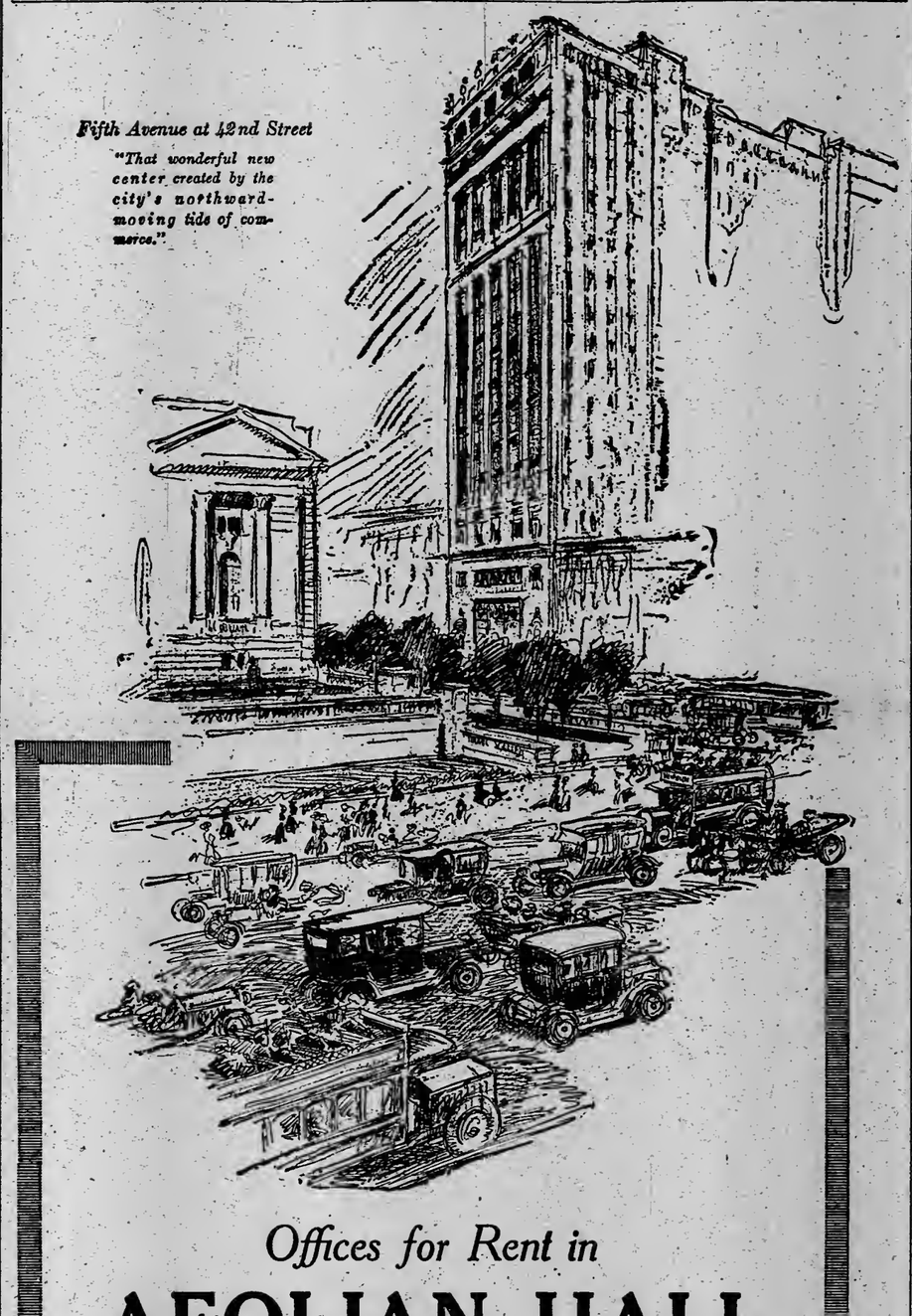
This week starts with sixteen men in solitary confinement as against forty-one last week. Five of these are in the new condemned cells, which the inmates have nicknamed "The Wolves' Den," and among them are Marcus Curtis and "Frenchie" Menet, both of whom are serving sentences to which were added ten years for their taking part in a shooting at Clinton Prison, when the Sergeant of Arms was assaulted and nearly killed.

SHERIFF ARRESTS BALY.

Agitator Held to Have Violated Terms of His Release.

Jeremiah Baly, one of the leaders of the Standard Oil strike at Bayonne, who was arrested by Sheriff Kinkead and later released on his own recognizance on condition that he would agitate no more, was arrested at his home in Elizabeth last night by Deputy Sheriffs Johnson and Mattigan and locked up in the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City.

It is asserted that Baly broke the conditions of his freedom by going about the county making speeches attacking Sheriff Kinkead for his work in bringing the strike at Bayonne to an abrupt end.



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Started Auspiciously Yesterday With Whirlwind Dispersals of Seasonable Goods.

Both buildings overflowing with merchandise that 99 out of 100 people want RIGHT NOW.

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Come—see for yourself. You are more than welcome.

Fall Outer Wear

For Women and Misses

And in this limited space we mention only four of the specials.

New Fall Suits $12.75
Usually to $19.50, at

Numerous smart styles.
WOOL POPLINS, HEATHER MIXTURES, FANCY TWEEDS, SERGE AND STRIPED ZIBELINE.
Colors include: AFRICAN BROWN, RUSSIAN GREEN, NAVY BLUE, ALSO BLACK.
These suits are splendidly tailored; richly lined with guaranteed satin.

New Fall Coats $6.75
Very Special Today, at

Chic new three-quarter models.
Splendidly made of FANCY TWEEDS IN ATTRACTIVE COLORINGS.
Here we also include dashing new SPORT COATS OR FANCY OVERPLAIDS IN BROWN, GREEN, RED, ALSO BLACK AND WHITE TONES.

Charming New Dresses at $5

Extremely good-looking dresses wherein Serge and Taffeta are most effectively combined. Chiefly reproductions of higher priced models.

$5 and $5.90 Blouses $2.98
Featured for Today, at

Materials include: GEORGETTE CREPE, SATIN STRIPED PLAID CREPE, BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED AND PLAIN COLORED SATIN.
All are delightfully trimmed with self or contrasting color embroidery; novel collar effects are represented.
Come Early, as the size-range is incomplete.

Other Big Sales For Today

19c Mercerized Poplins—yd.	10c	$35.00 Princess Rings—at.	$23.50
10c Outing Flannels—yd.	6c	$2.00 Earrings—at.	98c
$4 and $5 Skirts for Stout Women—at. Belts 31 to 40; lengths 38 to 42.	$3.25	$2.50 Umbrellas for Men and Women—at.	$1.25
$1.50 "American Lady" Corsets—at.	50c	$3.95 Wool Automobile Lap Rugs—at.	$2.95
$1.50 to $2 "American Lady" Corsets—at.	95c	$18.75 Reed "Pullman" Sleepers—at.	$13.95
$1.00 to $1.50 "Klosfit" Petticoats—at.	73c	$19.50 Reed "Shell Shape" Pullman Sleepers—at.	$15.95
Women's 79c to 89c Nightgowns—at.	59c	40 Inch Black Satin Duchesse—yd.	$1.00
79c to 95c Petticoats—at.	59c	40 Inch Black Crepe de Chine—yd.	95c
Combination of Corset Cover and Drawer—at.	59c	40 Inch Black Chiffon Taffeta—yd.	$1.35
$3.50 Pin-Seal Hand Bags—at.	$2.95	59c All-Wool Serges—yd.	38c
$1.95 Goat-Seal Hand Bags—at.	$1.50	Ostrich Pompons—special at.	95c
Solid Gold Jewelry—formerly to $2.25; Brooches, Bar Pins, Tie Clasps and Cuff Links with Stiffened Posts.	$1	Silk Velvet Flower Clusters.	39c
$7.50 Solid Gold La Vallieres—at.	$5	$1.95 Silk Velvet Dress Hat Shapes—at.	$1.25
$68.00 Diamond Solitaire Rings—at.	$50	$1.75 Silk Plush Dress Hat Shapes.	95c
		$2.95 and $3.45 Ready-to-Wear Hats (manufacturers' samples).	$1.75

Fine Fall Suits for Men & Youths, at $9.95

The new Fall browns, greys, blues and dark green mixtures; also in stripes, plaids and checks.
Models that will appeal to conservative and snappy dressers. In workmanship, trimmings, and in all the other essential details, these suits leave nothing to be desired.

Men's $3, $3.50 & $4 Trousers, at $2

Regular sizes; also extra sizes for large men.

Specials in Boys' Suits

The popular Balkan, Norfolk and Patch Pocket styles at. $2.95

Some with two pairs of lined Knickerbocker trousers.
Sizes 7 to 17 years.

Standard 15c "Frisbie" Make

Laundered Collars for Men and Boys at . . 6c

Most popular shapes of the season. Clean, absolutely perfect goods; for these are still in the original packages.
Sizes 13¾ to 19½. And men who wear large sizes will also find the picking very attractive.
Plenty of Boys' Collars in all shapes. Sizes 11 to 14.
Also SAILOR COLLARS for small boys.

Quadruple-Plated Silverware

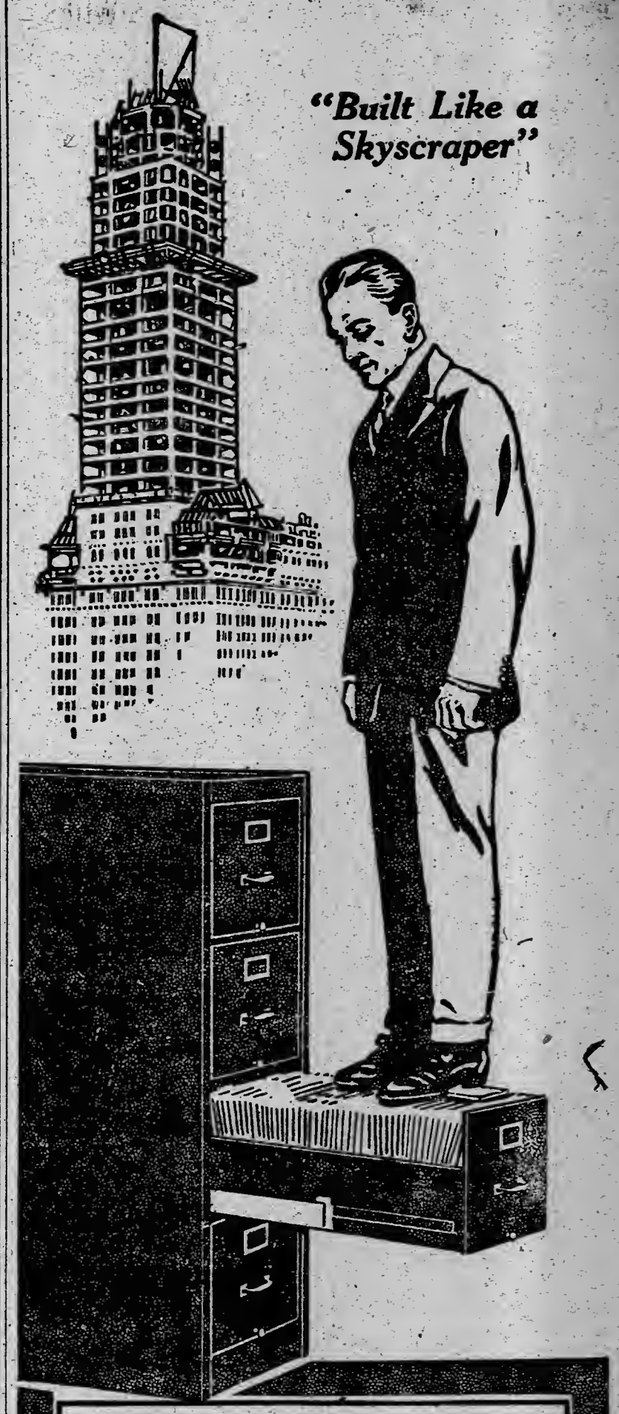
Fruit or Nut Bowls—at.	$1.45	Silver-Plated Tea Spoons—½ doz.	50c
Sandwich Trays—at.	$1.75	Silver-Plated Table Spoons—½ doz.	$1.00
Fern Dishes—at.	98c	Silver-Plated Medium Size Forks—½ doz.	$1.00
Bread Trays—at.	$2.95	Silver-Plated Medium Size Knives—½ doz.	$1.50
Rogers A1 Plate (26 Piece) Set—at.	$5		
Floral design in bright or gray finish; complete in oak chest.			

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Drawers will run silent and smooth for 100 years without repair or attention.

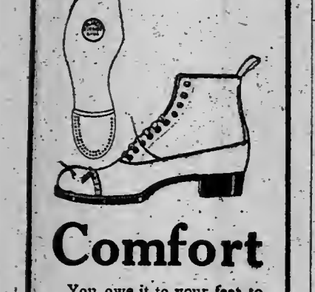
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STEEL LETTER FILES

Germany has developed spies as much superior to those of former times as the 42 centimeter gun is greater than the heavy artillery of other wars. Perceval Gibbon describes the vast system operating in Russia in "Spy and Superspy" in this week's issue of

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



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You owe it to your feet to wear comfortable shoes—shoes that give your feet a chance to be natural.

If you wear Dr. Reed's Cushion Shoes you will find a new joy in walking and standing.

The Cushion is built right into the shoes. It protects the delicate bones of the foot from hard pavements, and prevents foot troubles.

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Uric acid, which causes so much suffering from rheumatism, gout, and other kidney and bladder disorders, is reduced and the digestion improved usually in two or three days, simply by drinking all the Man-a-cea Water one can. This is not only a simple and easy treatment, but a pleasant one as well, since Man-a-cea is a natural and delicious mineral water, so free from any medicinal taste as to be a most agreeable table water. It is widely prescribed by physicians in diabetes, Bright's disease, and other serious troubles.

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The best means for disposing of an automobile is to offer it to readers of The New York Times.

New York Times readers have means to purchase automobiles. Investigation shows that 36% of automobile owners in New York read The Times, and it follows that most of them purchased their cars through advertisements in their favorite newspaper. To sell a car one must use the recognized automobile medium. In this field, that me-

MAYOR IN CHARGE OF ROFRANO HUNT

Orders Trial of Detectives Who Let Indicted Man Slip Past Them.

TO OFFER $5,000 REWARD

Woman Admits She Lied at Montimagno Trial—Carnivale Haggles Over Confession.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday ordered that Detectives Henry Jessup and Clinton Wood of the Central Office Squad be tried on charges of failing to arrest Michael A. Rofrano, former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, who has been indicted for planning the murder of Mike Galmari. The Mayor said he would appear before the Board of Aldermen today with a request that a reward of $5,000 be offered for the capture of Rofrano.

The Mayor had a long consultation with Police Commissioner Woods yesterday, and the escape of Rofrano last week Monday was discussed in detail. Woods and Jessup were told to trail Rofrano from the moment that Frank Fennimore announced his intention to confess. They were told to call up the District Attorney's office every half hour to receive instructions. They called up at 10:30 o'clock, but at that time Fennimore had not yet told his story, and the detectives were directed to call up again at noon.

They then followed Rofrano to the Municipal Building, where they said he lurked about the corridors until he suddenly turned and discovered the two detectives. From that moment he slipped out of sight, and at 12 o'clock when Fennimore had already confessed the detectives reported to the District Attorney's office that Rofrano had disappeared.

In reference to his own attitude toward Rofrano Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that he and Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston had discussed the transfer of Rofrano from the department many months before his name was in any way connected with the Galmari murder. They decided to let the matter rest until the Mayor's return from his trip to the West. In the meantime the Galmari murder scandal broke, and when the Mayor came back he decided it would be advisable to retain Rofrano in his position in order that he might be within reach if wanted. It was on the Mayor's advice that Rofrano took the stand at the trial of Galmari's slayer, Gaetano Montimagno.

Yesterday's investigation of the Galmari murder led to the arrest of Betty Fallot of 235 East Thirty-third Street, a witness at the Montimagno trial. The woman was arrested by Detective Cunniffe, who found her apartment full of newspapers containing accounts of the Rofrano scandal. When taken before District Attorney Perkins Miss Fallot admitted that she had lied on the stand when she said she had seen the shooting.

She told Mr. Perkins that she was persuaded to commit perjury by two Italians who came to her rooms at 1,332 Second Avenue, after the shooting and promised her that a prominent politician in the Second District would get her a good job, if she would appear as a witness. They instructed her in a version of the shooting, which she repeatedly faithfully on the witness stand.

"And after the trial was over," she told Mr. Perkins yesterday, "I went around to take a look at the spot where I said the shooting had taken place. I had not seen it before."

The District Attorney's office failed to obtain any confession from "Rocks" Carnivale yesterday further than that he had lied at his trial when he said he did not know Montimagno. He admitted yesterday that he knew Montimagno for two years before the shooting.

Pauline Samuels, sweetheart of Carnivalo, visited him again and tried to induce him to tell all he knew of Rofrano's part in the Galmari murder. Carnivale maintained a stubborn silence however, manifesting no desire to speak unless he was compensated by a reduction of his sentence.

Acting on a report that Rofrano was hiding in Westchester, Detective De Gilio of the Homicide Bureau and Deputy Sheriffs Cherico and Moore of White Plains visited Valhalla yesterday, where the new aqueduct work is going on. Several commissary camps were searched because Frank Rocco, who runs the largest one at Valhalla, is a personal friend of the fugitive. Rocco told the officers that he had not seen Rofrano for some time.

MASSACHUSETTS PRIMARIES

Great Interest in the Contests for the Gubernatorial Nominations.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Interest in the joint primaries in Massachusetts tomorrow will be divided between the contests for the nominations for Governor in the Republican and Democratic Parties, and the operation of the new law covering the election.

The three candidates who are seeking the Republican nomination are Grafton D. Cushing, former Speaker of the House; Eugene N. Foss, who after having been elected Congressman and Governor on the Democratic ticket, has returned to the Republican fold, and ex-Congressman Samuel W. McCall, the party's candidate last year. Calvin Coolidge of Northampton and Councillor Guy A. Ham of Milton are contending for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

On the Democratic side, Governor Walsh is opposed for a third-term nomination by Congressman F. S. Deitrick. Nelson B. Clark of Beverly, for Governor, will be the only candidate nominated by the Progressive for a State office.

The primary will be the first test of a new law under which the voter is not obliged to announce his party affiliation, but his ballot must be a straight party vote or it will be invalidated.

WOULD PAY NATIONAL GUARD

One Way to Facilitate Preparedness, Chairman Hay Points Out.

Suggestions that one way to improve the national defense would be to pay every National Guardsman at least $50 a year out of the Federal treasury and that the field artillery force ought to be doubled were made by Representative Hay, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, in an interview made public yesterday by the National Security League. The interview was obtained by a representative of the league.

Mr. Hay does not believe that Congress will favorably consider any legislation looking to compulsory military service. He regards the development of the National Guard into an effective reserve force as the wisest step and would encourage enlistment by giving guardsmen 25 per cent. of the pay allowed for the regular army. He is particularly impressed with the importance of the work done by the field artillery, but does not mention coast artillery because that feature of defense is under the jurisdiction of the Fortifications Committee.

"I shall be guided in large measure by the President's views," he said. "Our present standing army is allowed by law a strength of 100,000 men. About 91,000 are actually enlisted. The army now costs us $120,000,000 a year. The full strength of the army at 126,000, in addition to pay of the National Guard, would cost us $140,000,000. If we had 140,000 men, we would have to spend $160,000,000. If we had an army of 500,000 men, which some people advocate, it would cost us $700,000,000. I do not believe that the people would want that burden or that they would expect Congress to impose it upon them. Neither do I believe that the American people want compulsory military service.

"I heartily agree with the President that our citizen soldiery should be given more attention. It might be proper, for instance, to encourage enlistment in the National Guard by paying its members 25 per cent. of the amount paid to regular soldiers, which would be $50 a year and which would probably cost us $3,000,000 additional to the present army cost for the first year. It may be wise, also, to increase the field artillery, now consisting of six regiments, to twice that number, as the war in Europe has demonstrated that this is a most potent arm of the service."

ALL-DAY "HIGHLAND FLING."

Entertainment for Village Library to Have Unique Features.

The residents of Highland Falls, on the Hudson, are planning an all-day entertainment for next Saturday for the benefit of the endowment fund of the village library. The suggestion of one of the prominent patronesses that they call their affair a "Highland Fling" has been adopted. The entertainment will be held on property belonging to Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, adjoining the Herbert Satterlee property in Highland Falls, and it is expected that a large number of persons prominent socially will motor there for the occasion.

One of the features will be an exhibition of the police dogs owned by Miss Anne Tracy. Jacques Suzanne, the artist and explorer, will show the Eskimo dogs and sledge that are to accompany him to the North next Spring on his next expedition. A fine animal named North Star was the leader of Suzanne's dogs, but it died last year, and the skin was presented to the American Museum of Natural History.

There will be dancing all day between the other events. These will include a gymkhana in the forenoon, a batter babies contest, a Montessori exhibit, and a horticultural exhibit. In the evening there will be a dancing contest, and child welfare lantern slides will be shown. To add atmosphere befitting the name of the entertainment, arrangements have been made to have Scotch Highlanders play their bagpipes when the gates are opened and at the commencement of each event during the day, and in addition music will be furnished by the West Point Band. The affair will be held under the auspices of the Social Welfare League, and 25 cents admission will be charged.

The Highland Falls Library, for the endowment fund of which the "Highland Fling" is to be held, has been supported entirely by Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan for thirty years.

KATZ GOES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Ex-Brewer Who Served Term in Sing Sing Owes $115,692.

Charles Katz of 1,229 Park Avenue, formerly President of the Eastern Brewing Company, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday giving liabilities of $115,692 and no assets. Katz was convicted in 1913 of grand larceny, and after serving more than a year in Sing Sing was pardoned last January by Governor Whitman. With associates Katz used $110,000 worth of Davis-Daly mining stocks belonging to the late F. Augustus Heinze as collateral for a loan of $50,000 from the Windsor Trust Company. Subsequently they sold the collateral on the curb market at a profit of $48,000. Katz alone was convicted.

In the petition filed yesterday it was stated that Katz also has unknown liabilities for a large amount as maker and indorser of notes of the Eastern Brewing Company. The company was put into bankruptcy in Brooklyn on Aug. 26, 1914, with liabilities of $900,000. Katz was not President of the concern then. Among his creditors are the following stockholders: Trustee of A. O. Brown & Co., $6,000; Feuchtwanger, Cahn & Co., $8,000; Sternberger, Sinn & Co., $1,043; James J. Soloman and others, $1,236; Werner & Brown, $500, and Wasserman Brothers, $100. Among the other creditors are the Superintendent of Banks, $2,000, possible liability as stockholder for thirteen shares in the Union Bank of Brooklyn; Thomas R. English, as Trustee in bankruptcy of the Eastern Brewing Company, $20,000, money advanced by the company from 1902 to 1914; estate of Charles Lesinsky, $24,000, and estate of Bertha Lesinsky, $5,000.

Katz was to have been examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday on a judgment of $4,058, obtained by Bloomingdale Brothers, but Judge Hough restrained the examination for a year. The judgment was on a note he made for the accommodation of Adolph Prince.

FIND WOMAN SLAIN, HUSBAND IS SOUGHT

12-Year-Old Boy Hears Shots and Reaches His Mother's Side as She Dies of Wounds.

NO ONE SAW THE MURDER

Edward Doran, Who Had Quarreled with His Wife Over Money, Wanted by Brooklyn Police.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Forster were in the dining room in the basement of their home, 219 Dean Street, Brooklyn, shortly before 9 o'clock last night, when the door from the kitchen was flung open and Edward Doran, from whose wife, Mrs. Hannah Doran, the Forsters leased their home, rushed into the room. He were no hat or coat and appeared greatly excited. He rushed past the Forsters, who would have stayed him, and dashed into the street, exclaiming:

"She's shot! She's shot!"

The Doran home, 422 Pacific Street, backs upon the Forster home, and Mr. and Mrs. Forster hurried around there whence Doran had apparently come by climbing the back fence and crossing the Forsters' rear yard to their kitchen door which, they found later, he had forced open.

On the steps of the Doran home they found Mrs. Doran and her 12-year-old son Edward, who was holding her head and sobbing. There was a crowd around them, and through this Dr. Wrenker of the Long Island College Hospital pushed his way. He said that Mrs. Doran was dead, five bullets having struck her; one in the chest and two in each arm, as though she had flung her arms about her to protect herself.

No one had seen Mrs. Doran shot, though there were several persons to tell how husband and wife had been together on the steps just before the shooting, so several detectives started out to look for Doran. They traced him to Bergen Street, where they learned he had boarded a car. They lost his trail there.

Edward had heard the reports of the shots that killed his mother, for he had been playing only half a block away, and had run to her at once, but had not seen his father. But Joseph Alger of 147 Bond Street told the police he had run up on hearing the reports of the shots, and had seen a man without hat or coat spring from the side of the woman, over whom he had been bending, and run into the house. The police suppose this was Doran.

A youth who said he was Mrs. Doran's brother, but who would not tell his name, said Doran had threatened several times in the last six months to kill his wife, but no one, even Mrs. Doran, had taken the threats seriously.

The couple had three children, Thomas, 18 years old, and Margaret, 16, as well as Edward, and had lived for a long time in the Pacific Street house. Mrs. Doran owned this property, as well as the house occupied by the Forsters and another at 427 Pacific Street, which she operated as a lodging house. She had one lodger, J. M. Filmore, in her own home.

Filmore has the parlor floor, and he told the police he was preparing to shave last evening when Doran passed his door, called "Good evening" to him and went on into the basement. Presently he heard husband and wife talking on the front steps, which are visible from Filmore's windows. He did not realise they were quarreling, he said, and, busy with his razor, did not even look out of the window when he heard the reports of the shots, mistaking them for firecrackers which, he said, he supposed some boys had set off in the street. He heard Doran race through the basement and slam the door as he emerged into the yard and climbed the fence to the Forster property, and then he looked from the window when he heard young Edward cry out his mother was shot.

Filmore told the police Mrs. Doran was accustomed to carry her purse in the bosom of her dress, and from another source which they wouldn't reveal, the detectives said they had learned that Doran had taken this when he bent over his wife.

Doran has been a motorman on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and has always been plentifully supplied with money since, the police say, Mrs. Doran ran the household on her earnings and Doran kept his for himself. Recently, however, he is said to have been drinking heavily, and it is the police theory that he ran out of money and killed his wife when she refused to give him more.

Music Building for Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 20.—Announcement was made today at a meeting of the Yale Corporation of a gift to the university of a building for the School of Music, as a memorial to the late Albert Arnold Sprague of Chicago, a graduate in the class of 1859. The gift is made by Mr. Sprague's widow. The building will be erected on the corner of College and Wall Streets, and will contain a library, lecture and practice rooms and a concert hall.

SENDS REPORT TO CANADA.

Stefansson Informs Government of His Land Discovery.

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—The official report from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, that he had discovered new land in the arctic reached the Minister of Naval Affairs today in a message from Nome.

Stefansson's report to the Government briefly describes his journey in the North, and announces the discovery of the new land. He says that on Aug. 28 he sailed from Herschel Island in the Polar Bear, which he chartered to convey supplies to a base on Prince Patrick Island. He announces that he will continue his work of exploration. Regarding the discovery and his plans, Stefansson wires the Canadian Government:

"Landed south end Prince Patrick Island June, 1915. Proceeded north, finished mapping west coast Patrick Island.

"June 18 discovered new land of considerable but unknown size near 78 degrees north, 117 degrees west. Followed coast south, southeast by east three days. Total demonstrable extent coast 100 miles, nearly straight line. Land in parts rugged. Game abundant.

"Started south June 22; reached the Bay of Mercy; July 14 to 20 crossed Banks Island diagonally with dog packs. Reached home (schooner Mary Sachs ten miles southeast of Cape Kellett) Aug. 6. No accident or hardship on trip.

Stefansson reports the arrival of the Polar Bear at Cape Kellett, Aug. 11. He chartered the boat "as the only chance of attaining needed northerly base to get supplies from Herschel Island and land them at furthest attainable north."

Stefansson's report concludes as follows:

"Sail from Herschel tomorrow, (Aug. 23) with first adequate outfit."

Stefansson in the announcement last week of his discovery to THE NEW YORK TIMES said that he was able to take one instant observation which fixed the situation of the new land as 77 degrees 43 minutes north latitude and 115 degrees 43 minutes west longitude.

2,014 ARRIVE ON FOUR LINERS

Greatest Rush Since War Began—Orduna Halted in War Zone.

Four transatlantic liners came up the bay yesterday morning bringing a total of 2,014 passengers of all classes, which is the record on one day since the rush of refugees last Fall, just after the war commenced.

Of this number 886 came on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam from Rotterdam via Falmouth, 766 were on the American liner Philadelphia from Liverpool, the Orduna of the Cunard Line had 316, and the Italian steamer San Guglielmo from Naples carried only 47 passengers.

Captain T. McComb Taylor of the Orduna said when the ship was right in the danger zone off the south coast of Ireland a patrol boat fired a shot, its Captain ordering him to stop immediately because he could not make out the Orduna's signal.

"I cannot understand why he did not make out our signal as the weather was very clear. After he had steamed up very close to our stern and was satisfied as to who we were the commander ordered me to proceed."

Captain Taylor said that it was very dangerous to have halted the Orduna like that right in the submarine zone, and he said he intended to report the matter on his return to Liverpool.

During the stay of the Orduna in her home port Captain Taylor was presented with a purse of $500 by the War Risks Association for his skill in leaving his ship from German submarine attack two voyages ago in the Irish Channel.

The Rotterdam left Rotterdam on Sept. 8 and was held up by the British authorities for ten days in the Downs for inspection, but only $4 was taken off. At Falmouth she had to wait thirty-six hours for passengers and mails for New York.

The Philadelphia was delayed twenty-four hours because of an interior quality of coal taken on at Liverpool.

TO FINISH MOFFAT ROAD.

Denver Syndicate Takes Over the Line—Voting Trust Dissolved.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 20.—A syndicate of Denver men, headed by Lawrence C. Phipps, will complete the Moffat Road to Salt Lake City. Newman Erb, who was the principal figure in the reorganization of the road two years ago, relinquished control last November. Other members of the local syndicate are Henry M. Porter, Gerald Hughes, and Charles Boettcher. The interest of these men in the property became known today, when the voting trust under which the stock had been held was dissolved.

The line is now controlled exclusively by Denver capital and work on the completion of the road will be vigorously pressed.

When the Erb interests reorganized the property and changed the name from that Denver, Northwestern & Pacific to the Denver & Salt Lake, the property was incumbered by a first mortgage of $35,000,000. This mortgage, which bears interest at 5 per cent., secures a bond issue for the same amount, which is due on May 1, 1943.

TO SAVE SHILLITANO, GIRL SAYS SHE LIED

Nellie Di Carlo Asserts Police Compelled Her to Perjure Herself at Trial.

TRIPPED UP IN RECANTATION

Four Witnesses to be Examined in Appeal of "Paper Box Kid," Now in Death House.

Describing a trick chair which she said was used to intimidate her at Police Headquarters, Nellie Di Carlo, 18 years old, of 243 Mulberry Street, swore before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday that two detectives had coerced her into committing perjury at a murder trial more than two years ago. As the result of her story at that time Oreste Shillitano, 26 years old, of 241 Mulberry Street, known as the "Paper Box Kid," was sentenced to die in the electric chair for killing John Rizzo and two policemen—William B. Heaney and Charles A. Teare—in Mulberry Street.

But now the girl asserts that she lied at the trial, and that she was instructed in her testimony by Detectives Di Gillo and Gembardella, who threatened to "beat and kill" her if she did not tell a story that would bring about Shillitano's conviction. She says she was taken to Police Headquarters and compelled to sign an affidavit containing a false version of the shooting in the presence of Inspector Faurot and Commissioner Dougherty.

"Then the detectives took me to another room," said the girl yesterday, "and when I got in there I sat down on a chair because I was afraid and tired. All of a sudden, something happened. I don't know how to explain it, but the chair shot clear up to the ceiling and then it fell down with me in it. Then I became unconscious and did not recover for more than an hour."

Three other witnesses for the State in the Shillitano case, besides Nellie Di Carlo, have retracted their testimony as given at the trial of the "Paper Box Kids," whose death was postponed pending the decision of the Court of Appeals on a motion for a new trial. On the bases of the retractions, the Court of Appeals directed Judge Malone to examine these witnesses in order to ascertain whether they testified falsely at the trial or had been tampered with by the friends of the defendant since conviction. The hearing began yesterday and will be continued today.

Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel cross-examined Nellie Di Carlo and proved to the court that the girl was very hazy as to dates and incidents. She insisted she signed her affidavit at Police Headquarters on May 6, three days after the shooting, whereas the records show that this was done on May 13. After contradicting herself in many important details, the girl broke into tears, and flashing angry eyes at Mr. Wasservogel, remarked:

"You got me all exoited, Mr. Wasservogel, and now I'm all twisted."

The witness insisted that she did not see the shooting of which Shillitano was convicted, but she said she was asleep at the time. She never would have told lies at the trial if she had not been afraid of Detectives Di Gillo and Gambardella. But when her confessor refused her communion because she admitted to him that she had perjured herself at Shillitano's trial, she decided to brave the wrath of the police and tell the truth. She asserted the priest urged her to go at once to the District Attorney and purge herself of her falsehoods.

RACED TO HUSBAND, DYING.

Wife a Patient in the Same Hospital Where Clayton Expired.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Mary Clayton of 664 Monroe Avenue is critically ill tonight in the General Hospital unaware that her husband, George Clayton, a prominent shipbuilder, died in the same hospital last night.

Mrs. Clayton arrived here after a race against death from Pueblo, Col., where she was visiting her son. She was ill before she left the West, and the excitement and worry that accompanied the trip after she was told of her husband's dangerous illness led to a collapse.

As soon as she arrived here physicians ordered her removal to the hospital, where four hours later her husband died. There is little hope of her recovery, but doctors attending her announced tonight that as there was an improvement in her condition they had advised withholding the news that her husband had died.

Mr. Clayton was connected with the New Jersey Dry Dock Company.

SEARCH FOR 'BODY' IN VAIN.

Jersey City Police Doubt Truth of Tale Told by Boys.

After an all-day and unsuccessful search of the pond at Montgomery and Florence Streets, Jersey City, the police were convinced last night that the small boys who told of having seen three men in an automobile dump a white bundle "that might have contained a body" into the pond on Sunday, were telling a tale originating in their imagination. The search, however, has not been abandoned, and it is possible that the pond may be drained today.

There are many who believe the little sheet of water may hide a mystery, for the police found the track of the automobile at the spot where the boys say it stopped, and there are tire marks to show that it turned about at that point. The search was conducted by Captain James Larkin of the West Montgomery Street Police Station. Last night the police still guarded the pond, and today it will be decided whether the search will be continued.

NAVY BALLOON SOON READY.

First of Dirigible Fleet Will Undergo Official Tests at Pensacola.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The first of the navy's fleet of dirigible balloons is now practically completed, and will be ready for delivery within a few weeks. The Connecticut Aircraft Company, which has the contract for building these dirigibles, today notified the Office of Aeronautics of the Navy Department that the balloon will be ready for the official trials within the time specified.

The various parts will be assembled in Boston, after which the machine will be disassembled, packed and shipped to the navy aeronautic station at Pensacola, Fla., where the trials are to take place. The navy is building a floating hangar and a hydrogen plant at Pensacola for the accommodation of its dirigibles.

The first of the navy's war balloons, while it is a comparatively small one, being about 180 feet long, will embody the improvements which American naval officers have noted during their observations with the armies of Europe. It will be equipped with a 140 horse power engine and two propellers of the swivelling type. For military reasons, some of the improved features of the machine are kept secret. The Administration's program for the national defense, to be submitted to Congress this Winter, will call for a large number of dirigibles and aeroplanes.

DEATH RATE IS LOWER.

In Spite of Heat Week's Record Is Better Than Last Year.

Although the week which ended on Sunday was one of the warmest here in September in many years, the death rate was .83 per 1,000 population lower than during the corresponding week last year. The report of the Department of Health, made public yesterday, records that four persons died as a result of sunstroke, as against one death from the same cause last year.

There were 1,291 deaths during the last week, making a rate of 11.90, as compared with 1,330 deaths and a rate of 12.43 during the week that ended Sept. 19, 1914. The Health Department points out that this decrease in rate means a saving of 92 lives this year. The death rate for the first thirty-eight weeks of 1915 is 13.50, as compared with 13.94 during the same period in 1914.

The following causes of death shewed a decrease: Scarlet faver, diphtheria and croup, pulmonary tuberculosis, Bright's disease, and nephritis.



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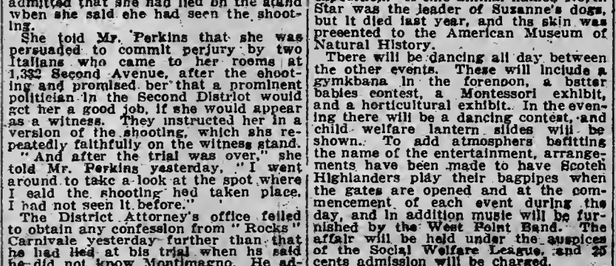
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Resinol Soap is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol balsams it contains. Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For free sample cake and trial of Resinol Ointment, write Dept. 3-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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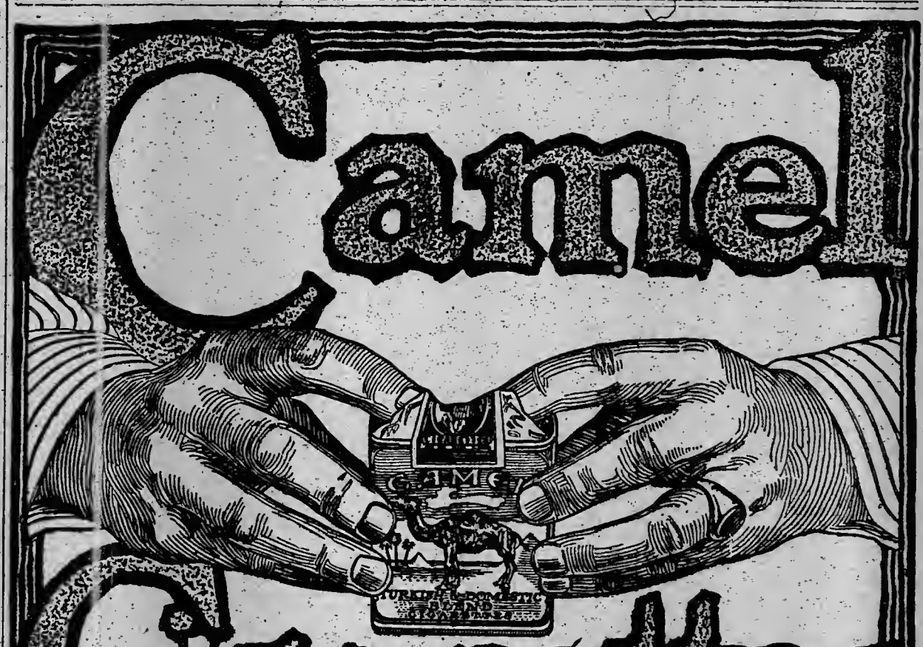
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Looking for something better? Advertise in
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MURDOCK CAN SEE ROOSEVELT IN 1916

Hard to Imagine a Progressive National Convention Not Naming Him.

MOOSE PLAN BIG FIGHT

Perkins Urges County Chairmen to Get Out a Big Enrollment for Next Spring's Primaries.

Leaders of the Progressive Party at a meeting in the Hotel Manhattan yesterday laid plans for keeping the organization alive and making a hard fight in the Presidential campaign next year. Victor Murdock, National Chairman, intimated that he expected Colonel Roosevelt to become the party's Presidential candidate again, as he said it was pretty hard to imagine that the Progressive National Convention would not nominate him.

Mr. Murdock prophesied a big split in the Democratic Party within the next six months. He said he saw no chance of the Progressives and Republicans getting together.

"Do you think Col. Roosevelt will be the Progressive candidate for President next year?" Mr. Murdock was asked.

"It is hard to imagine the Progressives holding a National Convention and not nominating him," he replied, "but he is not inclined to make another sacrifice next year."

"You mean that if the Colonel was sure of being elected he would be a candidate?"

"That's about right," said Mr. Murdock.

Mr. Murdock said that if the party did not take the Colonel they would find good Presidential timber in Governor Hiram Johnson of California, or a man of great force and national reputation like Major Gen. George W. Goethals.

Moose to Stay Out.

"It is impossible for the Progressives and the Republicans to get together," went on Mr. Murdock. "The Republican Party has not changed, either in men or methods. Root, Penrose, and the others are still in charge. The 1912 campaign proved that there are 4,000,000 people who do not believe in the fetich of a party label. Once broken away from the old party they will always be independent."

The meeting was of the County Chairmen of the party in the State, and was presided over by State Chairman Walter A. Johnson of Westchester County. He said there was need to discuss matters of organization, the coming election, party enrollment, and the attitude of Progressives toward the proposed new State Constitution. Besides some fifty-five County Chairmen and Mr. Murdock there were present George W. Perkins, William H. Childs of Brooklyn, William Halpin, William H. Hotchkiss, Samuel McK. Lindsay of Columbia University, Judge William L. Ransom, and Michael A. Schaap.

Mr. Perkins urged the members of the party to get out a full enrollment for next Spring's primaries when delegates to the National Convention will be elected. The biggest enrollment of the party, he said, was in 1913, when the figures reached 113,000, and he urged the Chairmen to reach if not pass that figure this year.

Murdock Talks Tariff.

Mr. Murdock, after predicting that the Democratic Party would go to pieces, criticised the new tariff and declared that it had not reduced the burden to the ultimate consumer. He said that if the people turned from the Democratic Party and put the Republican Party into power in 1916 they would get another Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. He said he did not see why the people would want, under these conditions, to jump from the frying pan into the fire, and added that the Progressive Party had the right angle on the tariff proposition.

Mr. Murdock brought reports of the party in the Western States, California, Kansas, and Colorado, he said, were in excellent condition.

"It is the duty of every Progressive," said Mr. Murdock, "to redeem himself, and if he does that others will believe in us. It is the duty of every Progressive to read the national platform of the party about every three months. Give the people the idea that we can win and we will have to enlarge our hand wagon.

"You men who live in this State have it largely in your hands to say how quickly victory shall come to the Progressive Party in the country, because all the States in the Union look to New York, and what you do here is of importance to every other State. If you show apathy in this State, so will the country at large. But if you show an earnestness to win, you will electrify the country and the other States will follow your example."

In speaking of the Democratic Party Mr. Murdock said:

"I believe that the Democratic Party is on the verge of an internal explosion, and before March, 1916, there will be an eruption in Congress. The young men of the party have tired of the game and the way it is played by the older men, and these young men are bound to cause a blow-up that will lay the Democratic Party flat within the next six months.

Sees Chance for Taft.

"Believing that, and with the chance that the Republican Party will nominate William Howard Taft as its candidate for President, we have got a splendid fighting chance. If we mean business and put personal effort back of us, things are bound to happen, and a call will come for a vigorous candidate and a vigorous platform."

Speaking of the Constitution, Mr. Murdock said he was not familiar with the amendments, but he did know considerable about the men who had put them through.

"Mr. Root has recanted, but he has not joined the church," said Mr. Murdock.

William H. Hotchkiss and Judge William L. Ransom of the City Court favored the passage of the Constitution.

"In 1912," said Judge Ransom, "our platform was thought to be very radical, but now in 1915 it is conservative, and we see many planks in that platform recommended by the Constitutional Convention. It would be unfortunate if the Constitution wasn't carried."

Chairman Johnson appointed Michael Schaap of New York, Robert H. Elder of Kings, and Dr. L. B. Dorr of Erie as a committee to feel out the sentiment in the various counties as to the Constitution. They are to report their findings at a meeting to be held in this city within two weeks.

Suggestions as to the best way to get out a large enrollment were then made. It was decided to send through the State several hundred banners inscribed "Enroll in the Progressive Party under the Bull Moose emblem." Cards will be distributed to voters asking them to go to the polls and enroll in the Bull Moose column.

The conference will meet again at State Headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building on Thursday, Sept. 30. Progressive leaders from several States are to be the guests of Mr. Perkins and other New York Progressives at a dinner at the Hotel Manhattan tonight in honor of Mr. Murdock. Among the leaders who have been invited are William Flinn and E. A. Van Valkenburg of Pennsylvania; Everett Colby, Irving Taylor, and J. A. Hopkins of New Jersey; Herbert Knox Smith of Connecticut; Matthew Hale and Francis W. Bird of Massachusetts; H. P. Gardner of Maine, and William Savacool of New Hampshire.

INTERSTATE FIGHT OVER ODOR PLAGUE

Jersey Residents Join Those of Riverside Drive in Calling a Hearing to Abate Nuisance.

SEEK IMMEDIATE ACTION

Obnoxious Fumes, They Charge, Come from Chemical and Sugar Plants at Edgewater.

Residents of New Jersey living on the Palisades opposite that part of Riverside Drive between Eighty-sixth and 125th Streets, where residents of Manhattan long have suffered from acrid fumes and gases coming from the west bank of the Hudson River, will start a determined movement to have that nuisance abated when a public hearing, to which Riverside Drive property owners have been invited, is held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Borough Hall at Edgewater. The purpose of the hearing will be primarily to ascertain just how extensive is the suffering caused by the obnoxious fumes, and to take immediate steps to hasten action by the proper authorities.

When the wind is from the west the residents along the Manhattan side of the Hudson are distressed by the fumes, and when the wind is from the east Jersey citizens in Cliffside, Grantwood, Hudson Heights, and other adjacent communities suffer. Hundreds of Riverside Drive persons have made written statements showing that the fumes and odors not only caused exceeding discomfiture, but in cases of weak lungs and throat affections more serious consequences.

They first appealed to the Attorney General of New York, who assured them that a public nuisance in New Jersey was out of his jurisdiction. They then made an appeal to Governor Fielder of New Jersey to bring relief. In a letter of Dec. 3, 1914, he promised the Acid Fumes Committee of the West End Association, of which Franklin P. Duryea was Chairman, that he would "take all steps possible to secure relief" if the offenders were pointed out. Complaints were then referred to Mayor Mitchel, and Dr. Joseph Sbears, General Sanitary Expert, and Dr. A. K. Smith, Sanitary Inspector of the Board of Health, were directed to trace the fumes.

They subsequently reported that they had traced odors of sulphur dioxide or trioxide to the plant of the General Chemical Company at Edgewater, and an odor of burned sugar to the plant of the Corn Products Company. The origin of the gases as found by the Health Department expert and engineer immediately was made known to Governor Fielder, but the fumes still hover alternately over the Palisades and Riverside Drive.

The movement inaugurated by the Riverside Drive and west side residents was unanimously indorsed by persons on the Palisades.

At the time the report of the Health Department investigators was made public S. H. Steele, President of the General Chemical Company, said:

"We have spent and are still spending large sums of money constantly to conserve these gases which some persons suppose we turn loose into the air. In reality, if all the gases of which the Riverside Drive residents complain escaped from our plant we would have to stop paying dividends. We will welcome an investigation by any committee of residents and experts authorized to inquire into the source of these gases. We will co-operate with them in every way, and if it should be found that we can help to abate this nuisance we shall be only too happy to do everything in that direction."

The Hudson Heights Protective Association which began the first organized fight against the gases nuisance on behalf of the Jersey citizens will be well represented at the public hearing this afternoon.

1,805 ENTER CITY COLLEGE.

Registration for Fall Term Shows Increase of 400.

The College of the City of New York opened yesterday with a registration of 1,805 students, an increase of 400 over last year. Students to the number of 1,780 registered in the Townsend Harris Hall Preparatory School, which is connected with the college, but owing to lack of facilities it is believed by the Faculty that a number of students will be forced to go to other high schools. In the opinion of Dean C. L. Brownson of the college department, the registration of the institution will be increased to 1,800 students before the Fall term is over.

The only change in the Faculty is the resignation of Dr. Morris A. Brisco as instructor in political science. Dr. Brisco was recently appointed to head the department of political science in the University of Iowa.

CAPT. N. A. GRAY SUED AS WAR CONTRACTOR

Reputed German Agent Named in Action Over Purchases for the Allies.

PARTNER DEMANDS PROFITS

Asserts Syndicate Has Arranged for $12,000,000 Deals—Injunction Is Issued.

The recent stories accusing Captain Newenham A. Gray of being here in the interest of the German Government and not for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the Allies are recalled by a suit filed against him in the Supreme Court. Besides the accusation of sailing under false colors socially and so gaining an introduction to the Army and Navy Club, the Captain was said to be an object of interest to the Federal Government, which was investigating his antecedents in an effort to find out if he was seeking our army and navy secrets for the benefit of Germany.

The suit against the Captain grew out of his activities in getting contracts in the interest of the Allies. The plaintiff is Frank E. Webb and the co-defendants are Robert Michaelis and Nathaniel G. Prince. Englishmen interested in getting war contracts from the Allies, and J. Hunter Byrd and George L. Maxwell of St. Louis. Captain Gray has an office at 11 Broadway.

In his complaint Mr. Webb said that he was jointly interested with the defendants on all of the contracts obtained in behalf of the Allies and that everything was going along swimmingly when Byrd and Prince organized the Imperial Contracting Company to take over the obtained contracts for the purpose, it was alleged, of depriving the other members of the syndicate of their share of the profits.

A temporary injunction was issued by Justice Delehanty restraining the distribution of any profits pending the suit. It was said that contracts amounting to $12,000,000 had been obtained by the syndicate and that among the orders received was one for 100,000,000 rounds of cartridges and 12,000,000 rifles for the British Government and 25,000 horses for the Italian Government.

So far only one of the defendants has answered Mr. Webb's complaint. That was Mr. Byrd, who said that Mr. Webb was introduced to him as an expert in all classes of war munitions, and especially in textiles, but that later Mr. Webb admitted he was not an official textile inspector for the French Government, as he was represented to be, and that the representation he had been an army Captain in the Philippines was also false. The nearest he had got to being connected with the army was to file numerous applications with the War Department to be appointed to the Quartermaster General's department, but he failed in receiving this recognition.

Captain Gray was recently accused in a newspaper of having incorrectly described himself as having once been connected with the British Army. It was said that the army records did not contain his name. When the Captain was asked about the accusations made against him he refused to answer.

Woods Back at Police Work.

Police Commissioner Woods returned to Police Headquarters yesterday after a vacation. The Commissioner said he had spent a week hunting in the Canadian woods with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

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RED HAT FOR IRELAND?

Renewed Suggestion That He May Soon Be Created a Cardinal.

ROME, Sept. 19, via Paris Sept. 20.—Because of jealousies that inevitably would be aroused by selecting new Cardinals among the belligerent nations, and also on account of the difficulties that foreign Cardinals would encounter in coming to Rome, the Pope has hitherto let it be understood that he would not call another Consistory until the war is over. But owing to vacancies in the Sacred College—the last new Cardinals having been created May 19, 1914—the idea of a Consistory is again rumored in Vatican circles.

It is being suggested that the Pope will not create Cardinals belonging to the belligerent countries, but appoint only those living in Rome or neutral countries. In this case, it is said, Archbishop Ireland of the United States may be included.


Says RHEINAROON "It's queer how soon A full case disappears."
With brew so good, of course it would-
'Tis Rheingold, best of beers.
Rheingold Beer
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1915.

THE PROBLEM STILL UNSOLVED.

One who soberly views the situation in Mexico in all its aspects can derive no encouragement from the latest action of the Pan-American conference. Peace seems as far off as it was a year ago. The best we can hope for, unless the Administration adopts a new plan of action on its own account, after the last meeting of the South American diplomats with Secretary LANSING, now set for Oct. 9, is a continuance of the guerrilla warfare between VILLA and ZAPATA on one hand and the not very effective forces of CARRANZA on the other. The worst to be feared, in case VILLA and his associates get the impression from the reports of that meeting that the United States Government has committed itself to recognition of CARRANZA, would be an attempted invasion of American territory which would have to be resisted by our soldiers and might be the beginning of enforced intervention.

There are unauthenticated reports of extensive military operations contemplated by the Carranzistas. To counterbalance these are trustworthy reports of four or five separate attacks by the Villa and Zapatista troops on the environs of the Mexican capital, one at Xodrimilco, which is about as far from the National Palace as East New York is from Times Square. The privations of the populace in Mexico City have not been relieved, and the American residents have appealed to the Red Cross not to discontinue its work. The outrages continue in the northwest. Yet the Latin-American diplomats seem to be convinced that CARRANZA has established a Government which merits recognition. The Washington correspondent of The World, which has editorially favored CARRANZA, declares that "nobody in "Washington wants CARRANZA personally recognized except the paid "agents and the potential concession "grabbers." If President WILSON does not recognize the wholly inefficient Government of this weak, irascible Coahuila lawyer after Oct. 9, what will he do?

CARRANZA is afraid to leave his hiding place in Vera Cruz to go to Mexico City. His distrusts his own soldiers. He is trying to secure the support of the American people through the work of hired advocates and dispensers of "news." Recognition of him, in the circumstances, might, as we have pointed out, force us into intervention. We do not want to intervene. We have no desire to occupy Mexico or to be at war with its inhabitants. CARRANZA'S argument, however, that we have no right to make suggestions to him touching the internal affairs of Mexico is merely bombastic nonsense. It is our right and our duty to adopt every possible peaceable means to bring about the restoration of order in the neighboring republic. By our historic policy we have virtually made ourselves responsible to the European Governments for the losses they have suffered. Vast sums of English, German, French, and Spanish money have been invested in Mexico. If we do not act presently the European creditors will be inclined to take the matter in their own hands. Are the American people to be expected to view that sort of thing complacently? As for the American lives sacrificed, the $800,000,000, more or less, of American investments in Mexico, the property of our citizens destroyed, we are not expected to mention such things. A writer in The Independent suggests an immediate embargo on the shipment of all arms and ammunition to Mexicans of all factions, supported, if necessary, by a blockade of the seaports. That would be a somewhat severe course to take, but as 75 per cent. of the Mexican people have had nothing to do with the war, except to suffer the privations it has caused, it would be, at least, humane, and it would serve in time to stop the fighting. The Pan-American experiment having failed, as it now seems, (for its only effective outcome would have been the acceptance by CARRANZA of the suggestion made in the note of Aug. 11,) some other course must be adopted at Washington or the havoc will continue in Mexico until the European Powers interfere.

THE KERNEL OF IT.

A year ago it would have seemed foolishly unnecessary to state such an elementary fact as that which the Rev. Dr. CHARLES A. EATON so admirably stated in his sermon of Sunday:

We must let all the world know that American citizenship is a sacred thing, and its rights cannot be violated by any one anywhere without a reckoning.

But today it must be regretfully admitted that it is necessary to say such things, and even to defend them, to restate the axioms. All over the country there are Americans busily engaged in denying what formerly passed for the most self-evident truths. If they do not deny them in words they do by acts. It is being argued that there is something truculent and militaristic about taking any action to preserve the sacredness of American citizenship or to call to a reckoning any one who violates its rights.

We even see public men proposing that when the American right to use the high road to Europe is violated American citizens should stay off it to avoid trouble. Not from persons so highly placed, but with ugly frequency, we hear it said that the men, women, and children who have lost their lives were pleasure seekers who went at their own risk, and that other Americans should not be troubled on their behalf. There has grown up in the country a strange, slack conception of citizenship, its rights and duties, which will some day have a dreadful recoil.

For the basis of governmental action in behalf of injured citizens is not vengeance; it is protection for those who are left. It is the same basis on which rests the idea of police action and punishment by law in city and State; not that the man who took another's life or property should be punished in a spirit of vengeance, but that the next man who walks that way may be safe. It is the concern, not of the Lusitania's dead, but of every living American, that American citizenship should be respected; and if it be put on no higher ground, it is the selfish personal concern of every one of us. It ought not to be necessary to say such things. A year ago it would not have been. For the creation of a body of ignorant opinion which makes it necessary to say them, the men who have lent their aid to it should blush, and may some time have occasion to repent.

THEY CAN AFFORD TO WAIT.

A week from today the New Jersey primaries will be held. The first day of registration fell in the untimely savage heats, and the percentage of stayaways was even unusually ample. Next Tuesday duty may call considerably louder, but a placid indifference about the woman suffrage amendment seems to prevail among the voters. The woman suffragists are alert and active. They have engaging orators. Their methods and demonstrations are various. They strike the eye. They clutch the attention. They are heard respectfully. The politicians are as polite to them as they know how to be. How sincere are pledges made casually in the street or elsewhere in response to requests from comely advocates of the Cause will be known on the night of Oct. 19. At present the only streak of visible and audible enthusiasm is with the women who want the vote. The menfolks who are to give it to or withhold it from them are for the most part painfully inert, "apathetic" is the classical political adjective of description.

It is the offest of "off" years. Politics is but a faint expectation, a query. The great events abroad and their multiple results and replications here, economic, financial, and sentimental, fill the mind, to the exclusion, in a measure hitherto unknown, of purely domestic questions. Even our bread and butter is become an international matter. The scope of the American mind has been enlarged. Our long provincialism has been stirred, is being shaken off. We are not merely spectators of the tragedy of national destinies in Europe; we are affected vitally. A renaissance of prosperity, the gigantic rising of the United States to the seat of financial world power, is going on before our eyes. New trade opportunities and expansions await. Grave international controversies and injuries are still unsettled. Resentments and divisions, born of the war, and alien agitation and interference exist among the people. What hope at such a time is there for woman suffrage?

If women were subject to actual oppression and wrong, irremediable save by arming them with the ballot, there would be no languor among the voters even now. But paper chains won't clank. It is not apparent that the women are suffering "injustice." Their legal position has been steadily ameliorated. In influence, education, range of occupation, economic and social freedom they have steadily advanced. Why this haste to make voters of all the women of legal age in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts because some women in those States want to vote, how many or what proportion nobody knows and the suffragists seem content not to know?

Before a suffrage amendment is approved in any State a house-to-house canvass, a census fairly conducted by pro and anti enumerators together, should determine whether the majority of the women of the State is pro or anti. To thrust on all a responsibility ardently desired by some would be an "injustice" to the former and at least a doubtful advantage to the State. Let the woman suffragists wait. Their "reform" is not ripe. It is viewed with indifference, doubt, or hostility by a great number of men, with indifference or hostility by a great number of women. The suffragists have to win these if they can. Meanwhile, presumably, they will be educating themselves for political and public life. They will come to it, if they come to it, better prepared. Postponement will be for their own good and that of the State. It seems to be the opinion of the politicians that the motion to postpone will be carried.

THE PEACEMAKER.

Dr. WILLIAM FORGO of this city was wafting Mr. BRYAN over the sea a few days ago to bring peace to a world in arms. In his ardor to close the gates of Janus the olive bearer would "for love of the cause not only "sacrifice his time, but also pay his "expenses." A heroic resolve, a sublime altruism. If the country was loath to lose that familiar voice, it felt that its loss was Europe's gain. It was resigned. If the parting would be melancholy it was a comfort to know that the missionary was an unselfish volunteer and on nobody's salary list.

Some cog has slipped. Some evil genius has frustrated virtus. Dr. FORGO'S and Mr. BRYAN'S hope has been disappointed. On Sunday Mr. BRYAN was in Boston, speaking on arbitration and war referendums, the intermezzo of parts ons and two by a band. "He received, it is understood," says a TIMES dispatch, "$1,500 for his appearance." The gates of Janus are still wide open. The apostle of peace is still reluctantly compelled to take gate money. Why must there be an awakening from so fair a dream? Who has kept peace and BRYAN from the outstretched hands of Europe?

AN UNSENTIMENTAL TRANSACTION.

There should be no sentiment in business, or almost none. It may be that business sometimes ruins sentiment, but, on the other hand, it is absolutely certain that sentiment enough will ruin business. For the sake as much of one as of the other they should be kept apart. If we should choose to give food, blankets, war hardware, guns, and ammunition to a belligerent whose cause we wished to see prevail that would be sentiment, and nobody's business. It would incidentally be war. But so long as we are selling these things, taking in payment therefor the buyers' promises to pay, by all means let it be held to a business basis.

There ought to be as little sentiment as difficulty about placing in this country a joint Anglo-French loan up to a billion dollars. We have three billions of credit potentiality lying idle in our banks. Our power to lend has only been discovered. It has limits, but they are undiscovered. They will assert themselves in time. Meanwhile, it is altogether a matter of good business—that is, of what the borrowers can afford to pay and what we can afford to take.

Since the conference on ways and means and terms began we have heard a lot about the sentimental aspect of the transaction. England for the first time in history is obliged to borrow. She is, therefore, stiff and awkward, but really very certain of having popular sentiment on her side. That is nonsense. We are sure the English Commissioners have never encouraged it. In any way you please to argue it, the case comes back each time to a simple matter of terms. And if the Commissioners think that 5 or 5½ per cent. is a very dear rate at which to sell British credit abroad, we beg to remind them that to sell its credit at home, where sentiment should count for something, the British Government had in one year to raise its rate of interest from about 3 to 4½ per cent., and to guarantee the last buyers against loss. The 4½ per cent. war loan last Summer carried a conversion clause permitting holders to exchange at par for higher interest-bearing issues in event of the Government having to raise the rate again. The Government, to sell its war loans at home, was obliged to make them very attractive. To sell a war loan here is has only to make it attractive, and if it be attractive enough, pro-German or any other kind of sentiment may be altogether disregarded.

GOVERNMENT HELP FOR COTTON SPECULATORS.

At the President's request his secretary yesterday called attention to the President's view that Southern banks should content themselves with a rate of interest 2 per cent. above that which they themselves pay for money lent to cotton planters preferring to hold their cotton for higher prices rather than accept the current price. It might be that the banks would accept the advice and yet the President's benevolent intention might fail of fulfillment.

This is not a theory, nor a supposition without a basis in recent experience. The fact is that those who wish to borrow in anticipation of higher prices care little for the rate of interest they pay, so much greater would be their profits if their expectations of an advance were realized. What the planters preferring to hold their crop rather than sell it care about is the amount which they can borrow rather than the interest they must pay. What the lenders think about is the amount they surely can realize from the collateral in the event of the borrowers' views of the market being wrong. This is the point upon which last year's proposal was wrecked, some paltry thousands being applied for of an amount available for loans aggregating $135,000,000.

The trouble was not about the interest, but about the margin, the views of the bankers being incompatible with those of the persons for whose benefit the capital was pledged by benevolent capitalists. Now the Government takes the place of the subscribers of last year's unwanted loan, and there is similar scant appreciation of this year's benevolent proposal. The planters are not rushing their staple into the warehouses provided for the purpose, and the President of the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union tells why. They want loans "to explre at the option of ths farmer," and they are weary of the talk about loans on other terms. They want the loan to run until the market is right, and the bankers want a due date for their advances. If the market should prove disappointing the planters' losses would exceed their interest due as much as their profits would exceed them if the market went right. It is because the bankers think that those who would profit by the rise should take the risk of the fall that the plan to help the planters sticks on the ways.

Incidentally it may be added that the planters are doing better than might have been expected. Their crop is worth nearly 4 cents more a pound than a year ago, when the low price warned them not to raise too much. If they disregarded the warning why should the Government interest itself to save them from the results of neglecting bankers' advice? There could be no better way of providing a cotton problem for next year.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Is Size of Earnings Reprehensible?

Of several puzzling passages in the truly remarkable "confession" made by Dr. HILLIS from the pulpit of Plymouth Church on Sunday, perhaps the one lending itself most easily to comment of an interrogative sort is that in which he said:

> In the interest, also, of other plans, not selfish in nature, I decided to invest a sum of money which I had accumulated as a lecturer and writer. I am ashamed to say how much the sum was, in view of the low wages paid to poor working people.

Evidently the compunction of Dr. HILLIS is due to a present feeling on his part either that he had been paid for his writings and lectures more than they were worth, or else that as a clergyman he had no right to earn money in a way that for another man would be perfectly honest.

The first theory of his regret or remorse ascribes to him what most people would call a morbid sensitiveness, for certainly the American public was under no compulsion either to read or to hear the doctor if it didn't want to do so, and it paid for these privileges a price established in a free and open market. As for the other explanation, where is he going to draw the line as marking what material recompense a clergyman as such can, and what he cannot, in consistency with his obligations, receive from those whom he serves? At one extreme is the contention, not infrequently made in the past, that he should get nothing at all, and at the other that he should take whatever his abilities command. Common practice probably leans in the latter rather than in the former direction, for few indeed are the clergymen who hesitate, when opportunity offers, to progress from minor to major charges, with the incidental advance from a small to a large salary.

That the income of Dr. HILLIS exceeded "the wages paid to poor working people"—that it even exceeded them by much—hardly proves it to have been excessive, especially as, in earning it he presumably intended not to harm, but to help, the poor working people toward better remuneration, and not improbably did so, either by improving their characters and elevating their ambitions or by touching the hearts of their employers. It seems needless for Dr. HILLIS to reproach himself for having had a considerable sum of money with which to go into timber speculations. His fault, if any, was in going into them and subjecting himself to subsequent—distractions.

His Plaints Grow Wearisome.

If Dr. DUMBA were wiser or better advised, he would realize how much more admirable and provocative of sympathy it is to accept failure as the fortune of war and to make the best of whatever poor circumstances permit than it is to assume and maintain the attitude and tone of the man with a grievance.

Grievances, even when real, are rarely of intense, never of permanent, interest to other people, and when they are unreal—when the troubles that have befallen one are the natural and inevitable results of one's own actions—then pulling a long face and declaiming against the injustice of the world and its inhabitants is absurd at first and soon becomes intensely wearisome.

Dr. DUMBA'S grievances are not real. To make out a seeming case he has had to convince himself and is trying—quite hopelessly—to convince others that his recall was demanded because he called attention to certain laws of Austria-Hungary. His long letter of protest and complaint to Secretary LANSING contains not a line about his proposal to break down an important American industry, the perfect legality of which had recently been proclaimed to himself and his Government. It does contain many lamentations over the fact that the conditions created by the war, not by the United States, have decreased his facilities for communication with Vienna.

Our Department of State, naturally, sees no need to answer his letter, though probably a brief acknowledgment of its receipt will be made. Dr. DUMBA might well be "thinkin' on his marcies" instead of exploiting imaginary wrongs or real misfortunes. His treatment has been much milder than he had reason to expect after the nature of his activities had been discovered, for he has been spared the humiliation of a forced departure, and he has not been subjected to the slightest manifestation of public resentment. It is understood here that he merely tried to serve his country according to his lights, and, if only his would subside into becoming silence, most people would be at least a little sorry for him, just as most people were for poor SACKVILLE-WEST, who was more heavily punished for a slighter offending.

He Gave Advice on Hyphens.

Utica celebrated last week the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, in which the Thirty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers, composed chiefly of Herkimer County men, took a prominent part and suffered heavy losses. There was a big parade of surviving veterans and admirers who marched in their honor, and then, of course, there were speeches in the park where the hero of Oriskany sits on his horse and observes the passage of the changing years.

Of the orations, most attention seems to have been earned and won by that of FRANZ SIGEL, Department Commander of the Sons of Veterans, who started by saying, "I stand before you a full-blooded German," and then proceeded to talk in a highly unhyphenated way. Pride in his origin he confessed, or rather proclaimed, but he declared himself as American as any of his hearers—not German-American, but plain American. There were some, he said, who failed to mark the distinction, and he added:

> "In failing to do so they fail to live up to that pledge they made when they were naturalized. It is for them I speak; that they may take thought on the subject, and so thinking may modify their future conduct, and become real American citizens. I think that they will do this, never forgetting the line of demarcation that runs hard and fast between political allegiance and sentiment for the homes of their fathers."

Danger in Rooting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now, with the advent of the football season, Umberto Sorrentino, the famous Italian concert singer, issuss a warning to his friends among the young men and women singers of America. This is to the effect that "rooting" for their favorite football team is one of the most dangerous, or even disastrous, things that they can possibly do with a singing voice, for it is likely to result in either a strained condition of the vocal chords or in a laryngitis or pharyngitis from which it may take weeks fully to recover, if, indeed, recovery is ever complete.

The game is highly exciting, no doubt, and the individual players may possibly derive considerable psychological stimulus from the yells and shouts of encouragemsnt or admonition of their friends. But it is a practice that safely can be indulged in only by those who are leather-lunged and copper-throated. Indeed, these glorious peals of sound that sweep down the gridiron fields are identical—so far as technical production is concerned—with high notes taken at top voice. And all students of musical history know that the famous tenor, Rubini, actually fractured his collarbone while singing a double forte on B flat. The recent accidsnt to a contralto soloist in a Connecticut church choir is also fresh in the musical mind. This young lady, while attempting an unusual note, burst an artery in her throat. The accident, needless to say, terminated fatally.

E. F. BOWERS, M. D.

New York, Sept. 18, 1915.

Islands to Pawn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem that if Great Britain is unable to provide collateral securities of unquestioned value for the loan which it is proposed to float in this country, a security of another character is available.

It has long been a matter of historical observation that Great Britain alone of all foreign nations maintains a chain of fortified positions at no great distance parallel to the coast of this country. A security of a definite character and of a certain value would be found in the mortgage of Bermuda, Jamaica, and British Guiana. A historical parallel would be found for such a course in the history of Sweden.

The good faith and intentions of any nation under existing conditions of government may be undoubted, but no one can foretell the effects of revolution, which, as past history has shown, has resulted in repudiation of political and financial obligations. The pledging of such definite possessions as those suggested would eliminate any question of this character.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.

New York, Sept. 18, 1915.

Accidents from Women Drivers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to Magistrate House's opinion of woman drivers of automobiles, I have compiled in three years' term as county physician of Bergen County, N. J. During that time I saw the results of many automobile accidents and in no case was a woman the driver of either car where two automobiles were involved. It seems to me that if the Magistrate's opinion of woman were to be regarded as sound, there should have been at least "one little woman" out of all this considerable number of drivers too weak to control his car or who "lost his head."

S. E. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

Rutherford, N. J., Sept. 6, 1915.

Mr. Ching's Idea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now is the time to explore and expand the Chinese market, to uphold and maintain the John Hay open-door policy in China, to safeguard American interests there and in the Pacific, and to free the Far East from influences detrimental to American interests. The recovery and the maintenance of American commerce in China are of equal, if not of greater, importance than the interest on the proposed billion-dollar loan in the long run. It would not only safeguard American interests in the Orient and in the Pacific, but also strengthen the Chinese-American friendship.

WALTER CHING.

New York, Sept. 18, 1915.

A PROTEST AND—A PLEA.

A brown sail adrift in the twilight,
That was golden an hour ago;
A white rift of waves on the harbor,
Where the Autumn's first "northers" blow.

A brown cheek aflush 'neath my finger,
Grown paler now under my touch;
Because I would bid Summer linger,
Ah, Sweet! do I ask too much?

I have followed your feet thro' the shallows
O'er many a sun-baked beach;
And waited beside you at moonrise,
When the silence of each spoke to each.

Were you then but the moth of a season?
Your bright wings now drooping and sere?
Or—will you listen to reason,
And still go on loving me, dear?

EDNA MEAD.

THREE WAYS OF REASONING.

How American Feeling May Be Classified Roughly.

Tannersville, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper there was a letter from Mr. E. Woodward Duke, Assistant Secretary of the National Security League, in which he asks if "some of your readers would kindly explain that mysterious 'kink' in human nature which has, in spite of some loud talking, prevented a general rush of red-blooded Americans to arms or to preparedness, although for months the papers have devoted a great deal of space to this subject—the facts are well known."

We know that the average American is not a coward or a "softy." It is just possible he has been thinking carefully. "If my soldiers should stop to think carefully," said Frederick the Great, "not one of them would remain in the ranks."

We have had in the last year a problem stiddenly penetrate our consciousness which was at once a national and a personal one. Putting aside those who had already made up their minds that the time had come in the development of the human race to give up collectively what we had long since given up individually—the reliance upon force to settle disputes—most people fall, I think, roughly speaking, into three classes.

It was perfectly natural, after the shock of seeing Europe in a cataclysm, that our first sensation was one of fear lest the same thing happen to us, as we realized we were absolutely unprepared for war in the modern European sense. Our first impulse was to get ready, and get ready quickly, for anything that might happen. We must have soldiers and sailors, submerines, aeroplanes, dreadnoughts, and big guns! A number of young men, with imaginations easily fired, made up their minds over night, joined camps, talked about war, and rushed into print. It was a new, overpowering idea, coupled with an inherited instinct. Unfortunately, such men are apt to be physically the most fit. Their loss to the nation would be an irreparable one. They are needed as fathers. These men, and the women like them, who formed numberless "committees," are the first class. They have what might be called primitive patriotism; they are brave, energetic, and sincere, but their reasoning is immature.

The second class is composed of those who talk the most and the loudest and call other people "cravens," "pusillanimous," "peace at any price," "cowards," "softies," and "old women." They are exceedingly apt to be themselves old men, those who would be most unlikely to see any active service. They form a definite, distinct type—a head-shaking, eye-mapping, cane-twirling type! They also have their counterparts in the fair sex. Quite unconsciously they give one the idea that it is their personal safety and their own interests on which their minds are fixed.

In the third class are those who, at the outset, went through the same mental process as the first class, but who have more elastic minds and who, unlike Frederick the Great's soldiers, are stopping to "think carefully." They realize that the whole European civilization is built on the idea of force. That Germany is by far the most extreme example does not blind them to the fact that all the warring nations have sinned; that they have all relied on force and secret diplomacy rather than upon law and fair dealing; that it is a system which is an anachronism and which has failed more utterly than anything else within the range of their knowledge has failed. They have eyes to see and ears to hear, and they have used them.

The belief that we have got beyond the dispensation of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" is very strong in many minds. The pacifist's idea is as yet an unpopular and colorless one. It is only in the making, but I submit that the feeling in the air is the reason many strong, courageous, adventurous young men are thinking twice before they turn their backs on the greatest chance they will ever have to help free the human race from the dreadful obsession that the crime of war is inevitable and the fallacy that armed preparedness prevents it. Perhaps, too, they know some facts which are not in "the newspapers" about the international industry of war, which has had Europe in its clutches and has reached out its iron claw to us across the Atlantic. The appalling strides that the armament business is making in this country are enough to make one ponder what it is all for!

But if we are to be really a happy nation we must have as a positive end not a negative peace; we must make such horrors as the Eastland disaster impossible. Suppose the Eastland had been sunk because of criminal negligence on the part of German officials! The Lusitania is not a disgrace to us as a nation; Germany bears that odium. But the Eastland, with its upward of 1,500 dead, is our shame. Our failure in government has made such things possible.

A. A. M.

How to Write a Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Supplementing my recent letter concerning the desirability of regularity in the pagination of correspondence, allow me to quote a passage from Professor Edwin C. Woolley's "Handbook of Composition," Page 137, which I have just discovered:

> When four-page sheets are used all four pages may be written on. The letter should be so written that a person reading the first page has at his left the fold and at his right the coinciding edgee opposite the fold. If the substance of the letter occupies less than two pages of the sheet the first and third pages may be written on and the second be left blank. If the substance of the letter occupies more than two pages it is best, both on the ground of good usage and on that of the reader's convenience, that the pages be written on in their natural order, namely, 1, 2, 3, 4; not in the order 1, 3, 2, 4 or 1, 4, 2, 3. On the same grounds it is best that the lines of writing on all the pages be at right angles to the fold, not parallel with the fold.

New York, Sept. 20, 1915. A. L. W.

A Plea for Two Cats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the Side-a-Wee Home, 410 East Thirty-eighth Street, there are two cats that have never been separated, and now ask for a good home together. They belonged to a poor little old lady who is no longer able to pay her lodging in a tenement house and has to be sent to a public institution, where she is not allowed to keep her cats with her. Besides making this dear old lady happy, whoever takes these cats will find them pets well worth having. Miss Champion, Secretary of the Side-a-Wee, and an authority upon the subject, vouches for them eugenically and as to character and disposition.

There have been many requests for the cats individually, but will THE TIMES help us to find them a home where they will not be separated?

A. D. B.

New York, Sept. 20, 1915.

Nurses in Marseilles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In her communication to THE TIMES Elizabeth Van Slyke says she found that the men in the military hospital in Marseilles were suffering from neglect because they had only one orderly for 200 or 300 men, and the Sisters on duty were prohibited by their religious profession from giving them many kinds of services.

I have had three years' training in a Sisters' hospital, as well as five years' special work, and I never once knew or heard of one thing in their religious profession prohibited them from doing to help, or relieve in any way, man, woman, or child. It would be very inconsistent for a woman to enter a religious order to do nursing and have the same order prohibit her from doing it.

MARGARET A. JONES, R. N.

New York, Sept. 11, 1915.

Label It Poison.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the article under the head "Bottle up War" I so thoroughly enjoyed its suggestion that I would like to make another. After it is bottled label it "Poison."

Babylon, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1915. S. E. R.

WHAT STUFF THE GUARD IS MADE OF.

Views of a Regular Army Officer Detailed as Instructor of State Militia—Harsh Discipline Makes a Soldier.

By ALBERT T. RICH,

Captain Seventy-first Infantry, National Guard, State of New York; First Lieutenant Third United States Infantry.

New York, Sept. 18, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do the persons writing letters about the National Guard continually harp on and sneer at ths fact that it is requisits that the national guardsman be prepared for service with the regulars? Is not the average guardsman capable of being trained to a state of preparedness as well as the regular? I have found in the time that I have been detailed with the National Guard that the average guardsman is very keen about his military work and is anxious to be a soldier ready and prepared to defend his State and country with the same spirit as the regular. I do not believe that he is influenced to a great extent when he enlists by the fact that he is going to wear a gaudy uniform or that he will be entitled to wear his uniform on special public occasions, such as dances, receptions, &c.

One of your correspondents wrote: "He would never have enlisted if he had supposed he would be persmptorily called in the regular service for any length of time and if he believed such to be the case now he would take his discharge at the earliest possible moment."

The writer must realize that a great majority of the men who enlist in the National Guard are married men and he places a stigma on their attempt to display their loyalty and patriotism. A married man realizes that he is placing his services at the disposal of his State and his country, and I firmly believe that he would unhesitatingly offer his service in time of war. A man when he enlists should provide for such a contingency and arrange for the future support of his family. I feel confident that practically all the married guardsmen that answered the call in 1898 had previously arranged for their families. A man who does not arrange for the future subsistence of his dependents would not become a suitable subject for any military training, and therefore would not be desired in time of war.

Another of your correspondents said: "A day or two ago a Lieutenant wrote about the necessity for training the men of the Guard to take trenches at night. This is on a par with other twaddle that has appeared along that line, that the national guardsman should be equal to the regular, and does not take into consideration that the regular is a professional soldier and the guardsman is a professional clerk or has some other similar vocation."

I do not know who the Lieutenant was that wrote regarding the training of the national guardsmen to take trenches at night, but I desire to congratulate him on his conception of military training desired for the Guard. The close-order formations and drills are necessary for the purpose of instilling discipline, teaching precise and soldierly movements, and inculcating that prompt and subconscious obedience which is essential to proper military control. In my opinion the most important part of the education of a soldier is field training. The excellence of an organization is judged by its field efficiency. The field efficiency of an organization depends primarily upon its effectiveness as a whole.

A guardsman may be able to have his uniform tailored and his shoes polished for a parade or a social function and still not be a soldier in any sense of the word. A green recruit is fully able to cope with such circumstances and look very "pretty." It is the man who can apply himself to circumstances which would arise in field service and adapt himself that counts in the long run. In order that the soldier may be competent of executing common sense in time of war he must be trained in the various details which will arise at that time. He must be able to care for himself physically; cook his own meals with a handful of chips, and not require a fire that would require the combined efforts of an entire company to put it out; load wagons correctly, have a working knowledge of map reading, road sketching, reconnoitring, and selection of topographical positions; methods of signaling, care and preservation of his equipment, and innumerable other things. Full consideration is taken of the fact that the guardsman is in many cases a professional clerk, &c., but I have met very few guardsmen who would give this as an excuse for not gaining all the knowledge they could of field service.

I think that I can speak knowingly on this matter, as I have in the last year organized and drilled a company in the National Guard of this State, and I have found that the men, if properly instructed, will take a great deal of interest in both the armory close-order drill and the field service. I have questioned many noncommissioned officer of the Guard and have found that the general complaint is that they get altogether too little practical instruction in field work.

I have been credited with the desire to eliminate dances from the armories and substitute drills therefor by some of the Guard. Such is not the case. I most heartily approve of dances in the armories as a social relaxation which affords pleasure for the men and their friends. What I do contend is that if dancing interferes with the discipline and efficiency of the men, find some other means of social relaxation. A good soldier can soon be a good dancer, but a poor soldier would only be unsuited at a dance, for the reason that he would not have the pride of the well-instructed and disciplined soldier at heart.

I can state from personal observation that the soldier who has been trained in field service looks with some pity on those who have not had the opportunity of receiving ths same. Therefore, is it not better to train men to take trenches at night and allow them a feeling of pride than to deprive them of this merely because it is considered unnecessary to mix the professional military training with the professional civil training? The father of one of my men stated to me that his son had come back from camp filled with enthusiasm of the field service instruction that he had received there; that he knew how to handle himself if he should be sent out alone in active service on some important mission, and that he could control any number of men in his company in the field by merely using the arm signal code. The father spoke with a great deal of pride of his son, and said that it was a great thing for the National Guard to allow the young men to receive this field training, as it gave them training to act as individuals, and not as machines.

All men can gain by following the example of trained men, and I cannot conceive of any harm being done to the guardsman if he is trained as the regular is trained. I was told when I organized my company in this city that the regular army methods would not stand in the Guard by some that had a very slight conception of what such really was. The men "that knew and could understand" instructed me to use them. I did, and I know from results that my men have not been degraded in any way, but have apparently thrived under the harsh, brutal regular treatment. I know that while my company was at Camp Whitman many of the men of my company and of other companies visited the camp of the regulars (Thirtieth United States Infantry) and watched them at their work. I noticed many signs of copying their methods by my men. Does that indicate that the interested guardsman did not desire to become as proficient in the military work as the regular?

ALBERT T. RICH.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

Why One Moves to Promote Friendly Relations with the Other.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the people of America are waking up on commercial matters and making plans to become the bankers of the world, it will be well for them not to forget Russia. This immense nation is looking to us for supplies, capital, and a better understanding, as never before. A land of 170,000,000 people, it is reaching out to America with the hope of teaching us its life, its ideals and its desires, and it is time we were giving attention.

Recently published items about the establishment in this city of a Russky Narodny Dom, or Russian national house, and of the visit of the great commercial experts, such as the President of the Moscow Chamber of Commerce and others, to our shores emphesize the coming "rapprochement" of the two nations, in which we cannot help being benefited.

Not long ago there was organized in Petrograd, with offices at No. 48 Liteiny Prospekt, a "Society for the Promotion of Friendly Relations Between Russia and America," (Obshtchestvo Shlzheniya Mezhdu Rossieie i Amerikoi,) at the head of which is Baron Rosen, former Russian Ambassador to the United States, numberlog among its members some of the leading social and business lights of the empire, and which has the sanction of the Imperial Russian Government. The following statement of a circular letter recently issued by this society is translated for your readers:

> The war has wrought a great change in the life of Russia, and after the war is over it cannot and must not fall back into its old channels. We are undoubtedly faced with the necessity of beginning a new existence.
>
> Which of all the countries of the world can give us the necessary leading and instructive example in following that path?
>
> It is our deep conviction that the only country in point of territory, population, natural resources and general conditions that can adequately fulfill that function for us is the United States of North America. Here we can see an actual demonstration of the best means of applying science to agricultural occupations—how transportation systems can be organized over wide areas, various nationalities united in a harmonious whole and apparently incongruous elements fused into the national unit; &c.
>
> We are through with Germany, but, being in need of a long list of wares, of capital and of technical experts, (as there are things we do not produce,) and of a market for our raw material, we must seek another country, and such a one, along with England, should be the North American United States.

This address was signed by M. Pokhitonoff, a noted scholar and man of affairs of Petrograd, and distributed to Russian representatives in this country.

What are we doing to meet these earnest, far-sighted people? In Washington, D. C., at the Home Club of the Department of the Interior, a well-patronized Russian class has been organized, and employes of the Department of Commerce in that city are taking up the study of the language in a practical manner. Russian is for the average American not more difficult than French to pronounce, but the grammar is not easy. Still, its beauty and richness amply repay our careful study, to say nothing of the big advantages of a commercial nature likely to flow from a command of the language by our students. Let us meet our Russian neighbors half way in their program of better acquaintance and improved commercial relations! AMERICAN.

New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

FAME IN SUSPENSE.

A Further Discussion of the Discovery of Hypochlorites.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have no desire to enter into discussion with Dr. Exeres de Aizugaray relative to the antiquity of the use of hypochlorites as disinfecting agents, but I wish to give credit where it is due.

First, it must be remembered that chlorine as an element was not discovered until 1774 by Scheele, just prior to the discovery of Priestly, and later, in the nineteenth century, calcium, sodium, &c., (which is lime,) were proven to be alkaline metals by Sir Humphrey Davey by use of the voltaic battery. Disinfectant qualities of chlorins in connection with calcium and sodium were noticed by Bertholet shortly after this, but its use cannot be dated further back than this early part of the nineteenth century, when Greyton Morveau and Duputren pointed out its value as a disinfectant; even then it was not generally used. In fact, its popularity dates

NEW WAR DRAMA DEEPLY IMPRESSIVE

"Moloch," by the Author of "Across the Border," at the New Amsterdam.

AN ELABORATE PRODUCTION

Able Playing in a Sincere and Unrelieved Picture of the Futility and Misery of War.

MOLOCH. A war drama in a prologue, three acts and an epilogue, by Beulah Marie Dix. In the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Robert.....Holbrook Blinn
Katherine.....Lillian Albertson
Roland.....Cornish Beck
Lydia.....Mrs. Thomas Whiffen
Gertrude.....Louise Rutter
Basil.....Creighton Hale
The Professor.....A. T. Wigney Percyval
Martha.....Ruth Benson
Phillip.....Paul Gordon
The Wooday Boy.....Sidney D. Carlyle
Frances.....Laura Iverson
Margaret.....Rosina Henley
Thomas.....Richard Dopont
A Major.....Edwin Brandt
An Adjutant.....Paul S. Bliss
A Sergeant.....Jules A. Ferrar
Another Sergeant.....Charles Rolfe
A Soldier.....A. P. Kays
Another Soldier.....A. H. Ebenbeck
A Third Soldier.....John Dupont
A Fourth Soldier.....Thomee Hill
A Major.....Redfield Clarke
A Lieutenent.....Gareth Hughes
A Command Boy.....Edmund Breese
A Trooper.....Dale Kennedy
Another Trooper.....Theodore C. Brown
A Third Trooper.....Harry Dean
A Fourth Trooper.....Vincent Phillips

"Moloch," a graphic and dread picture of war, was presented to New York for the first time last evening at the New Amsterdam Theatre. It is a play in five scenes by Beulah Marie Dix, the woman who wrote "Across the Border," and like that earlier work of her pen, this, too, is a protest raised in the theatre against war as something at once futile and unspeakably monstrous. The story of this grave play is one of misery unrelieved. Written with rare and unswerving sincerity, "Moloch" is arresting, vivid, impressive, and utterly cheerless.

Of all the war plays, long and short, that have come to the New York stage since Aug. 1 a year ago, this is of the finest and highest quality by far. It is closest kin to the preceding piece by the same author, but inevitably it provokes comparisons not with "Across the Border" but rather with "Under Fire" at the Hudson. The latter is the conventional war play; a superficially modernized but none the less recognizable military melodrama of the old style, a tale of valor, told to the strains of inspiriting martial music, and, from first to last, incorrigibly optimistic and entertaining.

"Moloch," on the other hand, is a dramatic study of war written in bitter earnest, and as such is just about as cheerful as Poland. To many of those who filed soberly out of the New Amsterdam last evening, there must have been something grotesque in the urgent clamor of the uniformed youth hurrying one and all to ascend forthwith to the gayety of the Midnight Frolic.

In a prologue, three acts, and an epilogue, "Moloch" tells the story of a family in a country made desolate by war. The country is unnamed, the enemy is unnamed, and, in this case, at least, this procedure has the curious effect of giving something of universality to the play. Through what is, after all, only the thinnest disguise, you recogniza England as the country, howaver, and the Germans as those spoken of throughout as "The Foreigners."

You see a peaceful community caught up in the rush of war newly declared. There are the young folk departing jauntily to the front; there is the glamour of it seen even through the tears of the women. The girls at the window are laughing and tossing roses down to the men marching by below.

That is an early picture. There are glimpses then of the invasion and of the firing line itself, but at the end you see just the wreck of that first home, a ruined and miserable household, listening incredulous to the news that their country has come to an open break with her late ally. The newa comea in just the same way as it had come before, and as though mechanically the same response is made.

Here is a suggestion of war as something unending, irresistible, insatiable. It echoes the title with its reference to

* * *

Moloch, horrid King, besmeared
With human sacrifice, and parents' teare.

There is conveyed, too, and with great subtlety and force, the suggestion of war as a nightmare, a dreadful adventure incredible to folk nursed and taught in the ways of peace, such as the people in this play—and such as we.

In the intervening scenca between prologue and epilogue, which are laid, both of war in action that are grisly enough. There is one intensely dramatic moment when a frail and gentle boy Lieutenant of the invading forcigners is stabbed in his sleep by a crazed woman in the house entering him.

There is another where a captive aviator, writhing with pain, is tortured by being put against a wall and told himself to give the signal to the men standing with guns aimed at his heart. Tiers is one episode in whatever conscript, made hopelessly by the half-witted youth of the woods, is shot down at his refusal to march to the firing line. These are but samples.

Mrs. Dix-Flebbe has dona her work intensely, and thare is good and meaty writing in the text of this play. Only in the epilogue does she become discursive and as if taking the cue from her, the players wall then, when a bearing as of people dazed and dulled would be richer in meaning.

For the most part the playing is admirable. All told, the conspicuous performance of the evening is given by Gareth Hughea as the young Lieutenant of the invaders. Is a brief role, which he makes very effective and touching. Mrs. Whiffen, the well-beloved, is delightful as the Spartan mother of the family, whose loyal devotion to the traditional standards is part of the quiet and significant irony of the play.

Creighton Hale is capital as a buoyant boy of a soldier and Holbrook Blinn, who did the staging, is effective in a negative rôle. Lillian Albertson plays with genuine feeling, and there are some good moments in Paul Gordon's performance, but he does not husband his forca for the outburst expected of him in the third act.

The production is on a buge scale, and it is admirably handled. "Moloch" is deeply impressive, but those who have had their tastes formed by the dramatic soda pop usually served over the Broadway fountain will feel considerable sympathy for the youthful usher who slipped away into the corner last evening to vent himself of this gravely uttered criticism:

"Pretty strong stuff!"

HARRIMAN WEDDING TODAY.

Nuptials of Son of E. H. Harriman and Miss Kitty L. Lawrence.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 20.—Miss Kitty Lanier Lawrance's wedding tomorrow to William Averell Harriman will he in Trinity Episcopal Church at 3 o'clock. Allen Blanchard Fenno, who married her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Turnura, will play the organ a half hour before the ceremony and for the service.

Dean William M. Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, a former rector of Trinity Church, Lenox, will perform the betrothal service, and the Rev. William Lawrence Wood, rector of the church, will officiate at the nuptial service and give the benediction.

Mrs. E. Henry Harriman, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, and Miss Carol A. Harriman arrived tonight at the Hotel Aspinwall, where they have the State suite. Coming tomorrow will be Judge and Mrs. Robert Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, and others.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 18th averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.19 cents; imported beef, 9.70 cents per pound.—Advt.

BERNARDI IN MANY ROLES.

Quick-Change Artist Makes His American Debut at Colonial.

Constantine Bernardi, a protean actor from the halls of Europe, made his American debut yesterday afternoon in the Colonial Theatre. Mr. Bernardi is reputed the greatest artist of his kind since Fregoli, and while he gave a remarkable demonstration of the art of the quick-change performer, the fact that he spoke English with a difficult accent served as a great handicap to his act.

Mr. Bernardi took the audience into his secret and by means of transparent scenery showed his dressers making the changes. On one sketch he gave distinct characterizations of a dozen people who visited a manager's office in the course of a few minutes. A few seconds was sufficient timo for him to jump from one costume to another and completely change his appearance. Then in the orchestra pit he conducted in disguises that transformed him into images of soms of the world's greatest composers.

His performance included aoms clever feats of magic, not the least baffling of which was his escape from a chair suspended in air in which he had been sitting hidden by a cloth. When the attendant removed the cloth and showed the empty chair he then revealed his own identity as Bernhardi bimself.

JAPANESE SOPRANO ARRIVES

Mme. Tamaki Miura to Sing Madama Butterfly—Belgian Artists.

Mme. Tamaki Miura, the Japaness operatic soprano, arrived yesterday on the Philadelphia from London to sing the title rôle in "Madama Butterfly" with Max Rabinoff's Russian Ballet and Opera Company when it opens in Chicago on Oct. 5. Mme. Miura has sang in opera in Europe and is the only prima donna of foreign opera in Japan.

Four Belgian operatic singers from Antwerp and Brussels arrived yesterday on the Lapland with the Order to give concerts through the United States and Canada for the benefit of the Belgian widows and orphans of the war. They are Mlle. Octavie Belloy, Jan Colignon, Mlle. Gabrielle Radoux, and Mlla. Daisy Jean. Willia Flanagan, an American tenor, who has been singing in Italian opera, is with them. They gave two concerts on ths steamsr on the way over.

French Actors Will Entertain.

M. Lucien Bonbeur of the Francb Theatre is to give a talk this afternoon at a meeting of the Westchester County Art Alliance, which is to be held at the home of Mrs. Walston Brown, in Dobbs Ferry. Members of the French company are alao to recite.

Albert D. Smith Left $1,498,882.

An accounting of the estate of ths late Albert D. Smith of Orange, who was head of the cotton commission house of A. D. Smith & Company of New York, was filed in the Surrogate's office in Newark yesterday, by the Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee. It showed the estate to be worth $1,498,882. The income, which goes to the widow and daughter, amounted to $77,079. They have a life interest in the estate.

STRAWRIDE IN NEWPORT.

Elliott C. B. Darlington Is Host at a Moonlight Picnic.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—Elliott C. B. Darlington, aon of Bishop and Mrs. James Henry Darlington, with Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr., as chaperon, gava a straw ride and moonlight picnic at Lawton's Valley tonight for young people, who journeyed to and from Newport in a large bus spread with straw. Under a bright moon they danced and cooked a hot supper in the valley. The guests were the Misses Barbara Norman, Ethel M. Hulin, Alexandra Dolan, Betty Pierson, Dorothy Willard, and Kate Brampton Darlington, and Garrick Mallery, Charles Warren Lippitt, Jr., Alexander Farnum Lippitt, John Sanford, Jr., Jack Morgan, Hermann Oelriche, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Theodore S. Grosvenor, Durant Bowers, Henry Seaton, and William McShana of Baltimore.

At the annual meeting of the Grave's Point Fishing Club Lispenard Stewart was re-elected President, Henry F. Eldridge, Treasurer, and Stuyvesant Lorrey executive committee. The club season closes Oct. 1 with a fish luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer and family returned to New York tonight.

Wednesday members of the Outar Fountain Fishing Club will have their annual outing and fishing contest for the C. Lanfear Norrie Cup.

Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff close their season on Oct. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt returned to Philadelphia tonight on the steam yacht Josephine.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

These are the new pleya the young season has brought forth, their stars, and the theatres in which they are to be found: "Hitchie-Trail Holliday," with Fred Nihlo, in the Astor Theatre; "Grumpy," with Cyril Maude in his famous characterization, at the Empire; "The Duke of Kinchaville" and "Rosalie," with Marie Tempest in the principal roles of both, at the Lyceum; "The House of Glass," a new melodrama, in the Candler; "The Boomerang," in the Belasco, "Under Fire," in war melodrama, each the theatre which they are to be found at; "Some Baby," at the Fulton; "Chin-Chin," the only play held over from last year, at the Globe; "Rolling Stones," in the Herris Theatre; "Common Clay," with John Mason and Jane Cowl, in the Republic; "Cousin Lucy," with Julian Elting as Lucy, at Cohan's Theatre; "Youns America," in the Gaiety Theatre. Ths spectacular film, "The Birth of a Nation," is still being shown at the Liberty. In this telegraph is a feature having preparadness for its theme is being shown.

In addition to the Italian protean actor, Bernardi, the new program at the Colonial includes T. Roy Barnes, who haa raturned to vandeville from his brief engagement in farce; Victor Morley and company in "An Earlier Army Man;" Lyons and Yosco in their familiar musical act, and Ida Brooks Hunt, who elnge eongs from her light opera rolee.

Wilton Lackaye appeared in tha dramatic playlet, "The Bomb," yesterday in the Alhambra Theatre. Arthur McWatters and Grace Tyson gava their "Revue of Revues," and Frances Dooley and Corinne Salea offered their amueing diversion which they call "That's Silly." "The Corridor of Time" was acted by Hallon and Fuller.

"The Surgeon," a playlet, was presented by Noah Berry, Marguerita Abbot and company yesterday at the American Roof. The Ogden Four appeared in a program of songs and Bud and Nellia Heim gave a comedy akit.

Roi Cooper Megrue'e melodrama of the trail of jewel smugglers, "Under Cover," which was last season's attraction at the Cort, began a week'e engagement yesterday at the Standard. Florence Malone Rockliffe Fellowes, Robert Druce, and Harry Crosby played the leading rolea.

In the York Theatre James Forbes's comedy of stage life, "The Show Shop," was acted. This is the amueing play produced last Sprlog in the Hudson, and Zelda Seare and George Sidney remain in their original roles.

"A Full House," Fred Jackson's farce of last Summor at the Longacre, is this week's offering in the Lexington Theatre. George Parsons, May Vokes, and Herbert Corthell, who were the principals of the original cast, continue in the roles they created.

"It Pays to Advertise," the Hackett-Megrua farce that had the longest run of any drama last aeason, at the Cohan, is the current attraction at the Bronx Opera House.

A new two-act hurleaque entitled "Two Husbands and One Wife," waa presented yesterday in the Columbia Theatre by the Girl Trust company. Frank A. Burr was the leading comedian and Maudie Heath and Nellie Francis were his principal assistants.

The Tip-Top Girls company began a week'e engagement at the Yorkville Theatre yesterday. Two one-act hurlesques and a vaudeville ollo were presented by a company that included the Princesa Luba Meroff, Frank Harcourt, Nellie Lockwood, and Helen Spencer.

The shades of Joe Weber and Lew Fields visited their old Music Hall last night. They were not epectral apparitions hu the projections of the two comedians on a screen from a film for which they acted. "Mike and Meyer's Children Elope" was the title of the picture in which Mr. Fields and Mr. Weber appeared in the characterizations made famous by them.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Eugena Brieux's drama "Damaged Goode," has been made into a motion picture by the Mutual Film Corporation. Richard Bennett and tha company that appeared with him in the original production acted the picturized version. A private showing of the picture will be given Monday morning at the Broadway Theatre.

Lou Tellegen, who returned last week from California, where he had been acting for the movies, is to be etarred in a new play by Jules Bois, a French dramatist and Academician.

SELL SODA CHECKS AS THEATRE TICKETS

Speculators Swindle Aliens at Movie Exhibition of "German Side of the War."

EIGHT PERFORMANCES GIVEN

Eager Crowds Watch Pictures, More Than 5,000 Gathering for Opening at 44th Street House.

Ticket speculators played a new game yesterday by selling soda watsr checks to some who could not read English in the crowds which lined up yesterday in front of the Forty-fourth Street and Forty-third Street entrancca to the Forty-fourth Street Thsatre, where the first moving picture exhibition of "The German Side of the War" was given. Advertisements of the show contained in large letters the word "Today," and this gave the impression to many tbat the pictures would be exhibited for one day only. Crowds were turned away at each of the eight performances which took place yesterday.

More than 5,000 peraons, many of whom complained in foreign tongues of the discomfort of being caught in such a jam, had gathered before the theatre before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when the first show started. Ticket speculators wormed tbeir way to the box office, bought all the tickets they could, and resold them to those in the rear of the crowd at prices advanced from 25 cents to 50 cents and $1.

When this way of making money was found too slow one of the speculators got the idea of selling the soda water checks, which were obtained from a store near at hand. These were only sold to those who, from ths thickness of their accent, were judged to be unable to read English. The soda water checks and the moving-pictura ticksts were both pink and ths same in gensral appearance.

Some of tbe soda-water checks were sold for $1 apiece, and others at 50 cents, the speculators shouting as they made sales that the show lastsd for one day only. At the beginning of each performance thers was a scramble at the entrance to the theatre, and the ticket takers were so hard pressed that many soda water checks were accepted before the fraud was discovered.

The men whose soda-water tickets were rejected made a furious protest and then went out into the street to look for the speculators. In the afternoon it became too hot for the soda-water ticket salesmen and they disappeared, but ordinary scalping continued at such a rate that the management of the theatrs telephoned to Inspector Dwyer for more policemen. Half a dozen policemen were on duty into the afternoon, and they put a stop to the resale of tickets. Many of the scalpers were pointed out to them, but no one in the crowd was found to make a complaint and no arrests followed. The show is to continue indefinitely.

The crowd was greater than ever for the evening showing. At 7 o'clock it ran from the entrance to the theatre, near Broadway, west to Eighth Avenue and then south to Forty-third Street. Thirty policemen kept the linea in order, and some of those near the front of the theatre were busy repelling scores who tried to get through the doors without undergoing a long probation in tbe line.

The crowd was so great that W. C. Willets, manager of the theatre, said he would keep on running exhibitions all night if necessary, but few got tired of waiting and went home, however, and the others were all able to see the show by 11 o'clock, when the eighth exhibition ended. According to Manager Willets, the house was filled to its capacity of 1,500 each time, or a total of 12,000 saw "The German Side of the War." With a policeman for every twenty feet of the line in the evening, the ticket speculators did not attempt to pursue their calling.

GERMANY ON THE SCREEN.

Movie Report on the Armies of the Kaiser at 44th Street Theatre.

The peculiar competence of the motion picture camera as a war correspondent was again attestad yesterday, when an extended cinema report on Germany at war was put on exhibition at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre under the direction of the enterprising F. Ziegfeld, Jr. Most of these deeply interesting pictures show the armies of the Kaisers on the French, Russian, and Italian fronts, and were taken by E. F. Weigle of The Chicago Tribune. One half of the proceeds are pledged to a German fund for the relief of blind and crippled soldiers. In the eighty minutes it takes the six reels to unfold there is afforded an impressive and depressing evidence of the smoothness, speed, and immensity of the German war machine.

You see soldiers setting forth in debonair fashion for the front, you see armless and legless soldiers being patched up in the hospitals. You see across a broad rolling field the dust of an interminable column, and you see a patch of woods grow suddenly and mysteriously populous with German infantrymen. You see the little machine guns that are necessary action, and the huge thirty-centimeter guns aimed at Przemysl, and tearing up tbe whole landscape when they are fired.

Some hint of the immense audience awaiting this movie record of a tour within the German lines was given by the box-office queue, which at times yesterday reached all the way to Broadway. It, too, seemed largely a German line, and the frenzied applause at the appearance of Wilbelm himself upon the screen could not have been outdone bad every seat been taken by reservists. But the pictures are interesting to all of us.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam) — Mrs. F. Ahearn, A. P. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Barnet, Miss Georgina Barnet, Mrs. A. Bertram, J. S. Biggir, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bride, Mrs. Philip A. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, J. C. Davis, Sir Thomas and Lady Ewing, Miss H. M. Ewing, Mrs. Pauline French, W. Gifford, J. W. Gilmore, W. P. Graham, Pierre P. la Have, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hooper, W. C. C. Hurt, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jowett, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Laing, Laurence Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. McClellan, Miss R. Mapleson, W. D. Mercier, Francis Nellson, M. P., Mrs. Nellson, W. O'Donnell Iselin, B. W. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Paton, W. H. Price, A. W. Savage, G. E. Scott, W. A. Taylor, Howard Taylor, Prince Poniatowski, H. S. Stuart, Haddon Chambers, and Granville Barker.

PHILADELPHIA (Liverpool.)—V. S. Andrew, Miss B. C. Bailey, E. A. Barnes, B. K. Burbeck, Mr. and Mrs. L. Burbidge, Miss A. Campbell, H. Cutler, R. W. Davis, A. J. Easton, Miss May Furlong, N. A. Gates, R. C. Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Hunter, Miss F. M. Law, W. E. Layland, A. J. Marr, Mrs. M. S. Moore, Professor and Mrs. R. G. Moulton, P. A. Price, H. Gordon Selfridge, W. P. Steele, Miss E. M. Taylor, Alfred Turner, J. S. Wall, Professor and Mrs. R. C. Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. W. Warden, Mr. and Mra. E. Wills, Sanford Wills, R. C. Wright.

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—Professor A. H. R. Buller, Miss C. A. Cara, J. E. Burgess, Mrs. A. J. Chivers, Miss E. B. Davis, Cecil Elmy, F. H. Grove, Miss H. M. Neshitt, A. G. Parker, Colonel Y. S. Smyth, Miss A. S. Tatam, Mrs. L. W. Topp, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Wandell.

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BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

ALEX. CARR AT THE PALACE.

He Shares the Honors with Sylvester Schaeffer.

Alexander Carr, late member of the sentimental firm of Potash & Perlmutter, returned to vaudeville yesterday afternoon as the leading player of a playlet called "An April Shower." It is considerably better than the average short play devised for the two-a-day, and, with its strong resemblance to the Fannie Hurst type of story, is just such a pocket-size comedy as might be written for David Warfield by the indefatigable Edgar Allan Woolf, who can write a vaudsville sketch to order and does so frequently. As a matter of fact, he did write "An April Shower" for and with Mr. Carr, who appears in it to advantags.

Sylvester Schäffer, the young German who can do so many things, does ten of them ranging all the way from painting in oils to feats of marksmanship. Josie Heather, an ultra-demure recruit from England, found favor with yesterday's large audience, and there is plenty of laughter left in the unreplenished antics of the Ward brothers. The taller Ward still squeals with greater virtuosity than any other artist on the American stage.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE PLANS.

Emanuel Reicher to Establish Stations for Membership Enrollment.

Emanuel Reicher has opened offices for the Modern Stage and the American People's Theatre, both of which were founded by him, in the Knickerbocker Theatre Building. Here information can be had about the plans of both societies, and free membership cards to the latter organization may be obtained. These cards will entitle the holdera to copies of a magazine to be published with each play free of charge. Twelve stations in various parts of the city where people may join the People's Theatre have been established.

In an interview published in THE TIMES Sunday with Mr. Reicher, he was quoted as saying that the season of the Modern Stage would consist of seven performances. It will be made up of seven programs, each month to have a single play or group of short plays.

BELL AS FINANCE CHAIRMAN.

Indianapolis Mayor Handled Contributions to County Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—Mayor Bell, who is on trial chargsd with fraud committed at the last election, was Chairman of tbe Democratic County Finance Committee in ths 1914 campaign, and was suggested for the position by County Chairman Fred Barrett, according to J. W. Joaeph, Treasurer of the Democratic Committee, who testified today. Jossph's memory bad to be refreshed from his testimony before the Grand Jury before he could say who suggested the Mayor for the position. Barrett was indicted with Mayor Bell.

"Some of the sub-treasurers reported to the Mayor's office in the City Hall," continued the witness. "The money collected by them is not accounted for in my report unless it was included in the funds presented to me by Mayor Bell."

Dr. Melville E. Heiner, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for County Coroner, testified that he attended two meetings of candidates at which Mayor Bell presided.

"At one meeting," the witness said, "fees were expressed that the Kervan crowd would get out an injunction to block the burning of the ballots after the primary in a South Side precinct. Mayor Bell said, 'We have Judges and clerks that are all right, and Judge Charles Orbison said we need have no fear, that his court will be closed for a week.'"

A number of witnesses were called by the State to show that men purporting to vote the Democratic ticket from certain street addresses were not known in those neighborhoods. Some of these witnesses were women. All were excused without cross-examination.

SUES RUSSIAN INSURANCE CO.

Liquidator of American Union Seeks to Recover $264,217.

Charles Johnson, Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania, as liquidator of the American Union Fire Insurance Company, which becamo insolvent and was dissolved in conformity with an order and decree filed with the County Clerk in Philadelphia, Penn., on March 27, 1913, brought a suit yesterday in the Federal District Court to recover $264,217.93 from the Warsaw Fire Insurance Company of Warsaw, Ruasia.

Commissioner Johnson alleges that in 1911 and 1912 the American Union Fire Insurance Company entered into contracts with the Warsaw Company, the business of which is conducted in this city by Fewter & Folsom, Incorporated, for the reveraion to the latter company of 50 per cent. of the reserved line policies which had been underwritten in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, with the understanding that the policies should affect both companies in like proportiona as to premiums and losses. The amount sued for includes a demand loan of $115,360.67 made by the American Company.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Alphonse H. Alker of 21 East Sixty-sixth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Mabel W. Alker, at a reception to be held at her residence on Nov. 18, and will give a dance for the débutante on Dec. 21 at Sherry's.

William W. Russell, United States Minister to the Dominican Republic, and Mrs. Russell and family will arrive at the Woicott today to remain until Thursday, when they will sail for South America.

Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman and a group of society women are arranging to give an entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria during the first week in December. Quadrilles are being organized, and the entertainment is to close with a cosmopolitan ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Jean St. Cyr, who are at the Ritz-Carlton, are leaving tomorrow for the White Sulphur Springs, in West Virginia.

Mrs. Theodore Vernon Boynton has returned to this country after spending a year in Paris, where she worked among the refugees.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Benedict and Miss Stella Benedict are at the Hotel Gotham, preparatory to opening their home in Park Avenue.

Mrs. C. M. Hyde and Mrs. John H. Coster are making a motor trip from the Adirondacks, and are at Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, N. Y.

Mrs. Edmund E. Miller and Miss Mary Kilgour Miller of Cincinnati are to spend several weeks in New York as the guests of Mrs. Edward Frothingham Wyman, at 57 West Fifty-eighth Street. The engagement of Miss Miller to Walter F. Wyman, a son of Mrs. Wyman, was announced a few daya ago.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
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Women's Department

The Women's Department announce a prepared list of carefully selected securities yielding an income of 5½ to 6%, which are particularly adapted to women investors. This list will be sent upon application, with a brief description of the securities recommended.

ALICE CARPENTER,
Director Women's Department

FORD TO SEE DANIELS.

Will Submit Plan for New Type of Diminutive Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Daniels today made an appointment to see Henry Ford of Detroit, who, it is understood, will submit a plan for a new type of diminutive submarine. The appointmant for the conference was made through a friand, it was explained, and not by direct communication with Mr. Ford.

Newspaper reports from Detroit have stated that the new submarine would be equipped with a gasoline motor, and would be one-fourth the size of those now in commission, and less expensive to operate. Mr. Daniels said today that he was glad to receive ideas from any one to improve the submarine arm of the navy, or in any other way develop the navy, and that he would listen to Mr. Ford with an open mind.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 20.—Henry Ford, who rscently announced his plans for world peace by agitation against armament, assisted provisionally by a fleet of deadly submarine "fishboats," gasoline driven, to blow up recalcitrant navies, left tonight for New York. From there he will go to Washington Wednesday for a conference with Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. He expects also to see Thomas A. Edison at East Orange, N. J., although he has no appointment with the Chairman of the Daniels Navy Advisory Board.

Mr. Ford is inclined to give credit to Professor Herschel C. Parker, the Mount McKinley climber and scientist, who recently wrote to Mr. Ford and revealed to him the scheme which Mr. Ford repeated in his "fishboat" plans. It was this latter, Professor Parker's friends ars reported to have stated, which inspired Mr. Ford to his pronouncement. E. G. Liebold, secretary to Mr. Ford, threw some light on the previous failure of Mr. Ford to give Professor Barker credit for the "fishboat" scheme.

"Since the announcement of his $10,000,000 endowment for peace propagands," said Mr. Liebold, "Mr. Ford has received an average of 600 letters daily. Some of these letters, like that of Professor Parker, contain valuable ideas. It would be folly for Mr. Ford to try to read them all, but he has read a good many of them, and there are still some awaiting his perusal when he returns. Out of the mass of tbia correspondence he has, of course, acquired many new thoughts concerning his propaganda and other defense matters. It certainly was not his intention to slight Professor Parker in his statement."

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE REUSCH, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home, 207 West North Avenue, Cranford, N. J. He was a Director of the National Bank of Westfield, and a former Director of the Westfield Trust Company.

HUGH A. LEACY, 52 years old, proprietor of a livery business in Englewood, N. J., for many years, died suddenly of heart disease in front of his stable.

HARRY B. BROWN, 67 years old, a cashier in a brokerage firm at 66 Broadway, died suddenly last night in Gouvernaur Hospital, where he was taken from a taxicab at Brooklyn Bridge, after suffering an attack of heart disease.

The Rev. ROB ROY MacGREGOR CONVERSE, for eighteen years rector of St. Luke's Church in Rochester, N. Y., died suddenly of beart disease in Rochester yesterday.

JOSEPH F. OWENS, for more than forty years associated with James M. Shaw & Co., dealers in hay, 25 Jamaica Street, died on Sunday at his home, 26 Second Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Owens is survived by his wife and several children.

HERBERT B. VIALL, a banker, formerly Mayor of Keene, N. H., and a member of the Governor's Council, died in Keene yesterday. He was 73 years old.

ALEXANDER CRITCHEY, a millionaire merchant of St. Louis, and President of the First National Security Company, died yesterday at his home in St. Louis, Mo., in his seventieth year.

JOHN TOOLE, for many years publisher of The Paterson Morning Call, died yesterday at his home, 726 East Twenty-seventh Street, Paterson, N. J., from paralysis. He was born in Manchester, England, in 1852.

JOHN E. BANIGAN, formerly a prominent silk manufacturer in Paterson, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that city from Bright's disease. He was born in Providence in 1831.

The Rev. Dr. HENRY WARD, until five years ago pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Closter, N. J., where he had served for twenty-two years, died on Sunday at his home in that place in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBBINS HEWLETT, widow of Henry Thorne Hewlett, died on Saturday at the Hewlett homestead in Roslyn, L. I., in her eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH S. PAYTON, mother of Corse Payton, actor and theatrical manager, died recently at her home in Centreville, Iowa, in her eighteth year.

CHARLES BRACKMAN, a retired clothing merchant and formerly a member of the firm of Brackman & Brackman, died on Sunday at his home, 83 Wadsworth Avenue, in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. ROSE HIRSCH, a sister of J. B. Greenhut, the dry goods merchant of Chicago, died at her home in Peoria, Ill., on Saturday night in her sixty-ninth year.

THOMAS J. ELLISON of Oyster Bay, L. I., a former Commander of William G. Mitchell Post, No. 559, G. A. R., Department of New York, died yesterday at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn.

Captain JOHN M. MARTIN, 59, for more than forty years on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, is dead at his home in Charleston, West Va.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS DOWDEN, owner of the first telephone in Newark, N. Y., and known there as an art critic and collector, died on Sunday at his home, 125 Lincoln Avenue, in his seventy-second year. From 1875 until 1903 he held annual exhibitions of paintings, and these were widely attended and were a matter of local pride in Newark.

Mrs. SARAH A. RHOADES, wife of Benjamin Rhoades, a retired merchant of Manhattan, died yesterday at the residence of her son, Benjamin H. Rhoades, 27 North Fifteenth Street, Flushing, L. I., aged 68 years.

BERNARD MOLITOR, a pioneer hotel proprietor of Long Beach, L. I., and member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 258, F. and A. M.; the Long Island City Lodge of Elks, and the Foresters, died yesterday at the Queens Water Hotel in Long Beach. He was in his fifty-sixth year and left three sons and a daughter.

CHARLES A. SHEPHERD, a retired steamship man, died on Sunday at his home, 404 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, from hardening of the arteries. Mr. Shepherd was born in England seventy-one years ago.

Miss LOUISA CATHERINE CLARK, a nurse in the Holy Family Hospital, Brooklyn, died at her home, 58 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, leaving her mother, two brothers, and five sisters.

JAMES L. KERRIGAN, a retired fireman, formerly a member of Hook and Ladder Company 64, died on Sunday at his home, 153 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

STEPHEN A. HENNESSY, a saleaman for H. B. Claflin & Co. and widely known among merchants throughout the country, died recently at his home, 186 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He will be hurled in Darlington, Wis., his home town.

DANIEL McNAMEE, an Inspector in the Bureau of Fire Prevention at Fire Headquarters, died at his home, 316 Eleventh Street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was 35 years old.

Mrs. MARY E. BALDWIN, widow of George R. Baldwin, Past Commander of Mackenzie Post, No. 590, G. A. R., died on Sunday at her home, 395 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. She left four sons and two daughters.

SPANISH DIPLOMAT DEAD.

Don Pedro S. Heeren, Secretary of Embassy, Succumbs in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—Don Pedro Stanley Heeren, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy, died here today from a series of complications in his fifty-fourth year. He journeyed here in May with his wife and two children.

Señor Heeren was a son of the Count and Countess de Heeren of Biarritz and was a close friand of the Grand Duks Michaelovitch of Russia, who visited New York and Newport several years ago. He had been attached to the Spanish Embassy for less than a year, relieving Count Esteban. Previous to this he was attached to the Embassy in Paris and the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Madrid, Señor Heeren had been in the Diplomatic Service for seven years.

He is survived by bis widow, who is a member of a French family, and by three brothers and two sisters. One of his brothers, Count Arturo de Heeren, married Miss Fernanda Wanamaker, a daughter of Rodman Wanamaker and a granddaughter of John Wanamaker of Philadelphia.

His funeral services will be held at St. Joseph's Church in this city at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, after which the body will be sent to Madrid for interment.

JOSEPH A. FLANNERY DIES.

Lawyer Who Grew Rich in Condemnation Suits and Was Disbarred.

Joseph A. Flannery, ons-time lawyer, who until his disbarment in 1912 made a fortune estimated from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 through the condemnation of property by the city, died yesterda at his Summer home at Hewlett, L. I. He was 49 years old and left a wife and two daughters. Mr. Flannery was admitted to the bar when he was 21 years old.

Beginning the practice of law, he made a specialty of condemnation proceedings. He became a member of Tammany Hall, and with the increase in influence he began to turn his knowledge of condemnation proceedings into a fortune.

The motion to disbar Mr. Flannery was made in April, 1912, by the Bar Association, through William D. Guthrie. It was based upon a report made by Hamilton Odell, as referee, who conducted hearings into the matter for six months. He was ordered disbarred by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on May 17, 1912. Ex-Free Commissioner Johnson had complained that Flannery had sold to the city for $252,000 property at Hunt's Point which he had bought for $80,000, and also charged commissions for finding the purchaser, who was himself. It was also charged that Flannery practiced deceit upon ths Condemnation Commissioners in the cass of the Hester, Eldridge, Canal, and Forsyth Street achoc, and in connection with property owned by the Cammann beirs.

CORNELIUS J. FIELD DEAD.

Builder of Electric Railroads Was an Associate of Edison.

Cornelius J. Field, an electrical and mechanical engineer and formerly chief engineer and General Manager of the Edison Company of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 852 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fourth year. He was born in Chicago and was graduated from Stevens Institute in 1886 and entered the employ of the Edison Company as a draughtsman. In 1889 he was appointed chief engineer of the Edison United Manufacturing Company and two years later became General Manager of the Brooklyn Edison Company and retained this position until 1891.

Mr. Field then went into construction work and built electric railroads in Buffalo, Newark, Worcester, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Philadelphia, and a number of other cities, constructing in all more than 500 miles of line. In 1895 he became consulting expert to a number of banking corporations and ten years later went to the West Indias and Europe and built several electric lines and a number of pumping plants and in 1900 joined Thomas A. Edison, who had then perfected his storage battery for traction use, who turned over to him the development of the bus end of the business.

Major Erastus D. Benedict.

Major Erastus D. Benedict, civil war veteran, lawyer and politician, died

RED SOX AGAIN DEFEAT TIGERS—YANKEES TRIUMPH IN LAST INNING—DODGERS SHUT OUT

MULLEN'S PINCH HIT DOWNS WHITE SOX

Yankees Take Last Game of Series with Chicago in a Ninth-Inning Rally.

Now that it doesn't matter wheiher the Yankees win or not they keep right on winning. They beat the expensive White Sox yesterday by a score of 3 to 2. That ended the season's series between the clubs. The White Sox won fifteen games and the Yankees seven. Five of the Yankees' games were won by the score of 3 to 2.

Donovan's big regiment won yesterday by a sudden rush in the ninth inning. Carroll Brown pitched a while for the Yanks, but not long enough to lose the game. Cy Pieh also pitched a while, and then Old King Cole finished the pastime, and did some smart twirling in the ninth inning, when Chicago runners inhabited the bases and promised to make trouble.

Each train into the city brings a new consignment of Yankee recruits. The Yankee bench was crowded to suffocation, and the overflow extended out on to the field. There were more players on the bench than there were fans in the grand stand. Manager Donovan expects another carload over the Erie today. A lot of old familiar faces were seen yesterday. Charley Mullen, Pius Schwert, Pete Deley, and Frank Gilhooley, who have all sojourned here before, have returned to play an encore.

They have been brought beck on the theory that, like wine and old friends, they improve with age. Maybe. We shall see, as the man said when he put his spectacles on his nose.

At the start the Sox couldn't figure how they could lose with Brown pitching. Crafty Manager Donovan crossed them, however, and sent in Pieh after a while. Then he shifted to King Cole.

Eddie Murphy's pase, Weaver's sacrifice, and a single by Eddie Collins gave the Sox their first run. An infield single by Weaver, Brown's wild throw to first, Mr. Collins's sacrifice, and an error, whereby Hartzell muffed Jackson's fly, gave the Chicagos their second run.

The Yanks tied it up in the seventh. Hartzell shot a single to left and Cook skied to centre. Hendryx singled to right and sent Hartzell to third, and Roy counted when Eddie Murphy threw wild to third. Hughey High, batting for Pieh, walloped a tripic to right centre and scored Hendryx. High tried to stretch the bang into a home run, but he was out at the plate. Ray Schalk giving Hughey the shoulder and sending him spinning on his ear in real football fashion. Bob Shawkey kicked to Umpire Nallin for the roughouse work, but Bob was exiled to the clubhouse.

The Yanks won in the last half of the ninth. Hartzell got a pass and went to second on Cook's single. Hendryx singled and jammed the sacks. Alexander fanned. Charley Mullen, fresh from Richmond, spanked out a single, and sent Hartzell home with the joyful answer. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mais'l, 3b	4	0	1	2	4	Mphy, rf	2	1	0	1	0
P'k'gh, ss	3	0	1	2	0	W'ver, ss	3	1	1	3	3
Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	12	2	E.C'ns, 2b	3	0	2	2	0
B'n'n, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	J.C'ns, 1b	4	0	0	11	0
H'tzell, lf	2	2	2	1	0	J'k'son, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Cook, rf	4	0	2	0	0	J.C'ns, 1b	4	0	0	9	2
H'dr'x, cf	4	1	2	3	0	Johns, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Alex'r, c	3	0	0	4	3	Schalk, c	2	0	1	6	2
Brown, p	1	0	0	0	0	Cicotte, p	3	0	0	0	0
Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0						
Pieh, p	0	0	0	0	1						
‡High	1	0	1	0	0						
Cole, p	0	0	0	0	1						
†Mullen	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	32	3	11	27	16	Total	25	2	6	25	*11

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Brown in fifth inning.
‡Batted for Pieh in seventh inning.
§Batted for Cole in ninth inning.

Errors—Weaver, Johns, Hartzell, Brown, Cole.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hits—High. Earned runs—New York, 3; Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, E. Collins, Schalk, Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice fly—Jackson. Double play—Bauman and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 1; off Cole, 1; off Cicotte, 3. Off Brown, 4 in 5 innings; off Pieh, 1 in 2 innings; off Cole, 1 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Pieh, 1; by Cicotte, 3. Wild pitch—Brown. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

Athletics and Indians Break Even.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Cleveland got an even break here today. Philadelphia winning the first game, 5 to 4, and the visitors the second, 5 to 2. In the first game the Athletics won by making hits with fielding errors by the visitors. In the second contest Cleveland secured all its runs on battery and fielding errors. Davis giving twelve bases on balls, a wild pitch, and making two wild pitches. He was hit for only four singles. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'ng, cf	4	1	2	3	1	Gr'ney, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Strunk, rf	4	2	2	2	0	Chapman, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Bellord, ss	2	1	0	2	3	Roth, cf	3	2	2	1	0
Lajoie, 2b	3	0	0	1	5	Smith, rf	3	2	1	1	0
Mc'k, 1b	4	1	2	11	0	Kirke, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Olding, lf	4	0	0	2	0	Evans, 1b	3	0	0	11	0
M'lone, 3b	4	0	0	2	2	W'k'r, 3b	2	0	0	2	2
Lapp, c	3	0	1	0	2	Bl'ngs, c	4	0	0	5	1
Crowell, p	1	0	0	0	0	C'more, p	4	0	0	0	0
Eccles, p	2	0	0	0	0	O'Neill	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	8	27	14	Total	30	4	4	24	9

*Batted for Wambsganse in ninth inning.
Errors—Graney, Kirke, Collamore, (2.) Eccles.

Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Kirke, McInnes, Strunk. Three-base hit—Schang. Home run—Roth. Stolen base—Roth. Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Olding, Lajoie. Sacrifice flies, Wambsgane, Leibold. Double play—Schang and Lapp. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Collamore, 1; off Crowell, 4. Hits—Off Crowell, 2 in 4 innings; off Eccles, 4 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Collamore, 3; by Crowell, 1; by Eccles, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gr'ney, lf	3	1	0	2	0	Sch'ng, cf	4	1	1	2	1
Chapm'n, ss	2	0	1	1	4	Str'k, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Roth, cf	4	0	0	1	0	Sheld, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Smith, rf	4	1	0	4	0	Lajoie, 2b	3	1	1	3	3
Kirke, lb	4	0	2	11	1	M'l'n, lb	4	0	0	11	0
Evans, 3b	2	0	0	2	3	B'k'r, lf	4	0	0	2	1
W'k'r, 2b	2	2	0	3	1	H'ley, 3b	4	0	0	2	2
O'Neill, c	3	1	1	2	0	M'Avy, c	2	1	1	6	2
Karr, p	2	0	0	1	3	Davis, p	3	0	1	0	5
Total	27	5	4	27	12	Total	33	3	5	27	16

Errors—Chapman, Kirke, Selbold (3,) Davis.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Stolen bases—Evans, Shang, Strunk. Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Evans, Kirke. Double plays—Wambsgans and Kirke; Davis, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Garrett, 1; off Davis, 12. Hit by pitcher—By Davis, Chapman. Struck out—By Garrett, 3; by Davis, 4. Wild pitches—Davis, 2; Garrett, 1. Passed ball—O'Neill. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Evans. Time of game—1:50.

Dumont a "Find" for Senators.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Dumont, the young pitcher from Fargo, N. D., who recently joined the Washington Club, duplicated his showing in his first game against Cleveland last week by shutting out St. Louis and allowing only two hits. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge, 1b	3	0	2	8	2	Shot'n, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Fost'r, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	How'd, 1b	4	0	1	0	0
Acosta, cf	4	0	0	4	0	Sieler, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Jamie'n, lf	4	0	1	3	0	Pratt, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Barb'r, rf	3	0	0	2	0	W'ker, cf	3	0	0	6	0
Shanks, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	Austin, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Henry, c	3	1	0	4	1	Lavan, ss	2	0	0	1	3
M'E'de, ss	3	0	1	3	4	Leary, c	3	0	1	3	0
Dum't, p	2	2	1	2	0	Soth'n, p	1	0	0	0	2
						Tillm'n, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Hoff, p	0	0	0	0	1
						*Jacobson	1	0	0	0	0
						†Lee	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	6	6	27	12	Total	28	0	2	24	9

*Batted for Tillman in sixth inning.
†Batted for Hoff in ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0		—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		—0

Earned runs—Washington, 3. St. Louis, 0. Two-base hits—Judge, Dumont. Double play—Murphy, Shanks, and Judge. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 2; off Sothoron, 3; off Hoff, 1; off Tillman, 1 in 1 innings; off Hoff, 1 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hoff, (Judge;) by Dumont (Sisler.) Struck out—By Sothoron, 2; by Hoff, 2; by Dumont, 4. Wild pitch—Hoff. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

HEAVY HITTING BY FEDS.

Brooklyn Team Gets Thirteen Hits and Ten Runs at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20.—Brooklyn batted Johnson's offerings hard today and won the opening game of the series 10 to 2. Five hits off Johnson were for extra bases. Poor pitching with costly errors kept the locals in trouble throughout the game. Marion held Kansas City scoreless and allowed only one hit until the eighth inning. Score:

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A	KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ax'on, rf	5	1	1	1	0	Ch'b'n, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Myers, lf	5	1	1	2	0	K'ger, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Helf'h, 2b	4	1	2	3	5	Shaw, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Kauff, cf	4	2	0	1	0	East'y, c	4	0	0	6	0
G'per, lf	3	4	2	3	0	K'w'y, 2b	4	0	1	0	2
Smith, ss	4	1	1	3	3	Per'g, ss	3	1	1	2	1
Mitze, 3b	4	0	1	5	1	H'Gley, 3b	4	1	1	0	4
Land, c	5	0	1	3	0	H'Tigs, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Marion, p	5	0	1	0	1	J'eon, p	3	0	1	0	4
Total	39	10	13	27	10	Total	33	2	5	27	14

Errors—Smith, Kenworthy, Rawlings, (3.)

Brooklyn	0	1	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	—10
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Kansas City, 4. Stolen bases—Kauff, Shaw, Perring. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Kansas City, 2. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Helfrich. Two-base hits—Smith, (2,) Marion, Johnson, Helfrich, Cooper. Double play—Rawlings, Kenworthy and Perring. Struck out—By Johnson, 1; by Marion, 2. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Holt.) Wild pitch—Johnson. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and O'Brien.

More Players for Yankees.

Secretary Harry Sperrow of the Yankees announced last night the names of some of the players the club had obtained in the draft at Cincinnati last week. The promising talent includes Blodgett, a left-handed pitcher from Omaha; Ross, another left-hander from Chattanooga; Cable, an infielder from Bradford, Penn., and Shocker, a pitcher, from the Ottawa club of the Canadian League. Secretary Sparrow also announced that the rumor that the Yankees had drawn Ping Bodie from San Francisco was a bass exaggeration. Bodie was once with the White Sox and was sent back to the coast. The Yankees did not sign Whiteman the outfielder from Montreal. "Whitey" was once with the Yanks and was released.

Browns Get Player Riley.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20.—The National Baseball Commission today awarded Player Riley of the Wichita Club to the St. Louis American League Club. The St. Louis Club claimed Riley under an agreement in which Player Clyde E. Wares was released to the Wichita Club. Wares was later repurchased by the St. Louis Club, and Wichita claimed that thie repurchase made the claim on Riley null and void. The commission, however, ruled that the agreement held good, regardleee of the repurchase of Wares.

Pitcher Bluejacket Slightly Hurt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—James Bluejacket, pitcher for the Brooklyn Federal League baseball team was among twenty persons injured when an interurban train of the Illinois traction system was derailed near here today. His injuries were not serious. Most of those hurt were in a sleeping car, which rolled down a fifteen-foot embankment. Injuries were confined to cuts and bruises.

World's Series to Start Oct. 9.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission in a statement today, said that the world's series would probably start on Saturday, Oct. 9. Mr. Herrmann said that the championship season in the East does not close until Oct. 7, and it is the custom to give the contending teams a day to get ready for the big event.

Burkett Out of Worcester Club.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 20.—Jesse Burkett, for several years manager of the Worcester team of the New England League, and a part owner, today withdrew from connection with the club. His stock was placed in the hands of Secretary John J. O'Donnell, and will be sold to local men.

Harvard Baseball Manager Resigns.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 20.—The resignation of Evan H. Foreman of Atlanta, Ga., as manager of the Harvard College baseball team, was received by the Harvard Athletic Association today. Georgs A. Parsons, of New York, will advance to the vacancy.

Quimby to Coach at Andover.

ANDOVER, Mass., Sept. 20.—Frank L. Quimby, former coach of the Yale baseball team, has accepted a position as head coach at Phillips-Andover Academy, it was learned today.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Washington, 6; St. Louis, 0.
Boston, 3; Detroit, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago—Rain.
Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Philadelphia at St. Louis—Rain.
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 10; Kansas City, 2.
Pittsburgh, 4; Buffalo, 2.
Newark at Chicago—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	93	45	.674	16
Detroit	91	51	.641	12
Chicago	82	59	.581	13
Washington	77	64	.558	16
New York	62	75	.452	17
St. Louis	58	81	.418	15
Cleveland	54	87	.383	13
Philadelphia	40	98	.290	16

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	79	59	.572	16
Brooklyn	75	65	.536	14
Boston	75	65	.536	14
St. Louis	69	75	.479	10
Cincinnati	67	73	.479	14
Pittsburgh	69	76	.476	9
Chicago	64	72	.471	18
New York	63	76	.453	15

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	79	60	.568
Chicago	76	63	.547
St. Louis	76	65	.539
Newark	73	64	.583
Kansas City	71	68	.511
Buffalo	70	72	.493
Brooklyn	69	74	.483
Baltimore	45	93	.326

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York—Two games.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Newark at Chicago.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

DETROIT'S PENNANT HOPE IS CRUSHED

Red Sox Take Third Straight Game from Tigers—27,000 See the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—The Boston Red Sox proceeded on their gallop for the American League championship today by beating the Tigers again, making it three victories in the series of four games and fourteen wins in the twenty-two games played between the two clubs this year. Today Detroit got away to a two-run lead, and Boston went to the sixth inning before it could overtake Hughey Jennings's clansmen, but in this session a pass and two hits, one of which was a triple by Duffy Lewis, put Boston ahead 3 to 2, which was the final score.

Jennings sent Dauss, who beat Boston last Thureday, out to repeat his victory, but his great change of pace, while it bothered the sox considerably, was far from an infallible weapon of defense. "Babe" Ruth, who pitched for Boston, was effective when he was not wild, this weakness caueing him to be withdrawn in the eighth inning when the Tigers had three men on bases. Foster, whom the Tigere beat earlier in the series, was the relief man and he saved the day by fanning Catcher Baker.

Another large crowd turned out, the turnstiles checking off more then 27,000 and bringing the attendence for the four-game series to the total of 107,400.

The two clube picked up the fight where they left off after twelve innings on Saturday, and today's battle was every bit as exciting.

In the first inning Ruth passed Bush and then hit Vitt, Cobb sacrificing and then Bobby Veach drove out a left field single for the two runs which bad to stand ae the Tigers's total for the day. After this Detroit had a man on base in five of its remaining eight innings, but had no punch left.

Boston got its first run in the first inning on a pass to Hooper, Speakcr's out at first base, and Hobiltzel's hit to right, later being unable to take advantage of several fine chances for rune with men well advanced on the bases. In the sixth, however, the lid was blown off, Hohlitzel drawing a pass, and then coming all the way around on Lewis's three-base hit, which shot over Burns's head and rolled to the deep right field corner. Gardner then hit to Young, whose throw to the plate wae fast, but Stanage could not make his play, and Lewis was safe with what proved to be the winning run by the smallest margin. Stanage proteested so vigorously against the decision by "Silk" O'Loughlin that he was put out of the game.

Even with the score 3 to 2, however, Boston's troubles were not over. In the seventh there were Tigers on first and second bases when Ruth fanned Vitt for the third out, and in the eighth a pass to Cobb, a low throw to first by Gardner on Burns's boundery, and another ticket to pinch-hitter Kavanagh, filled the corners. Third then served a wile one on Baker. Manager Carigan here pulling him from the game and sending in George Foster. Foster's first pitch was a ball, but he tben settled down to work, and finally cut the middle of the plate for a third strike, while Baker stood with his bat on his shoulder. In the third inning Cobb singled but was caught on third base by Hooper's great throw following Veach's clean drive, and two innings later, when Dauss got a Texas leaguer over Hobby's head to right field, Hooper whipped the ball back to Barry at first base, and the Tiger pitcher was caught before he could return after rounding the bag. This helped Boston greatly. Bush followed with another hit. In the Red Sox's second inning Gardner was left on third base after opening with a hit. Hooper started the third with a single, but was doubled up with Scott, these two chances being the Sox's best except in the innings in which they scored. The clubs made six hits each, and there were few thrilling fielding features. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	3	1	1	2	0	Pasch, ss	3	0	1	2	2
Scott, ss	2	0	0	0	1	Vitt, 3b	4	1	0	1	2
H'ltzel,	1	0	0	0	0	Cobb, cf	3	0	1	0	0
Thomas, c	1	0	0	4	0	Veach, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Speker, cf	3	1	0	3	0	C'ford, rf	4	0	0	2	0
H'ltzl, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	Burns, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Lewis, lf	4	1	1	1	0	Young, 2b	2	0	0	2	5
Gard'r, 3b	4	0	1	2	0	Kavh, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Barry, 2b	3	0	1	3	3	Stge, c	2	0	0	2	0
C'gen, c	1	0	0	2	0	Dauss, p	2	0	0	0	2
J'vett, ss	1	0	0	1	0	Ruth, p	3	0	1	0	1
Foster, p	0	0	0	0	0	Foster, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	6	27	8	Total	32	2	6	24	13

*Batted for Dauss in ninth inning.
†Batted for Scott in fifth inning.

Errors—Young, Scott, Speaker, Hobiltzel, Gardner.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Lewis. Stolen bases—Veach, Stanage, Bush. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Barry, Pasch, Cunningham, Dauss, Young, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 3; off Ruth, 4; off Foster, 1. Hits—Off Ruth, 6 in seven and two-thirds innings; off Foster, none in one and one-third inning. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, (Vitt.) Struck out—By Dauss, 3; by Ruth, 5; by Foster, 1. Passed ball—Carrigan. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

Athlete Platt Adams Injured.

Platt Adams, the best all-around amateur jumper in the world, will bs out of competition for about six months as the result of a pulled tendon in the left leg, which he received while playing baseball in Newark on Saturday. The injury to the Newark athlete will prevent him from competing in some of ths biggest athletic events of ths Winter season. The loss of Adams is only one of the serious blows the Mercury Foot athletic contingent has received this year. First it was Homer Baker, then international half-mile champion, who was incapacitated through a motor cycle accident. Baker is still in such bad condition that it is difficult for him to walk, although this accident occurred several months ago. Then Kenneth Curtis, the pole vault champion, was laid up with an injured foot, and though he is said to be in shape for the national championships at San Francisco he is still on the hospital list.

Moulton Seeks Trainer's Position.

Dan Moulton, one of the most noted professional sprinters of bygone days and until a few months ago connected with Leland Stanford University of California, has applied to the College of the City of New York for the position of trainer. Moulton severed bis connection with Leland Stanford to take charge of the athletic fiald of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and in his absence his place was filled. The veteran trainer was in charge of athletics at the California institution when George Horine made his world's high jump record of 6 feet 6¼ inches. He also received some of the credit for the success of Edward Beeson of the Olympic Club, who is holder of the world's high-jumping record of 6 feet 7¼ inches.

It is doubtful if Moulton's application will be received favorably by City College, for while the local institution now has one of the finest athletic fields in the East in the Lewisohn Stadium, it has no money for track and field sports.

Marty Cross Knocks Out Lorenz.

Some interesting boxing was witnessed in the two ten-found bouts last night at the Olympic Athelic Club of Harlem, one of which ended in a knockout. This was the main bout, in which the principals were Marty Cross, a brother of Lesser Cross, and Battling Lorenz, a welterweight of Boston. The latter was hopelessly outclassed from the beginning of the bout until near the end of the third session, when the east side welterweight sent over a right cross to the jaw, and ended the contest.

Willie Astey of the west side was entitled to the honors over George Mass, a former amateur bantamweight champion, in the other ten-round contest. This was a fairly even bout until the eighth session, with both boxers alternately assuming the aggressive, and each accomplishing about an equal amount of effective boxing. In the ninth and tenth rounds, however, the west elder spurted, and this work earned him the honors by a shade. Mass was cut over his right eye.

Farrell Signs with Giants.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 20.—Taylor ("Chick") Farrell, an outfielder who led the New England League this season with a batting average of .345, today signed a two-year contract to play with the New York Giants.

COMISKEY BASEBALL GENIUS

Old Roman Excels in Every Branch of Game Except as a Player.

Baseball enthusiasts of the "good old days" type look upon Adrian C. Anson, manager and Captain of the famous old Chicago White Stockings, as the greatest manager of bygone days. He was by far the most spectacular figure of his time, a wonderful player, an inspiring leader, a man who had the advancement and integrity of bassball at heart. Yet to eay that, because he was a great ball player and captained one of the most remarkable teams in history, he wes the superior of any other leader of his time is snap judgment, according to J. C. Kofed of Philadelphia, who regards Charles A. Comiekey, the "Old Roman" and present owner of the Chicago American League team, the peer of the old-time leaders.

In defending the right of Comiskey to the bonore invariably ascribed to Anscu, Kofed has the following to eay:

"When the National League was formed and the late A. G. Spalding induced Anson to leave the Philadelphia Athletics and manage the Chicago White Stockinge a powerful team had already been secured for Chicago. Spilding, White, Barnes and McVey, Boston's Big Four, and Glen Hines, Peters, and othere were in the Windy City. When Anson took the lead the team was ready for him.

"The game then was in its formative etage, and such players as these needed little direction on actual plays. In fact, Anson was excluded from the 'signal plays' of the Stockings great infield, Burns, Pfeffer and Williamson executing them without the aid of their leader.

"Those giants overwhelmed their opponents by their maeeive frames and great reputations even before ths conteets began. During one season they actually played in full dress suits, stiff white shirts and all, which may give an idea of how contemptuously they regarded their opponents.

"Ae a player Aneon had few peers. As a man, too, there are few who can meet the etandard he has set for himself. But as a manager? Without even considering his failure in New York under the Freedman regime, it le best to see where he can be adjudged the best major league pilot of hie day. When his great players could no longer accomplish miracles on the fisld, Anson was involved in the general ruin. From '92 to '97 the Chicagoans were never in the running. Aggressively Anson was a three-base hit, which shot over Burns's head and rolled to the deep right field corner. Gardner then hit to Young, whose throw to the plate wae fast, but Stanage could not make his play, and Lewis was safe with what proved to be the winning run by the smallest margin. Stanage proteested so vigorously against the decision by "Silk" O'Loughlin that he was put out of the game.

Even with the score 3 to 2, however, Boston's troubles were not over. In the seventh there were Tigers on first and second bases when Ruth fanned Vitt for the third out, and in the eighth a pass to Cobb, a low throw to first by Gardner on Burns's boundery, and another ticket to pinch-hitter Kavanagh, filled the corners. Third then served a wile one on Baker. Manager Carigan here pulling him from the game and sending in George Foster. Foster's first pitch was a ball, but he tben settled down to work, and finally cut the middle of the plate for a third strike, while Baker stood with his bat on his shoulder. In the third inning Cobb singled but was caught on third base by Hooper's great throw following Veach's clean drive, and two inninss later, when Dauss got a Texas leaguer over Hobby's head to right field, Hooper whipped the ball back to Barry at first base, and the Tiger pitcher was caught before he could return after rounding the bag. This helped Boston greatly. Bush followed with another hit. In the Red Sox's second inning Gardner was left on third base after opening with a hit. Hooper started the third with a single, but was doubled up with Scott, these two chances being the Sox's best except in the innings in which they scored. The clubs made six hits each, and there were few thrilling fielding features. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	3	1	1	2	0	Pasch, ss	3	0	1	2	2
Scott, ss	2	0	0	0	1	Vitt, 3b	4	1	0	1	2
H'ltzel,	1	0	0	0	0	Cobb, cf	3	0	1	0	0
Thomas, c	1	0	0	4	0	Veach, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Speker, cf	3	1	0	3	0	C'ford, rf	4	0	0	2	0
H'ltzl, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	Burns, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Lewis, lf	4	1	1	1	0	Young, 2b	2	0	0	2	5
Gard'r, 3b	4	0	1	2	0	Kavh, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Barry, 2b	3	0	1	3	3	Stge, c	2	0	0	2	0
C'gen, c	1	0	0	2	0	Dauss, p	2	0	0	0	2
J'vett, ss	1	0	0	1	0	Ruth, p	3	0	1	0	1
Foster, p	0	0	0	0	0	Foster, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	6	27	8	Total	32	2	6	24	13

*Batted for Dauss in ninth inning.
†Batted for Scott in fifth inning.

Errors—Young, Scott, Speaker, Hobiltzel, Gardner.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Lewis. Stolen bases—Veach, Stanage, Bush. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Barry, Pasch, Cunningham, Dauss, Young, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 3; off Ruth, 4; off Foster, 1. Hits—Off Ruth, 6 in seven and two-thirds innings; off Foster, none in one and one-third inning. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, (Vitt.) Struck out—By Dauss, 3; by Ruth, 5; by Foster, 1. Passed ball—Carrigan. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand

FOOTBALL PRACTICE AT COLLEGES

FOOTBALL PROBLEMS OF ARMY AND NAVY

The Situation at West Point Seems Easier Than the One at Annapolis.

Army and Navy enter upon the 1915 football season with vastly different problems to solve, meeting in the course of their preparation for the annual battle, this time in New York, different sets of opponents. Two elevens harder to judge than these on the eve of the final game could hardly be found in the East. They meet in common no standard eleven, and as both have but the one goal in view a study of the early season at West Point and Annapolis hardly gives a line on either in the team sense, great as the opportunities are to watch individuale and position play.

In general, however, it may be said that the Army need only attain to the standard of a year ago to maintain its forward place in the East, come victory or defeat in the final game, while the Navy must reorganize the coaching system to the end that better use may be made of some of the fine material that turns up every year at Annapolis. In the course of the last few years the Army has had a settled policy, a distinct plan of campaign, the variations being noticeable only in detail, in building into a well-grounded, sound, true type of attack and defense the special aptitudes of certain men. The Navy, on the contrary, has vacillated not a little, there having been at Annapolis apparently something of a struggle between progressive and conservative opinion. Flatly, the Navy has not kept abreast of the game.

Perhaps the blessing of unusually stalwart material has not been entirely unmixed. It has taken some time to recover from the effect of putting too much dependence in a wonderful line that counted among its members such men as Brown and Howe, and a kicker like Dalton, who might at any moment score from as far back as the forty-yard line. The rest of the Navy's play was not rounded out, and when, with Dalton gone, the Navy attempted much the same type of play built around a man who punted from close to his shoetops, it was natural that the superlatively good block-kick tactics of the Army should give the soldiers command of the game.

In the meantime the Navy depended largely upon power for the attack, an attack that was not sufficiently varied. The forward pass, like the Navy defense against it, became something of a makeshift. Both on attack and defense there must be vast improvement in this branch of the game this year, and the best evidence that there will be such improvement lies in the presence at Annapolis of Lieutenant Jonas Ingram as head coach, and Huntington R. Hardwick of Harvard as his assistant. There can hardly be a doubt that these two keen, broad-minded students of football will put on the passing game cleverly executed and in its proper place and proportion. A little more freedom in the play of the line would also prove a help, as well as a complete readjustment of the relative positions of the backs when meeting the open type of game. After that it is a matter of material and generalship in action.

The Army has at far more difficult task before it than appears on the surface. The soldiers have lost an entire backfield and a whole squad of ends. They have lost Prichard, one of the greatest field generals the game has seen, whether under the old or the new rules, and his twin terror, Merillat, the great receiver of the forward pass, and a wonderful runner from his position. Few ends have ever got around so fast in that peculiar downfield style that wrought so much havoc with the Navy two years ago. An excellent line remains, pivoted on McEwan, who looks to be in even better shape than last year, but a line with little hope of reinforcement but material coming up from the plebe class.

The soldiers must develop an entire backfield, two new quarter backs, and half a dozen ends, and this is the problem with which Lieutenant Charles D. Daly and his aids are wrestling just now. There will be, of course, a thorough trial of Neyland, last year's companion to Merillat, with Oliphant also working in the quarter back position. Neyland is an athlete of the all-around type. He has developed co-ordination of band, foot, and eye, not alone by football, but by baseball—his remarkable record as a pitcher last year is still fresh in everyone's memory—and by boxing. He is fast and he is tall—tall enough to continue that little habit of Prichard's of looking over the opposing line that so disconcerted the sailors at Philadelphia. He is long of arm, having a fine sweep with the forward pass, and there is in him the making of one of those rare types, the fast and heavy quarter back. He is weighing at present 170 pounds net. Of course he is by no means a fixture, but to the outsider he looks to be ticket in the premises.

Oliphant had too much to forget last year to make a really fine player in a single season at West Point. Certain mannerisms that were not drawbacks in the type of game played in the part of the country from which he came proved too risky in the East. He is about due for a good season this year, because he is a hard and earnest worker, and has had a year's excellent experience under one of the best coaching systems in the country. Most of the other backfield candidates look to be a little light, and there is need of more and better kickers.

Should the Army solve its problem of building up the open game once more to work smoothly with the other forms of attack, and the Navy work a regeneration in its type of play, which seems at this writing not unlikely, there should be a great battle at the Polo Grounds to conclude the season. It has been the fashion in the past to say that neither team played football in a class with the leading colleges in its final game. That fashion has been steadily going out, and it will be noted not alone that the annual clash draws the best football men in the country to the scene of battle, but that these men go away with a little broader knowledge of the game than when the first whistle blew. Out in the Middle West they are still analyzing last years game—a perfect game from the Army side to set before any quarterback.

Rutgers to Play In New York.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 20.—Charles Reed, manager of the Rutgers football team, announced today that a game with Washington and Jefferson in New York was practically assured for Nov. 6, in addition to the games with Hamilton Fish's All Stars at the Polo Grounds, and New York University at Ohio Field.

A game has also been definitely arranged with the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College team at the Federal League Park in Newark on Oct. 30. Negotiations are under way with Colgate for a game either in New York or Newark.

Anglo-American Cricketers Win.

In the final game of the championship series of the Van Cortlandt Park Cricket League, played at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday between the Anglo-American and Yonkers teams, a close finish was the result, the former team winning by the margin of 2 runs. J. Riddell of Yonkers was high score man with 15, while doubles were added by E. Shaw and T. Baker for their respective teams, the totals were: Anglo-Americans, 37; Yonkers, 35.

Willie Beecher an Easy Victor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—At the reopening of the Knickerbocker A. C. tonight Willie Beecher of New York demonstrated his superiority over Frankie Mack of Boston in a ten-round bout. Mack showed to advantage in the opening rounds, but slowed down after receiving a few of Beecher's punches. Mack landed frequently, but his blows lacked power, and the final rounds were decidedly in favor of the New York boy, who was strong at the finish.

JAMES MORTIMER DEAD.

Well-Known Dog Judge and Superintendent Dies at Hempstead.

James Mortimer, the dean of dog judges and bench show Superintendents, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at his residence in Hempstead, L. I. Mr. Mortimer was in his 73d year, and for almost four decades was prominent in the kennel circles of the United States and Canada. Mr. Mortimer was in failing health at the last show of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America at Mineola in June. Two weeks ago Mr. Mortimer went to Toronto, Canada, to act as one of the judges at the annual bench show in connection with the Canadian Industrial Exposition. He became ill and was unable to fulfil the appointment.

Mr. Mortimer was born in Credeton, Devon, England, and came to America forty years ago. Like all his countrymen he was extremely fond of pointers, and when he arrived here he soon sought out persons with a similar taste, and eventually became manager for the Westminster Kennel Club at Babylon, L. I., the members of which kept up a large kennel of gun dogs on the premises. It was under Mr. Mortimer's advice and management that the Westminster Kennel Club secured several excellent gun dogs. At the death of Charlee Lincoln, Mr. Mortimer became Superintendent of the greatest of all kennel fixtures in America, the Westminster Kennel Club's show in New York. Year by year the show grew in its entries and quality. Mr. Mortimer never lost his interest in pointers and foxhounds. It was the "Devonshire" that was in him apparently that always cropped up. Some years ago he became fond of Sealyham terriers, since his wife was born at Fishguard and close to the old estate of the Edwardeses of Sealyham. Mrs. Mortimer, two sons, and two daughters survive the deceased. The funeral services will take place at the Mortimer home, Hempstead, on Thursday, at 2:30 P. M.

It was generally expected in the kennel circles yesterday that Harry Mortimer will succeed his father as Superintendent of the Westminster Kennel Club shows.

DAY IN COLLEGE FOOTBALL.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 20.—The Yale football squad held its first practice on the home grounds this afternoon, Frank Hinkey sending the first and second elevens through two sharp ten-minute halves. Part of the practice was held behind closed gates, and this policy will be pursued during the rest of the week, in preparation for the first game of the season, with the University of Maine on Saturday. The squad now numbers sixty, and about twenty additional men are expected to report this week.

The work of Harry Legore was the feature of the play. No scoring was done by either eleven, but Legore made several long runs. He has been playing on the second eleven for the past week, but will undoubtedly be the selection for full back in the game with Maine. "Chub" Sheldon and Van Holt played at the tackle positioos on the 'Varsity, and Mosley and Allen, the two freshman ends of last year, were on the wings. Kent, formerly of St. Mark's, and Kositsky were the guards, and Way, the former guard, was at centre. He had been tried at this position on the second eleven for two days. Lowry, a novice, was quarter back. Captain Wilson and Mal Second were the half backs, and Guernsey full back. The veterans, Legore and Jim Sheldon, played full back and guard, respectively, on the second team. The men are practicing for the present on the old football field.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 20.—Harvard's football team got its first taste of the real game this afternoon, the 'Varsity scrimmaging against the scrubs for practically all of their first-string men. Except for the absence of Watson and Gilman the first team as it started play represented Harvard's best strength. Watson, who had been hurt, was overcome by the heat last week, while Gilman, the 1913 tackle, is taking no chance with a bad ankle. Wallace's eligibility not being decided, the coaches used Wiggin of last year's scrubs at centre. He will probably play the position in Saturday's game. Rigelow and Parsh were the tackles, Cowan and Duncan guards, and C. Coolidge and Soucy the ends. Wilcox was at quarter, having for his backs Mahan, Ming and McKinlock, all of whom have played two years. The 'Varsity held the ball all the time, playing straight football and making several touchdowns against the well-organized scrub team. L. Curtis, a substitute end last year; Harte of the 1917 freshmen, and Cabner, a tackle, arrived at Cambridge today.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Cornell football men were put through a hard scrimmage this afternoon, the first and second and third and fourth teams alternating in taking the field. For most of the time play was started on the twenty-five line. The line-up of the 'Varsity began to take form today. Shelton, Eckley, and Ryerson were tried at ends. Jameson, last year's substitute, and Gillies, a big recruit from last year's freshman eleven, were the tackles. Anderson, last year's regular, and Snyder, a former substitute were placed at guard and Brown, substitute centre of last year, played at that position on the 'Varsity today. Barratt was at quarter back and Collins at left half back. Shiverick, a likely looking recruit from the freshman team, was at right half, and Mayer, a substitute of last year's team, was at full back.

A squad of about forty men reported to Tom Reilly, coach of the New York University football team yesterday. The candidatss had a varied practice that started with schooling in handling the ball and work in the tackling dummy, and ended with a light scrimmage practice in breaking through a defenelve line. Sulzer, a 280-pound candidate from Hartford, and Morris, formerly of Brown Preparatory, are now candidates for line positions. Williams, who played tackle on the Cushing Academy eleven, also reported. Among the other men who joined the squad were Loeffelhone, from Stuyvesant High School; Lyons, a tackle from Orange High School, and Freer, a half back from the High School of Commerce. There will be an abundance of material for the back field positions.

All fears that Alex Yule, the Fordham full back, would not return to the Bronx university this year were dispelled when the Maroon veteran reported yesterday. Yule was Fordham's biggest point scorer a year ago. Tom Corriden, last year's left end, also made his first appearance yesterday. The practice was the hardest of the season, and included the first scrimmage. No attempt was made to choose a 'Varsity line, veteraas appearing on both sides. The back field spent part of the time practicing kicking and forward passing.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 20.—Additional candidates for the football team at the Naval Academy arrived today. Eight of them were placed with the first squad, including Schildhauer, a former enlisted man, who will try for guard. The arrivals included Miles and Ward of last year. The full squad is expected by Wednesday. Cosch Ingraham was assisted by Harwick, the former Harvard player, who will be here the entire season; Logan, who played quarter back on the Crimson last year; Hollenback of Pennsylvania, and Lieuteaant Smith, a former academy player.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 20.—The Carlisle Indian football players came off of Saturday's game against Albright College in good physical condition notwithstanding the extreme hot weather. This afternoon Coach Kelly eased up to some extent. After a short signal drill the 'Varsity scrimmaged for thirty minutes against the reserve eleven.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 20.—The process of elimination was begun today by Resident Coach Keady with his squad of Lehigh football men, and some of the veterans will have to work hard to retain their positions. Bigelow, a former Minneapolis University player, and Nutter, a Boston man, were the 'Varsity ends today. Robinson, at centre, was another new man. Crawford took Halsted's place at full back, the latter being on crutches with a sprained ankle. Particularly good work was done at half back by Roland, Tomlinson, and Hazletine.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 20.—Another Exeter man is a candidate for the Lafayette football team. Clouch, the former quarter back of the New England team, reported at the practice on March Field this afternoon and played in the backfield. Coach Crowell gave the squad the first scrimmage of the season, which lasted twenty minutes.

Begins His Hundredth Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 20.—Passaic's oldest resident, Benjamin Franklin Fell, of 42 Ascension Street, celebrated the beginning of his 100th year today by taking his usual daily walk. Mr. Fell was born Sept. 20, 1816, in London, England.

Mr. Fell attributes his long life to the fact that he never drinks liquor and that he never smokes. He eats heartily and sleeps well.

Anthony Comstock Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 20.—The condition of Anthony Comstock, the vice crusader, who has been ill at his home here for the last week from intermittent fever, was declared by Dr. John Burling, the attending physician, to be much improved today. A blood test was made yesterday, and this morning it was declared that "Mr. Comstock is considerably improved."

ASTOR CUP RACE DRAWS BIG ENTRY

Twenty-eight Nominations for Sheepshead Bay Event—Nine Foreign Cars Will Compete.

It was announced yesterday that twenty-eight entries had been received for the 350-mile Astor Cup race which will be held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Oct. 2. This total may be increased, as all nominations mailed yesterday and bearing a postmark of not later than midnight will be accepted. Of the cars entered nine are of foreign make.

The list of drivers includes all of those best known in the auto racing world. Every winner of a classic event this year will compete for the Astor Cup and the $50,000 in money prizes. Among the contestants will be Harry S. Harkness, President of the Speedway corporation, who will re-enter the racing game as pilot of one of the Delage cars. He is the son of the late L. V. Harkness, and ranks as one of the best amateur drivers in the country. In 1905 he made a new record between Boston and New York, and also established new figures for the climb up Mount Washington.

Under the conditions of the race the candidates must enter the elimination trials which will be held at the Speedway Friday and Saturday. It is required that to be eligible to enter the actual race for the trophy a car must maintain an average of eighty-five miles an hour for a two-mile trip around the course. The positions in the races will be determined on the basis of these elimination trials, the one making the fastest lap getting the pole in the first row. It is believed that every one of the cars will qualify at the high speed demanded.

Ralph de Palma, who has won many of the classic events, will drive the same Mercedes with which he won the last 500-mile race at Indianapolis. Dario Resta, winner of the Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize races, will drive the Peugeot in which he made the ten-mile record average of 108.03 miles an hour on the Speedway last Saturday, and with which he won the 100 and 500 mile races at Chicago. Bob Burnham will also drive a Peugeot, as will Ralph Mulford, John Aiken, and Howard Wilcox.

Barney Oldfield will be at the wheel of a Delage. There are four Stutz cars entered. Among the drivers of these will be Gil Anderson and Earl Cooper, who have won a number of victories this Summer. Eddie Rickenbacker will drive the same Maxwell with which he scored victory in the Providence and Sioux City races and which led all of the American cars at Indianapolis. Another American team of which great expectations are entertained are Eddie Pullen and Glover Ruckstell, who will drive Mercer.

The drivers and the cars in which they will compete are:

Ralph De Palma, Mercedes; Barney Oldfield, Delage; Harry S. Harkness, Delage; Earl Cooper, Stutz; Gil Anderson, Stutz; driver not named, Stutz; driver not named, Stutz; Dario Resta, Peugeot; Bob Burman, Peugeot; Ralph Mulford, Peugeot; John Aitken, Peugeot; Howard Wilcox, Peugeot; Bob Moore, Sunbeam; Eddie Pullen, Mercer; Glover Ruckstell, Mercer; Eddie Rickenbacker, Maxwell; driver not named, Mexwell; Jean Porporato, Mercer; P. Dreyer not named, F. R. P.; Louis Chevrolet, car not named; Eddie O'Donnell, Duesenberg; Pete Henderson, Duesenberg; driver not named, Duesenberg; Irma Vail, Mulford Special; Tom Alley, Ogren; Ora Haibe, Sebring; Grover Bergdoll, Erwin Special; driver not named, Erwin Special.

RUGBY AND OUR GAME.

Nevada Coach Compares Main Essentials of the Two Sports.

J. R Glaescock, coach of the University of Nevada football team, commenting on the American game after the university authorities decided to abandon Rugby for the home brand, said:

"The question of American football versus Rugby is a very vital and interesting subject. Were I able to discuse the absolute merits of both games pro and con, it would indeed comprise a volume of no small dimensions. The average American youth demands for his recreation a game that introduces all the principles of strength, courage, and skill. American football embodies these three principles to a nicety.

"Like Rugby, the present American game does not need weight as an essential to a perfect fighting machine. The boy who thinks quickly, acts upon his own impulse in all emergencies, is worth ten times his weight as mere weight goes.

"In Rugby possession of the ball meant very little, the ball changed hands constantly, and the ground gain was usually on long runs, kicks to touch, or high centres or dribbling rushes.

"It is not the long runs that count in the American game, but the consistent gaining of three or four yards through the enemy's weak places, and to do this we must have the ability to concentrate and mobilize rapidly at points where the attack is least expected. In Rugby the forces were too scattered to do this effectively.

"Waterloo may or may not have been won on the Rugby fields of Eton or Harrow. I have some doubt as to the outcome of that famous battle if it hadn't been for Bluecher and mass formation, thrown in at the right time. The tactics used by the German militarists of today in the Russian campaign, that of massing the greatest amount of troops at the right time, in the right spot, are similar to those used in American football, and it has been found repeatedly that this force when applied correctly will plow through any loose formation, whether the finale be Petrograd or between our opponent's goal posts."

Rice Leads Newspaper Golfers.

Newspaper golfers teed up yesterday for their second annual championship of New York City on the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club at Hartsdale, N. Y. Grantland Rice led the field at the end of the first thirty-six holes with a total score of 155, twelve strokes less than last year's champion, William W. Harrie. Rice's big lead was the result of his fine 72 on the afternoon round.

Conditions governing the championship provide for the entire field to play eighteen holes on the first day and the best sixteen to play an additional eighteen holes the same afternoon. Next Monday at Scarsdale the best eight will play thirty-six holes, medal play, the title going to the player who makes the best total score for seventy-two holes.

Coincident with the two rounds were two medal handicaps, in the morning Alfred P. Roth, with 88, tied with Charles Leonard Fletcher, with 86, 11—75. Later in the day Rice won the handicap with 72, 3—67. The scores:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.

	1st R.	2d R.	Total.
H. Grantland Rice	83	72	155
William W. Harle	84	87	171
Charles L. Fletcher	86	86	172
E. H. Eaton	97	87	174
Charles M. H. Atherton	86	89	175
Frederick K. Plaugh	94	82	176
Alfred P. Roth	88	90	178
A. C. Murray	91	91	1-2
Harry B. Martin	95	88	183
Harry A. Palace	95	89	184
Albert Hedley	93	93	186
Harry D. Cashman	93	94	187
Archie J. Gifford	100	90	190
C. H. Wright	98	98	196
John G. Logan	102	104	206
W. W. Burge	103	93	206
Charles P. Lauz	110	107	217
F. W. Hall	120	101	221
George F. Ralston	113	112	225
Robert McLaughlin	125	109	234

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The storm reported during the last several days in the Gulf of Mexico is apparently crossing the coast of Mexico immediately south of the Rio Grande.

Another storm of marked intensity was central Monday night over the Province of Ontario and moving toward the St. Lawrence Valley.

This disturbance has been attended by showers in the great central valleys and rains and high winds in the upper lake region.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes except west Superior.

The weather has become much cooler in the Mississippi Valley and the Plains States, while moderate temperatures continue throughout the East and South States and west of the Rocky Mountains.

There will be showers Tuesday and generally fair weather Wednesday throughout the Atlantic States except Florida. In other regions east of the Mississippi River fair weather will prevail during Tuesday and Wednesday.

Considerably cooler weather will overspread the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the interior of the Gulf States during Tuesday and Tuesday night.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong south, shifting to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh and strong south, shifting to west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Showers and cooler Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and cooler.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Local showers, followed by clearing and cooler Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and cooler.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and cooler Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	59	63	4 P. M.	79	73
6 A. M.	58	65	6 P. M.	73	70
9 A. M.	65	68	9 P. M.	71	69
12 M.	73	77	11 P. M.	66	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70° for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 65.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 6.15 A. M. Humidity, 85 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:40—62 Pitt St.; not given	Slight
2:34—602 10 Av.; Mary Bedell	None
7:50—503 E. 99 St.; Nathan Goldicker	Slight
11:40—57 Mangin St.; Eliz. Freund	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—Front of 1 W. 21 St.; Itaxicab) Mason-Seaman Co	Slight
12:20—1,698 Washington Av.; L. Hrowitz	$50
7:25—141 Division St.; August Appeler	Slight
9:40—509 E. 75 St.; John Schwartz	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—1st Lt. G. E. Manning, retired, is detailed on his own application as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Miami Military Inst., Germantown, Ohio.

Maj. T. C. Donaldson, 14 Cav., is relieved as Act. Insp. General Nov. 30, and detailed for service in Inspector General's Dept., effective Dec. 1, vice Maj. A. Gray, relieved.

Lt. Col. G. O. Cress, Cav., is detailed as Act. Insp. General Dec. 1. He will proceed to Chicago on arrival in United States for duty as Asst. to Insp. of the Central Dept.

Maj. H. W. Stickle, Corps of Engrs., on his own application, retired, Jan. 11.

Capt. C. S. Wallace, S. C., from this city to Omaha, Neb., for temp. duty with Sig. Corps, general supply depot there, then to his proper station.

Resignation of 1st Lt. D. C. Seagrave, 1st F. A., accepted.

Promotions in C. A. C.: A. M. Hunter, from Lt. Col. to Col.; G. Blakely, from Major to Lt. Col., and J. B. Douglas, from Capt. to Major, all dated from Aug. 25. Col. Hunter and Lt. Col. Blakely will remain at their stations, and on their present duty. Maj. Douglas, now awaiting orders in Honolulu, will report to comdg. officer, C. D., of Oahu for duty.

Following are assigned to regiment indicated: Inf.—Col. H. French, to 3d; Lt. Col. 1st Lt. V. W. Boller, to 11th, F. A.—1st Lts. W. C. Potter, 1st to 6th, Oct. 2, and H. S. Naylor, 1st to 5th, Oct. 2.

Following M. C. officers are designated to conduct correspondence courses for medical officers of the organized militia in the States specified: Majors: C. R. Reynolds, Territory of Hawaii, vice Lt. Col. F. P. Reynolds, relieved, and J. B. Clayton, States of Texas and Oklahoma. Maj. C. R. Reynolds, relieved. Captains: J. B. Huggins, States of Kansas and Nebraska, vice Major C. C. Billingslea, relieved; L. S. Hughes, States of Colorado and Utah, vice Capt. J. B. H. Waring, relieved, and Capt. C. McCormack, States of Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, vice 1st Lt. A. W. Schoenleber, relieved.

Col. O. Murray, 16th Inf., is detailed for service in Adjt. General's Dept. Oct. 2. Upon expiration of present leave he will proceed to Ft. San Houston, Texas, for duty as Adjt. of Southern Dept., relieving Lt. Col. J. W. Heard, who will report to Comdg. General, Southern Dept., for duty as asst. to the Adjt. Lt. Col. Heard will remain on duty as Adjt. of the Cav. Divn.

Lt. Col. W. Read, Adjt. Gen., upon demobilization of the 2d Divn., will repair to this city and report to the Adjt. General for duty in his office.

Major W. C. Bennett, Adjt. Gen., is relieved from duty in office of the Adjt. General, effective on arrival of Lt. Col. G. W. Read, Adjt. Gen., and is assigned to duty as Adjt. 5th Brig. He will proceed to Omaha, Neb., after may leave granted and take station in that city.

Leaves: Capt. G. B. Comly, 7th Cav., 2 months; Maj. L. C. Scherer, 8th Cav., 20 days; Maj. W. C. Bennett, Adjt. Gen., 2 months and 5 days; Maj. J. M. Heavey, Inf., 2 months; Capt. F. W. Beasley, 12th Inf., 6 months.

Navy.

Lt. Comdr. M. H. Simons, recvg. ship at San Fran., to command the Milwaukee.

Lts. E. C. Oak, the San Diego, to temp. duty, Mare Island Yard; A. C. Kail, from command of the Milwaukee to charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Seattle, Wash.; and C. A. Jones, the New York to the North Dakota.

Ens. (Jr. Grade) B. O. Willis, the Maryland, to command the Lawrence; J. W. Oliver, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard to the Paducah; Geo. Holmes, the C-4 to command the Savern; R. W. Holt, the Milwaukee to the Cheyenne; and J. A. Fletcher, the North Dakota to the Ohio.

Ensigns E. H. Quinlan, tha Maryland to Naval Training Station, San Fran.; R. L. Carey, Jr., the San Diego, to Naval Training Station, San Fran.; O. O. Kessing, the Maryland to the Annapolis; F. G. Kutze, the Annapolis to the San Diego; and W. E. Doyle, Naval Training Station, San Fran., to the Hull.

Chaplain W. H. I. Reasey, the Connecticut, to New York Yard.

Chief Pay Clerk C. C. Alger, Washington Yard, Nov. 1, to connection fitting out the Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Pay Clerk J. C. Thornton, resignation accepted, effective Oct. 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Pompey, Chauncey, Dale, and Balnbridge, at Camp Overton, P. I.; Caesar, at Norfolk yard; Ontario and Worden, at Newport; Neptune, San Francisco, Dubuque, and New Jersey, at Hampton Roads; Culgoa, at Vera Cruz; Powhatan, at New York yard; Princeton, Nanshan, and the New Orleans, at San Francisco; Glacier, at San Diego; Paducah, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Saturn, at Dutch Harbor; Culgoa, at Tampico, and the Wilmington, at Shanghai.

Sailed—Raleigh, Mazatlan for San Blas; Nero, Mazatlan for La Paz; Hector, Norfolk for Guantanamo; Marietta, Port au Prince for Sanchez; Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, and Whipple, Bremerton for San Francisco; Chester, Alexandretta for Beirut; Yorktown, Corinto for Balboa; Jupiter, Key West for Tampico; Eagle, Port au Prince for Jeremie, and the Osceola, Cape Haitien for Gonaives.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CARLEY, MARY E., (March 25;) net estate, $18,267. Eldred A. Carley, brother, receives $9,033; Emma A. Halsey, sister, $2,581; residne to three nephewe and two nieces. Real est., $3,214; personality, $365, and mortgages, $12,192.

GREGOR, JOSEPH, (Dec. 23, 1914;) net estate, $4,183. Widow tha beneficiary. Bank, $2,226; personality, $75; stocka and bonds, $2,570.

HOLTON, EDWARD, (March 20;) net estate, $6,940. Mary Josephine, widow, and the three children are beneficiaries. Assets, equity of $7,000 in 134 Seventh Avenue and bank, $613.

MILLER, CHARLES A., (Aug. 2, 1912;) net estate, $75,009. Emma Gett and Albert and Augustus Schultz, cousins, are the beneficiaries, each receiving $25,336. Bank, $4,337; personalty and claims, $2,815; interest in firm of Miller & Brewer, dealers in halls, anchors, &c., $57,496; interest in the estate of Mary Miller, $13,858.

REGENSBURG, EDWARD, (June 18, 1910;) net estate, $204,110. Mary Regensburg, widow, receives the personalty, jewelry and household effects, valued at $5,811, and a life estate in $180,000; Carrie Jacoby and Amalia Regensburg, nieces, a life interest in $3,000 each; Florence Jacoby, grandniece, $500, and ten charitable institutions each receive $100. Realty, 113 Lenox Ave., $38,000, and equity of $19,825 in 340 West 88th St.; bank, $2,988; personalty, $5,614; insurance, $30,000; claim against E. Regensburg & Sons, $7,884; 25 shs. of the Bryant Park Bank, $3,875, and 210 shs. in E. Regeneburg & Sons, $23,840.

STURGES, OSCAR W., (May 14, 1914;) net estate, $1,630. Annie E. Sturges, widow, receives tha bulk of the estate. Assets, realty, $1,916; personalty, $48.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) The character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September will be as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesdays, Sept. 22 and 29; general motions on Sept. 23 and 30; notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10.30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Standard Computing Scales Co<Farrell.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion. Robinson<Vanoscope.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calender at 10 A. M. Cheatham El S & D Co<B R T.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Litigated motions.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part. I.—Pendleton, J.—Litigated motions.

Zipfel<Zepfel.
Re CNY, (Fordham Rd.)
Klemana<Hofstatter.
Frachbom<Guckenheimer.
Hilhouse<MacConnell.
Cuanisham<Ulster & Del RR.
Colline<Rexton Rty Co
Guar Tr Co<Taber.
Rice<Star Co.
Reich<Reich.
Mun Liens<Burton.
Stiefel<Morris.
Belley<Hyman.
Brit-Am Tobacco Co<
US Fid & Guar Co.
Heifershausen<Marx.
Davis<Davis.
Henry<Tully.
Freedman<Martin.
Koss<Pagoda.
Waxmsa<Shapiro.
Doneher<Kenny.
Goldstein<B & S Rty.
Friedman Con Co<
Dalley.
Clark<Ryttenberg.
Albany Sav Bk<Cushman Rty Corp, (2.)
Medvin<B & S Rty.
Stiese<Early.
Rabe<Baldwin.
Johnson<Ambursen Hydraulic Con Co.
North River Sav Bk<Pawel, (2.)
Germino<Thurnauer.
Ventres<Zuelch.
Re Pontsoo.
Rabinowitz<Rabinow'z

PART II.—Cohalen, J.—Ex parte business.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Estates of:
Louis Young.
Risie Wieser.
Jamea Simpson.
Philip Farlman.
Daniel Rosendorf.
James McBride.
John Schnugg.
Servando O. y Rodriguez.
Lillian Lunn, &c.
Walter MacIntosh.
S. Brenner, infant.
John F. Birdie, inf.
W. Myerowich., inf.
Carrie Jacobs.
Mianie Myerowich, infant.
Margaret L. Monroe.
Julius L. Rosenberg.
James Lawrence.
Lillian N. Young.
Saran Corbett.
Frank Lombardo.
Leleis Wiesner.
Frank B. Tesson.
Annie Kurchensky.
Isaac Cohen.
Jennie Orr.
Jonas Levy.
Thomas Rutter.
George Callas.
Emil Bernhard.
F. R. Schmidtz.
Floriano Tuccierone.
David J. Benollel.
Jennie Klatsky.
H. H. Stephens.
Caroline B. Le Row.
Paolo Ranza.
Abigail Sullivan, &c.
Anna Nielsen.
Karl Gehm.
L. Chinder, &c.
Peter Wolff.
Mary V. McCusker.
Anna M. Newton.
Fanny M. Dorsay.
Hazel Levy, infant.
Julius Horwitz.
C. Weldon.
Lillian N. Young, (2.)
Harriet Quimby.
Alice V. Ford.
S. O. y Rodriguez.
G. H. Osterhorn.
J. H. Loswenstein.
James Carson.
Kate Sullivan, &c.
William H. Clark.
Sarah Hoffman.
F. W. Townsend
Margaret Connor.
Joseph Blumberg.
Augusta L. Jones.
John Leonard.
Igaatz Kraus.
Alice D. W. Chauncey.
Marian M. Favarsham.
Agnes T. Diamond.
Sarah Hardy.
Patrick Flynn.
John Crawley.
Antoinette B. De Witt.
Fannie M. Lothrop.
Alfred W. Kubler.
Mary A. Murray.
Martha Schwarz.
Jane Aymar.
William S. Pyle.
Mary C. Worrall.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.

O'Rourke<N Y Cummins Plumb Co.
Levinson<Browning.
Knufman<Jacobs.
Glantz<Stearns.
W. L. Houghton Adv Agency<Selma's Russian Toilet Prep.
Belkin<Freedgood.
Kaufman<Jacobs.
Manee & Fink<Mosheim.
McGavern & Co<Sudbury & Co.
Gable House & Carton Co<Lionel Mfg Co.
Relener<Derman.
Cahn<Jacobs.
Ruth<Israel.
Linuts<Whitney Motor Co.
Welsman<Stroock.

PART II.—Allan, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

McGetterick<NY Rys.
Ludwig<Krischer.
Shapiro<Fleischer.
Wit<Int R. T.
Mullgan<NY Rys.
Moran<Fredk L.
Cranford, Inc.
Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, and Whipple, Bremerton for San Francisco; Chester, Alexandretta for Beirut; Yorktown, Corinto for Balboa; Jupiter, Key West for Tampico; Eagle, Port au Prince for Jeremie, and the Osceola, Cape Haitien for Gonaives.
Welsh<NY Rys.
Savage<NY R RR.
Karp<Ocean Sq Co.
Berkowitz<Tilatsky.
Kielaberg<Hartman.
Schneidar<Levy.
Ikeber<Langfelder.
Schapiro<Fleischer.
Corcoran<Borden's Coad Milk Co.
Pease<Kahn.
Rosenbaum<Van Buren & NY Bill Po.
Rotz<Jasper.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for this day as of course if counsel on either side so request. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Cobes<NY Rys (2.)
Runge<same.
Falkenberg<same.
Morrison<same.
Hagan<same.
Diefenthaler<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Bannerman<same.
Schecter<Ottenberg.
Wettenstein<Sobel.
Stranin<Lhieh.
Plymouth Rubber Co<Bob.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SOIREE AND CHANGEABLE TAFFETA WANTED IN PASTEL SHADES ONLY; ANY QUANTITIES; WILL PAY CASH. GOLDBERG & ROSENBLATT, 137 WEST 25TH ST.

WE will buy lots of coats, suits, dresses, or wearing apparel of any kind; spot cash; no samples to be sent; will call; advise by mail nature of lots. A. M. Lloyd, Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn.

DESIRE at once lots ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 458 Broadway. Spring 358.

OPENING store, want stylish waists, dresses. Rose, 367 Steinway Av., Asteria, L. I.

OPEN to buy quantity of Ural or Arabian cloth. 1,182 Broadway, Room 303.

JOBBER looking all week at velveteens, suits, dresses, also coats and skirts. 5th floor. 127 West 17th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall line popular-priced coats. Call after 9 A. M., Fifth Floor, 29 West 21st St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT fur-trimmed silk and velvet dresses. Call all week, 137 West 35th St., 7th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SAMPLES COATS AND SUITS. 25 WEST 26TH ST., 6TH FLOOR.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on medium-priced cloth dresses; writs for appointment. N 72 Times.

CREPE AND CREPE DE CHINE underwear manufacturer closing out line; also will sell 2,000 yards Camisole laces. Room 865, 200 5th Av. Telephone 2289 Gramercy.

WE HAVE 50 pieces of P. P. L. poplins in green, brown, Copen, to close out at 87½c. 138 West 25th St., sixth floor.

JOBS IN CORDUROY AND PLUSH COATS TO CLOSE OUT. ULIN BROS., 54 WEST 3D ST.

JOB of ladies' and misses' mixture coats to close out cheap. Cohen Bros., 121 Spring.

WE HAVE crepe de chine waists, $16.50 up, for immediate delivery. Daily Waist Co., 10 West 19th St.

SMALL LOT GENUINE BEAVER for sale; reasonable; suitable for trimmings. N 78 Times.

FOR SALE.—20 pieces navy French serge, at 72½ cents; mill price, 77½. Phone Madison Square 3672.

HAVE exquisite plush to sell at $2.25 net cash. Telephone Madison Square 1392.

FUR-TRIMMED suits for immediate delivery. Alter & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

AMERICAN HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS. —Opportunity to capture Irish trade in popular-priced hosiery formerly held by Germany; Secretary Irish Commercial Travelers' Association desires agency Ireland or Dublin. Address J. X. MacConville, Secretary, 34-L, Abbey St., Dublin.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WILL BUY FOR CASH cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 7350.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 49 West 22d St. Gramercy 2557.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 36¾% per cent for the best names
Saturday, 36¾% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Dress Suits in Demand.

While there are many who believe that the dancing craze has had its "run" as a fad and is passing out, clothiers who specialize on the making of dress suits do not find any decrease in the sale of their goods. On the contrary, the demand for evening dress has assumed larger proportions, if reports are to be credited. The tendency in goods of this kind is in the direction of making suits for evening wear more comfortable. This has been accomplished by eliminating linings wherever possible and cutting down the weight of the fabrics used. Sales, it is believed, have been stimulated in this way.

Spring Dress Gingham Prices.

More interest was added to the local dress gingham situation yesterday when Jarvis & Prankard, selling agents for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, announced that they had reduced prices on A. F. C. dress ginghams and Amoskeag seersuckers to 8½ cents, which figure is a quarter of a cent lower than the one quoted on these goods a week ago. It was said yesterday by a member of Smith, Hogg & Co. that no further reduction in prices would be made on their fabrics, they having priced Red Seal zephyrs and York seersuckers at 8½ cents a yard on Monday last. It is understood that no reduction from the original prices named will be made by another prominent factor in this part of the cotton goods field.

War Contracts in Abeyance.

Very little in the way of progress on war contracts could be discovered yesterday in the piece goods market. There are many rumors afloat concerning large contracts for uniform cloth said to have been placed by the English and Russian Governments with the leading factor in the market, but the reports lacked confirmation. A well-posted man in the market who has secured a large amount of business of this sort estimates that fully 90 per cent. of the woolen machinery in the country is engaged at present on contract work. This estimate, he said, excludes worsted machinery and that which is devoted to making three-quarter goods.

Heavyweight Goods Scarce.

With conditions much improved in the clothing industry, several well-posted buyers believe that a scarcity of heavyweight goods will develop this Fall. The mills have been proceeding cautiously and, according to all reports in the piece goods market, there is a dearth of stock goods. The situation in dyestuffs has also made it necessary for the mills to devote their attention entirely to orders in hand, and prevented any preparations against the future. Another condition that will doubtless have its effect in bringing about a shortage of heavyweight goods is that a very large number of mills are engaged on goods for supplying foreign armies.

Neckwear Business Brisk.

The men's neckwear manufacturers have no complaint to make concerning the volume of Fall and holiday business being done. In fact, the trade is in better shape than it has been in past seasons. One of the features that stands out in present trading is the demand for the better grades of neckwear. This is rather remarkable in view of the fact that for holiday business the cheaper merchandise is generally taken. Roman stripes and plaids, large jacquard effects, strippings, and embroidered goods are among the designs favored. The demand is about equal for stripes and figures. For next Spring there are indications at hand that point to a wide use of ribbon effects on the de Joinville order.

Service to be Extended.

Commenting on the wide difference in service, rendered in one case to the consumer by the retailer and on the other by the wholesaler to the retailer, a prominent manufacturer said yesterday that the time is soon coming when the service idea will spread into the manufacturing and wholesaling business. "The retail stores," said he, "have found the great advantage of selling service as well as merchandise. All things are nearly equal nowadays as far as buying opportunities are concerned in the retail field. Where one store surpasses another is not so much in the better bargain it is able to offer as in the way in which the customer is handled, the promptness of delivery and the constant desire to please. The manufacturer and wholesaler must soon adopt the same methods."

Futurist Decoration Liked.

No little attention is being shown in local decorative circles in the increasing interest being taken by householders in the so-called futurist decorations. All sorts of weird colorings and patterns are said to be finding their way into wall-papers, draperies, &c., as a result of this vogue. Not to be outdone, a furniture dealer in the metropolitan district is said to be showing a futurist bedroom suite. The bed, for instance, is white enameled, with the tops of the posts in black. On the outside of the footboard, and on other conspicuous places unique designs in vivid peasant colorings are displayed. It is said, however, that none of these designs is so located as to smite the eyes of the sleeper. Opinions differ as to the vogue for black and white decorations, but they are apparently as much in favor as at any time since the use of them began.

Why Advances Cannot Be Paid.

It has always been a source of mystery to many woolen men why the clothiers will refuse to pay a small advance on the goods they use in their manufacturing. The increase may amount to 10 cents a yard, and yet the clothier will reject the cloth with the remark that the "increased price takes the cloth out of its proper schedule." If the selling agent for the mill accepts this explanation and goes no further, he is left in the dark concerning the real facts of the case. At 10 cents a yard advance, it will cost the clothier 35 cents more to make a suit of that particular kind of cloth. It might be supposed that he would pass the benefit of having a higher priced cloth in the suit along to the retailer. As a matter of fact, however, the margin upon which most clothiers operate is so small, that the advance of 35 cents would make it profitless to sell the suit at its regular price to the retailer.

Burlaps Quiet, but Higher.

Yesterday was said to be the quietest day the local burlap market has seen for nearly two weeks, but there was no apparent effect on prices. Ten-and-a-half-ounce, forty-inch goods are available around 7.70 cents, but neither they nor ten-ounce goods, which may be had for arrival in the next few weeks at 7.45 to 7.50 cents, are in liberal supply for spot or nearby shipment. Eight-ounce goods are also scarce, being held around 5.45 cents, while 7½-ounce burlaps are to be had for spot and arrival to Oct. 15 at 5.30 to 5.45 cents, the former being the spot figure. Thirty-six-inch, eight-ounce goods have sold freely of late at 5.25 cents, but are now hard to get at that price. Bullish reports from Calcutta and the resultant increase in the price of jute are held responsible for the advance on the fabrics. There is no guarantee that the prices here quoted will stand very long, for a renewal of buying must necessarily result in higher quotations.

Gray Goods Prices Advance.

A further rise in cotton yesterday and more good buying resulted in further price advances in the local gray goods market. Printcloths were in especially good demand, and more or less business was done on all the constructions listed below. It was largely for spot and near-by delivery, from all accounts, the mills and the buyers still being apart on prices for the later shipments. Sales of 39-inch 56-44s were reported during the day, for spot and near by, at 3 7-16 cents, and it was said to be difficult now to get 38½-inch 64-60s for any delivery at 4⅛ cents. Sales of 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s were also reported at prices which showed an advance of a sixteenth of a cent. A fairly good sheeting business was done and good sales of drills were reported, in which 3.95s figured at 4⅞ cents and 4.20s at 5⅛ cents. Business in fancies and specialties continued good. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-60s...6c | 38½-inch, 64-56s...4c
39-inch, 72-56s...5⅛c | 38½-inch, 60-52s...3½c
39-inch, 68-72s...4⅝c | 38½-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
39-inch, 56-44s...3 7-16c | 27-inch, 64-60s...2⅜c
38½-inch, 64-60s...4¼c | 27-inch, 56-52s...2¼c

BUSINESS NOTES.

The first gathering of the Women's Neckwear Salesmen of New York will be held at the Brevoort House, Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Friday night at 8 P. M. Among the guests will be Max Engel, President of the Women's Neckwear Manufacturers' Association, George Pierson of L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, and James Mackay of the Lesan Advertising Agency.

Joe A. Landaw, who for twenty years was a member of the Emporium World Millinery Company of Chicago, has severed his connection with that concern. He has taken an interest in the National Millinery Company, with offices at 209 South State Street, Chicago, and will be general manager of this concern. The National Company is now operating millinery departments in various cities, and Landaw's immediate attention will be [illegible] additional departments

CHEMICAL EXHIBIT OPENS.

Display of American Dyes Attracts Greatest Interest.

What American ingenuity, enterprise, and capital are doing to rapidly build up an independent domestic dyestuff industry, adequate to meet the requirements of the textile and allied industries of this country were impressively demonstrated yesterday at the opening of the First National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace.

Of particular interest was the result of the development of the United States in the field of coal tar industries, which for years has been a valuable commercial asset of Germany. According to exposition officials, the embargo on German dyestuffs with the attending stimulation to the American industry has resulted in the output of dyes here being quadrupled within a year. At the present rate of production it was figured that within two years this country will be able to get along without the assistance of European countries. All the color manufacturers of the country had booth exhibits and these excited great interest.

The most popular individual section at the exposition was that of Thomas A. Edison, whose products, such as caustic acid, phosphocentical preparations and derivatives from coal tar and other products, formerly largely produced in Germany, were shown publicly for the first time.

The facility with which synthetic rubies and sapphires are made surprised many of the women visitors. The substance from which they are made is white to begin with, but the chemical processes finally develop odd and exquisite colors, resulting in the end in the gems to be found in every jewelry store.

During the week many of the important technical societies will hold meetings in the expoeition hall. The tariff question will be discussed today by Howard H. Gross of Chicago, President of the Tariff Commission League, while other addresses will be delivered under the auspices of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the New York Section of the American Electrochemical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Industrial Division of the American Chemical Society, the Technical Section of the American Paper and Pulp Society, the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Sustain a Number of Protests by Importers.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday sustained claims by Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher on what was invoiced as "gum insoluble." The Collector classified the commodity as gum arabic and took duty at the rate of one-half cent per pound. The importers' claim was for free entry as a crude gum not specially provided for. Judge Brown decided that the importations in question cannot be regarded as commercial gum arabic owing to the fact that other ingredients were mixed with the gum. The Collector was reversed.

The board continued the process of clearing the files of jewelry protests filed under the Tariff act of 1909 by sustaining protests of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Inc., while that was of various kinds, was taxed 85 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for articles of personal adornment, whereas the protestants claimed 60 per cent. under the "jewelry" provision.

Wheeler Brothers and A. Hamburger & Sons, Los Angeles, were sustained in protests relating to the classification of towels, doilies, and covers composed of flax and cotton and ornamented by hemstitching or spoke-stitching. The Collector returned the goods under the act of 1909 as drawn work and took duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem, but the board decided that some of the goods were properly dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem as cotton manufactures, and the balance at rates lower than assessed.

The board took favorable action in protests by Thomas Meadows & Co. having to do with the rate of duty on Turkish towels made of cotton imported under the tariff. The Collector decided that the goods were pile fabrics and took duty at 40 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Cooper held that the claim for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem as "towels made of cotton" was more specific and should govern. the Collector being reversed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Albany Model, Inc.; B. W. Kinkleisen, cloaks, suits, furs; 13 East 26th; Wallick.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; Miss N. Williams, jewelry, leather goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—D. Gebhardt & Co.; D. Gebhardt, woolens; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—S. Levin, men's boys' clothing; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—R. M. Sutton Co.; E. Freiburger, cotton goods, towellings; Brextell.

BALTIMORE—Barnheimer Bros.; A. M. Goldsmith, clothing; S. D. Sampson, cloaks, wrappers; 470 4th Av.

BEATRICE—W. Wiehs & Co.; W. Wiebe, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Grand.

BINGHAMTON—John L. Moran Co.; H. L. Riggs, domestics, dress goods, silks; Grand.

BINGHAMTON—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, ladies' coats, skirts, waists, dresses; L. Seidler, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, cloaks, suits, millinery; 148 W. 23.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; Miss Horan, petticoats. Basement—Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishing, hosiery, gloves; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Crawford Plummar Co.; J. Schenker, waists, fur coats; 12 W. 31st.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. C. Ferrie, domestics, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; Miss Gilligan, gloves, knit goods; Great Northern.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; E. Adelberg, mdse. mgr.; Mrs. Spear, notions, toilet goods; 1,133 Broadway.

BUFFALO—H. Oppenheimer, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. P. Watson, hosiery, gloves; Mr. Chalmers, representing; G. Walker.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. Mntter, domestics, wash goods, blankets; 18 W. 35; Prince George.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; Mr. Smith, furs; 17 E. 22d.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. G. Frost, lamps, fixtures; G. E. Debus, jewelry; A. F. Smith, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 35.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; J. Gallop, ribbons; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. D. Kent, carpets, rugs; 18 West 35th.

CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd & Co.; S. H. Kesner, notions, laces, veils; neckwear; 1,261 B'way.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. Garrety, corsets; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; B. Ryan, domestics, wash goods; 44 East 22d.

CHICAGO—W. C. W. Popper, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—S. Siegel & Bros. Co.; J. P. Hoviand, pile fabrics coats; 7 W. 22.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mr. Wilson, millinery; 116 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs; J. B. Schoninger, leather goods, belts, &c.; 104 Worth St.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; H. S. Kline, linens; Miss J. Goldberg, furs; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. R. Johnson, flannels, blankets, linings, &c., (wholesale); 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. Weinberg, manufacturers valances, puffed shades; Marlborough.

CHICAGO—J. M. Smyth & Co.; Mr. Eckman, furn. goods; Brextel.

CHICAGO—Marks & Co.; J. J. Cohen, furn. goods; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—J. Newman, Jr.; A. R. Mayerfeld, muffs; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Lederer Bros. & Co.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 256 Church.

CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; L. Meiss, linens, ready-to-wear; 656 B'way.

CINCINNATI—The Outlet; I. Friedman, ladies' suits; 12 E. 23d.

CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; C. O. Lancaster, coats, suits, dresses; 23 East 26th; Gregorian.

CINCINNATI—G. Schorr Co.; G. Schorr, wholesale notions, laces, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear, &c.; St. Denis.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; C. Allen, gloves; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss Felse Co.; S. Joseph, piece goods; 215 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, furs; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss K. Ford, suits, dresses; J. Siegel, general mdse.; 71 West 23d.

CLEVELAND—Ballsy Co.; H. R. Tyrolsr, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; Mrs. Moscovics, suits; Miss La Rue, coats, skirts; 71 W. 23d.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bryce Bros. Co.; P. A. Schneider, notions, ribbons; Imperial.

CORINTH, Mies.—Abe Rubel Co.; A. A. Rubel, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. F. Bannan, domestics; W. H. Knox, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS—L. Seidensticker & Bro.; W. Seidenstioker, dry goods, notions, &c.; Navarre.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—E. Mosenfelder, ready to wear; Breslin.

DAYTON—Elder & Johneton Co.; D. V. Davis, domestics, wash goods; 2 Walker.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; L. Jones, johs ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Mandelbaum, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; C. Gerhardt, white wash goods; G. T. Everett, (basement) ready to wear; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. Burrows, skirts, dresses; Broadway Central.

ELMIRA N. Y.—F. Izzard Co.; Hy. Izzard, cloaks, suits, waists; F. K. Izzard, dry goods; 315 4th Av.

DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; F. A. Patrick, domestics; 43 Leonard.

EASTON—Bumstyn & Co.; H. Bunstyn, H. A. Latham, millinery; Gregorian.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Fowler & Co.; G. R. Bright, furn. goods; Latham.

GALVESTON—R. L. Cohen Co.; R. L. Cohen, men's furnishing goods, hats, men's, boys' clothing, &c.; 853 4th Ave.; Ansonia.

GRAND RAPIDS—P. Steketee & Sons; D. C. Steketee, domestics; E. Steketee, dry goods; Collingwood.

GRAND RAPIDS—Spring Dry Goods Co.; W. R. Wittenberg, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 East E. 26th.

HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. M. Worcester, notions, jewelry; 2 Walker.

HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; S. Youngman, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 17 E. 22d.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; G. E. Reardon, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 230 5th Ave.

HAVRE—Crawford-Plummar Co.; C. R. McClellan, waists, dresses; 12 W. 31st.

HOLYOKE—McAnsian & Wakslin Co.; J. J. Reardon, housefurn. goods; Navarre.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; C. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; M. S. Block, ready to wear; Miss Blum, waists; Miss Jacobs, muslin underwear; 1,261 Broadway.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Brothers; Miss M. L. Cabaniss, cloaks, suits, waists; 225 5th Av.

KALAMAZOO—Gilmore Brothers; Miss G. Ray, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 West 32d; M. F. Geary, dry goods; Holland House.

KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; Wm. Gaiselsr, womsn's ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—John Taylor Dry Goods Co.; B. Pattibone, silks; 200 5th Av.

LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; G. C. Johnson, domestics, whits goods; 432 4th Av.

LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; G. Johnson, domestics; 432 4th Av.

LAWRENCE—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; Mr. Mulcahey, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Landauer & Co.; F. D. Goldstone, laces, hosiery, gloves, notions; 56 Worth.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. McCarthy, dress goods, silks; 31 Union Square.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld, Phillipson & Co.; Mr. Merritt, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, neckwear; Mr. McCarthy, silks, dress goods; 31 Union Square.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; L. D. Lipsey, waists, dresssе; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, cloaks, suits, furs; Mrs. N. Wilson, waists; 2 Walker.

MOBERLY—F. B. Forney, clothing, &c.; New Strand.

NORFOLK—Greenwood's; M. Greenwood, jewelry; 80 Maiden Lane.

NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, domestics, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, representing; 432 4th Ave.; Latham.

NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. N. Pendleton, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

PALATKA—C. Carmon, read-to-wear; 220 5th Av.; Churchill.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; H. F. Ensign, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; C. H. Clark, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.

PEKIN—Clarke & Co.; Percy Wolf, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.

PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; P. Wolff, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Sq.

PHILADELPHIA—C. S. Tanguay & Co.; C. S. Tanguay, waists; 1,270 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Marks Fur Shop; E. Marks, furs; Longacre.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Strauss, jewelry, cutlery, leather goods; C. H. Churchill, carpets, rugs; 85 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss Bennasr, gowns; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Wolk & Broe.; G. Wolk, furn. goods; Grand.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne & Co.; C. M. Shuart, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot, Stephenson Co.; J. Arbuthnot, flannels, blankets; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. H. Lloyd, domestics; 43 Leooard.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. J. Beckton, suits; basement, 37 West 26th.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, domestics, wash goods, 432 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—Gladding Dry Goods Co.; Miss Gaffney, gloves; 200 5th Ave.

PROVIDENCE—H. Lederer, dry goods; Herald Square.

PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; A. G. Reid, J. Hood, domestics, linens, wash goods, linings, white goods; Miss Daly, Miss Geraghty, gloves; 2 Walker.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. G. Carmany, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; M. Kelly, prints, ginghams; J. Walker, Albert.

ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; A. A. Johnson, upholstery goods, curtains, rugs; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens, flannels, blankets, Prince George; G. F. Merrick, millinery, McAlpin; E. G. Eggleston, notions, McAlpin; Miss K. Maloney, infants', children's wear, Gotham; 432 4th Av.

ROME, N. Y.—I. Kutner & Co.; M. M. Kuttner, domestics; 737 B'way.

SAN ANTONIO—Moks Millinery Co.; N. Sulzbacher, millinery, ladies' furnishing goods; Breslin.

ST. LOUIS—Stix-Stix D. G. Co.; J. P. Gorman, silks; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Frank & Meyer Neckwear Co.; S. M. Frank, neckwear; 1,270 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Scrugge, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; C. J. Yates, dry goods; Miss J. Wads, negligees; 23 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS—M. Freidman & Sons' Cloak Co.; H. A. Friedman, coats; 1,204 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Robinson, Strauss Co.; J. Richter, flowers, feathers; 261 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Capital Suspender Co.; D. I. Herzt, suspenders; Latham.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Niewanger & Birkeeser Co.; J. Niewanger, dry goods; Imperial.

SYRACUSE—S. W. Edwards & Son; J. Artley, groceries; Latham.

TOLEDO—The Meyer Co.; Mr. Isaacs, suits; 72 Madison Av.

TORONTO—R. Simpson Co., Ltd.; H. S. Bond, boots, shoes; McAlpin.

UTICA, N. Y.—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clement, silks, millinery, flowers, feathers; 320 5th Av.

UTICA, N. Y.—J. W. Reed, man's, boys' clothing, women's ready to wear; Navarre.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunsbaum, dress goods, silks; 15 West 26th; Wallick.

WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. H. Boyce, domestics; 215 4th Av.

WASHINGTON—Blum Bros.; W. Blum, furniture, &c.; Murray Hill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; M. E. Cohen, cloaks, suits; 48 W. 23d.

WINNIPEG—Christie-Brand Co., Ltd.; E. E. Wheeler, ready-to-wear; 1,195 Broadway.

WESTERLY, R. I.—F. L. Gavitt Co.; F. L. Gavitt, furniture; Navarre.

WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, domestics, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

WORCESTER—Donholm & McKay Co.; Miss M. J. Kelley, laces, trimmings; 2 Walker.

WORCESTER—A. Bryson & Co.; A. Bryson, ready to wear; Murray Hill.

WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; A. J. Moir, laces, ribbons, trunks, toys; 432 4th Av.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Marshall, Matheson Co.; Mr. Slater, domestics, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; Miss J. Miles, muslin underwear, corsets; 75 Spring.

YOUNGSTOWN—Youngstown D. G. Co.; Mr. Keller, ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In the City.

CHARLES KATZ, residing at 1,229 Park Avenue, formerly President of the Eastern Brewing Company of Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $15,622 and unknown liabilities for a large amount as maker and indorser of notes of the Eastern Brewing Company, and no assets.

BERNARD DORF, manufacturer of cloaks, suits, and dresses at 23 West Twenty-third Street, has made an assignment to Howard Babcock. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Weng & Laguna, $917, Leon Barnstein, $75, and Janet Bernhart, $25.

SALTZMAN & LEVY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Saltzman and Max Levy, who composed the firm of Saltzman & Levy of 118 West Twenty-second Street, by these creditors: Henry L. Bunin, $236; Alexander Goldstein, $200, and Charles Cohen, $120.

GIACOBBE PRESS, INC., printer of 141 East Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Arthur Werner. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the company by these creditors: Antonio Rizzo, $250; Frank Gabriel, $275, and John Triolo, $275. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000. The business was started in 1908 and incorporated on July 23, 1913, with capital stock of $75,000 and S. A. Giacobbe as President.

LEONARD D. GOLDSTONE, manufacturer of dresses at 24 West Thirty-ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,021 and assets of $2,780, consisting of stock, machinery, and accounts, estimated at $2,500; claim for water damage, $224, and cash in bank, $56.

ROTH & MARBE, INCORPORATED, manufacturers of leather goods at 106 Seventh Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $20,113 and assets of $26,657, consisting of stock, $18,500; machinery, $3,138; accounts, $4,484; notes, $500, and cash in bank, $05. The stock, machinery, and fixtures have been sold by the assignee for $5,300.

JOHN J. CUNNINGHAM, doing business as the New York Standard Boarding and Livery Stable at 427 and 429 West Thirty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to A. Emanuel Eichner.

AARON GALEF, Judge Mayor has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Aaron Galef, manufacturer of women's hats at 647 Broadway. His liabilities were $11,324.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Fred L. Norton and West Corporation, fruit, candy, and extract wholesalers and manufacturers of Binghamton, filed petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $56,754, and assets of $55,085.

Earl R. Milford, partner of J. George Norrie, hardware store, Lafargeville, filed petition with partnership debts of $10,317, and assets of $8,505.

CHICAGO, Ills.—Eugene F. McLaughlin, 737 West Madison Street, physician, in bankruptcy: liabilities, $26,287.16; assets, $390, all exempt.

John M. Paver, Jr., 2,408 Grant Street, Evanston, broker, in bankruptcy; liabilities, $69,223.83; assets, $839, all exempt.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgmsnts were filed yesterday, the first naine being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Acms Electric Garage—E. B. Stoit & Co. $204.30
Balasss, Corsinis C.—E. Fonthan 189.37
Buellesahach Conetruction Co., Inc.—S. Trimmer & Son, Inc. 616.46
Burwell, Edmund S.—Crown Market, Inc. 346.63
Borst, Charles A.—E. P. M. Von Genren. 3,050.32
Brenner, Philip—American Slicing Machine Co. possession of chattels and ..... 40.14 or 150.14
Certigue Mining & Dredging Co.—R. J. H. Bradley 1,890.25
Calumet Silk Mills, Oscar Hofman Corp. and Oscar Hofman—Wormser-Morris Co. Inc. 252.59
Cantino, Ralph, and Dominick Colusonno —T. P. Kane Co. 306.66
Corsarc, Julius—Fruit Auction Co. 663.27
Commercial Cafe Co.—F. D. White 153.41
Curti, Charles, and John Morel—A. Seton et al. 166.04
Downes, Marie L.—Charles & Co. 147.51
Dorsen, Henry—Stern Brothers 307.11
Daniels, Charles E.—Wheeling Corrugating Co. 127.54
General Electric Utilities Co.—Fullerton Electric Co. 115.50
Golden, Jacob—S. Teitelbaum et al. 358.38
Galligan, Bartholomew J.—E. & A. Raalte, Inc. 206.22
Guesow, Max—Rusch & Co. 558.50
Greenblait, Pincus—Driver-Harris Wire Co. 143.04
Glueck, Richard—G. H. Thomas 111.81
Hone, Frederic de P.—C. Worhington 4,661.13
Hecht, Leon M.—A. L. Utitz et al. 822.27
Jaspole & Werner Construction Co., Inc., and Louis Werner—H. Haner 222.20
Katlin, Irving—P. Rosofsky 123.65
Ketterer, Percival C.—Pinkel Brothers 415.79
Kelly, George—M. Body 121.91
Kalfon, Emil—Independent Light and Power Co. 104.69
King, Harry C.—Daniel P. Boehm Co., Inc. 267.76
Levin, Louis—Rusch & Co. 1,955.40
Lojimar, S. Bardsy—W. R. Phelps et al. 129.64
Lane, Ralph—Broos Bros. 154.40
Lucius Engineering Co.—H. H. Schmitt 2,
Metrokas, Alex—Ce Chris 107.62
Maresca, Henry F.—S. Raphael 191.91
Murray, Graham A.—Kittanning Sales Co., Inc. 149.03
McWaters, James—I. Fischer 113.12
Nagler, Cabinet Co., Inc.—C. Gold 124.05
Marks, Philip, Michael Berg, Jacob Newman, and Abraham Terkeitaub—R. Goldberg 147.37
Marks, Phillip, and Michael Berg—S. Miller 139.34
Newburger, Alfred—Blackford Norton and Smith 1,079.27
Odom, George—J. H. Powell 594.38
Ritzheimer, Henry C.—I. Wiesbader 288.81
Rosen, Morris—S. Brinn et al. 207.81
Ryan, Roderick R. and Edward H.—E. L. Sykes et al. 841.33
Smith, George F.—J. J. MacSorley 120.99
Shawmut Waxed Paper Co., Inc.—F. G. Fontana et al. 216.68
Symphony Inking Machine Co.—S. Spector et al. 209.23
Shannon, Richard B.—Hitchings & Co. 154.10
Schwartz, John B.—F. Goodrich 188.71
Stern, Charles—William B. May & Co. 140.41
Shapiro, Harry—Evans Bros., Inc. 111.08
Sukoff, Jacob—S. Frank 129.88
Tucker, Rose F.—J. Prescott 104.01
Tatosian, Alexander—Castelli Carpet Co., Ltd. 166.90
Washington Heights Hospital—L. Schlecter 179.78
Weeley, Louis—W. Taylor 122.78
Woode, Thomse J.—Connolly Auction Co. 150.34
Werner, William—M. B. Katsche 150.06
Warehauer, Herman E.—L. Reichman 113.41
Wittman, Lena—J. Scholl et al. 183.59
Wade, Thomes J.—Clarke Bros. 189.79
Winter,

Stability

The stable earnings of some of the large Public Utility Corporations of the United States during the past 5 years demand respect.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company's earnings for the past 9 years follow:

1906	$ 8,947,182
1907	11,342,140
(1907-08 Panic)	
1908	12,657,305
1909	13,491,288
1910	14,044,595
1911	14,804,809
1912	14,744,651
1913	16,202,337
1914	17,220,503
(War Period)	

The Company is now earning the dividend on its First Preferred Stock between 7 and 8 times.

More information concerning this corporation gladly given on request.

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This Company operates in forty prosperous communities in the Middle West and shows earnings over four times interest charges on these bonds. The present market value of the stocks provides an equity of over $10,000,000.

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A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Interesting Comparisons for Holders of Preferred Stocks

Owing to large advances in many preferred stocks while others have lain dormant the market presents some excellent opportunities to secure accrued profits and increase income return. We have prepared a letter on this subject which will be sent on application for

Letter No. 180

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Favorable Loan News Reflected in Stocks and in Exchange Rates.

Both the stock market and the exchange market rose yesterday, each in reflection, to some extent, of the news of progress in the negotiations for the placing of the Anglo-French loan in this market. News of that sort is distinctly good news, for it is very generally recognized that the granting of credits to our largest customers in Europe is called for for the protection of our trade interests. The righting of the international exchanges is the immediate object sought, but the ultimate object, so far as we are concerned, is to safeguard our trade against the restriction of demand which would result from the placing of barriers between our customers and ourselves through further unsettlement of the exchange market.

While the news regarding the loan negotiations is favorable, it is necessary to bear in mind that the transaction is an unusual one in many respects, and time must necessarily be taken to carry the negotiations through to a successful conclusion. While a practical understanding has been reached on some very important points, there are other points which have not yet been agreed to, nor has all the general approval of the loan been reduced to specific pledges in its support. The success of the issue is regarded as assured, but the transaction cannot be looked upon as closed until a large enough group of bankers and investors have been heard from to assure the taking up of the full amount which may eventually be offered. That amount it is not at all likely to be less than $500,000,000. How much more than that remains to be determined.

It was natural that the stocks most influenced by the news of progress in this important international financing were those which are included in the group of issues in which speculative interest has been greatest. A special factor in the buying of some of these stocks was the impression created last week by the big cash distribution by the General Motors Company. This was still much in the minds of traders yesterday, and induced buying of other stocks, some of which are looked to by traders for distribution to be made out of the abnormally large profits of recent months. The rise in prices extended to most issues, but it was not all inclusive. In some instances profit-taking sales led to substantial net declines, but these were the exceptions and not the rule. Some of the major stocks, it was noted, moved relatively little.

LONDON MARKET UNSETTLED

Money in Good Supply and Discount Rates Incline to Ease Off.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Money was in good supply and discount rates were inclined to ease off today. Cable transfers opened weak on a demand for dollars, but later recovered and sold from $4.68¾ to $4.69.

The stock market was unsettled by politics, Russian news, and budget uncertainties. Business was dull and confined to a few colonial stocks and rubber and oil shares at about unchanged prices.

American securities responded to the strength in Wall Street, and values were raised, but business was only moderate and confined to Canadian Pacific and United States Steel. The closing was steady.

The Exchange will be closed Saturday, Sept. 25.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Prices were barely steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 67 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 41 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or less	Over 10 up to 30	Over 30 up to 60	Over 60 up to 90	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	..	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COMMERCIAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½
90 days	2½@2¾
4 months	2¾@3
5 months	3@3¼
6 months	3@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	@3¼
6 months	@3¼
60 to 90 days	@3

Other names.

4 months	3¼@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.71½	$4.68¼	$4.80½	+.03½
Cables	4.71¾	4.68¾	4.71½	+.03½

Closing Rates.

	Demand.	(or check.)	Cable.
Londoo	$4.70⅞		$4.71½
Paris	5.80		5.79
Switzerland	5.26		5.25
Scandinavia	25.83		25.90
Berlin	.83½		.83⅛
China—			
Hongkong	43.00		43.05
Shanghai	55.00		54.75
Singapore	57.50		
Greece	5.16		5.17
Holland	.40⅝		.40⅝
India—			
Bombay	33.00		..
Calcutta	33.75		..
Italy	6.16		6.15
Japan—			
Kobe	49.37		49.45
Yokohama	49.00½		..
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	49.62		49.75
South America—			
Buenos Aires	41.50		41.70
Rio	23.38		23.50
Spain	18.90		19.00
Austria	15.37		15.50
Russia	34.50		35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.66½	$4.64½	$4.65¾	$4.63½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $230,539,247; balance, $13,595,466. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $140,293.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, $3.12½.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 9-16d, up 1-16d. New York, 48¾c, up ½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Receipts and expenditures for Sept. 18:

	Sept. 18.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$508,124	$9,374,262	$40,140,445
Ordinary	1,350,300	18,658,014	77,769,636
Cor. & Inc. tax.	28,787	641,755	10,643,382
Miscellaneous	22,664	2,630,841	11,001,178
Total receipts	$1,909,727	$31,304,873	$139,554,644
Expenditures	2,708,400	37,288,800	174,131,843
Deficit	798,673	5,983,927	34,576,498

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	869,811
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	104,933,800
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	80.97 + .40
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	80.85	Sept. 18	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33⅜	33½	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	33¼	33⅞	32	33⅜	+ ⅛
43¾	44	18,325	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44¼	45⅞	43⅜	45⅜	+ 2⅛
71⅞	72⅜	4,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	72½	72⅞	72	72	+ ½
62¾	63	2,400	Am. Agricul. Chem	61¼	63¼	61	63	+ 1⅝
66	66½	8,000	Am. Beet Sugar	66¼	67⅝	66¼	66½	+ ⅞
100	104½	100	Am. B. S. & F. tr. r	103	103	103	103	...
165	175	100	Am. B.S. & F.pf.tr.	170	170	170	170	- 5½
60⅝	60¾	19,800	Am. Can	61¼	62	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅛
104¼	104¾	400	Am. Can pf	105	105½	105	105½	+ ⅛
71	71¼	4,900	Am. Car & Fdry	71½	71⅝	70¾	70¾	- ⅛
116⅜	117¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116⅜	- ⅛
116½	117¾	50	do., odd lot	116¼	116½	116¼	116⅝	...
151½	152	1,200	Am. Coal Products	153½	153½	152	152	- 1½
...	...	100	Am. Cotton Oil	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
100	103½	100	Am. Express	103	103	103	103	+ ½
9¼	9½	2,500	Am. H. & Leather	9¼	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ 1⅛
41¼	41¾	4,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	40¾	41⅜	40¾	41¼	+ 1¼
20½	20½	1,500	Am. Linseed	20⅜	20½	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
34½	36	200	Am. Linseed pf	35½	35½	35	35	- 1½
57	57½	9,900	Am. Locomotive	57⅜	58½	57¼	57⅝	- ⅛
6⅞	7	100	Am. Malt	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
83⅞	84	33,310	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82⅜	84¾	81⅞	84	+ 2½
106½	106½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
79½	80	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	80	80	80	80	- 1
149	153	200	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	150	- 2½
56	56½	3,100	Am. Steel F'dries	58	58	56	56	...
108½	109½	2,200	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109¾	108	109½	+ 1¼
114	115	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	...
124	124½	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124¼	124¼	124	124¼	+ ¼
227	231	250	Am. Tobacco	228	228	227½	227½	- ⅞
106	109	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	108	108	108	...
47⅞	49	11,800	Am. Woolen	49	49¾	48	48	+ ⅝
92½	94	350	Am. Woolen pf	93½	94	93¼	94	+ ⅛
71½	71⅝	8,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	71⅝	72⅝	71½	71⅝	+ ¼
102⅛	102¼	5,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅛	102¼	101½	102⅛	+ ⅛
98¾	99⅛	300	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	98⅞	98⅞	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
81¼	81⅝	10,600	Baldwin Loco	81½	82⅞	80¾	81½	+ ½
106½	107	37	Baldwin Loco. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
84½	84¾	5,800	Baltimore & Ohio	84⅝	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	+ ½
71½	71⅝	588	Baltimore & O. pf	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71½	...
344	345	600	Bethlehem Steel	347	350	345	345	+1
158	163	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	160	160	160	160	...
84½	84¾	1,300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84½	84½	84¼	84½	+ ⅝
60	60½	800	Butte & Superior	60⅞	60⅞	60¼	60¼	- ¾
21	21¼	13,700	California Petrol	21⅝	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
46	46½	2,200	California Pet. pf	45⅝	47	45⅝	46	+1
155¼	156⅜	2,200	Canadian Pacific	156	156	155	155⅜	+ ⅞
48¼	48½	23,825	Central Leather Co	48½	49⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅞
103½	107	150	Central Leather pf	106	106	106	106	...
48⅜	49¼	1,650	Chesapeake & Ohio	49½	49¼	49	49	...
12	14¼	400	Chi. Great Western	12	12¼	12	12	...
31	31½	1,400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31½	31¾	31	31½	+ 1½
...	...	100	do., vot. tr. cfs	31	31	31	31	...
85	85¾	2,000	Chi., Mil & St. P	85¼	85¼	83	85⅜	+ ⅛
127	127⅛	100	Chi. & Northwest	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	+ ⅜
20½	20¾	4,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	21	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
44½	44⅞	1,650	Chino Copper	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅞
32	35	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	+ ⅛
54	54½	34,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	55½	56¼	53	54¼	- 1⅜
26	27	100	Col. & Southern	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	- 2⅛
11	14	500	Comstock Tunnel	15	15	11	11	+ 1
127½	128¼	1,700	Consolidated Gas	127	128	127	128	+ ¾
89½	89¾	4,400	Continental Can x d	86	90¼	86	89½	+ 5
18½	18⅝	9,100	Corn Products Ref	18¼	18⅝	17⅞	18⅜	+ ¼
85	85¾	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	84¾	85	84¾	85	+ ¾
94½	94¾	28,600	Crucible Steel	94½	96½	93½	94⅞	+ ⅞
106½	107	1,300	Crucible Steel pf	106¾	107½	106⅝	106½	+ ⅛
113	116½	800	Cuban-Am. Sugar	116	116	114	114	- 2
100	106	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	102	102	102	102	- 1
10	10¾	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
119½	120¼	10	Detroit Edison Co	119½	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
25⅝	26	1,700	Distillers' Secur	26	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	400	Dome Mines	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22¾	- ⅛
73¾	74	700	Elec. Storage Bat	74	74	73½	74	+ ⅛
31½	31¾	20,500	Erie	31	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
51	51⅛	6,550	Erie 1st pf	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	- ⅛
40¼	40¾	1,700	Erie 2d pf	40½	40¾	40	40	...
28½	28¾	100	Federal Min. & S.	30	30	30	30	+ 3⅝
46	50	1,000	Federal M. & S. pf	45¼	49	45½	47⅛	+ 4⅛
286	290	25	General Chemical	289⅞	289⅞	289⅞	289⅞	...
171	172	1,400	General Electric	172½	173	170½	170½	- 1⅝
206	208	1,900	General Motors	204	206	204	206	+ 8
69½	69¾	42,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	66¾	71⅝	66¾	69¾	+ 3½
119¼	119¼	1,900	Great Northern pf	119½	119¾	119¼	119¼	...
45⅜	45½	36,450	G. N. certs. ore prop	40¾	46¾	44¾	45⅜	- 1½
65¾	66	3,550	Guggenheim Explor	65⅞	66½	65⅝	66¾	+ ½
102	102¾	100	Illinois Central	102¾	102⅞	102¾	102¾	+ ¾
35½	35¼	6,400	Inspiration Copper	35½	35¾	35	35⅛	- ⅜
20⅞	20¾	3,200	Interboro Consol	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
74	74½	800	Interboro Consul. pf	74¼	74¼	74	74½	...
20¼	20⅝	1,200	Inter.-Met.	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	- ⅛
19½	20	100	Int. Agricultural	19¼	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
38¾	39	300	Int. Agricultural pf	38½	39	38½	39	+ ½
107	107½	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	106½	106½	106½	106½	- ½
...	...	100	Int. Har. C.N.J., pf	117	117	117	117	+1½
...	...	75	do., odd lot	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½	...
10¼	10¾	400	Int. Paper	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	- ⅛
26⅞	27	1,100	Kansas City South.	27	27¼	27	27	...
59¼	59⅝	200	Kan. City South. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
69¼	69¾	2,150	Lackawanna Steel	69⅝	69¾	69⅝	69⅝	- ⅛
7⅞	8	300	Lake Erie & West	8	8	8	8	+1
145	145¾	1,200	Lehigh Valley	146	146	145½	145½	- ⅞
47	49	200	Long Island	49½	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ¼
23½	24¼	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
119	120	100	Louis. & Nash	119	119	119	119	+ ¼
127	128	700	Manhattan Elev	127	127¼	127	127¼	+ ¼
49¾	50¼	10,460	Maxwell Motors	46⅝	50⅛	46½	50	+3¾
92	92½	4,800	Max. Motors 1st pf	90	92½	90	92½	+ ⅜
40	40¾	8,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	38¼	40	38¼	40	+2¼
45	50	700	May Dept. Stores	45½	50	45½	45½	+8
87¼	88	21,400	Mexican Petroleum	85½	89	85½	87¾	+2⅜
82	90	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	86	86	86	86	+ ⅛
27½	27¾	4,700	Miami Copper	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
120	122½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120	120½	120	120½	+1
7	7¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
15	15½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅞
3¼	3½	800	Missouri Pacific	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	- ¼
57	58	1,000	Montana Power	58	58	57⅜	57½	- ½
103	107	200	Montana Power pf	103	105	103	103	...
118½	122½	20	Nash. C. & St. L.	123	123	123	123	...
121½	123¼	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	122⅝	122⅝	122	122	+1½
82	83½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
26½	27	600	Nat. En. & St. Co	27	27¼	27	27	...
86	90	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	89	89	89	89	...
65¾	66	5,900	Nat. Lead Co	64½	66¾	64½	65¾	+1⅜
400	14½	100	Nevada Con. Copp	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	...
156	157¼	12,300	N. Y. Air Brake	148½	157¼	147½	157¼	+12¼
94⅜	94⅞	6,200	N. Y. Central	94¾	95	94½	94⅝	+ ⅜
32	34½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ 2½
68¼	68¾	2,550	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68½	68¾	67⅝	68	+ ¼
27½	28½	2,900	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	28¼	27¼	28	+ ⅞
110½	111	1,025	Norfolk & Western	111½	111½	111	111	+ ¼
77¾	77¾	10,200	North American	76	77¾	76	77¾	+1⅝
108⅜	108¾	1,100	Northern Pacific	108¼	108¾	108	108¾	- ⅛
32	32¾	600	Pacific Mail	32	32¾	32	32½	+1
89	92	50	Penn. R. R.	110	110	109¾	109⅞	+ ½
86½	87	200	People's Gas, Chi.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	- ¼
86½	87	80	P., M. & Co. 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	...
34½	34½	3,800	Philadelphia Co.	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¾	- ¼
100½	102½	1,200	do., odd lot	80¾	86¾	80¾	86¾	...
88	92	100	Pittsburgh Coal	33	34¾	32½	34¼	+1½
62	62½	2,400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	100	102½	100	102	+2
2½	3	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	91	91	91	91	+1
40	40½	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	+ ⅛
2	2½	100	Railway Steel Sp	40	40	40	40	+ ½
22	22	2,000	Quicksilver pf	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
151¼	151¾	9,200	Ray Con. Copper	152	152	151	151½	+ ¼
80	83¾	400	Reading	80¾	82	80¾	82	- ½
82	84¾	327	Reading 1st pf	82	83	83	83	...
45¾	45¾	8,000	Reading 2d pf	46½	46½	45¾	45¾	- ⅛
99½	100	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ½
100½	100¾	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ⅛
...	⅛	100	Rock Island Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
5⅝	6	1,800	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5⅝	5¾	5⅜	5½	- ⅛
8¾	9½	500	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	9⅝	9⅝	8¾	9	- ⅜
14¾	14¾	200	Seaboard Air Line	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
33	34	400	Seab. Air Line pf	33	34	33	34	+ ⅛
155	156½	700	Sears, Roeb. & Co	155½	156½	155	155	+1
124¼	124¾	200	Sears, R. & Co. pf	124¼	124½	124½	124½	+ ¼
53½	55	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf	55¼	55½	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
89¾	90	9,900	Southern Pacific	89¾	90½	89¾	90	+ ⅝
16¾	16½	1,900	Southern Railway	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ¼
51	52½	100	So. Railway pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	- 1¼
66	...	200	Standard Milling	64½	65½	64½	65½	+ 1⅝
76	78½	200	Standard Mill. pf	77½	77½	76	76	+ ½
139½	140	47,450	Studebaker Cor	139	141	125½	140	+10⅝
55⅝	56	9,100	Tennessee Copper	55	57¼	54⅝	55½	+ ⅞
11	11½	200	Texas & Pacific	11½	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
59¼	59½	5,800	Third Avenue	60	60⅝	59	59¼	- ⅛
92	93	100	Twin City R. T	92½	92½	92½	92¾	+1½
76	82	100	Underw. Type. x d	78	78	78	78	- ½
130½	130⅝	12,900	Union Pacific	131¾	131¾	130½	130½	- ½
80½	81	1,100	Union Pacific pf	81⅝	81⅝	80½	80½	+ ⅛
52	53	300	United Cigar Mfrs	54½	54½	52	52	- 2½
102	104	300	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	104	104	103	103	- 1
23¼	23¾	900	United Rys. Invest	23½	23¾	23½	23½	+ ½
39	39½	600	United Rys: Inv. pf	38½	39	38½	39	+ ½
21⅝	22¾	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	22½	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
80	85⅞	11,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	90	90½	86	86	- 2½
98	102	200	U. S. Rubber	100¼	100¾	100	100	- ⅛
53⅛	53½	10,200	U. S. Rubber pf	52⅝	54¼	52⅝	53⅜	+ ⅞
105	105½	304	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	105	105	104½	105	...
76	76¾	103,200	U. S. Steel	76½	76¾	75¾	76⅛	+ ⅝
113¼	113⅞	2,100	U. S. Steel pf	113⅞	114	113⅜	113⅜	...
66⅜	66½	4,050	Utah Copper	66	67	65⅞	66½	+ ⅛
38⅞	39	2,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	38	39⅛	38	39	+ ½
107	108	400	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	106	107½	106	107½	+1½
61	62	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	63¼	63¼	62	62	...
29¼	29½	800	Western Maryland	29⅜	29⅜	29½	29½	+ ¼
75¾	76⅝	1,000	West. Un. Tel. x d	76¼	76½	75¾	76	+ ¼
118⅝	118¾	51,100	Westingh. E. & M	119	119¾	118½	118⅝	+ ¼
1¾	2	200	Wheeling & L. E	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
209½	210	6,000	Willys-Overland	195	210	195	210	+17
105½	106	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛

*Cents per share.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	73.49	73.00	73.20	+ .15
Industrials	88.84	87.55	88.74	+ .64

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sept. 18	79.16	78.14	78.99	+1.12
Sept. 14	79.72	78.72	79.33	+ .34
Sept. 15	79.90	79.06	79.42	+ .09
Sept. 16	79.81	78.75	79.28	- .14
Sept. 17	80.20	79.07	79.88	+ .60
Sept. 18	80.85	79.80	80.57	+ .69
Sept. 20	81.66	80.43	80.97	+ .40

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Sep., 1915	81.66	Sep. 20	78.71 Sep. 1 80.97
Sep., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Sep., 1913	72.75	Sep. 15	69.81 Sep. 4 70.14
Sep., 1912	85.85	Sep. 30	82.10 Sep. 13 85.19
Sep., 1911	75.94	Sep. 6	69.57 Sep. 25 72.48
*Year 1915	81.66	Sep. 20	58.90 Feb. 24 80.97
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47 July 30 60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09 Feb. 1 68.04
Year, 1912	88.52	Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1 78.80
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57 Sep. 25 77.60

*To date.

A Revised

Perspective of the Wheat Situation

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DIVIDENDS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK

New York, September 14th, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Centum (2%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable October 1st, 1915. Transfer books will remain closed from 3 o'clock P. M., September 20th, to 10 o'clock A. M., October 1st, 1915.

J. F. Bouker, Cashier.

SHORT COVERING PUTS UP COTTON

Sold-Out Bulls Aid Movement by Taking on New Lines After Thirty-Point Drop.

NET GAIN 22 TO 25 POINTS

Talk of Cooler and Showery Weather in Western Belt Leads to Some of the Local Buying.

In spite of the fact that Liverpool at the hour of the local opening yesterday showed prices considerably lower than due, the opening range of prices here was but slightly under the previous close. Local traders and commission houses bought rather largely at the lower range of levels, and during the forenoon a steady advance was recorded.

Many of the local bull element who accepted profits on last week's strong markets were satisfied to replace commitments after a recession of 30 points, as they considered that technical adjustment of sufficient size had taken place. At no time during the day was any great quantity of cotton offered for sale, although Liverpool was credited with selling a fair amount, apparently against purchases abroad. During the early part of the session spot intsrests offered cotton moderately, while New Orlsans intsrests were put down as buyers.

Talk of cooler and showsry weather in the Western belt inspired part of the local buying, which, in all likelihood, represented in part short covering by those who had taken a position in anticipation of a good reaction.

While the market displayed decided firmness all through the session, it was quite noticeable that the volume of business was considsrably smaller than on any day last week and that the bulk of the transactions probably emanated from Wall Street and professional sources.

Generally speaking, weather conditions are quite favorable, although reference is made to the cooler weather in the Western helt. The average frost date is many weeks off, and therefore cannot be looked upon as a factor at the moment.

In the last half hour of trading there was heavy buying, put down to covering hy some of the uptown element. The close was firm, at a nst gain of 22 to 25 points.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 8 to 20 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points advance, 1.85 for middling. Futures closed firm.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	10.81	10.46	10.80@10.81	10.34@10.55
Dec.	11.16	11.16	11.15@11.16	10.80@10.92
Jan.	11.29	11.03	11.28@11.29	11.06@11.07
Mar.	11.55	11.32	11.54@11.55	11.34@11.36
May	11.80	11.58	11.77@11.78	11.61@11.62
July	11.90	11.71	11.88@11.89	11.75@11.79

Total port receipts, 50,100 bales; last week, 25,952 bales; last year, 16,891 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,109	8,075	1,647
Galveston	10,447	9,625	9,918
Mobile	508	269	259
Charleston	5,598	1,604	570
Savannah	13,908	9,099	2,714
Wilmington	8,252	996	416
Norfolk	2,169	1,414	275

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	21,912	2,867	1,902
Memphis	1,214	1,507	3,098
St. Louis	6,779	887	307
Houston	..	15,501	11,033

Exports, 2,075 bales; total thus far this season, 830,725 bales; total last season, 53,178 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
300	Galveston	10.60	178,709	65,467
2,300	New Orleans	10.38	117,774	51,882
...	Mobile	10.25	14,902	6,167
4,472	Savannah	10¼	138,033	25,096
...	Charleston	10⅛	46,851	7,913
...	Wilmington	10.00	38,044	7,910
333	Norfolk	10.25	85,943	12,667
....	Augusta	10.31	83,156	28,038
700	Memphis	10.38	58,070	20,803
...	St. Louis	10¼	.....	13,702
1,521	Houston	10.50	.....	44,834

This Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points advance at 6.26d. Sales, 12,000; receipts, 11,000 bales; American, 4,000. Market closed steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	327	333
American Light & Traction pf	108½	110½
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	49	58
*American Gas & Electric	103	106
*American Gas & Electric pf	45	50
American Power & Light	59	62
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	63	163
American Waterworks & Electric	5	7
Atlantic Pow. & L. 7% cum. pf	92	95
A. W. W. & E. participating pf	14	17
A. W. W. & E. 1st pf	52	57
Cities Service	43	48
Cities Service pf	66½	68½
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50½	52½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	70	81
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Consumers' Power pf. (Me.)	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	91	94
Electric Bond Deposit pf	61	66
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	73	78
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	17
Federal Light & Traction pf	52	60
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	50	70
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf	49	54
Northern States Power	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	48½	49¾
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	58	61
Southern California Edison	72	75
Southern California Edison pf	92	96
*Standard Gas & Elsotric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	29	80
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5	6
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf	21	25
United Light & Rys.	35	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	66½	168½
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf	47	51

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
6s	—Sept., 1917	104¼	104½	104¼	104½
4½s	—June, 1965	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	—March, 1963	102	102¼	102	102¼
4½s	—Nov., 1957	102⅛	102⅜	102	102¼
4½s	—May, 1957	102⅛	102⅜	102	102¼
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	..
4½s	—March, 1964	99	99½	99	99½
4½s	—March, 1962	99	99½	98⅞	99⅛
4½s	—Sept., 1960	99⅛	99⅜	98⅞	99⅛
4½s	—March, 1960-90	99	99¼	99	99¼
4s	—May, 1959	95	95½	95	95½
4s	—Nov., 1958	95	95½	95	95½
4s	—May, 1957	95	95½	95	95½
4s	—Nov., 1956	94	94½	94	94½
4s	—Nov., 1955	94	94½	94	94½
4s	—Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	—May, 1917	100	..	100	..
4s	—Nov., 1918	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	—May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	—Nov., 1956	85½	86⅛	85½	85⅝
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85½	86⅛	85½	86⅛
3½s	—May, 1954	85½	86⅛	85½	86⅛

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Aivarado	.50	.90	La Rose	.50	.55
Bay S Gas	.11	.13	Majestic	.50	.55
Bingham	7⅛	7⅜	McK. Dar.	.22	.23
Boston Ely	.20	.26	Mex Met	.19	.20
Butte & L.	.28	.30	Mines of A	2	2¼
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅞	N Baltic	2¼	3¼
Cal Corbin	.03	.05	N Cornelia	9¼	9⅝
Chief	.90	.92	Nev-Doug	.75	.81
Con Ariz	.85	.90	Old D Hyn	7⅛	7½
Con Cop	1⅝	1⅛	Ohio Cop	.08	.12
Cortez	.40	.50	Oneco	.80	.85
Crown Res	.36	.40	Riker	5¼	5⅝
Davis-D	1⅛	1⅞	Stewart	.69	.71
E & B B	1⅜	1⅞	Verde	6 1-6	6½
First N C	2½	2⅝	Utah Met	7⅝	7½
Goldfield	1¼	1⅜	Tono Bel	3⅝	4
Goughton	2½	3	Tono Min	5¼	5⅝
Iron Blos	.67	.72	Yukon	2⅞	3⅛

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
260	Cosden	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Cosden pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
795	Houston Oil	14½	15	14½	15
75	Houston Oil pf	57½	58	57⅝	57⅝
15	Northern Cent.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
75	Penn. W. & P.	69	69	69	69
100	Un. Rys. & E.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
60	Way. Oil & G.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Ala. C. & I. 5s	70	70	70	70
10,000	A.C.L. con. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½
1,000	Cen. R. con.5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	C.B. 4s,'58,w.l.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Con. Pwr. 4½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
4,000	M.& St.P.jt.5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
21	Adventure	1¼	1¼	1	1
10	Ahmeek	98½	98½	98½	98½
2,850	Alaska	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
25	Allouez	54½	54¾	54½	54¾
1,220	Am. Zinc	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
395	Arizona Com.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
235	Butte-Bal.	34½	34⅝	34	34
660	Butte & Sup.	60½	60⅝	60¼	60⅝
370	Calumet & A.	62	62½	62	62½
5	Calumet & H.	543	543	543	543
35	Centennial	18	18½	18	18½
875	Copper Range	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝
253	Daly-West	2½	2½	2½	2½
160	East Butte	12½	12½	12	12
1,5863	Granby	86¼	87⅛	86	86
234	Greene-Can.	39½	40	39	39⅝
20	Hedley	27	27	27	27
10	Island C. pf	89	89	89	89
20	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
10	Mayflower	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
85	Miami	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
255	Mohawk	73	73	72⅝	73
100	N. Arcadian	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
160	New Idria	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
815	Nipissing	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
405	North Butte	30	30¼	27⅞	30
60	Ojibway	1½	1½	1¼	1½
25	Old Colony	8	8	8	8
140	Osceola	85	85½	83	85½
2,060	Pond Creek	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
15	Quincy	82	82	82	82
425	Shannon	6¾	6⅞	6½	6⅞
180	Shattuck	25	25⅜	25	25⅜
200	South Utah	15c	15c	15c	15c
155	St. Mary's	52½	53	52½	53
100	Superior & B.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
30	Superior Cop.	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
95	Tamarack	56¾	57	56¾	56¾
125	Trinity	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
765	U. S. Smelt	41⅛	41⅛	40¾	41⅛
272	U. S. Smelt pf	46	47	46	46⅞
295	Utah Apex	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	3½
20	Utah Consol.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
65	Victoria	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
60	Winona	3	3	3	3
250	Wolverine	58	59	58	58
10	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

RAILROADS.

3	Bos. & Albany	186	186	186	186
102	Bos. Elevated	81¼	81½	81	81½
11	Bos. & Maine	25	25⅛	25	25⅛
50	Mass. Electric	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
86	Mass. Elec. pf	44	44	44	44
52	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	68⅝	68½	68	68½

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. C. pf.	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼
55	Amoskeag	65	65	64	65
50	Am. Pn. Serv.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5	Am. Pn. S. pf.	15	15	15	15
10	Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110
86	Am. Sugar pf.	113	114	113	114
832	Am. T. & T.	124	124¼	123½	124¼
365	Am. Woolen	49	49	49	49
75	Am. W. otfs.	49	49	48¾	48½
146	Am. Woolen pf	93	94	93	93½
50	Am. W. pf., otfs	93	93	93	93
251	A. G. & W. I.	17	17	16¾	16¾
880	A. G. & W.I.pf	32	32	32	32
56	Edison	242	242	241	243
28	Mass. Gas	90	90	90	90
10	Mass. Gas pf	96¾	97	96¾	97
10	McElwain pf	98	98	98	96
30	Mergenthaler	172	172½	172	192½
38	Swift & Co.	118¾	118¾	118	118
121	Torrington	35	35	34¾	34¾
20	Torrington pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
86	United Fruit	135½	135½	135	135
486	United S. M.	49¾	50	49	50
120	Un. S. M. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
2,560	U. S. Steel	76¾	76¾	75¾	76½
8	U. S. Steel pf.	114	114½	114	114
1,855	Ventura Oil	12¼	13⅛	12¼	12⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s, 1928	100	100	100	100
10,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½
600	Am.T. & T.4½s	102	102	102	102
14,000	A. G. & W.I.5s	71½	71½	71½	71½
1,000	Pond Creek 8s	94	94	94	94
5,000	Sou. B. T. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
8,000	West. Tel. 5s	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Shipbldg.	87	87	87	87
1,811	Chi. Pn. Tool	88⅝	90	87½	88¾
9	Com. Edison	137	137	136	136
480	Goodrich pf	67⅝	70¼	67⅝	70½
1	Nat. Match	95	95	95	95
45	K. C. Ry. & L.	25	25	25	25
18	Mont. Ward pf.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
10	Pub. Service	92½	92½	92½	92½
5	People's Gas	116¼	116¼	116½	116½
50	Quak. Oats pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
200	Sears-Roebuck	154½	156¾	154½	156¾
40	Stew. Warner	67	67	66½	67
58	Swift & Co.	118½	118½	118½	118½
320	Un. Switch.	112½	112½	112½	112½
100	U. S. Steel	76½	76½	76½	76½

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. Ry. 6s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Com. Edis. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
10,000	Pneu. Tool 5s	95	95	95	95

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
650	Allis-Chalmers	45	45¼	44⅞	45
25	All.-Chalm. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
400	Amer. Can	61	61⅞	60½	60½
10	Am. Gas N. J.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
6	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
85	Am. Railways	24	24	24	24
150	Am. Smelting	82	84	82	84
100	Anaconda	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
1,290	Baldwin Loco.	81	82½	81	82¾
5	Brill Car Wks.	45	45	45	45
23,874	Cambria Steel	62¾	65	62¾	64¾
400	Col.-Fuel & I.	55⅝	56	53⅝	56
20	Catawis. 1st pf.	51	51	51	51
8,023	El. St. Bat.	74	74½	73	74
540	Erie	31½	31½	31½	31½
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜
50	Gen. Asph. pf.	69	69	69	69
200	Keystone Tel.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
6,685	Lake Superior	10	10	8¾	9¼
28	Lehigh Nav.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75½
60	Lehigh Valley	78	78	78	78
742	L. V. Transit	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
115	L. V. Tran. pf.	34⅞	35½	34⅞	35½
100	N. Y., O. & W.	28	28	28	29
725	Penn. R. R.	54⅜	55	54⅜	54⅞
19	Penn. Steel	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
5	Penn. Steel pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½
70	Phila. cum. pf.	48½	43½	48½	48½
46	Phila. Elec.	25	25½	25	25
200	Phila. R. T.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2,725	P. R. T. ctfs.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
150	Tonopah Bel.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
830	Tonopah Min.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
891	Union Trac.	87	88	86⅞	87¼
885	Un. Gas Imp.	84¾	85½	84¾	85½
13,777	U. S. Steel	75¼	76¾	75¼	76½
200	U. S. Steel pf.	114	114	114	114
10	U. S. Rubber	54	54	54	54
40	Warw. I. & S.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	W. Cr. & Sons	89¾	91	89¾	90¾

BONDS.

$2,000	A. G. & E. 5s	87	87	87	87
1,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Inters. Rys. 4s	58	58	58	58
10,000	Key. T. 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	L. N. con.4½s	99	99	99	99
3,000	P.R.R.con.4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½
8,000	P.R.R.gen.4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
2,000	Phila. gen. 5s	83	83	83	83
100	Phila. Elec. 4s	80	80	80	80
1,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	92	92	92	92
1,000	U. Rys. inv. 5s	70	70	70	70

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,895	Am. W. G. M.	21¾	21¾	20½	21¾
525	A. W.G.M. pf.	97½	97½	97	97½
115	Caney R. Gas	27	27½	27	27½
990	Col'hia G. & E.	14	14¾	13⅞	14
100	Crucible Steel	96	96	95	96
80	Crucible St. pf.	106	106	106	106
70	Ind. Brewing	3	3	3	3
110	La Belle Iron	41	41¼	41	41¼
79	Mfrs. L. & H.	49¾	49¼	48¾	49½
2,233	Nat. Fireproofing	8¾	9¼	8½	9
270	Nat. Fire. pf.	22¾	23½	22¾	23½
10	Ohio Fuel Sup.	39¾	39¾	39½	39¾
570	Pitteh'gh Coal	33	34⅞	32½	34½
30	Pure Oil	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
4,000	San Toy	14c	14c	14c	14c
705	Union S. & S.	111	113	111	113
140	U. S. Steel	76	76½	76	76½
225	West'gh'se A.	141	141	140½	140½
105	Westingh'se E.	59½	59⅝	59½	59½

BONDS.

$1,000	Col. G & E. 5s	74	74	74	74
5,000	Pgh. Brew. 6s	57	57	57	57

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Jacket Con.	.14
Andes	.09	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.30
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.79
Caledonia	.50	Ophir	.18
Challar	.03	Overman	.07
Confidence	.16	Potosi	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Savage	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.18
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.03
Justice	.02	Utha Con.	.03

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.79	Comb. Fraction	.08
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.15	D'field B. B.	.05
Mizpah Exten.	.20	Florence	.45
Montana	.32	G'field C. M.	1.27½
North Star	.11	G'field Kawana.	.38
Rescue Eula	.08	G'field Merger.	.18
Tonopah Exten.	2.40	Jumbo Exten.	1.87½
Tonopah Merger	.35	Lone Star	.05
Victor	.20	Silver Pick	.06
West End	.62	Vernal	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.17
Atlanta	.20	Rochester M.	.34
Booth	.46	Round Mountain	.40
C. O. D.	.04	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan B. F.	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pct.	9	9¾	Isabella	16	16½
Elkton	25	25½	Jackpot	6¾	7½
El Paso	78	87	McKinney	36	37½
Findlay	4	4½	Portland	150	152
Golden C.	179	180	R. B. H.	3¾	4
Gold Dol.	..	4	Vindicator	158¾	159½
Gold Sov.	3¼	4¼			

HARDING DEFENDS BIG COTTON FUND

Explains Reserve Board's Attempt to Protect Planters Against Exorbitant Interest.

CITES PREVIOUS CHARGES

Says Some Southern Banks Have Been Accustomed to Charging as Much as 120 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 20.—W. P. G. Harding, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board's Committee on Cotton, at the annual dinner here tonight of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, explained the steps taken hy the board to protect the growers of cotton and other commodities. At the samu time he defended the plan of Secretary McAdoo to place, without interest, $30,000,000 in Southern Federal Reserve Banks to be advanced to farmers at not more than 6 per cent. The increase in the price of cotton, said Mr. Harding, demonstrated the wisdom of these steps.

Referring to criticisms of the plan to deposit $30,000,000 of the Government's money, to be distributed at a fixed maximum rate of interest, at a time when many banks had money lying idle in their vaults, Mr. Harding admitted that ordinarily the deposit promised by Mr. McAdoo, of which $15,000,000 has already been placed with the Reserve banks at Richmond, Atlanta, and Dallas, would not be needed. But it was necessary, in his opinion, to restore confidence and to overcome the habit of bankers accustomed to pay a high rate for money and then charge proportionately higher rates. In this connection Mr. Harding quoted some interest rates charged by Southern banks, ranging as high as 120 per cent.

"Under the Federal Reserve system there are now twelve independent money centres," said Mr. Harding. "The interest rates have not only been stabilized but they are approximately the same at all of these money centres. The banks in agricultural systems, particularly those in the South, are usually compelled to rediscount heavily at this season of the year in order to assist in the movement of crops.

"It was evident two months ago that unless something was done to stimulate the holders and producers of cotton, the market this Fall would be altogether in favor of the buyers, regardless of the plethora of money held by the banks and the unusually low interest rates at which money could be obtained, and in spite of reports from cotton producing sections throughout the world, which indicated that the available supply of cotton during the next twelve months would not be out of proportion to the world's requirements.

"The Federal Reserve Banks of Richmond, Atlanta, Dallas, and St. Louis, which cover practically all of the cotton producing section, have fixed a rate of 5 per cent. for this commodity paper, so that any country member bank desiring to make a loan to a farmer or merchant against warehouse receipts for cotton may, provided it has taken the loan at a 6 per cent. rate, indorse it over at once to the Federal Reserve Bank of its district and receive credit less discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. It was believed that the nature of the transaction would appeal to the bankar and make it easy for him to reduce his usual interest charge, and it is thought that there are many farmers who will this Fall experience for the first time the sensation of getting money as low as 6 per cent.

"The Controller of the Currency has information from sworn representatives to his office regarding the maximum and average intsrest rates charged by national banks throughout the United States. From the report of June 23, 1915, it appears that there are five national banks in Alabama whose maximum rates of interest average 26 per cent., the rate in one case being 60 per cent. and in another 84

Carbon Steel
ISSUES

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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Great Western Sugar
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Mostly Higher on a Large Volume of Trading—Bonds Active and Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 281,573 shares of stocks and $136,500 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 86,770; oils, 1,282; railroads, 200, and mining, 193,315. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	†Can. C. & F.	109	109	105	107
300	†C. C. & F. pf.	119	120	119	120
1,150	†Carbon Steel	43	43	41	41
450	†C. Steel 2d pf.	60	60	50	53
20	†C. Steel 1st pf	68	68	68	68
3,000	†Car, L. & P.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
700	†Central Fdry.	10	11	10	11
1,800	†Cramp Shipb.	90	91¼	88¾	91
125	†Dominion Sti.	47	48	47	48
300	Driggs-Seab'ry.	110	110	107	109
18,000	Subm. B., w. i.	51¾	51¾	49½	49¾
400	Emerson Phon.	12	12	11¾	12
350	†Fisk Tire	113	117	113	117
500	†Hall Signal	19	21	19	19¼
466	†Hendee Mfg.	35	35	33	33
1,500	†Houston Oil	14¼	15¼	13¾	13
6,000	†Inter. M. M.	4	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
15,000	†I. M. M. pf.	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	19¾
585	†Inter. Motors	30½	31	30½	31
350	†I. Motors pf.	63	65	63	64
975	†Inter. Nickel	195	199½	195	199½
310	Kath. Br. pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	3¾
280	Kelly S. Tire	219	221	217	221
4,000	†Lake Torp. B.	18	18	16	17⅛
2,200	†L. T. B. 1st pf	18	18	18	18
2,000	Marc. of Am.	4	4	4	4
300	N. Y. Transp.	17	17	17	17
245	†Pyrene Mf. Co.	13⅞	14	13¾	14
400	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅝
600	†Stand. Motors	9¾	10¼	9⅝	10
5,000	†Steel Co. Can.	33½	33½	30½	31
1,500	†St. J. Lead	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10,300	Trl. Film cfs.	8½	8⅝	8	8⅛
2,000	Un. C. S., new	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
4,300	Un. Prof. Sh.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
650	U. S. L. & H. Corp.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,250	†World Film	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
11	Galena-Sig. Oil	168	160	160	— 2½
70	Illinois P. L.	146	144	144	..
800	Inter. Petrol.	9¾	9¼	9½	— ¼
450	Midwest Ref.	36¼	35	36½	— 1¾
80	Ohio Oil	151	150	151	..
170	Prairie P. L.	186	182	184	+ 2
	Southern P. L.	222	222	222	+ 5
47	St. Oil of Cal.	311	309½	311	+ 1
82	St. Oil of Ind.	462	453	457	+ 2
50	St. Oil of N. J.	449	448	449	— 1
65	St. Oil of N. Y.	192	190	191	..

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	†Wab. pf. (a)	41¾	42	41¾	42

MINING STOCKS.

550	†Alaska Jun.	12	12¼	12	12¼
600	†Al. Con. M. Co.	27	27	27	27
18,600	†Am. Com'd'l	13	13	12	12½
9,000	†Ariz. Dud.	33½	33½	33½	33½
5,000	†Atlanta	30	30	29	29
1,000	†Big Cotton	4	4	4	4
1,220	Big L. D. Co.	3½	3½	3	3⅛
600	†Booth	45½	45½	45½	45½
6,000	Braden Copper	8¼	8½	8⅜	8½
100	Buffalo Mines	½	½	½	½
900	Butte & N. Y.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,000	†Caledonia	98	99	98	98
1,200	†Calhboy	5	5	4	4
100	†Chile Copper	18½	18½	18½	18½
5,200	Con. Ar. Sm.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
25,000	†Dia. Black B.	5	6	5	5½
500	†Emma Cop.	27	27	27	27
100	First Nat. C.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,400	†Florence	50	56	45	46
1,500	Goodyf. Con.	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
3,500	†Gold. Merger	20	20	18	18
1,250	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1½	1¼	1¾
14,400	Kenne. Cop.	55½	55½	54½	55
300	Kerr Lake	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
18,000	†Kewanaw	39	42	20	41
775	La Rose	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	Magma Copper	15¾	15¾	15	15⅛
1,800	†McIntyre	48	48	48	48
100	†Majtic Mines	60	60	60	60
500	†McK.-Dar.	23	23	23	23
18,000	†Mother Lode	43	44	39	40¾
600	†Nati. Z. & L.	38	38	38	38
300	†Nevada Hills	19	19	19	19
500	New U. Engh.	3½	3½	3½	3½
5,000	†Nipissing Mi.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
200	†North Star	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛
2,000	†Ore	8	8	7	7
6,400	†Rex Con. M.	51	61	49	50
3,700	†Sandst'n K.	13	13	12	12
500	†Silver Pick	8¼	8¼	8	8
900	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10,400	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	†Success Min.	90	90	87	88
3,600	†Superst. Min.	24	24	24	24
800	Tenopah Ext.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
220	Tonopah Min.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
1,700	†Tono. Merger	88	89	85	85
300	†Tono. Jim B.	80	81	80	81
2,900	†West. E. Con.	52	99	52	90
200	†Wetti. Silver	10	10	10	10
450	†Wh. Kn. C. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

BONDS.

$100,000	Del. & Hud. cv. 6s, w. i.	100⅝	100½	100⅜	100½
2,500	D. & H. rts.	⅝	½	½	½
34,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	170½	168	168	168

†Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Brit.-Am. T. Co., ord.	13½	14½	13½	14½
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b.	14	15	14	15
Branco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar	60	62	60	62
Ky. Sp. T. n. Inf.	90	91	90	91
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9½	9	9½
M. Rumely, w. i.	20	22	20	22
Savoy Oil	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
Sherman Carbide	6	8	6	8
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Sterling Gum	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Wayland O. & G.	3½	4	3½	4

RAILROADS.

Wabash, w. i.	10½	11½	10½	11½
Wabash pf. (h)	20¼	22	20¼	22

MINING STOCKS.

Chile Copper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Cons. Cop. Mines	1⅞	2	1⅞	2—
Cons. Nevada-Utah	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Howe Sound	3¾	4	3¾	4
Iron Blossom	68	70	66	69
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3⅝	4
La Rose Cons.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Lone Star	5	6	5	6
Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Tuolumne Copper	½	½	½	½

BONDS.

Int. Mer. M. new 5s.	85	87	85	87

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	121	126	121	124½
Aetna Explosives pf.	75	80	76	78
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co.	8	10	9	10
Am. & Brit. Mfg. pf.	34	43	33	38
Atlas Powder	215	225	218	224
Atlas Powder pf.	94	98	94	100
Bliss (E. W.)	360	375	362	370
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	130	140	135	..
Canadian Explosives	325	375	305	350
Canadian Explos. pf.	101	110	103	109
Carbon Steel	57	60	55	67
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	65	75	64	68
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	52	56	44	48
Colt's Arms	577	610	505	605
Driggs-Seabury	106	110	104	111
Du Pont Powder	670	710	690	698
Du Pont Powder pf.	112	116	100	..
Hercules Powder	368	705	378	382
Hercules Powder pf.	111	116	112	116
Hopkins-Allen	..	..	57	..
Hopkins-Allen pf.	95	105	95	106
Lake Torpedo Boat	16	18	17	19
Niles-Bement-Pond	120	124	..	..
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	102	110	..	..
Savage Arms	285	295	288	295
Submerine Boat	50	51	50	55
Winchester Repeating Arms	2,400	2,600	2,425	2,600

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	$32.75	33.25	32.75	33.25
Lead	4.50		4.50	
Spelter	*13.50		*13.50	
Antimony	27.50	28.50	27.50	28.50
Quicksilver	$60.00		$60.00	
Aluminum	145.00	50.00	145.00	50.00
Iron, No. 2 X foundry	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 17¼@18c a pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Monday. £. s. d.	Friday. £. s. d.
Copper, spot	69 10 0	69 0 0
Copper, futures	70 12 6	70 0 0
Tin, spot	152 15 0	152 10 0
Tin, futures	158 15 0	153 5 0
Speiter	65 0 0	66 0 0
Lead	23 0 0	22 17 6

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Following is the weekly statement of the local associated banks, with comparisons:

	Sept. 18, 1915.	Inc. from Prev. Wk.
Capital	$31,600,000	$0,000,000
Circulation	9,078,000	12,000
Loans, discounts, inv.	348,888,000	85,138,000
Deposits, inc. U. S.	282,551,000	88,085,000
Due banks	125,104,000	18,921,000
Time deposits	17,289,000	6,980,000
Ex. for Clear. House	10,691,000	1,003,000
Due from banks	37,664,000	8,224,000
Cash reserve	28,662,000	4,490,000
Reserve in Fed. R. Bk.	12,190,000	3,630,000
Reserve in other banks	63,145,000	22,528,000
Cash excess	7,474,000	*200,000
Excess in New York	45,937,000	17,830,000
Ex. with Fed. R. Bk.	2,596,000	1,335,000
Total excess	56,027,000	18,971,000

*Decrease.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, as a whole, reacted somewhat from the best levels in the closing dealings, the undertone continued good. During the day there were a number of noteworthy special movements. The motor and rubber stocks early advanced sharply and later American Smelting and Mexican Petroleum rose rapidly. The main underlying bullish influence in the general market was continued confidence in the successful ultimate flotation of the pending big international credit loan.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alaska Gold	31	31	31	31
1,875	Allis-Chalm.	44½	45¼	43⅞	44
300	Am. B. Sugar	66	67¾	66	67
1,850	Am. Can	61⅛	61⅞	60⅝	60⅝
70	Am. Car. & F.	71	71¾	71	71¾
20	Am. Col. Oil	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
80	Am. Linseed	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
440	Am. Locom.	57⅜	58⅜	57¼	57½
2,430	Am. Smelting	82½	84½	81⅞	84⅝
20	Am. Woolen	40¼	40½	40¼	40⅝
470	Anacon. Cop.	72	73½	71½	71½
100	A. T. & S. F.	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¼
2,130	Baldwin Loc.	81⅝	83	81	81⅝
580	Calif. Petrol.	19½	21⅜	19½	21
70	Can. Pacific	156¼	156¼	155⅜	155¾
1,840	Cent. Leather	48⅞	49¼	48¼	48⅝
40	Ches. & Ohio	40	40½	40	40¼
120	C., R. I. & P.	21¼	21⅜	20⅞	20⅜
10	Chino Copper	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
3,500	Col. F. & I.	55½	56¼	55½	56¼
530	Corn Products	18¼	18⅜	18	18⅛
2,480	Crucible Steel	94⅝	98⅜	93⅞	94⅛
80	Distillers Sec.	26	26½	25½	25½
1,800	Erie	31	31⅜	30⅞	30⅝
90	Erie 1st pf.	53½	51⅝	51½	51⅝
4,510	Goodrich Co.	69⅝	71⅜	69⅝	69⅞
1,360	Gt. Nor. Ore	47	47	45½	46½
70	Inspir. Copper	55¾	55⅞	55¾	55⅞
130	Inter.-Met.	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝
250	Interboro Con.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
30	Kan. City So.	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
250	Max. Motors	47¼	48¾	47¼	48⅜
900	Mex. Petrol	86¼	89	86½	87⅝
70	Miami Copper	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27⅝
40	Mo. Pacific	4	4	3¾	3¾
20	Nat. Lead	67	67	67	67
20	Nevada Con.	14½	14¾	14½	14¾
150	N. Y. Central	94⅞	95	94⅝	95
40	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68½	68½	68	68
20	N. Y., O. & W.	28½	28½	28½	28½
100	Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜
40	Pitts. Coal	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
110	Pressed St. Car	62¼	63¼	62½	63¼
50	Ray Copper	22	22	22	22
580	Reading	151⅞	151⅞	151½	151⅝
240	Rep. I. & S.	46⅝	46⅝	45½	45½
410	So. Pacific	89⅜	90⅜	89⅜	89⅜
10	Southern Ry.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
240	Studebaker	129⅜	141⅞	129½	140
440	Tenn. Copper	55	57½	54¾	56½
440	Third Av.	60	60⅛	59	59
1,030	Union Pacific	131½	131⅝	130⅝	130⅝
470	U. S. Rubber	52⅞	54⅝	52⅝	53
13,500	U. S. Steel	76	76⅞	75½	76
280	Utah Copper	66	67¼	66	66⅝
5,700	West. E. & M.	119⅝	119⅝	118½	118⅝
52,449					

MINING STOCKS.

200	Comstock	.13	.13	.13	.13
400	Crown Point	.15	.16	.15	.16
2,100	Dia. B. B.	.04	.05	.04	.05
800	Geld. Daley	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
1,000	Grandin	.07	.07	.07	.07
200	Jumbo Ext.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
800	Kewanas	.40	.40	.39	.39
600	Mexican	.35	.35	.33	.33
600	Midway	.18	.19	.18	.18
500	Montana	.32	.32	.32	.32
200	Portland	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
400	Ton. Ext.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
1,000	West End	.54	.57	.54	.57
9,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Nine ronds	$3,290,723	+$247,892
Six roads	4,474,953	— 452,890
Total (15 roads)	7,765,676	— 504,998

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for July—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$568,140	$596,067	$581,836
Net	109,830	166,294	163,079

DULUTH SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for the year ended June 30—

Total op. rev.	3,038,587	3,405,645	3,412,832
Op. exp.	2,401,835	2,842,411	2,724,490
Net op. rev.	536,762	653,234	688,341
Out. op. net			4,672
Total net rev.	536,762	653,234	693,014
Taxes	197,312	247,442	219,025
Uncoll. rev.	107		
Op. income	339,342	405,791	473,989
Other income	40,767	26,819	34,472
Total income	380,109	432,610	507,861
Charges	937,193	983,599	1,045,381
Deficit	557,083	550,989	537,520

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for August—

Gross	667,796	516,541	786,038
Net	252,044	149,453	240,691
Gross, 2 mos.	1,229,938	1,047,435	1,563,964
Net	427,024	292,735	416,358

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY for August—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$80,498	$71,823	$8,676
Net	40,429	31,800	8,629
Sur. aft. chgs.	22,294	14,498	7,796
12 mos. gross	1,011,708	904,192	107,516
Net	474,499	405,227	69,272
Sur. aft. chgs.	259,320	200,059	59,701

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER for August—

Gross	498,869	527,950	*29,080
Exps. & taxes	293,061	318,481	*25,420
Net earnings	206,808	209,468	*5,660
8 mos. gross	4,170,629	4,140,837	29,634
Exps. & taxes	2,460,538	2,420,891	39,647
Net earnings	1,720,184	1,714,196	5,988

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for August—

Gross	442,899	446,198	*3,499
Net aft. taxes	221,544	236,299	*14,755
Total income	229,014	245,770	*16,760
Sur. aft. chgs.	85,963	105,237	*20,174
Bal. aft. deprn.	76,750	96,924	*20,174
2 mos. gross	891,356	890,014	1,342
Net aft. taxes	464,551	467,879	*15,308
Total income	479,700	490,773	*10,072
Sur. aft. chgs.	183,893	206,852	*23,457
Bal. aft. deprn.	166,728	190,186	*23,457

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	16¾
Atlantic Refining	625	630	625	650
Borne-Scrymser	260	270	260	270
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	140	150	135	145
Continental Oil	250	255	247	252
Crescent Pipe Line	46	48	46	48
Cumberland Pipe Line	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	247	252	245	250
Galena-Signal Oil	160	163	160	163
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	144	147	144	147
Indiana Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Int. Pet. Co. Ltd.	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
National Transit	33	34	33	34
New York Transit	218	222	218	222
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Ohio Oil	149	151	150	152
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	78	81	78	81
Prairie Oil & Gas	410	413	410	413
Prairie Pipe Line	183	185	180	183
Solar Refining	255	265	255	265
Southern Pipe Line	320	325	320	325
South. Penn. Oil	330	333	328	332
Southwest. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Stand. Oil of Cal.	310	312	308	311
Stand. Oil of Ind.	455	460	455	460
Stand. Oil of Kan.	405	410	400	410
Stand. Oil of Ky.	277	281	277	281
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	448	450	447	450
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	100	102	100	102
Stand. Oil of Ohio	485	495	480	490
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	80	81	78	81
Vacuum Oil	217	220	217	221
Washington Oil	38	42	38	42

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

69th COMMON DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Common capital stock of the Company, payable October 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 28th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 2, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, October 1, 1915, to the registered holders at September 17, 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 7th inst., and will be reopened September 18, 1915.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

116TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent., payable on and after October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25th, 1915.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BROOKLYN DEVELOPMENT CO.

Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the BROOKLYN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY will be held on the 29th day of September, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the office of the Company, No. 261 Broadway, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from Two Million Dollars ($2,000,000), consisting of Twenty Thousand Shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), to consist of Twenty Thousand Shares of the par value of Twenty-five Dollars ($25) each.

By WM. E. HARMON, President.
ROBERT T. PAINE, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of John Lane Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 West 32d St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, Sept. 13, 1915.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EMMA M. POPE, Secretary.

Lake Torpedo Boat Co.

One of the largest builders of submarines is increasing the capacity of its plant in order that it may be in a position to handle with dispatch large orders which are expected and practically assured.

The Company is making big profits on present orders and paying dividends regularly on

The 7% First Preferred Stock

which we consider an attractive investment; it is backed by actual values and substantial earnings and at the same time has exceptional speculative possibilities; it participates equally in all earnings after 10% on the Common has been paid, and has equal voting power.

Our Special Circular gives details.

GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
100 Carbon Steel Com. & 2d Pfd. Stk.
20 Crocker Wheeler Com. Stock
500 Eastern Steel Com. Stock
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
25 Niagara Insurance Stock
10 Victor Talking Machine Stock
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
50 Worthington Pump Pfd. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Carbon Steel 1st. Pfd. Stock
200 Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Stk.
500 Eastern Steel Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd. Stock
50 Globe & Rutgers Insurance Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
100 Inter. St'm Pump Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Midvale Steel Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Deal in

Aetna Explosives
American Brass
Atlas Powder
Babcock & Wilcox
Du Pont Powder
Eastern Steel
Hercules Powder
International Nickel
Midvale Steel
New Jersey Zinc
Phelps Dodge & Co.
Standard Screw
Savage Arms
Winchester Arms

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Winchester Repeating Arms

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. Phone 5501 Broad

WE TRADE IN

Fiske Rubber
Bucyrus
Hendee Mfg. Common
Submarine Boat
Lake Torpedo
Canadian Car & Foundry
Hall Switch & Signal
Kennecott Copper
Mother Lode Copper

Actual markets quoted on request.

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. Phones 6951-6 Broad. New York

Submarine Boat Corp. of N. Y.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. Phone 5501 Broad

Amer. Chicle Pfd.
Comput.-Tab.-Rec.
Lima Locomotive
Hendee Manufact.
Carbon Steels

PERPALL, SHASKAN & DROGE
50 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad

How High Will Stocks Go on Billion Loan to Allies?

Call or Write for Letter

Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade, Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y., N. Y. Coffee Exch. N. Y. Produce Exch. Established over 19 years.

Carbon Steel Co. Stocks
**International Motor Co.

STARTLING CHANGES IN OUR OCEAN TRADE

Enormous Increase in Exports of Autos, Zinc, Explosives, and Animals.

FARM IMPLEMENTS DROP

Many Other Striking Comparisons in 1914 and 1915—Shipments to Orient Decline.

Changes more startling than ever before have been noted in this country's history are revealed in the statistics of foreign commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. Tremendous increases, or decreases, in the export tabulation, are equaled only by the changes in the schedule of imports.

Commodities in which the United States did only a small business with Europe have become of immense importance in the export field. Stuffe of which this country bought heavily abroad before the war now compose an infinitesimal fraction of its imports.

Here is a table, presented in The Annalist yesterday, showing some details of the year's foreign commerce as compared with that of a year ago:

Imports.		
	1915.	1914.
Animals	$22,579,081	$24,712,111
Art works	1,473,477	35,010,449
Breadstuffs	20,256,791	36,541,157
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c.	$8,818,857	94,319,012
Copper, unmanufactured	7,541	13,896,984
Copper, manufactures	20,432,681	40,899,270
Cotton, unmanufactured	23,208,960	10,456,588
Cotton, manufactures	46,205,123	70,704,828
Earthenware, &c.	3,681,472	10,029,178
Feathers, &c.	3,826,196	8,820,150
Fertilizers	10,348,006	23,150,146
Fibres, &c., unmanufactured	40,420,017	54,349,995
Fibres, &c., manufactures	61,567,669	82,404,239
Fruits and nuts	43,601,195	58,421,258
Fish	13,398,249	18,758,143
Furs and manufactures	10,526,488	14,493,294
Glass and glassware	4,592,359	8,194,833
Hats, &c.	13,132,929	19,125,254
Hides, &c.	104,177,106	120,289,781
Rubber and substitutes:		
Unmanufactured	87,124,679	76,162,220
Manufactures	802,122	1,359,812
Iron and steel and manufactures	22,712,660	31,790,851
Leather and tanned skins and manufactures	120,727,156	57,566,261
Meat & dairy products	220,052,990	146,227,780
Oils, mineral	133,693,275	152,174,056
Oils, vegetable	25,831,745	16,251,486
Paper & manufactures	19,848,358	20,983,634
Paraffin & paraffin wax	10,380,843	6,516,338
Motion-picture films	7,939,948	6,547,046
Sugar, refined	25,615,016	1,829,989
Tobacco, unmanufact'd	44,493,829	53,963,670
Manufactures	6,468,688	7,489,811
Vegetables	10,513,151	6,936,400
Wool & manufactures	40,513,537	103,179,640
Wool, manufactures	27,827,451	4,790,087
Zinc & meoufactures	21,939,253	995,077

A noteworthy disclosure which follows a study of these tables is that our exports to China, Japan, and South America actually have decreased considerably despite the optimistic predictions of extraordinary development of trade with these countries. The fact that connections could not be established here immediately on the discontinuance of foreign affiliations probably accounts for this and recent returns indicate a great improvement in this field in the current year.

Exports.		
	1915.	1914.
Agricultural implements and parts	$10,304,978	$31,965,789
Aluminium and manufactures	3,245,709	1,101,020
Animals	77,933,686	5,503,659
Brass and manufactures	20,544,540	7,472,476
Breadstuffs, except wheat	240,271,450	77,348,929
Wheat	333,552,226	87,933,456
Total breadstuffs	573,823,676	165,302,385
Automobiles and parts	68,107,818	33,198,806
Railway cars	3,417,795	11,177,766
Chemicals, dyes, &c., and medicines	40,380,986	27,070,092
Copper and manufactures	99,778,177	149,479,645
Cotton, unmanufactured	376,247,072	610,475,801
Manufactures	71,973,497	51,467,233
Earthenware, &c.	2,764,428	4,353,241
Electrical mach'y, &c.	10,771,737	25,060,844
Explosives	41,476,145	6,272,197
Fertilizers	10,930,877	11,073,738
Fibres and manufactures	12,268,556	12,575,470
Fish	12,870,700	12,842,173
Fruits and nuts	34,933,117	31,850,392
Furs and fur skins	3,794,459	14,969,371
Hides and skins other than fur	4,685,724	2,807,253
Rubber and manufactures	14,767,513	12,441,220
Machinery	93,863,694	115,658,814
Firearms	9,474,947	8,442,297
Total iron and steel and manufactures	225,888,358	251,480,677
Lead, manufacturers	9,044,479	2,610,207
Leather and tanned skins and manufactures	120,727,156	57,566,261
Meat & dairy products	220,052,990	146,227,780
Oils, mineral	133,693,275	152,174,056
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Wool, manufactures	27,827,451	4,790,087
Zinc & meoufactures	21,939,253	995,077

ONLY ONE LOST ON ATHINAI.

Steamers Tuscania and Roumanian Bringing 469 Survivors to New York

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 20.—One man lost his life in the burning of the Greek steamer Athinai, according to a message received by the Marine Department today. The steamer Tuscania rescued 408 passengers and crew and the steamer Rumanian Prince sixty-one others.

The message from the Tuscania was dated at 7 A. M. today and was the first official word received from the liner since the wireless report last night that the Athinai was afire and the Tuscania had rescued the passengers. The origin of the fire was not stated in the message, which read:

Heard distress call at 8:30 A. M. yesterday. Arrived on spot at noon and sent line across to help them. Transferred passengers about 4 P. M. Athinai was abandoned about 8:30 P. M. We rescued 408 passengers and crew and the Rumanian Prince rescued 61. There was only one life lost, that of a man who jumped overboard. We left the wreck burning fiercely in No. 1 and No. 2 holds at 10:30 P. M. Position, latitude 40.54 north, longitude 48.37 west. Course to Halifax.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Athinai on Sept. 16 from Brooklyn were twenty-five Americans, mostly missionaries and students bound for Robert College, Constantinople. Included in the list were the Rev. Fayette H. Henderson, J. Sterling Henderson, Mary Henderson, Walker R. Scott, Edna Giffen, Helen Martin, the Rev. James Hunt, the Rev. Brainard Jameson, Gertrude Jameson, Ernest Watson, and Artbur French.

The agents of the line admitted yesterday that the fire on the Athinai might have been caused by a bomb similar to those on the Sant' Anna of the Fabre Line, and the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha. While the Greek line is neutral it has been well known in shipping circles for some months that the steamers were carrying supplies and ammunition to the Dardanelles for the Allies. It was reported at the Maritime Exchange yesterday afternoon that the fire had started with an explosion similar to the on on the Minnehaha.

Captain McLean of the Anchor liner Tuscania sent a wireless message last night to say that he had 341 passengers and 83 of the crew of the Athinai on his ship, and that the Rumanian Prince had the others on board, and both were making for New York. The Tuscania was 458 miles east of Ambrose Channel Lightship at noon yesterday and will be at her pier late tonight or early tomorrow morning.

The first news from the Captain that the passengere and crew of the Athinai had been saved was received yesterday at the offices of the National Steamship Navigation Company in a wireless dispatch which read:

We were on fire from Saturday at 8 A. M. between No. 1 and 2 holds. Were trying by all means to put it out, but it was impossible owing to the rapid spreading of the fire. Sunday, 4 P. M., in latitude 40.50 and longitude 58.47 west, we were compelled, after our vessel was all aflame, to abandon her. All our passengers and crew were saved, the engine of the crew arc on the British freighter Rumanian Prince. All passengers and rest of our crew are coming with Tuscania. BOGIAZIDES.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was nervous and irregular, and, after moving feverishly witbin a range of 1½@3c per bushel, prices at the close of the day were unchanged to ⅛c net higher. The visible supply in the United States increased 1,848,000 busbels; the Canadian visible increased 961,000. and total stocks in America, including bonded wheat, increased 4,567,000, compared with an increase of 11,270,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 red, and No. 2 hard Winter were quoted at $1.21½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York Western inspection; No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.01, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 96c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.15¾	1.14¾	1.17½	1.17½	1.21

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.01¾	1.01¼	1.01¾	1.01¾	1.13¾
December	93⅞	92¾	93½	93⅛	1.03
May	97¼	95⅝	97	96½	1.20⅜

CORN.

The corn market was ensier early in the day, but prices rallied and closed steady at net unchanged to ⅛c higher. The visible supply showed an increase of only 50,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 967,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	71½	70¼	71½	71½	70¾
December	56⅞	55¾	56⅝	56¼	72⅝
May	58	56⅞	58	57¼	74¾

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were narrow, and at the close of the day were net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The visible supply increased 2,574,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,014,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was quiet. No. 3 white quoted at 40c; No. 4 whites, 39@40c, and clipped white, 40½@44c at all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	37⅝	37	37¼	37⅜	47⅛
December	39⅛	38¾	38¾	38⅞	50½
May	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	38	53½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was irregular during the first part of the day, with lard and ribs relatively firmer than pork, but toward the close the entire list declined under selling, which was thought to be by packers, owing to a very poor cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000 head; estimated for Tuesday, 12,000 head; Kansas City received 7,000 head and Omaha 2,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	7.87	7.85	7.85	7.87	9.65
January	8.42	8.32	8.32	8.42	10.22
Ribs—					
October	7.82	7.70	7.72	7.80	11.05
January	8.30	8.17	8.17	8.27	10.80
Pork—					
October	12.20	12.05	12.05	12.17	17.85
January	14.80	14.65	14.65	14.75	20.87

COFFEE.

Price changes in the coffee market were comparatively narrow, closing at 1 point net lower to 2 points net higher, although at one time the active positions were 5 to 7 points above the final of Saturday on moderate local covering. Total sales for the day were 6,250 bags.

In the local spot market trading was inactive. A sale was reported of a round lot of Rio 7s afloat at 6¾c, and on this basis the price for 7s on the spot was advanced to 6¾c.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.07	6.08
October	..	..	6.00@6.02	6.01
November	..	..	6.02@6.03	6.01
December	6.07	6.03	6.03@6.04	6.03
January	..	..	6.08@6.09	6.07
February	..	..	6.13@6.14	6.12
March	6.22	6.18	6.19@6.20	6.17
April	..	..	6.24@6.25	6.23
May	..	..	6.30@6.31	6.29
June	..	..	6.35@6.36	6.33
July	..	..	6.40@6.41	6.38

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil developsd a firmer tone, and prices at the close of the day were 6 to 22 points net bigher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.10@6.40	6.05
September	..	..	6.05@6.25	6.08
October	6.20	6.15	6.15@6.17	6.09
November	6.20	6.17	6.16@6.18	6.01
December	6.20	6.13	6.17@6.18	6.06
January	6.27	6.15	6.24@6.25	6.13
February	6.32	6.32	6.32@6.36	6.10
March	6.45	6.35	6.41@6.42	6.33
April	..	..	..	6.50@6.54	6.42

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, unchanged to a decline of 4 points, with first sales 150 tons. The market improved at midday on a little buying by trade interests and short covering, and later in the day reports of freer offerings in the raw market being neglected, prices again sagged off, the market closing easy 2 to 10 points lower, with sales for the day 6,450 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	3.08@3.09	3.18
October	3.16	3.08	3.08@3.09	3.13
November	3.10	3.04	3.05@3.06	3.12
December	3.05	2.99	3.00@3.01	3.04
January	2.94	2.92	2.92@2.93	2.94
February	2.95	2.94	2.94@2.95	2.94
March	2.97	2.96	2.96@2.97	2.95
April	..	..	2.95@2.96	2.97
May	3.05	3.01	3.01@3.02	3.04
June	..	..	3.02@3.03	3.05
July	..	..	3.03@3.04	3.06

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,999 packages. Increasing firmness on high-grade fresh creamery, with an advance of ½@¾c. Most of the extras sold at 26½c and the fancier lots at 27@27½c. There was also a little improvement in the secondary grades, but the movement is not free as yet. Exporters are showing some further interest. Renovated slow. Ladies and packing stock steady; demand fair. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26½c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 25½@26c; good to prime, 24@25c; common to fair, 21@23½c; renovated, extras, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladies, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 20@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 15½@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,357 cases. The market opened with a generally quiet trading, although the supply of strictly fine to fancy qualities is small and the call for such seems to be sufficient to take the offerings promptly at firm prices. The average and lower grades are moving slowly, and many lots are showing some deterioration in quality as compared with recent receipts. Near-by white eggs mat some demand yesterday and offerings were moderate, containing only a small proportion of strictly fancy goods, which are held firmly; defective lots irregular. Little doing in storage eggs at the moment, although there has been some recent movement, chiefly in Summer packings, with prices ranging from about 23½c downward. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 29½@33c; extra firsts, 28@29c; firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 23½@25c; thirds and poorer, 21@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@18c; refrigerator, firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds or poorer, 19@21½c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, bannery whites, fine to fancy, 38@40c; ordinary to good, 30@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 28@36c; Western, gathsred whites, 28@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 33@35c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@31c.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Local showers Tues. Wed., fair, with somewhat lower temperature; moderate, variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Cloudy, with somewhat lower temperature, Tues. Wed., fair; moderate, variable winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy Tues.; cooler in interior. Wed., fair; moderate, variable winds, mostly n.

West. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Okla.—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed., fair; slowly rising temperature.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed., fair.

Ohio and Lower Mich.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed., fair; strong w. winds.

Ind.—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed., fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; rising temperature. Wed., diminishing w. winds.

Ill., Mo., and Wis.—Fair and cooler Tues. and Wed., with rising temperature.

Minn., N. and S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer.

Iowa.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; slowly rising temperature.

Kan.—Fair Tues., with warmer in n. Wed., cloudy and slightly warmer.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:45|Sun sets..6:01|Moon sets..3:44

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:57	6:16	12:09	12:00
Governors Island	6:27	6:46	12:19	12:38
Hell Gate	8:17	8:36	1:59	2:18

Arrived—Monday, Sept. 20.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, Sept. 11.
SS Orduna, Liverpool, Sept. 11.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 8.
SS Grayson, San Juan, Sept. 14.
SS Sixaola, Jamaica, Sept. 11.
SS San Guglielmo, Naples, Sept. 2.
SS Kensan, Boston, Sept. 17.
SS Firfield, Spezia, Sept. 1.
SS Atna, Balboa, Sept. 2.
SS Mimer, St. John's, Sept. 17.
SS Virginia, Baltimore, Sept. 17.
SS Yasukni Maru, Marseilles, Aug. 23.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Sept. 16.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Sept. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Tuscania	Glasgow	Sept. 12
Carolina	Christiania	Aug. 31
Sopega	Genoa	Aug. 30
Moncenisio	Lisbon	Sept. 5
Saota Cruz	Balboa	Sept. 8
Willaston	Hevre	Sept. 9
Calliope	Constantinople	Aug. 19
Ioanoina	Pirseus	Sept. 2
Brighton	Jamaica	Sept. 15
Wasterdyk	Spezia	Aug. 25
S. V. Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 12
Cacique	Balboa	Sept. 12
Pioneer	Copenhagen	Sept. 4
Minnehaha	London	Sept. 11
Arabis	Shisids	Sept. 4
Ansable	Rotterdam	Sept. 6
Stephan	Barbadoe	Sept. 14
Touraine	Bordeaux	Sept. 12
Santa Rosalia	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 3
Strathallan	Bordeaux	Sept. 7
Idaho	Hull	Sept. 7
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 18
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

Atlantic	Buenos Aires	Aug. 27
Minnesotan	Colon	Sept. 15
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Sept. 17
La Coq	Rouen	Sept. 5
Konsan	Oran	Sept. 2
El Valle	Galveston	Sept. 10

DUE THURSDAY.

Acre	Para	Sept. 11
Santa Marta	Jamaica	Sept. 18
American	Rotterdam	Sept. 10
Lord Sefton	London	Sept. 11
Waaldijk	Retterdem	Sept. 8
Hubert	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Hothan Newton	Manchester	Sept. 6
Proteus	New Orleans	Sept. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Carpathia	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Maracaibo	San Juan	Sept. 18
Exster City	Swansea	Sept. 10
Manin	Gibraltar	Sept. 9
Patria	Naples	Sept. 10
El Sigio	Galveston	Sept. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Kirkoswald	Marseilles	Sept. 7
Togama Maru	London	Sept. 15
Uberon	Amsterdam	Sept. 10
Italia	Palermo	Sept. 13
Jethau	Montevideo	Aug. 30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Malle Close. Vessels Sail.

San Giorgio, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	..	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbos, Savanneh	..	3:00 P.M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	..	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	..	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christianeand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	..	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	..	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	..	1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Gibara	..	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	..	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	..	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	..	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Veenbergen, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Camaguey, Santiago	..	12:00 M.
Mobawk, Jacksonville	..	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bjornetjord, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Finland, Belboa	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mimer, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchionsal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kronberg, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Purus, Argentina	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Ordune, Liverpool	..	10:00 A.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	..	10:00 A.M.
Minnehaha, London	..	12:00 M.
Nurces, Galveston	..	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannoh	..	8:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	..	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	..	1:00 P.M.
Rovic, Manchester	..	12:00 M.
St. Cecilia, London	..	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	..	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	..	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 20.

SS Tuscania, Glasgow to New York, was 458 miles E. at noon; due 21st, late, or early 22d. Anchor line.

SS Touraine, Bordeaux to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 21st, afternoon. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 247 miles S. at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 255 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 132 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 50 miles S. at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 100 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 166 miles S. at noon.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 193 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 111 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Seratoga, Havana to New York, was 279 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Nuces, Galveston to New York, was 261 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles S. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Maracelbo, San Juan to New York, was 879 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS S. V. Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 604 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Napoli, at Naples, Sept. 20.
SS Palermo, at Genoa, Sept. 19.
SS Dansborg, at Esbjerg, Sept. 17.
SS City of Lincoln, at Vladivostok, Sept. 17.
SS Bolton Castle, at Vladivostok, Sept. 17.
SS Francisco, at Plymouth, Sept. 18.
SS Polyktor, at Port Said, Sept. 18.
SS Inverth, at Port Said, Sept. 18.
SS Venus, at Hull, Sept. 18.
SS Cymeric, at Suez, Sept. 19.
SS California, at Kirkwall, Sept. 20.
SS Graecia, (Swedish,) at Kirkwall, Sept. 20.
SS Lincolnshire, at Aden, Sept. 19.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Sept. 20.

Sailed.

SS N. Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, Sept. 17.
SS St. Joseph, from Marseilles, Sept. 10.
SS Hampagus, from Marseilles, Sept. 18.
SS Ile de la Reunion, from Gibraltar, Sept. 17.
SS Quebra, from Liverpool, Sept. 18.
SS Borderer, from Glasgow, Sept. 17.
SS Wells City, from Bristol, Sept. 18.
SS Mclasonier, from London, Sept. 18.
SS Megres, from Rotterdam, Sept. 17.
SS Parima, from St. Thomas, Sept. 18.

Passed.

SS Camsronia, New York for Glasgow, passed Kildonan.
SS Andreas, New York for Rotterdam, passed Beachey Head.
SS Oscar II, New York for Copenhagen, passed Cape Wrath.
SS Egremont Castle, for New York from Shanghai, passed Gibraltar.
SS Tomaso di Savoia, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via Seattle)—Manoa.....Sept. 23
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Sept. 23
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Sept. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Sept. 26
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru.....Sept. 27
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Hilonian.....Sept. 27
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Sept. 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Aug. 19; Shanghai, Aug. 25; Kobe, Sept. 1, and Yokohama, Sept. 2—which arrived per steamer Shidzuoka, were dispatched east from Seattle on Sept. 18, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 23.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Last Month's from This Port Compared with a Year Ago.

August exports of domestic merchandise from this port exceeded the same montb of 1914 by $100,125,052, according to the Custom House statement of foreign commerce issued yesterday by Chief Statistician Lant. Last month's shipments totaled $141,971,554, or about $13,000,000 less than in July. A year ago in Auguet domestic exports were set down at only $32,846,502. The poor showing of August, 1914, was due to the fact that immediately following the outbreak of war in Europe French, British and Russian vessels were tied up in port for over a fortnight. The Custom House abstract in detail is as follows:

Gold and Silver.

IMPORTS.

	1914.	1915.
Gold (foreign)	$571,223.00	$1,679,929.00
Gold (domestic)	401,891.00	601,612.00
Silver (foreign)	1,283,934.00	2,506,994.00
Silver (domestic)	2,100.00	211,823.00
EXPORTS.		
Gold (foreign)	104,841.00	1,014,870.00
Gold (domestic)	544,500.00	17,500.00
Silver (foreign)	690,502.00	367,085.00
Silver (domestic)	2,632,437.00	2,457,010.00

Merchandise.

IMPORTS.

For consumption (free)	31,966,829.00	45,086,777.00
For consumption (dutiable)	21,891,522.00	21,634,132.00
For warshouse	9,946,061.00	9,495,936.00
Withdrawals for consumption	13,747,990.00	11,913,235.00
EXPORTS.		
Domestic	32,846,502.00	141,971,554.00
Foreign (free)	196,392.00	.....
Foreign (dutiable)	516,530.00	2,145,932.00

Duties.

On direct importations	6,725,856.64	6,534,722.65
On withdrawals from warebouse	6,077,429.64	4,338,321.75

JOFFRETTE BABY ROBES.

Frenchwoman Here Pays Her Way with Dresses Named for General.

The Label Shop at 14 East Thirty-seventh Street, to which the Consumers' League of this city has given its sanction because all its goods bear labels showing they are made under sanitary conditions and for fair pay, has a new line of articles for sale consisting of Joffrette "robes de fillettes et bébés," dresses for babies and little children, made by a French woman of New York, whose men relatives are fighting in France.

She owes on a mortgage and has no money to meet the interest with the money getters awy. But the maker of the little Joffrette frocks told the holder of the mortgage that she could obtain the money if only she could sell her fine needlework. So here are the dainty little bandmade robes of the child. The pretty name "Joffrette" is given to them because, these days, in France, many girl babies are named after the French war leader, General Joffre.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 25, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 25, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 30, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 21, SS Patris.
Liberia—No mailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 28, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No mailing at present.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 22, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 22, SS Frederik VIII., and at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 25, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 9:30 A. M. Sept. 21, SS San Giorgio, and at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 27, SS San Guglielmo.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Str. "Washington Irving"
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Str. "Albany"

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh or West Point.

Hudson River
Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. N. Y.

NEW YORK-ALBANY-TROY
Largest River Steamships in the World
SERVICE DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
CAPITAL CITY LINE—
Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St. 5:30 P.M.
West 132d St. Pier..... 6:00 P.M.
Fare, one way, $1; round trip, $1.50.
PEOPLES LINE—
Pier 32, North River..... 6:00 P.M.
West 132d St..... 6:30 P.M.
Fare, one way, $2; round trip, $3.50.
NIGHT EXPRESS—
Pier 32, North River..... 9:00 P.M.
West 132d Street..... 10:00 P.M.
Fare, one way, $2; round trip, $3.50.
Special Daylight Service Sundays, leaving Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d st., 10:00 A. M.
Tourist Auto Rates—$5.00 and $10.00 one way, $7.50 and $15 round trip.
TEL. SPRING 9400.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

50¢ 10:30 A.M. YACHT TRIP 2:30 P.M. 75¢
YACHT CLIFTON LEAVES FOOT WEST 42nd ST. Encircling City. Sight Seeing. Sat. & Sun. 25c add'l. Tel. Bryant 3428. Folders in all Hotels & Tex. Offices.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30,

5 NEW HAVEN MEN ASK SEPARATE TRIAL

Charles F. Brooker Afraid of Evidence to be Put In Against Robbins.

MIGHT PREJUDICE THE JURY

C. M. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, H. K. McHarg, and F. F. Brewster Want Individual Hearings Also.

Charles F. Brooker, Charles M. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Henry K. McHarg, and Frederick F. Brewster, directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, indicted and awaiting trial for alleged violation of the Sherman law, yesterday petitioned Judge William H. Hunt, sitting in the Federal District Court, for separate trials.

In the moving papers Charles F. Brooker says he does not want to be arraigned with Edward D. Robbins, former general counsel for the New Haven, who is alleged to have sanctioned the acquisition of the subsidiary companies which created the monopoly set forth in the indictment. The papers were put in by Royall Victor of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell.

In support of the Brooker motion Mr. Victor submitted an affidavit in which he sets forth that the efforts of the Government to prove that Robbins made money on the side through the purchase of the Metropolitan Steamship Company and that he connived at the spiriting away of the books of the Billard Company would unduly prejudice the minds of the trial jurors as to the standing of his client, against whom no such evidence exists. Mr. Victor says:

"I do not mean by any statement in this affidavit in any way to throw legal blame upon Mr. Robbins or to impute to him any guilty knowledge or intent or violation of law whatsoever, my intention being solely to bring the attention of this court to only such facts regarding the case as seem to be necessary to enable the court to underetand that the defenses of the defendants in question are in substantial respects radically different:"

Mr. Victor quotes from testimony given by William Skinner before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington that Robbins had told the New Haven Board of Directors that they were not violating the Sherman Law when they consolidated the various transportation lines in New England.

In his own affidavit Mr. Brooker says he is 68 years old, a resident of Ansonia, Conn., and the President of the American Brass Company. He says he was a Director of the New Haven from 1893 to 1915, and was Vice President of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, and "perhaps a few other subsidiaries."

According to the Government Brooker was concerned in the purchase of the Westchester Railroad franchises in which it is alleged $10,000,000 "vanished into thin air."

McHarg and Brewster, asking for separate trials, state that the New Haven in January, 1907, acquired the Boston & Maine Railroad and as they did not become Directors until the following May they ought not to be held accountable because of the ratification of that deal.

Pratt and Ledyard state that on Jan. 1, 1907, they simply exchanged their Boston & Maine stock for stock of the New Haven and were simply vendors and not conspirators. They said that in making the exchange they were misled by the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commerce and Industries Commission of Massachusetts.

In addition Ledyard in the motion papers said:

"From the time when I became a Director in February, 1908, until after the election of Messrs. Baker and Cuyler in 1910 I participated in and had contemporaneous knowledge of the acquisition of new properties which were not already controlled by the New Haven system, namely, the trolley line of the Tarrytown, White Plains & Quisition of only two properties which as I have stated, was in no sense an interstate property, and the Newport & Wickford Railway Company, which was wholly in the State of Rhode Island, and has always been operated simply as a spur to connect New Haven with Newport."

SEEK JOBS IN PANAMA.

Many Changes Expected When New Governor Takes Office.

From Panama comes word that in anticipation of the many important changes that it is believed will be brought about in the Panama organization through the appointment of a new Governor to succeed Colonel George W. Goethals, a surprising number of applicants are already busy looking over the ground and filing their applications for places where it is thought the changee will be made. In order that their applications may carry more weight many are writing to their Congressmen here asking for their support and help.

Few applications have been made, however, for the Governorship, since it is generally understood that Lieutenant Colonel Chester Harding, U. S. A., at present Acting Governor, will be appointed. It is not likely that this will take place before November, or perhaps December, for the appointment must be made by the President and then confirmed by the Senate. In the meantime, Colonel Harding will remain Acting Governor until appointed and confirmed.

There are many lucrative jobs in the Canal Zone. All of these pay salaries of $3,000 and more, besides carrying with them certain valuable perquisites. These include a nicely furnished house, rent free, and all commissary privileges. Changes are scheduled to occur in several of the higher civilian positions, but these will not be the result of the change in the Governorship. It has never been the policy on the canal work to make changes in the personnel except to increase efficiency.

Dismissals have never been allowed because an employe differed from his immediate chief or from the Governor in politics. Also political backing, no matter how strong, except in a few cases, has never succeeded in winning a place for party workers from the States. There is now some speculation as to whether this rule will hold now.

In all there are ten executive positions in the canal organization which are filled by civilians and which are subject to the appointment of the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of War. The lowest salary involved is $3,600, while the highest is $7,200.

EDISON SHOWS HIS BATTERY

Tells Fifty Experts of Plan for Small Merchants' Wagons.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 20.—Thomas A. Edison displayed today to some fifty electrical experts the storage battery on which he had been at work for the last three years. He announced that arrangements had been completed to put the new battery on the market in light delivery wagons which might be rented by the small merchant.

One of the new wagons was displayed in the yard of the laboratory at the Edison plant. It has a carrying capacity of 750 pounds and will travel forty-five miles without recharging. It makee ten miles an hour and is operated by only one pedal, so that almost any one can learn easily to run the car.

Mr. Edison said he had designed the car to replace the horse-drawn delivery wagon of the small merchant. Figures obtained showed that the upkeep of a motor delivery wagon, including current and storage, would equal only about half the cost of feeding and stabling one horse, while the cost of tires, averaged on a monthly basis, would be less than the cost of shoeing one horse.

The price of feed is increasing, while Mr. Edison declared current was daily becoming cheaper, so that the saving effected by the use of the motor wagon would increase steadily.

STRIKE AT B. & O. TERMINAL.

350 Freight Handlers and Trackwalkers Tie Up Traffic.

Most of the traffic in the New York terminal of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at St. George, S. I., was tied up yesterday when the 350 freight handlers and track walkers went on strike. Most of the coal shipped from Southern and Middle Western points passes through this terminal for shipment to the East, and this traffic was almost stopped, as well as the shipments via Elizabethport to Southern and Eastern points. Strikebreakers got out a few trains with the most perishable goode, such as ice, fruit, and poultry. Thirty of the road's uniformed detectives were assigned to track inspection in place of the striking track walkers.

Spokesmen of the strikers said the crews of handlers had been reduced from time to time and the men required to do too much work. This was denied by John H. Clark, Superintendent of the terminal yards, who said that the strikers had presented no demands or complaints, and that he could not account for their action. The men belong to no union, and as nine-tenths of them are Italians, German influence is not suspected.

Some of the employes in the passenger and freight terminal of the Staten Isiand Rapid Transit Company also struck, but their places were filled without much trouble.

The 100 freight handlere who struck last week in the Communipaw yarde of the Central Railroad of New Jcrecy went back to work yesterday noon. They had demanded in place of the present rate of 20 cents an hour a regular wage of 25 cents, with 30 cents an hour for overtime and 35 cents for holidays and Sundays. They went back for 20 cents an hour, but with the agreement that they were to have 30 cents for Sundays and holidays, and that increases should be made in the force when necessary to avoid overtime.

A committee of the freight handlers striking in the Lehigh Railroad yards at Communipaw conferred yesterday with officials of the road, who, it is said, granted two of the three demands, and an early end to the strike was expected.

The situation at Elizabeth, N. J., where about 900 men are on strike at various placee, was improved yesterday. Socialists had predicted a strike of the 3,000 employes of the Singer Manufacturing Company, but twenty-four men in the machine inspection department who applied for an increase from 20 to 22 cents an hour were refused, and all but three of them were discharged at once. Though no concessions had been made, 89 of the 150 striking employes of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabeth went back to work yesterday morning.

STRIKES IN THREE STATES.

Machinists at Worcester and Providence Plants Quit Work.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 20.—More than 300 machinists employed in the Cambridge Street plant of the Reed-Prentice Company went on strike today because the company refused to give a forty-eight-hour week and an increase in pay of five cents an hour. The plant employs 385 hands, and is working day and night on war orders. The machinists of the Gold Street plant of the company have made a similar demand, and it is expected that they will join their co-workers unless the demand is granted.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 20.—A strike of machinists was called at the plant of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company today to enforce a demand for an eight-hour working day in all departmente without any reduction. Officials of the company said that about 2,500 of the 5,800 employes obeyed the strike call.

NEW BRITAN, Conn., Sept. 20.—Demanding a 10 per cent. increase in wages, a minimum daily wage of $2.50 and a maximum of $3.50, molders, annealers and others employed by the North & Judd Manufacturing Company struck today.

Cable Strike in Perth Amboy.

Three hundred men and girls employed at the works of the Standard Underground Cable Company in Perth Amboy, N. J., struck yesterday afternoon. They demand an eight-hour day. They have been working ten hours. It is expected the strike will involve all the 2,000 bande employed if the demand is not granted at once.

What Might Have Been.

Had the "Grape Juice" policy prevailed in 1776, Lord Fitznoodle would now be Viceroy of America, the Fourth of July would have nothing on the First of April, and the only celebrating we would be doing today would be on the firing line of the west front with others of the numerous children of the "mother country."—Auetin America.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 4 and 6, part of basement; Leopoldo Purcaro to James Sopis, 100 West 109th St, 4 years, from Aug. 15, 1915; attorney, Greek Bureau, 1 Broadway.
$540 and $720

2D AV, 765, store, &c.; Charles Lane et al. to Michael Cumiskey, 174 Manhattan St, 10 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Franklin Brewing Co., 414 Flushing Av, Brooklyn.
$1,200

2D AV, 1,602, north store; Christian Goets to Hy Halboth, 1,602 2d Av, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Hy C. Botty, 140 Nassau St.
$1,260

7TH AVE, 480, all; Frank H. Butler to Frank G. Emma, 480 7th Ave, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 141 Broadway.
$3,000

12TH ST, 280 West, 3 floors; Annie K. Dieckmann to Bridget Williamson, 280 West 12th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1914.
$1,200

515T ST, 247 East, all; John J. O'Reilly to Maria Forester, 247 East 51st St, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1915, attorney, Parepa Realty Co., 173 East 82d St.
$600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,151; John Cobban against A. D. T. Kennedy, owner; D. E. Kennedy, contractor.
$854

18TH ST, 203 and 210 West; S. B. Miller, Inc., against Keneedy Estate, owner; Tager Co., Inc., contractor.
$162

39TH ST, 42 and 44 West; Felix Wiedeman against Creszana Cbomas, owner; M. Mahnkan, contractor
$109

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, w e, 197.1 ft s of 179th St, 25x375; Kertscher & Co. against Oesting Building Co., Inc., and Mory O'Connor, owners; Oesting Building Co., Inc., contractor.
$6,187

ANDREWS AV, w s, 197.1 ft s of 179th St, 25x375; Kertcher & Co. against Oesting Building Co., Inc., and Mary O'Connor, owners; Julius R. Miller Co., Inc., contractor.
$180

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

52D ST, 425 East; Greenberg Bros. against Christien Brsithaupt et al., Sept. 8, 1915.
$5

37TH ST, 327 and 329 West, and 38th St, 310 to 328 West; Northern Wete-proofing Co. against Emma J. Wray et al., July 20, 1915.
$445

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 923 and 930, and 21st St, 17 East; Union Trust Co. of N. Y. against Building and Engineering Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

SULLIVAN ST, 17, and Grand St, 21 and 23; Sullivan St, s e s, 40 ft e w of Grand St, 20x30; Sullivan St, n w e, Lot 325, 25x 80; Waverley Place, 116; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 147th St, 24.11x100; Edgecombe Av, s w corner of 159th St, 25x86.11; 10th Av, n e corner of 166th St, 25x100; 182d St, s s, 170 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x70; Plots 47 and 48, map of property of Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates; Catherine Coffey against Charles E. Coffey et al., (action to recover dower, &c.;) attorney, E. A. Smith.

24TH ST, 139 to 143, West; Union Trust Co. of N. Y. to Urban Conetruction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

27TH ST, n e, 100 ft s of 6th Av, 100x98.9; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. et al. against Seventy-second Street Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

113TH ST, n s, 468.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.10x100.11; Germania Life Insurance Co. against Henry Bennett et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

204TH ST, n w corner of Sherman Av, 100x 400; Antonio La Cagnina et al. against Vermilyear Realty Co. et al., (action or foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Eidlitz & Hulse.

207TH ST, s e, whole front between Sherman and Post Avs, 810x100; Antonio La Cagnina et al. against Charles Hensle Realty Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Eidlitz & Hulse.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Franklin Pettit Sells Group of Seven West End Avenue Private Dwellings to McMorrow Brothers as Site for Twelve-Story Apartment House—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

West End Avenue opened the realty market of the week yesterday with an important deal which, with the twelve-story apartment house about to be erected on the property, will represent an investment of practically $1,000,000.

The property includes seven old dwellings on the southeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street, being 590 to 598 West End Avenue and 274 and 276 West Eighty-ninth Street. The purchasers are the McMorrow Brothers, who have been active builders of high-class houses on the West Side, this being their second West End Avenue deal within four months. Title to the plot will be taken in the name of the 590 West End Avenue Company, recently incorporated, with Thomas, Charles P., and James Walter McMorrow as Directors.

All of the property except one plot, that at 590 West End Avenue, was bought from Franklin Pettit, who acquired it for resale to a builder a short time ago. To round out the corner, giving a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue and the street, the three-story residence at 590 West End Avenue, 19 by 82, was purchased from Michael McGuire, who acquired it at foreclosure proceedings a month ago for $22,783.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the transaction and they were also the brokers in the previous purchase by the McMorrows of the southweet corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, which le also to be improved with a twelve-story houee.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

An investor has purchaeed from the Ryder Estate, 25 West Eighty-second Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 102.2, located between Columbue Avenue and Central Park West. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. and the F. R. Wood, W. H. Doleon Company negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

A plot of four lots, 100 by 85 by irregular, on the west side of Webster Avenue, 130 feet north of 194th Street, has been sold by the Murray estate to a client of H. H. Kelber for investment.

Cahn & Pittman have sold to a client of Jones, Meckes & Jones the two and one-half story private dwelling known as 50 Clinton Place, being the southwest corner of Grand Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

Long Island.

A house and plot on South Street, Far Rockaway, has been sold by William L. Bowman for the Broadstyle Realty Co., Charles Frisdenberg, President, to Morria Goldzier.

$16,000 Bronxville Deal.

Fish & Marvin sold for George H. White his residence on the White Plains Road, at Bronxville, to Mies Katherine F. McCarthy of this city. The property was held at $16,000.

New West 23d Street Building.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Bureau of Buildings for the construction of a twelve-story mercantile building at 53 to 57 West Twenty-third Street and 34 West Twenty-fourth Street for the Nameloc Company, Michael Coleman, President.

It will have a frontage of seventy-five feet on each street and will be fireproof. William H. Birkmire, the architect, estimates the cost at $300,000.

To Foreclose Hotel Earlington Mortgage.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the City Investing Company have brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Seventy-second Street Company and others to foreclose a mortgage of $400,000 on the property on the north side of Twenty-seventh Street, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, known as the Hotel Earlington.

The mortgage was made on Sept. 15, 1907, by the Seventy-second Street Company.

Rutledge Hotel Leased.

The Rutledge Hotel, a twelve-story structure at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, has been leaeed for a period of ten yeare, at $27,000 per annum, by Stephen H. Jackson to the Rutledge Hotel Company, recently incorporated, with T. Elliott Tolson, Frank P. William, and Samuel Naylor.

Transit Celebration in Queens.

Residents of the southern section of the Fourth Ward of Queene will on next Saturday celebrate the commencement of operation of the new extension of the elevated line on Liberty Avenue, from the borough line to Lefferts Avenue, Morrie Park. There will be a band concert and civic parade, in which owners of automobiles will participate.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Leon S. Altmayer has leased for Irving I. Kempner and Ralph Kempner the four-story residence 70 East Ninety-second Street, between Park and Madieon Avenues, to M. Murphy.

The four-story dwelling at 462 West 144th Street has been leased by the Duff & Brown Company for Emma H. Worcester to T. J. Dougherty.

Slaweon & Hobbs have rented the five-story dwelling at 254 West Ninety-ninth Street for J. J. Crawford to M. E. Walter, and the five-story dwelling at 321 West 100th Street for the De Witt estate to J. E. Gardiner.

Louis Schrag has leased the four-story dwelling 438 West Twenty-third Street to Emilie Freire for a term of five years.

The Houghton Company has leased for Rosie Jacobs the five-story American basement dwelling 690 West End Avenue to Bethilde Lardy.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Noyee Company has leased the store at 196 Front Street to Theodore P. Lancaster, and the store at 279 Pearl Street, for Lewis E. Ransom, to Dickerson, Van Dusen & Co.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased, for Frank Kines, the store at 13 East Forty-third Street to Aaron Siegel.

Realty Notes.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. announce that George D. Ackerman, now with the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, will be associated with the former firm about Oct. 1.

Work has just been started and a loan secured for a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 50 by 100, on the west side of Jcsup Avenue, 308 feet north of Boscobel Place, being erected by the Alamoda Building & Construction Company, M. S. Kahn, President. The structure will be the pioneer of its type on this block and will be finished next February.

A meeting of the Fordham Heights Property Owners' Association will be held Wednesday evening, at Singhi's Hall, corner Fordham Road and Jerome Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

28th St, 150 and 152 West, s e, 150.6 ft e of 7th Av, 51.2x98.8x irregular, two five-story tenemants and stores; adjourned sine die.

28TH ST, 154 to 160 West, s e, 50.11 ft e of 7th Av, 98.5x78.6x irregular; four and five story tecements and stores; adjourned sine die.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joeepb P. Day.

Bryant Av, 651, w s, 475 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Lorillard Spencer, Jr, against Hunt's Point Estates et al.; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $7,789.79; taxes, &c., $18; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Bryant Av, 653, w s, 500 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; L. C. King against Hunt's Point Estates et al.; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $7,777.18; taxes, &c., $13; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Bryant Av, 657, w s, 525 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; E. G. Hardy against Hunt's Point Estates et al.; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $7,775.87; taxes, &c., $13; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Webster Av, 2,089, w s, 61.9 ft n of 180th St, 33.9x80, vacant; Charles Zoller against Charles Bourkegren, Inc., et al.; Timme & K., attorneys; A. N. Giegericb, referee; due, $18,017.21; taxes, &c., $321.60; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

Eastburn Av, n e corner of Parkway, 150x 95, vacant; R. T. Wooff against M. J. Price, individually, &c., et al.; Deering & D., attorneys; A. N. Giegericb, referee; due, $13,-705.08; taxes, &c., $3,780.83; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

Eastburn Av, s e corner of 174th St, 100x50, vacant; same against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $3,691.69; taxes, &c., $290.91; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

By J. H. Mayere.

177th St, East, n e, 92.11 ft w of Zerega Av, 116.9x37x100x33.11; Anna A. Mast against J. A. Murray; G. A. Moses, attorney; J. L. Zoetzl, referee; due, $1,382.40; taxes, &c., $849.22; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joeepb P. Day.

Fox St, 1,045, w e, near 165th St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; executors' sale; also

Fulton Av, n e corner of 165th St, 60x145, two five-story flats and vacant; executors' sale; also

161st St, 612 East, s e corner of Eagle Av, 71x27, five-story tencment, with stores; executors' sale; also

Tinton Av, 986 to 1,004, e s, 100 ft e of 163d St, 205x100, ten two-story frame dwellings; executors' sale; also

Bayonne, N. J.—Avenue E, 557 and 559, corner East 35th St, 37x100, two-story frame dwelling; executors' sale; estate of Elizabeth M. Barry, deceased.

30th St, 224 to 232 West, s s, 308.2 ft w of 7th Av, 98.9x117.1, three, four, six, and seven story buildings; executors' sale.

96th St, 106-2 West, s s, 190 ft e of Ameterdam Av, 40x100.11, two five-story flats; Emma Rosenbaem, trustee, against Morrie Realty and Construction Co. et al; W. J. Rose, attorney; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $38,-761.53; taxes, &c., $3,483.90.

106th St, 3 East, n s, 140 ft e of 5th Av, 40x 100.11, five-story flat; Metual Life Insurance Co. against A. T. Renn et al; Action 2; F. L. Allen, attorney; J. C. Coleman, referee; due, $32,245.37.

106th St, 5 East, n s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11, five-story flat; same against same; Action 3; same attorney; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $31,253.15.

50th St, 512 West, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Charles Lanier, trustee, against Adolph Schlesinger et al; R. W. Candler, attorney; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $18,335.31; taxes, &c., $424.40.

50th St, 514 West, s e, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; C. L. Lawrance against Adolph Schlesinger et al; Jay & C., attorneye; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $18,354.56; taxes, &c., $420.40.

By Henry Brady.

74th St, 102 West, e e, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2, four-story dwelling; Edward Earl, trustee, against Ruth Mackey et al; Duer, S. & W., attorneys; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $29,406.40; taxes, &c., $358.14.

116th St, 2 West, s e, 80 ft w of 5th Av, 85x83x irregular, three-story left building; N. Y. Trust Co. against Hudson Realty Co. et al; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; Charles Putzel, referee; due, $62,122.47; taxes, &c., $700.80.

By Charles A. Berrian.

124th St, 420 East, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Equitable Trust Co. against Equality Construction Co. et al; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $8,860.13; taxes, &c., $250.

124th St, 422 East, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.15, five-story tenement and stores; Equitable Trust Co. against Alice McBain et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $8,823.47; taxes, &c., $250.

AT 3208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 966, e s, 270.6 ft s of Aldue St, 42x150, five-story flat; American Real Estate Co. against Oval Construction Co. et al; R. T. Wood, attorney; H. D. Purdy, referee; due, $11,860.41; taxes, &c., $1,453.90; subject to 1st mortgage $43,000.

Prospect Av., 1,095, w s, 40 ft n of 166th St, 40x100, six-story flat and stores; W. F. Johnston against Crown Operating Co. et al; Arthur Knox, attorney; J. R. Rubin, referee; due, $5,707.43.

By Henry Brady.

Cauldwell Av, w s, 266.10 ft n of 156th St, 116.10x30, vacant; C. C. Dietsch, Jr., against M. E. Connellon et al; Ferriss & S., attorneye; H. N. French, referee; due, $1,777.20; taxes, &c., $274.52.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

187th St, 626 East, e e, 214.5 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat and stores; J. E. Carpenter, trustee, against Selvin Realty Co. et al; W. B. Chamberlin, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $31,298.87; taxes, &c., $559.75.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

28d St, 53 to 57 West, and 24th St, 34 West, for a twelve-story mcantile building, 75x 197.6; Nameloc Co., 125 West 56th St, owner; W. H. Birkmire, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $300,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 54, e s, 68.5 ft n of 112th St, 32.6x100; Edwin C. Mulligan to New England Mortgage Security Co., 192 Broadway, (mtg $45,000.) Sept. 8.
$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 720, e s, 262.4 ft n of 145th St, 18.6x61.6x18.8x62, (foreclosure Aug. 5;) Robert S. Kearney, referee, to Edmund P. M. von Gehren, Pale Alto, Cal., all liens, Sept. 20; attorney, Charles Brandt, 27 Pine St.
$9

Nassau St
$18,000

50TH ST, e e, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Webster F. Timpson to Lewine & Kempner, 135 Broadway, 1-7 part, all title, (mtg $1,-500,) Sept. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
$100

87TH ST, e e, 370 ft w of Columbue Av, 20x 100.8; Gesnia M. Schriefer to Benjamin Bernstein, 617 West 141st St, all liens, Sept. 17; attorney, W. S. Doernberg, 27 Cedar St.
$100

122D ST, 261 East, n e, 81.6 ft w of 2d Av, 14x71.10; Willa Harris to Clarence Ewen, Asbury Park, N. J., (mtg $6,000,) all liens, Aug. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
$1

128TH ST, 211 West, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Walter A. Stevens, Inc., to P. McMorrow Sons, Inc., 271 West 125th St, (mtg $9,000,) b. and c. a. s., all liens, Sept. 15; attorney, R. B. Kelly, 233 Broadway.
$100

136TH ST, 203 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Broadway Savings Institution to P. McMorrow Sons, Inc., 271 West 125th St, (mtg $11,500,) b. and s. c. a. s., Sept. 15; attorney, R. B. Kelly, 233 Broadway.
$100

142D ST, 225 West, n s, 425 ft s of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Sarah Parnlak to Mary Loos, 425 West 142d St, Sept. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
$1

161ST ST, 552 West, e e, 332.6 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11; Lillian G. Libman to William F. Gorman, 265 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,000,) all liens, Sept. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
$100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, w e, 200.1 ft n of 174th St, 20.2x114.5; Bertha Michaels to Sarah Knepper, 199 Belmont St, Aug. 3; attorney, Sarah Knepper, 199 Belmont St.
$100

CHATTERTON AV, 2,289, n e, 26x168; Katie Reichwein to Joseph Sporakowski, Ridgewood, N. J., (mtg $4,850,) Sept. 15; attorney, E. D. C. Sperry, 238 Broadway.
$1

CLINTON AV, 1,095, e s, 300 ft w of 174th St, 126.8 to Grand Av x53.2x144.10; also Clinton Av, s e, 350 ft w of 2d St, 75x99.5 te Grand Av x79.9x124.8; Gottlob H. Stuber to Sophie Stuber, at 2334 St and Keppler Av, Sept. 16; attorneys, Hart & S., 140 Nassau St.
$1

GRAND AV, s w corner of Clinton Pl, 100x 25; Harry Cahn et al. Charles W. Morse, 50 Clinton Pl (mtg $7,500,) Sept. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
$100

LOTS 10 and 11, Block 13, Map Morris Park; Benj. Sackheim to Ida Sackheim, 219 Audubon Av, Sept. 15; attorney, E. H. Burger, 20 Nassau St.
$1

LOTS 29 and 30, Block 69A, Map Morris Park; Fannie Freedman to Felga Meriub, 810 Blake Av, Brooklyn, March 13; attorney, F. Allen, 182 Nassau St.
$1

SAME PROPERTY; Felga Meriub to Adolph Freedman, 184 Rutledge St, Brooklyn, Sept. 14; same attorney.
$1

MORRIS AV, s s, 50 ft e of 150th St, 25x 70.8; also Merris Av, n e corner of 149th St, 80x70.8; Frederick Holdermann to Maria Holdermann, 2,117 Mapes Av, one-third part, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, M. M. Sullivan, Wills Av and 148th St.
Gift

PLOT; begins at e s land formerly of John Ewen at line between land of David M. Morrison and land of Berry Kroger, 512.5x 274.8x478.2x316.5; also Hudson River boars, at high water line and in land dividing land formerly of Jas. M. Morrison from land formerly of John Ewen, 271x690.0x

270.11x674, except land of New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.; David M. Morrison to Zora Realty Co., 97 Nassau St, East Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
$100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 125.6 ft s of Jennings St, 40.5x104.9; Rebecca Mayer to Ira L. Wood, Rockville Centre, L. I., (mtg $28,-500,) Sept. 10; attorneys, Feiner & M., 100 Broadway.
$100

SIMPSON ST, 1024, e s, 40x100; William P. Gorman to Peter A. Lee, 224 West 4th St (mtg $30,000,) Sept. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
$100

STEBBINS AV, 1,282, s e s, 26.5x182.5; Philon Realty Co., Inc., to Henry Wacker, 96 West 169th St, (mtg $23,650,) Sept. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
$1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Wacker to Edw. Lederer, 188 St. Nicholas Av, and another, (mtg $22,650,) Sept. 17; same attorney.
$100

TELLER AV, e e, 50 ft n of 165th St, 25x 108.2; also Clay Av, n e corner of 165th St, 49.11x106; also Teller Av, n e corner of 165th St, 50x103; Lamont McLoughlin, referee, to Jane M. Dollinger, 261 West 129th St, and another, (mtg $55,250,) Sept. 16; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway.
$9,000

WEBSTER AV, w e, 130.8 feet north of 194th St, 25.1x78.3; also Webster Av, w s, 155.9 feet north of 194th St, 75.4x85.5; George W. Murray to Joseph Turinsky, 322 Longwood Av, Sept. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
$100

187TH AV, n s, 75 ft from e e of Lot 108, map of Wakefield, 25x114, being part of Lot 101, same map; William J. McQuade to Henry Schrull, 3,060 Webster Av, (mtg $2,500,) Sept. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

66TH ST, 250 East, e s, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Viola M. Quinlan and another to William Eckenfelder, 1,217 Shakespeare Av, Sept. 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Addison Gardner, 20 Broad St.
$1,200

122D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Edw. Barnes to Robert Ferguson, 243 Lenox Av, Sept. 16, due Oct. 1, 1916; attorneys, Weekes Bros., 45 William S.
$4,000

123D ST, s s, 240.1 ft w of Lenox Av, 50.11x 100.11; P. McMorrow Sons, Inc., to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 Park Place, due Nov. 1, 1920, Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.
$125,000

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; P. McMorrow Sons, Inc., to Broadway Savings Inst., 5 Park Place, Sep. 15, due Nov. 1, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.
$11,500

Bronx.

KELLY ST, w s, 87.5 ft n of 167th St, 80.2x irregular; Mack Construction Co., Inc., to Catherine Mahling, 313 North 7th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
$1,300

LOTS 350 and 351, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; Teresina Ferrica to William R. Rose, 909 West 81st St., Sept. 16, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
$2,500

PLOT begins at e s of land formerly owned by John Ewen at line between land of David M. Morrison and land of Harry Kroger, 512.5x274.8x478.2x316.5; also Hudson River at east shore at high water line and in land dividing land of Jas. M. Morrison from land formerly owned by John Ewen, 271x 690.0x270.11x374, except to New York Central & Hudson River Rail oad Company; Zora Realty Company to David M. Morrison, 20 East 49th St, Sept. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.
$33,200

UNION AV, e w s, at s s of 4th St, 25x97; William Fonzo to Westchester County Brewing Co., Pelham, N. Y., Aug. 30, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
$200

WEBSTER AV, w s, 130.8 ft n of 194th St, 25.1x78.3; also Webster Av, w s, 155.9 ft n of 194th St, 75.4x85.5; Joseph Turinsky to George W. Murray, 322 East 94th St, Sept. 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.
$9,000

220TH ST, e s, being Lot 1,037, map of Wakefield; Martha S. C. Wagner to Katherine Backer, 880 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.
$1,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TAKE MY ADVICE

Follow the Line of the SUBWAYS

PROFITS ARE CERTAIN FOR BUYERS OF

Dual Subway Station Lots

AN EXAMPLE.

BEFORE THE SUBWAYS

In 1899, on Southern Boulevard, near 147th St., in the Bronx, single lots were sold at auction in the Faile Estate Sale for $1,000 each. Corners did not bring more than

$3,000.

AFTER THE SUBWAYS

On April 27, 1909, I sold the S. E. corner of 174th St. and Southern Boulevard (25x100) in the Trask Estate Sale for

$24,750.

In 1895 I sold for Chas. T. Barney single lots on Broadway near 137th St. for $5,000, while corners only brought $7,500

To-day, since the completion of the subway, inside lots are worth $25,000 to $30,000 and corners from $50,000 to $60,000.

With the Dual Subway System in operation, Interboro Subway, B. R. T. Subway and Interboro Elevated trains running to all parts of Greater New York for a single 5C. FARE, who will attempt to say how many hundred per cent. profit awaits buyers of the

293 LOTS

Fully Improved
Dual Subway Station

LONG ISLAND CITY

ON QUEENS BOULEVARD (200 feet wide), Greenpoint Ave., Bliss St., Carolin St. and adjoining streets, to be sold at the

CLOSING OUT ABSOLUTE A

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Pease & Elliman

165 W. 72d St. Near Broadway | 340 Madison Avenue Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill | 55 Liberty St. Cor. Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, $660—$900

39-43 E. 27th St.
At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $720—$1,300

145 East 35th St.
The Southfield.
7 rooms and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500
7 rooms and 1 bath, $1,500—$1,800
3 rooms and 1 bath.....$900

104 East 40th St.
At Park Ave.
2, 5 and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,000—$2,500

146-8 East 49th St.
1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath, $480—$1,200

144 East 56th St.
The Wellesbourne.
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100—$1,800

56-62 W. 58th St.
Blenheim & Biltmore.
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

11 East 68th St.
Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

103 East 75th St.
At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 2 baths (duplex) $2,000
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500

161 East 79th St.
New Building.
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,900—$2,500

535 Park Avenue
Cor. 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500

565 Park Avenue
At 62d St.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.....$1,900—$2,800

829 Park Avenue
Cor. 76th St.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800

1,190 Madison Avenue
Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath...$850—$1,200

WEST SIDE

110 Riverside Drive
Cor. 83rd St.
8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive
Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management, consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

---

150 E. 35th St.

Near the corner of Lexington Avenue; conveniently located in the Murray Hill section. A modern fireproof building, with spacious rooms and ample closet space.

Apartments of three and four rooms, $1,000 to $1,250.

One Doctor's Apartment, $660.

200 W. 58th St.

Corner of Seventh Avenue, one block from Central Park, in the heart of the best apartment district of Manhattan; these apartments offer every convenience that has been devised toward comfort as well as luxury, including refrigeration.

Apartments of four, five and six rooms, renting from $1,400.

These buildings, carefully and liberally managed by the owners, offer tenants unusual service and attention.

Durham Realty Corporation
200 Fifth Avenue. Tele. Gramercy 7030.

4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOM APARTMENTS

Northold AND Southold

(West Side of Broadway, 150th to 151st Street)

For size of rooms, for arrangement, for superiority of finish, for quality of service supplied by the management, the apartments in these fireproof buildings are beyond comparison with anything else on Washington Heights.

4 Rooms—1 Bath —$600 to $800
5 Rooms—1 Bath — 720 to 840
6 Rooms—2 Baths—1,050 to 1,080
7 Rooms—2 Baths—1,200 to 1,350

Satisfactory references absolutely indispensable

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

West End Avenue Duplex Apartment
10 ROOMS, WITH BATH AND EXTRA TOILET,
$100 Per Month.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
841 WEST END AVE.,
N. W. Cor. 101st St.
APPLY ON PREMISES
OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d Street.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $600 to $950.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.
200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

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309 West 86th St.
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 ROOM and bath $500 to $600
2 ROOMS and bath $660 to $960
3 ROOMS and two baths 11th Floor $1,560
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
RESTAURANT.
Manager, on premises. Tel., 8280—Schuyler.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

SURROGATE CITATION.

OPPENHEIM, ALBERT D.—The People of the State of New York, By the Grace of God, Free and Independent, to Samuel L. Goldenberg, one of the executors named in the will, and Sadie Saxe, Charles J. Oppenheim, Henrietta Cohen, Mathilde Caro, Caroline Fould, the heirs and next of kin of ALBERT D. OPPENHEIM, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert Saxe, who resides at No. 525 West End Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain Instrument in writing, bearing date the 27th day of February, 1906, together with two codicils thereto, bearing date, respectively, December 12th and 15th, 1913, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ALBERT D. OPPENHEIM, who was at the time of his death a resident of the County of New York, deceased.

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records in the County of New York on the 4th day of November, 1915, at half past ten o'clock of that day, why the said last will and testament, together with the codicils thereto, should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.

In witness whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 13th day of September, in the year One thousand nine hundred and fifteen. DANIEL J. DOWNEY,
[Seal.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ENGELHARD & POLLAK, Attorneys for Petitioner, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

Havoc of the Big Guns.

How the "Big Berthas," the Austrian 30.5-centimeter guns, sounded the death knell of masonry forts in Galicia; the almost inconceivable destruction wrought by the 42-centimeter howitzers of the Germans at Namur and Antwerp; the methods of assembling and transporting these monsters of modern warfare, in Mid-Week Pictorial, 10c a copy on all newsstands. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

9, 10 and 11 Room Apartments

495 WEST END AVENUE
(Southwest Corner 84th Street)

EACH suite has three bathrooms. Continuous elevator, hall and telephone service. These apartments are extremely homelike and comfortable, and the rentals are considerably lower than prevail on the West Side in this type of house.

9 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,000
10 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,600
11 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,200 to 2,700

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

New Fireproof Apartments

310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)

These apartments are both smart and dignified. A visit will give an instant impression of refinement and quality. Suites of seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.

Rentals from $2,200 to $3,000.

Ready for immediate occupancy.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

LIVE IN

FORDHAM HEIGHTS



The West Bronx and Bedford Park
Most Attractive and Healthful Community in New York City
New Apartment Houses Now Ready to Lease
Suites 3 to 7 Rooms
$21 to $60

Where Shall We Live?
Settle That Now.

ON CRESTON AVE., 188TH ST., VALENTINE, BRIGGS, TIEBOUT AVES., 199TH ST. and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, the 200 ft. driveway, 5 miles long, lined with trees; also

The Gateway to all Parks—Mosholu, Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Pelham, with St. James and Poe Parks near Fordham Road.

Altitude 200 ft. gives unobstructed view of Long Island Sound and Hudson River.

Educational and Social Conditions without equal. High and Public Schools, Universities and Churches.

Transit—Broadway Subway to 207th St., then Eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse; new Lexington Av. Sub. Station, Jerome Av. and Fordham Road; N. Y. Central (Harlem Division) to Fordham, 20 minutes from 42d St.; 3d Av. L to Fordham Road, then walk west to Grand Concourse.

From Grand Concourse and Fordham Road walk NORTH and SOUTH and down side streets. You will decide to live in one of the new apartment houses.

Fordham Heights Property Owners' Association, Inc.

CORNER APARTMENTS RENTALS $2,400

8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern Improvements.

Cornwall

90th St. and Broadway

Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 WEST 72D ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side. | MANHATTAN—West Side.

HEALTH | BARGAINS

Highest Spot
562 WEST END AVE.
AT 87TH ST.

9 Rooms
and
3 Baths

MOST ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
Immediate Possession.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

IN

Elevator Apartments

An owner desirous of fully renting his apartment houses located in the best sections of Morningside Heights and Washington Heights, prior to October 1st, offers the following:

4-Room Apartment, former rent $40,
Reduced to $35
5-Room Apartment, former rent $50,
Reduced to $40
6-Room Apartment, former rent $60,
Reduced to $45
6-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $50
6 Room Apartment.
Reduced to $45
7-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $60
7-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $65
7-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $70
8-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $75

Phone Owner for Particulars at 4353 Audubon, Apartment B, any time Sunday, week day or evening.

9 Rooms
Modern Elevator Apartment.
265 W. 81st St.
Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
Rent, $1500
References Essential. Immediate Possession.
Apply on premises, or
DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 Broadway.

TO SUBLET.
BIG REDUCTION.
Magnificent Apartment, nine large rooms, 3 baths, Central Park West, near 72d. Kempner, 37 Liberty St. John—4527.

1 or More Rooms,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
In The Calumet, high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St.; catering to refined patronage; superior restaurant and service; doctor's suite, three rooms, ground floor.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW APARTMENTS
ONLY A FEW LEFT

993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$3,400-$4,300
11 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,800-$3,500

955 PARK AVE.
Near 82d St.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,400
9 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,500

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,900
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,100
12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900

Larger Suites can be arranged.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO
BRENTMORE
88 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Cor. 69th St.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Simplex.....$3,750
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000

Apply on premises or at the Office of Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 6 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

In connection with Chatsworth are also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

TRINITY STUDIOS BROADWAY, COR. 153D ST. — 2 & 3 Rooms and kitchenette, $35 upwards. — Every room has a perpetual river and park view; high elevation modern equipment; wholesome atmosphere pervades; there's maximum comfort, minimum care.

Sunderland and Norman 522-530 WEST 136TH STREET. (Adjoining Broadway.) — 3 to 6 Rooms Rents $30 to $50 — New elevator apartments, park-like outlook or river view; light, airy rooms, latest improvements; block "Stadium," subway, Riverside bus, surface cars; elevator attendance.

"Yorktown Court" 615 W. 162D STREET, Cor. Ft. Washington Ave. — 4 to 7 Rooms Rents $40 to $65 — Delightful, bright, airy rooms; building on "Park" street, corresponding to West End Avenue; seclusion, though only two blocks to surface cars, subway, "L."

L. J. Phillips & Co., 3787 B'way (Cor. 157th St.)

ALWYN COURT

New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.

One Luxurious Suite of 14 Rooms, 5 Baths.

Special Terms for One or More Years.

Also one furnished Suite at an attractive price for the season.

182 WEST 58TH STREET.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue, Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up to date in every particular. Large, airy rooms.
ONLY
One 6 Room Apartment, 3 Baths
One 7 " " 3 "
One 9 " " 3 "
Moderate Rentals
Representative on Premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
Broadway and 79th St.
Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD
(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 and up.
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72d Street Cor. B'way

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)
ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,250
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or subway, car and bus.
Representative on premises, or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SUBLET
Free Three Months Rent
To responsible party. New house, absolutely fireproof, never occupied. Seven large rooms, three baths, and foyer. Corner apartment, all outside rooms on West End Avenue. Southern and westerly exposure. Immediate possession. Phone Bryant 7600. D. MARKS, 1,465 Broadway. Sunday phone Audubon 461.

BACHELOR APTS.
In center of town, near surface cars, "L" and Subway.
OAKDALE APARTMENTS,
56 W. 35th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
2 and 3 rooms with bath, $40 to $35 mo.
Large, light, airy. Inquire on premises.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34th St.

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS
ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.
Rentals $1,600 up.
Apply to Manager on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way

---

166 W. 72d St.

Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

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160 W. 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments.
Southern exposure.
ONLY TWO
5 Room Apartments Left
$1,075 UPWARD.
Ground Floor, 6-Room Apartment.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$42.50 to $67.50 per Month

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 Rooms, $1,080 to $1,200

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 110th Street Subway. Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Wareham
231 Lexington Av.,
Near 34th Street
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath,
Rental $540 to $600.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600-$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

HIGH CLASS NEW HOUSES

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive,
Corner 99th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000 to $1,700.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,500.
12-story fireproof and soundproof. Overlooking the most magnificent part of Hudson and Palisades.

DAYTON COURT
85 Fort Washington Ave.,
Corner 160th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900.
New, beautiful elevator apartments; street under supervision of Park Department.

RAYMORE COURT
232-238 West 106th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6-7 Rooms, $600 to $1,100.
All Outside Chambers.
An elevator apartment house of the highest class; private safes, mail chutes; hardwood finish, etc.

65 FORT WASHINGTON AV.
Corner 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, Rentals, $540 to $840.
A high-class elevator apartment house; delightful, spacious chambers; tremendous large closets.

ORINDA and AMAZON
522 to 530 West 157th St.
3-5-6-7 Rooms, $420 to $870.
Elevator; select neighborhood; Subway Express 157th and Broadway; elevated express 155th and 8th Ave.

CHESBURNE
91 Fort Washington Ave.,
Corner 162d Street.
4-5-6 Rooms, Rents, $540 to $840.
A magnificent elevator apartment, on a tree-lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades.

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY
Broadway, Cor. 162d St. 'Phone, Audubon—7478.
141 E. 17th St. 'Phone, Stuyvesant—3982.

WY COURTS | **PARKWAY HALL**

210-220-230 W. 107th ST.
Near Broadway.
6-7-12 Rooms, 1-3 Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE
Rentals, $780 to $1,800.
Manager on premises.

501 WEST 110th ST.
On Cathedral Parkway.
6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths.
Exceptional Opportunity.
Rentals, $1,000 to $1,500.
Supt. on premises.

Highest Class Elevator Apartments on the West Side. Best of Telephone and Elevator Service.

12 ROOMS 3 BATHS
230 WEST 107TH STREET
Rent, $1,600 to $1,800.
Really a private house on one floor. All outside rooms, large and exceptionally bright; the closets are a particular feature—A home for the refined, with the best of service.



THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Telephone Schuyler 3800.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Renting Agent on Premises—Phone Audubon 8591
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 189 Broadway

MANHATTAN—West Side.



HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building
THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments of 5, 8, and 9 rooms. Rentals $1,000 to $2,300.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings
Telephone, 4362 Morningside

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Doctor's Apartment of 6 Rooms, on Ground Fl., With Private Entrance, $780.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE CURTISS
176 W. 87th St., Cor. Amst. Ave.
7 LARGE ROOMS, BATH, $60-$75.
Duplex Apartment, Ground Floor, $60.
Subway and "L" Station at 86th St.

St. James Court
Southeast Corner of Broadway at 92d St.
Apartments of 7, 8 & 9 Rooms
Renting at $1,000 to $1,300
For information apply to
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.
165 Broadway Telephone Cort. 7475

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington / **6-8** The Jefferson
ELEGANT LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
$55 up
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
60 WEST 40th ST.
Very desirable north light Studio Apartments, 2-4 Rooms and Bath. From October 1. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths, $1,200 to $1,900.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,200.

105 West 72d St.
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,050-$2,100.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,800.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
One Apartment
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,350 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc.
3 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,000 to $1,700.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,000.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

349 West 85th St.
Near West End Ave.
Sixth floor; southeast exposure; large, light rooms; one apartment.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,400.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,200.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 103d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 3 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,800.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480 to $900.

THE HADRIAN
325 West 86th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,300.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $600.

JEANETTE COURT
348 Audubon Avenue,
Near 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
$32 to $50 per Month.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $1,800 to $2,400.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 118th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

RAMONA
522 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $720 to $900.

BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Outside.
Southwest Exposure.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY
WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $40 to $75 per Month.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $540.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

35 WEST 82D ST.
New 9-story Fireproof.
Near Central Park West.
One Block from "L" Station.
All Outside Rooms.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
$900 to $1,200.
South and West Exposure.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 125th St.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,100.
All New Fixtures.
Immediate Possession.

HEATHCOTE HALL
600 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

IRVING ARMS
223 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,300.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,550 to $2,400.

DOROTHEA
351 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
6 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
3 Very Large Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,650 to $2,000.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $930 to $1,150.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 3, 4, 8 & 9 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

GRACEHULL COURT
648 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,200.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Corner 140th St.
Outside rooms, with southern exposure. Most attractive.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $840.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Cor. Apartment. All Southern Exposure.
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

THE KENWAY
462 Convent Av.
Corner of 150th St.
7 Rooms. Excellent Value.
$45 to $50 per month.
Southern Exposure.

OUR 1915 BOOKLET, CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE MATTER AND FLOOR PLANS OF THE ABOVE AND MANY OTHER PROPERTIES, MAY BE SECURED AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON REQUEST.

Great Rent Reduction and Concessions

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

The Northern Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.
3 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.
8 Immense rooms, (Corner,) 2 baths, butler's pantry, southern exposure. You will have to pay $125 for each apartments elsewhere ..... Formerly $110 $70 to $85
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, Butler's Pantry ..... $40 to $50 Formerly $60 to $75

The Kenilworth 45 Pinehurst Av., Northeast Corner 179th St.
Highest location in city, most desirable residential section. All rooms outside and extraordinarily large.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front) ..... $55-$60 Formerly $65 to $70
5 Rooms & Bath (Front) ..... $50 Formerly $55
4 Rooms & Bath (Front) ..... $38 Formerly $45

Riverside Drive, 745 Southeast Corner 152d St. **Onondaga**
Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious rooms, with every conceivable improvement.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner) ..... $95 to $100 Formerly $110
7 Rooms, 2 Baths ..... $60 to $75 Formerly $90
6 Rooms, 2 Baths ..... $55 to $65 Formerly $85

Regent Hall 3100-3110 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 123d, S. E. Cor. 124th. **Bellport Hall**
High-class house, convenient to subway; block from Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner) ..... $60-$70 Formerly $80 to $85
6 Rooms and Bath ..... $45-$60 Formerly $65
5 Rooms and Bath ..... $38-$50 Formerly $55 to $60
4 Rooms & Bath, ground floor, front, adapted for physician, Rent $40

MANHATTAN—West Side.

36 Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.
ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED
New 14-story high-class apartment house; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.
2 Rooms and 1 Bath,
3 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Dining room on first floor. Service in rooms if desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

535 W. 151st St. Near B'way.
Sovereign Court
4 & 5 ROOMS
RENTS $33 to $45
Elevator, telephone, electric lights, parquet floors, and all other modern improvements.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

CORNER APARTMENT,
Seven and eight Rooms and Bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $55 AND $70.
400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

9 OUTSIDE ROOMS.
High-class elevator house; every improvement; perfect service; reasonable rentals; owner resides on premises. Westwood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner
The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street.
N. E. Corner Broadway
4 Rooms ..... $40 to $44
4 Rooms, corner ..... $46 to $50
5 Rooms $50

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street.
S. E. Corner Broadway.
4 Rooms $37.50
5 Rooms $46
6 Rooms $55

542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
2 Rooms..$28 4 Rooms..$33

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway at 181st St.
3759 Broadway at 156th St.

"OPPOSITE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY."
The Melville
Amsterdam Av. at 118th St.
The Winthrop
Attractive Apartments,
5-6-7 ROOMS, $600 - $900
Highest Class Service—None Better.

SUNRIDGE 538-540 W. 124th St.
Elevator Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600-$660
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Duff & Conger, Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.

415 CONVENT AVENUE.
Eleven rooms, with bath, near 147th St.; moderate rent; partly furnished if desired. Apply to caretaker, on premises, or
CHARLES F. NOYES CO.,
92 William St. Tel. 2000 John.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,

549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside

Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments, 7 rooms and bath.
Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-19 West 114th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 exceptionally large, light, all outside rooms, 2 baths.
All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.
Moderate Rents
ANNAMERE COURT
609-15 West 115th St.
7 and 8 large light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
Moderate Rents
I. LOEWENWALD, Agent.
611-19 W. 114th St. Tel. 3896 Morningside.

Several Very Desirable SUITES TO LEASE
—IN THE—
BANCROFT
Kitchenette Apartments
509-517 W. 121st St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH. $35 to $42.50
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH. $45 to $60
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
References absolutely indispensable.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
One 9-Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

St. Charles
101 West 72d Street.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc. Every modern convenience.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.
Representative on Premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
BROADWAY & 79TH ST.
Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK
4 WEST 101ST ST.
Large, light, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35 to $45. Hall boy on premises.

GREYLOCK
61 West 74th St.
Eight large, light outside rooms; elevator service; southern exposure; near subway and elevated. Telephone Columbus 2946.

McDowell & McMahon

1429 St. Nicholas Av., at 181st St. Telephones: Audubon 8910-8911.
Highest Type of Elevator Apartments in the Washington Heights Section
Unequalled Service and Maintenance.

WARRINGTON HALL
90 Pinehurst Av., corner 181st St.
5 and 6 Rooms.
$52 to $65.

THE BELTANA
598 West 191st St., southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$45 to $63.

THE FORT VIEW
854 West 181st St., southeast corner Northern Av.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$75 to $110.

THE PALMERSTON
601 West 184th, northwest corner St. Nicholas Av.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms.
$36 to $55.

HIGHLAND COURT
St. Nicholas Av. & 192d, southwest corner
4, 5, 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$36 to $72.

THE NONPAREIL
87 St. Nicholas Place at 155th St.
4, 5, 6 Rooms.
$35 to $52.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1366 St. Nicholas Ave.
(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.
420 W. 119th St.
THE IRADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

Fairview Court,
3117-3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
Elevator service—all improvements. Superintendent on Premises, or E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

NEW HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
72-82 SEAMAN AVE.,
4 Blocks West 207th St. Subway Station.
5-6 Rooms, $38 to $42.50.
Telephone each apt., parquet floors, large closets, tennis courts, near four parks. JUST. 612 West 207th. Phone, Aud. 461.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Rolyat
600 West 140th Street,
Southwest Corner of Broadway.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
THREE APARTMENTS ON A FLOOR.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,100.
Representative on Premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
BROADWAY & 79TH ST.
Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

Cliffcrest
938 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
S. E. COR. 157TH ST.
Best Located Elevator Apartments at Lowest Rents.
5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS
$540 to $900
Two blocks to "L" or Subway stations; half block to surface cars; every worthy improvement.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $25.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

CLARISSA ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
5 rooms, bedroom 17x10, $40
6 rooms ..... $40 to $42.50

KENSINGTON COURT
555 West 151st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,

2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface lines.
Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $480 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars and Riverside Drive "Bus" line.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,200. Liberal concessions.

---

530 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner of 86th St.
Highest Class Apartment House on the West Side
An exceptionally well arranged suite of
7 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS and 10 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS
Rents $2,600 to $4,000
EARLE & CALHOUN
S. W. Cor. B'way & 72nd St. Tel. 6115 Col.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly
The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42d St.

610 WEST 115TH ST.
Modern fireproof building, near Riverside Drive; large, bright rooms; every modern improvement; superior service; subway express station one block.
3 Rooms kitchenettes and bath $50.00 to $55.00
4 Rooms and bath $50.00 to $65.00
5 Rooms and bath $70.00 to $75.00
Representative on premises. Tel., 8335—Morn.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Harlem Library Apartments, 62 West 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $50. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Av. (125th St.)

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
CORNER 156TH ST.
High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$70.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court
Northeast Corner
Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.
New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.
3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.
Restaurant in the Building.
Rentals Per Annum $600 to $1200
One exceptional 8-room Apartment with 2 baths.
One 5-room Apartment, on ground floor, suitable for physician.
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, INC.,
542 5th Ave., Corner 45th St.
Telephone, 7682—Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES.

SEQUOIA
Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., cor. B'way.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes. Subway.
Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

KENSINGTON COURT
555 West 151st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
One Duplex Apartment of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rental $3,300
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $1,800

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

BEFORE DECIDING—INSPECT

The Cleburne

West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON
New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.
Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.
ON PREMISES, OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
158 Broadway, Tel 6758 Cortlandt. Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

THE PRASADA,

50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
An apartment house complete. Exclusiveness and close to all transit facilities. Large airy rooms and closets. Plenty of light.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.
Representative on premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Agents,
Tel. 9700 Schuyler. Broadway and 79th St.

STRATFORD AVON

210 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER 93D ST.
12 Story Fireproof Building.
Every Modern Improvement.
One Apartment Left,
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,600.
Representative on Premises.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Corner 80th St. Telephone, Schuyler—3300.

West Side, Above 110th Street. West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

=640-644=
141st-142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House. Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms. Efficient Day and Night Service.
Moderate Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

521-3W.112

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT.
NO LONG HALLS.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, $55, $65, $70
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, $75
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $80, $90, $100
Representative on Premises,
Or
CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO.
Tel. 6860 M. H. 15 E. 40th St.

APARTMENTS OF

2, 3, 4 ROOMS

Kitchen & Kitchenettes
Unfurnished,
$42.50 to $67.50.
Furnished,
$52.50 to $82.50.
LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

THE POINCIANA

434 West 120th St,
Corner Amsterdam Av.
Overlooking Columbia Campus. Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

3-4-5 & 6

Rooms & Bath
$24 to $44
Thirty minutes from Wall St. on the 'L'; subway thirty-five. All night elevator and telephone service. Extra large courts. All light rooms. Six-story fireproof modern buildings.
141st and 7th Ave.
RENTING OFFICE
127 West 141st St.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

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504 WEST 111TH ST.

MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
MANAGER ON PREMISES

BISMARCK COURT,

550 WEST 158TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Most desirable apartments of 5 rooms and bath; elevator and all modern conveniences; rents $800 to $630; October leasing.
THE BEST SERVICE.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

Cor. 7th Ave. (111th St.)

ONE BLOCK TO CENTRAL PARK AND ALL TRANSIT LINES.
THE "ELISE"
7 & 8 Extra Large Rooms
ELEVATOR, TELEPHONE, HALL SERVICE
Rent $65, $70, $75
Superintendent's Office, 200 W. 111th.

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536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
4 Rooms and bath..... $780 to $825
5 Rooms and bath..... 840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory ..... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250
APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

NEW HOUSES

4-5-6 Rooms, $30 upward.
Every improvt.; high-class service, refined; owner's management. 865 W. 180th St.

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.

Three and four room apartments; latest improvements; large closets, telephone; moderate rents; $22 to $32; 68 Seaman Av., four blocks west of 207th St. and Broadway.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Ferncliff

High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.
7 and 8 large, all light, outside rooms and bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent, $55.00 up. The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.
Owner on Premises.

MANHATTAN—East Sides.



The Schermerhorn

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
MADISON AVE.,
82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS OF
9 and 10 ROOMS,
Foyer & 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

Apartments

998 Fifth Avenue
In Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our offices at
10 East 45th St.
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Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

The Manhanset

63 East 59th Street

ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.

There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.

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152 EAST 35TH STREET.

ONLY ONE APARTMENT TO LET.
Eight elegant, large, light rooms and 2 baths, in high-class elevator apartment house. All improvements. All master bedrooms have southern exposure. Unobstructed front and rear views. Day and night service.
$1,800 PER ANNUM.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
FRANKLIN L. PARTRIDGE, 49 WALL ST.

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44 East 82d St.

Modern 5-story Am. basement; three baths.
131 West 78th St.
4-story and basement; butler's pantry, two baths. Rents very reasonable.
Kempner, 37 Liberty St. Tel., John—4527.

GRAYLOCK COURT

631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises,
or 555 West 151st St.
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A.—"HOFFMAN ARMS"

640 Madison Avenue, corner 59th Street.
FOUR TO EIGHT ROOMS.
$900 to $1,600.
Spacious rooms; excellent service; accessible location. Large skylight studio, bedroom, bath, $950.

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.

Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.
7 & 8 Large, Light Rooms & Baths, $45 to $55 Per Month.
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
80 East 42nd Street. Tel. 640 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

The Belnord

86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.
When you live in the BELNORD you are assured of ideal service at all times.
No apartment house in the city can boast of the advantages that can be found here—exclusiveness, transit facilities, size of rooms and location, with plenty of light and abundant closet space.
Manager on premises.



7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
AGENTS,
80th St., at Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ROOMS AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM OF PRICE.

A REAL BARGAIN ON PARK AVENUE

Considering Location and Exposure.

7 ROOMS 2 BATHS	9 ROOMS 2 BATHS	10 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENT $1,650	$1,500 to $2,100	Special $2,300

981 PARK AVENUE,
Northeast Corner 83rd St.
Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Agts.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600

THE STUYVESANT

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, mail service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,320.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

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122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,950 to $2,200.
4-ROOM APARTMENT, $850.
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AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE KING

56 E. 87th St.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment
One 7 Room and Bath Apartment,
Extra Maids' Toilet, $1,100.
Perfect Service Day & Night
Doctor's Apartment, 6 Rooms, $900
Owner on Premises—Personal Manag't

THE HOLLYWOOD

1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

GRAYLOCK COURT

631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises,
or 555 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Silverman.

THE ST. ANDREW

2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
6-7 Rooms, $60-$80.

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44 EAST 49TH ST.

FINE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; RENT $1,600.

1078 MADISON AVENUE,

Between 81st and 82nd Streets.
Duplex Apartment, 12 rooms, 2 baths
2 Extra Lavatories. RENT $2,400.
Seven-Room Apartment.....$1,400

PARK AVENUE, 550

S. W. Cor. 52d St.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,350-$1,750.
Fireproof; all night elevator.

CORONADO

Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment. 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?

Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in Modern Houses Where the Service is Perfect and Rents Moderate.

THE QUEENSTON 16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.	10 ROOMS. 3 Baths.	$2000
THE LAURISTON 1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$1500 to $2000
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THE FAIRFAX Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.	7 ROOMS & BATH. Only One Left.	$1320
THE ALCAZAR 120 East 86th St., Near Park Ave.	7 & 8 ROOMS. Bath, Elevator.	$720 to $840
1246 MADISON AVE. Near 90th Street	7 ROOMS. Bath. Single Flats.	$600 to $720
58 TO 66 EAST 96TH ST. Near Park Avenue	7 ROOMS. All improvements.	$450 to $540

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments
Telephone Lenox 8900. DUFF & CONGER Madison Ave., Corner 86th St.

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405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
118 East 54th St.
1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.
115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,380.
123 East 53rd St.
2 apartments, 6-7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant— 546 Fifth Avenue —Corner 45th St.

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161 East 79th Street

Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Ready October 1st
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
Two Doctors' Apartments,
3 and 4 Rooms, $1,000-$1,200
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

RUTHERFORD

206 East 17th Street,
Nr. Rutherford Park. Elevator Apts.
3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.
4 Rooms Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38 JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st, to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

GRAND CONCOURSE.

We have all the choice apartments. Rents $22 to $60 per month. See us and save time.
DOUGLAS & CO.,
Grand Concourse, Cor. 187th St.

BROOKLYN.

FLATBUSH.

Marlborough and Hillis Arms.
Marlborough Road and East 16th St., near Cortelyou Road; 4, 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan. Tel. 1306 John, or Janitor, 395 East 16th St.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.
City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5058 Gramercy.

Real Estate for Exchange.

I will exchange $14,000 equity in west side flat for mortgage. N 47 Times.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'way, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

Doctor's Office. — Large, well lighted, furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St. Telephone Columbus 1812.

WILL ERECT STORAGE WAREHOUSE. 50,000 square feet; reasonable rent; long lease; want responsible tenant; principals reply. Address "Warehouse," 54 Times.

Loft for light manufacturing or storage, 3,600 square feet; elevator, steam heat; good location. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 508 West 18th St.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

DESK space wanted; will furnish; prefer publisher's representative; give particulars. N 64 Times.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

STENOGRAPHER—experienced, desires office for public work in return for light services or small rent. N 58 Times.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodals, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate, 46 Cedar St.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CORNER FACTORY SITE,
Bergen St. and Grand Av.; about 50x150, for sale; bargain. W. A. Porter, 1,097 Dean St., Brooklyn.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c., two minutes from trolley, only 30 minutes out, complete for $1,800, easy terms, answer at once. C. Bischoff, 5-1 Janson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush (L. I. R. R.) Depot.

MODERN COTTAGE, 5 rooms and bath; all improvements, heat, &c.; lawn and garden; 20 minutes via electric line; will sell on terms of $100 down, $7 monthly. Tickets and particulars. C. Sale, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath $5,500; all improvements. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

140 WEST 76TH ST.
Modern private house for rent, most desirable, entirely renovated, extra large, 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms, splendid closets; electric light, parquet floors, &c.; open for inspection; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Apply Realty Trust, 60 Liberty St., or your own broker.

Private house, 310 West 140th St., to lease; 11 rooms; all improvements; rent $800 per year. Inquire J. Romaine Brown & Co., 299 Madison Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 385.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

146th, 404 West. (Near Convent Av.)—20 foot, 3 story, 2-story extension, 10 rooms, 2 baths; perfect condition. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway. (147th.)

$35, $40; one-family private dwelling, 1,228 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome, 183d.

A fine 11-room house, two baths; perfect condition. 236 West 71st.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.
Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.—House appraised $13,500, will sell $9,000; $1,000 cash, $8,000 bank mortgage. S 91 Times.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle Real Estate.—O'Connor Real Estate Agcy., 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594

Look at house 179 Liberty Av., New Rochelle; bargain; private sale.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.
Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Rent or Sale.—Modern house; large front and side porch; eight rooms; tiled bath, hot water heat, garden; 25 minutes from Manhattan; rent $50; 100 trains daily; four minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

¼ MILE SHORE FRONT ON SOUND.
About 170 acres; 45 under cultivation, balance woodland and beach; farm buildings; high bluff, overlooking Sound; also gradual incline to beach on property; exceptional opportunity for farmer, as price is very low; beautiful location for country estate; few miles east of Wading River. M 135 Times.

Builder forced to sell beautiful, new, artistic home, seven rooms, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat; interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; only 2 blocks from station and trolley; 30 minutes out; price, $3,450; small amount down, balance like rent; title guaranteed. Brower, 715 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Will sell ideal bungalow lot; 3 miles waterfront in New York City; bathing, boating, fishing; all improvements; suitable for all-year-around residence; 20 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 23 minutes from Flatbush subway station; 9 cents commutation. Call or write 208 West 96th St.

Cozy and attractive all-year-round bungalow, five rooms and bath; all improvements; very latest ideas in finish and fixtures; nice plot of lawn; block from bathing beach; best all-year fishing; 40 minutes from Manhattan; $150 down, $18 monthly. Write or call, C. Coit, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

NEAR LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Comfortable 6-room cottage, on plot of ground large enough for poultry raising; near depot and trolley; one hour from city; $100 down, $12 monthly. Particulars and free tickets, B. Finn, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn, cor. Van Buren St.

FORCED TO SELL
waterfront plot 300 feet from Long Island Sound; all city improvements; very cheap to quick buyer. Address G. E., 84 Times.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Contract corner lots, St. Albans, cheap for cash; best offer accepted; brokers protected. E. J. D., 500 W. 169th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Wasburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month; write us. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity!—196 acres; all but 3 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops; cost $136 an acre; price $68, to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

MONTCLAIR residences; choice locations. MURDOCH, Op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Westport:—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Desirable Connecticut inland and shore front property. John Crawford, 7 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.
To Let—Furnished.

Larchmont Manor, Westchester Co.—Cottage to rent; steam heat; nine rooms, two baths; furnished and carpeted throughout; $50 monthly. Telephone Columbus 396.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

For Rent.—Furnished housekeeping apartment in new elevator building, near Park Av., 32d St.; 8 sunny rooms and bath; modern improvements; $80 per month. M 168 Times.

45th, 22 East.—Two attractive rooms, with bath, kitchenette; suitable bachelors; $900 yearly.

MADISON AV., 105.—Desirable large, small rooms; perior dining room; moderate rates.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway. Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APTS.
At Broadway, 72d to 73d St.
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone, Columbus—3547.

Handsomely furnished apartment, new building, eighties, 6 rooms, 2 baths, piano, Victrola; suitable for couple or bachelor; $150 month, one year; immediate possession. Call R. de Florez, Suite 215, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 4560.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.,
adjoining 5th Av., two unusually artistic apartments, furnished or unfurnished, consisting of two rooms, bath, (living room 36x25 feet, open fireplaces,) in one of New York's finest residences.

97th St., 308 West.—Five and six unusually large, light, cheerful rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $85 to $125; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Sublet attractively appointed 5 rooms; front; modern elevator apt.; delightful view Hudson, Claremont; opportunity; $75.00.

A.—738 WEST END, (96TH.)
Exceptional corner apartment, five large outside rooms; light, comfortable; everything; subway express.

Furnished apartments, 3 to 10 rooms; long and short time leases; see our lists before renting. Slawson & Hobbs, Agts., 102 West 72d St.

75TH, 205 WEST.—Large front suite, parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished; running water; 5 windows; $45 monthly; permanent.

Beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment three rooms; reasonable; worth investigating. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

Will let to small family only, our complete 7-room apartment; $150 month. Apt. 47, 238 West 106th.

Three-room apartment, kitchen, bath; "L," subway station; appointment. Smith, 8080 Cathedral.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520—Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

Doctor's suite; newest, best furnished parlor floor in Greenwich Village. Phone Stuyvesant 849.

Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartments; long short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Riverside Drive, 84th, (120, north corner.)—Eight, eleven, all light well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address, Stewart.

Doctor's three-room office; furnished suite; electricity, service; in specialist's house. 64 West 56th St. Tel. Plaza 442.

Censored list handsomely furnished apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

166th, 601 West, (cor. Broadway.)—Seven rooms, two baths; $125. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Will rent or sell beautiful furniture for two-room apartment. N 48 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $40 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $47.50 up.
4 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

661 WEST 115TH ST.
To let, furnished, from Oct. 1, seven light rooms and three baths; will be shown from 1 to 5 P. M.
Call for A. M. Aeby.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
East Side.

1,196 MADISON AV., COR 87TH ST.
Corner apartment, 7 unusual rooms; every improvement; elevator service; other apts. in neighborhood, $75 up. Agents on premises.

3 East 35th St.—2 very attractive apartments, (whole floor,) 3 rooms, bath, &c.; rent $1,200 and $1,500. Apply on premises. Geo. R. Read & Co.

30th St., 10 East.—Attractive apartments, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; one apartment on floor; fine southern exposure.

31st, 157 East. (Near Lexington.)—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

Lexington Av., 1,703.—Five rooms, bath, hot water; modern plumbing; $20.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., near Broadway; apartments, 6 and 8, newly decorated, unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths; living room, 21x24; bedroom, 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,850, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

Alcazar, 225 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

Lady offers two bedrooms, private bath, private table, garage, every appointment in refined home; woodland surroundings, at Riverdale; sports; close to Broadway subway; expects fair, not cheap, equivalent; or will rent fully furnished cottage; hot-water heat. Address X 201 Times Annex.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 85th St.
Very light rooms, 4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night Elevator, 5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Telephone, &c. 6 rooms, bath, $65 up
7 rooms, bath, $70 up
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

Netherland Court, 473-475, West 155th St.—High-class elevator apartment, consisting of 5, 4, and 6 rooms; all outside, overlooking Polo Grounds and the Bronx; all modern improvements; very reasonable rent. Inquire on premises. Tel. 3980 Audubon.

TO SUBLET—REASONABLE RENT.
101 WEST 76TH ST.
Completely appointed four-room apartment; hardwood floors throughout; maid service and electric light included in moderate rent. Apply manager, on premises.

Finest nine-room apartment in New York, facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperley Hall, 31 Central Park West.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 260 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY BARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light outside rooms; at the Rexford, 70th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 3 and 6. Voightlander.

THE BOYKEN, Morristown, N. J.; Fall and Winter engagements; moderate prices; rooms single and en suite; private baths; unexcelled home table and service; convenient to R. R. station and trolley.

82d, 105 West.—Four large rooms, housekeeping, facing street, $60; also one large outside room; private bath; for bachelor; telephone; maid service; $55; studio apartment house.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 225, 45 Broadway. 5796 Rector.

Edgecombe Avenue, 287, between 145th Street subway and elevated station, facing Colonial Park; 5 airy, cheerful rooms; high-class elevator house; $45; apply premises.

55TH ST. AND 7TH AV.—Nine rooms; completely redecorated throughout; three master's bedrooms, unobstructed light; $2,100 per annum. Horace S. Ely & Co., 489 5th Av.

At 509 West 124th.—Elevator house; only two left; 6 large rooms, $45; being overhauled; choice of decorations; hall service. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

82d, 105 West.—Four rooms, all outside; light, large hall; large closets and kitchen; open fireplace; unusually attractive; owner living premises; references; $60.

Five rooms, overlooking Central Park; elevator, hardwood, shower, telephone, electric lights; $57.50 monthly. Inquire J. J. West, 23 East 26th St. Madison 2240.

5th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Church yard; 100 feet of lawn in front; 2-room apartment. Call 12 West 12th or Carstein & Linnihen, 221 4th Av.

Eleven East 55th St., (Opposite St. Regis.)—Five rooms, bath, kitchenette; large, light, exceptionally beautiful

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

Exclusive sunlit, uncommonly commodious five rooms and bath; hall attendant; large porch; high-grade equipment. 111 Taylor St., Williamsburg Plaza.

Park Slope.—Six light rooms, bath, seperate toilet, heat, hot water, electric lights, telephone; $34-$36. 509 Sixth St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service, will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Fall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 393 Hoboken.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartment in State; 3-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 and $75. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—For six months, starting November, furnished apartment, west side, six rooms, two baths, $175 month limit; unquestionable references given and demanded. H. L. G., 297 Times Downtown.

Snbiet for three months, possibly longer, furnished apartment for housekeeping, not over five rooms, elevator and modern conveniences wanted; state location and rental; reply mail only. B., 70 West 40th St.

Wanted—For eight months, furnished apartment, 7-8 rooms; limit $175; excellent references given and demanded. M. M., M 133 Times.

Wanted—Small furnished apartment; bath and kitchen required; west side, between 110th and 81st Sts.; excellent references given and demanded. Apartment K, 247 Times.

Wanted, bachelor quarters for two; not to exceed $40; located between 30th and 58th Sts, west side. Box 126, Yale Club, N. Y. City.

2 to 12 rooms; clients waiting. R. de Florez, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 4560.

Unfurnished.

Three-room apartment, upper west side, reasonable. Write Gold, 220 East 32d St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

6TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

5TH AV., 2,080, (125th.)—Two large rooms, hallroom; board; fine location.

16TH, 210, EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST. Table board; rooms; references.

87 EAST 53D ST. Rooms with board. References.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second story large room; single; excellent table; parlor dining.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references; limited number of table boarders.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Attractive, airy rooms, steam, hot water; best board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suitee; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

5TH, 333-335 WEST.

Handsomely appointed, large, sunny rooms, private baths; superior parlor, dining; rates moderate; reference. Columbus 4054.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class small room; excellent board; telephone, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for musical studio or doctor; handsomely furnished room, with bath; large and small rooms; table board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; table and service unexcelled; table guests.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Sunny room; large private bathroom; single, double room.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY, SHOWER, DRESSING ROOM; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, furnished rooms; baths; electricity; meals optional.

72D, 233 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms with bath; all conveniences; table guests.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; offers suites with private baths. Phone Columbus 6941. M. Luez.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 122-181 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Superior table board for limited number. Columbus 2380.

73D, 259 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Established 21 years; large room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select pension; exceptional accommodations; double rooms, baths; single; running water; unsurpassed table; electricity.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; homelike; table guests; conveniences.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large end small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; special terms; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms; connecting shower bath; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; superior table; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with bath; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine; parlor dining; exclusive; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Two large rooms; refined home; parlor dining; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 53 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-floor front; private bath; smaller room; moderate.

82D, 45 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

INDIAN SUMMER
IN EAST ORANGE
THE HOTEL ALVORD, WITH ITS WIDE VERANDA, BEAUTIFUL SUNNY ROOMS, TENNIS COURTS, BALLROOM, AND SPLENDID CUISINE, OFFERS MORE AT LESS EXPENSE THAN KEEPING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
IF YOU PAY $50 A MONTH RENT, IF YOU ARE TIRED OF SUBWAY TRAVEL AND DESIRE TO LIVE IN A REFINED COMMUNITY, WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET AND RATES, OR VISIT AND INSPECT THE HOTEL.
L. B. ALVORD,
PROP. HOTEL ALVORD,
BRICK CHURCH STATION,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.
W. T. READE, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Maine.

The Burnell Farm offers accommodations for the Winter to a few people wishing a quiet home and who would feel safeguarded by the presence of a trained nurse; references given and required. Gorham, Maine.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

A lady wants second floor room near bath, 45 minutes out. How reached? $8. Adler, 102 West 75th.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

83D ST., 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; small rooms; electric lights; excellent table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; suitable for gentleman appreciating fine home.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional second floor, private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private bath; every convenience; exclusive house; excellent table; reference; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will take few select people as boarders.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large, medium rooms; dressing room; excellent table.

94TH, 10 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

96TH, 64 WEST, (Central Park.)—Second floor; three rooms, bath; gentlemen; family.

102D, 233 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one large room and bath; Jewish family. Mrs. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large room and board for two; private house.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 8 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Front rooms; private family; elevator; excellent meals. Apartment 51.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 110th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

122D, 152 WEST.—Attractive large, medium rooms; dressing room; superior table; table guests; school teachers solicited; reasonable; telephone.

130TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; refined Jewish family; German board.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; home cooking. 7388 Riverside. Jantzen.

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. Z 314 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Real home; every comfort; for cultured gentleman. White.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 558, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

WIDOW will rent two large handsomely furnished parlors in her private house on Riverside Drive; wonderful views of Hudson; exceptional cuisine. Phone 5926 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

HALSEY ST., 153, Brooklyn.—Private house; all conveniences; references exchanged. Tel. Bedford 1126.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive second-story room; electric light; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Young American professional gentleman desires home, refined private American family; moderate price; twenty minutes Plaza Circle. N 63 Times.

BACHELOR seeks comfortable, congenial home; strictly private; American family. X 219 Times Annex.

JEWISH GENTLEMAN wants room, board; Washington Heights preferred; state price. N 67 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.) Pleasant, large, small rooms; every convenience.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large studio; also smaller room; private house; phone.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large, small, comfortably furnished, clean rooms; $3.50 up.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN, TIRED OF HOTEL OR CLUB LIFE, MAY FIND SUITABLE ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Exceptional parlor floor, with bath; also other attractive rooms; gentlemen.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Elegant large and small rooms; doctor's new house.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Neat front hall room; reasonable; quiet; telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; hox spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms, private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios subrented by day, month.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; private house; reasonable terms.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

12TH ST., 217 WEST.—Quiet, refined people desiring convenient location. Greenwich Village neighborhood; newest, best furnished house. Phone Stuyvesant 849 or call.

12TH, 111 WEST. — Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

849 WEST 157TH ST.
Single room, $2.50; double, $5; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private bathe, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

40TH, 66 WEST.—High-class house; private bath; electricity; bright, airy; meals a la carte; references.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; private bath; electricity, telephone; vacant October; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with bath and electricity; also single rooms.

54TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Large front room, well furnished; references required. For particulars telephone 3893 Plaza.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentleman; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
Hallroom; gentleman.

86TH ST., 40 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; bath; $7, $4.50.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished single rooms; electricity, elevator, telephone. Keen.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room, bath; electricity; steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 158 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; references required.

58TH ST., 21 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $10.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome studio suite; grand piano; also small room for gentleman.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly-kept house; rooms, $6-$12.50.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beason.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; also smaller room; men only.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny outside room; every convenience; high-class elevator apartment.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; also small room; charming apartment; reasonable. Wilde.

69TH, 139 WEST. — Attractive furnished rooms; baths, running water, telephone; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room with private bath; references exchanged.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well furnished, for gentleman; moderate terms; reference.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Comfortable single, double rooms for refined people; breakfast.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room with bathroom and kitchenette; medium, adjoining bath.

73D, WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Two attractive rooms; southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen. Z 343 Times Annex.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms; electricity; subway express.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double room; private bath; subway express; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; also back parlor; references.

75TH, 124 WEST. — Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; private house; references exchanged.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; private house; references exchanged.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, medium rooms, adjoining bathe.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms, quiet private house; phone; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; breakfast optional; moderate.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower baths; phone; select.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large front room; also small room; opposite subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; also large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 303 WEST, (Schuyler 5917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Exclusive house, gentlemen; quiet, single rooms; electricity, bath adjoining.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Furnished single, double rooms, $3.50 up; large parlor, suitable studio.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished house; suites and single rooms.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive rooms; exclusive apartment; gentlemen.

HOLTON.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, electric light; references.

83D, 22 WEST.—Large and small room; bath; large closet; telephone; gentleman.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Parlor floor, baths; second floor, bathe; continuous hot water; electricity.

86TH, 23 WEST.—In exclusive home, large, richly furnished, sunny room, bath; meals; service and appointments of unusual excellence.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; private house; maid service.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

92D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; single, en suite; bath; private residence.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; back parlor with kitchenette; reasonable.

94TH, 84 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet; refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 161 WEST.
Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

97TH ST., 316 WEST, Door from Riverside.—Front and back rooms; gentlemen; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Cheerful, desirable rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3, $4. McNamara.

102D, (Riverside Drive, West End.)—One, two rooms; private bath; board optional; Christian family, owning elegantly furnished home. Z 336 Times Annex; telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive room with outside balcony overlooking Hudson; private house.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; gentlemen; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room, adjoining shower bath; private family; elevator. Phillips.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; elevator apartment; references. Judson.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Next Riverside; front bed and sitting room. New, 3E.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 8D.)—Attractive sunny rooms; home comforts; modern apt.

112TH, 603 WEST, Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Bridges.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath, private family; gentleman; conveniences. Enoch.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Outside single rooms, next to bath; near Columbia; private family. Apt. 6-E.

118TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

$25 REWARD

Will be paid for each legitimate prospect or lead of persons contemplating purchasing an automobile and eventually terminating into a sale.
This offer is made in good faith and represents one of the most reputable standard-made cars on this market selling around $1,250. Give your telephone number if possible.

ADDRESS Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

BUICK LATE MODEL RUNABOUT. Electric light, self-starter, new tires, extras; runs like new; price $375. See coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7113 Bushwick.

Packard (1914) limousine; 38 H. P.
Rolls-Royce (1915) five-passenger touring.
Packard (1915) touring; 38 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

Hupmobile 1915 touring car, used 1,700 miles; cannot be told from new; fully guaranteed; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Hupmobiles, 1913 and 1914 "32" touring cars and roadsters, overhauled, repainted, sacrifice prices. Chas. E. Rieas & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Knit light, five-passenger touring; electric equipment; any demonstration desired; sacrifice $350; 15 days' trial allowed. Melrose 8649.

Cadillac, 1914, seven-passenger; like new; any demonetration; $775. Phone 4916 Intervale.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Wanted—Chassis of three-ton truck; good condition; not over two years old. Address S 78 Times.

Ford delivery cars, half-ton capacity, guaranteed, $500. Automobile Exchange 406 East 140th St.

Packard (6—48) touring, absolutely excellent condition; sacrifice. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th.

5-passenger touring; latest equipment. Classy runabont; fully equipped, electric light Maxwell racer, private. 427 East 57th.

Studebaker touring; excellent condition; electric starter, non-skid tires; $525. 488 6th Av.

High-class raceabout, A1 condition; must sacrifice. Eaon Garage, Broadway and 70th.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Private six-cylinder, electric equipped, seven-passenger, $800 month. Phone Columbus 10241.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard "18" Limousine, rented by month. Berk, 353 9th Av., Astoria, L. I.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels.
Jesco Company, 245 W. 65th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 802 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL our plant and he convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $26 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST ST., 402 WEST.—Cheerful, homelike rooms; double, single; modern apartment. Apt. 23.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Exceptional rooms, suites. Hudson or eastern view. Apt. 62.

122D, 520 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms; reasonable to business people. Holmes.

123D, (551 Manhattan.)—Exceptionally desirable large, clean room; modern conveniences; reasonable. Simpson.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; private family; subway; references. Angell.

129TH, 18 WEST.
Nicely furnished rooms; telephone.

130TH, 159 WEST.—Large, sunny room, facing shrubbery; running water; $3.50; gentleman.

138TH, 604 WEST.—Attractive, large back parlor, also medium sized room; references; telephone.

148TH ST., (414 Convent Av., near 148th St.)—Large front room.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large rooms, bath between; will rent singly; high class. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apt. 8.

BROADWAY, (165th St.)—Room, private bath; select apartment; $10. B 289 Times Downtown.

CENTRAL PARK, (In sixties.)—Comfortably furnished room, adjoining bath; private. Telephone 5277 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Desirable front parlor; bedroom adjoining; private; elevator. Apt. 2G.

EXCEPTIONAL HOUSEKEEPING SUITE.—All outside rooms; $12 per week; couple or ladies. N 60 Times.

LARGE, sunny room; electricity; all conveniences; also small room. Box 27, 527 Madison Av.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70, (corner 117th St., Apt. 22.)—Light rooms; call evenings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 97th.)—Handsomely furnished large front room; river view; private Christian family. Phone Riverside 5308.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (corner 135th.)—Sunny room; elevator, shower; private family; 65.

RIVERSIDE, 669, (144th.)—Attractive outside room, in private family two. Apt. 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 569.—Room, with dressing room; steam heat; gentleman; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

191TH ST., 113 EAST.—Two fine, sunny rooms and bath; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; private house; bargain right party; adjacent Gramercy Park.

40th, 66 West.—High-class house; private bath; electricity; bright, airy; meals a la carte; references.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Japanese gentleman desires room, with or without board, with private family; write full particulars. T. F., 44 Times Uptown.

Japanese gentleman desires room in small private family on west side; send particulars. S. T., 45 Times Uptown.

Wanted — Neatly furnished room; private house; upper west side; $5. N 70 Times.

Unfurnished.

Hall room; large closet, bath; private house; $15 monthly. 40 West 86th St.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, recommended by accountant, desires to make change; six years' manufacturing experience; $15-$17. M 84 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical accountant, ten years' experience manufacturing corporation, stock transfers, bonds, office manager, desires responsible position. B 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer; filing; experienced all details of office; energetic. B 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, correspondent; efficient; three years' experience; $10. Lockerman, 104 East 110th St.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Eight years' experience; trial balance; thoroughly competent. N 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent; 4 years' experience; salary $10. B 275 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER wants position, 8 to 8; competent; $5 weekly; letters only; no agencies. Reed, care Caruthers, 606 W. 135th.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaking several languages, desires position; references. Address Apt. 17, 214 West 69th St.

LADY'S MAID, experienced; speaks four languages; does hairdressing; seamstress; prefers city or California. C. S., 6 State St., New York.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

MANAGER or HOUSEKEEPER.—Domestic science graduate wishes position as manager or housekeeper in private family or school; fine reference; 10 years' experience. X 218 Times Annex.

NURSE, masseuse, to invalid; willing; city reference. Miss Kelly, 863 Columbus Av.

SALESLADY.—Competent young woman desires salesmanship position with waist house to sell in city; will also travel Phila., Balt., and Wash., if required; five years' experience as entry well acquainted with resident buyers of city. N 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; real estate, advertising experience; strictly businesslike; knowledge bookkeeping; capable of handling mail independently; intelligent; use of good judgment; discreet; $12. B 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, (20,) three years' experience; sneppy, conscientious, academic education; accurate, rapid, transcription; possesses initiative; good command English language; $9.00. Beaver, B 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, (23;) good personality; 6 years' export, banking, manufacturing experience; operate switchboard; excellent education; quick grasping ideas; excellent references; $15. B 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing; menifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 618 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, POSSESSING BUSINESS ABILITY, COMPETENT, DEPENDABLE, HIGHLY INDORSED; SALARY $15. B 281 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good clerical worker, punctual, reliable, familiar follow-up system, anxious locating with reputable concern; willing to work 8 to 6; Christian; $8. B 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant, age 19; 2 yrs. brokerage, steel; Christian; opera, all machines; exceptionally neat; good speller, grammarian; $10. L 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with brains; good personality; ten years' engineering electrical insurance experience; high school graduate; capable of handling correspondence my own initiative; $18. B 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, refined Christian, (24,) seven years' experience, reliable and trustworthy, desires position. Miss Oliver, 123 Tuers Av., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, highly educated, efficient, seeks permanency, any capacity; $12. B 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, seven years' experience, competent, well educated; ability well indorsed. Box 8, 606 East 9th St.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, and general office assistant; 4 years' experience; excellent references. Levine, 1,399 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; 8 years' experience; excellent credentials; salary $18. B 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; one year's experience; neat, accurate; $8. B 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; moderate remuneration; willing. C. Jochum, 701 East 163d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; $9. Margaret Nyland, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1310.

STENOGRAPHER; high school graduate; neat worker; competent; $7. B 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience office work; A1 reference. Cone, 1,158 Simpson St.

STENOGRAPHER; 6 years' experience; good education; thoroughly competent; rapid; $15. B 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable; $10. B 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' experience; competent take entire charge; $10-$12. B 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenogrpher, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; neat appearance; $12. B 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, theatrical experience, desires position. N 46 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, office worker; neat, reliable; 3 years' experience; willing, conscientious worker; $8; reference. B 228 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Courteous, refined; 6 years busy board; salary $10. A 374 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY of culture, possessing executive ability, desires position mornings. N 40 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP; references; city, country. Hopes Agency, 5 East 132d. 5049 Harlem.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers, $26-$35. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7656 Chelsea. Noel'e, 77 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Capable houseworker; experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 529 West 69th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 133d, 601d Morningside.

STENOGRAPHER for permanent position downtown; must be young woman of good education and neat appearance; $15. National Employment Agency, 30 Church St.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A DEAR OLD LADY, 60 to 70 years of age, to pose for photograph; very little time and patience required; fees liberal. Appear at 1 o'clock, Fashion Camera Studio, 243 West 39th St.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, first class, for town in Ohio; must be thoroughly experienced; stats full particulars; $15. N 77 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, mail-order toilet goods, understanding psychology of selling by letter, and desires improve position; state qualifications and wage wanted to start. N 57 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted who can cook; good wages and no washing. Call before 10 A. M. and after 8 P. M., Apartment 8E, 318 West 100th St.

GOVERNESS. — German, speaking French, willing to live in Pittsburgh, care for a girl of 5; excellent home and surroundings. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, Wolff, 842 Central Park West. 64th St.

BILLING CLERK. — Must have advertising agency experience. Write, stating experience, references, and salary desired. Address N 69 Times.

COM

DEMAND SHE SHOW $1,000,000 PLEDGE

Executors of Silas P. Hubbell's Will Make Motion in His Niece's Contest.

NOTHING LEFT TO LITIGANT

Promise of Legacy, She Says, Led Her to Keep Silent About Her Father's Families.

The protest filed in the Surrogate's Court by Mrs. Ruth M. Holden of Melrose Highlands, Mass., to the probate of the will of her uncle, Silas P. Hubbell, on the ground that the decedent had agreed to leave her half of his estate, resulted yesterday in a motion made by the executors before Justice Pendleton of the Supreme Court to compel Mrs. Holden to file a copy of the alleged agreement. Argument on the motion will be heard later.

Mr. Hubbell died at Daytona, Fla., two years ago, leaving an estate estimated to be worth $2,000,000. In explanation of the agreement Mrs. Holden said that her father, Sidney Hubbell, had two families. He was married first in 1861, and had three children—herself and two others. Later her father and mother were estranged, and when her father died he had three daughters from a second union. He left these children all of his fortune except legacies of $10,000 to each of the children by his first marriage.

Mrs. Holden said that she was going to contest the will, but was induced by her uncle, for the sake of the family, to remain quiet, he promising to leave her half of all he possessed. So she instructed her lawyers to drop the case. When her uncle's will was filed for probate she was surprised to learn, she said, that his agreement with her was not kept. She got nothing at all, while her brother, Dr. Silas Hubbell, was remembered to the extent of $10,000, the children of her father by his second marriage received $10,000 each and valuable real estate in Florida, and her father's second wife received the family homestead at Chatham, N. Y.

MRS. DONALD ANDREWS HERE

The Former Princess Vetsera Returning from England.

Among the passengers who returned yesterday from England on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam was Mrs. Donald Shields Andrews, who was Mrs. Alma V. Hayne, or the Princess Vetsera of Austria, before she married Donald Andrews of Yale University a few months ago. Their wedding took place at Mamaroneck, N. Y., against the wishes of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Andrews of Cleveland, Ohio, the parents of the bridegroom, who tried to stop it.

A week after the wedding the young couple sailed for Europe, declaring they did not care what Mr. Andrews, senior, thought, as they intended to make their own way in the world together. When the husband returned to New York without his bride he looked very irritable and declined to discuss the matter in any manner.

Mrs. Andrews went to the Hotel St. Regis from the steamer and declined to say anything about her matrimonial affairs.

TO MOVE GREELEY STATUE.

Tribune Association Tells Why It Is Necessary.

The Tribune Association announces this morning that it has made arrangements for the removal of the statue of Horace Greeley from its present site, partly on the property occupied by the Tribune Building and partly on the sidewalk, as soon as the authorities settle upon a new site for it.

Its removal is due to the order made by George McAneny when he was Borough President, requiring the removal of all obstructions beyond the house lines in Nassau Street and in other streets. The order was suspended, for the reason that the statue, which was erected by public subscription, with the aid of the Tribune Association, and presented to the city, was not the property of The Tribune and could not legally be removed by it.

The statue was the work of the late John Q. A. Ward, and the movement in favor of such a statue was started in 1873, one year after the death of Mr. Greeley. At the time most of those interested favored having the statue placed as near as possible to the scene of his labors, and hence its place in front of the Tribune Building. The Tribune says this morning:

"It is the hope of the officers of the Tribune Association and many others who admire the memory of Mr. Greeley for the great work which he accomplished by his public service that a new site may be found for the statue, at least as near to the scene of Mr. Greeley's journalistic labors as the City Hall Park."

NEWMAN ERB IS BETTER.

If Improvement Continues Poisoned Man Will Recover.

DEAL, N. J., Sept. 20.—Newman Erb continues to improve. He is now in the middle of the period at which the mercury he took last week should show its worst effects. He has not an ache or a pain and feels better than he has for months.

He is suffering, of course, from the treatment that has been given to work off the mercury. The doctors seem to think now that he has a great deal more than a fighting chance. If he continues to improve as he has done he will certainly recover.

Francis Neilson, Playwright, Here.

Francis Neilson, M. P., the English playwright, arrived on the Rotterdam yesterday to take a six months' rest in this country. He said he had brought several new plays with him, including a war play, unnamed, and one written from his book, "Life in Bohemia," which deals with life in Washington Square in the seventies.

SUES FOR WIFE'S LOVE.

New Action Added to Tangled Affairs of the de Lukacevics Family.

The domestic troubles of Charles de Lukacevics of Newark, inventor and promoter, who is sometimes dignified with the title of Count, took another turn yesterday when he entered a $10,000 suit in this city against Aaron Frankenheim, a patternmaker, of 27 Beekman Street, charging him with alienation of the affections of Mrs. de Lukacevics.

Frankenheim was named as co-respondent in de Lukacevics's recently filed divorce suit, which followed an action for separate maintenance which his wife had brought against him. Mrs. de Lukacevics in her answer denied all her husband's charges, and she said last night that she knew of the alienation suit and that she could prove without difficulty that she and Frankenheim had not seen each other for five years. Prior to that time, she said, he had made week-end visits to their home as a business acquaintance of her husband, and was a witness during a previous display of their marital difficulties in Long Island courts in 1910. De Lukacevics brought the alienation suit through a New York lawyer, though Newark attorneys have been employed in his other actions.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

Shahrazade in New York

In the days when the Sultan's Wife's Sister was fending off an approaching demise, by inventing the short story, the harrowing tale of the Barber's Brother got no further than mere words.

Now Griffith, Ince, Sennett, the modern magic masters, have taken over the story telling business for the world; they are the newest exponents of the Thousand and One Romances. These men are the triple foundation of the Triangle Idea.

Would you have romance? Griffith will book your journey in the realms of his wondrous fancy.

Have you a desire for thrills? Ince will sweep his deft fingers over the harp of your emotions.

Is your wish laughter? Sennett will unwind fathoms of it for you.

Next Thursday evening, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, you'll come to a full realization of what we've been telling you for weeks. For then the first of the Triangle Nights Entertainments will be ready for you.

TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION.

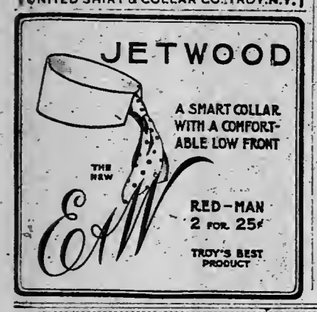


HOTEL NETHERLAND
Fifth Ave. and 59th St.
Finest and Best Located Hotel in New York, Overlooking Central Park.
REDUCED RATES
Most Desirable Suites in This City at Very Low Rentals.
Largest Rooms in New York
Our Moderate Restaurant Prices are an Innovation.
Cuisine Unequalled
NO CHARGE FOR VALET SERVICE.



RECTOR'S
"There Is Only One Rector's"
Excellent food—superior cooking—skilled service—good company—clever entertainment—luxurious surroundings—reasonable prices—all are to be found at Rector's. Come tonight!
Stunning, Startling, Sensational
LUBOVSKA
Russia's Greatest Impressionistic Danseuse
DIRECT FROM EUROPE
Is making her American Debut at Rector's
Every evening in the Main Dining Room during dinner; after the theatre, in Rector's Grand Ballroom. To avoid disappointment, 'phone your reservations—Bryant 3200.
All-star Cabaret every evening in the Main Dining Room.
Grand Ballroom opens at 8:00 P. M.
BROADWAY, 48TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.,
Where Cooling Breezes Blow From Fifty Windows Opening on Three Wide Streets.





Browning, King & Company
Our Men's Suits for Fall
Metropolitan Styles
from our own workshops
are ready now
for your inspection.
Be ready for the first cool days and nights.
A mighty good Suit for $15.00.
The best to be had for $40.00.
Between prices for between purses.
First of All Get a New Hat.
B&K
Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40 St. Evgs. 8.15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2.15. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 3 WEEKS
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8.15 Mats. Tom'w & Sat. HOLBROOK BLINN'S Company in A PLAY ABOUT WAR, by Beulah M. Dix. MOLOCH
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Above This Theatre
YOUNG AMERICA IS OUR IDEA OF A GOOD PLAY.—Evs. Son. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:20. GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Rolling Stones
FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—N. Y. American
GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. M. JULIAN ELTINGE in "CousIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.
THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE TWICE Daily. Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Matinees, 25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20. "BOOMS LAUGHTER MARKET."—Eve. Mail. THE BOOMERANG
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. ALWAYS COOL—SLIDING ROOF. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.
DALY'S Burlesque Broadway & 30th Street. Mat. Daily, 10, 15, 25c. Nights, 25, 35, 50c. The GARDEN of EDEN Burlesquers with Billy (GROGEN) Spencer.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. COHAN'S AMERICAN FARCE. "HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY" "Overwhelming success of year."—Globe. with FRED NIBLO as BILLY HOLLIDAY. SEATS 10 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT "The House of Glass" THE BIG DRAMATIC PLAY OF THE YEAR.
ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50 FIRST BALC. $1.50, $1.00, 75, 50c
LONGACRE Tel. Bryant 23. Evgs. 8:20. W. 48th St. POP. MATS. TOMORROW & SAT. ORCH. $1, $1.50. THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT. THE GIRL WHO SMILES
CENTURY The Only Continental Music Hall in America. CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D TO 63D STREET. THURSDAY NIGHT AT 8 SHARP. NED WAYBURN'S "TOWN TOPICS" 30 SCENES, 30 MUSICAL NUMBERS, BEAUTY CHORUS OF 100 and GREAT CAST OF INTERNATIONAL STARS. Prices Evs. $2 to 25c. Sunday Nights & Sat. Mats. $1.50 to 25c. Tues. & Thurs. Matinees $1.00 to 25c.
TRIANGLE PLAYS Produced under the supervision of Griffith-Ince-Sennett. First Week, beg. Thurs. Eve., 23d. Dustin Farnum in "The Iron Strain." "The Lamb," featuring Douglas Fairbanks. Raymond Hitchcock in "My Valet." Twice Daily, 2 and 8 P. M. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other matinees, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St.
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30. "The 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' of pictures."—Journal. Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY AT 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. Alexander Carr, Sylvester Schaffer, Dorothy Jardon, Ward Bros., Josie Heather, Others.
COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. Bernardi, T. Roy Barnes, Victor Morley & Co., Ida Brooks Hunt, Lyons & Tosco
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. Wilton Lackaye & Co. McWatters & Tyson, Dooley & Sales, Others.
YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque TIP-TOP GIRLS Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. Frank A. Burt & The GIRL TRUST. Extra. McFarland-Gibbons Fight Pictures.
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Nooo to 11:30. 10c to 50c. LOU TELLEGEN, "THE EXPLORER" Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Donald Brian, 'The Voice in the Fog'

DON'T MISS THE EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

ALL THIS WEEK 11 A.M. TO 11 P.M. DAILY Admission 50 cents

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Ave. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c. H. H. FRAZEE Presents "A FULL HOUSE"
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c. Selwyn & Co. Present "UNDER COVER"
YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c. Selwyn & Co. Present "THE SHOW SHOP"
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Eve. 25c to $1—Saturday Mat. Wednesday Matinees 25c & 50c. THE NATURAL LAW. Next Week—"A Full House." Seats Thursday.

HOTEL BOSSERT
A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights, overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., B'klyn.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces That Both Schools,
47 WEST 72D STREET
AND
155-57 WEST 182D ST.
Are Now Open for Private Lessons in Aesthetics, Modern Dances and Deportment.
Children, Adult and Teachers' Classes Will Resume Oct. 1st.

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances. Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg., Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something. REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4557. All Modern Dances Quickly Taught. One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 86th-87th Sts. All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 6435 Schuy.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 891
Mansfield Studios, 33 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy. Summer prices.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 2.50

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Unfurnished & Furnished, by the Year or Transiently.
GEORGE C. HOWE GEORGE ORVIS
Also EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vermont.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

SHANLEY'S IN YONKERS
On B'way—5 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park.
The King & Queen of the Yonkers Baby Parade
and their Retinue will hold Court in the Royal Banquet Hall here—5:30 to 7:30 P. M. to-day.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St.
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Hotel Ansonia

Broadway, 73d to 74th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
17 Stories.
1,400 Rooms, All Outside.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.
Housekeeping and Non-Housekeeping Apartments of any number of rooms required, furnished or unfurnished, with or without full hotel service, for long or short periods.
Particular attention is paid by the management to the comfort of ladies traveling alone.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
Leases now being made for the season or year.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE IN THE GRILL ROOM, $1.00
Jansson wants to see you
Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.
HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
Famous for its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons.
Fresh Killed Poultry and Sea Food our Specialty.

HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and Forty-third Street.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.

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Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner (Every Eve., 6 to 10, & Sundays, Noon to 10.) $1.00
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cool today; Thursday fair, slowly rising temperature; strong west winds diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,060. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PARLIAMENT GETS BIGGEST BUDGET IN WORLD HISTORY

But Another Loan Will Be Necessary—Britain Will Soon Owe $11,000,000,000.

TO TAX INCOMES OF $650

40 Per Cent. Increase in Present Tax—Very Rich Will Lose Third of Revenue.

POSTAL RATES ARE RAISED

Also Duties on Tea and Coffee—Beer and Spirits Let Alone—War Profits Hard Hit.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The greateet war budget in the world's history was introduced in the House of Commons this afternoon by Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as another step toward financing the war, which is now costing Great Britain nearly $25,000,000 daily.

New military requirements and changed methods of warfare have created overnight additional expenditures which had not been reckoned with even in the comparatively recent estimates of ex-Chancellor David Lloyd George, now the Munitions Minister, necessitating in this budget, the third since the outbreak of hostilities, the most drastic and far-reaching taxes in the history of the country, and involving even free trade. Mr. McKenna is a Radical and a free trader, but he was forced by circumstances today to revert to some extent to the principles of the late Joseph Chamberlain. He was compelled to half-mast the free trade flag and replace it by an embryonic representation of a tariff reform banner.

Hereafter automobiles, bicycles, moving picture films, clocks, watches, musical instruments, plate glass, and hats will pay a tax of 33 1-3 per cent. ad valorem, though, as Mr. McKenna explained, the objects of such taxation are "purely temporary," being primarily designed to discourage imports and remedy the foreign exchange situation. Spirits and beer, which have been the object of so much agitation, remain untouched by the new schedules.

The principal blow falls on incomes. the existing tax on incomes not only being jumped by 40 per cent., but its scope being widened so as to catch even workingmen earning as little as $14 weekly. The very wealthy must contribute to the Government more than one-third of their revenue. One cent postage will he abolished entirely, and the weight heretofore carried in the mails for two cents will be reduced. The rate on telegrams, which is twelve cents for twelve words, is increased to eighteen cents, and there is also to be a proportionate increase in telephone charges.

The sugar tax, though largely increased, will mean only an extra penny per pound burden for the general public, for the sale of all sugar is now regulated by the Royal Commission, which will reduce the price to refiners and dealers.

General debate on the budget is yet to be held, but it was apparent that Mr. McKenna's suggestions were received by a virtually unanimous house.

The Chancellor's Speech.

It took Mr. McKenna nearly two hours to reveal the secrets of his budget and his proposed methods of meeting the enormous commitments arising from the war. His opening sentence, however, left no doubt as to the character of the measures he waa to recommend.

"I must ask the House," he said, "to sanction great and unprecedented burdens. I am confident that if the proposed taxes are assented to by the House they will be accepted by the country."

Emphaeizing the difficulty of framing estimates in time of war, Mr. McKenna gave the revenues and expenditures as accurately as he was able to do. He said the revenue for the current year would be £272,000,000 and the expenditure £1,300,000,000.

"Our national wealth is great," he continued, "and this debt will not cripple our resources. But we must not overlook the strain which such an expenditure will impose on our sources of supply. It will be necessary to borrow again."

Referring to the gigantic total of expenditures, the Chancellor said the navy was costing £190,000,000 and the army £715,000,000. The country also had to bear external advances amounting to £423,000,000. The total daily rate of expenditure would be upward of £4,500,000, and in the latter part of the year might rise to £5,000,000.

Ordinary services, he said, absorbed £170,000,000, excluding the army and navy, but including provisions for the national debt.

"There is no record of a nation having voluntarily accepted a burden bearing so high a proportion to the total national income for which provision has to be made for a single year," he said. He stated that the new taxation he had to propose would satisfy neither the strict Free Trader nor the scientific Tariff Reformer." He pointed out that it was necessary to impose a tax for purposes purely temporary, without regard to the permanent effect on trade. Consideration must be given to the rates of the foreign exchanges and to the fact that imports must be restricted.

"If by taxation we can restrict imports, reduce consumption, and bring ravenue," he continued, "we shall have found an ideal fiscal system."

The Income Tax Proposals.

The Chancellor then went on to speak of the income tax. He proposed, he said, to add 40 per cent. to the existing income tax rate, combined with improved machinery for assessing employes and relieving cases in which there had been a falling off in income of more than 10 per cent. In addition to reducing the exemption limit from £160 ($800) to £130, a far-reaching alteration was proposed, permitting payments by half-yearly instalments. For employes of all descriptions both the assessment and the collection were to be quarterly. The effect of these changes for the present year, the Chancellor estimated, would be to bring in £11,274,000, and for the full fiscal year £37,400,000.

The supertax, said the Chancellor, was to be increased on incomes of £8,000

Continued on Page 2.

BRITAIN SENDS PIECE OF HESPERIAN SHELL

Fragment Expected to Convince Washington That Submarine Sank Allan Liner.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Ambassador Page put in the mail today to go New York in tha American liner St. Paul, which sails tomorrow, what is said to be a fragment of the torpedo that sank the Hesperian.

Thie was done at the instance of the State Department at Washington, which, owing to the lack of physical evidence there that the Hesperian actually was sunk by a eubmarine, coupled with the German insistence that the steamer struck a Britisb mine, made it desirable that the Ambassador supply any proof at hand.

The fragment which is on its way to Washington is approximately ten inches long, showing the clear and shiny surface of a eheli, with jagged edges where it was broken off when it struck.

Tha fragment was picked up on the promenadc deck of the Hsperian by an officer of the ehip a few minutes after the steamer was etruck off the coast of Ireland on the evening of Sept. 4 and taken to the Captain as a souvenir of tbe attack.

Captain Main hundied it up and took it with him ae he left the ship just before it foundered. Later on the fragment found its way to the Admiralty, and it would have been kept there but for the desire existing in Washington for visual evidence of a torpedo attack.

An Admiralty expert to whom the NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked today pronounced the fragment to be a piece of a torpedo, adding that any expert familiar with torpedoes would immediately say the same thing.

A naval expert of the American Embassy also gave it as his opinion that it was a fragment of a torpedo.

Ambassador Page got the piecc early today after having made a personal visit yesterday to the Foreign Office, where he laid stress upon the urgency of the message from Washington.

Along with the piece of metal Ambassador Page sent a memorandum telling exactly how it came to be found, togcther with the statements by the officer who discoverci it and by Captain Main.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—Major Hercule Barre, of a Canadian regiment, a passenger on the steamer Hesperian, today exhibited a piece of steel which he said he picked up on the deck of the Hesperian following the fatal explosion. The Major asserted the steel was part of a torpedo, and termed the contention that the ship had struck a mine "absurd."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—So far no evidence has reached here to confirm reports that the Hesperian was torpedoed. Secretary Daniels said tonight he had not yet received the report of the Naval Attaché on his examination of the torpedo fragment said to have been found aboard the liner. On tha evidence available up to this time officials of both the Navy and State Departments have been inclined to agree with the view announced from Berlin that the Hesnerian struck a mine.

JOHN M'CORMACK SAVES DROWNING SCULPTOR

Singer, Who Only Learned How to Swim This Summer, Rescues Friend in Long Island Sound.

NOROTON, Conn., Sept. 21.—John McCormack, the Irish tenor, today saved Mario Korbel, the sculptor, from drowning in Long Island Sound, near here. Korbel, with McCormack's accompanist, Edwin Schneider, were cruising in Richard Le Gallenne's yacht Aphrodite when a sudden gale of wind capsized the craft.

McCormack was near hy in a power hoat, and speeded to the rescue. Korbel could not swim, and was sinking when the singer plunged overboard, grasped him hy the hair, and finally succeeded in pulling him aboard the power boat. Schneider could swim a little, and kept afloat until he was picked up. All three are Summer residents at Tokeneke, near here.

Mr. McCormack learned to swim only this Summer, when he became a memher of the Tokeneke Club, but he quickly developed a powerful stroke. The sea was rough, and only a good swimmer could have accomplished his feat.

'JUDGE' WILLETT HIT IN SING SING COURT

Accused by 'Punk' Graham, Convict Bounces a Stool Off Welfare League Jurist's Head.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Sept. 21.—"Judge" William Willett of the Mutual Welfare League Court in Sing Sing Prison, who attained his desire for a place on the bench after he was sent to Sing Sing for bribery in connection with his candidacy for a Brooklyn Justiceship in 1911, is finding his judicial position a dangerous one. He was hit on the head with a stool at a court eession this afternoon, and, although he was not injured seriously physically, his judicial poise was seriously affected.

Thomas Hyland, a former Gopher gang member, who is serving from twenty years to life, was the "Judge's" assailant. Hyland and "O. K. Bill" Myers, tha league's efficiency expert, are in confinement as a reeult of the fracas. They will be arraigned tomorrow, Hyland on the charge of contempt of court.

The courtroom was crowded with members of the league when tha trouble began. The spectators were following with interest the cross-examination of "Punk" Graham, who was on trial for misconduct. The Prosecutor asked Graham whether any other prisoner was implicated. Graham named Hyland, who was in the courtroom.

When Hyland heard hie name mentioned in connection with a charge of misconduct he graw furious. He picked up a stool and started for Graham. In a minute tha courtroom was in an uproar. "Judge" Willett pounded with his gavel in vain. The court officers and officere of the league interfered, and "Judge" Willett came down from the bench.

In the mixup the stool descended from Hyland's hands onto the head of the Judge. Several persons then managed to seize Hyland and he was placed under arrest.

The effect of the incident on "Judge" Willett was auch that he immediately adjourned court for the afternoon. Sixteen other prisoners who were awaiting trial for misconduct were held until today's eession.

BULGARS MENACE SERBS AS TEUTONS BEGIN A BIG DRIVE

General Mobilization Ordered and Troops Concentrate Along the Frontier.

COUNTERMOVE BY SERBIA

Makes Ready for Attack by Establishing War Zone in Border Region.

SOFIA'S ACT ALARMS GREECE

Bulgarian Minister to Washington Told Mobilization Is for Purpose of "Armed Neutrality."

BERLIN, Sept. 21, (via London.)—Official reports from Austrian and German Headquarters and dispatches from ths Balkan capitals show that the long-expected Teutonic campaign against Serbia has now hegun. Austrian and German artillery today la hombarding Serbian poeitions eouth of the river frontier at various points along the 100-mile front between the mouths of the Drina and Morava Rivers.

This action undoubtedly ls intended as a cover to the throwiug of a force across the river and the seizure of a hridgehead whenca the new "steam roller" can he started. Just where a crossing will be attempted is unknown.

The shortest route to Bulgaria would lead through the northeastern corner of Serbia, where barely thirty miles of Serbian territory intervenes hetween the Bulgarian and Hungarian borders. The difficult mountainous country, the ahsence of railroads, and ths proximity of the Rumanian frontier, however, speak in favor of the old route of the Crusaders further to the west, through the hroad and fertile Morava Valley.

Through this valley run roads and a railway line to Bulgaria and Turkey. This railway reaches the Danube at two points—Belgrade and Semendria—both of which are under hombardment today.

"It is reported from the Balkans," says the Overseas News Agency, "that the Serbian Government has declared the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier district a war zone. It is also reported that Bulgarian troops are concentrated near the Serhian frontier, and that German and Austro-Hungarian troops have been concentrated since a certain date along the Serbian border line."

SOFIA, Sunday Sept. 19, (via Berlin and wireless to Sayville, N. Y., Sept. 21.)—It is learned that the number of Macedonians who joined the Bulgarian colors on Friday is about 50,000. From reliahle sources it is reported that traffic on Bulgarian railroads has been suspended temporarily.

ATHENS, Sept. 21, (via Paris.)—Bulgaria is reported to have mobilized 100,000 men. Several cavalry regiments are declared to have left Sofia for unknown destinations.

Officials and diplomats here, who alone have been apprised of these reports, appear greatly disturbed over the situation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—General mobilization of all military forces in Bulgaria, effective today, for the purpose of armed neutrality, has been ordered hy the Bulgarian Government. Official announcement of this order was communicated by his Government to Mr. Panaretoff, the Bulgarian Minister here.

BULGAR ARMY 700,000.

Armies of Rumania and Greece Would Furnish About 1,400,000.

The victories of arms of the Central Empires in Russia and the prolonged campaign of the Entente Powers at the Dardanelles have evidently encouraged Bulgaria to arrange that should the Teutonic armies reach Nish in their assault on Serhia they would, with Bulgaria'e consent, have the use of the Orient Railway, which runs from Nish to Constantinople, to bring reinforcements of munitions, and perhaps of men, to the Turks.

But even Bulgaria'e mohilization of Serhian Macedonia is an unfriendly act toward Serbia, while, according to the Serbo-Grecian treaty, Greece is obliged to intervene the moment Serbia is attacked by another Balkan State.

Rumania, too, would be automatically drawn into the struggle, for, with her people fully in sympathy with the cause of the Entente Powers, she has hitherto maintained an armed neutrality, hoping with the Entante Powers that the concessions in Macedonia which Serbia and Greece were disposed to make to Bulgaria would be a sufficient inducement for the latter to continue her neutrality and even give pledges to tha Entente Powers to that effect.

Added to the moral effect of the Teutonic victories in Ruesia has been the practical effect on the Bulgarian Government of the Turkish concession, engineered by German agents, of land on the right bank of the Moritza, which would enable tha Dedeaghtch railway to run entirely on Bulgarian territory. This concession was made of July 25.

It is understood that, although the Bulgarian Government sees its best interests served by setting up an armed neutrality with Teutonic sympathies, possibly to be followed by intervention, the Bulgars themselves are not unanimously of this opinion, and Millstere of State have not hesitated to warn King Ferdinand of revolution.

Bulgaria's action in mohilizing followe upon a demand made by tha Entente Powers on Saturday last that sba declare herself ona way or the other. If she intervenes on the side of the Central Empires, Bulgaria can make little use of her famous field artillery which won her eo many victories over tha Turks in the first Balkan war, for the guns are French and requira the ammunition manufactured hy the Schneiders at Le Creusot.

Bulgaria's fighting machine is mada up as follows:

Service—universal and compulsory from 20 to 46.

Infantry: Thirty-six regiments of two battalions, or eight companies, each.

Artillery: Nine elements of four divisions, or fourteen guns, each; twelve mountain batteries, and three battalions of fortress artillery, respectively, of forty-eight and twelve guns.

Cavalry—Nine line regiments or thirty-seven squadrons.

Miscellaneous: Three battalions of pioneers, one railway battalion, ona pontoon battalion, and one telegraph battalion.

Strict Orders Issued to Submarines To Spare Liners in All Cases of Doubt

BERLIN, Sept. 21, (via London, Wednesday, Sept. 22.)—Commanders of German submarines have received strict orders, it has been learned authoritatively, that in case of doubt as to the intentions of liners they are to take the safe course and permit the ship to escape rather than run the slightest risk of error.

This order supplements the instructions as communicated to the Washington Government by Ambassador von Bernstorff on Sept. 1. There is reason to believe the new regulation already is known to Washington as it probably was embodied in the message of instructions sent the German Ambassador a few days ago.

It is understood here that the United States has already been informed that various officers of the submarine which sunk the Arabic agreed from observations taken while the submarine was on the surface and through the periscope while it was submerging that the Arabic was planning an attack.

Nevertheless, officials concerned may be found willing to admit that the Arabic in reality was acting innocently, in spite of the suspicion attaching to her behavior and changes of course. There is reason to believe the settlement of the question of responsibility may be reached along these lines.

VILNA ARMY SAFE; ESCAPES FROM TRAP

Drives Pursuing Germans Back from Railroad Branches and Viliya River.

NOW MENACE FOE'S REAR

Continue Successes on Southern Front After Ivanoff's Strategic Defeat of Four Teuton Armies.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am ahle to state definitely that the Vilna army group has successfully extricated itself from the difficulties of envelopment on three sides by the Germans after violent combats for the crossing of the middle Viliya.

The Russians retreated from Vilna toward Oshmiany, fighting on their flanks and front so successfully that the enemy were compelled to fall hack from the line Novo Wileisk-Molodechno-Viliaka. After entering Vilna the Germans evidently extended along a front thirty miles to the station of Finiakow to the south. This is still being held hy the Russians.

The successful action of the Russians south of Dvinsk, at the village of Widev, may prove a serious threat to the German rear, opening on both sides the railway from Novo Sventziany to Gluboko. It is expected that Germany, having gained Vilna at the cost of colossal losses, will continue to drive the wedge in hetween the Pripet marshes and the Dvinsk region, simultaneously conducting a deep turning move on the Dvina lina and daveloping an advance from the Sionim region.

The poeition on the southern front continues favorable. The brilliant strategic defeat inflicted hy General Ivanoff on the four German armies on this front completely frustrated their plan for the invasion of South Russia, with Kiev as objective.

The capture of 70,000 Teutone in the couree of a few days is the greatest blow to Mackensen, and comes at the very moment when they were most needed. This Russian success will produce an excellent effect on the spirit of the retreating western and northern armies.

Retreat Not Seriously Impeded.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 21, (via London.)—The withdrawal of the Russians from Vilna eastward instead of southward is authoritatively interpreted here as proof that tha German cavalry has been unable eerlously to impede the Russian retreat. Passing Oshmiany and Soly, the Russians are now hattling for croesings over the Viliya River under conditione regarded as favorahle. The Germans in their pursuit bava occupied territory only as far as tbe Mereshank River.

The Russiane not only have destroyed the bridges, culverts, and tunnels along the railroad line, hut the roadhed itself where it passed through the marshes. It is assumed the Germans are now operating in threa directions—Dvinsk, Lida, and Molodechno—aiming at a general junction at Minsk with forces from Sionim.

Russians Thirty Miles from Vilna.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 22.—That the Russian army in the Vilna region will he able to effect a eucceseful retreat is the opinion of The Timee Petrograd correspondent, who says that the army has reached a point thirty miles from Vilna.

"The Russians," says the correspondent, "made an effective etand on the Viliya River, which, after the loss of the railway, secured the Russian retreat hy road. But in the face of the enemy's constant efforts to cut the Ruesian communications it is not yet safe to predict the escape of the Ruasian forces, which are fighting a series of successful rearguard actions on the Viliya northwest of Molodechno, which have arrested the German advance from the north."

Another correspondent of Tha Times, who spent a fortnight with the Russian General Ruzky's Northern army, considers a serious German advance against Petrograd utterly out of the question at this season of the year, and declares that if the evacuation of Vilna is effected safely tha worst crisis on this front will have passed.

The correspondent aays he is convinced that the Germans suffered much greater losses than the Russians, and gives tha testimony of an American, Dr. Hurd, who has been working with the Russian Army on tha Grodno front for ten months, that the losses in that army have been incredibly small since the retreat started, and who expresses tha belief that probahly the eame conditions prevail in tha other Russian armies.

VICTORY CHEERS GERMANY.

Big Capture of Russians Looked For Following Vilna's Fall.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, (hy Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"Germany," eaye the Overeeaa Newe Agency today, "is rejoicing over Field Marshal von Hindenburg's great victory in tha capture of Vilna and the eucceesfully rapid flank-

Continued on Page 2.

COUNCIL ON CREDIT AT MORGAN OFFICE

William Rockefeller, H. C. Frick, and George F. Baker Confer with Allies' Envoys.

GREAT PROGRESS REPORTED

Canvass of the Bankers of the Country Being Made to Determine the Amount of the Loan.

A busy day spent by the members of the Anglo-French Financial Commission in Wall Street on the proposed credit to the Allies was followed last evening hy the statement that greater progrese toward clearing up disputed points had been made than on any previous day, and that the next two or three daye should bring a formal announcement as to the main features of the arrangement worked out.

Tha exact amount of the credit will not be fixed until late in the negotiations. Bankers said yesterday that they only knew that the sum would be undsr $800,000,000. The exact amount will be determined hy the responses received by New York banks to queries sent to their correspondents as to the amount for which they will pledge themselves, and by the final estimates of the minimum sum needed.

One of the most vexatious problems that arose in the couree of the discussions was finally dismissed yesterday. That was the question of the status of payments for munitions of war. The understanding now is that the full amount of the credit will be devoted to commercial purposes. Out-and-out munition ohligations will be settled through gold shipments, or, if the exchanga rats permits it, through hills drawn on London.

Seligmans to Aid Credit.

With this feature cared for, bankers said yesterday that they were more than ever hopeful that the big credit would not meet the opposition of any important interests in the United States. It was learned that J. & W. Seligman & Co., erroneously assumed in London to be a pro-German firm, had notified J. P. Morgan & Co. of thsir desire to participate in the underwriting.

The attitude of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., on the other hand, was the eubject of much speculation. Partners in that firm would not confirm or deny the rumor that the credit would not receive their support. Mortimer L. Schiff, one of the partners, eat with the members of the commission at a luncheon tendered them yesterday, to which his father and Otto H. Kahn bad also heen invited. In some quarters this was taken as conclusive evidence that the firm would support the credit.

Gossip in the financial district had it that Jacob H. Schiff, who refused to make any comment on the report, had been a liberal purchaser of tha new offering of German bonds. Mr. Kahn and Mortimer L. Schiff are supposed to sympathize with the other side. Knowledge of this situation was probahly responsible for a story current yesterday to the effect that while, as a firm, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would take no part in the flotation of the credit, Mr. Kahn and Mortimer L. Schiff would subscribe as individuals.

Conference at Morgan Office.

This report was etrengthened when it became known that the yuunger Schiff had been in conference with the Morgan firm in the past few days, and that Mr. Kahn had held several meetings with Lord Reading, Chairman of the Anglo-French Commission and an old friend of tbo banker. Opinion was divided as to the probable entrance of the firm into the conferences, hut credit was given the members for assistance which they are known to have given tha commission in arriving at an understanding with tbe American bankers. Mr. Kahn is understood to have been one of tbe strongest advocates of the undertaking, holding that only by the extension of credit can tha United States continue its trada with Europe.

Sir Edward H. Holden and Basil B Blackett were in consultation in the private offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. most of the afternoon yesterday, and a steady stream of visitors entering the building testified to the importance of their mission. All of the New York partners of the Morgan firm were at the meeting, and at various times William Rockefeller, Robert Winsor of Boston, E. T. Stoteshury of Philadelphia, A. J. Hemphill, Chairman, and Charles Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trustee Company; George F. Baker and his son, Hanry C. Frick, and others dropped in. Lord Reading went directly uptown from the luncheon, to be joined at the Hotel Biltmora later by J. P. Morgan.

That all has not been smooth sailing for the commission waa learned when representatives of Boston banking houses expressed disapproval of the interest rate. Notwithstanding the fact that tha Allies' Commissioners considered a rata of 5 per cent. high to pay for a short-

Continued on Page 3.

DUMBA CALLS PRESIDENT 'SELF-WILLED'; NO HOPE IN CONGRESS OR LEGISLATURES; VON PAPEN SAYS WE'RE 'IDIOTIC YANKEES'

Dumba's Letter Calling Wilson "Self-Willed" and Criticising Lansing's Argument as Weak

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Among the letters intrusted to J. F. J. Archibald, the American war correspondent, by Ambassador Dumba for transmission to Baron von Burian, which were eelzed by ths British and made public tonight, was onc which criticised Secretary of State Lansing's reply to Baron von Burian'e protest against the large deliveries of weapons to the Allies. The letter declared tha legal arguments of Mr. Lansing are "certainly very weak," hut adde that to return to the question is useless, "having regard to the self-willed temperamsnt of the President." Under date of Aug. 20 it read:

The reply of Secretary of State Laneing to the nota of the 29th of June, in whicb your Excellency protested against the enormous deliveries of weapons and munitions to the Allies from the United States, was published here—I do not know whether with the agreement of the Austrian Government—on the 16th ultimo.

As was to he expected, the refusal wae quite categorical. The legal arguments are certainly very weak, for the references to articles supplied by Germany and Austria during tho Boer war are not to the point and are misleading, for at the time Germany claimed the right to eend foodstuffs to the Boers via the neutral port of Lourenzo Marques, and, if I am not mistaken, carried the point after the war against England.

The true ground for ths discouraging attitude of the President lies, as his confidant, Mr. House, already informed me in January, and has now repeated, in the fact that the authorities in a serious crisis would have to rely on neutral foreign countries for all their war materials. At no price and in no case will Mr. Wilson allow this source to dry up.

For this reason I am of the opinion that a return to the question, whether officially, by replies of your Excellency, or hy a semi-official conversation between myself and the Secretary of State, will not only be useless, hut even, having regard to the self-willed temperament of the President, harmful.

In this matter I agree entirely with the view expressed hy Consul Schwegel in a report attached. The President has broken all the bridges behind him and made his point of view so definite that it is impossible for him to retreat from this position.

As last Autumn, he can always, through his personal influence, either force the House of Representatives to take his point of view against its better judgment, or, on the other hand, in the Senate can overthrow the resolution already voted in favor of prohibiting the export of guns and munitions.

In the circumstances, any attempts to persuade individual States to vote parallel resolutions through their legislative bodies offer no advantages, apart from the internal difficulties which the execution of this plan presents.

The proposal to forbid passenger shipe to carry munitions stands on a different footing, however. Mr. Bryan and his Democratic supporters would etand for this prohibition, and I believe the President would not show himself so intransigeant with regard to this action.

As for the note of protest against British interference with shipping, which has so often been notified and as often postponed, I learn that the issue is delayed in consequence of the imminent declaration of cotton as contraband. The feeling which ohtains among the great American importers was accurately represented in Mr. Meagher's speech. Meagher [Arthur Meeker?] is one of the principal exporters of the United States, for he is a partner in the Chicago firm of Armour & Co., who, with the firm of Swift, control the meat market of the whole western hemisphere.

Mr. Meagher, whom I recently met on a yacht and whose acquaintance I had already made in Chicago, absolutely regarde England's acts as arhitrary. No fewer than thirty-one ships with meat and bacon, shipments of his firm for Sweden, valued at $10,000,000, have been detained in English ports for months under suspicion that they ultimately are intended for Germany.

The negotiations are being so long drawn out because Mr. Meagher and his companions will not accept a lame compromise but insist on full compensation or the release of the consignments in which the bacon may he still sound.

My informant furthsr gave me to understand he has not yet played his last trump, namely, a refusal to import meat to England under any circumstances. He—that is to say, the above-named slaughtering houses—control the Argentine market. At the present moment they are paralyzed here also hy the action of the British Admiralty, for the latter has commandeered most of the English freight ships intended to transport meat from Argentina.

If England stood face to face with the danger of not being able to get any meat from the United States or Argentina she would soon give in.

What the immediate result here of making cotton contraband will be is hard to say. The angsr of those interested in cotton will be enormously increased, but, on the other hand, the fear of threatened confiscation may make the leaders of the cotton trust so yielding that they, against their better judgment, may agree to the sale of the greater part of the present supply en bloc to England, who would he in a poeition in the future to control the whole cotton market, and on peace being declared to force on the whole world this essential raw material.

C. DUMBA.

Capt. von Papen Calls Us "These Idiotic Yankees."

The letter from Captain von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy, addressed to his wife and describing the stealing of a portfolio from Heinrich Albert, Commercial Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, on an elevated railroad train in New York, says:

You can imagins tha sensation among the Americans. Unfortunately, some very important things from my report were among them, such as the huying of liquid chlorine and about the Bridgeport projectiles company, as well as documents regarding the huying up of phenol, from which explosives are made, and the acquisition of Wright's aeroplane patent.

But things like that must occur. It seems quite likely we will meet again soon. The sinking of the Adriatic (sic evidently meaning the Arabic) may well be the last straw. I hope in our intereets the danger will blow over. How splendid on the eastern front.

I always say to theee idiotic Yankees that they had better hold their tongues. It is hetter to look at all this heroism with full admiration. My friends in the army are quite different in this way.

ARCHIBALD LETTERS PUBLIC

Laid Before Parliament—Number 34, Half of Them Material.

LANSING IS CALLED WEAK

But Dumba Sees Some Hope in Bryan and His Democratic Supporters.

BERNSTORFF A CRITIC, TOO

Assails the Press—Dumba Finds "Very Few Impartial Persons in New York."

TEXT OF AIDE MEMOIRE

Points Out That the First Necessity to Tie Up Munition Plants Is Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The German and Austrian documents seized hy the British authorities at Falmouth when James F. J. Archibald was intercepted as the bearer of secret dispatches from the embassies of those Governments in the United States, numbered all told thirty-four. These documents were laid before both houses of Parliament today in the form of a Parliamentary paper. Seventeen of these documents, including the Dumba letter already made public, were material, tha others inconsequential. The matcrial documents havs now been made puhlic.

Archibald, it appears, carried three letters from Dr. Dumba to his Government. In ona of these the Ambassador criticised the reply made by Secretary Lansing to the Austro-Hungarian protest against the exportation of munitions from America to tne Allies. Secretary Lansing's arguments he termed "certainly very weak," and he referred to ths President as self-willed. The Ambassador expressed no bope of being able to hring the United States Government to view the exportation matter from the Teutonic standpoint, saying that "the true ground for the discouraging attitude in the President lies, as his confidant, Mr. House, informed me, in the fact that the authorities in a seriuue crisis would have to rely on neutral foreign countries for all their war materials. At no price and in no case will Mr. Wilson allow this source to dry up."

Ae supporting his view that it is hopeless to try further to influence the United Statcs Government to stop the munitions exportations, Dr. Dumba declarea that "the President has hroken all the bridges behind him, and it is impoeeible for him to retreat."

Ambaseador Dumha admits that it would not he worth while to try to persuade individual States to pass resolutions forbidding the export of munitions and makes a cryptic reference to a resolution which, he says, already has been voted by the United States Senate in favor of prohibiting the exportation of arms and munitions. So far as known here, while such resolutions have been introduced in the American Congress, none has been passed.

Dr. Dumba also speaks of meeting Mr. Meagher, a partner of Armour & Co. supposed to be in reality Arthur Meeker, and refers to information he has received which indicates that the Chicago packers, in retaliation for the holding up of American meat cargoes, might through their control of the meat business of the Western Hemisphere cut off all shipments of meat to England and therehy force Great Britain to "give in."

The Aide Memoire.

The famous Aide Memoire, or memoradium, inclosed in Dr. Dumha'e letter about checking mark in the munition factories, and written by Warm, tha Hungarian editor, is as follows:

"I must divice the matter into two parts, the Bethlehem and tha Middle West husiness, hut the point of departure is common to both, viz, press agitation, which is of the greatest importance as regards our Hungarian-American workmen, and by means of tha press we can reach hoth Bethlehem and the West.

"In my opinion we must start a very strong agitation on this question in the Freedom, (Szahadzag,) a leading organ, with respect to the Bethlehem works and conditions there. This can be donc in two ways and both must be utilized. In the first place a regular daily section must he davoted to conditions obtaining there and the campaign must be regularly conducted against these indescribably degrading conditions. Freedom has already done something similar in the recent past when the strike movement began at Bridgeport. It must naturally take the form of strong, deliberate, decided, and courageous action.

"Secondly, the writer of these lines would begin a lahor novel in that newspaper much on the lines of Upton Sinclair's celehrated story, and this might be published in other Hungarian, Slo-

ANTHONY COMSTOCK DIES IN HIS CRUSADE

Labor and Worry Incident to War Against Vice Bring Fatal Illness at 71 Years.

Anthony Comatock, Secretary for the Society for the Suppression of Vice, known the world over through the controversies that have followed his crusades against hooks, picturee and plays that he deemed indecent, died last night at the age of seventy-one yeare after an illness of ten days which developed into pneumonia.

His illness was brought on by overwork and over-excitement, reeulting from his fight to retain his position as a Post Office Inspector, which he had held since his appointment by President Grant in 1873 and from his euccessful efforts to convict William Sanger of having violated the Criminal Code by giving away a copy of "Family Limitation," written by his wife, Margaret Sanger.

On Sept. 10 Mr. Comstock took a heated part in the court proceedings in the Sanger case, which ended after a fine of $150 had been imposed on Sanger in hooting and ahouting hy Alexander Berkman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and others, chiefly anarchists. Mr. Comstock, who in his excitement had talked without permission of the court, was allowed to speak before the close of the trial, and he shouted that he had been told that he would be shot unless he dropped the prosecution of the case. The day after this scene in court Mr. Comstock was ill of an intermittent fever, which finally caused pneumonia.

Worried by Fear of Removal.

Great worry was caused Mr. Comstock in June hy repeated reports from Washington that he was to he removed as a Post Office Inspector because of the

Continued on Page 6.

HEROIC TEST PROVES GANGRENE CURE

Nurse at American Hospital in France Inoculates Herself with Deadly Gas Poison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The most infectious, rapid, and fatal of all diseases of the hattlefield, gas gangrene, has been vanquished by science at the American Hoepital at Neuilly within the last few hours through the heroism of a nurse. Miss Mary Davies, who inoculated herself with the gangrene bacilli.

Dr. Kenneth Taylor, who a few days ago announced in The Lancet eucceseful experiments on guinea pigs with a new vaccine, was thue ahle to test tha remedy for the first time on a human being, which hitherto he had not dared to do. Although gangrene symptoms rapidly developed in tha girl—symptoms efficiently virulent to cause death in twenty-four hours—Dr. Taylor has announced she is now out of danger.

Dr. Taylor, who was recently bacteriologist of the Imperial Cancer Research Commission and previously occupied the chair of bacteriology at the University of Minnesota, began the etudying of gangrene on entering the American Ambulance, where he was urged to make experiments by Dr. Joseph A. Blake. Miss Davies, who is the daughter of the Governor General of a British province in India, studied bacteriology at Pasteur Institute and has been Dr. Taylor'e assistant throughout his work on the guinea pigs. She has seen over 200 soldiers die from gangrene since the war.

Without the knowledge of any one she injected the cultures into her thigh hone three daya ago, using the most

Continued on Page 4.

vak, and German newspapers. Also here we arrived at a point that, naturally, we shall also require both newspapers.

"The American Magyard Nepszava (Word of the People) will undoubtedly be compelled, willingly or unwillingly, to follow the movement initiated by Freedom, (Szabadzag,) for it will be pleasing to the entire Hungarian element in America and an absolutely patriotic act to which that open journal Nepszava could not adopt a hostile attitude.

"Of course, it is another question to what extent and with what energy and devotion that newspaper would adhere to this course of action with regard to other influences, just as it is questionable to what exteht the other local patriotic paper would go. There is great reason why, in spite of their patriotism, American-Hungarian papers have hitherto shrunk from the initiation of such action.

Their position is as follows: To etart with, Szabadzag, which today is one of the greatest in every respect of the papers printed in foreign languages in America, has already made gigantic sacrifices, from the patriotic point of view. Others have only a faint idea of the magnitude of the homeward migration that will take place directly after the termination of the war, whereas the Hungarian papers have direct and better opportunities of observing this shadow which that gigantic migration homeward always casts before. It is a fact that the paper alone used by Szabadzag, for example, in printing only those copies which go to subscribers who are in arrears with their subscriptions, costs at least $1,000 a month, while the actual tota' cost of the paper does not amount to more than $5,500. In view of the fact that one-third of the total subscribers get the paper for notuing, or at all events on credit, you can see what patriotic action this newspaper is performing.

Naturally under such circumstances you can hardly expect that such papers should go much further in the way of a violent agitation which would have the result of making their subscribers, now at regular work, unable to meet their subscriptions, as, for example, the Bethlehem workers. I have long been wishing to start a direct movement in that paper, but the above point of view made us hold our hand.

"The position of affairs is much the same with the Amer.can-Hungarian Nepszava, as you might conclude from a special appeal addressed by the editor at the beginning of the war to his readers. The local Hungarian papers also suffer from the fact that part of their subscribers are out of work, while others are slow in paying, because they want to go back to Hungary. To what extent the intention of migrating homeward influences the whole matter is shown by the fact that at present very many only pay their subscriptions for a quarter of a year in advance, contrary to their previous custom, for they think the war will be over before the end of the quarter.

"In a word, the shadow of the great homeward migration and in many places the bad condition of affairs have brought American-Hungarian papers to such a position that they must be careful in all matters which might cause them further loss by affecting the ability of their subscribers to pay their subscriptions in advance.

"In these circumstances it is not only fair, but necessary, that if we wish to reckon on the enthusiastic and self-sacrificing support of these papers in case of any strike movement, and we must be in a position to reckon therewith, it will be necessary to give these papers a certain degree of support, so that they may not suffer from their action.

"In the intereet of successful action at Bethlehem and in the Middle West, besides Szabadsag and Nepszava, a new daily paper in Pittsburgh must be set in motion, and those of the Bridgeport and Youngstown districts, also two Slovak papers. In these circumstances the first necessity is money.

"As many reliable Hungarian and German workmen must be sent to Bethlehem as I can lay my hands on who will join the factories and begin their work in secret among their fellow-workers, with the purpose that here my men lathe workers in steel work. We must send an organizer who, in the interests of the union, will begin business in his own way. We must also send so-called soaphox orators who will know how to start a useful agitation. We shall want money for popular meetings and possibly also for organizing picnics.

"In general the same applies to the Middle West. I am thinking of Pittsburgh and Cleveland, in the first instance, details of which I could give only if I were to return and spend at least a few days there.

"I have already shown that much can be done with the newspapers. We must stir up men's feelings in Bethlehem. A sensation was caused by the articles which appeared at the time of the strike at Bridgeport, and they brought Bethlehem into the affair. It is evident that to start a movement from which serious results can be expected requires a sufficiency of money at the very start.

"The extent of the subsequent expenditure for the most part depends on the work effected. For example, the newspapers must not receive the whole of the sum intended for them all at once, but only half of it. To union agitators only a certain sum should be given at first and a larger sum in case of success or of a serious strike on the formation of a union.

"It is my opinion that for the special object of starting the Bethlehem business and for Bethlehem and Western newspaper campaign $15,000 to $20,000 must be at our disposal, but it is not possible to reckon how much will ultimately be required. When a beginning has been made it will be possible to see how things develop and where and how much it is worth while to spend. The above-mentioned preliminary sum would suffice partially to satisfy the demands of necessary newspapers and to a considerable extent those of the Bethlehem campaign.

"It is in any case worth while risking this amount, for it will undoubtedly show some result, and if circumstances are lucky and leadership good we can arrive at a positive result in the West comparatively cheaply, whereas Bethlehem is one of the most difficult jobs.

"I will telephone at 8 A. M., and I request you then to let me know where and when I can learn your opinion of my proposal, which will require a considerable amount of verbal exposition.

"Finally, I make bold to point out the fact that hitherto I have said nothing on the subject to any one connected with the newspaper and am in the fortunate position that in case of giving effect to this plan I can make use of other names in case of necessity, for I have already in other matters made payments through other individuals. In any event, in the case of the newspapers the greatest circumspection is necessary, and no one but the proprietors must know that the money is coming to the undertaking from any eource."

"Those Idiotic Yankees."

Another of the letters seized is one Captain von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington, addressed to his wife, in which he says that "the sinking of Adriatic (probably meaning the Arabic) may well be the last straw," presumably to cause a break between Germany and the United States, and adds cheerfully: "I always say to these idiotic Yankees that they had better hold their tongues."

One of the most important documents made public is a copy of the letter which the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, wrote to Secretary of State Lansing on Aug. 18, in which the German envoy replied to the exposures made by The New York World of the activities of the pro-German propagandists in the United States. In this letter Count von Bernstorff charged that The World publication and publications of a similar nature in other papers appearing previously were part of an inspired press campaign to discredit the German Embassy and to embroil the Kaiser's Government with the United States.

He also discussed the possible purchase of American munition plants by Germany. He contended that Germany had an unassailable right to make such purchases, and put forward the view that such purchases would be a benefit to the United States Government, as Germany would be willing, in the event of failure to get those munitions to the Fatherland, to sell the output to the United States.

Letters to Archibald.

In the Archibald collection is a letter from Dr. Dumba to Archibald dated, The Hotel St. Regis, Friday evening, saying:

"I send you a few letters, making use of your kind offer and asking you kindly to have them forwarded by our Legation at The Hague or our Embassy in Berlin. Please express my compliments to Geskin, Hohenlohe, Janko and all friends. With many thanks and best wishes for a successful trip and many kind regards to Mrs. A."

Then there is a letter from Count von Bernstorff, dated Cedarhurst, N. Y., Aug. 19, saying:

"Dear Mr. Archibald: I send you herewith the three letters of introduction which you asked for, and I hope they may be of use to you. I have heard with pleasure that you wish once more to return to Germany and Austria, after having promoted our interests out here in such a zealous and successful manner. With highest esteem, youre eincerely,

"J. BERNSTORFF."

The three inclosures are ordinary letters of introduction.

Other documents are cipher messages from Consul General Nuber and Count von Papen. At the end of the von Papen message is the following note:

"All internal questions here, together with the Catholic movemente, place serious problems in the way, outside of the existing difficulties. No encouraging news from India or Australia. The anti-Jap feeling has not abated, ae was expected, in Australia."

Secret Information.

With this batch was an enclosure respecting which Count von Papen wrote:

"The enclosed information which has reached me should, if correct, be of great interest." The enclosure follows:

"A short while ago one of the officials of the British Consulate in Philadelphia came into McDonald's office and went through a number of bills of lading with him. I heard mention of the following names: Carteret Copper Wire Company, New Jersey Pump Works, Elizabethport, N. J.; Crocker & Wheeler, Newark, N. J.; Jimzer & Co.

"The Englishman then tried to interest McDonald in the Chaplin Film Company. He showed him an ordinary photograph of a peasant woman with a child on her left and another lying on her right arm. When he had, by the aid of a chemical, removed all the color, which covered the whole picture and cleared the markinge and shadings, which were very cleverly drawn in with pencil, there became visible a woman wearing a dress of a check material. He explained that the squares of material were a measure of length, while the positione taken by the mother and children indicated the disposition of the German Army. For example, one child's right foot was crossed over its left, which would mean that the Germans were crossing, and the child had taken hold of the mother's dress; the position of its hand indicating the spot where the crossing was taking place.

"He stated that the Chaplin Film Company had prepared the photographs and that some of their best workmen were employed on this work in Germany. He also mentioned the name of Herbert Corey in this connection and said he had large blocks of shares in the business. He further states that these photographs were never stopped by the censor and had on many occasions been of great services to Germany's enemies."

No. 8 of the documents is a cipher dispatch to Count von Burian from Dr. Dumba, while No. 9 is Dr. Dumba's famous letter of Aug. 20, already published.

Despnirs of Arms Embargo.

A letter from the Austro-Hungerian Consulate in St. Louis to Ambassador Dumba, dated Aug. 11, 1915, read:

"The question of the possible prohibition of the export of munitions of war as a method of bringing pressure to bear on England and causing her to give up her interferences with American trade has been definitely settled by the answer to the present Austro-Hungarian note just addressed to Vienna: President Wilson will not hear of Congress laying an embargo for the reason, as he clearly explains, that to do so would be unneutral.

"The result of this is to stultify all attempts at agitation based on an embargo, the whole matter entirely in President Wilson's hands. It is, of course, always possible that, despite the President's declaration, a resolution might be laid before Congress contemplating the prohibition of the export of munitions as a measure of reprisal against England for her illegal seizure of American ships, but we should indulge in no illusions as to the success likely to attend such an enterprise.

"In the House of Representatives, when next they meet, the state of the parties will no doubt be such that President Wilson will have to action with a strong opposition, and though the Democrats might vote with the Republicans to pass a measure of embargo, in the Senate, however, this meaeure will in all probability be wrecked, and in any case there would not be forthcoming in either house the two-thirds majority necessary to put the resolution, once passed, into force against the President's veto.

"It follows that the delivery to the Allies of arms, munitions, and other materials of war will continue undisturbed. This should be considered as absolutely certain, and a continuance against the export of munitions can, therefore, have no practical results.

"Nevertheless, it is inadvisable to give up this agitation or allow the fact that there exists a friendly prejudice in favor of the allied Governments to slip out of sight or be forgotten.

Differentiation of Transportation.

"An agitation should also be set on foot to introduce the total eeparation of passenger traffic from the transport of munitions. This is a point which, if it be carried through Congress, Wilson would not be in a position to veto.

"With regard to the further question of English restriction of trade between America and other neutral countries, where it is not a question of embargoes, a question in which the English Government is only interested, there was a meeting held in St. Louis, on the premises of the Manufacturers' League, where F. Ernest Cramer, presided over the St. Louis members of the American Importers' Association. The subject under discussion was the best means of conveying across the Atlantic certain consignments to American importers, mostly paid for and now held up in European ports, in consequence of the English blockade.

"Not only thousands of business men, but also manufacturers, are suffering severely from the existing conditions, and establishments have been perforce closed, many industries being no longer able to obtain chemicals and dyestuffs from Germany or Austria-Hungary. This is a question of materials which cannot be produced in the United States, despite the fact that gigantic sums of capital have been put up with that object. Even public health has been endangered, as certain remedies indispensable in any hospital are no morep rocurable."

Then follows a speceh by Arthur P. Meagher (Meeker?) bearing out the Consul's statement as to the effect of the British blockade on American trade, and an account of the formation of a committee to act in conjunction with a committee of Eastern importers sitting at the same time in the Biltmore Hotel in New York, protesting against the English blockade.

Von Papen Reports on Lost Papers.

In addition to the letters to his wife, (printed in another column,) Captain von Papen, the German Military Attaché, sent this to the Ministry of War, Berlin:

"Military report on the sensational disclosures of The New York World on July 31: Privy Counselor Dr. Albert was robbed of important papers in an elevated railway train in an individual who apparently was in the English secret service. These papers were sold to The World, and formed the grounds of disclosures which gave the New York press who were favorably disposed to the Allies a welcome opportunity to make fresh attacks upon the Imperial government and the Imperial representatives.

"That Washington was aware of the imminent publication and was asked as to its utility cannot be doubted. The evidence of thia is shown in the suppression of all political papers. What the inducements of the Washington Government with regard to publication were, The World gives a clue in their article of yesterday's date, (see inclosure,) in which it is clearly stated that the Government here thought to put pressure by this publication on the decision of the Imperial Government with regard to the Lusitania question. His Excellency the Imperial Ambassador has also indicated this point of view in drafting his memorandum to the State Department.

"Apart from political influences the consequences of the publicationa affect us from a business point of view.

"The Bridgeport Projectile Company: The report of the Treasurer of thie society of June 30, which I forward on July 13, J No. 1,888, to the Imperial War Office, was among the stolen papers. The statement published in newspapers of the President of the Aetna Explosives Company that he wished to repudiate the powder contract with the Bridgeport Projectile Company is naturally only newspaper gossip, and was weakened yesterday by a new announcement of the firm.

"I do not think that the manufacturers will put many difficulties in our way with regard to the delivery of presses. We were careful in the phrasing of the contract, which makes the attack upon the projectile company under the well-known Sberman law out of the question, and the view that the manufacturers had thought that consumption was intended for the Allies—that is to sey, that we obtained contracts under false pretenses—is not strong enough from a legal point of view to expose the manufacturers to the expenses and consequences of legal action.

The only actual damage consists therein that the Russian and English commission broke off their ncgotiations with the Bridgeport Projectile Company at once, and accordingly our prospects of preventing other firms here from embarking on the supply of war material by undertaking and nondelivery of a shrapnel contract have come to nothing.

"The purchase of phenol by Dr. Schweitzer from the Edison Company, which fact was discovered at the same time, has been eettled by the public declaration that thie phenol was only to be used for medicinal purposes. Most of all, our attempts with regard to the purchase of liquid chlorine have been hindered, as any control binding the Eastern Chemical Company, which is friendly to England, through a middleman seems now out of the question.

"I will make use of the means put at my disposal for the information of Mr. Grithen in order to come to an agreemsnt with the Electro Bleaching Gas Company. Publication of our negotiations with regard to the acquisition of the Wright patents is without importance because our view that we could obtain a legal decision against the Curtis Company probably could not have been maintained.

"The culminating point of all the attacks against us lies in the assertion of unstraightforwardness and deceit of the German policy, which, on the one hand, carries on with all the means at its disposal propaganda for the prohibition of the export of arms, and on the other hand secretly purchases war material for Germany. This accusation could not better be refuted than by the publication of this memorandum which the Imperial Ambassador already, on the 12th of June, addreseed to tbis Government at my request:

"It is worthy of note that in reply to the telegraphic request of his Excellency to this Government to be good enough to publish this memorandum the reply was, 'We cannot find it; pisass send a copy.' The existence of the memorandum is evidence beyond all doubt that in the firet place, tbe purchase of war material by us was a consequential part of our propaganda for the prohibition of the export of war material, and that, in the second place, our action met in the widest sense the views of the United States Government with regard to strengthening their own fighting power at the present moment. From this point of view the publication can only be regarded as advantageous.'

"To Dump" War Purchases.

Another letter from Captain von Papen to the "Royal Minister of War, Berlin," says:

"News has recently been received here from various quarters that the Netherlands Government and the Norwegian Government are buying war materials, such as powder, toluol, &c. I humbly request the Royal Ministry of War to inform me if it has no objection to the sale of war material by us to the said countries in the form of these Governments or their representatives here giving guarantees that the goods will not be resold. I think that probably I could dump on the Norwegian Government (an die norwegisch reigierung abstossen) a great part of the Lehigh Company's toluol, which is lying here useless."

Von Papen Reports to Berlin.

There is among the documents made public a letter from Captain von Papen to the Ministry of War in Berlin, in which, according to the translation made here, he says under date of New York, Aug. 20, 1915:

"I have the honor to inform you that Director Von Grethen has arrived here, and that specifications sent to me have duly reached me. With reference to the Bridgeport Projectile Company, I will act according to his explanations. As regards the purchase of toluol, I have taken note of his remarks, and there is, as the Royal Ministry of War is already aware from my previous reports, no question of being able to obtain control of production of this article.

"I have made use of the permission given in the question of cotton and have begged the Imperial Ambassador, in view of the Allies' declaration of cotton as contraband, to use it as the basis of a memorial to the State Department, with the object of working politically against the Allies' measure. A further report follows regarding our action in the cotton question."

Bernstorff's Letter to Lansing.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Among the Archibald documents made public today was a copy of a letter written by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, to Secretary of State Lansing, concerning certain newspaper exposures of the activities of pro-German propagandists in America: the copy Count von Bernstorff had sought to forward to Berlin by Archibald. The letter, dated Cedarhurst, Aug. 18, reads:

"Having regard to the wide publicity given to the documents and letters stolen from a member of my staff and to the entirely false and unjustifiable conclusions attempted to be drawn from these documents, as appears in the press comments and leading articles, I have decided, having regard to your Excellency's position with respect to the cause I repreeent, to make a short statement confirming the facts.

"It is inevitable that the holder of an official position such as I occupy as the representative of one of the great nations who are involved in this unfortunate world war should receive from every conceivable source and from most unbalanced and irresponsible authors proposals and advice. The majority of the documents found in the portfolio stolen from Dr. Albert were of this kind.

"A letter published in the newspapers from a certain Mr. McLane, in which he stated that he had a plan for arranging a strike of motor car workmen, ie a good example of the worthlessness of the material which has been made use of in order to bring an accusation against the representatives of Germany in effect that they have taken part in a plot against the economic peace of this country and in order to hold them up to public contempt.

"Letters and documents from people with whom we have neither been in touch nor negotiated, and whose identity is not even known to us, are paraded with huge headlngs to catch the eye, as though they were evidence of actual negotiatione with us or were matters the bearing of which we kuew of, and for which we were responsible. It gives the impression as if every individual who makes some stupid proposal or other in a letter will be made use of to discredit the responsible accredited representative of a friendly Government. This goes so far that these often quite absurd views or proposals are made use of to accuse me and the members of my staff of disloyalty to the country whose protection and friendship we enjoy and know how to cherish, and against whom we are guilty of no offense or abuse."

Denies Any Bad Faith.

Count von Bernstorff refers to the then recent exposures in The New York World, and continues:

"It is asserted that the documents show that the German Government are concerning themselves with the acquisition of munition factories and war material, while at the same time they or their allies demand the prohibition of the export of arms and munitions and support a propaganda in favor of this. This is represented as illogical and as evidence of our mala fides.

"I say almost boldly that our attitudo does not justify such an interpretation, and that the negotiations, which appear contradictory, are entirely logical. Up to the present the purchase of a munitiona or war material factory has neither been completed nor prepared for by agreements nor otherwise arranged for.

"Even if Germany and Austria-Hungary had hoped that the prohibition of exports would result and had expected that the behavior of Great Britain, who, contrary to international law, has enatched for hereclf control as regards neutral countries and the sea and has destroyed neutral trade, would lead to prompt retaliation of the same character, yet we regarded it as our right and duty, eo long as Great Britain continued her piracy on the high seas, to protect ourselves against this international system of robbery by placing difficulties as far as possible in the way of the export of war materials for the Allies, either by the purchase of factories or war material, in epite of the fact that for the present we are not in a position to make nse of these goods for our own protection.

"I cannot understand on what grounds criticism of our behavior in this respect can be based. If we possessed the meane and opportunities we would buy up every munitions factory in the United Statcs of America, if in this way we could deprive the enemy of munitions, and our proceeding would certainly not involve a lack of logic or malafides.

Would Sell Us the Munitions.

"In order to indicate ths worthlessness and misleading character of the publications of which I am complaining I should like to quote some passages from an official document handed by the German Embassy to the State Department on Juns 12, 1915. From this your Excellency can see that not only were we far from attempting to carry out our proposed purchases of war material in secret, but that we explained our intentions fully to the State Department and even offered to sell them any or all the materials:

"If the German Government during the war should consider it advisable to -purchase arms, ammunition, and other war material in the United States, it could do so for no other purpose than to prevent them falling into the hands of tbe Allies, her enemy. The right of Germany to effect such purchases could not be questioned.

Such purchases could not form a danger to the United States, but to some extent would serve in the limitation of the casualties of the war, thus serving hnmanity. Such purchases, furthermore, would serve the particular interests of the United States, for you must remember that if the German Government should ever consider it advisable to purchase war materials in the United States, it would do so knowing that delivery to Germany could not bs secured, and that no use of the purchased material could be hoped for during the war.

"It will readily be understood, therefore, that the German Government would at any time be willing and indeed glad to sell or transfer to the United States Government any or all the matsrial it had purchased. Instead of depriving this country of any part of its resources, the purchases by Germany would insure the retention within this country of any material it might purchase.

From the German point of view purchases of this kind by the German Government of war material manufactured in the United States, while it would involve the sacrifice of large sums of money, would be justified alone by the consideration of the humane effects such as the purchases might accomplish in saving the lives of German soldiers, whom, in the hands of the Allies, this war material would wound or slay.

"An Inspired Press Campaign."

"Thie statement was occasionod by simultaneous articles couched in similar terme in the leading newspapers of the country, in which mention was made in almost identical words of 'a German plot to acquire war material in order to hinder the United States from carrying out their policy.'

"These articles are clearly part of an inspired press campaign, the object of which is to prepare difficulties for the German Government in their relations with the Government of the United States, and they are obviously based on malicious invention.

"The criticism directed against our negotiations, which were to prevent the export of liquid chlorine to the Allies, through huying the output, appeare to be conspicuously without justification when one bears in mind the fact that the British Government since the beginning of the war has made agreements with this country, under which firms in every American manufacturer of India rubber and woolen goods can only receive raw material and raw wool required in his business on condition that he sell the whole output through a British agency, and is prevented from selling to Germany or Austria-Hungary or from doing business with neutral countries otherwise than through a British agency; secondly, producere of copper in this country are forced to proceed in the same manner with regard to their output of copper; thirdly, the great manufacturers of preserved provisions equally are forced to refuse to supply their goods to neutral countries unless Great Britain, through her own agents, allows them to carry out their contracts; fourthly, attempts are being made at the present time to acquire the whole cotton crop in the same way.

"It is soon, however, as the German Government try to obtain control of the output of a single factory, this perfectly lawful proceeding is branded far and wide as a propaganda which entangles the United States in the European war, and 'involves a flagrant breach of the spirit and object of the American anti-trust law.'

"Certainly, no reasonable man should allow himself to be deceived by these transparent manifestations of blind partisanship, unfairness and insincerity. I doubt that the world has ever seen a press campaign or secret service that can compare in extent, influence and efficiency with that our enemies carry on in this country.

Disclaims Forwarding Strikes.

"To the false suggestion, based on certain letters, that I or some one elee who has relations with the German Government, has taken part in the instigation and forwarding of strikes in munitions factories. I can only say that such assertions and insinuations are groundless."

"No arrangement and no negotiations of the kind suggested in the letter of Mr. McLane, referred to above, have ever taken place, while it is correct, as stated above, that we receive a continuous stream of offers and proposals, such as are doutbless also sent to the representatives of the Allies in this country, and that persons entirely unknown to us write to us on all kinds of subjects, to whose proposals we never give the slightest consideration, yet no transaction has ever taken place of the kind which an attempt has been made to construct out of one side of the correspondence which has been published. The only mistake on our part which we can lald to our charge in these letters consists in the fact that we have preserved them instead of throwing them into the waste-paper basket.

"For months the newspapers have filled their columns with inspired romantic tales with regard to our alleged bribing about unrest among workmen; and I welcome this opportunity of putting an end to them. They stand on the same level as the groundless and ridiculous suggestion that the vast transactions of Germany involve weekly payments amounting to $2,000,000. These sensational untruths follow one another so rapidly that it is quite impossible to deny them, even if one were disposed to do so.

No Interest in The Fatherland.

"With regard to The Fatherland, no agent or representative of the German Government has now or ever directly or indirectly had any control, even an advisory voice, in the organization, publication, editorial tendency, or business conduct of The Fatherland. This newspaper exieted and had, so far as I know, a large circulation as a publication avowedly friendly to Germany long before I returned here after the outbreak of the war.

"The fact ie that the transaction to which Mr. Vlereck's letter of the 1et of July, 1915, refers, which was thoroughly legitimate and free from objection, was never concluded because Mr. Viereck refused to carry out the conditions specified in that letter. Dr. Albert made it clear to him that we were not in agreement with his attacks on the Administration, especially on the President; that we could not give him any extensive support, however justifiable his claims might be in view of his friendly attitude toward Germany, unless he would grant us sufficient control of the editing of the paper to enable us to prevent such attacks.

"We had to do thie, in epite of our wish to help a newspaper which represented the German point of view to the American public. Mr. Viereck refused to allow the tendency of his newspaper to be influenced by our wishes in any respect. Much that he has published therein appeared in spite of our energetic and persistent opposition.

"As far as the so-called German Newspaper Service is concerned, the alleged newspaper propaganda. It is untrue that secret attempts have ever been made to influence American public opinion. Tbe existence of the German News Service was notified to all the newspapers on its foundation last October. Since then it has become well known to the public, as was stated at the time, that it was brought into being in order to counteract the partisan news service which up to the present had been received via England, which misrepresented in the grossest manner and to Germany's prejudice both the events of the war and conditions in the countries of Europe.

Openly Supported German News Service.

"The embassy," which has a natural and legitimate interest in bringing it about that the prese of this country should have access to reliable information with regard to Germany, has always openly supported tho German News Service by putting at its disposal authentic newe reports. Germany has been avowedly zealously concerned in winning the moral support of America and other neutral countries and continues these efforts. Germany believes in the justice of her cause and will leave nothing undone to justify her position before the world in spite of the prodigious difficulties which have to be overcome in order to obtain a hearing at the bar of enlighted public opinion.

Having regard to the fact that the cables and practically all other means of preserving communication are in the hands of ber enemies; that mighty financial interests have combined against us; that a press hureau that in its efficiency and imagination has never had its equal in the history of the world is working day and night, year after year, discovering the most appalling stories of atrocities in order to poison public opinion, I am not able to eee any ground for blame in the wish of Germany to represent her side before a people whose friendship she has possessed in the past and whose good opinion and sympathy, if lost, ehe wishes to regain.

"These efforts have been undertaken in the fullest publicity. They will be continued in epite of the discouragement arising out of this last attempt to misrepresent Germany's motives, to attribute evil intentions to her legitimate and praiseworthy undertakings.

"For every dollar which Germany has paid out in order to obtain this praieeworthy end it is certain that our enemiea have spent thousands of dollars in subventioning sources of information through mutilated censored cable reports, by means of the many underground connections which are at their service, in conequence of their command of the news service and of the immense funds and extensive financial interests which stand bebind them.

"For the very reason that we are openly striving to secure the good opinion of the American people and are sharply refuting groundless attacks on the purity of our motives and the use which we have made of American hospitality, I have allowed myesif to call your Excellency's attention to the matter in such detail and length.

"BERNSTORFF."

Count von Bernstorff, in one of the letters seized, says that Archibald "is proceeding to Germany to collect material for lectures in the United States in the interest of the German cause."

In a letter addressed to Mr. Archibald Count von Bernetorff says: "I have heard with pleasure that you wish once more to return to Germany and Austria after having promoted our interests out here in such a zealous and succeesful manner."

Captain von Papen, the military attaché of the German Embassy in Washington, in a letter to a Berlin friend, said: "Mr. Archibald is going to Germany and Austria to collect new impressions from the point of view of the strictly impartial journalist he always has been."

A Third Letter From Dumba.

There are three letters from Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambaesador, to Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affars, dated Aug. 20. The first le the letter already published relating to proposals for the prevention of the production of war material or the disorganization of munitions factories in the United States. The second criticises Secretary of State Lansing's reply to Baron von Burian's protest against the delivery of weapons to the Allies. [Printed in another column.] The third letter tells of the publication of the documents, adding:

"Count von Bernstorff took the position that these slanders require no answer, and had the happy inspiration to refuse and explanation, to be in no way compromised."

The letter concludes: "Everything German here will be more energetically and consistently slandered and befouled. No impartial person could fail to be impressed with a feeling of gratitude at the wide activity of Geheimrat Albert. There are, however, very few impartial people in New York.

"The torpedoing of the Arabic, should she have been sunk without warning or should any American passengers have lost their lives, would have a more unfavorable effect with regard to Germany on public opinion in the United States than all the newspaper revelations."

Exhibits Received in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The State Department today received by mail from the Amcrican Embassy at London a report by Ambassador Page dealing with the documents taken from James F. J. Archibald by the British authorities at Falmouth. The report explained the circumstances of the seizure and was accompanied by six exhibits—photographic copies of some of the principal documents and typewritten translations of them. Ambassador Page said he had forwarded the rest of the documents by the steamship Cymric, which sailed from Liverpool Sept. 15, and is due at New York at the end of the present week.

Among the documents, photographs of which were received by the State Department, was the letter from Dr. Dumba to Count Burian, the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Vienna, submitting a plan to tie up American munition werks. Another document was the memorandum which Dr. Dumba inclosed as having been delivered by "the chief editor of the local newspaper Szabadzag" to Alexander Nuber von Pereked, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York. Until today the State Department had not seen this "pro memoria" and was not familiar with its contents. It consisted of three typewritten pages and dealt with proposals with respect to the preparation of disturbances in the "Bethlehem Schwab's steel and munition factories, as well as in the Middle West."

As to the other documents received from Ambassador Page, officials of the State Department declined to make any statement.

VON PAPEN'S LETTER MAY BRING ACTION

German Military Attache May Follow Dr. Dumba Out of the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Officials tonight would not discuss extracts from the Dumba correspondence, but it can be said that such passages as reached Washington caused more amusement at the Ambassador's evident ignorance of the institutions of the country to which he was accredited than anger at the details of his plan as outlined. Ordinarily perhaps his statement that the President could force the House to forego its conclusions and that the President himself was self-willed would make a diplomat's position in Washington untenable. But as the State Department has already asked for the recall of Dr. Dumba no further action can be taken in the light of his offense as now disclosed.

Mr. Dumba's reference to a resolution voted by the Senate prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition shows an almost incredible ignorance of public events here. More extraordinary still is his apparent belief that such a resolution, even if adopted by the Senate, without the co-operation of the House, had force. Of course, no such resolution was ever passed by the Senate. One was introduced by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, but it did not even get a favorable committee report. He even eeems to have thougbt that State Legislatures could accomplish what Congress failed to do, if they were so disposed.

While nothing further will probably be done regarding Dr. Dumba, it may prove a different matter regarding Captain von Papen, the German Military Attaché. His reference to Americans as "idiotic Yankees," recalls at once the personal comments of Depuy de Lome, once Spanieh Minister at Washington, made in a letter about President McKinley. Passports were promptly handed to him. All that the American Government has known officially about Captain von Papen in the Dumba case was the Ambassador's statement that the German Military Attaché had approved the plan for tying up munition plants. But there wae no dispoeition to proceed upon tbat etatement alone.

Now with this general characterization, drastic action may be taken. Even if the recall of Captain von Papen is asked, it is not expected now to cauee friction with Germany further than eome exasperated editorial comment in Berlin. Indeed, immediately following the publication of Dr. Dumba's note regarding munition strikes, it was expected that Captain von Papen would leave the United States. Even now if the German Ambassador should suggest that bis attaché wished to go, this would be taken as full satisfaction.

DENIAL BY MEEKER.

Declares He Expects Fair Treatment from England.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Arthur Meeker, Vice President of Armour & Co., tonight made the following statement conorning Dr. Dumba's letter in whioh he is mentioned:

"We have received thousande of letters suggesting auch action on our part from persons who I presume are unfriendly to the cause of the Allies, but have never given them consideration, and I never so stated to Dr. Dumba or to any one. Possibly with him 'the wieh was father to the thought.' His imaginatior probably supplied the balance.

"As a proof of its absurdity, I might mention that the first seizures occurred last October, and we are doing business with all of the Allies every day to the full extent that orders are allotted to us, and, further, that we have had, and still have, every confidence that when our case is finally adjudicated by England we will be accorded fair treatment and paid in full."

VILNA ARMY SAFE; ESCAPES FROM TRAP

Continued from Page 1.

ing movement of General von Eichhorn's army, which divides the Russians now into three separate parts, the third one being the southern army in East Galicia."

Major Moraht, military expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, statee that the position of the Russians between Vilna, Minsk and Slonim is extremely dangerous. Quoting from bis article, the Overseas News Agency says:

"It is probable that the Russian troops which have been defeated in the battle around Vilna are ao exhausted and morally shaken that they will be unable to fight a way through. General von Eichhorn is already in their rear, while the armies of Prince Leopold and Field Marshal von Mackeneen are rapidly approaching from the aouth, ready to close the ring.

"Major Moraht asks Lord Kitchener pointed questione. He asks whether this surprising quickness of German movements is rapid enough for Lord Kitchener's taste, after his statement that the Germans were now advancing only one mile a day, as compared with fivo miles formerly. He aleo aske whether German strategy, in Lord Kitchener's opinion, has failed entirely."

JEW APPEALS TO DUMA.

Tells of Loyalty to Russia Rewarded by Cruel Treatment.

The Executive Committee of the American-Jewish Committee, at a meeting held in this city on Monday, which was attended by Samuel Dorf, J. L. Magnes, Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger of New York, Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia, Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence, and Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, authorized the publication of an abstract of a speech delivered in the Russian Duma by Deputy Friedman, the only Jewish representative in that body.

Deputy Friedman pointed out that at the beginning of the war the Jews, although they had been compelled to live outside the pale of law for many generations, had nevertheless equaled and in many cases excelled the non-Jews in their loyalty to their empire. Thus they volunteered for eervice in large numbers and gave freely of money and goods to hospitals and other philantbropies.

Yet the Government not only retained all the old disabilities from which the Jews euffered, but added new cruelties. Jewe were made the scapegoats for Russian reverses, they were accused of aiding the Germans with money and as spies. Altogether about 500,000 of them had been driven from their homes to wander in the country in abject misery. The entire Jewish preas had been auspended.

Deputy Friedman appealed to the Duma to rescue the Jewish people from their desperate pilght, and restore them to the ranke of Russian citizens for the defense of their Fatherland. "I know not whether the Duma will do this," he concluded, "but if it does, it will pay a debt of honor and will perform an act of wise statesmanehip essential for the good and the greatness of our country."

His epeech was greeted with loud applause.

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VIENNA NOT ANGERED BY DUMBA RECALL

Our Action Not to Disturb Friendly Relations Between the Two Nations.

A SUCCESSOR IS CHOSEN

Kajetan Merey von Kapos-Mere, Former Ambassador to Rome, Will Be Sent Here.

VIENNA, Sept. 18, (by Courier to Berlin and thence to London, Sept. 22.)—The recall of Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, cannot have any possible effect on the existing good relatione between Austria and the United States, according to assurances given to The Associated Press authoritatively by a high official speaking for the Government.

Thus far no report of any nature has been received from Dr. Dumba, and it is assumed bere that because of the difficulties of communication he will wait until he can make a report in person. Until such a report is available the Goverament has no information concerning the affair further than what has appeared in the newspapers, it is stated, and feels compelled to exercise reticence. Despite this, however, the official referred to explained the Government's attitude as follows:

"The Dumba incident cannot have any influence whatever on the good relations of the two natione. The wish expressed in the American note that the friendly and cordial relations may remain unchanged is ehared to the fulleet degree by the Austrian Government.

"The American Government undoubtedly considered itself in good faith bound to requeet the Ambassador's recall. Cases of recall of Ambassadors often have occurred in peace times without any special importance being ascribed to them, and the Dumba case should also be considered from the same standpoint."

The correspondent mentioned the fact tbat other officials in Austrian Governmental circles had intimated to him their feeling that Dr. Dumba, insofar as he warned his countrymen against assisting in the making of munitions, did only ble duty.

"That is certainly true," was the answer. "Subjects of the dual monarchy who do euch work make themselves guilty of high treason and would be severely punished in case of their return. It was therefore the Ambassador's duty to warn them."

"What saye your Excellency concerning the employment of Archibald as a messenger?" asked the correspondent, and received this reply:

"If, as reported in the press, Archibald was an old friend of Dr. Dumba, it was understandable that the Ambassador, in view of the great difficulties of communication, employed him without giving the matter a second thought."

The correspondent asked how the American answer to the Austrian protest concerning the export of munitions had been received. The reply was:

"Naturally there are wide differences between our and the American standpoint. The matter is still under consideration, and it is possible that the American note will be replied to."

The correspondent learned that there was no lack of candidates already for appointment as Ambassador to Washington. The press was not permitted to refer to the affair in any way until last Wednesday, when in only the Neue Freie Presse published, with a short comment, the American note and the letter written by Dr. Dumba to Baron Burian, which was taken from James F. J. Archibald. The other papers published the news on the following day without a word

FRENCH MAKE GAINS ON TWO FRONTS

They Capture German Blockhouses in Champagne and Trenches in Lorraine.

AIR RAID ON BENSDORF

Many Bombs Dropped on Railway Trains There—Nancy Saved from Bombardment.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The French have extended their positions near Sapigneul, the village northwest of Rheims which has been the scene of repeated German attacks for the last few days, by the capture of several blockhouses whose loss the German official report admits; they and the English (who make a report of their operations for the first time in nearly a fortnight) announce the success of their aviators, the latter having brought down two German aeroplanes, the latter having bombarded trains at the Lorraine railway junction of Bensdorf; German positions on the Lorraine front have been captured by the French, and German attempts to mount long-range guns commanding Nancy have been thwarted by French artillery.

Tonight's Paris communiqué follows:

The artillery actions continue with the same intensity in Artois, particularly in the neighborhood of the Cabaret Rouge and Bretencourt. Shells of heavy calibre have been thrown by the enemy on the suburbs of Arras and the neighborhood of the Old Citadel.

Our fire has caused important damage in the German lines, between Roye and the Oise; a combat with trench guns and a violent cannonade against the works and canotnments of the enemy have occurred.

On the canal from the Aisne to the Marne fresh counterattacks against our installation at Sapigneul have all been repulsed.

In Champagne the Germans have bombarded several of our positions with shells of all calibres and projectiles causing irritation of the eyes. Our artillery vigorously replied against the trenches and enemy batteries.

In the Argonne and in the Woevre there was a bombardment from both sides, in the course of which our cannon silenced several of the opposing batteries. A German blockhouse was destroyed in the forest of Apremont, and a train seriously damaged in the station of Thiaucourt.

Very violent artillery actions have likewise occurred on the Lorraine front, where we have taken a portion of the enemy positions at Eply and Rauccourt, as well as German works in the region of Leintrey and Hallovillle.

We were able to locate works prepared for the installation near Hamont of heavy artillery of long range susceptible of reaching the regions of Nancy and Luneville. An efficacious destructive fire enabled the prevention of this attempt.

In the Ban de Sapt a fire directed against German blockhouses near Launois provoked an artillery action in which we maintained the advantage. A fire kindled by the projectiles of the enemy was driven back by the wind on their trenches and caused perceptible damage.

A group of nineteen aeroplanes this morning bombarded the division station at Bensdorf (in German Lorraine) to the east of Morhange. About 100 shells were dropped on the buildings and stationary trains, which were very seriously hit.

This is the text of the French afternoon statement:

There was yesterday a bombardment in which both sides took part, and of continued violence, to the north of Arras and to the east of Noulette and of Loretto. In the sector of Neuville French batteries yesterday directed an efficacious and concentrated fire on the positions of the enemy to the east of the highway to Bethune. A reconnoitring party which went out from our trenches at this point brought back some prisoners.

In front of Deuvraignes, to the south of Roye, there has been spirited rifle firing, accompanied by artillery exchanges and fighting from trench to trench with bombs and hand grenades.

Along the canal from the Aisne to the Marne we obtained a footing on the right bank at a point near Sanigneul. The enemy counterattacked in vain, and was compelled to retire, leaving on the ground about twenty dead and a nuinber of hand grenades.

In the Champagne district the German artillery yesterday directed violent artillery firing into the suburbs of Mourinelon. To this fire energetic reply was given.

The night passed quietly in the Argonne.

There was also effective artillery firing against the German positions at Bois Haut, on the heights of the Meuse, and along the front in Lorraine, where at several points we dispersed groups of German pioneers as well as certain German provision convoys.

From the Vosges there has been reported fighting with hand grenades in the trenches on Hartmannsweilerkopf, in which we made perceptible progress.

A French dirigible last night bombarded the railroad junction at Amagne-Lucquy, to the east of Rethel.

Sir John French, in a report dated Sept. 21, tells of the operations along the British front from Sept. 19. The report says:

The enemy's artillery has increased its activity on our front. During the last two days we have replied effectively.

On the 20th part of the forest of Houthulst was set on fire by our artillery, causing a big explosion.

On Sept. 19 there were nine air combats. Two hostile aeroplanes were driven to the ground inside the German lines. One fell enveloped in flames. The engine of the other was set on fire.

The Belgian official communication issued today reads:

A light bombardment of our front has occurred. Our artillery dispersed pioneers in the direction of Terftilic and Rille. An enemy observation post was set on fire.

The following statement on war operations was issued today by German Army Headquarters:

In the Souchez-Arras section the French artillery is keeping up a strong fire almost uninterruptedly. In the neighborhood of Neuville, hand grenade engagements developed.

Blockhouses at Sapigneul, on the Aisne-Marne Canal, northwest of Rheims, which we reduced to ruins yesterday, were evacuated during the night in accordance with our plans, after the remaining parts had been blown up, without our coming into touch with the enemy.

Several hand-grenade attacks at Hartmannsweilerkopf were repulsed.

East of Perthes and in the Argonne mines were blown up in enemy positions.

BACON PRAISES DR. BLAKE.

Says His Call to British Hospital Is Tribute to Americans.

Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, referring to the cable dispatches in THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the appointment of Dr. Joseph A. Blake to the position of surgeon in chief of the new British war hospital near Fontainebleau, said yesterday:

"The fact that Dr. Blake with his great reputation is called from his work at the American Ambulance to take charge of another important international work is the best evidence of appreciation of American and professional work in France and I, for one, wish him Godspeed and will do everything I can to help and further his activity.

"The professional service of the American Ambulance continues to be of the highest character and is appreciated all over Europe. All the other leading surgeons from our universities who have served in rotation have expressed a desire to return whenever they can be of use. I have lately seen Dr. Crile in Cleveland, who is ready to go back with his assistants at any time. Dr. Harvey Cushing of the Harvard Medical School, who spent several months [illegible] Winter, wishes to go back again. The unit of the University of Pennsylvania which went over in July under the direction of Dr. J. William White, and whose chief surgeon is Dr. Hutchinson, is still at work in Paris and will remain indefinitely, while at Juilly Dr. Drennan has succeeded in turn Drs. Martin, Lyle, Sutton, and Brewer of Columbia, all of whom will gladly return. The score or more of younger surgeons are all anxious to volunteer their services again, and Dr. Du Bouchet, the chief surgeon at Neuilly, can continue to count upon the professional services of our very best men.

"The work of the American Ambulance in Neuilly and of its Auxiliary Hospital at Juilly, which was founded and is maintained by Mrs. H. P. Whitney, have reached the very highest state of efficiency."

In a cablegram sent to Dr. Blake yesterday Mr. Bacon said:

"We regret very much to lose your active service in the American Ambulance. I congratulate you upon being called to another field of international work of great importance, which it seems to me will redound to the credit and prestige of our hospitals in Paris. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney, and I all hope you will remain on the board of the American Hospital."

BRITISH AEROPLANE LOST.

Germans Report Its Pilot Killed and its Observer Captured.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The official announcement from the War Office under date of Sept. 20 contains the following:

"West of St. Quentin a British aeroplane was shot down by a German aviator. The British pilot was killed and the observer was captured."

The foregoing did not appear in Monday's official German statement as received by way of London, and apparently was struck out by the British censor.

Now Vice Admiral von Rebeur.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, (via London.)—The promotion of Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz to Vice Admiral was announced today. He was formerly Naval Attaché at Washington. He commanded a German squadron that visited the United States in 1912.

DYNAMITE SHIP GETS ORDERS TO MOVE ON

Magdeburg With 300 Tons a Menace to Safety, Secretary McAdoo Decides.

The German steamship Magdeburg, which was bound for Australia at the beginning of the war with 300 tons of dynamite, and which put into this harbor thirteen months ago, to escape capture, has been ordered to take her dangerous cargo out of the harbor or to dispose of it, so it shall no longer be a menace to shipping, to the South Brooklyn shore, and possibly even to Fort Hamilton and Fort Totten at the Narrows. The order was issued yesterday by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and was transmitted to Captain John F. Wild, Supervisor of Anchorages in New York Harbor.

For several months residents of South Brooklyn have been frightened at the proximity of the dynamite ship. Neighborhood gossip has made it common knowledge that dynamite, long stored, deteriorates and gives off a gas, highly explosive in itself, so that fear had been felt that the Magdeburg's cargo was in danger of exploding almost at any moment.

What might result from the explosion of 600,000 pounds of dynamite in New York's harbor has been a topic of speculation not only among residents of nearby neighborhoods, but among officers of the forts as well, for it was suggested that the terrific concussion might explode the magazines there.

Federal officials here made an inspection of the boat and its cargo in July, and it was decided that the explosive was properly packed and not an immediate menace. Nevertheless, the uncasiness did not end, and a way was sought to cause the ship to move or at least to dispose of its cargo. The means were found under the anchorage laws, and coast guard officials will have them carried out.

It is probable that an attempt will be made to dispose of the cargo, for a venture to sea now would mean inevitable capture of the Magdeburg, with the added danger of annihilation if a single shell strock the vessel. Even to move her cargo, however, the Magdeburg would have to go outside the city limits.

It was suggested last night that the vessel might be taken into Long Island Sound and there the dynamite lightered off in small quantities. The ship has no agents here, as she was not destined for this port and her cargo is consigned to her commander.

BRITISH TRANSPORT REPORTED TORPEDOED

Germany Hears Submarine Sank 15,000-Ton Ship on Way from Egypt to Dardanelles.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—A special telegram to the Frankfurter Zeitung, according to the Overseas News Agency, says that a German submarine torpedoed a 15,000-ton British transport off the Island of Crete, in the Mediterranean.

The ship was going from Egypt to the Gallipoli Peninsula, according to the report.

There have been several unconfirmed reports of the sinking of British transports. On Sept. 9 a Bremen newspaper said the British steamer Southland, serving as a transport, had been torpedoed in Turkish waters. The gross tonnage of the Southland is 12,017, considerably smaller than that of the transport now said to have been torpedoed.

Great Britain has a number of vessels of 15,000 tons or more in the transport service. The Mauretania, 31,938 tons gross, and the Aquitania, 45,647 tons, have been engaged in transporting troops to the Dardanelles.

SINK GERMAN SUBMARINE.

Russians Get Underwater Boat That Entered the Black Sea.

ODESSA, Sept. 21, (via London.)—Russian ships have sunk a German submarine which has been operating recently in the Black Sea.

ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP SUNK.

The Linkmoor Lost in the War Zone —Her Crew Saved.

LONDON, Sept. 21. — The British steamer Linkmoor, 4,048 tons gross, built last year and owned in Shields, has been sunk. Her crew was landed.

John David Autumn Suits, $20 and $25

These Suits, designed by me, represent at **$20** and **$25** both *unusual fabric value* and *unusual individuality* of pattern.

My name has been associated with smart New York style so long, that you can safely take that for granted.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ATHINAI SET ON FIRE, HER CAPTAIN INSISTS

408 Passengers and Crew of Greek Liner Brought Here by the Tuscania.

RESCUERS JUST IN TIME

Agent of Line, Convinced Flames Were Due to Incendiary, Starts an Inquiry.

The Anchor liner Tuscania arrived at 8 o'clock last night, bringing 408 passengers and crew of the Greek steamer Athinai, which was abandoned afire at sea on Sunday night. There were 62 first-class, 51 second-class, 325 steerage, and 70 officers and crew, all Greeks with the exception of 45 American citizens. Among the survivors were 22 children and 32 women.

Captain Nicolai Boziatgiles said that five steerage passengers and fifty-six members of the crew were following the Tuscania into port on the British freighter Roumanian Prince. The work of transferring the passengers from the Athinai to the Tuscania was carried out without accident except a few bruises among the men who assisted in the lifeboats. Tomaso Sotoniou, 40 years old, a Greek passenger in the second cabin, dropped dead on Monday morning of heart disease brought on by the excitement and was buried at sea in the afternoon.

Some Saved Hand Baggage.

The majority of the survivors had managed to save some of their hand baggage they had in their cabins, but the trunks in the baggage room in No. 2 hold, where the fire started, were all lost. Thirty-two American missionaries and students who were going to Constantinople, Egypt, and Jerusalem lost everything they had, and landed on the pier last night with just what they had on.

The passengers said there was very little excitement when they knew that the ship had to be abandoned and the transfer made to the Tuscania in small boats. Three Greeks in the steerage and one of the able seamen of the Athinai lowered the emergency boat on the port quarter and rowed off to the Tuscania, but they were not allowed on board until after the passengers had been rescued. When the Greek sailor finally got on board he was put in irons.

Captain Nicholas Boziatzides said the fire on the Athinai was of incendiary origin, as it started in a hold filled with bags of rice and coffee which were on the bottom tier of the lower hold, and for that reason he did not believe it was occasioned by spontaneous combustion.

"The hatches were sealed," he said, "and it was impossible for the passengers to gain access to that hold. There was baggage of the third class in the hold, as well as boxes and bales of general cargo, but it was decided that the fire which started last Saturday morning was far below these."

Captain Boziatzides said that when the fire was discovered he ordered all vents leading to the lower No. 2 hold closed airtight and turned live steam into the hold, hoping to smother the flames, but soon found that it was of no use. Then six lines of hose at a working pressure of 180 pounds pumped water continuously. But on Sunday morning the flames apparently took a new start, and it was evident that outside help was needed, so S O S calls were sent and promptly answered by the Tuscania of the Anchor Line and La Touraine of the French Line, both on their way to New York.

"There was no oil in this hold, and it was remarkable how the fire seemed to burst out all along the sides of the hold," said the Captain. "Late Saturday night it seemed that the fire was under control, but on Sunday morning it broke out afresh in apparently several places at once. When the Tuscania came alongside at noon on Sunday they gave us all the assistance possible. I tied a cloth over my nose and mouth which had been soaked in vinegar and water and went down into the hold as far as I could. When the Tuscania's men arrived the fire was too far advanced for their apparatus to be of any great use."

Nicolas A. Galanos, the agent of the National Steam Navigation Company of Greece, which owned the steamship Athinai, after a conference with Captain Boziatzides at the Athens Hotel in East Forty-second Street last night, said that he, too, believed the fire was started by a fire bomb, and he placed the matter in the hands of a detective agency, to investigate the men employed in loading the cargo.

Third Ship Fired by Bombs.

The Athinai is the third steamer that has been set on fire by bombs or incendiary torches placed in the hold among the cargo in New York by agents who are trying to prevent supplies being shipped to the Allies.

The first was the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, which caught fire in No. 2 hold 200 miles east of Halifax in July, and had to put back to port. The second steamer was the Fabre liner Sant' Anna, from New York to Marseilles, which put into the Azores last Friday with her No. 2 hold on fire, with 1,700 passengers on board.

Nicolas Pistonies, a Greek lawyer, on his way home to Athens, said that smoke was seen coming from the ventilators of No. 2 hold at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, and the Captain ordered steam to be turned on in the hold to suffocate the fire. As the smoke still continued, he ordered the hatches taken off, and then the hold was flooded with water. The sailors went down and got up a number of trunks to get at the fire, and worked all day hoisting up blazing bales of cotton, cotton waste, and big rolls of paper used for printing newspapers.

"It was very exciting to watch them," Pistonics said. "Many of the bales were only smoldering below, but burst into flame directly they came into contact with the air. One blazing bale of cotton waste caught the side of the ship and would have fallen on the deck, but a sailor slid down the boom and cut it clear with his sheath knife.

"Toward 5 o'clock the fire seemed to have been put out, and after waiting for a little while to see if any more smoke came the Captain ordered the trunks to be put back into the baggage room, with all the cargo that was not too much damaged, and the hatches were put on and battened down. Everybody was glad because the crew were tired after their long, exhausting struggle against the fire all day. The passengers went to bed confident that all was well and the officers had told them there was no need for alarm, as the fire was out.

Women Were Calm.

"The women were very calm and the children did not cry, but appeared to be contented to watch the smoke and flames coming from the holds forward. The officers and crew worked like heroes to save the ship, but the fire righting apparatus on board was inadequate. We were all glad to see the Tuscania come up after lunch and felt that we would be saved."

Ernest B. Watson, a student missionary going to Roberts College, Constantinople, who spoke for thirty-two of the Americans on the Athinai, said that the officers and crew of the Tuscania had done excellent work when they came to the rescue of the burning steamer.

Another survivor of the Athinai was Mrs. A. B. Cooke, wife of the United States Consul at Patras, who was accompanied by her three little children and a friend, Miss Frances Coffey of Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Cooke said that her children had stood the exciting experience of the fire and leaving the ship well, but they had no clothes left except what they had on. Miss Coffey said she saved a hat, a collar, a toothbrush, and a box of pins. Only one woman became hysterical, she said, and that was a second-cabin passenger.

Miss Coffey added that some of the Greeks in the steerage tried to get through to the gangway and go down the accommodation ladder to the boats before the women and children had all gone.

"The sailors and stewards from the Tuscania had formed a ring round the gangway, shouting 'Women and children first,'" she said. "So when a tall stout Greek wanted to push past the burly Scotch Bo'sun, whose name is Kidd, I was told, just tapped him on the head, and the man sat down and said no more until we were all gone away."

Volunteers Aided Crew.

Alfred Elkins of New York, who was a passenger on the Tuscania, said that when the lifeboat crews of their ship got fatigued at 5 o'clock Captain McLean asked for volunteers among the passengers to relieve his men. A number of young men offered their services, including himself, and made several journeys to the Athinai, which was about half a mile away.

There was a light breeze and a small swell on at the time. Eight boats were lowered from the Tuscania and four from the Athinai, Mr. Elkins said, but the latter were not used, as they were full of water when they got alongside the Tuscania and had to be let go.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, commanded by Captain Claret, which had been on fire nearly in the same position in July, offered assistance by wireless, and so did the French liner Touraine, both bound for New York. The Captain of the Athinai replied that he had the Tuscania and Roumanian Prince standing by and did not need more help.

Among the American passengers on board were Frances Coffey, A. B. Cooke, Louis Cooke, Earle Cooke, Miss Cooke, Harry Barnum, Frank Gaulin, Ralph Scott, Ernest B. Watson, Ross C. Lyons, Arthur T. French, Clarence G. Weiffenbach, James G. Hunt, Paul H. Dike, William G. Dike, Miss Dike, Charles E. Wilkenson, Miss Lula E. Wilkenson, Miss Ruth Eddy, Miss Helen J. Martin, Miss Edna J. Griffin, George H. Huntingdon, Miss Anna Burns, Fayette D. Henderson, Ralph S. Henderson, Miss Mary D. Henderson, William Jamieson, Miss Gertrude Jamieson.

COUNCIL ON CREDIT AT MORGAN OFFICE

Continued from Page 1.

term credit, the Boston men argued for a return of 6 per cent.

The impression still obtains that the notes will run for five years, and be offered to the investor at par, the underwriters getting 2½ per cent., or an additional one-half of 1 per cent. per annum for the risk they assume. A proposal has also been made that the notes be sold at 99.

It is regarded as likely that the offering will be made more attractive by the inclusion of the privilege of conversion into 4½ per cent. bonds at maturity. These bonds will be for a comparatively short period, probably fifteen or twenty years. The Commissioners offered strenuous objections to the suggestion that they be made for fifty years, saying that the two Governments should be able to borrow on easier terms after the war.

1,000 Bankers Meet Envoys.

More than 1,000 bankers and others in the financial district had their first opportunity of meeting the Commissioners yesterday, when a reception was tendered them at the Bankers' Club. Preceding the reception the visitors were entertained at lunch by A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank and President of the club. Others present were:

General T. Coleman du Pont, George T. Wilson, Franklin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry P. Davison, Frank A. Vanderlip, Mortimer L. Schiff, Charles A. Coffin, Frederick H. Eaton, Guy E. Tripp, James S. Alexander, Leroy W. Baldwin, Thomas Cochran, W. A. Day, Samuel W. Fairchild, A. J. Hemphill, Bradish Johnson, Clarence H. Kelsey, F. W. Lafrentz, Allan McCulloh, J. B. Martindale, Charles D. Norton, R. A. C. Smith, Oscar S. Straus, Eben B. Thomas, Thomas Thacher, George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., and Albert H. Wiggin.

That there will be opposition to the loan from pacifists and German sympathizers is expected by the men most interested in its success, but they appear confident that this will not interfere with its success.

In spite such dissaffection as has come to their attention, the Commissioners were well pleased last night with the response to their views. They told callers that only two points remained to be threshed out, and neither of these was expected to prove serious.

RESERVE COUNCIL MEETS.

Three Members Absent—Anglo-French Loan Not Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board, consisting of bankers named by the banks of the system, met here today and discussed a number of routine matters. Three of the members were absent, including J. Pierpont Morgan, who is occupied in New York with preliminary negotiations regarding the proposed Anglo-French loan. The council did not discuss the loan. The other absentees were Rollo Wells of St. Louis and E. F. Swinney of Kansas City.

James B. Forgan, President of the council, presided. The council, after a preliminary meeting, conferred with members of the Federal Reserve Board.

BERLINERS BUY WAR BONDS.

Rush for Subscriptions to Third German Loan Reported.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Subscriptions to the third German war loan were received today at a number of places in Berlin. In the old City Hall alone, says the Overseas News Agency, clerks were taking subscriptions at twenty-four desks, but the subscribers were so numerous that the city administration hurriedly established fourteen moro desks.

The list will be closed at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

SAYS RUSSIA NEEDS FURTHER ADVANCES

Allies' Co-operation Must Continue, Finance Minister Bark Avers—Solidarity Complete.

LOOKS TO AMERICA FOR AID

This Country the Great Centre of Production—Necessity of Stabilizing Ruble Exchange.

PARIS Sept. 21.—Pierre L. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, has concluded his conference with the French Finance Minister, Alexandre Ribot. He departed today for London to take up financial matters affecting the Allies with Reginald McKenna, British Chancellor of the Exchequer. Shortly before his departure M. Bark said:

"It would be infantile to deny that the role of the United States in international finance during the past year has been extremely important. The power of America as a centre of production has been affirmed in incontestable manner. The needs of the belligerents have changed international credit balances so markedly in favor of the United States that the question of exchange has become acute.

"Supplies which America is sending to Europe prepare the market for the resale to Americans of their securities held in Europe. It is to be hoped that the Anglo-French delegates negotiating in New York will find a basis adapted to American tastes and temperament."

M. Bark alluded to "the lively sympathies of Americans toward Russia when she was emancipating the serfs at the same time that America abolished slavery and maintained the Union." He continued:

"Russia is going through a difficult period as regards exchange. We cannot export our products, and there is a lack of remittances from abroad. Russia has large payments to make abroad, and she cannot make them in goods or products.

Must Continue Co-operation.

"That difficulty was examined closely in February, and the French and British Governments came to the assistance of Russia with advances which have been employed to pay coupons and purchase supplies. Evidently this policy of co-operation must be continued. That is one of the questions which the Ministers of Finance are considering.

"Certain precautions must be taken to raise the rate of exchange for the ruble, and give it stability. Improvement in exchange will facilitate importations into Russia, which now are obstructed by depreciation of the ruble.

"Russia is putting into the common effort with her allies all her resources in men and money. She receives from her allies indispensable co-operation. Inferior to the Germans in the beginning, from the point of view of preparation for war, we have made up part of the disadvantage through the common effort of the Government, the people, the Duma, and the Council of the Empire. We shall continue to decrease the difference between ourselves and our enemies in that respect.

"The stability of the franc and the pound," M. Bark said in an earlier interview, "is as important to the Allies as that of the ruble, and the Franco-British mission to America marks a great step. The solidarity of the Allies thus is demonstrated to the whole world, and the intrigues of Germanophiles in New York prove the far-reaching bearing of these negotiations. It is to be hoped the bonds of sympathy and solidarity between the Allies' Governments will be extended to the great banks of the nations. We have seen the fruitful results of the convention between the banks of France and Russia last Winter to liquidating outstanding accounts with regard to Russia.

Opportunities for Americans.

"We are doing everything we can to encourage export trade, but under the present circumstances of our country there is great difficulty in sending out its principal riches—cereals and naphtha. This is not less important than to facilitate the flow of capital to the treasury coffers.

"We lend a willing ear to suggestions reaching us from the United States. Americans, who are practical, thoroughly grasped the fact that the finest prospects were open to them in Russia in view of the easy successes obtained there by Germans in the financial field. Therefore, the Russian Government is fully prepared to welcome and assist American initiative in this direction.

"Concerning munitions it suffices for me to say that in the past six months the output has increased sixfold. To remedy the falling off in the number of munition workers the Government has given formal orders that all labor required by mines and factories working for the national defense shall be placed at their disposal immediately."

CONVICTS TWO MORE SPIES.

Britain Sends Man to Death, Woman to Prison.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Two more spies have been convicted by court-martial. Official announcement was made today that a man and a woman of German origin, whose names are not given, were found guilty yesterday of attempting to communicate information concerning the fleet.

The man was sentenced to be shot. The woman, who, it was said, was influenced by the man, was sentenced to imprisonment for ten years. Both will be permitted to appeal.

Australia Lifts Wool Embargo.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 21.—The Commonwealth granted permission today for the exportation of crossbred wools to the United States and the allied countries.

$2,250,000,000 RAISED BY GERMAN WAR LOANS

American Trade Association in Berlin Describes Economic Conditions There After One Year of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Economic conditions in Germany after one year of war are described in a report compiled by the American Association of Trade and Commerce in Berlin and received today at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It says the financial recovery has shown "the results of rigid organization and discipline," and draws particular attention to the fact that Germany has raised $2,250,000,000 in war loans, and the Imperial Reichsbank has accumulated a gold reserve of $600,000,000.

"The change of the entire economic activity from its peace conformation to one of war," says the report, "has, with the aid of the Reichsbank, taken place rapidly and thoroughly. The establishment of the official loan banks and credit institutions has provided credit accommodation in abundant measure. It is significant that in the past year, when Germany was, not only in a military but also in an economic sense, confronted with superiority of hostile forces, the issue of industrial securities did not come to a stop. Besides the official new corporations organized as purely war measures, quite a number of new corporations having no war connection have been established. Many existing concerns have increased their capital stock.

"From the outbreak of the war up to Aug. 1, 1915, altogether $125,000,000 has been invested in new and existing industrial undertakings, as against new issues of $250,000,000 in 1913. During the month of July, 1915, $10,000,000 was invested in industrial undertakings.

"This result is overshadowed by the amounts reached in the subscription for the war loans, as after seven weeks of war $1,125,000,000 was paid in, and after nine war months $2,250,000,000 had been paid. The enlarged field of the Reichsbank activity was followed by a healthy strengthening of the gold cover, and at the end of the war year the gold cover reached $600,000,000, as against $312,000,000 on July 31, 1914."



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Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

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Annual Advance Sale of Women's

Furs of Quality & Fashion

At 25% to 33% Less Than Regular Season Prices

The first Event to be held in the Enlarged and Beautiful Fur Department on the Second Floor



In the Art of Peltry the name Bonwit Teller is a synonym for quality and fashion. The furs concerned in this advance sale are of a highly distinctive and unusual type and have the cachet of the famous Paris fourreurs. The Russian modes dominate, introducing many new and unique features in silhouette, collars, borders and belt effects.

This Advance Sale ends with Saturday night, when all Furs will be restored to regular prices

Hudson Seal Coats	Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats	Trim'd Caracul Coats
Dyed Muskrat	*Skunk Collars*	*Skunk Funnel Collars*
58.00	**75.00**	**58.00**
40 inches long, full flare model or slightly fitted waistline.	42 inches long, full flare model or slightly fitted waistline.	40-inch long model, made from selected flat curl pelts.

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats — *Border, Collar, Cuffs of Skunk.* Full flare model with pockets, 40 inches long..... **95.00**

Trim'd Moire Caracul Coats — *Skunk or Self Collars.* 45 inches long, select flat curl pelts..... **85.00**

Trim'd Baby Caracul Coats — *Border, Collar, Cuffs of Skunk.* 45-inch long model, as above, or with sabled collars..... **125.00**

Hudson Seal Coats — *High Choker Collar.* 42 inches long, modified waistline or full flare..... **68.00**

Hudson Seal Model Coats — *Reproductions of Foreign Models.* An assortment of styles with various fur collars..... **185.00**

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats — *Border, Collar, Cuffs of Fur.* Full flare, 45-inch long model, trimming of skunk or beaver..... **145.00**

Original Paris Model Coats & Reproductions 225.00 to 850.00

Exclusive models in Baby Caracul, Hudson Seal, Baby Lamb, Nutria.

Barrel Muffs in Beaver or Natural Skunk

A limited quantity.

Skunk 14.50 **Beaver 18.50**

Nat. Fisher Sets	Cross Fox Sets	Blue Fox Sets
Two skin barrel muff trimmed with tails. Large wholeskin animal scarf.	Barrel muff trimmed with head and tails. Wholeskin animal scarf.	White (dyed blue) barrel muff. Wholeskin scarf.
95.00	**69.50 85.00**	**68.00**

Solid skin animal scarfs of Silver Fox, Natural Blue Fox, Cross Fox, Sables, also the latest Parisian novelties, below regular season prices, 225.00 to 2,000.00

Wholeskin Animal Scarfs		
Natural Raccoon	6.50	12.50
Natural Skunk	8.50	12.50
Red Fox	16.50	22.50
Natural Lynx	14.50	19.50
Kitt Fox		16.50
Baum Marten Fox	19.50	25.00
Afrique Fox	22.50	25.00
Battleship Gray Fox	19.50	22.50
White Fox		29.50



Barrel Shaped Muffs		
Nat. Raccoon	14.50	22.50
Nat. Skunk	14.50	24.50
Red Fox	19.50	25.00
Nat. Lynx	19.50	25.00
Kitt Fox		18.50
Baum Marten Fox	24.50	29.50
Afrique Fox	24.50	29.50
Battleship Gray Fox	24.50	29.50
White Fox		45.00



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"A Business Community with Distinction"

The concerns whose names appear in the floor directories of Aeolian Hall have almost without exception won recognized supremacy in the metropolitan markets. Aeolian Hall is truly a community of worthy business.

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The "Neverbreak" Trunk Mystery

YOU can pay $35 for a wardrobe trunk—

And you can pay us $15 for a "NEVERBREAK" No 100 wardrobe trunk.

* *

Put the two side by side — travel to the coast and back with both trunks—and tell us the difference.

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The mystery is: WHERE IS THE EXTRA $20 THAT THE HIGHER - PRICED TRUNK COST?

* *

The "NEVERBREAK" is equally strong—has the advantage of a later, better clothes rack.

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Roomy—not bulky. Carries complete wardrobe for extensive trip, can't be packed to exceed the baggage limit.

Guaranteed for five years—registered and insured against loss.



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Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

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Outfitting for School and College



Every Autumn this house discovers anew the relationship it has established with the boys and young men of representative families.

It is a matter of great pride that the De Pinna dictum in boys' and young men's dress is authoritative in the highest quarters.

Outfitting these young gentlemen for school, for boarding school and for college is no light undertaking.

But De Pinna does it completely, from hat to shoes, after having gone into the subject with great care and deliberation.

Complete Outfits for College Men

Young men's suits of imported materials, cut on English lines and tailored in the same fashion as De Pinna custom-made suits.

Models resulting from an intimate study of accepted usage in leading college towns of America and England.

Sizes, 33 to 40; prices, $22 to $45.

Norfolk Suits for college and preparatory school, closely following the English style—preserving the true character of the Norfolk.

Made of homespuns, tweeds and heather mixtures; $18 up.

College hats, caps, sweaters, raincoats and shoes.

First-Long-Trouser Suits for Boys

Specially tailored, to relieve a delicate situation of all embarrassment.

In plain colors and mixtures selected for this type of suit, lending themselves to the trim, inconspicuous effects desired.

Prices, $18 to $30.

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The youthful manliness which attaches to De Pinna clothes for young men is the thing that gives character to these suits and coats for boys of seven to fifteen.

The well-known De Pinna special Norfolk knickerbocker suit at $8.75 is shown in wider selection than in former years.

Only serviceable, smart, appropriate materials, intended for vigorous daily wear.

Other Norfolk suits up to $18.

Fall and Winter overcoats for boys of every age, for school wear or dress—all the foreign models.

Young Men's Haberdashery

The De Pinna haberdashery store, maintained for young men and boys exclusively, is the only shop of its kind in the country.

Underwear, shirts, neckwear, bathrobes, dressing gowns—everything in furnishings that a boy or young man going away to school needs to complete his outfit.

De Pinna representatives visit the principal college towns and keep in intimate touch with the college situation.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

BONAPARTE FEARS AN ARROGANT VICTOR

Why America Should Prepare Defense Against End of the Present War, He Writes.

A TIME FOR CRITICISM

Holders of Public Office Should Not Be Exempt, He Says—Dr. Abbott Also Advocates Preparedness.

Charles Jerome Bonaparte, ex-Secretary of the Navy, of Baltimore, in a letter to the American Defense Society, made public last night, declares that it is the duty of every American to further the campaign for preparedness. He echoed the Plattsburg sentiments of Colonel Roosevelt, and said that in this work for the country occupancy of a high office should not be a bar to criticism. Mr. Bonaparte's letter was written in response to an invitation to attend an organization meeting of the society held at the Hotel Astor yesterday, at which Henry A. Wise, ex-United States District Attorney, was elected President.

"I am in cordial sympathy," Mr. Bonaparte wrote, "with all sincere and judicious movements intended to awaken the American people to the urgent need of prompt and adequate provision for the national defense. Such timely appeals to the public opinion in case of need form part of the duty of every good citizen, and this is none the less true because they may involve censure of past or present public servants. Criticism of those in office should be always fair, temperate, and charitable, but it should be also frank and fearless. A true patriot is no respecter of either persons or high places when his country's honor, safety and vital interests are in jeopardy. That such is our case now must be admitted by any candid and reasonably well-informed person. Against our wishes and, perhaps, through no fault of ours, but none the less certainly, we have become involved in serious controversies with some of the most powerful of the great nations now at war.

"When the war shall end, those we have thus offended may be victorious, possessed of immense armies of veterans and great fleets, either built by themselves or conquered from their enemies, and in control of virtually the entire shipping of the old world; but also burdened with enormous debts and threatened with bankruptcy. We may be friendless and helpless, but enormously rich. No lover of our country, who is also a man of common sense, can contemplate these possibilities (which may be even styled probabilities with good reason) without the gravest concern; and his anxiety is certainly not lessened when he hears a prominent politician of the dominant party, stated, according to common report, for the Chairmanship of, perhaps, the most important committee of the new House of Representatives, describe the expression of this anxiety by public-spirited citizens as howls from the jingoes, and declars himself opposed to building a single new battleship.

"In such a crisis it is the plain duty of every worthy American to do all that in him lies to arouse his fellow-countrymen to the perils which menace his and their country and the necessity and national duty of immediate and adequate preparation to meet these perils. And every association of Americans which shall earnestly and in good faith and with sound judgment seek to take part in this good work deserves a friendly word and a helping hand from every other good citizen."

Another letter made public was one in which Dr. Lyman Abbott said he did not see how it was possible for any loyal American to doubt that it was the duty of the President and Congress to take whatever action might be necessary for the national defense.

Among the officials of the American Defense Society elected yesterday were Regis H. Post, Russell Doubleday, Gordon Knox Bell, Daniel Frohman, and Charles L. Poor, all of whom are among the Vice Presidents.

MOVE FOR CATHOLIC CENTRE

More Educational Institutions Being Located in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The dream of Cardinal Gibbons's life to make the Catholic University in Washington a great centre of education around which all the religious societies of the Church in America may gather seeme about to be realized.

The recent purchase of a large tract of land by the Cardinal's Alma Mater, St. Mary's Seminary, of Baltimore, and the intention of the Sulpician Fathers to transfer the old seminary to Brookland, a suburb of Washington, has given riss to rumore of big plans for the University. Canadian collegee, it is said, may figure in the development of this educational centre.

Already the Paulists, Dominicans, Franciscans, Marists and others have built houses around the Catholic University group and the Cardinal hopes to see all of them repreeented. Woodstock and Rockhill Colleges are also mentioned.

PERKINS POLLS THE VOTES.

Says a Canvass Shows 16,503 for Him, 5,735 for Moss.

Reports of canvassers sent out by the Republican County Committee and by the managers of Charles A. Perkins, candidate for District Attorney, were returned yesterday and ehowed, according to Mr. Perkins's managers, that he will be nominated in the primary election next Tuesday by a vote of about 3 to 1. Among the voters polled in the thirty-one Assembly district 16,503 announced they would support Mr. Perkins, while 5,735 announced their preference for Frank Moss, hie opponent. The Perkins managers estimate that more than 20,000 votes will be cast in the Republican primary.

Mr. Perkins spoke at four Assembly district clubs last night in the Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Districts, and said:

"I can win against Tammany if I am nominated, and I propose to fight with all my energy to prevent the domination of that organization over the great office of District Attorney. The aid which Mr. Moss is giving Fourteenth Street in this present situation will not, in my opinion or in the opinion of my friends, benefit the crafty tiger, seeking to enlarge his domain, in any respect."

Speaking at the Hell Gate Republican Club in East Eighty-sixth Street last night Frank Moes declared that Mr. Perkins is not the accredited candidate of the New York County Republican Organization, because he was not designated by the County Committee, but by the Executive Committee. Mr. Moss also spoke at the headquarters of the Republican organization in the Seventh Assembly District and at the headquarters of the John J. Curry Asseciation, 623 Eighth Avenue.

TO DEVELOP AIR TRANSPORT

Santos-Dumont Will Head South American Enterprise.

Alberto Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian pioneer in aeronautice, will soon arrive here to head a Pan-American Aeronautic Committee, which is to take charge of the movement to develop aeronautics in South and Central America, according to the announcement made yesterday by the Aero Club of America.

He was invited to come here by the Aero Club and replied from Madrid, Spain, where he had gone to avoid the war. Mr. Santos-Dumont in his letter accepting the invitation thanked the Aero Club for asking him to head the movement and said that he would arrive late this month. In regard to the work to be undertaken by the Pan-American Aeronautic Committee Henry Woodhouse, a Governor of the Aero Club, said last ngbt: "Aerial transportation will, in a very short time, revolutionize social and economic conditions in South and Central America, where at present things are practically at a standstill because of lack of fast transportation and intercommunication."

WINS MAYORALTY FIGHT.

T. B. Smith Gains Republican Nomination in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Uncompleted returns from today's primary election indicate the nomination on the Republican hallot of Thomas B. Smith, the choice of the leaders of his party, for Mayor of Philadelphia by a comfortable majority.

George D. Porter, Director of Public Safety, apparently has received the Washington part ynomination; Gordon B. Bromley the Democratic, and Jamee E. Gorman, the Keystone indoreement.

Judges G. F. Orlady and J. B. Head received a large vote for re-election to the Superior Court, while J. Henry Williams of this city was the choice of a majority of the voters to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of President Judge Rice.

McCALL LEADS THE VOTE.

Probable Republican Nominee in Massachusetts—Walsh Wins Easily.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Joint primaries were held in this State today. Under a new law going into effect for the first time the names of candidates of all parties appeared on a single ballot, but it was provided that split ballots should be thrown out. The closest contest was for the Republican nomination for Governor, for which the candidates were ex-Representatives Samuel W. McCall, Grafton D. Cushing, former Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss.

Ex-Representative F. S. Deitrick sought to head the Democratic ticket in place of Governor David I. Walsh, who asked renomination for a third term.

Nelson B. Clark was unopposed as the Progressive candidate for Governor.

Returns from approximately 40 per cent. of the vote cast had been received at midnight. The indications were that McCall had won the Republican nomination hy a plurality of about 3,000. Cushing carried Boston by 1,314, but the lead was overcoms by McCall in the early returns from the emaller cities and towns. The vote for ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss was comparatively small.

Governor David I. Walsh, for renomination, had an easy race against Frederick S. Deitrick, the only other contender for the Democratic nomination.

The foregoing was based on returns from 448 election precincts out of 1,140 in the State, embracing 138 out of 353 cities and towns, including Boston. Thess gave for the Republican nomination: Cusbing, 14,748; Foes, 1,984; McCall, 16,134. For the Democratic nomination: Walsh, 40,650; Deitrick, 1,462.

The only other contest near the head of the ticket was for Republican Lieutenant Governor, for this Calvin Coolidge had received 17,431 against 13,749 for Guy A. Ham.

Except in Boston, where the voting ended at 4 o'clock, the polls in the cities generally were open until 9 o'clock, and in the towns the closing time varied from noon to 10 o'clock tonight.

HEROISM PROVES GANGRENE CURE

Continued from Page 1.

virulent available, taking a dose fifty times the strength of the dose which killed the guinea pigs. She planned the act for several weeks and took a room across the street from the hospital, whence she sent a letter to Dr. Taylor to come and see her "for the purpose of treating our final experiment," her letter read. Dr. Taylor went immediately and rushed her to a private room in the hospital, where he commenced the injections of the new preparation. He did not leave her bedside for twenty-four hours. He says she at all times was cheerful and confident of the outcome, and said she injected the cultures because she knew he had hesitated to use the cure and also because she wanted to give him a clean case of gangrene only," without mixed infections, as is generally the case with soldiers.

Within two hours the symptoms developed. The thigh began to swell, but so rapid had been the work of the new medicine the diseaee never reached a climax. Dr. Taylor, discuesing the girl's act, said:

"It was frightfully dangerous but brave. Whether it proves conclusively that we can henceforth cure gas gangrene I hesitate even now to affirm, because we checked the disease at the start. However from now on the new medicine will be administered to soldiers. If our success continues Miss Davies has undoubtedly contributed greatly to science."

The Taylor remedy, as it is now called, is a quinine preparation. The discoverer is sending a complete description to The Lancet for the benefit of the medical world.

The London Lancet of Sept. 4 contains a preliminary report by Dr. Kenneth Taylor, pathologist of the American Ambulance at Paris, on the experimental treatment of gaseous gangrene artificially induced in guinea-pigs, which indicates that quinine, the antiseptic referred to in the above dispatch, has not only been used successfully as an antiseptic for gaseous gangrene, but as a general antiseptic. Dr. Taylor makes these concluelons:

"Quinine has shown a marked bactericidal activity against the gas bacillus. It hae inhibited its growth in vitro, where it was ten times as effective as carbolic acid. It has reduced the mortality from gaseous gangrene in animals from 100 per cent. to 41 per cent.

"Quinine has shown strong laboratory evidence of value as a general antieeptic. Its general bactericidal power was higher than that of carbolic acid. It was especially effective in a menstruum of pue. It did not damage healthy tissue in local injections of effective concentrations. It is known to produce local anaesthesia, frequently a desirable result. It produced no symptoms of intoxication in the animals treated. It was used in hypertonic solution. It ehowed a strong antitryptic action in vitro.

Dr. Taylor conducted twelve experiments in which he ueed forty-seven guinea-pigs. Twenty of the animals that were untreated after they were inoculated all died. Only nine out of twenty-two animals, 41 per cent., died after receiving the injections of quinine, while eeveral other treated animals which eventually died were apparently temporarily benefited by the treatment as manifested by the extended duration of life above that of the control. Dr. Taylor says that the usual course of the fatal infection following intramuscular inoculation hae been under thirty hours.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 21.—Dr. Kenneth Taylor, whose serum for gae gangrene has received a severe test through the berolsm of a nurse, wds at the University of Minnesota Medical College as a student and special worker until a year and a half ago. He was a college graduate and married before he took up the study of medicine at the University of Minnesota, specializing in bacteriology. With his wife, he went to Europs for the completion of his medical education, and for advanced work in research in France and Germany, and was abroad when the war broke out.

Mrs. Taylor, who was Miss Anna Ueland of Minneapolis, is a writer, and her booke and short stories are known in this country and England. She bas made much of her observation of war conditions, writing numerous interesting letters for Western newspapers.

Dr. Taylor is likely to be the sole representative of the University of Minnesota in the war field, as the medical college's administration board today voted to abandon a project to send a staff of physicians, scientists, and nurses to work three months in the American Hospital at Paris. The opportunity was offered several months ago by the French authorities, but the university board decided that the limited nature of observatione possible in the surgical work at Paris did not offer sufficient practical reeults for adaptation in American practice.

WAR HURTS CIRCULATION.

French Scientist Thinks This Has Much to Do with Complications.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Curious effects of war on arterial circulation was the eubject of a report made last night to the Academy of Sciences hy Dr. A. Moutier. Whereas the normal arterial tension is reprcsented hy the figure 15, in almost all cases of soldiers returning from the front it is found to have fallen to 7 or 8.

It frequently has been found, Dr. Moutier said, that when a soldier has a wound in one of his limbe the tension in that is lower than in the one which is sound. He believes these circulatory troubles have much to do with producing various complications, such as gaseous gangrene, tetanus, and frozen feet. He expressed the hellef that many amputations might be avoided by the regulation of arterial circulation.

HEARS MOB TRIED TORTURE ON FRANK

Endeavored to Force a Confession, but Their Victim Protested His Innocence.

LYNCHERS' RANKS DIVIDED

Georgia Physician Certain That Slayers Themselves Were Assured of Frank's Innocence.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—The assertion that Leo M. Frank was tortured hy his captors in an endeavor to make him confess himself guilty of the murder of Mary Phagan before being lynched at Marietta, and that nevertheless Frank died stoutly, proclaiming his innocence to the last, is made in a letter written to Thomas W. Loyless, editor of The Augusta Chronicle, by Dr. W. P. Ponder of Forsyth. Dr. Ponder, who le a prominent physician of Foreyth, says he learned this through a mechanic from Atlanta, who heard one of the mob assert it. Here is his letter:

Foreyth, Ga., Sept. 15, 1915.

Dear Sir—Allow me to congratulate you for your Sunday's article. I do most heartily thank you for the manly courage displayed for truth, and for our beloved Georgia. You have said what I would liked you to have said months ago, which, in all probability, would have prevented this great outrage on our mother State.

By the way, I hear through a mechanic from Atlanta, who is doing repairing here, that he heard one of the mob say that every manner of torture was used on Frank to extort a confession, but that he stoutly proclaimed his innocence until the last, when a vote was taken to determine whether or not he should be returned to Milledgeville. All but four of the mob voted to recant, and these four said they would murder him on the spot.

I am satisfied that these brutes are perfectly assured of his innocence, as the record shows beyond a doubt he was not guilty. Go on with your work; you are headed for right and truth. Let not the demoniac of Thomson frighten you in the least. He is powerlese against truth.

Yours to honor,
W. P. PONDER, M. D.
Box 27, Forsyth, Ga.

A former adherent of Tom Watson, in a statement to The Augusta Chronicle, charges glaring inconsistency in Watson's present attitude toward the fairness of the Frank trial, with the opinion he expreseed in a private conversation while the trial was in progress. This man says that Watson said in his preeence during the trial of Frank:

"Why, Roeser and Arnold are higgsr fools than I thought they were for risking their client'e neck in Atlanta, where there is so much excitement and where public sentiment is so overwhelmingly against him. He has about as much chance for his life as a snowball in h—; or as I would have should I be arraigned in Thomson and tried, not by a jury of my peers, but by my enemies. It would be likx trying a rat before the old cat and a litter of her kittens."

The author of the statement is a man who formerly was in very friendly relations with Watson. Watson turned against him on account of his failure to support a candidate favored by Watson.

He is well known and respected in this part of the State. He hesitated about giving out the etatement, because the conversation was a private one in Watson's home, but finally consented as he said in the interest of truth and fairness. Watson in his various articles has insisted that Frank's trial was fair.

STONEHENGE SOLD; ENGLISHMAN BUYS IT

$33,000 Given by C. H. E. Chubb for the Mysterious Ruin on Salisbury Plain.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Stonehenge, the most ancient of British megalithic monuments, has been sold at auction for $33,000 to C. H. E. Chubb, an Englishman.

There are almost as many theorlee as to the original purpose of Stonehenge as there are stones in the monument—and even the word "monument" is probably a misnomer. It lee about ten miles to the north of Salisbury, in the middle of Salisbury Plain. The Saxons called it "Stanhengest," or "Hanging Stones," and a still earlier name was "Cor Gawr," (Giants' Circle.)

In its original form Stonehengs probably consisted of two concentric circles, enclosing two ellipsee. Little of this, the most important megalithic ruin in England, and, indeed, in Western Europe, now remains, but enough is left for a rough tracing of what the imposing monument or temple must have been. Of the outer circle of stones, about 100 feet in diameter, sixteen stones are still standing, and five of the huge capstones also remain in position. The inner circle, about nine feet away, was formed of smaller and more irregular granite blocks. Within this, again, is a horseshoe ellipse, originally formed of five trilithons, or groups of two upright blocks and one traneverse blocks, of which only two are now perfect. One of the uprights lies broken on a blue marble stone known as the "altar stone."

The supposed sacred road leading to Stonehenge can still be traced. The monument has been called a temple of the Sun, a temple of serpent worship, a Buddhist shrine, a planetarium, a battle ring, and many other things, but it seems to be fairly well established that, whatever its original purpose, it was used by the Druids in their mysterious religion. It maya date anywhen from 100 B. C. back, possibly, to 10,000 B. C., but probably belongs to the Bronze Age, whenever that may have been.

THIEVING BOY WINS $8,500 FOR BROKERS

Steals $32,000, Hides It in Reading and Copper, and Gives Profit for Freedom.

AND NOW HE'S SOON TO WED

Fiancee's Tears Help to Make Lawyer See a Struggling Financier Instead of a Pilferer.

Down in Wall Street they are telling a story of a brokerage firm that is richer by $8,500 because a youthful employe stole $32,000 and played the etock market. The youthful employe has a better job—with another house—and enough money in bank to furnish an apartment when he and his fiancée are married, as they expect to be a few months hence.

When war stocks were jumping up and down a few weeks ago the brokerage house in question found its cash was short by $32,000. The counsel for the firm, a well-known Wall Street lawyer, was called into the case. The investigation fastened euspicion on the youthful employe.

The young fellow—he is scarcely more than a boy—was confronted with the evidence and confessed that he had used the firm's money. The brokers braced themselves to hear how their money had been lost, but the is what they heard:

"Your money is all safe. I have a pretty good account, too, and it's all velvet."

The youth gave the namee of his brokers and when the market opened the next morning, the employere and their lawyer were on hand. They sold the stocks—1,000 Reading and some copper securitie—at the opening prices and after commissions were deducted there was a net profit of $8,500.

That afternoon there cams into the offices of the lawyer a tearful miss who brought along her bankbook. She said the youth had given her a sum to bank each week so that when they were married they could furnish an apartment. Later there cams to the offices the mother and father of the boy who pleaded in tears that he be not prosecuted.

"Well, I'll tell you," said the lawyer to the young man. "You've a pretty nice father and mother and a sweet girl. I'd hate to see you go to jail. You're discharged all right, so keep away from your old employers. Let this narrow escape be a lesson to you. Go on, marry this girl and behave yourself."

"What do you want?" enapped the lawyer.

"How about that $8,500 profit?" he hlurted out.

"Now, see here," said the lawyer, "I changed my mind about sending you to jail. If you are in this office one minute longer I'll change it back again."

The young man was gone while the lawyer was pulling out his watch.

The rest of the story is that the lawyer reported his decision to his clients and told them that he had brought them the $8,500 profits because it belonged to them, having been made with their money.

"But," said the lawyer, "I don't think the fee should be too emall because this is a pretty soft $8,500 for you."

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for the Autumn and Winter seasons is now being shown in the Department for Men's Wear. The assortment is more than usually large, and represents everything that is newest and most desirable in scarf fashions for men. A special feature is made of Scarfs made in workrooms in the establishment, from rich silks imported direct by B. Altman & Co. and reserved exclusively to them.

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THE "PRISCILLA" SAILOR

(with its new cape-veil),

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THE NEW "QUAKER" MOTOR BONNET

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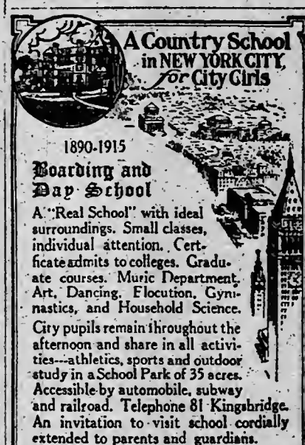
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		English, 4 yrs	85%

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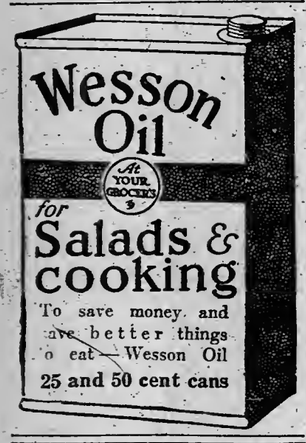
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PLAYED RACES AND WALL ST.

Bonding Companies Hope to Escape Loss If Checks Were Cashed Through Forgery.

A reward of $500 for information leading to the arrest of Harry S. Bradley, missing mail teller of the Merchants' National Bank of 42 Wall Street, was offered yesterday by the bank, the Aetna Accident and Liability Company and Lloyd's of London.

The bank is protected against defalcation by bonds issued by the two insurance companies. The police will be asked today to send out a general alarm for Bradley's arrest.

While investigation conducted since last Wednesday has shown that Bradley's shortage will probably reach $100,000, officials of the Merchants' National said yesterday that it would be impossible to ascertain the exact amount until correspondent banks had replied as to the correctness of statements sent out the 1st of October. It was said at the bank that $100,000 was a conservative estimate, and it was admitted that the shortage might run far above that amount. Bradley handled several millions in checks each month. One report, which could not be verified, put the shortage at $200,000.

Following the discovery of Bradley's shortage last Wednesday and his disappearance Thursday night, when his new automobile was found half submerged in a pond near Stamford, Conn., the Merchants' National has been trying to discover what Bradley did with the money he is believed to have taken. Detectives said yesterday that he had bet heavily on the races and had been active in Wall Street. It was found that he had made money on several deals.

Joseph Byrne, cashier of the bank, said yesterday that he found one bank in which Bradley had an account, but that there was a balance of only $25. He said he hoped to discover today whether Bradley had drawn any large sums shortly before his disappearance. Mr. Byrne said also that it was probable that Bradley had accounts under assumed names.

Had No Confederates.

"I am confident that Bradley had no confederates," said Mr. Byrne. "I am also confident that his family knew nothing of what he was doing. I think he worked alone."

"Would not a bank be wary of cashing for a bank's subordinate employe large checks from out-of-town banks?" Mr. Byrne was asked.

"It certainly would seem so," he replied. "I know this bank would be. That is one of the phases we are investigating."

H. A. Bigham of 64 Wall Street, counsel for Lloyd's, said he would endeavor to find out how Bradley disposed of the checks he is supposed to have filched from the bank.

"The Aetna Company and Lloyd's may not have to foot the loss," he said. "If Bradley committed forgery to have the checks cashed, then the bank that cashed them is responsible, and the sureties will lose nothing. It is a mystery to me how he got cash for them. It may be a new trick we have never heard of. There are many twists to this bank-robbing game."

"What is your estimate of the defalcation?" he was asked.

"I think that the estimate of $100,000 which I read in THE TIMES this morning is very conservative. I have gathered from the bank officials that the amount may be much larger. The truth is that no one knows just how much Bradley got away with. I am interested in the report that he beat the stock market, and I am curious to find just what is in that mysterious third suitcase. He may have $200,000 with him, you see, but that's not probable."

Mr. Bigham said Lloyd's, through their Montreal branch, had issued an excess policy for $30,000 to the Merchants' National, and that the Aetna Company was responsible for the first $10,000 loss, Lloyd's being responsible for all over that amount up to approximately $140,000.

Salary Was $1,200 a Year.

"Bradley got $1,200 a year salary at the bank," said Wilmot M. Smith, Superintendent of the Binding Department of the Aetna. "He had one $1,100 automobile he had just bought when he disappeared. I understand that the automobile he had before this one was bought with money he got as damages for the death of his son in an accident a year ago. The new automobile, I understand, was bought from his profits on a lucky turn of the market."

Cashier Byrne was surprised when he learned that Bradley had been playing the market. "He never impressed me as that sort of fellow," said the cashier, "but I suppose you never can tell. It looks bad for him now. As soon as I can get the facts and the exact situation I shall make the truth public."

Charles S. Donnelly, manager of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, said yesterday that tampering with the accounts of a national bank was a Federal offense and that United States Marshals would be asked to aid in the search for Bradley.

No warrant has been issued for Bradley's arrest, but Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner Scull said last night that the police would do everything possible to find the missing teller.

At the Bradley home, 35 Windom Street, Woodhaven, it was said last night that there had been no communication from the missing man or any trace of him. Mrs. Bradley persists that her husband met with foul play. "When Harry left last Wednesday he asked me to go with him," said Mrs. Bradley. "Oh, how I wish now that I had gone!"

Mrs. Bradley was asked what she knew about her husband's financial condition.

"He always provided well for us," she said. "My mother and our baby being the only other members of our household, our expenses were not heavy. I do not know whether he had a bank account, and I know nothing of the stories that he speculated in stocks. He never made any display of money at home.

"Harry had no women friends. Of this I am absolutely sure. I still have absolute confidence in him and believe that everything will be explained when he is found."

COUPLE FOUND MURDERED.

Actress and Wealthy Planter Killed in Woman's Apartment.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 21.—After a fruitless search all day the police tonight hold to the theory that a negro killed Marguerite Favar, an Australian and former vaudeville actress, and her companion, J. C. Crowell, a wealthy planter, of Greenwood, Miss., and then set fire to the fashionable apartment occupied by Miss Favar. The woman was formerly the wife of Creatore, the bandmaster.

An early theory was that Miss Favar had been murdered by Fred Bradley, alias F. D. Tomkins, a former stage carpenter at Greenwood, Miss., where she was said to have lived with him as his wife. Bradley was located in Greenwood this morning and gave an alibi which cleared him entirely.

Police tonight are putting through the third degree the negro househoy who early this morning discovered smoke issuing from the apartment in the Benjamin Flats occupied by Miss Favar. He is said to have seen another negro leaving the house just before he noticed the smoke.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 21.—Addie Favar was well known in Portland, where she attracted attention during the Lewis and Clark Exposition as the "Peacock Dancer" in the Turkish village. She afterward married Creatore. The woman first came to Portland eighteen years ago as a girl of 15, with her mother from Australia, according to Fred. T. Merrill, who handled some of her theatrical engagements.

After her marriage to Creatore she went to Florida, where she built a home for her mother, later going to Los Angeles.

GRATEFUL TO GOV. WHITMAN

Action in Mohansic Matter Pleases Safety First Secretary.

Frederick H. Elliott, General Secretary of the Safety First Society, who was present at the hearing before Governor Whitman at Albany regarding the disposal of sewage from Mohansic State Hospital, said yesterday:

"Governor Whitman is entitled to the gratitude of every citizen of the City of New York for his prompt action yesterday in amending the plans for disposing of the sewage from Mohansic State Hospital so that the effluent will be drained into the Hudson River instead of permitting it to be emptied into Mohansic Lake and thence finally into Croton Lake, which supplies a large part of New York's drinking water."

Mr. Elliott said he had had a conference with the Governor after the hearing, and that the Governor gave his assurance that the necessary steps would be taken to protect the city's water supply.

HUGE GRAIN CROP THIS YEAR

Northern Hemisphere Has 33,400,000,000 Pounds Above Average.

ROME, Sept. 21, (via Paris.)—A bulletin issued by the International Institute of Agriculture says that the crop of cereals this year in the northern hemisphere exceeds by 334,000,000 quintals (33,400,000,000 pounds) the average crop of the last five years.

Another Wagner Steamship Co.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—The tenth of the Wagner Steamship Corporations to be chartered this week filed its papers with the Secretary of State today. Each corporation is named after a ship belonging to the company, and so it is evident that the concerns intends each vessel to be operated as a separate corporation. The capital stock of the corporations range from $200,000 to $400,000. The principal shareholders and Directors are Richard G. Wagner, Julius P. Wagner, and Gaston Dubrenil.

ROCKEFELLER PLIES PICK IN COAL MINE

Dons Overalls and Jumper and Makes First-Hand Investigation of Colorado Conditions.

CALLS MEN HIS PARTNERS

Tells Them Their Interests Are Similar—Questions Coal Diggers About Wages and Work.

TRINIDAD, Col., Sept. 21.—Dressed in overalls and jumper, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who yesterday began a tour of inspection of the properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, entered the underground workings of the Frederick mine at Valdez today, prepared to talk with the miners at work and to see for himself the conditions under which they labor.

The Rockefeller party made the fifteen-mile journey from Trinidad to the mine in an automobile. Mr. Rockefeller halted a few minutes at the company offices to don a miner's garb. A little later, carrying a miner's lamp and accompanied by E. H. Weitzel, manager of the fuel department, he disappeared in the dark tunnel.

Mr. Rockefeller swung a pick and dug out coal during his inspection of the mine. He did not dig very much. The miners grinned, but Mr. Rockefeller hacked away and laughed as the black lumps began to rattle down. Mr. Rockefeller made a little talk to the miners whose toil he had interrupted.

Calls Miners His Partners.

"Men, we are partners in this business," he said. "Anybody from inside the camp or from outside who has been telling you that we are enemies has been trying to deceive you. I can't get along without you and you can't get along without me.

"If I had all the money in the world I couldn't run these Colorado mines without you workmen, and you, with all your brawn and muscle, could not earn a living digging coal out of the ground unless there was capital to buy mine mules and lay the tracks and provide a market for the coal. We are partners, that's what we are, and I want to do business with you on that principle."

Then Mr. Rockefeller turned to leave. "You are not as bad as you are painted," remarked one of the miners as he lifted his pick and went back to work.

Mr. Rockefeller arrived at Valdez after a fifteen-mile automobile ride from Trinidad over the "Stone Wall" highway recently graded and improved by the expenditure of considerable Rockefeller Foundation money under supervision of W. L. Mackenzie King. He visited several of the buildings and talked with miners, particularly with Archie Dennison, the grievance representative of the camp. Dennison told the capitalist of several instances when through mediation with the officers of the company he had obtained relief from burdensome rules which, he said, had been imposed by minor "bosses" without the knowledge of the heads of the corporation. When Mr. Rockefeller announced that he was going into the mine, E. H. Weitzel, manager of the company's fuel department, said:

"Well, you've got to dress for it."

Rockefeller Dons Overalls.

Manager Weitzel went to the company store and paid $2 each for suits of blue overalls, jumpers, and miners' caps which Mr. Rockefeller and W. L. Mackenzie King put on. Then, guided by Mr. Weitzel, J. P. Thomas, Division Superintendent of the company, and Archie Dennison, Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. King plodded into the long "man-way" which leads into the sidehill and pierces the thick vein of coal.

The roof was low, the path rough and sometimes slippery with water. Mr. Rockefeller's back was bowed and Mr. Rockefeller's brow time and again collided painfully with the overhanging coal ceiling. But, smiling and chatting cheerfully, Mr. Rockefeller tramped briskly along into the interior of the mountain. Reaching the section where three men were at work, Mr. Rockefeller shook hands with each, and Tony and Mike Bukinovich ducked their heads and grinned bashful answers to questions. Mr. Rockefeller asked particularly regarding the wages and working conditions of the men and received a wide variety of answers.

Chides a Mule Driver.

Just before leaving the mine the party passed a mule patiently waiting for his ear to be loaded for another trip down the long passageway to the trolley tracks. Mr. Rockefeller began talking to the mule driver. Suddenly he said:

"Look there. Why is that mule chafed and bleeding from the harness?"

The driver stammered an explanation. Mr. Rockefeller walked around the animal, pointing out several places where its skin had been worn by the harness. Finally the combined efforts of all the mine officials present persuaded Mr. Rockefeller that so-called "green" mules always suffered abrasions from the harness until their skin became calloused. Then, half satisfied, Mr. Rockefeller resumed his walk.

Leaving the mine Mr. Rockefeller resumed his ordinary raiment. The party then motored to Stone Wall, a Summer resort at the end of the improved highway, for luncheon. Later in the day the ovens at Segundo were inspected.

Mr. Rockefeller slept in the Primero coal camp tonight. He ate supper in the miners' boarding house, and spent the early evening talking with the men who had just come from the underground workings.

UNION PLANS ITS COURSE.

Will Offer Strike Material to State or National Authorities.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 21.—In an address today to the Convention of the State Federation of Labor, William Diamond, representative of President White of the United Mine Workers of America, said evidence against John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and men in the employ of the Rockefeller interests, in connection with the recent Colorado mine strike, soon would be placed before either the State Attorney General or the Federal Department of Justice. Diamond said that the material would be turned over to the authorities on the arrival here of Belcher, the attorney for the United Mine Workers. He is reported to be on the way to Denver from West Virginia.

The Military Court of Inquiry, Diamond asserted, was correct in the assumption that a mass of evidence had been gathered at the direction of the miners' union, adding that much of it had been turned over to international officials at Indianapolis. This court, the speaker said, was named by the Governor primarily to determine what the miners' union had learned and the investigation of charges against National Guard officers was merely a blind.

Newman Erb Out of Danger.

DEAL, N. J., Sept. 21.—Newman Erb, the railroad man, was able to leave his bed for a short time this afternoon, which was taken to indicate that he had about recovered from the bichloride of mercury he took by mistake. It is said that he may go to his New York office this week. Dr. Robert Offenbach, the attending physician, said tonight: "Barring unforeseen complications Mr. Erb is out of danger."

Orders Sale of Eastland.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The steamship Eastland which capsized in the Chicago River on July 24 drowning 812 persons, by order of Judge Landis, will be sold to satisfy a claim of $34,500 for the work of raising the boat from the river bottom. The auction will occur on Dec. 20.

FORMER POLICEMAN IS TO WRITE BOOKS

John J. Hickey, Park Row's "Humanitarian Cop," to Begin with "Recollections."

HE KNEW MANY CELEBRITIES

Plans Works on Athletics and Prize Ring, the Civil War, and the Catholic Church in America.

John J. Hickey, retired policeman, globe-trotter and athlete, has taken up literature for a livelihood. He is now at work on his first effort, which is to be named "The Recollections of an Old New Yorker." Other works on history, travel, and athletics are to follow.

For years Policeman Hickey had a post on Park Row, where he earned the soubriquet of "the humanitarian cop," because he scorned the night stick and used instead a piece of rubber hose. Generally forgotten chapters of police history are still fresh in his memory, and he had an acquaintanceship with the celebrities of thirty years ago—politicians, sporting men, gamblers, and others.

Since his retirement from the police force five years ago, Mr. Hickey has been seeing the world—America first and then Europe. He has kept up his intimacy with men of note. He went to see Richard Croker in Ireland. He spent several days with Sir Thomas Lipton. For fifteen nights he was the guest of John Redmond in Parliament. Up to the beginning of the war, when he was in France, he had traveled about 25,000 miles.

All of these experiences, his friends suggested to him, would be of interest in a book. So "The Recollections of an Old New Yorker" was started. He has completed about 100 pages and intends to write 150 more. But that is not all.

"You see, I've had so many experiences," he explained yesterday to a TIMES reporter, "that I can't get them all in one book. So I'm going to write separate books—on other topics. I'm going to devote my 'Recollections' to a history of old New York, its sporting life, its theatres, its gambling situation, politics, and crime. I'm going to tell of police life as I found it.

"Besides that, I am going to write a book on athletics, devoting part of it to a history of the prize ring, from the days of Tom Figg, the English champion. Then, I've had a lot of letters from prominent men all over the world, which would make very interesting reading. I am going to compile them.

"When I finish that work I am going to write a history of the civil war, bringing in the more personal, intimate details of the men who figured in the war. I have some idea, too, of compiling a book of the world's famous events, within my memory. Some time I'm going to write a history of Catholicity in America. Besides that I've a number of ideas for magazine articles."

Policeman Hickey is particularly proud of his connection with athletics. He is one of the organizers and a former President of the Police Athletic Association and was for years champion mile runner of the Police Department. His three sons, Thomas J., John J., and Timothy M. Hickey, all won prizes at the Police Department games several weeks ago.

Mr. Hickey is going into literature because he likes it, he says, and he thinks that what he has to write will make interesting reading.

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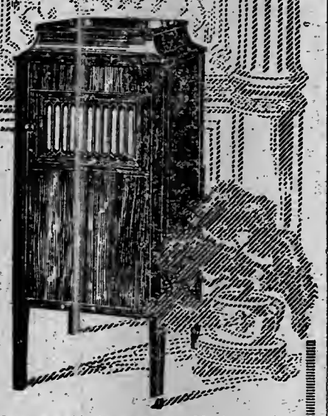
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TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Approved Wedding Stationery

Wedding Invitations, on most superior material, skillfully composed, in English script, by hand workmanship. Per hundred, with double envelopes . . . $14.50

Wedding Announcements, in the same form as above $12.25

Each additional set of one hundred . . . $4.25

Breakfast, Ceremony, Reception, and At Home Cards.

Visiting Card Plates, script engraving, name only . . . $1.50

Printing of visiting cards from plate, per 100 . . . $1.00

We will mail upon request samples of the most approved styles of engraving and correct forms for all weddings.

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York, 404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street)
Boston, 145 Tremont St.
253 Broadway
London, 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

MAYOR OFFERS $500 ROFRANO REWARD

Police Search Ship with Athinai Survivors for Indicted Politician.

NO TRACE OF FUGITIVE

Perkins Exonerates Detectives Woods and Jessup—Carnivale Refuses to Confess.

When the Anchor Line steamer Tuscania arrived in Quarantine at 6 o'clock last night from Glasgow, bringing 409 passengers and crew from the Greek steamer Athinai, abandoned at sea, she was boarded by Detective Lieutenant George Leeson and three detectives from Headquarters looking for Michael A. Rofrano, the indicted Second District politician. They examined the passengers on the way up the harbor to the pier at the foot of West Fifteenth Street. The police launch Patrol followed the Tuscania to the pier and waited to see if the former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner had been discovered among the passengers or crew of the Athinai.

In addition to the four detectives on the steamer, twelve more were waiting on the pier to question the Greek passengers as they went from the Tuscania to the tender, Thomas B. Millard, waiting to convey them to South Brooklyn, where the Greek steamer Patras was ready to sail.

Detective Lieutenant Leeson stood by the gangway on the Tuscania and asked each passenger his name as he went ashore. No trace of Rofrano could be found.

Rofrano Not on Athinai.

The detectives questioned the officers of the Tuscania about the second cabin passenger, Tomaso Sotonlou, from the Athinai, who died on the Tuscania at 10 o'clock Monday morning and was buried at sea at 5 o'clock the same afternoon. They were told that he was a Greek about 40 years old who kept a shoe cleaning shop and candy store at 256 Chestnut Street, Meadville, Penn., and, according to the ship's surgeon, died of heart disease caused by excitement. The police thought it might possibly be Rofrano, and that he had committed suicide in fear of returning to New York.

A wireless message was sent to the Tuscania by THE NEW YORK TIMES in the afternoon, and Captain McLean sent the following reply by wireless:

Steamship Tuscania via Seagate, Sept. 21.
NEW YORK TIMES, New York:
Rofrano not on Tuscania. Perhaps Rumanian Prince. All were rescued.
McLEAN.

The detectives learned that the persons taken aboard the Rumanian Prince were five steerage passengers and fifty-six members of the crew. Captain McLean said Rofrano was not among them. The British oil tanker will arrive in port today or tomorrow.

Aldermen Block $5,000 Reward.

Mayor Mitchel asked the Board of Aldermen yesterday to appropriate $5,000 to be offered as a reward for the capture of Rofrano. A unanimous vote was required, and Aldermen Quinn, Jacobson, and Schmeizel voted in the negative. The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mayor Mitchel, acting under Section 130 of the city ordinances, immediately offered a reward of $500 for information leading to Rofrano's arrest. This reward cannot be claimed by men of the Police Department or the Sheriff's office.

District Attorney Perkins yesterday sent a letter to Police Commissioner Woods exonerating Detectives Woods and Jessup of blame in failing to arrest Rofrano after they had been ordered to trail him. Mr. Perkins said the detectives followed instructions and "gave Rofrano plenty of rope" rather than have him suspect that he was being followed.

"There is no chance of the police having failed to do its duty in this matter," said Commissioner Woods. "The day has arrived when the police realize that it is safe to do police work with full confidence that they will be backed up by this office. The police were not required to engage in the search for Rofrano until Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy called up headquarters and ordered that a general alarm be sent out on Tuesday. Rofrano had already made his escape on Monday. Of course the delay in sending out a general alarm was a matter of discretion with Mr. Perkins. I am not prepared to say that it was not the right thing to do. Mr. Perkins seems to have had every reason to believe that Rofrano would surrender himself or would be apprehended as soon as the Grand Jury had indicted him."

Carnivale Will Not Confess.

"Rocks" Carnivale in the Tombs yesterday declared he would go back to Dannemora Prison without making any confession before the Grand Jury.

"As God is my judge, Rofrano is an innocent man," Carnivale said. "I'll die in prison before I'll say anything against him. He had nothing to do with the murder of Mike Galmari. I myself am an innocent man, but I came in and took my medicine to save others."

"Are you willing to go back to Dannemora rather than confess?" he was asked.

"There is nothing to confess, I tell you. Of course I'll go back to Dannemora. What else is there for me to do? I'll go back and stay there until the truth comes out. Sometime there'll be an honest man, a man with a heart, and then I'll get justice. I am being sacrificed for the sake of others."

"Who are others?" Carnivale was asked. "Fennimore?"

"Ah—now you have it," exclaimed Carnivale with an emphatic wave of his forefinger. "There you have it. He's the one who did it. He's the man. They got after me. But they wouldn't give me a square deal. I may have got into a fight once in a while, but I was no thief and I was no murderer."

SUBWAY TRAFFIC HALTED.

Thirty-Minute Tieup Due to Short Circuit at Grand Central Station.

There was considerable excitement yesterday morning among the passengers on southhound subway trains between Fiftieth Street and the Grand Central station when all trains came to a sudden stop following a short circuit in a small cable in the emergency alarm at the Grand Central station. Traffic was tied up from 9:40 to 10:10, and in the meantime streams of men and women were forced to climb out of the stalled cars and walk along the road bed to the stations, to continue their journey downtown on surface and elevated cars. The power was shut off between Ninety-sixth Street and the Brooklyn Bridge.

According to a number of passengers in a southbound local which came to an abrupt stop at Fifty-third Street, a man in one of the cars shouted: "This is where that terrihie accident occurred!" A moment later there was a mad scramble for the doors, which the guards refused to open until the men became threatening. The doors were then opened and the train crew assisted the passengers to the road bed and to the station at Fiftieth Street.

831,885 ENTERED SCHOOLS.

Shows Increase of 23,455, but Manhattan Fell Off 472.

Public school registration figures were given out at the Education Board building yesterday. The total number of pupils is 831,885, an increase over last year of 23,455. There are 47,437 pupils on part time, an increase of 6,097 over last year.

The total registration in the elementary schools is 757,779, an increase of 12,488 over last year. Brooklyn has the largest increase, 6,844. The Bronx has 3,085, Queens 2,703 and Richmond 828. Manhattan shows a decrease of 472.

There are 775 fewer pupils on part time in the elementary schools than there were last year. Brooklyn has the largest number, 17,500, an increase of 1,900. The Bronx has 16,205, or 2,154 fewer than last year. The number of pupils on part time in the high schools has increased from 826 to 7,698.

There are 10,967 more pupils registered in the high, vocational and training, and truant schools, than last year. The figures are 63,139 for 1914 and 74,106 for 1915.

MRS. BELLINA TELLS HOW SHE KILLED MAN

Testifies That Montiglia, Whom She Blamed, Cast Her Aside When She Needed Help.

DAZED WHEN SHE SHOT HIM

Admits She Was Not Married to Father of Her Children—Collapses as She Leaves Stand.

Denying that she had any intention of killing James Montiglia, an artist, when she went to his studio at 284 First Street, Brooklyn, on the morning of Aug. 25, Mrs. Rosa Traina Bellina, the young mother of two children, who is on trial before Justice Kelby and a jury in the Supreme Court, was the chief witness in her own defense yesterday.

Mrs. Bellina told the story of her life, from the time she came to this country, when she was 6 years old, to the day she killed Montiglia. She said she was 16 years old when she met Antonio Bellina. They went to Lawrence, Mass., to be married, she said, but they were told there that the ceremony could not be performed unless they had been residents of the place for some time.

During her testimony it was brought out by Assistant District Attorney Werbasse, who is prosecuting the case, that the defendant and Bellina had never been married. She said that Bellina, after they failed to be married in Lawrence, slipped a wedding ring on her finger, and "we became man and wife." They have two children, Mary, 2 years old, and Frances, 8 months of age.

Wanted Her as a Model.

"I first went to the First Street house to nurse my sister-in-law, who was ill," said Mrs. Bellina. "She lived on the same floor as Montiglia. I met him when we were standing on the stoop. He told me I was beautiful, and wanted me to pose for his picture of the 'Madonna and Child,' but I refused to enter his apartments."

Then the witness described how she met the artist again when she called on her sister-in-law, and he forced her by threats to enter his apartments, but on the objection of Assistant District Attorney Warbasse the court ruled against admitting this testimony.

"My husband cast me off," the defendant continued, "and had gone back to Baltimore. My grandmother put me out. I had only 35 cents when I went to Montiglia's house to appeal for aid. I asked him to help me, telling him my plight. 'You are the one responsible for my unhappiness,' I told him when he refused to help me. He said, 'I did not tell your husband,' and then he called me vile names and insulted me.

"That made me crazy. He ordered me out, but I refused to go. Then he threatened to put me out, and again called me vile names. He laughed at me and sneered, and this drove me mad. I do not know what I did. All I remember is that I saw a revolver on his desk, and then everything became a blank."

Mrs. Bellina said she had her two children with her when she called on Montiglia on the morning of the murder. When he cast her off, she remembered that she had only 35 cents and nowhere to go. Her children began crying, and their plight, with the sneers of Montiglia and his threat to put her out of his place, put her in such a mental state that she forgot whatever happened in the next few minutes.

Mind Was in a Daze.

"The next thing I can recall was when my cousin came to me as I sat on the stoop with my children. 'Rosa, Rosa, look what you have done You've killed him' she said. I don't remember what I said to the police, and I can't recall how I was taken to the jail. My mind seemed in a daze. I do not remember even firing a shot."

Mrs. Bellina faltered when she was called to the witness stand, and seized the railing of the jury box for support. After she was assisted to the chair by court attendants, she appeared to nerve herself for the ordeal. She spoke in a soft, clear tone, and in good English. The defendant occupied the witness stand for almost an hour, and when she was excused she collapsed. She was carried by court attendants to the Sheriff's office, where she was revived by a matron. Her attorney, Edward J. Reilly, called only one other witness for the defense, her husband.

There was no witnesses examined who actually saw the murder. Counsel for the defense and Assistant District Attorney Warbasse finished summing up and the bearing was adjourned until this morning. Justice Kelby will charge the jury at opening of court this morning, and Mrs. Bellina will know her fate today.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK DIES IN HIS CRUSADE

Continued from Page 1.

many antagonisms he had caused. Mr. Comstock charged that there was a conspiracy at the Federal Building in this city to procure his dismissal and appealed directly to Washington.

While few people have attempted to criticise Mr. Comstock for his efforts to suppress books and pictures manifestly intended to be sold chiefly for their licentious character, he had been the centre of controversy during most of the forty-three years of his career as a crusader because of the differences of opinion over what constituted the dividing line between indecency and art.

The fact that blanks occur in the translated pages of "Zola," of "Boccaccio," and of many modern and ancient classics is due to Mr. Comstock. He protested against the appearance of many plays here, notably "Mrs. Warren's Profession," and George Bernard Shaw was added to the long line of humorists and satirists who have exercised their talents on the noted Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

Made "September Morn" Famous.

Where public opinion and the courts held that Mr. Comstock had been wrong in finding evil in what purported to be art, the controversy was the finest of advertising. "September Morn" is the most recent instance. In May, 1913, Mr. Comstock threatened to arrest a local art dealer who had the original by Paul Chabas on exhibition. The arrest was never made, but the public soon got a chance to decide whether "September Morn" was art or not, because hundreds of thousands of lithographic reproductions were on sale in stores in every part of the United States in a few weeks.

Up to 1914 Mr. Comstock had caused the arraignment in State and Federal courts of 3,697 persons, of which 2,740 either pleaded guilty or were convicted. In these cases fines were imposed to the extent of $287,134.30 and imprisonment to the total of 565 years eleven months and twenty days. Several hundred arrests and several thousand dollars in fines were added in 1914 and 1915.

Mr. Comstock was born at New Canaan, Conn., on May 7, 1844. He was educated in local schools and at the New Britain High School. In 1863, after his brother Samuel had been killed at Gettysburg, Anthony volunteered to take his place and served until the end of the war.

Opening of Life Crusade.

In 1867 he came to New York with $3.50 in his pocket and got a job as porter in a dry goods house. In 1872, after he had risen to be a salesman, the incident occurred which started him on his career. He found two of his fellow employes with indecent books, learned from them that they had obtained them from a sort of circulating library in Centre Street, and on March 2, 1872, arrested the dealer with ample evidence of his guilt.

The ridicule which has followed him began then. Shortly after that he was called the Protector of the Public Morals, the Self-Constituted Censor, and other names which have been applied to him with variations through life.

Within the next few days he made seven arrests, taking in pushcart peddlers who were selling had pictures in Ann Street, the dealers in basement shops in Nassau Street, and one who was disposing of tainted literature from the steps of the old Dutch Church in Fulton Street.

The first few days of the campaign used up all of his own money, but the late Morris K. Jesup took an interest in the work and gave him $650 with which to continue his investigations. After Mr. Comstock had brought to light the volume of traffic in printed matter of the lowest kind, the Society for the Suppression of Vice was organized and it advocated the passage of stringent Federal laws closing the mails and ports to the business. It was passed, and two days afterward he was appointed a special Post Office Inspector.

Holding this position, Mr. Comstock went out to fight, not only evil literature and pictures, but lotteries, policy games, and the operations of the army of "green goods" swindlers, who are now but a memory.

One of the most discussed of Mr. Comstock's raids was upon the Art Students' League in the American Society of Fine Arts Building, at 15 West Fifty-seventh Street. On Aug. 2, 1906, he caused a police patrol wagon to be backed up in front of the league's doors, where it was loaded with about 1,000 copies of "The American Art Student," a catalogue published for students. The alleged offense of the catalogue was the showing of five nude figures which had been selected by the Board of Control of the league as examples of the work done by its students. Miss Anna Robinson, bookkeeper of the league, was arrested.

Gutzon Borglum and other noted artists denounced the action in unmeasured language, and the case was finally dropped at the insistance of District Attorney Jerome, although the captured catalogues were destroyed.

Mr. Comstock made a large number of his arrests personally and was frequently in violent fights in which he was well qualified to hold his own, even in his later years, by reason of his huge physique and his experience as an wrestling officer. Early in his career he was slashed across the face with a bowie knife by one of his prisoners. On half a dozen occasions he was knocked down and beaten, but more often attempts at force ended badly for his prisoner.

Mr. Comstock leaves a widow, Mrs. Margaret Comstock, and one daughter, Adele Comstock, who were both at his bedside when he died.

MAIL FRAUD INDICTMENTS.

J. J. Cassidy and Others Accused of Forgery, Bribery, and Theft.

Four indictments charging forgery, bribery, and the stealing of Government records in conspiracies to defraud the Government were returned by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday against the Postal Transfer Service, Incorporated; James J. Cassidy, the company's Vice President and General Manager; Daniel W. Harrigan, Cassidy's assistant, and William H. Cadigan, a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Mails in this city. Cassidy and Harrigan, who were arrested and are out on bail, will be arraigned for pleading in a few days.

The forgery indictment, which contains five counts, charges that on March 1, 1914, the defendants altered records kept in books in the office of the Superintendent of Mails, reporting delinquencies and omissions and neglect of duty on the part of the Postal Transfer Service, so as to defraud the United States through failure to collect fines provided for in a contract dated June 18, 1913, made for the prompt transportation and delivery of the mails.

The bribery indictment, containing eight counts, charges Cassidy and Harrigan with having given Clerk Cadigan four bribes of $25 each on Dec. 19, 1914; March 17, April 20, and May 19, 1915, for altering the check marks in the delay record books in the office of the Superintendent of Mails so as to save the Postal Transfer Service from being fined by the Post Office Department for delinquencies reported by Government officials at the branch post offices and railroad depots in Manhattan below Forty-second Street.

The two conspiracy indictments charge that the Postal Transfer Service and the three individual defendants, acting with "divers other persons whose names are unknown to the Grand Jurors, between Feb. 15 and Aug. 31, 1915, conspired to steal from the office of the Superintendent of Mails reports of delays in mail transportation made by employes of the Post Office Department and did steal such records, and by the withholding of such knowledge prevented the Postmaster General from imposing fines upon the Postal Transfer Service, Inc."

The Federal District Attorney is still at work on the investigation.

Divorce for Mrs. Charles M. Grey.

Vice Chancellor Stevens in Newark yesterday ordered Charles M. Grey of East Orange, head of the Charles M. Grey Manufacturing Company, to pay his wife, Lilla, $20 a week alimony and granted her a divorce. Mrs. Grey named Miss Edith Homer, her husband's stenographer, as co-respondent.

The Equitable rent roll is growing

The above piece of information is not surprising, in view of what the Equitable Building has to offer tenants, but we submit it for your attention to-day as giving you a line on what a great number of representative New York business houses are doing.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

ESTABLISHED 1857
Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue, at 45th Street

Children's shoes need not be unattractive to withstand hard wear. Our school shoes are exceptionally sturdy, yet distinctive and becoming in appearance. All embody the orthopedic principles advocated by us for years. Through every process of making, and finally in fitting the child's foot, the most scrupulous care is observed.



Boys' school shoe as illustrated—fine quality tan or black calfskin with strong oak soles, sizes 2½ to 5½ $4.00

The HARDMAN Autotone
The Perfect Player-Piano

A superb Hardman Upright with the best Player-Action manufactured. Made in its entirety by us in our own factories.

Easy Terms if desired.



EMMY DESTINN AT HER HARDMAN AUTOTONE

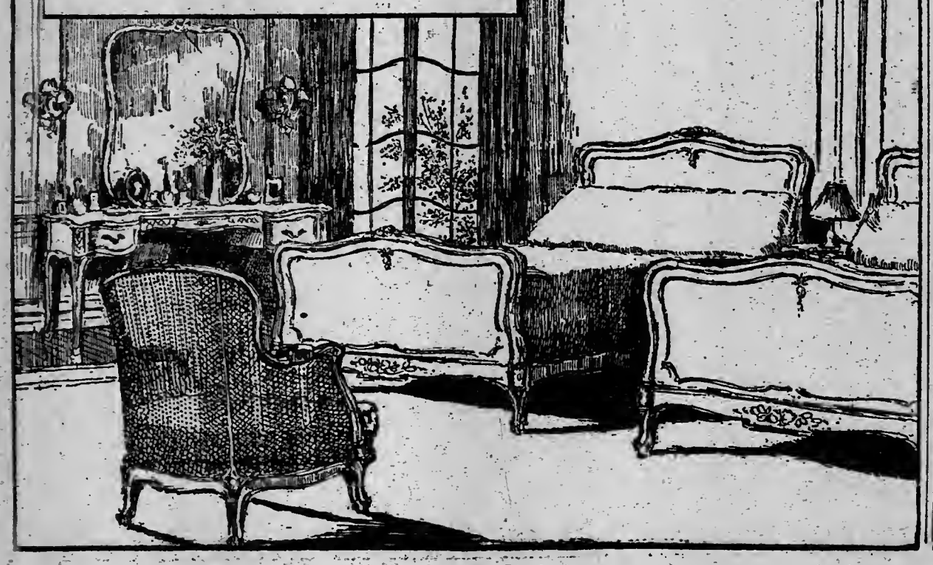
HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY—Founded 1842
Hardman House: 433 Fifth Avenue (between 38th and 39th Sts.)
Brooklyn Store: 524 Fulton Street (near Hanover Place)

Hampton Furniture of Gracious Elegance

AMONG the appointments of the well-arranged Sleeping Chamber may appropriately be included Furniture which serves to recall the courtly graces and refinements of Eighteenth Century France.

Not only may Furniture like to this be found at the Hampton Shops—the enamelled Beds with their gracefully curving head and foot-boards, the capacious Bergère with its back and arms of closely interwoven cane-work or the dainty cabriole-legged Table-de-toilette,—but also the expert advice and adroit suggestion which help to make of such a room a vision of daintiness and nicety.

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK



Supremacy

During the first eight months of 1915 The New York Times published over ninety-four per cent. more advertising under the sixteen important classifications listed below than any other New York morning newspaper.

Classification	Times Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines	Press Agate Lines
Women's Specialty Shops	244,375	108,635	117,057	227,773	38,959	112,029	33,954
Automobiles	369,988	179,924	185,818	315,536	214,991	58,194	13,725
Hotels and Restaurants	144,614	28,728	31,132	127,798	21,080	67,353	32,935
Musical Instruments	122,697	91,373	84,502	29,505	44,175	60,881	18,955
Steamships and Travel	214,231	122,422	103,588	127,165	158,844	101,387	65,685
Financial	567,514	86,439	136,402	135,598	227,469	157,260	73,120
Men's Furnishings	189,325	188,280	110,192	55,454	46,010	66,878	80,675
Books	163,182	35,355	14,021	12,899	38,401	45,621	15,332
Jewelry	32,681	32,611	12,612	26,893	6,465	10,262	6,615
Railroads	51,105	29,448	30,643	31,778	37,458	35,048	29,154
Boots and Shoes	42,522	36,504	28,661	25,531	11,517	26,669	14,590
Charity and Religious	36,216	24,357	23,987	30,509	22,518	23,647	20,457
Tobacco	86,360	78,577	51,477	4,694	29,845	25,425	28,956
Druggists' Preparations	47,781	34,902	25,175	42,094	3,150	19,214	8,404
Beverages	77,099	41,894	39,430	27,566	27,685	17,379	11,971
Miscellaneous	340,837	263,342	240,497	183,693	272,367	142,744	156,197
Totals	2,730,527	1,382,791	1,235,194	1,404,486	1,200,934	969,991	610,725

The New York Times publishes more advertising every month in the year than any other New York newspaper, morning or afternoon, Help and Situation advertisements alone excepted.

The net paid Daily and Sunday Sale of The New York Times is far in excess of 300,000 copies.

VILLISTAS DRIVING FOE FROM SONORA

Defeat of Carranza Forces in the Northwest Reported to the State Department.

YAQUIS SLAY THE WOUNDED

More Troops Ordered to El Paso, but Villa Agents Deny Any Plan to Cause International Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Villista campaign against the Carranzistas in the Mexican State of Sonora is being conducted with success, according to official dispatches received by the State Department today which confirm independent messages received by the Villa Confidential Agency in Washington. In this campaign General Maytorena, the Villista Governor of Sonora, is endeavoring to crush the Carranzista army commanded by General Calles. During the fighting of the last three days between these forces the Villistas have won decided advantages and Calles forces have been forced to yield their positions and retreat.

The success of the Maytorena campaign is being closely followed in official circles in Washington, where it is being asked whether this is to be interpreted as the beginning of a turning point in the northern military campaigns in which, for some months, Villa has been steadily retreating under pressure of the advance of General Obregon's armies. In Villista circles there are intimations that Villa may yet spring a big surprise in the northern campaign. It is hinted that Villa has withdrawn toward Chihuahua in order to draw Obregon further from his base and that "at the proper time" Villa will demonstrate his superiority.

The announcement of the Pan-American Conference of its determination to recognize the stronger faction gives great interest to these military developments.

The State Department received dispatches from Sonora on the basis of which it issued this announcement regarding the result to date of the Maytorena-Calles campaign in that State:

"The department is informed, in advices dated Sept. 19 from the border, that General Maytorena advanced and took possession of Santa Barbara on the 18th. General Calles is reported to have withdrawn his forces after engaging in a light skirmish on the morning of the 19th. In the afternoon of Sept. 19 General Calles is reported to have advanced and attacked Maytorena troops on the railroad line two kilometers east of Santa Barbara. General Maytorena's position was apparently unchanged on the night of the 19th; he admitted a loss of twelve killed and forty wounded. The losses of General Calles are not stated. It was reported, also, that General Maytorena had sent to Nogales for supplies; that his entire available force was on the fighting line on the evening of the 19th, and that a heavy engagement was expected to take place on the morning of the 20th.

"Additional reports received from the border are to the effect that in the fighting that occurred on the 20th between the towns of Santa Barbara and Martinez, General Calles was apparently, from the best information obtainable, compelled by General Maytorena to withdraw from all the positions he held after there had been heavy casualties on both sides."

Villista Claims of Victory.

The Villa agency today gave out this telegram from Governor Maytorena, sent from Nogales, under last night's date:

"Our forces severely defeated Calles at Paredes. The enemy's losses were 72 killed, many wounded, and 29 prisoners, among them Colonel Martinez and three Majors. We captured two 75-millimeter guns, 300 horses, and two freight cars of supplies and ammunition. Our losses were comparatively slight."

Later this afternoon the Villa agency received from General Leyva, the Villa commander at Nogales, a telegram telling of further successes in General Maytorena's operations against Calles, whose elimination the Villistas are now claiming as "certain." The telegram reads:

"I beg to advise you that the enemy has been dislodged from his last positions in Divisaderos. He is fleeing eastward before hot pursuit. Besides the enemy losses mentioned in General Maytorena's message yesterday, I beg to report that the commander of the battalion, Cruz Galvese, is among the dead. We captured two pieces of artillery and discovered also one cannon completely demolished by the fire of our guns."

Enrique C. Llorente, the Villa confidential agent here, tonight issued a formal denial of the report that he was urging a movement in favor of the choice of General Alvaro Obregon as compromise candidate for Provisional President of Mexico.

Torreon has not been evacuated by the convention forces, according to a message sent to the Villa agency from Chihuahua by M. Diaz Lombardo, Secretary of Foreign Relations, at 5:47 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

"Your telegram of today received," wired M. Lombardo. "Torreon is occupied by us."

The activity of General Villa's forces is being watched with considerable interest. According to official information, he has ordered a general withdrawal of his forces toward Juarez, the purpose apparently being to transfer them to Sonora. The Villa agency here emphatically contradicted reports that the mobilization of Villa troops at Juarez had any sinister aspect with respect to relations with the United States.

More Troops to El Paso.

As a precaution, however, Acting Secretary Breckinridge of the War Department, after a conference with President Wilson, ordered the Seventh Infantry and the Fourth Field Artillery Regiments from Galveston to strengthen the garrison at El Paso, bringing its full strength to three regimonts of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and twenty-eight pieces of artillery, a total of about 4,000 men.

In the district east and west of El Paso Major Gen. Funston has in all about 14,000 men, while in the vicinity of Brownsville he has 5,000 men. The Twenty-eighth Infantry has been left at Galveston, and may be ordered to San Antonio, so as to be available at either Brownsville or El Paso, according as circumstances may require.

Officials here do not expect any lawlessness or outbreaks in or near El Paso, but, in view of the fact that Villa's forces were reported to be breaking up into small bands, border raids were considered not unlikely to occur.

The President of Brazil has sent to President Wilson a message of gratification in response to the latter's message to the former expressing appreciation of the United States Government for the services rendered by Brazilian Minister Cardoso, while in charge of American interests in Mexico City. The reply from Brazil's President follows:

"The Brazilian people and the Government experienced great pleasure at knowing through the telegram your Excellency sent them that the Brazilian Minister, Senhor Cardoso de Oliveira, discharged to the satisfaction of the people and of your Excellency's Government the duties that devolved upon him when he had the honor to represent also the American interests in Mexico. I am happy to see that again, as has always been the case in the past, Brazil and the United States, under the guidance of Pan-American policy of respect and special friendship to all the nations of this continent, could act in this case in perfect harmony of views in their disinterested purpose of continental pacification."

Massacre of Wounded Reported.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Sept. 21.—A massacre of thirty wounded Carranza troops by Yaqui Indians during fighting last Sunday, which resulted in a complete rout of the Carranza army under General Calles, was reported here today by arrivals from the battlefield. General Urbalejo, commander in chief of the Yaqui Villa army in Sonora, lost a leg when struck by a piece of shell.

The Indians vowed to take no prisoners after their leader fell. They stormed a small hill, drove the enemy in front of them and then put thirty wounded to the knife, in view of their fleeing comrades.

Several Carranza officers were wounded during the battle, including Lieutenant Colonel Cardenas, who was shot through both lungs. Captain James Moffat was killed. The Carranza forces sre said to be fleeing eastward in disorder.

The United States border patrol at Duquesne, Ariz., reported last night that the Carranza army had retreated forty miles since the rout began on Thursday.

TELLS OF MODIFIED HAITIAN TREATY

Port au Prince Editor, Now Here, Says Financial Adviser Is Eliminated.

REPLACED BY BANK OF HAITI

Articles In Regard to Constabulary Under Our Control and Our Right to Renew Treaty Stand.

The modification of the Haitian treaty by the United States Government that resulted in its acceptance and signature by President Dartiguenave consists in taking all the power from the proposed financial adviser to the Haitian Government to be appointed by the United States and the vesting of his proposed powers in the National Bank of Haiti.

This information was received yesterday by Ernest George Chavet, editor of Le Nouvelliste, the leading newspaper of Port au Prince, who is here in the interests of his people and who will return to Haiti at the end of the week. His principal work while here has been for the modification of the treaty, and it was announced that it had been modified four days after he wrote to Secretary of State Lansing giving the point of view of the Haitians in regard to the proposed financial adviser.

The portions of the proposed treaty to which the Haitians objected, and which, they held, would give the financial adviser greater powers than their President and practically make him the ruler of their country, are found in several of the articles. In the First Article it was proposed that "The President of the United States will designate to the Republic of Haiti a financial councilor, who will elaborate an adequate system of public accounting, will aid in the increase of revenues and in the application to expenses, will investigate the validity of debts of the republic, will inform the two Governments regarding all eventual debts, will recommend improved methods of receiving and applying revenues, and, in general, will exercise the functions of Controller."

Articles 2, 3, and 4 also deal in part with the proposed functions of the financial adviser, and read as follows:

Second—The Government of the Republic of Haiti will provide by a law or an appropriate decree that the payment of all customs duties shall be made to the Receiver General, and it will furnish to the receiving bureaus and the Financial Councilor every assistance and protection necessary for the execution of the powers which are conferred upon him and for the duties which are imposed upon him by the present article, and the United States, on its side, will furnish the same aid and protection.

Third—On the nomination of the Financial Councilor the Government of the Republic of Haiti, in co-operation with the Financial Councilor, will collate, classify, arrange, and make a complete list of all the debts of the republic, of their interests and their obligations, and of the amortization necessary for their payment in full.

Fourth—All funds recovered and collected by the Receiver General shall be applied, first, to the payment of the salary and allowances of the Receiver General, of his aids and employes, and the expenses of the receiving bureau will comprise a salary and the expenses of the Financial Councilor; secondly, to the interest and amortization of the public debt of the Republic of Haiti; thirdly, to the maintenance of the police force provided for in Article 5, and then the remainder to the Haitian Government for current expenses. In thus applying them the Receiver General will proceed to the payment of the salaries and monthly allowances and of the expenses as they recur, and on the first of each month he will place in a special account the total of the collections and receipts of the preceding month.

All the powers of the financial adviser, in accordance with the modified treaty, will now be vested in the National Bank of Haiti, which will be held responsible to the United States Government. This bank is owned by American capital, its source chiefly in this city.

Mr. Chavet says that this change was desired and is entirely agreeable to the Haitians. "As soon as our President received the modified treaty he signed it," he said yesterday, "and then notified Congress that the treaty must receive immediate attention.

"Congress was to have adjourned last Sunday, but when it received this word from the President it immediately decided to remain in session until the important matter of the treaty was settled. A committee composed of the ablest Senators and Deputies was appointed, and these are now considering the treaty, which will undoubtedly be ratified within a few days. This committee has no party lines and is only made up of the very best statesmen of Haiti.

"Louis Borno, who has just been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for the sixth time, is Chairman. He was appointed by the President as Minister because he has had wide experience as a diplomat and is an ardent Pan-American. He was at one time the Haitian Minister to Santo Domingo.

"The Sixth Article, which says that the Haitian Government must create an efficient police force composed of Haitians for the preservation of internal peace, the security of individual life, and the complete observance of the dispositions of the treaty,' met with the unqualified approval of the Haitian Government and people. This force is to be organized and officered by Americans, who will be appointed by the United States and vested with full power by the Haitian Government.

"The Fifteenth Article, which says that the treaty shall exist for ten years, with an additional ten years at the demand of either of the parties thereof, also was entirely approved."

One of the chief features of the reorganization of affairs in Haiti, according to Mr. Chavet, is the floating of a loan sufficient to carry out the rehabilitation and development plans of the republic. This loan is to be used to refund or redeem all domestic debts; to reorganize the currency on a gold basis; to extend material aid for the development of Haiti; to provide for the establishment of close commercial relations with the United States; to establish schools of all kinds, including agricultural and experimental stations; to establish a modern system of custom houses and bonded warehouses; to develop a coastwise shipping under Haitian Government subsidy; to build good roads to be maintained by a special road tax; to provide for the payment of Government guarantees and assist the farmers and merchants in finding a market for their products on which taxes apply; to build a modern telephone system; to import into Haiti horses, cattle, hogs, chickens, and other animals for breeding purposes, and to provide funds for the erection of lighthouses on the Haitian coast.

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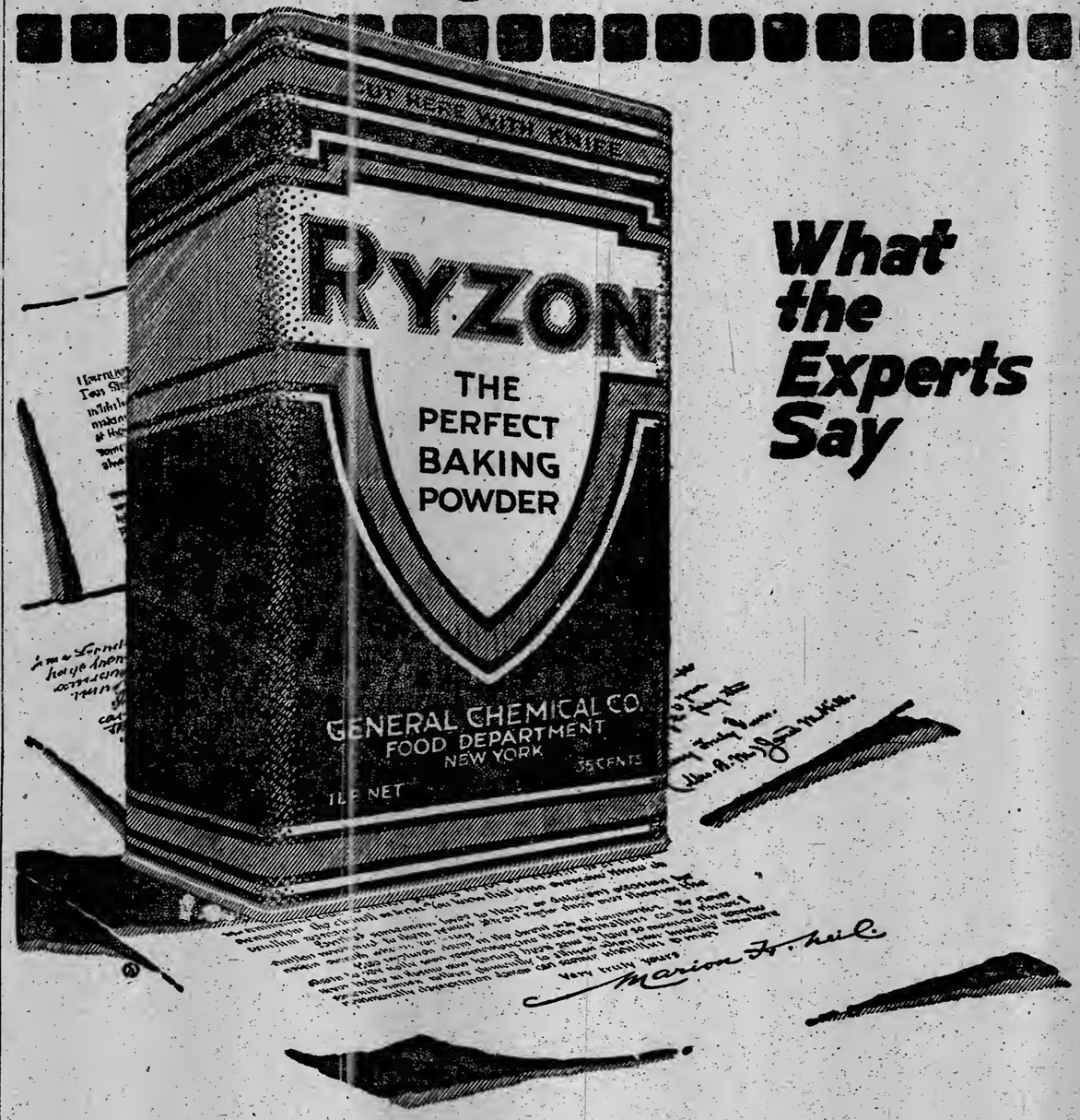
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What the Experts Say

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"We subjected the Baking Powder to many severe tests and we tried it carefully in thirty sweet and savory dishes. We found it to be more economical than other baking powders on the market. It appears to keep well. We consider it to be the purest in quality, the strongest and most wholesome of any baking powder of which we have knowledge.

"We would be glad to use it and recommend it when it makes its appearance.

Very truly yours,
MARION H. NEIL"
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Editor Table Talk,
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Philadelphia

The Delineator Cooking Expert writes:

"I have thoroughly tested the sample of RYZON Baking Powder sent me and find it pure and the best baking powder I have ever used.

"I believe that its use will promote good health, that it is economical, and from every point of view of the housekeeper will be found absolutely satisfactory.

Yours very truly,
EMMA PADDOCK TELFORD"
Household Editor
The Delineator

A Comment from Boston:

"I have been using the RYZON Baking Powder, which you sent me by parcel post, in my home cooking for the past two weeks and can commend it most heartily.

Very truly yours,
(MRS. B. M.) JANET M. HILL"
The Boston Cooking-School Magazine of Culinary Science and Domestic Economics.

From a New York Cooking School:

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Yours very truly,
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Yours truly,
KATHARINE LAWRENCE"
Director of Household Science
The Temple University
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EVERY possible effort has been made, not only to make RYZON The Perfect Baking Powder, but to prove it so. Some of the most eminent chemists in the country have pronounced RYZON "*perfect.*" The leading food authorities, those who have been fighting for a better baking powder for years, say that RYZON comes up to their standards. And most important of all, to the housewife, is the opinion of those who have tried RYZON in actual baking.

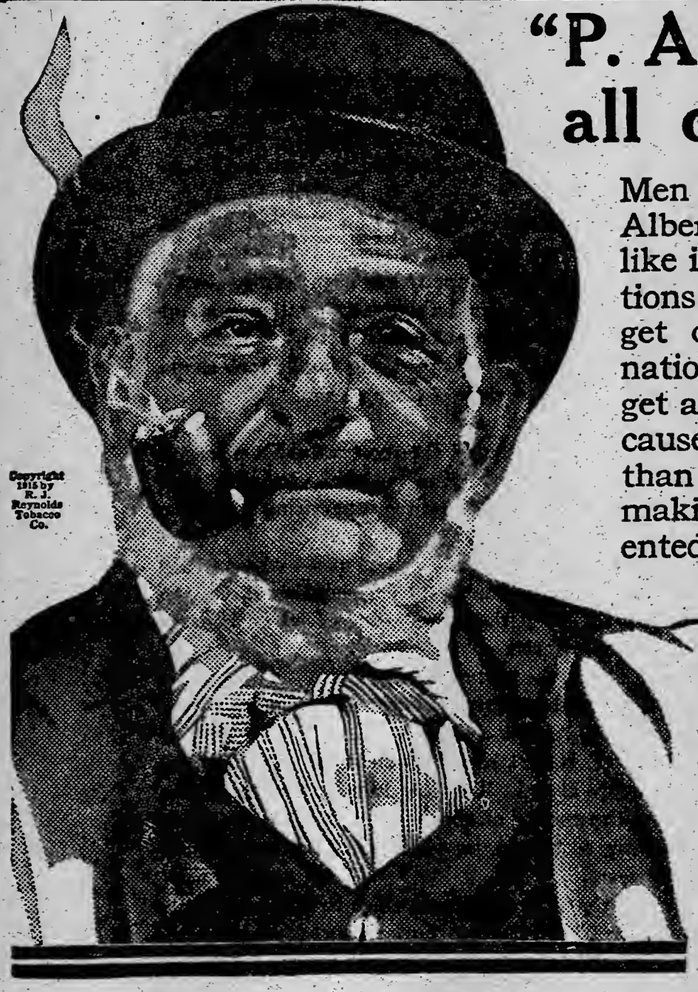
The best-known cooking experts, women whose names are famous, have baked with RYZON. They are unanimous in saying that RYZON is more uniformly certain in results, that it makes lighter food and that it is unquestionably the first perfect baking powder they have ever tried. Reports from prominent cooking schools and women's leagues indicate similar satisfactory results.

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The quotations in the column on the left show what some of the leading cooking experts say about RYZON—read them, then go to your grocer and buy your first can of RYZON. We feel confident that, after trying it, you will use it ever after.

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PRINCE ALBERT

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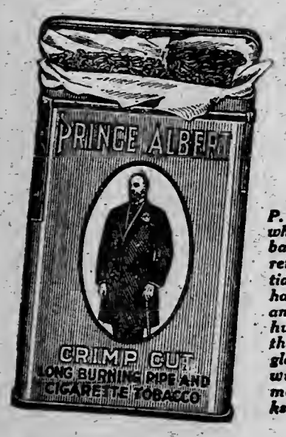
is *the one* brand of tobacco you can take liberties with, firing away 24-hours straight without a tongue-kick! *You get the listen of that.*

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Can you sit-tight and get that P. A. aroma from somebody else's friendly old pipe or rolled cigarette? Can you pass up pleasure that's *due* you, and *coming to you* quick as you jump that fence into the Prince Albert pasture? *Come on out* and be a regular fellow who's game to take a chance for what ails his smokeappetite division!

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Here's the latest member of the "old-time jimmy-pipers" club. It's a fine likeness of John E. Bach, 101 years old, of Newark, N. J. He has been a pipe smoker for 80 years. Mr. Bach, who enjoys his smokes every day, gives this idea of a long life: "Smoke all you want, eat all you want, sleep all you want—and don't worry!"



P. A. is sold everywhere in toppy red bags (handy for cigarette smokers), 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—that classy crystal-glass pound humidor with the sponge-moistener top that keeps P. A. bang up.

Before Stealing Your Neighbor's Cook

it is wise to find out just how much of a cook she is. The young woman in Margaret Cameron's delightfully amusing story in

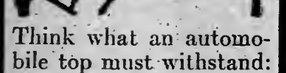
HARPER'S MAGAZINE
For September

didn't take the trouble to do this. The result was a comedy of errors that make this story one of the funniest the author has ever written. There are seven other unusual stories in this number and three of them are pure fun.

Notable among the articles is Donald Macmillan's first account of the adventures of the Arctic expedition of which he is the head, that set out more than a year ago in search of a new land.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart's paper on "American Historical Liars" shatters some of the favorite myths in American history, and there are delightful articles on travel, nature, adventure and the force of public opinion.

Harper's for September



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BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

The German Peril

is only in part a military peril," says Dr. Frederic C. Howe in his new book. "It is a peace peril as well. The real peril to the other powers of Western civilization lies in the fact that Germany is more intelligently organized than is the rest of the world."

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C. B. Imp.—Natural Gray Worsted,	light weight	per garment 1.50
A—Natural Grey Australian Lamb's Wool,	light weight	per garment 1.75
G/H—Natural Gray Worsted,	medium weight	per garment 2.00
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ASSEMBLY RECORDS BY CITIZENS' UNION

New York and Bronx County Members Criticised on Work at Albany.

MORE PRAISE THAN BLAME

Bills to Weaken Building Construction Regulation and Abolish Coroners Taken as Standards.

The Citizens' Union made public yesterday the report of its Committee on Legislation regarding the individual records of members of the Assembly from New York and Bronx counties. The committee said that in forming its judgment it had primarily considered the attitude of the Assemblymen toward measures especially affecting New York City and also such general or State-wide measures as necessarily vitally affect the administration of government in the city. The records are as follows:

ARANOW, FRANK, (Dem., 20th Dist., New York)—New member of some ability. Of six bills introduced, two became law. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes poor.

BLOCH, MAURICE, (Dem., 22d Dist., New York)—New member. Introduced measure regulating sale of habit-forming drugs that became law and two objectionable local bills. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes poor. Opposed abolishing office of Coroner.

BOURKE, MARTIN, (Rep., 17th Dist., New York)—New member. Introduced some important legislation. Except for support of bills weakening regulation of building construction, record of votes fair.

CALLAHAN, JOSEPH M., (Dem., 35th Dist., Bronx)—New member of some ability. Introduced legislation of varying merit. Record of votes poor. Opposed abolishing office of Coroner. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Opposed abolishing office of Coroner.

CAMPBELL, JAMES C., (Dem., 13th Dist., New York)—In fourth year of service failed to show usefulness. Record of votes and bills introduced poor. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Opposed abolishing office of Coroner.

CONKLING, HOWARD, (Rep., 29th Dist., New York)—Conscientious and painstaking legislator. Record of votes good so far as recorded.

COTILLO, SALVATORE A., (Dem., 29th Dist., New York)—Introduced several objectionable bills. Voted to abolish office of Coronar and otherwise made good record of votes.

COTTER, PATRICK F., (Dem., 19th Dist., New York)—New member. Introduced bill hostile to merit system in civil service. Opposed abolishing office of Coroner and otherwise made unsatisfactory record of votes.

DONOHUE, CHARLES D., (Dem., 9th Dist., New York)—Introduced bills of varying merit. Supported bill weaking regulation of building construction. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Record of votes fair.

DONOVAN, DENNIS G., (Dem., 30th Dist., New York)—New member. Failed to show any value as a legislator. Unrecorded on some of the most important measures.

ELLENBOGEN, ABRAM, (Rep., 15th Dist., New York)—Able and useful member. Fathered bill to abolish nuisance of tracks at grade on west side of Manhattan and bill to deprive Sheriff of fees. Except for support of bills weakening regulation of building construction, record of votes in Assembly and Cities Committee good.

EVANS, WILLIAM S., (Dem., 32d Dist., Bronx)—New member. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction, and opposed abolishing office of Coroner. Otherwise record of votes good.

FEINBERG, AARON A., (Rep., 31st Dist., New York)—New member. Introduced several desirable bills. Opposed bill weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes good.

FERTIG, M. MALDWIN, (Dem., 34th Dist., Bronx)—New member. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Otherwise record of votes good.

FRIEDLAND, WALTER M., (Dem., 10th Dist., New York)—New member. Showed little evidence of usefulness. Unrecorded on some of the most important measures.

GOLDBERG, MARK, (Dem., 18th Dist., New York)—Active and persevering. Introduced some ill-considered legislation. Voted to abolish office of Coroner and otherwise made good record of votes.

KELLY, JOSEPH D., (Dem., 12th Dist., New York)—Introduced bills of varying merit, five of which, including two special pension bills, became law. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Record of votes in Assembly good; in Cities Committee unsatisfactory.

KERRIGAN, JOHN, (Dem., 11th Dist., New York)—Ineffective and verbose. Except for vote against abolishing office of Coroner, record of votes good.

KIERNAN, OWEN M., (Dem., 24th Dist., New York)—All of the five bills introduced objectionable special bills. Opposed abolishing office of Coroner. Record of votes poor.

MARASCO, CARMINE J., (Dem., 3d Dist., New York)—New member. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes bad. Unrecorded on many important bills.

McCUE, MARTIN G., (Dem., 16th Dist., New York)—Earnest and effective advocate of child welfare bill. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Opposed abolishing office of Coroner. Otherwise record of votes fair.

McDONALD, MAURICE, (Dem., 5th Dist., New York)—New member. Introduced one measure only—an objectionable local bill. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Opposed abolishing office of Coroner and otherwise made bad record of votes.

McELLIGOTT, PETER P., (Dem., 7th Dist., New York)—Opposed abolishing office of Coroner. Record of votes poor.

MILLER, EARL H., (Dem., 33d Dist., Bronx)—New member. Introduced legislation of varying merit. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes poor.

MITCHELL, HAROLD C., (Rep., 21st Dist., New York)—New member. Showed independence and promise of future usefulness. Opposed bill weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes good.

OLIVER, DANIEL C., (Dem., 25d Dist., New York)—New member. Introduced several local bills of little merit. Opposed abolishing office of Coroner. Otherwise record of votes good.

PERLMAN, NATHAN D., (Rep., 6th Dist., New York)—New member. Introduced some desirable legislation. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Otherwise record of votes good.

RICE, CHARLES E., Jr., (Rep., 27th Dist., New York)—New member. Attentive to duties. Opposed bill weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes good.

RYAN, JOHN J., (Dem., 1st Dist., New York)—New member. Opposed abolishing office of Coroner. Otherwise record of votes good.

SCHARLIN, SIDNEY, (Dem., 8th Dist., New York)—In first term failed to show promise. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes bad.

SCHIMMEL, HENRY S., (Dem., 4th Dist., New York)—Showed distinct improvement over first term. Voted in the public interest on important issues when recorded.

SMITH, ALFRED E., (Dem., 2d Dist., New York)—Minority leader. Intelligent and forceful legislator. Strong supporter of desirable industrial and social legislation. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Record of votes good.

STEINBERG, JOSEPH, (Prog., 26th Dist., New York)—A useful member. Introduced desirable important measures. Opposed bill weakening regulation of building construction. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Record of votes good.

STODDARD, FRANCIS R., Jr., (Rep., 25th Dist., New York)—Intelligent and capable legislator. Introduced and effectively worked for advance of many desirable measures. Opposed bill weakening regulation of building construction. Recorded on "quick" roll call against objectionable pension bill. Record of votes in Assembly and Cities Committee good.

TUDOR, ROBERT L., (Dem., 14th Dist., New York)—Introduced an objectionable local bill. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Opposed abolishing office of Coroner. Record of votes in Assembly and Cities Committee fair.

The Assemblymen received an opportunity to examine the statements of their records and to make suggestions and criticisms for the consideration of the committee before the report was finally adopted.

RYAN BUSY ON THE STUMP.

Jeffersonian Alliance Indorses Zeller's Opponent.

The Jeffersonian Alliance, of which Bert Hanson is Chairman, has decided to support the candidacy of Joseph T. Ryan for the Democratic nomination for Judge of the City Court against Lorenz Zeller, the Tammany candidate.

Mr. Ryan spoke at three meetings yesterday in Manhattan and the Bronx, the largest in Bloomingdale Hall, in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Several hundred members of the Irish Federation greeted the candidate and passed resolutions indorsing him. P. J. Conway, President of the Irish-American Athletic Club, presided.

Mr. Ryan said the question had been asked in several sections of the city, "Who's Joe Ryan," and he added: "My answer to that question is simply this, that I have gone on the stump and let the people see me. I have answered the question by going out and explaining the primary law wherever the people were desirous of being informed as to their rights according to this law."

SHERIFF'S COUNSEL WOULD ABOLISH JAIL

A. S. Gilbert Says Sheriff's Fees of $60,000 Should Revert to County.

BOWERS TO REFUSE THEM

Republican Candidate Makes a Campaign Argument in Discussing Grifenhagen's Budget.

Abraham S. Gilbert, counsel to Sheriff Grifenhagen, told the sub-committee of the Tax Budget Committee yesterday that Ludlow Street Jail should be abolished, with a saving to the city of $100,000 a year, and that the $60,000 a year fees collected personally by the Sheriff should revert to the county.

Under Sheriff Frank K. Bowers, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Sheriff, was present, and Mr. Gilbert said that if Mr. Bowers was elected he would turn the $60,000 fees into a conscience fund and later have it revert to some city fund, providing the Legislature did not abolish the fee system altogether.

"If Mr. Bowers is elected," said Mr. Gilbert, "his $60,000 fees will go to the county, but then Mr. Bowers must be protected against loss by suits. Mr. Bowers will not accept these fees even if the law abolishing them is not passed."

Mr. Bowers spoke up and said that the Sheriff's salary of $12,000 a year was quite enough for him.

"The Ludlow Street Jail should be wiped out," went on Mr. Gilbert. "It should be abolished for financial and moral reasons. By so doing the city will save $100,000 a year. It is often not the fault of a prisoner that he cannot pay his debts. Certainly it is not his fault if his wife starves. No man should be forced into Ludlow Street Jail for not being able to pay. It is a crime for a man not to support his wife, but it is also a joke for most of those fellows who get in there for non-payment of alimony. Why, it is a picnic for them."

The examiners of the sub-committee recommended salary reductions in the Sheriff's office amounting to $4,000 and a reduction in the force that would save $1,500.

District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County appeared before the Sub-Committee with a request for his department of $142,906. The examiners recommended giving him $138,335 and recommended a few small salary increases.

"What do you think of the proposal to consolidate county offices?" Mr. Cropsey was asked.

"If you could have one big District Attorney's Office for the entire city, you might save a good deal of money," he replied, "but if you still kept suboffices in the various boroughs, I cannot see that consolidation would result in any appreciable economy."

Register Edward Polak of the Bronx asked for $102,700 and the examiners recommended $96,360.

The United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps asked for $14,497 and the examiners recommended $10,350.

The Aldermen adopted yesterday a resolution offered by Vice Chairman Henry H. Curran, recommending to the Board of Estimate that men and women who have given long and faithful work to the city and whose positions are deemed unnecessary, be transferred to other city work. The resolutions said:

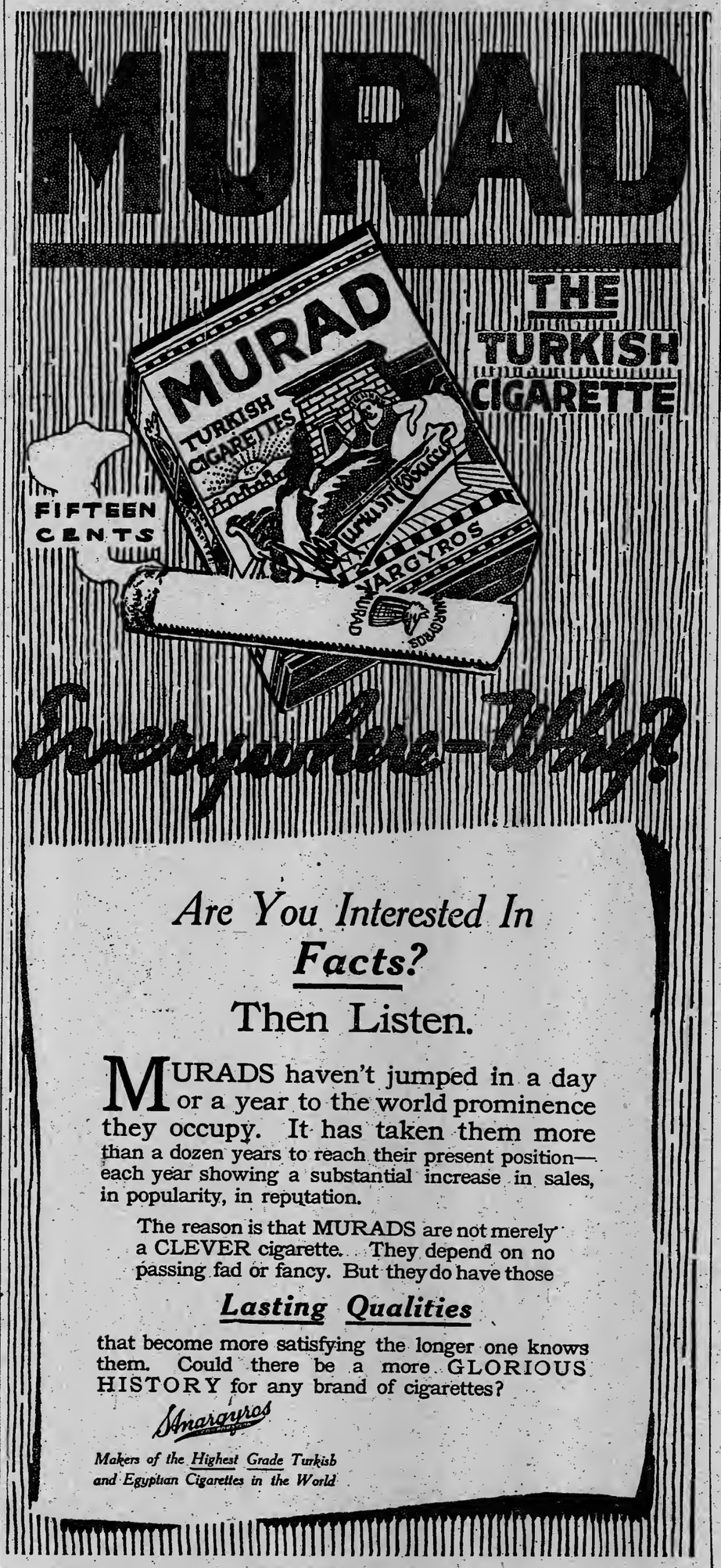
"If their work is needed, but their pay deemed too much, let their positions, as they gradually become vacant by death or resignation, be then filled at the lower rates. Such a policy will, in a few years, squeeze out any water that is still left in the city's pay roll, and it will prevent impairment of the morale of the service and avoid casting out employes who, by reason of having grown old in the city's service, will find it no easy matter in these times to obtain other employment. No policy of economy should be so sudden and rigid as to forbid special consideration of persons under moderate wage whose cases come within the equities above suggested."

McMANUS HAS A FIGHT.

Frank Joyce Is Contesting Tammany Primary in the Eleventh.

The Tammany Club of the Eleventh Assembly District last night indorsed the candidacies of Frank A. Ward for the Assembly and of former Superintendent of Parks Frank Joyce for the Board of Aldermen.

The Democratic organization candidates are James Mahoney for Assembly and Alderman Louis Wendell, Jr., for re-elcction. The candidacies of Ward and Joyce mean an effort to beat "The" McManus, organization leader of the Eleventh. Joyce, who has been fighting McManus for several years, said last night that he was sure the primaries would enable him to beat Wendell and end McManus's rule in the district.



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But like many great enterprises which have been long in preparation—nothing was said of it until it was *done.*

To *do* first and talk later was the idea.

For a long, long time Griffith and Ince and Sennett have been making moving pictures that were so much ahead of ordinary ones that exhibitors almost fought to get them.

But like all ambitious men—especially artists—they were all the time fretting because they wanted to make them better still and were held down by the money limitations of low-priced theatres.

Even so—they were perfecting great organizations—which got better every day.

Among them they had got together about fifty of the most expert photographers in the world, and with each of these trying to make clearer, more beautiful pictures than the rest, you can imagine the perfection of the studios!

It was natural enough that directors who were ambitious gathered about Griffith, Ince and Sennett—especially when they saw what photography they were producing.

All this time the acting was getting better. Really wonderful artists were developing—

Mae Marsh, Ralph Lewis,
Seena Owen, Robert Herron,
Wallace Reid, William S. Hart,
Enid Markey, Fred Mace,
Bessie Barriscale, Ford Sterling,
Mabel Normand, Roscoe Arbuckel,
Dorothy and Lillian Gish.

Everybody chafed under the holding back of *Price.*

Then Griffith broke all bounds—jumped all barriers—got some of his friends to help with money—and on his own hook produced "The Birth of a Nation."

Everybody said it was wonderful—and everybody said it wouldn't pay!

Then it was shown in New York; and the whole town clamored for seats at $2.00 each.

Don't you see how simple the rest was?

The men behind Griffith and Ince and Sennett took off the financial "lid" and the fur began to fly with a vengeance.

Each of these great directors had up his sleeve wonderful things he'd been wanting to do for years!

Here a certain stage star was the needed last touch; there a tremendous mob scene; still again some amazing mechanical "effect" that would cost a fortune.

Directors—camera men—actors and actresses outdid themselves!

Stage Stars that had always shied at moving pictures listened—and came!

Then the news trickled out; wise exhibitors, for they had found that the one best show in town always succeeded—no matter what rent had been paid for film—began telegraphing for "reservations"—and that the rest fought for what was left.

The star executives of the big film distributing companies let it be known that their services might be had.

And all this time no company had been formed—nothing had been arrived at beyond a rough, general understanding among the men who had put up the money.

Less than two months ago the thing finally took shape, and "Triangle Film" became a Corporation.

It had no liabilities.

Its assets were probably the most valuable pieces of paper ever executed in the film business—for they were contracts for the work of these three supervising producers for years to come!

Its chief stockholders besides these men—whose future is pledged to it—were Adam and Charles Kessel, Charles Bauman and H. E. Aitken, every one of whom had got rich in the film business.

Its executives, the pick of the industry.

Its good-will, the promise of business from exhibitors of the very highest type the country over!

So you see, it isn't so very wonderful after all that, newly corporate as it is, Triangle Film is already a fine, strong, smooth-running machine—doing business as easily and efficiently as though its parts had been working together for years.

Nor that the Triangle Plays which first appear at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, Thursday night, will have the perfection that comes only with years of preparation and months of polishing.

And it isn't strange either that, just as a good many people in New York set aside one or two evenings a week as "opera night," thousands of them the country over are already arranging for "Triangle Nights" this winter.

Have you set aside *your* Triangle Nights?

TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION.

N. B. With each Triangle Drama there will always be shown one Triangle Keystone Comedy, so you may be sure of a laugh.

Which is a good deal to be sure of.

NEW JERSEY GASES SOON TO BE ABATED

State Health Board Orders Investigation to Discover the Origin of Noxious Fumes.

ALL ADMIT THE ANNOYANCE

Edgewater Manufacturers Promise Co-operation and Deny Making Fertilizer.

The Department of Health of the State of New Jersey yesterday gave assurance to residents of the Palisades district and Riverside Drive that it would take positive steps to abate the nuisance of offensive gases of which they have complained for years. William H. Chaw, President of the department, announced that the department would engage investigators to determine the origin of the gases and that steps to prevent their escape into the air would follow.

This announcement was made in the Borough Hall of Edgewater, N. J., after a public hearing at which residents of the affected districts voiced their complaints and gave evidence of the extent and character of the nuisance. Every one present, including the representatives of the manufacturing plants from which the gases are said to come, agreed that the air of the Palisades and Riverside Drive districts was often polluted. The only question was the cause of the trouble, and the manufacturers' representatives joined with the complainants in promising co-operation in discovering the origin of the objectionable fumes.

The first person to address the meeting was Major S. Wood McClave of Cliffside, N. J., who said he spoke for the residents of Hudson Heights, Edgewater, Grantwood, and Cliffside. He read resolutions adopted by the Citizens' Club of Cliffside, which urged the New Jersey State Board to action.

Fumes Grow Worse.

Major McClave said he had lived in Cliffside for thirty-one years and that he had always suffered from the presence of the gases, which, in his opinion, were chiefly sulphuric acid fumes coming from the plant of the General Chemical Company at Edgewater. The fumes had become worse, he said, in recent years because of the company's increased output. He invited the members of the board to spend a night at his home, if they desired personal conviction of the nuisance.

As a remedy Major McClave advocated an investigation, and suggested that the gases be traced unmistakably to their origin by aeroplane. A chemist-aeronaut, he said, should fly over the affected regions until he detected an objectionable odor and then follow the odor to its origin.

William H. Gresser of Cliffside presented ten affidavits from citizens complaining of the gases, and John Carney of Grantwood testified that on certain hot nights last Summer he had to close the windows and doors of his home to keep out acid fumes that produced fits of coughing.

Antone Bowl of Hudson Heights and Charles J. Levy of Cliffside told of reductions in real estate values and the difficulties of disposing of property because of the gases.

J. M. Page of the Acid Fumes Committee of the West End Association represented the Manhattan complainants, and read a letter sent to his association by the Health Department of New York City, which attributed the fumes to the General Chemical Company and, to some extent, to the Corn Products Company, also of Edgewater. The fumes most obnoxious, he said, were sulphur dioxide and sulphur trioxide, which seemed to come from the plant of the General Chemical Company, where sulphuric acid was manufactured.

W. H. Sammis, President of the Cliffside Council Board, was positive that sulphur fumes came from the General Chemical Company's plant, and he said that a thickly poulated district was no place for such a plant. The remedy for conditions was to be found in the removal of the factory, he said.

"If the General Chemical Company's plant is moved away," he said, "more than nine-tenths of the trouble will be removed."

Waste Gas a Loss to Makers.

William H. Nichols, Jr., Vice President and General Manager of the General Chemical Company, admitted that the fumes complained of did exist, but he said that no one had determined their exact nature and origin.

"If sulphur gases are coming from our plant," he said, "we want to know it, and we want to stop it in our own interest, because we make sulphuric acid out of such gases. Any gas that escapes from our plant, therefore, means so much reduction in our profits. Sulphur gases are not waste products with us, but materials out of which we manufacture the goods we sell.

"We, therefore, welcome the most scientific and rigid investigation possible, and if it is shown that gases are escaping from our plant, you may be sure that we will do everything in our power to stop such escape. We have had investigators of our own at work and they have assured us that no gas escapes from us, but we want the New Jersey Department of Health to make its own investigation, for our men might have been in error. I can assure the board that we will co-operate with its investigators in every way.

"The nuisance of these gases can be abated if the effort is properly undertaken. A casual investigation will do no good, but if scientific chemists will simply analyze the substances that escapes from the smokestacks and other exits of all of the manufacturing plants in Edgewater and vicinity, they can determine just what plants release unpleasant or noxious gases."

No Fertilizer Manufactured.

Several of the speakers had said that some of the pollution of the air was due to the manufacture of fertilizer by the General Chemical Company, but Mr. Nichols said his company had never manufactured fertilizer and never would. He also said that in Germany sulphuric acid plants were almost always in thickly populated districts, and that the escape of fumes was prevented. It could likewise be prevented in Edgewater, he said. In defense of his plant, he assured the meeting that the machinery and methods used were the most perfect known, and had been adopted by German manufacturers.

Frank J. White, Superintendent of the Corn Products Company, seconded what Mr. Nichols said about the need for a scientific investigation, and he offered the co-operation of his company.

There are seven or eight manufacturing plants in and near Edgewater which will be investigated. Also alleged insanitary street conditions in Edgewater and Hudson County will be looked into by the State Board.

$1,000 GEMS LOST FROM TAXI

Edward Hewett, Chauffeur, Held on Suspicion of Theft.

Edward Hewett, a chauffeur, of 29 West Sixty-fourth Street was held in $1,000 bail in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of stealing jewelry valued at $1,000 from Mrs. Andres Gondales of 34 West Sixty-eighth Street. According to Mrs. Gondales's husband, he and his family planned to sail for Cuba on last Saturday and engaged Hewett to take them and a small amount of baggage to Pier 13, North River, in his taxicab.

When the taxicab arrived at the pier, Mr. Gondales said, a handbag containing his wife's jewelry was missing. Hewett had driven away before this discovery was made, but Mr. Gondales postponed the Cuban trip and remained to search for the chauffeur. He found Hewett yesterday and caused his arrest and subsequent arraignment in court. Hewett flatly denied knowledge of the jewelry, saying that he had not known of the contents of any of the baggage and had not tampered with any of it. His examination will be continued today.

Mrs. Ella Pomeroy Held.

While the police gave testimony against a house on West 107th Street, leased by Mrs. Ella Pomeroy of 101 Waverley Place, reputable witnesses testified to her good reputation before Magistrate Appleton in the West Side Court yesterday. The Magistrate remarked that the case was a puzzling one and reserved decision until Friday. In the meantime, Mrs. Pomeroy was held in $1,000 bail charged with maintaining a public nuisance.

12,000 MEN TO FIGHT IN BIG PARK BATTLE

National Guard, 11,500 Strong, Will March to Attack 'Enemy,' Outlined by 500 Troops.

PLANS FOR A NOISY AFFRAY

Orders Call for Advance and Rear Guards—Armed and Armored Autos in Action.

Orders for the Battle of Van Cortlandt Park, on Saturday, in which 12,000 of the New York City troops of the National Guard will participate following exhibitions on the parade ground, were made public yesterday. It will be a demonstration of marching in division to attack an enemy invading the country.

The invading army will be a body of 500 troops, "outlining" the enemy. They will assemble in the south part of the park. The defending army, gathering in the woods at the north end of the park, will march to give battle. Besides the main body, under command of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, there will be an advance guard, under Colonel Daniel Appleton, of the Seventh Regiment, and a rear guard under command of Major Robert P. Orr, of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, composed of the following units:

ADVANCE GUARD.

One troop of the First Cavalry.
One battalion of the Seventh Infantry.
One machine gun troop.
One motor cycle detachment.
Batteries A and B, First Field Artillery.
One pioneer company and one pontoon company of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.
The Third Ambulance Corps.

MAIN BODY.

First Cavalry.
Wire section of the Signal Battalion.
Second Field Artillery.
First Brigade, composed of the Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Infantry.
Second Brigade, composed of the Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh Infantry.
Third Brigade, composed of the Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Coast Defense.
Two motor cycle detachments.
Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.
Signal Battalion.
Ambulance Corps.
Motor trucks and a field hospital.

REAR GUARD.

One motor cycle detachment.
One battalion of the Thirteenth Coast Defense.

Squadron A.
One machine gun troop.
Wire section of the Signal Battalion.

The Seventh Infantry will use in the game an armored automobile with a machine gun on it. During the battle there will be firing by all the troops. The cost of the munitions and other incidental expenses will be paid by private subscriptions of persons interested in preparedness.

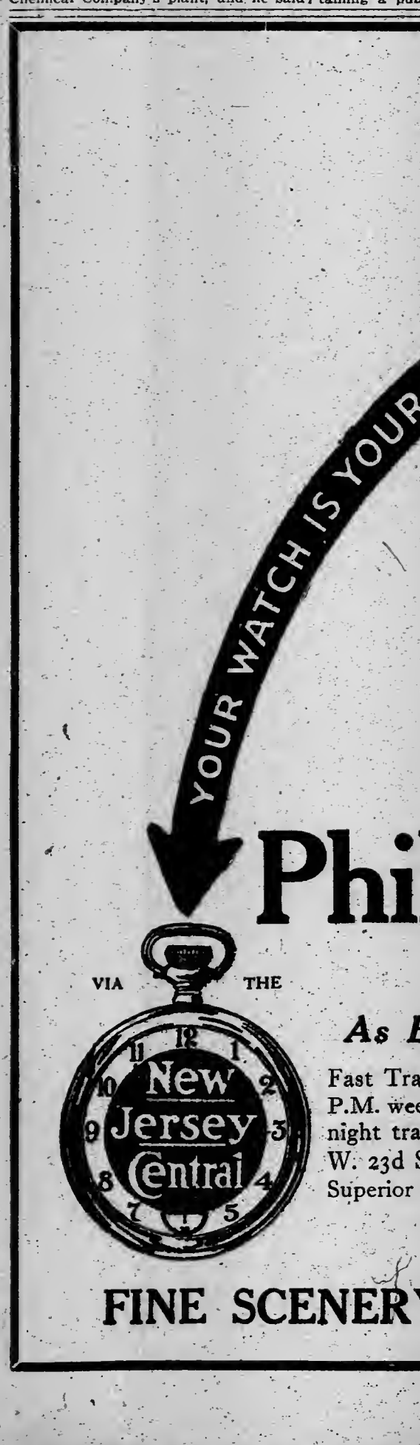
There will be information tents upon the parade grounds, to supply facts to those who wish to enlist in the different organizations, and a large enlistment is expected for the day.

About 500 policemen will be present to take charge of the crowds. Persons who expect to attend are warned that no seats are provided, and that it will be advisable to bring camp stools. Visitors are also advised to bring what food they may want.

There will be no music, except at the grand stand for the Governor's party.

Ex-Under Sheriff Phillips Freed.

Justice Manning in the Supreme Court, Queens County, yesterday upheld the writ of habeas corpus sued out by John H. Phillips, formerly under Sheriff of Queens County. Phillips was arrested by detectives on the staff of the inspector in charge of the Hunters Point district, charged with making a book on the races. It was alleged slips were found in his possession indicating memoranda of the bets. The detectives charged that the bettors indicated their bets on slips and cash settlements were made later. Justice Manning ordered Phillips discharged from custody, basing his order on the Giddings decision.



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MOTOR GASOLINE

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BULLETIN No. 2

A man is known by the company he keeps; a supply dealer by the gasoline. When you buy gasoline from any of the dealers listed below, you may be sure of getting quality.

They sell SOCONY Motor gasoline—the straight-distilled, uniform gasoline, that insures you more smiles per mile and more miles per gallon.

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Alhambra Garage, 65 West 118th St.
Amsterdam Garage, 243 West 54th St.
Ansonia Garage, 207 West 75th St.
Aphorp Garage, 214 West 80th St.
Arana Garage, 231 West 54th St.
Ardsley Garage, 159 East 77th St.
Arfman's Garage, 420 East 90th St.
Ascher, J. J., 214 West 65th St.
Astor Garage, 307 West 44th St.
Automobile Club of America, 72d St. & East River
Automobile Club of America, 247 W. 54th St.
Auto Realty Co., 177 East 73d St.
Auto Service & Supply Co., 4316 Bdway.
Auto Truck & Storage Co., 361 Ave. A.
B. B. Garage, 244 West 69th St.
Beaver & Son, J. P., 512 West 181st St.
Bedford Park Garage, 200th St. & Park Ave.
Belmont Garage, 115 East 84th St.
Belnord Garage, 252 West 87th St.
Bentley, J., St. Peters & Gleebe Aves.
Biltmore Garage, 132 East 41st St.
Black's Garage, 209 East 64th St.
Black's Garage, 242 East 65th St.
Blue Sprocket Garage, 6 East 31st St.
Bonavista Garage Co., 254 West 109th St.
Bord's Garage, 114 West 50th St.
Boulevard Auto Co., 2073 Southern Boulevard
Bowman, S. B. Auto Co., 225 W. 49th St.
Boylston Garage, 142 East 41st St.
Brennan & Duffy, 40 West 60th St.
Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 83d St.
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., 5015 Bdway.
Broadway Gasoline Station, 170th St. & Broadway
Bronx Centre Garage, 152d St. & Bergen Av.
Bronx Park Taxi Co., Mulliner & Morris Park Ave., Bronx
Brook's Garage, 152 East 73d St.
Brown, Wm. Bruce, 121 West 53d St.
Buckley, M., 162 West 56th St.
Buick Motor Co., 632 West 52d St.
Burkhart Mills Garage, 211 West 82d St.
Byrnes Garage, W. L., 447 East 133d St.
Caron Garage, 348 West 50th St.
Cathedral Park Garage, 145 W. 110th St.
Cavanaugh, C. W., 418 East 55th St.
Century Garage, 9 West 100th St.
Chalmers Motor Car Co., 651 Eleventh Av.
Chevrolet Motor Car Co., 57th St. & 11th Ave.
Chevrolet Motor Co. of N. Y., 64th St. & West End Ave.
Cimiotti Garage Co., 2003 Broadway
Cist-Stratton Co., 57th St. & Broadway
Commercial Delivery Co., 502 W. 45th St.
Concourse Garage, 158th St. & Grand Concourse
Conron Bros. Garage Co., 271 W. 57th St.
Convent Garage, 457 West 150th St.
Corinthian Garage, 371 East 120th St.
Corvan, Thos. C., 124-128 West 54th St.
Courtlandt Garage, 359 Courtlandt Ave.
Crotons Garage, 1965 Croton Ave.
Continental Garage, 263 West 69th St.
Cleric & Bambi, 19 East 12th St.
Cryder & Co., 583 Park Ave.
Daly Bros. Gasoline Station, 123d St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
Day & Night Garage, 160 West 56th St.
Deans Garage, 123 West 51st St.
Deutsch, Maurice, 56th St. & 8th Ave.
Di Palma & Wilson, 240 West 50th St.
Direct Garage, 144th St. & Morris Ave.
Dochtermann's Garage, 310 East 11th St.
Dolphin Garage, 30 West 144th St.
Donovan's Garage, 360 West 11th St.
Doty-Demos Co., 37 West End Ave.
Dranco Garage, 750 Seventh Ave.
Dupre, E., 156 East 66th St.
Eagle Garage, 518 West 57th St.
Eagle Garage, 425 East 104th St.
Eastern Garage, 71 Gearck St.
Economical Garage Co., 252 West 66th St.
Economical Garage, 1407 Sedgwick Ave., Bronx
Edson, M., 340 West 70th St.
Empire Garage, 245 West 18th St.
Equitable Garage, 317 Eighth Ave.
Estling, B., Gleason & Westchester Aves.
Eureka Auto Station, 235 St. Nicholas Ave.
Express Garage, 413 East 31st St.
Fabal's Gasoline Station, 150th St. & McCombs
Federal Motor Truck Co., 146 West 62d St.
Fordham Garage, 4506 Park Ave.
Ford Motor Car Co., 507 Bergen Ave.
Frances Motor Renting Co., 103 West 57th St.
Forty-Eighth St. Garage, 215 W. 48th St.
Garland Garage, 205 West 36th St.
Garden Taxicab Co., 224 West 51st St.
Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., 176th St. & Echo Place
Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., Pelham Parkway & Williamsbridge Rd.
Geier, Charles, 205 West 64th St.
Goff Gasoline Station, 1000 St. Nicholas Ave.
Gorden, E., 541 West 127th St.
Gramercy Park Garage, 59 Irving Place
Grand Concourse Garage, 188th St. & Grand Concourse
Greater New York Garage, 185th St. & Broadway
Greeley Square Garage, 137 West 37th St.
Great Northern Garage, 114 W. 56th St.
Haas & Greenburg, 328 West 70th St.
Haines Garage, 4506 Park Ave.
Harman Yount Co., 156 West 56th St.
Hartford Suspension Co., 312 W. 88th St.
Hayward & Co., M. M., 186 East 73d St.
Hetzer Bros. Garage, 246 West 69th St.
Hilltop Garage, 447 West 151st St.
Hoffman Taxicab Co., 141 East 23d St.
Holland, T. G. & J. L., 187th St. & Grand Concourse
Holland, T. G. & J. L., 167th St. & Grand Concourse
Hollywood Garage, 64th St. & Second Ave.
Hub Garage, 442 East 148th St.
Hudson Garage, 220 West 41st St.
Hudson River Garage, Station B, 133 Amsterdam Ave.
Hulse Garage Co., Inc., 252 East 127th St.
Independent Auto Co., 105 East 74th St.
Independent Auto Renting, 127 West 49th St.
International Garage, 252 West 40th St.
International Motor Co., 64th St. & West End Ave.
Jerome Ave. Garage, 1934 Jerome Ave.
Joscelyn Garage, 112 West 52d St.
Kaufman, L. J., 276 Lafayette St.
Kaufman, L. J., 254 Lafayette St.
Kaufman, L. J., 424 East 106th St.
Kaufman, L. J., 103 West 61st St.
Kelly, J. T., 355 Pearl St.
Kelly & Fordham, 2138 Westchester Ave.
Kenney, J., 214 East 203d St.
Kesbeo Sales Co., Broadway & 91st St.
Kesbeo Sales Co., 137th St. & Broadway
Keystone Garage, 150 West 31st St.
Kingston Garage, 2 West 90th St.
Kingwood Garage, 165 West 132d St.
Knox Auto Co., 633 West 51st St.
Kraus Gasoline Sta., 195th St. & Broadway
Laird Bros. Garage, 602 West 207th St.
Lawson's Gasoline Station, 145th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
Lee Garage, 53 East 76th St.
Levine, M. & Co., 519 East 121st St.
Lewis, S. H., 20 West 60th St.
Liesmann Bros. Garage, 144 Brown Pl.
Lincoln Square Garage, 65th St. & Bdway
Lind & Co., Gus., 423 East 76th St.
Lippard Stewart Motor Sales Co., 126 West 52d St.
Linwood Garage, 25 East 124th St.
Lobell, M. B., 239 West 55th St.
Locomobile Co. of America, 25 W. 60th St.
Long Acre Garage, 235 West 50th St.
Lotos Garage Co., 122 West 56th St.
Lyon's Garage, 53 East 108th St.
McCook & Co., 238 East 37th St.
McCrain Gasoline Sta. J., Boston & Eastchester Rds.
Madison Garage, 53 East 76th St.
Maie Motor Truck Co., 103 West 61st St.
Manchester Garage, 234 West 145th St.
Manhattan Garage, 328 East 9[illegible] St.
Market Auto Co., 437 East 104th St.
Marrim, G. C., 495 Park Ave.
Martinique Garage, 220 West 3[illegible] St.
Mason Bros., 218 West 50th St.
Maxwell Gas Station, 204th St. & Bdway
Melrose Garage, 490 East 163d St.
Mercedes Repair Co., 218 East 14th St.
Merry, E. L., 651 Hudson St.
Mitchell-Edmonston, Inc., 23 W. 63d St.
Modern Garage, 230 West 66th St.
Morris Garage, 243 West 68th St.
Morris Ave. Garage, 1005 Morris Ave.
Moshulu Garage, 2800 Webster Ave.
Mott Haven Auto Co., 306 Mott Ave.
Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc., 279 East 129th St.
Monmouth Garage, 126 East 54th St.
Napier Garage Co., 109 West 51st St.
National Garage, 511 West 35th St.
New Home Garage, 225 West 2[illegible] St.
Newschafer Garage, 517 East 6[illegible] St.
N. Y. Auto Garage, 306 West 64th St.
N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co., 621 W. 42d St.
N.Y. Automobile Garage, 522 W. 36th St.
N. Y. Herald Garage, 520 West 37th St.
Normal Auto Station, 208 West 124th St.
O'Hare, J. J. Garage, 201-3 West 54th St.
Oldsmobile Co. of N. Y., 225 W. 48th St.
Olejar, A. A. Garage, 416 East 59th St.
157 West 18th St. Garage, Inc.
Opera House Garage, 146 West 40th St.
Packard Acme Garage, Inc., 124 West 50th St.
Packard Transportation & Repair Co., 326 West 41st St.
Palette Garage, 115 West 52d St.
Paramount Garage, 966 Prospect Ave.
Park Garage, 107 West 56th St.
Pennsylvania Terminal Taxi Co., 154 West 31st St.
Plaza Garage, 52 East 62d St.
Poertner Motor Co., 1759 Broadway
Prospect Garage, 342 East 41st St.
Proud Electric Co., 114 West 54th St.
Pyramid Garage, 218 West 61st St.
Qninlan Garage, 348 West 42d St.
Ray Auto Renting Co., 9 East 62d St.
Reid Auto Co., Crotona Ave. & Southern Boulevard
Reliable Club Garage, 1005 Morris Ave., Bronx
Renault Taxi Service, 249 West 64th St.
Reo Motor Co., 19 West 62d St.
Republic Motor Sales Co., 306 W. 54th St.
Riverside Auto Repair Co., 265 West 87th St.
Ross Garage, 1262 Boston Rd.
Royal Garage, 211 West 95th St.
Royal Garage, 102 West 107th St.
Ruff's Garage, 728 East 212th St.
Russell's Gasoline Station, Dyckman St. & Broadway
Ryan, Joseph A., 218 West 51st St.
S. & S. Garage, 155 West 54th St.
St. Nicholas Garage, 643 St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Urban Garage, 121 West 85th St.
Sanford Auto Co., F. T., 481 Park Ave.
Saratoga Garage, 406 East 108th St.
Security Garage, 303 West 129th St.
Serna, A., 337 East 48th St.
Seventy-Ninth St. Garage Cor. 406 East 79th St.
Seventh St. Garage, 7th & Lewis Sts.
Sevin, L., 173 Delancy St.
Silver Motor Co., C. T., 57th St. & Bdway
Sixty-Third St. Garage, 146 West 63d St.
Speedway Garage, 414 West 157th St.
Spengler Auto Co., 115 East 75th St.
Standard Auto Co., 136 East 73d St.
State Garage, 171 East 122d St.
Sterling Garage, 305 East 80th St.
Stearns Motor Co., F. B., 417 W. 55th St.
Sternberg Motor Co., 12th Ave. & 132d St.
Strathman Garage, 164 East 124th St.
Studebaker Cor. of America, 58th St. & Broadway
Stuvesant Auto Trading Co., 224 East 9th St.
Superior Motor Garage Co., 303 West 76th St.
Tassi Garage, 45 Downing St.
Thedford's Garage, 303 West 99th St.
Thedford, Robert, 137 West 99th St.
Thomey Auto Service Co., 241 W. 68th St.
Thomson, J. F., Main St., Westchester
Trinity Garage, 917 Trinity Ave.
Twelfth St. Garage Co., 245 West 12th St.
Twentieth Street Garage, 520 W. 20th St.
Twenty-Fifth Street Garage, 25th St. & 12th Ave.
Tyrrell & Co., Geo. H., 19[illegible] St. & Webster Ave.
Underwood, F. D., 330 West 70th St.
Union Garage, 1117 Union Ave.
United Garage Co., Inc., 102 West End Ave.
Vanderbilt Garage, 155 East 35th St.
Victoria Garage, 231 West 142d St.
Walsch & McCook, 238 East 37th St.
Washington Heights Garage, 564 West 168th St.
Washington Square Garage, 73 Washington Square, South
Webster Garage, 3134 Webster Ave.
West End Auto Palace, 212 West 89th St.
West End Garage, 91 West End Ave.
West Sixty-Seventh St. Garage, 52 West 67th St.
White Company, 631 West 57th St.
White, Peter, 512 West 37th St.
Whitman & Schier, 238 East 20th St.
Wicke's Garage, 414 East 102d St.
Williams & Morford, 205 West End Av.
Winton Motor Car Co., 70th St. & Bdway
Woodstock Garage, 770 East 15[illegible] St.
Yorkville Central Garage, 205 [illegible] 86th St.
Yorkville Garage, 327 East 84th St.
Yorkville Garage, 113 East 77th St.

BROOKLYN and QUEENS

Academy Garage, 839 Union St., Bklyn
Ajax Garage, 1569 Atlantic Ave., Bklyn
Allen Co., I. M., 116 South Portland Ave., Brooklyn
Allens Garage, 22d Street, Flushing
Amann, Chas., 79 Fulton Ave., Astoria
Anderson & Sleek, Ramblersville, N. Y.
Apex Garage, Richmond Hill
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts., Astoria
Astoria Taxi Co., 369 Jackson Ave., L. I. City
Atlas Garage, 57 New York Ave., Bklyn
Aubioger, Harry A., Jamaica
Auto Repair & Machine Works, Bayside, L. I.
Baker, C. A., Jamaica
Barrington's Garage, 54 Diamond St., Brooklyn
Bath Beach Garage, 1907 Cropsey Ave., Brooklyn
Bay Ridge Garage, 359 55th St., Brooklyn
Bayside Garage, Foot Ocean Ave., Manhattan Bch.
Beaver Garage, 100 Beaver St., Brooklyn
Bedford Auto Garage, 942 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Bedford Ave., Garage, 639 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Beechhurst Garage, Whitestone, L. I.
Berger-Madden Garage, 4th Ave. & Douglass St., Brooklyn
Beverly Garage, 140 Lott Street, Brooklyn
Blythebourne Garage, 1339 59th St., Brooklyn
Boerum Place Garage, 27 Boerum Pl., Brooklyn
Broadway Auto Co., 58 Humboldt St., Brooklyn
Broadway Penn Garage, Broadway & Penn St., Brooklyn
Broadway Taxi Co., 332 Lockwood St., Astoria
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 44 Snyder Ave., Brooklyn
Bklyn. Riding & Driving Club, Flatbush Ave. & Plaza St., Brooklyn
Brown, C. J., Bridge Plaza, L. I. City
Brosek Auto Repair Co., 229 Lewis Ave., Brooklyn
Buick Motor Car Co., 324 Butler St., Brooklyn
Calkins Garage, 73 Reddo St., L. I. City
Cameron, J. E., Richmond Hill
Central Garage, 595 Quincy St., Brooklyn
Clarendon Garage, 243 East 29th St., Brooklyn
Classon Garage, 28 Kosciusko St., Bklyn
Coney Island Garage, 2462 West 8th St., Coney Island
Cornells Garage, Little Neck, L. I.
Covert Garage, 135 Covert St., Brooklyn
Cress Garage, 334 4th St., Brooklyn
Crossman, Chas. B., 107 Monroe St., Brooklyn
Curtis Auto Co., 70 Albany Ave., Bklyn
De Luxe Garage, 105 So. 6th St., Brooklyn
De Rose's Garage, 4th Ave. & Carroll St., Brooklyn
Dickover, H. M. & Son, 5905 New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn
Dieger, E., 478 11th St., Brooklyn
Disbrow Bros., Jamaica
Disbrow Garage, 259 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn
Driguid Bros., 902 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn
Doyle, Geo., 33 Kings Highway, Brooklyn
Duerr Geo., College Point, L. I.
Dumas Gasoline Station, Flushing, L. I.
East New York Garage, 73 Pennsylvania Ave., Brooklyn
Eggers-Knight Auto Co., Jamaica
E. & H. Garage, 285 Herkimer St.
Emerson Place Garage, 94 Emerson Pl., Brooklyn
Erasmus Garage, 8 Johnson Pl., Brooklyn
Ferrigno, G., 280 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn
Ernesto Bros., 375 Sackett St., Brooklyn
Flatbush Auto Co., 2222 Tilden Ave., Brooklyn
Flatbush Auto Service, 1345 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn
Flushing Auto Moving Co., 110 Broadway, Flushing
Flushing Auto Garage, 167 Broadway, Flushing
Ford Motor Co., Jackson Ave., L. I. City
Ford Motor Car Co., 1474 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Forest Hills Garage, Forest Hills, L. I.
Forest Parkway Supply, Woodhaven, L. I.
Fortler, G. W., 102 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn
Foster Ave. Garage, East 7th St. & Foster Ave., Brooklyn
Geddes, John, Flushing, L. I.
General Vehicle Co., Bendon & Review Aves., L. I. City
Geehan, Frank, Woodhaven, L. I.
Glaekin Co., Thomas, 107 Lawrence St., Brooklyn
Glenwood Garage, 635 E. 28th St., Bklyn
Globe Motor Co., 1001 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Greenpoint Garage, Manhattan & Driggs Ave., Brooklyn
Grismere, C. W., Queens, L. I.
Hancock Garage, 940 Hancock St., Brooklyn
Harts Garage, Corona, L. I.
Hawthorne Garage, 1187 Westrand Ave.
Hill, R. A., 6520 Fort Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn
Hohweisner & Son, 378 Vernon Ave., Brooklyn
Hommel, F., 5004 Church Ave., Brooklyn
Horn & McCracken, College Point, L. I.
International Garage, Jamaica, L. I.
Irving Garage, 1007 Ave. Q., Brooklyn
Jackson Garage, Jackson Ave., Corona
Jones, W. B., Springfield, L. I.
Kaiser Garten Garage, Surf Ave. & West 20th St., Coney Island
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Kaufman, L. J., 1103 Bedford Ave., Bklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 2390 Bedford Ave., Bklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 1515 Bedford Ave., Bklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 176 Clymer St., Brooklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 173 Taylor St., Brooklyn
Kaufman, S., 75 Jamaica Ave., Brooklyn
Keller, K., Woodhaven, L. I.
Kensington Garage, 713 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn
Kersochen, T. R., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Kestler Bros., 167 Clymer St., Brooklyn
Kew Gardens Garage, Richmond Hill, L.I.
Kirkham, I. C., 1365 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Kohlmeyers Garage, 1726 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn
Koster & Son, D., Jamaica, L. I.
Kosuth Auto Exchange, 14 Kosuth Pl., Brooklyn
Kunars Garage, Flushing Rd., Woodside, L. I.
Lake & Son, J. J., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Lemmey Garage, Oliver Pl., Elmhurst, L. I.
Lexington Garage, 411 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn
Louvet, A. E., Woodhaven, L. I.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 363 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn
Manor Garage, Anthony Bier, Prop., 1998 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
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Marcy Garage, 633 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn
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Mott Bros., Jamaica, L. I.
Mooney, James, Flatbush Ave. & Duffield St., Brooklyn
Morgan Ave. Garage, Morgan Ave. & Meserole St., Brooklyn
Mortimers Garage, Douglaston, L. I.
Mullers Garage, Elmhurst, L. I.
Nonpareil Garage, 794 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn
O'Niell, Peter C., 1424 St. Johns Pl.
Ormond Garage, 10 Ormond Pl., Brooklyn
O'Rourke's Garage, 361 91st St., Brooklyn
Ottens, J. F. H., Jamaica, L. I.
Park Garage, 804 Park Ave., Brooklyn
Parkside Garage, 172 Parkside Ave., Brooklyn
Parkside Gasoline Station, 2006 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Parkway Garage, 5020 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn
Pastre Auto Co., A. E., 18 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn
Paulson, H., Ramblersville, L. I.
Pioneer Garage, 28 Cranberry St., Bklyn
Pitkin Auto Co., 2130 Bergen St., Bklyn
Plunkett, Wm. H., So. Ozone Park, L. I.
Pool, Georgo & Son, 72 Fulton St.
Portland Garage, 670 Pacific St.
Pratt-Hendricks Co., 233 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn
Prospect Stable & Garage, 731 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn
Pulis, William, Jackson Ave., Elmhurst, L. I.
Pupki Garage, 488 Hancock St., Brooklyn
Queens Auto Repair Shop, Queens, L. I.
Queensboro Garage, 66 Broadway, Flushing
Queens Boulevard Garage, Elmhurst, L. I.
Rau, E. F., 1620 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Reiss, F. J., 47 Forrest Ave., Brooklyn
Richmond Hill Garage, Richmond Hill, L. I.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 295 Ridgewood Ave., Brooklyn
Ridgewood Garage, Myrtle Ave. & New Fresh Pond Rd., Brooklyn
Rosner, M., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Royal Garage, 1005 Greene Ave., Bklyn
Rumboski Garage, Elmhurst, L. I.
Rupp, Leonard, Glendale, L. I.
St. George Garage, 53 Clark St., Brooklyn
St. Marks Garage, 1179 Bergen St., Brooklyn
Sachse & Mark, 177 Van Devenster Ave., Astoria
Schaefer, H. C., 133 Huron St., Brooklyn
Schumacher's Garage, Flushing, L. I.
Schwartz Garage, 27 Grand Ave., Astoria
Seagate Garage, West 37th St. & Mermaid Ave., Coney Island
Shelburne Garage, Foot Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn
Shore Road Garage, 316 75th St., Bklyn
Siegman, F., Highland Boulevard & Gilden Pl., Brooklyn
Siegman, F., Bushwick Ave. & Aberdeen St., Brooklyn
Siegman, F., Eastern Parkway & Somers St., Brooklyn
Sixth Ave. Garage, 5616 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn
Sixth St. Garage, 282 Sixth St., Brooklyn
Sloan Engineering Co., 240 Hall St., Brooklyn
Snyder & Son, J. J., 55 Snyder Ave., Bklyn
Stephens, B. F., 39 Stephens Court, Bklyn
Sterling Pl. Garage, 783 Sterling Pl.
Sterling Trucking Co., 1044 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 95 Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn
Sweeney & Nall Auto Co., 2188 Clarendon Rd., Brooklyn
Sylvan Garage, 623 Madison St., Brooklyn
Tafts City Garage, 110 1st Ave., L. I. City
Tiemann, F. M., 88 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Tompkins Garage, 756 Park Ave., Bklyn
Union Garage, 784 Union St., Brooklyn
Vanderbilt Garage, 267 Vanderbilt Ave., Brooklyn
Watkins St. Garage, 109 Watkins St., Brooklyn
Waverly Garage, 344 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn
Weilman, C. J., Old Mill, Brooklyn
Welch, F. R., Ocean Parkway & Prospect Ave., Brooklyn
Wiegels Garage, Jamaica, L. I.
Wiener Motor Works, North Beach, L. I.
Williams Auto Service Co., 372 12th St., Brooklyn
Williams, C. J., 2783 Atlantic Ave., Bklyn
Wilson Garage, Flushing, L. I.
Windsor-Mahnud Co., 1410 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Wittenberg & Helmus, Arlington & Miller Aves., Brooklyn
Woods Garage, 431 Lafayette Ave., Bklyn
Zerega Garage, 22 College Pl., Brooklyn

STATEN ISLAND

Atlantic Garage, Grant City, S. I.
Castleton Garage, West Brighton, S. I.
Columbian Garage, West Brighton, S. I.
Granite Garage, Port Richmond, S. I.
Great Kills Garage, Great Kills, S. I.
Inter Borough Garage, W. Brighton, S. I.
Newmann's Garage, Stapleton, S. I.
Peto & Boyd, Tottenville, S. I.
Pleasant Plains Garage, Prince's Bay, S. I.
Progress Garage, West Brighton, S. I.
Richmond Garage, Port Richmond, S. I.
Stapleton Garage, Stapleton, S. I.
Schenck's Garage, Stapleton, S. I.
Tottenville Garage, Tottenville, S. I.
United Tire Co., Stapleton, S. I.

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Jacob, Robert, City Island, N. Y.
Keeley, C. J., City Island, N. Y.
Kraemer, H., College Point, L. I.
Law, Edgar, Flatlands Bay, Brooklyn
Malakoff, A., City Island, N. Y.
Frans Marquardt, City Island
Needham, William, College Point, L. I.
Paugh, John, Princess Bay, Staten Island
Poling, C., Ft. 60

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1915.

OPEN MERCHANDISE.

The purely economic nature of the Anglo-French loan proposed to be placed in this country is obscured by an emotional discussion as meaningless as it is futile. Many people prefer to think of it as a favor which we may withhold or not, accordingly as we believe or disbelieve in war, in either side of it, in the cause of the particular borrowers, in the ethics of supplying belligerents at all with munitions and the means of keeping up a fight. They talk of defeating the loan, ostensibly on the ground that to do so would foreshorten the conflict. The converse of this proposition is that to grant the loan would be to assume some manner of moral or other responsibility for the war's continuation. These are mere sayings, rising not from any depth of economic thought, but from feeling and bias beforehand.

The matter is one of business, with hereness and hereafterness. The hereness of it is that we have goods to sell which Europe needs. It is no more possible to think of European countries not buying what they need from us than of our not selling what we cannot use. The necessities are mutual—ours to have a market for our great surplus of production, theirs to have command of goods. The loan proposed to be floated here is but a means. If that should fail, other means would be adopted.

If, for instance, it were possible to "defeat the loan," that would not stop the exportation of goods to Europe. It might somewhat diminish trade, but that would be our loss. If England cannot buy with credit she will buy with gold, because, in the last extremity, that's what gold is for, and she could better afford to denude herself of all she has of it than to do without the goods required for war. Gold is useless for military purposes. Its only value is in exchange, with people who will not take payment in any other way. England has still other resources. She could by a kind of financial conscription force her people to exchange their American stocks and bonds for war loans, and then send a billion dollars' worth of American securities to be sold on the New York Stock Exchange. We should have to buy them and pay for them in the goods that England wanted. A loan such as now is under negotiation is the simplest, most businesslike arrangement. There ought to be only this paramount question: What rate of interest and degree of protection will be necessary to make the securities attractive to American investors in competition with other things?

The hereafterness of it is that we should have perhaps more to lose by a failure of the loan than England. If we obliged her to pay in gold, our ultimate position would be exceedingly embarrassing. For this country to amass a prodigious store of gold as a monument to its distrust of its largest Old World customers would be stupid, perhaps dangerous. We do not need the gold. And if we forced the British Chancellor of the Exchequer to appropriate all the American securities in England and offer them for sale in Wall Street, we should have many unexpected things suddenly to think of. Most of all, we should have lost that eminence in the world of trade and finance which we are already beginning to feel boastful of.

Trading is two sided. One must give and take, accept some risk, and reckon profits less the hazard. There are many things we have to learn. We are deficient in the sense of proportion. A billion-dollar loan to Europe seems a tremendous thing. We never loaned at all to any one before. But it is not much for Great Britain and France, either one or both together, to borrow from us. They own our stocks and bonds to several times that sum. We first were built with borrowed European money. There is no sentiment owing on that account. That was business, too.

It is fair for the loan Commissioners to make the best terms they can, and equally the business of American bankers to stand upon their judgment of what will constitute in this country a war loan attractive to investors. Everything must bear its cost. War borrowing is bound to be costly. When a country like Great Britain has to pay 4½ per cent. for war money at home and guarantee investors against a shrinkage of their principal, the fact must be recognized that the price of credit in the world has risen. It is not a question of the British people's ability to pay. It is a question only of meeting conditions as they are. At the end of the civil war the United States Government was paying 7 1-3 per cent. for money.

MR. HAY'S CHANGE OF HEART.

It seems too good to be true, the change that has come over Mr. HAY of Virginia. Year after year, as Chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, he has opposed the strengthening of our land defenses. Now he speaks out for an increase in the army, and for payment by the Federal Government to the National Guard so as to put the organized militia of the States on a stronger basis as the larger part of our first line of defense. Mr. HAY eases his soul, to be sure, by a fierce protest against conscription. In that he has our heartiest support. Conscription in the United States is wholly out of the question. As a matter of fact it has not been suggested by any influential person. There has been much talk about imitating the Swiss system in forming an efficient reserve, but that has been copied with no thought of forcing men to take military training.

With Mr. HAY standing where he does, and new indications every day that there is to be no serious opposition in the West to the plans for army and navy development, the prospect is bright for preparedness. Michigan's Congressional delegation is strongly in favor of it, and in an interview with Mr. VICTOR MURDOCK in yesterday's TIMES assurance was conveyed that Kansas favors the policy of securing peace by making ourselves ready for defense. Kansas is a big navy State.

CALERO AND MAGON.

The appeal to the Latin-American members of the Pan-American conference, signed by MANUEL CALERO and FLORES MAGON, two Mexicans who have held high offices, which was published in THE TIMES yesterday, embodies a view of the Mexican situation which is interesting and deserves attention. Although the appeal was not placed before Secretary LANSING, and was addreseed only to his colleagues representing South and Central American republics, it amounts to an indictment of our Mexican policy from the beginning of the present troubles with the assassination of MADERO. Messrs. CALERO and MAGON err, we fancy, in their judgment of the purpose of the Pan-American proposal of Aug. 11; the note suggesting a peace conference of all the factions was inevitably addressed to the faction leaders, to the men who have kept themselves prominently before the world, but the plans for the reorganization of the Government that might have been formed if the invitation of the conference had been accepted would necessarily have demanded the cooperation ultimately of the worthy people of that estimable Mexican middle class who have taken no part in the revolution or the needless warfare which has followed it. That the revolution was finished a year ago no American needed to be told. If CARRANZA had not quarreled with VILLA, Mexico might now be enjoying peace and prosperity; it is barely possible that if the quarrel had not been kept alive by certain international meddlers it might have been settled before now.

The two ex-Ministers protest against recognition of any faction leader, against outside assistance to Carranzistas, Villistas, Zapatistas, and Huertistas alike. They believe that the action of this Government has prolonged the Mexican conflict, that HUERTA'S dictatorship was vitalized by the openly hostile attitude toward it of the United States Government, because the Mexicans resent all outside interference and, whatever their differences may be among themselves, stand together in defense of their sovereignty. This seems to be hairsplitting argument when considered in connection with the statement that the middle class of professional and business men, who desire a political system of order, justice, and liberty based on the Constitution, and the 8,000,000 passive illiterates have no interest in either the reactionaries or the revolutionaries. The leaders of the revolutionary factions are lumped together as self-seeking conspirators, supported by 15,000 or 20,000 armed criminals, released from prison, and the blood-thirsty Yaquis. We fear that Messrs. CALERO and MAGON have been led by the violence of their emotions into certain extravagancies of speech.

But that intelligent and non-militant Mexican middle class undoubtedly exists, and has suffered greatly from the devastation of the country by the revolutionists and the outrages of bandits. Why it has not risen in its might and crushed the mischief-makers is a question we have often asked. The question is now answered by CALERO and MAGON. All Mexicans resent advice, proffers of assistance, and interference of any sort from foreigners. Until the United States lets Mexico alone Mexico will enjoy itself as best it can without law, order, or Government. "Leave Mexico to its own miseries," cry CALERO and MAGON to the Latin-American diplomats, and then they gravely suggest a course for the United States to adopt which would amount to interference of a pronounced sort. Place an embargo on shipments of all arms and ammunition to Mexico and enforce it strictly. That plan has been considered. We mentioned it yesterday as a possible last resort; but it would be a severe measure and unusual. An embargo on the exportation of food and clothing to Mexico would not be a more extraordinary departure from trade customs. But we may have to come to it, not to gratify Mexicans' idea of their own sovereignty, but to keep them from killing each other.

Meanwhile we shall continue to hope for better results, and in spite of CALERO and MAGON'S advice to the United States Government, addressed to Latin-Americans for Latin-American consumption, we shall hold to the reasonable opinion that the various factions in Mexico are all more or less representative and that a firm, sane stand by the Washington Government, with less meddling on the part of its subordinates, may yet lead to an understanding between these factions which will lead, in turn, to a permanent peace.

THE GUARANTOR OF MR. MOSS.

The unshakable confidence of Mr. FRANK MOSS that he is the only Republican candidate for District Attorney who can "beat Tammany," has amused or irritated, according to their temperament, spectators of his campaign against Mr. PERKINS. Was Mr. Moss subject to a hallucination, a fixed idea, or were his abilities accompanied with too lofty a sense of their size and indispensability? If the expression of neither of these theories is too urbane, it must be said in confession and avoidance that no others seemed possible. The community was mystified. Mr. Moss was going up and down in the city, proclaiming his solemes and onliness. He was the one scourge and hammer of Tammany. All others were counterfeits.

The mystery has been laid bare. The modesty and the judgment of Mr. Moss are vindicated. His estimate of his power and popularity, his certainty of victory, if he discomfits Mr. PERKINS, rests on an infallible guarantee. It is founded on wisdom and truth:

> Mr. SULZER said he considered me the only man who could beat Tammany.

Where is the scorner who will dare to impeach, so to speak, that irreproachable and austere authority? Who will doubt that certification? Teucro judice et auspice Teucro, with SULZER as his patron and sponsor, Mr. Moss goes forth to battle and to triumph. Mr. PERKINS must be stolid, or he would have withdrawn after this fatal revelation.

THE FOUR MILLION.

It is the duty of the National Chairman of any party to sound the tocsin, give the rallying cry, fire the party heart; so that a good deal of what VICTOR MURDOCK said to the Progressive County Chairmen and to the reporters was the necessary patter of a political leader, and not mathematically exact. But mingled with it there was a good deal of sound sense; in fact, wherever he departed from the harmless, necessary rainbow-chasing expected of a Chairman, it was all sound sense. For instance:

> In 1912 4,000,000 voters broke their old party ties, and few voters who have once become independent will ever worship a party label again.

The slightest acquaintance with political history will verify this statement. Every important secession has made permanent estrays of most of the seceders. Many of the bolters of 1872 came back, but even they remained independent and troublesome; the Mugwumps of 1884, the silver Republican bolters of 1896, the Barnburners of 1848—the same thing is true of all of them. The secession of 1912 was on a greater scale than has ever been seen before in either party. The habit of independence is easily acquired and sticks. Hitherto the Democratic Party has suffered chiefly from the acquisition of that habit by its members; 1912 evened things.

Of course, as a National Chairman, Mr. MURDOCK was bound to draw cheering lessons from this for his own party. But nothing is clearer than that the Progressives, as a party, have shot their bolt. The American liking is not for remaining in a third-party minority and voting ineffectively. What will become of those voters who have once cast off the party label and found freedom to their liking? They will scrutinize carefully the Republican ticket and platform, and if what they see is not to their liking many of them will vote the Democratic ticket. If Mr. MURDOCK does not believe this, let him journey to Oyster Bay and ask the opinion of a greater than he.

Already the Californians, most determined of Progressives, make hardly any secret of their intention to bolt again, and bolt in such a way as to produce results, if next year's Republican ticket is reactionary. Mr. MURDOCK can find among the Progressives of many Western States, probably including his own, a willingness to vote for WILSON rather than waste their votes or vote for a standpat Republican. "The Republicans," he says, "if they had a chance, would give us another Payne-Aldrich bill," and hence he argues that the issue the Republican leaders are trying to lay down will attract no Progressives. With a standpat Republican candidate, a standpat Republican platform, and the well-known American distaste for futile third parties, would Mr. MURDOCK be surprised to find a large number of those 4,000,000 new independents voting the Democratic ticket?

IT IS NOT PARTISAN.

In a letter in yesterday's Sun Mr. GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM points out, as Mr. ROOT and others have, the absolute baselessness of the charge that the new Constitution is "Republican." Thirty-two of thirty-three amendments received the votes of a majority of both Democratic and Republican delegates. From July 1, when the attempt of a few hidebound Republican partisans to induce the convention to reapportion the Senate and Assembly districts for Republican advantage was squelched, the majority on both sides put aside political rancors and hopes and worked conscientiously and fairly to make a better frame of government. Mr. WICKERSHAM says, and no doubt Mr. MORGAN J. O'BRIEN and Mr. DE LANCEY NICOLL will corroborate him:

> The great questions of the reorganization of the State executive government, reform in the method of providing for the financial needs of the State, legislative powers and methods of procedure, home rule for cities and counties, reform in judicial procedure and in the organization and jurisdiction of the courts, besides many questions of less importance, were debated and decided without division on party lines.

Former Senator BRACKETT, a typical representative of the old school Republican politician, showed how "Republican" the new Constitution looked to him. He lamented that the Republican delegates "have deliberately surrendered their opportunity here and passed the State over to the control of Tammany Hall." The Republican foes of the new Constitution assail it for not being "Republican"; its Democratic foes assail it for being "Republican." It is neither Democratic nor Republican. It provides changes and improvements imperiously necessary. The short ballot and reorganization of the State Government, the executive budget, the reform of civil procedure, the simplification of practice and expedition of justice: these, neither Democratic nor Republican, but for the general benefit, are enough in themselves to justify the impartial work of the Constitutional Convention, and they will justify at the polls.

AN APOLOGY.

When heat and moisture conspired against the comfort of the country last week THE TIMES, while urging its readers to philosophic interior coolness, spoke with perhaps too much warmth of that long rage of fire and mugginess. The moral or immoral reactions of such a "spell" of seething and torture may make the generous heart gentle even to malefactors. As a Babylonian cylinder, lately translated, says:

> If, on the Mesopotamian plein,
> CAIN slaughtered ABEL, did it be
> Bscauee the heat went to his brain,
> Accompanied with bumidity?

But no sag in good behavior occurred, and yesterday the report of the Board of Health sbowed that the mortality in that boiling week was .83 less a thousand than in the corresponding week of 1914. That decimal means, we are told, ninety-two lives. The heat that baked, the humidity that drowned the world, was kindly in spite of the fury with which it was received. Henceforth, when such seemingly devouring days are sent, let us think, with Dr. HORACE BUSHNELL, of "The Moral Uses of Dark Things." Humidity is a good many diameters better than it is painted on the nerves and in the memory. Like RICHARD III., it has been much maligned.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Rockefeller Out in the Coal Fields.

While some may see in the present visit of the younger Mr. ROCKEFELLER to the Colorado coal fields only a regrettably belated performance of what such critics would call an obvious duty imposed by his responsibilities, there is much more than that in it, both of promise and performance. For one thing it is in the existing circumstances a demonstration not only of morel courage—by clear implication it admits and as far as possible rectifies a past mistake. It also shows physical courage of just the sort sure to win admiration, no matter how reluctant, from the element of Colorado's population whose denunciations of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, his absenteeism, and his trust in his local agents have been most violent.

That in itself will tend to facilitate the better understanding of the situation and by each side of the other on which a restoration of peace and the substitution of good-will for hostility in Colorado so largely depend. On the other hand, if there is much for Mr. ROCKEFELLER to learn about the miners and their life, there le at least aa much for them to learn about him—much of which they could not possibly be convinced in any other way than by personal contact. As it happens, he has no reason to fear the results of meeting the miners face to face.

They will find that every one of their assumptions and preconceptions as to his character, his bearing and his appearance, his ambitions and purposes, was based on error. They will see a man very evidently as sensible as he is sincere, with something of reserve that may pass for coldness in his manner, but without a trace of canting religiosity, well informed and ready to be informed, and honestly desirous to base his actions on facts rather than on theories. In short, the younger Mr. ROCKEFELLER will produce a good impression on those who have thought themselves to be his enemies and who have believed him to be theirs.

In winning favor he will be helped, of course, and somewhat unduly, just as Kings and Queens are, by the mere display of the humanity and kindliness that are accepted as a matter of inevitable expectation and not particularly creditable in those not set apart from their fellows by one or another form of eminence or distinction. For him to be talking quietly, as man to man, with a begrimed miner ought not to count much to his advantage, perhaps, but it certainly will, and so, though his enormous wealth is in some ways a hindrance to the establishment of cordial relations between him and those who are in effect his employés, in others it will help toward that highly desirable end.

Censorship Subjected to Analysis.

More than additional information about the Zeppelin raids on London has been acquired from the American travelers now arriving from that city. In the marked differences between their accounts of what they saw and the official statements of what happened there is a whole course of lectures on military censorship as it has been applied by the British authorities.

We discover, for instance, that the censors have been guilty of that form of falsehood against which the English, like ourselves, give warning when they make every witness in court swear, before he begins to testify, that he will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The censors have been veracious enough, as far as they went, and they have done no lying in the sense of saying what was not so, but they have tried, and for the time successfully, to deceive the British public and the rest of the world by giving out as a complete revelation of the facts statements that covered only a part of them.

Whether this was right or not is a question that can be left to the professional moralists. Even they, probably, would not be insistent that the spokesmen of a nation engaged in a desperate war with a powerful enemy should, when compelled to say something, recognize an obligation to tell the whole truth. Most other people will view the problem as one of expediency rather than of morals—will ask if the end attained justified the deceptive concealment.

That end was the creation of a belief that Zeppelins have a smaller destructive capacity than they really possess. The motive of the course pursued was obviously a fear that, if the whole truth was known, either the Germans would be led to increase their efforts of this kind or the British public would yield to panic fears. But probably the Germans are doing all they can now, and all accounts agree that the Londoners were enraged rather than frightened by what they did know about the raids. It is also probable, therefore, that increase of knowledge would have increased rage, not fright, particularly as the additional details do not in any way demonstrate that the Zeppelins are capable of measurably diminishing England's military strength and resources. What they do remains crime, not war, and there is every indication that the whole truth would have been a signal for a fiercer advance on such an enemy, not one for a retreat from him. So the chief effect of the censor's caution seems to have been to inspire distrust, real though unjust, of all he says. And that, certainly, is not expedient.

Submarines to Keep the Peace.

Though somewhat amusing, it is not at all surprising, that HENRY FORD'S violent antegonism to preparation for the possibility of war which he so abhors should have shown signs of returning calm and an inclination to reconsider "preparedness" the moment somebody suggested to him that nobody could hurt us if we had a whole lot of submarines bearing to ordinary submarines the same relation borne by the automobile he knows and loves best to most other automobiles.

That, as the world's people might put it, "hit him right where he lives," and so eager was he to lay this noble plan before the Secretary of the Navy that he forgot to reveal to thet official—or to anybody else until he was reminded of it—that the idea was not his own, but Professor H. C. PARKER'S. He forgot, too, that even a small and cheap submarine, if it proved practical and efficient—and Mr. FORD would be the very last man to doubt that—would do even more than its larger predecessors to change war from open and more or less honorable combat to cold-blooded murder and assassination without warning.

That Mr. FORD means well nobody has the slightest doubt, but bis mind, like the dyer's hand, bas been tinted by what it works in. Cynics—who are always wrong, by the way—will bark shortly and sharply, after their kind, at the readiness of this peace propagandist to create a demand for the one implement of slaughter which he is notably qualified by experience, capital, and equipment to manufacture at a profit. And it'a really a pity that they should have the opportunity, for Mr. FORD, as now and here, gets the free advertising in "pure reading matter" so envied by the makers of other care than his with what are presumably as few thoughts of the main chance as is humanly possible.

Castle Williams Misnamed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have not many ancient monuments in this new country of ours; but such as we have seem worthy of proper description. In today's issue of THE TIMES the old fort on Governors Island is described as "Fort William." Is not its real name "Castle Williams"?

S. C. H.

Rye, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1915.

THE UNEXPECTED.

One mocked at death, for being strong of limb
And fearless, death no terrors bad for him:
"From out my course I shall not move a lot,
Let him approach at will; I fear him not!"

Yet, when the conqueror whom he thought to meet
As man meets man, erect upon his feet,
Came creeping in long twilight shadows, he
Fell on bis knees and writhed in agony.

Another, not self-confident but frail,
Feared death from bis youtb upward; e'en would quail
At every shadow which upon his path
Seemed pointing toward him in its sombre wrath.

Yet, when deatb came, not wrapped in lengtbened gloom
As all life long this man expected doom,
But sudden in the sunlight, not a trace
Of fear remained; be met him face to face.

M. E. BUHLER.

AS AMERICANS DIE.

A Discussion of Our Declining Power to Resist Organic Disease.

New York, Sept. 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to your editorial comment on my recent letter relating to the declining resisting power of the American people to the organic diseases, can we afford to brush aside this important question without reference to the available facts relating to it?

The theory that the increase in the mortality from organic disease is due to the decrease in the mortality from communicable disease most common to the younger ages seems logical, and is the first thought that occurs to one. But, unfortunately, the increasing organic disease problem cannot be so easily disposed of. There are at least two facts in the way of the theory that the increase is natural and to be expected.

First, the life-saving from communicable disease has occurred almost wholly among infants, children, and in early adult life. By far the most of it has occurred within the last twenty or twenty-five years—since the discovery of the cause and means of finding these germ diseases. Hence, it is obvious that these people are not yet old enough to reach the period of middle life and beyond, where the degenerative disease death rate is increasing so rapidly. The census shows but a very slight change in recent years in the proportion of the American population above the ages 40 to 50.

The second consideration which was apparently overlooked is the record of the leading countries of Europe. If the decline in mortality from the germ diseases in America has already caused a sufficient number of additional lives to pass into the older age groups to cause the heavy increase in organic disease, the same increase should have occurred in England and Wales, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, &c., for in those countries the life saving from the germ diseases has been even greater than in America. But instead of increasing, the mortality from organic disease in those countries has virtually stood still. In England and Wales it has actually declined in recent years.

Nor can we ignore the fact that the general death rate in the leading hygienic countries of Europe has decreased at all age periods, while it has increased in this country above age-group 40.

Whatever the cause of our declining power to resist organic disease may be, it appears from this that it is local to our country. It is true that Americans, like other people, must all die of something, but the trouble is that they die too soon. They have apparently not yet adjusted themselves to the extraordinary changes in living habits and conditions which have come to them in recent years.

Occasionally we hear people try to solve this problem by the sweeping assertion that our mortality records are valueless. This is far from the fact. We have enough reliable records to clearly indicate the trend of mortality from the different diseases, and especially from large groups of diseases like those under consideration, and the trend of the general death rate is also reliably shown by our records.

If we are told that the best records of 1880 (Massachusetts and New Jersey) were not reliable for comparison, we compare with those of 1890 and get virtually the same curve on degenerative diseases. And then we come down to 1900 and compare it with 1910 and get a similar curve. During this last census interval there was very little change in accuracy or completeness of the records in the registration area, and yet we find even in this short period an increase in the degenerative diseases' death rate ranging from 17 per cent. to 38 per cent. in eight registration States, and from 20 per cent. to 53 per cent. in eight widely separated registration cities.

Making the most liberal allowance for errors, it is clear that this adverse trend is still a serious matter. It is also worth remembering that the records show that this increase is confined to no particular class of our people or section of our country, nor is it confined to the so-called strenuous business man or to indoor people. The census shows that in a group of male breadwinners numbering over 4,000,000 the death rate from the organic group of diseases increased in ten years as follows:

Laboring and servant class	37 per cent.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	54 per cent.
Agricultural, transportation, &c.,	66 per cent.

But wholly aside from the question of the increase we are losing about 400,000 people annually from these diseases. Virtually all of these deaths could be deferred, many of them for several years, by applying the knowledge which we have already gained from experience and science in the field of disease prevention.

The importance of the new nationwide movement to spread knowledge of individual hygiene can be appreciated when we realize that at least 15,000,000 Americans are constantly in the development period of these maladies from the incipient to the serious stage. To teach these people how to guard against the early breaking down of the vital organs is a national life-saving problem.

As a matter of national defense and race protection the Government should investigate the whole question of national vitality, and everything within the bounds of reason should be done to urge our people to learn and obey the laws of individual hygiene. Surely the protection of the vitality of the race is a national problem.

A practical and comprehensive course in personal hygiene has already been provided by the New York City school authorities for the elementary grades, and every school in the country should be encouraged to adopt a similar plan.

E. E. FITTENHOUSE.

The Little Russians' Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your account of the mass meeting held at Cooper Union ("Little Russians Meet to Protest") there are two serious errors, due no doubt to the fact that most of the speeches were delivered in Ukrainian, a language unfamiliar to your reporters.

We did not protest against the killing of Professor Hrushevsky, as we have not yet received any news of his death; the protest was directed against his arrest and deportation to Siberia. And there are not 40,000,000 Ukrainians in Galicia; the actual number is somewhat over 4,000,000. But the figure given for Russia, namely, 52,000,000, is, approximately, correct.

JACOB WITTMER HARTMANN.

New York, Sept. 19, 1915.

Without Middlemen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE TIMES that the "Housewives League," which, I understand, is an organization to save the consumer the profit of the middleman, is to have on sale a shipment of peaches from Rochester that is to be retailed at 45 cents per basket. At the Rochester Public (Farmers) Market every day last week strictly standard No. 1 peaches, packed in regulation baskets, were sold for from 10 to 11 cents per basket, while No. 2 sold from 5 to 7 cents per basket. These same peaches were sold at retail in Rochester at from 18 to 23 cents per basket, while the seconds were sold at from 5 to 8 cents.

MIDDLEMAN.

Rocbester, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1915.

Safety First in Tablets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that people will carry bichloride of mercury tablets about in soda mint bottles and other careless ways, I would suggest that the tablets should be made in the form of a diamond and colored blue. Then no one could mistake them day or night.

New York, Sept. 20, 1915. W.

A Woman's Sailor Sense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The many explanations offered to solve the question of starboard and port seem so unnecessary. Why not simply call them left and right? In other words, why require one to work out an example when a direct answer is possible?

LOUISE MILLER.

New York, Sept. 18, 1915.

THRUSTING TRADE ON SOUTH AMERICA.

The Task of Educating Forty Million People to Want More Things and Prefer Those of Non-European Manufacture.

By BERNARD MOSES,

Professor of History and Political Science, University of California, Author of "The Spanish Dependencies in South America."

Walnut Creek, Cal., Sept. 18, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The return to Bordeaux of the mission sent from France to South America to study the best means to develop commercial, maritime, and financial relations between France and Latin America suggests the comparative prospects of the United States and Europe with reference to trade with South America. Of the forty millions, more or less, who inhabit that region, a large part have ample wants that are entirely met by local production. The bulk of the inhabitants of Bolivia, for instance, Indians and mestizos in the lower grades of civilization, make very little or no demand for imported articles; and what is especially true of Bolivia is in a measure true of a large part of the inhabitants of the other States. The earnings of this class are small, and their wants, adjusted to their gains, have become fixed by long continuance under conditions to which successive decades have brought little or no change.

Members of this class are not interested in foreign trade. They see no reason why foreigners should seek to trade with them or appear and dwell among them. The influence of the Church, in so far as it affects them in their secular affairs, helps to strengthen this sentiment. Until recently the Church in South America, in its isolation, maintained its mediaeval character and ambitions. Seeing that the active business life of the modern world tends to set aside this mediaevalism and produce a state of mind unfavorable to ecclesiastical domination, the Church has often, perhaps generally in South America, sympathized with the non-progressive and uncommercial tendencies of society. It stood during the colonial period in opposition to the spirit of industrial and commercial enterprise, and the inhabitants of many parts of South America still feel the effects of the ecclesiastical paralysis that affected many generations of their ancestors.

But the emancipated part of the population is today, as it always has been, eager for new things; and this class, resident in the few awakened cities, makes the demand for imported wares. The simple wants of the common people that look to importation are almost entirely met by the introduction of certain kinds of cottons; but most of the wants of the well-to-do creoles and mestizos, whether they are the wants of comfort or of luxury, are satisfied by wares from abroad. As even the flourishing cities of South America manufacture only a limited number of articles, these wants constitute the demand for imported manufactured articles, and herein is the basis of South America's foreign trade.

The rich of the great cities find their special wants more satisfactorily met by articles produced in Europe than by those produced in America. The fashionable world of these cities does not wish to be emancipated from its commercial bondage to London and Paris.

For the large class of poor and semi-poor, the consumers of things of little cost, it is highly important that South America should continue to maintain close commercial relations with the nations of Europe. The European producers have been long accustomed to furnish for the poor and the half-poor many articles of general use which in the United States have a price very much higher than the price of similar articles in Europe. The poor of South America exist under a degree of poverty not higher, and in millions of cases lower, than the European standard; and they are, therefore, not able to make an effective demand for many of the things produced for, and consumed by, the poor in the United States. It is, therefore, desirable in the interest of the great mass of the common people of South America that the markets of Europe should be kept open to them; for from this market they may obtain at comparatively low prices many things that help to promote the comfort and refinement of their life.

Foreign trade exists under conditions especially favorable for growth when a trading nation bee at the foreign end of its routes a considerable number of its nationals engaged in industrial or commercial affairs. In this respect some of the European nations stand in marked contrast with the United States. At the principal ports of South America there are Englishmen, Germans, and Italians who participate actively in the industry and commerce of those ports. Accustomed to the use of wares produced in the countries of their origin, they make a demand for them in the country of their residence, a demand made by them not merely as ultimate consumers, but also as traders or shopkeepers; and in this last capacity they become effective agents for the advocacy and extension of importations from the mother country. They have by preference in wares from the mother country, since they know the home market better than any other, and encounter the minimum difficulty in establishing trade connections in them. Moreover, their invested capital, whether in railways or in any other undertakings, naturally seeks material supplies in the country from which it has proceeded; and the amount of capital from the United States invested in South America is insignificant in comparison with that drawn from the leading European nations.

America suffers with respect to her foreign trade in not having trading colonies of her citizens residing at the great commercial ports of the world. Americans travel much, and many of them reside in foreign cities, but comparatively few of them are abroad as traders. They are generally persons not actively engaged in industrial or commercial affairs, and their expenditures do not constitute an important demand for American products of any kind. There are only a few of them in the South American cities, and they do not constitute there a foreign colony of traders, like the English, the Germans, or the Italians, powerful to stimulate trade with the country of their origin; and in this fact we observe a more or less significant handicap of America's foreign trade.

The inhabitants of South America, from whatever source derived, have generally, in ordinary times, greater advantages in trading with the principal nations of Europe than with the United States. They find in these nations, taken together, a more varied market than this country can offer. The articles produced in Western Europe, from Scotland to Italy and Spain, are more thoroughly complementary to the products of South America than are the wares offered by the United States; whence, in so far as this fact has significance, these two groups, the European nations and the nations of South America, present conditions the most favorable for international trade advantageous to the latter group.

In trading with the United States the inhabitants of the southern republics have to do with the conditions of a single market, and that market may very well adopt the ways of a monopolist; whereas in trading with the European nations they are dealing with competitive markets, among which the conditions of producing vary greatly, and the purchaser has always the possibility of taking advantage of an existing international commercial rivalry. Viewing the situation from the point of view of the South American's interests, it would, therefore, seem to be advisable for the nations to the south to maintain the closest possible relations with the European markets rather than to break with them, and throw themselves into the hands of American traders, who demand larger profits than their European competitors, and whose costs of production are larger than those that must be met in the majority of European nations.

From the foregoing it would appear that trade between South America and some of the European countries is facilitated by the great migration from those countries to South America. This migration from Italy, for example, makes it comparatively easy for that country to maintain a line of large and fast steamers to Rio, Buenos Aires, and other Atlantic ports. The transportation of large numbers of emigrants, from the point of view of freight-carrying, is almost equal to a freight subsidy. No such migration exists between the United States and any Latin-American country, nor is it probable that it ever will exist; for which reason, among others, the shipment of fast freight from the United States appears destined to suffer a permanent handicap.

The inhabitants of the United States cannot, through any natural advantages which they possess, enter into a successful competition with Europeans; nor can this end be attained by resolutions adopted by conventions. If the United States succeeds in trade with the nations of South America, it will be through conforming to such conditions as will make the trade of this nation advantageous to them. It is not very difficult to fool the people in politics, but it is more difficult to fool them in matters of economics. If we would trade with South Americans, our first business would seem to be to look to our domestic conditions; to be content with a European rate of profit; to let South American wares reach our markets with only a reasonable import duty; to set about acquiring at least some elementary knowledge concerning South America and the language of its inhabitants, and to postpone attempts to bring all the inhabitants of the Southern Continent to our habits and our ways of thinking.

BERNARD MOSES.

MUNCHAUSENS OF PEACE.

What Might Still Happen, if Mr. Moffett's Imagination Failed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an ardent pacifist I wish to express my appreciation of the blow dealt to the militaristic preparedness propaganda by the serial entitled "The Conquest of America," which is now running in a monthly magazine. In it we read how the German troops landed on our shores after the German fleet had obtained the mastery of the Atlantic, defeated our armies again and again, and conquered New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. But in the latest installment the author, Mr. Cleveland Moffett, describes the complete annihilation of the principal German army by a simple expedient.

The invading army, we are told, is lured by the Americans into a carefully prepared position to which all the Standard Oil pipe lines had been diverted. At the proper moment the flow of oil from the hidden pipes is turned on, some one (presumably General Wood) touches a match, and 113,000 Germans are burned alive. Surely there could be no more complete answer to the war-mad praters who insist that we must have armies and armaments, that sturdy valor and Yankee ingenuity are not alone sufficient to save the nation.

As Mr. Moffett admits, however, that this stratagem would be difficult to repeat, I venture to suggest a number of methods by which the other German armies mentioned in the narrative could be destroyed with equal completeness, and without injecting the military spirit into the nation.

For instance, mobilize all the Fords in the country and run over the enemy, as suggested by a recent editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Or let loose upon the foe, with perturbing suddenness, cohorts of trained Long Island mosquitos, whose probosces had been anointed with a tincture of the venom of the diamond-back rattlesnake.

Or fortify a position on the bank of a river, where the invader must pause to build a bridge, and ensconce behind the fortifications a battery of pianos manned by artists from the Times Square song publishing houses. The nervous demoralization consequent on the roar of gunfire would be as nothing to the effect of this on the musical German soul.

Or send out scouts by night to surround the hostile army with a zone of sticky flypaper, where the foemen would get their feet tangled and die of starvation.

Or encourage the German army, already disheartened by the scarcity of good roads, in the American custom of walking on the railroad track. In the course of time their numbers would be so reduced that the rest of the army of Mackensen, like that of Coxey, could be arrested by the Washington police for failure to keep off the grass.

A previous installment of this narrative told of the sinking by a submarine of an American liner speeding home across the Atlantic with some 3,000 noncombatant passengers. Here again the author has done good service in casting ridicule upon the belligerent spirit of today. For American citizens who would take ship on an American liner, to cross an ocean commanded from shore to shore by the German Navy, that they might return to a district that was being overrun by the German Army, would surely deserve their fate. Of more avail is the subtle irony of Moffett than the logic and eloquence of Walker, Weismann, and O'Leary.

STRATEGEMATIC

W. A. HARRIMAN AND MISS LAWRANCE WED

Elder Son of Late Financier Marries Granddaughter of Charles Lanier in Lenox.

BRIEF SERVICE IN TRINITY

Dean Grosvenor Officiates—Bride Wears Two Strings of Pearls—Reception at Allen Winden.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 21.—The wedding of William Averell Harriman, the elder son of the late Edward Henry Harriman, and Miss Kitty Lanier Lawrance, a granddaughter of Charles Lanier, was celebrated at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Trinity Episcopal Church. The church was elaborately decorated with garden flowers and palms. Pina and white asters, dahlias, hydrangeas, and clematis were used. On either side of the chancel were pink and white Japanese anemones and variegated crotons, with a base of pale pink spirea. On the altar were white lilies and asters. Lighted candelabra flanked the altar. Over the chancel arch were cluster asters and asparagus. The windows were banked with scarlet dahlias and white asters.

Miss Lawrance walked up the aisle with Mr. Lanier, who gave her in marriage. Her white satin gown had a low corsage of tulle and old point lace and long tulle sleeves. A rare rose point veil covered the court train. The lace and veil had been worn by Miss Lawrance's mother.

She neither wore gloves nor carried a bouquet. About her throat were two strings of magnificent white pearls. One string had been her mother's, the other had belonged to her grandmother, Mrs. Frances Cooper Lawrance. She also wore the bridegroom's gift, a pearl-shaped diamond pendant.

The service was performed by Dean William M. Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and the Rev. William Lawrance Wood, the rector. In the chancel was the Right Rev. Thomas F. Davies, Episcopal Bishop of Western Massachussets.

The service was very simple. Allen B. Fenno, who had married the bride's cousin, Miss Elizabeth Lanier Turnure, played the organ half an hour while the guests were arriving. As Miss Lawrance walked up the aisle Gilmartin's March was played. She was met at the chancel by Mr. Harriman and E. Roland Harriman, who was best man. The service lasted only six minutes. The Mendelssohn March was played as Mr. and Mrs. Harriman walked from the chancel.

Charles Lanier Lawrance, J. Holladay Philbin, and Charles R. Marshall met the guests at the door of the church.

There were about 150 persons at the service. These included Mr. and Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, Charles Lanier, 2d, Reginald B. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier Lawrance, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, Mrs. Allen B. Fenno, Miss Irene Turnure, Miss Irene Bigelow, Miss Helen P. Denny, Mrs. J. Frederic Schenck, Frederic Schenck, Mrs. William B. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Francis R. Appleton, Jr., Charles Appleton, Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston Gamy, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Miss Carol A. Harriman, ex-Judge and Mrs. Robert S. Lovett, Robert A. Lovett, Sidney Lovett. Also Mr. and Mrs. W. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Camp, Jr., Pierre Lorillard, Miss Mary Canfield, Miss Julia Appleton, Mrs. Charles A. Denny, George K. Denny, Miss Helen Hamilton, Mrs. and Mrs. F. G. Griswold, Archer Harriman, William Averell, the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. McGuinnes, Mrs. William C. Waters, H. A. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Miss Daisy H. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. De Heredia, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. John D. Wood, Greenville R. Winthrop, the Misses Emily and Kate Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques, Miss, Civilise Alexandre, Mrs. William Lawrence Wood, Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold.

A reception followed at Allen Winden, the country place of Charles Lanier.

Mr. and Mrs. Harriman will travel in the Harriman private car on their wedding journey. Returning to New York they will live at Arden House, Harriman, N. Y., for the early Winter.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Marie F. Rising, daughter of Mrs. Henry William Rising of this city, and Elmer S. Mulford, will take place today at Rocklawn, the country home of the bride's mother, at Greenwich, Conn.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Edwin A. White of Glen Ridge, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance White, to William H. Bleecker of Flushing, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine of 5 East Sixty-seventh Street, have gone by automobile from Narragansett Pier to the Mount Washington Hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H.

The Brazilian Minister to Cuba, Regis de Oliveira, and Mme. de Oliveira, who spent the Summer in the Berkshires, are at the Wolcott on their way to Havana.

No date has been set for the marriage of Miss Mary Evelyn Cromwell, daughter of the late Richard Cromwell, Jr., of Catonsville, Md., and Midshipman Trotter Lawrence, Jr., U. S. N., son of Newbold T. Lawrence of Lawrence, L. I., whose engagement has just been announced.

Steele-Kenson Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Verna R. Kenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kenson, and Harold M. Steele of this city took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 11 Wadsworth Avenue. Miss Ethel Kenson was her sister's only attendant, and Frank C. Becker, Jr., was best man. After a small reception the couple left on their honeymoon, and will live in New York on their return.

LEOPOLD FREDRICK WEDS.

Smelting Director Marries Miss Millie Bruhl, Sister of His First Wife.

Miss Millie Bruhl, daughter of Mrs. M. Bruhl and the late Mr. Bruhl, and Leopold Fredrick, were married at 5 o'clock last evening at Driftwood, the country home of the bride's mother at Great Neck, L. I. Only relatives were present at the ceremony, which was performed by Judge George W. Hayden.

Mr. Fredrick is the financial adviser and Director of the American Smelting and Refining Company and was for a time head of the foreign department of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. Before coming to this country he was connected with the Ministry of Finance of Austria-Hungary, and also acted as one of that country's Secretaries to the World's Exposition in Paris in 1900.

This is his second marriage. His first wife, Miss Cora Bruhl, died two years ago, and was a sister of his present bride.

M. Bruhl, who died in 1899, was a well-known importer of pearls and diamonds of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick will live at 524 Fifth Avenue.

HENRY B. STIMSON MARRIES.

New York Lawyer Weds Miss Isabelle McBirney in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The wedding of Miss Isabelle McBirney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Johnston McBirney, to Henry B. Stimson of New York was solemnized late this afternoon at the House of the Four Winds, the McBirney residence in Lake Forest, Ill.

The marriage service, which was read by the father of the bridegroom, the Rev. Henry A. Stimson of New York, took place in the drawing room.

The bride was attended by her elder sister, Mrs. Joseph T. Ryerson of Rye, N. Y. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Dr. Phillip Stimson of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Stimson will make their home in New York, where Mr. Stimson is engaged in the practice of law.

MRS. DE SILVER WEDS AGAIN.

Widow of Ex-Charities Commissioner Marries J. B. Lord, Lawyer.

The marriage of Mrs. Mary H. De Silver, widow of Carll H. De Silver of 43 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, and John B. Lord, the well-known lawyer of Brooklyn, was solemnized yesterday in Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn. The Rev. George Thompson officiated.

Mrs. De Silver's first husband was formerly State Commissioner of Charities and a member of the New York Stock Exchange for twenty years. He died on March 10, 1913, leaving an estate of $500,000.

By his will the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences received $50,000. His widow received three-fifths and his son, Albert De Silver, two-fifths of the residuary estate

MISS SHAW A BRIDE TODAY.

Daughter of ex-Secretary of the Treasury to Marry J. M. McMillin.

The wedding of Miss Enid N. Shaw, daughter of former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, and John M. McMillin of this city is to take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel Biltmore. The Rev. C. L. Goodell of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church is to officiate.

The ceremony will be witnessed only by relatives and a few intimate friends.

The couple's engagement was announced last May in San Diego, Cal. Mr. McMillin, who is with Henry L. Doherty & Co. of this city, was there at the time. His father has long been a close friend and associate of Mr. Shaw, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President McKinley and President Roosevelt.

Kanouse-Halsey Wedding Oct. 2.

Mrs. Henry Burt Halsey of Fairview Avenue, South Orange, N. J., has issued invitations for the marriage on Saturday, Oct. 2, of her daughter, Miss Helen Elizabeth Halsey, to Dr. George Edward Kanouse of Newark. The ceremony will be performed at 7:30 P. M. in the First Presbyterian Church, South Orange, and the pastor, the Rev. David De Forest Burrell, will officiate. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Jeannette Halsey, as maid of honor, and by the Misses Mae Harris, Helen Trimpi and Sue Cort of South Orange, and Phoebe Dixon of East Orange as bridesmaids. Louie Cook of New York will be best man, and the ushers will be Joseph Cummins of New York, Sandford Roy Smith of Newark, Claude Cooke of Hackettstown, and Willard R. Halsey of Summit.

Miss Curtiss Weds G. B. Gould.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Miss Anna Rosetta Curtiss, daughter of Mrs. C. Henry Curtiss, and Gerard B. Gould of Montclair, N. J., were married at 6 o'clock this evening at the home of the bride's mother in Grove Street in the presence of 50 guests. Mrs. Leslie Reader of Pottsville was the matron of honor, and Miss Leah Curtiss and Miss Mae M. Harris of Plainfield were bridesmaids.

The best man was George Newton Gregory. The bride was graduated from Vassar in 1913, and the bridegroom from Yale in 1910. After a month's trip Mr. and Mrs. Gould will reside at 34 Gramercy Park, New York.

HOBBS—COBB.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Howard Hobbs of Utica, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Louise Hobbs, to Edward Sprague Cobb, son of Dr. and Mrs. George H. Cobb of South Orange, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

MINNEHAHA, (London)—J. Black, Mrs. A. Jones, Miss P. Jonee, Miss Jane Levens, Mrs. A. M. Montagu, F. S. Peer, G. B. Pierce, H. Spun.

TOURAINE, (Bordeaux)—Miss H. Converse, M. Colwell, A. H. Daiker, H. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Watkins, W. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. M. Jamison S. Philip, M. Collin, Miss L. Turner, O. T. Robert, Miss A. Galland, Mrs. H. Martin, Mrs. M. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ferrand, Miss M. Wolff.

TUSCANIA, (Glasgow)—Archibald D. T. Blair, Miss Jean Dunsmore, Mrs. Agnes Haynes, Alexander Leith, Dugald McPhail, Peter Murray, Mrs. Jane H. Reid, Miss Isabella G. Reid, Miss Ethel A. Reid, and John A. Turnbull.

Among those sailing today on the Frederik VIII. for Copenhagen are:

Miss Clara Adams J. Bagg, R. W. Davies, Jr.; Miss M. Ewing, Alexander Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Halic, Dr. B. P. Holst, Mrs. H. Heath, N. C. Heath, Miss E. M. Powers, Mrs. V. Weber, Miss M. Weber.

INTERESTING PLAY BY CHARLES KENYON

"Husband and Wife," Ably Presented at the 48th Street Theatre.

OLIVE TELL IS CHARMING

She Plays the Wife In This Theatrically Effective Story of Domestic Shipwreck.

HUSBAND AND WIFE. A play in three acts, by Charles Kenyon. In the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Richard Baker	Robert Edeson
Doris Baker	Olive Tell
Porter Baker	Dion Titheradge
Bessy	Harriet L Mentel
Patrick Allieton	Montagu Love
Ralph Knight	Dodson Mitchell
Mrs. Prescott	Belle Daube
James Watson	Edward M. Dresser
Fraulein	Mabel Reed
Kamura	Allan Atwell
Schrieber	William S. Lyons
Expressman	Nick Long

"Husband and Wife" is the matter of fact title of the thoroughly interesting and nicely presented play in three acts which was shown to New York for the first time last evening at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. It is the work of Charles Kenyon, author of "Kindling," a play which, while it did not add greatly to his store of worldly goods, did in time, build up for him an enviable reputation among the younger American dramatists. His new work is produced under the auspices of William A. Brady and Arthur Hopkins, a new joining of forces in the producing world. As the wife in "Husband and Wife," an important and by no means easy rôle, Olive Tell fairly earns the favor of the folk across the footlights.

Here is a dramatic tale of domestic shipwreck. Of its outline only a rather misleading hint was given in the advance suggestion that the play would be called "A Married Mistress." It is rather the story of a young wife ready and fit to play the rôle of Agnes while her husband ever lookcd upon her as Dora. Only when consequent disaster visits their household does he realize that he has the helpmeet he so sorely needs in the woman he has fondly tried to keep a child.

"Husband and Wife," while it seizes your attention from the first and holds it fast to the end, makes no very urgent appeal to your emotions or your sympathies. This may puzzle you a little, perhaps, because you have been led to expect something quite different by what is, after all, a quite unusual mixture of dramatic methods.

Mr. Kenyon has fashioned his characters with that dispassionate seriousness usually associated with the unsentimental playwrights of the tribe of Galsworthy, and then has told their story with as keen a relish for theatrical effect as ever animated the pragmatic Mr. Broadhurst. The combination is curious, and is further complicated by touches of that social nicety one is apt to associate with the work of the late Clyde Fitch.

If the resulting play does not greatly stir your sympathies it is because it does not try to. It seeks rather to stir your reflections, and this attempt, which is fairly successful, is done with a nice directness. There are almost no invitations for relieving laughter, and for humor you must be content with your contemplation of what is, at bottom, a thoughtful and theatrically ironic comedy.

Richard Baker has married a girl much younger than himself, and never thinking of her as anything more than a lovely child, he fails to pay her the respect she needs. He shields her from all share in his problems and worries, and grimly struggles to supply her more and more lavishly with the luxuries and diversions which are putting them further and further apart. His path leads to bankruptcy and embezzlement. Hers leads to a planned elopement with another man. Their crises come on the same day—in the same hour. His revolver brings her to his side in time and makes them understand each other at last.

How the climax is reached and with what theatrical cunning you may guess from the singularly tense situation of the nerve-racked husband, his fears confirmed, sitting at his desk in the darkened room with a revolver close at hand, stonily waiting for the lover to come for his wife.

Of the generally competent and smoothly rehearsed company there should be special mention of the work done by Olive Tell, Montagu Love, and Robert Edeson.

Miss Tell's years upon the stage have been few, and to move from such a trifle as was allotted to her in Julian Eltinge's latest entertainment to so important and exacting a rôle as falls to her in "Husband and Wife" means a long step forward. She acquits herself bonorably. She has grace and unusual beauty. There is keen intelligence in her playing and a welcome avoidance of all apparent striving for effect.

Mr. Love, who has had all manner of secondary rôles since "Grumpy" first brought him to New York two years ago, lends considerable charm to the rueful Irish lover and bis graceful withdrawal at the end is nicely done. Mr. Edeson plays with genuine feeling and though he gives way from time to time to his old trick of letting his face writbe while his eycbrows mount and fall, mount and fall, he gives a finer performance than he haa given in some seasons as the husband in "Husband and Wife."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and the English company that will appear with him on his third farewell tour of America will sail from Liverpool Sept. 29. Sir Johnston's leading woman will be Laurie Cowie. His repertoire will include "The Hamlet," "The Light that Failed," and "The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

Lucile Watson, who appeared in "Under Cover," has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for a role in Avery Hopwood's new farce, "The Morning After."

A dress rehearsal of Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" will be given tonight at the Century for the newspaper writers. On account of the length of the entertainment the performance will begin at 8 o'clock.

The first performance of the French musical farce, "Too Near Paris," will be given Monday night in the National Theatre, Washington. The cast includes John W. Ransome, Liane Carrera, Charles P. Morrison, Hanriatta Lee, Nick Judells, and Harris Garrett. The first New York performance has been set for Oct. 18.

More than a hundred artists have contributed their autographs to an album that will be given A. H. Pineus, President of the Times Producing Corporation, at the seventieth performance of "The Girl Who Smiles," at the Longacre this afternoon.

The Triangle Corporation has signed a three years' contract with Douglas Fairbanks. The contract calls for his exclusive services in the films.

Alfred de Manby, the English baritone, who has been singing in "The Girl from Utah," will be one of the soloists at the Strand next week. Friday afternoons at the Strand this season will be devoted to children's events.

I am requested

to offer for immediate sale a collection of Prehistoric Implements and early Egyptian Objects of Art, the property of an English gentleman. With the exception of some of the larger Museums, I am informed that there exists no private collection of equal importance.

It may be purchased in whole or in part, and is subject to examination until October 7th. For further details and photographs address

The Hon. Mrs. Overend, 734 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

WOMAN SENATOR ON STUMP.

Helen R. Robinson of Colorado Defends the Suffrage Cause.

Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado was in New York City yesterday after having given a week to the suffrage campaign work in the upper part of the State and a week in New Jersey. Senator Robinson says that while she is helping the women here she is also trying to put down the incessant criticism of the suffrage States by Eastern people.

"I am tired of these constant slurs," she said. "I am tired of being used as an anti-suffrage argument. We have a more humane Legislature in Colorado than in the non-suffrage States. Our canning industries are as important as those of New Jersey. In New Jersey's canning factories the workers may keep at their work as long as flesh and blood will stand it. In Colorado we have an eight-hour day for the workers in the canneries. Colorado women stand as a unit for humane laws.

"The last Colorado General Assembly passed an Industrial Disputes act, which has already prevented one strike that threatened Denver. By this act both sides in a dispute between employer and employes must appear before an industrial commission. This is the most advanced industrial legislation now in force in any State in the Union. It is time other States stopped pointing their fingers at Colorado and began to think of following her example."

SUFFRAGE WINS OFFICIALS.

Heads of City's License Bureaus Are Pledged to the Cause.

A canvass by the suffragists of the License Department of the City of New York shows the heads of the various bureaus to be largely in favor of woman suffrage. Commissioner Bell has long been on record in favor of votes for women. Deputy Commissioner Julian Rosenthal and Ephraim Kaufmann are also strong advocates.

John Drimer, Commissioner of Licensed Vehicles, says:

"Sure, I'm for the women! Why shouldn't they vote? They can count on my vote and my help."

Walter P. Sears, Superintendent of the Public Employment Bureau, and Mr. McShane of the License Department, are also well-wishers.

Suffrage Parade Grandstand.

A grandstand in front of the Public Library is to be a feature of the woman suffrage parade of Oct. 23, it was announced at a meeting of the Parade Committee at 303 Fifth Avenue yesterday. The members of the committee are canvassing stores, factories, and various institutions to urge the women workers to march and to ask the employers to grant them leave of absence. Three of the biggest snops on Fifth Avenue have said that their women employes might march and would not lose their pay for the time taken from work.

FIGHT OVER NOCTON ESTATE

Application of Mrs. McFeeley to be Administratrix Opposed.

Surrogate Fowler yesterday signed an order staying all proceedings on the application of Mrs. Margaret McFeeley to be appointed administratrix of the estate of her uncle, James Nocton, who died on Sept. 11. The order was issued on the application of Anthony P. Nocton of Philadelphia, who wants Mrs. McFeeley to show cause why he should not be the administrator. Mrs. McFeeley's application was presented on Monday, and shortly afterward Mr. Noeton attempted to fila a similar application, saying he was the cousin of the decedent and ought to have charge of the estate. The matter will be argued on Friday.

The other next of kin and heirs at law are said to be John Nocton, a nephew, 70 years old, who lives at 318 Woodward Street, Jcrcey City; Kate Nocton, a grandniece, who lives at the same address, and Kate Moore, a grandniece, of 220 Armstrong Avenue, Jersey City.

The decedent was a publisher, who retired many years ago. His estate is valued at $50,000. Harry Miller of 302 Broadway is Mrs. McFesley's attorney.

USE VELVET FOR SANDBAGS.

Germany, Belgian Report Says, Has Exhausted Jute Supply.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21, (via London.)—Silk and velvet are now being utilized by the Germans for making sand bags for the trenches in Belgium, according to the correspondent at Roulers of the Telegraaf. This course has been made necessary because the supply of jute has been exhausted.

The correspondent also says that wounded Germans are arriving at Roulers in a continuous stream, and that the graveyard in which the dead are interred bas been enlarged three times.

Lydia Lopokova for the Bandbox.

Lydia Lopokova, the Russian dancer, bas joined the Washington Square Players, and will take part in their first bill of the new seaeon, which will begin at the Bandbox Theatre Oct. 4. Mlle. Lopokova will play the rôle of Julie Bonheur, a Canuck girl, in Percy Mackaye's fantasy, "The Antick." The dancer made her début as an actress in a comedy called "Just Herself."

Shuberts Sued for Theatre Rent.

The Maple Realty Company sued the Shubert Theatrical Company in the Supreme Court yesterday for $15,000, charging that the defendants had paid only $1,250 of the quarterly installment of $16,250 due on Sept 1 for the rent of the Manhattan Opera House. This theatre was leased to the defendants for five years at a total rental of $325,000.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT F. WILLIAMS, 47 years old, a former member of the Philadelphia National League team, died at Good Shepherd Hospital, Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday, from the effects of a fall Sunday morning from a window of the Genesee Hotel. It is believed he went through tha window while walking in his sleep.

JOHN RITTER, a retired clothing cutter, formerly for many years with Smith, Gray & Co., died on Monday at his home, 1,185 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 77 years. Mr. Ritter was a nativs of Germany, and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty-two years. He was an elder of the Busbwick Avenue German Presbyterian Church and Superintendent of its Sunday school for more than forty years. He was also President of the Geneenlitgen Kranken Unterstutzung for several years a Trustee of the Ottilie Orphan Asylum. Mr. Ritter left four sons and two daughters.

AUGUST FREDERICK HAHNE, 59 years old, a retired manufacturer of mats, died on Monday at his home, 382 Fifteenth Street, South Brooklyn.

STEPHEN C. PURCELL, a member of Carroll Council, Knights of Columbus; the Red Men, and the Twelfth Assembly District Democratic Club, died on Monday at his home, 301 Fifteenth Street, South Brooklyn, leaving his wife and four daughters.

Mrs. SARAH CABBLE SCHOLEY, widow of Thomas J. Scholey, a tea and coffee merchant, and formerly active in church work, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, 710 Madison Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-seventh year. Mrs. Scholey was born in Somersetshire, England, and left three sons and two daughters.

Mrs. MARY J. FULLER, widow of Charles L. Fuller, formerly Chief Engineer of the City of Troy, died on Sunday at her home, 224 Amherst Avenue, Manhattan Beach. She was 76 years old.

FRANK CROSBY FRY, a merchant tailor for thirty years, in business in Pearl Street, near Wall, died at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., on Monday. He was born in Putnam County, N. Y., sixty-three years ago, but had lived in Brooklyn for the last sixty years. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and a daughter.

FRANK J. MILLER, a resident buyer for the dry goods house of Charles A. Kaufman of New Orleans, La., died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 252 Etna Street, Brooklyn. He left a widow and two daughters.

Dr. ANDRES V. JOVA, a physician of Newburgh, N. Y., for twenty-five years, died on Monday at his home in that city, in his fifty-seventh year. He was connected with St. Vincent's Hospital and the French Hospital here.

WALTER LUKE, 47 years old, a real estate broker with offices at 30 West Forty-second Street, died on Monday at the Deaconess Hospital in Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. LOUISA NORTON BULLARD, widow of William Story Bullard, died on Monday at her home in Milton, Mass., in her ninety-fourth year. She was a sister of the late Charles Eliot Norton and a cousin of President Emeritue Eliot of Harvard University.

JUNIUS B. MOSBY, a retired business man, died at his home in Richmond, Va., on Monday, in his seventy-third year.

JOHN T. FARRELL, one of the old firm of Farrell & Co., safe manufacturers, who sold out to Herring, Hall, Marvin Company, died recently at his home in Philadelphia, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in that city.

JAS. W. ALEXANDER DEAD AT TUXEDO

Ex-President of the Equitable Life and Pioneer Financier Expires at 76.

HIS BREAK WITH J. H. HYDE

Famous Investigation Showed That He Stood Fast for Elimination of One-Man Control.

James W. Alexander, formerly President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and for many years one of the most prominent insurance officials and financiers of this city, died at 7 o'clock last night at the home of his son, Henry M. Alexander, at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., where he had been spending the Summer, in his seventy-seventh year. With him at the time were his wife, his sons, Henry M. and Frederick B. Alexander; his daughter, Mrs. John W. Alexander, widow of the artist, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Henry M. Alexander.

James Waddell Alexander was born in Princeton, N. J., and was a son of the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, for many years pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city. His grandfather was the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander. Both of his parents were Virginians by birth, and Mr. Alexander was in later life the President of the Society of the Virginians of this city.

He was graduated from Princeton University with the class of 1860, receiving the degree of A. M., and then for two years studied law, being admitted to the bar of this State in 1862. Mr. Alexander then became one of the firm of Cummings, Alexander & Green, and practiced law until 1868, when he joined the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

History of the Equitable.

The founder of the society, Henry B. Hyde, was a member of his father's church and his closest friend. Accordingly when Mr. Hyda left the service of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and undertook to organize a new institution, the Alexander family became closely associated with the enterprise.

The first President of the Equitable Society was W. C. Alexander, the brother of the Rev. Dr. Alexander, an uncle of Henry B. Hyde being the first Vice President of the society, and his first Secretary was James W. Alexander. It is said that the first $100,000 of stock which the society was required to have in order to begin business, was largely subscribed by members of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

After Henry B. Hyde had the Equitable well under way, Mr. Alexander became his right-hand man in the insurance end of the business, and in 1871 was promoted to be Second Vice President, four years later becoming First Vice President.

In 1899, when Mr. Hyde died, Mr. Alexander was chosen as his successor as President until the time should come when James Hazen Hyde should take his father's place. He resigned in 1905, after the controversy that resulted in the ousting of the Hyde family from the control of the society.

His Controversy with Hyde.

The controversy which arose over the mutualization issue is understood to have had its origin in a question which Mr. Alexander had been seriously considering for years previous, in view of his prospective retirement from active business. This was the fundamental question of one-man control of insurance companies, which was almost inevitable in a corporation where a comparatively small number of shares controlled millions of dollars worth of assets.

Conflicting stories have been told of the beginning of the controversy that ended in the reorganization of the Equitable. The public record of Mr. Alexander's course, as indicated by the measures that he and his following on the Equitable Board advocated, during the strenuous months of the Equitable controversy, established the fact that he stood fast for the elimination of one-man control at any cost. If he fell a victim to the disclosures of the insurance methods in which he had been caught up, he was still credited with having sacrificed a large part of his personal fortune for the sake of the principle he believed to be vital to the Equitable Society.

The Legislature, stirred by the Alexander-Hyde controversy, provided for a general insurance investigation, and Former Governor Charles E. Hughes was selected as chief counsel for the committee. By his policy during the investigation he received a unanimous report of the legislative committee and devised legislation that would prevent a continuance or recurrence of irregularities in the handling of insurance company business. Gov. Hughes's conducting of this investigation played a large part in his subsequent election to the Governorship.

Mr. Alexander resigned from the Presidency of the society, after the control of the stock passed to Thomas F. Ryan. Soon after that he collapsed and his condition became so serious, by reason of an ailment of long standing, that he retired to a sanitarium at Deerfield, Mass., for a compicte rest.

Made a Tour of the World.

Mr. Alexander, after recovering his health, announced his retirement from active business and resigned a number of Directorships he held in various corporations. He traveled extensively, and made a tour of the world, visiting Egypt, India, Burma, Ceylon, China, and Japan. In 1907 it was reported that he was seriously ill while on his way to Shanghai, but later he recovered.

While in Turkey he visited Constantinople, and by courtesy of the American Ambassador was permitted to be present at the ceremony of the Selamlik and saw Abdul Hamid, then Sultan, pass from the Yildiz Kiosk to the Mosque for noon-day prayer. Mr. Alexander returned to this country in May, 1909, and lived practically in retirement since that time.

He was one of the Trustees of Princeton University and a member of the University Club, of which he was President for eight years; the Princeton Club, of which he was President for six years, and of the Metropolitan and Century Clubs. Mr. Alexander was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the American Museum of Natural History, the Municipal Art Society, and the National Art Society.

Of recent years he had made his home in Princeton, N. J. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Elizabeth B. Williamson and whom he married in 1864, and by two sons and a daughter.

The Rev. Thomas J. Baxter.

The Rev. Thomas J. Baxter, first assistant priest of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church in South Brooklyn, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Monday from cancer of the throat. Dr. Baxter was fifty years of age and came to this country from Ireland in his youth. He was graduated from St. Francis' College in Brooklyn and later studied at the University of Genoa, Italy, where he was ordained twenty-four years ago. On returning to Brooklyn he became an assistant priest at St. Michael's Church, but after two years he went to St. Paul's Church, where he remained for fourteen years. Dr. Baxter returned to St. Michael's Church eight years ago. He is survived by two brothers, John, a retired priest of the Sacred Heart parish, and Patrick, a Superintendent in the Street Cleaning Department.

CHARITIES

ALARMING SYMPTOMS

Sometimes a mother is frightened without cause. Our doctors do much to relieve worry.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.

MORE THEATRES CUT PRICES

The Candler and the Longacre Make Reductions.

Following the recent agreement of theatre managers to abolish cut-rate tickets, two Broadway theatres yesterday announced that they had lowered their prices. These are the Longacre, with "The Girl Who Smiles," and the Candler, at which Max Marcin's play "The House of Glass" is being produced.

It is thought that this action will end in a cut in the prices of all the Broadway district theatres or the eventual failure of the recent agreement.

It was also announced that Joe Le Blang had been appointed as the authorized ticket distributor of the Theatrical Managers' Protective Association, and will bandle the balcony and gallery tickets. Each day he will receive large allotments of these tickets, and will retail them at the regular box office prices.

For his services he will receive 10 per cent. on all sales made. Tyson & Co. will continue to sell the two-dollar or higher-priced seats and will distribute these among the other agencies in accordance with the agreement entered into with the managers last week.

The cut prices effect all seats on the main floors of the theatres that have entered the agreement, except the first six or eight rows. With the exception of these, all seats on the main floor will sell at $1.50.

REV. DAVID S. PHELAN DIES.

Editor of Western Watchman Was Famous for Courage and Wit.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—The Rev. Father David S. Phelan, priest, editor, and militant ecclesiastical lawyer, died here today in his seventy-fifth year. He was one of the best-known priests in this country and had gained fame for his fearlessness and biting wit.

Father Phelan had been editor of his paper, the Western Watchman, for fifty-two years, and several years ago printed the directions for his own funeral in its editorial columns.

He was born in Nova Scotia of Irish parentage, and was ordained a priest in 1863. Two years later he started his paper, and it was said that even the Church authorities were never safe from caustic criticism in its columns, and as a result he received frequent rebukes from them. In January, 1914, he was taken to task by Archbishop Glennon for his defense of the tango, and ordered to print without comment on the editorial page of The Western Watchman a letter from the Archbishop containing a rebuke for his stand on this subject. Father Phelan did so, and added the Archbishop's private letter to him containing the order, which appeared following the rebuke.

Father Phelan attacked the late William J. Gaynor when he ran for Mayor of New York on the grounds that he had given up the Catholic Church and had been married again after being divorced.

Even on his deathbed Father Phelan continued his pungent editorials, his last strong one being an attack on the State of Georgia for its attitude toward the lynchers of Leo M. Frank.

William H. Baker.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 21.—William H. Baker, chocolate manufacturer and banker, died at his home here today, aged 65. He was born in Winchester and began business in his father's wholesale grocery store. Later, Mr. Baker founded his chocolate factory, more than twenty years ago. At the time of his death, he was President of the Shenandoah Valley National Bank of Winchester and was interested in a number of other financial institutions.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

MacNEIL—FLICKE.—Veronica Flicke to Eelden M. MacNeil.

WEIR—OSTRANDER.—Edith R. Ostrander to Robert F. Weir.

Married

ANNIN—GALLAGHER.—On Sept. 18, 1915, at the residence of the bride's mother, East Greenwich, R. I., by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, assisted by the Rev. Henry Sherrill, Mary Carpenter, daughter of Harriet Lee and the late Henry Newcomb Gallagher, to Robert Edwards Annin, Jr.

HARRIMAN — LAWRANCE. — At Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 21, Kitty Lanier Lawrance, granddaughter of Charles Lanier to William Averell Harriman.

HUSTED—LLOYD.—In New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 21, at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, by the Rev. Sydney Ussher, assistant rector, and the Rev. Charles F. Carter of Hartford, Conn., Mrs. Bertha Herrick Lloyd, daughter of the late Dwight S. Herrick of Peekskill, N. Y., to James William Husted.

LORD—DE SILVER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1915, at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., by the Rev. M. George Thompson, rector, John B. Lord to Mary H. De Silver.

PAYNE—BRUNDIN.—Sept. 20, Yerda M. Brundin to George A. Payne.

Brooklyn.

HOOK—AUSTIN.—Sept. 21, Frances Austin to Alfred J. Hook.

REINHARD—DUNCAN.—Sept. 16, Catharine H. Duncan to William G. Reinhard.

Newark.

BARKER—STONE.—Sept. 19, Madeline L. Stone to Dr. Harold R. Barker.

GRAVES—JEWETT.—Sept. 18, Elsie Jewett to George D. Graves.

Died

ABBOTT.—At Atlantic City, Sept. 13, 1915, Arthur Hale Abbott of Chicago. Burial at Andover, Mass., Sept. 16.

ALEXANDER.—At Tuxedo Park, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1915, James W. Alexander, in his 77th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BALDWIN.—Eliza Drake, wife of Henry N. Baldwin and daughter of the late William P. and Elmina M. Patten, at her residence, Waldwick, N. J., Sept. 20, 1915. Services at the residence Thursday afternoon, Sept. 23, upon arrival of 2:46 train from Erie Railroad station Jersey City.

CADMUS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1915, George W., husband of Leah Maria, in his 77th year. Funeral service private from the late home, 20 Bene st., Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 23, at convenience of the family.

COMSTOCK.—Entered into rest at his residence in Summit, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1915, Anthony Comstock, in his 72d year. Notice of funeral later.

ELLISON.—Knickerbocker Lodge, 642, F. and A. M.: We announce with deep regret the death of Brother Thomas J. Ellison on Sunday, Sept. 19, 1915. Masonic funeral services will be held at his late residence, Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Thursday, Sept. 23, 1915. Members are earnestly requested to attend. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station and Flatbush Avenue Station at 10:50 A. M.

FRANK L. D'ELSEAUX, Master.
WM. E. MARTIN, Secretary.

FLANNERY.—At his residence, Hewlett, N. Y., Sept. 20, Joseph A. Flannery, in his 41st year. A requiem mass will be celebrated in Amity Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., Wednesday, 12 o'clock.

FRENCH.—At East Orange, N. J., Sept. 20, 1915, James Mortimer French. Fune

YANKEES AND GIANTS SPLIT EVEN IN DOUBLE-HEADERS—PHILLIES WIN TWO GAMES IN WEST

YANKS AND BROWNS DRAW SMALL CROWD

Few Fans at Polo Grounds to See Teams Divide a Double-Header.

The Yankees and the St. Looey Browns played a double-header at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Very few know about it, it's a secret. The smallest crowd that ever looked at a game at the Brush Stadium sat through the ordeal and saw the Yanks take the first set-to 3 to 0, and saw the Browns win the second tilt 5 to 3. When the first game started there were about 100 people present, but later the crowd grew steadily until there must have been as many as 217 watching the proceedings. Call out the reserves.

There is not as much as a surface-car transfer at stake in this series, and nobody got heart fever over the affair. The dwarfed attendance wasn't due to the fact that Hit-the-Trail Rickey's team was playing here. No, indeed, it was the threatening weather. The Yanks might have won the second game also; only they got stuck in the mud.

Manager Rickey of the Browns, who is affectionately called Billy Sunday by Umpire Ollie Chill, brought a choice selection of new players with him. Some of the new men and also some of the Yankee recruits will probably follow the excellent example of Long John Reilly and become subway guards.

The crowd resembled a gathering in the One-Eye League. The second game wasn't over until the moon came out, and by that time it was as cold as the new arctic land that Stefansson recently discovered somewhere up north of the Bronx.

It was just Cy Pieh's luck that nobody was present to see him pitch a good game. He held the Browns to two hits, one of them a scratch. He left eleven of them twirling their thumbs on the bases.

The Yanks got their first run in the opening game in the fifth inning. At this point a crowd of three entered the park. Cook was hit by a pitched ball, and went to second on a passed ball. He scored on Pieh's single. After that two more people came in through the pass gate.

In the sixth inning singles by Peckinpaugh, Mullen, a sacrifice by Bauman, Hartzel's single, and an error gave the Yanks their other two runs. In the eighth inning two more men entered the Polo Grounds, bringing the crowd up to 107. Koob pitched the first game for the Browns.

In the second game, after half a dozen more fans had become seated, Ray Caldwell opposed a St. Looey recruit named Clarence Sims. The latter got in a hole in the seventh inning, and Rickey sent in Carl Weilman, who is the only man in the league who resembles the leaning tower of Pisa. Caldwell pitched one of his bad games, which doesn't happen often. The Browns gathered a flock of five hits in the fifth inning and got four runs.

Two policemen and a fireman entered the park in the sixth inning. Doc Cook tried to give the Yanks some encouragement in the seventh by batting a home run into the right-field stand.

If the crowd at today's double-header isn't larger than was Yesterday's Secretary Harry Sparrow says the management will give trading stamps to all patrons. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b	3	0	0	3	2	A'ston, 3b	3	0	0	1	4
Peck'h, ss	3	0	2	2	2	How'd, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Mullen, lf	4	1	2	0	0	Sisler, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
B'm'n, 2b	3	0	0	1	1	Gibson, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Hartz'll, lf	3	0	1	2	0	Pratt, 2b	4	0	0	3	1
Cook, rf	2	1	1	2	0	Lee, lf	3	0	0	3	0
H'dr'x, cf	3	0	0	3	0	Lavan, ss	3	0	1	1	2
Nunn'r, c	3	0	1	7	1	Leary, c	2	0	0	7	0
Pieh, p	3	0	1	0	3	Koob, p	2	0	0	1	1
						*Shotten	1	0	0	0	0
						†Walker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	9	27	10	Total	30	0	2	24	11

*Batted for Leary in ninth inning.
†Batted for Kooh in ninth inning.
Errors—Austin, Pratt, Ledry, Maisel, Peckinpaugh.
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 *—3

Two-base hits—Cook, Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Lavan, Nunnaker. Earned runs—New York. Sacrifice hits—Sisler, Bauman. Double play—Pratt and Sisler. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 11. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Pieh, 7; off Koob, 1. Hits—Off Koob, 2 in 1 inning (Cook.) Struck out—By Pieh, 6; by Koob, 2. Passed ball—Leary. Umpires, Messrs Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	Mais'l, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
How'd, 1b	3	0	1	8	1	Pk'gh, ss	4	0	0	1	5
Sisler, rf	4	0	0	3	0	Mul'n, lb	3	1	1	11	0
Gibson, cf	4	0	0	3	0	B'm'n, 2b	3	1	2	2	1
Pratt, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	Hartzell, lf	3	1	2	2	0
Lee, lf	4	0	2	3	0	*Cree	1	0	0	0	0
Lavan, ss	4	0	0	1	3	Cook, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Agnew, c	4	1	2	4	3	H'dr'x, cf	3	0	0	5	1
Sims, p	1	1	1	2	0	Alex'r, c	2	0	1	7	1
Wilm'n, p	1	0	1	0	0	Caldw'l, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	35	3	10	27	12	Total	30	3	7	27	11

*Batted for Hartzell in ninth inning.
Errors—Sims, 2.
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0—5
New York ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Bauman, Agnew, Wellman. Three-base hit—Howard. Home run—Cook. Stolen bases—Bauman, Mael. Earned runs—New York, 3; St. Louis, 4. Sacrifice hit—Sims. Double plays—Agnew and Pratt; Lavan and Pratt. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2; off Sims, 1. Hits—Off Sims, 6 in six and one-third innings; off Wellman, 1 in two and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; by Sims, 3; by Wellman, 1. Wild pitch—Wellman. Passed ball—Alexander. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes.

Tigers Beat Mack's Youngsters.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Bad pitching in the early innings gave Detroit a 7-to-5 victory over Philadelphia today. Lawdermilk and Bush were taken out after the first inning, during which each team scored three runs. Oldham then held the home team safe during the remainder of the game. Cobb made three hits and stole two bases, while his two wild throws did no damage. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O.Bush, ss	2	2	0	0	2	Sch'g, cf	4	1	0	1	2
Vitt, 3b	3	2	1	0	1	Strunk, rf	5	0	0	1	0
Cobb, cf	5	1	3	3	0	B'ton, lf	4	1	1	0	0
Veach, lf	4	0	0	2	0	O'Brien, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Cuford, rf	4	0	1	1	0	Mel's, 1b	5	2	3	11	0
Borns, 1b	4	0	1	7	0	Crane, ss	4	1	0	4	4
Young, 2b	2	1	0	4	1	Malone, 2b	0	0	0	2	1
St'ge, c	4	0	1	5	3	Lajoie, 2b	3	0	1	3	4
Lawdm'k, p	0	0	0	0	0	McAvoy, c	0	0	0	1	0
Oldham, p	3	1	0	0	3	Lapp, c	4	0	0	5	2
*Mor'ty	0	0	0	0	0	J. Bush, p	0	0	0	0	0
						B'ley'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	7	7	27	7	K'lson, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Nabors, p	1	0	1	0	0
						M'sette, p	0	0	0	0	2
						†Seibold	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Oldr'g	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	36	5	7	27	18

*Batted for Lawder milk in second inning.
†Batted for Knowlson in fourth inning.
‡Batted for Nabors in eighth inning.
Errors—Lawdermilk, 2; Oldham, Cobb, 2; Donovan, Malone, McAvoy, Lapp.
Detroit ..... 3 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—7
Philadelphia ..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—5

Two-base hits—McInnis. Earned runs—Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice fly—O. Bush. Sacrifice hit—Young. Double play—Crane, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Stolen bases—O. Bush, Vitt, Cobb, 2; Schwang, Rankston. Struck out—By Lawdermilk, 1; by Oldham, 6; by Nabors, 5. Bases on balls—Off Lawdermilk, 2; off Oldham, 2; off Bush, 1; off Bressler, 2; off Knowlson, 4. Hits—Off Lawdermilk, 1 in 1 inning; off Oldham, 6 in 2 innings; off Bush, 2 in 1 inning; off Bressler, 1 in 1-3 inning; off Knowlson, 2 in 2-3 innings; off Nabors, 2 in 5 innings; off Morrisette, none in 1 inning. Passed balls—Stanage. Wild pitch—Bush. Hit by pitcher—By Lawdermilk, (Schang;) by Oldham, (Lajoie.) Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Southern Association.

At Little Rock—Little Rock, 3; Atlanta, 4. At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 10; New Orleans, 8.
At Memphis—Mobile, 4; Memphis, 2. Memphis, 5; Mobile, 1.
At Nashville—Birmingham, 3; Nashville, 2. Birmingham, 5; Nashville, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 0.
St. Louis, 5; New York, 3.
Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 5.
Washington, 7; Chicago, 1.
Cleveland at Boston—rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Chicago, 4.
Chicago, 5; New York, 3.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
(Postponed; cold weather.)
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 3.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 2; Buffalo, 1.
Chicago, 6; Newark, 4.
Chicago, 9; Newark, 6.
Kansas City, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	93	45	.674	16
Detroit	92	51	.644	11
Chicago	82	60	.577	12
Washington	78	61	.561	15
New York	63	76	.453	13
St. Louis	59	82	.419	13
Cleveland	54	87	.383	13
Philadelphia	40	99	.288	15

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	81	59	.578	14
Boston	76	66	.539	13
Brooklyn	75	66	.536	14
Cincinnati	67	74	.475	13
St. Louis	77	77	.473	8
Pittsburgh	69	76	.476	9
Chicago	65	73	.471	16
New York	64	77	.454	13

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	80	60	.571
Chicago	77	63	.533
St. Louis	77	65	.542
Newark	73	66	.525
Kansas City	72	68	.514
Buffalo	70	73	.490
Brooklyn	69	75	.479
Baltimore	45	94	.324

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York—Two games.
Cleveland at Boston—Two games.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Newark at Chicago.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

TWO HITS FOR BROOKFEDS.

They Escape Shutout by Scoring on a Kansas City Error.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 21.—Good pitching made interesting a generally listless game which the locals won from Brooklyn 4 to 1 here today. Cullop held the visitors to two hits, and the run which saved them from a shutout was made on an error. Bunched hits off Falkenburg gave the locals their four runs in the second. Upham allowed the locals but one hit during the six innings he worked. Score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'n, cf	4	1	1	3	0	A'son, rf	3	0	0	1	0
K'ger, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Myers, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Shaw, lf	4	0	1	1	0	Helf'h, 2b	4	0	0	5	4
East'ly, c	4	0	0	4	3	Kauff, cf	4	0	0	1	0
K'w'y, 2b	3	0	1	1	4	C'per, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Per'k, 3b	3	2	1	0	1	Smith, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Stov'l, 1b	3	0	0	12	0	Holt, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
R'l'ge, ss	3	1	1	2	4	Land, c	3	0	1	7	0
Cullop, p	3	1	1	0	1	F'berg, p	1	0	0	1	0
						Upham, p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	6	26	13	Total	30	1	2	24	12

Errors—Myers, Helfrich, Rawlings.
Kansas City ..... 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—4
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Kansas City, 3. Earned runs—Kansas City, 4. Stolen bases—Kruger, Perring. Three-base hits—Shaw, Chatbourn. Double plays—Smith, Myers. Hits—Off Falkenberg, 6 in two innings. Struck out—By Cullop, 3; by Upham, 5. Bases on balls—Off Upham, 1; off Cullop, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Cullop, (Anderson.) Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Brien and McCormack.

Post-Season Series at Exposition.

The winner of the world's series baseball championship will probably make a trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco to play a picked team from the Pacific Coast, according to the statement of Ban Johnson. This will break a long-established rule in baseball, but permission for the trip will probably be granted as a courtesy to the exposition management. A committee from San Francisco, consisting of Bill Lange, Samuel Rucker, and William Humphrey, President of the Olympic Club, will come East within a short time to arrange the details of such a post-season series.

Girl Hockey Coaches Instructed.

Miss Emily A. O'Keefe, inspector of athletics in the girls' branch of the Public Schools Athletic League, instructed a class of hockey coaches in the fundamentals of the game at Central Park yesterday afternoon. Miss O'Keefe organized the classes in order to secure uniformity and proficiency in methods of coaching schoolgirls in the game. The only condition for membership is to give volunteer service in return for the instruction received. The school activities for girls in the after-school centres have started, and the registrations are much greater than in former years. Today Miss O'Keefe will instruct a class in hockey coaching at Prospect Park, tomorrow at Central Park, and on Friday at Prospect Park. The teachers' class in girls' athletics will begin in October, and the regular work in swimming, hockey, and basket ball for girls has already commenced.

No Trace of Jack Monument.

All trace of Jack Monument, who won the one-mile national championship here several years ago while running for the Irish-American A. C., and who enlisted with the British Dragoons when the European war broke out, has been lost. Early last May a letter was received from "Baldy Jack," as he was known to his friends, and he described his experiences while a member of the English expeditionary force in France. The letter was received by John J. McHugh of the Public Schools Athletic League, and Mr. McHugh a few days later sent a letter back to the firing line. Yesterday Mr. McHugh received his letter with the brief statement, "All trace lost." The letter was marked by the different field and regimental post offices which had failed to find any trace of Monument, and it was signed by the hospital surgeons to whom it was sent in the belief that Jack might have been wounded and was undergoing treatment. The commander of Squadron A, Fourth Dragoon Guard, of which Monument was a member, signed the letter to the effect that he did not know Monument's whereabouts. It is the belief of Monument's friends that he has either been taken a prisoner by the Germans or he has been killed.

Morse Had Permit to Go to Canada.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday received information from Charles Reidpath, Commissioner for Buffalo, that he had issued a permit to Roy Morse which permitted the colored champion sprinter to compete in a set of games across the Canadien border a week ago Saturday. Rubien granted Reidpath the right to issue these permits, and if Morse makes his report to the A. A. U. as required, within ten days after the games, he will escape suspension.

CONNIE MACK TO SPRING NEW TEAM

Predicts That Within Two Years It Will Be Stronger Than the One Broken Up.

While other people have been bemoaning the disruption of such a once powerful baseball machine as the Athletics, Connie Mack has been quietly gathering the material which will bring future championships to Shibe Park. He is confident that his drastic policy with relation to the old team was justified. It was the only one which could be applied to conditions as they existed. No excuses are offered for the present team, but at last Connie is making predictions and the most striking one is that in two years he will have a greater team than the one that was broken up. Within two weeks he says the baseball public will have an opportunity of seeing this new material on the diamond. Aside from the pitchers there will be few of the present members of the team as the basis of the rehabilitated Athletics. In discussing the baseball situation, he says:

"I am not crying for mercy or making any plea for patronage for the Athletics Club, nor do I believe that I have made a mistake in tearing apart the greatest baseball machine of the day. I maintain that I did right and will again say that I will have a greater team in two years than the one I broke up.

"We are losing ball games every day and probably will finish the poorest of any team in either major league in years, but I have made considerable progress along the lines of reconstruction. If the fans will look back to the 1908 season they will realize that my progress was slow then until the combination was complete, and then the team came like lightning. My progress must be slow because the only part that I have now that I am banking on for my new machine are pitchers, and they don't blossom over night and cannot be expected to show until next season.

"I will have almost an entirely new team in the field in two weeks' time, and then the fans will be able to get a line on my future championship team. To date I have not a single youngster, barring one, who will be a part of the new machine. My best prospects will be here in a short time, and I think the fans will be satisfied.

"The poor attendance has not worried us in the least, because the least attention we attract right now the better it will be for the team. We are convinced that the fans will suddenly awaken to the fact along about the middle of next season, and then they will be satisfied that I have done the right thing.

"I have not seen that I have made a serious mistake. In fact, I am more convinced than ever that I did exactly right. I made the remark last Winter that I did not think the Athletics as they finished the 1914 season could repeat in the American League, and after what I have seen of the other teams I am sure that I was not wrong. My 1914 team with its 313 spirit could have won pennants for several years, but with the spirit that prevailed in 1914, it could not have finished better than fourth this year.

"Others may disagree, but I contend that I know that team better than any one else. We have always had baseball fans good baseball and pennant-contending teams and will do so in the future. I do not begrudge the Phillies the money they are making or the success they have had. The club deserves the success, and I am pulling hard for them to win the pennant. I have not seen anything of the National League teams and therefore my opinion is valueless, but I should say, judging by the existing conditions, that the Phillies will win out with a little to spare.

"At the Sporting Writers' banquet in Philadelphia last winter Moran and I wished each other success during the present season, and I am glad to say that I feel happy because a man Moran, who is a credit to the game, has been so successful, and I will be pulling for him till the finish.

"Why should we envy the Phillies? We have had years of success and it is their turn now. I have never been a quitter and I won't quit now. I have broken up my team in a manner that would have caused but little excitement, but that is not my way of doing business. Had the team been broken-up in another manner, the fans would have had to be content with a losing team for a longer period than they will under existing conditions.

"I repeat that we will have another wonderful club before the close of next season. Everything depends on how soon my pitchers develop. They will surely be right by the middle of next season. They are slow finding themselves, but they will come around. The material for a championship team has been completed and will be shared up between now and the Spring training season.

"Just at present I prefer to keep the names of the new men to myself, but they will all be here within two weeks. Just remember we don't care if there are not a hundred people present. The way the team is playing we are getting all the patronage that could be expected, but the public likes a winner, and I will give them that."

Senators Bat White Sox Heavily.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—While Walter Johnson held Chicago's batters helpless today, Washington counted eleven hits and six runs off Faber and added two more hits and another score when Russell went to the rescue in the eighth inning. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge, 1b	4	1	0	9	0	M'phy, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Foster, 3b	5	1	3	0	2	W'ver, ss	4	0	1	2	2
Milan, cf	4	1	2	4	0	E.C'ns, 2b	4	0	2	3	6
Jami'n, lf	4	0	1	3	1	F'nier, cf	4	1	2	0	0
Acosta, rf	4	0	0	1	0	O'kson, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Shanks, c	3	2	2	4	2	J.C'ns, c	4	0	2	12	1
Will's, c	1	0	0	4	2	Johns, 3b	4	0	0	0	0
M'B'e, ss	4	1	1	2	4	Schalk, c	3	0	0	5	3
John'n, p	4	1	3	1	1	Faber, p	3	0	1	1	4
						Russell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	13	27	13	Total	32	1	7	24	16

Errors—Jackson, J. Collins, Judge, McBride.
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Washington ..... 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 .—7

Two-base hits—Milan, Fournier, Foster, McBride. Three-base hits—Jackson, Johnson. Stolen bases—Milan, J. J. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Williame, 2; Milan, 1. Double plays—Foster, Shanks to Judge. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Washington, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Washington, 2. First base on balls—Off Johnson, 2; off Faber, 1. Hits—Off Faber, 11 in 7 1-3 innings; off Russell, 2 in 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Faber, 3; by Johnson, 2; by Russell, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Athletics at People's Palace.

Indoor athletic activities of the People's Palace Athletic Association of Jersey City will be resumed on Friday, Oct. 8, with the deciding of the first of a series of monthly athletic meets, the plans for which were completed at a meeting of the Palace athletes recently. An invitation 880-yard Amateur Athletic Union race has been added to the program of the opening meet, and the Athletic Committee will endeavor to secure an all-star field of contestants. George Hopper, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, announced that Homer Baker and Joe Bromilow will be among the competitors. With the exception of the Invitation 880-yard event the program will be closed to members of the People's Palace gymnasium classes. Entries will close with Physical Director John Ames on Monday night, and the entrance fee for each event will be 10 cents.

Big Entry Expected for Road Race.

Twenty-two silver loving cups are offered as prizes in the Newark road race which is scheduled to be held on Columbus Day under the auspices of the North Jersey Athletic League. A field of 200 runners is expected to face the starter. The run, which is a five-mile handicap event, is open only to registered members of the Amateur Athletic Union. The North Jersey Athletic League has already secured the Newark Young Men's Christian Association dressing rooms, showers and swimming pool for the use of the competitors in the race. Entries for the event will close on Oct. 4 with Robert W. Kennedy, 33 Ely Avenue, Long Island City, and Jack Masters, 875 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

PHILLIES INCREASE LEAD.

Win Two Games at St. Louis—Luderus Big Factor.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Philadelphia increased its lead in the pennant race by taking a double-header from St. Louis here today. Scores, 8 to 3 and 6 to 1.

Doak was hit hard in the opening game, eight hits off him in four innings giving the visitors five runs. He was succeeded by Boardman, a recruit, who was fairly effective.

While Demaree held the locals to four scattered hits in the second game, Luderus batted the leaders to victory. With a double in the third he drove in Bancroft, who had singled, and in the fifth, with Paskert on first base, he put a homer into the right-field bleachers, scoring two more runs.

Seven errors by the locals figured in the scoring of Philadelphia's other runs, although three pitchers proved ineffective in this contest. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	4	1	0	3	2	Hug's, 2b	3	1	2	2	5
B'cr't, ss	3	2	2	2	3	Bches, rf	4	0	0	2	0
P'kert, cf	4	0	2	1	0	Betzel, 3b	4	0	1	2	1
Crav'h, rf	3	1	2	3	1	Long, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Lud's, 1b	4	2	2	10	1	G'nz'e, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
Whit'd, lf	2	0	1	1	0	Hyatt, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Nich't, 2b	3	0	0	3	3	Snyder, c	4	0	1	4	2
Burns, c	5	0	2	4	0	Roche, c	0	0	0	0	0
M'Q'n, p	5	1	1	0	4	H'ns'y, ss	4	0	1	2	4
						Doak, p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	34	8	12	27	14	B'd'n, p	2	2	1	0	1
						*Grimr	1	0	0	0	0
						†Dolan	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	3	11	27	13

†Batted for Doak in fourth inning.
‡Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.
Error—Luderus.
Philadelphia ..... 1 0 3 2 0 0 1 1 0—8
St. Louis ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Paskert, Hyatt, Whitted. Three-base hits—Luderus, Boardman. Stolen base—Luderus. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Paskert, Whitted, Long. Double play—Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 10. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 2; off Boardman, 4; off McQuillan, 2. Hits—Off Doak, 8 in four innings; off Boardman, 4 in five innings. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Cravath;) by McQuillan, (Betzel;) by Boardman, (Luderus, Bancroft.) Struck out—By Doak, 1; by Boardman, 1; by McQuillan, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Rigler. Time of game—Two hours.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	4	0	0	1	3	H'gins, 2b	3	0	0	3	4
B'croft, ss	4	1	1	3	4	Feck, 2b	1	0	0	0	0
P'kert, cf	2	1	0	4	0	B'cher, lf	4	0	1	2	0
C'vath, rf	4	0	1	0	0	Betzel, 3b	4	0	1	4	0
Lu'us, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	Long, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Whi'ed, lf	3	0	0	5	1	G'les, 1b	4	1	0	6	4
N'hoff, 2b	4	1	0	3	5	Hyatt, rf	2	0	1	1	0
Burns, c	4	0	0	2	0	Snyder, c	3	0	0	7	5
D'm'ee, p	3	1	2	1	1	H'ns'y, ss	3	0	0	2	3
						Doak, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	9	26	13	†Dolan	1	0	0	0	0
						L'lins, p	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Roche	1	0	0	0	0
						N'haus, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	1	4	27	13

*Snyder out, hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Meadows in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Lamline in eighth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Beck, Betzel, 2; Snyder, 2; Hornsby.
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 2 0—6
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—Lnderue, Hyatt. Home run—Luderus. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Demaree, Paskert, 2. Double play—Gonsales to Betzel to Bancroft, Niehoff to Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 3; off Meadows, 4; off Lamline, 1; off Meadows, 1. Hits—Off Lamline, 8 in 2 innings; off Niehaus, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Demaree, 2; by Meadows, 5; by Niehans, 1. Umpires—Messrs Rigler and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes.

Barnes's Pitching Wins for Braves.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 21. — Barnes pitched a magnificent game after the first inning, allowing only four scattered hits and no runs, and Boston easily won the last contest of the series from Cincinnati today, 4 to 2. In the first inning Barnes yielded three hits — one of them a two-bagger, with two stolen bases, gave Cincinnati two runs. After that inning not a Cincinnati player reached second base. Lear, who started for Cincinnati, was withdrawn in the second inning after permitting two hits and a base on balls to the first three men that faced him. Dale pitched fairly well, two of Boston's runs being due to errors by Herzog. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	1	0	3	0	K'fer, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Evers, 2b	4	0	0	4	3	Groh, 3b	4	1	1	2	1
Smith, lf	3	0	1	2	0	H'zog, ss	4	0	1	3	4
Magee, 3b	4	0	1	1	3	Griffith, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Con'ly, lf	3	1	1	1	3	R'gers, 2b	4	0	2	3	6
M'y'le, ss	1	0	0	2	6	Lesch, lf	4	0	0	0	1
Wh'lg, c	4	0	1	4	1	Wingo, c	3	0	1	4	1
Barnes, p	4	0	1	0	0	M'w'rs, 1b	3	0	1	10	0
						Lear, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Dale, p	2	0	0	0	4
						McK'y, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Williams	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	4	9	27	13	Total	32	2	7	27	18

*Batted for Dale in eighth inning.
Errors—Herzog, 2.
Boston ..... 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—4
Cincinnati ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Rodgers. Stolen bases—Groh, Griffith. Earned runs—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Double plays—Herzog, Rodgers and Wingo; Smith, Evers to Magee. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lear, 1; off Dale, 2; off McKenery, 1. Hits—Off Lear, 2 in one inning, (none out in second;) off Dale, 6 in seven innings; off McKenery, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Barnes, (Griffith.) Struck out—By Barnes, 2; by Dale, 2. Umpires—

FOOTBALL—SENIORS PLAY GOLF

YALE SCORES ON SCRUB ELEVEN TWICE

Captain Aleck Wilson Carries the Ball Over for Two Touchdowns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21.—To Aleck Wilson, Captain of the Yale eleven, went the honors of scoring the first touchdowns of the football season. He raced across the scrub goal line from his position at left half back with the ball twice. The 'Varsity has fought the scrubs three afternoons without being able to score until today. Wilson's touchdowns comprised the entire tallying. There was an unusual amount of fumbling and the interference was loose, according to the coaches.

This morning the squad practised an hour in a heavy rain. The gates were again closed this afternoon, and it was stated that they would be barred nearly every day this season. This afternoon the only line-up change was the promotion of Jim Sheldon, the oarsman, to left guard, displacing Kositzky, another oarsman.

Because of the cooler weather this afternoon's scrimmaging lasted twenty minutes. The line-up: Left end, Moseley; left tackle, "Chub" Sheldon; left guard, Jim Sheldon; centre, Way; right guard, Kent; right tackle, Von Holt; right end, Allen; quarter back, Lowry; left half back, Captain Wilson; right half back, Scovil; full back, Guernsey.

For the University of Maine game Saturday, the officials will be: Referee, Nathan Tufts, Brown; umpire, Laurence Bankhart, Dartmouth; linesman, Frank Bergen, Princeton; extra official, E. L. King, West Point.

Michigan Gets Down to Work.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 21.—A score of candidates for the football eleven of the University of Michigan reported to Head Coach Fielding H. Yost here today. Light practice this forenoon and more of it after lunch was the first test for the ambitious athletes.

Seal of last season's veterans donned their moleskins today, but Maulbetsch, star half back, did not arrive. He is expected to report next week. Maulbetsch was operated on for appendicitis in April, and has been spending his vacation in camp near Holland, Mich. Yost will be assisted by an unusually large coaching staff this season, a novelty he seldom has enjoyed at Michigan. Germany Schulz, Michigan's all-American centre of a decade ago, will again be chief assistant. Ralph McGinnis, former Captain of the University of Iowa eleven, will be in charge of the reserve, and Prentiss Douglas, coach of the freshman eleven, is to work with Yost until the first year eleven is organized. Several star players who graduated during the past three years have promised to help drill the squad daily.

Penn's First Practice at Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The University of Pennsylvania football squad was put through a half-hour's stiff scrimmage upon its return from the training camp at Port Deposit, Md., today. It was the first practice at Franklin Field this season. Beginning tomorrow the team will practice twice daily in preparation for the opening game on Saturday with the University of West Virginia. Prior to the scrimmage today the coaches had the ends and linemen running down the field under punts; Berry, Williams and Dougherty doing the kicking. Berry also was tried out at kicking field goals against the wind and put several over the bar from the 30-yard line. The 'Varsity lined up for the scrimmage as follows: Stack, left end; Captain Harris, left tackle; Mathews, left guard; Wray, centre; Wellin, right guard; Henning, right tackle; Urquhart, right end; Grant, quarter back; Tighe, left half back; Dougherty, right half back; Berry, full back.

Forward Pass Favored at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 21.—The attention given to the forward pass plays at the Naval Academy this season indicates that Head Coach Ingraham is a strong advocate of the play. This afternoon Hardwick handled a lot of backs and ends, who got a thorough drill in different styles of the play. The ends tried were T. W. Harrison, who reported today, and Tom Hinberg and Hale, both of new class. The backs were Failing, Vail, and Soudt. In another part of the field, Logan, last year's quarter back at Harvard, gave some inside football to Niles, the team Captain, who is expected to hold that position this year, and to Craig, a star half last year, but who may be used this year as a relief to Miles. Hollenback, who has only a short time to devote to the Navy team, handled the tackles, guards, and centres. The whole squad will report tomorrow afternoon. With the new men, it will number about sixty.

Indians Work Out New Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 21.—In preparation for Saturday's contest against the Lebanon Valley eleven, the coaches in the Carlisle Indian School football team gave the 'Varsity two new plays. For the first time this season the coaches gave individual instruction to the various candidates, and much improvement was shown in the forty-five-minute scrimmage which followed rudiments and a long signal drill. In the scrimmage the coaches again placed the 'Varsity backfield behind the scrub line and the scrub backfield behind the 'Varsity line, reversing this order after twenty minutes. The last ten minutes of scrimmage was held with the 'Varsity in their regular positions. C. B. Moran, the redskins' new trainer from Kentucky, made his first appearance on the field this afternoon and will try to keep the aborigines in good physical condition.

Hard Scrimmage for Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The features of the Cornell football practice this afternoon was a hard scrimmage between the 'Varsity and second teams, the longest and best exhibition of the year. The 'Varsity broke down the second team's offense, Barrett and Collins making good gains. Kleinert got his first chance as 'Varsity full back today, and he showed unusual speed. Barrett and Collins have already got their hand on the training rapidly, and Shiverick is showing up like a good, dependable half back. The coaches also gave Schlichter a chance at half back and he made a couple of good gains. Changes were made in the line at right tackle and centre, Bailey going to the 'Varsity position at tackle and Cool taking his old place in the centre of the line. The work of Zander at end, Gillies, a substitute tackle, and one or two other new men was highly gratifying.

Lafayette's New Half Back.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 21.—Lafayetts had real football wenther today and it was a pleasure to scrimmage. The result was that Coach Crowell had the squad doing everything in the football line. The most important of many forms of drill was the hrush between the scrubs and the 'Vnrsity. This lasted for half an hour, and the only acora was a drop kick by Scott. Williams, a new half back, showed well in the first team. He comes from the University School of Cleveland and is a brother of "Gravy" Williams, who played on the Lafayette team two years ago. The work in the scrimmage showed the 'Varsity will use some of the plays that Coach Crowell will use this season.

Cadets Find Little Time for Football.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Coach Daly had some trouhle mobilizing enough of the army football men for a workout today, and had to be satisfied with two brief sessions, which were worked between drills, recitations, and evening parade. The men toiled in their sweaters and uniform trousers and got nothing but a light preliminary skirmish, followed by a sharp signal drill. Three eleven were on the field. Olyphant and Neyland were each tried at quarter back. Neyland continues to improve, and the few plays that have been given the men were run off smoothly. The coaches have scheduled a real scrimmage for tomorrow's first big midweek practice.

Commissioners Pass Up Meeting.

The three boxing Commissioners took another day off yesterday, and consequently their weekly gathering was put off until next Tuesday. Billy Joh was on hand, prepared to relate his share of the postmortem on the McFarland-Gibbons bout, but had to delay his statement for a week. According to the commission's Secretary, Joh asked time to bring some witnesses before the commission. The Secretary was asked why Joh needed witnesses, but he didn't know. "What does the commission want with Joh, any way?" was another question put to the Secretary. "I don't know," was his laconic reply. As a matter of fact the Secretary didn't know anything yesterday about the commission's business.

HARVARD PLAYS IN MUD.

'Varsity Scores Twice on Scrubs—Left Wings Heavy.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 21.—Harvard's football squad played the part of mud horses on the Freshman Field this afternoon, scrimmaging in the rain for more than an hour, following a long blackboard instruction, but making little progress. The 'Varsity scored twice against the scrubs, but mainly because of superior weight, while the regulars, put on the defensive for the first time, were forced for some steady gains by the second team.

Quarter Back Watson was out again, and ran his team better than the substitutes did yesterday, but the 'Varsity line was unsteady as a rule, and none of the backs except Mahan could make end gains. Enwright made the two scores when close to the scrubs' goal.

The difference in the early season capabilities of this year's material in contrast to last year's squad was shown in glaring fashion. Harte and L. Curtis, the ends, who returned yesterday, were tried out, and their addition to the first string means that Harvard's wings surely will be heavier than last year. This will handicap the Crimson's open game—a game which the majority of the coaches believe will have to be developed if Harvard is to continue to be a steady winner over Yale and Princeton.

There will be no more morning practice, and Thursday the team will go into the stadium for secret work.

Lots of Work for N. Y. U. Elevens.

With good football weather the New York University football squad came in for an afternoon's practice that brought out the capabilities of a promising lot of candidates, yesterday afternoon, on Ohio Field. The practice, although mainly fundamental, also included an easy drill in siemitary formations for thres elevens. In the early part of the afternoon, the Violet players were kept busy passing the leather, and did some punting. Other elementary work in handling the ball and in recovering fumbles was the routine in which Coach Reilly also engaged the squad. A brief drill in charging through the line for men who are being tried out for the line positions on the 'Varsity proved that many of the recent arrivals were in good form and prepared to be promising material. Among the latter, Williams, a big tackle from Cushing Academy, and Seizer, who also is in the heavyweight class, easily demonstrated their prowess in both defensive and offensive work.

Assistant Coach Gorsch had charge of the backfield men, and for about a half hour put the squad through a speedy drill in starting, which showed the respective man to be some of the fastest ever seen on a Violet football squad. After Coach Reilly put a group of linemen on to the ropes, and coached them in their duties in that department, the entire squad was obliged to undergo some stiff work with the tackling dummy until Coach Reilly was satisfied that every men had received instructions in the most approved method. Several new men joined the Violet squad yesterday, and O'Toole of St. Peter's Prep, Thompson of the Baltimore City College, Williams of Cushing Academy, and Erwig of Morris High School appeared to be the most promising.

Good Day's Work for Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 21.—Coach Daly of the Williams College football eleven put a squad of forty-two candidates through the hardest practice of the year this afternoon on Weston Field. During the early part of the afternoon every one of the candidates took part in an extensive drill in forward passing and receiving punts. Later on two teams were picked and the men engaged in the first scrimmage of the season. The regular eleven, composed of Welch, centre; Kleser and Clifford, guards; Austin and Sayer, tackles; Hubbell and H. Wright, ends; Jones at quarter back, and Carfield, Tomkins and Brown in the back field, took the ball and after two minutes of play scored on a forward pass. Thereafter, they were permitted to take the ball several times and managed to tally twice more before darkness stopped the practice.

Fordham Rehearses Signals.

The first signal practice of the year was held at Fordham Field yesterday, when thirty candidates were put through a two hours' drill. A brisk scrimmage was also held, special attention being given to defensive work. Several high school veterans appeared in action to advantage.

A tentative back field was tried out yesterday. It consisted of Al Yule at full back, Butler and Donnelly half backs, and Dunn at quarter back. Later Mcneild, last year's quarter, was shifted over from end, and he changed places with Captain Dunn. Butler and Donnelly are both newcomers behind the line. Butler was substitute tackle in 1914, but was never in good advantage at full back against Rochester. Donnelly only came out Monday. He is a graduate of Buckley High of New London, Conn., and appeared very speedy yesterday. The vacancy at centre was temporarily filled yesterday by Delehanty, formerly all-scholastic centre on Brooklyn Prep. The youngster weighs almost 200 ponnds and is ons of the brawniest men in the squad.

Forward-Pass Drill at Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 21.—The forward pass came in for considerable attention today during Lehigh's practice. "Dick" Heuer, the Philadelphia Northeast High School lad, was selected to hurl the ball, and his ampng work at once attracted the eyes of the coaches. During the entire time of scrimmaga the 'Varsity had the hall, first to try out line tricks and end runs and the lines offensive and then to develop the forward pass. Many of the veterans rested while several new lins and back field men were tried ont. Bigelow and Lambert, at ends; Boling, full back, and Heuer and Hazeltine, half backs, did good work among the new men. Cahall thrilled the crowd with spectacular drop kicks, many being made from the middle of the field.

High School Football Saturday.

The bigh school football season opens Saturday, when four games will be played, as follows: Manual Training vs. Stuyvesant at Commercial Field, 2:15 P. M.; Commercial vs. New Rochelle at Commercial Field, 2:45 P. M.; Boys' vs. St. Paul's School at Garden City, 2:30 P. M., and Flushing vs. Morris at Flushing, 2:30 P. M. The heat of the last week has retarded preliminary practice to a great extent, hnt yesterday there was a squad hard at work from nearly every high school in the city. Although the rain of increasing the hours of study has resulted in barring several veterans from some of the high school elevens, exceptionally large squads reported to the coaches of the different schools. The number of candidates varied from forty to sixty in each squad.

Football in Other Colleges.

Though a fairly large squad has reported for the Wesleyan football team the coaches will have some difficulty in finding men to fill the places of Kenan, Johnson, Newball, Bovard, and Nonrse, all of whom have been lost by graduation. It is feared that Captain Hingley may not be able to play this season. His leg was broken in the game with Brown last year and has not regained its normal strength. The practice this year started later than usual owing to an agreement with Williams not to begin work until the Monday of the week that collega opened. The equad at present nnmbers thirty-four men, with two of last season's team, Eustis and Wilkinson, still to report. A new line up of the 'Varsity in practice is: Merriam and Flewelling, ends; Young and Gordon, tackles; Sargent and Talbot, guards; Hingsley, centra; Stockey and Markthaler, half backs, and Crafts, full back.

The football season will begin in earnest Saturday. Practically every college of prominence will open its schedule then. There are forty-eight games scheduled throughout the East and West.

The Stevens Institute football team has been strengthened by the return to college of Musk, who was the 'Varsity quarter back two years ago. He was not in college last year. Several conditions which would have prevented his playing this season have been removed, and he is now playing in his old position. Six more candidates have reported to Coach Rodgers, who believes that he will have a strong combination for the first game of the season; which is less than two weeks away. Coach Saunders has a big squad out for the Stevens Prep team. About fifty candidates are practicing, and among them are numbered seven of last year's eleven.

Light material is proving something of a handicap to the Connecticut Aggies, who play Stevens Institute at Hoboken on Oct. 2. The team will have its first tryout of the season when it plays Worcester Polytechnic at Worcester on Saturday. There are several positions to be filled before then. Hale, a new man, is being tried at guard. Anderson, however, who was a fast back last year, is out of the game with an injured shoulder. and Harris, who was depended upon to do the punting, is also on the injured list.

Many of the veterans who have reported for the Washington and Lee football team have spent the Summer keeping in condition. Schultz picked bay on the farm of his uncle, Senator John W. Kern of Indiana; Al Pierotti and Sweetland were life guards on one of the beaches near Boston, and others followed similar athletic pursuits.

RAIN POURS AS OLD GOLFERS START PLAY

Notable Men Compete in the Seniors' Tournament at Apawamis Links.

Neither rain nor wind are respecters of persons, even if there happens to be such a notable gathering of American men of affairs as was the case yesterday at the Apawamis Club at Rye when the eleventh annual golf tournament of the seniors was started. It rained in torrents early in the day, and when the sky cleared at noon the westerly wind blew a gale.

It was not the wind, with its havoc on scoring, that deterred the seniors, but the fear of a drenching and its results that prevented more than 30 of a field of 137 from starting on schedule. Out of consideration for the "old boys" the committee postponed the starting times more than two hours.

Even so, Horace L. Hotchkiss, founder of the tournament, teed up in the downpour in the company of the Rev. Dr. J. MacBride Sterrett of Washington, D. C. The founder is 74 years old, and came through his round with a creditable 109, none the worse for his experience. This pair was the first away.

Because of the upset in the weather conditions the committee announced that those who did not play yesterday; although becoming ineligible for the thirty-six-hole prizes, would not be barred from the eighteen-hole prizes today. The putting competition was extended over until today. This means that most of those who did not play the first round will be ready for the second.

Ties were the rule for the eighteen-hole prizes yesterday, four of the contestants finished on even terms for the net award. They were Rollo Ogden of Baltusrol, 91—12, 79; B. B. Lawrence of Apawamis, 96—17, 79; William T. Kaufman of Plainfield, 97—18, 79, and James F. Bless of Forest Hill, 102—24, 79.

Three were involved in the gross deadlock, James A. Tyng of Baltusrol, Charles Gilbert Waldo of Brooklawn, and Judge W. O. Henderson of Arlington, Ohio, each with 90. These ties will probably be settled today. The thirty-six hole prizes, of course, will be decided after today's eighteen-hole round.

The gathering of the Seniors was not so much for good golf as for good fellowship, and the Apawamis Club extended its hearty welcome with a neatly lettered sign in the locker room. Horace Hotchkiss was presented with a gold medal emblematic of his part in founding the tournament, the presentation speech being made by the chairman of the committee, Frank Presbrey. Each contestant wore a badge with his name printed thereon, not, the committee explained, "for the purposes of the lost and found department, but as an informal introduction, one to another."

Among the men in the first section were Judge John Hildreth of Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. Edward Johnson, head of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary; General E. M. Weaver, Chief of the United States Ordnance Department; Admiral Theodore F. Jewell, U. S. N., retired; Rollo Ogden, editor; Wesley M. Oler, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company; Colonel A. S. Worthington, United States District Attorney; Addison B. Colvin, once Treasurer of New York State; Judge George G. Perkins, aged 85, the dean of the tournament; Colonel Benjamin Nields of Wilmington, aged 84, a distinguished veteran of the civil war; Robert Scollier, Professor Simeon Ford, humorist; Judge Henry Stoddard of New Haven, Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve of Oakland, Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad; Judge Thomas J. Lintott of Newark, Sir Arthur Hill, British nobleman who now lives in this country; Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, and Lincoln K. Passmore of insurance fame. The scores follow:

Class A.—Rollo Ogden, Baltusrol, 91, 12—79; B. B. Lawrence, Apawamis, 96, 17—79; William T. Kaufman, Plainfield, 97, 18—79; M. M. Sheafe, Apawamis, 94, 14—80; H. B. Prentise, Mohawk, 92, 10—82; James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, 90, 6—84; Frederick J. Wessels, Brooklawn, 107, 22—85; Senator Charles Coopar, Oakland, 102, 17—85; The Rev. Charles Gilliett, Wykagyl, 93, 8—85; James M. Stewart, Scarsdale, 102, 17—85; Charles G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 90, 4—86; Jonathan Godfrey, Brooklawn, 100, 13—87; Wesley S. Apawamis, 100, 13—87; George H. Conger, unattached, 99, 10—89; John K. Beach, New Haven, 104, 15—89; Thomas J. Lintott, Forest Hill, 102, 13—89; Solon C. Kelly, Apawamis, 105, 16—90; Frank C. Tracy, Alpha Delta Phi, 101, 11—90; Hector M. Hitchings, Englewood, 110, 18—92; William C. Popper, Fairview, 114, 22—92; W. C. Cushman, Upper Montclair, 111, 19—92; Walter Brown, Upper Montclair, 98, 6—92; Addison B. Colvin, Glen Ridge, 112, 20—92; John McGoey, Wykagyl, 116, 21—95; Charles H. Porter, New Haven, 108, 12—96; William Robert Bassett, Knollwood, 116, 20—96; George Singer, Allegheny, 114, 18—96; Alex M. Linnett, Forest Hill, 109, 13—96; George S. Earnnm, New Haven, 114, 17—97; George Ryall, Younkatah, 119, 22—97; John E. Peshea, Brae Burn, 115, 16—99; Forbes Dunderdale, Crescent, 125, 20—105.

Class B.—Judge W. O. Henderson, Arlington, Ohio, 90, 10—80; John Pepper, Manhattan, 95, 14—81; George W. Watts, Baltimore, 101, 18—83; Arthur B. Emmons, Merrimac Valley, 108, 24—84; Eugene Frayer, Englewood, 95, 10—85; General E. M. Weaver, Chevy Chase, 95, 9—86; A. D. Chandler, Baltusrol, 100, 13—87; Frank A. Wright, Baltusrol, 96, 8—88; David H. Rowland, Plainfield, 108, 20—88; W. S. Rathbone, Englewood, 104, 16—88; Nathaniel Heath, Wollaston, 104, 16—88; Joseph P. McFadden, Forest Hills, 93, 7—88; T. C. Emmeyer, Baltusrol, 103, 14—89; John W. Bristol, New Haven, 112, 24—89; William H. Claflin, Brookline, 101, 12—89; Francis Peabody, Brookline, 101, 12—89; Frank A. Helmer, Midlothian, 104, 14—90; Richard A. Hale, Merrimac Valley, 114, 24—90; J. S. Wood, unattached, 108, 17—91; Henry Russell, Brookline, 108, 15—93; William H. Reed, Brookline, 114, 20—94; Charles S. Harris, Englewood, 114, 20—94; George B. Woodward, Deal, 119, 25—94; A. V. Whiteman, Greenwich, 112, 18—94; William T. McVaugh, Younkah, 115, 20—95; William E. Harrison, Westbury, 106, 10—96; Simeon Ford, Apawmmis, 115, 18—97; Edward Rode, Dunwoodie, 115, 17—98; James Barber, Englewood, 118, 20—98; George M. Gunn, New Haven, 116, 16—100; John Thorpe, Siwanoy, 125, 25—100; Judge John Hildreth, Mount Tom, 122, 20—102; Rev. Dr. A. P. Atterhury, Apawamis, 126, 24—102; R. F. Foster, New York Newspaper, 129, 23—106.

Class C.—Lincoln K. Passmore Huntington Valley, 101, 18—83; the Rev. Dr. E. P. Johnson, New Brunswick, 110, 25—85; Alfred Craven, St. Andrew's, 105, 18—87; A. S. Brownell, St. Andrew's, 105, 18—87; F. W. Ormsbee, Pinahnrst, 101, 14—87; Fredk. B. Blake, Garden City, 109, 20—89; Albro Akin, Cranford, 111, 22—89; M. Alden, Wollaston, 109, 18—91; Dr. Bernard Sarow, Buffalo, 104, 12—92; William H. Faxon, Buffalo, 115, 20—93; William V. Byard, Plainfield, 110, 26—93; John B. Carrington, New Haven, 114, 17—97; N. Wilhur Jordan, Brookline, 122, 24—98; the Rev. Dr. MacBride Sterrett, Chevy Chase, 126, 17—109.

Class D.—James F. Bless, Canoe Brook, 103, 24—79; Judge Henry Stoddard, New Haven, 97, 16—81; Judge George G. Perkins, Chevy Chase, 107, 24—83; S. Ward Doubleday, Apawamis, 106, 18—88; Horace Hotchkiss, Apawmmis, 109, 18—91; Henry W. Lamb, Brookline, 103, 14—91; Hobart E. French, Brooklawn, 101, 10—91; Colonel Augustus S. Worthington, Chevy Chase, 115, 24—91; Isaac Denby, Knollwood, 112, 20—92; Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Oakland, 115, 20—95; William Jarvie, Bass Rock, 113, 16—97; Josenh Goodspeed, Woodland, 125, 25—99; Theodore Jewell, Chevy Chase, 126, 21—105; Colonel Benjamin Nields, Wilmington, 149, 30—119.

New Track at Travers Island.

The athletic field at Travers Island, the Summer home of the New York Athletic Club, will undergo extensiva changes before the next outdoor track and field season. Work will be started soon after the club games on Saturday on a new quarter-mile track to displace the old five-lap cinder-path. This will provide for a furlong straightaway. At present it is possiha to run only a 120-yard straightaway race. Much time will be necessitated in the changes, for there will be considerable filling in on the "cbute," and the elevation back of the grand stands, near the finish line, will have to be cut away. These improvements have long been considered by the Governors, and are being made now to provide more room for baseball, football, and other sports. On the new field it will also be possihle to throw the weights without danger to the spectators.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The centre of the lake storm has reached the mouth of the St. Lawrence River without material change in intensity, and during the last twenty-four hours it has been attended by general rains throughont the Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, and winds of gale force on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater northward and at a number of points on the Great Lakes.

It has been followed by rapidly rising pressure and decidedly cooler weather over much of the country east of the Rocky Mountains.

Frosts occurred Tuesday morning in the upper Mississippi Valley and the North Plains States, and Tuesday warnings of frost were sent to the lake region and the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys.

The tendsncy is toward higher temperatures in the Far West and Northwest.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday east of the Mississippi River.

Temperature will be somewhat lower Wednesday along the Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts, and it will rise Thursday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook to Portland, Me.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlnntic Coast will be fresh westerly gales; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong northwest, subsiding; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, mostly northwest.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; slowly rising temperatura.

New England—Fair and cooler Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; rising temperature Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	65	69	4 P. M.	88	67
6 A. M.	64	69	7 P. M.	87	63
9 A. M.	74	69	9 P. M.	83	58
12 M.	86	69	11 P. M.	77	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; the average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 65.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature, 73 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 10:15 P. M. Humidity, 97 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.68 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.83 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:20	107 2 Av.; Jos. Berger	Slight
7:30	782 St. Nicholas Av.; Thomas Rosner	Slight
7:45	3,050 Kingsbridge Terrace; Oliver Newton	None
8:30	130 Monroe St.; Samuel Stein	$500
11:15	257-259 2 St.; Morris Haiser	Slight
P. M.		
1:20	532 E. 172 St.; Herman Kropman	Slight
1:35	225 E. 75 St.; David Posta	Slight
4:10	994 Freeman St.; N. Tannon	Slight
4:30	304 E. 8 St.; Jacob Levine	Slight
4:40	10 to 30 St.; Thomas Fenton	Slight
6:30	77 Columbia St.; not given	Slight
7:25	169 Allen St.; N. Gainberg	Slight
7:40	212 2 Av.; Otto Sterner	Slight
8:15	158 E. 12 St.; Cannon & Wolf	Slight
9:20	1-15 2 Av.; N. Sherman	Slight
9:50	207 Greene St.; M. Cohen & Son	Not given
9:50	1-15 2 Av.; N. Sherman	Slight
10:50	210-218 E. 24 St.; A. W. Rabe	$500

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatements—3:15 P. M., Sept. 20, as patrol., 1st gr., F. W. Schmidt, assigned to 23, 2:25 P. M., Sept. 20; as patrol., 4th gr., E. J. Campbell, assigned to 28.

Transfers and Assignments—8 A. M., Sept. 21: Lt. H. J. Brown, 169 to 152; Sergts., from 168 to precincts indicated: J. M. Flanagan 151; J. Rooney, 172; T. J. McCormack, 172; Patrol. E. M. Cassidy, 16 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. A; G. J. Schlusing, 18 to 42; C. E. DeLancey, 29 to 2 In. D.; P. Comsford, 32 to 38 as relief; H. Shelley, 38 to 32; assignment as sta. house att. discont.; H. A. Golden, 42 to 18; E. F. W. Seyler, 68 to 33, assignment to bicycle duty discont.; J. E. Bulman, Comm. office to Health Squad, motor cycle duty.

From 169 to precincts indicated: J. J. Hogan, 10; G. W. Bostwick, Jr., 14; J. J. O'Brien, 16; F. Murtha, 18; E. Krohn, 20; B. O'Connor, 22; N. Gibbons, 30; P. J. Hemdt, 60; J. W. Calihan, 147; P. Hanley, 148; W. H. Luttge, 149; R. J. Jayne, 152; C. A. Bunel, 156; F. Carrano, 161; T. J. Leonard, 161; O. P. Raymond, 167; F. Snyder, 167; C. S. Brown, 172; J. Dooley, 172; F. Ghegel, 172; G. J. Hammond, 172; W. W. O'Brien, 172; J. Kolsin, 12; F. Baner, 15; D. Pisapia, 16; E. Campbell, 22; J. Gilhooly, 26; J. Dondero, 39; C. F. Hayes, 61; A. Manning, 63; P. Cotter, 145; W. H. Mulcahy, 149; Michael J. Meckel, 153; C. F. Hegen, 156; E. J. Lloyd, 161; T. F. Mulligan, 165; C. W. Nash, 167; M. E. Bongard, 172; E. C. Davenport, 172; P. Duane, 172; J. B. Hagen, 172; J. J. Levy, 172.

Matron: Maria A. H. Young, 155, to D. B. designeted as Acting Detective Sergeant, Second Gr.

Mutuel, 3 A. M., Sept. 21: Mtcd. petrol. with horses and equip., M. A. Clair, 173, to 290; J. J. Post, 290, to 173. 4 P. M., Sept. 22: Motorcycle Patrol. J. L. O'Gorman, 171, to 273; W. T. Manley, 278, to 171.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon J. D. Gorman, 4 to 1, to assume duties of Chief Surgeon, in addition to his own, 5 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 21; J. E. Ryan and J. F. Shevlin, 14, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 21; F. Bergen and E. Bauman, 15, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 20; C. W. Rohrlack, 154, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Clerk, 5 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 21; G. Reichold, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Insp., as messenger, for 14 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 21. To Detective Bureau: J. Brodsky, 5, 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 24; J. Cunniff, 6, 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 23; J. D. Soden, 14, 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 22; A. J. Tevens, 29, 20 days, 6 P. M., Sept. 23; T. Brawley, 63, 5 days, noon, Sept. 18; W. M. O'Connor, Bu. of Tel., 5 days, 12 M., Sept. 20.

Assignment discontinued: Sergt. N. J. Greenlson, 79, to Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, (temporary,) 8 A. M., Sept. 21.

Leaves of abseence, (with full pay): Chief Surgeon E. T. Higgins, 5 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 21, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Sergt. H. Bernstein, 17, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 17; Patrol. C. Burkbardt, 29, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 28; W. McNell, 154, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept 22.

Sick leave: Lieut. J. W. Trainor, 281, 30 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 20.

Full pay while on sick report: Lieut. W. J. Burns, 28, 7:50 A. M., Aug. 8, to 12 P. M., Aug. 25; Patrol. J. P. Duggan, 28, 11:30 P. M., Sept. 8, during disability; E. A. F. Burnell, 38, 11:05 P. M., Aug. 25, to 12 P. M., Sept. 5; J. B. Monohan, 42, 3:50 P. M., Aug. 31, to 12 P. M., Sept. 14; A. Schmidt, 68, 2:25 P. M., Sept. 12, during disability; P. Murphy, 144, 1:25 P. M., Sept. 14, during disability; E. Luckhardt, 168, 11:30 P. M., Aug. 27, to 12:01 A. M., Sept. 4; L. P. Laufer, 172, 7:20 A. M., Sept. 12, during disability; M. S. Leahy, 275, 12:15 A. M., Sept. 11, during disability; D. Maher, 290, 10:20 P. M., Sept. 12, during disability; J. R. O'Connor, Traffic Div., Subdiv. E, 11:45 A. M., Sept. 15, during disability.

Restored to duty: Patrol. H. J. Held, 28, 9:55 A. M., Sept. 18.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. H. J. Held, 28, 10:30 A. M., Sept. 18.

Revocation: So much of paragraph 2, S. O. 210, c. s., as temporarily assigns Patrol. W. L. Beck, 66, to C. O., 6 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 20, is revoked.

Fire Department.

Death: Chief of Battalion Peter H. Short, at 6:20 P. M., Sept. 19. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 3,338 Olinville Av., Bronx, at 9 A. M. today. Interment at St. Agnes's Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.

The funeral escort will consist of a brigade of two battalions, four companies in each battalion, ten men to each company, to be commanded by Deputy Chief of Department John Binns.

The following designated officers will act as pallbearers: Deputy Chiefs of Dept. Thomas R. Langford, Thomas J. Hayes, John F. King. No. 1; Chiefs of Battalion William Williams, Thomas F. Barrett, Bernardo F. Carlock.

It is earnestly requested that as many members of the department who are excused from duty on this date be present at the funeral as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Temporary detail, at 8 A. M., Sept. 22: Fire. 1st gr. P. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 159, to new house, Clove Av., Concord Section, Richmond, as watchman, while on sick report.

Special leaves of absence: Fire. 1st gr. F. Hopp, H. & L. 40, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 22; Lieut. J. E. McManus, Eng. 219, 30 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 20; Fire. 1st gr. C. W. Veizer, Eng. 157, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 22; Fire. 1st gr. L. McCarthy, H. & L. 131, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 22; Lieut. G. J. Volze, H. & L. 23, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 20; Fire. 1st gr. F. G. Brennan, Eng. 243, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 19; Pilot R. Riege, Eng. 86, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 23.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DULLES, WILLIAM F., (Sept. 14;) estate of $500 realty and more than $25,000 personalty; divided equally between the widow, Helen H. Dulles and four children, Dorothy, Edith, Foster, and William.

Rutgers Buby on Gridiron.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 21.—The Rutgers 'Varsity engaged in the hardest workout it has had so far this season this afternoon on account of the cool weather. A scrimmage was held for more than half an hour. The 'Varsity was tried out on the offense for the first time. The mass formation was used almost entirely, being built up around Tolman, Garrett, and Bracher.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Capt. R. M. Culler, M. C., from Ft. Robinson, Neb., to Hot Springs (Ark.) Hosp. for duty, Oct. 1, relieving Capt. H. H. Baily, M. C., who will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for temp. duty during National Matches.

The assignment of 1st Lt. H. D. Corbusier, M. R. C., to active duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., from Aug. 9 until termination of ths camp of instruction for regular troops at that post, under verbal orders of the Comdg. Gen., Eastern Dept., is confirmed and approved. Upon the termination of the camp he will return to his home and stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

1st Lt. L. R. Mathews, 4th Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at Kan. State Agri. College, Oct. 2, relieving 1st Lt. R. A. Hill, 7th Inf., who will join his regt.

Capt. E. R. Gentry, M. C., to Jacksonville, Fla., for temp. duty during National Matches; then to his proper station.

1st Lt. D. B. Edwards, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Sereven, Ga., during absence of Capt. E. R. Gentry, upon whose return to Ft. Screven Lt. Edwards will return to his home and stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

1st Lt. L. R. Mathews, 4th Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at Kan. State Agri. College, Oct. 2, relieving 1st Lt. R. A. Hill, 7th Inf., who will join his regt.

Capt. E. R. Gentry, M. C., to Jacksonville, Fla., for temp. duty during National Matches; then to his proper station.

2d Lt. C. B. Brooks, 10th Cav., to Letterman Hosp., San Fran., for examination for fitness for detail in Aviation Section, Sig. Corps; then to his proper station.

Name of Maj. C. Miller, 7th Inf., to detached Nov. 1, and name of Maj. J. W. Heavey, Inf., removed, Oct. 31. Maj. Heavey le relieved from duty in Div. of Militia Affairs, Nov. 15.

1st Lt. A. Burcham, M

BANKERS APPROVE LOAN TO ALLIES

Investment Specialists Indorse Extension of Foreign Credits as Advantageous to Nation.

SAY OPPORTUNITY BECKONS

And That America Can Extend Its Usefulness and Interests Over the World.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 21.—The Investment Bankers' Association of America, in convention today, unanimously adopted a resolution approving of the extension of foreign credits, and practically indorsing the making of the great loan now asked by the Allies. The resolution, introduced by W. R. Compton of St. Louis, and seconded by George B. Caldwell of New York, was as follows:

The investment bankers of America represented in this convention approve the extension of foreign credits, not as indicating either partiality or prejudice, but solely as a matter of business, and practically as a necessary outcome of existing conditions. We believe we should not lose the opportunity now offered to become a creditor instead of a debtor nation, and thus broaden the scope of our financial usefulness and interests the world over.

We indorse the attitude of neutrality which has been maintained by the national Administration, and urge the investment bankers to support and reflect that attitude in conducting international transactions.

Before the resolution was put to vote Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in discussing the present situation said:

"It is worth while for us to stop and consider whether or not the making of loans to the European nations, loans which are to be used almost wholly for destructive purposes, is an economically sound principle for us to follow.

"I am not criticising or objecting to loans which are being made to the European countries. I am merely raising the query as to whether or not it is a sound economic principle for us, as a nation, to loan our money to our best customers to enable them to destroy one another; when we might at least be using a portion of that capital to develop those countries which, although now not our best customers, are likely to become very good customers.

"I realize perfectly that, under the present circumstances, it is not a question of whether or not we want to lend money to Europe. At present we have no alternative. We must loan money to Europe in order to keep our foreign trade moving and in order to permit us to realize the largest possibilities of the present situation. However, we should not lose sight of the fact that the undeveloped countries of South America, of Africa, of Australia, and of the Far East are ardently seeking capital with which not only to develop, but with which to keep the very wheels of commerce moving."

SOME ITEMS OF EXPORTS.

A Number That Are New and Increases in Others Shown.

An analysis of manufactured articles shipped from this port in the week ended Sept. 11, made by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank, shows some odd results when compared with the exports in the corresponding week a year before. The following articles with their respective values show up this year and did not appear last September: Picric acid, $226,646; aeroplanes, $131,554; auto trucks, $1,101,607; cotton yarn, $13,997; cordite, $97,500; fuses, $70,656; guncotton, $332,829; nitrocellulose, $502,534; nitrotoluol, $126,000; trinitrotoluol, $72,250; toluol, $30,700; projectiles, $259,180; smokeless powder, $931,751; formaldehyde, $18,431; hosiery and underwear, $160,140; military goods, $185,505; nickel, $408,000; empty projectiles, $100,760; empty shells, $296,149; starch, $59,748; tents, $14,225, and tractors, $31,925.

Notable increases are shown in the following:

	1915.	1914.
Cotton cloth, (domestics)	$534,424	$210,133
Cotton duck	94,550	11,735
Copper ingots	1,607,040	1,065,274
Copper wire	123,581	11,629
Drugs and chemicals	313,538	219,691
Dry goods	856,231	130,584
Cartridges	257,053	14,771
Firearms	191,204	17,245
Glass	30,609	696
Hardware	280,669	176,810
Leather	963,374	63,922
Moving pict. and m'tl...	170,187	25,795
Metal w'k'g. machinery...	399,116	21,807
Mfrs. brass	330,661	7,863
Mfrs. India rubber	272,950	33,152
Mfrs. iron	972,827	259,812
Mfrs. steel	845,221	103,684
Mfrs. paper	117,751	58,517
Nails	87,385	16,239
Hooks	229,979	12,507
Cottonseed oil	418,221	184,406
Oleo	634,386	138,869
Rails	128,723	8,522
Sewing machines	48,980	23,089
Shoes	312,157	140,448
Caustic soda	46,320	10,505
Sugar	1,973,896	1,122,572
Tin plate	149,573	99,973
Typewriters	102,159	39,433
Wax	100,937	47,177

NOW OVER A BILLION.

This Is What the Total Exports from This Port Figures.

Exports at this port in the week ended Sept. 18, exceeded those of the week before by $25,423,695, while total exports from here for the year to date now surpass the billion-dollar mark. The exact figures given out yesterday at the Custom House being $1,016,100,990, or about $400,000,000 more than in the same period of 1914, when shipments were officially returned at $629,021,583. Last week's exports were valued at $41,494,401, compared with $41,068,706 in the week before, and $34,088,892 in the week before that. In the corresponding week last year, outward commerce had a value of $17,208,199.

War munitions and other supplies purchased by England totaled $13,671,852, while France took supplies worth $9,105,185. Italian wheat and meat purchases totaled $2,378,139. Russia for war supplies valued at $2,271,195. Exports to the Netherlands aggregated $2,006,034, while Egypt took American goods worth $25,680. Brazil led the South American countries with a total of $1,499,647, while Cuba's share in the outward trade for the week amounted to $1,280,515.

Shipments of demestics totaled $518,286, and cotton duck $332,050. The largest shipment of domestics to a single country was to the Philippines, their value being $210,702. British purchases of cotton duck amounted to $300,000, of which $220,000 worth went to London, and the balance to Glasgow.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

CONTINUATION OF THE ESTATE'S SALES
Tomorrow (Thurs.), Friday and Saturday at 2:30 o'clock,
IN SILO'S
Fifth Ave., Art Galleries,
Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer,
546 Fifth Avenue,
1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
RICH AND ARTISTIC
HOUSEHOLD ADORNMENTS,
embracing the Letter Items, also including furnishings of all descriptions.
By Order of
DANIEL F. TREACY, ESQ.
In addition to the above will be offered a Valuable Library of Books.

DOMESTIC RUGS
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK
About 100 Bnics—All Sizes and Grades. Very Desirable.
—ALSO—
AT ABOUT 11:30 O'CLOCK
FINE ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS
1 Ex. Fine ROYAL BOKHARA, 18.6x9. 117 Fine Serabi, Tabriz, Sarouk, Meshed, Kermanshah and Goravan Carpets. Fine small Rugs and Hall Strips. Sold piece by piece without reserve Friday, September 24th, Enrling & Dole, Auct'rs, 7-9 Greene St., N. Y.

SALE OF
ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS
For Account of Whom It May Concern.
Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer,
Will Sell THURSDAY, SEPT. 23RD, 1915, At 10:30 A. M., at 539 BROADWAY, N. Y.
About 115 Oriental Rugs and Carpets of various sizes and makes.

AUCTION SALE
TO-DAY at 2 P. M.
and following days at same hour AT THE
Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
A Magnificent Collection of 500 ORIENTAL RUGS.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct'r.
CATALOGUES MAILED ON REQUEST.
Sale Conducted by Mr. H. Kasab.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUSTEES' SALE.
ASSETS OF THE
Grove Hat Mfg. Co.,
1114-22 Willow Av. (11th St. & Willow Av.)
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Manufacturers of
MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S HATS
Merchandise, Machinery and Fixtures
AGGREGATING OVER $75,000, Will Be Sold at Peremptory Auction Sale
On Monday, Sept. 27, & Tuesday, Sept. 28, At 10:30 A. M. Each Day.
Exhibition with Descriptive Catalogue, Friday & Saturday, Sept. 24 & 25, 1915.
The merchandise comprises $10,000 worth of Straw Braids, $18,000 worth of Ribbons, Leathers and Trimmings, $3,000 Case Shooks, Boxes, Paper, etc. The entire machinery of plant, comprising 10 Concealed Stitch Box Machines, 10 Westinghouse Motors, 150 W. & G., Bulansky, and Chanvet Sewing Machines; 20 Cummings, etc., Hydraulic Presses, Sewing Tables, Flanges, Smelter, Box Machines. In fact, everything found in an up-to-date large hat manufacturing plant. Also all the fins office furnitnra and equipment, costing about $2,000. Sold by order of E. R. Fitzmorrell and F. N. Eberhard, Trustees.
A. SCHAAF & SONS, Auction Department, Office, 394 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Phone, Franklin 42-43.
DIRECTIONS—Take 23d St., Barclay St., or Christopher St. Ferry—or the Hudson Tunnel to Hoboken—then by Willow Ave. street car or jitney bus to Grove Hat Factory, at 11th St. and Willow Ave.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ABRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22D, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.
10 shs. Lord & Taylor 6 p. c. cum. 1st prefd.
14 shs. Lincoln Trust Co.
85 shs. Old Dominion Land Co.
13 shs. Newport News Light & Water Co. and $60 do. script.
36 shs. Empire Trust Co.
20 shs. People's Trust Co.
66 shs. Fidelity Trust Co.
5 shs. New York & East River Ferry Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
800 shs. Quitchouan & Saguenay Paper Co. of Chicoutimi, Provinces of Quebec, Canada.
1,200 shs. International Power Co.
200 shs. Manhattan Transit Co.
$5,000 Flint & Pere Marquette R. R., Port Huron Div., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
5 shs. First National Bank of Jersey City.
8 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
500 shs. Schuiman Confectionery Corpn.
$1,000 Lake Huron & Northern Ontario R'way 1st 5s, 1943.
250 shs. Indiana Lighting Co.
$10,000 Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co. Gold Bds. of 1917, Series A.
$3,000 Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry. Co. 1st 5s, 1928.
Temporary Certificates of the Washington Trust Co. of the City of New York representing 458 shs. of the capital stock of the Corn Exchange Bank.

FAVORS TARIFF COMMISSION.

H. H. Gross Wants Permanent Body to Fix Imposts After War.

A plea for scientific tariff making was made yesterday by Howard H. Gross, President of the Tariff Commission League, at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries in the Grand Central Palace. Mr. Gross urged that a permanent tariff commission should be created by Congress, with broad powers and protected in its work by a permanent appropriation.

"For three generations," said Mr. Gross, "tariff enactments have been made for party advantage and too often dictated by selfish interests. Within the last thirty years we have had five complete tariff revisions and two attempts at revision, not one of which has satisfied the people, but in every instance business was demoralized and upset for months, millions of men were thrown out of employment, uncertainty prevailed, losses took the place of profits, and every one suffered.

"When the war is over our country and the world will face a new industrial situation that is without parallel in history. Our own country as well as the world will have to readjust itself to these new conditions. It is of supreme importance that our country shall have as complete information as can be had and the best trained intellects available to consider our situation in this adjustment."

Mr. Gross pointed out that in the past manufacturers have largely dominated tariff enactments, and in many cases interested parties have written the schedules. This sort of thing, the speaker argued, must not continue. He held up the German system of tariff making as an example of successful, scientific effort.

The exposition yesterday attracted larger crowds than on the opening day, Monday. In the evening the New York Section of the American Electrochemical Society met in the exposition hall. A paper by Linn Bradley of the Research Corporation was read on "Solution of Smoke, Dust, and Fume Nuisance by Electrical Precipitation," while Harrington Emerson of the Emerson Company discussed "Efficiency in the Conservation of Our Natural Resources." D. T. Pierce of the Barber Asphalt Company spoke on "Asphalt."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—Twenty-six corporations, with $1,482,100 aggiegate capital stocks, were chartered today. They include:

Saginaw Steamship Corporation, $200,000; Winnebago Steamship Corp., $350,000; Hocking Steamship Corp., $200,000; Ausable Steamship Corp., $250,000, transportation, navigation; Richard G. and J. P. Wagner, G. Dubrenil, MacFarland, Taylor & Costello, attorneys, 43 Wall St.

The McBride Builders, realty, construction, brokerage, $150,000; M. P. Kaler, H. M. Rogers, G. Bovard McBride, 3 East 52d St.

Universal Comedy Corp., film merchandise, promote attendance at theatres, realty, $100,000; E. H. Leggett, F. W. Dehus, T. Repay, 362 Broadway, Buffalo.

G. Palette Garage, autos, $30,000; J. Schmelzer, E. and G. Palette, 200 West 54th St.

Chenango Construction Co., Albany, road building, construction, dredging, $10,000; C. D. Murray, F. B. and J. H. Gordon, 12 2d St., Albany.

Policy Undswriting Co., insurance agency, brokerage $15,000; H. H. Walter, O. S. Burr, E. Winfield, 990 West 142d St.

G. H. Stuher, Inc., Bronx, horticultural, vegetable products, $10,000; G. H. and S. Stuher, J. H. Bogert, 263 East 23d St., Bronx.

Clark Book Co., printers publishers, stationery, $10,000; W. Bolling, W. E. Barduseh, H. Barnard, 167 East 80th St.

Jewell Gates Realty Co., Buffalo, $10,000; R. K. Root, C. M. Smith, E. C. McDougal, Buffalo.

Bull & Dewsnap Hardware Co., Whitney's Point, $10,000; W. R. Dewsnap, J. E. and G. S. Bull, Whitney's Point.

Architectural Contracting Co., realty, construction, 42 Winthrop and L. L. Fowler, Jr., H. P. Green, 5th West 123d St.

Merchants' Cafe Co. of Brooklyn, Manhattan, hotels, cafes, $6,000; P. L. Richards, A. Levy, G. Gay, 1,542 Broadway, New York.

O'Toole Motor Renting Service, garage, storage, $5,000; A. J., J. J. and T. F. O'Toole, 164 West 50th St.

Capital Increase: Sittenfield Leather Co., New York, $2,000 to $4,000; Cortland Cart and Carriage Co. of Sidney, $75,000 to $225,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Reilly Construction Co. of Brooklyn; Mrs. Hamilton, Inc., New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED for cash, 200 pieces of Jullliard's No. 500 corduroy; also 100 pieces of their No. 200 velveteen. 17 Walker St., first floor.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 458 Broadway. Spring 358.

OPEN FOR 10,000 yards of satin striped taffeta plaid for spot cash. Pansy Waist Co., 151 West 23d.

PENN WAIST AND DRESS CO., Scranton, Penn., in the market for crepe de chine, 1,133 Broadway.

OPEN for jobs of any quantity messaline, taffeta, &c., of any description. National Petticoat Mfg., 128 West 22d.

OPEN to buy quantity of Ural or Arabian cloth. 1,182 Broadway, Room 303.

CASH BUYER open for ladies' and juniors' coats. 47 West 18th St. L. & L. Co.

WILL buy 25 pieces plaid taffetas for cash. Henry Goldstein, 143 West 29th.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SAMPLES COATS AND SUITS, 22 WEST 26TH ST., 6TH FLOOR.

CONTRACTORS wanted on dresses of hatter kind; big business. D 216 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTOR with 20 machines desires work from dress manufacturer or jobber. Telephone 5062 Chelsea.

WE HAVE crepe de chins waists, $16.50 up, for immediate delivery. Daily Waist Co., 19 West 19th St.

WILL sell Madison No. 1,550 roadcloths, blacks and blues, at $1.07½ net. N 96 Times.

Have beaver pelts; immediate delivery; spot cash. Immediate, telegraph office, 854 Broadway.

FUR-TRIMMED suits for immediate delivery. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WILL BUY FOR CASH cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, &c.; quantity no object. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greens St. Spring 886.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard St. Fn. 350.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, leaving for Middle West, open for a side line of popular-price suits; only house that can give deliveries answer. N 89 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..3@3½ per cent, for the best names
Monday ....3@3½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Extends Alliance Arrangement.

The Textile Alliance, Incorporated, of this city is in receipt of advices indicating that angora goat hair and angora goat skins bearing the hair, have been included in the list of articles coming under the arrangement between the British Government and the alliance.

Color Card Favorably Received.

The Spring Color Card issued by the Textile Color Card Association is meeting with a favorable response in many lines, as the orders received for it so far attest. The card serves as a handy reference for garment buyers, jobbers, and manufacturers, and the standardized shades have corrected many of the errors in matching that occurred before the card made its appearance.

Fall Shoe Business Good.

Fall business in men's shoes is going along very nicely, with the bulk of the demand for black and dark tan staple narrow toes and low heels. In the women's shoes the best demand is for the gypsy or seamless cut button and lace shoes of black kid and solid colors, with bronze leading. African brown second, and battleship gray following them. As a result of the vogue for fur-trimmed garments, fur cuffs are being introduced to hook on top of the high-cut shoes. The fur on the cuffs matches the fur on the garment, and they sell at about $3 a pair. As this leaves a nice profit for the retailer, it is hoped that they will become popular.

Bleached Goods Selling Well.

Leading sellers of bleached cotton fabrics say that an excellent business has been done with the jobbers on these goods since the upturn in the price of cotton. Not only is this buying said to be the result of the desire of the wholesalers to avoid having to pay higher prices for the goods later on, but it is said to be required as a result of the demands of the retail trade for these goods. Prices are being advanced aa a result of the buying activity, on practically all grades of these goods, the largest advances being made on the cheaper fabrics.

Coal Movement Is Limited.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that, to have the demand fall off just at the time when it was expected to set in with a rush, has been the lot of the anthracite shippers and retailers. Under these circumstances increased operating schedules could not be maintained, and many of the company mines that had been doing a little better dropped back to three days last week, while others were able to work four and even five days. Individual operators also had to curtail. The soft coal trade continues on the upward swing as regards tonnage being mined and shipped, but the expansion has been largely in contract movements, not enough outside buying having developed to lead to any general advance in prices.

Hosiery Sales Keep Up.

There has been no apparent diminution in this market of sales of novelty hosiery for the Fall season. In fact, new things are being brought out all the time, and when they please the buyers they are rapidly taken up. All sorts of novelties are moving well in the women's goods, while a good business is being done in men's fancy half-hose. Persian effects in vertical stripes for men are doing well, as is a new offering in the shape of black and white circular striped hose with black and white clocking. The stripes are about a quarter of an inch wide. The export demand keeps up well, with the bulk of the business being done on staple goods. About the only feature in the primary end of the market at present is the withdrawal of some cheap lines of women's hose because of the unsettled condition of the dyestuffs market.

When Platinum Was Cheap.

Apropos of the shortage of platinum in this country as a result of the embargoes placed on shipments of it by France and England, as outlined on this page yesterday, a veteran in the jewelry business tells some interesting things about that metal when it was cheap. Back in the seventies, he says, platinum could be bought for $5 an ounce, its value to the arts and other trades not having been fully realized at that time. The Russian Government used it to make coins, but for some reason or other many of the people would not accept them as money, and they soon lost their monetary value. The coins were attractive, however, and it was not long before the peasants began using them as buttons on their best clothes. Platinum was also used in Russia at that time for such homely purposes as handles for knives and umbrellas.

Still Asking for Blankets.

According to reports in the downtown dry gooda district, inquiries are still being made here for blankets for the Italian Government. These reports have existed so long that the inference is drawn by one well-known blanket man that the mills which took this business are finding it more difficult to make deliveries than they calculated, and that the buyers are trying to spread the business still further in an endeavor to get the goods at the time specified. It was also intimated that some of the mills for which orders were taken are having difficulty in making the blankets at all. Blankets for war purposes are also evidently being bought for Mexico, although the goods are consigned generally to American towns near the border. One shipment of these goods was made not long ago by express, the charges amounting to nearly $2,000. A duplicate of that order was sent the following day by freight.

Action Wanted on Dye Situation.

Several clothing manufacturers have intimated that an understanding with the retailers as a body on the question of guaranteeing the dyes in fabrics would be a good thing. There is a joint committee of the woolen manufacturers and the clothiers, and another joint committee of the clothing manufacturers and a retailers' organization. While the retailers' organization is not a strong one compared with that of the manufacturers, something might be accomplished toward clearing the way for an understanding on the dye situation. The manufacturing trade is beginning to feel the effect of the dye shortage and no doubt exists in the minds of the clothiers but that trouble and costly litigation will coms of letting each clothier solve the problem for himself. If the woolen manufacturers and the clothiers through a joint committee could reach some sort of agreement, the same understanding might be adopted by the retailers and the clothing manufacturers.

Gray Goods Continue to Advance.

The day's rise in cotton, coupled with active trading, rssulted in further advances in the price of gray goods in this market yesterday. Printcloth buying was good generally, practically all of the constructions listed below having sold quite freely for deliveries to the end of the year. One of the storm centres was 38½-inch 64-60s, where the buyers were bidding 4½ cents for spot goods and finding the mills unwilling to sell at less than 4¼ cents for any delivery. Submarket bids were also firmly refused on 38-inch 68-72s and 56-44s and on 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s. The prices at which these goods sold are given below, the quantities being large. Narrow goods were said to have had a better movement than for several days. The sheeting market was firm on the basis of 5 cents for prompt deliveries of 4-yard 56-60s, sales being made at that price. Asking prices on this construction in some quarters ranged from 5⅛ to 5¼ cents, the latter figure being asked largely by brand-goods. Bagmakers were again after 3.50 osnaburgs and 4.23-yard sheetings, which sold, respectively, at 4⅞ and 4½ cents. A generally good movement of drills was reported, in which 3.95s and 4.20s continued to figure. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	4½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	3¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	3c
38½-inch, 64-60s	*4¼c	27-inch, 50-52s	2½c

*Asked.

OUR TRADE ON PACIFIC HIT.

Lack of Ships Emphasized by American Consul at Hongkong.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Disaster to American trade in the Far East due to a continued shortage of freight tonnage on the Pacific is predicted in a report on the freight situation by Consul General George E. Anderson at Hongkong, made public today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The report indicates that Japaness shipping lines, which virtually control the Pacific trade, will continue to discriminate in favor of Japanese shippers in apportioning space.

While no dsfinite announcement has been made, it is known hy officials of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that negotiations are now nearing completion for the establisbment of a Sino-American shipping line in the Pacific which will to some sxtent relieve this situation. The new line, which is to be financed by American capital, will receive a subsidy from the Chinese Govrnment, and its ships will fly the Chinese flag.

Mr. Anderson refers to the coming cessation of service by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, said to be a result of recent legislation in the United States favoring American seamen, and says:

"The removal of theae vessels from the transpacific run will precipitate a situation of the gravest sort, involving a stoppage of practically all of the new business in the Far East obtained by the American manufacturers since the beginning of the war, as well as interfering in a most critical way with American manufacturers secnring certain raw materials in this part of the world. The hortage of tonnage for the Fall and Winter trade, even with these vessels in service, will be acute and serious, and will profoundly affect all Far Eastern trade. Without these vessels the situation will become simply impossible."

Mr. Anderson aaya the withdrawal of British ships in the Indian trade for warnse has given the Japanese lines in that trade great advantage. Extra ships have been added by the Japanese lines serving Calcutta and Bombay, and shipyards in Japan are working overtime turning out new vessels.

"Extra ships have also been added to the Japanese service to Australia," continues the report, "Japanese trade with Australia being boomed in every way possible, special activity being shown in the efforts of Japanese interests in Hongkong to get in touch with connections of trade in Australia formerly held by German interests."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Rosaries and Mohair Nolls Among the Articles Passed On.

The Board of General Appraisers has disposed of proteata filad hy several importers dealing with the classification of rosaries. The merchandise consisted of many varieties. Many of the goods were returned as chief valus of silver, and duty taken at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the protestants claimed 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal, or other ratea lower than assessed. Except as to certain items, the hoard affirmed the rate imposed by ths Collector. The importers included C. Wildemann & Co. and Joseph Jacobs of this city, A. W. Fucha & Co., Detroit, and John P. Dalcldeu & Co., Chicago.

Adverse action was taken in the protest case of Mills & Gihhs. The importers in this case appealed to reappraisement from the value at which the firm entered merchandise. Upon reappraisement the merchandise was found as of a value leas than the entered value. Collector Malone, however, under instructions from Assistant Secretary of the Treaaury Peters, liquidated the entry at the entered value. This action Mills & Gibbs at the hearing claimed was erroneous, it being asserted that the entry should have been liquidated at the value found upon reappraisement. Judge Hay held tbat no relief could he granted.

The board decided that mohair nolls were free of duty under the provision for wool waste. The action of the Collactor in taking 10 per cent. duty as waste not specially provided for was reversed. The importers to whom refunds will be given are Wright Brothers, the W. N. Proctor Company, Crimmins & Pierce, and the Stone & Downer Company.

Importers at Seattle, Portland, Ore., and San Francisco were overruled in claims affecting the classification of ground oyster ahells. They were returned for duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem as articles not enumerated. Free entry was claimed as "shells not manufactured or advanced in value, or in their natural state." The protestants were J. T. Steeb & Co., B. R. Anderson & Co., the Frank P. Dow Company, George S. Bush & Co., the Charlea H. Lilly Company, and C. O. Bunker & Co.

Salomon Brothers & Co. were sustained in the claim that cotton linters entered under the present tariff are freo of duty under the provision for "cotton." The Collector was reversed in levying duty at 5 per cent. as "cotton waste." The testimony showed that the merchandise had been thoroughly cleaned and prepared in a special manner.

Inferior Wools Not Selling.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,500 balea. Good wools were steady, hut inferior grades were often withdrawn. Prices were irregular.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

LEON JAFFESS, scrap rubber and automobile tires, 252 West 55th Street, 902 North Avenue, Plainfield; 400 North Fifth Street, Harrison, N. J.; 973 Woodford Avenue, Detroit, and 5,019 East Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, has assigned to Max Bieber. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by William Adinoff, 4124 Solomon Baum, $1,000, and Adolph Finkler, $400. Assets are put at $20,000.

JACOB STERNSTEIN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Sternstein, manufacturer of cloaks at 30 West Twenty-sixth Street, by John E. McGuirk, $80; H. Baum, $50, and R. Cullum, $50. He also assigned to Edmund Wright. He began business in 1911.

MORRIS GLICK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Glick, fur-lined coats, 34 East Fourteenth Street, by E. M. Sacks, $115; Jacob Adler, $400, and B. J. Goodman, $16. He also assigned to Max E. Sanders.

JOHN J. CUNNINGHAM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John J. Cunningham, trading as the New Standard Boarding and Livery Stable at 427 and 429 West Thirty-eighth Street, by the Long Dock Mills of Jersey City, a creditor for $2,220. He made an assignment on Monday.

MEYER B. GRUZENSKIE, Yonkers, formerly a hatter in the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,335 and no assets.

BARRY BROTHERS, hardware, Amenia, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,984 and assets of $3,267.

JULIUS GLUCROFT, 9, 10, and 19 cent store, 1,662 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,098 and assets of $6,195.

MISHKIN & GROSSMAN, cloaks, 146 West Twenty-fifth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,140 and assets of $598.

MUSICAL RECORD LIBRARY, INC., 5 Cortlandt Street, has assigned to Wenster J. Oliver.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Nathaniel B. Spence, Syracuss, liquor dealer, filed petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,750 and assets of $3,300.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Frank L. and Clara M. Weick, Crystal Lake, Ill., as individuals and as Crystal Lake Granite Works; voluntary petition; liabilities, $12,202; assets, $2,240.

Fred and Harry Wachter, composing Wachter Furniture Company; voluntary petition filed in behalf of National Upholstering Company; liabilities and assets not estimated.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Milwaukee Plating and Supply Company. The petitioning creditor was the Chicago Belting Company, with a claim of $571.06; other liabilities are heavy.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Auerbach, Adolph—F. Barr	$1,633.40
Benny Savio Realty Co.—Goliatschek	636.57
Bellmer & Singer—Greenpoint Fire Brick Co.	510.50
Burr, Wm. H.—Stern Bros.	197.16
Beard, Harry N.—J. T. Bun	577.15
Barr, Harry—Saks & Co.	1,250.00
Bowman, Edward—A. Paccarelli et al.	352.06
Braunstein, Jacob—H. J. Bugheimer	176.32
Campbell, Wm. F.—P. Roberts & Co.	1,004.35
Charles & Tandy's Son, Inc.—J. O. Gol'Johnson et al.	600.40
Clark, Marr F.—Saks & Co.	280.04
Cioffi, Carmije—C. Spengler	4,473.61
Cerussi, Michael—G. P. Sherwood & Co.	230.24
Conway, Michael D.—Grace Co.	400.00
Dennhart, Elizabeth—B. Wilkins	155.03
De Pasquali, Salvatore M.—Musical Courier Co.	1,389.03
Doty, Frank W.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	110.12
Frey, Aline K.—H. H. Frost, Jr.	232.03
Frank, Harold A.—C. Hirschhorn et al.	101.85
F. W. Fey Paper Co., Ferdinand Fey, and Carolina S. Fey—J. Carroll	2,264.54
Ginsberg, Samuel—Englander	163.52
Havnor, Henry J.—Lighting Studios Co.	210.85
Hannes, Joseph G., and Hyman M. Mackler—G. I. Fox	120.15
Hoeck, Theodore A.—H. Ering et al.	210.47
Hunt, Clarence E.—D. O. Grant Co.	400.00
Idell, Clarence W.—C. S. Kohnfelder	771.64
Junker, Ahs T.—F. W. Harrill	134.73
Kilansky, Leon, and Louis Meyer—M. Schiff	4,192.86
Kimball, Francis H.—G. Sandblom	986.16
Katzman, Herman—S. K. Lichtenstein et al.	150.90
Kenyon, Preston—118 East 59th St. Co.	284.12
Lester, Lewis G.—Liberty Nassau Building Co.	189.78
Levy, Irving—L. Feitelson	439.16
Marasco, Chas. J.—J. W. Stein	580.50
O'Keefe, Thomas J.—H. H. Vaux	723.49
Quinlan, Wm. J.—F. A. Godfrey et al.	320.93
Pach, Alfred—Franklin Simons & Co.	185.66
Pearsall, Edward—J. H. Cowerthwaite	134.66
Rosenberg, Jerome—City of N. Y.	533.91
Sano, Nicola—J. F. Duffy Co.	2,479.47
Smith, Max—M. Cohen	830.17
Stevenson, Louis—P. Krauss	260.05
Tingley, Richard H.—European-American Bank	267.01
Smith, Marion—G. Douglas et al.	1,072.64
Williams, Sydney A.—West End 85th Co.	562.02
Worth, Pater L. and Anna—G. A. V. Maxwell	165.66
Adelphia Silver Plate Co.—City of N. Y.	219.38
Brand, Sigmund—Same	384.93
Bradshaw, Thomas W.—Same	267.49
Carman, Chas. M.—Same	262.42
Corwin, Halsey—Same	287.49
Corcoran, Fitzgerald & Co.—Same	686.38
Friedman, Minnie—Same	146.65
Fleischmann, Arnold—Same	629.40
Fleischmann, Henry—Same	1,851.71
Freshman, Julius—Same	275.06
Gelert, Johannes S.—Same	158.92
Godward, George E.—Same	105.56
Goldschmidt, Henry C.; George Goldschmidt, Louis Fankenberg, and United States Trust Company of New York, executors, &c.—Same	3,870.44
Goodstein, David—Same	384.93
Gaide, Caroline F.—Same	2,838.27
Hall, Harry N. and George E., executors—Same	588.08
Hnton, Franklin L.—Same	680.27
Hezamer, Margaret, and Margaret Fult, executors, &c.—Same	7,877.85

In Bronx County.

Alter, Julius E.—S. Nauman et al.	$85.52
Broad Dye Works, Inc.—S. Cranasso	188.28
E. J. Russell Co.—Joseph Tino & Co., Inc.	126.16
Frankman, Charles A.—J. E. Hagmayer	881.72
Faulhaber, Mary—L. M. Blumstein, Inc.	11.08
Finesilver, Isaac—R. Alphar	387.40
Greenberg, Leo and Mary—L. Schwartz	100.46
Gilligan, Thomas M.—Empire State Liquor Co.	249.83
Mulligan, Agnes K. M.—N. Finkel	105.41
Nelson, Augusta—A. Anderson	395.63
O'Brien, John W.—M. Glaser	187.20
Quinn, James H.—I. Weaver	85.00
Rector Gas Lamp Co., George H. Opdyke, and Holmes Conrad, Jr.—T. A. Hauxhton	684.73
Schreiber, Mooney-Tremont Garage Co., Inc.	89.37
Tremont Paper and Twine Co. and James J. Dolan—C. V. Halley, Jr.	45.28
Warshauer, Herman E.—L. Reichman	113.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Supper, William and Josephine—R. R. Sahur, July 1, 1915 ..... $126.91

Emma, Frank G.—Bentheimer Distilling Co., Aug. 27, 1914 ..... 964.33
McDougal, James J.—H. Held, Dec. 7, 1914 ..... 244.69
Hall Safe Co.—A. T. Rowe, Aug. 21, 1915 ..... 180.18
Rossa, John—People, &c., Sept. 1, 1915 ..... 500.00
Smith, Morris—Sol Pudlin Co., Nov. 21, 1912 ..... 111.64
Vistli, John—D. Ottria, June 23, 1914 ..... 135.75
Brooks, Alan—G. Bebas, Dec. 15, 1911 ..... 101.88
Bisacca, Rocco—Fruit Auction Co., Sept. 3, 1915 ..... 207.70
Boylston, E. S.—M. F. Boylston, July 18, 1915 ..... 129.01
Cunningham, Samuel A.—Ansonia, Dec. 6, 1914 ..... 1,040.70
Curtis, Wm. B.—E. B. Estes & Sons, Dec. 4, 1913 ..... 135.92
Dougherty, J. Hampden—

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction in Parts of List Despite Many Sharp Advances—Confidence In Loan's Success.

Sharp advances in a number of stocks—motor issues and others in groups which have felt the magic touch of war orders—did not prevent reaction in a number of important issues in yesterday's active trading on the Stock Exchange. The trading of the last few days, and the impression was strengthened yesterday, seems to indicate that there has been much profit taking in some parts of the list while rapid upbidding has been going on elsewhere, particularly in those stocks which were most affected by last week's big cash dividend by one of the automobile companies. This profit taking going on side by side with further large advances gave yesterday's market a decidedly irregular aspect.

The market has not been profiting uniformly by the favorable course which has been taken by international matters in which we are now engaged and this quite possibly for the reason that the investment attitude at the moment is one of waiting. This is not unnatural in view of the fact that the largest issue of investment securities ever made in this country is now under negotiation. On the other hand, speculation feels no such restraint, and that has found an outlet in those stocks which because of the circumstances of the moment have appealed most to the speculator. The spheres of influence exerted by the two market points of view are by no means clearly defined, but in the movements in some stocks yesterday it was easy to see the effect of the speculative fever which has accounted for many of the market incidents of recent months.

The terms to be fixed for the proposed foreign credit will necessarily have influence upon the rates which other borrowers will have to pay and upon the yield of existing investments. The decision of the conferees in this matter will exert no small effect upon investment market sentiment, though eventually the yield on the Anglo-French obligation, whatever it is at the outset, will, along with the yield on other investments, be determined by the state of the capital market.

Some of the adverse reports circulated regarding the foreign credit negotiations were clearly recognized in the financial district as part of the effort to stand in the way of this undertaking, which is most important for American trade, but there was no diminution in the confidence which was felt in the success of the negotiations nor in the success of the flotation when the time comes for that. What are under negotiation in effect are ways and means of continuing the sale of American products abroad unhampered by the difficulties which would be interposed between buyer and seller by an unsettled exchange market. That being the purpose, bankers have no doubt that the proposal will succeed. At the same time it needs the support of the whole country, and it deserves that support for the reason that no one section, but all sections, will benefit by smoothing the way for a continuance of an unimpaired flow of our surplus products to foreign markets, just as all sections would unquestionably suffer by shutting off that flow or seriously checking it. The importance of having the loan succeed is great, but confidence in its succeeding is equally great.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Financiers Eagerly Awaiting the Greatest Budget in Years.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Financial London is eagerly awaiting the greatest budget in years, and business is at low ebb almost everywhere. Money and discount rates were quiet today. American exchange recovered sharply to $4.71@$4.71¼ on the belief that the loan will soon be definitely settled.

The stock market was dull and uninteresting, with the war loan the only active issue. American securities were only occasionally dealt in, and closed uncertain. A few gold bonds were marked.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. Loans up to 10	Over 10 up to 30	Over 30 up to 60	Over 60 up to 90	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	5	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond		4	4	4½	5
Atlanta		4	4	4½	5
Chicago		4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.		4	4	5	5
Kan. City		4	4	5	5
Dallas		4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛
90 days	2¼@2⅛
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2¼@3
6 months	2¼@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	3
6 months	3½@4

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.71½	$4.70½	$4.70½	—.00½
Cables	4.72	4.71	4.71	—.00½

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check,)	Cable.
London	$4.70½	$4.71
Paris	5.82	5.81
Switzerland	5.30½	5.29½
Scandinavia	.25.80	25.90
Berlin	.83⅝	.83⅜
China—		
Hongkong	.43.80	43.05
Shanghai	.55.00	..
Singapore	.57.50	..
Greece	5.15	5.16
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	.33.00	..
Calcutta	.33.75	..
Italy	6.20	6.19
Japan—		
Kobe	.49.37	49.45
Yokohama	.49.00½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	.49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41.37	41.50
Rio	.23.35	23.40
Spain		19.25
Austria	.15.33	15.63
Russia		33.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers— 60 days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.66	$4.65	$4.66⅛	$4.63⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $404,546,702; balance, $19,168,528. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $55,154.

The local banks have gained $5,974,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, $3.12½.

Bar Silver.

London, 23¾d, up 3-16d; New York, 49⅝c, up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	871,771
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	105,805,571
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	81.30 + .33
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	81.95	Sept. 21	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32⅞	33½	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	33	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅞
43⅝	44	16,325	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44¼	44¼	42⅝	43⅝	...
71½	72	2,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	72	72	71½	71⅝	— ⅛
62½	63½	1,500	Am. Agricul. Chem	63	63½	62¾	63	...
96	97⅝	50	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	96½	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	...
66¾	67	7,700	Am. Beet Sugar	66¼	66¾	66¼	66½	— ⅛
87½	88½	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	—1⅜
60⅝	60¾	21,000	Am. Can	60¾	61⅜	60⅜	60⅝	...
105	105¾	600	Am. Can pf	105¾	106½	105½	105¾	+ ⅛
73⅜	73½	38,000	Am. Car & Fdry	71½	74⅜	70½	73⅜	+2⅛
152	152½	500	Am. Coal Products	152½	152½	152	152	...
50¾	51	200	Am. Cotton Oil	51⅜	51⅜	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
101½	104	200	Am. Express	103½	103½	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
9⅝	9¾	2,500	Am. H. & Leather	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
42½	43	6,900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	41⅞	42⅝	40⅞	42⅝	+1⅞
23	24½	200	Am. Ice Securities	24	24	24	24	—1
20	20½	1,800	Am. Linseed	20⅜	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
34½	36⅜	200	Am. Linseed pf	36	36	35	35	...
57⅝	57⅞	9,800	Am. Locomotive	57½	58¾	57	57⅝	+ ⅛
96	99	100	Am. Loco. pf. d	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	—1
84⅜	84½	23,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	84	85¾	83¾	84⅝	+ ⅝
107	107½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
54¼	55	8,977	Am. Steel F'dries	56½	56¼	54	54½	—1½
108½	109¼	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	110⅛	109½	109⅝	...
115	117	500	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115	116	115	116	+1⅛
124	124¼	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124¼	124¼	124⅛	124¼	...
228	231	300	Am. Tobacco	227	228½	227	228½	+ ⅜
108	109	483	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	109	109	109	+1
47⅞	48	8,300	Am. Woolen	48⅝	48⅝	48	48	...
93	93½	500	Am. Woolen pf	94	94	93½	93½	— ⅜
71⅝	71¾	6,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	71⅝	72½	71½	71⅝	— ⅛
101¾	102¼	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	102¼	102⅝	102	102	...
98½	98¾	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99¼	99⅜	98⅝	98⅝	...
82⅛	82⅝	15,600	Baldwin Loco	81⅞	82⅝	81⅛	82¼	+ ⅜
107	107¼	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
84	84½	8,300	Baltimore & Ohio	84¼	84⅝	84	84⅛	+ ⅛
71⅝	71¾	550	Baltimore & O. pf	71⅝	71¾	71⅝	71¾	+ ⅛
349	355	3,300	Bethlehem Steel	345	357	336	354⅝	+10⅝
161	165	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	160¼	164	160½	164	+4
84½	84⅝	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84¼	84¾	84⅛	84½	...
84½	84⅝	50	do., odd lot	84¾	84⅞	84¾	84⅝	...
60	60¼	1,100	Butte & Superior	60¾	61	60	60¼	— ⅛
20¼	20⅝	5,825	California Petrol	21⅛	21⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
46	46⅜	800	California Pet. pf	47	47	46	47	+1
155	156⅞	1,000	Canadian Pacific	156	156	155½	156¾	— ⅛
46⅝	48¾	14,800	Central Leather Co	49	49¾	48¾	49⅝	...
106	107	200	Central Leather pf	106	106⅛	106	106⅜	+ ⅛
45¾	46⅜	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	12	420	Chi. Great Western	11⅝	12	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
31⅛	31⅝	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31	31½	31	31⅛	...
127	128	100	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	— ⅝
20⅜	20½	3,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20¼	21	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	44⅞	700	Chino Copper	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
60	64	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	62¼	62½	62¼	62½	+ ⅛
52½	52⅝	21,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	54	54	52⅝	53⅛	+1⅛
12	14	200	Comstock Tunnel	*11	12	11	12	+1
128¼	129	1,600	Consolidated Gas	128¼	129½	128⅛	129⅝	+1¼
90	90¼	3,550	Continental Can	90¾	92	90	90	+ ½
18½	18⅝	7,900	Corn Products Ref	18⅝	19	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
85¼	86⅞	1,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	85¾	86	85	86	...
96	96¼	34,800	Crucible Steel	94¾	97½	93	95¼	— ½
107	107½	1,175	Crucible Steel pf	107	107¾	106⅜	107¾	+ ⅜
118	119½	3,400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	114	120	114	119	+5
102	103	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	102	102	102	102	...
10	11½	800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10⅜	11	10⅜	11	+1⅛
25¼	25⅝	1,400	Distillers' Secur	25¾	25⅞	25½	25¼	— ½
22½	22⅝	200	Dome Mines	23	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
72	73	200	Elec. Storage Bat	72½	78	72½	73	...
30⅜	30⅝	14,400	Erie	31¾	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
50⅞	51⅛	5,600	Erie 1st pf	51¾	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	40	500	Erie 2d pf	39¾	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
47	48	100	Federal M. & S. pf	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
174	174¾	9,400	General Electric	171½	174¾	171¼	174	+2⅝
225	335	3,000	General Motors	297½	350	297½	323	+27
71¾	71½	46,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	70½	72⅝	69½	71¾	—1½
108	108½	200	Goodrich pf	106½	108½	106½	108½	+ ½
119⅝	119¾	2,000	Great Northern pf	119½	120½	119⅛	119⅝	+ ⅛
44⅜	45	12,375	G. N. certs. ore prop	45¾	45¾	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
65	65½	1,400	Guggenheim Explor	65¾	66	65	65	— ¾
102⅜	103	200	Illinois Central	102⅝	103	102⅜	102⅜	...
34⅝	35	2,900	Inspiration Copper	35¼	35¾	34⅝	35	— ⅛
20⅝	20⅝	2,200	Interboro Consol	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
73½	74	1,100	Interboro Consol. pf	74½	74½	73¾	73¾	— ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	800	Inter.-Met	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
107	108	800	Int. Harvester, N.J	107	107⅝	107	107⅝	+1¾
10¼	10⅜	2,800	Int. Paper	10½	11	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
38½	39½	1,500	Int. Paper pf	38⅝	39⅝	38½	39½	...
25½	26¾	200	Kansas City South	26¼	26¾	26¼	26½	— ⅜
68¾	69	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	69¼	69¾	68	68½	— ⅛
8	9	800	Lake Erie & West	8	8	8	8	...
145¼	145⅜	700	Lehigh Valley	145¼	145½	145¼	145⅜	— ¼
45	48	20	Long Island	47	47	47	47	—2⅝
119	120	200	Louis. & Nashv	119¼	119⅝	119½	119½	+ ⅜
126¾	128	200	Manhattan Elev	127	127	127	127	— ⅞
125½	128	50	do., odd lot	127¼	127¼	127¼	127⅝	+1
53¾	53⅝	47,120	Maxwell Motors	50½	56⅜	50¼	55½	+5¼
92⅜	93⅛	6,300	Max. Motors 1st pf	93	94½	93	93	+ ½
92¾	93¼	61	do., odd lot	92⅞	94¾	92⅞	94¾	...
43¾	43⅞	86,000	Mex. Motors 2d pf	41	45⅞	41	43⅝	+2½
47	50	600	May Dept. Stores	50	50	47	48	+2½
94	96	300	May Dept. Str. pf	96	96	96	96	...
86¾	87¼	10,600	Mexican Petroleum	88	88½	86½	87	— ⅝
82	87	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	— ⅝
27½	27⅝	2,800	Miami Copper	27¾	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
9½	13	100	Minn. & St. Louis	11	11	11	11	—1
120	121	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M	121¼	122¼	121¼	121¼	+ ⅜
6¾	7½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
14½	15	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	3¼	700	Missouri Pacific	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
57⅛	58	500	Montana Power	57½	58	57½	57⅞	...
120½	125½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	124	124	124	124	—1½
82½	84½	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83¼	84	83½	84	—1½
26½	26⅝	15,600	Nat. Enam. & Stg. Co	26¾	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	...
65¾	66	4,900	Nat. Lead & Co	66¾	66¾	65¾	65⅞	+ ⅛
110½	111	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110¾	111	110½	110⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	800	Nevada Con. Cop	14¾	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
162	163½	16,485	N. Y. Air Brake	159	163	154	163	+5
93⅝	94½	3,600	N. Y. Central	94	94⅞	94	94½	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	67¾	67¾	67½	67⅝	+ ⅛
28	28⅝	2,500	N. Y. Ont. & W	28	29	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
110¼	110⅝	300	Norfolk & Western	111	111	110½	110⅝	— ⅛
77¼	77½	4,100	North American	77¾	77¾	77	77½	— ⅛
108½	108⅞	3,400	Northern Pacific	108⅝	109	108¼	108⅝	— ⅛
31¼	32	500	Pacific Mail	32	32½	32	32¼	— ⅛
109½	110	1,413	Penn. R. R.	109½	109⅜	109½	109⅜	+ ⅛
117	117½	400	People's Gas, Chi	117½	117½	117	117½	+ ⅜
85¼	86	700	Philadelphia Co	86¾	87	86	86	— ⅛
35¼	35½	10,700	Pittsburgh Coal	34⅞	36	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
103	104	1,400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103⅝	105⅝	103¼	103¾	+1½
90	92	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	91	91	91	91	...
62½	63	8,900	Pressed Steel Car	62	63½	62	62⅜	+ ⅜
100½	102¼	100	Pullman Co	100¾	103¼	100¾	102¼	+ ⅛
30¼	30⅝	1,300	Railway Steel Sp	30½	30⅝	30	30½	—1
21⅞	22	200	Ray Con. Copper	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
150¼	150¾	5,100	Reading	151	151	150¾	150¾	—1⅝
82	84½	200	Reading 2d pf	84	84	84	84	+1
45	45¼	4,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	45⅝	45⅞	45	45	— ⅝
100	100½	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100¼	100¼	...
4	5	1,000	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8¼	8½	700	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	8½	8½	7⅞	7⅞	—1⅝
5⅜	5¾	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
16	16	100	St. Louis Southwest	12	12	12	12	+1
33	33	100	St. L. Southw. pf	33	33	33	33	+3
155½	155½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	155½	155½	155½	155½	+ ½
124⅝	124⅝	135	Sears, R. & Co. pf	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	+ ½
54	54	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	54	54	52¾	52⅞	—2⅝
90¼	90⅝	4,500	Southern Pacific	90¼	90⅝	89⅝	90	...
16½	16⅝	1,200	Southern Railway	16½	16½	16½	16¼	— ⅛
52¾	52⅞	200	So. Railway pf	52¾	52¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅝
65	66	200	Standard Milling	65	66	65	66	+ ⅝
76¾	77¼	400	Standard Mill. pf	76¾	77¼	76½	77¼	+1¼
139¾	140½	33,600	Studebaker Co	139½	144⅝	139½	140	...
107	109	800	Studebaker Co. pf	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	+3⅝
55¼	55½	2,500	Tennessee Copper	55¾	56	55¼	55¼	— ¾
153	154	1,400	Texas Co	153	153½	152¾	153½	+2
10½	11	100	Texas & Pacific	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	...
59½	60	1,900	Third Avenue	59½	59½	58½	58⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	7	500	Union B. & P. Co	7	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
130¾	130½	6,000	Union Pacific	130⅝	131	130¼	130¼	— ¾
50¼	52	1,000	United Cigar Mfrs	51	52¾	50	50	—2
56	60¼	50	Un. Dry Goods pf	60½	60¾	60½	60¾	...
23¼	23⅝	800	United Rys. Inv	23¼	23⅜	23	23½	...
38½	39	500	United Rys. Inv. pf	39	39	38¾	39	...
21	21½	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	22½	22½	21¾	21¾	—1½
84¼	85	5,500	U. S. Ind. Alco	87	87¾	84¼	84¼	—2⅛
53½	54	12,000	U. S. Rubber	54	54⅝	53½	53⅝	+ ½
105	105½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
75¾	76	65,500	U. S. Steel	76	76⅞	75¾	76	— ⅛
113⅞	118⅝	950	U. S. Steel pf	118⅝	118⅝	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅛
66½	66⅞	8,500	Utah Copper	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅞	...
38½	39¼	2,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	38⅝	39⅞	38	38¾	— ⅜
106½	109	245	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	107⅝	109	107⅝	109	+1½
107	110	300	Wells Fargo Exp	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109¾	+ ¾
28½	28⅞	800	Western Maryland	29	29	28½	28⅝	—1
76	76⅝	1,200	Western Union Tel	75⅞	76⅝	75⅞	76⅝	+ ¼
122¼	122½	141,900	Westingh. E. & M	118½	123¾	117¾	122¾	+4
132	140	100	Westingh. 1st pf	137	137	137	137	+2½
2	2¼	500	Wheeling & L. E	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼	+ ⅛
2¼	2½	400	W. & L. E. 2d pf	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
216¾	217	7,150	Willys-Overland	212	222	212	217	+7
108	110	300	Willys-Overland pf	108⅛	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅝
31	36	100	Wisconsin Central	32	32	32	32	—1
108	108½	1,600	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	106¼	109	106¼	108½	+2⅛

*Cents per share.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	78.40	72.94	73.07	—.15
Industrials	90.51	88.04	89.54	+ .80

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sept. 13	79.18	78.14	78.99	+1.12
Sept. 14	79.72	78.72	79.33	+ .34
Sept. 15	79.90	79.06	79.42	+ .09
Sept. 16	79.81	78.75	79.28	— .14
Sept. 17	80.35	79.07	79.85	+ .60
Sept. 18	80.85	79.80	80.67	+ .69
Sept. 20	81.66	80.43	80.97	+ .40
Sept. 21	81.95	80.54	81.80	+ .83

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Sep., 1915	81.95	Sep. 21	76.11	Sep.	1 81.80
Sep., '914	Exchange closed.				
Sep., 1913	72.75	Sep. 15	69.81	Sep.	4 70.14
Sep., 1912	85.83	Sep. 30	82.10	Sep.	13 85.19
Sep., 1911	75.64	Sep. 6	68.57	Sep.	25 72.48
*Year 1915	81.95	Sep. 21	58.90	Feb.	24 81.36
Year, 1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.47	July	30 60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb.	1 63.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb.	1 76.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep.	25 77.60

*To date.

Trading Irregular on Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Trading was irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 67 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 43 centimes.

MAY REOPEN RATE CASE.

Commerce Commission Gives Western Roads Time to Get Up Petition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today granted a request by the railroads interested for time in which to prepare a formal petition asking for reopening and reargument of the Western advance rate case so far as certain rates are concerned.

The carriers seek to reopen the case in respect to the rates on packing house products, live stock, fresh meats, grain and grain products. The commission's order today does not mean that a reopening of the case is assured, but gives the railroads ninety days longer, or until Dec. 31, 1915, to comply with its original order so far as it affects the rates on these products.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 20.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$368,917	$9,743,179	$40,509,868
Ordinary	1,886,167	19,964,182	79,106,004
Cor. & inc. tax	16,118	657,868	10,859,496
Miscellaneous	59,021	2,659,862	11,060,200
Total rcts.	$1,780,219	$33,064,582	$141,535,063
Expenditures.	2,824,116	39,612,417	176,455,459
Deficit	$43,897	6,527,834	35,120,396

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Railroads in Eclipse.

The stock market yesterday illustrated the completeness with which the standard railroad issues have been e

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DIVIDENDS.

E. W. BLISS CO.
Borough of Brooklyn, New York,
Sept. 20, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of 1¼%, also an extra dividend of 1¼% on the Common Stock, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on October 1st next to holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business Sept. 22d. Transfer books will be closed Sept. 23d to 30th, inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Market and Fulton National Bank
New York, Sept. 21, 1915.
A quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after October 1st, 1915. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.
New York, September 16, 1915.
The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record on September 23, 1915.
W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.

JUMP OF 54 POINTS IN GENERAL MOTORS

New High Records Established in Three Other Motor Stocks on Exchange.

BETHLEHEM STEEL ADVANCE

Progress in Anglo-French Loan Negotiations and Belief in Large Earnings Gave Impetus.

Stock of the General Motors Company in yesterday's market duplicated the sensational movements of Bethlehem Steel earlier in the year by advancing 54 points. Like Bethlehem, the rise appeared to ehow that the floating supply had been greatly reduced through the accumulation brought about by knowledge of large earnings, for total transactions amounted to only 4,700 shares. The declaration last week of a cash dividend of $50 a share stimulated the demand for General Motors, bringing about higher prices daily, but nothing like yesterday's burst of strength had marked the advance of this stock from 82, the lowest quotation of the year.

General Motors rose rapidly from the opening until around 12:30 o'clock the price stood at 330, having started at 297½. Then 100 shares sold at 335, another hundred at 340, and a third at 350. Some time elapsed before the ticker recorded the next transaction, and this was at 337, a precipitate decline between sales of 13 points. In late trading offerings were large enough to cause a gradual decline to 323, where the issue showed a net advance for the day of 27 points.

It was a big day for the motor stocks on the Stock Exchange; in fact, the most striking session since speculative fancy turned to these issues. New high records were established in four of the five different stocks and at the top prices of the day they stood from 42 to 109 points above their lowest quotations of the year. The day's record of price movements, with comparisons, is presented in the following table:

	High.	Net Gain.	Year's Low.	Year's Rise.
General Motors	350	27	82	268
Maxwell Motors	56⅜	5¼	15¼	41¼
Maxwell Mtrs 1st pf.	94½	⅞	43¼	51⅞
Maxwell Mtrs. 2d pf.	45⅜	3½	18	27⅜
Studebaker	144¾	..	35⅝	109
Willys-Overland	222	7	87	135
B. F. Goodrich	72⅞	1⅞	24½	48⅜

Although Studebaker closed unchanged from its quotation the day before, it was one of the most active issues, and established a new high record close to 145. Rumors were circulated that earnings were running well in excess of 40 per cent., and that stockholders might be made happy at no distant date by an extra cash disbursement. As a matter of fact, the impetus imparted to all the motor shares was based on talk of good things in store, for which the way was paved by the General Motors Company.

Bethlehem Steel was carried forward by the enthusiasm for the auto stocks, setting a new high figure at 337, while Crucible Steel went to a maximum of 97½. Westinghouse, whose Directors will meet today for action on the dividend, rose to 123¼, which was a price not recorded for the issue since the company was reorganized in 1908.

Contrary to the swing forward of these specialties, the list of standard shares was inclined to weakness for the most part. Steel at times gave evidence of weakness, which buying toward the close failed to overcome. The railroad shares were inactive, and for the greater part closed with net losses.

Traders on the long side evidently increased their activities in the belief that negotiations for the Anglo-French loan were proceeding in satisfactory fashion. The natural argument in the Street is that whether or not the loan makes provision for purchases of munitions of war, the makers of ammunition and ordnance will see increased profits after the allied nations have closed arrangements for the free purchase of foodstuffs and other necessities.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A number of the industrial specialties stood out prominently in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. There were notable advances in such stocks as Westinghouse Electric, Maxwell Motor, Studebaker, Goodrich Rubber, and American Car and Foundry. At the same time the market, as a whole, reflected during the day a good deal of nervousness and irregularity.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	33	33	33	33
1,660	Allis-Chal.	44¼	44½	43	44
720	Am. Beet Sug.	67	68¼	67	67
1,610	Am. Can	60½	61⅞	60¼	60⅝
900	Am. Car & Fy.	71¼	74⅝	70¾	73⅝
30	Am. Hide & L.	9½	9½	9½	9½
100	Am.H. & L. pf.	40½	41¼	40½	41¼
150	Am. Loco.	57⅜	58	57	57⅞
2,680	Am. Smelting	84	85¼	83⅞	84¼
70	Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110
100	Am. Woolen	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
480	Anac. Copper	71⅞	72½	71¼	71¾
2,810	Baldwin Loco.	82¼	82	81½	81¾
40	Balt. & Ohio	84⅝	84¾	84¼	84⅝
50	B. R. T.	84½	84¾	84¼	84⅝
630	Calif. Pet.	20¾	21¾	20	20⅛
10	Can. Pacific	155½	155½	155½	155½
820	Cent. Leather	49	49⅜	48¾	48⅝
10	Ches. & Ohio	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
250	C. R. I. & P.	20¼	21	20⅞	21
8,600	Col. Fuel & I.	53⅞	54	52½	52⅝
460	Corn Products	18½	19¼	18¼	18⅝
2,280	Crucible Steel	94½	97⅞	92⅜	95⅝
50	Dist. Sec.	25½	25⅝	23¾	25½
590	Erie	31⅞	31¾	30⅝	30¾
120	Erie 1st pf.	51	51	51	51
2,430	Goodrich Co.	70½	72⅞	69¾	70⅞
870	Gt. Nor. Ore	45½	45½	44¼	45
40	Gt. Nor. O. pf.	119⅞	120	119⅝	120
10	Inep. Cop.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
40	Inter.-Met.	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼
20	Interboro C.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
600	Maxwell Mot.	51½	56½	51¼	55½
50	Max M. 2d pf.	42⅝	45	42⅝	45
240	Mexican Pet.	85⅝	88¾	87	87½
70	Miami Cop.	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅞
60	Nat. Lead	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
20	N. Y. Central	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
10	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝
20	N. Y., O. & W.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
80	Nor. Pacific	108¾	109	108¼	109
120	Pitts. Coal	33½	35½	33½	35¾
80	Pr. Steel Car.	62	63	62	63
880	Reading	151¼	153½	150	150⅝
210	Rep. I. & S.	45½	45⅝	45	45
80	So. Pacific	88⅞	90⅝	88⅝	90¼
450	Studebaker	140	144⅞	139¾	141⅝
160	Tenn. Copper	55⅞	55⅞	55	55⅝
40	Third Av.	59¾	59¾	59	59
20	Un. Bag & P.	7	7	7	7
540	Union Pacific	130⅝	131	130¼	130¾
780	U. S. Rubber	54	55	53½	53½
8,430	U. S. Steel	76	78½	75⅝	75⅞
70	Utah Copper	66½	66¾	66½	66½
15,920	Westing. El.	118¾	123	118	122¾
51,850					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.29½	.29½	.29½	.29½
500	Cometock	.12	.12	.12	.12
1,200	C. O. D.	.04	.04	.04	.04
400	Consol. Va.	.12	.12	.12	.12
2,000	Dia. B. E.	.05	.05	.04½	.04¾
500	Jacket Con.	.15	.15	.15	.15
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½
500	Kewanas	.38½	.38¾	.38½	.38½
500	Lone Star	.06	.06	.06	.06
400	Midway	.16	.16	.16	.16
400	Montana	.33	.33	.33	.33
500	Sand. Kendall	.12	.12	.12	.12
1,200	Silver Pick.	.06	.06	.06	.06
300	Ton. Ext.	2.42½	2.42½	2.42½	2.42½
250	Ton. Mining	5.50	5.50	5.87½	5.37½
10,350					

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Oblo	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.82
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.85	4.65
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.10	4.80
Chi., S. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.60	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.40
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.85	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.60	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	0.50	5.50
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	7.00	5.50
N. Y. Central L.	1915-'28	4½@5	4.90	4.75
Nort. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'25	4	4.95	4.70
Penn. G. Fraight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	6.25	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	4.90	4.70
Southern Railway	1914-'23	4½@5	4.85	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	4.85	4.60

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Sharp Rise in Prices the Feature of Curb Trading —Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 257,240 shares of stocks and $70,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 114,910; oils, 2,020; railroads, 7,900, and mining, 132,410. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
350	‡C. C. & F.	105	107	105	107
600	‡C. C. & F. pf.	120	120	119	120
1,000	‡Carbon Steel	60	65	59	60
300	C. Steel 1st pf	70	72	70	72
50	‡C. Steel 2d pf.	54	54	54	54
880	‡Car, L. & P.	9¼	9	9	9¼
300	‡Central Fdry.	12½	12⅝	12½	12½
420	‡Cramp Shipb.	90	90	88½	89
300	‡Dominion Stl.	48½	49	48½	49
500	Driggs-Sea'ry.	109	111	109	111
20,000	Subm. B., w. i.	50⅝	50⅝	48⅝	50¼
160	Emerson Phon.	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
400	Fisk Tire	116	120	116	120
525	‡Hall Signal	19	20½	19	20
00	‡Hendee Mfg.	33½	33½	33	33
100	‡Houston Oil	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝
20,000	‡Inter. M. M.	3⅝	4½	3⅝	3⅝
85,000	‡I. M. M. pf.	19⅝	25	19⅝	25
2,000	‡Inter. Motors.	31	32¼	30	32¼
10	‡I. Motors, pf.	65	65	65	65
1,000	‡Inter. Nickel.	199	200½	199	200½
1,140	K. Bronze pf.	3⅝	4½	3⅝	4½
535	Kelly Sp. Tire.	221	232	221	228
79	Kelly Sp. Tire, new, 1st pf.	90	91½	90	90
2,800	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	17½	17⅝	17	17
1,200	‡Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.				
		17	17	16½	17
1,500	Marconi of A.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
200	N. Y. Transp.	17	17	16⅞	16½
828	‡Pyrene Mfg.	14	14⅝	14	14⅝
700	Corp. R. & H.	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝
125	Sherman Carb.	8	8	8	8
3,300	‡Stand. Mot.	10	10½	10	10¼
8,650	‡St. Co. of C.	37½	37½	35¼	36
600	Sterling Gum.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,800	‡St. J. Lead.	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
10,800	Triangle F.c.fe.	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼
300	U. C. S., new.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,300	Un. Profit Sh.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
600	U. S. Lt. & H.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
100	Houston Oil	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— 1
15	Ill. Pipe Line	143	143	143	— 1
575	Inter. Petrol	9⅝	9½	9¼	..
700	Midwest Ref.	87	86	87	+ ⅝
35	Prairie O. & G.	412	411¼	412	+ 4
250	Prairie Pipe L.	190	185	190	+ 6
256	S. O. of Cal.	809½	803	803	+ 8
45	S. O. of N. J.	451	450	451	+ 2
25	S. O. of N. Y.	191	190	191	..
20	Ventura Con.	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	..

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
750	‡Wabash w. i.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅛	11½
4,000	‡Wab. pf. (a).	41	44½	41	43
8,150	‡Wab. pf. (b).	23½	23½	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

800	‡Alaska Juneau	12¼	12¼	12	12
1,400	‡A.-C. M. Co.	27	27	26	26
4,800	‡Am. Com'der.	12½	13	12	12½
2,500	‡Atlanta	29	29½	28½	29½
2,000	‡Big Cat'wood.	5	5	5	5
300	Big L. D. Co.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,100	Braden Copper.	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½
100	Butte & N. Y.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Cam. Copper.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Casboy	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,020	‡Chile Copper.	18¼	18⅛	18	18
10,900	Con. Arizona S.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡Con. C. Mines.	2	2	1¾	1¾
60	Crown Reserve.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,500	‡D. Black B.	5¼	5½	5	5
1,000	‡Dome Ext.	32	32	32	32
2,200	‡Emma Copper.	30	30	27	27
300	Goldfield Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Gold. Merger.	18	18	18	18
100	Greene-Can	39	39	39	39
1,620	Jumbo Ext	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
9,000	Ken. Copper	55	55	53⅜	53⅜
11,900	‡Kewanaas	40	41	38	39
600	La Rose Con.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
8,700	‡Lone Star	6	8	5	5
200	Magma Copper.	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼
1,200	‡McIntyre	48	48	48	48
8,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	43	43	41	41
500	‡‡N. Zino & L.	40	40	39	39
1,800	New Utah B'm	3⅜	*3½	3¼	3⅝
5,300	Nip. M. Co.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
6,500	‡‡Oro	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
13,400	‡Rex Con. M.	52	53	50	53
2,300	‡‡Sands. Kend.	12	12	11	12
4,500	‡‡Silver Pick.	8⅛	8½	7	8
200	St. Silver-Lead	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9,900	Stewart	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
7,600	‡‡Success M.	87	90	87	89
8,900	‡Sup. Min. Co.	24	24½	24	24½
100	Tonopah Ext.	2½	2½	2½	2½
900	Tonopah Min.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜
100	‡Tonopah Mer.	36	36	36	36
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
820	‡W. End Cons.	60	62	60	62

BONDS.

$60,000	Del. & Hud. cv. 6s, w. i.	100⅜	101½	100⅜	100⅝
2,000	D. & H. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
10,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	170	170	170	170

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—There were 500 shares of St. Joseph Lead sold Monday at 15.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 20. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co. ordinary	13½	14½	13½	14½
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co. ordinary bearer	14	15	14	15
Franco-Spenish Pet. (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guan. Sugar	60	62	60	62
Mutual Pr. Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
M. Rumely, w. i.	20	22	20	22
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
U. S. L. & H. Corp.	2	2½	2	2½
Wayland O. & G.	3½	4	3½	4
World Film	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Savoy Oil	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	33	33½	33	33½
Booth	45	46	45	46
Buffalo Mines	⅜	½	⅜	½
Caledonia	97	100	98	100
Consol. Nevada-Utah	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Emma Copper	26	28	25	30
Florence	44	46	45	48
Howe Sound	3¾	4	3¾	4
Iron Blossom	68	70	68	70
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
La Rose Consolidated	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Majestic Mines	45	60	50	60
McKinley-Darragh	22	23	22	23
Nevada Hills	18	20	18	20
Tuolumne Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Wettlaufer Silver	10	12	10	12
White Knob Cop. pf.	2	2½	2	2½

BONDS.

Delaware & Hnd. rts.	⅛		⅛	
Int. Mer. Mar. new 5s	85	87⅛	85	87
Pierce Oil 6s, '24	78	81	78	81

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	122	127	121	126
Aetna Explosives pf.	72	77	75	80
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co.	9	10	8	10
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	33	40	34	44
Atlas Powder	225	229	215	225
Atlas Powder pf.	96	100	94	98
Bliss (E. W.)	360	375	350	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	140	..	130	140
Canadian Explosives	355	375	325	375
Cap. Explosives pf.	102	112	101	110
Carbon Steel	57	60	57	60
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	65	70	65	75
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	52	56	52	56
Colt's Arms	580	605	577	610
Driggs-Seabury	108	111	106	110
Du Pont Powder	702	715	670	710
Du Pont Powder pf.	101	105	112	118
Hercules Powder	403	..	388	395
Hercules Powder pf.	112	118	111	118
Hopkins-Allen	48	52	..	57
Hopkins-Allen pf.	95	100	95	105
Lake Torpedo Boat	17	18	18	18
Niles-Bement-Pond	127½	129	120	124
Niles-Bement-Pondpf.	103	111	102	110
Savage Arms	290	300	285	295
Submarine Boat	48	49	50	51
Winchester R. Arms	2400	2600	2400	2600

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
6s	—Sept., 1917	104⅛	104⅜	104	104¼
4½s	—June, 1965	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	—March, 1963	102	102¼	102	102¼
4½s	—Nov., 1957	102½	102¾	102½	102⅝
4½s	—May, 1957	102½	102¾	102½	102⅝
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4¼s	—March, 1964	99	99½	99	99¼
4¼s	—March, 1962	99	99¼	99	99¼
4¼s	—Sept., 1960	99	99½	98¾	99¼
4¼s	—March, 1930-60	99	99¾	99	99¼
4s	—May, 1959	95	95¾	95	95¾
4s	—Nov., 1958	95	95¾	95	95¾
4s	—May, 1957	95	95¾	95	95¾
4s	—Nov., 1956	94	94½	94	94½
4s	—Nov., 1955	94	94¼	94	94½
4s	—Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	—May, 1917	100	..	100	..
4s	—Nov., 1918	99¾	..	99¾	..
4s	—May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	—Nov., 1965	85½	85¾	85½	85¾
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85¼	85¾	85¼	86⅛
3½s	—May, 1954	85	85⅝	85¾	86¾

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The William Compton Company is distributing a booklet on the requirements and exemptions under the personal property tax law.

Albert L. Allen has resigned as Auditor of the State Insurance Fund to become Assistant Manager of the Pennsylvania State Insurance Fund.

The Norfolk & Western has placed an order for thirty Mallet locomotives with the American Locomotive Company.

The Lima Locomotive Company has taken an order for three Mikado locomotives from the Ann Arbor Railroad.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Balto. Elec. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
32	Consol. Power	104½	104¾	104¼	104¾
325	Cosden	6¼	6¾	6⅛	6¼
25	Houston Oil	15	15	15	15
25	Mercantile Trust	182	182	182	182
126	Northern Central	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
70	Penn. Water Pow.	69	69	69	69

BONDS.

$20,000	Atl.C.L.con.4s	84½	84½	84½	84½
1,000	City Balto. '61	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,100	City Balto., '61, s. l.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	DavidsonCb.6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	ElkhornFuel5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	56½
2,000	United Ry. 4s	80⅝	81	80⅝	81

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Car & F.	72½	73½	72½	72½
2,575	Chi. Pneu. Tool	89	89	86	86
20	Chi. Ry., Ser. 1	74½	74½	74½	74½
15	Com. Edison	136½	136½	136½	136½
20	Deere pf.	98	98	98	98
10	Diam'd Match.	95	95	95	95
10	Hart S. & M. pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
30	Illinois Brick	64½	64½	64½	64½
10	Mont. Ward pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
50	Max. Mot. 2nd pf	45	45	45	45
178	People's Gas	117	117½	117	117
50	Sears-Roe.com.	155	155	155	155
100	Switch & Sig.	112½	119	112½	119
110	Swift & Co.	118	118½	118	118½
105	Union Carbide	157	158	157	158
2,319	Stewart War.	67	70	67	70

BONDS.

$6,000	Chi. Ry. 6s	97	97	97	97
1,000	Chi. Ry. p.m. 5s	61½	61½	61½	81½
1,000	Com. Edison 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	Metropolitan 4s	72	72	72	72
3,000	Morris 4½s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1,000	Public Serv. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼
6,000	Swift & Co. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11	Alliance Ins.	18	18	18	18
225	Allis-Chalmers	43

Tax Exempt Bonds

On October 1st all personal property will be taxed unless invested in tax free securities.

Municipal bonds issued by communities in the State of New York are free from taxation.

We own and offer the following, subject to prior sale:

City of Syracuse, N. Y., Municipal 4½% Bonds, yielding 4.25%.

City of New Rochelle, N. Y., School 4½% Bonds, yielding 4.30%.

Village of Cape Vincent, N. Y., Street Imp. 4¾% Bonds, yielding 4.40%.

New York City (new issue) 4½% Bonds, yielding 4.41%.

The above bonds are also exempt from the Federal Income Tax.

Write for Circular "S."

We have prepared a booklet containing concise information in simple form on both the Personal Property Tax and Secured Debts Tax as amended.

Booklet "A" mailed on request.

William R. Compton Co.
Investment Bonds
Pine St., Cor. William
ST. LOUIS NEW YORK CHICAGO

"The Secret of Success"

Every investor wants to know the secret of success. We have just prepared a statement pointing out our own "secret" along this line. You will be interested in this, for to know John Moody's reasons for success is to know the secret of success of the great army of investors who are his clients.

Send for a copy of this new "confession of faith."

Moody's Investors Service
35 Nassau St., New York City.
Tel. 1299 Cortlandt.

New Anaconda

"Kupfer" in this week's issue traces the history of the Anaconda Copper Co. from the time Heinze was eliminated from the Butte mining district to the present time. He also forecasts the probable earnings on 18 cent copper.

Send for Copy.

The Financial World
18 Broadway New York

What About Business After the War?

Mr. Babson has presented his views in a clear cut article of the above title. A copy is yours if you'll ask for it.

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Wellesley Hills, Mass.
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Of the City of New York.
20 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $14,000,000.
Deposits over $112,000,000.00

FINANCIAL.

The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

The Reorganization Committee announces that approximately $11,200,000 of bonds have paid the first installment of the amounts payable under the Plan and Agreement dated June 25, 1915, to meet the convenience of holders of the bonds or certificates of deposit representing the same, many of which are held in Europe, and in response to a number of requests, the Committee has extended the time for payment of the first amounts payable under the Plan and Agreement, without penalty, until the close of business on SEPTEMBER 25, 1915. Payments should be made to Central Trust Company of New York, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, and certificates of deposit should be presented for proper notation at the time of making payments. The Committee reserves the right without further notice to carry through the Plan or any amendment thereof solely for the benefit of the holders of certificates of deposit representing bonds in respect of which the first installment shall have been paid prior to the date aforesaid.

Dated New York, September 8, 1915.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman;
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,
Reorganization Committee.

TEMPLE COAL COMPANY
First and Collateral Trust Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds

Notice is hereby given that on September 1, 1915, in pursuance of the terms of the above mortgage, dated July 1, 1914, Bonds Nos.

192	479	703	922	1315	1391	1600	2019
393	476	705	1039	1320	1411	1623	2073
406	488	764	1068	1329	1451	1662	2083
411	496	792	1187	1358	1457	1884	2151
442	512	810	1226	1359	1463	1894	2202
459	533	820	1248	1365	1477	1953	2227
462	563	837	1273	1390	1479	1971	2236
465	604	859	1279	1381	1486	1982	2308
474	639	890	1311	1392	1562	1997	

have been drawn for redemption out of moneys held in the Sinking Fund. The principal of said bonds will be paid on October 1, 1915, at the office of the trustee, 517 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, at 101 and accrued interest, after which date interest on the bonds so drawn shall cease.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Trustee.

DAVIS-DALY COPPER CO.

The Stock of Shareholders of the Davis-Daly Copper Company who have failed to pay the assessment of fifty cents per share, payable twenty-five cents June 24, 1914, and twenty-five cents October 15, 1914, will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, September 29, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, at salesroom of Francis Henshaw & Co., 97 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Shareholders can avoid sale of their stock by paying the assessment with interest at 6% from January 1, 1915, on or before September 28, 1915, at Federal Trust Co., 85 Devonshire Street, Boston. Certificates of stock must accompany money or check in payment of assessment.

C. G. SCHIRMER, Treasurer.
Boston, August 30, 1915.

SPURT IN COTTON IN WILD OPENING

Scramble to Buy Attributed to Covering of Shorts by Operators at the Waldorf.

NET GAIN 30 TO 34 POINTS

300,000 Bales Change Hands in Forenoon and May and July Options Sell Above 12 Cents.

It probably will be a long time before the mystery of yesterday's cotton market will be cleared up. Judging from the puzzled comments after the close the wild opening on the initial "call," which carried prices nearly 40 points over Monday's closing, is likely to remain an unsolved problem for the cotton trade for some time.

The market closed on Monday rather firm, but with no excitement. Yesterday Liverpool was 3 or 4 English points higher than due, thus calling for an opening here 6 to 8 points higher. October opened about 5 points up. When December was reached on the "call" it started 10 points higher, and before the trading ceased in this option there had been an advance of 30 points. The highest price on January represented a net advance of 39 points.

Customers around the brokerage offices were amazed at the wild opening, as there was nothing in the weather, trade, or crop news to give the slightest inkling of such excitement. Four or five brokers around the "ring" had orders ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 bales apiece to be executed on the opening call, and the market shot up amid scenes of unusual excitement.

In the effort to find out what had happened the conclusion was reached that certain operators making their headquarters at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria had decided to cover their shorts and go long. The tremendous buying above noted was the result. It is estimated that fully 300,000 bales changed hands during the forenoon. The movement was entirely speculative, although it may be ascribed to the scarcity of future contracts and to this extent a result of certain technical conditions.

Several of the stanchest bulls who have been looking for higher prices took advantage of the outburst of buying to liquidate a large portion of their lines. It was the impression at the close that a large number of contracts had passed into weak hands.

The news of the day was without special feature. The weather continues favorable, and The Cotton and Cotton Oil News of Dallas reports that in Central Texas the plant is green and luxuriant, and has grown about a foot since the storms of Aug. 16 and 17.

At the close yesterday sentiment was decidedly mixed, although there was less disposition to follow the advance.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were strong, 13 to 61 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 40 points advance, 11.25 for middling. Sales, 100 bales. Futures closed firm.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	11.20	10.85	11.10@11.11	10.80@10.81
Dec.	11.58	11.25	11.49@11.51	11.15@11.16
Jan.	11.70	11.49	11.62@11.63	11.29@11.30
Mar.	11.92	11.71	11.87@11.89	11.54@11.55
May	12.12	11.88	12.09@12.10	11.77@11.78
July	12.20	11.96	12.13@12.20	11.88@11.89

Total port receipts, 85,198 bales; last week, 37,021 bales; last year, 19,290 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	7,427	4,957	1,842
Galveston	27,742	16,762	10,201
Mobile	2,253	1,521	1,747
Charleston	6,345	2,972	713
Savannah	15,837	9,336	4,055
Wilmington	3,967	441	359
Norfolk	3,868	896	146

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	5,743	2,725	2,961
Memphis	924	558	1,235
St. Louis	....	189	35
Houston	16,855	15,321	10,423

Exports, 19,619 bales; total thus far this season, 350,344 bales; total last season, 53,668 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
883	Galveston	192,471	76,107
4,650	New Orleans	125,459	53,265
150	Mobile	15,872	7,601
3,440	Savannah	15,446	29,821
900	Charleston	54,383	8,429
....	Wilmington	42,011	8,244
....	Norfolk	88,176	18,963
2,002	Augusta	68,153	28,325
1,300	Memphis	53,077	21,669
23	St. Louis	8,861	13,630
2,277	Houston	105,112	45,776

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 17 points advance at 6.43d. Sales, 10,000; receipts, 13,000 bales, including American 10,000. Market closed irregular.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$4,549,279	+$258,458
Eight roads	5,716,854	— 530,665
Total (18 roads)	10,266,133	— 272,207

BALTIMORE & OHIO for August—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$9,384,957	$8,736,478	$9,629,267
Net	3,394,607	2,767,816	3,002,477
2 mos. gross	18,016,810	16,847,064	18,661,587
Net	6,471,420	5,039,339	5,654,316

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for August—

Gross	807,407	885,648	912,991
Net after tax.	288,241	268,959	335,887
2 mos. gross	1,638,783	1,830,809	1,724,497
Net after tax.	609,003	660,099	677,219

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for the year ended June 30—

Total op. rev.	17,817,855	18,717,689	21,410,672
Oper. exp.	11,059,594	12,209,228	12,066,215
Net rev.	6,758,261	6,508,463	9,314,457
Other income	1,043,965	1,093,244	871,051
Total income	7,802,226	7,591,705	10,185,508
Chgs., tax., &c.	4,828,222	4,738,208	4,659,055
Surplus	2,974,004	2,853,502	5,527,415

WISCONSIN CENTRAL, or CHICAGO DIVISION OF THE SOO LINE for the year ended June 30—

Total op. rev.	9,945,870	10,588,533	10,893,990
Oper. exp.	6,751,780	7,145,031	7,208,799
Net rev.	3,193,590	3,443,502	3,685,691
Other income	61,281	46,709	49,039
Total income	3,254,871	3,490,211	3,734,730
Chgs., tax., and rentals	3,118,139	2,972,516	2,641,380
Surplus	136,732	517,696	1,093,350

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY (Alabama Traction, Light & Power, subsidiary,) for August—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$88,780	$57,912	$30,868
Exps. & taxes.	37,033	24,122	12,571
Net earnings	51,087	33,790	17,297
12 mos. gross	931,468	483,137	448,331
Exps. & taxes.	384,581	284,982	99,599
Net earnings	546,887	198,155	348,732

CONSOLIDATED GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND POWER of Baltimore for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	6,789,402	6,400,896	388,506
Exps. & taxes.	3,576,583	3,333,825	242,762
Net earnings	3,212,819	3,067,065	145,744
Fixed charges	1,640,361	1,567,689	72,672
Surplus	1,572,457	1,499,385	73,072
Dividends	1,064,629	891,562	173,067
Balance	507,829	607,823	*99,995
Net to profit and loss after special reserve	47,822	22,823	25,005

DETROIT EDISON COMPANY for August—

Gross	548,563	459,580	88,983
Net	160,819	126,414	63,405
Surplus	71,840	49,064	22,776
8 mos. gross	3,894,817	3,314,395	580,422
Net	1,748,314	1,366,150	382,164
Surplus	1,046,296	805,168	241,128

*Decrease.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	32.75	33.25	32.75	33.25
Lead	....	4.60	....	4.50
Spelter	*18.25	....	*18.50	....
Antimony	27.50	28.50	27.50	28.50
Quicksilver	$90.00	....	$90.00	....
Aluminium	†45.00	50.00	†45.00	50.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 17¾@18c a pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	70	7	6	69	10	0
Copper, futures	71	12	6	70	12	6
Tin, spot	153	0	0	152	15	0
Tin, futures	153	15	0	153	15	0
Spelter	68	10	0	68	0	0
Lead	23	2	6	23	0	0

NO MONOPOLY IN STARCH.

Witnesses Testify They Buy from Others Than Corn Products Co.

Hearings in the Government suit against the Corn Products Refining Company of 17 Battery Place to determine whether the company has a monopoly of starch producing products were resumed yesterday at the Whitehall Club in the Whitehall Building. The hearing was before Rowland W. Philips, special examiner. Preston Davie of the law firm of O'Brien, Boardman & Platt represented the company, and the Government was represented by Jesse C. Adkins and Van Sinderen Lindsley, special assistants to the Attorney General.

The first witness was Samuel B. Steele of the Steele-Wedeles Company, one of the largest wholesale grocery firms of Chicago. He testified that there was so much keen competition in the starch business that his firm bought very little starch from the Corn Products Company. He also said his firm obtained only about 50 per cent. of its syrups from the defendant company.

Emil Schlichting, President of the National Brewers' Academy, 403 West Twenty-third Street, gave similar testimony, as did George Fischer, Superintendent and brewmaster of George Ringler & Co.'s brewery. Other witnesses were Frank W. Rickers, Superintendent of the F. & M. Schaeffer Brewing Company, and P. C. Staib, Vice President of the wholesale firm of Koenig & Schuster. They testified that the Corn Products Company had no monopoly in the sale of its products, so far as they were concerned. The hearing will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

SOO LINE'S GOOD SHOWING.

Operating Expenses Cut and Net Revenue Shows Increase.

The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, or Soo Line, made a good showing for the year ended June 30. Exclusive of the Wisconsin Central, which it controls, the Soo Line had total operating revenues of $17,817,855, a decrease of $899,834 compared with 1914. Operating expenses were cut more than $1,000,000, however, leaving a net revenue from operation of $6,758,261, an increase of $249,799 over the previous year.

After paying 7 per cent. dividends on the $12,604,400 preferred stock there was a surplus of $2,091,766. This is equivalent to 8.29 per cent. on the $25,206,800 common stock of the company, compared with 7.79 per cent. earned in 1914.

The Wisconsin Central fell somewhat behind the 1914 figures, with gross operating revenues of $9,945,370, a decrease of $643,163. The net earnings were $3,193,590, a decrease of $249,912. After paying all fixed charges there was a surplus of $136,732, equivalent to 1.09 per cent., earned on the $12,500,000 preferred stock of the company, compared with 4.14 per cent. earned in the previous year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.08	Mexican	.31
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	.50	Ophir	.18
Challar	.03	Overman	.07
Confidence	.16	Potosi	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Savage	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sec. Belcher	.03
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.19
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con.	.32
Jacket Con.	.13	Utah Con.	.03
Justice	.02		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.89	Comb. Fraction	.08
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.14	D'field Black B.	.03
Mizpah Exten.	.20	Florence	.45
Montana	.32	G'field C. M.	1.25
North Star	.10	G'field Kewanas.	.39
Rescue Eula	.08	G'field Merger	.18
Tonopah Exten.	2.37½	Jumbo Exten.	1.32
Tonopah Merger	.85	Lone Star	.05
Victor	.29	Nevada Hills	.18
West End	.69	Rochester Mines	.33
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.41
Atlanta	.28	Silver Pick	.07
Booth	.46	Vernal	.04
C. O. D.	.04	MANHATTAN.	
		Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¼	9¾	Isabella	15¼	15¼
Elkton	25	26	Jackpot	6¾	7¼
El Paso	77	90	McKinney	3¾	5¼
Findlay	4	4½	Portland	151½	152
Golden C.	180	185	Vindicator	159	160
Gold Dol.	..	4	R. B. H.	2½	4½
Gold Sov.	3½	4¼			

BARES B. & M. EXPENDITURES

Road Spent $841,267 in Effort to Influence New Hampshire Legislation.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21.—Expenditures by the Boston & Maine Railroad since Jan. 1, 1912, to influence legislation in New Hampshire, amounted to $841,267, according to testimony given today at an investigation by the Public Service Commission of such payments. Of this sum $116,811 was for advertising. Attorneys in the State received $258,132.

W. J. Hobbs, Financial Vice President of the road, was asked about one payment of $27,564 to George A. Weston. This money, Mr. Hobbs said, was spent in a campaign opposing the extension of the Grand Trunk Railway through New Hampshire. The vouchers, which were approved by Charles S. Mellen, at that time President of the road, gave few details of the transactions, chiefly, Mr. Hobbs said, because "details were considered undesirable."

Vouchers were produced showing that $20,000 had been paid to Mr. Weston in 1911 and 1912. When it was pointed out that the payments were made before the Grand Trunk fight, Mr. Hobbs indicated that trouble with the Canadian road had been expected before it broke.

A package containing more than $12,000 sent to the Treasurer of the Boston & Maine by J. Frank Webster, Treasurer of the Concord & Montreal road, was also the subject of inquiry, but Mr. Hobbs said his recollection of that package was hazy.

BUYS RAILROAD FOR $29,000.

New Jersey & Pennsylvania Sold by Receiver.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 21.—The New Jersey & Pennsylvania Railroad was sold this afternoon at the Morris County Court House to J. Irving Demarest of Sewaren, owner of a quarry near New Germantown, two miles from the railroad. The road was sold in two parcels. The first parcel, including the property from Whitehouse to Watnong, 24 miles long, brought $28,500.

For the second parcel a stretch three-quarters of a mile long, from Watnong to Speedwell Avenue, including bridges over the Whippany River and a highway bridge over the railroad, the receiver, Frederick H. Pitney, got $500.

Mr. Pitney said before the sale began that he wished to get $32,000 for the property. While the amount Mr. Demarest paid seemed rather small to the receiver he said he would report it to the Court of Chancery, to whose approval the sale is subject.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Atlantic Refining	625	630	625	630
Borne-Scrymser	265	270	260	270
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	140	150	140	150
Continental Oil	232	237	250	255
Crescent Pipe Line	48	55	46	48
Cumberland Pipe Line	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	247	252	247	252
Galena-Signal Oil	160	163	160	163
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	142	145	144	147
Indiana Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Int. Pet. Co. Ltd.	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
National Transit	32	34	33	34
New York Transit	215	220	218	222
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Ohio Oil	149	151	149	151
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	410	413	410	413
Prairie Pipe Line	188	191	163	165
Solar Refining	255	265	255	265
Southern Pipe Line	220	225	220	223
South Penn Oil	330	333	330	333
Southwest. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Stand. Oil of Cal.	305	310	310	312
Stand. Oil of Ind.	460	465	455	460
Stand. Oil of Kan.	395	405	395	405
Stand. Oil of Ky.	250	275	277	281
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	452	455	448	450
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	190	192	190	192
Stand. Oil of Ohio	485	495	485	495
Swan & Finch	135	150	120	125
Union Tank	80	82	80	81
Vacuum Oil	217	220	217	220
Washington Oil	38	42	38	42

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	118	110	113
American Cigar, pf.	93	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	85	93	85	93
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
J. S. Young	170	175	170	175
J. S. Young pf.	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	153	160	153	160
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	183	190	183	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	400	415	400	415
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	123	120	123

*Decrease.

WHY MOTOR STOCKS RISE

in Wall Street while motor prices are reduced throughout the country.

See the Dow-Jones financial news bulletins Wednesday

In every well-equipped financial office.

Financial news is financial insurance.

The Dow-Jones financial news bulletins in Wall Street were never so valuable as at the present time. The record made by the Dow-Jones News Service has this year been the talk of Wall Street. The market has fluctuated right along with the Dow-Jones news.

Investors read the same news later in the afternoon and morning editions of

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

America's leading financial newspaper: leading in news, leading in editorial expression, leading in circulation.

DIVIDENDS.

United Light & Railways Company

Davenport, Iowa

Chicago Grand Rapids

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 20

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 1¾% on the First Preferred Stock, payable out of the Surplus Earnings on October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business, 3:00 P. M., September 15th, 1915.

The Stock Transfer Books will reopen for transfer of Stock Certificates at the opening of business Thursday morning, September 16th, 1915.

L. H. HEINKE,
September 15th, 1915. Secretary.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
No. 176 Broadway, New York City,
September 21, 1915.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees, the regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared and is payable September 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 23d, 1915.

JOHN W. SHEPARD, Assistant Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.
Sept. 21st, 1915.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS TODAY DECLARED a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Oct. 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business Sept. 21st, 1915.

MAURICE H. EWER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

September 20, 1915.

THE UNITED GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Announces that the Board of Directors of the HARRISBURG LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pa., have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½% on Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record September 25th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

HENRY MORGAN, Secretary.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable on the 1st day of October, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 23rd, 1915.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

Asheville Power & Light Company.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 14.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22, 1915.

CAROLINA LIGHT & POWER CO.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 26.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22, 1915.

E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1915.

The Directors have this day declared quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable Oct. 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

L. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

New Loan
$3,500,000

City of Toronto, Canada

Ten-Year 4½% Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1915 Due July 1, 1925

Interest payable January 1 and July 1, in gold, in New York City and Toronto

Price 93½ and Interest, yielding about 5⅜%

Harris, Forbes & Co — 56 William St., New York
Wood, Gundy & Co — C. P. R. Building, Toronto
A. E. Ames & Co — Union Bank Bldg., Toronto

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Trust Five Per Cent Bonds, Due January 1, 1917

First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds, Due August 1, 1920

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company having been placed in the hands of Receivers, as authorized by Article Fifth of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated July 1, 1915, which Plan neither makes provision for the payment of the above bonds at maturity nor for their extension, but on the contrary for their exchange par for par into a security in our opinion of inferior lien, of long term, and quoted at a discount, and the interest due September 1, 1915, on the Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds not having been paid, the undersigned, as owners or representing owners of a large amount of both series of said bonds, have agreed to act as a Protective Committee.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Columbia Trust Company at its office, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, the Depositary of the Committee. All bonds so deposited whether registered or coupon must be in negotiable form, and coupon bonds of either issue must bear all coupons maturing subsequent to August 1, 1915. Application will be made to list the Certificates of Deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

In the judgement of the Committee, it is imperative that immediate concerted action be taken by the bondholders for their own protection and it is, therefore, requested that bonds be deposited promptly. Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

The Committee has arranged to advance to depositing bondholders the amount of interest due September 1, 1915, upon the Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 at the time of deposit or upon presentation of certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping. Ownership certificates in accordance with the Federal Income Tax Law must be presented. Similar action will be taken as to the interest due February 1, 1916, upon the Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920 in case that interest should not be paid.

Under the agreement the limit of Committee expenses and compensation is 1% of the par value of bonds deposited. Depositors have the right of dissent and withdrawal upon the adoption of a plan. Bonds must be deposited on or before October 10, 1915.

These two issues of bonds are outstanding at the rate of about $15,000 per mile and, taken together, are secured by pledge of First Mortgage bonds covering nearly 50% of the mileage of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, including substantially the entire main line between Kansas City and Pueblo. It is the belief of the Committee that the value of the property under lien is sufficient to protect the bonds in full provided the holders thereof unite to control, for their own benefit, the proceedings under the mortgages, and to take such other steps as may be necessary to enforce their security.

New York, September 15, 1915.

MOREAU DELANO,
Brown Brothers & Co., Chairman.
WILLARD V. KING,
President Columbia Trust Co., N. Y.
JAMES TIMPSON,
2nd Vice-President, The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.
ASA S. WING,
President, The Provident Life & Trust Co. of Philadelphia.
L. EDMUND ZACHER,
Treasurer, The Travelers Insurance Co. of Hartford.

MORRELL W. GAINES, Secretary,
No. 59 Wall Street, New York City.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
No. 60 Broadway, New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
Philadelphia and Boston,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
London, E. C., England,
will act for the Depositary in receiving bonds.

To Holders of

Preferred and Common Stock of the

Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware:

The undersigned, stockholders of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited, of Delaware, and other stockholders, holding in the aggregate a majority of the outstanding capital stock preferred and common, are of the opinion that it is for the best interest of all of the stockholders of the Company that the continuity of the present management of the Company be secured in order to carry on without risk of interruption the development of its properties and business along the lines now being followed. In view of the arrangements recently effected in England, which were outlined in the annual report, involving a great expansion of the Company's business, it is believed to be particularly desirable at this time that a continuous policy of management be secured, not only because the measures already adopted by the present management are expected to work great benefit to the Company and its stockholders, but because the management would feel better justified in inviting the co-operation of the English interests requiring large expenditures on their part, if the control of the Company is secured for the period during which the present policies are being developed.

It is therefore proposed to create a voting trust for a period of seven years, and the undersigned have consented to act as voting trustees provided the plan meets with the general approval and co-operation of the stockholders.

Preferred and common stockholders are invited to deposit their stock in negotiable form with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York City, which will issue its temporary transferable receipts therefor. Such deposit will constitute an assent to the creation of the voting trust and an authorization to the undersigned to deposit such stock under the voting trust agreement if and when executed. Deposits of stock will be accepted only until the close of business on October 15, 1915, unless the time for deposit be further extended for thirty days by the undersigned in their discretion. Upon the expiration of the time for deposit the undersigned will determine whether in their opinion stockholders sufficient in number and interest have deposited their stock to justify the creation of the proposed voting trust. According to the determination then made the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in exchange for its temporary receipts will either, as agent for the voting trustees, issue to holders thereof voting trust certificates representing the deposited stock, or will return the stock without charge.

Copies of the proposed voting trust agreement may be obtained from the Guaranty Trust Company of New York upon request. Prompt application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the temporary receipts.

Dated, New York, September 15, 1915.

Signed: E. L. Doheny
President of the Company
J. M. Danziger
Director of the Company
Herbert G. Wylie
Vice-President and General Manager of the Company

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

To the Holders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company issued and outstanding under the Trust Indenture dated March 30, 1906, between the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the Standard Trust Company of New York (now the Guaranty Trust Company of New York).

Notice is hereby given that the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Indenture above referred to, will on the first day of January, 1916, redeem and pay, at face value, with a premium of five per cent., together with interest due and unpaid on such date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, all of its Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued and outstanding under the above mentioned Trust Indenture, dated March 30, 1906.

All holders of said bonds who desire to anticipate said date of redemption may on surrender of their bonds for cancellation at said office on and after September 16th, 1915, receive in cash the face value of their bonds, with a premium of five per cent. and interest on such face value at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 1, 1915, to such date of surrender.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1915.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
By GUY E. TRIPP, Chairman.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

SAVE AND BE SAFE

For your savings the great consideration should be Safety First.

The old reliable Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, operating under New York's revised Banking Law, which provides the strictest known system of supervision. Thrifty thousands have found the Society a help and a blessing during more than a quarter of a century.

On sums of $10 or over (up to $5,000) the Society has always paid dividends as large, and usually larger, than are paid by the best saving banks. The usual rate has been 4½% per annum. Payments made before Oct. 1 earn from that date.

Begin NOW. Join the savers. Easy mailing system. A dollar will do to start. Anyhow, ask for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Srs. "Washington Irving"—"Albany"
"Hendrick Hudson"—"Robert Fulton."

Desbrosses St. pier, 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

On Saturday afternoons, Sept. 25th, Oct. 2nd and 9th, str. ALBANY leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42nd St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M., for West Point and Newburgh and return.

One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh or West Point.

Hudson River
Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. N. Y.

NEW YORK ALBANY TROY

Largest River Steamships in the World

SERVICE DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.

CAPITAL CITY LINE—
Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St.: 5:30 P.M.
West 132d St. Pier..... 6:00 P.M.
Fare, one way, $1; round trip, $1.50.

PEOPLES LINE—
Pier 32, North River..... 6:00 P.M.
West 132d Street..... 9:00 P.M.
Fare, one way, $2; round trip, $3.50.
Special Daylight Service Sundays, leaving Pier 32, 8:30 A. M.; West 132d st., 10:00 A. M.

Tourist Auto Rates—$5.00 and $10.00 one way. $7.50 and $15 round trip.
TEL. SPRING 9400.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

Eastern Steamship Lines
Alt-the-Way-by-Water

BOSTON Metropolitan Line
Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
Pier 14, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed Express Passenger Service. Best facilities for handling Automobiles, Horses and Freight.

Portland Main Steamship Line
Steamships
NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR
Pier 14, N. R., Tues., Thurs., and Sats. at 5 P. M. Time between cities about 22 hours.

Tkts. and information at Piers, also at all Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.75
ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. West 23d st. every day and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 35, N. R., foot West, Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.25
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for illustrated Folder.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Str. Dalhy, Pier 54, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv., PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily
Metropolitan Line Steamships
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 79, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

TO ATLANTIC CITY
By Daylight Ocean Route every Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 9:30 A. M., Pier 46, N. R., foot W. 10th St. Write for descriptive Folder "R."
ATLANTIC CITY STEAMSHIP LINE.

50¢ 10:30 A.M. YACHT TRIP 2:30 P.M. 75¢
YACHT CLIFTON LEAVES FOOT WEST 42nd ST.
Encircling City, Sight Seeing. Sat. & Sun. 25c add'l.
Tel. Bryant 3628. Folders in all Hotels & Tkt. Offs.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

ROUND THE BAY
REPUBLIC LINE CENTRAL
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, 10 A. M. Pier 24, 8:30 A. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M. Battery, 8:55 A. M., 2:55 P. M. SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30; Battery, 8:55 A. M. Trollers connect.

Str. of Montauk S. B. Co. lvs. pier ft. 34th St., E. R., for Greenport and Sag Harbor Tues. and Thurs., 5:00; Sats., 1:00 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES, Pier 43, N. R., daily except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. TEL. 2197.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS.
Sandy Hook Route, New Jersey Central.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WELLMAN, Bankrupt.

Please take notice that assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a 6-cylinder, 7-passenger 1914 Appersdn automobile, an Indian motor cycle, and the right, title, and interest of the estate herein in and to a certain pawn ticket No. 26,432, dated July 31, 1915, for a diamond ring pledged by said bankrupt for $300 with H. Stern, pawnbroker, 516 6th Av., will be sold by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at public auction at the Parkway Garage, Central Park West and 110th Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Monday, September 27th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

Said automobile and motor cycle may be inspected at said garage on September 23d, 24th, and 25th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WILLIAM LESSER, Receiver,
225 Broadway, New York City.
ROGART & ROGART, Attorneys for Receiver, 61 Park Row, New York City.

BY ORDER UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court.—Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M., 768 Pacific St., near Carlton Av., Brooklyn.—In re WILLIAM H. RICH & SON, Bankrupts.—200 sewing machines, 15 motors, 2 electric cutters, power tables, umbrella machinery, &c.; umbrellas, aprons, office furniture. CHARLES H. McGILL, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, N. Y.
VIRTUS L. HAINES, Referee in Bankruptcy.
J. W. & W. H. REID, Auctioneers.

SCOUTING FOR DYES IN SOUTH AMERICA

Trading Company Succeeds in Buying from 2,000 to 3,000 Pounds for Use Here.

NEW PICRIC ACID METHOD

Dr. T. H. Norton, Government Agent, Impressed with Process to Use Benzol for Explosive.

The domestic dyestuffs famine has reached a stage that South America is being scoured for small lots of colors for textile mamufacturers here. This was the announcement made yesterday by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government investigator, with headquarters in the Custom House, after conferring with the representative of a large trading company doing business in South America.

While the countries of the Southern Continent are dependent on Germany for chemicals and dyestuffs, the trading concern conceived the idea of making an active search through its agencies for such lots of coal tar colors as holders might be willing to relinquish at prevailing high prices. The search was successful to the extent of between 2,000 and 3,000 pounds. Dr. Norton said that the quantity thus obtained, while not large, would be a welcome addition to the fast diminishing stocks in American textile mills.

Dr. Norton had a long interview with Dr. Elschner, an authority on fertilizers. Dr. Elschner has been engaged in developing the extraction of potash salts at Owens Lake, Cal. Samples of the crude potassium sulphats obtained from the salty waters of this lake are now shown in the exhibit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the Panama-Pacific exposition at the Grand Central Palace. Crude sulphate contains from 40 to 50 per cent. of pure potassium sulphate. Dr. Norton said it could serve admirably in this condition as a fertilizer, and could be refined for further use in the preparation of other potash salts. Dr. Elschner is now actively engaged at Boston in the construction of a large potash plant which will utilize the "Luharsky" method for extracting potash from distillery waste. A sample of the product so obtained—termed "potassamid"—is also shown at the exposition.

A technical chemist of this city sent a letter to the Government expert in which he described a new method for the direct manufacture of picric acid from benzol. This method, Dr. Norton thinks, will be of immense value at the present moment, as the currsnt manufacture on an enormous scale of this high explosive is based on a preliminary transformation of benzol into synthetic carbolic acid. The investigator said this important "short-cut" to picric acid would have a pronounced technical value until the close of the prssent war.

An increasing number of letters in regard to the potash situation is being received. Many correspondents communicate information concerning extensive deposits of feldspar, and are anxious to get into touch with prospective manufacturers of potash.

"It might be well," said Dr. Norton, "to call the attention of such owners of feldspar property to the fact that a careful analysis, establishing the average valuation of large blocks of the mineral, is a prerequisite for any accurate valuation of their properties. It is also folly to think of attempting the economic utilization of feldspar deposits which contain less than 10 per cent. of potash. There are plenty of deposits easily accessible which contain over 11 per cent. of the alkali."

Through an inadvertence THE TIMES on Tuesday referred to an immense deposit of "alumina," reported as existing in the State of Washington. The mineral, as a matter of fact, was alunite.

Body Found in East River.

The body of August Lepine, 60 years old, of 334 Hopkins Avenue, Astoria, was found floating in the East River at Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday by a hoatman. A brother-in-law said Lepine had left his home on Saturday night, saying he was going to the river to cool off.

PANAMA CANAL OR CALIFORNIA

Large American Trans-Atlantic Liner
"FINLAND" FROM NEW YORK SEPT. 25 10:00 A.M.
To Panama Canal $75 up $40 up
First Cabin Intermediate Cabin
To California $125 up $60 up
Meals and Berth Included
Also California Combination Tickets—One Way All Water Route, Other Way Rail.
PANAMA PACIFIC LINE 9 BROADWAY NEW YORK

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Philadelphia..Sept. 25 | St. Paul....Oct. 2

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....Sept. 22 | †Cymric.....Oct. 1
*Cedric and 1st Class Passengers only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Canopic, Sept. 30, 10 A. M. | Cretic, Oct. 30
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
ORDUNA, . . SAT., SEPT. 25, 10 A. M.
SAXONIA, . . SAT., OCT. 9, 10 A. M.
ORDUNA, . . SAT., OCT. 23, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA, . . FRI., OCT. 29, 5 P. M.
SAXONIA, . . SAT., NOV. 6, 10 A. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS.
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
LA TOURAINE . Sept. 25, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . Oct. 2, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Oct. 9, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . Oct. 16, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
TUSCANIA.....Sat., Sept. 25, 10 A. M.
CAMERONIA.....Sat., Oct. 9, 10 A. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
PATRIA (new) Sept. 30 | SANT' ANNA..Oct. 23
Via Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Barcelona.
ROMA.....OCT. 22—DEC. 7
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
TAORMINA, SEPT. 29 | CASERTA, OCT. 30
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 21 B'way, N. Y.
TO BRAZIL—Nautical passenger steamers Lloyd Brasileiro, 17 State St., N. Y.

CALIFORNIA
Tours of Luxury to the Two Expositions. Routes include the wonderful Apache Trail, Grand Canyon, Canadian Rockies and Colorado. Stopovers permitted anywhere. Departures every week.
WINTER CRUISES
to the West Indies, Panama and Central America Jan. 29, Feb. 12 and Mar. 11, 1916.
SOUTH AMERICA
Remarkable and comprehensive Tours leaving January and February, 1916.
Send for Booklet.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.



RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Czaritza, Oct. 1
S. S. Czar, Oct. 12
S. S. Dwinsk, Oct. 23
1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd.
Moscow
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N. Y.

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu and South Seas
Shortest Line (10 days) Quickest Time
"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
10,000-ton American Steamers—(Rated Lloyds 100 A1)
$130 Honolulu Round Trip Sydney, $337.50
First Class
SAILING DATES
HONOLULU—Sept. 28, Oct. 26.
SYDNEY—Sept. 25, Oct. 26.
OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
673 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Or H. E. Burnett, Agt., 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

SOUTH BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S. S. Byron, Oct. 2, 9:30 A. M.
S. S. Vestris, Oct. 16, 9:30 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agents
301 Produce Exchange, New York

AMERICA
EVERY HOUR ONE LONG DELIGHT
Low fares to all points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

To California—Washington Sunset Route. Offices, 39-366-1158 Broadway, 264 Fifth Av.

TRADE BALANCE UP AGAIN.

Rises to $35,423,734—91,089 Bales of Cotton Sent Abroad Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The weekly trade balance went up last week from the low mark of $6,072,241 for the previous week to $35,423,734, which is the highest for two months, and in that time was approached only in the week ending Aug. 28, when it was $33,269,000.

Exports were $65,249,983 and imports $29,826,149, with collections of duty amounting to $3,040,368. The exports from New York were $41,502,278 and imports $17,766,168. The duties collected at New York were $2,261,287.

Ninety-one thousand and eighty-nine bales of cotton were exported during the week, making the total export since Aug. 1, 1915, 307,498 bales.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	2.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100½	100⅝	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	99	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99⅜	5.15
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100¼	4.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.05
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98½	98⅝	7.90
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	98⅛	99⅛	8.75
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅛	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	98⅞	99¼	6.70
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅞	97¼	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅞	96¼	5.95

Company Issues.

Als. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.85
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.20
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	3.06
Am. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.15
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅜	99⅞	4.55
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	99	5.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.95
Can. North'n.	6	Sep., 1917	98¼	98⅝	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅜	102¼	5.10
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	94½	94⅝	6.85
Chi. & W. L.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.60
Chi. & L. Rys.	5	July, 1918	82	83½	12.80
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100½	100⅝	4.70
Con. Pr. Co.	6	May 1, '17	08½	99½	6.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1910	99	100	6.00
C. Pow. & Lt.	5	Mar., 1918	93	96½	6%
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.85
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Grand Rap. E.	5	May, 1916	100	100½	4.21
Grand. R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100½	4.25
Hav. El. Ry.	5	Sep., 1918	96½	97½	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100¼	100⅝	1.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98⅜	100½	5.80
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98⅛	99⅜	6%
Minn. Gas. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1918	98	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	85	97½	7.65
N. E. Nav.	5	May, 1917	96¾	97⅛	5.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.25
No. States P.	6	June, 1917	90	100	6.00
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
P. S. C., 1st	5	Mar., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	101	5.20
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅝	4.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅛	98½	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅛	101	4.60
U. S. Steel.	5	June, 1918	98¼	98½	5.45
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	93½	94½	20.35
Unified Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅝	101¾	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99¼	99½	5.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.10
West. El. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅛	101¼	4.35
W. Penn Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96¼	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	08½	99½	6.58
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98⅛	99½	6.25
W. Va. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7%

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	328	335
American Light & Traction pf.	108½	110½
Adirondack Electric Powsr.	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	49	53
*American Gas & Electric	132	135
*American Gas & Electric pf.	48	50
American Power & Light.	60	62
American Power & Light pf.	79	82
American Public Utilities.	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	63	65
American Waterworks & Electric.	5	7
A. W. W. & E. partcilepaling pf.	14	17
A. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	52	57
Cities Service.	45	46
Cities Service pf.	57	59
Colorado Power	19	21
Colorado Power pf.	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	30½	32½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	79	81
Dayton Power & Light.	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf.	85	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	91	96
Electric Bond Deposit. pf.	60	65
Electric Bond & Shars pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s.	73	78
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction.	14	17
Federal Light & Traction pf.	52	60
Gas & Electric Securities.	50	75
Gas & Electric Sacurities pf.	50	70
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	13
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf.	49	54
Northern Sstes Power.	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf.	86	88
Ozark Power & Water.	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.	48¼	49¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	58	61
Southern California Edison.	73	75
Southern California Edison pf.	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric.	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	28½	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power.	5	6
Tennessee Ry. Light & Powsr pf.	21	25
United Light & Rys.	35	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	66½	68½
Utah Securities.	15	17
Western Power.	13¼	15
Western Power pf.	45	51
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	81½	83
Consumers Power 5s, 1929.	90	91
Atlantic Pow. & L. 7% cum. pf.	92	96
Consumers' Power pf. (Me.).	90	94

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun Rises, 5:46 | Sun sets, 6:00 | Moon sets, 4:53

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:42	7:01	12:34	12:54
Governors Island	7:14	7:33	1:03	1:27
Hell Gate	9:04	9:23	2:45	3:07

Arrived—Tuesday, Sept. 21.

SS Minnehaha, London, Sept. 11.
SS Touraine, Bordeaux, Sept. 12.
SS Williston, Havre, Sept. 5.
SS Tuscania, Glasgow, Sept. 12.
SS Stanja, Grimsby, Sept. 2.
SS Le Coq, Rouen, Sept. 15.
SS Santa Cruz, Balboa, Sept. 12.
SS Florizel, St. John's, Sept. 16.
SS Minnwood, Matanzas, Sept. 14.
SS St. Veronica, Gibraltar, Sept. 4.
SS Seaconnett, Matanzas, Sept. 15.
SS Frontera, Jamaica, Sept. 16.
SS Lampasas, Tampa, Sept. 16.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, Sept. 16.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Sept. 17.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Sept. 18.
SS Stepban, Barbados, Sept. 14.
SS Georgs Hawley, Balboa, Sept. 11.
SS Connamara, Gibraltar, Aug. 30.
SS Ala Cienfuegos, Sept. 13.
SS Berlin, Havana, Sept. 30.
SS Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Carolina	Christiania	Aug. 31
Sonora	Genoa	Aug. 26
Calliope	Honolulu	Aug. 19
Ioannina	Piraeus	Sept. 2
Westerdyk	Spezia	Aug. 25
S. V. Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 12
Balboa	Balboa	Sept. 12
Pioneer	Copenhagen	Sept. 4
Arahis	Shields	Sept. 4
Ausable	Rotterdam	Sept. 6
Santa Rosalia	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 3
Strathalian	Bordeaux	Sept. 7
Idaho	Hull	Sept. 7
Atlantic	Busnos Aires	Aug. 27
Minnesotan	Colon	Sept. 15
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Sept. 17
El Valle	Galveston	Sept. 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Acre	Para	Sept. 11
Santa Marta	Jamaica	Sept. 18
American	Rotterdam	Sept. 15
Lord Safton	London	Sept. 11
Waaldijk	Rotterdam	Sept. 7
Rhein	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Hothan Newton	Manchester	Sept. 6
Protsus	New Orleans	Sept. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Czaritza	Archangel	Sept. 11
Cymric	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Carpathia	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Maracaibo	San Juan	Sept. 18
Exeter City	Swansea	Sept. 16
Manin	Gibraltar	Sept. 9
Patria	Naples	Sept. 10
El Siglo	Galveston	Sept. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Kirkoswald	Marseilles	Sept. 7
Togama Maru	London	Sept. 15
Uheron	Amsterdam	Sept. 10
Italia	Palermo	Sept. 13
Jethan	Montevideo	Aug. 30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christianaand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonvills		1:00 P.M.
Manwood, Ghara		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Esperanza, Savana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ekaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston		12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Veenbergen, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Camargue, Santiago		3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bjornefjord, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Finland, Baltic	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mimsr, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kronberg, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Purus, Argentina	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow		10:00 A.M.
Minnehaha, London		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonvilla		1:00 P.M.
Bovic, Manchester		12:00 M.
St. Cecilia, London		12:00 M.
Protsus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 21.

SS Czaritza, Archangel to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 24th, afternoon. Russian-American Line.
SS Piaturia, Copenhagen to New York, was 400 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 22d, late.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles S. at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 75 miles N. of Key West at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 113 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 485 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 181 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 267 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, was 181 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 329 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rochambeau, at Bordeaux, Sept. 20.
SS Ichia, at Genoa, Sept. 13.
SS Ardgorm, at London, Sept. 21.
SS Elef K. Venezuelos, at Gibraltar, Sept. 20.
SS West Wales, at Bordeaux, Sept. 17.
SS Oristano, at Cardiff, Sept. 19.
SS Georgic, at Liverpool, Sept. 20.
SS Hanovian, at Havre, Sept. 17.
SS Lutetian, at La Pallice, Sept. 17.
SS City of Rome, at Madras, Sept. 18.
SS Moorish Prince, at St. Michaels, Sept. 20.
SS Navigator, at Las Palmas, Sept. 20.

Sailed.

SS N. Amsterdam, from Falmouth, Sept. 21.
SS Splendor, from Savona, Sept. 15.
SS Ruby, from Genoa, Sept. 11.
SS Perugia, from Genoa, Sept. 13.
SS Citta di Messina, from Naples, Sept. 14.
SS Gluden, from London, Sept. 21.
SS Stampalia, from Palermo, Sept. 18.
SS Eastern City, from St. Nazaire, Sept. 17.
SS Buffalo, from Hull, Sept. 18.
SS Dochra, from Rio Janeiro, Sept. 20.

Passed.

SS Dante Alighieri, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 25, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 25, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 30, SS Canopic.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 23, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 22, SS Frederik VIII., and at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 25, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 27, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via Seattle)—Manoa.....Sept. 23
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Sept. 23
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Sept. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Sept. 26
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru.....Sept. 27
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Hilonian.....Sept. 27
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Sept. 30

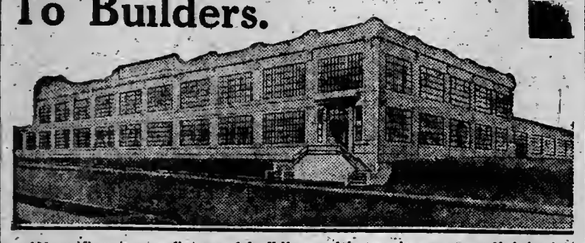
Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Aug. 19; Shanghai, Aug. 28; Kobe, Sept. 1, and Yokohama, Sept. 2—which arrived per steamer Shidzuoka, were dispatched east from Seattle on Sept. 18, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 23.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Aug. 21;

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

To Builders.



(Magnificent new fireproof building, with tennis courts, adjoining)

The G. Schirmer Co.'s New Plant

on this property, on Thomson Hill, is now complete.

500 Skilled Persons Employed.

They will be in search of homes ON THIS PROPERTY. Add this 500 to the many thousands who are now employed in the big manufacturing plants in Long Island City—who are now forced to live elsewhere on account of the

Absolute Lack of Apartments,

and you have the greatest builders' opportunity in the history of New York City Real Estate.

Thousands of Tenants Waiting

Who Could Afford to Pay $6 to $8 Per Room.

Visit Long Island City and see for yourself. The new plant of the G. Schirmer Co. adjoins the

293 Fully Improved Dual Subway Station **LOTS**

LONG ISLAND CITY

ON QUEENS BOULEVARD (200 feet wide), Greenpoint Ave., Bliss St., Carolin St. and adjoining streets, to be sold at the

CLOSING OUT ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

WITHOUT RESERVE to the highest bidder, to close out the interests in the Courtney Development Co., on

NEXT SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915,

ON THE PREMISES AT 1:30 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE.

LIBERAL TERMS:—60% on mortgage at 5% or 50% at 4%, or payments may be made in 24 equal MONTHLY INSTALMENTS. FREE TITLE POLICIES. SAVINGS BANK BOOKS ACCEPTED AS DEPOSIT ON LOTS.

SIGHT-SEEING AUTOMOBILES FREE TO-DAY and Every Day This Week from noon to 5 P. M., at Long Island City Terminus of QUEENSBORO SUBWAY (Belmont Tunnel), which runs from 42d St., between Lexington and 3d Aves., direct to Long Island City, and at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

FREE TRANSFERS to Queensboro Subway are issued at Grand Central Subway Station of Interboro System.

Long Island City Trolleys run east on 42d St., Manhattan, via 3d Av., 59th St., and Queensboro Bridge direct to Plaza.

QUEENSBORO BOULEVARD (Thomson Av.) trolleys from Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.) pass the property.

Send for map and full particulars.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate Auctioneer.

156 Broadway. Established July, 1847. NEW YORK.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction

Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1915,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE,

Estate of Robert Lenox Kennedy, Dec'd.

11 Choice Building Lots, Northwest Corner Queens Poulevard & Packard St.

(THOMPSON AV.) (GROVE ST.)

LONG ISLAND CITY

Queens Borough, New York City,

18 choice Lots, size 20x100 and 25x100 each.

Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, ATTORNEYS, 40 WALL ST., MANHATTAN.

SAME DAY

TRUSTEES' SALE

Estate of Newberry Lawton,

424 East 164th St.,

running through to

E. S. Brook Av., Bronx Borough

the two-story frame building, (7 rooms,) size 18x80x29x irreg.

Maps, &c., from attorneys or auctioneer's offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y.

Tel., Cortlandt—1547.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

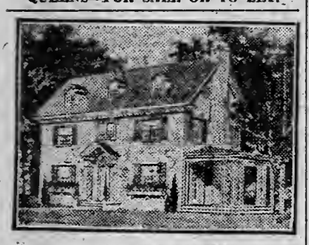
A Magnificent City Residence

For Sale or To Let

Located at 45 WEST 74th STREET, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. Lot size 20' x 102' 2". House size 20' x 60'. Four stories and basement with four-story extension to rear line.

Large, light, cheerful dining and drawing rooms. Seven bedrooms, three baths, four dressing rooms, library. Decorations throughout in rare good taste. Commodious servants' quarters. Excellently arranged for entertaining. Den that can be used for library or office. Easily accessible to all transit lines. Inspection at any time. Caretaker on premises. Immediate possession.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



MANY NEW HOUSES JUST COMPLETED.

Prices from $8,500 to $22,500, on convenient terms. These houses are well worth inspection. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty, commanding extensive views, on reasonable terms.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.

15 Minutes from Herald Square

Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.

In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley—3250 and 5231. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens. Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05, 11:50 A. M.; 12:30, 12:47, 1:24, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:08, 4:29, 5:00, 5:11, 5:33 P. M. &c. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:34 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:29, 3:03, 3:30, 4:04, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

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House, 12 rooms and 3 baths; hot water heat, water, gas, electricity, sewers, anchorage, private bathing beach; restricted neighborhood; title guaranteed; 30 minutes to centre of Manhattan; 44 trains daily; $1,000 cash; balance can be arranged; no agents. C. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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Beautiful Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.

Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1

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One of the finest vacant plots left on famous Broadway, White Plains, N. Y. The property is 200 by an excellent depth of 220 ft., and is practically level with the street.

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The Daintiest Little House

in all Greenacres. Fine trees, high ground; 3 baths; garage. SALE ONLY. Carrying charges $900 yearly. Why pay $2,000 rent in city for less satisfaction? Invest some of the difference in YOUR home.

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New Stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, ½ acre plot, for rent, unfurnished, $1500, or furnished $1800.

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BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

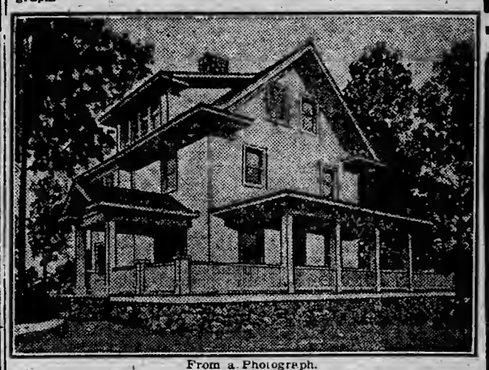
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Delightful all-year home on large grounds, with 254 ft. frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor; two large bedrooms, bath and storage room on third floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods. Convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

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Service Plus

Real service plus the last word in modern facilities—that is the Masonic Building idea.

You'll find just the sort of space you've been looking for in the splendid new 19-story

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Sixth Ave. & 23rd St.

Space for your office or loft can be adjusted to meet your individual requirements at a decidedly reasonable rental.

Emphatically good elevator service; 7 up-to-date passenger and five freight elevators in constant operation. No tedious waits HERE!

The building is equipped with a 100% sprinkler system; has cement floors, metal sash, doors and trim throughout. Unobstructed light on all four sides.

In addition to other space we offer one entire floor at a very attractive rental.

It will pay you to inspect the Masonic Building before selecting your new quarters.

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IN THE ENLARGED FIVE STORY

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250 Fifth Avenue-corner 28th street

TO DESIRABLE TENANTS FOR OFFICE PURPOSES ONLY

TWO FLOORS

EACH HAVING OVER FOUR THOUSAND SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE

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Located one block from Wall St. subway Suitable for any business that requires headquarters in the financial district. Rentals low. Inquire on premises, No. 7 Pine St., or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William St. (Tel. 2260 John.)

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Low Rent

Convenient offices; one block from Wall St. subway station; single rooms or in suites. Unusual opportunity for any business requiring headquarters in financial district. Inquire on premises at 7 Pine Street, or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William St. Tel. 2260 John.

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In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

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Up-to-date, going farm right in town; 100 acres; fine meadow, stream water, dairy, grain, fruit; fine orchards; established milk route; 5 minutes station, high school, stores, churches, bank. Enough suitable for sub-division to pay for entire farm. Stock, implements, crops, (gathered and in ground), value $5,000, included in sale. High state cultivation; excellent dwelling and outbuildings; city conveniences. Price $20,000, half remain mortgage low rate interest. Must be sold; this your opportunity. Ask about it. INTERESTED, Room 703, 141 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR Exceptional opportunity; new, modern residence, centre hall, large living-room, dining-room, butler's pantry; kitchen, solarium; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; large plot, excellent location. A sacrifice, $8,000. Murdoch, Opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

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59 WEST 89TH ST.
69 WEST 89TH ST.

RENT, $1,700 EACH.

Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.

331 WEST 88TH ST.

RENT, $2,500.

Four-story and basement whitestone dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.

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16 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story brownstone Dwelling, 25x100, for rent, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years. Electric light, open plumbing, hardwood floors. French doors between hall, drawing room and dining room. Usual commission to brokers.

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710 MADISON AV.,

Northwest Corner of 63d Street.

NEW PARLOR FLOOR STORE

20x70, with large display windows on Avenue and Street. Rent low.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,

693 Madison Ave., at 62d Street. Telephone 4951 Plaza.

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133 WEST 72D STREET.

MODERN BUILDING FOR

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

Single and Double Suites.

Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d Street

AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x18.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month. ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired.

APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES. Telephone 7640 Columbus.

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We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

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18 EAST 60TH ST.

Any number of Rooms; Complete Service.

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2-3, OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

These apartments are both smart and dignified. A visit will give an instant impression of refinement and quality. Suites of seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.

Rentals from $2,200 to $3,000.

Ready for immediate occupancy.

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8 & 9 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern Improvements.

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Agent on premises, or

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 WEST 72D ST.

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Near Central Park West

New nine-story fireproof building, all outside rooms.

5 & 6 ROOMS

Ground Floor for Doctor

$750 to $1,100

Special Value.

Exceptionally well managed.

Apply on premises, or

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The Earlton

118 W. 72d

JUST COMPLETED.

New York's Finest Apt. Hotel

2 TO 4 ROOMS,

Furnished or Unfurnished.

1 TO 2 BATHS.

This Distinctive Fireproof building, for light, size of rooms, completeness of appointment and thoroughness of management is unsurpassed by any apartment hotel in this city. All conveniences of a modern hotel and private home combined, including maid's services, meals, laundry and valet service, if desired. Surrounded by high class private residences, within half block of Subway local and express station, 6th and 9th Av. "L," and bus and all surface cars. Positively New York's most pleasant, accessible and desirable apartments, which we

Will Furnish If Desired.

Very moderate rent.

RESIDENT MANAGER.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

36

Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Avs.

Overlooking lake section of Central Park.

ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED

New 14-story high-class apartment house; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.

2 Rooms and 1 Bath,

3 Rooms and 2 Baths.

Dining room on first floor. Service in rooms if desired.

SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.

Resident owner as manager assures — high-class service.

Geo. H. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

AMHERST

204 West 110th St.

8 ROOMS $1,700 PER ANNUM

3 BATHS

STRAND VIEW

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Near West End Ave.

7 ROOMS $1,500 PER ANNUM

2 BATHS

Apply on Premises, or

Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St. Tel. Bryant—6410.

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7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath

$1,200—$1,400

The Waramaug

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7 Rooms and 2 Baths

$1,200—$1,300

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7 Rooms and Bath

$1,000—$1,250

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at

10 East 45th St.

14 Wall Street

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

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166 W. 72d St.

Superb Apartments

3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400

4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE

Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

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160 W. 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments.

Southern exposure.

ONLY TWO

5 Room Apartments Left

$1,075 UPWARD.

Ground Floor, 6-Room Apartment.

JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,

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314 West 94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.

$1,200 Front Apt. reduced to $1,000

7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, BATH AND EXTRA MAID'S LAVATORY.

6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, BATH AND EXTRA MAID'S LAVATORY. $720

57TH STREET, 322-328 WEST

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

8 Elegant large rooms; block to Broadway, "L" and sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. $1000

Ground Floor, Suitable for Physician.

NAUGHTIN & CO. 2,650 BROADWAY. Riverside—1146.

$70 at 91st St. Subway

2,465 Broadway.

7-room elevator apartment, all improvements. Apply Supt., or tel. John 2429.

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33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.

NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.

WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE

Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone 8264—Plaza.

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498 West End Ave.

New 12-Story Apartment

S. E. Cor. 84th & West End Av.

One 8 Room - - - - $2,300

One 7 Room - - - - $2,200

All Large Outside Rooms.

These apartments have every modern improvement and are under personal management of owner.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

2-3-4 Rooms & Bath

Kitchenette Apartments, $750 to $1600

Modern fireproof building; all conveniences, including refrigeration. Restaurant on premises. *Under Ownership Management.*

Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.

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76 West 86th Street

AND

77 West 85th Street

Attractive Apartments of

6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.

All Large, Outside Rooms.

Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.

APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

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73 WEST 92D ST.

PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.

8 Large Rooms, $67.50

Beautifully decorated; abundant closet space. Short walk to all transit lines and prettiest part of Central Park.

Agent on premises or

KEMPE & CO. 87th St.-Broadway. Schuyler 5610.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

FINE ELEVATOR APTS.

$35 1N BEST LOCATION. $60

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 5 & 5 W. 104th St.

5 & 6 rooms, $45 & $50; 40 W. 127th St.

4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128th St.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK

4 WEST 101ST ST.

Large, light, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35 to $45. Half boy on premises.

RIVERSIDE APT. TO SUBLET

Will sublet 7-room apartment on the very prettiest part of drive at a great deal less rental than it cost me. All outside rooms.

MARSH ADAIR, Audubon 3420.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

9, 10 and 11 Room Apartments

495 WEST END AVENUE

(Southwest Corner 84th Street)

EACH suite has three bathrooms. Continuous elevator, hall and telephone service. These apartments are extremely homelike and comfortable, and the rentals are considerably lower than prevail on the West Side in this type of house.

9 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,000
10 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,600
11 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,200 to 2,700

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York Agent and Manager.

4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOM APARTMENTS

Northold AND Southold

(West Side of Broadway, 150th to 151st Street)

For size of rooms, for arrangement, for superiority of finish, for quality of service supplied by the management, the apartments in these fireproof buildings are beyond comparison with anything else on Washington Heights.

4 Rooms—1 Bath —$500 to $800
5 Rooms—1 Bath — 720 to 840
6 Rooms—2 Baths—1,050 to 1,080
7 Rooms—2 Baths—1,200 to 1,350

Satisfactory references absolutely indispensable

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York Agent and Manager.

ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE WEST SIDE.

THE DELLA ROBBIA

740 WEST END AVE.

NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.

Only Three 4-Room Apartments Left

Only Two 7-Room Apartments Left

The Finest on the West Side at Very Attractive Rental

CENTRAL LOCATION, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE

ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72D ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

El Dorado

Situated Best Section Central Park.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

300 Central Park West 90th to 91st St.

SUITES OF

5 Rooms and Bath

10 Rooms, 3 Baths

13 Rooms, 3 Baths

An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.

Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or

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150 West 79th St.

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12-Story Fireproof Building.

One 9-Room Duplex Apartment. Rental $2,600.

587 Riverside Drive

Corner 136th St.

5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms. Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.

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9 Rooms. Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY,

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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only, 5 to 9 Rooms at $1,600 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.

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NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. NEW, FIREPROOF BUILDING.

1 ROOM and bath $500 to $600

2 ROOMS and bath $660 to $960

3 ROOMS and baths two 11th Floor $1,560

MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT. RESTAURANT.

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5-6 Rooms & Bath, $600 to $930.

Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

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At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $57.50 to $85.

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7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60.

Hall service, steam heat, hot water.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

THE OSBORNE

205 WEST 57TH ST.

8 Room Apartment with 2 Baths, *Unfurnished.*

TO SUBLET, Two 10 Room Apartments, *Furnished.*

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110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)

ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,250

Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or subway, car and bus. Representative on premises, or

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7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

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Eight large, light outside rooms; elevator service; southern exposure; near subway and elevated. Telephone Columbus 2943.

Four Rooms and Bath

Fronting on West End Ave.

To Sublet One Year,

$1,100

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SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 West 72d Street.

Elevator Apartments

4, 5, 6 Rooms; $28 Up.

335 West 14th St.

NEWLY RENOVATED. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.

FREMONT

8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS $1400.

310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

4 to 8 EXTRA LARGE LIGHT ROOMS. $35 to $65

Best in New York at Price.

Skylight Studios

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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Cor. 84th St.

10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$3,400-$4,300
11 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,800-$3,500

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Near 82d St.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,400
9 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,500

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,900
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,100
12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900

Larger Suites can be arranged.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO
BRENTMORE
88 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Cor. 69th St.

9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Simplex.....$3,750
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000

Apply on premises or at the Office of **Bing & Bing,**
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.



THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.

10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Telephone Schuyler 3800.

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Ave., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Rental $720 to $1,000
Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service.
All modern conveniences. Close to Subway and elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO. 299 Madison Ave.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481. Renting Agent on Premises.

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ONE APARTMENT LEFT
8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTAL, $1,800
207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263 Bryant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.
NEW
UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

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NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
Corner Apartment
ALL OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1,200
7 " " " " $1,000
Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

Stanley Court,
NORTHWEST COR.
West End Ave.
& 106th Street.
CORNER APARTMENTS,
9 ROOMS,
3 Baths,
MODERATE RENTALS,
Are available now.
VASA K. BRACHER,
2,010 Broadway.
Telephone—Columbus 361.

Strathcona on the Hudson
709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 3 rooms.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
All improvements, night & day service.
Rents $420 to $720
Apply on premises, or
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THE SONOMA
N. E. Cor. Broadway at 55th St.
Exceptionally well appointed Apartments at attractive rentals.
4, 5 and 8 Rooms.
Also furnished Apartments; spacious rooms, high ceilings; southern exposure prevails; ideal, convenient, central location. Manager on premises.

SUBLET
Free Three Months Rent
To responsible party. New house, absolutely fireproof, never occupied. Seven large rooms, three baths, and foyer. Corner apartment, all outside rooms on West End Avenue. Southern and westerly exposure. Immediate possession. Phone Bryant 7600. D. MARKS, 1,465 Broadway. Sunday phone Audubon 451.

252-254 West 84th St.
Excellent Block; Near West End Ave.
Six and Seven Rooms.
$35 to $40; all improvements. Janitor. 256 West Side, Above 110th Street.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms. Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.
420 W. 119th St.
THE IRADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

NEW HOUSES
4-5-6 Rooms, $30 upward.
Every impvt.; high-class service, refined; owner's management. 865 W. 180th St.

Placid Hall
S. E. Cor. 151st St. & Riverside Drive
Elegant, up-to-date 6-7 Room Apartment.
FROM $900 TO $1,200.

504 WEST 111TH ST.
MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
MANAGER ON PREMISES

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

Parthenon and Hesperus
117th to 118th Sts. and Manhattan Av.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY
The Duncraggan 181ST ST. RIVERSIDE DRIVE
3--4--5 ROOMS
A FEW DESIRABLE APARTMENTS LEFT.
With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. **Rents $30 to $60.**
Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.
Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.
CHOICEST LOCATION ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.
3 & 5 Large, Light Rooms,
Exceptionally Well Arranged

Rivercliff
628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3, 4 Rooms, Moderate Rents.
JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS.
Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants.
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

The Fairfield
97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.
Only Two Apartments Left.
4 & 6 Rooms, Moderate Rent
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE. COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT.

Courteous and Competent Renting Agents on Premises, or
87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610

Apartments of Highest Character
Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
Very attractive apartments.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to 72d St. Subway Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.

Representative on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
Tel. 1114 Morningside.
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. and Treas.
Office, 601 West 115th Street, near Broadway.

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.
SMALL APARTMENTS,
KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

		Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.	
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Dearborn, 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Unfurnished. $55-$80.	Furnished. $65-$82.
		Living Rooms,	13x19
4 Rooms	The Stanwood, 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Bedrooms,	13x14
		Unfurnished. $80 to $90.	Furnished. $100 to $110.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana, 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $42.50-$67.50.	Furnished. $52.50-$82.50
		Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.	
2 & 3 Rooms	Whitestone, 609 West 127th St.	Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished, $30.00 to $42.50.	
		Furn., $40.00 to $57.50.	

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

West Side, Above 110th Street.
THE CAMPUS
39-41 Claremont Ave.
Above 116th St., Adjacent to Riverside Drive.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University; all rooms facing the outside end splendidly laid out. Also an attractive Suite
7 Rooms & 2 Baths
Modern fireproof building; under the personal management of the owner.
Rents Very Reasonable.
Possession at once.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $900 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel 9171—Schuyler.

603 W. 111th St.
THE ANTLERS
between B'way & Riverside.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Attractive Modern Apts.
Owner on Premises.

536 W. 111th St.
Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
4 Rooms and bath..... $780 to $825
5 Rooms and bath..... 840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory ..... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250
APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
New High Class Elevator Apartments,
directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds,
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

123d ST., 518-518 & 543 West.
COLUMBIA COURT
TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY & COMFORT
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms; modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $32 to $45.
EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.
Three and four room apartments; latest improvements; large closets, telephone; moderate rents; $22 to $32; 68 Seeman Av., four blocks west of 207th St. and Broadway.

9 OUTSIDE ROOMS.
High-class elevator house; every improvement; perfect service; reasonable rentals; owner resides on premises. Westwood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.
BISMARCK COURT,
550 WEST 155TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Most desirable apartments of 5 rooms and bath; elevator and all modern conveniences; rents $600 to $630; October leasing.
THE BEST SERVICE.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,950 to $2,200.
4-ROOM APARTMENT, $850.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

645-647 Madison Ave.
Adjoining 59th St. (Transfer Corner)
Rooms and bath; 2-3 several Studios; north light. **$50-$80** per month.
Day and night elevator and telephone service. Maid and meal service.
MARSTON & CO., Agents,
30 East 42d St. Tel., Murray Hill—540.

152 EAST 35TH STREET.
ONLY ONE APARTMENT TO LET.
Eight elegant, large, light rooms and 2 baths, in high-class elevator apartment house. All improvements. All master bedrooms have southern exposure. Unobstructed front and rear views. Day and night service.
$1,800 PER ANNUM.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
FRANKLIN L. PARTRIDGE, 49 WALL ST.

111 EAST 34TH ST.
Near Park Ave.
Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenette; beautiful rooms, extremely large and light; parquet floors; all improvements; one apartment to a floor. $35 to $75.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

1078 MADISON AVENUE,
Between 81st and 82nd Streets.
Duplex Apartment, 12 rooms, 2 baths
2 Extra Lavatories. RENT $2,400.
Seven-Room Apartment.....$1,400

THE PALACIO
Northwest corner Park Av., 65th.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
All large, outside, sunny rooms.
RENT $1,700. $2,000. SUPERINTENDENT.

44 EAST 49TH ST.
FINE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; RENT $1,600.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE CHEPSTOW,
215 West 101st St., N. E. Corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof Building with 4 Elevators
An Exceptionally Attractive Corner Apartment of
8 Large Outside Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,100
also 6 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $1,800

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Corner 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath,
$660 to $1,200.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath,
$480 to $720.

Rockledge Hall
Riverside Drive, Corner 102d St.
Choicest Section of the Drive
Private house block.
Largest rooms on the West Side.
7 & 8 Rooms & 3 Baths,
$1,800 to $2,100.
Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND
West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,450.

LINLITHGOW
640 WEST 139TH ST.,
Corner Riverside Drive.
Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $840.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

405 Park Avenue
Northeast Corner 54th Street.
1 Corner Apartment Facing South.
12 Rooms 5 Baths
8 Wood Burning Fireplaces.
RENT $6,000.
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 5TH AVE.
Tel. 1263 Bryant. Corner 45th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 1996.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
Murray Hill Apts.
122-128 East 34th Street
S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.
SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS
RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,320.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

The Manhanset
63 East 59th Street
ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.
There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.
For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

The Mildred Elevator Apt.,
140 East 92d Street.
Seven large, outside rooms; maid's toilet; electric light, parquet floors; rent $750.

The Webster Elevator Apt.,
171 East 81st Street.
Six outside rooms, telephone service; $480.

LENOX COURT
114 EAST 71ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths.
All Light Rooms, Rent $1500
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.
Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath. **Large, Light $45 to $55** Per Month.
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
109-111 East 56th St.,
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light rooms, elevator, room service; 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace and balcony.

CORONADO
Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment, 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

BROOKLYN.
FLATBUSH.
Marlborough and Hilda Arms.
Marlborough Road and East 16th St., near Cortelyou Road; 4, 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan. Tel. 1306 John, or Janitor, 395 East 16th St.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

To Let For Business Purposes
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

412 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penne. R. R. Sts. and new Post Office; large store and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

WILL ERECT STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 50,000 square feet; reasonable rent; long lease; want responsible tenant; principals reply. Address "Warehouse," 54 Times.

Loft, 40x90; very light; fireproof, sprinklered building; steam, power, elevator; low rent, low insurance; immediate possession. Apply your broker, or Owner, 521 West 26th.

DESK ROOM to let. Two large windows, Singer Building, Room 1111.

Loft for light manufacturing or storage, 3,600 square feet; elevator, steam heat; good location. Apply G. B. Raffeto, 508 West 13th St.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

LOFTS to let; 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

Part of small room; beautiful suite. Woolworth Bldg.; facilities. D 214 Times Downtown.

Part of furnished office or desk room to let, with telephone service. Room 176, 45 Broadway.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., New York City.

Country Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, near Summit, N. J., 40 minutes D., L. & W. R. R.; beautiful all-year new stucco Italian villa house, 12 rooms, steam heat, and every modern improvement; three baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, laundry; fine shaded lawn; every kind of fruit and flowers; large garage, barn, henneries; 5 acres; 550 feet elevation; view for 30 miles; near station; rent, furnished, $160 per month. Owner, Room 513, 156 5th Av.

For rent, for long or short period, an all-year furnished house at Larchmont Manor, N. Y.; 40 minutes from Grand Central. S 97 Times.

Larchmont Manor, Westchester Co.—Cottage to rent; steam heat; nine rooms, two baths; furnished and carpeted throughout; $50 monthly. Telephone Columbus 346.

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 183 Montague St., B'klyn.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

MARK RAFLSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7843.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., New York City.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

UNUSUAL BARGAIN AT $9,500.00.
Three-story basement house, with all conveniences of modern apartment; parquet floors, electric lights; instantaneous hot water supply and hot-water heat. Near subways. Apply Owner, 175 Underhill Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Prospect 299.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c., two minutes from trolley, only 30 minutes out, complete for $1,800, easy terms, answer at once. C. Bischoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush (L. I. R. R.) Depot.

At Queens, L. I., in Greater New York, 30 minutes from Penn. Station and Flatbush Av.; large building plot, 40x100 feet; water, gas, electric lights, cement walk; 3 minutes' walk from station in ideally restricted home neighborhood; title guaranteed; can be bought at a bargain. R. E. Pendergrast, Room 714, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City. Phone Greeley 3050.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party; write for particulars. Owner, Box 172 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

140 WEST 76TH ST.
Modern private house for rent, most desirable, entirely renovated, extra large, 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms, splendid closets; open fireplaces; electric light, parquet floors, &c.; open for inspection; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Apply Realty Trust, 60 Liberty St., or your own broker.

Private house, 316 West 140th St., to lease; 11 rooms; all improvements; rent $900 per year. Inquire J. Romaine Brown & Co., 299 Madison Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 865.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5696 Gramercy.

Property Out of the City
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE AT RYE, N. Y.
On Milton Road, exceptionally attractive gentleman's place of 7 acres; beautiful and convenient location; modern house; 16 rooms; stable, chicken houses, &c.; lawn, garden, beautiful trees, shrubs; all in perfect condition. J. H. Skillin, Rye, N. Y.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Larchmont Gardens.—Modern bungalow; six rooms and bath; electric lights; mortgage, $5,000; cost price, $7,000; will sell for $5,700; now rented at $45 per month; only $500 cash required; might rent from Oct. 1 at $45. Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2400.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Look at house 179 Liberty Av., New Rochelle; bargain; private sale.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Rent or Sale.—Modern house; large front and side porch; eight rooms; tiled bath, hot water heat, garden; 28 minutes from Manhattan; rent $50; 100 trains daily; four minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling; panelled walls; open fireplace; modern kitchen; beautiful bath; heat; running water; extra large veranda; on large plot about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out; price $2,950; easy terms. Johnson, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Will sell ideal bungalow lot; 3 miles waterfront in New York City; bathing, boating, fishing; all improvements; suitable for all-year-around residence; 29 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 23 minutes from Flatbush subway station; 9 cents commutation. Call or write 208 West 90th St.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; all condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month; write us. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x300; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity; $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Fine house, perquet floors, electric light, steam heat; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hallberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linberger, 197 North Av.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm Foreclosed—Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; excellent spring; 185 acres; a rare chance. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Georgia—For Sale or to Let.

SOUTHERN LANDS are low in price, but high in productive value; make two to four crops a year and give largest profits in grain, vegetables, fruits, live stock, and dairying. Unsurpassed climate; good markets. Southern progress is on the Southern Railway. Publications on request. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 219 Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
East Side.

34TH ST., 145 EAST.
Two-room studios and apartments; large and light, all improvements; tiled baths, parquet floors; full length mirrors; $37.50 to $42.50; studios have north light. Premises, or Lester E. Reilly, 103 Park Av. Phone 4255 Murray Hill.

A.—331 East 17th St., (Stuyvesant Square.)—Parlor floor and basement apartments, 11 rooms, 2 baths; or will rent separately; rents $55 and $35; three-family house. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

THE CLEVELAND.
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath; well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 54 William Street.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR 87TH ST.
Corner apartment, 11 unusual rooms; every improvement; elevator service; other apts. in neighborhood, $75 up. Agents on premises.

605 East 140th St., Corner Brook Av.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $35 per month.

31st, 157 East, (Near Lexington.)—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern heating, electricity; private house; $50.

79th St., 112 East.—Third floor in private house. 6863 Lenox.

9 rooms and three baths; elevator apartment. 1,211 Madison Av., corner 87th.

West Side

52d, 105 West.—Four rooms; southern exposure; large hall; large closets; kitchen; fireplace; unusually attractive; owner living on premises.

FOR RENT, STUDIO, UNFURNISHED. At 236 West 55th St.; 22x16; high ceiling; unusually good light; steam heat, running water, and electric light; rent, moderate. Apply elevator man on premises.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light outside rooms; at the Rexford, 79th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 3 and 6. Voightlander.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

Edgecombe Avenue, 287, between 145th Street subway and elevated station, facing Colonial Park; 5 airy, cheerful rooms; high-class elevator house; $45; apply premises.

Gunn Studios, 432 West 23d.—Large and unusually attractive rooms, unfurnished, suitable for studio, also business people; small rooms, furnished; moderate; references.

A.—CLAREMONT HALL.
601 West 112th St., (corner Broadway.)
Apartments five to seven rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rents, $760 to $1,100; possession. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Finest nine-room apartment in New York, facing south, east and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

Five rooms, overlooking Central Park; elevator, hardwood, shower, telephone, electric lights; $57.50 monthly. Inquire J. J. West, 23 East 26th St. Madison 2240.

102 West 93d St., (adjoining Aqueduct Park.)—Corner apartment, seven large rooms, hall service; rent $55.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

The Hamilton, elegant apartments, opposite City College, 5 and 6 rooms; rent $40 to $58. Apply to owner, on premises, 477 West 140th St.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
East Side.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

Broadway, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $36 up.

10th, 60 West.—Four rooms, high-class elevator, housekeeping apartments; $45, $55, $60. Superintendent.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

182d St., 521 West.—Two six-room apartments, first floor, $33; fourth floor, $36; modern improvements; telephone.

Two rooms, bath; service included; elevator; built-in refrigerator. 29 West 46th St.

Bachelor apartments, 2 rooms and bath, with service. 112 West 44th St.

Freshly decorated and attractively furnished apartment, 507 Madison Av., can be secured now by suitable tenant for one year, excepting in the months of January, February, and March, for $1,200; living room has southern and western exposure, giving the sun in Winter and breezes in Summer; large, beautiful bedroom; two large closets; large bathroom, with southern window, and maid's room; meals served from apartment kitchen. Apply Mrs. Battershall. Telephone 6070 Plaza.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Kitchenette apartment; attractive, antique furniture; year lease; $65. N 83 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
East Side.

THE WILSONIA.
225-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $45 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $50 up.
4 Rooms, 2 Baths, and Kitchenette, $75.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

83d, 69 West.—Elevator apt.; 7 large, light rooms; improvements; excellent service; near subway; rent, $45-$50.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

84TH ST., 25 WEST.
Second and third apartment; 7 all light rooms and bath.

Three rooms, bath, Broadway, 2,708, (103d.) housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome, 5-7 room apartments. Superintendent, on premises.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

180th, 600 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., near Broadway; apartments, 6 and 8, newly decorated, unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths; living room, 21x24; bedroom, 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,850; being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

THE NEWPORT

324 Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
66 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

422 WEST 20TH STREET.

Charming location; unobstructed view Episcopal College grounds, occupying entire block opposite; four rooms, $33; five, $36-$42; for quiet, refined people without small children.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 96th St.

Very light rooms, 4 rooms, bath, $46 up
All Night Elevator, 5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Telephone, &c. 6 rooms, bath, $65 up
7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

Exclusive sunlit, uncommonly commodious five rooms and bath; hall attendant; large porch; high-grade equipment. 111 Taylor St., Williamsburg Plaza.

Bronx.

268 East Tremont Av. and 1,911 Anthony Av., Corner of Tremont Av.—Four and six large, light rooms and bath; improvements; opposite school; $23 to $35.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,423 Grand Concourse.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service; will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Fall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 383 Hoboken.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.—Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

CLERGYMAN wishes furnished apartment, 7-8 rooms and bath, for three months at least; west side, between 59th and 110th Sts.; rent $125 to $150 per month. B 324 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartment on or adjacent to Park Av., 52d to 85th St., eight rooms and three baths; $2,500 to $3,500 for year. B 313 Times Downtown.

Wanted—A six or seven-room apartment on West Side for six months from Nov. 1. B., 287 Times Downtown.

Small furnished apartment; 2 adults; near subway; $70. Hyman, 101 Waverley Place.

Couple wishes apartment six months; not over $100. Advertiser, 208 West 96th.

Unfurnished.

Floor for residence in remodeled high-class house, 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, 42d to 59th, 6th to Park; state price. M. P., Post Office Box 1,012, N. Y.

Bachelor wants 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, lease; must be large and light; limit $50. Room 601, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Tel. 1282 Murray Hill.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privilege.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board. References.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second story large room; single; excellent table; parlor dining.

73D, 12 EAST.—Doubls and single rooms; excellent table; references; limited number of table boarders.

88TH, 116 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; homelike table; Christian family; quiet neighborhood.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Attractive, airy rooms, steam, hot water; best board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class small room; excellent board; telephone, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for musical studio or doctor; handsomely furnished room, with bath; large and small rooms; table board; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Exquisite suite of rooms, with private bath; also large and small rooms; newly furnished and decorated; very reasonable; cuisine unsurpassed; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Sunny room; large private bathroom; single, double room.

71ST, 32 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY, SHOWER, DRESSING ROOM; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, furnished rooms; baths; electricity; meals optional.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; private baths; newly decorated; references exchanged.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; offers suites with private baths. Phone Columbus 6941. M. Luez.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, with board; references.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select pension; exceptional accommodations; double rooms, baths; single; running water; unsurpassed table; electricity.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; tabls guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; tabls guests.

76TH, 103 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; homelike; table guests; conveniences.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; new bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms; good table; parlor dining; table boarders; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms; connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4130 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

IS YOUR RENT MORE THAN $50 A MONTH?

IF IT IS AND YOU FEEL TIRED OUT AFTER YOUR SUBWAY RIDING, APPLY FOR RATES TO THE HOTEL ALVORD, EAST ORANGE, 29 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. COMPARE YOUR COST HERE WITH THE LIVING EXPENSES AT ANY POINT ON THE SUBWAY WITHIN 25 OR 30 MINUTES OF YOUR BUSINESS. BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, WITH TELEPHONE; EXCELLENT CUISINE, SUN PARLORS, BALL ROOM, TENNIS COURTS, AND, ABOVE ALL, FREEDOM FROM THE PETTY WORRIES OF KEEPING HOUSE. ECONOMIZE WITH COMFORT. WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND RATES.
F. B. ALVORD, PROP., HOTEL ALVORD, BRICK CHURCH STATION, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Three-room suite and bath; suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; select neighborhood; exclusive. X 224 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Board for two ladies on farm or small private family in country, not town or village, one hour or less from New York. N 80 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with bath; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine; parlor dining; exclusive; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests; booklet.

82D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

82D, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-floor front; private bath; smaller rooms; moderate.

82D, 45 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; excellent table; reasonable; tabls guests.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms, third, front; private bath; refined American home.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional second floor; continuous hot water; private baths; other rooms.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will take few select people as boarders.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large first-floor front room; adults; exclusive Jewish home. Hellman.

91ST ST., 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private bath; board.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity; tabls boardere; excellent meals; reference.

94TH, 152 WEST.—First-class rooms, board; homelike surroundings; gentlemen, couple; private house.

102D, 233 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one large room and bath; Jewish family. Mrs. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large room and board for two; private house.

103D, 246 WEST.—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Front room; private family; elevator; excellent meals. Apartment 5L.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

130TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; refined Jewish family; German board.

149TH, 544 West, near Broadway subway and beautiful Riverside, nicest section; The Audubon, new management; few vacancies; $8 up singly; $14 up two; suits two rooms and bath, $20; rates include excellent meals and service, social surroundings; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

A HOME AWAY FROM HOME
in private house, desirable rooms, running water, en suite or single; excellent table; every convenience; parlor dining room. 544 West 113th St.

HOTEL LA PORTE.
117th St., corner Amsterdam Av., two blocks from subway express station, overlooking grounds Columbia University; southern exposure; entirely renovated, redecorated, new bathrooms, electric light; beautiful dining room; excellent cooking, full hotel service; room and board, $10 weekly up; with bath, $15 up; suits of rooms, bath, and board for two, $25 up; new management.

LENOX AV., 242.—Handsomely furnished large, front room; dressing room; excellent board; well-appointed house; reference; near subway.

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. Z 314 Timee Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Apartment 31.)—Refined Jewish home; beautiful rooms; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (110th.)—Real home; every comfort; for cultured gentleman. White.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 558, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

WIDOW will rent two large handsomely furnished parlors in her private house on Riverside Drive; wonderful views of Hudson; exceptional cuisine. Phone 8926 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—Fine, modern house, hot water heated; private bath; spacious porches; opposite park; home cooking; 1 minute to Brighton Beach "L," Church Av. Station. 1,622 Caton Av.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive second-story rooms, electric light; excellent table. 1169W Main.

HALSEY ST., 153, Brooklyn.—Private house; all conveniences; references exchanged. Tel. Bedford 1128.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOARD and room wanted; single; gentleman; between 57th and 110th Sts., west. B 307 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Suites 1, 2, 3 rooms, private baths; newly renovated.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

12TH, 145 WEST.—Large, airy room; modern conveniences; small family; references exchanged.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

31ST, (Lexington Av.)—Two nice light rooms; private family; gentleman preferred. M. R.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; electricity; gentlemen.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large, small, comfortably furnished, clean rooms; $3.50 up.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, furnished room; ideal location; every convenience; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 723.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios subrented by day, month.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; private house; reasonable terms.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished room, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 802, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house, charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH ST., 217 WEST.—Quiet, refined people desiring convenient location, Greenwich Village neighborhood; newest, best furnished house. Phone Stuyvesant 849 or call.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

16TH, 849 WEST.—Single room, $2.50; double, $5; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

22D, 323 WEST.—Newly furnished, fresh, clean, large, small rooms; modern conveniences.

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $22 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—High-class house; private bath; electricity; bright, airy; meals a la carte; refereeces.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small; private baths; electricity; select house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water, adjoining baths; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with bath and electricity; also single room.

54TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Large front room, well furnished; references required. For particulars telephone 3893 Plaza.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
Hallroom; gentleman.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room, bath; electricity; steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; references required.

58TH ST., 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; light cooking; excellent location; $10, $11, $12.

58TH ST., 21 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $10.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsoms studio suite; grand piano; also small room for gentleman.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly-kept house, rooms, $8-$12.50.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Besson.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large room, with bath; other rooms; running water; telephone.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; also smaller room; man only.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny outside room; every convenience; high-class elevator apartment.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; also small room; charming apartment; reasonable. Wilde.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite with private bath or single; must be seen to appreciate; references.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Comfortable room, bath; private house; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room with private bath; references exchanged.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large room; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

73D, WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Two attractive rooms; southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen. Z 343 Timee Annex.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double room; private bath; subway express; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; private house; references exchanged.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; private house; references exchanged.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, medium rooms, adjoining baths.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower baths; phone; select.

79TH, 148 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished rooms; also parlor floor.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large front room; also small room; opposite subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; also large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 805 WEST, (Schuyler 8917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Exclusive house, gentleman; quiet, single rooms; electricity, bath adjoining.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Single and double rooms, all conveniences; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Furnished single, double rooms, $3.50 up; large parlor, suitable studio.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive rooms; exclusive apartment; gentlemen.

HOLTON.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, electric light; references.

83D, 0 WEST.—Private house; large front and smaller rear rooms, bath, together or separate; electricity; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—In exclusive home, large, richly furnished, sunny room, bath; meals; service and appointments of unusual excellence.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, furnished, as living room; $10.

88TH, 151 WEST.—Newly decorated, comfortable room; select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

90TH, 139 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; private family; single room, $2.50. Cortland.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Large, sunny room, steam, and comfortably furnished; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; private house; maid service.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, adjoining baths; private residence.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet; refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Sunny rooms, newly decorated; subway express; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Cheerful, desirable rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3, $4. McNamara.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive room with outside balcony overlooking Hudson; private house.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room, bath. Phone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; gentlemen; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room, adjoining shower bath; private family; elevator. Phillips.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, furnished room; ideal location; every convenience; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 723.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios subrented by day, month.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; private house; reasonable terms.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished room, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 802, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house, charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH ST., 217 WEST.—Quiet, refined people desiring convenient location, Greenwich Village neighborhood; newest, best furnished house. Phone Stuyvesant 849 or call.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

16TH, 849 WEST.—Single room, $2.50; double, $5; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

22D, 323 WEST.—Newly furnished, fresh, clean, large, small rooms; modern conveniences.

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $22 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—High-class house; private bath; electricity; bright, airy; meals a la carte; refereeces.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small; private baths; electricity; select house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water, adjoining baths; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with bath and electricity; also single room.

54TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Large front room, well furnished; references required. For particulars telephone 3893 Plaza.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
Hallroom; gentleman.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room, bath; electricity; steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; references required.

58TH ST., 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; light cooking; excellent location; $10, $11, $12.

58TH ST., 21 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $10.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsoms studio suite; grand piano; also small room for gentleman.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly-kept house, rooms, $8-$12.50.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Besson.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large room, with bath; other rooms; running water; telephone.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; also smaller room; man only.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny outside room; every convenience; high-class elevator apartment.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; also small room; charming apartment; reasonable. Wilde.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite with private bath or single; must be seen to appreciate; references.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Comfortable room, bath; private house; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room with private bath; references exchanged.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large room; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

73D, WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Two attractive rooms; southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen. Z 343 Timee Annex.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double room; private bath; subway express; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; private house; references exchanged.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; private house; references exchanged.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, medium rooms, adjoining baths.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower baths; phone; select.

79TH, 148 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished rooms; also parlor floor.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large front room; also small room; opposite subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; also large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 805 WEST, (Schuyler 8917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Exclusive house, gentleman; quiet, single rooms; electricity, bath adjoining.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Single and double rooms, all conveniences; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Furnished single, double rooms, $3.50 up; large parlor, suitable studio.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive rooms; exclusive apartment; gentlemen.

HOLTON.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, electric light; references.

83D, 0 WEST.—Private house; large front and smaller rear rooms, bath, together or separate; electricity; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—In exclusive home, large, richly furnished, sunny room, bath; meals; service and appointments of unusual excellence.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, furnished, as living room; $10.

88TH, 151 WEST.—Newly decorated, comfortable room; select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

90TH, 139 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; private family; single room, $2.50. Cortland.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Large, sunny room, steam, and comfortably furnished; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; private house; maid service.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, adjoining baths; private residence.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet; refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Sunny rooms, newly decorated; subway express; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Cheerful, desirable rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3, $4. McNamara.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive room with outside balcony overlooking Hudson; private house.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room, bath. Phone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; gentlemen; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room, adjoining shower bath; private family; elevator. Phillips.

106TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Next Riverside; front bed and sitting room. New, 3E.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, single or two connecting; kitchen privileges. Call before 1 o'clock, or phone 3865 Morningside. Apt. 21.

111TH, 515 WEST, (Apt. 8.)—Private apartment; large, light outside room; central location.

112TH, 603 WEST, Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Outside single rooms, next to bath; near Columbia; private family. Apt. 6Z.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Superior front room; one, two gentlemen; private. Apt. 3.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

115TH ST., 604 WEST.—High-grade accommodations; connecting; single for business people; references; 7E.

116TH, 71 WEST.—Nice clean room; young man preferred; convenient bath; steam heat, telephone, electricity; near subway; refined private family. Inquire evenings. Lipshutz.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

119TH, 117 WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

119TH, 420 WEST.—South rooms; large closets; elevator; telephone; near Columbia. Bosworth.

121ST ST., 402 WEST.—Cheerful, homelike rooms; double, single; modern apartment. Apt. 2D.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Exceptional rooms, suites. Hudson or eastern view. Apt. 62.

122D, 520 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms; reasonable to business people. Holmes.

123D, 531, (Manhattan.)—Exceptionally desirable large, clean outside room; modern conveniences; reasonable.

123D, 522 WEST.—Large front parlor; piano; well furnished; gentlemen. Bushfy.

126TH ST., 60 WEST.—A small private family, having more room than needed, would rent room or floor to gentleman seeking comfortable, refined home; Sunday breakfasts if desired; not a regular rooming house. Call 6 to 8 P. M.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; private family; subway; references. Angell.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large, sunny room, facing shrubbery; running water; $3.50; gentleman.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large rooms, newly furnished; breakfast optional; gentlemen.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Attractive outside room; lavatory, shower bath, elevator; moderate.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove; running water; bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

152D, 511 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent front room; floor with kitchenette; all home comforts; refinement. Audubon 8049.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large rooms, bath between; will rent singly; high class. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apt. 8.

CENTRAL PARK, (in sixties.)—Comfortably furnished room, adjoining bath; private. Telephone 5277 Columbus.

COMFORTABLE large rooms; shower baths, hot or cold water. Telephone Chelsea 7867.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st St., Convent Av.)—Suite, kitchenette, $6.50; large room, $4.

LARGE, 14x16, beautifully furnished room in highest class apartment, suitable for couple; exceptional in every detail; seen by appointment only; references exchanged. Phone 6100 Audubon. Apt. 4g.

LARGE, sunny room; electricity; all conveniences; also small room. Box 27, 527 Madison Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 8A.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive outside room, in private family two. Apt. 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 569.—Room, with dressing room; steam heat; gentleman; references.

Brooklyn.

TWO-ROOM SUITE, bath adjoining; Woodruff Station, Ocean Av., Flatbush. N 98 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

19TH ST., 113 EAST.—Two fine, sunny rooms and bath; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; private house; bargain right party; adjacent Gramercy Park.

ONE OR TWO furnished or unfurnished rooms in private home, 70s, Lexington and Park Av. N 114 Times.

97th, 130 West.—Large, sunny room, private bath, kitchenette; subway, "L," surface.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

A business woman wants comfortable room with conveniences; permanent; references; give price and description. E. T., Box 306 Timee.

Young man desires furnished room, reasonable; private family; central location. N., 79 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes furnished room with refined family, west of 8th Av, 120th to 125th St. N 116 Timee.

COUPLE desire nicely furnished room, breakfast; private; between 72d and 92d, west side. N 110 Times.

Wanted—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, between 72-50 Sts., monthly. N., 101 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical accountant, ten years' experience manufacturing corporation, stock transfers, bonds, office manager, desires responsible position. S 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Eight years' experience; trial balance; thoroughly competent. N 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER. — Experienced trial balance; good reference; $12. A 375 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, experienced, trial balance; salary $11. B 310 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE OFFICE MANAGER, knowledge bookkeeping, stenographer, switchboard; competent, reliable; 7 years experience; references. A 305 Times Downtown.

COOK, first-class, seeks position in private family; permanent place in the country preferred or apartment. Advertiser, 233 East 60th St.

COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.—We have a number of girls and young ladies attending high school and college desiring employment after school hours; efficient workers; highly recommended. Address Meinhard Neighborhood House, 100 East 101st St.

COMPETENT stenographer, 9 years' experience, best reference, would like 4 or 5 hours' employment daily; $15. N 99 Times.

COMPANION-NURSE.—Refined young woman as companion-nurse to semi-invalid; cheerful, willing, obliging, practical; personal reference. B 326 Times Downtown.

COMPANION SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPER, by American lady; references, private and institutional. N 113 Times.

CULTURED young woman possessing executive ability desires to assist broker. N 50 Times.

LAUNDRESS wishes home work; open air drying. Schoenig, 448 West 33d St.

LITERARY.

FOUND OUR ENVOYS BURDENED BY WAR

Even Breathing Spells Are Impossible Now, New York Lawyer Reports.

HOW CAPITALS APPEAR

Wounded Throng the Streets of Berlin, Vienna, and Paris—Holland Remains Serene.

Howard Taylor, the lawyer, of 30 Pine Street, who has just returned from a six weeks' visit to England, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and France, said yesterday that the most distressing sight in the cities of Europe, especially the great Continental capitals, Berlin, Vienna, and Paris, was the great number of wounded men who crowded the streets and were everywhere to be seen.

In each of the countries named, Mr. Taylor visited the American Embassies or Legations, making his longest stay in Berlin with Ambassador Gerard, whose intimate friend Mr. Taylor has been from boyhood.

Speaking of the American diplomatic representatives in the belligerent countries, Mr. Taylor said that as a body of men they could not be surpassed, and that the American people had no idea of the tremendous amount of work they and the attachés under them had shouldered as a result of the war in Europe.

"I was struck with the huge amount of work that our Ambassadors and Ministers are called upon to do," said Mr. Taylor, "and it is work that is continuous and seemingly never ending. Mr. Gerard in Berlin, Mr. Sharpe in Paris, Mr. Penfield in Vienna, Mr. Page in London, and all the rest of our representatives are men to be proud of. They no longer know what a 'day off' means. Each Embassy is now several Embassies in one, so to speak. In Berlin there are the British department and the Japanese department; in London and in Paris there are the German and the Austrian departments, each with its own mass of detail to attend to. We have not an Ambassador in Europe who can afford even a breathing spell to get away from the capital of the country to which he is accredited.

"In Berlin Mr. Gerard is personally most popular, and despite his arduous duties he seems to be in better health than I have ever known him to be. Mr. Gerard is American to the core, and for his country first, last, and all the time. In Paris Mr. Sharpe is a "corker." He is a delight and the very embodiment of courtesy. American interests are more than safe in his hands. The same is true of Mr. Page in London and all the rest of these tireless and splendid Americans."

"How did Germany impress you?" Mr. Taylor was asked.

"It looked about as usual. The factories were going, the theatres were open, and the people apparently going about their business. It was the tremendous number of wounded that gave to the picture its dark aspect. They were everywhere and the effect was most distressing. The same was true of Vienna and Paris and the other cities, outside of England, Holland, and Switzerland, that I visited.

"There was another phase of the situation that also impressed me, and that was the uniform courtesy and consideration of everybody I saw in the countries I visited. Not a single unpleasant word or incident do I recollect having heard or seen."

"Are the German people still confident that victory will be on their side in this war?"

"I don't know whether they are or not," Mr. Taylor answered. "Everything and everybody seemed to be getting along about as usual, and you would not have seen the difference except for the presence of the wounded men in the streets and public places."

Mr. Taylor saw great numbers of prisoners of war in all the belligerent countries.

"You observed them working in the fields, on the roads, and performing other labor of a public improvement nature," he said. "And I want to tell you there is no truth in the stories that these prisoners are not well treated and cared for. They are all pretty well off, all things considered, and what I say refers to all the nations of war. I was impressed with the cheerfulness and contentment of these men, who, it seemed, realized that they at least were out of danger and well fed.

"In all the countries I visited, what impressed me most was the fact that, outside of the immediate war zones, everybody and everything appeared to be getting along despite the war. Everybody, it seemed, had made up his mind to get along in spite of the war.

"In England everything seems to be about as usual. The principal topic of conversation seemed to be Zeppelins and conscription. I was in London on the night of the great Zeppelin raid, and perhaps you will be surprised to know that they pulled off that raid without my knowing a thing about it. I was in a theatre, and the first that I knew about their having visited London was when I saw it in the newspapers the next morning.

"Of the countries I visited Holland seems to be the happiest. The Dutch are a wonderful people, and they are all cheerful. They have a fine army and know it, and yet enjoy the satisfaction of realizing they don't have to use it." No matter where he went in Europe, Mr. Taylor said that he saw copies of the American newspapers.

"They seemed to be everywhere," he remarked, "and you can rest assured that what is printed here is soon known to nearly everybody on the other side."

Leslie Will Hearing Postponed.

Lawyers interested in the controversy over the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie appeared before Surrogate Fowler yesterday to ask permission to intervene in any action that may be taken. It was also announced that argument would be heard on an application to reopen the probate of the will. The Surrogate adjourned the matter until the first Monday in November. The counsel present yesterday were Horace E. Parker for Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, residuary legatee under the will; James H. Westcott, for Arthur Leslie, a grandson of the decedent, and Garvin & Young for Mrs. Leslie's kin.

HEIRESS A SUICIDE ON EVE OF VOYAGE

Miss van der Linde, Suffering from Illness After Escape from Sanitarium, Takes Gas.

WAS TO HAVE SAILED TODAY

Sister Whom She Had Sent on a Shopping Trip Returns to Find Her Dead.

Miss Marina van der Linde, the daughter of the late Jacob van der Linde, a wealthy planter of Santo Domingo, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by inhaling gas in her temporary lodging rooms at 168 West 123d Street. She had never recovered from the effects of the starvation and exposure experienced in her three days' wanderings in the woods near Amityville, L. I., after her escape on Sept. 10 from Louden Hall, a private sanitarium there.

Miss van der Linde, who was 35 years old, had been a sufferer from melancholia for the last ten years, or since the death of her father. Hoping to find a cure for the woman, her younger sister, Miss Anita van der Linde, brought her from the family estate at San Pedro, Macoris, Santo Domingo, to New York about a year ago and placed her in a sanitarium near Trenton, N. J.

On Sept. 1 last Miss Anita removed her sister to Louden Hall, from which place she disappeared on Sept. 10. For three days the Long Island police and John E. van der Linde, the missing woman's brother, searched the vicinity of Amityville to find the wandering woman. They were unsuccessful, but on Sept. 13 Miss Marina appeared at the farmhouse of D. H. Hein, in the Merrick Road, about a mile from the sanitarium. She had had neither food nor drink, and was weak and emaciated. Mr. Hein notified the brother, who at once returned her to the sanitarium.

Besides being physically and mentally ill from exposure, Miss van der Linde was greatly depressed. She told her sister and brother that she had left the sanitarium in a fit of homesickness and that she thought she would improve if she could return to her mother, who was at the San Domingo estate. So the brother engaged passage to San Domingo on the steamship Algonquin of the Clyde Line, which sails tomorrow, and, because his sister seemed anxious to leave the sanitarium, he engaged rooms for her, himself, and Miss Anita at 168 West 123d Street.

Miss van der Linde seemed to improve at once, and became less melancholy than she had been for ten years. She seemed stimulated by anticipation of returning to her home, her only apprehension being a fear that she was not strong enough to stand the voyage. But she apparently overcame this fear, and yesterday afternoon made out a list of articles needed for the trip, which she asked her sister to go out and purchase.

The brother was out, and Miss Anita hesitated to leave her sister alone, but the sick woman seemed so set on having the purchases made, and her condition was so greatly improved, that Miss Anita consented to go, after asking Miss Margaret Smith, a lodger in the house, to look after Miss Marina.

For half an hour or so after Miss Anita had gone Miss Marina chatted with Miss Smith in the latter's apartment, and then she said she would go to her own room and lie down. Miss Smith went to the van der Linde apartment several times to inquire after Miss Marina, and, receiving a reassuring answer each time, finally discontinued her intermittent calling.

When Miss Anita returned to the apartment late in the afternoon she detected the odor of gas before she had unlocked the front door. When she opened the door, she saw her sister's body lying on the floor of the front room with the teeth closed on a rubber tube attached to the burner of a gas heater. Dr. Harold A. Cohen of 1,080 Seventh Avenue, and Dr. Jennings of Harlem Hospital, worked over the woman with a pulmotor for more than an hour, but could not revive her. The body will be taken to San Domingo on the steamer on which she was to have returned to her mother.

MUNITION STRIKE SETTLED.

Six Hundred Men Win a Ten Per Cent. Wage Increase.

SEYMOUR, Conn., Sept. 21.—The strike of 600 employes of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, which was declared Saturday, was settled today. The men will work fifty-nine hours a week and receive a 10 per cent. increase in wages on the basis of sixty hours' work. The company, which is making war munitions, employs about 800 men, and the plant will resume operations tomorrow.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 21.—The Vulcan Iron Works, the local plant of the Great Eastern Foundry Company, closed indefinitely today, following a strike of 200 molders and laborers.

More employes of the New Britain Brass Company joined the ranks of the strikers there today, making the number now out over 200.

A strike was averted at the foundry of Landers, Frary & Clark today by the Superintendent when, as the men were about to walk out, he appeared among them and persuaded them to remain at work. Only about a dozen men left the place.

GOTHIC THE NEW
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2 for 25c COLLAR
IT FITS THE CRAVAT



CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

APPOINTED CONSUL GENERAL

Persia Sends Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, Charge d'Affaires, to New York.

Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, who for the last six years has represented Persia as Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, has been appointed Consul General at New York. This post is in addition to his diplomatic rank as Chancellor of the Persian Legation.

This appointment, besides being a recognition by Persia of the importance of New York and its increasing commercial relations with Persia, also is deemed to mark a new era in the friendly diplomatic intercourse between Persia and the United States. This is the first time that a ranking diplomat of Mirza Ali Kuli Khan's ability has been appointed Consul General at New York, all previous consular officers having been other than Persian citizens serving in an honorary capacity only.

Mirza Ali Kuli Khan is at present Commissioner General at the Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. He is well known throughout the United States, having lived in America sixteen years. He married an American, Miss Florence Breed of Boston. They have three children, a boy and two girls.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40 St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15
MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 3 WEEKS

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15.
"GREAT WAR PLAY A HUGE SUCCESS."—AMERICAN.
"IT IS BETTER THAN THE BEST WAR PLAY EVER WRITTEN."—Eve. Sun.
HOLBROOK BLENN'S COMPANY in MOLOCH
"Of all the War Plays, long and short, that have come to the New York stage since Aug. 1st a year ago, THIS IS OF THE FINEST AND HIGHEST QUALITY BY FAR."—Times.

After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop This Theatre
YOUNG AMERICA IS OUR IDEA OF A GOOD PLAY.—Eve. Sun.

GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. at 2:20.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., 42d St. Evs. 8:20. M. JULIAN FELTING E. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. in "COUSIN LUCY." by CHARLES KLEIN.

AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. & Sat. Mat. 25c-50c-75c-$1-$2. Other Matinees, 25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S BIRTH OF A NATION GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat., 2:30. "THREE ACTS OF GOOD FUN."—N. Y. Sun.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way at 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
"ALWAYS COOL—SLIDING ROOF."
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Tel. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20.
COHAN'S AMERICAN FARCE.
"HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY" "Overwhelming success of year."—Globe.
with FRED NIBLO as BILLY HOLLIDAY.
SEATS 10 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
THE DRAMATIC HIT OF THE SEASON.
"The House of Glass" WITH A GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50
FIRST BALC. $1.50, $1.00, 75, 50c

LONGACRE W. 48 St., nr. B'way. Phone 23 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20
3RD BIG MONTH POPULAR PRICE MATS. WED. & SAT. Entire Orch. $1, $1.50
THE SEASON'S MUSICAL TRIUMPH.
The GIRL WHO SMILES

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30.
"The 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' of pictures."—Journal.
—Featuring—
CHARLES RICHMAN.
Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The Theatre Managers of New York Have Decided

in the interest of the public, that orchestra seats shall not be sold for more than 50c. above face value; that failures are immediately to be sent to the storehouse; that the public should be afforded greater opportunity and convenience in securing seats. We have been selected by the Theatre Managers' Association to handle the choice popular price seats for all attractions, without premium or extra charge for service.

To my many Patrons:

Do you know what this means? This means that only successes can exist. We handle them all. Let us be your Theatre Ticket Broker. Our aim is to satisfy theatregoers. If you cannot call personally, mail orders with self-addressed stamped envelope and money order for seats desired will receive careful attention.

The Treasurers of the Theatres are (Look for continuance tomorrow.)

PUBLIC SERVICE TICKET OFFICE,
Joe Le Blang, Mgr.
In Gray Drug Store.
S. E. Cor. 43rd St. & B'way.
Tel. 3514-3515 Bryant.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

The Penniless Young Man, on the Way to COMMIT SUICIDE, Is Saved by a Highway Robber

More Than That: He Is Fed, Sheltered, Becomes the Head of a Big Industry, Impersonates the Missing Owner, Wins the Girl He Loves—Here Is a Play AS WONDERFUL AS AMERICA.

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This is a queer and very wonderful country.

A poor little Scotchman named Carnegie becomes a mighty ironmaster and hatches a large brood of multi-millionaires in Pittsburgh.

A barbed-wire salesman in Texas named John W. Gates gains control of an industry, later plunges in Wall Street and dies leaving THIRTY OR FORTY MILLION DOLLARS.

A Grand Central Station baggage handler becomes one of the greatest salesmen America has ever known, gains an enormous fortune, EARNS A MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR, and keeps an entire Pennsylvania city of 50,000 people working every day in the year.

This man you know through the newspapers as "Diamond Jim" Brady.

A Vermont farmer named Vail becomes the head of the countless-millioned corporation known to you as the Bell Telephone system.

These are the kinds of romances that come to your mind when you witness a remarkable play like "ROLLING STONES," which is now filling the Harris Theatre in West Forty-second Street.

Edgar Selwyn, in writing "ROLLING STONES," has produced a play that is—

As energetic as Billy Sunday.

As vital and dramatic as Theodore Roosevelt when he shakes his fist and shows his teeth.

As romantic as the career of a "Coal Oil Johnny" or a Pittsburgh Phil.

Mr. Selwyn has created a get-there-quick hero in Dave Fulton, and poured into this hero's soul some kind of dramatic baking powder that pushes him to the top, just as yeast forces the Winter buckwheat to push the top from the tin bucket or stone crock behind the kitchen stove.

There hasn't been a play in a New York theatre in TEN YEARS that appeals to as many people as "ROLLING STONES."

There are five million people in Greater New York, and at least ONE MILLION of these live in boarding houses.

"ROLLING STONES" dramatizes a boarding house and the people who live in it as no play has ever done before.

Hundreds of thousands go into stores and shops every day to buy CANDY.

"ROLLING STONES" tells you—with many a laugh—more about the candy business than Huyler or George Loft could teach you in the next six months.

And it also teaches you more about SUCCESS, more about HONESTY, and THE WAY TO WIN A GIRL than you could learn in a week anywhere else.

If we knew any desperate or despondent young men and women in this big city to-day we would hand them two tickets for "ROLLING STONES" and thus equip them with enough hope, optimism and BACKBONE to last them through even the six months of a hard winter.

If you laughed over "Wallingford," or thrilled over "Jimmy Valentine," you have greater thrills and delights awaiting you in "ROLLING STONES."

You knew that those plays could not have "happened."

But you will feel differently about "ROLLING STONES"—for most of it ALREADY HAS HAPPENED just as you see it on the stage at the Harris Theatre.

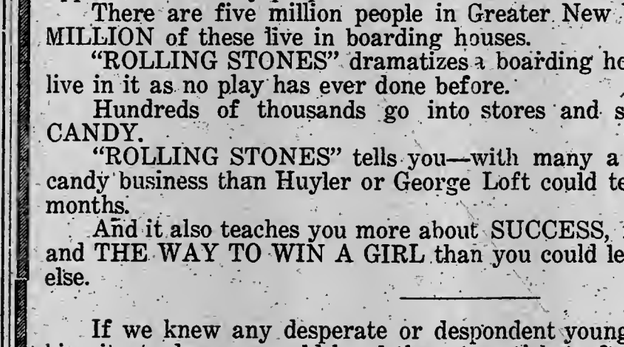
Love, Struggle, Success, Triumph, Temptation, Resistance—every single element you would like and expect to find in a play you DO find in "ROLLING STONES," plus excellent acting by well-known players like Charles Ruggles, Shelley Hull, Arthur Aylesworth, Margaret Brainerd, Rae Selwyn, Marie Carroll, Frank Kingdon, Harry Bradley, Beatrice Ingram and Dan Jarrett.

Excellent players in an astonishingly fine play.

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NED WAYBURN'S "TOWN TOPICS" 30 SCENES. 30 MUSICAL NUMBERS. BEAUTY CHORUS OF 100 and GREAT CAST OF INTERNATIONAL STARS.
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Produced under the supervision of Griffith-Ince-Sennett
First Week, beg. Thurs. Eve., 23d. Dustin Farnum in "The Iron Strain." "The Lamb," featuring Douglas Fairbanks. Raymond Hitchcock in "My Valet." Twice Daily, 2 and 8 P. M. Eve. & Sat. Mats., 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other matinees, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
The Sensational American Comedy Drama,
"The House of Glass" A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL."
ORCHESTRA SEATS $2,00, $1.50
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Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

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CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
THE RECORD SMASHING AMERICAN DRAMA
"The House of Glass" BEST DRAMATIC PLAY NEW YORK HAS SEEN
ORCHESTRA SEATS $2,00, $1.50
FIRST BALC. $1.50, $1.00, 75, 50c

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H. H. FRAZEE Presents "A FULL HOUSE"
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Selwyn & Co. Present "UNDER COVER"
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Selwyn & Co. Present "THE SHOW SHOP"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. Alexander Carr, Dorothy Jardon, Ward Bros., Josie Heather, Others. Sylvester Schaffer
COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. Bernard, T. Roy Barnes, Victor Morley & Co., Ida Brooks Hunt, Lyons & Yosco
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. Wilton Lackaye & Co. McWatters & Tyson, Dooley & Sales, Others.

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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today Frank A. Burt & The GIRL TRUST. Extra, McFarland-Gibbons Fight Pictures.
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MAJESTIC Evs. 25c to $1—Saturday Mat. Wednesday Matinees 25 & 50c. THE NATURAL LAW.
Next Week—"A Full House." Seats Thursday.

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AMERICAN PLAN.
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ANY NUMBER OF ROOMS TO SUIT PERMANENT OCCUPANTS.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

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2, 3 and 4 room Apartments with private bath, furnished or unfurnished.
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APARTMENTS
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FROM $600.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

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EAST ORANGE,
35 minutes from Broadway, will give you room with private bath and first-class board, for two people, $18.00 to $30.00; for one, $10.00 to $15.00. Call or phone 2085 Orange.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Special Sale of 90
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Fall Overcoats
at $10.50
At 265 Broadway Only.

Some of these overcoats are last season's; some, the season's before—there are but one or two of a kind, mostly cheviots, in gray and tan; but if you come early you may find the very thing you want at an unheard-of price.

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Sale only at 265 Broadway, below Chambers St.

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Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.00
(Served Daily from 6 to 10 P. M., and Sunday Noon to 10 P. M.)
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Assorted Relishes
Blue Points, Cherrystone or Little Neck Clams, Canapé Smoked Salmon, Canapé Anchovies, Russian Sardines Spiced Anchovies, Caviar on Toast.
Soups (Choice.)
Potage Mongole, Petite Marmite, Consommé Brunoise.
Entrees (Choice.)
Filet of Sole, Baked Sea Bass, Halibut Salad, Tenderloin of Beef, Spring Lamb, Chicken Fricassee, Salisbury Steak, Cold Roast Beef.
Roasts to Order (Choice)
Roast Lamb, Roast Philadelphia Capon, Half Fried Chicken, Small Beefsteak, English Mutton Chop, Hamburger Steak, Wiener Schnitzel, Emince of Turkey.
Cold
Half Chicken, Roast Beef, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Chicken, Sliced Star or Virginia Ham, Smoked Beef Tongue, Salami, Combination Cold Cuts; Meat Salad, Mexicaine; Smoked Salmon, Sardines de Riga, Bismarck or Mariniertes Herring, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice.)
Green Salads en Saison, Tomato, Cress, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese (Choice.)
Green Apple Pie, Fresh Plum Tartelette, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Lemon Water Ice, Raisin Cake, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Coffee Cake, American Cream, Swiss Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

BEGINNING TO-MORROW. MONSTER CABARET CONTINUING NIGHTLY FROM 7 TO CLOSING.
OPENING SATURDAY—THE BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT.
Mons. Andre's Sensational Cabaret
Direct from Taite's ZinKand's Restaurant in San Francisco.
By Special Arrangement with GUS EDWARDS.
TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7 AND 12 —:— NO ADMISSION CHARGED
Dancing on 5 Floors—Contests on Friday.
Private Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Catering. Estimates submitted.

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A cabaret that adds zest to dining—evenings seven to one.
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Club Features in Restaurant.
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Transient Rates $2.50 per Day Up
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHEN ROOMS ARE OCCUPIED BY TWO PERSONS.

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Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality and Moderate Prices.

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One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
500 Rooms with Bath
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Southern Cooking. Hot Breads.
BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30



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Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral.
Large Rooms, Single and en Suite.
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Restaurant, table d'hote, and a la carte at moderate prices.

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Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath.....1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....2.50

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday, rising temperature; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,061. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BULGARS IN ARMS TO BE NEUTRAL, PREMIER SAYS

Mobilization Ordered in Accordance with Treaty Signed with Turkey.

MOVE STARTLES LONDON

Berlin Rejoices at Turn of Affairs and Predicts Swift Crushing of Serbia.

THEN DASH TO DARDANELLES

Confident, with Radoslavoff, That Both Rumania and Greece Will Keep Their Hands Off.

Turko-Bulgarian Treaty for 'Armed Neutrality'

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 23.—M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, has announced to his supporters the signing of a convention with Turkey for the future maintenance of armed neutrality on the part of Bulgaria, says The London Times correspondent at Sofia in a dispatch printed this morning.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 23.—Bulgaria's mobilization, a move that may solve the riddle of the Balkans, has struck London with dramatic suddenness, and it is realized that this warlike step, coinciding with the setting in operation of the long-pending Austro-German campaign to force a way through the Balkans to the aid of Turkey has opened up a grave situation in the near East.

The confident expectations of Berlin and Vienna that Rumania and Greece will remain neutral may not, it is begianing to be feared, be altogether misplaced in view of the seeming success of Teuton diplomacy in winning over Bulgaria from her policy of vacillation.

The Bulgarian Minister, M. Mischeff, was advised by telegraph yesterday of his Government's mobilization order. Asked whether Bulgaria intended to join with the central powers, M. Mischeff replied emphatically: "Certainly not." He said he had no further information, and declared that the new move implied nothing more than that Bulgaria was adopting the same precautionary measures ae already had been taken by Switzerland and Holland.

A dispatch from Paris says that General Michael Savoff, former Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian Army, was summoned by telegraph from his country residence by Premier Radoslavoff, according to a Saloniki dispatch to the Balkan Agency. He went immediately to Sofia, where he held a long conference with the Premier.

All Bulgarian subjects of military age wherever domiciled in Europe have been ordered to return to Bulgaria.

A Bulgarian reserve officer, who is preparing to leave London to join the colors, said tonight: "The general mobilization includes ten divisions of the Bulgarian Army, one division having been added since the Balkan war. It now affects 250,000 rifles, as compared with 216,000, the previous number."

"The strength of the artillery has been increased by approximately a third, and the stores have lately been replenished. The reservists now called to the colors will be better equipped than during the Balkan war."

The Bulgarian mobilization order, according to a dispatch to The Times from Athens, affects four out of the ten divisions of the army, namely, the First, or Sofia, Division; the Sixth, or Vidin, Division, quartered at Vratza; the Seventh, or Rilo, Division, and the Tenth, or Tartar Pazardjik, Division. These troops are in addition to the 50,000 men of the Macedonian contingent previously called to the colors. Vidin is the most northwesterly garrison in Bulgaria. It has been frequently mentioned of late as one of the chief strategic points along the threatened Austro-German line of invasion of the Balkans.

Serbia also is calling in her nationals. All male subjects between the ages of eighteen and fifty who are residing in the United Kingdom were ordered today to report themselves to their Consuls, preparatory to rejoining the army.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Nish says:

"The Serbian Government denies rumors that Germany advised Serbia not to oppose the attack the Central Powers are planning to launch with the stipulation that such an attack will not be aimed primarily at Serbia, but will be made for 'higher reasons.'

"A statement on behalf of the Government says that Serbia not only has not been advised of such an attack, but that she would indignantly refuse any such compact, being ready to meet any attack from any quarter."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 23.—The Daily. Newe lohby correspondent says there are grounda for the belief that the Cahinet at a meeting yesterday was engaged with grave considerations arieing out of the war. In particular the mobilization in Bulgaria gives cause for anxiety

The question of compulsory service is at the moment, from the Ministerial point of view, in abeyance. Lloyd George

Continued on Page 4.

WASHINGTON GETS A NEW FRYE NOTE

Germany Replies to Our Communication of Aug. 10 on Sinking of the Sailing Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, announced tonight that the State Department had received from Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, the text of a German note, dealing with the controversy over the destruction of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The text of the note is to be made public tomorrow.

The note is in response to the American communication of Aug. 10, in which the United States Government expressed its regret that its objections to the submission of the Frye case to the Prize Court had not commended themselves to the German Government. The United States also expressed regret that the reasons offered by Germany for submitting the case to the Prize Court had failed to remove the objections of the United States Government to the adoption of that course.

It was pointed out that this disagreement had been reached after the full presentation of the views of both Governments that a further exchange of views would doubtless be unprofitable, and for that reason the United States Government welcomed the suggestion of the German Minister of Foreign Affairs that some other way be found for settling the case. In its note of July 30 the German Government suggested that the two Governments designate experts to fix the amount of indemnity to be paid, and that if the United States Government should agree to this manner of settling the matter the difference of opinion might be submitted to arbitration at The Hague.

The United States replied that both of the proposed methods of settlement had been carefully considered and that if they could be combined so that they might both be adopted they would "furnish a satisfactory basis for the solution of the questions at issue." The United States proposed that the alternative suggestion of the German Government be adopted so that the question of treaty interpretations could be submitted to The Hague. The United States proposed that in this way both the question of indemnity and that of treaty interpretation could be settled, the only change made in the plan proposed by Germany being that instead of eliminating either of its alternative suggestions they were both to be dealt with at the same time.

It was also pointed out in our last note to Germany on the Frye case that if the American proposal proved acceptable to Germany it would also be necessary to determine whether, pending the arbitral award, the German Government would govern its naval operations in accordance with its own interpretation, or in accordance with the American interpretation, and Germany was asked to state its viewe on this point.

Mr. Polk declined tonight to indicate the character of the note.

SAYS CROWN PRINCE ADMITTED WAR LONGING

British M. P. Asserts He Proposed Seizing French Colonies in January, 1914.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Ian Malcolm, M. P., in a book entitled "War Pictures Behind the Lines," just published, relates a conversation he had with the Crown Prince of Germany in Berlin in January, 1914. As reproduced from Mr. Malcolm's diary, it reads as follows:

"Crown Prince—After all, you English people ought to be better friends with Germany than you are.'

"Malcolm—'Sir, we are always ready to be friends, as you know, but to all of our overtures your Chancellor replies with an invariable snub.'

"Crown Prince—'How can we trust you while you are allied with such people as the French or Russians? You have nothing really in common with them, and you have nearly everything in common with us. Together we could divide Europe and keep the peace of the world forever.'

"Malcolm—'But how would you propose to do that, given our existing treaties? How could we break them in order to be better friends with you?'

"Crown Prince—'You could shut your eyes and let us take the French colonies first of all: we want them.'

"Malcolm—'Forgive me, Sir. I have seen several of your colonies, and—may I say it with great respect?—it would surely be better to improve the colonies you possess before you take those belonging to other people.'

"Crown Prince—'That is very candid; but you know very well that none of our colonies are worth anything. If they had been valuable you would have had them long ago.'"

The last observation was seasoned with good humor and Mr. Malcolm laughed.

"The interview closed," he says, "by my making the trite remarks that nowadays nobody wanted war, which inflicted victors and vanquished in like degree; to which the Crown Prince vigorously replied: 'I beg your pardon; I want war. I want to have a smack at those French swine as soon as ever I can.'"

PHILADELPHIA HEARS OF NEW STEEL TRUST

Rise in Cambria Revives Rumor of Rival Combination—Board Meets Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The Directors of the Cambria Steel Company will hold a regular meeting tomorrow, and the expectation in financial circles is that the board will take some favorable action in regard to the position of the stockholders that will explain the recent sustained buying of the shares on a continued upward scale to 66, the high price of record today.

Partly responsible for today's advance movement were rumors that the Schwab-Frick interests were for buying control of the company as a part of plane to form a huge combination of steel companies to compete with the United States Steel Corporation. Control of the Cambria Steel Company could not be obtained unless the Pennsylvania Railroad Company parted with its majority holdings, but there were rumors that formal transfer of these holdings would be authorized at today's meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad. However, the Pennsylvania Board apparently took no action. At the conclusion of the Directors meeting it was announced that there was nothing to give out for publication.

Henry C. Frick, a Director both of the Pennsylvania and the Cambria Steel Company, attended today's meeting of the railroad Directors, but would not talk on the rumored deal. Nor would officials of the Cambria Steel Company comment on the rumors of a large combination in which their company might be included.

It is believed the Cambria board will authorize the sale of the $5,000,000 treasury stock to stockholders on a pro rata basis of their present holdings at par—$50 a share. As the stock is now selling at above $60, a share this offer would give the owners a small "melon" and also would provide a comfortable amount of cash for the company.

DUMBA REQUESTS SAFE CONDUCT, BUT U. S. HOLDS IT UP

Washington Will Not Act Until Vienna Replies to Demand for His Recall.

ASKS PASS FOR MME. DUMBA

Ambassador and His Wife Hope to Sail on the Rotterdam Next Tuesday.

HE GETS WORD FROM HOME

Austrian Government Grants His Appeal to Return to Vienna and Make a Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, whose recall was requested because he participated in a scheme to tie up munitions plants, has written to an official of the State Department expressing his desire to sail for Europe on Sept. 28 and asking that safe conduct be arranged for his passage through the British and French lines into Germany.

Dr. Dumba's request is being ignored, and no action will be taken in the direction of obtaining safe conduct for him until the Austrian Government has replied to Secretary Lansing's note which requested the recall of the Ambassador. The letter from Dr. Dumba was sent from Lenox, and, it is understood, was address to William Phillips, hTird Assistant Secretary of State. It wes not addressed to the Secretary of State, but must be regarded as an official communication because no action could be taken on it except in an official manner.

State Department officials expect within a few days to receive the response of the Vienna Government to the note requesting the recall of Dr. Dumba. Ambassador Penfield has indicated that he expected to receive the reply within a few days. Officially the State Department knows nothing of the attitude of the Austro-Hungarian Government, but the unofficial impression of officials, based on newspaper cable dispatches from Vienna, is that the Vienna Government will either recall Dr. Dumba or comply with the request that he be recalled on a permanent leave of absence. Until the Austro-Hungarian Government responds to the request for the Ambassador's recall, it is understood, the State Department will not seek to obtain from the British and French Governments a safe conduct to enable the retiring Ambassador to pass through the lines. The State Department, however, permitted it to become known today that it had taken steps to obtain a safe conduct for Mme. Dumba. She asked for this so she might sail on the steamship Rotterdam from New York on Sept. 28. Acting Secretary of State Polk has communicated with the British and French Ambassadors, requesting them to obtain a safe conduct for Mme. Dumba, and the request will, it is believed, be complied with by those Governments.

Documents Made Public.

The State Department today made public the Dumba-Papen documents which were received yesterday by mail from American Ambassador Page at London. Five documents were received. Four were made public. The one not given out was the original Dumba letter, which proposed to his Government the scheme of the Hungarian editor and of Consul General Nnber for tying up munitions plants in this country. It hae already been made public, and the State Department saw no reason for giving out the translation it has just received. The other four documents received and made public were:

1. A letter by Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, dated Aug. 20, 1915, to the Berlin Minister of War, proposing to "unload" on the Norwegian Government a portion of the Lehigh Coke Company's toluol in atorage in New York.

2. A military report from Captain von Papen to his Government on the "sensational revelations of The New York World," growing out of the abstraction of papers of Herr Geheimrat Albert.

3. The famous aide memore, or pro memoria, which was inclosed in Dr. Dumba's letter of Aug. 20, proposing a scheme for tying up munitions plants in this country and the institution of strikes.

4. Another letter from Dr. Dumbe, under date of Aug. 20, to Count von Burian on the subject of the "exposure of the secret activity of the German Embassy and of Geheimrat Albert."

Translations of these documente were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning.

The translations as given out by the State Department show little more than verbal variations from the texts printed this morning. One difference in language appears in the State Department's translation of Ambaesador Dumba's report of Aug. 20 to his Government regarding the "exposure of the secret activity of the German Embessy and of Geheimrat Albert." The opening sentences of the first paragraph read:

"A map and a number of documents—typed, but unfinished copies or statements of petitioners—were etolen from the fiscal adviser of the German Embassy here, obviously by the English Secret Service. These documents are now published in the current issue of The World, which has gone over to the English's vingolager (jingo camp) as a great sensation, with cheap advertisement."

Only a part of the letters made public in London last night by the British Government were officially before the State Department today. It was explained that only the five documents enumerated had been received from Ambassador Page and that the others were expected on Friday. These latter documents are being brought in a diplomatic pouch on the steamehip Cymric, which sailed from Liverpool on Sept. 15.

Von Papen May Go.

When these papers arrive the Administration will be ready to proceed with the further action it le to take in the case. Nothing would be done in the Archibald case by the State Department, it was explained, until copies of all the letters taken from the American war correspondent at Falmouth by the

Continued on Page 3.

French Aviators Shell Stuttgart Palace; Kill Four and Wound Many, Others

PARIS, Sept. 22.—French aviators today bombarded Stuttgart, capital of the Kingdom of Württemberg, according to an official hulletin, which says:

In retaliation for the bombardments hy the Germans of open towna and civilian populations of Franco and England, a group of aeroplaues set out this morning to bombard Stuttgart, the capital of Wdrttemberg. About a hundred shells were dropped on the Royal Palace, and the station. Our aeroplanes, which cannonaded different points along the line, returned in safety to their base.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (via London, Thursday, Sept. 23.)—An official statement issued here today says:

Enemy airmen with German marks on their aeroplanes appeared at 8:15 o'clock this morning over Stuttgart, dropping bombs on the town, killing four persons ane wounding a number of soldiers and civilians. The material damage was quite unimportant. The airmen were fired at by our anti-aircraft troops and disappeared in a Southern direction at 8:30 o'clock.

Owing to the fact that soon after 7:45 o'clock the military authorities were informed of approaching German airmen, the population could only be warned when it was comparatively late.

A German airman arrived over Stuttgart at 9:30 o'clock. He was fired on from below for a short time, until he wae with certainty recognized ae a German airman. He landed, unhurt, near the town.

Stuttgart is a city of 300,000 inhabitants, and the beadquarters, in peace times, of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Architecturally it is one of tho most attractive cities in Germany, though most of its buildings are modern. The Royal Palace, huilt in the baroque style and finished in 1807, is the most important secular building erected in Württemberg in the eighteenth century. It is about 300 yards from the railway station, which was also bombarded, and about half that distance from the Stifts-Kirche, the most famous church of the capital, dating from the fourteenth century. The Royal Palace is used by King William II. only for Court functions. His residence, the Wilhelms-Palast, is, however, within 200 yards of it. The Old Palace, built in the latter part of the sixteenth century, is just across the strect from the Royal Palace.

EXPOSITION RESENTS ATTACK ON WILSON

Utterances of Manager of Germany's Unofficial Exhibit Being Investigated.

DENOUNCED OUR POLICY

President of Fair Silent on Action to be Taken by Board of Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Alleged pro-German utterances, strongly criticising President Wilson and his Administration, by Walter W. Schultz, Commissioner for Germany's unofficial participation at the exposition and an employe in the foreign office of the exposition, have been the subject of investigation by the directorate of the exposition. The statements of Schultz are alleged to have been made before the German-American National Society at a recent meeting here.

The case was brought to the attention of President Moore of the Exposition directorate when Schultz had left address typewritten in one of the exposition departments for the illegal purpose of circulating it among the German press. President Moore said tonight that he preferred not to make a statement on the case for publication. It is understood, however, that the Board of Directors has referred the case to Director in Chief Skiff, to whose department Schultz is attached.

Schultz is a retired Lieutenant in the German Navy and has an uncle, it is said, who is an Admiral in the German Navy at the present time. The following are excerpts of Schultz's alleged remarks which were referred to the Board of Directors as "treasonable" in the charge preferred against Schultz:

"If the Allies lose, which ie most probable, England will be unable to pay her debt to the United Statea and she could exempt it through bankruptcy proceedings. We have here a striking example of bad government, which can hut bring hard luck to the country."

"The people generally are against such criminal dealings, excepting small but powerful groups of hypocrites. It is of no use to write the President. His advisers, Secretary Wilson and Secretary Lane, a Canadian, and the English Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, seem to be more to him than the voice of the people.

"We have one consolation left, that is, that it le better to be a hyphenated American citizen, who means well to his country, than to be a hypocrite anglicized schoolmaster, although he, just by chance, is sitting in the Presidential chair.

"It is regrettable that the United States has forfeited the friendship of the big German Empire, which will never forget her double dealing, and we German-Americans have to make it up later by telling Germany that it was not the fault of the American people, hut due to the doings of their outgrowths, to he removed without regard to social or political dialinction."

Little is known in German circles here of Schultz. He was a reporter in Brooklyn for Hearst's Morgen Journal, and before the fair came out here with recommendations from prominent Easterners. He worked for the exposition in the exploitation department during the time the exposition was trying to get Germany to participate, and handled the German exploitation. Later he was sent to Germany by the exposition, and when he found out that the German Government would not officially participate tried to get together a number of private exhibitors, but failed.

Returning to New York he intereated a group of German importers who got up the present German exhibit, and he became the agent or manager in charge of these exhibits.

SAY THEY'LL FOLLOW BLAKE

American Ambulance Surgeons and Backers Threaten a Bolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The American Ambulance is facing a crisis ae the result of Dr. Blake's resignation. Many wealthy henefactors have announced that they will withdraw their support, and many young surgeons have determined to follow him wherever he goes. The committee le ueing every means to keep him, even threatening to use its influence against the British hospital at Les Orangis, where he hae accepted the post of chief surgeon, eo that it may have no wounded sent to it.

I learned today that the committee had appealed to the Ministry of War, with the result that a conference will be hold with Lady Johnston, who organized the British hospital. The Ministry, while expressing sympathy and admiration for the Americans, has promised to aid in obtaining funds for the hospital after Dr. Blake's withdrawal.

Dr. Hutchinson, who had planned to leave the hospital in October, now promises to remain until January and attend the wounded previously in Dr. Blake's care.

PUTS U-BOAT LOSSES AT 67 SINCE MAY 5

New Method Said to Have Disposed of 80 Per Cent. of Germany's Submersibles.

REMAINING CREWS IN PANIC

Boats Caught in Huge Nets Dropped in Their Path—Why Berlin is Willing to Reform.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow:

The reason why the German Government has consented to change its submarine methods is because over 80 per cent of its submarines have been destroyed and its underseas warfare brought to complete failure within the past two months.

The Journal is able to print this morning the full and accurate story of the manner in which the British Navy has accomplished this work. The operations under the present method have lasted over a period of four months, and they would have been brought to a successful conclusion many weeks ago if the British authorities had realized what some of the mechanical contrivances made use of were not fit for the work.

Sixty-seven German submarines, twenty-eight of which are declared to have been of the newest and latest construction, have been sunk and their crews destroyed by the British Navy since the fifth day of May. It is stated on positive authority that the full capacity of the German ship yards for underseas boats is not more than three a month, but that even if Germany were able to replace her submarines as fast as they had been destroyed, the gravest situation she faces in regard to this method of warfare is the actual destruction of the morale of the officers and crews of such vessels.

Submarine Crews in Panic.

It is declared that while the sailors who man German submarines are as brave and efficient as those of any nation in the world, the authorities have been unable to keep from them the facts with regard to the mysterious disappearance of dozens of submarines with their entire crews, and that this condition has brought about a practical panic among all men in thie branch of the eervice, who not only believe that when they leave the protection of their own waters they are going to destruction, but who have not understood how that destruction was being brought about.

For several months there has been considerable publicity with regard to the belief that transports from Great Britain to the coast of France have been ected from submarines mainly by pathways of wire netting stretched across the Channel. It has been known that great quantities of wire have hcen shipped from the United States, and that very large orders for similar material have been filled in British factories. This wire has not been used in the manner suggested. The operations which have resulted in the practical elimination of the German submarine navy have all centred about the fact that the periscope of the submarine, particularly when traveling in eeas that are rough or choppy, has a very greatly restricted range of vision. This range at the most in clear water is not more than one mile, except when there are vessels on the horizon ueing fuel which makes emoke, when the range of vision is increased to from three to five miles.

Drop Traps in Their Paths.

This fact has been taken full advantage of. The netting which has been used by the British Navy for the past two months has been made of galvanized material with a fifteen-foot mesh. This size has superseded both the nine-foot and the twelve-foot mesh which preceded it and which were found to be impracticable for the purpose. The netting has been eut into lengths of 170 feet with a depth of 27 feet. On top of thie netting are lashed great blocks of wood. Oil-hurning torpedo boat destroyers, vessele of great speed, have been used in pairs, running along slowly with these sections of netting stretched between them. The moment a submarine periscope ie eighted the destroyers slow down at a distance of a mile or lese, and ae soon as the submarine's course is charted by the continuoue movement of her periscope the destroyers get ahead of her path and cut away the lashings which hold the ends of the netting to the vessele.

It is declarod that three-timee out of four, when this has been done, the submarine has run directly into this netting which, by the time the submarine reaches it, has sunk from oight to ten feet below the surface, and that with bowe once enmeshed the submarine turns turtle and sinks out of eight.

At times the destroyers have run for

Continued on Page 3.

SUBWAY EXPLOSION KILLS 7, INJURES 85; RIPS OPEN SEVENTH AV. FOR TWO BLOCKS; CROWDED CAR PLUNGES INTO 30-FOOT PIT

Subway Contractors Are Responsible For Loss of Life and Property Damages

Officials of the United States Realty and Improvement Company made no effort to shift responsibility for the collapse of the Seventh Avenue subway shoring which caused yesterday's cave-in.

"The best information we have leads to the belief that the accident was caused hy an unfortunate blast," E. A. Little, General Superintendent of the company, said last night. "The blast may have been badly placed; it may have been too strong for the nature of the rock; we can't tell yet. Most of the evidence was buried in the débris. I can say that the shoring was the best human ingenuity could devise."

The Public Service Commission's engineer in charge of subway construction, Robert Ridgway, said:

"Under the terms of their contract with the city the contractors are responsible for all physical injuries to persons and damage to property caused by dynamiting."

The United States Realty and Improvement Company is the contractor for this section of the subway.

$72,185 ON WOMAN WHO DIES ON A CAR

Congressman Watson of Pennsylvania Finds Wife's Body in Police Station.

HERE ON SHOPPING TRIP

Stricken with Heart Failure on Way to Meet Husband on Broadway.

Henry W. Watson, Congressman from the Eighth Pennsylvania District, and President of the Washington, Potomac & Chesapeake Railroad, came to this city yesterday with his wife, Mrs. Annie Masden-Vaughn Watson, from their home in Langhorne, Penn.; Mr. Watson to attend to some business, and Mrs. Watson to shop. They separated on reaching the city, agreeing to meet at the Hudson Tube station at Thirty-third Street and Broadway shortly after 4 o'clock. When Mrs. Watson did not arrive, her husband, after waiting some time, telephoned to Mrs. A. D. Faxon, a friend, with whom Mrs. Watson had an appointment to shop.

Mrs. Faxon said she had seen Mrs. Watson aboard a Sixth Avenue car at Forty-second Street a few moments before 4 o'clock and hurrying to meet Mr. Watson, now thoroughly alarmed, she went with him to the West Thirtieth Street police station to make inquiries.

The body of Mrs. Watson lay in the reserve room. She had dropped dead of heart disease on the car, and, unidentified, had been carried to the station. Mr. Watson collapsed after identifying his wife and it was some time before the police learned from him the story of the visit to thia city and his anxious waiting for his wife at the station.

Until the Congressman arrived the police had no idea of Mrs. Watson's identity and were thoroughly mystified, for Mrs. Watson appeared almost poorly dressed and the police had no idea she might be a woman of any consequence until the matron, searching her, found thousands of dollars in money and many more thousands in jewelry concealed in her clothing.

In her clothing was a chamois bag containing several compartments. In one were ninety-four pieces of jewelry, which included rings, brooches, three watches set with diamonds and two necklaces, one set with fifty-three diamonds. The police estimated their value at more than $80,000.

In another compartment were four $5 gold pieces, and in still another a pocket-book, in which, besides many private papers, was $12,185 in hills and 85 cents in coins.

Mr. Watson was as much amazed as the police at the wealth his wife was carrying. He said Mrs. Watson had had her own bank account, and had conducted her own financial affairs, but he had not supposed ane had more than $1,000 or $1,200 with her.

The Congressman was too overcome to answer questions, hut the police said the jewelry appeared to have been in the chamois bag for a long time, as though Mrs. Watson were accustomed always to keep it on her person. So old was one amall chamois bag, holding one of the watches, that it crumbled into pieces in the hands of Police Lieutenant Smith.

Mrs. Watson wae 45 years old and was the daughter of Dr. Masden-Vaughn of Wilmington, Del. Mr. Watson gave orders last night to have her body conveyed there in an automobile hearse. The funeral will be held there and Mrs. Watson will be buried in her girlhood home. Mr. Watson said hie wife's death had left him peculiarly alone, for they had no children.

THE ALHAMBRA IN PERIL.

In Imminent Danger, Owing to a Big Landslide at Granada.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Sept. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—A disastrous landslide occurred at Granada yesterday.

The supporting wall of the famous Alhambra collapsed under the etrain, and the fabric itself, though undamaged, is in imminent peril.

The great hotel at the foot of the Alhambra was menaced by yan avalanche of wreckage, and was hastily evacuated.

THE KAISER IN BAVARIA.

King Ludwig Confers Baton of Bavarian Field Marshal on Him.

LONDON, Sept, 22.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, saye Emperor William and King Ludwig of Bavaria met today at Nuremberg, Bavaria.

The Emperor received from the King the baton of a Bavarian Field Marshal.

GIVES ROCKEFELLER LESSON IN FINANCE

Miner's Child in Colorado Tells the Financier How to Make Money.

HE LISTENS WITH GRAVITY

Continues His Inquiry Into Living Conditions — New Houses for Workers Planned by Company.

TRINIDAD, Col., Sept. 22.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today continued his investigation of living conditions on the properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Visiting the school at Sopris, a twelve-year-old girl told Mr. Rockefeller how to deal in stocks and bonds, how to run a bank, and how to finance a corporation that would pay a 40 cent annual dividend on a ten-cent block of common stock.

In his round of the school a teacher in the highest grade told Mr. Rockefeller that the pupils had established a bank and a store in which school supplies were sold.

"Really," said Mr. Rockefeller, "I should like to know something more about this system of finance."

"Blanche," said the teacher, "will you explain it to Mr. Rockefeller."

Then Blanche McArthur, a daughter of a coal digger, walked to the front of the room shook hands calmly with Mr. Rockefeller and began her financial lesson.

"You see" she began, "I am cashier of the bank. We already have five dollars on deposit, all brought by the children."

"Five dollars!" exclaimed Mr. Rockefeller. "Wonderful!"

"We have part of this loaned out to pupils on good security, of course. We are looking around for a permanent investment for the rest of our money."

The girl then oranched off into a discussion of stocks and bonds. Mr. Rockefeller listened gravely as the child told of the things which make bond issues safe or unsafe.

"We have a store, too, Mr. Rockefeller," she continued. "It was formed by some of ue boys and giris, who each subscribed ten cents to the capital stock. We buy school supplies, pencils and tablets, at wholesale and sell them to the pupils. Last year the store paid between 30 and 40 cents dividend on each 10 cents in stock. Don't you think that was doing pretty well Mr. Rockefeller?"

Mr. Rockefeller nodded in assent. Mr Rockefeller previously had been entertained by an exhibition of "first-aid" work by some of the boys of the schogl. In imitation of the regular first-aid teams maintained in the Southern Colorado mines the boys, coached by their teachers and the camp physician, have organized a team and give frequent drills, one of their number being selected as the patient.

At Sopris also Mr. Rockefeller inspected houses which the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company recently made arrangements to buy and tear down. The houses, which stand on ground belonging to the company, were built thirty yeare ago by the miners—mostly Italians—employed when the mine was opened. Unsightly and unsanitary they contrast strangely with the newer homes of the employes.

"Tbese people have atuck to those old houses," Mr. Rockefeller explained, "in spito of everything we could do. They pay only a nominal rent for the land—say a dollar a year—and they have steadfastly refused to remove to better quarters.

"The company has made arrangements to buy the houses outright for several thousand dollars, and we are constructing new, sanitary cottages on the hillside near the old settlement. I'm afraid, even now, we may have trouble in getting some of the oldtimers to take their new quarters when we get them built."

Leaving Sopris, the Rockefeller party motored to Morley, one of the newest mining camps in the district. Hero the cottages are practically all of cement construction. The "company store," standing on the brow of a steep bluff, is built in Spanish mission style.

Returning to Trinidad from Morley, Mr. Rockefeller halted for a brief visit at Starkville. The day's work practically completed the round of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company camps in Las Animal County.

John R. Lawson, in the County Jail under sentence of life imprisonment on a conviction of first degree murder, and now awaiting the action of the Supreme Court on his appeal, tonight talked about Mr. Rockefeller's visit to the mining region.

"I believe Mr. Rockefeler ie sincere," he said. "I believe he is honestly trying to improve conditions among the men in the mines. His efforts probably will result in some betterments which I hope may prove to be permanent.

"However, Mr. Rockefeller hee missed the fundamental trouble in the coal camps. Democracy never has existed among the men who toil underground. The coal companies have stamped it out. Now Mr. Rockefeller is not restoring democracy, he is trying to substitute paternalism for it.

"I am glad to assume that Mr. Rockefeller is earneet in his desire to do something for the miners, but Mr. Rockefeller will be here only a week or two. After he ie gone what then? The miners will have neither organization nor contracts to protect them. They will be at the mercy of whatever superintendent or pit bosses the company may select.

"When I talked with Mr. Rockefeller in New York I told him that if he really wanted to do something for the miners he ought to talk with President White of the United Mine Workers of America and sign a contract with the organization. Yes, I mean recognition of the union. That is the only remedy which will permanently cure the trouble in Colorado. Without union recognition I fear, I gravely fear, that all of Mr. Rockefeller's efforts will count for little."

DISASTER AT RUSH HOUR

Lays Work in New Tunnel from 23d to 25th St. in Tangled Ruin.

RESCUES BY FIRE LADDERS

Bursting Gas and Water Mains Impede Scores in Cavity Aiding the Wounded.

HORRIFIED CROWDS LOOK ON

Two Passengers Killed in Panic Among Struggling Victims in Wrecked Trolley.

FIVE INVESTIGATIONS BEGIN

Gas or Free Dynamite May Be the Cause—Chief of Blasters Is Sought by the Police.

Seven persons were killed and eighty-five injured shortly beforo 8 o'clock yesterday morning when a blast of dynamite in the excavation for the new Seventh Avenue subway carried away all the plank thoroughfare between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, sweeping down into the great hole a crowded trolley car and a brewery automobile truck.

That the toll of dead and injured was not many times greater was due to the fact the supports of tha subway structure gave way slowly, affording an opportunity for hundreds of persons who were on their way to work to scurry to side streets and to the walks which were at the sides of the excavation. Most of those injured were in the Seventh Avenue trolley car, which was of the closed type and was northbound. When the tracks sagged the car slid into the hole. It crumpled like pasteboard when it struck the tangle of iron, wood, and rock in the bottom of the excavation. Two of the persons killed were passengers in the car. All the others were laborers in the tunnel caught beneath the wreckage.

Within an hour after the accident happened seven independent investigations to place the blame were underway. These inquiries were started by District Attorney Perkins, the Fire Department, the Public Service Commission, Coroner Feinberg, the contracting company, the State Industrial Commission, and the Street Railway Company.

Police Seeking Blaster.

The investigators said that before the reponsibiity could be determined positively they would need the testimony of August Midnight. Midnight is the licensed blaster who set the dynamite charge. He was seen after the accident, but disappeared, and up to a late hour last night had not been found. The police sent out a general alarm for his arrest.

According to Policeman Daniel O'Shay of the West Twentieth Street Station, who was standing at Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, it was about 7:50 o'clock when he heard the explosion, which was followed by a sudden rising and then a sagging of the temporary roadway in Seventh Avenue. A few seconds later the structure gave way and with a crash settled down into the big hole. The street car was directly in front of O'Shay, and he saw it drop with the crumbling roadway, and heard the cries of the terror-stricken passengers.

O'Shay instantly ran to a fire box and turned in an alarm, after which he notified Police Headquarters by telephone. When he got back to the accident to do his part in the work of rescue, the scene down deep in the excavation was appalling.

All that was left of the car, it appeared, was the roof and the steel trucks. The passengers inside, flung together in a confused mass, were screaming and struggling. On top of the débris, not far from the Twenty-fourth Street side of the wreckage, was the body of a stout, well-dressed woman. Persons on the sidewalk more than thirty feet above her saw that she was injured terribly. She was still alive when taken from the excavation, but died in a few minutes. The body was identified as that of Mrs. Martha V. Newton, 67 years old, of 243 Waverly Place.

Rescued with Fire Ladders.

Fire laddera were let down into the hole, and firemen and policemen, reckless of danger to themselves, scrambled over the débris to rescue the injured and recover the dead. Mre. Newton was one of the first of those carried up the ladders to the sidewalk and into the National Cloak and Suit Company, where she died. This company, which operates a model welfare department for the henefit of its 4,100 employes, hes an up-to-date hospital connected with its plant, and to this infirmary scores of the injured were taken to have their wounds dressed.

Ambulances from all parts of the city were called, and soon there was a force of thirty surgeons and as many more nurses at work. Several hundred emergency men employed by the contractors were hurried into the excavation to facilitate the rescued. Mayor Mitchel,

Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission, Police Commissioner Woods, District Attorney Perkins, and other city and county officials arrived early and witnessed the removal of some of the injured and the dead.

The rescuers found the wreckage of the street car full of wounded people and one dead man. The dead man was Louis Krugman, a garment worker, of 308 East Eighth Street. Another of those in the car died soon after being removed from the wreckage. The worst injured were taken into the emergency hospital of the Suit Company, while others were treated in the streets by ambulance doctors and sent to their homes.

Injured, Refuse Stimulant.

Two priests from St. Colomba's Catholic Church, Fathers Rogers and Higgins, descended into the excavation and aided the rescuers. William Dennison, the subway engineer who was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital and was expected to die, was found with a girder across his chest, but was conscious, and Father Higgins anointed him before he was carried away. When a stimulant was offered to Dennison to alleviate his suffering, he refused, saying he did not drink.

The stifling odor of gas from broken mains hampered the rescuers. The Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity had employes at the cavity in eight minutes after the accident. They found that one twenty-four-inch high pressure fire main and several six-inch water mains had been broken, and that the water was rising in the excavation. Within half an hour they had all the high pressure mains closed and thirty minutes later arrangements had been made through adjoining mains so that the high pressure system was ready for use. The smaller mains were shut off by the subway contractors, and temporary services were installed to meet the needs of the residents of the block.

Through the fortunate presence at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street of a patrolman for the Consolidated Gas Company, the gas was shut off soon. Two mains had been broken; but on account of the experience in the construction of the Boston subway, when men were asphyxiated by escaping gas in a similar accident, the gas mains are laid along the curb in all the present construction in New York; so that while a considerable amount of gas escaped on the street it did no damage.

Fire Alarm Wires Broken.

Fire Chief Kenion directed much of the rescue work, and fifty additional firemen without apparatus were called out as soon as the nature of the emergency was known. Forty-four alarm boxes were put out of commission by the breaking of wires when the street went down, but service was restored with overhead wires an hour later.

Immediately after the arrival of Acting Chief Inspector Dillon, who directed the police reserves, called from all parts of Manhatian and the Bronx, tenants were ordered to quit the houses in Seventh Avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-fifth Streets until the authorities decided whether it was safe for them to return. At 1 o'clock at night they were permitted to return to their homes.

Acting Police Inspector Joseph Conroy, in conjunction with officials of the construction company, sent policemen at night throughout the five boroughs to the homes of 200 employes on the company's payroll. All of the men were accounted for except two—J. X. Zavina of 300 Avenue A and John McCormick of 317 Bowery. McCormick had been reported dead earlier in the day. At the address given for Zavina it was said that no man of that name lived there.

The Seventh Avenue car service was suspended south of Thirty-second Street, and it will be at least a week, it is said, before service is resumed below that point.

The thousands of spectators who crowded as near the great cavity as they could during the morning and gave the police reserves a hard task at the danger zone ropes, became alarmed when it was reported that dynamite was still beneath the fallen structure and that more explosions might follow. Twelve sticks of unexploded dynamite were carried up at one time, and the firemen took charge of it.

The engineers later said there was no more dynamite in the cavity, and that the twelve sticks had been carried down early in the morning by a powder man who was to explode them in small blasts after the big explosion at 8 o'clock. The rules were strict regarding the handling of dynamite, the company officials said, and they were sure that there was no further danger to the lives of the rescuers after the twelve sticks had been taken out.

Hayward Blames Wooden Car.

Colonel William Hayward of the Public Service Commission stood at the edge of the great hole and pointed to the crumpled wooden car.

"Look at that car," he said. "That's what we ought to investigate, for before you is a picture of what is going to happen when one of the old wooden cars on the elevated takes a jump to the street. I fought against those old cars going on the elevated, but I was voted down. I will always fight them or any other sort of wooden cars for New York traffic.

"If that car down there had been a steel car I do not believe a person would have been hurt. At least the passengers would not have been crushed."

The contract for the subway work affected by the accident was awarded originally to Canavan Brothers, but was taken over by the United States Realty and Improvement Company on Dec. 31, 1913. The price was fixed at $2,401,806.75. The job was 75 per cent. completed yesterday morning. The part is designated officially as Section 5, Route 4 and 38 and extends from midway between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets to midway between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets.

The company also has a contract for the section from Commerce to Sixteenth Street, and for Section 2 of the Broadway subway from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-eighth Street. The total amount of all subway contracts held by the company is $6,996,087.73, of which 40 per cent. has been paid. The contractors are under a $75 000 bond for the completion of the construction and 15 per cent. of the payment will be withheld until the work is accepted.

The contractors are liable under the provisions of the workmen's compensation law for death and injury of employes. It is insured, according to officials, against losses by other accidents.

Contractors' Big Holdings.

The United States Realty and Improvement Company has enormous assets. Its capital is $30,000,000. Among the realty properties listed in its name are the Flatiron Building, Broadway and Fifth Avenue; 17 Battery Place; 85 and 87 Beaver Street, 96 and 98 Mercer Street, 67 and 69 Wall Street, 91 and 93 Wall Street, 123-27 West Twentieth Street, 124-28 West Twentieth Street, 112 West Twenty-first Street, 118 West Twenty-first Street, 122-26 West Twenty-first Street, 41-45 East Twenty-second Street, 128-32 West Thirtieth Street, 202-08 West Thirty-seventh Street, 111-19 Broadway, 304-12 Fourth Avenue, 400 Fifth Avenue, 494-98 Seventh Avenue.

Following are the officials of the company which faces enormous damage suits for the accident: President, Wilson S. Kinnear; Secretary, Richard G. Babbage; Treasurer, Byron M. Fellowe; Directors—Harry S. Black, Chairman; R. G. Babbage, Frank A. Vanderlip, John E. Harris, William A. Poillon, John D. Crimmins, P. A. Valentine, Harry Bronner, William A. Merriman, W. S. Kinnear, C. E. Hermann, F. W. Upham, Franklin Murphy, and E. M. Fellows. The main offices are at 111 Broadway.

The Superintendent is E. A. Little. C. H. Stengle is chief engineer. S. S. Jones is in charge of the construction work which collapsed. The supervising engineer is R. C. Collier, and the engineer immediately in charge of the division which caved in is H. R. Jacobson.

Supervising the work for the Public Service Commission are Alfred Craven, chief engineer for the commission; Robert Ridgewsy, supervising engineer in charge of subway construction; Andrew Veitch. In charge of the section, and Stephen J. Koronski, immediately in charge of the division that caved in.

FIVE INQUIRIES UNDER WAY.

Mayor Orders Inspection of All Subway Work in the City.

Five official investigations of the cause of the subway accident were set under way yesterday, and last night none of them had reached any definite conclusion. The Public Service Commission, the District Attorney's office, the First Department, Coroner Feinberg, and the State Industrial Commission were all making inquiries which will be continued today.

Nearly all the higher officials of the city and county governments visited the hole in Seventh Avenue. Mayor Mitchel arrived early and found Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission already on the ground. The Mayor expressed his horror, but deplored the suggestion of criminal responsibility at this stage of the investigation.

"All the subway work throughout the city," he said, "will be immediately inspected to learn if there is danger of a similar occurrence elsewhere."

The entire membership of the Public Service Commission, as well as most of that body's engineers, was on the spot soon after learning of the accident.

District Attorney Perkins and Assistant District Attorney J. Ward Follette examined Bryan Collier, superintending engineer of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, contractors for the work; Hans Jacobsen, assistant engineer; Thomas Mitchell, foreman in charge; Harry S. Jones, foreman of the mucking gang; Joseph Cyran, who fired the blast; Frank Prock, a flagman, and Samuel S. Jones, John Beckes and Hugo Thieme, business men in Seventh Avenue buildings that face the cavity.

Mr. Follette expressed his belief that the cause was either inadequate shoring or a too heavy charge of dynamite—"probably the former." District Attorney Perkins said he felt confident the blast had had comparatively little to do with the collapse of the shoring, and he announced that today he would employ a prominent engineer, whose identity he did not reveal, to make a technical investigation.

"On his report," said Mr. Perkins, "I shall rely very largely in determining the question of an action for criminal negligence."

Fire Commissioner Adamson, with Chief Kenion, Fire Marshal John Prial, Chief John R. Healy of the Bureau of Combustibles, and Deputy Chief Edwin S. Coy of the Bureau of Fire Prevention made a careful investigation.

"Mr. Healy, an engineer of great experience in blasting," said Commissioner Adamson, "pointed out that the fact that no windows were broken along the avenue, and the timbers in the cavity were not shattered, indicated that the explosion was not unusually heavy. It seems to have been a very orderly collapse. Mr. Healy and Mr. Coy, who is an experienced builder and engineer, were both inclined to the view that the blast loosened the I beam which projected from the forward end of the construction, with one end resting on the very ledge of rock which was blasted away, and the rest of the structure came down following this."

Henry D. Sayer, Secretary of the State Industrial Commission, said that after hearing from its engineers the commission probably would have a statement to make today.

PAST SUBWAY ACCIDENTS.

Park Avenue Explosion in 1902 the Most Serious Previous Mishap.

On the night of June 14, 1913, ten laborers were killed under a mass of rock dislodged by blasting on the lower level of the Lexington Avenue Subway near Fifty-sixth Street. Coroner Holtzhauser charged that the responsibility rested upon the Bradley Contracting Company for failing to provide sufficient support for the rock roof of the subway. A Coroner's jury found that the ten deaths were due to faulty design in the timbering of the tunnel.

The accident which caused the greatest property loss and sacrificed six lives occurred shortly after noon on Jan. 27, 1902, in Park Avenue, a short distance south of Forty-second Street. Dynamite cartridges in a frail shanty exploded, the shanty caught fire, and besides the six who died 125 more were hurt. The explosion damaged the Murray Hill Hotel, killing a guest and two employes, ruined the facades of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and the Grand Union Hotel, and damaged the Forty-second Street front of the Grand Central Station. Minor damage was done for blocks around, chiefly in the items of broken glass and plastering. The damage to property was about $300,000. The subway itself suffered little and repairs were made there within a week or two. A member of a glass firm estimated that about $100,000 worth of glass was destroyed.

The collapse of the roof of the subway at 195th Street on Oct. 24, 1903, buried fourteen men and only four escaped. Blasts had been made in the section under Fort George Hill and a few minutes after 10 o'clock at night a gang of twenty-two men entered the tunnel to clear away the dislodged rock. No sooner had they entered than a mass of 300 tons of rock crashed down.

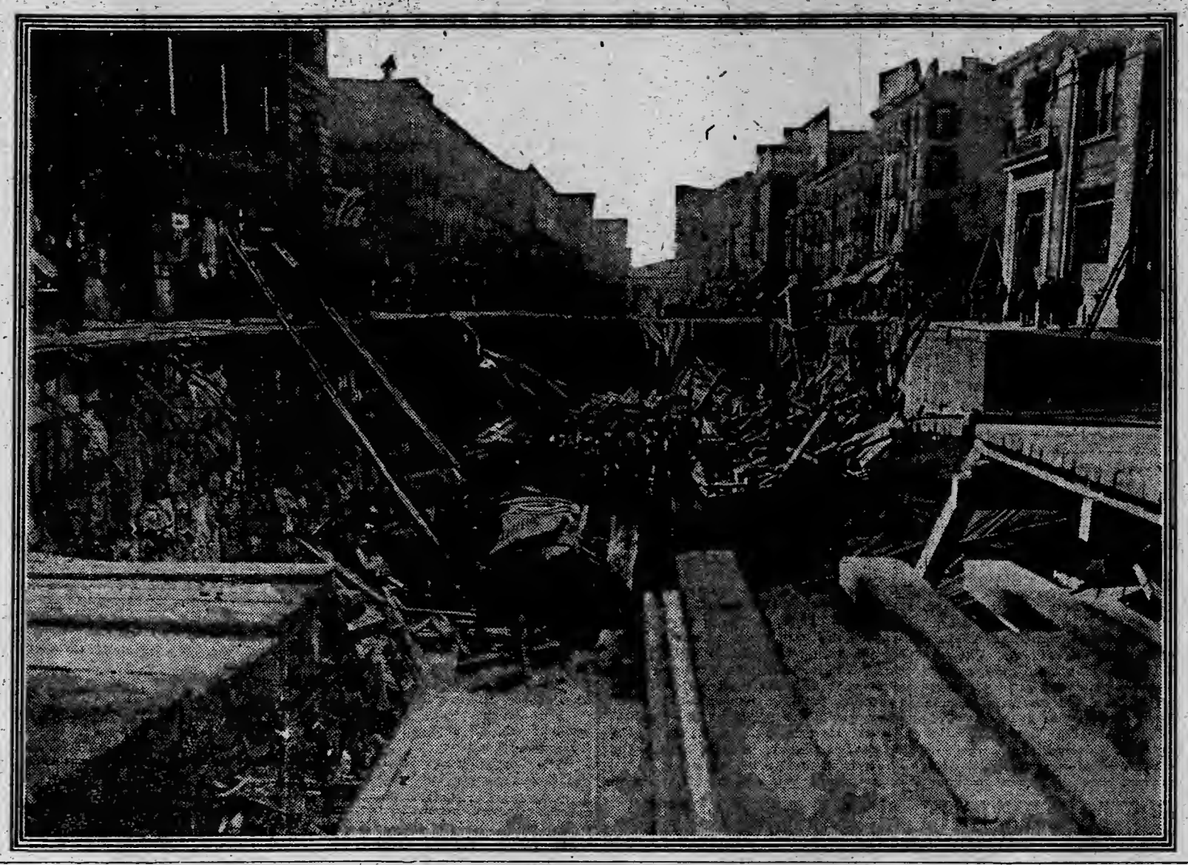
Another serious accident in the Park Avenue section of the tunnel was caused by the roof giving way between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets. Major Ira A. Shaler, the contractor, however, had ample warning of the coming disaster, and consequently no lives were lost. Three houses were wrecked. This accident occurred on March 21, 1902.

On Nov. 9, 1902, a premature blast caused the death of Patrick McBride, who had charge of the blasting. This happened at the Battery at the beginning of the tunnel to Brooklyn.

In the building of the Belmont tunnel under the East River six negro workmen were trapped on the morning of Jan. 16, 1906, while working twenty feet below the level of the East River, and four lost their lives. Fire started from oil and dust and the air receiver which furnished the workers fresh air sent down the fumes of burning rubber. The two who survived owed their lives to the heroic work of H. R. Shaller, the night Superintendent, and the lock tender. A blowout on Dec. 28 of the same year caused a cave-in and the loss of another life.

On Feb. 7, 1912, a premature blast caused injury to four workmen in the Lexington Avenue Subway at Sixty-second Street, this accident being caused, it was believed, by the pick of a workman striking a rock which had been drilled and loaded for blasting.

Scene of the Accident, Showing Wrecked Street Car in the Subway Excavation



AGED WOMAN DIED ON FLOOR IN STORE

National Cloak and Suit Company Turned Third Story into Emergency Hospital.

SURVIVORS TELL STORIES

Man Saw Car Fall Directly on Crowd of Laborers in Excavation —Rescue Work Was Prompt.

At the moment of the accident the fifteen-story building of the National Cloak and Suit Company, which occupies the entire west side of the block on Seventh Avenue between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Street, was beginning to fill with workers. Approximately 4,000 persons are employed there, and many of them were crossing Seventh Avenue, just outside their building, when the street began to cave in. Most of these were able to scramble to the sidewalks and safety; some fell in with the debris and were later helped out, scratched and bruised, but otherwise little the worse for their experience.

A few minutes after the crash the clothing company's big building, and particularly its third floor, had been transformed into an emergency hospital. Policemen, firemen, employes of the company, and volunteers were carrying mangled forms into the building through all of the doors. A few nurses in white hurried about among the injured and helped the men carry them to the third floor, which is entirely occupied by a hospital maintained for its employes by the company and by a large rest room. The girls at the telephone switchboard were sending messages to relatives and friends of the injured. The hustle was soon increased by the arrival of a swarm of white-coated internes and ambulance surgeons from the hospitals to which emergency calls had been sent, and these brought more injured and fainting persons into the building for first aid.

Miss Spencer's First Aid.

Miss Virginia Spencer is in charge of the welfare work for the National Cloak and Suit Company. She was placed in charge of the relief work there, and to a TIMES reporter later she described the things she saw and the part she took in aiding the injured. Said the young woman:

"I am not due at the building until 8:30, but this morning something seemed to prompt me to come here early. I was walking along Twenty-seventh Street toward Seventh Avenue at just about 8 o'clock when I heard a rumbling sound. I turned the corner I saw clouds of what I thought was smoke, but probably was dust, arising from the scene. I hurried up into the building and reached the third floor before I knew what had happened. People were running about in the building and a number of our girls fainted.

"Then began the long procession of men carrying victims. They brought them up in the elevators, and every elevator was busy. I suppose fifteen or twenty persons were stretched out here on the chairs and in the hospital rooms before the first doctors arrived from the hospitals. Every one of them who was conscious had some meseage to be telephoned to relatives or friends, and the switchboard girls worked like fury to accommodate them. The scenes we saw here were frightful, and the agony of the persons who had been crushed in the debris was intense. We gave them sedative and tried to calm them.

Old Lady Died on Floor.

"As I stepped into the rest room for the first time, a few minutes after I reached the building, I saw a number of persons lying about. The most pathetic figure of all perhaps was that of an aged lady, who was lying on a sheet on the floor. I hurried over to her and saw at once that she was very seriously hurt. Just then a doctor came in and together we cut the woman's clothing from her throat and chest so that she would have a chance to breathe. The doctor had to hurry on to the next groaning victim, and I stayed beside the old woman, for she was clutching my hand and seemed very anxious to tell me something. She soon slipped into unconsciousness, however, without being able to utter a word. I administered stimulants, but they did no good. The woman died as I was holding her, and I laid her back and put the sheet over her face. They carried her away after a while; we had never learned who she was."

It was not until 6 o'clock last evening that the police succeeded in identifying this victim of the catastrophe. She was Mrs. Martha V. Newton, 67 years old, a widow, living at 243 Waverley Place. Her body was identified at the morgue by her nephew, Percy C. Wilcox, who lives at the same address.

Miss Spencer was herself almost overcome by the sights she witnessed. She saw many little incidents in which painfully injured young girls made brave efforts to bear their hurts unflinchingly and even smilingly so as to encourage other victims, she said.

"I came across one of our young girls of the store after her broken leg had been put in splints," Miss Spencer said. "She was Margaret Orlando of 93 Woodhall Street, Brooklyn, and she is 19 years old. I tried to cheer her up and told her she would be all right after a while. The girl looked up at me and answered:

"'I'm going to show you just how brave I can be, and I will not let anybody see my crying.'

"She was biting her lip to keep from crying, and as they carried her out to take her to St. Vincent's Hospital she waved at me and smiled.

Woman with Broken Leg.

"There was one woman whose leg was broken, and every time I passed near her she seized my dress and cried: 'Oh, my leg is broken entirely off—please do something for me, please.' It really was crushed almost through, and they took her away after we had given her sedatives.

"One of the men who was brought up here was more worried about his job than his injuries, although they were serious. He kept saying in broken English, 'Now I'll lose my job—I'll be out of work on account of this.' He was a Hungarian. I got him to stop long enough to tell me where he worked—it was somewhere on Twenty-seventh Street. Then I sent a messenger around to find his employer. The doctors tried to carry the man out on a stretcher and he fought to keep from going. His wouldn't let them move him an inch until his employer came here and promised that he would not lose his job. Another man had been hit on the head and he simply gazed about him dumbly, without uttering a sound and as though he did not know what was going on. He seemed dazed and shook his head, but never said a word before he was taken out. He was a Hungarian, too."

Miss Spencer's most valuable assistant went into hysterics at the first sight of the accident. This was Miss Dorothy Maddalena, a 19-year-old Italian girl of 277 Summit Avenue, Jersey City Heights.

"I was standing with another girl at the second-story window looking out on Seventh Avenue when the street suddenly seemed to break up into splinters," Miss Maddalena said. "I remember hearing people shrieking and seeing them running about and crawling over the wrecked woodwork. I ran back into the room, and the last thing I remember that I did was to say 'That's terrible.'"

Hysterical at Awful Sight.

It was then that the girl became hysterical and commenced shouting. Miss Spencer said. She recovered quickly and helped care for the injured.

"I partly undressed the women who were brought here so that we could find out how badly injured they were," the girl said, "and several of them had broken legs or arms. They cried piteously whenever anybody touched them, but they all seemed extremely grateful, and a number of them wanted me to learn the names of the men who had helped them out of the great hole.

"One man, an Italian, who, the doctors said, had a broken back, recovered consciousness while I was trying to help him, and he kissed me for helping him. He is at St. Vincent's Hospital."

Both Miss Spencer and Miss Maddalena told of a young woman who insisted that she had lost the sight of her right eye in the accident and was inconsolable until Miss Spencer placed her hand over the other eye. Then, on finding she still could see out of the bruised eye, the woman became quiet.

Miss Mary T. Madden of 205 West Eighteth Street, the head nurse in the Cloak and Suit Company's hospital, said that she reached the building at 8:30 o'clock, having been delayed fifteen minutes in getting through the crowds that had gathered outside.

Girls Fainted from Horror.

"While others were helping the persons who had been injured in Seventh Avenue," she said, "I went about through the building with several helpers. On every floor we found our own girls fainting and hysterical from the scenes of suffering they had witnessed and from the accounts they had heard. Fifty or sixty of them were in such bad condition that we had to bring them down to the emergency hospital for treatment."

It was already afternoon when Miss Madden told of the girls in the building having been overcome, and, although the accident had happened several hours before, and the injured persons had been long out of the building, pale and nervous girls were to be seen in the six hospital beds with cold bandages about their heads, and others were lying on the couches in the rest room.

On a smaller scale the scenes in the emergency hospital of the National Cloak and Suit Company were enacted in the little drug store of Paul O. Krause at 261 Seventh Avenue, on the southeast corner of Twenty-fifth Street. The store had been open for about an hour when the accident happened.

"I was in the store when I heard the crashing of the timbers," Dr. Krause said. "I ran out to the street and saw chaos in the hole where the street had been. People were swarming over the splintered woodwork and the smashed street car seemed alive with crawling human things. They were trying to get out of broken windows of the car. A dozen of the injured were brought into the store here, most of them unconscious and with their legs and spines crushed, and the ambulance surgeons treated them and then rushed them away to the hospitals. I tried to telephone emergency calls to the hospitals, and people ran into the store and tried to telephone, but all of the telephones but one were put out of commission by the accident.

Water Poured Into Chasm.

"When I first looked into the chasm water was pouring into it at a rapid rate from a big main and from several smaller pipes."

Graphic accounts of the occurrence were given by the other persons in charge of stores and business houses on the west side of the avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets. Two of them, Italians, lost their venders' carts in the crash, and during the afternoon the little carts could be seen amidst the debris. Next to the corner drug store is a butcher shop run by Adam Uhrbach. He missed being in the crash by about a minute. Uhrbach had been to market with his meat wagon and was returning to the store. He had reached Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue when the street fell in two blocks below and in front of his store. Mrs. Uhrbach was in the store at the time. She thought the building was coming down, she said, and ran to the rear. When she came out front she saw firemen, policemen, and doctors dragging injured persons out of the hole.

In front of the store is the fruit stand of Adam Cinque. He had just loaded his pushcart with fruit and vegetables and gone into the basement when the crash was heard. He ran up and saw that his cart was gone. Then he saw the chaos in the street.

John Becker, keeper of "Under the Rafters" saloon at 239 Seventh Avenue, just south of Twenty-fourth Street, in front of which a brewery wagon fell into the hollow, said he saw no flagman and heard no warning. His 11-year-old daughter, Emily, had left his house just before the explosion, accompanied by one of his employes, to go to mass at St. Columba's Church and thence to school. For fifteen minutes after the crash Becker implored everybody he saw to help him find his daughter. Then she came down the hall with the wooden structure. His employe returned then, however, and reported that she had just stepped off the wooden part of the street on to the pavement when the crash occurred.

Many Ambulances at Scene.

The first hospital ambulance to arrive after the accident was an automobile ambulance from Bellevue in charge of Dr. John H. Hermann.

"The first thing I saw was the great hole with policemen and firemen running in every direction and carrying badly injured persons," Dr. Hermann said. "About eight policemen wanted me to go in aa many directions at once. I went to the corner drug store and then was so busy sewing up scalp wounds and attending to the wounded that I didn't have time to see much more outside. Police Headquarters sent calls to every hospital in town for ambulances, and we had all of ours here. I saw one from the Harlem Hospital and others from as far away."

Dr. Hermann said several of the Bellevue staff physicians came to the scene, as well as the ambulance surgeons. He and other doctors told of finding many persons pinned down with broken arms and legs under heavy girdere and still conscious. Among the doctors from Bellevue who were on the scene aiding the injured was one young woman surgeon, Dr. Geraldine Watson.

Al Kohler, driver of an automobile beer delivery truck, stopped his car in front of the saloon of John Becker, 239 Seventh Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street, about ten minutes to 8 o'clock yesterday morning and walked in.

"Hello, John," he said. "I'm going to leave you fifteen half-barrels this morning. How's that?"

"All right, Al," replied the patron. "Have one with me."

"Don't care if I do, John," said the driver.

They had one and Kohler started through the door to halt dumfounded.

"Look at there!" he shouted.

The rest of what he said was lost in the roar of the sinking of a block and a half of street over the subway excavation.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Kohler was still gazing at his overturned truck and forty half-barrels of beer distributed in the debris at the bottom of the big pit.

Car Fell on Laborers.

Samuel Klein of 100 Willett Street was a passenger on the car that fell in. He said the car had passed Twenty-fourth Street when the cave-in occurred. He fell off the car to the pavement, and managed to scramble to safety without being dragged into the excavation. He collapsed and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital with a broken leg and internal injuries.

Samuel Moses, an employe of the National Cloak and Suit Company, saw the accident.

"I was standing at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street at 7:55," he said, "when I heard two explosions. The entire avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets seemed to rise and sink back into a cavity. One of the big new surface cars was going north, on Seventh Avenue. It was crowded. I saw it lift up and fall into the hole which opened beneath it. The car fell directly on a crowd of laborers, who had no time to escape.

"I saw no flagman out to warn the car of the blast. I was thrown about and bruised by the shock. A lamp-post near me fell into the excavation, and I thought I was gone, too. Then the water pipes burst and added a new horror. It was a long time before I saw any policemen."

Alfie Norwich, unlike Mr. Moses, was confident she saw men with red flags warn the car. She alighted at Twenty-third Street, and was standing on the corner when the street fell away a half block from her.

"I know men were waving red flags to keep back the crowd," she said. "Then there were two explosions, the flagman dropped their flags, and the car and crowd surged ahead. The car was faster, and from where I stood seemed just to sink from sight. I saw women try to clamber out and be hurled beneath the wreckage. Then I became hysterical."

Went Down with the Car.

Joseph Stiedather, 90 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, was a passenger on the car.

"I was on the rear platform," he said. "We were just passing Twenty-fourth Street, when there was a muffled roar and the car started to drop. It seemed to me ages before it struck the bottom. I didn't lose consciousness, and remember being pinned down by the side of the car, which landed right side up and collapsed like a checkerboard shutting up. Firemen cut away a window and got me out."

His right foot and leg were crushed.

Fannie Borie, 305 South Second Street, Williamsburg, was on the car on her way to work. She was in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday afternoon, her left side crushed.

"When the car started to sink there were terrible screams, and I think I fainted," she said. "I remember feeling people tugging at my feet, as I was buried under some timbers. Then I lost consciousness and came to again when I was being carried up a ladder to the street."

Max Greenburg, 19 years old, of 112 Second Street, was praised for his rescue work. On his way to work he alighted from the car at Twenty-third Street. When the car slipped down into the excavation, with women screaming for help, Greenburg sat down on the pavement between the tracks and slid down to the car.

"I got around to the side of the car," Greenburg said in telling of the accident, "and on the rear platform I heard groans and found a man in uniform pinned down. He was groaning, and I thought both his legs were broken. I got him out from under the beams and carried him on my back to a policeman. The cops took the man out, and I went back and found a girl lying against a broken window. Her face was covered with blood. I pulled her out of the tangled mass of arms and legs and took her to the ladder. Then I was all in and had to climb up the ladder myself."

Joseph Urban, 201 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, was crossing Seventh Avenue near Twenty-fourth Street, when, he said, he felt the street tremble and sink.

"There was a jerking sort of sensation," he said, "and then the whole street seemed to slide down into the hole. There was so much dust it could not see anything for about two minutes. Then it looked as if I was in a forest of timbers pointing in every direction.

"The trolley which had passed me, was near by. Behind it on the tracks I saw the body of a woman. She looked like she was dead. A man, a little further on, rose up a sitting posture and tried to rise only to sink back. The bones of his leg were sticking through his trousers. A girl with one leg cut off below the knee was crying for help. Then some one took me away."

Cloak and Suit Building Stands.

Theodore F. Merseles, Vice President and General Manager of the National Cloak and Suit Company, issued a statement last night denying the report that the company's building in Seventh Avenue had been rendered insecure by the accident. The foundations of adjacent buildings were in no way affected by the street collapse.

Roster of Victims of the Accident Shows That 7 Are Dead and 85 Injured

The Dead.

BOLOG, TONY, 35 years old, 20 Clinton Street, laborer; killed in excavation.

DI NUCCI, JAMES, 21 years old, 353 East Twenty-third Street, laborer; killed in excavation.

FORAK, STEPHEN, 32 years old, 99 Avenue A, laborer; killed in excavation.

KRUGMAN, LOUIS, 24 years old, 308 East Eighth Street, garment worker; passenger, killed in street car.

NEWTON, Mrs. MARTHA V., 67 years old, 243 Waverley Place; killed in street.

O'ROURKE, JOHN W., 35 years old, 1,457 Amsterdam Avenue, laborer; killed in excavation.

STEWART, Mrs. ZAIDEE C., 53 years old, a masseuse, 4 Poplar Street, Brooklyn; died in St. Vincent's Hospital last night; identified later at the Morgue by her brother.

The Injured.

A

ALTMAN, MARY, 19, operator, 646 East Eleventh Street; contusions and fractured nose; home.

ASPEL, LENA, 23, operator, 100 Seventh Street; abrasions and lacerations; St. Vincent's.

B

BARROW, RAY, 18, laborer, 118 Orchard Street; fracture of right arm; St. Vincent's.

BERKOWITZ, PAULINE, 18, operator, 145 Floyd Street, Brooklyn; shock and possible fracture of right leg; Bellevue.

BIDAGUS, BAKSICO, 25, laborer, 99 East Eighth Street; shrasions; home.

BORIE, FANNIE, 18, operator, 305 South Second Street, Brooklyn; factured collar bone and contusions; St. Vincent's.

BUCLIAS, CLARENCE, 18, laborer, 169 Norfolk Street; shock; home.

BUSHOLD, CLARA, 18, operator, 169 Norfolk Street; contusions; St. Vincent's.

C.

CABERALO, GEORGE, 17, operator, 222 West Fourteenth Street; sprained back; St. Vincent's.

CANTAUR, GERTHA, 19, operator, 206 East Sixth Street; sprained leg; home.

CANTON, BECKY, 19, operator, 202 Sixth Street; shock; home.

CLARK, SARAH, 19, operator, 3 Ridge Street; shock and contusions; Bellevue.

COHEN, BESSIE, 22, operator, 889 South Second Street, Brooklyn, contusions; home.

COYNE, HARRY, 22, laborer, 118 Orchard Street, fracture of the skull; St. Vincent's.

CUTHERSASON, ISRAEL, 25, tailor, 470 East Houston Street, contusions; home.

D

DENISON, WILLIAM, 38, laborer, 2,189 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, fracture of left leg and internal injuries; Bellevue.

DORIS, ESTHER, 20, operator, 293 Henry Street, fracture of thigh; Bellevue.

DWECIKINDAUM, ISAAC, 24, laborer, 470 East Houston Street, lacerations; Bellevue.

F.

FORTINO, ROSARIO, 28, laborer, 661 First Avenue; fracture of left leg; Bellevue.

FIELDMAN, ——, 18, laborer, 128 Norfolk Street; shock and injuries to back; Bellevue.

FIRMAN, HARRY, 17, operator, 131 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn; fractured collar bone; St. Vincent's.

FORAC, FARIUS, 24, laborer, 305 Second Street; fractures of both legs; St. Vincent's.

FROLICH, NATHAN, 20, laborer, 85 Sheriff Street; lacerations; home.

FROMMERFELT, HATTIE, 18, clerk, 1,215 Summit Avenue, Jersey City; fracture of left leg; New York Hospital.

G

GLECKMAN, ISIDORE, 22, cutter, 146 Clinton Street; lacerations; Bellevue.

GLUCKMAN, ISIDORE, 35, operator, 146 Clinton Street, dislocation of right shoulder; Flower Hospital.

GOLDBERG, IDA, 18, operator, 305 Madison Street, contusions; St. Vincent's.

GOLDMANN, FANNIE, 17, operator, 327 Manhood Street, shock and contusions; Bellevue.

GOLDSMITH, DAVID, 29, operator, 161 Broome Street, contusions; Bellevue.

GRAFINGER, LILLIE, 43, operator, 114½ Essex Street, contusions; home.

GREEN, PAULINE, 20, operator, 162 Ridge Street, internal injuries; Polyclinic.

GREIS, ABRAHAM, 62, operator, 120 Sheriff Street; shock; home.

GRENO, ROSE, 17, operator, 102 Pitt Street; hysteria; St. Vincent's Hospital.

H.

HARMERWITZ, HESTER, 21, operator, 136 Attorney Street; contusions; New York Hospital.

HARRIS, GILMAN, 40, operator, 114 Second Street; fracture of left thigh; New York Hospital.

HAUGHY, WALTER, 29, foreman, 309 West Twentieth Street; contusions; home.

HILD, FANNY, 32, operator, 420 Sixth Street; shock and contusions; Flower Hospital.

HOLLENDER, DAVID, 15, errand boy, 27 Avenue C; shock; home.

HYMOWITZ, ESTHER, 21, clerk, 136 Attorney Street; shock and contusions; Bellevue.

K

KAISER, CARL, 20, clerk, 171 East Eighty-first Street; shock; Bellevue.

KENNEDY, FREDERICK, 37, salesman, 578 Baltic Street, Brooklyn; contusions; Bellevue.

KIEL, DANIEL, 25, cutter, 234 Second Street; contusione; St. Vincent's.

KINGSTONBURY, DORA, 20, operator, 248 Second Street; shock; home.

KLEIN, SAMUEL, 23, tailor, 100 Willett Street; contusions; home.

KLUTON, JACOB, 23, operstor, 572 Fox Street, the Bronx; contusions; New York Hospital.

KRAYSKER, FRANK, 18, clerk, 248 Finley Avenue, the Bronx; contusions; home.

L

LABELLE, DOR, 806 Second Street; shock and contusions; Flower Hospital.

LADENHIN, LENA, 17, operator, 38 Ludlow Street; shock and contusions; Bellevue Hospital.

LANG, ANNA, 33, dressmaker, 115 West Fifteenth Street; lacerations and contusions; St. Vincent's Hospital.

LARGE, OSCAR, 24, conductor of wrecked street car, 222 Powell Street, Brooklyn; both legs broken; Bellevue Hospital.

LAUDER, EDNA, 21, operator, 280 Second Street; shock and contusions; Bellevue.

LEVINE, BESSIE, 19, operator, 196 East Third Street; internal injuries; New York Hospital.

LEVINE, MORRIS, 28, operator, 38 Attorney Street; shock and contusions; Bellevue.

M.

McGEE, ARTHUR, 45, clerk, 45 Perry Street; contusions; home.

McGRAW, CHARLES, 56, laborer, 800 Avenue A; contusions; Bellevue.

MAGENSKI, FRANK, 38, operator, 414 West Fourth Street; compound fracture of the hip, arm, and ankle; St. Vincent's.

MAYNE, JOHN, 25, motorman on wrecked street car, 324 West Houston Street; leg crushed; Bellevue.

MOTNA, LENA, 20, operator, 125 Stanton Street; back injured; Polyclinic.

N.

NERPALT, FLO, 18, saleswoman, 1,215 Summit Avenue, Jersey City; fractured right leg; New York Hospital.

NIEDENBERG, DORA, 25, operator, 248 Second Street; possibls fracture of the skull; Bellevue.

NIZIN, ABRAHAM, 40, operator, 196 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, shock and contusions; Bellevue.

O.

ORLANDER, MARGARET, 19, operator, 98 Woodhull Street, Brooklyn, contusions; home.

P.

PATZOK, TONY, 23, laborer, address unknown; Badge 1,411 of United States Realty and Improvement Company, contusions.

PERCHOLY, CLARA, 17, operator, 169 Norfolk Street, fractured hip and ankle; St. Vincent's.

PORUTTA, BENJAMIN, 21, cutter, 2,239 Adams Place, Brooklyn, internal injuries; St. Vincent's.

R.

REIDYER, FANNIE, 50, operator, 157 Suffolk Street, lacerations; Polyclinic.

RESSLER, GUSSIE, 19, operator, 181 Second Street, fractured skull; Bellevue.

RETTERMAN, MINNIE, 22, operator, 456 Cherry Street, lacerations and contusions; home.

RITTER, DORA, 23, operator, 139 Norfolk Street, internal injuries; Bellevue.

ROMANCHIK, MICHAEL, 30, laborer, 210 East Fourteenth Street, internal injuries and shock; St. Vincent's.

ROSEN, ABRAHAM, 27, cutter, 486 Attorney Street, shock; Flower Hospital.

ROSENFELD, YETTA, 49, operator, 100 Second Street, shock; home.

S.

SAMINET, D., 36, laborer, 293 Avenue A, contusions and shock; Flower.

SECKA, JOSEPH, 27, laborer, 426 East Sixteenth Street, contusions; home.

SEITZER, JACOB, 23, operator, 302 Seventh Street, shock; home.

SHAEFER, PAULINE, 18, operator, 84 Ridge Street, lacerations; home.

SHAPIRO, CELIA, 22, operator, 64 East 103d Street, shock; home.

SHAPIRO, PAULINE, 23, operator, 709 Sixth Street, shock; home.

SOCHER, LENA, 21, operator, 76 Avenue A; fracture of left leg; Bellevue.

SPEERSATER, JOSEPH, 25, electrician, 90 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn; shock; home.

T.

TOKACO, BALLAS, 40, laborer, 99 East Eighth Street; internal injuries; Bellevue.

U.

URDON, JOSEPH, 32, laborer, 201 Sixth Street, Brooklyn; shock, home.

W.

WISE, LILLY, 20, operator, 183 Rogers Street, Brooklyn; fractured right leg; St. Vincent's.

WIZAU, ABRAHAM, 30, operator, 699 Park Avenue, Brooklyn; shock; home.

Y.

YOUNG, MONROE, 23, clerk, 2,206 Fifth Avenue; contusions; St. Vincent's.

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20

What do the Bank Examiners do?

TWICE a year, unannounced, the Bank Examiners of the State Banking Department appear on the same day at all Branches of a Trust Company or Bank. The Examiners proceed as follows:

1. They seal and take charge of the vaults in all Branches simultaneously, so that nothing can be removed or introduced without their sanction.
2. They count the cash to see if it balances with the books.
3. They examine all investment securities, paying especial attention to the collateral securities behind all loans. They verify the bank's deposits with other banks and draw off statements from the ledgers. In short, they scrutinize all assets and make a complete audit of the bank's affairs.

These rigorous State examinations are primarily for the safety of depositors.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY
IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX: 148TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

MAY HAVE BEEN GAS OR FREE DYNAMITE

Engineers Fail to Find an Undisputed Fact on Which to Blame Subway Disaster.

BOSS BLASTER RUNS AWAY

Disinterested Investigation Demanded—City Full of Similar Traps—Stories of Eyewitnesses.

Engineers of the Public Service Commission, the city, the Interborough, and the United States Realty and Improvement Company, the contractors, spent the day weighing against one another theories as to the cause of the collapse of the Seventh Avenue subway excavation covering.

When night came no theory had been put forward that could be upheld by an undisputed fact.

Two suggestions seemed to have more support than the others. One was that gas, accumulated in the trench over night, had been exploded; the other that loose dynamite had been set off by the first blast and had torn out the roadway supports. The suppositions on which even those theories were based were not admited by interested persons—the gas company officials and the contractors.

Disinterested persons agreed that both the primary and secondary causes would not be known with any degree of definiteness until after a thorough investigation had been made by engineers in no way connected with any feature of the subway undertaking.

Public Service Commissioners said yesterday that the shoring was built under the inspection of the commission, with a large safety factor, and was even more substantial than they might have permitted. Officials of the United States Realty and Improvement Company said the accident was apparently caused by an "unfortunate blast."

Boss Blaster Disappears.

The man who set the blast is gone. Augusto Mezanotte of 6 Jones Street, better known as August Midnight, blaster, was seen going north in Seventh Avenue just after the collapse. The police yesterday sent out a general alarm for his arrest on a charge of homicide. Until he tells what he knows the exact cause of the accident may not be known. The nature of the rock, the location of the blast, and many other factors entered into the decision as to what amount of dynamite was safe to use, and Midnight was the expert to decide that.

John Cyran, powder man for Midnight, who set off the blast at Midnight's order, said he did not think the charge was unusually heavy. He said he had talked to Midnight just after the cave-in, and that the blaster had hurried away.

Frederick Diller, employed by the National Cloak and Suit Company, at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, told the police that immediately before the cave-in there was an unusually heavy explosion.

Foreman Thomas Marshall in charge of the 75 men who were to have gone to work in the cut, denied that there was dynamite loose in the cut which might have caused succeeding explosions. When Battalian Chief Macguire showed him 10 sticks of 40 per cent. dynamite taken from the cut and told him firemen had found two charges all wired for blasts, he became silent. The police are invsstigating the theory that loose dynamite may have exploded and caused the collapse of the shoring.

"I would not attempt to tell Midnight how much dynamite to use in a blast," said E. A. Little, General Superintendent of the construction company. "He was an expert and had been in our employ for years. He knew his business. His running away looks very bad indeed. He must be found.

Calls Shoring the Best.

"Our shoring was the best that could be built. I have been criticised for spending too much money on our shoring, but safety first has always been our policy. We trusted Midnight because he knows his business. If he made an error we want to know it.

"Our blasting is under the supervision of the Fire Department and Midnight was licensed by the Bureau of Combustibles. Our shoring is inspected daily by the Public Service Commission. We have never been criticised and this accident came in spite of every safeguard human ingenuity could invent.

"I shall be glad to make the truth public if we ever get at it. At present we can only believe that the collapse was due to an unfortunate blast."

C. H. Stengle, chief engineer of the construction company, said the shoring had been built to support 700 pounds to the square foot, which would have been the weight if the street had been crowded to capacity. He said the weight at the time of the collapse was one-tenth of that.

"It's a puzzle to me," said Mr. Stengle. "It was the strongest subway shoring ever built in New York, yet it went down like a house of cards."

Mr. Stengle explained that at the time the collapse occurred only the blaster and his helper had gone to work and that the men crushed in the pit were those who had come early. Had the crash come ten minutes later the death roll would have been appalling, he thought.

Gas Theory Advanced.

Robert Ridgeway, Chief Engineer for the Public Service Commission, said the commission regularly inspected the shoring and had found it above the standard.

The cause cannot be determined until the wreckage is cleared away," he said. "It may be that an extra heavy blast threw pieces of rock against the supports with such force as to dislodge enough of them to throw too much strain on the rest. Again, it may have been that the blast dislodged all the shoring in the affected area. I do not think that probable. Another theory is that gas had accumulated overnight from leaking mains and that the blast ignited it and caused the upward bulging of the deck seen by witnesses of the accident.

This shoring was of the self-contained type; that is, each unit was independent and built so that its collapse might not draw others down."

Officials of the Consolidated Gas Company issued a statement last night saying that gas could not have been responsible for the collapse. "It should be understood," the statement said, "that the large mains in the neighborhood were disconnected when subway construction began, and that in place of the large mains buried beneath the surface we had eight-inch mains on the street surface."

D. Maher, a subway patrolman for the gas company, was at Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue when the cave-in occurred. He said his attention was first drawn by a hissing noise and that the street level just lifted up and collapsed like a house of toy blocks. He heard no explosion.

Warning Late, Says Motorman.

John Mayne, motorman of the destroyed car, was found in Bellevue Hospital with a crushed leg.

"The car sank just where I stopped it," he said. "I had no stop at Twenty-fourth Street and there was no warning there. When I was half way to Twenty-fifth Street I saw a flagman and set my brakes. As I set the brakes I felt the earth going from under me. The next thing I knew I was being pulled out of hell."

Investigation sbowed tbat the brakes of the wrecked car were set, according to officials of the District Attorney's office, and that tbe controller was off. This would substantiate Mayne's story.

Many engineers who examined the premises yesterday viewed the collapse of the supposedly powerful wooden structure with great alarm, for there are miles of such structure in the city at ths present time.

Robert Ridgway, the Public Service Commission's engineer in charge of subway construction, admitted that the accident raised a big problem.

"Ths temporary wooden structure is to be found in most of ths Seventh Avenue excavations," Mr. Ridgway said. "This includes ths major part of the routs from Forty-second street to the Battery, through Varick Street, West Broadway, and Greenwich Street. There is also a great deal of it in the Bronx, and more in Brooklyn in Flatbush Avenue and Atlantic Avenue to the Piaza. On Broadway, in Manhattan, between Fourteenth and Thirty-eighth Streets, there is more of it.

"One of the important things which we hope to accomplish through our investigation of today's accident is to find out just what steps should be taken to make this temporary wooden structure throughout the rest of the city so safe that a repetition of an accident like this will be impossible. It looks like a very difficult task, especially as no one knows positively what was the flaw tbat caused this accident. The timbering does not seem to have been at fault, and there was plenty of it—more of it here, in fact, than in most parts of the subway. These contractors have been criticised, in fact, on the ground that they were wasting timber by using so much of it to make the structure powerful in this section. Obviously they cannot be charged now with having skimped to save a few thousand dollars on this score, but that doesn't solve the problem of what is to be done regarding the rest of the temporary construction in the city."

No Foundation for Beams.

Attention was called to the fact yesterday that the cross beams of the temporary structure were merely flat against the rock sides of the excavation and that no openings had been made in the rock to hold the beams in place, but Mr. Ridgway said this was customary in excavations in rock.

Residents of tbe neighborhood told conflicting stories as to whether a flagman had warned tbe car. Many said they had seen flagmen give very careless warnings of blasts. Several car passengers said they had seen men with red flags before the pit swallowed them up.

Arthur Rogers, employed in a cigar store near by, was standing at the doorway. "About 7:55 there was a loud blast," he said. "Then a rumbling noise, and the street sank, carrying down every one on it. About three or four months ago there was a similar explosion wblch carried away the planking on one side of Seventh Avenue."

At 255 Seventh Avenue Alexander Jacobius keeps a liquor store. His door was open when the accident happened. He said that he saw people scrambling from the street to the sidewalk as the street began to sag.

Jacobius was able to tbrow some light on what the engineers, who were on the scene all day, considered important. The question of the amount of dynamite exploded could not be settled on account of the disappearance of Midnight, the powder man. Jacobius was one of the witnesses who said that he heard two distinct sounds, the first a thud, similar to the blasting sounds he had been hearing for months, and the second the crashing and crackling of falling woodwork. But the first report, he declared, was considerably louder than the customary sounds of blasting that he had heard on previous occasions.

Important evidencc regarding tbe force of the blast that did the damage, however, was obtained from Noel Raufaste, who has a supply store at 253 Seventh Avenue.

Set Off Burglar Alarm.

"I had just gotten off a southbound Seventh Avenue car at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street," Raufaste said, "and the burglar alarm on my store front was silent. It rings outside the store and loud enougb to be heard at the corner. I bought a paper and went into the saloon for a drink, and when I came out it was ringing. The first explosion, or the original blast, had just occurred. Never before has any one of these blasts been strong enough to jar the burglar alarm. I ran to the store and had just reached the door when I saw the surface of the street begin to tremble. It looked as if it rose six inches, and then it sank down with a splintering, crashing sound."

Mrs. Raufaste said that she had been expecting trouble for some time. Some of the blasts that had been used recently, she said, were so powerful that they upset things in the store and made the chair she sat in jump from the floor.

C. A. Platt, an official of the National Cloak and Suit Company, told the police that he was positive he saw a flagman signal that a blast was to be set off. He was looking out of a third-story window at the time, and said he heard two explosions. Then, he said, débris was flung into the air, and the car started to slide down the rapidly lengthening incline.

Other witnesses were positive there was no loud explosion or flying débris, but that with a low rumble the street level sank slowly like an ocean wave rolling away.

Before he left the scene District Attorney Perkins ordered a model of the shoring used in Seventh Avenue made, which he said he would submit to engineering experts to see if the claims of the construction company were well founded.

France to Strike War Medals.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Minister of War Millerand has announced that he will introduce in the Chamber of Deputies a bill to establish a medal commemorating the war. As soon as the law is enacted medals with special clasps will be issued to all men mustered out of the service for wounds.

GERMANS NOW SEEK TO SURROUND DVINSK

Converge on Another Russian Fortress After Their Failure to Trap Vilna Army.

PURSUERS SUFFER HEAVILY

Czar's Troops Turn and Drive Them Back with Bayonet—Prince Leopold Captures Ostrow.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 22.—The developments in Bulgaria have thrown into comparative obscurity the continued Russian retreat from Vilna, but this retreat is being conducted with considerable success, according to Petrograd official reports.

Turning on their pursuers at various points along the line the Russians have inflicted serious losses and driven the Germans back. In the northern tip of ths Polish front, near Friedrichstadt, the Russians have assumed the offensive.

In mid-Poland the Germans claim progress throughout as far as Ostrow, which they have captured.

Tbe greatest number of prisoners taken at any point, howsver, did not exceed 2,000, which would seem to indicate that the attempt to complete the calls around the retreating Russians has proved unsuccessful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 22. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Dwinsk is now the enemy's forcmost objective and the Germans are hastily pressing forward and enveloping it from the northwest, west, southwest, and south. With hope of achievmg earliest results on this front they have concentrated a considerable force with heavy artillery which they habitually use against fortresses. They also fire heavy shells with asphyxiating gases.

"The Russians are occupying the line Nova Alexandrovosk-Lake Driswlaty.

It is believed here that despite the complete defeat of the Austro-Germans on the southwestern front, causing General Pukhallos to retreat from the region of Lutzk to the left bank of the Styr, the Germans are not likely to abandon their plan of operations there. The political and strategical considerations make it important that they will be compelled to reinforce the soutbern front, but having no reserves worth consideration and not daring to touch tbe central front, they are bound to shift forces from the north. This explains their haste to achieve definite results near Dvinsk.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

Hindenburg's Army Breaks Russian Line Southwest of Dvinsk.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (via London.)—Following is the text of tbe War Office bulletin concerning the operations in the Russian front which was issued today:

Eastern theatre of war:

Army Group of Field Marsbal von Hindenburg: Southeast of Lennewada, on the Dvina northwest of Friedrichstadt, the Russians attacked. The fighting continues.

East of Smolina, southwest of Dvinsk, our troops penetrated into the enemy positions over a front of three kilometers (nearly two miles) wide. We took nine officers and 2,000 men prisoners and captured eigbt machine guns.

Northwest and southwest of Oschmjana our attack is progressing favorably. On both sides of Subodniki the Gawia sector has been crossed. The right wing bas advanced as far as the district north of Novogrodek.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The Molozadz sector has been crossed to the southeast of the place of that name.

Russian positions on the western bank of the Myschiaka River on both sides of the Brest-Litovsk-Minsk Railway were stormed. We captured 1,000 prisoners and five machine guns.

Further south Ostrow was taken after house-to-house fighting by our advancing divisions, who crossed the Oginski Canal near Telechany and threw back the Russians in the direction of Dobrostawka.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: East of Logischin there have been minor battles.

Southeastern theatre of war:

There is nothing to report."

VIENNA, Sept. 22, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In East Galicia and Volhynia the situation is unchanged.

On the Ikwa River there was severe artillery fighting in some districts, and isolated attempts of the Russians to advance across the river failed before the fire of our batteries.

The Austro-Hungarian forces fighting in Lithuania yesterday broke through the Russian positions in the sector of Nowajamys, capturing 900 men and three machine guns.

Russians Win Local Successes.

PETROGRAD Sept. 22.—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued today:

Northwest of Friedrichstadt in the course of the occupation of the village of Stryg, in the region of Birshalen, we captured many prisoners and arms. Desperate engagements are incessant in the region west of Dvinsk, in many places at close quarters with tbe bayonet.

In some sectors of this front the enemy artillery is developing gusts of fire. In our attack on the village of Lebedehvo, west of Molodechno, the Germans were overthrown by a vigorous bayonet attack. We occupied the village and captured ten machine guns, a quantity of material and prisoners. We also captured, after a stubborn resistance, by a bayonet attack, the village of Smorgno, from which the Germans fled in disorder toward the river fords. Here we made prisoners of four officers and 350 men, took nine machine guns, forty cycles, many horses, telephones, and material.

East of Lida in an engagement in the region of Govia, the enemy, who had crossed the river of the same name, was thrown back to the right bank. In the region east of Oginski Canal the enemy was driven from the village of Retcki and from the neighborhood of Lyscha, leaving in our hands many prisoners and machine guns.

South of the Pripet and on tbe whole of the remainder of the front, in a direction south of Polessie, nothing of importance has occurred.

U-BOAT SAVED A GERMAN.

Took Him Off Danish Steamer Frode, Then Blew Her Up.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Copenhagen says the Danish steamer Frode, which was sunk in the North Sea on Sept. 5, was sent to the bottom by a German submarine after a German sailor, who boarded the steamer at Buenos Aires by means of false papers of Norwegian citizenship, had been taken off by the submarines.

This testimony, the correspondent says, was adduced by the Danish Marine Court at an inquiry into the sinking of the Frode. When the steamer was halted by the submarine the sailor immediately declared himself a German and was transferred to the submarine. Late rthe Frode was torpedoed and two men were killed by the explosion.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Three Ships Leave Galveston with Large Cargoes for Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—The following ships sailed from this port today for the war zone:

The Greenbank, British, for Genoa, with a cargo of 213,000 bushels of wheat.

The Dramatist, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 10,590 bales of cotton.

The Angekilki, Greek, for Barcelona, with 160,000 bushels of wheat.

The Olaf, Danish, for Copenhagen, with a cargo of grain.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—The only ship to sail from here today for the war zone was the Danish steamship Olaf for Copenhagen with a cargo of grain.

GERMANS LAYING MORE MINES.

New Field to be Established Between the Baltic and North Seas.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22.—A Berlin dispatch received here says the German Government has announced that a new mine field will be laid south of the outlet to the sound, and that beginning next Friday a pilot scrvice will be established to enable neutral shipping to traverse the danger zone.

The sound is the channel between the Danish Island of Zeeland and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the Cattegat and the North Sea. The waterway formerly belonged to the Danish sovereigns, who for many years collected tolls from foreign vessels using it. In 1857, however, by a treaty with the commercial nations of Europe, the dues were abolished.

DUTCH STEAMER HITS A MINE.

The Koningen Emma Under Tow—Her Passengers Taken Off.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22, (via London.)—The Dutch steamer Koningen Emma, a 9,000-ton vessel bound from Batavia, Java, struck a mine while on her way to tbis port. Her passengers and crew were rescued.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Dutch steamer Koningen Emma has been kept afloat, and this evening was on her way up the Thames under tow, down by the bow. Her 250 passengers were transferred to the Dutch steamer Batavier IV., which is proceeding to Tilbury.

The Koningen Emma sailed from Batavia Aug. 19 for Amsterdam. She is 470 feet long, has 57 feet beam, and is 37 feet in depth. She was built at Rotterdam in 1913, and is owned in Amsterdam.

DANISH VESSEL SUNK.

The Thorvalsden Lost in the War Zone—Her Crew Saved.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Danish steamer Thorvalsden, of 1,217 tons gross, has been sunk. The crew was saved.

DR. WOODS'S BODY FOUND.

American Victim of Arabic Disaster Cast Up on Irish Shore.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—The body of Dr. Edmund F. Woods of Janesville, Wis., who lost his life through the torpedoing of the steamship Arabic, was washed ashore today at Ross Carbery, County Cork, Ireland.

Insist Mine Sunk the Hesperian.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22.—A semi-official statement issued in Berlin reads as follows:

"After inquiry, tbe German Admiralty contradicts the statement of the British Admiralty, and it can now be stated that no German submarine was responsible for the attack on the Hesperian."

GERMANS DENOUNCE ANNEXATION PLANS

Neues Vaterland Bund Quoted as Demanding Official Disavowal of Propaganda.

OFFICES REPORTED RAIDED

Blamed the Chancellor's Speech for Spread of "Crazy Illusion" About Aims of the War.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The first installment of an anti-annexationist petition issued by the German Bund Neues Vaterland is printed this morning by Humanité. The offices of the organization in Berlin are said to have been raided and one of the members, Dr. Wehberg, arrested on a charge of treason. Humanité asserts the petition reads in part as follows:

"Tbe ideas expressed in the petition issued by the six economic associations contain redoubtable danger for the conclusion of a timely, honorable peace and for the security of the German Empire after peace is signed. Therefore, the Bund feels obliged to oppose the demands of the associations and ask the Chancellor to stop their activities and disavow the objects of the war as therein set forth.

"Tbe idea of weakening England and Russia until they become powerless or even are annihilated is so childish as not to admit of serious discussion, as is shown clearly by the lessons of history. To fight for such an object, which cannot be attained, is pure madness. The propagation of this madness is dangerous because it makes difficult anything like lasting peace."

The petition goes on to say tbat Chancellor von Betlimann-Hollweg in his speech in the Reichstag on May 28 said Germany would continue tbe war until she obtained a guarantee that none of her antagonists alone or all of them allied ever would dare attack her again, and continues:

"We understand tbat the Chancellor felt the need at the moment Italy had entered the war to affirm energetically our confidence in the ultimate issue notwithstanding our new adversary, but there is great danger of his rhetorical language being taken literally by simple people and exploited in support of the crazy illusion about which we believe the Chancellor holds the same views we do.

"That exploitation has begun. The government of the empire has not the right to look on with arms folded at that abusive use of the Chancellor's discourse."

The petition next considers the various territories the economic associations desired to have annexed, and this chapter closes with this declaration:

"East and west more than 130,000 square kilometers (a kilometer is two-thirds of a mile) with more than 16,000,000 inhabitants would thus be annexed. What do the petitioners of the six associations imagine our relations would be with these men who would have to be subjected to German domination?"

The petition of tbe six economic associations, regarded as the most powerful of their kind in Germany, demanded:

Tbe annexation of Belgium in all but name; the annexation of the French coast as far as the Somme as a strategic necessity; the annexation of the Briey ore region and the coal regions of the Departments du Nord and Pas de Calais; the annexation of Verdun, Belfort, and the western slope of the Vosges for strategic reasons; the annexation of Russian territory adjoining East Prussia for military reasons.

JAPANESE OFFICIALS HELD FOR BRIBERY

Preliminary Court Finds Secretary of Lower House and 17 Others Guilty.

TOKIO Thursday, Sept. 23.—A preliminary court has found K. Hayashida, Secretary of the lower house of Parliament, and four members and thirteen former members of the House, guilty of bribery in connection with an attempt to induce the Opposition to support the Army bill. All the convicted men were remanded for trial.

The court found that Viscount Kanctake Oura, former Minister of the Interior, had handed 40,000 yen ($20,000 to M. Hayashida to bribe the Opposition.

It is believed that Viscount Oura will not be prosecuted.

After the arrest in July of Hayashida, who had been Chief Secretary of the Lower House for twenty years, Viscount Oura gave up his portfolio as Minister of the Interior. A few days later Premier Okuma, expressing the belif that he should hold himself responsible for the acts of the members of his Cabinet, tendered his resignation, and the other Ministers followed his example. The Emperor, however, requested M. Okuma to remain in office, and he complied with the imperial decree and reformed his Cabinet, in which three of the old Ministers were reappointed.

When he was accused Viscount Oura denied the chargea of bribery made against him, but the evidence against him was said to be overwbelming.

DUMBA REQUESTS A SAFE CONDUCT

Continued from Page 1.

British Secret Service men bad been received and examined by the department. It is understood that action will be delayed until Secretary Lansing, who is now on vacation, has had an opportunity to go over the documents.

It is possible that Captain Franz von Papen will be dealt with as was Dr. Dumba and that his recall will requested. His allusion to the people of the United States as "idiotic Yankees," in conjunction with his relation to the plan for tying up munitions factories, may result in the dispatch of a note to the Berlin Government askig for his recall. It is suggested, however, that Captain von Papen's mention of "idiotic Yankees" might have referred only to some Americans with whom he talked and not to the American people.

It is also expected in certain quarters that the State Department will cancel the exequaturs of Austrian Consul General von Nuber of New York and of Austrian Consul Schwegel of St. Louis.

DUMBA NOTES AMAZE LONDON.

Press Regards Them as a Damaging Blow to Teuton Diplomacy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Archibald documenta vie with the budget as the leading feature of today's London newspapers, several of which also print editorials on the subject. The Daily News says:

"It is not easy to conceive a more damaging blow to the credit of German diplomacy than these letters disclose. It is really comic opera villainy, yet it comes from accredited representativea of two great powers. The politics of South American republics appear quite respectable in comparison."

The Standard says: "The most serious point for the German and Austrian conspirators is their total incapacity to lie without being discovered. It might be said of Bernstorff as Tallcyrand said of Metternich, 'Il ment toujours mais il ne trompe jamais.'"

The Daily Graphic says: "Not only are the papers ample justification for America's dismissal of the outrageous Dumba, but in their interweaving of plot and counterplot they outrival the most romantic conspiracy novel ever written."

ARCHIBALD EXPLAINS AGAIN.

Thinks There Were Not 34, But 17, Documents in His Packet.

James F. J. Archibald, friend of Teutonic Ambassadors, does not see how he could have carried thirty-four documents abroad, as the English authorities who rifled his packet say that he did.

He was seen yesterday at his office in the Marbridge Building just after he had come back from the baseball game, and said that he could only make out seventeen in all.

"Not that I counted them," he added. "That is only an estimate. The thirty-four must include envelopes and inclosures as well, all marked as exhibits. The package was only about ten inches square and less than an inch thick, and besidea there was in it some of my own personal correspondence."

Mr. Archibald did not remember anything at all about seeing Captain von Papen's letter referring to "idiotic Yankees," neither did he recollect glancing over any letter written by the Austrian Ambassador in which reference was made to a "self-willed President." In fact, if there were any of these things they must have been sealed, he said.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES," said he, "seems to have the most complete copies of these papers, and I have laid it aside to read them at my leisure. There is nothing really that I can add to the statement I have already made. I took the papers without any wrongful intent. Some of them were sealed and some were not. There were personal letters and letters of introduction, and one letter from Count von Bernstorff, which I thought would serve me in case there should be any anti-American demonstration. It was written at my dictation and I was described as a friend of the cause in it. As a matter of fact, I am thoroughly American. My magazine articles speak for themselves, and in my lectures I dwell especially upon the need of preparedness for the United States."

Mr. Archibald declared that as far as he knew he had not been shadowed by Secret Service agents, and that no intimation had been made to him that he was likely to be arrested. He was equally sure that he had violated no law. Presently he expected to return to Washington, he said, but he did not know when. His attorney, Mr. Hogan, meanwhile was in the national capital.

"As far as I am concerned," he continued, "I should be glad at any time to call at the State Department and tell all that the officials may wish to know. I have nothing whatever to conceal."

Mr. Archibald, early in the day, before he sought refuge at the Polo Grounds, received calls from mysterious personages evidently bent on questioning him. One of them represented himself as an agent of Hungary and then of England and finally wound up by offering him the secret of an ink which could be so used that whatever written with it would be invisible until the recipient chose to treat it with a preparation which would develop its color. He did not buy any.

DUMBA PREPARES TO SAIL.

Hopes to Get Away on Tuesday—Wife to be a War Nurse.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 22.—Dr. Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, has received a wireless message from Baron von Burian, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary, granting his request to be called to Vienna to make a personal report. The Ambassador said this afternoon that he would leave Lenox on Sunday afternoon for New York with Mme. Dumba and two servants. He said they were to sail on the steamship Rotterdam next Tuesday.

It is said here that immediately on her arrival in Vienna Mme. Dumba will enter hospital service as a nurse, and that probably the country place of Dr. Dumba will serve as a convalescent hospital, with Mme. Dumba in charge. She is said to be very anxious to give her personal services in nursing the sick and wounded soldiers.

At the embassy it was asked if any confirmation of the report that a new Ambassador to the United States, Kajetan Merey von Kapos-Mere, had been received, and Baron Zwiedinck, the counselor, said the matter could not be discussed because the report was premature.

Dr. Dumba probably will not make a new statement on the Archibald letters, considering his letter to Secretary Lansing a sufficient statement of his position.

Dr. Dumba was busy with his personal affairs and his correspondence today. He has sold his touring car to J. N. Nugent of New York. On Saturday Dr. Dumba will take leave of the attachés of the embassy, and the affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Government in the United States will be turned over to Baron Erich Zwicdinek, the counselor of the embassy. He will assume the office of Chargé d'Affaires until the arrival of Dr. Dumba's successor.

BERNSTORFF NOT CONCERNED.

Will Say Nothing About Archibald Notes Till He Sees Lansing.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, declined yesterday to make any statement concerning the letters entrusted to James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent, the text of which was published in yesterday's papers.

He said they in no way concerned him and that they did not have anything to do with the negotiations between the Government of the United States and Germany.

It was announced also by his secretary at the Ritz-Carlton that certainly no statement of any kind would be made until the Ambassador had seen Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State.

Captain von Papen, Military Attaché, who is mentioned as having referred to "idiotic Yankees," is now enjoying a vacation in California and presumably is in San Francisco.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

PUTS U-BOAT LOSS AT 67 SINCE MAY 5

Continued from Page 1.

several miles ahead of these submarines before dropping their nets, in order to make sure of the exact course of the enemy. Eight or ten submarines have escaped destruction, merely by accident, by changing their course after the netting has been let go. But the British naval authorities have been confident throughout that in no case has any periscope sighted the destroyers, which lie very low in the water and which leave no smudge of smoke behind them.

There has never been any lane of wire netting to protect transports. British authorities have not been diverted from their course against the German submarines by reason of any activity that has been displayed outside of the several zones which they have been protecting. The loss of the Lusitania was a great blow, as was the destruction of the Arabic, but the large majority of the vessels which have been sunk by German submarines have caused the Admiralty very little concern except for the loss of life involved.

Replace Lost Freighters.

The reason why the British Government has not allowed itself to be diverted from the plans which it had mapped ont is that British ship yards have been turning out more freighters of from three to five thousand tons than the number that have been destroyed. There has been no attempt to safeguard the seas around the British Isles outside of the well marked localities that have been under guard for several months.

Up to within two months ago the German submarine commanders, regardless of the mysterious destruction of their comrades and other submarines, have been devoting most of their energies to attacking the lines of transportation between Great Britain and France, being fully aware that the moral result of the destruction of British transports would be very great. They have never been able to accomplish anything in this direction, and it is the belief of the British authorities that fully 75 per cent. of the submarines that have made these attempts have gone to the bottom.

The Admiralty bas never made any public statement with regard to the immense number of submarines that have been sunk in the last three months, preferring to let the German Government worry over the non-return of its undersea vessels. The amount of money that has already been paid for the galvanized nettings used in the work of destroying German submarines has been over $7,000,000, and fully $2,000,000 of this amount bas been spent in the United States.

The range of the latest German torpedoes used in new submarines is between 1,100 and 1,200 yards. It has not been possible in many cases for the British Admiralty to ascertain the numeral designation of the submarines that have been sunk in this manner, but it is positively known that since April 1 the following boats have been destroyed: U-9, U-15, U-16, U-18, U-22, U-23, U-24, U-5, U-2, U-7, U-4, besides four unnumbered boats of what is known as the Augsburg twocycle motor type, and three of the Nuremburg motor type, which apparently have carried no numerical designation whatever.

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We have secured the American rights of the famous Bruston Unit System of England for light and power.

An absolutely automatic plant by which you generate your current in your own home at a cost of less than one-third the chargea of public lighting corporations.

Labor and care almost entirely elliminated. Does not require an engineer or even experienced attendant.

One thousand plants in successful operation for three years furnishing light and power for the modest fishing camp up to the complete lighting of a small town.

The Bruston System is making tbe isolated electric plant popular, and is filling a long-felt demand.

Send for catalogue, or call at our office and see a plant in actual demonstration.

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126 Liberty Street, New York City.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Man in the Tower Looking Them Over

A NEW crop of freshmen in the colleges—and a new crop of seniors.

* *

New plays, new dresses, new hats, new motor racetrack, new subway (almost done), new Fall ideas everywhere and new prospects.

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The annual re-birth, for a busy Winter, of the greatest and smartest city in the world.

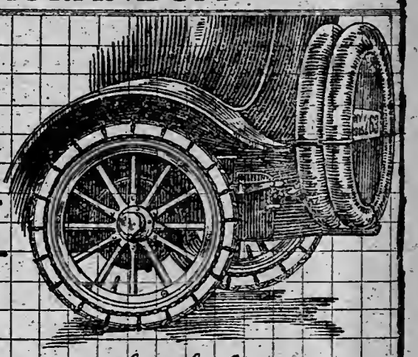
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And a new scope—wider than ever—to the exclusive Weber and Heilbroner idea of New York clothes for New York men, closely approximating the most expensive custom make suits—at $20 to $40.



Weber and Heilbroner
Five Clothing Stores
27 New 44th and Broadway | 241 Broadway | 1185 Broadway 42nd and Fifth Avenue

MEMORANDUM



Owner of the "Peerless" numbered: N.Y. 263-

Above is a sketch I made of your rear tires fitted with Tire Chains as your car stood at 40th St., + 5th Ave. last Tuesday morning.

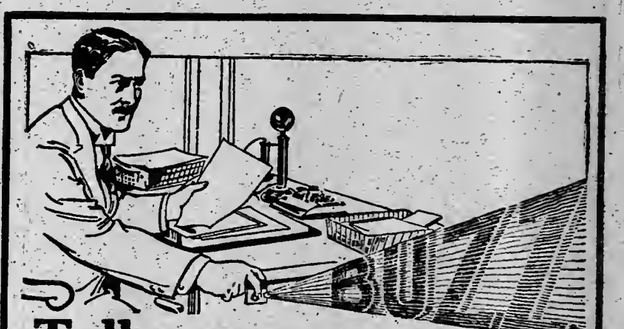
I congratulate you on your wisdom in appreciating that Tire Chains are the only real safeguard against skidding.

Yours for Safety
J. O. L.

Young Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
$3 and $4
All Shapes and Colors



The straw is "a dead issue"—the livest proposition to-day is Young's "Airweight" the newest Soft Hat, and the lightest and most comfortable that skill has yet evolved.



Tell your office manager



—to send for the Dictaphone man. You put it up to the office manager to get efficiency results in your office—make sure he has a chance to find out what the Dictaphone will accomplish in handling your correspondence. Ten minutes' time with the Dictaphone man will be all he needs to prove that you can cut your correspondence cost a third to a half—and get better letters and more letters. To say nothing of the wonderful *convenience* to you and every other dictator. Call Worth 3272.

83 Chambers Street

THE DICTAPHONE
(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

BRITAIN ACCEPTS FINANCIAL BURDEN

Budget Proposals Received Cheerfully, Though Taxes Will be Doubled.

A LIQUOR BILL LATER

Government Will, It Is Asserted, Deal Comprehensively with the Entire Drink Question.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 23.—Approval of Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna's war budget is practically unanimous. The high reputation which the Chancellor won by his expoeition of the war loan was enhanced by his statement on Tuesday.

"Never did a Finance Minister," says The Westminster Gazette, "convey so momentous a statement with such brevity and lucidity or such admirable directness."

The commendation of the budget proposals in their main lines is as general as the tributes to Mr. McKenna's enunciation of them. It is laid down as an unquestionable principle that the minimum provision which sound war finance must make should be sufficient to meet the interest and sinking fund on the new war debt. Mr. McKenna's proposed new taxation meets this test, and his indication of further taxation in later budgets is taken to show that the Government is determined not only to perform the minimum obligations of sound finance, but to go beyond them.

Comparisons are drawn with Germany's war finance. Dr. Helfferich, the Finance Minister, told the Reichstag in August that he would not add anything to the gigantic sacrifices now borne by the German taxpayer. The British taxpayer under the new budget will be called upon to double his contribution to the national exchequer.

Germany, it is declared, is gambling on indemnities to relieve the burden of posterity. Chancellor McKenna called upon the British nation to face its responsibilities immediately and manfully.

What is the nation's response? So far as can be judged from newspaper articles, interviews with representatives of all classes, and expressions of opinion heard on all sides, the attitude of the public is one of what The Manchester Guardian calls "resigned cheerfulness."

"I would sooner pay taxes than have the Germans here," said a member of a firm upon which one of the new taxes falls heavily. "To pay and be cheerful is a patriotic duty," said another man. The consensus of opinion is that the hurden is distributed equally on all classes that can afford to pay.

In some respects, perhaps, the most important feature of the budget is its sociological incidence. It means that this people will have to put into practice the principles of economy which have been preached from pulpit, platform, and press for some months past. The Mail Malt Gazette says:

"Mr. McKenna's hand is laid heavily enough upon the rich to enforce a wholesale eviction of luxuries. This side of the budget may have a permanent result in giving a less materialist tinge to the existence of our comfortable classes and sending them to those intellectual and artistic solaces which are the hallmarks of cultured society."

"The budget," says another writer, "does not beggar anybody, and it gives a vast number of people an opportunity of descending with dignity to a lower scale of expenditure which will in no way affect their happiness."

The fall the of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to propose any additional taxes on beer and spirits in placing this budget before Parliament was due, according to The Daily Telegraph, to the fact that the Government intends to deal comprehensively with the entire drink question later in the session.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 23. — The budget proposals made on Tuesday by Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, have been received in the financial district and on the Stock Exchange in a manner which indicates that the taxation proposed is no heavier than had been expected. Even higher taxes on incomes had been anticipated in some quarters.

The markets yesterday were steady, with price s generally unaffected by the budget announcements.

BANK OF ENGLAND HIT?

Germans Hear That Zeppelin Bombs Caused Damage There.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"According to private reports brought hy a traveler who has reached Amsterdam from England," says the Overseas News Agency today, "the Bank of England was hit hy Zeppelin homhs during the last air raid on London. The damage done was much larger than had been reported."

BRITAIN IN CONTROL OF HUGE MEAT SUPPLY

Australia's Output Taken Over and Argentine Prices Forced Down, Says Runciman.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, gave an interesting account in the House of Parliament today of the vast operation undertaken hy the Government for insuring a steady supply of meat during the war. By a hold stroke the Board of Trade requisitioned the whole of the shipping tonnage from Argentina, bought up the meat far ahead and 4 cents a pound less than the minimum price quoted hy the American firms controlling the Argentine meat supply. It aleo brought down the freight charges from 5 cents a pound, the demand of the shipowners, to three farthings a pound.

The Board of Trade also obtained complete control of the frozen meat supplies from Australia and New Zealand, thanks to the hearty co-operation of the Australian Governments The British Government's purchases of meat will amount to £50,000,000 ($250,000,000) a year.

"We are supplying the British Army and the French Army with meat," said Mr. Runciman, "and there is a considerable surplus which we are selling to our civil population."

The magnitude of these State transactions came to the House of Commons asrevelation. Mr. Runciman quoted from Ambassador Dumba's letter to the Austrian Foreign Minister, recording a conversation he had with Arthur Mecker of Armour & Co., who compalined that the British Admiralty had commandeered most of the English freight ships intended to transport meat from Argentina. Mr. Runciman concluded: "It was not the Admiralty's action; it was the Board of Trade's."

Deny Shelling Warsaw Wantonly.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"Official denial is made of reports circulated abroad that the Germans wantonly hombarded Warsaw after evacuation hy the Rnssians," says the Overseas News Agency. "The residential districts of Warsaw were never shelled hy German artillery and the fortress was not bombarded after the Russians left. The Rueeians themselves shelled Warsaw from the other side of the Vistula after their evacuation. A bomb from an aeroplane struck the old Polish Royal Castle."

Fired Aeroplane, Escaped Germans.

BASLE, Sept. 17, (via Paris, Sept. 22.) (Delayed in Transmission.)—A French aeroplane, presumably becoming disabled, came down at Lommeringer, near Metz. The two occupants set the machine on fire and escaped into the woods.

SUSTAINED ALLIED FIRE TELLS ON THE GERMANS

Many Positions Untenable in Consequence of the New Policy in the West.

PARIS, Sept. 22,—General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, and the allied commanders on this front—Field Marshal Sir John French and King Albert of Belgium—are developing a new plan of campaign that involves the almost continuous use of artillery on a vast scale along the whole line.

Masses of artillery have been employed hy hoth sides since the heginning of operations in preparing for infantry attacks, pounding their adversaries' works for an hour or two, then suddenly suspending fire and assaulting with infantry. The Allies are now methodically maintaining their shell fire for days at a time without infantry attacks, dropping projectiles upon the charred front into every fifty-yard square, and repeating the process—a deadly automatic, unceasing pounding. The heavy-calihred guns send their storms of snells upon encampments of first reserves hehind the lines, and upon hridges and provision trains.

Official reports obtained hy the French Army officers from their own observers, from prisoners and from photographs made hy aviators show that parts of the opposing lines which have been subjected to this nnceasing bombardment have been rendered entirely untenable, and that the best the Germane can do is to reoccupy their abandoned works after the hombardments have let up, and then leave quickly when the showers of projectiles begin to fall again.

In a recent issue The Frankfurter Zeitung published a letter from a German at the front descriptive of the effects of French gunnery.

"Our battery was located twenty miles west of the little village of T——," the lettsr eays. "When we arrived most of the buildings were etill intact, but had been ahandoned by the inhabitants. We intended to install there our reserve camp, but the French guns entirely demolished the buildings. We tried to dig out beams and planks which had not been burned, to construct subterranean shelters, but the French guns mads this impossible.

"A little to the south, where another village had been destroyed hy French artillery, German troops cleared up the ruins with difficulty, and built shelters around the remaining walls. The French soon made this shelter untenable."

FRENCH CAPTURE A GERMAN POST

Win a Local Success Near the Aisne—Destroy a German Patrol.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The French report the capture of a fortified German post to the north of the Aisne, the demolition of enemy works on the heights of the Meues and the annihilation of a German patrol in Champagne. The German official report, apparently referring to the action last mentioned, asserts that German patrols penetrated to the third French lins and then withdrew "in accordance with orders." Heavy cannonading was again the rule along most of the front.

The text of the statement follows:

The same artillery activity continues to the north and to the south of Arras, as well as between the Somme and the Oise.

To the north of the Aisne a violent bombardment has occurred in the region of Ville-aux-Bois, where we compelled the enemy to evacuate a fortified post, which we have occupied.

In Champsgne both sides have been employing their heavy guns at a large number of points. An enemy patrol which attempted to penetrate our lines was completely destroyed.

An artillery action of particular intensity has been in progress in the Argonne, on the western outskirts and in the region of the Haute Chevauchée.

On the heights of the Meuse, to the northwest of Souchet, our batteries demolish the worke and caused an explosion in the lines of the enemy.

The cannonading likewise has been violent in the Forest of Apremont, on the Lorraine front and in the Vosges, in the sectore of the Meurthe and the Fave.

The Belgian communication issued issued today says:

During the course of last night Ramscapelle sustained a light hombardment. Today a violent bombardment of the same locality took place.

There was lese activity on the part of the heavy guns at Pervyse, Roodepoort, Caeskerke, Lampernisse, St. Jacques Capelle, and Oudecapelle.

The Berlin official report follows:

The French made attacks yesterday evening at Roclincourt. The attacks broke down under our fire in front of our entanglements.

In Champagne, northwest of the village of Beausejour, our French trench works were destroyed by our concentrated fire. Portions of strong patrols penetrated as far as the third line of the enemy and completed the destruction of the trench works and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy, hesides taking a number of prisoners, after which they returned to their position in accordance with orders.

An English aircraft was shot down hy a German airman, near Willarval, east of Neuville. The pilot was killed and the observer wounded and taken prisoner.

NEWEST GERMAN LOAN.

Total of Subscriptions May Reach $2,750,000,000, Berlin Asserts.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (via London.)—The subscriptions to the new war loan terminated today. The total of the subscriptions for this bonds cannot be announced before Friday, hut the view was expressed at a numher of the leading banks today that the total would exceed the March loan. The estimates of the subscriptions run as high as 11,000,000,000 marks, ($2,750,000,000.)

It is understood that there was even a greater number of small subscriptions to the loan than in March. Small cooperative loan banks with farmer clients sent in heavy subscriptions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Everything possible apparently wae done to make the new German loan impressive. Its success is a result of an almost American whirlwind campaign for weeks the entire German press printing daily long articles hooming the loan and urging the masses to subscribe even small sums as a patriotic duty.

An official appeal yesterday, after setting forth the war loan's attractiveness as a gilt-edged investment, continued partly:

"Germany's successes on the battlefields are the best recommendation for its war loans. Every available sum and every possibility of getting money in the next months must be placed at the service of the new loan. One cannot prepare a more bitter disillusionment for the enemy than by a further 'billion' victory. The new loan offers a chance of showing the enemy how much the German people can borrow of itself."

HONOR RED CROSS WORKERS

German and Austrian Governments Give Medals to Americans.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (via London.)—The doctors and nurses of the American Red Cross mission to Germany, who came to Berlin after the closing of the hospitals at Gielwitz and Kosel, received this morning the medals which had been conferred on them by the German Government. American Red Croes units from Vienna and Budapest received similar decorations from ths Austro-Hungarian Government.

Nearly all the members of both detachments have volunteered for the German mission to Russia to look after German war prisoners, and will start for Russia next Saturday.

The American Red Cross workers were presented to Crown Princess Cecilie tonight. The German Red Cross will give a reception to them Thursday, and James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Gerard will entertain in their honor Friday.

NORWAY WILL GIVE BRITAIN A GUARANTY

Promises That Goods Shipped from America Shall Not Reach Germany.

FOLLOW'S HOLLAND'S LEAD

Similar Action by Sweden Predicted, but Spokesman Says She Will Yield Nothing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Speedy co-operation of Norway in a movement started several months ago with neutral European countries to guarantee against shipments of supplies from America, consigned to neutrals, getting into Germany, was promised today by the Norwegian Consul here during a call upon American Consul General Skinner. The Norwegian Consul informed Mr. Skinner that his Government had arrived at a decision similar to that of the Netherlands last Spring, when the Netherlands Overseas Trust was formed.

Norway's step follows closely upon that of Denmark, which recenily made plans to create the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen on the lines of the Netherlande Overseas Trust.

Norway's participation in the agreement among neutrals hrings all of the Western Continental neutrals into the pact excepting Sweden, which however had a similar arrangement as to cotton shipments.

It all means that the neutrals will see that no goods shipped to their countries ostensibly for consumption by them are allowed, through trickery, to find their way to Germany. It will go far, it is believed here, in establishing more confidence among American shippers that their cargoes will not be unnecessarily held up, thereby giving impetus to shipments to neutrale.

The scheme to be operated by Norway will be exactly like that Netherlande Overseas Trust in having an official representative of Norwegian merchants here who will be responsible to the British Government and to his own. He will act as an intermediary between American and Norwegian shippers, and as a guarantor to the British authorities that cargoes passing through his hands are bona fide consignments for use in his own country. It is expected that Sweden will soon come into the compact.

Since the Netherlands Trust was organized there has been slight trouhle over cargoes. The Netherlands, and gradually the whole difficulty over delayed cargoes to that and other neutrale is being smoothed out.

DOCTORS TO LEAVE SERBIA.

Americans Will Depart Oct. 10, as Disease is Conquered.

NAPLES, Sept. 22.—Dr. Richard P. Strong, head of the American Sanitary Commission in Serbia, who is on his way to the United States and expects to take the next steamer from Naples, said today that the majority of the American doctors engaged in Red Cross work in Serbia would leave that country on Oct. 10, feeling assured that, because of the measures that had been taken, it was unlikely that another epidemic of disease would afflict Serbia, particularly as ths Serbians themselves were now fully informed of the best ways to prevent contagion.

The entire Serbian Army and numbers of the people had been vaccinated against cholera and typhus, Dr. Strong said, the vacoine being manufactured for the most part in the American Red Crose laboretory. By Aug. 20 last virtually all the epidemics that had been raging in the country were suppressed, and the spread of typhue in Montenegro had been prevented hy adopting energetlo eanitary meaeures.

Dr. Strong described the work of ths commission in Serhia as "a hard but victorious struggle."

BRYAN AND WILSON HAVE AN HOUR'S TALK

Washington Assumes That They Discussed Former's Proposed Trip to Europe and Defense.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. — Presidsnt Wilson and former Secretary Bryan met at the White House today for the first time since the lattsr resigned from the Cabinet three months ago. Mr. Bryan sought the interview "to pay respects." For nearly an hour the two were alone together in the Green Room and they parted smiling.

What ths Presidsnt had said Mr. Bryan declined to reveal, nor would he intimate what subjects he had hroached. The White House gave out no information heyond the statement that there had been a "general talk," pleasant and cordial.

From the fact that Mr. Bryan is contemplating a trip to Europe in the interest of peace, and from ths opposition he had already expressed to large expenditures for national defenee, official Washington assumed that he had touched on hoth euhjscts in hie conversation with the President. It ie understood, howevsr, that the Preeident is not dispossd to approve or disapprove the idea of the trip to Europe, and that he hae not yet formed his own conclusions as to the national defenss program.

Mr. Bryan told friends later that he was undecided as to whether he would go to Europe, and that he had speaking engagements up to Nov. 1, so that it was unlikely he would reach a decision before then. He left today to continue his lecturing for peace, and will also make a number of speeches on national defense.

Mr. Bryan came to the White House in an electric coupé, marked with the monogram "H. S. B.," and explained that he had hought it second hand. In the coupé's cut-glass vase were four daisies, described as wilted by those who saw them.

BRITAIN BARES TRADE PLAN.

Tells How She Hopes to Take Over Germany's Overseas Business.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Great Britain's plans for furthering the efforts of her merchants to establish themeelvss in the world markets from which ths British fleets of war are barring the once aggressive German and Austrian exporters are outlined in announcements by the British Board of Trade received here today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Commercial diplomatic representatives of Great Britain abroad, the announcements say, will place at the disposal of British merchants all available information as to securing customers formerly supplied by Gsrman and Auetrian firms. Ths Board of Trads aleo gives notice of the organization of a "confidential information" service through its Commercial Intelligence Bureau to supply firms desiring to enter the foreign trade with "confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those hranches of trade in which they are especially interested."

"The importance that German manufacturers have placed upon the production of catalogues printed in the language and currency of the countries to which their goods were exported is well known," says the board. "In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of inspecting catalogues of German origin the Board of Trade has collected over 3,000 specimens, illustrating a great variety of industries, and theee may be inspected at the foreign samplee section of the Commercial Intelligence Bureau."

It was announced that the collection of samples of German and Austrian products gathered from foreign markets of the world, which has been exhibited in London, will now be shown at various Industrial centres in ths provinces.

MURDOCK INSISTS ON PREPAREDNESS

Tells Progressives Roosevelt's Is the Voice to Urge Its Necessity.

WILL BE ISSUE IN 1916

Says Democrats Will Not Meet It, and Republicans Will "Pussy-Foot" as Usual.

Victor Murdock, the Progressive leader of Kansas, told ahout thirty prominent Progressives at a dinner given in his honor by George W. Perkins at the Hotel Manhattan last night that the question of preparedness was foremost in ths minds of the people of the country. He said the Democrats would fail to deal with the question adequately, that the Republicans would "pussy-foot" as usual, and that preparedness would be the issue of 1916. He received great applause when he reminded his hearers that the first and strongest voice to urge the necessity of preparedness upon ths country was that of Theodors Roosevelt.

Mr. Murdock, Mr. Perkins, Jackson Boyd, the Progressive State Chairman of Illinois; Arthur L. Garford, and others who spoke attacked the Republicans with as much vigor as they attacked the Democrats and deserting Progressives. All who touched on the subject repudiated the idea of reunion with the Republicans.

Before the meeting Mr. Perkins said he hellevsd there was no truth in rumors that the hackers of Colonel Roosevelt were preparing to seek to nominate him at the primaries in some sections of ths country. He said that none of the leaders of ths Progressive Party that he knew favored any such idea.

Perkins Talks of Goethals.

Mr. Perkins was asked if Colonel G. W. Goethals, who had been mentioned by Mr. Murdock earlisr in the day as a possible candidate for President on the Progressive ticket was a Progressive.

"Well, he built the Panama Canal, didn't he?" said Mr. Perkins.

Mr. Perkins was then asked if the fact that Colonel Goethals was progerman in his sympathies would make any difference.

"Is he?" asked Mr. Perkins.

"He is reported to he strongly so," was the reply.

"Well, I can't say anything about that," said Mr. Perkins.

Mr. Murdock said that the people of ths country were beginning to realize and to become disgusted with the capacity of both the Republican and Democratic parties for evading and dodging the issue.

"There is only one topic in the newspapers and only one in the conversation which you hear in all parts of the country," he said. "It is generally folt that the business of the country today is first and foremost to protect the lives and property of its citizens."

After picturing the horror of the war in Europe and saying that no one realized it more keenly than he, he continued:

"It is tbe duty of those in charge of tbo affairs of the country to keep the country out of war. In addition to that, it is the duty of every man in the country, in every walk of life, to do all that he can to aid in putting the country in such a position that it will be ahle not to sue for psace, but to compel it.

Navy Only Half Complete.

"The work should be hegun at once. We have tsn battleships whsre we should have twenty. We have forty destroyers when we should have 100. This nation invented the aeroplane, and it has fifteen, while Germany has 1,500. We invented the euhmarine, and we have twelve, eeven of which went out of commission in the recent trial.

"We have an army of 90,000, half abroad and half in this country, where a large portion are scattered at useless army poste in out-of-the-way places dictated hy politicians at Washington.

"I want to say to you, men of the Bull Moose party, that this is the subject before the country today, and that the man who has been most successful in driving it home to the minde of the people is the greateet assst of the Progressive Party"—Theodore Roosevelt.

"I think it will be the issue in 1916. The country should prepare adequately and at once. I don't think the Democratic Party will do it. The Republicans will 'pussyfoot' as usual."

Wilson Not Prepared.

Mr. Perkins said that the Wilson Administration was as unprepared for peace as for war. He said the war orders checked widespread industrial depression in this country due to the Wilson tariff; that the munitions industry was now employing hundreds of thousands at high wages and better working conditions; that the end of war would throw them out of employment; that the soldiers who had been paid a few cents a day and not fed well would be recalled from the trenches in Europe to factories where they would manufacture at cheap cost; that the nations of Europe, facing the necessity of getting back the gold which had been drained to this country, would sell here at the lowest prices. From this situation he predicted the greatest industrial depression in history in this country unless the tariff situation were remedied by following the Progressive policy of establishing a non-partisan tariff board with power to change rates to meet altered conditions.

Jackson Boyd of Indiana said, with other speakers, that defeats had purged the Progressive Party of the timorous and the office-seeking, but that those who remained were Progressives from conviction and would never go hack to the Republican or Democratic Parties.

"Would the Republicans have handled the international situation hetter than the Democrats have?" he asked. "No. In my State, for instance, they will probably want to name Fairbanks for President. Would he be an improvement over Wilson? No. He is the prince of puesy footers."

RESCUED 5,000 ARMENIANS.

French Warships Carried Them from Syria to Egypt.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The rescue hy French warships of thousands of Armenians from pursuing Turks is recounted in a statement issued last night hy the Ministry of Marine.

"Pursued by Turks," says the statement, "5,000 Armenians, 3,000 of whom were women, children, and old men, took refuge in the Djebel Mousea Mountains at the end of July. They succeeded in keeping their assailants at bay until the beginning of September.

"Ammunition and provisions then gave out and they would inevitably have succumbed had they not succeeded in geting word of their grave situation to a French cruiser. Immediately cruisers of the French blockading squadron off the Syrian coast went to their help and took all of them to Port Said, where they were installed in a provisional camp".

BOBRINSKI GOES INSANE.

Former Governor of Galicia Incapacitated, German Report Says.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (by Wireless Telegraph to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency gave out the following dispatch from Brody, Galicia, today:

"Count Bobrinski, who was Governor General of Galicia during the Russian occupation, and who welcomed Emperor Nicholas at Lemberg, has been declared insane hy a medical commission and taken to Kiev."

A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung on Nov. 27 last from Vienna reported that Count Sobrinski, who was then Russian Governor General of Galicie, had died in Lemberg of apoplexy.

GIVE BIPLANES TO ENGLAND.

Aid from Overseas Clubs—Three Aeroplanes from Canada.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Eight biplanes have been presented to the British Government by overseas clubs.

Three of them are from Montreal, Nova Scotia, and St. Catharines, Ontario.

DECLARES INVASION OF AMERICA EASY

H. A. Wise Wood Tells Technology Club What a "Certain European Nation" Could Do.

TWO BIG NAVIES NEEDED

Says Panama Canal Could be Put Out of Business by a Stick of Dynamite—Plea for Preparedness.

Records at Washington show that a certain European nation could land in the United States within forty-eight days 750,000 men, with 250,000 horses and munitions sufficient for a three months' campaign, with half ths traneports available before the present war, Henry A Wise Wood, a member of Secretary Daniels's Civilian Advisory Board on Invention, told ths members of the Technology Club in Gramercy Park yesterday afternoon.

Furthermore, Mr. Wood said, similar records showed that a nation on the Pacific could land 350,000 troops on the Pacific Coast within sixty-one days with half its traneporte. "To repel such an invasion," Mr. Wood said, "we need to have at least the second largeet navy in the world."

"We need two big navies," he declared, "one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific. The Panama Canal could be put out of buelness hy a stock of dynamite. It had been thought that we might rely on diplomacy to keep us in peace, but now we realize that it is necessary to get a large army and navy. And it takes time to get them."

Mr. Wood asserted that the difficulty in getting Congressmen to vote for a larger army and navy lay in the apathy of ths inland Congressional districts and in the efforts of Congressmen to make political capital by showing how much they had saved.

"The argument of economy has been advanced," he said, "but we know that it is not good economy for any business not to keep up its equipment. There are a number of men greatly interested in preparedness who are going to Congress. We must bring every possible influence to hear to make this intcrest general."

At the beginning of his address Mr. Wood reviewed the causes which led up to the adoption of the Monroe Doctrine, and cited the occaeions on which the doctrine was upheld as "a fixsd article of faith." Among many persons, he said, there had grown up a sentiment of opposition to the Monroe Doctrine, and the belief had grown that the United States ehould live within its own borders. Some of these would make the Monroe Doctrine applicable only as far as Mexico; others would take it to the Panama Canal.

Mr. Wood said that a great many persons had never read the Monroe Doctrine, and knew nothing about it. He read it in full, and read excerpts from various European authorities opposing its principles.

"Relations should be established to make South America closer to us," he said, particularly in view of the fact that for seven years there has been no organized campaign hy a European power to effect the colonization of South America, and establish a military force there."

Mr. Wood's address was made at the first of ten "war luncheons" which are to be held at the Technology Club. At each of the luncheons well-known speakers are to address the club members on subjects relating to the European war, and the problems of the United States in connection with it. Alexander M. White, President of the American Legion, will speak at the next luncheon.

Mr. Wood is chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, and President of the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.



"Everybody agrees the Dinner served in here is the best in New York."

5th Avenue Restaurant ENTRANCE 24th ST

SAYS CENSOR KEEPS ENGLAND IGNORANT

Complaint by Member of Parliament—Government Admits German Reports Are Censored.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—In a discussion in the House of Commons tonight on the administration of the Official Press Bureau, James M. Hogge (Liberal) complained that the country was kept in ignorance and had to get news of the British fleet by way of New York. He said that one of the things which he could not understand was the fact that the Government had concealed the intelligence that "since the outbreak of the war we have sunk fifty German submarines."

"Everybody knows this," said Mr. Hogge. "I have mentioned it in speeches, yet the press is not allowed to publish it."

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, replying today in the House of Commons to criticisms of the censorship, said that Germany had sought to uss the Press Bureau as a medium for advertising the German Government in every neutral country, but this mission he had refused to perform. He added that the necessity for censoring certain parts of the German official communications had been confirmed both by the Cabinet and the Admiralty.

Concerning the reports of the explosion of a munitions factory near Petrograd which had been the subject of sensational stories, the Home Secretary said the Government was without information as to whether the reports were true.

MME. SAPOJNIKOFF SAILS.

Wife and Daughter of Russian Supply Agent Going Home.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. were Mrs. Helene Sapojnikoff, the wife of General Sapojnikoff, who is the head of the Russian Commission for the purchase of supplies in the United States. She was accompanied hy her daughter Barhara. She said they had both enjoyed their visit to America, and were going back to Russia to do what they could for the wounded and the poor.

Miss Mary Ouetinoff, daughter of the Russian Consul General in New York, sailed on the same steamer to join the Russian Red Cross as a nurse. The Frederik VIII. had 54 first, 70 second, and 234 third class passengers for Copenhagen.

BULGARS IN ARMS TO BE NEUTRAL

Continued from Page 1.

did not attend the Cahinet Council yesterday.

Bulgar Troops Start for Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.) — All authentic information from Bulgaria coincides to the effect that warlike preparations have commenced. Orders have been issued by the Bulgarian Government that all railway trucks wherever found must be unloaded immediately and reserved for this Government.

Heavy artillery and field kitchsne paseed yesterday through Philippopolle by rail.

All officers have been recalled from leave.

A cavalry regiment at Sofia has been ordered to frontier regiment. It took its standard from the Royal Palace, where all the flage of the Sofia regiments are kept.

ENTIRE SERB FRONTIER IN NORTH ATTACKED

German and Austrian Guns Shelling Positions Famous in Former Fighting.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HEADQUARTERS, (via London,) Sept. 22.—German and Austrian artillery is now bombarding the Serhian positions along the Macva frontier, which lies in the northwest corner of Serbia and which was the scens of heavy fighting last Autumn.

The Austro-German hombardment, therefore, extends virtually along the entire northern frontier of Serhia.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The new Austro-German army on the Serhian front is continuing the heavy homhardment of the positions across the rivers which form the boundary line, hut so far as is known hava not yet attempted an invasion of Serbian territory. Ths latest official communication from Nish, issued yesterday and telegraphed to the Havas Agency, hrings up these operations to Sunday. It follows:

"The enemy threw 800 shells from field artillery and mortare across the Danuhe and Save on the 19th, directing them at our works. At the same time the enemy kept up a violent fire with rifles and machine guns from 2 to 6 P. M., accomplishing nothing from a military point of view. We made only a slight reply."

SERB ARMY EAGER TO FIGHT.

Country a Maze of Trenches, Mine Fields and Entanglements.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The correspondent of The Chicago Daily News in the Balkans sent this dispatch to his paper today, dated from Nish, Serbia, Sept. 22, and cabled by way of Athens:

"Bulgaria hegan mobilization today, and, according to reports received by the Serbian Government, ths Bulgars are massing four divisions of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, numbering altogether 12,000 men, on ths Serbo-Greek-Bulgar frontier.

"The authorities here continue to declare that the German threat to invade Serhia across the Danuhe is only a hluff on the part of the central powers, and le meant merely to intimidate the Balkan States. It is known, howsver, that the Grecks believe the threat to be sincere, and that they anticipate joint action hy the Austro-German troops and the Bulgarian army.

"The Serhian Army is in excellent condition and eager to meet the expected Germah assault. The country has been made as nsarly impregnahle as possible hy a maze of trenches, forts, mine fields, and barbed-wire entanglements. The army organization of the Serbs has heen improved to a remarkahle extent, and a Winter campaign le not feared. The trenches are deelgned both for efficiency and comfort. The Albanian question has practically been aettled for the time being, so that a large numher of troops are available to be massed on the Bulgarian frontier. In the event of a rupture Bulgaria must fight every inch of the way.

"It la known here that the Bulgarian Army is in the pink of condition, having just completed ite manoeuvres. The course of events is entirely vague, yet is seems certain that Bulgaria will not move until the German drive on Serhia has hegun in earnest, and even in that case it is not known whether the Bulgars will assist the central powers or remain paseive and give an uncontested passage to the German troops should their attack on Serbia prove successful.

"The future attitude of Greece is equally uncertain, hut it is known that Premier Venizeloe is determined to assist Serbia in the event of an attack by Bulgaria, thus upholding ths treaty binding Serbia and Greece to assist each other in case of necessity.

"The Germans launched an attack on Semendria, southeast of Belgrade, this morning and advanced a short distance acroes the river, but thie is thought to have been a feint to cause the withdrawal of troopa from the Orsova district still further to the east and nearer Bulgaria, where a serious attempt to invade Serhia prohably will be made."

SWIFT DASH TO TURKEY EXPECTED IN BERLIN

German Critics Believe Rumania "Safely Neutral" and that Greece Will Be Passive.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Berlin is beflagged for the capture of Vilna and for tbe further joyful news of the beginning of ths German offensive against Serbia. Important developments in the Balkans are further indicated hy the tightening of the Bulgarian censorsbip at Sofia.

Tclegrams tell of enthusiastic patriotic demonstrations during the celebration of the national holiday, tbe anniversary of the union of East Rumelia with Bulgaria, most of the speakers' haranguing that the moment now bas come for punishing faithless former allies and uniting the Bulgar peoples during the nationalistic manifestations.

The Voseiche Zeitung's correspondent wires that the popular enthusiasm clearly indicates that the Quadruple Entente's last efforts have been unsuccessful. In diplomatic circles at Bucharest and Sofia nobobdy believes it will come to a war with Rumania. Telegraph and rail communication to Rumania nas not yet been reeumed, though communication from Rumania continues unimpeded.

The Vossische Zeitung's wsll informed Bucharest correspondent wires: "Bets en the Austrian Minister, Count Czernin, and Premier Bratiano, quieting explanations have been exchanged as to military happenings on both sides of the frontier. On this occasion Count Czernin is said to have renewed certain offers."

While Rumania is believed in Berlin to be safely neutral, Balkan specialists are keeping their eyes on Greece, the helief here being that Greece will remain passive. Premier Radoslavoff, in a reported recent utterance, recalled that Bulgaria would only have to fight on one front.

Count Reventlow, in the Tags Zeitung, halls the beginning of the long-expected offensive against Serhia with a joyous "At last!" He adds:

"It will strip the Balkans of indecision and surprises and not only make it a region of clearly discernible facts, but will finally solve the problem of the Dardanelles and Black Sea. Ths solution will not only be to the interest of Turkey, hut ahove all eminently to the interest of all the Balkan States who hold themeelves friendly to new Triple Alliance."

Captain Bertkau, ths Vossische Zeitung's milltary expert, says:

"We have armies free for new hlows Nothing is more natural than that these blows should be delivered at a power, which too long has been spared. This now offensive is due not only to this consideration, but to the neceeelty of establishing a closer connection between the central and non-central powers and our Turkish ally. In the conduct of our joint warfare we have suffered too long under difficultiee of transit and intercourse with our ally."

The extent of the resumed hostilities on the Serhian front for 150 kilometers and the homhardment of Belgrade and Semendria indicate the intention of the allied higher leadership to push the new offensive with a vigor which must hring quick and decisive success."

The critic estimates the strength of the Serhian Army at 300,000.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, (via London.)—As far as can be learned in authoritative quarters here, no word has heen received in Berlin of a mobilization hy either Greece or Rumania, nor are there any indications that Bulgaria's action will necessarily lead to a general outbreak in the Balkans The helief is expressed in well-informed quarters that Rumania, at least, will remain quiet, and the possihility of Greece, Rumania, and Bulgaria reaching an agreement is entertained.

A dispatch to the Zeitung am Mittag from Vienna gives information from Bulgarian sources tending to confirm this. It says the situation in the Balkans is clearing satisfactorily, and that Bulgaria's attitudo is not without effect on the other Balkan States. The dispatch adds that etepe toward a general rapprochement hetween the Balkan States is under way, and with good prospects of success.

WANTS ALL MACEDONIA.

Ferdinand Bent on Unification of All Bulgarians in the Balkans.

SOFIA, Monday, Sept. 20, (via London, Sept. 22.)—Bulgaria apparently is on the brink of war. The peopls generally believe that hostilities are imminent. The military authorities have taken possession of the railways and ordinary traffic has been suspended.

Diplomatic representatives here of ths Entsnte Powers generally recognize that their cause is a lost one, and that Bulgaria is manifesting clearly a tendency towa'd the Central Powers. This is due to the dissatisfaction of the Government at Serbia's reply in the negotiations for territorial concessions in Macedonia, and at the conduct of Greece in thie connection.

None of the representatives here of the Allies cherishes longer the hope that Bulgaria can he prevented from joining with Germany, Austria, and Turkey.

In Government circles the statement le mads that all the military measures which have been taken are of a preventive nature, designed solely to guard against circumstances which might threaten Bulgaria's position in the present situation, which le developing with unforeseen and extraordinary rapidity. These measures consist in turning over the railrpads to the military authorities and suspending ordinary traffic.

Reports from many parts of Bulgaria tell of enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of the Government. This is considered symptomatic of puhlic feeling, which does not ignore the fact that the country is at war.

Ths formal cession by Turkey of ths territory along the Dedeaghatch Railroad has been delayed hy the action of the Entente powers in notifying Bulgaria that acceptance of this territory would he regarded as an unfriendly act, which would invite countermeasures. The territory ceded will be occupied on Oct. 6, and ths official transfer will occur on Oct. 11.

It was learned today that King Ferdinand, replying last Friday to the assertions of leaders of the Opposition parties that the Allies would be victorious, said:

"Ths Entente le not sure of winning. Nothing indicates at this moment that such will he the case. If Bulgaria's chances of obtaining Macedonia depend thereon they may never he realized. My Government is following a policy which is positive in action and certain of good results."

Rumora that Premier Radoslavoff is likely to resign are characterized in competent quarters as unfounded. The Premier on several occasions during the present year has expressed his desire to vacate his office, but his principal supportere prevailed upon him to remain in power, fearing a repetition of the catastrophe of 1913, at the time of the second Balkan war.

M. Radoslavoff himself feared he might be accused of conduct similar to that of M. Guechoff, who resigned the Premiership in 1913 when the country was in the midst of a crisis. M. Radoslavoff, accordingly consented to continue at the head of the Government and today is imbued with the determination to carry out a program of unification of all Bulgarians in the Balkans.

Although the Government's military measures are characterized as preventive, no attempt is made to hide the fact that Bulgaria's policy is fixed and that it will be followed energetically to the very end, if this he necessary, to obtain the purpose in view; namely, the incorporation of Macedonia within its boundaries.

From the h gheet quarter it is learned that the Opposition now understands this, having heen forcibly impressed therewith during the conference with the King. Moreover, the Opposition understands that its expressed wish to have the Government convene Parliament and form a coalition Cabinet is impossible of fulfillment at present on account of the extraordinary rapidity which marks, under the surface, the coming of a great event in Bulgaria's history.

The note presented last week to the Bulgarian Governments

ITALIANS DISLODGE AUSTRIAN FORCES

Clear Small Detachments Which Had Penetrated into the Dolmite Valley.

MEET WITH RESISTANCE

Austrians Stubbornly Give Up Territory — D'Annunzio Drops Messages on Trent on Fete Day.

ROME, Sept. 22, (via Paris.)—The War Office tonight made public the following official communication received from the Italian General Headquarters under date of Sept. 22:

Bold and well co-ordinated mountain operations have been carried out by our troops in the mountainous zone northwest of Cortina di Ampezzo with the object of dislodging small enemy detachments which, having penetrated into the valleys of the Tofana and Cristallo ranges, hampered our occupation of them. These operations required greater development in the Cristallo zone, where the rough and broken ground and frequent ravines leading to it favored ambuscades and tenacious resistance by the enemy.

Owing to the methodical and well-adjusted action of our small columns, however, the enemy groups were gradually forced down toward the valleys of Filizon, Boite, Seeland, and Rienz.

In the Plezzo basin we have resumed the bombardment of Fort Hermann, of which at the present moment one casemate alone is standing, and from which an occasional shot is fired.

In the Gorizia zone our artillery opened an effective fire on the San Pietro and Borgo Carinzia railroad stations, where movements of troops were reported.

The situation is unchanged on the rest of the front.

VIENNA, Sept. 22, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Italian frontier was issued today:

Against the northern sector of the Plateau of Lafraun the enemy infantry for several hours before dayhreak maintained a vigorous fire, but accomplished nothing.

In the district of the Dolomites the Italian artillery displayed increased activity against Mont Eclans and the region on both sides of this mountain.

The general situation is unchanged.

AIR MESSAGES TO TRENT.

D'Annunzio Dropped Them from His Aeroplane on Italy's Fete Day.

MILAN, Sept. 22, (via Paris.)—A Vicenza dispatch to the Corriere della Sera says:

"On the national fête day, (the anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Italian troops,) Gabriele d'Annunzio flew over Trent in an aeroplane and dropped little bags made of the Italian flag and containing a message written by the poet in patriotic style telling the truth about military operations and exhorting the people of the city to await patiently the arrival of the army of freedom. The message was dated: 'From the Sky of the Fatherland, Sept. 20.'"

An Austrian official statement issued yesterday said:

"A hostile biplane threw upon Trent some very ingenious pamphlets by Lieutenant Gabriele d'Annunzio."

AUSTRO-GERMAN MEMORIAL.

Tower to be Erected on Frontier, "Sealing Bonds of Fellowship."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Sept. 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germanization of Austria continues steadily. The latest development is a congress of municipal representatives of German-speaking Austrian towns ostensibly for helping the municipalities to adapt themselves to war conditions but really more for the consolidation of the German-speaking elements in the Austrian Empire.

Next Sunday the foundation stone will be laid on the Austro-German frontier of the so-called "Turm der Bundesvollenden," or tower, sealing the bonds of fellowship between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Building operations will be begun, it is stated, immediately. The stone to be used is being found locally.

The lower part of the tower will consist of a memorial hall, the walls of which are to be covered with tablets commemorating the names of soldiers of neighboring districts who have fallen in the war, while the upper portion will take the form of a vast urn, in which it is proposed to kindle fire on all German and Austro-Hungarian national festival days. The tower will be over 400 feet high.

FORMER PASSAIC MAN SLAIN.

Moses Yates Killed at Dardanelles—Leaves Wife and Child.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 22.—Word has been received by Peter Brooks of 553 Main Avenue of the death of his nephew, Moses Yates, formerly of this city, who was killed while fighting with the English army at the Dardanelles.

Mr. and Mrs. Yates came to America a few years ago from England, the husband to take a position with the Heming Manufacturing Company of Garfield. Last October, Mr. Yates decided to go to England to join the army. Less than three months after he sailed a son was born to Mrs. Yates.

On hearing that her husband had been accidentally injured, Mrs. Yates sailed with her child on the Adriatic in August for England. Before she arrived there he had been sent to the Dardanelles, and she never saw him again. Both Mr. and Mrs. Yates were well known here.

DENY PACKERS GOT PAY.

Chicago Bankers Doubt Report About Meat Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Bankers who have large transactions with the packers here deny that there has been anything in their dealings that would lead them to believe that advance payments were made on any part of the $15,000,000 worth of meat products held by the British Government.

"There has been nothing in any of the transactions we have had with the packing companies to indicate that they have received advance payments on the products which the English prize courts have confiscated," President George M. Reynolds of the Continental and Commercial National Bank said today.

"Of course, I have no access to the books of the packing companies and, therefore, know very little about the details of these transactions, but from the character of the business these interests have had with us and the specific complaints they have made about the money tied up in the products which England has been holding, the natural conclusion would be that the packers had not received anything on account of goods shipped.

"In this statement I may say that my belief applies to all the packing companies involved, as our banks do business with virtually all of them."

Despite this statement, there was a report on the Board of Trade today that the packers had received payment in full for the $15,000,000 worth of meat supplies held as contraband, and that their activity in fighting the decision of the court confiscating $2,500,000 worth of these supplies was caused by the fear that the money would have to be refunded to the purchasers owing to non-delivery of the goods. The report emanated in New York.

There was much curiosity as to who had paid the packers, if they received any pay. The shipments were sent "on consignment" to no business house in particular. A man who was said to be close both to the packing and banking interests today was quoted as expressing the belief that as shrewd business men the packers would not have shipped such huge amounts of supplies without getting their money first. This man was quoted as saying:

"The goods were shipped on consignment just before the British Order in Council making meat product contraband was issued. But the war had been raging for three months, and the packers were hardly foolish enough to take any such chances. Today on shipments there is no question about it—they got their money before the goods are put aboard the cars here." The packers hold more bank stock in Chicago than any other group of individuals representing any industry.

J. Ogden Armour's holdings of 9,460 shares of Continental and Commercial National, one of the largest commercial banks, compare with a little more than 4,000 shares owned by each of the next three largest holders, including Judge E. H. Gary. Eight individuals hold between 3,000 and 4,000 shares each, including George M. Reynolds, the President. Mrs. Malvina B. Armour has 3,276 shares. Miss Lolita Armour 800 shares, and other members of the Armour family about 1,000 shares. Mr. Armour has 1,377 shares of Central Trust and large holdings in other banks here and throughout the West. The same is true of all other big packers.

The list of First National stockholders, published on June 5, showed 4,277 shares in the name of the late Edward Morris, 1,212 shares held by Ira N. Morris and varying amounts held by other members of the Morris family. The second largest holding was 2,525 shares owned by the Deering Harvester Company, and the third largest, 2,522 shares, owned by James B. Forgan, the President of the bank. James J. Hill has 1,500 shares and Mrs. Mary W. Harriman 1,000 shares.

The Tilden family predominates in the Drovers' National and other banks downtown and outlying, with the Swift family's bank holdings still more widely scattered. The Tildens and the Swifts also are conspicuous on the Fort Dearborn National's roster. They, in fact, represent nearly half of the total capital stock.

HIS FAMILY WIPED OUT.

"Scotty" Findlay Hears of Death of Four Members "Through War."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Word of the death "through war" of his father, mother, and two brothers in Scotland has been received from the British Government by Andrew A. ("Scotty") Findlay, trainer of the Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Coast League. The cablegram, Findlay said here today, read:

"Lost through war, Alexander Findlay, Mrs. Findlay, and their sons, Herbert and Daniel."

His parents, Findlay said, lived on a small island near the north of the Clyde, about forty miles from Glasgow. He was unable to account for the cause of the death of his family.

Daniel, the elder of the brothers, was a soldier, convalescing at home from wounds received in France.

SWISS TO NURSE PRISONERS.

Belligerents Will Send Consumptives to Alps for Treatment.

GENEVA, Sept. 22, (via Paris.)—Consumptive prisoners to the number of 2,500 will shortly arrive from belligerent countries for asylum and treatment in Switzerland, under an agreement recently reached between the Swiss Government and those of belligerent nations, providing for the care of invalid prisoners under Swisa guard at the expense of the belligerents.

The British section of the sick prisoners will be sent to various places in Oberland, the French to Leysin, and the German to St. Moritz.

Misa Smedley Sues Lawyer.

John S. Wisc, Jr., who is suing Miss Mary Clementine Smedley for fees for his services in gaining for her part of the estate of the late Hiram H. Lamport, was made the defendant in the Supreme Court yesterday for a counterclaim of $9,257. Henry B. Bradbury, representing Miss Smedley, said that Mr. Wise had agreed to represent her in her fight against the Lamport heirs for a fee of $5,000, with an additional $250 as a retainer; but that instead he had retained out of the property coming to Miss Smedley a sum greatly in excess of that rightfully due him. Justice Pendleton directed counsel on both sides to submit affidavits.

ITALY IS WAGING BUSINESSLIKE WAR

Absence of Jingoism and Bravado Characterizes Its Attitude.

DEEP HATRED OF AUSTRIA

All Classes United in Calm Determination to Avenge Age-Long Oppression.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 8.—If one recall this effervescent enthusiasm, the outbursts of popular approval which ushered in Italian participation in the war, a visit to Italy today will prove instructive.

Italy stands revealed in a new light. An efficient, businesslike activity in matters concerning the prosecution of the war has taksn the place of the frenzy of the first days. Italy has now settled down to the arduous task of fighting the battles of the Trentino and the Isonzo in a manner worthy of admiration. No one here underestimates the difficulty of the task. No one minimizes the risks and dangers, or the possibility of reverses. There is an absence of a spirit of bravado, a cool clamness, a clear-sighted facing of facts that is impressive.

To the Italians the war is a serious business not entered upon for vague motives of international policy, which only a few of the initiated can understand, nor waged to defend ethical principles such as the violation of treaties, but the final phase of a struggle for national unity; a continuation of the conflict which freed Venetia in 1866. Today it is the Trentino and Trieste, the last remnants of Italian soil held in the grip of the hated Hapsburgs, which the people of a united and powerful Italy are slowly regaining from the trammels of Austrian oppression.

A War Against Austrian Oppression.

To the average Italian the warfare that is raging elsewhere in Europe is of little immediate concern. He does not well understand the "cause" of the Allies, nor in any sense feel closely bound to them. The Italians are fighting their own battles against their hereditary enemy, Austria, and this conflict is occupying their undivided attention. It is this national rather than international consciousness which chiefly distinguishes the Italian from the other combatants. The war, as carried on by the Italians, has in it something of the vendetta spirit which is so at home in Italian hearts. It is being waged against "Zecce Beppe," as the hated Emperor Francis Joseph is called—the oppressor of Italian liberty, the tyrant, the scourge of the world, in whose heart every good Italian would delight to plunge his dagger. And though Italian national feeling never before has flared forth to the world in so dramatic a manner, it is significant that there is a total absence of inflamed jingoism.

I never heard any reference to the "Huns" or "barbarians," and though it has been said that the sinking of the Lusitania found a deeper echo in Italy than elsewhere and aroused popular indignation to a war pitch, the Italian is essentially reserved, cool, and dignified in speaking of the enemy. For the Italians a waging a "guerra santa," (holy war.) This is an expression repeatedly heard. The war seems undertaken in the spirit of the crusaders. There is a chivalrous attitude of Italy toward her enemy which is refreshing amid the sordid, "muckrillenging" campaigns of the other belligerents. The Italian is a good hater, but withal good-natured and fair-minded, even toward his bitterest opponent. He fights hard and gives the enemy credit for equal prowess, realizing that when it is all over their troops will stand on opposite sides of an arbitrary frontier line, but close neighbors nevertheless. I spoke with a great number of officers and men, and everywhere I found this spirit of give and take; of clean sportsmanlike warmaking, which is so decidedly absent from other campaigns of this war.

It would be disguising the truth to say that there is any strong feeling of solidarity on the part of the Italians with France or Russia. For England there is much real sympathy and affection. But the Italian is intent on looking out for himself and is wary of foreign alliances, as in the past they have not proved an unmixed blessing. It is difficult to realize that Italy is fighting side by side with the Allies. In Milan and other cities the streets are gay with flags; every house has one or more flags flying. Unlike London or Paris, where flags of all the Allies are to be seen, here I saw only invariably the Italian tricolor. Never in conversation did I hear it mentioned that Italy was fighting for a "common cause." The Allies are looked upon as friendly and well-intentioned spectators, but the average Italian puts all his trust in his own troops.

"No Quarrel with Germany."

German propaganda was too long active in Italy not to have left a deep impress everywhere. Even today I find in many shop windows post cards and other pictures displayed, poking fun at the British or Russians. A particularly popular post card picturs a British soldier dragging a small cart containing a phonograph, football, and a package of cakes and tea, which represents to the average Italian the essential features of the British field equipment. Throughout Northern Italy the German influence is still felt. Even in Milan, where Germans are reported to have been hounded out of the city by excited mobs, I found much relief expressed that war had not been declared against Germany. "To fight Austria is the duty and delight of every Italian, but with Germany we have no quarrel," sums up an opinion I heard repeatedly stated.

Milan, the industrial and financial centre of Italy, presents a picture which may well be said to reflect the Italian point of view in regard to the war. In most respects the normal life of the city continues undisturbed. The Galsria, with its cafés and restaurants, is crowded with its usual clamorous crowds of gesticulating members of the dramatic professions, the streets are filled with their usual throngs of well-dressed men and women. Private motors, carriages, taxicabs are plentiful; guides still importune foreigners with offers of their services. A group of Bersaglieri or Alpini, in conspicuously hattle-soiled uniforms made of substantial and resisting field gray material, fail to give a war-like touch to the picture. Everywhere the bars are well filled until the early morning hours, and money seems abundant. Almost the only outward changes in Milan is that the magnificent stained-glass windows of the Duomo have been removed and replaced by plain glass, and throughout the city works of art have been removed to places of safety. Though there is fear of an air raid, the city remains brilliantly lighted at night and I saw no searchlights.

Italy's Scientific Warfare.

Perhaps the most significant achievement of the Italians is the manner in which they have been able to separate the business of making war from their ordinary, everyday occupations. The absence of confusion the methodic manner in which they control the economic and military activities of the country, not allowing the one to interfere with the other, furnishes an object lesson by which the other members of the Quadruple Entente might well profit. Italy is making war in a scientific, unostentatious manner. The Italian Army, officered by men who know and love their profession, is carrying out the tasks intrusted to it as quietly and calmly as though they were mere "grand manoeuvres." There is a total absence of the makeshift and the improvised, which means not merely careful but honest preparation for war.

At first sight it appears that the nation as a whole is unconcerned in the war. The great number of young, able-bodied men who have not been called to the colors, the continuing of work on public improvements, men working in the fields at tasks which might easily be intrusted to women, the relatively few troops to be seen outside the war zone, would seem to to point to a half-hearted effort. A brief investigation proves this to be false.

During the ten months before Italian participation in the war, Italy learned the lesson of efficiency, learned from Germany the advantage of providing for every possible contingency to carry on war in a scientific manner. When the European war broke out, Italian arsenals were empty: stocks of war materials had been allowed to fall to unprecedented levels of depletion; there were only a few rounds of ammunition on hand; Italy was powerless to assert her will in the council of nations. With tireless energy the Italians have worked to accumulate stores and munitions, rectifying strategic and tactical errors, profiting by the mistakes of all the other belligerents. The ease with which their army has been able to go into battle, fully equipped and provisioned, confirms the thoroughness of Italian preparation, and in a great measure accounts for the undisturbed atatc of the country.

A United Italy at Last.

For the first time Italy stands before the world a united nation, proving once again the ancient genius of her people. I have seen Socialists and Anarchists from Bologna and Ravenna, rampant Republicans and Royalists from Rome and Piedmont, proudly wearing the King's uniform. I have seen priests and brown-frocked monks of the mendicant orders wearing on their cassocks the small silver stars, indicative of military rank, for the first time saluting reverently the Italian colors.

Crowning the highest pinnacle of the vast Cathedral at Milan rises the gilded imagine of the Virgin, silhouetted against the deep blue of the Italian sky. For a century and a half she has looked down upon the city and followed the varying fortunes of her beloved city; witnessed the triumphal entrance of the great Napoleon and the ignominious exit of the Austrian. Today she is clad in new splendor, for in the soft breeze a great Italian tri-color is gently swaying, swathing her in its folds, as it curls and uncurls with the changing winds. "A symbol of our war," a Milanese remarked to me simply, pointing to the Madonna. "She has been enrolled as a volunteer," he continued, "to end the long years of martydom of Trieste and the Trentino."

BIG YEAR FOR COLUMBIA.

Opening of Registration Indicates Banner Enrollment.

Columbia University yesterday opened its doors for student registration for the academic year, the one hundred and sixty-second in Columbia's history. Indications are that the number will exceed last year's record-breaking attendance, when 13,000 registered. Freshman entrance examinations are being held on the campus this week, and as a result the largest first-year class that has ever registered is expected to enter this Fall.

The war is expected to have the same influence on the registration as last year, when the inability to get abroad kept a large number of students at home. The formal exercises opening the academic year will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 29.

OPPRESSION OF JEWS DENOUNCED IN DUMA

Deputy Friedmann Demands Full Rights of Russian Citizenship for His Race.

ATTACKS CZAR'S OFFICIALS

Recounts Acts of Persecution During War, but Says He Has Faith in the People.

The Russian newspaper Retsch of Aug. 3 contains the following speech delivered in the Duma by ths Jswisb Deputy N. M. Friedmann on Aug. 2:

"In spits of their oppressed condition, in spite of their status of outlawry, ths Jews nevertheless managed to rise to ths exalted mood of ths civil populace and in the course of the last ysar to participats in the war in a notewortby manner. They fell short of the others in no respect. They mobilized their entire enrollment, but, indeed, with this differencs, that they have sent also their only sons into the war. The newspapers at the beginning of the war had a remarkable number of Jewish volunteers to record. Gentlemen, those were volunteers who, if judged by their educational attainments, had a right to the rank of officers. They knew that they would not receive this official rank, and nevertheless they entered ths war.

"The Jewish youth, which, as a result of the restrictions as to admission to the high schools of the country, had been forced to study abroad, returnsd bome when ths war was declared, or entsred the armies of the allisd nations. A large number of Jewish students fell at the defense of Liége and also at other points on the western front.

"The Zionistic youths, when they stood before the dilemma of accepting Turkish sovereignty or being compelled to emigrate from Palestine, preferred to travel to Alexandria and there to join the English Army.

"Ths Jews built hospitals, contributed money, and participated in ths war in every respsct just as did the other citizens. Many Jews received marks of distinction for their conduct at the front.

Letter from a Jewish Patriot.

"Before me llea ths letter of a Jew who returned from the United States of Amerioa:

"'I risked my life,' he writes, 'and if, nevertheless, I came as far as Archangel, it was only becauss I loved my fatherland more than my life or than that American freedom which I was permitted to enjoy. I becams a soldier, and lost my left arm almost to the shoulder. I was brought into the governmental district of Courland. Scarcely had I reached Riga when I met at the station my mother and my relatives, who had just arrived there, and wbo on that same day were compelled to leave their hearth and home at the order of the military authorities. Tell the gentlemen who sit on the benches of the Right that I do not mourn my lost hand, but that I mourn deeply the lost human dignity that was not denied to me in alien lands.'

"That was the sentiment of the Jews that found expression in numerous appeals and manifestations in the press, and finally also in this very high house. Surely these sentiments should have been taken into account. One ahould have had a right to assume that tbe Government would adopt measures for the amelioration of the fate of the Jews who found themselves in the very certre of the warlike occurrences. Likewise, one should have taken into account the sentiments of hundreds of thousands of Jews who shed their blood on the field of battle.

"Instead of that, however, we see that from the beginning of tbe war the measures of reprisals against the Jewish populace were not only not weakened but, on the contrary, made much stronger. Banished were Jews and Jewesses whose husbands, children, and brothers, were shedding their blood for the fatherland. A wounded soldier named Alexander Roscbkow, who had been shot in the eye, came to Charkof for further treatment. On his passport were the words, 'To be sent to a settlement.' The private soldier Godlewski, one of whose legs had been amputated, and who found himself at Rostof on the Don for recuperation, tbey tried to send to his native village in the Governmsnt of Kalisch, where the Germans were already settled; and it was only due to the activities of the Jewish League that he was permitted to stay. The apothecary's helper, who likewiss had been wounded on the battlefield, was not allowed to remain in Petrograd for his cure, and it was only by virtue of special intercession that he was later allowed to sojourn two months more at Pctrograd, with the notice, however, that at the expiration of this period no further extension of bis sojourn would be granted.

Jews Again as Scapegoats.

"In a long war lucky events alternate with unlucky ones, and in any case it is naturally useful to have scapegoats in reserve. For this purpose there exists tbe old firm: the Jew. Scarcely bas the enemy reached our frontiers when the rumor is spread that Jewish gold is flowing over to the Germans, and that, too, in aeroplanes, in coffins, and—in the entrails of geese!

"Scarcely had ths enemy pressed further, than thsre appeared again beyond disputs the eternal Jew 'on the white horse,' perbaps the same one who once rode on the white horse through the city in order to provoke a pogrom. The Jews have set up telephones, have destroyed ths telegraph lines. The legend grew, and with the eager support of ths powers of Government and the agitation in official circles, assumed ever greater proportions. A series of unprecedented, unheard of, cruel measures was adopted against ths Jews. Thess measures, which were carried out befors the eyes of the entire population, suggested to the people and to the army the recognition of the fact that the Jews were treated as enemies by the Government, and that the Jewish population was outside ths law.

"In the first place these measures consisted of the complete transplanting of the Jewish population from many districts, to the very last man. These compulsory migrations took place in ths Kingdom of Poland and in many other territories. Already, about a half million persons have been doomed to a state of beggary and vagabondage. Anyone who has seen with his own eyes how these expulsions take place, will never forget them as long as he lives. The exiling took place within twenty-four hours, sometimes within two days. Women, old men, and children, and sometimes invalids, were banished. Evsn the feeble-minded were taken from the lunatic asylums and ths Jews were forced to take these with them. In Mogilnize, 5,000 persons were expelled within twenty-four hours. Their way led to Warsaw through Alwarys. Meantime ths men were forced to travel across fields through the Government of Lublin, and were deprived of the possibility of taking along their inventories. Many were obliged to travel on foot. When they reached Lublin, the Jewish Committee there had provided bread and food for them; but they were not allowed to tarry, and they had to travel on at once.

Not Allowed to Bury Their Child.

"On ths way an accident occurred; a six-year-old child was killed by a fall. The parents were not permitted to bury the child.

"I saw also the refugees of the Government of Kovno. Persons who only yesterday were still accounted wealthy were baggars the next day. Among the refugees I met Jswish women and girls, who had worked together with Russian women, had sewed garments with them and collected contributions with them, and who were now forced to encamp on the railway embankment. I saw families of reservists. I saw among the exiles wounded soldiers wearing the Cross of St. George. It is said that Jewish soldiers in marching through the Polish citiea were forced to witness the expulsion of their wives and children. The Jews were loaded in freight cars like cattle. The bills of lading were worded as follows: 'Four hundred and fifty Jews, en route to ——.'

"There were cases in which the Governors refused outright to take in the Jews at all. I myself was in Vilna at the very time when a whole trainload of Jcwa was stalled for four days in the Novo-Wilejsk station. Those were Jews who had been sent from the Government of Kovno to the Government of Poltawa, but the Governor there would not receive them and sent them back to Kovno, when's they were again reshipped to Poltawa. Imagine, at a time when every railway car is needed for the transportation of munitions, when whole trains are used for complaints about the lack of means of transportation, the Government permits itself to do such a thing! At one station thers stood 110 cars containing Jewish exiles.

"Another measure which likewise is unprecedented in the entire history of the civilized world is the introduction of the so-called system of 'hostages,' and, indeed, hostages were taken not from the enemy, but from this country's own subjects, its own citizens. Hostages were taken in Radom, Kjelzy, Lomscha, Kovno, Riga, Lublin, &c. The hostages were held under the most rigorous regime, and at present there are still under arrest in Poltawa Jewish hostages from the Governments of Kjelzy and Radom.

Called Worse Than Spanish Tyranny.

"Some time ago, in commenting upon the procedure against the Jews, the leader of the Opposition, even before the outbreak of the war, used the expression that we were approaching the times of Ferdinand and Isabella. I now assert that we have already surpassed that era. No Jewish blood was shed in defense of Spain, but ours flowed the moment the Jews helped defend the Fatherland.

"Yes, we are beyond the pale of the lawa, we are oppressed, we bave a hard life, but we know the aources of that evil: it comes from those benches, (pointing to the boxes of the Ministers.) We are being oppressed by the Russian Government, not by the Russian people. Why, then, is it surprising if we wish to unite our destinies, not with that of the Russian Govsrnment, but with that of the Russian people? When thrce years ago there was pending here the Cholm law proposal, did the thought ever occur at that time to the sponsers of the bill that in a short time they would have to scrape and bow before free autonomous Poland? We likewise hope that the time is not distant when we can be citizens of the Russian State with full equality of privileges with the free Russian people.

"Before the face of the entire country, before the entire civilized world, I declare that the calumnies against the Jews are the most repulsive lies and chimeras of persons who will have to be responsibls for their crimes." [Applause on the Left.]

"It depends upon you, gentlemen of the Imperial Duma, to speak the word of encouragement, to perform ths action that can deliver the Jewisb people from the terrible plight in which it is at present, and that can lead them back into the ranks of the Russian citizens who are defending their Fatherland. [Cries of "Right!"]

"I do not know if the Imperial Duma will so act, but if it does so act it will be fulfilling an obligation of honor and an act of wise statesmanship that is necessary for ths profit and for the greatness of the Fatherland." [Applause on the Left.]

MANY FRESHMEN AT N. Y. U.

New Class Outnumbers Sophomores Three to One.

The opening exercises for the eighty-fourth year of the College of Arts and Pure Science and ths School of Applied Science of New York University, wbich begins the present term with the largest freshman class in its history, took place yestarday in the auditorium on University Heights. Ths opening exercises of ths university will take place on Saturday morning in the Presbyterian Church at University Place and Tenth Strset.

These appointments to the Faculties of ths College of Arts and the School of Scisnce were announced: Professor Edwin B. Babcock, formerly of tbs University of Chicago, to bs head of ths Department of Romance Languages; Dr. John Whyte, to the assistant professorship in the Department of German; Dr. Eric W. Zimmerman, Department of Economics; Gordon T. Fish, instructor in biology; Mr. Vaeth, instructor in Spanish and French; W. L. Wright, instructor in the Department of Music, and Messrs. Brownley and Room, instructors in chemistry.

The big freshmen class, which is three times the size of the sopbomore body, defeated the latter in the various contests of the annual rush last night on Berkeley Oval. After the first scrimmage, when the sophs sought to put the underclass men to flight in a rough-and-tumble fight, in which clothes were torn and faces scratched, the combatants selected their men for the wrestling bouts, all of which were won by the freshmen.

In the afternoon the opening exercises of the University and Bellevus Hospital College and ths Veterinary College took place in the Medical School building at Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue Chancellor Brown and Acting Dean Brown of the Medical School were among the speakers.

CHIDES ANTI-SALOON MAN.

Senator Brown Tells Anderson His Letter Is Impudent.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Senator Elon R. Brown today addressed an open letter to William H. Anderson of New York, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in reply to a letter from Mr. Anderson, charging the Senator with having favored liquor legislation and with having influenced Assemblyman H. E. Machold of Jefferson County in his vote on this question. Mr. Anderson, in his letter, said:

"Are you losing your nerve and trying to get a basis for claiming the people of your county are with you? If not, why do you refuse to let Mr. Machold declare in favor of the people's right to vote?" Mr. Machold, when unbossed, is considered a good sort."

In his reply Senator Brown says:

"Your impudent letter of Sept. 20, from 156 Fifth Avenue, is received. I wish you under no circumstances to write me letters except for publication, as I will have no private personal correspondence with a man who writes as you do.

"Your conception of the organization of the Senate, the purposes which control it, as well as its purposes, is absolutely reflects your own conception of public duty, if you possessed the powsr to act. I should not dignify your letter with so much as an acknowledgment if it were not for your attempt to fasten upon Mr. Machold the charge that he acts and votes in the performance of his duty in the Assembly under my direction. Any one who knows him in this community, or knows his course in the Legislature, knows how false this charge from Fifth Avenue in the City of New York is."

Bennet Indorsed for Congress.

The Republican Club decided yesterday to support William S. Bennet in his primary fight for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Twenty-third District. Mr. Bennet is also the choice of the Progressives in the district. The following Campaign Committee was selected: Charles O. Maas, Chairman; John Henry Hammond, Vice Chairman; Luther B. Little, Treasurer, and Emil Fuchs, Secretary. The committee will make its campaign along national issues. Ths Tammany candidate is Ellsworth J. Healy, a relative of Charles F. Murphy, and George B. Hayes is the candidate of the Independent Democrats of the Bronx.

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FRAMING THE PLAN FOR ALLIES' CREDIT

Anglo-French Commissioners in Seclusion to Work Out Proposition in Detail.

RUSSIA MAY YET BE FACTOR

J. Ogden Armour for the Loan, Though Displeased with Britain for Seizing Packers' Shipments.

An expected announcement that the projected American credit to the Allies had been agreed upon was not forthcoming yesterday. Instead there was a statement by members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. that negotiations appeared to be progressing, and that they were hopeful of reaching an understanding this week.

The Anglo-French Commission saw no callers yesterday, but remained behind locked doors all day, taking their meals in their suite at the Hotel Biltmore. Their conference continued through dinner, and did not end until after midnight. In well-informed quarters this was taken to mean that the evidence in the case was all in, and that the members of the commission were formulating their proposition to be offered to American investors.

Rumors of a hitch as to the size of the credit and the terms to be made were heard once more, but they were not confirmed by New York men who had been in daily communication with the commission. One report was that the response to the proposals that had been tentatively made had not been encouraging, and that as a result the American conferees had insisted on limiting the amount of the credit to a maximum of $500,000,000.

Russia's Part Unsettled.

Another report was that leading bond men had taken a firm stand for a more attractive price to investors. Some of these men were inclined to hold out for a price of 97½ to the public, making the yield slightly more than 5½ per cent., the underwriters to get the issue at 96. Another suggestion was that the original price of 97½ to the syndicate be adhered to, but that offering price be reduced from par to 99.

One explanation of the failure of the commissioners to close up the credit had to do with the visit of the Russian Finance Minister to London, where he is to see Chancellor McKenna. The position of Russia in the credit is still open. It was said by one of the most influential New York bankers that there was still a possibility that the third nation might be included, but he intimated that he regarded this possibility with disfavor, on the ground that to make Russia a participant in the benefits of the credit would be to alienate a large number of investors. The impression prevailed that the commission would not make definite tenders until the result of the visit of Pierre Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, to London was made known.

Western Packers a Factor.

While expressing his belief that the credit would be agreed upon and the notes sold without difficulty, a prominent banker with Western connections admitted yesterday that the prospects had been injured by the action of the British authorities in confiscating cargoes of packing house products. J. Ogden Armour is the largest stockholder in the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago of which George M. Reynolds, one of the men called into consultation, is President, and J. B. Forgan of Chicago le President of the First National Bank and a Trustee of the Morris estate. This man said that Mr. Armour had shown a broad-minded spirit by saying that he would support the credit in spite of the injury to his business, but he also pointed out that the packing house industry was a very important interest in the Middle West, and he thought that Great Britain action had dampened enthusiasm for the credit among Western banks.

"The confiscation was particularly unfortunate, coming at this time," said this man, "for there is hardly a bank in the Middle West that is not influenced by the prosperity of the live stock industry. The packers would have done missionary work along the lines followed by James J. Hill among the grain interests if they had not been made to feel that their rights had been disregarded by Great Britain."

Methods of Using the Credit.

Notwithstanding these developments in the situation, the big credit was regarded as so near completion that exchange men were discussing yesterday the probable means of making the best use of the credit to be established.

One proposal was that the British Government should use the funds provided to pay for all supplies other than actual implements of warfare, thus freeing the exchange market of a vast amount of bills and leaving the private importers to settle their commitments in the usual way on the terms fixed by the movement of trade. The other and more popular suggestion was that the British Treasury Department sell drafts on New York to all bona-fide importers at a price to be fixed according to the demand.

It became known yesterday that there was very little likelihood of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as a firm, joining the syndicate which will handle the credit. Their refusal will be based on the unwillingness or inability of the commission to assent to the stipulation that none of the proceeds he used for Russia or for the purchase of munitions. On that point a banker in close touch with the Anglo-French Commission said yesterday:

"I think that the attitude of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. toward the loan should be made clear in order to do away with reports that that house had taken an unfriendly attitude toward the loan. Quite the contrary is true.

Kuhn-Loeb Attitude.

"The members of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have made it abundantly plain that they are in favor of a loan for the purpose of furthering the interests of American trade. They have as a matter of fact shown themselves very helpful, and we appreciate the work they have done in support of the proposal to protect American trade from the ill effects of a disorganized exchange situation.

"When it was made known to them, as it was some days ago, that the commission, as well as the bankers who have been taking the lead in seeking support for the loan, was desirous of having Kuhn, Loeb & Co. join in the flotation, these bankers made it plain that while the American purposes of the loan had their full sympathy their house could participate in the loan only under certain clearly defined conditions.

"They pointed out that while probably a majority of the members in the firm were more in sympathy with the cause of England and France than with the cause of Germany, none of them could participate in financing which might be of assistance to Russia. Furthermore, they took the position that they could not participate in placing bonds any part of the proceeds of which would be used for the purchase of munitions which might be used against their relatives in Germany.

Want Russia Barred.

"They indicated, therefore, that they could participate in the loan only if it were stipulated in a way which would leave no doubt on these points that none of the loan should be used for munitions and that none of it should be used for the benefit of Russia. If these things were stipulated Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would have joined in the flotation, but the commission, as I understand, made it known that it could not bar Russia from any possible benefit from the proposed financing, and it is generally known, of course, that at the same point, the possible use of part of the loan for the purchase of munitions, the commission has taken the position that it was not feasible to separate absolutely the payment for munitions from the payment for other things.

"Should it be possible to meet these conditions, the participation of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in the flotation of the loan would be assured, but the commission feels, I believe, that the conditions could not be met without offering serious offense to Russia. That makes it impossible to expect that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will join in the flotation of the loan, but it will have their friendly sympathy as a measure which is called for by the business interests of the United States."

Senator Bankhead for Credit.

John H. Bankhead, United States Senator from Alabama, said yesterday at the Waldorf that the South was greatly interested in the proposed credit to the Allies, and in all probability many of the banks of that section would participate in the flotation.

"We look upon the credit from a non-partisan viewpoint," said Senator Bankhead, "but we feel that a credit arrangement of the proposed nature is vitally necessary in order to enable us to sell our cotton and other products to Europe.

"Of course, the war has created a big domestic demand for cotton from many unlooked for sources, as well as from the usual quarters, but there is also an important foreign demand which we ought to be able to meet. Without some credit the situation in the South might become serious.

"I believe the Southern banks in general favor a credit such as that under discussion, as it will mean greater prosperity for the producers. Last year we carried over a surplus of some 4,000,000 bales of cotton, the largest ever known, owing to the paralysis of foreign shipping, and the South suffered accordingly. In the circumstances the present financing operation will be all the more welcome.

"We look forward to improving conditions, as the present comparatively short crop of between 11,500,000 and 12,000,000 bales, coupled with the big demand, means much better cotton prices. A great deal will depend, of course, on the willingness of the farmers to market their crops gradually and on the disposition of the local banks to cooperate with them. Both the farmer and the banker are likely to work together harmoniously in the future, as experience has shown that it pays both sides. The fact that Southern planters are diversifying their crops and going into live-stock raising as well, makes for more complete and stable prosperity."

BALTIMORE BANKS BAITED.

Asked to Define Their Attitude Toward the Credit for the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Emphatic resentment against the letters sent out by the Independent Citizens' Union to the financial institutions in the city, inquiring if they purpose participating in the proposed credit to the Allies, is felt in the financial district. A number of banks will ignore the letter. The ground taken is that such a question should be answered if the questioner has the right as a depositor or stockholder to put it, but that a bank cannot answer such a question from an organization which has no justification for making it.

Albert L. Fankhanel, who is a School Commissioner, said today that the union was actuated solely by the economic principle involved, that the matter of sympathy for the Teutonic allies and opposition to the Anglo-French allies had no part in the case.

"The letter is not a threat or an intimidation," he said. "I do not know what the next step will be. The action of the union is purely local and does not come at the suggestion of outsiders. It would be wrong to send American money outside this country to help the Allies."

OPPOSITION PLANS.

A Campaign of Bank Inquiry Set Afoot by German Propagandists.

The Staats-Zeitung Abendblatt yesterday described the methods to oppose the granting of the Anglo-French credit decided upon at Tuesday night's meeting of the "American Truth Society," the details of which, it was said, were "closely guarded from all except neutral newspaper representatives" as being the following:

"A committee is to be named of depositors of each bank. The committees are then to hunt up bank Presidents or cashiers to discover whether the bank intends to participate directly or indirectly in the loan. All depositors are then to be informed about the attitude of the bank. Likewise savings bank depositors are to be enlightened on the point.

"Furthermore, a list of all savings banks is to be compiled that deposit in such national banks. The list is to serve as a warning.

"At the meeting small blank forms were issued, which are to be filled by depositors and sent to the banks."

Those heading the movement are Dr. Gustav Scholer, Henry Weismann and Jeremiah O'Leary.

"Interesting questions are to be discussed," said the paper. "Also the speakers will enlighten the bank depositors and holders of insurance policies how to approach their banks and insurance companies in order to make it clear to these companies that they are not agreed to the participation in the loan."

WOULD EXPORT U. S. DYES.

Dr. Norton Thinks America Could Capture Trade Germans Had.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, Government chemical and dyestuff investigator, told the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at a meeting held in connection with the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, at Grand Central Palace, last night that not only have American chemical and color industries undergone an extraordinary expansion since the war began, but exports are increasing by leaps and bounds. He said chemicals showed an export increase in value of 72 per cent. for this year as compared with 1914. The chemical export of June, the expert said, was 161 per cent. greater than that of the same month a year ago. Relative to the progress made in making dyestuffe in this country, the speaker said that within a short time American color makers would be able to supply the requirements of users here and produce for export trade.

"It is a patriotic duty of American manufacturers to strive to gain a permanent foothold in markets of all countries, neutral or belligerent," he said.

Dr. Norton pointed out the strong antagonisms bound to exist between the present European belligerents when peace comes. In all of these countries, he said, all American products should be welcome, including chemicals.

As summarized by Dr. Norton, the countries of the world purchase chemicals drugs, dyes, and fertilizers to the extent of $592,467,000. Continuing on this subject, the Government expert said:

"Such le the field in which our manufacturers of chemicals are to extend their trade. The Empire of Germany has contributed to the international traffic chemical wares valued at $111,000,000 annually, or 17 per cent. of the entire amount. The United Kingdom contributed chemicals valued at $63,019,000, or 11 per cent. of the total amount."

Dr. Norton paid a high tribute to Mr. Edison, who, he declared, "is a brilliant example of what Yankee foresight and intelligence can accomplish in such a field."

The decisive factore may be summarized as follows, he said: "The United States possesses all the needed raw materials in abundance—in such amount that it could meet the demands of the world's dyestuff industry. It offers the largest existing market for consumption of dyestuffs. Enterprise, inventive talent, and technical ability are present in abundance. Capital is ready to embark in the new field in ample amount and is daily being invested.

"On the other hand, we lack the few skilled, experienced captains of industry, well trained in this special field and thoroughly well equipped to organize and conduct the manufactnre of colors on essentially the same basis as now exists in directing the gigantic factories on and near the Rhine."

I. F. Stone, President of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, made an exhaustive survey of the aniline dye situation. Mr. Stone said that he had been deluged with inquiries from all sections of the country, asking for information as to the probability of the new process making possible a supply of colors sufficient to relieve the color shortage. Mr. Stone suggested the establishment by the United States of a factory or series of factories for the manufacture of the intermediate coal tar products needed by the color manufacturers.

GERMAN ARMS PLOT SEEN BY ROOSEVELT

Kaiser Aimed to Create World Monopoly in Munitions, Says the Colonel.

TO MAKE NATIONS HELPLESS

Ex-President Asserts Americans Who Would Stop Export of War Supplies Play Teutons' Game.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt reaffirms his statement that the United States, as a signer of The Hague Convention of 1907, should have protested against the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany at the outbreak of the war, and also excoriates professional poace-at-any-price men and the "professional hyphenated American" in an article in the issue of The Metropolitan Magazine out today.

He says further that he has learned that Germany has systematically endeavored to put arms manufacturers of other countries out of business so as to render all nations practically helpless before the Kaiser.

Features of the Roosevelt article follow:

"A representative of a great American arms manufactory informed me recently that they had been about to abandon their work prior to the beginning of this war, because the Germans systematically endeavored to undersell them in every country. It has been the settled policy of Germany to drive all other countries out of the business of manufacturing arms and supplies because, of course, if this were once substantially accomplished, the rest of the world would be completely helpless before Germany; and Germany has made it evident that she knows no such things as international morality and looks upon all other nations, including the United States, merely as possible prey.

Americans Against Our Country.

"The Americans who are now striving to prevent the sale of munitions of war to the countries endeavoring to secure the redress of Belgium's wrongs, that is, the allied powers, are playing the game of a ruthlessly militaristic and anti-American Germany against their own country as well as against the interests of humanity at large. They are profoundly unpatriotic from the standpoint of the interests of the United States. They are committing the gravest possible offence against the cause of international right and of the interests of humanity.

"The foolish professional pacifists who advocate refusing to sell munitions of war to the Allies are proposing a course of action as wicked as it is base; and those making such a proposal or approving and advocating action in accordance therewith should be listed on a roll of national dishonor. It has even been proposed that the United States should spend a billion dollars in paying Germany to give Belgium back to her own people. The profound immorality of this proposition surpasses even its fatuity. If it could be adopted, it would, of course, merely be paying blackmail on a gigantic scale, and be a direct encouragement to nations to commit wrong in order to get money. If such a proposal were adopted by the United States, the fact would completely justify Germany or Japan in seizing New York or San Francisco and refusing to leave until we had paid into the German or Japanese coffers a sum, say, twice as much as that which it has been thus proposed to pay into the German coffers in order to get them to surrender Belgium.

"As for the persons who base their actions upon greed in such a crisis as this, little needs to be said. The beef baron or the representative of the cotton interests who wishes to ignore the butchery of our women and children and the sinking of our ships by German submarines, and to take sides against the Allies so that he may make money by the sale of cotton and beef, is faithless to every consideration of honor and decency. It is entirely fitting that the sheer materialist should in such an issue stand shoulder to shoulder with the professional pacifist, the peace-at-any-price man, and with his sinister brother, the hyphenated American.

"Come Near Being Traitors."

"These men by their actions seek to condone the murder of American men, women, and children and the trampling of Belgium into bloody mire. They are false to the cause of humanity. They come perilously near being treasonable to the country. It is hard to decide which is the most abject quality: the greed of the mere materialist or the short-sighted cowardice of the professional pacifist. As for the hyphenated American, he endeavors to serve his foreign Fatherland without exposing his own wretched carcase to the danger which would come to him if he served in the trenches beside his fellow-countrymen who have stayed at home—and who at least pretend to no divided allegiance.

"The full power of treachery to the duties of the United States and to the rights of the nations of mankind is best observed when the professional pacifist and the hyphenated American strike hands on some public occasion. Recently a so-called Labor Peace Conference was held at Washington for the purpose of intimidating public servants by political threats into refusing to allow the export of arms and munitions to the Allies.

"The hyphenated American has been shown in actual practice to be loyal only to that part of his title which precedes the hyphen. He is thoroughly disloyal to the 'American' part of his hyphenated cognomen, and he must be thus disloyal, because of the necessities of the case. The professional German-Americans of this kind ought by rights immediately to be deprived of their United States citizenship. Their place is not here. Their place is in Germany, in the trenches, and the sooner they go thither, the better it will be for everything decent in American citizenship. And in saying this I wish to emphasize my belief that the professional German-Americans are not a bit worse than all other professional hyphenated Americans."

LONG WAR, SAYS DR. JOWETT.

Fifth Avenue Preacher Found No Sign of Compromise in England.

President Wilson missed a supreme chance for service to the world, and especially to America, when he failed to enter a protest against the invasion of Belgium by Germany's troops, in the judgment of all England, said the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Jowett has been in England and Scotland throughout the Summer, speaking in many churches, and at the principal Summer conferences.

Speaking of war conditions in England, the Rev. Dr. Jowett said:

"Everything points to a long war. Whenever a prominent British statesman speaks to the people that is always the prediction. There is not a sign in any part of Great Britain of compromise for the bringing of the war to an end other than defeat of all enemies. Everywhere in England the war is regarded in the character of a crusade, somewhat in the spirit of crusades of earlier centuries, and looked upon as concerning matters in which compromise is impossible.

"On the other hand I traveled Britain from end to end and mixed with the people, and I did not detect any symptom of hatred or bitterness. Anything equivalent to the 'Hymn of Hate' simply does not exist. The one enemy is militarism, and when that is overthrown, international fellowship will soon be knit together again.

"I never heard any responsible man in England express an opinion to me that America should take any part in the war."

LINERS CAREFULLY GUARDED

Extra Precautions as a Result of the Fire on the Athinai.

Many of the American survivors of the Greek liner Athinai, who arrived in New York on Tuesday night on the Anchor liner Tuscania, after the Athinai had been abandoned in flames 350 miles east of Halifax, yesterday went to the office of the Greek Line to book passage on the Greek liner Vasilefs Constantinos, which sails in two weeks.

Nicholas A. Galanos, the agent of the company, said that 150 of the Greek passengers sailed on the Patris, which had been held twenty-four hours, until 6 o'clock last night, to enable them to get some clothing. The Patris was guarded by twenty private detectives at Pier 26, Brooklyn, and no strangers were allowed on board. All baggage was examined on the pier before being taken on the ship, and the Pier Superintendent with three of the detectives went through the holds and searched the cargo to see if any of the sacks or bales had been tampered with.

The statement of Captain Boatzides of the Athinai that the fire on his ship was in his opinion of incendiary origin caused extra precautions to be taken by the agents of the Sicula Siciliana line when their steamer San Giorgio sailed for Palermo yesterday. The pier at the foot of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was carefully guarded by detectives and only the passengers were allowed to pass the harrier. The vessel carries more than 1,000 Italian reservists. One reservist was arrested by Detective Pucciano of the Poplar Street branch bureau as a fugitive from Beloit, Wis., where he is wanted on a charge of grand larceny.

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A limited number of

Saks Silk Lined Overcoats at $17

¶ To extol the obvious economy of this opportunity would be useless. Let the price speak for itself, while we give you a sketch of the coat. It is a knee length model, made of fine, soft finish Oxford Cloth, with plain or silk-faced lapels, and such individuality in the cut and treatment as only the Saks tailoring talent can put into a conservative coat.

REMEMBER—They are silk lined.

Specially offered in the Motor Apparel Shop

Chauffeurs' Complete Outfits

Overcoat, Suit, Cap, Leggings & Gloves

at **$48.50**

In points of style, fit and wearing quality these Outfits are of exceptional excellence.

The Outfit Includes

A $25.00 SUIT—Norfolk or plain model, with trousers or breeches. Oxford gray whipcord.

A $25.00 OVERCOAT—Heavy weight Oxford gray whipcord to match the Suit. Double-breasted; convertible collar, lined with wool suiting.

A $2.50 CAP—To match Suit and Overcoat.

$2.50 GLOVES—Tan or black, famous "grip" palm.

$5.00 LEGGINGS—Tan or black leather.

Submitted for the approval of the most critical motor car owners, with an especially strong appeal to those who have heretofore paid much higher prices.

B. Altman & Co.

Young Men's Clothing Department

The new assortments of Young Men's Autumn Suits, now ready for selection, include every style that will appeal to the smart dresser, as well as more conservative models designed to meet the requirements of the man of quiet tastes. The prices range from $18.00 to $40.00.

Among the novelties shown is a Suit in the new Reynard brown, exclusively featured by B. Altman & Co. This model is obtainable at $28.00.

Soft Felt Hats to match are priced in the regular stock at $4.00.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Modish Apparel
especially adapted for
ATERNITY
Differ in no way from prevailing modes and do not betray their purpose. Fit when figure is again normal.

Artistically constructed to create proper balance for figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of fastenings.

Dresses,	8.50 to 74.50
Suits,	24.85 to 158.75
Skirts,	5.95 to 18.75
Coats,	9.85 to 149.75
Waists,	.85 to 16.75
Negligees,	1.95 to 39.75
Corsets and Underwear.	

A wide variety of styles, from the simplest house gown to most elaborate evening gowns.

For This Week—
SPECIAL — Splendidly tailored suit of black or navy French serge. Velvet collar. Skirt made with Lane Bryant's patented maternity adjustment. Peau de cygne lined; warmly interlined (34 to 42.) Value $35.00. Special..... 24.85

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Correct Apparel for Riding—Hunting—Sports

THE "call of the wild" is never more insistent than in Autumn. Then fields and woods allure with glowing tints and pungent odors—the rustle of falling leaves and burrs—the soft scurry and scamper of tiny creatures busy with Winter preparations.



Then every glorious Autumn sport has its devotee—from the daring ones who meet before "sun-up" for the thrill of riding to hounds, to those others who swing across the purpling sward of the golf links to the cry of "fore!"

And whether it is for the fox hunt or the horse show, tennis, polo, mountain climbing or the informal morning gallop through the park, Macy's is ready with fit apparel for each and every occasion—apparel correct in the minutest detail, thoroughbred, clean-cut, distinctive.

Among the new arrivals that Macy's is now showing are—

Women's Riding Habits for Town and Country Wear

These wool habits are the equal in every particular of custom-made garments. They are made of high-grade, dependable fabrics—hand-tailored throughout—breeches reinforced with suede cloth and with chamois seat—coats rubber faced and provided with all necessary attachments—finishing clean-cut in every particular.

Riding coat and breeches of tweed cloth, with coat cut on smart flaring lines. Grey or brown mixtures $33.75

Habit with paddock flare coat, and breeches of leather mixture, in Afrique brown. (*Illustrated*) $38.75

English-cut habit-coat and breeches of Melton cloth in Oxford or black $28.75

Same model with divided skirt $28.75

Khaki habits—Meadow Brook coat and divided skirt $12.74

—Also a limited number of army khaki suits for motorcycling and tramping. Norfolk coat and divided skirt $10.74

Women's Riding and Sport Hats

English derby riding hat of silk beaver with roll rim. (*Illustrated*) $10.74

Tricorne and sailor shapes of silk beaver $9.74

Mannish derby of hatters' plush $7.94

Soft hat of silk velour in hunter's green and dark brown $11.49

Derby felt in two-toned green heather mixture $2.69

The new wide-brimmed "Sombrero" sports hat in silk beaver. Green or Parma violet $5.49

—Also a collection of snappy sports hats—colors and shapes in keeping with the new sports suits Each $2.89

New Designs in Women's Sports Suits

The "Tyrol," $22.74

A very new model of "Tyrollon" cloth, with coat cut on mannish shirt lines—straight yoke, a real shirty sleeve with button links, and patch pocket. The circular skirt has belt that adjusts with side buckles. Colors, army blue, brown, and navy.

Semi-Norfolk Suit, $28.75

An attractive semi-belted model in a large-patterned, dull brown-and-green checked mixture—the coat with convertible collar and box-pleated pockets; the skirt with pleats and slit pockets.

The "Suffolk," $34.75

A modern golf suit of English tweed cloth, the coat cut on strictly mannish lines, Norfolk style, with box-pleated back. In grey, brown or black.

Macy's—Third Floor.

VILLISTAS ATTACK CONFERENCE PLAN

Ex-President Garza Says Diplomats May be "Astonished by Results of Their Work."

ANARCHY UNDER CARRANZA

Sees an "Awkward Position" for Envoys if They Accept Carranza and Reject First Peace Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—An illuminating review of the Mexican situation, both from a military and political viewpoint, was disclosed to official and diplomatic Washington tonight in a formal statement issued by Roque Gonzales Garza, who has just arrived here as the leader of the delegates the Villa delegation is sending to Washington. General Garza was for five months Provisional President of the Villa-Zapata Government when it was in control of Mexico City last Summer. In his statement he announces that the other members of the delegation Villa is sending to Washington are Generals Felipe Angeles and Raoul Madero and Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Francisco Escudero, and Enrique C. Llorente.

According to the Garza statement there are now 250,000 men under arms in Mexico, of whom Zapata has about 65,000 and Villa about 100,000, and neither the Villa nor the Carranza forces is able to dominate the entire military situation.

"In a military sense," says General Garza, "neither Carranza controls Villa nor Villa Carranza, and if the obstinacy of the supporters of the latter would reach the extreme of becoming an obstruction to all peace negotiations, which on the part of the Conventionists (Villistas) are sincerely desired, it is not improbable that there may appear a new party at whose head may be placed one of the leaders of greatest prestige."

As pictured by Garza, the situation is now one in which the two military factions are well balanced. Villa has as many men as Carranza, and if the war between them should continue, the only result will be the weakness of both parties, for "neither can conquer entirely."

The statement of General Garza takes up all parts of Mexico, showing that the convention faction has armies and leaders operating in many of the districts nominally under the control of Carranza and continues:

"The statement of the Carranzistas that they control the greater part of the republic is simply a falsehood. The control which the Carranzistas may appear to have in the republic is just as misleading as was that of the conventionists when General Villa advanced with less than half of his army to engage Obregon's forces at Celaya.

"If I were selfish, I should desire for the complete failure of Carranza that his Government be recognized, certain as I am that he would prove absolutely incapable in less than a month, and knowing as I do the strong displeasure that will be felt by the revolutionists in Mexico upon recognition by the American Government of a party headed by a man who, next to Huerta, has been the most hated man in Mexico in these latter times.

"The situation in this case would be terrible indeed, for the 100,000 men at least who compose the army of the convention, added to all the civilians attached to it who constitute the great mass of the people who are striving toward the advent of better times which will allow their evolution in all respects, would see their hopes entirely dissipated and they would not be content to have contributed uselessly with their blood to end up at last with a dictatorship much more hateful than that of Porfirio Diaz. I frankly confess that I myself am frightened at the prospect of the anarchy which would undoubtedly follow.

"What conclusions can be reached from the foregoing? Simply that the conferences, to which we have been invited and which we have accepted with pleasure, be held, for not only the American Government, but also those of the countries represented by the distinguished Pan-American diplomats may be sure that in so far as we are concerned there is a sincere desire to put an end for all time to civil war in Mexico.

"If, unfortunately, the meetings to which we were invited are not carried out, the war in Mexico will assume such proportions that in a short time the high officials of the American Government and the representatives of the Latin-American Governments will be astonished by the results of their work, if, as we believe, they are acting sincerely.

"The foregoing will convince all who read it of the tremendous error of those who believe that the Conventionists are overthrown simply because, through the hazards of war, we have suffered reverses. Furthermore, the American statemen have distinguished themselves always by their common sense, intelligence, and far-sightedness, and to their consideration we add that if in the Mexican situation they have had the co-operation of the South American diplomats, it is certain that they must have foreseen the unfavorable reply which Carranza was to make to the note they sent to the Mexican military chiefs on Aug. 2.

"In consequence it is impossible that the plans of such experienced diplomats should have been merely to give an opportunity to Carranza, who has treated them so disrespectfully on every occasion, to place them in an awkward position which would be the case should they become compelled, on one hand, to reward Carranza's refusal by recognizing his alleged Government, or, on the other hand, to disregard so unjustly those who have in good faith shown themselves amenable to their friendly mediation.

"If this should happen we should see the strange case of a man who is in reality weak, (for every one knows that the adherence of his army is in no way sincere,) of a man that lacks completely all political tact, (for it is notorious that he possesses the capacity of making every one about him discontented,) and without any other weapon than his obstinate and inordinate desire to follow Porfirio Diaz in his autocracy, dragging the conferees to the ground by him selected, which is entirely too remote from that to which they wished to lead him.

"All of the preceding furnishes me with a basis for the belief that the aim of the Pan-American conferees must be no other than the recognition of a Government in Mexico that shall originate only in the untrammeled deliberations of the Mexican leaders who should meet in response to the invitation issued by the diplomats, if they wish to be consistent with their original intentions and uphold their appeal of the 2d of August last."

RUSH TROOPS TO SONORA.

Villa Forces Concentrating—Many Americans Coming to Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The State Department today received advices that General Villa was moving all available forces in Northern Mexico into the State of Sonora with the evident purpose of attacking the Carranza troops there commanded by General Calles. The telegram said that thirteen military troop trains of Villa's soldiers had left Jaurez on their way toward Sonora. A report to the State Department sent from Torreon on Sept. 20 stated that on that day about one hundred Americans left there in two special cars. Twenty Americans and nearly all other foreigners are reported to have remained.

"The Department is informed," said an official State Department announcement, "that, from the best information obtainable, while both garrisons are prepared for such eventualities, there are indications that the opposing forces have advanced against the cities of Torreon and Durango. It is further reported that if Torreon should be evacuated it will be placed under control of a neutral administration to preserve order."

Another telegraphic report, dated Sept. 20, from Chihuahua, informed the State Department that all American mines and smelters in that district, with the exception of the properties of two companies at Parral, had ceased operations. All their employes have either reached the border or are en route to the frontier. On Sept. 20 there were remaining in Chihuahua only eighty-seven Americans, of whom twenty-eight expected to leave on the 21st.

EVEN FERGUSON CUT.

Reduction of Allowances Does Not Spare City Record Supervisor.

The sub-committee of the Tax Budget Committee pared down the estimates of the Board of City Record and the Commissioner of Jurors of Kings County yesterday. For the Board of City Record Supervisor David Ferguson appeared and said that while his appropriation for 1915 was $938,679, his request for the coming year was only $873,921. It was recommended that his allowance he cut to $860,115. It was said that the sub-committee purposes to add to the appropriation enough money to enable the board to buy stationery for all other departments of the city.

Supervisor Ferguson objected strenuously when the sub-committee recommended a reduction in the salary of an accountant from $3,000 to $2,580, and decision was reserved.

Jacob Brenner, Commissioner of Jurors of Kings County, protested against the cutting of the appropriation he asked for from $41,198 to $38,919. The cut was made in the salaries of clerks, and Mr. Brenner declared that the clerks held responsible positions, and that it would not be right to reduce them.

All the members of the Board of Estimate and the members of the sub-committee met later in Controller Prendergast's office, where proposed changes in the form of making up departmental budget estimates were discussed.

At a departmental luncheon held at noon at 140 Fulton Street, Borough President Marks said he would object strongly if salaries in his department were touched.

STRICKEN IN THEATRE, DIES.

Mrs. A. J. Whiteside Succumbs in Taxicab on Her Way Home.

Mrs. Dora J. Whiteside, 68 years old, of 520 West 124th Street, was taken ill with heart disease at the Eighty-first Street Theatre, Eighty-first Street and Broadway, last night, and died on the way home in a taxicab. She was accompanied by her son Donald G. Whiteside, an English instructor at the College of the City of New York, and her daughter, Miss Edith A. Whiteside.

Mrs. Whiteside was the widow of Andrew J. Whiteside, a public school principal, who was connected with educational activities in this city for forty years. He died in 1906. She is survived by three children besides those with whom she lived. They are Mrs. F. W. Fuller, wife of Frederick Fuller, Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company; Mrs. R. C. Elliott of Upper Montclair, N. J., and George W. Whiteside, former Assistant District Attorney, now counsel for the New York County Medical Society.

CHARGED WITH MAIL FRAUDS

Phonograph Dealer Alleged to Have Cheated Customers.

Post Office Inspectors Mayhew and Swain arrested Joseph H. Mayers of 196 East Houston Street yesterday on the charge of using the mails to defraud purchasers of phonographs and jewelry on instalments.

According to the complaint, Mayers has been selling phonographs and jewelry for three years, representing that he would be satisfied with an advance of $5 and $1 a month. Despite these arrangements, Mayhew says Mayers sent the music box or jewelry collect on delivery, and in that way collected from $15 to $20 from purchasers.

Mayers was held in $3,000 bail for examination on Sept. 30.

Social Secretary School Opens.

The National Training School of the Young Women's Christian Association opened yesterday with an enrollment of fifty-one students, eight of whom come from foreign countries. Twenty-three States are represented. The opening address was made by the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin in the auditorium of the National Building, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-second Street. Young women coming from all parts of the world to study American methods in social work and to enter secretaryships when finished include Miss Annie M. Bignell of South Australia, Mlle. Brocher of Geneva, Miss Zarouki Dermirjian of Constantinople, Miss Hamill of Toronto, Miss Michi Kawai of Tokio, Miss S. L. Heisingfors of Finland, and Miss Juline M. Farm of Christiania, Norway.

CHINA SUPPRESSING GRAFT, SAYS DR. KOO

Star Graduate of Columbia Reports His Country Raising Revenue for Its Needs.

ITS PEOPLE OBEYING EDICTS

Noted Americans Honor Chinese Chief Guest at Luncheon.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, a Columbia graduate and ex-Counsellor to the Chinese Foreign Office, who is in this country preparing to take charge of his new post as Chinese Minister to Mexico, Peru, and Colombia, was the guest of honor at luncheon yesterday afternoon at the Bankers' Club. Henry Clews, President of the American Peace and Arbitration League, presided.

Dr. Koo was well known in this city before he entered on his public career, as he spent eight years at Columbia University, leaving there three years ago with a record as one of the most brilliant students who ever attended the university. Though he is still under 30 years of age he is rated as one of the ablest public men of China, and his rapid rise after leaving Columbia has made him one of the hoasts of the Faculty of that institution.

The guests at the luncheon yesterday were J. S. Alexander of the National Bank of Commerce, Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University, Oscar S. Straus, Lewis Clark of the American Exchange National Bank, H. L. Pratt, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company; W. C. Reick of The New York Sun, Samuel W. Fairchild, ex-President of the Union League; Isaac N. Seligman, T. S. Green, President of the International Banking Corporation; Reitaro Ichinoniya of the Yokahama Specie Bank, George Bronson Rea, publisher of the Far Eastern Review; Dr. Ying, the Chinese Consul General at New York; Mr. Wen-Kin Wei, Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Mexico City; Dr. William Carter, Dr. John F. Crowell, associate editor of The Wall Street Journal; Patrick Gallagher, editor of The Far Eastern Review; Andrew B. Humphrey, Director of the American Peace and Arbitration League; Ogden L. Mills, John Bassett Moore, James Speyer, George T. Wilson, ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, A. B. Hepburn, Emerson McMillin, and George J. Gould.

Dr. Koo, in an address, discussed the recent developments in the internal affairs of China, telling how the various territorial units had been knit into closer relationship, how a governmental system had been installed through which grafting and false returns in the collection of revenues had been reduced and obedience to the edicts of the Central Government enforced, and how China was beginning to meet her necessities through an efficient revenue system instead of being forced continually to seek foreign loans.

Dr. Koo said in part:

"The Chinese people have a liking for Americans which is as intense as it is justified, and when I say this I do not speak on behalf of a portion of the people. China has the necessary labor to develop the country. What it needs of you is capital to harness this labor and make it productive, so that the resources of China may become a source of profit to China and the world.

"The Republic of China was formed only four years ago, and yet within that time law and order has been restored and many great reforms brought to pass. At present in China there is a sense of nationalism which was never felt under the old regime.

"A financial reformation has been brought about, and the Chinese people have responded to the new forms of taxation. In the case of the salt gabelle, under the old regime a collection of $12,000,000 in taxes was high, but last year $50,000,000 was collected.

"On the first of January the Chinese Government paid up every cent of its obligations. That was gratifying to the Government of China, and I am sure it was gratifying to you gentlemen who are so deeply interested in finance. The Government has made up its mind not to borrow any more money for administrative purposes, because administrative loans are not productive, but China is always ready to offer a warm welcome to industrial investments. China at present offers a field of investment which no other nation offers. The industries of China are making tremendous progress, and the Chinese feel that any investments placed there would be more than amply compensated by the results."

Mr. Clews, in introducing Dr. Koo, said:

"I fully believe that the next half century will teach the world that this great unknown country in the East is a power to be respected and its people a race worthy of our best friendship and highest esteem. Dr. Koo is an advance agent of prosperity, and to him we look for great results."

CITIZENS WILL DECIDE THE FUTURE OF CHINA

President Yuan Advised to Call Convention Which Will Settle Republic or Monarchy Question.

PEKING, Sept. 22.—The Council of State, sitting as the Provisional Congress, advised President Yuan Shih-kai to call a citizens' convention before the end of the present year to act on a new Constitution, which will settle the question whether China is to be a republic or a monarchy.

The Provisional Constitution provides that a citizens' convention, called by the people, must approve Constitutional changes, but the memorandum of the Council of State suggests that Yuan Shih-ksi may "devise other proper and adequate means to consult the people's will, with the view that a fundamental solution be found, so that the general situation may be settled and the people's mind be eased."

This recommendation transfers the responsibility to Yuan Shih-kai. It is generally believed he will call a citizens' convention promptly, although there are rumors to the effect that he will designate the Council of State as a citizens' convention, thus avoiding the necessity of holding an election.

The action of the Council of State reopens the question of the future form of China's Government, which was believed to have been settled. A Peking dispatch on Sept. 6 said the Government had decided tentatively to maintain the form of a republic instead of restoring a monarchy, but that the Presidency would be made permanent and hereditary. In a message to the Council at that time President Yuan Shih-kai said it was "my special duty to maintain the republic as the form of Government." He said he regarded the proposed change as unsuitable to the circumstances of the country, but pointed out that the form of Government was dependent on the will of the people.

PARIS TO TRY MUSICA'S MAN.

Agent of New York Hair Goods House Charged with $260,000 Fraud

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Investigation into the case of Hans Scapira, Paris representative of A. Musica & Son of New York, who was rearrested shortly before the outbreak of the war, has been finished. Scapira was sent for trial to the Correctional Court, charged with defrauding bankers and others of sums alleged to amount to 1,300,000 francs ($260,000.)

The firm of A. Musica & Son was composed of Antonio Musica and his three sons, Philip, Arthur and George. All four of them were arrested at New Orleans in 1913 for fraudulent dealings in human hair, involving more than $500,000. They were charged with swindling banks here and abroad by false invoices on importations and exportations of hair goods. "Branch offices" were maintained in London and Paris.

Philip Musica, the leading figure in the United States Hair Company, confessed that he had engineered the fraudulent transactions. He was aided materially by the operations of the London and Paris agents who, he said, sent him bogus cablegrams to which were appended the names of prominent bankers. These messages helped him to obtain money from banks in this country on false invoices.

RIKER & HEGEMAN MAY BE RESOLD

L. K. Liggett Negotiating with George J. Whelan Interest for Stock Control.

INVOLVES 90 DRUG STORES

Prospective Buyer Represents the United Drug Company, Capitalized for $20,000,000.

Louis K. Liggett and his associates in the United Drug Company of Massachusetts are negotiating with New York interests for control of the Riker & Hegeman Corporation, which owns the Jaynes drug stores and operates ninety stores, all told, in the leading cities of the country. The plan in view, it was learned yesterday, is to merge the Riker & Hegeman Company with the United, and steps to that end will be taken as soon as control is obtained.

Stock control of the Riker & Hegeman Corporation was bought by George J. Whelan of the United Cigar Stores Company and several of his colleagues two years ago, and these shares were placed in an organization known as the Corporation of Riker & Hegeman Stock. They bought about 51 per cent. of the $5,764,800 Riker & Hegeman shares outstanding, and it is for this stock that Mr. Liggett is negotiating.

A report from Boston yesterday that the deal had gone through was denied by Edward Wise, a Vice President of the United Cigar Stores, who is interested in other Whelan undertakings.

"Negotiations are on," said he, "and I believe that they will be completed before long."

The purchase of control of the company by the Liggett interests will not in itself insure a merger of the drug concerns. A Director of the Riker & Hegeman Corporation yesterday stated that this would be a matter for 75 per cent. of the stockholders to decide, and that the minority interests would probably be offered the opportunity of selling their holdings to the United Drug interests for the same price paid the Whelan interest for its shares.

The United Drug Company of Massachusetts owns control of the United Drug Company of New Jersey and the United Drug Company, Limited, of Canada. The L. K. Liggett Drug Company, which operates sixty stores in major cities, is affiliated with the first-named concern. The Massachusetts company is capitalized at $20,000,000, of which only $4,685,000 common and $2,774,000 preferred is outstanding.

Life Savers Are Accused.

Captain Brower, Jr., of the Gibbs-Brower Company, machinery agents, at 261 Broadway, has written to the Coast Guard Service at Washington, calling attention to the circumstances attending the drowning of Dr. Lamont of Newark, N. J., at Avon on Sunday, and asserting that the Government life savers were slow in performnig their duty. Mr. Brower declared that for a half hour after Dr. Lamont and his two companions were seen struggling in the surf the life savers refused to act, and it was only when a number of young men in the crowd volunteered to go to the rescue that the lifeboat was launched. The volunteer life savers, he declared, dived from the boat and saved two of the victims, but they were too late to save Dr. Lamont.

TWO BOOKMAKERS FREED.

Court Rules Jandorf and Tyatt Made Private Bets.

Judge James T. Niemann, in the County Court at Mineola, Nassau County, L. I., yesterday dismissed the cases against Charles Jandorf and William A. Tyatt, both of New York City, who were charged with bookmaking. The men were arrested last May at the Belmont race track by Constable J. S. Thompson after the constable, in the presence of a deputy, Charles Karsehoom, had placed four bets with Jandorf on four different horses.

Thompson said that at Jandorf's request he had written the names of the horses and the odds on a slip of paper, signed it with his initials, and passed the paper and money to Jandorf, who turned them over to Tyatt, standing beside him. Thompson also said that Jandorf placed fifty other similar bets the same day. He was corroborated by Karsehoom.

In instructing the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty Judge Niemann said that there was nothing to show that the defendants had solicited bets, and they therefore could not be classed with professional gamesters. They had no paraphernalia beyond their programs, and, as far as recording the bets wss concerned, by Thompson's testimony it was shown that he had recorded his own bet. They were private bets in the eyes of the law, the Judge held.

On the motion of District Attorney Louis J. Smith Judge Niemann likewise dismissed the cases against Damian Harmande and Charles Famina, who were arrested the same day.

WHITMAN IN THE GARDEN.

Governor Will Open Industrial Education Conference.

The first American Industrial Education and Vocational Training Conference and Exposition will open this evening in the ballroom of the Biltmore Hotel at 8:30 o'clock. Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, will make the opening address. John Martin, a member of the board, will preside. Wesley O'Leary of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and Miss Florence Marshall, Principal of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, will speak.

Governor Whitman is announced to speak tomorrow evening in Madison Square Garden at the public opening of the exposition. The exposition will continue through Oct. 2 with conferences and exhibits at the hotel and the Garden.

Arrested for Snatching Jewelry.

Charged with snatching a chamois jewel bag from the neck of a woman to whom he had delivered a message, Jacob Baer, 26 years old, a messenger, of 450 East 175th Street, was arrested yesterday. Baer delivered a message to Mrs. Sarah Schwab, 3,905 Third Avenue, informing her of the death of her sister. Baer, it is alleged, snatched the chamois bag containing $40 in cash, a gold watch worth $35, and four gold rings and disappeared.

Confer Today on Gary Plan.

Superintendent William Wirt of Gary, Ind., will hold a public conference this afternoon upon the school reorganization proposed with Acting City Superintendent Walsh, the Associate City Superintendent and members of the Board of Education. If his plan is found to be of merit it will be considered by the Board of Education at its meeting on Sept. 29 in connection with the budget estimate for 1916.

BRADLEY STILL MISSING.

Exact Amount of Teller's Defalcation Remains in Doubt.

The whereabouts of Harry S. Bradley, the mail teller of the Merchants National Bank of 92 Wall Street, are still unknown, and according to Joseph Byrne, cashier, the officials of the bank are as much in the dark as ever regarding the exact amount of the shortage. Another meeting was held yesterday morning by Mr. Byrne and representatives of the Aetna Accident and Liability Company and Lloyd's of London, but nothing was done toward increasing the reward of $500, and detectives reported no new clues had turned up.

H. A. Bigham of 64 Wall Street, counsel for Lloyd's, said he thought the report that the shortage would amount to $200,000 was greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Bigham was asked concerning the truth of a report from Sheriff Brennan of Stamford, Conn., that Bradley might be Fitzgerald, a man who embezzled $7,000 and disappeared just before the teller got his place with the Merchants National Bank.

"It's the first I've heard of it," said Mr. Bigham. "But it does not sound at all probable."

At the Pinkerton Detective agency the manager, Charles S. Donnelly, said the agency had been asked to look up the record of Fitzgerald, but had not been able to find it.

"That story is highly improbable," he said. "Because before a man can get a job in one of the large banks here his previous record is too minutely analyzed, even to his school days, for a criminal to get in."

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Mogul Cigarettes		**Helmar Cigarettes**	
Package of 10 and 2 Valuable Mutual Coupons	11c	Package of 10 and 2 Valuable Mutual Coupons	8c
Package of 20 and 4 Valuable Mutual Coupons	21c	Package of 20 and 3 Valuable Mutual Coupons	16c
Package of 50 and 11 Valuable Mutual Coupons	53c	Package of 50 and 8 Valuable Mutual Coupons	40c
Package of 100 and 21 Valuable Mutual Coupons	$1.05	Package of 100 and 16 Valuable Mutual Coupons	80c
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45 William	41st St. & Broadway	409 Fulton St.
Cortlandt & Church	42d St. & 5th Ave.	589 Fulton St.
Hudson Terminal (Six Stores)	43 East 42d St. (Nr. Grand Central Sta.)	12 Court St.
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Parking space [illegible] from [illegible] right:
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Tickets on sale at Tyson's, McBride's, [illegible] Automobile Club, Newark, and Hotel Biltmore Theatre Ticket Office. Make Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp., 1696 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Parking space between 3rd and 5th Sts., cor. Fulton St. Phone 157 Decatur.

RIGGS BANK CASE BEFORE GRAND JURY

Criminal Proceedings Likely to be Brought Against Higher Officers of the Institution.

BASED ON AFFIDAVITS

Were Characterized as Misleading by Justice McCoy Last Spring—Auditors at Work in Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The suit of the Riggs National Bank of Washington against Secretary McAdoo and the Controller of the Currency, charging them with a conspiracy to ruin the bank, took a new turn today when officers of the institution were called before the local Grand Jury. There have been reports ever since the suit was started last June that the Government would seek to force a complete victory by bringing criminal action of some sort against some of the higher officers of the bank.

The officers of the bank examined today by the Grand Jury were Milton E. Alles, Vice President, who was once Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Joshua Evans, Jr., assistant cashier. Other witnesses were their bank examiners, who have been studying the bank's books all Summer; W. Morris Lammond, who for many years was employed in the now bankrupt firm of Lewis Johnson & Co., a firm of stock brokers, through whom it was charged, the Riggs National Bank had carried on many questionable stock transactions; and an employe of Frank J. Hogan, of the bank's counsel, who, as notary, acknowledged a disputed affidavit made by officers of the bank.

The witnesses summoned before the Grand Jury indicate that the investigation has to do with an affidavit submitted by the bank during the hearings last June, which was then characterized as misleading by Justice McCoy of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and which was referred to even more harshly by counsel for the Government. It was pointed out that no officer of the bank signing the affidavit was summoned. The signers were: Charles C. Glover, President of the Riggs National Bank; W. J. Flather, one of the Vice Presidents, and H. H. Flather, cashier.

Investigating Officers' Conduct.

It is not believed that the general conduct of the bank was at issue in today's proceedings, but only the personal responsibility of the officers who signed the affidavit. This affidavit was offset at the hearing by one sworn to by Mr. Lammond, who said that the bank had had an account with the Johnson firm from 1906 to 1913, that it occupied 164 pages of the firm's books, and involved over six thousand transactions.

In court during the hearing Mr. Hogan stated, in behalf of the bank, that these transactions were made for customers of the bank, or for the bank's officers, either personally or for their clients. The implication was that the grouping of all the transactions under the bank's corporate name was simply a short cut of bookkeeping. This contention was sharply contested by Samuel Untermyer of New York, of counsel for the Government.

The bank's affidavit was as follows:

"The bank never at any time since organization bought or sold any stock whatever, from or through the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co., and that the entries in the books of the bankrupt firm of Lewis Johnson & Co. purported to show that the Riggs bank had ever, at any time since its organization, bought stock, sold stock, or made short sales, those entries are false."

This is Mr. Lammond's affidavit:

"I am and have been from the beginning familiar with the stock and bond transactions between the firm and the Riggs National Bank which appear upon the accounts in the books of Lewis Johnson & Co.

"This account was opened Jan. 3, 1906. It was closed Oct. 7, 1913. There are about 164 pages containing these accounts of purchases and sales for the Riggs National Bank in its name, each page showing on the debit and credit side approximately twenty transactions, more or less, on each side of the account, making over six thousand transactions on the form of the yellow sheet, which will be found referred to in the affidavit of Bennett heretofore filed."

Heads of Bank Not Summoned.

Subpoenas for Mr. Alles, Mr. Evans, and others were issued last night by John E. Laskey, Federal District Attorney. As far as can be learned no subpoena has yet been issued for Mr. Glover, President of the bank, who figured prominently in the case last Spring.

The suit was brought by the bank to enjoin Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, Controller Williams of the Currency, and United States Treasurer Burke from further conspiring to injure the bank by demanding further special reports on the bank's condition, by withholding approval of the bank as a reserve agent for out-of-town banks, and by collecting a fine of $5,000 or more for the bank's refusal to make one special report demanded by the Controller.

On all except the question of the fine, Justice McCoy decided against the bank. On that point he reserved judgment after refusing pleas for injunction. The Justice declared not only that the charges of malice against the Treasury officials were unfounded, but that the bank officers, if malice there was, had shown it long before their activities had attracted the attention of the Treasury officials. The latter, the court said, would have been neglecting their duty if they left the Government's money in the bank after its unlawful practices had come to their knowledge.

Bank Examiners at Work.

At the bank today it was said that four bank examiners had been at work in the bank ever since last June. Little of their time was devoted, it was said, to the bank's present condition and it was supposed that they were searching the books for evidence to be used before the Grand Jury. The three examiners who appeared before the Grand Jury today were Edward Donohue, James Trimble and W. Sherrill Smith.

While this investigation was going on, the bank had the American Audit Company go through their books. According to statements today by officers of the bank, a report from the audit company said that there was nothing to show that the bank had ever had any transactions with Lewis Johnson & Co.

The bank's officers today did not seem worried about the developments. They said that their customers had stood by the bank and that deposits had increased to about $9,000,000. This increase, they said, was made in the face of withdrawals of about $750,000 to pay their customers' taxes. Ordinarily these tax payments are restored to the bank by the Treasury, but this year they were withheld.

BURTON PASSIVE CANDIDATE

Republican ex-Senator Says Tariff Will Be Issue in 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 22.—"I cannot admit even tacitly that I am an active candidate for the Presidency," said Theodore E. Burton, former Republican Senator from Ohio, who was the banquet guest of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, tonight in an interview before the dinner. "That is an office to which no man can aspire actively. Passively I may be regarded as a candidate, if the straw vote taken in the Ohio Legislature upon possible nominees may be considered seriously. In that vote I received twenty-six ballots, and my nearest competitor got only fourteen."

Senator Burton said that he did not understand that Mr. Taft was a candidate.

"The tariff will be the principal issue in the next national campaign," he continued. "Of course, some of the questions arising out of the European conflict and the Mexican situation will be involved."

Mr. Burton predicted that the first action of the next Congress would be the disposition of a resolution placing an embargo on the sale of war munitions to the Allies unless cotton and foodstuffs may be sent to Germany just as freely.

"Such a resolution will surely be introduced," declared Mr. Burton, "and it will take much time to dispose of it. I see no wrong in the sale of munitions. There is no international law to prohibit such sale by private concerns. But Congress must face the protests of those who believe that we should have the same opportunity to sell Germany what she wants to buy."

Senator Burton spoke tonight upon "the effect of the present conflict upon the rates of interest and the business of the investment bankers." In summarizing, he said the following results might be expected from the war:

"An enormous decrease in capital available for investment, temporary shrinkage in the aggregate volume of commercial and industrial activities. Expenditures for rehabilitation and reconstruction will have preference over those for the development of new enterprises.

"Higher rates of interest: A greater degree of discrimination on the part of the investing public and a wider disparity in the rates of interest among the various categories of investments. Interest on high-grade bonds probably will decline.

"Certain classes of domestic enterprises, including the building of electric railways between cities and probably the building of steam railroads, will experience a material decline."

United States Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado spoke upon "Patriotism," and Carter B. Keene, director of the Postal Savings system, spoke upon "Postal Savings from Behind the Scenes."

Visiting bankers spent the day on an automobile tour through the Rocky Mountain National Park and a trout fry in Big Thompson Cañon, returning to Denver tonight for the banquet.

BULL MOOSE LIKE PERKINS.

District Attorney's Managers Give Out More Straw Votes.

A poll of the enrolled Progressive voters in three Assembly districts on the west side, the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth, shows that Charles A. Perkins, Republican candidate for District Attorney at the primaries, is the choice of nine of them, according to the Perkins Campaign Committee. William M. Bennett, who represents the three Assembly districts in the State Senate, was elected on the Progressive-Republican ticket last year, and he says that about 70 per cent. of the Progressives in the three districts will support Mr. Perkins, although the name of Frank Moss will appear on the Progressive ticket.

Mr. Perkins spoke last night at several Assembly district Republican clubs, including those in the Eighteenth, Thirty-first, Twenty-third, and First Assembly Districts. At one meeting he said:

"Since Mr. Moss returned to private practice of the law he has won but a single criminal case, although he has tried several, and I want to tell you that I had no trouble in assigning assistants who defeated Mr. Moss in the actions in question. When he comes before the people and states that he is the only man in the county who is capable of handling criminal cases, he is not entitled to a hearing."

The Citizens' Union last night indorsed the candidacy of James C. Cropsey for District Attorney of Kings County. Except for its indorsement of Mr. Perkins in New York County, this, it was said, is the only action with regard to county candidates which the union is likely to take prior to the primaries.

VOTING PLACES AS OF OLD.

Ziegler Resents Failure of Board to Designate Schools.

William Ziegler, Jr., President of the Honest Ballot Association, issued a statement yesterday criticising the Board of Elections for its selection of polling places for the primaries next Tuesday. After the passage of legislation to permit the use of schools, churches, and other public buildings as polling places, President Ziegler said that the board had chosen such places as these in Manhattan: Two schools, four pool parlors, three fish stores, two butcher shops, one noodle shop, and one bird store; and in Brooklyn, four schools, two churches, thirteen pool and billiard parlors, six fish stores, and one butcher shop.

"In addition to these," said President Ziegler, "the Board of Elections has designated hundreds of laundries, barber shops, cigar stores, boot-blacking establishments, tailor shops, and other small, poorly lighted and ill-adapted places. It does not require a fertile imagination to understand the interest that politicians have in introducing new voters who have just attained their majority into the contaminating atmosphere of the average pool parlor rather than the influence of the schoolhouse or church.

"We hope the designations for registration days and Election Day will at least replace the most obnoxious primary polling places with public buildings wherever possible. That is the least that the Board of Elections can do."

ADMITTED TO STOCK LIST.

Exchange Records $40,000,000 Securities of Nickel Company.

Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday admitted to the official list $3,319,400 6 per cent. preferred and $6,382,900 common stock, together with $5,593,200 voting trust certificates for preferred and $31,649,200 voting trust certificates for common stock of the International Nickel Company.

Other securities listed were certificates of deposit for $40,000,000 preferred and $20,000,000 common stocks of the American Woolen Company; $3,240,000 certificates of deposit for 4 per cent. refunding and improvement mortgage bonds of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad and for $2,254,000 general consolidated and first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the same company; $4,740,000 certificates of deposit for 5 per cent. debentures of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company; $5,570,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company and $75,000 additional common stock of the Montana Power Company.

EXPORTS UNDER NEW REGULATIONS

Changed System of Clearance Procedure to be Put in Operation Under Them.

EASIER THAN PRESENT WAY

It Will Make It Possible for a Vessel to Take on Cargo Up to Time of Sailing.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo yesterday signed new export regulations of far reaching effect designed to furnish the Government with an immediate and accurate statement of exports. The new procedure, after being promulgated at the different custom houses throughout the country, will be put into operation Jan. 1 next. It is believed by treasury experts that the new rule will give the Government, exporters and carriers the simplest and most effective export and clearance procedure to be had.

Paul Cook, a member of the Treasury Commission drawing up the new rules, said yesterday that they give exporters a simple and uniform procedure, whether exporting in market basket or carload lots, and whether across the border or across the seas. Under the old procedure the exporter had to go to the Custom House to swear to his export statement. The new regulations permit the oath to be taken before a notary public as well as before a customs officer. Interior shippers whose factories or places or business are distant from custom stations will be especially benefited.

The new system also enables the exporter to deliver his sworn statement to the customs officers in such manner that its contents are not disclosed to transportation companies or others, thus assuring the preservation of its confidential nature. Under the new regulations, the carriers, whether by sea or rail, are treated alike.

There has been no change in the laws, only a change in the procedure. The penalty has always been upon the carrier for taking goods out of the country before the shipper his filed at the Custom House a description of the goods he is exporting. Under the old procedure there was no way by which the master of the vessel could determine whether the exporter had filed his declaration at the Custom House or not. It was manifestly impossible to comply with the law under the old procedure.

Under the new procedure the exporter is furnished with a certificate to be delivered with his goods to the car or vessel, showing that he has filed his export statement with the collector. These export statements will be immediately examined and tabulated by the new mechanical process, and a complete statistical statement of all cargo on a vessel will be ready even before the vessel clears. The statement would be subject to correction for goods short or over shipped.

The new regulations do not require car or vessel manifests to show values of articles. At present a complete manifest is required before clearance is granted. When conditions again become normal, under the new regulations a vessel may take on a cargo up to the moment of departure, and clear immediately whether the Custom House is open or closed, provided a preliminary clearance has been taken out; the procedure being almost identical with the preliminary entrance regulations which permit a vessel to begin discharging immediately on arrival.

A complete manifest of the goods exported must be filed by the ship's agents on the next working day after departure. This allows a full day for adding to the manifest the articles loaded on the last day and is ample time. The public demand for prompt export returns was no doubt responsible for the former requirement that the manifest should be filed before clearance. In drafting the new regulations, the Treasury Department considered the conditions under which transportation is now conducted and extended this time to one full day after the departure of the vessel.

ALL FIND COMPETITION.

Witnesses Deny Monopoly of Corn Products Company.

Witnesses testifying yesterday at the hearing in the suit of the Government against the Corn Products Company to determine if the company is maintaining a monopoly said they had seen no evidence of such a monopoly. B. D. Crane of the Reynolds-Davis Company, Fort Smith, Ark., said that since the organization of the Corn Products Company in 1906 he had no knowledge of any unfair business methods. Albert A. Harrison, President of the Borden & Remington Company, merchants of Fall River, Mass., told of competition in starch and other products among manufacturers.

"Has any one manufacturer of corn starch dominated the field at any time?" asked James S. Sheehan, of counsel for the Corn Products Company.

"My understanding of domination is the ability to sell a superior article at an inferior price," marked the witness, "and under that understanding there has been no domination."

Charles Feilbach, President of Feilbach & Co., wholesale grocers of Toledo, Ohio, said his firm had always bought its starch and syrups from various firms and that he had always found plenty of competition. John M. Leicht of Newark, N. J., general manager of the George Wiedenmayer, Inc., Brewery, denied that the defendant company had ever shown any capacity to dominate the brewers' grits market and declared that the entire disappearance of refined grits would make no difference to the beer makers. Others who testified that they had found ample competition were J. W. Loveland, purchasing agent for the B. T. Babbitt Company; Andrew M. Sberill, Treasurer of the Welsh, Holme & Clark Co., and Colonel Asher Milner, President of the Milner-Hillard Milling Company. The hearing will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

CAMPAIGN WITH BANNERS.

Suffragists Parade Streets with Big Placards with Photos.

Eight suffrage screens, big yellow placards set with photographs and scientific data, were carried in procession through the streets of New York yesterday, and open air meetings were held at thirteen different places with the screens as texts. The meetings began at 11 A. M., and ranged from the Battery to 125th Street, the last being held at 10:30 P. M. at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway. The screens are to be shown later in windows of stores and other public places.

The screens were planned and the data written by Miss Elizabeth C. Watson, who has prepared similar exhibits for the National Child Labor Committee, the National Consumers' League, and the Child Welfare Commission. In investigating the condition of women and children in the big cities, Miss Watson became an earnest suffragist. Many of the photographs she took herself. Cartoons were made by Miss Lou Rogers.

The evolution of women's work is shown. The first screen represents Colonial days with the bakeshop, the dairy, the factory, the school and the social centre, to be found in the home. The other screens show the beginning of factory work, the conditions of women in factories and housing conditions. The suffrage States are represented with California obtaining equal guardianship laws in one year after the women were given the vote, a law for which the disfranchised women of Massachusetts worked fifty-five years.

MRS. BELLINA FREED ON MURDER CHARGE

Jury Finds Her Not Guilty of Killing James Montiglia On Aug. 25.

HAD ACCUSED ARTIST

Husband Who Spurned Her Will Take Woman Back, Her Honor Avenged.

Mrs. Rosa Bellina, 20 years old, who shot and killed James Montiglia, the artist, on Aug. 25, was acquitted of a murder charge yesterday by a jury in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. The jury brought in its verdict of "not guilty" after being out four hours.

"Thank God!" cried Mrs. Bellina when she heard the verdict. She fell, swooning, into the arms of Antonio Bellina, her husband, who cast her from his home when he was told she had been in the apartment of Montiglia at 284 First Street.

Miss Stonehill, a settlement worker, who has befriended Mrs. Bellina, applied restoratives, and Mrs. Bellina soon recovered. Tears coursed down her cheeks as she thanked the jury and the court officers.

Mrs. Bellina's two children, Frances, 7 months old, and Rosa, 2 years old, were brought from an adjoining room, where they had been sent by Justice Kelby because of the effect they might have had upon the jury.

In summing up for the defense, Mrs. Bellina's counsel deplored any mention of the "unwritten law," and declared that Mrs. Bellina was entitled to a verdict of acquittal on the facts. He ridiculed the claim of the police that Mrs. Bellina had carried a revolver through the streets concealed in the clothing of the baby she carried in her arms.

Assistant District Attorney Warbasse told the jury that there was no doubt that Montiglia was shot to death on the morning of Aug. 25, and that there was no doubt that Mrs. Bellina fired the shot that did the killing. The only question remaining, he declared, was of what degree homicide she should be convicted.

The shooting of Montiglia took place on Aug. 25 and the preparation of the case by the District Attorney's office and the trial all took three days less than a month.

Justice Kelby, in charging the jury, said:

"A woman has no more rights than a man before this bar. Her legal rights are on the same standing, and what holds for a man holds for a woman."

Justice Kelby told the jury to lay aside their sympathies and prejudice, and defined the law regarding murder in the first degree, and told the jury that they could convict the defendant of manslaughter in the first degree if they saw fit.

Denver Man to Aid Suffragists.

Jesse Andrew Dean, probation officer of the Juvenile Court of Denver, arrived in New York yesterday to aid the Woman Suffrage Party in its campaign for votes for women. Mr. Dean has lived in Denver for the last eight years and he is enthusiastic about full citizenship for women. Mr. Dean said it was as natural to see women in Denver interested in politics and going to the polls as to see them keeping house.

SIEGFRIED WAGNER MARRIES

Son of Late Composer Weds Miss Klindworth—His Operas.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12, (via London.)—According to the Vossische Zeitung, the marriage of Siegfried Wagner, son of the late Richard Wagner, to Miss Winifred Klindworth was celebrated at Baireuth on Tuesday.

Miss Klindworth is the daughter of a musician who was an intimate friend of Richard Wagner.

Siegfried Wagner was brought up to be an architect, but in early life turned to music and his first operatic composition, "Der Baerenhaeuter," or "The Bear Skinner," was produced in Munich and Leipsic in 1899. He is 46 years old and was born near Lucerne. He began his career by working on musical and scenic productions of festival plays, and in 1896 made his début when he conducted with Hans Richter the "Ring of the Nibelungen." Since 1899 he has produced a number of operas, among which are "Herzog Wildfang," "Kobold," and "Bruder Lustig."

WEDS BRITISH CAPTAIN.

Silvia Fox of Philadelphia is Married in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The marriage of Captain C. A. Shaw D. S. O., Brigade Major of the First Reserve Cavalry Brigade, and Miss Silvia de Grasse Fox, only daughter of the late de Grasse Fox and Mrs. Fox of Philadelphia, took place quietly at the Chapel Royal Savoy yesterday. A small reception was given after the ceremony at the home of Forbes Morgan. Only a few intimate friends were invited owing to the war.

INSTRUCTION.

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DIG INTO 15 PER CENT. INTERBOROUGH DEAL

Thompson Legislative Committee Suspects a Secret Fund in Contract.

McANENY ON THE STAND

Ex-Borough President Says George W. Young Told Him Arrangement Was Bad for Company.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, who was President of the Borough of Manhattan when the dual subway contracts were signed, was a witness before the Thompson Legislative Committee investigating the Public Service Commission yesterday, and explained his part in the letting of contracts for third-tracking the Manhattan elevated system. The committee believes there was a fund to cover secret payments in relation to subway construction that was not put upon the books of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

For some reason, not yet clear, the company submitted to the Public Service Commission for approval in 1913 a proposed contract with John F. Stevens, former Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, for doing the third-tracking on the basis of cost, plus 15 per cent. profit. When Mr. McAneny and Commissioner Maltbie objected, the contract was withdrawn, but later the Interborough Company found it was not necessary to ask approval and gave the contract on the same basis to the T. A. Gillespie Company and others as a private business arrangement. The work which is now being done on the 15 per cent. profit plan will cost the Interborough Company $3,000,000.

The commission tried to get Mr. McAneny to explain in detail the dual subway contracts, but the witness said that these were matters of several years ago and he would need time to go over the various reports. The third-tracking of the Manhattan Elevated lines was then taken up.

An Interborough Concession.

Mr. McAneny said that the reason the certificate authorizing the third-tracking of the Manhattan had no provision requiring the approval of the Public Service Commission was because the Interborough Company maintained that, as the new work would have to be done without interrupting the operation of the lines, the company should be allowed to select its own engineers.

"Then it was a concession granted the Interborough Company?" asked Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee.

"No, it was a concession we asked from them which they denied," replied Mr. McAneny, who added that many other concessions had been granted by the company, including the right by the Public Service Commission to examine the books of the company.

"I want to state here," went on Mr. McAneny, "that no time was spent on that point, as there was no disposition on the part of any one to prevent the Interborough Company from supervising the work on its own structure. Other concessions we got from the Interborough, including the right to examine its books, prompted Mr. Shonts to say, 'Great Scott, you want to run our railroad for us. You're getting it and now you want to run it.' But we got 95 per cent. of what we set out to get."

The witness said that if the commission had insisted any further the third-tracking of the elevated lines would have resulted in delay and the possible termination of the negotiations. Questioned regarding the proposed Stevens contract, Mr. McAneny said his attention was first drawn to it by former Commissioner Maltbie, who objected because of the nature of the contract, which was on a cost plus expense basis.

"I promptly agreed with Mr. Maltbie and addressed a letter to the Commission suggesting that the proposed contract be not approved," said Mr. McAneny.

Young Didn't Like It.

"Did you talk with any officer of the Interborough Company regarding the proposed Stevens contract?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Yes," was the reply.

"When was that?"

"A few days after the publication of my letter."

"Who was the official?"

Before answering, Mr. McAneny said he would give the name with extreme reluctance, and that the gentleman referred to had told him in confidence that there had been opposition to the proposed contract among the Directors of the company.

"I have since seen the gentleman," continued Mr. McAneny, "and while he was reluctant to have his name used in connection with a chance remark, he told me that I was at liberty to disclose it. I have known the gentleman intimately for many years. He is George W. Young, then a Director of the Interborough Company.

"Did Mr. Young intimate what features of the proposed form of contract were objected to by the Directors?" asked Mr. Lewis.

The witness replied that the impression he obtained from Mr. Young was that the 10 or 15 per cent. commission was too high, and the cost plus feature was also objected to.

"He said certain members of the board," said Mr. McAneny, "did not consider the 15 per cent. arrangement a good contract; that the allowance was greater than necessary, and there was no telling what profits of sub-contractors might be included under the head of costs. He said that the contract had not been approved in the company, and had gone to the Public Service Commission without the approval of the board behind it."

Money Not for Legislation.

"Did you get the impression from Mr. Young that the 15 per cent. was to provide funds for favorable legislation, the acquisition of permits and consents?"

"No," replied Mr. McAneny.

"Was anything said about the illegal use of money in connection with the contract?"

"No. Mr. Young spoke just as casually as I am giving it to you, and nothing was said on the lines you suggest. His remark only tended to strengthen my objections and add vigor to my opposition to the contract."

Mr. McAneny was excused because he had to attend a conference of the members of the Board of Estimate. He will take the stand today, and Mr. Young and several Interborough Directors will also be called.

MAY CALL SENATE SESSION.

President Discusses Advisability of Move with Senator Stone.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The advisability of calling a special session of the Senate within the next month is being seriously considered by President Wilson, it was said today at the White House. If the session is called it will be primarily to give the Senate an opportunity to revise its rules in order to curtail debate. The President, it was said, will decide on the matter within a week or ten days.

Senator Kern, majority leader of the Senate, is understood to have communicated with a number of Senators to learn their views on the subject. The Senator from Indiana is believed to favor a special session. The Senate has had a special committee working on the proposed revision of the rules since the last session.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, discussed the advisability of calling a special session with the President today. The President asked Senator Stone what he thought of the idea, and the Senator told him he believed a special session should be called to consider executive business and a revision of the rules.

URGES NEW CANAL BONDS.

Referendum's Defeat Would Be Calamity, Gov. Whitman Asserts.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—Governor Charles S. Whitman at the opening of the Industrial Exposition tonight urged support of the referendum providing for an appropriation of $27,000,000 for the completion of the barge canal to be voted on this Fall.

After pressing the button to open the exposition Governor Whitman talked over the telephone with Governor Hiram Johnson of California and Norman E. Mack, one of New York's Commissioners at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, who were in San Francisco. Governor Whitman in his address said in part:

"The Legislature has provided for submission to the people at the coming Fall election the question as to whether or not an additional appropriation of $27,000,000 shall be made for completing the barge canal.

"In 1903 the people of this State decided that the improvement of the canals should be undertaken under a bond issue, thus extending the period of payment over a number of years. Unless the people wish that the amount required to complete the canal shall be added to the current expense of maintaining the State Government, the referendum which will spread this expenditure over a period of years should be adopted.

"I believe it would be a public calamity should this proposed constitutional provision fail of success at the polls, and, while its passage seems to be assured, it is well for our citizens interested in this vast project to awaken to the importance of an active and intelligent education campaign, which will place danger of its defeat beyond possibility."

SPEECH HEARD 4,000 MILES.

Providence Banquet Address Is Listened To in San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 22.—Edward A. Filene of Boston furnished a unique feature at the dinner of the Providence Chamber of Commerce here today by delivering an address over the telephone to San Francisco, President Walton N. Moore of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and others being on the receiving end. The 350 guests at the dinner held receivers to their ears and listened to Mr. Moore's response.

Mr. Filene's subject was "The Economic Conditions After the War and the Effect on American Business." He said if the European war was settled, as all previous wars had been, without providing for some new means of dealing with international disputes, there would be still greater rivalry in armaments and other preparations for the "next settlement."

"A decline in the European standard of living, and perhaps of wages, will render possible a low-priced production, which will create a costly world-wide disturbance of industrial conditions," said Mr. Filene. "The great European indebtedness can be paid after the war either by sending gold, which would be too dangerous to be practical, or, secondly, by the sale of securities, or, thirdly, by selling us goods. The latter is the only practical solution of the question."

He said that America could adopt various means to protect herself from this competition. He thought the economic boycott might supersede armament in the future.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED.

Play with Matches Sends Boy and Girl to Hospitals.

Their clothing ignited while playing with matches, a boy and a girl were severely burned yesterday, and physicians fear the boy may not survive his injuries. He is Andrew Harris, seven years old, son of the head gardener of the estate of Charles M. Pratt at Glen Cove, L. I. Harris was on his way home from school when his clothing began to burn and he dropped in the roadway. Neighbors extinguished the blazing clothing and summoned Dr. F. C. Edmunds, who hurried the boy to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola.

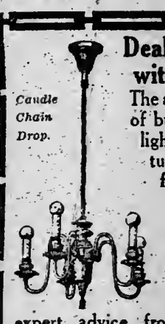
Grace White, six years old, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth White of 32 North Lexington Avenue, White Plains, ignited her dress while playing in the yard. Mrs. Jane Davis, a neighbor, and David Richardson saved the child's life by tearing the burning clothing away. She was attended by Dr. Francis A. Birch, who sent her to the White Plains Hospital.

HELD IN DOUBLE MURDER.

Two Negroes Arrested in Connection with Memphis Tragedy.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Two negroes, Thomas Porter and Guy Palmer, were arrested in connection with the murder of Marguerite Favar, an actress, and J. C. Crowell, in an apartment house here yesterday. No formal charge was lodged against the men. Palmer is janitor of the apartment building.

Porter is the chauffeur who drove the automobile which took Mrs. Favar and Crowell to the Women's Club building, where she gave a dancing exhibition the night before she was killed. Porter told the police that after the performance Crowell dismissed him for the night, saying he would drive the car himself.



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GIRL TAILORS DEAF TO STRIKE CALLS

3,000 Men Workers in Fifth Avenue Shops Out—Only Few Women.

EMPLOYERS TURN TO MAYOR

Union Leaders' Charge That Workers Are Locked In Denied by Proprietors.

Three thousand men and several hundred women tailors employed in Fifth Avenue shops went on strike yesterday. They walked out after the refusal of their demands for an increase in wages and better working conditions. The strike comes at the busiest season of the year, when the concerns affected have more local patronage than in former years because of the war.

While 3,000 of the men of the 7,000 members of the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union, Local 38, which has its headquarters at 736 Lexington Avenue, obeyed the call for the strike, not more than 400 of the 1,500 women members of the union joined the strike. They are mostly the assistants to male tailors. The strike started orderly, most of the strikers going from their work to meetings held in the afternoon and last night at 110 East Fifty-ninth Street, 62 East 106th Street, and 62 East Fourth Street.

The strike was called for 10 o'clock. At that hour representatives of the union said they had found some of the workers locked in establishments. This statement was denied by the proprietors named by the union officials. They insisted that they had simply used means to prevent labor agitators from entering their places and creating trouble with their employes.

Private detectives were in the workrooms and about the premises of many of the establishments, and special police details were assigned in front of the places, but there was no trouble with any of the strikers. Vincenzo Taratori of 632 East 139th Street, a tailor employed by Hickson & Co., at 757 Fifth Avenue, complained at the union headquarters that he had been assaulted when he went into the workrooms there and asked the men to join the strike. At the office of the firm it was said that Taratori was escorted to the elevator when he began agitation, but that no one had hurt him.

It was admitted by the union officials that the strike was a failure so far as the women tailors were concerned. B. Prager, the union organizer, said there were not many of the women dressmakers in the union, and the others who have no organization affiliations appear to take little interest in the strike. J. L. Banach, secretary of the union, said the strike had first been directed against the most important places, and the walkout will be made general by gradually getting out the workers in hundreds of smaller shops.

The demands made by the union are a minimum weekly wage of $30, instead of $27 for first-class tailors; second class, who are now receiving $24, want $26; male helpers $20, in place of $18, and an increase for the female helpers from $16 to $18 a week. Improved sanitary conditions are asked for, with overtime work limited to two hours a day, none to be done after 8 p. m., and to be paid for at the rate of 60 per cent. in excess of regular wages.

It was said by the union representatives that a committee of women, headed by Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, will assist the strikers.

Fifty of the 150 male tailors employed by Hickson & Co. voluntarily signed a special agreement with the firm agreeing to continue at work at wages of $27 to $33 a week, on the guarantee of the firm to provide them with continuous employment for eleven months a year. The basis of the increase demanded by the union is that the trade affords continuous work from twenty to twenty-six weeks a year.

Representatives of these firms, members of the Merchants' Association of Ladies' Tailors, met late yesterday afternoon in the office of Stein & Blaine at 8 West Thirty-sixth Street and decided to request Mayor Mitchel to appoint an arbitration committee; Hickson & Co., 757 Fifth Avenue; Henri Bendel, 10 West Fifty-seventh Street; Bergdorf & Goodman, 616 Fifth Avenue; A. F. Thurn, 13 and 15 East Fifty-second Street, and Mme. Lucelle, 48 West Thirty-sixth Street.

EASTLAND JURY INDICTS 8.

Two Government Inspectors Among Those Blamed for the Disaster.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Federal indictments growing out of the Eastland disaster July 24, when the excursion steamer capsized in the Chicago River, causing a loss of 812 lives, were returned today, charging conspiracy and criminal carelessness in the operation of an unseaworthy boat.

Those named in the true bills were:

George T. Arnold, President of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, owners of the Eastland.

William H. Hull, Vice President and General Manager of the same company.

Walter K. Greenbaum, manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which chartered the Eastland for the excursion.

Harry Pedersen, Captain of the vessel.

Joseph Erickson, chief engineer.

Robert Reed and Charles C. Eckliff, Government Steamship Inspectors at Grand Haven, Mich.

W. C. Steele, Secretary-Treasurer of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company and the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, and the Indiana Transportation Company, as corporations.

Arnold, Hull, Pedersen, Erickson, Steele, and Roy W. Davis, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, were indicted several weeks ago by a Stale Grand Jury in connection with the disaster.

THREE FOUGHT FOR AUTO.

De Lukacservics Seized Machine His Wife Claimed as Gift.

Counterbarges of assault and battery were accepted by Judge Mancusi Ungaro in the Second Precinct Court of Newark yesterday against Charles De Lukacservics, on the one side, and Jacob C. Vender, a lawyer, of 270 Belmont Avenue, and Harry Wall of 23 West Sixtieth Street, New York, on the other side. The three men were arrested Saturday night in front of the home of De Lukacservics's wife, at 107 Woodside Avenue.

Mrs. De Lukacservics has started a suit for separate maintenance, and the husband has begun an action for divorce. Aaron Frankenheim of New York, named as co-respondent by De Lukacservics, is also being sued for $10,000 by De Lukacservics on a charge of alienating his wife's affections. Frankenheim has obtained permission to intervene in the divorce action as codefendant, has enjoined the alienation suit, and has also announced his intention of suing De Lukacservics for $50,000 for alleged libel.

Vendsr and Wall, it is was stated in court, got into a fight with De Lukacservics when they tried to stop two men from taking an automobile from in front of the Woodside Avenue house. Mrs. De Lukacservics left her husband and home in Nutley July 28. She asserts that her husband gave her the car as a present, and since their separation De Lukacservics has been trying to get possession of the machine. In court he said he got possession of the machine Saturday night and had sold it.

Hazers to Apologize to Police.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 22.—Twenty-seven students of the Cranford High School were served with orders by the Board of Education today to apologize before Police Commissioner Burtis for taking part in a hazing escapade last Thursday. Unless they make their apologies before tomorrow noon they will be either arrested or suspended from school. The hazers, who were chased into the Cranford River by police, have been reprimanded by the school authorities.

MUST BE STRANGER TO WIFE HE LOVES

Effie Shannon's Brother-in-law Ordered to Treat Spouse as if She Were Dead.

"DON'T SPEAK," SAYS COURT

Maurice Wolff Barred from Even Telephoning to "Butterfly on the Wheel" Star.

Maurice Wolff, 35 years old, of 314 West Fifty-sixth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Appleton in West Side Court yesterday on complaint of his wife, charged with disorderly conduct. He was discharged when his wife asked the Magistrate to give him another chance.

"Never, never, never," cried Mrs. Wolff, better known as Winnie Shannon, star of "The Butterfly on the Wheel," when her husband asked her if she would come back to him when he "made good."

"Never, never, never," repeated Wolff to Magistrate Appleton. "Those are lines from 'The Butterfly on the Wheel,' and her next move is to 'flop,'" said Wolff, and to illustrate he threw himself prone upon the table in front of the Magistrate.

Wolff was married to the actress two years ago. He was brought to court on a summons to tell why he persisted in annoying his wife, who says he does not support her, but on the contrary has pawned more than $1,000 worth of her jewels and interfered with her by insisting on seeing her and keeping a constant watch on her movements.

Mrs. Wolff lives with her sister, Effie Shannon, at 245 West Forty-fifth Street. When asked if she thought Wolff's persistent attentions were prompted by malice, she said:

"He says he does it out of love, but I cannot believe it. I never treat the ones I love like that. I have done everything a wife could be expected to do for a husband. He wanted my fur coat, which he said he could sell for $220, and would give me half. I couldn't trust him or I would have given it to him. On Monday he wrote me a postal asking for a dollar. How can any woman respect a man like that?" He has threatened me and my sister, and I'm through with him."

Telling his story, Wolff said:

"We have been married two years, and lived happily until a short time ago, when I went to Detroit on business. The war spoiled my plans, and I lost all I had, but if I had known that I would have made a million dollars and lost my wife I would have stayed here and broken stone. No man ever loved his wife more than I love her, and it doesn't make any difference what she says about me here today. She is the loveliest creature ever. I do not drink nor smoke. I am a moral, loving, and model husband, and she will go a long way before she gets another as good as I am."

"Well," said Magistrate Appleton, "if I let you off this time will you treat your wife as if she were dead for six months?"

"Can't I even telephone to her?" asked Wolff.

"No, and if you meet her on the street, pass without speaking."

"Suppose she's with another beau," persisted Wolff.

"Make a full complaint of disorderly conduct against this man," said the Magistrate, whose patience was exhausted.

Later, when Wolff was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct, his wife asked the Magistrate to give him another chance, which he did, and the charge was withdrawn.

Even with the Magistrate's threats of what would happen to him if he spoke to his wife within a year still in his ears it took the moral and physical persuasion of his attorney to keep him from breaking his parole by accosting his wife as she went down the stairs in the court building.

HOLYOKE COLLEGE OPENS.

785 Students Enrolled at the Massachusetts Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 22.—Mount Holyoke College opens today with an enrollment of about 785 students, 225 of whom are entering this Fall. Sixteen of these will present advanced credit from other colleges. The faculty numbers eighty-nine and the staff forty-six.

The college equipment is considerably improved by the addition of the new Skinner Recitation Hall, the gift of Joseph Skinner, President of the Board of Trustees, and his brother, William Skinner. This building contains recitation rooms for twelve departments. The construction of the Student Alumnae Building has progressed rapidly, and promises to be one of the finest buildings on the campus.

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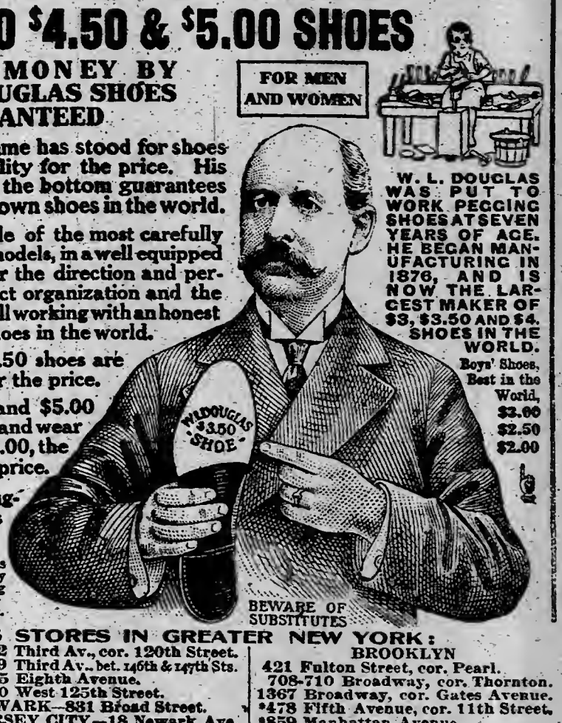
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345 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
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This Week's Features

"When the Zeppelins Float Over London."

On Perilous Duty—Directing Artillery Fire From a Post Between the Battle Lines.

"We saw the rays of the searchlights begin playing overhead. Almost immediately we heard a tremendous explosion. Then the anti-aircraft guns began to roar. I was scared stiff—I was paralyzed." Such is the description, given by an eyewitness, of the last Zeppelin raid on London. How these monsters of the air appear, when making an attack is graphically shown in the picture: "When Zeppelins Float Over London."

"The Eyes of the Artillery," is the name given to the battery commander in action. A vivid portrayal of the difficulties under which he works is to be found in the feature picture in this week's Mid-Week Pictorial. A picture drawn on the spot by an artist who risked his life to get it. It shows one of the things that go to make up the day's work of the British officer.

Other Pictures in This Issue:

Holland Watches Her Neutrality—and Her Shipping.
Men of the Landsturm Off to Fight.
With Fighters Who Fly.
Raising the Ill-fated F-4 in Honolulu Harbor.
Russia's Long Haul on Her Munitions of War.
When Allied Guns Echoed Against the Walls of Constantinople.
"Who Goes There?" a Challenge by Italian Infantrymen.
Honors to French Heroes.
England Mourns the Dead of the E-13.
Allies' Guns on the Serbian Frontier.

Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Ambassador whose recall has been requested.

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YANKEES ROUTED BY BROWNS—DODGERS BREAK EVEN AT PITTSBURGH—GIANTS BEAT CUBS

YANKS DROP TWO GAMES TO ST. LOUIS

Tillman, Recruit from New Bedford, Pitches Well for Browns.

When that Captain von Papen person sent word to Berlin about the "idiotic Yankees," he was plainly directing a mean rap at Willyum Donovan's New York Americans. Quite a few of the select, but well behaved, folks who witnessed yesterday's double-header at the Polo Grounds between the Yanks and the St. Looey Browne agreed with von Papen's sentiments.

You don't have to be a German to think ill of the Yankees when they can be beaten twice by the Browns. They won the first, 4 to 2, and the second, 3 to 1. In the interest of their reputations it would be well if the Yankees could arrange to settle today's doubleheader by arbitration. To lose another double-header to St. Looey would put the Yanks in Dutch all Winter.

Several men, or perhaps a few less than several, used yesterday's game as an excuse to give their new Fall hats an airing. Some of these hats were lovely pieces of workmanship. They resembled the old stovepipes like Abe Lincoln used to wear. Ed. Barrow, hose of the International League, had a new pearl gray Kelly. He looked like an actor. The International League season wasn't so bad after all when Ed. can have a new hat. Colonel Ruppert, who openly admits owning the Yankees, was the only man who wore a straw hat. There is only one answer; he is wearing it to pay a bet.

The first game was decorated with a couple of home runs. Wallie Pipp made one for the Yanks in the first inning, hitting the ball to right centre, his long legs carrying him through like a commuter hiking for a train. Dr. Lavan of the Browns also hit a homer into the left field bleachers in the sixth. Three bunched hits off Ray Fisher gave the Browns one in the third and in the seventh, a pass to Howard and a hit by Sisler put these players on second and third bases. Pratt sent them home with a single. Krueger got a pass in the fifth and Fisher tried to sacrifice, but was safe on Pratt's error. Maisel singled and filled the bases. Pipp's sacrifice fly scored Krueger. Shorty McCabe, a perfect stranger, pitched for the Browns and gave the Yanks only five hits.

Manager Donovan, in desperation or in carelessness, shot Hoyt into the box in the second game. Pitchfork Ben Tillman, a graduate of the New Bedford team of the semi-Federal League, pitched for St. Looey and held the Yankees to two hits up to the ninth. Then the youngster got groggy and was relieved by Carl Weilman, a fine Yuman lath. He made the Yanks hesitate in their mad rally, after they had scored one run. A pass to Shotten, an out, and Dr. Lavan's single gave St. Looey a run in the second. In the sixth another pass to Shotten, a steal and Pratt's double netted another run. Hoyt, Lavan and Severeid and Fritz Maisel's wild throw to first base gave the Browns their third run in the ninth.

Get your seats early for to-day's games. It will be the last chance of seeing the Browns this season. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'stin, 3b	4	0	3	2	1
How'd, 1b	4	2	2	14	0
Sisler, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Pratt, 2b	3	0	2	0	3
Hoblitzel, cf	1	0	0	2	0
Shot'n, cf	1	0	0	1	0
Lee, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Lavan, ss	3	1	1	0	4
Krue'r, c	4	1	1	5	2
Fisher, p	2	0	0	0	3
Agnew, c	1	0	0	0	0
McCabe, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	32	4	10	27	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b	4	0	1	1	4
Peck'h, ss	4	0	0	5	5
Pipp, 1b	3	1	1	13	1
Brm'n, 2b	3	0	0	4	3
Pratt, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Cook, rf	4	0	0	0	0
H'ndrx, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Krue'r, c	4	1	1	5	2
Fisher, p	2	0	0	0	3
*Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	5	27	20

*Batted for Fisher in the ninth inning.
Errors—Austin, Ruel, Peckinpaugh.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Home runs—Pipp, Lavan. Stolen bases—Pratt, (2) Peckinpaugh. Earned runs—New York, 1; St. Louis, 4. Sacrifice hits—Sisler, Fisher, Shotten, Lavan. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 9. First base on balls—Off Fisher, 5; off McCabe, 1. Hit by pitcher—By McCabe, (Hendrx.). Struck out—By Fisher, 2; by McCabe, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'stin, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
Wiker, rf	2	0	1	0	0
Hoard, lf-1b, 3b	4	0	0	3	3
Sisler, rf-1b	4	0	0	7	0
Mul'n, 1b-3b	3	0	1	9	2
Shot'n, cf	1	2	0	1	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	4	0
Lee, lf	4	0	2	0	0
Lavan, ss	4	1	2	2	5
Severd, c	3	0	2	7	1
Tillm'n, p	3	0	0	0	3
Wall'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	6	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilh'y, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Boone, ss	4	0	0	1	3
B'm'n, 2b	4	1	1	2	3
High, lf-3b	3	0	1	0	0
Mul'n, 1b-3b	0	1	0	1	2
H'ndrx, cf	4	0	1	0	0
McCarty, c	4	0	1	10	2
Russell, p	1	0	0	1	1
*Hartzell	1	0	0	0	0
Vance, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	27	11

*Batted for Russell in eighth inning.
Errors—Shotten, Lavan, Maisel, Mullen.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hit—Pratt. Stolen bases—Shotten, Mullen. Earned runs—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hit—Russell. Double play—Bauman, Mullen, and Maisel. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 6; off Tillman, 3. Hits—Off Russell, 4 in 8 innings; off Vance, 2 in 1 inning; off Tillman, 5 in 8 1-3 innings; off Wellman, none in 2-3 inning. Struck out—By Russell, 5; by Vance, 1; by Tillman, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

RED SOX STILL GAINING.

Leaders Take Two Games from Cleveland, 3 to 2 and 7 to 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The Red Sox continued their winning ways today, defeating Cleveland twice, 3 to 2 and 7 to 1. The visitors had a lead of two runs in the first game, with Jones pitching strongly, up to the eighth inning. Then a pass to Scott and Speaker's double caused Jones's banishment, and Klepfer, who followed, was hit for the three runs.

After Cleveland had batted Foster for a run in the first inning of the second game the Boston pitcher became more effective and held them without further score. Mitchell struck out five men consecutively in the second and third innings, but in the fourth was hit safely four times for as many runs.

Graney, the Cleveland left fielder retired from the game with a wrenched shoulder after making a tumbling catch in the first inning of the second game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Scott, ss	3	1	0	2	0
Sp'ker, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Hobl'l, 1b	3	1	0	10	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	1	0
G'rd'r, 3b	2	0	1	1	3
J'nv'n, 2b	2	0	0	2	2
†Hen'k'n	1	0	0	0	0
Wag'r, 2b	1	0	1	0	2
Cady, c	4	0	0	4	0
Foster, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	3	5	24	9

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'ney, lf	1	0	0	1	0
Roth, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Smith, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Kirke, 1b	4	0	0	6	1
Evans, 3b	3	1	1	0	1
W'k'ff, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
O'Neill, c	2	0	0	2	3
Egan, c	1	0	0	0	1
M'Cheil, p	1	0	0	0	1
‡Coumbe	1	0	0	0	0
Carter, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	24	11

*Batted for Mitchell in fifth inning.
Error—Roth.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Roth, (2,) Hooper, Lewis. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Foster, Gainer, Lewis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 5. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 1. Hits—Off Mitchell, on in four innings; off Carter, 5 in four innings. Hit by pitcher—By Foster, (O'Neill.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 6; by Foster, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Senators Shut Out White Sox.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Chicago was shut out in the second game of the series here today, 2 to 0. Gallia was wild, but was not hit effectively, and was aided by good support in the pinches. Ayers relieved him in the sixth inning with two men on bases and none out and held the White Sox safe the rest of the way. McBride's triple and a single by Judge gave Washington a run in the third and another came in the sixth on singles by Milan and Barber and Shanks's fluke double, which Fournier trapped, but failed to hold. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
Foster, 3b	4	0	0	2	0
Milan, cf	4	1	2	3	0
Jamv'n, lf	4	0	1	2	1
Barber, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Sh'nks, 2b	3	0	2	2	1
Henry, c	3	0	0	8	1
M'B'de, ss	3	1	1	0	1
Gallia, p	2	0	1	0	2
Ayers, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	31	2	9	27	9

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	3	0	0	2	0
J'ns'n, 1b	3	1	1	9	0
B'ney, cf	3	0	0	1	0
H'ch'n, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Wag'r, ss	4	0	1	3	0
Wix, c	4	0	1	4	1
Baird, 3b	4	0	1	1	3
Gibson, c	4	0	1	7	3
*Collins	0	1	0	0	0
Cooper, p	1	0	0	0	1
†Siglin	1	0	0	0	0
Slatt'y, p	1	0	0	0	2
‡Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	8	27	10

*Ran for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Cooper in fourth inning.
‡Batted for Slattery in ninth inning.
Errors—Rucker, Cooper.

Brooklyn	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2

Two-base hit—O'Mara. Three-base hits—Stengel, Miller, Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Stolen base—Cutshaw. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburgh, 10. First base on balls—Off Rucker, 2; off Cooper, 1. Hits—Off Cooper, 3 in 4 innings; off Slattery, 4 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Rucker (Barney.) By Slattery, (Getz.) Struck out—By Rucker, 2; by Cooper, 3; by Slattery, 1. Wild pitch—Cooper. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, rf	1	0	1	0	0
J'ston, 1b	2	0	0	11	1
Barney, cf	2	1	0	1	0
H'n'n, rf	3	0	1	3	2
H. W'r, ss	4	0	0	2	4
Vix, 2b	1	0	0	3	2
Baird, 3b	2	0	0	1	2
†Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Gerber, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Gibson, c	2	0	0	9	1
‡Collins	1	0	0	0	0
W. W'r, c	0	0	0	1	0
Hill, p	1	0	0	1	4
Total	24	2	2	27	14

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss	5	1	1	1	1
D'bert, lf	3	0	2	0	0
St'gel, rf	5	0	2	0	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Cut'w, 2b	3	0	1	3	4
Myers, c	4	0	1	7	1
Getz, 3b	3	0	0	0	4
Miller, c	4	1	2	5	0
Rucker, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	39	2	10	18	12

*Batted for Cheney in ninth inning.
†Batted for Baird in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Gibson in seventh inning.
Errors—Wheat, McCarty.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—O'Mara, Daubert, Getz, Hinchman. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, 2; McCarty, Johnston, Vix. Stolen bases—Carey, Barney. Double play—Vix and Johnston. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 12; Pittsburgh, 6. Struck out—By Cheney, 4; by Hill, 5. First base on balls—Off Cheney, 5; off Hill, 1. Wild pitch—Cheney. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Philadelphia's Worst Played Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The worst played game of the season here resulted today in a 13 to 9 victory for Detroit. Bad pitching and poor fielding were exhibited by both teams, Detroit using four pitchers and Philadelphia three. In the seventh inning Detroit overcame the home team's lead and won the game by scoring ten runs. Nine men faced J. Bush in the inning, and he was then taken out with no one retired. These nine men got on the bases on three hits, three passes and three errors, and six of them scored. Eccles took J. Bush's place, and two singles and another error sent in four more runs. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O.Bush, ss	3	1	0	0	5
Vitt, 3b	3	1	1	4	3
Cobb, cf	5	2	2	1	0
Veach, lf	4	2	1	1	0
C'ford, rf	5	1	2	0	0
Burns, 1b	5	2	2	14	0
Young, 2b	4	2	1	1	4
St'ge, c	3	1	1	5	2
Baker, c	1	0	0	1	0
Duhuc, p	1	0	0	0	2
Boland, p	1	0	0	0	0
L'm'k, p	1	0	0	0	1
C'leskie, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Kav'gh	1	1	0	0	0
†McKee	1	1	0	0	0
Total	39	13	9	27	17

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Schang, cf	1	4	0	1	0
Str'k, rf	3	0	2	0	0
B'ston, lf	5	2	1	1	0
D'gan, 3b	5	0	1	1	2
Mcl'e, 1b	5	1	2	14	1
S'cold, ss	4	0	0	1	5
Malone, 2b	4	0	2	2	3
McA'y, c	4	1	0	7	4
W'koff, p	1	1	0	0	3
J. Bush, p	2	0	0	0	0
‡Eccles, p	1	0	0	0	0
‡Hesley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	9	9	27	19

*Batted for Stanage in seventh inning.
†Batted for Lawdermilk in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Eccles in ninth inning.
Errors—O. Bush, Young, Stanage, Damrau, McInnis, Seibold, (2,) Malone, J. Bush.

Detroit	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—13	
Philadelphia	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	1—9	

Three-base hits—Burns, Strunk, 2. Home run—Bankston. Stolen bases—Veach, Crawford, Cobb, Schang, McInnis. Earned runs—Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Sacrifice hit—Strunk. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 3; off Boland, 2; off Lawdermilk, 1; off Covleskie, 1; off Wyckoff, 7; off J. Bush, 3; off Eccles, 1. Hits—Off Dubuc, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Boland, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off Lawdermilk, 2 in 2 innings; off Covleskie, 2 in 3 innings; off Wyckoff, 3 in 3 2-3 innings; off J. Bush, 3 in 2 1-3 inninge, (none out in seventh;) off Eccles, 3 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Dubuc, 1; by Boland, 1; by Lawdermilk, 2; by Covleskie, 1; by Wyckoff, 2; by J. Bush, 2. Wild pitch—J. Bush. Passed ball—Stanage. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Brookfeds Lose Two Games.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22.—After winning the first game, 8 to 3, the locale batted out a second victory in the last half of the ninth inning of the second, making the score 3 to 2. Bluejacket was hit hard in the first contest, but was allowed to finish. In the second, Finneran was wild. Both teams played loosely, making a total of twelve errors in the two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

				R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3	9	4
Kansas City	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	0—8	11	4

Batteries—Bluejacket and H. Smith; Henning and Enzenroth.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	1
Kansas City	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	8	3

Batteries—Finneran and Land; Packard and Brown.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 4; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 1.
Washington, 2; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 7; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit, 13; Philadelphia, 9.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 3; Chicago, 1.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
Pittsburgh, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 8; Brooklyn, 3.
Kansas City, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 2.
St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 0.
Buffalo, 7; Pittsburgh, 0.
Chicago, 4; Newark, 4.
(15 innings; darkness.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	95	45	.679	14
Detroit	93	51	.646	10
Chicago	82	61	.573	11
Washington	79	61	.564	14
New York	63	78	.447	13
St. Louis	61	82	.427	11
Cleveland	54	89	.378	11
Philadelphia	40	100	.286	14

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	81	59	.578	14
Boston	76	65	.539	13
Brooklyn	76	66	.535	12
Pittsburgh	70	77	.476	7
Cincinnati	67	77	.476	13
St. Louis	69	77	.473	8
Chicago	65	74	.467	15
New York	65	77	.458	12

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	80	61	.567
Chicago	78	63	.553
St. Louis	79	65	.549
Newark	73	66	.525
Kansas City	74	68	.521
Buffalo	71	73	.493
Brooklyn	69	77	.473
Baltimore	45	96	.319

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York—Two games.
Cleveland at Boston—Two games.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
(Two games.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Newark at Chicago.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

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Graphite Grease
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For Transmissions and Differentials
prevents all metal-to-metal contact. The selected flake motor graphite, used only in Dixon's Graphite Lubricants, can't ball-up or pack. The minute flakes form over the bearing surfaces a velvety, oily veneer.
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JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Established 1827
Jersey City, N. J.

DODGERS WIN ONE GAME, THEN LOSE

Pirates Beat Them in Second Contest with Two Hits Against Thirteen.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 22.—The Brooklyns and the Pittshnrghs played a double-header here today and each won a game. The first was 4 to 2 in favor of Brooklyn, and the second 2 to 1 for the Pirates. There was a small crowd present to say farewell to the Brooklyns, but there was not one in the crowd who begrudged the visitors their victory in the first game. They had a slim chance for the championship, while the Pirates had not.

The first game was an easy victory for the Dodgers, who clinched the affair in the first inning, scoring two rune on a hit, a base on balls, and a wild pitch by Cooper. The latter allowed two runners to cross the plate. It was all Brooklyn after that, which scored a run in the second inning, and another in the third, before the Pirates could see the plate. The latter scored a run in the fifth, but nobody counted it as a factor. In the ninth the Pirates made a praiseworthy attempt to gain the lead, but could only score one run, although six men faced Rucker. An error by Rucker himself enabled the Pirates to tally their last run.

The second game was a marvel, just such as make the game popular. Cheney, the ex-Cub, was apparently unbeatable. A scratch hit was made off him in the first inning, Carey getting to first base because he beat Getz's throw there. After the first inning not a Pirate got to third base, and only two reached second, until the eighth inning.

The Brooklyns had scored a run right at the go-off. O'Mara started off with a double and had no trouble in getting home, as three singles followed his feat.

They kept the lead of 1 to 0 until the Pirates took their half of the eighth inning. Hill went out as all pitches are expected to do, with ease. Then Carey got to first base on balls, and stole second, continuing on to third when McCarty made a wild throw. Johnston fouled to Getz, making the second out. Barney was sent to first base on balls and was allowed to steal second. Then the unexpected happened. Hinchman made the second hit off Cheney. It was a two-bagger, which drove in Carey and Barney, and won the game for the Piratee. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss	5	1	2	3	0
D'bert, lf	4	1	1	2	0
St'gel, rf	5	2	3	4	0
Wheat, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Cut'w, 2b	3	0	1	3	1
Myers, c	4	0	1	7	1
Getz, 3b	3	0	0	0	4
Miller, c	4	1	2	5	0
Rucker, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	35	4	9	27	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	5	1	2	0	0
J'ns'n, 1b	4	1	1	9	0
B'ney, cf	3	0	0	1	0
H'ch'n, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Wag'r, ss	4	0	1	3	0
Wix, c	4	0	1	4	1
Baird, 3b	4	0	1	1	3
Gibson, c	4	0	1	7	3
*Collins	0	1	0	0	0
Cooper, p	1	0	0	0	1
†Siglin	1	0	0	0	0
Slatt'y, p	1	0	0	0	2
‡Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	8	27	10

*Ran for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Cooper in fourth inning.
‡Batted for Slattery in ninth inning.
Errors—Rucker, Cooper.

Brooklyn	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2

Two-base hit—O'Mara. Three-base hits—Stengel, Miller, Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Stolen base—Cutshaw. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburgh, 10. First base on balls—Off Rucker, 2; off Cooper, 1. Hits—Off Cooper, 3 in 4 innings; off Slattery, 4 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Rucker (Barney.) By Slattery, (Getz.) Struck out—By Rucker, 2; by Cooper, 3; by Slattery, 1. Wild pitch—Cooper. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	1	0	1	1	0
J'ston, 1b	2	0	0	11	1
Barney, cf	2	1	0	1	0
H'n'n, rf	3	0	1	3	2
H. W'r, ss	4	0	0	2	4
Vix, 2b	1	0	0	3	2
Baird, 3b	2	0	0	1	2
†Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Gerber, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Gibson, c	2	0	0	9	1
‡Collins	1	0	0	0	0
W. W'r, c	0	0	0	1	0
Hill, p	1	0	0	1	4
Total	24	2	2	27	14

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss	5	1	1	1	1
D'bert, lf	3	0	0	2	0
St'gel, rf	5	0	2	0	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	1	1	0
C'sh'w, 2b	4	0	0	6	1
Myers, c	4	0	0	6	0
Getz, 3b	4	0	3	2	0
McC'y, c	3	0	1	5	1
Cheney, p	3	0	0	1	2
*Smyth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	13	24	6

*Batted for Cheney in ninth inning.
†Batted for Baird in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Gibson in seventh inning.
Errors—Wheat, McCarty.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—O'Mara, Daubert, Getz, Hinchman. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, 2; McCarty, Johnston, Vix. Stolen bases—Carey, Barney. Double play—Vix and Johnston. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 12; Pittsburgh, 6. Struck out—By Cheney, 4; by Hill, 5. First base on balls—Off Cheney, 5; off Hill, 1. Wild pitch—Cheney. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Philadelphia's Worst Played Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The worst played game of the season here resulted today in a 13 to 9 victory for Detroit. Bad pitching and poor fielding were exhibited by both teams, Detroit using four pitchers and Philadelphia three. In the seventh inning Detroit overcame the home team's lead and won the game by scoring ten runs. Nine men faced J. Bush in the inning, and he was then taken out with no one retired. These nine men got on the bases on three hits, three passes and three errors, and six of them scored. Eccles took J. Bush's place, and two singles and another error sent in four more runs. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O.Bush, ss	3	1	0	0	5
Vitt, 3b	3	1	1	4	3
Cobb, cf	5	2	2	1	0
Veach, lf	4	2	1	1	0
C'ford, rf	5	1	2	0	0
Burns, 1b	5	2	2	14	0
Young, 2b	4	2	1	1	4
St'ge, c	3	1	1	5	2
Baker, c	1	0	0	1	0
Duhuc, p	1	0	0	0	2
Boland, p	1	0	0	0	0
L'm'k, p	1	0	0	0	1
C'leskie, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Kav'gh	1	1	0	0	0
†McKee	1	1	0	0	0
Total	39	13	9	27	17

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Schang, cf	1	4	0	1	0
Str'k, rf	3	0	2	0	0
B'ston, lf	5	2	1	1	0
D'gan, 3b	5	0	1	1	2
Mcl'e, 1b	5	1	2	14	1
S

SENIORS' GOLF ATTRACTS MORE PLAYERS—COOL WAVE FAVORS FOOTBALL MEN

BALTUSROL GOLFER LEADS THE SENIORS

James A. Tyng May Win Chief Prize in Apawamis Tourney.

Half of the Seniors' golf tournament was completed yesterday at Apawamis and the remainder will tee up today on the last lap. James A. Tyng of Baltusrol won the prize for the first thirty-six holes, although this may be altered by Tyng's winning the chief prize of the tournament. No player can take two prizes. Tyng's score yesterday was 86 and his total 176.

This was a stroke better than the effort of his clubmate Rollo Ogden, but the editor had some consolation in winning the chief net prize in Class A for men between 55 and 59 years af age. His card was 88—12—74, and his thirty-six-hole total 153. The situation is such that if Tyng wins the chief prize of the tournament through no one in the second section being able to beat his score, it will leave Ogden to take his place as the first section gross leader and bring into the prize list some one else.

A stiff breeze made the going a little troublesome. There were many who did not appear for the second eighteen holes, but more than a dozen made rounds for the eighteen-hole prizes.

The list of prize winners to date, subject to change during the next two days, is as follows:

Best Gross, Thirty-six Holes.—James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, 90—86—176.

Best Net, Thirty-six Holes, Class A.—Rollo Ogden, Baltusrol, 177, 24—153.

Best Net, Thirty-six Holes, Class B.—W. O. Henderson, Arlington, Ohio, 183, 20—163.

Best Net, Thirty-six Holes, Clase C.—H. W. Ormsbee, Pinehurst, 189, 22—171.

Best Net, Thirty-six Holes, Class D.—James F. Bless, Forest Hill, 214, 48—166.

Best Gross, Eighteen Holes, Tuesday.—C. Gilbert Waldo, Brooklawn, 90.

Best Gross, Eighteen Holes, Wednesday.—Ira B. Prentiss, Mohawk, 89.

Best Net, Eighteen Holes, Tuesday.—William T. Kaufman, Plainfield, 79.

Best Net, Eighteen Holes, Wednesday.—John T. Hertzler, Lancaster, 77.

Following the rounds of the links, the Seniors took part in a putting competition on the practice green, with the result that there was a triple tie involving G. M. Watts, Charles Cooper, and Charles N. Harris, each requiring 41 putts for eighteen holes. This tie will be settled today.

Justice Mahlon Pitney of the United States Supreme Court arrived at Rye yesterday ready for the second section to be played today. He went out in a foursome in the afternoon with Frank Presbrey, Rollo Ogden, and Dwight Elmendorf.

It was interesting to note the effect of good brisk weather on the dean of the tournament, Colonel Benjamin Nields of Wilmington, aged 84. Colonel Nields, after 149 gross on the first day, reduced his score 28 strokes yesterday. The scores follow:

CLASS A.

	Gr.	Hp.	N.	
Rollo Ogden, Baltusrol	86	12	74	153
John Hertzler, Lancaster	109	32	77	157
Ira B. Prentiss, Mohawk	89	10	79	161
Sen. Charles Cooper, Oakland	95	17	78	163
James A. Tyng, Baltusrol	86	6	80	164
William T. Kaufman, Plainfield	104	18	86	165
John K. Beach, New Haven	94	15	79	168
M. M. Sheedy, Altoona	103	14	89	169
Charles G. Waldo, Brooklawn	87	4	83	170
Frank B. Tracy, Binghamton	93	12	81	172
B. B. Lawrence, Apawamis	110	17	93	172
Rev. C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl	95	8	87	172
James M. Stewart, Scarsdale	105	17	88	175
Frederick J. Wessels, Brooklawn	112	22	90	175
Addison B. Colvin, Glens Falls	103	20	83	175
Wesley M. Oler, Apawamis	104	17	87	175
George H. Conger, unattached	98	10	88	177
Jonathan Godfrey, Brooklawn	103	13	90	177
William C. Pepper, Fairview	110	22	88	180
Hector M. Hitchings, Englewood	107	18	89	181
Walter Brown, Upper Montclair	96	6	90	182
Thomas J. Lintott, Forest Hill	107	13	94	183
Solon C. Kelly, Apawamis	115	19	96	186
W. C. Cushman, Upper Montclair	114	19	95	187
Charles H. Porter, New Haven	103	12	91	187
George Ryall, Yountakah	113	22	91	188
John R. Pushee, Erie Burn	110	16	94	193
Alex. M. Linnett, Forest Hill	110	13	97	193
George S. Barnum, New Haven	114	17	97	194
George Singer, Allegheny	113	18	95	195
Forbes Dunderdale, Crescent	132	20	112	217

CLASS B.

Judge W. O. Henderson, Arlington	93	10	83	163
Eugene Frayer, Englewood	90	10	80	165
John Pepper, Manhattan	101	14	87	168
A. D. Chandler, Baltusrol	106	18	88	171
George W. Watts, Baltimore	106	18	88	171
John W. Bristol, New Haven	107	21	86	172
General E. M. Weaver, Chevy Chase	96	9	87	173
Frank A. Wright, Baltusrol	96	8	88	176
Nathaniel Heath, Wollaston	105	16	89	177
David H. Rowland, Plainfield	119	20	99	178
Arthur B. Emmons, Merrimac Valley	119	24	95	179
Francis Peabody, Brookline	112	22	90	180
Frank A. Hollner, Midrothian	104	14	90	180
Joseph P. McFadden, Forest Hill	101	7	94	182
Henry Russell, Brookline	105	15	90	187
Edward Rode, Darwoodie	107	17	90	184
J. S. Wood, unattached	112	17	95	185
William H. Claflin, Brookline	109	12	97	186
James Barber, Englewood	108	20	88	188
Abram V. Whiteman, Greenwich	112	18	94	188
Simeon Ford, Apawamis	111	18	93	190
Charles N. Harris, Englewood	118	20	98	190
William H. Reed, Brookline	116	20	96	190
John Thorpe, Sleanoy	116	25	91	191
Richard A. Hale, Merrimac Valley	125	24	101	191
William T. McVaugh, Yonnita-Kah	118	20	98	192
Augustus S. May, Brooklawn	112	13	99	195
William B. Merriman, Waterbury	110	12	98	195
George W. Gunn, New Haven	114	16	98	198
E. P. Foster, New York	115	23	92	198
Rev. Dr. A. P. Atterbury, Apawamis	121	24	97	199
Judge John Hildreth, Mount Tom	121	20	101	203

CLASS C.

H. W. Ormsbee, Pinehurst	98	14	84	171
Albro Akin, Cranford	105	22	83	172
Lincoln K. Passmore, Huntingdon Valley	107	18	89	172
Alfred Craven, St. Andrew's	106	18	88	175
William V. Beard, Plainfield	110	26	84	177
Emmet O'Neill, Philadelphia Country	98	12	86	178
Frederick L. Fiske, Garden City	110	20	90	178
A. S. Brownell, St. Andrew's	112	18	94	181
Dr. Bernard Barlow, Buffalo	104	12	92	184
William H. Faxon, Buffalo	111	20	91	184
John B. Farrington, New Haven	106	17	89	186
Frederick H. Warner, Brookline	111	16	95	189
M. Alden Wollaston	116	18	98	189
N. Wilbur Jordan, Brookline	107	19	88	192
Rev. Dr. J. Macbride Sterrett, Chevy Chase	108	17	91	200

CLASS D.

James F. Bless, Canoe Brook	111	24	87	198
Judge Henry Stoddard, New Haven	102	16	86	167
Judge George G. Peridna, Chevy Chase	112	24	88	171
S. Ward Doobleday, Apawamie	101	18	83	171
Isaac Denby, Knollwood	105	20	85	177
Hobart E. French, Brooklawn	101	10	01	182
Horace L. Hotchkiss, Apawamis	110	18	92	183
Henry W. Lamb, Brookline	109	14	95	188
Joseph Goodspeed, Woodland	128	25	103	200
Col. Benjamin Nields, Wilmington	121	30	91	210

CONTESTANTS WEDNESDAY ONLY.

	Gr.	H.	N.	
A. Bryan Alley, Apawamis, (B)	102	20	82	
H. A. Waterbouse, Siwanoy, (B)	102	20	82	
E. O. Rockwood, Montclair, (A)	100	13	87	
W. E. Pulsifer, unattached, (A)	107	19	88	
William Stroud, Siwanoy, (B)	115	25	90	
Ralph Petere, Garden City, (B)	108	18	90	
Stephen O. Lockwood, Greenwich, (C)	114	22	92	
Alfred D. Partridge, Bedford, (B)	113	18	95	
William Vail Kellen, Oakley, (B)	115	18	97	
Thomas J. Johnson, Columbia, (A)	122	25	97	
Emerson Chamberlain, Baltusrol, (C)	123	25	98	
Willis H. Young, Garden City, (D)	120	20	100	
Thomas E. Kirby, Bedford, (C)	128	23	105	

Putting Competition.—Charles Cooper, 41; G. W. Watts, 41; C. N. Harris, 41; S. Ward Doubleday, 42; W. H. Faxon, 42; J. M. Stewart, 42; J. P. McFadden, 43; T. E. Kirby, 43; A. J. Outerbridge, 43; A. B. Colvin, 43; G. S. Barnum, 43; Simeon Ford, 43; Eugene Frayes, 43; J. M. Stewart, 42; W. B. Merriman, 44; Edgar Hoopes, 44; Lincoln K. Passmore, 44; G. H. Conger, 45; A. B. Alley, 45; J. B. Carrington, 45; H. W. S. Lamb, 45; A. D. Partridge, 45; W. C. Cushman, 45; Wesley M. Oler, 45; R. F. Foster, 45; Ira R. Prentice, 45; John Pepper, 45; C. G. Waldo, 45; James Barber, 46; W. H. Claflin, 45; Nathaniel Heath, 46; Alden Ab. O. Rockwood, 46; James F. Bless, 46; C. H. Porter, 46; W. V. Byard, 46; T. J. Lintott, 47.

HARVARD'S LINE SLOW.

Back Field Defense Shows Improvement in Scrimmaging.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 22.—The coldest day of the season made it possible for the Harvard coaches to drive their 'Varsity football team hard this afternoon, the scrimmaging lasting until dark, and the first-string men finally scoring five touchdowns against the scrubs. The 'Varsity's attack was not at all varied, being concentrated on the scrubs' tackles and centre, there being no kicking or forward passing. The scrub team held the 'Varsity for downs twice early in the practice, but did not have the weight and strength to keep up its good work. The coaches are working hard, with Wiggin at centre rush, as it is realized that there is small chance for Wallace, last year's centre, to join the team this Fall. Also, King, a substitute half back, who was in the first line-up, probably will not be eligible, and every effort is being made to bring Enwright along to fit in with the other experienced backs, McKinlock and Mahan.

The first team's interference was splendid at times today, and there was a great improvement in the back field defense. The line, however, is coming along very slowly, even the veteran Cowan failing to show the expected form.

Tomorrow in the Stadium it will be possible for some work to be done on the kicking game, this being impossible today because of the high wind.

Bredemus Best in New York Golf.

Members of the New York Golf Club ran off the qualifying round for their October tournament over the public links at Van Cortlandt Park. John Bredemus, former amateur champion athlete of the United States, led the field with a score of 77. Four sixteens and one eight were provided. The scores follow:

First Sixteen.—John Bredemus, 77; H. A. Linton, 78; William F. Purcell, 81; P. F. Gilmartin, 82; Harry Scharff, 83; P. L. Thompson, 83; W. B. Parsons, 84; Dr. F. B. Long, 84; G. H. Weller, 84; E. S. Dreux, 85; Alfred de Manby, 85; D. G. McConnell, 86; H. J. Walters, Jr., 86; Dr. A. M. Carpenter, 86; W. J. White, Jr., 87; G. M. Stanton, 87.

Second Sixteen.—J. F. McDonald, 87; F. R. Ingle, 87; R. H. Keener, 87; D. T. Stuart, 87; Dr. T. W. Martin, 88; W. E. Tracey, 88; W. C. Wolf, 88; Max Lange, 88; W. T. Chamberlain, 88; E. N. Harrison, 89; H. E. Back, 90; J. P. Fitzpatrick, 90; L. J. Dunanant, 90; W. G. Aslmead, 90; W. H. Quinlon, 90; Dr. W. Phipard, 91.

Third Sixteen.—B. R. Abbott, 92; F. T. Deshon, 92; W. P. Buckner, 92; R. C. Whiteman, 93; J. J. Bennett, 94; L. L. Boight, 94; J. C. Rainey, 95; T. Grimler, 95; J. J. Harris, 95; G. C. Harrison, 96; J. J. Campbell, 97; Dr. A. S. Wilson, 98; L. T. Milliken, 98; G. B. Hifford, 98; R. J. Hess, 98; F. B. Barrett, 99.

Fourth Sixteen.—R. B. Sears, 90; W. L. Aldire, 99; James Henry, 99; A. K. Krause, 99; O. S. Brant, 99; C. T. Black, 100; J. M. Pringle, 100; W. E. Cunnady, 100; J. P. Shanley, 100; T. E. Huser, 100; Thomas Boone, 101; P. L. Bloodworth, 103; F. H. Hoyt, 103; W. C. Booth, 104; G. H. Chichester, 105; J. S. Norris, 105.

Fifth Eight.—L. H. Moon, 105; A. Kirschke, 107; A. Suter, 109; P. B. Hoyt, 110; T. A. Stoutenburgh, 112; T. H. Friend, 113.

RUSH TRIES TO BRACE PRINCETON'S LINE

Examinations and Illness Retard Football Work at Old Nassau.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Princeton eleven appeared in the Palmer Stadium today for the first time and ran through a long, snappy practice. For the first time also the workout was behind closed gates, for while all the formations that the team went through were of the simpler variety, Coach Rush, contrary to his usual custom, decreed secret practice. Both the morning and the afternoon sessions lasted for more than two hours, with a stiff scrimmage of almost an hour in the afternoon practice.

A considerable amount of time was spent in an effort to brace the 'Varsity line. For thirty minutes at a stretch the scrub was allowed to keep the ball in the ten-yard line, and had an unlimited amount of downs to push it over the 'Varsity goal. Although enforced by several strong ineligibles, the scrub encountered difficulty in performing the feat after the first few attempts. With Gennert at centre, Halsey and Love at guards, and McLean and Latrobe at tackles, the 'Varsity line withstood the shock with fair success.

The Tiger backfield is badly patched up as the result of examinations and illness. Dieterman, Talbott, Law, and Eberstadt have been unable to play this week, and Coach Rush is in a quandary as to the probabilities for Saturday's opener with Georgetown. Shea, moved back from the end position, showed up well this afternoon and will probably start. Moore and Driggs are his best mates, while Glick or Ames will probably run the team.

NEWS OF OTHER ELEVENS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Army football team had its first scrimmage today, when the men were sent through two ten-minute periods. The 'Varsity took on the third team, and during the first period Oliphant booted the ball through the uprights, from the fifteen-yard line, for the first score of the season. The score came after the 'Varsity had rushed the ball to the third team's five-yard line, but was unable to take it over. Coffin and Ford made most of the gains. The former got away for one run of twenty-five yards.

In the second period Ford carried the ball over the line for the first touchdown. Green, a new man, is looming formidably in the backfield. Both Britton and Kelly, ends, were missing from the line-up today, because of injuries. The 'Varsity lined up with Teale and Tully as the wings, Captain Weyand and Parker tackles; Meacham and O'Hara, guards; McElwain, centre; Oliphant, quarter back, and Coffin, Ford, and Mitchell, in the backfield. Trainer Duthill started his training table in the cadet mess tonight, and took fifty men of the squad with him.

ITHACA, Sept. 22.—The absence of Tilley, right guard on last year's football team, is puzzling Cornell coaches. Although he sent word that he would be here early in the week he has not returned, and coaches are anxious to try him at right end in the hope that he will prove an able successor to O'Hern. The 'Varsity today was given its first real defensive test, the second team having possession of the ball most of the time. In the scrimmage the regulars scored two touchdowns. During a special defensive drill the second team took the ball over three times from the five-yard line. The 'Varsity line played a little high, and Kleinert did not give it the proper backing up.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 22.—A half-hour scrimmage, during which the 'Varsity back field tore through the scrubs for repeated touchdowns, constituted the main part of the day's work at Amherst. Hobart, a 'Varsity guard, has been placed on the sick list, and probably will be unable to report for the Middlebury game on Saturday.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 22.—George Foster Sanford, coach of the Rutgers football team, has the eleven well conditioned for the first game of the season, with Albright, Saturday. In addition to assistant coach Gargun, he has been aided by Elmendorf, Gay, and Smith, former Rutgers players. Whitpenn, one of the 'Varsity half backs, may be out of the opening game, but with that exception all of the regulars will play against Albright. The back field will probably consist of Garrett, Bracher, Kelley, and Scarr. Rendall or Mason, the latter the heaviest man on the team, will fill the tackle position, left vacant by Toohey, and Nash will be on the other side of the line. Rockefeller and Austin are slated for the wing positions, and White and Jackson guards. Miller will be the centre. It is believed that this line-up will be as powerful as that of last season.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 22.—The Lafayette squad was strengthened today by the return of Johnnie Weldon. It had been uncertain whether he would be in college this year. Clough, the Exeter quarter back, was today placed in that position on the 'Varsity, and largely through his efforts the 'Varsity was able to score twice on the second team. After the regular scrimmage, which lasted for nearly an hour, there was practice in blocking drop kicks. Scott and Lake each sent several drop kicks over from the forty-yard line.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 22.—The Naval Academy football men devoted a large part of the practice this afternoon to signal work, and later the candidates were divided into squads for special instruction. Head Coach Ingram handled the big fellows who are trying for the positions from tackle to tackle, while Hardwick drilled the ends on defensive tactics and Logan gave special attention to the back field men. A few of the veterans are absent, including Blodgett, of whom much is expected in the back field this year. He is expected tonight or tomorrow.

LEGORE SCORES ON 'VARSITY

Yale Full Back, Playing with Scrubs, for a Time Crushes Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 22.—The veteran, Harry Legore, stationed at fullback on the Yale scrub eleven, tallied against the 'Varsity for the first time this season today, when he caught one of Otis Guernsey's punts and ran more than half the length of the field through the broken ranks of the regulars. The scrubs gained first down several times, but did not threaten the 'Varsity goal by their line smashing.

The first team took on the second for ten minutes scrimmaging and the third for as much more. Captain Wilson carried the ball across twice and his companion half back Mai Scovill once and Guernsey was in his best form in lifting field goals. He dropped three over the crossbar from varying distances. Two of the 'Varsity touchdowns and one drop kick were made against the third eleven and one touchdown and a drop kick against the second.

Child, Sheldon and Herman von Holt were ill, but Trainer Mack said they would be out tomorrow. Baldridge and Gates of the second team were promoted to the 'Varsity ranks for the afternoon. All this week they were the regular tackles. Sayre and Smith of the third eleven were today promoted to the second.

Chiefly because of the cooler weather the 'Varsity were in much better form. Their interference and handling of the ball was clean cut and they were rarely held until the third down.

Word has just received from Avery, who will be one of the resident end rush coaches, that he will arrive next week. He will complete the roster of the coaching staff.

Fordham Tries Out Endmen.

Spurred on by the ideal football weather yesterday the Fordham gridiron candidates went through a practice that did more to show the real possibilities of the new candidates than any drill held so far this season. Starting with the fundamentals, the work was rapidly advanced into signal drill and ended with a scrimmage for the entire group of linesmen. There were enough men on hand to make up three teams, and substitutions were frequent in all the plays during the afternoon. The elementary work consisted of recovering fumbles and punting, while Dave Dunn kept the back candidates busy getting under the kicks. Particular attention was devoted to the ends, as Coach Vaughn has been trying to fill in the vacancy left by Kane. Jack Conklin, right guard a year ago, and Morcaldi, the 1914 quarter back, were both used on the flank, but, as several of the newcomers also appeared promising, the Bronxites do not anticipate any change in the positions to fill in the end. Among the new candidates out for this position was Golden, the star anchor man on the Brooklyn prep. relay team last year.

WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS AT ORANGE

Several Defaults Recorded in First Day's Play at Mountain, N. J.

The last of the important lawn tennis tournaments of the season for women began yesterday on the courts of the Orange Tennis Club at Mountain, N. J., when fifty-five of the best players in the metropolitan district competed. The tournament will have an important influence on the ranking of the women players for 1915, and to this fact may be ascribed the big entry list.

Three of the foremost players in the East did not put in an appearance. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national champion, drew a bye in the opening round. She was expected to play against Miss Polly Sheldon in the second round, but the match was postponed until today, when it is understood that she will be on hand. Miss Marie Wagner, the New York State champion, defaulted to Miss Ruth Cheeseman, and Mrs. Marshall McLean, one of the two players to defeat Miss Bjurstedt this season, did not enter the tournament.

Starting at 10 o'clock in the morning, the matches were run off with expedition by Mrs. D. C. Mills, who has charge of the tournament, and as a result forty-one contests were decided before sundown. Three of the fifty-five players came through to the fourth round, which precedes the semi-final. The summary:

Orange Lawn Tennis Club Women's Invitation Singles.—First Round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Dorothy Farrand, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Percy Wilbourne defeated Mrs. William A. Burt by default; Miss Corona Winn defeated Miss Margaret Taylor by default; Miss Marion Holmes defeated Mrs. F. W. Jenkins, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Margaret Seymour, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Isabelle Robinson defeated Miss Suckner by default; Mrs. Sidney Taylor defeated Miss Alice Jenkins, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Muriel Parker defeated Mrs. McAneny, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Ruth Cheeseman defeated Miss Marie Wagner by default; Miss Hamilton defeated Mrs. L. Z. Murray by default; Mrs. George Wagner defeated Miss Fanny Goddard by default; Miss Jane Rowson defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Lillian Seymour defeated Miss Ruth Halsey, 6—4, 6—4; Mrs. Farley defeated Mrs. Robert Pope by default; Mrs. Arthur G. Deane defeated Miss Gardner, 6—1, 2—6, 6—1; Miss Marjorie Pierson defeated Miss Grace Wiggins by default; Mrs. Harold Bradley defeated Miss Alice Rath by default; Mrs. Spencer Francis defeated Mrs. Edwin Shattuck by default; Miss Florence A. Ballin defeated Miss May Whaley, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Margaret Arnold defeated Mrs. A. Baller, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Mildred Wiggin defeated Miss Helen Boynton, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Polly Sheldon defeated Mrs. Simeon Toby, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—Miss Helene Pollak defeated Mrs. Eberhardt, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. Louis Gouvernour Morris defeated Mrs. Tingue by default; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. Percy Melbourne, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Marion Holmes defeated Miss Corona Winn, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Isabelle Robinson, 6—4, 6—1. Miss Muriel Parker defeated Mrs. Sidney Taylor, 6—7, 6—0; Miss Ruth Cheeseman defeated Miss Hamilton by default; Miss Jane Rowson defeated Mrs. George Wagner by default; Miss Lillian Seymour defeated Mrs. Finley, 6—4, 7—9, 6—4; Mrs. Arthur G. Deane defeated Miss Marjorie Pierson, 6—3, 5—7, 6—0; Mrs. Harold Bradley defeated Mrs. Spencer Francis, 6—3, 6—3, 6—7; Miss Florence A. Ballin defeated Miss Margaret Arnold, 7—5, 6—0; Mrs. A. Baller defeated Miss Mildred Wiggin, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Catherine Potter defeated Miss Ina Kinzel by default; Mrs. A. Humphreys defeated Miss Abbie Merrison by default.

Third Round—Miss Helene Pollak defeated Mrs. Louis Gouvernour Morris, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Marion Holmes, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Jane Rowson defeated Miss Ruth Cheesman, 6—0, 6—4.

TENNIS AT SUNNINGDALE.

Phillips Qualifies for Semi-final Round in Open Tournament.

After two days of enforced idleness, the first open tennis tournament of the Sunningdale Country Club, near Mount Vernon, got under way yesterday, and one player reached the semi-final round of the men's singles. Although there were a number of defaults, some excellent tennis was witnessed by the gallery. Benjamin M. Phillips of the Harlem Tennis Club qualified for the semi-final round, and Dr. William Rosenbaum captured one set in an unfinished match with E. Lewisohn in the round before the semi-final.

The defeat of Charles Chambers by Dr. William Rosenbaum was the outstanding feature of the day's play. The Kings County star was unable to get his long drives working, as Dr. Rosenbaum came close to the net and took them on the volley, winning in straight sets at 6—3, 6—4. In the preceding round Dr. Rosenbaum won from G. S. Kleeberg at 6—1, 6—2. Phillips came through to the semi-final through a default in the second round, a hard-fought victory over Allen Behr at 7—5, 6—3, and a celevr win from L. W. Peaslee.

The doubles tournament will start today, with the following entries: S. Howard Voshell and Fred C. Bagge, Herbert W. Forster and Allen Behr, Ralph Baggs and Frank Hunter, Dr. Rosenbaum and A. M. Lovibond, M. Goldman and G. A. L. Dionne, and L. Woodbury and Edgar F. Leo. The summary:

Sunningdale Country Club Men's Singles.—Second Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated G. S. Kleeberg, 6—1, 6—2; Charles Chambers defeated Abraham Bassford, by default; B. M. Phillips defeated E. Binzin, by default; M. Goldman defeated Dr. Sinnott, 6—1, 6—1; Dr. Sawyer defeated F. P. Adams, 6—1, 7—5; E. W. Peaslee defeated Harvey Levy, 6—2, 6—2; Allen Behr defeated P. Breck, 6—3, 6—2; Herbert W. Forster defeated G. Bell, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Charles Chambers, 6—3, 6—4; Herbert W. Forster defeated M. A. Taylor, 6—2, 6—2; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Allen Behr, 7—5, 6—3; M. Goldman defeated R. H. Black, 6—2, 1—2.

Fourth Round—Benjamin M. Phillips defeated E. W. Peaslee, 6—4, 6—3; Dr. William Rosenbaum versus E. Levinsohn, 9—7, unfinished.

ACCUSES DARTMOUTH MEN.

Tried to Induce Quist to Leave Minnesota, Says Coach Williams.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—University of Minnesota athletic circles were stirred today when Dr. H. L. Williams, coach of the Minnesota football eleven, announced that an attempt had been made to induce Al Quist, star end of the team, to leave the university and enter Dartmouth College. Dr. Williams said:

"Last night a Dartmouth alumnus offered Quist a financial inducement that would enable him to enter Dartmouth—a thing he is unable to do without financial aid.

"Last Spring Quist was invited to a Dartmouth alumni banquet in Minneapolis and while there Dartmouth alumni attempted to make him dissatisfied with his course at Minnesota.

"He refused the recent offer and told me about it. I am exposing the affair because I want such methods stopped."

HARVARD DEPOSES WRAY AS COACH

Herrick and Haines to Handle Crimson Oarsmen Next Season.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 22.—It was announced here today that the Harvard Rowing Committee will make a change in coaches beginning this Fall. Robert F. Herrick, Captain of the 'Varsity eight in 1891, and for the last ten years Chairman of the Graduates' Rowing Committee, will be in charge hereafter, and with him, as professional coach, and succeeding Jim Wray, will be William Haines, now the coach at the Union Boat Club in Boston. Haines is an old English oarsman of world-wide reputation and Harvard has been considering his services for some time.

Coach Wray's contract will not expire for several years, but he agreed to act under the orders of the Rowing Committee, and it is believed that he will remain at Cambridge and assist in the general coaching.

Mr. Herrick has had much experience as a coach. On several occasions he has decided matters pertaining to Harvard's stroke, and two years ago he developed the Cambridge eight which went to England and was victorious at the Henley regatta. His favor of a modified English stroke is said to be the reason for the choice of Haines as coach for the 'Varsity next year.

Wray's crews have been very successful until two years ago. They took six races in succession, but the crew was badly beaten last year after a narrow defeat in 1913, and when it was expected to win. Many Harvard men attribute the Crimson's long series of successes over Yale on the Thames to the poor rowing system at New Haven rather than to Harvard's extraordinary efficiency.

N. Y. U. Develops Open Game.

The development of a series of open plays, without the use of signals, and a half-hour's scrimmage between the first two elevens were the features in the practice of the New York University football squad, yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field. The opening of college brought out several new candidates and within the next few days the Violet squad should attain its maximum size. Coach Reilly devoted his attention to coaching the ends and tackles in breaking up interference, while Assistant Coach Gorsch worked with the backfield men. It is evident from the variety of formations and plays that were attempted yesterday that the Violet coaches intend to lay much stress on the open game for the N. Y. U. team this season. Among the new men to report for practice yesterday were Potter and Christopher, both sons of the former from Manual Training High School and the latter from Pine Bluff, Ark. Coach Reilly tried McCuskar, formerly of the High School of Commerce, at quarterback during part of the practice. Olswang is the regular 'Varsity quarter, and will direct the team in the first game of the season against E. P. I.

Uhlan to be Shown at Terminal.

In response to many requests, C. K. G. Billings will show his champion trotter Uhlan at the United Hunts race meeting to be held at Belmont Park Terminal next Saturday afternoon, riding the horse himself as he did at Saratoga and Syracuse recently. After the races, which promise the highest class cross country sport of the season, The Dansant will be held at the Turf and Field Club.

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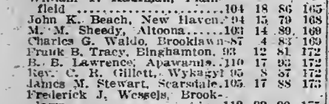
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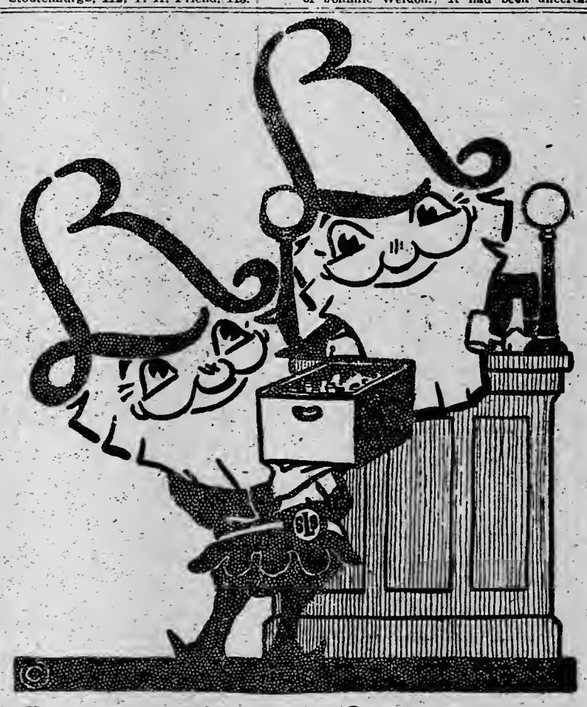
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1915.

RUSSIAN EVANISHMENTS.

As the Russians have apparently avoided a decision with the Germans at Vilna, so they avoided a decision with NAPOLEON at the same point, one hundred and three years ago, before there were railroads in Russia or elsewhere. The physical conditions under which modern war is made are so very different that the romantic analogies are all the more interesting. "NAPOLEON," say the historians and theoreticians, "failed to allow for the "psychology of the Russians, who, "utterly indifferent to the sacrifice of "life, refused to be drawn into en"gagements and steadily withdrew "from every position when the French "gained touch with them." Substitute the singular noun German General Staff for NAPOLEON, and the collective noun Germans for French, and that very comment would stand today.

After Warsaw, after Brest-Litovsk, after Grodno and Kovno, certainly after Vilna, the capture of a great part of the Russian army has been enthusiastically expected in Berlin, but, although many Russian prisoners have been taken, the Russian army has invariably escaped, destroying in its flight whatever might be thought to have value to the invader, making always a point of saving the church bells, not for emotional reasons, but for the metal they contain. The Germans probably are as much baffled as the French were. They complain of the manner in which the Russians wound and denude their own country as they surrender it. The Imperial German Chancellor, in a speech before the Reichstag on Aug. 19, said:

> In Poland, Russia, that fellow-combatant of the Allies in their battle for the freedom of the nations, is devastating the entire land during the retreat of her armies. The villages and the wheat fields are burned down, the populations of entire cities and entire villages, Jews and Christians, are transported to uninhabited regions or they perish in the morasses of Russian roads or in sealed and windowless luggage vans.

A very colorful picture of a very grim business. The German Chancellor in utter indignation characterized it morally:

> Such is the freedom and the civilization for which our opponents battle against German "barbarism"! Surely England, in protesting that she is the defender of the smaller States, must be calculating upon an exceedingly poor memory on the part of the world. One need go back little more than a decade in order to find sufficient examples to explain the true significance of this rôle of protector.

Of course it would be much handsomer for the Russians, on giving up their land, not to mar or damage it; on the contrary, to dress it for the sacrifice; but alas! the Russian is a Slav.

The dignity and fortitude with which the Russians accept their humiliation, the compliments bestowed upon them by their allies, and the survival of an artistic tradition of the strategy that overwhelmed NAPOLEON in 1812, all tend to obscure the fact that the only thing the Russian army so far has saved is itself. This it has accomplished apparently in a very masterful manner, at least in a manner disgusting and baffling to the Germans; but the Czar himself seems unable to take that view of Grand Duke NICHOLAS'S genius which the non-German world was willing to adopt.

That NAPOLEON was unable to get a decision in battle with the Russians, and in seeking it found disaster, was owing not at all to sublime Russian strategy. It was in default of strategy. Once the Russians proposed to give him battle, at Smolensk, and would have done so, disastrously to themselves, but for the awkward luck that the two columns in which they marched to meet him lost touch with each other. It was impossible for one [illegible] to engage him, so they both retreated, and that now the Russians in retreating from the Germans have really no other plan than to give space for time and await the romance of events. They can afford to wait. They can afford to give. They can lose as many men as France, England, and the Teutonic allies altogether have and still possess the raw material of the largest army in all Europe.

Since Warsaw, the capture of Vilna is the most important event of the Germans' campaign in Russia. Vilna is at the crossing of two of Russia's most important trunk railways—one leading from Libau on the Baltic to Odessa on the Black Sea, the other leading from Warsaw to Petrograd. Only as far from Vilna, in a northeasterly direction, as Brest-Litovsk was from Warsaw, is Dvinsk, and with that in their possession the Germans would have isolated Riga, the second most important Russian port on the Baltic Sea, and that perhaps would seal the fate of Petrograd. The general direction in which the main Russian army is retreating is probably toward Moscow rather than Petrograd. That would be the safer way. Saving Petrograd might now so divide Russia's military strength as to leave Odessa at the south in peril. Odessa is a door through which the Germans might hope to reach the Turks.

DR. AUSTIN FLINT.

The son of a distinguished physician, Dr. AUSTIN FLINT, who died yesterday in his eightieth year, had practiced medicine, written on medical subjects, edited medical periodicals, lectured and labored to good purpose for the scientific advancement of his fellow-men for eight years more than half a century. His was an active life, a full life, and a useful one. As surgeon, pathologist, alienist, his fame extended all over the world. He served his country well in the war between the States, he had been connected with many of the higher educational institutions, he had received degrees and decorations enough to satisfy the most ambitious. In his later years he was renowned as an alienist and as a specialist in nervous diseases.

AUSTIN FLINT was a many-sided man, who had acquired a broad knowledge of many subjects apart from his vocation. It may well be said of him that his personality was a rare gift. He had attracted to him many friends in various walks of life, and in spite of his advanced years the announcement of his death will be a shock to them. In his seventy-ninth year his vitality seemed unimpaired, his capacity for hard work as remarkable as ever. His ready sympathy and inherent comprehension of human nature were traits of great value to the physician; his zealous devotion to human welfare, his public spirit, his tireless energy, combined to secure for him a high place in public esteem.

THE ARCHIBALD POST.

The documents which the amateur postman of the Austrian and German Embassies was unable to deliver stir in the reader a mingling of irritation and amusement. The Austrian part of the correspondence may be said to have mainly a posthumous interest. Dr. DUMBA, like Troy, "was." The resentments caused by his fostering of dangerous intermeddlings in American industry, his want of candor, and his appeal, for such it was in effect, to the American people against their Government, have cooled. The general opinion of his conduct, or want of it, is of course unaltered; but as a transient guest, awaiting exportation, he can be regarded amiably, indeed with a certain pity. To blunder enormously in the sight of the world, to excite on the whole a laughter stronger at least than the anger which the revelation of proceedings excited, this for a diplomatist, of all men, is a cruel punishment.

It is with no ill-feeling that Dr. DUMBA may be recommended to refresh his memory with the memorandum of the Hungarian editor WARM about Bethlehem and the Middle West, where the munition business was to be tied up or entirely prevented. WARM cries for subventions to the Hungarian press. Szabadzag (Freedom) must have a daily sociological section on the "indescribably degrading conditions" wherever "Hungarian-Americans" are working in munition factories. A labor novel, a Hungarian "Jungle," must be written for Freedom and published in other Hungarian, in Slovak and German papers. Must that masterpiece remain unwritten? WARM paints with delightful fervor the straits of the "Hungarian-American" press. Subscribers pay only three months in advance, for they are thinking of going "back to Hungary." By what line Mr. WARM fails to say. The hands of existing organs must be greased. Pittsburgh must have a new daily, so must the Bridgeport and Youngstown districts; two Slovak papers must be set going. Cleveland must have enlightenment. All this "in the interest of successful action "in Bethlehem and in the Middle "West"; and the great necessity is money.

"Very touching" is Mr. WARM'S solicitation. For a beginning $45,000 or $20,000 will do, "but it is not prudent. Labor agitators are only "to have a certain sum," and more only after they have caused "a serious strike." Soap-box orators will have their mite. "Popular meetings," possibly picnics, will have to be financed. Mr. WARM is a honeyed letter writer, but the Austrian Exchequer is presumably the richer by Postman ARCHIBALD'S arrest.

Dr. DUMBA'S letter to Baron VON BURIAN is interesting. He gives warning that Mr. WILSON has a "self-willed temperament," that is, has the will to be an American. Dr. DUMBA thinks that Mr. BRYAN and his Democratic friends would favor a propoeal to forbid passsnger ships to carry munitions; and that the President "would not show himself "so intransigeant with regard to this "action." Mr. BRYAN has so notably misled both Austria and Germany that one wonders to find Dr. DUMBA still depending on him. But an Ambassador who has mistaken Mr. BRYAN'S old employer, Senator HITCHCOCK of Nebraska, for the Senate of the United States must have sent to the Austrian Foreign Office some queer information about American affairs:

> As last Autumn, he [Mr. WILSON] can always, through his personal influence, either force the House of Representatives to take his point of view against its better judgment, or, on the other hand, in the Senate can overthrow the resolution already voted in favor of prohibiting the export of guns and munitions.

In regard to Mr. WILSON'S unalterable opposition to the prohibition of the export of munitions, even Dr. DUMBA made no error. And so we leave him to freshen with this correspondence a memory that has sorely needed requickening.

The letter of Count VON BERNSTORFF to Secretary LANSING, dated Aug. 18, an apologia for German propaganda in this country, contains this statement:

> Having regard to the fact that the cables and practically all other means of preserving communication are in the hands of her enemies; that mighty financial interests have combined against us; that a press bureau that in its efficiency and imagination has never had its equal in the history of the world is working day and night, year after year, discovering the most appalling stories of atrocities in order to poison public opinion, I am not able to see any ground for blame in the wish of Germany to represent her side before a people whose friendship she has possessed in the past and whose good opinion and sympathy, if lost, she wishes to regain.

In substance and in tone this seems a curious communication. But leaving aside any question of its propriety, what facts has Count VON BERNSTORFF in support of his charge? Where is this imaginative and efficient press bureau? What newspapers does it consist of? What newspapers does it serve? From the beginning of the war the American newspapers have printed the news about it from all sides, so far as they could get it, and from all reputable sources. They have been constantly assailed by the "German-American" press and propagandists. These patriots, familiar with the theory of the press sufficiently illuetrated by the letter of Mr. WARM and not unknown in Germany, have ranted continually about the "subsidized" press. American opinion, not being in sympathy with Germany in this war, must have been "poisoned" by the newspapers. The accusation has become more than a little wearisome. Now the German Ambassador officially repeats it. Who are the poisoners? Count VON BERNSTORFF should name them. Will he not give a list of the guilty, will he not give a local habitation and a name to the press bureau which spreads falsehood among a trusting but evidently unintelligent people, "idiotic Yankees," as Captain VON PAPEN gracefully puts it? It would be a great piece of news, a great service to Truth and the Friends of Truth.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S SERVICE.

All through his long career ANTHONY COMSTOCK suffered in the judgment of the city, the State, and the Nation because what may be called the popular impression of him was based not on the large amount of his work, about the merits of which there never has been or could be any question by decent people, but on the small part of it that was, with more or less reason, considered by such people at best unnecessary or unwise and at worst the manifestation of ignorant fanaticism.

For the part he played in the suppression of the Louisiana Lottery by securing a law prohibiting its use of the United States mails, for the almost innumerable convictions of counterfeiters and green goods men, for the country-wide abolition of all except a carefully hidden, much limited, and comparatively harmless portion of the once huge and defiant trade in licentious books and pictures, Mr. COMSTOCK received but little credit, and it was not things such as these that made his name about equally well known and disliked by that large majority of his fellow-countrymen who think themselves competent to decide for themselves what is and is not permissible liberty in literature and art. It was, on the contrary, the defects of his qualities that made the noise in the world.

When he seized a few copies of [illegible] sance, and nobody stopped to inquire whether or not it was the book or the picture to which Mr. COMSTOCK objected or to the use that was made of it. And nobody remembered the innumerable Boccaccios in libraries, the innumerable nudes in galleries, public and private, with which he never dreamed of interfering.

That Mr. COMSTOCK never made mistakes, that he did not sometimes allow himself to be carried away by excessive zeal, that he was not an occasional persecutor as well as a frequent prosecutor, not even his best friends and most sincere appreciators could truthfully deny, and they do not. They can and do claim for him the credit due to a thoroughly honest man who through a long life, for the scantiest of material rewards, devoted his courage and energy, both remarkable, to the protection of society from a detestable and dangerous group of enemies. He served a good cause with tireless devotion, and every good citizen who really knows the nature and extent of the man's work will realize that the country has lost a benefactor and a hero.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

The new British budget proceeds along familiar lines for the most part. The only innovation is a bare hint what a different world economically this world may be after the war. A heavy British tax on imports is a novelty and an entering wedge, important from an American point of view only as a cautionary signal of what may be. It is well to make a memorandum for future attention, when perhaps the Allies may convert their military alliance into an economic alliance, with budgets of reciprocity and preference which would have a profound effect upon our trade. The idea has been formally announced, but the difficulty of finding a formula acceptable to several nations is greater than of finding one for the combination of nations within the British Empire, and that alone has heretofore been unsurmountable. In this budget there is not the least approach to such a thing, through the impossibility of the United Kingdom taxing its food.

Otherwise this monumental budget varies from experience only in details. There is the customary increase of the income tax, this time by 40 per cent. The man with £100,000 income must give to the State £34,000. At the other end of the scale the man earning £4 weekly must pay £10 annually, and payment is asked from those earning as little as £130 annually. This applies to corporations as well as to individuals. From the income tax there is expected £37,400,000 for the full fiscal year. The post office and telegraph and telephone services will cost more to the users. Half of all war profits in excess of those of the previous year are taken. All the details cannot be mentioned, but it is apparent that the immediate burden of the war will fall where it must, that is on the wealth for the most part. Capital must work harder, and pay more, however trade unionists may decline to work overtime for extra pay, or to allow others to work under conditions of efficiency. The contrast between the patriotism of capital and of labor ought not to be wasted in this country.

The Chancellor was within the mark in saying that the budget, which was greeted with cheers, is the greatest ever voluntarily assumed by any country. He added that it was within the national resources. His justification for saying so is the comparison between the present trade conditions and those of the Napoleonic era. Then the total of exports and imports was £86,000,000. Now it is £1,500,000,000. Great as are the present burdens, they are less relatively than those which Britain has borne and survived, so much greater are the wealth and population and profits of trade of today. There is another resource applicable to England in common with all European countries. It will be hard for them to increase their profits, but they may increase their savings by reducing their expenses. The greatest of them is that for militarism, the destruction of which is one aim of the war. Europe has been spending $2,000,000,000 a year in preparations for war. If this could be even only halved there would be provided economies worth all financial sacrifices.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Risked Her Life for Science.

Eulogy and appreciation are driven to seek new words for expression when an attempt is made adequately to characterize the deed of MARY DAVIES, the nurse in the American Hospital at Neuilly who, as reported yesterday in a dispatch from Paris, deliberately risked a dreadful death in order that the one conclusive test might be made of what was hoped and believed, but not known, to be a cure for the most malignant disease to which the European soldiers are exposed.

It was not at the solicitation or even with the knowledge of Dr. KENNETH TAYLOR, who had devised, and, so far as he could on animals, had proved, the efficacy of the new remedy, that Miss DAVIES inoculated herself with the bacillus of what has become, since the war began, only too familiar as "gas gangrene." Thoroughly understanding the situation created by her chief's successful experiments with guinea pigs, she did not wait for a request that certainly would never be made, or for a permission that almost certainly would be refused, but been firmly established and had begun their deadly work.

This is not by any means the first instance in the history of medicine of such heroism as this, and in not all of the cases, as in this, has the expected cure been effected. The instances, however, have been few, and usually the Great Adventure was undertaken in circumstances when the chances of failure were less numerous.

The episode is one to which the antivivisectionists should direct their attention, and if they were capable—which they are not—of showing intelligence or using logic, they would see in it an answer to all their charges, a refutation of all their arguments.

Defense as Seen by Germans.

In a dispatch from Berlin to The World one Lieutenant Commander MATHY, who recently steered his Zeppelin over the city of London and rained bombs down upon it, is quoted as giving an exultant description of his experience. Even he, however, seemed to feel the need of justifying such an attack, and he did it with logic of the sort that has come to be recognizable as distinctively German.

"If any one believes," he said, "that London is not defended, and pretty well defended at that, he should have stood by my side in the front gondola of my Zeppelin in my last attack on London, a few nights ago, and seen the red, angry flashes of scores of cannon belching shrapnel at my craft."

Now, that measures and means of defense against airships have been taken in the vicinity of London the British have not thought of denying, but only a German would think of claiming that this made the city a "defended place" in the sense hitherto given to that phrase by military authorities. Long before London had even this kind of protection it had been both threatened and assailed by the Zeppelin fleets, and the contention that by doing what little could be done to ward off this one particular peril the city had been deprived of the theoretical immunity of undefended places is really too preposterous.

Desperation Rarely Goes So Far.

On general principles it would be against public policy to exploit novel suggestions as to hitherto unutilized methods of committing suicide. To all rules there are exceptions, however, and originality deserves its meed. The Louisville Courier-Journal has clipped from a rustic neighbor, The Clinton (Ky.) Gazette, where it appears as a quotation from an unnamed "exchange," the following truly touching advice or suggestion on the subject of self-destruction. It can be reprinted here with the less compunction because of confidence that no great epidemic of suicids in this way will result from further publicity.

> At the present writing we have no desire to hurl ourselves into Abraham's bosom, but if we ever do we wouldn't lean against a double-barrel shotgun and pull the trigger, as many do. Neither would we chop our head off with an amateur guillotine, eat a square meal of rat poison, blow out the gas, drink concentrated lye, sit down on the lap of a buzzsaw, smoke a cigarette, or call a Kentuckian a liar or a poor judge of whisky. We would simply get ont an edition of our paper in which we would strive to the very best of our ability to print the plain, square-toed truth about people, as we understand it, and then calmly await the end.
>
> The plan would work—there's no doubt about that. But the end would not be calm. It would be full of excitement and pain.

If Christians Were Christian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Allies say they are fighting for the rights of mankind. They assert that Germany must be crushed. Conceding that such a result is possible, would the rights of man be really established or the cause of peace be greatly advanced by such an outcome? Crushing by force has always engendered pride and avarice in the crushers and vengeful resolution in the crushed. France, under Napoleon, crushed Germany or Prussia. Avenging Germany crushed proud and arrogant France in 1870, disarmed and impoverished the nation. France, born again, with her allies would disarm and impoverish Germany.

Nations have minds and consciences. They act like the brain and heart of an individual and should obey the same laws. All the nations at war, save Turkey and Japan, profess to be Christian. But aside from profession, the teachings of Christ are the most practical ever enunciated, more practical than any devised by a modern efficiency expert. No doubt Germany has sinned against herself, against each ally, against neutrals, against Belgium, against mankind, against God. But what nation can cast the first stone? Even Belgium, deserving all pity, might remember the Congo.

Germany, with no mean record on any front, is reported to be open to overtures. What a magnificent, almost divinely splendid deed it would be for the Allies, confident as they assert themselves to be, to offer to forgive, to say "We too have done wrong. Let us all forgive each other and forget the wrongs committed in all trying to help, first those most injured, as Belgium and Poland, and then each other." Can any one doubt that militarism, already self-questioning, would succumb to the public opinion of the world? Every candid person must admit that disarmament would thereby be more generally advanced than any transient depression called crushing a race could possibly effect. Treaty making after such a stand would be child's play, to what the Allies face among themselves if they crush Germany.

WINTER RUSSELL.

New York, Sept. 20, 1915.

What Happened to Marie Antoinette

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt warns those who oppose woman suffrage to beware of sharing the fate of those who were guillotined in the French Revolution, and she mentions in particular Marie Antoinette. I had always supposed that lady's head to have been cut off not because she shirked or shunned political duties, but, on the contrary, because she took too lively an interest in them.

C. E. S.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 20, 1915.

PASTORAL.

White is that season when Thy footsteps lead
Through springtide hours
These little ones that know Thy voice—that heed
Thy rod, all fair with flowers,
Which Thou didst break from off some April tree
Lest any of Thy flock stray far from Thee.

Cool pastures for their noon shall be Thy quest,
Where, shepherd-wise,
Thou makest music for their time of rest
On reeds of Paradise;
Or up and down green hills they flock together,
Yet free as blossoms blown now hither thither.

Softer than April winds the swift hours fly
On faery wing
O'er them Thou leadest in Thy flock till, finally

WARS THAT DID NOT WAIT.

Some Lessons of Unpreparedness in This Country's History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 21, 1915.

The most pitiful thing about the war for unpreparedness, which the peace at any price men are waging, is the ignorance shown by its advocates. The latest and saddest exhibition of this is the assertions of Henry Ford that all wars are the result of preparedness.

Facts, those cutthroat bandits in the path of argument, have no terrors for him. That all intelligent high school boys can refute his assertion does not matter to him.

His own country's history belies his argument. The American colonists brought on the Revolution when they and their opponents were unprepared beyond the dreams of our most ardent contemporary advocates of "doing nothing." Mr. Ford does not need to take the word of any historian as to that truth. Let him but read the letters of Washington, of John Adams, of Franklin, of Thomas Jefferson, of any of the contemporaries, and he will learn the woeful state of that unpreparedness. Yet the Colonial mobs howled for war, and war they had, which would have ended in ignominious defeat but for the fact that France and Spain took that fitting time to settle old scores with England. Perhaps Mr. Ford would like to rid our history of those hateful facts, and would hold that, if they disagree with his arguments, they are pernicious and ought to be destroyed.

But what will he do with the facts of the War of 1812? After Democratic Administrations had spent twelve years dismantling our navy, reducing our army, creating total unpreparedness, the country rushed madly into a war which it could have seen coming for twenty years, but for which it was utterly unprepared. Our patriotic historians have selected a few bright spots in the dismal story—Perry's victory, MacDonough's victory, Jackson's victory at New Orleans—and have pleased our historical eye with them. But those who delve in the records of that time and realize the corruption, the cowardice, the wretched failure of the raw militia, know the terrible cost of that unpreparedness. Those who desire to reach the promised land of national honor without crossing the Red Sea of preparation ought to take warning from that dreary tale of failure and disgrace.

Concerning our civil war, has the peace-loving Mr. Ford ever reflected that if the National Government had been prepared, there would have been no war? When his heart is bleeding for the millions of widows and orphans, will he take thought that half a million lives, untold millions of dollars, might have been saved if the National Government had had the power to crush at once the rising rebellion? Perhaps he thinks with his idol, Thomas Jefferson, that "a little rebellion now and then is a good thing," that "the tree of liberty should be watered from time to time with the blood of tyrants and of patriots." That is a worthy sentiment; but does it fall in with the philosophy of "peace at any price" men, and those whose mothers did not raise them to be soldiers?

If Mr. Ford is ready to sail away from the Scylla of historical facts toward the Charybdis of arguments based on the prospects of the future, I ask him to answer squarely this query: Regardless of what nation is to blame for this war, and of the leaning he may have toward this or that of the combatants, does he wish to live in a world dominated by the Prussian military caste with its ruthless militaristic ideals and its disregard of all the calls of common humanity? If he does, he should toil unremittingly for "unpreparedness." If he does not, he will use his million dollars, with which he threatens to bribe the nation into a policy of unpreparedness, to call the courage, the honor, the glorious youth of this country to meet in a fitting way the fateful problems that await us at no distant future.

C. H. VAN TYNE,
University of Michigan.

The Market for Niagara Power.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is necessary to call attention to the erroneous impression conveyed by Reginald Pelham Bolton when he asserts that "at the present time the power capable of development in the existing plants at the Falls has not found a market." It is not my purpose to defend the Porter scheme, but merely to warn against a false conclusion which may be drawn from Mr. Bolton's astonishing statement.

Were Mr. Bolton's assertion true, it might well be asked why some people are anxious to see a greatly increased development of Niagara power. The truth is that there is relatively little power available with the present developments, as any one will quickly find out if he tries to obtain a contract for a large block of power. Those of us who are interested in processes requiring large amounts of electrical energy would like to see a much greater power development.

It is possible to suffer gladly sentimentalists, or those who have developed a strong sense of the beauty of waste, or even others who have less worthy motives for opposing the use of the Niagara River; but it is difficult to be patient with the erroneous assertions of engineers who ought to know better.

FRANCIS A. J. FITZGERALD.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1915.

A Jitney Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The prospect of Henry Ford's new submarine, which is to "prevent warfare," must bring thrills of ecstasy to the heart of Secretary Daniels. It must fill Congress with paroxysms of joy to know that this contemplated treasure is to be built for only 1 per cent. of the cost of one of our latest underwater craft. Of course, it will be smaller and more readily handled, so that even the Secretary himself can operate it as it bounds from coast to coast.

Could anything be more befitting and proper at this time when the pressing necessity of such an addition to our naval strength is weighing so heavily on the minds of Mr. Daniels and his experts?

This is the age of the jitney. Why confine the jitney to motor cars alone? Why not introduce it into the navy to succeed the excellent, but almost obsolete, F boats? Let us build several of these and try them out against the U boats. Drop a nickel in the slot. Bing! The U boat becomes bubbling oil. Terrible war sinks to its befitting oblivion, and the curtain falls on the tragedy of Mars with a panegyric to a great jitney navy.

P. R. PRATT.

New York, Sept. 20, 1915.

A Boycott on American Goods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That there is an organized system for boycotting of American goods in Germany should be made known to the American commercial organizations. As the manager of an old manufacturing organization, I beg to say that we are frequently receiving from our former buyers in Germany threats of reprisals and information to the effect that various bodies and the public are being urged in every way to cease the purchase of American goods. We are also informed, from other sources, that the German Government has instructed that the Government Official Board and city governments cease the purchase of American goods. We are further

WORK, STUDY AND PLAY FOR ALL ALIKE.

The Fundamental Theory of the Wirt Plan of Public School Organization—It Begins on the Widest Base.

By HOWARD W. NUDD,
Director of the Public Education Association of New York.

New York, Sept. 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commissioner Martin's statement at the meeting of the Board of Education last Wednesday, taken in conjunction with the recommendations of the Controller, indicates clearly that the superior educational and financial advantages of the Wirt plan of school organization, as compared with others under consideration, have been officially recognized. This agreement of school and city authorities after a study of the question from two different angles gives double assurance of its soundness.

In order to remove possible doubt, however, as to the educational advantages of the Wirt plan over and above its financial advantages, I should like to comment briefly on certain points regarding my statements in a letter to THE TIMES on Sept. 14 that have been raised by an advocate of the Ettinger plan in a letter to THE TIMES on Sept. 17. This is particularly pertinent in view of the fact that a special meeting has been called by the school authorities for tomorrow, Thursday, to enable Mr. Wirt to explain his plans.

The vital point in the consideration of these plans is not merely their economic advantages, but their relative merits from an educational point of view. Unless it were educationally sound, the mere fact that the Wirt plan would cost less to operate than any other plan presented should not suffice as a basis for extending it through the schools.

The questions at issue from the purely educational point of view are the relative value of the types of educational opportunities offered and the effectiveness of the programs for making them available to all children, rather than the personnel or the efficiency of the teaching corps in any particular school.

It is a choice between a plan that is primarily intended to afford specific vocational education to a small selected group of children in the upper grades and only secondarily concerned with providing wider opportunities for children outside of that group and a plan which assumes that the normal education of every child comprehends equal opportunity for work, study, and play throughout school life from the earliest years. One is a device for securing prevocational training for older pupils; the other is a complete reorganization of elementary school life.

In the Ettinger schools several short trade courses are concentrated in the seventh and eighth grades, which are open to pupils who have decided, after six years of academic training, whether or not they want to continue such work exclusively or take vocational courses in the shops. It is understood that this work is now made available to a limited number of over-age pupils in other grades who have found it difficult to pursue the regular academic work. By rotating from shop to shop at stated intervals until some line of work is discovered in which the child is interested, it is planned to offer a concrete basis for the choice of a vocation and to offer a certain amount of pre-vocational training. There is thus created in the upper grades two distinct schools, one purely academic and the other partly vocational. The work in the lower grades is entirely academic.

Under the Wirt plan there is no such class distinction between academic and vocational pupils, or postponement of work activities until the child must forego academic training through dislike, sheer inability, or otherwise. Work activities are afforded all children in all the grades throughout the school in the belief that all children need helpful and practical work along with study and play as a means of developing their faculties, rather than because they may be forced prematurely from school into practical life. It is believed, however, that if a child should be so forced into an early wage-earning career he will be well prepared to thrive subsequently through having become accustomed to real work from his earliest years. It is believed, furthermore, that children will be more inclined to continue at school beyond the sixth grade, where the falling off is now most acute, because of the vitality of the school work they have had before reaching that point than because of a promise of more interesting things to come.

In Gary the community life of the school itself is made the basis for this practical training. For example, shop work is done on repairs and construction, not for the sake of economy, as is sometimes said, but simply as one of the activities of the children necessary to keep their community going.

It is not true that this work is haphazard and that the pupils are not held accountable for results. In the lower grades the pupils who are assigned in small groups to act as helpers to those in the upper grades are not held responsible for results to the same degree as are the older pupils, because the purpose there is to enable them to become familiar with practical processes and to discover their aptitudes without being forced too early to shape their efforts toward an idea of achievement in the teacher's mind. Because of the fact that the early years are the most plastic in life, it is believed that as little specific direction as possible should then be given by the teacher and as much opportunity as possible afforded for the children to gain unhampered and of their own volition an elementary knowledge of the things which appeal to them. Mr. Wirt does not, therefore, look for results primarily in the early grades. The problem there is for the child to discover his interests. In the upper grades, however, the children are held strictly accountable at a time when the cumulative, unconscious influences of the early years make them far more efficient and far more capable of exercising their self-discovered abilities toward definite ends. Furthermore, the correlation of this practical work with science and academic training through the school gives the child continuously an intelligent perspective upon fundamental principles.

In view of the teachings of modern psychology it is impossible to understand how any one can characterize the utilization of the desire for leadership in older pupils by arranging a schedule which enables them to care for groups of small children under the intelligent oversight of the playground teacher as "aimless play under the benevolent supervision of pupil monitors." It is also difficult for any one who has been to Gary and witnessed the splendid instructive work in the auditorium periods to characterize the expressive work there carried on as "whiling away time in idle contemplation of lengthy auditorium exercises."

While the Ettinger plan has taken over several of the features of Mr. Wirt's plan, such as co-operation with neighborhood forces, it differs so fundamentally in spirit and method from the parent form that there seems to be justification for the strong feeling in many quarters that it does not meet the requirements for a full, rounded elementary education as well as does Mr. Wirt's. This impression taken in conjunction with the possibility for a long wished for flexibility of program, the opportunities for teachers to work in fields they like best through an extension of the departmental plan, and the economic advantages secured through skillful use of all available facilities, would seem to indicate that the school and city officials are working in the right direction.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that there will be no delay in revising along these new progressive lines the budget estimate for 1916, which has been prepared on the basis of the old scheme of organization. It would be unfortunate if lack of expedition in estimating costs should seriously handicap the introduction of this desirable type of education during the ensuing year.

HOWARD W. NUDD.

ENGINE-WEAK AEROPLANES.

Ours Useless for War Without More Efficient Propulsion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The crying need in aeronautics is for a reliable aeroplane engine, and, so far as aviation is concerned in the scheme of military preparation with which the nation is concerned, engineers, from utilitarian as well as patriotic motives, can best devote their energies to the development of an efficient, all-American power plant for flying machines.

It is a fact that the American aeroplane in its various types and designs is today generally much further advanced than its motor, for, while the manufacturers of aeroplanes in this country are able to build machines which compare favorably with the product of European factories, the construction of engines suitable for the operation of these craft has, except in the case of one or two concerns whose large foreign orders have stimulated production, not reached the point where they would prove acceptable for use by foreign Governments requiring a certain standard of efficiency and durability for war service, and hence has not resulted in a product good enough for use by this Government.

The aeroplane engine, while of relatively light weight, must not sacrifice strength for lightness, as it must be capable of operating continuously for a long period. Its design can only come as a result of extended and practical experience by competent engineers.

The interest which the Government is taking in aeronautics means that this condition will now be changed, and the big prize which is to reward those who place on the market an aeroplane engine that is at least the peer of the best European engines, will lie in the establishment of a large and lucrative industry.

The Aeronautical Society of America, to help along the cause of the American aeroplane engine, has arranged to hold a large meeting on Oct. 19, to be known as a "Symposium on Engines." The meeting will be held at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, beginning at 8 P. M. Engineers and engine manufacturers are invited to present at this meeting their views on design and construction of the aeroplane engine, preferably reading from concisely written statements, so that each speaker will consume as little time as possible, in order that a large number of papers may be read. The Technical Board of the society will then appoint other times for a more complete presentation and elaboration of each paper separately.

FREDERICK W. BARKER,
New York, Sept. 20, 1915.

Piers That Are Not Used.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with much surprise, and indignation as well, that I learn that the recreation piers were closed on Sept. 7. It is a crying shame to the City of New York that there are so few breathing places on the water front. Even those are open for only a few months

ENGLAND'S DISEASE.

If It Is Decadence, Then That Is a Worldwide Illness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be allowed to state that Mrs. Atherton apparently missed the point of my argument in a letter published Aug. 22? I did not assert that the quoted instance of poverty could not be paralleled in London, being well aware that such evidences may be seen there. I merely attempted to prove that London is not typical of England any more than New York is a criterion of America, because of the extremely liberal laws regarding immigration which exist in both countries.

Mrs. Atherton is sure that the laborers of England will have to be forced into the war through conscription. This may be. It seems unjust to condemn all the workers of England because of the laggards who exist there, as they do in all countries. It is the business of newspapers and writers of magazine articles to feature the abnormal, and little is known of the many sturdy workingmen who have given up home and comfort for the defense of England and the restoration of Belgium. I personally know of whole towns and villages in the heart of England in which practically every man of military age has volunteered, while those remaining at home are in the home reserve forces and on relief committees for the aid of the wounded and of the Belgian refugees scattered over the land. I have before me a letter from a man past 60 years of age, a former naval employe, who through an accident has lost an eye, but who has volunteered for duty on land or sea. Most people, too, overlook the fact that many volunteers of Canada, Australia, and South Africa are workmen of British birth, and that if the English are decadent the disease must have spread to the uttermost parts of the earth.

While it is true that democracy has bred attendant ills, I have faith that it will work out its own salvation, and whatever its weaknesses are, this is not the time for a sympathizer with the cause of the Quadruple Entente to enlarge upon them. That democratic England is rising to the occasion is not to be doubted, and that the patriotic workers far outnumber the others is evidenced by the fact that, on good authority, that country has furnished cloth unlimited to the fighters; that she is turning out an unprecedented number of ships, supplying all sorts of necessities to the soldiers, and that a few weeks ago more than 100,000 men volunteered for special service on munitions. These things are not done by the "lazy, ungrateful, and stupid poor" who are condemned by various writers, but by the brave men and women who do their work quietly and who are rarely mentioned in the newspapers. Let the curses of militarism and the liquor which steals away the power of thought be removed from its path, and self-government, which fosters reasoning ability, must emerge triumphant.

B. PETERS.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 18, 1915.

A Newspaper's Width.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

HUNT CLUB'S HOME SAVED BY MEMBERS

House at Southampton Leased by Suffolk Organization to be Permanent Quarters.

PRICE OF PROPERTY $25,000

Bought in by Robert M. Thompson, Dr. George A. Dixon, John E. Berwind, F. B. Wiborg, and Others.

That well-known social organization, the Suffolk Hunt Club, now has a permanent home, for it was announced yesterday that the tastefully decorated house at Southampton which had been leased for the last five years had been purchased by a group of the members.

The cost was $25,000, and among the well-known men of this city interested in acquiring the property were Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Henry D. Babcock, Richard Newton, Jr., Dr. George A. Dixon, Henry Pelham Robbins, John E. Berwind, and Frank B. Wiborg.

There had been much discussion lately in the realm of amateur sport as to what would be done with regard to the club, for with the expiration of the lease it became evident that it had won for itself a distinctive place in the social life of Long Island.

The house, which is at Hay Ground, just outside Southampton, in the heart of the hunting country, is an old homestead which was remodeled and furnished in a noteworthy manner with old English furniture and art objects lent by one of the members. It has been the appropriate setting for meetings before and after runs with the Suffolk Hounds.

The Suffolk Hounds have a short season before the Southampton Summer colony arrives, and the autumn society is especially interested in the short. The run yesterday started from Water Mill. An enthusiastic field has followed Richard Newton, Jr., M. F. H., for many years. There are also horse shows held in the paddock adjoining the house, which have been especially successful. The club recently built a pavilion, where the dancing has been under the direction of Miss Juliana Cutting.

When the Suffolk Hunt Club was organized in 1910 there was no certainty that it would occupy its present quarters permanently, its future is now assured, and it will continue to uphold the best traditions of amateur sport.

Mr. Babcock, who succeeded Henry E. Coe, is the President of the organization. Among the members of the Governing Board are Dr. Dixon, George C. Clark, Mr. Berwind, and Rufus L. Patterson.

The founders of the club included B. Ogden Chisholm, Thomas B. Clarke, Alexander Smith Cochran, Adrian H. Larkin, William Sloane Coffin, George L. McAlpin, Theodore F. Miller, Stephen R. P. Pell, J. Harper Poor, Mr. Robbins, James A. Stillman, Colonel Thompson, and Mr. Wiborg.

HONEYMOON IN PHILIPPINES.

Miss Caroline G. Wallace the Bride of John F. Gowen.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The marriage of Miss Caroline G. Wallace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Wallace of this place, and John F. Gowen of Ossining took place this afternoon in the Zion Episcopal Church, the Rev. Douglas Hooff of Fredericksburg, Md., an uncle of the bride, officiating.

Miss Janet H. Wallace was her sister's maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Gertrude Wild, Jean Judson, and Margaret Wallace. Robert Gowen was best man for his brother.

There were about 200 guests at the reception at the home of the bride's parents.

The couple will spend their honeymoon in the Philippine Islands.

MISS ENID SHAW A BRIDE.

Daughter of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Weds J. M. McMillin.

The wedding of Miss Enid N. Shaw, daughter of former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, and Mrs. Shaw and John M. McMillin of this city took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. C. L. Goodell, under a bower of roses, was witnessed only by the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a traveling costume of sapphire blue velvet, trimmed with blue fox fur, with a hat to match. Her father gave her in marriage.

After spending their honeymoon in the South Mr. and Mrs. McMillin will live at 2,425 Broadway.

MISS HASBROUCK TO WED.

Brooklyn Girl Engaged to Prof. B. W. Robinson of Chicago University.

Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Hasbrouck of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edna A. Hasbrouck, to Professor Benjamin W. Robinson of Chicago University.

Miss Hasbrouck is a grandaughter of the late E. L. Roberts, the architect, and is a graduate of Vassar College.

Professor Robinson is a son of the Rev. Dr. Willard H. Robinson of Chicago, formerly of Brooklyn, and a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. David Moore, one-time pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

The wedding is to take place in December.

Collins-Franklin Engagement.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Marjorie Stowe Collins of this city, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stowe Collins of Cleveland, Ohio, to Frederick J. Franklin of Chicago. Miss Collins, a niece of the late Chief Justice Strong, is a miniature painter. She has exhibited in the National Academy of Design. Mr. Franklin is the eldest son of J. Norris Franklin, J. P., of Chudleigh, Devon, England. He has served as Captain in the British Army, but for the last ten years has been in business in this country. The wedding will take place early in the Winter.

Lang-Kelly Wedding on Sept. 27.

The wedding of Miss Angela Kelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Kelly of this city and Albany, to Rheinholz Anthony Lang of Berlin, Ontario, will be celebrated on Monday morning, Sept. 27, in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in Albany. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Conroy of Ogdensburg, the Bishop of Albany, and the Right Rev. Father Charles. The couple will sail for Bermuda on the following Wednesday, and on their return will spend a month at Mr. Lang's hunting lodge on Georgian Bay in Canada.

F. D. Doubleday's Bachelor Dinner.

Felix D. Doubleday, who is to marry Miss Rhoda van Bibber Tanner on Oct. 19, will give his farewell bachelor dinner at the Ritz-Carlton on Oct. 11. Miss Tanner is the daughter of Mrs. John James Tanner of 37 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Doubleday is the son of Frank N. Doubleday, the publisher.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Among the passengers who sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Baltic were:

Dr. A. L. Anderson, Miss Mary Bruce, David Carley, E. J. Clark, E. Craven, Mrs. J. Donnelly, Lawrence Earle, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Edgar, R. N. Goode, Mr. and Mrs. Angus McDonnell, H. Nelson, J. Nichol, Miss H. M. Street, Mrs. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wailes, and Mrs. J. Thom.

WOODS OPPOSES CUT PRICES

Considers Action of Some Managers a Betrayal of Their Agreement.

A. H. Woods has announced himself as strongly opposed to the reduction in the prices of tickets adopted by some managers following the recent agreement to do away with cut-rate tickets. In a statement issued yesterday Mr. Woods stated his position in emphatic terms.

"There will be no cut-rate tickets at any of my productions," said Mr. Woods. "I consider the step in this direction taken by some of the managers not only as a betrayal of trust, in view of the recent agreement to keep the prices up, but as a deliberate and very obvious attempt to trick the public. An announcement that a theatre is selling cut-rate tickets is equivalent to saying that the said theatre offers a production that the public does not want. If they want it the people are quite willing to pay the prices agreed upon at the managers' conference, as they are doing in the case of 'Common Clay.' If they don't want it they will not pay a quarter, as in the case of 'See My Lawyer.' If a play is worth anything it is worth $2 a seat. If it isn't worth $2 a seat, the managers might just as well send it to the storehouse. Instead of trying to invest the public with bargain prices to buy something they don't want.

"In view of the agreement just made, whose purpose was to keep tickets out of the hands of cut-rate agents and speculators, and whereby the hotels were to get $2.50 for an orchestra seat, the sudden change simply means that these managers are trying to make what they can out of a lot of failures. It is a case of trying to extract water from a rock, and I think my managerial neighbors will soon discover that the feat hasn't been performed since the days of Moses."

The reduced prices announced for the Longacre Theatre obtain for matinee performances only.

MAY IRWIN'S PILGRIMAGE.

She Will Give Her Comedy for National Press Club in Washington.

May Irwin will lead a "laugh caravan on a pilgrimage to Washington tomorrow," to quote the comedienne's own words. Recently Miss Irwin wrote the National Press Club offering to take her company to the Capitol and give a complimentary performance of "33 Washington Square" for the members of the club. The club immediately accepted and reciprocated by offering to tender Miss Irwin a reception Friday afternoon. Miss Irwin in turn accepted the honor, which has only been tendered Sarah Bernhardt and Louise Homer. In her letter to the club the comedienne paid a tribute to newspaper men for standing back of President Wilson and said:

"You have shown for the rest of us that there is a great difference to be made between the Peace Advocate and the Man of Peace. So if by bringing my company to Washington can project a few happy moments into your busy lives I will be more than magnificently repaid for the journey."

The performance will be given in the National Theatre. Incidentally Miss Irwin will resume her engagement Monday night at the Park that the hot weather interrupted. The first week will be devoted to a running benefit for the suffrage movement, when a percentage of the receipts will be presented to the Empire State Campaign Committee.

Wyckoff-Reed Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Linda Marion Reed, daughter of William J. Reed, and Charles R. Wyckoff took place yesterday in the Congregational Church at Scarsdale, N. Y., the Rev. Arthur O. Pritchard officiating.

Miss Mildred Chalmers was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids included the Misses Clara A. Pfeiffer, Eunice Milne, Carol Wolverton, and Mary McKelvey.

Clarence J. Wyckoff was best man for his brother. The ushers were Arthur Y. Mecker, Carl Tombo, Barton K. Bucknam, and Waldo M. Coons.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff will reside in Hartsdale, N. Y.

Miss Siegfried Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Margherita Siegfried, daughter of the late Commander Charles A. Siegfried, Medical Inspector, U. S. N., and Mrs. Siegfried, to Joseph Hosmer De Rivera has been announced. Mr. De Rivera is the son of the late Henry C. De Rivera of New York, and is a Lieutenant in the First Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., and is Aid de Camp to Major General John F. O'Ryan. The wedding is to take place at Newport late in October. Miss Siegfried resides in Newport with her mother and is prominent in the affairs of the younger set.

Files a Claim Against Germany.

Zellah Covington, the playwright, who was one of the passengers on the Arabic when she was sunk by a German torpedo, yesterday filed a claim against the German Government for losses sustained through the torpedoing of the ship. The claim was filed by Mayer A. Goldman, a lawyer of 25 Beekman Street, with Secretary of State Lansing. Mr. Covington estimates his loss at $50,000, itemizing the damages under the heads of loss of wearing apparel, jewelry, and money, and manuscripts.

Invited Audience Sees 'Town Topics'

An invitation performance of Ned Wayburn's revue, "Town Topics," was given last night in the Century before an invited audience that included Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, other members of the City Government, and many newspaper and magazine writers. The performance began shortly after 9 o'clock, and was not over till after 12:30. The first public presentation will be given tonight.

Elsie Janis at Cohan Theatre Oct. 5.

Charles Dillingham yesterday arranged for the appearance of Elsie Janis in her new play, "Miss Information," beginning Tuesday night, Oct. 5, in the Cohan Theatre. The play is by Charles W. Godard and Paul Dickey, with some songs by Jerome Kern. Miss Janis's supporting company are Maurice Farkoa, Irene Bordoni, Melville Ellis, Francis McGinn, Howard Estabrook, Vivian Rushmore, Diana Oste, Annie Esmond, and Julia Bruns.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Joseph Brennan has been engaged for the role of Professor Moriarty in William Gillette's revival of "Sherlock Holmes." Helen Freeman, Marion, Abbott, and Edwin Mordant will be seen in other parts.

Frances Starr returned yesterday from spending her vacation at Lake George. Early next month she will begin a twenty weeks' tour in "Marie-Odile."

"Wall Street Gets Potash and Perlmutter" has finally been adopted as the title of the second play of the series based on Montague Glass's characters. The first performance will be given in New Haven Oct. 1.

"Are You My Wife?" a new farce by Max Marcin and Roy Atwell, will be placed in rehearsal soon under the stage direction of Edgar MacGregor. Production will be made early in November.

Montagu Love, who created the role of Jarvis in "Grumpy" and played the part more than 500 times with Cyril Maude, saw the performance of that play as a member of the audience for the first time yesterday afternoon at the Empire.

Ernest D'Auban, stage manager for Arthur Collins of the London Drury Lane Theatre, has secured the English rights to the new Charles Kenyon play, "Husband and Wife."

The opening date of "Hip-Hip Hooray," Charles Dillingham's first Hippodrome production, will be announced Sunday. Mark A. Luescher has been made head of publicity of the big playhouse, and Murdock Pemberton is his assistant.

Rupert Harvey, an English actor who played one of the leading roles in "Milestones" last season, has been engaged by Emanuel Reicher as a member of his Modern Stage and People's Theatre company.

John W. Cope has been chosen for the role of Judge Priest in "Back Home," the comedy Bayard Veiller has made from Irvin Cobb's "Back Home" stories. Mr. Cope played last season in "It Pays to Advertise."

DR. HILLIS TO TELL DETAILS OF DEALS

Reported as Seeking Approval of His Lawyer for Statement to Answer Critics.

CHALLENGED BY FERGUSON

Suit Against Latter by Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond May Air Minister's Speculations in Court.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will soon issue a statement, it was said yesterday, in which he will give many details of his financial operations end answer criticisms. The pastor, according to report, has determined to fight those who question the sincerity of his actions and of the statement he made last Sunday. Dr. Hillis himself could not be interviewed, but it was said for him that he was trying to reach his attorney, Frederick W. Rinrichs, by long-distance telephone to obtain the lawyer's sanction for his reply.

When told that Dr. Hillis would have more to say, Frank L. Ferguson, who was formerly the minister's business representative and who is now among his critics, said:

"I am pleased to learn that Dr. Hillis will expand the partial confession which he made to his congregation on Sunday morning, in which he acknowledged that, instead of giving his undivided attention to his preaching and pastoral work, he had given a large part of it to vast speculative enterprises. I am glad that he is now to do what he failed to do on Sunday—namely, take his congregation and the public into his confidence concerning his wild and reckless speculations.

"If Dr. Hillis does make a frank and complete revelation in his forthcoming statement the public will be treated to the most interesting and sensational financial romance that the present generation has known. In view of his promised statement—which will make last Sunday's words seem tame—I do not think it prudent that I should anticipate by any comment what he is likely to say, except that, if the statement is true and complete, it will not set forth that this unfortunate ministerial financier had enemies or untrustworthy friends who 'exploited' him."

It was learned yesterday that Dr. Roesiter W. Raymond, a leading member of Plymouth Church, now at his country home in Washington, Conn., had brought suit against Mr. Ferguson to recover the face value of a note for $908. This is one of the obligations incurred through the activities of Mr. Ferguson and Dr. Hillis in the Alberni Timber Company. Mr. Ferguson insists that the principal and interest on $20,000 worth of bonds of the Alberni Company, in which is included the amount claimed by Dr. Raymond, is an obligation of Dr. Hillis, but some of those who hold the bonds say that Mr. Ferguson is the debtor.

Dr. Raymond's suit, therefore, should settle this question; and because the various questions in the controversy are all so closely connected, many expect that the real issue between Dr. Hillis and Mr. Ferguson will be threshed out when Dr. Raymond's case comes into court.

Dr. Raymond sent a statement to New York last night in which he expressed confidence in Dr. Hillis.

GIVE DINNER TO EDISON.

Chemists Discuss American Production of Dye Products.

Thomas A. Edison was the guest of honor last night at a dinner at the Chemists' Club, 52 East Forty-first Street, given by William F. Hoffmann, sales agent for the new Edison analine dye products. A number of chemists interested in the American production of dye products from coal tar were present. The new processes of manufacturing dyestuffs were discussed. After the dinner the guests went to the Chemistry Exposition at the Grand Central Palace.

Among those at the dinner were Dr. Charles H. Herty, President of the American Chemical Society; Professor M. C. Whitaker, head of the chemical engineering department at Columbia University; Charles L. Baskerville, head of the chemistry department at the College of the City of New York; Major Allegart of the Public Service Commission of New Jersey; J. W. Aylesworth, chief chemist for Mr. Edison; Mr. Meadowcroft, confidential secretary to Mr. Edison; Dr. Hugo Schweitzer of the Bayer Company, Inc.; T. J. Parker of the General Chemical Company; E. J. Love, chief chemist of the Consolidated Gas Company, and F. S. Low, engineer for the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company.

DEFENDS TIERNEY'S NAME.

Morgan Bank Manager's Lawyer Intervenes in Alimony Case.

When the petition of J. Armour Galloway for release from Ludlow Street Jail, where he is held for non-payment of alimony, came before Justice Delehanty in part 1 of the Supreme Court yesterday, Lawyer Harford T. Marshall said that the dragging into the case of the name of John D. Tierney, head of the syndicate department of J. P. Morgan & Co., was unwarranted and was evidently done for malicious purposes. He got permission from the court to intervene in the proceedings in behalf of Mr. Tierney.

Accompanying Galloway's petition were affidavits from private detectives and others that the plaintiff was living in Nanuet, Rockland County, on property owned by Mr. Tierney, that she lived in luxury, that she was not in need of money, and that Mr. Tierney frequently visited her.

Mr. Marshall denied all of these statements so far as they involved Mr. Tierney. He said he was informed that Galloway's attorney represented Mrs. Tierney in an action she had brought against her husband and which was dismissed, and that if this were so it might explain his motives in serving Galloway.

Galloway's counsel denied that he had been Mrs. Tierney's counsel in any proceeding. He said that Galloway was ill and might die if he were kept in jail. Decision was reserved.

B. HOYT WINS $200 PRIZE.

Twelve Others Score in Contest of Friends of Young Artists.

B. Hoyt, a young architect of this city, was announced last night as the winner of the first prize in the competition held under the auspices of the Friends of Young Artists. The Committee of Award, of which Lloyd Warren of the firm of Warren & Wetmore of 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is Chairman, met last night at the residence of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at 8 East Eighth Street to reach a final decision on the designs submitted by 112 young architects from all parts of the country.

The first prize was $200, which was offered by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton. The designs were for a private mausoleum, a subject suggested by Thomas Hastings of Carrere & Hastings.

John F. Harbeson of Philadelphia won the second prize, and F. L. Finlayson of this city the third. Ten others who will receive prizes are M. C. Beebe, George P. Butler, Jr., Joseph E. Cook of Philadelphia, R. H. Douglas of Pittsburgh, Julian Boone Fleming of Philadelphia, Edward J. Law of Philadelphia, Duncan McLachlan, and G. H. Nichols of Albany.

New War Map of Long Island.

A survey of Long Island for military maps is to begin within a few days under Captain J. P. Robineon, commanding the Eighty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, assisted by the 101st Company under Lieutenant Loughry. Both commands are now at Fort Totten. Owing to developments of the European war it is said there is no map of Long Island that meets the changed conditions. In the making of the new map gun sites will be located and every point of startegic value will be designated.

A MISHAP TO THE POPE.

One of His Horses Drops Dead While He is Driving in His Gardens.

ROME, Sept. 22, (via Paris, Thursday, Sept. 23.)—While Pope Benedict was taking his usual drive in the Vatican Gardens yesterday, visiting the new road that is being made from his own designs, the carriage stopped suddenly with a jolt, both horses having fallen.

The coachman and footman jumped down, but the Pope had already left the carriage without assistance. An inspection showed that one of the horses had dropped dead.

Pope Benedict was grieved over the loss of the animal, which was one of a pair of fine Irish horses that had been presented to him by Cardinal Bauer.

Dr. Erasmus D. Skinner.

Dr. Erasmus D. Skinner, one of the best known physicians on Long Island, died on Tuesday night at his home on Harrison Avenue, in Hempstead. Dr. Skinner was born in Greenport, Suffolk County, in 1838, and was graduated from the Berkshire Medical School of Pittsfield, Mass., in 1870. He was a son of the late Dr. E. D. Skinner and his grandfather was Dr. Ezekiel Skinner, who was the first Governor of Liberia. Dr. Skinner went to Mineola shortly after he was graduated and built up a large practice. He was a member and a former President of the Queens County Medical Society, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Queens Sunday School Association. He was also a Past Protector of Roslyn Lodge, I. O. O. F., District Deputy Grand Master, Jurisdiction No. 2, I. O. O. F., and a member of Morton Lodge of Hempstead. Dr. Skinner is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.

Paul Gotthell.

Paul Gotthell of 148 West Seventy-fifth Street, died on Tuesday at his Summer home in Lawrence, L. I., in his 60th year. He was for many years a member of the shipping firm of Funch, Edye & Co. of 8 Bridge Street, and was Vice President and a Director of the Associate Owners. Mr. Gotthell was active in philanthropic work and was a Director of Mount Sinai Hospital and of the New York Infirmary for the Deaf and Dumb. He took a great interest in the welfare of seamen and was Chairman of a special committee representing steamship lines engaged in foreign trade. Mr. Gotthell was born in Germany. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH KIRBY, President of the Kirby-Stack Hardware Company of Elizabeth, N. J., died at his home in Roselle Park, N. J., in his forty-fifth year. He was born in this city, and during 1909-12 was a member of the Fire, Light and License Committee and Chairmen of the Finance Committee of Elizabeth. Mr. Kirby belonged to the Knights of Columbus and Royal Arcanum.

WILLIAM DAYTON ROSENCRANTZ, aged 62, is dead at his home on the Turnpike, Hohokus, N. J. He retired from business twelve years ago. He was a textile expert and years ago operated a cotton mill. The homestead in which Mr. Rosencrantz died has been owned by the family for more than 100 years and was originally the home of Major Provost.

WILLIAM E. KNIPSCHER, a member of the silk dyeing firm of Knipscher & Mass, died yesterday at his home in Paterson, N. J., of heart disease. He was born in Germany in 1852. His wife, two daughters and a son survive.

OSCAR GROVER HIGGINS, Chief Engineer for the Royal Baking Powder Company for the last thirteen years, died on Tuesday at his home, 912 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 60 years. He was a member of the Brooklyn Council, Universal Craftsmens Council of Engineers; Progressive Lodge, No. 554, F. and A. M., and of De Long Council, R. A. M. Higgins left a widow.

JAMES FALLON, a retired patrolman, for twenty-two years on the force, died on Tuesday at his home, 478 Henry Street, Brooklyn. He was 53 years old.

Mrs. BERTHA M. GODE, wife of John Gode, one of the oldest members of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, died at her home, 62 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 61 years.

FRANK HELMUTH, 46 years old, a lithographic artist, died on Tuesday at his home, 45 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a bachelor.

Mrs. RAFAELLA SCHOLASTICA VACHRIS, wife of former Police Lieutenant Anthony Vachris, who was in charge of the Italian squad of detectives, died from apoplexy on Tuesday at her home, 635 Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn.

MICHAEL HEISER, 70 years old, a hotel man of Corona, L. I., died at his home in that place on Monday. Mr. Heiser was a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association of Newtown and of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 of Woodside, where he formerly lived. A widow and five children survive him.

MICHAEL J. FOGARTY, 61 years old, a retired stationer, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 557 Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn. He was a member of Vigilant Council, R. A., and left a widow, two sons and three daughters.

Mrs. PAULINE ELIZABETH RITZ, wife of Anton A. Ritz, an electrical instrument meker for the New York Fire Department, died on Tuesday at her home, 224 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mrs. Ritz was 47 years old and a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Michael's Church and the Martha Washington Society of East New York.

FREDERICK HENRY ARNOLD, for forty years a dockmaster for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is dead at the home of his daughter, 502 Forty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn, aged 85 years.

Mrs. ANNA CATHERINE REIMER, wife of John B. Reimer, President of the First National Bank of Corona Park, L. I., died on Tuesday at her residence, 101 Waterbury Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., from heart disease. Mrs. Reimer was 44 years old and a daughter of the late Henry Carstens of Manhattan. She was prominent in the social activities and church work of Richmond Hill.

Mrs. HARRIET WOOD MILLS OGSTON, widow of George W. Ogston of Baltimore, died recently at Camberley, England, in her eighty-fifth year. She was born in New York City, the daughter of Philo L. and Caroline Kane Mills. She is survived by a son, Frank Frick Ogston; two sisters, Mrs. Frederick May of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Theodore Braine of Morristown, N. J., and a brother, Professor Lawrence Heywood Mills, Oxford College, England.

GEORGE W. CADMUS, formerly Police Recorder of Bloomfield, N. J., died on Tuesday at his home in that place, in his seventieth year. He was a veteran of the civil war and a member of the Bloomfield Board of Trade and the Exempt Firemen's Association of that city.

James W. French, formerly with the grocery firm of E. H. Ferris & Co., died on Tuesday at his home in East Orange, N. J. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

IRA LEWIS CONKLING, President of the Conkling-Armstrong Terra Cotta Company, died at his home in Germantown, Penn., in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Ocean County, Penn., and was considered one of the best informed men in the terra cotta business.

WALLACE F. PFLEGER, formerly a member of the furniture firm of Ferguson Brothers of this city, died on Monday at his home in Arlington, N. J., in his fiftieth year. His wife and son survive him.

TEILE H. MULLER, a mechanical engineer, formerly with the Federal Sugar Refining Company, died on Monday at his home, 19 East Ninety-fifth Street, in his seventy-fourth year. He was a native of Germany.

Miss HARRIET HARRISON LEVY, who taught in Public School 137 before she retired, died recently at her home, 231 West Ninety-seventh Street. She was born here and was a daughter of the late Herman Levy, a diamond cutter. Miss Levy was a graduate of Normal College.

Mrs. KATHERINE TUTTLE, Supreme Marshel of the Lady Foresters of America, died on Tuesday in Bridgeport, Conn. She was the wife of Hiram Tuttle of Hoboken.

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DR. AUSTIN FLINT, PHYSIOLOGIST, DIES

Noted Alienist Stricken Suddenly with Apoplexy at Home in His Eightieth Year.

SEVEN YEARS IN THAW CASE

A Founder of Bellevue Hospital, and Once State Surgeon General—Author of Many Medical Works.

Dr. Austin Flint, the distinguished physiologist, alienist, and consulting physician, died suddenly shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 118 East Nineteenth Street, just after he had put on his coat and was preparing to go out. Apoplexy was found to be the cause of death.

Although Dr. Flint was in his eighty-eighth year, he had been comparatively active up to his death. He took a prominent part at the jury trial to determine Harry K. Thaw's sanity in July and kept up the fight which he had waged for seven years to keep Thaw in Matteawan. Yesterday he was about as usual and made no complaint of illness.

Dr. Flint was the son of a noted physician of the same name. He was born in Northampton, Mass., on March 28, 1836. Soon afterward his parents went to live at Buffalo and there he obtained his early education. He entered Harvard in 1852 and remained there one year, after which he withdrew to study engineering. But soon turned his attention to medicine, however, and determined to make his father's profession his life work. In 1854 he attended several courses of lectures in the University of Louisville, including two in medicine, and after that went to Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated.

Editor of a Medical Journal.

Dr. Flint developed early a fondness for physiology, and as a student he made many experiments on living animals. His address on "The Phenomena of Capillary Circulation," upon his graduation, had the distinction of being published in the American Journal of Medical Science in July, 1857. After his graduation he went to practice at Buffalo, and soon afterward became editor of the Buffalo Medical Journal, which the elder Austin Flint founded in 1846, and which was later transferred to this city and merged into The American Medical Monthly.

In 1858 Dr. Flint was appointed an attending surgeon at the Buffalo City Hospital, and in the same year he became Professor of Physiology in the Buffalo Medical School. The following year he removed with his father to New York and was at once appointed Professor of Physiology in the New York Medical College.

After lecturing a year in this city he went to New Orleans to occupy the position of Professor of Physiology in the New Orleans School of Medicine. While in New Orleans he resumed his experiments on living animals and acquired some fame in local medical circles. He experimented with alligators he developed two important points with reference to the influence of the pneumogastric nerves upon the heart. He also experimented upon the recurrent sensibility of the anterior roots of the spinal nerves. He was known at that time as one of the first physiologists in the country to operate on the spinal cords of living animals.

One of Bellevue Founders.

Dr. Flint was one of the founders of Bellevue Hospital in 1861. For years he was Professor of Physiology there and Secretary and Treasurer of the Faculty. During the civil war, from 1862 to 1865, he was an Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army at the General Hospital in this city.

In 1883 Dr. Flint made some important experiments on the blood, employing a new mode of analysis which recognized constituents, and some observations on the functions of the liver. In 1867, at the request of the Commissioner of Charities and Correction, he reorganized the dietary system for the institutions under their charge, including Bellevue Hospital, Charity Hospital, the workhouse, penitentiary, &c.

Dr. Flint was Professor of Physiology at Long Island College Hospital from 1852 to 1868; at Cornell University Medical College from 1898 to 1906; consulting physician of Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane for 15 years, President of the Consulting Board in 1899. In 1875 Governor Tilden appointed him Surgeon General of the State of New York, and he was reappointed two years later by Governor Robinson.

Member of Many Societies.

He was decorated in 1891 with the Third Clase Order of Bolivar, Venezuela. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Prison Association in 1896. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the State and County Medical Societies, an honorary member of the American Academy of Medicine, a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association, the American Philosophical Association, Association of Military Surgeons, and a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Dr. Flint belonged to the Century and New York Athletic Clubs.

Throughout his whole career Dr. Flint was a prolific writer and wrote many books, besides contributing to medical journals. Among his works are: "The Physiology of Man," in five volumes; "Textbook of Human Physiology," "Source of Muscular Power," and "The Handbook of Physiology."

In late years Dr. Flint was an alienist for the State in many cases, among them the Thaw case and that of Hans Schmidt, the priest who killed Anna Aumuller.

In December, 1872, Dr. Flint married Elizabeth R. McMaster of Ballston, N. Y. Their four children are Austin, who is also a physician; Sherman, Elliott, and Annie.

William Richard Denham.

William Richard Denham, for fifty yeare Treasurer of the Masonic Board of Relief and for many years a prominent Mason of this city, died on Tuesday at Dr. Henry W. Lloyd's Sanitarium, at 8 St. Nicholas Place, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a metal goods merchant with offices at 621 Broadway, and lived at 353 West Twenty-third Street. Mr. Denham was born in London, England, and came to this city in 1854. In his youth he was a gunmaker, later becoming an actor and appearing in support of Laura Keene, Burton, and John Brougham. Mr. Denham was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and was a Right Worshipful and Treasurer of Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M.



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RUDOLPH ELLIS DEAD.

President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia; Was 78.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Rudolph Ellis, a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and prominent in financial circles of Philadelphia and New York, died at his home at Bryn Mawr today. He was 78 years old. Mr. Ellis was a Director in the Pennsylvania Railroad for twelve years, President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia, and was interested in many financial institutions as Director and otherwise in Philadelphia and New York.

He was born in Elkton, Md., and was a son of Francis A. and Eliza Howard Ellis. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Ellis enlisted in the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and was mustered out in December, 1864, as a Captain. Mr. Ellis was Pennsylvania Commander of the Loyal Legion and President of the Radnor Hunt Club. His wife survives him.

Secretary Pedro Heeren's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—The funeral of Pedro Heeren, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy, was held today in St. Joseph Church, where a mass of requiem was offered by the Rev. Edward A. Higney. The music, under direction of Archie MacDonald, consisted of Terry's Requiem Mass, sung by a quartet. The mourners included the family, Spanish Ambassador Riano, Mme. Riano, Don Nicholas Urcullu y Portilla, Military Attache of the Spanish Embassy; Señora Dona Luisa Drumen de Urcullu, Loris Melikoff, Baron Renaud d'Ungern Sternberg, Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilks Cary, Henry Redmond, Miss Lydia Redmond, the Rev. Roderick Terry, and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

H. M. Tilden, Tennis Player, Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Herbert M. Tilden, prominent as a tennis and squash player, died at his home here today after an illness of six days from pneumonia. He was a son of the late William T. Tilden, a former President of the Union League, and was 29 years old. Paired with Alexander D. Thayer, he won the intercollegiate doubles lawn tennis championship in 1908 while a student at the University of Pennsylvania. Tilden also was one of the winners of the doubles championship of Pennsylvania and Delaware several years ago.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

BROWN—SELLERS.—Marion L. Sellers to Edwin H. Brown, Jr.

O'ROURKE—WERLEIN.—Helen M. Werlein to William P. O'Rourke.

Married

ANNIN—GALLAGHER.—On Sept. 18, 1915, at the residence of the bride's mother, East Greenwich, R. I., by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, assisted by the Rev. Henry Sherrill, Mary Carpenter, daughter of Harriet C. and the late Henry Newcomb Gallagher, to Robert Edwards Annin, Jr.

LORD—DE SILVER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1915, at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., by the Rev. M. George Thompson, rector, John B. Lord to Mary H. De Silver.

WELLS—SMART.—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1915, by the Rev. C. Ensign Hill Crathern, Florence Gertrude, daughter of Melville C. Smart, to Frederic Lyman Wells, both of Boston.

WYCKOFF—REED.—On Sept. 22, at Scarsdale, N. Y., by the Rev. Arthur O. Pritchard, Linda Marion Reed to Charles Repelye Wyckoff.

FELDMAN—LEFKOWITZ.—Sept. 21, Rose Lefkowitz to Harry Feldman.

Brooklyn.

BEAUDET—ROBERTSON.—Sept. 21, Isabella Robertson to Homer J. Beaudet.

DOTY—CROSS.—Sept. 20, Margaret E. Cross to Clarence W. Doty.

FURER—DWYER.—Sept. 22, Bessie M. Dwyer to Charles W. Furer.

FUREY—HEINEMAN.—Sept. 22, Dorothy M. Heineman to George W. Furey.

Long Island.

FIELD—PAULY.—Sept. 20, College Point, Rosalind M. Pauly to Frederick E. Field, Jr.

JOY—HOWE.—Sept. 21, Hollis, Gladys Howe to Vernon A. Joy.

Newark.

NAYLON—LAWRENCE.—Sept. 20, Marion Lawrence to Henry E. Neylon.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—At Tuxedo Park, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1915, James W. Alexander, in his 77th year. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 24, 1915, at 2:30 P. M., on arrival of train leaving New York 12:08. Interment at convenience of family. Friends are particularly requested not to send flowers.

BALDWIN.—Eliza Drake, wife of Henry N. Baldwin and daughter of the late William P. and Emma M. Patten, at her residence, Waldwick, N. J., Sept. 20, 1915. Services at the residence Thursday afternoon, Sept. 23, upon arrival of 1:46 train from Erie Railroad station, Jersey City.

BARBOUR.—Mrs. William A., suddenly, Sept. 21, 1915, at 921 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Fun

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong but Railroads Are Neglected—Our Export Trade and Foreign Loan.

The Stock Exchange experienced yesterday a broader, more active, and stronger market than on any day of the upturn which has lately been under way. Moreover, it was a market more to the liking of old-time traders, for so conspicuous a stock as United States Steel was in the forefront of the dealings, being by far the most active stock of the day, and reaching a new high price for the year with a net gain of 2⅝ points. What the market lacked, however, by comparison with older markets which contributed million-share days—the total yesterday considerably exceeded that figure—was a fair share of activity among railroad stocks. Some of those showed small net gains, but they were so neglected in the dealings that the transactions in them amounted to less than one-sixteenth of the total.

The news of continued progress in the negotiations for the grant of a huge credit to Great Britain and France, and the drift of the advices from Berlin which bore favorably on the outcome of our controversy with Germany, continued to lend their support to the forward movement. These general influences were supplemented by some others, including a fresh presentation of our extraordinary foreign trade position, and by the specific news from the steel trade, which did much to encourage the forward movement in the Steel shares, which in turn increased the optimism of traders. Signs of improvement in the home demand for steel products are not lacking, but as the Iron Age remarked yesterday, the export business is the dominant factor in that trade, and more distinctly so now than in any previous month since the outbreak of the war.

If home trade were as prosperous now as our export trade is we would be in the greatest business boom that the country had ever known. But many lines of trade which have not felt the effect of war orders still lack that excess of demand which spurs industry to its maximum production. That undoubtedly is one of the cautionary factors in the situation, as it is likewise one of the fundamental reasons for the banging back of the railroad stocks, for if home business were on the scale of export business railroad earnings would be mounting in a way which would make the market more or less forgetful of those adverse influences in the railroad situation, growing largely out of certain ill-advised phases of railroad regulation, which are now so much to the fore in the discussion of the position of our transportation properties. But if the present condition of homo trade be cautionary, the fact that underlying factors are favorable to an increase in ordinary trade is distinctly encouraging. No one factor is of more consequence in this connection than the very favorable promise of the crops.

A new opportunity to realize the extraordinary trade we have been doing with other countries is afforded in the August trade statement showing imports not much, if any, below normal for that month, while exports exceeded by a very great deal any previous August record. Since the first of January we have exported over two and one-quarter billion dollars' worth of goods, and have had an excess of exports over imports of substantially over one billion. If the excess of exports during the later months of the year are as much above those of August as is usual, it will be necessary to revise upward all of the more conservative estimates of our probable export balance this year. Fresh evidence of the need of establishing the proposed credit to Great Britain and France is being supplied, while the negotiations are under way. They are progressing favorably, but still more time is required, as they are under way. They are proposed issue the amount of support which a transaction of the proportions of this one requires. Our own bankers must see to it that the rate at which the loan will eventually be offered be high enough to attract investors all over the country, and the borrowers in this instance should bear in mind that it is more important to assure the success of the loan than it is to save a little in the rate of interest.

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New York	4	4	4	5
Phila.	4	4	*4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	*4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	*4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4½	5
Minneap	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅛@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@3	months	3@3½
90 days	2½@3	months	3@3½
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.71¾	$4.64⅞	$4.71¾	+.00⅞
Cables	4.71⅞	4.70⅛	4.71⅝	+.00⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand.	(or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.71¾		$4.71⅞
Paris	5.83½		5.82½
Switzerland	5.30		5.29
Scandinavia	25.53		25.50
Berlin	.38⅞		.38¾
China—			
Hongkong	43.00		43.05
Shanghai	55.00		54.75
Singapore	57.50		
Greece	5.16		5.17
Holland	.40¼		.40½
India—			
Bombay	33.00		..
Calcutta	33.75		..
Italy	6.23		6.22
Japan—			
Kobe	49.37		49.45
Yokohama	49.00¼		..
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	49.62		49.75
South America—			
Buenos Aires	41.20		41.25
Rio	23.35		23.40
Spain			10.37
Austria	15.45		15.55
Russia			35.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.—		Commercial.—	
60 days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.67	$4.64	$4.66	$4.64

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $395,582,658; balance, $18,989,225. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,186,905.

The local banks have gained $5,873,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco 40c premium; Montreal, $1.87½@2.18¾.

Bar Silver.

London, 23¾d, unchanged, New York, 49¼c, off ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,109,784
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	106,915,355
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	81.73 + .43
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	82.19	Sept. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32⅝	32¾	1,400	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅜	33¼	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
43¾	44	8,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44¼	44½	43⅜	44	+ ⅜
71	71⅜	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	71⅜	72¼	71⅜	72	+ ¼
62¾	63	900	Am. Agricul. Chem.	63⅜	63⅜	62¾	62⅝	— ¼
93	96¾	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	96	96	96	96	...
67⅜	68	15,800	Am. Beet Sugar	67	68¼	67	67⅝	+ ⅜
89	89½	900	Am. Beet Sugar pf	88	89	88	88	+ ⅛
101	105	200	Am. B. S. & F. t.r.	102½	102½	102	102	—1
165	175	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	168	168	168	168	—2
165	175	50	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	170	170	170	170	...
61¾	62	39,300	Am. Can	61½	62⅜	61	61⅞	+ ⅛
106	106¼	400	Am. Can pf	106½	106½	106	106	+ ⅛
76	76½	55,300	Am. Car & Fdry	74½	77⅛	74¼	75½	—2
151	152	200	Am. Coal Products	151	151	151	151	—1
51	51⅞	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	50½	52¼	50½	52⅓	+ ⅛
100	105	100	Am. Express	101¼	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	13,700	Am. H. & Leather	9¾	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	13,600	Am. H. & Leath.pf	44	45¾	43½	45⅝	+2⅝
23½	24	300	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
19¼	20	1,100	Am. Linseed	20¾	20¾	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
35	37	200	Am. Linseed pf	36	36	36	36	+1
59½	59⅝	23,700	Am. Locomotive	58	59⅞	58	59⅝	+2¼
6¾	7½	200	Am. Malt	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6½	— ⅛
27	28	400	Am. Malt pf	27¼	27¼	26½	27¼	+1
84⅜	84⅞	24,650	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	85	85⅜	84⅜	84⅝	+ ⅛
80	81	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	80¼	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
55¼	55⅞	3,000	Am. Steel Fdries	55⅞	55⅞	54½	55⅞	+1⅛
106	109⅜	300	Am. Sugar Ref.	109¼	109½	106½	109⅜	+ ⅞
124½	124⅞	800	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	124¾	124½	124⅜	124½	+ ⅛
108	109½	200	Am. Tobacco pf	109	109	109	109	...
53⅛	53½	24,120	Am. Woolen	49	55⅞	49	55⅞	+5½
94½	95	1,100	Am. Woolen pf	93½	94⅞	93½	94⅞	+1⅜
9	11	1,100	Am. Writing P. pf	8½	10	8½	10	+2
72⅜	72½	11,650	Anaconda Cop. Co	71⅞	72½	71⅝	72½	+ ¼
102⅛	102⅞	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102¾	103	102	102	+1¼
99¾	100	300	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	99¼	100	99¼	100	+1¼
104¾	105	900	Atlantic Coast Line	104⅜	105	104½	104½	+1⅜
88	88½	56,300	Baldwin Loco	83	88¼	82⅜	88¼	+6
107⅜	109¼	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	107⅜	107½	107½	107⅜	+ ⅛
84⅞	85	4,060	Baltimore & Ohio	84⅞	84⅞	84¼	84⅞	+ ⅛
71⅞	73	800	Baltimore & O. pf.	71⅝	72	71⅝	72	+ ⅛
77⅞	78		do. odd lots	71⅝	77¼	71½	77¼	+ ⅛
358	359	1,100	Bethlehem Steel	353	359	352	359	+14
84½	84⅝	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	84⅜	84½	84¼	84½	...
58⅝	58⅞	1,000	Butte & Superior	60¼	60½	58⅝	58⅝	—1½
28½	30⅞	500	Butterick Co.	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	+1⅜
20¾	21	5,300	California Petro	20¼	21⅜	20	21	+ ⅝
47	47½	1,700	California Pet. pf	47¾	47½	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
156¼	156¾	4,700	Canadian Pacific	155⅝	157⅞	155½	156½	+1⅞
48⅜	48½	8,820	Central Leather Co	49	49¼	48¾	48⅝	+ ⅛
130	...	2	Cent. & So. Am.Tel.	130	130	130	130	...
48½	48⅞	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¾	48⅞	48½	48½	— ¼
11½	11⅞	700	Chi. Great Western	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	...
11½	11⅞	50	do., odd lot	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	...
31⅛	31⅝	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31	31	31	31	—⅛
84¾	85¼	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	85	85	84⅜	85	—⅛
125	127	100	Chi., M. & St. P.pf.	123½	123½	123½	123½	+2
169	170	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	163	163	163	163	—2
19⅝	20	6,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	20⅝	20⅝	19½	19⅝	— ¾
45	45¼	2,000	Chino Copper	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ⅛
107½	...	200	Cluett, Peabody pf.	107	107½	107	107½	+1½
53¼	53½	21,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	51⅝	54	51⅝	53⅞	+ ¾
128⅝	129	100	Consolidated Gas	128⅝	128⅝	128⅜	128⅜	—1
92½	92⅞	2,200	Continental Can	91¼	93⅜	91¼	92¼	+2½
104½	105½	200	Continental Can pf	104⅜	104½	104⅜	104⅜	+1½
18⅜	18¾	2,500	Corn Products Ref.	18¼	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	...
85¾	86	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	85	86	86	86	+1
95¼	95½	22,200	Crucible Steel	96¼	96¾	95¼	95¼	+ ⅛
107⅝	108	700	Crucible Steel pf	107⅝	107⅞	107	107⅞	+ ⅛
119⅜	119¾	2,900	Cuban-Am. Sugar	119⅜	123¼	119⅜	123¼	+4½
141	143	100	Delaware & Hud.	140½	140½	140½	140½	+1¼
122½	124	10	Detroit Edison Co	122	122	122	122	...
25	25¾	1,100	Distillers' Secur.	25¾	25¾	25	25¾	— ⅛
21¼	22	2,400	Dome Mines	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅞
8	11	100	Dul., S. & A. pf.	10	10	10	10	+1
72⅞	74	500	Elec. Storage Bat.	72½	73½	72¼	73½	+ ½
30⅞	31	10,300	Erie	31	31⅝	30¾	31	+ ¼
51½	51⅝	6,700	Erie 1st pf	50¾	52	50¾	51⅝	+ ⅝
40	40⅜	800	Erie 2d pf	40	40¼	40	40	— ¾
40½	43¾	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	48	48	48	48	...
280	290	10	General Chemical	289¾	289¾	289¾	289¾	...
174¼	175	11,000	General Electric	175	176½	174	174¾	+ ¾
335	340	1,100	General Motors	345	345	335	340	+17
111	113½	100	General Motors pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	—2
70⅜	70½	14,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71⅞	72½	70¼	70½	— ⅝
108	108¾	100	Goodrich pf	108	108	108	108	— ⅞
119⅞	120¼	1,600	Great Northern pf	129	120¼	119½	120	— ⅞
45	45¼	1,100	G. N. certs.ore prop	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ⅛
63	65¼	1,750	Guggenheim Explor	65⅛	65½	65	65¼	+ ⅛
102⅜	103	100	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	+ ¾
35	35¼	4,200	Inspiration Copper	35½	35¼	34⅜	35	— ⅛
20	20⅛	600	Inter.-Met.	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
20	20⅛	2,080	Interboro Consol	20⅜	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
73¾	74	500	Interboro Con pf	74	74	73¾	73¾	— ⅛
108	108¼	1,000	Int. Harvester, N.J.	107¼	108¾	107¼	108¾	+ ⅝
101	11	100	Int. Paper	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
38	39	500	Int. Paper pf	38¼	39	38½	38⅞	— ⅛
26¼	26⅞	100	Kansas City South.	26½	26½	26½	26⅞	+ ¼
58½	59½	200	Kan. City South.pf	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
70	70⅛	10,500	Lackawanna Steel	68¾	71	68	70	+1½
145	145¾	600	Lehigh Valley	145	145¾	145	145¼	+ ⅝
57⅛	57⅝	19,050	Maxwell Motors	57¼	57⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅝
94	94⅝	2,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	94	94⅝	93¾	94	+1
46	48	17,800	Max. Motors 2d pf	46	49½	46	48	+1½
50	52	800	May Dept. Stores	50	52	50	52	+4
87½	89	28,700	Mexican Petroleum	87½	91¼	87½	88¾	+1¾
82	87	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	87	87	87	87	+ ¼
27½	27⅝	630	Miami Copper	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
122½	124	600	M., St. P. & S. M.	122¼	123	122¼	123	+1¾
127	130	100	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf	128½	128½	128½	128½	+1
14⅝	15	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	15	15	15	15	+ ⅝
3¼	3½	800	Missouri Pacific	3½	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
60	60¼	7,300	Montana Power	57	60⅝	57	60¼	+2⅝
84½	86	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅛
29	29¼	17,900	Nat. En. & St. Co.	28¾	29⅞	28¾	29	+2⅛
65⅝	66	2,900	Nat. Lead Co.	66¾	66¾	65⅝	65⅝	— ¼
14½	14⅝	100	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	...
159¼	160	6,800	N. Y. Air Brake	163	164⅝	159	159¼	—3⅜
93⅞	94¼	2,320	N. Y. Central	94	94⅝	94	94	— ½
67½	67⅝	2,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68	68	67½	67½	— ¼
28½	28¾	1,200	N. Y., Ont. & West	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
110⅞	111	1,100	Norfolk & Western	110¾	111	110¾	111	+ ¼
77	78	2,500	Northern American	77¼	78½	77¼	77½	+ ¼
108	108¾	1,680	Northern Pacific	108¾	108¾	108	108¼	— ⅜
32⅝	33⅜	3,000	Pacific Mail	32	34½	32	33	+ ⅝
110¾	110¾	3,000	Penn. R. R.	110	110¾	109⅞	110¼	+ ⅜
118	118⅜	300	People's Gas, Chi.	117½	118⅛	117½	118⅛	+ ⅝
88	92	100	P., M. & Co. 1st pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	...
85½	86¼	200	Philadelphia Co.	85	86	86	86	...
35¼	35⅝	7,100	Pittsburgh Coal	35⅝	36⅜	35	35	+ ⅝
104½	105	2,300	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	104	104⅞	104	104⅜	+1½
64½	64⅝	17,200	Pressed Steel Car	63	65¼	62⅝	64⅝	+1⅞
100¼	101½	200	Pressed Steel C. pf.	101	101	101	101	+2½
39½	40¼	1,100	Railway Steel Sp.	40	40½	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
21⅜	22	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	22	22	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
150¾	150⅞	3,000	Reading	150¼	151	150¼	150⅝	+ ⅛
44¾	46¼	14,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	45¾	46¼	45¼	46¼	+1½
101	101½	1,000	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	100½	101	100½	101	+ ½
5	5½	1,800	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	5	5½	4¾	5½	+ ⅜
7½	8¼	900	Rumely (M.,) Co. pf	7⅝	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
4	4½	300	St. Louis & San F.	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5½	5⅞	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
156	157	4,300	Sears, Roeb & Co.	153	157¾	153	156	+ ¾
53¼	53¾	700	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	53	54	53	54	+1½
90	91	2,900	Southern Pacific	90	90¼	89¾	90	...
16¼	16⅜	2,500	Southern Railway	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
51⅝	52	700	So. Railway pf	51⅝	52½	51⅝	52½	+1⅜
72	72	200	Standard Milling	72	72	72	72	—6
77½	80	700	Standard Mill. pf	77½	80	77½	80	+2⅝
14¼	14⅜	13,600	Studebaker Co.	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+1⅛
109	109¼	500	Studebaker Co. pf.	109	109	108½	108½	—1½
55⅛	55½	5,700	Tennessee Copper	55⅛	55½	54½	55	— ¼
154	156	3,900	Texas Co.	154	157½	154	156½	+3
58¼	58⅝	2,200	Third Avenue	58⅜	59⅛	58⅜	58⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	7	300	Union B. & P. Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	...
130⅜	130⅝	3,600	Union Pacific	130½	130⅞	130¾	130⅜	+ ⅛
80½	82	500	Union Pacific pf	80½	81	80½	81	+ ¼
50	51	1,100	United Cigar Mfrs.	50½	50	50	50	...
22⅜	23	900	United Rys. Invest.	22½	23	22½	22¾	— ⅛
38	39	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ½
21	22	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21	21	21	21	— ½
82½	87	4,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	83	87½	83	86½	+2
30	35	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	35	35	35	35	...
53½	53¾	5,800	U. S. Ruhber	54½	54½	53⅝	53⅝	...
105⅜	106	800	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	105¾	106	105⅝	106	+ ⅛
78½	78¾	220,700	U. S. Steel	76¼	78¾	76¼	78⅝	+2⅝
114⅜	114⅞	1,900	U. S. Steel pf	114	115	113⅝	114½	+ ⅝
66⅜	67	4,900	Utah Copper	67	67¾	66½	67	+ ⅝
33⅝	33½	3,600	Va.-Car. Chemical	33¼	40⅜	33¼	39½	+ ¾
103⅜	103⅝	500	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	100	109¼	108½	109¼	+ ¼
62⅜	62	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	62	62¼	62	62¼	+ ⅛
111	115	240	Wells Fargo Exp.	110	111	110	111	+1¼
76⅛	76½	1,900	Western Union	76¼	76¼	76	76¼	— ⅛
120¾	120⅞	148,200	Westingh. E. & M.	123½	124¼	120¾	120⅝	—2¼
138	140	200	Westingh. 1st pf	140	140	140	140	+3
2½	3	600	W. & L. E. 2d pf	2¼	2⅞	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
215½	216	2,258	Willys-Overland	210½	219½	216	216	—1
107½	108½	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	108¾	108¾	108½	108¾	+ ⅜

LONDON MARKET SLACK.

New Budget May Check Investment Buying in the Future.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The budget was the chief topic of conversation in the financial district today. It was viewed favorably, but it was feared the income tax and the war profit tax will check investment buying in the future.

Business was slack on the Stock Exchange and consisted chiefly of selling Argentine rails and gold shares. The war loan and home rails sagged, but there was no pressure to sell. American securities barely moved after the opening and closed fractionally changed from yesterday.

Money and discount rates were quiet. American exchange was uncertain. Cable transfers ranged from 4.70⅝ to 4.71.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 21.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$700,101	$10,449,281	$41,215,464
Ordinary	1,896,961	21,880,843	81,002,605
Cor.& in. tx.	46,428	704,297	10,705,924
Miscellous	110,525	2,808,857	11,179,725
Tot. rcpts.	$2,758,717	$35,853,309	$144,103,780
Expenditures	2,710,142	42,322,550	170,165,802
Surplus	48,574	*6,469,240	25,061,821

*Defict.

APPROVE THE A B C TREATY.

Argentina Senate Ratifies Arbitration of Future Difficulties.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 22.—The Senate today approved the arbitration treaty signed on May 28 by Argentina, Chile, and Brazil.

The Senate also ratified the protocol entered into by Chile and Argentina regulating the Beagle Channel.

The peace treaty signed hy the A B C nations provides that future differences which cannot be settled diplomatically or submitted to arbitration shall be placed before a permanent international commission for inquiry and report. The signatories to the treaty agree not to begin hostilities before the commission draws up its report or before the lapse of one year. The treaty provides that the commission shall act at the request of any single Government.

The Beagle Channel is a narrow strait lying immediately south of Tierra del Fuego and extending westward through the extreme Southern Chilean Archipelago. It is about 150 miles long, and is bordered in part by Argentine and Chilean territory.

Trading Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Trading was irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 67 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 55 centimes.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Traders Study Steel.

Traders saw considerably more in the rise of Steel yesterday than the fact that a new high record, at 78⅝, was established for nearly three years. The upturn, induced by so great a demand that nearly 225,000 shares changed hands, was thought to reflect evidence that public participation in the market had expanded substantially. On other days of the week specialties advanced swiftly, while Steel showed a disposition to lag. It may have been, of course, that outside public buying was largely responsible for the upward swing of the motor shares and several of the munition issues, but if so it did not receive an iota of the respect tendered the awakening of Steel.

Little Wire to Canada.

Normally at this season of the year the Steel Corporation is a heavy shipper of wire products to Canadian cities located on the Great Lakes. Of late years many thousands of tons have been sent to Fort William and Port Arthur, at the head of navigation on the Canadian side of Lake Superior, and to other points whence railroads lead into the grain fields. The wire is carried by boat and held at the places of destination of cargoes until the jobbers call for it during the early Spring. This year, it is learned in shipping quarters, very little wire will he shipped before lake navigation closes, because the corporation cannot spare any of its output. The barbed wire mills are working to capacity to fulfill the demand from European armies, and foreign purchases are absorbing the product as fast as it can be turned out.

Southern Pacific Suits.

With the opening of the courts this Fall the Southern Pacific will have a long string of suits to fight. The most important are the land grant cases and the Central Pacific case. As bearing on the general railroad situation there is no case of such interest as the Central Pacific case. This will come up for argument before United States Circuit Court Judges on Dec. 1 in St. Louis. An array of lawyers will he represented and the thousands of pages of testimony will be digested. If the Central Pacific is to be separated from the Southern Pacific, according to the attorneys opposing the Government, then the New York Central System and even the Pennsylvania System will be in danger of disinoegration under the Sherman act.

Mr. Blair's Brief.

J. B. Blair, General Counsel of the Southern Pacific, will probably present the case for his railroad. Mr. Blair will contend that the union of the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific was not a consolid

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50 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Int. Steam Pump C. & P. Stock
75 Interlake Pulp & Paper Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
200 New York Shipbuilding Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
25 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
100 Ward Baking Com. Stock

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25 Interlake Pulp & Paper Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stk.
75 National Park Bank Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
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COTTON CONTINUES UPWARD MOVEMENT

Market Is Growing Broader and More Active, with the South Holding Crop Back.

DAY'S GAIN 8 TO 11 POINTS

Prices at One Time Ruled About 84, a Rate Higher Than the Low Quotations of the Week.

The cotton market is becoming broader and more active every day. The South seems to be recovering from the fright it had a short time ago, when it feared that it would have to sell a small crop at a low price. When prices first began to advance, the South was disposed to sell, seemingly on the theory that the advance was almost too good to be true. Recently, however, the Southern producers have been showing more confidence and offerings throughout the belt are becoming lighter as the price advances, rather than heavier. The market is receiving the best sort of support, and the undertone is as strong as that of any market in recent years.

The opening yesterday was slightly below the level of the previous close, opening prices being unchanged to 8 points down. There was some selling by longs during the early trading, but the slight decline that resulted was soon checked by the buying of strong interests, and the market jumped up to a level of 21 to 24 points higher than the previous close. This was an advance of about $4 a bale from the low point of the week, and on this rally there was again some realizing by the successful bulls, which forced a decline of about 10 points from the top, the market closing 8 to 11 points higher than the close of Tuesday. There was no time, however, when any weakness was shown, and the close was steady.

Reports from the belt continue to be very bullish. Some sections show that the crop will not be more than one bale to the plow, which is only about 25 per cent. of a normal crop. It is the opinion of the best posted men in the market that Great Britain is more than anxious to sustain the price of cotton during this season, and as there is no secret concerning the fact that the national administration in this country is doing everything in its power to help the Southern cotton planter, it would appear as if two great powers were working together on the long side of the cotton market.

The selling is largely that of professional traders, who believe that such a sharp advance should naturally be followed by a reaction. Traders of this class, however, do not back their opinions very strongly, and on every advance the most recent sellers are the first to cover. American mills have apparently waited too long to make purchases and are showing much more interest in the market with prices at the present level than they did at a much lower range of values.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, 15 to 25 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points advance, 140 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	11.31	10.98	11.18@11.20	11.10@11.11
Dec.	11.73	11.39	11.60@11.62	11.49@11.51
Jan.	11.84	11.49	11.73@11.74	11.62@11.63
Mar.	11.73	11.36	11.97@11.97	11.87@11.89
May	12.30	12.01	12.17@12.18	12.06@12.10
July	12.31	12.08	12.25@12.27	12.19@12.20

Total port receipts, 44,495 bales; last week, 22,293; last year, 19,810.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,113	4,494	1,475
Galveston	16,895	18,187	11,543
Mobile	776	582	140
Charleston	2,345	1,040	587
Savannah	10,000	6,034	2,410
Wilmington	3,824	1,017	760
Norfolk	1,915	935	779

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	5,434	2,671	2,051
Memphis	829	518	1,541
St. Louis	190	298	
Houston	13,147	9,613	5,285

Exports, 33,469 bales; total thus far this season, 383,813; total last seasoo, 59,093.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,229 Galveston	11.00	180,136	84,575
4,109 New Orleans	10.87	128,195	53,501
150 Mobile	10.75	15,722	7,750
993 Savannah	10¾	154,995	30,699
1,250 Charleston	10¾	51,343	9,007
Wilmington	10¼	45,825	9,004
900 Norfolk	10.75	28,076	13,899
Augusta	10.75	92,756	29,151
900 Memphis	10.80	62,037	23,036
2 St. Louis	10¼	8,361	13,641
2,849 Houston	11.00	107,183	40,114

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a good demand and moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 12 points at 6.55. Sales, 10,000; receipts, 1,000; American, nil. Market closed steady.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chicago, Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.80
Chi., R. I. & P.	1913-'24	4½	4.80	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.10	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	4.90	4.70
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.65
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.85	4.65
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.55	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	7.00	5.50
N. Y. Central L.	1915-'28	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.95	4.75
Penn. G. Fr'sht.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	4.95	4.75
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.60
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	4.85	4.65

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	102¾	103¼	102¾	102¾
6s —Sept., 1917	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¼
4½s—June, 1965	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s—March, 1963	102¼	102¾	102	102¼
4½s—Nov., 1957	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¼
4½s—May, 1957	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼
4½s—Nov., 1917	100¾	101	100¾	..
4½s—May, 1917	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
4½s—March, 1964	99¼	99⅝	99	99¼
4½s—March, 1962	99⅛	99⅜	99	99⅛
4½s—Sept., 1960	99¼	99⅜	99	99⅛
4½s—March, 1930-60	99⅛	99⅜	99	99¼
4s —May, 1959	95⅜	95⅝	95	95½
4s —Nov., 1958	95⅜	95⅝	95	95½
4s —May, 1957	95⅜	95⅝	95	95½
4s —May, 1956	94¼	94½	94	94⅝
4s —Nov., 1955	94⅛	94⅜	94½	..
4s —Nov., 1936	94½	..	100	..
4s —May, 1917	100	..	99⅝	..
4s —Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s —May, 1919	99¼	..	..	..
3½s—Nov., 1935	85⅞	85¾	85½	85⅝
3½s—Nov., 1954	85½	86¼	85½	86½
3½s—May, 1954	85¼	86	85	85⅞

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alverado	.50	.90	La Rose	.18	.55
B S Gas.	.10	.12	Majestic	.51	.53
Bingham	.7	7¾	McK-Dar.	.22	.25
Pegole	1¼	1½	Nev Mex	.18	.20
Butte & L.	.28	.30	N M of Am.	2	2⅝
Calaveras	1⅜	1⅝	New Balt.	2½	3⅛
Chief	.87	.90	N Cornelia	9¼	9¼
Con. Ariz.	.80	.90	N Doug.	.39	.85
Cons Cop.	1¾	2	Old D'm.	8¾	9
Cortez	.31	.50	Ohio Cop.	.8	.8½
Cal Corbin	.03	.04	Oneco	.75	.87
Cr Res.	.35	.40	Riker-Heg.	5¼	5⅝
Davis-D.	1⅜	1⅝	S W Min.	1	1½
Eagle and Bluebell	1¼	1⅜	Stew't M.	.68	.72
Tonop Bel.	2½	3⅜			
1st N C.	2⅞	2⅞	Tonop Min	5⅝	5⅞
Gifield	1½	1⅝	Utah Met.	8⅛	8⅜
Houghton	2½	3	Ver-Ne	6¼	6½
Iroo Blos.	.68	.72	Yukon	2¼	2½

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Sept. 13 to 18, 1915.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Sept. 11	$9,082,784.93	$74,641,462.05	$8,743,075.84
Net increase	4,535,500.00	1,497,629.11	*10,000.00
Outstanding Sept. 18	$13,618,284.93	$76,089,081.16	$8,733,075.84
Cash balance Sept. 18	9,952,641.93		
Net obligation	$3,665,643.00		

*Indicates decrease.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ala. C. & I.	5	5	5	5
5	Bank of Balt.	156¾	155¾	155¾	155¾
40	Cons. Fwr. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½
25	Coaden	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Ger. Fire Ins.	40	40	40	40
15	Houston Oil	15	15	15	15
19	Houston Oil pf	57½	57½	57½	57½
50	North. Cen.	82½	82½	82¾	82¾
140	Penn. W. & P.	69	69	69	69
850	Sapulpa Oil	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Way'd O. & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Western Bk.	37	37	37	37

BONDS.

$2,000	Ana. & Pot. 5s	98	98	98	98
1,300	A. C. Line of Conn. 5s ctfs.	98½	98½	98½	98½
500	City Balt. 3½s '80	82	82	82	82
500	City Balt. 4s '31 P. L.	95½	95½	95½	95½
5,000	City Balt. 4s '58 W. L.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	City Balt. 4s '61, S. L.	95½	95½	95½	95½
3,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
11,000	Md. Elec. 5s	95	95	95	95
1,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	41½	41½	41½	41½
1,000	Penn W. & F. 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. Inc. 4s	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
1,500	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
84	Ahmeek	98	99	98	98½
1,274	Alaska	33	33	32⅝	32⅝
230	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
50	Allouez	54	54½	54	54½
1,260	Am. Zinc	52⅝	52⅝	51⅝	52⅛
695	Ariz. Com'l	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
300	Butte-Bal.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
1,570	Butte & Sup.	60	60⅜	59⅝	59⅝
125	Cal. & Ariz.	62	62	62	62
10	Centennial	18	18	18	18
5	Chino	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
205	Copper Range	54½	54½	54¼	54⅜
10	East Butte	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
505	Granby	86½	86⅞	85¾	85⅞
57	Greene-Can.	39½	39½	39¼	39½
15	Hancock	17	17	17	17
205	Island Creek	48¼	47	46¾	46¾
10	Isl. Creek pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
25	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
130	Kerr Lake	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
10	Lake	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13¼
9	La Salle	5	5	5	5
65	Mass. Con.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
30	Mayflower	31½	31½	31½	31½
25	Michigan	2½	2½	2½	2½
50	Mohawk	72½	73	72	72
100	New Arcadian	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
25	New Idria	9	9	9	9
980	Niplssing	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
80	North Butte	29¾	29¾	29½	29¾
55	Old Colony	3	3	3	3
10	Old Dominion	52	52	52	52
475	Pond Creek	17	17¼	17	17
5	Quincy	81	81	81	81
35	Shannon	7	7	7	7
15	Shattuck	25	25	25	25
25	St. Mary's	57	57	57	57
150	Sup. & Boston	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Tamarack	56	56	56	56
25	Trinity	3¼	3¼	3½	3½
1,250	Tuolumne	41c.	45c.	41c.	42c.
440	U. S. Smelt	41⅝	41⅞	41¼	41⅜
240	U. S. Sm. pf.	47	47¼	47	47¼
100	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
76	Utah Con.	12	12½	12	12½
65	Wolverine	58	58	58	58

RAILROADS.

55	Boston Elev.	81½	81¾	81¼	81¼
25	Boston & L.	130	130	130	130
91	Boston & Me.	25	25	25	25
3	Bos. & M. pf.	37	37	37	37
45	Bos. & Sub. pf.	40	40	40	40
5	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
3	Fitchburg pf.	64	64½	64	64½
840	Mass. Electric.	8¾	9½	8¾	9½
50	Mass. Elec. pf.	44	44	44	44
162	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68	68	67½	67½
6	Old Colony	145	145	145	145
60	West End St.	65	65	65	65
19	West E. St. pf.	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

66	Am. Agr. Chem	63	63½	63	63½
163	Am. Agr. C. pf.	96	96½	96	96½
25	Amoskeag	63½	63½	63½	63½
97	Am. Sugar	109½	109½	109	109
468	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124½	124½	124½	124⅛
2,047	Am. Wooleo	50	54	50	54
389	Am. Woolen pf.	94	94¼	93½	94¾
230	Am. Wool. ctfs.	47½	52	47½	52
125	Am. W. pf. cts.	94	94	94	94
150	A., G. & W. I.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
175	A. G. & W. I. pf.	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31⅞
20	Edison	241	241	240	240
10	Ga. Ry. & E.	117	117	117	117
165	Geo. Electric.	175	175¼	174¾	175¾
3	McElwain pf.	98	98	98	98
6	New E. Telep.	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼
1	Pullman	160	160	160	160
2	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
49	Swift & Co.	118½	118¾	118½	118½
7	Torrington	35	35	33	33
65	United Fruit.	132½	133	132¾	133
2,004	United Shoe M.	49⅝	50¼	49½	50½
304	United S. M. pf	29½	29½	29½	29½
4,174	U. S. Steel	76½	78¾	76	78⅝
5	U. S. Steel pf.	113⅜	113⅜	113¾	113¾
30	Ventura Oil	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12

BONDS.

$2,000	A. A. C. 5s.	98.100½	100½	100½	100½
8,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	88	88	88	88
1,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	72	72	72	72
7,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝
5,000	Cent. Vt. 1st 4s	72	72	72	72
5,000	Swift 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Ship	37	37	37	37
2,500	Chi. Pneu. T.	86⅞	89½	86⅞	89½
10	Chi. Ry., Ser. 1	74	74	74	74
25	Chi. City Ry.	99	99	99	90
10	Com. Edison	137	137	137	137
110	Diam'd Match	95	95¼	95	95¼
50	Max. Motors.	47	47	47	47
25	Deere pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
4	Mont. Ward pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
10	Nat. Carbon.	142½	142½	142½	142½
80	Pub. Service.	93¾	93¾	93	93
5	Quaker Oats.	255	255	255	255
30	Quaker O. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
300	Sears-Roeb'k.	153¾	157	153¾	157
4,742	Stewart W.	70	73	70	72
163	Swift & Co.	118½	118½	118¼	118¼
5	Un. Carbide	158	158	158	158
25	U. S. Steel	77½	77½	77½	77½

BONDS.

$10,000	Chi. Ry. Ser. B 5s	69	70	69	70
4,000	Com. Edison 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½
1,000	Morris 4½s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
1,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¾
8,000	People's Gas ref. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Allis-Chal.	44½	44½	44	44
2	Am. Gas. N.	102¼	102½	102¼	102¾
21	Am. Railways	24	24½	24	24½
220	Am. Locoo	59¼	59⅜	59¼	59⅝
5,410	Baldwin Loco.	87	87¼	82⅜	87¼
100	Baldwin L. pf.	107	107	107	107
35	Buff. & S. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
45,719	Cambria Steel	65⅝	66	65	65⅝
3,063	Elec. St. Bat.	73¼	75	72½	74¾
200	Erie	31	31	31	31
15	Gen. Asphalt.	32	32	32	32
110	Gen. Asph. pf.	69	69	68½	68½
50	Ins. Co. N. A.	23	23	23	23
1,490	Lake Sup.	8	8½	8	8⅛
80	Lehigh Nav.	75½	75¾	75½	75¾
72	Lehigh Valley.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
325	L. V. Transit.	18	18	18	18
30	L. V. Tran. pf.	33	36	36	36
44	Ncr. Central.	82½	82½	82½	82½
554	Penn. R. R.	54⅞	55	54⅛	55
10	Penn. Salt M.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94½
225	Penn. Steel pf.	83¼	84⅞	83¼	84
150	Phila. Co.	43⅜	43⅝	43½	43½
50	Ph. Co. cm. pf	43	43	43	43
260	Phila. Elec.	25	25	24⅞	24⅞
3,650	Ph. R. T. ctfs.	10⅞	11⅜	10⅞	11⅝
375	P. R. T. stock	11	11½	11	11½
4	Phila. Trac.	73	73	73	73
105	Reading	73¼	73½	73¼	73½
100	So. Railway.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
172	Ton. Belmont.	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
535	Ton. Mining.	5½	5½	5¼	5⅝
856	Un. Traction.	37¾	38½	37	38½
1,055	Un. Gas Imp.	83¼	86¼	83¼	85½
17,025	U. S. Steel.	76¼	78⅝	76	78½
337	W. J. & S. S.	49½	49½	49½	49½
50	York Rys.	8	8	8	8

BONDS.

$300	A. G. & E. 5s.	87	87	87	87
1,000	El. & P. T. 4s	74	74	74	74
500	El. & P. T. 4s	75	75	75	75
2,000	L. V. C. 5s, rg.	102	102	102	102
2,000	L. V. T. 1st 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
25,000	P. R. R. gn. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Ph. Elec. 4s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
4,000	Ph. Elec. 5s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
9,000	Reading gn. 4s	92	92	92	92
14,000	Sp.-Am. I. 6s.	101	101	101	101
5,000	Un. Rys. I. 5s	70	70	70	70

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. W. G. pf.	101	101	101	101
370	Am. W. G. M.	21¼	21¼	20	20
745	Am. W. G. M. pf.	100½	99¼	98¼	98¼
10	Cruc. Steel pf.	107	107	107	107
50	Ind. Brew.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Ind. Brew. pf.	15½	16	15½	16
145	La Belle Iron.	41	41	40¾	40¾
45	Mfrs. L. & H.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
130	Nat. Fireproof.	95	95	95	95½
130	Nat. Fire. pf.	23½	23½	23⅝	23⅝
10	Ohio Fuel Oil.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
139	Pitts. Brew.	4½	5	4½	5
220	Pitts. Brew. pf.	14½	15	14½	15
975	Pitts. Coal.	36	36	35¾	36
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
468	Pure Oil.	16¾	16¾	16½	16½
80	San Toy.	15c	15c	15c	15c
1,855	Union S. & S.	121	124	121	124
225	U. S. Steel.	76⅞	78¼	76⅞	78¼
690	West. A. R.	143	143¼	142¾	143
557	Westing. El.	62	62	60¾	60¼

BONDS.

$5,000	Pgb. C. deb 5s	95	95	95	95

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Brisker Trading in the Curb Market, with the Trend of Prices Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 389,843 shares of stocks and $103,500 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 147,962; oils, 3,705; railroads, 3,700, and mining, 233,976. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	‡Can. C. & F.	104	104	103	103
300	‡Can. C. & F. pf.	120	120	120	120
750	‡Carbon Steel.	63	65	62	65
5	‡Car. S. 1st pf.	73	73	73	73
5	‡Car. S. 2d pf.	55	55	55	55
3,000	‡Car, L. & P.	9½	9¼	8¾	9
400	‡Central Fdy.	12½	13	12½	13
462	‡Cramp Ship'g.	59½	59¾	57	59
50	‡Dom. Steel	47½	47½	47½	47⅝
545	Driggs-Sea	111	115	111	115
110	Emerson Phon.	12	12	12	12
1,800	‡Hall Signal	20	21½	20	21
600	‡Hendee Mfg.	33	34	33	23½
290	‡Hop. & A. A.	48	48	47	47
35,000	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	4½	5	4⅜	5
30,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	24	28½	23⅜	27⅝
3,500	‡Int. Motors	32	33½	31½	32
660	‡Int. Mot. pf.	65	66½	65	65
7,000	‡Int. Nickel	200½	210	200½	209
1,000	Kath. Br. pf.	4	4½	4	4½
380	Kelly S. Tire	220	238	230	236
80	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf.	91	91	90	90
3,700	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	17⅜	17⅜	15¼	16

FINANCIAL.

Assessments and Reorganizations

Wabash R.R. Int. Steam Pump
Missouri Pacific M. Rumley
Inter Mer. Marine Wab.-Pitts.Term.

Do you have difficulty in deciding whether or not to pay your assessments?—Whether the new securities to be issued are worth the new money you are asked to subscribe?

Without expressing an opinion, but by setting forth the essential information upon which an opinion would be based, the STANDARD CARD REPORTS are designed to answer these questions.

Before acting take the precaution of consulting the STANDARD CARD REPORTS, now available to individuals at 50 cents each. Banks and brokers have used them continuously for the past ten years.

Address Dept. T

Standard Statistics Co.
49 West St., New York City

31 Pine Street, New York City, July 1, 1915.
To Holders of Preferred Stock of

Georgia-Carolina Investment Company

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Article III. of the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, the Board of Directors of said corporation has elected to call all of the preferred stock of said corporation issued and outstanding, and deliver in exchange therefor certificates of stock representing an equal amount in par value of the Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation, a corporation of the State of South Carolina, such exchange to be made on October 1, 1915, and said Georgia-Carolina Investment Company and its said Board of Directors do hereby call all of said preferred stock for exchange as aforesaid on said day.

Holders of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company are hereby required to present their certificates properly endorsed in blank, on or after October 1, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, David H. Thomas, Secretary of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for surrender and exchange as aforesaid, certificates equal amount in par value of said Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation. Said exchange will be without expense to the holders of said preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company. Stockholders are requested to have their endorsements of certificates to be surrendered properly authenticated.

Holders of record as of 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be entitled to record on October 1, 1915, a dividend of 1½% on the par value of their stock; but, as provided in the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, upon and after October 1, 1915, all dividends upon the preferred stock of said corporation will cease, and the holders thereof will have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof except to receive from said corporation, upon demand and surrender of the certificates representing the shares of preferred stock severally held by them, the amounts of said preferred stock of said Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation which they shall respectively be entitled as aforesaid.

The transfer books of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be closed to transfers of preferred stock at 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, and thereafter, pending further action of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID H. THOMAS,
Secretary, Georgia-Carolina Investment Company.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee under the Funding and Real Estate Mortgage given by The Western Union Telegraph Company, dated May 1st, 1900, is proposing to invest certain funds, proceeds of payments released from lien of mortgage, in accordance with the provisions Article Eleventh of said mortgage.

As such Trustee it will consider the purchase of Funding and Real Estate Mortgage bonds issued by The Western Union Telegraph Company, dated May 1, 1900, and secured by said mortgage, and to that end it invites tenders up to 12 o'clock noon on the 30th day of September, 1915, reserving the right to reject any and all such tenders if unsatisfactory to it and to The Western Union Telegraph Company, and also reserving the right to purchase from time to time and without further notice additional bonds secured by said mortgage at prices satisfactory to the Trustee and to The Western Union Telegraph Company.

Tenders must specify any tender which is accepted must be delivered to the undersigned on the first day of October, 1915, or security furnished to the undersigned on that day, if required, that delivery will be made within a specified number of days, otherwise any acceptance of any tender by the undersigned will be considered as released.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON,
President.

New York, September 15, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The regular Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and the regular Quarterly Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Friday, October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, September 1, 1915.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1915.

Dodge Manufacturing Company.

19th Consecutive Quarterly Preferred Dividend.

The Directors of the Dodge Mannfacturing Company, at the meeting on the 14th inst., at the main office, Miehawaka, Indiana, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the preferred stock of the company, payable October 1st. Stock transfer books closed September 22nd to October 1st.

CHAS. ENDLICH, Treas.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 25.
New York City, September 22, 1915.

The Directors of this Company have today declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. from the surplus earnings of the Company upon the Preferred Stock, payable October 30th, 1915, at the offices of the Company, to the Preferred stockholders of record on October 25, 1915.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on October 25, 1915, at three o'clock P. M., and opened on November 1, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 77.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) for the quarter ending September 30th has been declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25th, 1915, and payable October 1st, 1915. The transfer books will close at the close of business September 25th, 1915, and reopen October 1st, 1915.

J. H. TOWNE,
Secretary.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 26.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22, 1915.

E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 2, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid October 1, 1915, to the registered holders of September 7, 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 7th inst., and will be reopened September 13, 1915.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY
New York, N. Y.

The regular semi-annual Preferred dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding Preferred stock of this company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record September 24th, 1915.

J. E. CROSBIE, Treasurer.
September 14, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, Sept. 21, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after October 1st, 1915. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid October 15, 1915.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1915, will be paid Oct. 30, 1915.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of Sept. 30, 1915.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.

New York, Sept. 22, 1915.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 65.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1915, at the office of the Company, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22, 1915.

JOHN W. DAMON, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.
15 Broad St., New York, Sept. 21, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 21st day of September, 1915, a dividend of $2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of October, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of September, 1915.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

56TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY
59 Liberty Street, New York, Sept. 22, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable Thursday, September 30, 1915, to Stockholders of record Thursday, September 23, 1915.

PETER HAMILTON, Treasurer.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY.
165 Broadway,
New York, September 22, 1915.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of this company, payable at its office on October 1st, 1915, to holders of preferred stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business on September 25th, 1915.

FREDERIC J. HALLIDAY, Treasurer.

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS.
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.,
Sept. 15th, 1915.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the Preferred Stock, and ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared payable Oct. 1, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 23d, 1915.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

Asheville Power & Light Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 11.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 23d, 1915.

E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

The Mortgage Bond Company of New York,
No. 55 Liberty Street, New York,
September 22d, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) upon the capital stock, payable Friday, October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record September 24th, 1915.

J. HENRY WESTON, Treasurer.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, Sept. 15, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable on the 1st day of October, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 23rd, 1915.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, September 21, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after October 1st, 1915. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TERMINAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
17 South William Street.
New York, Sept. 22, 1915.

To the Stockholders of the Terminal Warehouse Company:

Pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the company, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Terminal Warehouse Company will be held on October 7, 1915, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, No. 17 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon and authorizing the following proceedings:

(1) The increase of the capital stock of this company from the present amount thereof, one million two hundred thousand dollars ($1,200,000), consisting of twelve thousand (12,000) shares of the par value of one hundred ($100) each, to two million dollars ($2,000,000), to consist of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each;

(2) Consideration and action upon a statement of the company's financial condition, to be submitted at such special meeting;

(3) The issuance of two thousand (2,000) shares of stock at present unissued, or any part thereof, and the said eight thousand (8,000) shares of additional stock, when authorized, or any part thereof, in the form of a stock dividend to said stockholders in proportion to their holdings, or the offering of said ten thousand (10,000) shares of stock or any part thereof, to the stockholders for subscription to the extent of such per cent. as may be determined by the Board of Trustees of the respective holdings of the said stockholders as shown by the stock book, on a date to be fixed by the Board of Trustees, and at a price not less than par, to be fixed by the Board of Trustees and the passage of a resolution of the stockholders at such special meeting, authorizing the Board of Trustees to take action accordingly.

And for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JOHN H. LYNCH, President.
WALTER J. DOREMUS, Secretary.

New York & East River Ferry Co.,
61 Broadway,
New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 61 Broadway, New York, on Thursday, October 7th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 23d, 1915, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Oct. 8th, 1915, at 10 A. M.

LEWIS A. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Keokuk & Des Moines Railway Co.
September 22d, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the seventh day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. U. MUDGE, President.
F. W. SARGENT, Secretary.

CENTRAL NUEVA PAZ, 1914, INC.

The regular Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Company's office, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, Monday, October 4th, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

CECIL A. CLARKE, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

BLAUVELT & BASSECHES, MECHANICAL dentists, 81 East 125th St., has been dissolved.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

E. SCHLOSS & COMPANY, BY GARDNER B. Fenniman, its Trustee, wishes to announce to the creditors and customers of that Company that the entire assets, accounts receivable, merchandise, &c., has been sold to and paid for by "THE NANES ART FURNITURE COMPANY, INC.," which latter company, as successor of E. Schloss & Company, will continue the business of manufacture of high-grade furniture and carry out all past and future contracts with the creditors and customers of the old company. Mr. M. M. Lindenstein, the Vice President of the new company, will handle the sales department in the same capacity in which he has acted during the past twenty-seven years and throughout the administration of this Trusteeship.

GARDNER B. FENNIMAN,
As Trustee of E. Schloss & Company.

At Moderate Rents

Offices in New York's most prominent business building. Unsurpassed for light, ventilation, accessibility. For physicians, lawyers, real estate operators.

THE TIMES BUILDING
TIMES SQUARE
RENTAL AGENT—ROOM 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

PACIFIC MAIL TAKES STEPS TO DISSOLVE

Stockholders' Meeting on Oct. 13 to Make the Par Value of the Shares $5.

CIRCUMVENT DIVIDEND LAW

Reduction from $100 a Share Is to Yield Surplus—Some Ships' Sale Is Postponed.

The Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has issued a call for a stockholders' meeting at the company's offices, 165 Broadway, for Oct. 13, to take a preliminary step to dissolve the company and liquidate its assets. The company, the officials contend, cannot continue to operate under the La Follette Seamen's act, which goes into effect on Nov. 4. An earlier step in pursuance of the company's decision to quit the Pacific Ocean trade was the sale to the International Mercantile Marine Company of five transpacific liners.

The Pacific Mail is a $20,000,000 corporation and the par value of the shares is $100. It is proposed to reduce this capital stock to $1,000,000 at the stockholders' meeting and to change the par value of the stock to $5 a share. Thus the number of shares outstanding, 200,000, would remain unchanged.

This course is necessary in order to circumvent the legal obstacles preventing the payment of dividends except out of surplus. By reducing the capital stock and converting it into a surplus fund the company will be able to pay dividends. The reduction of capital stock does not mean, of course, that $10,000,000 will be converted into dividends. The surplus will represent only a percentage of that amount, estimated from $7,000,000 to $12,000,000. The sale of the five liners brought in $5,250,000. In addition there are cash and other assets.

It is proposed to continue in business for an indefinite time with the $1,000,000 corporation. This corporation will operate only in the Pacific Coast trade to South American and Central American ports. Representatives of the company were not agreed yesterday whether this smaller corporation would be able to operate at a profit. In any event it is the purpose of the Directors later to sell the ships engaged in the coaast traffic and to dissolve completely. It was explained yesterday that at this time there were no buyers for the ships, and so it was thought best to await a future favorable opportunity to sell out.

"The company proposes to sell its remaining steamships as soon as a satisfactory purchaser can be found," said the circular.

A report that the Pacific Mail would continue to operate under its charter so as to be in a position to re-enter the Pacific business on a large scale in the event of the repeal of the Seamen's act was scouted by representatives of the company. The Southern Pacific, as the controlling interest in Pacific Mail affairs, it was intimated, was through with the steamship business for all time.

Pacific Mail stock closed at 33 yesterday, up ¾ point. It reached 34 earlier in the day.

Du Pont Powder Incorporation.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State today. The company is building a plant to manufacture explosives at Carney's Point, Salem County. The capital stock named was $240,000,000, which is the capitalization of the Delaware du Pont Company, the controlling organization.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of September show these aggregata changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Thirteen roads	$5,808,796	+$317,391
Ten roads	5,973,992	— 560,726
Total (23 roads)	11,782,788	— 242,833

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT for August—

	1915.	1914.	Increas.
Gross	$198,668	$182,831	$15,737
Net aft. taxes and deprec.	92,068	78,471	13,597
Total income	103,137	88,525	14,612
Sur. aft. chgs.	47,831	34,580	13,250
12 mos. gross	1,594,922	1,303,680	91,301
Net aft. taxes and deprec.	790,984	714,795	76,188
Total income	921,625	845,978	75,147
Sur. aft. chgs.	260,445	207,142	53,302

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND TERMINAL RWAYS for fiscal year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Operating rev.	4,341,891	4,515,799	173,907
Exp. & maint.	2,245,729	2,029,920	84,192
Txs. & licenses	251,882	239,000	*12,881
Net op. rev.	1,244,281	1,346,878	102,597
Miscel. income	74,355	125,964	51,400
Total incoms.	1,318,636	1,472,842	154,006
Interest chgs	1,101,112	1,057,500	*43,612
Surplus	217,724	415,342	197,618

*Increase.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel led the market on the consolidated EXchange and its activity and strength had a beneficial effect on the list as a whole, despite the fact that profit-taking was in evidence in some directions. The latter was particularly noticeable in Westinghouse Electric, following the announcement of the increase in its dividend rate. The odd lot business was on a large scale, with the dealings well distributed.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Alaska Gold	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
570	Allis Chalm	44¾	48¾	43¾	43¾
800	Am. Beet Sug.	66¾	68¾	66¾	67½
4,560	Am. Can	61½	62¾	61¼	62¼
840	Am. Car & Fy.	74¾	77¼	74¾	76¾
100	Am. Cable & T.	10½	10½	10½	10½
280	Am. H. & L. pf.	43¾	49¾	43¾	45¼
40	Am. Linseed	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼
1,290	Am. Loco	58	59¾	58	59¾
1,400	Am. Smelting	85	85¾	84½	84¾
10	Am. Woolens	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼
310	Anaconda Cop.	72	72¾	71¾	72¾
14,150	Bald. Loco	82¾	87¾	82¾	87¾
50	Balt. & Ohio	84¾	84¾	84½	84¾
50	Brook. R. T.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84½
380	Cal. Petroleum	20¾	21¾	20¾	21
670	Cent. Leather	40	49	48¾	48½
20	Ches. & Ohio	48¾	48¾	48½	48¾
10	C., M. & S. P.	85	85	85	85
250	C., R. I. & P.	20¾	20¾	19¾	20
1,210	Col. F. & Iron	52¾	52¾	52	52¾
70	Consol. Products	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
1,020	Crucible Steel	96¾	96¾	95	96
20	Dist. Securities	25½	25½	25	23½
610	Erie	31	31¼	30¾	30¾
80	Erie 1st pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
1,850	Goodrich Co.	72½	72½	70¾	70¼
510	Gt. North. Ore	45¾	45¼	44¾	45
10	Inspirat'n Cop.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼
20	Inter-Met.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
30	Lehigh Val.	143	143	140	140
340	Maxwell Mot.	57	57¾	55¾	56
10	Maxwell 2d pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
1,920	Mex. Pet.	88¾	91¼	88¾	89¾
40	Mo. Pacific	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
40	Nat. En. & S.	29	29¾	29	29¼
30	N. Y. Central	94	94¼	94	94¼
10	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	68	68	68	68
140	Pacific Mail	33	34¼	33	34
110	Pitts. Coal	33	36¾	35¾	36¼
100	Pressed St Car	63	65¾	63	64
30	Ry. Steel Spr.	40¾	40¾	40¼	40½
840	Reading	150¾	151	150¼	150¾
850	Rep. Iron & S.	45¾	46¾	45¾	46
330	Southern Pac.	90	90¾	89¾	90¼
10	Southern Ry.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
160	Studebaker	144¾	143¾	140¾	141½
380	Tenn. Coppsr.	56	56	54¾	54¾
20	Third Av.	59	59¾	59¾	59¾
290	Union Pac.	130¾	130¾	130¼	130¾
170	U. S. Rubber	54¼	54¼	54	54
32,630	U. S. Steel	76¾	78¾	76¼	78¾
40	Utah Copper	67¼	67¼	66½	66¾
30	Va.-Car. Chem.	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾
15,320	West. Elec.	123¾	124	120½	120¾
84,100					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Booth	.45	.45	.45
850	Diam. R. B.	.06	.06¼	.06
500	L. Blossom	.68	.68	.68
700	Jumbo Ext.	1.35	1.35	1.32½
1,500	Kewanas	.39	.40	.39
300	Mexican	.34	.34	.34
200	Ophir	.20	.20	.20
300	Round Mt.	.42	.42	.42
500	Sand. Ken.	.12	.12	.12
300	S. Nevada.	.18	.18	.18
300	Vindicator	1.50	1.50	1.50
300	West End	.61	.61	.61
6,250				

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September will be as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 29; general motions on Sept. 10; notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendars.

Adjourned causes:
Royal Mail S Packet Co<Tug Morristown (2.)
Schickerling<E R Sheppard Mfg Co.
US<Beaumundes.
Autoplano Co<Chavilala Co.
Schoonmaker Connes Co<Oxley.
US<Canavaggio.
Amer Press Assn<US.
Smith<Simon Mfg Co.
Bright<Leh Val RR.
Notice causes:
Ritz Cycle Co<Driggs, Seaburg.
Berwind White Coal Mining Co<Eastern Sts Corp.
Chas F Harms Co<Fred'k Starr Cont.
Wheeler Syndicate<Star Co.
Fleischer<Star Co.
Daly<Nat Biscuit Co.
Schwartzman<B T Babbitt, Inc.
Edmonds<same (2.)
Indep Lamp & Wire Co<Penna.
Alfred L Simpson<Radium Gold Fibre Screene.
De Bekker<Fred'k A Stokes Co.
Leh Val Transp Co<Steamtug Edanan.
Crim<Triest.
Alcoa<Hudson & Manhat RR.
Stevenson<Fox.
Luellen<House.
Benner Line<Pendleton.
Waring<US Cloth Cutting Mach Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar, at 10 A. M.
Brady<South Shore Trac Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Pendleton, J.—Litigated motions.

Botanical Knick Ice Co.
Hughes<same.
Re Kuhbauch.
Davies<De Guzman.
Re Taylor, Short & Kennedy & Co.
Demarest<Robosoo.
Ro E 162d St.
Seeley<Von Hagen.
Worsp<Pan Am Exp.
Benemio<Benemio.
Mognus<U S Rubber Co.
Kossoff<Alexander, &c.
Constahler<Sun Pub & Print Co.
Blaustein<Gr Lodge I Order Free Sons of Israel.
Sproessig<Sproesig, Jr.
Zurich Gen Accident & Liability Ins Co<Picken Const Co.
Clark<Int R T.
Weeks<same.
Burnham<same.
Schwartzman<B T Babbitt, Inc.
Stern Bros<Michaels.
Re Breithaupt.
Denner<Perlman.
Hilton<White.
Reed<Shubler.
Ascher<Wolf.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Cohen.
Regan<Winkler. (2.)
Gordon<Gordon.
Jacobs<American Play Co.
Treacy<Oxford Realty Co.
Lydon<Bowers.
Gritz<Rocks.
Re Savoy Lunch, Inc.
Kittredge<Cramnla.
Feinberg<Shevell.
Rs Greenberg & Gordon Amuse Co.

Campagna<Paterno Brothers.
Herrman<Herrman.
Wald<Lehman.
Wold<Cooper.
Ross<Stowe.
CNY<Lack. (2.)
Lambiase<Lambiase.
Hirsh<Hirsh.
North River Sav Bank<Powel. (2.)
Ventres<Zuelch.
Kurtz<Lasarovitz.
McSherry<McSherry.
Salter<Salter.
Wood<Dudley.
King<same.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
Siedon Iron Works, Ic
Hoffman & Hyams.
McVicker<Realty Realization Corp.
Lichtenstein<Lichtenstein.
Marino<Marino.
Selig Polyscope Co<Mutual Film Corp.
Conklin<Wheeler.
Shaw<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Cimiotti<Cimiotti.
Furman<Hirshkowitz.
U S Trust Co<Daniels.
Stricker<Schnefel.
Sanford<Smith.
Werthaiser<B H RR.
Re Wise, (Smadley.)
Motherhood Educ Soc<Bell.
Julian<Bunce.
Re Pan-American States Association.
Whitmore<Carnegie T Hall.
Herrman<Jeffe.
Rogers<Rogers.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Charles G. Shaw.
A. D. Oppeoheim.
W. L. Breese.
F. R. Greenwood.

Mary C. Murphy.
Jeannette Sperling.
Henry Kelly.
Howard Hopping.
Abraham Mayer.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Alexander<Bronx Pub.
Kaplan<Brand & Silverstein.
Danzig<Share & T.
Izzangold<Union Ry.
Weinstein<same.

Rosenberg<L & S Const Co.
Cohen<Weiss.
Goluboff<Lifshits.
Arnold<Norman Const
Russell<I R T.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Ellentuch<Woolf—Samuel S. Koenig. Rice<Watson—Michael J. Scanlan.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Boecher<Clayton—Alexander I. Rorke.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Minnis M. Schaf<Mary Leahy—John W. Stocker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Clark, J.—Motions.

Hinze<Hinzs.
Re Public Playground
Re Wallace.
Sullivan<Ollendorf.
Hsinreich<Appleton Co.
Leib<C I & B RR Co.
Robertson<Smith.
Hecht<Levy. (2.)
Schwarz<Fybush.
Zaterski<Nichman.
Re Church Av. (Bklyn Dev Co.)
Borough Bank<Gow.
Lawzon<Lawson.
Anderson<Pasobscot Realty Co.
Rampello<Leonardi.
Seton<Lyon.
Hebblethwaite<Flint.
Flynn<Trosky.
O'Hanlon<N Y & Q Co. Ry Co.
Cleveland<same.
Lockwood<Lockwood.
McTigue<McTague.
Pelster<Dehn. (2.)
Re Titus St. (Burger-St John.)
Maltere<Maitsss.
Pearlman<Doscher.
Brown<same.
Weinstein<same.
Rogers<Roy.
Schanz<Wood Co.

Whiskeman<same.
Gray<Dolan.
Lows<Potts.
People<Alex.
Beahdol<Bochdol.
Stern<Munch Brewery.
Klatzkie<Suseman.
Milkman<Casesa.
Higginson<Higginson, (2.)
Re Ralph Av.
Birdsall Coal Co<Paulson.
Re Sackman St.
Wallace<McAllister.
Dunne<same.
Carr<Carr.
Re Roslyn Estates, Inc
Penny<Ernst Zobel Co.
Wilson<Wilson.
Heinreichs<Appleton Co.
Atl Hyg Ice Co<Prudente.
Filleti<Nathone.
Welz & Zerweck<Farley.
Mackin<Hanrahan.
Gregory<Gregory.
Cudahy Packing Co<Rossar.
Katz<Field.
McBrien<Miller.
Wasserman<Markert Realty Co.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.

Zukas<Nowak.
Starr<Starr.

Assante<Assante.
Oyster Bay Canal Co<Jones.

Highest number reached on the regular call 2323.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Dennis E. Careo.
Thomas Brady.
E. A. Quintard.
Ann D. Oelkers.

Administrations of:
Jacob Schwartz.
Patrick Flanagan.

Accounting of:
J. Underhill.
John P. Campbell.
John Schliemann.
Henrietta C. Niewohner.

Bertha R. M. Rinelaod.
Josephus Macksy.
Mary Schmelberger.
Julia Burke.
Benjamin I. Hawley.
Virgilio Del Genovese.

Estates of:
Peter J. Campbell.
John Fallon.
Gaspari Clemente.
Michael Tooney.
Thomas O'Keefe.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part 1. Manning, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Kaiser<Kaiser.
Roemer<Astoria Ven Mills & Dock Co.
Unger<Barrett as Pres Adams Exp Co.
Wade<Hartman.
Buettel<McCracken.
Nikola<E H RR.

Hoffman, Inf<Geyer et al.
Flushing Nat Bank<Kerby.
Johnson, Inf<B H R R
Solan<Brewster.
Watts<Olison et al
Muflen<Goldschmidt.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call:

Slisrski<Wolterspoon Plaster Mills, Inc.
Berlinger, inf<NY Con RR Co.
Grive<Moore.
Skworo<Tranelt Dev.
Smith<Penn Motor Co.
Valento<Frawley.
Rica<Meyer.
Sweeney<P. Doelger Brewing Co.
Rica, Inf<Streiff.
Greenwood<Luke A Burke & Sons Co.
Beschmitz<Metropolitan Eng Co.

Sylvester<J Turl's Sons
Pearsall<Archbold et al.
Berry<Weaks et al.
Bailey<The Western Ry Co et al.
Corcoran<Thihant & Walker Co.
Sommer<Bloomingdale et al.
Rica, Inf<Meyer.
Seward<Norton.
Mina<Ind Order of the Sons of Italy.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 279.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Keogh, J.—Case on: Harris<Harris.

County Court.

Platt, J.—Adjourned.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, Plaintiff, against NEW MEXICO COLORADO COAL & MINING COMPANY, EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee; THE YANKEE FUEL COMPANY and TROWBRIDGE CALLAWAY and ROBERT LAWRENCE, as Trustees, Defendants.—NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to a judgment entered in the above entitled action, dated the 13th day of September, 1915, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1915, I, the undersigned Referee, appointed in and by said judgment to make sale as hereinafter mentioned, will, on the 19th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the main entrance of the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in said judgment, and upon the terms and conditions herein set forth, the real and personal property hereinafter, and in the collateral trust indentura and supplemental mortgage foreclosed in and by said judgment—being the collateral trust indenture made by The New Mexico-Colorado Coal & Mining Company to The New York Trust Company, as Trustee, dated July 27, 1911, and the mortgage supplemental thereto, dated June 3, 1915, securing an authorized issue of $750,000 in bonds—more fully described.

The real property here

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 468 Broadway. Spring 3836.

PENN WAIST AND DRESS CO., Scranton, Penn., in the market for creps de chine. 1,183 Broadway.

WILL BUY Double-needle Singer and Overlock Machines for cash, at once; also Wilcox & Gibbs. Schroeder & Co., 45 West 27th.

YOUNKER BROTHERS, 303 5th Av., open for jobs in Silk Kimonos from $16.50 to $18 a dozen.

YOUNKER BROTHERS, 303 5th Av., open for Fur-trimmed Poplin Suits from $6.50 to $7.50.

LOOKING AT Fur-trimmed and Plie Fabric Coats. 5th floor, 12 West 31st.

Fur trimmings for cloak, millinery, and children's wear mennfacturers; black skunk or natural opossum and coneys.
ERMINE TAILS.
Beaker, 25 Bond St. Spring 2301.

CREPE AND CREPE DE CHINE underwear manufacturer closing out line; also will sell 2,000 yards Camisole laces. Room 865, 200 5th Av. Telephone 2280 Gramercy.

WILL SELL Madison No 1,550 Broadcloths, blacks and blues, at $1.07½ per. N 90 Times.

FUR-TRIMMED suits for immediate delivery. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, velets, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 3 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2537.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

SALESMAN.—Open for salesmen for Pennsylvania and New York and New England States, on commission basis only. Schwartz Brothers, 39 West 19th.

SALESMAN.—Want salesman to solicit trade for contractor of ladies' and misses' dressed; commission. D 218 Times Downtown.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WANTED—Manufacturers who make reputable lines of coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts are offered an opportunity to secure representation of a live-wire commission firm, (St. Louis territory;) member will be in New York next week for interview; references. J. W. S., Longacre Hotel.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..3 3/4@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.... 3@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Exports of Ribbons.

While the manufacturers of high-priced silk ribbons are not inclined to spend much effort in acquiring an export business, sellers of goods around 1½ cents a ligne are exceedingly interested in export actualities and possibilities. One house yesterday shipped 5,000 pieces to the Republic of Panama, and is willing to provide samples to any one who wishes to represent it in the South American countries. Staple goods are required, and care must be exercised in shipping. Many of the South American countries specify that the goods must come to them folded flat without the blocks used here. The shipment to Panama, however, was made with the ribbon wound around the usual way on the blocks.

Raw Silk Imports Gain.

The report compiled by the Silk Association of America covering the imports of raw silk into this country last month shows an increase in the quantity brought in when compared with that of a year ago. Last month's imports totaled 18,876 bales, or 2,545,019 pounds, against 17,182 bales, or 2,318,661 pounds, in August of 1914. The August, 1915,

Auctioneers

Whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser. 180 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Frank & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest case buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Welez buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard, 2847 Franc.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 6 Lispenard St. Fe 2843.—Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's A. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 328.

Frank Jacobowitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin, Buys Kinds Socks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE 95 William St., Tel. Jobs 322.

M. PERELMUTER, 308 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 304 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 458 Broadway. Auctioneers and commission merchants.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3256 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

William Jacobus, 38 Park Row, specializing in scrap machinery and materials and condemned stocks.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 880 Spring.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 86 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel Bryant 4343.

K. KAPRELIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 179 Madison Av., at 34th St.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 338-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

TRUSTEES' SALE.
ASSETS OF THE
Grove Hat Mfg. Co.,
1114-22 Willow Av. (11th St. & Willow Av.)
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Manufacturers of
MEN'S, WOMEN'S
and CHILDREN'S
HATS
Merchandise, Machinery and Fixtures
AGGREGATING OVER $75,000, Will Be Sold at Peremptory Auction Sale
On Monday, Sept. 27, & Tuesday, Sept. 28,
At 10:30 A. M. Each Day.
Exhibition with Descriptive Catalogue, Tomorrow & Saturday, Sept. 25 & 25, 1915.
The merchandise comprises $10,000 worth of Straw Braids, $18,000 worth of Ribbons, Leathers and Trimmings, $3,000 Case Shooks, Boxes, Paper, etc. The entire machinery of plant, comprising 10 Comcaled Stitch Box Machines, 10 Westinghouse Motors, 150 W. & G., Bulansky, and Chauvet Sewing Machines, 30 Cummings, etc., Hydraulic Presses, Sewing Tables, Flanged, Smelter, Box Machines. In fact, everything found in an up-to-date large hat manufacturing plant. Also all the fine office furniture and equipment, costing about $2,000. Sold by order of E. R. Fitzmorris and F. N. Eberhardt, Trustees.
A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Department, Office, 394 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Phone, Franklin 473-4.
☞ DIRECTIONS—Take 23d St., Barclay St., or Christopher St. Ferry—or the Hudson Tunnel to Hoboken—then by Willow Ave. street car or jitney bus to Grove Hat Factory, at 11th St. and Willow Ave.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

SALE OF
ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS
For Account of Whom It May Concern.
Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer,
Will Sell To-Day, THURSDAY, Sept. 23, '15,
At 10:30 A. M., at 539 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
About 115 Oriental Rugs and Carpets of various sizes and makes.

total also shows a gain over the August, 1913, figures, which in turn were higher than those for the month in the following year. Compared with August's imports a year ago, the only decline shown last month was in the receipts of Japanese silks. This drop, however, was very small. The best comparative gains were shown in imports of silks and of tussahs and dopplonis.

Quinine Shortage a Feature.

Increasing activity in quinine in the early part of the week, which was followed by another increase in the price of this commodity over that announced three weeks ago, was the principal feature of the local trading in drugs and chemicals during the week. The active demand for war purposes, together with an increasing demand from domestic dealers with the advent of cool weather, has caused a scarcity which threatens to be serious. Various houses reported that large quantities of quinine were unobtainable on the market, even at a premium over quoted prices. Cable advices from London to Weekly Drug Markets report that quinine has been the feature of the market there for some days, and that it has reached a new high level.

Golf Meet of Woolen Men.

The third tournament of the Woolen Golf Association, in which any one directly employed in the distribution or manufacturing of worsted or woolen piece goods may take part, is to be played off on Friday, Oct. 15, at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. Richard A. Strong of Strong, Hewat & Co., who is President of the association, has offered a trophy for the lowest net score. There are four other prizes, three to be awarded the winners in the three classes into which the field is divided and another to the player making the best low gross score. The meets of the association have been very successful in the past, both in the sport itself and in bringing together in a social way the members of the woolen trade.

Say Lace Demand is Improving.

Reports from the more optimistic houses in the lace trade say that business is improving, but this sentiment is not echoed throughout. In fact, one of the prominent importers says that he has been keeping a record of the buyers in town, as they have been reported during the present season and last Fall, and he finds that while there have been more buyers here this year than last, both the individual and aggregate purchases have been smaller. There are some in the trade who say that the anticipated increase in the lace demand will probably not materialize greatly before Spring. Reports concerning the present embroidery situation are also mixed, and, while the business is said to be picking up, the improvement is not as marked as had been hoped for.

Higher Prices for Ribbons.

Although the demand for ribbons has been slack for some time, there are signs of a speedy improvement and price advances. Fashion creators, who for a time seemed opposed to the extensive use of ribbons, are now showing models well trimmed with ribbon. Within two or three weeks it is believed that prices will be advanced, and manufacturers are showing a disposition to hold their goods for the anticipated increases. This holds true for the cheaper and more popular grades of merchandise. The reason for price advances is seen in the increased labor cost and the higher cost of tram silk dyeing, an advance of 17½ cents a pound having been made in the latter instance. Farseeing buyers, according to the best opinion in the trade, will make no mistake by placing their orders for staple goods now.

The Piece Goods Market.

With the clothing trade showing very evident signs of improvement and an active dress goods demand, the piece goods market is well occupied with business. In fact, if the general improvement now under way continues, it is reasonable to suppose that the woolen and worsted machinery of the country will be engaged to an extent beyond precedent. Export business is growing. Canada is taking goods in fair-sized quantities now, with every probability on the side of an increase. Some goods are being shipped for civilian use to England and huge quantities of goods are being made up to clothe the soldiers of Europe. Fear of foreign competition has been wholly eliminated. Those who predict a shortage of merchandise have more facts to sustain their contention than perhaps at any other time in the history of the industry. It is almost beyond the question at all that prices on all lines will be advanced.

Plaids Still Going Well.

An excellent demand is told of in the local silk market for all kinds of plaids, which are scarce here at the moment and hard to deliver, they being called for by both the cutting and the retailers. The opinion is expressed in certain quarters of the market that they may hold over into Spring, but one of the biggest men in the market maintains that if it were possible to stop deliveries of these goods about Dec. 1, it would result in their being very good again next Fall. He feels that they will not be any too good for Spring, and that anything then into that season will kill them for the Fall of 1916. The demand for taffetas for Fall continues good, both in the street and evening shades, especially navy blue in the former. Reports of the movement of satin-faced goods do not altogether agree. For Spring the best demand at the moment is for taffetas and Georgette crepe. Higher prices are looked for in the near future, where advances have not already been made, the increased cost of dyeing being one of the most important factors in the anticipated rise.

Underwear Business Improves.

The coming of cooler weather has been accompanied by a renewal of the demand for heavy underwear in this market, in which both the mill agents and the jobbers are sharing. Initial buying of these goods by the retailers is not completed yet, especially those in the metropolitan district, and these orders are keeping the local jobbers busy. This, in turn, is resulting in duplicate business for the agents. It is said, however, that the best part of the agents' duplicates are coming from the jobbers outside of this city, particularly in the West. The anticipated price advances have not come yet, in spite of the continued rise in cotton, and it is rumored that large orders for either ribbed or fleeced goods can be placed at opening prices, if the buyer is firm enough in his demands, in spite of the advances that have been made. Mill agents, however, are quick to deny statements of this kind. Spring business shows no real feature at the moment, and war business is said to be almost entirely dependent on the floating of the loan to the Allies.

More Printcloth Advances.

Continued active trading resulted in further increases in gray goods prices here yesterday, this being especially true of printcloths. Sales of 39-inch 80 squares were put through for prompt shipment at 6 cents, with 6⅛ cents asked for delivery during next month and November. Spot business was done on 39-inch 68-72s at 4¾ cents, with several houses refusing to take less than 5 cents for them for any delivery. About the best that can be done on 39-inch 56-44s now for any shipment is 3 9-16 cents. While spot sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made at 4¼ cents during the day, some houses want a sixteenth higher for prompt shipment and others an eighth higher. On 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s asking prices are a sixteenth higher than the listed figures in several cases, though goods can still be had for spot delivery, in more or less limited quantities, at the quotations given below. The narrow goods were active, too, with 3 1-16 cents asked for 27-inch 64-60s and 2 11-16 cents asked for 56-52s. Sheetings and drills were active and firm, as were fancies. Spot printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	6c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	*5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	*2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	*4¼c	27-inch, 56-52s	*2¼c

*Asked.

Crossbred Wool to Come Here.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—There was a steady demand for the moderate selection of 6,900 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Victorian merinos realized 2s 10d when sold to Russia, and greasy crossbreds were taken for America. Several licenses were granted for the shipment of crossbreds to the United States.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100¾	100¾	2.28
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	100¾	5.28
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100¾	100¾	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	88½	98¾	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99¾	5.15
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅛	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅛	4.93
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98½	98¾	7.90
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	98⅛	99⅛	8.75
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	98⅞	99¼	6.70
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅜	97¼	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	93½	96¼	5.98

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.85
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	3.20
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101¼	3.08
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.15
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅜	99⅞	4.35
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	99	5.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.98
Can. North'n.	6	Sep., 1917	98¼	98½	5.78
Can. Pacific	6	Mar., 1924	101¾	102¾	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	94¼	94⅝	6.85
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.80
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1916	92	83½	12.80
Con. Gas, Bal.	5	May, 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.70
Con. Pr. Co.	e	May 1, '17	95½	99½	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	99	100	6.00
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	Mar., 1918	93	96¼	6%
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.85
Erie R. R.	6½	Apr., 1917	101¼	100⅞	6.85
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Grand Rap. E.	5	May, 1916	100	100¼	4.21
Grand. R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅛	4.25
Hav. El.	5	Sep., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	99¾	100½	5.80
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.90
Louis. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1918	98¼	98½	6%
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	3.50
Mich. Ry.	e	June, 1916	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97¼	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96¾	97¼	4.20
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅝	100⅝	4.25
No. States P.	6	Juns, 1917	99	100	6.00
North St. P.	G	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.75
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100⅞	4.25
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100⅞	100⅝	4.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98½	98⅝	5.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅝	101	4.60
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1916	98¼	99¼	5.43
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'18	93½	94⅝	20.30
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅝	101⅞	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅜	99½	5.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.40
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	4.35
W. Penn Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96½	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98½	99¼	6.58
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	96½	99½	6.25
W. Va.T.& E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7⅛

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	330	335
American Light & Traction pf.	108½	110½
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	49	53
*American Gas & Electric	102	103
*American Gas & Electric pf.	48	50
American Power & Light	60	62
American Power & Light pf.	80	82
American Public Utilities	80	85
American Public Utilities pf.	60	65
American Waterworks & Electric.	5	7
Atlantic Pow. & L. 7% cum. pf.	92	95
A. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
A. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	52	57
Cities Service	45	46
Cities Service pf.	57.	60
Colorado Power	19	21
Colorado Power pf.	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50½	52½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	79	81
Consumers Power 5s, 1952	90	91
Consumers Power (pfd) Me.	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	32	36
Dayton Power & Light pf.	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. Co. 5s.	91½	92
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	61	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric 6s.	76	80
Empire District Electric 6s pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	15	17
Federal Light & Traction pf.	52	60
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	50	70
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	83	86
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	12
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	13
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	49	54
Northern States Power	20½	30½
Northern States Power pf.	85	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	48¼	49¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	58	61
Southern California Edison	72	75
Southern California Edison pf.	92	96
Standard Gas & Electric	7	9
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	28	29
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5	6
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	21	25
United Light & Rys.	39	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	69½	69¾
Utah Securities	15	17
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf.	47	51

*Par value, $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.08	Mexican	.33
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.79
Bullion	.19	Ophir	.04
Caledonia	.48	Overman	.07
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.03	Savage	.04
Confidence	.16	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.94	Sierra Nevada	.19
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.36
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.03	Jackat Con.	.13
Justice	.02		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.79	Comb. Fraction	.08
McNamara	.02	Goldf. Merger	.19
Midway	.14	Jumbo Ext.	1.35
Mizpah Ext.	.10	Lone Star	.03
Montana Tonopah	.31	Silver Pick	.07
North Star	.10	Diamondf. Daisy	.05
Rescue Eula	.08	Diamondf. B. B.	.08
Tonopah Ext.	.23½	Florence	.44
Tonopah Merger	.39	Goldf. Con. M.	1.27½
Victor	.29	Gold Kewanas	.39
West End	.60	Vernal	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.16
Atlanta	.28	Rochester Mins	.39
Booth	.16	Round Mountain	.40
C. O. D.	.04	MANHATTAN.	
		Men. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9½	10	Isabella	16½	16¾
Elkton	23	25¾	Jackpot	6¼	7¼
El Paso	85	88	McKinney	38½	38
Gold. Cycle.	180	182	Portland	151¾	153
Gold Dollar	4	4	Vindicator	155¾	160
Gold Sov.	3¾	4	Rav. B. H.	2	4
Findlay	4	4½			

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid. Asked.
Tin	$2.50 33.00	$2.75 33.25
Lead	4.50	4.50
Spelter	*13.87½	*13.25
Antimony	27.00 28.00	27.50 28.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	$90.00
Aluminium	46.50 47.50	45.00 50.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	16.00 16.50	16.00 16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quotsd at 17⅝@18c a pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Wednesday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.	Prev. Close.
Copper, spot	70 2 6	70 7 6	
Copper, futures	71 5 0	71 12 6	
Tin, spot	133 0 0	153 0 0	
Tin, futures	153 10 0	153 15 0	
Spelter	23 0 0	23 10 0	
Lead	23 7 6	23 2 6	

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.

10 shares Lord & Taylor 6 per cent. cumulative first preferred, $100 each, 50.

14 shares Lincoln Trust Company, New York, $100 each, 100.

85 shares Old Dominion Land Company, $100 each, $10 lot.

13 shares Newport News Light & Water Company and $60 do scrip, $100 each, $7.50 per share. Scrip $5.

36 shares Empire Trust Company, $100 each, 293.

20 shares Peoples Trust Company, $100 each, 280½.

5 shares New York & East River Ferry Company, $100 each, 5.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

200 shares Manhattan Transit Company, $20 each, 75 cents per share.

$5,000 Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Port Huron Division first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due 1939; not certificates of deposit, 56¼.

6 shares First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J., $100 each, 325.

3 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 159.

500 shares Schulman Confectionery Corporation, $2 per share.

$1,000 Lake Huron & Northern Ontario Railway Company first mortgage, 5 per cent. bond, due April, 1943; interest April and October, 35.

$10,000 Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Company, gold bonds, "Series A," due August, 1917, 16⅝.

$3,000 Fort Worth & Rio Grands Railway Company first mortgage, 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1928, 53¾.

250 shares Indiana Lighting Company, $100 each, 47½.

Temporary certificates of the Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, representing 458 shares of the capital stock of the Corn Exchange Bank, 300.

5,000 shares San Toy Mining Company, $1 each, 15 cents per share.

10 shares United States Steel Corporation, common, $100 each, 76¾.

50 shares Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, $100 each, 20¾.

70 shares Chicago Utilities Company, preferred temporary certificates, $100 each, $1 per share.

$1,000 Chicago Utilities Company, first mortgage, 5 per cent. bond, Series "A," due 1942; April, 1915, coupon on, 17.

NEW FOREIGN TRADE RECORD

Exports for Year Exceed $3,000,000,000 for the First Time.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The foreign trade of the United States broke all records during the first year of the European war, according to figures made public today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, covering the period from August, 1914, to August, 1915.

"Statistics show," said today's announcement, "that for the first time in the nation's history exports exceeded $3,000,000,000 in value for a twelve-month period. For the twelve months ended with Aug. 31, 1915, exports from the United States aggregated $3,036,033,280, against $2,280,185,791 in a like period one year ago. Twelve months' imports of merchandise totaled $1,989,096,984, compared with $1,900,657,615 last year.

"Our international gold movements during the first year since the outbreak of the European war included imports of gold, $244,004,045, against $29,512,823 in a like period one year ago; exports of gold, $97,749,270, against $153,984,944 a year earlier.

"The month of August showed exports valued at $261,975,771, against $110,367,494 in August, 1914, an increase of 137 per cent. August imports totaled $141,126,635, against $129,767,890 in August, 1914, a gain of 9 per cent. Thus, August trade this year shows an export balance of $120,246,133, as compared with an import balance in August, 1914, of $19,400,896."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was strong and higher, closing with net gains of 2⅝@4⅝c. The volume of business was active at times, but, on the whole, the trading was less aggressive, and operators were cautious and inclined to await developments. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter and No. 2 hard Winter were quoted at $1.24¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, $1.08, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 96c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
September	..	..	1.20	1.16¼	1.18

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
September	1.06¼	1.02¼	1.06¼	1.01⅝	1.08¾
December	.96⅞	.92⅞	.95⅝	.93	1.11⅞
May	.98	.96⅝	.98	.96¼	1.19¼

CORN.

The advance in wheat had a steadying influence on the corn market, and at the close of the day prices were ⅛c net lower to ⅛c higher. The local cash market was steady. No. 2 yellow was quoted at 84½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
September	72	71	72	71⅝	76
December	59⅝	55¾	56¼	56⅞	71¾
May	57⅛	57	57⅛	57½	74⅝

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, but prices were steady at net gains of ⅛c to ⅜c. Receipts were fairly liberal, but, while clearances were large, there was a less active export demand. The local cash market was easy. No. 3 white was quoted at 40c; No. 4 white, 38@38½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40@42c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
September	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	37¼	47⅜
December	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	35½	50⅝
May	37⅛	37⅛	37⅜	37½	53⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firmer early in the session, with a continuation of Tuesday's covering movement and influenced by the strength in grain and hog markets. The advance attracted renewed selling, however, and before the close of the day most of the gain was lost. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000; estimated for Thursday, 14,000; Kansas City received 7,000, and Omaha 3,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last
Lard—					
October	8.10	8.07	8.07	8.05	9.45
January	8.55	8.45	8.50	8.50	9.95
Ribs—					
October	8.00	7.97	8.00	7.90	10.85
January	8.40	8.30	8.32	8.35	10.58
Pork—					
October	12.60	12.40	12.50	12.37	17.75
January	15.07	14.90	14.97	14.95	20.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

This cottonseed oil market was active and firm at the start, with renewed buying prompted by the firmness in cotton and lard, but during the day an easier tone developed, and final prices were unchanged to 5 points net lower. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	6.25	6.25	6.25@6.40	6.20
September	6.35	6.25	6.25@6.30	6.22
October	6.30	6.30	6.28@6.31	6.30
November	6.28	6.25	6.27@6.29	6.30
December	6.42	6.35	6.34@6.36	6.34
January	6.48	6.40	6.38@6.40	6.40
February	6.50	6.50	6.48@6.50	6.50
March	6.65	6.57	6.57@6.58	6.58
April	6.77	6.70	6.70@6.71	6.60

COFFEE.

The local coffee market was steady, and aside from the September position, which showed a decline of 5 points under moderate liquidation, prices showed net gains of 1 to 4 points. Total sales for the day were 4,500 bags. Local spot prices were unchanged on the basis of 6¾c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.12	6.10
October	6.10	6.10	6.13@6.13	6.10
November	..	..	6.15@6.15	6.12
December	6.16	6.16	6.14@6.16	6.13
January	..	..	6.16@6.21	6.18
February	6.20	6.20	6.24@6.24	6.22
March	6.30	6.29	6.29@6.31	6.27
April	..	..	6.34@6.35	6.32
May	6.42	6.41	6.40@6.42	6.36
June	..	..	6.46@6.47	6.43
July	6.54	6.53	6.52@6.54	6.48

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was active, total sales for the day amounting to 21,800 tons, which is one of the largest single day's business since the market began operations. Prices were lower, however, and at the close of the day showed net losses of 1 to 6 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	2.85	2.83	2.84@2.85	2.87
February	2.82	2.81	2.81@2.83	2.85
March	2.85	2.83	2.85@2.86	2.87
April	..	..	2.85@2.89	2.89
May	2.95	2.95	2.95@2.96	2.97
June	..	..	2.96@2.97	2.98
July	3.01	3.01	2.97@2.99

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments—4 P. M., Sept. 22—Sergt. O. Raphnel, Det. Bu, to 17. designation as Act. Det. Sergt., 2d gr., revoked. Patrol. H. Gonder, 18 to 43; J. J. Patton; Det. Bu, to 31, designation as Act. Det. Sergt., 2d gr., revoked; N. Snydecker, Det. Bu, to 31, designation as Act. Det. Sergt., 2d gr., revoked.

From prects. indicated to Det. Bu., designated as Act. Det. Sergts., 3d gr.: H. Harvey, 31; J. J. Campbell, 170; A. D. Renton, 94.

Temporary Assignments: Lieuts. E. H. West, 15, and H. J. Callahan, 39, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 dnys, 9 A. M., Sept. 27.

Patrol. J. F. X. Day, 62, to office of Traffic and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 27; P. E. Friel, 155, to 10 In. D., 10 days, noon, Sept. 25; A. J. Gollmer, 156 to 10 In. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 23; W. Welssheler, 156 to 169, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 23, J. Ahlloran, 171 as sta.-house att., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 20.

Assignment Discontinued—Patrol. C. Smith, 4 Ins. D., to 169, 4 P. M., Sept. 23.

Leaves of Absence, (Without Pay)—Patrol. H. A. Doring, 170, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 18; J. Cramer, Comm. Office, 4 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 27.

Sick Leave—Patrol. T. Slattery, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, 60 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 23.

Permission Granted to Leave City—Patrol. C. A. Anderson, 167, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 21, to attend the Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Full Pay While on Sick Report—Patrol. S. Brandwein, 63, 8 P. M., Aug. 21, to 12 P. M., Aug. 31.

Fire Department.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157-159 E. 67th St., Manhattan, at time and date specified: Sept. 27, at 10 A. M., Eng. 45; at 1 P. M., Eng. 158. Sept. 28, at 10 A. M., Eng. 63; at 1 P. M., Eng. 286. Sept. 29, at 10 A. M., Eng. 74; at 1 P. M., Eng. 287. (24 Sec.) Sept. 30, at 10 A. M., Eng. 17; at 1 P. M., Eng. 288. Oct. 1, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 18; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 147. Oct. 2, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 31; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 148.

The following will report to Firem. 1st gr. A. J. Muir at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. today: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 43; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Rutherfuil, Eng. 31; R. Hornhols, Eng. 33; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 66; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammieyer, Eng 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; J. Richards, Eng. 227; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 231; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 282; A. G. Klein, Eng. 283; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Smith, H. & L. 46; A. T. Muir, H. & L. 47; R. W. Fraser, H. & L. 80; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller 3d, H. & L. 113; E. Bernzen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 129; C. C. Brown, H. & L. 137; A. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148.

Special Leaves, without pay: Firem. 1st gr. R. J. Blake, Eng. 26, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 26; Firem. 1st gr. D. H. Mullen, H. & L. 41, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 26; Firem. 1st gr. W. F. Benz, H. & L. 29, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 24; Eng. of at'm T. B. Davis, Jr., Eng. 270, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 26; Firem. 2d gr. C. Gallagher, Eng. 214, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 26; Firem. 1st gr. H. J. Condon, 29, H. & L. 8, 5 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 19.

EDUCATION NOTES.

District Supt. Taylor will conduct a conference on the "Gary System" at P. S. 4, the Bronx, Fulton Avenue and 173d Street, tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. It is a Hebrew holiday, and most of the children of the school will be absent. Teachers from neighboring schools similarly affected are expected to be present.

Temporary licenses as teacher-in-training in high schools to teach the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following under date of Sept. 10:

ECONOMICS.—Alice D. Buxbaum, James W. Donoghue, Catharine C. Fries, Gustav K. Osterhus.

ENGLISH.—Margaret Carr, Katharina Williams.

GERMAN.—Morris Buchter.

The number of candidates taking the recent examinations for license to teach certain subjects in high schools is as follows: Biology, nine men; economics, twenty-three men; German, twenty-two men; Spanish, fifteen men and women.

The Brooklyn Class Teachers' Organization will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. today in the Eagle Building, Johnson and Washington Streets, to discuss the pension crisis and work for the coming year.

The Bulletin of the Wall Street Branch of New York University announces the opening of the second year of the interesting experiment which the University's Extramural Division is making in the downtown section of the city with the financial co-operation of the American Institute. There are upward of 15,000 persons employed in the Wall Street section. For the coming Winter the plan has been considerably expanded, and about fifteen courses are offered, including such additions as commercial law, insurance, real estate, corporation finance, bookkeeping, and several others. The courses start in the late afternoon after the close of business, and meet once each week throughout the Winter. The sessions are held in rooms donated by the Stock Exchange, Bankers Trust Company, and other business organizations which have interested themselves in the experiment.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

Cromwell, David W., (Sept. 11.) Estats of more than $500 personal and more than $200 realty. Patrick Mulligan, for many years a porter in the firm of Cromwell Bros., gets a bequest of $1,000, and $300 is set aside for the use of the Trinity Corporation in keeping up a lot in Trinity Cemetery. Three-fourths of the residue goes to Mabel C. Smith, a niece, and at her death the principal is to be divided between the Shut-In Society and St. John's Guild.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Forty-one corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $1,080,400 were chartered today. They include:

The Edjoy Realty, realty, construction, $100,000: Helen F., Mary E., and Edward F. Joyce, 338 West 58th St.

Metropolitan Stores, grocery, delicatessen, confectionery, merchandise, $500,000: Samuel J. Hess, S. Joseph Oxenberg, Jacob M. Cohen, 261 Broadway.

Jensen Creamery Machinery Co., Kerhonkson, $200,000: Aage Jensen, Frank M. Van Wagenen, Edward T. Magoffin, 30 Evergreen Pl., East Orange, N. J.

Compeer Cigar Co., $50,000: Gustave Leight, Samuel Blumberg, Leo H. Batt, 371 West 116th St.

Screen Exhibition Co., theatres, motion pictures, musical productions, $15,000: H. Clay Miller, David V. Picker, Whitman Leonard, 120 West 41st St.

The Senefelder Lithographic Stone Co., lithographic stone, printing supplies, $30,000: Joseph Froessel, Edwin H. Jungl, Lewis Bechtold, 109 West 42d St.

The Lansdown Realty, construction, $11,000: Annie Donghty, Susan G., F., and Robert Weber, 352 West 46th St.

Double Mileage Tire Co., Rochester, tires, $10,000: Fred L. McCausland, Warren Hallsley, John J. Mahker, 319 Electric Av., Rochester.

The Pope Trading Corporation, mining, $25,000: John R. M. O'Connor, Ethel M. Foley, Bessie Pope, 101 Summit Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Freeman & Grady, repairing autos, accessories, $20,000: James A., Dilkes, Abraham Allenburg, Alfred L. Marlley, 20 Nassau St.

Marston Fortier, inc., wearing apparel, cosmetics, lotions, $10,000. William R., Roberts, Frank D. Burdy, Mabel Fortier, 42 West 35th St.

Burgdorf-Lynch, Buffalo, drugs, hospital, physicians' supplies, $10,000. Norman E. Lynch, Grace V., and Paul M. Burgdorf, Buffalo.

Greler Leasing Co., realty, construction, $10,000. Louis J. Jacobs, Philip Meyrowitz, Daniel V. McCarthy, 230 West 43d St.

Charles A. McGill Co., dry goods, tailors' trimmings, $5,000. Walter K., Albert B. and Charles A. McGill, 16 Alpha Place, Yaw Rochelle.

Keeler's Coal Pockets, Whitestone, building material, coal, $5,000. John Zimmer, Edward Evenson, Jr., Elmer E. Keeler, Whitestone.

Bergson & Davern, Syracuse, iron, steel, copper, lumber, $10,000. Lawrence F. Hogan, Patrick J. Davern, Charles J. B. Bourgeson.

Edward S. Newman, millinery stores, wearing apparel, furs, trimmings, $10,000. Bernard A. Rosenblatt, Max Tachna, Edward S. Newman, Long Beach.

Aureole Corporation, Brooklyn, stocks, realty bonds, $6,000. William A. Ihne, Max Leff, William R. Jackson.

Zimberg & Son, children's, infants' dresses, $5,000: Meyer, Morris Satir, Wolf Zimberg, 119 Spring St.

Dorsa Realty Co., realty, compressed air, gas, electric machines, merchandise, brokerage, $5,000; Mae Fishman, John J. Gurke, Peter Dorsa, 132 Nassau St.

Bloomberg & Halpern, Manhattan, $5,000: Charles Halpern, Maurice Goodman, Abraham I. Bloomberg, 594 3d Av.

Udow-Shubkin, millinery, wearing apparel, $5,000: Harry Hollerlan, Ralph E. Udow, Max Shubkin, 73 Ave. B.

Dorsa Realty Co., realty, construction, $5,000; Mae Fishman, John J. Gurke, Peter Dorsa, 132 Nassau St.

Authorizations: Zander Shoe Co., Boston, Mass., $10,000; representative, Max Zander, 81 East Seneca St., Buffalo.

William J. Bosshardt & Co., inc., North Bergen, N. J., embroideries, laces, $25,000; representative, Henry Bosshardt, 295 5th Av., Manhattan.

Collsolidated interstate Calaban Mining Co., Phoenix, Ariz., mining, oil, mineral, timber lands, water rights, $5,000,000; representative, John A. Percival, 61 Broadway, New York.

Stanfard Accessories Co., Wilmington, Del., auto accessories, $100,000; representative, Cloyd Marshall, 81 New St., New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Orders of July 7 relating to Major E. M. Shinkle, O. D., revoked.

Capt. A. W. Maish, O. D., is designated as ordnance officer for this national matchee 1915.

Orders of Aug 26 relating to Major E. M. Shinkle, O. D., revoked.

Capt. A. W. Maish, O. D., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty with national matches 1915, on completion of which he will retorn to his station.

Resignation of Major W. J. Hawkins, O. D., (Captain C. A. C.,) accepted, effective Nov. 1.

Leaves—Capt. W. Hocker, Q. M. C., from date of relief of duty at Madleon Barracks, N. Y., to and including Oct. 20; Capt. E. S. Walker, Q. M. C., 3 months; Capt. G. M. Grimes, 8th Inf., 2 months; Capt. W. F. Jones, Q. M. C., 1 month; Capt. G. V. S. Quackenbush, 17th Inf., 1 month, and Col. W. K. Wright, 22d Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Capt. A. H. Robertson, the Colorado, to command the San Diego.

Lt. Comdr. Z. E. Briggs, the Colorado, to the San Diego as executive.

Lts. J. A. Monroe and J. S. McCain, the Colorado, to the San Diego; G. C. Pekrun and R. C. MacFall and Junior Grade Lt. K. L. Hill, the San Diego, to the Colorado.

Jr. Grade Pas. Mrs. E. J. Cattarphen, M. H. Anderson, F. Welden, and W. W. Waddell, and Ensigne H. V. Wiley, L. J. Wiltse, L. R. Gray, L. L. Stedman, W. H. A. Pike, and S. S. Thurston, the Colorado to the San Diego, and E. F. Zemke, the Colorado to the Cheyenne.

Surgns. W. B. Grove, the Arkansas to haune, wait orders; J. C. Pryor, the North Dakota to the Arkansas, and P. S. Rossiter, the San Diego to the Colorado.

P. A. Surgeon H. W. Cole, Asst. Surgn. C. I. Wood, and Paymaster C. S. Baker, the Colorado to the San Diego.

P. A. Paymasters W. G. Niell, the Baltimore, Sept. 30, to Washington Naval Hosp. for treatment, and E. D. Stanley, the San Diego to the Colorado.

A. Paymaster T. Sandlin, the Yankton to the Baltimore.

Chaplain G. E. T. Stevenson, the San Diego to the Colorado.

Bosns. J. Reilly, the San Diego to the Colorado, and N. Anderson, the Colorado to the San Diego.

Gunners C. N. Fanning, J. Chamberlin, and H. L. Turner, and Chief Machinist F. Risser, the Colorado to the San Diego.

Chf. Machsts. P. B. Cozine, the San Diego to the Colorado; W. B. Stork, Newport (R. I.) Torpedo Station to the Georgia, and A. V. Ketteis, the Georgia to Boston Yard.

Machsts. E. G. Hersinger and J. P. Milton, the Colorado to the San Diego.

Chf. Carpts. A. W. Jones, the San Diego to the Colorado; T. B. Casey, the Colorado to the San Diego; W. O'Neill Maro Island Yard to the South Dakota, and H. R. Taylor, to Phila. Yard.

Carptr. F. Welch, the South Dakota, home wait orders.

Pay Clerks C. E. Sangren, the Tennessee, Sept. 30, to connection fitting out the Nevada; Geo. Hand, to board when launched; D. Fisher, New York yard, to the Tennessee, and T. A. Culhane, the Colorado, to the San Diego.

Pay Clerks: E. M. Cronin and E. C. Vasey, the San Diego to the Colorado, and F. A. Abbott, the Colorado to the San Diego.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Blakely, Parker, and Macdonough, at Newport; George Washington, New Jersey, at Norfolk; Virginia, at Hampton Roads; Brooklyn, at Portsmouth; New Hampshire, Perry, Paul Jones, Preble, and the Whipple, at Mare Island; Sylph, off Rappahannock River, and the Chester, at Alexandria.

Sailed: Saturn, Dutch Harbor for San Francisco; Wadsworth, Newport for Norfolk; Neptune, Hampton Roade for Rockland, Me., and the Solace, Guantanamo for Cape Haitien.

The flag of the commander of the torpedo flotilla, Pacific Fleet, has been ehifted from the Cheyenne to the Iris.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 175 ft n of 204th St, 25x143.5; Joseph E. Marx to Cyril O. Alberga, 209 Dyckman St, Sept. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, e s, 50 ft n of 204th St, 25x143.8; Rembrandt Realty Co. to Cyril O. Alberga, 209 Dyckman St, Sept. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, e s, 150 ft n of 204th St, 50x143.8; Cyril O. Alberga and Auto Supply Co., Inc., 4,896 Broadway, (mtg $31,500,) Sept. 22; attorney, same.....$1

CONVENT AV, e s, 379.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Sybilla C. Pope to Cuthbert M. Willmerding, Great Neck, L. I., all liens, Sept. 13; attornsys, Sheehy, C. & McC., 250 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, 594, e s, 19.5x63; Mary H. McCulloch, Orange, N. J., to Leicestershire Realty Co., 2 Wall St, (mtg $15,000,) B & S; C. A. G, July 1; attornsys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$1

WEST END AV, 592, e s, 62.8 ft s of 93th St, s runs 19.8x irr n 14.4 w 82 to avenue x n 19 to beginning; Thomas H. Willard to same, (mtg $22,500,) Sept. 16; attorneys, same $100

WEST END AV, s e corner of 103d St, 100x100; Realty Corp. to 590 West End Avenue, Inc., 271 West 125th St, (mtg $131,000,) C. A. G, Sept. 21; attorneys, same. $100

17TH ST, e s, 200 ft w of Broadway, 25x92; Alice M. Ernst, 24 East 92d St, to Key Realty Co., Inc., 50 Wall St. (mtg $88,000,) Sept. 10; attorney, M. G. Halstein, 165 Broadway $100

40TH ST, 440 and 442 West, s s, 250 ft e of 10th St, 50x100.5; New York County National Bank to Sidonia Weiss, 320 West 28th St, (mtg $29,500,) Aug. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

79TH ST, 60 East, s s, 205.8 ft w of Park Av, 21x102.2; Caroline A. Wilson to Alice L. Harlan, 60 East 79th St, correction deed, Aug. 6; attorney, William S. Creevey, 60 Wall St. $1

70TH ST, 175 East, n s, 156 ft w of 3d Av, 44x102.2; Milton M. Dryfoos to Esther W. Dryfoos, his wife, 106 East 85th St, Sept. 21; attorney, Albert R. Lesinsky, 149 Broadway $1

85TH ST, 106 to 110 East, n s, 107.9 ft e of Park Av, 54.9x102.2; Esther W. Dryfoos to Milton M. Dryfoos, 106 East 85th St, Sept. 21; attorney, Albert R. Lesinsky, 149 Broadway $1

89TH ST, 204 West, s s, 82 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.8; Mary E. Tuckar to Leicestershire Realty Co., 2 Wall St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, Sept. 20; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$100

92D ST, s s, 300.9 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.8; Alice M. Ernst to Gertrude E. Millus, 255 West 90th St., (mtg $28,000,) Sept. 10; attorney, H. E. Holstein, Jun, Broadway .$100

114TH ST, 18 West, s s, 191.4 ft w of 5th Av, 17.8x100.11; Benjamin Brody to Congregation Adas Ynnkoff Anshe Slabodke of Harlem, 18 West 114th St, Sept. 21; attorney, Louis Hartman, 1,133 Broadway .$100

114TH ST, 18 West, s s, 191.4 ft w of 5th Av, 17.8x100.11; John De Paoli, 211 West 10th St, et al, to Benjamin Brady, 103 West 141st St, Sept. 21; attorney, Louis Dorfman, 1,133 Broadway $100

115TH ST, 8 West, s e, 145 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Progress Holding Co. to Emil Frankel, 75 Fort Washington Av, (mtg $15,500,) Sept. 1; attorney, Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway $1

116TH ST, 235 East, n s, 193.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; J. Campbell Thompson, referee, to Henry V. Allen, 159 Glenridge Av, Montclair, N. J., Sept. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,510

119TH ST, 75 East, n s, 123.9 ft w of Park Av, 23.8x100.11, foreclosure Sept. 16; John H. Regan, referee, to Estelle and Howard A. Tobias, 21 West 70th St; Samson Lachman, 213 West 106th St, and Abraham Goldsmith, 50 West 15th St, trustees of will of Samuel Schelle, Sept. 22; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St. $23,000

120TH ST, 329 East, e s, 148 ft e of Madison Av, 27x100.11; Joseph M. Lesser to Mary A. Coyle, 122 East 96th St, (mtg $26,000,) all liens, Nov. 30, 1914; attorney, Edward J. West, 31 Nassau St. $1

122D ST, 416 to 422 West, e s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100.1x90.10; Orland Holding Co. to Narragansett Realty Co., 405 West 14th St, (mtg $145,000,) Sept. 15; attorney, Chester H. Lane, 233 Broadway $100

140TH ST, n s, 212 ft w of 7th Av, 23x99.11; Aaron J. Lebenhein, Gloversville, N. Y., and another, trustees, &c., of S. Schey, to Otto Mayer, 27 Adrian Av, (mtg $24,500,) Aug. 27; attorney, Schey $550

141ST ST, 552 West, s s, 332.6 ft e of Broadway, 19x99.11; William F. Gorman to Edmund W. Kingsland, 1,061 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $9,000,) all liens, Sept. 20; address, 1,057 5th Av $15,000

144TH ST, n s, 300 ft s of Ameterdam Av, 50x104; Herbert C. Darling to Leona Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, (mtg $11,000.) Sept. 15; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row $1

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Nelson Av, 200 ft to Seton Av, —x25; also Lots 4 and 5 and 14 and 16, Block 3, map of Edenwald; Meyer Meyers to North Central Realty Co., 434 Broadway, Aug. 28; attorney, Herbert Reeves, 55 Liberty St. $1

CAMBRELING AV, s w corner of 180th St, 50x100; Utility Realty Co. to Michael De Candido, 2,443 Cambreling Av, Sept. 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

GRAND AV, 2,521, w s, 50x106; John C. Garfelman to Junius J. Pittman, 2,341 Andrews Av, (mtg $7,000;) Sept. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

LOT 271, map of Hunter estate; Hudson P. Rosa Co. to Mary E. Gunnison, 1,813 Barnes Av, Sept. 8; attorney, M. E. Gunnison, 1,813 Barnes Av. $1

LOTS 178 and 179, map of land of party of first part; Monatiquot Real Estate Co. to Michael Finnegan, 349 East 138th St, Sept. 16; attorney, Michael Finnegan, 349 East 138th St. $1

NELSON AV, s w corner of Wright Av, 200 ft to Edenwald Av. —x100; Nelson Av, s w corner of Amundson Av, 200 ft to Seton Av, —x100; Kingsbridge Road, s s, extends from Hill to Murdock Avs, Lots 1 to 11 and 62 to 66, Block 4, map of Edenwald; Murdock Av, e s, Lots 12 to 31, Block 4, same map; Lots 19, Block 3, Lots 60 and 61, map; Lots 83 to 90 and 73 and 74, Block 3, same map; Meyer Meyers to North Central Realty Co., 434 Broadway, Aug. 28; attorney, Herbert Reevee, 55 Liberty St. .$1

POND PLACE, w s, 187.6 ft w of 194th St, 37.6x125; Edward Guntermann to John C. Hagmayer, 2,978 Perry Av, (mtg $11,000.) Sept. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 163d St, 100 ft s, E. M. & C. Rheimer Co. to Simax Realty Co., 231 West 96th St, (mtg $120,000,) Sept. 8, (rerecorded from Sept. 17, 1915,) attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway .$1

VALENTINE AV, n e corner of 194th St, 105.8x irr irregular to Briggs Av; John J. Tully Co. to Michael Giordeno, 2,494 Cambreling Av, (mtg $20,000,) Sept. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

WEST END AV, 598, s e corner of 89th St, Michael McGuire to same, (mtg $20,000,) July 15; attorneys, same $1

WEST END AV, 592, e s, 62.8 ft s of 89th St, s runs 19.8x irr n 14.4 w 82 to avenue x n 19 to beginning; Thomas H. Willard to same, (mtg $22,500,) Sept. 16; attorneys, sams $100

WEST END AV, s e corner of 89th St, 100x100; Realty Corp. to 590 West End Avenue, Inc., 271 West 125th St, (mtg $131,000,) C. A. G, Sept. 21; attorneys, same. $100

17TH ST, e s, 200 ft w of Broadway, 25x92; Alice M. Ernst, 24 East 92d St, to Key Realty Co., Inc., 50 Wall St. (mtg $88,000,) Sept. 10; attorney, M. G. Halstein, 165 Broadway $100

40TH ST, 440 and 442 West, s s, 250 ft e of 10th St, 50x100.5; New York County National Bank to Sidonia Weiss, 320 West 28th St, (mtg $29,500,) Aug. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

79TH ST, 60 East, s s, 205.8 ft w of Park Av, 21x102.2; Caroline A. Wilson to Alice L. Harlan, 60 East 79th St, correction deed, Aug. 6; attorney, William S. Creevey, 60 Wall St. $1

70TH ST, 175 East, n s, 156 ft w of 3d Av, 44x102.2; Milton M. Dryfoos to Esther W. Dryfoos, his wife, 106 East 85th St, Sept. 21; attorney, Albert R. Lesinsky, 149 Broadway $1

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89TH ST, 204 West, s s, 82 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.8; Mary E. Tuckar to Leicestershire Realty Co., 2 Wall St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, Sept. 20; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$100

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89TH ST, 204 West, s s, 82 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.8; Mary E. Tuckar to Leicestershire Realty Co., 2 Wall St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, Sept. 20; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$100

92D ST, s s, 300.9 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.8; Alice M. Ernst to Gertrude E. Millus, 255 West 90th St., (mtg $28,000,) Sept. 10; attorney, H. E. Holstein, Jun, Broadway .$100

114TH ST, 18 West, s s, 191.4 ft w of 5th Av, 17.8x100.11; Benjamin Brody to Congregation Adas Ynnkoff Anshe Slabodke of Harlem, 18 West 114th St, Sept. 21; attorney, Louis Hartman, 1,133 Broadway .$100

114TH ST, 18 West, s s, 191.4 ft w of 5th Av, 17.8x100.11; John De Paoli, 211 West 10th St, et al, to Benjamin Brady, 103 West 141st St, Sept. 21; attorney, Louis Dorfman, 1,133 Broadway $100

115TH ST, 8 West, s e, 145 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Progress Holding Co. to Emil Frankel, 75 Fort Washington Av, (mtg $15,500,) Sept. 1; attorney, Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway $1

116TH ST, 235 East, n s, 193.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; J. Campbell Thompson, referee, to Henry V. Allen, 159 Glenridge Av, Montclair, N. J., Sept. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,510

119TH ST, 75 East, n s, 123.9 ft w of Park Av, 23.8x100.11, foreclosure Sept. 16; John H. Regan, referee, to Estelle and Howard A. Tobias, 21 West 70th St; Samson Lachman, 213 West 106th St, and Abraham Goldsmith, 50 West 15th St, trustees of will of Samuel Schelle, Sept. 22; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St. $23,000

120TH ST, 329 East, e s, 148 ft e of Madison Av, 27x100.11; Joseph M. Lesser to Mary A. Coyle, 122 East 96th St, (mtg $26,000,) all liens, Nov. 30, 1914; attorney, Edward J. West, 31 Nassau St. $1

122D ST, 416 to 422 West, e s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100.1x90.10; Orland Holding Co. to Narragansett Realty Co., 405 West 14th St, (mtg $145,000,) Sept. 15; attorney, Chester H. Lane, 233 Broadway $100

140TH ST, n s, 212 ft w of 7th Av, 23x99.11; Aaron J. Lebenhein, Gloversville, N. Y., and another, trustees, &c., of S. Schey, to Otto Mayer, 27 Adrian Av, (mtg $24,500,) Aug. 27; attorney, Schey $550

141ST ST, 552 West, s s, 332.6 ft e of Broadway, 19x99.11; William F. Gorman to Edmund W. Kingsland, 1,061 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $9,000,) all liens, Sept. 20; address, 1,057 5th Av $15,000

144TH ST, n s, 300 ft s of Ameterdam Av, 50x104; Herbert C. Darling to Leona Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, (mtg $11,000.) Sept. 15; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row $1

Edgecombe Av, Sept. 7, due as per bond, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Blnmberg & Immergluck, 27 C

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Pennsylvania Railroad Leases New Fifth Avenue Offices—Harlem Flats Sold—$1,000,000 Loan for Two West Side Apartments—Big Deals in Queens—Suburban Buyers.

The leasing market held the centre of activity in the realty world yesterday. In the Forty-second Street section of Fifth Avenue the Pennsylvania Railroad, it was announced, had leased for its new offices there the southerly etore in the Depew Building, at 487 and 489 Fifth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. The railroad now occupies an office at 501 Fifth Avenue, in the building at the southeast corner of Forty-second Street, which will be torn down next May for a twenty-story structure.

The railroad offices will remain in the present quarters until May 1. The new offices were leased through Horace S. Ely & Co. from the Pettler & Stymus Manufacturing and Improvement Company. The store taken is 20 by 80, and has been held at $20,000. It will be sub-leased until next May.

The lower part of the city also furnished two good leases, one being a ten-year lease in Maiden Lane to the Maiden Lane Jewelers' Exchange and the other being two stores in the new Standard Arcade, at 50 Broadway, running through to New Street, which will be ready for occupancy early in October.

Harlem Flats Sold.

Two six-story flats on upper Seventh Avenue, in the Harlem section, have been purchased by Samuel B. Steinmetz. The houses are at 2,525, 2,527, 2,533, and 2,535 Seventh Avenue, between 146th and 147th Streets, each adjoining the corner plot of those respective streets, and each on a plot 40 by 101. The property was sold by Alexander Selkin, in conjunction with J. F. Farrell, for the Central Trust Company.

Big Loans Placed.

Two loans of $500,000 each have been secured by P. McMorrow's Sons from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the improvement of the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street and the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street.

On the Eighty-ninth Street corner, measuring 100 by 100, acquired from Franklin Pettit, there will be built a twelve-story apartment. A similar structure is to go up on the Ninety-ninth Street site, which measures 110 by 100.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Title to the four-story and basement dwelling 24 East Ninety-second Street, on a lot 20 by 100.8, has been transferred to Gertrude E. Millus.

At public auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday N. L. and L. Ottinger paid $22,000 for the four-story private dwelling 134 West Seventy-eighth Street. The structure occupies a lot 18 by 95.5, located 357 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

Building loans amounting to $107,500 have been made by the City Mortgage Company to Abraham Kuttler, Jr., and Aaron Klein for the proposed apartments on the plots on the north side of 181st Street, west of Vyse Avenue, which were recently purchased from the American Real Estate Company. Mr. Kuttler secures $37,500 on a 61.3-foot plot for one five-story house and Mr. Klein gets $70,000 for two five-story flats to occupy a site 114.8 feet front.

Bronx Borough.

A plot 50 by 100 on the nortbwest corner of Prospect Avenue and Fairmount Place, occupied by two frame houses, bas been sold by S. G. Katzen for William Edebohes to G. Faisp. The consideration was about $16,000.

Cahn & Pittman sold for John C. Gartelman, 2,521 Grand Avenue, a two-story dwelling, on plot 50 by 106, near 190th Street.

An investing client of Paul Weber has purchased from Kate Reichwein, 2,239 Chatterton Avenue, a two-family brick house on a lot 25 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The Jerome Property Corporation sold a plot 25 by 100 on south side of Eleventh Street, 109 feet west of Prospect Park West, for Mrs. Mary Smith, to a client who intends to improve the property in the near future.

Big Queens Transactions.

The Ring-Gibson Company of Ridgewood took title from the Peoples Trust Company yesterday to thirty-six acres with several blocks frontage on Liberty Avenue, at the southeast corner of Liberty and Cedar Avenues, in the Morris Park section of Queens. The price paid was $216,740, and the purchasers gave back a mortgage of $162,500. The purchasing company is preparing to erect two and three-family dwellings on the Liberty Avenue frontage.

T. C. Clarke, as representative of the Trustees, who took over the property of the United States Metal Products Company, completed the transfer of the holdings of the company in College Point and Long Island City to the Queens County Machinery Corporation. It is understood that the purchase price was over $750,000. All the plots are occupied by factory buildings.

Long Island.

By the consummation of two sales yesterday of houses recently erected on Ninth Street, Bayside, L. I., George Harnden has disposed of the last of nine dwellings built there for speculation. The last two were sold to Frank Meehile of Manhattan through the agency of William P. Sheehan and to Henry Hertye through the same agency. The seven houses sold are all occupied.

Justice Ryan Sells at Long Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff bas sold for Justice Morgan M. L. Ryan his one-family cottage at 213 Elm Street, West New Brighton, on plot 25 by 100, to Louis Felst.

New Jersey.

A plot of six lots at Avenue A and First Street, Bayonne, N. J., bas been purchased by the Texas Oil Company as a site for a one-story storage building, 75 by 126 feet.

Westchester County.

Burke Stone, Inc., have sold two lots in Mohegan Heights to Louis Hajos, who recently sold his residence to the Bronx River Reservation. Mr. Hajos will erect a residence for his occupancy on the site.

An investor has purchased from the River View Building Company the new one-family cottage at 711 North Broadway in the "River View Colony," North Yonkers.

Fish & Marvin have sold a plot at Cedar Knolls, Bronxville, to A. W. Lewis for improvement with a residence.

The Nelson Estates, Inc., Robert E. Farley, Vice President, has sold plots at Peekskill to Mrs. Hilda Higgins, Mrs. Catherine Murphy, Frank A. Burchetta, and Edward B. Brown.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the ground floor at 44½-46 Maiden Lane for ten years at an aggregate rental of about $50,000 to the Maiden Lane Jewelers' Exchange; also the ground floor and basement of 196 Grand Street for K. S. Turnbull to M. Messina.

Burton Thompson & Co., Inc., have leased store No. 1, about 1,200 square feet, in the Standard Arcade, 50 Broadway, to the Sonora Phonograph Company, George E. Brightson, President. This store faces on Broadway and is on the arcade proper, and also a shop to H. B. Kaiser, Inc., for haberdashery and women's apparel. The building will be finished Oct. 1.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store and basement at 41 Great Jones Street to Jacob Schwartz.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the store and basement at 102 and 104 West Thirty-eighth Street, for a term of years, to Charles Offer; also the store at 22 West Thirtieth Street to Jacob Cappell.

William A. White & Sons have leased for Thomas Farrell the building 692 Greenwich Street for a term of years.

Royal Scott Gulden has leased the etore at 22 West Forty-sixth Street to the Ruby Corset Company for a term of years, for Cross & Brown, agents.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the store for the Thomas Realty Company in the building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-third Street, to Marcus & Co.

Private Dwelling Leases.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for the estate of George B. Watts to Miss Charlotte A. Barnes, 147 East Sixty-first Street, a five-story American basement dwelling; and for Charles M. Brooks to Miss Julia T. Hartigan, 146 West Fifty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased for Mary C. McNiece, 105 Hamilton Place; also for Irene S. Chamberlin, 337 Convent Avenue, each three-story dwellings.

Slawson & Hobbs bave rented for Mary E. Shannon, 263 West Seventieth Street, a three-story dwelling, to Irene Walsh; and 341 West Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, for W. E. D. Stokes, to Mary E. Vail.

$316,500 for Queens Buildings.

Permits for the erection of buildings estimated to cost $316,500 were issued by the Queens Building Bureau last week. The Ridgewood section leads in the value of the operations authorized. Buildings to be erected there will cost $112,500. Most of these are to be of the two-story brick type erected by Stier & Bauer.

Next to Ridgewood comes Long Island City in the value of prospective building operations. Buildings in Long Island City will cost $25,050. The largest operation is for the steel tank to be erected at the southwest corner of West and Nott Avenues, which will cost $9,000.

Realty Notes.

The Directors of the New York Mortgage and Security Co. bave declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Oct. 1, to stockholders of record Sept. 27.

Plans bave been filed by George and Edward Blum, arcbitects, for a nine-story apartment house at 101 to 105 East Seventy-fourth Street, on a plot 75 by 102 feet 2 inches.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

78th St, 134 West, s s, 357.1 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x35.2x18x85.6, four-story dwellings; Lillian Baer against O. M. Dowling et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; W. S. Bennett, referee; due, $20,962.30; taxes, &c., $900; to N. L. & L. Ottinger for $22,000.

By Henry Brady.

106th St, 1 East, n a, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11, five-story flat; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against A. T. Renn et al.; (action 1;) F. L. Allen, attorney; O. A. Raynor, referee; due, $32,231.30; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Fieldston road, n e corner W. 261st St. 47.1x101.8x irreg, two-story frame dwelling; special guardian'e sale; J. L. Class, special guardian; G. B. Class, attorney; upset price $9,500; to Mrs. Ella Bradley for $9,500.

130th St, 19 West, n s, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 20x104.11x irregular, four-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against E. V. Meakim; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; R. M. Robinson, referee; due, $16,143.89; taxes, &c., $635.24; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

140th St, 229 West, n s, 440 ft w of 7th Av, 15x62, three-story tenement and store; N. E. Conkling et al. against J. C. F. Conkling, individually, et al.; Rendich & G., attorneys; G. E. Weller, referee; (partition;) to George Gunshor for $5,000.

Oliver St, 52, e s, 75 ft n of Oak St, 25x102x24.1x10l, two-story tenement and stores and six-story rear tenement; adjourned to Oct. 13.

Avenue B, 201 and 203, e s, 89 ft n of 12th St, 39x93, six-story tenement and store; William Prager et al. against M. B. Barclay et al.; A. D. Lind, attorney; Edward Goodwin, referee; due, $17,056.39; subject to mortgage of $42,000; to the plaintiff for $54,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

46th St, 216 West, s e, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story tenement and store; Sheriff's sale; adjourned to Oct. 6.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Hoffman St, 2,350-2,358, e s, 309.10 ft n of 184th St, 90x119.10, one and two story buildings and vacant; G. H. Vause against Angiolina Cannizzaro et al; J. J. Vauso, attorney; M. P. Doyle, referee; due, $3,022.19; taxes, &c., $227; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

Mackay Av, 2,515, w s, 25 ft s of Montgomery Place, 25x100; J. F. Whitney against Wilgus Realty Co. et al; D. D. Sherman, attorney; M. P. Doyle, referee; due, $4,394.73; taxes, &c., $623.06; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

Riverside Drive, 42, e s, 62.1 ft n of 76th St, 40.6x96.2x irregular, four and five story school; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against H. L. Brown, individually and as executrix; F. L. Allen, attorney; Josiah Cantor, referee; due, $46,910.52; taxes, &c., $2,251.25.

By Joseph P. Day.

89th St, 270 West, s s, 52 ft e of West End Av, 30x67.8x irregular, four-story dwelling; H. S. Martin et al., executors and trustees, against C. A. Starbuck et al.; O. M. Sternfeld, attorney; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $24,403.29; taxes, &c., $224.40.

13th St, 206 East, s s, 493.6 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x103.3, four-story tenement; G. R. Satterlee against R. B. Miller, individually and as administrator, et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee; due, $12,168.06; taxes, &c., $468.60.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

168th St, 111 East, n s, 98.2 ft e of Walton Av, 25.98x9x25.3x102.5, two-story dwelling; American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society against Elmer Realty Co. et al.; Action 1; McLoughlin & M., attorneys; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $6,000.30; taxes, &c., $211.69.

168th St, 113 East, n s, 123.2 ft e of Walton Av, 25x102.4x25.4x106, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys and referee; due, $5,000.05; taxes, &c., $211.69.

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, 1,980, e s, 180 ft s of 170th, (No. 100,) 200x100, three-story dwelling; L. J. Van Deusen against Lena Stein et al.; W. R. Adams, attorney; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $8,871.06; taxes, &c., $850.

By Charles J. Dunn.

189th St, 406 and 408 East, s e cor of Webster Av, 100.2x42.5x90x—, one-story store and two three-story tenements and stores; M. E. Wilkinson against J. J. Wilkinson et al.; McLoughlin & M., attorneys; M. P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $2,811.88; taxes, &c., $744.08; subject to a mortgage of $2,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Marcy Place, 143, n e, 112.4 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 23.1x100.4x17.7x100.9, two-story dwelling; S. M. Barber against L. D. Waddell et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $2,257.99; taxes, &c., $42.22.

By Henry Brady.

Jefferson Av, n w corner Monaghan Av, 50x100; A. P. Fowler against Jennie Pitkowsky et al; Eliot Norton, attorney; Hal Bell, referee; due, $840.72; taxes, &c, $470.80.

By George Price.

Crotona Av, e s, 75.6 ft n of 176th St, 25x90.3, vacant; W. S. Smith against Thomas Mead et al; W. S. Smith, attorney; J. P. Van Kirk, referee; due, $1,535.93; taxes, &c., $395.40.

By James L. Wells Co.

215th St, 710-16 East, e e, 100 ft w of Holland Av, 75x125; Dollar Savings Bank against Caterina Russo et al; Macellar & G., attorneys; H. W. Unger, referee; due, $11,819.44; taxes, &c., $2.

Unionport Road, w s, 124.5 ft n of Van Nest Av, 25.1x113.9x25x115.11; Dollar Savings Bank against E. P. Donohne et al; Lexow, M. & W., attorneys; H. W. Unger, referee; due, $9,015.94; taxes, &c., $440.39.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

181st St, e e corner of Vyse Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x90.07; Philip Weinstein & Son, Inc., Philip Weinstein, 1,397 Stebbins Av, President, owners; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Bronx.

Parker Av, n s, 68.4 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 25x95; East Side Iron Works, Inc., against C. M. Construction Co., owners and contractors $486

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

77th St, 321 and 323 East; Abraham Metchick against Samuel Wallach et al; Sept. 15, 1915 ..... $16.80

110th St, 86 East; Shapiro & Stolman against Solomon M. Unger et al; Aug. 24, 1915..$200

110th St, 86 East; same against same; Aug. 20, 1915 ..... $200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

West End Av, s e cor 89th St, 100.8x100; Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. loans 590 West End Avenue, Inc., to erect a twelve-story apartment $500,000

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For What They Bring

My instructions—signed, sealed and delivered—are to sell every lot to the highest bidder no matter what they bring—so bear in mind that

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293 Fully Improved Dual Subway Station LOTS
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ON QUEENS BOULEVARD (200 feet wide), Greenpoint Ave., Bliss St., Carolin St. and adjoining streets, to be sold at the
CLOSING OUT
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
WITHOUT RESERVE to the highest bidder, to close out the interests in the Courtney Development Co., on
NEXT SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915,
ON THE PREMISES AT 1:30 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE.
LIBERAL TERMS:—60% on mortgage at 5% or 50% at 4%, or payments may be made in 24 equal MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.
FREE TITLE POLICIES.
SAVINGS BANK BOOKS ACCEPTED AS DEPOSIT ON LOTS.
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FREE TRANSFERS to Queensboro Suhway are issued at Grand Central Subway Station of the Interboro System.
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Bulkheaded; improved; deep water.
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In conjunction with hotel have 5½ acres of a fine natural park within 20 minutes of 59th St. by trolley, and 6 minutes' walk of new elevated station. Property has a frontage on principal avenue, with sewers and other improvements. Ready for apartments, of which there are a few being built in the immediate vicinity and are being rented as fast as they are erected for $8.00 a room.
Owner, N 124 Times.

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Anderson Realty Co., near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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World's Greatest Labor Market
crossed by
FOUR RAILROADS
and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:
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D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad
Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.
Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.
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Industrial Department

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One block from Central Park, in the heart of the best apartment district of Manhattan; these apartments offer every convenience that has been devised toward comfort as well as luxury, including refrigeration.
Apartments of 4, 5 & 6 rooms, renting from $1,400 to $2,400.

490 West End Av.
Northeast Corner 83d St.
Only one apartment left, 8 rooms and 3 baths, $2,400.

These buildings are carefully and liberally managed by the owners, the comfort of the tenants always receiving first consideration.
Durham Realty Corporation
200 Fifth Avenue Tel. Gramercy 7030

THE FAIRHOLM
503 West 121st Street, Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms.
Unusually large and light. All modern improvements.
$47.50 to $70.00

PRINCE MONACO
227-29 West 109th Street, Near Broadway.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Strictly high-class Apartments; every modern improvement.
$45.00 to $75.00

THE HUDSON
227 Riverside Drive, South Corner of 95th Street.
5 and 6 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Very attractive apartments; every modern improvement.
$1,000 to $1,300

7 West 108th St.
Near Central Park West.
High-class Apartments; elevator, electric light and all modern improvements.
4 and 5 Rooms
$27.00 to $50.00

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539 West 112th Street, Near Broadway.
5, 6, and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$70.00 to $120.00
Choice apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.

THE ORADELL
508-10 West 110th Street, Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
5, 6 and 6 Rooms, LARGE FOYER
All modern improvements.
$50.00 to $75.00

North & South Medford
561 West 163d Street and 561 West 164th Street, Corner of Broadway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$55.00 to $70.00
Unusually attractive. Large Foyer. Unusual floor plan.

The Whitehall
1,871 Seventh Avenue, S. E. Corner of 114th Street.
8 Rooms and Bath, Large, light rooms.
$1100.00 to $1200.00

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
'Phone, Riverside—9790.

"OPPOSITE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY"
THE MELVILLE—THE WINTHROP
Amsterdam Avenue at 118th Street
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
5, 6, 7 ROOMS, $600-$900
Highest Class Service—None Better

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Near Atlantic Ocean.
Beautiful Baldwin Harbor.
Right on the water. The ideal all year round section of the South Shore; 36 trains daily; 40 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y., or Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn. Real water front lots and plots, $500 each and up. 5 and 8 room bungalows and semi-bungalows with bath, $2,950 and $4,950. Gas, water, electricity, sidewalks, etc. Terms, 10% down, balance 1% per month. Each purchaser has privilege of bathing beach, etc. For particulars and transportation call or write
BALDWIN,
242 W. 34th St., N. Y.—6 Hanson Pl., B'klyn.
349 E. 14th St., N. Y.—1,218 B'way, B'klyn.

$3400 COTTAGE
Golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home, with money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms, bath, latest and extra improvements, steam heat, gas, spacious porches, large garden, select location, 25 miles out, overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station 5 minutes' walk; small first payment, remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I.

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Heaith in BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

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HOTEL THERESA
7th Ave., 124th to 125th St. Block Front.
The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars to all points at door. Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central R. R. Station.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
Single rooms with running water or shower ..... $1.50 per day
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All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00.
R. P. LEUBE, Manager, Formerly with Hotel Savoy, New York.
'Phone 8270 Morningside.

GRAMPION
MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate, $25 to $60. Superintendent, on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TOP O' THE WORLD FARM
At Litchfield, in the Berkshires. Truly a smiling country. 50 acres smooth rolling land, free from stone. Elevation 1,350 feet. Magnificent views, and always cool. 2 streams, exceptional water supply. 8 houses. Only $30,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d Street, N. Y.

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Commuters! Business Men!
A request will bring information of the most attractive country home and farm offering I've had this year.
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Chemicals, Munitions, Shipbuilding.
Isolated yet accessible; Metropolitan District. Large water front property on railroad with dock, buildings and power plant; good labor market; 95% solid land, $1,000 per acre.
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Industries bought and sold without publicity.

Stores 127 E. 86 St., $75 Includes 4 living rooms.
1284 Lexington Av., $50.
Ideal business location, adjoining Express Station, Lexington Av. Subway. Apply Duff & Conger, Madison Av., Cor 86th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

44 East 82d St.
Modern 5-story Am. basement; three baths.
131 West 78th St.
4-story and basement; butler's pantry, two baths. Rents very reasonable.
Kempner, 37 Liberty St. Tel., John—4627.

For Rent—123 East 57th St.
Four-story and Basement Brownstone.
Three baths and electric lights. Apply to JOHN R. HILL, P. O. Box 134, Millburn, N. J., or your own broker.

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AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 22.6x16.6; bedroom, 12.6x12.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month. ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES. Telephone 7640 Columbus.

TO SUBLET,
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED,
2 and 4 Room Apts.
in a high class, fireproof building.
Inquire office,
507 West 113th St.

57 West 57th Street
We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and up yards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Three New Buildings

"500 West End Avenue"
At Northeast Corner 84th Street
With Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures
Only 2 Eight Room Apartments
and
A Few Six Room Apartments
Rentals $1,800 to $2,700

"575 West End Avenue"
At Southwest Corner 88th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive
2 Six Room Apartments
and
A Few Seven Room Apartments
Rentals $1,800 to $2,300
also
Doctor's Apartment of 9 Rooms—Ground Floor Corner. Specially Arranged for Office and Home

84th St., Corner Broadway
"The Alameda"
With Southern and Western Exposures
1 Five Room Apartment
3 Six Room Apartments
and
A Few Seven and Eight Room Apartments
Rentals $1,500 to $2,400
All Ready for Occupancy
We have only one price for the apartments we manage
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
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Representatives on Premises

"The Dorchester"
12-Story Fireproof Building
131 Riverside Drive
North Corner 85th Street
9 Rooms with 3 Bath Rooms
4 Rooms overlooking Riverside and 3 of the chambers with Southern Exposure.
Corner Apartment - - Rental $2,400
7 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms
2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.
Rental $1,600
6 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms
2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.
Rental $1,500
We have only one price for the apartments we manage
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
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Representative on Premises

"The Britannia"
527 West 110th St.
East of Broadway
The best Seven Room Apartments at the price on the Upper West Side.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1100--$1300
We have only one price for the apartments we manage
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Telephone Bryant 7848
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CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Doctor's Apartment of 6 Rooms, on Ground Fl., With Private Entrance, $780.
Superintendent on Premises.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington
6-8 ELEGANT LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. The Jefferson $55 up
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

THE CURTISS
176 W. 87th St., Cor. Amst. Ave.
7 LARGE ROOMS, BATH, $40-$45.
Duplex Apartment, Ground Floor, $60.
Subway and "L" Station at 86th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

9, 10 and 11 Room Apartments

495 WEST END AVENUE
(Southwest Corner 84TH Street)

EACH suite has three bathrooms. Continuous elevator, hall and telephone service. These apartments are extremely homelike and comfortable, and the rentals are considerably lower than prevail on the West Side in this type of house.

9 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,000
10 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,600
11 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,200 to 2,700

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOM APARTMENTS

Northold AND Southold

(West Side of Broadway, 150th to 151st Street)

For size of rooms, for arrangement, for superiority of finish, for quality of service supplied by the management, the apartments in these fireproof buildings are beyond comparison with anything else on Washington Heights.

4 Rooms—1 Bath —$600 to $800
5 Rooms—1 Bath — 720 to 840
6 Rooms—2 Baths—1,050 to 1,080
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Satisfactory references absolutely indispensable

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
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New Fireproof Apartments

310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)

These apartments are both smart and dignified. A visit will give an instant impression of refinement and quality. Suites of seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.

Rentals from $2,200 to $3,000.

Ready for immediate occupancy.

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VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very unique corner, new Fireproof Building.
5 and 6 Rooms $900 to $1,250.
Magnificent Views—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctors' Suite. Resident Manager. Phone 7610 Audubon.

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630 W. 141st. Cor. of Riverside drive.
3-5-6-7 ROOMS with 1 to 3 BATHS.
Prices $600.00 to $1300.00 per year.
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.
Best of Service. Resident Manager. Telephone 7610 Audubon.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

West End Avenue Duplex Apartment

10 ROOMS, WITH BATH AND EXTRA TOILET,
$100 Per Month.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
841 WEST END AVE.,
N. W. Cor. 101st St.
APPLY ON PREMISES
OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d Street.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)
ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof.
One Block to "L" Subway and Cars.
Two fine Lines Pass the Building.
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W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

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Near surface cars, "L" and Subway.
OAKDALE APARTMENTS,
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2 and 3 rooms with bath, $40 to $85 mo.
Large, light, airy. Inquire on premises.
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To see through the Camera's Eye is next to seeing it yourself. Every picture in The Mid-Week Pictorial is a graphic representation of actual happenings in the war zone. You can't afford to be without a copy of this magazine if you want to keep before you a vivid, living impression of the great events now taking place in Europe. Get it today. The Mid-Week Pictorial. 10c a copy at all newsstands. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
One 9-Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

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Corner 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

El Dorado
Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
5 Rooms and Bath
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths

An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.

Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Apartments of Highest Character

Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

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895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
Very attractive apartments.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to 72d St. Subway Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.

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GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive.
Corner 99th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000 to $1,700.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100.
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12-story fireproof and soundproof. Overlooking the most magnificent part of Hudson and Palisades.

DAYTON COURT
35 Fort Washington Ave.,
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4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900.
New, beautiful elevator apartments; street under supervision of Park Department.

RAYMORE COURT
232-238 West 106th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4-6-7 Rooms, $600 to $1,100.
All Outside Chambers.
An elevator apartment house of the highest class; private safes, mail chutes; hardwood finish, etc.

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Corner 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, Rentals, $540 to $840.
A high-class elevator apartment house; delightful, spacious chambers; tremendous large closets.

ORINDA and AMAZON
522 to 530 West 157th St.
3-5-6-7 Rooms, $420 to $870.
Elevator; select neighborhood; Subway Express 157th and Broadway; elevated express 155th and 8th Ave.

CHESBURNE
91 Fort Washington Ave.,
Corner 162d Street.
4-5-6 Rooms, Rents, $540 to $840.
A magnificent elevator apartment, on a tree-lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades.

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY
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210-220-230 W. 107th ST.
Near Broadway.
6-7-12 Rooms, 1-3 Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE
Rentals, $780 to $1,800.
Manager on premises.

501 WEST 110th ST.
On Cathedral Parkway.
6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths.
Exceptional Opportunity.
Rentals, $1,000 to $1,500.
Supt. on premises.

Highest Class Elevator Apartments on the West Side. Best of Telephone and Elevator Service.

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12 ROOMS 3 BATHS
230 WEST 107TH STREET
Rent, $1,600 to $1,800.

Really a private house on one floor. All outside rooms, large and exceptionally bright; the closets are a particular feature—A home for the refined, with the best of service.

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530 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner of 86th St.
Highest Class Apartment House on the West Side
An exceptionally well arranged suite of
7 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS and
10 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS
Rents $2,600 to $4,000
EARLE & CALHOUN
S. W. Cor. B'way & 72nd St. Tel. 6115 Col.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Renting Agent on Premises—Phone Audubon 8591
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

36 Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Ave.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.

ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED
New 14-story high-class apartment house; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.

2 Rooms and 1 Bath,
3 Rooms and 2 Baths.

Dining room on first floor. Service in rooms if desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

Apartments for Comfort and Service

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga"
Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO
52 William Street
Telephone Hanover 5989

THE OSTEND
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 112th St.
9 and 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
High-Class Elevator House $1200-$1600
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
Apply SUPT. ON PREMISES.

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133 WEST 72D STREET.
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single and Double Suites.
Inquire Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HEALTH
Highest Spot
562 WEST END AVE.
AT 87TH ST.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
MOST ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
Immediate Possession.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

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309 West 86th St.
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 ROOM and bath $480 to $600
2 ROOMS and bath $810 to $870
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
RESTAURANT.
Manager, on premises. Tel., 8280—Schuyler.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40th St
Very desirable north light Studio Apartments, 2-4 Rooms and Bath. From October 1. Superintendent on premises.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK
4 WEST 101ST ST.
Large, light, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35 to $45. Hall boy on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,
549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside
Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street,
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A ten-story fireproof building. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

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540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath.
Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 6 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
In connection with Chatsworth are also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

TRINITY STUDIOS BROADWAY, COR. 153D ST. — 2 & 3 Rooms and kitchenette, $35 upwards. Every room has a perpetual river and park view; high elevation modern equipment; wholesome atmosphere pervades; there's maximum comfort, minimum care.

Sunderland and Norman 522-530 WEST 136TH STREET. (Adjoining Broadway.) — 2 to 6 Rooms Rents $30 to $50. New elevator apartments, parklike outlook or river view; light, airy rooms, latest improvements; block "Stadium," subway, Riverside bus, surface cars; elevator attendance.

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The Cleburne
West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON
New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.
Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.
ON PREMISES, OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
158 Broadway, Tel 6758 Cortlandt.
Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

ALWYN COURT
New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of 14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
Also one furnished Suite at an attractive price for the season.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
9 ROOMS $3,750 TO
3 BATHS $4,000
Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
Apply on premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $600 to $930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 160th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.
200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

166W.72dSt.
Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

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160 W. 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments.
Southern exposure.
ONLY TWO
5 Room Apartments Left
$1,075 UPWARD. Ground Floor, 6-Room Apt. $1,000
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

St. James Court
Southeast Corner of Broadway at 92d St.
Apartments of 7, 8 & 9 Rooms
Renting at $1,000 to $1,300
For information apply to
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.
165 Broadway Telephone Cort. 7475

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50

MANHATTAN—West Side.

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IN
Elevator Apartments

An owner desirous of fully renting his apartment houses located in the best sections of Morningside Heights and Washington Heights, prior to October 1st, offers the following:

4-Room Apartment, former rent $40,
Reduced to $35
5-Room Apartment, former rent $50,
Reduced to $40
6-Room Apartment, former rent $60,
Reduced to $45
6-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $50
7-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $60
7-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $65
7-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $70
8-Room Apartment,
Reduced to $75

Phone Owner for Particulars at 4353 Audubon, Apartment B, any time Sunday, week day or evening.

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9 Rooms
Modern Elevator Apartment.
265 W. 81st St.
Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
Rent, $1500
References Essential. Immediate Possession.
Apply on premises, or
DEFSCHUCH & CO., 150 Broadway.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
2 Rooms, Bath
& Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$50 to $67.50 per Month.
Furnished $60 to $77.50

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 Rooms, $1,080 to $1,200

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 110th Street Subway. Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Wareham
231 Lexington Av.,
Near 34th Street
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath,
Rental $540 to $600.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600-$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

McDowell & McMahon
1429 St. Nicholas Av., at 181st St. Telephones: Audubon 8910-8911.
Highest Type of Elevator Apartments in the Washington Heights Section
Unequalled Service and Maintenance.

WARRINGTON HALL
90 Pinehurst Av., corner 181st St.
5 and 6 Rooms.
$52 to $65.

THE PALMERSTON
601 West 184th, northwest corner St. Nicholas Av.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms.
$36 to $55.

THE BELTANA
598 West 191st St., southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$45 to $63.

HIGHLAND COURT
St. Nicholas Av. & 192d, southwest corner
4, 5, 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$36 to $72.

THE FORT VIEW
854 West 181st St., southeast corner Northern Av.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$75 to $110.

THE NONPAREIL
87 St. Nicholas Place at 155th St.
4, 5, 6 Rooms.
$35 to $52.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface lines.
Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $480 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars and Riverside Drive "Bus" line.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,200. Liberal concessions.

APARTMENTS
9 Rooms 3 Baths
(1 Master's Room 14 x 22)
Exclusive, Superior Service
44 West 77th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building

THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.

Apartments of 5, 8, and 9 rooms, rentals $1,000 to $2,300.

Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.

Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings
Telephone, 4362 Morningside

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLIGUARD
(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 and up.
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Resident agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or poor own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,600 up.
Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD, OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way

AVONMORE
2,131 Broadway, at 74th Street
Beautifully Appointed Apartments,
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,100-$1,800
Southern Exposure.
Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

TO SUBLET.
BIG REDUCTION.
Magnificent Apartment, nine large rooms, 3 baths, Central Park West, near 72d. Kempner, 37 Liberty St. John—4527.

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1 or More Rooms,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
In The Columet, high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St.; catering to refined patronage; superior restaurant and service; doctor's suite, three rooms, ground floor.

GREYLOCK
61 West 74th St.
Eight large, light outside rooms; elevator service; southern exposure; near subway and elevated. Telephone Columbus 2943.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway — Tel. Col. 7240

The Haisworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths, $1,200 to $1,900.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,600 to $2,400.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,200.

105 West 72d St.
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment corner.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,050-$2,100.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,800.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. These apartments have exceptionally light rooms.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
One Apartment
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A modern elevator apartment at most reasonable rents. Convenient to Subway station. Rooms large and light.
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,350 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc.
3 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,000 to $1,700.

4 & 12 W. 92d St
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments, large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,000.

375 Centr'l P'rk W
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

349 West 85th St.
Near West End Ave.
Sixth floor; southeast exposure; large, light rooms; one apartment.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,400.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,200.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management

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Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,800.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

HOLLAND COURT
215 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,300.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $600.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Avenue.
Near 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
Rents $380 to $600.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $1,800 to $2,400.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

RAMONA
538 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
4 Rooms, 1 Bath.
Rent $720.

BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Outside.
Southwest Exposure.
Rental $1,600.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY
WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $540.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden

35 WEST 82D ST.
New 9-story Fireproof.
Near Central Park West.
One Block from "L" Station.
All Outside Rooms.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
$900 to $1,200.
South and West Exposure.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 138th St.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.
All New Fixtures.
Immediate Possession.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,800.
Fireproof Building.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,550 to $2,400.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
9 Very Large Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,650 to $2,000.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $930 to $1,150.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story. Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 3, 4, 8 & 9 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE NORMAN
87-48 West 93d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place.
Corner 140th St.
Outside rooms, with southern exposure. Most attractive.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $840.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Cor. Apartment. All Southern Exposure
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

THE KENWAY
462 Convent Av.
Corner of 150th St.
7 Rooms. Excellent Value.
$45 to $50 per month.
Southern Exposure.

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Great Rent Reduction and Concessions

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

The Northern — Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.
3 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.
8 Immense rooms. (Corner.), 2 baths, butler's pantry, southern exposure. You will have to pay $125 for such apartments elsewhere — Formerly $110 — $70 to $85
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, Butler's Pantry — $40 to $50 Formerly $60 to $75

The Kenilworth — 45 Pinehurst Av., Northeast Corner 179th St.
Highest location in city, most desirable residential section. All rooms outside and extraordinarily large.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front) — $55-$60 Formerly $65 to $70
5 Rooms & Bath (Front) — $50 Formerly $55
4 Rooms & Bath (Front) — $38 Formerly $45

Riverside Drive, 745 — Southeast Corner 152d St. — **Onondaga**
Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious rooms, with every conceivable improvement.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner) — $95 to $100 Formerly $110
7 Rooms, 2 Baths — $60 to $75 Formerly $90
6 Rooms, 2 Baths — $55 to $65 Formerly $85

Regent Hall — 3100-3110 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 123d, S. E. Cor. 124th. — **Bellport Hall**
High-class house, convenient to subway; block from Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner) — $60-$70 Formerly $80 to $85
6 Rooms and Bath — $45-$50 Formerly $65
5 Rooms and Bath — $38-$50 Formerly $55 to $60
4 Rooms & Bath, ground floor, front, adapted for physician, Rent — $40

MANHATTAN—West Side.

15 W. 55th St.

New Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

4 & 5 Rooms
1 & 3 Baths

Rentals $1,500 to $2,700.

Hotel Service if Desired.

Provision is made in the building for additional servants' quarters.

Geo. Backer Construction Co.
356 West 45th St.
Telephone Bryant 793.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Court Washington
New Elevator Apartment
6 rooms — Ft. Wash'ton Av., S. W. Corner 170th Street
Attractive layout; plenty of closets; quiet, refined neighborhood; rent $600. On premises or
E. S. WILLARD & CO.
52 William St.
Tel. Hanover 5989

Manhattan Av. & 123d St
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms Unusual Closet Space
PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner
The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street, N. E. Corner Broadway
4 Rooms — $40 to $44
4 Rooms, corner — $45 to $50
5 Rooms — $50

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street, S. E. Corner Broadway.
4 Rooms — $37.50
5 Rooms — $46
6 Rooms — $55

542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
2 Rooms..$28 4 Rooms..$33

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4349 Broadway at 181st St.
3759 Broadway at 156th St.

The Rolyat
600 West 140th Street,
Southwest Corner of Broadway.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
THREE APARTMENTS ON A FLOOR.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,100.
Representative on Premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
BROADWAY & 79TH ST.
Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

The Sutherland
Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 158th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Low rents; sunlight and quiet. 1 short block from subway station. Look at these attractive Apartments.
Renting agent on premises.
Van Norden & Wilson, 1 W. 34th St.

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35 West 82d St.

Near Central Park West
New nine-story fireproof building, all outside rooms.
5 & 6 ROOMS
Ground Floor for Doctor
$750 to $1,100
Special Value.
Exceptionally well managed.
Apply on premises, or
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., Agents,
Broadway at 80th Street. Phone Schuyler 3800.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1366 St. Nicholas Ave.
(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

Strathcona on the Hudson
709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 3 rooms.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
All improvements, night & day service.
Rents $420 to $720
Apply on premises, or
CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent,
3536 Broadway
Telephone 2649 Audubon.

2 & 3 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette,
Unfurnished, $30 to $42.50.
Furnished, $40 to $57.50.
WHITESTONE,
609 West 127th St.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
Superintendent, on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

420 W. 119th St.
THE IRADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.
Three and four room apartments; latest improvements; large closets, telephone; moderate rents; $22 to $32; 68 Seaman Av., four blocks west of 207th St. and Broadway.

9 OUTSIDE ROOMS.
High-class elevator house; every improvement; perfect service; reasonable rentals; owner resides on premises. Westwood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly
The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly.
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42d St.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

SUBLET
Free Three Months Rent
To responsible party. New house, absolutely fireproof, never occupied. Seven large rooms, three baths, and foyer. Corner apartment, all outside rooms on West End Avenue. Southern and westerly exposure. Immediate possession. Phone Bryant 7600. D. MARKS, 1,465 Broadway. Sunday phone Audubon 451.

CLARISSA ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
5 rooms, bedroom 17x10, $40
6 rooms ..... $40 to $42.50

BISMARCK COURT,
550 WEST 158TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Most desirable apartments of 5 rooms and bath; elevator and all modern conveniences; rents $600 to $650; October leasing.
THE BEST SERVICE.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

NEW HOUSES
4-5-6 Rooms, $30 upward.
Every improvement; high-class service, refined; owner's management. 565 W. 180th St.

Corner Apartments Rentals $2,200 & $2,400

8 & 9 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern Improvements.

Cornwall

90th St. and Broadway

Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 WEST 72D ST.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court
Northeast Corner
Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.
New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.
3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.
Restaurant in the Building.
Rentals Per Annum $600 to $1200
One exceptional 8-room Apartment with 2 baths.
One 5-room Apartment, on ground floor, suitable for physician.
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, INC.,
542 5th Ave., Corner 45th St.
Telephone, 7682—Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS OF
2, 3, 4 ROOMS
Kitchen & Kitchenettes
Unfurnished,
$42.50 to $67.50.
Furnished,
$52.50 to $82.50.
LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.
THE POINCIANA
434 West 120th St.,
Corner Amsterdam Av.
Overlooking Columbia Campus.
Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

Cor. 7th Ave. (111th St.)
ONE BLOCK TO CENTRAL PARK AND ALL TRANSIT LINES.
THE "ELISE"
7 and 8 Extra Large Rooms
ELEVATOR, TELEPHONE, HALL SERVICE
Rent $65, $70, $75
Superintendent's Office, 200 W. 111th.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 West 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $50. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Av. (125th St.)

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
CORNER 150TH ST.
High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$70.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

521-3W.112
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT.
NO LONG HALLS.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, $55, $65, $70
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, $75
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $80, $90, $100
Representative on Premises,
Or
CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO.
Tel. 6860 M. H. 15 E. 40th St.

3-4-5 & 6
Rooms & Bath
$24 to $44
Thirty minutes from Wall St. on the 'L'; subway thirty-five. All night elevator and telephone service. Extra large courts. All light rooms. Six-story fireproof modern buildings.
141st and 7th Ave.
RENTING OFFICE
127 West 141st St.

SEQUOIA
Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., cor. B'way.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes. Subway.
Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

Fairview Court,
3117-3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
Elevator service; all improvements.
Superintendent on Premises, or
E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

504 WEST 111TH ST.
MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
MANAGER ON PREMISES

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.



THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Telephone Schuyler 3800.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

Several Very Desirable SUITES TO LEASE
—IN THE—
BANCROFT
Kitchenette Apartments
509-517 W. 121st St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Avs.
LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH. $35 to $42.50
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH. $45 to $60
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
References absolutely indispensable.

The Ferncliff
High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.
7 and 8 large, all light, outside rooms and bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent, $55.00 up. The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.
Owner on Premises.

536 W. 111th St.
Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
4 Rooms and bath..... $780 to $825
5 Rooms and bath..... 840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory ..... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250
APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

KENSINGTON COURT
565 West 151st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65, to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

SUNRIDGE 538-540 W. 124th St.
Elevator Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600-$660
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Duff & Conger, Madison Ave., Cor. 56th St.

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-19 West 114th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 exceptionally large, light, all outside rooms, 2 baths.
All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.
Moderate Rents
ANNAMERE COURT
609-15 West 115th St.
7 and 8 large light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
Moderate Rents
I. LOEWENWALD, Agent,
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Cliffcrest
938 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
S. E. COR. 157TH ST.
Best Located Elevator Apartments at Lowest Rents.
5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS
$540 to $900
Two blocks to "L" or Subway stations; half-block to surface cars; every worthy improvement.

535 W. 151st St. Near B'way.
Sovereign Court
4 & 5 ROOMS
RENTS $33 to $45
Elevator, telephone, electric lights, parquet floors, and all other modern improvements.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

610 WEST 115TH ST.
Modern fireproof building, near Riverside Drive; large, bright rooms; every modern improvement; superior service; subway express station one block.
3 Rooms kitchenettes and bath $50.00 to $55.00
4 Rooms and bath $50.00 to $65.00
5 Rooms and bath $70.00 to $75.00
Representative on premises. Tel., 8335—Morn.

415 CONVENT AVENUE.
Eleven rooms, with bath, near 147th St.; moderate rent; partly furnished if desired. Apply to caretaker, on premises, or
CHARLES F. NOYES CO.,
92 William St. Tel. 2000 John.

CORNER APARTMENT,
Seven and eight Rooms and Bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $65 AND $70.
400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,578 B'way (147th).

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
One Duplex Apartment of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rental $3,300
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $1,800

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

The Belnord

86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.



When you live in the BELNORD you are assured of ideal service at all times.
No apartment house in the city can boast of the advantages that can be found here—exclusiveness, transit facilities, size of rooms and location, with plenty of light and abundant closet space.
Manager on premises.
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., AGENTS,
80th St., at Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

161 East 79th Street

Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Ready October 1st
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
Two Doctors' Apartments,
3 and 4 Rooms, $1,000-$1,200
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

"Grinnell"

Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building.
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side
Finest Apartments on Upper West Side.

New Apartment House at 145 Vermilyea Ave.

Corner of West 207th St.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms
Every room perfectly light. Abundance of Closets.
Attractive in every detail.
Rents Moderate.
Very convenient to 207th St. Station West Side Subway.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-6 Rooms, $25.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

Arrowhead Court,

2 PINEHURST AV.,
Northwest Corner 177th St.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
6, 7, 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $600 and UP.

DENTIST

Ground floor, Ft. Washington Av. & 170th St., N. W. Corner; 6 rooms & bath; large rooms; plenty of closets; $400. Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. (Tel. Hanover 5989.)

Cathedral Court,

44 Morningside Drive,
Corner 113th St., overlooking Park,
One Seven Room Apartment,
All light, southerly exposure; $1,200.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

RUTHERFORD

206 East 17th Street,
Nr. Rutherford Park. Elevator Apts.
3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.
4 Rooms Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.

THE ST. ANDREW

2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
6-7 Rooms, $60-$80.

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MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ROOMS AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM OF PRICE.

A REAL BARGAIN ON PARK AVENUE

Considering Location and Exposure.

7 ROOMS 2 BATHS RENT $1,650	9 ROOMS 2 BATHS $1,500 to $2,100	10 ROOMS 2 BATHS Special $2,300

981 PARK AVENUE,
Northeast Corner 83rd St.
Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Agts.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,800 to $2,200.
APARTMENT, $850.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

The Manhanset

63 East 59th Street

ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.
There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.
For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

The Mildred Elevator Apt.,

140 East 92d Street.
Seven large, outside rooms; maid's toilet; electric light, parquet floors; rent $750.

The Webster Elevator Apt.,

171 East 81st Street.
Six outside rooms, telephone service; $480.

111 EAST 34TH ST.

Near Park Ave.
Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenette; beautiful rooms, extremely large and light; parquet floors; all improvements; one apartment to a floor. $55 to $75.

1078 MADISON AVENUE,

Between 81st and 82nd Streets.
Duplex Apartment, 12 rooms, 2 baths
2 Extra Lavatories. RENT $2,400.
Seven-Room Apartment..... $1,400

CORONADO

Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment. 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Schermerhorn

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, MADISON AVE., 82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS OF 9 and 10 ROOMS,
Foyer & 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

THE STUYVESANT

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St.; Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt. on premises.

THE KING

56 E. 87th St.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment
One 7 Room and Bath Apartment, Extra Maids' Toilet, $1,100.
Perfect Service Day & Night
Doctor's Apartment, 6 Rooms, $900
Owner on Premises—Personal Manag't

PARK AVENUE, 550 S. W. Cor. 52d St.

7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,350-$1,750.
Fireproof; all night elevator.

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.

Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $45 to $55 Per Month.
Large, Light
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
80 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

A.—"HOFFMAN ARMS"

640 Madison Avenue, corner 59th Street.
FOUR TO EIGHT ROOMS.
$900 to $1,600.
Spacious rooms; excellent service; accessible location. Large skylight studio, bedroom, bath, $950.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Pease & Elliman

165 W. 72 St. Near Broadway	340 Madison Avenue Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill	55 Liberty St. Cor. Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties

116 East 58th St.,
Near Park Ave.
A strictly up to date apartment house. Ideal location. Eight large, bright rooms and 3 baths. Shower attachments; improved range; large sanitary refrigerators; kitchen tiled to ceiling; ample closet room. Decorated to suit tenant. Rentals $2,400 to $3,000. Also 3 room Doctor's Apartment with bath, $1,000.

145 East 35th St.
The Southfield.
Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure. Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms & 1 Bath (Duplex), $1,500-$1,800
7 Rooms & 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,800-$2,500
8 Rooms and Bath, $900.

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, $660—$900
39-43 E. 27th St.
At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $720—$1,300
104 East 40th St.
At Park Ave.
2, 5 and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,000—$2,500
146-8 East 49th St.
1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath, $480—$1,200
144 East 56th St.
The Wellesbourne.
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100—$1,800
56-62 W. 58th St.
Blenheim & Biltmore.
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800
11 East 68th St.
Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100
103 East 75th St.
At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 2 baths (duplex) $2,000
7 rooms and 3 baths..... $2,500
161 East 79th St.
New Building.
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,900—$2,500
535 Park Avenue
Cor. 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500
565 Park Avenue
At 62d St.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths..... $1,900—$2,800
829 Park Avenue
Cor. 76th St.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800
1,190 Madison Avenue
Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath... $850—$1,200

WEST SIDE

110 Riverside Drive
Cor. 83d St.
8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,900—$2,000
127 Riverside Drive
Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath..... $1,800

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management, consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?

Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in Modern Houses Where the Service is Perfect and Rents Moderate

THE QUEENSTON 16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.	10 ROOMS. 3 Baths.	$2000
THE LAURISTON 1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$1500 to $2000
1261 MADISON AVE. Corner 90th Street	8 or 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$2100
THE FAIRFAX Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.	7 ROOMS & BATH. Only One Left.	$1320
THE ALCAZAR 120 East 86th St., Near Park Ave.	7 & 8 ROOMS. Bath, Elevator.	$720 to $840
1246 MADISON AVE. Near 90th Street	7 ROOMS. Bath. Single Flats.	$600 to $720
58 TO 66 EAST 96TH ST. Near Park Avenue	7 ROOMS. All improvements.	$450 to $540

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments
Telephone Lenox 8900. DUFF & CONGER Madison Ave., Corner 86th St.

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,380.

123 East 53rd St.

2 apartments, 6-7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Corner 45th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments

998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

BACHELOR

691 Madison Ave. N. E. Cor. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1203 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

THE HOLLYWOOD 1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

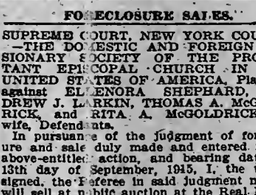
BROOKLYN.

FLATBUSH.

Marlborough and Hilda Arms.
Marlborough Road and East 16th St., near Cortelyou Road; 4, 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan. Tel. 1806 John, or Janitor, 895 East 16th St.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, against ELEANORA SHEPHARD, ANDREW J. LARKIN, THOMAS A. McGOLDRICK, and RITA A. McGOLDRICK, his wife, Defendants.
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being known as No. 546 Hudson Street, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Hudson Street, distant sixty-seven (67) feet four and one-half (4½) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Hudson Street and Perry Street and at the centre line of a party wall, standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north; running thence southerly along the easterly side of Hudson Street twenty (20) feet seven and three-quarters (7¾) inches, more or less, to the southwesterly corner of the lot of land conveyed by Isaac V. Fowler, Master in Chancery, to William J. Haddock by deed dated November 17, 1846, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 476 C., p. 626, on November 21, 1846; thence easterly along the southerly side of the last-mentioned lot of land thirty-six (36) feet; thence still easterly along the rear lines of two lots of land conveyed to said William J. Haddock by two deeds, one made by William McMurray, Master in Chancery, dated October 1, 1846, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 480 C., p. 484, on October 3, 1846, and the other made by Clinton Gilbert et al., as executors &c., dated May 1, 1856, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 706 C., p. 35, on May 1, 1856, forty-nine (49) feet five and one-half (5½) inches more or less, to the westerly side of a wall on premises in the rear of premises hereby conveyed or on a line in range of the westerly side of said wall; thence northerly along the westerly side of said wall eleven (11) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches, more or less, to a point distant eighty-three (83) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches southerly from the southerly side of Perry Street; thence westerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Perry Street about twelve (12) feet four and one-half (4½) inches; thence westerly on a line inclining more to the north than the last-mentioned line nine (9) feet eleven (11) inches to a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north; thence westerly through said party wall and through the centre of another party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north fifty-eight (58) feet and one-half one-half (1½) inches in a straight line to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, September 17, 1915.
CHARLES M. RUSSELL, Referee.
DAVIES, AUERBACH & CORNELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 546 Hudson Street:



The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,057.12, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1915, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $330.78, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $266.44, together with taxes for the year 1915, second half, with interest and penalties.
Dated New York, September 17, 1915.
CHARLES M. RUSSELL, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of J. C. WILSON and B. A. WILBRAND, individually and as co-partners doing business as J. C. WILSON & COMPANY, Bankrupts.
Upon the petition for Frank J. Solinsky, Trustee in Bankruptcy of J. C. Wilson and B. A. Wilbrand, individually and as co-partners doing business as J. C. Wilson & Company, duly verified the 16th day of September, 1915, and the list of creditors and claimants attached to said petition, upon the order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, of January 27th, 1915, April 27th, 1915, and June 23rd, 1915, upon all the other proceedings had herein, and upon motion of Harold Remington, Esq., attorney for said petitioner, it is
Ordered that all claimants to the certain fund, stocks, bonds and other securities, now, in pursuance of said order of the United States District Court of June 23rd, 1915, on deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York city, in the joint names of Frank J. Solinsky, as Trustee in Bankruptcy, aforesaid, and Harris, Winthrop & Company, and to the bankrupts' interest in and to the certain stock exchange seat in the New York Stock Exchange, heretofore by said order of the United States District Court of April 27th, 1915, ordered sold, be and they hereby are required to present their claims before me, as Special Master and Referee in Bankruptcy, in Ordinary Proceedings herein, at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1915, and there proof make of their respective claims in and to said fund, stocks, bonds and other securities and said Stock Exchange Seat, or in accordance with said order of the United States District Court of June 23rd, 1915, be forever debarred from asserting the same; and it is further
Ordered that notice of this order be forthwith mailed to each and all of said claimants as aforesaid listed in the trustee's petition herein, and that like notice thereof be published once a week for four (4) successive weeks before said 1st day of November, 1915, in the New York Times, in the Los Angeles Times, the San Francisco Recorder and the Portland Oregonian.
Dated New York, September 21st, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Special Master and Referee in Bankruptcy.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38 JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st, to University Av. trolley, 3 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

GRAYLOCK COURT

631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises,
or 555 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Silverman.

Grand Boulevard & Concourse Apartments,

N. E. Corner 198th St.
4-5-6 large, light rooms, with all known improvements; ready for occupancy October 1st. Agent on premises.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DOW LUNCH COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Pursuant to order duly entered in this Court, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on this day, the 23rd day of September, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following property on the premises and in the order mentioned:
1. The restaurant business, fixtures, equipment, stock-in-trade, and the unexpired term of the lease of premises at No. 1,574 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan.
2. The restaurant business, fixtures, equipment, stock-in-trade, and the unexpired term of the lease of premises at No. 771 Sixth Av., Borough of Manhattan.
3. The restaurant business, fixtures, equipment, stock-in-trade and the unexpired term of the lease of premises No. 6 Columbus Circle, in the Borough of Manhattan.
The property to be sold can be inspected any day from 2 to 5 P. M.
The sale will begin at premises No. 1574 Broadway at the time first above mentioned.
Dated, New York, September 16th, 1915.
LEOPOLD FRANK, Receiver.
Yankauer & Davidson, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Max Sherr, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Sept. 23, 1915, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 191 Division St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dried fruits, rice, beans, coffee, honey, canned goods, scales, furniture, fixtures, &c.
JAMES D. BOYD, Receiver,
100 Broadway, N. Y.
GANS, DAVIS & O'NEILL, Attorneys for Receiver, 40 Nassau St., New York.
ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, SAME TIME AND PLACE.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD D. GOLDSTONE, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 22,167.
A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Leonard D. Goldstone, and a meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated September 22, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate, 46 Cedar St.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., New York City.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodals, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN COTTAGE, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements, heat, &c.; lawn and garden; 25 minutes via electric trains; will sell on terms of $100 down, $17 monthly. Tickets and particulars, C. Yale, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 865.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

146th, 404 West, (Near Convent Av.)—20 foot, 3 story, 2-story extension, 10 rooms, 2 baths; perfect condition. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

412 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penna. R. R. Sta. and new Post Office; large store and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

WILL ERECT STORAGE WAREHOUSE. 50,000 square feet; reasonable rent; long lease; want responsible tenant; principals reply. Address "Warehouse," 54 Times.

Loft for light manufacturing or storage, 3,600 square feet; elevator, steam heat; good location. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 18th St.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Larchmont Manor, Westchester Co.—Cottage to rent; steam heat; nine rooms, two baths; furnished and carpeted throughout; $50 monthly. Telephone Columbus 386.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., 241 Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman-Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle Real Estate.—O'Connor Real Estate Agcy., 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594

Look at house 179 Liberty Av., New Rochelle; bargain; private sale.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy and attractive all-year-round bungalow, five rooms and bath; all improvements; very latest ideas in finish and fixtures; nice plot of lawn; block from bathing beach; best all-year fishing; 40 minutes from Manhattan; $150 down, $18 monthly. Write or call, C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Will sell ideal bungalow lot; 3 miles waterfront in New York City; bathing, boating, fishing; all improvements; suitable for all-year-around residence; 29 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 23 minutes from Flatbush subway station; 9 cents commutation. Call or write 208 West 96th St.

Fine house, parquet floors, electric light, steam heat; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hallberg, Hillsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone, Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Must sell 10-room house at Cedarhurst. F. G. Webb, 105 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Boonton, N. J.—Fine country residence, modern improvements; ten rooms; $35 per month. L. O. Condit, 55 Wall St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 20,499.—CHARLES S. LIPPNER, individually and as a member of the copartnership of LIPPNER & WINTERNITZ, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Charles S. Lippner, individually and as a member of the copartnership of Lippner & Winternitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 16th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 4, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 21st, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 21,977.—JACOB AUERBACH, Alleged Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Jacob Auerbach, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 16, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 4, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 21, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 22,046.—ELIAS J. SHASHOU, Alleged Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Elias J. Shashou, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 17, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 4, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 21, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,131.—In Bankruptcy.—FERDINAND CAHN, individually and trading as CAHN BROS. and the firm of CAHN BROS., Bankrupts.
Creditors of said Ferdinand Cahn, individually and trading as Cahn Bros., and the firm of Cahn Bros., are hereby given notice that on September 16, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, October 4, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, September 22, 1915.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month; write us. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month; write us. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

Apartment 1, 2 rooms; also elegant floors; service, elevator. 10 East 35th St.

West Side.

THE WILSONIA.
225-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $45 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $50 up.
4 Rooms, 2 Baths, and Kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 6th Av. bus, street cars; REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP. MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 9 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway. Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $50 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APTS.
At Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone, Columbus—3547.

Broadway, 2,731, (one minute from 103d subway.)—Six very pleasant medium-sized, nicely furnished rooms; Broadway front; ten sunny windows; all-night elevator; quiet, respectable house; unsurpassed location; no infants, dogs, large families, or business; $60.

Handsomely furnished apartment, new building, eighties, 6 rooms, 2 baths, piano, Victrola; suitable for couple or bachelor; $150 month, one year; immediate possession. Call R. de Florez, Suite 215, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 4560.

A.—Sublet June 1 or longer, 6 rooms, 2 baths; high-class elevator apartments overlooking Broadway, corner 80th St.; completely furnished; immediate possession; references; $150 monthly. Bicknell, 225 West 80th St.

Sublet, 2-room, high-class elevator apartment overlooking Broadway; $75 monthly; non-housekeeping; June 1 or longer; immediate possession; references. Bicknell, 225 West 80th St.

To sublet, furnished 6 room, front apartment, for one year or 9 months, at reasonable rental. Apply office, on premises, Hudsonia, 315 to 321 West 79th St.

97th St., 308 West.—Five and six unusually large, light, cheerful rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $55 to $125; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

A.—738 WEST END, (96TH.)
Exceptional corner apartment, five large outside rooms; light, comfortable; everything; subway express.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, also four rooms and two baths, charming

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., near Broadway; apartments, 6 and 8, newly decorated, unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths; living room, 21x24; bedroom, 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,850, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.
Very light rooms, 4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night Elevator, 5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Telephone, &c. 6 rooms, bath, $65 up
7 rooms, bath, $70 up
GEO. R READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

TO SUBLET—REASONABLE RENT.
101 WEST 75TH ST.
Completely appointed four-room apartment; hardwood floors throughout; maid service and electric light included in moderate rent. Apply manager, on premises.

Georgetts Court, $35 and $45. High-class apartments 5 rooms; latest improvements; elevator service night, day; centrally located near parks; all transit facilities. 345 W. 113th. Superintendent.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light outside rooms; at the Rexford, 79th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 3 and 6. Voightlander.

Finest nine-room apartment in New York, facing south, east and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

Edgecombe Avenue, 287, between 145th Street subway and elevated station, facing Colonial Park; 5 airy, cheerful rooms; high-class elevator house; $45; apply premises.

82d, 163 West.—Four large rooms, housekeeping, facing street, $60; also one large outside room; private bath; for bachelor; telephone; maid service; $35; studio apartment house, $25.

85TH ST. AND 7TH AV.—Nine rooms; completely redecorated throughout; three master's bedrooms, unobstructed light; $2,100 per annum. Horace S. Ely & Co., 489 5th Av.

At 509 West 124th.—Elevator house; only two left; 6 large rooms, $45; being overhauled; choice of decorations; hall service. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

86th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Church yard; 100 feet of lawn in front; 2-room apartment. Call 12 West 12th or Carstsin & Linnaken, 221 4th Av.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $900 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,600-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

4 and 7 rooms, $1,300 to $1,600. The Chesterfield, 290 Riverside Drive.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex $2,600.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

For all-sized apartments on west side consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Two rooms, bath; service included; elevator; built-in refrigerator. 29 West 46th St.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

180th, 590 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,423 Grand Concourse.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Fall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 393 Hoboken.

Hamilton Hall, 941 Boulevard, Weehawken, N. J.—8 rooms and bath, all light; modern improvements; beautiful view, overlooking Hudson; five minutes from Jersey side of 42d St. ferry. Inquire janitor.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—For six months, starting November, furnished apartment, west side, six rooms, two baths, $175 month limit; unquestionable references given and demanded. H. L. G., 295 Times Downtown.

5-6-7 rooms by responsible business man; best care taken; two in family; 72d-96th St., west side. P. O. 4th floor, 16 West 32d St., Madison Square 1454.

Two or three rooms, modern appointments, for responsible men, between West 72d and 96th Sts.; give particulars and rental. L. B., Box 287, Times.

High-class furnished apartments from private families; only 2 to 12 rooms wanted for waiting clients. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartment on or adjacent to Park Av., 52d to 55th St., eight rooms and three baths; $2,500 to $3,500 for year. B 313 Times Downtown.

Couple wants three to five room furnished apartment, New York or suburbs; full details by letter. B 340 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Bachelor wants 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, lease; must be large and light; limit $50. Room 601, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Tel. 1282 Murray Hill.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent, table board.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms, excellent table, home cooking; table guests.

19TH, 118 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board. References.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; table and service unexcelled; table guests.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

72D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references; limited number of table boarders.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Superior table board for limited number. Columbus 2380.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 108.—Desirable large, small rooms; parlor dining room; moderate rates.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Attractive, airy rooms, steam, hot water; best board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; excelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; privats bath; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class small room; excellent board; telephone, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for musical studio or doctor; handsomely furnished room, with bath; large and small rooms; table board; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suiteble one, two; moderate.

66TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

70TH ST., 182 WEST.—Sunny room; large private bathroom; single, double room.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY, SHOWER, DRESSING ROOM; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; offers suites with private baths. Phone Columbus 6041. M. Lutz.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well-appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bathe; electricity; parlor dining room.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

Lady offers two bedrooms, private bath, private table, garage, every appointment in refined home; wooaland surroundings, at Riverdale; sports; close to Broadway subway; expects fair, not cheap, equivalent; or will rent fully furnished cottage; hot-water heat. Address X 201 Times Annex.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches, well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

WHAT ARE YOUR LIVING EXPENSES? THE MAN WHO PAYS $50 OR MORE PER MONTH FOR RENT SPENDS AT LEAST AN ADDITIONAL HUNDRED FOR OTHER EXPENSES. HIS WIFE HAS THE PETTY, DISTRACTING WORRIES OF KEEPING HOUSE. OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF HELP.
VISIT THE HOTEL ALVORD, IN EAST ORANGE. TWENTY-NINE MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. FREEDOM FROM SUBWAY RIDING. SELECT AND RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD. TENNIS COURTS, BALL ROOM, SUN PARLORS, AND EXCELLENT CUISINE.
REDUCE YOUR EXPENSES. ENLARGE YOUR COMFORTS. WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND RATES.
F. B. ALVORD, PROP., HOTEL ALVORD, BRICK CHURCH STA., EAST ORANGE, N.J.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

THE BOYKEN, Morristown, N. J.; Fall and Winter engagements; moderate prices; rooms single and en suite; private baths; unexcelled home table and service; convenient to R. R. station and trolley.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Three-room suite and bath; suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; select neighborhood; exclusive. X 224 Times Annex.

New York State.

I am a PHYSICIAN and TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 35 Franklin St., city.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable doubls and single rooms, private baths; references.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select pension; exceptional accommodations; double rooms, baths; single; running water; unsurpassed table; electricity.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; homelike; table guests; conveniences.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining, references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms; connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Newly renovated large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with bath; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Two large rooms; refined home; parlor dining; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly decorated, adjoining bath; homelike; references exchanged.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor front; private bath; smaller rooms; moderate.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private bousa; all conveniences.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

83D ST., 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; small rooms; electric lights; excellent table.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; parlor dining; home surrondings.

86TH, 23 WEST.—In exclusive home, large, richly furnished, sunny room, bath; meals; service and appointments of unusual excellence.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms, third, front; private bath; refined American home.

88TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional second floor; continuous hot water; private baths; other rooms.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; private bath; every convenience; exclusive house; excellent table; reference; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will take few select people as boarders.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large first-floor front room; adults; exclusive Jewish home. Hallman.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large, medium rooms; dressing room; excellent table.

94TH, 152 WEST.—First-class rooms, board; homelike surroundings; gentlemen, couple; private house.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, singly, en suite; bath; excellent table; reasonable; references.

102D, 253 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one large room and bath; Jewish family. Mrs. Aarone.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large room and board for two; private house.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

130TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; refined Jewish family; German board.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Large, sunny alcove room; all conveniences; excellent board; telephone.

149TH, 544 West, near Broadway subway and beautiful Riverside, nicest section; The Audubon, new management; few vacancies; $8 up, singly; $14 up two; suite two rooms and bath, $20; rates include excellent meals and service; social surroundings; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

152D ST., 513 WEST.—Comfortable room for young man; private family. Audubon 7892

DOUBLE, single, comfortable rooms; easy transit; electricity, steam; baths each floor; suites if desired. 690 West End Av.

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. Z 314 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Apartment 31.)—Refined Jewish home; beautiful room; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Real home; every comfort; for cultured gentleman. White.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful room; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

WIDOW will rent two large handsomely furnished parlors in her private house on Riverside Drive; wonderful views of Hudson; exceptional cuisine. Phone 8928 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive second-story rooms, electric light; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN desires room and breakfast, preferably in private house; good neighborhood; state how many in family. N 129 Times.

STUDENT wants board and room, quiet surroundings; 76th-120th, West; terms. N 144 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

43D, 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only; references.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, furnished rooms; ideal location; every convenience; telephone.

77TH ST., EAST, near 5th Av., in exclusive private house, large, handsomely furnished room; electricity, gas, bath; meals optional. X 234 Times Annex.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms, private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1973.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (Near 36th.)—Attractive, large front room; bath. Murray Hill 723.

LEXINGTON, 284, (36th.)—Clean, furnished room; running water; private house; men only.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident studios subrented by day, month

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

Unusual opportunity; parlor floor; high-class private residence; 77th, near Park; reception, bedroom, bath; electricity; breakfast. 5409 Schuyler.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house, charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH ST., 217 WEST.—Quiet, refined people desiring convenient location, Greenwich Village neighborhood; newest, best furnished house. Phone Stuyvesant 849 or call.

12TH, 124 WEST.—Connecting rooms; southern exposure; also large room; telephone; references.

12TH, 230 WEST.—Large, small rooms; convenient; reasonable.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Single room, $2.50; double, $5; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

22D, 323 WEST.—Newly furnished, fresh, clean, large, small rooms; modern conveniences.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rats for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

32D ST., AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; high-class house; references; bachelors.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small; private baths; electricity; select house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with bath and electricity; also single rooms.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room, bath; electricity; steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; references required.

58TH ST., 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; light cooking; excellent location; $10, $12.

59TH ST., 21 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, kitchenette, alectricity, telephone; $7, $8, $10.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsoma studio suite; grand piano; also small room for gentleman.

63TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large room, with bath; other rooms; running water; telephone.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL
Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; also smaller room; men only.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms; baths, running water, telephone; references.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; also small room; charming apartment; reasonable. Wilde.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suita with private bath or single; must be seen to appreciate; references.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Comfortable room, bath; private house; references.

70TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable room with private bath; references exchanged.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms, board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Comfortable single, double rooms for refined people; breakfast.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well furnished, for gentleman; moderate terms; reference.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room with bathroom and kitchenetta; medium, adjoining bath.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double room; private bath; sunnay express; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large front rooms; southern exposure; also back parlor; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; private house; references exchanged.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; private house; references exchanged.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Delightful large and small rooms; newly furnished; Breakfast; Reasonable.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

77TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Large front suite, parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished; running water; 5 windows; $45 monthly; permanent.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths; phone; select.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large front room; also small room; opposite subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; also large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; hotel conveniences; reference.

80TH, 305 WEST, (Schuyler 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Single and double rooms, all conveniences; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Furnished single, double rooms, $3 50 up; large parlor, suitable studio.

81ST, 251 WEST. (BROADWAY.)
Attractive rooms; exclusive apartment; gentlemen.

HOLTON.

82D, 80 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single; $3.50; electricity; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, electric light; references.

83D, 22 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath; gentleman.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished rooms at moderate prices to respectable people; an especially attractive front parlor; phone. Kennedy.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Parlor floor, baths; second floor, baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Newly decorated, comfortable room; select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

90TH ST., 129 WEST.—Parlor, with bedroom; steam, bath, hot water; independent entrance; suitable two; subway. Mueller.

90TH, 129 WEST.—Front rooms, private entrance, bath; service, phone. Perry.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

93D, 258 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, adjoining baths; private residence.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; back parlor, with kitchenette; reasonable.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms, newly decorated; breakfast if desired.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Sunny rooms, newly decorated; subway express; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone.

97TH, 209 WEST, (Apt. 2D.)—Attractive suite two sunny rooms; use of bath, kitchen; 96th St. subway

98TH, 254 WEST.—Exclusive gentlemen or couple seeking refined, quiet, independent home; suite or single; bath. Apt. 7.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Cheerful, desirable rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3, $4. McNamara.

102D, (Riverside Drive, West End.)—One, two rooms; private bath; board optional; Christian family, owning elegantly furnished home. Y 386 Times Annex; telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive room with outside balcony overlooking Hudson; private house.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riversida Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; phone.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room, adjoining shower bath; privata family; elevator. Phillips.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Next Riverside; front bed and sitting room. New, 3E.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 8D.)—Attractive sunny rooms; homa comforts; modern apt.

112TH, 60 WEST, Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Bridges.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Outside single rooms, next to bath; near Columbia; private family. Apt. 6E.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

116TH, 71 WEST.—Nice clean room; young man preferred; convenient bath; steam heat, telephone, electricity; near subway; refined private family. Inquire evenings. Lipshutz.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5809 Morningside.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite of two rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; high-class apartment building; refined surroundings; gentlemen preferred; reference exchanged. Lawrence, Apt. 44.

119TH, 362 WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

119TH, 420 WEST.—South rooms; large closets; elevator; telephone; near Columbia. Bosworth.

121ST ST., 402 WEST.—Cheerful, homelike rooms; double, single; modern apartment. Apt. 23.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Exceptional rooms, suites. Hudson or eastern view. Apt. 62.

122D, 520 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms; reasonable to business people. Holmes.

129TH, 13 WEST.
Nicely furnished rooms; telephone.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large, sunny room, facing shrubbery; running water; $3.50; gentleman.

131ST ST., 208 WEST.—Attractive large outside room for two; kitchen privileges; elevator. Alexander.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove; running water; bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

"ALLERTON HOUSE." FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St.—The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

BROADWAY, (165th St.)—Exceptional room, with private bath. Address J. J., 3,525 Broadway.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large rooms, bath between; will rent singly, high class. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apt. 8.

CENTRAL PARK, (in sixtiee.)—Comfortably furnished room, adjoining bath; private. Telephone 5277 Colmbus.

EXCEPTIONAL HOUSEKEEPING SUITE.—All outside rooms; $12 per week; couple or ladies. N 60 Times.

LADY, having large private house, would rent one or two large, very attractive rooms; connecting private bath; privileges. N 139 Times.

LARGE, sunny room; electricity; all conveniences; also small room. Box 27, 527 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 149.—Large front room, very reasonable; board optional; block to Central Park; telephone. Saunders.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive outside room in private family two. Apt. 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $8 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent front room, dressing room attached; references; 96th subway.

WEST END AV., 569.—Room, with dressing room; steam heat; gentleman; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

70th, 175 West.—Private family, select; unfurnished front, back parlor; refined gentleman or couple; excellent transportation. Phone 7109 Schuyler. Hamilton Bell.

40th, 66 West.—Large room; private bath; electricity, high-class house; references; bachelors.

Hall room; large closet; bath; private house; $15 monthly. 40 West 36th St.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

LARGE, AIRY ROOM and bath, furnished, for bachelor, as private as possible from rest of home; neighborhood West 72d St. preferred. Address Gentleman, N 55 Times.

COUPLE, large room, furnished; board optional; 116th to 160th, west of Broadway; state price; private family preferred. B 333 Times Downtown.

Two business ladies want furnished room, with kitchenette; give price; reasonable; upper west side. M., 442 Columbus Av.

Young man wishes airy room with private bath, between 40th and 116th St., west side; breakfast. N 143 Times.

Young man desires furnished room, reasonable; private family; central location. N., 79 Times.

COUPLE desire nicely furnished room, breakfast; private; between 72d and 92d, west side. N 110 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BILL CLERK, 5 years' experience; operate Remington, Wahl machine; good at figures. A. Breslaw, 352 69th St., Brooklyn.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires half day stenographic position. Loretta Maguire, 846 Boulevard, Astoria, L. I.

COLORED GIRL, office cleaning, hotel; reference. Shellington, 205 West 63d.

COMPANION to elderly lady or gentleman. Mrs. Skillen, 425 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

DAY'S WORK.—Good laundress for Mondays; refarences. Bohringer, 2,410 2d Av., (125th.)

DRESSMAKER.—High-class dressmakar, designer, master builder; home; by day, $5, R., 254 West 84th St., ground floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns, suits, latest remodaling, $2.50 daily. Writa 548 Riverside Drive.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION.—Experienced teacher of French, German, music, desiree position. N 12 Times.

GOVERNESS, Experienced, refined (Protestant); young woman; capable taking entire responsibility. N 141 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Young visiting governess; French, German, English; pianist; kindergartner; diction. Parisienne, 2,732 B'way.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined German-American housekeeper, (Protestant,) or practical nurse; reference. Simpson, care Moore, 173 East End Av.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

HOUSEKEEPER, NURSE.—Mother, daughter, as working housekeeper; daughter as nurse; best of references; country preferred. M. G., 642 Columbus Av.

MANAGER or HOUSEKEEPER.—Domestic science graduate wishes position as manager or housekeeper in private family or school; fine references; 10 years' experience. X 218 Times Annex.

NURSE (graduate) would care for patient in her private home near Central Park West; experienced mental, epileptic or nervous; best physicians' references. N 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; real estate, advertising experience; strictly businesslike; knowledge of bookkeeping; capable of handling mail independently; intelligent; use good judgment; discreet; $12. B 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, (20,) three years' experience; snappy, conscientious, academic education; accurate, speedy, typewriting; possesses initiative; good command English language; $9.00. Beaver, B 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, (23;) good personality; 6 years' export, banking, manufacturing experience; operate switchboard; excellent education; quick grasping ideas; excellent references; $15. B 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on ths typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 86 West 122d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant, age 19; 2½ years, brokerage, steel; Christian; opers. all machines; exceptionally neat; good speller, grammarian; $10. L 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, seven years' experience, desires position requiring executive ability; salary, $20. S. E., 119 East 86th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' practical commercial experience; can take technical dictation rapidly and intelligently. B 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, highly educated, efficient, seeks permanency, any capacity; $12. B 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; $8. Katherine Hart, 220 W. 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 511 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent; neat appearance; $12. B 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; competent take entire charge; $10-$12. B 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable; $10. B 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; neat worker; good references; $8. B 328 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—College graduate and licensed teacher wishes to tutor in elementary and high school subjects; terms reasonable. M., 392 Amsterdam Av.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 50th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, housewokers, $26-$35. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 8400.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7656 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Capable houseworker; experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 69th St.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 138d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted; wholesale jewelry house; state reference, experience, and salary expected. B 312 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, resident, double entry; $40 a month and maintenance. A. R. R., 25 Times.

BRIGHT WOMAN to travel short distance out of New York; experience unnecessary to one willing to learn; will pay salary and commission. Cloyes Lyon Co., Room 711, 110 West 34th.

FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY MAKERS; GOOD SALARIES TO COMPETENT PEOPLE; APPLY AT ONCE. J. M. GIDDING & CO., 864 57TH AV.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED OPERATORS IN FUR WORKROOM.
LONG SEASON.
HIGHEST SALARIES PAID.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. Side.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

$25 REWARD

Will be paid for each legitimate prospect or lead of persons contemplating purchasing an automobile and eventually terminating into a sale.

FORD TO GO DOWN IN A SUBMARINE

Plans Trip Today as a Start Toward Designing Under-Water Gasoline Engine.

CONFERS WITH DANIELS

Also Has Scheme for Wireless-Controlled Aeroplanes to Drop Bombs and Make War Unbearable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, conferred today with President Wilson and with Secretary of the Navy Daniels. With the former Mr. Ford talked about his own plans for advancing the general cause of international peace. With Secretary Daniels the manufacturer discussed the plan for perfecting gasoline motors for use in submarines and aeroplanes of the United States Navy.

The navy's submarines do not now use gasoline to obtain their propelling power. They use Diesel oil engines when they are on the surface and electric batteries when they are submerged. It is the belief of Mr. Ford that a satisfactory gasoline engine can be built for undersea craft, and he will endeavor to perfect a motor that will correct present defects in submarine propelling machinery.

The first step in this direction will be taken by Mr. Ford tomorrow, when he will visit the Brooklyn Navy Yard and observe one of the submarines of the navy under way. Arrangements were made this afternoon by Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, with the Brooklyn Navy Yard authorities for Mr. Ford to take a trip in one of the navy's submarines at the yard tomorrow. Mr. Ford left Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon for New York City for that purpose.

Secretary Daniels said tonight that he was very much pleased with the results of his conference with Mr. Ford, and explained that the talk he had with the manufacturer chiefly concerned the development of submarine motors.

"Mr. Ford," he said, "is going to give us his advice growing out of his knowledge of and experience with motors, in an effort to aid us to get better motors for use in our submarines and aeroplanes. The problem of the motor is now the greatest one with which we have to deal in our effort to improve submarines. I have agreed to furnish Mr. Ford with a complete history of the difficulties the navy has experienced with submarine motors and with gasoline motors, and in return Mr. Ford has promised to endeavor to correct present defects."

Mr. Ford told the Secretary that he proposed to do everything within his power to forward the cause of peace and make war impossible, but added that he was a citizen of the United States, and intended to do what he could to serve the navy of the United States, and would be willing to undertake any task in that direction that was imposed upon him by the Government. By making engines of war more terrible the possibility of war, in his opinion, would be lessened.

Mr. Ford advanced the idea that aeroplanes to be used for bomb-dropping purposes might be controlled by wireless. It was his idea that aeroplanes might be sent into the air without aviators, and they could be guided by wireless and used in dropping bombs.

The decision of Mr. Ford to endeavor to perfect a gasoline motor for use in submarines means that there will be a good-natured rivalry between himself and Thomas A. Edison. Mr. Edison has built for one of the submarines now under construction by the navy an experimental storage battery for use in furnishing power. Mr. Ford is to endeavor to solve the problem by perfecting a gasoline motor. Secretary Daniels is hopeful that the Edison storage battery and the Ford engine both will prove successful.

After his conference with Secretary Daniels, Mr. Ford met the chiefs of the various bureaus of the Navy Department. Admiral Dewey visited Mr. Daniels's office while Mr. Ford was there and chatted with the manufacturer. Then Mr. Ford went to the White House and paid his respects to the President, and later he and Secretary Daniels had luncheon at the Army and Navy Club. Secretary Daniels said tonight:

"Mr. Ford impressed me as being a very frank man, keen and capable, with a great deal of general knowledge, and I am sure he is a good American."

SAY RIVER VICTIM MAY BE ROFRANO

Detectives Sent to Belleville, N. J., to View Body Found Last Night.

SEARCH ON LINER PATRIS

Grand Jury to Act on Charges Against More Galmari Witnesses.

Fearing that Michael A. Rofrano, indicted for planning the murder of Mike Galmari, might try to reach a foreign port, several detectives from Police Headquarters boarded the Greek liner Patris before she left her pier in Brooklyn last night and made a thorough examination of her passenger list. They found no trace of the missing man on the vessel. They had scarcely finished their inspection of the boat when they were ordered to Belleville, N. J., where the body of a man answering much of the description of Rofrano had been pulled out of the Passaic River.

The body was taken to the Kunz Hospital in Belleville, where a search of the clothes produced $755 in cash and a gold watch and chain. A check was found in his coat showing that a suitcase had been left with the package clerk at the New York ferryhouse of the Erie Railroad at the foot of Twenty-third Street.

The man was about 50 years old, well dressed, and bad many facial resemblances to Rofrano. The Belleville authorities, however, reported that his hair was reddish instead of dark brown, as was Rofrano's. Up to a late hour last night the body had not been identified.

The Grand Jury which indicted Rofrano will reconvene today and resume its investigation. District Attorney Perkins expects to obtain several more indictments against persons who appeared for the defense at the trial of Gaetano Montimagno and "Rocks" Carnivale. Betty Fallot, one of the witnesses at the Montimagno trial, will probably be indicted for perjury on her own confession that she had testified falsely.

Detectives, however, are giving the closest attention to the home of a wealthy friend of Rofrano, where it is believed he may have tried to conceal himself.

"Rocks" Carnivale, who was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for his part in the Galmari murder, will be returned to Dannemora today. He has stubbornly refused to make any confession that would implicate Rofrano in the Second Assembly District murder plot, and insists that he has no confession to make.

New evidence will be presented to the Grand Jury by Mr. Perkins today concerning the activities of the perjury club at the office of Tomasso Porcaro at 11 Broadway, where witnesses are said to have been schooled to give false testimony at the trials of Montimagno and Carnivale. Porcaro and another alleged figure in the perjury club, Joseph Brondini, have both been indicted for perjury, but other indictments may be returned against them today.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers yesterday continued the examination of witnesses who are believed to know of the plots and counterplots which were hatched by Rofrano. Some of these witnesses will appear before the Grand Jury today.

WITNESSES ADMIT PERJURY.

Say They Accused Shillitano of Murder Through Fear of Police.

Two more witnesses who recanted the testimony which they gave for the State two years ago at the murder trial of Oreste Shillitano, "The Paper Box Kid," appeared for examination before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. The Court of Appeals has postponed the execution of Shillitano for the killing of three men in Mulberry Street on May 3, 1915, pending the rehearing before Judge Malone of State's witnesses, who now say they were coerced by the police into testifying falsely at Shillitano's trial.

John Verno of 285 Mott Street told Judge Malone yesterday that his conscience forced him to confess his perjury after he realized that he had sworn away Shillitano's life. Having a bad record himself, he was afraid the detectives would railroad him to jail unless he told a story that would convict Shillitano of killing John Rizzo and Policeman Teare and Heaney. He thought Shillitano would not get more than five or six years at the most if convicted.

Gennaro Sellito, another witness for the State against Shillitano, also told how he had been forced into perjuring himself, for fear that the detectives would fasten some charge on him. Sellio's examination will be continued today.

NEW COMET OBSERVED.

Prof. Aitken Reports Seeing Mellish's Discovery from Lick Observatory.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 22.—The discovery of a comet visible in a small telescope was announced tonight by Professor Edward C. Pickering, Director of Harvard Observatory. The comet was first seen on Sept. 19 by John E. Mellish of the Yerkes Observatory in right ascension 10 hours 29 minutes declination plus 26 degrees 39 minutes.

A telegram received at the Harvard Observatory today says that on Sept. 20 the comet was observed independently of Mellish's discovery by Professor Aitken of the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal.

TAKES UP MOHR CASE.

Providence Grand Jury Investigating the Doctor's Murder.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 22.—The Grand Jury began today its investigation of the murder of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, who was shot while on a motor car trip to Newport on the night of Aug. 31. George W. Healis, the negro chauffeur who was reported yesterday to have turned State's evidence, probably will not be called before the jury, according to Attorney General Rice.

Healis and two other negroes are charged with committing the murder and Mrs. Elizabeth Tiffany Blair Mohr, the widow, is accused of inciting the crime.

Baltic Takes Motors to Allies.

The White Star liner Baltic sailed at 12:30 P. M. yesterday for Liverpool with 19 first, 117 second, and 115 third class passengers, among whom there was one American citizen, Mrs. Jane Taylor of New York, in the first cabin. Originally the Baltic had 24 first cabin passengers booked, but five cancelled their passage at the last moment. The Baltic had 1,834 sacks of mail and 15,000 tons of cargo for the Allies, including 100 motor trucks and cases of aeroplane parts.

Lamp Starts Fire at Fordham.

A student left an alcohol lamp burning in the anatomy room of the Medical School of Fordham College in the Bronx last evening, and a gust of wind upset it and set fire to a wooden chest of books. Students on the campus saw smoke, and put out the blaze with pails of water.

WESTINGHOUSE TO PAY 6%.

Able to Raise Common Dividend on Domestic Business Alone.

Directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company yesterday raised the annual dividend rate from 4 to 6 per cent., a decision that had been expected because of the company's profits in recent months from war munitions. It was learned, however, that income from purely domestic business during the last quarter had been great enough to warrant the 1½ per cent. quarterly rate. Certain of the concern's most important contracts with foreign Governments, it was said, contributed nothing to the quarter's income.

Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the company, shed some light on the war contracts after the meeting of the Directors was over. He said:

"The Westinghouse Company has received firm contracts for the manufacture of war munitions aggregating approximately $60,000,000, the greater portion of which is a contract for rifles which is to be executed at factories in New England especially acquired for the purpose."

Among the additional plants referred to are the factories formerly owned by the Stevens Arms and Tool Company and the Stevens-Duryea Automobile Company, which were acquired three months ago. These branches have been enlarged and equipped with special machinery.

Wall Street inferred from Mr. Tripp's statement that, perhaps, other substantial orders were being filled for shells and fuses which were not covered by the statement. This thought came from the fact that Mr. Tripp designated the $60,000,000 orders as covered by "firm" contracts. The term means that whether or not the need for the goods contracted for should end before the orders were filled they would still be accepted and paid for.

Following the dividend announcement Westinghouse stock advanced from 122¼ to 124½, afterward declining to 120⅝ at the close. The dividend is payable Oct. 30 to stockholders of record on Sept. 30. The usual preferred dividend of 1¾ per cent. for the quarter was also ordered, payable Oct. 15 to stockholders on the books Sept. 30.

ADVANCE IN STEEL PRICES.

Due to the War Demands from Canada and France.

Reports from various steelmaking centres this week say that the demand for steel for export purposes continues on the increase, bringing about price advances for certain commodities. The Iron Age says:

Export business is more distinctly the dominant factor in the steel trade than in any previous month of the war. Foreign rather than domestic demand caused an advance of $2 a ton in wire products on Saturday, and in the past week the inquiry for steel rounds and for billets and blooms from Canadian makers on munitions and from France has been on a scale well-nigh incredible.

As a whole the market is moving upward, not uniformly nor yet with any spectacular developments, but in response to the special influences that have produced a scarcity of steel. This weeks sheets, iron bars, hard steel bars, shafting and bolts and nuts, in addition to wire products, have advanced, without any expansion in domestic consumption.

French purchases, as just announced, will now be of large squares, which will be forged abroad, to make 9-in., 10¾-in., 12-in. and 14-in. shells, some of these last weighing about a ton. The inroads these demands will make on our steel supply, added to the new Russian requirements, are far beyond early calculations.

The Iron Age Trade Review says:

Demand for those steel products which are essentially of war character continues of very heavy proportions, and with better prospects for railroad and other home buying the industry remains in a very favorable position. With due allowance for duplications, it is apparent there is a larger and more scattered inquiry now in the market for steel rounds and other shell stock than at any previous date These easily run into several hundred thousand tons. The heavy new demand for shell material at this moment, it is believed, is based upon the fact that the French Commission in this country is about to place another batch of contracts for shrapnel and high explosive shells for delivery next year. Practically no tonnage lots of steel rounds or blooms suitable for shells are left unsold for this year.

POLICE AS STRIKE GUARDS.

450 Detailed to Protect Railroad Yards in Jersey City.

Director of Public Safety Frank Hague of Jersey City yesterday detailed 300 policemen to strike duty as guards in the railroad yards of the Pennsylvania, Erie, Lehigh Valley, and Jersey Central Railroads, where freight handlers and other employes are out. About 150 policemen were already on duty, besides the regular yard police of the railroads. No guards have been brought in from outside. The police will sleep and eat in Pullman cars that have been prepared for them in the yards.

Director Hague also asked the railroads not to import strikebreakers, but to give the first chance for jobs to Jersey City men. Despite this request, the Pennsylvania imported seventy-five negroes and set them to work as freight handlers at Pier K and the foot of Second Street, and the Erie put about 100 men to work in its yards at the west end of the Jersey City tunnel. These men come from towns along the line, and it is said by the railroad officials that they are not professional strikebreakers. Through them some work was done in the way of moving freight.

The strikers were addressed yesterday by an agent of the American Federation of Labor, who urged them to organize. There were one or two unimportant brushes with the police.

At the American Lead Pencil Works in Hoboken, about 100 employes in the "blue" department went on strike yesterday, and Edward L. Ascbeim, General Superintendent, asked for police protection.

THROWN FROM HER AUTO.

Mrs. Watson Hurt in Park—Youth Runs Down a Boy.

Thomas Watson, twenty-one-year-old son of John F. Watson, an official of the National Cash Register Company of 929 West End Avenue, was driving his mother, Mrs. Alice Watson, in her automobile along Mosholu Parkway in Van Cortlandt Park last evening, and he rounded a curve and crashed into a telegraph pole in the dark. Mrs. Watson was thrown from the tonneau. Watson was not hurt and carried his mother to the Golf House near by. There Dr. Bliss was summoned, from Fordham Hospital and found Mrs. Watson suffering from cuts and bruises. He said her skull might be fractured and hurried her to the hospital.

Fifteen-year-old Harry Eckstein, son of Henry Eckstein of 2,670 Marion Avenue, the Bronx, jumped into his father's automobile in front of his home last evening and started for a little ride around near-by streets. In Webster Avenue, at 194th Street, he ran down eight-year-old Arthur Jacke of 2,762 Decatur Avenue and one wheel passed over the child's body.

Dr. Lynch took the boy to Fordham Hospital, where it was said he might die. Young Eckstein was arrested for driving the car without a license and was paroled in custody of his father to be arraigned in the Children's Court today.



You can't tell a Kaufman from a high priced hat.

$5 Style and $3 worth of Quality $1.50

Kaufman 45 Stores

Manhattan's Man Hatter.

Varsity Fifty Fives

are the 42-centimeters of the clothing business—the work of a group of young men designers who know how to express a young man's idea of style. And they are

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

with all the smartness, value and quality of fabric and workmanship the name implies.

We had your interest at heart when we specialized in particularly broad selections at $25. At that figure you'll get extreme value; more, even, than you expect.

Suits, $18 to $50; Overcoats, $15 to $60.

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Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
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We have given our patrons unparalleled service in the past, and we propose to give the same unparalleled service in the future.

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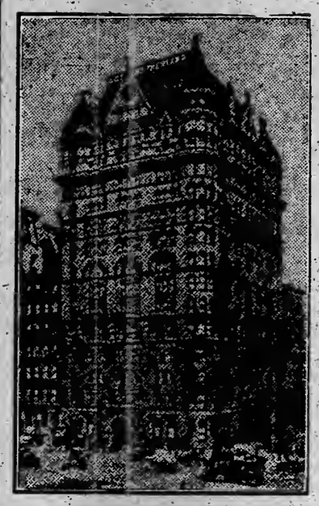


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Cuisine Unequalled

NO CHARGE FOR VALET SERVICE.

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Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.

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Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 2.50

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COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE RATES INCLUDE ALL MEALS

Single Room (Running Water) $12 per wk.
Double " " $20 "
Single " (With Bath) $15 "
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ANY NUMBER OF ROOMS TO SUIT PERMANENT OCCUPANTS.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

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Exerts every effort for the comfort and satisfaction of

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European or American Plan.

For two persons, two rooms with bath.
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Assorted Relishes.
Choice.
Blue Points, Cherrystons or Little Neck Clams, Canape Smoked Salmon, Canape Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Spiced Anchovies, Deep Sea Caviar.
Soups (Choice)
Lamb Broth, Cream of Celery, Consomme Princesse.
Fish or Entrees (Choice)
Boiled Halibut, Broiled Bluefish, Salmon Salad, Beef Roulade, Boiled Smoked Ham, Broiled Lamb Chops, Salmi of Squab, Sirloin of Beef.
Roasts to Order (Choice)
Roast Leg of Mutton, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Half Fried Chicken, Small Redcrab, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Hamburger Steak, Wiener Schnitzel, Eminee of Turkey.
Cold
Half Chicken, Roast Beef, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Chicken, Sliced Star Ham, Sliced Virginia Ham, Smoked Beef Tongue, Salami, Combination Cold Cuts, Meat Salad, Mexicaine: Smoked Salmon, Sardines de Nigra, Bismarck Herring or Marinierter, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice).
Green Salads, Tomato, Green-pepper, Combination.
Dessert or Cheese
(Choice)
Farina Pudding, Plum Tartelette, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Lemon Water Ice, Raisin Cake, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Coffee Cake, American Cream, Swiss, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

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BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH GUS EDWARDS.
TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 12 —:— NO ADMISSION CHARGED
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LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42d Street. Tel. 3093 Bryant. Eves. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
"GREAT WAR PLAY HUGE SUCCESS."—AMERICAN.
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"Of all the war plays, long and short, that have come to the New York stage since Aug. 1 a year ago, THIS IS OF THE FINEST AND HIGHEST QUALITY BY FAR."—Times.
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"Wholesome, tender and immensely appealing."—Times. Gaiety B'way, 46th St.
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UNDER FIRE
with WM. COURTENAY.

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Rolling Stones

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'y & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. M. JULIAN ELTINGE Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

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COHAN & HARRIS present
THE POPULAR SUCCESS OF 1915.
"The House of Glass" BIG AMERICAN PLAY WITH ALL AMERICAN CAST
ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50
FIRST BALC. $1.50, $1.00, 75, 50c

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COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." N.Y.American

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
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CORT West 48 St. NEXT MON. at 8:15. NOW. John Cort Presents the Henry Blossom-Victor Herbert Comic Opera
THE PRINCESS PAT with ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Ave. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee TODAY 25c & 50c.
H. H. FRAZEE Presents "A FULL HOUSE"
Next Week—"THE SONG OF SONGS."

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Selwyn & Co. Present "UNDER COVER"
Next Week—"HIGH JINKS."

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. Present "THE SHOW SHOP"
Next Week—LOUIS MANN in "The Bubble."

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"HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY" "Overwhelming success of year."—Globe.
with FRED NIBLO as BILLY HOLLIDAY.
SEATS 10 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
GREATEST COMEDY DRAMA IN 20 YEARS.
"The House of Glass" Most Popular Success since "Within the Law"
ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50
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THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT.
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The Only Continental Music Hall in America.
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CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D TO 63D STREET.
TONIGHT AT 8 SHARP
NED WAYBURN'S "TOWN TOPICS" 30 SCENES, 30 MUSICAL NUMBERS, BEAUTY CHORUS OF 100 and GREAT CAST OF INTERNATIONAL STARS.
Prices Evs. $2 to 25c. Sunday Nights & Sat. Mats. $1.50 to 25c. Tues. & Thurs. Matinees $1.00 to 25c.

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COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
Dramatic and Fascinating Comedy Drama,
"The House of Glass" A POSITIVE SENSATION.
ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50
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VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30.
"The Uncle Tom's Cabin of pictures."—Journal.
—Featuring—
CHARLES RICHMAN.
Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Eves. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. 12-Act Vaudeville Show Every Eve. at 8:15. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

YORKVILLE 86th St. & 3d Ave. Burlesque TIP-TOP GIRLS Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. Frank A. Burt & The GIRL TRUST. Extra. McFarland-Gibbons Fight Pictures.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. LOU TELLEGEN, "THE EXPLORER" 10c to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Donald Brian, "The Voice in the Fog"

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Eve. 25c to $1—Saturday Mat. Wednesday Matinees 25 & 50c.
THE NATURAL LAW.
Next Week—"A Full House." Seats Thursday.

JETWOOD

THE NEW
A SMART COLLAR WITH A COMFORTABLE LOW FRONT
RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat warmer today; Friday probably fair; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,062. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY PLEDGES VISIT AND SEARCH IN NEW FRYE NOTE

And Will Not Molest American Ships Carrying Conditional Contraband.

RESERVES ONLY ONE POINT

May in Extreme Cases Destroy Our Merchantmen if Cargoes Are Actual Contraband.

AGREES TO ARBITRATION, TOO

Names a Commissioner to Fix Damages for Destruction of Sailing Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In its new note to the United Statesm Government dealing with the questions of indemnity and arbitration growing out of the destruction of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by an auxiliary naval craft, Germany adopts a conciliatory attitude and assents to the suggestions made by Secretary Lansing in his note of Aug. 10. The conciliatory tone of the Berlin Foreign Office is such that it inspires the belief in official quartera here that the Germans will adopt an attitude in the submarine controversy that may lead to a satisfactory solution of that problem.

The outstanding feature of the new German note is the assurance that no more American vessels carrying conditional contraband will be destroyed under any circumstances. However, it appears to be the purpose of Germany to destroy American ships carrying absolute contraband when such vessels cannot conveniently be taken into port for prize court trial. Instructions to this effect have already been given to German submarine commanders.

The pledge of the Berlin Government is set forth in the Frye note as follows:

The German Government, in order to furnish to the American Government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband, even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port. On the other hand, it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction is permissible, according to the provisions of the Declaration of London.

The Pledge Demanded.

This pledge was given in response to a direct request in the final paragraph of Secretary Lansing's last note of Aug. 10 for a statement of the policy to be adopted in cases similar to that of the Frye pending arbitration of the legality of the destruction of the Frye. In that paragraph Mr. Lansing said:

It will be necessary also to determine whether, penning the arbitral award, the Imperial German Government shall govern its naval operations in accordance with its own interpretation, or in accordance with the interpretation maintained by the United States, as to the obligations imposed by their treaty stipulations, and the Government of the United States would be glad to have an expression of the views of the Imperial German Government on this point.

The response of the German Government as to the rule hereafter to govern its naval operations is a compromise. It adopts the American view with respect to refraining from the destruction of merchantmen carrying conditional contrabanad, but clings to the German view in favor of the destruction of American merchantmen which carry absolute contraband. But it also indicates that it is to be governed by the provisions of the Declaration of London, which permit the destruction of merchantmen carrying contraband under certain exceptional conditions. As interpreted here, it is the purpose of the German Government only to permit its naval officers to destroy merchantmen found carrying absolute contraband in cases where it is impossible for the naval commander to convey the vessel to a prize court.

Outcome Problematical.

Officials are unwilling to voice an opinion as to how the new rule will work ont in practice, and regard it as problematical, in view of the fact that Germany and Great Britain have so extended their lists of absolute contraband as to include many items that were previously regarded as only conditional contraband. But it seemed certain, some officials pointed out, that it would be necessary for all German naval officers to exercise the right of visit and search when dealing with all American ships to determine the character of the cargoes they carry. It would be impossible otherwise to ascertain whether the vessel carried absolute or conditional contraband.

Germany accepts the proposal of the United States to fix the indemnity to be paid for the loss of the Frye by a commission of two experts, one chosen by Germany and the other by the United States. Dr. Kenny of Bremen, a Director of the North German Lloyd, is named as the German expert. The American expert remains to be named. The American proposal that the question of legal justification for the destruction of the Frye, in so far as it involves the interpretation of existing treaties, be submitted to The Hague for arbitration is accepted my Germany.

The Note in Full.

The message from Ambassador Gerard transmitting the Frye note was aa follows:

Berlin, Sept. 19, 1915.

Following note received from the Foreign Office today:

Foreign Office, Berlin, Sept. 19.

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of His Excellency, Mr. James W. Gerard, Ambassador of the United States of America, dated 13th ultimo, on the subject of the claim for reparation for the sinking of the American merchantman William P. Frye.

With regard first to the ascertainment of the damage, my experts the German Government believes that it should dispense with the nomination of an umpire. In the cases of the ascertainment of damages hitherto arranged between the German Government and a neutral government from similar causes the experts named by the two parties have always reached an agreement as to the amount of the damage without dif-

Continued on Page 2.

HAMPTON BEACH HIT BY A $200,000 FIRE

Forty-Five Buildings Burned Before Dynamite Halts Flames in Summer Resort.

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., Sept. 23.—A fire starting in a box of rubbish destroyed more than forty-five buildings and caused a loss estimated at more than $250,000 in the most crowded part of this Summer resort, before the flames were checked by dynamite tonight.

Five hotels, two theatres, several business blocks and scores of cottages were leveled. The water supply lasted only an bour and not until help arrived from neighboring places were the flames checked at Nod's Avenue, after having burned over a compactly built area of two acres.

Among the hotels destroyed was the Ashworth House, the most pretentious on the beach, oullt at a cost of $60,000 to replace the old structure burned two years ago. The other hotels lost were the Janvrin, Grand View, the Lawrence, and De Lanoey. The new Olympic Theatre and the Strand Theatre, which cost $30,000; Clark's bath house, the Ferncroft dance hall, the Jenkins block, and the L. C. Ring block were among the other more important structures burned.

The regular season bad closed and there were only about two hundred cottagers at the beach.

The fire started in the rear of the cottage of James F. Gsrland of Manchester, and was driven northward by a high wind away from the Casino, the social centro of the resort.

REPUDIATES BRYAN TRIP.

Forgo Plan Not Indorsed by Association, Hammerling Tells President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Louis N. Hammerling of New York, President of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, called at the White House today and assured President Wilson that his organization had nothing to do with representations made by Dr. William Forgo of Brooklyn that editors of foreign-language newspapers in this country wanted William J. Bryan to go abroad to work for peace. Mr. Hammerling said Dr. Forgo did not represent the association, which includes in its membership practically all newspapers in the United States published in foreign languages.

"Our association," said Mr. Hammerling, "stands behind the President, and will do nothing to embarrass him. We have nothing to do with Mr. Bryan, and do not want him to go abroad."

Mr. Hammerling added that an investigation was being conducted to learn whether any members of the association had accepted subsidies from foreign Governments during the present war. If any were discovered, he said, they would be expelled.

Dr. Forgo took exception to the statements made in Washington by Mr. Hammerling. He said he never had claimed to represent all the members of the association, only such as had assented in writing to the proposal to send Bryan or some other peace emissary to Europe.

"Mr. Hammerling's statement implies that I worked against President Wilson," said Dr. Forgo. "I deny that emphatically. Mr. Bryan assured me President Wilson was just as desirous of securing peace as he was. Mr. Hammerling said that, while he did not want to take a personal part in the movement, he was heart and soul with it."

$25,000 IN GEMS HELD UP.

Collector's Men Find Diamonds on Jeweler In from England.

Shay Kumcher, a jeweler from Buenos Aires, was before the Collector of the Port yesterday to explain why he did not declare $25,000 worth of diamonds found in his possession when he arrived in New York last Monday on the American liner Philadelphia from Liverpool. The chief item was a pair of very fine diamond earrings.

The Collector had been told by Treasury agents abroad to look out for Kumcher on steamers leaving England about Sept. 11, and agents went down the hay to meet the Rotterdam, as well as the Philadelphia. The jewels were found wrapped in tissue paper in a pocketbook carried by Mr. Kumcher.

At the hearing yeaterday Kumcher was accompanied by Mrs. Sara Elfint, a divorced woman, whom he had met in London and to whom, Kumcher asserted, the larger part of the gems belonged.

He explained that he lived in Buenos Aires apart from his wife, but could not get a divorce on account of the laws in Argentina. He went to England, he said, and became acquainted with Mrs. Elfint in London. She left England for New York on an earlier steamer, and requested him to bring the jewels over for her. She had a lot of jewelry in a safe-deposit vault in New York, and was living with relatives in the Bronx. After hearing the stories, the Collector ordered the jewels detained, handed the case over to the Law Department, and allowed Kumcher and Mrs. Elfint to go until wanted for a further hearing in the matter.

STRAUS WON DEATH RACE.

Rushed by Father on Special Train for Operation in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 23.—Percy Straus, Jr., of New York, was rushed by his father to Denver on a Santa Fe special train from Albuquerque, N. M., last night, and arrived in time to undergo an operation for an abscess in his neck, which is considered to have saved his life. The special covered 528 miles in less than twelve hours. At times the train ran eighty miles an hour.

Young Straus and his father were en route to Denver on a pleasure trip when the boy became suddenly ill. He was believed to be suffering from spinal trouble, and physicians declared his life could not be saved without an immediate operation. The father chartered a special train of three coaches. On arrival in Denver the young man was rushed to Mercy Hospital, where it was found that an abscess had formed in his neck. It was removed by Dr. Aubrey H. Williams, with the assistance of Dr. C. G. Parsons. The patient's condition improved so rapidly that the physicians believe he will be entirely recovered in a few days.

Percy S. Straus, a son of the late Isidor Straus, is a member of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. He has two sons, Ralph Isidor and Percy S., Jr. The family house is at 875 Park Avenue.

EARTHQUAKE IN ROME.

No Damage Done—Reports Not Yet Received from the Provinces.

ROME, Sept. 23, (via Paris, Friday, Sept. 24).—A slight earthquake shock occurred here at 7:05 o'clock this evening.

The disturbance lasted a few seconds.

No damage was done.

No reports have been received from the provinces.

DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE JUICE.
Pressing Grapes now; Drink it NOW.
138 Fulton Street—81 Nassau Street, N. Y.—Advt.

MAN WHO SET FATAL BLAST TELLS STORY

Street Rolled in Waves, Then Sank with Car Into Subway Ditch, Says Mezanotte.

NO GUARD FOR FLYING ROCK

Timber Supports Unprotected—Inquiries Under Way—Engineers Seek Safer Method.

The first examination of witnessea to fix blame for Wednesday's subway disaster, which resulted in seven deaths and the injury of eighty-five persons, will take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Municipal Building before Coroner Isaac Feinberg.

The first adequate story of what took pince immediately before the Seventh Avenue street deck and a crowded trolley car dropped into the thirty-foot aubway ditch was told yesterday to District Attorney Perkins by August Mezanotte, or August Midnight as he is known, the boss blaster who placed tho fatal charge and ran away after the accident.

The blaster, who is an Italian, went to the District Attorney yesterday with a lawyer, Monroe M. Goldstein. From his explanation of his disappearance the District Attorney decided that he had run away in a panic of fright, and Mr. Perkins decided not to put him under arrest but to keep bim within easy call.

The Boss Blaster's Story.

This is Midnight's story as reported later to the District Attorney:

"I wnet to work at 7 o'clock in the morning with six drillers, a "powder monkey"—a man to carry dynamite and push the electric button exploding it—and an assistant. We went to the magazine at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street and got twenty-five nine-ounce sticks of 40 per cent. dynamite, and before setting off any of it we prepared the blasts.

"The first blast was in only one hole at the bottom of the excavation, and I put three-quarters of a stick or dynamite into it. It was fired at about 7:50 o'clock and cracked the stone above slightly.

"The second blast was the one that preceded the cave-in. It was on the face of the rock, about thirteen feet from the hottom of the excavation, and for it fonr holes about nine feet deep were used. These holes included an arear of about thirteen feet. Three of the nine-ounce sticks were put into each hole. The third blast, which was never fired, consisted of two holes with three-quarters of a stick in each. Before we began to blast, after all of the holes had been loaded, the 'monkey' took the remaining dynamite and detonators back to the magazine.

"Before the second blast I sent two drill men down toward the Twenty-fourth Street end of the excavation to warn the men working there, and sent five men up with flags to stop street traffic. When I reached the street surface I saw the street car in Seventh Avenue. It is the custom to stop the cars and other traffic about 100 feet away. I saw one of the flagmen stop this at about that distance, or perhaps only 90 feet away, and so I signeled the 'monkey' to fire the charge.

Whole Street in Waves.

"In a couple of seconds after the blast went off—maybe it was three or four seconds—the whole street seemed to begin to wave and tremble. Then it started to crash down, beginning at the end where I was standing and sagging down in the middle, then breaking up all at once with an awful noise. It didn't fly up in the middle as some people have said; it just sagged and then broke; and it was awful.

"Before I knew what I was doing I was running up Seventh Avenue. I kept running; I wanted to get away from the sight. I ran to 231 West Fifty-fourth Street, where my nephew Sylvio Paretti keeps a garage, and I stayed with him until I was able to go to my cousin's house in Astoria. I didn't know what was the best thing to do, and so I asked a lawyer, Mr. Goldstein, and he said for me to come with him to see the District Attorney today and to tell everything I knew about the accident. I don't think I want to blast any more. That is the first accident I've ever had, and I don't want any more."

Mezanotte said he was born in an Italian province in the Tyrol and came to this country in 1898. He was naturalized in 1900, he said, and lived at 6 Jones Street with his wife and six children. He is 45 years old and a licensed handler of dynamite. He seemed highly nervous as he told his story yesterday, and the District Attorney's impression was that he could be relied upon to stay in the neighborhood for later appearance as a witness.

When asked if any evering had been placed over the rock previous to the second blast, to keep the debris from flying out and striking the wooden structure, Mezanotte said it was not customary to cover the rock when such deep holes were used. It is our generally accepted theory that the blast hurled rock against the nearby structure and knocked several beams out of place, and that the others, interdependent upon one another for support, and not nailed to each other, went down like a row of dominoes.

Preparations for Inquiries.

Preliminary steps for starting other investigations were in progress all day yesterday, while several hundred laborers toiled in the twisted and splintered débris that half-filled the great ditch in Seventh Avenue. Photographers were in the excavation until dark taking pictures of the spot where the dynamite charge that is supposed to have started the trouble was fired, and other features of the wreckage. These pictures were ordered by the Public Service Commission, which is conducting one investigation, and by the contracting company, the street car company, the State Industrial Commission and the District Attorney's office, all of which are making investigations.

By night the workmen had removed tons of the débris and had chopped to pieces the Seventh Avenue street car and removed all of it but the floor and trucks. Another gang was at work all night, and it was believed that the work of clearing up the débris would be completed by tonight or tomorrow morning. It was said, however, that it probably would take almost a week to get cars to running again.

During the day the scene was visited by engineers employed by companies financially interested and by others representing investigations.

No definite cause of the accident was agreed upon by the engineers. Chairman McCall said that the Service Commission's engineers were making a rigid examination, but that the commission would get outside engineering, and he requested District Attorney Perkins to appoint a consulting engineer to assist the commission's men. District Attorney Perkins appointed H. De B. Parsons, son of William Barclay Parsons,

Continued on Page 6.

SARONY CELEBRATED PORTRAITS
$5 for 3. 364 5th Ave. (34th St.)—Advt.

British Captain Tells of Hesperian Attack; Declares the Submarine Chased His Ship

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 23.—The Allan Line steamer Hesperian was sunk by a torpedo fired from a German submarine and not by striking a mine, according to Captain Smellie, master of the British steamer Crossby. Captain Smellie says he saw the torpedoing of the veasel and that the same submarine immediately afterward chased the Crossby for several honrs. He says he escaped in the darkness by driving his ship at top speed without lights and steering first a zigzag course and then a wide circle.

Captain Smellie made these statements in an official report to the British authorities on his arrival here. The report, it is said, will be submitted to the United States Government in refutation of the German statement disclaiming responsibility for the destruction of the Hesperian.

Captain Smellie said he sailed from London for Newport News in ballast on Aug. 31. Late in the afternoon of Sept. 4 he sighted a large passenger and freight liner, whioh he afterward learned was the Hesperian, a few miles ahead and off bis starboard how. Just before dark, he said, the big vessel suddenly gave a lurch, a volume of water seemed to engulf her and then she began to settle by the head. He said he thought at first that the vessel had struck a mine, because he had sighted no submarinea in the vicinity. He started to the rescue, but just as he changed his courae a submarine came to the surface and headed for the Crossby. Realizing he would be attacked, he said, he again turned the ship and headed in the opposite direction at full speed.

The submarine at first gained rapidly on him, he said, and he thought the Crossby would sbare the fate of the Hesperian, but the firemen and engineers drove the ship to her utmost and she got away.

PARKER SUBMARINE A GIFT FOR DEFENSE

Inventor Describes Tiny Craft Which May Revolutionize Naval Warfare.

HAS UNDERSEA SEARCHLIGHT

Able to Detect Lurking U-Boats a Mile Away—His Boats Operated by Crews of Two Men.

The diminutive submarine, conceived by Professor Herschel C. Parker of this city, and recommended by Henry Ford for adoption by the United States Navy, is in reality a submersible that acts in the water the same as an aeroplane acts in the air, according to its inventor, who said yesterday that he also had invented and patented a searchlight to be used under water which, with the so-called "fishboat," would make the present type of submarine obsolete.

The climber of Mount McKinley, to whom Mr. Ford has given credit for the small submersible idea, described in detail yesterday his invention, which he calls a "motor torpedo" in his application for a patent, which is pending. Since be submitted the original plans of the undersea boat to Mr. Ford last July, Professor Parker explained that he had made many improvements on the submersible.

It is the desire of Professor Parker to give his invention to the United States. It is his wish to make this contribution to his country's defenses. He would also have the Government test his undersea searchligbt, which he calls a "bellioscope," because it will make possible the detection of lurking submarines and obstacles to navigation at a distance of perhaps more than a mile.

To Make 40 Miles an Hour.

Professor Parker has worked out the idea of the small submersible propelled by a gasoiene engine, primarily as a defensive craft. It will have a cruising radius of fifty miles, and a speed of perhaps forty miles an hour. In defensive operations a small fleet of these vessels could be carried on the decks of a mother ship and sent out to meet the invaders. Because of their speed they should the more easily elude destroyers and other submarines, run close up to vessels of the invading fleet and discharge their torpedoes with great accuracy.

On the other hand, the submarines of an invading fleet may be detected by the beams of the helioscope sweeping undersea areas. This detector, Professor Parker suggests, is more readily adaptable to torpedoboat destroyers. Equipped with it they could locate lurking submarines, and destroy them, because the latter cannot safely be submerged to a depth greater than 300 feet, or escape swift pursuers.

His helioscope, according to Professor Parker, will be the eyes of a ship the same as the Fessenden oscillator is the ear to detect vibrations under water. Thus equipped with eyes and ears for submarines he predicts the ascendency of the smaller and swifter fighting craft.

Outlined Plan to Ford.

A dispatch from Detroit to THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 21, quoting the Secretary of Mr. Ford in such a way that it appeared Professor Parker submitted his ideas, similar to many others, to the automobile manufacturer after the latter had announced his $10,000,000 peace fund, caused Professor Parker to write Mr. Ford a letter reminding him that the plans for the submersible were submitted last July.

Here is Professor Parker's letter:

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 23, 1915.

Mr. Henry Ford,

Dear Sir: I have noted your recent indorsement and advocacy of my idea of the "tiny" submersible, about which I wrote you several months back.

I did not quite understand how you could speak of this as your own idea, but note in this morning's paper that your Secretary has admitted that the idea originated with me. This being the case, I hope that we may work together, as I feel certain that a boat of the type described is the very kind of defense for the country, and so much better than large battleships, which can be so quickly disposed of through the means of these submersibles.

The plans which were sent to you originally are not supposed to be final, or, indeed, practical plans. I have some valuable ideas to be incorporated in a boat of this kind, which I have not thought it well to divulge, believing it rather better to hold these for the government. I am prepared to submit working plans and have a boat builder with a convenient plant, who would be very glad tu furnish the first boat, the motor and other equipment being supplied. These trial boats might be readily tried out on Long Island Sound.

I applied for a patent some time back, as you know. Will you not let me hear from you, as it is my desire to co-operate in every way toward the efficient defense of our country. Yours very truly,

HERSCHEL C. PARKER.

Professor Parker explained that he submitted the idea of the small submersible to Mr. Ford because he believed the latter as an automobile manufacturer was in a better position than anybody else to equip such a boat with the propelling power. Asked what changes he had made in his original plans, Professor Parker said the main improvement was in changing the position of the torpedo tube from the forward centre part of the submersible to a position directly under the keel and beneath the centre of gravity of the boat. This had to be done to prevent the boat from changing its position when the torpedo should be fired and the distribution of its load affected accordingly. Another improvement is a gyroscopic stabilizer.

Underwater Searchlight.

In a letter to Secretary Daniels Professor Parker says he will be only too glad to co-operate with Mr. Ford in every way in developing the diminutive

Continued on Page 13.

ASQUITH'S RELATIVE UNDER PRESS ATTACK

London Globe Speaks of "Scandal" in Regard to Sulphuric Acid Purchases Here.

NAMES TENNANT SONS & CO.

Lord Glenconner, President of Firm, is Mrs. Asquith's Brother—Immense Loss on Shipments Alleged.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Great prominence is given by The Globe today to what it describes as "the scandal of sulphuric acid." It says:

"In the Spring of this year, for reasons believed to be good and sufficient, doubtless, but which we hope will be made the subject of an inquiry by the House of Commons, the firm of C. Tennant Sons & Co., by no means remotely connected in a family sense with a member of the Cabinet, was commissioned to buy large quantities of sulphuric acid in America. Why no attempt was made to secure acid in this country we will not stop to inqnire."

The Globe asserts that the methods employed in the shipment of the acid were so defective that hundreds of thousands of pounds were lost. It is asserted that the acid was forwarded in an impure form in iron drums which, even had the acid been pure, would have corroded and leaked. It is said that ships were damaged by escaping acid, with released noxious gases endangering the health of the crews.

In one case, according to this newspaper, the crew refused to leave port, and the acid was held up in New York for two months. Two steamships are said to have been damaged so badly that there was nothing to do but to buy them, at a cost of $300,000.

The Globe suggests two questions: Why the acid was not shipped in proper vessels and who has made good to the owners—Tennant & Co. or the Government?

Mrs. Asquith Was Miss Tennant.

Mrs. Asquith, wife of the Premier, was Miss Emma Alice Margaret (Margot) Tennant, a daughter of the late Sir Charles Tennant, and a sister of Lord Glenconner (Sir Edward Tennant, Bart.) who was created a peer in the 1911. The immense fortune of the family is derived from what are said to be the greatest chemical works in the United Kingdom.

Lord Glenconner is President of the firm of C. Tennant Sons & Co. of New York, with offices at 100 William Street. Other officials of the company are Edward A. Lemon, Treasurer, and William J. Dippel, Secretary. It is capitalized at $100,000, and the directors are Lord Glenconner, William A. Tennant, Robinson Leech, Edward A. Lemon, and William J. Dippel.

At the offices of the firm it was impossible yesterday afternoon to obtain any information in regard to the London dispatch. The telephone was answered by an official whose name was said to be H. F. Bains, who informed a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that he knew nothing whatever about sulphuric acid. He abruptly ended the conversation by saying that the matter should be referred to his superior. When asked for his name the telephone connection was cut off.

Last night The London Globe statement was read to Edward A. Lemon, Treasurer of the firm, at his home in St. Mark's Place, Staten Island. He said that it was all false. "This is all a political move," he said, "and has no basis in fact. It is utter nonsense.

"Our firm in England, to the best of my knowledge, does not manufacture sulphuric acid. At the beginning of the war we bought quite a quantity here and sent it over when there was none to be had in England. I was not aware that we had more than the usual amount of trouble in handling it. The story that one of the steamers was unable to leave port because the crew refused to ship in company with the acid is not true. Further, this is the first time that I heard the statement that two of the vessels were so badly damaged that it was necessary to buy them, and as we would have to do the buying, I surely would have known about it.

"We have not bought any sulphuric acid for some time, and I do not think that we will do so in the future.

"To my mind, the entire story is a dirty political move, started with the intention of harming one of the highest Government officials in England."

The possibility of there having been trouble on the acid ships, caused by leakage, was pointed out yesterday by one of the best-known chemists of this city. He is an Englishman and has bought quantities of acid of all kinds for use in England.

"Sulphuric acid is very hard to handle," he said, "and it is usually shipped in drums made especially for it. Each drum contains 1,200 pounds and has a two and a half inch 'bung,' which is screwed in. If this 'bung' is loosened by even a quarter of a turn, the acid leaks out, and there is trouhle. It forms gases and will eat its way through practically anything. These gases are poisonous, and it is quite possible that the crews of the vessels on which they escaped were only too willing to leave the ships.

"It is quite possible that there was carelessness whcn the 'bungs' of the drums were screwed in. It is also possible that they were tampered with, and this caused the reported trouble. When the drum is shipped, it should be packed absolutely full, so that there cannot be any motion when the ship rolls. It is very dangerous to shake sulphuric acid, and perhaps in some cases the drums were not quite filled.

"The price of that acid is now very high, as the supply is short. At the beginning of the war we could get it for $6 a ton; now it is more than $40. Most of the shipments I have heard of were made by way of the French Line."

Miss Margot Tennant married the Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith in 1894, when he was Secretary of State for the Home Department. She is his second wife, his first wife having died in 1891. Miss Tennant was regarded as one of the wittiest women in English society. She was a member of the famous "Souls," which, including its intellectual coterie ex-Premier Balfour also belonged. She is generally believed to have been the original of the heroine of E. F. Benson's celebrated novel "Dodo." When she married Mr. Asquith she is said to have announced her intention of "making him Prime Minister."

Continued on Page 3.

$500,000,000 FIXED AS ALLIES' CREDIT

Lord Reading of Anglo-French Commission Meets Bankers in Morgan Library.

RUSSIA FINALLY BARRED OUT

Negotiations Progressing and Announcement of Terms of the Deal May Be Made by Sunday.

After twelve days of conferences between the Anglo-French Commission seeking a huge credit for the Allies, and the leading American bankers, it was learned last night that all important points connected with the proposed credit had been practically cleared away. No agreement has yet been entered into, but the negotiations have led to an unde standing on both sides, with the result that a formal announcement as to amount and terms of the credit is looked for not later than Sunday night.

The commission has accepted the views of the American bankers as to the amount of the credit. There is a tacit agreement that it will be $500,000,000, the commission's earlier stand for a much larger sum having been relinquished after the presentation of the case for the United States. The notes will probably run for five years, with the privilege of conversion into 4½ per cent. bonds. The interest rate is expected to be 5 per cent. and the price to the syndicate, 97½.

There was a movement underway yesterday to lower the offering price to the public to 99, bringing the profit to the syndicate down to 1½ per cent. It was said by a spokesman for the American bankers that this margin of profit would cover the cost of marketing the notes, with a very slender profit for the syndicate.

Deny Reported Friction.

In effect, the objections offered by a number of influential bankers outside of the Morgan group will be met, even though the understanding is that these bankers will not formally participate in the underwriting. That is to say, while the commission has not felt able to meet the desires of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and others for a formal promise that none of the money to be provided will be available for Russia or for payment for munitions of war, the concession will be made in effect. Russia will not participate in the credit, and the proceeds will be devoted to commercial uses.

Published reports of serious friction between the Commissioners and American bankers were answered yesterday, not only by the news that only one or two relatively unimportant points remain to be settled, but by a direct statement from the commission, a member of that body making an emphatic denial that there had been any occasion for the stories of a hitch in the negotiations.

The commission resumed yesterday the conferences in its rooms, whither several New York bankers went to talk over details of the offering. Late in the afternoon Lord Reading, Chairman of the commission, left the Hotel Biltmore to join J. P. Morgan and several members of his firm at a conference in the Morgan library, in Thirty-sixth Street. After an hour there Lord Reading returned to join his colleagues for dinner. It was said that there would be no further meeting with outsiders until today.

Russia on the Outside.

One of the callers who spent some timo with the commission said on leaving that the negotiations were progressing very satisfactorily, and he saw no reason why they should not be concluded soon. He said it would not be necessary to delay an agreement until word could be received as to Russis's part in the credit, because it was understood Russia would not share with England and France in the flotation, at this time.

With most of the difficulties in the way of credit apparently out of the way, there was a much more optimistic feeling in Wall Street yesterday over the probable reception which the notes would receive. Even those men who have not been in close touch with the Anglo-French commission said there was reason to look for a quick response when the public subscription was opened. One of the most influential bankers concerned in the arrangements said his reports from other cities indicated that the credit proposals were making new friends every day and that the opposition would find little support when the facts were laid before the country.

"To my mind," said the President of a national bank numbering thousonds of out-of-town banks among its correspondents, "we could have sold a billion dollars' worth of notes had that sum been agreed upon as necessary to insure a continuance of our foreign trade. The talk of competition with domestic securities is almost absurd. Everybody knows, or should know, that a first lien on the combined wealth of Great Britain and France, for that is what the credit amounts to, is the safest investment ever offered in this country."

New England for the Credit.

Charles P. Hall, Vice President of the American Hide and Leather Company, with a score of plants in various parts of New England declared yesterday that the manufacturers of that section were vitally interested in the success of the Anglo-French credit, as they believed it would mean a continuance of their present prosperity.

"The credit will mean much to all parts of the country," said Mr. Hall, "and to New England especially. New England, after a long period of depression, is entering upon better times. All sections are sharing in this betterment, and all branches of industry. The impression has gone abroad that the munition makers of New England alone are feeling the upturn of business. These interests are prospering, it is true, but manufacturing as a whole is sharing in the movement. Labor, after a prolonged depression, is earning increased wages, stockholders and investors are encouraged by the outlook.

"We see in the new credit operation a plain business transaction. We well know that in normal times the surplus products of Europe balance the exports taken by Europe from our side of the Atlantic, and that this balance in the near future will once again be re-established. Europe needs an extension of credit with this country and must have it to continue her buying operations on anything like the present scale."

FORGAN DENIES A BREAK.

Chicago Banker Says He Has Had No Quarrel with Morgan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept 23.—James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of this city, returned here today from New York and Washington, and later issued this statement:

"I have just returned from a business trip to New York and Washington which I had arranged to make some time prior to receiving from J. P. Morgan an invitation to the reception and

Continued on Page 3.

KAISER VERY ACTIVE ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Dashes Up and Down, Seeing Everything and Exhorting Army, Russian Writer Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 24.—"Kaiser Wilhelm is continuously rushing along the fighting line day and night," writes Gregori Petroff in the Russkoye Slovo, quoted by the Petrograd correspondent of the Central News. "Everywhere he is attending meetings of Generals. Night alarms are made for his advantage and night reviews of troops are held.

"Wilhelm does really see everything in the army. He has issued an order to the effect that nothing must be disturbed on the scene of a big battle until he has arrived—the field filled with dead, the lines of trenches, the damage to fortresses, all must remain as it was at the end of the fight until the Kaiser himself appears.

"He travels very swiftly. For example, at Novo Georgievsk he arrived six hours after the capture of the fortress by the Germans.

"'The first stages have been worked for and many herioc deeds have been accomplished here recently,' he said, 'but the last act remains unfulfilled, and if you will not do this all your former efforts and sufferings will be brought to nought. Destroy the Russian Army now or the attempt will afterward be impossible.'"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—German prisoners captured in Galicia and brought to Kiev say one of the last of the Kaiser's orders declares:

"From reports of the commander of the army I know my courageous troops are tired after their continuous victorious advance and require rest. This may be obtained only at Kiev. Buck up and endeavor strenuously to reach it."

AMERICAN CONSULATE HIT IN STUTTGART RAID

No One Hurt and No Damage Reported—Bomb Said to Have Exploded in Palace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The State Department today received a cablegram from Edward Higgins, the American Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, stating that the American Consulate at that place was hit by a fragment of an aerial bomb during the recent raid upon that place by French airmen.

The message said that no one was injured, but did not explain whether the consulate was extensively damaged. The incident, it was explained, would not call for action by the United States Government.

GENEVA, Sept. 23, (via Paris.)—News has reached Romansborn, Switzerland, that the rigbt wing of the royal palace at Stuttgart was badly damaged in yesterday's raid by Allied aviators. One bomb exploded in the salon. It is known that several members of the royal family were in the residence.

The French aviators, after bombarding the station barracks, where two soldiers were killed and fifteen seriously injured, divided, some flying to Friedrichshafen, where the Zeppelin factory was bombarded. The Swiss steamer Gothard hastily left Friedrichshafen for the Swiss shore without taking her passengers on board.

POPE IS AGAIN ASKED TO START PEACE MOVE

Benedict XV. Hears from High Quarters that Intransigeant Talk Is Only for Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 23.—The Pope has received fresh requeats that he use his influence to bring about preliminary discussions regarding the re-establishment of peace in Europe.

The suggestions that he use his influence to bring about a preliminary discussion come from authoritative quarters, with the additional remark that he need not hesitate because from all official sources come declarations that peace is now impossible, as this is being done to conceal the real situation and feelings.

Pope Benedict worked the whole day with Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary.

Monsignor Tedeschini, substitute Secretary, received a large mail from America today, including an important report from Cardinal Gibbons.

Many persons here continue to attach great importance to the possible cooperation of the Vatican and the United States in a proposal to cause a cessation of hostilities.

PEACE NEAR, SAYS GARY.

Head of Steel Corporation Also Sees Great Prosperity for Us.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, who was in this city today for a few hours, before taking a train for New York declared his belief in an early end of the war in Europe and the dawn of an era of great prosperity for the United States.

"I think the war will end quickly and unexpectedly," he said. "I am making no predictions as to when it will end, but I feel confident that it will not be the long-drawn-out affair that some commentators would have us believe.

"There is no doubt, I think, that the ending of the war will be the beginning of great prosperity for this country. We are the only nation in a position to supply the needs of the devastated countries. I also believe that we shall have industrial peace in this country for a long time.

"It seems likely a tribunal will be established in Europe for the arbitration of all international issues and that the decrees of the tribunal will be enforced by the nations not directly interested in the questions involved."

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES,
Brut—Sec—Red—All Dealers. Restaurants.—Advt.

ALLIES STRIVE TO PREVENT WAR IN THE BALKANS

Still Trying to Reconstruct the League, Despite Bulgarian Mobilization.

SITUATION PUZZLES LONDON

Official Circles Still in the Dark as to King Ferdinand's Intentions.

RUSSIA DETERRENT FACTOR

Her Successes in Volhynia and Galicia May Restrain Balkan Powers—New Army at Dardanelles.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 24.—"The Riddle of the Balkans," as the London press terms the latest developments in the near Eastern peninsula arising out of Bulgaria's order for mobilization, remains unsolved. The greatest uncertainty still exists even in official circles in London as to the intentions of King Ferdinand and his advisers. In fact, it is not yet certain that the mobilization has begun or that the date has been set for it. One report from Athens says that the mobilization has been postponed.

It is known, however, that the Entente representatives at Sofia and other Balkan capitals are still busy trying to reconstruct the Balkan league and thus prevent Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia from fighting among themselves. As the Bulgarian Government appears to have made up its mind, despite the opposition of some of the political parties, it seems likely that these diplomatic efforts will have many difficulties to overcome.

The central powers have already commenced their attempt to make their way through Serbia and one of the intervening neutral countries to the Aegean. With Russia more than holding her own against the Austro-Germans in Galicia and Volhynia, it is believed here that the Balkan powers would hesitate before going contrary to the wishes of their big neighbor and former protector.

800,000 GERMANS MAY ATTACK SERBIA

Nish Advises That Present Operations Are Confined to Feeling Out Positions.

NISH, Serbia, Sept. 23, (via Paris.)—The best information obtainable here indicates that there are 800,000 German troops available for an attempt to force a passage through Serbia. It is felt in Nish that this movement will be undertaken, although when is not known.

The operations thus far are still of a character that indicates that the Teutons are feeling out the Serbian positions.

110,000 MEN REINFORCE DARDANELLES ARMIES

New Force Reported in Berlin As Having Reached the Aegean Sea May Be Italian.

BERLIN, Sept. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A new army of 110,000 men has been sent to the assistance of the allied forces at the Dardanelles, according to the Overseas News Agency.

This information was contained, the news agency says, in a dispatch from Athens. The reinforcements for the French and British forces are said to have landed at Mudros, on Lemnos Island, in the Aegean Sea.

A careful scrutiny of both English and French reports of operations on Gallipoli show that the Allies occupy about fifty square mi

landed on the north side of the Gulf of Saros any more than there has been news of the 20,000 British and French who landed on this coast further east, at Enos, on April 21.

The opinion of experts is that both these pieces are used as bases from which the men are discharged from the transports under fire from warships, when necessary, and are then conveyed in barges to their destination across the gulf.

The dispatch, however, mentions the landing of 110,000—a number which almost exactly corresponds with the three Italian army corps which a month ago set sail under sealed orders from Brindisi and Taranto in over 100 transports, escorted by six of the most powerful cruisers of the Italian Navy. This was on Aug. 18, and since then no official word has come as to their location, although reports from Athens have stated that Italian ships were bombarding the coast towns near Smyrna, and that a landing had actually been effected on the Gulf of Saros.

The end of the Gulf of Saros, where the neck of Gallipoli is only three miles wide—just where the Dardanelles broaden to form the Sea of Marmora—is deemed the most advantageous point for a large force to land, as, with proper covering from warships, it could cut the Turkish line of communication and hold the isthmus between the Gulf of Saros and the entrance to the Sea of Marmora. Such a force would thus isolate the Turks facing the two zones occupied by the Allies further south, but it would also have to face an army operating directly from the Turkish capital.

CALL OUT 28 CLASSES.

Bulgars' Rapid Mobilization Causes Great Excitement in Athens.

ATHENS, Sept. 23.—Up to midnight on Wednesday twenty-eight classes of troops had been included in the Bulgarian mobilization order.

The news has caused much excitement in Athens, and developments in the situation are anxiously awaited here.

SOFIA, Sept. 21, (via London, Sept. 23.)—The Bulgarian Government announced today that no more passports would be issued to persons departing for foreign countries, owing to the present uncertain conditions.

The military authorities announced that youths of the class of 1916 must appear for physical examination prior to Oct. 20.

The Government has prohibited the exportation of all foodstuffs, fuel, illuminating oils, metals, and textiles.

500,000 ARMENIANS SAID TO HAVE PERISHED

Washington Asked to Stop Slaughter of Christians by Turks and Kurds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Charles R. Crane of Chicago, a Director of Roberts College, Constantinople, and James L Burton of Boston, Foreign Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, visited the State Department today and conferred with Acting Secretary of State Polk and other officials regarding the slaughter of Armenians by Turks and Kurds in Asia Minor. They will attend a meeting of a general committee, to be held in New York within a few days, to devise a plan for appealing to the American people for funds and aid for as many of the unfortunate Armenians as can be helped.

It was learned, in connection with the conferences held here today, that general representations have from time to time been made to the Ottoman Government by Ambassador Morgenthau for humane treatment of Armenians. Despite these representations, the slaughter of Armenians has continued.

The records of the State Department are replete with detailed reports from American Consular officers in Asia Minor, which give harrowing tales of the treatment of the Armenian Christians by the Turks and the Kurds. These reports have not been made public. They indicate that the Turk has undertaken a war of extermination on Armenians, especially those of the Gregorian Church, to which about 90 per cent. of the Armenians belong. The Turkish Government originally ordered the deportation of all Armenians, but, some time ago, after representations had been made by Ambassador Morgenthau, the Ottoman Government gave assurances that the order would be modified so as not to embrace Catholic and Protestant Armenians.

Reports reaching Washington indicate that about 500,000 Armenians have been slaughtered or lost their lives as a result of the Turkish deportation order and the resulting war of extinction. Turkish authorities drove the Gregorian Armenians out of their homes, ordered them to proceed to distant towns in the direction of Bagdad, which could only be reached by crossing long stretches of desert. During the exodus of Armenians across the deserts they have been fallen upon by Kurds and slaughtered, but some of the Armenian women and girls, in considerable numbers, have been carried off into captivity by the Kurds. The reports that have been sent to the State Department by its agents in Asia Minor fully confirm these statements made in the appeal sent to this country by Viscount Bryce, formerly British Ambassador to the United States, to try to stop the slaughter of the Armenians. Viscount Bryce stated that the horrors through which the Armenians have assed have been unparalleled in modern times.

AMERICAN RAILS GO TO SIBERIAN ROAD

West Shore Yards Filled with Cars Loaded with Steel for Czar's Line.

IS TO BE DOUBLE TRACKED

War Autos and Barbed Wire Among Material Being Shipped Here for Vladivostok.

Passengers on the West Shore Railroad between New Durham and Little Ferry, N. J., just above Weehawken, yesterday noticed more than a hundred flat care loaded with locomotive parts, steel rails, and other railway equipment, all consigned to Vladivostok, Siberia, standing on the tracks in the New Durham and the Granton freight yards of the West Shore division of the New York Central.

It was learned in Weehawken that all of this materiel had been purchased for the Czar under the supervision of specially detailed officers and would be shipped to Vladivostok via the Panama Canal as fast as it could be loaded on the British tramp steamers now moored to the piers on the west shore of the Hudson.

It is said the material, which comprises locomotive parts from the American Locomotive Works at Schenectady, N. Y., together with sections of flat cars, and steel rails from Pittsburgh, will be used in the double tracking of the Trans-Siberian Railroad from Vladivostok, to Moscow.

In addition to the strictly railway part of the material there are numerous automobile trucks and thousands of boxes of barbed wire, which will be hurried to Russia to aid the armies of the Czar in their struggle with the advancing Teutons.

The New York Central freight yards in the vicinity of Weehawken are filled with raw material for the different warring nations. Barges piled with boxes for Vladivostok lie side by side with others loaded with automobile trucks and barbed wire for French ports. In addition to the laborers handling the cargoes there are some hundreds of private detectives patrolling the yards, according to the New York Central officials there, because of recent strike troubles.

A week ago several hundred freight handlers, many of them Austrians, quit work, and their places had to be filled with strikebreakers before the loading could go on. Although the captains of the steamers declare that they have not been delayed, it is understood that the strike made them a great deal of trouble. The strikers asked a wage raise of 5 cents an hour.

The Gamhia Rivers, Moulder Brothers, Liverpool, and the Skipton Castle, Chambers & Co. of Liverpool, have both taken on board more than seventy carloads of this material for Russia, and, according to their Captains, will be ready to sail the first of October if another strike doesn't come along to tie them up.

"We're all right now," said the Captain of the Skipton Castle yesterday as he watched the men swing the big steel rails into the hold of his vessel. "Those men loading are all Irish and they won't strike. If somebody doesn't slip a bomb into our ship along with the cargo we ought to get to Vladivostok by the last of November."

It is understood that 2,200 miles of rails alone have been ordered by the Russian Government, together with several hundred locomotives and freight cars, in its efforts to push speedily the more certain communication with the Pacific.

REFUGEES HINDER RUSSIANS.

German Critic Says Czar's Army Now Is Only Capable of Flight.

Major E. Moraht, the military expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, in the issue of that paper of Sept. 4, just received here, insists that the much-lauded ability of the retiring Russian forces to "maintain contact" with the German attacking forces is a strategic disadvantage involuntarily thrust upon them instead of a strategic hit of skill. He adds that their inability to break away from the Germen pursuere is dus, by a sort of Nemeeis, to the very ruthlessness of their devastation of the Russian territories through which they retreated, the roads of which are now clogged up by refugees.

"Concerning the shattered organization there is no doubt in the Duma itself," he says, "and all Russia is seeking for saviors in its hitter need. The number of the Russian Army has been seriously reduced since the beginning of the Spring campaign in Galicia. On Sept. 1 the great headquarters rejoiced us with the communication that the number of Russian prisoners in that period had risen by much more than 1,000,000. The Russian Army is still capable of action, but only in a very restricted and one-sided sense; namely, retreat, or more accurately, flight.

"As is well known, the entire fighting force has been torn into two main parts. Both have for many weeks been experiencing the same fate, namely, that of being compelled to travel without a stop eastward. In this activity the Russian armies, to be sure, still maintain 'lively contact with the enemy.' But the contact is due to the fact that it is involuntary, because our advance troops of the individual army groups know how to catch up with the Russian rearguards in swift marches, decimate them, capture them, or drive them into the swamps.

"The few roads, even according to Russian reports, are filled with hundreds of thousands of refugees, the stream of which naturally hinders the movements of troops at all points, even if these unfortunates are not handled with great consideration when, sinking under their exhaustion and want, they block the roads.

"Nobody who wishes to see can possibly fail to recognize the exceedingly favorable position of the armies of the central powers. In the north of our long front the reward for our victorious battles lies near enough to grasp. In the centre the enemy has only a choice between delivering a decisive battle or the complete scattering of his armies in retreat. In the south he is witnessing the collapse of his political influence simultaneously with his shattered armies."

The New Russian Line.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.—The Russian military authorities regard the withdrawal from the very difficult position near Vilna, which for a time seriously menaced a large army, as virtually completed. They assert the Germane have lost 250,000 men in their recent operations in this region.

According to the latest information received here the line now runs from Osmiana to Smorgon, which is on the left back of the Villya, west of Vileika. From Smorgon the lines extend to Lebedsvo, protecting the Molodechno railway junction. Thence it parallels this Vilna-Lida railway, crossing the Lida-Molodechno railway, and extending across the Gasda River at a point eighteen miles east of Lida. The line then runs to Noviny, Molohad, Miloviday, to the east of Lake Vygonovski, and eastward along the Oginski Canal to Lyecha and the junction of the Jasiolda River, with the Wina, east of Brisk. The ramainder of the line is unchanged.

Russian officers admit that the now front in the Vilna region is warped and interrupted in places.

The region to the east of Lida and south of Molodechno is intersected by a multitude of rivulets. These will embarrassing the German advance, necessitating a detour northward, and consequently co-operation between the German group in the vicinity of Vilna and that near Lida will be difficult.

The Russians expect that the Germans contemplate a race for crossings of the Beresina River, particularly at Borissov, thirty-eight miles northeast of Minsk, where Napoleon came to grief in 1812.

The Red Cross hospitals evacuated Vilna in good order. The local hospitals with 350 wounded, remained in the city, it being impossible to move them.

ENGINES SHIPPED TO RUSSIA.

Baldwin Works' Order for 100 Nearly Completed—15 for Serbia, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Secretary Redfield has received from a high official in the Baldwin Locomotive Works a letter giving an idea of the progress made on the Russian war order for 100 locomotives. This official states that thirty-five of the 100 engines ordered in July have been completed and the rest of the order will be done the first week in October. The record is one of the best the works has ever made.

The first locomotive was tested in the Baldwin yard just forty-five days from the receipt of the order. These locomotives are of the beaviest type and a new design. The Russian war commission that is buying war stuff in the United States is delighted with them. Those already finished have been shipped by way of Vladivostok, and the Russians hope to get them in operation during the late Fall and in time to move ammunition from Archangel.

The Baldwin Works's official also mentions that that concern has received in the past week an order for twenty-five large freight locomotives for the Madrid, Saragossa and Alicante Railroad in Spain. Another order came from Serbia for fifteen passenger locomotives to be delivered within the next sixty days.

WAR DRIVES MANDY INSANE.

Twenty-five In Party of Russians Formerly Prisoners of Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A party of Russian invalids who yesterday passed through Sweden was a sad spectacle.

Among the passengers in the train were twenty-five insane men, several of whom were civilians, old men 60 to 70 years of age, who were made prisoners during the German invasion of Russian territory, and who lost their reason during the reign of terror which prevailed.

All the villages and homes where they lived were destroyed by the Germans.

GERMAN VILNA LOSS PUT AT 250,000 MEN

Force Pursuing Russians Compelled to Break Up Into Isolated Detachments.

BIG BATTLE BEFORE DVINSK

Hindenburg's Army Said to Have Penetrated the Outer Positions of the Fortress.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 24.—The Russians thus far have prevented Field Marshal von Hindenburg from reaching the Dvina River west of Lennewads, where for the second time battle has been joined, and are putting up a stubborn fight further down the river, west of Dvinsk, where the Germans claim to have penetrated their positions.

Southeast of Vilna the Russian rear guards, which made possible the escape of the main Vilna army from the German net, are now falling back, and in doing so have left some prisoners in the hands of the Germans. A Russian estimate places the German losses in the Vilna operations at 250,000.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria has made a slight further advance, but Field Marshal von Mackensen and his Austrian colleagues in the south are at a standstill, or are even being pushed back by the Russian commander, General Ivanoff.

Escaped Army Fighting Vigorously.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Experts with the General Staff say the Russians in the course of the fighting during the successful retreat from the Vilna region inflicted terrible losses on the enemy, and that the new position on the front is altogether favorable.

The Russians are preventing the Germens from turning the Rivers Oljanka, Beresina, and Dubrowka, which are serious obstacles in the direction of Minsk.

The Russian successes at Molodechno, Novo Wileisk, and Lebebevo show they are entirely free to develop offensive operations between the Upper Villya and Eastern Dvina along the railway Molodechno-Polotzk.

It is now clear, thanke to the skillful counterattacks of the Russian cavalry, that the Germans not only failed to envelop the Vilna troops, but have been compelled to break their line and undertake separate unconnected engagements. At present the Russian disposition and local conditions between the railway Vilna-Baranovitchi-Novo Wileisk-Minsk will evidently compel the enemy to change his movement from eastward to northwestward.

Desperate attacks by Germans in the Dvinsk region still continue, but they are without result. At least four army corps are developing a hurricane of fire, but owing to the stubborn defense of the Russians they have gained no ground.

RUSSIAN ARMY SHAKEUP.

Berlin Hears Radical Changes in Leadership Are to be Made.

BERLIN, Sept. 23, (by Wireless to Seyville, N. Y.)—The report reached Berlin today from Petrograd by wey of Stockholm that radical changes in the leadership of the Russian Army, affecting the highest military officials, were soon to be made.

This report was contained in a dispatch from the Stockholm correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger, as given out here today by the Overseas News Agency. Quoting from this dispatch, the news agency says:

"The well-informed Russian press reports that Emperor Nicholas is Commander in Chief of the Russian forces in name only. The actual power is in the hands of the experienced leaders, General Polivanoff, Minister of War, and General Kuropatkin. Plane will soon be consummated for radical reforms, including reorganization of the highest offices.

"The disorders which followed the prorogation of the Duma were violent. Work was stopped in a third of the factories at the capital, and there were demonstrations by crowds in the streets. General Frolloff, commander of the military district of the capital, issued a proclamation to the workingmen saying that suspension of work would be regarded by General Ruzsky as high treason, and that although the nation felt heavily the events occurring in the war, popular outbreaks were unjustifiable.

"The Dowager Empress has been designated to assist the Empress, whose condition of health is such as to interfere with the performance of her duties."

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Germans Claim Continued Advance, but Austrians Are Driven Back.

BERLIN, Sept. 23, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Eastern Theatre of War:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: West of Lennewads, (on the Dvina River, about 30 miles southeast of Riga,) the battle has not yet been concluded. During our counter-attacks yesterday 150 prisoners were taken.

West of Dvinsk we succeeded in penetrating Russian advanced positions. Seventeen officers, 2,105 men and four machine guns fell into our hands. Counterattacks against the lines captured by us southwest of Dvinsk were repulsed. The resistance of the enemy in the district between the positions north of Osmiana and east of Suhodolski, on the Gawia, has been broken. Our troops are following the retreating enemy, who left more than 1,000 prisoners in our hands. On the right wing fighting is still in progress north of Novogrodek.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: The Russian position west of Walowka was captured. Three officers, 380 men and two machine guns were taken. In the region further to the south the situation is unchanged.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Fighting continues to the northeast and east of Logischin.

In the southeastern theatre the situation is unchanged.

Austrians Driven Over Styr River.

VIENNA, Sept. 23, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

On the East Galician front the day wae generally calm. There were only fights between advanced detachments.

On the Ikwa and Styr Rivere there were violent fights at several points. Southeast of Novo Poczajew two Russian attacks were sanguinarily repulsed. Enemy infantry which advanced during the night over the Styr, near the estuary of the Ikwa, were obliged to counterattack our troops in order to return to the eastern bank. They suffered heavy losses.

Our detachments east of Lutsk were retired to positions on the western bank of the Styr.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Two Ships Start for Europe with Large Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—The British steamship Hyndford sailed from here today for London with a general cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Sept. 23.—The only ship to sail from here today for the war zone was the Norwegian steamship Viler, for Aarhus, Denmark, with a cargo of 16,500 sacks of cotton seed cake and 1,650 sacks of peanut cake.

GERMANY PLEDGES VISIT AND SEARCH

Continued from Page 1.

ficulty; should it not be possible, however, to reach an agreement on some point it could probably be settled by diplomatic negotiation. Assuming that the American Government agrees to this the German Government names as its expert Dr. Kaspny of Bremen, Director of the North German Lloyds; it begs to await the designation of the American expert.

The German Government declares that it agrees with the proposal of the American Government to separate the question of indemnity from the question of interpretation of the Prussien-American treaties of 1785, 1799 and 1828. It, therefore, again expressly states that in making payment it does not acknowledge the violation of the treaty as contended by the American side, but it will admit that the settlement of the question of indemnity does not prejudice the arrangement of the difference of opinion concerning the interpretation of the treaty rights, and that this dispute is left to be decided by The Hague Tribunal of Arbitration.

The negotiations relative to the signing of the compromise provided by Article 52 of The Hague Arbitration Convention would best be conducted between the Foreign Office and the American Embassy in Berlin in view of the difficulties in the way of instructing the Imperial Ambassador in Washington. In case the American Government agrees the Foreign Office is prepared to submit to the embassy a draft of such a compromise.

To Destroy Contraband.

The American Government's inquiry whether the German Government will govern its naval operations in accordance with the German or the American interpretation of the treaty stipulations in question, pending the arbitral proceedings, has been carefully considered by the German Government. From the standpoint of law and equity it is not prevented, in its opinion, from proceeding against American ships carrying contraband, according to its interpretation, until the question is settled by arbitration. For the German Government does not need to depart from the application of generally recognized rules of the law of maritime war, as the Declaration of London, unless and insofar as an exception based on a treaty is established beyond all doubt. In the case of the present difference of opinion between the Germans and the American Governments such an exception could not be taken to be established except on the ground of the arbitral award. Moreover, the disadvantages to Germany which would ensue from the American interpretation of the treaty stipulations would be so much greater as to be out of proportion of those which the German interpretation would entail for the United States. For whereas the American interpretation would materially impede Germany in her conduct of warfare hardly any particular disadvantage to American citizens would result from the German interpretation, since they receive full reparation for any property damage sustained.

Nevertheless the German Government, in order to furnish to the American Government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders to the Germen naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port. On the other hand, it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction is permissible according to the provisione of the Declaration of London.

The undersigned begs to suggest that the Ambassador bring the above to the knowledge of his Government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew, &c. VON JAGOW.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK; ONE OF CREW LOST

Others Wounded When the Groningen Is Blown Up in War Zone —Two Vessels Sunk by Mines.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The British steamship Groningen, 988 tone gross, has been blown up. One member of the crew lost his life and several others were wounded. The survivors were landed today.

The Dutch steamer Koningen Emma, which struck a mine yesterday as she was on her way to Amsterdam from Batavia, Java, capsized and sank in the Thames today. The 230 passengers had been previously taken off by another steamer. The Koningen Emma was being towed up the river when she sank.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 23, (via London.)—The Swedish steamer Forsvik, 1,107 tons gross, was sunk on Sunday by a mine or torpedo. Her crew was landed here today.

U-BOAT TOLL 1 IN 20 SHIPS.

Germans Hold That 5 Per Cent. of British Tonnage Has Been Lost.

In its issue of Sept. 1, just received here, the Cologne Gazette, which is regarded as having special connections with the German Admiralty Office, publishes a list of English, French, and Russien merchant ships that have been sunk since the beginning of the war. The paper names 504 English ships, with a total tonnage of 1,053,128 tons; 28 French ships, with a tonnage of 67,224 tons, and 21 Russien ships, with a total of 29,741 tone.

The Cologne Gazette, which has of late been insisting that the German compliance with American demands in regard to submarine warfare is in no way due to a failure of the submarine warfare, as contended by British papers, says:

"Ever greater is growing the damage which our submarines, mines, and other dangers have inflicted on the British mercantile merine, and ships of all sizes, from the greatest passenger steamships to the small fishing ships, have in the last thirteen months of war been sunk or otherwise wrecked. The opinion which we had to see frequently expressed in the English press in the first half year—that our war on commerce could not injure the English mercantile fleet or make itself felt there—has been silenced.

"That can easily be understood, when one considers the percentege loss of British ships. Inasmuch as in 1913 the English mercentile marine consisted of 11,328 ships of more than 100 tons, the loss amounts to at least 4.45 per cent. of the total number at present. But if we consider the registered tonnage, the loss is even more conspicuous. According to the statistics of 1913, England had at her disposal a total tonnage of 21,045,049 tons. A loss of 1,053,128 tone therefore amounts to exactly 5 per cent. of the entire tonnage. Thus on the average every twentieth ship of the English mercantile marine has been lost. These figures speak for themselves."

SOON TO GET GERMAN GOODS.

Foreign Trade Adviser Expects Relief for Importers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—After a conference with British Embassy officials today, Judge William B. Fleming, the Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department, announced that there would probably soon be a satisfactory arrangement made to enable American importers to bring in a large part of the goods of German and Austrien origin now held up at Rotterdam under the British Order in Council.

Several weeks ago the British Government assured Ambassador Page at London that arrengements would be made whereby applications of American importers for special permits to facilitate the movement of these goods would be handled through the British Embassy at Washington. Since that announcement more than 500 applications for special permits have been filed with the Foreign Trade Adviser.

These applications are accompanied by papers to show that the goods were bought before March 1 and that the purchasers are legally bound to pay for these importations. These cases are ready for presentation by the Foreign Trade Adviser to the British Embassy, but the arrangement has not been perfected to the point where the British Embassy is able to receive the applications.

Here is Judge Fleming's statement:

"The department and the Foreign Trade Adviser keenly appreciate the necessity for an immediate and final settlement of the question of the contemplated arrangement for the bringing forward of goods of German, Austrian, and Turkish origin, now at Rotterdam and other places. No effort has been spared to secure the quickest possible solution of the problem.

"After a conference held this day with the British Embassy by the Foreign Trade Adviser, the Foreign Trade Adviser's office announces that it has reason to believe that the matter will be brought to a head at an early moment and that the matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the great body of American importers.

RUSSIAN EMBARGO LIFTED.

Lansing and the Czar's Ambassador Sign the Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The formal agreement lifting the Russian embergo against exports to the United States has been signed by Secretary Lansing and George Bakmeteff, the Russian Ambassador. Russian goods will be allowed to come to the United States consigned to the Secretary of Commerce, on condition that the Russian Government is given satisfactory guarantees that the merchandise will not reach her enemies.

American firms must give bond covering the value of shipments. If any part of such goods is exported the bond will be forfeited and the firm involved will get no more Russian merchandise.

The arrangement is expected to release millions of dollars' worth of goods to American importers. It will cover practically all goods of Russian production or manufacture.

"In order to carry out these arrangements," said an announcement today by the Department of Commerce, "it will be necessary for American firms to file an application in triplicate with the commercial agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, asking for approval for the release of certain shipments of goods from Russia. American firms must also indicate their willingness to furnish upon request to the bureau a statement showing the sales of all or any part of the shipment of goods covered by such agreement."

LANSING TO EXTEND VACATION

But Keeps in Touch with European and Mexican Situations.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, received from Washington today dispatches with reference to both the Mexican and European situations and spent some time in going over them. Later he went fishing on Leke Ontario with his father-l-law, John Foster, ex-Secretary of State.

Secretary Lansing now hopes to spend another week at Henderson Harbor.



Barnet Leather Company, Little Falls, N Y has used Turner Service three times, one after another

Linn Kinne, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

The 7-story building was completed in four extremely cold winter months with temperature often at 10° below zero.

Winter construction costs somewhat more but this is offset by quickly increased facilities and profits.

TURNER Construction Co

DERNBURG URGES HUMILITY.

Germans Have Few Friends and Should Change Ways, He Says.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former unofficiel mouthpiece of the Kaiser in this country, made some plain statements to his German fellow-countrymen in Berlin recently at the organization meeting of the German Economic Union for South and Central America. As reported by the Berliner Tageblatt of Sept. 3, he said:

"Germany has few friends in the world. The sentiment in South America is divided, and the actual neutrality of North America is doubtful. If the war should last a long time German trade would be compelled to seek new fields, and the task of winning back territory now lost would be more difficult. South America, which is practically without coal or iron, must remain tributary to the industrial States, hence it would profit us to make considerable investments of capital there, in order to hasten the regaining of lost ground.

"We have not understood the psychology of the South Americans, and not the South Americans alone, and therefore we find too few friends among the neutrals. It is a mistake to say that merely envy and ill-will are to blame for this, for we ourselves have frequently insulted this psychology by our methods.

"The energy of Germany certainly is extraordinary, but the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races do not like it. Therefore, we must adapt ourselves, and introduce science and technical skill to them in a manner that shall not make us figure tactlessly as superior. Therein we have often sinned. We do not need to advertise ourselves in that manner. The less self-exaltation, the more friends we shall win.

"We are in the midst of war, attacked on all sides, and often must defend ourselves rudely. But we must take care not to carry this method into peace. Too often our merchants fail to show a friendly spirit of conciliation toward foreign countries—a defect that counts heavily against us, especially with the Latins. Not as pedants should we meet them, but as friends. If we do not do that, our opponents will outstrip us."

FAILS TO BREAK RECORD.

Canadian Flying Boat Obliged to Land on Trip from Toronto.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Curtiss flying boat, carrying pilot McCauley and a student aviator, flying from Toronto to Oswego in an attempt to make two continuous trips over Lake Ontario, arrived off this port at least one mile from the shore at 8:48 this morning.

The hydroaeroplane is a new model, made at the Curtiss plant at Toronto, and being tested in an attempt to break the world's record for overwater flight.

The machine had to descend near Kendall, N. Y., on account of engine trouble, and was delayed in arriving at Toronto, so an intended second flight this afternoon was abandoned.



Who Murdered Mrs. Fisher?

SUPPOSE you call on a woman at her invitation and find her apartment locked and bolted—the woman herself dead!

Who did it?

Why?

The police run around in circles. The chief of detectives finds no clue. Amateur sleuths swarm on the trail.

Never was a mystery so baffling—so exciting.

Can you solve it?

Get all the known facts well in mind. Don't miss the first thrills of Arthur McFarlane's tantalizing mystery story, "Behind the Bolted Door?" in

Every Week

The first Illustrated 3¢ weekly in America

Out today On every newsstand

$500,000,000 FIXED AS ALLIES' CREDIT

Continued from Page 1.

dinner which he gave in honor of the British and French Commissioners on the day of their arrival in this country. These functions were purely social affairs at which business was not discussed.

"With the exception of having attended these functions and having spent an evening socially with Sir Edward H. Holden, who is an old friend and whose bank has been the London correspondent of the First National Bank of Chicago for a half century, I have not met the foreign commissioners, and I had no conference with them. My time in New York and Washington was occupied with other matters of business, and I was not connected with any foreign loan negotiations. I have, therefore, no information as to the status of these negotiations other than what appeared in the newspapers.

"I have no doubt that a British-French loan will before long be offered in this country and that the banks and other investors in Chicago will have an opportunity to subscribe for it. It will come before the officers of the banks, who will lay it before their Directors. None of the Boards of Directors of the banks with which I am connected has yet had an opportunity to consider it. When they do their consideration of it will be on its merits, uninfluenced by any personal bias of mine in regard to the European war.

"My attention has just been called to the stories that have been published to the effect that I withdrew from the New York negotiations in a 'huff,' and that I resented the treatment I received from Mr. Morgan. I can only say that these stories are absolutely without foundation in fact."

PROTEST AGAINST CREDIT.

O'Leary, Koelble, and Ridder Speak at Terrace Garden.

The American Truth Society held a meeting at Terrace Garden, 145 East Fifty-eighth Street, last night, to protest against a loan being made to the Allies. Jeremiah O'Leary, President of the organization; Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the United eGrman Societies; George Whitehead Mead, and Bernard H. Ridder were the speakers.

Protests were sent to President Wilson, Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, City Chamberlain Bruere, Controller Prendergast, State Treasurer Wells, and the State Banking Department against the participation of banks in the credit. Pro-German depositors were urged to protest to their banks. President O'Leary said no formal plan had been formulated for the withdrawal of deposits.

ROCKEFELLER COMING HERE

Denies He Is Participating in Foreign Loan Deliberations.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—After two months' stay at his home at Forest Hill, John D. Rockefeller left Cleveland tonight to return to his New York estate at Pocantico Hills. Mr. Rockefeller appeared in good health and rode to the station on the front seat of his automobile beside his chauffeur. He laughed at a suggestion that he might have something to say about the participation of Rockefeller interests in the proposed war loan.

"Ridiculous!" he exclaimed to reporters. "You boys know very well I retired from business twenty-five years ago."

Jersey Banks Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 24.—The banks of this city have been warned by the Middlesex County Irish-German-American Alliance that if they participate in the proposed loan to the Allies all deposits of members of the association in the banks will be withdrawn.

The Brand that Guarantees Perfection

Bols'

Rare Old Dutch Gin

Creme de Menthe

Curacao, Kummel

300 Years of Distilling Experience and Maintained Excellence.

SCHINASI BROTHERS

NATURAL CIGARETTES

Have enjoyed over 20 years of continued popularity because of the excellence of their pure Turkish Tobacco, selected and blended under the personal supervision of

SCHINASI BROTHERS



NATURAL CIGARETTES

Are as good as any 25c Cigarettes, and *better* than many.

Their enormous sales have been due solely to their *quality*, and not to any artificial salesmanship.

SCHINASI BROTHERS

NATURAL CIGARETTES

PLAIN OR CORK TIP

Won their reputation through their goodness and kept it through sticking to the same standard of PERFECTION.

10 FOR 15¢

DUMBA MUST WAIT FOR SAFE CONDUCT

Won't Be Issued Until Austria Answers Request for Recall, State Department Intimates.

HE URGES VIENNA TO ACT

Would Risk Seizure If Without Permit—Washington Knows Nothing About Sending Papen to Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Department of State today acknowledged the request of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, for a safe-conduct to Europe, and informed the Ambassador that the subject of his return had been taken up with the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office. The inference was plain that until the Austrian answer to the American request for the Ambassador's recall had been received no safe-conduct would be given.

Dr. Dumba has made reservations on the Rotterdam, sailing on Sept. 28, five days hence. Prolonged delay of the answer from his Government may cause him to postpone sailing. He could of course take the risk of capture and proceed without a safe-conduct, and he might not be detained, although his personal effects probably would be searched by British inspectors.

It seems that the United States has sent some communication to Vienna in addition to the original request for the Ambassador's recall, but officials in the department refuse to answer questions on the subject.

Nothing definite is known of the plans of Captain von Papen, the German Military Attaché, who was involved in the Dumba correspondence. Captain von Papen is now at San Francisco, presumably on leave. As to the report that he would go to Mexico for an indefinite stay, the Department of State has no information. Some time ago it was understood that, in view of his part in the plan to tie up munition plants in the United States, he would return to Germany on a safe-conduct and thus relieve a cause for friction. Should he go to Mexico it might be because the Allies demurred at granting a safe passage to an army officer who might take part in the war against them. In Mexico Captain von Papen probably would be attached to the German Legation.

Another installment of the Dumba correspondence is expected from England on the liner Cymric, reaching New York tomorrow. It is not expected that anything in these communications, however, will cause the Government to change its request for Dr. Dumba's recall to the harsher course of handing him his passports. The Dumba incident as a problem is regarded as practically closed.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 24.—A Berlin wireless dispatch says that a telegram has been sent by Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, asking urgently for a decision respecting his application for a safe-conduct in order to report personally to his Government.

Dr. Dumba, according to this dispatch, says he desires to sail aboard the Rotterdam and that he can only request safe-conduct from the American Government after his formal recall.

The agents of the Holland-America Line at 39 State Street said yesterday that they had not received any definite information from Ambassador Dumba as to whether he intended to sail on the Rotterdam next Tuesday.

"Before he goes on the steamer," the spokesman for the agents said, "Dr. Dumba will have to produce his safe conduct permit from the British Ambassador. Unless he does so the Austrian Ambassador will not sail on the Rotterdam on this voyage."

The accommodation for Dr. and Mrs. Dumba is still reserved provisionally on the Rotterdam, the agents said.

LAYS STRIKE TO DUMBA.

Providence Machine Company Refuses to Treat with the Union.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 23.—Two hundred men employed in the foundry of the Brown & Sharpe Company, manufacturers of machinery and tools, today joined the strike declared against the plant by the machinists several days ago.

Henry D. Sharpe, President of the company, issued a statement today defining the company's attitude. After declaring that the strike was "an incident in the prosecution of the Dumba campaign to embarrass the manufacturers of ammunition and ammunition machinery intended to assist the cause of the Allies," the statement set forth that the company would continue its regular working schedule of fifty-five hours a week, would treat with its employes individually, would not deal with the labor unions, and would discharge employes who persisted in remaining out.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 23.—The number of machine shop employes on strike in this city was brought to 1,000 tonight by the walkout of 200 workers in the plant of the Whitcomb-Blaisdell Company. The firm, which makes machine tools, will be asked for fewer hours, with increased wages, union leaders say.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 23.—Officials of the United States Cartridge Company, whose local plant has been closed for more than a week by a strike of a majority of the 5,000 employes, today offered to grant the machinists an eight-hour day, with nine hours' pay. The Machinists' Union will act upon the offer immediately.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 23.—A campaign to improve conditions for workers in the metal polishing trades is to be inaugurated throughout New England, it was announced today, following a meeting here of the General Executive Board of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, Brass and Silver Union of North America.

DENIES UNNEUTRAL MISSION.

Freeing Poland His Only Purpose, Dr. Mlynarski Wires President.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Dr. Felix Mlynarski, Delegate to the United States of the Polish Supreme National Committee, today sent a telegram to President Wilson vigorously denying charges published in New York and Detroit that the propaganda he is conducting in this country is in violation of neutrality and tending to aid Austria in the war.

He declares that the sole activity of the organization is directed toward freeing Poland from political slavery. He admits that money has been collected in this country, but only for the Polish Red Cross and Polski Samarytanin.

SCHWEGEL DEFENDS REPORT.

Document by Him Seized from Archibald Legitimate, Consul Says.

Dr. John H. Schwegel, Austrian Consul at St. Louis, whose contributions to the consignment of documents sent to Germany by Ambassador Dumba, with James F. J. Archibald as the messenger, and whose part in the activities of Austrian agents to prevent subjects of that country from aiding in the manufacture of munitions for the Allies in plants in the United States has led to reports from Washington that, with Austrian Consul General Nuber of New York, he may be returned to Austria, his exequatur being revoked, was interviewed at the Hotel Biltmore last night, and denied any knowledge of the plans of the German and Austrian representatives to forward documents to Europe through the American correspondent.

"I did not even know of the existence of Mr. Archibald until I read of him in the newspapers," he said. "My papers among those taken from Mr. Archibald consisted merely of an informal report, a mere discussion of President Wilson's refusal to place an embargo on the shipment of munitions to the Allies. It was impassionate and respectful in every way, and far more impersonal than messages sent daily by Consuls and Attachés in all parts of the country to the Ambassadors of the various countries which they represent. It was nothing to take offense at."

While denying that he was called to New York for conferences relating to the Dumba case, Dr. Schwegel admitted that he had attended meetings in the last two days with Consul General Nuber and other Austrian representatives now in New York. He himself wrote out this statement:

"Consul Schwegel had not known of his connection in any way with this matter until he read this morning a more or less verbal translation of a letter which he had written several weeks ago to Ambassador Dumba in Lenox relative to the Austro-Hungarian note on ammunition exports and to English interference with neutral trade, and which letter the Ambassador evidently had inclosed with one of his reports to Vienna.

"Consul Schwegel feels that he is not concerned in the matter, as it is not only his right but also his duty to correspond with his superior officer on business pertaining to the interssts of his country, the same as is done by American or other Consuls. The impassionate and entirely impersonal contents and the respectful language of his letter, though it never was intended for publication, in a matter of the greatest importance to his own country and to himself, will prove better than any prepared and intended statement could his correct position and the respect and loyalty which, during his long service as Consul, he had always entertained for this country and of which evidence was given only a few weeks ago, when, at the birthday dinner of Emperor-King Francis Joseph in St. Louis, amid the enthusiasm of all his guests, he arose to propoae the health of the President of the United Statea.

"Dr. Schwegel added that he had been accustomed to pay no attention to sensational and constantly changing rumors regarding himself or others, and that the only authority he was looking for would be an official statement of the State Department at Washington, which, as far as he knew, had not been made yet, and would be based upon just and mature consideration, regardless of influences partial to certain interests which are not those of the American Nation.

"Dr. Schwegel called attention to the fact that English Consuls had been accused of recruiting in the United Statss, against the laws of this country. He said that only a week or two ago a St. Louis newspaper published an account of an American, Arthur Lorenzen by name, who, badly wounded, had returned from 'somewhere in France.' That man told in detail how the British Consul in St. Louis had arranged for his transportation from America to the recruiting camp in England, and that account was never repudiated. Is anything to be done to punish and correct a practice of which this is a single instance?"

Dr. Schwegel said he came to New York on personal business.

AUSTRIAN WALKOUT PLANNED.

Wheeling District Shell Plants Arrange to Get Other Workmen.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 23.—A movement to have all Austro-Hungarians quit plants where they are employed making war munitions for the Allies was inaugurated here today, when it was announced that a speaker representing a Cleveland society would address such workmen at Bridgeport, Ohio, Saturday night. Mill managers, fearing the men would walk out, arranged to have their places taken by workmen of other nationalities.

Important contracts for shells are being filled by factories in the Wheeling district.

AMERICAN RAILS GO TO SIBERIAN ROAD

West Shore Yards Filled with Cars Loaded with Steel for Czar's Line.

IS TO BE DOUBLE TRACKED

War Autos and Barbed Wire Among Material Being Shipped Here for Vladivostok.

Passengers on the West Shore Railroad between New Durham and Little Ferry, N. J., just above Weehawken, yesterday noticed more than a hundred flat cars loaded with locomotive parts, steel rails, and other railway equipment, all consigned to Vladivostok, Siberia, standing on the tracks in the New Durham and the Granton freight yards of the West Shore division of the New York Central.

It was learned in Weehawken that all of this material had been purchased for the Czar under the supervision of specially detailed officers and would be shipped to Vladivostok via the Panama Canal as fast as it could be loaded on the British tramp steamers now moored to the piers on the west shore of the Hudson.

It is said the material, which comprises locomotive parts from the American Locomotive Works at Schenectady, N. Y., together with sections of flat cars, and steel rails from Pittsburgh, will be used in the double tracking of the Trans-Siberian Railroad from Vladivostok, to Moscow.

In addition to the strictly railway part of the material there are numerous automobile trucks and thousands of boxes of barbed wire, which will be hurried to Russia to aid the armies of the Czar in their struggle with the advancing Teutons.

The New York Central freight yards in the vicinity of Weehawken are filled with raw material for the different watering nations. Barges piled with boxes for Vladivostok lie side by side with others loaded with automobile trucks and barbed wire for French ports. In addition to the laborers handling the cargoes there are some hundreds of private detectives patrolling the yards, according to the New York Central officials there, because of recent strike troubles.

A week ago several hundred freight handlers, many of them Austrians, quit work, and their places had to be filled with strikebreakers before the loading could go on. Although the Captains of the steamers declare that they have not been delayed, it is understood that the strike made them a great deal of trouble. The strikers asked a wage raise of 5 cents an hour.

The Gambia Rivers, Houlder Brothers, Liverpool, and the Skipton Castle, Chambers & Co. of Liverpool, have both taken on board more than seventy carloads of this material for Russia, and, according to their Captains, will be ready to sail the first of October if another strike doesn't come along to tie them up.

"We're all right now," said the Captain of the Skipton Castle yesterday as he watched the men swing the big steel rails into the hold of his vessel. "Those men loading are all Irish and they won't strike. If somebody doesn't slip a bomb into our ship along with the cargo we ought to be in Vladivostok by the last of November."

It is understood that 2,200 miles of rails alone have been ordered by the Russian Government, together with several hundred locomotives and freight cars, in its efforts to obtan speedier and more certain communication with the Pacific.

ENGINES SHIPPED TO RUSSIA.

Baldwin Works' Order for 100 Nearly Completed—15 for Serbia, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Secretary Redfield has received from a high official in the Baldwin Locomotive Works a letter giving an idea of the progress made on the Russian war order for 100 locomotives. This official states that thirty-five of the 100 engines ordered in July have been completed and the rest of the order will be done the first week in October. The record is one of the best the works has ever made.

The first locomotive was tested in the Baldwin yard just forty-five days from the receipt of the order. These locomotives are of the heaviest type and a new design. The Russian war commission that is buying war stuff in the United States is delighted with them. Those already finished have been shipped by way of Vladivostok, and the Russians hope to get them in operation during the late Fall and in time to move ammunition from Archangel.

The Baldwin Works's official also mentions that that concern has received in the past week an order for twenty-five large freight locomotives for the Madrid, Saragossa and Alicante Railroad in Spain. Another order came from Serbia for fifteen passenger locomotives to be delivered within the next sixty days.

GERMANS REPULSED ON RHODESIA BORDER

Belgian and British Colonials Reported in Long Battle With Force of 2,000.

HAVRE, Friday, Sept. 24.—The Belgian Minister of Colonies has received the following cable message from the Vice Governor General of Katanga, Belgian Congo:

"Belgian troops operating with the British in Rhodesia were first engaged on June 28 at Saisi, (on the northern border), twenty-one miles east of Abercorn. The Germans renewed their attacks against Saisi July 26, and the fighting continued until Aug. 3, when the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. Sixty Europeans were among those killed. The Colonial troops fought with great bravery. The Germans were two thousand strong, with eighteen field guns and a number of machine guns.

Rhodesia borders German East Africa on the southwest. The situation of the German military forces in this African colony, which is surrounded by British, Belgian, and Portuguese possessions on three sides, is somewhat in doubt. There was fighting in June for possession of Lake Victoria Nyanza, on the northern boundary, with troops from British East Africa, but the surrender of the German troops has not been reported, and there have been few details of the operations in this district.

EAGER THRONGS TAKE THIRD GERMAN LOAN

Offering a Great Success, Berlin Reports—Subscriptions May Reach $3,000,000,000.

ALL CLASSES TAKE PART

Reichsbank Besieged Near Close of Subscription Period—Clerical Staffs Burdened with Work.

BERLIN, Sept. 23, (via London.)—While details regarding the subscriptions to Germany's third war loan are still incomplete, everything indicates the great success of the issue. A number of cities which have reported complete totals show considerably larger figures in subscriptions than for the March loan, and none of them reports a decrease in amount.

Comparisons with the March loan indicate that the larger subscriptions, of 100,000 marks and upward, will show a total 50 per cent. above those for the last loan.

Some optimistic estimates in banking circles are that the subscriptions to the new loan will total 12,000,000,000 marks ($3,000,000,000).

The Overseas News Agency says today:

"Reports from all sides increase the belief that the war loan has been a great success. The Lokalanzeiger figures that the subscriptions generally have been 50 per cent. higher than those for the second loan. Stock Exchange estimates are even higher. Conservative estimates are that the total of subscriptions will be greater than that for even the highly satisfactory second loan. Definite figures are not to be expected before noon on Friday, as it is necessary for the Reichsbank to await the return from 7,000 subscription offices throughout the empire.

"The closing hours of the subscription period developed interesting scenes about the Reichsbank, where an immense crowd had gathered. In the waiting lines, for instance, were working women who held in their hands deposits of from 100 to 500 marks, while aged war veterans, wearing the decorations of their orders and holding rolls of bank notes in their trembling fingers, made their way through the throngs as best they could to hand in their deposits.

"The fifty-eight subscription bureaus in the City Hall also were filled to the overflowing point, as were the savings banks, where subscriptions were received. The forces of clerks assigned to handle the subscriptions had been largely increased in anticipation of the rush at the closing hours, but large as the staffs were their numbers still proved insdequate to bandle the situation.

"The whole scene was a patriotic demonstration, largely of the lower and middle classes, showing that the third loan is in the truest sense of the word the people's loan."

Advices from Berlin through London last night were that estimates of the subscriptions to the new loan ran as high as $2,750,000,000. Figures from Berlin late in March gave the total of subscriptions to the second loan, which closed on March 19 as $2,140,000,000.

DANISH CREW SAVED.

The Thorvaldsen Torpedoed Despite Her Captain's Protest.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Stockholm says:

"The crew of the Danish steamer Thorvaldsen, which was torpedoed forty-seven miles west of Hanatholm, was landed at Malmo last night by the Swedish steamer Mimosa. It is asserted that despite the Captain's protests and the request that he be allowed to return to Malmo, he and the crew were ordered into the boats and the Thorvaldsen was shelled and torpedoed."

The Thorvaldsen was a steamer of 1,217 tons gross. She was built in 1871.

DR. FRANK NO CITIZEN YET.

Court Holds Up Papers of Alleged German Secret Service Official.

Judge Henry V. Osborne, in the Essex County Court of Common Pleas in Newark, yesterday held up indefinitely the citizenship papers of Dr. Karl Frank of Maplewood, N. J., at the request of J. T. F. Gordon, Federal examiner in the Naturalization Bureau.

The court's action was taken after Mr. Gordon explained that the Federal authorities were investigating the charges that Dr. Frank was the head of the German secret service in this country, which were published in The Providence Journal several weeks ago.

Application for citizensbip was made by Dr. Frank on Sept. 13. Judge William P. Martin, to whom the papers were referred, postponed the hearing on the application until yesterday, to give the Government officials time to complete their inquiry.

The naturalization examiner told Judge Osborne that the agents of the Department of Justice needed more time to complete their investigation of the newspaper's charges.

ITALY PREPARES FOR WINTER.

Duke of Torlonia Here to Buy for Army—Other Arrivals.

The Duke of Torlonia arrived yesterday from Naples on the Fabre liner Patria to purchase Winter clothing for the Italian Army. He waa accompanied by the Duchesa, who was Miss Elsie Moore, an American girl.

Another passenger was Mgr. Rutten, from the Cathedral of Ste. Gudule, in Brussels, who has come to deliver a series of lectures on Belgian affairs.

Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy and Misses A. M. Fitzgerald and Mary A. Prendergast, nurses from the American Hospital near Paris, arrived on the Patria for a vacation.

WON'T LET COOK CLIMB.

India Officials Bar the Doctor from Exploring Mount Everest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Mount Everest is safe for the present, at all events from the kind of controversy that clings about Mount McKinley and the north pole, says The Englishman of Calcutta. Dr. Cook has been kicking his heels in Calcutta for the last few weeks waiting for permission to proceed to Nepal in order to climb the great virgin peak of the Himalayas.

The Government firmly and politely declined the permission, and accordingly Dr. Cook and his party will leave India on Sept. 30.

PLEA TO BLAKE, HE NAMES TERMS

Continued from Page 1.

of Morgan, Harjes & Co. resigned as Treasurer of the ambulance some time ago because of his concurrence with the views of Dr. Blake at a meeting of the Executive Committee, when the doctor objected to not having the resident surgeon as Superintendent, and complained bitterly regarding the manner in which the automobile squad paid more attention to the cut of their uniforms and chevrons on the sleeves than to the serious business of carrying the wounded.

FRICTION DENIED HERE.

Friends of American Ambulance to Raise $350,000 for It.

Friends of the American Ambulance Hospital near Paris expect soon to raise $350,000 for its work of caring for the wounded. One subscription of $20,000 was offered on Wednesday. Deep interest in the project is being shown by Americans both here and abroad, and the organization is being constantly developed along lines of efficiency.

It was said yesterday by one familiar with the work of the hospital since its inception, that the resignation of Dr. Joseph A. Blake had been misinterpreted by persons who thought they saw in incidents which they did not understand an evidence of dissension in the management. He said further that although the American Ambulance was sorry to lose the services of the noted American surgeon, it felt that he had been called to a larger field of usefulness and that his selection was a compliment to the hospital which he had served so well.

Dr. Blake went to the American Ambulance Hospital as a volunteer. The institution was a development of the American Hospital in Paris, which before the outbreak of the war was small, but well equipped. Its chief surgeon was Dr. Charles Winchester Duboucbet, who became surgeon in chief of the ambulance. Dr. Duboucbet is an American citizen and a native of Philadelphia. He has lived for a long time in the French capital and is well known to the American colony.

When Dr. Blake arrived in Paris and offered his services he was made chief of the medical staff. The administrative details were attended to by Dr. Duboucbet under the direction of the French military authorities. Dr. Blake attracted much attention both from the French and the English commanders.

The remarkable teebnique of the operators from the United States and their skillful employment of antiseptic motions made them in demand. The British established a base hospital at Etaples and selected for it surgeons of the Harvard unit who had been with the American Ambulance. They were seeking another American surgeon to take charge of a new base hospital, and selected Dr. Blake, according to information obtained here from those familiar with the situation.

There have been various versions of bow affairs were going in the American Ambulance Hospital and its units, but it is declared by those who know that they were only fragmentary and misleading. It is said that although there were rumors of friction repeated from time to time, they were without foundation, and nothing has occurred which has in any way impaired the efficiency of the institution.

Dr. Blake accepted the temporary appointment of chief of the Medical Board where he had done notable service, and in taking entire charge of the larger hospital his friends consider that he availed himself of a fine opportunity.

Although Dr. Blake's prestige as a surgeon caused a group of wealthy Americans to be interested in the American Ambulance, it was said yesterday that they would continue to be interested as much as ever, and would also be glad of his success in the larger field.

One of the principal contributors to the American Ambulance when it was equipped was Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, while the unit in the old College of Juilly, near Paris, is under the auspices of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

GERMANY PLEDGES VISIT AND SEARCH

Continued from Page 1.

ficulty; should it not be possible, however, to reach an agreement on some point it could probably be settled by diplomatic negotiation. Assuming that the American Government agrees to this the German Government names as its expert Dr. Kepny of Bremen, Director of the North German Lloyds; it begs to await the designation of the American expert.

The German Government declares that it agrees with the proposal of the American Government to separate the question of indemnity from the question of interpretation of the Prussian-American treaties of 1785, 1799 and 1828. It, therefore, again expressly states that in making payment it does not acknowledge the violation of the treaty as contended by the American side, but it will admit that the settlement of the question of indemnity does not prejudice the arrangement of the difference of opinion concerning the interpretation of the treaty rights, and that this dispute is left to be decided by The Hague Tribunal of Arbitration.

The negotiations relative to the signing of the compromise provided by Article 52 of The Hague Arbitration Convention would best be conducted between the Foreign Office and the American Embassy in Berlin in view of the difficulties in the way of instructing the Imperial Ambassador in Washington. In case the American Government agrees the Foreign Office is prepared to submit to the embassy a draft of such a compromise.

To Destroy Contraband.

The American Government's inquiry whether the German Government will govern its naval operations in accordance with the German or the American interpretation of the treaty stipulations in question, pending the arbitral proceedings, has been carefully considered by the German Government. From the standpoint of law and equity it is not prevented, in its opinion, from proceeding against American ships carrying contraband, according to its interpretation, until the question is settled by arbitration. For the German Government does not need to depart from the application of generally recognized rules of the law of maritime war, as the Declaration of London, unless and insofar as an exception based on a treaty is established beyond all doubt. In the case of the present difference of opinion between the German and the American Governments such an exception could not be taken to be established except on the ground of the arbitral award. Moreover, the disadvantages to Germany which would ensue from the American interpretation of the treaty stipulations would be so much greater as to be out of proportion of those which the German interpretation would entail for the United States. For whereas the American interpretation would materially impede Germany in her conduct of warfare hardly any particular disadvantage to American citizens would result from the German interpretation, since they receive full reparation for any property damage sustained.

Nevertheless the German Government, in order to furnish to the American Government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port. On the other hand, it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction is permissible according to the provisions of the Declaration of London.

The undersigned begs to suggest that the Ambassador bring the above to the knowledge of his Government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew, &c. VON JAGOW.

U-BOAT TOLL 1 IN 20 SHIPS.

Germans Hold That 5 Per Cent. of British Tonnage Has Been Lost.

In its issue of Sept. 1, just received here, the Cologne Gazette, which is regarded as having special connections with the German Admiralty Office, publishes a list of English, French, and Russian merchant ships that have been sunk since the beginning of the war. The paper names 504 English ships, with a total tonnage of 1,053,128 tons; 28 French ships, with a tonnage of 67,224 tons, and 21 Russian ships, with a total of 29,741 tons.

The Cologne Gazette, which bas of late been insisting that the German compliance with American demands in regard to submarine warfare is in no way due to a failure of the submarine warfare, as contended by British papers, saya:

"Ever greater is growing the damage which our submarines, mines, and other dangers have inflicted on the British mercantile marine, and ships of all sizes, from the greatest passenger steamships to the small fishing ships, have in the last thirteen months of war been sunk or otherwise wrecked. The opinion which we had to see frequently expressed in the English press in the first half year—that our war on commerce could not injure the English mercantile fleet or make itself felt there—has been silenced.

"That can easily be understood, when one considers the percentage loss of British ships. Inasmuch as in 1913 the English mercantile marine consisted of 11,328 ships of more than 100 tons, the loss amounts to at least 4.45 per cent. of the total number at present. But if we consider the registered tonnage, the loss is even more conspicuous. According to the statistics of 1913, England had at her disposal a total tonnage of 21,045,049 tons. A loss of 1,053,128 tons therefore amounts to exactly 5 per cent. of the entire tonnage. Thus on the average every twentieth ship of the English mercantile marine has been lost. These figures speak for themselves."

BRITISH SHIP SUNK; ONE OF CREW LOST

Others Wounded When the Groningen Is Blown Up in War Zone —Two Vessels Sunk by Mines.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The British steamship Groningen, 988 tons gross, has been blown up. One member of the crew lost his life and several others were wounded. The survivors were landed today.

The Dutch steamer Koningen Emma, which struck a mine yesterday as she was on her way to Amsterdam from Batavia, Java, capsized and sank in the Thames today. The 250 passengera had been previously taken off by another steamer. The Koningen Emma was being towed up the river when she sank.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 23, (via London.)—The Swedish steamer Forsvik, 1,107 tons gross, was sunk on Sunday by a mine or torpedo. Her crew was landed here today.

SOON TO GET GERMAN GOODS.

Foreign Trade Adviser Expects Relief for Importers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—After a conference with British Embassy officials today, Judge William B. Fleming, the Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department, announced that there would probably soon be a satisfactory arrangement made to enable American importers to bring in a large part of the goods of German and Austrian origin now held up at Rotterdam under the British Order in Council.

Several weeks ago the British Government assured Ambassador Page at London that arrangements would be made whereby applications of American importers for special permits to facilitate the movement of these goods would be handled through the British Embassy at Washington. Since that announcement more than 150 applications for special permits have been filed with the Foreign Trade Adviser.

These applications are accompanied by papers to show that the goods were bought before March 1 and that the purchasers are legally bound to pay for these importations. These cases are ready for presentation by the Foreign Trade Adviser to the British Embassy, but the arrangement has not been perfected to the point where the British Embassy is able to receive the applications.

Here is Judge Fleming's statement:

The department and the Foreign Trade Adviser keenly appreciate the necessity for an immediate and final settlement of the question of the contemplated arrangement for the bringing forward of goods of German, Austrian, and Turkish origin, now at Rotterdam and other places. No effort has been spared to secure the quickest possible solution of the problem.

After a conference held this day with the British Embassy by the Foreign Trade Adviser, the Foreign Trade Adviser's office announces that it has reason to believe that the matter will be brought to a head at an early moment and that the matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the great body of American importers.

RUSSIAN EMBARGO LIFTED.

Lansing and the Czar's Ambassador Sign the Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The formal agreement lifting the Russian embargo against exports to the United States has been signed by Secretary Lansing and George Bakmeteff, the Russian Ambassador. Russian goods will be allowed to come to the United States consigned to the Secretary of Commerce, on condition that the Russian Government is given satisfactory guarantees that the merchandise will not reach her enemies.

American firms must give bond covering the value of shipments. If any part of such goods is exported the bond will be forfeited and the firm involved will get no more Russian merchandise.

The arrangement is expected to release millions of dollars' worth of goods to American importers. It will cover practically all goods of Russian production or manufacture.

"In order to carry out these arrangements," said an announcement today by the Department of Commerce, "it will be necessary for American firms to file an application in triplicate with the commercial agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, asking for approval for the release of certain shipments of goods from Russia. American firms must also indicate their willingness to furnish upon request to the bureau a statement showing the sales of all or any part of the shipment of goods covered by such agreement."

LANSING TO EXTEND VACATION

But Keeps in Touch with European and Mexican Situations.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, received from Washington today dispatches with reference to both the Mexican and European situations and spent some time in going over them. Later he went fishing on Lake Ontario with his father-in-law, John Foster, ex-Secretary of State.

Secretary Lansing now hopes to spend another week at Henderson Harbor.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Shirts	Underwear	Handkerchiefs
Neckwear	Sport Coats	Hosiery
Waistcoats	Gloves	Dressing Gowns
Collars	Sweaters	Pajamas

Complete assortment of exclusive and distinctive Imported and Domestic Furnishings

Men's Fall Scarfs
Newest weaves and color effects of Imported and Domestic silks, including Regimental stripes and many exclusive novelties made expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.
1.00

Special For (To-day) Friday
Men's Exclusive Fall Shirts
An exceptional selection of exclusive pattern Fall Shirts of fine quality Crepe and Madras Shirtings. These patterns are made expressly for and confined to Franklin Simon & Co.
1.75 *Regular Price $2.50*

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue.
Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Men's "Banister" Shoes
Newest Fall Lasts and Leathers—Custom Made
For Young Men and Men, of Mahogany, Dark Tan or Black Russia Calfskin, with tops of same, Taupe, Tan or Black Buckskin; also Imported Patent Calfskin, lace or button styles, tops of Dull Mat Kidskin, Cloth or Taupe Buckskin.
7.00

"Ground Gripper" Shoes
Common Sense Orthopedic Walking Shoe.
6.00

Special For (To-day) Friday
Men's "Franklin" Shoes
Made on newest lasts of selected leathers, in button and lace shoes. Tan Russia Calfskin, Dull Gun Metal Calfskin, Patent Coltskin, with tops of same or cloth; also Tan Box Calfskin Golf Shoes.
Special 4.50





"Metric," The Custom Shirt's Ditto

BEING a large distributor of Shirts, I've come across all sorts, from the exquisite garments made to measure by Charvet, of Paris, down to the Shirt that only differs from a bag, in that it opens at both ends.

"Metric Shirts" are (1) Custom-drafted, (2) Custom-fitting, (3) Custom-tailored like a Fifth Avenue coat, (4) Color-everlasting, (5) Buttons sewed on by hand.

No better Shirts than *"Metric"* can be made, for Shirts can be made no better. $1.50 *to* $7.50.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Store open Saturday until 6 P. M.
Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Men's Fall Suits
Custom Tailored, Ready to Wear Suits
For Young Men and Men, 33 to 46 Chest
The approved custom tailor, two, three or four button models of the newest Invisible Overplaids; Overplaids combined with Stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Navy Blue Serge.
18.50 *to* 40.00

Special For (To-day) Friday
Men's Silk-lined Suits
Approved Custom Tailor Models—Hand Tailored
Two, three or four button models of the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with Stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Navy Serge; 33 to 46 chest.
22.50 *Regular Price $30.00*

London-Made
Men's "Carmoor" Overcoats
Fall Overcoats—For Immediate Wear
Newest London Slip-On, Box or Raglan models *made by the makers of the highest grade English Overcoats*, of English Invisible Overplaid Covert Cloth, Tweed, Irish Homespun and high grade Invisible Overplaid fabrics. 32 to 46 chest.
22.50 *and* 28.00

Special For (To-day) Friday
Men's Silk-lined Overcoats
Fall Overcoats, Chesterfield Model
Hand tailored, of Black or Oxford Vicuna; silk lined throughout, plain or silk lapel. 33 to 46 chest.
Special 16.50

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Complete Outfits for College Men



Outfitting young gentlemen for school, for boarding school and for college is no light undertaking.

It requires knowledge based upon intimate association with the students of the leading institutions.

De Pinna furnishes everything that a college or preparatory school boy requires, from hat to shoes, after having gone into the subject with great care and deliberation.

Young Men's Suits

Young men's suits of imported materials, cut on English lines and tailored in the same fashion as De Pinna custom-made suits.

Models resulting from an intimate study of accepted usage in leading college towns of America and England.

Sizes 33 to 40; prices, $22 to $45.

Norfolk Suits for college and preparatory school, closely following the English style—preserving the true character of the Norfolk.

Made of homespuns, tweeds and heather mixtures; $18 up.

College hats, caps, sweaters, raincoats and shoes.

First-Long-Trouser Suits for Boys

Specially tailored, to relieve a delicate situation of all embarrassment.

In plain colors and mixtures selected for this type of suit, lending themselves to the trim, inconspicuous effects desired.

Prices $18 to $30.

Norfolk Suits and Overcoats for the Younger Boys

The youthful manliness which attaches to De Pinna clothes for young men is the thing that gives character to these suits and coats for boys of seven to fifteen.

The well-known De Pinna special Norfolk knickerbocker suit at $8.75 is shown in wider selection than in former years.

Only serviceable, smart, appropriate materials, intended for vigorous daily wear.

Other Norfolk suits up to $18.

Fall and Winter overcoats for boys of every age, for school wear or dress—all the foreign models.

Young Men's Haberdashery

The De Pinna haberdashery store, maintained for young men and boys exclusively, is the only shop of its kind in the country.

Underwear, shirts, neckwear, bathrobes, dressing gowns—everything in furnishings that a boy or young man going away to school needs to complete his outfit.

De Pinna representatives visit the principal college towns and keep in intimate touch with the college situation.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

ROCKEFELLER URGES OPEN-SHOP MINES

Union Membership No Bar to Employment, He Assures Colorado Miners.

WANTS FAIR PLAY FOR ALL

In Shirtsleeves Financier Confers with Negro Miner and Makes Plain the Corporation's Attitude.

WALSENBURG, Colo., Sept. 23.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., continuing his tour of inspection of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company properties, tonight reached Walsenburg, forty-five miles north of Trinidad. The trip was made by motor car. The financier jolted all day over twisting highways through the hill country of Las Animas and Huerfano Counties.

During the day Mr. Rockefeller visited mining camps at Rouse, Lester, Ideal, and Cameron At Rouse, in a conference with the miners' grievance representative, he went on record with the unequivocal statement that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company did not care "whether its employes belonged to a union or not."

As Mr. Rockefeller was leaving the boarding house at Lester, where he had luncheon with miners and company officers, he was greeted by a negro miner just from the pit.

"Mr. Rockefeller, this is Willis Hood," said E. J. Mattison, Assistant General Manager of the company.

Miner Hood, after greeting Mr. Rockefeller, recounted at some length that he had been an employe of the company twenty-two years and asked for the promise of a pension when he had served twenty-five years.

"I think you and I will go on a pension about the same time," said Mr. Rockefeller.

Later Hood met Mr. Rockefeller again and insisted upon making a lengthy speech to him, couched in long words, and emphasized by vigorous gestures. Hood was still talking when the motor cars rolled out of the camp.

Just at the edge of Lester Mr. Rockefeller pointed out a clump of forbidding-looking adobe houses.

"Do you see that lot of shacks?" he asked. "Well, a photograph of that place was printed recently and the houses accredited to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. As a matter of fact, only a few of the nearer are on our land at all, and they were there when we bought the property. We are arranging to buy them of their owner, and tear them down. The rest of the settlement is on the property of another coal mining company."

At Cameron, just before entering Walsenburg, Mr. Rockefeller made a minute examination of a new clubhouse and several homes of the miners. On the edge of the town of Walsenburg, Mr. Rockefeller inspected the big Walsen mining camp.

After dinner tonight the Rockefeller party returned to the Cameron camp, where a company of miners staged a theatrical performance for Mr. Rockefeller's entertainment.

At the close of the entertainment, which was held in the Cameron school house, Mr. Mr. Rockefeller took part in a dance which he himself proposed. In two minutes the chairs had disappeared and the orchestra struck up. Two or three miners, with their sweethearts, were on the floor in a thrice. Then W. L. McKenzie King chose a partner and sallied forth.

Mr. Rockefeller hesitated no longer. Bowing to Mrs. Charles Kaiser, wife of the mine Superintendent, who had been his hostess at dinner, he offered his arm, led her to the dancing floor, and glided through the throng of coal diggers, mine officials, and miners wives and daughters. After his initial step with Mrs. Kaiser, Mr. Rockefeller danced with practically every woman and girl in the room. Officials' wives and daughters, coal diggers' wives, all were included. The "hesitation" waltz essayed by the orchestra was danced by Mr. Rockefeller with skill.

One more bandstand was added to Rockefeller's score tonight. After having endowed similar stands at Primero and Sopris, he volunteered to perform the same service for Cameron.

"I'm afraid you people out here will think I carry bandstands around in my grip, and am trying to get rid of them," he said in his speech at the schoolhouse. "However, we ought to have a bandstand here—we citizens of Cameron—and when I come out next year that stand will be all finished, and then your splendid hand can give outdoor concerts."

Mr. Rockefeller stayed at the Cameron camp tonight, the guest of Supt. Kaiser.

Declares Company's Policy.

ROUSE, Colo., Sept. 23.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had a conference here today with David Griffiths, grievance mediator of the company, and C. W. Mitchell, grievance representative of the Rouse miners. Mitchell is a negro. It was in this conference that Mr. Rockefeller said that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company did not care whether its miners belonged to a union or not. It was the first time that Mr. Rockefeller had met Griffiths, who was selected as the company's mediator when the plan of dealing with labor grievances through representatives of the men was inaugurated several months ago.

In the course of the conference, which was held in the open air under a sizzling sun, somebody asked Mitchell if members of the United Mine Workers came to him with their grievances against the company.

"I don't remember that any union men have complained since I was elected representative," said Mitchell.

"I don't believe Mitchell knows whether they are union men or not," broke in Mr. Rockefeller. "I'm quite sure the officers of the company don't, and let me tell you the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company doesn't care whether its men belong to the union or not.

"Look here," he demanded, turning to Griffiths, "do you make any distinction between union and non-union men in settling the grievances appealed to you by the miners?"

"I certainly don't," replied the mediator.

"Are not all the men treated alike as long as they are willing to work and behave themselves?" persisted Mr. Rockefeller.

"Yes," Mr. Griffiths answered.

Adjustment of Grievances.

Mr. Rockefeller had removed his coat, and with his hat pushed back he plied the mediator and the miner with questions.

"How do you happen to be the grievance representative of the men?" he asked of Mitchell.

"They elected me at a mass meeting of all the men at the camp," replied the negro, grinning.

"Any company officer there?" asked Mr. Rockefeller.

"Oh, no."

"How do the men feel—free to come to you with any complaint they have against the company?"

"Yes."

"Do you sometimes find that the foreman or the pit boss has been in the wrong and treated a man unjustly?"

"Oh, yes, and when they have I go to Mr. Griffiths and he fixes it up."

Mr. Rockefeller turned to Griffiths, the mediator.

"Do these grievance representatives ever try to take anything over your head to the President of the company?" he demanded.

"They never have yet," replied Griffiths. "Usually the grievance is adjusted with the superintendent without even reaching me."

"How do these complaints reach you?"

"Well, I go from camp to camp myself and talk to these grievance representatives," said Griffiths.

"Don't you wait for them to send for you?"

"Not on your life, I don't. I hunt them up and ask them if anything is the matter between them and the supers. That's what you hired me for, isn't it?"

By this time a crowd of miners had gathered to listen to the conversation.

"Well, lets look at something else," remarked Mr. Rockefeller, and with Griffiths on one side and Mitchell on the other, he strolled across the camp, carrying his coat over his arm.

No Union Recognition.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 23.—Mr. Rockefeller's plan to build up an intimate relationship between present employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and himself is not satisfactory to the members of the United Mine Workers. They maintain that he is dodging the main issue—recognition of the union, which caused the strike of employes when such a demand was refused.

According to W. L. Mackenzie King of the Rockefeller Foundation, who is a member of the Rockefeller party, there will be no union recognition. In an interview at House he is quoted thus:

"There is to be no recognition of the United Mine Workers as a result of Mr. Rockefeller's visit to Colorado. Our new system of welfare work under which employes are allowed to name grievance committees to protest to mine superintendents over conditions they don't like is the company's answer to demands of the union for recognition. It is democratic and successful."

CHECK ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. J. D. Gibson Predicts Elimination of Death from the Disease.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Dr. Jefferson D. Gibson of Denver, President of the American Association of Clinical Research, declared in an address at the Hahnemann Medical College here today that within ten years medical science will probably have succeeded in all but eliminating death from tuberculosis from vital statistics.

Dr. Gibson, whose address opened the seventh annual meeting of the association, said that recent discoveries, by which the presence of tubercular tendencies can be detected even before the germs appear in the sputum, together with a later and higher development of the X-ray, will in a short time remove turberculosis from the list of necessarily fatal diseases.

GIRL NAMED SHERIFF'S AID.

Miss Seitz, a Pistol Shot, Made a Deputy in Patchogue.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Miss Frances Seitz, who is a skilled pistol shot and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Seitz of Patchogue, is the first woman to be appointed a Special Deputy Sheriff in Suffolk County. She received her appointment from Sheriff Odell this morning, and has been assigned to assist Constable Howard B. Rowland as truant officer of this village.

Miss Seitz is 5 feet high and weighs but ninety pounds, but nevertheless, being brimful of health and having plenty of courage, she is fully equipped for the duties of her office. She is society editor of The Patchogue Argus.

INDICT ROFRANO WITNESS.

Police Issue New Circulars Telling of $500 Reward.

The inquiry into Michael A. Rofrano's connection with the murder of Mike Gaimari led the Grand Jury yesterday to return an indictment for perjury against Betty Fallot, a witness, who confessed that she testified falsely at the trial of Gaetano Montimagno, the hired slayer of Galmari. The Grand Jury also filed superseding indictments against Tomasso Porcaro and Joseph Brondini, who are alleged to have conducted the "perjury club" at 11 Broadway, where witnesses were instructed to give false testimony at the trials of Montimagno and his accomplice "Rocks" Carnivale.

The police failed to obtain any definite information yesterday concerning the whereabouts of Rofrano. Detectives were occupied all day in running down new clues, but reported no success. A new set of circulars with the description of Rofrano and Mayor Mitchel's announcement of $500 reward for his capture was issued by the Police Department.

"Rocks" Carnivale, who was brought down from Dannemora with the hope that he would make a confession to the District Attorney, was returned to Dannemora late last night. Before departing he was visited in the Tombs by his sweetheart, Pauline Samuel, who tried in vain to induce Carnivale to tell all he knew concerning Rofrano's connection with the Galmari murder plot.

VILLISTAS ATTEMPT TO BLOCK CLAIMS

Agent Tells Conferees Any Settlement Made Through Carranza Will Not Be Valid.

FIGHTING NEAR MEXICO CITY

Villa Force Reported to Have Retaken Zacatecas—Carranza Prepares to Move His Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Enrique C. Llorente, special agent in Washington of the Villa Convention Government, today addressed to the State Department and the Pan-American conferees a note challenging the right of General Carranza, or the latter's de facto Government, to enter into any agreement with foreign Governments for the adjustment of claims presented by foreign Governments for loss of lives and property by their citizens.

The note makes it plain that any arrangement made by General Carranza for the settlement of Mexican national debts or claims, in case be is recognized by the American republics, will be repudiated by the Villistas on the ground that such an arrangement would lack validity. The statement filed with the State Department today by Señor Llorente asserts that under the terms of the Mexican Constitution it is incumbent exclusively upon the Mexican Federal Congress to acknowledge and order the payment of national debts, and that the constitutional order should be restored before there can be a legal adjustment of foreign claims against Mexico.

Official advices, dated Sept. 20, from the border to the State Department today stated that the best information obtainable there "indicated that General Calles (tue Carranza General who has been engaged in a series of battles with the Villista General Maytorena's troops in Sonora) was then in full retreat on Naco and Cananea."

The dispatch stated that after the cessation of the fighting on the 19th General Calles requisitioned all railroad transportation and spent the night in transporting his army to Cananea. According to the statement of General Maytorena, as reported to the State Department here, he found on the field 156 Carranzista dead, among whom were 22 officers. General Maytorena also claims to have captured 100 saddle horses and a large supply of arms and ammunition.

According to telegraphic advices, dated Sept. 23, to the State Department from Vera Cruz, Carranzistas and an opposing force are fighting between Esperanza and Tehuacan, east of Mexico City. The message said that General Candido Aguilar of the Carranzista forces had left Orizaba with reinforcements. Another telegram to the department stated that in the wreck that occurred on the Mexican Railway north of Apizaco, on Sept. 21, a freight train carrying supplies for Mexico City was blown up and burned. The engine was detached and made its escape. All the members of the train guard are reported to have been killed. The wreck occurred at the same place where the train carrying employes was wrecked several weeks ago. The report further stated that the derailment of the passenger train from Vera Cruz, near that city, on Sept. 21 was the work of marauders. There was no material damage to the train, but there were a few casualties among the soldiers. The bridge on the Interoceanic Railroad, twenty-five miles from Vera Cruz, has been destroyed.

Advices to the Villa agency today reported a Villa expeditionary force in possession of Zacatecas. No details of the expedition were given as to its numbers, or as to how it had so suddenly appeared in that territory. The report indicated a Villa force behind the Carranza army which has been advancing against the main Villa body to the north.

General Carranza now has moved all the departments of his Government from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, and again is preparing to go to the capital himself, according to official information received here today.

SEND RANSOM FOR AMERICAN.

Villa Officers Try to Catch Bandits Holding C. P. Fuller.

EL PASO, Sept. 23.—Ten thousand pesos in Mexican national currency, valued at $2,000 in United States currency, is en route south as ransom for C. P. Fuller, manager of the Cudahy ranch at Santo Domingo, kidnapped by bandits several days ago with his foreman, McCabe. Mrs. Fuller and McCabe reached here today from Villa Ahumada.

Mrs. Fuller said the ranch was raided about midday on Sept. 21 by a band of more than fifty men. Everything of value was taken from the storehouse first and then a group advanced on the ranch house and compelled Fuller and McCabe to accompany them.

Mrs. Fuller made her way to Villa Ahumada, where she boarded a troop train for the border. McCabe was released, it was said, on his promise to return with a ransom for Fuller.

An automobile is en route to the 500,000-acre ranch at Santo Domingo, carrying three Americans and three Villa Lieutenants. Thesy expect to pick up a force from a troop train and round up the bandits.

CARRANZA STOPS RED CROSS.

Two American Battleships Leave Vera Cruz Today.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 23.—General Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalists, through his secretary, has notified John R. Silliman, special agent of President Wilson in Mexico, that he does not consider assistance by the Red Cross in Mexico longer necessary.

The United States battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire have received orders to leave Vera Cruz tomorrow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 23.—The Government announces a shipment of 2,500 sacks of flour, six cars of corn and two cars rice today to Mexico City. Advices from Mexico City say the Red Cross will retire and all relief will be under Government control.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Brig. Gen. Devol, General Manager of the Red Cross, received a cablegram from Charles J. O'Connor, in charge of relief work in Mexico City, asking for additional supplies to meet the food shortage existing in the capital.

General Devol said tonight it was estimated that 300,000 pounds of corn and 6,000 pounds of flour would be necessary to meet immediate demands. Red Cross agents in New Orleans, he said, had been authorized to negotiate for the purchase of these supplies, and if satisfactory prices were obtained, a shipment would be started to Mexico City as soon as possible.

It was assumed by officials here that although General Carranza had announced that further relief was unnecessary, he would not interfere with the work being conducted by the Red Cross.

EXTEND SEARCH FOR GIRL.

Parents of Miss Engle Believe She Was Murdered.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 23.—It became known today that District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County has been asked to assist in the search for Miss Theresa Engle, who has been missing since Sept. 2, and her parents believe she has been murdered. The police of Yonkers and Mount Vernon and Coroner Dunn, who have been working on the case in conjunction with the District Attorney's office, are completely puzzled by the girl's disappearance.

According to Miss Mary Williams of Yonkers, a friend of Miss Engle's, the missing girl was last seen in the apartments of Mrs. Grace S. Legky, a midwife, at 2 North Bond Street, Mount Vernon, on the night of Sept. 2. At that time she said Miss Engle was in bed and bleeding from the nose.

Today the midwife asserted that she didn't even know the girl, and that she was being made the "scapegoat" for some one else. She said that the police instead of searching her house should look elsewhere.

According to the story Miss Williams told Coroner Dunn, Miss Engle said to her: "I think I am going to die. I don't believe I am going to get well." That was on Sept. 2, and Miss Engle, who is 19 years old, has not been seen since.

It is said that the police are looking for a young man who was very friendly with Miss Engle and who has disappeared. It is believed that if he is found he may know something about the whereabouts of the young woman.

The Grand Jury now in session at White Plains is powerless to act so far as taking any action against the midwife until they have been given corroborative proof that the girl is really dead.

GIRL'S BODY FOUND IN LAKE.

Cleveland Police Believe She Was Murdered After Being Attacked.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—The body of Miss Jennie Davis, 28, was found floating in Shaker Lake today by Robert T. Rattwick, caretaker of the Shaker Lake Canoe Club. The police believe the woman was murdered by being thrown into the lake after being attacked. Miss Davis had been missing since Sunday evening, when she left home to meet a friend.

The body was fully clothed when found and there were no marks visible on it. The lake is surrounded by a lonely patch of woods through which the girl must have passed, and in which it is believed that the attack was made.

ACCUSE TERRE HAUTE MAYOR

Donn M. Roberts's Successor Is Charged with Being Corrupt.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 23.—Mayor James G. Gossom declared today that he would fight the charges which were brought against him last night by the City Council which took the first steps toward impeaching him. The Mayor is charged with malfeasance in office, and is accused of being a "drunkard and tax dodger" and with being "immoral and corrupt." The Council named Sept. 28 as the date for the Mayor to appear for hearing of the charges.

Gossom took office when Donn M. Roberts was sentenced to the Federal Penitentiary for election frauds. He was City Controller under Roberts.

SEE SOME FAULTS IN THE GARY PLAN

Prof. Ettinger Says It Lowers Status of Teacher—Shallow Calls It Inefficient.

WIRT EXPLAINS HIS METHOD

Asserts That by Its Adoption New York's Teaching Force Could Be Cut Down One-tenth.

"The child and not the dollar is what we think of in New York," said Associate City Superintendent Ettinger yesterday in the conference between Superintendent William Wirt of Gary, Ind., and the Board of Superintendents, over introducing a modified Gary system into the New York public schools. "The plan in a certain degree is a great step backward. It lowers the status and the salary of the teacher."

"Many things in the plan," said Associate City Superintendent Shallow, are excellent, but there are essential points that are vital which Mr. Wirt has not explained. We do not believe in a hurrah-boy method. It is said that the plan will make a reduction in the cost of instruction of 10 per cent. As I figure it, the reduction will be 7 per cent. or less. There seems to be a loss of efficiency in the plan, as it is outlined."

"Could you under this plan," asked President Churchill, "cut down the number of teachers 10 per cent. without injuring the system? There has been a threat that the budget for 1916 would be cut on this statement."

"I have not advised cutting off 10 per cent. in instruction," replied Mr. Wirt. "I was asked to come here to see if the plan could be introduced into the New York schools, and how it could be done. My investigations have shown that the present work can be carried on with about 10 per cent. reduction. I do not claim that the children of New York need fewer teachers, but what is now done can be accomplished with a smaller number."

Mr. Wirt answered a great many questions in regard to his system. He had still a number left to answer when Acting City Superintendent Walsh adjourned the conference until 11 A. M. today. Mr. Wirt will leave New York for Gary this evening.

The modified Gary plan is a combination of a play and study program, under which there are double sessions in each school. It makes the school hours six instead of five. When the children are not in the classroom they are on the playgrounds or in the auditorium. Motion pictures and lantern slides are a prominent feature. The inclination of each pupil is studied and fostered.

Plumbers and others are to be brought in to teach the children about household affairs and trades if they wish it. The school hours are divided into six periods periods of sixty minutes each. In the playgrounds the idea is not to oversupervise the children, but to have four teachers for twelve classes. Some of the pupils are to act as teachers' assistants.

Orr Estate Grows to $10,503,312.

An accounting filed yesterday in Brooklyn by the executors of the will of Alexander E. Orr, who was President of the old Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, shows that the estate, since the death of Mr. Orr in June, 1914, has grown from $10,014,475 to $10,503,312. The half-million-dollar increase is made up largely of dividends and interest on stocks and bonds held by Mr. Orr. After paying many legacies to relatives, friends, and employes of Mr. Orr and administration and other expenses, the executors have on hand $8,931,357 for division among the heirs.

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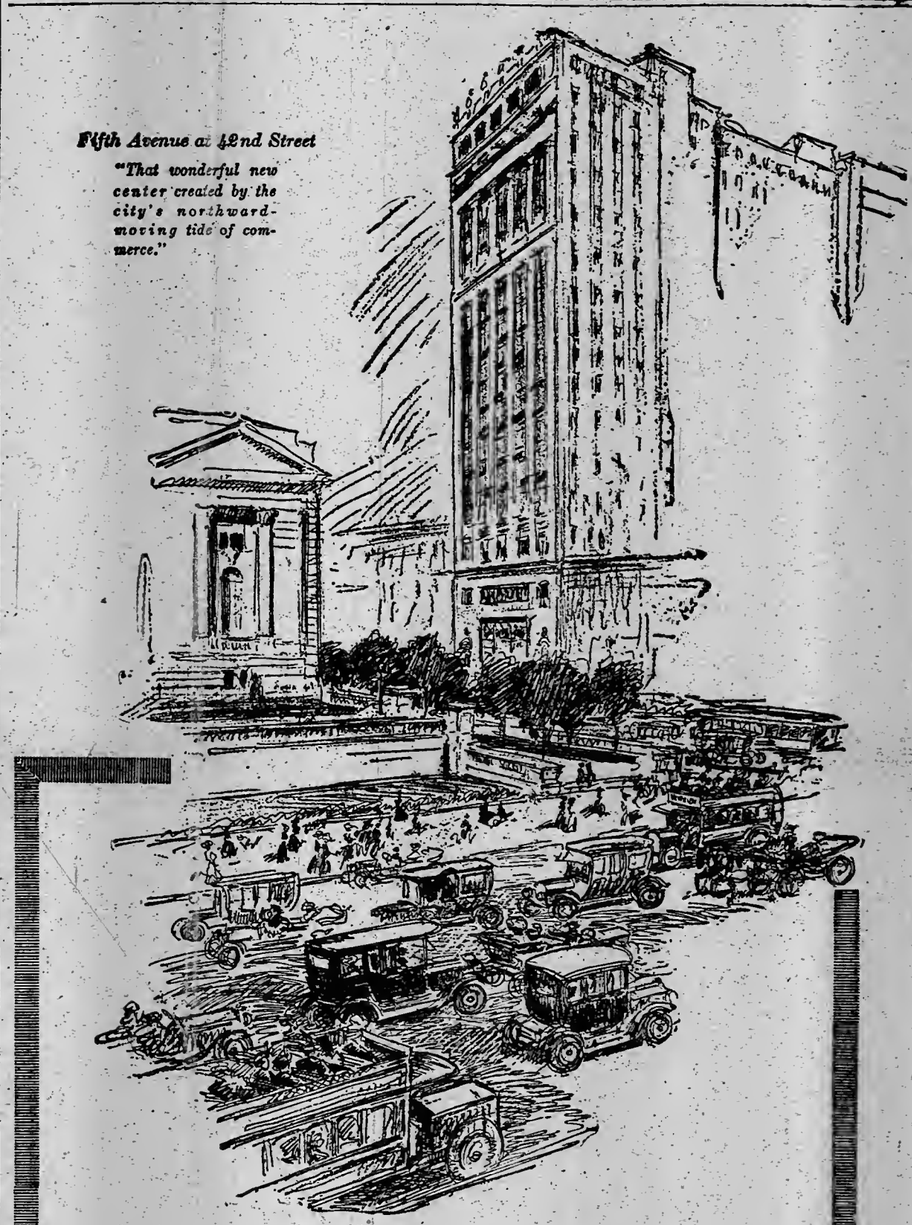
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HIGH CHURCH FIGHTS PAN-PROTESTANTISM

Group of Episcopalians Holds Enterprise Is a Discourtesy to Roman Catholics.

OPPOSE SENDING DELEGATES

John Barrett Tells Committee It Is a Mistake to Criticise Civilization of Latin America.

High Church adherents, it developed yesterday, have begun a determined fight against that cherished project of Pan-Protestantism, the evangelization of Latin America, on the grounds that such an enterprise means discourtesy to the Roman Catholics, and would bring them in touch with Protestant sectarianism.

They are preparing to demand that the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which meets here next month, shall reconsider its decision to send delegates to the Congress on Christian Work, which next February is to meet at Panama to plan a campaign for the conversion of the republics of the Southern Cross.

Their action is a momentous sign of the growth and influence of the so-called Catholic party in the Episcopal Church, which is endeavoring to bring about unity among all religious bodies which have orders.

It was due to the pressure of the High Church Party evidently that the name of the proposed Panama gathering was changed from the Latin America Missionary Conference to the present title, and in every direction the opponents of the convocation have been active.

The meeting which is to be held on Oct. 26 at the Church Missions House in this city is being anticipated by a rallying of both parties. The work of promoting the conference is being carried on in a special office in the Presbyterian Building, at 156 Fifth Avenue, and sessions of committees are held almost every day. Much literature has been mailed, and at the present time are being circulated proposed plans for the congress, so that they may be considered long in advance by Protestant Churches in tropical America. The whole project conforms closely to the idea of gaining the confidence of the South American nations by promoting moral values and national and personal ideals. The congress grew out of a suggestion made at the Edinburgh Conference as far back as 1910, and it has been only recently that the friends of the cause have been awakened to the fact that there is violent opposition on the part of the High Church wing.

It was stated yesterday by one of the Low Church party that one of the best-known of the opponents in this city is the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, who is now on his vacation in Maine. The leader of the opposition, however, is the editor of The Living Church, which in its current issue delivers an enfilading fire against the whole congress idea.

"Let no one interrupt to say," says The Living Church, "that the representatives of our own Board of Missions would understand that they had no authority to commit this American church to such a policy. We do not assume the slightest disloyalty on their part. But their willingness to enter formally into a discussion of these policies, the revision of which has not been intrusted to our board, is an insult to the catholic sentiment of the Church. It is to attain such objects as this that the Panama congress is to meet. We cannot possibly approve the purposes of the congress.

"When we come to the spirit in which the movement is carried on we find it pathetically polemic. Enough has been said about the preposterous diplomacy and the absurdly improper remarks about South America without 'true religion,' contained in the official bulletin."

A blundering document the editor calls this bulletin, and wonders why such a publication, which makes serious charges against the whole people of a whole continent, is still dispensed. It is recalled that when a committee from the congress called upon John Barrett, the Director General of the Pan-American Union, he told them that it would be the greatest misfortune for the conference to occupy a belligerent attitude and go to Panama to criticise the civilization of Latin America.

"Of course," to again quote the Living Church, "the real fact is that Latin America just bristles with problems and the Anglo-Saxon has been singularly tactless in dealing with them.

"Wherefore the Living Church hopes that the board will not rush into this wildly extravagant plan destined to destroy the whole missionary work of the church" or else "a complete reversal of the policy of the church and a surrender of the policy which the Anglican churches have maintained toward Protestant sectarianism from its rise until 1915.

"If one penny be voted from the missionary treasury from the general funds to pay the expenses of the delegates to this Congress there will be thousands of churchmen who will view it as a plain, sordid misappropriation of funds."

There are several prominent Protestant Episcopal clergymen on the committees of the proposed Congress at the present time, including the head of the Board of Missions, the Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd.

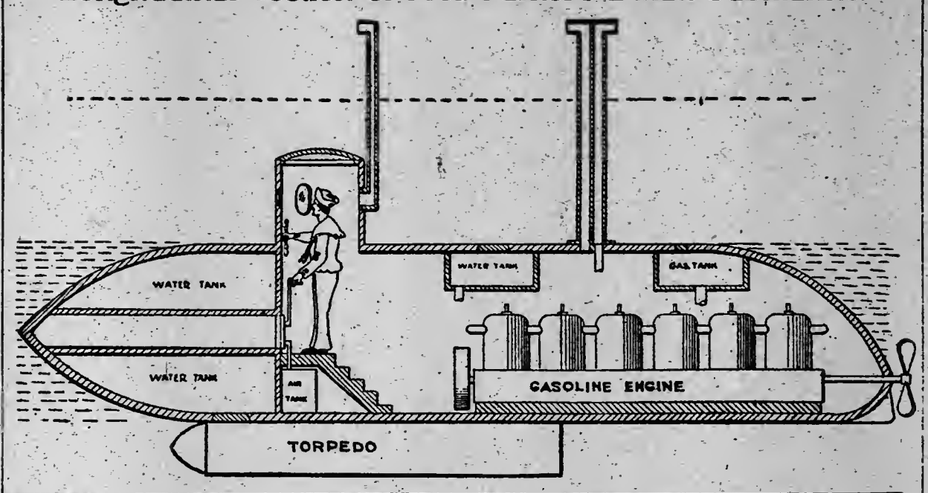
He said yesterday that he did not agree with the idea of the opposition that the activities of the Protestant churches in a general campaign should be withdrawn on account of the Catholics, as there was room for all religious bodies to work in South America.

Another prominent Episcopal clergyman said that the population was constantly increasing and that there were many immigrants not of the Church of Rome who needed the ministrations of a Protestant clergy.

Some idea of the appeal which the work has for Protestants may be gathered from glancing over the names of the standing committee for co-operation in Latin America. Among them are Robert E. Speer, Chairman, and a member of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. W. F. Oldham of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. L. C. Barnes of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, the Rev. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary and a member of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

The Committee on Arrangements for the Panama Congress consists of the Rev. Dr. Oldman, the Rev. Mr. Inman, the Rev. Dr. L. C. Barnes, Frank L. Brown, the Rev. Dr. W. I. Haven, Harry Wade Hicks, Dr. Charles D. Hurrey, Bishop Lloyd, John R. Mott, Eben E. Olcott, Delavan L. Pierson, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson, and Fennel P. Turner.

Longitudinal Section of Prof. Parker's 2-Man Submarine.



PARKER SUBMARINE GIFT TO NATION

Continued from Page 1.

tary has admitted that the idea originated with me. This being the case, I hope that we may work together, as I feel certain that a boat of the type described is the very kind of defense for the country, and so much better than large battleships, which can be so quickly disposed of through the means of these submersibles.

The plans which were sent to you originally are not supposed to be final, or, indeed, practical plans. I have some valuable ideas to be incorporated in a boat of this kind, which I have not thought it well to divulge, believing it rather better to hold these for the Government. I am prepared to submit working plans and have a boat builder with a convenient plant, who would be very glad to furnish the first boat on the motor and other equipment being supplied. These trial boats might be readily tried out on Long Island Sound.

I applied for a patent some time back, as you know. Will you not let me hear from you, as it is my desire to co-operate in every way toward the efficient defense of our country. Yours very truly,

HERSCHEL C. PARKER.

Professor Parker explained that he submitted the idea of the small submersible to Mr. Ford because he believed the latter as an automobile manufacturer was in a better position than anybody else to equip such a boat with the propelling power. Asked what changes he had made in his original plans, Professor Parker said the main improvement was in changing the position of the torpedo tube from the forward centre part of the submersible to a position directly under the keel and beneath the centre of gravity of the boat. This had to be done to prevent the boat from changing its position when the torpedo should be fired and the distribution of its load affected accordingly. Another improvement is a gyroscopic stabilizer.

Underwater Searchlight.

In a letter to Secretary Daniels Professor Parker says he will be only too glad to co-operate with Mr. Ford in every way in developing the diminutive submersible. He asks for the opportunity to build the first boat of this kind, and says he also would like to have the Government consider the use of underwater searchlights, which he asserts could be tested at a cost of not more than $500.

A thousand submersibles of the small type which, he says, can be built for the cost of a single modern dreadnought. Professor Parker thinks, will make this country invulnerable to attack by sea. Each submersible carries but one torpedo, but the high speed these boats will be capable of developing will make it possible for them to elude flotillas and approach so close to the line of battleships as to discharge their torpedos with unerring aim.

The small submersibls, according to Professor Parker, should be able to submerge and rise to the surface practically with the ease of a fish. This is made possible by fins which can be warped the same as the planes of an aircraft.

The use of a gasoline engine is simplified by having an exhaust and an intake just above the surface of the water behind the periscope. When submerged water is prevented from coming in through the exhaust by check valves of the ball type.

The diminutive submersible, or "motor torpedo," would require a crew of two to operate, one a pilot and the other a gunner. Each craft would carry an auxiliary periscope for use in case the regular periscope should be shot away. A heavy spring delicately adjusted to the top of the conning tower makes possible a very quick exit in case of an accident. When the top of the tower is opened the two men operating the boat, according to Professor Parker, will be literally blown out of the submersible by the air pressure.

FORD MISUNDERSTOOD WILSON.

Reference to Kaiser Taken from a Book—Inspects Submarines.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, who was careful to explain yesterday that he is not a member of the Naval Advisory Board of Inventors, saw a submarine for the first time in his life yesterday. Escorted by navy yard officers and officers attached to the submarine flotilla of the Atlantic fleet, Mr. Ford was taken into the "K" boats, where he had every opportunity to investigate and study the intricate mechanism of ons of the newest and most up to date of American submersibles. The vessel was not submerged as some reports yesterday indicated.

Mr. Ford came to the navy yard at the invitation of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, with whom he conferred in Washington on Wednesday on matters pertaining to the improvement of the navy, particularly the submarine arm of the service. At the yard Mr. Ford was met by Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, ths commandant; Captain George E. Burd, the yard manager; Naval Constructor George H. Rock, Lieutenant Commander R. P. Craft, Lieutenant C. W. Nimitz of the submarine flotilla, and Commander Earl P. Jessup of the Navy Yard Staff.

Sees Big Diesel Engine.

After a general round of introductions Mr. Ford was first taken to the great naval machine shops, where, among other things, he saw the world's biggest Diesel oil-burning engine in operation, and he was then taken to the pier along which four of the submarines of the "K" class and one of the "E" class are moored. The "E" boat was the one in which is being installed the new Edison batteries, which, it is said, have solved the problem of chlorine gas generation and will eliminate that peril in submarine warfare. M. R. Hutchinson, Mr. Edison's personal representative, told Mr. Ford that 100 of the batteries had been submerged in salt water on Wednesday and stood the test, and that despite the application of the most sensitive tests known to chemistry not a trace of chlorine gas was discovered.

Mr. Ford was in K-6, the submarine selected for his inspection, for about half an hour. He was shown the vitals of the submersible by Lieutenant R. C. Grady, and when he emerged he told the newspaper men that despite his opposition to war and things that make for war he had been much impressed by what he saw.

"It was my first experience of the kind," said Mr. Ford, "but I do not feel at liberty just now to go into detail as to my impressions."

"Did you get any new ideas while in K-6?" he was asked.

"It's difficult to go anywhere without getting a new idea or ideas," was his reply.

"Have you changed your opinion about the smaller and cheaper type of submarins which it is said you believe is practicable?" Mr. Ford was asked, and he answered that he had not changed his mind on that proposition.

Mr. Ford said that the entire yard struck him as a finely managed and operated institution, and he was sorry that he did not have time to make a still closer inspection of the plant.

Tells Story of Kaiser.

In a talk to newspaper men Mr. Ford referred to his visit to Washington on Thursday, where he saw President Wilson and Secretary Daniels. He said that at the White House President Wilson told of a story he had heard concerning the Kaiser's alleged reluctance to sign the declaration that plunged Germany and nearly all Europe into war.

"The President told me," said Mr. Ford, "that he had heard that after ths Kaiser had signed the first declaration of war he threw the pen across the room and then turned to his advisers and said, 'You have made me do it, and you will all live to regret it!'"

When Mr. Ford was asked if the President believed that story was true Mr. Ford said that he did not know what the President thought about it, but that he believed that it was true.

When asked how he reconciled his opposition to war in any form and his semi-official visit to the navy yard Mr. Ford replied that there was not anything he would not do to help the President or Secretary Daniels. If we must have a navy, he added, he believed we ought to have the best, most up to date, and most efficient possible. He referred to Secretary Daniels as the most advanced man who has ever held ths naval portfolio and that the Secretary's great aim for the navy is efficiency.

He again, in anawer to a question, referred to the possibility of a gasoline motor that will work under water, and that a submarine fitted with such a motor would cost about one-sixteenth ths cost of the present type of submersibles. He said that he had experimented with and knew that such a motor was possible. He added, however, that he is working to do away with, and not to increase, the weapons of warfare. Mr. Ford also let it be known that he frowned upon the proposed credit to England and France.

Statement Was in a Book.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It was explained today that Henry Ford's reported reference to a supposed remark by President Wilson as to the Kaiser's reluctance to sign a declaration of war must have referred to a mention in the conversation to "The War Lord," a sketch by A. P. Gardner, an English journalist. The statement attributed to the President, it was said, was not the President's statement, but a statement in this book.

The incident as described by Mr. Ford is almost identical with the plot of a short one-act play by Sir James M. Barrie, which was presented in London early in the war and cabled in full to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The only difference is that in the play there was also an allegorical personification of Culture, which talked a good deal.

The report of Mr. Ford's interview in New York caused a good deal of surprise here, as callers at the White House are not supposed to talk about the President's observations.

$25,000 GEMS FOUND ON LINER PASSENGER

Buenos Aires Jeweler Tells Port Collector He Brought Them for a Woman.

WARNING SENT FROM LONDON

Diamonds, Wrapped in Paper, Carried in Wallet—Case Goes to Law Department.

Shay Kumchar, a jeweler from Buenos Aires, was before the Collector of the Port yesterday to explain why he did not declare $25,000 worth of diamonds found in his possession when he arrived in New York last Monday on the American liner Philadelphia from Liverpool. The chief item was a pair of very fine diamond earrings.

The Collector had been told by Treasury agents abroad to look out for Kumcher on steamers leaving England about Sept. 11, and agents went down the bay to meet the Rotterdam, as well as the Philadelphia. The jewels were found wrapped in tissue paper in a pocketbook carried by Mr. Kumcher.

At the hearing yesterday Kumcher was accompanied by Mrs. Sara Elfint, a divorced woman, whom he had met in London and to whom, Kumcher asserted, the larger part of the gems belonged.

He explained that he lived in Buenos Aires apart from his wife, but could not get a divorce on account of the laws in Argentina. He went to England, he said, and became acquainted with Mrs. Elfint in London. She left England for New York on an earlier steamer, and requested him to bring the jewels over for her. She had a lot of jewelry in a safe-deposit vault in New York, and was living with relatives in the Bronx. After hearing the stories, the Collector ordered the jewels detained, handed the case over to the Law Department, and allowed Kumcher and Mrs. Elfint to go until wanted for a further hearing in the matter.

WOMAN ROBBED OF GEMS.

Burglars Twist Towel Around Neck and Take $650 Earrings.

Mrs. Lena Osterman, 53 years old, who lives on the third floor of the six-story tenement at 151 Second Avenue, was attacked in the kitchen of her apartment by two unidentified men yesterday and robbed of a pair of diamond earrings valued at $650, a wedding ring, and three diamond rings.

Mrs. Osterman ran down stairs to her daughter, Mrs. Gussie Tobias, on the second floor, and told of the robbery.

Mrs. Osterman told the police she went down to visit her daughter, first locking the doors of her apartment. She remained with her daughter half an hour and then returned to her apartment. As she unlocked the kitchen door the two men grabbed her and twisted a towel about her neck. While one held her on the floor the other took the earrings.

Mrs. Osterman said that one of the jeweled rings contained three small diamonds, another was a solitaire, and the third a cluster of seven diamonds.

PEACE NEAR, SAYS GARY.

Head of Steel Corporation Also Sees Great Prosperity for Us.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, who was in this city today for a few hours, before taking a train for New York declared his belief in an early end of the war in Europe and the dawn of an era of great prosperity for the United States.

"I think the war will end quickly and unexpectedly," he said. "I am making no predictions as to when it will end, but I feel confident that it will not be the long-drawn-out affair that some commentators would have us believe.

"There is no doubt, I think, that the ending of the war will be the beginning of great prosperity for this country. We are the only nation in a position to supply the needs of the devastated countries. I also believe that we shall have industrial peace in this country for a long time.

"It seems likely a tribunal will be established in Europe for the arbitration of all international issues and that the decrees of the tribunal will be enforced by the nations not directly interested in the questions involved."

SUBSTITUTES MARCONI FOR GERMAN WIRELESS

Standard Oil Discards Telefanken Service on 22 Ships Now Under U. S. Registry.

The Marconi Wirsless Telegraph Company of America, whose offices are in the Woolworth Building, announced yesterday that a contract had been signed with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey under which twenty-two oil steamers of the Standard Oil Company will substituts Marconi wireless apparatus for the apparatus of the German-owned Telefunken Company now in use.

These twenty-two ships were formerly under German registry and are now under American registry. In order to have the right to fly ths German flag before the war, they were compelled to uss the Telefunksn apparatus, but this is no longer necessary, since thsy carry the American flag. The change will save tbe Standard Oil Company coast taxes, which it formerly had to pay for sending messages, while flying ths German flag, from the sea to the coast of this country. The statement of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company was as follows:

"The German-owned Telefunken wireless apparatus is to be removed from twenty-two ships of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and is to be replaced by American equipment in charge of American operators under the terms of a contract closed yesterday with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. The agreement runs for a period of years and the consideration is announced as sufficiently large to be considered the most important transaction in marine wireless telegraphy since the Marconi interests took over the equipment of the United Wireless Telegraph Company in 1912.

"Ths ships to be equipped have all been admitted to American registry under ths Act of Aug. 18, 1914, and formerly sailed under the German flag. Negotiations have been pending for some time to place the Marconi system throughout the Standard Oil fleet, but the deal could not be consummated while the vessels were under German registry. The contract signed yesterday with the New Jersey Standard Oil Company places the total of Standard Oil ships equipped with Marconi wireless to date at forty-seven. Control of operations, international accounting of message tolls and ths inspection and maintenance of equipment will be assigned to the Marconi Company under the provisions of its rental policy; the coast tax charged for messages to ations along the American coast will also be saved by the Standard Oil fleet."

The following are the twenty-two shipa which will be equipped at once with Marconi apparatus: Ardmore, Baton Rouge, Bayway, Bradford, Brindilla, Caddo, Corning, Cushing, Dayton, De Soto, Moreni, Motano, Muskogee, Petrolite, Pioneer, Polarine, Princeton, Somerset, Matinicock, Standard, Communipaw, and Glenpool.

Woman Dies in Ferryhouse.

Mrs. Annie Walker, 63 years old, a widow, who lived at 19 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, dropped dead from heart failure late yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal ferry house at St. George, S. I. Mrs. Walker was waiting for a boat to take her back to Manhattan, when she was seen to fall from a bench. Dr. Reed of St. Vincent's Hospital said she was dead.

EARTHQUAKE IN ROME.

No Damage Done—Reports Not Yet Received from the Provinces.

ROME, Sept. 23, (via Paris, Friday, Sept. 24).—A slight earthquake shock occurred here at 7:05 o'clock this evening.

The diaturbance lasted a few seconds. No damage was done.

No reports have been received from the provincea.

Four Indicted for Nichols Murder.

Indictments charging murder in the first degree were filed by the Grand Jury yesterday against four men charged with causing the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols when her home at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street was invaded by robbers on the night of Sept. 8. Of those indicted Onnis Tellas, the door boy in the Nichols home, is the only one in custody. The other three are Arthur Waltonen, "Eddie" Lehto, and an unidentified man.

SAYS HILLIS OWED DEBTS OF $750,000

Continued from Page 1.

vances to him, I made or saved for him in my various negotiations in settling up some of his complicated affairs more than the entire expenses and commissions received during that same period; nor does General King do justice or credit to his ministerial client by failing to state that the total debits, amounting to $97,375.97 during the five years, represented not merely the sums which I received for expenses, such as railroad fare, telegrams, clerical help, and part of the cost of office rental, but large sums of money which I had personally advanced to Dr. Hillis or paid on his account for timber license fees or notes which had to be taken care of to avoid suits at law, and payments on account of notes in order to secure the renewals of the same.

"Nor does General King make any reference to other parts of my financial report to Dr. Hillis in the form of exhibits which show the reduction of his liabilities during those five years by my administration of his affairs from the enormous sum of more than $750,000, as I found them June 1, 1910, to $200,000 or less, as I left them April 1, 1915.

"General King makes no mention of the fact that when I closed my administration of Dr. Hillis's affairs. I had not only saved him from professional embarrassment and financial disaster, but had actually made him some money."



Martha

protected Lady Barbara during her thrilling life of fear and hardship. How they both were saved is told in that wonderful novel of New York—a novel that might have been written by Dickens—

FELIX O'DAY

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH

$1.35 net

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VOGEL'S bench made shoes are made along distinctive lines, originated by the maker. Best shoes for the price in N. Y.



PRICE $5

E. VOGEL

64 Nassau Street, N. Y.

TO-DAY World-Famous Drivers in Thrilling Practice Races

Advanced construction of the world's finest track makes possible greater speed than ever before achieved by racing cars. 3:30 to 5:30 P. M. ADMISSION 50c.—Parking space free.

Elimination Races

Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 3 P. M.

Admission, including seat in Grand Stand, 50c

Admission, including seat in Box.....$1.50

Parking space free.

Reserve Your Seats Now for

ASTOR CUP RACE

350 Miles—$50,000 Cash Prizes and Astor Trophy

SATURDAY, OCT. 2d, NOON

Sheepshead Bay Speedway

General Admission, $2.00. Grand Stand Reserved Seats (extra), $3.00. Limited number of open-stand seats will be free to holders of admission tickets. First come—first served.

The parking space behind the open-stand seats is free to occupants of those seats.

Boxes, holding six persons, including admission, $50, $75, $100, and $150.

Parking space, located behind grand stand, free to holders of boxes and grand stand seats.

Parking space within oval fronting homestretch:

FIRST ROW.....$25.00 SECOND ROW.....$15.00

These prices do not include Admission Tickets.

Charge will be made only for cars stored in oval.

Tickets on sale at Tyson's, McBride's, Information and Public Service Bureau of R. H. Macy & Co., Hotel Biltmore Theatre Ticket Office, Motor Club of Brooklyn, 1255 Bedford Ave., cor. Fulton St. Phone 177 Decatur. Newark Automobile Club, Newark, and Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp., 1696 Broadway, between 53d and 54th Sts., N. Y. Phone Circle 1915.

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WARD'S Wheatheart BREAD

the loaf which is made from genuine whole wheat flour, specially ground for us by the old fashioned stone process?

If you have not, there is a delicious bread surprise awaiting you, for when you have tried WHEAT-HEART once you will pronounce it the best loaf of whole wheat bread you have ever tasted.

Order it from your grocer. Made only in large size 10c loaves.

Made in the WARD Bakeries at New York, Brooklyn and Newark.

WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer

And the World's Best Gasoline

Don't Blame Your Carburetor for the Fault of Your Gasoline

MANY motorists think "gas" is just "gas," and that's all there is to it.

So, when they need their tank filled, they simply ask for gasoline.

What the dealer puts into that tank, only *he* knows.

It's "gasoline" all right, but what *kind* of "gasoline?"

If the dealer is conscientious, he sells you a straight-distilled, homogeneous gasoline.

But if the dealer is looking for long profits, or seeks to attract trade by price reductions, he gives you "blended" gasoline, when you merely order "gas."

There's a big difference between the two!

Why not protect yourself against such practice? There is no reason to continue being victimized!

Your safeguard lies in *specifying* what gasoline you want—*by name!*

A manufacturer who has reason to be proud of his product, puts his name on that product!

Choose your gasoline by its pedigree!

If you want more miles to the gallon—and more smiles to the mile—don't merely order "gas." *SPECIFY*

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CAUTION

The Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign is displayed by all dealers authorized to sell SOCONY Motor Gasoline. Beware of misrepresentation. If it isn't SOCONY it isn't the Standard Oil Company of New York's Gasoline. Look for the weekly Bulletins containing list of SOCONY dealers.

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Store Opens at 8:30 Closes at 6

See That the RIGHT Name Is In Your New Fall Overcoat!

That Is—GIMBELS

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Because BEFORE purchase it guarantees fullest value as well as absolute correctness of style.

SECOND—

Because AFTER purchase it is the signature on the check — meaning accountability. *Also it stamps you as a man of discrimination.*

Men Who Pay $15

—for their new Fall weight Overcoats cannot afford to overlook the GIMBEL showing at that price.

Chesterfield Overcoats.

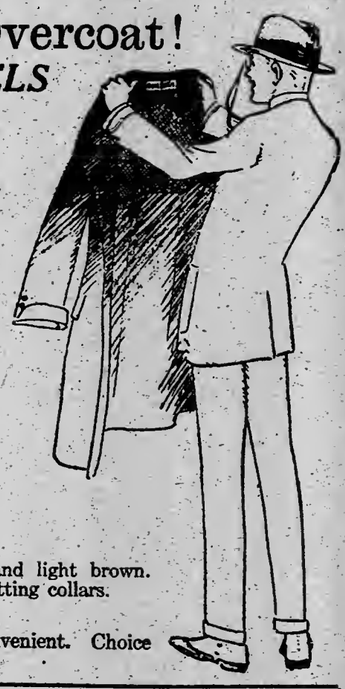
Silk-lined, in Oxford grey, plain or with silk facings. All sizes from 33 to 48.

Loose-fitting Overcoats.

Quarter silk-lined. In Oxford grey, tan and light brown. Plain or velvet collar. A few with high close-fitting collars.

Knitted Cloth Overcoats.

Loose fitting and very adaptable and convenient. Choice of several desirable shades.



Our Men's Fall Suits at $19.00

There are 12 distinct and entirely new models and 35 new fabrics and patterns. They are suits for *US* as well as for *you* to be proud of—the best, in fact, we have ever produced.

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Within a block of Sherry's and Delmonico's, the Harvard and Yale Clubs, and a block and a half from Times Square.

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Moderate prices. Booklet on request.

PAUL L. PINKERTON

KERFOOT ACCUSES HUNTER IN ANSWER

Brother-in-Law, Who Sues Him for $50,000, Had a Bad Temper, He Says.

CAUSED WIFE ANGUISH

Replying to Charge That He Stole Mrs. Hunter's Love, Editor Alleges Unfaithfulness.

The answer of John Barrett Kerfoot to the suit for $50,000 begun against him by Frederick William Hunter for the alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Hunter, was filed with the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Kerfoot is an editor, an author, and a critic. Mr. Hunter is a lawyer. The men were classmates and chums in Columbia College in 1887. The friendship between them grew still closer when Mr. Kerfoot married Mr. Hunter's sister in 1895. Mr. Hunter lives at Freehold, N. J. Mr. Kerfoot's home is at 227 Riverside Drive.

The complaint filed by Mr. Hunter was barren of details, but Mr. Kerfoot's answer is more circumstantial. He said that he married the sister of the plaintiff on Nov. 6, 1895, and that his mother-in-law requested him to make his home with her and her son, Mr. Hunter, and the latter's wife. After the death of his own wife, in 1896, he remained in the Hunter home at the further request of his mother-in-law. The latter died in 1907, and still he remained in the same home, at the special request of Mr. Hunter, the plaintiff, he said.

During all the time that he lived with the plaintiff he said he was frequently consulted on all questions, except those of a marital nature, relative to the welfare of the family. Mr. Kerfoot denied the statement in Mr. Hunter's complaint that Mr. Hunter lived happily with his wife. He said Mr. Hunter had an ungovernable temper, and that he was unreasonable and arbitrary in his conduct.

Being to all intents and purposes a member of the plaintiff's family, Mr. Kerfoot said, he was in a position to see and to understand what went on in the home. He was sure that the behavior of Mr. Hunter caused Mrs. Hunter much mental anguish and distress. Mr. Kerfoot, in his answer, accused Mr. Hunter of misbehaving himself with an unknown woman in the Hotel Grunewald in New Orleans last February.

NO CITY JOB FOR MULLAN.

Will Not Succeed Polk—Place May Go to Lamar Hardy.

George V. Mullan, former law partner of Mayor Mitchel, has been eliminated by the Mayor from consideration as Corporation Counsel to succeed Frank L. Polk. The Mayor said he has under consideration another man whose appointment will depend upon his being released from his existing engagements.

"Mr. Mullan would make an able Corporation Counsel and I would like to have him in that position" said the Mayor. "He does not feel, however, that he could accept the appointment. As a friend of long standing and my former law partner, Mr. Mullan has assisted me during all my work in public office. I value his counsel and his abilities as a lawyer highly, but just for the reason that he was my partner until two years ago, he and I agree that his appointment would be inappropriate."

It was said that Mr. Mullan intended to resign as Tax Commissioner so that he could give all his time to his private law practice.

Lamar Hardy is reported to be the man the Mayor has in mind as Mr. Polk's successor. He is a lawyer with offices at 42 Broadway. He was a candidate for the place when Mr. Polk was selected.

BUY $1,000,000 PLANT.

Splitdorf Electric Company Takes Over Sumter, S. C., Concern.

The purchase for $1,000,000 of the Sumter Electrical Company of Sumter, S. C., by the Splitdorf Electrical Company of Newark has been closed, it was announced yesterday at the office of the Splitdorf concern.

The Sumter Company was purchased, officials of the Splitdorf Company said, to enable the Splitdorfs to produce magnetos for every type of gas engine. Hitherto the concern has manufactured only high-tension magnetos for use on automobiles and aeroplanes. From now on, however, it will produce low-tension magnetos such as are used on stationary, marine, and tractor engines.

In the purchase of the Sumter Company are included all the rights to the basic patents of the Dixie magneto, which was invented by Charles T. Mason, President of the Sumter Company. These patents, it was asserted, practically control the low-tension magneto field and are considered the most valuable single item transferred by the purchase.

Matthew Kennedy Discharged.

After hearing evidence yesterday in regard to the death of Mrs. Mary Forestier of 765 East 183d Street, who was killed by an automobile several days ago at 182d Street, nearly Daly Avenue, Coroner Jerome Healy in the Bronx discharged Matthew Kennedy, a plumbing contractor of 2,350 Lorillard Place. The Coroner said the evidence was not sufficient to hold him.

DEMENTED SPINSTER HAS HALF A MILLION

Court Papers Show Miss de Escoriaza, Now in Sanitarium, Owns Coffee Lands.

HAS 6,000 ACRES IN CUBA

55,000 Bags of Coffee Produced Last Year, Which Sold at $10 a Bag.

Papers filed with County Clerk Schneider yesterday show that Nicolasa de Escoriaza, the Spanish spinster who is confined at Sanford Hall Sanitarium, Flushing, L. I., is worth about $500,000. Miss de Escoriaza is 50 years old. Last Spring she was found in her rooms in the Prince George Hotel in a dazed condition. Later a Sheriff's jury pronounced her incompetent, and since then she has been confined in Sanford Hall Sanitarium. She has no relatives except some cousins and an 80-year-old uncle, who lives in Spain.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order permitting the Columbia Trust Company, as Trustee, to guarantee the payment of a $50,000 mortgage on the property of the incompetent by the deposits of securities. G. Amsinck & Co. hold a mortgage of $150,000 which they wish to reduce, and the Metropolitan Trust Company is willing to take one-third of the amount if guaranteed against loss.

George Earl Warren, Vice President of the Columbia Trust Company, investigated the property. He found that it consisted of 6,000 acres of coffee land at Santa Ana, in the Province of Oriente, Cuba, and that the estate held under leases and liens between 4,000 and 6,000 acres more. In 1913, when sugar properties were depressed, it was appraised at $733,182. Since then $29,403 has been spent for improvements. In 1914-1915 the estate produced 55,000 bags of coffee that were sold at $10 a bag. The money was used to pay off obligations and to prepare for a new crop.

The total indebtedness of the estate, $582,000, has been reduced to $490,727. The estate is being cared for by Francisco de P'Auza, the attorney for the incompetent.

Fordham Law School Reopens.

Fordham University School of Law resumed lectures at 140 Nassau Street yesterday. The incoming class is one of the largest that has ever entered the school. A special feature this year is the Moot Court, presided over by Justices of the Supreme Court.

MAN WHO SET FATAL BLAST TELLS STORY

Continued from Page 1.

débris that half-filled the great ditch in Seventh Avenue. Photographers were in the excavation until dark taking pictures of the spot where the dynamite charge that is supposed to have started the trouble was fired, and other features of the wreckage. These pictures were ordered by the Public Service Commission, which is conducting one investigation, and by the contracting company, the street car company, the State Industrial Commission and the District Attorney's office, all of which are making investigations.

By night the workmen had removed tons of the débris and had chopped to pieces the Seventh Avenue street car and removed all of it but the floor and trucks. Another gang was at work all night, and it was believed that the work of clearing up the débris would be completed by tonight or tomorrow morning. It was said, however, that it probably would take almost a week to get cars running again.

During the day the scene was visited by engineers employed by companies financially interested and by others representing investigations.

No definite cause of the accident was agreed upon by the engineers. Chairman McCall said that the Service Commission's engineers were making a rigid examination, but that the commission would get outside engineers, and he requested District Attorney Perkins to appoint a consulting engineer to assist the commission's men. District Attorney Perkins appointed H. De B. Parsons, son of William Barclay Parsons, the consulting engineer who had charge of the construction of the first subway, to make an investigation and report. Mr. Parsons began his investigation at once.

More Victims May Die.

A number of persons taken to hospitals with bruises and lacerations and suffering from shock and hysteria on Wednesday were able to go home yesterday. Several, however, were considered to be in very serious condition, and it was thought that one or more of them might die before morning. In addition to the seven dead, the contractors still fear that the bodies of one or more of their workmen may be under the débris.

One workman, Joseph Brinuido, of 295 Elizabeth Street, was injured in the cut yesterday when a beam fell across his legs, breaking one. He was taken to Bellevue.

The proved insecurity of the present method of covering subway excavations has caused the engineers of the Public Service considerable misgiving for fear that similar accidents might happen in other parts of the new subway system. It was explained yesterday that this method has been in general use, and was considered by visiting engineers from all over the country to be secure.

In this connection the Public Service Commission issued a statement last evening explaining the use of the temporary decking used in the present subway construction. The commission explained that the decking was used in congested regions to prevent interruption of traffic, and pointed out that when the first subway system was built the traffic interruptions were much complained of, as the streets were kept open with trenches for several months at a time.

"To avoid a repetition of this annoyance," the statement read, "the engineers planning the new subways devised what is known as the cut and cover method of construction. This provides for replacing the street surface with a temporary deck of planks, supported by a system of timbering erected in the excavation beneath. In the outlying portions where streets are wide and traffic light the open cut method is followed because it is cheaper and permits of more rapid progress.

"Generally speaking, all the new subway work in Manhattan is being done in accordance with the cut and cover method."

BREAK IN SUBWAY PLANKING.

Loaded Truck Crashes Through on Line in the Bronx.

Six feet of planking on 138th Street over the Bronx Subway, between Willis and Alexander Avenue, gave way yesterday afternoon under the weight of a three-ton truck loaded with wet cement. The wheels of the truck sank two and a half feet and rested on the concrete roof of the subway. The planking was between the car tracks of the West Farms line, and the break tied up traffic for more than an hour until the truck was raised.

John Porrian of 265 East 151st Street, one of the workmen, suffered contusions of the right foot by being struck with a plank while attempting to place a jack under the wheel of the truck. He refused medical attendance and left for his home. The subway is almost complete at that point and it was not damaged.



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Brain-Weary?

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Sample bottle for 10 cents to pay for packing and delivery. Booklet Free.

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The Famous Tonic and Restorative



The Money Master

By

Sir Gilbert Parker

Canada is the scene of Gilbert Parker's new story which he himself characterizes as "perhaps the best and surely the most pleasing of all my novels." A fascinating story of modern life, with a background of old French customs.

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Cuticura Soap Most Soothing to Sensitive Skins. Trial Free.

Especially when followed by little touches of Cuticura Ointment to red, rough, itching and pimply surfaces. Nothing better for the skin than these fragrant super-creamy emollients.

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With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

Just because it is San Lac Sealed nothing can come in contact with our Grade B Milk.



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Grade B Pasteurized
NINE CENTS A QUART.

Clean, pure milk, properly pasteurized—that's what Mutual Milk is. The bottles are thoroughly sterilized and San Lac Sealed for your protection.

Learn How Good It Is.

Let us leave a bottle in the morning. We deliver everywhere in Manhattan and Bronx.

MUTUAL MILK AND CREAM CO.
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Largest in New York
MOVING, STORAGE, SHIPPING
Rug and Carpet Cleaning

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Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 26th St., 42d St.

In the September Current History Magazine

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Times Square New York

Corinne Rider-Kelsey, exclusive Columbia artist, and many others equally well-known on COLUMBIA Double-Disc Records. October list now on Sale. All Columbia dealers!

Popular Songs

A 1792 10-inch 65c. IT'S TULIP TIME IN HOLLAND. (Whiting.) Ethel Castelle, soprano, and Andrea Sarto, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment.
THE SWEETEST GIRL IN MONTEREY. (Paley.) James Reed, tenor, and James F. Harrison, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment.

A 1808 10-inch 65c. SCADDLE DE MOOCH. (Mack & Smith.) George H. O'Connor, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.
GASOLINE GUS AND HIS JITNEY BUS. (Gay & Brown.) George H. O'Connor, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.

A 1804 10-inch 65c. LITTLE GREY MOTHER. (De Costa.) James Reed, tenor and James F. Harrison, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment.
PAINTING THAT MOTHER OF MINE. (Sturgis and Gilbert.) Henry Burr, tenor. Orchestra accomp.

A 1801 10-inch 65c. HELLO FRISCO! From "Follies of 1915." (Hirsch.) Elida Morris, contralto, and Sam Ash, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.
COME BACK, DIXIE! (Wenrich.) Billy Burton, tenor and Herbert Stuart, baritone. Orchestra accomp.

A 1800 10-inch 65c. ALL I CAN DO IS JUST LOVE YOU. (Monaco.) Henry Burr, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.
WHEN YOU'RE IN LOVE WITH SOME ONE WHO IS NOT IN LOVE WITH YOU. (Plantadosi.) Miriam Clark, soprano, and Henry Burr, tenor. Orchestra acc.

A 1798 10-inch 65c. WHERE'S THE GIRL FOR ME? (Kern.) Fred D. Wheeler, bass. Orchestra accompaniment.
I WILL ALWAYS LOVE YOU AS I DO TO-DAY. (Friedman.) Frances Fisher, soprano, and Henry Burr, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.

A 1807 10-inch 65c. DOWN IN BOM-BOMBAY. (Carroll.) Arthur Collins, baritone, and Byron G. Harlan, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.
TELL ME SOME MORE. (H. Von Tilzer.) Arthur Fields, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment.

New Dances

A 1802 10-inch 65c. O THOSE DAYS. (Romberg.) Fox Trot. Guido Deiro, accordion solo.
HOP A JITNEY WITH ME and MY LITTLE GIRL. (Donovan and Von Tilzer.) One Step. Guido Deiro, accordion solo.

A 5705 12-inch $1.00 HOLD ME IN YOUR LOVING ARMS. (Hirsch.) Fox Trot. Prince's Band.
SILVER FOX TROT. (Lodge.) Prince's Band.

A 5706 12-inch $1.00 FEIST MEDLEY. (Introducing "Firefly" and "Come Back, Dixie.") One Step. Prince's Band.
WITMARK MEDLEY. (Introducing "Sweet Kentucky Lady," "Sprinkle Me with Kisses," "I Love Them All," "Auntie Skinner's Chicken Dinner.") One Step, Prince's Band.

A 5707 12-inch $1.00 OMAR KHAYYAM. (Romberg.) Fox Trot. Prince's Band.
ILLUSION WALTZ. (Neva.) Prince's Orchestra.

A 5708 12-inch $1.00 SHAPIRO MEDLEY. (Introducing "Played by a Military Band," "Down in Bom-Bombay.") One Step. Prince's Band.
MY LITTLE DREAM GIRL. (Gilbert and Friedland.) One Step. Prince's Band.

Humorous Talk

A 1797 10-inch 65c. WAR TALK AT PUMPKIN CENTER. (Original.) Song at Finish, "Oooh! I Wish I Was a Belgian." Organ accompaniment. Cal Stewart, comedian.
MOVING PICTURES AT PUMPKIN CENTER. (Original.) Cal Stewart, comedian.

Ballads

A 5719 12-inch $1.50 ABSENT. (Metcalf.) Madame Corinne Rider-Kelsey, soprano. In English, with orchestra.
A DREAM. (Bartlett.) Madame Corinne Rider-Kelsey, soprano. In English with orchestra.

A 5711 12-inch $1.50 KILLARNEY. (Balfe.) Alice Nielsen, soprano. Orchestra accompaniment.
BARNEY O'HEA. (Lover.) Alice Nielsen, soprano. Orchestra accompaniment.

A 1703 10-inch 65c. YE BANKS AND BRAES O' BONNIE DOON. (Words by Robert Burns.) Old Scotch melody. Henry Burr, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.
BONNIE WEE THING. (Words by Robert Burns.) Henry Burr, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.

Instrumental and Orchestral

A 5697 12-inch $1.50 BOURREE from C Major Suite. (J. S. Bach.) Pablo Casals, 'Cellist.
MAZURKA. (Popper.) Piano accompaniment. Pablo Casals, 'Cellist.

Blue Label A 1785 10-inch 75c. SERENADE. (Haydn.) George Barrere, flautist. Orchestra accompaniment.
SERENADE. (Pierne.) George Barrere, flautist. Orchestra accompaniment.

Blue Label A 1812 10-inch 75c. HILO. Hawaiian March. Irene West Royal Hawaiian Troupe.
KAHALA MARCH. Palle K. Lua and David K. Kalil, Hawaiian guitar duet.

Blue Label A 1809 10-inch 75c. OLD BLACK JOE. (Foster.) Instrumental trio, 'cello, violin, and piano. Taylor trio.
A PERFECT DAY. (Carrie Jacobs-Bond.) Instrumental trio, 'cello, violin and piano. Stahl, De Jaeger and Weinstein.

A 5704 12-inch $1.00 HUMORESKE. (Dvorak.) George Stahl, violin with orchestra.
TYROLEAN ECHOES. (Stahl.) Violin, Flute and Harp trio. Stahl, Hunnaberg and Schuetze.

A 1796 10-inch 65c. SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD. (Danks.) Celesta solo by Charles Adams.
WHEN THE SWALLOWS HOMEWARD FLY. (Abt.) Celesta solo by Charles Adams.

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Duet and Quartette

Blue Label A 1800 10-inch 75c. THE VACANT CHAIR. (Root.) Columbia Stellar Quartette. Unaccompanied.
TENTING TO-NIGHT ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND. (Kittredge.) Columbia Stellar Quartette. Unaccompanied.

A 1803 10-inch 65c. RUBE QUARTETTE. (Reed.) Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.
SAILOR SONG. (Reed.) Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.

Blue Label A 1810 10-inch 75c. COMRADES. (McGlennon.) Albert Wiederhold, baritone, and Columbia Stellar Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.
HAPPY THREE. (Roeckel.) Albert Wiederhold, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment.

Blue Label A 1732 10-inch 75c. ONE SWEETLY SOLEMN THOUGHT. (Ambrose.) Grace Kerns, soprano, and Mildred Potter, contralto. Orchestra accompaniment.
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The Two Big "Vs" of Business
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The second is what WE'RE after—"VOLUME" of business, and if there's any merit in the first we'll get the second—sure enough.

Every department in our two buildings BRIMMING OVER WITH BARGAINS right now!

Why not secure YOUR share of them?

Sale of Fall Suits $11.95

Suits for Tall Men—Short Men—Stout Men—Slim Men—Suits for All Men—

One of the Greatest Ever Sales Announced. Many of these suits were made to sell at nearly double our sale price.

Faultlessly tailored suits in a wealth of fashionable materials. This lot is very attractive and includes the products of leading makers of fine ready-to-wear garments.

Scores of these suits (remainders of manufacturers' Fall Shipments) were purchased in limited quantities at way below regular prices.

The Young Men's Suits—in big variety of new Fall models and materials.

The Men's Suits—in conservative and handsome semi-form fitting models.

The materials include MOST POPULAR BLUES, GRAYS, BROWNS AND GREEN MIXTURES. Plenty of new stripes, checks, plaids and plain colors.

Every suit guaranteed for long, satisfactory wear. All sizes.

Regular Stocks of New Fall Suits
Were Never More Attractive Than Now.

The world's foremost makers are represented. Scores of patterns. Latest styles. All sizes for men and youths.

Prices Are $16.75, $20 and $25

New Fall "Kingly" Trousers
Newest Business and Dress Patterns.

Every pair sewed with Belding Bros. cablecord silk. Every pair guaranteed. All sizes.

Prices Are $2, $3.35, $3.85 and $5

$6 Single Texture Raincoats—in all sizes; at $2.95
$10 to $15 Double Texture Tan Raincoats—in all sizes; at ... $7.95

Boys' Suits—in Balkan & Norfolk styles; knicker trousers; sizes 7 to 17 years; at $1.95

Handsome and serviceable suits in grays, tans, browns, fancy mixtures and plain blues.

For little fellows we feature the "Wee Wee Georgia" and "Little Tommy Tucker" suits in Corduroys, Blue Serges and Fancy Mixtures.

Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Boys' Fine Suits—special at ..... $2.95 & $3.95

Some suits with two pairs of Knicker trousers.

Boys' Blouses—sizes 6 to 15 years; at 35c

Boys' Knickerbockers—sizes 7 to 16 years; at ... 39c

15c "Frisbie" Laundered Collars at 6c

More than 100 styles for men and boys.

All sizes from 13¾ to 19½.

Plenty of good picking for big men—plenty of boys' collars in all shapes and sizes from 11 to 14.

Thousands of sailor collars for small boys. Sizes 10 to 14.

All of these collars are perfect, fresh, new, still in the original unopened packages.

Finest 15c, 25c and 35c "Frisbie" Soft Collars at 6c

All sizes for Men and Boys from 12 to 17½.

Girls' Raincapes—full length rubberized sateen; plaid lined hoods; choice of navy or red; sizes 6 to 14; at $1.50

Women's $3.50 "Gypsy" Button Shoes — ultra-fashionable shoes, splendidly made of fine quality dull kidskin; hand-turned soles; leather Cuban Louis heels; white stitching; all sizes in C and D widths; at $2.95

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Simeon L. & George H. Rogers A-1 Plated Ware.

Dainty floral design; gray and bright finish.

½ Dozen Tea Spoons—at 50c
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$1.75 Fumed Oak Box Seat Chair—slat back .. 99c
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$9 "Greenhut" Special Layer Felt Roll Edge Mattress—all regular sizes $6.95
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Popular Pictures—framed in bow top frames 25c
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Positively the very best grade of American made rugs. Oriental and floral patterns of superb design and in choice color combinations.

Seamless Carlton Axminster Rugs:

Size.	Regularly.	Sale.
9x12 ft.	$28.50	$19.50
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Size.	Regularly.	Sale.
9x12 ft.	$32.50	$23.50
6x9 ft.	$16.50	$12.75

$6.50 Pair Marie Antoinette and Renaissance Lace Bed Sets $5.25

$1.25 Pair Nottingham Lace Curtains—in a variety of designs 98c

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ASK M'ANENY ABOUT 'YELLOW DOG FUND'

Elevated Third-Tracking Contract Stirs Thompson Committee's Interest.

MALTBIE HEARD OF RUMOR

Spoke to McAneny About It, but No Further Inquiry Was Made—G. W. Young to be Questioned.

President George McAneny of the Aldermen was a witness again yesterday before the Thompson Legislative Committee, which is investigating the Public Service Commission. Contracts between the city and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the third tracking of the Manhattan elevated system were gone into at length. The committee has been unable to get in touch with George W. Young, formerly a Director of the Interborough, who opposed the Gillespie and the proposed Stevens contracts, and Mr. McAneny was asked to assist the committee in finding him.

Mr. McAneny said the third tracking had nothing to do with the dual subway linee, except that the scheme was planned to accommodate more passengers.

"Did the Board of Estimate investigate and conelder the ultimate cost of construction of the system, with regard to the ultimate recapture by the city and its consequent participation in revenues?" Merton E. Lewis, counsel of the committee, asked Mr. McAneny.

"No," replied the witness, "that matter was one of the prerogatives of the Public Service Commission."

A Valuable Concession.

"Did you consider that the company was obtaining a valuable conceselon when it received the grant to third track?"

Mr. McAneny replied that be undoubtedly did think so.

Counsel Lewis tried to bring out that the Board of Estimate might have shown a lack of interest in following up advantages accruing to the city. He asked Mr. McAneny to explain what action the city was taking to combat the claims of the Manhattan Railway Company, now occupying the attention of the courts.

"They do not place everything on my shoulders," replied Mr. McAneny with a smile. "The Mayor's office and the Corporation Counsel, I should say, look after such matters."

"Wasn't it within the power of the Board of Estimate to dictate terms for its sanction in this third-tracking contract," asked Mr. Lewis.

"Only in the sense that the Board could reject," said Mr. McAneny. "Those things were really up to the Public Service Commission."

The witness denied that the city made concessions to the railway company and that the company appeared in the light of doing a favor to the city.

"Instead," he said, "the municipality got, on the whole, an arrangement that was vastly profitable to the city."

Mr. McAneny explained details of the negotiations between the company and the city, showing that an offer of about $70,000 a year in one item was rejected by the city and replaced by a demand for something nearer $500,000. He then denied ever having heard or talked of any political consideration in connection with the contract.

Talked with Maltbie.

"Don't you recollect talking about such a rumor with Mr. Maltbie?" asked Attorney Lewis.

"Well," replied the witness. "I might, purely in an offhand manner, have mentioned it in a private talk, but I had nothing definite upon which to base such a trend in a conversation."

Mr. McAneny said he had not read the section of the contract which placed on the T. A. Gillespie Company the right to collect monthly payments to supervise, order, and guide all the work on the contract. The witness maintained that the contract was under the supervision of the company, and that, therefore, he had not, as a city official, paid so much attention to it.

Mr. Lewis, again dwelt on the conversations between Mr. McAneny and Commissioner Maltbie relative to a so-called "yellow dog" fund of the Interborough company. Mr. Maltbie in these proceedings has testified that the first intimation he had of this matter was cleared by him from conversations with Mr. McAneny. The latter insisted that this was incorrect, that it was Mr. Maltbie who first acquainted him with or discussed with him the possibility of such a fund. Mr. McAneny said he could refresh Mr. Maltbie's memory and show him the error of his testimony. Mr. McAneny said he did not consider it his duty to question any of the Interborough officials as to the existence of a "yellow dog" fund.

"I neither had evidence nor had I the power to investigate such a matter," said the Aldermanic President. "I didn't even discuss it with any one but Mr. Maltbie. I do not believe it was my duty to call upon the Public Service Commission to trace the rumors, for that is all there was, so far as I knew."

No One Protested Contract.

"Was there no protest against awarding a contract to a company which was getting 15 per cent. profit on a contract involving some $25,000,000 or $30,000,000? Didn't the Board of Estimate or the Public Service Commission put in some protest? Couldn't the commission, from the standpoint of moral expediency, have been forced into action by public sentiment?" asked Mr. Lewis, all in one breath.

"No," replied Mr. McAneny comprehensively.

"Wasn't it because it was felt to be futile to oppose the Interborough?" was the next question.

"I would not put it that way," replied the witness. "I do not believe it could have done any good."

After Mr. McAneny insisted that entirely different conditions existed between the making of the contract with the Manhattan Railroad and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and its new subway line, the committee adjourned until next Tuesday morning.

SUFFRAGE RALLY IN BRONX.

Ends with Meeting at New Public Market on 149th Street.

The new public market at 149th Street and Courtlandt Avenue, which will open the first of next month, was dedicated by the suffragists, who ended a Yellow Rally last night at the market and had a long list of speakers within its walls to preach votes for women, while others talked on the outside. The big market had a festive appearance, its white walls being decorated with suffrage colors and banners.

Though only one of the series of what the suffragists call rallies, last night's demonstration included one of the best torchlight parades the women have had. Starting at 125th Street and Claremont Avenue, the women, in yellow parade coats, with banners, big flags, floats, and decorated automobiles, marched across the city on 125th Street and up Willis Avenue to 149th Street.

The feature of the parade was a symbolic New York, a young woman dressed in white and held in chains by three dismal looking figures in black wearing tall pointed caps representative of Prejudice, Ignorance, and Vice.

The great victory flag was carried wide spread by a group of young girls. There was a wagon of suffrage babies and the suffrage wagonette "Victory," as well as the suffrage auto, "The Flyer." Mrs. Alice Snitzer Burke was there with her yellow auto, which has traveled all over the State of New York in campaign work. There was a band and a fife and drum corps. Miss Rose Bower and Miss Erminie Kahn were the suffrage trumpeters.

There was a mascot in the parade, a yellow dog, who, seeing the preponderance of yellow in the procession, led his little master, to whom he was leashed, into the procession. The two hundred marched out of the way, keeping step with the women transparency bearers. There were a number of men in the procession. The Bronx women carried brooms tied with suffrage yellow.

There were large crowds lining the streets all along the way, and from the windows of one of the Tammany clubs a crowd of young men shouted applause. Miss Rose Bower sent notes of thanks with her trumpets, and other women waved their flags.

The speakers in the market were: Mr. and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, Mrs. T. T. Conham, Ferdinand Pecora, Miss Rose Bower, Miss Ida Vera Simonton, Miss Adaline Sterling, and Mrs. Stephen B. Ayres. The speakers at outdoor rallies were: Alice S. Burke, Oscar J. Smith, Nell Richardson, Mrs. May H. Maitland, R. C. Beadle, Miss Portia Willis, Miss Julia A. Gainey, Mrs. M. B. Morgan, and William Randolph.

DYESTUFFS ARE DISCUSSED.

Benzol Among the Exhibits at the Chemical Exposition.

Interest in the National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace yesterday centred in the meeting of the Technical Section of the American Paper and Pulp Association. Many members of the association from all sections of the country registered at the exposition headquarters. The morning session was opened by Chairman Henry E. Fletcher. An address of welcome followed by Frank L. Moore, President of the association. Responses to the President's address were made by representatives of the various divisions of the industry. Reports of officers were read, together with papers on subjects of scientific and technical importance.

In the afternoon I. F. Stone, President of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, discussed the prospects for relieving the scarcity of dyestuffs used in the paper industry. Professor H. A. Huston of the German Kali Works discussed the potash situation and George Frank Lord of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company read a paper on Chemical Effect of Dynamiting the Soil." L. Taylor took "Explosives" as his theme.

The various working exhibits installed at the exposition were all in operation yesterday, including apparatus delayed in transit when the show opened. The booth of the Tennessee Power Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., in charge of E. A. Hitchcock, Power Sales Engineer of the E. W. Clark & Co. Management Corporation, Columbus, Ohio, attracted much attention. Here demonstrations were made dealing with the utilization of water power by means of electricity, and its application to industrial affairs generally.

The du Pont Chemical Works, a subsidiary of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, which has just started to produce benzol to be used as an intermediate in the manufacture of dyestuffs to relieve the color famine, showed its latest product, along with other lines.

Today, at 2 o'clock, Dr. W. D. Coolidge of the General Electric Company will discuss the progress made in the use of the X-ray. This evening there will be a meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society in the exposition hall.

MRS. PINCHOT SEEKS RINGS.

Jewelry Worth $200 Disappeared from House at Milford, Penn.

Gifford Pinchot asked the police yesterday to find some articles of jewelry, a description of which, he said, would be given by Mrs. Pinchot at the home of her father, General Lloyd S. Bryce. Detective Carmody of the Third Branch was assigned to the case.

Mrs. Pinchot told a TIMES reporter that the missing jewelry consisted of two diamond rings, worth from $200 to $250, which belonged to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Amos Pinchot. They were missed from Amos Pinchot's home, in Milford, Penn.

"It's a trifling matter," Mrs. Gifford Pinchot said. "The gems were missed, and it occurred to us that they might be found in some of the pawnshops here. That is why the police were notified. There was no robbery at Mrs. Amos Pinchot's house, as far as they know. They simply missed the jewels. They don't know whether they were lost or stolen."

Not Sounded on New Steel Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—At the Department of Justice today it was said that nothing was known of the plan reported in Philadelphia dispatches to form a gigantic steel corporation to compete with the United States Steel Corporation. The statement that promoters of the plan had sounded the department as to the legality of the proposed combination was declared unfounded.

FIGHT ON OSBORNE RENEWED BY RILEY

Superintendent of Prisons Wants Grand Jury to Investigate Sing Sing.

CRITICISES WELFARE LEAGUE

Tells District Attorney That 15 Convicts Will Testify Regarding Fights Among Inmates.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The long-existing controversy between Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley and Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison resulted in charges by Superintendent Riley made today in a letter received by District Attorney Frederick E. Weeke of Westcheeter County. The complaint will be presented to the September Grand Jury, now in session at White Plaine, it is said, with a view of a thorough investigation of conditions at the prison.

Immediately after the report reached Warden Osborne he motored over to White Plains, where he was in conference with the District Attorney for an hour. At the conclusion of the conference Warden Osborne said:

"I hope some day the papers will tell the truth about Sing Sing Prison. So far as I am concerned, I told the District Attorney, I gladly favor an impartial investigation."

The Superintendent informed the District Attorney that the members of the Mutual Welfare League evidently had the freedom of the prison, and because of this some of the convicts had been able to get possession of and to conceal dangerous weapons. He calls attention in his letter to fifteen cases of alleged assaults on prisoners by their fellows between January and June 8. The victims of the assaults are offered as witnesses for the District Attorney.

It is suggested by the Superintendent that District Attorney Weeks have indictments found against four men who escaped from Sing Sing. They are L. E. Pillod, Frederick Spence, a lifer; Rocco Scalzo, and Daniel O'Day, who was the only one recaptured and returned.

The action of Superintendent Riley in asking the Westchester authorities to make the investigation is believed to be due to the investigation made at the prison several days ago by Governor Whitman's private Secretary, William Orr, who interviewed a number of the convicts during the absence of the Warden.

It is known that the Superintendent felt that something should be done to correct matters at Sing Sing since the infraction there of the honor system sent forty-one members of the Mutual Welfare League to solitary confinement. He discussed the Sing Sing Prison situation with Governor Whitman last week, at which time the Governor intimated his desire that Warden Osborne be allowed further extension to demonstrate the success or failure of his method.

According to the statement of the Superintendent, he directed his letter to District Attorney Weeks instead of to Warden Osborne for the reason he did not from past experience feel that Warden Osborne would co-operate with District Attorney Weeks.

Superintendent Riley said the only Warden who had refused or neglected to make the regulation weekly report on the discipline of the prison, which is required each Monday, showing any infraction of a rule by a prisoner, was Warden Osborne. The prison physician was then called upon at Sing Sing, he says, to report, and Dr. Carr has since been making reports of hospital cases.

"Reporters' imaginations" are the cause of all the trouble at Sing Sing Prison, according to Warden Osborne, who delivered a lecture in St. Mary's Hall, Port Chester, this evening. The Warden said that reporters "colored" the stories from the prison and used their imaginations to such an extent that there was absolutely no truth in what they wrote about conditions at the prison.

OSBORNE GOING INTO MOVIES.

Will Act Tom Brown at Auburn Prison for Reform Committee.

Thomas Mott Osborne is to act for motion pictures to be taken at Auburn Prison next week for use by the Prison Reform Committee. A scenario has been written in which all the horrors of the prison system before the reforms which Warden Osborne helped bring about are shown. Mr. Osborne will play the rôle of Tom Brown, a prisoner, this being a rôle and name he assumed when he served a self-imposed term in Auburn two years ago to study prison conditions. The prisoners at Auburn will take part in many of the scenes.

The pictures will be taken under the direction of Miss Katharine Russell Bleecker of New York, who has been associated with the Prison Reform Committee in producing other films for the committee's exhibits next Winter. The film will not be shown in commercial theatres, but only in connection with the work of the committee. The three reels Miss Bleecker recently took at Sing Sing will be shown to the prisoners at Auburn on Sunday, and later will be exhibited at Sing Sing.

100,000 TO SEE TROOPS.

Governor Whitman Will Mess with National Guard at Van Cortlandt.

Plans for the mobilization of the entire National Guard of New York City, in Van Cortlandt Park, tomorrow, were completed yesterday and everything is in readiness for the biggest military demonstration seen in New York City in years. If the weather is favorable it is believed that more than 100,000 people will witness the exercises of the morning and the battle in the afternoon.

The movement of the troops and troop trains will begin tonight when the wagon trains will get underway with the tentage, subsistence and quartermaster stores, and other heavy equipment, which will be in the park and ready for the use of the troops by sunrise tomorrow morning.

Governor Whitman, who with his staff, will witness the manoeuvres will arrive in New York tonight. He will be escorted to the park tomorrow morning and is expected to remain the entire day with the troops and will mess in the field with them.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of the State, said every effort is being made to make it possible for everybody to see everything that goes on. There will be about 3,000 public seats allotted to the first comers. The other thousands will have excellent points from which to view the exercises on the golf links and other open places facing the mobilization area.

General O'Ryan also said that those who come to stay the entire day should bring their lunches with them and also camp stools if they have any. Persons having field glasses will find them of great service particularly during the working out of the battle problem in the afternoon.

There will be more artillery power in tomorrow's demonstration than there was on both sides at the Battle of Gettysburg, General O'Ryan said. There will be eight full batteries of modern high power guns in action.

No Columbus Day Parade.

For the first time in eighteen years there will be no parade on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, under Italian auspices. The Italian societies in charge of the Columbus Day celebration decided yesterday not to have the parade because of the war. Instead there will be a charity festival on the evening of Columbus Day at Harlem River Park and Casino, 127th Street and Second Avenue. Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, and many heads of city departments have been invited.

2 POLICEMEN SHOT AT M'MANUS BALL

One Patrolman Is Dying After a Fight at Tammany Leader's Dance in Harlem.

GET PRISONER AFTER CHASE

Gang Invades Manhattan Casino and Starts a Row—Police Are Hurt Stopping It.

Manhattan Casino, at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, was jammed last night with friends of Thomas J. McManus, the Tammany leader of the West Side, who gave his annual picnic there, and at 1 o'clock this morning more than 2,000 men and women were still dancing while some 600 more were in the Summer garden when a fight started in the barroom. Instantly a dozen men were mixed up on the floor and dozens of others joined in until the whole place was in an uproar.

Shots began to sound among the fighters and Policeman Bishop of the West 152d Street Station, who was attending the outing as a guest, started toward the fighting throng with Policeman William Datting, who was also not in uniform.

The policemen were fighting a way with their blackjacks toward the middle of the crowd when Bishop fell with a bullet in his right shoulder, which ranged downward and stopped near his heart. Another entered Datting's right eye and pierced the brain.

The reserves were on their way from the West 135th Street Station, and when they got there they hustled Bishop and Dapping to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said Bishop had a chance, but Dapping probably would die before morning.

Policeman Dowling saw a man swinging a revolver dart from the casino and scale a fence, and the policeman followed. He caught the fugitive and, leading him back to the casino to see if he could be identified, fell down a flight of steps twenty-five feet long. Dowling's leg was sprained, but he clung to his prisoner, who fought until Policemen Mooney and Kleine came to Dowling's aid. In the station he said he was Thomas O'Neill of 1,498 Eighth Avenue. There is no such address, according to the police. Father Plunkitt of St. Mark's the Evangelist Church went to the hospital, where he administered last rites to Bishop and Dapping.

The McManus was not to be seen about the casino after the fight started, and it is believed he had left earlier in the evening. The hundreds of excited men and frightened women who remained about the place said they did not know what had started the fight. The police believe a gang of hoodlums from McManus's district who are opposed to him visited the casino on purpose to break up the outing.

Early this morning a man who said he was Daniel Tyrren of 130 West Fifty-second Street came to the Knickerbocker Hospital in an automobile. He had been shot in the left leg and knee. He said he saw nothing of how the shooting started.

YIELDS TO PANAMA.

United States Will Not Claim Prisoner Arrested on Disputed Territory

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The United States has yielded to a protest from Panama and surrendered all claims to Ricardo Bermudez, arrested some time ago by a Canal Zone policeman on territory which had been ceded by this country to Panama.

Panama complained through Minister Morales here against what was regarded as a violation of its sovereignty. Legal officers of the State Department held that the United States was within its rights in arresting Bermudez, as American police still were exercising their functions in the ceded territory when the arrest was made. It was decided, however, not to contest the matter and the case against Bermudez, who is charged with implication in Panama Railroad contract frauds, will be dropped. American police have been withdrawn from the territory in question, ending American jurisdiction over the civil population.

HAITIANS FIRE ON OUR MEN.

No Casualties on American Side, but Six Natives Are Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A detachment of fifty American bluejackets and marines commanded by Major Smedley D. Butler of the United States Marine Corps was fired upon by Haitian revolutionists on Tuesday morning. No casualties resulted on the American side, according to a report sent to the State Department today by Rear Admiral Caperton, who commands the American naval expeditionary forces in Haiti.

The detachment had been marched into the interior of Haiti to reopen railway communication. It left Gonaives early on Tuesday morning and proceeded toward the town of Poteau. Concealed in ambush along both sides of the road were a number of cacos, or revolutionary retainers, and these fired into the bluejackets and marines. The Americans returned the fire and killed six of the Haitians.

Textiles Exhibition in Paterson.

A novel exhibition of textiles is to be held in Paterson, N. J., from Oct. 12 to 31. Instead of making the exhibition one of industrial importance only, it has been decided to put it into the hands of an art expert, Dr. Meyer Reifstbal, and develope its artistic and historical side with thoroughness and in a serious spirit. The Metropolitan Museum will lend Coptic, Mediaeval, and Eighteenth Century textiles; the Boston Museum will make an important loan, and other museums, as well as private collections of the first importance, will be drawn upon for contributions. A scientifically constructed catalogue suitable for permanent reference will be published, and the whole affair will be given a genuine value for students in this field. The exhibition is directed by the Chamber of Commerce on somewhat the same plan as that followed by the Chamber of Commerce in Lyons, France, when the Museum of Textiles was formed in that city.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

MEN Will Appreciate This Incident!

RECENTLY, a very well regarded New York store advertised as follows:

No. 1. *54-in. All-Wool Dress Serge and Gabardine, sponged and shrunk, usually $1.75 yard,* $1.35.

No. 2. *44-in. All-Wool Dress Serge, sponged and shrunk, usually 98c yard,* 75c.

Our Comparison Dept., whose business it is to compare our daily offerings with those of other reputable stores in order that our policy of selling the same or better quality merchandise at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices should at all times be maintained, found that the item marked "Special" at $1.35 elsewhere sells *regularly* at Macy's for $1.29 a yard, and the other advertised "Special" at 75c sells *regularly* at Macy's for 69c a yard.

Certainly New York men should be interested in this important difference.

They Should Talk It Over With the Women of their Households

This incident is not an isolated case, but a typical example of how this cash-buying and cash-selling store offers day after day, in regular stock, the identical merchandise which credit-buying and credit-selling stores advertise as very special offerings at much higher prices.

In the case mentioned the merchandise was actually duplicated, as though cut from the self-same piece. Yet observe the difference in prices!

This is a concrete example among hundreds occurring daily to prove beyond cavil the distinct advantages of patronizing a store that maintains a high standard of quality and enjoys a world-wide reputation for dependable merchandise, yet can undersell all other stores because of its policy of buying and selling only for CASH.

It's a Fine Evidence of What You Save At Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The KNABE GRAND FAMILY



FIVE distinct types and sizes of Grand Pianos, all of the supreme quality of tone and action and of distinctive case design, which has been known and recognized by the musical world for 78 years.

Mignonette Grand—*Mahogany* . . . $700
Mignon Grand—*Rosewood* or *Ebonized*, $750. *Mahogany* . . . $850
Small Parlor Grand—*Rosewood* or *Ebonized*, $850. *Mahogany* . . . $950
Parlor Concert Grand—*Rosewood* or *Ebonized*, $1050. *Mahogany* . . . $1150
Concert Grand . . . $1500

Convenient Terms of Payment arranged. Pianos taken in exchange.

WAREROOMS 5th Ave. at 39th

R. H. Macy & Co.

Fifth Floor Broadway Front

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Special Entrance 35th St., Broadway

Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"Yes Sir!—I Wear a Macy Suit at $19.75"



"—and it's the equal in style and fabric of any $25 suit I ever wore! I'd even call it a shade better, because I'm so *tho'oughly* satisfied with the way it fits, the way it's made, and the way it *looks* and *wears.*"

That's all there is to a suit—and a Macy suit possesses all the points and "class" of a $25 suit, **at $19.75.**

IN STYLES everything that's new—one-button, two-button, three-button sacks in all accepted variations of the latest London cut, with narrow, long rolling lapels and waistline gracefully shaped to give the new "full-chested" effect; also conservative three-button sacks with stationary roll and front.

IN FABRICS the latest weaves and colorings—stripes, checks and overplaids in the Autumn shades of brown and gray; and blue and Oxford vicunas that are unsurpassed for service and wear.

TAILORING that shows the master-touch of America's greatest designers, and workmanship that is nothing less than absolute *perfection.*

ALTOGETHER these suits will prove that a store which buys and sells for CASH has more to offer men at $19.75 than even the best of other stores can give at $25. Prove it for yourself, we have your size.

—also Young Men's Suits at $14.75

with far more quality, style and "class" than the low price would suggest. In fact, anyone would be justified in calling them $16 to $18 suits, because a Macy suit at $14.75 is identically the suit sold elsewhere at one of the higher figures quoted. Sizes 34 to 42.

Macy's—Men's Clothes Store, Fifth Floor, Broadway.

Broadway Saks & Company 34th St.

Store opens 9 A.M., Closes 6 P.M., Saturday inclusive.

Today and tomorrow are the last two days for these

Saks Silk Lined Overcoats at $17

After that you will have to pay what they are worth!

¶ A smart Oxford Cloth coat, in a knee length model, with plain or silk-faced lapels, but differing widely from the average Oxford coat in that whilst it is conservative in its general lines, it is also filled with the joy of life, as expressed in the elegance of its attainments from cut to completion.

And don't forget—Silk Lined!



THE STRATFIELD, $3.00
(One of the Six.)
A soft hat of unusual character. It has an oval crown and a rather flat brim with an upturned edge. There is just sufficient "dip" to the brim in both front and rear to lend distinction. It is especially attractive for young men.

We are now showing the six leading Fall Styles of Hats for Particular Men

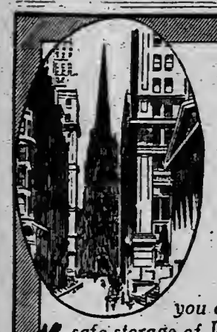
Designed by Mallory

for whose famous Hats we are exclusive New York agents.

The Hat illustrated is only one of the six. Mallory Hats are thoroughly well made; they are cravenetted, which insures their wearing well in all weathers; they represent the acme of correctness in style, both in soft and stiff Hats.

We recommend Mallory Hats for quality—style and price

Style correctness is assured at Saks, no matter what the price, as is also comprehensive assortment of crown and brim proportions from which to select the Hat best suited to each wearer.



Seven Minutes from Wall Street to Business Safety

and the Pioneer Fireproof Storage Warehouses, largest and most modern in New York, where you can rent specially fitted rooms for the safe storage of Valuable Business Records, Duplicate Files and other office data, as low as $5.00 per month. Accessible 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Good judgment suggests that you keep these valuable records away from your office building. The most important corporations and firms in Manhattan believe in this policy and are using our facilities.

OUR 36TH YEAR

Have our representative confer with you.
The Nevins St. Subway Station —7 minutes from Wall St.— is at our door.

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
37 to 53 FLATBUSH AVE.
PHONE 6900 MAIN

BIG FIELD IN SENIORS' GOLF ON APAWAMIS LINKS—LAWN TENNIS—BROOKLYN FISH SHOW

SENIORS IN SECOND HALF OF THEIR GOLF

Frank Presbrey and Martin Carey Tied for Gross-Score Honors at Apawamis.

Senior golfers teed up yesterday in the second section of their annual tournament on the links of the Apawamis Club at Rye, N. Y. The concluding round will be played tomorrow, after which prizes will be distributed.

Frank Presbrey and Martin Carey, both of Apawamis, tied for the gross award with 80 each, but the rule that no man can take more than one prize put Carey out of it, for he had captured the net with 80—14—75. If Presbrey should win the thirty-six hole gross trophy, changes will be necessary.

Many of those who competed in the first division today waited until they could greet some of their friends in the second. These included Mahlon Pitney, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Trustin B. Boyd of St. Louis, Winthrop Sargent of Philadelphia, Frederick W. Stevens, Vice Chancellor of New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Newell Woolsey Wells of Brooklyn, Samuel E. Egan of Chicago, father of the former national champion, H. Chandler Egan; Herman Wendell of Philadelphia, James Dwight Foot of Apawamis, Colonel J. Ernest Smith of Wilmington, Del.; Wallace M. Scudder of Newark, N. J.; Dr. Walter Washington of Forest Hills, N. J., and Dr. Arthur Pell of Apawamis.

Senator Charles Cooper of Oakland and George M. Watts of Baltimore decided their tie in the putting competition by tossing a coin, and it fell to the lot of the Senator to win.

Although James D. Foot once won the championship of the seniors, he could not get going yesterday and took 91 strokes to get around.

The men who form the D division, for men of not less than seventy years of age, were not quite so numerous as in the previous section. Ten played yesterday and Robert Lount of Midland was the leader with 102—16—86.

The committee announced yesterday that the prizes will not be distributed until the day after the tournament to avert an error in making the awards. Prizes are numerous, and the method of deciding the winners is complicated. Yesterday's scores follow:

CLASS A.

	Gr.	Hcp.	Net.
Martin Carey, Apawamis	89	14	75
Julian W. Curtiss, Greenwich	95	16	79
John C. Wood, St. Andrews	100	21	79
John W. Howell, Baltusrol	94	14	80
Harold Godwin, Garden City	93	13	80
Charles W. Quiney, Greenwich	94	14	80
Henry L. Bogert, Oakland	104	22	82
Robert Collier, Dunwoodie	91	9	82
Dwight L. Elmendorf, Apawamis	102	20	82
W. Vernon Booth, St. Andrew's	103	20	83
Harry C. Cornwell, Baltusrol	97	14	83
Alvan Crocker, Alpine	98	14	84
James G. Batterson, Fox Hills	92	8	84
Arthur L. Spring, Brae Burn	102	18	84
W. E. Truesdale, Fox Hills	92	7	85
Cor. B. Zabriskie, Hackensack	98	13	85
C. A. Blood, Apawamis	98	13	85
Carlton B. Pierce, Cranford	100	14	86
J. P. Kirwan, Oakland	97	11	86
Justice Mahlon Pitney, Morris County	101	15	86
George S. Hendrickson, Midland	104	17	87
James F. Fahenstock, Merion	108	21	87
Dr. Frederick Schavior, Wes Burn	95	8	87
William C. Freeman, Dyker Meadow	98	11	87
William Clark, Misquamicut	95	8	87
Charles J. Ferrin, Jr., Hackensack	107	20	87
Frederick W. Adams, Ardsley	98	11	87
Louis E. Vorles, Yountakah	103	13	88
Robert K. Clark, Springfield	99	11	88
Howard H. Henry, Oakland	110	22	88
Charles R. Corwin, Brae Burn	103	15	88
W. D. Judkins, Wykagyl	104	16	88
H. Meyers Bogert, Hackensack	102	14	88
J. Victor Christl, Forest Hill	101	13	88
G. D. Munson, New Haven	102	13	89
George C. Thomas, Elizabeth	109	20	89
John S. Todd, Upper Montclair	104	14	90
Howard S. Dickson, Siwanoy	109	19	90
L. J. Schiller, Englewood	99	9	90
Henry B. Sargent, New Haven	105	15	90
G. A. Tuttle, Englewood	107	16	91
Henry T. Converse, Siwanoy	111	20	91
Samuel A. Lynde, Greenwich	105	14	91
Gage E. Tarbell, Garden City	105	14	91
Charles W. Harmon, Wykagyl	103	12	91
Clarence S. McClellan, Siwanoy	113	22	91
Francis S. Pinnacy, Baltusrol	105	14	91
Theodore F. Anderson, Wykagyl	110	18	92
John T. Terry, Ardsley	116	24	92
Alfred L. Ripley, Brookline	103	8	95
Daniel Bowley, Yountakah	111	16	95
John J. Cushing, unattached	117	22	95
James R. Marshall, Arcola	106	10	96
George A. Allsopp, Baltusrol	116	20	96
W. E. Russell, New Haven	106	7	99
Frederick W. Burns, Forest Park	111	12	99
Ira B. Stewart, Hackensack	112	12	100
John H. Killinger, Wykagyl	120	19	101
E. E. White, Wykagyl	123	20	103
Ernest A. Goeffrey, Forest Hills	118	14	104
Alfred Carroll, Apawamis	124	20	104
C. F. Hallowell, St. Davids	129	23	106
Dr. Frank E. Kavanagh, Lawrence Park	144	22	122

CLASS B.

Frank Presbrey, Apawamis	90	9	90
John F. Morrill, Brae Burn	93	12	81
A. F. Huston, St. Davids	95	13	82
George C. Leavitt, Baltusrol	109	25	84
Frederick F. Pruyn, Glens Falls	104	20	84
Daniel Bates, Tatnuck	100	15	85
Schuyler Merritt, Wee Burn	104	18	86
John W. Herbert, Oakland	106	20	86
William R. Ellis, Stockbridge	109	22	87
George W. Doane, Baltusrol	101	14	87
Thomas Mortlandt, Belle Terra	102	14	88
Wintbrop Sargent, Merion	95	7	88
Charles A. Spofford, Garden City	97	8	89
Edward J. Noble, Forest Park	97	9	88
Lawrence S. Persons, Dyker Meadow	104	16	88
Robert S. Sinclair, Baltusrol	106	17	89
Samuel A. Shannon, Woodhaven	102	13	89
William P. Pickett, Crescent A. C.	105	15	90
A. B. Carrington, Baltusrol	114	24	90
Trustin B. Boyd, St. Louis	99	8	91
Edmund S. Nash, Apawamis	110	18	92
Charles R. Leake, Apawamis	112	20	92
John W. Nelson, Altoona	105	13	92
Herman Wendell, St. Davids	98	6	92
E. L. Scofield, Wee Burn	104	12	92
Marcell N. Smith, Brae Burn	116	23	93
Rev. D. N. Wells, Dyker M'dow	106	13	93
Israel Carpenter, Lancaster	108	13	95
Wm. W. Lyons, Essex County	116	21	95
W. M. Scudder, Morris County	114	18	96
Henry W. Sackett, Apawamis	114	18	96
Merritt E. Haviland, Garden Cy	112	16	96
Dr. W. E. Bullard, Gedney Far	121	24	97
Richard L. Healey, Tatnuck	117	16	101
Chas. C. Hommann, Suburban	126	22	104
Charles Hallett, Arundel	119	14	105

CLASS C.

John H. Duffy, St. Andrew's	99	22	77
George Wright, Wollaston	95	13	82
Judge F. W. Stevens, Morris Co.	97	15	82
Aaron S. Nichols, Wykagyl	102	13	89
D. Darroff, Frankford, Penn	97	12	85
James D. Foot, Apawamis	91	9	82
Henry S. Jennings, Twaalfskill	96	10	86
Charles Hathaway, Essex Co	100	13	87
Col. J. E. Smith, Wilmington	94	7	87
A. F. Southorland, Essex Co	101	12	89
John L. Gwyer, Siwanoy	117	25	92
S. S. Gaylord, Forest Hills	107	13	94
Gilbert H. Fatz, Forest Hills	114	18	96
Dr. W. S. Washington, Forest H	111	13	98
Herbert Barber, Englewood	122	22	100
Henry W. Brown, Equinox	109	9	100
Dr. M. E. Gates, Chevy Chase	118	15	103
G. W. Dickinson, Dyker Meadow	137	28	109

CLASS D.

	Gr.	Hcp.	Net.
Robert Lount, Midland	102	16	86
Dr. C. F. MacDonald, Tuxedo	112	25	87
G. H. N. Johnson, Brooklawn	115	28	87
Samuel E. Egan, South Orange	112	25	87
Brent Arnold, Cincinnati	102	14	88
Samual Macdonald, Brae Burn	103	15	88
P. F. Rogers, Lake Placid	113	19	94
Ulysses D. Eddy, Apawamis	122	28	94
Theo. J. Palmer, Hackensack	113	18	95
Edward Worth, Springhaven	123	20	103
E. N. Norton, Apawamis	127	22	105

Vanderbilt Yacht Loses Mast.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., showed good seamanship this afternoon when the mast of his twenty-nine-foot yacht, The Comet, split at the crosstrees, landing on the deck below, where Mr. Vanderbilt was sailing a race with Mischief, sailed and owned by Hugh D. Auchincloss, and a small sloop which entered the race in Narragansett Bay. The Comet was compelled to withdraw and go to Bristol, where a new mast will be stepped so that Mr. Vanderbilt can sail tomorrow and for the coming week, when the season's racing with this class of boats ends.

Yamada Easy Billiard Winner.

Koji Yamada defeated George Wilson, a local amatsur of Class C rating, in a practice billiard match last night at Daly's by the score of 250 to 48.

WOMEN ON NASSAU LINKS.

Miss Marion Hollins Wins Medal in Qualifying Round.

Women golfers teed up for the qualifying and first match rounds of an invitation tournament at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. Miss Marion Hollins, former metropolitan champion, won the medal in the test round with a score of 89, and later in the day had no trouble in defeating Mrs. W. S. Bird of Dunwoodie by 7 and 5.

All of the matches were won by comfortable margins. Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, former national champion, making her first appearance in competitive golf this season by eliminating Mrs. H. S. Brockton, 4 and 3.

In her medal round Miss Hollins played consistently, her worst lapse coming at the short fourth hole, where her tee shot got into trouble, and she took 7 for the hole. The summary:

First Eight.—Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 89; Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, Brooklawn, 96; Mrs. H. Reeva Stockton, Philadelphia, 97; Mrs. Herman P. Whitney, Nassau, 101; Miss C. E. Putnam, Shinnecock, 99; Mrs. H. Phipps, Piping Rock, 100; Mrs. W. E. Bird, Dunwoodie, 103; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale, 103.

Second Eight.—Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Nassau, 105; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, 105; Mrs. S. Gillison, Santa Barbara, 105; Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, 107; Mrs. C. L. Sumners, Nassau, 108; Mrs. William L. Chilvers, Dunwoodie, 108; Mrs. Rene La Montagne, Piping Rock, 109; Mrs. A. Sheap, Englewood, 109.

Third Eight.—Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, 110; Mrs. Irving Brown, Haworth, 110; Mrs. J. N. Hill, Piping Rock, 111; Mrs. F. A. Potts, Lakewood, 111; Mrs. C. E. Lawrence, Jr., Plainfield, 112; Miss N. F. Randall, Fox Hills, 112; Mrs. E. Norelsang, Bellport, 115; Miss Fanes, Nassau, 116.

Fourth Eight.—Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County, 115; Mrs. W. D. Straight, Piping Rock, 116; Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 117; Miss Constance Robeson, Knollwood, 119; Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, 118; Mrs. G. A. Boschen, Spring Lake, 119; Miss Louise Noel, Nassau, 120; Mrs. C. H. Goddard, Great Neck, 120.

First Eight.—First Round—Miss Bishop beat Mrs. Stockton, 4 and 3; Mrs. Irving beat Mrs. Whitney, 4 and 5; Miss Hollins beat Mrs. Bird, 7 and 5; Mrs. Phipps beat Miss Putnam, 3 and 2.

Second Eight.—First Round—Mrs. La Montagne beat Mrs. Chilvers, 7 and 6; Mrs. Sonnor beat Mrs. Donohoe, 5 and 4; Mrs. Auchincloss beat Miss Pickhardt, 1 up (nineteen holes); Mrs. Gillison beat Mrs. A. Shoap, 4 and 2.

Third Eight.—First Round—Mrs. Vogelsang beat Miss Gates, 7 and 6; Mrs. Brown beat Mrs. Lawrence, 3 and 2; Mrs. Moore beat Mrs. Hill, 6 and 4; Miss Randell beat Mrs. Potts, 5 and 3.

Fourth Eight.—First Round—Mrs. Morrow beat Mrs. Boschen, 4 and 2; Mrs. Straight beat Mrs. Seamen, 1 up; Miss Goddard beat Miss Farrelly, 10 and 8; Miss Robeson beat Miss Noel, 3 and 2.

Two Teams for Lesley Cup Golf.

E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, announced last night the personnel of the team which will represent this district in the tri-State matches for the Leslie Cup in Philadelphia. The team is captained by Findlay S. Douglas, former national champion, who has served in that capacity for several years. The team is as follows: Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair; Oswald Kirkby, Englewood; Roy D. Webb, Englewood; August F. Kammer, Fox Hills; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol; Gardiner W. White, Flushing; Archie M. Reid, St. Andrew's; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau; John G. Anderson, Siwanoy; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau; E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, and Dwight Partridge, Bedford.

Massachusetts Lesley Cup Team.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The team which will represent Massachusetts in the Lesley Cup tournament at Philadelphia next week was named by a committee of the State Golf Association today. The men selected are Francis and Raymond Oulmet, P. W. Whitemore, W. C. Chick, B. W. Estabrook, S. K. Sterne, R. W. Brown, J. H. Sullivan, Jr., H. H. Wilder, Percival Gilbert, Paul Tewksbury, Ralph Hornblower, T. M. Claflin, B. S. Evans, and J. B. Chase.

TO ENLARGE N. Y. A. C.

More Members Wanted and the Entrance Fee to be Reduced.

William H. Page, President of the New York Athletic Club, yesterday issued a call for a special meeting, to be held in the city clubhouse on the night of Oct. 13, at which time action will be taken on the Board of Governors' recommendation to change the constitution so that the resident membership can be increased from 3,000 to 4,000. This recommendation is expected to meet with the approval of the members, for the increased membership will facilitate the important changes which have been planned in both the city clubhouse and the Summer home at Travers Island. These changes include the reclamation of some fifteen acres of land under water at Travers Island.

Until the 4,000 resident membership has been attained and there is a waiting list of 100, the entrance fee will be raduced to $100, but when the full list has been reached the fee will revert to $200.

Millrose Athletes Compete.

Scratch men had to go without a first place in the final outdoor members' games of the Millrose Athletic Association, which was held on the outdoor field at Astor Place and Broadway yesterday afternoon. Owing to darkness stopping the program with one event still to competed, the meet was postponed until next week, when the point winners for the season will be known and the prizes distributed.

The three-mile handicap race for seniors furnished an interesting battle between Willie Kyronen, the scratch man; Charles Pores, and Nick Glanakopulos, the hardy distance runner. Pores showed a greater finishing sprint, winning from Kyronen by twenty yards, with Glanakopulos five yards behind the latter.

Coach Wray Officially Deposed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 23.—Official announcement of the deposing of James Wray as coach of the Harvard University crew was made tonight. The announcement was contained in a formal statement to the Athletic Committee of the University by D. P. Morgan, of New York, Captain of the crew, who submitted the following coaching plan for the coming season:

Robert F. Herrick to be head coach; William Haines to be employed as assistant coach, under the direction of the Captain and head coach."

The plan, he added, has been approved by the Graduate Rowing Committee. Favorable action by the Athletic Committee also is requested.

Captain Morgan added that all the Captains of Harvard crews in the eleven years that Wray has acted as coach approved the change, with the exception of Oliver D. Filley, Captain in 1905 and 1906, who is now at the front with the British Army.

FISH AND GAME NOTES.

The waterfowl season in this State opens Oct. 1 and the guides are getting ready for the gunners. One of the best tips to follow if one wants to go out on Long Island is to write to Captain William Domicy, Lindenhurst, L. I. The Captain knows all the best gunning points in Great South Bay and is always willing to tell others where to go.

A. F. Gilbert, Supervising Architect of the new Equitable Building in this city, made an unusual catch of two five and one-half pound small mouth bass in the Delaware River, last Saturday. Other members of the party caught fish weighing one and two pounds each.

Secretary Lansing is an enthusiastic fisherman. He was out recently with his father-in-law, John W. Foster, in Lake Ontario, after black bass and succeeded in catching eighteen. Former President Taft is another devotee of the rod and reel. He is now at San Diego, Cal., for an eight days' vacation, where he expects to devote much of his time to deep sea fishing.

Mullet, the prince of pan fish, are now running along the North Jersey coast in great quantities. Mullet are used for channel bass bait at Corson's Inlet and other fishing resorts, where they are caught in the seines and sold by the piece to the fishermen, who split them through the back after removing the head, entrails and scales, and then run their large hook through both sides, making a very enticing bait.

The Barnegat Hunting and Fishing Club is getting ready for the coming duck season. Boats, boats, heavy clothing and guns can be hired there and a number of guides will be ready for the gunners.

George Masters sends word that he was out last Monday in Jamaica Bay and fished at the "Cinders," where, in company with Albert Reeves, a mess of sixteen weakfish, three flukes and a number of snappers were boated. Masters said that all of the fish were caught just before the high water slack.

CHAMPION DEFAULTS IN TENNIS MATCH

With Miss Bjurstedt Absent, Miss Cassel and Miss Ballin Divide Honors at Mountain.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national tennis champion, defaulted her match to Miss Polly Sheldon yesterday in the Women's Invitation Tournament of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain, N. J. Although the absence of the national titleholder deprived the tournament of much of its interest, the four survivors in the semi-final round played in excellent form before a good gallery. The four players to come through were Miss Clare Cassel and Mrs. Robert Le Roy in the upper half and Miss Florence A. Ballin and Miss Polly Sheldon in the lower section.

As in the opening day's play, Miss Cassel and Miss Ballin appeared to advantage. Miss Ballin won two matches, defeating Mrs. Harold Bradley, 6—1, 6—1, in the third round, and Mrs. A. G. Deane, 6—2, 6—4, in the fourth. In both matches Miss Ballin held the upper hand throughout and played a strong, forcing game at the net. Miss Cassel took matters easy and won at 6—4, 6—4.

In the doubles Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Cassel are considered the strongest combination. They played one match, which they won easily, showing the same brilliancy of execution that carried them to victory so many times during the past Summer. They are drawn against Miss Ballin and Miss Rowann in the second round, and the result should go a long way toward determining the winners of the tournament. The summary:

Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Women's Invitation Singles.—Second Round.—Miss Polly Sheldon defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt by default.

Third Round.—Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Murill Parker, 6—2, 9—7; Mrs. Arthur G. Deane defeated Miss Lillian Seymour, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Florence A. Ballin defeated Mrs. Harold Bradley, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Polly Sheldon defeated Mrs. A. Baller, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. A. Humphreys defeated Miss Catherina Potter, 6—3, 6—0.

Fourth Round.—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Helene Pollak, 6—4, 6—4; Mrs. Robert La Roy defeated Miss Jane Rowson, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Florence A. Ballin defeated Mrs. Arthur G. Deane, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Polly Sheldon defeated Mrs. Humphreys, 6—4, 6—4.

Women's Doubles.—First Round.—Mrs. McAneny and Miss Gardner defeated Miss L. Henry and Miss E. Henry, 6—3, 6—4; Miss R. Halsey and Miss M. Holmes defeated Miss Marjorie Pierson and Miss Dorothy Farrand, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Eberhardt and Mrs. F. W. Jenkins, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Florence A. Ballin and Miss Jane Rowson defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Mrs. Louis Gouverneur Morris, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4; Miss M. Taylor and Miss Abbie Morrison defeated Mrs. S. Francis and Miss Suckley, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. A. G. Deane and Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Mrs. McGuckin and Miss Riker, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Ruth Cheeseman and Miss Whalen defeated Miss May Whaley and Miss Hague, 6—3, 6—0.

Second Round—Mrs. Percy Wilbourne and Miss Corona Winn defeated Mrs. F. Jenkine and partner by default; Miss Phoebe Gould, Holden and Miss A. and Humphreys defeated Miss Fraley and Mrs. Simeon Tobey, 6—3, 6—4; Miss R. Halsey and Miss Marion Holmes defeated Mrs. McAneny and Miss Gardner, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. A. G. Deane and Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss M. Taylor and Miss Abbie Morrison, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Ruth Cheeseman and Miss Whalen defeated Miss Florence Sheldon and Miss H. Bradley, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Margaret Seymour and Miss Katherine Potter defeated Mrs. McCawley and Miss Lillian Seymour, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. A. Baller and Mrs. D. Taylor defeated Miss A. Roth and Miss Lewis by default.

BUILDS FIRE ON LOFT FLOOR.

Tramp Sleeps Through Clatter of Firemen's Arrival.

Persons about Lafayette Street and Astor Place yesterday saw smoke pouring from a window in the fourth story of an unoccupied loft building at 413 Lafayette Street, and a fire alarm was sent in. A great crowd gathered as engines, two trucks, a water tower, two Battalion Chiefs, and Deputy Chief Quinn clattered to the scene.

The firemen broke down the door and ran to the top floor, where they found a bonfire in the middle of a cement-floored room and a shabby person sound asleep in a corner. After the shabby person had been shaken out of his sleep and amazement, he explained that he was George Westlhella, without a job or a home, and that he started the fire with some rubbish to keep warm. Deputy Chief Quinn had Westlhella arrested on a charge of arson. The fire was extinguished without damage to the building.

FAST TIME ON SPEEDWAY.

Eddie Rickenbacher Drives Car Two Miles in 1:06 1-5 at Sheepshead Bay

Eddie Rickenbacher drove his racing car on the new Sheepshead Bay Speedway for the first time yesterday afternoon, and he sent his Maxwell flyer around the two-mile course in 1:06 1-5, which is at the rate of 108.76 miles an hour. When Dario Resta lowered the world's record for ten miles last Saturday on the speedway his fastest time for one lap was 1:06 3-5.

Barney Oldfield, with a cigar tightly held in his teeth, was out for a little exercise, and Barney sent his Delage over the track at an average of 100 miles an hour, and even then he had a lot of trouble with his engine. Oldfield has decided that the new track is very fast, in fact his gear ratios are too low for the enormous speed that is possible on the track. Barney is going to change the gear ratio from 3 to 1 to 2½ to 1. This means that he will get about one-sixth as much more speed out of the racer than is now possible.

Earl Cooper and Gil Anderson took a few whirls in their Stutz cars and, although both drivers asserted they were merely trying out their engines, which have recently been overhauled, and were not trying to go fast, they tore around the track at speeds of between 95 and 100 miles an hour. The dozen pilots who had their machines out on the track did not make less than 80 miles an hour and in doing this none of them climbed far up on the steep banks at the curves.

The Mercer team, with Guy Ruckstell and Ed Pullen at the wheels, were among those who indulged in preliminary work yesterday, and they made fast time with their two racers. Harry Grant, in another Maxwell, made a few turns of the track at the rate of 90 miles an hour. Bob Halbe, in his Sebring, drove a few laps at 85 miles an hour.

The Mulford Special, piloted by Ira Vail, was speeded up to 94 miles an hour and hummed its way around the track at an even speed for about thirty miles. Then Ralph Mulford climbed in behind the wheel, and he rode around at about the same speed for a while. It is not probable that Mulford will pilot a Peugeot car in the Astor Cup Race on Saturday, Oct. 2. The machine that Mulford intended driving is coming here from France, and the latest reports indicate that it will not arrive until Oct. 4. It was said yesterday that Mulford would secure another "mount" before the day of the race.

Eddie O'Donnell drove his Duesenberg 90 miles an hour, and he maintained this high speed for nearly the hour that he was out. The pilots of the other two Duesenberg entries will be Willie Haupt and Pete Henderson.

NEXT YEAR'S RACERS.

Eighty-nine Young Thoroughbreds Being Tried Out by Two Trainers.

Instead of following the racers to the Maryland circuit, James E. Rowe, who trains the major string of Harry Payne Whitney's racers, has his charges in Winter quarters at Brookdale Farm in New Jersey, where the unbeaten Regret and her promising brother, Thunderer, will remain until Spring, when it may be decided to make another Kentucky campaign to open the racing season. Mr. Rowe has now taken up the thirty-nine yearlings, most of which are home bred, to prepare them for their careers as two-year-olds next season. It is whispered about town among horsemen that this clever trainer has a couple of youngsters which give promise of being as good as any of the two-year-olds he sent to the races this season, with at least a half dozen others which give more than good accounts of themselves in their trial gallops.

W. R. Midgley, trainer for the Gifford Cochran stable, has the largest string of yearlings to break this Fall of any private trainer, numbering about fifty head, most of which were purchased en bloc at private sale at the Kentucky breeding farms where Mr. Cochran and his trainer found them early in the Summer. Midgeley expects to have at least a dozen which will carry the Cochran colors next season, and he may have as high as twenty worth nominating for the different stakes which will close during the Winter and early Spring. Fully half of the youngsters are fillies which were purchased rather for their blood lines as matrons for the breeding farm which Mr. Cochran is to establish in Virginia than as racing prospects, though there are at least three of these which give promise of more than ordinary speed and which will be named in the filly stakes, for both two-year-olds and three-year-olds. It is Mr. Cochran's intention to spend a part of the Winter in New Orleans, and he will have a section of his stable of older horses sent to the Crescent City to try them out in races there before racing them at the tracks in this vicinity early next season.

FISH SHOW LATEST BROOKLYN NOVELTY

Chinese Lion Heads Valued at $300 and Siamese Species That Fights in Museum.

There have been dog shows, cat shows, and bird shows, where these household pets have been paraded by their proud owners for blue ribbons, but it remained for Brooklyn to introduce a fish show, something strictly up-to-the-minute, which opened at the Brooklyn Museum yesterday, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Aquarium Society. The Museum swarmed with fish fanciers, who knew so much about the rare, wonderfully colored gold beauties that they could tell their age and life's history by looking them straight in the eye.

The competition in the various classes of gold fish was so keen that the judges sat up late last night deciding tha winners. The collection comprises the finest lot of tropical fish in the world. Some of the specimens are so rare that their owners regard them as priceless.

You wouldn't imagine that a pet gold fish was worth very much, would you? Well, at the show there are some fine big, prosperous-looking Chinese lion heads, colored like Joseph's coat, that are valued at $300. They weigh about two ounces, so a pound of them would be worth $2,400, which is a fairly good price for fish, even in these days of the high cost of living.

More than 250 aquariums of different shapes and sizes are on exhibition at the show. Talk about dog fanciers getting all excited on the subject of dogs; you ought to hear a fish fancier talk. They talk about a fish as if it was a human being. They pet them and talk to them, and they know as well as you do that the fish don't understand a word they are saying. A good dog can bark and do tricks. These fish can't do anything but swim around and look beautiful. They are a conceited, self-conscious lot of pets and show off their wonderful veil-tails and ribbon-tails just as proudly as birds of paradise. They call them fish of paradise.

Some of the fish do not depend on their beauty for their reputations. Some of them can fight, oh, my, yes; they would rather scrap than eat. These are the fighting fish of Siam. The Siamese train these fish to fight and the bouts are public functions. The natives bet on the bouts, and a part of the proceeds goes to the Government. Fish fanciers say that these fish fights are more exciting than dog fights or cock fights, and the bout is not over until one of the contestants is killed. There are a few of these fighting fish of Siam on exhibition, but they are very young and haven't caused any trouble for their owners yet.

Charles E. Visel has a pair of Scalare at the show which are three years old, and the only specimens of their kind in this country. They come from the upper waters of the Amazon and are gorgeously colored. They are about half a dozen inches long, four inches in depth, and are no wider than a piece of paper. The Scalare are called the king of the paradise fish. Most of the rare fish from the tropics are brought here by the sailors on the tramp ships which cruise through the southern waters.

Franklin Barrett of Philadelphia has a rare collection of gold fish entered, and the judges will have a difficult time choosing between the Philadelphia entries and those of Charles Visel of Brooklyn. Other exhibitors who have rare gold fish in the competition are Joseph Froehlich, Mrs. Clara Froehlich, J. C. Donovan, Joseph Sussex of Richmond Hill, L. I., R. D. Bright of Brooklyn, E. T. Wilcox, Frank B. Johonnot, Dr. Frederick Schneider, and Theodore F. Fritz.

At the show are a few celestial-eyed gold fish. The eyes point heavenward, and these rare specimens often go hungry because the other gold fish with the telescope eyes can see the food quicker than the celestial-eyed fish and steal it from them. The celestial-eyed fish can see food only when it is above their heads.

The gold fish collection includes some gorgeously colored calicos, and there are a few unusual purple and blue colored specimens. Fanciers are striving to breed gold fish in blues and purples, as this is the latest style in pet fish.

The Fish Show will continue until Sunday evening and is attracting much attention. One of the members of the Fish Society was asked why paradise fish had become so popular as household pets, and he answered: "There is no one of us who cannot recall what we should have done at various times to our neighbor's parrot, dog, cat, or pigeon. But did you ever hear any of the neighbors complain of a annoyance by your fish? They stay in their own yard, they are noiseless, and in a properly arranged aquarium present an ever-changing scene of beauty to the eye."

There is one fish at the show which is so ugly that it has to be kept alone. It comes from South America and is called the Cichlasoma nigrofrasiatus. He is blue and green and several other colors. The reason this fish has to be kept alone is because he is so rough that he kills his mate and tears the aquatic plants in his aquarium to shreds.

Have you a little gold fish in your home?

SCHOOLBOY WINS AT NET.

Herbert Forster Qualifies for Tennis Semi-Final Round at Sunningdale.

Herbert W. Forster, the Yonkers high school boy tennis player, qualified for the semi-final round of the open tournament of the Sunningdale Country Club yesterday on the club grounds near Mount Vernon. Forster defeated C. P. Plympton in straight sets at 6—4, 6—4, and will play Dr. William Rosenbaum in the next round. Summary:

Sunningdale Country Club, Men's Singles.—Third Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated E. Lewisohn, 6—7, 6—4; Herbert W. Forster defeated C. P. Plympton, 6—4, 6—4; M. Goldman defeated H. T. Lawyer, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's Doubles, First Round—J. H. Steinkampf and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Herbert W. Foster and Allan Zebr, 6—4, 7—5; H. Adler and H. Bernheim defeated M. Goldman and A. De Young, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round—J. H. Steinkampf and A. J. Ostendorf versus Frank Hunter and Ralph Bagge, 4—4, unfinished.

Cycle Racing Association to Expand.

According to an announcement made after a meeting of the stockholders of the Cycle Racing Association recently, plans for elaborate expansion have been evolved. New tracks will be built in Atlanta, Providence, and Philadelphia. The track now in use in Philadelphia is a converted motordrome and has never been ideal for cycle racing. Not being conveniently situated it has failed to attract the patronage promoters believe can be attracted. Providence has had no cycle racing since 1910, when the Cycle Racing Association was formed. The sport was a financial success when property owners near the track caused the city to place a ban upon racing.

The association intends to feature motor-paced races at the Providence track, although the sprint races were popular with the cycle enthusiasts in 1910. The Atlanta track will be used to make the sport an all-year event. Every year the association has promoted six-lot of pets and show off their wonderful veil-tails and ribbon-tails just as proudly as birds of paradise. They call them fish of paradise.

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WILD GAME IN NEW YORK.

Sportsmen Can Get All the Fun They Want Right Here.

New York sportsmen are daily taking trains for the wildest parts of the State in the pursuit of quail, partridge, rabbits, duck, and deer. The partridges are very scarce owing to the wet Spring, that killed the young birds, and deer shooting in this State is becoming less satisfactory every year. If these gunners could get permission to shoot the

PHILLIES AND RED SOX INCREASE THEIR LEAD IN TWO PENNANT RACES—YANKEES WIN

COLUMBIA OPENS FOOTBALL SEASON

Squad of Thirty-three Men Reports for First 'Varsity Practice in Ten Years.

For the first time in ten years a Columbia 'Varsity football squad practiced on South Field yesterday afternoon. Since last Spring it has been known that the official ban on the sport had been lifted, but this practice came as the first tangible proof that the oft-repeated plea of undergraduates and alumni had at last found favor with the Faculty.

It was in 1905 that Columbia retired from football. There have been many reasons advanced for the action that was taken, but foremost of all is the belief that the roughness of the game brought its banishment. It was in 1905 that Byrne was killed at West Point in the game with Harvard. Shortly afterward another player was killed in a game between Union and New York University, and Dr. Eliot of Harvard and Dr. MacCracken of New York University began to talk of abolishing the sport. Dr. Butler of Columbia agreed in their views. Strangely, however, Columbia was the only college of the three to carry out the drastic policy.

Almost from the time of its abolishment, repeated efforts have been made to restore the game to good standing, but the result was not attained until last Spring. Now Columbia enters on a gridiron career under conditions which will make for the best interest of the sport. Restrictions not too stringent have been agreed upon between Faculty and students, and the living up to them insures the future of the game.

If the Columbia Faculty entertained fears that the students would not be interested enough to come out for the team they were dispelled yesterday. Though the opening of college is not until next Wednesday, a squad of thirty-three men reported to Coach Metcalf, and it is believed that before another week has passed it will be increased to sixty.

What the return of football means was somewhat indicated by the gathering along the side lines yesterday. There were undergraduates, which was to be expected, but, too, there were a number of alumni, some of them those who had in past years represented the Blue and White on the gridiron, and even members of the faculty showed an underlying love of the game.

Among the old players there were Gerald Stuart O'Loughlin, William Erb, and Tom Thorp, Captain of the '05 Columbia team, the last which Columbia had. Thorp was in football regalia, and helped Coach Metcalf in training the candidates in the rudimentary tactics of football. Ole Moffett of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin and Henderson of Oberlin also aided in yesterday's coaching. Within a few days, it is believed, there will be a number of old Columbia players on the field to help develop a team, if Metcalf desires their services. Two assistant coaches are to be appointed later, and also a coach for the freshman team, which will not be called out until next Wednesday.

With football returned to good standing so late in the Spring, it was a difficult task to arrange a schedule. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and Pennsylvania are barred for five years. However, Columbia desires to play none of them, nor such formidable teams as Dartmouth and Rutgers. While Columbia appears to have a wealth of material to draw from, such is not actually the case. The candidates for the football team can come from no other department of the university than the college, and even then the first-year men are barred. Thus it is that the Blue and White is no better off than any college of about 1,000 students.

Five games have been arranged, the first with St. Lawrence University on Oct. 23. Following that is a game with Connecticut Agricultural College on Oct. 30, and on Nov. 6 the Blue and White plays Stevens. There is a game with Trinity on Nov. 13 and one with Wesleyan on Nov. 20, closes the season. It was hoped to arrange a game with Amherst for Nov. 20, but there now seems to be little prospect of it being scheduled. Several other colleges are being considered for the vacant date.

Those who know Columbia football of the past consider the squad that turned out yesterday as the best that Columbia ever had on the first day of the season. The men are not heavy, but there is some good material which should be rounded into a fast team. Even the little practice that was held showed that there was one good kicker in the squad. M. Simonds, a Columbia's oarsmen, who was a capable football player at Woodbury High School in Virginia, sent the leather away for an average of about forty yards. Kornsand and Calder, two of the basket ball players, are considered as good material for the ends. Practically every sport in the university is represented in the football squad, which means that a majority of the men are trained athletes.

The practice will be held every afternoon except Saturday, when it will be in the morning, with the first game of the season a month away. A scrimmage practice game will probably be played each Saturday between the first and second elevens.

The men who reported yesterday and the sports in which they have competed follow: B. De Graff, '17; J. Healy, '16, basket ball; F. Hammerle, '17, soccer; F. Donoho, '17, crew; J. Brown, '18; K. W. Todd, '17, hockey; R. Franklin, '16, basket ball; P. Elmer, '17, basket ball; E. Kornsand, '16, basket ball; I. Storer, '16, basket ball; F. Simonds, '16, crew; C. Weed, '16; N. Krulewich, '16; S. Bullwinkle, '17; H. Monroe, '17, crew; K. Noble, '17, water polo; W. Wadelton, '17; P. W. Thompson, '16; R. Mansbach, '17, crew; R. Donnell, '17, basket ball; E. Calder, '16, basket ball; D. Meyer, '16; J. Donaldson, '17; T. Fairfield, '18, crew; G. Mumford, '17; D. Zimmer, '16; G. C. Cochran, '17, crew; M. Winkler, '17; J. Norton, '18; F. E. Murphy, '17; J. Aimee, '18, crew; W. Gallagher, '17, and J. Cleveland, '17.

GILMAN JOINS CRIMSON.

Veteran Tackle Passes Examination and Takes Place in Harvard Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 23.—Today, when the Harvard squad played football on the Stadium gridiron, the regulars had their last hard drive before their opening against Colby Saturday. The 'Varsity's showing against the scrubs was far from satisfactory, the first-string men failing to score and the scrubs narrowly missing a count when Ellison's try for field goal just escaped going over the bar.

The second team, however, played itself out against the men rated as the Crimsons' best. Captain Mahan did some fine punting this afternoon, but missed an easy shot for a 30-yard field goal. Robinson, of the freshmen team last year, tried for a goal from the scrubs' 42-yard line, his direction being perfect, but the ball hit the crossbar.

The coaches welcomed the veteran tackle, Gilman, back to the squad today. Gilman having passed an examination and now being eligible to play, although he will not enter the first game. In the scrimmage today the 'Varsity's ends and backs worked much better than heretofore, but the line play was very ragged. Snow was at left guard, in place of Duncan, but did not show up particularly well.

The second team's passes worked altogether too well for the coaches, and it was not until freshmen were put in that the regulars could gain much ground. Rollins, who has been substitute half-back two years, ran back a kick for 60 yards and a touchdown, while Boles's work at quarter-back for the regulars was one of the most encouraging features of the play. Crawford Blagden, '02, joined the coaching staff.

SCRUB TEAM BEATS YALE.

Second-String Backfield Scores Two Touchdowns in ard Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—The Yale 'Varsity went down to defeat today at the hands of the scrubs. Thsy were unable to penetrate the rush line of the reserves consistantly, at one time being held on downs only three yards from the scrub goal. Several times they were compelled to punt rather than take their chance at losing the ball. The 'Varsity interference was ragged and the general showing was disappointing.

The scrub attack netted ground and a new backfield trio, consisting of Harry Legore, Stanley Metcalf, and Sam Duryea, fooled the regulars often. The dashing advance cost Duryea a broken hand, and he retired in favor of Bentley, who was the 'Varsity quarter back till Tom Lowry displaced him last week. An examination disclosed the fact that one of the small bones of Duryee's hand was fractured, and he will be out of the game till well into October.

The 'Varsity kept the scrubs from registering long gains, but Legore's powerful plunging and Metcalf's swift work in the open netted repeated gains. Legore and Metcalf each scored a touchdown.

Both elevens played exactly as yesterday, Hermann Von Holt and "Chub" Sheldon being in uniform, but still slightly weak.

Today's scrimmaging was the fiercest and longest since the season opened, the 'Varsity battling till exhausted in an effort to escape a shutout. Both the morning individual drill and the afternoon scrimmaging were held on the old gridiron at Yale Field, but tomorrow the squad will remove to the new bowl for the remainder of the season, except when an occasional rainy day makes the turf too soft to allow its being risked for football practice. Ex-Captain Talbott carefully examined the turf in the bowl this afternoon and pronounced it compact and elastic.

Tigers Priming for Georgetown.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Princeton football coaches are trying hard to whip their squad into shape in time for the opening game with Georgetown in the Palmer Stadium on Saturday. Coach Rush had his charges out for nearly three hours this afternoon, when the final scrimmage practice was held previous to the opening of the season. Scrimmage this afternoon was short and snappy. The 'Varsity had possession of the ball during most of the tussle and scored against the second team on several occasions. Ed Shea, who was shifted from an end position to the back field a few days ago, played at right half back for the 'Varsity today and showed himself to possess even more ability behind the line than he did in the line. He attacked the line hard and tore through the scrum for a number of substantial gains. Shea will probably start the game at right half back for the Tigers on Saturday.

NEWS OF OTHER ELEVENS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Long end runs by Right Halgback Collins and Captain Barrett and several long forward passes, Barrett to Eckley, and short line plunges by Fullback Mueller contributed five touchdowns for the Cornell 'Varsity against the scrubs tbis afternoon. Minor injuries kept six of the regular 'Varsity linemen from this scrimmage until the closing minutes of play. The 'Varsity seldom failed to gain and were only held for downs inside the 10-yard line once and then by the first string linemen shortly before darkness prohibited further play. Barrett kicked all five goals from touchdown. The 'Varsity will open the season with Gettysburg next Tuesday afternoon on Schoelkopf Field.

WEST POINT, Sept. 23.—In their efforts to get available timber for the army football team, the coaches are searching the cadet corps for material to give you gridiron work. Berry, a big fellow in the first class, is the latest acquisition to the squad. He is strong and husky and will try out for one of the backfield positions. Today's drill was brief, only about one-half the squad being available.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 23.—The candidates for the Naval Academy football team have been out for practice each day for a month, though the men who have reported only this week, and include all of the old players, are being worked into condition carefully, and it is probable that the Navy will start the season with Georgetown a week from Saturday with a team made up largely of members of tha new class, who are in better physical trim than the newcomers. This afternoon the players were allowed to put more vim in running the ball back and getting down the field, but they were not permitted to do any tackling. The only prominent members of last year's squad who are still in the Academy, but who have not returned as yet, are Bridgett and Dashiell of the back field, and R. S. Jones, a prominent candidato for centre.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 23.—In a fifteen-minute scrimmage with scrubs this afternoon the Rutgers 'Varsity scored two touchdowns, once when Elliott intercepted a forward pass and ran fifty yards, and again when Nash ran through a broken field after a pass from Garrett. Although the scrubs were unable to gain, the 'Varsity seemed to lack the dash which characterized their work a week ago. Kelly and Wittpenn, first-string backs, are out of the game with injured ankles, and Miller, centre, is bothered by a bad knee. The backfield today was composed of Scarr, Garrett, Elliott, and Bowlby. Bracher worked for a short time. Cole, the former Erasmus boy, was at left guard. Captain Talman has worked off his conditions and will start against Albright Saturday.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 23.—Lafayette has protested against permitting "Red" Fleming to play with Muhlenberg against Lafayette in the game on Saturday. In a formal letter to Coach George McCaa, Coach Crowell made the request that Fleming be kept out of tha game on the ground that he has already played for four years in college football. It is understood that the Muhlenberg authorities will accede to the request. Tha game was again the main feature of the afternoon's drill on March Field. Lerch replaced Clough as 'Varsity quarter back. Lake again distinguished himself as a drop kicker.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 23.—The Carlisle Indian football eleven put in its last scrimmage today before the Lehanon Velley game here on Saturday, and the scrimmage, which lasted fifty minutes, disclosed some new facts to the Carlisle coaches. Tibbetts, who was trying out for quarter back, was shifted to an end position, and his work was of such high calibre that he probably will be used on Saturday. Captain Calac, Tyndall, Broker, and Blackbird spent considerable time at punting, while Welmas le showing great aptitude in goal kicking.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 23.—Today's practice at Lehigh about determined in Coach Keady's mind the make-up of the 'Varsity for the opeuing gamee Saturday with Urauium. It has been learned that Hilbert, the Erasmus High lad and 'Varsity full back, who has had a bad wrench of a leg and tonsilitis, will not be able to play before the Carlisle game. Hazeltine, the Glen Ridge, N. J., freshman, who has been playing a dashing game at half back, was placed at full back on the 'Varsity today, and Robinson, another new man, filled the 'Varsity centre position.

The New York University football squad working under tha supervision of Coaches Reilley and Gorsch, put in a hard afternoon's work yesterday on Ohio Field, where three complete elevens were in action. Although only a short time was devoted to line charging and scrimmaging, aa Coach Reilley is training the Violet men thoroughly in fundamentals before undertaking work of a heavier nature, the team occupied a much longer period in practicing straight plays, forward and triple passes, and criss-cross formations. Both back field candidates and line men came in for some work in covering punts and in tackling, and Howard Cann, one of the most promising prospects for the 'Varsity back field, did most of the kicking. Several new men joined the squad yesterday. They included Green, an end from the Berkeley School; Koler, from Hoboken Academy; Willems, from the New Haven High School; Hemmersteen, last year's Captain of the Hamilton Institute eleven, and Jordan and Siebenelchen, both candidates for the line, who have registered in the Medical School.

Instead of holding a scrimmage yesterday, Coach Vaughn divided the Fordham squad, with the veterans nn Squad A and the newmen on Squad B. The first squad was made up of Corriden and Conklin, ends; May and Mulcahy, tackles; Kane and Hendricks, guards, and Delehanty, center. In the backfield were Golden and Dempsey, halfbacks; Yule, fullback and Morcaldi, quarter back. Captain Dave Dunn will ha back at his position at right halfback today. He has been assisting in the coaching of the newcomers and has not yet taken his regular place in the lineup. Among the newcomers are Golden and Delehanty of Brooklyn Prep, Donnally of New London, and Hendricks from English High School of Boston. Bill Bowan, substitute quarter back last season, played with the second team yesterday.

PHILLIES SCORE DOUBLE VICTORY

Thirtieth Victory for Alexander —Rixey Holds Cubs Safe in Second Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The Phillies climbed still closer to the pennant today when they scored a double victory over the Cubs. They won the first game without difficulty by a score of 5 to 1, and while the second was close the Quakers eventually scored a 3 to 2 victory.

It was Alexander who held the Cubs helpless in the opening encounter. The Bresnahan men could not solve his delivery and, perhaps, there was just a touch of stage fright in having to face the great pitcher. At any rate all of the spirit was taken out of the Chicago batsmen and Alexander won his thirtieth game of the season without having to extend himself.

The first game should have been a shut-out as far as Chicago was concerned. Two errors allowed the Cubs to get one runner across the plate. Alexander, however, had no one to blame but himself, for he was the offender in both instances. This lapse came in the second inning. Alexander made a wild hcave and Williams scored.

The Cubs had but one other opportunity. In the seventh Chicago filled the bases, but there were two out. Schulte faced Alexander and the great pitcher made him go out in easy fashion. Chicago got only five hits in the first game and two of those were by Williams.

The Phillies opened the scoring in the second inning. Whitted was safe when Mulligan fumbled a grounder. He stole second. Nlehoff smashed out a doubio that brought Whitted in and came to the plate himself when Alexander shot a singia to lsft.

In the second game the Cubs couldn't recognize opportunity. Thsre were several instances when a hit would have turned the defeat into victory, but Rixey did not weaken. The Phillies made three double plays in this game, all of them at opportune moments. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	1	0	3	2	Good, rf.	5	0	1	2	0
B'croft, ss.	5	0	2	0	6	Ph'lan, 2b.	3	0	0	5	4
P'kert, cf.	2	1	0	3	0	Sch'lte, lf.	3	0	0	5	0
Crav'th, rf.	5	0	1	0	0	Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
L'dux, 1b.	5	1	2	12	0	W'lams, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
W'tted, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	Mul'an, ss.	3	0	1	3	3
N'hoff, 2b.	4	1	2	4	2	Archer, c.	4	0	1	5	3
Burns, c.	3	0	0	4	1	Adams, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Alex'er, p.	3	0	1	0	2	*Flubrer.	1	0	0	0	0
						Schorr, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	5	11	27	13	†Keating.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	33	1	5	27	13

*Batted for Adams in seventh inning.
†Batted for Schorr in ninth inning.
Errors—Whitted, Alexander, (2,) Schulte, Mulligan, ((2,) Adams.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—5
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Nlehoff, Luderus. Three-base bit—Cravath. Stolen bases—Whitted, Stock. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hits—Mulligan, Adams. Double plays—Mulligan, Phelan to Ssler, (2;) Archer to Mulligan. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 9. First bsse on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Adams, 4; off Alexander, 2. Hits—Off Adams, 8 in seven innings; off Schorr, 3 in two innings. Struck out—By Alexander, 3; by Adams, 3; by Schorr, 2. Wild pitch—Adams. Passed ball—Burns. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Mcsars Klem and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	1	3	1	1	M'ray, lf.	4	0	2	3	1
B'cr't, ss.	3	0	0	2	2	Kea't'g, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
P'kert, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	Kel'y, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Crav'th, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	Sch'te, lf.	3	0	1	2	1
L'did's, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0	*Fisher.	1	0	0	0	0
W'tted, lf.	4	1	0	3	0	Mul'n, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
N'hoff, 2b.	4	1	0	3	4	†Flynn.	1	0	0	0	0
Burns, c.	3	1	0	3	1	Saier, 1b.	2	1	1	10	0
Rixey, p.	2	0	0	0	1	Will's, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
						M'Cy, 3b.	2	0	1	0	1
Total.	31	3	5	27	9	Hres'n, c.	3	0	0	5	2
						Doug's, p.	3	0	0	0	1
						‡Archer	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Harg'e.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	30	2	6	27	12

*Batted for Schulte in eighth inning.
†Batted for Saier in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Williams in ninth inning.
Errors—Kenting, Phelan, Williams, Bresnahan.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Stock. Three-bass hit—Schults. Stolen base—Whittad. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Chicago 2. Sacrifice hit—Rixey. Double plays—Burns to Bancroft; Nlehoff to Luderus; Burney to Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 1; off Douglas, 1. Struck out—By Douglas, 4; by Rixey, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Bender Sues for Salary.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23.—Charlse A. ("Chief") Bender, a former player with the Philadelphia American Baseball Club, who this year played with the Baltimore Club of the Federal Leegue, today filed suit in court here against the Federal League of Professional Baseball Clubs, asking judgment for $1,085, which he claims is due him on a contract for his services. In his petition Bender alleges that he signed a contract for two years at $7,500, but recently he was unconditionally released. The Pittsburgh Federal League Club and the Buffalo Federal League Club, playing here today, were made the garnishees in the suit, and the papers were given to Deputy Sheriff Edward Swartwood, a former National League player, to serve.

Braves and Tigers May Play.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—A series of games between the Braves and the Detroit Tigers, respectively pennant contenders in the National and American Leagues, in the event that neither becomes a participant in the world's series, has been the subject of negotiations between the management of the teams, it became known tonight. It is proposed to have the teams play at Braves Field on the days on which the Red Sox and Philadelphias are batting in the latter city. Should the world's series be decided in straight games, the proposed exhibition series would stop with tha second contest. "As discussed so far, there is no intention of making it an interstate series," Business Manager W. E. Hapgood of the Braves said tonight.

Birmingham Loses a Point.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—Joe Birmingham, deposed Manager of the Cleveland American Leagus Baseball Club, today lost the first point in his suit for $20,000 damages against the club. Judge Willis Vickery in Common Pleas Court ruled Birmingham must file an amended petition omitting a copy of his contract and allegations that he had been barred from the baseball park bere.

Latest Federal League Rumor.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—Dick Hanlon, scout for the Kansas City Club of the Federal League, is the authority for the statement made bere today that the Kansas City Club would be transferred to New York next season. There has been much talk during the past few weeks about the Federal Leegua invading New York, and it is stated here that it is practically decided by President Gilmore and his associates to transfer the Kansas City Club. Hanlon also stated that the Federal League was anxious to drop Kansas City and the reason because that was the only club on the circuit which did not have strong financiel backing.

20,000 Applications for Boston Seats

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Officials of the Boston Red Sox team of the American League are being flooded with applications for seats at the prospectiv World Series basshall games in this city. It was stated at club headquarters today that more than 20,000 applications stready have been received.

Kennedy, Oldtime Pitcher, Dead.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Sept. 23.—William Kennedy, formerly a pitcher for the New York, Brooklyn and Pittsburgh National League tenma, died at his home here today of tuberculosis. He was 50 years old.

Southern Association.

At Little Rock—Atlantn, 3; Little Rock, 1. At Chattanooga—New Orleans, 3; Chattanooga, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 0.
New York, 5; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 2; Washington, 1.
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Boston, 6; Cleveland, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 3.
Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburgh, 8; Boston, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 3; Kansas City, 0.
Chicago, 2; Newark, 1.
Newark, 2; Chicago, 1.
Buffalo, 5; Pittsburgh, 2.
St. Louis, 10; Baltimore, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	97	45	.683	12
Detroit	94	51	.649	9
Chicago	83	61	.576	10
Washington	79	62	.560	13
New York	65	78	.455	11
St. Louis	61	84	.421	9
Cleveland	54	91	.372	9
Philadelphia	40	101	.284	12

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	83	59	.584	12
Brooklyn	86	66	.539	11
Boston	76	66	.535	12
Pittsburgh	71	77	.480	8
Cincinnati	67	75	.472	12
St. Louis	69	78	.469	7
New York	66	77	.462	11
Chicago	65	76	.461	13

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	80	62	.563
Chicago	79	64	.568
St. Louis	80	65	.552
Newark	74	67	.525
Kansas City	74	69	.518
Buffalo	72	73	.497
Brooklyn	70	77	.476
Baltimore	45	97	.317

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Chicago—2 games.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Buffalo at St. Louis.

GIANTS BAT SLIM SALLEE.

Six Runs in Second Inning More Than Enough to Beat Cardinals.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—The Giants defeated the Cardinals this afternoon 7 to 3. Slim Sallee, the Ohio Sheriff, pitched for St. Louis. This was the main cause of the Giants' victory. After McGraw's men had pounded out four singles, a triple and a home run off the southpaw in the second inning he was withdrawn, and Lee Meadows went in the box.

The Cardinals found Tesreau a little later, but all they could collect was three runs. In the eighth the Giants tallied one more.

Fletcher started the bombardment in the second with a single. Dolan misjudged Kelly's lino drive, and it rolled to the club house gate for a home run. Fletcher scored ahead of Kelly. Dyer tried to emulate Kelly, but all he could get was a triple. Then Sallee tightened up. All he gave were singles. With Myers out to Hyatt unassisted, Tesreau singled to left, scoring Dyer. Burns singled through Betzel. Robertson sacrificed, Sallee to Hyatt, and Doyle singled to right, scoring Tesreau and Burns. Meadows relieved Sallee, and the first thing that happened was a single by Merkle that scored Doyle. Then Miller tossed out Fletcher.

A single, a couple of doubles, a passed ball, a walk and a double steal gave the Cardinals their three runs. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	5	1	3	1	0	B'sch'r, lf.	5	0	0	0	0
R'ston, rf.	5	0	0	0	0	Betzel, 3b.	4	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	1	1	3	3	Long, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
Merkle, 1b.	5	0	2	8	1	Miller, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4
Fletcher, ss.	5	1	1	4	2	Hyatt, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Kelly, cf.	4	2	3	2	0	Dolan, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Dyer, 3b.	2	1	1	2	2	Snyder, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Meycre, c.	4	0	1	7	1	H'nsby, ss.	4	0	2	1	2
Tesreau, p.	4	1	1	0	2	Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						M'Gowan, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	39	7	14	27	11	*Gonzales.	1	0	0	0	0
						Rob'son, p.	0	0	0	0	2
						†Roche.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	34	3	8	27	10

*Batted for Meadows in seventh inning.
†Batted for Robinson in ninth inning.
Error—Hornsby.

New York	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Merkle, Dolan, Long, Hyatt. Three-base hit—Dyer. Home run—Kelly. Earned runs—New York, 7; St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Meadows, 1. Hits—Off Sallee, 7 in 1 2-3 innings; off Meadows, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; off Robinson, 3 in 2 innings; bit by pitcher—By Robineon (Dyer.) Struck out—By Tcsreau, 6; by Sallee, 1. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

Fred Clarke Plays His Last Game.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23.—Manager Fred Clarke played his last game of baseball in the National League today, and his team defeated Boston, 8 to 4. Clarke was presented with a bound book containing the names of several thousand Pittsburgh friends, and the players gave him an eight-day clock.

Mamaux started the game, but gava way to Cooper at the end of the fifth inning. The Pirates knocked Rudolph out of the box, and Hughes finished the contest. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Clarke, lf.	2	0	1	0	0	M'an, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Carey, lf.	3	1	2	2	0	Evers, 2b.	3	2	0	1	4
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	1	5	0	C'pton, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
B'rney, cf.	5	1	1	1	0	Fitz'k, rf.	1	0	0	2	0
H'man, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	Sieger, 1b.	4	2	2	6	1
W'gner, ss.	3	1	0	1	0	Smith, 3b.	2	0	0	2	1
Vlox, 2b.	4	2	1	3	1	C'noliy, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Baird, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1	Egan, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Wilson, c.	4	1	1	11	1	Mar'ty, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
M'ma'x, p.	1	0	0	0	2	Wh'ing, c.	2	0	0	3	2
†Colline	1	1	1	0	0	*Tyler	0	0	0	0	0
Coope., p.	2	0	0	0	1	Rud'ph, p.	3	0	1	0	0
						Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	8	12	27	7	†Strand	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	29	4	5	24	8

*Ran for Whaling in ninth inning.
†Batted for Hughes in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Mamaux in fifth inning.
Error—Baird.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	—8
Boston	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Magee, Carey, Baird. Three-base hit—Compton. Sacrifice hit—Whaling. Stolen bases—Moran, Evers, Maranville, Wagner. Earned runs—Boston, 4; Pittsburgh, 8. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Hughes, 1; off Memaux, 5; off Cooper, 3. Hits—Off Rudolph, 10 in six innings; off Hughes, 2 in two innings; off Mamaux, 5 in five innings; off Cooper, none in four innings. Struck out—By Rudolph, 2; by Mamaux, 3; by Cooper, 3. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

RED SOX CLIMB HIGHER IN RACE

Cleveland Again Defeated Twice by American League Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—The Red Sox polished off the Cleveland Indians in another double bill this afternoon, winning, 5 to 4 and 6 to 2, thus making a clean sweep of the nine games in which the two teams have played at Fenway Park this year. The double win sent the Sox ahead of the Tigers by four and a half games, and for the first time Manager Carrigan figures that Detroit has not even a fighting chance to beat the Red Sox for the pennant.

The first game found Joe Wood pitching for the first time in weeks. He started well, but showed little of his old-time form, having to be relieved by Mays when the Indians threatened to rally and break down Boston's four to three lead.

In the second game Shore was at his best, pitching fine ball, while the Red Sox batted out six runs in the first four innings, winning a game which never was a contest. The Sox again played without the services of Jack Barry, who is ill at his bome in Worcester.

The defense of the Boston Club today was about the best of the late season, and while the hitting was light, most of it came with men on bases and brought in the runs. Klepfer and Coumbe, who pitched the first game for the Indians, were not at all bothersome, while Boston won the second game against the pitching of Brenton, Collamore finishing out the string and holding the Sox to three hits after they had broken away with a four-run lead against Brenton, and on the combination of two doubles, a triple, and a home run in the first two innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	Wills, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	1	2	3	Chap'n, ss.	4	0	0	0	0
Sp'ker, cf.	3	2	2	4	0	Roth, cf.	4	2	2	3	0
H'h'zel, 1b.	2	1	0	9	0	Smith, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
G'ner, 1b.	1	0	0	3	1	Kirks, 1b.	4	0	2	11	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	Evens, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
W'gner, 2b.	3	0	0	3	4	Wh'ts, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0
Th'mas, c.	2	0	1	4	0	Klepfer, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Cady, c.	2

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1915.

THE BALKAN RESURGENCE.

A Balkan crisis is no new thing. It is only now and then more acute than chronic. It happens at this instant to wear an aspect crucial to the issues of the interneeine warfare going on in Europe. Between the Central Teutonic Powers on the one hand and the Allies on the other, each side bidding for their aid, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Greece have wavered, balked, and counteracted, higgling hopelessly with each other, apparently unable to decide anything above the prineiple of immediate and petty national aggrandizement. Bulgaria, for instance, has wanted, as a price for siding with the Allies, an area that temporarily is in Serbia's possession. This the Allies could not barter, because they stand as Serbia's protectors. Bulgaria also wanted something on the other side from Turkey, a strip of ground on which she had built a railroad to the sea, and this Turkey was persuaded by her German ally to cede. In the meantime Greece has wanted territory the Bulgars wished her not to have. Rumania has maintained a kind of tentative neutrality, apparently wishing first to see which way the victory leaned and sell her strength accordingly. Serbia meanwhile has been obdurate, unwilling to yield anything. She wants more herself, a "window" on the Adriatic, and, by a very curious twist of things, Italy, her friend, would perhaps regret to see her have it, because if she got it her command of the Adriatic Sea at the only point where her window could be cut through might in time, for geographical reasons, embarrass the Italian aspiration.

The fact is that the Balkan peoples distrust the Powers of Europe almost as much as they distrust each other, which makes it very hard to deal with them. For that Europe has itself to thank. For nearly 500 years the Balkan States have been a buffer work between Christian Europe and the Turk. After the fall of Constantinople in 1453 the whole Balkan Peninsula that terminates in Greece was submerged by the Turkish inundation. Mohammedanism threatened to overwhelm all Christendom. It was checked at last; its highest water mark was Vienna. Christian Europe saved itself, bnt never rescued from the Turk the conquered Balkan peoples. They were abandoned to the Turk's misrule. That was not the worst. The Powers of Europe used the Balkan Peninsula as a twilight trading ground. Unable or unwilling to put the Turk back into Asia, they made treaties with him. They needed thoroughfare in the Dardanelles. It was easier to bargain for it than to take it, hence the spectacle of Christian Europe treating with Mohammedan and lending distant ears to the appeals of the Christians he oppressed in its own backyard.

From the first of the nineteenth century the Turkish power, for reasons inherent in itself, declined in Europe; the Turkish population in the Balkan Peninsula diminished, and correspondingly the Christian population increased. For all that time it has been refractory, unassimilable, unmalleable. But for the petty jealousies of the European Powers, which led England in the Crimean war to side with Mohammedan against Christian Slav, the Turkish rule in Europe would have decayed even faster than it did. It was, indeed, for a long time fostered, in order to keep a state of equilibrium in Europe, and the Balkan peoples paid the price in religious, racial, and economic oppression.

In 1829 the Greeks, alone, won their independence from the Turks by fighting for it. A year later the partial independence of Serbia was declared. In 1877 Russia moved against Turkey, and was stayed by Europe. There was then the treaty of San Stefano, which created the Principality of Bulgaria. This was followed by the treaty of Berlin, which reduced Bulgaria, whose strength had begun seriously to alarm the Turks; and which also gave final independence to Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro. And so it went, Europe and Turkey both together agreeable to a course in the Balkan Peninsula baffling to the racial aspirations of its native people, who are at last the kind of people, in habits and temperament, naturally evolved by centuries of political neglect, ill-usage, and disappointed expectations.

When at last, in 1912, Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro forgot their separate quarrels in their hatred of the Turk and formed the Balkan League to fight him, the Powers of Europe were aghast. The Chancelleries of Europe reminded the Balkan peoples of the reforms proposed peaceably to be extracted from the Turks on their behalf; but it was then too late. Promises had never been fulfilled; they perhaps would never be. At any rate, the Balkan States would fight for what they wanted. And in the first European war of the twentieth century they did more to put the Turk back into Asia than the Powers of Europe all together had done in several hundred years. They left him but a toehold. Then, unfortunately, they fell out over a division of the spoils of war and went to fighting with each other. That weakened them with Europe, which now interfered to limit Balkan aspirations, especially those of Serbia. Between her and the Adriatic was created the new State of Albania, purposely to prevent her gaining a window on the sea. Austria was mainly responsible for that, supported by her allies, Germany and Italy.

The reasons the Balkan peoples cannot trust each other are not hard to understand. They are mainly blood reasons, complicated by artificial national boundaries, fixed by Europe arbitrarily. An ethnographical map of the Balkans differs very markedly from a map showing the political divisions of nationality. Here is the most conglomerate blood caldron in the world. Across the Balkan Peninsula went the Crusaders to the Holy Land and back a thousand years ago, and then came the Turkish wave, which, receding, left the submerged people to a further race confusion. But the racial ego was very vital to begin with, and now yearns for self-expression.

What price the Turco-Teutonic allies have offered Bulgaria is yet unknown. But her assistanee would be worth a very high one. She could open to the Germans the pathway the Crusaders used from Europe to the Holy Land, across a little neck of Serbia, which is all that separates Bulgaria from Hungary. With thoroughfare across Bulgaria, the Teutonic forces could march directly to the assistanee of the Turk.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

SAMUEL WALKER MCCALL, nominated for Governor of Massachusetts in the Republican primaries, served in the House of ten Congresses, and by his intelleetual and moral foree, his knowledge of public affairs, his clearness of judgment, logieal thought, and brilliance of speech, became an acknowledged leader. His reputation was national. Possibly he is too independent, too burdened with positive political convictions for the Republicanism of modern Massachusetts.

It is curious that, in spite of Mr. MCCALL'S towering abilities, he won by no opulent margin. His opponent, GRAFTON DULANEY CUSHING, projects some seventy-five inches into the air, and is an urbane and amiable patrician, a born Lieutenant Governor. Among his supporters, however, though doubtless without his sympathy, were repreaentatives and fomenters of that lingering or revived religious intoleranee which, in the form of the "A. P. A.," was so righteously denounced by the late Senator HOAR.

The Massachusetts Republicans are fortunate in having a nominee for Governor so exceptionally qualified for public station as Mr. MCCALL. They are unfortnnate if they shelter among themselves inheritors of the blind bigotries of sixty years ago.

NO SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE NEEDED.

The projeet of a special session of the Senate, to revise the rules and provide some means of cloture, has been nursed for some time by Mr. KERN of Indiana, the majority leader in that body. He has communieated his wisdom to other Senators. Mr. STONE of Missouri has just discussed the subject with Mr. WILSON. Mr. STONE holds that a special session should be called to act on pending treaties and to revise the rules. Senator JAMES of Kentueky wants it for the sake of cloture.

This joining of exeeutive business and rules revision looks significant. While the treaties with Nicaragua and Haiti should be ratified, they can wait until the regular session. The ingenuous proposal to pay Colombia $25,000,000 and the regrets of the United States certainly calls for no hurry. Do we eateh a glimpse of a not blameless Ethiopian in Mr. STONE'S woodpile?

Mr. WILSON has many grave and delicate international difficulties to deal with. Would he not be embarrassed and hampered by the meeting of the Senate, some of whose members might not restrain themselves from making fervid speeches for the delectation of certain elements in their States? Frankly, Mr. STONE himself, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations as he is, will perhaps serve the country better in St. Louis than he would at Washington. If we wrong him, at any rate Mr. WILSON'S foreign policy will not suffer if for a few weeks more the Senate Chamber does not reverberate with the eloquence of Buncombe County.

As to cloture, on general grounds it is undesirable. Filibustering has its useful, its necessary side. It has defeated evil measures. It has fought extravagance. And the Senate should not be another House. The House frequently passes bills with the hope and expectation that the Senate will kill them. The amplest deliberation, unlimited debate, should prevail in the Senate. Patriotism and public opinion will rule there, overpowering any factious opposition, and foreing instant action in an emergency. Let the Senate remain a bulwark, if sometimes a feeble one, against ill-advised and sudden legislation. There is always too much lawmaking.

And what moves certain Democrats of the Senate to this new effort to shear it of one of its most valued privileges? It can't be, can it, that the Government Ship Purchase bill, left whimpering on the steps of the Capitol, has found kind hands and hearts resolved to push it through the Senate?

POLLUTION OF THE CROTON.

THE TIMES, having long opposed the building of public institutions upon the Croton watershed, is in a good position to welcome the reinforcement of those who now are opposing the results, which threaten defilement of the city's drinking water.

Governor WHITMAN'S action makes him conspicuous among those who think it better to keep water pure than to purify it after defilement. His order that the sewage of the State institutions upon the city's watershed should be both purified and diverted from the Croton Valley into the Hudson leaves this problem in the position of the Bronx and Passaic sewer plans. Water which is too foul for the cities of New York and New Jersey is to be diverted into the Hudson and the harbor, already too foul for a civilized community to endnre. The Hudson as a navigable stream is under Federal standards of purity and protection.

The position of the Merchants' Association's committee, appointed to protect the purity of the water supply, deserves public support. There should be no hospitals, asylums, infirmaries, or prisons on the Croton watershed. A site away from the watershed could be purchased for the Mohansic Hospital for less money than would be needed to build a sewer to the Hudson. Even with that sewer, the pipes of which might burst, and the purification plant, which might get out of order, the hospital on the Croton watershed would be a perpetual menace to the health of this city.

NOT IN THE HANDS OF HIS FRIENDS.

Mr. THEODORE E. BURTON of Ohio seems at present to be one of the most serious and reckonable of the Republican candidates for the Presidency. That being so, it is to be regretted that he appears determined to rest his candidacy on humbug. Coyness and the pretense of being in the hands of your friends passed away when direct primaries were introduced; it is the one great benefit which direct primaries have conferred upon politics, one virtue amid a thousand sins. They have compelled the man who wants an office to come out and say so and even fight for what he wants, and give over the age-old pretense that the office was seeking the man. So far as this, direct primaries make for honesty and are hostile to pretense. Yet Mr. BURTON persists in talking in the outworn lingo of the convention period, when a man who was secretly pulling every wire assumed a tired air in public and reminded his hearers of CINCINNATUS!

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH is an absurdity as a Presidential candidate and not to be named in the same breath with BURTON, yet BURTON might learn a lesson from his candidacy, and even from the still more ridiculous candidacy of Mayor THOMPSON of Chicago. Both of them shy their hats in the ring and make no bones about it. And here is BURTON talking the language of 1908, to go no further back:

> That [the Presidency] is an office to which no man can aspire actively. Passively I may be regarded as a candidate.

And so on. Mr. BURTON cannot be a passive candidate. There are Presidential primaries in the States of California, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; at least there were in 1912, and there is no reason to suppose that any change will be made in 1916. There were also Presidential primaries for the Democratic Party in other States, in which the Republican Party may follow suit next year. Assuming, however, that it does not, there are still eleven States, including many of the most important, in which Presidential primaries were held, and undoubtedly will be held again.

In a State where a Presidential primary is held it is necessary for the candidate's name to appear on the ballot and for his friends to open headquarters and make an aggressive campaign for him. Usually he has to go on the stump himself. At any rate there cannot be the least doubt about his aotive, consenting, and energetio candidacy. If Mr. BURTON means that he is willing to sacrifice the votes of these eleven States to a pose, well and good; at present we are not disposed to believe any sueh thing. Long before those primaries are held he will have to get down from his high horse and stop his nonsense about being a passive candidate. He will have to quit the hands of his friends and use both his own, and use them hard. The sooner he drops his pious foolishness, which deceives nobody, the better for him and for the eause of common honesty in politics. And the same lesson which is being read to him may serve for others who may be disposed to follow his example. In this respect, and in this respect only, direct primaries have been a blessing, for cant is the curse of polities, and they have administered a death blow to it.

THE SUBWAY ACCIDENT.

Mayor MITCHEL was quoted as saying yesterday that he had not sufficient information to pass judgment upon the Seventh Avenue subway accident, and that it was idle to speculate about it. One of the essential steps toward getting the facts necessary for the formation of sound opinions about it is the testimony of the man who knows most about it. Fortunately MEZZANOTTE, or MIDNIGHT, has been found, and in due time we shall know more than now. Meanwhile it is only possible to say that the public will have swift judgment and no indulgence for whoever is truly blameworthy. Until the responsibility is fixed, however, blaming everybody is in effect blaming nobody.

Shotgun criticism of all concerned in remotest degree lets the real wrongdoer escape too lightly and is unjust to others. What the public remarks is that similar methods have been followed for years throughout miles of the streets and without such unfortunate results before. What is wanted now is seeurity against repetition of the accident. That would be the main object of the punishment of those guilty of omission or commission in this particular case. For that investigation must precede punishment, and the results of the investigation should be applied in other ways than by punishment alone. If explosives were used in exeessive quantity, or if the blast was prematurely exploded, precautions should be taken elsewhere. The same is true if the collapse of some hundreds of feet of street supports was due to bad engineering.

There is no ground yet for saying what was the cause of what ought not to have happened, and yet did happen, despite the daily observation of those charged with oversight of the work. There is as much—and as little—cause apparent for blaming the Inspectors as for blaming those charged with the actual execution of the plans. It was the duty of the Inspectors on the part of the public to see that the contractors did their duty toward the public, as well as fulfilled the terms of their contract. It is clear that there was a defect in the overseeing as well as in the exeeution of the work. That is shown by the zeal with whioh the inspections after the event are being conducted. That is a useful duty, but nothing done after the fact can make good the lack of foresight and oversight which was relied upon as a precaution against the oeeurrence. It will be time to speak more specifically when we have the report of the Inspeetors.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Submarine Stories Examined.

There has been sueh a marked diminution of late in the number of small vessels, as well as of large steamers, torpedoed by the German submarines that a good deal of plausibility is given to the more definite accounts that have begun to appear as to the success of the measures taken to protect British commerce from this peril.

It is not necessary, of course, to believe that the crews of the remaining under-sea boats are no longer willing to go on with their work of destruction. The German Navy is no more than any other lacking in men who will obey orders regardless of consequences to themselves. It may be true, however, that the supply of men with the special training required for this particularly arduous service has been seriously depleted by the fast-following losses of whole crews at a time, and the German Government may have been convinced that, as the British Government has always claimed, the amount of damage done by the submarines is angering rather than disastrous, and therefore not worth what it costs in lives lost and obloquy earned.

As for the obloquy, perhaps even the invasion of Belgium and the subsequent treatment of its inhabitants have not excited so much of reprobation from neutral nations as has the sinking of peaceful merchantmen. The current tales of catching submarines in great wire nets may be true. There is no proof of their accuracy now at hand, but they have the support, first, of the fact that there is nothing obviously impossible, or even improbable, in them as abstract propositions, and, secondly, they are in accord with the many rumors which have been circulating for weeks, either in spite of the British censorship or with its purposeful tolerance.

Again, it was inevitable that sooner or later means and ways of overcoming the submarine would be found. At best they are poor, half blind things, almost as fragile as soap bubbles, and though capable of wholesale assassination in the conditions that just suit their limited efficiency, they can strike only unexpected blows out of the dark against any except the humblest of fishing craft. In truth, they are a sort of sea vermin, and their use is hardly tolerable for any except strictly defensive purposes. It is no wonder that they are crushed without compunction by anybody who gets the chance, and the courage of their crews is not of the sort that makes death glorious.

A Protest Against Reprisals.

"Retallation" is a word that serves well enough as a substitute for "justification" in the vocabulary of war, for war morality never has risen, and probably never will rise, above the belief that two wrongs make a right, and that the way to punish barbarous treatment by an enemy is to treat him still more barbarously. Experience has taught, too, that the mere threat of reprisals in kind—and in more of the kind—not infrequently, when uttered in a convincing way, has made an enemy think twice about committing or continuing some sort of severity, cruelty, or wickedness to which he was inclined—and then not do it.

In that fact lies, perhaps, whatever of logic and propriety there may have been in sending a fleet of French aeroplanes to rain down bombs on the Royal Palace in Stuttgart. And yet, so extremely unlikely is it that grief over the damage thus done or fear of further damage to other princely residences will deter the Germans from repeating their own past achievements in the same line of earnest endeavor, that well-wishers of the French and their allies will more than doubt the wisdom of this raid or any other the avowed purpose of which is retaliation.

It is more than possible—it is even more than probable—that greater advantages, both moral and material, are to be gained from a firm refusal to enter into any competition in "frightfulness" than from the most successful demonstration of ability to break as many of civilization's laws and conventions as anybody else. It's a poor equality and a worse superiority that can be proved in the latter way, while in the other one can get a satisfaction worth obtaining at some cost.

The policy of reprisals is like the old penology, which talked, indeed, a good deal about deterring and reforming, but in reality only punished, and so created for itself a task both endless and ever increasing. Throwing bombs at the house of the King of Württemberg may be "no more than he deserves," it may gratify an instinct to revenge wrongs suffered that is too primordial, too nearly universal, to be lightly or wholly condemned, but its wisdom is at least open to dark and grave suspicion. The irremediable defect in the policy of reprisal, of atrocity for atrocity, is that it settles nothing and usually can go on indefinitely.

Here Is the Bide-a-wee Ambassador.

By asking for a safe conduct home before his Government has granted or even answered the request of ours for his recall, Dr. DUMBA has taken, while trying to avoid one little humiliation, a step that brought upon him another and greater—that of being told, in effect, "You wait!"

This will add, of course, another to the doctor's already large collection of grievances against us, for he never will see that all of his troubles have been self-invited, or rather industriously manufactured by himself, and as each day brings some new evidence—usually documentary—of his indiscretion, his sense of wrong increases.

It is a pity, too, that he must go at last, for, besides several other likable qualities, Dr. DUMBA has that of being not at all dangerous. He might do a little more plotting if he stayed here, but in one way or another he would bring all of his plots to light before they exploded.

And then his name is such a joy—so easy to spell and so well fitting! There is something fatidic about that name as there is about many names—about all of them, one school of mystics insists.

The Junior Police.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On glancing through THE TIMES I noticed that, in a letter from Herold Schley, he mentioned an organization of which I am a member. As the writer said, Captain Sweeney was not the originator of the Junior Police. The Captain, however, is a most efficient organizer of the juvenlles. Realizing the merits of the scheme, he carried it out in his (the Fifteenth) precinct with a remarkable success. This organization also holds sway in the Boroughs of the Bronx and Brooklyn, and it is about its value in the former borough that I wish to speak.

Charles D. Pullen, a business men residing at 1,604 Crotona Park East, in the Bronx, adopted the movement, and endeavored to introduce it among the boys of the Bronx. His success is remarkable! The Bronx division has a membership now of at least 500, both boys and girls! I do not think I need add anything as to the officers' duties, &c., because you are all familiar with them. Many other facts can be learned by seeing Commissioner Pullen or by attending the meeting of Wednesday evening at his home at 7:30 o'clock.

HUGO GREENFIELD,
Captain Squad E, 65th Precinct, Junior Police, Bronx Division.
New York, Sept. 18, 1915.

Reprisals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article entitled "Censorship Subjected to Analysis," you refer to the Zeppelin raid on London as "crime, not war." If this criticism is justified, what is to be said about the French air raids over Freiburg and the earlier one over Karlsruhe, two unfortified towns, which, as far as I can recall, were heralded as evidence of the improvement in the organization of the daring French "Flier Corps"?

N. N.
New York, Sept. 22, 1915.

RESTING TIME.

The quiet days are coming. On the hills
The sun glows palely, while the zephyrs wing
Their noiseless ways. Where once the babbling rills
Told merry tales, now only silence falls,
And when a lone bird for some wanderer calls
Its plaintive notes no faintest echoes bring.

Gone are the voices that the Summer knew—
Those gay, glad voices joining vale and steep;
Bare are the bowers where rare-hued flowers grew,
And tall ferns nodded, while the slumbering trees
Whisper, in dreams, to every passing breeze,
Those dear, sweet secrets that a tree should keep.

Bright were the hours of sunshine; bright the days
When, 'neath blue skies, fond love pursued its quest.
Now Indian Summer's chastely gleaming haze
Bathes all the earth in quiet, minor tone.
Yet Summer's love has come into its own,
And heart to heart its many triumphs rest.

LURANA SHELDON.

LANDS IN THE ARCTIC.

What May Be Beyond Ice as Old as the Year One.

New York, Sept. 18, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Naturally, I have read the splendid account regarding Mr. Stefaneson's explorations with much interest, as I have been near the new land supposed to have been discovered.

I doobt very much if the unknown land extends in a northerly direction and in quite as large an area as would be indicated in the map on Page 2 of this morniog's TIMES. My reason for believing this is that there must be a considerable channel a long distance north of Herschell Island. Point Barrow is the northernmost point of North America, and during the Summer there is a strong current found running at a speed of three or four knots, going along in a northeasterly direction night and day practically without interruption for weeks and weeks. There must, therefore, be some sort of a passage for this current to pass through.

On the other hand, there is every reason to believe that there must be land north of Alaska, especially from the western part of Alaska. A significant feature in conoection with this land, which I believe exists, is that almost due north of Bering Strait is a point in the solid north pack that always extends much further south than the pack at the eastward or at the westward. This point is naturally variable, according to the heat of the Summer and the severity of the previous Winter, but it does not move more than a few degrees. For fifty or seventy-five years this point of ice has been spoken of by the arctic whalemen as "Post Office Point." This does not mean that there is a Post Office there, but the significance of the name is because the whaling fleets usually are divided, some ships going considerably east of Post Office Point and others west of it. Ships that have been east of it cruise along the edge of the pack, and very frequently meet ships that have been to the west of it, and the meeting point, for some reason, has always been in he neighborhood of Post Office Point. It was here, therefore, that the ships used to meet after being separated for many weeks and exchange news and gossip.

The solid north pack comes pretty close to Point Barrow and extends in an irregular line from Point Barrow to Post Office Point. Much of this ice "looks as though it has been there from the year 1," as one of the whaling Captains expressed it to me. Bearing in mind the fact that Post Office Point is always to be found in approximately the same latitude and longitude, it seems as though there must of necessity be land back of it, although, of course, there is a possibility that there may be a very solid pack of ice instead of land, held in place by comparatively shallow water.

H. L. ALDRICH.

Evil Psychology of Baseball.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What le there about hasehall, more than any other sport, that leads to all kinds of unsportsmanlike tactics? The baseball "fan" le unquestionably the poorest sort of a sport in existence. He is the most rabid and unreasonably biased and partisan of all sports—if, indeed, he can properly be called a "sport" at all. Imagine, if one can, the supporters of the respective sides in a foothall, tennis, golf, or any other kind of match, breaking out in verbal abuse and in acts of physical violence against their opponents.

The exhibition yesterday at Boston—probably the most rabid baschall town on the map, and of which, incidentally the writer is a rather chagrined native—was particularly atrocious and unsportsmanlike. Although the opposing team won in all fairness, without the semblance of favoritism on the part of the umpires or of unfair tactics on the part of the players, the "fans" vented their spite by attacking the opponents' particular scar, simply because he has been most instrumental in putting his team in the position it occupies. What would the "fans" have him do? "Lay down," and not try, so that the Bostons could have a better chance to win?

C. N.
New York, Sept. 17, 1915.

After-Dinner Farming.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the letter in THE TIMES, signed "Mechanic." I have no doubt there are many situated like him, but I, and many others, have been unable to locate them.

For instance, I am interested in a piece of property, consisting of ten acres, with a small cottage, barn, orchard, fine spring of water, and good, fertile soil, located on Staten Island, within commuting distance. For several years we have been trying to rent this farm at a nominal rent—so low as to be almost ridiculous. We have had many would-be farmers look at it, but when they learned the house was not steam-heated, no gas or electric lights, and no bath, their enthusiasm died out. Occasionally it has been rented but the occupants soon tired of farming, as they evidently wanted all the comforts of city life, without wishing to pay the same price for them. There are plenty of farms on Staten Island on which crops could be raised (mauring a fair living, but it cannot be done by a man who is employed in the city during the day and expects to do the farming work after he reaches home of an evening.

T.
Tottenville, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1915.

The Stenographers' Trade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter by Desire Lescarboura in reference to stenography. She states that stenography is an overcrowded trade, and suggests that stenographers learn something new, which, combined with their knowledge of stenography, will attract their employer's attention.

I beg to disagree with the writer. The fact that the trade or profession is overcrowded is no reason that girls who work for meagre salaries should further study and cram in order to get a $2 raise. All trades are overcrowded, but in other trades you need not be an expert to command a good salery, while in stenography the workers themselves cripple their trade. When a girl or boy is through with his business course and is out of a position for some time, she or he will start for anything, so that the time has come that employers look upon an ordinary stenographer as on some cheap machine.

B. B. SLEVIN.
New York, Sept. 21, 1915.

An Enemy of Trade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The State highway between Liberty Square and the Court House at White Plains is in a dangerous condition and has been for months. If studied indifference could play any part in this condition of the roadway, it would be found to have here attained its full flower and fruitage. The ridges, holes, and gullies that abound are beyond computation, and the damage done to automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles increases daily at an alarming ratio. It would appear that the State is devoting valuable time to the studied neglect of this great artery of traffic between two important villages—Port Chester and White Plains—which lose annually thousands of dollars in trade because business is diverted from the two thriving communities due to the miserable condition of the Westchester Avenue thoroughfare.

ALVAH P. FRENCH.
White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 21.

The Deserted Speedway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday afternoon I took a walk in the Speedway from 115th Street to High Bridge. It took me an hour and a half to walk the length of the Speedway, and although the weather was perfect, only five carriages could be seen during all that time. Why should we allow this magnificent drive with its fine scenery that cost the city millions, and of which we should be proud, to go to waste, unfrequented and forgotten? Let us follow the times. If the horse is dead, long live the automobile. Turn the Speedway over to the automobilists and it will surely be crowded in no time, and its old popularity will not only be restored but increased tenfold.

DESIRE LESCARBOURA.
New York, Sept. 20, 1915.

EFFECT OF WAR ON EUROPE'S DAILY BREAD.

Pessimistic German Analysis of the Rise in Food Prices That Has Taken Place in the Belligerent and Neutral Countries.

From Vorwaerts, Organ of the German Social Democrats.

The war suppresses normal production. Millions of industrious hands that formerly worked together for the social wealth destroy what formerly they built up, and millions of industrious hands help complete the work of the soldiers in the field. The normal labor has fallen off in production; world traffic, which equalizes supply and demand, is cut off.

The colossal rise in prices of all foodstuffs in Germany has made very pertinent the question of the conditions in the other belligerent countries.

General attention is turned upon Great Britain, which thought it could bring Germany to its knees and which is itself suffering under the high prices and the social conflicts arising from them. Even the Napoleonic wars impressed upon the England of that time and succeeding generations the enormous dangers of an isolation from the Continent. The Continental blockade which Napoleon decreed in 1806 in Berlin was aimed not only to destroy the British market for manufactures on the Continent, but also to cut off from raw materials and imports of food the even then strongly industrialized England. Never before and never since then have the prices in England reached the height of those days.

A comparison of the prices of foodstuffs in Germany and in England is difficult to make and always remains inexact. The methods of statistical estimate are different in the two countries. Different, too, are the methods of living, which change the proportion in which individual articles are used in one country and in the other. Thus, in England, they eat wheat bread; in Germany rye bread, with a 30 per cent. admixture of potato flour.

Thus, too, among our cousins across the Channel, beef and mutton are favored beyond dispute, while among us it is pork that is partaken chiefly. The Sauerbeck figures, which calculate the increased prices on the basis of the average price level for eleven years from 1866 to 1877, show for Great Britain for the months of June, 1914, to May, 1915, a percentage increase in the cost of foodstuffs of 49.5 per cent., while Calwer calculates the increase in the weekly expenses of a workingman's family of four persons at "only" 45.3 per cent.

But it would be incorrect to conclude from the greater increase in the cost of living that there is a higher level of prices in England. The relative figure of the percentage increase depends upon the level of prices before the war as a basis of calculation. But now it is widely known that the English workingman lived cheaper than the German. A very rude example will show the varying influence of an increase in price. The German workingman, it is assumed, spent 20 marks ($5) a week; the English only 10 marks, ($2.50.) Now, if the prices in both countries suffered a rise of 5 marks, then the cost of living of the workingman in England would suffer an increase of 50 per cent., while that of the German workingman would increase only 25 per cent., although the English workingman receives as much for 15 marks as the German for 25 marks. Thus, for example, mutton in England rose in price from June, 1914, to May, 1915, from 92 to 110 pfennigs a pound, (23 to 27½ cents,) and in Germany from 104 to 118 pfennigs, (26 to 29½ cents.) The absolute and relative increase in Great Britain is greater than in Germany, but, nevertheless, the price level is lower.

The reasons for the increase in price in England are manifold. In the first place, there is the closing of the Dardanelles and the poor harvest in Australia and India in the previous year. The grain imports from Russia from Aug. 1 to the end of April in 1913 to 1914 amounted to 124,500,000 bushels; in the same period of the harvest year 1914 to 1915, however, they amounted to only 700,000 bushels. The same picture is presented by the trade relations with the lower Danube countries.

The elimination of the German fleet from world commerce and the use of numerous British steamers as military transports have caused a great deficiency in tonnage, so that the oldest ships were once more placed in service and even fetched fancy prices when sold. Nevertheless, freight rates were trebled.

The increase in prices in England and Great Britain has had its effect also upon neutral lands. Thus, Denmark and the Netherlands also suffer under the high prices. The Danish Government issued an embargo on the export of lard for a stated period. Maximum prices were established for rye bread and lard. In Holland the prices of grain rose so much that the Minister of Agriculture had to recommend the admixture of rye in wheat bread.

In Russia higher prices prevail in the cities, together with a scarcity due to lack of railway cars. In addition, however, there is the utter inefficiency of the bureaucracy, which manifested a conspicuous lack of talent for organization and always issued commands or prohibitions at the wrong time. Thus, the question of higher food prices could lead to social disturbances in the land, one of the most important problems of which is the export of surplus foodstuffs. Also, Russian banks have bought up grain or set up men of straw as pretended buyers, in order to win permanent speculative gain. The depreciation of the ruble also plays an important part. In the same degree as money declines in value, the price of commodities rises. But it is natural that the disturbances of this sort should manifest themselves first in the cities and only gradually in the rural districts, in a country with such a strong agricultural penchant as Russia.

The increase in prices is very great in Austria-Hungary. The prices there are even much higher than in Germany. The populace was obliged to content itself for months with a strong admixture of maize or barley in bread greatly deteriorated in taste and digestiveness. But the last harvest has been a good one. There is a scarcity of meat, and much higher prices than in Germany. On two days of the week no meat may be sold.

In France, too, the prices of foodstuffs have risen greatly, even though the country is dependent far less than is England on imports from abroad. Preparations are being made for governmental regulation of the trade in grain. The scarcity and high prices of coal are a heavy burden on the country, which, after the invasion of its northern departments, was thrown completely upon English imports.

Thus the war is bringing to all countries directly or indirectly participating therein and to all their peoples the heaviest burdens, which will not disappear either in the first days of peace. It will take long years to replace goods and labor forces that have been destroyed.

HOW GIRLS HAVE CHANGED.

Barnard Once Was Not So Cold to Neighboring Columbia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The lack of social relations between Barnard girls and Columbia men, of which there has been some discussion, is attributable, I believe, as much to the Barnard girls themselves as to anything else. Columbia men would be only too glad to meet them—being presumably superior to the variety which inhabits Riverside Drive and environs—but the Barnard girls will have none of it, even on the occasions when the social or business life of the university brings the two colleges together.

The university teas, which I believe have been mentioned in the course of the argument, call to mind a certain verse—an extract from a somewhat lengthy poem—on the subject, which appeared at one time in The Columbia Jester. It read:

The slope to Avernus—but why should we quote?—
'Twas greased for that innocent he;
He was lured to a thing the facetious denote
By the name of a "Sociable Tea."
In languishing accents he queried, "Wilt thou?"
She lcily answered, "Thou? Wilt!"
And he dropped like a, blizzard-smit bird from the bough
On the floor of the Joint where they Jilt.

The "moral" of the poem was:

Platonic flirtations are all very well,
Though somebody's generally loser.
But it's best to steer clear of the Library Belle;
Her grandmother's name was Medusa.

These are degenerate days, bnt not so very long ago it was the custom, in the course of any big celebration—say for a football victory—for the Columbia men to march over to Brooks Hall and cheer for Barnard. We were rewarded by handclapping and fudge. The Columbia track games are always open to the public, and the attendance of Barnard girls, en masse or individually, would be welcomed. But when the undergraduates of Barnard have a track meet the event is behind a high board fence with no knotholes, and the gates are locked.

I was moderately active about the campus when I was at Columbia, but during my entire course I never met more than one Barnard girl. That was because we both happened to be elected to the staff of the same college paper. She put in an appearance exactly once—to have her picture taken with the board—and almost immediately resigned.

COLUMBIA 1909.
Arrochar, S. I., Sept. 21, 1915.

For an Open West Point.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am greatly impressed by your editorial discussing the need of additional cadets at West Point. That the method of making appointments should be changed there can be no question. Why not throw the appointments to the army entirely? Let all young men who so desire enlist one year in advance, be afforded the time and opportunity for study, and then take the examinations, giving the vacancies to the highest men.

This would give the appointments to the United States in general, and eliminate the personal factor. Not only would this system bring the army before the people in a better light, but it would have a tendency to democratize the military service. It would certainly insure a sufficient number of candidates to fill all vacancies, as there would always be abundant material to draw from. One patriotic American boy is as good as another, and all should be given an equal chance. The quota should always be maintained at its maximum, for we cannot have too many West Point graduates.

C. M. MILLER.
Highland Falls, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1915.

THE HISTORY OF A FORT.

A Description of Castle Williams and How it Received its Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter of S. C. H. in your issue of today, I beg to say the writer is entirely correct. Perhaps the following quotation on the subject from my "Military History of Governors Island Under Three Flags: 1637-1913," may be of interest to many New Yorkers who, while valuing Castle Williams as a picturesque feature of our harbor, are not familiar with its history.

Castle Williams was begun in 1807 and completed in 1811, as the crumbling dates in the stone over the gateway set forth. It was designed and built by Lieut. Col. Jonathan Williams, Engineer Corps. The material of the castle is Newark red sandstone. It rests on a bed of rock at the extreme northwesterly point of the island. In form it is three-fifths of a circle, 200 feet in diameter. The walls are 40 feet in height, casemated with bomb-proof arches for two tiers of guns. Guns are also mounted on the top, to which access is had by two interior stone turret staircases. The walls are 8 feet thick on the lower tier and 7 feet on the upper tier.

CENTURY THEATRE TURNS MUSIC HALL

Whilom Temple of the Drama Succumbs to "Town Topics."

WAYBURN AT THE HELM

While Rogers, Adelaide, and Others Entertain in an Elaborate Revue.

TOWN TOPICS, concetred, developed, and rehearsed by Ned Wayburn. Music by Harold Orlom. Words by Harry B. Smith, Thomas J. Gray, and Robert B. Smith. Scenes and costumes by a small army.

THE PLAYERS.

Will Rogers	Trixie Friganza
Hughes	Adelaide
Wellington Cross	Lois Josephine
Clifton Webb	Eileen Molyneux
Bert Leslie	Mana Zucca
Peter Page	Mabel Blaine
Carbrey Brothers	Blossom Seeley
Edward Flanagan	Vera Michelena
Nealy Edwards	Dorothy Cameron
Lew Hearn	Madeline Cameron
Moran and Wiser	Marie Lavarre

The Century, that handsome and cavernous playhouse, where lived and died the great New Theatre, was turned into a music hall last night. The transformation was made with a vengeance, for on the stage where one Cleopatra passed away and Lady Teazle trembled behind the screen, Ned Wayburn, supreme virtuoso of the chorus, unfolded his elaborate "Town Topics." It was so revealed as a huge, costly, and somewhat commonplace revue. "Large" is its special adjective. The new entertainment is only intermittently a treat to the eye, it is not continuously clever, but it is unquestionably and noticeably big.

There had been warnings a plenty of the transformation. Since June there have been pieces in the papers. For weeks the billboards, by posters showing the beautiful temple, with coryphées innumerable, on its roof, have gayly flaunted the shame of the Century. For days from behind the doors of the Theatre have issued sounds of revelry. So it was not such a shock to find Mr. Wayburn aiming at an all-the-year-round Follies, nor to hear the inimitable Will Rogers (who has a dress suit) murmuring as if to his astonished self:

"Well, well, think o' me messin' around here with chewing gum and a lot of rope in a place that used to be all smeared over with art."

And when the very name of Winthrop Ames was bandied in some between-scenes foolery everybody laughed, and none more heartily than those who paid the expensive New Theatre piper. Some of these attended the dress rehearsal Wednesday evening and chuckled at the transmutation with that incorrigible good humor which makes the world go 'round. Lots of worse things have been done in the Century than "Town Topics," anyway. It is much better than "Oedipus Rex," à la Duncan, for instance, although, of course, not half so funny.

In such sublimated vaudeville as "Town Topics" and the like, what counts more than anything else in the people. Among those now at the Century there are some old names and some new names. There is no person big enough with present opportunities to pick up the show and run away with it, but there are several competent entertainers.

Best of all is the engaging Mr. Rogers, who is so genuinely amusing and likable that he has carried off the first honors at the first night he has enlivened since Spring. He sheepishly astounds in evening clothes (he stows the rope under the hat) and captivates with his roped-in dance with the charming Lois Josephine.

Then there is the diminutive Adelaide, a mere wisp of a danseuse and a very good one; Mana Zucca, who sings demurely and will play the piano at the Sunday concerts; Flanagan and Edwards, who are amusing in a burlesque of the old varieties and should let it go at that; Mabel Elaine, who dances and sings with great skill; Clifton Webb and the attractive Eileen Molyneux, doing the fancy steps; Peter Page, honestly funny as a male silly; and Bert Leslie, pounding in his slang. And so on and so on.

Then there are scenes galore. Some of them are diverting and some of them are genuinely beautiful. Mr. Wayburn's transition between the old lithographic spectacles and such gay decoration as Mr. Ziegfeld has made the fashion for revues. A spectacular and novel use of the revolving stage admits a ballet of the seasons with its parental Winnski disporting, as usual, in a sport shirt. It is dreadful, but is it art?

Contrasted with this elaborate but uninspired effort, witness the really lovely fashion shop scene, the handsome striped curtain, and the pretty drop that marks the entrance to Mme. Flair's establishment. The shop—setting, gowns and all—is the work of O'Kane Conwell, who has the touch which works magic in light-hearted, saucy, dainty stage decoration. She and Mr. Rogers are the real stars of "Town Topics."

The music, by Harold Orlom, while pleasant and nicely written, is undistinguished, and, though "The Song of the Century" has the real swing, none of his numbers threatens to be the song of the century.

The book and lyrics are by the Brothers Smith and Thomas J. Gray. It is therefore impossible to apportion the blame. Suffice it to say that one rises from "Town Topics" with the faint impression of having attended five musical comedies in rapid succession, all of them written by Harry B. Smith.

Of the scenes, one that shows a back-stage view of the theatre during a slatternly benefit performance is the most entertaining. There is a lively view of a subway train in the throes; there is a spectacle of a fire in Times Square, with the fine horses charging straight at the footlights; there is one very well-staged polo-grounds scene, with the Mad Hatters of vaudeville outdoing themselves, with Peter Page a killing umpire, and with the ample Trixie Friganza making a home run all the way around the auditorium.

If some of these scenes are not precisely enrapturing, why—there is the Vanderbilt Room given over to supper and dancing between the acts, and after the show and at all times there is the bar. For Mr. Wayburn knew Leicester Square long before "Tipperary" came to town, and the Century, remember, is a music hall.

Irving Place Theatre's First Play.

The regular season at the Irving Place Theatre will begin next Wednesday night with the presentation of Arthur Schnitzler's drama, "Das weite Land." Rudolf Christians will again direct the company, which will include most of the players who were seen there last year. A feature of the opening performance will be the American debut of Arnold Korff, a German actor who has been appearing with great success at the Viennese Hofburg Theatre. Mr. Korff and Iphigenie Buchmann, from the same playhouse, will be in two of the principal rôles.

Ricardo Martin Back from Italy.

Ricardo Martin, the operatic tenor, returned yesterday on the Fabre liner Patria, after spending the Summer in Northern Italy. He said that after spending a few days in New York he was going on a concert tour and would join the Chicago Opera Company later.

DANCE IN FANCY DRESS.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Walker Entertain 150 Guests at Brookside.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker invited their friends in Lenox, Stockbridge, and Great Barrington to a fancy dress ball at Brookside, in Great Barrington, tonight, where gala decorations in lights shone on villa and in the gardens. The Italian garden was especially beautiful in lighting effects. Supper was served to about 150 guests. Harry Rowe Shelly and a trio of musicians played for the dancing.

John H. C. Church has returned to Great Barrington from Winnetka, Ill., where he went with his daughter, Miss Ruth Church, who was called there by the serious illness of her fiance, Delano De Windt.

Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren will close Belair, the Morgan villa, Oct. 1, and will return to New York. Miss Ulrica Dahlgren is now visiting in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Chapin will close Merrywood Oct. 1. They will go to Chicago before returning to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster entertained at dinner tonight at Bellefountine.

Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana gave a dinner entertaining friends before the recital by Miss Ruth Deyo, pianist.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes have closed the Brown villa in Great Barrington and gone to New York.

Charles Astor Bristed was defeated Tuesday night for the nomination as Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature. Frederick S. Delafield was defeated for Republican Town Committeeman.

Alexander Livingston Kean arrived to visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven.

Mrs. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick have leased a house at 99 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, for the Winter, and will close their villa on Nov. 1.

Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, en route to New York from tha Adirondacks, is a guest of Miss Helen C. Butler in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have a house party at Lake Side, which includes Leslie and Ramsay Devereaux, Francis Henderson, Richard S. Emmatt, and John Hubbard.

Mrs. Oscar Issigi entertained today for Mrs. Thomas Dwight.

Admiral and Mrs. William H. Brownson entertained friends at luncheon at Curtis Hotel.

Departing for New York from Hotel Aspinwall were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Low, James H. Stebbins, Mrs. Philip Phoenix, the Misses Irene and Eleanor E. FitzGerald, Mrs. W. Ambrose Taylor, Henry C. Taylor of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Curtis, Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles W. Bergner, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. S. Williams of New York, Mrs. Sidney M. Colgate, and the Misses Colgate of Orange, N. J.

UP MOUNTAIN ON BURROS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Craig Havemeyer Make Ascent of Mount Willard.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Craig Havemeyer, who are guests at the Mount Pleasant, motored to Crawford's today and made the ascent of Mount Willard on burros.

Mrs. J. W. Goddard, Mrs. Chamberlin, and Miss Callendar motored up from New York and will make the Mount Picasant their headquarters for short trips in the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bender and Mrs. W. L. Adams of White Plains, motoring, have arrived for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Lund and Miss Mumford of New York, who are touring by auto, are at the Mount Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lavery and Mrs. M. Lavery have arrived for an indefinite stay.

The Misses Williamson, motoring, will stop a few days at the Mount Washington. Other motor arrivals from New York include M. M. Lawton, Mrs. John W. Harper, and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Holton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Clark motored up from New York City for a few days at the Mount Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hunnewell of Cambridge, who are touring by auto, came over from the Profile House today to join their friends, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Kelley of Cambridge, at the Mount Pleasant.

Motoring from Washington, D. C., are Mrs. George A. Anthony, Miss S. Via Anthony, and Miss Mildred Anthony, with Mr. and Mrs. N. Howard Easton of Pawtucket, R. I. Other auto arrivals include Mrs. L. J. Logan, Miss Elizabeth Logan, Mrs. T. B. Grimes, and Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Gibbin of Boston.

The G. H. Chencys, who have been at Maplewood for the season, have closed their cottage and returned to New York.

The John J. Glessners of Chicago will remain at their White Mountain estate until the middle of October.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Symmes of New York, motoring with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. P. Darrow and Miss Eckart of St. Augustine, Fla., were luncheon guests at the Sinclair, Bethlehem.

Dr. William C. Goddard of Newport, R. I., has arrived at the Sinclair for the remainder of the season. General Gilbert McKibbin, Miss M. McKibbin, and Miss I. L. Orton of New York are the guests at the Maplewood Hotel. Other New York arrivals at the Maplewood include Mrs. F. A. Baldwin, Mrs. J. E. Hyams, and Miss Mary Kennett and Mrs. A. H. White and Miss Katherine White.

Payne-Bowne Wedding on Oct. 20.

Miss Dorothy Bowne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Frank Bowne, and O. Edward Payne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Payne, both of Glen Cove, L. I., will be marrie don Wednesday, Oct. 20, in the Presbyterian Church at Glen Cove. Miss Beatrice Bowne will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Margaret Zabriskie, Dorothea Storer, Louise Sayre, Dorothy Payne, Elise Valeutine, and Helen Norris.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Nina L. Duryea, who has been active in war relief work in France for some time, has returned to this side, and is at La Forge Cottage, Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bottomley have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Anna Thomson Bottomley, and Clement Foster Burnap, which is to take place on Oct. 7 in St. Andrew's Dune Church, Southampton, L. I. A reception will follow at Gortmore, the country home of the bride's parents.

Miss Ina Leland and Schuyler A. Orvis of this city are to be married on Oct. 16 at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Their engagement was announced in August. Miss Leland is a granddaughter of the late Major William W. Leland of New York.

Dr. Walter F. Chappell has returned from Toronto, where he attended the sixtieth wedding anniversary of his parents, and is at his home, 7 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Miss Clara Kent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kent, who is to marry Jonathan F. Kilbourn of this city on Oct. 5 at South Norwalk, Conn., will have the Misses Elizabeth Kent, Constance Kilbourn, Theresa Farrell, Adelaide Moran, and Mary Carr as her bridal attendants. Austin Kilbourn is to be his brother's best man.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Anne T. Morgan, who have been at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., are returning to New York today.

METHODISTS PLAN CAMPAIGN

Speakers Being Named for Nation-Wide Religious Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Sept. 24.—To prepare the speakers which the Methodist Church will supply for the nation-wide religious campaign which will be opened in Chicago next month under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, seven Bishops of the Church and about fifty ministers, missionaries, and laymen gathered in the North End Hotel here today for conferences. The meetings, which are behind closed doors, will continue until Sunday.

The purpose of the campaign, which will reach New York and Brooklyn next April, are to "increase the efficiency and spiritual power of the Church" and "to consider new world conditions and America's enlarged responsibilities." It was said, however, that the last-named object was not the result of the war.

The Bishops in attendance are Bishops Luther B. Wilson of New York, William F. McDowell of Chicago, Francis J. McConnell of Denver, William F. Anderson of Cincinnati, Joseph C. Hartzell of Africa, Frank W. Warne of Lucknow, India, and Homer C. Stunta of Argentina, South America.

Churches of all Evangelical tendencies in America are to co-operate in the movement, it was announced. Methodists are expected to provide a majority of the speakers. Among the laymen here is Colonel Elijah W. Halford of New York, who will be one of the speakers at the opening convention in Chicago Oct. 14.

The campaign is scheduled to reach New York on April 9 next. The meetings will continue four days and then move over into Brooklyn.

INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS MEET

Gathering Preliminary to Tonight's Exposition Opening.

Delegates to the First American Industrial Education Conference and Exposition, which will be open to the public tonight in Madison square Garden, were welcomed at the Hotel Biltmore last night by John Martin, Chairman of the Vocational Committee of the Board of Education.

A general discussion of vocational education took place. Mr. Martin said his committee had asked for $250,000 to teach trades in the night schools for the benefit of 90,000 pupils who have recently left the public schools to seek a living as unskilled workmen. He said there was a growing opinion among educators and employes in favor of giving pupils a general knowledge of various processes of manufacture and familiarity with many types of machines, rather than making them experts in the use of one machine.

Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, spoke in favor of teaching trades in the present high school rather than of segregating vocational students, for the reasun that aristocracy should be driven out of the schools and democracy driven in.

"The public schools," he said, "will never realize their object until they teach many of the pupils, not necessarily all, to get out into the world and earn their own living."

Professor Wesley O'Leary of Pratt Institute and Professor F. G. Bonser of Columbia discussed the training of master craftsmen to become teachers in vocational schools.

The largest exhibit at the exposition will be that of the Board of Education of this city. One feature will be a four-room bungalow with its lighting, plumbing, decoration, and furnishing all done by school pupils.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rose Stahl is to have a new play. Contracts were signed yesterday by Mrs. Henry B. Harris and George V. Hobart whereby the latter will furnish a play for Miss Stahl's use. The production will be made early in november.

The first performance of the eviller-Cobb play, "Back Home," has been set for Oct. 4 in the Plymouth Theatre, Bostou. The complete cast will be John W. Cope, Willis P. Sweatnam, Phoebe Foster, Sydney Booth, Wallace Owen, Richards Hale, Miriam Doyle, Robert M. Middlemass, Charles B. Welles, John Warnick, Harry McFayden, Kenneth Miner, Charles Chappell, Clifford Stork, Theodore Hamilton, William J. Gross, Bert B. Melville and Charles F. Moore.

Mrs Irwin will add some songs to "33 Washington Square" Monday Night, when she resumes her engagement in thefarce at the Park. She will sing Irving Berlin's "Araby" and "I've Been Floating Down the Old Green River" and "Picture Me Down Home in Tennessee."

Alexander Carr in "An April Shower" has been booked at the Palace for another week.

OUR COMPOSERS BENEFITED BY WAR

Symphony Society Features Works of Americans as Its Novelties of Season.

EFFECT OF THE CONFLICT

First Performances of Foreign Works Missing from Plans of Both Symphony and Philharmonic.

New York's two symphony orchestras, the Philharmonic Society and the Symphony Society of New York, have issued their announcements of plans for the approaching season. The latter organization, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, will be heard first, its initial concert being scheduled for Friday afternoon, Oct. 22, at Aeolian Hall. Its season will consist, as heretofore, of eight Friday afternoon and sixteen Sunday afternoon concerts. Mischa Elman, the Russian violinist, will make his first appearance of the season at the opening pair of concerts on Oct. 22 and 24.

A hint of the war's effect on the music season is obtainable from the fact that the usual announcements of "first performances" of a list of foreign works is missing. In fact, Mr. Damrosch's organization sounds a new note in "featuring" as its novelties works by American composers. The Philharmonic does not make mention of new works. The composers represented on the Damrosch list are John Alden Carpenter, Victor Kolar, Assistant Conductor of the organization; Professor David Stanley Smith of Yale, and Professor Daniel Gregory Mason of Columbia. Excerpts from Walter Damrosch's incidental music to "Iphigenia in Aulis" and "Medea" will also be played by the orchestra. The music was written this Summer for Margaret Anglin's productions of the plays at the Greek Theatre of the University of California.

The Philharmonic Society will open its seventy-fourth season in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 28, under Josef Stransky. After the next day will mark the beginning of the Friday afternoon series. The concerts of this organization will comprise, as usual, twelve on Thursday evenings, sixteen on Friday afternoons, four on Saturday evenings, and twelve on Sunday afternoons. There will be in addition a series of concerts for young people in Acolian Hall, two membership lecture-concerts at the Hotel Astor, and an evening of light music at the Waldorf.

A Bach-Beethoven Festival has been arranged for January, at which the Philharmonic will be assisted by the Oratorio Society of New York, Louis Koemmenich, conductor. The organizations will co-operate to present Bach's "Magnificat" and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The performances of the Festival programs are included in the regular Thursday evening, Friday afternoon, and Sunday afternoon series of concerts, and will also form one of the programs of the Brooklyn concerts.

The subscription books of both organizations are now open. The Philharmonic Society gives its present ticket holders until Oct. 2 to renew their subscriptions, while the date set for this purpose by the Symphony Society of New York is Oct. 7.

JUDGE TALKS POLITICS.

Swann Tells Students City Voter Is Discriminated Against.

Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions told 1,500 students at the annual opening of the New York University School of Commerce in Cooper Union last night that the vote of one citizen of this city was equal to that of only three-quarters of a man in any city or county "up-State"; that, in other words, it took four voters in New York City to equal three from the politically more fortunate part of the State.

Judge Swann's remarks were made in the course of an address in which he suggested that students taking Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks's courses in the department of government seek a solution to the question, "How is it that proportional representation applies to every city in New York except the City of New York?"

Judge Swann said the proposed New York State Constitution in no way provided for or insured the city of equal representation in the Legislature. He declared:

"It is not a party question; it is up-State against the City of New York. You are not a whole man politically."

Judge Swann's address followed those of Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Dean Joseph French Johnson, and John Hays Hammond, all of whom assisted in welcoming the largest class that has entered the school in its fifteen years of existence. Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury ended the program of speakers.

ACCUSE UNION ORGANIZERS.

Circulars at Westinghouse Plant Say They Oppose Allies.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 23.—About 10,000 circulars were distributed today among the employes of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company attacking the organizers of the eight-hour-day movement as seeking to close the plant because it was making war munitions for the Entente Allies.

It was said that workmen making shells were back of this counter-movement, as they were being paid on the bonus system for their work. Officers of the company would not discuss the situation.

HORSE IN A RESTAURANT.

Crash Next Door ot Rofrano's Club Gives Detectives a Scare.

A big bay horse, unhitched from a truck, was being led into a stable at 47 Oliver Street yesterday when a piece of white paper fluttered across its nose. The horse reared and then rand down Madison Street. A crowd of men and children pursued, but before any one could erach the horse it had crashed into the restaurant of George Hazenos at 46 Madison Street.

Hazenos's restaurant adjoins Michael A. Rofrano's Home Rule Club, and a few minutes after the accident a score or more detectives arrived, thinking there had been another shooting. The horse was owned by Salvatore Marechessi, a truckman, of 47 Oliver Street.

BODY FOUND ON BEACH.

Man of Fifty Awaits Identification at College Point.

The body of an unidentified man, whose person bore evidences of refinement, was found on the shore of Flushing Bay, off the foot of First Street, College Point, yesterday. He was 50 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighing 160 pounds, was bald, and had a gray mustache. He wore new blue trousers, a silk shirt, and tan ties. He had no coat or vest.

There was no mark on the body to indicate that he had met with foul play. The body was removed to Johann's Morgue, College Point, where it is awaiting identification.

KEEP MAN IN CELL WITH BROKEN HEAD

Sworman Jumped from Third Avenue Elevated Structure at 59th Street.

MAGISTRATE LEVY EXCITED

At Bellevue, Prisoner May Die—Ambulance Surgeon Had Found Only Lacerations of Lip and Eye.

When the case of Harry Swarman, arrested for trying to flirt with a girl, was called in Night Court last evening, two policemen brought Swarman from a cell, carrying him in a chair in which he was seated, half conscious. There was blood on his face and head, and Magistrate Levy, the instant he saw him, exclaimed:

"Why, that man looks as though he were dying. He is in no condition to be arraigned. Hurry him to a hospital."

So Dr. Herman was called and took Swarman to Bellevue, where it was said his skull might be fractured, and he was in dangerous condition, so dangerous that he might die.

The moment he had seen Swarman started for the hospital Magistrate Levy began an investigation, which disclosed that Swarman had received his injury in jumping from the elevated structure in Third Avenue near Fifty-ninth Street, in an effort to escape from Policeman Berkler of the Bathgate Avenue station, who was bringing him to court. Dr. Kent of Flower Hospital had diagnosed his case as simple lacerations of the face. He had been for thirty-five minutes in a cell in Night Court waiting for his case to be called.

The Magistrate was greatly exercised over the case, but exoncrated Berkler of blame for Swarman's detention in a cell when he should have been in a hospital cot, saying that the ambulance surgeon had pronounced him only slightly hurt and well enough to be arraigned.

"I knew nothing of the case, of course," said the Magistrate, "until the man was arraigned before me. Then I did all I could do. He should never have been placed in a cell at all."

Swarman lives at 134 Allen Street and is 30 years old. He had no chance to explain what he was doing at Third Avenue and 59th Street last evening, but there, Miss Jennie Axelowitz of 1,330 Franklin Avenue, called Policeman Berkler to her and demanded he arrest Swarman, who, she said, had insulted her by his attentions.

Berkler started downtown with Swarman on the Third Avenue elevated and alighted with him at the Fifty-ninth Street Station. Swarman was not handcuffed and there he broke from the policeman jumped to the tracks and ran north, Berkler following and firing his revolver in the air while he shouted to frighten him instead. The man sprang over the guard rail and dropped into the street where Berkler, following by the stairs, found him stunned and dazed.

Barkler called Dr. Kent and then took Swarman to Night Court. Intending to tell the story of the attempted escape when he arraigned his prisoner, Swarman was alone in a cell and his condition was not discovered until Berkler went for him to bring him before the Magistrate.

At Flower Hospital last night it was said that Dr. Kent, soon after attending Swarman, had gone off duty. His diagnosis of the case, contained in his report, coincided with the version Berkler had given of it. It announced that Swarman had lacerations on the lip and one eye. It made no mention of a possible fracture of the skull.

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MOVIES TAKE OVER THE KNICKERBOCKER

Three Feature Photoplays Are Shown There at the Two-Dollar Scale.

GRIFFITH FILM THE BEST

While Douglas Fairbanks Runs Away with All the Acting Honors at His Screen Debut.

The Knickerbocker was added to Broadway's list of motion picture theatres last evening with the first public showing of the long and loudly heralded Triangle films. Three feature photoplays produced under the direction of Griffith, Inca, and Sennett—these were exhibited last night, and no less a program, it is promised, will be introduced there each week of the year. In addition, there is soft music in abundance, for which an orchestra of thirty, conducted by William Furst, is responsible. Indeed, the Knickerbocker is now a movia house de luxe.

The pictures selected for the opening program, which will hold over throughout next week, are "The Iron Strain," "The Lamb," and "My Valet." In the first, behold Dustin Farnum, in the second Douglas Fairbanks, and in the third Raymond Hitchcock. Each is an example of nicely accomplished motion picture photography; no one of them reveals anything amazing or unprecedented in the development of this now hugely popular form of entertainment. Any one who went to the Knickerbocker last evening looking for that must have come away disappointed.

But any one who goes with a movie mind will find at least one picture that is an exceedingly good sample of the best work now being done for the screen and will meet a new movie actor who is certain to build an enormous following in that considerable multitude which is possessed of a passion for the cinema. The picture is "The Lamb." The supervising director was David W. Griffith, the genius of the motion picture world who established the record with "The Birth of a Nation." The actor is one Douglas Fairbanks.

"The Lamb" is cleverly and ingeniously done all the way through. It is a strike the high and peculiar Griffith temper, the concluding stretch achieves that splendid spectacular quality for which he is properly famous. If any stranger to the movies cares to see a good example of their progress "The Lamb" wonid suffice. It is curious to see such deft work as this in the same program with such primitive slapstick as the Sennett "comic fillum."

For Mr. Fairbanks last evening was in the nature of a triumph. For some years a favorite comedian of the legitimate stage, he made then his first appearance in motion pictures. For some mysterious reason he succeeds where others fail. His engaging personality easily and unfeignably "registers"—as the film folk express it. He is amusing, grapbile, individual, effortless, and even has a humorous walk of his own, and no one in last evening's audience at the Knickerbocker will be overcome with surprise if he attains a motion picture popularity such as the distinguished Mr. Chaplin has experienced. It is not astounding that, after seeing this film in the studios, the directors hurried out and legally bound Mr. Fairbanks hand and foot for the next three years.

Mr. Hitchcock, who was there in the flesh last night to introduce his own picture, is handicapped by a rowdy scenario and Dustin Farnum does himself proud as the somewhat over-fed cave man of "The Iron Strain."

Next to the Griffith touch and the Fairbanks conquest, the most striking things about the Triangle program is the scale of price. It is Broadway scale as at the Liberty, charged for the full evening's entertainment—there can be but two performances a day—and always for three stars. Whether the scale will be acceptable remains to be seen. You never can tell what folks will pay in New York. There is, of course, the special advantage that having paid as much as $2, say (or, perhaps, $3, if you feel like it), you can take your seat with the assurance that the adjoining one will be occupied by an equally rich, elegant, and aristocratic person. And what a comfort that will be, to be sure!

TAILORS SEEK GUARANTEES.

Want to be Sure All Employers Will Abide by Arbitration.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Conciliation in Industrial affairs, tried yesterday to induce the striking dressmakers and tailors to consent to arbitrate their differences with their employers according to the proposal made by the Merchant Tailors' Society to the Mayor before the strike began on Wednesday.

Representatives of the union, who are directing the strike from its headquarters at 726 Lexington Avenue, told Mr. Bruere that, while they favored arbitration, they were loath to accept it in this instance until they were assured that the Merchants' Society was authorized to represent the trade and that the decision of the Arbitration Committee would be binding on the entire industry.

In reply to this an official of the Merchants' Society said last night that if the union failed to announce its intention to arbitrate by 2 o'clock today the default would be accepted as an indication that the organization did not desire to arbitrate, and the employers would then proceed to take such action conditions might warrant. Mr. Bruere said the question of arbitration was still open and that he had hopes that both sides might agree to a conference on the subject.

According to a representative of several of the larger establishments, the strike cannot succeed unless the men in three of the leading concerns are induced to strike. These places are all non-union shops and include Hickson & Co., 777 Fifth Avenue; Henri Bendel, 10 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Bergdorf & Goodman, 616 Fifth Avenue. J. L. Banach, Secretary of the union, announced last night that all the men in Hickson's and Bergdorf & Goodman's establishments had joined the strike at 6 o'clock.

JOIN FREIGHT STRIKERS.

200 Men Quit Work in Pennsylvania's Greenville, N. J., Yard.

To show their sympathy with the strikers in the company's freight yards, 200 freight handlers quit work in the Pennsylvania Railroad's Greenville, N. J., yards at noon yesterday. When the strike extanded to the Greenville yards the police of the Ocean Avenue Station in Jersey City were forced to call on the other precincts to sid, and fifteen patrolmen were detailed. Director of Public Safety Hague bas placed a force of policemen in each yard. Tha Pullman Company ran sleeping cars there to accommodate the guards.

The Pennsylvania officials say that they have employed no new men, but have made use of laborers from other places along the line. Yesterday was pay day for the Pennsylvania Railroad men in Jersey City and workers as well as strikers received their pay, but there was nu disorder.

Farmer Killed Under Auto.

Melville Osborne, a farmer of Sag Harbor, was found dead under his overturned automobile near his home on the Bulls Head Turnpike yesterday. While returning home he had taken too short a turn, it is supposed, and his car upset, pinning him underneath.

TO PROTECT WATERSHED.

Merchants' Association Protests Against Putting Hospitals There.

The Merchants' Association, through its President, William Fellowes Morgan, Henry R. Towne, Chairman of its Committee on Water Supply, and Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of its Committee on Pollution and Sewage, sent a letter yesterday to Mayor Mitchel, asking him to exert the influence of his Administration to close the Croton watershed to hospitals or other public institutions. After stating that a compromise had been effected, whereby the sewage emanating from the Mohansic State Hospital will be conveyed across the Croton watershed in a closed sewer and discharged into the Hudson River, the letter said:

"We wish emphatically to protest against a policy which makes necessary such expedients and which in all probability will in the future lead to the location of public institutions in the Croton watershed and the direct discharge of their sewage into the streams from which the city derives a large part of its water supply.

"We believe that the sources of pure water supply throughout the State should be protected with the greatest care against every possibility of contamination, and to that end that the population upon watersheds should be as much restricted as possible, and that, above all, hospitals and public institutions with their especial patency of contamination should be wholly excluded from such areas."

LOCKJAW PATIENT CURED.

Des Londe Was Thought to be Dying When He Entered Hospital.

Edward Des Londe, 23, a farmer, of Queens Boulevard, near Remson Lane, Elmhurst, L. I., who was thought to be dying of lockjaw when he entered St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, on Aug. 28 last, will be discharged from the institution today as completely cured. The case is considered remarkable by the hospital surgeons, for when Des Londe was admitted, his jaws were tightly locked and convulsions had set in. The doctors say a recovery in a case so far advanced is new in their experience.

Dr. Joseph Wrana, house surgeon of St. Mary's, took personal charge of the case, and began immediate injections of tetanus anti-toxin. At first, 10,000 units a day were administered. This was decreased when Des Londe began to improve, but an average of 4,000 units a day was injected for more than two weeks. The young farmer contracted tetanus by stepping on a splinter of wood, which penetrated his shoe and entered his foot.

Justice Jas. E. Hogan Dies Suddenly

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Justice of the Peace James E. Hogan, for many years a prominent resident of this village, died suddenly of acuta indigestion at his home this afternoon. Justice Hogan became widely known when he obtained the release of Joseph Soko, a Hungarian, who was serving a long term in Sing Sing, and had already served seven years, for a crime of which he was innocent. In addition to gaining his freedom, the Justice found him work and thoroughly rehabilitated him. Justice Hogan was boru in this village and for a long time was Village President, and for five years was President of the Board of Education.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. FRANCES M. HENNENLOTTER, widow of Joseph Hennenlotter, a retired Brooklyn grocer, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,126 Thirty-second Street, Flatbush, leaving a son and two daughters.

Mrs. EMMA P. ROBINSON, a daughter of the late Charles M. Nichols, a well-known Brooklyn artist, and wife of Arthur P. Robinson, died yesterday morning at her home, 504 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHERINE DE CANTILLON, widow of John De Cantillon and a resident of Brooklyn for the last fifty-eight years, died yesterday at her home, 524 Fifty-fourth Street. She was the mother of seven children, among of whom were boys who became famous for having formed the first baseball team composed exclusively of brothers. This team was disbanded in 1895, when three of the brothers died. Mrs. De Cantillon was the oldest member of the Holy Family Society of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. She is survived by two daughters and four sons—Bart, Joseph, a police Sergeant; Peter, a newspaper man, and Charles, a Police Sergeant of the Fort Hamilton Precinct.

THOMAS LECKIE, 39 years old, a veteran of the Spanish-American war and son of Hugh A. Leckie, well known in the printing trade, died yesterday at his home, 39 Mauger Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. ANNIE COOK, widow of Mark Cook and for fifty years a member of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul, died on Wednesday at her home, 161 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, in her ninety-fourth year. She left three daughters and a son.

Mrs. MARY J. GOIN, one of the oldest trained nurses in Brooklyn and a member of the Kings County Medical Society, is dead at her home, 1,133 Jamaica Avenue, in her seventieth year.

Miss MARIA H. BLANDING, for many years a teacher in the Girls' High School in Brooklyn and later a general assistant under the late Calvin Patterson, died recently at Dorchester, Mass.

Mrs. WILLIAM J. BARBOUR, wife of a real estate operator in Manhattan, is dead at her home, 921 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 38 years. Mrs. Barbour formerly appeared on the comic opera stage under the name of Starn Kimball.

FREDERICK W. LOVEJOY, formerly well known in musical circles in Brooklyn and long a member of U. S. Grant Post No. 327, G. A. R., died in a hospital in Brooklyn on Tuesday night. Mr. Lovejoy served in the civil war with the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn and lived at 1,126 Pacific Street.

Mrs. MARY ROME, 78 years old, widow of A. H. Rome, died on Tuesday at her home for the last forty-five years, 79 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, from apopl

HIGH CHURCH FIGHTS PAN-PROTESTANTISM

Group of Episcopalians Holds Enterprise Is a Discourtesy to Roman Catholics.

OPPOSE SENDING DELEGATE

John Barrett Tells Committee It Is a Mistake to Criticise Civilization of Latin America.

High Church adherents, it developed yesterday, have begun a determined fight against that cherished project of Pan-Protestantism, the evangelization of Latin America, on the grounds that such an enterprise means discourtesy to the Roman Catholics, and would bring them in touch with Protestant sectarianism.

They are preparing to demand that the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which meets here next month, shall reconsider its decision to send delegates to the Congress on Christian Work, which next February is to meet at Panama to plan a campaign for the conversion of the republics of the Southern Cross.

Their action is a momentous sign of the growth and influence of the so-called Catholic party in the Episcopal Church, which is endeavoring to bring about unity among all religious bodies which have orders.

It was due to the pressure of the High Church Party evidently that the name of the proposed Panama gathering was changed from the Latin-American Missionary Conference to the present title, and in every direction the opponents of the convocation have been active.

The meeting which is to be held on Oct. 26 at the Church Missions House in this city is being anticipated by a rallying of both parties. The work of promoting the conference is being carried on in a special office in the Presbyterian Building, at 156 Fifth Avenue, and sessions of committees are held almost every day. Much literature has been mailed, and at the present time are being circulated proposed plans for the congress, so that they may be considered long in advance by Protestant Churches in tropical America. The whole project conforms closely to the idea of gaining the confidence of the South American nations by promotinb moral values and national and personal ideals. The congress grew ont of a suggestion made at the Edinburgh Conference as far back as 1910, and it has been only recently that the friends of the cause have been awakened to the fact that there is violent opposition on the part of the High Church wing.

Dr. Manning in the Fight.

It was stated yesterday by one of the Low Church party that one of the best-known of the opponents in this city is the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, who is now on his vacation in Maine. The leader of the opposition, however, is the editor of The Living Church, which in its current issue delivers an enfilading fire against the whole congress idea.

"Let no one interrupt to say," says the Living Church, "that the representatives of our own Board of Missions would understand that they had no authority to commit this American church to such a policy. We do not assume the slightest disloyalty on their part. But the willingness to enter formally into discussion of these policies, the reason of which has not been intrusted to our boards, is an insult to the catholic sentiment of the Church. It is to attain such objects as this that the Panama Congress is to meet. We cannot possibly approve the purposes of the Congress.

"When we come to the spirit in which the movement is carried on we find it frankly polemic. Enough has been said about the preposterous diplomacy and the absurdly improper remarks about South America without 'true reason,' contained in the official bulletin.

"A blundering document the editor calls a bulletin, and wonders why such a publication, which makes serious charges against the whole people of a whole continent, is still dispensed. It is recalled that when a committee from the Congress called upon John Barrett, the Director General of the Pan-American Union, that he told them that it would be the greatest misfortune for the conference to occupy a belligerent attitude and go to Panama to criticize the civilization of Latin America.

"Of course," to again quote the Living Church, "the real fact is that Latin America just bristles with problems and the Anglo-Saxon has been singularly useless in dealing with them."

Opposes Sending Delegates.

Wherefore the Living Church hopes that the board will not rush into this wildly extravagant plan destined to destroy the whole missionary work of the church "or else "a complete reversal of the policy of the church and a surrender of the policy which the Anglican churches have maintained toward Protestant sectarianism from its rise until 1915.

"If one penny be voted from the missionary treasury from the general funds to pay the expenses of the delegates to this Congress there will be thousands of churchmen who will view it as a plain, sordid misappropriation of funds."

There are several prominent Protestant Episcopal clergymen on the committees of the proposed Congress at the present time including the head of the Board of Missions, the Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd.

He said yesterday that he did not agree with the idea of the opposition that the activities of the Protestant churches in general campaigns should be withdrawn on account of the Catholics as there was room for all religious bodies to work in South America.

Another prominent Episcopal clergyman said that the population was constantly increasing and that there were many immigrants not of the Church of Rome who needed the ministrations of a Protestant clergy.

Some idea of the appeal which the work has for Protestants may be gathered from glancing over the names of the standing committee for co-operation in Latin America. Among them are Robert E. Speer, Chairman, and a member of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. W. F. Oldham of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. L. C. Barnes of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, the Rev. S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary and a member of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

The Committee on Arrangements for the Panama Congress consists of the Rev. Dr. Oldman, the Rev. Mr. Inman, the Rev. Dr. L. C. Barnes, Frank L. Brown, the Rev. Dr. W. I. Haven, Harry Wade Hicks, Dr. Charles D. Hurrey, Bishop Lloyd, John R. Mott, Eben E. Olcott, Delavan L. Pierson, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson, and Fennel P. Turner.

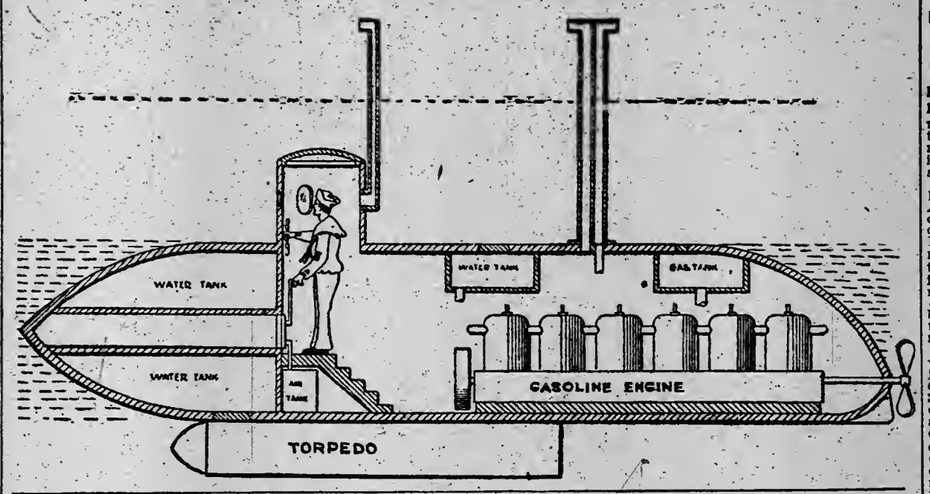
SEDLEY WEDS MISS HANLON.

Yale Man and Dog Fancier Keep Intention from Friends.

Friends of Parke Godwin Sedley, Manager of the New York Branch of the Heinze Electric Company, with offices at 1876 Broadway, were surprised yesterday when they heard that he had left the office at noon and gone to the Municipal Building with Miss Nora Hanlon for a marriage license, and had been married early in the afternoon.

He had been successful in keeping his plans secret even from his office associates. Mr. Sedley was graduated from Yale in 1906. His brother, Harry Sedley, is well known in sporting circles as a gentleman jockey. Mrs. Sedley is fond of dogs and has exhibited at a number of the dog shows.

Cross-Section Plan of Prof. Parker's 2-Man Submarine



PARKER SUBMARINE A GIFT FOR DEFENSE

Continued from Page 1.

submersible. He asks for the opportunity to build the first boat of this kind, and says he also would like to have the Government consider the use of underwater searchlights, which he asserts could be tested at a cost of not more than $500.

A thousand submersibles of the small type, which, he says, can be built for be cost of a single modern dreadnought, Professor Parker thinks, will make this country invulnerable to attack by sea. Each submersible carries but one torpedo but the high speed these boats will be capable of developing will make it possible for them to elude flotillas and approach so close to the line of battleships as to discharge their torpedos with unerring aim.

The small submersible, according to Professor Parker, should be able to submerge and rise to the surface practically with the ease of a fish. This is made possible by fins which can be warped the same as the planes of an aircraft.

The use of a gasoline engine is simplified by having an exhaust and an intake just above the surface of the water behind the periscope. When submerged water is prevented from coming in through the exhaust by check valves of the ball type.

The diminutive submersible, or "motor torpedo," would require a crew of two to operate, one a pilot and the other a gunner. Each craft would carry an auxiliary periscope for use in case the regular periscope should be shot away. A heavy spring delicately adjusted to the top of the conning tower makes possible a very quick exit in case of an accident. When the top of the tower is opened the two men operating the boat, according to Professor Parker, will be literally blown out of the submersible by the air pressure.

FORD MISUNDERSTOOD WILSON.

Reference to Kaiser Taken from a Book—Inspects Submarines.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, who was careful to explain yesterday that he is not a member of the Naval Advisory Board of Inventors, saw a submarine for the first time in his life yesterday. Escorted by navy yard officers and officers attached to the submarine flotilla of the Atlantic fleet, Mr. Ford was taken into the "K" boats, where he had every opportunity to investigate and study the intricate mechanism of one of the newest and most up to date of American submersibles. The vessel was not submerged as some reports yesterday indicated.

Mr. Ford came to the navy yard at the invitation of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, with whom he conferred in Washington on Wednesday on matters pertaining to the improvement of the navy, particularly the submarine arm of the service. At the yard Mr. Ford was met by Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, the commandant; Captain George E. Burd, the yard manager; Naval Constructor George H. Rock, Lieutenant Commander R. P. Craft, Lieutenant C. W. Nimitz of the submarine flotilla, and Commander Earl P. Jessup of the Navy Yard Staff.

Sees Big Diesel Engine.

After a general round of introductions Mr. Ford was first taken to the great naval machine shops, where, among other things, he saw the world's biggest Diesel oil-burning engine in operation, and he was then taken to the pier along which four of the submarines of the "K" class and one of the "E" class are moored. The "E" boat was the one in which is being installed the new Edison batteries, which, it is said, have solved the problem of chlorine gas generation and will eliminate that peril in submarine warfare. M. R. Hutchinson, Mr. Edison's personal representative, told Mr. Ford that 100 of the batteries had been submerged in salt water on Wednesday and stood the test, and that despite the application of the most sensitive tests known to chemistry not a trace of chlorine gas was discovered.

Mr. Ford was in K-6, the submarine selected for his inspection for about half an hour. He was shown the vitals of the submersible by Lieutenant R. C. Grady, and when he emerged he told the newspaper men that despite his opposition to war and things that make for war he had been much impressed by what he saw.

"It was my first experience of the kind," said Mr. Ford, "but I do not feel at liberty just now to go into detail as to my impressions."

"Did you get any new ideas while in K-6?" he was asked.

"It's difficult to go anywhere without getting a new idea or ideas," was his reply.

"Have you changed your opinion about the smaller and cheaper type of submarine which it is said you believe is practicable?" Mr. Ford was asked, and he answered that he had not changed his mind on that proposition.

Mr. Ford said that the entire yard struck him as a finely managed and operated institution, and he was sorry that he did not have time to make a still closer inspection of the plant.

Tells Story of Kaiser.

In a talk to newspaper men Mr. Ford referred to his visit to Washington on Thursday, where he saw President Wilson and Secretary Daniels. He said that at the White House President Wilson told of a story he had heard concerning the Kaiser's alleged reluctance to sign the declaration that plunged Germany and nearly all Europe into war.

"The President told me," said Mr. Ford, "that he had heard that after the Kaiser had signed the first declaration of war he threw the pen across the room and then turned to his advisers and said, 'You have made me do it, and you will all live to regret it!'"

When Mr. Ford was asked if the President believed that story was true Mr. Ford said that he did not know what the President thought about it, but that he believed that it was true.

When asked how he reconciled his opposition to war in any form and his semi-official visit to the navy yard Mr. Ford replied that there was not anything he would not do to help the President or Secretary Daniels. If we must have a navy, he added, he believed we ought to have the best, most up to date, and most efficient possible. He referred to Secretary Daniels as the most advanced man who has ever held the naval portfolio and that the Secretary's great aim for the navy is efficiency.

He again, in answer to a question, referred to the possibility of a gasoline motor that will work under water, and that a submarine fitted with such a motor would cost about one-sixteenth the cost of the present type of submersibles. He said that he had experimented with and knew that such a motor was possible. He added, however, that he is working to do away with, and not to increase, the weapons of warfare. Mr. Ford also said it be known that he frowned upon the proposed credit to England and France.

Statement Was in a Book.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It was explained today that Henry Ford's reported reference to a supposed remark by President Wilson as to the Kaiser's reluctance to sign a declaration of war must have referred to a mention in the conversation to "The War Lord," a sketch by A. P. Gardner, an English journalist. The statement attributed to the President, it was said, was not the President's statement, but a statement in this book.

The incident as described by Mr. Ford is almost identical with the plot of a short one-act play by Sir James M. Barrie, which was presented in London early in the war and cabled in full to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The only difference is that in the play there was also an allegorical personification of Culture, which talked a good deal.

The report of Mr. Ford's interview in New York caused a good deal of surprise here, as callers at the White House are not supposed to talk about the President's observations.

FIGHT ON OSBORNE RENEWED BY RILEY

Superintendent of Prisons Wants Grand Jury to Investigate Sing Sing.

CRITICISES WELFARE LEAGUE

Tells District Attorney That 15 Convicts Will Testify Regarding Fights Among Inmates.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The long-existing controversy between Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley and Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison resulted in charges by Supt. Riley made today in a letter received by District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks of Westchester County. The complaint will be presented to the September Grand Jury, now in session at White Plains, it is said, with a view of a thorough investigation of conditions at the prson.

Immediately after the report reached Warden Osborne he motored over to White Plains, where he was in conference with the District Attorney for an hour. At the conclusion of the conference Warden Osborne said:

"I hope some day the papers will tell the truth about Sing Sing Prison. So far as I am concerned, I told the District Attorney I gladly favor an impartial investigation."

The Superintendent informed the District Attorney that the members of the Mutual Welfare League evidently had the freedom of the prison, and because of this some of the convicts had been able to get possession of and to conceal dangerous weapons. He calls attention in his letter to fifteen cases of alleged assaults on prisoners by their fellows between January and June 8. The victims of the assaults are offered as witnesses for the District Attorney.

It is suggested by the Superintendent that District Attorney Weeks have indictments found against four men who escaped from Sing Sing. They are L. E. Pllod, Frederick Spence, a lifer; Rocco Scalzo, and Daniel O'Day, who was the only one recaptured and returned.

The action of Superintendent Riley in asking the Westchester authorities to make the investigation is believed to be due to the investigation made at the prison several days ago by Governor Whitman's private Secretary, William Orr, who interviewed a number of the convicts during the absence of the Warden.

It is known that the Superintendent felt that something should be done to correct matters at Sing Sing since the infraction there of the honor system sent forty-one members of the Mutual Welfare League to solitary commitment. He discussed the Sing Sing Prison situation with Governor Whitman last week, at which time the Governor intimated his desire that Warden Osborne be allowed further extension to demonstrate the success of failure of his method.

According to the statement of the Superintendent, he directed his letter to District Attorney Weeks instead of to Warden Osborne for the reason he did not from past experience feel that Warden Osborne would co-operate with District Attorney Weeks.

Superintendent Riley said the only warden who had refused or neglected to make the regulation weekly report on the discipline of the prison, which is required each Monday, showing any infraction of a rule by a prisoner, was Warden Osborne. The prison physician was then called upon at Sing Sing, he says, to report, and Dr. Carr has since been making reports of hospital cases.



"I believe the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be the most wonderful creation of the kind ever seen in the world." —Edwin Markham.

"I hope that everybody in this country and the rest of the world, who can possibly make it, will come to San Francisco this year. My message is—Come to San Francisco and see the world." These are the words of Former Governor Glynn of New York.

This is the best time of year to make the trip. The summer rush is over—plenty of room in hotels and trains—and the weather on the coast is now the choicest offering of a great climate. On your way to the Exposition you can take the

UNION PACIFIC Circuit Tour *of the* Great Pacific Northwest

for only $17.50 in connection with the Exposition rates. This trip will make you familiar with practically the *whole* of our Western Country.

You may visit Denver, Colorado Springs, Ogden and Salt Lake City or you may go to California first on your way to the Pacific Northwest. The direct-to-California route via Union Pacific is 273 miles shorter and from 11 to 28 hours faster than any other line, with 7 fine trains every day from Chicago.

Besides the Expositions you will see on this trip: world-famous Colorado; scenic Wyoming; Echo Canyon; Weber Canyon; Great Salt Lake; volcanic wonders of Idaho; beautiful Columbia River Gorge, through which you ride for 200 miles by day; Spokane, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. Option of Ocean Liner trip, Portland to San Francisco; meals and stateroom free, or scenic trip among the mountains to California.

The coupon will bring you complete information by return mail.

J. B. DeFRIEST, G. E. Agt., Union Pacific R. R.
Woolworth Building, 236 Broadway, New York

Visit Old Faithful Inn, Yellowstone National Park Exhibit, Panama-Pacific Exposition

Please send me, without cost or obligation, booklets descriptive of California and the Expositions and the Great Pacific Northwest.

Name.....

Address.....

CANADA CALLS OUR SHIPS.

Dominion Government Suspends Regulations to Meet War Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Canada has made an unusual move to increase her merchant marine facilities. Owing to a dearth of ships of her own registry and the exceptionally large movement of war supplies, including grain, it has been found necessary to get more ships in a very short time.

The Ottawa Government accordingly has issued an order which permits American ships on the lakes to take cargoes from one Canadian port to another along the lakes. Consul Henry P. Starrett at Fort William says in a report to the Department of Commerce that the primary reason for this action is the necessity of moving the enormous grain crop before navigation is closed by ice. Great pressure was brought to bear by shippers to induce the Government to take this action for relief.

In the season of 1914 there were 105 vessels of Canadian registry employed in the grain-carrying trade on the Great Lakes, their total tonnage being 150,000. Owing to the transfer of many of these ships to the ocean trade there are available this season only fifty-six Canadian ships, with combined tonnage of 109,000. The suspension of the Canadian navigation laws is to be operative only during the present navigation season. The effect will be that American lake vessels will share this season to a much larger extent than ever before in the grain-carrying trade out of Fort William and Port Arthur.

22 "UNDESIRABLES" ESCAPE.

Deported Greeks Rescued from the Athinai Slip Ashore.

When the Anchor liner Tuscania arrived in New York Tuesday night she had on board among the survivors from the Athinai twenty-nine Greeks who had been ordered deported by the immigration authorities at Ellis Island. During the confusion at the pier, when the agents of the Greek Line were busy marshaling the 235 steerage passengers into a tender alongside to convey them to the steamer Patris at Pier 26, Brooklyn, twenty-two of the twenty-nine undesirables managed to get away and have not been seen since.

The Greeks were not missed until the next day, when a deportation officer from Ellis Island went on board the Patris before she sailed to see that the list of deported aliens contained the additional twenty-nine from the Athinai. When the disappearance of the twenty-two men was reported the agents of the line sent twenty detectives out to make inquiries in the Greek quarters in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City with a list of the missing Greeks. The Commissioner of Immigration also had detectives sent out to round them up, but without success.

Killed on Battleship Delaware.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—John J. Rodan, a gunner's mate aboard the battleship Delaware, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, was killed today by a fall down a hatchway. Rodan's motber lives in Pittsburgh.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.



The Spirit of America at Play : Magnitude and Cheerfulness
Belvedere Submarine Grill Restaurant Traymore
The Promenade in the Marble Exchange
Three Decks Fronting the Boardwalk and the Ocean
Library Tower Two Golf Courses Evening Musicales Cloister Garden

TRAYMORE FRIDAY CHATS

THE ARCHITECT'S DREAM

The sandy beach lay in patches of gray and brown. The green waves washed it, shafts of blue from the laughing skies fell upon it, the sun, darting its flashing arrows of light, fused the hues into a radiance of gaicty—while out of the mist of melting colors, like a vision in dreams, came the dancing Spirit of Nature-by-the-Sea. * * * The Poet beheld it, while the idle crowd strolled by, and the Poet told the Builder, and thereafter, for a year, the strollers of the Boardwalk saw an army of men piling up masses of matter and incarnating the dream into stone. * * * It was thus that Giotto conceived his Bell Tower, and Michael Angelo his majestic Dome, and the Poet-architects conceived and realized the Traymore.

THE LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD

Daniel S. White, Pres. Joseph W. Mott, Mgr.

Speaking of the concrete construction of the Blenheim, Thomas A. Edison said, "It is the coming construction for all great buildings. It won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried."

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THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
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The great essential of a resort hotel, as distinguished from a city hotel, is ample public space devoted to the use of its guests, in the form of bright and airy Exchanges, Lobbies, Parlors, Galleries and Solariums, affording pleasing vistas and beautiful promenades, the whole combining into an harmonious vision of grandeur and beauty, which, while replete with the cozy group seclusions of home, afford full view of the pleasing panorama of the resort life. In this essential the Marlborough-Blenheim stands without an equal in Atlantic City or elsewhere.

Its "Ownership Management," while accounting for its unique reputation, is a guaranty of the high character of its patronage and the unexcelled quality of its service and cuisine. It employs only white service in both its American and a la carte dining rooms.

It makes a specialty of its high-class music every evening throughout the year, with special Sunday night solo features, which, this year, with such artists as Romani, Manolito, Rose and Glanville, have been most successful.

Atlantic City, with its only real competitor (Europe) this year impossible, is offering unusual attractions and entertainments. Two flying boats are daily sources of interest. Two golf courses, the Yacht Club, the fishing fleet and the wonderful bathing beach attract their respective devotees, while the pier amusements, the theatres, the Boardwalk, the fine motor roads and the splendid hotels and restaurants, afford enjoyment to all. There is only one Atlantic City, and this year it is particularly attractive. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

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OPENS OCTOBER 1ST
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Steam Heat. Sun Parlors. Queen Terrace. Golf. Tennis. Motoring. Shooting.
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Elementary grades and college preparation
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The Boys are in close personal touch with their teachers in Class Room, Athletic Field, Gymnasium; the Small Classes assure this. They may remain all day, including Saturdays. Younger boys escorted to and from school. Half our boys who enter college next Fall prepared in three years, instead of the usual four—the result of our daily Study, Recite and Play Plan. Spelling and Writing are specialties. The School Building is new. A healthy school life out of doors, amidst country surroundings, makes a sturdy boy. Catalog. West 244th St. OVERLOOKING VAN CORTLANDT PARK

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Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	92%
Adv. Algebra	84%	Caesar	88%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs	85%

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Near Federal and County Courts.
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Afternoon Classes 4:15 to 6:15
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Tuition Fee, One Hundred and Ten Dollars.
Catalogue sent on application to Registrar.

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Reopens Sept 28th—Primary Oct 4th
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900,000,000 DWELL IN HOOKWORM BELT

Rockefeller Foundation Co-operating with Health Commissions to Eradicate the Evil.

19,425 PERSONS TREATED

Report Shows Great Progress Has Been Made in Work in the Southern States.

Some 900,000,000 of the 1,600,000,000 persons who inhabit this world dwell in a hookworm infection belt which encircles the globe in a zone about 66 degrees wide, extending from parallel 36 degrees north to parallel 30 degrees south, according to the first annual report of The Rockefeller Foundation, Part I of which was made public yesterday. Practically all countries within this zone are infected, says the report, and in many of them infection is so prevalent as to affect a majority of the inhabitants.

Thus, of the population of Colombia living between sea level and 3,000 feet above, 90 per cent. are infected; of the population of British Guiana, 50 per cent. are infected; in Dutch Guiana infection on many plantations runs as high as 90 per cent.; in Egypt as high as 50 per cent. among the laboring classes; in many Ceylon plantations as high as 90 per cent.; as high as 75 per cent. among the farming populations of the Yangtse Valley in Southern China, and about 50 per cent. on sugar and tea estates in Natal. Of 548,992 rural children microscopically examined in the Southern States of this country 39 per cent. were found to be infected.

Commission to Co-operate.

How relief and control of this disease has been begun already, not only in this country, but in many others as well, the report tells. To do this work the International Health Commission was created on June 27, 1913, and the scope of its work was then decided on. According to the report, "the International Health Commission has not undertaken to eradicate uncinariasis in any country. The accomplishment of this result will require the operation of permanent agencies working over long periods of time. The attitude assumed by the International Health Commission toward this work is that assumed by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in its co-operation with Southern States, namely, that the bringing of this disease under control in any country is a work which no outside agency, working independently, could do if it would, and one which no outside agency should do if it could; that if the infection is to be stamped out in any area the country in which it exists must assume the responsibility, and that the commission may be of service in so far as it may co-operate with the Governments of foreign countries in organizing and making effective their own agencies. In this spirit the commission has accepted the invitation of eleven foreign countries during the current year to co-operate in the relief and control of this disease. It is prepared to extend this co-operation to other countries as conditions invite."

Director-General Wickliffe Rose made journeys to England, the British West Indies, and to Egypt and British dependencies in the Far East, while Dr. J. H. White of the United States Public Health Service represented the commission on similar journeys to countries in Central America. The report continues:

"As a direct consequence of these visits and of the hospitable reception given to the commission's offer of co-operation, plans were adopted and work begun in British Guiana, Antigua, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, and Egypt. A plan of work was adopted for St. Vincent; but was deferred on account of the war. In Ceylon the Government and the Planters' Association inaugurated an experimental demonstration on a small scale, in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Rose, the entire cost being met locally. In the Malay States the consensus of opinion favored the establishment of a commission to inquire into the relative importance of hookworm disease and malaria in accounting for the physical debility of the people, and since the period under review a special commission has been appointed to make a study of this problem. In addition to the work undertaken in the British colonies, the commission has responded favorably to invitations from several Central American countries, and work has been inaugurated in Panama, Nicaragua, Cost Rica, and Guatemala.

37,902 Persons Examined.

"In spite of the fact that a large amount of time has necessarily been given to preliminary conferences, surveys, and the work of organization, a very substantial achievement has already been made, 37,902 persons having been examined and 19,425 persons treated in all the foreign areas up to Dec. 31, 1914. But more significant than the number of persons treated has been the establishment of relations of co-operation and mutual confidence between the commission and the Governments and physicians of the communities visited, and the resulting stimulation of interest on the part of the common people, whereby the principle of self-help has been steadily maintained.

"In addition to carrying on its work in foreign countries, the International Health Commission has also undertaken to complete the program of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the eradication of hookworm disease in the Southern States. This program did not contemplate complete eradication under the supervision of the Sanitary Commission, but aimed rather at a comprehensive demonstration in each State, first of the presence of the disease, and, secondly, of the method of treating and preventing it. This demonstration is now entering its final stage with the inauguration of the so-called intensive community work whereby in a limited number of typical communities in each State, it is hoped to show convincingly the possibility of treating every infected person, and at the same time of preventing soil pollution—the only way of preventing the recurrence of the disease."

Throughout the report emphasis is laid on the fact that the work of the commission is educational, and its best results must be the obtaining of co-operation on the part of residents of infected districts.

LURED BY DECOY TELEGRAM.

Brooklyn Man Wanted in Alienation Suit Is Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., Sept. 23.—Lured here by a decoy telegram, John W. Veit of Brooklyn was today committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail, charged by Charles Abelson of this place with having alienated the affections of his wife and causing his home to be broken up. When the bail was fixed, Mrs. Abelson wanted to go on Veit's bond, but an examination of the title to the property she offered showed that it was in the name of her husband.

The Abelsons have two children, who are now in the custody of relatives in New York. The mother is also charged by the husband with having made a trip to New York with Veit, who six months ago came here and began boarding at the Abelson home. The telegram sent last night, and which bore the name of Mrs. Abelson as the sender, advised him to meet her at the Pompton Lakes station. This he did, and he was placed under arrest.

Dahlia Exhibition Opens Today.

The first exhibition of the American Dahlia Society will open today in the Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, and will continue until Sunday evening. On display will be more than 100 species of dahlia. Members of the Horticultural Society are greatly interested in the exhibition, and many prizes have been offered.

DI SIMONE PLEADS GUILTY.

Posed as Banker and Italians Lost $13,000 They Deposited.

Ralph Di Simone, who conducted a banking business under the name of Di Simone & Son, and also a banking institution purporting to be the National Bank of the United States, at his home in 139 Broadway, Astoria, where several hundred Italians deposited their savings, pleaded guilty yesterday to conducting a banking business without the proper authority, before Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court, Long Island City. This is a misdemeanor and the maximum penalty is $500 fine and one year in prison.

Di Simone was arrested on Feb. 9 of this year and has been in jail ever since that time. An investigation of his affairs developed the fact that $13,000 which had been deposited in the bank was gone. This led to a small riot and Di Simone never made an attempt to secure his release on bail.

Indictments charging him with grand larceny are also pending and indictments charging his father, Captain Michael Di Simone, who once served in the Italian Army, also with grand larceny were found. Captain Di Simone is out on bail. He says he has been ruined by his son's gambling habits.

SENDS VOICE 3,400 MILES.

Theodore N. Vail Among Those Who Telephone Across the Continent.

Theodore N. Vail, head of the Bell Telephone System and President of the Telephone Pioneers of America, being unable to join the society in its Fifth Annual Convention at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, sat in his rooms at the Hotel Gotham yesterday and telephoned his congratulations to his comrades, 3,400 miles away in San Francisco. U. N. Bethell, Senior Vice President, and N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, also telephoned greetings.

The transcontinental line was used again yesterday to put several bankers, among them Allen Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co.; Grosvenor Hutchins, Vice President of the Bank of Commerce; H. P. Cooper, Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company, and J. H. Case, Vice President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in touch with members of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, in convention in Denver.

While the bankers talked San Francisco was cut in and that city, New York, and Denver were all in communication each with the other at the same time.

ARTIST'S SLAYER TO WED.

Rosa Traina to Marry Father of Her Two Children.

Rosa Traina, the young mother of two children who was acquitted of murder in the first degree for killing James Montiglia, an artist, by a Kings County Grand Jury before Justice Kelby in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, will be married today to Antonio Bellina, with whom she lived before the murder.

At the home of the grandmother of the young woman, 583 Carroll Street, last night Bellina showed a marriage license which he and the mother of their two children obtained yesterday at the Marriage License Bureau at Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

After the murder of Montiglia, at the door of his studio, 284 First Street, Bellina became reconciled to the woman with whom he had been living as his wife. They became estranged when he learned of her affection for the artist, but the woman, according to the Sicilian code of honor, won back the love of Bellina when the man whom she accused of ruining her home and happiness was killed. During the trial of the woman and while she was in jail after her arrest Bellina had been devoted to her.

Road Builder Bankrupt.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Thomas J. McGovern, a road builder of this city, who has contracts for work in the upper part of the State, this afternoon filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. He gives his liabilities as $50,592 and his assets as $20,-000.16. Referee in Bankruptcy Oliphant will give a hearing on Oct. 16. In his schedule McGovern says he has secured claims of $10,000 and unsecured claims amounting to $43,592.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HACKENSACK.—The body of Mrs. Mark Kolbet, a widow, aged 65 years, of Lodi, who disappeared from her home on Wednesday, was found yesterday afternoon hanging to a pear tree in St. Peter's Cemetery. A sunstroke a year ago affected her mind.

HACKENSACK.—Steven Ullman, a chauffeur, of Fort Lee, whose car killed David Fullen, aged 12, of Edgewater, on June 4, and who was indicted for manslaughter, was acquitted by a jury here yesterday. Witnesses testified that the child was at fault.

HACKENSACK. — The woman suffrage campaign in Bergen County will end with a rally in Hackensack on Sept. 30, when Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will be the chief speaker.

NEWARK.—Edmund Chadwick, 40 years old, of 7 Rowland Street, fell from a ladder and was killed yesterday afternoon. He was cleaning a skylight in the store of the Creamer Home Baking Company, where his head struck the marble counter of the soda water fountain.

ELIZABETH.—Mrs. Helen Langel of Iselin, N. J., obtained a judgment of $3.60 yesterday against her former brother-in-law, Alexander Shuk, for spending money for other purposes which she gave him to pay for her first husband's tombstone.

ELIZABETH.—The Young Men's Christian Association announced yesterday that Vice President Thomas R. Marshall will address one of a series of meetings to be held in November. The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., will speak at another meeting.

ELIZABETH.—For the sixty-first time James Donnelly, 76 years old, of Summit, started yesterday to serve a prison sentence for intoxication in the county jail. He told Warden Hughson that he had thus spent six years in jail.

ORANGE.—The old police station of North Centre Street was opened yesterday as a school house, more than thirty children in special classes attending in spite of the fact that parents had protested that a building considered "unfit for jail birds" should not be used for a school.

HACKETTSTOWN.—The first whits frost of the season covered the low lands in and about this place yesterday morning. The air was 42 degrees colder than a week ago.

HACKETTSTOWN.—An eel weighing more than ssven pounds and measuring four feet in length, which was caught the night before in Musconetcong Creek, was sent to Assemblyman Alonzo D. Herrick, who last Winter fought for the reinstatement of the eel basket law. Mr. Herrick sent the eel to Ernest Napier of East Orange, President of the State Fish and Game Commission, who unsuccessfully opposed the re-establishment of the law.

MORRISTOWN. — Fifteen negroes were fined $2.45 each yesterday, the costs of their prosecution, on a charge of disorderly conduct for a hostile demonstration against Fitz Walter Morley, colored, the editor of The New Jersey Advocate.

PHILLIPSBURG. — Fifty weavers in the Valentins & Bentisy Silk Mills struck today for an increase in wages. The management says that under no circumstances will an increase be granted. Other workers remain in the mills, but if the weavers continue on strike the mills will be forced to close.

PRINCETON.—Walter Jackson, a negro waiter at the Tiger Inn, was arrested yesterday as the man wanted for a theft of $1,000 worth of jewelry in Boston in March, 1914. He had worked in the Inn for a year and had married a widow of Princeton.

TRENTON.—Governor Fielder issued a proclamation yesterday designating Saturday, Oct. 9, to be known and observed as Fire Prevention Day. He urged the necessity of removing all unnecessary accumulations of combustible materials.

TRENTON.—Governor Fielder yesterday appointed a special committee to investigate lighterage and freight charges in New York Harbor. The members of the committee are Mayor Marviag of Elizabeth, Mayor Raymond of Newark, Louis Sherwood of Jersey City, George B. Russell and William Sefton of Elizabeth, C. W. Felgenspan, James M. Kelly, C. Wolters, Jr., M. R. Sherwood, and Mark F. Phillips of Newark, Robert H. Forbes, George T. Smith, and David M. Pomfret of Jersey City, William S. Bryant and Mayor Robert S. Fordyce of Paterson, Karl C. Roebling and Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly of Trenton, Paul Campbell of Hoboken, Mayor George M. Seger of Passaic, O. W. Ramsey and B. Kaufman of Perth Amboy, and Charles A. McCormick of New Brunswick.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Fifteen hundred delegates of the New Jersey State Firemen's Association held their annual meeting here yesterday. General Bird E. Spencer of Passaic was re-elected President.

PUT INTO CELL AFTER LEAP FROM ELEVATED

Terrified Prisoner Perhaps Hurt Mortally Trying to Escape from Captor.

MAGISTRATE LEVY ROUSED

Rushes to Hospital Man Who Was Jailed for Half an Hour with Fractured Skull.

When the case of Harry Swarman, arrested for trying to flirt with a girl, was called in Night Court last evening, two policemen brought Swarman from a cell, carrying him in a chair in which he was seated, half conscious. There was blood on his face and head, and Magistrate Levy, the instant he saw him, exclaimed:

"Why, that man looks as though he were dying. He is in no condition to be arraigned. Hurry him to a hospital."

So Dr. Herman was called and took Swarman to Bellevue, where it was said his skull might be fractured, and he was in a dangerous condition, so dangerous that he might die.

The moment he had seen Swarman started for the hospital Magistrate Levy began an investigation, which disclosed that Swarman had received his injury in jumping from the elevated structure in Third Avenue near Fifty-ninth Street, in an effort to escape from Policeman Berkler of the Bathgate Avenue station, who was bringing him to court. Dr. Kent of Flower Hospital had diagnosed his case as simple lacerations of the face. He had been for thirty-five minutes in a cell in Night Court waiting for his case to be called.

The Magistrate was greatly exercised over the case, but exonerated Berkler of blame for Swarman's detention in a cell when he should have been in a hospital cot, saying that the ambulance surgeon had pronounced him only slightly hurt and well enough to be arraigned.

"I knew nothing of the case, of course," said the Magistrate, "until the man was arraigned before me. Then I did all I could do. He should never have been placed in a cell at all."

Swarman lives at 134 Allen Street and is 30 years old. He had no chance to explain what he was doing at Third Avenue and 169th Street last evening, but there, Miss Jennie Axelowitz of 1,330 Franklin Avenue, called Policeman Berkler to her and demanded he arrest Swarman, who, she said, had insulted her by his attentions.

Berkler started downtown with Swarman on the Third Avenue elevated and alighted with him at the Fifty-ninth Street Station. Swarman was not handcuffed and there he broke from the policeman, jumped to the tracks and ran north. Berkler following and firing his revolver in the air while he shouted to Swarman to halt. Instead, the man sprang over the guard rail and dropped into the street where Berkler, following by the stairs, found him stunned and dazed.

Berkler called Dr. Kent and then took Swarman to Night Court, intending to tell the story of the attempted escape when he arraigned his prisoner. Swarman was alone in a cell and his condition was not discovered until Berkler went for him to bring him before the Magistrate.

At Flower Hospital last night it was said that Dr. Kent, soon after attending Swarman, had gone off duty. His diagnosis of the case, contained in his report, coincided with the version Berkler had given of it. It announced that Swarman had lacerations on the lip and one eye. It made no mention of a possible fracture of the skull.

BANANAS TO COST MORE.

Shortage in Crop Is Due to West Indian Hurricane.

There will be a shortage of bananas in New York from now until next July, according to a report brought here last night on the United Fruit steamer Santa Marta by F. H. Delisser, one of the wealthiest banana and cocoa planters in Jamaica. This has been caused by the recent hurricane in the West Indies which destroyed the Winter and Spring banana and cocoa crops, making a total loss to the planters of $4,250,000, he said.

"At a conservative estimate," Mr. Delisser continued, "the hurricane destroyed 15,000,000 bunches of bananas, which realize 25 cents a bunch to the planters, and did damage to the cocoa crop in Jamaica estimated at about half a million dollars. The banana crop at Santa Marta, Columbia, was also damaged severely, I hear, so that there is only the Costa Rica crop, about 10,-000,000 bunches, and about 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 in Jamaica to be depended upon from now to July. The English steamers trading between Kingston and Avonmouth, cannot get any bananas this Fall or Winter."

One of the prominent banana importers, who went to the pier last night to meet Mr. Delisser, ssid that under normal conditions the wholesale price of bananas in New York is from $1 to $1.25 a bunch. It had advanced yesterday to $2.60 a bunch wholesale, and will not go much higher, the dealer added, because people would eat domestic fruits instead if the bananas were too dear.

19 GIRLS ARRESTED.

Blocked Entrance to Building to Annoy Superintendent.

After 300 girls had participated in a fire drill and marched to the street a few minutes before noon yesterday from the upper floors of the twelve-story building at 8 to 14 West Thirtieth Street, where they are employed by manufacturers of women's apparel, nineteen of the young women refused to return to work because the Superintendent of the building, John Louder, closed the passenger elevators and insisted that the girls must go back to their respective floors by way of the freight elevators.

The little squad of indignant girls made things as uncomfortable as possible for Louder and his assistants by blocking the corridors, and then the sidewalk, where they stood in groups from noon to 5 o'clock, when the Superintendent appealed to the police to get them away.

When the policemen came and told them to move on the girls laugbed, but did not move. They were all arrested, whereupon Sadie Liebert, 25 years old, of 326 East Sixty-fifth Street, fainted in the arms of a policeman. In the Night Court Magistrate Murphy discharged them.

A SUFFRAGE ROMANCE.

Rice Falls in Love with Miss Joffee While She Is Spellbinding.

Cupid has been doing such good work that the ranks of the suffrage workers would be minus many of the younger members if they did not continue their interest in votes for women after they are married. The latest suffrage romance is in the Political Equality Association of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. The engagement of Miss Frances Joffee, one of the youngest of Mrs. Belmont's speakers, is announced. She will marry Basil Herbert Rice, Vice President and General Manager of the Philippines Cocoa Industry of 8 West Fortieth Street.

Mrs. Belmont's suffrage headquarters are at 15 East Forty-first Street. It is said that Mr. Rice heard Miss Joffee speak at the street corner near the headquarters and fell in love at first sight. Mr. Rice has been a suffragist for a long time. He heard Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt speak for suffrage in the Philippines.

"She started a splendid organization of women there," said Mr. Rice yesterday, "and the women are soon to be enfranchised. I believe it is to be in the Spring."

Free Concert Today and Tomorrow

Hear this specially selected program of the world's finest music—played on the New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph. Hear these new masterpiece records—each one personally passed upon and tested by Thomas A. Edison himself. A rare musical treat. Don't miss it.

Special Program

1. Oberon Overture.....Band
2. My Sunshine (O Solo Mio) Chas. W. Harrison, Tenor
3. Un bel de Vedremo, Madame Butterfly. Soprano in Italian.....Emmy Destinn
4. Chant Sans Paroles, Violin Albert Spalding
5. Gatina-Cancion Andaluza.....Lucrezia Bori, Soprano in Spanish.
6. Nocturn in E Flat.....Hans Kronold, Violoncello.
7. Hello Frisco.....Helen Clark and Harry Hindermeyer
8. (a) Prelude—Arabesque.
   (b) Butterfly, Piano Solo.....Andre Benoist

There is no charge. We want everyone to hear this concert of wonderful music. We want everyone to know of the great triumph that Edison has achieved in his New Diamond Disc Phonograph—how he has brought the world's best music within reach of all. Hear this special concert—today and tomorrow—at the Edison Shop.

In addition to this special program you may hear any other selection you choose from the great library of Edison Records—grand opera, instrumental or any of the latest dance numbers. We would be glad to have you request your favorite records.

New Edison

Diamond Disc Phonograph

You should hear how, with the wonderful diamond reproducer, the master inventor has accomplished what all have been waiting for—life-like reproduction of sound.

All the delicate shading of sound is brought out. All the overtones which give body and fullness to the tone, are preserved. There is no mechanical timbre. Nothing is added—nothing is lost. *No needles to change.*



Easy Payment Plan

You can now get the New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph on convenient monthly payments. Enjoy the wonderful music in your own home while you are paying for the instrument. Ask about our payment plan when you come to the special concert to-day or to-morrow.

No Needles to Change. Thousandth Reproduction as Perfect as the First

Call and Hear

The Edison Shop

(The Phonograph Corporation of Manhattan, Props.)

473 Fifth Ave. New York City

Between 40th and 41st Sts. Opposite Public Library



RECTOR'S

"There Is Only One Rector's"

To-night—let it be Rector's! Come and enjoy the best foods, cooked as only Rector's famous European chef can cook them. Come and be entertained as only Rector's all-star cabaret can entertain you. Come and see the great

Stunning, Startling, Sensational

LUBOVSKA

Russia's Greatest Impressionistic Danseuse

DIRECT FROM EUROPE

Is making her American Debut at Rector's

Every evening in the Main Dining Room during dinner; after the theatre, in Rector's Grand Ballroom. To avoid disappointment, 'phone your reservations—Bryant 3200. All-star Cabaret every evening in the Main Dining Room.

Grand Ballroom opens at 8:00 P. M.

LUBOVSKA the Great

BROADWAY, 48TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.,

Avoid disappointment by telephoning your reservations.

Bryant 3200

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Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.

A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.

Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.

RATES

Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 2.50



FAIRMOUNT APARTMENT HOTEL, Fairmount Ave. and Hudson Boulevard, JERSEY CITY.

In the finest residential section, 23 minutes from 33d St. and Broadway. One-room suites, (furnished,) three and four room suites, (unfurnished,) all outside. No court rooms. Maid service. Restaurant in connection with hotel. The rents are reasonable and not based on New York City taxation. References required. Inspect The Fairmount before you sign any lease, or write or telephone Bergen 962.

Hotel Bretton Hall

BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.

Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up

No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

STANLEY'S

IN YONKERS

On Riverside Drive—15 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park.

The Suburban Restaurant Beautiful

Food unexcelled. Service perfect. Appointments Elegant. Dancing. Entertainment. Parking Space for Autos.

HOTEL BOSSERT

A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., Brooklyn.

Luchow's

14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Washington, D. C.

HOTEL GRAFTON

Washington, D.C. Harrington Mills, Mgr. Am. Plan.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Justice Edward R. Finch, on the 17th day of September, 1915, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against LOUIS FRANK, lately doing business at 33 West 17th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of Georgs H. Williams, the assignee of the said Louis Frank, before the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and then and there to show cause why said account of the assignee should not be settled and allowed as filed, and for such other and further relief in the premises as to the court may seem just and proper.

Date, New York, October 23rd, 1915.
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for the Assignee, office and Post Office address 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of LEON JAFFESS, Assignor to MAX BIEBER, Assignee. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. MAYERS, auctioneer, all of the assets of the above-named assignor, consisting of Real Estate, tire manufacturing machinery, chemicals for the manufacture of tires, compounded fabrics, office furniture, fixtures, etc., on Monday, October 4th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M., at No. 902 North Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey.
MAX BIEBER, Assignee.
PAUL D. BIEBER, Attorney for Assignee, 135 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Pryer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915. CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS, Executor.

REISENWEBER'S

58th Street and Columbus Circle, Phone 9640 Columbus.

EXCEPTIONAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.00

(Served Daily from 6 to 10 P. M., and Sunday Noon to 10 P. M.)

DANCE DURING COURSES —:— AMPLE A LA CARTE PORTIONS

Assorted Relishes.
Choice.
Blue Points, Cherrystone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Smoked Salmon, Canape Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Spiced Anchovies, Deep Sea Caviar.

Soups (Choice)
Lamb Broth, Cream of Celery, Consomme Princesse.

Fish or Entrees (Choice)
Boiled Halibut, Broiled Bloefish, Salmon Salad, Beef Roulade, Boiled Smoked Ham, Broiled Lamb Chops, Salmi of Squab, Sirloin of Beef, Roasts to Order (Choice)
Roast Leg of Mutton, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Half Fried Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Hamburger Steak, Wiener Schnitzel, Eminee of Turkey.

Cold
Half Chicken, Roast Beef, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Chicken, Sliced Star Ham, Sliced Virginia Ham, Smoked Beef Tongue, Salami, Combination Cold Cuts, Meat-roll, Head Salad, Mexicaine; Smoked Salmon, Sardines de Rigs, Bismarck Herring or Marinier, Normandia Mackerel Roe.

Salads (Choice)
Green Salads, Tomato, Green-pepper, Combination.

Dessert or Cheese
(Choice)
Farina Pudding, Plum Tartelette, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Lemon Water Ice, Raisin Cake, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Coffee Cake, Assortment Cakes, Cream Swiss, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse

MONSTER CABARET NIGHTLY from 7 to CLOSING

OPENING TOMORROW—THE BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT

MONS. ANDRE'S COLOSSAL CABARET

With a Galaxy of Stars and a Host of California Beauties. Direct from Tait Zinkand's Restaurant in San Francisco. BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH GUS EDWARDS.

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 12 —:— NO ADMISSION CHARGED

Dancing on 5 Floors—Contests on Friday.

Private Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Catering. Estimates submitted.

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118 West 57th Street.

Phone 1900—Circle.

Room & Bath.....$2.00 and $2.50

Suites.....$4.00 to $6.00

Valet Service Free.

Club Features in Restaurant.

Home Dinner, $1.00.

Friday Shore Dinner, $1.00.

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Broadway and Forty-third Street.

Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.

Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.

Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.

And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c

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Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS.

Prince George Hotel Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.

One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York. 800 Rooms with Bath. Rates, $2 and up.

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OPEN AIR DINING

CARLTON TERRACE

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The Cafe Moderne is the last word in smart dancing places. See the reproductions in colors of "Vogue" covers. Talented artists appear every evening.

HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St.

Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical Improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

Known the world over. French Cuisine. Dancing & Cabaret from Luncheon till Close.

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Only First-Class Hotel in New York on American and European Plan.

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Breakfast.....35c-50c
Luncheon.....60c
Tea with Waffles.....30c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open Sundays & Holidays.

The Fernery Miss Tucker, 22 East 33d Street.

The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

—LOUIS H. CHALIF—

Graduate, Russian Imperial Ballet School

Personally teaches teachers, in daily normal classes for interpretive, simplified classic, racial and ballroom dancing, at 7 West 42nd St., N. Y.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.

REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING,

917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4537.

All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.

One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN

ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.

ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO,

30 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.

John A. Rose. Miss Mabelle C. Joyce. Studio closed for the summer.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. NEW YORK COUNTY.

Augusta Allen, Plaintiff, against Albert Allen, Defendant.

Action to Annul Marriage.

To the Above Named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, August 24th, 1914.
LEON FORST.

Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the Defendant Albert Allen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward G. Whitaker, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of September, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated, New York, September 7th, 1915.
LEON FORST,

Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The Want Advertisements published by The New York Times are scrutinized carefully. All unreliable announcements are rejected.

See what this means to persons whose advertisements are accepted! Their announcements receive a value many times more than the mere cost of inserting them. Confidence is the foundation of any successful business, and the confidence which Times readers place in Times advertisements plus the large circulation (more than 300,000 every day,) insures the best returns from persons who mean business.

Want Advertisements may be left with any advertising agency or telephoned to The Times, provided the advertiser is listed in the Telephone Directory. Call Bryant 1000.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

MOVE TO WIN TRADE OF RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Commerce Bureau Sees Opportunity for American Products to Supplant German.

BETTER EXCHANGE NEEDED

Organization of a Russian-American Chamber of Commerce to be Taken Up.

With a view to interesting American manufacturers and exporters in the potentialities of the Russian market as an outlet for many domestic products, E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has prepared statistics which may be consulted by those attracted to the project of enlarging trade relations with the Czar's empire. The bureau's New York office is Suite 409, Custom House.

Mr. Porter, who has been studying the possibilities of the Russian markets for American goods, pointed out yesterday that up to the outbreak of the European war, Russia depended to a very large extent on Germany to supply manufactured articles of all kinds. While these are, of course, now shut out of Russia by hostilities, the commercial agent's investigation leads him to the belief that American manufacturers have a great opportunity when the war ends to capture the immense business formerly held by Germany.

Just now, American mannfacturers are curtailed in extending trade with Russia by two things. One of these relates to the rate of exchange, and the other to the lack of an organization to promote trade, in other words, an international Chamber of Commerce. Of course there are other difficulties, but these, it is believed, can be eliminated in time, particularly if the two obstacles mentioned above are overcome. It is hoped by those studying the problem that eventually the exchange question can be worked out satisfactorily, while the organization of a Russian-American Chember of Commerce, internationsl in scope, is to be taken up at once. Alexander Behr, President of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce of Moscow, who is in this city, will begin this week a campaign among American trade and commercial organizations looking to the formation of such a body. Mr. Behr is the first duly accredited representative of Russian commercial interests seriously to undertake this work.

Russian Possibilities Overlooked.

"The American manufacturer," said Mr. Porter yesterday, "has, to a very large degree, overlooked the possibilities of the Russian market, and has had a relatively unimportant share in the Russian trade. The Russian import and export trade has been largely controlled by Germen interests. Germany has not only been the largest consumer of Russian products, but Germany also has been the most important supply house for Russia needs. In 1913, the year before the war, total imports into Russia amounted to $629,000,000, while total exports aggregated $732,000,000.

"In the same year, 69 per cent. of the total Russian exports were consigned to German firms, while Germany furnished Russia with 47.5 per cent. of the total imports into Russia. In this same period, the United States took only nine-tenths of 1 per cent. of the total Russian exports, and furnished Russia only 2.9 per cent. of her total importations. All these figures are taken from the official Russian statistics, but they do not show large amounts of goods shipped in and out of Russia.

"The outbreak of the European war severed the former connections between Russia and Germany, and made it necessary for Russia to find new outlets for her production, and has created a tremendous demand for manufactured goods from new cources. At present, the feeling in Russia is especially friendly toward the United States, and to a large extent, Russian firms have turned to this country for their supplies. As a result, Russia offers a particularly favorable field for American manufacturers who went to develop their export business at a time when there is an unusual demand for American products."

Exchange Rate Problem.

Just how to settle the perplexing problem of rate of exchange in order that there may be wider exchange of commodities between the two countries is engaging the attention of financial end other experts. Reports received at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce are to the effect that this situation is seriously interfering with American trade development in Russia. Speaking of this matter, Mr. Porter said:

"The most important difficulty at the present time is that the existing rate of exchange between Russia and the United States is so greatly in favor of the United States that only a relatively few Russian firms can afford to pay the extremely high premium ruling for purchasing goods here. As long as the present exchange rates continue, it can be fairly said it will be almost impossible for American firms to actually sell goods to private houses in Russia.

"All the large American houses trading with Russia feel the severity of the situation. They are constantly receiving large orders for goods, but the Russian firms negotiating these orders can hardly afford to pay for the merchandise under present conditions, and the matter of payment for such orders is an almost insurmountable obstacle. This situation can only he remedied by a readjustment of the present exchange rates, and it is difficult to see how such a readjustment can take place. In the first place, Russia in finding it extremely difficult to sell her own products. Russia is primarily a producer of raw materials, and these in large measure have been taken hy Germany."

Prepare for War's End.

Pending a solution of the exchenge rate, Mr. Porter believes the American manufacturer can prepare for the future by establishing permanent connections with Russian firms, and by developing selling organizations for the purpose of taking care of the Russian market after the war, when enormous supplies of all kinds will be required.

One of the organizations, Mr. Porter said, which would be of immense value, would be a Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, supported hoth by American and Russian firms. Such an organization, in the opinion of the commercial agent, would be of great benefit in developing permanent trade reletions with Russia, and would he ahle directly to assist American manufacturers in making permanent relationships and in establishing other Russian husincss on a sound footing.

Americans Buying Wool.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,500 hales. The eclection was a miscellaneous one and the demand was good at steady prices. Americans bought good greasy crossbreds and the home trade took silpes freely.

BUSINESS NOTES.

J. Hcrstein, who was for some tims the basement ready-to-wear bnyer for Frank & Seder, Pittsburgh, is now engaged in a similar capacity with Campbell's, in that city.

Today Burling & Dole will offer at auction, at 7 to 11 Greene Street, woolens, dress goods, cotton goods, &c.; also 4,250 dozen men's and women's handkerchiefs. In addition to this they will sell a case of pongee silk, part of a case of cotton gloves, fifteen bales of burlap, 100 bales of various domestic rugs, and 121 fine Oriental rugs and carpets in assorted sizes. The sale will open at 10 o'clock.

These Chairmen of various committess of the New York Credit Men's Association have been nppointed: Legal, Edward D. Flannery; prosecuting, W. M. Wust; membership, W. M. Kennard; fire insurance, W. E. Thatcher; business meetings, H. Uehlinger; mercantile agencies, U. S. Kolby, and publicity, R. J. Wall.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., of this city is in receipt of a cable saying that the Colonial Office (Great Britain) advises that the authorities have no objection to the sale of crossbred wools to the allied countries and America up to Airmal quantities.

COMPETITION IN FEED.

Corn Products Co. Has No Monopoly, Witnesses Say at Hearing.

The growth of the corn starch trust in the United States from an insignificant concern in 1868 until it developed into the Corn Products Refining Company, the holding company of the various starch concerns, was told vesterday hy Frederick T. Fisher, Secretay and Treasurer of the company, in the suit brought hy the Government to determine if the company is exercising a monopoly in its business.

The hearing is heing held in the Whitehall Building, and Mr. Fisher tok the stand after several witnesses had testified that in their dealings with the company they had met with plenty of competition.

It was hrought out, although not through the witness, that the Corn Products Refining Company has spent $14,000,000 rehahilitating old plants and building new ones to carry on its various lines since its organization nine years tgo. In 1912, for the first time in years, there was a surplus of $3,000, after it had paid off its current charges and the interest on its honds.

Eren R. Ham, President of the J. B. Ham Company, general feed and grain dealers of Lewiston, Me., said there are 450 kinds of feed registered in Maine, and he never knew a time when there wes so much competition. When J. C. Adkins, the Government attorney, asked him to explain the meaning of proteins, the witness replied that he could not.

"We always talk of proteins," he said, "hut the best we can say is that, like electricity, it is there."

William Judson, President of the Judson Grocery Company, said he had found plenty of competition among the dealers in starches and syrups. J. M. Perry, Treasurer of the Cutler Company, grain and feed dealers of North Wilhraham, Mass., declared that there is now and alwaye has heen plenty of competition in the various kinds and brands of feed.

"Has the Corn Products Refining Company power to monopolize the feed business?" asked James M. Sheehan, of counsel for defendant.

"No," replied the witness. The hearing will be continued this morning.

HEINES MAKE SETTLEMENT.

Embroidery Importers Pay 27 Cents on the Dollar.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday dismissed the involuntary petition in hankruptcy filed on Feh. 1 against Benjamin Heine and Arthur Heine as copartners compising the firm of Arnold B. Heine & Co., importers of embroideries at 11 Esst Twenty-sixth Street, and vacated the order of sdjudication subsequently entered in the same matter. The firm has effected a settlement with the creditors of 27 cents on the dollar.

Heine & Co.'s liahilities amounted at the time of their failure to $412,000. The principals, Benjamin and Arnold B. Heine, father of the two partners, with a claim for $288,000, due for the sale of his interest in the husiness, and Jacob Rohner of Rebstein, Switzerland, with a claim for $100,000. Both of these creditors have accepted part cash and part of the assets of the concern as their share in the settlement.

LIVES IN LUXURY, BUT ROBS IN CHURCH

Holland House Woman Guest, Twice Arrested Before, Steals $1 from a Worshipper.

SHE POSES AS A RANDOLPH

Southerner Free Under Suspended Sentence Has Been Confined in Insane Asylums.

Catherine Fennell, the young Southern woman who has heen convicted twice of stealing from women worshippers in churchee here, and who has made a mystery of her identity, posing as "Mrs. Fitzhugh Randolph of the Randolphs of Virginia," and as the wife of Albert S. Northrup, a lawyer of Washington, D. C., was arrested again yesterday on the same charge that has occasioned her other misadventures. Detective Beadle caught her in St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, in Twenty-eighth Street, hetween Madieon and Fifth Avenues, having had her under surveillance for several days since complaints were received from the church of robberies committed in the pews.

It was in this same church that Detective Baron got on the woman's trail when, as Mrs. Fitshugh Randolph, she was arrested last February on a similar charge, and was recognized as the defendant in the case of the theft of a $550 gold mesh bag from Miss Dorothy Fisk, daughter of Pliny Fisk, in 1913.

Yesterday Detective Beadle said he saw her take a dollar hill from the purse of Mrs. A. O. Roberts of Boston, who was in a pew ahead of her. He took her before Magistrate Cobb in the Yorkville Court, who held her in $1,000 hail after she had pleaded not guilty and had waived examination. As she was led away the woman exclaimed:

"Mey I not have the dollar bill? It is mine you know, and the officer has kept it. I need it to use the telephone to get in communication with friends."

She was told that Beadle would keep the hill as evidence, hut that she might telephone nevertheless, and she did so to such good effect that last evening a lawyer and a representative of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, Md., both of whom refused to give their namee to reporters, bailed her out.

The woman had given her name this time as Mrs. Catherine Northrop and her address as the Holland House. There it was said she had registered about two weeks ago, coming from this Hotel McAlpin. Assistant Manager Dunlop of the McAlpin said she had been there about a week, registering as Mrs. Alfred S. Northrop of this city. He knew nothing about her.

At the Holland House it was said also that the woman had attracted no attention, and hoth hotels said she had paid her hills promptly. Detective Beatle declared he had followed her for eeveral days and on the first day had seen her visit St. Leo's Church five times, each time returning to the Holland House and changing her costume as though to disguise herself.

Mre. Fennell is said to have spent some time in insane asylums, and she escaped any penalty for the Fisk theft hy getting a suspended sentence. According to the police records, however, she was sentenced last February to serve thirty days in the Workhouse for the theft of a woman's purse in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

OLD MASTERS DEARER.

New York Buyer in Paris Finds Curious Effect of the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It has been noticed of late as a curious result of the war that the prices of old masters and other valuable works of art have been rising. I have had the privilego of receiving an account of the personal experience and the views of J. P. Labey, one of the leading New York dealers, who is just completing a somewhat disappointing huying trip in Enrope. The opinion in America, he said, was quite unshakable that one had only to come over to Europe with some $100,00 in cash to be able to huy any thing conceivable, up to Venus de Milo, at a thief'e bargain. The actual facts, Mr. Labey has found to be very much to the contrary.

Even professional dealers are not in the least inclined to liquidate their stocks for anything but fully conventional trade profits. To cite a specific case, there was one particular picture coming up for sale that Mr. Lahey had marked down as his own. He was prepared to go to £2,500 (about $12,500), which he considered a high hid, even in normal times. The picture fe'ched more than £3,000. Mr. Lshey cahled for instructions and next dsy approached the purchsser with an offer of 10 per cent. higher, which was laughed at.

America itself, he asserts, even with the present trade boom, is not yet prepared to pay the prices for pictures which Europe is paying today, although the contrary is usually the case. Private owners of valuable thinge in England or France don't appear to evince the smallest desire for converting their treasures into cash.

TO PUSH RIGGS BANK CASE.

Untermyer Says Officials Will Be Indicted for Perjury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Samuel Untermyer of counsel for the Government in the Riggs Bank suit, who was in Washington today, said that he thought the Grand Jury investigation into the affidavits presented at the hearing last Spring by the officers of the hank will lead to the indictment of Cherles C. Glover, President of the institution; W. J. Flather, one of the Presidents, and H. M. Flather, Cashier. The charge against them, in Mr. Untermyer's opinion, will he perjury.

Officers of the henk said today that, while they were confident of the outcome when the case finally came to trial, they did expect an indictment of some of the officers for perjury in connection with the affidavit which was characterized by Justice McCoy es misleading. The hank officers feel that a Grand Jury of laymen would naturally be impressed hy charges laid hefore them in ex parte proceedings by a District Attorney, and that these charges will be offset successfnlly when the trial comes before a petit jury, with both sides represented.

At the Department of Justice it was said this afternoon that the whole case had heen turned over to District Attorney Laskey.

HOUSE VISITS PRESIDENT.

Halted After Walk with Counselor Polk by White House Policeman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Colonel E. M. House, confidential adviser to President Wilson, was a guest at the White House today. He also called on Counselor Polk, Acting Secretary of State, an old friend.

Mr. Polk and Colonel House took a little walk that ended in an amusing encounter with the police on guard at the White House. As they approached the eastern entrance Policeman Keech, not knowing the identity of either, stopped tnem with the statement that visitors were not allowed to go in there.

"But I am visiting the President," explained Colonel House.

"And I am Counselor of the State Department," added Mr. Polk.

"We are pretty strict here," said the policeman, "hut I'll take a chance."

He kept his eye on the callers until a sergeant approaching set his mind at rest.

No polit'cal significance was attached to Colonel House's call on the President, further than the deduction that it put an end to reports of a hreak hetween the two. Mr. Polk said his talk with Colonel House had been purely personal, without reference to public questions.

TO TRY CANAVAGGIO.

Defendant in Panama Scandal Will Be Removed to Indianapolis.

After argument in haheas corpus proceedings, Judge Charles M. Hough, in the Federal District Court, on motion of Assistant United States District Attorneye Carstarphen and Harper, yesterday signed a warrant for the removal of Pascal Canavaggio, formerly a merchant of Panama, from this city to Indianapolie, Ind., for trial on a Federal indictment charging him with being concerned in a conspiracy to defraud the United States. The indictment, returned on June 11, chargss that as a result of the payment of a bribe of $6,000 to the Burke Co. in his capacity as head of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad in the Canal Zone he was able to crarge $70,000 for macaroni and wines supplied to employes of the Government-controlled railroad.

In similar proceedings brought in the interest of Ricardo Bermudez, ex-Governor of Colon, pursuant to instructions received from Attorney General Gregory, United States District Attorney Mershall yesterday withdrew the Government's opposition to the writ. This action was taken because Bermudez's petition raised some jurisdictional and international questions which it wes determined could be dealt with by the courts at Panama.

WOMAN BUYER FROM BOGOTA

Miss Londindo Says Her Sex Talks No Politics in Colombia.

Among the paseengers on the United Fruit Company's steamer Santa Maria, which arrived yesterday from the West Indies, was Miss Georgiana Londindo, an attractive Spanish Creole from Bogota, who is the first woman buyer to visit the United States from Colombia. She is the daughter of the wealthiest drygoods merchant in Bogota and has come to New York to purchase all kinds of merchandize for her father's store. Miss Londindo said it took her eight days hy train, mule, and river steamer to travel from the Colomhian capital to Baranquilla, where she emharked on the steamer for New York.

Business was improving steadily in Bogota, she continued, and the Government was building schools and publi' institutions and similar lines to those in the United States. The teachers in the schools had all heen to college in this country, she said.

Miss Londindo said that women never talked politics in Bogota because they were not allowed to do so. It was the men's duty to attend to affairs of Government. She just smiled when she was asked if there was a woman suffrage movement in Bogota.

Banking Institute Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking will he held in Masonic Hall next Tuesday evening. The speakers will he Frank Moss, Dr. James C. Eghert, Director of Extension Teaching at Columbia University, and George E. Allen, Educational Director of the institute. The New York Chapter has a membership of 2,500 men interested in the banking business.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—2,500 YARDS PLAIDS of all kinds, messaline and taffeta; will pay cash. Lipshitz Brothers, 130 West 25th St.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 458 Broadway. Spring 358.

WANTED.—One hundred tons carbolic acid; delivery within four months; will deal with principals. N 154 Times.

FUR-TRIMMED suits for immediate delivery. Alter & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

REMNANTS FOR SALE

Lot 2,894 — Fleece-lined Knit Underwear Cloth; light colors, white cotton back; suitable size for slippers, gloves, mittens, wiping, cleaning, and polishing purposes; 10 bales of about 850 lbs. each; 15c. per lb.

Lot 4,691 — Bleached White Muslin Remnants; one-fourth yard to three-fourths yard long; about 3,000 lbs., with about 3 tons monthly; 15c. per lh., in bales.

CHARLES W. BECKER.
Amsterdam, N. Y. Commission Merchant.

HAVE 500 yards fur Persian lamb trimming, one inch wide, to close out very cheap. Dominitz Fur Co., 49 West 29th St. Telephone Madison Sqnare 4891.

JOB LOTS of Twenty Ladies' Suit Models for sale at reasonable price. The Paris-New York Model Co., 262 5th Av.

WE HAVE nifty Fur-trimmed Dresses for quick delivery. Dloker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

COLUMBIA broadcloths, black and navy; $1.25 yard regular. Levi, 120 Wooster St.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 3 Liepenard St. F'n 4343.

WANTED Immediately wardrobe trunk to carry road samples of dresees. Phone Madison Square 2490.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovits, 10 Liepenard St. Fr. 1360.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WANTED—Manufacturers who make reputable lines of coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts are offered an opportunity to secure representation of a live-wire commission firm, (St. Louis territory;) member will be in New York next week for interview; references. J. W. S., Longacre Hotel.

OUR MAN IS READY FOR MEXICO AND CUBA.

We are open for two more good lines; apply by mail only. Room 502, 52 Beaver St.

SALESMAN.—Open for salesman for Pennsylvania and New York and New England States, on commission basis only. Schwartz Brothers, 39 West 19th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3@3¼ " " " "
Ths quotations are for six months' paper.

More Spanish Exports Prohibited.

According to a cahlegram received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Vice Coneul H. N. Cookingham, Bercelona, the exportation of these products from Spain has been prohibited hy decree: Hemp of various kinds, wool and cotton waste, ammoniac, refined plumhago, tungsten, superphosphates of lime and other mineral fertilizers, charcoal, and beet eeeds.

Benefit of Registering Marks.

In a circular letter to the trade the Silk Association of America points out the advantages to he derived by manufacturers from registering trade namee with the Registration Bureau of the organization. Oftentimes a manufacturer who has been the first to use a given name for a fabric has difficulty in establishing his prior claim to that name when a competitor usee it also. In regard to this point the letter reads:

"Your attention is directed to our belief that registration of your trade-marks with the Silk Association of America will be sufficient to estahlish priority of use on such special articles as come into vogue for only a season or two."

Dress and Waist Industry.

The employes in the dress and waist industry through their union leaders have expressed dissatisfaction with their treatment at the hands of the manufacturers and have asked for a general overhauling of the protocol machinery, together with certain wage increases. The examplo set them by the workers in the coat and suit trade, who were successful in enforcing their demands a short time ago, is doubtless responsible for them. It is held both in manufacturing and labor circles that no serious trouhle will come of the controversy despite the strike talk. What will result will probably be a simplifying of the present methods of hearing and acting on the grievances of the employes together with certain wage concessions.

Weather Hit Shoe Trade Some.

While the hot weather of the early part of last week retarded the retail shoe business to a certain extent, it was not enough seriously to hurt the trade as a whole. September business is usually poor and unsettled, it being too early for Winter goods and too late for Summer. The Fall huesiness that is done this month hy early customers, however, will give the dealer a pretty fair idea of what the public will want next month, when business will be about 20 per cent. hetter than that of the current one. It is up to the dealer, therefore, to take advantage of the dull days and study his stocks. The recent hot spell did one good thing. It enabled several live retailers to dispose of special lots of fancy low shoes for women at prices that made them real hargains.

Japanese Raw Silks Decline.

The Yokohama raw silk market declined about 20 yen per picul since last week, hut it is now a hit steadier and business is heing done. Sales for the week amounted to 3,800 hales, with stocks at 9,000 halee. At Canton prices continue to move up and are now almost on a par with the Japenese quotations. The advance since the heginning of the season amounts to about 20 per cent., or 150 Mexican dollars per picul. Ready stocks are so low that it is difficnlt to huy, evcn at those prices. Shanghai continues exceedingly firm, and holders sell only with reluctance. Tussahe heve advanced 10 per cent. in the last fortnight. The Milan market is very firm, according to H. L. Gwalter & Co., while laydown costs in the market have been increased hy a drop in the lire exchange. Prices are well maintained in this market, and the demand is good.

Why Export Trade Should Grow.

Commenting on the piece goods situation in England, a prominent woolen huyer who has returned from there said that the opportunity is very favorable for American mills to increase their export huelness. The mills on the other side, he said, for the most part are either engaged in making supplies for the army or goods for export to France and to other countries that were accustomed to depend upon France. The mills that can be devoted to making goods for civilian use are well supplied, hut not overrun, with orders. Economy is the order of the day in England, and the purchasing power of the British has been reduced considerahly. While the war lasts, he said, there is little chance that England will be a factor in this market, and Caneda will have to buy from thie country the woolens she formerly hought from England.

Service Outside the Store.

While the stores are endeavoring to teach their help the value of service, cases are related too frequently of inefficient methods outside of the establishment. In many instances those intrusted with the delivery of packages could prevent much inconvenience to the customer hy exercising care and discretion in their duties. One example related by a man who is in the selling game follows: His wife ordered a crib from a certain high-class store. This was delivered in parts, each part wrapped sepernately. The delivery men made no attempt to set up the crih in the house, although it had heen expressly stated at the time of purchase that this would be done. A telephone message to the store brought two men the next day who were forced to spend an hour getting the contrivance together because one part did not at first fit properly.

Neutral Shades in Dress Goods.

The scarcity of dyestuffs has had its effect on colors for spring dress goods. The shades that are popular are all of the darker variety, hut selling agents have arranged a very attractive showing of goods in light colors that do not require much in the way of dyes. Some houses are doing all they can to induce the buying to switch from the dark colors to the lighter shades, so that their supplies of coloring stuffs may he conserved. There are indications that their efforts have not been in vain. The demand for cream goods is beginning to pick up, and hairline effects on cream hackgrounds are also heing taken in very fair quantities. A mohair and worsted fabric, on which a brisk business was done last Spring and Summsr, is being ordered freely for next Spring. Dyes for mohair, however, are scarce, and it may he necessary to limit the orders on goods of this character.

Coat and Suit Demand Improves.

The coming seasonabis weather has done much to improve business in the local coat and suit trade, both in the placing of initial orders on Fall goods and in the placing of duplicate business. Quite a little complaint is heard concerning deliveries, the delays being attributed to two things. The chief one of these is that manufacturing has heen hindered earlier than usual this year hy the Jewish holidays, the last one of which will fall on Sept. 30. The second reason given is that the business done, so far as the bettsr class houses are concerned, has been so large that a slight delay at least would have resulted had manufacturing conditions heen normal. There is some discussion in the trade about the advisability of letting up on fur trimmings as a result of their sharply advancing cost. In some quarters it is intimated that there is more likelihood of the prices of the garments being advanced to make up for the increased cost of these furs, while in others the euggestion is not yet taken seriously.

Gray Goods Still Active.

Gray goods buying continued active here yesterday, the demand embracing practically all of the staple printcloth constructions, which sold in goodly quantities at the prices given below for spot eliipment and from ⅛c to ⅛c higher for near-by and contract deliveries. One of the features of the day was the way huyers hid for 39-inch 80 squares for immedlete and near-by shipment. They wanted to pay only 6 cents, however, while many of the mills were firm in their demands for 6⅛ cents. In the 38½-inch goods hid practically out of the question to get 60-52s and 60-48s for any delivery at less than 3 15-16 and 3 13-16 cents, respectively. The mille were etill asking a sixteenth more for staple 27-inch goods than buyere wanted to pay, though it is said that spot 64-60s in that width can he had at 3 cents and 56-52s at 2⅝ cents. The situation showed no great change as to drills, sheetings, or fancy goods, the demand continuing good and prices being steady to firmer. Spot prices on staple printcloths follow:

39-inch 80-80s	...6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	...4¼c
39-inch 72-76s	...5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	...3⅞c
39-inch 68-72s	...5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	...3½c
39-inch 64-44s	...3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	...2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	...4⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	...2½c

*Asked.

TO ADVISE EXPORTERS.

A New Field of Effort Established by the Government.

With a view to instructing the American business man regarding foreign fields for domestic output, Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has designated Stanley H. Rose, Special Agent of the bureau as Export Trade Adviser. Mr. Ross, who before entering the Government service was export manager of a large firm here and is well known as acting agent in charge of the local Government bureau in this city, will tour the country from coast to coast.

Mr. Rose will devote himself to giving first-hand information and advice to manufacturers as to the best meane of entering the export field, as well as emphasizing the free information service the Government is ready to extend to every American manufacturer who desires to see his goods placed in foreign markets. It was said yesterday to be Dr. Pratt's aim to make the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as popular with manufacturers as is the Department of Agriculture with farmers.

Taking into account the general interest aroused in trade with Latin America, Mr. Rose will make a specialty of furnishing information relating to South and Central America and putting manufacturers into touch with live opportunities in the various republics. At the same time he will point out openings for American goods in other markets, such as Australia, New Zealend, and Russia.

Mr. Rose will also advocate a more general study of modern lenguages, especially Spanish, as an aid in export business. His itinerary, on account of its extent, has not been arranged as yet as to specific dates, hut will be announced shortly. Many invitations have been received from Chambers of Commerce and other organizations throughout the country, asking that the adviser visit their respective cities and make an address.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Affecting Antiques, Plated Ware, and Other Articles.

J. Frisdenberg & Co. imported large and small silver lamps, candlesticks and trays, together with dinner sets composed of silver pieces. Duty was taken hy the Collector at 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for silver manufactures. It was claimed that the articles were more than one hundred years old, and were free of duty under the provision for artistic antiquities. The Board sustained this claim as to some of the lamps and candlesticks, the remainder of the goods being held properly assessed.

J. J. Gavin & Co. protested the Collector's assessment on door knobs, handles, door plates, and like hardware fixtures, the brass hasic metal of which was highly ornamented with scroll work and the entire surface of the articles covered with a coating of pure gold or silver. Duty was taken at 50 per cent. ad valorem as gold or silver plated articles, whereas the importers claimed a rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as metal articles not specially provided for. It was claimed that, as the articles had hesn treated by the mercurial amalgam fire process, they ceased to be "plated." This the Board denied. The Collector was affirmed.

The Board took adverse action on protests by G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, regarding the classification of waterproof raincoats composed of wool, cotton and ruhher The Collector held that wool predominated in the makeup of the articles, and levied duty under the tariff at 35 per cent. ad valorem as wool wearing apparel. The merchants claimed a rate of 30 per cent. as cotton or rubber wearing apparel.

The New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad Company protested against the assesment of duty upon an item of commissions, it being claimed that by a clerical error the wrong stamp was used hy the Custom House broker in entering the merchandise. It was asserted that instead of stamping "5 per cent. commission," he stamped "the favored nation clause" and that in consequence, higher duty was assessed than would have heen the case had the proper stamp heen used. It was also alleged that the item of commissions was not deducted because of appeals to reappraisement then pending. Judge Hay, overruling the protest, held that the error was not "manifest" within the meaning of the law.

The Dodge & Olcott Company were sustained in a contention regarding the rate on balsam of Peru returned for duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem as a chemical compound. The board decided that the commodity was properly dutiable as claimed at 10 per cent. under the specific provision for crude Peru balsam.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; 146 W. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Hochechild, Kohn & Co.; Mrs. M. G. Townsend, art embroideries; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. B. Burke, domestics; 148 West 25th.
BALTIMORE—Miss M. C. Hicks, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—S. Kirson & Co.; S. Kirson, clothing; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—I. Hamburger & Sone; W. Robinson, clothing; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Connelly, dry goods, &c.; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—J. B. Swift & Co.; R. T. Green, representing, dry goods, &c.; Sherman Square.
BOSTON—Acorn Brand Co.; M. N. Meyers, manufacturers knee pants; Breslin.
BOSTON—Barlow Bros. & Lewis; J. Lewis, tailor; Van Cortlandt.
BOSTON—B. & N. Manufacturing Co.; L. Ross, manufacturers skirts; Marlborough.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss A. O'Connell, corsets; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON.—Jordan Marsh Co.; W. A. Hooper, perfumery; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss C. N. Hasenfuf, hosiery; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—G. W. Ross & Co.; G. W. Ross, furn. goods; Imperial.
BOSTON—Universal Raincoat Co.; L. Greenstein, raincoats; Albert.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. S. Bliss, fors; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; C. H. Nearing, shoes; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss Dean, blouses; 18 W. 35th.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—B. Oberdorfer & Son; H. B. Oberdorfer, notions, clothing; Gregorian.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; S. Carson, notions, muslin underwear, vellings, jewelry, ribbons; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Lord & Taylor; Peters Co.; H. Schneider, millinery goods; Marlborough.
CHICAGO.—Stone Bros.; A. L. Stone, leather goods, jewelry, novelties; 31 Union Sq.
CHICAGO—C. Jenseen Co.; J. Jeneen, sweaters; Murray Hill.
CINCINNATI—Smith-Kasson Co.; Miss E. Windt, waists; Prince George.
CLEVELAND—C. R. Brown, clothing, furn. goods; Woodward.
DALLAS—Lone-Mann Co.; Mr. Lorch, sport coats, suits, waists, dresses, skirts; 95 Madison Av., Room 802.
DALLAS—A. Harris & Co.; T. Doherty, cloaks, suits; 148 W. 23d; Hermitage.
DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; E. L. Jones, ready to wear; 23 E. 26.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. B. Tannehill, men's clothing; 16 Union Square.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. E. Hittington, dress goods, silks; 50 Union Square.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—W. I. Coopernall, women's coats, suits, dresses, furs; Prince George.
EVANSVILLE.—Lahr Bacon Co.; H. H. Lahr, furs, goods, ribbons, neckwear; 20 W. 22d; Grand.
FORT WORTH—Schermerhorn Co.; R. Nixon, medium-priced coats, children's dresses, millner and dressess; 13 East 22d.
FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—Goldsmith & Harzberg; J. Goldsmith, clothing; Imperial.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Spring D. G. Co.; Miss Bradshaw, corsets, muslin underwear, petticoats, sweaters, infants' wear; 23 E. 26.
HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; J. A. Thompson, representing; 23 E. 26th.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss A. E. Coughlin, ribbons; Miss H. Sullivan, trimmings; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; G. F. Knebler, silks; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; Miss K. E. Mullan, corsets; 270 Broadway.
HUNTINGTON, Ind.—Kreigbaum Bros.; J. Krsigbaum, general mdse.; Latham.
JACKSONVILLE—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; V. Garner, general mdse; 106 Worth; Hermitage.
LAFAYETTE—M. S. Schultz, ready-to-wear; 1,164 B'way.
LANCASTER—Leinbach & Co.; Miss A. Young, dress goods, silks; 315 4th Av.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufmann-Strauss Co.; E. E. Durand, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; C. Brett, general merchandise; 18 W. 35th.
MANSFIELD, Ohio.—Hoover, Rowlands Co.; C. C. Rowlands, carpets, furniture; Imperial.
MARTINSBURG—G. Katz & Co.; G. Katz, dry goods, shoes, carpets; Herald Square.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; T. O. Crutcher, dress linens; 22 E. 17th; Park Av.
MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress, wash goods; H. C. Burton, 75 Spring; Wallick.
MILWAUKEE—Miller & Gene; F. W. Genz, flowers, feathers; 320 5th Av.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Lalliberte, ready-to-wear; M. C. Cummings, dry goods; 75 Spring.
NEWCHWEN—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, white goods; 75 Spring; Wallick's.
OKLAHOMA CITY.—J. H. Townsend, hats; Albert.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; B. L. Danforth, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
OWEGO—Wood, Burgess & Notemore; C. L. Wood, dry goods, carpets; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA—Fickler & Co.; J. Fickler, manfacturers ladies' waists, dresses; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—G. Allen Co.; G. Allen, white goods, laces, embroidery, millinery; Navarre.
PHILADEEPHIA—Ulmsn Brothers & Co.; B. H. Ulman, skirts; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Tobias, ready to wear; Strand.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. Meister, jewelry, novelties; 43 Leonard; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss M. Martin, notions, ribbons; E. C. Lauer, toilet goods; J. Robinson, representing; 23 E. 26.
PITTSBURGH—Keystone Knee Pants Manufacturing Co.; S. Grossman, knee pants; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—Renwick Brothers Co.; A. W. Renwick, millinery; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; A. C. Foster, blankets; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; A. Foeter, blankets, quilts; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenhaum Co.; Miss H. Camp, costumes, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; B. Bancroft, representing; 320 Church; Vanderbilt.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; J. J. Dolan, millinery; 100 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAusian & Troup Co.; E. H. Tiffney, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 2 Walker.
READING—Kline, Eppihimer & Co.; D. Mould, cloaks, suits; 1215 4th Av.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. C. Chrismer, books, stationery; 2 Walker.
ROCHESTER—Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co.; J. H. Lambert, hosiery,

Your Personal Property

may or may not be taxable

October 1st

You will want to know upon what property you are Taxable and your justifiable exemptions.

We have in preparation booklet AG-67 concerning

"Personal Property and Secured Debts Taxes"

which we will be glad to send upon request.

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We have investigated and strongly recommend the

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This Company operates in forty prosperous communities in the Middle West and shows earnings over four times interest charges on these bonds. The present market value of the stocks provides an equity of over $10,000,000.

Send for Booklet T, illustrated with half-tones and maps, showing the capitalization, history, properties, and territory of the Company and its subsidiaries. Write today.

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111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Interesting Comparisons for Holders of Preferred Stocks

Owing to large advances in many preferred stocks while others have lain dormant the market presents some excellent opportunities to secure accrued profits and increase income return. We have prepared a letter on this subject which will be sent on application for

Letter No. 180

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated

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Philadelphia Boston Detroit

London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

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Investors desiring to secure tax exemption in this State before October first, which is "Assessment Day," are invited to correspond with us.

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Our Billion Dollar Trade Balance

and how Europe will settle its fast growing indebtedness to this country.

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15 William St., New York

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We have issued a special pamphlet outlining a plan which, once adopted and consistently followed, should enable any man to make steady financial progress. The plan is based upon the elements of saving, compound interest, and conservative investment. Included in the pamphlet are concrete examples of conservative investment bonds.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials React; Railroads Firmer—Loan Negotiations Progressing Favorably.

Reports of fresh difficulties in the way of the proposed Anglo-French loan played a part in causing a sharp reaction in the early trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday. But they were authoritatively denied in behalf of both the commission and of our bankers. The fact seems to be that the negotiations are making such favorable progress that unless the unforeseen happens formal announcement of the conclusion of the negotiations will be made by the beginning of next week.

If this market were accustomed to the flotation of large foreign loans these negotiations could have been completed many days ago, for they have encountered no obstacles other than those incidental to the formulation of an agreement on the most important financial operation which our bankers have ever entered, and an operation which, as it happens, is in a field with which our investors have had very little experience. We have been accustomed to borrow money abroad, and still owe to foreign investors several times the amount which Great Britain and France now propose to borrow here. That makes it all the more easy, and it might also be said all the safer, for us to lend, if, indeed, any assurance of safety is needed in the case of the obligation of Great Britain and France. It is unfortunate that so much time has been needed to reach an agreement regarding this financing, but there is no reason to attribute the delay to any other causes than those inherent in a big venture in a new field—certainly no reason for attributing it to the discovery of insurmountable obstacles. The existence of such were officially denied yesterday.

The very sound reasons from an American point of view, for making this loan, and the fact that the borrowing nations will undoubtedly benefit by the loan, would seem to be enough to insure its success. The $500,000,000 which probably will be the amount of the loan is equal to not more than one-sixth of the amount of goods which we have exported during the last twelve months. From some points of view this loan is a large one, but from some other points of view it is by no means large. It is not large in reference to our total foreign trade, nor is it large in reference to our present ability to lend. Even were it not for the authoritative assurances received yesterday that the negotiations were proceeding smoothly it would be much more difficult to imagine the negotiations failing than to imagine them succeeding.

Yesterday's stock market, after it had reflected its too ready acceptance of adverse rumors regarding the proposed foreign loan by a rather rapid decline in a number of stocks which had been conspicuously strong the day before, recovered its poise and made good some of the lost ground, although this recuperation was not carried far enough to prevent substantial net losses in a number of issues. As it has happened more than once in the markets of recent weeks the railroad stocks, or at least many of them, did better yesterday than they had done the day before. The railroads have been contrary in their movements both in weakness and in strength. When its attention is not directed almost exclusively elsewhere the market is disposed to take count of the benefits which the railroads will derive from this year's extraordinarily large crops and of the improvement in earnings which some lines are showing in advance of the fullest development of the grain movement. The Southern Pacific is a case in point. Its passenger earnings in August reached an exceptionally high figure.

In yesterday's selling there was revealed not only a disposition to take profits on sharp advances, but also the spread of hearish sentiment among traders, whose dealings are tending to increase the short interest. The recent rapid advance in some of the industrials was thought in these quarters to have created a market oversupplied with such issues and to have brought about a condition automatically checking speculative operations in these issues. The existence of such views helped to account for the extent of the effect produced by the rumors concerning the foreign loan negotiations. In a different market atmosphere adverse rumors for which so little basis was alleged would hardly have exerted as pronounced an effect upon prices.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	5	5
New York	3	4	4	5	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	5	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¾@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½	3 months	3
90 days	2¾	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.71¼	$4.70½	$4.70¾	—.00½
Cables	4.72	4.71¼	4.71¾	—.00⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.70¾	$4.71¼
Paris	5.85½	5.85⅛
Switzerland	5.32	5.31
Scandinavia	25.88	25.93
Berlin	.83¼	.83½
China—		
Hongkong	43.40	..
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.16	5.17
Holland	.40¼	.40½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.27	6.26
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.12	41.25
Rio	23.25	23.37
Spain	19.50	19.50
Austria	15.85	15.85
Russia	35.00	35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.66½	$4.64½	$4.65½	$4.63½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $360,507,697; balance, $19,914,807. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $799,799.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	988,522
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	107,903,877
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	81.56 — .17
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	82.19	Sept. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32¾	33	700	Alaska Gold Mines	32¾	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
43½	43⅝	17,825	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	43¼	43⅞	42¾	43¼	— ⅜
70½	71¼	1,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	71½	71½	70	71¼	— ¾
62	62¾	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	62	62¾	62	62¾	— ⅛
67	67⅛	6,325	Am. Beet Sugar	66⅝	66¾	65⅞	67⅛	+ ⅛
60¾	60⅞	31,650	Am. Can	61¾	62½	60¾	60⅝	—1⅞
106	106½	100	Am. Can pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
75	75½	33,675	Am. Car & Fdry	76⅝	77	74¼	75	— ⅜
116½	117	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117¼	117¼	116⅞	116⅞	+ ½
152	156	3,900	Am. Coal Products	152	156	150½	155	+4
118	120	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	119	119	119	119	—1
51¼	52	500	Am. Cotton Oil	52	52¾	51	52	— ⅛
94½	95½	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	96	95	95	— ½
10¾	11	9,600	Am. H. & Leather	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
46¼	48½	10,600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	45½	47⅝	45½	46¾	+ ⅞
23½	24	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	23	23	23	23	— ½
18¾	19¼	1,000	Am. Linseed	19¾	19¾	18¾	19	— ¼
58¾	60½	33,310	Am. Locomotive	59¾	61	59½	59¾	+ ⅛
97	99	100	Am. Locomotive pf	97¼	97¼	97½	97½	...
6⅝	7⅜	100	Am. Malt	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
28	29	500	Am. Malt pf	27	28	27	28	+ ⅛
85⅜	85¼	16,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	84½	86	83⅞	85⅝	+ ⅛
107⅞	107⅝	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107½	107¼	107½	107½	...
147	150	500	Am. Snuff	149	149	148	148	—2
54½	55¼	1,800	Am. Steel F'dries	55½	55⅝	54	54¼	—1⅝
105½	108¼	300	Am. Sugar Ref	106¾	107⅝	106¾	106¾	—1⅝
124½	124½	720	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124½	124½	124¼	124½	...
228	231	200	Am. Tobacco	228½	229¼	226½	226½	—3
108	100½	500	Am. Tob. pf., new	100	109	109	109	...
53¼	53½	27,000	Am. Woolen	53¼	54	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
53½	53½	50	do., odd lot	57⅛	57⅛	57½	57½	...
52⅝	53	5,000	Am. Woolen t. r	55¼	55¼	53	53	...
94	94⅜	700	Am. Woolen pf	93	95	94½	94½	— ⅝
9	11¼	400	Am. Writing P. pf	9½	9½	9	9	—1
71¾	71¾	9,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	73⅜	73⅝	71⅝	72⅛	— ⅞
101⅜	102	2,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	101¼	102⅝	101⅞	102	...
100¼	100	580	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	— ⅝
104⅜	105	300	Atlantic Coast Line	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
89¼	90	88,700	Baldwin Loco	88½	91⅝	85¾	90	+1⅝
107	100½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
85¾	85½	8,450	Baltimore & Ohio	85	85½	84½	85¼	+ ⅞
72	73	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72	72¾	72	72¾	+ ⅞
1¼	1½	300	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
353	354½	300	Bethlehem Steel	355	359	354	354	—5
165	168	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	168	168	167	168	+4
84½	84¾	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84¼	84½	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
58¼	58⅞	2,400	Butte & Superior	58⅝	58⅝	56⅝	57	—1½
28¼	31¼	100	Butterick Co	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
20⅞	21¼	2,000	California Petrol	21⅜	21⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
46	46⅞	200	California Pet. pf	47	47	46¼	46¼	— ⅝
157⅜	157⅝	4,800	Canadian Pacific	157¼	158	155⅝	157½	+1
48	48⅞	7,400	Central Leather Co	48⅝	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛	— ⅜
106	107	100	Central Leather pf	107	107	107	107	+ ½
49½	49⅝	3,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	49	49½	48⅝	49½	+1
11⅞	12	200	Chi. Great Western	11⅜	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	...
30⅞	31¼	500	Chi. Mil. & St. P	31	31	30⅞	31	...
84⅞	85¼	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	84½	85½	84½	85	...
124	125	200	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	123¾	124½	123¾	124¼	+ ⅜
126¾	127½	300	Chi. & Northwest	127¼	127¾	126¾	126⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	20	4,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20¼	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
43	43¼	1,500	Chino Copper	44⅛	45	44¼	45	+ ⅞
32	33	900	Clev., C. C. & St. L	32	33	32	33	+ ⅛
55	55¼	72,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	53¾	56⅞	53⅝	55¼	+2
127⅛	127⅜	100	Consolidated Gas	128	128	128	128	— ⅜
90½	91½	800	Continental Can	92¾	93	90¼	90¼	—2⅜
18¾	18⅞	2,500	Corn Products Ref	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
84½	86	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	85	85½	85	85½	— ⅛
94	94¼	17,500	Crucible Steel	93¼	96⅜	93	94	—1¼
106¼	107¼	200	Crucible Steel pf	107	107	106⅜	106⅜	—1¼
106½	107½	50	do., odd lots	108	108	107¼	107¼	...
120	121	1,300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	123⅞	123⅞	119⅞	121	—2¼
141	143	100	Delaware & Hud	140½	140½	140½	140½	...
127	127½	600	Detroit Edison Co	126	127	126	127	+18¾
127	127½	98	do., odd lots	127⅛	127⅛	126	127⅛	...
25¼	25½	800	Distillers' Secur	25	25	24¾	25	— ⅛
22	22½	400	Dome Mines	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
10	5⅜	500	Du., S. S. & At. pf	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	...
73	74¼	400	Elec. Storage Bat	73	75	73½	73½	— ⅛
31⅛	31½	16,800	Erie	30⅝	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ⅛
52	52⅛	9,900	Erie 1st pf	51⅝	52¼	51	52	+ ⅛
40¼	40½	700	Erie 2d pf	40	40⅝	39¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
28	30	100	Federal M. & S	29	29	29	29	—1
45	48	700	Federal M. & S. pf	46½	48⅜	46	47	—1
172	173	4,500	General Electric	174	174	171¼	172½	—2½
335	336½	1,400	General Motors	340	340	329½	337½	—2½
112½	114	200	General Motors pf	113	113	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
70	70½	15,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71	71	68¾	70⅜	— ⅛
108	108½	100	Goodrich pf	108½	108½	108¼	108½	+ ⅛
120¾	120¾	2,025	Great Northern pf	120¼	120½	120	120½	+ ⅛
44¾	45	16,000	G. N. certs. ors prop	45½	46	44¾	45	...
64¾	65	1,800	Guggenheim Explor	65½	65½	65	65	— ⅛
100½	101	200	Hav. El. Ry. & L. pf	101	101	100½	100½	+ ⅛
101	104	500	Illinois Central	103	104¼	103	103¾	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	4,800	Inspiration Copper	35	35	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	700	Inter.-Met.	20	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	1,500	Interboro Consol	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	...
73½	73⅝	1,000	Interboro Consol pf	73⅜	73⅜	73¼	73¼	— ⅛
18	19	200	Int. Agricultural	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
38	39¼	100	Int. Agricultural pf	38	38	38	38	—1
108	108¾	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	108¼	108⅝	107	107	—1⅝
68	69¾	100	Int. Harv. Corp	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ⅞
212	216	4,350	Int. Nickel	215	219⅜	212	212	...
10¼	10¼	100	Int. Paper	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
38	39½	200	Int. Paper pf	38½	38½	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	500	Kansas City South	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
69¼	70	5,900	Lackawanna Steel	70¼	70⅝	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
101	101½	400	Laclede Gas	101½	102	101½	101½	— ⅛
8	9	300	Lake Erle & West	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
145¼	145¾	2,800	Lehigh Valley	145¼	146	144¾	145⅝	+ ⅛
119¼	120	100	Louis. & Nash	119¼	119¼	119¼	119⅝	— ⅛
126¼	128	100	Manhattan Elev	127	127	127	127	...
54½	54¾	9,200	Maxwell Motors	56	56¾	55¾	55¾	...
93¼	94	2,400	Max. Motors 1st pf	94¼	94¾	93	93¾	— ⅛
46¾	47	12,120	Max. Motors 2d pf	47½	48¼	44	47	—1
50	52	100	May Dept. Stores	52⅜	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅞
89	89¼	25,820	Mexican Petroleum	89¼	90½	87¾	89¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	27⅝	1,900	Miami Copper	27⅝	27⅞	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
5¾	6¼	3,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅜	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	—¼
13½	14	1,700	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	13	13	13¼	13¼	...
3⅝	3¾	500	Missouri Pacific	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
59½	60½	1,200	Montana Power	59⅞	60½	59¾	60¼	...
120	125	100	Nash., C. & St. L	122½	122¼	122¼	122¼	+2½
85	87½	800	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84	86¾	84	86	+1¾
28½	28⅝	3,415	Nat. En. & St. Co	20¼	29¼	27¾	28¼	— ⅛
65½	66	1,650	Nat. Lead Co	66¼	66¼	65	65⅝	...
111	112	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
14¾	14⅜	400	Nevada Con. Cop	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	59	do., odd lot	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	...
158½	158¾	4,400	N. Y. Air Brake	162	162	155½	158⅞	— ⅝
94⅝	95	5,700	N. Y. Central	94¼	95	93⅜	94½	+ ½
68	68¼	2,320	N. Y., N. H. & H	67¼	68⅝	67	68¾	+ ⅛
28⅞	29	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	28⅝	29½	28¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
111	111¼	2,200	Norfolk & Western	111	111½	111	111¼	+ ⅛
75¼	78½	500	North American	77	77	75	76	—1½
108¾	109	2,700	Northern Pacific	108½	109	107⅜	108¾	+ ⅛
31	32¼	200	Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅜	31¼	31¼	—1¾
31½	33	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	32½	32½	31½	31½	—1
100⅝	110	3,075	Penn. R. R	110⅜	110⅜	109⅝	110	— ⅛
80½	87	1,600	Philadelphia Co	87	87½	86	86¾	+ ⅝
35	35½	4,500	Pittsburgh Coal	35⅝	36¼	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
102⅞	104	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	104⅝	104⅝	102	103	—1½
63¾	64	5,200	Prssed Steel Car	64¼	64½	62⅝	63⅜	— ⅞
159½	160⅜	200	Pullman Co	160½	160⅞	159⅝	159⅝	— ⅞
39⅝	39½	800	Railway Steel Sp	40	40	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅛
39¼	39¾	50	do., odd lot	39¼	39¼	39½	39½	...
21⅞	22	400	Ray Con. Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	...
151¼	152	15,400	Reading	151	152⅜	150⅜	151¾	+1
46¼	46½	20,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	47	47⅜	45⅞	46⅝	+ ⅛
101	101¼	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101½	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
101	101½	50	do., odd lot	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	...
5	5½	3,600	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5	6	4⅝	5⅝	— ¼
7½	8¾	2,100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	7¾	8¾	6½	8¾	+1⅝
3¾	4	200	St. Louis & San F	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
5½	5¾	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
14⅜	14½	200	Seaboard Air Line	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
32½	32¾	500	Seab. Air Line pf	33½	33½	33	33	—1
135½	136½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	135½	135½	135¼	135¾	— ⅞
52	54	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	53½	55½	53	53	— ⅞
90½	90¾	11,500	Southern Pacific	90¼	91	89⅜	90¼	+ ½
..	..	25	So. Pacific t. r	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
16⅜	16⅝	1,200	Southern Railway	16⅜	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	53¼	1,200	So. Railway pf	52⅜	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
72	80	200	Standard Milling	74¾	75	74¾	75	+3
77	80	20	Standard Mill. pf	80	80	80	80	...
141	142	20,775	Studebaker Co	142	142	138	141¼	...
107	110	100	Studebaker Co. pf	109	109	109	109	+ ⅛
55½	55⅝	5,735	Tennessee Copper	54½	55⅝	54¼	55⅝	+ ⅛
156	157	1,800	Texas Co	157½	158	155¾	156¾	+ ¼
9½	11¼	100	Texas & Pacific	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅞	— ⅛
59	59½	2,500	Third Avenue	58½	59⅜	58¾	59⅛	+ ⅛
96	99¼	400	Tobacco Prod. pf	98	99	98	98	+2⅜
92	93	200	Twin City R. T	92½	92⅝	92¼	92¼	...
6¾	7	100	Union B. & P. Co	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
130⅞	131¼	15,900	Union Pacific	130⅞	131½	129⅝	131	+ ⅛
80	80⅞	250	Union Pacific pf	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	— ¾
..	..	900	do., s 20 f	79½	80	79½	80	...
50	51	200	United Cigar Mfrs	50	50	50	50	...
22¼	22⅝	500	United Rys. Inv	22¾	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
37¼	37½	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	36⅞	37	36⅞	37	—1⅛
20	21	300	U. S. C. I. P. Co	21¼	21¼	21	21	...
85	85¼	1,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	87	87	84¼	85½	—1¾
52½	53	4,200	U. S. Rubber	53⅜	53⅞	52	52⅝	— ⅞
77¼	77¾	145,900	U. S. Steel	78⅛	78⅞	77	77⅜	—1¼
114	114⅜	800	U. S. Steel pf	114	114¼	113⅞	114	— ¼
67	67¼	5,300	Utah Copper	67¼	67⅝	66¼	67	...
38⅞	39	1,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	39	39⅝	38¾	39	— ⅛
61	62	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	62	62	62	62	— ⅛
23¾	23½	900	Western Maryland	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
76½	76½	900	Western Union Tel	76¼	76¾	76	76⅝	...
286	290	100	Westingh. Air B	286	286	286	286	...
286	290	50	do., odd lot	285⅞	285⅞	283⅞	285⅞	...
119¾	119⅞	77,650	Westingh. E. & M	121	121¼	118¾	119¾	— ⅝
140	140	200	West. E. & M. 1st pf	140	140	140	140	...
1½	2¼	100	Wheeling & L. E	2	2	2	2	...
6	10	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	7	7	7	7	+4¾
213	216	1,400	Willys-Overland	217	217½	210	215¾	— ¾
107	108½	100	Willys-O. pf. x d	108¼	109¾	108¼	108½	+2½

The local banks have gained $6,738,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco 40c premium; Montreal, $1.87½@2.18¾.

Bar Silver.

London, 23¾d, off ⅛c, New York, 40⅛c, off ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. '22.	Month. Fiscal Year.
Customs	$841,401	$11,290,742
Ordinary	796,619	22,690,468
Cor. & inc. tx.	32,552	736,849
Miscellaneous	487,850	3,246,736
Total rcts.	$9,111,488	$37,964,793
Expenditures	2,422,641	44,745,201
Deficit	311,157	6,780,407

	$42,056,926	
	81,802,285	
	10,788,477	
	11,917,576	
	$146,315,264	
	181,588,243	
	35,272,978	

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.53	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'20	4½@5	4.60	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'23	4½	4.85	4.80
Car. Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.20	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.70
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chicago, Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.10	4.80
Chi., R. I. & P.	1915-'24	5	4.60	4.45
C., C. C. & St. L.	1915-

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BULLS IN COTTON HOLD UP MARKET

With E. G. Scales as Leader, They Absorb Sales and Put Up Prices to New Level.

DAY'S GAIN 2 TO 4 POINTS

South Reports Active Demand for Spots, with Buyers Willing to Bid Against Each Other.

The cotton market yesterday opened at about the same level of prices as compared with the closing of the day before, and closed steady at a net advance of 2 to 4 points. The fact that there was little net change in values does not mean, however, that it was not a broad and active market. There was a range of fluctuation of about 20 points during the day and business was very active. Some professional traders, figuring in the regular Wall Street way that every sharp advance should be followed by a reaction, sold short freely, and the fact that the market was able to absorb this selling without giving way is evidence that it is resting upon a substantial foundation.

There was the usual profit taking by the little bulls on hard spots, but the big operators who favor the long side seem to expect much higher prices and are increasing their holdings rather than taking down profits on the bulges. E. G. Scales is by many called the bull leader in this market, for it seems that in cotton every bull market must have an acknowledged leader. He is strong in his opinion that prices are far from the top, and it is evident that his Southern followers are giving the market most active support.

Reports from the South yesterday all favored the long side, and, while it is natural that the South should give out as much bullish information as possible, two facts are well established by the reports that are reaching the market from the cotton belt. One is that the crop is much smaller than any one had expected it would be a short time ago, and the other is that there is a most active spot demand throughout the belt and that buyers are willing to bid against each other and pay the top price of the market. On every slight decline new buying appears, and spot men expressed the opinion that on a break of say one-quarter of a cent, American mills would enter the market as heavy buyers. Northern mills were quite well stocked with cotton when prices were around the low level of the season and have evidently allowed the market to get away from them while waiting for lower prices.

Foreign sentiment is quite bullish, and houses with English connections continue to support the market on all recessions.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 6 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, 11.35 for middling. Sales, 700 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. close
Oct.	11.28	11.09	11.23@11.24	11.18@11.20
Dec.	11.72	11.48	11.64@...	11.80@11.62
Jan.	11.83	11.61	11.75@11.76	11.77@11.74
Mar.	12.03	11.83	11.98@11.99	11.96@11.97
May	12.26	12.05	12.20@12.21	12.17@12.18
July	11.33	11.15	12.27@12.29	12.25@12.27

Total port receipts, 36,063 bales; last week, 25,591 bales; last year, 11,122 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	6,383	1,552	917
Galveston	12,940	8,031	4,528
Mobile	1,254	730	456
Charleston	3,349	2,840	602
Savannah	5,914	3,190	3,363
Wilmington	2,538	328	888
Norfolk	2,696	995	368

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	4,846	2,530	2,551
Memphis	1,380	291	1,761
St. Louis	75	119	172
Houston	14,532	10,920	7,926

Exports, 20,087 bales; total thus far this season, 403,900 bales; total last season, 70,445 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
500 Galveston	11.00	179,028	76,427
2,550 New Orleans	10.87	134,789	54,539
... Mobile	10.75	15,948	8,019
2,623 Savannah	10¾	19,179	33,964
150 Charleston	10¾	60,892	9,559
... Wilmington	10¾	48,373	9,392
... Norfolk	10.81	39,496	14,069
1,502 Augusta	10.81	90,697	30,644
900 Memphis	10.88	52,984	24,616
... St. Louis	10¾	7,458	12,982
2,007 Houston	11.00	107,494	46,839

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with a middling 4 points advance, at 6.59d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts nil. Market closed unsettled.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	2.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100¾	100⅞	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98¾	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99¼	5.15
City of Yok.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.95
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98½	98¾	7.80
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	99¼	99½	8.75
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	98⅞	99¼	6.70
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	99¾	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95½	96¼	5.95

Company Issues.

Company.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.35
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅞	101¼	3.20
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	101⅛	3.05
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.15
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99¾	99¾	4.55
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98¾	99	4.90
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.90
Can. North'n	5	Sept., 1917	98¾	98⅞	5.75
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅝	102¼	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	94¼	94⅝	6.85
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sept., 1917	99	99¼	5.80
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92	93½	12.80
Con. Gas Balt.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Con. Pr. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99¾	99⅞	6.60
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	99	100	6.00
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	Jan., 1918	93	96½	9%
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	3.85
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100½	100⅝	5.35
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Grand Rap. E.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.21
Grand. R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100¼	4.25
Hav. El Ry.	6	Sep., 1918	98½	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.90
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Lack. Steel	5	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	5.30
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	99¾	6½
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	3.60
Minn. St. P.	5	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97¾	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96⅞	97½	8.20
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.70
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	3.25
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.90
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98¾	98⅞	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¼	101	4.60
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98¼	99¼	5.45
Union Typow.	5	Jan. 15, '16	93½	94¾	20.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅛	101⅞	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅛	99¼	5.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.40
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.35
W. Penn Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.55
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99⅛	6.25
W. Va. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	102¾
6s	Sept.,	1917	104½	104¾	104	104½
4½s	June,	1965	101¾	102	101⅝	102
4½s	March,	1963	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
4½s	Nov.,	1957	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
4½s	May,	1957	102⅜	102⅝	102½	102⅝
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
4½s	May,	1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	March,	1904	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅜
4½s	March,	1962	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅜
4½s	Sept.,	1960	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅜
4½s	March,	1960-6	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅜
4s	May,	1959	95½	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
4s	Nov.,	1958	95½	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜
4s	May,	1957	95½	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜
4s	Nov.,	1956	94¾	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
4s	Nov.,	1955	94½	94¾	94¾	94⅝
4s	Nov.,	1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May,	1917	100	..	100	..
4s	Nov.,	1918	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	May,	1919	99¾	..	99¾	..
3½s	Nov.,	1955	85⅝	86¼	85⅝	86¼
3½s	Nov.,	1954	85½	86¼	85½	86¼
3½s	May,	1954	85½	86¼	85½	86

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.			Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
172	Cons.	Power	104⅝	105	104⅝	105
30	C. P. pf. s.		50.108	108	108	108
275	Coslen		6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
465	Houston	Oil	15¼	15¼	15	15¼
65	Mer.-Mec.	Bk.	28	28	28	28
50	Penn. W. & P.		68	68	68	68
250	Un. Ry. & El.		22⅞	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	Cent. Ry. c.	5s.	103	103	103	103
1,000	City Balt.	3½s 30	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,100	City Balt.	4s '61 s. l.	95½	95½	95½	95½
200	City Balt.	4s '61 d. l.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,200	City Balt.	4s '38 w. l.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,500	City Balt.	4s '58 s. R.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
500	City Balt.	4s '57 p. l.	95½	95½	95½	95½
4,000	Cons. Coal	6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Con. P. notes.		100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4,000	Elkhn Fuel	5s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97
2,000	Mary'd El.	5s	96	96	96	96
1,000	M. & St.P.J.	5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	R. Gaston	5s.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3,000	United Rys. & El. 1st 4s.		81	81	81	81
4,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s.		50½	50½	50¼	50¼
500	United Rys. & El. 4ds. 5s.		83	83	83	83

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Ahmeek	98	98	98	98
715	Alaska	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32⅝
250	Algomah	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15	Alouez	54	54	54	54
1,620	Am. Zinc	52	52½	51⅝	52½
115	Anaconda	72⅝	72⅝	71¾	72
375	Ariz. Com'l	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
2,765	Butte & Sup.	59	59	57	58½
70	Cal. & Ariz.	62	62	62	62
4	Cal. & Hecla	541	541	540	540
50	Chino	45¼	45¼	44½	44⅝
700	Copper Range	54⅞	54⅞	53½	54
190	East Butte	12⅛	12⅛	12	12
110	Franklin	9	9	9	9
480	Granby	83½	83½	83½	84
50	Indiana	5½	5½	5½	5½
130	Island Creek	46½	46½	46½	46½
4	Isl. Creek pf.	89½	89½	89	89
10	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
20	Lake	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
30	Mass. Con.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
65	Mohawk	72	72	72	72
230	New Arcadian	9½	9½	9½	9½
100	New Idria	9	9¼	9	9½
865	Nipissing	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
85	North Butte	29½	29½	29½	29½
85	Old Dominion	51½	51½	51½	51½
20	Osceola	82	83	82	83
430	Pond Creek	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
5	Quincy	81	81	81	81
10	Ray Con.	22	22	22	22
100	Santa Fe	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
205	Shannon	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
280	Shattuck	22¼	22¼	24¾	25
340	St. Mary's	53	53	51½	51½
200	Sup. & Boston	2½	2½	2½	2½
865	Tamarack	55½	55½	55	55
235	Trinity	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
500	Tuolumne	43c.	43c.	42c.	42c.
25	Un. Cop. Land	1	1	1	1
620	U. S. Smelt.	41½	41½	41	41½
85	U. S. Sm. pf.	47¼	47¼	47	47⅛
410	Utah Apex	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
25	Utah Con.	12	12	12	12
10	Wolverine	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝

RAILROADS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27	Boston & A.	187½	187½	187½	187½
121	Boston Elev.	81	81	80	80
110	Boston & Me.	25	25	24	24
15	Boston & M. pf.	35	39	35	39
10	Concord & M.	89	89	89	89
7	Fitchburg pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½
515	Mass. Electric	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
43	Mass. Elec. pf.	43½	43⅜	43½	43⅜
274	N.Y., N.H. & H.	67¼	68⅛	67	68⅛
10	Old Colony	146	146	146	146
2	W.E.St.Ry.pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½

MISCELLANEOUS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Agr. Ch.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
5	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼
24	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
478	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124½	124½	124¼	124½
684	Am. Woolen	55¼	56	54	54½
243	Am. Woolen pf.	95	96	94⅝	95
125	Atl. G. & W.I.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼
280	A. G. & W.I. pf.	31⅜	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝
10	Edison	240	240	240	240
101	Gen. Electric	173½	173½	172⅜	172⅜
143	Mass. Gas	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
16	Mass. Gas pf.	80½	86½	86	86
6	N.E. Cot.Y. pf.	31	31	31	31
10	N.E. Telephone	130¼	130¼	130½	130½
35	Pullman	160½	160½	160½	160½
135	Swift & Co.	118¼	118¼	118	118
93	Torrington	33	33	33	33
10	Torrington pf.	30	30	30	30
453	United Fruit	133	134	133	133½
906	Un. Sh. Mach.	50½	50¾	49½	49⅜
3,130	U. S. Steel	78¾	78¾	77	78¼
825	Ventura Oil	12	12	11½	11½
13	Western Union	76¼	76¼	76¼	76½

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. T. & T.	4s	88	88¼	88	88¼
3,000	Am. T. & T.	4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
18,000	A. O. & W.I.	5s.	71¾	72	71¾	72
5,000	Mass. Gas	4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
2,000	N. E. Tel.	5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	West. T. & T.	5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.90	Iron Blos.	.67	.72
B S Gas.	.10	.12	La Rose	.50	.55
Bingham	7	7⅜	Majestic	.51	.55
Begole	..	1⅛	McK-Dar.	.22	.25
Bost Ely.	.22	.23	Mex Met.	.19	.20
Butte & L.	.26	.30	M of Am.	2	2⅛
Calaveras	1⅝	1¾	New Balt.	2¼	3½
Chief	.85	.90	N Cornelia	9	9¼
Cons Ariz.	.70	.80	N Douglas	.80	.82
Cons Cop.	1¾	2	Old D'r	8⅝	9
Cortez	.40	.50	Ohio	8	8½
Cr Res.	.35	.42	Oneco	.70	.85
Cal Corbin	.03	.07	Stewart M.	.65	.70
Davis-D.	1⅜	1½	Verde	0	0¼
Eagle and Bluebell.	1¼	1⅜	Utah Met.	7¼	7¾
1st N Cop.	2⅜	2½	Tonop Bel.	3⅜	3½
Goldfield	1¼	1⅜	Tonop Min	3¼	3⅜
Houghton	2½	3	Yukon	2½	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. Locom.	60	61	60	61
53	C. C. Ry. com.	100	101	100	100
1,947	Chi. Pneu. T.	85½	85½	86	87½
75	Chi. Ry. Ser. 4	1	1	1	1
20	Com. Edison	137	137	137	137
50	Deere pf.	97	97	97	97
229	Diam. Match.	95¼	96	95	95
5	Illinois Brick	64½	64½	64½	64½
9	People's Gas.	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
160	Public Serv.	94	94½	94	94
28	Public Serv. pf.	96¼	96½	96¼	96¼
48	Quaker O. pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
251	Sears-R.	156	156⅝	155	155½
8,398	Stewart-W.	72¼	73⅞	72¼	72¼
115	Swift & Co.	118¼	118½	118⅜	118⅜
226	Union Carb.	159	160	159	160
100	U. S. Steel	77	77	77	77

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Ry. A	5s.	86	86	86	86
5,000	City Ry.	5s.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
12,000	Chi. Ry.	5s.	94	94	94	94
2,000	Chi. Gas	5s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	Com. Edison	5s.	101	101¼	101	101⅛
10,000	Con. Gas	5s.	100	100	100	100
10,000	Pub. Serv.	5s.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
4,000	P. Gas. ref.	5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
6,000	Telephone	5s.	100½	100½	100¾	100¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
23	Alliance Ins.	17½	17½	17½	17½
200	American Can.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
6	Am. Gas N. J.	102½	102½	102½	102½
25	American Rys.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
100	Am. Woolen	55½	55½	55½	55½
1,405	Baldwin Loco.	87	91¼	86⅝	91¼
10	Baldwin L. pf.	105	105	105	105
35	Buf. & Sus. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
50	Balt. & Ohio	85	85	85	85
5	Cambria Iron	43	43	43	43
15,950	Cambria Steel	66	66	65	65
10	Cramp	90	90	90	90
380	Colo. Fuel	55⅝	56¼	55⅝	55⅝
752	Elec. Stor. Bat.	75¼	75½	73	73½
200	Erie	30⅝	31¼	30⅝	31¼
15	Gen. Asp. pf.	65	65	65	65
9	Har. Bros. pf.	75	75	75	75
743	Lake Superior	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
29	Lehigh Navig.	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝
93	Lehigh Valley	73	73	72⅜	72⅝
375	L. V. Transit	15	16½	15	16½
685	L. V. Tran. pf.	36¼	36¾	35⅝	36¼
1,518	Penna. R. R.	55	55½	54⅜	55
40	Penn. Salt M.	94	94	94	94
1,885	Penn. Steel pf.	83	88	84	87½
5	Phila. Gas.	43½	43½	43½	43½
196	Phila. Electric	22	25	24⅞	25
6,003	P. R. T. ctfs.	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12⅜
16	Phila. Traction	73¼	73¼	73	73
20	Reading	72½	73½	72½	73½
15	Tenn. Copper	54	54	54	54
185	Tonopah Bel.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
495	Tonopah Min.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
120	Utah Copper	67¼	67¼	66⅞	66⅞
1,535	Union Traction	35	35¼	33	33½
507	Un. Gas Imp.	85⅞	86	85½	85⅝
11	Un. Cos. N. J.	222	222	222	222
16,739	U. S. Steel	79	79	77	77⅝
2	W.J.& S'shore	49½	49½	49½	49½

BONDS.

$1,000	Elm. & Pgh.	4s.	93	93	93	93
2,000	Leh. V. C.	5s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
200	Phila. Elec.	4s.	81	81	81	81
2,000	Phila. Elec.	5s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
900	Phila. Elec.	5s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
10,000	Reading gen.	4s	92	92	92	92
7,000	S.-Am. Iron	6s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Un. Rys. Inv.	5s.	70	70	70	70

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
55	Am. W. G. pf.	101	101	101	101
215	Am. W. Sh. Mch	20	20	19	19
20	Am. W. G. Mch pf.	98½	98½	96	96
100	Col. Gas & El.	14	14	14	14
25	Ind. Brewing	4	4	4	4
50	Ind. Brew. pf.	16	16	16	16
95	La Belle Iron	40½	41	40½	40⅝
115	Mfrs. L. & H.	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49¼
1,510	Nat. F. Proof	9⅝	10⅜	9¼	9⅝
310	Nat. F. P. pf.	23½	23⅝	23¼	23½
160	Ohio F. Oil	14⅜	13⅝	14½	14½
50	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
440	Pitts. Brewing	5	5	5	5
300	Pitts. Brew. pf.	15¼	15½	15	15½
575	Pitts. Coal	35	36	35¼	35¾
15	Pitts. Con. pf.	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼
25	Pitts. P. Glass.	105	105	105	105
620	Pure Oil	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅞
513	Union S. & S.	123½	125	123	123
100	U. S. Steel	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
340	Westing. A.	143	144	143	144
75	W'house Elec.	60¼	60¼	59¼	60

BOND.

$14,000	P., A. & M.	5s	99	99	99

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Become Reactionary and the Majority Close with Net Losses—Bonds Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 882,726 shares of stocks and $111,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 208,370; oils, 4,531; railroads, 2,500; and mining, 167,325. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Zinc	53	53	52¼	52¼
125	Can. Car & Fy.	120	120	118	118
60	Can. C. & Fy. pf.	105	105	102½	102½
603	†Carbon Steel.	70	73	69	69
200	†Car. S. 1st pf.	73	75	73	75
300	†Car. S. 2nd pf	55	55

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com. Stock
50 Am. Dist. Tel. of N. J. Stock
100 Computing-Tab.-Recording Stock
400 Chatham-Phenix Bank Stock
200 Eastern Steel Stocks
100 Empire Steel Stocks
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
100 Int. Steam Pump Stocks
10 International Salt Ss
75 Interlake Pulp & Paper Stock
25 Midvale Steel Stock
200 New York Shipbuilding Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
25 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
100 Ward Baking Stocks
100 White Rock Water Stocks
20 Yale & Towne Mfg. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

35 American Chicle Com. Stock
163 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
200 Smyrna Co. Com. Stock
100 Carbon Steel Com. Stock
100 Computing-Tab.-Recording Stock
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com. Stock
200 Eastern Steel Com. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
115 Interborough R. T. Stock
100 Midvale Steel Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 Remington Typewriter Stocks
10 Victor Talking Machine Com. Stk.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
100 White Rock Water Stocks
15 Yale & Towne Mfg. Stock

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Interborough Consolidated

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ATCHISON

The conservative financial policy of the Atchison is discussed in this week's issue, and it is shown to what extent it is responsible for the property's present prosperity.

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THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

THE Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Common capital stock of the Company, payable October 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 28th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

Electrical Utilities Corporation.

71 Broadway, New York.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 22.

The quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CORPORATION for the quarter ending September 30, 1915, has been declared payable October 15, 1915, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1915.

G. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUSPENDS BROKER

Percy E. Donner of Pittsburgh Found Guilty of Dealing with Bucket Shops.

RULED OUT FOR ONE YEAR

Maximum Penalty, Though Accused Denied Knowing His Customers Were in Forbidden Class.

The suspension of Percy E. Donner, of Pittsburgh, from the New York Stock Exchange for ons year was announced from the rostrum of the Board yesterday morning. Mr. Donner is head of tha firm of Donner, Childs & Wood, and the discipline inflicted by the Governors resulted from evidence that the house had executed orders for other firms which the Exchange authorities have designated as bucket shops.

The suspension was ordered under a section of tha Exchange's constitution, paesed in 1909, as a result of recommendations made by the Hughes Commission. This section reads:

Any member of tbie Exchange who is interested in, or associated in any business with, or whose office is connected directly or indirectly, by public or private wire or other method or contrivance with, or who transacte any hueiness directly or indirectly with or for any organization, firm or individual engaged in the business of dealing in differences of quotations (commonly called a bucket shop) shall on conviction thereof be deemed to have committed an act or acts detrimental to the interest and welfara of the Exchange.

The suspension wss the first found under the rule, and the period in which Mr. Donner will not be permitted to do business on the Exchange was the maximuni penalty provided by tha Exchange's regulations. It was learned that the Pittsburgh house was found by investigators of the Exchange to have dealt in stocks for five bucket shops.

While the true bucket-shop business has nothing to do with the purchase and sale of actual stocks, there are times when bucket-shop keepers find it necessary to buy real etock to deliver. This occurs when a bona fide investor happens into an illicit brokersge office and buys for cash, asking that the certificates be delivered. It is necessary for the shop keeper then to transact business with a New York Stock Exchange or Consolidated Exchange house if the stock in question is listed on the New York exchanges. This practice the Stock Exchange authorities are trying to destroy, as part of their program for putting the bucket shops out of business.

Mr. Donner has been a member of the Exchange since Oct. 14, 1900. His firm is one of the best known in Western Pennsylvania, with memberships in the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges. His defense to the charge, it was said, was that he had no knowledge that the accounts in question were for bucket shops. The Governors of the Exchange sat from 3 o'clock until 8 o'clock Wednesday considering the case.

LACKS PAN-AMERICAN DATA.

Our Section of Commission Would Postpone Buenos Aires Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Postponement until April 3, 1916, of the first session at Buenos Aires of the American International High Commission on uniformity of laws relating to trade and finance is recommended in a resolution adopted today by the United States section of the commission. The members of the section, meeting for the first time since their appointment by Secretary McAdoo, decided that the date originally proposed, Nov. 1, would not afford sufficient time for the preparation of data on existing obstacles to better trade and financial relations among the American republics, with suggestions for their elimination.

The South and Central American Governments will be notified of the proposed postponement through the State Department, with a request that the commissions of those countries forward such suggestions as they may have to make with reference to any action which the United States should take in furtherance of closer relations.

Reports already completed were considered today, but it was determined not to take final action on any of them until the next meeting of the section, to be held Dec. 1.

With Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board ths commissioners discussed Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's suggestion that joint agencies of the Federal Reserve banks be established in Latin America.

Representatives of the Postoffice Department present received data relating to mail, parcel post, and money order service collected by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Secretary General of the Commission, during his recent trip to Chile, Peru, and Panama.

Members attending thn meeting were Secretary McAdoo, John Bassett Moore, Dr. Rowe, John H. Fahey, Duncan U. Fletcher, Samuel Untermyer, J. Brooks Parker, and Constantine McGuire.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Thirty-two companies, having aggregate capital stocks of $405,000, were incorporated today. They include:

New York Fibre Container Co., Brooklyn, packing devices, $100,000; M. L. Weiland, 1 De B. Newman, H. Amerman, 439 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Rustigena Sales Co., drugs, chemicals, $20,000; F. R. Stown, E. Fritz, R. Hoyt Sloan, 121 Henderson Av.

Steamship Hotel Co., hotel, inkeepers, caterers, livery, provisions, $10,000; E. G. Routledge, F. T. and F. A. Day, 36 Washington Square.

Deposit Check Corp., tickets, certificates, coupons, stamps, metal, paper devices, $100,000; W. A. Hewlett, G. H. Van Auken, J. V. Reddy, 1181 Broadway.

Tha Ridgn Boulevard Construction Co., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; L. L. G., and H. Galitzka, 2,221 Surf Av., Brooklyn.

Smith-Emea Co., Bronx, sporting, athletic, rifles, indoor games, jewelry, $5,000; F. H. Stokes, E. W. Smith, W. H. Brady, 559 West 26th St.

Thomas F. Taylor's Sons, Brooklyn, coal, coke, ores, wood, lumber, $50,000; A. A., W. R., and T. Walter Taylor, Pleasantville.

Wadsworth Theatra Co., productions, $10,000; J. Rolf S. Futoransky, E. Ornstein, 000 West 183d St.

Kinne Sales and Export Co., merchandise, $10,000; S. Taylor, L. B. Jenninge, E. E. Chase, Freeport.

Kaplan Furniture Co., Kingston, housefurnishings, floor coverings, $10,000; F. Kaplan, J. and A. Alcorn, 19 Chambers St., Kingston.

The Hartford Supply Co., commission, selling agents, merchandise, $10,000; W. Regansburg, H. and E. W. Veyer, 234 West 21st St.

350 Park Avenue Conetruction Co., realty, construction, $10,000; S. B. Cardoso, E. G. Goldsmith, N. W. Chandler, 128 Broadway.

Charles F. Joyce Co., Buffalo, realty, construction, $10,000; A. E. Bargar, H. Altman, C. F. Joyce, Buffalo.

La Mode Model Importing Co., importing ladies' garments, $10,000; S. Margulies, H. Danton, C. Singer, 1,990 Seventh Avenue.

Isaac Lehmann, Inc., merchandise, $5,000; Aimee Marx, E. W. Harding, I. Lehmann, 296 Central Park West.

Yorkn Shop, ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; S. C. Llohtman, E. and N. Sherman, 7 East 109th St.

Hodgkins & Co., Brooklyn, furniture, furnishings, hardware, $5,000; M. E., J. P., and T. F. McCook, 2,517 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

Barry Realty Co., $5,000; E. Ullman, E. L. Meyer, M. Lipman, 1,418 President Street, Brooklyn.

East Homer Dairy Association, Homer, dairy products, $5,000; T. C. Twantyman, H. D. Parker, E. Gutches, East Homer.

Authoriszion—Combination Chimney and Safety Burner Company, Roanoke, Va., $250,000; representative, C. W. Caldwell, 1 Lihrty St.

Capital Reduction—C. W. Reynolds Co., Troy, $30,000 to $30,000.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 23.—Charters filed here:

Mirror Films, Inc., N. Y., $2,500,000, to manufacture, sell and deal in and with picture films of all kinds, deal in and with cameras, motion picture pupe &c; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

Reecon Films, Inc., N. Y., $150,000, to manufacture, sell and deal in and with motion pictnre films, tools, &c.; Claude Patin, Elliot Nortan, James F. Lynch, all of New York City.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO. GAINS.

Net Income Equivalent to 19 Per Cent. on First Preferred.

The Maxwell Motnr Company's net earnings in the year ended July 31 were $2,560,041 before allowances were made for depreciation, a gain of $789,618 over the previous year's record. The reserve for depreciation was $256,726, a decrease of $8,230, leaving income applicable to dividends amounting to $2,303,315, as compared with $1,505,467 in 1914.

This showing was brought about by an increase of 62 per cent. in gross sales over the previous fiscal period. Expressed in terms of the company's stock issues, nearly 10 per cent. was earned on the first preferred, against 12 per cent. in 1914. If the full 7 per cent. on the first preferred and 6 per cent. on the second preferred had been paid, there would have remained a balance of 6.5 psr cent. for the common stock. The dividends actually declared during the year were two quartsrly payments of 1¾ per cent. each on the first preferred and two of ¾ of 1 per cent. on the same issue on account of dividends in arrears.

President W. E. Flanders states in the annual report that manufacturing facilities have been increased to handle the current year's output.

"Foreseeing that the demand for Maxwell automobiles would exceed our factory capacity," he adds, "special machinery has been installed, designed to produce one model of automobile in large quantities at the minimum cost. That this increase was necessary was indicated by the fact that the company manufactured and sold in August, 1915, 5,217 automobiles, as compared with 2,161 automobiles in August, 1914. Shipments in September will probably exceed those of August."

The balance sheet shows total assets of $41,896,133, of which $26,500,000 is comprised in good will, patents, &c., the same as at the close of the preceding year. The net working assets at the end of the fiscal period were approximately $7,165,000, against $5,835,000 a year before. Cash amounted to $2,652,629, as compared with $1,785,993 in 1914.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

While prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange rallied in the late afternoon very sharply from early depression, there was a setback just at the close, with net changes for the day preanting considerable irregularity. Practically the entira market was affected by the break in prices early in the day. Various reasons were given for the decline, the chief among them being reports that there had been a hitch in the Anglo-French loan negotiations.

Salee.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold..	32½	32½	32½	32½
1,000	Allis Chalmers	43¼	43⅞	42¾	43¼
270	Am. Beat Sug.	68¼	68¼	66⅝	67½
1,570	Amer. Can.	62	62¼	60½	60⅞
1,150	Am. Car & Fy.	77¼	77¼	74¼	75⅝
180	Am. Hide & L.	11	11¼	10⅞	11
280	Am.H. & L.pf.	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¼
50	Am. Ice Sec.	23½	23½	23	23
2,580	Am. Loca.	59⅝	61¼	59¼	60
1,140	Am. Smelting.	84⅝	86	83¾	85½
700	Anaconda Cop.	72½	72¼	71⅝	72
19,000	Baldwin Loco.	91½	91½	85¾	90¼
140	Balt. & Ohio.	85½	85½	84½	84⅝
80	California Pet.	20⅝	21¼	20½	21⅛
640	Cent. Leather.	48⅞	48⅞	47⅝	48⅛
80	Ches. & Ohio.	48¾	49⅝	48¼	49
10	C., M. & St.P.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
50	Ch. R. I. & P.	20½	20½	20½	20⅞
4,190	Col. Fuel & I.	53⅜	56⅝	52⅝	55⅞
130	Corn Products	18½	18¾	18⅛	18¼
1,250	Crucible Steel.	95⅞	96¾	93	94½
1,110	Erie	31½	31½	30½	31
330	Goodrich Co.	69½	70½	69	69⅝
870	Gt. North. Ore.	45½	45⅞	44⅜	45½
30	Gt. North. pf.	120	120¼	120	120¼
50	Guggenim Ex.	63	63	63	63
110	Inspition Cop.	34⅜	35¼	34½	34⅞
70	Inter.-Met.	19¾	20	19⅞	19⅞
30	Interhoro Con.	20⅞	20¼	20½	20½
80	Lahigh Valley.	145	145½	144⅜	145½
160	Maxwell Mot.	56	58	53⅝	53⅝
70	Maxwell 2d pf.	48¼	48¼	44½	44½
930	Mex. Pet.	89	90¾	87½	89¾
40	Miami Copper.	27½	27½	27¼	27½
40	Mo. Pacific.	3½	3½	3½	3½
90	N. Y. Central.	94½	94½	93	94⅛
110	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	68½	68⅝	68¾	68⅝
20	N. Y., O. & W.	20	20	20	20
80	Nor. Pacific.	108¼	108¼	108	108¼
20	Pacific Mail.	32⅜	32½	32¼	32¼
60	Phts. Coal.	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
160	Pr. Steel Car.	64½	64⅞	63	63½
1,140	Reading.	150⅝	152¾	149½	151⅝
720	Rep. I. & S.	46⅞	47¾	45¾	46
80	Rumely Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
230	Southern Pac.	90¼	90¼	89½	90⅝
90	Southern Ry.	16½	16⅞	16¼	16½
80	Stude. Co.	140¾	142½	137⅝	142¼
150	Tenn. Copper.	55	55¾	54½	55
70	Third Ave.	59½	59½	58½	59
790	Union Pac.	131	131½	129¾	131
270	U. S. Ruhber.	54¼	54½	52¾	52⅝
25,880	U. S. Steel.	78¾	78⅞	77	77½
60	Utah Copper.	67⅝	67⅝	67¼	67¾
60	Va.-Car. Chem.	39½	39½	38½	39
3,740	Whouee Elec.	121⅛	121½	118½	119½
72,960					

MINING STOCKS.

700	Atlanta	.29	.29	.28	.28
1,000	Booth	.45	.45	.42½	.42½
100	Dia. B. B.	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
100	G'field Con	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½
500	Isabella	.16	.16	.16	.16
800	Jumbo Ext.	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
1,800	Kewanas	39½	39½	.38	.38
400	Mexican	.35	.35	.35	.35
200	Montana	.32	.32	.32	.32
900	Round Mt.	.41	.41	.41	.41
300	Savaga	.06	.06	.06	.06
5,700					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Thirteen roads	$5,808,796	+$317,801
Thirteen roads	6,400,482	— 571,363
Total (26 roads)	12,209,278	— 253,472

LEHIGH VALLEY for August—

	1915.	Increase.
Total operating revenues	$3,778,598	$9,251
Total operating expenses	2,648,840	63,516
Net operating revenue	1,129,757	*54,264
Operating income	1,000,476	*52,435

For two months ended Aug. 31:

Total operating revenues	7,513,359	100,931
Total operating expenses	5,116,360	108,200
Net operating revenue	2,396,999	57,270
Operating income	2,119,020	58,010

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	8,926,946	9,251,570	9,454,849
Op. ex. & tax.	6,785,506	7,149,210	6,730,132
Net	2,141,440	2,102,360	2,724,217
Other income	192,406	239,834	212,765
Total income	2,333,845	2,342,193	2,937,002
Int., rent, &c.	1,721,339	1,678,501	1,725,369
Surplus	612,507	663,692	1,211,633

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for August—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Mileage	10,942	10,511	431
Freight rev.	7,388,823	7,347,408	41,414
Passenger rev.	4,554,270	3,353,038	1,201,232
Total op. rev.	18,207,856	11,672,157	1,535,699
Mt. of way	1,402,564	1,425,442	67,122
Mt. of equip.	1,846,792	1,788,077	56,115
Tranep. exp.	3,901,341	3,819,398	81,943
Total op. exp.	8,042,498	7,754,466	288,032
Taxes	564,830	560,478	4,352
Net after taxes	4,596,970	3,354,878	1,242,092

Two months:

Freight rev.	14,592,839	14,582,529	9,810
Passenger rev.	9,092,170	6,733,311	2,358,859
Total op. rev.	36,171,060	23,305,077	2,865,983
Mt. of way	2,898,016	2,852,120	45,896
Mt. of equip.	3,644,611	3,548,299	*3,688
Transp. exp.	7,745,817	7,701,797	44,020
Total op. exp.	15,842,555	15,541,145	301,410
Taxes	1,133,670	1,121,603	12,067
Net after taxes	9,189,506	6,636,452	2,553,054

Miscellaneous Earnings.

GREAT WESTERN POWER, (Western Power Corp. Subsidiary,) for August—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$244,583	$225,515	$19,068
Net after taxes	169,910	154,915	14,995
Total income	187,155	174,155	13,000
Surp. after chgs	80,400	73,093	7,307

Bal. after div.

Cal. E. G. pf.	67,900	60,593	7,307
Eight mo. gr.	1,887,723	1,752,590	135,133
Net after taxes	1,326,081	1,146,887	180,544
Total income	1,463,485	1,294,821	168,664
Sur. after chgs	619,857	499,159	120,698
Bal. after div.			
Cal. E. G. pf.	519,857	399,159	120,698

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; fresh n. o. and c. winds.

Ala., Miss. and La.—Partly cloudy Fri. and Sat.; moderate to fresh e. winds.

East Tex.—Cloudy Fri. Sat. fair; moderate to fresh e. and s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Fri. and probahly Sat.

Okla.—Partly cloudy Fri., warmer in e. Sat. probahly fair.

Ark.—Cloudy Fri. Sat. fair, warmer.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; moderate temp.

Ohio — Clondy Frl. and Sat.; modnrate temp.; moderate to fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Ind.—Probably fair Frl. and Sat.; moderatn w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Frl. and Sat.; moderata s. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and cooler Frl. Sat. probably fair; moderate to fresh n. shifting to e. winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Frl. and Sat., with showers in n.; cooler in n. o. Frl.

Mo.—Clondy and probahiy unsettled Frl. and Sat.; warmer Frl.

Wis.—Unsettled Frl. and Sat., with probably showers; cooler Frl.

Minn.—Unsettled Frl. and Sat., with showers; cooler in e. Frl.

Iowa—Unsettled Frl. and Sat., with showers.

N. and S. Dak.—Rain Frl. and probably Sat.; cooler Sat.

Neb.—Unsettled Frl. and Sat., with showers; cooler by Sat. nigbt.

Kan.—Partly cloudy and probably unsettled Frl. and Sat.; warmer in n. e. Frl.

AIM TO HOLD EXPORT TRADE AFTER WAR

President Urged to Negotiate Reciprocal Treaties to Benefit American Commerce.

EXPECT KEEN COMPETITION

Trade Council Reminded That Allies In War May Become Allies In Business.

Leaders in foreign commerce at the National Foreign Trade Council's second annual meeting at the Biltmore yesterday gave warning that the United States must prepare for the end of the war in Europe. European competition, it was pointed out, would be active and powerful, and it would be well to begin now negotiations for reciprocal trade agreemsnts with other countries. President Wilson was urged in a set of resolutions to use his powers to bring about reciprocal tariff concessions.

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, Chairman of the council, put stress on the need for immediate economic preparation. The enormous expanelon of the export business of the United States, he said, had been largely due to the elimination of European competition. That competition had not been destroyed, but would reappear at the end of the war.

The meetings were not open, but it was indicated that soma speakers referred to the possibility of preferential tariff agreements after the war among nations now allied in war which might seriously affect this country's exports.

The adoption of the trade agreements resolution followed a rsport from M. A. Oudin on the tariff as related to foreign trade. The resolution follows:

Whereas, The present Tariff act for the encouragement of American export trade authorizes tha President to negotiate trade agreements; and,

Whereas, No agreements have been negotiated thereunder, largely because the chief commodities of those countries which could afford to make reciprocal tariff concessione to American manufacturers are already upon the free list; and,

Whereas, Existing foreign tariff and administrative discriminations against products of the United States impede the full development of our export trade and possible tariff agreements among European nations following the war may vitally affect our foreign commerce; be it therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of tha National Foreign Trade Council that the highest intorcsts of the United States require that the authority conferred upon the President to negotiate commercial agreements should be exercised to assure American exports reciprocal and equivalent foreign tariff treatment in return for the valuable market here given to foreign products and to obtain tha removal of undue discriminatione against the products of tha soil and industry of the United States.

It was proposed in this connection to ald tariff revision by forming a tariff committee of seven men, to be appointed by Mr. Farrell, to include at least one active business man and one tariff expert, to investigate the present tariff system and report on protection from discrimination.

According to a member of the Council there was no discussion of the Anglo-French credit, or of the trade methods of Great Britain.

It was a strictly neutral proceeding," he said. "We did not discuss the hardships of any set of exporters. We simply considered the export problem in general."

The Merchant Marine Committee, composed of Mr. Farrell, P. A. S. Franklin, and Captain Robert Dollar of San Francisco, reported that a sound policy for broadening the American merchant marine was made difficult by the public's lack of knowledge of the fundamentals of marine transportation. This committee has had experts compiling a comprehensive work on the shipping industry, which will be distributed to the public. To promote study of shipping problems, $1,500 is to be distributed in ten prizes of $150 each for the best essays on shipping questions.

The National Foreign Trade Convention, it was decided, will be held late in January or early in February in New Orleans.

Among the members present were John J. Arnold, Vice President of the First National Bank, Chicago; Willis H. Booth, Vice President of the Security Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles; Samuel P. Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company; Maurice Costar, foreign Manager of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; Captain Dollar, John F. Fitzgersid of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; J. Rogers Flannery of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; P. A. S. Franklin, L. Gerstenberg of New Orleans Board of Trade; Chamber of Commerce, Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway; Henry Howard, Boston; Charles E. Jennings, Charles M. Muchnic, M. A. Oudin, William Pigott of Seattle, Welding Ring, John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company; Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; Charles A. Schiersn, Jr., President of the Charles A. Schieren Company; W. D. Simmons, St. Louis; Willard D. Straight, E. P. Thomas, President of the United States Steel Products Company; Frank A. Vanderlip, Daniel Warren, Charles Clark, Treasurer, and Robert H. Patchen, Secretary of the council. Altogether there are fifty men in the council.

PLAN VISIT TO URUGUAY.

Pan-American Committee Begins Work for Better Relations.

The Uruguayan Committee, one of thoee groups of American business men appointed by Secretary of the Treasnry McAdoo after the Pan-American Financial Congress last Spring to follow up the work done at the Congress to promote trade relations, had its first meeting yesterday at the Hotel Belmont. Those present were H. A. Wheeler, Vice President of the Union Trust Company of Chicago, Chairman; D. S. Wing, President of the First National Bank of Boston; Albert W. Harris, of tha Harris-Fisbar Company, of New York and Chicago; W. S. Kies, of the National City Bank, and E. P. Thomas, President of the United States Steel Products Company.

The organization of the committee was completed, and a plan of work outlined. The committee will work with a similar committee in Uruguay, composed of men selected from the delegation that came to the Congress and of business men.

"The idea is that this committee shall assist in establishing cordial relations with Uruguay," said Mr. Wheeler, after the meeting. "We have decided how to establish a line of communication between this group and the local Uruguayan Committee. James A. Farrell, chairman of the 'Return Trip' Committee appointed at the Congress to arrange for return visits to the South American Republic, has worked out a plan whereby, instead of a whole Congress visiting each of the South American countries, a group of ten men, selected by reason of their having close connections with one or a small group of those countries, shall visit that particular country or group. These visits will be made between Nov. 1 and April 1 next year. We agreed today relative to the formation of a group to be sent to Uruguay and Paraguay.

"In the next place we have decided to make inquiry from the local group in Uruguay as to how we can assist them in locating industries to develop and market their resources. Also we shall sound them on the question of exchange professorships, as between the University of Uruguay and some leading institution in the United States; and particularly, since Uruguay is an agricultural and stock-raising country, a similar exchange between their leading agricultural school and one of ours.

"Finally we shall ask whether there is any form of commercial treaty now practicable to consider as between the two countries that would tend to invite a larger interchange of products."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wbeat market was very feverieh, and after having shown net gains of ½@3¾c, prices eased off toward tha close, and final quotations were 1¼@1¾c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter and No. 2 hard Winter were quoted at $1.26½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.04, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 94¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Septemher	..	..	1.16	1.20	1.17
December	..	..	1.03	..	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	1.04½	1.04	1.05	1.06½	1.07
December	96½	98¾	94	95⅝	1.10½
May	98½	96¼	96⅝	98	1.17¾

CORN.

Underlying sentiment in tbe corn market was bearish and prices at the eloee of the day were ⅝c to 1o nst lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83¾c, prompt shipment, all rail.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	72¼	71¼	71½	72	77
Dec.	56¼	55¼	55¼	56½	70¾
May	57⅝	57⅛	57	57⅝	73½

OATS.

Price changes in thn oats market were narrow, but thn undertone was fairly steady and finel prices were ⅛c lower to ⅛o higher. Tha local cash market was steady; No. 3 wbite quoted at 40½c; No. 4 white, 38½ to 39½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40 to 42¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	38	37⅝	37¾	37⅝	47
Dec.	36	35¾	35⅝	35¾	49⅝
May	38	37⅝	37⅝	37¾	52⅞

PROVISIONS.

Thn provisione market was nervoue and rather feverieh. Prices eased off after a steady opening, but eubsequently developed a steadier tone, and final quotatione were at about the heet of the day. The voluma of businese was not large, eepecially in lard and ribs. Receipts of hoge at Chicago were 10,000 head; estimated for Friday, 11,000 head; Kansas City received 4,000 head and Omaha 3,500 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	8.10	8.05	8.10	8.07	9.45
January	8.52	8.47	8.52	8.50	9.95
Ribs—					
October	8.20	8.00	8.20	8.00	10.80
January	8.40	8.30	8.40	8.32	10.37
Pork—					
October	12.55	12.45	12.55	12.50	17.62
January	15.10	14.92	15.10	14.97	19.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

Tho market fer cottonseed oil was firm early, with further buying on the part of leading houees which have been conspicuous recently on ths buying side, but selling orders appeared on the advance and prices lost part of the gain. Lots in the day diarna was renewed activity among buyers, and as there was a general absence of preasure against offers from the South prices developed renewed strength and closed with net gains of 3 to 8 points.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.25@6.40	6.25
September	..	..	6.25@6.40	6.25
October	6.32	6.30	6.32@6.33	6.29
November	6.36	6.29	6.33@6.37	6.27
December	6.40	6.31	0.39@6.40	6.34
January	6.43	6.37	6.43@6.44	6.39
February	..	..	6.50@6.55	6.45
March	6.65	6.56	6.64@6.65	6.61
April	..	..	6.70@6.80	6.70

COFFEE.

Underlying conditione in the coffen market were not materially changed and the volume of business was again small, consisting of 8,150 hags. At tha outset values worn unchanged from tha fleat of Wednesday, owing to a continued absence of selling prompted by steadiness in Brazil; but toward the close offerings were a little more liberal, and, as the demand was slow, prices developed a slightly easier tonn and closed net unchanged to 4 points lower. The local spot market was quiat and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	6.10	6.06	6.06@6.12	6.10
October	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.12	6.11
November	..	..	6.11@6.13	6.18
December	6.14	6.14	6.12@6.14	6.14
January	..	..	6.17@6.18	6.16
February	..	..	6.22@6.23	6.24
March	6.30	6.29	6.28@6.30	6.29
April	..	..	6.33@6.34	6.34
May	6.41	6.40	6.38@6.40	6.40
June	..	..	6.43@6.44	6.46
July	..	..	6.48@6.50	6.52

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Indications Thursday pointed to a disturbance over the Caribbean Sea, southwest of Porto Rico, although there is nothing as yet to indicate the intensity of this storm, its centre not having approached any observing station.

In the United States pressure is high generally east of the Mississippi River and low over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. This distribution has resulted in a considerable increase in cloudiness in the Southern States and the great central valleys and scattered rains in the upper lake region and the Southern Plains States.

Temperature has risen somewhat in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lower lake region and it has fallen in the Pacific States and the Northwest.

While the weather will be cloudy in the region of the Great Lakes, Northern New York, and Northern New England, and in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, no rain of consequence is probable in these regions during Friday and Saturday. In Southern New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley fair weather will prevail Friday and probably Saturday.

Moderate temperature will continue through the East and Southeast during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast: Light to moderate southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, mostly south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh northeast to east.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York — Fair and somewhat warmer in south, cloudy in north Friday. Saturday probably fair.

Southern New England—Fair Friday and probably Saturday; slightly warmer.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and probably Saturday; slowly rising temperature.

Western New York and Northern New England—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	73	51	4 P. M.	83	62
6 A. M.	72	50	6 P. M.	80	59
9 A. M.	78	59	9 P. M.	76	58
12 M.	88	68	11 P. M.	76	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 57; for the corresponding date last year it was 80; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54; at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature, 64 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.42 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.38 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:10—502 W. 45 St.; Commercial Delivery Co.	Not given
12:15—98 St. at West Drive, Central Park; Isaac Greenbaum.	Not given
2:05—89 Willet St.; Lena Hernowitz.	Slight
6:15—874-6 Madison St.; O. K. Baking Co.	Slight
10:25—Sedgwick Av. and 182 St.	Not given
10:45—418 W. B'way; Sipe & Sipe.	Slight
11:37—53d E. 121 St.; Israel Clayman.	Slight
P.M.	
12:50—Lexington Av. and 103 St.; Bradley Contracting Co.	Slight
1:10—173 Elizabeth St.; Mrs. Nigro.	Slight
1:30—288 E. B'way; Reliable Tahis Co.	None
2:30—451 Claremont Parkway; David Garen	Slight
8:45—83 Canal St.; Sullwein Bros.	Slight
4:30—191 W. 127 St.; Edward Proctor.	None
5:10—1,057 Faile St.; Dr. Fred Nelson.	Slight
6:25—415 Lafayette St; not given.	Slight
9:00—61 Rector St.; Isaac Gindel.	Slight
9:15—30-32 Grand St.; S. Takelato.	Slight
9:43—1,124 Longfellow Av.; A. Weissman	Slight
10:45—142 E. 27 St.; Leopold Ware.	Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ALLIS, CHARLOTTE E., (June 22, 1914;) net estate, $176,397; Henrietta L. Kelsey, daughter, receives $10,251, and a life interest in the residuary estate. Assets: 663 W. 187th St., appraised at $4,000; half interest in 284 Wadsworth Av., $4,100; bank, $17,227; personalty, $10,250; mortgages, $154,552; claims against Thomas W. Butts, $1,671.

BANGARA, LEOLUCA, (July 29, 1912;) net estate, $2,305; relatives are the beneficiaries. Assets: Half interest in 236 E. 107th St., appraised at $4,300; accumulated rents, $753; personalty, $248.

BRADLEY, WILLIAM, (Dec. 10, 1914;) net estate, $18,247; John Bradley, son, receives $14,747; Anna M. Schmoolk, sister, $3,500; residue to other relatives. Assets: Lot 17, Section 4, Block 1,073, land map of the City of New York, appraised at $14,000; Section 20, Block 6,543, Lot 4, land map of Kings County, $4,800; bank, $1,448.

BUCHOLZ, CATHARINA, (April 5, 1914;) net estate, $5,093; bank, $6,706; Henry Bucholz, husband, and three children, are the beneficiaries.

CHAMBERLAIN, ISABELLE ANNE, (July 5;) net estate, $16,389; Herbert C. Chamberlain, son, is beneficiary. Assets: interest in parcel in Queens County, $1,700; bank, $6,122; personalty, $1,200; mortgage, $2,907; stocks and bonds, $4,740.

DESPORATI, SARAH R., (June 15, 1914;) net estate, $42,146; Natalo DeSporati, husband, receives $14,043, and Alien Cunningham, son, $28,097. Assets: interest in a mortgage appraised at $43,268.

DOLL, CHARLES F., (May 10;) net estate, $14,842; four children and four grandchildren of decedent are the beneficiaries.

FOURNIER, EMILE, (Oct. 17;) net estate, $417.

GLENN, MAUD, (July 9, 1914;) net estate, $19,789. Jessie Church, cousin, is the beneficiary. Assets: Premises at Woodside, L. I., $2,800; ten lots at Newton, Queens County, L. I., $7,800; bank, $3,097; mortgages, $7,668; personalty, $838; stocks, $500; due from City of New York in condemnation proceedings, $424.

GOODMAN, AARON, Hartford, Conn., (July 29, 1899;) entire estate is not disclosed; net New York estate, $433,837. Annie M. Goodman, widow, receives a life interest in the entire estate. New York assets: 200 shares Home Life Insurance Company, $44,000; 51 shares Central Trust Company, $101,572; 300 shares Continental Insurance Company, $156,000; 150 shares German-American Insurance Company, $75,-500; and bank, $55,068.

GWATHMEY, ROBERT W., (Nov. 18, 1914;) net estate, $1,990. Eight relatives are the beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $987; insurance, $1,584; membership New York Produce Exchange, $434; personalty, $223, and stocks, $50.

KNAUST, HENRY, (Jan. 6, 1914;) net estate, $9,467. Henry Knaust, son, receives $6,244; Elizabeth Knaost, widow, $3,122, and Lizzie Boyer, niece, $100. Assets: Equity of $10,783 in 2,506 Amsterdam Av., appraised at $21,000; bank, $427; personalty, $350.

LINES, ALFRED JAMES, of the County of Surrey, England, (June 8, 1906;) personal estate, $39,187. Assets taxable in New York State, stocks, $15,275; net New York estate, $14,727.

LOFTUS, MARY, (June 8, 1914;) net estate, $9,847. Mary Fitzsimmons, niece, receives $9,647, and Ellen F. Turner, niece, $200. Assets: Bank, $10,674, and a cemetery lot, $15.

MONTGOMERY, AMELIA N, (April 11;) net estate, $19,745; Clara R. and Helen Richards, granddaughters receive $8,872 each; Chas. N. Hidden, sister, $1,000, and Willis Dean, cousin, $1,000. Assets: Bank, $1,159, and stocks and bonds, $20,676.

THEDFORD, GEORGE W. (Dec. 14, 1914;) net estate, $210,423. Charlotte Thedford, widow, receives $5,000, and a life interest in $180,962; Hugh Eginton, not related, $2,000; Matthew F. O'Connell, not related, $1,000; and the residue and remainder, after the life estate of decedent's widow, passes to Harry W. Thedford, George W. Thedford and Florence T. McAlearney, sons and daughter of decedent. Assets: 142 W. 109th., $27,000; an equity, $6,000, in 144 W. 109th St., appraised at $27,000; 307 W. 44th St., $20,500; eight lots, northwest corner Belmont Ave. and 180th St., Bronx, appraised at $29,500; two lots at Morloy'a Lake, Pleasant, N. Y., $750; bank, $6,321; morgages and notes, $74,-800, and stocks and bonds, $57,763; the decedent owned 250 shares American News Co., appraised at $23,750, and 75 shares G. W. Thedford Coal Co., appraised at $14,461.

UNGER, SOLOMON, (Nov. 25, 1912;) net estate, $14,848. Seven children are the beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $428; insurance, $5,125; claims, $49; interest in pawnbroker business, 58 Manhattan St., appraised at $19,108.

VITZTHUM, OSWALD, (Jan. 10, 1913;) net estate, $340.

WARD, PETER J., (Feb. 14, 1914;) net estate, $7,902. Margaret Halpin, daughter, is the beneficiary. Assets: Third interest in 448-450 W. 36th St., $15,000; third interest in 469 W. 57th St., $4,800, subject to mortgages which leave the net equity $11,953; interest firm of Owen Ward's Sons, paper dealers, $495.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To mechanical draughtsman, Grade D, Board of Estimate, Bureau of New York Sewer Plan Commission: William J. Foster, $2,00.

To transitman, Grade C, Board of Water Supply, Engineering City Aqueduct Department, Conduit and Reservoir Division: Adolph Sitzman, 60; Ralph De Cimone, 78. Engineering, South Aqueduct Department: Patrick J. McNicholl, 74.55. Engineering, City Aqueduct Department, the Bronx Division: John J. Krieg, 77.46.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 13 an examination for library assistant to fill vacancies as they may occur in the departmental service, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $720 to $1,000 a year. At least one year's training in a library school of recognized standing, or two years' experience in a usual library work is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, 719-21, e s, 58.4 ft n of Charles St, 37.6x76.7x41.4x92; Arthur Williams to Greenwich Village Corporation, 50 Wall St, (mtg $40,000.) March 8; attorneys, Beardsley, H. & T., 64 Wall St. $100

LEWIS ST, 117, w s, 25x100; Harry Goodwin to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $25,500,) Sept. 22; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway. $1

LEXINGTON AV, 979, e s, 86 ft a of 71st St, 16x69; Mary E. Smith to Fred B. Wilson, on premises, (mtg $12,000,) June 3, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,216-1,218, n w corner of 52d St, 102.2x5; Barbara Stein to Fealo Realty Company, Inc., 119 West 40th St, Bronx; agreement, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $100

16TH ST, 2 West, e s, 80 ft w of 5th Av, interior lot on alley 10 ft wide, runs n from 15th St end 140 ft w of 5th Av, begins 100 ft w of 5th Av and 83 ft s of 16th St; w 23 x e w 22.1 x e s 9.5 x n s 35.6 to beginning; also interior lot on said alley, 91.6 ft n of 15th St and 119.6 ft w of 5th Av; runs n e 83 x n 4.6 w 23 x s w 35 x s s 9.5 to beginning, (foreclosure Sept. 21;) Charles Putzel, referee, to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St. Sept. 23; attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & T., 100 Broadway $48,000

57TH ST, 156 and 158 East, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.5; the Ess Eff Realty Co. to Edward C. Burns, 200 West 71st St, (mtg $40,000,) Sept. 1; attorney, Isaac S. Heller, 27 William St. $100

76TH ST, n s, 63 ft w of West End Av, run e 38x w 5.4x n 13.7x n w 5.10x n 21.6x w 14.8x s 76.1 to street x e 23 to beginning; Charles M. and Edith L. Cannon to Minna H. Cannon, 309 West 76th St, (mtg $14,000,) all liens, June 7; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway $1

79TH ST, 339 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 27.10x102.2, (foreclosure, Sept. 14;) John J. O'Connell, referee, to Julia Freman, 167 East 81st St, Sept. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $18,000

79TH ST, 326½ East, s e, 306.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x102.2; John Rafferty to Lawrence Rafferty, at Gabriella, Franklin Co., N. Y., all liens, C. G. Aug. 11; attorney, Rafferty, 40 Willoughby St, Brooklyn $1

82D ST, 129-31 East n s, 52 ft w of Lexington Av, 50x102.2; John S. Murphy to Fenlo Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, (mtg $25,000,) Sept. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

105TH ST, n e, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Ella F. Power to William Zimmer, 273 Hudson St, (mtg $17,500,) Sept. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

106TH ST, 3 East, n s, 140 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11, (foreclosure Sept. 21;) John C. Coleman, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, 32 Nassau St, Sept. 22; address, 59 Cedar St $80,000

106TH ST, 5 East, n s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11, foreclosure; Martin M. Wyvel, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, 32 Nassau St, Sept. 22; address 59 Cedar St $30,000

108TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.11; Philip J. Termini to Bernhad Realty Co., 363 Stone Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $70,000,) Sept. 22; attorney, M. Bernstein, 361 Stone Av, Brooklyn $1

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Louise B De Mott to Aldebaran Company, 140 Nassau St, b. and s., Sept. 8; attorney W. E. Godfrey, 198 Broadway $1

122D ST, 255 East, n s, 73.6 ft w of 2d Av, 14x70; Gustav Bihldorf to John Oddone, 1,372 73d St, Brooklyn, (mtg $4,950,) Sept. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway $100

122D ST, n s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11; Clara Klingenstein to Louise Fox, 520 Ocean Av, Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $19,000,) Sept. 10; attorneys, M. S. & S. Isaacs, 62 William St.

161ST ST, 352 West, e s, 332.6 ft s of Broadway, 16x99.11; William F. Gorman to Edmund W. Kingsland, 1,061 St. Nicholas Av, or 657 5th Av, (mtg $9,000,) Sept. 20

BROADWAY, 550 West, s s, 148.7 ft e of Broadway, 16x108.4x16x104.10; City Zulent to B. Elliott Burston, 235 Fort Washington Av, (mtg $7,000,) b. and s., Sept. 23; address, Broadway $100

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 1,912, e s, 89.10x70; Grace V. Kiernan to Michael F. Cusack, 124 Park Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $19,200,) Sept. 23; attorney, E. Whitlock, 2 Rector St. $1

FOREST Av, w s, 112 ft n of 161st St, 20x90; Edward D. Bolton, referee, to William Lins, 1,030 Forest Av, Sept. 17, (mtg, $4,000;) attorney, A. Hutter, 140 Nassau St. $500

HEATH AV, 2,689, w s, 25x100; Sarah C. Brooke to William Miller, 2,490 Spuyten Duyvil Road, (mtg, $4,500,) Sept. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

JEFFERSON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Railroad Av, 255x irregular; Joseph P. Hennesey, referee, to Caroline M. Phraner, Summit, N. J., Sept. 2; attorney, F. D. Arthur, Cotton Exchange Building $12,000

LOT 178, map of Hunter estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Giovannina Ioto, 304 East 80th St, Sept. 9; attorney, Giovannina Idto, 304 East 80th St. $1

LOT 35, map of Allen estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Giuseppe Stallone, 227 East 63d St, Sept. 20; attorney, Ginseppe Stallone, 227 East 63d St. $1

LOTS 2 and 3, Block 66, map of Morris Park; Sarah E. Norton to Stephen P. Norton and another, 469 West 163d St, 1-8 part, Sept. 23; attorney, S. P. Norton, 523 West 146th St.

MARMION AV, w s, 89 ft s of 179th St, 36x78.2; Phoenix Ingraham (referee) to Philip Rhinelander, (executor.) 16 East 55th St. Sept. 22; attorneys, Miller & H., 20 Nassau St. $15,000

VYSE AV, 1,490, 25 x100; Frederick W. Helhig to Otto Venino, Jr., Weehawken, N. J., (mtg, $500,) Sept. 11; attorney, Otto Venino, Jr., 414 Lewis St., Weehawken, N. J. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Otto Venino, Jr., to Frederick W. Heihig, 1,499 Vyse Av, (mtg, 500,) Sept. 11; attorney, same. $1

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September will be as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 29; general motions on Sept. 20; notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. Mulqueen<N Y Edison Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 10 A. M. Re Kohre & Ginsberg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—Litigated motions.

Gough<Gough.
Bolles<Herbert & Co, Inc.
Re CNY, (Burke.)
Bturberg<Buckman.
Carboni<N Y Rys.
Shannon<Hellner & Wolf.
Hoisting Machine Co< Federal Terra Cotta Co.
Deserti<Deserti.
Re Babcock.
Rubenstein<Rubenstein.
Penn<Mail & Exp Co, (2.)
Szabo<Herbert.
Rubin<Standard Fur Corp<Ascoc Mero Co.
Re Jaulus.
Shepherd<Seibert.
Levine<Schwartz.
Re Louis Bauer & Co, Inc.
Re Katz.
Girard Trust Co<Wise R & L Co<Metz.
Gargiulo<Frevola.
Sobel<Sobel.
Rosen<Rosen.
Anderson<N Y Rys.
Barnela<same.
Collup<same.
Coulter<same.
Goldberg<same.
Gineberg<same
Mullaney<same.
Palermo<same.
Yonkes<same.
CNY<Cooper Elec Eng Co.
Blehn<B W R Realties Inc.
Denver Nat Bank< Adams.
CNY<McNulty
Gregory<N Y Rys.
Hazelton<same, (2.)
Beck<Moore.
Mooiten<L I R R.
Re Knapp.
Rothschild<Rothschild.
Central Dairy Co< Therman.
Re Burchard.
Kenny<Gilleran
Hollender<Wallace.
Linenfeld<Limenfeld.
Stevens<Ginsberg.
Thompson<Thompson.
Rice<Star Co.
Quartwitch<Goldstein.
Levey<Cohen.
Cranston<Cranston.
Kittle<Flagler.
Re Fisher.
Spielman<Spielman.
Trapel<Deauville Bathing Co.
Re CNY (Melrose Av)
Hall<Wall & Hanover St Ry Co.
Cardile<Royal Marble Works, Inc.
Goldwurm<Goldwurm.
Shahebelowitz<Shahebelowitz.
City R R Co<Kennedy Mayers<Bloomingdale.
Cardile<Royal Marble Works.
Kress<Stevenson.
Re Seoville, (6.)
Mayer<Loeffler.
Salzman<De Voe.
Murphy<Turner.
Waite<Shea.
Web<Fort Lee Ferry Pub Market Co.
Jarvis<Jarvis.
Kratochvil<Felgin.
Re Gillieran.
Martin.
Althelmer<E C Rich & Co.
McSherry<McSherry.
U S Trust Co<Daniels.
Motherhood Educ Socy<Bell.
Whitmore<Carnegie T Co.
Lowy<Feller.
Victor<Leprestre.
Dressler<Keystone Film Co.
Daniel<Kelly.
Franco-Am Chem Co< Import Chem Co.
N Y Life Ins Co<50 Broad St Co.
Tesser<Tesser.
Schwarzer<Schwarze.
Pappa<Wood.
Casey<Casey
Faddad<Rashid.
Robins<McElkenney.
Feiler<Lowy.
Re C S Levy Co.
Moses<Salomon.
Fisher<Mechanics & Metals Bank.
Wolf<Wolf.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

David Weill.
James A Nocton.
Marx H Beringer.
Moses Levy.
Anna H Sparling, inf.,
Charles E Sparling.
Frances Levy.
James W Pratt.
Kunigunda Sbemberg.
Edna Geyer, inf.,
Mark H Lee.
Dzieniszewski, infts.,
Clark infants.
Pietrn D'Aula, inf.,
Arthur I Keller, Jr., inf.,
M Agnes Keller, inf.,
Edward Keller, inf.,
Dunn infants.
Mary D'Aula, inf.,
Alozsy Spaczynski, inf.,
Margaret F T Piza, inf.,
St Elmo T Piza, inf.,
Bessie Myerowich, inf.
Myer Myerowich, inf.,
Theresa Deesener, inf.,
Jean B Ract,
Patrick J Downey,
Berish Adler.
Rachel Unterman,
Mary Furlong.
William G Hartley,
Johanna W Meyers, &c.,
Mitre Razmeff.
James McDonald,
William Belsky, &c.,
Frank Fehnr, &c.,
William A Brannick,
Matilda Clark,
Sigmund Lemberger,
Beckie Goldstein,
Dora S Horwitz,
Cristobal N Madan,
Nathan Cohen,
Charlotte Evans,
Edward Collard,
Francis T Luqneer,
Patrick Keogh,
Annie Moore,
Robert W Walsh,
Henry Pasinsky,
Benjamin Guggenheim,
Diedrich Eggers,
John Dort,
Max Rechnitzer (2,)
Henry Bernhard,
Hattie V Bourg,

Robert I Brown (3,)
Katherine Purssell,
Charlotte Scarahin,
Estelle Goldberg,
Sigmund Lemberger,
Isaac G Pearson,
Bessie S Brower,
Clinton Adams,
Columbus Savings,
Jacob W Tripp,
Henry Ahr,
Nicola Leone,
Samuel J Quittman,
Louis Kerner,
Christopher Moller,
William Fleming,
John Huttinger,
George W Crossman,
Washington La Bolfard,
Henry L Rosenthal,
Alice Latham,
William H Woolverton,
Phebe S Bruff,
Annie K Dale,
Timothy Dwyer,
Abraham Bernheimer,
Oscar F Livingston,
Augustus G F Stuckardt,
Albert Friedlander,
Lewis Koffman,
Catharine Condon,
Henry B Hall,
George H Whipple,
Arthur S Drake,
Alice M Pagani,
Fannie Langsdorf,
Grace King,
Marie Schuster,
Emil Herbert,
Nahum Hexter,
Charles P Bidwell,
Liebe Levin,
Patrick J Lynch,
Thomas J Kennady,
Minnie Fennikoh,
Harry J Campbell,
William Fitzpatrick,
William Wicke,
Aloyse Meles,
Frederic C Zerega,
Samuel T Graham,
William G Walsh.

Wills for probate:
Lncy E Bryant,
Moses Levy.
Grace I R Anderson,
Abby A St John
David W Cromwell,
Max J Platz.
Jeannette Sperling.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.

Schlam<Davis.
Jarvis<Intl Agents' Prot Assn.
Seletzky<Anger.
Royal Marble Wks< Cardile.
Lawrence<Ehrgott.
Fruit Auction Co< Ranieri.
Finkelstein<Goldstein.
Grunes<Cohen.
Gruber<Ginsberg.
Finkelstein<Goldstein.
Coles<Wm Jessop Sons
Levinson<Gernsheimer
Herrmann<Queens Land & Title Co.

PART II.—Allan, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Ruhine<NY Rys, (2.)
Darsharsoff<Mohlsaat.
Morreale<I R T.
Jarvis<NY Rys.
Anderson<Frankfeidt.
Jacobs<Greenhut S C Co.
McManne<Hariem & Morrisania Cons Tr Line.

Bushanasky<Lantinberg.
Brendler<N Y Rys.
McNutt<M T Garvey, Inc.
Ross<N Y Rys.
Goodwin<Whitelead.
Kimmel<Schlitten.
Campbell<Rothenberg.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if consent on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Lux<Denborsky.
Volin<Fuller's Exp Co
Shulhafer<Rosenberg.
Riga<N Y Rys.
Janover<Printzman.
Seidman<Krant.
Banchuk<Fenasterheim.
Weinberger<Hamilton Holding Co.
Pollack<Schwartz.
Battino<Liberman.
Andretta<Angelillo.
Schneider<N Y Rys.

Farhinan<Straiss.
Landa<Spektosky.
Turner<Pattiltzer.
Standard Bag Co< Cohn.
Brandt<Horenburger.
Liebourtz<Int R T.
Kallenofsky<Knick S Warehouse Co.
G F Hinriche & Co< C M & St P Ry. Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Walter T Murphy, Inc<Estate Income Rty.
Wicka<Grauer.
Schwartz<Wagner.
Blauner<Cohen. Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Potar<Empire Infants' Wear Co. Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Cohalan, J.—Wm. Rankin<Carucci Holding Co.—Benj. H. Irving. Union Trust Co.<Urban Const. Co.—Herbert J. Goodwin. Same<Bldg & Eng. Co.—James E. Landy.

SUPREME COURT.—Pendleton, J.—Mut. Life Ins. Co.<Perke—Henry W. Showers. Domestic, Foreign, &c., Prot. Epis. Ch.<Stickney—James A. Donohue.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte at 10 A. M. Motion calendar adjourned until Sept. 28.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Napolitano<Ponessa.
S. Krauss, Inc<Rannello.

Burke Impt Co< Georgini.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Daynes<New England SS Co.
Lewin<Union Ry.
Farley<Acme Theatre Co.
Lefkowitz<Specht.
Terrano<Union Ry.

Dreher<Winterroth.
Frier<Nixon.
Cohen<Lewis (2.)
Friedlander<Meixel.
Equity:
Schwartz<Hvass.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Ausbuettel< Gnggols—John B. Harrison.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Clark, J.—Motions.

Leone<Cole (2.)
Scheih<Woods.
Scranton<Strauses.
Kennel<Taylor.
Hawley<Hawley.
Berger<Rifkin.
Kurtz<Kurtz.
Sparrow<Sparrow.
Knutson<Leahy Rlty.
Re Joralemon St (Low.)
O'Brien<O'Brien.
Hepburn<Rocky Hill Rlty Co.
Burnham<Brotherhood (2.)
Ford<Ford.
Heileman<Heileman.
Paolichi<Paolichi.
Carl<Smith.
Carl<Safe Rlty Corp.
Rich Assets Coll Co< Bache.
McDonald<McDonald.
Mollior<Vermont Marble Co.
Barton<Peterson.
Matthews<Matthews.

Kelly<Kelly.
McCann<Babcock.
Feo<Malmo.
Kriegsfeld<Kriegsfeld.
Tonimin<Kaufold.
Kabat<Reilly.
Bandler<Bay Ridge Fuel Co.
Lomnicky<Buck.
Kenigstein<Orlow.
Ruhyck<Rogers.
Frigenza<N Y Cons R R Co.
Bunnes<Deker.
Moresco<Moresco.
Re E 86th St.
Eiseman<Eiseman.
Re Jacob.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Colnet<Penn RR Co.
Manlein<Somerville Rlty Co.
Maltese<Maltese.
Meek<Meek.
Birdsall Coal Co< Paulson.
Silber<Adelson.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.

Inq—Levy<Levy.
Inq—Lake<Bonnacci Cont Co.

Foster<Nassau El RR.
Dorn<Dorn.

Highest number reached on the regular call 2323.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J. Case on. Part II.—Blackmar, J. Case on. No day calendar. Calendar passed until Monday, Sept. 27.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 278.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:48|Sun sets..6:56|Moon rises..6:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:04	8:23	1:56	2:23
Governors Island	8:38	8:56	2:31	2:50
Hell Gate	10:28	10:46	4:11	4:39

Arrived—Thursday, Sept. 23.

SS Rumanian Prince, Middlesboro, Sept. 4.
SS Mesna, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.
SS Patria, Marseilles, Sept. 11.
SS St. Cecille, London, Sept. 8.
SS Waaldyk, Rotterdam, Sept. 8.
SS Acra, Para, Sept. 11.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, Colon, Sept. 18.
SS Pioneer, Copenhagen, Sept. 5.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, Sept. 18.
SS Hubert, Liverpool, Sept. 8.
SS Pullux, Rotterdam, Sept. 3.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Sept. 21.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Sept. 18.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 18.
SS Santa Marta, Jamaica, Sept. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Taormina	Naples	Sept. 11
Ioannina	Piraeus	Sept. 2
Calcique	Balboa	Sept. 12
Arabic	Shields	Sept. 4
Ausable	Rotterdam	Sept. 6
Strathalian	Bordeaux	Sept. 7
Atlantic	Buenos Aires	Aug. 27
American	Rotterdam	Sept. 10
Lord Sefton	London	Sept. 11
Hothan Newton	Manchester	Sept. 9
Caritza	Archangel	Sept. 11
Carpathia	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Maracaibo	San Juan	Sept. 18
Exeter City	Swansea	Sept. 10
Manin	Gibraltar	Sept. 9
El Siglo	Montevideo	Aug. 30

DUE TOMORROW.

Cymric	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Advance	Colon	Sept. 18
Kirkoswald	Marseilles	Sept. 7
Togama Maru	London	Sept. 15
Uberon	Amsterdam	Sept. 10
Italia	Palermo	Sept. 13
Jethau	Montevideo	Aug. 30

DUE SUNDAY.

Ruby	Genoa	Sept. 11
Borderer	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Idaho	Hull	Sept. 7
Phidias	Victoria	Aug. 24
Morro Castle	Havana	Sept. 23
Crefeveld	London	Sept. 8
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 23

DUE MONDAY.

Stampalia	Naples	Sept. 15
Espagne	Bordeaux	Sept. 19
Tanafjord	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Huronian	London	Sept. 17
Hathanha	London	Sept. 18
Maraval	Port Spain	Sept. 19
Miguel Larrinaga	Genoa	Sept. 10
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 22
Comue	New Orleans	Sept. 22
El Sud	Galveston	Sept. 22
El Oriente	New Orleans	Sept. 22
Madonna	La Pallice	Sept. 16
Perugia	Genoa	Sept. 13

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close. A.M.	Vessels Sail. A.M.	P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	11:30		8:00
Veenbergen, Santos	12:00		3:00
Hawaiian, Barbadoes	12:00		5:00
Sao Paulo, Barbados	12:00		2:00
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30	12:00	
Camaguey, Santiago		12:00	
Mohawk, Jacksonville			1:00

SAIL TOMORROW.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30	12:00	
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30	12:00	
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00		8:00
Bjornefjord, Argentina	2:30	6:00	
Finland, Bahoa	7:00	10:00	
Saratoga, Havana	8:00	11:00	
Carolina, San Juan	8:30	12:00	
Mimer, S. Domingo	8:30	12:00	
Tenadores, Havana	9:00	12:00	
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30	12:00	
Purus, Argentina	1:00		4:00
Orduna, Liverpool			10:00
Minnehaha, London			12:00
Nueces, Gejveston			1:00
City of Savannah, Savannah			8:00
Lampasas, Tampa			3:00
Arapahoe, Jacksonville			1:00
Bovic, Manchester			12:00
St. Cecilia, London			12:00
Proteus, New Orleans			12:00
El Sol, Galveston			12:00

SAIL SUNDAY.

Tuscania, Gleegow		1:00

SAIL MONDAY.

San Guglielm

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Broadway Loft and Seventy-second Street Residence in $500,000 Deal—Builder Buys Bronx Plot—Good Suburban Sales—Active Leasing Market.

Contracts will be closed today, it was learned yesterday, involving the sale of a 12-story loft structure on Middle Broadway. A West Seventy-second Street dwelling figures in part payment. The larger end of the deal is the 12-story building at 598 Broadway, running through to Crosby Street between Prince and Houston Streets. It has a frontage of 28.6 on Broadway by 199.6 deep and is fully rented, representing about $34,000 a year.

The property has been purchased by Frederick Brown from H. M. Thompson, and in part payment Mr. Brown will give the five-story dwelling at 43 West Seventy-second Street, on plot 25 by 102.2 between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West. Mr. Brown bought the latter property from Laura M. Smith last week. It is assessed at $80,000. In the present transaction it has been held at $110,000, while the Broadway building figured at a valuation of $400,000. The Broadway plot is assessed, with the improvement, at $240,000.

Taylor, Sherman & Mock are the brokers in the transaction.

Columbia Leasehold Sale.

The four-story dwelling at 62 West Fifty-first Street, on plot 18.2 by 100.5, Columbia University leasehold, has been sold by Frank B. Taylor for Dr. D. N. Boatner to Professor Joseph Rohrer for occupancy. This is the fifth Columbia leasehold sold by the same broker within two months.

A Recent Buyer.

The Narragansett Realty Company is the purchaser of the Court Rebella, at 416 to 422 West 122d Street, sold recently by Frederick Brown, who took in exchange a taxpayer on the north side of 164th Street, 129 feet west of Edgecombe Avenue.

Builders Buy Bronx Apartment House Site.

Abraham Schneider has sold to the recently organized Willomette Building Company a plot 50 by 105 feet on the east side of Kelly Street 99 feet north of 167th Street. Henry C. Jackson, president of the company, stated yesterday that ground will be broken at once for a five-story apartment house.

Brooklyn.

F. C. Sauter sold the three-story brick apartment house 313 Seventh Street for Louis E. Olson to Richard J. McCumiskey, who will hold this property as an investment.

Bernard Kempner and Jacob S. Glaser, as the Rangeley Construction Company, have bought the southwest corner of Avenue I and Fourteenth Street, Flatbush. They will immediately erect a twenty-family apartment house on the site.

Degnon Company Buys More Land.

Mary Hicks has sold to the Degnon Terminal Company twenty-nine lots at Long Island City in the block fronting on the east of Moore Street, west side of Honeywell Street, north side of Hunterspoint Avenue and north side of Anable Avenue. The consideration was fifty cents per square foot, a total of $36,250, subject to two mortgages aggregating $16,057.36.

Actor Buys at Baldwin Harbor.

Frank Tinney, the actor, has purchased a plot 250 by 400 at Baldwin Harbor, L. I., on which he will erect a fine residence. The frontage of 400 feet is on the harbor, where a private bathing beach will be provided as well as a motor boat anchorage and a boathouse.

Buys Large New Rochelle Home.

One of the finest residences in Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, has been sold by the D. H. Jackson Company, Daniel H. Jackson, President, to H. L. Libman. The residence is at 34 Hamilton Avenue, on a plot 150 by 280, and with it is a garage. The property has been held at $25,000, and was recently acquired by the sellers from Henry C. Wells and George W. Sutton. The firm of Thomas L. Reynolds, Inc., acted as brokers.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold two plots to William Vandenburgh. One of the plots is near the Hartsdale Railroad Station and the Italian Sunken Gardens, on which the new owner will erect a $10,000 residence.

Harry Sugarman has sold for Charles Wynne four lots on Chase Avenue, 100 feet east of Greenvale Place, Yonkers. The property measures 100 by 140 by irregular.

New Jersey.

Dr. Frank E. Rians has purchased from Charles S. Packard of Reading, Penn., his stucco cottage at the southwest corner of Engle Street and Browne's Terrace, Englewood. The Englewood Real Estate Company and Messrs. Browne Brothers were the brokers in the transaction.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold at Garwood a plot 25 by 100, on South Avenue, to George J. Fuchs and a plot 50 by 100 on Third Avenue to E. Stuhrmann.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store and basement at 199 and 201 Grand Street for E. K. S. Lorillard to the Manhattan Brass and Electrical Company for a term of years; also a store at 28 Frankfort Street for John V. Black to Berman Barad.

William A. White & Sons have leased for a term of years for Mrs. Mary B. Brandegee the store and two basements at 343 Broadway to Clark & Gibby, dealers in office furniture, now at 86 Fulton Street.

J. G. White & Co. have leased for H. S. Ely & Co. the five-story and basement building, 101 Spring Street, to the Merriam Segars, Inc.

Strasburger, Inc., have leased through Manning & Trunk from August Heckscher the westerly store and basement on the Fifty-seventh Street front of the building, 734 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street.

Morris County Golfers Lease House.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Max E. Schmidt her residence on the corner of Madison Avenue and Canfield Road, at Convent, N. J., to the Morris County Golf Club. The Golf Club home was recently destroyed by fire and the house just leased will be used as a temporary clubhouse.

State Realty Convention Opens.

The twelfth annual convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York opened last evening at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. There was a good attendance, and every indication that it would prove the most successful in the history of the organization.

The association has trebled its membership under the administration of the present Executive Committee, headed by M. Morgenthau, Jr., of New York City. Under the provisions of the present constitution of the association, which provides for rotation in office, Mr. Morgenthau will become a member of the Executive Committee of the association. His successors will be selected by the convention. L. D. Woodworth of Rochester, Secretary of the Garfield Realty Company, and now First Vice President of the association, is being urged for this office.

Queens Realty Record.

Close to 23,000 realty papers have been recorded in the Queens County Clerk's office since Jan. 1 last, and it is estimated that owing to the usual increase of business in the Fall months, the total will reach 30,000 by the end of the year.

There have been a large number of foreclosure sales, but many of these will result in an early development of the properties involved, now that they have got into stronger hands. Money is being more freely loaned in Queens by the banks and other financial institutions, and building promises to become more active.

FIRST PICTURES
of the
GREAT WAR
Ten Numbers of
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
Bound Handsomely, One Dollar.
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RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By J. H. Mayers.

Riverside Drive, 42, e s, 62.1 tt n of 76th St, 40.6x96.2x irregular, four and five story school; adjourned to Oct. 4.

By Joseph P. Day.

89th St, 276 West, s s, 52 ft e of West End Av, 30x67.8x irregular, four-story dwelling; withdrawn.

125th St, 206 East, s s, 493.6 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x163.3, four-story tenement; G. R. Satterlee against R. B. Miller, individually and as administrator, et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee; due, $12,103.06; taxes, &c., $403.60; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

AT 1,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

168th St, 111 East, n s, 98.2 ft s of Walton Av, 25.98x9x25.3x102.5, two-story dwelling; American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society against Elmer Realty Co. et al.; Action 1; McLoughlin & M., attorneys; G. E. Hayes, referee; due, $6,090.30; taxes, &c., $211.69; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

168th St, 113 East, n s, 123.2 ft e of Walton Av, 25x102.4x25.4x106, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,000.05; taxes, &c., $211.69; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, 1,980, e s, 180 ft s of 179th, (No. 100,) 200x100, three-story dwelling; L. J. Van Deusen against Lena Stein et al.; W. R. Adams, attorney; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $8,871.06; taxes, &c., $850; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Charles J. Dunn.

189th St, 406 and 408 East, a e cor of Webster Av, 100.2x42.5x90x—, one-story store and two three-story tenements and stores; M. E. Wilkinson against J. J. Wilkinson et al.; McLoughlin & M., attorneys; M. P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $2,811.88; taxes, &c., $744.08; subject to prior mortgages of $6,000; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Marcy Place, 143, n s, 112.4 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 23.1x100.4x17.7x100.9, two-story dwelling; S. M. Barber against L. D. Waddell et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $2,257.99; taxes, &c., $402.22; to Joseph W. Batell for $2,250.

By Henry Brady.

Jefferson Av, n w corner Monaghan Av, 50x100; A. P. Fowler against Jennie Pitkowsky et al; Eliot Norton, attorney; Hal Bell referee; due, $840.72; taxes, &c., $470.80; to the plaintiff for $925.

By George Price.

Crotona Av, e s, 75.6 ft n of 176th St, 25x90.3, vacant; W. S. Smith against Thomas Mead et al; W. S. Smith, attorney; J. P. Van Kirk, referee; due, $1,555.53; taxes, &c., $395.49; to the plaintiff for $2,525.

By James L. Wells Co.

215th St, 710-16 East, s s, 100 ft w of Holland Av, 75x125; Dollar Savings Bank against Caterina Russo et al; Mackellar & G., attorneys; H. W. Unger, referee; due, $11,-819.44; taxes, &c., $291.05; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

Unionport Road, w s, 124.5 ft n of Van Nest Av, 25.1x113.9x25x115.11; Dollar Savings Bank against E. P. Donohue et al; Lexow, M. & W., attorneys; H. W. Unger, referee; due, $9,015.94; taxes, &c., $440.39; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

17th St, 15 West, n s, 252 ft w of 5th Av, eleven-story lofts and store building; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Wilward Realty Corporation et al; Sanford, R. & K., attorneys; W. M. Seabury, referee; due, $105,375.29; taxes, &c., $4,123.

117th St, 121 West, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, five-story dwelling; M. O. Sage against A. B. Warwick et al.; De Forest Bros., attorneys; S. S. Koenig, referee; due, $17,260.66.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

69th St, 243-5 West, n s, 465 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.5, two-story dwelling and two-story rear garage; C. F. Ogle, executrix, against Jane Riley et al.; J. A. Lynch, attorney; R. C. Murphy, referee; due, $21,123.95.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Water St, 347, s s, 140 ft w of James Slip, 19.6x75.2x—x75.5, four-story tenement and stores; East River Savings Institution against Jennie Golden et al.; O. F. Hubbard, attorney; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $5,937.33; taxes, &c., $205.40.

By Henry Brady.

142d St, 234 West, s s, 240.3 ft e of 8th Av, 20.11x99.11, five-story flat; City Real Estate Co. against T. J. Brady et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. O. Farrell, referee; due, $38,929.81; taxes, &c., $2,296.90.

By Samuel Marx.

153d St, 530 West, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11, five-story flat; W. F. Morgan, Jr., executor, against Aaron Langer et al.; Blackwell Bros., attorneys; J. A. Farrell, referee; due, $4,641.54; taxes, &c., $2,557.69.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

187th St, n s, 100 ft e of Valentine Av, for a two-story brick church, 30x50; the Rev. Herman Von Holler, 334 East 187th St, owner; A. M. Colucci, 1,342 Fulton Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

28th St, 528 to 532 West, and 27th St, 525 to 531 West, to a four-story shop; E. R. Merrill Spring Co., premises, owner; P. C. Hunter, 191 9th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, n s, 183.6 ft e of Jefferson St, 26.2x—; Harrisetta Holding Co. to Isaac L. Phillips, 601 West 158th St, Sept. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Aaron A. Feinberg, 350 Broadway.....$1,725

LEXINGTON AV, 979, e s, 36 ft s of 71st St, 16x69; Fred. B. Wilson to Mary A. Nedwill, 322 West End Av, Sept. 23, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w cor 52d St, 102.2x5; Fenlo Realty Co. to Barbara Stein, 1,046 Madison Av., Sept. 23; 2 years, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$10,000

PARK AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 89th St, 25x82.2; Eliza J. Goetz to Daniel A. Skinnell, 19 West 13th St, Sept. 22, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; address 155 West 29th St.....$6,000

THOMPSON ST, w s, 243.6 ft n of Prince St, 49.4x160; Hyman Gordon to Rose Goldstein; due July 6, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob Gordon, 120 Broadway.....$4,000

202D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 23x98.9; Theresa J. Kelly to I. Newton Lewis, Greenwich, Conn; due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$3,200

25TH ST, 323 East, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; William C. Meyer et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 22, due, &c., as per bond.....$6,500

75TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 96.4x102.2;

76TH ST, s s, 154 ft e of Park Av, 16x102.2; 75th Street Co., East, to Ekin Holding Co., 15 Wall St., Sept. 15; prior mtg. $375,000; due March 16, 1910, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$15,000

82D ST, n s, 5 ft w of Lexington Av, 50x102.2; Fenlo Realty Co. to John S. Murphy, 25 Hamilton Terrace, Sept. 23; prior mtg. $25,000, 2 years, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 B'way..$25,000

89TH ST, 105 East, n s, 106.8 ft e of Park Av, 20.8x100.8, prior mtg $17,000; William Connolly to Dina Enoch, 1,100 Franklin Av, Sept. 22, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, E. N. Adler, 1,500 1st Av.....$3,000

108TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.11; Bershad Realty Co. to Philip J. Termini, 1,922 Avenue U, Brooklyn, or 233 Broadway, Sept. 22, due March 7, 1916, 6 p. c.....$1,600

Bronx.

CROTONA PLACE, s e corner of 171st St, 37.2x100.10; Rosalia Weiser to Charles Wilerg, 3,863 3d Av, prior mtg $11,250, Sept. 20, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William Koerner, 261 Broadway.....$2,000

LOTS 41 to 47, Block A, map Dora Lyon; Lena L. Duder to Myron Strauss, 73 West 116th St, Sept. 22, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. V. Schavrein, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$500

STEBBINS AV, 1,502, e s, 25x100; Ellen Curry to Mary A. Stoneham, 473 Prospect St, South Orange, N. J., prior mtg $11,000, Sept. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edward Curry, 114 Nassau St.....$2,500

UNIONPORT ROAD, e s, 118.7 ft s of Van Nest Av, 71.6 to Public Place x 43.5x48.7x 66.9; Bronx Development Company to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St., Sept. 1, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke K. & R., 391 East 149th St...$12,000

145TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of St. Ann's Av; Isidore Horowitz to Erba Realty Co., Inc., 277 Broadway; prior mtg $2,500, Sept. 15, due Jan. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$400

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CLINTON ST, 80-82, all; Martin J. Grossman and another, trustees, to Ellindermann & Cohen Amusement Co., 80 Clinton St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Philip Cohen, 73 Lndlow St.....$12,000

1ST AV, 1,641, store floor and basement; Hermann Breitenbach to Frederick Gann and another, 1,641 1st Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, George Heroid, 114 East End Av.....$1,080

125TH ST, 149 East, store, &c.; Matilda Welsbecker et al., executors, to John Mohl, 862 Jennings St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; address, 149 East 125th St.....$3,150

159TH ST, 609 West, all; Elizabeth Wagner to Charles Kimmelman, 247 Audubon Av, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$11,000

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w corner of 194th St, corner store; Kate B. Sweeny to Frank L. Paige, 2,333 Washington Av, 1 year from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, F. L. Paige.2,333 Washington Av.....$840

ST. ANN'S AV, 204, store and cellar; Ray Bernstein to Dora Balenzweig, 280 St. Ann's Av., 6 years, from March 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel R. Wachtell, 170 B'way.....$1,500

TINTON AV, 625-9, (two houses;) Philip Simon to Samuel Shenderoff, 428 East 69th St., 3 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, L. H. Good, 299 B'way.....$5,100

VYSE AV, s e corner of Home St, store; Vyse Building Corporation to Abraham Barack, 608 Tinton Av., 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Abraham Barack, 172 Vyse Av.....$600 to $900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEWIS ST, 13; James J. Mooney Co. against M. & G. Realty Co., owner; Kidansky & Levy, contractors; Miller & Valentine, Inc., sub-contractors.....$379

WILLETT ST, 103, and Stanton St, 229; Thomas Galligan, Inc., against B. Turkel, owner; Nathan Rosen, contractor.....$35

32D ST, 326 East; Goldstein & Oliver against New York Linen Supply and Laundry Co., owner; Riger Construction Co., contractor.....$30

Bronx.

WESTCHESTER AV, s e s, 94.7 ft s of Mayflower Av, 31.9x78.5; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against Carlo Marroccoli, owners; M. Cappiello & Son, contractors....$409

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

142d St, n w corner of Wales Av, 100.7x 144.7; Friedman Marble & Slate Works, Inc., against Ward Baking Co., et al; June 3, 1915.....$400

142d St, n w corner of Wales Av, 101x145; Noonan Building Material Co., Inc., against Ward Baking Co. et al; Aug. 18, 1915.....$730.95

142d St, n w corner of Wales Av, 100x144; Columbian Concrete Steel Bar Co. against Ward Baking Co. et al; May 28, 1915.....$6,079.87

142d St, n w corner of Wales Av, 108x144.8; Lewis Max against Ward Baking Co. et al; July 15, 1915.....$441.40

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GOLD ST, 62 and 64; Union Trust Co. of New York against William C. Mundt et al.; foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

MONROE ST, 173; Pincus Glickman against G. & L. Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Sachs.

122D ST, 122 West; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Delia M. Fischer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, B. & E. J. O'Gorman.

124TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Arnold Thayer et al. against Theckla Ferrett et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. McElhinney.

132D ST, n s, 228 ft w of 5th Av, 32x99.11; William Rankin against Carucci Holding Co., Inc., et al., (foreclosnre of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.

153D ST, 461 West; Eugenie J. Smith against Joseph M. Bleyer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, e s, 237 ft n of 188th St, 17.1x100; also Camhrelling Av, e s, 618.6 ft s of Pelham Av, 21.9x100; Smada Realty Co. against Pasquale Reale et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan.

HOE AV, n e corner of Westchester Av, 48x91.9; Frederick Hollender against Adolph Suessknd et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman, Frankenheimer & Gutman.

3D AV, 4,072; Regina Heyman against Field Realty Co., et al., (foreclosnre of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasbourger & Schallek.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DESHON, CAROLINE ENGS, (Sept. 18;) estate of more than $100,000. A bequest of $20,000 is made to All Angels' P. E. Church at 80th St., and West End Av.; Caroline E. O'Gorman and Anna S. Amy, nieces, receive $10,000 each; Mortimer W. Byers of 188 Gates Av., Brooklyn, the executor, $10,000; residue to Louis J. Snyder, a nephew.

HERTZ, HENRY H., (Sept. 7;) no value given. Charles H., Daniel, and John, sons, receive $10.000 each, the residue goes to the widow, Katherine, of 307 W. 76th St., in trust for life, then to pass to the sons. Harold and Robert. The will gives to Nicholas L. Stokes of 57 W. 75th St., all the stock owned by decedent in the West Side Bank and 111 shares of stock of Thomas Stokes & Sons, Inc.; to the daughters, Mary K. and Jane R., and Anna R. Waters is left the remainder of the interest in Stokes & Co.; all of the personal property is divided equally between the children. The three daughters mentioned share equally in the property at 122 W. 77th St., and that at the corner of Ninth Av., and 34th St. To Elizabeth Longhman, a daughter, is left property at Old Broadway and 130th St., and 43 acres in Westchester County; Thomas A., son, gets five acres in Westchester Co. The remainder of the realty is to be sold, Thomas to receive $25,000 of the proceeds in trust to pass at his death to his wife and children; a similar bequest is made to John C. Stokes, a son, and each of the three daughters. Mrs. Waters, Jane F., and Mary K. receive outright three-tenths of the balance of the proceeds from the real estate.

STRONG, ELIZABETH W., (Aug. 9;) Estate valued at more than $10,000 realty and $2,500 personalty. The entire estate goes to the decedent's husband, Alexander Strong of 267 W. 52d St.

Sidelights on the War.

Pictures of humor and pathos taken in France, England, Belgium, Germany, and Russia, exemplifying the humanity back of all belligerents, shown in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. 10 cents a copy—on all news stands. $5 a year. Ten early numbers, strongly bound, for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW

ON THE PREMISES AT 1:30 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE.
In Protected Tent, Lighted by Electricity.

CLOSING OUT
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
WITHOUT RESERVE to the highest bidder, to close out the interests in the Courtney Development Co.,

293 Fully Improved Dual Subway Station LOTS

LONG ISLAND CITY

3 Minutes from Manhattan Now.

LOTS ON QUEENS BOULEVARD (200 feet wide), Greenpoint Ave., Bliss St., Carolin St. and adjoining streets.

LIBERAL TERMS:—60% on mortgage at 5% or 50% at 4%, or payments may be made in 24 equal MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

FREE TITLE POLICIES.

SAVINGS BANK BOOKS ACCEPTED AS DEPOSIT ON LOTS.

SIGHT-SEEING AUTOMOBILES FREE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY, from noon to 5 P. M., at Long Island City Terminus of QUEENSBORO SUBWAY (Belmont Tunnel), which runs from 42d St., between Lexington and 3d Avs., direct to Long Island City, and at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

FREE TRANSFERS to Queensboro Subway are issued at Grand Central Subway Station of Interboro System.

Long Island City Trolleys run east on 42d St., Manhattan, via 3d Av., 59th St., and Queensboro Bridge direct to Plaza.

QUEENS BOULEVARD (Thompson Av.) trolleys from Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.) pass the property.

Send for bookmap to-day and
GO TO THE SALE TO-MORROW.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate Auctioneer.
156 BROADWAY. Telephone Cortlandt 1547. NEW YORK.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEE SALE
AT AUCTION

By order of E. R. Fitzmaurice and F. N. Eberhard, Trustees of Grove Hat Company. Real Estate—Plot 114x93. Modern factory and 4-story and basement brick building, one of the finest in New Jersey; equipped with boilers, electric plant, at 1114 to 1120 Willow Ave., Hoboken, N. J. Paved streets, public school adjoins property; light on three sides; elegant shipping facilities. To highest bidder.

SALE TUESDAY, Sept. 29th, AT 2 P. M., on Premises, Hoboken, N. J.
A. SCHAAP & SONS, Anction Dept., 594 Broadway, New York City.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Magnificent City Residence
For Sale or To Let

Located at 45 WEST 74th STREET, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. Lot size 20' x 102' 2". House size 20' x 60'. Four stories and basement with four-story extension to rear line.

Large, light, cheerful dining and drawing rooms. Seven bedrooms, three baths, four dressing rooms, library. Decorations throughout in rare good taste. Commodious servants' quarters. Excellently arranged for entertaining. Den that can be used for library or office. Easily accessible to all transit lines. Inspection at any time. Caretaker on premises. Immediate possession.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park

Only 29 Minutes from Park Row, on
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Beautiful Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1
Aico Building Co., 60 Liberty St.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

REDUCED $500 **Bungalow Bargains** EASY TERMS
7 rooms, $4200 to $4500 | With
8 rooms, $5200 to $6000 | Garage
Electric light, parquet floors, steam heat, 15 houses in three different restricted locations to select from; Brighton Beach "L," Sea Beach Subway, and Midwood near Ocean Parkway; postal will bring you photos. Owner & Builder. J. D. RANCK, Main Office, 110 Ave. "I," Culver "L" to Parkville Sta. Phone—Midwood 4504.

Pictures That Move.

The grim realities of the war in Europe pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Ten numbers bound together in handsome cloth cover for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$300,000 Estate
To Rent, Furnished.

for Winter or year, Hudson River estate, 22 miles out, conveniently located, one mile from station; modern granite mansion, 22 rooms, 7 bathrooms, steam heat, electricity, etc., having superb view of river and many unusual features; $25,000 organ, photograph studio, etc.; large stable and garage, with living quarters; 60 acres, 10-acre lake; owner will take charge of entire estate; rent moderate to desirable tenants.

KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 6037

New Elegantly Appointed House For Sale

at Mount Vernon, N. Y., 23 minutes from Grand Central Station. Beautiful Chester Hill location; stucco with Spanish tile roof; ten rooms, 3 baths, built-in shower; hot-water heat; handsome electric fixtures; complete equipment of shades, awnings and screens; separate stairway to servants' rooms. Cost over $16,500. Owner wants an offer.
Anderson Realty Co., near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SCARSDALE. 5 Minutes of Station.
Fine stucco dwelling; 11 rooms, 3 baths; every convenience. Fine shade. Rent $1,800, unfurnished. To desirable tenants, owner would rent at same price furnished.
ANGELL AND CO. SCARSDALE, N. Y. Office, Station Park. Tel. 300—Scarsdale.

THE PELHAMS
All the good properties
FOR SALE AND RENT
are listed with
C. S. McCLELLAN & CO.
Office opposite New Haven Station.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND
House, 12 rooms and 3 baths; hot water heat, water, gas, electricity, sewers, anchorage, private bathing beach; restricted neighborhood; title guaranteed; 30 minutes to centre of Manhattan; 44 trains daily; $1,000 cash; balance can be arranged; no agents. C. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

$100 CASH BUYS 7-ROOM HOUSE
All improvements; 35 minutes from city; balance $16 monthly; title guaranteed. Floral. Box 187 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

FINE 3 ACRE FARM, $550
Healthy location, near big towns; good, tillable soil, great for chickens and small truck farming; $25 down, balance $5 monthly; good title. C. Farm; 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Ave. L. I. R. R. Depot.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT
IN THE ENLARGED FIVE STORY
SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
250 Fifth Avenue-corner 28th street
TO DESIRABLE TENANTS
FOR OFFICE PURPOSES ONLY
TWO FLOORS
EACH HAVING OVER FOUR THOUSAND
SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE
BROKERS PROTECTED

133 WEST 72D STREET.
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single and Double Suites.
Inquire Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NAVESINK PARK, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.
Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.
EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway, New York City.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisades, Moresemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms, address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON ATLANTIC OCEAN
WATER FRONT LOTS. 80 ONLY. Beautiful development, highest class improvements; model sewer system; finest bathing beach in America; 40 minutes from Manhattan. Will be sold privately at about the cost of improvements. It's your opportunity. Address E. M. N., offices 505, 1 West 34th St.

"High-Class Estate Bargain!"
Bayport, 16 acres, finest section, overlooking bay; beautiful grounds; magnificent residence, 15 rooms; improvements; garage, numerous outbuildings; excellent condition; $30,000; buildings cost more.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

59 WEST 89TH ST.
69 WEST 89TH ST.
RENT, $1,700 EACH.
Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.

331 WEST 88TH ST.
RENT, $2,500.
Four-story and basement whitestans dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.
OTTO DENCKER,
503 5th Av. Tel. 8977 Murray Hill.

Store to Rent.
S. W. Cor. Broadway & 42d St.
(Heidelberg Building)
Most prominent corner in N. Y. City.
ALSO
28 West 34th St.
(Bet. 5th Ave. & Broadway)
This store is completely fitted with new mahogany fixtures.
UNITED STORES REALTY CO.
44 W. 18th St.

Machine Shop for Rent

Equipment in excellent condition. Includes 5 lathes, ranging from 10 in. tool makers to 26 in. heavy. Cincinnati Universal miller, B. & S. Universal grinder, 2 drill presses, 1 power hack-saw, cutter, grinder, vises, benches, gas forge, brazing outfit, etc. Unusual opportunity for experimental or development work. Brooks, 250 West 54th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d Street
AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month. ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640 Columbus.

No. 1 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NORTHEAST CORNER GRAMERCY PARK.
Apartment of three master's rooms, three servants' rooms, three baths, dining room, reception hall and library; electricity; all improvements; elegantly furnished, piano, &c.; $4,000 per year; shown on permit from
CHARLES E. WILLIAMS,
500 Fifth Avenue. Tel. 1561 Bryant.

16 EAST 75TH STREET
Four-story brownstone Dwelling, 25x100, for rent, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years. Electric light, open plumbing, hardwood floors. French doors between hall, drawing room and dining room. Usual commission to brokers.
MINTURN POST COLLINS,
Greeley 265. 1 West 34th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.
In Westchester County or Connecticut, a house of eight to ten rooms and about three to five acres of land. Don't answer unless you send full particulars. Cash Buyer, 100 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS
310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)

Privacy, simple elegance, comfort, convenience and good taste mark these apartments as something especially desirable. Suites of seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.

Rentals from $2,200 to $3,000
Ready for immediate occupancy

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
8 or 9-Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,200-$2,500.

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The EARLTON

New 12 Story Apartment House.

JUST COMPLETED

118 WEST 72D ST.

Most Convenient Location in City. Ideal Apartments Consisting of

2, 3, 4 ROOMS

1 AND 2 BATHS.

FURNISHED IF DESIRED.
Maid and Valet Service.

Restaurant on Premises.

Apartments Rent

From $50 up.

RESIDENT MANAGEMENT

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15 W. 55th St.

New Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

4 & 5 Rooms

1 & 3 Baths

Rentals $1,500 to $2,700.

Hotel Service If Desired.

Provision is made in the building for additional servants' quarters.

Geo. Backer Construction Co.
56 West 45th St.
Telephone Bryant 739.

West End Avenue Duplex Apartment

10 ROOMS, WITH BATH AND EXTRA TOILET,

$100 Per Month.

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

841 WEST END AVE.,
N. W. Cor. 101st St.
APPLY ON PREMISES
OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d Street.

ONE APARTMENT LEFT

8 ROOMS 2 BATHS

RENTAL, $1,800

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. Phone 1263 Bryant.

El Dorado

Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
5 Rooms and Bath
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths
An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
M. RAYMOND,
567 W. 113th St. 'Phone, Morn.—8240.

BRENTMORE

88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.

9 ROOMS	$3,750
TO	
3 BATHS	$4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
Apply on premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

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166 W. 72d St.

Superb Apartments

3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400

4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE

Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

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309 West 86th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.

1 ROOM and bath $480 to $600

2 ROOMS and bath $810 to $870

MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
RESTAURANT.
Manager, on premises. Tel., 8280—Schuyler.

GREYLOCK

61 West 74th St.

Eight large, light outside rooms; elevator service; southern exposure; near subway and elevated. Telephone Columbus 2945.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK

4 WEST 101ST ST.

Large, light, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $55 to $45. Hall boy on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

The Duncraggan

181ST ST. RIVERSIDE DRIVE

3--4--5 ROOMS

A FEW DESIRABLE APARTMENTS LEFT.
With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. Rents $30 to $60.

Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Holyrood Court

New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.
CHOICEST LOCATION ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.
3 & 5 Large, Light Rooms,
Exceptionally Well Arranged

Rivercliff

628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3, 4 Rooms, Moderate Rents.
JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs

106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS.
Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants.
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED. OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

The Fairfield

97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 183D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.
Only Two Apartments Left.
4 & 6 Rooms, Moderate Rent
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT.

Courteous and Competent Renting Agents on Premises, or
87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610

THE FAIRHOLM

503 West 121st Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms.
Unusually large and light.
All modern improvements.
$47.50 to $57.50

PRINCE MONACO

227-29 West 109th Street,
Near Broadway.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Strictly high-class Apartments; every modern improvement.
$45.00 to $75.00

7 West 108th St.

Near Central Park West.
High-class Apartments; elevator, electric light and all modern improvements.
4 and 5 Rooms
$30.00 to $50.00

THE PHAETON

539 West 112th Street,
Near Broadway.
5, 6, and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$75 to $120
Choice Apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.

THE ORADELL

508-10 West 112th Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
3, 5 and 6 Rooms,
LARGE FOYER
All modern improvements.
$50.00 to $75.00

North & South Medford

561 West 163d Street
and
562 West 164th Street,
Corner of Broadway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$55.00 to $70.00
Unusually attractive. Large Foyer. Unusual floor plan.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,

Broadway and 109th Street.
Riverside—9700.

Corner Apartments Rentals $2,200 & $2,400

8 & 9 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern Improvements.

Cornwall

90th St. and Broadway

Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 WEST 72D ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Apartments

The Forres
251 West 81st Street
7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath
$1,200—$1,400

The Waramaug
629 West 115th Street
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,350

The Amidon
283 West 83d Street
7 Rooms and Bath
$1,000—$1,350

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.

ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED

New 14-story high-class apartment house; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.

2 Rooms and 1 Bath,
3 Rooms and 2 Baths.

Dining room on first floor. Service in rooms if desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

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420 W. 119th St.

THE IRADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only, 5 to 9 Rooms at $1,600 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

THE OSBORNE

205 WEST 57TH ST.

8 Room Apartment with 2 Baths, *Unfurnished.*

TO SUBLET,
Two 10 Room
Apartments, *Furnished.*

Elevator Apartments

4, 5, 6 Rooms;
$28 Up.
335 West 14th St.

NEWLY RENOVATED. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. DECORATED TO SUIT. BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.

THE VANCOUVER
314 West 94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
$1,200 Front Apt. reduced to $1,000
7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, BATH AND EXTRA MAID'S LAVATORY.
6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, BATH AND EXTRA MAID'S LAVATORY. $720

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE CAMPUS

39-41 Claremont Ave.
Above 116th St., Adjacent to Riverside Drive.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University; all rooms facing the outside and splendidly laid out. Also an attractive Suite
7 Rooms & 2 Baths
Modern fireproof building; under the personal management of the owner.
Rents Very Reasonable.
Possession at once.

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603 W. 111th St.

THE ANTLERS
between B'way & Riverside.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Attractive Modern Apts.
Owner on Premises.

THE OSTEND

N. E. Cor. Broadway & 112th St.
9 and 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
High-Class Elevator House
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE $1200-$1600
Apply SUPT. ON PREMISES.

123d ST., 510-518 & 543 West.

COLUMBIA COURT

TRANQUILLITY; DIGNITY & COMFORT. 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms; modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $32 to $45.

DENTIST

Ground floor, Ft. Washington Av. & 179th St., S. W. Corner; 6 rooms & bath, large rooms; plenty of closets; $800. Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. (Tel. Hanover 5989.)

Cathedral Court,

44 Morningside Drive,
Corner 115th St., overlooking Park,
One Seven Room Apartment,
All light, southerly exposure; $1,200.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE CHEPSTOW,

215 West 101st St., N. E. Corner Broadway.

10-Story Fireproof Building with 4 Elevators

An Exceptionally Attractive Corner Apartment of

8 Large Outside Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,100

also 6 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $1,800

JANUS COURT

106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Corner 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath,
$660 to $1,200.

PICKEN COURT

706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT

414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath,
$480 to $720.

Rockledge Hall

Riverside Drive, Corner 102d St.
Choicest Section of the Drive
Private house block.
Largest rooms on the West Side.
7 & 8 Rooms & 3 Baths,
$1,800 to $2,100.

Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th Street.
Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

250 W. 104th ST.

BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,450.

LINLITHGOW

640 WEST 139TH ST.,
Corner Riverside Drive.
Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $840.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.
Telephone Riverside 8380.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

THE MAJESTIC

St. Nicholas Ave., S. E. Cor. 145th St.

7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Rental $720 to $1,000

Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to Subway and elevated lines.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO. 299 Madison Ave.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481. Renting Agent on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Strathcona on the Hudson

709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 3 rooms.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
All improvements, night & day service.
Rents $420 to $720
Apply on premises, or
CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent,
3536 Broadway
Telephone 2649 Audubon.

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536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

4 Rooms and bath	$780 to $825
5 Rooms and bath	840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory	960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths	1,100 to 1,250

APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
New High Class Elevator Apartments, *directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.*
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

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504 WEST 111TH ST.

MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
MANAGER ON PREMISES

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.

Three and four room apartments; latest improvements; large closets, telephone; moderate rents; $22 to $32; 68 Seaman Av., four blocks west of 207th St. and Broadway.

BISMARCK COURT,

550 WEST 135TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Most desirable apartments of 5 rooms and bath; elevator and all modern conveniences; rents $600 to $630; October leasing.
THE BEST SERVICE.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

GRAND CORNER

7th Av., 1,919, corner 110th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

NEW HOUSES

4-5-6 Rooms, $30 upward.
Every impvt.; high-class service, refined; owner's management. $65 W. 180th St.

---

9 OUTSIDE ROOMS.

High-class elevator house; every improvement; perfect service; reasonable rentals; owner resides on premises. Westwood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Av.

Parthenon and Hesperus

117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Av.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
=640-644=

141st-142d Sts.

12-Story Fireproof Apartment House. Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms. Efficient Day and Night Service.
Moderate Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

---

6 rooms

Court Washington
New Elevator Apartment
Ft. Washington Av
S. W. Corner
170th Street
Attractive layout; plenty of closets; quiet, refined neighborhood; rent $800.
On premises or
E. S. WILLARD & CO
52 William St.
Tel. Hanover 5989

New Apartment House

at 145 Vermilyea Ave.
Corner of West 207th St.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms
Every room perfectly light. Abundance of Closets.
Attractive in every detail.
Rents Moderate.
Very convenient to 207th St. Station West Side Subway.

SUBLET

Free Three Months Rent

To responsible party. New house, absolutely fireproof, never occupied. Seven large rooms, three baths, and foyer. Corner apartment, all outside rooms on West End Avenue. Southern and westerly exposure. Immediate possession. Phone Bryant 7600. D. MARKS, 1,405 Broadway. Sunday phone Audubon 451.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

515 Madison Ave. CORNER 53RD ST.

7	Rooms and two baths	$2500 per annum
11	Rooms and three baths	$3300-$3800 per annum.

Also furnished, 11 rooms and 3 baths, $3,500 for season.

MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42d St. Tel., Murray Hill 540.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Av. Tel., Murray Hill 6200.

645-647 Madison Ave.

Adjoining 59th St. (Transfer Corner)
Rooms and bath; several Studios; 2-3 north light, $50-$80 per month.
Day and night elevator and telephone service. Maid and meal service.
MARSTON & CO., Agents,
30 East 42d St. Tel., Murray Hill—540.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW APARTMENTS
ONLY A FEW LEFT

993 PARK AVE.

Cor. 84th St.

10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$3,400-$4,300
11 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,800-$3,500

955 PARK AVE.

Near 82d St.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,400
9 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,500

1,155 PARK AVE.

Cor. 92d St.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,900
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,100
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Larger Suites can be arranged.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.

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BRENTMORE
88 CENTRAL PARK WEST

Cor. 69th St.

9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Simplex.....$3,750
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Apply on premises or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
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THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
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"OPPOSITE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY"

THE MELVILLE—THE WINTHROP

Amsterdam Avenue
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ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
5, 6, 7 ROOMS, $600-$900
Highest Class Service—None Better

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting, 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.

Rents, $600 to $1,320.

507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

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ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.

There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and includes the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.

For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

The Mildred Elevator Apt.,

140 East 92d Street.
Seven large, outside rooms; maid's toilet; electric light, parquet floors; rent $750.

The Webster Elevator Apt.,

171 East 81st Street.
Six outside rooms, telephone service; $480.

109-111 East 56th St.,

2 Rooms and Bath.

Large, light rooms, elevator, room service; 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace and balcony.

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710 MADISON AV.,

N. W. Corner 63d Street.
2 ROOMS & BATH
APARTMENTS WITH SERVICE.
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111 EAST 34TH ST.

Near Park Ave.
Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenette; beautiful rooms, extremely large and light; parquet floors; all improvements; one apartment to a floor. $35 to $7...

1078 MADISON AVENUE,

Between 81st and 82nd Streets,
Duplex Apartment, 12 rooms, 2 baths
2 Extra Lavatories. RENT $2,400.
Seven-Room Apartment.....$1,400

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.

Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, Large, Light $45 to $55 Per Month.
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
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Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

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Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,350. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block. Apply to Superintendent.

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Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 year.

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122-128 East 34th Street
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SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS
RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments

THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
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Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,800 to $2,200.
APARTMENT, $850.
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NEW APARTMENTS

Every improvement; all-night phone service; special inducements.
3, 4 & 5 ROOMS.
ALL LARGE, LIGHT, AND AIRY.
Eastern Parkway at Franklin Av.
RENTS $28, $35, $38 & $45.
Can be seen any day or evening. Office on premises always open.
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186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $30 to $60.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Apply on premises or
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MOST CONVENIENT

and
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
IN BROOKLYN.

2 Rooms and Kitchenette	$35.00
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Large rooms, ample closets; southern exposure; service, electricity, and gas included in rent.
Resident Manager on Premises.
POUCH MANSION, 345 Clinton Avenue.

STUDIOS

New studios on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, 64 Poplar St.; three minutes' walk from Bridge. Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, steam heat, hot water, excellent light. Fyle & Co., 201 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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Grand Boulevard & Concourse Apartments,

N. E. Corner 198th St.
4-5-6 large, light rooms, with all known improvements; ready for occupancy October 1st. Agent on premises.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—Plot 100x100 on 11th Av. in the new dock section; suitable as site for manufacturing plant or warehouse purposes; can be bought at a very low price. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 6700 John.

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JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

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UNUSUAL BARGAIN AT $3,500.00. Two-story basement house, with all conveniences of modern apartment; parquet floors, tiled bath, enameled hot water supply and hot-water heat. Near subways. Apply Owner, 175 Underhill Ave., Brooklyn. Telephone Prospect 559.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c., two minutes from trolley, only 30 minutes out, complete for $1,800, easy terms, answer at once. C. Bischoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush (L. I. R. R.) Depot.

At Queens, L. I., in Greater New York, 20 minutes from Penn. Station and Flatbush Av. Large building plot, 40x100 feet; water, gas, electric lights, cement walk; 3 minutes' walk from station in ideally restricted home neighborhood; title guaranteed; can be bought at a bargain. R. E. Pendergrast, Room 714, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City. Phone Greeley 3050.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party; write for particulars. Owner, Box 172 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 885.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

412 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penna. R. R. Sta., and new Post Office; large store and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

Loft for light manufacturing or storage, 3,600 square feet; elevator, steam heat; good location. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 108 West 15th St.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive houses to rent at Mount Vernon; 25 minutes by train from Grand Central Terminal; rents from $45 to $250 monthly; also eight-room apartments at $40. Anderson Realty Co.; take New Haven Road.

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Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester. 7 E. 42.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell ideal bungalow lot; 2 miles waterfront in New York City; bathing, boating, fishing; all improvements; suitable for all-year-around residence; 20 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 23 minutes from Flatbush subway station; 9 cents commutation. Call or write 208 West 96th St.

NEAR LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Comfortable 6-room cottage, on plot of ground large enough for poultry raising; near depot and trolley; one hour from city; $100 down, $12 monthly. Particulars and free tickets, B. Flinn, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn, cor. Van Buren St.

Fine house, parquet floors, electric light, steam heat; 25 minutes out; easy terms. Hallberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Must sell 10-room house at Cedarhurst. F. G. Webb, 105 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

New Jersey.—For Sale or To Let.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; Al condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 355.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, cost over $4,500, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Best $5,000 farm in N. J., 80 acres, with cattle, horses, pigs, poultry, tools, and barns full of crops. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Real homes in a healthy residential park; the place to build yours; N. Y. 1 hour. Write for facts, Knollwood, Caldwell, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey B. Limbarger, 197 North Av.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

New York business man, owning some very attractive building lots in the heart of the City of Montreal, Canada, is compelled to sell at a big sacrifice to obtain cash; a wonderful opportunity for investor. N. 166 Times.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Larchmont Manor, Westchester Co.—Cottage to rent; steam heat; nine rooms, two baths; furnished and carpeted throughout; $50 monthly. Telephone Columbus 3866.

At Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Furnished cottage to rent until May 1; $65 monthly; 7 rooms and bath; references required. A 236 Times Annex.

For rent, for long or short period, an all-year furnished house at Larchmont Manor, N. Y.; 40 minutes from Grand Central. S 97 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Kitchenette apartment, furnished in excellent taste; $65 lease. N 152 Times.

Apartment 1, 2 rooms; also elegant floors; service, elevator. 10 East 38th St.

West Side

52 WEST 39TH ST.

Suites of two rooms and bath, also four rooms and two baths, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

81st, 255 West.—Elegantly furnished, elevator building; two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

Cozy high-class kitchenette apartment; subway, elevated; opposite park. Smith, 2080 Cathedral.

To Sublet.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment, $150 month. Apt. 4E., 241 West 102d. 6184 Riverside.

Censored list handsomely furnished apartments, Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 72d. Columbus 8274.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.

225-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $45 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
109 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Two unusually artistic apartments, furnished or unfurnished, consisting of two rooms, bath, living room 30x25 feet, open fireplaces,) in one of New York's finest residences.

A.—Sublet June 1 or longer, 6 rooms, 2 baths; high-class elevator apartments overlooking Broadway, corner 80th St.; completely furnished; immediate possession; references; $150 monthly. Bicknell, 225 West 80th St.

Sublet, 2-room, high-class elevator apartment overlooking Broadway; $75 monthly; non-housekeeping; June 1 or longer; immediate possession; references. Bicknell, 225 West 80th St.

97th St., 308 West.—Five and six unusually large, light, cheerful rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; high-class elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

Six-room, handsomely furnished apartment; new building; 3 baths; is all sunlight year around; West Eighties; $250 monthly; six months, year. Gray, Columbus 3974.

Handsomely furnished high-class elevator apartment; baby grand piano, Victrola, linen, silver. 203 West 81st St. Coyle 5889 Greeley.

Doctor's suite; newest, best furnished parlor floor in Greenwich Village. Phone Stuyvesant 849.

168th, 601 West, (cor. Broadway.)—Seven rooms, two baths; $125. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

73d, 289 West.—(West End Av.)—Large room; southern exposure; medium room.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH ST., 145 EAST.
Two-room studios and apartments; large and light, all improvements; tiled baths, parquet floors; full length mirrors; $37.50 to $42.50; studios have north light. Premises, or Lester E. Reilly, 103 Park Av. Phone 4252 Murray Hill.

133, EAST 34TH ST.
Corner Apartments, 2 rooms and bath; 5 outside windows; heat, hot water, and maid attendance. $35, $38 AND $40 MONTHLY.
FOLSOM BROS., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

147 EAST 34TH ST.
Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath. Steam heat, hot water supply; rent $35. Folsom Brothers, 127 East 34th St.

1,136 MADISON AV., COR 87TH ST.
Corner apartment, 7 unusual rooms; every improvement; elevator service; other apts. in neighborhood, $75 up. Agents on premises.

203 East Tremont Av. and 1,911 Anthony Av., Corner of Tremont Av.—Four and six large, light rooms and bath; improvements; opposite school; $23 to $35.

A.—A.—102 East 31st.—Elegant apartment containing 7 light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Supt.

227-229 EAST 72D ST.
6 and 8 rooms, bath; steam heat; elevator. Rents $35 to $50. Apply Supt.

505 East 140th St., Corner Brook Av.—Seven large light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $45 per month.

31st, 157 East, (Near Lexington.)—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

9 rooms and three baths; elevator apartment, 1,211 Madison Av., corner 87th.

79th St., 112 East.—Third floor in private house. 6863 Lenox.

10th, 24 East.—Two and three rooms, bath; steam; $50 to $65.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., near Broadway; apartments, 6 and 8, newly decorated, unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths; living room, 21x24; bedroom, 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; ensemble every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,850, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

ELEGANT UNFURNISHED SIX-ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT TO SUBLET; 2 BATHS. 12TH FLOOR. CLEARVIEW APARTMENTS, 924 WEST END AV., FOR ONE YEAR, OCT. 1, 1915, TO OCT. 31, 1916. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION INQUIRE CARL BONWIT, 22 WEST 32D ST., CITY.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.
Very light rooms, 4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night Elevator, 5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Telephone, &c. 6 rooms, bath, $65 up
7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 80 Nassau St.

Georgette Court, $35 and $45. 11high-class apartments 5 rooms; latest improvements; elevator service night, day; centrally located near parks; all transit facilities. 315 W. 113th. Superintendent.

WONDERFUL STUDIO APARTMENT.
Adjoining 5th Av.; studio 25x65 ft.; high ceilings; open fireplace; apartment, two rooms, bath, in one of New York's finest residences. 11½ West 37th.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light outside rooms; at the Rexford, 79th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 5 and 6. Whitlander.

Finest nine-room apartment in New York, facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

Manhattan Av., 436, (near 116th St. L station.)—Six rooms, bath; modern plumbing, steam heat; beautiful entrance; $25; newly decorated throughout. Janitor.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 220, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

Edgecombe Avenue, 287, between 145th Street subway and elevated station, facing Colonial Park; 5 airy, cheerful rooms; high-class elevator house; $45; apply premises.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

Eleven East 55th St., (Opposite St. Regis.)—Five rooms, bath, kitchenette; large, light, exceptionally beautiful; maid service; elevator; $2,400. Inquire Superintendent.

306-308 WEST 112TH ST.—4-5-6 large, light rooms; steam heat, electric light, telephone, elevator; rents, $20 to $40. Apply Supt.

Broadway, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $36 up.

54th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

Riverside Drive, 944.—Five-room apartment; sublet; rent reduced. Audubon 6900. Donovan.

100 WEST 115TH ST.
6-7 large, light rooms; steam heat. Rents $32 to $50.4 Apply Supt.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

509 West 180th St., (Corner Pinehurst Av.)—Four six-room corner apartments; elevator; reasonable.

34TH ST., 25 WEST.
Second and third apartment; 7 all light rooms and bath.

340 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

EDGEHILL INN,
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas, beautiful country; near country club; accessible to train and subway. Tel. 360 Kingsbridge.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 4161 Yonkers.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

WHAT ARE YOUR LIVING EXPENSES? THE MAN WHO PAYS $50 OR MORE PER MONTH FOR RENT SPENDS AT LEAST AN ADDITIONAL HUNDRED FOR OTHER EXPENSES. HIS WIFE HAS THE PETTY, DISTRACTING WORRIES OF KEEPING HOUSE, OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF HELP.
VISIT THE HOTEL ALVORD, IN EAST ORANGE. TWENTY-NINE MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. FREEDOM FROM SUBWAY RIDING. SELECT AND RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD. TENNIS COURTS, BALL ROOM, SUN PARLORS, AND EXCELLENT CUISINE.
REDUCE YOUR EXPENSES. ENLARGE YOUR COMFORTS. WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND RATES.
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THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its wide streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week, take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

THE BOYKEN, Morristown, N. J.: Fall and Winter engagements; moderate prices; rooms single and en suite; private baths; unexcelled home table and service; convenient to R. R. station and trolley.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Three-room suite and bath; suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; select neighborhood; exclusive. X 224 Times Annex.

New York State.

I am a PHYSICIAN and TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 85 Franklin St., city.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Well-furnished apartments wanted, east, west sides. Let me increase your opportunities of advantageous rental without cost unless and until tenant satisfy you. Communicate at once. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Broker, 269 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

Wanted—By a lady and daughter, a furnished apartment of five or six rooms during Winter and until May. N 169 Times.

Seven rooms, elevator, October to May; state price; best credentials. Platt, care of stationer, 302 Amsterdam Av.

Unfurnished.

Wanted.—To rent, by two bachelors, housekeeping apartment, 4 or 5 rooms, 2 bathrooms; not above 50th St.; not on car line; east or west; moderate rent. Reply B 357 Times Downtown.

November, May, quiet, orderly foreign family, adults, giving highest references; six-seven rooms; between 60th and 100th, west Riverside or Central Park; not over $100. M 82 Times.

WANTED.—FIVE OR SIX ROOM APARTMENT, WELL LOCATED AND UNFURNISHED, FOR MOTHER AND DAUGHTER. N 170 TIMES.

Bachelor wants 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, lease; must be large and light; limit $50. Room 601, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Tel. 1282 Murray Hill.

Apartment one room and bath, $25; between 30th and 60th Sts. N 162 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

67TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

157TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single room, excellent table, home cooking; table guests.

117TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

119TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rodine and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

80TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

34TH, 117-110 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

38TH, 37 EAST.—Large rooms, private baths; elevator; references.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board. References.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

78D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references; limited number of table boarders.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 86th.)—Large rooms, all conveniences, newly furnished, excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Attractive, airy rooms, steam, hot water; best board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms with light, outside bathrooms.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH ST., 851 WEST.—First-class small room; excellent board; telephone, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for musical studio or doctor; handsomely furnished room, with bath; large and small rooms; table board; references.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; table and service unexcelled; table guests.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

118 WEST 69TH STREET,
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; also smaller room; men only.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Sunny room; large private bathroom; single, double room.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS. LAVATORY, SHOWER. DRESSING ROOM; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; offers suites with private baths. Phone Columbus 6341. M. Luez.

72D, 233 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms, with bath; conveniences; table guests.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large and small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; reference exchanged.

76TH, 105 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms; refined surroundings; excellent cuisine; conveniences.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms; connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Newly renovated large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with bath; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Two large rooms; refined boma; parlor dining; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82d, 124 West. (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—In exclusive home, large, richly furnished, sunny room, bath; meals; service and appointments of unusual excellence.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms, third, front; private bath; refined American home.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional second floor; continuous hot water; private baths; other rooms.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish boma will take few select people as boarders.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large first-floor front room; adults; exclusive Jewish home. Heilman.

92D, 60 WEST.—Suite of rooms, with board; private bath; parlor floor.

102D, 233 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one large room and bath; Jewish family. Mrs. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large room and board for two; private house; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near. In the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

130TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; refined Jewish family; German board.

152D ST., 513 WEST.—Comfortable room for young man; private family. Audubon 7392

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. Z 314 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant room; bath en shower, &c., superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Apartment 31.)—Refined Jewish home; beautiful rooms; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 443, (116th.)—Real home; every comfort; for cultured gentleman. White.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 558, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 450.—Exceptional board $6; pleasant rooms, elevator. Apartment D1.

WEST END AV., 766, (97th.)—French refined professor accommodates few guests; large rooms, private baths; table unexcelled; references.

WIDOW will rent two large handsomely furnished parlors in her private house on Riverside Drive; wonderful views of Hudson; exceptional cuisine. Phone 8020 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive second-story rooms, electric light; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortably furnished, moderate-priced rooms for gentleman; owner's home; references.

48D, 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only; references.

85TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; electricity; gentlemen.

31ST, (175 Lexington Av.)—Large and small rooms, private family; gentlemen preferred. M. R.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, furnished rooms; ideal location; every convenience; telephone.

77TH ST., EAST, near 5th Av., in exclusive private house, large, handsomely furnished room; electricity, gas, bath; meals optional. X 214 Times Annex.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front room; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.— Attractive large, small rooms, private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1973.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (Near 36th.)—Attractive, large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios subrented by day, month.

MADISON AV., 529. — Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 802, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished single, double rooms; steam; electricity; telephone; moderate.

67TH, 17 WEST.—Private house, charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Suites 1, 2, 3 rooms, private baths; newly renovated.

12TH, 289 WEST.—Large, small rooms; convenient; reasonable.

12TH, 111 WEST. — Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

22D, 323 WEST. — Newly furnished, fresh, clean, large, small rooms; modern conveniences.

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 8400 Madison Square.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

86TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable small, large rooms; running water; bath; $4.50, $7.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; high-class house; references; bachelors.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with bath and electricity; also single rooms.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
Hallroom; gentleman.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room, bath; electricity; steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

58TH ST., 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; light cooking; excellent location; $10, $11, $12.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

53TH ST., 21 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $10.

53TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome studio suite; grand piano; also small room for gentleman.

63TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large room, with bath; other rooms; running water; telephone.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; $3-$5-$7; private house; all conveniences; references.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Handsomely furnished floor; private house; will decorate to suit parties; $65 month to refined business people.

69TH, 129 WEST. — Attractive furnished rooms; baths, running water, telephone; references.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; also small room; charming apartment; reasonable. Wilde.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite with private bath or single; must be seen to appreciate; references.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; finest locality; subway; elevated; gentlemen.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Comfortable room, bath; private house; references.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room with private bath; references exchanged.

71ST, 100 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well furnished, for gentleman; moderate terms; reference.

72D, 206 WEST.—Attractive location; large and small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room with bathroom and kitchenette; medium, adjoining bath.

73D, 200 WEST.—Table guests solicited at $6 and $7 per week; home cooking; the kind you like and long for; cool parlor and dining room; separate tables.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double room; private bath; subway express; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; private house; references exchanged.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms for rent; all conveniences. Phone Schuyler 9299.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large and two connecting rooms; kitchen privileges; telephone; moderate. Baird.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, sunny front room; superior house; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Delightful large and small rooms; newly furnished; Breakfast; Reasonable.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large floor with, without bath; electricity; subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; ehowar bathe; phone; select.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large front room; also small room; opposite subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; also large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; hotel conveniences; reference.

80TH, 305 WEST, (Schuyler 8917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive rooms; exclusive apartment; gentlemen.

HOLTON.

82D, 80 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single; $5.50; electricity; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 50 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, electric light; references.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished rooms at moderate prices to respectable people; an especially attractive front parlor; phone. Kennedy.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; high-class Jewish home.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated, sunny; private baths; kitchenette.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Two large rooms, bath; separately; $8 and $10; gentlemen.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Parlor, back parlor with bath; second floor, two rooms, bath, porch; en suite, single; electricity; meals optional.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, adjoining baths; private residence.

94TH, 103 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Large, small rooms; large back parlor with kitchenette; reasonable.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Sunny rooms, newly decorated; subway express; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Excentionally well kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

97TH, 316 WEST, Door from Riverside Drive. —En suite or single; gentleman; references.

99TH, 244 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Front room; running water; telephone; gentleman. Butters.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Cheerful, desirable rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3, $4. McNamara.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive room with outside balcony overlooking Hudson; private house.

102D, 802 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; phone.

102D, 811 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; subway convenient.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; gentlemen; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Next Riverside; front bed and sitting room. New, $35.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 3D.)—Attractive sunny rooms; home comforts; modern apt.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, single or two connecting; kitchen privileges. Call before 9 o'clock, or phone 3565 Morningside. Apt. 21.

111TH, 515 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Private apartment; large, light outside room; central location.

112TH, 605 WEST, Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Outside single rooms, next to bath; near Columbia; private family. Apt. 6E.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homelike room; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive front rooms, furnished or unfurnished; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apartment 2.

115TH, 401 WEST.—Two large southeast corner rooms; overlooking Drive; $6-$7.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Nicely furnished front and hall room; elevator. Apartment 25.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—Sunny room, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Apt. 21.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

119TH, 420 WEST.—South room; large closets; elevator; telephone; near Columbia. Bosworth.

121ST ST., 420 WEST.—Cheerful, homelike rooms; double, single; modern apartment. Apt. 23.

122D ST., (180 Claremont Av.)—Exceptional rooms, suites. Hudson or eastern view. Apt. 62.

122D, 520 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms; reasonable to business people. Holmes.

123D, (551 Manhattan.)—Exceptionally desirable light, clean room; modern conveniences; reasonable; phone.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large, sunny room, facing shrubbery; running water; $3.50; gentleman.

141ST, (94 Hamilton Place.)—Block Broadway; outside room; elevator; gentleman; $4. Schaeffer.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcova; running water; bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Private house, newly furnished; large, small rooms; board optional.

152D, 511 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent front room; floor with kitchenette; all home comforts; refinement. Audubon 8049.

A NICELY furnished room, with private bath, in high-class apartment on Washington Heights; $5 weekly; gentleman only; references exchanged. Telephone 6100 Audubon. Apt. 49.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

$25 REWARD

Will be paid for each legitimate prospect or lead of persons contemplating purchasing an automobile and eventually terminating into a sale.
This offer is made in good faith and represents one of the most reputable standard-made cars on the market selling around $1,250. Give your telephone number if possible.

ADDRESS Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

1 offer one 1913 "88" Pierce-Arrow brougham for sale; this car is in A1 condition with mileage of about 12,000; lining is perfect, so is finish, and car is like new; reason for disposing of same is due to the fact that I have bought another larger car of the same make; would be pleased to furnish particulars; give demonstration to respectable parties. Address A 231 Times Annex.

Locomobile, 1912, touring; perfect condition; equipped with demountable rims and nonskid tires all around; two extras. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Distributors of Cole & Dodge Motor Cars, 18 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Stearns Knight, 1913, Touring, 4 cylinder, 7 passenger; electric lights and dynamo; new slip covers, complete equipment; thoroughly overhauled and sold with new car guarantee; ready for immediate delivery. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.

CHANDLER, 1915, five-passenger light six touring car, first-class condition; cost $1,030 new; run only 3,200 miles; $850. Act quick if you want this bargain. Lowa, 197 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

For Sale.—Luxurious limousine body in perfect condition; used but three months on six-cylinder Locomobile; a bargain. Address Post Office Box 588 Bridgeport, Conn.

Dodge touring car; perfect condition; driven 4,000 miles. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Distributors of Cole & Dodge Motor Cars, 18 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rauch & Lang 4-pass. brougham; just overhauled, painted; new battery; $900. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17-19 Central Park West. Coll. 2830.

1916 Oakland Speedster; perfect condition; electric lights and starter; vacuum gasolins feed; minimum operating expense; right price to cash purchaser. K. L. J., 156 Times.

Hupmobile "32" touring car; beautifully painted, refinished; first-class mechanical condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riese & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile "32" roadster; beautifully painted, refinished; first-class mechanical condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Marathon, late 1913, torpedo runabout, electrically equipped, demountable rims, &c., rare bargain, $300; 15 days' trial allowed. Melrose 8649.

Wanted to lease space in private garage or stable for small car, 86th St. to 110th St., west side. Box B 321 Times Downtown.

Ford delivery cars, half-ton capacity, guaranteed, $300. Automobile Exchange, 406 East 149th St.

Cadillac, 1914, Roadster, mechanically perfect. Write B. D. Smith, 17 East 53d, city. No dealers.

High-class raceabout; perfect condition; must sacrifice. Acon Garage, Broadway and 76th.

Mitchell, 1912, 5-passenger touring car; good condition; fully equipped; $350; bargain. N 37 Times.

Packard (6-48) touring; absolutely excellent condition; sacrifice. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Reo 1914 touring; electrically equipped; perfect condition; bargain. N 106 Times.

Cadillac, (have fifteen,) $250 to $1,100; all styles; Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTO FOR HIRE

Seven-passenger touring car, with limousine; owner drives; good terms by month or year. Hatch, 430 West 122d.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard limousine landaulet cars by hour; special rates for day or month. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6845.

For Hire—4 and 7 passenger touring cars; very reasonable. Phone Prospect 9178.

Peckard "18" Limousine, rented by month. Beck, 353 9th Av., Astoria, L. I.

Automobiles Wanted.

Highest prices paid, all kinds used automobiles. Used Automobile Co., 1,086 Broadway.

Pierce Arrow Limousine 6-38, wanted; spot cash waiting. Eglde 123 West 52d.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Furnished Rooms

7 LABOR LEADERS FACE MURDER JURY

Trial Begun of the Men Accused of Killing Herman Liebowitz, Strikebreaker.

VICTIM CLUBBED IN STREET

Defendants Implicated in Crime in Confession of "Dopey Benny" Fein, East Side Gangster.

Seven members of the Cloak and Skirtmakers' Union who were implicated by "Dopey Benny" Fein's confession in the killing of a strikebreaker during a strike of garment workers in 1910 were put on trial for murder in the first degree before Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. Owing to the sentiments which many talesmen expressed either against strike agitations or the infliction of the death penalty in the event of conviction the work of selecting a jury satisfactory to both defense and prosecution was not concluded until late last evening. The examination of witnesses for the State will begin today.

This is the first case in the history of the State where so many defendants are brought to trial at one time in a murder trial. The accused are Morris Stupnicker, Max Sigman, General Secretary and Treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Solomon Metz, President of the United Hebrew Trades; Julius Woolf, General Manager of the Cloak and Suitmakers' Union; Max Singer, former member of the directing board of the Cloak and Suitmakers' Union; Isidore Auspitz, and Abraham Weldinger.

According to the confession made by Fein, an east side gangster, to District Attorney Perkins, these men planned and co-operated in an assault on Herman Liebowitz, a strikebreaker, who aroused the resentment of the unionists during the strike of 1910 by finding work in a non-union shop at Hunter, N. Y. He had been a member of the Cloak and Suitmakers' Union, but, having a family to support and no other resources from which to provide for them, he felt compelled to leave the city and find work elsewhere.

According to the information given to District Attorney Perkins by "Dopey Benny," Liebowitz was lured back to New York on the night of Aug. 1, 1910, and was severely clubbed in front of the Cloak and Suitmakers' Union headquarters, at 58 East Fourth Street. He died in Bellevue Hospital a few hours later as the result of his injuries.

While the State has no evidence of a "murder price," Assistant District Attorney Belsanty, who is prosecuting the case, plans to convince the jury that the attack on Liebowitz was arranged by the defendants now on trial for murder. He said yesterday that the prosecution of the case would not require him to put Fein on the stand.

The lawyers who appear for the defense are Abraham Gruber, William M. K. Olcott, Abe Levy, Max Levine, George R. Simpson, Morris Hillquit and Terrence J. McManus. They will direct their principal attack against Max Silkess, a private detective, who gathered evidence against the defendants as to their complicity in the attack on Liebowitz, and who will be the chief witness for the State. It will be the contention of the defense that the accused have been "framed" by a rival union in the garment trade.

The jury before which the case is to be tried consists of the following: George Walsh, 445 Fort Washington Avenue, President of the Herman Tappan Company; John J. Cronin, Superintendent, 92 Lexington Avenue; Hale S. Very, bond insurance, 854 West 181st Street; Charles J. Campbell, song writer, 611 West 177th Street; Thomas S. Somers, President of the Bird Somers Company, 233 Fifth Avenue; Burton Scott, New York Telegraph Company, 61 Hanover Street; Rudolph Sommer, importer, 1,350 Madison Avenue; Seman Sylvester, silks, 40 East Twenty-second Street; Henry Ruschmeyer, restaurant, 214 West 105th Street; Theobald H. Roalka, grocer, 522 West 158th Street, and William C. Popper, stockbroker, 250 West Seventy-ninth Street.

Justice Tompkins refused to consider a motion to continue the bail of the seven defendants, which amounted to $125,000. He ordered that they be committed to the Tombs until the end of the trial.

Minister to Santo Domingo Sails.

There sailed yesterday for Santo Domingo on the Clyde Line steamer Algonquin W. W. Russell, appointed United States Minister to replace James W. Sullivan, resigned. Mr. Russell was accompanied by his wife and two children. He was Minister to Santo Domingo in the Taft Administration.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Dancing on Page 13.

CUT FOR CIVIL SERVICE.

Dr. Moskowitz's Commission Has Estimate Pruned $13,000.

The sub-committee of the Tax Budget Committee yesterday took up the estimate of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, being the first of the Mayor's departments that the committee has considered. The commission requested an allowance of $216,550 for 1916, as against $219,345 for 1915. After President Henry Moskowitz and the other Commissioners had wrangled for hours, the sub-committee recommended a cut to $203,544.30.

The Commissioners learned that the Bureau of Standards had recommended that two places be abolished, and that nineteen salaries be cut. President Moskowitz told the sub-committee that the places could not be done away with and that the salaries must not be reduced. All possible paring had been done by the commission before it submitted its estimate, said President Moskowitz.

The first place recommended abolished was that of assistant Secretary to the commission, held by John Skelly, at a salary of $2,400. The Municipal Commission had requested an increase for Mr. Skelly to $3,000. The position of Chief Examiner held by F. G. Ireland at $4,800 was also slated to go, but at the same time the Bureau of Standards recommended that Mr. Ireland be made Supervisor of Examiners at a salary of $5,100. Dr. Moskowitz fought hard for his assistant secretary, saying that Mr. Skelly was the "human interpreter" of the commission, and that during the year he had to listen to the complaints and applications of several thousand disappointed candidates.

The sub-committee thought his work could be done by the Chief Clerk, but when they took a vote the recommendation of the Bureau of Standards to abolish the place was overruled.

Jersey Drys Nominate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 23.—Professor E. Livingston Barbour of Rutgers College was nominated for State Senator by the Middlesex County Prohibition Convention here yesterday, and S. V. Robinson, former pastor of the Princeton Baptist Church, for the Assembly. A full county ticket was named. The convention also indorsed woman suffrage. Dr. J. G. Mason was indorsed for the Prohibition nomination for President next year.

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2 for 25c COLLAR
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Our Fall Suits and Top Coats are as fine as you ever saw. Prices start at $15 and end at $40. Wonderful Values. Think of a Top Coat, Silk-faced and Silk-lined, at $15. Come in, try on a Suit, ask the price, and walk out if you like. You'll come back.

If you see something in our windows that interests you, go in and look at it, even if you are not ready to buy.

Furnishings and Hats, including Stetson's, in all the new styles.

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Brooklyn.

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For Afternoon Dress

Flat-braided Cutaways are the accepted style. They must be correct in detail and material.

Suits to Measure, $40 to $75

Silk-lined, imported Unfinished Worsteds, Thibets and Vicunas, in blacks and grays. Large assortment of fancy trouserings. Full Evening Dress Suit, silk lined throughout, $40. Tuxedo $35.

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Only the Ford Retains Its Old Selling Price in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Daily Express says that the 33 1-3 per cent. ad valorem import duty on all motor cars and their parts will at present affect only American manufacturers.

A Daily Express reporter who called on a number of London representatives of French and Italian manufacturers was told: "The new duties will not affect us at all, since it is the same with us as with your manufacturers. All the cars we can make are wanted by our Government for home consumption."

Purchasers of American cars will have to pay the new duty except in the case of Ford cars. "We have not increased the price of our cars at all," said the manager of the London branch of this firm. "Only one-third of a Ford car sold in this country comes from America, so that we have to pay a duty on only one-third of the value of each car. This is a small sum, and even if we do raise the price later on the increase will be a very small one, probably well under $50.

The prices of Buicks and Studebakers will be increased, but the amounts of the increases have not yet been determined. The price of the Overland was raised $250 yesterday; this increase applies to all that firm's cars. The Cadillac, which on Tuesday cost £495 ($2,470) plus 10 per cent., owing to the rate of exchange, will now cost about £650.

CONTINUE EXCHANGE PLAN.

Harvard and the Sorbonne Disregard War's Handicaps.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 23.—The plan for exchanging professors between Harvard and the Sorbonne at Paris will continue this year, notwithstanding the war. Professor Charles H. Grandgent of Harvard, head of the French Department, will go to France for the 1915-1916 academic year as exchange professor, succeeding Professor William Nielson, who lectured at the Sorbonne last year.

Professor Louis Allard, a native of France, who has been at the front for a year, is to return to Cambridge next week to resume his work in the French Department.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

First Triangle Night Wins New York

This morning New York is in possession of a new standard of Play Presentation.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS,
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK,
DUSTIN FARNUM

have made good in their new theatric environment. "The Lamb," "My Valet" and "The Iron Strain" have all proved worthy vehicles for these well-known players.

The Triangle Plan of presenting dramatic stars of the first magnitude in plays of the highest quality has proved a huge success.

If you were not at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, you surely will be to-night—to-morrow—or next week.

It was said that New York would not pay as high as Two Dollars for this form of entertainment. That question has now been definitely settled.

New York will render value for value received. It will pay Two Dollars for an entertainment of the Two Dollar Calibre.

If you tried to get into the Knickerbocker Theatre last night—and failed—you probably realized that somebody else's Two or Three Dollars preceded yours through the Box Office window.

The present bill—Fairbanks—Hitchcock—Farnum—will continue all next week, afternoon and evening, until Saturday night.

Then will come a new series.

TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION.

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque TIP-TOP GIRLS Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today Frank A. Burt & The GIRL TRUST. Extra, McFarland-Gibbons Fight Pictures.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. LOU TELLEGEN, "THE EXPLORER" Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Donald Brian, 'The Voice in the Fog'

Special—Tan Cape Gloves, 95c

Usually $1.50

Friday and Saturday only.

Made of fine imported stock, in assorted shades of tan.

Prix seam—in regular sizes and cadet sizes.

These gloves are made by one of America's largest and most prominent manufacturers—whose name we are not at liberty to mention.

The Wallach Guarantee with every pair.

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ASK to see my English-Gibson Models, a new, smart design in men's clothing at $15 and $20.

Save one profit. One profit is the difference between a good suit and often a poor one. Because I manufacture the clothes I sell I can give you better quality than most retailers for less money.

And remember, this English-Gibson Model is exceptionally stylish and well made. Look at it before you buy your Fall suits.

Suits $17.50 to $28

G. N. VINCENT 534-536 6th Av. at 31st Street.

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Tel. Bryant 287. Ev. 8:20 Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. COHAN'S AMERICAN FARCE. "HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY" "Overwhelming success of year."—Globe. with FRED NIBLO as BILLY HOLLIDAY. SEATS AVAILABLE 10 WEEKS AHEAD.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT GREATEST COMEDY DRAMA IN 20 YEARS. "The House of Glass" Most Popular Success since "Within the Law" ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50 FIRST BALC. $1.50, $1.00, 75, 50c

CENTURY The Only Continental Music Hall in America. CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D TO 63D STREET. Opened last night to 3,000 Enthusiastic Spectators. NED WAYBURN'S 30 SCENES, 30 MUSICAL NUMBERS, BEAUTY CHORUS OF 100 and "TOWN TOPICS" GREAT CAST OF INTERNATIONAL STARS. Prices Evs. $2 to 25c. Sunday Nights & Sat. Mats. $1.50 to 25c. Tues. & Thurs. Matinees $1.00 to 25c. First Sacred Concert Sunday. BIG ALL-STAR BILL.

CORT West 48 St. NEXT MON. at SEATS 8:15. NOW. John Cort Presents the Henry Blossom-Victor Herbert Comic Opera, THE PRINCESS PAT with ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Ave. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c. H. H. FRAZEE Presents "A FULL HOUSE" Next Week—"THE SONG OF SONGS."

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c to 75c. Selwyn & Co. Present "UNDER COVER" Next Week—"HIGH JINKS."

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c to 75c. Selwyn & Co. Present "THE SHOW SHOP" Next Week—LOUIS MANN in "The Bubble."

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT Dramatic and Fascinating Comedy Drama, "The House of Glass" A POSITIVE SENSATION. ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50 FIRST BALC. $1.50, $1.00, 75, 50c

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. Alexander Carr | Sylvester Schaffer | Dorothy Jardon, Ward Bros., Josie Heather, Others.

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. Bernardi, T. Roy Barnes, Victor Morley & Co., Ida Brooks Hunt, Lyons & Yosco

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. Wilton Lackaye & Co. McWatters & Tyson, Dooley & Sales, Others

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30. "The Uncle Tom's Cabin of pictures."—Journal. —Featuring— CHARLES RICHMAN. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Eve. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. 23 Bryant. Evs. $2 to 50c. Wed. & Sat. Mats. $1.50 to 50c. THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT. The Girl Who Smiles with Natalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40 St. Eves. 8.15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:15. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 3 WEEKS

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2.15. MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow &. Wed. HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY in MOLOCH "It is better than the best war play ever written."—Eve. Sun. After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop Tale Theatre

YOUNG AMERICA "Wholesome, tender and immensely appealing."—Times. Gaiety B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:20.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. Rolling Stones

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. M. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE..... SPECIAL NEXT MON.—TUES.—THURS.—FRI. Afternoons at 3 o'clock 4 SPECIAL MATINEES 50c-75c-$1.00-$1.50-$2.00—SEATS NOW. Mrs. Whitney's Fashion Show

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Matinees 25c, 50c & $1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. COHAN & HARRIS present THE POPULAR SUCCESS OF 1915. "The House of Glass" BIG AMERICAN PLAY WITH ALL AMERICAN CAST ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50 FIRST BALC. $1.50, $1.00, 75, 50c

MAY IRWIN *continues in the Comedy "33 Washington Square" Mon. Eve., Sept. 27, introducing new* May Irwin Songs—*Park Theatre, Col. Circle, 59th St. Phone Col. 9500. Seats Selling—Orch., $2-$1.50-$1; Bal., $1-75c-50c; Fam. Cir., 25c.*

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL SEATS SELLING 3 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8.25. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." N.Y. American

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way at 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Evs. 25c to $1—Saturday Mat. Wednesday Matinees 25 & 50c. THE NATURAL LAW. Next Week—"A Full House." Seats Thursday.



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Hart Schaffner & Marx

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246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; Sunday probably fair; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,063. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MEXICANS RAID TEXAS VILLAGE; KILL A TROOPER

Retreat of Bandits Across the Rio Grande Covered by Large Force in Trenches.

BURN POST OFFICE STORE

At Least Four of the Raiders Killed—American Captain Slightly Wounded.

SOME MEXICANS IN UNIFORM

Outbreak Considered One of the Most Serious—Secretary Garrison Notified, Will Report to Cabinet.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 24.—Several hundred Mexicans, under shelter of a half mile of trenches, covered the retreat of seventy to eighty Mexicans who today attacked the village of Progreso, Texas, thirty-five miles above here on the Rio Grande River, according to the official report tonight of Major Edward Anderson of the Twelfth Cavalry. The bandits broke into the Post Office, looted the place and burned it.

Private Henry W. Stubblefield of Big Stone Gap, Va., was killed, and Captain A. V. Anderson wounded in the arm by the attacking Mexicans, some of whom, it is said, wore Carranza Army uniforms. Earlier reports that Privat Kennedy also was injured proved incorrect.

Reports late tonight said that at least four, and probably more, Mexican bandits were killed in today's fighting at Progreso. Two of the Mexicans were killed on the American side, it is said, two while crossing the river in boats, and four others are believed to have lost their lives while scrambling up the banks of the Rio Grande on the Mexican side.

Another serious development tonight is contained in a rumor received in Brownsville from Matamoros, Mexico, late today that a trainload of troops was sent out from Matamoros and that these troops formed a part of the body of men that aided the Mexican bandits in their escape to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande today.

The trenches, it is said, were dug opposite Progreso by the Mexicans about three weeks ago. Probably 3,000 shots were fired from back of the trenches during the two hours of fighting on the bank of the Rio Grande today, reports here said.

The two detachments of American cavalry in command of Captain A. V. Anderson and Lieutenant Ralph Tolbert, Jr., chased the Mexican band of seventy to eighty men to the river from Progreso. Here, it is said, the Americans could not approach the river bank because of a lively fire from back of the trenches on the Mexican side.

Raid Reported to Garrison.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Details of a fight today between United States cavalrymen and Mexican raiders at Progreso, Texas, in which an American trooper was killed and the Captain commanding wounded, were given in a report from Major Anderson at Mercedes, forwarded to the War Department tonight by Major Gen. Funston. After looting the Progreso Post Office store and burning it, the raiders escaped across the Rio Grande under cover of rifle fire from several hundred Mexicans on the south side of the river.

The report was telegraphed to Secretary Garrison at Sea Bright, N. J., by Assistant Secretary Breckinridge. Department officials would not comment in the absence of the Secretary, but it was apparent that the incident was regarded as one of the most serious of the many disturbances along the border.

No new orders have been given General Funston. He is in full charge of the border situation, and is authorized to deal with emergencies as may be necessary. Repetition of such affairs as that of today may be followed by American troops crossing the border to deal with escaping raiders and their accomplices.

The matter will be laid before the State Department tomorrow in order that representations may be made to General Carranza, whose troops occupy the territory opposite Progreso.

Following is Major Anderson's report:

"Party of about eighty armed Mexicans attacked storehouse at Progreso Post Office about daybreak this morning, broke into store, looted the place and set fire to it. A detachment of Troops B and C, Twelfth Cavalry, numbering about twelve men, were fired upon as they approached the store. The fire was returned.

"Private Henry Stubblefield, Troop B, Twelfth Cavalry, was shot twice in the body and was killed. Reinforcements closed in from all sides. Four officers and about sixty of our men participated in the fight. The firing kept up about two hours.

"Captain A. V. P. Anderson, who was in command, received flesh wound in arm, but it is not considered dangerous. Two horses were killed and one wounded.

"The Mexicans were pursued in brush to the river. Several hundred Mexicans on other side of the river kept up a heavy fire to cover crossing of Mexicans. A large part, if not all, have recrossed now (5:20 P. M.). Mexicans fired some 2,000 shots and our men about 1,000. Two Mexicans were reported shot in boat crossing the river. Several were shot on other side of the river, some of the Mexicans were in uniform and some in civilian clothes. A captain reported in full uniform. Sufficient troops here to handle situation."

LOOKING BEHIND RAIDS.

Minor Texas Officials Suspected of Profiting by Disorder.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 24.—Army officers, it was learned today, are trying to learn the identity of persons instigating attacks upon American soldiers—whether they are simply bandits or whether, operating indirectly behind the bandits, there are lawless elements among the Americans themselves.

Investigation has been under way for some time regarding the actions of a few Americans suspected of causing trouble in the immediate vicinity of the Rio Grande. No American is believed to have attacked soldiers directly, the investigation covering suspected smuggling plots and reports that the general exodus of Mexicans is furnishing a field

Continued on Page 4.

GERMAN NAVAL POLICY NOW IN NEW HANDS

Changes at the Admiralty Follow Alteration of Submarine Warfare.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 25. (via London.)—Admiral von Holtzendorff has been appointed head of the General Naval Staff, succeeding Vice Admiral Bachmann, former head of the Kiel Naval Station.

Admiral Behncke of the Admiralty Department probably will be succeeded by Admiral von Koch, Inspector of Marine instruction at the Naval Academy.

The changes have been made in connection with the alteration of the German submarine policy as announced by Count von Bernetorff's declaration at Washington.

PRINCETON STUDENT DIES IN CLASS RUSH

Stockton Wells, Freshman, a Victim of Heart Disease—Future Rushes Called Off.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 24.—In the annual rush between the sophomores and freshmen of Princeton University held today in front of the Princeton gymnasium, Stockton Wells of Madison, N. J., a member of the entering class, died of heart failure.

Wells lost consciousness soon after the start of the rush, which lasted less than three minutes, and immediately was attended by five physicians. Restoratives were applied and artificial respiration was continued for an hour and three-quarters. It was thought at first that an injury had caused Wells to lose consciousness, but a careful examination disclosed no signs of an injury except a slight abrasion over the lip.

The student's mother, Mrs. C. W. Wells, came to Princeton at once. It was learned that Wells always had been subject to heart attacks as the result of illnesses.

After Wells was pronounced dead representatives of the Senior Council met with the officers of all four classes and decided to discontinue the rushes for the present year.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected by the freshman class today. Curtis Whitlesby McGraw of New York, a graduate of Lawrenceville, was chosen President; Eben Dickey Finney of Baltimore, Md., Vice President, and Charles Howard Townsend of Orange, N. J., Secretary-Treasurer.

ROYAL ORDER SIGNED TO MAKE LONDON SOBER

"Treating" Prohibited—Similar Order Elsewhere Has Decreased Drunkenness by 40 Per Cent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 25.—King George has already signed an order, which will be issued next week, applying the clauses of the Control of Liquor act to the London area.

The order will prevent "treating" in public houses, clubs, and hotels in London. A similar order, which has been applied to other areas under the powers conferred by the Defense of the Realm act, has decreased the number of cases of drunkenness dealt with by the police by 40 per cent. The order of the King says:

It is expedient for the successful prosecution of the present war that the sale and supply of intoxicating liquors in the area defined shall be controlled by the State, on the ground that war material is being made, loaded, and dealt with in transit therein, and that men belonging to his Majesty's naval and military forces are assembled therein.

It is expected that the hours during which drink may be sold will be shortened and that the dilution of spirits will be insisted upon.

DUMBA URGES VIENNA TO ACT ON HIS CASE

Wants Our Note Answered So He Can Get Safe Conduct and Sail Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 24.—Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, expects to sail next Tuesday on the steamship Rotterdam, notwithstanding the attitude of the United States Government toward his request for safe conduct to Europe. Both cable and wireless communications have been sent to Baron von Burian, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Vienna, explaining the attitude of the State Department on Dr. Dumba's request and urging that the Austro-Hungarian Government reply to Secretary Lansing's note requesting the Ambassador's recall.

At the embassy today it was said that in all probability arrangements for Dr. Dumba's departure would be made in time for him to take the Rotterdam next Tuesday.

Dr. and Mme. Dumba are not worrying over the prospect of a longer stay in Lenox. The Ambassador, while not formally handing over the affairs of the embassy to Baron Zwiedek, has practically done so, and is only attending to purely personal business at the embassy.

Papen Calls It Ungentlemanly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Captain Franz von Papen, German Military Attaché at Washington, who, in one of the letters found in the possession of James F. J. Archibald, referred to Americans as "idiotic Yankees," is in San Francisco today. He is accompanied by a friend who registered at a hotel as "Mr. Hatzfeldt of New York." Captain von Papen's companion is believed to be Prince von Hatzfeldt of the German Embassy.

"I have nothing to say with reference to what I consider the ungentlemanly use of private letters," Captain von Papen said today.

He added that all official utterances must come from Count von Bernetorff.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

U-BOAT SPARES CREW EVEN WHEN VESSEL FLEES

Horse-Laden Steamer Anglo-Colombian Overhauled and Sunk in 78-Mile Chase.

FAIR WARNING IS GIVEN

And All on Board, Including Six Americans, Are Allowed to Escape.

ACT IMPRESSES WASHINGTON

Officials Regard It as Proof That Germany Is Seeking to Keep Her Pledges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The optimistic feeling of officials here that there soon would be a final and satisfactory settlement of the submarine controversy between this country and Germany was seemingly increased this afternoon when a report was received on the torpedoing of the British steamer Anglo-Colombian under circumstances which were interpreted as indicating that Germany's new policy with respect to attacks on merchantmen had already been inaugurated.

The circumstances of the Anglo-Colombian attack are looked upon by officials here as constituting a gratifying observance of the fundamental principle for which President Wilson has been contending, namely, that merchant vessels must not be sunk without warning and until opportunity is afforded to passengers and crew to escape, unless the merchant vessels forfeit their immunity from attack by attempting to escape or offering resistance.

The facts as to the sinking of the Anglo-Colombian reached the State Department today in a cablegram from Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Queenstown, Ireland. The text of the dispatch follows:

"British horse transport Anglo-Colombian, from Montreal to England, torpedoed off Faetnet after a chase of seventy-eight miles at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Fair warning was given in time to take to boats. Six Americans in the crew. No casualties."

Consul Frost's report was interpreted as meaning that at the end of the chase the submarine halted the Anglo-Colombian, warned her Captain that the vessel was to be sunk, gave those on board full opportunity of escape, and then fired the torpedo after all lives had been saved. As a result, the aim of the German Government—the destruction of the ship on the ground that it was an enemy vessel carrying contraband—was accomplished without placing human life in peril. The American Government argued from the beginning that such a line of action could be pursued and the incident of the Anglo-Colombian is another evidence that the American demands can be safely complied with.

Acting Under New Orders.

Undoubtedly the commander of the submarine acted under nominal instructions from the German Admiralty, for the treatment of the Anglo-Columbia was different from that of the mule transports previously sunk—the Iberian and Anglo-California—which tried to escape and were subjected to shell fire while fleeing. This would appear to bear out the assertions of the German Government that orders would be issued in accordance with the terms of the pledge given to the American Government in the famous Bernstorff memorandum of Sept. 1, which read:

"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

The Anglo-Colombian was not a "liner" in the strict sense of the term. The cablegram from Consul Frost shows, however, that it was interpreted by officials here—that the commander of the submarine more than lived up to the Bernstorff pledge of Sept. 1, which was described by Secretary Lansing at the time as one that "appears to be a recognition of the fundamental principle for which we have contended." Consul Frost's message stated not only that "fair warning" had been given, but that the Anglo-Colombian had been chased seventy-eight miles, which meant that the merchant vessel for at least four hours was endeavoring to escape from the submarine.

The American Government has admitted that vessels trying to escape lose their immunity from attack. Under this principle the submarine commander, after having fired a challenging shot, could have torpedoed the Anglo-Colombian at any stage of the four-hour chase, and would have been justified, because the vessel when challenged, was supposed to halt if she wished to preserve her immunity, and could only proceed at her own peril. It appears that instead of exercising an undoubted right to sink the steamer after she started to escape, the commander of the submarine, possibly out of an overabundance of precaution, refrained from torpedoing her until he had overhauled her and given fair warning to enable all the members of the crew to escape.

The Pledge Reiterated.

The German pledge as given in the Bernstorff memorandum of Sept. 1, was reiterated in the recent German note on the Arabic case, delivered Sept. 7, in which it was stated by the Berlin Government that:

"According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives, unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance."

This sentence from the note was interpreted as meaning that the instructions, constituting a new German policy, based on the Bernstorff pledge, had already been issued before the Arabic was sunk. Unofficial intimations have reached Washington that still further supplementary instructions have been issued to German submarine commanders directing them to give vessels like the Arabic the benefit of any doubt as to their aggressive intentions. Under these latter instructions, according to information that has come here unofficially, German submarine commanders are to permit liners to proceed rather than run the risk of losing human life through a mistake, whenever the commander is in doubt.

In the Frye note, as made public yes-

Continued on Page 3.

Forty German Zeppelins and Ten Parsevals Lost Since the War Began, Says Geneva Report

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Sept. 24. (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—I learn from a reliable source in Friedrichshafen that the German Headquartere Staff admits the loss of thirty-eight Zeppelins and nine Parseval airships since the war began up to Aug. 1, 1915. Since that date, a further report states, two Zeppelins and one Parseval are missing.

The majority of the airships were brought down by the Allies' aerial guns, and the rest suffered accidents while landing.

The average cost of these airships is over £100,000, ($500,000,) while the newest models cost nearly double this sum. Therefore, Germany has lost over £5,000,000 in a year in her airships, bombs from which have killed and wounded 500 persons.

C. G. Grey, editor of The Aeroplane, discussing in The Daily Express reports that Zeppelin sheds are being removed from Brussels to Antwerp and the fact that Zeppelins are now very frequently seen over Holland, suggests that the activities of British and French aviatore have caused the Germans to make a radical change in their plans.

Recently many airship sheds at Brussels and Ghent have been destroyed, and Mr. Grey thinks the German intention is that the raiding headquarters for Zeppelins shall in future be established at Liége or some point in Germany. Thence they will fly to Antwerp, where they will descend to renew their petrol supply and take up bombs for raids on England. In this way, too, they would have a better chance of evading the Allies' aviators operating from Flandere.

According to Alfred W. Lawson, the publisher of Aircraft, the destruction caused in London by the airship raid of Sept. 8 was not due principally to Zeppelins, but to dirigibles of the Schuette-Lans type.

Mr. Lawson says that prior to the war there were three Schuette-Lans dirigibles in commission for the German Government, and several larger airships of an improved type have been constructed since the war began. Mr. Lawson is a representative in this country of the Schuette-Lans Airship Company.

NEW STEEL MERGER WITH COREY AS HEAD

Syndicate Led by Percy Rockefeller Buys Midvale Company as First Move.

REPORTED PRICE $21,000,000

Negotiating for Another Concern—Rumor of Second Combine with the Cambria as Nucleus.

William E. Corey, former President of the United States Steel Corporation, is preparing to return to an active place in the steel business. Mr. Corey is a member of a local syndicate which has bought the Midvale Steel Company, and he will become President of a new company to be formed with the Midvale properties as the nucleus. Since his retirement from the Steel Corporation in January, 1911, he has devoted his time to private affairs, directed from an office which he shares with Edmund C. Converse at 14 Wall Street.

The syndicate with which Mr. Corey is associated is led by Percy Rockefeller, a son of William Rockefeller, and the membership includes a number of the leading bankers and business men of the financial district. Mr. Converse, who is Chairman of the Bankers Trust Company, is mentioned as one of the men and Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, as another. Information about the syndicate's operations was to the effect that while a small group of bankers bought the Midvale Company from Philadelphia interests for $18,087,500, the larger group now in control made its purchase from the first buyers at something like $21,000,000.

Buy All Midvale Stock.

William A. Read & Co. were instrumental in carrying through the deal with Charles J. Harrah, President and principal stockholder of the Midvale. Mr. Read realized early in the year, according to a story heard in the Wall Street district, that the Midvale Steel Company was in a strong position to handle orders for munitions of war, including ordnance. Practically all of the company's $9,750,000 stock was found to be owned by Mr. Harrah and two or three families in Philadelphia. Negotiations at the Philadelphia end were conducted by the banking firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, of which Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is a member, and by Roland L. Taylor, a partner in William A. Read & Co.

Before the deal was put through friends of Mr. Read, it is said, suggested that it might be feasible to buy up the stock of at least one other independent steel concern and turn this into a new corporation along with the Midvale. For this purpose the syndicate was formed, the option on the Harrah shares taken over at a price higher than $185 a share offered the Philadelphia interests, and steps were taken for the purchase and merger of the other company. It could not be learned yesterday what the name of this concern was.

Rumor Involves Schwab.

In official quarters denial was made that the Cambria, Crucible, Pennsylvania, or Maryland Steel Companies were considered by the syndicate, although strongly circumstantial stories have been going the rounde of late that the Cambria was being negotiated for in a merger plan.

Charles M. Schwab was mentioned as a member of the syndicate, and from this arose the report that the Midvale and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation would ultimately be united and made into the largest ordnance making concern in the country. No confirmation of either phase of this rumor was obtainable, and a person familiar with some details of the deal said that the plan for taking in another company along with the Midvale would probably not be completed in the immediate future.

The syndicate will take steps at once to increase the facilities of the Midvale works. It is believed that the capacity of the new company will be increased largeover the Midvale's total, possibly to $20,000,000 or even more, and that several hundred thousand dollars will be spent in extending the company's equipment. The plant at present covers about fifty-two acres of ground at Nicetown, near Philadelphia. The Midvale is one of the three armor-making companies of the United States, and possesses a large capacity for ordnance manufacture. About 5,500 men are employed at the present time, although the company is said to have refused every offer made to it to turn out shells and rifles for the European armies.

Another Merger Proposed.

Mr. Harrah, who owned nearly half of the Midvale stock, declined from the beginning of the war to make munitions for either side in the conflict. While the syndicate's plans for future business have not been announced, it is expected that war contracts will be sought and much of the company's facilities devoted to the manufacture of shells.

Bankers in touch with the Midvale deal said that it had no connection whatever with a merger of several independent steel companies which had been reported from time to time. It is believed that the Cambria Company is to be the nucleus of this combination. The Pennsylvania Railroad owns $2,500,000 of the $45,000,000 Cambria stock, on which an option has been given to W. H. Donner, President of the Cambria and a leading interest in the Penn-

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BIG BANKS MEET THREATS ON LOAN

German Depositors Who Talked of Withdrawals Invited to Take Funds Elsewhere.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK ACTS

Asks Institutions Holding Its Funds About Their Attitude to Allies' Credit—Loan Action Next Week.

The German Savings Bank, one of the largest institutions in the city of its kind, holding $92,754,489 belonging to 153,505 depositors, has sent a demand to all banks and trust companies in which it keeps funds for a statement as to their attitude toward the proposed Anglo-French credit. The Finance Committee has served notice on these institutions that deposits of the German Savings Bank will be withdrawn in case their answers are not satisfactory.

The latest statement of the bank, made up on July 1, gives the amount of cash on hand and in other banks at $7,037,894. Efforts to learn which institutions will be affected by the withdrawal in case they acknowledge an intention of supporting the international credit were not successful last night. Alfred Roelke, President of the bank, declined to make any statement on the stand taken by his Finance Committee.

Alphonse Koelble, whose name is not among those of the officers or Trustees of the German Savings Bank, has written a letter to The New Yorker Herold in which he says he was authorized by Hubert Cillis, Vice President of the Germania Life Insurance Company, and a Trustee of the savings bank, to announce that deposits of the German Savings Bank will be withdrawn from any institution participating in the proposed credit. Mr. Koelble and Christian Rebhan spoke in support of this action at a meeting held in the bank on Thursday.

Await Word from McKenna.

This and similar threats from private depositors have had no effect on the attitude of the banks interested in the proposed credit, it wee said by representative of some of the downtown banks yesterday. One of the big trust companies promptly drew a check for a large depositor, who wrote to say that he could not continue his account with the bank if it purchased Anglo-French notes, while another bank notified two firms which made similar threats that they would have three days to make other banking arrangements.

The indications yesterday were that no announcement would be forthcoming from the Anglo-French Commission at work on the credit until proposals which have been laid before Chancellor McKenna in London have met his approval. It is the understanding of those who saw the Commissioners yesterday that no material change will be made in the terms of a $500,000,000 note issue unless objections are offered by the British authorities. the Commissioners saw some fifteen bankers and others yesterday, among them Adolph Katz, Vice President of the New Orleans National Bank, and Henry R. Ickelheimer, of Heidelhach, Ickolheimer & Co. of this city. They hope to get away this noon to spend Sunday out of town, and, if successful, no announcement will be forthcoming until the first of next week.

James A. Patten for Credit.

As soon as approval is received from the British Home Office the Commissioners will enter into an agreement with J. P. Morgan and others whereby the American bankere will undertake to form a syndicate to dispose of the joint Government notes. No formal agreement will be signed until the syndicate is organized. It is planned to enlist as many banks and individuals in the syndicate as it is possible to get together. It was learned yesterday that pledges covering a considerable sum had already been received from wealthy investors.

James A. Patten, the Chicago wheat operator, said yesterday that sentiment toward the credit was no different in the West than in New York. He is heartily in favor of the arrangement. Mr. Patten said the big Chicago banks were all in favor of the credit, and would undoubtedly be large subscribers. He said there were not enough pro-German Directors in any of the big banks in that city to cause any serious opposition to the credit. Mr. Patten believes the credit will be a great benefit to this country in that it will insure a continued foreign market for the great staple products.

Russian Wheat No Menace.

He said that outside of the banking institutions the people who would subscribe to the credit would be actuated only by sentiment in favor of the Allies. Mr. Patten sees continued prosperity for this country as long as the war lasts, but believes that there will be a rush of all the foreign nations to sell their products here when once peace is declared.

"The United States is the only nation which will have the money to pay for commodities then, and she will be eagerly sought as a purchaser," he said. "For that reason I believe that we should institute a higher tariff before it is too late."

As to the opening of the Dardanelles, Mr. Patten said that he did not think

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GREECE MOBILIZES ARMY AND NAVY AS A FOIL TO BULGAR CALL TO ARMS; BULGARIA FEARS A RUSSIAN ATTACK

Greek Chamber Called to Pass War Measures; Government to Take Over All Railroads

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says:

"A decree has been promulgated convoking the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday to pass an act of martial law and to put at the disposal of the Government all the State railways.

"The transportation of merchandise has been forbidden."

A second dispatch from Athens says:

"Without distinction of parties the press unanimously approves the measures taken by the Government in defense of Greece.

"All Greek steamers have been requisitioned. A moratorium will be established immediately."

BERLIN REJOICES AT LOAN'S SUCCESS

Has Expenses Met and Funds for the Future, Finance Minister Asserts.

'BILLIONS FOR FRESH BLOWS'

Declares Germany Can Hold Out Financially—Spending Less Than England.

Kaiser Says Loan Shows That Germany is United

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 24. (via London.)—A dispatch from Berlin says that Emperor William has sent a telegram to Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, thanking him for the success of the third German war loan. The Emperor's message is quoted as follows:

"I thank you for the great success of the financial action which you have been intrusted. The German nation, full of confidence in its own strength, has shown its enemies and the whole world that in the future it is unanimously united as one man, is unshakable, and will continue to a glorious end this war, obtruded upon us by criminal surprise, and make every necessary offer of blood for the security and liberty of the fatherland."

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—"The total of the subscriptions for the third German war loan is about $3,000,000,000," was the statement made to me by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Finance Minister, this afternoon in the course of an interview in his private office at the Imperial Treasury as he waited for the final returns to come in.

"It will beat 12,000,000,000 marks," he said. "The result exceeds popular expectation."

The Minister smiled happily over the big financial victory. "No, it didn't exceed my expectations," he said. "I'm not one of the modest ones. I'd expected a big result all along, and my expectations are fully realized. This means that with the first and second war loans the German people has furnished $6,250,000,000 in the form of a consolidated loan for carrying on the war. Thereby all our expenses till now are fully covered and over and above that there are new funds available to swell our short-time credit for continuing the war. We have not only new armies, as the Chancellor has said, but new billions, free for fresh blows, and the financing of the Winter campaign well into the Spring is assured.

"These twelve billion marks pay the cost of warfare for the next six months, as our war expenses average something under two billions marks monthly. We won't need the new war loan before next March—it's become systematized now.

Calls It War Record.

"The result of the third German war loan beats the record of the second English loan, which has been hailed throughout the world as an unbeatable performance. The third loan thereby is the greatest financial operation in the world's history."

The modest "Hindenburg of German finance," whose personality is reminiscent of a big American business man, is just as confident Germany can't be beaten financially as Hindenburg is confident in a military way. His motto, like the great Field Marshal's, is: "Hold out."

"Germany," he said, "can hold out financially and make war indefinitely."

He is particularly convinced that Germany's financial position is infinitely stronger than England's and suggested humorously:

"Wall Street seems on the point of putting its money on the wrong horse. That may hurt Wall Street more than Germany in the course of the war, for the loser who loses a horse is worse off than the horse that wins the race. England has Italy and France to look after. Germany is better off in this respect, for Turkey makes war very cheaply and Austria has held herself very well financially. Thus far she has raised over seven billion kronen."

Herr Helfferich was discreetly reticent on the subject of the Allies' loan in America except to say:

"Of course, everybody who helps our enemies makes warfare more difficult for us, and thereby lengthens the war. I believe if America would loan no money to the Allies it would measurably shorten the war."

The Secretary suggested, however,

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RUSSIANS RETAKE LUTSK FORTRESS

Also Capture 4,000 Prisoners in Counterdrive Against Austrians.

HINDENBURG LOSES GUNS

Czar's Vilna Forces Continue to Inflict Heavy Losses—Dvinsk Lines Hold Firm.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 25.—General Ivanoff, commanding the Russian armies in Volhynia and Galicia, has been so successful in his offensive that the German Field Marshal von Mackensen, who is fighting north of the Pripet marshes, eastward of Brest-Litovsk, has, according to the German official report, been compelled to withdraw his line somewhat, as it was in danger of being encircled, while the Austrians have been driven back across the Styr and, according to Petrograd advices, have and are retreating in the direction of Lutsk, in the Volhynian triangle of fortresses, which they captured during the great drive. In the recapture of this place the Russians took 4,000 prisoners.

In the centre the Russians are still falling back, while in the north Field Marshal von Hindenburg continues to make progress with his offensive against Dvinsk, although at a much slower rate than formerly, as the Russians are stiffening their resistance. East of Vilna the Germans admit a temporary check, during which they lost guns to the Russians.

All eligible Russians in China have been called to the colors under the most recent ukase, according to a Pekin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. It is reported that Harbin and Vladivostok soon will be denuded of men of military age.

8,000 GERMANS SLAIN IN RUSSIAN TRAP

Wiped Out by Hurricane of Shot and Shell at Close Range—Thousands Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In quarters that know, and indeed in rather wider circles, a strongly optimistic wave has during the last couple of days been rapidly spreading. The official bulletins of the progress of the war are not sufficient to account for this feeling. Certainly the successful withdrawal from Vilna has straightened the Russian front, and in every way strengthened their powers of resistance, but there is no visible slackening of German efforts, and the advance of the enemy continues.

Various rumors were afloat of fortify difficulties and even disaster to this or that unit. I believe that one regiment of Cossacks found itself in a tight place during the retirement, but it extricated itself with that fertility of resource which is characteristic of those brilliant irregulars. A certain infantry regiment, it is also believed, was compelled to fight its way back through surrounding Germans. It broke through with some loss, but inflicted much more and brought back half a battalion of prisoners.

At one point the Germans, I hear, came on with the calm assurance that there was nothing to oppose them, inasmuch as the Russians had no ammunition, and the German guns were indulging in their characteristic lavish expenditure of shells. It turned out, however, that the German shells were missing vital spots, and that the Russians had just got up a full supply of all kinds of munitions.

The Russians lay low until the German confident advance in usual close array was nearly up to the outer lines of wire entanglements. Then everything was let go at once, and a storm of artillery, Maxim, and rifle fire simply swept the German forces out of existence. Eight thousand corpses strewed the ground before the Russian positions, and of those who got away scarce one was unwounded.

All this, however, is insufficient to account for the wave of optimism. There are reasons other than those of a military or naval character with which it is, of course, impossible to deal, though perhaps I may be allowed to say that in both branches of Russia's fighting forces there has recently been a very considerable increase of striking power.

Upon the details which underlie this simple statement is doubtless based the optimism among those who know. The wider public reflects that everything

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FORTIFIES BLACK SEA PORTS

Shifts Warships From Varna to Safer Quarters —Bank Funds Moved.

FRENCH THINK WAR NEAR

Expect Sudden Drive Across the Serbian Frontier by King Ferdinand's Forces.

BORIS TO HEAD THE ARMY

Opposition Parties in Sofia Fear Disaster—Spectre of German Occupation Raised.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 25.—As "a measure of elementary prudence" Greece has ordered the mobilization of her naval and military forces. Thus the action of Bulgaria in making military preparations has brought the last remaining Balkan State under arms, for Rumania, while not fully mobilized, for some time has had her troops ready for an emergency.

What plans Bulgaria really has in mind and what Greece and Rumania will do when these plans mature are still matters for speculation. One thing seems clear, however—Bulgaria and Turkey, for so many years sworn enemies, have composed their differences.

The successes which the Russian General Ivanoff has been having in Galicia and Volhynia, it is considered in military circles here, may still have an influence in more than one way in the Balkans. These successes, which extend to the Rumanian frontier, would, in the opinion of military observers, serve to ease the situation on the Rumanian flank should Rumania join Russia, and in addition might prevent the Austro-Germans from withdrawing the garrisons of Lutsk, in the Volhynian triangle of fortresses, which they captured during the great drive. In the recapture of this place the Russians took 4,000 prisoners.

In the centre the Russians are still falling back, while in the north Field Marshal von Hindenburg continues to make progress with his offensive against Dvinsk, although at a much slower rate than formerly, as the Russians are stiffening their resistance. East of Vilna the Germans admit a temporary check, during which they lost guns to the Russians.

All eligible Russians in China have been called to the colors under the most recent ukase, according to a Pekin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. It is reported that Harbin and Vladivostok soon will be denuded of men of military age.

A Defensive Measure.

ATHENS, Sept. 24.—A decree for general mobilization of twenty classes of Greek soldiers was signed last night by King Constantine, and promulgated.

The decision of the King has aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

Issuance of the mobilization decree came quickly after the King had granted an audience to Premier Venizelos. The Premier informed the King that mobilization was the only possible reply to Bulgaria's move. To this the sovereign agreed, stipulating that it should be regarded as a defensive measure.

The Minister of War, General Danglis, subsequently took the decree to the Palace, and the King signed it. The twenty classes now called to the colors are in addition to four classes already under arms.

Diplomatic circles here have been informed that Bulgarian warships which were stationed at Varna on the Black Sea have sought shelter in a neighboring bay as a precaution against a Russian attack.

Large numbers of men are working at feverish speed to fortify Bulgarian Black Sea ports. The valuables of the branches of the National Bank at Burgas and Varna have been removed to Sofia.

France Expects Bulgar Attack.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Bulgarian situation is absorbing the attention of France to the exclusion of all other topics. Little doubt is felt here that Bulgaria, or rather King Ferdinand, has decided to cast its lot with the central powers.

"For months," says Jean Herbette, one of the authorities of France on foreign politics, "the Quadruple Entente has been talking to Bulgaria without acting. During the same period Bulgaria has been preparing to act without talking. The time has come when Bulgaria is acting."

Military writers are beginning to discuss the course Bulgaria probably will take. Most of them are of the opinion that she will hurl troops into the Upper Morava and Vardar Valley in Serbia, and then cut the Saloniki-Nish railroad near Uskub, which would cut Russia off from all communication with her allies through Archangel. It is generally believed such an eventuality must have occurred to the allied Governments, and that preparations have been made against it.

A dispatch to the Temps from Saloniki states that Bulgaria has been sending troops toward the Serbian frontier for several days. Five cavalry regiments, recruited on a peace basis, have been dispatched toward the border, the dispatch says, and the infantry regiments on the frontier have been reinforced by troops taken from regiments in the interior.

A battalion of sappers from Sofia has been sent to Dupnitza, near the Serbian frontier, and mounted artillery has departed for an unknown destination.

The Temps says that operations against Serbia will be intrusted to the

direction of General Boyadjieff as commander in the field. It is said Crown Prince Boris will be at the head of the Bulgarian armies, and that the Chief of the General Staff will be General Zostoff, now commander of the Seventh Division, or the Minister of War, General Jecoff, who would be replaced by General Koutincheff, now Inspector General.

The Temps correspondent says that the strength of the army is estimated at 233,500 men, with 1,080 cannon. Students at the military school have joined their regiments.

Italians Talk of Blackmail.

ROME, Sept. 24.—"Even if Bulgaria has not definitely agreed to side with the central powers," says the Giornale d'Italia, "it undoubtedly has augmented the tension with the Quadruple Entente.

"If Bulgarian mobilization does not mean an immediate invasion of Macedonia or an attack upon Serbia in the rear in the case of an Austro-German rush through the Balkans, the most optimistic explanation is that it is an attempt to blackmail the Allies to press Serbia to make further territorial concessions, as the Bulgarian ideal is to obtain Macedonia and Thrace without going to war."

GREEK ARMY 500,000 STRONG.

Two Former American Warships in Her Little Navy.

Greece, if she decides on general mobilization, can put at least half a million men under arms. The country is divided into six army corps districts, which produce eleven divisions of 22,000 men each, making 242,000 men in all. By using the veterans of 1911-1912, these could easily be raised to 500,000.

The Greeks take great pride in their artillery, which, like the Bulgar, is the French Schneider-Canet battery. The Greek infantry is armed with the Mannlicher Schönauer rifle, model 1903. The field artillery is the rapid fire 75 mm. Schneider-Canet.

The Greek navy, with the exception of one armored cruiser, the Averoff, built in 1910, and the battleships Idaho and Mississippi, (now the Kilkis and Lemnos, respectively,) purchased from the United States, consists principally of obsolete craft.

SERB GUNS DEMOLISH GERMAN EARTHWORKS

Belgrade Newly Fortified and Defended by British Artillery, Berlin Learns.

NISH, Serbia, Sept. 24.—The following official statement on war operations has been issued by the Serbian War Office:

On Monday we prevented the enemy from proceeding with fortification work near Yolachnitza, northwest of Vishegrad, (in Bosnia,) near the Serbian western frontier.)

BERLIN, Sept. 24. (By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency says today:

"It is reported that the City of Belgrade has been newly fortified and equipped with heavy British guns, manned by British artillerymen."

KING FERDINAND WARNED.

Opposition Leaders Tell Him He Will Be Held Responsible.

MILAN, Sept. 24.—Additional details of the recent interview between King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and a number of Opposition leaders are given in a dispatch from the Sofia correspondent of the Corriere Della Sera, who states that he received his information from a trustworthy source in Nish. The Bulgarian statesman who went to the King representing the parties opposed to the Radoslavoff Ministry were M. Malinoff and Dr. S. Daneff, former Premiers; M. Geschow, formsr Bulgarian Minister at Berlin; M. Zanoff, and M. Stambuliwsky.

"The audience was an historical one," the correspondent writes, "since seldom has royalty heard such plain speaking. One by one, the Opposition leaders protested against the adventurous policy of throwing Bulgaria into the arms of Germany and attacking Serbia, stating that this was contrary to popular sentiment and the interest of Bulgaria.

"They warned the King that they held him responsible for the disastrous policy of 1913, (Bulgaria's defeat in the second Balkan war,) which they called 'criminal folly.' They protested solemnly against the present policy of making common cause with Germany against Russia, Bulgaria's friend and liberator, saying it would be the ruin of the country, and that Ferdinand would be held responsible.

"All were agreed in demanding the convocation of Parliament, inasmuch as the Radoslavoff Ministry was supported only by a small minority, and asserted that if the Government continued its present course disturbances of the gravest character would be provoked.

"M. Stambuliwsky, reprssenting the peasants and the Agrarians, told King Ferdinand that if he obstinately continued this policy his dynasty and his life would be imperiled.

"The King showed resentment at the frankness of his interlocutors. He contented himself with replying merely that he would inform the Premier of their opinions."

Sofia Paper Fears German Invasion.

SOFIA, Sept. 23, (via London, Sept. 24.) —An article which may throw some light on the mobilization appears in the Mir, which asks what Bulgaria will do if the Germans appear on her frontiers, since a German invasion in Serbia will be attempted. Replying to its own question, the paper says:

"It would mean the Bulgarians must not allow the undisputed passage of German troops though their country. If the Bulgarians consented without making common cause with Germany, then they would be unable to refuse the same privilege to the Russians, who might disembark at Varna, on the west shore of the Black Sea. Then the two adversaries would meet to fight on Bulgarian territory to decide the face of the country and people, if not the fate of the whole war.

"Thus Bulgaria would emerge ruined, like Belgium. Morsover, her honor would be lost. If the Bulgarians joined the Germans, should they triumph, then Bulgaria would be a vassal State of Germany and Austria."

The Mir urges an agreement with the Quadrupie Entente, on the ground that Bulgaria will be overrun with Germans if Serbia is invaded.

CALLED MERELY PRECAUTION.

Bulgarian Mobilization Move as Explained to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. — A statement cabled to the Bulgarian Legation here today by Premier Radoslavoff announces that Bulgaria does not intend aggressive action against any of her neighbors and that her mobilization is not to be construed as indicating that she is about to enter the war.

Minister Panaretoff called at the State Department on his return to the city after some weeks' absence. He said Premier Radoslavoff explained his Government's action as parallel to that taken in other countries adjacent to the belligerents, such as Switzerland and Holland, which were under arms for their own protection.

Bulgaria May Arm 700,000 Men.

SOFIA, Sept. 23, (via London, Sept. 24.)—Although a partial mobilization of the Bulgarian army has been announced here as imminent, it is now general and comprises all the reserves since 1886, thus including men approaching their 50th year.

The total Bulgarian forces, including Macedonians, is likely to reach 700,000. Those not included so far are untrained men and a small class which is exempted under taxation.

Save for an outburst of enthusiasm, the Bulgarian capital is quiet.

Would be a Crime, Russians Say.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 24.—M. Guchkoff, President of the Slav Committee of Moscow, sent telegrams today to Dr. S. Daneff, former Bulgarian Premier; M. Geschow, former Bulgarian Minister at Berlin, and other Bulgarian statesmen, in which he said that if Bulgaria should join with Germany her action would be a crime unparalleled in the history of nations.

Russians were unable to believe, said M. Guchkoff, that Bulgaria, "liberated from the Turkish yoke by Russia, contemplates joining Germany, the inveterate enemy of the Slav race."

SWEDEN PUTS RIGID EMBARGO ON MEAT

Sales of Food to Germany Ran Up Prices So That Nation Faced Starvation.

BLOCKADE HURTS RUSSIA

Swedes Refuse to Trade with Czar's Domain Until England Makes Concessions.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.) —The action of the Swedish Government in prohibiting the export of all meat, canned goods, and live stock means the practical loss to Germany of Sweden as a source of food supply. Certain minor exceptions will exist, the most important of which is fish; and pork and bacon can still be exported under special licenses; but the order is as absolute and inflexible as possible and Sweden's export trade in food is for the time being, and probably as long as the war lasts, almost completely at an end.

Although it has been common knowledge that Germany has been substantially helped by Sweden in the matter of food, the extent of this help has only been revealed by fragmentary figures which are now available. The prohibitory order has been for a long time delayed by a desire expressed by the Government to first count the amount of live stock on hand in Sweden and determine whether it had actually fallen low enough to make the prohibition imperative. The results of this investigation are startling.

During the first year of the war 162,000 cattle have been exported, practically the whole stock going to Germany. This is fully a 300 per cent. increase over the ordinary export before the war. During the same length of time 500,000 hogs, alive or slaughtered, have been sent out of Sweden to foreign markets, although in this case a large percentage has gone to England. The counting of stock showed that whereas Sweden was expected to have for home consumption 1,400,000 hogs, she now has on hand less than half this number. The alarming scarcity of provisions shown by the investigation, together with the popular outcry against the high prices which actually left the common necessities of life beyond the reach of the poor consumer, resulted in the order prohibiting further export. It is thought that this order will soon be extended to all food.

Soon after the outbreak of the war thousands of German buyers swarmed into Sweden, who did what they could, even in the smallest villages, to buy up all available meat and vegetables. Duly organized and with special central offices established, where food accumulated, live stock was slaughtered, canned and exported to Germany.

Sweden Faced Starvation.

At Landscrona and Malmo factories were built and no detail was omitted in the systematic attempt to make the export as high as possible. Food prices began to mount daily and with alarming bounds until it was evident that a continuance of exports would lead to the actual starvation of Sweden. The scarcity and the almost prohibitive prices placed upon articles of food which always had been regarded as the simple necessities of life, have caused acute suffering among the poorer classes.

In addition to the prohibition of exports, food commissions are already fixing maximum prices on the ordinary food commodities. Milk, which has been selling for about six cents a litre, has already fallen to 4 cents, the institution of the commission, and a maximum price of $6.25 per hundred kilos of wheat has been set by the Government, to last until the fifth of October.

It is thought that the prohibition of exports and the recommendations made by the commission will effectively reduce the speculative prices which now prevail, but to further help in the matter and to do away with the middlemen and agents' commissions, the Government has established a food bureau, with branch offices all over the country, to buy all available supplies and sell them directly to the consumer without any profit. This will undoubtedly be of material assistance in the effort to send prices downward.

Pork today is 85 cents per kilo. A year ago it was 45 cents. Butter now 80 cents, a year ago 50 cents. Eggs now 50 cents for twenty, a year ago 25 cents. Beef now 70 cents, formerly 50 cents.

It appears from this increase of 100 per cent. that food prices are at present higher in Sweden than in any country in Europe.

Fight Over Imports.

The English-Swedish commission which has for two months been striving to adjust the trade differences between the two countries is no nearer a satisfactory solution of the dispute than at the beginning of its session. Meanwhile, over twenty-five million dollars' worth of supplies for Russia, which she urgently needs, have accumulated in Sweden owing to this country refusing to allow the transit of goods to Russia until England has modified her demands regulating the amount of Sweden's imports.

The two sharply conflicting points of view which were presented to a correspondent of The Associated Press by Swedish and English members of the commission do not, however, promise any immediate settlement of the dispute, nor do they contain enough in common to suggest the possibility of compromise. The English members of the commission argue that a large amount of supplies, many of which are directly connected with the maintenance of an army and the prolongation of the war find transit through Sweden to Germany. They contend that a conspicuous increase in Swedish imports beyond her own needs is evidence that these supplies find a way to Germany, and that a great many of them are articles which Germany particularly needs, notably, meat, coffee, cocoa, cotton, copper and lubricants of various sorts. Being assured that these are destined for Germany, England claims the right to place such cargoes in the prize courts and is enforcing this right.

It is admitted that these cargoes are vouched for by Swedish merchants as having Swedish consignees as their ultimate destination, but it is claimed that through intermediate steps in Sweden they find their way finally into Germany. It is also stated by the English members of the commission that the collusion of Swedish shippers with Germany has led to the deliberate surrender of ships and cargoes to German vessels, and that their capture was part of a prearranged plan. English commissioners admit the right of Sweden to continue the export of her own products to Germany and to import any quantity of goods that it may be reasonably supposed is for Swedish consumption, but argues that this amount should not exceed her normal imports. Calling attention to her increase in imports, the English commissioners ask Sweden to guarantee that supplies, except for home manufactures, will not be sent to Germany, or, in other words, that there shall be no transit of supplies through Sweden to Germany.

The Swedish members of the commission reply that her export laws, which are rigidly enforced by the Government, prohibit the sending of most articles to Germany, and that exceptions are only made to this prohibitory list when she is forced into an exchange of supplies with Germany by a shortage of necessary articles in her country, caused in many cases by England's restriction of her imports. There are some articles, such as aniline dyes, medical goods, and certain kinds of machinery, which Sweden can obtain from Germany, and in order to get these necessary supplies she must extend to Germany special licenses contrary to her prohibitory regulations. But it is contended that these supplies which Germany obtains under these conditions are almost negligible. Swedish commissioners claim that she is justified in refusing to guarantee the stoppage of all transit to Germany, because, as an independent nation, she has a right to trade with one country as well as another, and that if England sees fit to hold up her imports she will refuse to transmit supplies to Russia.

FOR SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY.

Working Organization Starts Movement Against War Faction.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 24, (via London.) —At a meeting here today of the Iron and Metal Workers' Federation a resolution was adopted deprecating the recent activity of a faction urging that Sweden should seize the present opportunity of striking at Russia. It was determined to institute a countermovement throughout the country to prevent Sweden from becoming embroiled in the war.

The federation also adopted a resolution that the differences between Sweden and Great Britain should not be left to an international commission, but should be referred to the Swedish Parliament.

10,994 AIR RAID CLAIMS.

British East Coast Committee Presents Report to Treasury.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The East Coast Raid Committee, appointed last January, has concluded its investigations of the claims submitted and has presented its final report to the Treasury.

The investigations covered the bombardment of Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby and the fourteen air raids previous to June 15.

The number of claims for personal injury reported on was 697, of which 178 were fatal cases, while the number of property claims investigated was 10,297.

DENY GERMAN RAID REPORTS

British Authorities Issue Statement About Zeppelin Attack.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Home Office, in a statement referring to the German account of the Zeppelin raid on London, declares that it contains numerous statements which are quite untrue.

One, to the effect that an anti-aircraft gun has been placed under cover of St. Paul's Cathedral, "can," it is declared, "only be characterized as a falsehood apparently invented to excuse what German aircraft are attempting to do."

An official statement issued at Berlin on Sept. 19 asserted that London was fortified by a great number of permanent fortifications and by a still larger number of field fortifications.

DENOUNCES STUTTGART RAID

German Mayor Assails "an Enemy That Attacks Harmless Civilians."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Sept. 24. — At yesterday's meeting of the Stuttgart City Council the Mayor and Councilors protested vigorously against the recent French raid upon an undefended city. Burgomaster Lautenschiager asserted that an enemy that attacked harmless civilians was fighting a lost cause.

LIEUT. DE MAUD'HUY KILLED.

Son of the French General Falls with His Aeroplane.

TOUL, France, Sept. 24.—Lieutenant de Maud'huy, son of General L. E. du Maud'huy of the Sixth Army Corps, has been killed by the fall of an aeroplane which he was piloting. He had justed completed a course of instruction in manipulation of the machine.

Lieutenant Maud'huy was formerly an aeroplane observer. He was well known for having made an attack, single-handed, on six hostile aeroplanes.

BERLIN LIFE AS USUAL.

Dr. Thomas Noted Little Change Except in Women Car Conductors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Some interesting details of life in Germany were given by Dr. Henrietta Thomas of Baltimore to a meeting of the friends of the Emergency Committee for the Relief of Destitute Aliens tonight.

Dr. Thomas has paid six visits to Germany on behalf of the committee since the war broke out. Her last was for the purpose of taking back to the care of their relations a party of thirteen motherless children whose fathers were interned here. The youngest was two months old and four were too young to walk.

The only difference she found in Berlin life since her previous visit was the fact that the street cars had practically no men conductors; otherwise life was as usual, and the opera was so crowded that she was unable to purchase tickets. The "war bread," of which her bread ticket allowed her four pounds a day, was made of rye and potato flour, and was "palatable enough with butter and something else." Latterly, she said, the poorer people received a larger allowance than four pounds a person, and this was easing the distress.

In a conversation which Dr. Thomas had with Herr Bernstein, a Reichstag Deputy, he admitted that beneath a calm exterior Germany was getting very tired of the war.

May Pay French Soldiers More.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to recommend that the pay of French soldiers be increased from one cent to 5 cents a day as from July 1, 1915. The change would mean an increased expenditure of about 25,000,000 a year.

OUR GERMAN GOODS FREED BY ENGLAND

Way Now Clear for Americans to Obtain Huge Shipments Held Up at Rotterdam.

$167,000,000 IS INVOLVED

Importers Must Submit Proof of Purchase to Foreign Trade Advisers at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The way was cleared today for the release of American-owned goods of German and Austrian origin now held up at neutral ports of Europe by the British Order in Council. The British Embassy notified the State Department that it was prepared to receive applications for permits to export such goods in cases where American importers had either paid for them or rendered themselves liable for the purchase price before March 1, 1915. The value of these goods is estimated at $167,000,000.

Vigorous informal representations have been made by the State Department in its efforts to obtain an agreement for the release of this merchandise. While the British authorities on June 15 declined to receive unofficial representations by the trade advisers regarding the shipments, information from time to time reached the State Department that private interests in London were obtaining permits reissuing goods from Rotterdam.

Sir Richard Crawford, Commercial Attaché of the British Embassy, today notified W. B. Fleming, foreign trade adviser, that arrangements for the release of goods through the trade advisers at last had been completed. Outlining the arrangement, the trade advisers office issued the following statement:

The foreign trade advisers of the State Department announce that they are prepared to receive for submission to the British and French authorities applications for permits for the shipment of goods of German and Austrian origin from neutral ports in cases where proofs are furnished that such goods were either:

(1) Ordered and paid for by American importers prior to March 1, 1915, or

(2) Ordered by, or for the account of, American importers prior to March 1, 1915, under contracts by the terms of which the importers are obliged to take delivery of the goods on or before shipment and are bound to pay for them.

All applications for permits under the foregoing conditions must be addressed to the foreign trade advisers and should be accompanied by the necessary documentary proofs and clear statement of the claim.

The State Department has been advised by Ambassador Page that the British authorities have announced that hereafter all applications must be submitted through the foreign trade advisers of the Department of State.

DETAIN DR. FISCHER.

British Interrupt His Journey—Had No Naturalization Papers.

Dr. Hermann Fischer of the German Hospital in New York, who sailed on Sept. 9 with three other physicians and four nurses as the first contingent of the American Physicians' Expeditions Committee, bound for hospitals in Germany, has been detained by the British authorities at Kirkwall, Scotland, because he did not have his naturalization papers, according to a cablegram received by relatives here yesterday.

Friends of Dr. Fischer here declared that when he sailed on the steamer Oscar II. of the Scandinavian-American Line for Copenhagen he carried his American passport. They expect to forward to him his naturalization papers. They say he has been a citizen of this country since 1902.

BARS AMERICAN ACTRESS.

British Forbid Her Performance Under the Alien Regulations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—An example of particularly harsh treatment by the authorities of an American actress, who has lived many years in this country, has been brought to the notice of The Daily Express. Mrs. Chapin is the victim in question. She has made England her home for many years and incidentally her son is at the front. She is the clever dramatist who wrote "Art and Opportunity," which Marie Tempest produced with great success at the Prince of Wales Theatre.

Mrs. Chapin intended to act in Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion and Galatea," at Barrow-in-Furness this week. She applied to the Chief Constable for permission to appear, but he refused on the ground that Barrow-in-Furness was prohibited area and aliens were not allowed to perform there.

Mrs. Chapin communicated with the Home Office authorities, who replied that if she provided herself with a passport or a certificate of nationality she would be entitled to appear in the prohibited area. She obtained the passport from the American Embassy here and returned to Barrow-in-Furness.

Her manager interviewed the Chief Constable, who then said that, passport or no passport, Mrs. Chapin would not be permitted to appear at the local theatre.

ALLIES HARASSING TURKISH TRANSPORTS

French Report Many Vessels Sunk and Unloading of Others Hindered.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—A review of recent operations in the Dardanelles was issued by the French War Office today, reading as follows:

"In the Dardanelles the last weeks of August saw little activity. They were marked chiefly by artillery duels and sapping and mining warfare. On Aug. 30 our mountain cannon forced the defenders of a field fortification located in the valley of Kereves Dere to evacuate the work, and when night came our soldiers finished its destruction. During this time our artillery continued its fire upon the batteries located by our aviators in the stone fortifications of Achi Baba and on the Asiatic coast.

"The Turkish artillery is capricious. On certain days it appears to be lacking in ammunition, and its silence, especially that of the heavy guns, is almost complete. On the other hand, at other times its bombardment of our zone is as abundant as possible. We have suffered only material damage and that of small importance.

"The work of our aviators on the Bay of Akbachi Sliman, the principal point of debarkation for Turkish supplies and reinforcement for the southern zone, has been happily completed by the fire of the fleet. Many vessels have been thus sunk by our allies and the Turks have been forced to abandon the work of debarkation during the daytime.

"The British submarines, whose activity in the Sea of Marmora is marvelous, have accomplished even in the strait some particularly difficult operations. On the 29th of August they sank two Turkish transports in the Bay of Akbachi Sliman and two others between Nagara and Gallipoli.

"In the northern zone our valiant allies obtained on Aug. 21 a particularly advantageous result in effecting the junction of the troops disbarked at the Bay of Suvla with those occupying the heights dominating Gaba Tepe."

It was officially announced in Paris on Sept. 2 that four Turkish transports had been torpedoed by British submarines in Dardanelles waters in the last week of August.

Turks Report Artillery Successes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) Sept. 24.—Another official communication issued by the War Office says:

Our reconnoitring detachments attacked with bombs enemy trenches near Anafarta, inflicting losses.

Near Ari Burnu our artillery on the right wing destroyed enemy trenches, part of his fortifications, and two observation posts, and sunk two sailing vessels laden with mining timber.

Wednesday night on the same wing we exploded a mine.

Tuesday, near Sedd-el-Bahr, we destroyed an enemy patrol consisting of one officer and nine men. Our artillery silenced an enemy battery and forced the retreat of a torpedo boat which approached Hisarlik Burnu.

Our coast batteries drove away an enemy torpedo boat which approached the Narrows and successfully bombarded enemy troops near Morto Limon and hostile artillery near Hissarlik.

FRENCH OCCUPY RUAD.

Feroe Landed on Turkish Islet Off Syria—Cheered by Inhabitants.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Moniteur de la Flotte, the official organ of the French Naval Department, announces today that a French force has occupied Ruad Island, in the eastern Mediterranean, west of Crete, and two miles off the Syrian coast. The population of the island is about 4,000.

The landing party, made up of companies from French men of war, formed a square after disembarking. A proclamation in Arabic was read, announcing the occupation in the name of France.

The inhabitants cheered the French. The Mohammedan leader of the natives delivered an address expressing gratitude at the efforts of the French to establish order in Syria. A French marine officer was appointed Governor of the island.

CHAMPION MARKSMAN KILLED.

Lieutenant Ommundsen Reported Dead in Flanders.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 25.—Lieutenant A. N. V. H. Ommundsen, of Edinburgh, Scotland, champion shot of the British Empire, is reported to have been killed while fighting in Flanders.

Lieutenant Ommundsen was winner of the chief prizes at the shooting tourneys held at Bisley, England, including the King's prize, which he took at the meeting of the National Rifle Association in 1901. He had been a member of international rifle teams.

LOCAL FRENCH GAINS ON WESTERN FRONT

German Blockhouse Taken and an Ammunition Depot Destroyed.

BRITISH REPULSE REPORTED

Berlin Tells of a Check Near La Bassee — German Railway Cut Near Valenciennes.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The cannonading along the western battle line continues with little or no diminution in violence. The French chronicle local successes, such as the disorganization of the enemy's machine gun fire between the Somme and Oise, and the destruction of a blockhouse between the Meuse and Moselle. The Germans report the repulse of a British attack south of the La Bassée Canal, to which no reference is made in Sir John French's bulletin, which records a successful air raid on the German rail communications near Valenciennes.

This is the text of the Paris night communiqué:

The enemy today bombarded our trenches near the village of the Castle of Boesinghe, (Flanders.)

In Artois the same activity prevails on both sides on the part of the artillery. The fire of our heavy pieces caused the explosion of an important depot of ammunition near Thelus (north of Arras.) A few shells of large calibre have been fired on Arras.

Between the Somme and the Oise, toward Canyu-sur-Matz and Beuvraignes, we have shelled the enemy's positions and shattered on many points the line of the mitrailleuse installations.

On the front of the Aisne and in Champagne a very violent and reciprocal bombardment is reported.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle, at Nonsard and Pannes, some German groups were hit by our fire. We also destroyed a blockhouse in the Remenauville section.

The canonading has been rather serious in Lorraine, where we badly damaged some German organizations, on the Remabois and on the Vézouse, and also in the Vosges in the region of Linge and Braunkopf.

This afternoon's report from Paris is as follows:

An artillery battle was in progress during the night in the region of Arras. Our batteries seriously damaged the enemy's organization at several points.

A strong German patrol which seized one of our underground listening positions in the sector of Bretencourt was dispersed by our fire.

There was a vigorous bombardment on both sides in the region of Roye and in that of Quennevières.

In Champagne we energetically directed a fire of asphyxiating shells upon our positions to the north of St. Hilaire, Perthes, and Beausejour. Our artillery responded by an energetic and efficacious bombardment of the German trenches, field forts, and barracks.

In the Argonne we canonaded the enemy's line at a great number of points and dispersed the workmen who were attempting to repair the breaches caused by our fire.

There was a bomb and hand grenade combat at Vaucelle.

In Lorraine two enemy attacks were attempted, one upon our listening posts to the west of Manhoue, the other upon our trenches to the north of Bures. Both attacks, which were supported by a violent cannonade in which were used shells containing gases intended to irritate the eyes, were completely repulsed by our artillery and infantry fire.

There were some combats at close quarters with bombs and hand grenades on the heights of Linge.

Field Marshal Sir John French's report of recent British operations is as follows:

Hostile artillery during the last three days continued to show activity on our front. To these bombardments we replied effectively. There has been some minimal activity, but without important results.

Our aircraft yesterday carried out a successful raid on the enemy's communications near Valenciennes. A railway train was hit and the line was cut at several places.

The following Belgian official statement was given out tonight:

The activity of the enemy has manifested itself in a cannonading of our trenches to the south of Nieuport and in the neighborhood of Dixmude, where a struggle, in which bombs and much firing were employed against the German works and batteries, has also taken place.

No infantry action is reported.

The following statement on military operations was issued today by German Army headquarters staff:

The activity of the artillery and of aviators increased yesterday along the entire front.

An attack launched by white and colored British troops south of the La Bassée Canal broke down before our artillery fire.

On the coast an English aeroplane was shot down and the pilot taken prisoner.

MORE GERMANS IN ARGONNE.

Swiss Reports Say the Crown Prince Has 40,000 Reinforcements.

GENEVA, Sept. 24, (via Paris.)—Word reaches Basle that the German Crown Prince has received from 50,000 to 40,000 reinforcements in the forest of the Argonns within the pas ten days. Several batteries of light and heavy guns havo also been sent to him.

The garrison at Colmar, the capital of Upper Alsace, is reported to have been reinforced, and hundreds of soldiers are hastily constructing new trenches around the southern portion of the town.

PLEADS FOR WAR RELIEF.

St. George's Society Reminds Members of Britain's Needs.

An appeal was sent yesterday to the members of St. George's Society of New York, over the signature of Charles W. Bowring, President of that organization of sons of Great Britain, calling for additional funds to relieve distress caused by the war. It reads as follows:

"In order to relieve distress caused by the war, a special call for funds, to be devoted to that purpose, was made last August.

"A fund of $3,677.70 was raised, but is now exhausted, and, as the needs continue and will increase during the coming Winter, the Executive Committee of the St. George's Society has authorized a special call for more money.

"Please be generous in your contributions, bearing in mind that very many appeals for assistance are being made by families whose wage earners have responded to the call of duty.

"Make check payable to Arthur O. Probst, Treasurer, 66 Beaver Street, New York."

RUSSIANS RETAKE LUTSK FORTRESS

Continued from Page 1.

which has been happening in the last few weeks in Russia makes for the victory of Russian arms.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Germans Admit Loss of Hindenburg Guns and Retreat of Mackensen.

BERLIN, Sept. 24, (via London.)—The following communication concerning the operations on the Russian front was issued by the War Office today:

Eastern theatre of war:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Southwest of Lennewada the villages of Rose and Strigge, which had been temporarily evacuated, were again occupied.

Before Dvinsk, northeast of Smeling, further Russian positions were captured by storm and about 1,000 prisoners were taken.

Our forces on the flank of the retreating Russians at Vileika are engaged in a stubborn battle. Strong Russian attacks were temporarily successful at one point. On this occasion several cannon teams which had held on till the last moment were lost.

The advance, which is closely pressing on the heels of the retreating enemy, has crossed the Solyoischany-Trabyiwje-Novo Grodek line.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The resistance of the enemy was broken on the entire front during the pursuit. In Seweich district above Korelitschi and Szczara. The district northwest of Kraschin has been reached. Further south, in an engagement with enemy rearguards, 100 prisoners and some machine guns fell into our hands.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Advanced divisions northeast and east of Logischin were withdrawn behind the Oginski Canal and the Jasioloa River before an encircling Russian attack. They carried two officers and 100 men with them as prisoners.

Southeastern theatre of war:

The situation is unchanged.

Austrians Repel Strong Russian Attack.

VIENNA, Sept. 24, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

On the northern part of the Russian front there was no change yesterday, while in East Galicia calm prevailed.

Violent fighting took place in the district of Nowo Alexiniec (Volhynia) and on the lower Ikwa River. In the former sector the Russians employed strong artillery. They were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses. Afterwards our troops, in a counter-attack, captured a height position and a Russian battery was demonshed by our artillery fire.

Near Rymdonil, on a comparatively small battlefield, eleven officers and 300 men fell into our hands. The enemy's attempt to cross the lower Ikwa was unsuccessful.

In the region northwest of Kolki, on the Styr River, our cavalry drove the enemy from some villages.

The Austro-Hungarian forces fighting in Lithuania have made some progress in their pursuit of the enemy.

Shell Germans with Captured Guns.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 24.—The War Office today made public the following official communication:

German aviators appeared on the Gulf of Riga, but were driven off by our seaplanes.

The village of Atkala, near Neugub, remained in our possession yesterday morning after changing hands several times. An enemy attempt to recapture the village of Strigge, in the region of Birshalen, was unsuccessful. Fighting continues in the Dvinsk region, in many places the German artillery employs gusts of fire. The enemy is making furious attacks.

A desperate uninterrupted battle is progressing near Novo Alexandrovsk on both sides of the Dvinsk road, and the passes in the Drisviaty and Oboio Lakes region also are the scenes of violent engagements. Our troops by a dashing bayonet charge have dislodged the enemy from Vileika.

In this region we have thus far captured over eight German guns, including four howitzers. Our captures also include nine artillery ammunition wagons and seven machine guns. Guns taken in the course of the engagement were used against the Germans and put an armed motor car to flight.

In the Ismiana district and south as far as the upper Niemen, as well as in the region east of the Lida-Grodno-Slonim railway, stubborn actions are being fought along the whole front.

The fighting is especially fierce near the Village of Subotniki on the Gawia, where the enemy has succeeded in crossing to the left bank, and in the district southeast of Molodechno, where the enemy was repulsed with great loss and retreated.

An earlier official bulletin bearing yesterday's date read as follows:

A German aeroplane shelled Shiok, west of Riga. When shelled by the Russians, the machine hurriedly descended beyond the German trenches.

Fighting at Stounga on the Ekau River resulted in the flight of the Germans, who abandoned a number of hand grenades, cartridges, and utensils. Stubborn fighting commenced at Atkala in the Neugub region, the village continually changing hands. In the region of Dvinsk there has been no change. During a bayonet fight west of Sweben Lake one officer, 100 men, and one machine gun were captured. In the Smielin region, in the course of desperate hand-to-hand fighting, two machine guns and over 200 men were captured. One height changed hands repeatedly.

In the region of Smorgon, on the front southeast of Vilna, and also in the region of Gawia, east of Lida, engagements occurred, some of which were of extreme violence. Between the right bank of the Molchad and the left affluent of the Niemen, and the fords of its upper course, as well as in the region of the Oginski Canal, there were several serious bayonet encounters, which increased in intensity. The Russians continue to show the highest qualities of gallantry and resistance, thereby provoking in even greater degree the enemy's obstinacy.

Northwest of Dubno, in spite of the enemy's efforts to check the Russian offensive by counterattacks, the Russians occupied Wolnitsy, on the left bank of the Ikwa, capturing twenty-eight officers, 1,400 men, and three machine guns.

In the region of Dvorets, southwest of Kremenetz, during the occupation of one height two officers and 100 men fell into our hands.

In the region north of Zale Szczyky (Galicia) the enemy was repulsed from Worwolintse and Ghinkowtce. The cavalry pursued and defeated the enemy, the Austrians being partly killed and partly taken prisoners. Continuing their gallant work, the cavalry pushed on to Broussy, southwest of Tiuste, and in the course of subsequent fighting more prisoners were taken, together with a quantity of weapons.

Austrian Prince Killed in Galicia.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 24. — Prince Frederic of Thurn and Taxis, son of Prince Lamoral, was killed Monday while fighting in the Dnester region in Russia, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger. He was 44 years old.

HOW MONTE COSTON FELL.

Italian Forces Isolated It Before Storming Austrian Trenches.

ROME, Sept. 24, (via Paris, Sept. 25.) —The following official communication, received from main headquarters of the Italian Army under current date, was given out here tonight:

On the plateau northwest of Arslero the strong position of Monte Coston was stormed by our troops. Our men, by a skillful enveloping movement, already had virtually isolated it. Enemy columns then tried to check the progress of our envelopment by violent attacks on the days of the 17th, 18th and 22d, which broke against the firm resistance of our troops.

Yesterday the position fell into our possession. The Austrians, by dividing into groups, sought in various ways to escape the envelopment. However, they left five officers and 118 men in our hands, besides great quantities of munitions, hand grenades, explosives, and other material.

On the Carso, on the evening of the 23d, the enemy delivered an attack against Ferro di Cavallo wood, recently captured by us. After an intense artillery action he was obliged to abandon the attempt.

An enemy aeroplane threw three bombs on Tonezza, causing neither death nor damage.

VIENNA, Sept. 24, (via London.)— The following is the report of the operations on the Italian frontier today:

On the west Tyrolean front our sharpshooters have repelled hostile Alpine troops from Albiolo, north of the Tonale Pass. On the Plateau of Vilgereuth an attack by some Italian companies against Durer, northwest of Monte Coston, was repulsed. About one thousand Italians moving on the eastern slope of Monte Piano were compelled to retreat by our artillery fire.

In the Carinthian frontier region an Italian attack against Cellon, east of the Plocken Pass, miscarried.

On the coastal front only artillery engagements took place yesterday. The general situation is unchanged.

Would Make Check Payable to Arthur O. Probst, Treasurer, 66 Beaver Street, New York.

BIG BANKS MEET THREATS ON LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

that it would have any serious effect on the wheat market. He pointed out that Russia's railways were practically all engaged in the movement of troops and that it was not likely that she could rush any great quantities of grain to her Black Sea ports. He also said that Russia's shipping facilities in the Black Sea were not large enough to carry any great quantities of grain to France and England, and that he did not believe that there would be any great export movement of grain from Russia for some time even if the Dardanelles were forced.

The members of the Anglo-French Finance Commission are to be entertained by the Pilgrims on Sept. 30 at a dinner at Sherry's.

WARNING FROM GERMANY.

Its Merchants to Rate Supporters of Allies' Credit as Unfriendly.

BERLIN, Sept. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency said today:

"A committee representing a combination of the largest industrial associations has published a statement dealing with reports from New York that banks which have London connections with German houses intend to participate in the Anglo-French loan which is being raised in the United States. The statement says there is no room for doubt that German industrial and mercantile circles would regard direct or indirect participation in the loan as intentional support of our enemy. It states that it is the natural and honorable duty of German firms doing an American business to break off all connections with the loan.

"The Vossische Zeitung adds the remark that the English papers again mention Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York as inclined to participate in the loan."

NEW TRUTH SOCIETY PROTEST.

Speakers Say if Germany Wins Allies' Security Will Be Worthless.

About 400 persons attended a meeting called last night in Laurel Garden, 75 East 116th Street, by the so-called American Truth Society, to protest against the credit which the Anglo-French commission is negotiating. Carl Botsford, who said that his relatives live in Hungary, told the audience that if the credit went through they would be unable to get loans on real estate, as the banks would have all their money tied up in the paper of discredited nations.

"If Germany wins this war," he said, and Germany surely will win, the security for the loan will not be worth the paper it is written on."

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, criticised American Jewish bankers for what he called participating in negotiations in favor of the French Government, and said that J. P. Morgan, in becoming purchasing agent for the Allies, was "guilty of a most nefarious and bloody action." He referred to the English and French as "beggars."

ASK THE PRESIDENT TO ACT.

Pro-Germans of St. Louis Urge Him to Oppose Credit to Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—The American Neutrality League, pro-German in sentiment, sent a telegram to President Wilson today, asking him to use the influence

DR. BLAKE HINDERED BY WAR HYSTERIA

Former Assistant Says American Ambulance Was Drawn Into Political Intrigues.

TOO MANY TRYING TO HELP

Professional Jealousy Also Aroused by Dr. Blake's Success and Growing Reputation.

The cause of the troubles of Dr. Joseph A. Blake at the American Ambulance, near Paris, wss explained yesterday by his former associate and warm defender, Dr. Karl Connell of this city, who has only recently returned from the seat of war. He bas kept advised meanwhile through correspondence, and he sees in Dr. Blake a professional man of the highest intelligence and attainments beset by jealousy and intrigue.

Dr. Connell, now of Roosevelt Hospital, was assistant surgeon to Dr. Blake at the American Ambulance last December, and he also served with the unit financed by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney in the old college at Juilly. Also he knows about the cigarettes and tea, said to be important interests of the young women volunteers.

"The basic difficulty," said Dr. Connell yesterday, "with the situation regarding the wounded in Paris is that Paris, now in charge of the French military authorities, is an armed camp. As such the military authorities did all they could at first to keep it free from wounded. It was only in response to the hysterical demands of the civilian population for wounded that the civil government of France overrode the protestations of the military during the scenes of disorganization which followed the battle of the Marne and permitted the wounded to be brought to Paris. Less than 4,000 wounded were apportioned to the 60,000 beds in the French capital. These patients were fought for by the various organizations, and in the melée the American colony got more than its share.

"The wounded were housed in luxurious style, and their treatment was beyond any conception of demands which might be made in time of war. They were cared for and fed as no hospital in New York provides for the sick. In fact, on these wounded there was lavished the entire love, sympathy, and hysteria of the American colony.

"To provide for all the volunteers, the necessary labor was apportioned out to the corps of helpers, and these were ten times in excess of similar staffs of established institutions. The wounded in the surgical division were handled with the utmost efficiency. This served the purposes of establishing cordial political relationships and in providing a vent for the hysteria of the civilian colony.

"Wounded continued to be scarce, but the American Ambulance by its active and aggressive political attitude and its muscular ambulance corps, continued to gather more than its share. There were some fine young American college athletes among the young physicians, and some of the other volunteer agencies used to ask them to help them get some wounded.

"Such was the atmospbere of intrigue and hysteria that Dr. Blake entered. He requested his position from the Board of Managers and to him was assigned a service secondary to that of the medical chief, Dr. Dubouchet. According to the French classification, medicine is a general title in which surgery is included. There is no division into medical and surgical divisions.

"Dr. Blake at no time has been active in the political management of the institution. He has merely gone his way quietly and efficiently. By the younger American surgeons serving with him he was taken as a pattern and was regarded as an inspiration. His great ability, his unselfish devotion to his duty, his great intelligence, his high ideals of his profession, placed him above all petty jealousies. He is too great as a surgeon and a man to take any notice of petty disputes.

"His name and his connection with the institution have no doubt been a valuable aid in raising funds from wealthy Americans for the American Ambulance. The jealousy of him was founded not only on Dr. Blake's prominence and the fact that he was frequently praised in the American press, and on bis unquestioned surgical ability, but also it reached further, for his presence was looked upon as a menace in professional circles when the war should be over.

"Dr. Blake has not been overpatient with the temporary character of the organization and the inevitable waste and lost motion in tbe management. The hysteria in the American colony has not created a restful atmospbere in which to work efficiently. I do not blame him for desiring a more quiet and responsible position.

"I notice in the dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES from Paris a mention of the cigarette babits of the institution. This, bowever, should not be considered as casting any reflection on the character and devotion of the corps of workers. It was not unusual for the volunteer nurses to smoke in the corridors. It is tbe social custom of the country. As the volunteers and helpers were all of high social standing, they usually met at tea for a few minutes at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, surgeons, nurses, ambulance drivers, orderlies. Why not? The ambulance driver or the orderly migbt be a count or a member of some aristocratic family."

Dr. Connell said that be would not say anything which could be considered as showing any lack of sympathy for the purposes of the American Ambulance.

"The institution," he said, will undoubtedly be well continued under the management of the present surgical head. Dr. Dubonchet has tbe unbounded confidence of the Board of Trustees and the ear of the Minister of War, and is a past master in the ways of Russian and French diplomacy."

Dr. Connell explained that the Board of Managers of the Ambulance was composed of business men in tbe American colony, many of whom represented extensive industrial and financial interests in the United States. They meant well, and were devoted to the work. One of these laymen was in charge every day as a volunteer. It was believed that the war was not to last long, and hence the temporary character of the organization, which had not met the ideas of Dr. Blake.

"The American Ambulance, however," concluded Dr. Connell, "has more than justified its existence in the efficient care of a fractional part of tbe wounded of France, thus in a small part mitigating the heavy burden on the resources of the French nation. It will a thousandfold repay any further expenditure in the bond of cordial political and commercial goodwill it seeks to establish witb the lovable Frencb people."

Crown Princess Meets American Surgeons.

BERLIN, Sept. 24, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The American surgeons and nurses, who are on their way to Siberia to attend the German wounded and sick prisoners in the Russian detention camps there during the Winter, were received last night by the German Crown Princess.

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Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

SAYS SPAIN IS WORKING IN HARMONY WITH US

Leader of Reformist Party Declares Sensitiveness Resulting from War Has Disappeared.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Melquiades Alvarez, leader of the Reformist Party in the Spanish Cortes, wbo is here as a delegate of the Liberal elements in Spain, to assure the French Government of their sympathy with the Entente Allies, said to a correspondent of The Associated Press today:

"Spanish sensitiveness resulting from tbe Spanish-American war bas entirely disappeared, and relations with the United States are more cordial than ever before. The business interests of both countries bave lately taken up tbe study of measuree for the expansion of tbeir commercial relations.

"The two Governments, each of which is charged with the care of complicated interests of tbe belligerents of different countries, are working in complete barmony. Early in the war the Spanish Government expressed to the United States its willingness, when a proper opportunity arose, to co-operate with tbe United States in promoting peace.

"The Spanish Government is absolutely and loyally neutral in tbe war, although you may say that all the Liberal elements are favorable to the Allies."

ARCHIBALD WOULD EXPLAIN.

His Attorney Asks State Department to Give Him a Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Frank J. Hogan, attorney for J. F. J. Archibald, the American from whom the British authorities obtained the documents forwarded by tbe German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies, called at the State Department today and saw Mr. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, in behalf of Archibald. He told Mr. Polk that his client desired to make a statement to the officials of the department, and asked that he be permitted to do.

Mr. Polk advised Mr. Hogan that as soon as the copies of all documents found in Archibald's possession had been received and examined he would communicate with him and fix a date when Archibald could be heard. The remaining documents, which have been forwarded by Ambassador Page, are in a mail pouch on the steamer Cymric, which was due to arrive in New York City today.

Mr. Hogan made no plea for Archibald, but informed Mr. Polk that the published statement over Archibald's signature was authentic and that a copy of it would be furnished to the department. Mr. Polk did not commit himself one way or another or indicate what steps the Administration intended to take in the case. Mr. Hogan said his client was still in New York, but would soon come to Washington.

The State Department, having declined to seek a safe conduct for Ambassador Dumba pending a reply from Vienna, is still awaiting word from the Austro-Hungarian Government.

MIXED MEEKER AND MEAGHER.

Consul Schwegel Explains How Dr. Dumba Confused the Two Names.

The confusion of the names of two prominent American exporters and importers in the letter of the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna was explained last night at the Hotel Biltmore by Dr. John H. Schwegel, Austrian Consul at St. Louis.

In his letter Dr. Dumba used this sentence: "The feeling which obtains among great Americans importers was accurately represented in Mr. Meaghre's speech."

This led to the conclusion that Dr. Dumba referred to Arthur Meeker of Chicago, Vice President of Armour & Co.

Mr. Meeker issued a flat denial of the statement of the Austrian Ambassador that he regarded England's acts as arbitrary. While admitting he was the person Dr. Dumba referred to in the matter of the meat shipments, Mr. Meeker declared he anticipated fair treatment from England in the matter of the detained cargoes of meat. Mr. Meeker said he had met Dr. Dumba recently and on former occasions in Chicago.

Dr. Schwegel says it was not Dr. Meeker of Chicago to whom Ambassador Dumba intended to refer, but that it was Arthur P. Meagher of St. Louis, President of the Charles H. Wyman Company, a large customs house brokers corporation, with headquarters in St. Louis and large offices in New York, who made the speech which was referred to as representing the feeling among American importers.

A copy of Mr. Meagher's speech was attached to a formal report of the St. Louis Consul to the Austrian Embassy, which Dr. Dumba included among the documents intrusted to Mr. Archibald.

NO PEACE TALK IN ITALY.

William J. Guard Says Everybody Is for a Fight to a Finish.

William J. Guard of the Metropolitan Opera House Company, who returned yesterday on the Italian steamer Taormina from Rome, said that there was no talk of peace there.

"I met all grades of officials in Rome and Milan," be said, "and also conversed with editors of influential Italian newspapers on tbe subject. It is generally accepted tbat the war will last another year, if not longer. The Italian people are on fire with patriotism and enthusiasm, and are determined to fight on until their enemies are defeated."



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SAYS EXTINCTION MENACES ARMENIA

Dr. Gabriel Tells of More Than 450,000 Killed in Recent Massacres.

600,000 DRIVEN INTO EXILE

Unless Neutral Powers Intervene, Says Nubar Pasha, Almost the Whole People Is Doomed.

Dr. M. Simbad Gabriel, President of the Armenian General Progressive Association in the United States told a TIMES reporter last night that no American could possibly conceive of the atrocities which the Turks had perpetrated on the Christian Armenians. He said that from correspondence he had received from Nubar Pasha, the diplomatic representative in Paris of the Katholikos or head of the Armenian church, he estimated the number of Armenians put to death as more than 450,000, while 600,000 others had been driven from their homes to wander among the villages of Asia Minor, all these out of a population of 1,500,000.

"We in America can't begin to realize the extent of this reign of terror," said Dr. Gabriel, "because Armenians in Turkey are not allowed to write, nor even to converse with each other of what they are undergoing at the hands of the Turks. Nubar Pasha writes that he has been informed by the Katholikos and also by prominent Armenians in Constantinople, who bind bim by the most solemn oaths not to reveal tbeir names, of some of the horrible deeds which nave been perpetrated by the Moslems on the Armenians.

"I was talking to an Armenian woman two or tbree days ago," he continued, "wbo bad come from Constantinople last month with ber three children. Beseeching me not to reveal her name, lest vengeance be visited upon her husband, wbo is still in Constantinople, sbe told me of horrors that made my blood run cold. One morning twenty of her friends were taken out by the Turks and hanged in cold blood, for no other reason tban that they were suspected of being unfriendly to the Turkish cause. This is but an example of what the Armenian in Turkey wbo has not been exiled wakes every morning to fear."

Tbe doctor said that greed, religion, and politics all combined to induce the Turks to massacre the Armenians. The Government was always behind every massacre, and the people were acting under orders.

"When the bugle blows in tbe morning," he said, "the Turks rush fiercely to the work of killing the Christians and plundering them of their wealth. When it stops in the evening, or in two or three days, the shooting and stabbing stop just as suddenly then as it began. The people obey their orders like soldiers.

"The dead are really the happiest," he continued. "The living are forced to leave their homes and wander in an alien country amid a hostile population. They are allowed as a food ration by the Government only half a pound of grain a day. The youngest and strongest of the men are forced into the army, but not to fight. They are not armed, and have to do all the trench digging and the supply carrying for the Turkish soldiers. Do you blame them that they do not favor their country's cause?"

Nubar Pasha, in sending the correspondence he had received to Dr. Gabriel, wrote that the massacres of the Sultan Abdul Hamid in 1895, in which 300,000 Armenians fell, seemed insignificant in comparison with the butchery of 1915.

"What bas occurred during the last few months in Cilicia and Armenia is unbelievable," he writes. "It is nothing more or less than the annibilation of a whole people."

A letter from Constantinople says that Armenians in all the cities and villages of Cilicia have been exiled to the desert regions south of Aleppo. They have not been allowed to carry any of their possessions with them, the letter goes on, and Moslems are occupying the lands and houses left vacant. The young men are kept for military service, and it is only the weak and aged wbo are deported.

"The court-martials are functioning everywbere," says another letter. "Numerous Armenians have been hanged, and many others sentenced to ten or fifteen years in prison. Many have been beaten to death, among them the priests of the village of Kurk. Churches and convents bave been pillaged and destroyed, and almost all the Bishops have been arrested to be delivered up to court-martial.

"The villages in the vilayets of Van and Bitlis have been pillaged and the population put to the sword. We in Constantinople live at present isolated, as if in a fortress, and have no means of correspondence, either by mail or telegram. Christian martyrdom has at no time assumed such colossal proportione; and if the neutral powers, especially the United States of America, do not intercede, there will be very few left of the million and a half of the Christian Armenians in the Turkish Empire."

Dr. Gabriel says that the Armenian Progressive Association was first organized in 1909 after the Young Turks had massacred 30,000 of the Armenians in Cilicia. He says the association attempted in various ways to promote a better understanding between the two races, but feels now that such efforts are useless. Nubar Pasha, who lives in Egypt, according to Dr. Gabriel, was called by the Katholikos once before, at the end of the Balkan wars, to strive to arrange with the European powers some agreement concerning the rights of the Armenians.

MISSIONS BOARD TO APPEAL.

Will Ask Americans for Funds to Aid Armenian Victims of Turks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—An appeal to the American people for contributions to relieve Armenians in Turkey who have been banished to isolated towns for alleged bostility to the Turkish Government soon will be issued from New York by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The appeal will be based upon a report from Ambassador Morgenthau to the board.

Representatives of the board bave conferred with State Department officials regarding the plan for assisting the Armenians. The American Government, however, will take no part officially in the plan, the understanding being that Turkey bas indicated that it will not permit interference with its policy from any foreign power.

The American Government's protest, through Ambassador Morganthau, to Turkey against alleged ill-treatment of Armeniane brought about minor concessions, but this Government has taken no further action. Turkish officials asserted that the steps against Armenians were necessary as a war measure to prevent rebellion and plotting against the Government. State Department officials say no further action is contemplated now in regard to the Turkish reply to the American protest. The reply has not yet been made public.

Ambassador Morgenthau was instructed today to investigate rumors that American missionaries had been killed in recent Turkish military operations against the Armenians.

GERMAN MISSIONARY AIDS.

Cares for Armenian Exiles and Describes Their Sufferings.

The Sonnenaufgang, (Sunrise,) a German missionary paper, organ of the Deutscher Hilfsbund für christliches Liebeswerk im Orient, in its issue of July 14 published a letter from a German woman—evidently a missionary—who told of having met numerous convoys of deported Armenians in Asia Minor. Extracts from the letter follow:

"For these mountaineers the climate of the desert is terrible. I arrived yesterday at a great Armenian camp with goatskin tents of the Kurdish type. The greater part [of the exiles] were stretched out under the blazing sun on the burning sand. The Turks had allowed them a day of rest on account of the great number of cases of illness. One could see from their dress that these unfortunates had been people of means. They were from Geben, another village near Zeitoun, and had been exiled with their pastor. Five or six died every day, children or adults. They bad just buried a young woman, mother of a nine-year-old girl, whom they begged me to take away with me.

"The next day I visited another camp of exiles from Zeitoun, and heard the same stories of unspeakable sufferings. 'Why don't they kill us at once? By day we bave no water; our children cry with thirst. At night the Arabs come, steal our beds and clothing, carry off our young girls, outrage our women. If we cannot walk, the soldiers beat us. Some women have drowned themselves, with their children, to escape outrage.'"

Writing from Van, the same traveler says:

"In the neighboring villages the churches and schools have been destroyed, as well as some houses, and everything has been absolutely pillaged."

And from Marash:

"We have just received fifteen babies. Three are already dead. They were frightfully thin and diseased when we found them. Ah! if we could only write all that we see!"

BALTIMORE WAR MERGER.

Six Companies May Join to Obtain $18,000,000 Munitions Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—A confidential agent for the American representatives of the British Government has been here two days inspecting munition plants and preparing a report on their capacity. In less than two weeks a contract for $18,000,000 worth of munitions will be given out and Baltimore firms are to receive the bulk of the contract.

Six machine shops in Baltimore are contemplating a merger for the purpose of obtaining these contracts and the New York agent has been in conference with the head of these concerns. Representatives of the Baltimore manufacturers have also been in New York recently talking over the merger with the Allies' financial representatives. It is understood a new company will be incorporated under the name of the Munition Manufacturing Company, and will include the firms of John B. Adt & Co.; the Sinclair Scott Company, C. J. Codd & Co., Poole Engineering Company, and Bartlett Hayward Company. The New York repreeentative has been very careful to conceal his identity.

ADMITS $1,000,000 THEFT FOR BELGIUM

Ex-Army Captain Confesses Wholesale Stealing—But Liege Was Near Starvation.

WHEAT WAS HIS BOOTY

A Stirring Incident When the War Was Young—Red Tape Cut to Save Situation.

The Committee for Relief in Belgium, which bas sent supplies valued at more than $75,000,000 to Belgium since tbe European war began, issued a statement yesterday in which the admission was frankly made that in November of last year Captain J. F. Lucey, a former officer of the United States Army, now a leading New York business man, had stolen several shiploads of wheat, valued at about $1,000,000. Among those who were concerned, although unwittingly, with Captain Lucey in the stealing of this huge amount of food for the Belgians were the American, German, and French Ministers at The Hague and the Consuls of various nations in Holland.

"It was Captain Lucey," the statement issued yesterday said, "who engineered the plan to steal a million dollars' worth of wheat and who successfully put the plan through, receiving the unwitting aid of no less personages than the Minister of State in Holland, the American, German, and French Ministers to Holland, and the Consuls of various nations. The story is one the details of which have long been known to tbe officials of the commission, who approved his action, and as for Captain Lucey himself, he simply says: 'I had never stolen before and hope that I will never have to steal again; but, if the same circumstances as confronted me then arose, I'd do it again.'

"It was in November, 1914, when a committee from Liége came to Captain Lucey with a report that only three days' food supply was left in the City of Liége and unless the commission could get food to that once prosperous city its entire population of 600,000 men, women, and children would die of starvation."

The official statement then gives Captain Lucey's account of the incident as follows:

"'I took the appeal of these Belgians to Dr. van Dyke, our Minister to The Hague. Dr. van Dyke prepared a petition to the Dutch Government, asking for 2,500 tons of grain, and I took this petition to Mr. Loudon, the Dutch Foreign Minister and former Minister from Holland to the United States. Mr. Loudon was in sympathy with us, but said that, before be could grant the petition, it would be necessary to get opinions from France and England. I hastened to the legations of these two countries.

"'The English Minister was out, and at the French Legation we were told that tbe proposition would have to be referred to General Joffre, the Commander in Chief of the French Army. General Joffre probably has it yet, for I did not trouble to find out anything further about it.

"'With the Belgian committee, I returned to Rotterdam much discouraged. We did not want red tape; we wanted food, and at once. Soon after returning to Rotterdam I learned that there were 10,000 tons of grain in ships in two ports on the Dutch coast. There were 2,500 tons at Hansweert, and 7,500 tons at Terneuzon. The grain was originally owned by German merchants at Antwerp, Belgium. When war broke out the Belgian Government requisitioned the grain, but during the bombardment of Antwerp the ships left that harbor and sought refuge on the coast of Holland. The grain then became, according to Dutch laws, the property of Holland, having come into Dutch ports in time of war.

"'The next problem was to get that grain, and I hit on a plan. I dictated a statement giving me absolute authority to get the grain on behalf of the Belgian Government, which claimed it, and I concluded it had as much right to the grain as the German or Dutch Government. I got the members of the Belgian committee to sign this statement, took 50,000 francs, and went to Hansweert. There were three grain ships there, but the Captains refused to recognize me or my authority, but said that they would recognize the authority of any Belgian Consul in Holland.

"'I went to the Belgian Consuls, but all refused, saying they did not want to involve Belgium with Holland. The Belgian Minister at The Hague also refused on the same ground. A Mr. Hyman of the Belgian Cabinet arrived, and with the influence of the members of the committee he was induced to sign the papers authorizing me to take the grain in the name of the Belgian Government.

"'I could not move the grain in the original ships, as they would be recognized, so I had the grain transferred to other ships. It took 500 stevedores to do this work, and we broke all records in doing it. Then the problem of clearance came up. There was no time to bother with red tape, and we issued clearance papers ourselves. They were not forgeries; we merely assumed the authority of issuing them, and the ships left for Antwerp."

A special train from Rotterdam, Captain Lucey continues, rushed 500 tons of the grain to Liége, where the supply of food was now exhausted. This was the first train into Belgium after the war started. The truth as to the origin of the grain came out a few days later, and Ambassador Page and Dr. van Dyke protested vigorously. Captain Lucey then continues his spirited account of the incident as follows:

"'During this time I was stealing the 7,500 tons of grain at Teneuzon, and got away with 5,000 tons of it before I was caught. The Germans found out what I was doing and protested to the Dutch Government; which stopped us from taking the other 2,500 tons, which are, I think, still being held by Holland.

"'I frankly admitted that I had taken the grain, but I said I was willing to pay what it was worth, $1,000,000, if they would bring proof of ownership. That stopped further protest; none of the claimants could prove it was their grain, to the exclusion of the claims of the others. I explained that Belgium, claiming the grain, had authorized me to get it, and that I had done so. I asked them what they were going to do about it. They did nothing; they could not do anything, but the day was won for Belgium. The ownership of the grain will probably resolve itself into a matter of international arbitration.

"'Now, that is how we stole $1,000,000 worth of grain when the Belgians thought it would be impossible to get it.'"

TO "RESTORE" BELGIUM.

Germans Considering Plans for Rebuilding Historic Monuments.

BERLIN, Sept. 24, (By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency says today:

"A Brussels dispatch says a day has been set apart there for discussions of the restoration of monuments and architectural treasures which have been destroyed or damaged. Karl Rehorst, who has been appointed architectural adviser to the German civil Government of Belgium, advocates the principle that public and private buildings having artistic or historical value that were partially destroyed be restored to their original form, and that all new structures conform in architectural style to their environment."

A NEW BOSTON-LONDON LINE

Cunard Company to Inaugurate Direct Freight Service Oct. 20.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The Boston office of the Cunard Steamship Company announced today, to the great satisfaction of local shippers and importers, that it will inaugurate a Boston-London direct service beginning with the sailing from Boston on Oct. 20 of the British freighter Headley. The only Boston-London service now is that of the Leyland Line.

There will be Cunard sailings East and West every three weeks, beginning with freight and looking toward passenger service. The date for the establishment of the latter is not definitely set, doubtless because it depends upon the progress of the war.

U-BOAT SPARES CREW OF SHIP IN FLIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

terday, the Berlin Government said: "The German Government in order to furnish to the American Government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders to the German naval officers not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue on their voyage unhindered, if it is not possible to take them into port."

These are also new orders by the German Admiralty, and are only applicable to American vessels.

However, it is apparent in official circles that tbe tone of the Frye note, coupled with the Bernstorff pledge and the American Consular report as to the treatment of the Anglo-Colombian, when considered together are construed as justifying the optimistic feeling that there will be a satisfactory settlement of the submarine controversy.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—The Anglo-Columbian was commanded by Captain A. E. Birch, and was a vessel of 4,792 gross tonnage, built in 1907 at Sunderland. She was owned by the Nitrate Producers Steamship Company, Ltd., of London. The Allan Line acted as agents for the company.

The Anglo-Columbian arrived here on Aug. 25 last from Avonmouth Light, with a crew of 108 and sailed for Avonmouth on Sept. 4 with approximately the same number of men, a majority of them Canadians, who were attending a cargo of horses.

U-BOATS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

German Submarines Said to Have Sunk French and English Steamers.

BERLIN, Sept. 24, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The newspapers of Spain, says the Overseas News Agency, report that German submarines in the Mediterranean have sunk several French and English steamers and one Russian vessel.

A dispatch from Christiania to the Overseas News Agency today says:

"The German Minister to Norway reports the German Foreign Office has notified the Legation that a careful investigation of the documents delivered by the Norwegian Government in comparison with the log books of the German commanders showed that the Norwegian steamships Rym and Polk never were in the vicinity of the waters in which German submarines were operating. The steamer Hesione must have been sunk, the German Government says, as the result of other causes."

The Norwegian steamship Rym of 1,073 tons gross, was reported from London July 15 to have been torpedoed and sunk. The steamship's engineer was killed, but the rest of the crew was landed at Great Yarmouth.

SUBMARINES REVIVE RAIDS ON SHIPPING

Five British Steamers Sunk Off the Irish Coast Since Last Tuesday.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—After a fortnight of comparative inactivity, during which they sank only five British merchant ships, German submarines again are on the move off the Irish coast. Since Tuesday they have sent five British steamers to the bottom.

The Houston liner Hesione, bound from Liverpool for Buenos Aires, was sunk yesterday. The crew of the vessel escaped in two lifeboats. One of these boats, containing the Captain and twenty-two men, was picked up and landed at Queenstown. The other boat, with eighteen men in it, is reported to have made for the Scilly Islands. The boats lost touch with each other during last night.

The Captain and thirty-two members of the crew of the British steamer Chancellor, which was sunk yesterday, were landed at Queenstown by a rescue steamer this afternoon. The remainder of the crew is reported to bave been picked up by a trawler and taken to Kinsale. When the Chancellor went down the crew got away in three lifeboats.

The British freight steamer Urbino, of 6,651 tons gross, from New York, Sept. 12, for Hull, has been sunk. The crew was saved.

The Chancellor was owned by the Harrison Line of Liverpool, and was engaged in the transatlantic trade. She was last reported at Liverpool, Aug. 29, from New Orleans. Her gross tonnage was 4,586.

The Hesione was a vessel of 3,663 tons gross. She was built in 1889, and belonged to the British and South America Steam Navigation Company.

AUSTRIA WANTS TO TRY TREASON CASE IN OHIO

Youngstown Judge Gets Imperial Request to Summon Accused and Accuser.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 24.—A request received today by Common Pleas Judge W. P. Barnum from the Imperial Court at Rzesogow, Galicia, Austria, is believed to be intended to lay the foundation for the punishment of Austro-Hungarian subjects here for uttering alleged treasonable remarks against their country.

The request from the Galician court, forwarded by the Austrian Consul, Ernest Ludwig of Cleveland, asks that the court here summon and interrogate Josepb Ciepielowski of this city in regard to treasonable remarks about Austria.

The remarks are alleged to have been uttered here at the time the Russians were approacbing Cracow last Winter. Joseph Bartazel is named as a witness who beard the remarks. Judge Barnum will summon both men as requested. The request is said to raise an entirely new international question.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The request of a foreign court of law to a court in another country for the taking of testimony such ae that in tbe Youngstown case is not without precedent, although to make such a request in a case involving a crime like treason may be unusual. The Consular Convention of 1848 between the United States and Austria-Hungary specifically provides that Consuls of the one, exercising judicial authority in the ports of the other, as in the case of disputes between a ship's Captain and crew, may apply to the local authorities for assistance, and this would often lead to appeals to the local courts.

The United States has always denied the right of foreign powers to punish American citizens for acts committed outside the jurisdiction of the foreign power concerned, even if the acts were committed against that power or its citizens. But the principle that "each State (country) may provide for the punishment of its own citizens for acts committed by tbem outside of its territory" was set forth by Secretary of State Bayard, in a dispatch to Mr. Connery, American Charge d'Affaires in Mexico, on Nov. 1, 1887.

In March, 1880, Richard Braeg, a native of Germany, naturalized in the United States, settled in Switzerland, and was soon afterward cbsrged in Germany witb having, while in Switzerland, made insulting remarks about the German Emperor and the Grand Duke of Baden. He was acquitted on the ground that he was not a German, and that the offense was not committed on German soil. But the Supreme Court at Leipsic reversed this acquittal on the ground that the naturalization of Braeg was defective. As Braeg remained in Switzerland, out of reach of the German court, the case did not assume international importance. The only question that could have been raised internationally, however, was that of his citizenship.

USE SLOW BOATS FOR MAIL.

Complaints Against British Authorities—Much Lost on Hesperian.

Letters from England were received yesterday by various business firms bere marked "Duplicates of letters sent on the Hesperian," which proves that the British Post Office authorities gave the Saturday mails for the United States of Sept. 4 to a fourteen-day boat via Montreal instead of placing them on the American liner St. Louis. The whole of the Hesperian's mail, 3,000 bags, was lost, a similar amount to that lost on the White Star liner Arabic when she was torpedoed on Aug. 19.

After the White Star liner Cymric arrives today with the malls of Sept. 15, there will be no English mail until the St. Psul srrives next Thursday, as no American or Cunard liner left Liverpool on Sept. 18. It is suggested ironically in shipping circles that the British Post Office authorities put New York mail on one of the Orient Line steamers for Australia, which could transfer it at Gibraltar to one of the Italian steamers coming to New York. This mail would take about eighteen days, and make almost as good time as the mail on the fourteen-day Allan Line steamers via Montreal.

Several business firms have become so indignant over the reckless dispatching of the American mails from England that they have written to the British Postmaster General complaining about the irregular service. Following is a specimen reply, received by J. F. Waycott of 264 Halsey Street, Brooklyn:

General Post Office, London,
Aug. 20, 1915.

Sir: Mails for the United States of America, with reference to your letters of the 28th ult. and the 4th inst., I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you that the regular mails from this country for the United States of America are dispatched twice a week by the packets of the Cunard and White Star Lines. The senders of correspondence for the United States of America may, however, forward it by any particular steamer by superscribing it accordingly. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

I. D. Mackay, for the Secretary.

The agents of the White Star Line said yesterday that so many of their steamers had been taken by the Government for transports and hospital service that there was not a sufficient number to maintain the Wednesday service from Liverpool without a break.

A regular Saturday service from Liverpool was kept up by the Cunard Line until the Lusitania was sunk on May 7. The only transatlantic mail that has been regularly operated since the war began in August, 1914, is that by the American Line every Saturday from New York to Liverpool.

PACKERS' MEETING PUT OFF.

State Department Awaiting Text of the Prize Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Conferences here between State Department officials and representatives of the Chicago packers seeking relief from the British prize court order, which confiscated $15,000,000 worth of their products, have been postponed, it was announced today, until the department is in possession of the full official text of the decision.

The text must come by mail, and is not expected for at least ten days.

To Sell German Ship's Cargo.

HONOLULU, Sept. 24.—The cargo of the German steamer Setos, which took refuge here at the outbreak of the war, may be sold. Permission for the sale was received today by the local customs officials from the United States Department of Commerce. The Setos put in here while on the way from Tacoma for Melbourne with a cargo of lumber valued at $75,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Distinguishing Men By Their Hats

DON'T rush in and buy a hat that does not suit you.

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Correctly chosen hats quickly attain a likeness to the men that wear them.

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The hat boy in a hotel associates the hat and the man instantly—and makes few mistakes in returning the correct top-piece.

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Weber and Heilbroner soft hats for Autumn are conservative studies in New York correctness—and there is a style for each individuality.

They fit the man and they fit his Fall clothes, in color, texture and line.



Nothing haphazard, or extravagant, or experimental.

They are strictly for New Yorkers, reflecting the style of the hour in the metropolis.

★ ★

Prices, $3 to $5.

★ ★

Fall golf caps and cloth all-weather hats on English blocks.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave

Young's Hats



$3 & $4
All Shapes and Colors

Young's "Airweight"—as light on the head as a Fall zephyr—with style as crisp as an Autumn day. The "last word" in smart headgear and the "whole book" in comfort.

$500 Reward

EVERY WEEK offers a reward of $500 to the reader who solves the mystery of Mrs. Fisher's murder.

Why did she telephone her doctor for help? And why did he have to break down the door when he answered?

Who killed her?

EVERY WEEK will give $500 for the answer.

Once a week until October 31st you will receive additional evidence as the story develops. Don't miss a single chapter.

Sit up tonight with Arthur Macfarlane's big mystery serial, "Behind the Bolted Door?"

Every Week
The first Illustrated 3¢ weekly in America
Out today
On every newsstand

BLOOMINGDALES'



"Lady Lexington" SHOES

THE new *high* "Lady Lexington" Shoes are made precisely for the Short Skirts of Fall and Winter. The vamps are longer, the effect smart as can be. Several styles at $3.50 and $3.98.

Bloomingdales

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.



The Judgment of Jane

By Robert Rudd Whiting

Love, Intrigue, Mystery and Tragedy are skillfully combined in this clever story of modern New York. You should read this intensely interesting book

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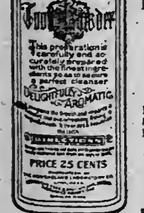
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In our file of reports, covering a period of twenty years, literally thousands of *physicians* tell how successful the Resinol treatment is for many forms of skin trouble. The first use of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap usually stops the itching and burning, and they soon clear away all trace of the eruption. No other treatment for the skin now before the public can show such a record of professional approval.

Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 10-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

is a tooth preparation of unquestioned merit. The best buy in a practical safeguard for the teeth. Keeps the teeth clean, white and beautiful. Burrill's Tooth Powder is widely known for its exceptional purity, fineness and flavor. Burrill's is recommended by Prof. Lewis B. Allyn of Westfield. An absolute guarantee of merit.



Insist that you get BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER (Or Paste)

25c. in powder or paste form, at all good drug and department stores.

New England Laboratory Co. LYNN, MASS.

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This Habit Stops Stomach Disorders

Are you one of those unfortunates who suffer from indigestion, fermentation, acidity, gases or distress every time you commit the least indiscretion of diet? If you will form the agreeable habit of sipping a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with each meal, you will soon find your digestion so strengthened that you can face a rich, satisfying meal without a qualm.

Man-a-cea is most effective in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by all druggists and the first-class grocers. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

ROBERT FROST THE NEW AMERICAN POET.

"An authentic original voice in literature."
—EDWARD GARNETT in *The Atlantic Monthly.*

NORTH OF BOSTON

4th Printing. $1.25 *net.*

A BOY'S WILL

2nd Printing. 75 *cents net.*

HENRY HOLT & CO. 34 W. 33d St. New York.

MT. GEIKIE SCALED BY DR. A. J. GILMOUR

New York Physician, with Professor Holway, Conquers Alberta, B. C., Peak.

THEIRS THE FIRST ASCENT

More Than Half the 11,016-Foot Climb Was Up an Almost Sheer Wall of Ice and Snow.

First to climb Mount Geikie in Alberta, B. C., are two Americans, one of whom, Dr. Andrew J. Gilmour of this city, returned yesterday with his story of the conquest of the frozen heights. He is consulting dermatologist of the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island and lives at 133 East Fifty-seventh Street. His companion was Professor Edward W. D. Holway of the Department of Botany of the University of Minnesota.

Their common love of mountain climbing brought these two men together more than a year ago. Joined by a sixty-foot rope, they dug their way to the summit of Geikie, 11,016 feet high. Five thousand feet of that way was up the nearly sheer wall of blue cold ice and compact snow, in which the explorers had to cut steps. It took several days to work around from Edmonton to the back of the great crag in British Columbia, and a base camp was established half way up. The final ascent was on Aug. 5. The start was made at 4 o'clock in the morning in the uncertain light of an old moon, and it ended in the glare of the sun at 10:30 o'clock that morning. Dr. Gilmour and Professor Holway returned to the tent at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, where they rested for that night.

Mount Geikie Has Been Shunned.

In the lexicon of mountain climbers Mount Geikie, although its name appears in only the most recent books of reference, is called the unconquered monarch of the Rockies. It is much like Mount Robson, which is a few miles distant, yet on account of the glacial masses which rest upon it and the uncertainties of the weather the hardiest mountaineers have shunned it. A. L. Mumm, the English Alpine climber, vainly tried to reach the top of it accompanied by a Swiss guide whom he had brought over especially to help him.

Dr. Gilmour and Professor Holway had climbing shoes made in Switzerland and artistically hobnailed, and they had the best Swiss ice axes. The balance of their equipment was American, including the forty-pound packs on their backs. They took part of their supplies on a horse and were further assisted to the base camp by a Norwegian pack carrier, who said he had never done anything of the kind before, but was willing to try. The two mountain climbers let him down into a few chasms and pulled him up again, and he never made any complaint. He stopped after 5,000 feet of exertion and said that the Doctor and the Professor could go on their way. He was through.

"We had an ideal day for the ascent," said Dr. Gilmour last night at the Yale Club, "for the weather was clear and the side from which we started was well at the back, so that we would not be bothered by melting snow. We were well beyond the timber line when we began the last stage of our upward journey. Above us was the compact and glistening mass, and here and there the bare rocks were exposed. I suppose it may have been chilly up there, but we were both hot from the work of climbing and step cutting, and if it was cold we never knew anything about that. For this kind of climbing there is nothing so good as a Swiss ice axe.

Cut Steps in Ice.

"Geikie is no place for persons who get dizzy at great heights. It gives one a peculiar feeling to stand on a step and realize that 4,000 feet is a long way to fall. At places large, deep steps had to be cut in the white sides of the mountains, and here and there handles were hacked into the ice and snow. Often we worked with our noses right up against the wall. Sometimes we could use the axes with both hands, but generally we used only one.

"The climbing of the cornice of the mountain, where the snow mass bulged out like the top of a building, was the hardest part of the climb, and the slowest.

"There were places where we could get on exposed stone piles and rest. In all 300 steps were carved out before we were at the top of the mountain. The view from it was magnificent. The air was clear and our range must have been at least fifty miles. No, we did not carry any American flag and plant it at the top of that lofty peak. There are times when a man may make himself unpopular in a foreign country.

"When we returned to Edmonton we heard a great deal of comment over the fact that two Americans had accomplished that which the Canadians had not been able to do. The reason that none has succeeded before in reaching the summit has been largely due to a lack of patience, for the weather is so uncertain that it might be necessary to wait around for two or three weeks. We were unable to get to the top of Mount Rohson on account of the banks of clouds which obscured our view. We had a rather long rope connecting us on the way up Mount Geikie, although generally it is better to have a shorter one. When one of the party comes down it is possible for the other man to save him.

Maps Will Be Valuable.

"Professor Holway has made twenty-five to thirty first ascents. He is one of the best climbers I know. He let me go with him. I met him a year or so ago in the Selkirks, and we planned this vacation in British Columbia. It was a great success. We have made some maps of the country which I think will be of value, for that region has never really been thoroughly surveyed.

"The nearest point of civilization to Geikie is Jasper, which is a station of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad. There is nothing there but a place to stop. From Jasper the splendid dome of Geikie can be seen twenty miles away. It was hard work getting from there to the point where the last climb began, and the crossing of valleys and the breaking of trails through timber added to the excitement."

The exploring of the passes, snow fields, and glaciers was also conducted by the two scientists. Wherever any peaks loomed they were busy. They ascended two unnamed mountains, each 10,200 feet high. They succeeded in getting within 100 feet of the crest of Mount Longstaff, but had to turn back on account of the lateness of the hour. Longstaff is west of Mount Robson, the highest of the Canadian Rockies. The two men got nearly to the top of Robson, and would have done so, but for unfavorable shifts of the weather. It was their idea to climb as many mountains as they could, and at the same time get back to New York and their respective positions as soon as possible.

Dr. Gilmour and Professor Holway are members of both the Canadian Alpine Club and the American Alpine Club.

Hope to See Trails Cleared.

The physician said last evening that he hoped the Canadian Government or the Grand Trunk Railroad would see its way to clear trails to the vast snow fields and glaciers and peaks so that they could be seen and enjoyed by the general public.

A prominent member of the Explorers Club said last night that the feat of the two men was remarkable in many ways according to the account of Dr. Gilmour, and that it presented peculiar difficulties on account of heavy deposits of snow which begin lower down than they do on the mountains within the United States. The maps and the scientific observations made by Professor Holway may furnish a valuable contribution to science for the region which has just been explored is comparatively little known.

TEXAN IN FIREMAN'S SCHOOL

Deputy Chief of San Antonio Takes Post-Graduate Course Here.

When the fire gong sounded in Truck House 24 in West Thirty-third Street, near Broadway, last night, the first man down the pole was First Deputy Fire Chief Goretz of San Antonio, Texas. Because the officials of San Antonio want the best fire-fighting system they can get, they sent their best "smoke-eater" to New York to find out how the thing is done.

Mr. Goertz has been attached to 24 for two weeks and says he has learned much. He will now enter the firemen's school for a six weeks' course. Goertz helped to take the dead and injured out of the pit made by the collapse of the subway shoring in Seventh Avenue Wednesday.

"Of course, the more we learn the better off we are," said the Texan last night, "but it's going to be a good many years before that subway experience will help me in San Antonio."

MRS. BRUGUIERE IDENTIFIED.

Body of American Victim of Arabic Washed Ashore in Ireland.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 24.—A body that came ashore at Clonakilty, on the south coast of Ireland, has been identified as that of Mrs. Josephine Bruguiere of New York, one of the victims of the Arabic disaster.

DISPUTE PARENTAGE OF BABY SUBMARINE

Henry Ford Quoted as Saying He Never Heard of Herschel C. Parker's Plans.

DENIES RECEIVING LETTER

Professor's Associate Says He Saw Reply from Auto Builder's Secretary.

The question of the actual parentage of the idea of the baby submarine was raised again yesterday, according to a statement in an evening paper which quoted Henry Ford as saying that he had never heard of Professor Herschel C. Parker, and that neither he nor his secretary had ever received any letter or plans of such a submarine from Professor Parker.

"I never laid claims to having invented a new submarine," Mr. Ford was quoted as saying; "I merely said the thing was possible, and it is. My plans for the baby submarine are yet to be drawn; I merely had the idea, which has never been worked out on paper. I never saw any plans or letter of Professor Parker's and neither did my secretary."

This statement, which could not be verified inasmuch as Mr. Ford left town on a noon train, conflicts with a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Detroit under date of Sept. 20, which stated that Mr. Ford was inclined to give credit to Professor Parker for the new submarine design.

Yesterday Edwin G. Hatch, Professor Parker's associate as consulting engineer, said for Professor Parker that his colleague had filed an application for a patent on April 21 last, and that a full account had appeared in a morning paper in June.

"I have seen Professor Parker's letter to Mr. Ford," said Mr. Hatch, "which was written some time ago, before the recent announcements of Mr. Ford's 'peace fund' was made. I have also seen the letter from Mr. Ford's assistant secretary acknowledging this communication. The acknowledgment read substantially as follows: 'Professor Parker's letter has been received, but Mr. Ford will have nothing to do with anything which has to do with the subject of war.'

"It is quite possible," Mr. Hatch continued, "that Mr. Ford conceived the idea of the baby submarine independently of the tentative plans submitted to him by Professor Parker. The idea is not new, and it would be impossible for anybody to get a patent on the basic idea. A search of the Patent Office will disclose the fact that inventors have been working on the baby submarine for some time."

ALIENS AND INCOME TAX.

Regulation Issued by the Treasury —Certificates to be Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Treasury Department today made public a regulation as to the meaning of the income tax provisions of the Underwood act as applied to aliens resident in the United States.

The regulation says that "residence," as used in Subdivision 1, Paragraph A, of the act of Oct. 3, 1913, and T. D. 2,109, is held to be ." that place where a man has his true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment, and to which whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning; and indicates permanency of occupation as distinct from lodging or boarding, or temporary occupation."

For the purposes of the income tax it is held that where, for business purposes or otherwise, an alien is permanently located in the United States, has there his principal business establishment, and is there permanently occupied or employed, even though his domicile may be without the United States, he will be held to be within the definition of "every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen thereof."

Aliens who are physically present in the United States, but only temporarily resident or employed therein, "as for a season or other similarly definite term, and with the expectation or intention of leaving the United States upon the termination of employment or accomplishment of the purpose which necessitated presence in the United States," and within the class of "persons residing elsewhere."

Aliens coming to the United States with the intention of becoming residents thereof, within the meaning and intent of the income tax statute, may establish that fact and have the privilege of resident aliens under the statute by filing with withholding agents a certificate in the following form under oath, which certificate shall be filed by the withholding agents with Collectors of Internal Revenue as justification for withholding on the basis of "residence" in the United States:

I hereby declare that I am a citizen or subject of ——; that I arrived in the United States on or about ——, and that it is my intention to establish and maintain a residence in the United States; that the address in the United States where any and all notices and communications relative to my liability for any income tax may be sent or mailed to me is:

Street and number.....
City .....
State .....
Signed .....

Forms for these certificates will be provided by the Government free of cost.

NEW STEEL MERGER WITH COREY AS HEAD

Continued from Page 1.

sylvania Steel Company. A dispatch from Philadelphia yesterday said that Mr. Donner had exercised his option on a part of the stock, and other dispatches from the Quaker City said that the merger plan was rapidly drawing to a head.

Mr. Corey's selection as President of the new company was made by the syndicate, it is said, because of his expert knowledge of steel manufacturing. Reasons for his retirement from the Steel Corporation have never been made public, but his ability as an efficient operator has never been questioned.

Why Corey Quit.

It was believed that a difference between himself and Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Steel Corporation, in regard to prices at a time when independent concerns were cutting the market from under the Steel Trust was the chief factor in Mr. Corey's withdrawal from the Presidency, and the fact that these differences were not altogether serious is displayed in the latter's presence on the Steel Directorate for two years afterward. Mr. Corey's resignation as Director was accepted in the Fall of 1913, but did not become known to the general public until nearly a year afterward.

Although no announcement was made, it was understood that he severed his connection with the corporation at the same time by withdrawing from the boards of nearly a dozen subsidiary concerns. He is at present a Director of about fifteen corporations and banks, the chief of them being the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, the Greene-Cananea Copper Company, the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, and the Montana Power Company.

KILLED UNDER SUBWAY CARS

Woman Faint as Unidentified Man Is Run Over.

An unidentified man jumped or fell in front of a southbound subway train from the platform of the Third Avenue Line at 149th Street last night and was run over and killed. About 1,000 persons, many of them women, on their way home or going to the theatres, witnessed the occurrence. Several of the women fainted. The train, in charge of Motorman Arthur Fawcett, was brought to a stop, but not until the first and second cars had passed over the body.

The dead man was about 35 years old, weighed 185 pounds, had dark hair and complexion, dark gray eyes. He wore a black sack coat, dark gray trousers, black derby hat with the initials "G. O. T." A card found in a pocket bore the address of Samuel Meistein, 3,780 Third Avenue. It was found at that address that Meistein had moved away.

MEXICANS IN RAID KILL U. S. TROOPER

Continued from Page 1.

for rich profits for persons desiring to buy cheaply the property of these refugees.

It has been reported that some lawless elements are interested in stirring up further trouble more freely. These include not only Americans but Mexicans on the other side of the river. Reliable reports have been received that some Mexican military men in Matamoras have received revenues in the form of illegal taxes upon smuggled live stock. The constant army patrol tends to interfere with smuggling.

Governor Ferguson of Texas has taken a hand in co-operating with the army by warning civilian officials that martial law under the United States Army may be the result of continued reports of laxness in civil administration. None of the responsible officials of this section has been under suspicion, but a few minor officials have been closely watched for some time. One complaint in particular has been made that these suspected persons when offering their services as guides or informers for the troops have given incorrect information which aided Mexicans to escape.

ZAPATA THREATENS CAPITAL.

Renewed Efforts to Dispute Carranza Claims of Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Official dispatches to the State Department indicate unusual activity by the Zapatistas south of Mexico City and by detachments of Zapatistas operating along the rail line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. Fighting has been in progress for three weeks in the southern suburbs of Mexico City between Zapatistas and Carranzistas. Reports reaching Washington indicate that between now and Oct. 9, when the next meeting of the Pan-American conference is to be held, the Zapatistas will endeavor to force the Carranzistas to evacuate Mexico City. The purpose of this move is to embarrass Carranza and render the continued occupancy of the capital by the latter's Government untenable, in an effort to convince the Pan-America cofereen that Carranza is not master of the situation in Mexico or entitled to recognition.

According to the same information, the attacks on trains between Mexico City and Vera Cruz are being made by Conventionalist troops, operating in the States of Puebla and Vera Cruz, who have been split into detachments for strategic reasons in an effort to render the Vera Cruz-Mexico City Railway more and more difficult for the Carranzistas to hold. These forces are cutting this railway almost daily and wrecking trains almost at will. Word reached Washington today that a concentration of these troops for an objective movement against Carranza was imminent.

The gravity of the Mexico City situation was again disclosed in an official statement issued by the State Department today, which read:

"Reports just received with reference to the situation in Mexico City are to the effect that street car service in the Federal District is practically abandoned, and that the lighting service for residences is very irregular. The irregularity of the water supply, which depends on the electric power plant, is still causing concern. The Conventionalists and the Carranzistas are fighting in the suburbs. Trains leaving Mexico City on the 22d and 23d were compelled to return. There appears to be no improvement of the food situation, and sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory."

Messages to the State Department today said that the Zapatista raids on the Vera Cruz-Mexico City railway line had cut off the city's fuel oil supply, upon which light and power services in the capital depend, and that only enough fuel oil remained in the city to last until Monday.

Telegrams from El Paso to Villa agents here today stated that General Villa arrived at Juarez last night to confer with Washingtonians whom he had summoned to the border.

RAOUL MADERO HELD IN TEXAS

Villa Leader and His Party Arrested —Angeles's Staff Stopped.

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 24.—General Raoul Madero of Villa's staff has been arrested by American soldiers near Marfa, Texas, according to a report to Major General Frederick Funston from Marfa today. With Madero were eight companions, all supposed to be Villa officers, who also were arrested. They were taken into oustody when they crossed to the American side of the Rio Grande. The telegram to General Funston read:

"The following Mexicans crossed the river at Talley Ranch and were arrested at Glenny Springs on the 21st: General Raoul Madero, General Santiago Sanches, José Pulido, Emilio Vasquez, Telyaim Rangil, José Maria Rodriguez, Raul Davila, Ramond Partildo, and Abraham Marinez.

"Have ordered them brought to Alpine (Texas) and held. It is probable they were forced across the river by Carranza troops, and that some of them are deserting Villa."

Raoul Madero is a brother of the slain President, Madero. He has been with Villa for about a year, holding some important commands. Several weeks ago a split between Raoul Madero and Villa was reported, but was not verified.

EL PASO, Sept. 24.—Five members of General Felipe Angeles's staff were stopped at the international bridge today by American military authorities and warned that if they crossed to American soil they would be interned. In answer they stated that they had resigned from the Villa army and were crossing to operate a ranch near El Paso. It was indicated in their explanations that General Angeles himself would not return to Mexico. Angeles is now in Washington.

The members of General Angeles's staff brought with them household effects and stock.

EXECUTIONS IN CANANEA.

Thirty Civilians Said to Have Perished—Carranza Force Retires.

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 24.—The Carranza troops commanded by General P. Elias Calles began the evacuation of Cananea, Sonora, last night, according to reports received here late today. Thirty prominent Mexican civilians, including the Chief of Police, were executed by the retiring soldiers, it was said.

Governor José Maytorena, Villa chieftain in Sonora, announced tonight that he expected to occupy Cananea with his forces on Sunday. The Cananea mines still are operating, advices said, but all American women left there early today in automobiles for Naco, Ariz.

Governor Maytorena was reported to have withdrawn all troops from the Yaqui Valley to Guaymas on the west coast, where they are being concentrated to resist the landing of Carranza soldiers, who are expected to arrive there soon by boat.

CAPITAL SELLING BREAD.

Municipal Stores Provide People with Cheaper Rolls.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24.—Today bread sold in the municipal stores for 10 centavos for a roll weighing seventy grams, the cheapest in a long time. Seven thousand pesos worth were sold, and arrangements were made to bake tomorrow 22,000 pesos' worth for sale at the same price.

Alberto Pani, General Manager of the Constitutionalist Railways, has agreed to give bakers facilities for introducing seven carloads of wheat and flour weekly.

Charge Purchases made between now and Oct. 1st, billed Nov. 1st.

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564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

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Chic close-fitting *Toques*—smart *High-crowned Hats*—and individual developments of the modified *Poke* and *Capeline* styles, delightfully draped with deep-bordered veils in *fillet, Chantilly* and *scroll* designs, banded with French crepe, velvet and ribbon; including the new *throat-band effects.*

Ultra-modish Coats—

The great designers have outdone their previous efforts, in the modeling of *Luxurious Coats* for *motor, street, limousine* and *informal* wear.

A splendid diversity of distinctive styles—of rich *velours, fabric-chamois, velvet* and *suede-velour* with trimmings of STEEL-FOX—BLACK FOX—KOLINSKY—BEAVER—SEAL and KIT FOX.

Styles practical enough for any sort of wear—yet handsome enough for any social occasion.

TO-DAY Thrilling Elimination Speed Trials—3 P. M.

World-Famous Drivers in Great Speed Tests Preparatory to The Astor Cup Race.

Admission, including seat in Grand Stand, 50c
Admission, including seat in Box.....$1.50
Parking space free.

Elimination Trials Also on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Reserve Your Seats Now for

ASTOR CUP RACE

350 Miles—$50,000 Cash Prizes and Astor Trophy

SATURDAY, OCT. 2d, 12 O'CLOCK

Sheepshead Bay Speedway

General Admission, $2.00. Grand Stand Reserved Seats (extra), $3.00
Limited number of open-stand seats will be free to holders of admission tickets. First come—first served.
Parking space behind the open-stand seats free to occupants of those seats.
Boxes, holding six persons, including admission, $50, $75, $100, and $150.
Parking space, located behind grand stand, free to holders of boxes and grand stand seats.
Parking space within oval fronting homestretch:
FIRST ROW.....$25.00 SECOND ROW.....$15.00
These prices do not include Admission Tickets.
Charge will be made only for cars stored in oval.

Tickets on sale at Tyson's, McBride's, Information and Public Service Bureau of R. H. Macy & Co., Hotel Biltmore Theatre Ticket Office, American Automobile Assn., Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, Motor Club of Brooklyn, 1255 Bedford Ave., cor. Fulton St. Phone 177 Decatur. Newark Automobile Club, Newark, and Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp., 1696 Broadway, between 53d and 54th Sts., N. Y. Phone Circle 1915.

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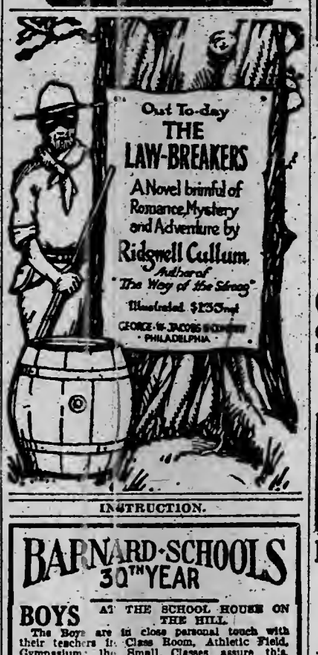
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BLAME CHEAP LABOR FOR SUBWAY CRASH

Unionists Offer to Furnish Competent Workmen to Prevent Accidents in Future.

CORONER'S INQUEST TODAY

Assistant District Attorney Parsons Indorses Shoring System Used on Seventh Avenue.

The collapse of the shoring in Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, when seven persons were killed and a hundred injured, will not result in any change in the method of supporting temporary street levels during subway construction. The system which collapsed Wednesday was built according to the best known specifications, and engineers pointed out yesterday that it was a proposition of this sort of support or open cuts.

Colonel William Hayward of the Public Service Commission said yesterday that so far as he knew the commission would not order any new system of support. Chief Engineer Stengle of the United States Realty and Construction Company, the contractors, said it was a choice of shoring or open cuts, and H. De B. Parsons, the District Attorney's investigator, said the system of shoring used by the contractors was the accepted system.

Without considering the damage claims, the accident will cost the contractors nothing. Work was started yesterday in placing the permanent subway steel construction work in the 400-foot pit in Seventh Avenue. The steel girders and supports will be placed up close to the solid rock near Twenty-fifth Street where the blast was fired that preceded the collapse of a block and a half of the shoring. Mr. Stengle said that this work could be done in about a week and as quickly as the temporary structure could be replaced. The permanent work can be placed in the open cut more expeditiously than under the temporary street held up by shoring, and it is estimated that the cost of removing the débris is no greater than the cost of removing the shoring under normal conditions.

Theories as to Causes.

The construction company has made no effort to dodge responsibility for the accident, admitting that, while it does not know the cause of the accident, all tenable theories put the blame on some act of the employes.

Coroner Feinberg has summoned forty witnesses, including officials of the Public Service Commission, to attend his inquest into the causes of the accident, to be held in the Municipal Building at 10 o'clock this morning. The Coroner is inclined to delve deeply into the manner in which subway shoring is inspected by engineers of the commission.

There have been many conjectures as to how nearly two blocks of shoring fell when each unit was supposed to be independent. Expert engineers who examined the scene yesterday called attention to the fact that the shoring units were all tied together by the street car tracks, and that when the blast knocked out the first unit or two the others were dragged down after it.

Colonel Hayward said yesterday he did not believe the presence of the trolley car so close to the blast had anything to do with the collapse.

Colonel Hayward's Views.

"It is prohable," he said, "that had both tracks been full of stalled cars there would have been no collapse at all. From being in the subway excavations when blasts were set off, I remember there often followed a rush of wind away from the blast, sounding like the passage of many birds. I have also seen the planking on the street level rise up after a blast. It is reasonable to suppose that the planking in this case was raised up by the blast in such a way that the location of the shoring was affected and the collapse followed.

"However that may be, some one is to blame. It is or it is not possible to build subways with shored up streets. If it is not possible some one is to blame for trying it; if it is possible, then something was the matter with the Seventh Avenue shoring. The fact of the collapse speaks for itself. If it can be proven that the contractors saved by not having the shoring everything it should have been, then there is a clear case of negligence."

District Attorney Perkins said he would take no further steps until he received Mr. Parsons's report. That will probably be ready early next week.

At the close of the meeting of the Public Service Commission yesterday, Chairman Edward E. McCall made this statement:

"I want to make a statement on behalf of the commission before we adjourn, that the investigation that was directed by the commission on the part of its engineers and employes on the Seventh Avenue accident is progressing under their auspices, and as soon as a report is made the commission will take up the subject of a public inquiry based upon that report and all the attendant circumstances that will come to its knowledge, which will probably be in the early part of next week."

Labor Union's Condemnation.

The Central Federated Union last night adopted the following resolution, proposed by Secretary Ernest Bohm:

Whereas, There occurred on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1915, one of those harrowing preventable catastrophes, a cave-in, on subway work at Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, due entirely to the greed, avariciousness, and criminal carelessness of contractors and city officials alike; and

Whereas, The organized labor forces of Greater New York, as represented by the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity, have time and again warned the public officials and the public and prophesied just such an occurrence, made self-evident by and through the employment of cheap, unskilled, and incompetent labor; and

Whereas, Such cave-ins are liable to happen at any moment throughout Manhattan, where subway work is being done under like conditions, and incompetent, non-union, and strikebreaking dock builders are intrusted to perform this delicate and important work; be it

Resolved, That we declare that the city officials and the contractors are responsible for this slaughter of human lives and the maiming of the many people, and the officials' retrenchment and false policy of economy to be ultimarily the root of this evil; the Public Service Commission decided against our contention and in favor of cheap labor at various hearings where we proposed to protect the interests of the public.

Resolved, That we expect long-drawn-out investigations, the juggling of responsibility from one to another, with the result nil, as in former like cases too numerous to mention.

Resolved, That we know if union men under union conditions had been employed and would now be employed such mishaps would and could not occur, and we, therefore, offer to supply skilled and competent workmen at once, so as to avoid a recurrence of such a disaster to our citizens.

Asked to comment on this resolution, Colonel Hayward said last night:

"I do not regard the resolution as interesting because no suggestion has been made that the accident was due to any defect in the work of laborers. If there was any defect, engineers and not workmen are responsible."

The first action for damages growing out of the collapse of the Seventh Avenue subway was begun yesterday by the appointment of a guardian ad litem for Rae Baron in order that she might sue. Miss Baron said she was 17 years old and lived at 129 Rivington Street. She was in a Seventh Avenue car that fell into the excavation. The amount to be sued for was not set forth. Miss Baron's uncle, Leo Leh Baron, was named as her guardian.

TWO HURT IN SUBWAY CRASH.

Girders Collapse in Bronx, Falling Among Twenty-five Men.

Two men were severely injured and a dozen had narrow escapes when several girders in a section of the new subway at 138th Street and Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, collapsed yesterday.

George Carl of 1,347 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, suffered contusions of the body and a dislocated right foot, while John Bailey of 615 Greenwich Street, Brooklyn, sustained contusions of the body and a severe scalp wound. Both were taken to Lincoln Hospital by Dr. Steinberg.

How the accident happened is not known. Officials of Sultzer & Chamhre of 70 East Forty-fifth Street, in charge of the steel work at that point, declined to give any information on the accident. About twenty-five men were at work in the cut, sixty feet below the surface, when, according to some of the workingmen, three spans of steel gave way. They fell into the excavation, striking the two men who were taken to the hospital and narrowly missing the others.

POLICEMAN DIES OF WOUND.

Another Seriously Injured in McManus Outing Row.

George Dapping, the young policeman who was shot early yesterday morning when a gang fight broke up the annual outing of the Thomas J. McManus Association at Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, died, shortly after 9 o'clock, in Harlem Hospital. Policeman James Bishop is still in the hospital with a bullet in his right lung, and his condition is said to be serious.

Daniel Tynan, a clerk, of 130 West Fifty-ssecond Street, is in the Knickerbocker Hospital, a prisoner, with a bullet wound in the left knee.

So far as the police know, these are all the men who were injured, but they believe others were wounded and hurried away by friends before uniformed policemen reached the Casino. Dapping and Bishop were not in uniform and had been attending the outing.

Coroner Healy held Thomas O'Neil, a laborer, of 459 West Thirty-fifth Street, without bail, on a charge of murder, after Dapping's death. O'Neil denied he had shot or even had a revolver. He was arrested as he was scaling a fence enclosing the Summer garden of the Casino, and the police said they found a revolver in his pocket containing two shells from which the bullets had been discharged. These, it is charged, were the ones that struck Dapping and Bishop.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger made an investigation yesterday afternoon and announced that charges would be preferred against Policeman John J. Dowling, who also was present at the outing. He will be charged with failure to arrest O'Neil, with failure to have him identified by Dapping, who retained consciousness for some time; with failure to obtain an ante-mortem statement from Dapping, and with failure to enforce the excise law when it was violated in his presence at the bar of the Casino.

At Police Headquarters Inspector Faurot identified O'Neil as Thomas Bambrick, alias Ward. He said Bambrick had been sent to Blackwell's Island for six months in July, 1905, for an attack on another man, and to Elmira in October, 1907, for assaulting Leo Sipping, a haberdasher at 500 West Fifty-first Street, whose place was burglarized. On May 6, 1910, he was returned to Elmira, according to the inspector, for violating parole by engaging in a fight, and on April 1, 1912, was sent to Blackwell's Island for ten months for entering a butcher shop in Eleventh Avenue.

UNION MEN, HE SAYS, KILLED LIEBOWITZ

Witness Declares He Saw Garment Worker Clubbed to Death in Strikers' Rooms.

NAMES THE 7 DEFENDANTS

Levine Testifies Victim Had Come to Apologize for Having Worked as a "Scab."

Seven members of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union on trial before Justice Tompkins and a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for murder in the first degree yesterday heard Isaac Levine, a union member, testify that he saw a number of the defendants do the clubbing which resulted in the death of Herman Liebowitz outside of the union headquarters at 85 East Fourth Street, on the night of July 31, 1910.

The courtroom was crowded with delegates of local trade unions and social and labor workers of the east side, all in sympathy with the accused. It was an excited, highly emotional audience, straining to catch and applaud every point scored for the defense. Justice Tompkins discouraged any attempt at a demonstration.

The defendants were elated with the progress of the case yesterday until Assistant District Attorney Delehanty called Levine to the stand. Witnesses previous to Levine, though called by the State, failed to help the prosecution. Levine, through an interpreter, described in detail the attack on Liebowitz, who had angered the strike leaders by going back to work in order to provide for his wife and family.

On the night of the assault, Levine, who had the job of paying out money from the union fund to strikers in need, went searching for Julius Woolf, Manager of the union and now one of the defendants charged with murder. Levine found Woolf at the union headquarters at 85 East Fourth Street. The room was full of strikers. They were all indignant over the fact that Liebowitz had sought employment at a non-union shop in Hunter, N. Y. They waited for him and when he came in they jeered him as a "scab."

Liebowitz, who according to the prosecution, was driven out of his job at Hunter by the strike committee, walked up to the Chairman, Morris Sigman, one of the defendants, and apologized to him for having acted like a "scab." He said:

"Now, let me go home with my wife and children. I have $10 which I made and I won't be a scab again."

Levine says Sigman merely laughed. Then all those who were not members of the picket committee were ordered out of the room. Levine left, leaving Liebowitz behind. Levine lingered outside of headquarters until midnight when he saw the assault in which he claims two of the defendants actually clubbed Liebowitz to death. These defendants are Morris Sigman and Morris Stupnicker, known to Levine as "Moesha the Starker," which in Yiddish means "Moses the Strong." Stupnicker being a man of great size.

"I saw the door open," Levine testified, "and then Liebowitz was pushed out by two men, Sigman and 'Moses the Strong.' Sigman took something out of his pocket or his sleeve and struck Liebowitz over the head. 'Moses the Strong' also gave him a blow with something. Then they threw Liebowitz into the street, and, while he was laying there like one dead, they stepped on him with their feet."

Levine said he saw three other defendants, Isidore Ausplitz, Solomon Metz, and Julius Woolf also join in the attack on Liebowitz. After they had rendered the strikebreaker unconscious, Levine said, they separated and ran off in two directions, some toward Second Avenue and some toward the Bowery.

The first witness for the State was Martin W. Simmons, a garment worker, who testified to the circumstances which led to the organization of the garment workers' strike in 1910. He said Morris Sigman was the original Chairman of the Picket Committee, but later resigned because the "police were after him." Simmons was followed on the stand by Mrs. Herman Lisbowitz, widow of the strikebreaker who was killed. She told how her husband was forced to find a job in order to support his family. He left his home on July 24, a week before the assault. That was the last she saw of him until the following Sunday, when she was summoned to Bellevue Hospital, where her husband had died as the result of his injuries.

Strike in Elizabeth Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 24.—Two hundred strikers returned to work at the Central Railroad shops at the old wage and time scale today. One hundred employes at the Jenkins Rubber Works will resume work under the former scale on Monday, it was said. The 250 strikers at the Watson-Stillman machine shops in Aldene have refused a 2 per cent. wage increase.

ROW IN TAILORS' STRIKE.

Two Men Accused of Assaulting Man Who Refused Job.

Strikebreakers and private detectives at several Fifth Avenue women's tailor shops where the tailors are on strike clashed yesterday with pickets from the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union. Jacob Becker, a tailor, of 1,472 Seabury Place, the Bronx, caused the arrest of two men, who he said were guards for a Fifth Avenue concern, and charged them with assault in the Yorkville Court, where they were released in $100 bail each for examination today.

Becker said the two men offered him a job, but when pickets told him the men were strikebreakers, and he refused to go with them, one of them knocked him down with a blackjack. The prisoners said they were William Deloveicho, 249 East 119th Street, and Peter Francuvilla, 241 East 115th Street.

Representatives of the union said that 5,000 men and 400 women and girls were out yesterday, about half of the union membership. They say the strike has taken all the workers out of 100 leading shops.

Proprietors of some large shops, admitted that practically all their tailors were out. "We could compromise on the question of wages, but on the union demands of the union, which involve the principle of hod we shall conduct our business," said a representative of one large place. "The union insists that no employer may discharge an employe after he has been at work a week unless the union be consulted; also that in dull seasons work must be distributed equally among the tailors. The union aims to standardize the poorest workman on the basis of the best tailors."

The State Department of Labor offered mediation and arbitration to both sides yesterday, and asked that each send a committee to the bureau, 381 Fourth Avenue, on Sept. 27.

STRIKERS ATTACK POLICE.

Three Officers Injured by Flying Missiles in New Britain Riot.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 24.—In a clash with strike rioters at the Corbin screw factory of the American Hardware Corporation here this afternoon three policemen were injured by flying bricks and stones hurled by the rioters. One officer, George Ellinger, had his jaw broken.

The trouble started when police officers on duty at the plant attempted to disperse a group of strikers. The latter refused to move and the crowd surged about the officers, hooting and shouting. A stone thrown by some one in the crowd struck one of the officers and another of the policemen then fired his revolver into the air. The crowd answered with a shower of stones and other missiles, wounding two more of the officers.

A hurry call to Police Headquarters brought out the reserves, who put an end to the disturbance. After quiet was restored policemen with drawn revolvers remained on guard about the plant.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 24.—About 400 women and girls employed by the I. Newman & Sons corset factory struck today for an eight-hour day, an increase in wages for day workers and a proportionate increase for piece workers. There was no disorder.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—One thousand raincoat makers who struck on Wednesday for higher wages and improved working conditions returned to work today. The manufacturers, it was stated, have increased the pay, reduced hours of labor and have embodied an arbitration provision in working agreements.

The Rhodes Examinations.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A third set of papers for the annual examinations in the United States for Rhodes scholarships has been forwarded, in the hope that they will arrive in time for the tests on the appointed days, Oct. 5 and 6.

ROCKEFELLER SEES STEEL MEN AT TOIL

Financier, Coatless, Searches Great Pueblo Plant and Observes Working Conditions.

IS CORDIAL TO EMPLOYES

Questions Company Officials and Watches Processes—Mine Workers' Attorneys Get Change of Judge.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 24.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with wilted collar and his dusty coat thrown over his arm, today dodged his way through the big steel plant of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

After a fifty-three-mile motor trip from Walsenburg, he barely took time for luncheon at the home of E. N. Weitzel, manager of the corporation's fuel department, and then plunged into the steel plant.

In the rooms where half-clad workers are protected from the searing heat by blasts of cool air; in the rail mill where showers of sparks mark the course of the saw through the red-hot steel; through the most dangerous parts of the plant, Mr. Rockefeller made his way, shaking hands with the workmen and asking questions of the company officials who piloted him.

The trip was not without peril, but the inspection was made without mishap.

"What I want to know," remarked Mr. Rockefeller as he emerged from the last building, "is who's going to pay for new suits all around for this crowd?"

Mr. Rockefeller was guided through the plant by J. B. McKennan, General Manager of the company, and F. E. Parks, manager of the steel department. He showed a keen interest in the processes of melting iron from the ore and converting it into steel rails and wire.

After inspecting the steel plant Mr. Rockefeller went through the company's hospital, escorted by Dr. R. W. Corwin, the white-bearded chief surgeon. Mr. Rockefeller spent the night here.

TRINIDAD, Col., Sept. 24.—Judges Granby Hillyer and A. W. McHendrie of the Third District Court today granted the motion of H. N. Hawkins and F. W. Clark, attorneys for the United Mine Workers of America, for a change of Judge. The request was made in connection with the recent arrests of Hawkins and Clark on charges of subornation in connection with the affidavit of Grover Hall used in applying to the Supreme Court for a writ to prohibit Judge Hillyer from presiding in future strike trials.

Hall was a member of the jury that convicted John R. Lawson, union leader, of first degree murder. Hall in his affidavit asserted that he voted for acquittal until coercive measures were taken by a court bailiff. The petition of Hawkins and Clark charged the Judges of the Third District with prejudice.

AVIATORS BREAK RECORDS.

Army Fliers Make Fifteen Loops in San Diego Flights.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 24.—Sergeant William Ocher and Corporal Athert Smith, attached to the United States Army Aviation Corps at North Island, this afternoon made fifteen loops each while engaged in flights which were said to shatter all army and navy aviation records.

Both officers used the same machine, equipped with a 90 horse power motor. This machine is of the heavy army type, designed solely for long distance flying.

HEDLEY NOTE ANGERS P.S.C.

Commissioners Call Letter on Signals Evasive and Insulting.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was accused yesterday by members of the Public Service Commission of writing a letter to the commission that was termed "impudent, evasive, and insulting," in reference to the adoption of a signal system on the elevated roads to prevent collisions.

After the collision and fire at 116th Street last December, in which two persons met death, the commission wrote to the Interborough asking if a better signal system could not be devised, and suggested that it be adopted and given a trial by Oct. 1. In his letter to the commission Mr. Hedley wrote:

"I wish to state that our engineers have considered this problem very carefully and have looked into a number of signal systems, some of which are only at this time being installed and others still being in process of development, and we are still giving study to signal systems that have come before us. From our studies we are unable to discover on the market or in process of development such a system of signals as your resolution contemplate, that is, one that will give us the maximum of safety without in any way reducing the capacity of the road.

"Will you kindly let us know if your commission has learned of any such system of signals, and where we may examine the same. In the meanwhile we are continuing our studies and investigations of this important problem, and respectfully request that the commission either suspend the operation of the resolution or grant us at least six months more time with which to make further investigations."

When the letter was read at yesterday's meeting of the commission, Commissioner Cram said to Commissioner Hayward:

"I think that is an impudent evasion of our order, don't you?"

"It is more than that," Commissioner Hayward replied. "It is an impudent, insulting, evasive, rotten thing."

The commission adopted yesterday the plans and form of contract for the finishing of stations on Section 2 of Route 39, which is the New Utrecht Avenue elevated railroad in Brooklyn. The New York Consolidated Railroad Company has complied with the request of the commission to establish an exchange of transfers between trains on the Sea Beach line easthound and trains on the West End line hound in both directions.



In the October Scribner

E. Alexander Powell's "On the British Battle Line." A thrilling account of the British fighters, scenes among the hospitals and ambulances, the dead and wounded, the shelling of Dunkirk.

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As pictured at right, a well cut half-Norfolk made of the same material as overcoat, but a little lighter in weight. Fit, finish and workmanship *perfect.* Choice of trousers or breeches.

Caps of same material as suit or overcoat,	$1.79
Gloves—black cape wrist gloves, made with grip palm.	$1.49
Outfit complete, including Suit, Overcoat, Cap and Gloves,	$40.53

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A Journal of Impressions in Belgium. *May Sinclair.*	$1.50	$1.34
Economic Aspects of the War. *Edwin J. Clapp.*	$1.50	$1.34
Elements of the Great War. *Hilaire Belloc.*	$1.50	$1.34
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Four Weeks in the Trenches. *Fritz Kreisler.*	$1.00	89c
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France in Danger. *Paul Vergnet.*	$1.00	89c
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Modern Warfare. *Henry S. Williams.*	$2.00	$1.79
New Map of Europe. *H. A. Gibbons.*	$2.00	$1.79
Paris Waits. *M. E. Clarke.*	$1.25.	$1.12

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Fourth Floor.



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Fourth Floor.

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Main Floor

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Around Old Chester

By Margaret Deland

A new book of stories about Old Chester folks. Doubtless readers of Mrs. Deland's original volume of "Old Chester Tales" would declare that Old Chester, thanks to her loving descriptions of it, is the most real of all fictional towns. In these new tales many of the well-known characters—the beloved Dr. Lavendar, Willie King, and others—reappear.

In Vacation America

By Harrison Rhodes

Leisurely wandering among the various holiday resorts of the United States—Newport, Bar Harbor, the Massachusetts beaches, the Great Lakes, the White Sulphur, the White Mountains, and the Winter playgrounds of Florida, Carolina and California.

College Sons and College Fathers

By Henry S. Canby

Full of enthusiasm for his subject, the author makes clear how the welfare of the community and of the colleges are bound up together. He looks at American university education from three points—the student, the professor, and the result achieved.

Poems

By Dana Burnet

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Robin, the Bobbin

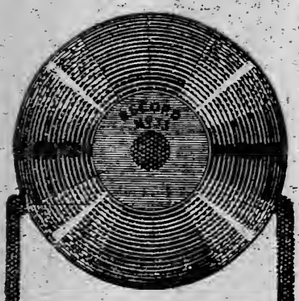
By Vale Downie

A charming story of masculine tenderness. A little boy is the centre of the tale, perfectly conscious of the brightness he sheds about him. "You never heard of a home without a woman in it, did you?" asked Mr. Fraser of his negro servant. "No, suh, I nevah did, suh. But I notice children sort of liven a place up like," was the answer. And that's what the hero did.

Announcement of Rex Beach's great new novel, "Heart of the Sunset," will be found on another page.

Booth Tarkington's novel "The Turmoil" is printing its ninth edition.

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GOV. WHITMAN GIVES OSBORNE FULL SWAY

Notwithstanding Riley's Move, Warden Will Have Chance to Work Out His Problems.

WEEKS GOES TO ALBANY

Superintendent of Prisons Insists on Grand Jury Investigation of Alleged Assaults in Sing Sing.

Governor Whitman was asked last night if the State administration approved Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley's latest move in his controversy with Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing, by which Mr. Riley will ask the Grand Juries in counties in which State prisons are situated to investigate the alleged commission of felonies within prisons.

"I want to say," the Governor replied emphatically, "that Warden Osborne will continue to have every opportunity for the solution of the problems he has undertaken to solve at Sing Sing. That is the attitude of the State administration so far as I can speak for the State administration."

"Do you regard the Grand Jury as the proper authority to administer affairs with State prisons?" was asked of the Governor.

"I will not answer that directly," he said. "The Grand Jury of Westchester or any other county has the power to consider evidence of felonies committed in prisons within the county. You may remember that two years ago, when a building was burned in Sing Sing, the Westchester County Grand Jury indicted several persons in the prison.

"Now, if Judge Riley has any evidence of the commission of felonies in Sing Sing he is within his rights and within the law technically in presenting that evidence to the Grand Jury. But I do want to say this about it—I have no evidence of the commission of any felonies in Sing Sing, nor do I know of the existence of any such evidence."

Superintendent Riley issued a statement in Albany yesterday in which he said that indictments by Grand Juries of all prisoners in all prisons guilty of felonies would be asked. He said that the movement was general.

Attack Aimed at Osborne.

Governor Whitman in his statements last night accepted it as a matter of fact that the move was aimed at Sing Sing and Warden Osborne. It is the first time the Governor has openly admitted that there was official friction between the Superintendent of Prisons and the reform Warden of the Ossining Prison. Several months ago Superintendent Riley, it is asserted, tried to get the Governor to sanction the removal of Osborne, but failed. The Governor's strong espousal of Mr. Osborne last night is taken as a slap at Riley. The Governor possesses power to remove either of them at pleasure.

District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County was closeted for some time with Mr. Riley at Albany yesterday afternoon. Following the conference Mr. Riley said that Mr. Weeks was in Albany, and, being an old friend dropped in to call. There was every reason to believe that the talk behind closed doors was by appointment and had to do with the proposed Grand Jury investigation of alleged felonious assaults committed at Sing Sing and brought to Mr. Weeks's attention in a letter written to him on Wednesday by Superintendent Riley.

In a statement explaining his latest move against Osborne, Superintendent Riley said that as a constitutional officer he could move independent of any other part of the State Government in directing the Grand Jury investigation. According to Mr. Riley's statement, indictments of prisoners guilty of all manner of assaults will be urged upon all District Attorneys of the counties in which prisons are located. He said in his statement:

"As soon as Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing replies to Mr. Riley's request for information regarding fourteen cases of alleged immoral practices at Sing Sing the evidence, if it warrants, will be turned over to District Attorney Weeks at White Plains."

May Transfer Prisoners.

Other features of Mr. Riley's plan, which is taken as a direct reflection upon Warden Osborne's method of reform, are:

Vicious and degenerate prisoners in Sing Sing will be transferred to Clinton Prison, where discipline is stricter than in any other State institution.

Wardens will be ordered to keep prisoners convicted or suspected of immoral or vicious practices in cells apart from other prisoners.

The next session of the Legislature will be urged to convert the women's prison at Auburn into an institution for male degenerates. It is estimated there are 200 in State prisons.

"The Superintendent has no idea of attempting to remove Mr. Osborne at this time or otherwise interfering with his rule, except to ask him to enforce prison regulations," the statement said.

Superintendent Riley said he did not hold Mr. Osborne personally responsible for the alleged assaults which have recently taken place at Sing Sing.

"Such things are liable to happen at any institution," he said. "What we must guard against is a repetition of them."

Welfare Records Stolen.

Superintendent Riley may or may not get the evidences of wrong doing in Sing Sing. The records of the Mutual Welfare League Court were stolen from the league's offices in Sing Sing yesterday. These records contain the confession of James Harvey implicating 41 members of the Mutual Welfare League and also evidence produced before the court as to felonious assaults.

The records were kept under the direction of "Judge" William Willett, Jr., in the offices of the league, to which all officers of the league had access. When Willett discovered yesterday that the records were gone he went to Warden Osborne, thinking the Warden might have taken them for transmission to Mr. Riley. The Warden, however, knew nothing of them.

When Mr. Riley wished some records of Sing Sing several months ago he sent an employe to get them. The employe got as far as the railroad station when Warden Osborne overtook him, got back his documents, and received, he afterward charged in court, an attack from McCormick, Riley's messenger, a blow which tore two buttoms off his shirt. McCormick was tried and acquitted on a charge of felonious assault.

James Harvey, the man whose confessions were contained in the records, was the attendant from whom McCormick got the records on the morning of the Becker execution.

GAVE CONVICT FALSE HOPE.

Sing Sing 10,642 Lured to Detroit by "Promise" That Went Astray.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—Alexander B. Fisher, formerly convinct No. 10,642 in Sing Sing, came to Detroit recently in response to what he thought was a bona fide promise on the part of the Ford Motor Company to give him a job after he had written to eighty firms for work. He discovered, however, that there had been a sad mistake somewhere and that the Ford Company apparently never had heard of him.

He appealed to a former friend, an influential man in St. Louis, who, it was believed, wrote to Mr. Ford about him. Ford representatives today said there was no trace of such a letter in their files. Fisher obtained employment elsewhere here.

HOT NEEDLE FOR CANCER.

Hundreds of Pennsylvania Surgeons Watch Dr. Percy's Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—More operations than were ever before performed in any one day in any city in this country were performed today in Philadelphia. One hundred and eighty-three cases engaged the energies of sixty-nine distinguished surgeons in thirty different hospitals. Almost as many operations will be performed tomorrow, the last day of the sixty-fifth annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

Nine of the operations today were in illustration of different methods of removing cancer. The most sensational feat, performed for the first time in this section of the country, was that of Dr. J. S. Percy of Gaiesburg, Ill., who, by the application of a heated needle, succeeded in destroying a cancerous growth in the abdomen.

Hundreds of surgeons flocked to the amphitheatre of the Methodist Hospital to see Dr. Percy perform his operation. When they came out many said they believed that he had solved the cancer problem.

Dr. Percy, with a quick incision, opened the abdominal tract of the patient, a woman. He first applied a low degree of heat, less than a burning temperature, increasing it until his hand, encased in a medium-weight rubber glove, could not stand the touch of the malignant growth. The heat finally reached 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

The wholesale operating started at 7:30 in the morning and was not concluded until after 6 o'clock tonight. Three thousand physicians and surgeons at a rough estimate witnessed the operations. So far as it known, every operation was successful. The University of Pennsylvania Hospital was the scene of the greatest number—27—which included everything from the treatment of the most intricate cases of abdominal cancer to the setting of broken bones and the grafting of skin.

BOY HANGED FOR ASSAULT.

14-Year-Old Negro Confesses Crime to Spectators Around Scaffold.

JACKSON, Ga., Sept. 24.—Joe Persons, a negro boy not more than fourteen years old, was hanged here today for assaulting an eight-year-old white girl. To the half hundred persons around the scaffold the boy admitted he committed the crime and stoically announced he was ready to die.

Although he weighed only seventy-five pounds, his neck was broken by the fall. Officers did not attach weights to the boy, as had been suggested to them as necessary to successfully execute him.

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(140)

DYNAMITE PACKAGE FOUND IN THE MAILS

Eight Sticks Posted in California Tossed About in Post Office Here for Two Weeks.

DIRECTED TO MAN IN ITALY

Once in Its Journey Explosive Shot Down Two Stories in Grand Central Station Mail Chute.

On Sept. 7 a clerk at the Foreign Branch Post Office at Morton and West Street took a bulky package, which had been sent as fourth-class matter, to ask the opinion of Superintendent Cassidy of the Foreign Branch whether it had been properly classified.

Much handling had worn off the edges of the manila wrapping paper and of the layer of newspaper under it. Superintendent Cassidy found a cigar box on the inside, and decided that the box had been incorrectly designated as fourth-class mail matter.

The package had been addressed to Signor Virginia Roascio, P. C. Ceva, Italy. Under this was written as the name of the sender, "Luigi Ghiroifi, Napa Junction, Cal." A card was sent to Luigi Ghiroifi, notifying him that the postage was insufficient and to forward 18 cents to make up the full cost of sending it. Yesterday a reply was received from the Post Office at Napa Junction that no one of the name of Ghiroifi was known there.

The package, which had been poorly done up originally and was falling to pieces, was sent for yesterday by Superintendent Cassidy, and while a clerk was walking across the floor of the Foreign Branch Office a loose stick of dynamite slipped out of it.

As soon as the stick was identified as an explosive Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles was sent for. He ripped the manila paper and newspaper off the cigar box and opened it to find inside two linen bags, both containing several sticks of dynamite. The bags had originally been tied at the end, but the cord had become loosened, so that one of the sticks had worked out of the package. There were seven other sticks of the half-pound size in the package. Each was found later to contain 35 per cent. dynamite, one of the less powerful grades of the explosive.

Inspector Owen Egan said that but for the quantity of paper about the dynamite sticks, the dynamite might have exploded in its trip across the continent, during which it had undergone some vigorous handling. From the time it left Napa Junction, on Sept. 1, until it reached the Grand Central Station in this city, it had been frequently thrown about in mail bags. At the Post Office in the Grand Central Station it was sorted out among the packages for the Foreign Branch and shot two stories down a mail chute, where it had landed on a pile of other papers and packages. No fuse or cap was found in the package.

After the discovery was made, the information was telegrapbed to Napa Junction, where a second effort will be made to find Ghiroifi. The newspapers about the cigar box were in Italian, and had been printed in California. Inspector Egan turned them over to Police Captain Tunney.

Three Trainmen Killed in Wreck.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Sept. 24.—Three trainmen were killed and four others seriously injured this morning near La Platte, Neb., five miles north of here, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, when southbound passenger train No. 104, from Omaha to Kansas City, met a northbound fast freight head on. All passengers escaped with minor scratches. A misunderstanding of orders is believed to have caused the accident.

NO BONDS FOR TEACHERS.

Board of Estimate Refuses to Provide for Promotions.

The Board of Estimate yesterday refused to appropriate $87,600 in special revenue bonds to be used by the Department of Education for teachers' promotions. Borough President Marks asked if the amount could not be transferred from some other account.

"They haven't got a dollar," replied Controller Prendergast. "They are looking for money now for other matters. They are short on evening high schools."

The Mayor and the Controller voted against the proposal. McAneny and Pounds were excused from voting, and the other Borough Presidents voted in favor of it.

"If the board had approved this bond issue," said the Mayor, "it would have been committed to the payment of $286,000 additional in the Department of Education's budget for next year. When the city is engaged in such extraordinary efforts to keep the city's expenditures within bounds I don't think this board should take any such step as this. The matter will go before the Tax Budget Committee, anyway."

President Marks proposed that the telephone system of all city departments in the Municipal Building be consolidated inot one exchange. He said the change would save the city approximately $20,000 a year. There are in the building at present forty-two telephone operators, twenty-five switchboards, 238 trunk lines, and an average of 14,000 calls a day. The proposal was referred to the Tax Budget Committee.

HARDY GETS POLK'S PLACE.

New Corporation Counsel Was Member of the Committee of 107.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday that he had appointed Lamar Hardy, an Independent Democrat, to succeed Frank L. Polk as Corporation Counsel. Mr. Polk resigned to become Counselor to the State Department at Washington. The new Corporation Counsel will take office about Oct. 1. The salary is $15,000 a year.

Mr. Hardy is 36 years old. He was born in Mississippi, where his father is a Judge. He was educated at the University of Mississippi and took his law course at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. When he came to this city he entered the law office of Boothby & Baldwin, 42 Broadway, and has since become a partner. He married Miss Emlie Michel, a schoolmate of the Mayor's wife.

Mr. Hardy's law firm is local counsel for Armour & Company. He was a member of the Committee of 107 which brought about the nomination of Mayor Mitchel and he also took part in the Mayor's campaign. He was a candidate for Corporation Counsel when Mr. Polk was appointed. He lives at 324 West 103d Street.

PAID TEN CENTS FOR VOTES.

Former Henchman of Mayor Bell Testifies Against Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—Voters were bought for ten cents, "the price of a drink," in the last election, according to Edward J. O'Leary, who testified in the trial of Mayor Joseph E. Bell, charged with election conspiracy. About one hundred saloon keepers testified during the day that they had contributed to the Democratic Campaign Fund in sums ranging from $5 to $75. City employes, most of whom were indicted with Mayor Bell, were named as the collectors of this fund.

O'Leary, who has pleaded guilty in the case, testified that he had bought fifteen voters and that he gave eight of them the price of a drink—ten cents." He said he bought suppers for three others. William Kissel, a co-defendant, who held a city contract, gave him $10 on election day. O'Leary asserted, and told him, "Go after them. You know how to get them."

It was brought out that O'Leary had been arrested a number of times here and in Detroit, Mich.

SHERIFF KINKEAD PUNCHES J. MORRIS

Then Apologizes to Ex-City Clerk in Naval Officer's Headquarters.

A POLITICAL ENCOUNTER

Hudson County Official and H. Otto Wittpenn Are Heading Rival Factions in Jersey City.

Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead of Hudson County called yesterday noon at the political headquarters of Naval Officer H. Otto Wittpenn, 1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, after announcing that he would ask Wittpenn questions which the naval officer had declined to answer.

"What are you going to do if your candidates are beaten at the primaries?" was his first question. Wittpenn's followers call themselves "Progressive Democrats" and are supporting candidates for Freeholders and members of Assembly. Kinkead is identified with the "Regular Democratic" faction.

"I am a Democrat and will abide by the verdict of the Democratic voters as I always have done," answered Wittpenn.

"How about Morris?" queried the Sheriff, meaning ex-City Clerk John Morris, who stood near, a strong Wittpenn man.

"Ask Morris," said Wittpenn.

"Of course I'll support the ticket," put in Morris. "You lied about me last year when you said I cut you in my district."

"What did you say? Did you say I lied?" demanded the Sheriff.

"Yes, you lied."

Kinkead, pale with anger, half rose from his chair and struck Morris on the jaw with his fist. Kinkead is six feet tall and well built. Morris is under medium height. Recovering from the blow, Morris, with fists clenched and very angry, was only prevented from engaging the Sheriff by Wittpenn and his private secretary, Thomas J. Meaney.

Kinkead reiterated: "No man is going to call me a liar and get away with it." But after much talk Wittpenn told him he ought to apologize to Morris. Kinkead and Morris shook hands and Kinkead said: "I apologize to you, Morris; but you know I can't stand for any one calling me a liar."

Kinkead asked Wittpenn if he intended to see that County Counsel James J. Murphy and County Collector Frederic Rider brought a suit against ex-Sheriff N. P. Wedin.

"Do you think there should be one law for Wedin and another for me?" asked Kinkead.

"No, but your actions in the last three or four months indicate there are different laws for the persons with whom you come in contact," retorted Wittpenn.

"Do you mean in the Bayonne strike?" asked the Sheriff.

"Yes. Do you think you have a right to arrest a man and then beat him up?"

"I had a right to do anything I pleased."

"Oh, then, you were above the law."

"No, I was the law. I represented the majesty of the law," said the Sheriff. "I am the Sheriff of Hudson County."

There was much more talk, but no more fighting. Reporters were present at the encounter.

Rosa Bellina and Antonio Married.

At Borough Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon Rosa Bellina, who was acquitted last Wednesday after a brief trial of the murder of Joseph Montiglia, an artist, on Aug. 26, was married to her common law husband, Antonio Bellina. The couple obtained a license on Thursday and the ceremony yesterday was performed by Alderman George A. Valentine. Bellina embraced his wife effusively and they seemed happy. Mrs. Bellina had her baby in her arms while the ceremony was performed. They returned to their home, 583 Carroll Street.



GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

BROADWAY | SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

19th Anniversary Feature Sales for Today

Men's and Women's $1.50 to $2.50 Gloves

A Celebrated English Make, Today, at 79c

We are requested not to print the name of the maker in this advertisement. However, you'll recognize it when you see it.

These Gloves have slight defects, but they have been refinished. EVERY PAIR BEARS OUR GUARANTEE.

Women's New Fall Silk Blouses

New Style with rolling collar and hemstitched front, forming a vestee. Full length sleeves with simulated cuff. Quantity limited. All sizes from 36 to 44 inch bust; today at..... $1.25

Men's and Youths'

Fall Suit Sale

The Season's newest materials and styles in profusion

The Special Prices for Today Are

$9.95, $11.95, $13.95 & $16.75

In materials, range of designs, as well as workmanship, down to the very minutest detail—these suits are the equal of the finest shown at regular prices in leading stores in the country.

FOUR MAGNIFICENT SPECIAL LOTS DIVIDED FOR SATURDAY'S SELLING, AS FOLLOWS:

At $9.95 The young men's suits are uncommonly big values. The new models are exceptionally handsome and correct, and are sure to be preferred by those who want something "different."

Any number of these suits were made to retail up to $15. Big range of new Fall patterns. Sizes from 15 years up.

At $11.95 Men's and youths' Fall suits in complete and attractive variety. The values, we believe, are by a very considerable margin the biggest shown in New York.

The range of materials includes choice Cassimeres, Worsteds, Tweeds and Cheviots. Styles for college youths and business men. Regular prices range to $17.50 and higher.

At $13.95 Handsome and extra well tailored suits of high-class suitings and scores of new patterns, embracing stripes, plaids, checks, mixtures, etc.—all the new models.

At $16.75 Wonderful—that's the only word which correctly describes this special lot of suits at the price named.

Any number of so-called Exclusive Clothing Shops price suits of this quality at $20 to $25.

Very finest materials and linings.

Faultless tailoring—the productions of foremost clothiers.

And Don't Miss Our Lines of

Suits at $20 and $25

THE NEW "KINGLY" TROUSERS

For Autumn and Early Winter Wear

Smartest materials for business and dress occasions. Every pair sewed with Belding Bros.' cablecord silk. Every pair guaranteed. All sizes, 30 to 58.

The Special Prices Are $2 to $5

Men's and Youths' $6 Raincoats—at..... $2.95

Men's and Youths' $10 to $15 Double Texture Raincoats—at..... $7.95

Boys' Suits in a Great Sale Today, At $3.95, $5, $6 and up to $10.75

Men's Derbies & Soft Hats *Grades Usually $2 to $3; Today, at* $1.45

Choice "samples" as well as selections from our own splendid stocks.

Autumn's newest styles in guaranteed qualities.

THE SOFT HATS—in popular shades of green, brown, grey, blue, also plain black.

THE DERBIES—In black only.

15c. "Frisbie" Collars, 6c

The Laundered Collars—More than 100 styles for Men and Boys. All sizes from 13¾ to 19½.

Plenty of good picking for big men—plenty of boys' collars in all shapes and sizes from 11 to 14. Thousands of sailor collars for small boys; sizes 10 to 14.

Beautiful Soft Collars



Made of Pique, Pongee, Silk Striped Madras and dozens of other materials in most popular shapes.

The range of styles is complete. All sizes from 12 to 17½.

All of these collars are perfect, fresh, new, still in the original unopened packages.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons.

POLITICAL. | POLITICAL.

ARE YOU A DEMOCRAT DO YOU BELIEVE IN A SQUARE-DEAL DEMOCRACY ?

¶ IF you do, you'll want to vote for JOSEPH T. RYAN, Candidate for the REGULAR Democratic Nomination for JUDGE OF THE CITY COURT.

¶ THE issue is one of OPPORTUNITY, EFFICIENCY, and the SQUARE DEAL for EVERY member of the PARTY.

¶ THE Primary Law gives you a legal FIRST OPTION on the ballot box. It gives you the legal right to nominate whomsoever you wish.

¶ IT'S up to you, Mr. Democrat, to say whether you want to HOLD the POWER to do the NOMINATING YOURSELF. If you do, you'll

VOTE FOR JOSEPH T. RYAN

(No. 8 on the official ballot)

Born in New York, educated at the public schools, De La Salle Institute, St. Francis Xavier's College, and the Columbia University Law School. Admitted to the bar 1895.

The New York Times leads all New York newspapers, morning and afternoon, every month in the year, in total volume of advertising, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted.

Putnam's New Publications Sept. 25th

Antique Furniture
By Fred. W. Burgess
Author of "Chats on Old Copper and Brass," etc.
8°. $2.00.
Many books have been written about furniture—mostly by enthusiasts who have confined their attention to a very limited range; indeed, none have hitherto attempted an exhaustive book of reference about the furniture of all ages and all peoples. There was a real need for a handy book of reference, one in which the vital issues in the stories of furniture are consolidated. This volume fills the want.

Brontë Poems
The Poetry of Charlotte, Emily, Anne, and Branwell Brontë.
With an introduction by Arthur Christopher Benson.
With Portraits and Facsimile. 16°. 422 pages. $2.00.
In the volume have been included poems that have previously not found their way into print. Arthur Christopher Benson contributes an appreciative and analytic introduction.

Welsh Poems and Ballads
By George Borrow
With an introduction by Ernest Rhys.
8°. Limited Edition. $3.50. Limited Edition on Special Paper. $5.00.
In this collection are several poems from Borrow MSS. The book has a twofold interest: the translations of old Welsh verse, and the always evident personality of Borrow.

New Editions

The Golden Staircase
Chosen by Louey Chisholm
Poems and Verses for Children.
With 16 pages in Color by M. Dihdin Spooner.
8°. 360 pp. New Cheaper Edition. $1.50.
"My ultimate object is to guide boys and girls to those harvest fields of poetry in which they may wander at large, but primarily the book has been planned with a view to their enjoyment by the way."

The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln
By Francis F. Browne
Late editor of *The Dial*; Compiler of "Bugle Echoes," "Golden Poems," etc.
12°. With Portraits. $1.75.
The original edition of this book was published about twenty years after Lincoln's death, and has continued to attract attention among the growing circle of Lincoln's admirers.
This book brings Lincoln the man, not Lincoln the tradition, very near to us. It embodies the reminiscences of over five hundred contemporaries and friends of Lincoln—reminiscences which were gathered largely at first hand.

All Booksellers.
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
New York London

BELGIAN COOK BOOK
Belgian women are celebrated for their excellent tables and strict economy. This collection of original recipes has been gathered from Belgian refugees in England and is sold by sanction of Queen Mary for the Belgian Relief Fund.
$1.00 *net*. *At any Bookstore.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

PLANS OBSERVATORY FOR OPEN-AIR SCHOOL

Child Welfare League Seeks Opportunity to Teach Astronomy to Youngsters.

$1,000,000 FUND IS WANTED

Mrs. Tinsley Would Include a Chemical Laboratory—Prize Awards for Best Gardens.

From historic Washington Heights an astronomical observatory for children will look down upon the Hudson River, if the plans announced yesterday by Mrs. Leila M. Tinsley, Executive Secretary of the International Child Welfare League and founder of the Fort Washington Chapter of that organization, are put into effect. The project is fathered by the Fort Washington Chapter, but in the carrying out of the plan the International League will cooperate. This announcement was made yesterday at a garden party held in "Inspiration Garden" which occupies an acre of the Fisher estate, extending from Fort Washington Avenue to Northern Avenue and from 186th to 187th Street.

Mrs. Tinsley said that having met with success in the operation of its garden, the chapter now planned first a fresh air school for children either too young or physically unfit to attend other schools and the erection of a combined observatory and laboratory on the spot where the garden is located. This observatory, she said, would cost about $1,000,000. She would not go into the details of the plans for raising the money, simply saying that several men of wealth were intcrested in the project and she believed they would be generous contributors. She said that she was convinced that New York City should have better facilities for the study of astronomy than is afforded now.

The purpose of the observatory and laboratory is not so much for serious research work as to afford a place where children, whether in the schools or not, can have an opportunity to study astronomy and chemistry. As Mrs. Tinsley explained it the observatory would be open to children who desired not only a theoretical study of astronomy, but wished to study the heavens through the telescope and note the myriad of stars and the other heavenly bodies.

Speaking at the garden party Mrs. Tinsley told of the longing of young children to know more of "God's candles" in the sky, a longing which usually begins when the child is very small. She discussed the need of an open air school, and said:

"Imagination and ambition have no intention of stopping there. Up here, on this inspiring spot, imagination and ambition cannot help from running riot in mathematical calculations and when they suggest that an observatory and laboratory for children he erected here in the midst of a wonderful garden, many will grasp and demand the reason. In making this appeal for an observatory and laboratory, I want to bring to the attention of those present that many of the children will upon reaching the age of 14 years, reach also the end of their school life. Is it fair to us and to them, to the human family, that they should be allowed to go forth ignorant of some of the most vital lessons that life has to offer?

"We are gathered together this afternoon to witness the award of prizes to those children showing the best results in garden cultivation. Cannot we have next year a prize for the child who can tell why its garden has grown—what elements of nature are necessary to the life of plants and animals—what value have the feathery little Cirrus clouds, the massive Cumulus, the classic and graceful Stratus, or the heavy Nimbus that day after day hang overhead or sweep across the ethereal sea; what stars have watched over the garden and when.

"Perhaps then such little ones will make the men and women of the future who will advocate the building of observatories rather than battleships, and will scatter telescopes over the land as thick as church steeples."

Mrs. Tinsley told how, as a little girl in the South, she had received her first lesson in astronomy when she was 5 years old. She recognized it, she said, as the best loved lesson of all those included in the curriculum set before her. It was the childish rhyme that opened her mind to a longing to know more of the scroll of the sky unrolled overhead. It was, "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are?"

The garden party marked the end of the season, and afforded an opportunity for hundreds of parents to learn more of the aims and needs of the chapter. There was ice cream and cake, candies and tea. There was also some speechmaking, but the event of the day was the awards to the children. The little girl having the best garden was Adelaide Weston, 8 years old, and the boy who won the prize for the best garden was William Murdock, who is 5 years old, and had to be lifted up so the audience could see him.

TO CELEBRATE SUCCOTH.

Festival for 35,000 Jewish Children Tomorrow.

Special gatherings in celebration of the Jewish festival of Succoth will be held on Sunday morning throughout the city for 35,000 Jewish children. The meetings will be held simultaneously under the auspices of Young Judea in theatres offered for the occasion by Messrs. B. S. Moss, William Fox, Cohan & Harris, and other theatrical managers.

At each gathering there will be addresses by prominent speakers, illustrated lectures by leading rabbis on the significance of the festival, motion pictures on Jewish subjects, declamations, and music. As a souvenir of the occasion, each child will receive a copy of the painting by the noted Jewish artist, L. Pilichowski, picturing the observance of Succoth in the synagogue. There will he no charge for admission, which will be by card only.

In all there will be seventeen meetings. In the Bronx, these gatherings will he held at the Crotona Theatre, on Tremont Avenue; at the Prospect Theatre, near Westchester Avenue; and at the Bronx Opera House, on 149th Street. In Washington Heights, the gathering will be held at the Hamilton Theatre, on 146th Street and Broadway. Two other gatherings will be held in Harlem, at the Regents Theatre, 110th Street and Seventh Avenue, and at the Star Theatre, 106th Street and Lexington Avenue. In Yorkville, the celebration will he at the Eighty-sixth Street Theatre; in lower Manhattan, at the Jefferson Theatre, on Fourteenth Street; the National Theatre, on Houston Street, and the People's Theatre, on the Bowery. Three gatherings will be held in Williamshurg, at the Lee Avenue Theatre, the Novelty Theatre, on Driggs Avenue, and at the Folly Theatre, on Graham Avenue. In Brownsville the gatherings will be held at the Liberty Theatre, on Liberty and Stone Avenues, and in East New York at the Gotham Theatre. At Bath Beach, the Montauk Theatre has been secured for this purpose.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S NEEDS.

Deficit of About $2,000 at the End of the Year Is Expected.

Contributions are needed for the work of the Legal Aid Society, it was announced yesterday at a meeting of Directors at the office of its President, 25 Broad Street. An estimate of expenses for the next three months, with allowances for cash on hand, indicates that there will be a deficit of about $2,000 at the end of this year.

Congressman William M. Calder, Chairman of one of the visiting committees, reported that more than 27,788 applications had come to the society since Jan. 1. "Many of them were most pitiful," he said, "among them wage earners who have been thrown out of employment, and a large proportion of them helong to a class that can ill afford to be idle, and also many who have heen taken advantage of by unscrupulous employers. I sincerely trust that the shortage of revenues of the society, as shown by the Treasurer's report, will not compel the closing of any of our branch offices, for we are certain that there is a need for this work in New York City, which would bring prompt financial support if the public-spirited people could only see the work as intimately as we see it."

Treasurer Allen Wardwell reported that the society had received $2,350 toward the reduction of its old indebtedness of $9,000. "Funds to cover the month of September are in hand," Mr. Wardwell reported, "but with only $200 or $300 surplus toward October expenses. During every month of the year up to September the contributions of the society have been greater than for the corresponding period in 1914, but this year there has been a marked falling off of the collections in September."

JARED FLAGG'S FUND IS TIED UP BY COURT

Broker Thought to Have Several Hundred Thousand Dollars of His Dupes' Money.

RECEIVER TO BE APPOINTED

Plaintiff in the Case Sent $10,000 to Convicted Speculator and Got Back $2,800 in "Profits."

In the equity suit brought by Ellsworth E. Cook on behalf of himself and other patrons of Jared Flagg, the broker convicted of using the mails to defraud, Judge Charles M. Hough in an opinion filed yesterday in the Federal District Court granted the motion for a receiver, and issued an injunction restraining Flagg from disposing of trust funds, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, until the termination of the action. The receiver has not yet heen named.

"The fund referred to," Judge Hough said, "is the money that remains in the possession or under the control of the defendant, and obtained hy him from the sums of money which were to be used hy him in operating on Stock Exchanges in accordance with a system or theory of purchase and sale set forth by him in circulars and letters sent out for the purpose of procuring customers or deposits. The plaintiff is one of such customers, and at divers times sent to the defendant sums aggregating $10,000, upon which he has received from defendant $2,800, alleged to be profits.

"On Feb. 3, 1913, I considered the indictment against Flagg on demurrer. The opinion filed that day shows the view then entertained of what was charged against the defendant. His trial and the record there have not changed my opinion. Comparing the bill herein with that indictment—which is one of the moving papers—it seems clear that the facts charged are the same as those asserted in the criminal proceedings. It is, indeed, quite correct to summarize plaintiff's present condition thus: Because Flagg has done the things charged both in the bill and the indictment, the money he got through such actions is a trust fund applicable, through the machinery of equity, to reimhurse those whom he defrauded, and preliminary relief may be granted hy injunction and receiver. Because of his conviction Flagg is presumptively, if not conclusively, held to have done the very things thus doubly charged.

"In my judgment the evidence furnished by Flagg himself shows that he is not now carrying and has not carried for several years any stocks either for short or long account of Cook, and there is every probability that what he has done with, to, or for Cook he has done in respect of all his other so-called customers. The convincing evidence on this point is, I think, found in the utter refusal of a man in Flagg's position to state what he has or what he has had or what he has done with that which he received. The inference is irresistible that he does not tell that which he must know, because if he told the telling would do him no good.

"The next natural inquiry is why Flagg did not close out the short and long operations when he could have done so at a profit, if his account is truthful. The only explanation of this is found in the affidavits of the so-called liquidating committee of men who believed in Flagg and tried to assist him when he got in trouble with the Federal Government in closing out his enterprises. The inference I draw from these affidavits is that since they could not find nor get any information concerning the major portion of the stocks and bonds necessary to make good Flagg's engagements, there never were such stocks and bonds, at least in any quantities at all responding to the magnitude of Flagg's operations with the public.

"I am satisfied, without giving any weight to Flagg's conviction, that it is affirmatively shown that he is presumptively guilty of a breach of his agreement with Cook and many others, and further, that such breach was a calculated one, intended from the beginning."

Flagg, on Nov. 17, 1914, was sentenced to a term of eighteen months' imprisonment in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta. He is still at large, however, on $50,000 bail, pending appeal.

MISSING GIRL IS MARRIED.

Marion Odell, ex-Governor's Relative, Ran Away to Wed.

The mystery over the fate of Miss Marion Odell, 15 years old, a distant relative of former Governor Odell, for whom an alarm was sent out last Thursday night, was solved late last night, when she telephoned her aunt, Mrs. Estelle Daniels, and told her that she was married and would soon come home.

For the last year the girl has been in love with Julius Beamish, 20 years old, of 1,994 Lexington Avenue, and they wanted to get married, but her mother and aunt, who live at 123 West 121st Street, refused to allow the ceremony on account of her youth. Last Wednesday Marion went out for a walk and did not return. After waiting until Thursday morning, the family became uneasy and asked the police to send out an alarm.

Over the telephone last night Mrs. Daniels learned from her niece that she had married Julius Beamish the night she disappeared and that after they finished their wedding trip they would come home.

TWO WOMEN CAPTURE MEN.

Feather Duster Used by One, and Her Fists by Another.

Mrs. Mary Ochsenreiter, who runs a small carpet store at 24 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, saw a man, who later said he was George Dorsey, homeless, take a roll of carpet and start away. She ran after him, and a half mile away caught hold of him. Dorsey struck her repeatedly and knocked her down, but she held on and retaliated with punches of her own. Policeman Hines of the Clymer Street Station went to her aid and arrested Dorsey, who was held for a hearing when arraigned in the Manhattan Avenue Court.

Mrs. Elsa Buck, wife of H. R. Buck of 248 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, caught a man, who later said he was James Marino of Jersey City. Mrs. Buck, who has been ill recently, went upstairs to answer a telephone call, and when going down again bumped into Marino in the hall. She asked him what he was doing in the house and he fled.

Armed with a feather duster, Mrs. Buck pursued him six blocks to Franklin Avenue and Madison Street. There she naboed him just as Policeman Clark of the Gates Avenue Station arrived. He took Marino to the Gates Avenue Court, where he was locked up.

BRITISH HONDURAS QUIET.

Returning Exporter Says War Has About Stopped Business.

J. Robert Boatman, an American who has heen in the business of exporting mahogany for many years at Belize, British Honduras, arrived at the Imperial yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Boatman, having come up by way of New Orleans. Mr. Boatman said that the mahogany industry, the chief dependence of the British colony, had been almost put out of being by the European war. Aside from the war, one of the principal subjects of interest had been the disappearance of the United Fruit Company's steamer Marowijne, in the mid-August hurricane. The steamer had left Belize only the day before the hurricane started.

COURT CLERKS CUT IN SALARY SLASH

City to Save $9,700 on Sixteen Employes in Special Sessions.

VEITCH WORKED 49 YEARS

Veteran Stenographer Loses $60 from $3,000 Salary—Vigorous Protests Made to Sub-Committee.

The sub-committee of the Tax Budget Committee, sitting in the Municipal Building, slashed the salaries yesterday of clerks and attendants of Special Sessions. Chief Justice Isaac Russell, six Special Sessions Justices, and Frank W. Smith, chief clerk of the court, were on hand and made vigorous protests, but the reductions were recommended. For carrying on the work of Special Sessions a total of $254,170 had been requested. The Bureau of Standards pared this down hy $27,462.

The reductions recommended included cutting the salary of Chief Clerk Smith from $8,000 to $5,160; Clerk John P. Hilly from $5,000 to $2,820; Deputy Clerk William M. Fuller from $4,000 to $2,820; chief clerk of the court in Brooklyn, Joseph L. Kerrigan, from $4,250 to $2,820, and Deputy Clerk John J. Dorman of Brooklyn from $3,750 to $2,340. In all sixteen salaries were recommanded cut, the reductions amounting to $9,700, while proposed increases for eleven positions made by the Bureau of Standards amounted to $1,010.

Chief Justice Russell protested against the reduction in the salary of Chief Clerk Smith, and asked that the sub-committee allow him the maximum salary for the new grade. Mr. Smith objected to this and said that he wanted his present salary continued. The sub-committee adopted the recommendations of the examiners, however, and then took up the question of reducing the salaries of eighteen court attendants from $1,500 to $1,380. Justices McInerny and Kernochan both insisted that the work done by court attendants in Special Sessions was much more difficult than in other courts. The recommendations were adopted.

After the sub-committee had considered reducing the salary of Mrs. Sophia Axford, Probation Officer of the Court of General Sessions, from $1,800 to $1,560, it was decided to take no action until the Judges had had time to submit reports on her work. The fact that David A. Veitch, court stenographer of Manhattan and the Bronx, had been in the city's service for forty-nine years did not save him from a cut in salary. At present he receives $3,000, and it was recommended that this be cut to $2,940.

400 Lawyers Out for Bowers.

A non-partisan committee of lawyers has been organized in the interests of Frank K. Bowers, Republican designee for Sheriff. The membership of the committee will be extended to 1,000, 400 of that number having already signed a pledge to vote and work for Mr. Bowers. The body is to be known as the Lawyers' Flying Squadron.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Soft Felt Hats
in the smart Autumn shades of brown and green, are shown in the Men's Wear Department most reasonably priced at $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

Men's Balta Shoes
in tan or black, made of the best leathers and featuring the newest styles, are shown at $7.00 to $10.50.

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34th and 35th Streets New York

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THE BIRTH OF A NATION

The FOOLISH VIRGIN
By
THOMAS DIXON
Author of "The Southerner," "The Victim" etc.
An American Romance Of To-Day
Illustrated by Walter Tittle $1.35 Net
Now On Sale At All Bookstores
D. APPLETON & CO. Publishers, New York



SEPTEMBER The Doran Books BOOKS

A Virile Tale of the Big Woods
***The* MAN TRAIL**
Henry Oyen
Shadows of tamaracks across the snow, a log-cabin's light, twang of a fiddle, a lumber-spy sneaking among the icy sumacs, a clear-eyed girl and a man from New York. Net $1.25. Color end-papers

The Family That Can Stand Each Other
TREASURE
W. Dane Bank
Almost all stories of families are either drab and realistic, or optimistic and slushy. But the clever author of "James" presents a family of real and happy pals, father, mother and son. Net $1.25

THE TEMPLE OF DAWN
I. A. R. Wylie
A story of India, of riotous Oriental color, of a sinister plot, and the divine love of a young soldier. Color end-papers. Net $1.35

IF ANY MAN SIN **H. A. Cody**
The author of "The Chief of the Rangers" tells thrillingly of a clergyman who is disgraced but finds himself in the wilderness in caring for a lost child. Net $1.25

HAPPY HOLLOW FARM
The Way Out For All Who Are Tired of Cities **William R. Lighton**
A city newspaperman bought a run-down farm in the Ozark Mountains and here he has found health, happiness, a real home, and a fair amount of wealth. He tells precisely how he did it—a book of highest importance for every one who looks toward the soil for freedom. Illustrated. Net $1.25

OUR BOYHOOD THRILLS AND OTHER CARTOONS **By Webster**
The real American boyhood, from woodshed to swimming hole, in utterly delightful drawings that are a real vacation, by the famous cartoonist whose humor in line is known in every state. Net $1.00

SONGS OF THE WORKADAY WORLD
Berton Braley
Sailors, miners, cowpunchers, the big outdoor men, chronicled in verse that swings like a racing car round a curve and demands reading aloud. Net $1.00

For All Who Were Once Happy Children
THE GOLDEN SCARECROW
By Hugh Walpole
"Childhood has seldom been more beautifully expressed."—*Chicago Post.*
Net $1.25

Five Editions Sold
J'Accuse! (J'ACCUSED) **By a German**
A book that is making history; revealing Germany's madness to herself. It is the first break of the real German people away from the Imperial bear-leader, and is of equal import to pro-German, pro-Ally—and pro-American. Net, $1.50

MINNIE'S BISHOP
George A. Birmingham
Thim Geraghtys was terrible wikl and so was their pig, and the witty author of "Spanish Gold" tells how that pig upset the whole British navy. And how a flirt captured the Bishop. The gayest of Irish tales. Net $1.25

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"A delightfully fresh volume of satires, a volume pre-eminently fitted to be left in the guest room—a book of agreeable resource for a tired person to dip into, emerging refreshed."—*Boston Advertiser.* Net $1.25

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COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN DISRUPTED

Members of the New York Section Vote to Secede from the National Society.

CHARGE UNJUST TREATMENT

Faction Headed by Miss Sadie American to Continue the Work Here Under a New Name.

Following the action last Monday of a majority of the members attending a meeting of the New York section of the Council of Jewish Women, when the New York section voted to secede from the national organization, that faction of the section which opposed secession has called a meeting of opposing members for next Monday night.

Miss Sadie American, President of the New York section, headed the fight for secession. The resolution of secession alleged that the national organization had discriminated against the New York section and had adopted underhanded methods to dictate the control of the banner section. The specifications said that the National Board had attempted to control the New York section by outside influences and had concealed from the section action affecting it; that "with gross impropriety" the National Board "took action to undermine the needed income of the New York section for immigrant aid work assigned it" by placing those funds under national direction for national use, and at the same time increased the expense of the New York section by ruling "that each port section must care for all arrivals remaining in its own city." The action of the majority of the members severed all connection with the national organization and gave directions for the selection of a new name for the New York body, the work to be conducted as of old.

A letter sent to members said:

"A name indicating our work will be adopted as soon as possible. Meanwhile and until the required legal steps are completed, as a corporation, we are under the same name. We make this statement to obviate any misunderstanding. Our work and monthly meetings will continue uninterrupted."

Mrs. Sadie Kuhle Glauber has sent to members a letter stating that but sixty-four of the 1,700 members were present at the secession meeting, and but thirty-seven of these voted to leave the national body. The letter says:

Assured that you are unwilling to be a party to any act of injustice, any act that would both discredit the Jewish women of our community and reflect upon them, we ask you to attend a special meeting to be held on Monday, Sept. 27, at 2:15 P. M. sharp at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, to meet the national officers and hear their statements.

Miss American was asked to comment on the charges made by Mrs. Glauber and others who opposed secession. She said:

"I beg to say that so serious a matter as the selection of a President of the United States is 'an accident of vote,' to use Mrs. Glauber's expression. Mrs. Glauber further undertakes to say that the action of the meeting 'does not find sympathy in the hearts of a large majority of the membership of the council.' The fact that the group of which Mrs. Glauber was one could marshal only 37 out of 1,700 would hardly tend to evoke confidence in Mrs. Glauber's statement that she represents or has the right to speak for 'a large majority of the membership of the section.' Only proof that she has the right to speak for a 'large majority' could in any way excuse this statement of hers.

"The true cause of the severance of relations of the New York section with the national organization was the determination of its entire Executive Board to give their time to constructive work and to refuse further to waste it in useless and unpleasant controversy. The former New York section will not continue any controversy whatsoever. It will devote its time, its energy, and its money to the service of Jewish girls in the city of New York, and will allow its work to speak for it. Those who approve of its work in New York City will support it. We have no desire to prevent or even to influence anyone in regard to joining any organization with which she feels in sympathy."

TO VALUE ALDRICH ESTATE.

Late Senator's Children Overrule Provision of Will.

WARWICK, R. I., Sept. 24.—Although the will of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich expressly provided that no inventory of his estate should be filed, the executors today caused the appointment of an appraiser, Theodore F. Green, a lawyer of this town. It is expected that, as an appointee of the Probate Court, his report will be made public.

The extent of the estate of the former Senator has been in doubt. Friends here estimated it at approximately $30,000,000 after his death, while subsequent estimates placed the value as low as $5,000,000.

The executors who petitioned for the appointment of an appraiser are children of the testator, Edward B. Aldrich, Miss Lucy T. Aldrich, and Richard S. Aldrich. Their mother, Mrs. Abbie P. Aldrich, who is seriously ill in New York, it was learned today, has not qualified as an executor as yet. No statement as to the reasons for the determination to have the property appraised could be obtained tonight.

Under the terms of the will all the children are to share equally, except Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is to receive $100,000. No final division of the estate is to be made until twelve years after the death of the testator, or until the death of the widow.

JAPANESE FIRM PROTESTS.

Demands Satisfaction for the Seizure of Exposition Exhibits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Japanese officials at the Panama-Pacific Exposition have protested to the Japanese Embassy at Washington, it was learned today, apropos of the seizure of part of a private firm's exhibit by agents of the Treasury Department. The return of fifteen pearls and the books of the company and an apology from W. H. Tidwell, special agent of the Treasury Department, are demanded.

Mr. Tidwell, whose agent took the pearls from the safe of the exhibiting company, says they were sent here from the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, where they were under bond, and refuses to give them up.

CHEMISTRY RULES WAR.

Inventors Are Not to Blame for the Horrors, Asserts Baekeland.

Dr. L. H. Baekeland, inventor of "Bakelite," speaking last night before the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries at Grand Central Palace, said that the present European war was a "chemists' war." He also said people must not imagine that this was the first chemical war.

"The art of killing and robbing each other became chemical the day gunpowder was invented," Dr. Baekeland declared. "Do not reproach chemistry with the fact that nitro-cellulose, of which the first application was to heal wounds and to advance the art of photography, was stolen away from these ultra-pacific purposes for making smokeless powder and for loading torpedoes. Do not curse the chemist when phenol, which revolutionized surgery, was turned from a blessing to humanity into a fearful explosive, after it had been discovered that nitration changed it into picric acid.

"Let us hope, in the meantime, that war carried to its modern logical gruesomeness, shorn of all its false glamour, deceptive picturesqueness, and rhetorical bombast, exposed in all the nakedness of its horrors, may hurry along the day when we shall be compelled to accept means for avoiding its repetition."

Dr. Baekeland reviewed the peaceful work of the chemists, especially the work of the American chemists, who, he said, were a more potent factor in the world's progress than those of Germany or England. He emphasized the importance of the achievements of American electro-chemical industries, compared with which the dyestuff industry is almost insignificant. He defended the American chemist against the claim that he was to blame for the lack of an American dyestuff industry.

Samples of indigo, the first made on a commercial experimental scale in America, were received at the exposition yesterday from Midland, Mich. It was predicted that within a year the necessity of importing this color will be overcome by the manufacture of this dye in this country.

Dr. Whitson, Vice President of the Luther Burbank Company of Santa Clara, Cal., visited the exposition yesterday and laid before members of the American Paper and Pulp Association the results of experiments made with a view to the manufacture of paper from grass instead of wood pulp.

Tonight the exposition will be brought to a close by addresses by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government chemist; Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union.

KAISER'S NIECE LOSES SUIT.

Judgment Filed Against Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Judgment for $44,492, obtained in Ulster County by the Countess Victoire Louise de Libran against her mother, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was brought here yesterday and filed in the office of County Clerk Schneider. The plaintiff is the daughter of the late Count de Gasquet-James, her mother's first husband. He left an estate in Ulster County and large holdings in France.

His will, admitted to probate in 1904, requested the Countess to turn his property in this country over to a trust company for the benefit of his children. He gave his widow all of his property abroad. The widow, in 1911, married the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a nephew of the Kaiser. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Tibbetts Pratt, daughter of Colonel Pratt, who was killed in the battle of Bull Run.

CELEBRATE NEW ELEVATED.

Richmond Hill People to Welcome Opening of Three-Track Line.

Citizens of Richmond Hill will celebrate today the opening of two more miles of the Fulton Street elevated railway extension from the old Brooklyn city line to Lefferts Avenue. Public Service Commissioners, city officials, and representatives of Brooklyn and Queens will leave Brooklyn Bridge on a special train at 2:52 o'clock, and join the local committee.

The extension is a three-track line, but will be operated for the present only as a double-track railroad. The third track will be used for the storage of cars until it is practicable to utilize it for express purposes. Stations on the extension will be at Hudson Street, Boyd Avenue, Rockaway Boulevard, Oxford Avenue, and Greenwood Avenue, and at the terminus, Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill.

The road will be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which will use trains of eight steel cars similar to the new ones in the subways.

DR. JAMES DOUGLAS BETTER.

Will Soon Be Able to Take Up Duties at Queen's University.

Dr. James Douglas, President of Phelps, Dodge & Co., who recently was made Chancellor of Queen's University, at Ottawa, Ont., is recovering from a severe illness brought on by overwork.

At his home at Spuyten Duyvil last evening it was said that he would shortly be out again, and that he expected to assume the duties of Chancellor.

Queen's University is his alma mater and as Dr. Douglas is a native of Canada he has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the institution. He recently subscribed $150,000 to McGill University.

Dr. Douglas is interested in many scientific projects and has been a liberal contributor to research.

GIRLS IN BROADWAY SLAP YALE STUDENT

Kenneth F. Simpson, Guest of George W. Perkins's Family, Accused as Annoyer.

PROMINENT IN UNIVERSITY

Has Been Aiding Mayor's Market Commission—Paroled for Further Hearing.

Policeman Rogan of Traffic Squad C pushed through a crowd at Broadway and Forty-fourth Street last night and found two girls ad a youth engaged in a wordy wrangle, which the girls punctuated with slaps at the young man's face.

Rogan led them all to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where the young man said he was Kenneth F. Simpson of 952 Lexington Avenue, 23 years old, and a member of Mayor Mitchel's Food and Market Commission. He said he was a Yale student and on the Board of The Yale News, and for six weeks this Summer had been living with George W. Perkins in his home in Riverdale.

The girls said they were Mary Eustace and Catherine Kiernan, both of 789 Nintb Avenue. They said Simpson had accosted them three times, making insulting remarks to them and finally they had slapped his face. Simpson tried to give a letter to the Lieutenant, telling him that would explain his identity, but the Lieutenant declined to read it and hustled him off to Night Court.

There Simpson told Magistrate Levy that he had just parted from two friends when one of the girls slapped his face with a newspaper. He asked what it was all about and a young man on the corner told him to get out of there. Then the girls set upon him and Rogan came up.

The girls said they were ushers in the Vaitgraph Theatre and were on their way home from work when Simpson accosted them. They said they turned away three times, but finally Miss Kiernan said she slapped his face and he struck back, whereupon both girls went for him.

"You'd better keep out of that neighborhood, young man," said the Magistrate, "or else take a guardian with you next time you go. It's no place for young men from out of town. I think I'll dismiss this case."

But Miss Kiernan spoke up then and said she had two other girl witnesses who could testify to the truth of her version of the affair. They had feared the notoriety and would not come to court, she said, but she thought she could persuade them to come tomorrow. So Magistrate Levy paroled Simpson on his own recognizance and set 10 o'clock this morning for a further hearing in the West Side Court.

At the ePrkins home last night a representative of the family said that Simpson had been a guest there this Summer. Further information concerning him was refused, but it was said none who knew him could believe him guilty of such an offense.

PRISONER BETRAYS FUGITIVE

Italian Wanted for Murder Caught in Albany Restaurant.

That detectives searching for Peter Bianco, wanted for murder, went into a restaurant in Albany a week ago in which he was working and arrested another man on another charge, but did know that Bianco also was there, was disclosed last night when detectives from the Third Branch brought Bianco from Albany and locked him up in the Tombs.

The police received a tip a week ago that Martin Pandolfi, 22 years old, of 250 East 110th Street, wanted for murder, was working in a restaurant at 27 Division Street, Albany. Pandolfi is charged with shooting and killing Joseph Laberiola, 25 years old, on the night of May 24, 1914.

Detectives Cruise and Gorman went to the restaurant in Albany, arrested Pandolfi, and brought him to New York on Thursday night. When he got here, he said to the police:

"What are you keeping me in the Tombs for; don't you want Peter Bianco? He's working in the same restaurant where I was found."

Bianco, who is 18 years old, and lived at 307 East 110th Street, is accused of shooting and killing Joseph Tallentino, 18 years old, in front of his home at 344 East 110th Street on the night of May 8 last. Detectives went to Albany yesterday and arrested Bianco.

When they arrived at the Third Branch Detective Bureau late last night, Tallentino's mother, his sister, Rose, and another woman were brought in to identify the prisoner. When they saw Bianco they attacked him, and the combined efforts of several detectives alone prevented them from doing him harm.

GARY PLAN FAVORS CHURCH.

More Time for Religious Education Under Wirt's School System.

More time for the religious instruction of children will be afforded under the Gary school plan, it was brought out yesterday at the conference between School Superintendent William Wirt of Gary, Ind., and the Board of Superintendents here over his work, study, and play school system.

William G. Willcox of the Board of Education said that it was too bad that, since the plan offered New York such great possibilities, its basic principles should be beclouded by minor details, not at all essential to its successful functioning.

Mr. Wirt said that he would not dictate to New York what it should do in regard to its school policy, either on the pedagogic or financial side.

Associate City Superintendent Haaren asked whether Mr. Wirt approved of extending the plan to the whole city now, without waiting for a demonstration from the twelve schools in the Bronx where it was to be tried.

"No," replied Mr. Wirt. "It is my idea to extend the plan gradually."

Mr. Willcox said that he had told the Controller it would be a mistake to cut down the teaching staff this year. It would take some time to put the double sessions plan into effect.

Mr. Wirt said:

"My idea is to have the children wholesomely busy in class, shops, auditorium, and playgrounds, and so keep them off the streets, but this cannot be done by the schools alone. The public must help; the churches, settlements libraries, museums, and public playgrounds. My point is not how cheaply, but how well, the schools can be run."

One of the features of the plan is the opportunity it affords children to obtain religious instruction. Steps have been taken by the Catholic Church in the Bronx to receive 4,500 children from three of the schools during school hours for this purpose. The schools from which the children are to be taken at different periods in the day are P. S. 12, Overing Street and Frisbie Avenue; P. S. 45, Lorillard Place and 189th Street, and P. S. 32, Cambreling Avenue and 183d Street. Father Cafuzzi is in charge, and he has rented quarters on St. John's Place near P. S. 45, to house the children. Eight religious teachers have been provided, who will take the children to and from school. Other denominations are expected to follow this example.

Mr. Wirt went to Troy last night. One of his schools is there. He will then go to Gary. He will return to New York about the middle of October.

TRICK BRITON OUT OF $7,000.

Munitions Buyer Tells of Loss on Horse Race That Never Was Run.

Claude Cleborn, who said he was a purchasing agent for the British Government, stopping at the Hotel Cumberland, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway, called at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau yesterday and told Detectives McGee, Leonard, and Boyle that he had been swindled out of $7,000. Cleborn visited Broadway with the detectives and pointed out two men at Forty-seventh Street, who, he said, had taken his money.

In the detective bureau the men said they were John Lee of 500 West 171st Street and Charles Smith of the Hotel Plymouth, 261 West Thirty-eighth Street. They admitted knowing Cleborn but denied taking his money.

Cleborn told the detectives he brought $80,000 here to buy automobile parts for Great Britain, and on Aug. 1 went direct to Detroit, and returned on Sept. 2. A few days later he met Smith, who said he also was English, in Broadway. They dined together frequently until, on Sept. 10, they encountered Lee, and Cleborn heard from Smith how Lee had been his uncle's betting commissioner in England, and how Lee was making a fortune here.

The usual bet of a few dollars that won $1,000 followed, and presently Cleborn was ready for the plunge. Lee had a sure thing, and could place $85,000. He offered Smith and Cleborn $15,000 of the bet. Cleborn didn't have the money with him. Smith would put it all up, and Cleborn could owe him $7,000. They won, and an appointment was made for the next day, when Cleborn was to receive his winnings if he could show $7,000. Smith didn't doubt him, but just wanted things regular. They met. Cleborn exhibited the $7,000. Smith took it. He and Lee excused themselves. Cleborn waited hours in a café at Broadway near 110th Street, and then he went to the police.

That was Cleborn's story. As for Lee and Smith they denied it all, but were locked up nevertheless.

PRESIDENT TAKES A STROLL.

Walks Through Business Section of Capital with Col. House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—President Wilson walked for more than an hour today through the business section of Washington. He went to a sporting goods store and bought some golf balls, and then continued strolling about the streets. He was recognized by a few people.

He was accompanied by Colonel E. M. House, his guest at the White House, and several Secret Service men.

MRS. ROBINSON ASKS FACTS.

Colorado Senator Demands Basis of Wheeler's Suffrage Charge.

Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, State Senator in Colorado, who is at the McAlpin, has written to Everett P. Wheeler, President of the Man Suffrage Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, asking him for details about an assertion he made in a letter to THE TIMES of Sept. 19 that "the woman politicians in Colorado are so unscrupulous in their abuse that they have driven some of the best men out of politics." Senator Robinson demands to know who the "best men" are, who the "women politicians" are, and when the affair referred to occurred.

"I have lived in Colorado for twenty-three years, and I cannot remember a single election where anything particularly vindictive was said against the men," she told a TIMES reporter last night. "I do remember about two years ago when a man was deservedly driven from politics by the Denver newspapers.

"When I read the letter I tried to get in touch with Mr. Wheeler. I called him up on Monday, and again Tuesday, when it was said that he was too busy to see me. I asked him to spare me ten minutes, but it was said that he could not. Then I received a letter from him saying that he was obliged to go out of town on business, but I learned that he was in his office."

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CITY'S GUARDSMEN MOBILIZE TODAY

10,000 Citizen Soldiers in Drill and Manoeuvres in Van Cortlandt Park.

UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS

New York Will Have a Chance to See What Militiamen Can Do in Her Defense.

The entire National Guard of the City of New York will move on Van Cortlandt Park this morning, and by 10 o'clock there will be mobilized in the open area east of Broadway more than 10,000 citizen soldiers, representing all arms of the service.

Governor Whitman, Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the regular army; Mayor Mitchel, and many other prominent persons, will witness the mobilization and the events and manoeuvres that will follow. Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, will be in personal command, and it is expected that the citizens will turn out en masse to see at close range just how efficient the National Guard organizations of the city are.

The commands that will be mobilized are the Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments of Infantry, which comprise the First Brigade, under Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer; the Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments of Infantry, which make up the Second Brigade; the First and Second Field Artillery, Squadron A, of the First Cavalry, the Engineer Corps, the Signal Corps, the Hospital Corps, the Motor Cycle Corps, quartermaster's department and the various coast defense commands.

Want People to See It All.

Every effort will be made to give everybody who journeys to Van Cortlandt Park today an opportunity to see everything, both during the morning exercises and the working out of the battle problem in the afternoon. General O'Ryan advises sightseers to take lunches and campstools, and those who have them will not regret it if they take along their field or opera glasses. The entire golf field in the park has been set aside for the people, and today is one day when the golf enthusiast will have to go somewhere other than Van Cortlandt Park for his favorite pastime.

The exhibition exercises which will feature the morning program will be given in six huge quadrangles, and the events will follow each other with the regularity of a vaudeville program, but it will not be vaudeville in any sense of the word, but carefully worked out evolutions by specially selected soldiers of the guard. These exercises will begin on the stroke of ten and will conclude at noon, when the various commands will mess, exactly as they would in active service. Every man will be in service uniform, and each will carry the regulation pack and other paraphanalia of his branch of the service.

The morning program, as officially approved by Major General O'Ryan yesterday and in which each event is indicated, as well as each quadrangle in which each event will take place, is given below. Those who go to the park to witness the exercises should keep this program, as none will be issued on the grounds for the simple reason that no extra copies of the program order have been printed.

The Morning Program.

The morning program, by quadrangles, follows:

QUADRANGLE A.

10—Establishing field hospital; First Field Hospital, Major John F. Dunseith, M. C.

11—Battery drill; Battery B, First Field Artillery, Captain James E. Austin.

11:30—Combat exercise; Company C, Twenty-third Infantry, Captain Charles R. Coffin.

QUADRANGLE B.

10—Bayonet exercise and combat; detachment Seventy-first Infantry, Captain Albert T. Rich.

10:30—Demonstration of first aid and handling of wounded; hospital corps detachment Twelfth Infantry, Major Walter C. Montgomery, M. C.

11—Erection of wireless station; radio section, Signal Battalion.

11:30—Pitching shelter tents; Company K, Forty-seventh Infantry, Captain George L. Wilson.

QUADRANGLE C.

10—Troop drill; Troop C, First Cavalry, Captain John A. C. Jansen.

10:30—Flag drill; Company A, First Battalion, Signal Corps, Captain James C. Fox.

11—Ranch riding; Troop C, Squadron A, Captain Robert W. Bush.

11:30—Battery drill; Battery A, Second Field Artillery, Captain Walter P. Fox.

QUADRANGLE D.

10—Battery drill; Battery A, Second Field Artillery, Captain Walter P. Fox.

10:30—Combat exercise, Company E, Seventy-first Infantry, Captain James Eben.

11—Physical drill; Seventh Infantry, Captain Samuel K. Thomas.

11:30—Demonstration of military use of motor cycles; motor cycle detachment, Captain Lorillard Spencer, C. A. C.

QUADRANGLE E.

10—Troop drill; Troop K, First Cavalry, Captain Harry H. Spencer.

10:30—Pitching shelter tents; Company D, Twelfth Infantry, Captain Sidney G. De Kay.

11—Machine gun drill; Machine Gun troop, Captain Henry Sheldon.

11:30—Combat exercise; Company L, Sixty-ninth Infantry, Captain Timothy J. Moynahan.

QUADRANGLE F.

10—Establishing dressing station and evacuation of wounded; Third Ambulance Company, Captain Leander H. Shearer, M. C.

11—Combat exercise; Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, Captain Charles W. Berry.

11:30—Firing aerial signal bombs; detachment Signal Battalion, Major William L. Haiiahan.

Along western edge of rectangles Company B, Signal Battalion, Captain George E. Schenck, will demonstrate laying and recovery of signal wires.

At westerly arm of lake marked P, pontoon bridge will be erected by Pontoon Battalion, Corps of Engineers, Major William S. Conrow, commanding.

In field, in prolongation of Rectangle B, the Pioneer Battalion, Corps of Engineers, Major Frederic N. Whitley, commanding, will demonstrate the construction and demolition of a trestle bridge.

In the low land north of the parade ground the demolition detachment of the Pioneer Battalion will demonstrate the placing and explosion of land mines.

Defend New York in Afternoon.

Immediately following mess and at 1 P. M. sharp the troops will get under way, preparatory to the working out of the battle problem. This problem will involve the repulse of an enemy army that is attempting to reach and capture New York City. All troops in the mobilization will be engaged.

A feature of the work today will be the moving by automobile of the entire Seventh Regiment from its armory to the park in speedy motor vehicles. More than 200 machines will be in use and the regiment will be taken to the park in as near record-breaking time as it is possible to make it. There will be about six soldiers to each machine.

The motor cycle machine-gun detachment recently organized by Captain Lorillard Spencer will act as escort to Governor Whitman on his trip from the St. Regis Hotel to the park. The detachment will consist of about a hundred motor cycles, some with machine guns. About a hundred coast artillerymen of the Thirty-fourth Company, Eighth Coast Defense Command, have been detailed to the motor cycle detachment, and with their rifles slung on their backs will be mounted on the tandem seats and in the side cars of the motor cycles.

The motor cyclists of this detachment are largely members of various motor cycle clubs of Manhattan, among them being the Crotona, Harlem, Riverside, and Yorkville Clubs. Captain Spencer is still in need of volunteers who own motor cycles, so that the command will be adequately mounted and equipped. Any one who owns a motor cycle may volunteer for this duty as escort to Governor Whitman, and those desiring to do so will report at 7:30 this morning at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

ADMITS USING POISON PEN.

Girl Who Received Some of the Letters Confesses Authorship.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Sept. 24.—There is amazement in the Watsessing section over the arrest yesterday of Miss Loretta Henderson, for writing the poison pen letters which have disturbed the section in general and the Methodists especially, during the last eight months.

Miss Henderson was the one supposed to be most distressed by the letters because the first ones appeared to be aimed at preventing her marriage to Raymond Ellor. The Rev. B. M. McCoy was warned not to marry "that girl" to Ellor. Letters were received by others and by Miss Henderson which contained assertions that started half a dozen family rows, disrupted friendships, and caused general uneasiness in the congregation. Miss Henderson was severely criticised in one letter which she received and which she, as did the others, turned over to the Postal Inspectors.

Each family receiving a letter apparently selected some one else as the writer, and some moved from the neighborhood and the congregation was upset. Miss Henderson seems to have had the sympathy of all, for she was the worst damaged, seemingly.

The matter was allowed to die out, but Post Office Inspector Opdyke of Elizabeth kept on the job, working quietly until he went to the Henderson home yesterday and laid what he says are the facts before Miss Henderson. She broke down and confessed, he says, and then became so hysterical and ill that he refrained from making a physical arrest. The girl is to remain in the custody of her father until she recovers. Miss Henderson was employed as a stenographer in one of the Edison factories.

The Rev. Mr. McCoy said this morning that he was firmly convinced that Miss Henderson was out of her mind. The statement of the girl that she wrote the letters was made to the Inspector some ten days ago, but he is said to have believed that the young woman at that time was out of her mind. Many persons here believe that the girl may have been made insane by the letters and have come to believe she sent them.

JOSEPH NETTER DROWNED.

Retired Merchant Had Acted Strangely Since Wife's Death.

The body of a well-dressed man found yesterday morning in the East River off South Ferry and removed to the Morgue was identified later as that of Joseph Netter, 62 years old, a retired merchant of 976 Simpson Street, the Bronx. The identification was made by Ernest R. Wolf of 1,027 Hoe Avenue, his brother-in-law.

Mr. Wolf said that Mrs. Netter died six months ago, and since then his brother-in-law had been acting strangely. He left the house last Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, and was seen to board a southbound subway train. A general alarm was sent out by the police.

GIRL SHOOTS GIRL IN PLAY.

Parents of Both, Out Auto Riding, Meet Victim at Hospital Door.

Elizabeth Delhi, 12 years old, daughter of Frank Delhi, of the Flushing High School Faculty, was shot in the abdomen yesterday with a twenty-two calibre rifle in the hands of Lillian Gieger, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Gieger, while the children were playing in the cellar of the Gieger home in Hicks Place, Flushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Delhi were returning from an automobile ride with Mrs. Gieger, mother of Lillian, when they saw another automobile draw up at the door of the Flushing Hospital with their daughter. At the hospital it was said the condition of the child was serious.

SEEK DELAY FOR CHARLTON.

His Attorneys Ask for New Expert to Examine Defendant.

COMO, Italy, Sept. 24, (via Paris.)—The attorneys representing Porter Charlton, the young American, whose trial on the charge of murdering his wife here during their honeymoon trip was set for Oct. 5, have applied for a further postponement of the trial.

The appointment of a new expert to examine into Charlton's mental condition is requested. It is considered unlikely that the Court will grant the request.

Jersey Jitney Co. Incorporates.

Articles of incorporation of the Auto Hack Company of Jersey City were filed yesterday at the Hudson County Clerk's office. The company has an authorized capital stock of $100,000 and will begin business Oct. 1 with five seven-passenger cars, which will run in Bergen Avenue and Montgomery Street to the Pennsylvania ferry. The company intends to do a jitney bus business.

STONE COMES OUT FOR NEW DEFENSES

Suggests a Plan for Training a Strong Reserve Force of Officers.

VICE PRESIDENT IN LINE

Democrats Anxious to Keep Issue Out of Next Campaign—Doubt as to Extra Senate Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and one of the President's most consistent supporters in the Upper Chamber, today declared for increases in the army and navy with a still larger increase in the number of young men trained as officers in both branches of the service. To get these extra officers, who would constitute a sort of officers' reserve list, Mr. Stone was not sure whether the student corps at West Point and Annapolis should be doubled or arrangements made with institutions in the various States to give training similar to that of the two Federal academies.

Vice President Marshall, who has been regarded as second only to William J. Bryan in his pacifist policy, today called on the President and told him that the Administration would have the support of the country in a program for reasonable preparedness. Mr. Marshall also told the President that the country indorsed his efforts to maintain peace with honor in the present international crisis.

Doubt was expressed that the President, in an effort to clear the docks for his executive program, would summon a special session of the Senate this Fall. Senator Saulsbury, a Democrat from Delaware, who called at the White House today, said he favored a rule limiting debate in the Senate, but that he opposed an extra session. Senator Stone had advocated a special session of the Senate for consideration of the cloture rule and the Latin-American treaties before Congress convened in December, but the President did not say he would issue a call.

Democrats are very desirous to avoid having the subject of national defenses made a partisan issue in the next campaign. If that should happen they fear the Republicans would appropriate the issue by asking larger increases than the Democrats believe necessary. All this can be avoided, in Mr. Stone's opinion, if Congress takes up the subject and disposes of it in the coming session.

"One thing that the war in Europe has shown conclusively is that the number of officers killed, wounded, and lost is very high in comparison with the number of enlisted men," said Mr. Stone. "It is essential, in my opinion, that a large number of young men should be trained in military science, and in the handling of men and warships. These men should be trained by the Government, and at the Government's expense.

"I do not mean that all these young men should go from such colleges into the army and navy. They should not. But there is no more reason why they should not go into the professions, into business, or manufacturing and make successes than if they had had the regular courses of instruction at Harvard, Yale, or any of the other institutions of learning which now send thousands of young men out to make their fortunes each year.

"But there should be a definite understanding that at any time the country needs these trained men they will be available. The obligation should be plain. They will have had their education at the expense of the Government. They should be selected for instruction in some such manner as are the cadets for the Military and Naval Academies, though some other plan might be adopted for their appointment.

"I am not an expert on military matters or naval affairs, and I must rely upon the advice of experts in these matters. Therefore, I cannot say whether we should build many submarines, or battleships, or some other type of ship. But I have always stood for increases of the navy, and I believe that more should be made now.

"More attention should be given to the National Guard, both by the Federal Government and by the States. A large body of trained citizen soldiers could be built up in that way. I believe that some increases should be made in the regular army, but I would oppose any plan for a large standing army.

"One of the most important matters, however, in preparing for defense is to obtain an adequate supply of munitions of war. We should have guns to put into the hands of the men if war should arise with another country; we should have ammunition to supply those guns. I believe that we should have in our arsenals a large store of artillery of the most approved type, for artillery today plays, perhaps, the most important part in war."

GOMPERS FAVORS TRAINING.

Wants a Voluntary System as General as Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has declared himself in favor of voluntary military training for the people that will be as general as possible. This is the best way, in Mr. Gompers's opinion, to prevent the dangers of militarism, which he regards as lurking in any large body of professional military men. Mr. Gompers expressed his views in a letter to Major General Leonard Wood in acknowledging an invitation he had been unable to accept to visit the camp at Plattsburg.

The only criticism that Mr. Gompers made against the system of camps for business men was that volunteers for the camps were asked to state their business in life. He thought this left too much room for discrimination, when the real purpose should be to give each man all the instruction he would receive without regard to social standing. He also thought West Point and Annapolis should be open to all on the same footing.

RECANTS ON GROUT VERDICT

Musician Juror Says He Did Not Understand Evidence in Case.

James M. Murphy, one of the twelve who convicted Edward M. Grout, has made affidavit that when a case involving notes and discounts, liabilities, assets, and such intricacies of finance is on the jury box is no place for a musician.

Grout, who was found guilty after a nine weeks' trial of perjury in connection with the affairs of the Union Bank, of which he was President, and who received a certificate of reasonable doubt, is out on bail pending an appeal. Juror Murphy's affidavit, in which he admits failure to understand how the jury could have intelligently reached a verdict of guilty in the Grout case, was given by him to Mr. Grout's counsel. In the document Mr. Murphy says the jury did not understand banking customs; that the evidence was too complicated and too extended to remember, and that it was impossible to keep the whole case in mind.

"Who can expect any one to keep all that stuff in mind for nine weeks?" asked Juror Murphy yesterday, while discussing his affidavit. "All we got was figures, figures, and then more figures. I know nothing at all about his banking business. I am a musician. The law requires that a man be tried by twelve of his peers. I do not consider myself the peer of Grout in banking. How would it seem to have a jury of twelve bricklayers or tailors consider an intricate medical case?"

LOOT PAWNSHOP OF $4,500.

Five Persons Held and Stolen Property All Recovered.

Three young men who said they were Rossi Remigois, 17, an errand boy of 88 Oliver Street; Frank Campagana, 20, a chauffeur of 54 James Street, and Frank Johnson, 17, a laborer, of 197 South Street, were arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Franklin, Kelly, and Herbert of the First Branch Detective Bureau, charged with robbing the pawnshop of Solomon Lehman, 53 Catharine Street, on Wednesday morning, and stealing $4,500 worth of clothing, jewelry, and other articles. Then the detectives arrested Angelo Amara, 62, at 6 Monroe Street, and his wife, Marie, on charges of receiving stolen property.

Detective Franklin said he saw three youths run to the hallway at 6 Monroe Street on Wednesday morning and later in the rear yard he found $1,500 worth of clothing, jewelry, and clocks in a bundle. This was later identified by Lehman as part of the goods stolen. In the Amara home, the detectives say, they recovered the rest of the stolen property.

The three youths were arraigned before Magistrate House in the Tombs Court and held in $2,000 bail each for examination on Monday. Amara and his wife were held in $500 bail each.

THE MURPHY FAMILY MOVES.

Mother, Father, and Baby Hippo Take Up Winter Quarters.

"The Murphy family moved today from their Summer home into their steam-heated apartment."

This is not a society item, but Headkeeper Bill Snyder's method of announcing to his hay-house friends that the hippopotamus family was moved yesterday from the tank inclosure in the Zoo in Central Park to the lion house for the Winter. The move was made necessary because of the sudden drop in temperature.

The change was made in the early morning, and before there were many visitors. A temporary runway was constructed from the open-air corral to the lion house and through this Mrs. Murphy, her husband, Caliph II., and the baby marched.

Mrs. Murphy led her family, as usual, Snyder said. Her mate followed, and baby hippo brought up the rear. There was not the slightest trouble, and the transfer was accomplished in seven minutes. Mrs. Murphy was so glad to get back to her old home that she slid into the tank with a splash that woke the lions to vocal protest.

Union Seminary Opening.

The eighth opening service of Union Theological Seminary will be held on Thursday afternoon. The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Professor of Practical Theology, will speak on "The Problem of a Modern Preacher in his Use of the Scriptures." Sunday morning services in the chapel on Claremont Avenue, at 122d Street, will begin on Oct. 3. The preacher will be the Rev. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Professor of Church History.

PLATTSBURG CAMP HAS REAL TRENCHES

Citizen Soldiers Learn How Modern War Is Being Carried On in Europe.

HIGH PRAISE BY GEN. WOOD

Third Battalion Fully Up to Standard of Predecessors—Big Plans for Next Year.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood returned yesterday from Plattsburg, where he has been supervising the work of the business men now undergoing military training. He said that the men of the Third Battalion, which is the battalion now in camp, are the same high citizen type as those of the first camp, and that as with the first command the progress of the men has been nothing short of wonderful.

One thing done in connection with the work of the second camp, General Wood pointed out, was the construction of three lines of modern intrenchments, forming a chain more than 200 yards long and built according to the latest European standards, as exemplified by the trench warfare in Flanders and Northern France. These trenches at Plattsburg, General Wood added, are invisible until you get right upon them. The trenches required three days to dig, the work being done by 1,200 regulars.

Concerning the target work of the Third Battalion, General Wood said it was close to the high standard set by the first two battalions, and that the latter part of the shooting course had been watched by Professor Libby of Princeton, the captain of the American team that competed at Bisley, England, a few years ago, and who is one of the authorities on target work in this country. Professor Libby was profuse in his praise of the shooting of the "rookies."

The "hike" of the Third Battalion will start next Wednesday, but the route will be different from that followed by the first command. This time the march will be in the direction of Silver Lake, along the course of the Saranac River. Two battalions of regular infantry, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of field artillery, and a section of signal corps men and engineer troops will accompany the "rookies" during the war game.

"Major Gen. Scott, Chief of the General Staff," General Wood said, "visited the camp this week and was greatly impressed with what he saw. He agreed with others who have seen the men at work that these camps are a fine thing for everybody concerned, and that the work being accomplished can not be too highly valued."

Upon his arrival at his headquarters on Governors Island yesterday General Wood found A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia waiting to see him. Mr. Biddle came to discuss a proposition to hold a camp for business men near Philadelphia in a few weeks. He was enthusiastic, and General Wood will send Captain Charles B. Kilbourne of his staff to Philadelphia today to look into the proposal.

Referring to the prospects for next year's camp, General Wood said he had every reason to believe that more than 5,000 business men would apply for the instruction, and that he hopes to organize a full regiment of cavalry, several batteries of artillery, and a brigade of infantry. This, with the regulars who will be in attendance, would give the camp a population of close to 10,000 civilian and regular soldiers.

The Second Cavalry, when it leaves Plattsburg next week for its regular station at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will probably ride through Canada. By so doing time and distance will be saved, and General Wood has requested Secretary of War Garrison to make the necessary arrangements with the Canadian authorities for this command, which is one of the crack regiments of the regular army, to proceed through Canadian territory. On arriving at Fort Ethan Allen one squadron of the Second will start for Massachusetts to complete the military map of the country between Boston and Springfield and Springfield and the Sound.

Colonel Franz McCoy, commander of the brigade of regulars at Plattsburg, it was announced yesterday, will retire from active service the 9th of next month. He has been for years one of the army's best-known regimental commanders.

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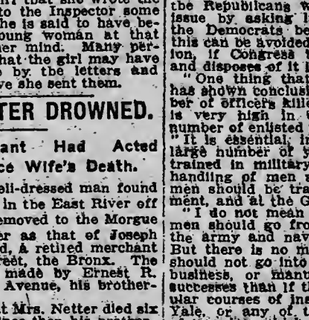
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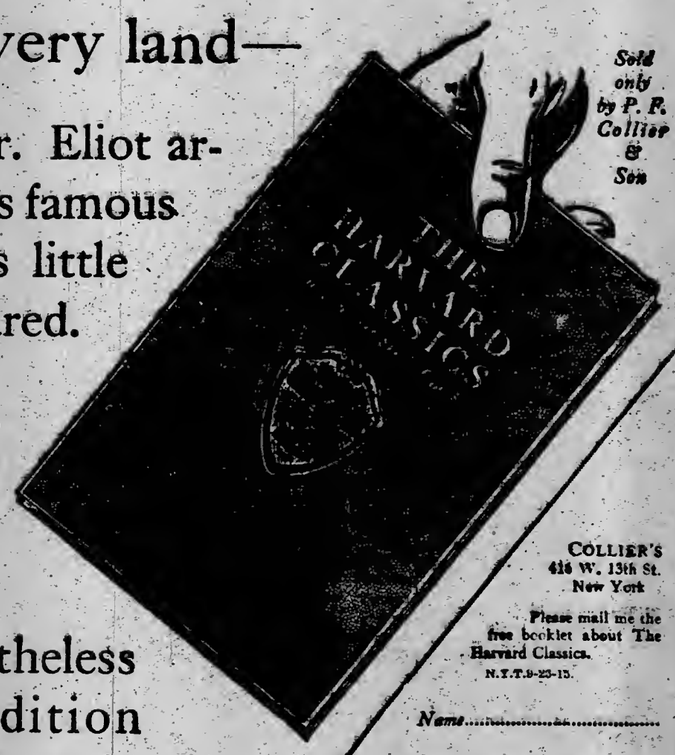
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EXIT THE FRYE CASE.

There never was, or ought not to have been, any danger of a serious misunderstanding between this country and Germany over the case of the American tramp steamship William P. Frye, sunk on Jan. 28, in the South Atlantic, by the bland and sociable commander of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The Frye carried a cargo of wheat consigned from Seattle to Liverpool, which the German sea rover declared contraband. He could not manage the vessel as a prize; therefore he destroyed her and brought the crew to Newport News. And there is now hardly any probability of disagreeableness in it, because a mass of tedious diplomatic correspondence has developed amicable ground.

The State Department in the first place presented to the Imperial German Government a claim for $228,059.54 damages, on behalf of the Captain and owners of the Frye, and requested that it be paid. In reply the German Government disputed the State Department's interpretation of the facts, and then, not upon any basis of international law but in faith with two ancient Prussian-American treaties, (1799 and 1828,) undertook to accept liability for the destruction of the Frye and to pay damages, provided a German prize court should find upon the facts that the act was illegal. The same court should assess the amount of monetary reparation payable, if any.

The State Department demurred, saying it was unable "to adopt the "suggestion in your note that the "legality of the capture and destruc- "tion, the standing of the claimants, "and the amount of indemnity should "be submitted to a prize court." It held that the sinking of the Frye was a violation of the very Prussian-American treaties cited by the Imperial German Foreign Office, and insisted that the matter be dealt with, accordingly, by direct diplomatic negotiations.

The texture of the German answer was not all velvet. It refused to admit the illegality of its raiding commander's act, and insisted almost with finality upon its suggestion that the case be submitted to a prize court, in words as follows:

As was stated in the note of April 4 last, the prize court should have to decide the question whether the destruction of the ship and cargo was legal, whether and under what conditions the property sunk was liable to confiscation, and to whom and in what amount indemnity is to be paid provided application therefor is received. Since the decision of the prize court must first be awaited before any further position is taken by the German Government, the simplest way for the American interested parties to settle their claims would be to enter them in the competent records in accordance with the provision of the German code of prize proceedings.

Again the State Department demurred, and in language more emphatic insisted that the case be dealt with by direct diplomatic negotiation, restating its objections to prize court procedure. The next German note proposed alternatives, namely, that each Government name an expert to determine jointly the amount of indemnity the German Government ought to pay. That amount it would pay, provided this did not constitute admission of or satisfaction for a violation of its treaty obligations. It further proposed that for final interpretation the ancient Prussian-American treaties be submitted to The Hague. The State Department replied:

A payment made on this understanding would be entirely acceptable to the Government of the United States, provided that the acceptance of such payment should likewise be understood to be without prejudice to the contention of the Government of the United States that the sinking of the Frye was without legal justification, and provided also that an arrangement can be agreed upon for the immediate submission to arbitration of the question of legal justification, in so far as it involves the interpretation of existing treaty stipulations.

At the end of this note the State Department, in view of all else that had happened, introduced into the correspondence one additional complication:

If this proposal proves acceptable to the Imperial German Government, it will be necessary also to determine whether, pending the arbitral award, the Imperial German Government shall govern its naval operations in accordance with its own interpretation, or in accordance with the interpretation maintained by the United States, as to the obligations imposed by their treaty stipulations, and the Government of the United States would be glad to have an expression of the views of the Imperial German Government on this point.

In the reply received from Germany this week, the latest exhibit in the case, it is agreed that damages shall be awarded by two experts, with the understanding that points on which they might not come together could "probably" be settled by direct diplomatic negotiation; and, furthermore, that the separate question of the interpretation of the Prussian-American treaties shall be submitted to The Hague for arbitration. As to the new question, its right to destroy vessels in like circumstances as the Frye is argued affirmatively under the rules of war, but:

Nevertheless the German Government, in order to furnish to the American Government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband, even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port. On the other hand, it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction is permissible, according to the provisions of the Declaration of London.

The United States did not insist too far upon the claim originally presented, nor upon settlement by direct diplomatic negotiation. Germany did not insist too far upon submitting the case to a prize court, nor upon her own interpretation of the Prussian-American treaties. Neither side has yielded aught of its contention as to the quality of the act. Its theoretical legality remains to be determined at The Hague.

The gains are these: that separate settlement of the Frye case is now definitely assured, and that a repetition of the incident is disavowed beforehand.

THE GUARDSMAN'S DAY.

Today at Van Cortlandt Park there will be such an exhibition of the quality and fitness of its organized militia as New York City has never seen, as New Yorkers of earlier generations never conceived. The National Guard of this State has profited largely by the advantages secured to the citizen soldiery by the Dick law of 1903, and under the supervision of Federal army officers its members have acquired a measure of proficiency which has never been publicly exhibited as it will be today. A large part of the two brigades of this city, including all branches of the service, will take part in the drill and manoeuvres. The people who are lucky enough to find places from which they can see the proceedings will get a clear idea of how soldiers respond to a call in a time of peril. There will be nothing in the day's exercises resembling the old-fashioned exhibition drills and parades which satisfied our grandfathers. This will be an illustration of practical modern soldiering.

After today there should be no misunderstanding of the relation of the organized militia of the States to the regular army. In case of war the National Guard would constitute two-thirds of the first line. Guardsmen must not be confused in the public mind with reserviste or raw recruits. The idea of the militiaman as an ornamental soldier, chiefly used to lend spectacular effect to certain public functions, parading in full uniform on the Fourth of July and admired chiefly for his ability to march well, belongs to the past. Today's manoeuvres are relied upon to bring many recruits to the Guard regiments. There is room for new men who are willing to take soldiering seriously in some of them, not in all.

STOCK EXCHANGE DISCIPLINE.

The Stock Exchange has suspended for a year a wealthy and conspicuous member whose business connections were not satisfactory to his fellow members of the Exchange. The evidence upon which action was taken was first laid before the Governor of Pennsylvania, who promised to refer it to the Attorney General, but there was no further procedure by law. The offense alleged was dealing with bucket shops, something which it would have been very difficult to prove legally, for the courts could not convict in a criminal case upon evidence sufficient for the Exchange. If the courts had acted at all it must have been against the keepers of the bucket shops, not against the Exchange member who merely executed the bucket shop orders. In fact the courts could not have punished at all "acts detrimental to the welfare of the Exchange." Conduct of that nature is equally prejudicial to the public interest, and its punishment must be approved on that ground rather than because of the Exchange's description of it.

Business of the sort for which the suspended member is punished is publicly injurious because it tends to falsify the prices of the securities dealt in only nominally. The shares bought and sold in bucket shops are phantom stocks. They can not be either tendered or accepted, for they do not exist, the settlement being by the adjustment of wagers upon price movements, which cannot be affected by supply or demand. On the Stock Exchange dealings are in actual property, which really changes hands. It is a public rather than a private injury that values should be prejudiced by bucket shopping of prices. It is, moreover, an injury which it is hardly within the province of the public authorities to punish, and which it is fortunate that the Exchange punishes, by a procedure so swift and sure that it serves to show how much superior it is to any action practicable under a statute, or by means of incorporation of the Exchange.

There are laws against bucket shops, and they are conspicuously neglected. There are no laws against conduct prejudicial to the Exchange, or any laws requiring the Exchange to check bucket shopping, and yet the case is a closed incident before it could in a court even be brought to a trial, whose result would be doubtful, under a statute, even if it were enforced.

WHY BORAH CANNOT RUN.

The Republican State Committee in Oregon has made a canvass of local leaders to find out their preference on the subject of the Presidential nomination. Justice HUGHES leads; which, in view of his repeated refusals, may be taken as a yearning for the unattainable. Next comes Senator BORAH, and this is a more serious matter. The comments in the Coast newspapers naturally dismiss Justice HUGHES rather hastily and devote serious attention to the sentiment for BORAH. The Portland Oregonian, for instance, points out the many points of BORAH's availability. He was an active supporter of Colonel ROOSEVELT in the preliminary campaign of 1912, but when TAFT was nominated he did not bolt; he stayed in the party ranks. "He is therefore," says The Oregonian, "accept- "able to the great body of Repub- "licans who incline to neither extreme "of policy."

The Oregonian might have gone further. He is one of the leaders of the Senate; a lawyer of great ability; a statesman, despite certain jingoistic outgivings, and a man who commands respect and confidence East and West. He is certainly of Presidential size.

There is a but. Are the Republicans prepared to nominate a man who voted for WILLIAM J. BRYAN in 1896? They may have forgiven that aberration, but what face would they put on a campaign in which BRYAN would be the principal stump speaker their candidate would have to meet? What sort of position would their canvass be in at the end of the campaign? What answer could BORAH make to BRYAN, and if he could make an answer, how far would it go down with the voters? From a Republican standpoint, BORAH is ineligible, and will be as long as BRYAN lives and is active in politics.

NO HEADWAY FOR CARRANZA.

Authentic news from Mexico lends no fresh support to CARRANZA'S pretensions. The statements from the First Chief's agents that he has removed his "capital" to Mexico City and is about to occupy the National Palace in person are offset by the advices received by the State Department of the continued misery in that city, the deficient water supply, the shortage of fuel and food. It is announced that CARRANZA has pompously ordered the American Red Cross to withdraw from Mexican soil, but the General Manager of that society's operations in Mexico City has asked for additional supplies to relieve the wants of the people. A week has elapsed since the publication of the Pan-American conference's ambiguous and discouraging statement, which, if it meant anything, meant that the Latin-American members, at least, are inclined to favor official recognition of CARRANZA as head of a Government in Mexico, but the Carranzistas stand exactly where they stood a week ago, a month ago.

ZAPATA continues his onslaughts on the railway lines between Mexico City and the coast, and his raiders terrorize towns in the State of Mexico and the Federal District. To be sure, there are no indications that VILLA'S power is growing. His transference of his offensive operations from the neighborhood of Torreon to Sonora might be regarded as a confession of weakness. But he has not been conquered, he is well supplied with men and munitions and, obviously, there is no reason to believe that recognition of CARRANZA will compel him to retire from the field. There are no political differences between these warring leaders and their personal differences might have been settled by firmness on the part of the mediators. It is foolish to try to belittle the strength of any one of the factions. VILLA and ZAPATA combined can defeat all of CARRANZA'S efforts to gain control of the country. For the country's sake all three of them should be eliminated from the situation and a provisional Government formed of members of all the factions should take up the work of pacification. There are still signs that this end may be achieved.

EXPLAINING FOSS.

"Mr. Foss's meagre totals," says The Boston Post, "prove that his "issue of national prohibition has no "great compelling force in Massa- "chusetts." Is this simplicity, deep humor, or a sofa pillow for Foss to fall on? The Sulzer of Massachusetts might have run on a platform declaring that virtue is better than vice, and still he wouldn't have got over 10,000 votes. That would not have been a black eye for virtue, it would merely have registered the Bay State's unwillingness to put Pantaloon in the State House. She did, once; but that was during a debauch, and besides she didn't know Foss. She knows him now.

National prohibition is a cause concerning which enthusiasm may be tepid, but one is bound to admit that the earnest drubbing administered to Foss by the Massachusetts electorate is no setback for that movement. Howe'er it be, it seems to Mr. Foss 'tis only noble to be good; and yet if he ever runs for Governor of Massachusetts on that platform he will be disgracefully beaten. But that will not show that Massachusetts is against goodness and given over to the Devil.

HAIL, COLUMBIA!

A college or a university without a football eleven is like a church without a steeple, a steeple without a bell, a bell or a woman without a tongue. Fume as a few palaeozoic putterers may, football is the indispensable sign and token of a college or university. Some of the puttering palaeozoics growl that it is the essential study and chief intellectual pureuit. Let the dotarde dote. Football is one of the most highly specialized of sciences. No college is complete without it. Congratulations, then, to Columbia, where the science of football, cruelly banned for ten years, has returned, revived, to the gratification of the husky moleskin brigade and the joy of all Columbians.

Congratulations to the young lorde of kick and punt and tackle. After its ten years' sleep, may Columbian football have risen like a giant, refreshed from his sleep! The kind ghost of "VAN AM" smiles at his boys on South Field.

INTERPRETING THE SEAMEN'S LAW.

Secretary REDFIELD thinks that the La Follette law was designed to be helpful to our maritime commerce, and therefore he construes it in a manner not "to create embarrass- "ment or to cause unnecessary ex- "pense or delay in its operation." The reeult is that the law will be applied in such a manner that vessels may be commanded by officers speaking different languages from the crews, provided only that they can underetand each other sufficiently for the performance of their ordinary duties. That relaxes the law in cases where English speaking officers command Asiatic crews, as on the Pacific, or crews speaking unfamiliar European languages on the Atlantic. The law would be unworkable otherwise. But rendering the law practicable in this manner destroys the argument on which it was passed under false pretenses. It was said that the safety of passengers would be increased by greater freedom of communication between officere and crews. That being interpreted meane the law was designed to force the employment of English speaking officers and crews by preventing the employment of others.

The interpretation of the law removes the last figment of argument that it was for the good of the passengers rather than for the advantage of American sailors. Officers and crews speaking different languages and who understood each other sufficiently for regular duties may not understand each other at all under unusual circumstances. Firemen would not understand orders to sailors, nor the other way about. The same is true of other departments of sea duties, and is particularly true under such unusual conditions as great storms or shipwreck. Secretary REDFIELD may have saved the law, but only by explaining it away in a manner concerning sailors and passengers alike.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Would Be "Accident" No Longer.

From present indications—subject, of course, to change by further investigation—the failure of the timbering that supported the planks over the Seventh Avenue subway excavation can fairly enough be called "accidental." In other words, that it placed on anybody a measurable amount of direct responsibility, moral and personal, is not yet obvious.

It is, indeed, clear, as the roadway fell, that a mistake was made, and a serious one—that the roadway was not sufficiently strong, as it certainly should have been, to withstand the strains to which it would or could be subjected in the progress of the operations that were going on. So far, however, as is shown by the evidence now at hand, everything had been done in accordance with what, till the accident occurred, authority of recognized competence would have declared to be "the state of the art" of building subways on the cut-and-cover plan.

Credible witnesses say that more and larger timbers were used than might honestly have been considered adequate, while the blasting was in charge of an experienced and deservedly trusted man, who seems on this occasion to have done all that he had learned to do in the many years during which he had been handling explosives. If these were in fact as in seeming the conditions that preceded the fall of the roadway, its explanation is to be found, not in somebody's reprehensible and punishable carelessness, but in the unforeseen, and perhaps unforeseeable, coming together for once of numerous contingencies or possibilities that had been considered, if considered at all, as so remote as to be negligible.

Everybody, every day, ignores many such combinations of remote possibilities; it must be done to make life practicable or tolerable, for perfect safety all the time could be obtained only by the exercise of more care and caution than could be taken—certainly by mors than anybody dreams of taking. We all assume that the bridges we come to are strong, that the rails over which we ride will not break, that the people who prepare our food are not going to poison us. Nons the less do accidents of this kind have their lesson. That on Ssvonth Avenue, if it be one of them, shows that ths "state of the art" of building subways on the cut-and-cover plan has not approached perfection as nearly as had been supposed and that it needs prompt advancement in order that more of the remote possibilities may be guarded against.

Searching of Hearts Is in Order.

It behooves ths patrons and laudators of baseball, it seems to us, to read with care the indictment that was brought against them yesterday by ons of our correspondents. Still more does it beboovs them, if they cannot disprove his charges, to reform their conduct.

Hs took for text a recent happening at a gams in Boston. There, according to the printed and as yet undenied reports, the crowds on the stands demonstrated the quality of their sportsmanship—that is, of their fairness and decency—by manifesting a violsnt hatred of the visiting player whose skill had much or most to do with bringing defeat on the Boston nine. First thsy exhausted their resources of linguistic abuse, and then ebowed a dstermination so fierce to inflict physical injury on him that the police had considsrable difficulty in restraining their murderous desires.

There may have been something of exaggeration in this accoúnt of the episode. It may be the truth without being the whole truth and nothing else. One can hope so—one must, indeed, out of patriotism and self-respect, baseball being admittedly the game that of all games conlee nearest to being as distinctively American as it is popular in America. To believe, howsver, that the affair was not quite as black as it was painted would be easier if everybody who ever attended a game of professional baseball did not know, first, that the players habitually take, or seek to take, of their opponents advantages that most players of other games would scorn, and, second, that the spectators, or a great majority of them, think that day worse than lost when the home nine fails to win.

Too often the unaccustomed watcher of a ball game sses with indignation and disgust that it le not a friendly competition, but a bitter, ruthless, and unscrupulous war, in which any trick is held fair when it escapes punishment, and that it counts as misfortune rather than as disgrace to suffer a deserved penalty.

And the intenee partisanship displayed at the games is as absurd as it le reprehensible, for the several aggregations of players are in no elghtest degrse repreeentative of the cities aftsr which they are officially named. It is not denied that baséball is honest, but in spite of the wonderful technique of the players, or of some of them and sometimes, it is mnch more a business than a sport, and too frequently it illustrates the reasons why the phrase, "business le business," invariably excuses something mean or low or cruel.

Dr. Cook Is Not Himself.

A doubly mysterious piece of news comes from Calcutta by way of London. Its substance is that Dr. COOK, the distinguished American fabulist, has applied in vain through many wsary weeks of waiting to the Anglo-Indian authorities for the official permit without which he cannot enter Nepal, and that therefore he is coming home without carrying out any part of his announced purpose to climb the highest of the Himalayas.

The puzzle is one of the second power, because the request and the refusal are equally destitute of imaginable reason.

If ever there was a man who wouldn't hurt any mountain—who could be thoroughly trusted not to injure Mount Evsrest in any way—that man was and is this eame Dr. COOK. He has always carefully refrained from stepping on the more fragile and sensitive parts of mountains, and not one of them can accuse him of intruding upon its secret places or sullying its virginal glories. The Britishers are therefore quite unnecessarily suspicious of Dr. COOK—quite unneccssarily careful of their old mountain. They are just absurd.

On the other hand, what did the doctor want of their old permit? He can go within sight of Mount Evcrest without it, and, with a few notebooks and pencils and a few easily obtainable photographs of acclivitous ecenery anywhere, he would be fully equipped for writing a book on his ascent of Mount Everest—a book worthy of place in any gentleman's library beside the account of his ascent of Mount McKinley and the one in which he describes so well his discovery of the north pole.

It is almost to be feared that age is beginning to tell on Dr. COOK. In other, and younger, days he didn't have to bother about getting permits to go anywhere or to do anything.

Plattdeutsch Newspapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to A. Y. Smith's article in THE TIMES, there are several Plattdeutsch newspapers in Germany. De Eekboom, (the Oak Tree,) the Mecklenhürger Platt of Reuten, and the Schleswig-Holstein Platt of Claus Groth are widely read throughout Germany.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW.
New York University, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1915.

NATIONAL GUARD DAY.
(Sept. 25, 1915.)

Mimic? Perhaps! But it's more than a show,
These men, prepared for a possible foe,
Earnest of purpose, to sacrifice fired,
Each by the noblest of motives inspired,
Citizen-soldiers! Their equal pray find—
Shoulder to shoulder, and all of one mind!

They're no hired legions, at any one's call—
Braggarts, a-thirst for a foray or brawl!
'Tis not excitement that leads them to band,
Calm are all pulses and steady each hand.
Volunteers, serious, solidly lined—
Shoulder to shoulder, and all of ons mind!

Not for the love of adventure they're here—
They're not mere soldiers of fortune, that's clear.
'Tis for the homes and the land they've at stake,
These stalwart Guardsmen their discipline take.
Holy the ties which these brave comrades bind—
Shoulder to shoulder, and all of one mind!

Will there be croakers, to question their aims?
Doubtless! that thought every patriot heart shames!
Nevertheless, as they mobilize here,
There'll be some thousands to sympathize, cheer,
Watch their advance, though fond tears eyes may blind—
Shoulder to shoulder, and all of one mind!

ELLA A. FANNING.

WHAT IS GERMAN?

Many Things in Art, Language, and Music Improperly So Called.

Athens, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be considered a remarkable fact that the desiznation "Germen" is commonly employed with so little discrimination, not only by the average man but even by persons who may claim to be well educated. Although Irishmen and Scotchmen have long been subjects of the United Kingdom and most of them speak English, nobody calls them Englishmen. Everybody who reads bboks knows that Goldsmith and Moore were Irishmen and that Burns and Carlyle were Scotchmen. Although English, as spoken by the Scotch, differs less from written English than do the dialects of Southwest Germany and Switzerland from those of North Germany.

When one compares Duehr's "Iliad" with that of Voss or with the nineteenth century translation of Thassilo von Scheffer he finds more diversity between the two languages than between the lyrics of Burns and Wordsworth or Tennyson. One who has learned "The Lay of the Nibelungere" from the printed text and afterword hears the speech of the Alemanians cannot fail to notice how much they have in common.

If one examines an ethnographic map of Central Europe he finds the proportion of brunettes between the fiftieth and the forty-sixth parallels of north latitude and Vienna and the Rhine to be much larger than in the region between the mouth of the Neckar and the North Sea. In this respect there is very little difference between the Swiss people, no matter what their speech. Evidently the somatic differences between the North and South Germans are as great as the differences in speech. The proportion of brunettes along the French frontier, almost to the Strait of Dover, is also relatively large. When one recalls the long list of Swiss names eminent in literature and science he can not tell from the names of those who bore them whether they wrote in German, French, or Italian.

It must, moreover, be considered a noteworthy fact that Prussia has contributed almost nothing to literature, or music, or philosophy. It is true Meyerbeer was born in Berlin; but he was a Jew. Besides, the fact that he changed his family name of Jakob Meyer Beer to Giacomo Meyerbeer, by which he is generally known, and spent most of his time in Italy and Paris, seems to indicate that he wished to conceal the fact that he was born on German soil. Leibnitz was born in Leipsic; Wolff was a native of Breslau, and Jacobi of Duesseldorf. Herbart was a native of Oldenburg and Fichta of Saxony. Kant, although born in Koenigsberg, believed his ancestors to have been Scotch. Schelling and Hegel, like Schiller, were Wuerttembergers. Schopenhauer was born in Danzig, but at a time when it was Polish, and although he lived for some time in Berlin he passed the greater part of his later life in Frankfort, the native city of Goethe. Both the Schlegels were natives of Hanover, and Schleiermacher of Breslau. Grillparzer, probably the greatest name in German literature since the author of "Faust," was a native of Vienna. Gelbel was born in Lucbeck, and Scheffel in Karlsruhe.

The Swabian school of poets, beginning with Uhland, contains a considerable number of prominent names. Baur, the head of the Tuebingen school of theologians, which culminated in the ultra negation of Strauss, was also a Wuerttemberger. This school probably occupied the most important place in New Testament criticism in its day, while its influence is not yet spent. Richter was born in Bavaria, near the Saxon frontier, while his favorite appellation, "Jean Paul," indicates his French leanings. Hamann and Hartmann were, without doubt, Prussians, and perhaps Herdar may be placed in the same category, although a Silesian by birth. Even the furious and ferocious Treitschke, whose historical writings are pervaded with rhetorical glorification of the house of Hohenzollern as the predestined savior of Germany, was a Saxon. Heine the Unfortunate, who is unsurpassed as a lyric poet, was a Jew. He is probably the only distinguished native of Germany to whom no monument has been erected anywhere in the country of his birth. Like many another man, he paid the penalty even during his lifetime for daring to speak the truth bluntly.

Not only have the North Germans been arrayed against those of the South, notwithstanding the similarity of their political aspirations, if we may predicate aspirations of a people who took hardly any interest in their government. The Swiss and the Dutch pursued a widely divergent course in their politics. The nucleus of the Swiss Republic was German. The citizens of the four Borest cantons were the first in modern Continental Europe to contend for the right of the people to govern themselves and to manage their affairs in their own way. But their example found no imitators northward. In the northwest the Dutch exhibited the same traits with a pertinacity that was marvelous. Yet their heroism awoke no enthusiasm among their coreligionists of the same stock to the east of them.

For some reason the Germans of the old empire, as a whole, were not aroused from their lethargy until the Franco-Prussian war. But even then their aspirations were not directed toward political liberty but toward military efficiency.

The appellation "Austrian" is even more indefinite than "German." When a man informs us that he is an Austrian we know to what Government he owes allegiance, but we do not know whether his vernacular is German or some other tongue. Neither Bluecher, nor Moltke, nor Roon, nor Nietzsche ware Prussian by birth. Even the frightful Bernhardi is said to be of Italian origin.

However, we should not find fault with the Hohenzollerns for their perspicacity in discovering semi-foreign talent and for their shrewdness in attracting it to their court and into their service. When you have certain definite ends to accomplish it is wise to utilize the best material available, no matter where it is to be found.

CHAS. W. SUPER.

Glasgow in War Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having just arrived from Glasgow, Scotland, where I resided during the past year, I feel I am in a position to give a little information on the conditions, economic and otherwise prevalent in that shipbuilding town. The conditions have not in the least been impaired during the past year of war, the only evidence of participation in the war being the continual sight of the many uniformed men recruited for the British Army, and the sight of glaring posters, some of which read, "Your King and country need you," and others, "Come for a free trip to Berlin and Constantinople." The theatres and music halls are open until 11 P. M., just as they were before the war broke out, and there is no such thing there as placing the town in darkness. The price of food and coal has risen to a slight extent, but business is flourishing, and the conditions of the workingman are good. The workers along the Clyde are kept busy day and night, with the minimum of rest, and they even work on Sunday, a condition which has seldom prevailed before in Glasgow.

Recruiting is good. Of the men capable of taking up arms fully 50 per cent. have enlisted. Considering that Glasgow is a shipbuilding town, and the outlying district a mining centre, (two industries which are as essential to Great Britain as are soldiers,) I think I am justified in saying that Glasgow is doing its share toward upholding the honor of the British flag.

ARTHUR KING.
New York, Sept. 22, 1915.

Hartford Noises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to know in what part of Connecticut the peddlers whistle. I have lived most of my life in Hartford, and if "Anti-Noise" could hear the bedlam in our streets from early morning until late at night, he never would call it a pleasant little whistle. We do have a law regarding noises, but no one pays any attention to the law. We would like this whistle; it would be a pleasant change. OLD HARTFORD RESIDENT.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 14, 1915.

THE FALLACY OF A JITNEY SUBMARINE.

It Would Be Something Neither Fish Nor Whale, with Only a Devilish Tendency to Go Clam Digging Unexpectedly.

By JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, JR.

New York, Sept. 24, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days where the lesson of the European war is being taken to heart by the intelligent and thinking American, it is natural that many suggestions for the improvement of our national defense should be brought to the attention of the public. It is, however, necessary that for the public interest the chaff be separated from the wheat, so that an intelligent understanding be obtained by this general reader of what should and should not be done.

I have been working for the last four years on the problem of producing a high-speed type of submarine boat of the minimum possible displacement to achieve the purposes which I have in view. This boat resembles very much what Henry Ford and Professor Parker have been discussing lately in the press. In this research which I have carried on along this line I have had the very best advice from the leading engineers on the question of submarine architecture in this country. For any man to make the statement that under present conditions it would be possible to drive a submarine at the rate of forty miles an hour, and to, moreover, drive a submarine at this rate whose displacement is such that it would be capable of carrying several men, torpedo tubes, torpedoes, and the necessary equipment to enable it to function as it should, is, as far as I can see, nonsense. From the earliest days of development of the submarine boat attempts have been made to produce a small type of submersible craft under the control of one or two men and to handle these craft from the decks of battleships. The able French inventor, Goubet, spent his life to develop a satisfactory portable submarine. His work ended in final disappointment and failure, although through it a great deal of valuable information was contributed to the art.

The whole tendency in submarine development has been toward the enlargement of the submarine, its increase in power, displacement, and length. A good deal of the fallacy in the small submarine idea is due to the fact that people imagine that because a torpedo can accomplish certain things it is possible for a submarine, or man-carrying torpedo-carrying device, to accomplish the same results. This whole illusion can be quickly dispelled by taking a vessel of the type, shape, and displacement of the torpedo and increasing it to a size which would enable it to carry several men and one or more torpedoes. On investigation it will be found that, in order to drive such a craft at the speed of the torpedo, a power would be necessary which would be out of all proportion to the carrying capacity of that craft. The torpedo achieves its results in having an ideal form of power plant for its work. With air pressure at two thousand pounds per square inch as a driving medium it is possible to cut down the engine to very small proportions. The range, however, is limited. The only other type of suitable prime mover that we have which can give us great power for a minimum of weight and size is the internal combustion engine. The internal combustion engine is almost as sensitive as a human being with regard to the question of having plenty of fresh air to operate with. The more powerful the engine the greater amount of air necessary per minute to enable it to run. It is incredible what amount of air is consumed in the explosions of an ordinary automobile engine, but it can easily be seen that this fact is true when one remembers that each time there is an explosion it is chiefly air that fills the cylinders of the gas engine and that the more cylinders the engine has and the greater number of revolutions that it makes the greater the amount of necessary air is consumed in its operation.

I do not consider that the question of getting rid of the exhaust gases would be nearly as difficult as the question of supplying the machine air when running submerged. It must be remembered that if the submarine were supplied with tanks under pressure to give this necessary amount of air there again it is necessary to increase its carrying capacity, its size, and to multiply by a tremendous amount the power plant to drive it at the necessary speed. Thus the problem is very much like that of a dog chasing its own tail, and at this point it may be said that for the optimistic inventor only ignorance is bliss.

Outside of these general problems, on account of the uncertainty of torpedo fire, it is essential that more than one torpedo be carried, and these torpedoes cannot be diminished in size beyond a certain point inasmuch as they must carry sufficient high explosive to achieve a definite destructive effect on striking the target.

Then there comes the all-important question of the necessity of the submarine maintaining what is known as an even depth line, that is, that it shall travel at a constant and practically unvarying depth below the surface, otherwise it becomes a dangerous proposition to control. It has been noticed that the shorter submarines are more prone to erratic diving movements than those of great length. If a short vessel were travelling at the tremendous speed of forty miles an hour any sudden dive would carry it immediately to a depth at which the pressure of the water would be sufficient to crush in the sides. This is a point brought out in the work of no less an authority than Commander Sueter of the British service. The inventor will again probably pooh-pooh this idea by suggesting that the hydrostatic depth regulator used in the torpedo be applied to the submarine. Any one familiar with the way in which torpedoes go clam digging, for no apparent reason, in the bottoms of harbors would be loath to risk his life on the dependability of such mechanisms.

On the whole, it is only necessary to acquaint one's self with the development of the submarine art and to go into the actual cold figures relating to power and submerged propulsion to see that the small submarine of high speed is a fallacy.

While it is very commendable that there should be a nation-wide contribution of thought to the question of national defense, it is nevertheless to my mind nothing but lost motion to advocate the impracticable. It should be understood that the adequate defense of our country can only be brought about by a national movement to back the recommendations of the army and navy experts in Washington. The great question of training officers and men to fill the thin ranks of our army and navy is of vital importance. The construction of material which present conditions of war have shown to be absolutely necessary is a matter that should be undertaken at once. The inventive ability of our citizens should be encouraged and monopolized by our Government; but while this is so, the people must remember that preparedness is a national movement, and that the genius of one man and the effectiveness of one weapon does not constitute more than an element in the great barrier of defense that will protect our home and country.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, Jr.

WHERE ALSACE STANDS.

Her People Are Not Anti-French and Do Not Fight the Russians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE TIMES a very able article, from a political point of view, by Dr. George B. McClellan of Princeton. The second paragraph of this article, however, which treats of the inhospitable acts of Alsatian peasants toward the French invaders, and of the Alsatian troops which "have been fighting manfully and loyally in Poland against Russia," is, it seems to me, somewhat misleading.

A considerable number of Alsatians who did not wish their children to become "Germanized" moved into France in the years immediately following 1871.

Another exodus of Alsatians into France took place in the few days preceding the declaration of war in August, 1914. I saw some 300 young men of this exodus assembled before the Ecole Alsacienne in the Rue d'Assas in Paris on Aug. 5, 1914. The presence of this number of young men, from 19 to 30 years of age, in one quarter of Paris argues favorably for the large size of the 1914 exodus.

How well the German authorities knew that there was a strong pro-French element in Alsace is proved by the case of Hausi some few years ago. Had the number of French sympathizers been unimportant it seems unlikely that German authorities would have sentenced Hausi to a term in prison for the publication of "L'Ami Fritz" and "Mon Village," in French, to be sold in Alsace. When war was declared the remaining French sympathizers were very carefully watched. This I know from personal friends, who came from Alsace into France via Switzerland after two months of war.

With regard to the statement of the manful and loyal fighting of "Alsatians" against the Russians in Poland, it is clear that German colonists resident in Alsace for the last forty years have probably done so. The only man born in Alsace who was killed in Poland that I know of personally was a citizen of Paris. He had gone to Alsace to visit the place of his birth in July, 1914, and was detained during the days preceding the declaration of war. He was forced, though a French citizen, into a German regiment. His relatives in Alsace have sent word to friends in Paris that he did not go willingly or loyally. They are people whose word may be trusted.

As to the moral effect upon the French people of the cold reception of the "Alsatians," it must be said that the French were fully cognizant at the beginning of hostilities that no French sympathizers would be "at large" to aid the invading army. I have often read in pro-German Swiss papers of this "moral effect" on the French, but I have never heard it mentioned or intimated by wounded soldiers returning from Alsace.

GEOFFROY ATKINSON.
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1915.

Inside a Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is often remarked that while the fountain head of German militarism is in Prussia, other parts of Germany are materially different in spirit and ideals. However this may be, is it not a fact that we have sections, of greater territorial extent than Prussia, that are far from representative of the broad humanitarianism of the United States? For example, take the qualities of chivalry and hospitality professed by those States in which a mob spirit, bigotry, and child labor prevail to a more or less extent.

G. F. HEILPRIN.
New York, Sept. 12, 1915.

THE TELEGRAM CODZIENNY.

A Denial That It Is Subsidized to Spread Teutonic Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article published in your paper of Sept. 15, under the caption "How Dumba Spread His Propaganda," (among Polish newspapers founded and subsidized by Austria,) is mentioned my paper, the Daily Telegram (Telegram Codzienny), which has been denounced as being subsidized even by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff.

The Daily Telegram (Telegram Codzienny) has been published in New York for over a year, and it never was nor is subsidized either by German or Austrian money, but is financed by Polish capital.

Germany, Austria, and Russia interest us only in so far as they are concerned with the Polish question. We want Poland to be free and independ

TOSCANINI WAVERS OVER HIS RETURN

Metropolitan Opera Director Is Doing Patriotic Work for Italy, Says Wm. J. Guard.

HIS DECISION NEXT WEEK.

New Singers Coming Include Maria Barrientes, G. De Luca, Mme. Zarska, and Ida Cajetti.

William J. Guard, the press representative of the Metropolitan Opera House, returned yesterday on the Tiormina from Italy, where he saw Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the general manager, and Arturo Toscanini, the Italian conductor of the Metropolitan.

With regard to the rumors that Toscanini will not return to the Metropolitan this season, Mr. Guard said that he expected to hear next week from Mr. Gatti-Casazza what Mr. Toscanini's decision was. "A few days before I left Milan," he continued, "I saw Mr. Gatti-Casazza and Mr. Toscanini together when the latter was busy organizing a patriotic concert with a chorus of 1,500 voices trained by Giulio Setti of the Metropolitan for the benefit of the Italian Red Cross.

"Mr. Toscanini is conducting an opera season to last two months in Milan to give work to the musicians, and contributes his services free, while the profits go to the Red Cross. He is very patriotic and wishes to remain to help his country, and would have joined the army, but was refused on account of his short-sightedness. Mr. Gatti-Casazza may induce the maestro to change his mind before he sails for New York at the beginning of October."

With regard to the artists for the coming season, Mr. Guard said that Enrico Caruso would arrive in New York in November and remain for the season. Lucrezia Bori, Margarete Ober, and Frieda Hempel will arrive in November, also Jacques Urlus, the Dutch tenor. Mme. Maria Barrientes, the Spanish coloratura soprano, will make her début at the Metropolitan after New Years, and the Italian baritone, Giuseppe de Luca, will also be heard here.

Four other new singers engaged this Summer by Gatti-Casazza are Mme. Erman Zarska, a dramatic and lyric soprano from Prague, who has sung the leading roles in "Tosca," "Aida," "Trovatore," "Lohengrin," and "The Magic Flute"; Mlle. Ida Cajetti, a lyric soprano, 21 years old, from Trieste, Austria, who has been a prima donna at Rome, Madrid, Barcelona, and Buenos Aires; Mlle. Flora Perini, an Italian mezzo-soprano from Rome, who has appeared in Petrograd, Moscow, Madrid, and Lisbon in grand opera, and Giacomo Damacco, a light tenor from Bari on the Adriatic, who has made a success in "The Barber of Seville," "Rigoletto," "Lucia," "Don Pasquale," and other operas.

The Serge Diaghileff Russian ballet will be brought to the Metropolitan from Petrograd about the middle of the season.

The opera season will be twenty weeks, instead of twenty-three, but there will be four weeks of Russian ballet at the end.

WILSON SEES MAY IRWIN.

Cabinet Members Also at Her Performance for Press Club.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—President Wilson, accompanied by his house guest, Colonel E. M. House, and all the members of his Cabinet in Washington, including Secretaries McAdoo, Houston, Lane, and Daniels and Attorney General Gregory occupied boxes at the New National Theatre tonight for a special performance by May Irwin and her company in "33 Washington Square," in compliment to the National Press Club. Six hundred members of the club and their wives, mothers, and sweethearts filled the balance of the theatre.

Miss Irwin made a special trip to Washington on what was described as "a pilgrimage of laughter" to make the President and members of the club laugh. The idea is an offshoot of her letter of a few weeks ago to President Wilson suggesting the formation of a department of laughter in the Federal Government "to laugh out of court the jingoes and pests who are attempting to interfere with President Wilson's international discussions." Miss Irwin and her company, with their scenery, arrived here from New York late this afternoon. She was escorted to the National Press Club, where there was a reception in her honor, during which she made a speech and sang.

Miss Irwin brought her company to Washington for this single performance.

Picture of Kemble for Friars Club.

James B. Brady has presented the Friars Club with an oil painting of John Philip Kemble as Coriolanus by Sir Robert Ker Porter. The picture is four by five feet, and hangs in the main dining hall of the monastery. When the new club house in West Eighty-fourth Street is completed it will be given a prominent position among the art works of the club. Another gift to the club is a meerschaum pipe carved in the likeness of a friar's head. This was donated by Edwin Arden, who acquired it twenty-five years ago.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Four Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.) — Douglas Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Armstrong, F. Atherton, Mrs. H. Atherton, Miss M. Atherton, R. J. Barry, S. Biddle, P. F. Borne, Richard Burke, Miss J. Chapin, Miss C. Curtis, E. H. D'Auban, Austin Elliott, Miss C. M. Forman, R. A. Gossett, F. B. Holt, Miss Lucy Holton, W. E. Horton, James R. Johnson, Miss Annie Kerr, W. A. Lowry, Ogden Mills, Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Murray, Miss K. Owen, Miss Lillian Rea, Miss A. Scott, W. D. Stein, Miss R. M. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Taylor, Mrs. Spencer Thorn.

TOURAINE, (Bordeaux.)—Max Brummell, Vicomte de Breicnll, J. T. Bahm, B. J. Beyer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bemill, Paul Bertey, J. W. Converse, Mrs. C. W. Cowan, Dr. Malvin B. Clapton, A. Fordyce, Miss H. K. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Libbin, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Potter.

ORDONA, (Liverpool.)—P. V. Alexander, F. Borell, David Douglas, R. M. Goode, the Rev. E. Hawkins, Frank Powell, and C. J. Wilkinson.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—Miss I. M. K. Allison, Captain T. Ande, Marcus Anderson, Miss T. Anderson, C. Bang, United States Consul in Christiania; M. F. Bartram, Professor S. H. Harper, R. M. Harris, T. H. Marbourg, Mrs. S. C. McAuley, Miss M. E. McAuley, E. T. Mortmarck, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Miller, Mrs. Anna Monson, Captain H. Olsen, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wells.

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STANDING OF OUR WARSHIPS

Navy Department Makes Public Figures in Gunnery and Efficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department today made public the relative standings of the principal vessels of the navy in gunnery and general efficiency during the past year. The figures disclose some very wide margins in the relative standing of these vessels. The battleship Michigan, for example, had a rating of 73.614, while the Minnesota, as compared with the Michigan, had a rating of only 26.866 in general efficiency. The following standings and merit for battle efficiency for the year ended June 30, 1915, have been assigned:

Vessels of the Battleship Class—Michigan, 73.614; Texas, 71.992; Georgia, 71.101; Kansas, 69.458; New Hampshire, 64.149; Delaware, 62.774; New Jersey, 61.729; New York, 61.477; Wyoming, 56.424; Utah, 55.194; Nebraska, 53.905; Arkansas, 53.516; Vermont, 51.269; South Carolina, 49.090; Florida, 46.075; Colorado, 43.544; Louisiana, 34.621; Rhode Island, 33.453; Minnesota, 28.866.

Vessels of the Torpedo Class—Patterson, 90.907; McDougal, 85.272; Fanning, 84.363; Burrows, 84.322; Beale, 81.490; Paul Jones, 79.252; Jarvis, 78.638; Perry, 78.738; Drayton, 78.096; Cummings, 77.268; Cassin, 75.886; Truxton, 75.440; Ammen, 71.691; Jenkins, 68.943; Jouett, 67.628; Benham, 65.277; Paulding, 57.615; Preble, 56.468; Trippe, 38.011.

Vessels of the Submarine Class.—K-8, 98.200; C-3, 77.018; B-3, 75.011; C-4, 67.051; A-4, 65.875; H-1, 58.000; K-2, 55.683; K-6, 54.840; C-1, 54.713; H-3, 54.000; H-2, 53.324; A-2, 40.562; C-2, 40.263; K-4, 39.783; A-6, 37.304; C-5, 36.317; B-2, 35.237; A-7, 30.958.

The standing of vessels in gunnery for the year ended June 20, 1915, was as follows:

Vessels of the Battleship Class.—Georgia, 88.347; Texas, 87.885; Wyoming, 81.321; Michigan, 83.314; Saratoga, 83.390; Kansas, 85.527; New York, 84.901; Delaware, 82.846; Colorado, 80.906; New Hampshire, 48.520; New Jersey, 45.390; Utah, 42.795; Arkansas, 41.396; Vermont, 39.824; Louisiana, 36.721; Rhode Island, 34.103; South Carolina, 32.439; Florida, 28.475; Nebraska, 20.355; Minnesota, 17.326.

Vessels of the Torpedo Class.—Patterson, 87.075; McDougal, 78.307; Fanning, 71.018; Truxton, 70.824; Burrows, 69,969; Drayton, 69.957; Beale, 63.308; Jouett, 62.939; Paul Jones, 62.468; Cummings, 62.316; Paulding, 62.088; Jarvis, 61.971; Cassin, 57.218; Perry, 55.332; Ammen, 55.141; Jenkins, 54.951; Walke, Cal., 54.458; Benham, 50.460; Warrington, 48.276; Chauncey, 41.519; Decatur, 39.178; Barry, 38.053; Dale, 34.399; Henley, 32.830; Preble, 24.821; Rainbridge, 21.732; Trippe, 20.880; Balch, 945.

Vessels of the Submarine Class—K-8, 88.026; B-3, 80.612; C-3, 54.309; H-1, 52.326; A-4, 44.953; C-4, 43.469; H-2, 33.324; H-3, 30.122; K-3, 29.888; K-7, 29.251; A-6, 28.184; C-1, 23.691; A-7, 22.420; A-2, 18.012; C-2, 4.259; K-4, 4.401; B-2, 3.412; C-5, 0.000.

Vessels of the Cruiser Class—Galveston, 94.172; New Orleans, 50.001; Yorktown, 37.677; Chattanooga, 36.263; Cincinnati, 33.988; Denver, 33.478; Cleveland, 28.633; Raleigh, 16.164.

Vessels of the Gunboat Class—Mayflower, 99.063; Dixie, 78.156; Sacramento, 67.891; Pampanga, 43.087; Dolphin, 39.845; Wheeling, 32.376; Annapolis, 12.957.

WHITMAN PRAISES PERKINS.

Says He Is the Best Man in County for District Attorney.

Governor Whitman indorsed District Attorney Perkins strongly last night. He said:

"When I left the office of District Attorney to become Governor I named as my successor that man whom I regarded as the best-fitted person in the county to perform the duties of District Attorney. I still hold that opinion of Charles Albert Perkins. He is my choice for the office and I hope he will get the nomination. I know his work and I know he is able."

The Governor was asked about a letter he had written to Mr. Moss which Mr. Moss had read at political meetings.

"That letter was written two years ago when Mr. Moss left the District Attorney's office," said the Governor. "The nice things I said in it I have no reason to retract, but the letter was never intended to have any bearing upon the present campaign for the Republican nomination for District Attorney. I hope Mr. Perkins will be elected."

The Perkins managers have already formed five leagues to promote his fight against Tammany Hall. They are the Perkins League of Hotel Managers, the Democratic Lawyers' Perkins League, the Dry Goods Men's Perkins Association, and two leagues of actors.

Powell Crichton, a lawyer of 14 Wall Street, Secretary of the Georgia Society, will be Chairman of the Democratic Lawyers' Perkins League. He expects to begin active work the day after the primaries with a committee of 100 lawyers.

Mr. Perkins spoke last night at five Republican club houses in the 2d, 12th, 13th, 27th, and 29th Assembly Districts.

"If I had done for Tammany what I have done for the Republican Party," said Frank Moss in three speeches last night, "they would have made me Mayor, Governor, and everything else. What do the voters want? A deal? There has been a deal in the Judges and in the Sheriff's office as well as other jobs. If Tammany gets in that is what you can expect. If you want to beat Tammany and want honest work done I am the man that you should vote for.

"It is up to you, and I will abide by your decision in the primaries. Remember this, however, I have never asked the support of any man, especially men who owe their jobs to politics."

Mr. Moss spoke at 236 East Broadway, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and at Lenox Avenue and 120th Street.

RYAN TALKS TO 10,000.

Zeller's Opponent Makes a Lively Primary Campaign.

Joseph T. Ryan, Democratic primary candidate for the nomination for Judge of the City Court, addressed many thousand persons yesterday afternoon and last night at five big meetings. He began at noon with a flying trip along West Street, where he addressed groups of longshoremen, while his workers distributed circulars of the Labor Committee indorsing his candidacy. Among the labor organizations that indorsed him was the Bricklayers' Union 37, of which John Gill is the business agent.

In the evening the candidate addressed large gatherings at Nihlo's Garden, Third Avenue and 170th Street; Tonawanda Hall, 390 Third Avenue; the Connolly Club, 101st Street and Third Avenue, and the Fairmany Club in the Eleventh Assembly District.

WAR HITS THE BOOK TRADE.

Few Have Need for Rare Volumes in England Now.

Henry Spurr, representing Thomas Edwards, a London dealer in raro books, whose specialty is Americana, has arrived at the Imperial from London.

"The rare book trade in our country, being a luxury, is somewhat at a discount just now," said Mr. Spurr yesterday. "However, you will find that the energetic publisher who is willing to go ahead without considering a temporary loss, still holds his own. Publishing is still a very profitable speculation in our country if one is bold enough to take a plunge and happens to have the right material.

"War books had a tremendous circulation up to a month or two ago, but there is somewhat a surfeit of them now, and publishers find they cannot feed the public on war literature only. Good books—books with a good imprint—for in England the name of a publisher is often a guarantee of the character of the work—are still sure of a large demand. But, unfortunately, when there was a rush on in war books, a flood of interior matter made its appearance. As yet, we have had very little war fiction. The war is too near us to make anything about it but facts, interesting.

"The labor troubles in England about which you read so much, are exaggerated. The British workman is patriotic. It is the paid agitator who causes the noise. We have no idea how long the war will last. Lord Kitchener said, at its inception, it might be a matter of three years. We are taking him at his word. He is the man of the moment, and we look upon every word he utters as sound advice or gospe truth."

MISS WIBORG TO WED G. C. MURPHY

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wiborg Betrothed to Son of Patrick F. Murphy.

ACTIVE IN RELIEF WORK

Her Engagement Follows the Marriage of Her Sister Olga to Sidney Webster Fish.

Society will be interested in the engagement of Miss Sara Sherman Wiborg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Wiborg of New York and East Hampton, L. I., to Gerald C. Murphy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Francis Murphy of New York, which is to be formally announced tomorrow by Mr. and Mrs. Wiborg, who are at their Summer home at East Hampton.

Miss Wiborg is prominent in society, and last season was active in war relief work. Her sister, Miss Olga Wiborg, was married on Sept. 18, at East Hampton, to Sidney Webster Fish, son of Stuyvesant Fish and the late Mrs. Fish. Another sister is Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg.

Miss Sara S. Wiborg and her sisters were presented at Court during the season in London several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Wiborg formerly resided in Cincinnati. Mrs. Wiborg before her marriage was Miss Adeline Sherman, a daughter of Major Hoyt Sherman.

Mr. Murphy is Vice President of the Mark Cross Company of New York and London, of which his father is President. Mr. Murphy, Sr., is renowned for his brilliant after-dinner speeches.

FRANCIS V. DU PONT TO WED.

Amateur Aviator Engaged to Miss Katherine Clarke.

The engagement of Miss Katherine Clarke of Northampton, Mass., to Francis Victor du Pont, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont of Wilmington, Del., has been announced. Mr. du Pont first met Miss Clarke when she acted as a bridal attendant at the marriage of his sister, Miss Alice B. du Pont, to Paul E. Wilson.

Mr. du Pont is a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and will be graduated in two years. He is a devotee of outdoor sports, and drove the hydroplane, Tech, Jr., III., in recent races in Manhasset Bay.

HER ENGAGEMENT BROKEN.

Miss Eulalia Garrison Is Not to Wed Ernest A. Bigelow, Jr.

Mrs. Cornelius M. Garrison of 550 Park Avenue announces that the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eulalia Garrison, to Ernest A. Bigelow, Jr., has been broken. The engagement of the couple was announced in the Spring of 1914.

Miss Garrison is the niece of Colonel Robert M. Thompson, with whom she made the trip to the Olympic games in Stockholm in 1912. Mr. Bigelow is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow of 120 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Miss Calvo to Wed on Oct. 7.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Arrangements have been completed for the marriage of Miss Marta Calvo, daughter of the former Minister from Costa Rica, to Thomas D. Harrington of Boston on Thursday, Oct. 7. The ceremony will take place at 11 o'clock in the private chapel of Mgr. Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate, with that dignitary officiating. A nuptial mass will follow the ceremony, which will be attended only by the immediate relatives and close friends.

The bride's attendants will include her sister, Miss Selina Calvo, who will be a debutante of the coming Winter; Miss Kathleen Anderson of this city, and Miss Clara Jaeger of Montclair, N. J. William Edward Harrington will be his brother's best man.

Their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Kell of this city was celebrated at the Hotel Astor at 6 o'clock last evening by a dinner for the relatives and intimate friends. Mrs. Kell was Miss Anna Frey of Vienna. The couple came to America in 1867, and have since lived in New York. Miss Marie Kell, Mrs. C. H. J. Dilg, and Henry Kell, the three children, were present, as well as six grandchildren.

HER PANTALETTE GOWN.

Mrs. Longworth Interests Chicago Wayfarers in a New Fashion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, daughter of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, has been for a day or more the centre of attraction for Michigan Boulevard, Chicago's most fashionable thoroughfare. The reason is found in the fact that the former Miss Alice Roosevelt has decided to set the fashion by wearing a tufted and be-furbelowed pantalette skirt. For the last few days a so-called "fashion show," fostered by the modistes of the Middle West, has been open to the public. Mrs. Longworth, when she first made her appearance on Michigan Boulevard attired in the "pantalette skirt," was mistaken for a model of the show, but in a short time she was identified and became the cynosure of all eyes.

The pantalettes which Mrs. Longworth introduced in Chicagoans are no of net, ruffled and lace trimmed, as in the days of '58. Instead they are of heavy silk material, with a wide tuck to each leg, and reach Mrs. Longworth's trim ankles. The pantalettes are longer than the skirt the average Chicago woman wears.

A long, heavy traveling coat, with a broadcloth collar, and conspicuous for the absence of fur of any kind, was worn with the "skirtish" looking trousers.

Mrs. Longworth wore laced low shoes and a straw hat, with a silk facing and a tailored ornament in front.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth are on their way back to the East after visiting the California Exposition.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. George T. Marye, wife of the United States Ambassador at Petrograd, is sailing for Russia today on the Kristianiafjord by the way of Sweden, where she will join the Ambassador. Mrs. Marye will resume her work with the Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard McWilliams of Plainfield, N. J., have announced the engagement of Mrs. McWilliams's daughter by a former marriage, Miss Marjorie Walbridge Brown, to Kenneth Hamilton Condit, son of Colonel and Mrs. Oscar H. Condit of East Orange, N. J. Miss Brown's father was the late Paul Taylor Brown of Philadelphia. Mr. Condit is a graduate of Princeton University, class of '13.

Mrs. William Dulles and family are at the Hotel Gotham for the Winter. The coming-out reception on Nov. 24 for Miss Dorothy Dulles has been postponed on account of the death of her father.

A. Perry Osborn, who is to marry Miss Anne M. Steele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Stsele, in Baltimore on Oct. 2, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the Knickerbocker Club.

Pay Inspector Samuel Bryan, U. S. N., and Mrs. Bryan have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Bryan, to William Coleman Rogers of Phoenix, Ariz.

The wedding of Miss Mathilde Margaret Lindenmeyr, daughter of the late Henry Lindenmeyr, and Dr. Rudolph Duryea Moffett is to take place at 8:30 o'clock tonight in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street.

Miss Alice B. Hovey, daughter of Franklin H. Hovey of Summit, N. J., and Edward Palmer Seymour, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherwood Seymour of this city, will be married today in Calvary Church, in Summit.

RUSSIAN STATESMAN DIES.

Ex-Minister of Interior Durnovo Was Once Head of Police.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 24 (via London.)—The death of Peter Nikolaievich Durnovo is announced. He was at one time Russian Minister of the Interior, a member of the Council of the Empire, and leader of the Party of the Right in the Council.

Durnovo came of a noble family of the Province of Chernigoff and first became prominent while Minister of the Interior during the repressions that followed the "Charter of Liberties" granted by Alexander III. He entered the Government service as an official of the Interior Department, later joining the Police Department, where he finally became head of the entire department. As the sequence to a scandal in the department, he was dismissed and for a time disappeared from sight, to emerge as Governor of one of the Volga provinces under Nicholas II. Then Plehve, Minister of the Interior, brought him back to Petrograd and made him the head of the Departments of Posts and Telegraphs shortly before the Russo-Japanese war in 1904.

When Plehve was killed he acted in his place until his successor was appointed. Later Premier Witte made him Minister of the Interior, and he resigned in May, 1906. His resignation was brought about by Witte himself, who found that Minister Durnova was his enemy. Witte went to the Emperor and asked him to choose between himself and Durnovo and his associate Akimoff, and it was said at the time that both were sacrificed to pacify the Constitutional Democrats.

Durnovo later became a member of the Council of the Empire, and in March, 1911, in company with M. Trepoff, was suspended from all sittings of the council until January, 1912, at the instigation of Premier Stolypin.

AUTO BREAKS BOY'S SKULL.

Taxi Dodges Woman in Fifth Avenue and Hurls Out Passenger.

Philip McNamara, 8 years old, of 26 East 134th Street, was knocked down and run over last night by an automobile driven by James J. Duffy, of 141 West Ninetieth Street, at Madison Avenue and 134th Street. Duffy placed the boy in his machine and raced with him to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said he was suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries. Duffy was arrested, charged with felonious assault.

William Delou, a chauffeur, was driving at a fair rate of speed down Fifth Avenue yesterday when a woman stepped out near Forty-second Street, directly in front of his taxicab. Delou swerved toward the curbstone and dodged the woman, but the sudden turn upset his taxi and hurled its passenger, Harry Belsinger, a manufacturer of 330 West Eighty-sixth Street, to the street. Dr. McChesney, from the New York Hospital, attended Mr. Belsinger, who was suffering from abrasions on the head and hands. After being treated he returned home. The taxi was badly damaged and traffic at the corner was held up about ten minutes.

As Mrs. Charles Bell and Mrs. Ellery C. Kibbe, who are at the Hotel Asville, were returning from shopping yesterday afternoon the taxicab in which they were riding collided with an auto owned by Harrison Armstrong of 140 West Forty-fourth Street and driven by William J. Scott. The accident occurred at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. Mrs. Kibbe was thrown into the street and shaken up, but Mrs. Bell was not hurt.

J. W. ALEXANDER BURIED.

Princeton Trustees and Students in Procession Through Campus.

PRINCTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The funeral of James W. Alexander, former President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who died on Tuesday at the home of his son, Henry M. Alexander, at Tuxedo Park, took place today at Trinity Episcopal Church here, and was followed by burial in Princeton Cemetery, close to the grave of former President Grover Cleveland.

The Rev. Dr. Ralph E. Pomeroy, pastor of Trinity Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Baker, conducted the services, and the honorary pallbearers were John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University; Moses T. Pyne, A. B. Russell, G. A. Armour, and Robert Bridges.

From the church to the cemetery there was a procession through the campus, in which the Trustees of the university, of which Mr. Alexander was one, and several hundred students took part.

LITTLE DAMAGE BY QUAKE.

Shock Felt in Italian Provinces Caused Panic in Some Towns.

ROME, Sept. 24, (via Paris.)—The earthshock which was felt here last night was more pronounced in other districts of Italy, but so far as has been reported no great damage was done. At Avezzano the earthquake caused the people to rush from the huts in which they have been living since the great disaster of last January, but as no buildings have been erected there since the city was destroyed the damage was slight.

In the city of Aquila, fifty-eight miles northeast of Rome, and throughout the province of that name, the shock was felt distinctly, causing considerable alarm.

The shock was felt in Messina and caused a panic among the people, who rushed to the streets and squares. Many persons remained in the open all night, but no damage was done.

NEW YORKERS IN ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Kent and Katherine Ryan Hurt in Connecticut Trolley Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 24.—Five persons were injured today when an open trolley car from the Pequot colony got beyond control of the motorman and collided with a Postal Telegraph Company car which was running ahead of it.

The most severely hurt among the passengers was Mrs. George S. Chappell, wife of the architect of the Connecticut Woman's College. Among the others in the car who suffered injuries were a Mrs. Kent and Miss Katherine Ryan of New York, who are visiting friends here.

W. Staples Brown, Painter, Dies.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—W. Staples Brown, widely known throughout New England as an artist, died today at his home, 429 Angel Street, in his 60th year. Mr. Brown was born in Dorchester, Mass., and was a son of the Rev. Edward L. Brown, formerly rector of the Church of the Saviour. After spending his boyhood in Dorchester and St. Augusine, Fla., Mr. Brown studied art with Appleton Clark in Boston, and after a time became very successful as a landscape artist. A brother and two sisters survive him.

Oliver Morosco's Productions.

Oliver Morosco, the Los Angelea producer, arrived yesterday to spend two months in New York looking after his theatrical interests in the East. His productions will include Louis Anspacher's comedy, "The Unchastened Woman"; Avery Hopwood's farce, "Sadie Love," "Up Stairs and Down," by the Hattons; a dramatization of du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson," "Madcap Teresa," "The Cinderella Man," and "So Long, Letty," a musical comedy.

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DAHLIA EXHIBITION BY A NEW SOCIETY

First Annual Show Is Opened at the American Museum of Natural History.

GIRL OF 13 A PRIZE WINNER

Richard Vincent, Jr., Represented by 25,000 Blossoms—Public Is Invited to Attend.

The first annual exhibition of the American Dahlia Society, working in co-operation with the New York Horticultural Society, opened at the American Museum of Natural History yesterday afternoon. It will be continued today from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M., and tomorrow from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., and the public is invited to attend.

The new organization, made up of lovers of the dahlia, both professional and amateur, was formed last May, and has 200 members, of whom 75 per cent. are amateurs. The exhibition was large and varied. It filled the centre of the big foyer of the museum, sharing the space with the collection of meteorites of the museum. This is the first all-dahlia exhibition to be seen in this city, and there were displays of different ways in which the flower could be used. The Fall bride can now have a flower all her own for her wedding. There were two examples of shower bouquets made of the smaller white flowers, combined with white tulle; dahlias were shown in big baskets and vases and were used with excellent effect as table decorations.

Prizes offered were chiefly in money, and ranged from 25 cents to $15, the honor being the real desire of the prize winners. Max Schling got the first prize for the bridal bouquet, and George M. Stumpp the second. Kottmiller, who does the floral decorative work of the Vanderbilt Hotel, took the first prize for a big basket of dahlias, and Max Schling, who also carried off the first prize for the best vase of dahlias, had a basket which took second.

Kottmiller and Schling had the best two table decorations, both elaborate. Mr. Schling combining colors in his, the Geisla dahlias, and Mr. Kottmiller using only the deep crimson dahlias, the large petal dahlias and the little pompons, with a small pond under a canopy in the centre of the table. Mr. Schling showed an electrolier in the form of a tall piano lamp decorated with the flowers. There were a cluster of them on the shade and more at the base, and a basket encircling the stem half way up was filled with the flowers. Pictures, in the flowers secured to a background, in a frame, looking like paintings in relief, were other novelties.

Richard Vincent, Jr., of White Marsh, Md., President of the society, was the largest contributor, sending from 25,000 to 30,000 dahlias of different colors and varieties to the exhibition. A large pyramid of dahlias, which was a feature of the central part of the exhibition, was made up of Mr. Vincent's.

A girl of 13 years, Miss Eleanor F. Fullerton, daughter of H. B. Fullerton, Director of the Agricultural Development of Long Island, exhibited and took a prize for twenty-five distinct varieties of dahlias. Mrs. C. H. Stout of Short Hills, N. J., took a special prize for a beautiful dahlia, a semi-double flower of a soft pinkish yellow, one of her own hybridization.

The biggest dahlia of the show was a beautiful single pink blossom, eleven inches in diameter, shown with a rich mass of its own foliage, the massive stem nearly half an inch in diameter. It was called the "Albert Mands." It took first prize for its exhibitor, W. A. Manda of South Orange, N. J. The same exhibitor carried off the honors for the largest forty-one decorative blossoms.

W. A. Finger of Hicksville, L. I., took the first prize for forty-two of the largest cactus blossom dahlias, and forty-six of the smallest pompons, orange in color, about the size of a quarter, won the first prize for C. Louis Kling, West Haven, Conn. The first prize for thirty-six pompons, six different named varieties, six of each, went to William Shillaher, Essex Fells, N. J.

Miss Elizabeth Moorhouse of Fairfield, Conn., took first prize for twelve named varieties, six blooms each. There were some ladies among the would-be exhibitors. One of the exhibitors who was to show eight vases of pompons, six flowers in each vase, had one flower too many and was put out of the competition, and one woman sent in her flowers with ons short and also was unable to compete.

Among other exhibitors were E. M. Townsend, Oyster Bay, L. I.; James Duthie, who specializes in dahlias; Arthur Daly, hanker, of Leonia, N. J.; Mrs. H. Darlington of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Mrs. O. P. Clapp of Westerly, R. I., and Mrs. E. T. Barrows, Plainfield, N. J.

Besides the big hall of meteorites, the galleries branching off at the sides and at the back were filled with the dahlias. Dahlias are cool-weather flowers, and the last ten days of extreme heat filled the organizers of the exhibition with a fear that there would be no show. There will be fresh flowers daily. The exhibition is free.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN F. CASSIN, well known in the insurance business and formerly active in Republican politics in the Tenth Assembly District of Brooklyn, died recently at his Sumnier home, Sunside, Greene County, N. Y. Mr. Cassin was born in Brooklyn forty-six years ago, and was a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute. He left a widow and daughter.

Mrs. CATHERINE MARY TULLY, widow of Patrick J. Tully, formerly in the publishing business, died at her home, 311 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, aged 74 years.

MARVIN ROBBINS, a well-known real estate dealer and a Trustee of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, died yesterday at his home, 522 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Robbins was a member of the firm of Rustin & Robbins of 16 Court Street, which was founded by his father-in-law, J. E. Cornell, more than fifty years ago, but for the last several months had been practically retired from active business. He was born and educated in Brooklyn and had lived there all his life. He was the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of St. Mark's M. E. Church, and a member of the Royal Arcanum and formerly of the old Union League Club. Mr. Robbins is survived by his wife and son.

Mrs. MARGARET MOORE, widow of Nicholas Moore, formerly an Inspector of Combustibles in the New York Fire Department, died from pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 1,827 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush. Mrs. Moore was 65 years old, and left three sons and three daughters.

ALBERT R. NORTON, a member of one of the oldest families on Long Island and a life-long resident of Selden, died at his home in that place late Wednesday night. Mr. Norton was born in 1833 in the same house where he died. He was appointed a Postmaster under President Lincoln and held the post for twenty-two years. He is survived by his wife, three daughters and a son.

HIRAM RHODES, 70 years old, died on Wednesday in the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, at 745 Classon Avenue.

MONROE SANFORD BROWN, Treasurer of the Atlantic Express Company in Manhattan, died from typhoid fever on Thursday at his home, 134 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 28 years of age, and up to three years ago was employed by the Mechanics Bank in Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNA MILLER, 60 years old, died Thursday night at her home, Fourteenth Street, Whitestone, L. I. She was born in Scotland, and had lived in Whitestone for the last fifty years. Mrs. Miller left two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. EMMA RIX, wife of Paul Rix, who for a number of years lived in Flushing, died Thursday night in the Mount Vernon Hospital. She was a daughter of Mrs. Mary Bartlett of Astoria. Sixty years ago she married Mr. Rix, who is a son of Professor and Mrs. Frank Rix.

MICHAEL WEISS, a retired cigar manufacturer, died on Thursday at his home, 314 East Eighty-seventh Street, in his seventy-first year. He was formerly a member of the firm of A. & L. Weiss of Wall and South Streets. Mr. Weiss was a Mason and unmarried.

Mrs. JULIA A. S. KILPATRICK, widow of Edward Kilpatrick, formerly a builder here, died on Thursday at her home in Yonkers, N. Y., in her eighty-third year. She was born in Quebec, Ontario, and is survived by a son.

Mrs. MABEL M. SEADALE, wife of Axel H. Seadale, an automobile dealer, died recently at her home, 2,182 Anthony Avenue, the Bronx, in her forty-second year. She was born in this city.

WILLIAM F. STRINGER, a buyer for Hellar, Kilne & Co. of 72 Leonard Street, died suddenly yesterday in the corridor of the New York Life Insurance Company's building at 346 Broadway, of heart disease, in his sixty-first year. He was born in Ireland and lived at 592 Madison Street, Brooklyn. His two daughters survive him.

JOSEPH FRIEDBERG, head of the Bureau of Information of the American Woolen Mills, died yesterday at Dr. Horn's Hospital, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Bingen-on-Rhine, Germany, and came to this country with his parents when 3 years old. Form any years Mr. Friedberg lived in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was a member of the firm of Friedberg Brothers, clothing merchants. For the last six years he had made his home at the Hotel Willard. He was a Mason.

T. J. CANTWELL, builder of the Sacred Heart Church in Elizabeth, and a well-known contractor in New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in Elizabeth.

WILLIAM CAHILL, aged 71 years, a veteran of the civil war and Commander of General William J. Sewell Post, G. A. R., died yesterday at his home in Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. MARY SUSAN LITTLEFIELD MARX of 130 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, is dead at her Summer home at East Patchogue. She was 80 years of age. She is survived by three sons and three daughters, one the wife of Justice Abel E. Blackmar of the Supreme Court.

HUGH GALLAGHER, 68 years old, one of the oldest business men of Montclair, N. J., died at his home, 25 St. Luke's Place, last night. For forty years Mr. Gallagher was in the grain and feed business. He was a Trustee of the Montclair Savings Bank and of the Montclair Building and Loan Association.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bayer of Arverne L. I., announce the birth of a girl Sept. 24, 1915.

Engaged

ABRAMOWITZ—PERLMAN.—Anna E. Perlman to Dr. E. William Abramowitz.

BLUME—BERNSTEIN.—Rose Bernstein to Joseph S. Blume.

BROWN—SELLERS.—Marion L. Sellers to Edwin Brown, Jr.

DE ROY—LYON.—Edna Lyon to Al. J. De Roy.

GARLAND—GREENBERG. — Gertrude S. Greenberg to Louis H. Garland.

MODELL—MALZMAN.—Kitty Malzman to George L. Modell.

STRAUSS — SCHWARTZ — Gertrude F. Schwarz to Joseph W. Strauss.

THOMPSON—GOOD.—Maud A. Good to Edward A. Thompson.

Married

AHLSTROM—NICHOLS.—At 16 East Eighty-third St. on Thursday, Sept. 23, 1915, Mrs. Laura Thain Nichols, daughter of Alexander Thain, to Otto John Ahlstrom.

GREENE—DUNNING.—Sept. 18, 1915, in Christ Church, Warwick, N. Y., by the Rev. William Pickslay, Isabelle Fow

FOOTBALL SEASON OPENS TODAY---SENIORS' WOMEN'S AND GREENBRIER GOLF—HORSE SHOW

BIG TEAMS OPEN FOOTBALL SEASON

Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Penn Play Minor College Elevens Today.

Six of the leading football teams of the East will swing into action today in the real opening of what promises to be a season rich in interest and given over markedly to experiment and the progress that inevitably attends greater daring. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, and Rutgers will entertain at home small college teams that, in at least two cases, may prove troublesome.

Yale's play against Maine will perhaps hold the greatest interest, for both critics and followers of the Blue will be anxious to see just what prospect of a good line New Haven holds forth. That the varied passing attack with which Yale started and finished last year will be put on is hardly to be doubted, and it will be interesting to see whether there will be anything in the way of defense to support it, and anything in the line of blocking by the forwards that will allow this brilliant attack full sweep. Furthermore, the Elis will, no doubt, take the opportunity to try out many of the new candidates under conditions that obtain in an actual game.

It is hardly to be expected that the observer will gain so much as an inkling of the form or generalship to which Frank Hinkey, the head coach, will commit the eleven at a later stage. The procedure of last year will probably be followed, that of trying out the free attack all over the field with little regard for the situation of the team, the distance to be gained or the number of the down. At the same time there is new quarter back material at hand, and it seems probable that if this shows up well Captain Alec Wilson will retain his position at half back, where he seems to be invaluable, thus avoiding the extra burden of running the team.

Another matter that will interest close followers of football will be the style of end play. That style last year was much criticised, both by Yale men and outsiders. There may be a change from the very beginning, or Hinkey may continue his policy of letting the end candidates play practically their own game, and of awaiting the appearance of men who have some initiative and who can be polished up with a rush later in the season. Just how much of Yale's strength and weakness can be brought out in the game is questionable, for it is impossible to rate the merits of the Maine men are. It is unlikely, however, that the team from Orono will be troubled with stage fright, for they are familiar with the Elis, and this particular game is an old story.

The Yale-Maine clash will be the second in the Yale Bowl, and for this reason it is probable that there will be many scouts of other elevens on hand to study wind currents in the huge inclosure, and other conditions peculiar to this bowl. The Harvard-Yale game was played last year in almost a dead calm, though so far the Ellis themselves have had much of an idea as to how a wind will affect the punting. It is probable, too, that the Yale men are quite as anxious as outsiders to understand conditions.

Princeton may experience considerable difficulty in handling the strong Georgetown eleven, as the Tiger attack to date is rather a patchwork affair, with Shea, an end, commandeered for the backfield, and with hardly the first string in action that John H. Rush, the new head coach, hopes to weld together at a later stage of the season. Georgetown comes up with a good line, one member of which, a tackle, is said by judges to promise to become one of the season's stars, and with Dempsey, a good back, and a fine long-distance kicker. While the Tigers have had an industry of practice in catching kicks there is room for improvement by all the backs in this department of the game, and there can hardly be a doubt that Georgetown will make the most of the aerial form of attack. Princeton ought to show a good pair of ends even thus early, and Gennert, last year's centre, should prove a rallying point in the line.

The work of the other forwards will be carefully watched, for the Orange and Black is put to it this year to fill the gaping holes left by the graduation of Ballin, Sheldon, and Leslie Henkman. The second string men have been able to rip up the 'varsity line again and again in practice, and if Georgetown can turn on a good running attack to support Dempsey's punting there may be very real trouble in store for Nassau. The game should prove hard enough, in any event, to give the coaches a much better line on the worth of their new men, particularly Bailey, a back, who has been displaying considerable promise in the last week's work.

Harvard will tackle Colby at Cambridge, and if the Crimson continues to show the powerful attack that developed suddenly a few days ago, there will be opportunity to work up a semblance of team play even so early in the season. The Harvard line has not come along nearly so fast as the backs, but it must be remembered that Harvard already has three experienced men behind the line in Watson, last year's quarter back for the greater part of the Yale game, and a perfect understudy to Mal Logan, Eddie Mahan, the captain, and McKinlock, who has had a deal of work in some of the Crimson's hardest games. Enwright, last year's freshman star, probably will work with this combination, which, given the Crimson's good kickers on the field at once, a very marked advantage over any rival.

As in the case of Princeton, the line will be closely watched, and the Harvard men are fearful principally of bad passing by the new centre, Wiggin, who has been slow in rounding into shape. Wallace appears to be lost to the team, and he will be greatly missed for the time, at least, from the pivot position. King seems to be out of the backfield permanently, and he, too, will be a loss, for he was an excellent back. The ends look to be comfortably cared for, with Soucy, the former extremely active centre, who has had some experience in the wing position, and Coolidge, doing the downfield work and figuring in Harvard's peculiarly effective interference beyond the scrimmage line. Colby may prove just strong enough to force the Cambridge eleven to shake together a little better.

Pennsylvania's opening of the season at Franklin Field should prove attractive, for in the University of West Virginia the Quakers will be playing against a team coached by Sol Metzger, a former Red and Blue captain, who knows thoroughly what type of game his eleven will have to face. The Quakers may have to put in a busy afternoon in order to get by the visitors with any degree of comfort. Principal interest in the individual sense will centre in the work of Berry, the newest Philadelphia star, who is credited with being a coming man. Perhaps, too, the line that is being developed by Dr. Wharton and Harold Gaeton will show more promise than have other sets of forwards at Pennsylvania in recent years.

Dartmouth will take on for the first real day's work the snappy and aggressive team of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. There is too much material on hand at Hanover, no matter how green some of it may be, to encourage the denials of eleven the hope of anything more than a good showing. Cavanaugh will have an excellent chance to try out his new end and quarter back material, for these are the positions that are troubling him at present.

Albright will hardly prove better than a fair tryout opponent for the husky Rutgers eleven, which is being brought along fast for next week's battle with Princeton. Foster Sanford's team is already fit to play a hard game, having indulged in more actual scrimmage work than probably any other first-class eleven in the East. It is also endowed with a strong framework of veterans who have been through many a hard game. This clash ought to be valuable principally in smoothing off the last rough edges from the Rutgers team play in preparation for the meeting with the Tigers, which promises to be one of the best games of the early season.

TIGERS PRACTICE SIGNALS.

Coach Rush Handles Players with Care Before Georgetown Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The Princeton football squad had the last drill today before its opening game with Georgetown. For two hours the 'Varsity ran through signals. Dummy scrimmage was indulged in during most of the afternoon, but Coach Rush would allow no tackling, as 'Varsity players with experience in their positions are precious in these troubled times. After the signal drill the backs had a long work-out in catching punts, with Driggs on the kicking end.

It was announced today that Semmens, a 'Varsity centre of two years ago, will be eligible to play again this ysar. Semmens practiced passing today, and in all probability will be substituted for Gennert tomorrow afternoon. It is not yet known whether Dickerman or A. C. Brown, valuable backfield men, will be able to play.

The line-up for tomorrow's game will be: Highley, left end; McLean, left tackle; Halsey, left guard; Gennert, centre; Love, right guard; Kaufman, right tackle; Brown, right end; Glick, quarterback; Shea, right halfback; Moore, fullback; Driggs, left halfback.

NEWS OF OTHER ELEVENS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Army eleven ran through its evolutions today with more precision than has thus far characterized its work. Although the makeup of the teams on the field was changed from time to time, the football displayed was the best yet. The quarter backs and linemen occupied most of the attention of Coach Daly and his assistants, Sultan, Thompson, and Wynne, although the backfield was not overlooked. Murrill, a plebe, and Gerhardt are among the promising candidates who are making the competition keen among the aspirants for the quarter back position. Jones, Parker, and Timberlake are also all fighting hard for Butler's place at tackle. Ford's punting improves daily.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 24.—As a finale to the last practice before the first game of the season Coach Crowell ran the Lafayette 'Varsity through a long practice in receiving the kick-off and running down under the kick. The drill in signals which preceded this and lasted most of the afternoon showed the team running in remarkable smoothness for a date so early in the season.

The repertoire of plays is at present limited, but the plays and formations which have been given the team knows well. Weldon, Leerch Scott, and Lake are the tentative backfield men. Luhr, Maxfield, and Moyn will be in the original line which faces Muhlenberg, but the other positions are still in doubt, even in the mind of Coach Crowell. Lowe and Blackburn will be assigned to the ends.

Coach McCaa has a letter to Coach Crowell has granted the request of Lafayette in his protest against playing "Red" Flemming in the game.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 24.—The game with Allright today will be the first test of the new attack developed by Coach Sanford for the Rutgers 'Varsity, and will give some indication of what can be expected against Princeton next week. Secret practice was held yesterday, and not even the students of the college were allowed on the field. It is understood that Sanford is relying upon the reported weakness of the Tiger line for a victory, and that the mass play that proved so effective against Washington and Jefferson last year will be his chief reliance.

The first hard scrimmage of the year was held at Fordham yesterday, when, for twenty minutes, the first and third teams were given way through the scrubs. No attempt was made to score, the plays being rushed about as soon as they came near the goal posts. Captain Dunn remained out of the line-up, but was kept busy watching the work of both back fields. Several spectacular plays were made, and Al Yule made repeated gains. At times he went through for gains of ten yards and over. Golden, who played with Brooklyn Prep a year ago, is proving a big improvement in the back field, and got off several long end runs. Frank Treanor, the Morris centre of a year ago, was shifted to guard on the 'Varsity. Considerable disappointment followed the word that Shea, who was one of the most promising tackle candidates, was ineligible. Last year he played at Springfield Young Men's Christian Association College.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 24.—A forty-minute scrimmage, preceded by a long signal drill, completed Amherst's preparation for the opening game with Middlebury Saturday. The speedy backfield combination of Captain Rider, full back; Goodrich and Taher, halves, and Tow, quarter, showed up well. Goodrich especially making long runs through the scrubs. Downey, who reported for practice yesterday, has taken his regular position at guard. Goodrich, 'Varsity tackle last season, is expected to appear in uniform on Tuesday, as well as Hobart, guard, who is temporarily disabled.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 24.—The Navy squad was put through the hardest practice of the season this afternoon. The early part of the evening was devoted to tackling the dummy and body blocking practice. Coach Hardwick paying particular attention to this phase of the practice. After a short signal drill a team was picked from the squad and lined up against the powerful plebe team. The regular team seemed weak on the defensive, and time and again the plebe backs tore through the substantial gains. The plebe offensive was excellent. Failing and Wilson, who were in the backfield for the regulars, made many good gains. The coaches at the academy are giving more attention to open work this year than ever before, and the forward pass and long end runs are much in evidence, one long pass from Miles to Harrison being carried the length of the field for a touchdown in this afternoon's practice.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 24.—Under the direction of Coach Daly the Williams football squad was put through a thorough signal practice here this afternoon in preparation for the game with the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute tomorrow. For two hours the 'Varsity went from one end of the field to the other trying out numerous open plays and trick formations and apparently bent upon perfecting themselves in this style of play. Toward the latter part of the afternoon the scrubs were allowed to take the main field, where they engaged in a hard scrimmage workout. Very few changes have been made in the line-up of the 'Varsity during the practices this week, and it is generally conceded that the following men will compose the Williams team: Hubbell, left end; Garfield, left tackle; Sawyer, left guard; Welch, centre; A. Wright, right guard; Brown, right tackle; H. Wright or Blodgett, right end; Jones, quarter back; Laplante, left half back; Tomkins, full back; Overton, right half back.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 24.—The Carlisle football players had an easy time this afternoon, as Coaches Kelley and Welch did not put them through any scrimmages. A short time was spent at tackling the dummy and running down the field under punts, after which a signal drill which lasted a full hour, was indulged in. The Redskins are in fair shape for tomorrow's contest, and will use several new formations which were developed this week. The Indians lined up for tomorrow against Lebanon Valley will be: Left end, Crane; left tackle, Welmas; left guard, Lassa; centre, Morrin; right guard, Chase; right tackle, Martel; right end, Burd; quarter back, Dickerson; left half back, Looks Around; right half back, Pratt; full back, Captain Calao.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 24.—Light work only featured this afternoon's football work at Lehigh. Resident Coach Keady simply contented himself on grooming the 'varsity for tomorrow's opening game with Ursinus. Signal work there was practiced, but no scrimmage. Cahill, Heuer, and Green had long practice in booting the ball. Hazelitine, Heath, Weckerly, Bell, Kutter, and Ihas, all new men, were sent by Coach Keady to follow the 'Varsity in the signal practice, they being likely to get into tomorrow's game.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Final practice took place yesterday in preparation for Union's opening game against St. Lawrence today. The first team drilled with all sorts of "pep" and precision in signal practice. Coach Dawson announced last night that the following team will take the field against St. Lawrence: Notman, left end; Hay, left tackle; Gardner, left guard; Bowman, centre; Dubois, right guard; Jenkins, (Captain,) right tackle; Avlia, right end; Moynihan, quarter back; Rosecrans, left half back; Stroller, right half back; Patterson, full back.

Coach Reilley of the New York University football squad put the squad through a varied afternoon's practice yesterday, which included a long-continued signal drill for the three elevens. A short scrimmage for the first two elevens took up the first part of the afternoon, and was calculated to try out the new men in the squad in both the offensive and defensive game, in this work the first team, which included eight regular players, was lined up against the second eleven. Manley, at quarter back, and Hoffman, a new candiate and last year's Captain of the Fordham Prep eleven, showed up particularly well in the backfield of the second team. The composition of the Violet line is still largely problematical. In yesterday's practice Waldman and McCullough were at either extremity of the line, Captain Somers and Sokolower at the tackle positions, Morris and Pouterry, both new men, at guards, and Raschbaum at centre. The regular backfield, consisting of Bernstein, Cain, Egan, and Olswang, is apparently the most promising quartet that the University Heights team has had in several years.

JAMES A. TYNG BEST OF SENIOR GOLFERS

Baltusrol Member Wins Chief Prize in Big Tournament at Apawamis.

The eleventh annual tournament for senior golfers was concluded yesterday on the links of the Apawamis Club, with James A. Tyng of Baltusrol, Chairman of the Handicap Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association, veteran Harvard athlete, and well-known golfer, the winner of the chief prize, the best thirty-six hole gross in either of the two divisions. His score was 90—86—176.

Complications were the result of the rule that no competitor could bot win more than one prize. The official list of all the prize winners, therefore, will not be compiled until today.

As an illustration of how intricate this task is, Rollo Ogden of Baltusrol, who won outright the net prize in Class A of the first section, also tied with Charles Gilbert Waldo of Brooklawn for the best gross of the first section. Ogden's 86, furthermore, tied for the best gross on Wednesday. A similar situation was brought about in the second section when Martin Carey of Apawamis took the first prize in Class A. He also was involved in a deadlock with James Dwight Foot of the home club for the gross award in the second section, while his 80 on Thursday tied for the gross of that day with Frank Preshrey of the home club.

The prize winners, as unofficially compiled, are as follows:

Chief Winner—James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, 90—86—176.

FIRST SECTION.—TUESDAY.

Gross—Judge W. O. Henderson, Arlington, Ohio, 90.

Net—W. T. Kaufman, Plainfield, 97—18—79; B. B. Lawrence, Apawamis, 96—17—79.

WEDNESDAY.

Gross—Ira B. Fredine, Mohawk, 89.

Net—John Hartzler, Lancaster, Penn., 100—23—77.

THIRTY-SIX-HOLE PRIZES.

Gross—Charles Gilbert Waldo, Brooklawn, 90—87—177.

Net, Class A—Rollo Ogden, Baltusrol, 177—24—153.

Net, Class B—Eugene Frayer, Englewood, 185—20—165.

Net, Class C—Hamilton W. Ormsbee, Pinehurst, 198—26—171.

Net, Class D—James F. Bless, Forest Hills, 214—48—166.

SECOND SECTION.—THURSDAY.

Gross—Frank Presbrey, Apawamis, 89.

Net—John H. Duffy, St. Andrews, 92—22—77.

FRIDAY.

Gross—Daniel Darroff, Frankford, 88.

Net—Dr. W. E. Bullard, Gedney Farms, 94—21—70.

THIRTY-SIX-HOLE PRIZES.

Gross—James Dwight Foot, Apawamis, 91—86—177.

Net, Class A—Martin Carey, Apawamis, 177—28—149.

Net, Class B—Robert Collier, Dunwoodie, 181—18—163.

Net, Class C—Judge F. W. Stevens, Morris County, 187—20—157.

Net, Class D—Robert Lount, Midland, 201—32—169.

Justice Mahlon Pitney, of the United States Supreme Court, led the field for the day's net score until a late hour. He had a card of 92—19—77. "Oh, if I only had not had that awful putting streak at the Mount Hope hole," said the Justice, as he added his score card.

Only three or four of the seniors failed to appear at the first tee yesterday, illustrating how keen they are for golf. A few withdrew when they did not get going satisfactorily. E. R. Norton of the home club, played a round until he got into the bunker guarding the home hole, and although his score up to that point was what his partner thought good, Norton picked up his ball.

The Class C men, comprised of men not less than 65 years of age, covered themselves with glory. Judge Frederick W. Stevens, Vice Chancellor of New Jersey, won the net prize in that division, with 187—30—157, which led the entire field until Carey came in. Following are the scores:

CLASS A.				
	Gr.	Hp.	N.	Tot.
Martin Carey, Apawamis	85	14	74	140
John C. Wood, St. Andrews	100	21	79	158
Justice M. Pitney, Mor. Co.	92	15	77	168
Henry L. Bogert, Jr., Nassau	108	22	86	163
Julian W. Curtiss, Greenwich	100	14	86	163
John W. Howell, Baltusrol	97	14	83	163
Harry C. Cornwall, Baltusrol	96	14	82	165
W. W. Truesdell, Fox Hills	89	7	82	167
Howard H. Jenkins, Orange	99	29	70	167
W. V. Booth, St. Andrews	104	20	84	168
James F. Fahnestock, Merion	102	21	81	168
Wm. Clark, Misquamicut	89	8	81	168
Alvah Crocker, Alpine	99	14	85	169
H. L. Gwin, Cedar Brook	102	29	73	169
H. E. Sargent, New Haven	95	15	80	170
Carlton B. Pierce, Cranford	99	14	85	171
Wm. C. Freeman, Dyker M'd.	93	11	84	171
C. A. Blood, Apawamis	93	13	80	171
C. B. Zabriskie, Hackensack	103	15	87	172
Arthur L. Spring, Brae Burn	106	16	89	172
Charles F. Quincy, Greenwich	106	14	92	172
Frederick U. Adams, Ardsley	97	11	86	173
J. J. Scott, Scarsdale	97	14	83	173
John J. Cushing, unattached	101	22	79	174
Louis E. Vories, Yauniakah	99	13	86	174
J. Victor Christe, Forest Hill	99	13	86	174
Francis S. Pfrancr, Baltusrol	98	12	86	174
Dr. Frank L. Wells, Brae Burn	100	9	88	175
John T. Terry, Ardsley	107	24	83	175
G. A. Tuttle, Englewood	100	16	84	175
George A. Ailsopp, Baltusrol	99	20	79	175
Robert H. Clark, Springfield	99	11	88	176
J. P. Sirwell, Oakland	99	13	86	176
D. L. Elmendorf, Apawamis	116	22	94	176
George C. Thomas, Elizabeth	108	20	88	177
Gage E. Tarbell, Garden City	100	13	87	177
Charles A. Corwin, Brae Burn	104	16	88	177
J. G. Todd, Bob-o-Link	107	17	90	177
Samuel A. Lynde, Greenwich	101	14	87	179
Cherlss W. Harman, Wykagyl	100	12	88	179
H. Meyers Bogert, Hackensack	106	14	92	180
Henry T. Converse, Albany	110	20	90	181
George S. Hendrickson, Midland	111	17	94	181
G. G. Munson, New Haven	100	13	93	182
Clarence S. McClellan, Siwanoy	114	22	92	183
Charles J. Ferrin, Jr., Hackensack	111	17	94	183
Howard S. Dickson, Siwandy	118	19	94	184
S. S. Gaylord, Forest Hills	104	13	91	185
Frederick W. Burns, Forest Park	98	12	87	186
James R. Marshall, Arcola	102	16	92	188
Daniel Bowly, Yountakah	100	6	93	188
W. E. Russell, New Haven	108	7	89	188
Alfred Bissell, Jr., Orange	98	8	90	188
John K. Killinger, Wykagyl	108	19	89	189
Ira B. Stewart, Hackensack	104	12	92	192
Frederick F. Hallowell, St. David's	110	22	87	198
Theodore P. Anderson, Wykagyl	125	18	107	199
Ernest A. Goeffrey, Forest Hills	110	14	96	200
E. E. White, Wykagyl	124	20	104	207
Dr. Frank B. Kavanagh, Lawrence Park	129	22	107	229

CLASS B.				
Robert Collier, Dunwoodie	90	5	81	162
Frank Preshrey, Apawamis	93	9	84	164
F. F. Pruyn, Glens Falls	101	20	81	165
A. F. Huston, St. David's	97	13	84	166
Dr. W. E. Bullard, Gedney Farms	94	24	70	167
John F. Morrill, Brae Burn	99	12	87	168
Daniel M. Bates, Tatnuck	98	15	83	168
C. A. Stafford, Cedar City	91	9	82	170
Schuyler Merritt, Wee Burn	102	18	84	170
Winthrop Sargent, Marion	80	7	83	170
George W. Doano, Baltusrol	93	14	84	171
George C. Leavitt, Baltusrol	111	25	86	173
John W. Herbert, Jr., Garden City	93	14	84	174
L. S. Parsons, Dyker Meadow	102	16	86	174
Herman Wendell, St. David's	88	6	82	174
Thomas Mortland, Belle Terre	100	14	86	174
Edmund Wallach, Shinnecock Hills	105	15	90	177
E. L. Schofield, Wee Burn	98	13	85	177
Robert S. Sinclair, Baltusrol	107	17	90	179
Edward J. Noble, Forest Park	100	9	91	179
John Vanderbilt, Shinnecock Hills	106	18	87	179
The Rev. Dr. Newell W. Wells, Dyker Meadow	90	13	90	179
Marcell N. Smith, Brae Burn	110	23	87	180
Wm. W. Lyon, Essex County	108	21	87	180
William R. Ellis, Stockbridge	116	22	94	181
S. A. Shannon, Woodhaven	105	15	90	181
M. E. Haviland, Garden City	103	16	87	183
Wm. P. Pickett, Crescent A.C.	109	15	94	184
Israel Carpenter, Lancaster	108	23	85	185
Charles R. Leake, Apawamis	117	20	97	189
Chas. C. Hommann, Suburban	115	22	93	197
Richard J. Healey, Tatnuck	114	16	98	199

CLASS C.				
Judge Fred W. Stevens, Morris County	90	15	75	157
John H. Duffy, St. Andrews	103	22	81	160
D. Darroff, Frankford, Penn.	88	12	76	161
James D. Foot, Apawamis	86	6	80	166
A. F. Southerland, Essex Co.	90	13	77	167
George Wright Wollaston	99	13	86	168
Col. J. E. Smith, Wilmington	91	7	84	171
Aaron S. Nichols, Wykagyl	110	18	91	174
C. Hathaway, Essex County	102	13	89	176
John L. Gwyer, Siwanoy	111	25	86	176
H. S. Jennings, Twaaifskill	106	10	96	182
Dr. Walter S. Washington, Forest Hill	98	13	85	188
G. H. Foatz, Forest Hill	103	18	85	188
Herbert Barber, Englewood	117	25	92	190
Dr. M. E. Gates, Chevy Chase	116	15	101	204
G. W. Dickinson, Dyker M.	127	28	99	208

CLASS D.				
Robert Lount, Midland	99	16	83	169
Dr. C. F. McDonald, Arcola	110	25	85	178
Samuel Macdonald, Brae Burn	104	15	89	177
Brent Arnold, Cincinnati	104	14	90	178
G. H. N. Johnson, Brooklawn	122	23	98	181
F. E. Rogers, Lake Placid	106	14	87	181
Samuel E. Eglin, Chicago	121	25	96	185
T. J. Palmer, Hackensack	114	18	96	191
Edward Werth, Springhaven	121	20	101	204

MRS. H. C. PHIPPS VICTOR.

Defeats Miss Hollins and Miss Bishop in Golf at Nassau.

Two upsets occurred in the semi-final and final rounds of the Women's Invitation Golf Tournament at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. Mrs. Henry C. Phipps of Piping Rock first eliminated Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, former Metropolitan champion, by a 2 and 1 margin, then won the chief cup by beating Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, former national champion, on the nineteenth gresn.

Mrs. Phipps and Miss Bishop were all even at the turn, neither one getting far away, and it was only by recording a par four on the extra hole that Mrs. Phipps carried off the principal honor. Mrs. Phipps played excellent golf throughout the day. Counting a ten on the fifth hole in the early round, she went out in 48, standing one down, but she overcame Miss Hollins on the inward journey.

Coincident with the final matches in all divisions was an eighteen hole medal handicap, won by Miss Elsa Pickhardt of Englewood, with 103—6—97, and a mixed foursomes competition. The last named was won by Mrs. Clarkson Runyon and Gardiner W. White with a card of 83—6—77. The summary follows:

First Eight.—Semi-final Round—Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, Brooklawn, beat Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale, 7 and 6; Mrs. Henry C. Phipps, Piping Rock, beat Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 2 and 1.

Final Round—Mrs. Phipps beat Miss Bishop, 1 up, (nineteen holes.)

Second Eight.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, beat Mrs. René La Montagne, Piping Rock, 4 and 3; Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Nassau, beat Mrs. Sawyer Gillison by default.

Final Round—Mrs. Auchincloss beat Mrs. Sumner, 7 and 6.

Third Eight.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. E. Vogelsang, Bellport, beat Mrs. B. D. K. Brown, Haworth, 1 up; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, beat Miss Madeline I. Randall, Fox Hills, 4 and 2.

Final Round—Mrs. Moore beat Mrs. Vogelsang, 8 and 7.

Fourth Eight.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, beat Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Piping Rock, 1 up; Miss Constance Robeson Hollwood, beat Mrs. G. H. Goddard, Great Neck, 2 and 1.

Final Round—Miss Robeson beat Mrs. Morrow, 6 and 4.

HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood	103	6	97
Mrs. Joseph B. Davis, Piping Rock	103	6	97
Mrs. C. A. Jones, Nassau	103	5	98
Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood	111	12	99
Mrs. F. A. Potts, Lakewood	107	7	100
Miss C. E. Putnam, Shinnecock Hills	111	8	103
Mrs. A. Shoat, Englewood	109	6	103

MAX H. BEHR GOLF LEADER.

Many Prominent New Yorkers Play on New Greenbriar Links.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 24.—The invitation tournament, which marks the opening of the new eighteen-hole course of the Greenbrier Golf Club, started today with seventy-eight entries in the medal play qualifying round. Forty-six golfers arrived from New York last night with Charles Blair McDonald, who designed the course. Many excellent plays marked the first round, but only two were able to break into the coveted seventies. Max H. Behr of Baltusrol and Louis Livingston of the National Links, both came in with cards of 70. Foxhall P. Keene brought in a card of 87, but he went out in 40, and would have been in the seventies except for bad work at the seventeenth hole, when he drove two balls into the lake. The course is more difficult than its par of 72 would indicate. The match play starting tomorrow morning will be in eighths, and in the first flight Henry J. Whigham plays A. L. Romaine, Howard F. Whitney plays W. Arthur Stickney, Louis Livingston plays William E. Stauffer, and Max H. Behr plays Foxhall P. Keene. The qualifying scores were:

Charles Blair McDonald, National, 89; James A. Stillman, National, 89; Joseph Palmer Knapp, National, 100; Martin W. Littleton, Garden City, 106; Henry Rogers Winthrop, Piping Rock, 95; Conde Nast, Piping Rock, 96; Walter Jones, Garden City, 98; William R. Stewart, Jr., Garden City, 93; Herbert M. Harriman, Piping Rock, 89; Malcolm Stevenson, Piping Rock, 98; Thomas Potter, Westchester, 96; Max H. Behr, Baltusrol, 70; Henry Hows, National, 90; Richard Howa, National, 108; Caleb W. Hammill, Greenwich, 113; Charles T. Coverthwaite, Sunnybrook, 92; John B. Dennis, National, 94; Martin W. Littleton, Jr., Garden City, 103; Edward S. Schenck, Sleepy Hollow, 115; Cornelius S. Lee, Tuxedo, 89; Louis Livingston, National, 79; D. E. Pomeroy, Englewood, 94; Jay Gould, Huntingdon Valley, 92; Stuart G. Gaskney, St. Louis, 90; G. Herbert Walker, St. Louis, 93; Wynant D. Vanderpool, Morris County, 92; Frederick H. Thomas, Morris County, 92; Dr. Ross Gardeh City, 120; J. Horace Harding, Rumson, 115; Milton Dargan, Atlanta, 94; Charles D. Bohling, Edgewater, 103; R. B. Rathbone, Apawamis, 95; H. R. Willer, Ardsley, 95; H. G. Scott, Ridgewood, 91; W. J. Wemple, Richmond County, 108; George R. Clark, Greenbrier, 92; Foxhall P. Keene, Meadow Brook, 87; W. Arthur Stickney, St. Louis, 82; J. B. Roberts, Dutchess, 107; John C. Coles, Nassau, 94, 91; Edward T. Wilson, Plainfield, 97; James R. Branch, Country Club of Virginia, 103; E. H. Simmons, Arcola, 103; J. O. Watson, Fairmont, 94; J. E. Marshall, Jr., Norfolk, 92; Emery Winship, Macon, 101; J. E. Lopez, Knollwood, 105; Desota Fitzgerald, Country Club of Virginia, 102; A. L. Romaine, Edgewood, 85; Alan D. Wilson, Merion, 98; E. D. Hohns, Norfolk, 103; A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, 91; C. G. Chastain, Sleepy Hollow, 91; Charles H. Sabin, National, 99; Howard Homens, Englewood, 95; W. Delabcey Kountz, National, 105; William E. Stauffer, Audubon, 80; James S. Clark, Sunnybrook, 95; William A. Sands, Garden City, 107; George L. Scott, Newport, 105; Daniel Chauncey, National, 96; Frederick S. Wheeler, Apawamis, 96; Howard Whitney, Piping Rock, 82; Albert R. Fish, National, 100.

Boxing to Aid Sullivan Fund.

Announcement from San Francisco that an international boxing tournament may be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on Oct. 29 and 30, and that elimination trials would be held in Madison Square Garden on Oct. 9 and 10, is premature, according to Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. While in San Francisco Mr. Rubien did make arrangement with William Humphrey, President of the Olympic Club and member of the Exposition Athletic Committee, to stage this tournament on the dates mentioned, but since then his plans have gone awry, and it probably will be necessary to change the dates.

It is the intention of Mr. Rubien to aid the fund being raised for a memorial to James E. Sullivan through the Exposition boxing tournaments. He proposes staging elimination bouts in Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other cities, and then bring the winners to New York to fight it out among themselves to decide who will be best on the Coast. All the money raised, after expenses were paid, will go toward the Sullivan fund.

This will be the second tournament held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the last one proved very successful and several New York boys returned with international titles. Two of these, Allie Nack of the Union Settlement, A. C. and Augie Ratner of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. have since become professionals.

Eggers Easily Outpoints Nelson.

Walter Nelson, who substituted for Kid Sullivan against "Knockout" Eggers, a west side bantamweight, in the main ten-round bout last night at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club of Brooklyn, proved an easy opponent for the west sider, who easily won the honors in almost every round. Nelson several times during the contest showed an inclination to use foul tactics, and repeatedly hit, with the back of his hand, and used his head in the clinches. Eggers boxed cleanly and landed many effective blows. In the fifth session the west side boxer cut his opponent's right eye with a left hook. Knockout Joe Daly and Jimmie Murray, both of Brooklyn, were the contestants in the semi-final ten-round contest, and at the final bell the former was entitled to the honors by a shade. This was the best bout of the evening.

Canfield, Auto Race Driver, Killed.

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa, Sept. 24.—Roy Canfield, an amateur auto race driver, was killed here today when his machine went over a fifteen-foot embankment on the twenty-eighth lap of a fifteen-mile automobile race at the County Fair. The accident was due to a blowout. Canfield was 36 years old and unmarried.

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HITCHCOCK HUNTERS VICTORS AT MINEOLA

Godfrey Preece's Saddle Horses Take Ribbons at Queens-Nassau Show.

With the spectators four and five deep around the ring, the attendance at the Horse Show in connection with the Mineola Fair yesterday was much larger than on the opening day. The competition was keen and the classes so heavy that it was almost dark when the contestants in the final entered the ring.

Godfrey Preece won his first "blue" of the exhibition when his chestnut mare Barmaid won the ribbon for the best lady's saddle horse. The mare was imported from England last year and has won prizes in nearly all the shows in which she has been entered. Mr. Preece also carried off the honors in the thoroughbred saddle division with The Nut a highly bred gelding, with plenty of racing blood. The Greentree Stable, of which Mrs. Payne Whitney is the owner, entered the handsome mare Unmask, which received third prize.

The Sequatogue Farm entries took first and second honors in the class for saddle horses, judged on their conformation quality, manners, and paces. Wildflower winning the blue, and another chestnut mare, Nidalla, capturing the red. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock's Welsh Queen was third.

Some of the best polo ponies on Long Island were shown in the three classes devoted to the sporting mounts, many of them having been played in the international polo matches at Meadow Brook in 1914.

POOR DAY FOR LEADING BASEBALL TEAMS

PHILLIES AND CUBS EACH WIN BY 6 TO 0

Chalmers Allows Only Two Hits in Contest Which Leaders Won.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Philadelphia and Chicago split a double header here today by twin scores of 6 to 0. The contests were marked by tight pitching on the part of the winning twirlers and equally shaky work by the losing boxmen. Humphries held the league leaders to four hits in the first game, and Chalmers returned the compliment by granting the locals only two in the second contest, which was stopped by darkness at the end of the eighth inning.

Chicago scored in the first inning of the opener on Schulte's walk, his steal of second, and Zimmerman's hit. Bunched doubles by McCarthy and Archer earned the second tally in the next inning, and in the fifth three more hits, including Archer's second double and Bancroft's error, sent in two more runs and drove Mayer from the game. In the eighth inning Oeschger yielded a single, a double, and a hase on balls, and made a balk, the combination accounting for the final runs of the locals, Philadelphia got only one runner as far as second base, and never had a chance to score.

In the second Keating's first error followed two singles and gave Philadelphia its first run. Two bases on balks and two singles came in the sixth and marked Zabel's departure for the clubhouse. Wright, a recruit pitcher, took up the task with the bases full and none out. He yielded another hit, and Keating and Williams bunched three errors on Burns's grounder, the result being a total of four runs. The last run of the day resulted from three successive singles after two were out in the eighth.

Chicago had chances to score in the second, fifth, and eighth innings, but Chalmers tightened in the pinches and stopped the attacks by timely strike outs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Good, rf	4	1	1	0	0	
M'gan, ss	4	0	1	4	2	
Sch'te, lf	3	2	2	2	0	
Z'mm'n, 3b	4	2	2	0	4	
Saier, 1b	3	1	0	7	2	
W'ms, cf	3	0	0	1	0	
Wortl'y, c	2	0	0	6	0	
Mayer, p	1	0	0	0	2	
Oesch'r, p	2	0	0	1	1	
Total	30	6	4	24	11	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Stock, 3b	3	0	1	0	0	
Pas'k, ss	4	0	0	2	2	
Paske't, cf	3	0	0	4	0	
C'rath, rf	4	0	0	4	0	
Laid's, 1b	3	0	0	9	0	
W'ted, lf	3	0	1	1	0	
N'hoff, 2b	3	0	0	3	5	
Burns, c	2	0	1	3	2	
Adams, c	1	0	0	0	0	
Mayer, p	1	0	0	0	2	
Oesch'r, p	2	0	0	1	1	
Total	30	0	4	24	11	

Error—Bancroft.

Chicago	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—McCarthy, Archer, (2.) Schulte. Stolen base—Schulte. Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hit—Humphries. Double play—Mulligan, McCarthy, and Saier. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 2. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Humphries, 1; off Mayer, 2; off Oeschger, 1. Hits—Off Mayer 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off Oeschger, 2 in 3 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Mayer, 2; by Oeschger, 5; by Humphries, 2. Balk—Oeschger. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Stock, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	
B'ch't, ss	4	0	0	1	3	
Pask't, cf	3	1	0	4	0	
C'rath, rf	4	1	1	1	0	
Lud's, 1b	4	2	2	10	2	
W'ted, lf	3	1	1	1	0	
N'hoff, 2b	4	1	2	1	2	
Burns, c	3	0	1	4	0	
Ch'm's, p	3	0	1	1	4	
Total	32	6	9	24	13	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Good, rf	4	0	0	2	0	
Keat'g, ss	4	0	0	2	2	
Sch'te, lf	3	0	0	3	1	
Fluh'r, lf	0	0	0	1	0	
Z'm'n, 3b	3	0	1	2	1	
M'Man, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	
Saier, 1b	2	0	0	7	0	
W'ms, cf	2	0	0	3	0	
McC'y, 2b	2	0	0	3	2	
B'hen, c	1	0	1	2	1	
Zabel, p	2	0	0	0	1	
Wright, p	0	0	0	0	0	
*McClarry	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	25	0	2	23	8	

*Batted for Wright in eighth inning.
†Chalmers out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Bancroft, Keating, (2.) Williams, (2.) Farrell.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Called end eighth on account of darkness. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hit—Saier. Double play—McCarthy, Keating and Saier. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Zabel, 5; off Chalmers, 5. Hits—Off Zabel, 4 in 5 innings, (none out in 6th;) off Wright, 5 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Zabel, 1; by Wright, 2. Wild pitch—Chalmers. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

REDS BAT SMITH HARD.

Brooklyn Pitchers Fall, Cincinnati Winning, 7 to 5.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24. — Cincinnati hit Smith hard today and Brooklyn went down to defeat 7 to 5. Dell's wildness caused his removal in the second inning, and the locals had an easy time connecting with Smith's curves. Schneider was hit hard in the fifth inning, Brooklyn tieing the score, but George, who relieved Schneider, was a mystery to the visitors. He likewise contributed to the victory by scoring a run in the sixth inning and driving in a run with a triple in the eighth. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
K'fer, cf	3	1	1	1	0	
H'zog, ss	3	0	1	2	6	
W'ms, lf	4	0	2	1	0	
Rog's, 2b	1	1	0	1	1	
*Clarke	1	0	0	0	0	
W'g'r, 2b	1	0	0	1	1	
Wingo, c	4	1	1	4	2	
M'witz, 1b	4	2	3	14	0	
Schn'r, p	2	1	1	0	2	
George, p	2	1	2	0	1	
Total	33	7	12	27	14	

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
O'M'a, ss	4	1	2	3	1	
D'bert, 1b	3	0	1	12	0	
Wheat, lf	4	0	0	2	0	
C'ath'e, 2b	3	0	1	0	4	
Getz, 3b	4	1	1	1	4	
Miller, cf	3	0	0	4	0	
Nixon, rf	4	1	1	0	0	
Miller, c	4	1	1	5	2	
Smith, p	1	1	0	0	2	
Total	32	5	9	24	13	

*Batted for Rodgers in the fifth inning.
Errors—Myers, Wheat, Gotz, Schneider.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0—5
Cincinnati	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	—7

Two-base hits—Wingo, Nixon, Cutshaw. Three-base hits—Getz, O'Mara, George, (2.) Stolen bases—Killifer, Herzog, Schneider. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 4. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Killifer. Double plays—Mollwitz, (unassisted;) Herzog and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 3; off George, 2. Hits—Off Dell, 0 in 1 inning, (none out in the second;) off Smith, 12 in 7 innings; off Schneider, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off George, 2 in 4 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Smith, 1; by Schneider, 1; by George, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

Braves Blank Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24.—Boston shut out Pittsburgh here today, 2 to 0. Nehf, pitching for the visitors, allowed only four hits. Kantlebner was hit hard in the ninth inning, when two singles and a double scored both runs. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Moran, lf	4	0	0	0	0	
Evans, 2b	3	0	0	2	1	
B'ney, cf	4	0	1	3	0	
Magee, 1b	4	1	2	8	1	
Smith, 3b	3	1	1	1	2	
Egan, rf	2	0	1	2	0	
M'yle, ss	3	0	1	5	0	
Whal'g, c	4	0	2	5	0	
Nehf, p	4	0	0	2	1	
Total	31	2	8	27	4	

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Caray, lf	4	0	0	2	0	
J'ston, 1b	4	0	1	7	2	
B'ney, cf	4	0	0	1	0	
H'man, rf	4	0	0	4	1	
H. W'ms, ss	4	0	0	1	4	
Vlox, 2b	3	0	2	1	3	
Baird, 3b	2	0	0	0	1	
Gibson, c	3	0	0	8	0	
†W. W'ms	0	0	0	0	0	
†Costello	0	0	0	0	0	
Kant'r, p	3	0	1	0	3	
‡Siglin	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	32	0	4	27	13	

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Ran for W. Wagner in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Kantlehnar in ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Nehf, Hinchman.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Magee, 2. Sacrifice hits—Evans, Baird. Double plays—Kantlehner, Gibson, and Johnston; Hinchman and Gibson. Earned runs—Boston, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Nehf, 3; off Kantlehner, 5. Struck out—By Nehf, 7; by Kantlehner, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 4; New York, 1.
Washington, 11; Detroit, 4.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 5.
Chicago, 12; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
Boston, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 0.
Kansas City, 9; Baltimore, 7.
Pittsburgh, 2; Newark, 1.
(Ten innings.)
St. Louis, 6; Buffalo, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	97	46	.678	11
Detroit	94	52	.644	8
Chicago	85	61	.582	8
Washington	80	62	.563	12
New York	65	79	.451	10
St. Louis	62	84	.425	8
Cleveland	55	91	.377	8
Philadelphia	40	103	.280	11

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	84	60	.583	10
Boston	77	66	.539	11
Brooklyn	77	67	.535	10
Pittsburgh	71	73	.477	5
Cincinnati	68	75	.475	11
St. Louis	69	78	.469	7
New York	66	77	.462	11
Chicago	66	77	.462	11

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	81	62	.566
St. Louis	81	65	.555
Chicago	80	64	.556
Newark	74	68	.521
Kansas City	75	69	.521
Buffalo	72	74	.493
Brooklyn	70	78	.473
Baltimore	45	98	.315

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York. (Two games.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Buffalo at St. Louis.

ONLY A HOMER FOR YANKS.

Alexander's Drive Prevents Shutout, Cleveland Winning, 4 to 1.

Cleveland introduced a new pitcher to the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Clarence Garrett is his name, and he used to hang up his hat at Mason City, Iowa. The only reason that attention is called to the young man is because he can handle the ball with his feet as well as with his hands.

In the eighth inning of yesterday's ball game, Hughey High soaked a red-hot bouncer straight at Garrett. Here is where the pitcher used his foot. He couldn't reach the ball with his hands in time, so he stuck out his foot and caught the ball on his ankle, pushing it deftly toward first base. Garrett's kick was accurate, and the ball hopped straight into Kirke's hands at first base, and High was out. Feet like Garrett's are worth owning.

Cleveland won the game 4 to 1, and had no trouble in prodding Dazzy Vance for hits when they deemed it necessary. Cleveland has been a sort of clearing house for the White Sox this season, and the only bargain they missed was Shortstop Ray Chapman. The game wasn't much of a struggle, the Yanks taking their medicine without a whimper.

The Yankees' lone run was a home run hit into the left field bleachers by Alexander in the third inning. Outside of that, none of the Yankees roamed beyond second base.

Evans singled for Cleveland in the second inning, took second on Wambsganss's out, and stole third. Vance then let O'Neill and Garrett amble and loaded the bases. Wille pushed a grounder through first base, and Evans and O'Neill scored. Smith singled in the third, took second and third on outs and counted when Wambsgans singled to short.

The last Cleveland run bloomed in the seventh. Chapman singled to centre, went around to third when Vance threw wild to first to catch him napping, and scored when Alexander threw wild over third base. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Wille, lf	4	0	2	2	0	
D'bert, 1b	3	0	0	11	0	
Roth, cf	3	0	0	1	0	
Smith, rf	4	1	1	1	0	
Kirke, 1b	4	0	0	14	3	
Evans, 3b	3	1	1	0	3	
W'g's, 2b	3	0	2	1	6	
O'Neill, c	3	1	0	1	1	
G'rett, p	3	0	0	0	6	
Total	31	4	7	27	20	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
H'gb, lf	4	0	0	2	0	
Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	7	1	
Cook, rf	3	0	0	1	0	
Alex'r, c	2	1	1	10	3	
Vance, p	0	0	0	0	1	
*Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0	
Sh'key, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	27	1	4	27	9	

*Batted for Vance in eighth inning.
Errors—Bauman, Alexander, Vance.

Cleveland	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Home run—Alexander. Stolen bases—Evans, Roth. Earned runs—New York, 1; Cleveland, 3. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Vance. Double plays—Chapman, Wambsgans, and Kirke; Kirke and Chapman; Alexander and Bauman. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cleveland, 7. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Vance, 5; off Shawkey, 1; off Garrett, 4. Hits—Off Vance, 7 in 8 innings; off Shawkey, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Vance, 1; by Shawkey, 2; by Garrett, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

Yankees Get Moose Brown by Draft.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 24.—Moose Brown, outfielder for the local Western League club, has been drafted by the New York Americans, it was announced today. Several days ago Brown was sold subject to draft to the St. Louis Nationals and played with St. Louis one day, but was returned. Brown will report to the New York team next Spring.

Reds Sign Beall, a Slugger.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 24.—President August Herrmann of the Cincinnati Nationals announced tonight that John Beall, the heavy-hitting outfielder of the Milwaukee American Association team, had signed a contract today to play with the Reds. Beall was recently drafted by the local club.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Atlanta, 6; Memphis, 3.
At Chattanooga—Birmingham, 4; Chattanooga, 2.
At Nashville—New Orleans, 5; Nashville, 4.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 6; Mobile, 1.

Yamada Defeats Spear 250 to 16.

The exhibition billiard match between Koji Yamada and George Spear at Maurice Daly's academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, last night resulted in a victory for the Japanese player by the score of 250 to 16. Yamada completed his string of 250 points in eighteen innings and made high runs of 78 and 42, with an average of 13 16-18.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1.30 P. M., New York Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

RED SOX SLUMP; BROWNS WIN, 8 TO 4

Vean Gregg Blows Up in the Seventh and St. Louis Scores Easy Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—For the fifth time this year, and since early August, the Red Sox, after winning seven games in a row, were beaten 8 to 4 in a game in which they were greatly outplayed. It was the St. Louis Browns who took the leader's measure today, the Red Sox, although they knew that Washington was getting tha better of the Tigers, being unable to hold their pace, and seeing the visitors lace out seven runs in the seventh round. The Sox made a fine ninth inning rally, four men making the circuit, hut twice as many points would only have tied the score.

Branch Rickey picked out young Kooh to do the pitching against the leaders and he hlanked them for eight innings. In the meantime "Babe" Ruth, Vean Gregg, and Rookey Cooper were being worked hard by Bill Carrigan. The Browns forced Ruth out of the game, putting hraes of hits into the first three innings and scoring one run, but Gregg went nicely until the seventh, when he was pounded all over the lot and was miserably supported by Gardner. Finally Walker drove the ball over the left field fence, and the Browns were sure of the game with an 8 to 0 lead.

The ninth inning rally showed the Red Sox on the way back, hut they were trailing too far. As it was they hit Kooh for ten hits, including two singles, a double, and a triple in the ninth, and got up a little spirit for tomorrow.

President Lannin of the Red Sox said today that there would be no attempt made to play the postponed Cleveland games here, as doing so would mean a trip from Cleveland for the Indians, and besides the games would interfere with one of the matches between the Braves and Phillies. Boston will have a lay-off from Monday night until Friday next, when it will open its last series in Washington. On Tuesday, however, the club will practice on Braves field, and will watch the 1914 champions play Pat Moran's Quakers the following afternoon. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Shot'n, lf	4	2	3	4	1	
How'd, 1b	4	0	2	11	0	
Sisler, rf	5	1	3	3	1	
Pratt, 2b	4	1	1	1	4	
W'ker, cf	3	1	1	3	1	
Austin, 3b	4	1	2	1	6	
Lavan, ss	2	0	1	0	0	
Agnew, c	4	1	1	6	0	
Koob, p	3	0	0	0	3	
Total	33	8	12	27	14	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
H'per, rf	5	1	2	1	1	
Scott, ss	5	0	0	4	1	
Sp'ker, cf	2	0	1	2	0	
Thomas, cf	2	0	0	1	0	
G'ner, 1b	4	0	2	7	2	
Lewis, lf	3	0	0	1	0	
G'd'r, 3b	2	0	0	1	1	
McK'y, 3b	1	1	1	2	1	
Wag'r, 2b	3	1	1	3	3	
Cooper, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Cady, c	3	0	1	7	3	
Haley, c	1	1	1	0	1	
Ruth, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Gregg, p	2	0	1	0	2	
J'rvin, 2b	2	1	2	1	0	
*H'ksen	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	35	4	11	27	16	

*Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.
Errors—Walker, Lavan, Agnew, Hoopar, Gainer, Lewis, Gardner.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	0—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—4

Two-base hits—Howard, Cady, Haley. Three-base hit—Hooper. Home run—Walker. Stolen bases—Lavan, (2.) Howard, Sisler, (2.) Pratt. (2.) Sacrifice fly—Howard. Sacrifice hits—Gardner, Lavan. Double plays—Scott, Wagner, and Gainer; Shotton and Agnew; Wagner and Austin. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 2; off Gregg, 2; off Cooper, 2. Hits—Off Ruth, 6 in two innings, none out in third;) off Gregg, 6 in five innings; off Cooper, none in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Gregg, (Pratt;) by Koob, (Speakar.) Struck out—By Ruth, 1; by Gregg, 4; by Koob, 2. Wild pitch—Gregg. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Vallin. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes.

White Sox Take Two Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Chicago won both games here today, the scores being 7 to 5 and 12 to 5. In the opening event the visitors won by bunching their hits off Richardson with hases on balls and errors. In the second game Chicago drove Turner and Crowell off the rubber, but Sherman did excellent work. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
M'phy, rf	4	0	1	0	0	
W'ver, ss	3	1	1	2	2	
E. C's, 2b	2	3	1	1	4	
F'nler, cf	4	1	1	2	0	
J'kson, lf	4	1	2	2	0	
J. C's, 1b	4	1	1	11	0	
B'b'ne, 3b	3	1	0	3	0	
Mayer, c	3	0	0	6	0	
Cicotte, p	3	0	0	0	2	
Total	32	7	7	27	9	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Sch'g, cf	3	1	1	2	0	
Str'k, rf	3	2	2	1	0	
Oldr'g, lf	3	0	1	0	0	
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	2	1	6	
McI's, 1b	4	0	1	8	0	
D'nan, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	
McA'y, c	3	0	0	10	1	
Rixon, p	3	0	0	0	0	
*Bankston	1	1	0	0	0	
†Lapp	1	1	1	0	0	
Total	37	5	9	24	9	

*Batted for McAvoy in ninth inning.
†Batted for Richardson in ninth inning.
‡Murphy out; hit by batted ball.
Errors—Blackburne, Oldring, Danner, (3.) Damrau, Richardson.

Chicago	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	—5

Two-base hit—Lapp. Three-base hit—Schang. Stolen bases—Murphy, (2.) E. Collins, Jackson, Damrau. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, Mayer, Cicotte. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Cicotte, 1; off Richardson, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Cicotte, (Schang.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 5; by Richardson, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Coughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
M'phy, rf	3	2	2	1	0	
W'ver, ss	4	2	1	2	1	
E. C'as, 2b	4	1	2	2	2	
F'nler, cf	4	1	2	2	0	
J'kson, lf	4	2	1	1	0	
J. C'se, 1b	5	1	2	11	0	
B'b'ne, 3b	2	2	0	1	3	
Schalk, c	5	0	1	6	0	
Rus'l, p	5	2	1	1	2	
Total	36	12	13	27	10	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Sch'g, cf	2	1	1	0	0	
J'ston, cf	3	0	1	3	0	
Str'k, rf	4	1	0	2	0	
Oldr'g, lf	4	1	2	4	0	
Lajoie, 2b	4	2	2	1	3	
McI's, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	
Seib'd, ss	4	0	0	4	2	
D'nau, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	
Lapp, c	0	0	0	0	0	
McA'y, c	4	0	1	2	0	
Turner, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Crwell, p	1	0	0	0	0	
S'man, p	3	0	0	0	1	
Total	37	5	10	27	11	

Errors—Weaver, (2.) Oldring, Lajoie, Damrau.

Chicago	4	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	—12
Philadelphia	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Fournier, J. Collins, (2.) Three-base hits—Lajoie, (2.) Bankston, McAvoy. Home run—Jackson. Stolen bases—Murphy, Weaver, Russell. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Blackburne, (2.) Double play—Blackburne and J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Turner, 3; off Crowell, 3. Hits—Off Turner, 5 in 2 innings; off Crowell, 4 in 1 inning; off Sherman, 4 in 6 innings. Struck out—By Russell, 6; by Sherman, 1. Passed ball—Lapp. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

20,000 JAPS SEE BALL GAME.

University of Chicago Defeats Waseda at Tokio, 5 to 3.

TOKIO, Japan, Sept. 24.—Twenty thousand Japanese baseball enthusiasts saw the University of Chicago team win the first game of its series with Waseda University here this afternoon by a score of 5 to 3. The Americans' victory was due to their ability to make hits when they meant runs. The natives fielded cleverly and ran the bases well, scoring all their runs with only one hit. The American Ambassador, George W. Guthrie, and the President of Waseda University, Dr. Sanae Takata, attended the game. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	5	5	3
Waseda	3	1	2

Bailey Shuts Out Brookfeds.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Bill Bailey, Chicago's new southpaw pitcher, shut out Brooklyn here today 3 to 0. Bailey struck out twelve batsmen and allowed hnt three scattered hits. For the visitors Falkenburg puzzled the right-hand batters, but three of Chicago's left-hand batsmen poled the five hits from which the three runs were scored, a home run, a triple, two doubles, and a single making the total. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	3	3
Chicago	3	5	0

Batteries—Falkenburg and Land; Bailey and Fisher.

RASTUS AND MIRTHFUL WIN.

2:09 Class Trot at Columbus Requires Six Heats.

COLUMBUS Ohio, Sept. 24.—To each of the three class races carded for the fifth day of the Columbus Grand Circuit racing, there was something out of the ordinary. The program itself was not completed, Mirthful and St. Frisco making it long with a six-heat trotting battle. Tomorrow the 2:18 pace will be finished and there will be consolation races for 2:11 pacers and 2:15 trotters.

Rastus, favorite, won the 2:06 pace after the first heat had gone to John D. Driver Osborn was taken down for the fourth heat and John D. put in charge of J. W. Rhodes. For most of the mile the substituted driver rode in front, but John D. showed himself weary when the last quarter was half over.

In one of the heats of the 2:18 pacing class Miss Rejected fell and Driver Yates was thrown to the track. His foot was so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. Physicians believe he may also be internally injured.

St. Frisco was the first choice for the 2:09 trot. Vaster, making his second start of the week, won the first heat and then the race became a duel between Mirthful and St. Frisco. The Murphy mare made a costly break in the third heat and was outtrotted in the next one. She had the most endurance, winning the fifth without trouhle and virtually settling the race by going the first half of the sixth mile in 1:03. Her jogging finish prevented both St. Frisco and Vaster from being shut out.

2:06 Class. Best three in five heats. Purse $1,200.

Rastus, hr. g., hy Liberty Boy, (McDonald)	2	1	1
John D., b. h., hy Gamrose, (Osborn-Rhodes)	1	2	2
Binger Pointer, b. h., (Snow)	3	3	2
Our Colonel, b. h., (Childs)	5	4	3
Frank Patch, br. h., (Monahan)	4	5	5
Tho Assessor, ch. g., (McMahon)	6	6	6
Ben Locanda, h. b., (Murphy)	7	dr	

Time—2:04¾, 2:05¼, 2:06¼.

2:09 Class.—Trotting. Best three in five heats. Pursa $1,200.

Mirthful, b. m., by The Star of Patchen, (Murphy)	5	1	4	2	1	1
St. Frisco, b. s., by San Francisco, (Geers)	3	4	1	1	2	2
Vaster, g. g., by Vasteen, (Ragsdale)	1	5	5	4	4	3
Laramie Lad, b. g., (Mconald)	2	2	2	3	3

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railroads Conspicuously Strong —Progress of Loan Exerts Favorable Effect.

Railroad stocks showed enough strength yesterday to lead many in the financial district to ask whether the market was not entering upon a new phase, one in which railroad issues instead of being subordinated to the industrials in market interest should share to a larger extent in the strength of the industrials, and reflect the benefits which the railroads will derive from this year's extraordinarily abundant grain crops. Trading continued active, and the strength which was so conspicuous in the railroad stocks extended, but not uniformly, to the industrial list as well. The two groups went forward together, though in this instance it fell to the railroads to lead the way.

In judging the significance of the pronounced forward movement in railroad stocks it is of course necessary to take count of the possible part played by organized operations in these shares as distinguished from spontaneous public buying. The incentive for organized operations apart from those reasons which would appeal with equal force to the public at large, lay in the fact that the holding back of the railroads had been something of a drag on the rest of the list, and it had been felt for some time by many that if speculative operations on the long side were to proceed smoothly they would have to extend to a larger extent to the railroad group. But after making due allowance for the effect of this viewpoint, which is a professional trading viewpoint, the fact remains that the railroads should derive very substantial profit from the handling of the record-breaking grain crops and of the general traffic which will normally move in greater volume after such crops as these have been sent to market.

Nothing occurred yesterday to change the likelihood of a formal announcement of the Anglo-French loan being made by the beginning of next week, and this expectation helped materially in the advance in prices on the Stock Exchange. Having practically dismissed such fears as it had had that the loan negotiations would not succeed, the stock market was disposed to recognize more clearly the very substantial benefits which we ourselves will obtain by extending credit to our chief European customers. We are lending to sell, and we can reasonably expect a profit both on the lending and on the selling. It is our good fortune to be extraordinarily strong financially, and we could hardly serve our own trade interests better than by extending credit out of our superabundant supply for the purpose of supporting our sales of goods to foreign markets.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Small Attendance on the Exchange —Discount Rates Steady.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Money was in shorter supply, and discount rates were steady today. American exchange was below New York at 4.70⅝ on small buying orders.

There was only a small attendance on the Stock Exchange, and business was dull. Transactions were confined chiefly to oil shares and Japanese bonds, which were supported, but home stocks, not protected by the minimum, sagged further. Bulgarian bonds were weak.

A fair business was done in the American section in United States Steel, Canadian Pacific, and Erie. The closing was steady.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Prices were heavy on the Bouse today. Three per cent. rentes 67 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 70½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	●4½ 5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½ 5
Richmond	..	4	4	●4½ 5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½ 5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½ 5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½ 5
Minneap	..	4	4	5 5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4 5
Dallas	..	4	4	●4½ 5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½ 5

●Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¼
90 days	2¼@2⅜
4 months	2@3¼
5 months	3@3½
6 months	3@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3½
6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	3

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.71	$4.70⅝	$4.71	+.00⅛
Cables	4.71⅛	4.71⅛	4.71⅛	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cables.
London	$4.71	$4.71⅛
Paris	5.57⅜	5.56⅞
Switzerland	5.30⅜	5.28⅝
Scandinavia	25.80	25.85
Berlin	.83½	.83⅝
China—		
Hongkong	43.40	..
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.16	5.17
Holland	.40⅝	.40⅞
India—		
Bombay	39.00	..
Calcutta	39.75	..
Italy	6.29	6.28
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.25	42.35
Rio	23.35	23.50
Spain	19.25	19.25
Austria	15.55	15.65
Russia	..	35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.		Commercial.	
	60 days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.67	$4.65	$4.66	$4.64

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $462,306,787; balance, $19,515,303. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $255,036.

The local banks have gained $5,943,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c@10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 62½c@78¼c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23¾d, up ⅛d; New York, 49¾c, up ⅛c.

New Secured Debts Tax Law

The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request.

Send for Booklet 60

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Hupp Motor Car Co.
Dividend Record

YEARS	STOCK DIVS.	CASH DIVS.
1908	100%	
1909		78%
1910	900%	400%
1911	60%	60%
1912	50%	
1913	16%	16%
1914	30%	30%
1915		32%

We have a limited amount of this stock for sale.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 BROAD ST. Phone 5501 Broad. N. Y.

E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.

Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

We Will Buy or Sell
Aetna Explosive
Company Notes

Hanson & Doyle
52 Broad St. Phone 4681-5-6 Broad.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	951,842
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	108,855,719
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	82.51 + .95
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	82.89	Sept. 24	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	32½	32⅝	700	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅞	33	32¼	32⅞	..
	43	43½	8,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	43⅝	43⅞	43	43⅜	− ⅛
	71½	72	1,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	71¼	72¼	71¼	72	+ ¾
	62½	63	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	63	63	62½	62½	..
	96¾	97½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
	65⅞	66⅛	19,400	Am. Beet Sugar	67¼	67¼	64⅝	66	− 1⅜
	85	88	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	88	88	88	86	− 1
	61⅝	61¾	37,900	Am. Can	60¾	63	60¾	61⅝	+ ⅞
	106¾	107	400	Am. Can pf	108	106¾	106	106¼	+ ⅛
	76½	76⅝	21,700	Am. Car & Fdry	75¾	77¼	75	76	+ 1
	116⅝	117¼	500	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅝	117	116½	117	+ ⅛
	151	151½	500	Am. Coal Prod x d	152½	152½	151	151½	− ½
	51	51⅝	300	Am. Cotton Oil	51¾	52⅛	51⅝	52⅛	+ ⅛
	113¾	12	7,500	Am. Hide & Leather	11¾	12	11¾	12	+ 1½
	47⅞	48	8,000	Am. H. & Leath pf	48¼	49	46¾	48	+ 1⅝
	23	24	200	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23½	23⅞	23½	+ ½
	18⅜	19½	500	Am. Linseed	18⅜	19	18⅜	19	..
	60¼	61	15,900	Am. Locomotive	60⅝	61½	59½	60¾	+ 1
	97⅝	98	200	Am. Locomotive pf	97⅛	98	97⅛	98	+ ¾
	29	29½	200	Am. Malt. pf	29	29	29	29	+ 1
	87½	87¾	27,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	85¾	88	85¾	87¾	+ 2¼
	107⅝	107¾	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107½	107⅝	107½	107½	..
	54½	55	1,150	Am. Steel F'dries	55	55¾	54½	55	+ ¾
	108¼	108⅜	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref	108	108⅞	108	108½	+ ¼
	115	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	..
	124⅝	124⅞	1,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124½	124⅞	124½	124⅞	+ ⅝
	228½	231	400	Am. Tobacco	228½	229¾	228½	229¾	+ 3¼
	53½	53⅞	8,300	Am. Woolen	53⅝	56	53⅝	54	+ ⅜
	53	53⅞	2,400	Am. Woolen pf	53⅝	54	53	53½	+ ⅞
	94	95	400	Am. Woolen pf	94¼	94½	94¼	94¼	..
	72	72⅛	5,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	71¾	72⅜	71¾	72⅛	+ ⅜
	103⅜	103⅝	5,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	102	103⅞	102	103⅝	+ 1⅞
	100	100¼	515	Atch., T. & S. F pf	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼	+ ¾
	105	107	300	Atlantic Coast Line	105	105¾	105	105¾	+ 1
	93½	93⅝	18,700	Baldwin Loco	90⅝	94¾	90½	93⅞	+ 3¼
	87⅛	87¾	12,350	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅞	87¾	85¾	87⅜	+ 2½
	72⅝	73	500	Baltimore & O. pf	71⅞	72¾	72¾	72⅝	+ ⅛
	348	354	1,000	Bethlehem Steel	355	358	354	354	..
	182⅞	185	4,200	Bethlehem Steel pf	173	183	173	183	+ 13
	85	85¼	3,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅜	85½	84⅜	85	+ ¾
	58¼	59	600	Butte & Superior	56	56¼	55	58½	+ 1½
	20⅝	21	2,200	California Petrol	20¼	21½	20¼	21	+ ¼
	46	46⅞	400	California Pat. pf	46¼	47	46¼	47	+ ⅜
	104⅝	162	10,400	Canadian Pacific	157	162	157	161⅞	+ 4½
	48½	48¾	5,000	Central Leather Co	47⅞	49	47¾	48¾	+ ⅝
	103½	106¼	100	Central Leather pf	106½	106¾	106¾	106¾	− ½
	50¾	50¾	10,050	Chesapeake & Ohio	47¾	50¾	49¾	50¾	+ 1
	12¼	12½	1,325	Chi. Great Western	12	12½	12	12¾	+ ⅝
	32	32¼	3,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31	32¼	31	32¼	+ 1¼
	87⅛	87⅜	11,450	Chi., Mil. & St. P	85¾	87⅞	85¾	87⅜	+ 2⅛
	124¾	125	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124¼	124⅝	124¼	124¾	+ ⅞
	127	128	1,000	Chi. & Northwest	126	128	126	128	+ 1⅞
	163	170	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	165	165	165	165	+ 2
	20⅜	21⅛	9,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19½	21⅝	19½	20⅝	+ ⅜
	44½	44¾	1,800	Chino Copper	44	44¾	44	44¾	− ⅝
	35	36½	600	Clev., C., C. & St. L	34	35	34	35	+ 2
	55	55¼	17,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	54½	56¼	54¾	55¾	+ ⅛
	27½	28	400	Col. & Southern	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
	27½	28	50	do., odd lot	28	28	28	28	..
	128½	128½	200	Consolidated Gas	128	128	127¾	127¾	− ¼
	90	91	300	Continental Can	89	90	89	90	− ⅛
	18	18¼	2,450	Corn Products Ref	18¼	18⅝	18	18¼	− ⅛
	85½	86	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	85¾	86¼	85¾	85¾	− ⅛
	95¾	96	29,700	Crucible Steel	94½	97⅜	93½	96¾	+ 1⅝
	107¾	108	400	Crucible Steel pf	107	108	107	108	+ 1⅝
	118	121	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	120	120	116	118	− 3
	412	422	200	Del., Lack. & West	412	412	412	412	− 3
	8	8¾	200	Den. & Rio Grande	7½	8¾	7½	8¼	+ ⅛
	11¼	12	300	Den. & Rio Grd. pf	11	12	11	11½	+ ½
	126½	128	18	Detroit Edison Co	128	128	128	128	− 1
	24⅝	25½	1,400	Distillers' Secur	23	25¾	24½	24½	− ½
	22	22½	1,000	Dome Mines	22⅛	22½	22	22	− ⅝
	4	5½	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	5	5	5	5	..
	10	11	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10	10	10	10	+ 1½
	77⅛	77⅝	6,700	Elec. Storage Bat	74	78	74	77⅝	+ 1½
	31⅝	31¾	26,200	Erie	31½	31¾	31½	31½	− ⅜
	52⅝	52½	8,423	Erie 1st pf	52	52¾	51⅞	52½	+ ½
	41	41½	1,000	Erie 2d pf	40⅝	41	40½	41	+ ⅝
	28	33	200	Federal M. & S	32	32	32	32	+ 3
	45	48½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	+ 1½
	173	173½	800	General Electric	173	174	173	173¾	+ 1¼
	336¾	340	800	General Motors	333½	339¾	339	339	+ 1½
	113¾	114	1,000	General Motors pf	113	113¾	113	113¾	− ⅛
	69¾	70	5,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	69⅞	70¼	69½	70¼	..
	108	109	100	Goodrich pf	108½	109¼	108⅜	108½	..
	121⅝	121⅞	6,000	Gt. Northern pf. x d	119	121¾	119	121¾	+ 3
	45	45¼	6,800	G. N. certs. ore prop	43⅜	45¼	44⅜	45	..
	65	65½	2,100	Guggenheim Explor	65¼	65⅝	64⅞	65¼	− ½
	100¾	..	100	Hav. El. Ry. & L. pf	101	101	101	101	− ½
	103	103	200	Illinois Central	104	104	104	104	+ ⅞
	34⅝	35	5,000	Inspiration Copper	34⅜	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅞
	20¾	21	4,400	Inter.-Met.	20½	21¾	20	20⅞	+ ⅞
	20⅞	21	6,600	Interboro Consol	20	21¾	20	21	+ ⅞
	75¼	75½	3,100	Interboro Consol pf	75⅝	75¾	75⅛	75¼	+ 1⅛
	19	20	100	Int. Agricultural	19½	19¾	19½	19½	+ ⅜
	37½	39	100	Int. Agricultural pf	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	+ ⅜
	216	217	1,462	Int. Nickel	214¼	218¾	214¼	217¼	+ 5¼
	10½	10⅝	900	Int. Paper	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
	39	39½	500	Int. Paper pf	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
	27¼	27½	3,100	Kansas City South	27	27¾	26⅝	27½	+ ⅛
	59½	59½	100	Kan. City South. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
	69	69½	2,800	Lackawanna Steel	70½	70¾	69¾	69½	..
	145	146	4,000	Lehigh Valley x d	143½	146	143¼	146	+ 2⅝
	47	49	200	Long Island	46½	47	46½	47	..
	22	23½	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
	121¼	121½	1,000	Louis. & Nash	120	121¼	120	121¾	+ 2
	75	78	100	Mackay Cos	78	78	78	78	+ 1
	54¾	54¾	6,000	Maxwell Motors	56	56¾	53¾	54½	− ½
	98⅛	93½	900	Max. Motors 1st pf	93½	93⅞	93¾	93½	− ½
	44½	47	4,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	48	48¼	46	46⅞	− ⅛
	50	52	100	May Dept. Stores	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	− 1
	91⅜	91⅝	22,300	Mexican Petroleum	89½	92½	88¾	91⅝	+ 2⅝
	82	87	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	86	87	86	87	..
	27¾	27¾	1,250	Miami Copper	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	− ⅛
	12¼	13	200	Minn. & St. Louis	12¼	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ 1½
	12¼	13	50	do., odd lot	12	12	12	12	..
	121⅝	122	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M. xd	121	121⅞	121	121⅞	+ 2¾
	5¾	6½	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6¾	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
	12¾	12¾	3,700	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	14	14½	12½	12⅞	− 1⅛
	4⅜	4½	31,400	Missouri Pacific	3¼	4⅜	3¼	4⅛	+ 1
	60	60¼	1,800	Montana Power	60	60¾	60	60¼	..
	86½	87½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	87	87	87	87	+ 1
	..	..	10	Nat. City Bank	395	395	395	395	..
	28½	28¾	2,700	Nat. En. & St. Co	28½	29½	28¾	28¾	− ⅛
	65⅝	66	1,700	Nat. Lead Co	65¼	66	65¼	65¾	+ ⅛
	111	116	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	111¼	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅛
	14	14½	775	Nevada Con. Co	14⅛	14¼	14	14	− ⅛
	137	138½	1,912	N. Y. Air Brake	159	159	157½	157½	− 1½
	96⅛	96½	12,700	N. Y. Central	94½	96¼	94½	96¼	+ 1½
	32	34½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
	69¼	69¾	7,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	68¼	69½	68¼	69¼	+ ⅛
	29⅞	29¾	4,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	28¾	29¼	28¼	29¼	+ ⅛
	114⅝	115	7,820	Norfolk & Western	111¾	115	111¾	115	+ 3¼
	106¾	111	12,400	Northern Pacific	106¾	111	106¾	110⅞	+ 2⅝
	..	..	1,000	Ontario Mining	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
	81⅜	81⅝	100	Pacific Mail	31¾	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝	+ 1⅛
	110⅛	111¼	6,100	Penn. R. R	110½	111¼	110¼	111¼	+ 1½
	117⅞	118	100	People's Gas, Chi	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	− ½
	86¾	87¾	6,700	Philadelphia Co	86¾	88	86⅞	87	+ ¼
	69⅞	70	200	P., C., C. & St. L	69⅞	70	68⅞	70	..
	35½	35¼	1,600	Pittsburgh Coal	35½	35¾	35	35¼	..
	103⅛	104	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103	104	103	103	..
	92	92	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	92	92	92	92	+ 1
	64¼	64¾	6,925	Pressed Steel Car	64¼	64¾	64	64¾	+ ⅛
	41	41⅜	9,700	Railway Steel Sp	39⅞	42	39⅞	40⅜	+ 1⅛
	91¼	92¾	100	Railway Steel S. pf	92	92	92	92	..
	22½	22¾	2,800	Ray Con. Copper	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
	153½	154	19,600	Reading	152¾	154	151⅝	153¾	+ 1⅛
	84	85	250	Reading 1st pf	84	84	83¾	83¾	+ ⅛
	46¾	47	11,620	Rep. Iron & Steel	47	47⅜	46¾	47	− ⅛
	4⅝	5¼	2,700	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5⅛	5⅜	5	5¼	− ⅛
	7⅞	8½	900	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	7⅞	8¼	7¾	7⅞	− ⅛
	3	3½	400	St. Louis & San F	3	3	3¼	2½	− 1⅛
	5	5½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5	5½	5	5¼	..
	15	15	100	St. Louis Southwest	15	15	15	15	+ 3
	30⅝	32	200	St. L. Southwest. pf	30⅝	31¼	30½	30½	− 2½
	14½	14⅝	200	Seaboard Air Line	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
	34½	34¾	1,000	Seab. Air Line pf	33½	34¾	33¾	34⅝	+ 1⅜
	155	156	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	156	156	155	155	− 1
	52	54	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	54½	54½	53	53	..
	92⅝	92⅞	20,650	Southern Pacific	91½	92⅝	91	92¾	+ 2¼
	17¾	17⅞	7,700	Southern Railway	16⅝	17⅞	16⅝	17⅝	+ 1
	54⅝	54⅞	900	So. Railway pf	53¼	54⅝	53¼	54⅝	+ 1½
	74	77½	100	Standard Milling	75	75	75	75	..
	78	82	65	Standard Mill. pf	80	80	80	80	..
	141	141½	4,500	Studebaker Co	142¼	142¾	140¾	141½	− ⅛
	58	58¼	41,200	Tennessee Copper	55¾	59½	55¾	58½	+ 2¾
	161½	162	4,000	Texas Co	157	162	157	162	+ 5¼
	..	..	200	Tex. Co. sub.cfs. r.p.	155	158	155	158	+ 2
	11¼	12	2,100	Texas & Pacific	11¼	11¾	11	11½	+ 1
	89½	90	4,100	Third Avenue	89¼	90¼	88¾	90	− ⅞
	100	100½	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	100	100	100	+ 1
	92¾	93	100	Twin City R. T	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	..
	6⅞	7	200	Union B. & P. Co	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
	133½	133¾	28,300	Union Pacific	131½	133¾	130¾	133⅜	+ 2⅜
	80¼	80⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	80¼	80⅝	80¾	80⅝	+ ⅛
	51	52	900	United Cigar Mfrs	51	52	51	52	+ 1
	23¾	24¼	16,100	United Fruit	23¾	24¼	23¾	24	+ 1½
	38	40¼	3,900	United Frys. Inv. pf	38	40¼	38	39	+ 2
	19½	21	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	19½	20	19½	20	− 1
	86	86½	1,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	86	86¾	86	86¼	+ 1
	30	30	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	30	30	30	30	− 3
	52½	53	800	U. S. Rubber	52½	53	52½	52⅝	..
	105⅞	106	900	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	− ⅛
	78⅝	78¾	71,320	U. S. Steel	77¾	79¼	77¾	78⅝	+ 1
	114¾	114⅝	800	U. S. Steel pf	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	− ⅛
	67¼	67½	3,900	Utah Copper	67	67⅝	66⅝	67¼	+ ⅛
	39½	39⅝	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	39¼	39⅝	39½	39½	+ ⅛
	109⅝	110	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
	63¼	64	1,000	Va.-Iron, Coal & C	61	63¼	61	63½	+ 1½
	⅛	¼	100	Wabash pf	⅛	¼	⅛	¼	..
	115	115	100	Wells Fargo Exp	110	110	110	110	− 1
	29¼	30	1,700	Western Maryland	29¼	30¼	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
	45	46	400	West. Maryland pf	45½	46	45½	46	+ ⅛
	76¾	77	2,000	Western Union Tel	76¼	77	76¼	76⅞	+ ⅛
	121⅞	122	47,650	Westingh. E. & M	120	122½	119¾	121⅞	+ 2⅛
	2	2¼	400	Wheeling & L. E	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
	2½	3	100	Wil. & L. E. 2d pf	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
	213	216	400	Willys-Overland	216	216	215	215	− ¾
	108	108½	300	Willys-Overland pf	108	108	108	108	− ⅛
	107½	108½	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	108	108	108	108	− ½

DIAMOND MATCH HEAD QUITS

But E. R. Stettinius, Chief Buyer for Allies, is Still a Director.

Edward R. Stettinius resigned yesterday as President of the Diamond Match Company, and W. A. Fairhurn, the Vice President, was elected to his place. Mr. Stettinius has been absent from his desk at the Match Company's office, 111 Broadway, for eight months, during which period he has been acting as chief purchasing agent for J. P. Morgan & Co. in placing contracts for the Allies.

Mr. Stettinius said that he withdrew from the Presidency because his work for the company had been finished.

"The vote of the Directors to retire the outstanding balance of the issue of $2,000,000 in 6 per cent. convertible debentures," said he, "after the meeting of the board, marks the completion of the task that I laid out when I assumed the Presidency in May, 1900. When these debentures are paid, all of the company's funded and deferred obligations of every character will be discharged. In view of my long association with the company I have consented to remain on the Board of Directors, but wish to be free actively to direct my attention to the affairs of other companies in which I may be interested when my present work with J. P. Morgan & Co. shall have been concluded."

W. S. Hofstra resigned as a Director, and was succeeded by James A. Patten of Chicago.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Professionals in Railroad Stocks.

Both on and off the floor of the Stock Exch

JANUARY COTTON TOUCHES 12 CENTS

Market in Control of the Bulls, Who Find Much to Warrant Their Heavy Buying.

NET GAIN 7 TO 13 POINTS

South Reports Urgent Demand for Spots at Top Prices—Severe Damage to Texas Crop.

Cotton went up sharply yesterday to new high levels, with January touching 12 cents. There was a reaction toward the close, which resulted in the loss of about half the 25-point gain, but the advance over the previous day's closing was a matter of about 12 points, and the closing was the highest of the season.

The upward movement was caused entirely by bullish activity. Toward the close on Thursday afternoon there were reports that some of the bull interests were selling out. This may have been true, but at any rate it did not take them long to reverse their position, and the first hour yesterday morning was characterized by very heavy buying by brokers identified with the bull crowd.

The incentive for these heavy purchases was furnished by a collection of bullish news such as the market has not heard in a long time. Wires from Texas reported that the crop had suffered severely from weevil damage, and predictions were made that the State would not raise more than 2,750,000 bales. The prices quoted for spot cotton were very high. One message from Texas stated that country buyers were taking all offerings on the basis of 11½ to 11¾ cents. It was admitted that the receipts were high grade, and the staple ranged from 1 inch to 1 1-16 inches. The demand was said to be very heavy. A Montgomery dispatch said that buying came from many quarters and was hard to trace. It was assumed that it was for European account.

The chief influence making for higher prices, however, is the bullishness of sentiment in certain influential quarters. E. G. Scales, the bull leader of 1909, is back in harness again and predicting very high prices. Mr. Scales issued a bullish interview a week or so ago, and his views attracted widespread attention, and have given him a large following. The Waldorf crowd of plungers also is making a big play on the long side of cotton, and its buying in the present market lifts prices very easily.

The New York Cotton Exchange makes the into-sight for the week 404,350 bales, against 208,119 bales last year; total for the season, 1,150,000, against 590,000 last year. These figures compare with 1,675,000 two years ago, when the total crop proved to be about 14,000,000 bales.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, 13 to 25 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 points advance, 11.55 cents for middling. Sales, 200 bales. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	11.45	11.35	11.34@11.35	11.23@11.24
Dec.	11.87	11.61	11.75@11.76	11.64
Jan.	12.02	11.77	11.87@11.88	11.75@11.76
Mar.	12.24	11.98	12.11@12.13	11.98@11.99
May	12.41	12.21	12.27@12.30	12.20@12.21
July	12.45	12.27	12.34@12.36	12.27@12.29

Total port receipts, 39,729 bales; last week, 39,136 bales; last year, 19,923 bales.

RECEIPTS.	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,695	2,085	1,488
Galveston	11,112	16,782	9,160
Mobile	2,891	156	664
Charleston	4,940	1,903	568
Savannah	3,325	11,759	8,806
Wilmington	3,433	870	848
Norfolk	1,177	1,346	572

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	4,102	2,231	2,358
Memphis	1,538	348	940
St. Louis	38	108	166
Houston	16,742	14,451	5,252

Exports, 1,899 bales; total thus far this season, 405,799 bales; total last season, 70,525 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,205 Galveston	11.25	108,045	85,336
2,750 New Orleans	11.00	136,073	54,469
154 Mobile	11.00	16,187	8,455
2,586 Savannah	11.00	161,416	82,871
50 Charleston	10½	63,688	10,122
— Wilmington	10½	31,897	10,460
2,257 Norfolk	11.00	37,187	13,578
— Augusta	10.88	101,921	31,704
1,700 Memphis	11.00	54,323	2,563
— St. Louis	10½	7,493	12,692
1,710 Houston	11.15	108,894	47,741

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged, at 6.59d. Sales, 15,000 bales; receipts, 1,000; American nil. Market closed firm.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	331	335
American Light & Traction pf	108½	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	49	53
*American Gas & Electric	103	110
*American Gas & Electric pf	49	50
American Power & Light	60	62
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	30	34
American Public Utilities pf	63	65
American Waterworks & Electric	5	7
Atlantic Pow. & L. 7% cum. pf	02	95
A. W. W. & E. participating pf	14	17
A. W. W. & E. 1st pf	52	57
Cities Service	45	47
Cities Service pf	59	62
Colorado Power	19	21
Colorado Power pf	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50½	52½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	79	81
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Consumers Power (pfd)	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	36	40
Dayton Power & Light pf	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. Gen. 5s	91½	94
Electric Bond Deposit pf	93	96
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	80
Empire District Electric 5s pf	63	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	17
Federal Light & Traction pf	52	59
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	65	70
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	49	54
Northern States Power	99	100
Northern States Power pf	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	13	15
Pacific Gas & Electric	48½	49½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	59	61
Southern California Edison	73	74½
Southern California Edison pf	93	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	28	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5½	6½
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf	24½	28
United Light & Rys.	25	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	69
Utah Securities	14½	16
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf	47	49

*Par value, $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	630	640	630	640
Borne-Scrymser	252	260	253	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	103	105	103	105
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	140	150	140	150
Continental Oil	255	260	255	260
Crescent Pipe Line	46	48	46	48
Cumberland Pipe Line	50	55	50	57
Eureka Pipe Line	255	265	250	255
Galena Signal Oil	159	161	159	161
Galena Signal Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	143	145	147	150
Indiana Pipe Line	106	108	103	103
Int. Petrol Co., Ltd.	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾
National Transit	32	34	32	34
N. Y. Transit	210	*215	210	*215
Northern Pipe Line	103	106	103	106
Ohio Oil	150	157	154	156
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	422	426	420	425
Prairie Pipe Line	190	201	193	199
Solar Refining	250	270	255	265
Southern Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
South Penn. Oil	340	345	350	360
S. W. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Std. Oil of Cal.	300	311	308	311
Std. Oil of Ind.	462	467	460	465
Std. Oil of Kan.	405	415	405	410
Std. Oil of Ky.	285	290	282	287
Std. Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Std. Oil of N. J.	470	475	468	478
Std. Oil of N. Y.	198	200	197	200
Std. Oil of Ohio	515	530	500	510
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	140
Union Tank Line	81	85	82	85
Vacuum Oil	223	227	222	225
Washington Oil	38	42	38	42

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Cit. Nat. Bank	42	42	42	43
120	Con. Coal	95	95	94½	94½
12	Con. Power	104¾	105	104¾	105
480	Cosden	6¼	6½	6¼	6¾
3	Fidelity & Dep.	136	136	136	136
540	Houston Oil	15	15¾	15	15½
67	Houston Oil pf	58	58	58	58
98	Northern Cent.	82½	82½	82½	82½
100	Un. Rys. & E.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
30	Wayl'd O. & G.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Aug. Elec. Ry. 5s	92	92	92	92
4,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Dnck 5s	42	42	41½	41½
2,000	Nort. Ry. & Light 5s	94¼	94¼	94	94
5,000	United Rys. & Elec. 1st 4s	81	81	80½	80½
4,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc. 4s	59¾	59¾	59½	59½
3,000	United Rys. & Elec. fdg. 5s	82¼	82¼	82½	82½
600	United Rys. & Elec. fdg. 5s	83	83	83	83

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
190	Alaska	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
200	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
5	Allouez	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
1,420	Amer. Zinc	52½	53	52½	53
110	Arizona Com'l	8½	8½	8	8
980	Butte & Super.	58	59	58	58¾
80	Calum. & Ariz.	62	62½	62	62
11	Cal. & Hecla	540	540	540	540
190	Copper Range	54	54½	53¾	54¾
80	East Butte	12	12	12	12
290	Granby	34½	35	34	35
781	Greene Canan	39	40¾	39	39¾
20	Hedley	27	27	27	27
10	Inspiration	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
480	Island Creek	46	46	45	45
72	Island Cr. pf.	88¾	88¾	88½	88¾
80	Isle Royale	26	27¼	26	27¼
60	Kerr Lake	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
40	Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
170	Lake	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
25	La Salle	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
60	Mass. Cons.	10	10¼	10	10¼
10	Mohawk	72	72	72	72
40	Nevada Con.	14½	14½	14¼	14½
180	New Arcadian	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
844	Niplssing	7¾	7½	7	7¾
10	North Butte	29¾	29½	29¾	29¾
10	Oilbway	1½	1½	1½	1½
50	Old Colony	3	3	3	3
15	Osceola	83	83	83	83
263	Pond Creek	17	17	16½	16½
30	Quincy	81	81	80½	80½
10	Ray Consol	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾
200	Shannon	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
70	Shattuck	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
20	South Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	St. Mary's	52	52	52	52
40	Super'r Copper	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¾
40	Tamarack	55½	55¾	55½	55¾
84	Trinity	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
600	Tuolumne	45c	45c	44c	44c
788	U. S. Smelting	41½	42¼	41	42¾
100	U. S. Sm. pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
200	Utah Cons.	12	12	12	12
120	Utah Apex	3½	3½	3½	3½
40	Winona	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
45	Wolverine	58	58	57½	57½
50	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

RAILROADS.

25	Boston & Al.	187½	187½	187½	187½
90	Boston Elev.	80¾	81	80¾	81
50	Boston Me.	25	25	24	24
10	Bos. & Me. pf.	38	38	38	38
5	Bos. & Worc.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
108	C. J. & S.Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
60	Mass. Elec.	10	10	10	10
50	Mass. Elec. pf.	44	44	44	44
530	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	68	69¼	68	69¼
15	W. E. St. Ry.	64½	64½	64½	64½

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
136	Am. Sugar	108½	108¾	108¼	108¾
108	Am. Sugar pf.	115¼	115½	115¼	115¾
240	Am. T. & T.	124¾	124¾	124¼	124¾
180	Am. Woolen	54	54	53½	54
700	A. Wool. cfs.	53¼	54	53½	54
203	Am. Wool. pf.	94¾	95	94½	94¾
319	A., G. & W. I.	16½	17	16	17
420	G.,G.&W.I. pf.	32	32	31½	31¾
50	E. Boston Ld.	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
39	Edison	240	240	240	240
1	Gen. Electric	173	173	173	173
37	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88	86	86
98	Mexican pf.	98	98	96	96
20	Mergenthaler	172¾	172¾	172½	172¾
12	N. E. Teleph.	131	131	131	131
23	Pullman	160	160½	160	160½
220	Swift & Co.	118¼	118¼	118	118¾
50	Torrington	35	35	35	35
121	United Fruit	134	134	134	134
370	Un. Shoe Ma.	49¾	50	49½	49¾
20	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼
1,629	U. S. Steel	97¾	98	97½	97¾
140	Ventura Oil	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾
100	West. Union	76	77	76	77

BONDS.

$1,000	A. Ag. Ch. 5s.	94½	94½	94¼	94¼
25,000	A. T. & T. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾
39,000	A.,G.&W.I. 5s.	71½	72	71½	72
5,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	91½	91½	91½	91¾
10,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
3,000	New River 5s	76	76	76	76
13,000	Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96	96¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
895	Chi. Pn. Tool.	87¾	88½	87	88
25	Deere pf.	97	97	97	97
1,041	Diam. Match.	95¾	102	95¾	100
30	H. S. & M. pf.	112	112	112	112
50	Ill. Brick	64½	64½	64½	64½
20	Kan. C. R. & L. pf. ctfs.	50	50	50	50
45	Mont.-Ward pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
70	People's Gas.	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
100	Pub. Service	94	94	94	94
14	Pub. Serv. pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
90	Quak. Oats pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
185	Sears-Roeb.	138	156	155	155½
11	Sears-Roe. pf.	125	125	125	125
2,219	Stew. Warner	73	75	72⅞	73
295	Swift & Co.	115	115	115	115
10	Union Carbide	159½	159½	159½	159½

BONDS.

$5,000	Armour 4½s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
10,000	Chi. Ry. A 5s.	86	86	86	86
2,000	City Ry. 5s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97
9,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100	101⅛	100	101
12,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	94	94	94	94
5,000	P. Gas ref. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis-Chal.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
70	Am. Loco.	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼
300	Am. Can. & F.	77¼	77¼	77	77¼
5	Am. Rys. pf.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
4,010	Baldwin Loco.	91	94½	91	94
37	Bald. Loco. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
13,622	Cambria Steel.	66	68	65⅝	65⅝
50	Cn. R. L. & P.	21	21	21	21
100	Col. Fuel.	55	55	55	55
13,135	Elec. Storage.	74	77½	77	77
800	Erie	31½	31¾	31½	31¾
10	Gen. Asph. pf.	69	69	69	69
30	H. & B. T. pf.	18	18	18	18
100	Inter.-Met.	21	21	21	21
45	Ins. Co. N. A.	23	23	23	23
152	Keyst. Tel.	14	14¼	14	14¼
2,210	Lake Superior.	9	9⅞	9	9
20	Lehigh Nav.	75½	75½	75½	75½
4	Lehigh Val.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
960	L. V. Transit	15½	15	15	15
634	L. V. Tran. pf.	36½	36⅝	35¾	36⅝
15	L. Schuylkill.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
1,198	Penn. R. R.	55	55¼	55	55¼
20	Penn. Salt Mf.	93¾	94½	93¾	94½
355	Penn. Steel pf.	85½	85½	87½	87½
575	Phila Co.	43¾	44	43¾	44
117	P. Co. cum. pf.	43¼	44	43¼	44
7,067	Phila. Elec.	24⅞	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛
10	Phila. Rapid Tr.	13½	13½	13½	13½
8,104	P. R. T. ctfs.	12¾	13	12¾	13⅛
59	Phila. Trac.	74	75	74	75
225	Rep. I. & S.	47⅜	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝
877	Reading	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝
125	Sc. Penn.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
210	Southern Ry.	17¼	17¼	17	17⅛
70	Tenn. Copper	57½	57½	57½	57½
120	Ton. Belmont.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	Tonopah Min.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
121	United Fruit.	134	134	134	134
243	Un. Gas Imp.	85⅞	86	85⅞	86
7,441	U. S. Steel	77½	78¼	77⅝	78¼
200	U. S. Steel pf.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
20	Warw. I. & S.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
8	W. Jer. & Sea.	40	40	40	40
100	Westmore. Coal	66	66	66	66
120	W. Cr. & Sons	89	90	89	90

BONDS.

$100	A. G. & E. 5s.	86	86	86	86
9,000	El. & P. Tr. 4s	74	74½	74	74½
500	El. & P. Tr. 4s	75	75	75	75
3,000	L. Sup. Inc. 4s	23	23	23	23
44,000	L. N. con. 4½s	99	99	99	99
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,000	P.R.R.gen. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
5,000	P.R.R.con.4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	P. R. con. 4s 1948	97	97	97	97
5,000	Ph. Co. con. 5s	83	83	83	83
9,000	Phila. El. 4s	78⅜	79	78⅜	79
2,000	Sp.-Am. 6s	101	101	101	101
2,000	U. Rys. inv. 5s	70	70	70	70
5,000	Welsh. 1st 5s	93	93	93	93

*Ex-dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Sewer P.	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
40	Am. Window Glass pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
235	Am. Window Glass Mach.	18	18	17	17½
396	Am. W. Glass pf.	95	97	94⅜	97
285	Colum. G. & E.	14	14	14	14
10	Crucible Steel.	97	97	97	97
10	Harbison-W.	60½	60½	60½	60½
10	Indpt. Brew.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
35	Ind. Brew. pf.	16	16	16	16½
10	La. Belle Iron.	40½	40½	40½	40½
10	Mfrs. L. & H.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
650	Nat. Fireproof.	10	10	9¾	9¾
180	Nat. Firep. pf.	23¾	23¾	23	23
230	Ohio Fuel Sup.	14½	14½	14½	14½
10	Pitts. Brewing	5	5	5	5
60	Pitts. Brew. pf.	15	15	15	15
375	Pitts. Coal	35¼	35¼	35	35
25	Pitts. Coal pf.	103	103	103	103
1,300	Pure Oil	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
245	Un. S. & Sic.	125	125	121	121½
200	U. S. Steel	78	78	78	78
230	Westingh. A.B.	144	144	142	142½
10	Westingh. Elec.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Millvale, Etna & Sharp. 5s.	96	96	96	96

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market Less Active, with Price Movements Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 293,795 shares of stocks and $161,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 133,915; oils, 4,105; railroads, 3,700, and mining, 152,075. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
575	‡Can. C. & F.	104	104	102	103
150	‡U. C. F. pf.	119	119	117	113
785	‡Carbon Steel	65	70	65	65
3,100	‡Car L. & P.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
200	‡Central Fdry.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	‡Cramp Shipb.	88	90	88	89
50	‡Dom. Steel	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¾
100	Driggs-Seab.	113	115	112	115
150	Emerson Phon.	12¼	12¼	11½	12¼
3,350	‡Hall Signal	22½	23	21½	22¾
580	‡Hendee Mfg.	33½	33½	22	22½
105	‡Hop. & A. L.	44	48	44	45
10,000	‡Int. Mer. M.	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5¼
35,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	30	32½	29¼	32¼
850	‡Int. Motors.	31	31	30	30
500	Kath. Gr. pf.	4½	4½	4	4½
70	Kelly-Sp. Tire.	230	233	230	233
1,500	‡Lake Tor. B.	16	16	14½	14½
400	‡L. T. B. 1st pf	15½	15½	14¾	14¾
2,000	Mar. of Am.	3½	4⅜	3½	4¼
300	Man. Trans.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	N. Y. Tran.	17	17	17	17
700	C. of R. & H.	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
1,000	‡Stand. Motors.	10	10¼	10	10¼
1,500	‡S. Co. of C.	35¾	35¾	34¾	35
400	Sterling Gum.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,000	‡St. Joseph L.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
15,000	Sub. B. w. 1.	50¾	51	50	50¼
25,000	‡Toh. P. com.	35½	36¾	35½	36¼
16,500	‡T. Film cfts.	9	9¼	8¾	9¼
400	Un. Cigar S.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾
7,000	Un. C. S. new.	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9¾
1,000	Un. Profit S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
250	U. S. L. & H. Corp.	2½	2½	2½	2¾
960	‡World Film.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High. Bid.	Low. Asked.	Last. Bid.	Ch'ge. Asked.	Net.
50	Buckeye P. L.	104	102	104	104	1
700	Houston Oil	16	15½	16	+	¾
2,000	Inter. Petrol.	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	—	⅛
250	Ohio Oil	157	156	156	+	1
400	P. Oil & Gas.	425	425	425	+	5
250	Prairie P. L.	200	195	200	+	4
10	St. Oil of Cal.	311	310	311	+	2
10	St. Oil of Ind.	467	465	465	—	4
85	St. Oil of N. J.	473	470	471	—	¼
200	St. Oil of N. Y.	200	198	200	—	
100	Ventura Con.	12	12	12	+	⅛

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open. Bid.	High. Asked.	Low. Bid.	Last. Asked.
1,200	‡Wabash, w. i.	11½	12	11⅛	11½
1,000	‡Wabash pf. A	42	42	41½	41¼
1,500	‡Wabash pf. B	22	22¼	21½	22

MINING STOCKS.

3,000	‡Alaska Jun.	11¾	12	11⅝	11⅝
1,900	‡‡Albion Min.	43	47	43	47
500	‡‡Alta Con. M.	28	30	28	29
8,000	‡‡Amer. Com.	12	12¼	12	12
3,500	‡‡Atlanta	27½	28	27	27¼
100	‡Beaver Con.	33	33	33	33
800	Big L. D. Co.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
2,500	‡‡Booth	4	4¼	3¾	4
7,000	Bruce Copper.	6⅝	8⅞	6⅝	8⅞
1,600	Buffalo Mines.	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
900	Can. Copper.	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
2,000	‡Cashboy	4	4	4	4
700	‡Chile Copper.	17¾	18¾	17⅝	18
8,100	Con. Arizona E.	⅞	⅞	⅛	⅜
1,000	Crown Res.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
18,000	‡D. Black B.	7⅛	8	7⅛	7½
200	‡‡Emma Cop.	30	30	30	30
700	‡Florence	44	44	43	43
1,500	Gold Coin.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	‡‡Gold. Merger.	19½	19½	18½	18½
800	Gold Hill	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Greene-Can	39	39	39	39
1,000	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9,000	Ken. Copper.	54⅝	54⅝	53	54½
100	Kerr Lake	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12,700	‡‡Kewanaa	40	40	38	38
500	Magma Copper.	15	15⅜	15	15¼
1,000	‡McIntyre	48¼	48½	48	48½
4,200	‡McKinley-D.	23	25

WHITMAN URGES VOCATIONAL WORK

Speaks in Favor of More Industrial Education in the Public Schools.

EXPOSITION OPENED HERE

Work of Pupils Shows Beginnings of Attempt to Teach Children Useful Trades.

Exhibits of household furniture, tapestry, needlework, millinery, drawing, and other work by pupils of the public schools of this city and of Newark were shown at Madison Square Garden last night when the First American Industrial Education and Vocational Training Conference was opened, with an address by Governor Whitman.

The Governor advocated more liberal provision for equipping public school students with practical skill to enahls them, at an ags as early as fourteen years, if necessary, to enter life with the foundation of an industrial education.

He said, in part:

"It may he nscessary tbat 2,000,000 children, between the ages of 14 and 16 years should be working for wages today in this country. It is not necessary that their far too brief training in school should be defectivs that they sbould he unable to enter occupations where training may enable them properly to develop.

"I am not here to discuss the subject of child labor in its various phases, but, speaking of course from a somewhat limited knowledge of the whole subject, to unite with thousands of other citizens in urging upon those charged with the education of the young the importance to the Commonwealth of the kind of training which bests fits the boys and girls for the kind of occupation where they may render the best service of which they are capable.

"I am told that in this entire country there are fewer trade schools than exist in the kingdom of Bavaria, with a population a little greater than that of New York City and that until the outbreak of the war more workers were being trained in the City of Munich at public expense than in all the larger cities of the United States put together. Whether this statement is absolutely accurate or not I believe it is obviously true that our schools and educational institutions have not kept pace with similar institutions in other lands in training skilled and proficient artisans and workmen.

"It is with some satisfaction that I bring to your attention that the State of New York and the City of New York have made very substantial beginnings in establishing vocational schools. At present there are 206 of these schools which receive State aid. 75 being agricultural high schools located in rural communities, 53 being general industrial schools in our industrial cities and towns, 70 being vocational schools for adult workers, who return for evening instruction, and 18 continuation schools, for boys and girls who work part of the day and go to school part of the day. There are 25,000 students in attendance at these schools."

President Churchill of the Board of Education said that the presence of several thousand persons at the exposition was "a direct response to the educational unrest of the day, due to the failure of the schools to equip a majority of their pupils properly for earning their livelihoods."

Borough President Marcus M. Marks and John Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Education of the Board of Education, made brief addresses.

Music was furnished by the "hookey" players, or the orchestra of the Parental Home.

The exposition will close on Oct. 2.

IMPORTS GETTING LESS.

An Especially Big Drop in Dry Goods and Silk Entries.

Imports at this port continued to decline in the week ended Sept. 18, according to the Custom House report made public yesterday. The value of the entries for the week amounted to $14,594,242, compared with $15,456,624 in the week before, and $17,900,404 in the week before that, last week's loss being about $1,000,000 compared with the preceding week.

For the first time in many weeks no aniline imports were recorded. Dyewood extract entries were down to $8,216, while indigo had a vnule of $66,534. Dyewood brought here totaled $65,264, while logwood was appraised at $1,389. Fustic imports were just $70. Imports of jewelry, precious stones, and watches amounted to $367,909.

Sugar entries were 424,291 bags, worth $2,591,776, while coffee aggregated 188,417 bags, appraised at $1,670,925. Raw cocoa entries reached a value of $448,029. Hides, leather and findings totaled $2,194,942, while india rubber manufactured and waste, were set down at $633,406, a rather low figure compared with recent weekly imports. Wool importatione amounted to 3,803 bales, appraised at $384,534. Furs had a value of $211,241.

Dry goods entered for consumption were valued at $1,287,993, silk entries being appraised at $1,332,321. The week before dry goods imported for consumption were returned at $1,785,702, silk entries being $804,382. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $644,463, while warehoused goods had a value of $503,437. In the corresponding week last year the entries were respectively, $742,092 and $768,218.

Good Wools in Fair Demand.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,600 bales. Good clips were in fair demand, especially scoured merinos and fine and medium greasy crossbreds. The latter were occasionally taken for America.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, J.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allan, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Met. Life Ins. Co. <Bldg. & Eng. Co.—J. Floyd Derby.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Houston Restaurant Co. <Santiago—P. Cahill. Katherine V. Adler <Romney Realty Co.—James E. Barry.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar adjourned until Sept. 28.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Beall< Mestanitz—Benjamin Franklin. Fisher< Sermygeour—Morris Frank. Frey <Schnitzler—Henry W. Unger.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Mary Ann Roden <Louie Lese—John W. Keller. Frederick Hollender <Adolph Suesskind—William A. Steinteck.

AUGUST TRADE FIGURES.

Imports and Exports at This Port This Year and Last.

The Custom House report of exports and imports from and to this port for August, by countries and grand divisions, given out yesterday, shows many remarkable shifts caused hy the war's upset of world trade. Total exports from here last month totaled $141,971,554, compared with $32,841,243 in August, 1914, the gain being $109,130,311. In August, 1914, however, there was an almost complete tie-up of shipping of all kinds for a fortnight following Germany's declaration of war.

Exports to Europe last month from New York amounted to $110,758,316, against $18,715,236 in August a year ago. Exports to England last month reached $50,353,731, against $11,859,201 in August, 1914. In August a year ago there were no exports from here to Austria-Hungary, but last month goods valued at $6,698 managed to be shipped. Export trade with Germany was larger last month than it was in August, 1914, the figures being, August, 1915, $38,743, and August, 1914, $19,519.

Shipments of war supplies and other merchandise to France last month aggregated $25,029,159, compared with $1,545,640 the same month of 1914. Heavy buying by Russia last month sent exports here up to $10,470,810, while in August a year ago they were only $76,661. Outgoing Netherlands trade totaled $3,931,358 in August, compared with $1,011,725 a year ago. Italian purchases shipped from here last month had a value of $9,042,782, against $307,352 in August, 1914. Last montb's exports to North and South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania all ehow substantial increasee over the corresponding period a year ago.

August imports reached $76,267,145, compared with $63,698,291 the sams month last year. Last month's European imports were $28,000,051, against $20,901,436 in August, 1914. England's import trade last month was $10,844,858, or about $2,000,000 more than in August last year. Total imports amounted in August to $6,711,465, compared with $5,064,693 in August, 1914. Merchandise from Germany here last month aggregated $566,652, against $5,269,368 a year ago. Austro-Hungarian entries here in August were only $83,618, compared with $651,062 in the same month last year. Belgian imports last month were $72,270, against $1,150,356 a year ago. Netherlands imports last month were $1,456,187, or approximately $1,000,000 less than August, 1914.

Last month showed a big gain in imports from Asia, their value for the month being $13,907,389, against $6,055,688 in August, 1914. Imports from South America reached $15,945,348, a gain of $4,000,000 over August a year ago. Imports from Oceania last month were down to $842,001, while in the same month last year their value was $2,001,454. African imports in August totaled $486,806, against $341,851 a year ago.

DRY GOODS TRADE IMPROVES

Orders Show Material Increase—More Buyers in the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods has been more satisfactory than for some time past. Orders received daily have shown a material increase consistent with the more seasonable weather.

"The total number of buyers in the market this week was considerably more than a year ago. Collections have been good and shipments of merchandise considerably ahead."

Swedes Make Northwest Blossom.

J. C. Barber of Chicago, who has a country place at Brainard, Minn., reported on his arrival at the Imperial yesterday that the lake region of that State had an unusual abundance of ducks, partridges, and quail this season. Mr. Barber says that the cut-over districts in northern Minnesota are rapidly changing into productive farms through the efforts of Scandinavian immigrants, mostly Swedes, who are clearing the ground and building homes everywhere.

TEST CASE ON NETTINGS.

The Government Seeks to Collect Higher Duties on These.

The Treasury Department has decided to make up a new test case for the purpose of settling finally the classification under the present tariff of nets and nettings. While this issue has already had a run before the Board of General Appraisers and the Custome Court, the Government is unwilling to let importers continue to bring in these classes of goods at a low rate of duty because of the loss of revenue.

When the question first came before the Customs Court that tribnnal held in the so-called Carter case that the nets and nettings were properly dutiable under the law at 35 per cent. ad valorem as Jacquard figured upholstery goods. Up to that time it had been the practice of the Government to exact duty on these goods at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "nets and nettings." Since the court made its decision, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has taken up the matter with Assistant Attorney General Hanson of this city.

Mr. Hanson advised the Assistant Secretary that there was no evidence before the court as to the commercial designation of the merchandise in controversy, with the result that the appellate tribunal found that the nets and nettings were chiefly used for making curtains and fell within the common meaning of the term "upholstery goods," and that the term "upholstery goods" was a narrower designation than "nsts and nettings" appearing in the tariff law.

Mr. Hanson is now preparing a new case, which will be submitted to the board shortly. He expects to prove that this class of merchandise is commercially known as nets and nettings, and that such fahrics are not commercially known as upholstery goods. In view of this, Assistant Secretary Peters has sent word to collectors and other officers of the customs, directing that the court's ruling in the Carter case be ignored and duty taken at 60 per cent. ad valorem pending final adjudication by the Customs Court.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the hanks, Dun's Review says:

Commercial enterprise responds to the stimulus of lower temperatures, which accelerate the general distribution of wearing apparel and other merchandise. Industrial operations, notably in iron and steel and allied lines, continue apace and full employment of labor, in a number of instances at advanced wages, materially enhances the purchasing power of the people. Savings bank deposits, drawn down during the late period of depression, are again accumulating, and practically unlimited financial resources are available for facilitating the return of national prosperity.

Clearings through the banks this week at the leading cities in the United States show a general trend toward betterment, the total, according to Dun's Review, amounting to $3,052,291,003, an increase of 53.5 per cent. as compared with the $1,031,717,714 of the same week last year, and of 12.4 per cent. as contrasted with the $2,706,969,187 reported for the corresponding week in 1913. By far the most substantial improvement appears at New York City, the gains at that centre being no less than 90.9 and 17.4 per cent., respectively, over the same weeks of the two immediately preceding years.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade currents are running more freely than heretofore, remaining obstacles to progress are passing; growth is of the cumulative type; sections somewhat pessimistic a while ago are now taking a brighter view of the future, and international political and financial matters apparently have assumed more pleasant aspects, although negotiations for the huge British-French loan have not been entirely completed as yet. Nevertheless, Western bankers and business men, as well as packers, supposed in some quarters to be opposed to the new loan, are reported to be in favor of it. Three forces loom large in the week's expansion—cold weather, higher prices for cotton, and foreign orders for munitions of war.

JERSEY CENTRAL'S NET GAINS

Coal and Passenger Traffic Falls Off, Merchandise Grows.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey for the year ended June 30 had total operating revenues of $28,742,255, a decrease of $508,836, or 1.74 per cent., compared with the previous year. Operating expenses were cut $790,537, or 4 per cent., and the company was able to show an increase in net earnings from operation. The net revenue from this source was $9,790,949, an increase of $281,701, or about 3 per cent. Non-operating income amounted to $2,170,614, making the total income $11,961,564.

After paying fixed charges there was a surplus of $6,649,336. Of this amount $3,292,416 was paid out in dividends on the stock, control of which is held hy the Reading Company. Eigbt per cent. was paid from the earnings of the railroad and 4 per cent. additional was paid from dividends received from the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. There remained a balance for the year of $2,019,761, compared with a balance of $2,431,518 in 1914. The total balance, as of June 30 was $15,232,282.

William G. Besler, Preeident of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in his general remarks makes mention of the fact that the new laws in force in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania cost the railroad $99,914 and that the work of ascertaining the real valuation of the road, as required by law, cost the railroad $12,738. The chief loss in revenue was in the coal shipping department, the tonnage from the mines of bituminoue coal fell off $155,709, and from anthracits $661,448. The decrease in passenger revenues was $369,168. Earnings from general merchandise increased $584,755.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The decision on the part of the Chicago Board of Trade allowing the delivery of Spring wheat on September contracts with dockage failed to have the depressing influence on values in the wheat market as anticipated. Fluctuations in September were quite erratic, but the general undertone of the market was firm, and at the close of the day values were 1½c to 1¾c hher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter was quoted at $1.23, and No. 2 hard Winter were quoted at $1.23, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.04¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 96¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.16½	1.16	1.16
December	..	..	1.02¾	1.01	1.13¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	1.06¼	1.03½	1.05½	1.05	1.07
December	.95¼	.93½	.95¼	.94	1.10
May	.97¾	.96	.97⅝	.96⅝	1.17

CORN.

Prospects of unsettled weather over a large part of the corn belt, which are expected to effect the movement of old corn, caused a moderate covering in the corn market, and prices were firm, closing with net gains of ¼@¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	71¾	71	71½	71¼	74
December	55⅞	54⅞	55⅝	55¼	70⅝
May	57¾	57	57½	57	75¼

OATS.

The oats market was firm in sympathy with wheat and corn, and owing to smaller receipts at primary points. There seemed to be some fear of congestion in September, and shorts in that position were inclined to cover. The local cash market was firm; No. 2 white quoted at 40½c, a white 38½@39c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 41@43c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	38⅞	37⅞	38⅜	37¾	47
December	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	40⅜
May	38¼	37¾	38⅛	37¾	52⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and prices were firmer, with less pressure to sell, and on a little more confident buying, prompted by light receipts of live hogs and firmer prices at the yards. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 9,000; estimated for Saturday, 4,000. Kansas City received 3,000 and Omaha 3,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
October	8.17	8.12	8.15	8.10	9.50
January	8.63	8.57	8.63	8.52	10.00
Ribs—					
October	8.40	8.25	8.40	8.20	10.70
January	8.55	8.42	8.55	8.40	10.45
Pork—					
October	12.75	12.60	12.72	12.55	17.22
January	15.40	15.17	15.37	15.10	19.77

COTTONSEED OIL.

An active buying movement occurred in this market for cottonseed oil, and prices made new high records for the movement, closing with net gains of 12 to 20 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.85@6.55	6.25
September	..	..	6.39@6.58	6.25
October	6.47	6.43	6.47@6.48	6.32
November	6.50	6.44	6.50@6.52	6.35
December	6.60	6.55	6.52@6.58	6.38
January	6.61	6.57	6.57@6.58	6.43
February	6.70	6.70	6.68@6.70	6.50
March	6.82	6.74	6.76@6.77	6.64
April	6.94	6.91	6.90@6.92	6.70

COFFEE.

The coifee markst was narrow, and while the undertone was steady during the early operations, with little progress made on account of steadiness in Brazil, the demand was very light, and when a few selling orders appeared toward the close of the day an easier feeling davsioped and final figures were 10@4 points net lower. The local spot market was quiet but steady, with prices unchanged on the basis of 6¾c for Rio No. 7. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	6.10	6.10	6.06@6.07	6.10
October	6.10	6.10	6.06@6.07	6.10
November	..	..	6.09@6.12	6.11
December	6.15	6.13	6.11@6.12	6.12
January	..	..	6.15@6.17	6.17
February	..	..	6.20@6.22	6.22
March	6.29	6.26	6.25@6.27	6.28
April	..	..	6.30@6.33	6.33
May	6.40	6.39	6.36@6.38	6.38
June	..	..	6.41@6.43	6.43
July	..	..	6.46@6.48	6.48
August	..	..	6.51@6.53	..

SUGAR.

Futures opened unsettled, 3 points lower, to 2 points higher, with first sales 1,450 tons. The market became more active after the opening, and trade buying sent prices a few points higher, but heaviness in the spot market caused selling at the close wbeu the market was 1 to 6 points net lower, with total sales of 10,100 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
September	2.93	2.93	2.90@2.94	2.93
October	2.96	2.90	2.89@2.91	2.95
November	2.96	2.96	2.90@2.92	2.91
December	2.98	2.98	2.92@2.93	2.93
January	2.87	2.86	2.81@2.83	2.83
February	..	..	2.79@2.81	2.80
March	2.86	2.86	2.81@2.83	2.84
April	..	..	2.84@2.85	2.87
May	2.97	2.95	2.92@2.94	2.99
June	..	..	2.94@2.96	2.99
July	..	..	2.96@2.97	3.02
August	..	..	2.98@3.00	3.04

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,320 packages, including 300 packages in transit for export. Exporters are still showing little interest in creamery, several purchases having been made at from 25½ to 27½c. It is expected that the shipments this week will run somewhat under 200 packages. The local consumptive trade is quiet at the moment, but the tone is generally steady, particularly so on the high grades of creamery. Creamery, extras, (92 scores,) 27c; higher scoring, 27¼@27½c; firsts, 25½@26½c; seconds, 24½@25c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 26@26½c; good to prime, 24@25½c; common to fair, 21@23½c; renovated, extras, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22¼@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower gradee, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,956 cases. Very high grades of fresh eggs containing a large proportion of new-laid quality are very scarce and firm; there are not enough of such to satisfy the needs of the trade. Average good, medium, and lower grades are dull and tend to accumulate; these being in direct competition with storage stock. The full range of valnee is without material change, but many lots selling considerably lower than last week, owing to their poorer quality. Some movement in storage eggs, and stock is held firmly; a number of lots are going out for export this week, but the quantity not yet definitely ascertained. Nearby whites of fancy quality are very scarce; most of the stock le more or lees defective and of irregular value. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 30@32c; extra firsts, 28½@29½c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 23½@25c; thirds and poorer, 20@23c; dirtiee, No. 1, 21½@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds or poorer, 19@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@42c; ordinary to good, 34@39c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 32@40c; Western, gathered whites, 29@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 35@35c; gathered brown and mixed colore, 26@32c.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

200 VELVETEEN SUITS WANTED. CASH BUYER COMPANY, 67 EAST 11TH ST.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' fur trimmed suits, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. Apply 4th floor, 14-16 East 33d St.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' coats Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. Apply 4th floor, 14-16 East 33d St.

JOBBER looking at ladies' cloth coats from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Saturday. 137 W. 28th St., 2d floor.

HAVE 500 yards fur Persian lamb trimming, one inch wide, to close out very cheap. Dominion Fur Co., 49 West 29th St. Telephone Madison Square 4891.

WE HAVE American mannish serge in black and navy at 85c net to sell. Chas. Rhineberg & Co., 38 West 18th St.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Fan 4343.

FUR-TRIMMED suits for immediate delivery. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Scarcity of Vestings.

Indications are given of an increased use of fancy vests during the coming season, but a scarcity of desirable materials is reported. The usual run of figured and striped cloths can be bought, but richer effects in solid colors are lacking. A particularly desirable cloth made of cotton with a finish resembling that of a moleskin cannot be duplicated in the market, it is said, hy those who have made the attempt. One house shows an extensive line of vestings that are most desirable, but cannot take ordsre by reason of the situation abroad where these cloths are made.

Solid Colors Rule.

While much of the conservative spirit that brought about nation-wide economy when the war etarted bas passed away under the impulse of returning prosparity, the change has influenced in no way the huyer's taste in colors. In both the women's and men's wear branch of the cutting up trade the solid colors strongly predominate, and this despite the woolen manufacturers' desire to switch the demand to colors requiring less expenditure of dyes. The conservative taste in the men's wear is sweeping from the cities to the outlying districts, and houses that had no difficulty in selling flaring patterns and startling designs to less aesthetic centres, are not getting along as smoothly as usual.

Men's Display Figures Poor.

A retail clothier who spends considerable money during the year on his window displays complains of the poorly constructed display figures which the fixture manufacturers turn out. In the women's wear linee the fixture men, he says, havs produced models that very closely resembls the human form, hut the figures supposed to represent a man's form are considerably out of proportion, so much so as to practically impossible to fit a coat and vest on the figure so the effect will be a natural one and not "wooden and lifeless." If an improvement could be effected along this line hy the fixture manufacturers, he said he would he willing to renew his figures every year in order to get the best results.

Need Something Washable.

The clothing manufacturers who are making preparations for next Spring and Summer in the line of Summer suits made of mohair and cotton mixtures may have to uss care in the selection of their fahrics. A Southern retailer whose store is in a sparsely settled territory cannot afford to buy goods that requires dry cleaning. Facilities for cleaning a suit in this way are available in few parts of the country, mostly in the large cities and towns. To wash a sult tbat is intended for dry cleaning only will often ruin the suit for future use. The solution for clothiers serving the country districts is to put a fabric in their Summer clothing wbich may be washed without harm.

The Clothiers Are Buying Now.

There was a spurt in the buying of forty-three-inch warp and filling sateens and twills in the gray by the manufacturing clothiers in this market yesterday, after a month or more of quiet on these goods. All of the offerings were said to be snapped np at the prices asked, in spite of the fact tbat the buyers refused to take the same goods at the same figures only two or three days ago. Other fabrics which are beginning to show more life are the heavy drills used hy the shoe trade. The inquiry for thess goode is improving almost daily. It was said to be too bad for the makers of these drills that the bulk of the war orders placed hero for shoes called for unlined ones.

More Demand for Knit Coats.

The knitted overcoat promises to be a very popular article of wear this Fall and Winter, and the manufacturers who make garments of this sort find the demand has greatly increased. Lightweight and heavyweight goods are obtainahle, and the coats are rain-proof and wrinkle-proof. A way has been found to prevent the curling of the knitted fabric, and style features are possible now that could not be introduced before. One model shown by a prominent young msan's house possesses a novelty in a slash pocket hidden by the regular patch pocket. This opening permits the wearer to reach the trousers pocket without unbuttoning the overcoat. The coat is about knee length, with three rows of stitching at the bottom and around the collar, and has high-peaked, narrow lapels and split sleeves.

Applications for Russian Goods.

E. C. Porter, commercial agent in charge of the local branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, failed yesterday to receive the formal application hlanks required to be filled in hy importers desirous of getting goods from Russia detained hy the Imperial Government's embargo, but to be released under tbs plan announced from Washington yesterday. After the hureau has approved the applications they will be euhmitted to the Commercial Attaché of the Russian Government, Mr. Medzikhovsky, who, after consideration of the requests, will report to the Russian authorities at Petrograd. Mr. Porter said yesterday that he hopsd to receive the application hlanks by Monday. If they arrive he will he ready to receive merchants' applications.

Exports Show Little Change.

Export business in cotton goods has not shown a great deal of change in the last week. China and India continue to contribute little to the support of the American trade, and there is none too much business coming from the antipodes, though Australia is taking some goods. Reports of business coming from the Red Sea districts do not wholly coincide, but there is reaeon to believe that it is not heavy. The same is true pretty much of the Latin-American situation. The West Indies, however, particularly Cuha, are apparently buying better than for eomo time. The Manila market is taking goods pretty well, especially such colored fahrics as it can get. So good has the demand for war and commercial duck been that, together with the smart rise in cotton of the last two weeks, it has made price advances imperative.

Tobacco Men Will Meet Today.

There will be a notable gathering of tobacco men at the Hotel Biltmore this noon to attend a "get-together" luncheon which is being given by a committee of tobacco trade journalists for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing a national association to embrace all branches of the industry. The need of such an organization is said to be great, and it is proposed to have all the various branch bodies of this trade affiliate with the national association when it is organized. There is no intention of having the big body absorb the little ones. Among the persons and firms who will attend or be represented at the luncbeon are the American Tobacco Company, P. Lorillard & Son, the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, the Tohacco Products Corporation, the United Cigar Stores Company, E. M. Schwarz & Co., E. Regeneburg & Sons, Felix H. Levy, Charles Fox, bead of the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association; Philip Morris & Co., and Joseph Mendelsohn, President of the New York Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade.

Gray Goods Buying Continues.

There was more good buying of gray goods here yesterday, especially of printcloths. Barrin 39-inch 72-76s, which were not very activs, good sales were mads on all of the constructions listed below. Buyers seemed more anxious to get contract goods than spots, and anything that could be bought for the future at no more than an eighth of a cent advance over spot figures was eagerly snapped up. However, there was no dearth of spot sales yesterday, as well as nearby goods. Bids for at least 500,600 yards of 39-inch 56-44s at 3 9-16 cents were refused. Some good future sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were reported at 4¾ cents, but it is said that ecms spot goods of this construction are still to be had at an eighth less. Many mills, however, are asking 4¾ cents for any delivery. Drills, sheetings, and other goods continued firm to higher. Spot printcloth price were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	3⅞c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c	38½-inch, 56-52s	4¼c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting the Duties in a Number of Cases.

Wakem & McLaughlin, Chicago, lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in protests against the Collector's assessment on catgut made antiseptic by sterilization for surgical purposes. It was taxed 20 per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture of catgut, and was claimed properly exempt from duty as "bromine." The board decided that the goods were entitled to enter at 60 per cent. ad valorem as "jewelry." Somewhat similar claims by John Wanamaker and O. G. Hempstead & Son were also sustained.

Z. L. White & Co. had a contention that second-hand jute bags, stencilled for identification purposes only, were properly dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff as bags not specially provided for. It was the decision of the board that the bags constituted no hrandes or other permanent depreciations adding to the usefuiness or the value of the articles. The Collector was reversed in returning the articles at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of vegetable fibers.

C. H. Groedel claimed that certain wool was free of duty under the Tariff act of 1909, as animal hair, fur skins, or skins not specially provided for. Judge Brown decided that the contention had no merit and affirmed the Collector in taking duty as wool of the Mocha sheep, Class 3, washed, at four cents per pound.

F. D. Burns, Newport, Vt., was sustained in the claim that lumber was free of duty as sawed or rough lumber, as the commodity was grooved and otherwise treated for a preliminary manner, the Collector decided that duty accrued at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of wood. A reliquidation was ordered.

ICE MERGER FORBIDDEN.

New Jersey Commission Denies Application of Knickerbocker Co.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The State Board of Public Utility Commissioners today denied the application of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, a million-dollar corporation of this State, for a charter, to absorb the Ice Manufacturing Company and the Interborough Ice Company, two corporations with New York charters.

The Knickerbocker owns all of the stock of the other two. The application was denied on the ground that there is no statutory provision for a New Jersey corporation to absorb corporations of other States.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 5000 Bryant.

ALBANY—I. Mublfelder, millinary; 621 Broadway. Room 632.

ATLANTA—M. Ellman, woolens; Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—Stein-Bloch Co., Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 8 Astor Place.

BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; R. Parker, dry goods; 212 Broadway.

BLOOMSBURG—I. Kelley, notions; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co., E. H. Bell, hosiery, lace curtains, &c.; J. A. Belyea, women's neckwear; 31 Union Sq.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co., J. Smith, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co., F. C. Hincks, men's furnishing goods; 243 Church St.

BOSTON—Wolff & Silver, women's garments; Broadway Central.

BUFFALO—E. S. Bowman, waists, dresses; Grand Square.

BUFFALO—T. N. Adam, cloaks, suits, waists, &c.; R. F. Smith, 38 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—I. E. Harris, furn. goods; Continental.

BUFFALO—Siegel Broe., 621 Broadway, Room 632.

CINCINNATI—Rosenberger, dry goods; Wallick.

CINCINNATI—Rosenbergers, dry goods; Wallick.

DALLAS—Goldsmith Dr. Co., Miss L. Solomon, F. Beaudray, dry goods; Grand.

DALLAS—Goldsmith Dr. Co., J. Baach, smith, cloaks, millinery, notions; 35 E. 22d.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros., suits, hosiery, gloves; Miss L. Solomon, 24th.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner, cloaks, suits, corsets; Broe.; E. F. Rodick.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Mrs. Cox, furnishing goods; Jay-Allen Co.; G. Grand.

GRAND RAPIDS—Spring Bros., Breslin.

Miss O. C. Lynch, lace goods; Goods Co.; J. Goldsmith, 23 E. 26th.

HAMILTON, Canada—J. M. McLean, millinery; Co.; T. P. Stack, 32d.

HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co., cloaks, suits; 270 Broadway; Schaefers; A. Eisenrad Square.

LAFAYETTE—M. Bon Ton, dresses, waists; 7 W. 36th.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. Cohn Co.; Dry Goods Co.; M. Cohn Co.; M. Cohn, dry goods; 1 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—J. W. Johnson & Co.; Misses A. E. Erdmann, cloaks, suits, waists, sweaters, house dresses; 111 W. 19 E. 26th.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. B. Bellamy, general mdse; 19 E. 26th.

ONEIDA—F. Hodge, goods; Wallick.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co., A. E. Dawson, linens, neckwear; 48 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss H. Buhl, pictures; 32 W. 8th.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. Peto, hosiery, gloves; 23 East 8th.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wilfe & Co.; L. N. Levinson, coats, suits, dresses, petticoats, waists, furs; 100 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE—Gladding's, Dry Goods Co.; Miss I. L. Barrue, hosiery; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitz Simons-Hone Co.; F. F. Mannion, cloaks, suits, dresses; 220 5th Av.

ST. PAUL—G. M. Kahn & Co., G. Kahn, suits, skirts; 15 E. 26th.

TOLEDO—Thompson-Hill Co.; F. J. Frigge, boys' clothing, goods; Miss M. B. Partridge, waists; 5 Union Square.

TROY—M. P. Gold, sweaters; Miss M. P. Gold, notions, underwear, &c.; Grand. Continental.

WATERBURY—W. O. Gilbert goods; 15 W. 28th St., ready-to-wear; Grand.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldberg; I. S. Reese, art goods; 15 W. 28th St., Grand.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

TRADE SALE
Greenwald & Co., Auct'ers, Will Sell Monday, Sept. 27th, 1915,

at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms, 23 Lispenard Street, N. Y. C.

25,000 Yards High-Grade
Woolens

Dress Goods and Suitings,

suitable for the cloak and suit and clothing trade, consisting of white and colored serges and broadcloth, Scotch tweeds, cheviots, poplins, wool bengalines, fancy suitings, Scotch plaids, imported cheviots and Velour de Laine.

To be sold without reserve.

This sale is worthy of the attention of the best jobbing and manufacturing trade.

Inspection To-day, Saturday,

September 25th, '15. Phone, Franklin 1264-5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUSTEES' SALE
ASSETS OF THE
GROVE HAT MFG. CO.,

1,114-22 Willow Av., (11th St. and Willow Av.) Hoboken, N. J., manufacturers of men's, women's and children's

Hats, Merchandise, Machinery
AND FIXTURES

Aggregating over $75,000, will be sold at Peremptory Auction Sale on MONDAY, Sept. 27, and TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 10:30 A. M. each day.

Exhibition with Descriptive Catalogue today, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1915. The Merchandise comprises $10,000

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"Not Far From the Kingdom of God."
8:00 P. M.—"Coms Unto Me, All Ye That Labor."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 18-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M., Discourse. 7:30 P. M., Bible Study. Seats free. No collection.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. Rev. THOMAS M. DADSON will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 58th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., will preach Sunday morning and evening; subject 11, "The Power of Personal Testimony"; 8, "Saving the Lost."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 A. M.
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
Friday, prayer meeting at 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Lost Art of Worship."
8 P. M.—"The Second Step in a Successful Life."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—"THE VISION NEEDER."
8 P. M.—"SPIRITUAL SELF-RELIANCE."

ROBERT F. Y. PIERCE, D. D.

North Baptist, 234 West 11th St., 11 and 8.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—Rally Day—Bible School.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Fifth Av. Washington Sq. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,981 Washington Av., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian.)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Will preach at 11 A. M.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street.
Dr. Jeffers preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
11 A. M.—"Laying Down One's Life."
8 P. M.—"The Man Who Was Blind."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
REV. H. A. STIMSON, D. D. preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST, 11 A. M., Rev. MARION J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 11 DR. WISE, "PARENTS OR CHILDREN: WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?" ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. ENELOW on "An Active Religion."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Broadway at 93d St., Rev. OF THE COVENANT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, JR., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. David De Forest Burrell will preach. 11 A. M.—"Jehovah Reigneth."
8 P. M.—"A Man Standing Alone."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister. Rev. Maitland Alexander, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221-E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, New York; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, NEW YORK, INC., Tuxedo Building, cor. 39th St., Madison Av. (637 Madison Av.,) New York. Sunday, 3 P. M. Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Christensen answers questions. Tuesday, 8-8; Wednesday, 8 P. M., Research seance, trumpet, materialization, Mr. Lake.

MOLLER BUILDING, Bedford and Putnam Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Every Sotnrday, 3-8 P. M. Christensen answers questions. Admission free Saturdays.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. at 34th.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES preaches at 11 A. M. Subject: "THE TIMES THAT TRY MEN'S SOULS."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH. Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister, will resume services Sunday, October 3rd.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "PREPAREDNESS."

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by the Pastor. The Octobsr convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, Oct. 1 to 11.

THE NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE'S School for Christian Workers. Ninth Year. Night and day classes. Thorough courses in the English Bible. Interdenominational. Fall term opens October 5. For catalogue address DON O. SHELTON, President, 214 West 35th St., New York.

THE RUM DEMON, by Prof. C. S. Longacre, Washington, D. C.

The Vatican and the War, by Evangelist E. L. Cardey.

Sunday and Tuesday nights, Sept. 26 and 28, Gospel Tent, Flathusb Av., Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. P. W.—Swami Bodhananda, "Cosmic Evolution," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Clinton and Lafayette Avs.—10:30 A. M., Rev. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D. D., preaching; subject, "The DREAM and the DEED." Everybody welcome. No evening service.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. Newell Wright Hillis, Pastor.—Service at 11 o'clock. Dr. Hillis will preach.
No evening service.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn. Dr. ALBERTSON preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—"Rifle's Vigilant Angel, Fear." Evening—"The Expulsive Power of a New Affection."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian), Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 3 blocks from Borough Hall Suhway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

EVENING CLASSES AT BIBLE TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL. Classes, open to the public, will be conducted on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday during the Fall term, commencing Sept. 28. The 12 courses offered include Sunday School Teacher Training, Studies in Method, Bible Study, Biblical Problems, &c. For terms and schedule address
BIBLE TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, 541 Lexington ... York.

Presbyterian.

University Place Presbyterian Church,
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. West 172d St. and Audubon Av.
Rev. J. P. LYTLE, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Christ in Our Thoughts," Pastor.
7 P. M.—C. E., open air service.
8 P. M.—"Tempted," Dr. Gillespie.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M. The Holy Communion.
11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Philip Cook.
4 P. M. Preacher, Rev. H. K. Denlinger.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st St. and 4th Av.
Services 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.
Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street & Sixth Ave.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke.
Daily Noon Day Service, with Address, commencing 12:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer. Sermon, Rev. E. M. H. Knapp.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer

CHURCH OF ZION and ST. TIMOTHY. Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector. 334 West 57th Street.
Services:
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8 P. M. Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher, Rev. Joseph Rusbton, L. H. D.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
8; 11 and 8, Rev. G. C. Foley, D. D., Professor in Philadelphia Divinity School.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
SERVICES 8 AND 11 A. M.
Preacher, Rev. SYDNEY N. USSHER.
All Seats Free.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St.
Holy Communion, 8. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Bishop COURTNEY,) 11.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Rector.—Services, 8, 11, (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Rector.)

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon (Rector)

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A.M.—Rev. Charles W. Naumann, Preacher

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. 10:30 SERMON and CHORAL MASS. EVENSONG, 4.

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 140th St., near Amsterdam Av., PAUL PEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., minister.
11 A. M.—"They Waxed Fat and Kicked."
8 P. M.—"The Fate of the Singgard."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, JR., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. David De Forest Burrell will preach. 11 A. M.—"Jehovah Reigneth."
8 P. M.—"A Man Standing Alone."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister. Rev. Maitland Alexander, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. CHARLES H. RICH, D. D., Pastor.
Service at 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES' LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE, MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST.
Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Sermon, Rev. Wm. M. Tippy.
8 P. M.—Rev. Ralph W. Sockman.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th Rev. C. C. Marshall at 11 A. M., also at 8 P. M., The Wicked Gate." Illus. with Motion Pictures, "Pilgrim's Progress." Part 1. Good music.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Col. Av. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"I Am What I Am."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway.
10 A. M., Sunday School. Preaching 11 A. M., Rev. Charles Reynolds; 8 P. M., Rev. F. J. Belcher.

16TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister.—11 and 8.

Moravian.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. SEARS, Speaker.

Miss VILLA FAULKNER PAGE. Opening Service Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West. Subject: "A New Day of Freedom." A special musical program by the Eutsrpe Quartet. All are invited.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 905 Madison Av.—Mrs. Van Marter, Sunday, 11 A. M., subject, "Setting the Pace." Mrs. Fredsrle Dean, soloist, will sing. Monday, at 3, Miss Leila Simon.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Preaches, 11 & 8. WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th St.
8 P. M.—"Our Grapple With Our Evil Fats."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILLIAM MERCHANT, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. No Afternoon Service.

COME AND SEE. SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 55TH ST. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., PASTOR. CHURCH IS CLOSED FOR REPAIRS.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway.
Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 A. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. STANLEY WHITE, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. Rev. HUGH CHAMBERLIN BURR at 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preacher, Dr. Montgomery. Full choir both services.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—TWELFTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor-elect, will preach at 11 o'clock.
No evening service.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. HUGH BLACK will preach at 11 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Broadway at 120th St.
The opening service of the eighteth year will be the inauguration of the Rev. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, M. A., D. D. as Professor of Practical Theology. On Thursday, Sept. 30, at 4 o'clock, Dr. Fosdick will deliver his inaugural address on "The Problem of a Modern Preacher in His Use of the Scriptures." The public is cordially invited.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Under the influence of an extensive area of low barometric pressure that covers the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions the weather has become overcast and unsettled over much of the country west of the Mississippi River and there have been scattered rains in the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. Generally fair weather prevailed east of the Mississippi River, except along the northern border and the South Atlantic Coast, where there were showers.

Temperature has fallen along the northern border and in the Rocky Mountain and Southern plateau regions and it has risen over the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the Middle Atlantic States.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday over the region east of the Mississippi River, except that showers are probable on the South Atlantic Coast and in the upper lake region.

Temperatures will not change decidedly over the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Pressure was low over the Caribbean Sea at 8 P. M. today and there were indications of a disturbance south-southeast of Kingston, Jamaica, where the wind was east and the barometer 29.74. Strong east winds are prevailing on the south coast of Haiti. The disturbance probably is moving west-northwest.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, fresh east.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and probably Snuday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	73	56	4 P. M.	81	70
6 A. M.	72	58	6 P. M.	72	69
9 A. M.	73	58	9 P. M.	69	63
12 M.	81	66	11 P. M.	57	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62, for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 71 degrees at 4:15 P. M.; minimum 53 degrees at 6:10 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M., 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.25 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.21 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:40	B'way & 113 St, (taxi); John E. Fancy	Slight
12:50	50 Union Sq.; Germania Life Ins. Co.	Slight
1:35	110 E. Houston St.; S. S. Soikind,	$300
1:35	730 9 Av.; Susan Sheridan	Slight
2:26	321 E. 115 St.; Tony Capo	Slight
3:05	247 8 Av.; Borden Premium Co.	Slight
4:45	410 E. 12 St.; Jersey Cracker & Biscuit Co.	Slight
10:30	153 Av. A.; A. Parrasano	Slight
11:18	58 E. 10 St.; Softulk & Sons.	Not given
P. M.		
12:45	173 Sullivan St.; A. Columba.	Slight
1:35	125 E. 115 St.; Morris Biatt	Slight
3:40	545 W. 141 St.; Samuel Morris	Slight
4:20	16 E. 16 St.; Y. M. C. A.	None
4:45	120 E. 105 St.; Frank Brandt	Slight
6:15	Dominick & Varick Sts.; Degnon Construction Co.	None
8:30	202 Av. A; Paul Garoghirli	$25
6:40	543 E. 84 St.; Patrick Cleary	Slight
8:05	108 E. 55 St.; Joseph Friedel	Slight
9:15	50 Stanton St.; H. Zimmerman	$200
10:05	175 Wooster St.; hospital building, (vacated)	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Promotions of officers of the infantry arm: R. W. Mearns, Capt., 20th, to Major, 12th; W. J. Lutz, Capt., 28th, to Major, 9th; 1st Lts. J. G. Burr, 17th, to Capt., 17th; H. M. Suplee, 29th, to Capt., 29th, and A. M. Miller, 28th, to Capt., 28th; 2d Lts. C. K. Nulsen, 16th, to 1st Lt., 16th; J. H. Muncaster, 4th, to 1st Lt., 4th, and L. K. Spencer, 7th, to 1st Lt., 7th. Major Lyons will join his regiment after present leave of absence.

Capt. R. W. Eryan, M. C., from Douglas, Ariz., and Ft. MacKenzie, Wyo., to San Diego, Cal., for duty with Signal Corps Aviation School.

1st Lt. G. B. Wortbington, M. R. C., to active duty at San Diego S. C. Aviation School until arrival of Capt. R. W. Bryan, M. C., when 1st Worthington will stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Capt. O. M. Apple, 1st F. A., is assigned to 4th F. A., Oct. 2, and will join that regiment before leave.

1st Lt. J. B. Maynard, C. A. C., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as Constructing Q. M. in connection with repairs to buildings at Galveston, Texas.

Col. Thomas H. Barry is relieved from duty in office of Chief of Engrs. and from station in this city to Baltimore for station.

Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, C. of E., from present duty and station in this city and assigned to 2d Bat. of Engrs. when he can be spared, then to Canal Zone for duty with the Engr. Co.

2d Lt. S. H. Wheeler, 25th Inf., is attached to Aviation Sec. of Sig. Corps at San Diego.

1st Lt. S. A. Howard, 30th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at University of Vermont at Burlington.

Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss, Gen. Staff, is detailed as a member of Joint Board appointed July 17 by Adjt. General's office.

Maj. C. C. Clarke, Inf., to servics in Q. M. C., Dec. 5, vice Maj. G. E. Stockle, Q. M. C., relieved, Dec. 4.

Capt. S. Bugge, 21st Inf., to Letterman Hosp., San Francisco, sick.

1st Lt. E. Dwodle, M. R. C., from Ft. Ontario, N. Y., to home and stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Resignation of 2d Lt. S. M. Ratzkorf, 2d Cav., accepted, Nov. 1.

Leaves: 2d Lt. K. P. Lord, cav., 15 days; Capt. O. O. Palmer, inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. H. J. Stahl, 14th Inf., 3 months; Capt. J. H. Bryson, Q. M. C., 1 month and 18 days, on arrival in United States.

Navy.

Capts. E. H. Hough, the Wilmington, to home, wait orders, and E. L. Beach, from command of the Washington, to command receiving ship at New York, N. Y.

Lts. D. Lyons, Brooklyn Recruiting Station, to New York Naval Hosp., sick, and J. A. Monroe, the San Diego, to the Colorado.

Jr. Grade Lts. L. Anderson, from command of the Barney to Academy, and J. F. McClain, the Albatross, home, wait orders.

Following commissioned from June, 1915: C. H. Boucher, A. H. Guthrie, E. M. Zacharias, J. Wilbur, A. W. A. Shaw, H. V. La Bombard, E. W. Broadbent, J. L. King, H. S. Keep, C. S. Alden, E. F. Eldredge, W. A. Corley, W. B. Chase, F. K. Elder, H. H. Good, and I. C. Sowell, the Colorado to the San Diego.

Ensgn. R. H. Maury, the Nortb Dakota to the Ohio.

P. M. C. J. Cleborne, the Oregon and Milwaukee, Sept. 30, to Mare Island Yard.

G. Shaefer, Mare Island Yard to Portsmouth, N. H., Yard; F. K. Perkins, to the Oregon and Milwaukee, Sept. 30; and E. D. Hoops, Cavite Station, to the Saratoga.

P. A. Fay Master J. J. Lucbelnger, to New York Navy Yard.

Chaplain W. H. L. Reaney, the Connecticut to Naval Hosp. in the United States.

Chief Gunners: F. L. Hoagland, to New York Naval Hosp. for treatment; and P. T. Applegate, Washington Yard for treatment Las Animee, Col., Hosp.

Gunner N. Chatillon, the San Diego to the Colorado.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Yorktown at Balhoa; Callao at Shameeq; Osceola at Guantanamo; Galveston and Cincinnati at Shanghai; Reid at Boston; Panther, Sterett, Walke, Roe, Monaghan, Terry, and Perkins at Newport; Des Moines at Alexandria; Brooklyn at Fort Pond Bay; Florida, Utah, South Carolina, and the Michigan at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—New Orleans, San Diego for La Paz; Accomac and Celtic, Boston for New York.

The mail address of ths Yorktown has been changed from in care of Postmaster, New York, to "Pacific Station, via San Francisco."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; fresh n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except probably showers on the coast, fresh n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun, except probably showers on e. and s. coasts, fresh n. e. winds.

Ala., Miss.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., frsh n. e. winds.

La.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., froeh e. winds.

E. Tex.—Probably showers Sat. and Sun., fresh s. e. winds.

W. Tex.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.

Okla.—Rain Sat. and probably Sun.

Ark.—Fair in e., probably showers in w., Sat. and Sun.

Tenn., Ky.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Ohio—Fair Snt. and Sun., light to mod. variable winds.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., fresh s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Partly cloudy Sat.; Sun. unsettled, probably showere in n. nnd extreme w., mod. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Snt., probably showers at night or Sun.

Mo., Wis., Iowa, and Kan.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., with showers.

Minn.—Rain Sat.; cooler in w. Sun.; nnsettled with probably showers; fresh, shifting winds.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun. with probably showers.

S. Dak.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.; cooler Sat.

Neb.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., with probably showers; sooler Sat.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Josiah H. Pitts, clerk to City Superintendent Maxwell, has just returned from a visit to him at Ogonquit, Me. He found Dr. Maxwell in excellent health. He reads, fishes, and rides his bicycle. He and Mrs. Maxwell, with Mr. Pitts, made asveral bicycle trips. Dr. Maxwell will return to his home in Washington in the early part of October. Mr. Pitts also paid a visit to his wife's farm at Hollis Centre, Me. The Saco River flows through the farm. It is usually a good stream for trout and other fish, but they were not biting during Mr. Pitt's visit.

Evening Elementary School 150, Sackman Street, Brooklyn, will be open for registration of pupils next Monday, Sept. 27, and all other evenings of that week to Friday from 7 to 9:30. Girls and women are requested to register early so that they may be able to take up the work from the beginning of the term.

The Alumnae Association of the Hnrlem Evening High School for Women will hold its annual reunion and dance on Sept. 26 at 2:30 P. M., at the Carlton Hall, 108 West 127th Street.

The New York School of Pedegogy will open this morning in the University Building on Washington Squsre. Dr. Hostings H. Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation will speak on "Problems of the Backward Child in the Regular Schools."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligthis lists ars announced: Stenotypist, second grads, male and females —Ethel C. Thornhlade, 88.10; Hazel M. Kennedy, 93.70; Robert J. Wood, 83.60; John J. Murray, 91.40; Helen Schoenfeld, 92.30; Margaret M. Casey, 90.40; Louis M. Phillips, 85.30; Jennie C. Lind, 84.90; Catherins C. Shields, 81.70; Jane A. Archipooli, 79.20; John J. Moore, 70; Caroline W. Frieke, 78.80; Charles J. Carmier, 75.30.

The first seven nre on the sllgbis list for etenotypist, third grads, with the sams ratings.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 19 a competitive examination for engineer of tests, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Department of Agriculture, for duty in the field, at a salary of $3,250 n year. The duties will be to initiate and carry on individual research in the field of engineering, particularly in testing materials of construction. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, hut will be rated on education, experience, and thesis or raports: Graduation in mechanical or civil engineering from a college or university of recognized standing and not lass than five years' responsible engineering experience since graduation from college, at least three years of such experience to have been practical experience in testing materials of construction, are prerequisites. Applicants mnst not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Great Writers on European War.

The opinions on the war of soms of the world's greatest men, Rndyard Kipling, Conen Doyle, Bernard Shaw, Prims Minister Asquith, the German Chancellor, Ferrero, and of many others found in The Current History Magazine. Six numbers bound in handsome covers, 1,238 pages, $2, (postage extra.) Most valuabis compendium published. Current History Magazine, The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Sept. 25: Lieuts. G. H. Kauff, 23 to 278; J. F. McMahon, 165 to 278; J. F. Leary, 278 to 28; A. H. Weeks, 278 to 165. Patrol. P. C. Manning, 7 to 139; G. Charters, 21 to 156; A. J. Imperial, 148 to 7; C. E. Wise, 138, to 172; W. A. Nealon, 159 to 146; F. Wolter, 172 to 21.

Temporary assignmsnts: Patrol. B. Goldstein, 31 P. T. S., 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 24; G. F. Chiquette, 83 to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 23; R. A. Pegnam and B. Davers, 144 to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 25; J. J. Ryan, 156 to C. O., duty in Bu. of Discip. Records, 20 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 24.

Assignments discontinued: Sergt. J. McLaughnin, 79, to C. O., duty in office of 4th Deputy Commr., temporary, 5 P. M., Sept. 25. Patrols as drivers of patrol wagons, precincts indicated, 4 P. M., Sept. 23: W. Carroll, 152; T. J. Kelly, 153; P. Joyce, 103; M. Cryan, 152; D. Miller, 153; M. B. Finch, 163.

Leaves of absence (without pay): Sergt. P. Thornton, 21, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 26; Patrol. T. F. Ryan, 23, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 25; J. Boyle, 23, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 26; Edward A. Larkin, 40, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 24; A. Szerlip, 146, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 3; J. E. Brown, 231, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 26.

Sick leaves: Patrol. C. Lang, 167, 90 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 24; J. M. Dunnigan, 1 In. D., 90 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 23.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. C. J. Cabill, '02, 6:20 P. M., Sept. 11, during disability; W. Loehman, 99, 2:45 P. M., Sept. 15, to 12 P. M., Sept. 22.

Fines imposed: Patrol. P. J. McDermott, 31, (charge preferred while attached to 2, while in full uniform, was standing in rear room of liquor saloon drinking lager beer from a glass,) 6 days; E. Newman, 31, (standing in rear room of liquor saloon drinking an amber-colored liquor from a glass,) 3 days; F. Kupec, 35, (absent from post, seated at table in rear room of liquor saloon,) 8 days; J. Horrison, 39, (improper patrol, sitting on a box,) 1 day; L. M. Washburn, 40, (improper patrol and seen coming from a gambling place,) 5 days; D. Cahill, 40, (absent from post in restaurant,) 5 days; J. H. J. Collahan, 61, (absent from post, standing at side entrance of liquor saloon drinking lager beer from a glass,) 6 days; E. A. Schmidt, 145, (improper patrol, absent from post and seen in an office,) 4 days; T. E. Balbert, 149, (improper patrol,) 3 days; H. P. Allen, 152, (failed to report as directed for duty relative to parade,) 1 day; W. A. Renahan, 156, (absent from post, standing in rear room of wholesale liquor store,) 5 days; M. J. Maun, 156, (absent from post, standing near entrance to liquor saloon, drinking fluid from a small glass,) 9 days; W. A. Nealon, (absent from post in liquor saloon,) 15 days; J. H. Kavanagh, 150, (absent from post,) 5 days; A. Evans, 160, (same,) 4 days; J. A. Murray, (absent from post, in liquor saloon,) 5 days.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.25 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.21 inches.

Fire Department.

Additional leaves of absence, with pay: For 30 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 16, to Insp. of Fire Prev., E. J. Green, Bur. of Fire Prev., on account of illnss. Without pay: For 1 month, Sept. 9, to Eng. T. Bagley, Bur. of Reps. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs., on account of illness.

Leaves of absence, with pay, from Sept. 7 to 11, inclusive, to Auto. Machst. L. Kinzel, Bur. of Reps. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs., on account of injuries received in the discharge of his duties; for the purpose of attending the National Encampment of the G. A. R., in Washington, D. C., to A. J. Fleming, Insp. of Masonry Const

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7 rooms, $4200 to $4500 } With
8 rooms, $5200 to $6000 } Garage

Electric light, parquet floors, steam heat, 15 houses in three different restricted locations to select from; Brighton Beach "L," Sea Beach Subway, and Midwood near Ocean Parkway; postal will bring you photos. Owner & Builder, H. D. RANCK, Main Office, 110 Ave. "L" Culver "L" to Parkville Sta. Phone—Midwood 4504.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Developers' Opportunity.

In conjunction with hotel have 5½ acres of a fine natural park within 20 minutes of 59th St. by trolley, and 6 minutes' walk of new elevated station. Property has a frontage on principal avenue, with sewers and other improvements. Ready for apartments, of which there are a few being built in the immediate vicinity and are being rented as fast as they are erected for $8.00 a room.

Owner, N-124 Times.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Elegantly Appointed House For Sale

at Mount Vernon, N. Y., 28 minutes from Grand Central Station. Beautiful Chester Hill location; stucco with Spanish tile roof; ten rooms, 3 baths, built-in shower; hot-water heat; handsome electric fixtures; complete equipment of shades, awnings and screens; separate stairway to servants' rooms. Cost over $16,500. Owner wants an offer.

Anderson Realty Co., near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SCARSDALE. 5 Minutes of Station.
Fine stucco dwelling; 11 rooms, 3 baths; every convenience. Fine shade. Rent $1,800, unfurnished. To desirable tenants owner would rent at same price furnished.
ANGELL AND CO. SCARSDALE, N. Y. Office, Station Park. Tel. 300—Scarsdale.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 20th day of September, 1915.—Present: Edward R. Finch, Justice.—In the matter of the application of JOSEPH S. MADDOW, to assume the name of Joseph S. Meadow.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Joseph S. Maddow, verified the 18th day of September, 1915, praying for leave to assume the name of Joseph S. Meadow, in the place of his present name, and that of William Meadow, verified the 16th day of September, 1915, in support of said petition, and the Court being satisfied by said petition that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner assuming the name proposed,

Now, on motion of James Dodgson Brown, attorney for said petitioner, it is

Ordered that the said Joseph S. Maddow be and he is is hereby authorized to assume the name of Joseph S. Meadow, on and after the 22nd day of October, 1915, and it is further

Ordered and directed that this order be entered and the papers upon which it was granted be filed within (10) ten days from date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the County in which the petitioner resides, and that a copy of this order be published within (10) ten days after the entry thereof, in the New York Law Journal, and in the New York Times, and that a copy of said notice as published be mailed within three days of the publication thereof, to persons of a like surname whose names appear in the New York City Directory for 1915. Upon compliance with the foregoing and after filing and recording an affidavit of the publishing of the said order, in the office of the Clerk of the County, within (40) forty days of the making of the order herein, the petitioner must on and after the 22nd day of October, 1915, be known by the name which he is hereby authorized to assume.

ENTER: E. R. F.,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

President, Kaiser, and Czar.

The Current History Magazine of The New York Times publishes the official utterances from the chancelleries of Europe; every diplomatic exchange of our own State Department with the warring nations of the East may be found in its pages. The Lusitania case—the case for Germany—the facts about Belgium—who began the war—these and hundreds of other official utterances have been published in full in The Current History Magazine. You cannot afford to be without it. Subscribe today. 25c. a copy on all news stands. $3 a year. Current History Magazine, The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, is quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms, address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Laurel Beach Residential Park
Milford, Conn. (Devon R. R. Station.)
The Superb Seashore Resort of New England.

Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Beautiful Park. Private Pier. $7,000.00 Cement Beach Walk.

For information apply to LAUREL BEACH LAND CO., Box 1, Milford, Conn., or Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, against ELLENORA SHEPHARD, ANDREW J. LARKIN, THOMAS A. McGOLDRICK, and RITA A. McGOLDRICK, his wife, Defendants.

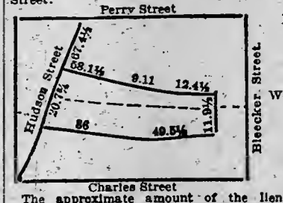
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being known as No. 546 Hudson Street, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Hudson Street, distant sixty-seven (67) feet four and one-half (4½) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Hudson Street and Perry Street and at the centre line of a party wall, standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north; running thence southerly along the easterly side of Hudson Street twenty (20) feet seven and three-quarters (7¾) inches, more or less, to the southwesterly corner of the lot of land conveyed by Isaac V. Fowler, Master in Chancery, to William J. Haddock by deed dated November 17, 1846, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 476 C., p. 626, on November 21, 1846; thence easterly along the southerly side of the last-mentioned lot of land thirty-six (36) feet; thence still easterly along the rear lines of two lots of land conveyed to said William J. Haddock by two deeds, one made by William McMurray, Master in Chancery, dated October 1, 1846, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 480 C., p. 484, on October 3, 1846, and the other made by Clinton Gilbert et al., as Executors, &c., dated May 1, 1856, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 706 C., p. 358, on May 1, 1856, forty-nine (49) feet five and one-half (5½) inches more or less, to the westerly side of a wall on premises in the rear of premises hereby conveyed or on a line in range of the westerly side of said wall; theuce northerly along the westerly side of said wall eleven (11) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches, more or less, to a point distant eighty-three (83) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches southerly from the southerly side of Perry Street; thence westerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Perry Street about twelve (12) feet four and one-half (4½) inches; thence westerly on a line inclining more to the north than the last-mentioned line nine (9) feet eleven (11) inches to a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north; thence westerly through said party wall and through the centre of another party wall standing partly on the premisee hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north fifty-eight (58) feet one and one-half (1½) inches in a straight line to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 17, 1915.
CHARLES M. RUSSELL, Referee.
DAVIES, AUERBACH & CORNELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 546 Hudson Street:



The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,667.32, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1915, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $330.75, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $268.44, together with taxes for the year 1915, second half, with interest and penalties.

Dated New York, September 17, 1915.
CHARLES M. RUSSELL, Referee.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of FRANK KLATZKO, Assignor, to William M. Sullivan, Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named Assignor, consisting of dressmakers' and tailors' trimmings, fixtures, etc., on Tuesday, October 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 1 Hester Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN, Assignee.
EDWARD E. HOENIG, Attorney for Assignee, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT

IN THE ENLARGED FIVE STORY

SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

250 Fifth Avenue-corner 28th street

TO DESIRABLE TENANTS FOR OFFICE PURPOSES ONLY

TWO FLOORS

EACH HAVING OVER FOUR THOUSAND SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE

• BROKERS PROTECTED •

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Country Estate at The Price of an Ordinary Home

43 minutes from the Pennsylvania Terminal, in a section settled by many of the richest people in America.

It is possible for you, now, to buy a five-acre estate for $1,200 an acre on convenient terms.

We will help you build and finance a home at

Wheatly Manor

on the Jericho Turnpike, L. I., between Westbury and Hicksville Stations.

There is no property in this section that you can buy at so low a figure. You have assurance that your investment will increase in value many times. Run out in your car and meet the man on the property, or write for maps to the

Ridgewood Park Realty Co.
1,566 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Chemicals, Munitions, Shipbuilding.

Isolated yet accessible; Metropolitan District. Large water front property on railroad with dock, buildings and power plant; good labor market; 95% solid land, $1,000 per acre.

J. JULIAN HALL,
18 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Cnn.

Industries bought and sold without publicity.

133 WEST 72D STREET.
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single and Double Suites.
Inquire Superintendent.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

For Rent—123 East 57th St.
Four-story and Basement Brownstone.

Three baths and electric lights. Apply to JOHN R. HILL, P. O. Box 184, Millburn, N. J., or your own broker.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d Street

AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 13.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month. ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired. APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES. Telephone 7640 Columbus.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

200 W. 58th St.

Corner of Seventh Avenue

One block from Central Park, in the heart of the best apartment district of Manhattan; these apartments offer every convenience that has been devised toward comfort as well as luxury, including refrigeration.

Apartments of four, five and six rooms, renting from $1,400 to $2,400.

These buildings, carefully and liberally managed by the owners, offer tenants unusual service and attention.

Durham Realty Corporation,
290 Fifth Avenue. Tele. Gramercy 7030.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.

Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

309 West 86th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.

1 ROOM and bath $480 to $600
2 ROOMS and bath $810 to $870

MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
RESTAURANT.

Manager, on premises. Tel., 8280—Schuyler.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK
4 WEST 101ST ST.

Large, light, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35 to $45. Hall boy on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $40

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Country Estate at The Price of an Ordinary Home

43 minutes from the Pennsylvania Terminal, in a section settled by many of the richest people in America.

It is possible for you, now, to buy a five-acre estate for $1,200 an acre on convenient terms.

We will help you build and finance a home at

Wheatly Manor

on the Jericho Turnpike, L. I., between Westbury and Hicksville Stations.

There is no property in this section that you can buy at so low a figure. You have assurance that your investment will increase in value many times. Run out in your car and meet the man on the property, or write for maps to the

Ridgewood Park Realty Co.
1,566 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

15 W. 55th St.

New Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

4 & 5 Rooms 1 & 3 Baths

Rentals $1,500 to $2,700.

Hotel Service if Desired.

Provision is made in the building for additional servants' quarters.

Geo. Backer Construction Co.
56 West 45th St.
Telephone Bryant 739.

THE

Manchester

Broadway, 108th St.

Northeast Corner

New Fireproof 12-Story Apartments

6-7-8 Rooms

Southern Exposure

$1400 $1900

Management of Owner
Superintendent on Premises

498 West End Av.

Southeast Corner 84th St.

New Fireproof 12-Story Apartments

6-7-8 Rooms

$1,600 to $2,400

Management of Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS,

S. E. cor. Broadway & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most Convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3966.

Luxury and Location at Low Cost

Two rooms and bath, and four rooms and two baths in beautiful twelve-story apartment hotel just completed at 42 West 72d Street, near Central Park. Light and airy; two-room apartments have seven windows. A few left at fifty-five dollars and up including maid service. A really exceptional restaurant at seven dollars weekly. Please call at once.

166 W. 72d St.

Superb Apartments

3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE

Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed; ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM. MANAGER ON PREMISES.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $600 to $950.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 497 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.
200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Kenmare,
327 Central Park West.
Corner 93d St.
Overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.
8 Exceptionally Large Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum
Corner apartments, every room outside. Suitable Apartment for Physician.

The Del Monte,
102 West 75th St.
Elevator apartment building located on an exclusive private house block; convenient to subway express station, "L" station, and all car lines; all rooms are exceptionally large.
7 & 8 Large Rooms
$800 to $1,400

Park Court
403 West 115th St.
Between Amsterdam and Morningside Avenue West.
Convenient to 116th Street Subway Station, also surface lines. In the Columbia College section. Modern in every detail.
6 and 7 Rooms, Rent from $60 to $70 Per Month

814-816 West End Av
Between 99th & 100th Sts.
Located on restricted Park thoroughfare, in one of the best residential sections of the city, easily accessible to subway, elevated, bus and all surface lines.
8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,300 to $1,500

Harold Court
235 West 102d St.
Corner of Broadway.
7 Large, Light Rooms
Front apartments.
Rent $900 to $1,100

The Mont Cenis,
54 Morningside Drive West.
Corner 116th St.
Convenient to subway station at 116th St. and Broadway, also Broadway and Amsterdam surface cars. Located on a quiet residential thoroughfare overlooking Morningside Park. Elevator, Mail Chute and all improvements.
Cor. Apartment, 8 Large Outside Rooms, $1,300
Corner Apartments, all outside rooms.

SHARP & CO., Broadway, Cor. 99th St.

530 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner of 86th St.
Highest Class Apartment House on the West Side
An exceptionally well arranged suite of
7 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS and
10 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS
Rents $2,600 to $4,000
EARLE & CALHOUN
S. W. Cor. B'way & 72nd St. Tel. 6115 Col.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
8 or 9-Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,200-$2,500.

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Avs.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.

ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED

New 14-story high-class apartment house; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.

2 Rooms and 1 Bath,
3 Rooms and 2 Baths.

Dining room on first floor. Service in rooms if desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)
ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof Block to "L" or subway, car and bus. Representative on Premises, or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
5 and 6 Rooms.
High Class Elevator Apts.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $45 TO $55.

65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment,
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

2 & 3 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette,
Unfurnished, $30 to $42.50.
Furnished, $40 to $57.50.
WHITESTONE,
609 West 127th St.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
Superintendent, on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

BISMARCK COURT,
550 WEST 138TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Most desirable apartments of 5 rooms and bath; elevator and all modern conveniences; rents $600 to $630; October leasing.
THE BEST SERVICE.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

NEW HOUSES
4-5-6 Rooms, $30 upward.
Every impvt.; high-class service, refined; owner's management. 565 W. 180th St.

9 OUTSIDE ROOMS.
High-class elevator house; every improvement; perfect service; reasonable rentals; owner resides on premises. Westwood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

APARTMENTS OF 2, 3, 4 ROOMS
Kitchen & Kitchenettes
Unfurnished, $42.50 to $67.50.
Furnished, $52.50 to $82.50.
LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.
THE POINCIANA
434 West 120th St.,
Corner Amsterdam Av.
Overlooking Columbia Campus.
Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

420 W. 119th St.
THE IDADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

New Apartment House at 145 Vermilyea Ave.
Corner of West 207th St.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms
Every room perfectly light. Abundance of Closets.
Attractive in every detail.
Rents Moderate.
Very convenient to 207th St. Station West Side Subway.

8 Rooms and Bath
RENTALS $65 & $70
Extra Maid's Lavatory.
Modern Elevator.
All Improvements.
42 West 120th Street
Overlooking Mt. Morris Park.
Houghton Company,
200 West 72d St. Col. 230.
or Superintendent on Premises.

536 W. 111th St.
Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

4 Rooms and bath.....	$780 to $825	
5 Rooms and bath.....	840 to 1,000	
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory	960 to 1,050	
7 Rooms and 2 baths..	1,100 to 1,250	

APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
ARROWHEAD COURT,
2 PINEHURST AVE.,
NORTHWEST CORNER 177TH ST.
OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON RIVER.
6, 7, 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $600 AND UP

Fairview Court,
3117-3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
Elevator service—all improvements.
Superintendent on Premises, or
E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

SUBLET
Free Three Months Rent
To responsible party. New house, absolutely fireproof, never occupied. Seven large rooms, three baths, and foyer. Corner apartment, all outside rooms on West End Avenue. Southern and westerly exposure. Immediate possession. Phone Bryant 7600. D. MARKS, 1-65 Broadway. Sunday phone Audubon 451.

504 WEST 111TH ST.
MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
MANAGER ON PREMISES

THE OSTEND
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 112th St.
9 and 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
High-Class Elevator House $1200-$1600
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
Apply SUPT. ON PREMISES.

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.
Three and four room apartments; latest improvements; large closets; telephone; moderate rents; $22 to $33; 63 Seaman Av., four blocks west of 207th St. and Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

These apartments are planned and built and arranged and decorated to make homes for discriminating men and women who know real values and who appreciate possibilities. Suites of seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.

Rentals from $2,200 to $3,000
Ready for immediate occupancy

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

35 WEST 82nd ST.

Near Central Park West
New Nine Story Fireproof Building. All Outside Rooms.
5 and 6 ROOMS
Ground Floor for Doctor
$900 to $1100
SPECIAL VALUE
EXCEPTIONALLY WELL MANAGED
Apply on Premises or
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
AGENTS
Broadway at 80th Street. Phone Schuyler 3800.



THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Telephone Schuyler 3800.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

521-3W.112

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT.
NO LONG HALLS.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, $55, $65, $70
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, $75
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $80, $90, $100
Representative on Premises,
Or
CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO.
Tel. 6860 M. H. 15 E. 40th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street.
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
3 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

Strathcona on the Hudson
709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 3 rooms.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
All improvements, night & day service.
Rents $420 to $720
Apply on premises, or
CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent,
3536 Broadway
Telephone 2649 Audubon.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting, 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. Phone, Plaza—6070.

Rents, $600 to $1,320.

507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

114 East 84th St.

Near Park Av.
New Fireproof Apartments

One Apartment	Two Apartments
6 Rooms, 2 Baths	7 Rooms, 2 Baths
$1200	$1600

Apply
DOUGLAS ELLIMAN, 431 Madison Av., or S. A. HERZOG, 299 Madison Av.

The Manhanset
63 East 59th Street

ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.

There are now available a few suites of 8 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.

For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

515 Madison Ave. CORNER 53RD ST.

7	Rooms and two baths	$2500	per annum
11	Rooms and three baths	$3800	per annum

Also furnished, 11 rooms and 3 baths, $3,500 for season.
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 540.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

The Mildred Elevator Apt.,
140 East 92d Street.
Seven large, outside rooms; maid's toilet; electric light, parquet floors; rent $750.

The Webster Elevator Apt.,
171 East 81st Street.
Six outside rooms, telephone service; $480.

BACHELOR APTS.
53 E. 61ST ST.
WELD CHAMBERS
1 AND 2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Meals and Valet Service Optional.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

BRONX.

2,333 Creston Av.,
One block west of Grand Concourse,
One block south of 184th St.

Just	3 rooms		$24.00
Com-	4 rooms	$27.00	to $32.00
pleted	5 rooms		$35.00

Modern, up-to-date Apartments; open for inspection day and night; 'phone in each apartment; owner and builder on premises

PARK AVENUE, 550 S. W. Cor. 62d St.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,850-$1,750.
Fireproof; all night elevator.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
6, 8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$810 to $1,450.
ALL FRONT APARTMENTS.

1078 MADISON AVENUE,
Between 81st and 82nd Streets.
Duplex Apartment, 12 rooms, 2 baths
2 Extra Lavatories. RENT $2,400.
Seven-Room Apartment.....$1,400

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.
Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, Large, Light $45 to $55 Per Month.
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

CORONADO
Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment, 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $997, $1,200 yearly.

BROOKLYN.

NEW APARTMENTS

Every improvement; all-night phone service; special inducements.

3, 4 & 5 ROOMS.
ALL LARGE, LIGHT AND AIRY.
Eastern Parkway at Franklin Av.
RENTS $28, $35, $38 & $45.
Can be seen any day or evening. Office on premises always open.
796 Franklin Av. Phone Prospect 8900.

Royal Arms

186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $30 to $60.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Apply on premises or
J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

STUDIOS

New studios on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, 64 Poplar St., three minutes' walk from Bridge. Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, steam heat, hot water, excellent light. Pyle & Co., 201 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Grand Boulevard & Concourse Apartments,
N. E. Corner 198th St.
4-5-6 large, light rooms, with all known improvements; ready for occupancy October 1st. Agent on premises.

Westchester County.

$60.00

Rent is reasonable for second floor apartment with wide veranda across the front, on Crary Avenue, diagonally opposite the Park. Steam heat, electric lights, hardwood trim, beam ceiling; newly decorated.

Cooley Realty Co. 39 Prospect Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN AVENUE HOME. Will sacrifice beautiful house of twelve rooms, two baths, three toilets, sleeping porch, sun parlor, billiard room; first and second floors all parquet; steam heat; very deep lawn; lot 45x150; easily worth $16,000. Make me an offer; no exchanges. Near Avenue H station, Brighton elevated. Telephone Flatbush 5255.
1,154 OCEAN AVENUE.

Bargain.—Detached house; eleven rooms and bath; parquet floors; electric lights; steam heat; 40x125; one block from new 4th Av. subway station; $8,750. 262 85th St., Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 10th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Cottage house; 40x109; all improvements; near 4th Av. subway station; sell cheap to quick buyer. 333 80th St., Brooklyn. Owner on premises.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—QUEENS. Artistic house, nine rooms and bath; open fireplace, sun parlor, steam heat, electric light; perfect order; for rent or for sale; large grounds, restricted neighborhood; near Laurelton Station, thirty minutes to 33d St., Manhattan; Jamaica, 403 Lexington Av. Telephone Murray Hill 6307.

Real Estate Wanted.

I want to get in touch with a real estate expert who can take scattered properties of a small corporation and combine them into a paying proposition; more work later; do not answer unless you can accomplish this. Expert, Box C 213 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Flats, one and two-family houses; lots, some free and clear, to exchange. Send particulars of your property.
GILBERT ELLIOTT, 165 Broadway, N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 885.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To let, 30,000 sq. ft. floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenant. Erie Railroad siding on premises. 12,000 sq. ft. floor space and throwing plant for sale cheap; ready to operate; cheap power; capacity, 600 organ and 600 tram per week. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

412 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penna. R. R. Sts. and new Post Office; large store and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

At 855-857 West 36th St., fifth loft, 3,000 square feet; might divide; windows on four sides; very suitable for printing, bookbinding, or light manufacturing; building has electric elevator, electric light and power, and steam heat. Particulars of H. S. Shepter, 7 East 42d St., or on premises.

Loft for light manufacturing or storage, 3,300 square feet; elevator, steam heat; good location. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, suitet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

150 West 57th St.—Two large parlors, suitable for doctor's offices or dancing studio.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Attractive houses to rent at Mount Vernon; 28 minutes by train from Grand Central Terminal; rents from $45 to $250 monthly; also eight-room apartments at $40. Anderson Realty Co.; take New Haven Road.

Sale or rent, new 9-room house, 2 baths, sleeping porch, steam heat, all improvements; fine location; 10 minutes to station; $65 per month; sell on any terms. Wm. E. Morrell, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Six-room cottage and bath, two open fireplaces; plot 50x100; garage; must sacrifice. Address Owner, 17 Concord Av., White Plains, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 380 83d St.

New Rochelle Propertiee.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCenn, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Rent or Sale.—Modern house; large front and side porch; eight rooms; tiled bath, hot water heat, garden; 28 minutes from Manhattan; rent, $50; 100 trains daily; four minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. Queens Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. Phone 2877 Cortlandt.

Will sell ideal bungalow lot; 3 miles waterfront in New York City; bathing, boating, fishing; all improvements; suitable for all-year-around residence; 29 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 23 minutes from Flatbush subway station; 9 cents commutation. Call or write 208 West 98th St.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND. Colonial house, eight rooms, three baths, 100x150. Owner, H. V. Pierson, 25 Franklin Court, Garden City. Phone 1383W.

Fine house, parquet floors, electric light, steam heat; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hallberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Pignet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. E. Walstrum-Morgan & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 585.

BELMAR, N. J. 12-ROOM COTTAGE, WELL FURNISHED, electric lights, gas and heater, also garage, 150 feet from ocean on Tenth Avenue; lot 50x150. Easy terms, price $6,200. Address 718 DeKalb St., Norristown, Penn.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Real homes in a healthy residential park; the place to build yours; N. Y. 1 hour. Write for facts, Knollwood, Caldwell, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

A beautifully furnished house, half usual rent; ten rooms, 2 bathrooms; all improvements; electric light and gas; garage; five minutes from transportation; 35 minutes from Wall St.; owner going South for Winter; any reasonable offer will be considered. Telephone 1683 West Brighton.

New York business man, owning some very attractive building lots in the heart of the City of Montreal, Canada, is compelled to sell at a big sacrifice to obtain cash; a wonderful opportunity for investor. N 166 Times.

Real Estate For Sale.

For Sale or To Rent.—The valuable properties No. 53 Park Avenue, N. Y. Brick dwelling, Boston basement, 4 stories, 25x80. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Nos. 308 to 312 West 139th St., N. Y. Eight Dwelling Houses. Brick, 3 stories high, stoop; 18x100'. One for rent and all for sale. Unfurnished.

Katonah Farm, Westchester Co., N. Y.; 72 acres; fine location; Colonial dwelling. Furnished; stable, garage, and farm dwellings; electric light and water. Estate of James C. Fargo. Apply 56 Park Ave. or your own broker.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Larchmont Manor (Westchester Co.—Cottage to rent; steam heat; nine rooms, two baths; furnished and carpeted throughout; $50 monthly. Telephone Columbus 306.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Apartment 1, 2 rooms; also elegant floors; service, elevator. 10 East 38th St.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 3 and 3 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

A.—Sublet June 1 or longer, 6 rooms, 2 baths; high-class elevator apartments overlooking Broadway, corner 80th St.; completely furnished; immediate possession; references; $150 monthly. Bicknell, 225 West 80th St.

Sublet, 2-room, high-class elevator apartment overlooking Broadway; $75 monthly; non-housekeeping; six months or longer; immediate possession; references. Bicknell, 225 West 80th St.

Most beautifully furnished 7 extra large, light rooms, with two baths, in new 8-story building; near 72d St. subway; bedrooms have twin beds; pianola, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated. Heyward. Tel. 9034 Riverside.

97th St., 308 West.—Five and six unusually large, light, cheerful rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $35 to $125; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

Handsomely furnished, high-class elevator apartment; baby grand piano, Victrola, linen, silver. 208 West 81st St. Coyle, 5889 Greeley.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, also four rooms and two baths; charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Doctor's three-room office; furnished suite; electricity, service; in specialist's house. 64 West 56th St. Tel. Plaza 442.

Sunny 3-room furnished apartment, private house; Washington Square section. Box L 11 Times.

Censored list handsomely furnished apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

168th, 601 West, (cor. Broadway.)—Seven rooms, two baths; $125. Ellsworth, 3516 Audubon.

Riverside apartment; 7 rooms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished; $135. Tel. Audubon 7340.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

73d, 239 West. (West End Av.)—Large room; southern exposure; medium room.

Wellesley, N. E. Cor. 81st, West End Av., apartments, 7, 8, or 9 rooms.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

$71 Park Av.—Will sublet for two years, unfurnished, corner apartment, nine rooms, including three master bedrooms and two baths; all light, outside rooms; Park Av. and 68th St. For information apply to Douglee L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

90th St., 82 East, (corner of Park Av.)—Five elegant, light rooms and bath, (box fleet;) rent $24 and $26. Bohnenkemp & Schneider, 542 5th Av., or janitor, on premises.

SPLENDID LOCATION FOR PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST—Corner apartment, six rooms, ell improvement, 1,879 Lexington Av., at 91st St.; rents $45 to $55 per month.

ST. GEORGE.
1,125 Lexington Av., (75th St.)—Newly renovated all light corner apartments, 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all night elevator service. Supt.

1,196 MADISON AV., COR 57TH ST.
Corner apartment, 7 unusual rooms; every improvement; elevator service; other apts. in neighborhood, $75 up. Agents on premises.

30th St., 10 East.—Attractive apartments, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; one apartment on floor; fine southern exposure.

A.—A.—102 East 81st.—Elegant apartment containing 7 light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Supt.

123 East 101st St.—Six splendid light rooms; hot water supply and improvements; very reasonable rent.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

9 rooms and three baths; elevator apartment. 1,211 Madison Av., corner 87th.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., near Broadway; apartments, 6 and 5, newly decorated, unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths; living room, 21x24; bedroom, 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,550, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

ELEGANT UNFURNISHED SIX-ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT TO SUBLET, 2 BATHS. 12TH FLOOR, CLEBURNE APARTMENTS, 924 WEST END AV., FOR ONE YEAR, OCT. 1, 1915, TO OCT. 31, 1916. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION INQUIRE CARL BONWIT, 22 WEST 32D ST., CITY.

CHISELHURST, 455 Fort Washington Av., between 180th and 181st Streets.
Very attractive apts...4 rooms, bath, $38, up
All-night elevator.....5 rooms, bath, $45, up
Telephone, &c.....6 rooms, bath, $50, up
Apply on premises, or
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 WEST 95TH ST.
4 rooms, bath, $45 — Very light rooms.
5 rooms, bath, $50. — All night elevator.
3 rooms, bath, $65.
7 rooms, bath, $70. — Telephone, &c.
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

Georgette Court, $35 and $45. High-class apartments 5 rooms; latest improvements; elevator service night, day; centrally located near parks; all transit facilities. 315 W. 113th. Superintendent.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 3 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light, outside rooms; at the Rexford, 79th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 3 and 6. Voightlander.

Finest nine-room apartment in New York, facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; two fireplaces, Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

118th, 353-357 West, (near Morningside Park.)—Four, seven, eight large, light rooms; elevator, electricity; $35-$85; liberal inducements.

82d, 105 West.—Four large rooms, housekeeping, facing street, $60; also one large outside room; private bath; for bachelor; telephone; maid service; $35; studio apartment house.

Six rooms and bath, 1,277 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 5796 Rector.

Edgecombe Avenue, 287, between 145th Street subway and elevated station, facing Colonial Park; 5 airy, cheerful rooms; high-class elevator house; $45; apply premises.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

Five rooms, overlooking Central Park; elevator, hardwood, shower, telephone, electric lights; $57.50 monthly. Inquire J. J. West, 23 East 26th St. Madison 2240.

Manhatten Av., 433, (near 110th St. L station.)—Six rooms, bath; modern plumbing, steam heat; beautiful entrance; $25; newly decorated throughout. Janitor.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

93d, 69 West.—Elevator apt.; 7 large, light rooms; improvements; excellent service; near subway; rent, $45-$50.

Broadway, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $38 up.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

504 West 180th St., (Cornar Pinehurst Av.)—Four six-room corner apartments; elevator; reasonable.

Riverside Drive, 644.—Five-room apartment; sublet; rent reduced. Audubon 6900. Donovan.

57th St., 150 West.—Attractive two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant on premises.

1724, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

231 W. 141st.—High-class elevator apartment; 7 and 5 rooms; low rent.

82d, 105 West.—Bechelor apartment one room, bath; southern expoeure; maid service.

Grand Concourse, 2,428, (123d.)—Attractive, airy rooms, steam, hot water; best board.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms with light, outside bathrooms.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Pleasant room, with board; private adult American family; references; $10. Hemenway.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class small room; excellent board; telephone, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for musical studio or doctor; handsomely furnished room, with bath; large and small rooms; table board; references.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant, large room, with private bath; also medium; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Exquisite suite of rooms with private bath; also large and small rooms; newly furnished and decorated; very reasonable; cuisine unsurpaseed; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and cuisine; table guests.

70TH ST., 182 WEST.—Sunny room; large private bethroom; single, double room.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD: LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY, SHOWER, DRESSING ROOM; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; offers suites with private baths. Phone Columbus 6941. M. Luez.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, private baths; electric light; references exchanged.

72D, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms, with bath; conveniences; table guests.

72D, 122-181 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well-appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 153 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; single, en suite; refined surroundings; excellent cuisine; conveniences.

Country Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON. Exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas, beautiful country; near country club; accessible to train and enhwey. Tel. 360 Kingsbridge.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements by unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Far Rockaway, Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av. —First-class boarding; special week-ends, $3.50; French cuisine; table d'hote.

New Jersey.

WHAT ARE YOUR LIVING EXPENSES? THE MAN WHO PAYS $50 OR MORE PER MONTH FOR RENT SPENDS AT LEAST AN ADDITIONAL HUNDRED FOR OTHER EXPENSES, HIS WIFE HAS THE PETTY, DISTRACTING WORRIES OF KEEPING HOUSE, OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF HELP.
VISIT THE HOTEL ALVORD, IN EAST ORANGE, TWENTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. FREEDOM FROM SUBWAY RIDING. SELECT AND RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD. TENNIS COURTS, BALL ROOM, SUN PARLORS, AND EXCELLENT CUISINE.
REDUCE YOUR EXPENSES. ENLARGE YOUR COMFORTS. WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND RATES.
F. B. ALVORD, PROP., HOTEL ALVORD, BRICK CHURCH STA., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

THE MARLBOROUGH, East Orange, N. J. Corner Arlington Av. and William St. 30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its allee streets, beautiful lawns, gardens, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of perior, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week, take the Lackawenna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station, Phone Orange 2820; write for booklet.
W. T. READE, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Three-room suite and bath; suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; select neighborhood; exclusive. X 224 Times Annex.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED rooms in well-appointed home; desirable location; good home cooking; references. 41 South Willow St., Montclair.

SOUTH ORANGE, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; near D., L. & W.; large room; private bath; excellent table; references.

New York State.

I am a PHYSICIAN and TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 55 Franklin St., city.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse will give home and care to tubercular patient; fine accommodations; $25 per week. Z 359 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

For Rent—6-room apartment; all outside, sunny rooms; opposite Columbia College. 15 Claremont Av.

156th, 301 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

94th, 118 West.—7 rooms, all improvements; rent cheap. Apply on premises.

81st St., West, 204-206.—7 large rooms; all latest improvements; apply on premises.

Courtwood, 600 West 169th.—Elevator; seven rooms, 2 baths, $1,000; six, $780.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.—Delightful 9-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Wanted.—To rent, by two bachelors, housekeeping apartment, 4 or 5 rooms, 2 bathrooms; not above 50th St.; not on car line; east or west; moderate rent. Reply B 357 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

167th, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms, excellent table, home cooking; table guests.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

38TH, 37 EAST.—Large rooms, private baths; elevator; references.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board. References.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; large room; single; excellent table; parlor dining.

78D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references; limited number of table boarders.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th.)—Large room, all conveniences, newly furnished, excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Attractive, airy room, steam, hot water; best board.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms with light, outside bathrooms.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Pleasant room, with board; private adult American family; references; $10. Hemenway.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class small room; excellent board; telephone, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for musical studio or doctor; handsomely furnished room, with bath; large and small rooms; table board; references.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant, large room, with private bath; also medium; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Exquisite suite of rooms with private bath; also large and small rooms; newly furnished and decorated; very reasonable; cuisine unsurpaseed; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and cuisine; table guests.

70TH ST., 182 WEST.—Sunny room; large private bethroom; single, double room.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD: LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY, SHOWER, DRESSING ROOM; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; offers suites with private baths. Phone Columbus 6941. M. Luez.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, private baths; electric light; references exchanged.

72D, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms, with bath; conveniences; table guests.

72D, 122-181 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well-appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 153 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; single, en suite; refined surroundings; excellent cuisine; conveniences.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

70TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

73TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms; connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

73TH, 258 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; conveniences; references exchanged. Phone Schuyler 4552.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "mansions" with large parlors, ten rooms, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-heienced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Two large rooms; refined home; parlor dining; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82D, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor front; private bath; smaller rooms; moderate.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; hooklst.

82D, 45 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; one single room; private house.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional second floor; continuous hot water; private baths; other rooms.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; nicely furnished; table guests; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will take few select people as boarders.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Large first-floor front room; adults; exclusive Jewish home. Heilman.

91ST ST., 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private bath; board.

92D, 60 WEST.—Suite of rooms, with board; private bath; parlor floor.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, singly, en suite; bath; excellent table; reasonable; references.

102D, 238 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one large room and bath; Jewish family. Mrs. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large room and board for two; private house; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Front rooms; private family; elevator; excellent meals. Apartment 51.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

130TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; refined Jewish family; German board.

135TH, 535 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Well-furnished room, adjoining bath, and board with young couple; high-class elevator apartment; no other boarders; gentleman only. Schoenfeld.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for two; southern exposure; home cooking; telephone.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway subway and beautiful Riverside, Manhattan section, The Audubon.)—New management; few vacancies, $8 up, singly; $14 up, two; suite two rooms and bath, $20; rates include excellent meals and service; social surroundings; every comfort. Telephone 2757—Audubon.

152D ST., 513 WEST.—Comfortable room for young man; private family. Audubon 7892

BACHELORS have a large house near Riverside Drive; very large rooms; three friends are living with me and have room for two or four more; fine Southern cook; affords quiet home for congenial group of men. 321 West 89th.

PRIVATE FAMILY have two beautifully furnished rooms to rent for the Winter, together or separate; excellent Southern cooking. Z 314 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Apartment 31.)—Refined Jewish home; beautiful rooms; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 446, (116th.)—Real home; every comfort; for cultured gentleman. White.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 450. — Exceptional board $8; pleasant rooms, elevator. Apartment D1.

WIDOW will rent two large handsomely furnished parlors in her private house on Riverside Drive; wonderful views of Hudson; exceptional cuisine. Phone 8923 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—Fine, modern house, hot water heated; private baths; spacious porches; opposite park; home cooking; 1 minute to Brighton Beach "L." Church Av. Station, 1,322 Caton Av.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive second-story rooms, electric light; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.) Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortably furnished, moderate-priced rooms for gentleman; owner's home; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only; references.

55TH ST., 146 EAST.—Handsome, newly furnished large, small rooms. A. Lamb.

78TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, furnished rooms; ideal location; every convenience; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 255, (Near 35th.)—Attractive, large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios subrented by day, month.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished single, double rooms; steam; electricity; telephone; moderate.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house, charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH ST., 217 WEST.—Quiet, refined people desiring convenient location, Greenwich Village neighborhood; newest, best furnished house. Phone Stuyvesant 849 or call.

12TH, 124 WEST.—Connecting rooms; southern exposure; also large room; telephone; references.

12TH, 289 WEST.—Large, small rooms; convenient; reasonable.

90TH, 129 WEST.—Front rooms, private entrance, bath; service, phone. Perry.

22D, 323 WEST. — Newly furnished, fresh, clean, large, small rooms; modern conveniences.

30TH, 358 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished connecting rooms for business men; scrupulously clean; hot and cold water; telephone.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; room with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; high-class house; references; bachelors.

47TH, 51-41 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small; private baths; electricity; elevator.

48TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor; electricity; suitable physician or business; furnished, unfurnished.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with bath and electricity; also single rooms.

56TH, 49 WEST.—Two large, comfortably furnished rooms; gentlemen; ballroom; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front; corner room, bath; electricity; steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

58TH ST., 22 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; light cooking; excellent location; $10, $11, $12.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome studio suite; grand piano; also small room for gentleman.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly kept house, rooms, $10, $11.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Attractive, clean, single, double rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; also small room; charming apartment; reasonable, well-heienced meals; table guests.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suites; baths, electricity, steam; reference; telephone.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite with private bath or single; must be seen to appreciate; references.

70TH ST., 101 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; electric, phone; kitchen privileges. Delamater.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; finest locality; subway; elevated; gentlemen.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; southern exposure.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Comfortable room, bath; private house; references.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room with private bath; references exchanged.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, adjoining shower; also rear parlor.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; bath optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well furnished, for gentleman;

COURT FIGHT NEAR IN HILLIS CONFLICT

Seems to be the Only Resort, Says Brooklyn Pastor's Lawyer in Statement.

THREAT AMUSES FERGUSON

Ready "for Conference or War," Former Attorney Replies—Sermon on Wells in a Desert.

The issue now drawn between Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and Frank L. Ferguson, formerly his business representative, may go to the courts with Dr. Hillis as the plaintiff in a civil suit. Such a suit was threatened yesterday in a statement given out by one of Dr. Hillis's lawyers. "It is apparent," the lawyer said, "that the time has about arrived when Dr. Hillis will have to resort to such means as the law provides in the premises."

Mr. Ferguson, when told of this threat, smiled and said he had frequently given Dr. Hillis opportunity "for conference or conflict, arbitration or war." He had no reason to fear any suit Dr. Hillis might bring, he said.

The lawyer who spoke for Dr. Hillis was Charles T. Lark of Rockwood & Haldane, 60 Broadway. He attacked Mr. Ferguson as responsible, in part at least, for Dr. Hillis's difficulties. Mr. Ferguson replied with a few counter-attacks on Dr. Hillis and his lawyers. In part Mr. Lark said:

Earned $150,000 Outside.

Statements that Dr. Hillis has now or ever had obligations approximating $1,000,000 are wholly unfounded. Instead of his debts being $400,000, they are approximately $85,000, and I believe that he has property more than ample to satisfy all proper obligations. In the last twenty years he lived on his salary as a minister and made through his books and 1,600 nights of lecture more than $150,000. Nearly half of this went for certain obligations that he assumed voluntarily.

A part of the statement purporting to have been issued by Ferguson today is an alleged report by one Bragdon, who is his private bookkeeper. It is significant that Ferguson has chosen to quote from this alleged statement rather than from the account which was rendered by Ferguson through the American Audit Company, and even the latter account was repudiated by Dr. Hillis as an incorrect statement of Ferguson's stewardship. That report shows that during nearly four and three-quarter years Ferguson charged the doctor for salaries, commissions, and expenses almost $100,000, of which amount he has acknowledged the receipt of approximately $87,000. There is an additional $9,500 in bonds which he claims he holds as security.

During the years the doctor was working on the Beecher Memorial, Beecher Park, the new Beecher statue, and in building the Arbuckle Institute, the new art gallery, and the great gymnasium, he gave power of attorney to Ferguson to relieve himself of any business responsibilities.

For three years Ferguson gave no accounting. Then Dr. Hillis appealed, at the end of the fourth year, to a committee of the Board of Trustees of Plymouth Church. This committee worked for nearly a year before they finally got a detailed statement from Mr. Ferguson, which alleged accounting was in due course rejected by Dr. Hillis as incomplete and incorrect.

Suit Threatened.

The fact appears to be that the time has about arrived when the doctor will have to resort to such means as the law provides in the premises.

Taking this statement up, Mr. Ferguson said:

Dr. Hillis has once more attempted to shield himself behind the statement of one of his three attorneys, which is full of characteristic inaccuracies. As neither General King nor Mr. Lark has any special familiarity with the speculative transactions of their client, I must take the statement of Mr. Lark as being strictly that of Dr. Hillis.

As I did not say that Dr. Hillis's liabilities ever approximated $1,000,000, I need not notice that part of Mr. Lark's statement. In my report to Dr. Hillis I showed his outstanding obligations to be approximately $750,000.

Wants Speculation Defined.

If Mr. Lark thinks it is not "speculation" to contract to purchase timber tracts on very small marginal payments, with the hope of quickly reselling with handsome profits, then I shall have to leave it to him to define "speculation." One of the most interesting chapters in the startling financial career of his client would be a narrative of the original purchases by him, and the quick sale to ministerial friends, members of the Church, and other social friends, at a handsome profit, as alleged by his nephew.

Mr. Lark seems to know more about my business than I do, in saying that Mr. Bragdon is my private bookkeeper. He is the accountant chosen to write up the books of Plymouth Church, and his work was so satisfactory that I chose him to prepare the financial statement for Dr. Hillis.

The following, submitted by Mr. Bragdon, as accountant, showing the cash and bonds received by me, was taken from the summary in the financial report which I made to Dr. Hillis, and probably in this form is sufficiently plain to be understood even by Dr. Hillis's attorneys, who have manifested so marked inability to comprehend a financial statement:

Net cash receipts by F. L. Ferguson over and above amounts advanced by him at loans to N. D. Hillis and disbursed for clerical help, office rent, traveling expenses, payments and principal of notes and bonds, and miscellaneous items	$16,219.53
Alberni timber bonds at par, taken instead of cash due on account of services and commissions	29,000.00
Balance still due F. L. Ferguson on account of notes of N. D. Hillis, services and commissions,	8,087.97

The total of these figures, $53,307.50, is all that I have received and hold to receive in compensation for handling Dr. Hillis's enterprises over a period of nearly five years. Of the approximated $97,000 which I am accused of collecting from Dr. Hillis, nearly half is money which I advanced to Dr. Hillis for one purpose or another and later paid back to myself, an account of which transactions has been submitted to Dr. Hillis.

Calls Letter Insane.

The only challenge of any item of that report which has been made by Dr. Hillis was the perfectly insane one in his letter to me, to which I replied, both of which were printed this morning.

During the years of my greatest activity in straightening out the affairs of Dr. Hillis neither he nor I was engaged in connection with the Beecher Memorial, the Beecher Park, nor any of the enterprises mentioned by Mr. Lark. All of these enterprises were undertaken in the latter part of my administration of Dr. Hillis's affairs. It was not the pressure of professional duties, but the imperative necessity for money to save Dr. Hillis from financial disaster, that led him to importune me to take up his business responsibilities and burdens.

If Dr. Hillis has finally concluded to resort to litigation, as his attorney intimates, I simply refer to the letters already printed in which I frequently gave to him and to his attorneys the opportunity for conference or conflict, arbitration or war.

Finds Wells in the Desert.

Dr. Hillis attended the weekly prayer meeting at Plymouth Church last night for the first time since his return from his long vacation. He preached a sermon on the subject of "Jacob's Well in the Desert," in which he said:

"During the past week I have received so many helpful letters from splendid men and women whose lives are like wells in a desert that I thank God that there are 365 days in the year for sunshine, with only one or two of sorrow."

The pastor was well received by those who attended the meeting.

JUMPS OFF BRIDGE IN VIEW OF HIS WIFE

Frank Cavanaugh, Out of Work, Quits Car to Commit Suicide Off Brooklyn Span.

While all of the passengers in a Smith Street car, among whom was his wife, looked on at 12:30 o'clock this morning, Frank Cavanaugh, 33 years old, a salesman, of 4,002 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide by jumping into the East River from the south roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Cavanaugh, who had been out of work for three months, and his wife visited relatives in Jersey City last evening. They were at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge on their way home at about midnight and the husband, asking his wife to wait for him, went into a saloon and borrowed $10, which he gave to his wife as soon as he returned to her. Although he had usually gone home from Manhattan on the Fifth Avenue elevated trains, Cavanaugh asked his wife to ride in an open surface car with him.

In about half an hour they caught a Smith Street car—the first open surface car to arrive. Cavanaugh assisted his wife to a front seat and took a rear seat himself, saying that he wanted to smoke. When the car was in the middle of the bridge, the man suddenly jumped from his seat to the running board and thence to the roadway. Anticipating his intention, Joseph Brink, the conductor, rang the emergency signal and the motorman, Herman Bustrick, stopped the car quickly. Brink and Bustrick jumped from the car in pursuit of Cavanaugh, and close behind them ran Policeman Stoven of the Bridge A squad. Cavanaugh, as he reached the guard rail of the bridge, looked over his shoulder, saw the three men almost upon him, threw off his hat, laughed—and, after going under the rail, plunged into the river. The passengers in the car sat stupefied.

The man was just about to dive into the water before Mrs. Cavanaugh realized that he was her husband. She screamed and fainted. Later, when revived, she told the police the incidents that had preceded the suicide. A launch from the Harbor A Police Station was sent out in a search, but at an early hour this morning the body had not been recovered.

ARREST NICHOLS SUSPECT.

Cleveland Prisoner is Questioned by New York Detectives.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24.—One of the men believed to have had a hand in the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols at her home, 4 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City, is under arrest here. He has been held incommunicado since Saturday while detectives from New York City divided their time between questioning him and visiting Chicago in the hope of catching the men who got away with $16,500 worth of jewelry from the Nichols home.

It was a girl who lured the man held here to Cleveland, and it was through her brother that he was arrested. Unconscious of the part she played or that she was the influence which brought the man here, she saw him at Police Headquarters Sunday.

Detective Enright of New York, who has been in Cleveland since early in the week, hoped that she would recognize the suspect as Eddy Letho, one of the men sought in the murder, but he was disappointed.

"I never saw that man before," she said.

Police have guarded the secret of the suspect's arrest, and it was not until tonight they would even admit his presence. Then Inspector Shattuck said: "Walter Norman is being held, and it is suspected he knows the men implicated in the Nichols murder. He admits knowing them. I do not know whether he will be taken back to New York."

FRED THOMPSON VERY ILL.

Amusement Man in Serious Condition in Polyclinic Hospital.

Frederic Thompson, designer of spectacles for the Hippodrome and Luna Park at Coney Island, and one of the best known amusement men in the country, is in the Polyclinic Hospital suffering from acute kidney trouble and other ailments, and is in such a serious condition that it is considered doubtful whether he can survive. Two special nurses are in attendance.

Last Spring Mr. Thompson went to San Francisco to put up a concession known as Toyland at the exposition. When eventually it failed to meet expectations he found himself broken in health. He came back to New York, and about two weeks ago Coney Island merchants got up a successful benefit for him at Luna with the object of buying him a house in Coney Island. It was understood that he intended to go back into the amusement business.

Mr. Thompson, who is 41 years old, has been suffering from Bright's disease for several years, and lately he has also been afflicted with hernia. His physican, Dr. Edward Wallace Lee of 616 Madison Avenue, had intended to operate for the latter ailment, and on Sunday Mr. Thompson was removed to the Polyclinic Hospital. Then it was found his condition was such as to make an operation dangerous. The efforts of the physician at present are to get Mr. Thompson in such shape that an operation will be possible.

SHAW ESTATE TO YALE.

Several Trust Funds Have University as Ultimate Beneficiary.

The will of Charles H. Shaw was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Shaw died at New Haven, Conn., on Sept. 16 last. He was educated at Yale and he left $5,000 outright to the university, and trust funds, amounting to several thousand dollars, will pass to it after the death of the present beneficiaries.

These are Susie S. Eaton of Portland, Me., an aunt of Mr. Shaw, who receives $8,000 in trust, and Anna W. Church of 4 East 130th Street, who receives $6,000 in trust. Annah S. Jannay, a niece, living at the Hotel Plaza, receives $5,000 outright and the residue in trust. Besides these gifts the university also receives $6,000 in trust funds that came to Mr. Shaw upon the death of two cousins.

N. Y. U. EXERCISES TODAY.

Eighty-fourth Year to be Formally Opened with Procession.

New York University today begins its eighty-fourth year with exercises in the Presbyterian Church at University Place and Tenth Street. The ceremonies are to begin promptly at 11:45 o'clock, when a procession of the University Council, the Women's Advisory Committee and the Faculties, in academic attire, will proceed from the university building in Washington Square to the church, which is directly opposite. The program will include an address of welcome by Dr. George Alexander, President of the University Council, and an address by Chancellor Brown.



We repeat it—

You can't tell a Kaufman from a high priced hat.

Our windows show it—the hats prove it—the crowds know it.

$5 Style and $3 worth of Quality, $1.50

45 Stores Kaufman All Cities

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Every Hat in the Irving Stores Comes Direct From the Irving Factory

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IRVING HAT STORES 25 NEW YORK BRANCHES.



Wall Street Styles

WHEN a style is all sold out two weeks after it was introduced, it must be "some hat." That's what happened to *"The Wallingford."*

I've got plenty more of this smart style in my stores now. Seven out of ten well dressed young fellows are wearing it. Come and get *yours*, and get *three-dollar* quality for $2

Fall Catalogue Ready
Mail Order Charges Prepaid

Truly Warner Hats
New York and Everywhere

Wallingford

The Shanley Dinner

consists not only of excellent dishes, but also pleasant surroundings and happy, bright entertainment.

From first to last—twenty enjoyable acts—evenings seven to one.

A luncheon that pleases all—seven courses—75c (Music)

SHANLEY'S

Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

How Triangle Triumphed At the Knickerbocker

The Evening Post, New York's most conservative newspaper, had this to say—and much more:

"Any doubt as to the appeal of high-class motion picture plays at standard Broadway prices was banished from the mind last night long before the last foot of film was clicked off at the Knickerbocker Theatre."

"'The Lamb' was perhaps the finest example of artistic, conscientious motion picture photography which has been shown in this city. . . . an entertainment which in its thrilling climax fully equals anything the producer has accomplished."

"This is the sort of stuff which will draw crowds because it unites to really human melodrama photography raised to the nth power. . . . The 'punch' that this play delivered brought the audience to its feet."

"The picture work of 'The Iron Strain' is of an unusually high calibre—as might have been expected. 'My Valet' sent the audience away chuckling. But it is films like 'The Lamb' which will best enable motion picture producers to compete with drama at the same scale of prices."

The Public's opinion about Triangle Plays came out in the spontaneous hand-clapping that is so very different from mere applause.

And there was a heap of satisfaction in *that*.

But here you have a calm, critical opinion, publicly expressed.

Telephone the Knickerbocker Theatre (Greeley 158) for tickets for Sunday—matinee or evening.

TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION.

Dustin Farnum in "The Iron Strain," "The Lamb," featuring Douglas Fairbanks. Raymond Hitchcock in "My Valet." Twice Daily, 2 and 8 P. M. Evenings and Saturday Matinees, 50c, 75c, $1, $3, $3. Other matinees, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40 St. Eves. 8.15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2.15. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 3 WEEKS

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8.15. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2.15. MARIE TEMPEST in the Doubis Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evenings 8.15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2.15. HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY in MOLOCH best war play ever written. "It is better than the Eve. Sun. After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC MIDNIGHT Atop Tele Theatre

YOUNG AMERICA "Wholesome, tender and immensely appealing."—Times. Gaiety B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8.20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2.20.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8.15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2.15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8.15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2.15. Rolling Stones

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8.20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2.20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

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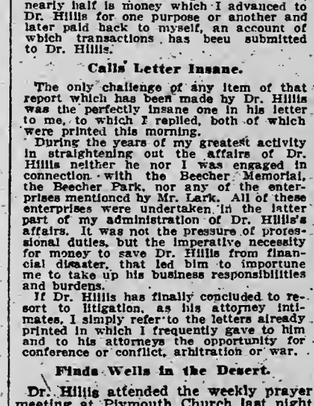
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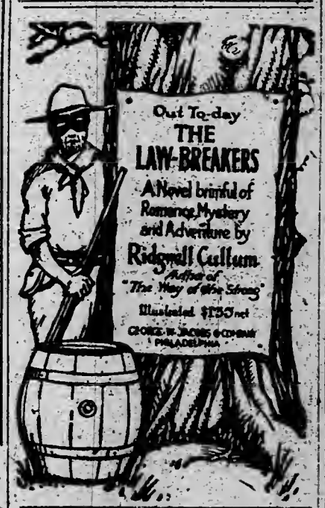
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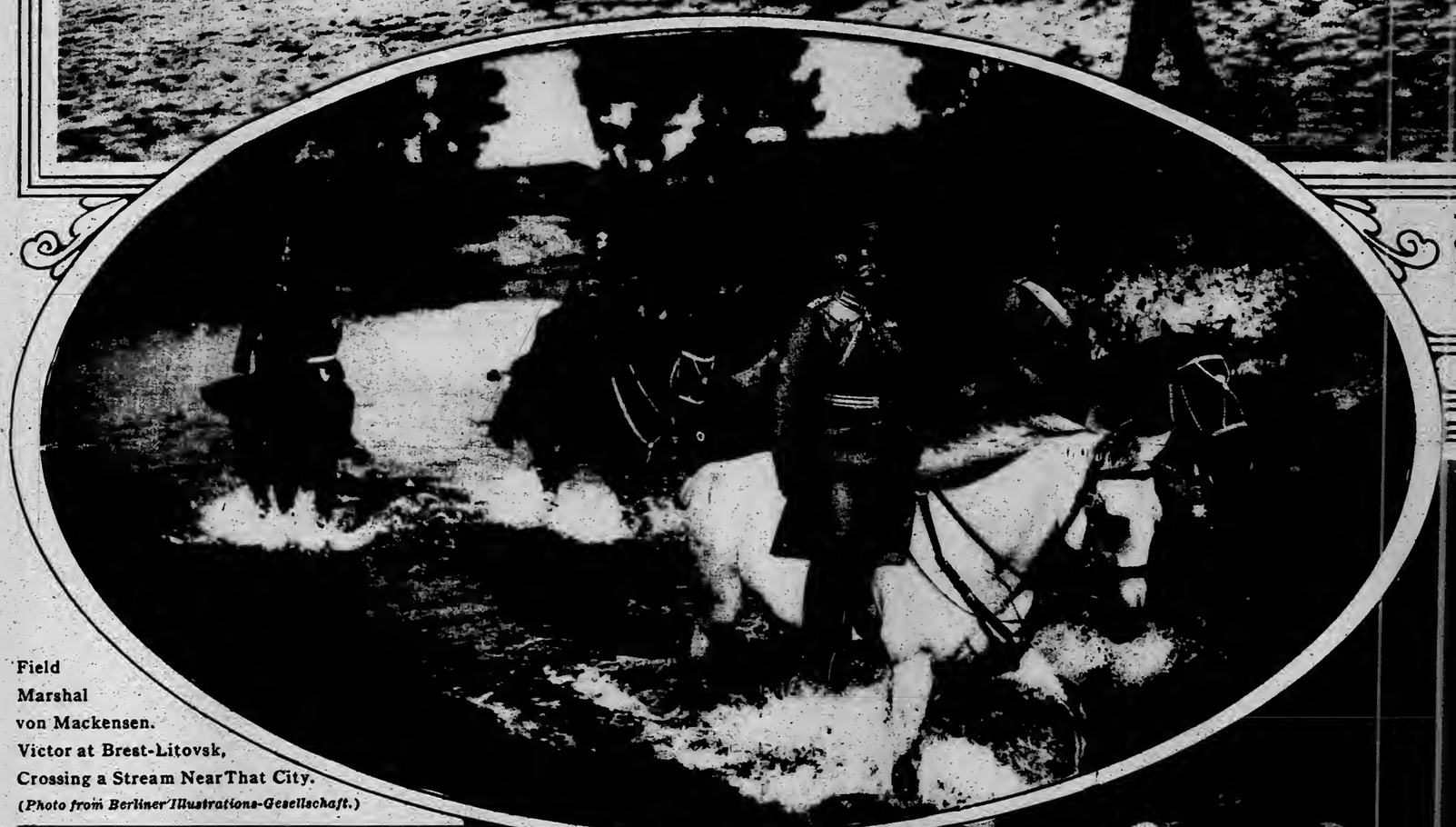
The New York Times

Sunday,
September 26, 1915



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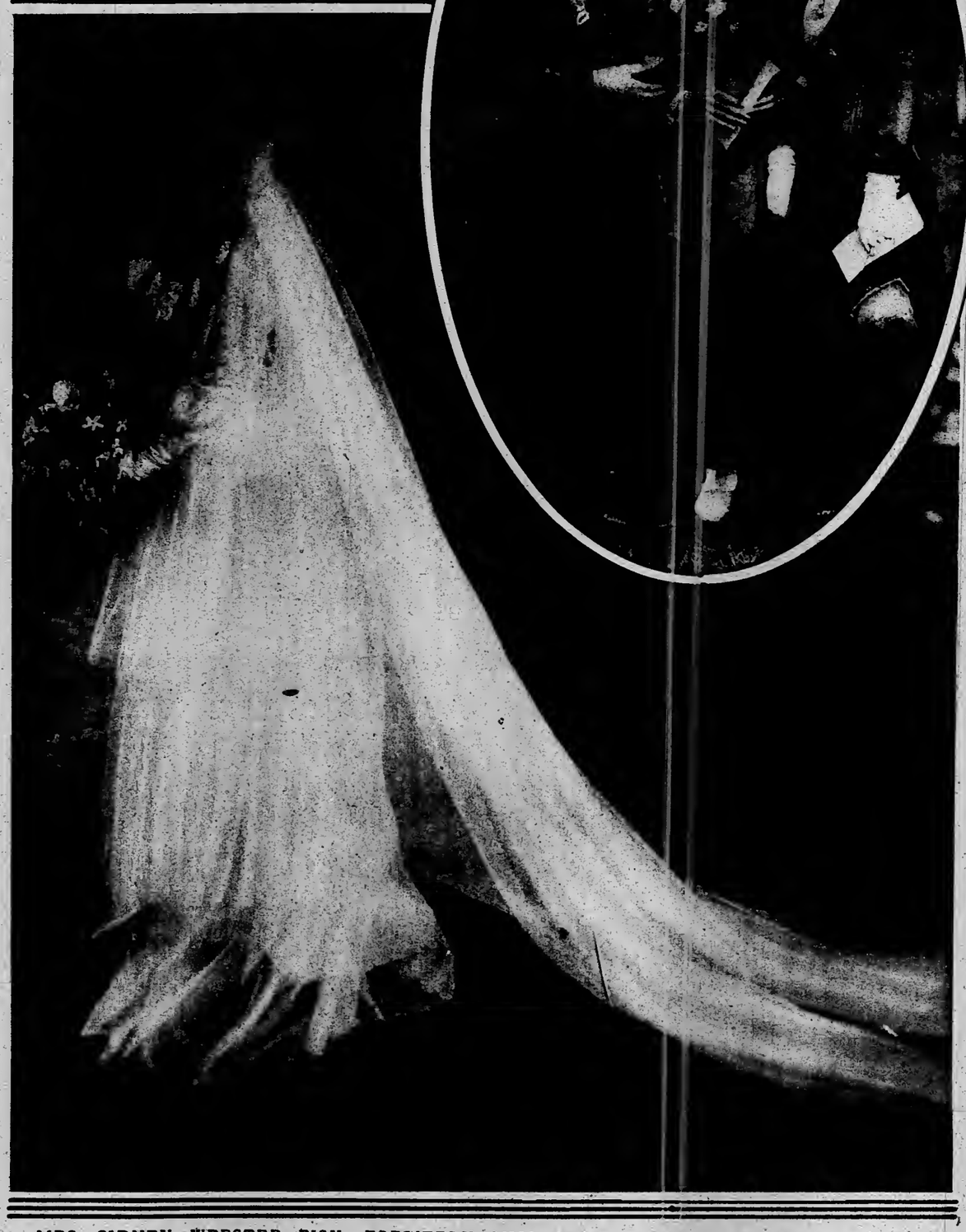
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The New York Times

FIVE THOUSAND GIRLS GIVING A CONCERT OF PATRIOTIC SONGS IN THE ROYAL PARK, ROME, TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE DESTITUTE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS SERVING IN THE ITALIAN ARMIES AGAINST AUSTRIA.

(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)



King Albert I. of the Belgians Greeted by President Poincare on His Recent Visit to the French Front.



Lance Corporal Angus Reaches His English Home, Escorted by Lord Newlands and by Lieutenant Martin, for the Saving of Whose Life He Was Awarded the Victoria Cross.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



LAST CAMP OF VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON, DISCOVERER OF NEW LAND IN THE ARCTIC, AT MARTIN POINT, ALASKA, FROM WHICH HE DROPPED INTO THE UNKNOWN ONE MONTH AFTER THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS, HAVING BY MANY BEEN GIVEN UP FOR LOST.
From a photograph taken in March, 1914, by the Sunset Motion Picture Co.



BEN TILLETT, ONE OF THE FOREMOST BRITISH LABOR LEADERS, ADDRESSING THE MUNITION WORKERS AT THE DOCKSIDE, BRISTOL.

(Photos from Thompson.)

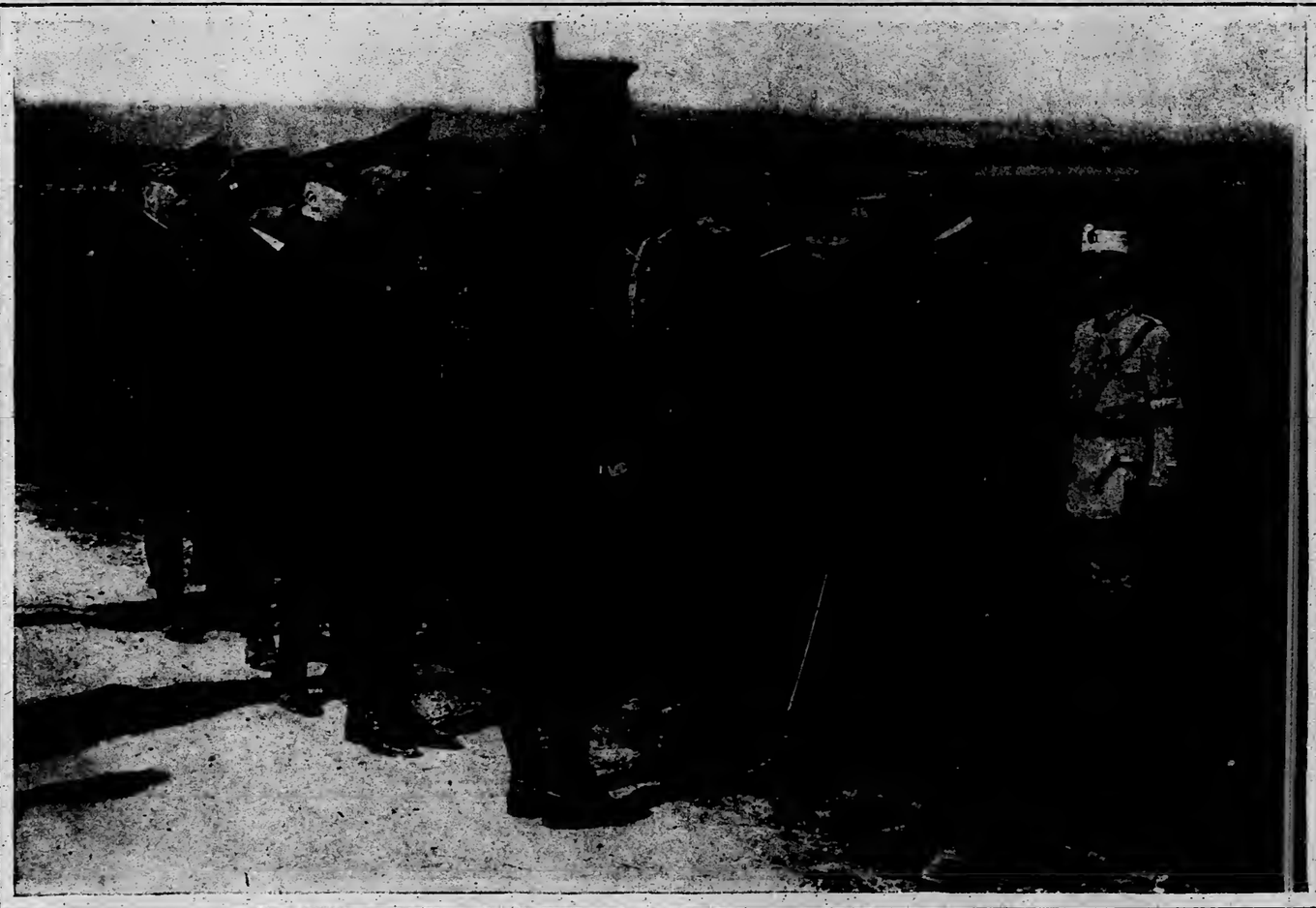


Instead of Building Sand Castles, French Children Are Digging Trenches and Fighting Battles at Trouville This Year.

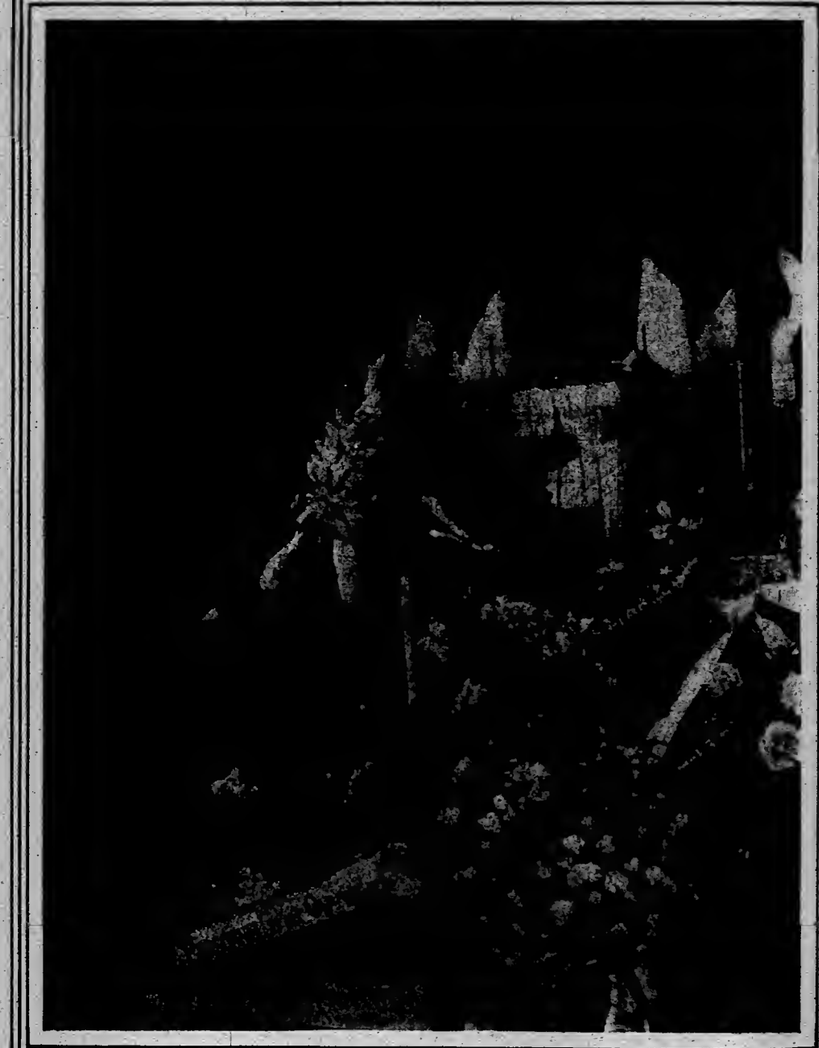
(Photo from Wyndham.)



WOMEN AND CHILDREN TAKING THE PLACES OF THE MEN IN THE FAMOUS HOP GARDENS AT EAST PECKHAM, ENGLAND.

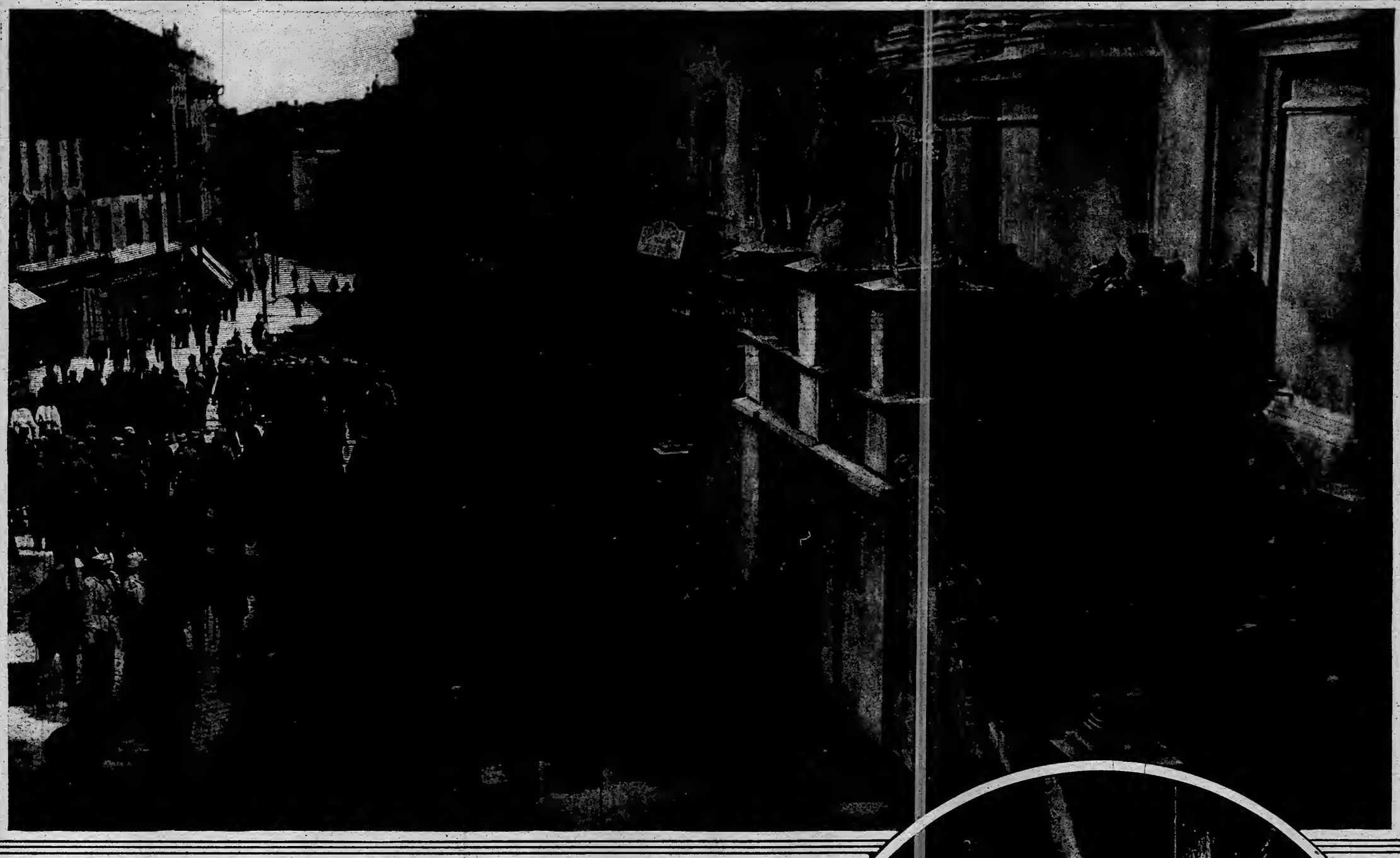


KING ALBERT OF THE BELGIANS, FOLLOWED BY GENERAL DUBOIS, PRESIDENT POINCARE, M. MILLERAND, AND GENERAL JOFFRE, GREETING FOREIGN MILITARY OBSERVERS IN FRANCE. HE IS SPEAKING WITH LIEUT.-COL. HIGOUTCHI OF JAPAN.



THE FRENCH NATION'S TRIBUTE OF FLOWERS TO PEGOUD, THE FAMOUS AVIATOR KILLED IN A BATTLE ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

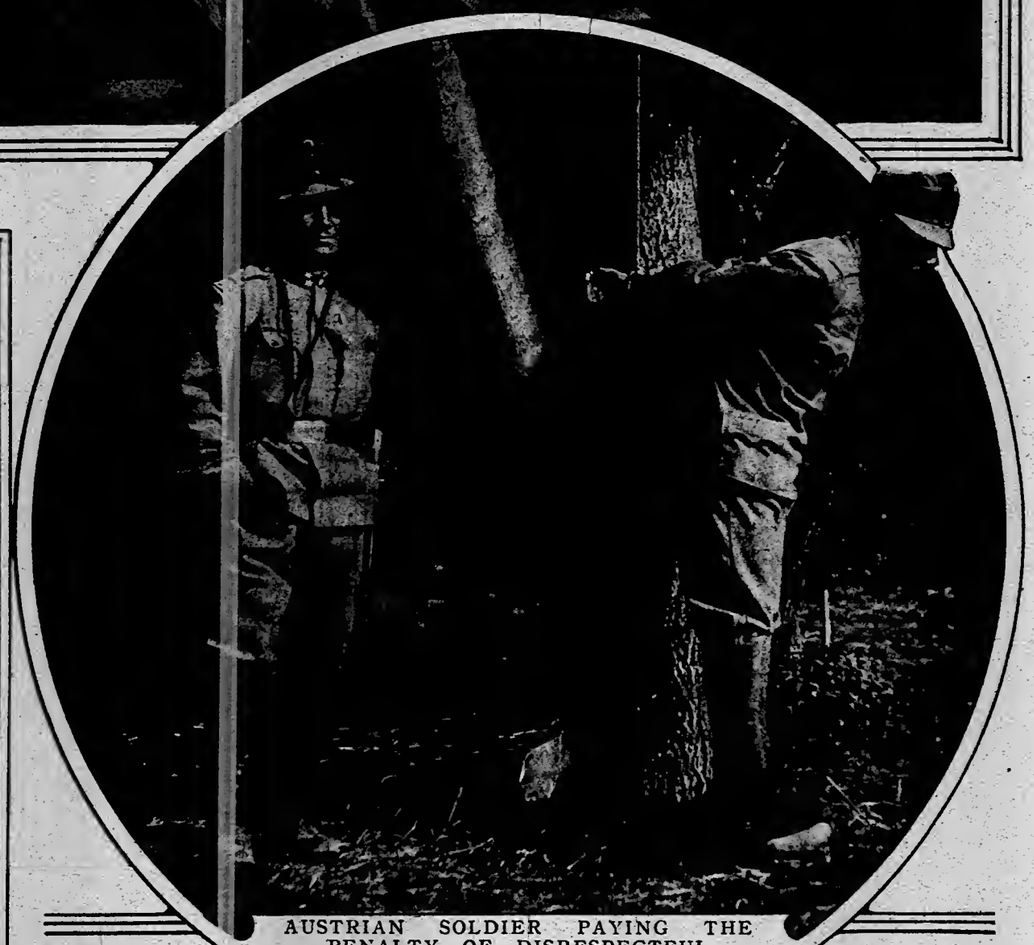
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



GERMAN SOLDIERS LEAVING CHURCH AFTER SUNDAY SERVICES IN PRZEMYSL.
(Photo © by Brown & Dawson, from Underwood & Underwood.)



Youthful Cadets of the Famous French Military Academy of St. Cyr, Fully Equipped and Hurried on to the Front. They Are Shown Approaching the Montparnasse Station, Paris.



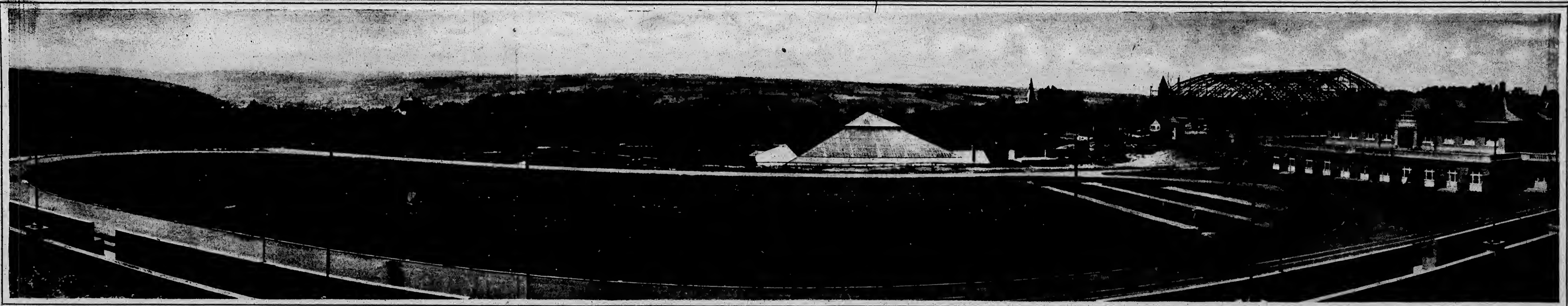
AUSTRIAN SOLDIER PAYING THE PENALTY OF DISRESPECTFUL SPEECH TO AN OFFICER.
(Photo © by Brown & Dawson, from Underwood & Underwood.)



HER MAJESTY ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, SPEAKING WITH GENERAL DE CEUNINCK, COMMANDER OF THE BELGIAN ARMIES, ON THE WEST FLANDERS SEASHORE.



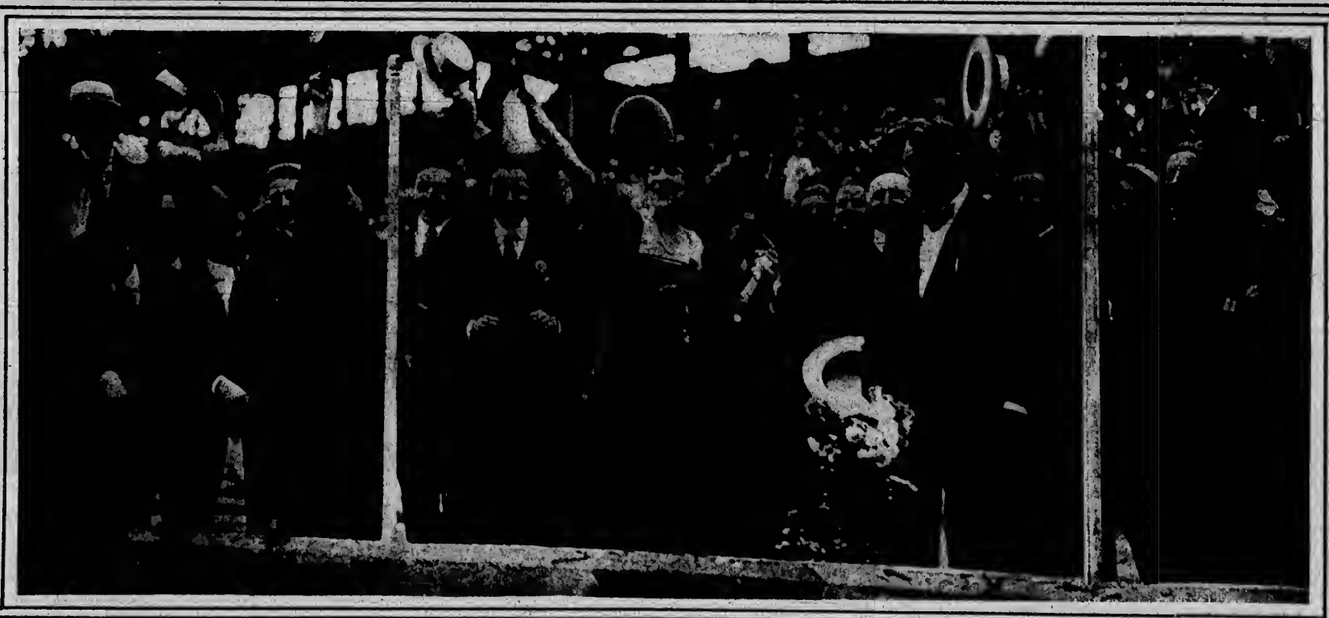
PRESIDENT POINCARE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC GREETING A SEVERELY WOUNDED AVIATOR AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW AERONAUTIC HOSPITAL OF ST. NICHOLAS AT ISSY, NEAR PARIS.
(Photos from Medem Photo Service.)



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE NEW SCHOELLKOPF ATHLETIC FIELD, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, WHICH WILL BE FORMALLY OPENED AND DEDICATED ON OCTOBER 9TH, WHEN CORNELL AND WILLIAMS MEET ON ITS GRIDIRON.
The Field Has a Parking Place for 150 Automobiles, Capacity for Seating 9,000 Persons, and a Quarter-Mile Track. The Schoellkopf Memorial Building Can Be Seen at the Right, and Beyond, the Baseball Cage, or Bacon Practice Hall. *(Photo by J. P. Troy.)*



PAN-AMERICAN DIPLOMATS SEEKING THE WAY OUT IN MEXICO'S DISORDERED AFFAIRS.
In the Group, Photographed a Week Ago in This City, Are, Left to Right: Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, Bolivia; Senor Carlos Maria de Pena, Uruguay; Senor Don Joaquin Mendez, Guatemala; E. C. Sweet, Secretary of the Conference, Washington; Senor Romulo S. Naon, Argentina; Secretary of State Lansing, and Senor Don Eduardo Suarez, Chile.



MRS. ORSON KILBORN DEDICATING WITH CHAMPAGNE THE NEW SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY, THE WORLD'S FASTEST AUTOMOBILE TRACK *(Photo by E. A. Waterman.)*



DARIO RESTA,
Who, Making 108 Miles an Hour, Broke the World's Speed Record at the Opening of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



MME. MAURICE MAETERLINCK, WHO IS INTERPRETING HER FAMOUS HUSBAND'S WORKS FOR THE BENEFIT OF HER STRICKEN BELGIAN COUNTRYMEN. From a Camera Portrait by Hoppe.



EDWIN GOULD
Playing Tennis at Coronado Beach, California.



WRECK OF THE BRITISH S. S. POLLOCKSHIELDS IN A SOUTHWEST TEMPEST OFF ELBA BEACH, BERMUDA ISLAND, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8TH.

The Captain Was Washed Overboard and Drowned, but the Crew Was Saved by Heroic Work Carried on Throughout the Day Under the Direction of Sir George Bullock, the Governor.



Miss Marion Chapman Making a Sharp Return in the Semi-Final Round of the New Jersey State Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament for Women.

The Little Barons Jacques and Richard de Stackelberg, Sons of the Baron and Baroness de Stackelberg, of Russia, Who Have Reached New York on a Tour of the United States.

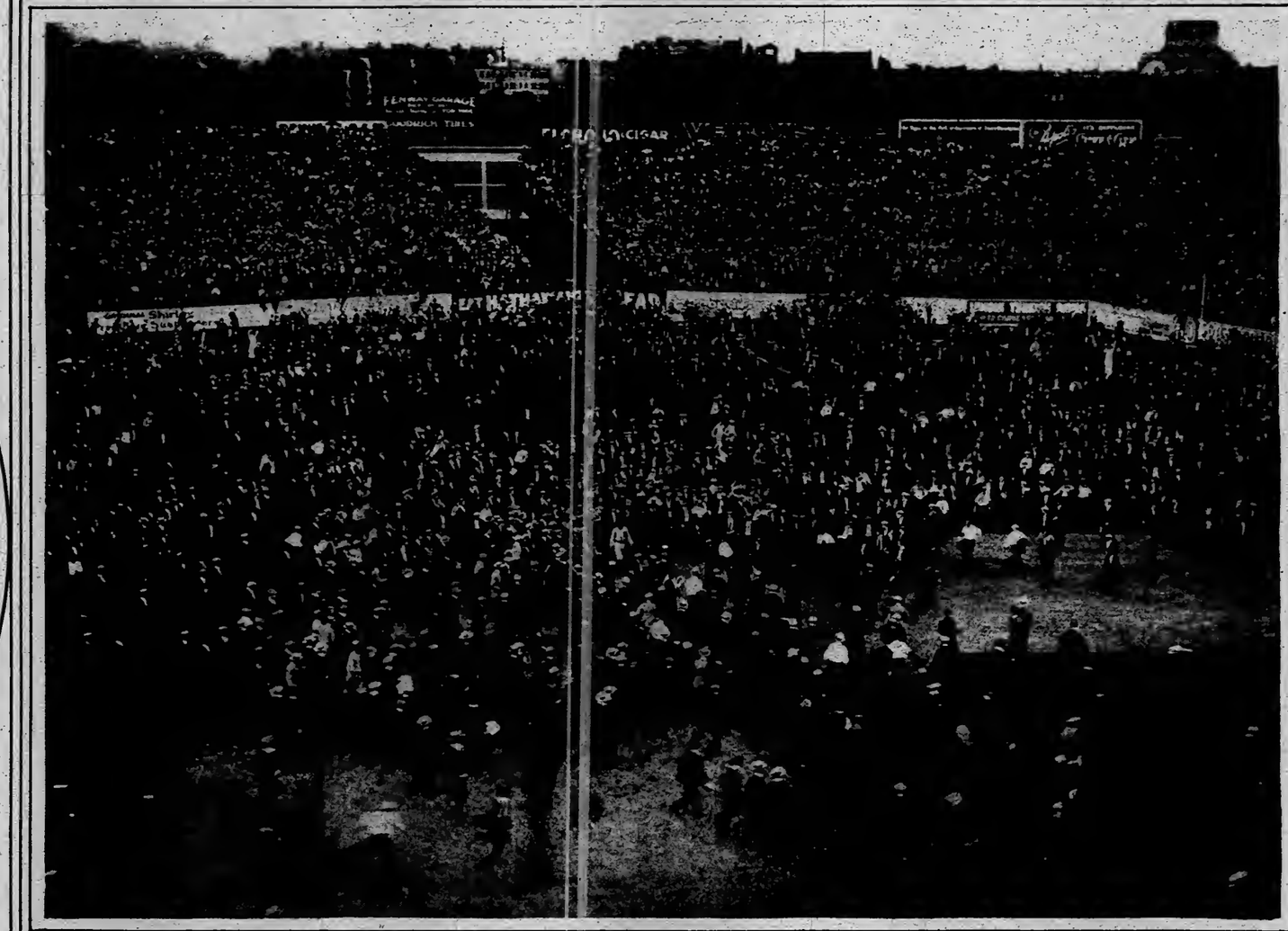


Dr. Bernardino Machado, President-elect of Portugal, Who Is to Be Inaugurated on October 5th, and Colonel Thomas H. Birch, the American Minister at Lisbon.
From a New, Unpublished Portrait Which Has Just Reached This Country.

(Photo © International News Service.)

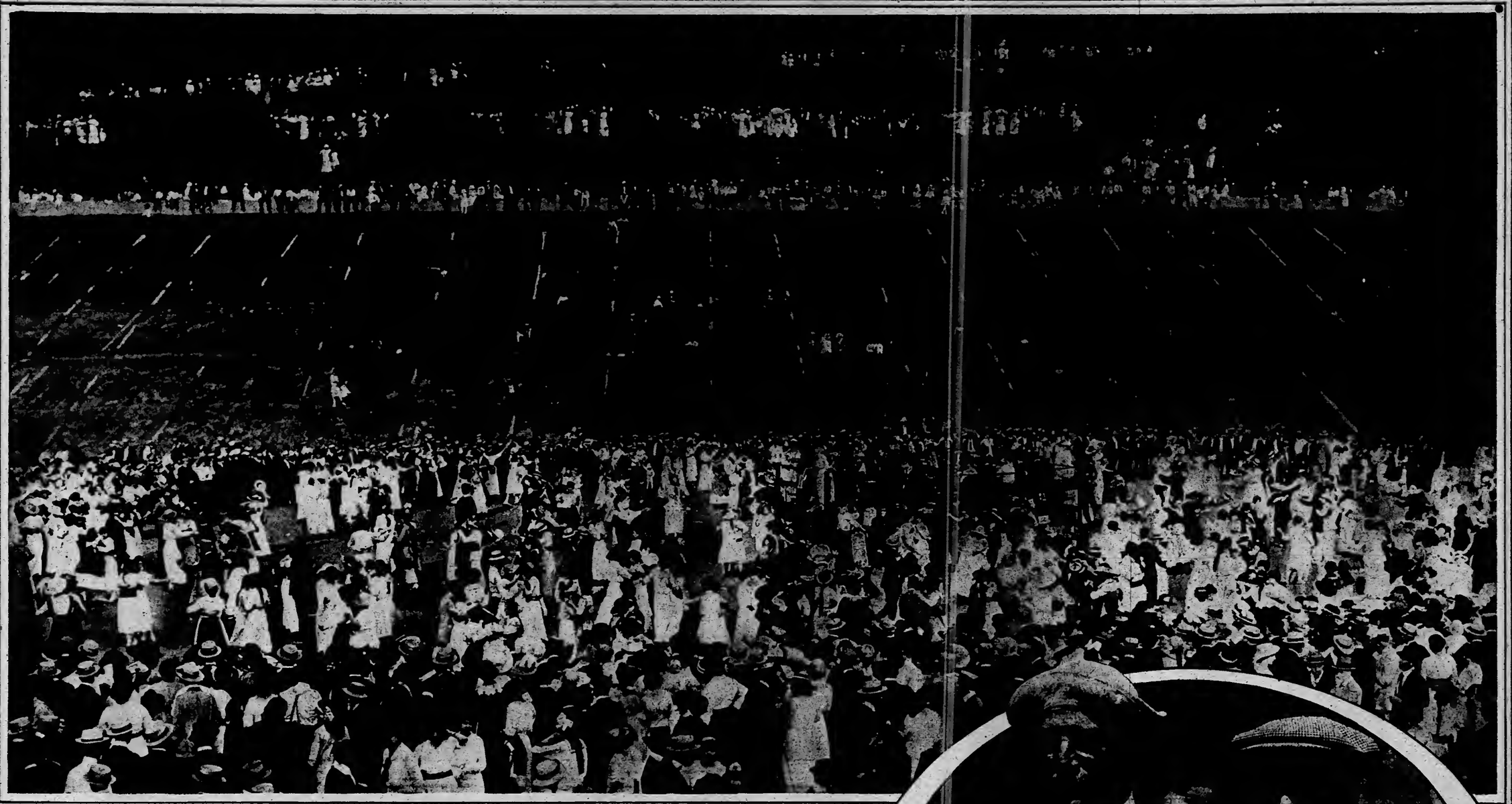


GROUP OF GIRLS IN STORM WRAPS WATCHING THE RESCUE WORK FROM A VANTAGE POINT ALONG THE SHORE.



TY COBB, THE CENTRE OF AN ANGRY, SWIRLING MOB OF BLEACHERITES ON THE BOSTON FIELD BECAUSE OF HIS SHARE IN DETROIT'S DEFEAT OF THE RED SOX.

(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



YOUNG PEOPLE OF CINCINNATI HAVING A GRAND DANCE IN THE CITY RESERVOIR, EDEN PARK, WHICH, OWING TO A LEAK, HAD TO BE TEMPORARILY EMPTIED.
(Photo by Moser & Son.)



HENRY W. TAFT OF NEW YORK AND WILLIAM H. CROKER, PRESIDENT OF THE CROKER NATIONAL BANK, SAN FRANCISCO.
From a photograph taken just after Mr. Taft had tied for the best score in the qualifying round of the California Championship Tournament.
(Photo by International News Service.)



Mrs. Donald E. Battey, Formerly Miss Muriel Crawford, Grand daughter of the Late Thomas Nast, the Famous Caricaturist.
(Photo © by Marceau.)



HUNTING PARTY STARTING OUT FROM EASTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, FOR THE FIRST DRAG HUNT OF THE SEASON, RICHARD NEWTON, JR., M. F. H., AND THE PACK LEADING.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



THE CHILDREN'S HOUR IN WASHINGTON PARK.
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(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

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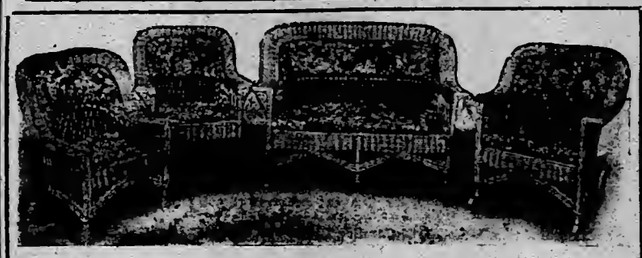
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How to reduce them



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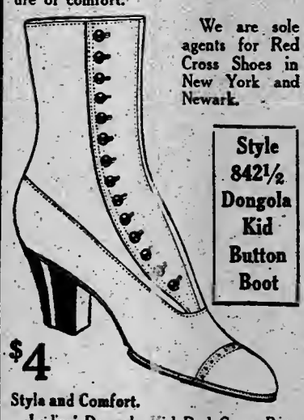
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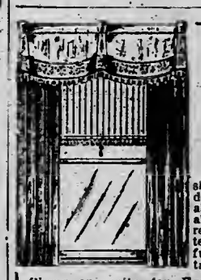
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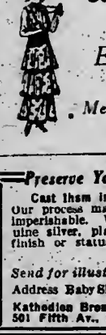


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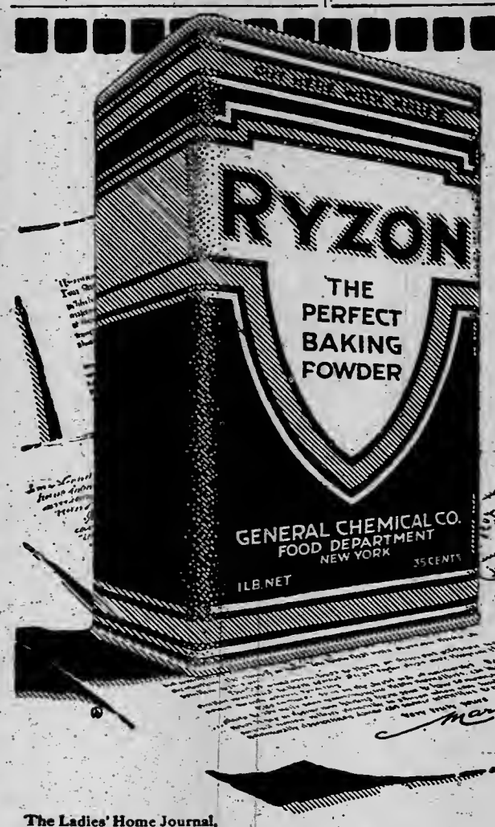
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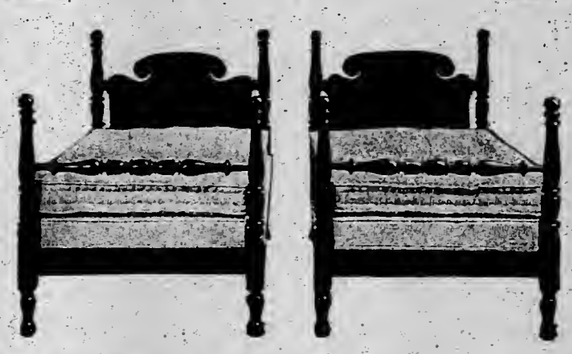
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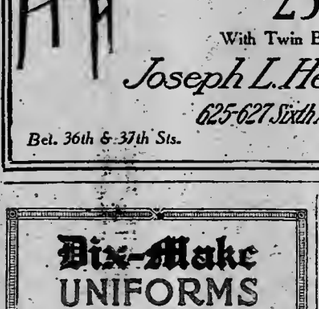
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy Sunday, followed by rain at night; Monday clearing and cooler; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,064. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1915.—102 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALLIES OPEN GREAT WESTERN BATTLE, BATTER GERMAN LINES AND GAIN GROUND; CHECKED WITH HEAVY LOSS, SAYS BERLIN

ATTACK ON 300-MILE FRONT

British Carry Positions Near Loos to the North of Arras.

PIERCE FOE'S LINE AT YPRES

But Are Ejected After Fierce Fighting to the Northwest of That City.

FRENCH WIN IN CHAMPAGNE

Aided by Guns, They Take Advanced Trenches—British Shell the Belgian Coast.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The beginning of the long-heralded allied offensive on the western front is announced in tonight's official reports from Paris and Berlin. The French War Office reports vigorous attacks—artillery and infantry—at various points along the 300-mile battle line extending from the North Sea to the Vosges; and that some of these have been successful is to be gathered from the German communication, which dwells upon allied repulses in regions in which the French claim no gains and is silent as to operations at points from which allied successes are reported.

From both reports it is obvious that the Allies generally attacked, and that the Germans, wherever they claim success, merely drove the assailants out of positions which the latter had succeeded in penetrating. Hand-to-hand conflicts are still in progress at a number of points, and heavy artillery fire is continuing.

Berlin Reports Some Attacks Checked

The Berlin account of the day's fighting is as follows:

Along the entire front, from the sea to the Vosges, the enemy fire has increased. It was especially violent east of Ypres, between the Canal of La Bassee and Arras, and also in Champagne, from Prosnes to the Argonne.

After severe artillery preparation, which at some points lasted fifty hours, the expected attack began.

Between the railways of Ypres, Roulers, and Comines the British attacked early this morning. Their attack on the northern wing has already been repulsed, after hand-to-hand fighting before and in our positions.

They are further attacking to the northeast and the southeast of Armentieres and north of La Basee Canal.

On Thursday evening, as has only now become known, the French penetrated our battered-down trenches near Souchez. We ejected them yesterday. The French were again repulsed yesterday near Souchez and on both sides of Neuville.

In Champagne, from Prosnes to the Argonne, the French attacked, but were at a majority of points repulsed. This was due in part to our strong artillery fire. In part also the attacks collapsed a few steps in front of our obstructions under the fire of our infantry and machine guns.

The retreating enemy columns suffered considerable losses owing to the very severe artillery and machine gun fire.

At some points on the front hand-to-hand fighting is proceeding.

West Prussian attacks against Bezange-la-Grande, north of Luneville, were unsuccessful.

British Successes North of Arras.

The night report of the French War Office follows:

On the Belgian coast our batteries have co-operated in the bombardment by the British fleet of the German positions at Westende and Middelkerke.

The British troops have attacked with success enemy positions to the west of Looe and Hulluch.

Our troops, operating in conjunction with the British Army, delivered to the north of Arras an energetic attack which permitted them to gain a foothold at several points in the enemy's lines.

Between the Somme and the Aisne fighting by means of torpedoes and bombs has been going on in the sector of Canny-sur-Matz. Our artillery exploded a munitions depot in a fortified house at Beuvraignes.

In Champagne, after a new and very violent bombardment of the trenches, shelters, blockhouses, and batteries of the enemy, our troops began an assault of the German lines between the Suippes and the Aisne. The first advance positions have been occupied on almost the entire front attacked. Our progress continues.

Artillery actions have occurred in the Woevre, in Lorraine, and in the Vosges, in the environs of Chapelotte and of Schratzmannele.

Continued Bombardment in Artois.

The text of the Paris afternoon communication follows:

In the Artois district yesterday our artillery continued its effective bombardment of the lines of the enemy.

To the south of the River Somme the Germans bombarded our trenches and our saps in the suburbs of Andechy and Dancourt. Our batteries responded with energy and at a large number of places took the initiative in firing.

The artillery exchanges to the north of the River Aisne and along the banks of the canal between the Aisne and the Marne continue with severity. In the Champagne district the enemy responded to a violent bombardment of his trenches by the firing of asphyxiating shells in the vicinity of Auberive and St. Hilaire; these shells had no effect. There was similar activity yesterday, in which both our artillery and that of the enemy participated, in the Argonne district, particularly in the sector of Courtes Chaussées, and there have been some engagements with bombs and hand grenades in the forest of Le Prêtre. In Lorraine our patrols have brought in several prisoners.

A fresh German attack near Manboff was completely repulsed.

A squadron of French aeroplanes yesterday threw down on the Sablons

Continued on Page 4.

London Hints at New Move on Belgian Coast; British Fleet Active; German Ships Out, Too

LONDON, Sept. 25.—British interest in the Balkan crisis, intense as it is, is second to that manifested in the developments on the western front and the Belgian littoral.

Since Monday last there has been a more or less continuous bombardment of Ostend, Zeebrugge, and other points on the Belgian coast, and, according to rumor, an enterprise is being attempted which may change the whole aspect of the war on the western front.

The activity displayed by the British fleet apparently has not been left undisputed, for dispatches from Holland say that heavy firing has been heard on many occasions this week to the north of Ameland, an island off the Dutch coast, which would indicate that, if the Germans have not actually undertaken to oppose the British ships, part of the German fleet ventured out to see what was happening. But in the absence of either British or German official reports, everything is mere speculation.

GREECE TO KEEP WORD TO SERBIA

King and Premier Agree to Carry Out Treaty if Bulgaria Attacks Their Ally.

PEOPLE EXPECTING WAR

Anti-German Demonstrations in Rumania Hurry the Departure of Kaiser's Representative.

ATHENS, Sept. 25, (via London.)—King Constantine and Premier Venizelos at a conference this morning reached a complete agreement in regard to both the steps already taken by the Government and the measures which are demanded to meet the Balkan situation.

These measures include maintenance of Greece's treaty obligations.

[Greece and Serbia signed a treaty after the second Balkan war. It is understood that under this treaty Greece would be called upon to assist Serbia should that nation be attacked by Bulgaria.]

ATHENS, Sept. 25, (via Paris.)—Great relief has been caused throughout Greece by the order calling for the mobilization of the army. The people apparently are glad to exchange the uncertainties of politics for the possibility of war. It is not thought, however, that hostilities will follow immediately, although it is generally believed in unofficial circles, at least, that a struggle between Greece and Bulgaria cannot be avoided eventually.

Mobilization is under way today, and is proceeding quietly. The people are somewhat bewildered by the latest turn of events, not knowing whither it may lead them.

Greek Parliament to Act.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says:

"Parliament will be called upon at its session next Wednesday not only to proclaim martial law, but to vote upon declaring a state of siege in Macedonia and other measures the situation may demand.

"The National Bank will advance funds to meet the present needs.

"It is reported from Sofia that Bulgarian mobilization is being carried out normally but without enthusiasm."

The allied Chancelleries were not surprised at the action of Bulgaria, according to the Petit Parisien, which usually is well informed on diplomatic subjects. The Quadruple Entente powers' representatives are said to have been conferring during the last week as to the best means of acting with a maximum of force in the Balkans, as they attached little faith to the declarations of Premier Radoslavoff. They now are in a position to strike quickly there should the necessity arise, it is asserted, as there are important reserves at the Dardanelles which can be augmented quickly.

Premier Venizelos of Greece, the Petit Parisien's Rome correspondent says, has affirmed the necessity for an agreement between Greece, Rumania, and Serbia in order to force the Bulgarian Government to consider carefully the possible results before it takes positive action.

Kaiser's Agent Quits Rumania.

ROME, Sept. 24, (via Paris, Sept. 25.)—Although it is admitted Bulgarian mobilization is a significant act capable of precipitating hostilities with Serbia, it is thought here events still may prevent Bulgaria from embarking upon so perilous an enterprise.

Reports received from Bucharest indicate that the Bulgarian mobilization order is considered in Rumania to presage hostilities. It is said that impressive anti-German manifestations there have resulted in the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, personal representative of Emperor William, hastening his departure for Berlin.

Austrians Bombard Serbian Parties.

VIENNA, Sept. 25, (via London.)—The following report on the operations in the Serbian war theatre was issued today:

Our artillery successfully bombarded Serbian convoys in the Belgrade district and enemy infantry on Topcider Height. Otherwise the situation in the southeast is unchanged.

NISH, Sept. 24, via London, Sept. 26.—The following official statement was given out by the Serbian War Office today:

On the Save front on Sept. 21 we hampered the enemy fortification works on Bejania Heights. The enemy then opened fire on our guns, but six rounds from our artillery silenced the enemy battery.

An enemy aeroplane flew over Aliona and descended the Danube. Our artillery fire forced it to pase over the Russian bank. The samo thing happened immediately afterward with another enemy aeroplane. Enemy artillery at Aliona then opened

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GERMANS HELD IN DVINSK DRIVE

Repeated Desperate Attacks Beaten Back on Wide Front, Petrograd Says.

RIGA BATTLE MORE INTENSE

Mackensen and the Austrian Armies Held Up at the Centre and in the South.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 26.—Repeated deseperate attacks by the Germans to take the Russian city of Dvinsk have been repulsed in a fierce battle along that whole front, according to the official report of the Russian War Office. Berlin has nothing to say of this engagement, but reports the repulse of Russian attacks further north at Lennewaden, on the Dvina.

From Dvinsk to the Pripet marshes the Germans are meeting stubborn resistance and claim very few and small advances. From the Pripet region south the Teutone report no change, and it is here that the Russians have been making very important gains, the recapture of Lutsk being the most recent success. The Russian official statement follows:

The cannonade in the Riga region has become much more intense in places, the Germans using asphyxiating shells.

A fierce battle has been fought along the whole front of the Dvinsk positions between the Dvina and Lake Drisviaty, where the Germans, supported by the hurricane fire of their artillery, delivered repeated desperate attacks, all of which were repulsed. Certain trenches changed hands frequently.

During an attack along the Dvinsk Road, in the district of Lake Lavkez, near Novo Alexandrovsk, the enemy first succeeded in entering our trenches but afterward was ejected by a counter-attack.

Gathering themselves together, the Germans again rushed in compact columns upon our trenchee. But, received by artillery, machine gun, and rifle fire at close range they retired in disorder. Twice attacks of the same nature subsequently were repeated in the same direction.

The artillery fire here was extreme in its intensity, but all attacks were repulsed, and at some places the Germans fled in confusion. The enemy losses were enormous. The heaviness of our losses, due to the desperate fighting, is the best proof of the valor of our troops. During one counter-attack a Russian detachment in the heat of the fight was surrounded by Germans, but cut its way out and joined the other troops.

There is no notable change on the front from Oschmiany to Pripet. Isolated actions have occurred in the districts of Novogrodek and Baranovichi. According to later reports, during the engagement near Logischin the Forty-first German Corps suffered very severe losses, and during its disorderly retreat we made prisoners of seven officers and 500 unwounded men, and captured a cannon and seven machine guns. We also captured many German wounded, but the number is not yet established.

In a hot engagement near Dubno for the villages of Khorupsgne and Golovtchitza our troops by a frontal attack captured thirty officers, about 1,600 men, and a machine gun. The attack was delivered under the enemy's hurricane artillery fire, which subsequently forced our troops to retreat toward the River Ikwa.

In the region adjoining Galicia the enemy launched a series of attacks near the village of New Alexinetz, but our troops by a counterattack overthrew him and took prisoners over 3,000 men and captured four machine guns.

Near the village of Dobrapole, (Galicia,) southwest of Tremhowla, our cavalry charged the enemy, who fled. Our cavalry, pursuing the enemy horse, sabered a great many and captured about 500, with seventeen officers, and two machine guns.

Later reports show that the prisoners captured in the Lutsk district numbered 128 officers and about 6,000 men, not 80 officers and 4,000 men as stated in the preliminary estimates.

This official report was given out in Berlin:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Russian attacks southwest of Lennewaden and near Vlielka and Babun were repulsed. Our attack on the front south of Soly is proceeding. The Russians still are resisting our advance on the line Smorgon-Wischnew, west of Saberesina and Ojeljatitschi. Near Friedrichstadt a German airman shot down a Russian aeroplane.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: North of Kerelitschi the Russians are offering stubborn resistance. Our troops stormed the

Continued on Page 2.

CALIFORNIA $94.80 ROUND TRIP LE-HIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
"The Route of the Black Diamond," choice of routes, unlimited stopovers, and model tours prepared. Write for booklet. Ticket offices on Broadway, at 94, 1238 and 1460; Brooklyn, 80 Fleibush Ave.; Newark, 211 Market St.; New Haven, 139 Church St.—Adv.

AMERICANS BLAMED FOR BORDER FIGHTS

Washington Says Officially That Texans Provoked Some Attacks by Mexicans.

GOVERNOR IS NOTIFIED

General Funston and General Nafarette Deny That Their Men Are Responsible.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Officially it was said at the State Department today and corroborated at the War Department that it had been definitely established in some of the cases of shooting on the Mexican border that Deputy Sheriffs and civilians on the American side had provoked the attack. Representations were made to the Governor of Texas and strict orders issued to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

Similarly General Nafarette, the Carranza commander at Matamoros, has put into effect a severe order prohibiting the carrying of fire arms by civilians under penalty of death, and several executions already have resulted.

There [illegible] of the border situation. The War Department has no new policy permitting American troops to pursue raiders into Mexico. General Funston informed the War Department today that he had sufficient troops to handle the situation at Brownsville and vicinity.

Dispatches from General Villa's headquarters here say he has issued orders to all his commanders along the border that any soldiers who participate in any trouble shall be "held strictly accountable."

Major General Funston, commanding the United States troops on the border, and General Nafarrete both disclaim for their men responsibility for the fighting yesterday near Progreso, Texas, in which one American soldier was killed and an officer was wounded. The casualties of the Mexican raiders are not known.

Reporting to the War Department today, General Funston said his men had repelled the raiding party, which fled across the border under the protection of soldiers "in uniform," intrenched on the other side. The Carranza Agency gave out a telegram from General Nafarete asserting that there were no Carranza troops in the vicinity.

A full report on recent fighting along the border was made to the State Department today by the War Department. It states that in no case have American soldiers begun the fighting, but it is admitted that civilians and Deputy Sheriffs in Texas have provoked some attacks. In yesterday's fight, it is asserted that an armed force of Mexicans invaded American territory and that this party was repulsed.

Officials here are frankly puzzled over the border situation. General Carranza has directed General Jacinto Trevino to make a thorough investigation, and a clearer understanding of conditions along the Rio Grande is expected to result. Until authentic information is obtained as to the cause of the raids, the policy of the American Government will be unchanged, and while raiders will be driven off, American troops will not be permitted to cross into Mexico in pursuit.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 25.—No further fighting or raiding in this vicinity was reported today, but it was apparent that United States Army officers were taking additional precautions to forestall, if possible, a repetition of outlawry such as occurred yesterday at Progreso, Texas.

Denials that Carranza soldiers had taken any part in the fight at Progreso were reiterated tonight by Carranza authorities at Matamoros.

Richard A. Johnson, private of Troop B, Twelfth United States Cavalry, the detachment which participated in yesterday's fight at Progreso and who was reported missing, has not been found. It is feared he has either been kidnapped or killed by Mexican bandits.

Captain A. V. P. Anderson and Private Cecil W. Kenedy of Central Lake, Mich., who were wounded yesterday, were reported today to be in no danger. The body of Private Henry W. Stubblefield of Big Stone Gap, Va., is being held for relatives. It developed today that Private Stubblefield received his death wounds from duck shot fired from a shotgun.

The exact number of Mexicans killed in yesterday's battle was not made known in further reports today. Two met death on the Texas side of the river and from four to eight others were reported to have been shot to death either while crossing the river in boats or while scrambling up the bank on the other side.

J. P. McAllen, a millionaire ranchman, of Brownsville and a woman cook yesterday fought off a band of fourteen Mexican bandits, who attacked his ranch house in Hidalgo County. He killed two and wounded three bandits. The fighting lasted about thirty minutes.

This is the same band which two days before raided Paipa ranch, near Mission, and were followed through Monte Cristo and McAllen ranches into the ranch of Sam Lane. Captain Frank R. McCoy, commanding officer at Mis-

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CUT COMMISSION ON ALLIES' CREDIT

Underwriters Agree to Reduction and May Accept as Little as 1 Per Cent.

AWAIT WORD FROM LONDON

Conference of Bankers at Morgan Library—Britain Has Paid for War Munitions to Date.

The movements of the Anglo-French Financial Commission and the men with whom they are negotiating for a $500,000,000 credit for the Allies, were more closely guarded yesterday than on any previous day. There was an expectation in financial circles that word on which the commission had been waiting might arrive from London at any minute, and that if it did not suggest changes in the proposals for a credit which had been submitted to the British authorities, a formal announcement of the completion of tentative plans would be ready last night. At a late hour it could not be learned whether any reply had been received.

[illegible] only the Commission [illegible] Morgan [illegible] Sir Edward Grey [illegible] Paper members disappearing early in the day. J. P. Morgan did not visit his office, but he was joined in the Morgan library by two of his partners, Henry P. Davison and Thomas W. Lamont, and a long conference ensued, in which Charles H. Rich, a Vice President of the National City Bank, took part. It was said afterward that no statement would be put out by the American interests, but a formal announcement is expected from the commission before Tuesday.

An explanation of the delay in reaching an agreement on the terms of the credit was made by one of the bankers at work on it. He said that the negotiations had been greatly complicated by the fact that the commissioners represented two nations, both of which had to be informed of every turn taken by the discussions. Replies on which the commissioners had to wait before proceeding further were held back while messages were exchanged between Paris and London.

It is the impression in Wall Street that the plan would have been made public before this but for the difficulty of arriving at an agreement as to the offering price. The commissioners are trying to reconcile the higher yield which they have been informed investors in this country must have with the hesitancy of the British Treasury officials to pay considerably more than home loans have cost. They are willing to fix the interest rate at 5 per cent., but they are loath to have the notes offered on a 5¼ or a 5½ per cent. basis. To meet the difficulty the suggested 2½ per cent. commission to the underwriters has been reduced, and it now appears likely that only 1 per cent. will be allowed the syndicate.

The point is emphasized that even a small change in the plans disturbs all of the arrangements that have been made and necessitates further conferences. This is one reason for the inability of the commissioners to make an announcement sooner.

Not only has the British Government paid in full for everything it has bought in this country to date, including vast amounts of foodstuffs, but it has a very large credit in its favor through payments which it has had to anticipate. On all of the contracts made through its purchasing agents, J. P. Morgan & Co., an advance of 25 per cent. has been made, and in cases where the contract required the construction of new plants or other heavy outlays this advance payment has been 50 per cent. The amount which will be needed to meet shipments as they go forward in the next few months has been materially reduced in this way.

Sir Ernest Cassel, one of the three foremost bankers in the British Empire in the estimation of the financial district, sailed for home yesterday on the steamship Philadelphia. He came with the commission on the Lapland, and, as he has been acting with that body in an unofficial capacity, his departure was taken to mean that the visitors' work was about finished. However, a member denied a report that the commission had engaged passage on a steamer sailing next Saturday.

All of the Commissioners expected last night to be out of town today. Basil B. Blackett, the secretary, was amused by the fact that his destination was Germantown, Penn. Where the other members went was not made known. A. J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company, had a talk with Lord Reading yesterday.

A spokesman for the German Savings Bank said yesterday that the run threatening the banks holding its funds with withdrawals in the event of their joining in the credit resulted from a demand on the part of its depositors.

"The bank would greatly regret to have to withdraw its deposits from other institutions," he said. "Some of these accounts have been in the same banks for a great many years, and our relations are so cordial that we dislike to think of breaking them. The credit is not being offered to anybody yet, and we hope that it will turn out that we will not have to transfer any of our funds on its account."

$87.50 JACKSONVILLE AND RETURN via Seaboard Air Line's Florida Special 3:34 P. M. Fast Mail 12:30 night. On sale Mon. and Fri. each week—Oct. 1 to Feb. 14. Limit April 30, 1916. Inq. 1,124 Broadway.—Adv.

SECOND SUBWAY COLLAPSE KILLS ONE, INJURES 3, IN BROADWAY AT 38TH STREET; TAXI FALLS INTO PIT; CAR JUST ESCAPES

Hayward Says That a Rock Slide Caused It; and That Section Was Inspected on Friday

Commissioner William Hayward of the Public Service Commission said last night, after entering the excavation and studying the section which had caved in:

"A slide of the rock was the cause of this accident. What caused the slide of rock cannot be said without further investigation. The rock in this part of Manhattan is frequently loose in structure, and the danger of a slide is always present and cannot be entirely avoided.

"I have no ground for saying that the contractor is in any way at fault. Only yesterday this section was thoroughly examined by Engineer Shipman for the Public Service Commission and Engineer Stengle for the United States Realty and Improvement Company. Both of these men found the towers which support the street in perfect shape and the shoring which is intended to hold back the rock at the sides of the excavation in perfect shape.

"Only a few days ago, in order to satisfy myself with the work of this section of the subway, I went through it personally with Louis Filcer, an expert engineer and architect, and he said:

"'It is a satisfaction to see work so well done. There is no graft, petty economy, or taking chances in the work of this company.'

"President William S. Kinnear of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, which is building this section of the subway and which built that on Seventh Avenue, where the cave-in took place last Wednesday, makes the statement to me that this accident was caused by a slide of rock, which could not have been foreseen and provided against."

WAR SPECTACLE THRILLS 150,000

City of New York "Saved" in Realistic Battle of 10,000 at Van Cortlandt Park.

COMPLETE ARMY IN ACTION

Guard Manoeuvres on Biggest Scale Ever Attempted Here Win Whitman's Praise.

The people of the East and their first opportunity [illegible] the entire National Guard of the city in action, and it was conservatively estimated that 125,000 to 150,000 persons journeyed to Van Cortlandt Park to witness the military exercises of the morning and the working out of the battle problem in the afternoon. It was a perfect day for the great demonstration, and when it was all over the people were generally of the opinion that the civilian soldiers of the city were a splendidly trained and worthy body of officers and men.

The stirring spectacle was witnessed by the heads of two States, Governor Whitman of New York and Governor Walsh of Massachusetts; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., the Commanding General of the Eastern Department of the Army; Mayor Mitchel, Colonel E. A. Glenn, the Chief of Staff on Governors Island, and scores of other men prominent in national and State affairs.

The day was marred by accidents in which five of the guardsmen were injured in the line of duty, and by the sale of what was termed an official program of the day's events, which contained an attack on the business men's training camp at Plattsburg. The program was entirely unofficial as a matter of fact, and the insertion of the unfriendly criticism of the Plattsburg "rookies" was denounced on behalf of the Guard by Governor Whitman and by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, the commander of the National Guard Division of New York.

Injuries to Soldiers.

The injured soldiers were C. McCarthy of the Seventy-first Infantry, J. Robertson of the First Cavalry, G. Nathanson of the Twelfth Infantry, Patrick Carey of the First Cavalry, and G. F. Curtis of the Twenty-third Infantry. McCarthy was put out of action during an exhibition of bayonet combat exercises. His opponent's bayonet pierced his head mask and inflicted an ugly wound over the right eye. Robertston was thrown from his horse and his shoulder dislocated. Nathaneon's hand was caught in the breech of a machine gun and badly lacerated. Carey was unhorsed and his hip injured, and Curtis, who was acting as an orderly, was thrown from his horse and his spine injured. Curtis was taken to the Fordham Hospital in a serious condition.

The program with its offensive reference to the Plattsburg camp was sold to thousands of persons who read the criticism thinking that it represented the official views of the National Guardsmen of the city. The paragraph in question was to the effect that "the National Guard feels a little aggrieved over the enthusiasm shown toward the recent camp of military instruction at Plattsburg, and the evolutions here will be a demonstration of just what the National Guard can do." The statement then went on to say that most of the men who went to Plattsburg came away "feeling that they are now qualified to be officers, and the public seems to agree with them," whereas, it is added, "it takes more than a few weeks to make a common soldier, to say nothing of an officer."

Governor Defends Guard.

"This program" Governor Whitman said, when a copy was handed to him to read, "is unofficial, and the incident is most regrettable. So far as I know there has been no ill feeling, certainly no expressions of unkindliness or unfriendliness on the part of our guardsmen toward the camp at Plattsburg. The people need the Guard and they need such camps as that at Plattsburg. They are in no sense rivals, and both are working toward a common end.

"I am glad to be here and witness this splendid demonstration, and it goes without saying that I am even

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AUTO GANG ROBS CASHIER OF $2,000

Charles Fried Felled by Three Men on His Way to Bank as Crowd Looks On.

THIEVES ESCAPE IN A MOTOR

Had "Faked" License Plates of Dr. D. H. McAlpin, Son-in-Law of W. G. Rockefeller.

Charles Fried, cashier of the Fleischmann Bakery at 540 East Eighty-first Street, was beaten and robbed of $2,000 in crowded First Avenue yesterday by three men, who, after felling him, fled in a black, high-powered auto.

This latest of a series of local highway robberies was committed between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets, when the thoroughfares were beginning to fill up with shoppers on their way to do their Sunday buying in the pushcart market in Second Avenue.

Fried, carrying $2,000 and several hundred dollars in checks in a small valise, left the bakery to deposit the funds to the firm's account in the Germania Bank at First Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. He turned south in First Avenue at Eighty-first Street, keeping to the east side of the avenue. A touring car for several minutes had been running slowly, with engines barely turning over. Fried crossed Seventy-ninth Street, and was almost at the middle of the block when quietly the touring car glided alongside the curb and three men got out. They were ahead of the cashier, and they started north so that they would pass him about ten feet beyond where the car was stopped.

The cashier did not notice the men until the one nearest the houses brushed into him in passing. Fried half turned to look at the man, and as he did so the robber on the other side felled him with some weapon by striking him on the head. Fried crumpled up, and the assailant struck him again. At the same time another of the three grabbed the valise.

"I've got it," he said, and the three left their victim and ran to the car.

By this time the assault had attracted attention, and a crowd gathered. A woman with a market basket and two children got between the fleeing three and the automobile. They knocked the little party aside and jumped on the runningboard of the car. The man with the vslise tossed it into the tonneau. In a second the car was speeding down the avenue, and a crowd collecting around the wounded cashier.

Police were attracted by the crowd, and soon the excitement was intensified by the arrival of an ambulance from the Reception Hospital. Several women had screamed when they had seen the assault, and this and the crowd led to a report that a woman had been shot and killed.

In the hospital, where his injuries were dressed, Fried told the police that the assault was so eudden the only chance he had of seeing his assailants was in the second when he turned and faced the man who had knocked against him and the confederate who had snatched the valise. He told the police both men were perhaps 25 years old, about five feet six inches tall, and weighed about 140 pounds. They wore soft hats, gray sweaters, and dark suits.

After his injuries had been attended to Fried was sent to his home at 2,062 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx.

Witnesses gave the police the license number of the car, which proved to be that of Dr. David Hunter McAlpin of 3 East Fifty-fourth Street, son-in-law of William G. Rockefeller. From his Summer home in Tuxedo Park Dr. McAlpin notified Inspector Cray that his chauffeur had investigated and found the doctor's car had not been moved from a garage here, where it is undergoing repairs, and that the license plates had not been removed. It is supposed the robbers fashioned their own licenee plates and picked Dr. McAlpin's number by chance.

$100,000 SPENDTHRIFT FLITS

William Heath, About to be Jailed, Escapes from Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 25.—William Heath of Plainfield, who inherited $100,000 from his grandmother's estate in 1911 and squandered the money in two years on automobiles, slipped out of the courtroom today while his commitment papers for a prison sentence were being made out, and the county police are searching for him.

Heath was unable to explain satisfactorily why he failed to make payments on a judgment against him, and he was sentenced to fifteen days in jail. The attorney representing the plaintiff had failed to prepare the commitment papers, and while this was being done Heath disappeared.

25 PASSENGERS IN PERIL

Trolley Stops and Backs Away as Hole 30 Feet Deep Opens.

SLIDE OF ROCK THE CAUSE

Great Crowds in Streets and on Roofs Gather Just Before the Theatre Hour.

RESCUES BY SEARCHLIGHT

Two Men Dragged Out as They Are Slipping Into Hole—Two Playhouses Closed.

Just before the Saturday night theatre crowds were beginning to drift toward Times Square, at 7:10 o'clock last night, planking laid over the excavations for the new Broadway subway, north of Thirty-eighth Street, on the west side of the thoroughfare, collapsed without warning, leaving a hole one hundred feet long, thirty feet deep, and extending from the street car tracks half way across the width of the pavement.

It was the second accident of the kind this week, seven persons having been killed and scores injured by a collapse of the new subway in Seventh Avenue near Twenty-third Street last Wednesday.

One unidentified woman was killed and three men were badly hurt. The roll of dead and injured might have reached a score but for the presence of mind of Malachi Murphy, a motorman. Murphy's car had slid down to the edge of the depression, when he reversed the power and got back onto solid ground.

The accident occurred in a part of the subway which is being built by the United States Realty and Improvement Company, the corporation which was in charge of the section on Seventh Avenue which collapsed before. Last night's accident, however, was different, as there had been no blasting in the place where it occurred. Only a comparatively short section of planking giving way. The cause was said by all the engineers who looked over the ground st night to be a rock slide under the sidewalk at the very edge of the cut.

The Dead.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, 45 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall, weight 135 pounds, dark complexion, well dressed in blue coat, white waist and gray skirt. She wore a wedding ring dated March 20, 1914; a gold lorgnette bearing the initials "M. J. C."; died in Bellevue Hospital, after whispering a name which sounded like "Isabella Thomoleston."

The Injured.

CLARK, CHARLES, 37, clerk, 118 West Forty-fourth Street; fractured ribs; New York Hospital.

CROSS, HOWARD, 36, an electrician, 250 West 153d Street; multiple contusions; Bellevue Hospital.

SOLER, JOHN, 20, chauffeur, Westwood, N. J.; lacerations of both legs; New York Hospital.

Taxicab Drops Into Hole.

Broadway was comparatively deserted at the hour the slide occurred. Although many people were already out, the big crowds had not yet begun to gather. A sightseeing automobile with a dozen persons in it had just passed south on Broadway. A southbound Columbus Avenue and Broadway surface car was approaching. George Sommerer, a taxicab driver, whose car usually stands in Thirty-eighth Street, just east of Broadway, saw that several cars were there, and got out of his machine, leaving it at the western curb of Broadway, just above Thirty-eighth Street, while he crossed over to the cabstand to see if there was room for him.

Sommerer had just got across the street when, without any noise except the rattle of falling timbers, the west side of Broadway, nearly half way up the block above Thirty-eighth Street, gave way and collapsed into the subway cut. His taxicab went down into the hole, and a man and a woman walking across the street dropped in.

The surface car, on which were twenty-five passengers, slid down the sagging car tracks till its trucks were down below the level of the sidewalk. But Murphy, as soon as he saw the timbers giving way, reversed the power, and the car slowly slid up the incline of the rails back to safety. The excavation had proceeded only some fifty feet beyond the break, and back of that was solid ground, where Murphy and the conductor, John Kline, helped the passengers out.

Tho roofing covering the eastern half of Broadway had given and sagged when the rest went down. In front of the Knickerbocker Theatre the planking, loosened but not broken, had dropped to three feet below the level of the curb, and this condition continued clear across the car tracks. At the western edge of the tracks there was a sharp break, and beyond was a deep hole, in which the wreck of tho taxicab lay on top of a long section of planking which had dropped entire. The subway cut stopped at the western curb, but the outer half of the pavement had broken away, and the gaping hole

reached almost to the very thresholds of the stores on the western side of the street.

Great Crowd Gathers.

Fire alarms were sent in, ambulance calls went to Bellevue, and then to St. Vincent's, Flower, Knickerbocker, New York, and Polyclinic Hospitals. Police reserves were turned out from the West Thirtieth Street Station, and when Headquarters officials discovered the nature and size of the disaster, reserves were sent from all over the west side. Meanwhile the news had traveled up and down Broadway. Throngs dining in Times Square restaurants left their tables and swept down until stopped by the police lines.

Ten minutes after the break the square between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets was roped off by the police, whose lines ran half a block down on either side. Within this brightly lighted oblong no one was in sight except a few of the business men crowded in the doors of their places, but on every roof and in every window, particularly in the Hotel Normandie, knots of people were gathering, and at every border of the cleared space there was a black mass of silent onlookers.

Broadway crowds had trooped in, rather shocked for the moment by what had happened, and regardless of the possibilities of another collapse beneath their feet. They crowded in, watching silently, and the only sound to be heard was the roar of gas escaping from a broken main.

Already the rescue work had begun. John Soler, who was walking along the sidewalk when the accident occurred, went down cautiously to the broken planking at the edge to see if he could be of any use. As he did so he slipped, and though he caught on a projecting timber he was sliding over the brink when Policeman M. J. O'Connor of the West Thirtieth Street Station dragged him back and took him to an ambulance. Dr. McCann took him to New York Hospital suffering from lacerated legs.

Georgs Salto was walking along the sidewalk in front of the western side of Broadway when the break occurred, and he, too, was sliding down over the edge despite his attempts to stop himself, when Howard McFadden, living at the Hotel Marlboro, reached down a projecting plank and helped him to safety. Dr. Herman of Bellevue treated him for minor injuries and he went home.

Rescuers Descend on Ropes.

The first men down in the hole were Dr. Swift and Dr. Baker of Bellevue Hospital, who got to the scene before any fire ladders had been put down. They got a rope from the United States Realty and Improvement Company's scaffolding in Thirty-eighth Street, just west of Broadway, and Dr. Swift clambered down over the edge, Baker throwing a medical case down to him and clambering in after him. They looked about through the ruins below for injured, and firemen were with them almost instantly, going through the wreckage.

The first higher city official to arrive was Police Commissioner Arthur Woods. He found Inspector Dwyer in charge, and Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger arrived later and was in command of 200 policemen within half an hour. Broadway was roped off at Thirty-fifth Street and a little above Thirty-ninth Street, the growing crowds were halted half a block down the side streets on either side, and traffic was halted from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second Streets.

All up and down Broadway were lines of deserted street cars and ranks of ambulances—twenty-five all told—which crowded in as near as they could to the edge of the pit. Fire Commissioner Adamson and Acting Fire Chief Martin had on hand for a time most of the apparatus in the First and Second Districts, and within a few minutes firemen were going down into the hole from all sides with ladders, and breaking up the wreckage.

The first question was about the safety of the roof-in sections of Broadway below. For a time no vehicles and no persons except policemen, firemen, and laborers employed by the construction company were allowed on the square below; but it was decided that this was safe after Public Service Commissioner William Hayward and Sam Jones, Superintendent of the United States Realty and Improvement Company's construction work, had crawled up all the way from Thirty-sixth Street, where the permanent steel shoring has been installed, and found that everything was safe. Despite this, workmen were set to work to put in additional safeguards from Thirty-sixth Street north.

For the first half hour or so the smell of gas was so strong that smoking and the taking of flashlight photographs in the neighborhood of the scene was forbidden. But three emergency wagons of the Consolidated Gas Company were on hand by 7:20, and in a short time the small gas pipes which have been run along the street since the principal mains have been disconnected on account of the subway construction had been shut off.

Ordered to Clear Away Debris.

On all sides firemen and employes of the construction company began sawing holes in the timbers in order to go down and better start the work of rescue and clearing out, as well as to shore up the parts unaffected by the break.

Aaron Hannington of 313 West 144th Street, the Superintendent in charge of the section, was found by Commissioner Woods almost at once. The Commissioner promptly told him and all other men employed about the excavations to go back into the hole and start to work at once doing everything they could to clear away the debris and get the injured out of the excavation. No one was arrested, but detectives were sent down to stay beside every workman who was put to work and see that no one got away.

District Attorney Perkins and Assistant District Attorney Floyd H. Wilmot, Public Service Commissioner Hayward, Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, and Coroner Israel Feinberg were on the spot by this time and were following the work done to rescue the injured and trying to find out the cause of the accident.

The workers in the pile of ruins at 7:30 o'clock found a middle-aged woman in the debris near the side of the hole. She was taken out by firemen and removed by Dr. Anna Tousland to Bellevue Hospital, where she died about 10 o'clock. Later Mr. Clark, whose address was not known, was found and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from contusions of the body.

A card in a badly mutilated handbag found close to the spot where the woman was lifted out of the hole contained a card with the inscription "Mrs. Caroline Gilchrist, 68 Ballston Street, Ballston Spa, N. Y." The handbag also contained a receipted bill of $21 for a week's board from the Twilight Inn, Saines Falls, N. Y. It was made out to "Mrs. A. Tomaselli."

Ambulances were being driven up on the sidewalks, as the safety of the street was still doubted. A big searchlight of the Fire Department, mounted on a heavy horse-drawn carriage, rumbled up Broadway, was turned back by the police, tried to get through from Thirty-eighth Street on the east and was stopped on account of the supposed insecurity of the planking, and finally drove up Thirty-eighth Street from the west and started two big searchlights playing on the excavation.

The Knickerbocker Theatre is directly across the street from the central part of the cavity, and the Casino is at the southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street. Neither had begun to fill up when the break occurred, and after consultation Fire Commissioner Adamson and Police Commissioner Woods ordered them both closed for the night. A few minutes after this order was given firemen began ripping up the pavement in front of the entrance to the Knickerbocker, as an injured man had been found buried in a pile of timbers beneath the surfaces. The work was slow, and before he was found Charles Nelson had been dug out on the other side of the street and taken away to New York Hospital.

The danger of a more serious disaster had been averted. The gas was disconnected and the planking above and below had been found to be comparatively safe. At 9 o'clock the telephone and electric light service on most of the west side of the block was shut off, for the workers below had to cut through conduits. There were no water mains crossing the cut, and no sewers, so that fire engines which had been sent up to pump out the excavation found that they had nothing to do.

A temporary police headquarters was established in Nunnally's candy store at the northeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, and here the lists of injured were made up and the various officials met to compare notes. The work of digging out the man who had been found beneath the entrance to the Knickerbocker was not completed until 9 o'clock, nearly two hours after the accident. He was carried to the surface, badly bruised, and taken to Bellevue. He was Howard Cross, an electrician for the United States Realty and Improvement Company, who had gone down into the subway excavation only a few minutes before the accident to see that the lights were in good condition.

There were no laborers in the cut at the time, as work on this part of the subway—Section 2 of Route 4-38—practically had been finished. The excavation was about at an end, as the workers had almost reached sub-grade. The permanent supports had been carried up as far as Thirty-sixth Street, and extension of the parmanent shoring up to the middle of the block between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, the end of the work, was waiting for the delivery of the steel.

There were many rumors of other injured persons in the pit. Earlier in the evening it had been reported that there were two passengers in the taxicab when it fell in, and later there were two to be found several eye-witnesses who swore that they had seen passengers in the machine as it fell. But they had to account for the presence of Sommerer, uninjured, by saying that he had not been burt by his thirty-foot fall, and had clambered out of the hole, to all his own testimony. Other direct contradiction not much reliance was placed in what they said. At 10 o'clock Chief Inspector Schmittberger and Inspector Dwyer had ten petrolmen search every available spot in the ruins, and they reported that there was no one left. Then Deputy Fire Chief Martin told the firemen to take up their ladders and go back to the stations.

Priests Give Extreme Unction.

Several priests had arrived soon after the accident occurred. The Rev. Fathers Francis Welsh and Thomas Cotter of the Church of the Holy Innocents and the Rev. Fathers James Ferris, Walter Hilmore, and Aloysius Dineen from the Holy Cross Church descended into the cut with the firemen and, despite the escaping gas, early in the evening had administered extreme unction to at least one of the injured whose hurts at that time were believed to be mortal.

Police photographers took pictures of the cut, and while no arrests were made it was understood that all those who might possibly connected with the responsibility would be under police surveillance. Public Service Commissioner Hayward said at first that he thought Broadway might be reopened for traffic in twenty-four hours, but later was inclined to double this period of time.

The Public Service Commission, represented by Mr. Hayward and Secretary Whitney, and by Robert Ridgway, consulting engineer, was directing the accident investigation in company with representatives of the United States Realty and Improvement Company. George Clark, engineer for the Holbrook-Cabot-Rollins Corporation, which has the contract for the section just north, also was on the ground, as well as Police Lieutenant O'Brien, an experienced constructor.

Although it had been said earlier in the evening that there was no further danger of a cave-in of the street ashe from the part just alongside the hole, Broadway was later closed from Thirty-sixth Street to Thirty-ninth while further examination and strengthening of the shoring was going on.

C. L. Miller, a street railway official of Toledo, Ohio, was a witness of the accident. He was enthusiastic in his praise of the motorman of the street car for sticking at his post and backing out of danger.

"I have been in the street railway business all my life," said Mr. Miller, "but that was the nerviest thing I ever saw. With the street threatening to crumble from under him, he stuck to his car, reversed the power, and backed out of danger—danger not only to himself, but to scores who might have been caught had the weight of the car carried more of the street level down.

"Also I wish to compliment the firemen for the way in which they got into the hole after the injured men. It was good, quick work."

NO NEGLIGENCE—HAYWARD.

Rock Slide Alone Knocked Down Supporting Towers.

Commissioner William Hayward said last night that the investigation of the accident, as far as it had proceeded, had not given any grounds for holding that the contractor had failed to do his work properly. Mr. Hayward was asked if this meant that the excavation could not be protected against slides at any reasonable cost.

"They bold that the cost of absolutely and completely safeguarding the subway against slides would be prohibitive," he said.

"The idea is that this is a big job, and that some risks have to be taken?" he was asked.

"No," answered Commissioner Hayward; "I don't want to make any such statement as that.

"One apparent proof of the good workmanship of the wood and steel towers supporting the street," he continued, "is that they fell only where the slide of rock directly hit them. The huge chunks of stone, some of them weighing several tons, hit the bottom of the towers and tripped them up. That part of the street which they supported fell in. The other towers stood, and the fall of one part of the structure did not result in damage to any other part."

"Does the fact that this accident was local and that only those towers fell which were directly struck by the rock, seem to show that this street was better supported than Seventh Avenue was, where the damage was so widespread?" he was asked.

"Not necessarily," said Commissioner Heyward. "Here the towers fell across the street. On Seventh Avenue the towers fell along the street. In the present case the walls of the excavation prevented further damage from being done. But in the other case, where the towers fell north and south, there was nothing to limit the extent of the accident.

"The immediate cause of the slide is in doubt at present. One man said that a fire engine turned the corner a few minutes before, and that its weight gave the shake which caused a slide in the loose rock. According to another man a sight-seeing bus turned the corner a few minutes before and might have done it. Fire Commissioner Adamson has made an investigation, but finds that it is not likely that any fire apparatus was in the vicinity about the time of the accident. We have not been able to locate the motor bus.

"There had been no blasting near the slide for several days. The former blasting probably loosened the rock, but to what extent it is impossible to say at present.

"The timbers were well placed and of sufficient dimensions to hold up a city, but the blow from the slide by many tons of rock tripped them up.

"The tracks are hanging in air now, but several hundred men are at work preparing to jack them up and hold them there. The street itself will have to be closed to other traffic for several days, and it may be a week before the contractors can make any more progress with their job.

"Of course, the contractor is under heavy bond, and the city will not be liable to any damages."

Statement by the Mayor.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night Mayor Mitchel arrived, inspected the damage from the surface of the street, and received explanations from the engineers as to its cause. Shortly before midnight he went to the Hotel Normandie at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, only a few feet from the accident, where he held a conference with Public Service Commissioner Hayward, Police Commissioner Woods, Deputy Commissioner Dunham, Secretary Whitney of the Public Service Commission, and Engineer Robert S. Ridgeway of the commission. After the conference he dictated this statement:

"The explenation that the engineers all give me is that the accident was occasioned by a rock slide on the west side of Broadway. I can only judge of those things as a layman. I have no engineering knowledge to guide me, but it seems to me that whether or not sufficient precautions were adopted to prevent the contingency of such a slide will only be known after a thorough and careful investigation has been made.

"An accident of the kind, following so short a time after another of so exceptionally serious a nature as that of last week indicates to my mind that a rigid and careful survey should be made of all construction work under way which involves the temporary bridging of streets, so that every precaution may be taken to protect the lives of our citizens.

"I shall take measures, if I can find them, to inform myself personally and independently, of the questions involved in these two accidents. I say this, not in criticism of any official whose duty it is to investigate those two occurrences, but I feel that it is my duty as Mayor in a matter which involves the lives of our citizens to such a great extent to take a direct and official interest."

The Mayor was told of the suggestion made earlier in the evening, that all streets bridged over for subway construction should be closed until thoroughly investigated. He said:

"In extreme cases extreme suggestions are made, but no radical action should not be taken without investigation. That investigation, though, must be prompt."

William S. Kinnear, President of the United Realty and Improvement Company, said last night:

"You can see for yourself as well as I can what had occurred. The slide, originating nobody knows how, hit the towers on the side and knocked them down. It is one of the hazards of the contracting business that cannot be totally guarded against. The shoring was properly done and had been inspected and found to be properly done. Our work was performed faithfully. There was no reason to suspect that there was any danger of a slide at this particular place, although the danger is more or less present."

Assistant District Attorney Wilmot was the first official on the scene. He was on a northbound Broadway car which had cleared the area of the cave-in by only 100 feet when the cave-in occurred. After a hurried investigation, he telephoned to District Attorney Perkins, who called up Dr. Israel Feinberg, Coroner-engaged by the District Attorney's office to investigate the Seventh Avenue accident. Only when negligence results in manslaughter does the case become one for the District Attorney to take up, and the death of one woman made his investigation important.

"On Seventh Avenue there was left in the excavation only a mass of timber and rock, and there was no direct evidence of the cause," said Mr. Perkins. "Of course, it is plain enough what caused this. There is only one way. I understand, to avoid slides entirely, and that is to put in steel and concrete sides which will be there when the subway is completed. But this cannot be done while the subway is being built. Of course, in this particular case, I cannot pass any opinion on the responsibility for the accident, and it will be several days before I hear from the Special Engineer."

Order Theatres Closed.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, who arrived from his home at the Biltmore immediately after the accident, said:

"The main thing was to get out the injured and prevent further cave-ins. For that purpose the street was cleared, to give elbow room to the workmen. I sent several detectives into the excavation, to see that there were any grounds for police action, but gave them orders not to make any arrests, for the reason that the men whom they might went to arrest are all needed at present in the work of strengthening that part of the street which is now standing."

The Knickerbocker Theatre, which stands directly in front of the cave-in, was ordered closed at once. Shortly before 8 o'clock, after a consultation between Inspector Dwyer and Fire Department officials, the Casino Theatre, whose site is just north of the cave-in and fronts on a solid strip of street where digging for the subways has not yet begun, was ordered closed. Manager W. S. Roland, on receiving this order, dismissed his actors and put out the lights, turning away all ticket holders.

Shortly before 8:30 o'clock, after police lines had been drawn and a further investigation showed that there was no danger of a cave-in near the theatre, Commissioner Woods told the the manager of the Casino that the show would be permitted to proceed. Manager Boland made a frantic effort to find his actors, but it was too late, and the production had to be called off.

For a while the police and fire officials considered ordering guests out of the Hotel Normandie, on Thirty-eighth Street, but it was finally decided that the hotel was in no danger.

Robert E. Livingston of the Consolidated Gas Company arrived shortly after the accident, while volumes of gas were escaping, and ordered it shut off. One eight-inch main, which had been raised from its position below the street several months ago to prevent it from being broken by blasting, ran along the gutter on the east side of the street. When the street fell this main, too, sagged so that gas came out of the crevices.

Mr. Livingston caused it to be shut off on both ends after the accident, and gave the order which the police enforced, that there should be no smoking near the scene of the accident. All who were smoking within a block had to throw their cigars and cigarettes away to avert the danger of a gas explosion.

Wants Street Closed.

Coroner Feinberg said last night, after hearing that the accident had resulted in a death, that he would begin an inquest at once, and that he believed that in the meantime that Broadway and Seventh Avenue should be closed to traffic in those parts where the excavation is going on.

"I am strongly in favor of closing all streets where this class of construction is going on until an investigation has been made which will show definitely whether there is danger of more of such accidents," he said. "The question is one to be handled by city officials, the Mayor, and the Fire and Police Commissioners, and in my judgment they should and will take some action to prevent any more accidents of the nature of these, which have now occurred, two in three days."

Malechi Murphy of 787 Columbus Avenue, the motorman of the southbound open Broadway car, that was within a few inches of falling into the excavation said:

"The fall-in occurred so quickly that I was almost in it before I knew it. The street just seemed to sink out of sight in front of me without much noise. I was going about ten miles an hour, when I put on the brakes and then I think I stopped within three feet. When I stopped the forward wheels were hanging over the cave-in, and the whole car was on the timbering which had a slope of several degrees.

"I started backward at once. The forward wheels were just touching the tracks, which were hanging in the air. There was no grip in them at all, and the hind wheels pulled the car back a few feet until the others could take hold. All the people on the car stayed until I came to a stop about fifty feet away from the accident."

Conductor John Klein of 611 Columbus Avenue, who was standing on the step running along the outside of the car, said:

"I saw the street drop out of sight just ahead of us and was sure then we were going into the hole. Murphy had a struggle with the brakes and brought us to a stop when we were right on the brink."

A storekeeper on the west side of the street, who refused to permit his name to be used, said: "I had been expecting such an accident to happen for the last two weeks. Every time a heavy truck would pass the planking would sag and rumble ominously. There were depressions in the planking here and there, and the whole thing looked to be in a shaky condition."

Chief Engineer Fuller of the Construction Bureau of the Police Department said last night that his inspection of the foundations of buildings along the street, and the examination made by other police officials and inspectors of the Building Department established the fact that the foundations were all sound and that precautions were necessary beyond the drawing of police lines and the closing of the two theatres.

CORONER GETS FIVE JURORS.

Will Begin Inquiry Into Seventh Avenue Accident Tomorrow.

After he had selected five of the nine jurymen, Coroner Feinberg yesterday adjourned his inquest into the causes of the collapse of subway shoring in Seventh Avenue Wednesday until Monday afternoon. There were not enough talesmen in hand in the Municipal Building yesterday to complete the jury. The Coroner said that he would get the full jury on Monday and take it at once to the scene of the accident. He said the investigation would take about two weeks and that he had summoned fifty witnesses. The five men selected were William S. Randolph, architect, 200 West Ninety-ninth Street; Fred Joseph Hoepner, Superintendent, 230 Riverside Drive; Frederick G. Gude, merchant, 642 West End Avenue; George J. Masters, Superintendent, 306 West 100th Street, and George Pryke, Superintendent, 315 West Ninety-seventh Street.

Alton B. Parker and Walter Randall appeared on behalf of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, the contractors. Assistant District Attorney J. Ward Follette represented District Attorney Perkins. John L. Lordan appeared as personal counsel for Coroner Feinberg. The counsel took no part in challenging the talesmen, the Coroner asking the questions as to whether the talesmen were acquainted with owners of the contracting firm, persons in the employ of the New York Street Railways Company, or persons employed in the subway construction.

The Coroner said the investigation would hinge largely upon the report of H. De B. Parsons, appointed by the District Attorney to make an expert engineer's report of the causes of the cave-in. This report, the Coroner said, would be ready early next week.

The Public Service Commission will begin its investigation of the accident as soon as it gets reports from its engineers.

Senator George L. Thompson of Niagara, Chairman of the legislative committee which is investigating the Public Service Commission, will return to New York tomorrow night and begin an inquiry on behalf of the State to find why the Public Service Commissioners engineers did not insist on shoring that wouldn't collapse.

KAISER SAYS LOAN EQUALS WAR VICTORY

"Beyond All Expectations," He Wires Finance Minister, Adding to Original Congratulations.

BERLIN NEWSPAPERS EXULT

Shows Solidarity of Nation, They Declare—Soldiers' and Workmen's Earnings Collected.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Long editorials congratulating the nation on the success of the third war loan were printed by the German newspapers today, says the Overseas News Agency. Simultaneously Emperor William supplemented his first congratuletory telegram to Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, with this message:

"The result is beyond all expectations. It is equal to a splendid victory achieved on the battlefield and without the loss of human life."

The Lokal Anzeiger speaks of the loan as a "triumphant demonstration of the confidence and determination of the nation, whose single purpose it is to place strong weapons of gold in the hands of the Government. It carries a message to the enemy proclaiming that Germany's economic system is able to stand the strain of war and that the nation is by no means down to its last billion. The German nation has remained true to itself and surprised even financial experts. Its new achievement in raising 12,000,000,000 marks is not a mere matter of figures, but proof of indissoluble bond connecting all classes of the nation. The feat is one of political and historical significance, such a feat as has not been accomplished by any other belligerent power."

The Vossische Zeitung alludes to the success of the loan as emphasizing the fact that it is people's loan in the truest sense of the word.

"The subscriptions of foreign capitalists," it says, "prove that they regard the loan as a good investment, while financial leaders declare that they themselves did not know until now how great was Germany's financial strength. the efforts of Germany's enemies to isolate her have necessitated economy. Into the great collection box have gone the earnings of the soldiers at the front and the additions to the wages of the workingmen of the nation due to war conditions."

The Tageszeitung points out that in fourteen months the German nation has placed 26,000,000,000 marks at the disposal of the Government, to be given back again in the form of business profits and increased earnings. The money remaining in the country and, moving in an endless circle, will enable Germany to float still other loans, while her enemies are obliged to enrich neutral countries."

It is pointed out that there were 240 subscribers of 1,000,000 marks or more each to the first loan and 328 to the second, while the third loan shows a notable increase over the latter number. The banks have been surprised at the promptness with which cash payments have been made, in many instances subscriptions to the new loan having already been paid in full.

The Berliner Tageblatt refers to the loan as proof of Germany's strength and thorough-going organization.

"England," it says, "the only land called upon to give a similar proof of financial strength failed to equal Germany's achievement. The success of the German loan is due not only to the nation's financial strength and the ability of her financial leaders, but also to the unanimous determination of the people to make the loan a success. Every German considered it a matter of course that he place his available capital at the disposal of the Government."

MORE GOLD IN REICHSBANK.

$176,500 Increase Reported—Big Rise in Deposits.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (via London.)—The weekly statement of the Reichsbank was given out today as follows:

Increases: Gold stock, 706,000 marks, ($176,500); discounts and Treasury paper, 174,425,000 marks; securities, 2,187,000 marks; deposits, 239,917,000 marks. Decreases: Metal stock and paper currency, 13,978,000 marks; loans, 1,417,000 marks; note circulation, 32,013,000 marks.

4 LINERS OFF FOR EUROPE.

The Orduna's Captain Dubious About Germany's Safety Pledges.

Four liners sailed yesterday for Europe, with 1,650 passengers, 25,000 tons of cargo, and 5,600 sacks of mail.

The Philadelphia, which put to sea at noon for Liverpool, had 800 passengers, among whom were the Hon. Mrs. Frederick E. Guest and Sir Ernest Cassel, who was financial adviser to King Edward. The vessel carried 2,200 tons of cargo, chiefly fruits.

One of the passengers on the Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord, which sailed at noon for Bergen with crowded cabins, was Mrs. George T. Marye, wife of the United States Ambassador to Russia, who is going back to Petrograd after having visited her relatives in California. She said she liked Russia very much and was going to resume her duties of caring for the sick and wounded in the Red Cross hospitals.

The Cunarder Orduna, which sailed at 10 o'clock for Liverpool, had more than 300 passengers, many of whom were Canadians on their way across to serve the mother country in some capacity or other. It was said on the pier that the Orduna had three big war aeroplanes for the British Government.

When Captain T. McComb Taylor of the Orduna was told by a passenger that the German submarines would not attack his ship again he replied that it was very kind of the submarine commanders to say so, but he did not think he would take any chances with the ship just the same. The French liner Touraine sailed at 3 o'clock for Bordeaux with passengers and mails.

NEUTRAL CARGO SUNK.

Dutch Ship with Corn from Argentina Sent to the Bottom.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Holland America freighter Emdijk, 4,813 tons gross, has been sunk. A dispatch from Norwich says her crew has been landed by the Swedish steamer Frannaes.

The Emdijk sailed from Buenos Aires on Aug. 20 for Copenhagen with a cargo of 8,000 tons of maize.

Cargo of Meat Goes to Prize Court.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Norwegian steamer Vitalia loaded with beef products from Chicago consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust at Rotterdam has been turned over to a British prize court. The State Department was so notified by the owners. The ship was seized by British ships Sept. 7.

SWEDEN NOT SELLING SHIPS

Semi-Official Denial Made of Alleged War Preparations.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 25, (via London.)—A semi-official statement has been issued here denying the report that Swedish ships are being sold abroad, for the purpose of raising cash preparatory to Sweden's participation in the war.

It is declared that no such sales are contemplated.

GERMANS HELD IN DVINSK DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

town of Nemalewitschi, northeast of Nowogrodek, and repulsed several strong counter-attacks. East and southeast of Baranovichi our attack on the west bank of the Szczara is progressing. We have captured several hundred prisonere west of Wedwjedikschi and south, near Linsk, we reached the Szczara.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen and southeastern war theatre: The situation is unchanged.

The following Austrian official statement concerning the progress of hostilities in the Russian war theatre was given out today:

The situation in the northeast is unchanged.

In East Galicia nothing of import has happened.

Against our Volhynian front the enemy began several attacks, some of which were severe, leading at some points to our trenches, but all were sanguinarily repulsed, the Russians suffering great losses. The number of prisoners captured on the Ikwa Line Thursday and Friday amounted to 20 officers and about 4,000 men.

Austro-Hungarian cavalry, advancing through the forest and marshy district of the lower Styr, again captured some villages which were stubbornly defended by the Russians.

In Litbunia our troops advanced into the district of Krasnyn.

ALLIES OPEN A BIG WESTERN BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

railroad station at Mets something like forty bombs.

Belgians Engaged Near Dixmude.

The Belgian official communication issued today says:

The night was calm. During the day of Sept. 25 the enemy's artillery displayed great activity on the entire front, particularly to the north of Dixmude.

Our batteries replied, carrying out an effective fire in retaliation on the opposing positions.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency sends out the following:

"The great offensive against the German west front has begun, according to the Berlin papers. It is generally expected that the Germans are not surprised by it, but are prepared for it."

OFFENSIVE LONG EXPECTED.

Allies in the West Prepared for a Strong Movement.

Ever since the Germans began to roll back the Russians through Galicia in May there has been talk in the press of London and Paris as well as of Berlin of a strong aggressive on the western front of Flanders and Northern France, although there was much speculation as to who would take the initiative, and experts have declared that neither army could gain any permanent victory on this front, which was a perfect network of trenches for miles back from the front lines.

In the middle of March an interesting experiment had been tried at Neuve Chapelle, when 500 English and French field guns and howitzers had concentrated their fire upon the German earthworks for a given period, using high explosive shells. The experiment revealed that the Germans in the trenches had been annihilated, many of them by the mere concussion of the detonations. Then followed the campaign for the manufacture of high explosive shells; for shrapnel, although a powerful weapon against an enemy in the open, was found to be quite ineffective against an army intrenched.

As the weeks passed and the stores of high explosive shells grew and Kitchener's second and third armies reached France the press of the Allies began to wonder when the offensive was to take place, for it was pointed out that as soon as the Teutonic armies had completed their campaign in Russia large bodies of Germans could be released and sent to the western front, when the task of the Allies would be more difficult, if not impossible.

In Berlin this contingency was eagerly awaited, and then military experts began to discuss the relative advantages of a drive toward Calais or one toward Paris. An attempt to capture the former was deemed the most likely, both because it appeared to be easier and because of its proximity to England.

All through May, June, and July the Allies waited, making merely infantry attacks or counterattacks under cover of spasmodic artillery fire. But no attempt was made to put into execution the great lesson learned at Neuve Chapelle. Early in June there was fighting around Souchez, and a month later there were the attacks and counterattacks for the possession of the Chateau Hooge, which was finally carried by British bayonets. Still the great parks of artillery which observers had seen behind the Allies' lines remained silent, and Kitchener's two new armies continued to drill with the French recruits of 1915 and 1916 miles back of the firing line.

Toward the end of August the situation underwent a change. Artillery duels were reported at St. Mihiel. These grew to be of great violence, and there were artillery duels in the Argonne, around Arras, and in Flanders. On Sept. 2 the French silenced the German guns at Armencourt. All along the line the advanced trenches were being cleared by hand grenades. On Sept. 8 the Germans threw back with heavy loss the French from their advanced tranches in the Argonne after a violent bombardment with gas shells. A few days later the German Crown Prince captured a mile and a half of French trenches in the same region end by the same method.

As September passed the bombarding became more general on the German side, but at specific places on that of the Allies, whose air squadrons were also active in searching out and bombarding the depots of ammunition—thus Treves, the railways leading to Metz, Bensdorf, and, finally, on Sept. 24, Mulhausen were successively bombarded from the air. About this time the French, after a heavy artillery assault, captured German trenches in Champagne and Lorraine.

It was quite evident that the Allies were seeking to discover where the Germans had massed their artillery before beginning a general assault.

Very likely the requisite information is now in their possession, and they are ready to put into practice the lesson learned at Neuve Chapelle. This is to concentrate a rain of high explosive shells upon a trench, then cease firing while the infantry advance and takes the trench by assault. Successive trenches are treated in a similar manner.

The success of such a movement depends upon the number of guns and the amount of high explosive shells available and the forethought in selecting places where the Germans cannot bring a large number of guns to bear upon the attacking artillery and so silence it.

BIG BRITISH SQUADRON ATTACKS ZEEBRUGGE

Dutch Correspondent Reports Bombardment Lasting for Four Hours.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 26.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Handelsblad's correspondent on the Island of Cadzand, Province of Zeeland, Holland, sends the following account of the bombardment of Zeebrugge, Belgium, by a British squadron:

"An English squadron consisting of five large warships and twenty-five smaller vessels opened fire on Zeebrugge at 6:30 o'clock in the morning. Only two of the big ships fired from what apparently were 28-centimeter guns. The German batteries replied with light guns, but not until 10 o'clock.

"A big column of smoke at 7 o'clock arose above Zeebrugge, apparently caused by shell fire from an English vessel in order to establish a better target. The English also employed light guns, but the shots did not reach the coast and were probably directed against submarines.

"From time to time a German aeroplane flew from the coast to the fleet, while a captive balloon also ascended from Zeebrugge.

"The fleet departed at 10:30 o'clock."

SPY JAILED FOR LIFE.

Belgian Found Guilty for Second Time of Aiding Germans.

BOULOGNE, France, Sept. 25.—Pierre Theisen, aged 58, a Belgian newspaper man from Brussels, accused of having furnished the German General Staff with information which was of extreme importance and which was exceedingly detrimental to the Entente Allies, was condemned by a court-martial today to life imprisonment in a fortified place.

Theisen was arrested in 1901 and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, after which he resumed relations with the Germen Army. Ho was arrested a second time on Aug. 5, 1914, at Brussels and turned over to the French authorities. He made a complete confession, but protested that as his offense was not committed in French territory the French had no right to judge the case.

VON PAPEN IS GOING TO MEXICO, HE SAYS

Von Hatzfeldt Will Accompany Him —German Attache Explains His Reference to 'Idiotic Yankees.'

Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, and Prince von Hatzfeldt, Counselor of the Embassy, who are visiting this city, will leave next Tuesday for Mexico, it was announced today. Both men maintain silence as to their exact destination and the object of their visit to the southern republic.

Captain von Papen denied today that the expression "idiotic Yankees," contained in the letter he intrusted to J. F. J. Archibald, and which was intercepted by the British authorities, was intended to apply to the American people.

"The letter was to my wife," he said. "Publishing a man's letter to his wife is deuced bad form. When the British authorities at Falmouth found these letters on Mr. Archibald they pounced with avidity on the two words that have made all this trouble. They published only an excerpt of my letter, thus changing its meaning entirely. My wife, or any one else reading the letter from start to finish, would have gathered that the expression 'idiotic Yankees' referred to the publishers of a New York newspaper, which had been calling us conspirators and applying other objectionable epithets. This newspaper grew especially vehement after a portfolio containing certain of our private papers had been stolen from one of our men on a train, in writing to my wife I dealt with these publications. Not a word did the British publish about these parts of my letter."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—There are no officials of the German Embassy in the city to explain why Captain von Papen and Prince von Hatzfeldt are going to Mexico. Ever since Captain von Papen became involved in the incident which led to President Wilson's request for the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, it has been intimated in official quarters that the Captain's offense was no less serious than the Ambassador's and that some similar action might be taken in his case.

Von Papen is also assigned by the German Government as Military Attaché to its legation in Mexico, and he might with propriety pey a visit to Mexico City. Prince von Hatzfeldt has no connection with the Mexican Legation, but is a close personal friend of Captain von Pepen.

ARABIC EVIDENCE IMPRESSES BERLIN

Bernstorff Gets Advices Concerning It—Attacks on Submarines May Be Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Informal conferences between Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and the State Department, with regard to the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, probably will be resumed next week. The German Ambassador is understood to have received several messages from his Foreign Office giving its opinion of the evidence submitted by the United States to show the ship was torpedoed without warning and did not move to attack the undersea boat.

It is not known definitely whether Germany is prepared to disavow the sinking of the Arabic or intends to suggest the submission of differences on questions of fact to The Hague. President Wilson's position is unchanged, that the principles involved cannot be submitted to arbitration, although questions of fact or amount of indemnity might be settled in that manner.

Ambassador Bernstorff's latest advices, it is said, are in accord with intimations in press dispatches from Berlin of a desire to settle amicably the entire dispute between the United States and Germany, but the chief obstacle in the way of a settlement, according to the German Ambassador, is the alleged policy of Great Britain with respect to ramming submarines. Large rewards, Ambassador Bernstorff asserts, have been offered for the ramming of submarines by merchantmen, and there are published to President Wilson's request for the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, it has been intimated in official quarters that the Captain's offense was no less serious than the

GREECE TO KEEP WORD TO SERBIA

Steamship Companies Will Not Take Risk of Transporting Czar Ferdinand's Men.

Continued from Page 1.

fire, but was silenced, our fire destroying the emplacement of one of the enemy guns.

The enemy on Wednesday night with two hoat loads of soldiers attempted to cross the Save and the Drina toward Ratcha, but was repulsed.

We hampered enemy fortification works on Bejanie heights and toward Orrpara, opposite Ostrolitza.

BULGARIA DENIES AGGRESSIVE INTENT

Seeks Only to Defend Her Neutrality, Says a Semi-Official Explanation.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Sofia dated Sept. 22, to Reuter's Telegram Company, quotes the following semi-official statement, issued on that day:

"The entry of Bulgaria into a state of armed neutrality is, according to the view in Government circles, explained by changes which recently occurred in the political and military situation.

"Bulgaria has not the slightest aggressive intention, but is firmly resolved to be fully armed to defend her rights and independence, following the example of Holland and Switzerland, which did not hesitate to have recourse thereto at the beginning of the war. Bulgaria is obliged, in view of the movement of troops effected by her neighbors and the danger threatening her from the fact of the Austro-German offensive against Serbia, to proclaim armed neutrality, while continuing conversatione and pourparlers with the representatives of the two belligerent groups."

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following items were issued todey by the Overseas News Agency:

"The Tageblatt publishes an interview with the Bulgerian Premier, M. Radoslavoff, concerning that country's armed neutrality. M. Radoslavoff is quoted as saying that Bulgaria, until further developments, will employ this merely as a defensive measure, and that, particularly, the mobilization is not directed against Greece or Rumania, since Bulgaria has no aggressive intentions against these two States.

"The Tageblatt's correspondent further reports pro-German demonstrations at some places in Bulgaria."

EXPECT GREEK NEUTRALITY.

Germans Won't Admit That Mobilization Means Balkan War.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency says today:

"The Greek mobilization is regarded as a measure of precaution for probable eventualities. It is not expected that the King of Greece will give up his policy of neutrality so long as the interests of Greece are not impaired. The Greek policy of neutrality is expected here to be like that of Bulgaria; that is, similar to the armed neutrality of Holland and Switzerland."

BERLIN, Sept. 25, (

AUTOS KILL FOUR; MANY OTHERS HURT

Taxicab Driver Wrecks Bakery Wagon and Car and Dies in Broadway.

SUDDEN STOP KILLS DRIVER

Hurled from Seat Upon His Head—Woman Talks Suffrage with Throat Cut in Accident.

Passengers in a southbound Broadway surface car yesterday morning saw a taxicab, traveling rapidly, pass the car at Sixty-ninth Street and, an instant later, crash into a bakery wagon, the driver of which turned away from the curb into the machine's path.

The taxicab bounded onto the car tracks, almost hitting the street car, smashed into the iron fence along the parkway between the tracks, and tore down twenty-five feet of it before it toppled over on its side, with its front wheels torn off and the axle twisted.

The chauffeur was pinned under the wreck, and passengers from the car, with a young man, who sprang from the machine just as it turned over, raised the cab and extricated the driver. He was senseless. He was carried to the sidewalk and Dr Katz was called from the Polyclinic Hospital. When he arrived, however, the chauffeur was dead.

From letters and cards found in his pockets it is supposed he was Anson Camp of 961 Sixth Avenue. His passenger said he was Frank D. Lewis of the Hotel Manhattan. He was badly bruised, but he wouldn't let Dr. Katz attend him, and went to the hotel in another cab.

The bakery wagon into which Camp smashed was owned by Herman Jacobs of 248 Grove Street, Brooklyn, and was driven by James Kyle of 240 Ninth Avenue, Long Island City. Kyle was shaken up and his wagon was broken, but he was not hurt.

Three others were killed by automobiles in this city yesterday, and there were several accidents in New Jersey.

Elizabeth Breman, 21 years old, of 24 Bethune Street, was killed at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street by an automobile owned and driven by S. Barette of 357 East Fifty-fifth Street. Peter Benus of 1,383 First Avenue walked in front of a car on the Queensboro Bridge and was killed, and Charles Kaiser was pitched from the seat of Petro Guinto's car, when Guinto, who lives at 2,419 Hoffman Avenue, the Bronx, stopped suddenly. Kaiser landed on his head and died later.

In Bridgeboro, N. J., Mrs. Joseph Firth of Covington, Ky., a suffrage organizer, won applause from a crowd when, in manoeuvring for a position beside the curb from which to make a speech, she lost control of her car, bumped a small boy over, crashed into a telegraph pole, and then insisted on making her speech though she had been showered with broken glass from the windshield. Men and women asked her to have a physician attend her, but she declined until the crowd noticed that a handkerchief she kept pressed to her throat was slowly turning crimson. Then some one in the crowd summoned Dr. Lambert.

Mrs. Firth had been speaking for ten minutes, and collapsed from loss of blood when the doctor arrived. He found her throat had been slashed by the glass, and he considered the wound so serious that he ordered her sent home in the care of a trained nurse. Meantime Mrs. Nettie Smith took care of her in her home.

In Lincoln, N. J., Joseph Cashin of Dunellen drove his car across the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at an unprotected crossing and was struck by a fast freight train. The automobile was demolished and Cashin was tossed many feet. He was unconscious when he was picked up, and he was taken to the Muhlenberg Hospital in Plainfield, where it was said his condition was critical. The crossing has been the scene of several fatal accidents in the last few years.

Auto Goes Into Ditch; Two Killed.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—George Jenne, aged 35, of Ilion, formerly of New Haven, Conn., and Louis Ribers, aged 30, also of Ilion, were killed in an automobile accident near that village late today, when the machine in which they were driving plunged into a ditch. John Simpson, equipment manager at the plant of the Remington Arms Company, was seriously injured.

ITALIAN MINISTER OUT.

Vice Admiral Leone Viale Resigns the Marine Portfolio.

ROME, Sept. 25, (via Paris.) — The Cabinet has accepted the resignation of Vice Admiral Leone Viale, the Minister of Marine. Premier Salandra assumes the portfolio provisionally. The retirement of the Minister is attributed to ill health.

Vice Admiral Leone Viale took the portfolio of Marine in the Salandra Government on Nov. 5, 1914. For his services in the Italo-Turkish war he had been made a Senator by the King. In that war he was appointed to the command of the Second Squadron on the death of Admiral Aubry, and on April 7, 1912, he succeeded to the chief command of the fleet on the retirement through ill health of Vice Admiral Faravelli. He was in command of the fleet when it was reviewed by King Victor Emmanuel in the Bay of Naples on Nov. 11, 1912.

His was understood to be opposed to Italy sending a force to the Dardanelles, believing that the interests of the country would be best served by her confining her naval operations to the Adriatic. He was finally overruled by the Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, on account of diplomatic considerations, and by Rear Admiral Thaon de Revel, the head of the Naval General Staff, for strategic reasons.

Rear Admiral Thaon de Revel, who commanded the Fourth Division, Second Squadron, during the Italo-Turkish war, may succeed Viale as Minister of Marine if it is thought he can be spared from the direction of the fleet. Another candidate is Rear Admiral Enrico Millo, who succeeded Admiral Leonardi Cattolica as Minister of Marine in July, 1913. He commanded the torpedo flotilla which made a raid in the Dardanelles on the night of July 18, 1912. He was then Captain Millo and was made Rear Admiral for this exploit and decorated with the Military Order of Savoy.

REPORTS ITALIAN DEFEATS.

Austrian Statement Also Says an Italian Balloon Exploded.

VIENNA, Sept. 25, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Italian frontier was issued today:

"On the west front of Tyrol our artillery opened fire in the Ortler district. An enemy detachment which advanced in the Cedeh Valley fled to Santa Caterina. Other enemy troops were ejected from a position west of Königspitze. East of the upper Doane Valley our troops cleared Cima Latola of the enemy.

"On the front of the Dolomites an attack against our position at Col dei Bois failed, as a result of which the Alpine troops who volunteered for the attack suffered great losses.

"In the Carinthian and coastal frontier districts nothing important has happened. West of Ronibi an Italian captive balloon exploded."

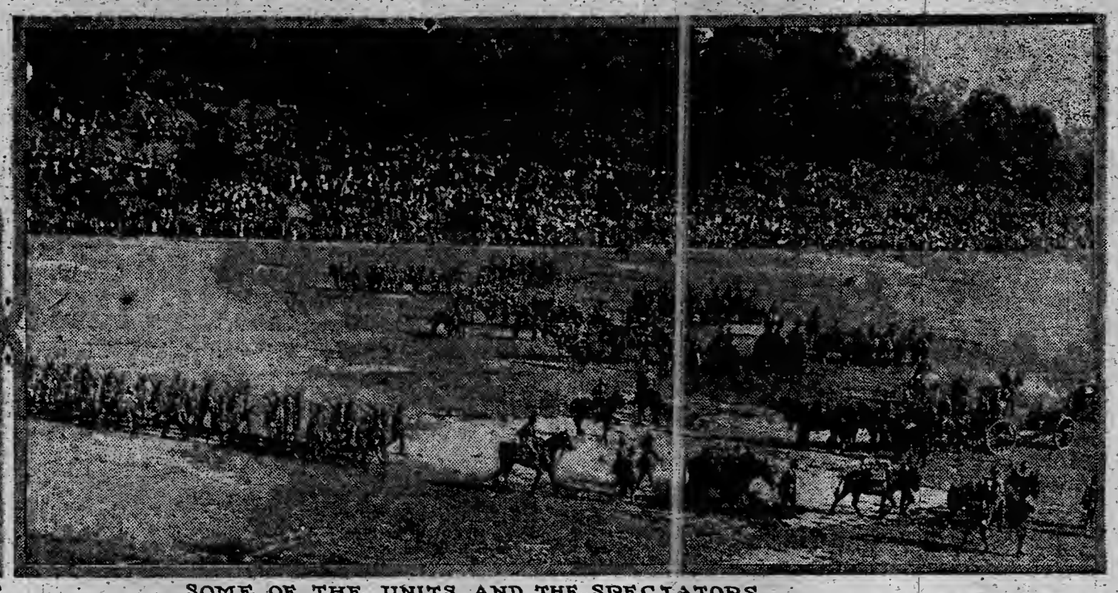
Accident on the Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The dreadnought Arkansas has been forced out of the target practice off the Virginia Capes by an accident to a circulating pump. No one was injured and she is proceeding to Hampton Roads for repairs.

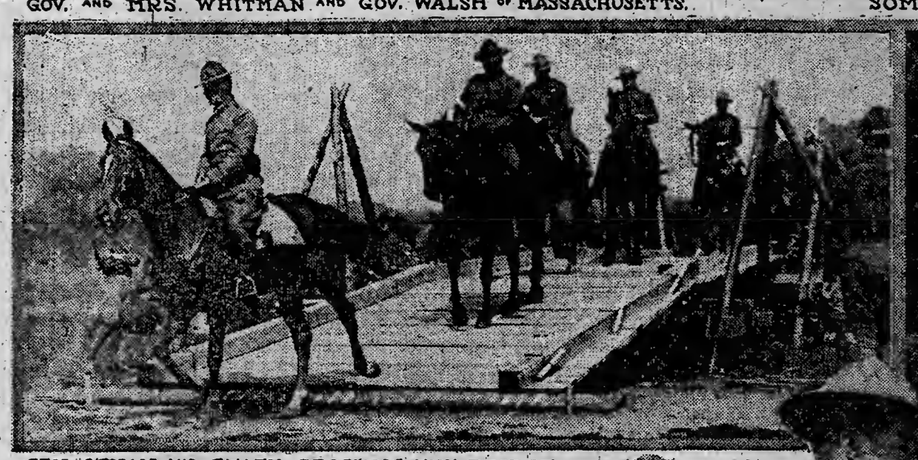
SCENES AT NATIONAL GUARD WAR SPECTACLE IN VAN CORTLANDT PARK.



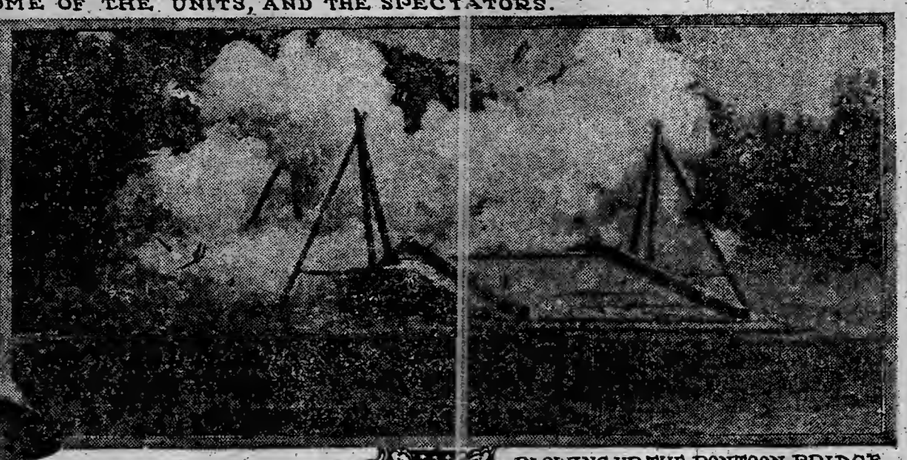
GOV. AND MRS. WHITMAN AND GOV. WALSH OF MASSACHUSETTS.



SOME OF THE UNITS, AND THE SPECTATORS.



GEN. O'RYAN AND STAFF CROSSING THE BRIDGE.



BLOWING UP THE PONTOON BRIDGE.

PHOTOS. © AMERICAN PRESS ASSN.



COL. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

GUARDS IN SHOCK OF MIMIC BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

more delighted to see so many thousands of our citizens here for the same purpose. This is a splendid object lesson in national preparedness, and I hope and believe that the lesson will not be lost."

Mayor Mitchel, who witnessed the evolutions with General Wood, as did Governor Whitman, regretted the insertion of the offensive paragraph. General Wood, speaking as an army officer, said there was every reason why the Guard should approve of Plattsburg and its aims, and he was certain the great majority of the guardsmen did.

By 7 o'clock yesterday morning the troops from all parts of the city were advancing upon Van Cortlandt Park, and by 9:30 o'clock practically the entire division of 10,000 men had reached the scene of the mubilization. As early as 8 o'clock in the morning it was estimated that 15,000 persons were on hand to witness the arrival of the soldiers. First to appear were the wagon trains, which had started before daylight, and after them came the cavalry organizations and the field artillery commands of New York and Brooklyn.

Transport Troops by Auto.

The infantry followed, coming by the subway, with the exception of the Seventh Regiment, which had been selected as the organization to demonstrate the efficiency of the automobile for transportation in war.

This command, under Colonel Daniel Appleton, left its armory at Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, about 9 o'clock in 200 high-powered machines, and an hour later a great cloud of dust to the south told of the approach of the regiment. The actual running time of the auto train, each machine of which averaged six passengers, was about forty-five minutes from the armory to the mobilization field. It was the first time in the history of this country that automobiles had been used for the conveyance of an entire regiment for any considerable distance, and the experiment proved beyond doubt, in the opinion of the officers, the great part the automobile is playing in the great war in Europe, where each of the armies is using thousands of cars in troop and supply transportation.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock the boom of a saluting gun announced the coming of the Governor and his staff. The crowd had assumed huge proportions, and wherever the eye wandered thousands of spectators were to be seen. They skirted the manoeuvring area in an unbroken ring from a dozen to twenty deep, thousands packed the sides of the big hills to the north facing the plain, while other thousands dotted like penguins the hills on the other side of Broadway to the west of the plain. By noon the crowd had swelled to the 100,000 mark, and an hour later the police estimated that it certainly totaled more than 125,000.

Many Simultaneous Displays.

There were two stands, one seating about 3,000 persons, which was reserved for specially invited guests, and another set aside for the Governor and other State officials. To handle the crowd and keep the manoeuvring area clear Police Commissioner Woods detailed 700 picked men under command of Chief Inspector Schmittberger. The police handled the big task with tact and firmness. There was not a single case of disorder reported.

The exercises of the morning began after Governor Whitman arrived, following the firing of the seventeenth gun of the Governor's salute. These exercises were held in six huge quadrangles facing the Broadway side of the field. There was something going on in each quadrangle every minute from 10 o'clock until noon, and at frequent intervals in other parts of the field not included in the six chalked-off exhibition areas.

Promptly at 10 o'clock a corps of hospital men under Major John F. Dunseith of the Medical Corps entered Quadrangle A and proceeded to demonstrate how the wounded would be rescued and cared for in the event of war.

In Quadrangle B the bayonet exercises started the day. A score of picked men under Captain Albert T. Rich of the regular army figured in the bayonet exercises, and at times the action was so fast and furious that the spectators held their breath in suspense, expecting to see men badly injured as a result of the vicious thrusts of the bayonets.

Rough Riding Cheered.

In Quadrangle C, Troop C of the First Cavalry gave an exhibition of riding that would have done credit to a regular army command, while in Quadrangle D the field artillerymen exhibited some of the fancy tricks of their arm of the service.

A drill by Troop K of the First Cavalry was the opening number in Quadrangle E, while in Quadrangle F, the establishment and evacuation of a dressing station for the treatment of the wounded in battle was demonstrated.

There were three numbers in each quadrangle, and all of them interesting as well as instructive. One of the events in Quadrangle B was the erection and putting into operation within a few minutes of a completely equipped field wireless outfit, which sent and received messages to and from a part of the field a mile distant, both stations being erected and started into operation simultaneously. Then followed flag drills by the signal corps men, physical drills by the men of the Seventh, and a splendid exhibition of rough riding by the troopers of Troop C of Squadron A. The riding of the Squadron A men called forth one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations of the day.

Two other events that caused the liveliest interest were the exhibition given by the motor cycle corps and that of a specially selected machine gun detail under Captain Henry Sheldon. The motor cyclee in pairs, by fours, and in groups whizzed about the field at breakneck speed, and that not a rider was injured was considered a conclusive demonstration of the skill of the riders.

Spectacle of Exploding Mines.

Outside of the marked-off areas the exhibition of mine placing and exploding, the building and destruction of a bridge, the laying and recovery of signal wires, and the firing of aerial signal bombs were given.

The exhibition of mining operations was the most spectacular of the morning events. Six of the mines were planted on the northern edge of the field by a detachment of pioneere from the Engineer Corps. The mines were exploded one after the other, columns of dirt and stone being hurled more than a hundred feet into the air, while the roar of the detonations was deafening. The bridge was built and then blown up less than thirty minutes. A demonstration of pontoon building was also given.

The battle problem in the afternoon started at 2:00 o'clock. The crowd then had reached its maximum, being, in the opinion of the police, one of the greatest ever assembled in an area of like size in the history of New York. The military problem to be worked out assumed that New York City had been captured and was held by a foreign enemy. The enemy was represented by Squadron A, under Major Wright, and a machine gun platoon. The American Army took in all the other troops and was supposed to be advancing from the north to attempt the recapture of the city. This army, which numbered about 9,500 men, was under the personal command of General O'Ryan.

Indicative of the regularity with which the official schedule was followed in the working out of the problem and the demonstration of battle manoeuvres it is but necessary to state that the official order of General O'Ryan stated that the advance guard of the loyal force, under Colonel Appleton of the Seventh, would appear to the north at 2:20 P. M., and on the minute it showed up, preceded by the advance cavalry under Colonel De Bevoise of Brooklyn.

In the Shock of Battle.

The battle was started by the enemy. At 2:06 an advance patrol of Squadron A appeared on the southern edge of the field. This patrol dismounted and two troopers ran to the middle of the field and lying prone fired several shots at the advance guard of the loyal army. This started the engagement, and a moment later the cavalrymen raced back to their main supports, which had now appeared with the machine gun section, ready to get into action on its left wing.

By this time the northern edge of the field was alive with loyal soldiers, and at 2:15 the artillery came into action. The enemy's machine guns were spitting in venomous spitefulness by this time, and the advance infantry of the loyal force was compelled to retire a few hundred yards because of the deadly accuracy of the machine men. The crowd was keyed up to the highest point of enthusiasm, and so finely arranged was the manoeuvre that every spectator, no matter where stationed, could see everything that was going on all of the time.

At 2:25 P. M. came one of the pretty sights of the battle. This was when a troop of Squadron A, with sabres gleaming in the sun, charged full speed on to the plain. As the troopers got under way a squadron of the home force rode out of the woods to give battle. Straight at each other the troopers of the opposing armies raced. They stopped within a few yards of each other, when, owing to the superior numbers of the home cavalrymen, the surviors of Squadron A turned and raced back to the protection of their own main line.

Infantry Charge to Victory.

The infantrymen were now advancing in force by companies and platoons and in short dashes. The rattle of the rifles was continuous, and by 2:30 o'clock the advance line of infantry stretched from edge to edge of the field, every man firing continuously. The chatter of the Springfields gave the onlookers a realistic taste of war.

The artillery came into action at this point, several batteries firing straight from the plain at the enemy's lines, while other batteries, screened by trees and underbrush and hills, opened up with indirect fire. This was the liveliest, as well as the noisiest, part of the battle. The home army was winning and everybody knew it.

The end of the engagement began about 2:40 P. M., when the long line of slowly advancing infantrymen suddenly jumped to their feet, and, with bayonets fixed, started the charge that was to end the battle and "save New York." The bayonet charge was executed in splendid form, the men cheering as they rushed forward to complete the rout of the enemy. The charge ended the battle.

Praise by Two Governors.

The organizations that took part in yesterday's mobilization were the Twenty-second Engineers, the Signal Corps, Motor Cycle Corps, Field Bakery, First Field Hospital, First Cavalry, First Field Artillery, Second Field Artillery, Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Coast Artillery commands, and the Seventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments of Infantry.

At the luncheon served in a tent by the Colonial Dames were all of the notables in the stand who were present in an official capacity. Mrs. Whitman also had as her guests at the luncheon, among others, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. O'Ryan, Mrs. Hoppin, Mrs. Stotesbury, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Goff, Mrs. Gurnee, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Satterwhite, Mrs. Marks, Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, Mrs. George Pratt, Mrs. John Clark, Mrs. John Colman, and Miss Perkins.

Following the review Governor Whitman made the etatement that he was much impressed with the exhibition. He declared that he thought the experiment should be repeated four or five times a year, and that it should be done in all parts of the State. He was of the opinion that such exhibitions tended to show the public what it could expect from its citizen soldiers.

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts said: "New York should be proud of its National Guard. It certainly shows splendid training, and it is exceptionally well equipped. I doubt if there is any better National Guard in the Union. The manoeuvres are a lesson in patriotism, and should impress the people here with the importance and value of such a citizen soldiery. I am enthusiastic about it."

Among those who were in the grand stand were Colonel William Hayward of the Public Service Commission, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Senator M. Wainwright, Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Cole of Massachusetts, Major Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, ex-Adjt. Gen. Hamilton, Borough Presidents Marcus M. Marks and Douglas Mathewson, Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries R. A. C. Smith, and Bridge Commissioner F. M. H. Kracke.

The following members of the Legion of Honor were also guests in the stand: Colonel W. S. Coggeswell, Colonel Frank Lovelsnd, Captain George W. Bush, Colonel H. Breck, Major George W. De Bevoise, and Colonel Reuben Wiley. Others in the stand were Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, with the Governor's entire staff; Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury, George Pratt, George W. Perkins, Justice John W. Goff, Alderman Henry Curran, Commissioner Edward E. McCall, and Frederick C. Tanner.

ADVERTISEMENT.



ARREST FIREMEN ON ARSON CHARGE

Four Members of Hartsdale Force, One a Policeman, Confess to Burning Buildings.

ENJOYED THE EXCITEMENT

Owner of One House Set Ablaze Gave Department $500 for Saving the Dwelling.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Four members of the Hartsdale Volunteer Fire Department were locked up in the county jail here tonight after they had confessed, according to Under Sheriff Charles Nossiter, that they started at least four fires in Hartsdale "for the fun of fighting them." It is estimated that much property has been destroyed through the incendiarism of the "firemen," the home of William Randolph having been the principal building burned. In no case, however, did the men set fire to an occupied building.

The prisoners are William Eastner, a mounted policeman of the Hartsdale force living in Greenburg, N. Y., who at one time was a United States cavalryman in the Philippines; Frank Ryan, a law clerk, living in White Plains; Harry Drury of the Aero Auto Supply Company of Hartsdale, and Chester Sneath, who works in his mother's store in Hartsdale.

Deputy Sheriff John E. Moore, of Westchester County, who lives in Hartsdale, heard of the incendiarism of the volunteer firemen through village gossip, and, after he had convinced himself through a preliminary investigation, he reported to Under Sheriff Nossiter and District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks. The three men, with Assistant District Attorneys Falon and Ferris, held a conference in White Plains tonight, at the conclusion of which Deputy Sheriffs were dispatched for the four prisoners.

According to Under Sheriff Nossiter, Ryan, who is only 19 years old, immediately made a confession implicating himself and the other three prisoners, who soon afterward also signed Ryan's confession. In this remarkable document the men tell how, yearning for "excitement," they set one fire after another so that their department could be employed in fire-fighting work. On one or two occasions, the prisoners said, they returned to Hartsdale after a "party" in White Plains, and, in the mood for "fun," started fires to which they "turned out" with enthusiasm.

One of the buildings so ignited was the Suobins Homestead, owned by Thomas Simpson, a New York pawnbroker. The burning was partly destroyed, but Mr. Simpson was so well pleased with the work of the volunteer firemen in saving it from complete destruction that he sent their department a check for $500. Two large barns were also burned by the firemen.

The confession of the prisoners implicates other members of the Volunteer Fire Department, according to the authorities, and four or five arrests are expected tomorrow. The activities of the prisoners have been in the last five months, it is said.

RESISTS TREASON CHARGE.

Austrian Accused in Ohio Will Fight Any Extradition Move.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 25.—When Joseph Ciepielowski, an Austrian subject, appeared in Common Pleas Court today to answer questions of the Austrian Government, regarding treasonable utterances here, he refused to testify, under advice of his counsel. The attorney said his client would fight any attempt to extradite him and would carry the case to the Supreme Court if necessary.

Joseph Bartazel, a witness, swore that he heard Ciepielowski make remarks against Austria. The witness also admitted that he himself had served time for stealing in Anstria and had been employed by the Austrian Government when he lived in Austria. The deposition will be forwarded to Ernest Ludwig, Austrian Consul at Cleveland. They were taken here on the request of the Imperial District Court at Rzegow, Galicia, through Consul Ludwig.

Judge W. H. Barnum, who took the testimony, was not expected to pass judgment on the case, but merely to take and forward the evidence as a matter of International Court practice. Ciepielowski fears the charges in the Galician court may be the foundation for either a request for extradition or for the confiscation of property he still owns in Galicia. His family still lives there. The alleged treasonable utterances were said to have been made last Winter when Russian victories were being announced.

COUPLE SLAIN, HOME FIRED.

Former Milwaukee Banker and Wife Found Dead in Summer Cottage.

PRINCETON, Wis., Sept. 25.—Captain Robert Mueller, former banker of Milwaukee, and a member of the Governor's staff of the National Guard, and his wife were found slain today in the smoldering ruins of their Summer cottage at Puckaway Lake, Wis.

Their skulls were crushed and the cottage fired in an evident attempt to hide the crime. The bodies were found by volunteer firemen from a near-by village, who extinguished the flames.

FEARS WILD BULLET WILL GIVE HIM RABIES

Acting Captain Thompson Hit by Ricochetting Shot When Dog is Put to Death.

If Acting Captain Joseph Thompson of the East 104th Street Police Station ever has rabies it won't be from lack of caution on his part.

A small boy took a fox terrier into the station yesterday, told Lieutenant O'Connor the dog had rabies and fled when the Lieutenant asked his name. The lad evidently supposed he was to be arrested. A representative of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals corroborated the boy's diagnosis and Thompson ordered Detective Caspars and Doorman Connors to shoot the dog.

Both men fired and one bullet passed through the dog's head, killing him instantly. Also one bullet struck the brick wall in the court yard where the shooting was done, ricochetted and grazed Thompson's right cheek.

No one knew which bullet it was, but the cautious Thompson was taking no chances. Arguing that it might have been the one that passed through the dog's head, and that thus he might be inoculated with rabies, he hurried to the Board of Health. Thence he was sent to the Pasteur Institute, where the wound was cauterized.

Detectives went out last night searching for the small boy, for Thompson would like more information concerning the dog's antecedents.

FREE TRADERS ARE ANGRY.

Organizing a Fight in Parliament Against the War Budget.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The new budget has brought up the free trade issue once more. Certain of the uncompromising free traders in the House of Commons are organizing a fight against the new import duties proposed by Chancellor McKenna, basing their opposition on "the violation of the principles of free trade," and "the infinitesimal returns which the taxes will bring into the exchequer."

Sir Alfred Mond, Chairman of the Free Trade Union, is heading the movement. He has called a meeting of Radical members of the House to take action against what he characterizes as protection.

President Congratulates Crew of K-8

VALLEJO, Cal., Sept. 25.—A pennant, which designated it as the winner in the battle efficiency contest for submarines for 1915, was hoisted today by the United States Submarine K-8 at Mare Island Navy Yard. A letter of congratulation from President Wilson to the commanding officer, Lieutenant John W. Lewis, was read to the assembled crew. The pennant was awarded for efficiency records in gunnery and engineering.

Peggy O'Neil in 'A Tale with a Wag.'

"A Tale With a Wag," is the title of the play Oliver Moroeco has chosen in which to star Peggy O'Neil this season. It is a dramatization by George H. Atkinson of Eleanor Holloweli Abbott's story, "The White Linen Nurse," originally published as a magazine serial. The play is in three acts and an accident, the accident being a novel feature that will take the place of the second act. It will be given an early production.

ADMIT JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

Chinese Merchants in San Francisco Fined for Violating It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The vigor with which Chinese have been enforcing a boycott against Japanese was revealed today by the arrest of three Chinese who were alleged to have taken part in a small riot in one of the several stores operated here and in Los Angeles by the Sing Fat Company. The refusal of a representative of the company to pay an alleged fine of $2,500 imposed upon the firm for the importation of Japanese goods valued at $5,000 was said by the police to have been the cause of the fight.

An attack was made upon the Sing representative in the store in which there were many shoppers. Women ran into the street calling for help. Officers of the Chinese Six Companies called in by the police denied responsibility for the attack, but admitted that the Sing man previously had been fined $200 for a similar "offense." The boycott, it was learned, has resulted in the imposition of many fines of $20 on Chinese entering Japanese stores.

RACING DOGS TO FRANCE.

Alaskan Prize-Winning Team Sold for Use of the Army.

NOME, Alaska, Sept. 25.—The Allan-Darling team of racing dogs, winners of the famous 412 mile All-Alaska sweepstake race, was sold today to Lieutenant Haas of the French Army, who will take the dogs to France for use in mountain service.

A. A. (Scotty) Allan, the noted racing dog driver, will accompany the dogs to France.

ISPAHAN FOREIGNERS SAFE.

Russians and French Reach Teheran —Russian Forces Strengthened.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following:

"A meseage from Teheran (capital of Persia), announces the safe arrival there of the members of the Russian and French colonies in Ispahan.

"The general situation in Teheran is improving. The Russian forces at Kazvin (eighty-six miles northwest of Tebcran) have been considerably strengthened."

BELGIUM AS HOSPITAL BASE.

Germans Said to Plan Transporting Many Wounded Thither.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25, (via London.) —The Telegraaf says it has received news from Belgium that the Germans are preparing for the wholesale transport of wounded to that country. Officers and physicians recently inspected municipal buildings and other structuree at Louvain and other places with a view to transforming them into auxiliary hospitals. Requisites for their equipment now are coming from Germany.

BALDWIN SALE REPORTED.

Du Ponts Said to Have Got Control of Locomotive Company.

In banking circles the story was heard yesterday that the du Pont interests, chiefly centred in Pierre S. du Pont and Alfred I. du Pont of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, had quietly bought up large blocks of Baldwin Locomotive stock, until control of the concern rested in their hands. Confirmation could not be obtained, as the principals mentioned who have offices in this city could no be reached. Baldwin shares were in heavy demand all of last week, advancing 14 points, touching 95¾ yesterday, the highest price in their history.

It is believed that the du Ponts and their colleagues began to buy into Baldwin several months ago, when the issue was selling below 50. At the same time, it is said, they bought extensively of General Motors, which recently was blessed by a dividend of $50 a share.

Baldwin stocks consist of $20,000,000 in 7 per cent. preferred and the same amount of common. The company has obtained contracts for war munitions said to aggregate $60,000,000, and is working on large locomotive orders placed by France and Russia.

OPPOSE MUNITION EXPORTS.

German Baptists Resolve Against Selling War Supplies to Europe.

Protest against the exportation of munitions to Europe was embodied in a resolution adopted at yesterday's session of the Atlantic Conference of German Baptist Churches on its eighteenth annual meeting in First Church, Clinton Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Newark, N. J.

The resolution approves what it terms the Mexican brand of neutrality, and says: "We commend the former attitude of President Wilson that our country remain neutral in thought, word, and deed. We therefore earnestly protest against exportation of things which kill to any of the warring nations in Europe. We pray God that our fair land may emerge with clean hands, as peacemakers on this present world conflict."

A telegram containing the resolution was ordered sent to President Wilson.

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OSBORNE TELLS RICH SING SING NEEDS HIM

Prison Could Stand His Death, but Not His Removal, He Says at Frank Vanderlip's.

DIRECTS ATTACK ON RILEY

Warden Charges Continued Effort Is Made to Discredit Him—Denies Sentiment Moves Him.

In a beautiful open-air theatre overlooking the Hudson River on the estate of Frank Vanderlip at Scarborough, Warden Thomas Mott Osborne yesterday told representstives of many of the wealthy and prominent families of New York that prison reform at Sing Sing could well stand his death, but could not survive his removal. He was addressing a meeting of the New York State Prison Council of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor.

Mr. Osborne struck straight from the shoulder in his attack on Supt. of Prisons Riley's latest move to have a Westchester Grand Jury investigate the alleged commission of felonies in Sing Sing.

"Why this continued and determined effort to discredit my régime at Sing Sing?" asked the wealthy Warden. "And the echo answers 'Why?' Are they doing it in Auburn? Oh, no! The Warden of Auburn is in California at the invitation of the Superintendent of Prisons. Are they doing it at Clinton? Oh, no! The Warden of Clinton is in California at the invitation of the Superintendent. Are they doing it in Great Meadow? Oh, no! The Warden of Great Meadow is in California at the invitation of the Superintendent. But the Warden of Sing Sing is not in California at the invitation of the Superintendent. Are there no fights, no blows struck in other prisons, I ask you? Are there no Grand Juries in other counties?

Convict Fights Decrease.

"The best place to handle these assault cases is in the prison court at Sing Sing, because of the existence of which they could scrape up from Dec. 1 to June only fifteen cases to send to the District Attorney. Why I tell you that before I went to Sing Sing they had fifteen a day reported, and most of the fights were never reported. Only this morning I found a case of two years ago, when a most serious assault was committed, but never reported to dim the fair records of those days.

"Let me show you what was what in the good old days. In the year before I went to Sing Sing there were 504 cases of assault reported; this year there were 211—and bear in mind that formerly few were ever reported. Of the 211 cases reported this year but forty-two came before the Warden on appeal from the prison court, and in only two cases was punishment meted out.

"They say Sing Sing is never cleared of vice. Of course not. Sing Sing cleared of vice! When the millennium comes. If every one of the 1,500 men there should be turned free a saint tonight, there would be a fresh arrival of vice in the morning. It's a continuous fight, and no one knows that better than those who are loudest in their criticism.

"In all earnestness I say to you that Sing Sing could stand my death, but Sing Sing could not stand my rsmoval. I love my home and children as you do. They are far away while I'm at work down there in Sing Sing. I'm doing my bit. Can you afford to let me go home? [Loud shouts of "No!"] It's more important to you and to the State that I go to me. I can afford to go home to those I love snd end my days in the spot I love. But the State cannot afford to let me go—yet.

"I don't expect to stay there long; I don't expect to live long. A man can't stand it—can't stand the responsibility of control over the destinies of so many of his fellow-men, for I'm Czar of Sing Sing. I feel the strain and I want to go home. But I won't go home until I can find a man to take my place and to carry on the work I have tried to start. I am proud of it, but the real credit belongs to the boys behind the bars, for no one can save them; they must save themselves.

No Longer Try to Escape.

"Men who are sent to Sing Sing are no longer trying to escape the reputation of having been in Sing Sing. They advertise the fact. A young man the other day advertised for a job, and in the advertisement said he had just come from Sing Sing. It's my job to find out how Sing Sing can be turned from a curse into a blessing, and I pray your help.

"Now, I have been pictured as a sentimentalist. That is not true. I am no worshipper of sentiment, but I am a devotee of common sense. I have no sympathy with crime; nor have I any sympathy with the criminal. But I have a fellow-feeling. I repeat, I have no sympathy with the criminal, and no soft-hearted man has any business dealing with crime or criminals.

"The greatest trouble is that there are not enough men in prison. In every case where a man commits a crime he should go to prison. My complaint is that so many get off through the wiles of crooked lawyers. I would have those men go to prison, followed by the lawyers—the crooked lawyers, I mean.

"I have, as I see it, just two duties to the State. One is to keep my charges in Sing Sing, and the other is to see that they become capable and desirable of leading useful lives when they get out. Under the old system no wonder they came out brutes. Now, do you want these men, who are leaving Sing Sing at the rate of 1,500 a year, to go out vindictive, ready to get their revenge for the hell they have been through, or do you want them to go out feeling that the scale has been balanced, that they have paid and are square with the world and not ashamed of having paid? There is no choice. A man who feels right with the world is a better citizen than the man who wants to get even. Life and property are safer.

"You have all heard a lot about escapes from Sing Sing. I'll tell you the truth. Since December there have been three escapes. That's less than there ever was before in that time. Why, people talk of escapes from Sing Sing as if it were a new invention. They have always been escaping from Sing Sing.

Drug Traffic Stopped.

"Let me correct another impression. There is no traffic in 'dope' at Sing Sing. There are plenty of ways to get it; there always were plenty of ways to get it in Sing Sing. Why don't they use it. Because they know it is best not to; they know that the Mutual Welfare League will lose its privileges if the members use drugs. It is no religious or moral motive back of it; it is selfishness. But it works. The whole system of responsibility works because it is human nature to rise to responsibility.

"I am asked, 'Where is the punishment?' I reply, I am not a believer in mere punishment that has no end in view. Brutality never made a better man. Punishment? When you send a man to prison, when you take his liberty away, you have already inflicted the most terrible punishment you can inflict. It isn't the material discomforts that make a prison. I have suffered more physical discomforts in camp than I have in Auburn prison. Do they want to get rid of me and have a return to the old brutality? To keep a man in a cell and make him take drugs to forget—that is not only brutality, that is blasphemy. When you take away the right of speech, God's most precious gift, you make a man a bruts.

"But, men and women, here is an experiment of immense importance to the whole civilized world—it is a determination of the question, Can democracy deal with the prison problem? It is not so much a problem of having men safe in prison; it is a problem of keeping them safe after they get out. I have been criticised for Snnday baseball, but it's better to have the boys playing ball than to have them, as in the old system, spend their long Sundays in narrow cells taking drugs to forget their misery. It is a commentary on our religion that Sundays have ruined so many men in Sing Sing."

After Mr. Osborne's speech Mr. and Mrs. Vanderlip received, and tea was served to the 500 guests in the garden of the estate.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—District Attorney Weeks said today that, after a conference with Superintendent of Prisons Riley at Albany, he had decided to have the Grand Jury hear testimony of convicts in Sing Sing Prison relative to chargee that inmates had been assaulted by fellow-prisoners.

WILSON'S STAND ON TARIFF.

Opposed to Special Commission for Scientific Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—President Wilson is opposed to the creation of a Tariff Commission to recommend scientific tariff legislation to Congress. The President's view, as expressed in a letter written nearly a month ago to Governor Cox of Ohio is that full machinery for scientific tariff revision already exists in the various departments. The only change that might be desirable, he said, was the unification of these agencies.

The President's letter follows:

My Dear Governor: I sincerely appreciate your letter of Aug. 24.

The matter of which it speaks has been very much in my mind, and my thought is this: The full powers of a Tariff Commission are already lodged in existing organs of the Government; most of them, and really more than the former commission had. In the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, and others (powers of investigation chiefly) in the hands of the new Federal Trade Commission.

Perhaps it would be better if these various powers were assembled in the hands of one bureau or department, but aside from that I think the machinery exists for a thoroughly scientific treatment of tariff questions. If anything is lacking to give these powers efficiency I am, of course, heartily in favor of doing it.

Please accept my warmest regards and my sincere appreciation of your interesting letter.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

About a year ago President Wilson wrote to Powell Evans of Philadelphia, saying "until the present European war is over and normal conditions" return the operation of the new fiscal and industrial legislation could not be fairly determined. The President's letter to Governor Cox is interpreted as meaning that the President does not see the necessity for further tariff revision.

SEAMEN'S ACT HITS LUMBER.

One Mill in West Loses $1,200,000-a-Year Order, Says Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, who is prominently mentioned for the Republican Presidential nomination, today characterized the Seamen's act as one of the most harmful piecee of legislation of the last session of Congress. It was enacted ostensibly in the interests of labor, he said, but he predicted that efforts for its reasonable amendment next Winter would not be opposed even by labor leaders.

"It is very evident by this time," said Mr. Weeks, "that the effect of this piece of legislation has been to strip the American flag practically from every tranepacific vessel and to turn over great trade routes that have been developed by American energy to the Japanese. But there are many who do not realize the harm it has done in other directions through disrupting long-established markets for American-made goods in the Far East.

"Take, for instance, the lumber industry of the West. One large mill at Seattle, I am informed, has just lost an Oriental ouetomer who purchased from it lumber worth $100,000 every month, or $1,200,000 a year. It is said that this loss is on account of the Seamen's law. This customer has placed his future orders in British Columbia, where he can secure transportation facilities not subject to the rigorous requirements of the Seamen's act.

"This represents an annual loss of more thsn a million dollars to a single lumber mill of the Northwest, and as this is only one instance it indicates that the totnl loss caused by the Seamen's act must be enormous. This cutting down of orders must necessarily mean a cutting down of employment. So the effect of the new law harms manufacturer and employe alike.

"That is why I say I shall be surprised to find labor leaders oppoeed to proper amendment of the law. What with the abandonment of the open-door policy in China, the passage of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law, and the adoption of the Seamen's bill, it will take us years to remedy the injury inflicted upon American industry and labor by the present Administration."

LID OFF FOR VETERANS.

Washington Prepares to Extend Hospitality to the G. A. R.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Grand Army veterans who are coming to Washington now for their reunion will find the lid here gently lifted for them. This inference was drawn from a statement made tonight to the Committee on Public Order by Major Raymond W. Pullman, Chief of the capital police. He said that all veterans found trying to climb trees should be taken in hand by the committee and led to the nearest office of the Sons of Veterans. What the Sons of Veterans were expected to do with the excited soldiere the Major did not explain.

"We want them to feel," said the Major, referring to the old soldiers, "that this is the best encampment that they have ever had. We want to make them go home thoroughly satisfied that Washington is really the greatest capital city on earth. Many of them do not know how strict the present law is, and for that reason I feel that we should take this action."

Thousands of veterans of the Union Army are here on the eve of the forty-ninth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Fifty years after the last shot was fired survivors of the Union hoet which marched in review from the Capitol to the White House, are to retrace their stepe next Wednesday.

In the court of honor, where President Johnson stood on Sept. 29, 1865, President Wilson will stand to greet the remnant of the victorious armies of Grant and Sherman. Elaborate plans have been made to assure the succese of the encampment and the city is in holiday array. Pennsylvania Avenue, through which the military pageant will pass, is walled with the national colors, and flags flutter from windows and housetops.

By tomorrow it is expected 30,000 veterans, many of them survivors of the 150,000 who participated in the grand review of 1865, will have reached the city.

General Nelson A. Miles, who will act as Marshal of the review, taking the place General Sherman occupied in 1865, and David J. Palmer, Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., already have arrived.

CHINAMAN SEEKS TO VOTE.

Jersey Puzzled by Case of Foy, Born in America.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 25.—Charles Foy, a Chinaman, who recently attained his majority and is employed in a laundry on Clifton Avenue, Clifton, has registered as a Republican for the preferential primaries to be held next Tuesday. Whether he will be allowed to vote is a question which is interesting political leaders and City Clerk John J. Slater of Passaic. The City Clerk looked into the law and said today that he could find no section which applied to Foy. The Chinaman was born in San Francisco. His father, he said, was born in that city and died there. Foy was educated in Western schools. He speaks English well, and has been in Passaic for three years.

PIER STRIKE CHECKS SHIPPING ON SOUND

150 Longshoremen Quit on the Metropolitan and Maine Steamship Lines.

MACHINES TO REPLACE MEN

Official Says Mechanical Devices May Be Installed for the Handling of Freight.

An interruption to shipping via several of the Sound steamship lines was caused yesterday by a strike of 150 longshoremen at Piers 18 and 19, North River, of the Metropolitan Steamship Company and the Maine Steamship Company. The Norwich Line, which encountered a similar strike a few days ago, was still short-handed, but the officials said a majority of the strikers had returned to work there and freight was moving with little delay.

None of the strikers has union labor affiliations. They represent the small body of non-union longshoremen along the Manhattan waterfronts. The strike is not likely to spread to any great extent or to affect seriously the shipping of other coast lines and European service.

Altogether there were about 600 longshoremen and railway freight handlers on strike yesterday along the North and East River docks. From five piers of the Pennsylvania Railroad 300 freight handlers were out. At the Jersey Central Railroad Pier 10, North River, 75 men were on strike, and some of the non-union freight crews at the East River piers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company were ont.

The freight handlers want an increase of 5 cents an hour. They now get 30 cents. The striking longshoremen want an increase from 25 cents an hour to 30 cents for day work, and from 27½ for night work to 35 cents.

Albert Smith, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, characterized the strike as an exampie of "labor unrest," which he thought might be due also to some outside influences which could not be well defined. Spokesmen for some of the groups of strikers said no other influence actuated them than the desire for better pay, though there were some minor considerations involved.

Richard Sassen, Secretary of the Coastwise Longshoremen's Union, at West and Charlton Streets, which, like the other unions, has no differences with any of the employing steamship lines, said these non-union men handled ecarcely any munitione shipments, and there was no special outside influence engaged in trying to stir up trouble for the shippers.

An official of one of the affected lines said so many laboring men had gone to Italy as reservists in the armies that labor was more in demand, and the men here were trying to take advantage of the situation.

"Our trouble is not with the unions or the question of wages, but with the unreliable labor we get," said he. "The old type of longshoreman has gone, and his place is largely filled by less reliable labor, in most cases by the Italian laborer. The Italian is a good workman generally, but he is clannish and his efficiency is often lessened by the wrong influences exerted by certain groups of his own countrymen. For this reason men come and work for a short time and go away giving no reasons for so doing.

"The yearly labor trouble has become such a nuisance and caused such interruption in shipping that many of us are seriously considering using mechanical devices both for handling freight on the piers and loading vessels. We find from experiments with electric trucks, for instance, that they can be used to great advantage and with greater economy than hand labor. It must be taken into consideration, too, that these war conditions are likely to cause a shortage of labor in the next few years. Many corporations are preparing to meet that condition. I am reliably informed that the Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, is storing up a million tone of coal as a precautionary measure against expected labor shortage."

The non-union strikers have called a meeting for Tuesday at 190 West Street to organize a local union.

40,000 MAY GO ON STRIKE.

Chicago Police Prepare for Trouble with Garment Workers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Chief of Police Healey late today ordered all police furloughs canceled and summoned his chief assistants to lay plans for emergencies in anticipation of a strike of 40,000 garment workers on Monday.

Leaders of the garment workers, who are members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago, tonight declared that a strike was inevitable and would be called at noon Monday. Labor leadere contended that the strike, if called, would affect all members of the organization in the United States.

WON'T TREAT WITH STRIKERS

Freight Handlers Must First Return to Work, Say P. R. R. Officials.

Frank Hague, Director of Public Safety in Jersey City, made efforts yesterday to induce Pennsylvania Railroad officials to come to terms with the striking freight handlers in the Pier K and the Greenville yards. The officials of the company declined to treat with the men in any way until they went back to work.

Mr. Hague made the attempt in fulfillment of the promise given by him on Friday to the officers of the American Federation of Labor that he would do his utmost to assist in ending the strike.

The Strikers' Committee, representing 700 men, said last night that they would not return to work until their demands for 25 cents an hour for a ten-hour day and 50 cents an hour for Sundays and holidays had been granted.

Much freight was handled yesterday at all the Jersey City yards by men bronght in from the country under a strong police guard.

The relatives of Patrick Galvin, a striking freight handler of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, whose body was found in the Morris Canal early Thursday morning with the pockets inside out, believe that he met with foul play. They say Galvin had $30 when he left home on Wednesday night to consult with the strikers' committee at Jersey Avenue and the Morris Canal. The police are making investigations in the case.

NEW $6,200,000 TAX ON LILLE

Imposed by Germans After a Refusal to Make War Supplies.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25, (via London.)—The German military authorities at Lille have again clashed with the populace, this time over the refusal of Lille factories to make sacks for use by the Germans as sand bags for their defense works. Unable to procure the sacks, the German authorities notified the Mayor that an amount equivalent to the outpnt of the Lille factories would be manufactured in Germany and the cost of production assessed against the city. This plan was carried out, notwithstanding a vigorous protest. The strong room of the town was forced and 875,000 francs ($175,000) was deducted from the civic funds.

In addition to this, $1,000,000 francs ($6,200,000) of war taxes was demanded. Pending the payment of this sum the Germans placed seals on the banks, as well as on the strong rooms of individuals, as a guarantee that securities would not be removed.

The Lille authorities insisted that this demand could not be met, whereupon the Germans suggested a compromise payment of 16,000,000 francs. A penalty of 100,000 francs a day was imposed pending this payment.

SALT LAKE FEARS RIOT.

Bomb Under Governor's House Laid to Pro-Hillstrom Agitation.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 25.—In connection with the nation-wide agitation by Socialists and members of the I. W. W. in behalf of Joseph Hillstrom, the hobo poet, sentenced to be shot for murder on Oct. 1, telegrams received here tonight announced that the Swedish Minister in Washington, had asked his Governmenternvent to interfere in Hillstrom's favor. Hillstrom is a Swedish subject.

Members of the I. W. W. are flocking to this city at the rate of twenty-five to fifty a day and the authorities fear there may be a violent demonstration against Hillstrom's executive. It was reported today that a bomb was found last night under the porch of Governor Spry's home, but this is denied by many State officials, although some others credit it. The Governor is in Portland, Ore., at present.

Five distinct attempts were made to burn the Newhouse Hotel last night. Samuel Newhouse was giving a banquet and ball to a number of his friends when suddenly the lights of the building went out and soon afterward the first fire was discovered. The other fires were found in quick succession in other parts of the building. In each case gasoline or gun powder was used.

The Governor's children are guarded day and night, and they are escorted to and from school by detectives. The Governor's house is guarded inside and out and no unidentified visitors are admitted.

TO INSPECT SCHOOL SHOW.

Pupils from Yonkers and Newark Will Visit Exhibition Here.

School children from Yonkers, N. Y., and Newark, N. J., will attend the Industrial Educational Exposition at Madison Square Garden today, and will inspect the vocational work exhibits of the children of the public schools of this city. These include the making of boats, furniture, sheet metal and copper products by boys, and dressmaking, millinery, novelty work, and cooking by the girls.

In the vote yesterday for the most popular teachers in the city Miss Mabel L. Overton of Public School 101 was first, with Mies May Flannery of the same school second. Among the men teachers Morris Siegel led with 1,015 votes, J. P. Donnelly being second with 735. The exposition will be open this afternoon and evening.

PANAMA TRADE HURT.

$100 Exemption Not Allowed Tourists for Goods Bought on Isthmus.

Panama merchants are complaining that the American passengers on the through steamers from New York to San Francisco and vice versa will not purchase any goods on the Isthmus to take home with them as presents because they are not allowed the $100 exemption which all Americans are entitled to returning from abroad, if they are residents in the United States.

When the Panama-Pacific liners Finland and Kroonland started last May to operate a regular service between New York and San Francisco, averaging 500 passengers each way, the Secretary of the Treasury notified the Collector of the Port that passengers traveling between these two ports were not entitled to any exemption.

According to Section 642 of the tariff laws all persons residing in the United States, whether citizens or not, may bring in $100 worth of dutiable goods free for their own use on returning from abroad. It is contended by the Treasury authorities that a person who arrives on the steamer from Panama is entitled to the allowance of $100 free, but not if the passenger is booked from one American port to another.

When the Finland arrived in New York from San Francisco last Sunday, after a delay of seven days because of the slide in Gaillard Cut, the customs inspectors on the pier had considerable difficulty in getting passengers to pay duty on the hats and other goods they had bought in Panama.

The Finland sailed at 11 o'clock yesterday for San Francisco with 525 passengers, who will be warned before the liner reaches Colon, on the Atlantic side of the canal, that duty will have to be paid on all goods landed by them at Los Angeles or San Francisco which have been bought on the Isthmns.

McMANUS TELLS OF KILLING.

Calls on District Attorney and Gives Version of Row at Picnic.

Thomas J. McManus, Tammany leader of the Eleventh Assembly District, accompanied by his counsel, Owen W. Bohan, Senator John J. Boylan, and Alderman Louis Wendel, Jr., called at the District Attorney's office yesterday to give his version of the shooting which cost the life of Patrolman George Dapping and resulted in the wounding of two others at the "The McManus Association" picnic and outing at the Manhattan Casino early Friday morning, and also to announce that he had offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the murderer.

According to the stories told by McManus and those with him, the shooting grew out of an attempt by gangsters in the neighborhood to break up the picnic, and was not the result of a political feud. Acting upon the report of Deputy Assistant J. Ward Follette, the District Attorney's office will present the matter to the Grand Jury early next week.

Senator Boylan later said he had read that the family of Patrolman Dapping would not receive a pension because the patrolman had been killed while off duty.

"If I find this to be true," said Senator Boylan, "I shall introduce a bill at the coming session of the Legislature providing pensions for the families of policeman killed in the performance of police duty, whether on duty or not."

ACQUITS KENNETH SIMPSON.

A Bishop and Others Testify for Youth Accused by Girl.

Kenneth Simpson, 20 years old, of 952 Lexington Avenne, a member of the Mayor's Food Investigation Committee, who was arrested on Friday evening on the complaint of Miss Mary Enstace of 719 Ninth Avenne, an usher in a moving picture house, who charged he had attempted to flirt with her, was acquitted by Magistrate Levy in Yorkville Court yesterday.

Magistrate Levy went specially to his chambers to hear as character witnesses for Simpson, Bishop Frederick Courtney of St. James's Episcopal Church, 63 East Seventy-fourth Street; James D. Williams, lawyer, of 31 Nassau Street; Mrs. Mandel G. Eliot of 144 East End Avenue, and Mrs. Ada Farron Sexton of 952 Lexington Avenue.

After Miss Eustace had told of the alleged attempt to flirt with her, the character witnesses testified. Bishop Courtney said he had known Simpson from babyhood and regarded him as possessing a high moral character. Mr. Williams declared he had known Simpson for seven years and believed him to be of irreproachable character.

Magistrate Levy asked Simpson if he could explain how the trouble started, but he said he could not. He was walking along when someone struck him in the face with a newspaper, then he was arrested. Magistrate Levy said he would have given the young man another chance even if he had found him guilty.

LENGTHEN MEDICAL COURSE

Homeopathic College Now Required Five Years' Study.

The New York Homeopathic College and Flower Hospital, which opens next Tuesday night, will for the first time enroll a sub-freshman class, to meet all the requirements for a Class A institution under the rules of the American Medical Association. Under the new arrangement all students must have the equivalent of one year of collegiate training. They gain admission to the sub-freshman class by means of examination or a certificate from the Regents. This change gives five years of instruction under the roof of the medical college.

The sub-freshmen are to study chemistry, biology, and physiology, and the training in these snbjects is to be unusually thorough, in order to prepare them to take up the special subjects with an understanding of the basic sciences. Knowledge of French or German is also required.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, the Dean of the college, said yesterday that the tendency was to make the requirements for entering the medical profession more difficult every year, and that therefore the number of graduates was constantly decreasing.

New York University has practically the same system as that of the Homeopathic College in its medical school at Bellevue. It has for the last year required that there be one year of preparation in the school of Arts of the university. The New York Homeopathic College, however, is the first institution in the city to introduce the preparatory year since the adoption of the regulation of the American Medical Association last January.

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Misses' and Girls' Coats	Women's and Misses' Millinery	Boys' Clothing Shop
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Women's Coats	Women's Boudoir Gowns	Handkerchiefs
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Specialized service means multiplied satisfaction—better merchandise at lower prices:

Throughout the Thirty Individual Shops which comprise our establishment, this policy of specializing, of which we were the pioneers, is evident to a marked degree, not only in the quality of fabrics and workmanship of our merchandise, but also in the eternal newness of its character.

Our models are exclusive, "Up to the Mode" and at times "Ahead of the Mode"—and unexcelled in their variety and abundance.

The large and experienced salesforce and fitters are specialists in their particular vocation.

Franklin Simon & Co. *Are now showing* in their ***Women's Suit and Gown Shops*** exact copies and clever adaptations of the latest fashions as shown by representative Paris houses in entirely new fabrics.

Franklin Simon & Co. *Are now showing* in their ***Women's Coat Shop*** silk and cloth coats in new shades of terracotta, wine red, royal purple and blackberry, in wraps and coats for street, afternoon and evening wear.

Franklin Simon & Co. *Are now showing* in their ***Women's and Misses' Fur Shop*** a large collection of fox furs in real silver, cross, white, natural blue, black, Poiret brown, red or taupe colorings.

Franklin Simon & Co. *Are now showing* in their ***Infants' Outfitting Shop*** every want in French hand made and machine made apparel for the infant and child to six years; also nursery accessories and toys.

Franklin Simon & Co. *Are now showing* in their ***Waist Shop*** a large variety of women's and misses' colored linen waists, in the modish shades of Joffre blue, Carotte, Mauve and Ciel, exact copies of original Paris models.

Franklin Simon & Co. *Are now showing* in their ***Women's Underwear Shop*** the latest fashion in handkerchief linen, real lace trimmed; also washable "Society Satin" undergarments, especially adapted for evening wear.

Franklin Simon & Co. *Are now showing* in their ***Misses' Shops*** an entirely new collection of exclusive models in tailored and dressy suits, street, afternoon and evening gowns, coats and wraps.

Franklin Simon & Co. *Are now showing* in their ***Girls' Dress and Coat Shops*** exclusive styles especially designed for the younger set, 6 to 14 years, and individual models for the *"hard to fit girls,"* 13 to 17 years.

Special Offerings Monday

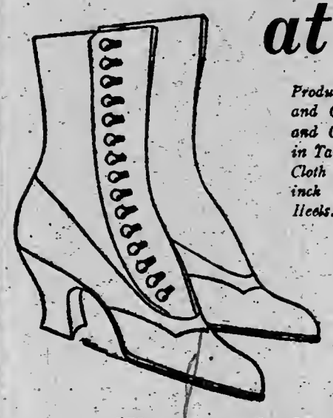
Each of the thirty individual shops will offer for Monday only a specially selected article at much below the regular price

CAMMEYER

STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT

6TH AVE. AT 20TH ST.

Fashion Favors this Button Boot at $5.50



Produced in Patent Leather and Gun Metal with Black and Grey Cloth Tops. Also in Tan Russia Calf with Tan Cloth top. Welt Soles. 2-inch Leather Cuban Louis Heels.

The New Style Trend—

—indicates a pronounced vogue for women's *high cut* boots, which are particularly effective for wear with the short skirt. Accordingly, *high cut* models in the newest styles and leathers (including the fashionable colored kidskins) are displayed in almost endless variety at the "Store of a Thousand Styles." Prices are most moderate—a Cammeyer characteristic.

The Store of a Thousand Styles

MOSS-PERKINS FIGHT BIG PRIMARY ISSUE

Republican Leaders Expect District Attorney to Win, Three to One, on Tuesday.

FEW TAMMANY CONTESTS

Alarm Over McManus's Fatal Picnic—Insurrections Mark a Few District Contests.

With the primary election only two days off political leaders are striving to raise some interest in a campaign that has been unusually apathetic. The only real fight is among the Republicans for the District Attorney candidacy, between the present incumbent, Charles A. Perkins, and Frank Moss. Tammany has about a dozen contests for district leaderships, but they do not compare in interest with the fights of other years.

The fusion on the Judgeships has taken these offices entirely out of consideration, and Tammany feels so sure of electing its entire county ticket that it is paying little attention to whom the Republicans may name. Tammany is sure it can elect its own candidate for District Attorney, Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions, whether the Republican candidate is Mr. Perkins or Mr. Moss. The Tammany candidate for Sheriff, Assemblyman "Al" Smith, is so sure he will beat the Republican nominee, Frank K. Bowers, that he doesn't intend even to open headquarters.

The Perkins-Moss contest has stirred little interest among voters except in districts where both men have addressed the Republican organizations. Surface conditions indicate that Perkins will win easily on Tuesday and some shrewd Republican leaders say he will get three votes to Moss's one, despite Moss's Progressive indorsement. Mr. Perkins has made his fight on what he has done in the office, and he has repeatedly said that if Moss should win he would support him rather than let the District Attorneyship go to Tammany. Moss has made no such offer, and it is thought that he will oppose Perkins right up to the election.

The Fight on Zeller.

A fight that has created some interest is that of Joseph T. Ryan against Lorenz Zeller the regular Tammany candidate for nomination for Justice of the City Court. Mr. Ryan has made many speeches, and his managers think he has more than a fighting chance.

In Kings, Queens, and Richmond there are lively fights for Sheriff, with many candidates in the field. In Kings there are three Democratic entries and one Republican. Queens has two Democrats and three Republicans running, while Richmond has three Democrats and one Republican.

There are contests in all the Assembly and Aldermanic districts in all parties, just what the Progressives will do furnishes the most food for speculation. In some districts the Progressives are going it alone. In others they have indorsed Republican candidates, and in others they have combined with the Democrats. In a few districts both Democratic and Republican candidates are entered for the Progressive primaries.

Tammany's district leadership fights are scattered over the upper part of the city and in the Bronx, the districts being the Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second South, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth. The situation in the Eleventh, of which The McManus has been leader since he displaced George Washington Plunkitt ten years ago, is perhaps the most serious. Tammany Hall has taken mild alarm because of the fatal shooting at the Manhattan Casino at the McManus picnic the other night. Tammany does not want anything to interfere with the election of its county ticket, and it has sent word to its leaders that there must be "no rough house" on Tuesday.

Oppose McManus Candidates.

The fight against McManus is not against his leadership, but against his candidates. His ticket is headed by Patrick Blute and Frank Joyce. Joyce is running for the nomination for Alderman against Alderman Louis Wendel, Jr. Frank Ward, a contractor, is the anti-McManus candidate for the Assembly against James Mahoney. One effect of the scrap has been to retire John Kerrigan, the oldest member of the Assembly, who was withdrawn for strategic reasons.

There is a similar situation in the Third Assembly District, where Patrick H. Sullivan is struggling against a combination of opponents. To eliminate Alderman "Johnny" White, Sullivan, who is a brother of the late "Big Tim," entered the race himself. White withdrew and put up James E. Brande. Sullivan made the fight all the more bitter by turning down Assemblyman Carmine J. Marasco for Caesar B. P. Barra, the lawyer. Both Brande and Marasco, who supported Sullivan in his fight for leadership last year, have turned against him. John Fitzgerald, formerly State Senator, whom Mr. Sullivan displaced as the leader of the district after the death of "Big Tim," is fighting against him alongside of Alderman White. If the McManus and Sullivan candidates are beaten it is probable that the leadership will go with them.

In the seventeenth district the fight between the present leader, Ross Williams, and his long-time opponent, Matthew F. Donohue, is important. Williams wrested the leadership from Donohue back in the McClellan administration in 1906, when McClellan broke with Charles F. Murphy, and he has held it since. Donohue is the Tammany candidate, and the wigwam expects to see the downfall of Williams this year.

Senator Wagner's Revolt.

In the twenty-second district Leader William H. Sinnott faces a revolt led by State Senator Robert F. Wagner and Assemblyman Maurice Bloch. His opponent for the leadership is Michael Cosgrove, Democratic State Committeeman. Fourteen of the twenty-four election district captains recently aligned themselves with the Wagner-Cosgrove faction.

In the twenty-first district the present Tammany leader, John H. O'Connell, is opposed by Patrick F. Cotter, present Assemblyman from the nineteenth district. The fight has created little attention, and O'Connell's friends say there is little doubt of his winning. Cotter only recently moved into the district.

In the Twenty-fourth District John J. Dietz, once a candidate for Sheriff, is opposed by Hugh J. Connolly. The Thirtieth District, on the east side of Harlem, presents a complicated situation. County Clerk William F. Schneider and Municipal Court Justice John F. Cowan, both of whom once bitterly fought Charles F. Murphy, are backing Tammany Leader Frank J. Hendrick, cashier of the Fire Department, against Percival Nagle. Hendrick overthrew Nagle last year, and now the once Tammany favorite is trying hard to come back. Justice Cowan, recently appointed by Mayor Mitchel to fill a vacancy, is a candidate for the nomination for his present position against Louis A. Cuvillier. Justice Cowan has the support of the regular organization, including James J. Frawley and Nicholas J. Hayes, his old-time political enemies, and leaders of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Districts, respectively.

In the Twentieth District, where no leadership fight is on, as William N. Shannon seems secure in his seat, an insurrection is trying to head off his Aldermanic candidate, T. Daly. Maurice Featherson, one-time leader, has a candidate in Edward Cassidy. Headquarters for the rival candidates have been established in the same clubhouse, the Cherokee Club, over which Shannon has control.

Bronx Democracy Torn.

The Democratic Party in the Bronx is badly torn by internal strife. In four districts, the Thirty-second South, the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth, the contests are anti-organization. The Associated Democratic Clubs of the Bronx, of which Coroner William J. Flynn is Chairman, is making a fight against Arthur H. Murphy, the county leader, charging him with subserviency to Tammany Hall. In the Thirty-second South District, the fight is between Leader James Geraghety and J. J. Brown, Superintendent of Parks. In the Thirty-third, Michael J. Garvin, Under Sheriff, is trying to hold his leadership against Patrick J. Kane. In the Thirty-fourth, Stephen A. Nugent is opposed by Patrick J. McMahon, chief of the District Attorney's office, and in the Thirty-fifth, Joseph I. Berry's opponent is John Wegman.

There are only three contests for district leadership among the Republicans. In the Fifth Assembly District, Richard M. Greenbank is opposed by Albert Katz. In the Ninth District Michael H. Blake is making a fight to retain his leadership against John J. Curry, while in the Eleventh the present leader, George W. Wanmaker, former Appraiser of the Port, is opposed by Herman Beyer.

Polls will be open on Tuesday from 3 to 9 P. M. and the voters will be confronted with a few new changes in the election law. Not every enrolled voter has the right to vote at the primary. If he has removed from the election district in which he enrolled in 1914 he has lost his primary rights. If he has changed his residence and yet has remained within the election district he retains his primary rights.

New Primary Districts.

This year, for the first time, primary districts and election districts are coterminus. In the main the same election officials who presided at the general election last year will act at the primary. In past years the primary districts were formed by coupling together two election districts and holding the primaries on party lines. In a great many cases elections will be held at the polling places familiar from use at past general elections. In a few cases the polling places will be in schoolhouses, churches and public buildings.

The signature law is to be extended to the primary for the first time this year. The voter must sign a signature book before he receives his ballot, and the signature is compared with his registration last year.

The Democrats and Republicans expect a big vote on Tuesday. The total enrollment of Republicans for 1914 and 1915 for all boroughs was 181,781; of Democrats, 365,247. Independence Leaguers, 4,971; Prohibitionists, 1,391; Progressives, 31,968, and Socialists, 16,033. The primary vote last year was: Republican, 70,078; Democratic, 150,709; Independence League, 2,306; Prohibition, 276; Progressive, 15,497, and Socialist, 2,884.

CONGRESS FIGHT IN BRONX.

Democrats Have Named Hayes and Healy in Primaries.

George B. Hayes and Ellsworth J. Healy are contesting in the primaries for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Bronx district, the Twenty-third. Healy, who married a niece of Charles F. Murphy, received the Tammany Hall designation, and Hayes was indorsed by the Home Rule Democracy of the Bronx, which has been fighting Tammany domination in the new county. Both men are lawyers.

This is the only Congress fight in New York City, and is occasioned by the death of Congressman Joseph A. Goulden. Ex-Congressman William S. Bennet is the Republican candidate.

The district includes Morrisania, the McKinley Square section, Crotona Park sections, east, west, north, and south; Tremont, Kingsbridge, Riverdale, and Washington Heights north of 153d Street. Mr. Hayes, who has lived in the district for seventeen years, formerly was a resident of Washington Heights, and in 1907 moved to the Bronx section. He is a graduate of Fordham University. He has been making an active speaking campaign in all parts of the district, and some of the most prominent Democrats in the Bronx are supporting him. Among the men on the Hayes Campaign Committee are the following:

John J. Brady, William J. Flynn, Joseph P. Hennessy, Steven B. Ayres, Patrick J. McMahon, John A. McDonald, Andrew Kelly, Edward V. Handy, Deputy Commissioner John E. McGeehan, Deputy Commissioner Andrew E. Kalbach, Assistant Tax Commissioner Edward Barrett, Deputy Collector Thomas Lahey, Charles C. Marrin, John T. Martin, John F. Dunn, Thomas C. Larkin, George Donnelly, John J. Hynes, John Ross Delafield, Norbert Blank, Nathan B. Levy, George B. Holbert, Thomas Gilleran, Dominic O'Reilly, Eugene F. McGee, Dr. Gustav Carstensen, Dr. J. J. F. McLaughlin, Dr. William Swan, John Wegmann, James Brady, Daniel F. Eggan, Julian Haas, Edward G. Getz, Frederick Morney, Smith Thomson, Benjamin Landsman, William Webber, Christian Becker, and Stephen B. Gibbons.

There are leadership contests in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Districts, which have added to the interest in the Congress primary fight.

MOSS SAYS PERKINS SHIELDS OIL LAWYER

Prosecutor Is Deaf to Prisoner's Plea for a Hearing, Candidate Asserts.

RUINED BY TRAMWAY DEAL

Howlands, Counsel of John D. Rockefeller, Accused by Man Confined in Ludlow Street Jail.

Speaking at what was called a "citizens' mass meeting in Cooper Union to nominate Frank Moss for District Attorney," Mr. Moss created a sensation last night when he declared, as showing why he was not wanted in the office of District Attorney, that there was at present a man in Ludlow Street Jail who had been for a year trying to get the District Attorney to listen to a complaint against Charles P. Howland, Mr. Rockefeller's legal representative in important matters.

Mr. Moss did not mention the prisoner's name in his speech, but after the meeting he said it was Charles Bright, who has been worth millions of dollars, who was said to own a tramway franchise in Montevideo, who was for fourteen years the representative of the General Electric Company in South America, and who holds railroad concessions there.

Mr. Howland is one of the men who signed a letter to Charles A. Perkins asking him to run for the District Attorneyship. He is thus described in a campaign document entitled "Why Rockefeller Wants Perkins Nominated for District Attorney," sent out by the Frank Moss League:

Charles P. Howland is a member of the law firm of Murray, Prentice & Howland, 37 Wall Street. The firm is composed of George Welwood Murray, E. Parmalee Prentice, and Charles P. Howland. Mr. Murray has been John D. Rockefeller's personal attorney for many years. E. Parmalee Prentice is John D. Rockefeller's son-in-law. Charles P. Howland represents Mr. Rockefeller in important matters. The law firm of Murray, Prentice & Howland is counsel to the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, controlled by Rockefeller, and to the Equitable Trust Company. Mr. Murray, Mr. Prentice, and Mr. Howland are Directors in important Rockefeller properties.

The great hall was only about three-quarters filled when Mr. Moss arrived. He was late, and many persons left, discouraged by an announcement that there were to be five speakers before the principal speech of the evening. The audience was enthusiastic, however, and generous with applause.

Sees Plot to Squeeze Prisoner.

Mr. Moss dwelt much upon the regularity of his action in appealing for a place on the ticket at the primaries. Toward the end of his speech he went to some extent into reasons why certain interests did not want him in the District Attorney's office, and were not worried about Perkins because they knew he could not win. Then he told of the man in Ludlow Street jail. Speaking of this afterward, he said the complaint was over a South American railroad deal in which there was a suspicion that Bright was being squeezed dry because he would not give in to "the interest."

"A lawyer came to me two months ago with a motion to set aside the arrest of Charles Bright. He was under an order of arrest in a civil suit charged with having failed to transfer securities, having to do with a section of Pan-American railroad running through Uruguay, a concession he had obtained," said Mr. Moss. "This order was obtained by default, the prisoner having allowed it to go by default by the advice of a lawyer who told him the stock belonged as the complaint specified. Bright afterward discovered that he had been badly advised, and that there was, he asserted, a scheme to defraud him and his friends out of their interests.

"I am giving this out of my memory now and I cannot go into the details, but the scheme involves many millions. Realizing his position and intent upon finding some way of overcoming these conditions, Bright remained out of the State. The next move in the case, however, was to begin an action in the Federal Court in this city to make him pay to a man named Vidal, a portion of his profits, which were quite considerable.

"In this action it was necessary for him to appear as a witness. He undertook to get an order of protection against arrest, but Mr. Howland volunteered to give him a stipulation which would protect him while he was in attendance upon the case. He attended There were some exhibits, Spanish letters, over the translation of which there was a disagreement. The court advised all parties to get together and agree. Of course, this was not strictly in attendance on the trial.

"Bright did not notice this distinction. He went to Howland's office, and there he was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff, who had been notified of his coming. This was some months ago.

Prisoner's Motion Denied.

"A motion was made to set aside the arrest on the ground that Bright was protected by the stipulation, but the court decided that the stipulation did not cover visits to Howland's office. This motion was denied and Bright remains in jail. Since that time Bright's counsel has been conducting an investigation of the persons who were associated in this business. The associates opposed to Bright came back with a motion to restrain him from continuing the examination on the ground that he was abusing the process of the court. The counsel for Bright asked me to oppose this motion. Judge Shearn denied the motion, and in the examination facts may developed tending to show the incarceration of Bright is unjust and other proceedings may result. In the course of consultation with Bright I learned that for many months he has been demanding action by the District Attorney against the assistants of Mr. Howland, and that Mr. Howland had opposed his demands. One of these, a Mr. Favour, was indicted, but as to other accusations the District Attorney has declined to take action, and such as have been disposed of were disposed of unfavorably to Mr. Bright.

"I make no statement," Mr. Moss Bright is right or wrong. While I was willing to appear for him on these motions, the first of them was before I was thinking of the District Attorneyship, and these services were gratuitous. I have not made such an extended or deep study of the case as to justify me in making an accusation against anybody, but what I did comment on was that in these conditions it is interesting that Charles P. Howland should be one of the signers of a letter addressed to Mr. Perkins asking him to run for District Attorney."

Mr. Moss based his plea upon the ground that he, of the candidates named, was the one who could win at the coming election, and he asked that the people, irrespective of party help rescue the District Attorneyship from Tammany Hall. There was laughter when he said that Perkins was so unknown to the people that many thought his first name was George. He scored again when he said that Perkins was such a noted Republican that he had noticed his anme just posted for membership in the Republican Club.

PERKINS PREDICTS VICTORY.

District Attorney Says Moss Will Not Carry a District.

District Attorney Charles A. Perkins, Republican candidate for the nomination to his present office, made the prediction last night that his opponent, Frank Moss, would not carry a single Assembly district in the entire city at the primaries on Tuesday. After going over the reports of his campaign managers at his headquarters in the Hotel McAlpin, Mr. Perkins, said:

"After a verification of all the figures so far as is humanly possible, there is no doubt that Mr. Moss will fail to carry a single Assembly district throughout the entire city. The enrolled Republicans are enthusiastic in their opposition to Tammany Hall, and are ready to put up a spirited fight against the local foe of good government. I am running with the record of the District Attorney's office during my administration as my platform, and look confidently forward to seeing the voters indorse that record in the big battle beginning next Wednesday after the primaries and ending with election day, Nov. 2."

During the last week five or six leagues were formed to promote Mr. Perkins's candidacy during the fight for election on the assumption that he would win on Tuesday. There were announced from the Perkins headquarters the results of two canvasses, one showing that Mr. Perkins would win by about 3-to-1 over Mr. Moss, allowing Mr. Moss 5,705 votes and Mr. Perkins 16,503. Another revealed a wide defection among the Progresaives from Moss to Perkins.

RYAN MEN ARE OPTIMISTIC.

Say Their Dignified Campaign Should Appeal to Voters.

At the headquarters of Joseph T. Ryan, candidate for Justice of the City Court in the Democratic primaries, it was said last night that Mr. Ryan felt sure of winning on Tuesday. This statement was given out:

"Mr. Ryan can face the real Democratic voters of the city feeling that he has conducted his canvass in a manner becoming a man who aspires to so important an office. Those who have been associated with Mr. Ryan have made no pretense of knowing anything about the political game. They haven't even flattered themselves that the results of their efforts would be an overwhelming defeat for Judge Teller. They have simply, in the face of as great a handicap as any political committee has known, including the apathy of a certain section of the morning press, gone about their business in an intimate and hopeful manner. Theirs has been a campaign of education, of disseminating information concerning the primary system, what it means, what are its practical advantages to decent citizenship, and the kind of politics that mean opportunity, efficiency, and a square deal."

Commencing Monday, Sept. 27th

HAHNE & Co.

NEWARK

57th Anniversary Sale

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars' Worth of New Fall Merchandise at Prices Lower than Ever Offered Before

Full Descriptions In Newark Papers

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



Costumes Elegantes

A la Russe

Being the most elegant types of the tailleur as conceived by Callot, Cheruit, Jenny and Drecoll. Developed in heavy satins and chiffon velvets, combined with fur and revealing many exclusive features in collar and sleeve treatment.

195.00 to 325.00

Original Paris Model Suits

From Bernard, Cheruit, Drecoll, Callot, Doeuilled, Jenny, Georgette and Brandt

On Sale at Cost of Import

Women's Fur Trimmed Tailleur Suits

29.50 39.50 79.50

Long, medium length and flare coat suits of broadcloth, whipcord, velour de laine, silk velour and duvetyn, handsomely trimmed with seal, skunk, beaver and mole.

La Blouse Parisienne

Exclusive Importation of Hand Made, Hand Embroidered Blouses, Expressly Made for Bonwit Teller & Co.

French hand made hand embroidered Georgette Crepe Blouses.... *19.75 to 29.50*
French hand made Blouses of crepe de Chine, with linen, fur, Valenciennes lace, hand embroidery or hand drawn work..... *12.75 to 27.50*
French hand made handkerchief linen blouses, with batiste, drawn work, embroidery or real lace.... *9.75 to 45.00*

Daytime & Evening Gowns

25.00 upwards to *350.00*

Trotteur frocks of serge, charming frocks of Georgette crepe, velvet and other appropriate fabrics for informal and afternoon wear. Theatre, restaurant and dinner gowns of exquisite silks, tissues, velvet, silver cloth, tulle, paillette and sequined nets in replicas of the most distinctive Paris models.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF
SOIREE SILK DANSE FROCKS
SPECIAL AT
29.50

The price is reduced from 39.50 since this model has been widely copied in inferior materials

Plain corsage with silver threaded lace and pointed bottom skirt. Embroidery in Greek key design. Colors white, pink, flesh, blue, orchid, maise.

Manteaux de Luxe

A larger and more inclusive collection of the highest types of evening wraps than this shop has ever assembled. Exquisite high colored chiffon velvets, brocades merveilluex, radiant metallic textures, emblazoned fabrics, rich silks—models that are exclusively different and much be-furred.

65.00 to 325.00

The Vogue of Fur Trimmed Velour and Duvetyn Coats

29.50 upwards to *195.00*

Bonwit Teller & Co. have imported a large quantity of these rich, soft, silky fabrics which have been made into coats of the most unusual and individual styles with high funnel muff and chin collars of the fashionable furs.

Utility and Limousine Coats

25.00 upwards to *325.00*

Made of Scotch-like tweeds in heather tones, velour de laine, Bolivia cloth, Dracord, Montagnac trimmed with raccoon, beaver, skunk, opossum and sable squirrel.

"Originations"

A remote corner of the Latin Quarter, Paris, is the abode of an aged couple who live in terms of art. Erstwhile painters, they have practiced, since the war, more utilitarian pursuits. NECKWEAR is now the medium for the expression of their sublime art—NECKWEAR such as has never before been seen—labored and loved over with hand and heart. A large collection of these remarkable "Morceaux d'Art" will be on view Monday.

* * *

A recherche bit of finery is an exquisite muff and unique necklet done in chiffon velvet in the color of the American Beauty Rose.

* * *

Perhaps a Franz Hals portrait inspired this wonderfully simple French hand made collar of organdie.

* * *

A fur trimmed kid glove is known as "Russe."

* * *

Another exceedingly smart glove is of the close-fitting gauntlet variety, fastened with six diagonally set clasps.

* * *

Novelty is never-ending in kid gloves; here is one with disper stitchery on the back and wrist.

* * *

Kid gloves with bands of contrasting color inset about the wrist.

* * *

A handbag of black moire silk is set in a frame of shell suspended from a link chain of shell terminating in a wrist bracelet. 2.95

* * *

Set in the manner of precious stones are French brilliants in sterling silver bar pins. 2.50

* * *

Coiffure combs of dark amber colored shell—carved or plain—worn at many angles. 1.00

* * *

A guimpe of hand made, hand embroidery net is cut decollete and banded with a high collar about the neck.

* * *

High collars with flaring points are hand made, hand embroidered and trimmed with real laces.

* * *

A hand made, hand embroidered collar of organdie is of unusual height, double folded and run through with a tie of moire.

* * *

Oddments in neckwear are of hand embroidered linen with flares that adjust themselves at most unusual angles.

* * *

A surplice guimpe of ecru lace has a high collar of bright colored velvet, veiled with the lace.

"Jeunes Filles"

Fashions in Tailleur Suits

Modes that present the youthful ideas and ideals developed by Jean Lanvin, Jenny, and Cheruit, expressed in rich, soft velour, duvetyn, velveteen, chiffon velvet, richly accentuated with furs. Sizes 14 to 18. *20.00 to 225.00*

Misses' Fur Trim'd Tailleur Suits *35.00*
Twelve distinct models in broadcloth, gabardine and velour, trimmed with seal, mole, beaver, krimmer and skunk-dyed raccoon. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Corduroy Suits *29.50*
Two chic models designed on very youthful lines of almost boyish simplicity and directness. One is of the belted type, the other a Godet flare. Skunk-dyed raccoon fur. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Stockinette Coats—Fur Collars *20.00*
An especially smart model of the new stockinette cloth in Oxford, brown, green and blue heather tones, distinguished by high choker collars of beaver, skunk-raccoon or seal.

Misses' Utility Coats *25.00*
High collared flare side coats bound with braid, in plaid back heather frieze and Scotch-like tweeds. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' "Ingenue" Dresses *18.50*
Surplice of serge over bodice and sleeves of taffeta, touched with self and gold embroidery at waistline. Taffeta skirt banded with serge.

Misses' Frocks & Gowns

College, Informal & Formal Types

Tailleur effects of serge, Georgette crepe and satin, designed on lines of simple direction. Afternoon frocks of youthful daintiness and charming silhouette, many touched with fur. Danse and debutante frocks in tulle, silver cloth, velvet—plain, pailleted or sequined, puffed, hooped and draped. *13.50 to 175.00*

"Bontell" Footwear

Exclusive Styles Especially Featuring the Extremely High Laced Boot Modes of Greco

Made in suede, chevreau glace, russet, patent leather, calf, bronze kid, velvet. Silver evening slippers, pumps and Oxfords in patent leather, russet, dull calf, bronze. Sport boots, puttees, shoes for riding, hunting, golf, skating, tennis.

Chapeaux de Paris

—and Exact Replicas

Original Paris model hats and replicas from the Bonwit Teller workrooms, reproduced exclusively in French materials in the Department of Formal Millinery—Second Floor. Prices 18.00 upward.

Trotteur & Tailleur Hats, 6.95 to 16.50

Especially featured are modes that are distinctly different from the usual in sport, informal and semi-formal types.

Robes Intimes

Boudoir and breakfast apparel and the more formal tea gowns wrought in cloud-like chiffons, rich brocaded and chiffon velvets, stencilled chiffons, metallic tissues, silver cloth, rare laces. Original designs in Classique and Oriental motifs that will appeal to women who demand the unusual.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

IMPORTED SILK CORSETS

6.95

Regularly 11.75 & 13.50

Handsome silk fabrics in delicate shades, satin striped with silk elastic.

FRENCH NIGHTGOWNS

5.95

Regularly 10.75

Sheer French batiste, with fine hand embroidery, lace motifs and lace edge.

6 JUSTICES INDORSED BY BAR ASSOCIATION

Favors Clarke, Greenbaum, Delehanty, Shearn, Tierney, and Finch for Supreme Court.

DISAPPROVES OF ZELLER

Committee Says Schwartz, O'Connell, and Wintner Have Not Shown Qualification.

The Judiciary Committee of the New York City Bar Association made public yesterday its report on the various candidates for the bench this year, giving its approval or disapproval of the judicial nominees with detailed explanations. The committee's report congratulates Justices John Proctor Clarke and Samuel Greenbaum, who are nominated for re-election to the Supreme Court Bench by Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives, and recommends the association's approval and indorsement of these candidates. In doing so the committee supports the principle of renomination, and says:

"The principle involved, of which the association has repeatedly declared its approval, is that, where a Judge has been elected to the judicial office he is filling and has served competently and satisfactorily, his renomination and re-election should be supported upon a non-partisan basis, in order that Judges may feel that their continuation in office is to depend solely upon the manner in which they have discharged their duties and ministered justice, and that they need not look to political organizations or groups of men for renomination or continuance in office."

Justice Francis B. Delehanty, now serving in the Supreme Court by appointment, receives the approval and indorsement of the committee in his candidacy with the comment that he "has shown qualification for the judicial office and has been a satisfactory Judge." The committee also indorses Justice Clarence J. Shearn, who is referred to as "a lawyer of exceptional ability, of large and varied professional experience and of excellent professional standing."

Oppose Political Activity.

Regarding the candidacy of Justice John M. Tierney, now serving in the Municipal Court, the committee recommends approval and indorsement, with the qualifying criticism, however, that he had taken too prominent a part in practical politics. The committee says regarding Justice Tierney:

"His judicial service has been satisfactory to the bar and to litigants, and he has shown qualification for judicial office. The only criticism which has been submitted to your committee for its consideration is that as Justice of the Municipal Court he took too prominent and active a part in practical politics. In the judgment of your committee it would be preferable if the Judges of all our courts would, so far as practicable, without giving up their interest in public affairs or their affiliation with political parties, avoid creating the impression that they are active in practical politics."

Regarding the candidacy of Justice Edward B. Finch, the committee, although stating that his judicial experience has been limited to the past few weeks, recommends the association's approval and indorsement, and says: "He had, however, obtained prominence at the bar not only as a scholarly and capable lawyer of high personal character, but for his interest in public questions." Justices Delehanty, Shearn, Tierney, and Finch are on both Democratic and Republican tickets.

The approval or indorsement of the association is not recommended in the cases of John J. O'Connell and Hugo Wintner, also candidates for the Supreme Court bench. The committee's criticism of these men is that they "have not shown such qualification for judicial office as would justify their nomination."

Disapprove of Zeller.

The disapproval of the association of the candidacy of Justice Lorenz Zeller, now of the City Court, and nominated by Tammany Hall for the vacancy in that court, is unqualifiedly recommended by the committee. It says:

"When Justice Zeller was nominated in 1913 for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, your committee, after thorough investigation, reported that in its opinion neither his professional career nor his judicial acts justified or warranted his election to important judicial office. This recommendation was then approved by the association. Further investigation by your committee has convinced it that Justice Zeller's career has not shown fitness or qualification for judicial office, and that his candidacy for Justice of the City Court should therefore be disapproved by the association."

Joseph F. Ryan, independent candidate for Justice of the City Court, is not recommended for the association's approval, owing to his lack of judicial experience, but the committee states: "He would probably make a satisfactory Justice of the City Court." It also says that Mr. Ryan "has been a member of our bar for twenty years, and is a lawyer of high character and in good standing. He has not had any judicial experience as referee. While in the judgment of your committee his professional career and scope of his practice have not yet been such as to show distinct qualification for important judicial office, he would probably make a satisfactory Justice of the City Court."

To Make Another Report.

The committee makes no recommendations regarding the other candidates for the City Court bench, with bnt one exception, and says that their professional careers have not shown qualification for judicial office. The exception is the candidacy of Charles M. Maniere, who, according to the committee, would probably make a capable and satisfactory Judge.

The committee reports that it is not prepared to submit recommendations on the candidates for the Municipal Courts, but that this will be done in another report. An exception is made, however, and the approval and indorsement of the association is recommended in the case of Justice Edgar J. Lauer of the Ninth District, whose record is referred to in glowing terms. The committee states further that the Committee on Courts Not of Record concurs fully in this recommendation. The Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association consists of W. D. Guthrie, Chairman, Robert Grier Monroe, Secretary, and Frank W. M. Cutcheon, Lewis L. Delafield, John Frankenheimer, John Henry Hammond, De Lancey Nicoll, Charles E. Rushmore, and George Zabriskie.

FAVOR DR. GIBSON'S METHOD

Physicians Believe it Ought to Make Tuberculosis Non-Fatal.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Physicians who have spent years in the study of tuberculosis declared today at the closing session of the seventh annual meeting of the American Association of Clinical Research at the Hahnemann Medical College that the method evolved by Dr. Jefferson D. Gibson of Denver, retiring President of the association, was one that in ten years ought to place tuberculosis among the relatively non-fatal diseases.

Dr. Gibson mentioned the method in his address on Thursday and described it in detail in a paper at today's session. It makes possible a cure by adding X-rays, ozone and static electricity to the climatic and dietetic treatment now common in tuberculosis hospitals. By this method he asserts, the presence of the disease can be detected in healthy, robust persons, even before the well known symptoms begin to form, and cures can be effected in advanced cases in remarkably short time.

In his paper today Dr. Gibson said:

"It might seem that I have allowed my enthusiasm to run away with me in studying this cure, but I think a feeling of gratification, at least, is justified when I say that out of 757 cases thus treated there have been only 61 deaths. I wish to state now with emphasis that the X-ray will finally bring about the emancipation of the human race from this dreadful scourge. In a few years, when the method is better developed, it will be a disgrace for a physician to allow a case of tuberculosis of any kind to progress to an advanced stage, because the X-rays even now find the incipient tendencies even before the symptoms form."

Drs. Arthur W. Yale, Philadelphia; Daniel E. S. Coleman, New York, and James Krauss, Boston, spoke favorably of Dr. Gibson's work.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Coleman, New York; First Vice President, Dr. William B. Snow, New York; Second Vice President, Dr. Leon T. Ashcraft, Philadelphia. Dr. Krauss of Boston is the permanent Secretary of the association.

ROCKEFELLER REMINISCENT.

Tells of Taking His First Job, 60 Years Ago Today.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Sixty years ago tomorrow John D. Rockefeller took his first job, and when the oil man's attention was called to the fact this afternoon it was evident that he had been thinking of the old days and that first job, for he had facts and figures at his fingers' ends.

"It was Sept. 26, 1855, that I went to work in Cleveland as an assistant bookkeeper," he said "and I worked from that date until Jan. 1 for $50. I wonder what the young men of today would say if they had to work that time for the money I received?"

"And I suppose then you got a raise?" a reporter asked.

"Well, the rest speaks for itself." He replied.

Mr. Rockefeller appeared to take much pleasure in thinking of the old days and that first job. He gave the reporter the impression that any young man who was willing to work and was thrifty would get along in the world. It was not to be supposed that all would be millionaires, but when they had arrived at his age in life they would have a hank account. Mr. Rockefeller said that it was his first job that showed him the value of saving pennies. "But," he said, "the dollars took care of themselves as long as I looked after the pennies."

ROCKEFELLER MAY MEET LABOR CHIEFS

Indicates That He Will Accept a Conference with the United Mine Workers.

WANTS TO HEAR ALL SIDES

Completes a Week of First-Hand Investigation in Colorado and Will Put Findings into Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 25.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., ended the first week of his investigation of his Colorado properties tonight, and will begin a series of conferences with his officials here on Monday. At these meetings any changes of policy that he may have decided upon will be formulated.

He has agreed to meet the President and Secretary of the Women's Justice League of Denver, and there is a possibility that he will also meet a committee of the International Board of the Mine Workers. Just before he left Florence this afternoon a dispatch was shown to him to the effect that the International Board of the United Mine Workers of America had decided to send a committee to discuss with him the Colorado labor situation. He was asked if he would receive the committee. He replied:

"I have not yet refused to meet any one, and I will not begin now."

"Does that mean that you will meet these union men?" he was asked.

"You have heard my answer, and you may interpret it for yourself. I am out West now to do things."

Greets Workers Everywhere.

Since Mr. Rockefeller reached Trinidad last Monday he has driven some hundreds of miles over mountains and plains in motor cars, dug coal in the Frederick mine, and descended a 400-foot shaft at Coal Creek; eaten beefsteak and beans at miners' boarding houses, and danced with miners' wives and daughters in a little school house after an amateur entertainment.

He has made a careful investigation of the system of direct mediation inaugurated recently by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and at each camp sought out the miners' representatives and talked with them about the practical side of the plan. This mediation system—which John R. Lawson, a labor leader in jail at Trinidad, designated a substitute for recognition of the union—is under the direct supervision of David Griffiths, mediator for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

On Tuesday the Women's Justice League sent a telegram to Mr. Rockefeller at Trinidad asking for a conference, and he replied through his secretary that he would be glad to meet their representatives. The league also asked Mr. Rockefeller to visit John R. Lawson in jail and to confer with the attorneys for the mine workers as to the charges of wrongs committed during Lawson's trial. The telegram of the league further requested that he give an audience to the officials of the mine workers.

Leaders Seek an Interview.

Robert H. Harlin, Percy Tetlow, and James F. Moran, members of the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers, today invited Mr. Rockefeller to meet with them with a view to establishing contract relations such as existed in Wyoming, Montana, and Washington. From his statement at Florence it is presumed that Mr. Rockefeller will consent to meet the committee. The miners' committee issued a document today commenting on the statement accredited to Mr. Rockefeller that he did not discriminate between union and non-union labor. The committee said:

"If Mr. Rockefeller was sincere when he said that his company did not care whether their employes were union men or not, then these employes will be permitted to join the organization of their choice; then the 300 or 900 members of our organization who have been refused employment will be treated as other men are treated by his company, and then no longer will summary discharge be the penalty imposed upon those who have the temerity to assert their manhood and their rights of affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America.

"If Rockefeller did not mean that his employes would be permitted to belong to the United Mine Workers without interference and without being discharged on some flimsy trumped-up pretext or other, then we wish it to be understood that union men cannot work for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and conditions in the camps owned by them are precisely the same as they were prior to and following the calling off of the strike; and the elements that led to the revolt of the miners of Southern Colorado still obtain."



668 Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street, New York

WE have opened new demonstration salons convenient for our friends, and are now ready to receive you. There is much which will repay a visit: the surroundings are truly worthy of the Sonora. Selections to suit your taste will be played in airy, private rooms as only the

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

can play them. While our business is a large one, the result of steady and continuous growth for many years, it is not our ambition to produce the Sonora in enormous quantities. Each instrument, from our simple "Monarch" (with stand extra) at $35.00, up to our "Invincible" (electrically operated and with cabinet of Circassian Walnut) at $380.00, is given the personal care which is only obtainable in a restricted "quantity output."

Let us send you our book "Sonora—The Instrument of Quality"; but better, come and hear a Sonora and you will then buy the best.

SONORA PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION
George E. Brightson, President
Makers of the Sonora Phonograph and Sonora Multi-Playing Jewel Needle
FIFTH AVENUE AT 53rd STREET, - - - - - NEW YORK
Executive Office, 57 Reade Street



GRAND—Oak or Mahogany cabinet with gold-plated trimmings. Equipped for playing all makes of disc records. Gold-plated extra strong double spring motor; playing ten ten-inch records with one winding. Envelope filing system, with capacity for holding 160 records. Price $325. In Circassian $30 extra.

The Sonora was the only instrument to be awarded a perfect score (100 per cent) for tone quality at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Distinctive Autumn Apparel for Women

Later models are constantly being added to a stock that is representative of the best style authorities of Europe and America. Every new Paris idea is conveyed in the rich fabrics, trimmings and smart Autumn colorings sanctioned by fashion for the new season in

Women's Tailored Suits, Street, Afternoon and Evening Dresses, also Coats, Wraps, Traveling, Motoring and Sport Garments.

A very uncommon early season offering to-morrow, will comprise

Women's Tailored Suits
Copy of a Bernard Model, of broadcloth, effectively fur trimmed,
Very special at $24.50

Women's Tailored Suits
Entirely new effects of whipcord and velour cloth, skunk trimmed,
Very special at $35.00

The Velvet Department

For Monday, a Very Unusual Offering, on the Second Floor, will include these decided values:

Imported Black Chiffon Velvet
39 inches wide; Regularly sold for $5.50 a yard,
at $3.35 a yard

Imported Black Silk Coatings
31 inches wide; Regularly sold for $3.50 and 4.50 a yard,
at $1.45 a yard

A Men's Sale

of unusual importance is now in the course of preparation, consisting of

Men's Autumn Clothing, Furnishings and Accessories

At Very Exceptional Price Inducements,

Details of which will be given out later in the week.

Autumn Dress Goods

A particularly important sale to-morrow, on the Main Floor, will present very exceptional price advantages.

Imported Chiffon Broadcloths
54 inches wide; satin finish, in black and rich Autumn colorings
at $1.35 a yard

All Wool Velour Gabardines
54 inches wide; soft finish, the newest shades,
at $1.15 a yard

HAIR GOODS

The Third Floor Section is replete with every hair requirement and accessory in the most authoritative styles demanded by the present coiffure fashions, at very moderate prices.

Absolute privacy and personal attention accorded every patron.

Special attention is directed to our
Natural Wavy Hair Switches
In all shades,
at $5.00

Tailored and Untrimmed Hats

At Unquestionably Low Prices for Monday

ON THE MAIN FLOOR SPECIAL TABLES

Black Silk Velvet Hats, - at $1.95 & 2.65
in a large diversified assortment of correct shapes and styles for Autumn.

IN THE MAIN FLOOR MILLINERY SECTION

Ostrich Trimmed Hats, at $4.95, 6.50 & 8.50

Fancy Ostrich Feathers
combined with fur, black and colors,
at 75c to $1.10

French Ostrich Plumes
in black and colors; 18 inches long
Special at $1.35

GLOVES

A very special early season offering Monday, of

Women's French Glace Kid Gloves
Two-Clasp, overseam sewn, in tan, gray, brown, black and white,
at 95c pair
Regular Value $1.50

Chamois Lisle Gloves
Two-clasp, in white only,
at 48c pair

Exceptional Hosiery Values

Will be featured To-morrow on the Main Floor, in desirable grades and new colorings for Autumn.

Women's Black Lisle Stockings,
fine quality, reinforced heels and toes,
at 21c pair

Women's Lisle Thread Stockings,
in black, white or tan; superior quality
at 32c pair

Women's Superior Silk Stockings, consisting of clocked, open-work and embroidered effects; values $2.50 to $2.75 a pair, at $1.69

Women's Silk Stockings in black or white; double lisle tops and soles,
at 65c pair

Women's Silk Stockings in black or white; medium or heavy weight,
at 93c pair

House Gowns and Negligees

Charming assortments of new Foreign and American made Negligee, Boudoir, Tea, Lounging and House Dinner Gowns, are now being shown on the Second Floor, in the newest designs and fabrics, at very reasonable prices.

Unusual price inducements for Monday:

House Gowns of Albatross,
in straight and Empire models,
at $2.95 to 5.75

House Robes of Corduroy,
Embroidered edging and silk linings, some handsomely fur trimmed,
at $6.95 to 9.75

Crepe de Chine Boudoir Gowns,
Lace and flower trimmed; silk lined,
at $12.50

Crepe de Chine Boudoir Gowns,
With smart lace coat, fur trimmed; full plaited skirt,
at $14.50

A Sale of Women's Muslin and Nainsook Underwear

Has been prepared for Monday, on the Second Floor, offering many new models at striking price inducements.

Night Gowns	Envelope Chemises	Combinations	Drawers
at 79c, $1.00, 1.35 and 1.90	at 98c, $1.10, 1.39 and 1.85	at $1.00, 1.45, 1.95 and 2.55	at 50c, 69c, 85c and $1.00
Values from $1.00 to 2.75	Values from $1.50 to 2.50	Values from $1.45 to 3.50	Values from 72c to $1.55

Also an offering of a most advantageous purchase of

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns, - - Value $3.95, at $2.75
Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises, - Value $2.75, at $1.95
Crepe de Chine Bloomers, - - - Value $2.50, at $1.90
Crepe de Chine Bodices, - - - Value $1.65, at $1.00

WASHABLE SATIN UNDERGARMENTS, THE VOGUE OF THE MOMENT, AT MODERATE PRICES.

An Extraordinary Sale of Linens

At very much less than present wholesale prices

Extensive merchandising and advantageous purchases consummated before the war, enable us to make this unusual offering notwithstanding the present scarcity of linens and the constantly rising market.

$1.25 Satin Damask Table Linen, yd. 85c
extra heavy and superior quality.

$1.85 Damask Table Cloths, at $1.25
Irish satin; 66x66 inches; hemmed.

$3.00 Damask Table Cloths, at $2.25
2x2½ yards; variety of handsome designs.

$5.00 Damask Table Cloths, at $3.50
heavy double satin; 2x2½ yards.

$8.00 Damask Table Cloths, at $5.75
superior double satin; 2½x2½ yards.

$4.50 Satin Damask Napkins, dz. $2.95
24x24 inches; large dinner size.

$1.25 Linen Pillow Cases, . pr. 88c
Pure linen; hemstitched.

30c Turkish Bath Towels, . at 20c
Extra large size.

$3.75 Linen Huck Towels, doz. $2.75
Damask border; hemstitched.

$7.00 Real Madeira Napkins, doz. $4.75
Embroidered corners; also rose scallop.

$7.00 Madeira Luncheon Sets, at $4.75
Thirteen pieces; hand embroidered.

Madeira Center Pieces at $1.50 & 2.95
Hand embroidered; values $2.00 to 4.50.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

In many instances, priced below present importing cost, due to advantageous purchases made before the present scarcity and price advance occurred.

Small Rugs and Saddle Bags
Shirvans, Beloochistans, Carabaghs and Anatolians,
at $3.75, 5.50 and 9.75
Values up to $14.50

Medium Size Oriental Rugs
Mousouls, Irans, Ghendjis, Berghamos, etc.,
at $14.75, 19.75 and 29.50
Values up to $45.00

Narrow Persian Hall Runners
in the most desirable weaves,
Values up to $58.00, . . at $28.50 & 39.75

Also Large Reductions in Room Size

MAHALS

Size	Were	Now
8½x12ft.	$115	$75.00
8½x11½ft.	$135	98.00
9½x13½ft.	$228	150.00
13½x17ft.	$350	195.00

GHOEREVANS

Size	Were	Now
7½x10ft.	$115	$78.00
9x11½ft.	$138	95.00
9x12ft.	$198	125.00
11x13½ft.	$258	195.00

NEW ELEVATED LINE OPENED FOR QUEENS

Parades and Speeches Near the Lefferts Avenue Station of Liberty Avenue Route.

EXTENDS 5-CENT FARE ZONE

Children's Placards with Demands for School Improvements a Surprise to Committee.

The Liberty Avenue extension of the Fulton Street elevated line in Brooklyn was opened at 2:52 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a special train left the Brooklyn Bridge filled with representatives of various branches of the City Government and the members of a committee of 100 Queens property owners. It took the special train about forty-five minutes to make the run from the bridge to Lefferts Avenue, which will be the terminus of the line until further extensions are opened on the way to Jamaica.

Residents of the district of Queens that is tapped by the new extension welcomed the opening of the line, which means a five instead of a ten cent fare to Manhattan for them, with parades, brass bands, and a celebration near the Lefferts Avenue station, in which a thousand school children participated. A speakers' stand had been erected beside the new terminus, and speeches were made by Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the B. R. T., and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, which built the extension; Henry H. Curran of the Board of Aldermen, Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood, and Maurice Connolly, Borough President of Queens.

The parades and the speeches took place as anticipated by the Committee of Arrangements, which was headed by Former Assemblyman Harry Huber, but there was one feature that the committeemen admitted they had been kept in the dark about. As the committee was leaving the special train its members saw the groups of school children in white from the neighborhood's schools parading toward the speakers' stand, as they had anticipated. But many groups of the children carried large placards on poles. The committeemen had not known anything about these. The placards bore, among similar legends, the following:

"P. S. 57."

"The Elevated Is Here—Where Is Our New School?"

"P. S. 57."

"Our Taxes are Large, but Our School Is Small."

Public School 57 had placards expressing the desire for a better building.

The extension that was opened is about two miles long and has the following new stations: Hudson Street, Boyd Avenue, Rockaway Boulevard, Oxford Avenue, Greene Avenue, Lefferts Avenue. It taps the Morris Park, Ozone Park, and Woodhaven regions of Queens, and carries the five-cent fare zone from the old city line to the new terminus of the line. Trains for passengers were put into regular service after the special train had gone over the route, and beginning at midnight last night the train schedule for the Fulton Street line was put into effect, so that today and hereafter trains will run throughout the day at ten-minute intervals.

Construction work was begun on this extension in April of last year. It is part of the new dual system. Fifteen thousand tons of steel and 6,000 cubic yards of masonry were utilized in the work, exclusive of station construction, and the total cost was $1,500,000.

Each of the new stations was constructed to accommodate the full eight-car subway train. The stations are built with a sort of mezzanine floor beneath the track level for waiting rooms, and the platforms are of concrete.

In his speech Colonel Williams said that the transportation company could not hope to make a profit out of the new extension for a long time, and that transit that was actually rapid could not be looked for until the B. R. T. gained permission to place a third track along the Fulton Street line. He urged the people present to join the company in its efforts to third-track this line and others.

FREE LECTURES COMMENCE.

Many Topics Included in Courses Which Open This Week.

The Board of Education and the New York Botanical Garden announce lecture courses as follows:

Board of Education—"Modern Russia," Lucy E. Textor of Vassar College, six lectures, Friday evenings, beginning Oct. 1, at Wadleigh High School, 113th Street, west of Seventh Avenue.

"The Drama of Today," Professor J. G. Carter Troop, six lectures, Friday evenings, beginning Oct. 1, at Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue.

"Great Novelists of the Past Century," Professor Charles F. Horne, eleven lectures, Saturday evenings, beginning Oct. 2, at New York Public Library, 505 West 145th Street.

"Economics," Professor James Walter Crook, eight lectures, Saturday evenings, beginning Oct. 2, at the Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th Street. This course will be repeated by Professor Crook at the Brooklyn Public Library, South Branch, Fourth Avenue and Fifty-first Street.

"Race Improvement," Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, six lectures, Saturday evenings, beginning Oct. 2, at Public School 37, 145th Street, east of Willis Avenue, the Bronx. This course will be repeated by Professor Schmucker at Public School 44, Queens, Bonlevard and Academy Avenue, Rockaway Beach.

"The Making of Our World," William T. Elsing, six lectures, alternate Friday evenings, beginning Oct. 1, at Public School 28, Anthony and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx.

"The Making of the Pacific States," Azel Hull Fish, five lectures, alternate Fridays, beginning Oct. 1, at Public School 77, Queens, Seneca (Covart) Avenue, Centre and George Streets, Ridgewood Park, L. I.

The New York Botanical Garden—Dr. W. A. Murrill on "The Collecting of Fleshy Fungi on the Upper St. Regis." These lectures begin at 4 o'clock, last one hour, and are illustrated by lantern slides, specimens, &c. The doors are closed at 4 and late comers are admitted at 4:15.



Modish Apparel
especially adapted for
ATERNITY
Differ in no way from prevailing modes and do not betray their purpose. Fit when figure is again normal.

Artistically constructed to create proper balance for figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of fastenings.

Dresses,	8.50	to 74.50
Suits,	24.75	to 153.75
Skirts,	5.95	to 18.75
Coats,	9.85	to 149.75
Waists,	.85	to 16.75
Negligees,	1.95	to 30.75
Corsets and Underwear.		

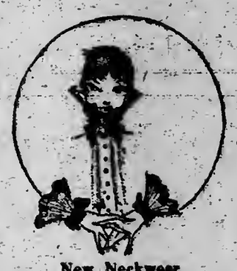
A wide variety of styles, from the simplest house gown to most elaborate evening gowns.

For This Week

Smart coat in the new pebble-finished cheviot. Marine blue, tan, navy or black. Sizes 34 to 44. Special... 18.50

Phone 8418 Greeley. Lane Bryant 5 West 38th St.
The Specialty House of National Reputation.

Send for a Copy of
"CHIC"
A little book of imported models. No charge. Simply clip this adv. and mail, with your address, to
MAYER-CHIC CO.,
TAILORS TO WOMEN,



New Neckwear
Pierette collar and cuff set of two-toned organdie in combination with black satin ribbon.....$1.95

Restful! Refreshing!
Cuisine Incomparable
Enjoy a Good Luncheon or a Quiet Afternoon Tea
In the Beautiful Restaurant and Tea Rooms.
Special Luncheon 75c
Club Luncheon 50c
Tenth Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered November 1st.

The New Roycroft Shop
Books that are bound artistically, unique objects in hand hammered Copper and Leather goods modeled into wondrous designs are some of the many beautiful objects "different" to be seen in the New Roycroft Shop.
Ground Floor.



New Neckwear
La Vierge collar of hand embroidered organdie and net. A long ribbon streamer bow at the back.....$2.95

News of Many Special Offerings for the Last Days of the Month

FASHIONABLE SILKS

At Sharply Lowered Prices

Extraordinary, these values, for the weaves are those for which there is a very great demand and the qualities are standard.

Black Taffeta Silk—fine and firm in weave. Width 36 inches. Usually 85c a yard..... 68c

Black Satin Messaline—very desirable for blouses, dresses and fine linings. Usually $1.00 a yard..... 78c

White Crepe de Chine—Soft and lustrous; width 40 inches. Usually $1.50 a yard..... $1.15

Crepe Meteor and Crepe de Chine—In 75 of the newest street and evening shades. Width 40 inches. Usually $1.50 a yard..... $1.35

Black Dress Satin—Brilliant in lustre and of exquisite texture; width 40 inches. Usually $2.50 a yard..... $1.78

Black Chiffon Dress Velvet—Lyons Velvet of the richest texture and lustre; width 42 inches. Usually $6.00 a yard..... $3.95

Ground Floor.

AUTUMN DRESS FABRICS

Specially featured for this occasion are two striking illustrations of Lord & Taylor economies.

Whipcords—Finely woven, firm and of the weights used for tailored suits and skirts. Special a yard..... 98c

Broadcloths—A lustrous, light weight fabric sponged and shrunk. In the smartest Autumn shades. Special a yard..... $1.58

Second Floor.

Semi-made Skirts

Newest Models for women and young girls. Plain weaves, plaids and stripes in the favored woolens.

Women's Skirts.....$3.75 to $12.00
Girls' Skirts.....$2.95 to $ 3.75

Ground and Second Floors.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Continuing the Sale
At Wholesale Prices

$200,000 Stock at Actual Importers' Cost

The completeness of this large purchase is remarkable. A beautiful collection of rich, rare Orientals, including Chinese Rugs, Indo Chinese and Laristan Rugs. The dark and medium Blues; the dull Rose and Cloth of Gold designs and colorings are in great demand. You will undoubtedly find just the rug you seek in this opportune sale.

Following is a Partial List of Sizes and Prices:

5.1 x 7.8	$ 58.00	12 x 12	$245.00
5.0 x 8.0	$ 70.00	11 x 14	$275.00
5.0 x 8.9	$ 75.00	11 x 15	$310.00
6.0 x 8.8	$ 90.00	8.6 x 15.4	$325.00
6.0 x 10.0	$105.00	8.7 x 16.5	$350.00
5.0 x 15.0	$130.00	11.9 x 13.7	$395.00
7.9 x 10.8	$145.00	11.0 x 15.0	$395.00
8.0 x 11.0	$150.00	12.9 x 17.8	$545.00
8.9 x 11.9	$178.00	12.0 x 18.0	$575.00
10.0 x 11.8	$205.00	13.2 x 17.2	$575.00
10.0 x 13.0	$225.00	12.9 x 19.8	$625.00

All to Be Sold at the Importers' Cost.

Mosul Rugs

Kurdistan, Hamidan and Bagdad varieties. Sizes 3x5 to 3.9x6.9

$16.50 $18.50 $22.50 $27.50

Usually $22.50 to $37.50

Kurdistan, Iran and Serabend Rugs

These rugs are of extra heavy quality and excellent coloring. Sizes 4.4 to 5.4 wide x 8.6 to 12.4 long.

$45.00 to $100.00

Usually $70.00 to $175.00

Fifth Floor.

WOMEN'S SUITS

A Notable Collection of Models

The Lord & Taylor assortments are distinguished for the distinction and the diversity of their styles and the splendid values presented.

The Suits at
$25.00 and $29.50

Unusually attractive models in broadcloths, suede cloth and whipcord; the majority fur trimmed; some richly embroidered and braided.

The Suits at
$35.00, $39.50 to $50.00

Copies and adaptations of smart foreign styles in the latest winter fabrics, trimmed with the season's most fashionable furs.

In navy blue, blackberry, African brown, field mouse, bottle green and black.

Other Tailored Suits at
$60.00, $65.00, $75.00 up to $175.00

Perfect reproductions of the most successful Paris models; many made exclusively for Lord & Taylor. Handsome fabrics including—
Broadcloth Kitten's Ear Cloth Sharkskin Velour Cashmere Velour
Suede Cloth and Velvets All effectively fur trimmed.

The Coats of all Lord & Taylor Suits are warmly interlined and richly lined.

AUTUMN and WINTER COATS

Practical Garments for Street and Travelling Wear

$15.00, $19.00 and $25.00

Afternoon and Dressy Coats

Models richly fur trimmed and in the season's finest fabrics, Sharkskin Velour, Cut Velour, Cashmere Velour, Bolivia Cloth, Broadcloth and Wool Plush.

$35.00, 39.50, 50.00 up to $85.00

Afternoon and Evening Wraps

Reproductions of the most beautiful Paris models in chiffon velvets, chiffon plushes and velours, trimmed with the fashionable furs, exquisitely lined and interlined.

$60.00, 75.00, 95.00 up to $175.00

Third Floor.

Women's Dresses—Specially Priced

Three distinctively smart models, copied and adapted from the most recent Paris successes, are featured for this event.

Serge Dresses

In navy blue serge of fine quality, a cleverly cut Coat Dress, with set-in sleeves and the new yoke back. Gun metal beads and bugles embroider the wide belt, and the buttons are metal inlaid. Broad panels at front and back give width to the skirt. **$19.50**

Charmeuse Dresses

In brown and navy satin charmeuse, a fur trimmed model, bands of nutria beaver edging the girdle, cuffs, and emphasizing the flare of the full tunic. Contrasting charmeuse adds a charming note of color at wrist, throat and belt..... **$22.50**

Charmeuse Dresses

Georgette crepe and lustrous charmeuse in green, brown and navy make this charming afternoon gown. Silver thread embroidery in lace-like patterns adorns the underbodice and sleeves, finished with many tiny buttons. Novel, too, are the skirt's pointed draperies..... **$29.50**

Third Floor

An Extraordinary Sale of SMARTLY TRIMMED HATS AT $5.00

400 Showroom Samples
From Two of New York's Leading Millinery Houses.

Out of courtesy to these organizations, we shall not use their names, but every woman who *knows* Hats is familiar with their distinctive and clever Millinery.

Not one of these Hats was made to retail for less than $6.95 and the majority would be $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00.

The collection includes styles in every fashionable color and shape.

Sailors *Turbans* *Capelines*
Pokes *Tricornes* *Toques*

smartly trimmed and made of satin antique or silk velvet.

Tailored Hats Semi Tailored Hats
Dress Hats and Semi Dress Hats
(No two alike.)

Fourth Floor

LOVELY LINGERIE

From Paris and the Philippines

Exquisitely hand embroidered garments rich with the fine handiwork of the French needlewomen, and adorned with the filmiest of laces. Autumn importations include:

French Gowns	$1.95, 2.95, 3.95, 4.95 to 85.00
French Chemises	$1.50, 1.95, 2.95, 3.95 to 18.75
French Drawers	$1.95, 2.95, 3.95 to 17.75
French Combinations	$2.45, 2.95, 3.95 to 58.00

Philippine Lingerie

The importation just arrived includes dainty hand embroidered Gowns and Chemises in many beautiful floral and conventional patterns.

Gowns	$3.95, 4.45, 4.95 & 6.95
Chemises	$2.95, 3.95 & 4.95

American Made Lingerie

Dainty new models in sheer batiste and nainsook, crepe de chine, and lustrous washable satins.

Batiste and Nainsook Garments—lace and embroidery trimmed—simple and elaborate models;

Gowns	98c, $1.25, 1.50, 1.95 to 12.75
Chemises	98c, $1.25, 1.50, 1.95 to 5.95
Combinations	98c, $1.50, 1.95 to 10.75
Drawers	50c, 75c, 98c to $6.95

Crepe de Chine and Washable Satin in pink and white; tailored and effectively lace trimmed models.

Gowns	$3.95, 4.50, 5.95, 6.45 to 16.75
Envelope Chemises	$2.95, 3.95, 4.95 to 6.95
Bodices	98c, $1.25, 1.95 to 6.95

Other exquisite models in Chiffon Cloth and Soft Taffeta. Prices according to materials.

Second Floor

CORSETS and BRASSIERES

The Latest Fashionable Models In Makes As Standard As They Are Popular

Styles designed for slender, medium and stout figures.

Elente Corsets	$5.00 to $20.00
Elente Front Laced Corsets	$3.50 to $12.00
Lord & Taylor Special Models	$1.00 to $ 2.95
Lord & Taylor Front Laced Corsets	$2.50 to $ 3.50
Mme. Irene Corsets	$5.00 to $20.00
La Vida Corsets	$3.00 to $10.00
Redfern Corsets	$3.00 to $10.00
American Lady Corsets	$1.00 to $10.00
Bien Jolie Corsets	$3.00 to $ 5.00
Smart Set Corsets	$4.00 to $ 7.00
Nemo Corsets	$3.00 to $ 5.00
Successo, C. B. Warners and W. B. Corsets	$1.00 to $ 5.00
Junior Corsets	$1.00 to $ 3.00

Brassieres

Imported Hand-made	$2.45 to $28.50
All the leading Domestic Makes	50c to $ 5.00

Second Floor

SELECTED FURS

Never have fashions in Furs been so exquisitely charming, nor in more beautiful skins. Come and see the new soft, lustrous, graceful models in Coats, the new Muffs and attractive Neck Pieces. All carefully made from pelts of our own selection.

The New Fur Sets

Seal Dyed Muskrat Sets	$27.00	Black Lynx Sets	$62.00
Natural Skunk Sets	$45.00	Cross Fox Sets	$95.00

Fur Coats for Women

Natural Muskrat Coats	$67.50	Seal Dyed Muskrat Coat	$125.00
Caracul Coats	$85.00	Persian Lamb Coats	$135.00

A large and complete stock of Selected Fur Trimmings.

Third Floor.

Attractive Values in
HOUSE GOWNS AND KIMONOS

Lovely New Models

A collection of unusual charm for the garments are dainty, delightfully feminine and in the delicate shades that are so favored.

Albatross Negligees

Empire model with embroidered waist and pleated skirt.....$3.95

Hand embroidered coatee model with full pleated skirt.....$5.95

Crepe de Chine Negligees

Straight model with elaborately hand-embroidered collar.....$7.95

A picturesque coatee effect with embroidery; pleated skirt.....$8.75

A Negligee Novelty

A cleverly designed 2 piece model, with box-pleated slip-over which is worn with elaborate lace coat—flowered trimmed..$19.75

Third Floor.

QUALITY FURNITURE THAT WILL STAND THE TEST OF TIME

Furniture that must first measure up to Lord & Taylor standards before it finds a place in our assortments and later in your home. Furniture that decades from now will be as correct in style and as perfect in construction as it is today, because in it the art of the old master designers and the craftsmanship of the modern artisans are perfectly united.

The prices tell an interesting story of Economy.

Upholstered Furniture

Lord & Taylor high back Tapestry Wing Chair	$25.00
Denim Davenport	$55.00
Denim Reading Couches	$45.00
Leather Arm Chair or Rocker	$58.50
Tapestry Davenport	$72.50
2 piece Tapestry Suite	$112.00
Tapestry Davenport	$100.00
2 piece Tapestry Suite	$115.00
2 piece Cane Suite	$225.00
2 piece Velour Suite	$240.00

Living Room Furniture

Mahogany Library Table	$23.50
Mahogany Library Table	$27.50
Mahogany Desk	$37.50
Mahogany Desk	$45.00
Mahogany Book Case	$45.00
Mahogany Book Case	$65.00

Dining Room Furniture

Fumed Oak Suite	$125.00
Sheraton Mahogany Suite	$165.00
Jacobean Oak Suite	$195.00
William and Mary Mahogany Suite	$225.00
Chippendale Mahogany Suite	$245.00
Crotch Mahogany Suite	$295.00
Colonial Mahogany Suite	$245.00
Adam Mahogany Suite	$500.00



Adam Dining Room Suite

10 pieces designed and made exclusively for Lord & Taylor. This magnificent Mahogany Suite, as illustrated, is of exceptionally excellent construction.

Note the grace of its perfectly proportioned lines and its finely carved details.....Special at **$365.00**

Bed Room Furniture

All Lord & Taylor Bed Room Suites Are Dust Proof Construction Throughout.

Colonial Mahogany or Circassian Walnut Suite	$110.00
Adam Mahogany Suite	$145.00
American Walnut Suite	$165.00
Mahogany, Ivory or Circassian Walnut Suite	$175.00
Mahogany, Ivory or Circassian Walnut Suite	$195.00
Mahogany, Walnut or Antique Ivory Suite	$245.00
Mahogany, Antique Ivory or Circassian Walnut Suite	$265.00

Bedsteads and Bedding

4 Post Bedsteads of high grade Mahogany in twenty-five designs. Special prices	$17.50 to $150.00
The "Newest Ostermoor Mattress," usually $25.00	$15.00
Lord & Taylor Curled Hair Mattress—Usually $37.50	$25.00
Upholstered Box Spring—Usually $22.50	$15.00
$17.50 Brass Bedsteads	$12.50
$20.00 Brass Bedsteads	$14.00
$27.50 Brass Bedsteads	$19.75
$30.00 Brass Bedsteads	$22.50
$40.00 Brass Bedsteads	$25.00

Remarkable Sale of
WOMEN'S AUTUMN BOOTS

Usually $5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 a pair

$3.35

Nearly 4,500 Pairs of these smart Autumn Dress or Walking Boots in dull and patent leather, with kid or cloth tops and in glazed kid. Medium or light weight soles.

Taken from regular stock and including all the lines that we shall discontinue.

EXTRA HIGH BOOTS
for Misses and Children
Are Sharply Reduced

In Black or Tan Russia Calf and in patent leather.

Sizes 2½ to 5½.....$3.25
Usually $5.00

Sizes 11½ to 2.....$2.75
Usually $4.00

Sizes 8½ to 11.....$2.25
Usually $3.25

Second Floor.

TO HARNESS NIAGARA BUT SAVE THE FALLS

Dr. T. H. Norton Outlines, at Chemical Exposition, a Plan for a Gigantic Power Plant.

TO BE USED AT INTERVALS

Dam with Outlets Would Dry Up the Falls for Fourteen Hours and Let Them Run for Ten.

A plan to utilize the enormous water power of Niagara Falls for industrial purposes, and at the same time retain in large measure the natural beauties and grandeur of the cataract, was outlined last night by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, chemist and engineer, at the closing exercises of the National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace. The project for turning the Falls into a vast industrial engine was formulated by Dr. T. Kennard Thomson of this city and Peter A. Porter of Niagara Falls. Last night the plan was elaborated on by Dr. Norton, an authority on electro-chemistry.

Dr. Norton was introduced by Dr. Colin G. Fink, Chairman of the New York Section of the American Electrochemical Society, under whose auspices the meeting was held. Although Dr. Norton has been acting as chemical and dyestuff investigator for the Department of Commerce since the outbreak of the European war, he has devoted much study to the Niagara Falls power project.

Dr. Norton said he had considered at much length whether there was any compromise to be reached between the utilitarian and the aesthetic. Any practical, workable thesis, according to the terms of which, the rights of the inhabitants of this continent would suffer no material diminution in the opportunity to enjoy Niagara in its full majesty, and yet permitting the utilization on an extensive scale of the tremendous source of power which potentially is one of the nation's grandest assets. The essential features of such a compromise gradually assumed form, and the present, the speaker said, seemed ripe for their communication in view of the very practical, and from an engineering standpoint, not difficult plan, to harness the motive power of the river below Niagara Falls.

Would Dam Niagara River.

The Thomson-Porter plan, as explained by Dr. Norton's address last night, involved the construction of a dam near the end of the gorge above Queenston, five miles below the falls. The height of this dam would be ninety feet above the present surface of the water at this point. As a result the rapids of the lower Niagara gorge would disappear. They would be replaced by a smooth sheet of water extending back to the falls proper. This dam would be capable of yielding 7,000,000 horse power of electrical energy. Dr. Norton conceded that the plan involved the loss of much of the scenic beauty of the lower gorge, due to the rushing volume of water, which has a fall of 100 feet in descending from the falls to Queenston. The engineering difficulties to be overcome in such an impounding of the Niagara River, Dr. Norton asserted, were not serious, as there was a minimum depth of thirty-five feet to the rocky bed of the river at the point selected as most available for the construction of a dam.

At present by international treaty under date of 1910 it is permissible to withdraw from the Niagara River above the Falls for power purposes a volume of water not exceeding 56,000 cubic feet a second. Of this quantity 36,000 feet can be diverted to the Canadian side and 20,000 to the American side. This amount is equivalent to 1,300,000 horse power, and represents about 25 per cent. of the total flow of the river. The limit of development has not yet been attained on either side of the river.

"The project which I have elaborated," said Dr. Norton, "contemplates the construction of a dam one-half mile above the Falls, where the river has a width of one mile. At this point the average depth is twelve feet. The bed is rock. The proposed dam would have a maximum height of forty feet. Its length would be one and one-fourth miles, extending to the 900-foot contour on both sides of the river. Provision would be made for the simultaneous closing or opening of a continuous series of gates. Such a structure would cost about $6,000,000.

"An extensive series of rock tunnels similar to those so ingeniously constructed at the bottom of the Panama Canal locks would conduct the arrested water, on either side, to the series of power houses. The total expenditure necessary for insuring the complete utilization at will, of the outlet of Lake Erie, would reach $400,000,000. This sum may be compared with the $500,000,000 expended on the Nile at Assouan; the same sum required for the completion of the Panama Canal, or the $160,000,000 devoted by the City of New York to assure its water supply from the Catskills.

"And now, once provided with the mechanical means to control instantaneously and at will the vast volume of water ordinarily sweeping over the crest of Niagara, how is that power to be used so that no American or Canadian shall ever be deprived of his birthright in the scenic splendor, of his legitimate right to traverse mountaine and plains, in a pious pilgrimage to this majestic shrine? How can we assure his freedom to linger for hours, drinking in the inspiration, which comes only from protracted communion with that marvelous union of power, grace, and beauty, staged in such incomparable grandeur, gay with the fleeting, fairylike arcs and circles of capricious rainbows, sending to the heavens the hymnal monotone of its orchestral accompaniment, never, for an instant, arrested during untold eons?

To Stop the Falls on Weekdays.

"The daily program would be as follows: At 8 P. M. the entire series of gates on the dam would simultaneously close. A few minutes later and the American falls would falter, the volume of water would swiftly diminish, and soon the grand curtain would be rent and gashed as if by invisible knives. A minute or two more and rivulets here and there pour over the brink. The gloomy Caves of the Wind are revealed to the eye. Another minute and the rivulets are changed to drops.

"Synchronistic with the vanishing of the falling tons of water, in thousands of workshops scattered over the fruitful territory of Ontario and New York, a million, perhaps many million workingmen, begin their daily task. For fourteen hours the world's greatest beehive of industry is filled with a busy hum of activity, keyed to the highest pitch, banqueting, as it were, on the corpse of a murdered Niagara. One shift of seven hours is succeeded by another of the same length, and all the energy of the 5,800,000 horse power is devoted to the welfare of the nation.

"At the end of fourteen hours the crest of a vast billow sweeps over the brink of the American fall. In an instant, almost with a deafening roar of exultant joy, the cataract has sprung into full activity. Swiftly the falling curtain speeds from Goat Island along the crest of the hemicycle, until Niagara, in full panoply of power and might, hurls her defiance at the assembled thousands gathered to witness the most wondrous sight on the face of the globe—the rebirth of the cataract! The spectacle would combine all the swiftness of movement and stupendous grandeur offered by the sweep of the Johnstown flood, or the tidal wave of Galveston, free from the tragic terrors and horrors of those cataclysms. The gloomy, beetling cliffs disappear behind the sheet of foam and spray; rainbows hover on the clouds of mist, the gray walls of the gorge echo back the roar of the proud cataract.

"For ten hours the thousands of machines, of furnaces, of electrolytic vats, rest or are available for repairs, until the sun sets, and in the twilight the hour approaches for an eager multitude to witness again the death agony of a cataract. Such would be the daily sequence of events. On holidays, on the Sabbath, the lovers of nature could view the falling sheet of water at all hours of day and night, in the twilight, at dawn, and in the solemn quiet of midnight.

"The variations of the seasons would lend special charms to the two majestic diurnal events. Fancy the marvelously weird and fantastic sight on a moonlight Winter's night as the cataract vanishes from sight and its roar ceases. Or fancy its sudden spring with joyful life and activity amidst the gleaming pearls and diamonds of Niagara's Winter landscape!

"Now, how does the balance sheet look? For ten hours out of the twenty-four—and those the most favorable for studying Niagara in her varying moods—and during the entire day of holidays and Sundays, the lovers of scenic beauty can drink in, to the full, whatever Niagara has now to offer. In addition they have all the pleasure which comes to an intelligent mind, from the feeling that enormous natural powers are tamed and subject to human control, that they are regularly employed to contribute to the welfare and happiness of the race.

"Further they can enjoy in ease and comfort, twice a day, the view of two of the most stupendous and sublime sights on the face of the earth—the falling to sleep, the reawakening of a vast cataract."

Summarizing what this utilization of Niagara's power would mean to the contiguous territory, Dr. Norton said:

"It would mean the creation of an industrial metropolis, surpassing any now existing on the face of the globe. No cinders or soot would pollute its atmosphere; no towering chimneys would rise against the skyline. Industries of the most varied nature dependent upon the electric current would gravitate to this point. It would become in very truth, perhaps in name, the Electropolis of America."

Reunion in a Well-Known Parish.

The annual home reunion of the parishioners and friends of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel in East Ninetieth Street is to be held next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock in the auditorium of the school, 323-329 East Ninety-first Street. The Rev. James J. Talbot is in charge of the affair.

BUNTY PULLS 'EM TOO HARD FOR LINDEN

Jersey Recorder's Effort to Increase His Income Through the Blue Laws Start a Revolt.

Recorder Bunty of Linden, N. J., which is a small borough of perhaps 500 persons, about two miles from Elizabeth, is 91 years old, but he's got the town aroused as no younger man has ever been able to arouse it.

Mr. Bunty gets $100 a year salary, and he says right out that it isn't enough. He had been saying so for some time since his appointment by the Town Council four months ago, but nobody did anything about it, so Mr. Bunty took matters in his own hands.

He looked up the New Jersey Blue laws and found that it was illegal to do pretty much anything other than breathe on Sundays. Now, Mr. Bunty gets $2.85 "costs" out of each fine he assesses, provided the total fine exceeds this, and none of Recorder Bunty's has failed to do so.

"I need that $2.85," he announced, "and the only way to get it is to enforce the law, so I'm a-goin' to enforce it."

Straightway he arrested one of Linden's leading citizens for carrying a piece of ice through the streets on Sunday, and last Sunday he caught Mrs. Susannah Hudak carrying home some peaches a friend had given her.

"That'll be $4.85," said the Recorder, and Mrs. Hudak paid, though she did express her opinion of such proceedings, and threatened to sue Mr. Bunty for false arrest. The Recorder merely issued a general warning to look out for next Sunday.

So last night the townsfolk met in a vacant lot and had a protest meeting. Seven men spoke earnestly and a hundred-odd cheered them. Then they decided to petition the Town Council to send Mr. Bunty back to private life, in which he had been a general favorite throughout the town. They are a little nervous as to the result of this move, however, for Mr. Bunty succeeded a Recorder who was 85 years old, and in announcing the change, the Town Council, which has a reputation for humor, declared it wanted young blood in office.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 35th St.

INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE

PARIS TO-DAY PRESENTS

LA STYLE RUSSE

in the models just received by us. These superb creations of inherent design feature notably

La Chapeau Astrachan Russe
La Grande Manteau Russe
La Robe Velour Russe
La Pelerine Russe
La Sac Russe

The models are distinctively individual and are exquisitely appropriate for immediate wear

Original Models or Adaptations
may be obtained at
Extremely Moderate Prices

MICHAEL
734 FIFTH AVENVE AT 57TH ST.
NEW YORK
Tailleur pour Dames

I DECLARE

That I have never appreciated artistic development until to-day, and from what I have learned I am inspired to say:

I. Woman, elegantly dressed, resembles an angel that appears to guide you through Paradise, and then disappears.
II. As in the case of woman, who possesses all the subtlety of an artist whose skill it is to create now, and then destroy, and once more to bring into being with his brush—
III. So the house of Michael creates and brings about changes in styles.
IV. For Style is the disciple of Time for the charm of the Woman Individual.

The greatest and most varied selection of styles for the coming Winter will be shown at Michael's to-morrow.

"TAILLEVR COSTVMES"

FURS

Afternoon Tailleur Costumes with "War Eur Cross Combination."

Patrons are invited to make selec-

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

In the Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor):—Stunning Gowns for afternoon and evening, smart Tailor-made Suits, Riding Habits and Sports Attire. The models shown are the ultimate word in correct outfitting, while the materials and workmanship are unsurpassed.

In the Department for Women's Outergarments (Third Floor):—A very representative collection of the latest styles in Coats for every occasion and in elegant Wraps for afternoon, evening, theatre and restaurant wear.

The Autumn Displays

in the Store's many Departments are unusually interesting. The new merchandise of which they are composed represents everything that has received the cachet of Fashion.

Especially worthy of attention are the features enumerated.

In the Blouse Department (Second Floor):—A large and judiciously selected assortment of imported and American-made Blouses for dress, practical and sports wear. Among the innumerable charming models exhibited are Blouses of silk, velvet, lace and the fashionable crepes. Fur and gold and silver embroideries figure prominently among the novel trimmings introduced.

There are also many dainty Blouses made of lingerie materials; while the more practical Blouses are shown in all the desired styles, fabrics and colors.

In the House Gown Department (Third Floor):—A quite unusual assemblage of imported Robes d'interieur from the leading Paris creators, including Callot Soeurs, Jenny, Margaine Lacroix, Agnes, Robert, etc. In addition to these French models there are many chic House Gowns and Negligees of American design and workmanship.

In the Misses', Children's and Infants' Departments (Second Floor):—The latest fashions in Wearing Apparel for the coming woman, from babyhood to her debutante days. Here also are many smart Gowns, Suits and Outergarments appropriate for the maturer woman of youthful figure.

In the Corset Department (Second Floor):—The new models in the well-known Fasso Corset, made in Paris exclusively for B. Altman & Co. There are twenty-five of these models, providing for practically every type of figure. Corsets made from individual measurements are a specialty of this Department, fittings and workmanship alike being in the hands of expert corsetieres.

Advance Styles in Furs and Fur Garments, and the latest confections in French and American Millinery, are among the additional features of particularly timely interest.

THE DISPLAY ON THE FIRST FLOOR INCLUDES

the new importations of Silks and Velvets for Autumn and Winter, among them being an unusually extensive assortment of rich and exclusive novelties for afternoon and evening wear; the most desirable Cloakings from the foreign manufacturers, as well as equally fashionable Outergarment fabrics of American production; the approved textiles and color effects in Dress materials; the newest fancies in Ribbons; a splendid assortment of imported Trimmings and Garnitures, introducing recherche effects in gold, silver, iridescent paillettes and Indian beadwork in Oriental designs, revealing the vivid color schemes that are to be the vogue; and a beautiful collection of Laces.

On the Fourth Floor is a very large and comprehensive showing of imported and American-made Lace Curtains, Panels, Bedspreads and Decorative Lace Pieces; Curtain Materials; Cretonnes, Draperies, Upholsteries, etc.

SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW

An Extraordinary Sale of Women's Glace Kidskin Gloves

will be of unusual interest, the prices quoted being remarkably low for Gloves

Imported Lace Curtains and Panels

specially priced, will constitute a seasonable offering in the Department on the Fourth

Fashionable Apparel for Stout Figures is our "specialty" and not merely an addition to a department.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St.

Originator and Recognized Authority on

Smart Apparel for Stout Figures

—the greatest achievement in the ready-to-wear field.

Years of specialized study and experimenting have taught Lane Bryant how best to clothe large or heretofore hard-to-fit figures—to give the long, slender, graceful lines and poise that proclaim the well dressed woman. Adaptations of the season's smartest styles, with lines and trimmings cleverly manipulated to diminish apparent size of bust or hips and harmonize figure lines.

Tailored Suits
All modish materials and trimmings. Designed to give slender lines and poise. Sizes up to 56 bust measure. 24.85, 29.85, 37.50, 49.75 and up to 145.75.

Waists
for every occasion. Made extra long-waisted; roomy armholes, and with correct lines to diminish apparent size of bust. Sizes up to 56 bust measure 1.95, 2.95, 4.75, 6.75 and up to 18.75.

No matter what your figure or bust measure (up to size 56) Lane Bryant can fit you from stock. This is a service which no other house can render and is only possible through Lane Bryant's original and exclusive methods.

Dresses
for street, afternoon or evening wear. Distinctive styles that lend grace and give slender lines. Wide variety of styles and materials. Sizes up to 56 bust measure. 11.75, 16.75, 22.75 and up to 121.50.

Coats and Wraps
for every occasion. Designed with long lines; including fur trimmed models. Sizes up to 56 bust measure. 18.75, 24.75, 34.75, 44.75 and up to 125.00.

Our entire main floor and complete trained organization—designers, buyers and salespeople, under personal supervision of the owner, are devoted to apparel for large or heretofore hard-to-fit figures. Every item of dress, from underwear to the most elaborate evening gown, is especially designed for stout figures and bears a distinctive style and individuality.

Skirts
All popular materials. Designed to diminish size of hips, give slender lines and comfort in walking. Sizes up to 45 inch waist band. 5.00, 8.75 and up to 18.75.

Negligees
Kimonos, travelling robes, house gowns, tea or informal dinner gowns—crepe, albatross, flannel, crepe de chine and charmeuse. Sizes up to 56 bust measure. 1.95, 3.85 and up to 29.85.

Having workrooms on the premises our *prices* are *very moderate* and we give you unusual advantages, such as only a specialty house can give, duplicating to measure and changing trimmings and details to meet individual tastes.

We also carry in stock every other item of dress for large or heretofore hard-to-fit figures (up to 56 bust).

Sweaters	Corsets
Petticoats	Bust Reducers
Dress Slips	Brassieres
Nightgowns	Hosiery
Envelope Chemise	Knitted Underwear

Lane Bryant's apparel for stout figures is not merely large sizes, but specially designed garments made to fit and become large figures.

R. D. ONFFROY KILLS HIMSELF BY POISON

Wife Finds Him Dying from a Dose of "About a Hundred" Strychnine Tablets.

COUPLE LATELY REUNITED

Husband Once Criticised in Court for Having Wife Committed for Intemperance.

Roland D. Onffroy, Vice President and General Manager of the United Five and Ten Cent Stores, committed suicide in his apartments at 150th Street and Riverside Drive yesterday morning by taking strychnine tablets. After a long course of domestic troubles, during which Mr. and Mrs. Onffroy frequently appeared in court and made various sensational charges against each other, they became reconciled several weeks ago and resumed living together with their two small children.

It was Mrs. Onffroy who found her husband yesterday morning in great pain. She thought that he was suffering from an attack of heart disease, to which he had been subject, but he said:

"I have taken too many strychnine tablets. Get a doctor."

Dr. Robert S. Schultz, who lives in the same house, was summoned at once and found Mr. Onffroy rapidly dying.

"There is no chance for me," he said. "I think I have taken about a hundred of them."

Dr. Schultz administered antidotes and a call was sent to St. Lawrence Hospital at 457 West 163d Street and to Dr. Rodger Power O'Neill of 91 St. Nicholas Avenue, the family physician. The ambulance surgeon arrived in time to aid Dr. Schultz, but before Dr. O'Neill appeared the man was dead.

Dr. O'Neill, an old friend of Mr. Onffroy, said the Onffroys settled their differences a month ago. Mr. Onffroy had been worried over business troubles, and had threatened to commit suicide on account of them. He had been a promoter of various enterprises, and it was said that some of his private ventures had met with disaster.

Mr. Onffroy had called at Dr. O'Neill's office on Friday night, the physician continued, and seemed to be more cheerful. He said he was about to start for New Orleans to open a branch there of the United Five and Ten Cent Stores, and that he would leave for New Orleans by boat yesterday morning. Mr. Onffroy explained that his wife would not accompany him, because it was necessary for her to stay at home with their two sons who had entered school.

"Mr. Onffroy had told me more than once previously that he intended to commit suicide," said Dr. O'Neill. "I did not take his threats seriously. He said that if anything happened to him it would be his own fault, and that nobody else would be responsible."

Magistrate McQuade on May 1 committed Mrs. Onffroy to the House of the Good Shepherd for three years on a charge that she drank habitually. Her husband was the sole witness against her at a private hearing. In July Hugo Wintner, counsel for Mrs. Onffroy, obtained a writ of habeas corpus for her. Justice Shearn in the Supreme Court released her, saying:

"It is evident from this brief statement of the facts that, assuming the best of motives on the part of the husband, a dangerous condition exists that is calculated to lead to grave abuse and injustice. If a husband may by this short cut have his wife locked up for three years upon his mere oath to a magistrate in private that his wife is intemperate, no woman is safe. Realizing that when a man is arrested for being grossly intoxicated in a public place, if not merely reprimanded he is usually fined from two to ten dollars, it will surprise many people to learn that we have a law under which a woman may be committed for a term of three years, not for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the streets, but for being intemperate at home."

Justice Shearn held that the law was not intended to be made to serve any such purpose. He added that he had no intention of suggesting that the motives of the magistrate were not of the highest.

Mrs. Onffroy later in the month sued for a separation and $200 a week allmony, charging that her husband had "seemed determined to play the part of her evil spirit and to force her to weaken and take drink." She alleged that he originally had caused her to contract the habit.

Mr. Onffroy in the latter part of July went to Cos Cob, Conn.; taking his two children. Mrs. Onffroy followed in an automobile, got the children and returned to this city with them. On Aug. 2 Justice Weeks of the Supreme Court awarded the custody of the children to Mr. Onffroy, and ordered him to pay $25 a week allmony to his wife, pending trial of the action for separation. It was a few weeks later that the couple became reunited.

Mme Irene

French Model Gowns

500 Fifth Avenue
1 West 42nd St.

PRESENTS

A Very Unusual Sale

Serge and Silk DRESSES

$15.00

Regularly $19.75 to $24.75

Exclusive and Individual Models of

Serge—Taffeta Silk
Crepe Meteor Charmeuse.

A number of very late models will be shown.

Colors:—Black, Navy, African.
Sizes for Misses and Women.

Very Special

BLOUSES

$2.95

Charming new models of Luxurious Silk, Crepe de Chine, in White and Flesh.

Either plain or cluster tucked.

Sizes 32 to 46.

Purchases on Monday and Tuesday will appear on bill rendered November 1st.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — *5th Avenue*

Commencing Monday, September 27th.

Autumn Exposition

Many Exclusive Fashions showing the accepted modes of Parisian and American Designers receive their first introduction this week.

In conjunction with this display, unprecedented values will be offered in Women's High Class Wearing Apparel, as follows:

WOMEN'S SUITS

Many dressy and smart tailored effects,—reproductions and adaptations of the best foreign models; all the newest materials, trimmings and colors. Rich Velvets, Velour de Laine, Wool Velours, Broadcloths, Whipcords and many Novelty Fabrics.

Prices range

24.50, 35.00, 45.00, 55.00, 75.00 up to 145.00

Suits in two exclusive models, made of Broadcloth, fur trimmed. Also in Gabardine and smart Mixtures.
Special **29.50**

Suits in Russian Blouse model, made of Broadcloth; fur trimmed. Also in Gabardine and Velveteen.
Special **48.50**

Fur-trimmed Suits in five specially selected models. Made of Broadcloth, Poplin and Gabardine; also several models handsomely trimmed with braid. *Special* **24.50**

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Afternoon and Street Dresses in rich Satin Soiree, Silk Faille, Velvet, Georgette Crepe, Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Serge and many Fancy and Figured Silks.

Prices range

15.00, 24.50, 35.00, 55.00, 95.00 up to 195.00

Afternoon Dresses of Satin and Georgette Crepe or Serge and Taffeta. Also Evening Dresses of Soiree. Taffeta or Net with taffeta ruching. Jenny model.
Special **24.50**

Afternoon Dresses of Georgette Crepe. Satin Francaise and Silk Net; for afternoon or evening wear.
Special **55.00**

Exceptional assortment of Dresses in Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Serge and Serge Combinations. Special **15.00**

MISSES' SUITS, DRESSES & COATS

Extraordinary Values

Misses' Suits in two exclusive models, made of Broadcloth; braid or fur trimmed. Navy Blue, Black, Field Mouse, Green, African Brown or Blackberry. Size 14 to 18 years. **26.50** and **29.50**
regularly 35.00 and 37.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats,—smart models in English Mixtures, Wool Plush or Duvetyne; collar of Coney; silk lined sleeves. Size 14 to 18 years. regularly 19.75 **14.75**

Misses' Serge Dresses,—three models in Navy Blue, Black or African Brown Serge combined with taffeta to match. Size 14 to 18 years. regularly 18.50 **14.75**

Misses' White Afternoon Frocks,—Crepe de Chine or Meteor combined with Georgette Crepe; chic and dainty models. Sizes 14 to 18 years. regularly 24.50 and 35.00, **18.50** and **26.50**

WOMEN'S CLOAKS AND WRAPS

Evening and Semi-Evening Coats of Plush, Velour, Vicuna, Chenille Cloth, Velour Cloth; many fur trimmed and attractively lined; copies of the best Foreign models.

Ranging in price

32.00, 48.00, 49.50 and 69.50

Evening Wraps of Plush trimmed with fur; silk lined and interlined. regularly 69.50, **49.50**

Street Coats of Zibeline,—full flare model; belt all around; chin collar of fur. regularly 29.50, **19.50**

Utility Coats of Mixed Tweed,—half lined; mannish models. regularly 32.50 **22.50**

Raincoats of Showerproof Tweed; English cut. regularly 22.50, **15.50**

NEGLIGEES & KIMONOS

Negligees of Brocaded Silk,—pleated skirt; lace coatee. regularly 9.50 **7.50**

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—loose model; watteau back; trimmed with satin. Blue, Pink, Rose and Peach. regularly 8.75, **6.75**

Imported Japanese Silk Kimonos,—hand-embroidered. regularly 8.50 **6.50**

Imported Japanese Quilted Kimonos,—high neck; long sleeves. regularly 7.50 **5.95**

Boudoir Gowns of Albatross, with hand stitching. regularly 8.50, **6.50**

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Exceptional Values

Pussy Willow Silk Blouses in White, Flesh, Navy Blue or African Brown; low collar; smartly trimmed with pearl buttons. **2.95**

Stylish Blouses in Navy Blue Plaid Chiffon with sleeves of Georgette crepe. **3.95**

Washable Striped Pussy Willow Silk Blouses,—semi-tailored model. Flesh and White. **5.75**

Soiree Silk Blouses,—tailored model; new pastel shades. **6.95**

HAIR GOODS SALON

Specially arranged sale of First Quality Wavy Hair Switches in all shades, including Gray; mounted on three separate stems. regularly up to 7.95 **3.95**

ART NOVELTIES

(Third Floor)

Scrap Baskets covered with Tapestry and trimmed with gold braid. regularly 2.25, **1.50**

Scrap Baskets covered with shirred silk, trimmed with lace and gold braid; bullion fringe and handles. regularly 5.50, **3.75**

Sofa Pillows,—round shape; made of Tapestry and Velour; all the desirable shades. regularly 6.00, **3.95**

Desk Sets,—four pieces; made of Satin Figured Jasper, trimmed with gold braid regularly 3.75, **2.75**

FUR DEPARTMENT

Foxes in various shades and colors, made into Smart Muffs and Neckpieces, will be the fashionable fur this season. An advantageous purchase of these desirable Furs enables us to offer a choice collection of beautiful pelts at exceptionally low prices.

Selections may be made from the various skins, and Sets made up to the individual taste.

Specially Priced

Natural Blue Fox Muffs	105.00	upward
Natural Blue Fox Neckpieces	95.00	upward
Cross Fox Muffs	45.00	upward
Cross Fox Neckpieces	37.50	upward
Red Fox Muffs	37.50	upward
Red Fox Neckpieces	32.50	upward
White Fox Muffs	42.50	upward
White Fox Neckpieces	32.50	upward

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century.

The Finest Silks the World Produces.

Complete assortments of the newest weaves and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins, introducing the latest changes of Fashion, many of which are authentic model designs of recent Importation.

We are now showing the largest variety in the United States of the new and scarcer evening tints of

Chiffon Velvets

including Hydrangia and Horizon Blue, American Beauty, Vatican Purple, Dahlia Pink, Orchid, Apricot, Maize and White.

18,000 Yards of Novelty Dress Silks, consisting of Military and Pekin Raye Stripes and Plaids, in Taffeta and Satin grounds. Choice combinations of color; also Black and White. regularly 2.00, yd. **1.25**

Superior Quality

Crepe Charmeuse — Crepe Meteor — Crepe de Chine
Chiffon Taffeta — Dress Satin — Faille Francaise
White or Black. usually 2.00, yd. **1.35**

BLACK & COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS

The latest and best productions from the leading American and Foreign manufacturers.

54-inch All-Wool Velour,—soft quality; plain colors, also Black and White Block Checks. regularly 3.00, yd. **2.25**

Satin Finish Broadcloth Suiting,—full range of the newest model colors, also Black.
54 inches wide. regularly 3.00, yd. **1.95**
52 inches wide. regularly 2.25, yd. **1.65**

Satin Cloth,—spot-proof; all colors, also Black. regularly 1.85 yd. **1.35**

54-inch All-Wool Gabardine,—full line of colors. regularly 2.25 yd. **1.45**

10,000 Yards of Navy Blue All-Wool Serge,—full weight. 44 to 56 inches wide. regularly 95c to 3.50, yd. **75c** to **2.65**

Extraordinary Offerings in Household Furnishings on Monday and Tuesday

SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE

Important Purchase

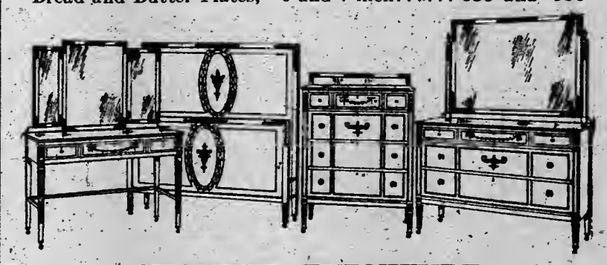
Offering excellent values in reproductions of High Grade Sheffield Ware, in Colonial and Thread Designs.

Meat Platters

13-inch. **5.00** and **5.95** — 17-inch. **7.50** and **8.50**
15-inch. **6.00** and **6.95** — 19-inch. **8.75** and **9.75**
21-inch. **10.75** and **12.25**

Meat Platters,—well and tree style.
17-inch. **9.75** and **10.95** — 19-inch. **12.75** and **14.25**
22-inch. **15.95** and **17.95**

Vegetable Dishes,—lock handle	5.95 and 6.95
Gravy Boats and Trays	5.00 and 5.75
Single Vegetable Dishes	2.95 and 3.75
Bread Trays	2.95 and 3.95
Bread and Butter Plates,—6 and 7-inch	65c and 95c



CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Suite, as illustrated, in Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, or finished in Ivory Enamel; all dustproof drawer construction. regularly 320.00, **235.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites, made in Circassian Walnut or Mahogany or finished in Ivory Enamel. **250.00**
regularly 365.00

Four-piece Adam Model Suites made in Mahogany or finished in Ivory Enamel. regularly 300.00, **225.00**

Four-piece Colonial Model Suites in Dull Mahogany. **125.00**
regularly 175.00

Four-post Mahogany Bed in full or twin size. **39.50**
regularly 60.00

BED COVERINGS

Much Below Usual Prices

White Blankets,—full size. pair **5.00, 6.50** and **9.00**

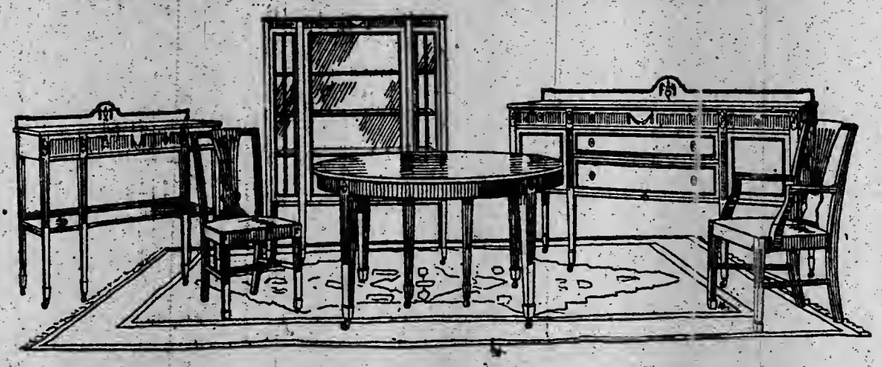
Comfortables,—figured tops; plain borders; cotton filled. each **2.00** and **2.65**

Bed Spreads,—satin finish; scalloped; double bed size. each **3.25** and **4.25**

Last Day

"FURNITURE WEEK"

Purchases on Monday will appear on bill rendered November 1st.



Ten-piece Suite, as illustrated. 375.00. regularly 480.00

This Adam Model Suite is made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., and includes Buffet, 72 inches long; China Closet, Extension Table, 54 inches in diameter; Side Table, five Sidechairs and one Armchair, seats covered in haircloth.

Ten-piece Suite,—Sheraton Model, inlaid with satinwood. **325.00**. regularly 400.00
Nine-piece Fumed Oak Suite. regularly 175.00. **125.00**

$200,000.00 Worth of Fine Oriental Rugs

A special purchase at exceptionally low prices enables us to offer these rich specimens of Oriental Art at very much less than regular prices.

Lustrous Persian Mahal Rugs,—room size; all-over patterns on rich red or tan grounds; suitable for living room, dining room, etc. regularly 110.00 to 150.00, **74.00** to **95.00**

Gorevan Rugs,—large room sizes; the most durable floor covering made; unusually rich colorings. regularly 225.00 to 300.00, **157.00** to **185.00**

A special group of Royal Kirmanshah Rugs,—average size 9x12 ft.; most beautiful Eastern rugs; for parlor, drawing room, chamber, etc. regularly 275.00 to 325.00, **195.00**

1,100 Small Oriental Rugs. **5.75, 9.75, 14.50** upward

DOMESTIC RUGS

Final offering of the French Weave Wilton Rugs. Size 9x12 ft. regularly 65.00, **49.75**
9x12 Royal Wilton Rugs. regularly 37.50, **31.00**
9x12 Sanford's Seamless Axminster Rugs. Special **24.50**

ELECTRIC LAMPS

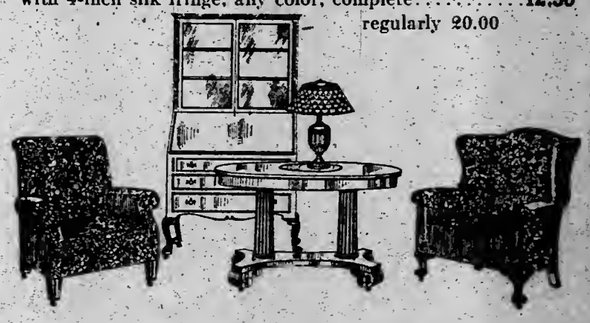
Considerably Reduced

Solid Mahogany Electric Boudoir Lamps with fancy silk shade in any desired color. regularly 4.00, **2.25**

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps, hand-rubbed finish; 18-inch flat or straight silk Empire shade; silk-lined and silk fringe; 26 inches high, complete. regularly 10.00, **6.75**

Solid Mahogany Hand-carved Table Lamps,—two lights; 18-inch flat Empire silk shade with silk fringe; any color. regularly 15.00, **10.00**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or Burnished Gold Wood; beaded or fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe; any color; complete. regularly 20.00 **12.50**



LIBRARY FURNITURE

"Howard" Easy Chair, as illustrated, covered in Tapestry. regularly 45.00, **29.50**

Chippendale Model Secretary Desk, as illustrated. regularly 85.00 **55.00**

Solid Mahogany Library Table, as illustrated. regularly 35.00 **23.75**

Fireside Wing Chair, as illustrated, covered in Tapestry. regularly 40.00 **27.50**

Overstuffed Sofas with loose down cushions and spring pillow arms. regularly 128.00. **95.00**

Overstuffed Chairs to match. regularly 80.00, **65.00**

Mahogany Library Tables. regularly 50.00, **33.50**

Separate Pieces

Mahogany Tip Tables, with 24-inch inlaid top. regularly 9.00 **4.50**

"Martha Washington" Work Tables. regularly 20.00, **10.75**

MOVE TO RECOGNIZE CARRANZA WEIGHED

Six Prominent Mexicans Give Their Views as to Its Probable Effect.

ARGUE FOR AND AGAINST IT

Idea Suits Pesqueira, Cabrera, and Caturegli, and Displeases Calero, Blanquet, and Urquidi.

There is just one topic of conversation among Mexicans in this country and that is whether or not the United States and the South and Central American Republics will, early in the coming month, recognize as the de facto Government of Mexico that of Venustiano Carranza. That such is likely to be the case was indicated by the official statement given out in New York by Secretary of State Lansing's Secretary a week ago yesterday, in which it was indicated that the time was at hand for the recognition of some sort of a Government on the other side of the Rio Grande and that such recognition would be given to the Government that, in the opinion of the Pan-American conferees, was the strongest, physically and morally.

In order to obtain the views of prominent Mexicans representing both the Carranza and Villa factions, as well as of those opposed to both of those factions, THE TIMES asked six Mexicans now in New York to give their opinion as to what the result would be in the event General Carranza were recognized. Those asked this question were Manuel Calero, former Ambassador to the United States and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Madero Cabinet; General Aureliano Blanquet, one of Mexico's most famous soldiers, who was a trusted friend of Porfirio Diaz and was Minister of War in the Cabinet of Victoriano Huerta; Roberto V. Pesqueira, personal representative in New York of General Carranza; Francisco Urquidi, Consul General in New York of the Mexican faction headed by Francisco Villa; Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, the Carranzista Consul General in New York, and Luis Cabrera, Finance Minister in Carranza's Cabinet.

Statement by Manuel Calero.

Señor Calero said:

"You ask my opinion as to what the recognition of Carranza would mean to Mexico. I do not consider that Carranza has any chance of being recognized, and therefore, it is useless to indulge in a discussion based on a mere hypothesis.

"I believe Carranza is not to be recognized, not precisely because such a recognition would be irrelevant according to the principles of International law, but because the criterium of the American Government is opposed to such recognition.

"Why was Huerta not recognized by the American Government? Because he set up a Government contrary to the Constitution of Mexico. He was a dictator; that is to say, a man whose will was above the laws of the land. President Wilson then used all the moral and physical force at his command to destroy that dictatorship, and gave all his support to Carranza and Villa, whom he called leaders that prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.

"In practically all the official statements that President Wilson has made in regard to Mexico, it can plainly be seen that his aim was to see the re-establishment of a constitutional Government in Mexico. This was his interest in aiding the so-called 'Constitutionalists.' The Constitutionalists had in fact solemnly bound themselves to end the dictatorship and to restore the Constitution, but the dictatorship came to an end over a year ago and the Constitution is still unrestored. Not only this, but Carranza has expressly stated that he is governing and he will continue governing, for an indefinite length of time, without the encumbrance of the Constitution. In his manifesto of June 10 last, he proclaims his own dictatorship and solemnly declares that by means of personal decrees of his—as if Carranza were the channel of expression of the people's will—the ideals of the revolution will be realized before constitutional order is restored. The sacred obligation to restore constitutional order, broken by the Huerta usurpation—a promise which President Wilson believed sincere—has thus been defrauded. The United States Government helped to destroy Huerta's dictatorship merely to see Carranza's dictatorship set up in its stead.

"The so-called Pan-American Conference agreed to recommend the recognition of any provisional government with the material and moral capacity necessary to protect the lives and property of nationals and foreigners. Now, a mere dictatorship may have the material capacity to protect lives and property, but it has not the moral capacity. What protection can be expected from a dictator whose will is not restrained by the action of the Constitution? There is no protection for anything nor for anybody when this does not come from the law, as a right. When it comes from the will of a dictator it is not a right, but a favor. If Carranza does not acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution over his caprice, he cannot claim that his régime has the moral capacity that the conference considers as a condition to recognize a government in Mexico.

"President Wilson said of Mexico in April, 1914: 'If we are to accept the tests of its own Constitution, it has no government.' Well and good. If we are to accept the tests of the Constitution of Mexico, Carranza government is no government at all, since it has clearly set aside the Constitution. Unless President Wilson has changed his mind, he could not recognize as a government something that he himself declared is not a government."

"Inconvenient," Says Blanquet.

General Blanquet's statement was as follows:

"Recognition of the Carranza faction would be highly inconvenient, because it means the sanction of all the crimes, looting, and depredations committed by their adherents.

"Besides, as this faction has never sustained the principles proclaimed at the beginning of the revolution, but others entirely opposite, the people will not support them and the base of their power must be their armed forces, as far as depredation and abuse is concerned. When a movement is made for order, probably nobody will submit, and the situation will be worse than before."

Act of Justice, Asserts Pesqueira.

Señor Pesqueira said:

"The recognition of the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico by the Washington Administration and the Latin-American powers, which will undoubtedly be followed by recognition by the other world powers, means primarily the recognition of the fact that Mexico has a right to solve her own problems and work out her own destiny. It also means that principles entertained by men of justice the world over are to be recognized, while the ideas of reaction and of selfish ambition are to be discarded.

"Furthermore, the move contemplated means not only one of the greatest acts of justice toward suffering Mexico, but it also brings with it the greatest relief and benefit for all the foreigners who reside in that land and whose ambitions are within the bounds of legality, but who were restrained from active business enterprises only because they awaited that very action.

"Also, this act means the checking of the last remnant of the reactionary forces now opposing the revolutionists. It means the eradication of the enemies of Mexico. It will also stop the criminal activities of the enemies of the cause of the revolution who have been perpetrating many deeds of evil, causing thereby much suffering to the people.

"It means a new era for Mexico. It means the opening of its railroads, mines, and factories, the resumption of legal business—it means the beginning of an epoch of prosperity for the natives as well as for the foreigners. It means the greatest industrial awakening in the history of Latin-America.

"And, above all, recognition of the Constitutionalist Party of Mexico means the ceasing of strife, the beginning of a new era of peace, progress, and prosperity."

Would Aid Business, Says Caturegli.

Dr. Caturegli said:

"The recognition by the United States and the Pan-American nations of the Constitutionalist Government, as headed by General Venustiano Carranza, would mean much for the welfare of Mexico—and the United States. It would allow all of the industrial and commercial enterprises to reopen.

"Recognition would mean only proper assistance to the strongest and most righteous government Mexico has known since the downfall of the Madero régime in February, 1913. It would terminate the troubles the American Government and American commerce and investors have had almost continually from that date, due to the attempts of the former despotic elements to reimplant themselves in power.

"By the assistance recognition would afford the constitutional and uppermost government, American business men and capital would have opportunity to reenter their former field of operations. New operators could take advantage of the many opportunities afforded in Mexico for honest exploitation of yet undeveloped resources, and trade relations between the two countries would be reestablished immediately.

"It is not true that the policies of the Carranza Government are opposed to foreign business of a legitimate nature. They only are opposed to the illegal operations of some capital, which also is the case with the various political parties in the States of the American Union where anti-monopoly statutes have been enforced. The Constitutionalists are no more radical, I believe, than the average American official or citizen. The remnants of a monarchic régime merely have made necessary the use of force in Mexico where the ballot would have been employed in the United States."

Urquidi Sees More Fighting.

Francisco Urquidi, the Consul General of the Conventionist Government, of which Villa is the military leader, answered the question as to the result that would follow the recognition of Carranza in this wise:

"In my opinion the recognition of Carranza would not mean peace in Mexico. By his unwillingness to negotiate terms that would restore tranquillity in Mexico with the leaders of other factions he has put those other factions in the position that they must fight until the end for their own safety. Because of the fact that Carranza is the leader of a régime that would rule without the Constitution all other factions are in a position where it is impossible for them to accept the condition that would follow his recognition.

"I cannot for a moment believe that Carranza will be recognized, because Governments must recognize Governments and Carranza offers no Government worthy of moral support. His Government, if such it may be called, being one that would rule by the abolishment of the provisions of the Constitution. The desire of peace on the part of all Mexicans, especially those of the Conventionist Party, are so strong that we do not care which person will govern, but we do care what system of government is followed in governing us.

"The strong press campaign carried on in this country and in Mexico by the Carranza forces has caused the impression that Villa or the Conventionist forces have been really defeated and it has been made to appear so, although as a matter of fact it is far from the truth. The fact that Villa has today more of the elements of war at his command than he had before the assault on Torreon proves the correctness of this statement.

"In my opinion the only solution of the Mexican problem is the calling into power of Vasques Tagle, the legal successor of the murdered Madero. He would be respected by all classes and would rule under the Constitution."

Luis Cabrera said that his views on the matter of recognition were set forth in the statements of Messrs. Pesqueira and Caturegil.

AMERICANS BLAMED FOR BORDER FIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

sion, reported to Fort Brown to day that he had sent out two detachments of soldiers in automobiles, and believed that these Mexicans either would be killed or driven from the State.

CARRANZISTAS IN TORREON.

Villa Troops Leaving the City, Says Report to Border.

LAREDO, Texas, Sept. 25.—Villa troops are evacuating Torreon and Carranza forces are entering that city tonight, according to a telegram received at Carranza headquarters in Nuevo Laredo. Details were withheld.

Reports today indicated the Villa forces would offer stubborn resistance to the Carranza troops, who were said to be approaching Torreon from three directions.

Unconfirmed reports here stated Villa was destroying the railway lines behind him as he retreated.

ANGELES STANDS BY VILLA.

Delegate to Peace Conference Reaffirms Loyalty to Conventionists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—General Felipe Angeles, who has just arrived in Washington, as one of the Villista delegates appointed in response to the original invitation of the Pan-American conferees for a Mexican peace conference, issued a statement today professing his continued loyalty to the Villa Government and denying that he had deserted the Conventionist army.

The War Department today received a telegram from the commanding officer of the Western Texas Cavalry Patrol District at Marfa confirming the capture on the American side of the border of Raoul Madero and other Villista Generals.

Efforts are now being made to obtain the release of General Madero so that he may proceed to Washington as one of the Villa delegates to the projected peace conference. There is no certainty that such a conference will be held, in view of the decision of the Pan-American conferees that the time has come to consider the request of the recognition of some faction in Mexico, but if the conference is not held, the six Villista delegates are to endeavor to persuade the Pan-American conferees that the Carranza faction is not qualified for recognition.

YOUNG TERRAZAS ESCAPES.

Son of Chihuahua Land Owner Is Out of Villa's Clutches.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 25.—After having been held as a hostage for about eighteen months, Luis Terrazas, Jr., son of General Luis Terrazas, together with his son, Guillermo Terrazas, have escaped from Chihuahua City, and are en route to the border, overland, according to official Villa advices today. Three guards at the Chihuahua jail are reported to have been shot on suspicion of complicity in the escape.

After the migration of the Terrazas family to the United States, abandoning their ranch, which included vast areas in the State of Chihuahua, Luis Terrazas, Jr., was caught and held hostage against the political activity of the family in the United States, and incidentally for a ransom of $500,000 demanded of General Luis Terrazas on a threat to kill his son.

It is understood that part of the ransom was paid, but the prisoner was not released. Subsequent ransoms were demanded and compromised, but the prisoner only received the liberty of the city under guard. It is said that nearly $1,000,000 was paid for the promised release of Luis without moving him nearer the border.

FABELA TO LATIN AMERICA.

Carranza Appoints Him as Special Agent—More Food to Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 25.—General Carranza today appointed Isidro Fabela, former Secretary of Foreign Relations in the Carranza Cabinet, a special agent to visit the Latin-American republics.

A State tax of 3% in gold upon hard wood shipments on the rivers in the State of Tabasco has been ordered nullified as being unconstitutional.

All Government offices will open in this city on Monday, but General Carranza and his staff will remain in Vera Cruz.

A trainload of corn and beans was started running to Mexico City.

The Government says it is shipping to Mexico City from the States of Michoacan and Jalisco 1,000 tons of beans, 600 tons of rice, and twenty tons of lard. It declares it has supplies worth 2,000,000 pesos ready for shipment from the States of Guanajuato and Jalisco to Mexico City upon the completion of repairs to the railways.

Arrests have been made of several women and men who had fifteen different falsifications of Carranza Government peso bills. The prisoners, in confessing, stated that the false bills were bought in El Paso, where several plants for their manufacture existed. A large number of counterfeit bills were found in Tampico and Vera Cruz.

TO SAVE AMERICANS' CATTLE.

Carranza Promises to Prevent Seizure of Ranchers' Herds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The State Department was advised today that representations made to General Carranza had resulted in orders designed to prevent a repetition of the seizure of cattle belonging to American citizens.

"The department was recently informed," says an announcement, "that Carranzistas had seized cattle belonging to American citizens on the railroad between San Luis Potosi and Tampico. Representations regarding the matter were made to General Carranza, as a result of which the authorities at Vera Cruz have issued a statement to the effect that orders have been given to prevent the commission of those depredations."

MACHINERY

BREARLEY makes a specialty and carries a large stock of first-class, second-hand steam and electrical machinery, such as boilers, engines, pumps, compressors, belted and direct connected dynamos for electric light and power purposes.

Send him your inquiries.

H. P. BREARLEY
90 West St., N. Y.
Telephones 9448-9 Rector.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1848

Original Hollander Models in

Infants' Suits and Dresses

LITTLE BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS 2 to 5 years. 5.00 to 25.00

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESSES to match. 6.50 to 25.00

Special attention has been devoted to

Little Boys' Coats and Hats.

Infants' Dept.—(4th Floor)

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

Founded 1827 **Arnold, Constable & Co.** Founded 1827

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

A $250,000.00 Stock of

FALL FURNISHINGS AND WEARING APPAREL

Our Own Stocks — **Savings 25 to 50%** — *Dependable Merchandise*

Extra Good Values in Men's Fall Furnishings

Fine Flannel Outing Shirts with collars attached; suitable for golf and other Fall sports. *Regularly $3.00* — 1.95

Pleated Madras Shirts with laundered cuffs; of high grade shirtings, in the latest Fall colorings; for business wear. *Very Specially Priced* — 1.50

Mercerized Pongee Pajamas in white and desirable colors; finely tailored and finished with silk frogs. *Regularly $2.25* — 1.10

Silk Four-in-Hand Ties in a large assortment of the newest plain shades, stripes and novelty effects. *Values from 85c to $1.00* — 50c

Pure Silk and Silk and Cashmere Hose in plain colors and mottled effects. *Regularly 50c Pair* — 35c

Sale of the New Fall Models in Men's and Young Men's Rain and Utility Coats

About ⅓ below usual prices

Heather Mixed Gabardine Coats in three mixtures that are different yet conservative. The models are silk skeleton lined, hand tailored, cravenette finish, suitable for any weather, also good form as a light top coat. *Regularly $25.00* — 18.50

Olive Gabardine Raincoats of superior quality and finely tailored. Fitted raglan shoulders, convertible collar, open vent pockets, strapped cuffs and every other feature of a first class storm coat. *Regularly $18.00* — 12.75

Our Exclusive, Rubberless **"Waterberry" Rain Coats**

For Women and Misses Sizes 14 Years to 44 Bust

Two smart new fall models, with belted back and Raglan or set-in sleeve, made from Priestley's rubberless Cravenette Coating, in Tan, Navy and Black. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. *Regularly $15.00* — 9.50

Women's Tailor Suits

In a Well Selected Variety of Exquisitely Tailored Models. Sizes 34 to 44

Of Diagonal Cheviot, so serviceable and smart for early season wear, featuring a new semi-tailored model with latest flare skirt, braid bound or plain. Very Specially Priced — 22.50

Two choice models of Broadcloth and Gabardine, trimmed with fur or braid and typical of the present decided trend toward the Russian ideas in dress. Very Specially Priced — 27.50

Misses' Tailor Suits

For Smart Young Women, Misses and Small Women. Sizes 14 to 20 Years.

Of Whipcord, Gabardine and Broadcloth, trimmed with braid or fur, and delightfully exploiting the Russian styles. Very Specially Priced — 19.75

Copies and adaptations of *chic* imported models in Men's Wear Serge, Whipcord and Gabardine; fur or braid trimmed. Very Specially Priced — 22.50

The New Blouses

In Soft Colorings for the Tailor Suit, also Dainty Models in White.

Cream embroidered net, with chiffon lining; Tailleur models in Crepe de Chine and Pussy Willow; French voiles with fine embroidery and lace trimmings. Very Specially Priced — 2.95

Smart models of Chiffon in suit shades and Crepe de Chine; also Novelty Silk Blouses in fancy or self-colored stripes. Very Specially Priced — 5.75

5,600 Pairs Women's Hosiery

⅓ Under Regular Price

Pure Thread Silk, of superior quality; suitable for any season; in black and white, with cotton tops and soles. *Regularly $1.00 pair* — 78c
3 pairs, 2.30; 6 pairs, 4.50

Hand Embroidered Hose—Pure thread black silk of extra quality with elaborately hand embroidered insteps. Size 8½, 9, 9½ only. *Regularly $2.75 to $4.00* — 1.50
3 pairs, 4.35; 6 pairs, 8.50

Extra Fine Silk Lisle, in Black and Tan, reinforced. *Regularly 60c pair* — 39c
3 pairs, 1.15; 6 pairs, 2.25

Fibre Silk Plaited, in Black and Tan; lustrous, serviceable, smart in appearance. *Regularly 50c pair* — 35c
3 pairs, 95c; 6 pairs, 1.85

Silk Lisle, of superior quality, in black and tan; reinforced. *Regularly 35c pair* — 25c
3 pairs, 70c; 6 pairs, 1.35

Bigelow Carpets

Below Wholesale Cost

In various patterns and colors, also a choice assortment of the best English makes, suitable for Fall Furnishings.

WILTONS—*Regularly $3.00 and $3.50 yd.* Now Reduced to 1.75 and 2.00

AXMINSTERS—*Reg. $1.75 and $2.00 yd.* Now Reduced to 1.25 and 1.50

BODY BRUSSELS—*Regularly $1.65 and $1.75 yard.* Now Reduced to 1.10 and 1.25

"Made-Up" Rugs

⅓ to ½ Less Than Regular Prices

Of the best quality Wilton, Brussels, Velvet and Axminster Carpets, made in our own workroom, in a large variety of colors and patterns.

Approximate Sizes	*Present Prices*
Size 4.6 x 6.7	6.00 to 9.00
Size 5.3 x 6.3	7.50 to 10.00
Size 5.3 x 8.7	10.00 to 13.50
Size 6.9 x 10.3	12.50 to 17.50
Size 9.9 x 11.1	22.50 to 35.00
Size 9.1 x 13.6	37.50 to 42.50

Velour Portieres

Reversible—Open Edges

Plain Velour Portieres, with figured border, exceptionally silky and fine, in Green and Brown, Blue and Brown, Emerald and Rose, Green and Green, Red and Green. *Value $25.00 Pair* — 15.75

Extra Quality Velour Portieres in figured effects, combining Brown and Blue, Olive and Red, Green and Blue, also plain Green and Brown. *Value $30.00 Pair* — 21.75

Splendid Values in **Wool Blankets**

Made of pure soft fine white wool, conforming to the high standard of our regular stock, and in the weight suitable for Fall and Winter use.

Priced ⅓ Off Regular

Single Bed Size—*Regularly $4.00 pair.* — 3.00
Single Bed Size—*Regularly $5.00 pair.* — 4.00
Double Bed Size—*Regularly $9.00 pair.* — 6.25
Double Bed Size—*Regularly $12.00 pair.* — 7.90
Extra Double Bed Size—*Regularly $12.75 pair.* — 10.50

Women's Union Suits

Perfect fitting, high grade garments of fine ribbed white gauze, seamless at side. In regular and extra sizes.

Regularly $1.00 Each — 55c
3 for 1.60; 6 for 3.15

Oriental Rugs

¼ to ⅓ Less Than Former Prices

A choice lot of rich colored Mousoul and Khurdistan
Average Size 3.6x6.0
Now 18.00 to 35.00

Special lot of fine Antique Daghestans
Exceptional qualities and colorings.
Average Size 4x6.
Formerly $40.00 to $75.00
Now 30.00 to 57.50

LARGE ORIENTAL CARPETS
Ranging in size from 6x9 to 14x22
Regularly $95.00 to $675.00
Now at ⅓ Less Than the above quoted prices.

Table Cloths

⅓ Below Regular Price

Of superior quality Irish Damask in beautiful patterns and practical sizes.

2x2 yards. *Regularly $4.50.* 3.00
2x2½ yards. *Regularly $5.00.* 3.75
2x2 yards. *Regularly $7.00.* 4.50

Linen Napkins

Choice patterns of fine Damask.

22 inch. *Regularly $5.00 dozen.* 3.75
24 inch. *Reg. $6.50 doz.* 4.75 & 5.00

Cotton Sheets

Our Exclusive *"Clydesdale"* Brand at These Exceptional Prices:

Size	Plain Hem	Hemstitched
63x 99	68c each	80c each
72x 99	75c each	85c each
72x108	82c each	95c each
81x 99	82c each	95c each
81x108	90c each	1.00 each
90x 99	90c each	1.00 each
90x108	1.00 each	1.10 each

Cotton Pillow Cases

"Clydesdale" Brand to Match Sheets. Also Very Specially Priced.

Size	Plain Hem	Hemstitched
42x38½	18c each	23c each
45x38½	20c each	25c each
50x38½	22c each	27c each
54x38½	25c each	30c each

"Warmth Without Weight"

Comfortables

In pretty blues, pink, lavender or rose colored fabrics, dainty in design and filled with clean, clear white wool, presenting exceptional values.

At These Reduced Prices

Dotted Silk Tops—Plain shades. Wool filled; full size. *Regularly $10.50.* 8.00

Figured Silk Mull Tops—With Silk border; full size. *Regularly $7.00.* 5.95

Broadway & 19th Street



TOBACCO WAR ENDS; CIGARETTES TO RISE

Peace Luncheon at the Biltmore Follows the United Cigar-Schulte Conflict.

ALL BRANCHES IN HARMONY

Steps Taken to Form National Association for Protection of Trade Interests.

The United Cigar Stores and the Schulte interests have buried the hatchet in their cigarette war, and yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore luncheon trust and anti-trust and independent smoked the pipe of peace and ordered a committee to organize the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States. The sight of these 150 happy faces at once was enough to make a wooden Indian smile.

D. A. Schulte of D. A. Schulte, Incorporated, was not present, but he said later to a TIMES reporter that he was in entire accord with the peace movement, although he had sent his regrets. He announced that the formation of the association would be followed by an adjustment in the cut-rate cigarette war which has been waging between the United and Schulte interests for the last month. The profits on cigarettes had been reduced to a fraction of a cent a package on leading brands, and the small independent dealers had been complaining bitterly. The fight did not extend to any appreciable extent to cigars and other standard goods.

The Schulte stores will keep up their Mutual coupon business. These stores are few, as compared with the United, but the Schulte coupons may be obtained in exchange for all kinds of coupons issued by responsible concerns and are regarded as an aid to the independent dealers.

The upshot of the truce is that the consumer will pay normal prices for cigarettes and that all classes of the tobacco trade hope to make what they call a living profit. The effect of the conference will be felt widely, for there were important interests represented from all parts of the United States.

Promoted by Journals.

The feast was spread by the nicotine press, for, as was explained by the toastmaster, C. Frederick Crosby, the editor of Tobacco, these journals cannot be prosperous unless there is peace. That is the reason the five periodicals have been so active in promoting concord, and they are on record as bringing about the conclave.

Among the large interests represented were the American Tobacco Company, the United Stores, the Lorillard Company, the Liggett & Myers Company, the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association, Phillip Morris & Co., the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of the United States, the F. D. Ware Tobacco Company, Limited, of Lynchburg, Va., and the Independent Manufacturers' Association.

Junius Parker, chief counsel for the American Tobacco Company, made a ringing address, and he was followed by Nicholas Ehrlich, who keeps a tobacco stand in a Brooklyn office building. There were present such well-known figures in the trade as Melville Regensberg, Leon Schinasi, Horace W. Kelly, Alvares Garcia, George B. Themelis, and M. C. Schavrien.

On the motion of Charles Dushkind, counsel for the nascent association, a committee of ten was appointed to draw up a constitution and bylaws. Their names are to be published shortly in the tobacco trade press, and within a few days the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States will be incorporated.

"I was paid a high compliment by one of the trade papers the other day," said Mr. Dushkind in his after-luncheon speech, "when the call was compared with President Wilson's state documents. I am proud to say that in drawing the platform for the association I did follow the principle laid down by the President in the anti-trust message wherein he used the following language:

"'The average business man is convinced that the ways of liberty are also the ways of peace and the ways of success as well. At least the masters of business on a great scale have begun to yield their preference and purpose and perhaps their judgment also, in honorable surrender.'

To Remedy Trade Evils.

"The main object we seek to accomplish is to bring about such changes in the methods of doing business as may be required to remedy trade evils, and improve trade conditions, by a union of all interests and all elements and all branches of the industry. As the President says, the masters of business on the grand scale will yield preference and purpose in honorable surrender to the rights of the smaller man."

Mr. Dushkind explained that the organization was intended to include all interests in the trade, the leaf dealer, the large manufacturer, the owner of cigar store chains, and the smaller independent dealer. He declared the association was not planned to limit competition or to interfere in any way with any one in the freedom of trading.

"We believe that competition, however, may be restricted to the extent that the rule of fair trading and the welfare of the industry require," he added. "We believe that it is just as right and as proper to stop and prevent ruinous and reckless competition as it is right for the law to punish a man for attempting to take his own life or for burning his own barn.

"We cannot tell whether this organization will be able to establish any fixed policy for trading or to regulate the methods of doing business or to stop any of the improper practices from which the industry is suffering. There is every reason to believe that we will surely succeed in accomplishing much in this line. We shall surely succeed in restoring industrial peace."

Mr. Parker expressed the good wishes of the American Tobacco Company for the success of the new organization. He said that it was high time there should be some organization of a trade which produced an annual product worth $700,000,000 and paid in customs and in internal revenue $111,000,000 a year.

William Weiss, representing George Whelan, President of the United Cigar Stores, pledged warmest support to the new organization. Felix H. Levy, formerly an Assistant Attorney General, said that there were present many branches of the trade which had bitterly fought one another. He thought the time was peculiarly opportune for business men to form an organization on the basis of friendly co-operative activity. Other speakers were Joseph Mandelsohn, President of the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade; Sol K. Lichtenstein, and W. M. Schefler.

Actor, Out of Work, a Suicide.

After stuffing the windows and door of his room H. A. Arle, 35 years old, an actor, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling gas in his furnished room at 26 East Twenty-ninth Street. Dr. Howard Travell of 40 East Twenty-ninth Street, who was summoned, said Arle had been dead for two hours. A note addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth Forsyth, who conducts the house, said that he was sorry to commit suicide in her house. Mrs. Forsyth said that Arle had roomed in her house during the Summer, but of late had been despondent owing to his failure to obtain a theatrical engagement.

BUDGET PLAN TO CUT CIVIL SERVICE COST

Committee Suggests Abolition of $4,200 Place and Creation of One at $2,160.

MAY TAX JOB APPLICANTS

Charities Commissioner Asks $4,674,278, Largest Sum Ever Demanded by Department.

The sub-committee of the Tax Budget Committee continued yesterday its consideration of the proposed budget of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. While the 1916 estimate of the commission is smaller than the last budget allowance of $219,245 for 1915, the Bureau of Standards and Contract Supervision has recommended a cut of $13,105.70, which includes reductions in salaries and the abolishment of the position of Chief Examiner, held by Frederick A. Ireland, who receives $4,200 a year. The bureau recommends that he be made Supervisor of Examinations at a salary of $2,100. He has been connected with the commission for twenty-four years.

Henry Moskowitz and others objected to the action of the sub-committee on the ground that one of the examiners, Spencer Phenix of the City Chamberlain's office, had prejudged the case. Mr. Phenix replied that his mind was still open to the question.

After considerable argument, the sub-committee decided to recommend abolishing Mr. Ireland's job and creating the new one of Supervisor of Examinations. An unassigned balance of $4,440 was left until the Board of Estimate gives a decision.

The question of charging fees for each application for a civil service examination was then taken up. Director Frederick A. Cleveland of the Bureau of Municipal Research suggested charging 25 cents on applications for places paying up to $900 a year; 50 cents between $900 and $1,400; $1 from $1,800 to $3,000 and $2 for anything more than $3,000 a year. These fees, it was said, amount to one-fourth of the fees charged in Berlin and one-fifth of those charged in England. No action was recommended.

The Commissioner of Charities asked a budget allowance for 1916 of $4,674,278.20, $665,300.23 more than the 1915 allowance, and the largest sum ever asked by the department. The increase is made up of $283,209.32 for personal service and $382,089.91 for services other than personal. Increases in the salaries of three secretaries and a number of clerks are asked. In the Bureau of Social Investigation an increase in the salary of the Superintendent of Dependents from $2,400 to $2,700 is asked, also two registers from $1,500 to $1,560 and eleven social investigators from $1,200 to $1,260, fifteen from $1,000 to $1,080, and thirty from $900 to $1,080. In the same department a request is made for three District Superintendents, new places, at $1,500 a year; fourteen social investigators at $1,080, six stenographers at $720, and fourteen clerks at $540.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Store opens 9 A. M.; closes at 6 P. M., Saturdays inclusive.

Tomorrow, an Extraordinary Special Sale of

Women's Fur-trimmed and Fancy Tailored Suits

Reproducing exceptionally attractive Foreign Models

A PAQUIN MODEL is reproduced in rich velveteen with great fidelity to the charming original. The Coat is flared and has a skunk opossum choker collar and cuffs, also wide band at bottom. Satin-piped buttonholes, fancy cut back piped with satin. New velvet skirt. Black, navy, brown or green. **$36.50**

A PREMET MODEL is copied in beautiful chiffon broadcloth, trimmed at collar, cuffs and bottom of coat with Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat). Flare coat and new belted skirt. It is difficult to describe the richness of this Suit. It must be seen to be really appreciated. **$29.50**

A fine collection of Suits at $20, $25, $29.50, $35, $39.50 and $45

Featuring the newest models and trimmings executed in the newest fabrics and colorings.

Tomorrow, an event of special importance

A Sale of Women's Coats at $25.00

in which the variety of styles and fabrics; the cleverness of the new models; the quality and the prices are extraordinary

Included are Coats for street, travel, afternoon and dress wear. All of the newest conceits in sleeves, pockets and collars are reproduced. Fabrics are broadcloths, vicunas, duvetynes, wool velours, fancy mixtures, tweeds, corduroys, cheviots, gabardines, or whipcords.

Inset or Raglan sleeves; collars effectively trimmed with furs, fur fabrics, velvet, braid or self fabric. Lined throughout with fine peau de cygne and warmly interlined. All the newest Fall colorings and black; in all sizes.

Tomorrow, an important and timely sale of

Misses' Fur-trimmed Suits at $29.50

in the very newest effects

Coats are of a new length and are shown in Russian, box or flare effect. Elaborately trimmed with beaver, skunk opossum or natural raccoon. The fabrics are fine broadcloths, velours, gabardines or whipcords. Splendidly tailored and handsomely lined and warmly interlined. All the newest Fall shades and black. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Street Coats, special at $15.00

Three-quarter or ⅞ length; belted or semi-belted; deep inset sleeves; patch or slash pockets; convertible collar of self material or velvet. Scotch tweeds, checked velours, zibeline or novelty plaids. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Afternoon Dresses, special at $18.50

Dressy new models in chiffon taffeta, charmeuse, crepe meteor or satin. Smart one-piece Russian, semi-Princess or Redingote effects, with flaring, transparent collar and cuffs of Georgette crepe or organdie. Piped with satin. Navy, Belgian blue, African brown, Russian green, field mouse or black. Sizes 14 to 18.

An important special offering tomorrow of

Women's Fine Furs at remarkable prices

We went into the market several months ago when it was at its lowest ebb and purchased heavily of skins we believed would be most in demand this Fall and Winter

Our judgment proved correct in the matter of selection, and they were bought at very much less than any one can buy in any market today. If we had to duplicate today we should have to pay from 33⅓% to 50% higher prices, and prices still trend upward!

These skins we have made up into Sets, Single Pieces and Coats after the latest Paris modes, and shall sell them at a reasonable profit based on our fortunate purchase rather than the higher prices now prevailing. The opportunity for economy is obvious.

CROSS FOX SETS in full animal effect; scarf and muff to match, with head and tail ..... *Special at* **$77.50**

BAUM MARTEN FOX SETS, full animal effect scarf, barrel muff.. *Special at* **$49.50**

SKUNK SCARFS, made of choice skins in full animal effect.... *Special at* **$15.00**

SKUNK MUFFS to match the above scarfs, melon, pillow or barrel shape. *Special at* **$25.00**

BLACK LYNX SCARFS, made of fine, full-furred, lustrous skins.. *Special at* **$25.00**

BLACK LYNX MUFFS to match the above scarfs ..... *Special at* **$25.00**

BLACK WOLF SCARFS, animal effect ..... *Special at* **$13.50**

BLACK WOLF MUFFS to match the above scarfs ..... *Special at* **$16.50**

HUDSON SEAL (Dyed Muskrat) COATS; full 42 inches long; full skirt; choice skins ..... *Special at* **$74.50**

Tomorrow, an Important Sale of

Velveteen - and - Satin Combination Dresses, reproduced after imported models, special at $23.50

MODEL I: An accurate reproduction of a "Jenny" model, suitable for afternoon or theatre wear. Dainty lace front to waist over vestee of Georgette crepe. Sleeves and upper waist of satin. Velveteen skirt; hand-embroidered belt. Black, green, wine, or brown.

MODEL II. is a copy of a "Bernard" Dress, suitable for street or matinee wear. Chinese embroidered Russian blouse effect, high neck, long sleeves, bodice of velveteen, skirt of satin; large patch pockets on coates. Black, wine, green, or brown; sizes 34 to 40.

An especially interesting offering tomorrow of

Women's Serge-and-Charmeuse Combination Dresses at $15

French serge of fine quality with charmeuse of the same color; navy, black, green or brown. Tailored street Dress; V-neck, Georgette crepe vestee; charmeuse body and sleeves.

Never were the styles more fetching than in this special offering tomorrow of

The newest Fall Blouses

NEW BLOUSES of white Georgette Crepe, fronts of beautiful eyelet hand-embroidery; hemstitched yoke back; two-in-one pointed collar; finished with black moire ribbon; long sleeves. **$5.95**

NEW BLOUSES of fine white Georgette Crepe; double-breasted model with half-inch tucks forming front and back, square tucked collar and deep cuffs with cluster of silk-covered buttons. **$5.95**

NEW BLOUSES of silk shadow lace over foundation of flesh-colored chiffon; collar, cuffs and revers finished with double rows of hemstitching; novelty buttons; long sleeves. **$5.00**

NEW BLOUSES of fine crepe de Chine in a variety of dainty models; trimmed with hand-embroidery and inserts of Venise lace. Also, tailored, box-pleated models; high or low collar and long sleeves. **$2.98**

The Corset sensation of Autumn is the

La Vida Colonielle Corset at $5.00 to $12.50

Decidedly short, but giving the figure the much-desired graceful side in-curve, perfectly expressing the latest style-trend of silhouette.

La Vida Corsets are also made in low or medium bust with curved waist-line, at $3.00 to $18.00

All Corsets expertly fitted by experienced corsetieres.

Special for one day, tomorrow, only

Crepe de Chine Negligees, $10.98

Our regular price is $15.00

IN TWO MODELS, one has accordion pleated skirt with Van Dyke points of lace, ribbon straps over shoulders and lace cortee with ribbon trimming. The other model has loose, straight lines, with wide lace trimming on skirt, neck, sleeves, pockets and down the front.

Distinctive charm in this offering of the

Newest Fall Petticoats special at $1.98, $2.98 & $3.98

TEN NEW MODELS; all the newest colorings and the most desirable staple colors. Solid colors with ruffled, scalloped and pleated flounces.

Novelty, daintiness and practicality join in these

New Washable Satin Undergarments for Women

Bodices, $1.50 & $2.00. *Nightgowns,* $6.98 & $7.50
Envelope Chemise at $2.98 *and* $3.98

In the Hair Goods Shop

Two specimen values are specially mentioned as of particular interest and as examples of our service.

23-inch Switches special at $7.50

Naturally wavy hair, mounted in three separate stems and therefore convertible into the newest arrangements.

Naturally Wavy Transformations at $7.50

Essential to the all 'round pompadour effect. Experts to match the shades exactly.

Mothers of children from 2 to 6 will find particular interest in these

Children's Coats, special at $4.98

Corduroy or zibeline; box or belted models; navy, brown, Russian green, or black.

Other Coats, newest ideas, $5.98 *to* $32.50
Hats in great assortment, $2.00 *to* $14.98

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

Advance Showing

Models for Fall and Winter

Short and Long Coats in all the Desirable Furs.

Muffs and Neckpieces in a large variety of Styles and attractive combinations.

C.G.GUNTHER'S SONS 501 FIFTH AVENUE, NY

Louise & Co.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS

554 Fifth Ave.—45th and 46th Sts.

ANNOUNCE

FALL OPENING

Imported Millinery

Including

CHIC PARISIAN HATS

From $15.00

Afternoon and Evening Gowns
Tailor-Made Suits
Evening Wraps
Young Ladies' Theatre and Dancing Dresses
At Very Moderate Prices.

Blaine Inc.

GOWNS TAILORED FROCKS FURS

An extensive collection of the best Paris creations as well as our exclusive models, blending smart style with perfect taste, originated by Mr. Blaine, late with THURN

1 East 53d Street

PARK and TILFORD

HAMS AND BACON

CHOICEST SELECTIONS

Put up especially for us by Armour & Co. *None better.* Prices exceedingly low for such excellent qualities.

HAMS, Per lb. ..... .19

BACON, Per lb. ..... .27

SUGAR
Fine granulated, 5lb. bags ..... .27
Fine granulated, 10 lb. bags ..... .54
Fine granulated, 25 lb. bags 1.32

CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR
2 lb. boxes ..... .18
5 lb. boxes ..... .41

The finest COFFEES At unequaled Prices

FAVORITA
Our famous blend. Superior in quality to coffees usually sold at 35c. per tin ..... lb. .28

MARACAIBO
Special selection ..... .19

PLAZA
A superior blend of selected coffees ..... .22

JAVA AND MOCHA
Finest quality ..... .38

OLIVE OIL—Finest quality
Pure Lucca, Italian, Park & Tilford ..... can
Quart cans ..... .90
½ gal. cans 1.65
1 gal. cans 3.10
Pure French, Park & Tilford
Pint cans ..... .50
Quart cans ..... .95
½ gal. cans 1.75
1 gal. cans 3.25

CEREALS
Yellow or White Meal, 7 lbs. for .23
Avena (Rolled Oats) 7 lbs. for .28
Hominy, Southern, 7 lbs. for ... .25

CHEESE, highest quality obtainable lb.
Dairy, Old English Style, Sharp .25
Mild Cheese ..... .23
Roquefort ..... .44
Swiss Cheese ..... .45

EXTRACTS—Burnett's, 2 oz. bots.
Vanilla or Lemon ..... .25
Almond, Ginger, Orange, Peach, Peppermint, Pineapple, Rose, Raspberry and Strawberry .... .26

MARMALADE—Keiller's 1915 pack.
1 lb. pots ..... doz. 2.75 each .24
4 lb. tins ..... 7.50 .65

PICKLES—"Pin Money" brand
Mixed, small bottles ..... .28
Large bottles ..... .50
Cucumbers, small bottles ..... .30
Large bottles ..... .55
Melon Mangoes, small bottles .. .35
Large bottles ..... .60

SOUPS—Franco-American
Bouillon, Clam Chowder, Clam Broth, Consomme, Oxtail, Pea, Tomato, Vegetable, ½ pint cans .10
Pint cans ..... .17
Quart cans ..... .29
Chicken, Chicken Consomme, ½ pint cans ..... .11
Pint cans ..... .20
Quart cans ..... .32

SPICES—Strictly pure, finest grades, ground by ourselves.

	Tins ¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Black Pepper	.10	.18	.35
White Pepper	.12	.22	.40
Cinnamon	.22	.40	.75
Cloves	.15	.30	.55
Ginger	.10	.18	.25

CALIFORNIA WINES

	doz.	bot.
Zinfandel Claret, P. & T. Bottling, case of 12 bots.	3.50	.30
case of 24 ½ bots.	4.25	.20
Riesling, case of 12 bots.	3.99	.42
case of 24 ½ bots.	4.99	.26
Port, Extra Quality, 1 gal. glass jars		1.33
½ gal. glass jars		.69
Sherry, Extra Quality, 1 gal. glass jars		1.08
½ gal. glass jars		.54

(No charge for containers)

GIN—Park & Tilford bottling

	case	bot.
Dry, Square bottles	8.25	.70
Old Tom, Square bottles	8.25	.70

WHISKY—P. & T. bottling

	Gal.	bot.
Corn, Rye and Malt	3.50	.85
Old Cumberland Rye	4.50	1.00
Private Stock Rye		1.50
Monogram Rye		1.50
Glenlivet Scotch	5.00	1.20
V. O. Glenlivet Scotch	6.50	1.50
Wise's Irish	5.50	1.25
Jameson's Irish	7.00	1.60

Guinness's Foreign Extra Stout

Bottled and matured by Park & Tilford

Bottles, per dozen ... 1.30

Splits, per dozen .... .90

Charges prepaid by express within 50 miles and by freight to R. R. Depots in 15 States, on assorted orders of $5.00 and above.

Deliveries by our own autos daily in Westchester as far as Tarrytown, White Plains and Portchester. On Long Island, deliveries twice weekly as far as Oyster Bay, Hempstead and Wheatley Hills.

STORES IN NEW YORK
Fifth Avenue and 26th Street
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Broadway and 87th Street
Broadway and 101st Street
Broadway and 112th Street
Broadway and 146th Street
Columbus Ave. 72nd Street
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Send for complete catalog to
539-549 West 42nd Street, New York

WIRELESS TO STEER A NEW AIR TORPEDO

George F. Russell of Hoboken, Inventor, Says He Has Anticipated Henry Ford.

TO GO 200 MILES AN HOUR

Directed by Three Rudders, and Colored Lights in the Tail Show its Course in the Dark.

Another complainant against Henry Ford in his new capacity of inventor of deadly instruments of war, appeared yesterday in the person of George F. Russell of 1,208 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., who has invented a wireless-controlled air torpedo of the sort which Mr. Ford recently suggested for the defense of the United States. Mr. Russell told of his invention yesterday at the offices in the Equitable Building of Professor Herschel C. Parker, who has planned a baby submarine, the credit for which Mr. Ford, as Professor Parker thinks, has been trying to gather in to himself.

Mr. Ford, who disappeared from New York on Friday after saying that he had never heard of or from Professor Parker and that he himself had only thought of the baby submarine as a good idea, had also spoken of the possibility of directing torpedoes by wireless control. Mr. Russell has the torpedo, and while he did not call it to Mr. Ford's attention until after the automobile maker had given out a statement showing that he was thinking along a similar line, Mr. Russell has a clipping from a Hoboken newspaper of June 12 last which shows that he himself had the plans for the aerial torpedo worked out at that time.

Mr. Russell's torpedo is a deadly weapon indeed, even though in one of its features it resembles the glimmering glow worm. It has a light in its tail, but this is concealed from everybody but the man who is steering the torpedo.

To Glide Through the Air.

In contradistinction to the aeroplane torpedo on which Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske is working, and which in effect is simply an ordinary naval torpedo which can be launched from an aeroplane or dirigible and pursue its course in the water, Mr. Russell's torpedo is to be launched from an aeroplane and then become a little aeroplane itself, but without a motor.

It darts toward its target, and it has been calculated by the inventor that its range is equal approximately to three times the height off the ground of the airship from which it is fired. The torpedo is made to glide instead of falling sheer, by a small plane affixed just over its top, and it is steered by three rudders operated by a spring motor. The motor is controlled by wireless, according to a new method, which is the secret of the whole thing.

Mr. Russell says he is negotiating with foreign Governments on both sides of the war, but, of course, he would rather sell it to his own country. He would like to make some arrangement with Mr. Ford by which the latter would furnish him with shop facilities and sufficient funds to perfect his idea.

Mr. Russel used to be an aviator, and it was four years ago, while he was making flights in hydroplanes, that he first conceived the idea of the aerial torpedo. He did not work it out fully at that time, and only took it up again seriously after the beginning of the present war. The model which he has at present has never been tried at any great height. In fact, Mr. Russell's experiments so far have been confined to his home in Hoboken, but he is confident that his calculations will hold good and that the air torpedo will be a practical and a deadly invention.

Weighs 200 Pounds.

The torpedo is made of aluminum, and consequently is so light that it can easily be carried on an aeroplane, and twenty-five could be taken on a Zeppelin. The model is seven feet two inches long, twelve inches thick at the head, and five inches at the stern, and weighs fifty pounds without explosive. It would hold 150 pounds of high explosive, however, and the inventor says that this ratio—the weight of the torpedo being one-third that of the explosive—would hold good for larger sizes. It could be made, of course, of any size.

Once let loose, the torpedo will glide downward at a rate approximating 200 miles an hour and would normally, being controlled by a rigid plane, travel in a straight line. But when the man who has fired it sees that it is going above, below, or to the side of the mark he operates the wireless sender, dispatching a spark which affects a mechanism that turns the spring motor of the steering gear. Attached to each of the side rudders is a small slide of gelatine—green on the right and red on the left.

The course of the missile in daytime can be followed by the eye, but at night the airman will keep track of his torpedo by the white light in the stern, which is sheltered in a conical cavity and hence invisible to one not directly behind it. When he touches the mechanism affecting the starboard rudder that sweeps the panel with the red slide across the light the other rudder puts the green slide in position. Thus the man who starts the torpedo can follow its course all the way to the mark.

Its Secret Is Safe.

A small governor is controlled by a mechanism in the forward part of the torpedo and operates in such a way that the torpedo cannot explode in the aeroplane, nor indeed until it is several hundred yards away; but once fairly started the smallest contact will be sufficient to explode it. This, says Mr. Russell, will prevent it from ever being found unexploded, so the enemy will never have a chance to find out how it is made.

"Mr. Ford is certainly standing in the way of invention," said Mr. Russell yesterday, "by his general statements telling of the schemes he has on hand. No doubt he has thought vaguely of the air torpedo, as he did of the baby submarine. He could have learned how far I had progressed on the road to perfecting it if he had read the papers in which accounts of my invention were published. But when he makes these statements the general public naturally thinks that Mr. Ford has the invention perfected himself. Consequently, when some less known inventor who has actually brought it well toward completion approaches a capitalist to get him interested, he is told that Henry Ford has been doing the same thing, and no doubt has several thousand of them already manufactured. I'd rather work for Mr. Ford than for the United States Government, for there's less red tape about him; and I wrote to him and Mr. Edison some days ago. If I can't get anybody to use this invention in my own country I'll sell it somewhere else."

Old Experiments Recalled.

D. S. Edmonds of 35 Nassau Street, a patent lawyer who has had considerable experience with submarine inventors, said yesterday that it was "very amusing" to see Professor Parker and Mr. Ford arguing over the paternity of the baby submarine, gasoline propelled.

"Gasoline engines for submarines were tried long ago," he said, "and discarded in favor of the Diesel type. The baby submarine operated by one or two men is old, too. Bushnell, who invented a submarine and came near blowing up a British frigate in the American Revolution, made one of them."

John W. Rapp, President of the Empire Art Metal Company, said last night that he had interested himself in Professor Parker's baby submersible four months ago, and had suggested that the inventor bring it to the attention of Mr. Ford.

"I am ready to build one as an experiment," said Mr. Rapp, "but only on condition that it be used for defense only. A submarine like this can destroy an ordinary submarine, costing half a million dollars, and can sink any $10,000,000 battleship it hits."

Mr. Russell says he needs money to make a good many models for further experiments from aeroplanes and that until Oct. 1 his offer to treat with Mr. Ford for an arrangement to combine his inventive faculty and Mr. Ford's mechanical and financial facilities holds good. After that, if nothing has been done, he will go to one of the warring nations

Wireless-Controlled Aerial Torpedo



George F. Russell, Who Invented It.

DEFENSE BY HENRY FORD.

Repeated a Statement That President Read from a Book.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Henry Ford denies that he violated White House etiquette by quoting a remark of President Wilson about the Kaiser. Mr. Ford was in town for a short time this evening on his way to Bretton Woods, N. H. Relative to his breach of etiquette he said that he did not quote President Wilson in any conversation during his visit to the White House, but he had repeated a statement which the President quoted from a book he was reading at the time of his visit.

Relative to Herschel Parker, Mr. Ford said that he had never heard of him, but that if he had any submarines which he wished to give to the Government he was at perfect liberty to go ahead and give them.

DEATH DARED BY 159 CROSSING RAILROAD

Three Killed and Ten Hurt on Long Island System Since the First of the Year.

85 AUTOS DASH INTO GATES

Company Has Given Warnings to Reckless Drivers, Including Advertising Costing $4,327.

Exactly $4,327.01 has been spent in the last three months by the Long Island Railroad for 176 newspaper advertisements in New York City, Brooklyn, and on Long Island to make people more careful in driving automobiles over grade crossings.

Twenty-five crossing gates on Long Island have been painted with black and white stripes.

Heavy gates made of telegraph poles have been placed at one of the crossings leading to Long Beach, and another at Central Islip. Similar gates will be placed at other crossings.

Thirteen large signs, most of them electrically lighted at night, have been displayed over the main roads on Long Island warning automobile drivers of the danger they run in going over railroad grade crossings without stopping to look for trains.

These are some of the things the Long Island Railroad has been doing this Summer to cut down accidents at grade crossings. No automobile accident at a grade crossing on Long Island this Summer has resulted in a fatality, but good luck has been on the side of many who took chances.

There have been 159 cases of reckless driving over railroad crossings since the first of the year. In 85 cases automobiles were driven through lowered gates, and in fifty of them the gates were broken by the machines. Motor cyclists also crashed into the gates, and many drivers of horse-drawn vehicles took desperate chances. Some of the automobiles and wagons were damaged more or less severely.

Three persons were killed through recklessness at crossings. One rode a bicycle and another drove a motor cycle. The third was a watchman, who was run down by an automobile he was trying to warn. In ten other accidents some one was injured, in several instances severely. The record of these thirteen cases follows:

Killed.

June 4—Carlton Avenue, Central Islip, 4:38 P. M., clear. Harry Hoyt, 50 years old, on a bicycle, disregarded watchman's warning, rode past him, and was struck and killed by Train 16.

July 31—Deer Park Avenue, Deer Park, 5:0 P. M., E. F. Muiford, ran motorcycle into side of Train 20, instantly killed. Crossing bell was ringing.

Sept. 9—Hempstead Turnpike, Queens, 5:15 P. M., An auto owned and driven by M. H. Conroy, 310 East Eighth Street, Brooklyn, struck and killed Crossing Watchman J. P. Joyce, who was warning him to keep back so gates could be lowered for an approaching train.

Injured.

Feb. 22—Broadway, Ozone Park, 6:04 P. M., clear. Fred Jacque, 1,133 Bigelow Avenue, Ozone Park, on a motorcycle ran through east gate, fell off his machine, and suffered internal injuries.

March 17—Hale and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. Team attached to dirt wagon owned by Edward Pacia, 1,085 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, ran away and went into right-of-way [illegible] on to eastbound tracks. Driver [illegible] Dominic Rosade, was thrown to tracks and injured.

April 20—Hempstead [illegible], 9:15 A. M. F. Tiemann, 601 [illegible] Queens Avenue, Glendale, drove his motor cycle into gates. Train 1,682 was stopped just in time. Tiemann's tongue was badly cut.

April 23—Creed Avenue, Queens, 8:35 A. M. A man, who refused to give his name and address, rode his bicycle into gates, causing his nose to bleed.

June 26—Forest Avenue, Rockville Centre, 8:02 A. M. Automobile driven by Dr. D. N. Bouison struck by Train 50. His arm was broken and he suffered other injuries.

June 29—Varick Avenue, Bushwick Yard, 7:30 P. M., clear. Frank Gerbold drove in front of Engine 188 and was struck by it. He was thrown out of the truck and his right knee and leg were injured. His address is 14 Harrison Place, Brooklyn. He was driving a one-horse truck.

Aug. 5—Tulip Avenue, Floral Park, 2:24 P. M. Tulip gates were being lowered. Roy Kitts of Park Place, Floral Park, attempted to pass under on a bicycle. He was thrown to the ground and apparently injured.

Aug. 8—Coram Road, Port Jefferson, 12:10 P. M., Crossing watchman had his hand up to stop two automobiles, but an automobile, license 43,138, N. Y., driven by Mrs. E. Chapman ignored his signal. The automobile stalled on crossing and was struck by Train 2,512. Automobile badly damaged. Mrs. Chapman's head was cut.

Aug. 31—Arverne Boulevard, Arverne, 8:40 P. M. An automobile license 1,511 A. N. Y., driven by F. M. O'Brien, Central Avenue, Lawrence, drove into gate box, coming along wrong side of street, and turned over. Automobile and gates badly damaged. Alvah Bell, crossing watchman, was knocked down and leg injured. O'Brien was pinned under automobile and slightly injured.

Sept. 9—Merrick Road, west of Rockville Centre, 7 P. M. Gates were up when an automobile, license 37,150, N. Y., owned and driven by C. [illegible] Robbins, 301 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, suddenly swung from centre of road and pinned crossing watchman, Charles Taclick, standing near his gates, between gates and automobile. Taclick was cut and bruised.

J. A. McCrea, General Manager of the Long Island Railroad, said yesterday that his company would continue the campaign against reckless driving, and would try to think of some effective method of arresting public attention.

"We want the people to know just what we have done," Mr. McCrea said, "so that they will not accuse the railroad of carelessness when some of the reckless drivers are hit by trains. We have devoted much time and thought during the past Summer to the question of how most effectively to prevent automobile accidents at grade crossings, and we have adopted every suggestion that was at all feasible. It is quite clear, however, from the number of accidents due to reckless driving which we have had reported to us in the past Summer that the railroad alone will not be able to do very much. As long as there are crossings—and certainly all the grade crossings on Long Island cannot be eliminated at a moment's notice—accidents will occur unless the State and township authorities take up the subject vigorously.

"We are going to continue our campaign, and I hope next Summer we will be able to think of something sufficiently startling to arrest the attention of those reckless drivers with whom it seems utterly useless to reason."

TWO GIRLS AND BOY HURT.

Thrown from a Wagon in Collision with a Trolley Car.

Miss Loretta O'Neill of 460 West 156th Street and her sister, Irene, who were riding in a delivery wagon of the Park & Tilford branch store at 146th Street and Broadway, driven by Joseph Walters, were injured last night when a Union Railway trolley car struck the wagon at 155th Street and Edgecomb Road. Walters and the girls were thrown to the street. They were unconscious when Dr. Eavers took them to the St. Lawrence Hospital, where an examination showed that the driver and the sisters had suffered concussion of the brain and many bruises. They are expected to survive their injuries.

Walters, who is 18 years old and lives at 104 Bradhurst Avenue, had acceded to the request of the young women for a ride when delivering goods at their home. He was unable to stop the horse on the hill as the trolley car crossed. The horse ran away after the accident and was caught by Policeman Kennedy of the West 152d Street Station.

AMUSEMENTS.

Knickerbocker Theatre
OPEN TONIGHT

The Knickerbocker Theatre will be open tonight at 8 P. M. as usual for the presentation of Triangle Plays.

Holders of tickets for last night or this afternoon may have them honored for this evening, or for either matinee or evening on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday.

There are special entrances to this theatre on West 38th Street.

Triangle Film Corporation.

Delicate, Sensitive COMPLEXIONS

must be treated carefully and gently and all complexions should be treated sensibly—competently.

—**Valaze Beautifying Skinfood,** to which some of the world's most beautiful women have declared themselves unrequitably indebted, possesses the incomparable property of carrying clearness, tone and color into a complexion that has become colorless and faded, that sallowness and weather-beaten appearance have impaired, and that wrinkles or flabbiness of tissues have begun to disfigure.

Valaze Beautifying Skinfood is essential to beauty of the skin in winter as in summer, in autumn as in spring, in the tropics as in cold latitudes, at the age when one is budding into womanhood as when one has arrived at its ripest stage.

$1, $2 and $6 a pot.

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LONDON, W.: 24 Grafton St.
PARIS: 255 Rue Saint Honore

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The ORIGINAL 2nd Floor Millinery Salons. No High Rents—Savings Go to You.

392 Fifth Av. at 36th St., New York
468 Fulton St. at Elm Pl., B'klyn



Sale Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday:
The Parisienne Novelty
Hat *AND MUFF COLLAR*

A stunning creation—of Lyons Velvet, black and colors. Combined with Seal, Skunk, Beaver and other favored furs.
Value Extraordinary at

10 the Set

FAMOUS BEAR WAHB SLAIN.

New Yorker Brings Down Animal Seton-Thompson Wrote About.

Special to The New York Times.

CODY, Wyo., Sept. 25.—Wahb, the big bear made famous about ten years ago by the pen of Seton-Thompson, is no more. His long career of pillage and slaughter was ended a few days ago by A. A. Anderson, who owns the ranch which made a home for the monster bear.

Mr. Anderson since then has left for his New York home after spending the Summer on his Palette Ranch, near Meeteetse. It was from Mr. Anderson's ranch that Mayor Mitchel of New York hunted bear this Spring.

Mr. Anderson killed four bears this Summer, all on his own ranch, a big one. The celebrated Wahb was one of the four. For years it had been the desire of Mr. Anderson to kill Wahb, but always before the cunning animal succeeded in outwitting the hunters.

CARDINAL HAS BAD FALL.

Aged Head of Catholic Propaganda in Serious Condition.

ROME, Sept. 25, (via Paris.)—Cardinal Jerome Mary Gotti, Prefect of the Propaganda, fainted and fell in his office yesterday, striking his head violently on the floor, says a newspaper report. He suffered a slight concussion of the brain and his condition is considered grave because of his great age—81 years.

Cardinal Gotti was appointed to the Cardinalate in 1905. The office he holds is one of the most influential in the Catholic Church. All strictly missionary lands, such as some parts of America and of Africa, are under the Propaganda. Cardinal Gotti was one of those mentioned as a possible successor to Pope Pius X.

President Motors to Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—President Wilson motored to Baltimore today, accompanied by Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, a cousin. He planned to call on his brother, but found him out. The ride was uneventful.

Less Than a Week Away!

If you have not reserved your seats for the great Astor Cup Race, get them without delay. Record-breaking demand for seats indicates that this greatest event in the history of the automobile will be witnessed by the largest number of persons ever assembled in the United States.

All America's most famous drivers entered.

ELIMINATION TRIALS
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 3 P. M.
Admission, including seat in Grand Stand, 50c
Admission, including seat in Box.....$1.50
Parking Space FREE.

Astor Cup Race

SATURDAY, OCT. 2d, 12 O'CLOCK
350 Miles—$50,000 Cash Prizes and Astor Trophy
Sheepshead Bay Speedway

General Admission, $2.00. Grand Stand Reserved Seats (extra), $3.00
Limited number of open-stand seats will be free to holders of admission tickets.
Parking space behind the open-stand seats free to occupants of those seats.
Boxes, holding six persons, including admission, $50, $75, $100, and $150.
Parking space, located behind grand stand, free to holders of boxes and grand stand seats. Parking space within oval fronting homestretch:
FIRST ROW.....$25.00 SECOND ROW.....$15.00
These prices do not include Admission Tickets.
Charge will be made only for cars stored in oval.

Tickets on sale at Tyson's, McBride's, Information and Public Service Bureau of R. H. Macy & Co., American Automobile Assn., Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, Hotel Biltmore Theatre Ticket Office, Motor Club of Brooklyn, 1255 Bedford Ave., cor. Fulton St. Phone 177 Decatur, Newark Automobile Club, Newark, and Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp., 1696 Broadway, between 53d and 54th Sts., N. Y. Phone Circle 1915.

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LADIES' TAILORS AND FURRIERS

An Unusual Showing of

Paris Tailleur Frocks

Featuring Smartness and Individuality

The most comprehensive display of Paris creations ever exhibited, including remarkably smart creations originated by our own designers which reflect the highest attainment of perfection.

RICH FURS

That Correctly Interpret the Modes of the Season.

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At 43rd Street, New York

Faibisy

ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF ADDITIONAL MODELS

Representing the latest inspiration from Paris, now being shown in their larger and more extensive

SALONS

Your inspection is cordially requested

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TAILORED FROCKS
WRAPS

FRANCIS BUILDING
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Proceeds of the Actors' Fund of America.

Patronage and Assistance of

Lillian Russell	Mary Pickford	Ruth Shepley	Josephine Drake
Ethel Barrymore	Hazel Dawn	Olive Tell	Peggy Wood
May Irwin	Hilda Spong	Francine Larrimore	Emma Frohman
Grace George	Mary Ryan	Gladys Hanson	Alma Tell
Marie Tempest	Rae Selwyn	Lillian Albertson	Natalie Ault
Pauline Frederick	Louise Rutter	Phoebe Foster	Grace Valentine
Blanche Bates	Violet Heming	Maria Fanchonetti	Marie Carroll
Elsie Janis	Emily Polini	Lorena Atwood	Charlotte Lillard
Jane Cowl	Daisy Humphries	Katherine La Salle	Sara Biala
Martha Hedman	Anna Meredith	Georgia Caine	Mildred Richardson
Elsie Makay	Emma Janvier	May de Sousa	
Marie Doro	Ann Murdock	Gail Kane	

and Daniel Frohman, President Actors' Fund.

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Twice Daily—Afternoons at 3, Evenings at 9

A FASHION EXTRAVAGANZA

Entitled

"Yesterday or Tomorrow"

By PIERRE DE LANUX
with
Alice Brady and **Eugene Carroll Kelly**
Staged by Julian Mitchell. Scenery by Joseph Urban.
And in addition
Grace La Rue
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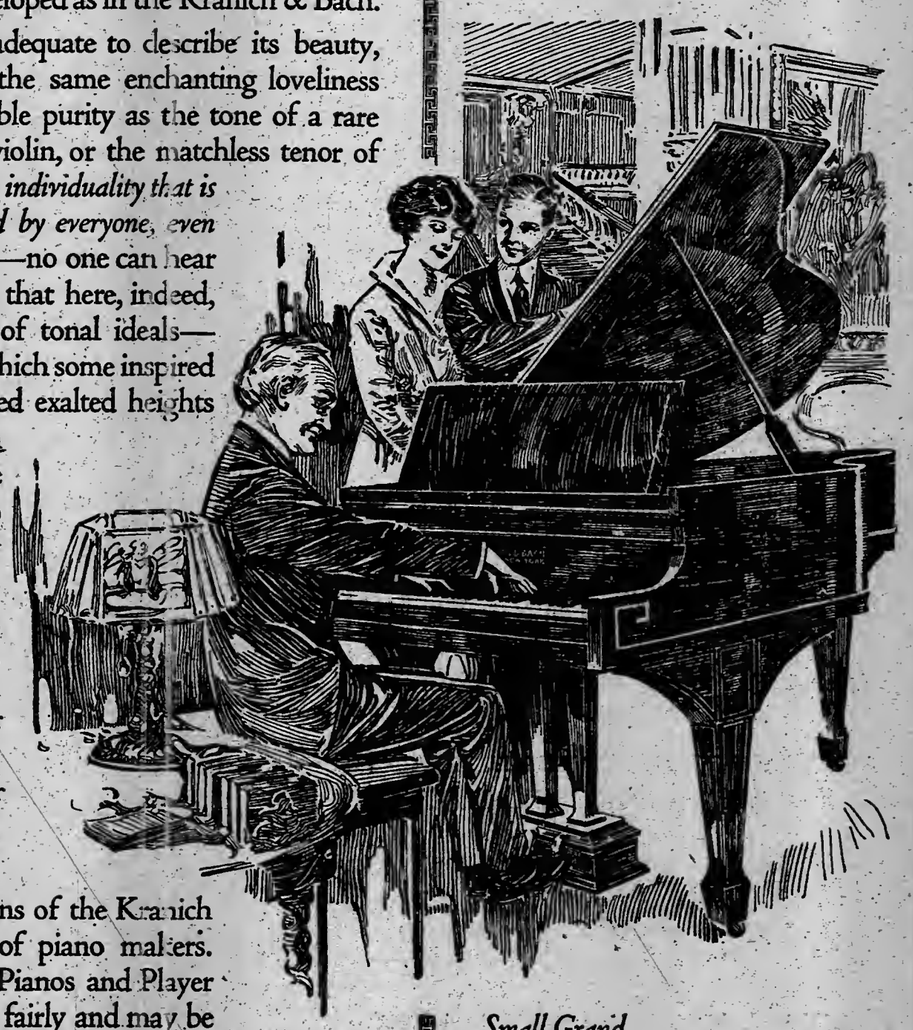
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WILL USE TRENCHES IN BIG MOCK BATTLE

Recruits at Plattsburg to Fight Under Conditions of Modern War.

HIDE IN DITCH TANGLE

First Use of a Model Field for Instruction Work — Rookies Make Rapid Progress.

PLATTSBURG, Sept. 25.—As an aid to military instruction Plattsburg now has the most modern and complete system of model entrenchments ever constructed in the United States. The area covered includes thirty acres. There are barbed wire entanglements, lookout posts, and machine gun pits; first, intermediate, and second line of firing trenches, officers' shelters, resting shelters for men; besides hospital, kitchen, and ammunition trenches.

The excavations extend to varying depths, from three to six feet and more. The entire position is shielded and covered to blend with the surrounding landscape. In the construction, more than 30,000 feet of lumber, 20,000 feet of two by four scantling, and hundreds of pounds of telegraph wire and wire fencing were used.

The trenches will be put into use on Monday night, at which time the efficiency of the eight powerful automobile searchlights of the Engineering Corps will be tested. There will be a mock battle, in which the whole of the First Brigade will participate.

The business men now training here will occupy the trenches, with a detachment of the regular troops, aided by the Second Cavalry, Battery D of the Third Field Artillery, and the searchlight detachment.

This "battle," which it is believed will last the greater part of Monday night, all day Tuesday, and a part of Tuesday night, involves the greatest tactical problem as yet taken up by any part of the regular army. The business men's "hike" will begin on Wednesday and will extend as far as Silver Lake, through Peru, Clintonville, and Black Brook. The recruits will return on Oct. 6 by way of Clayburg, Saranac, and West Plattsburg.

Remarkable progress has been made by the business men now training here who constitute the third camp of the season. The special train bearing most of the recruits arrived at 7 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 8. Without a hitch the men passed from the Treasurer's office to the store room, registered and fully equipped, and in less than an hour from the time the train arrived the first squads were in their olive drab uniforms.

The men on the afternoon of their second day in camp appeared in marching order, the whole battalion swinging along in perfect step from the camp to the army post parade grounds, to the astonishment of many of the regulars who watched them.

At retreat on Thursday afternoon the whole battalion appeared on parade, winning commendation from the officers in spite of the warning given to them that "you will not be praised for anything you do here, but you may expect lots of kicks about what you don't do right." Captain Herman Koehler of West Point has taught the men how to stand and walk, and each morning he has given the whole battalion a setting-up drill.

"It does not make a particle of difference," Captain Koehler said today, "how well equipped an army is; it is only as good as the physical fitness of each individual makes it."

Many of the men have told Captain Koehler they were now, under his tutelage, for the first time learning to walk.

The members of the camp who have elected to work with the cavalry during the afternoon are to bivouac tomorrow in the neighborhood of Cumberland Head. They will be under the command of Captain Lincoln C. Andrews. Each of the two hundred or more taking part in this practice march will carry his tent, blankets, mess kit, and complete equipment. Rations will be issued in the field, and each man will do his own cooking.

ZIONIST WORK IN PALESTINE.

Report Shows 20,000 Jews Have Become Turkish Subjects.

An insight into conditions in Palestine is given in the report just made by the Federation of American Zionists. It also tells of relief work, improvement in political conditions and progress of the Zionist work up to July. The report says:

"One of the most difficult problems confronting us during the war has been the attitude of the Turkish authorities toward the Jewish citizens of belligerent lands living in Palestine. Among these, some 30,000 Jews, who are Russian subjects, occupy the first place. The Turkish Government offered them exceedingly favorable conditions for Ottomanization. And as a result about 20,000 of them became Turkish subjects, 8,000 left Palestine and went, for the most part, to Egypt, where they are taken care of by a special Jewish committee acting for the Provisional Jewish Relief Committee. The remaining 2,000 Jews who were left in Palestine consist almost entirely of aged people in Jerusalem, who are maintained by the Chalukah. It seems that no difficulty will be put in their way.

"Our farms in Palestine have continued their work uninterruptedly. The crops has in all of them been satisfactory; enough to provide the great Jewish population in the cities as well as in the colonies with foodstuffs from the grain crops.

"The Palestine relief work has now been organized by practically all the Zionist organizations of the various countries. For all countries except America the work is under the direction of our Copenhagen bureau, and in America under the Provision Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs."

APPROVE RAILROAD MERGER.

South Jersey Subsidiaries of Pennsylvania Consolidated.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The merger and consolidation of the Camden & Burlington County Railroad Company, the Vincentown branch of the Burlington County Railroad Company, and the Mount Holly, Lumberton & Medford Railroad Company was approved today by the State Board of Public Utilities Commissioners. The consolidated corporation is entitled the Camden & Burlington County Railroad Company, and has an authorized capital stock of $500,000.

All the merged companies were controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which will also control the new corporation. This merger follows the recent consolidation of the other South Jersey lines controlled by the Pennsylvania, exclusive of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, and means a more compact organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad subsidiaries in Southern New Jersey.

FAVOR ENLARGING OUR AIR DEFENSES

Aero Club of America Finds a Strong Sentiment for Adequate Fleets of Aeroplanes.

ANSWERS TO ITS QUERIES

Lessons of European War Declared to Point Out Duty of Congress to Build Up Aviation Corps.

Realizing the achievements of air craft in the European war, the Aero Club of America recently questioned representative Americans regarding the advisability of building air fleets for the army, navy, and militia as a step toward placing the United States in the position of the porcupine, which spends its days in peaceful pursuits and harms no one, but is ever ready to defend itself.

The sentiment in the answers received is all in favor of adequate preparedness. Meanwhile the Aero Club is raising money for the National Aeroplane Fund, toward which more than $30,000 already has been subscribed. Through the fund the Aero Club has presented aeroplanes to the militia of New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, and to the Naval Militia of New York and Wisconsin; in addition a course in training for officers and mechanics has become available to the National Guard of New York. The militia of other States will receive aeroplanes as the fund becomes adequate to meet the expense.

Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, in reply to the question from the Aero Club, said: "Permit me to express my earnest approval of the efforts being made by the Aero Club of America toward the establishment of adequate military and naval aviation equipment and personnel. It is apparent that the United States is woefully lacking in this important element of national defense."

Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts: "Undoubtedly we must take hold of the development of the aviation work of the army and navy in a very comprehensive way at the next session of Congress. It would be the height of folly to neglect to do so and I shall certainly make it one of the active objects in connection with my work next Winter."

Senator James D. Phelan of California: "The flying machine is a prime necessity in modern warfare, and the United States Government should equip its fighting forces with aircraft and train its men in their use."

Helpless Without Aeroplanes.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts: "In the navy we have twelve aeroplanes and no Zeppelins or dirigible airships. We ought to make it plain that what Congress and the people want is a sufficient number of aeroplanes to serve and protect their army and navy. An army and navy without aeroplanes, as we practically are today, would be helpless, indeed, in the face of an enemy provided with them."

Congressman George S. Graham of Pennsylvania: "No arm of the service needs more attention and aid than the air fleets."

Congressman Thomas W. Miller of Delaware: "It is most mortifying that the United States, which was the home of those men who perfected air craft, should at this time be practically lacking in the kind of warfare the offense. I am an earnest advocate of a sufficient air craft for our coast defense, and am in favor of the Federal Government taking over the air craft now owned by the various State militia organizations as well."

Congressman William J. Gaynor of Mississippi: "I am heartily in favor of taking some steps to establish a strong and well equipped aero force for our Army. While in San Diego recently I visited the aviation school and was surprised to find only a bunch of rattletrap machines, with no two alike. It is a joke and I hope that something will be done to offset the helpless condition that we would be in were we to meet with the enemy."

Congressman Harry H. Pratt of New York: "Aviation bodies should be established at naval and military centres. Aviators should be trained and employed by the Government, and if we are to have an increase in our National Guard and our citizen soldiers generally the aeroplane arm of the service should not be neglected, but should keep pace with the ideas governing the proper protection and defense of this country from the hands of a possible invader."

Congressman Philip P. Campbell of Kansas: "I shall do everything in my power at the coming session of Congress to provide the army and navy with sufficient aeroplanes on both coasts, both ends of the canal, and in our islands."

Aviation Centre for the East.

Congressman Isaac Bacharach of New Jersey: "I am absolutely in favor of the establishing of aviation sections at important naval and military centres for the immediate provision and equipment of a sufficient aviation corps for all branches of the service, and for the prompt establishment of an aviation centre in the East, which section of the country is now aerially unprotected."

Congressman John M. C. Smith of Michigan: "I am for the largest and best ordnance, adequate submarines and aircrafts, high explosives, and the best of ammunition."

Congressman Luther W. Mott of New York: "The aeronautical corps should be greatly augmented. An aviation section is as important to an army corps as a machine gun company is to a regiment nowadays, and I believe the militia and the naval reserve corps should have similar equipment and opportunity to use it."

Congressman William B. Charles of New York: "I believe the United States must take prompt and active steps for the establishment of aviation positions in connection not only with the army, navy, and militia, but with the coast guard, revenue cutter and life-saving branches of the Government."

Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts: "I am in favor of a vast increase in appropriations for aircraft."

Congressman H. R. Snyder, New York: "In view of the fact that the present great war has clearly demonstrated that the aeroplane is a most important and necessary auxiliary to a successful army and navy, I am unqualifiedly in favor of an increase in this branch of the service, such an increase to be in proportion to a general increase in our fighting force."

Congressman James P. Glynn of Connecticut: "I believe in the establishment of aviation section at important naval and military centres."

Congressman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy: "The best way to develop aeronautic defense is to foster air train. Part of such a force must be professional and an important portion of the permanent army establishment, but a great reserve, as in other lines of defense, must be promptly organized under the National Government. The way to build it is to build it."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood: "I appreciate fully what you say is to the value of aircraft and the necessity for a liberal provision of them for our army and navy. I shall do all I properly can to aid in securing such equipment for the army."

Brig. Gen. L. L. Mill, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs: "The tables of organization call for the maintenance of an aero squadron of eight aeroplanes as a component part of each tactical division, and I strongly favor the organization and training of such quota at the earliest practicable moment."

Governor James Withycombe of Oregon: "It is most important that our preparations in the air keep pace with our preparations on land and sea; in fact, it seems a fair supposition that the aircraft and the under-sea craft may perhaps be the most important items in the line of defense for a long time to come."

Governor George W. P. Hunt of Arizona: "If the efforts of your organization should result in establishing aviation corps in important naval and military centres in introducing the use of the aeroplane in connection with the present militia, in bringing about the employment of aircraft for the carrying of man into sections difficult of access, and for other uses in times of peace, our country's ability to resist attack would be immeasurably heightened."

Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois: "Aviation should be attached not only to the regular army, but to the militia of the different States."

R. A. Griffin, Engineer in Chief, U. S. N.: "The extraordinary development of aircraft by the warring nations of Europe serves to emphasize our unpreparedness in this important respect, and thus to point the way for correction."

NO BAN ON COLUMBIA RUSHES

Death at Princeton Will Not Prevent the Week's Contests.

Columbia will not abandon the class rushes schedules for this week following the opening of college on Wednesday, notwithstanding the fatality at Princeton Friday, when Stockton Wells, a freshman, was killed in the annual class rush between freshmen and sophomores. Dean Frederick P. Keppel was out of town yesterday and could not be reached as authority for the statement, but Secretary Frank D. Fackenthal of the university said that there was little likelihood of the time-honored class rushes being barred. He said it was an extremely unfortunate occurrence, and one that could happen in the best regulated rush, but it is greatly to be deplored.

The Columbia class rushes are three in number and are held each year within a week after the opening of college. A tug-of-war between the freshmen and sophomores is followed within a few days by a "necktie rush" and the "flag rush." Informal individual and class swimmaging has often followed the contests, but there has never been a serious injury at Columbia.

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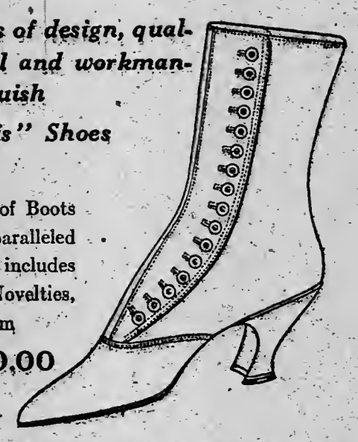
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Memories. What else remains of the pianist's wonderful creative art, when the keys are at rest, the sweet voices of the strings stilled? Music is indeed an evanescent beauty!—gone while we are but comprehending its loveliness.

SO subtle an art impressed in permanent record, as the art of literature is held upon the printed page, is an idea which like the fourth dimension, or the distance of a star, tries imagination to its limits.

Yet it is more than an idea—it is accomplished fact.

Here at Aeolian Hall is a remarkable piano. No one could guess that it is other than it appears to be—a very fine grand pianoforte—that it is in reality a recording instrument of marvelous sensitiveness and accuracy. But as the artist plays it, every key he strikes, the force of each blow, the length of each note, every variation of touch, of pedaling every delicate phase of his interpretation, is unfailingly inscribed.

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All the world's greatest pianists are in turn playing their master interpretations upon this remarkable recording piano. Saint-Saens, Bauer, Busoni, Scharwenka, Carreño, Hambourg, Grainger and many other notable names are already upon the list.

And now Gabrilowitsch.

SO it is that today, tonight, tomorrow, Gabrilowitsch shall be heard in a multitude of homes.

The Sonata in G minor by Schumann—how wonderfully he plays it! There is exquisite refinement and art in his phrasing of Schumann's odd and greatly varied rhythms, delicate discrimination in his choice of touch and tensity of expression, remarkable technical brilliance and emotional power—*judgment* in the working up of his climaxes. And the wonderful Duo-Art Pianola reproduces every phrase just as Gabrilowitsch played it.

Or the simple little melodious "Romance" by Fauré—a composition which might be commonplace but for this master pianist's immortalizing interpretation. This is indeed a test for the Duo-Art.

For the loss of but a little of the quality of Gabrilowitsch's delightful playing would reduce the work to a triviality. Clear and sweet, it rings forth from the Pianola, its charm strong upon every lover of beautiful music.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 26, 1915.

CONSTITUTIONAL TAX REFORM.

The Tax Commission of this State is asking support for the tax proposals of the Constitutional Convention upon grounds showing fear lest they should be defeated by the opposition of the interior of the State. It might be supposed that the farmers of the State would support, and that the cities would oppose, proposals looking to more thorough taxation of personal property. The personal tax payments would come mostly from the cities, yet the farmers oppose the idea because they too would have to pay the tax. The farmer's property is all visible. Neither his land nor the personal property by which he works it—cattle, implements, and so on—can be hidden. The personal property owned in the cities is largely intangible, and can be hidden or removed if taxed beyond its liking. Because the farmers cannot escape the personal tax it is feared that they will allow other personal property to escape by defeating the proposals. That is the ground of the circular issued by the State Tax Commission.

The farmers cannot oppose the proposals on their merits, because no definite scheme has been formed. The tax article of the new Constitution merely gives the Legislature plenary power to deal with the subject. Any rural opposition to the article therefore implies distrust of the lawmakers. They represent the country rather than the cities, because of the limitation of the representation of New York City. Those portions of the State upon which the taxation of personalty would chiefly fall are petitioning "up-State" to be allowed to pay, rather than imposing payment upon the interior counties. A small payment by the farmers would be so far exceeded by the payments by the cities that there would be a substantial contribution by the cities toward the reduction of the payment by the farmers on other items of taxation. It might easily be that the farmers' tax, including the personal tax framed by their representatives, would be smaller than without the personal tax. Another example of indirect advantage through better taxation of personal property is afforded by the mortgage tax. It brings in large revenue, and yet the tax is so much lighter than the general property tax that it encourages lending on mortgage, to the consequent relief of the farmer as a borrower as well as a taxpayer. Another example is afforded by the light tax on bank stock, which is assessed to the amount of $486,000,000, or $61,000,000 more than the total assessment of all other classes of personal property, excepting mortgages and secured debts. In short there is an almost unlimited source of tax income in the reasonable taxation of personal property, of which farmers own but a small part, and which could be taxed only on terms fixed by lawmakers chosen by the farmers disproportionately. Every dollar of intangible property put under taxation lightens the farmers' burden, and yet the farmers are the chief obstacle to reducing the tax burdens of real estate in city and country alike. The excessive tax on city realty is the explanation of the city attempt to lighten its burdens. That is how the farmer has the opportunity to reduce his real estate tax also by assenting to the payment of a smaller share of the personal tax.

Many States are passing laws similar in principle to those proposed for New York. In that manner Maryland has increased its assessment of personal property from $6,000,000 to $208,431,712. The tax income has tripled, and the rate has decreased one-quarter. In Minnesota the personal assessment has increased from $14,000,000 to $200,000,000, and the Tax Commission reports that the method is both more honest and more productive than the present system in New York. In Pennsylvania the reduced rate on intangible property has increased the assessment from $160,000,000 to almost ten times that sum. These are the examples which the tax reformers wish to follow in this State, anticipating that similarly slight burdens would produce nearly as much as the present State direct tax. The proposed assessment of this city for $4,000,000,000 personalty is intolerable under present laws, but would be endurable under a tax of 2 to 4 mills. The principal opponents are the farmers, who suffer from the general property tax as much as the owners of intangible property, from whom it is proposed to take more by asking less. That is not a city or capitalist idea. Addressing the National Tax Conference the Master of the State Grange of Ohio said: "In this tax-ridden class stands the farmer, perhaps suffering most of all from the injustice of the uniform rate, yet heretofore protesting against a change of system." May it not be hoped that the farmers of New York will see the light as well as the farmers of Ohio and the other States named?

NOT ROOSEVELT.

"If there is a Bull Moose nomination," says The Washington Star, sagely, "Mr. ROOSEVELT himself will take it."

Oh, no. Not unless the Republican Party nominates WILLIAM BARNES or BOIES PENROSE. Mr. ROOSEVELT is not an altruist or a crusader. There is nothing about him that suggests ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED and his resemblance to JEANNE D'ARC is merely superficial. There will be a Bull Moose nomination in 1916, and Mr. ROOSEVELT's trip to the Pacific Coast was all too evidently for the purpose of grooming the willing and indefatigable JOHNSON.

Of course, if the Republican Party nominates a hardened standpatter on a rockbound Payne-Aldrich platform and makes its preparation for rushing violently down a steep place into the sea, Mr. ROOSEVELT may give over all other considerations to the one overwhelming desire of administering as hard a wallop to the party as he can, and his way of doing it would naturally be to run on a third party ticket. But it is fair to assume that the Republicans will have a little sense, and the Bull Moose are only too anxious to come back.

NO EXCUSE ACCEPTABLE.

ERNST LISSAUER is ashamed of the "Chant of Hate", and has disavowed it in a manly fashion. ALFRED BRYAN finds his conscience stirring uneasily about his own song. "I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier," but instead of disavowing he is explaining—he is explaining in all the language of equivocation and alarm. He didn't mean it, he says, as a pacifist song; on the contrary, it was a trumpet call for national preparedness and a warning against the mailed fist and Kultur. He is shocked and surprised to find the Bryanites and pro-Germans all over the country using it as an anti-patriotic rallying cry.

The movings of Mr. ALFRED BRYAN'S perturbed conscience are of no concern to the public, but there is a little moral in his late awakening. It is a moral for abler and more sensible men than he. The giddy irresponsibility with which men, even public men, have talked pretty generalities without restraint has borne its unexpected fruit in the creation of a dangerous and unpatriotic public opinion which its authors now look upon with dismay. When they talked pacifism and disarmament it was merely rhetoric to them, they did not know they were sowing seeds. In Mr. ALFRED BRYAN'S late compunctions we can see a reflection of the state of mind which other well-meaning men will share if this misguided public opinion shall prove to have any effect on the forthcoming deliberations of Congress when the national defense question comes up.

A "GOOD MIXER."

It is hard for "the average man" to forgive the "multi-millionaire." Is it unconscious envy? Is it some vague echo of the inflammatory yawp of preachers of confiscation like Mr. FRANK P. WALSH, the sublime economist of the late unlamented United States Industrial Commission? Or do the unsuccessful lay some flattering unction on their vanity by decrying the too purple fortune of a few? At any rate, a smoldering animosity against the great adders of golden numbers to golden numbers is doubtless present in many virtuous, and in more discontented, bosoms.

The public is the immediate or ultimate beneficiary of many great American fortunes. Education, science, charity, health, art, in a hundred fruitful forms the overplus of wealth comes back to the people. Hospitals, colleges, museums, nobly endowed foundations for medical and scientific research, riches all the time employing labor are laboring all the time for high public aims. Yet the position of a gigantically rich man in this democracy is not to be envied. He is copiously sneered and barked at. He is often attacked unjustly, ferociously. His motives are misconstrued. His philanthropies are called "restitution." The fierce light that beats upon a throne is a dying candle end to the pitiless publicity that tracks him. To be rich exorbitantly is not a job to lure a philosopher.

The profession of "billionaire," to use the American magnifying phrase, is not easy to practice. If he is not a devil, grinding the faces of the poor, he must be a hypocrite. Probably he is both. Thus is the atrocious crime of being a rich man pursued. To the friends of justice and moderation, then, there is something encouraging and hearty in the visit, from which the younger Mr. ROCKEFELLER has just returned, to his Colorado domains above and below ground. The history of the violences there is fresh in the memory. With the rights and wrongs of the matter we are not here concerned. What is of keen, living interest to the public is that the younger ROCKEFELLER, whom in his religious and eleemosynary activities it has judged or misjudged, has revealed himself as a vital, sociable, democratic, and even engaging person and personality.

The cynics who would have none of the serious young man, the church member and Sunday-school teacher, the social worker, the humanitarian seeking to cure old sores in the body public; even these must be surprised into a feeling of liking for the hail fellow well met whom they had imagined to be a prig. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., in his shirt sleeves, down among the coal mines underneath the ground, climbing interminable steel stairs, dodging red-hot ingots, creeping over grease, smeared, dirty, exuberant, making himself at home in miners' homes, winning baby suffrages, hobnobbing with "husky" ishorers, tickled to death with a dish of baked beans, fraternizing without affectation with "darkies," shaking hands with all a candidate's ardor, dancing his legs off at a miners' ball: hero is a ROCKEFELLER, Jr., new to the country, a born "mixer," a vivid personality, a vigorous, high-spirited, companionable comrade; a chap with keen sympathies and plenty of humor, a water drinker who could make himself liked in a boozing ken, a jovial Westerner from New York, no prig, no pietist, no mere uplifter, but a salient attractive personage, in a sort a human magnet, a ROOSEVELT, though without, of course, the multiplex personality of that genius for making lifelong friends at sight.

Observe there is nothing artificial about ROCKEFELLER, Jr.'s, proceedings. A false note, a conscious condescension, a patronizing ill-concealed by slapping on the back: no man can put on democracy and good fellowship and gull the keen, suspicious, half-hostile intelligence of such people as those in the Colorado mines. Yes, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., has something or much of the Rooseveltian gift. No prig, no precisian, no sobersides and killjoy, but a mighty good "mixer." No doubt his Colorado excursion has taught him much. It has taught the public that he is no goody-goody moneybag, but a good fellow.

THE PROSPEROUS SOUTH.

The contrast between what is said in the South about itself, and what is said of and for the South by some of its volunteer spokesmen, is striking. The officials at Washington are representing that the South is the victim of usurers and cotton "bears," against whom it is the duty of the Government to protect those unable to protect themselves. On the other hand, The Atlanta Constitution gives prominence and editorial approval to official statements that cotton manufacturing is thriving as well as cotton planting. A half million spindles have been added to Southern mills, and other mills are building, but not yet ready for the machinery. "These statistics and data refute any statements that Georgia is suffering from 'hard times.' Textile and manufacturing development throughout the State is greater now than it has been at this time for eight or ten years." Editorially The Constitution says that the price of cotton is one or two cents better than it actually appears, because the crop was made that much cheaper.

It also is a fact that the value of the Southern grain crops this year is $1,230,000,000. That is something which never happened before, and it is accompanied by a result of equal significance. The South is being financed by a different sort of financial institution this year. Investment concerns, like insurance companies, are offering long time loans at reasonable rates, because the diversification of Southern agriculture is making their loans safer. When planters make what are virtually mortgage loans from commercial banks it is bad for both them and the banks. They are nominally short time loans, requiring renewals which are both tronblesome and costly. What the farmer wants is long time money, at reasonable rates. It takes a year to make a crop, whereas three months or so is a business period. When a bank makes a loan which both it and the borrower know will not be paid at maturity the rate is naturally high.

The idea that this is something confined to the South is not correct. There have been published authoritative statements of loans in the South at rates even exceeding 100 per cent. That those are not representative loans appears from the official statements that all loans in the South average a rate above New England and below the Western States. There may be some borrowers who need relief from usury, and it may also be that the banks receiving usury get no more than the risk requires. In any case, the statement that the South suffers more than other sections from difficulty in borrowing when conditions of credit and collateral are the same is an injustice both to the Southern banks and borrowers. It is to be remarked that no statements are made regarding the amounts borrowed, or the conditions of the alleged usurious loans in the South. Without fuller facts there is an appearance of argument from the exceptional to the general. And the remedy is as wrong as the diagnosis. Nobody defends usurious loans, but they should be treated by enforcement of the usury laws, not by Treasury aid to banks which have ample resources, without help from the Treasury. In fact, the banks are rather better able to help the Treasury than the Treasury to help any banks. The Treasury deficit is running at the rate of $15,000,000 monthly, or enough to exhaust the Treasury's cash in three months. On the other hand, the banks are embarrassed by the excess of funds. Under such conditions the Treasury is somewhat too forward with help offered to those who say they do not need it.

THE BORDER AND BEYOND IT.

News of the renewal of outbreaks on the Mexican border and a raid on American territory, in which one American soldier lost his life and others were wounded, is coupled with definite assurance that many of the troops who protected the raiders in their southwsrd retreat wore the uniform of the Carranzistas. There is reason to believe that a detachment of the Carranza garrison at Matamoros was concerned in the irregular engagement. We are still not inclined to blame CARRANZA for this. It is proof not of his duplicity but of his weakness. Carranzista has become a term of duhions meaning. Troops so labeled are not always under the control of the First Chief and his principal officers. As a matter of fact, the Carranzistas do not in any strict sense control in Tamaulipas or northern Nuevo Leon and Coahuila. The authority that VILLA may have lost in those districts has been only partly gained by CARRANZA.

The raids on American territory are serious. They may lead to dangerous complications, bnt they are not nearly so alarming as the ill-considered recognition of CARRANZA would be. He is in no position to demand recognition. The best he can do is to join hands with the other faction leaders in the suppression of the irregular lawlessness which has grown out of the prolongation of the utterly needless strife in Mexico. The only hope for an early pacification is a union of the revolutionary factions. Singly, neither has strength enough to restore order. Combined, they could end the war, establish an effective provisional Government.

The military movements of the Carranza forces are confined chiefly, it seems, to the private advices of the Constitutionalist agents in this country, which are made public here with great ado. Torreon and Chihuahua, as a matter of fact, are still in the hands of the Villistas, and VILLA is preparing to make a great deal of trouble for the isolated Carranzistas in Sonora. This kind of warfare signifies nothing but the inability of CARRANZA to restore peace. He can help to accomplish that end only by acceding to the request of the Pan-American conference and sending influential delegates to a meeting of all the factions to consider a plan for pacification.

APAWAMIS STRIPLINGS.

When a youth named JAMES ALEXANDER TYNG was younger he used to catch the experiments in trajectory of Pitcher ERNST, now a Boston bacteriologist of credit and renown. Dr. ERNST was wont to whirl around, contemplate the second baseman sternly, gaze implacably at the three fielders, then, revolving with incredible rapidity on his own axis and adamantine legs, to "hurl" the ball at the batsman, the catcher, and the universe—bing Tyng! Thus did the future hero of the green revels of Apawamis prepare himself unconsciously for those exercises of distance and velocity wherein he so excels; and now more honors of golf crown the "Apawamis veteran," as the children who make headlines continually do write.

In the name of Methuselah—oh, what an annuitant was lost in that master of the secret of staying on this amusing oblate spheroid!—in the name of the only man who ever reached a ripe age, in the name of the insulted English language, in the name of correct classification, insurrection should be made against the golf grandees, against the infants in the newspaper palaces, against the baby voices that call TYNG and JAMES A. FOOT and other younkers of the green, "Apawamis Veterans," "Seniors" and such terms, innuendo age. Methuselah, it may be admitted for the sake of argument, remains a mark, a terminus. He was the oldest subscriber to this scheme of nights and days. Every life insurance man looks back at him with reverence and regret. He was well along in years. It is likely enough that he was cut off in his prime by a too exclusively rude pastoral diet. But he knew how to last reasonably long. As things are, and until the art of longevity is revived, it is not indecorous to say that he was an old man, a senior, a veteran. Who can think without sniggering of the "patriarchs" of Apawamis? They are in their prime. They are no more "seniors" to the just-poising mind than an infant tugging at the bottle is a senior to the wrangling who remembers the oak when it was an acorn.

There should be a revised classification of the Apawamis lads: Class A, 55 to 59 years, preparatory; Class B, 60 to 64 years, middle; Class C, 65 to 69 years, upper middle; Class D, 70 years and upward, sub-freshman. No student in the university of life is a senior till he is 100.

"How old are you, Colonel PERKINS?" Mr. EVARTS asked the brisk young Treasurer of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, at the Beecher trial. "Only 96, Sir," chirped the smiling witness. Only 96! An admonition and a reproof to the princoxes who range in classes the Apawamis striplings. By the way, Mr. Justice PITNEY of the Supreme Court "made a 92." We hail the omen.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ART.

Many Babies in Pictures and Sculpture Exhibited for Campaign.

The featnre of the exhibition of works of art by women painters and sculptors for the woman suffrage campsign is perhaps the number of babies among the subjects shown. The Macbeth Galleries are fairly overrun with babies and very young children. Jean MacLane Jobansen shows two delightful specimens all babyishness and bright-eyed wonder, Alice Schille's "Sleepy Baby" twists a remarkably soft mouth into sn indescribable pout, and is technically most reassuring. So much cannot be ssid for Jane Freeman's "A Coming Voter," which is frankly a campsign document and will not help the cause in the modern nursery, where it is well known tbst a bright red kimono excites the brain.

Among the sculptures Helena Smith Dsyton is breezily humorous with her "Pair of Antis," snd Mrs. Jerome Myers adds sparkle to the collection with her Fifth Avenue and Broadway types.

There are flower pictures by Amy Mali Hicks, Edna Boies Hopkins, Katherine Day, and others. E. Varian Cockcroft contributes a beautiful piece of color in her "Margot," a study of a blonde model in which the hair is painted and not manufactured, a rare treat in modern work. There are nice things by Ida Proper, Anne Goldthwaite, Louise Pope, Anne Estelle Rice, Maud Squire, Helen M. Turner, Maud M. Mason, Ethel Mars, Martha Walter, and many besides who are equally well known to the exhibition world. It is an extremely creditable exbibition to get together with nearly all the artists out of town. It lasts until Oct. 16.

How Utopians Made War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In psrusing that scute and edifying piece of propbecy, the Utopia of Sir Thomas More, I came across the following passage:

> As soon as they [the Utopians] declare war they take care to have a great many schednles, tbat are sealed with their common seal, affixed in the most conspicuous place of their enemies' country. This is done secretly, and done in many places all at once. In these they promise great rewards to such as shall kill the Prince, and lesser in proportion to such as shall kill other persons, who are those on whom, next to the Prince himself, they cast the chief balance of the war.
>
> Though this course appears to others to be base and cruel, they look on it as a wise course, to make an end of which would otherwise be a long war, without so much as hazarding one battle to decide it. They think it likewise an act of mercy and love to mankind to prevent the great slaughter of those that must otbor wise be killed in the progress of the war, both on their own side and that also of their enemies, by this death of a few tbat are most guilty, and that in so doing they are kind even to their enemies and pity them no less than their own people, as knowing that the greater part of them do not engage in the war of their own accord, but are driven into it by the passions of the'r Prince.

MARY B. FULLER.
Smith College, Northampton, Mass., Sept. 24, 1915.

The Stone Horse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to Stonehenge, which bas just been purchased by Mr. Cbubb, a few words, supplementary to tbe interesting archaeological remarks made by your London correspondent may be of general interest.

Those venerable prehistoric stone relics on Salisbury Plain were ussd by the Druid priests for the Celtic nature worship, and are known as the "Giants' Ring" in tbe Welsh language. When Hengest and Horsa, with tbeir land-roving bands, first set foot on English soil and drove the Britons from Salisbury, they renamed the mysterious monuments of an unknown past "Stan Hengest," tbat is, stone horse. The gallant battle steed was an ancient symbol of military valor and gigantic size.

ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.
New York, Sept. 22, 1915.

Who Knows?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can your readers assist us to an answer to the following question: "Is nature perfect?"

JAMES W. FAWCETT.
PHILIPP G. AVERY.
New York, Sept. 23, 1915.

THE UNATTAINABLE.

Floating, gliding through the water,
Swiftly darts the sea king's daughter,
Passing many a coral cave,
Hid beneath the rippling wave;
Passing, too, her seashell castle,
Where the dolphins serve as vassal,
Out into the tossing billow—
There she seeks and finds a pillow.
There she lies, with conscious grace,
While the salt winds kiss her face;
Rocking in the cool, green hollow,
Mocks she all who cannot follow!

With a shout of joyous laughter,
See the fisher lad plunge after!
With a steady stroke and strong,
Eagerly he moves along,
Cleaving, as they rise to meet him,
Each green wave that would defeat him—
Rising to their crests, and falling.
Hark, bis clear young voice is calling:
"I have beard your siren song
All the bazy Summer long;
Now my arms would fain enfold you—
I sball clasp, and have, and hold you!"

. . . . .

Far below the tossing water
Sits, in state, the sea king's daughter.
Eyes both pitying and sad,
Bent upon the fisher lad.
Lifeless at her feet be's lying,
While the winds and waters, sighing,
Sing his requiem. "O mortal,
Have you learned, beyond Death's portal,
I am what-can-never-be—
Therefore more desired of thee!
Love and life and joy are in me—
Wherefore? Since you die to win me!"

BEATRICE BARRY.

A LIMIT TO FREE SCHOOLS.

Should Not All This Higher Education Pay Its Own Way?

New York, Sept. 23, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One need not discredit the qualifications of Mr. Prendergast as a financier or as the city's fiscal manager in taking issne with him when he sets np to play the rôle of "educator." The problems involved in these respective categories are vastly different, and Mr. Prendergast's qualifications in the latter capacity are yet to be tested. Speaking, as he does, with the authority which he assumes, he becomes dangerous if bis data are incomplete and unfair. I say "dangerous," because in the present sad condition of the city's finances everything that seems plausible to relieve our burdens is taken up with avidity by the newspapers; needless harm is done, and difficulties are created which a fuller disclosure of basic facts would avoid.

I am having in mind just now the Controller's demand that we conform our school courses more nearly to those of continental Europe. The facts which he urges are of themselves quite true, but they are incomplete, and their bearing is not properly indicated.

It is true, as he points out, that the school day is of six hours, and that the Summer vacation is limited to the month of August, and it is equally true that the school work which is done here in eight years is done in Germany in seven years or less.

But the things of which the Controller does not speak must be borne in mind. In the first place, the six-hour day is broken by a recess of two continuous hours. The school assembles in Summer from 7:30 to 11:30 A. M., and from 1:30 to 3:30 P. M., and in Winter from 8 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. This recess is the main playtime of the school children, and they come back to school in the afternoon thoroughly refreshed and alert. Again, there is no session on Wednesday afternoon; in its place there is a session on Saturday morning. This is a change which would be resented if attempted here, but it serves the purpose of breaking the strain of the continuous school work by a welcome entire afternoon free in the middle of the week.

In the second place, the Easter and Christmas vacations are each of them two weeks, instead of one week as we have it here. This offsets somewhat the corresponding brevity of the Summer vacation.

In the third place, our own climatic conditions are such as to make it almost impossible to keep the schools open in July, particularly in the lower classes. Here I may mention the fact that it is no unusual occurrence on the Continent for the school authorities to announce on exceptionally hot days in July and September that the afternoon sessions are suspended. Again and again I was thus relieved from attendance at school on particularly oppressive afternoons.

A fourth factor which counts is that the teachers are males, and however much it be true that women teachers are fully as competent (if not even more so) as men, they have not the physical endurance and power of resistance. I am reliably informed that by the end of the school year in June hundreds of our women teachers are physical wrecks. If we attempted to keep them at the grind through the entire month of July you would find that they could not stand it.

The further fact that the teaching in the German elementary and secondary schools is done by "subjects" and not by "classes" is also important. The teacher who is confined to but one subject is not exposed to anything like the strain of a teacher who must teach every subject, and he is able to produce better results. This tends to make better pupils.

But lastly, and most important, is to be noted that they do not permit classes in the schools on the Continent to be as large as they are in New York. My recollection is that the maximum is thirty, whereas here in New York they average more than fifty children in a class. Of course this is not altogether a matter of choice. Our financial condition, our lack of school buildings and of teachers, and other demands upon the system appear to compel the maintenance of classes of from fifty to sixty scholars. But that is a number which is almost inhuman in its effect, and the wear and tear upon the conscientious teacher, in the effort to produce results with so enormous a body of children, often housed in unsatisfactory quarters, is such, both on the teacher and on the children, that it would in my opinion be disastrous to attempt to make the school year longer.

Mr. Prendergast's cry for the shortening of the Summer vacation is not the panacea. Why, if he be sincere, does not be rather propose conformance to that other continental practice, of making the parents of the pupils in the secondary and high schools pay for their education?

It may be ungracious for a beneficiary of a free college education to raise that question, but is it not, after all, the fairest and simplest solution of our crying financial problem, to insist that, at least under present conditions, free education be limited to the public primary and grammar schools? To charge a suitable portion of the cost of high school or college education will doubtless reduce the number of those who would avail themselves of it, but possibly that might be a "blessing in disguise," considering the overcrowding of the liberal professions with those whose paths would doubtless have led elsewhere had study years not been made quite so cheap and easy.

If retrenchment has indeed become a matter of compulsion, is it not here where it should be first applied?

BENNO LEWINSON.

A Widow and Four.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, appeals for help for a pathetic case of distress which it has investigated and found in urgent need. The bureau says:

When Mr. S. died suddenly from heart trouble his wife was left with no insurance and with four children to support. The eldest boy is 10 years of age, bis two sisters 8 and 5, and bis baby brother only 2. The mother has tried heroically to earn money enough to keep her home together, working in a laundry until she was no longer able to scrub on her knees, and then turning to day work, at which she now earns about $3 a week.

The Bureau of Charities reports that Mrs. S. keeps her children very neat and is in anxiety lest her home be broken up. Steady work is being secured for her, and the bureau plans to allow the family $4 a week for several months to pay for food and rent. Large and small contributions toward a fnnd of $125 for this purpose are solicited and should be mailed to the bureau at 69 Schermerhorn Street, marked "For 0235-T."

The bureau acknowledges the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0233, "Cash," St. Anthony, $5; "Casb Anon.," $2; 0232 and 0233, "B. N. T.," $2; 0232, "L. F. R.," $2; 0234, "Casb Anon.," $1; "Cash Anon.," $1; "Cash Anon.," $1; "M. A. C.," $1; "Cash, R. A. S.," $5; "A. P. A." and "M. A.," $1; Annie B. Hanson, $1; Georgia W. Shuts, for Mrs. E., $1; May J. Spooner, for Mrs. S., $1; "Cash," "H.," Stamford, Conn., $1.

PSYCHOLOGY OF A WAR LOAN IN GERMANY.

The People Taught That It Is Better for a Country to Live Upon Itself Than to Borrow Abroad as England Does.

From Berliner Tageblatt, Sept. 1, 1915.

[An "Authorized" Article Printed During the Subscriptions Period of the Third Loan, Just Ceased, with $3,000,000,000 Pledged.]

More deeply than even in the days when the two former war loans were presented for subscription has the recognition of the strength of the German people and their economic system become apparent. The German economic system has triumphed brilliantly over the policy of starvation instituted by our foes. The appearance of the third war loan follows the drawing of a balance for the first year of the war; and that Germany could book a respectable profit in a new account is admitted even in enemy lande. Our enemies have isolated the German Empire economically, have blockaded its route across the sea, and thought they had played their trump card in the bampering of foreign trade. A great mistake.

The productive strength of the German economic capital grew under the pressure that was exerted against it from without, and the spirit of technical science everywhere provided substitutes wherever the enemy sought to inflict sore spots by withdrawing our imports of raw material. One result of the healthy adaptation of our entire economic system to the vital conditions of the war is the brilliant success of the German war losns. None of our enemies can boast of a result even approximately resembling that attained by the German Government through its losn emissions. And for this we must in part thank the tactics of our enemies, who compelled the German money to remain in the country. While England must pay many hundred millions to America, the German Empire is living exclusively from the products of its own soil and of its factories. Thus the money circulation remained within our borders, and it was possible even to increase the liquidity of our own wealth by selling foreign securities abroad.

The conditions for the success of the third war loan are the most favorable imaginable. Our industries have accumulated new bank balances; the banks have at their disposal large sums from depositors; the deposits in the savings banks have grown and now amount to almost 21,000,000,000 marks ($5,200,000,000); and in the possession of the public there are still, in spite of the continued increase in the gold reserves in the Reichsbank, hundreds of millions of marks in gold. But the main thing is that the German people regard the 5 per cent. imperial loan as the safest and most advantageous investment for capital that could possibly be offered to them. In that the German view differs from the view of our enemies. There, a sacrifice that requires a gigantic expenditure of legerdemain, here the satisfied acquisition of an excellent security. The German people need bring no sacrifice in order to bny 5 per cent. notes of the empire below par.

This time it is a case of a uniform issue of bonds (Schuldverschreibungen, i. e., notes or bonds). The first two issues offered a choice of treasury assignments (Schatzanweisungen) and bonds. But there turned out to be only a fractional part of the entire sum in the case of the treasury assignments (a billion marks the first time, and 775,000,000 marks the second time), since the great majority of the subscribers evidently saw a greater advantage in the papers with the longer term. If one gets a safe 5 per cent. interest it is naturally very desirable to have it as long as possible. But for the administration of the imperial finances it is important that it sbould not be too beavily overburdened by definite obligations of repayment following ono another at too short intervals. Under such conditions the waiving of treasury assignments can be easily explained.

The 5 per cent. bonds are unredeemable by the empire before Oct. 1, 1924, and thus yield an interest of 5 per cent. for nine years, and in addition a sure capital gain of 1 per cent. in case that after the expiration of their term the rate of interest is lowered, since in that case the notes are redeemed on demand at the rate of 100 per cent.

That the imperial finance administration was permitted to decide to advance the price at which the third loan was issued, after the second loan had already been issued at 98½ per cent., an increase of 1 per cent. over the first, is the best proof of the favorable acceptance of the 5 per cent. bonds. Nevertheless, the price of the third war losn is an unusually favorable one for the subscriber. A comparison of the present prices of the 4 per cent. papers with the subscription price of the 5 per cent. imperial loan justifies the expectation that an equalization in the interest of the two groups of loans will he brought about through the increase in price of the 5 per cent. papers. One might interpose the objection that the huge proportions of the total amount of the war losns would hinder a raising of the price, since there would always be ample supply for any demand. This objection may be met very easily; whoever has bought the 5 per cent. imperial loan cheaply will hold it tightly. For nobody knows what will be the earnings of business capital after the war. Only the 5 per cent. of the imperial loan is sure; all else is doubtful.

It is self-evident that the fact that the bonds are unredeemable until 1924 does not mean that they are unsalable. During that period only the empire, not the owner of the notes, is bound by the obligation. The owner is at liberty, after be has acquired title to the loan and paid for it, to dispose of it at any time just as of any other security he may bave; he can sell it or pledge it. This certainty removes every obstacle in the way of the determination to sign for the loan. Nobody need separate himself from his money for a long time if he apprehends that he may need the money for other purposes.

In order to make the loan a true possession of the people, the Government is as liberal as possible in the conditions of payment. This time the periods for payment stretch over a term of three months, from Oct. 18, 1915, to Jan. 22, 1916. The amazingly rapid paying up of the second war loan (even at the first term of payment 67 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. was settled in cash) has shown that a too wide extension of the periods for payment (it had stretched over four months) is not necessary. Three months are ample enough, particularly since there is almost a month between the last day of signing and the first day of payment.

A special inducement is this time being extended to the small savers, so that they also may be able to participate in the advantage of such an extraordinarily advantageous income. No one shall be able to say he was unable to subscribe to the loan because the conditions were not in harmony with his property status. The smallest share amounts to 100 marks, ($25,) and the majority of the population will be able to raise this small capital.

Can there, indeed, be the slightest doubt felt as to the result of the third war loan? The question can be answered in the negative without much deliberation. For the first two loans there were subscribed 13,600,000,000 marks, ($3,400,000,000,) and this capital was set into motion without the exercise of the slightest compulsion. It is self-evident that the surpluses of the popular wealth in interest and labor earnings cannot be exhausted, for the renewal of capital is proceeding uninterrupted. Thus there is collected new money that is seeking for investment; and inasmuch as there is no better investment than the 5 per cent. imperial loan every issue as soon as it appears finds a ready capital reserve on hand to be applied to it.

OUR FREE ALIEN PRESS.

Foreign Language Newspapers Not All In Mr. Hammerling's Pocket.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whoever reads the correspondence of Louis Hammerling and of William Forgo, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, receives the impression that the above-mentioned persons are the leaders, if not the managers or slave drivers, of the editors of the foreign-language newspapers in the United States. As to whatever concerns the Italian editors, permit me to denounce at least the part concerning myself.

There does not exist an association, regularly organized, to which the newspapers printed in Italian can be said to belong. The association of which Mr. Hammerling is President—known as the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers—as far as it is known to many Italian editors and to myself, is purely an association in name only. There is an office of Presidency, but the "members" of the association do not hold regular meetings, no social funds are disbursed, they are never called to decide on questions which afterward appear as if sanctioned by the entire association.

It is simply this: Those newspapers which find themselves in business relations with the advertising agency of which Mr. Hammerling is the proprietor and manager are made to appear as members of this hypothetical association. Outside of the advertising relations they have nothing to do with this fantastic Association of Foreign Language Newspapers. Now and then, whensver it pleases Mr. Hammerling, and whenever he sees the possibility of gain for his advertising agency, he comes to the front with the supposed association, either by inviting some newspaper men to dinners given by himself or given by his interested friends, politicians now in New York, now in Chicago, and now in Philadelphia, or by organizing committees in order to present memoranda to the authorities at Washington, D. C.

Following this course, Mr. Hammerling "appears" as the real and effective leader of the foreign press.

The authorities should not remain in this misunderstanding any longer, much less the American people, before which the foreign press makes such a disgraceful figure.

The association has been severely judged at the time of the unneutral "Appeal to the American People," published by the newspapers in America by the orders of Mr. Hammerling, paid with money not precisely known from what source received, but certainly offered by interested persons to initiate a pro-German and Austrian propaganda in order to cripple and damage the American industry; it is severely judged at present following the invitation extended to W. J. Bryan to go to Europe and use his influence to terminate the war.

Following the publishing of the "Appeal to the American People" the best Italian editors energetically protested, and they do the same today, for the attempt made by the association to send Bryan to Europe. It is the ardent wish of the Italian editors to make known to the public that Mr. Hammerling works for the sole interest of his advertising agency. He obstinately wants to consider himself what he is not, namely, the leader of the foreign journalists of the United States. He surely is not the leader of the Italian press, which would revolt at such a thought.

AGOSTINO DE BIASI,
Editor of Italian review Il Carroccio.
New York, Sept. 24, 1915.

JOBS WITHOUT FEES.

What This State Is Doing to Abate Chronic Unemployment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to add a word to the letter on "Unemployment Problems" published in THE TIMES.

Unemployment in this country has reached a chronic stage and is the growth of years. It will not yield to quick-cure remedies. No hastily appointed committee, however intelligent and capable, is able to offer permanent remedies after a limited investigation of the problem. It is going to take patient and careful study by those who are dealing every day with various phases of industry.

Mr. Trench closes his article by saying: "Certainly there is a place for Congressional and State action in the work of correlating employment agencies or creating an entirely new system of agencies."

I wish to call attention to the fact that the State of New York already has a new system of public employment agencies. The State Bureau of Employment has branch offices in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany. The administrative office is located in New York, and to this office daily reports are sent from all the branch agencies

SUFFRAGISTS START STANTON CENTENARY

First in Series of Celebrations in Honor of Pioneer Held in Her Old Homestead.

6,000 WORKERS IN THE FIELD

Women Will Double Their Efforts During October in Campaign for the Vote.

The first of a series of celebrations in honor of the centennial of the birth of Elizabeth Cady Stantou, the pioneer suffragist, was held yesterday in front of 79 West Forty-fifth Street, a house in which Mrs. Stanton lived at the time of the civil war. The place is now a boarding house kept by Mrs. Anna Weber, who yesterday sat in the window of her house, back of a big votes-for-women banner, and, with two big white cats, listened to the praises of the woman who had made the house a landmark in the city's history.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Women's Political Union, whose President, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, now in England, was a daughter of Mrs. Stanton. Miss Alberta Hill was in charge of the meeting and Miss Louise Beiderhase introduced the speakers. Assistant District Attorney Harold Content and Dr. Walter Hervey spoke, the latter taking for his text the story of the life of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. "Eighty Years and More," which a couple of drums Mrs. Artemus Plummer and Miss Kathleen Taylor called the audience together. A small laundry boy who was passing did service in the part of the program by informing the drummers that they were using the wrong ends of their drum sticks.

Dr. Hervey said the story of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's life was filled with strong suffrage facts.

"I wish Elihu Root could read this book," said Dr. Hervey. "He is an old New Yorker, too. I don't think he could withstand the arguments in it."

Miss Beiderhase told the story of the experience of little Elizabeth Cady which made her a suffragist at an early age. A young man who was studying law with her father, Judge Cady, told her teasingly that if she was his wife a string of coral beads she was wearing would not be here but his. Judge Cady confirmed this, telling the child that by the law of the State all personal belongings of a woman were the property of her husband. He showed her the law in one of his books. Little Elizabeth took her first step for woman's rights by taking a pair of scissors and cutting the paragraph from the book, thinking she had thus saved the coral beads from some possible future husband.

The second meeting of the centennial celebration will take place Oct. 8 at Seneca Falls, where the first women's rights convention was held in 1848, and on Oct. 9 a meeting will be held at Johnstown, where Mrs. Stanton was born on Nov. 12, 1815. Oct. 16 a big meeting will be held in New York City before the house in Thirty-fourth Street where Mrs. Stanton lived when she ran for Congress. The final celebration and the last big meeting the Women's Political Union will hold before Election Day will be in New York, Oct. 30, when a luncheon will take place at the Hotel Astor. A number of Mrs. Stanton's surviving friends will make short addresses, telling of her work for women.

6,000 CAMPAIGN WORKERS.

Suffragists to Double Their Efforts Until Nov. 2.

The beginning of October the work of the suffragists of New York State will be doubled, as they expect to talk to every voter before Nov. 2. The work will also go on in one form or another after election. The Woman Suffrage Party alone has 6,000 volunteer workers in the field and the Empire State Campaign Committee 2,000. With these are a number, comparatively few, of paid workers and organizers, competent women who direct some of the volunteers. There have been 100 meetings a day held in New York City alone for some time, and this number will be douhled during October. They will include a number of big indoor mass meetings.

The latest mass meeting for which arrangements are now made is for Nov. 4, two days after election, for which the Woman Suffrage Party has engaged the big hall of Cooper Union. This will be a "Victory" meeting, and the suffragists will celebrate it regardless of the results of the election. Should the voters deny them the franchise they feel that they have made such progress in their work that this in itself will be in the nature of a victory.

Regardless of the action of the voters the work of the suffragists will be continued. The Woman Suffrage Party with its thousands of members and organization in every Assembly District in the city has its headquarters, the large old-fashioned house which is occupies at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, engaged to a year from this Fall. It will hold its annual election as usual the first of the year.

Another big organization which will march in the great suffrage parade of Oct. 23 is the Heinebund. Jamerverein, the auxiliary of the men's body, the Heinebund. The German-American Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party, which has become a large organization with hundreds of members, will hold its seventh dinner on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock at Allaire's Scheffel Hall, 143 East Seventeenth Street. The German-American Committee met with Brewer's Union 1 at the Labor Temple last week, and sixty out of eighty men present enrolled as suffragists. Tomorrow and Tuesday evening the German Committee will speak, respectively, to the Metal Workers' Union, No. 4, and the Carpenters' Union at the Labor Temple.

PARADE BOTHERS BRIDE-ELECT

Fears Suffrage Event Will Interfere with Her Wedding Party.

A young woman called at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrago Party this week and said:

"I want to know all about your parade plans for Oct. 23. I'm going to be married at St. Thomas's Church on that afternoon, and as I hear you're going to have a whopping big parade we'll just naturally interfere with each other. How are my carriages to get through if several thousand women are surging along the asphalt? Can't you change your time and give me a chance?"

The suffragists, remembering the numberless parade notices now in the hands of marchers all over the city designating the gathering hour as two and the starting hour as three, stated plainly that they feared the parade would have to take precedence over even so time-honored and romantic a function as a wedding.

"Well, I never," said the bride-elect croesly. "Then I'll have to change my hour. Seems as though you might have done something to oblige me. You've had lots of parades, and I—well, this is the first time I've ever been married."

NIGHT RALLY IN WHITESTONE.

Suffragists Will March in Parade and Hear Speeches.

The Long Island Equal Suffrage Squad will hold a suffrage promenade and rally next Wednesday evening at Whitestone, L. I. If the weather should be inclement the event will take place on Thursday. The marchers will form at 7:15 o'clock at the suffrage headquarters, at Eighth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, and will start at 7:45 o'clock, passing through Eighth Avenue, Eleventeenth Street, Seventh Avenue, and Seventeenth Street. The marchers will wear yellow capes and carry lighted Japanese lanterns and flags. There will be ten decorated automobiles. A special feature of the demonstration will be the "hikers." General Rosalie Jones will come with her car from Syosset, and "Colonel" Ida Craft and "Corporal" Martha Klatschken will also be present.

Among the marchers will be a delegation of Suffragists from Flushing, with Miss Eliza MacDonald to lead them. Mrs. Joseph Fitch will be present with her car. The Bayside Suffrage Club will send a delegation in which will be Mrs. Alva Greiner, Mrs. A. Knapp, Mrs. George Sykes, Mrs. Jullue Harder, Mrs. James D. Adams, and Mrs. C. V. Story.

The speakers will be Miss Rosalie Jones, Miss Ida A. Craft, Miss Martha Klatschken, Miss Dorothy Baldwin, W. Weir, and S. Avery.

Suffragists Give Street Dance.

Under the direction of the Bayonne Woman's Political Study Club a suffragist block dance and lawn party was held in West Thirty-fifth Street, between Avenue C and the Boulevard, yesterday afternoon and last evening, and more than 1,000 persons attended. Japanese lanterns were strung across the street, and there was dancing on the asphalt pavement. Roasted marshmallows were served.

MRS. LANGTRY COMING.

English Actress Will Appear Here in a Comedy by Sydney Grundy.

Mrs. Lily Langtry, the English actress who in private life is Lady de Bathe, will tour America this season. Mrs. Langtry will come to New York next month, and after a preliminary tour of the South will appear here in a new play by Sydney Grundy, entitled "Mrs. Thompson." The piece is a comedy in four acts and in it Mrs. Langtry plays the rôle of a smart, up-to-date business woman.

The last appearance of the actress in New York was three years ago, when she was seen in a playlet in vaudeville. She has not been seen here on the legitimate stage since 1904. Victor Kiraly and Harry S. Alward will direct her tour, which will be in Klaw & Erlanger theatres.

SUSPEND SCHUMANN-HEINK.

Singer's Son Loses His Public Office Pending Investigation.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 25.—Henry Schumann-Heink, son of the opera singer, was suspended today as Recorder's clerk by Recorder James F. Carroll. The suspension followed a secret meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners last night at which matters relating to court fines paid to the clerk were discussed. After their meeting the Commissioners notified Recorder Carroll that Mr. Schumann-Heink's administration had not been satisfactory and the Recorder suspended him pending investigation.

Mr. Schumann-Heink had been the Recorder's clerk for about two and a half years. He lives with his mother at Caldwell.

MISS LINDENMEYR A BRIDE.

Weds Dr. Rudolph D. Moffett in Church of the Holy Trinity.

The marriage of Miss Mathilde Margaret Lindenmeyr, daughter of the late Henry Lindenmeyr of this city, to Dr. Rudolph Duryea Moffett, a son of Mrs. James Moffett of Brooklyn, took place at 3:30 o'clock last night in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street. The Rev. Charles J. Smith officiated.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. P. J. Rocker of Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., who acted as matron of honor. There were also three little flower girls—the Misses Helen, Dorothy, and Marie Lindenmeyr of this city.

Robert Elwell Moffett was the best man, and the ushers were Allan Klotz of Huntington, L. I.; Archibald N. Milne, Dr. Robert L. McCready, P. K. Sauer, Carl Eggers, and Otto M. Schwerdtferger.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, 893 West End Avenue. Dr. and Mrs. Moffett will make their home at 830 Park Avenue after a short honeymoon trip.

MISS ANN RODMAN WEDS.

The Bride of Linden Stuart in St. Andrew's Church, South Orange.

Miss Ann Rodman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Rodman of South Orange, N. J., and Linden Stuart of Plainfield, N. J., were married yesterday afternoon in St. Andrew's Church, South Orange. The Rev. Karl Reiland of St. George's Church, New York, and the Rev. P. J. Cresswick Todd were the officiating clergymen.

Miss Elizabeth S. Rodman was maid of honor, and Mrs. Victor C. Kitchen and Mrs. Aldis B. Squire, the matrons of honor. The Misses Florence Stuart and Helen Timpson were the bridesmaids.

Morrill A. Gallagher of Boston was best man, and Clinton F. Ivins, Frank V. Reinhart, Edward W. Jeffcott, and Aldis B. Squire, were the ushers.

A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 577 Hamilton Road.

Beha-McMorrough Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Katharine E. McMorrough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McMorrough of 313 Convent Avenue, to James A. Beha of this city, took place yesterday morning in the Church of Our Lady of Loudree, in West 142d Street. The Rev. Joseph McMahon, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony, and was assisted by the Rev. John J. Wynne and the Rev. Francis J. Sullivan.

Miss Alice McMorrough was her sister's maid of honor. Joseph L. Beha acted as best man for his brother, and the ushers were James V. Smith, Arthur F. Driscoll, and Charlee K. O'Hagin.

After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Hovey Weds E. P. Seymour.

The marriage of Miss Alice B. Hovey, daughter of Franklin H. Hovey of Summit, N. J., and Edward Palmer Seymour, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherwood Seymour of New York, took place yesterday in Calvary Church, Summit. The Rev. Phillip Steinmetz, Jr., of Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Walker Gwynne, officiated.

Mrs. Walter E. Woodford, Jr., was her sister's only attendant. Theodore Palmer Seymour was best man for his brother. The ushers were Frederick G. Wacker of Toledo, Ohio; Tappan Gregory of Chicago, Walter H. Hovey of Summit, and Walter E. Woodford, Jr., of this city.

The J. B. Van Woerts in Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Van Woert, who have been visiting friends at Newport and Narragansett, have returned to their Adirondack country place, Valleyview, Greig, Lewis County, New York, where they will remain until November, when they come to New York.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Lapidus of 315 Central Park West announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Carolyn Ruth Lapidus, to William Tomberg of this city.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Jeanette Strauss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Strauss of 73 East Ninetieth Street, to Jerome David, artist son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius David.

Mrs. Eva Myers of 59 East Ninety-third Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Florence D. Myers, to Joseph Feinberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Z. Feinberg of Montreal, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Zacharlah Belcher of Newark, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Watts Belcher, to Charles Ashman, also of Newark.

The Days of Convalescence

are critical ones for the sick poor, whose needs often drive them back to work before they should take up the burden again. To insure for them a brief period of rest without worry is an important part of our family welfare work.

Do you wish to have a part in this work? It is supported wholly by voluntary contributions. The amount, like the opportunity itself, is optional with you.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR,
105 East 22nd Street, Room 210.

DISPUTE OVER SHARE IN CITY HALL'S FAME

Efforts to Include Name of Joseph F. Mangin, as Co-Architect, Meet Opposition.

HEIRS OF McCOMB PROTEST

Tablet on Building Proposed by New York Designers—Time of Restoration Opportune.

Justice to the memory of one who is believed to have been deprived of his due is sought for Joseph F. Maugin, reputed associate architect of the City Hall, which has only recently been restored to its original plan.

It is understood that any effort to have the work of Mangin officially recognized, either by a record or by putting a tablet on the walls of the building, will be bitterly opposed by the descendants of John McComb, Jr., who had hitherto been credited as the sole architect.

"The plan for the City Hall," said he, "was one of a large number chosen by competition, and it was accepted under the name of Mangin & McComb. Subsequently other drawings were submitted by Mr. McComb, but for some reason the name of his associate was omitted from them. There can be no question that the French influence in the style of the City Hall must have come in a large measure from Mangin. I do not know in what way the part which he had in the creation of the structure can be recognized, but it does seem to me that as a matter of equity there should be some acknowledgment of his work."

The attempt to obtain this much delayed credit for the building was completed in 1811, is expected to draw forth a battle of antiquarians and a general research into records.

Groevenor Atterbury, the architect who directed the restoration of the City Hall, says that undoubtedly some recognition of Mangin should be made now that the building is in the form which was intended for it.

In the basement of the building the red stone tablet bears the almost obliterated name of McComb and that of Lemaire as sculptor. It has been proposed that near this panel be attached a small tablet setting forth the part that Mangin had in the planning of a building which to this day is declared by experts, both American and foreign, to be one of the three finest examples of Colonial architecture in the United States.

Researches made in connection with the restoration which is now practically finished indicate that Mangin, a French surveyor and architect, gave the building its French quality, and that he contributed in a large measure to its distinctive charm which has been so much admired by foreign artists and critics.

Another architect said recently that there were so many points in connection with the City Hall which had a French style that the skill of Mangin, surveyor and draftsman, should not be ignored by the City of New York.

For years the descendants of John McComb had been gathering material to show that only he was responsible for the building, both in design and construction. In proof of which they lent to the city some of the detail drawings of McComb which hung in the Governor's room for several years, but were removed on instructions of E. S. Wilde, who had married a relative of the Scotch architect.

The opposition of Mr. Wilde to the idea of giving credit to Mangin is especially strong. He has pointed out that it would have been impossible for Mangin to have had a part in the design, for there are no other buildings in the city now which are attributed to him. On the other hand St. John's Chapel and several other structures are still cherished as memorials to the skill of McComb as an architect and builder. The Adherents of Mangin say the fact that he was deprived of recognition on the City Hall tablet is an indication that he might have been equally unfortunate in adding credit for his work on other buildings.

Architects say that there could be no more appropriate time than the present, in view of the fact that the resoration is described as complete, for the name of Mangin to be saved from oblivion.

If a committee should apply to the authorities for permission to place an appropriate tablet in the City Hall telling of the part of Mangin it would first have to gain the sanction of the Borough President, Marcus M. Marks. If he consented to the proposal the style of the tablet and the spot where it could be displayed would have to be approved by the Municipal Art Commission.

PHILHARMONIC'S PROGRAMS.

Season's Works Include Strauss's "The Alps"—American Composers.

The Philharmonic Society has announced the new works to be performed by it during the coming season, among them Richard Strauss's new symphony, "The Alps," which will be heard for the first time in America at one of the concerts of January. As is the case with the New York Symphony Society, where new works by American composers are "featured" for the coming season, the Philharmonic Society's manager, Felix F. Leifels, says that "American composers will receive marked attention on the season's programs," and, it is added, "but foreign composers will not be neglected by the Philharmonic by any means."

At the first pair of concerts, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, and the following afternoon, Max Reger's "Variation on a Theme by Mozart" will receive its first presentation this side the water. In November Schoenberg's symphonic poem, "Pelleas und Melisande," will have its first production, and it is stated that further European novelties will be announced later.

The American composers who will be represented on the Philharmonic Society's programs during the Winter are named as MacDowell, Rubin Goldmark, Seth Bingham, David Stanley Smith, Dr. Cornelius Rübner, Edmund Severn, Walter A. Kramer, and Fritz Stahlberg. A comparison of this list with the "American composers" list of the New York Symphony Society brings prominence to members of the music faculties of American universities. David Stanley Smith, who is named in both lists, is a professor of music at Yale, and the Columbia University Department of Music is represented on the Philharmonic list by its head, Professor Cornelius Rübner, while Daniel Gregory Mason, also connected with the department, is mentioned by the New York Society as a local composer whose name will appear on its programs.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Twenty-five hundred invitations to men and women prominent in medical and sociological work have been issued for a private showing of a picture version of "Damaged Goods," to be given tomorrow evening in the Broadway Theatre.

The Washington Square Players' first bill of the season, a week from tomorrow night, will be made up of four playlets.

Part of the proceeds of the International Fashion Show, to be held Oct. 4 to 9 in Carnegie Hall, will be given to the Actors' Fund. Players in Broadway offerings have volunteered their services.

A feature of the reopening of the Strand Roof, a week from tomorrow, will be the exhibition of the new dances as standardized by the New York dancing masters at their recent convention. The exhibition will be given by pupils of the Louis Chalif School under Chalif's direction.

The latest, and declared positively the last, title for the new play based on Montague Glass's stories is "Wall Street Gets Potash and Perlmutter." The first performance will be given in New Haven, Oct. 7.

Albert Bruning has been added to the cast of "The Eternal Magdalene," Robert H. McLaughlin's play, to be produced by Belwyn & Co.

Alice Fisher has read several times in the newspapers that she has been engaged by H. H. Frazee for a role in one of his farce productions. Miss Fisher says that, while she has no objection to such an engagement, she knows nothing about it.

DANIEL A. DAVIS DEAD.

Retired New York Banker Expires at His Summer Home in Maine.

Daniel A. Davis, a retired banker of 66 Beaver Street, died yesterday at his summer home in Indian Rock, Me., in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Boston and was a son of the late Adolphus and Mary Robbins Draper Davis. Mr. Davis received his education at the Boston English School.

Before coming to this city in 1873 he was in the dry goods commission business in Boston. He entered the banking business here as a member of the firm of Converse, Stanton & Davis, from which he retired in 1885 to become a member of the firm of Deering, Milliken & Co. Mr. Davis retired in 1902, retaining, however, his directorships in the Bank of New York, the Second National Bank, and the Citizens' Central National Bank.

He was a member of the Ardsley, St. Andrew's Golf, and Merchants' Clubs, and lived at 52 West Fifty-seventh Street. His son survives him.

MISS MILDRED POTTER DEAD

Widely Known Festival Singer Dies After Operation for Appendicitis.

Miss Mildred Potter, widely known for the last ten years as a singer, died yesterday at her home, 339 West Twenty-third Street, after an operation for appendicitis, in her thirty-second year. She was a daughter of Mrs. Anna Potter and was born in St. Paul, Minn., where she was a member of a number of musical and choral organizations.

Miss Potter was a soloist of the New York Oratorio Society, and was one of the best known festival singers in the East. She is survived by her mother and an aunt.

Lutheran Pioneer Dies at 99.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—Frederick A. Ubiich, 99 years old, known as one of the pioneers of Lutheranism in America, died here today. With one exception he was the last survivor of 700 persons who sailed from Bremen in 1838 in quest of religious liberty. The party sailed on three ships. One ship was lost at sea, and the other two landed at New Orleans, whence the pilgrims came on flatboats up the Mississippi River to St. Louis. Mr. Ubiich helped in the establishment of the school that later became Concordia Seminary here.

Visiting Elk Dies in Clubhouse.

George F. Smith of 48 North Ridgewood Avenue, Daytona, Fla., was found dead in bed at the Elks' Club, 106 West Forty-third Street, late yesterday afternoon. He had been dead for hours, and Coroner Feinberg said that heart disease was the cause. Mr. Smith went to the club from the Hotel McAlpin and had been there two days. He was 60 years old and is survived by his widow, who is at his home in Daytona.

Boston Symphony Concerts.

The sale of seats for the annual subscription series of concerts by the Boston Symphony at the Brooklyn Academy of Music indicates that the Academy will be sold out this year, as usual. The orchestra is said to be in excellent condition. There have been only two changes in personnel, and this has enabled Dr. Karl Muck to take up the work where he left off at the close of last season. There has been one change in the trumpet section and one in the second violins. Mme. Melba, Fritz Kreisler, Ernest Schelling, and Anton Witek are among the soloists provided by Dr. Muck.

Ball for Dobbs Ferry Hospital.

The annual charity ball in aid of the Dobbs Ferry Hospital will be held at Thorwood, the country home of Mrs. Henry Villard at Dobbs Ferry, on Friday, Oct. 1. Dancing by professionals is to be a special feature of the ball. Mrs. Villard is receiving applications for tickets at $5 each.

The hoepital cares for the sick of Dobbs Ferry and five surrounding villages.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. BRIDGET WARD, 62 years old, widow of James Ward, died on Thursday in St. Mary's Hospital from heart disease, brought on by her grief over the death of her husband six weeks ago. Mrs. Ward lived at 823 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a son.

RANDOLPH SPENCER WALKER, a member of Long Island Council, K. of C., and a resident of Brooklyn for the last fifty years, died on Friday at his home, 703 Park Place. He was born 64 years ago in Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. BETTA LAU, wife of Christopher Lau and long a member of the West Nott Dutch Reformed Church, died on Thursday at her home, 561 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 57 years.

JOSEPH CURRY, employed by the Arbuckle Brothers and a member of the Seneca Democratic Club of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 203 South Ninth Street, Eastern District. He was 48 years old and unmarried.

Mrs. AGNES CORRAL, born in London, England, 56 years ago, and widow of Manuel Corral, died on Thursday at her place, 489 Hampden Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a son and two daughters.

SAMUEL SAVAGE SHAW, formerly a lawyer in Boston, died on Friday at his home there in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in Beeton and was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1855.

CHARLES A. NEWMAN of Greenwich, Coun., formerly a Representative in the Connecticut Legislature, died on Thursday at the General Hospital in Greenwich in his seventy-fifth year.

Miss CORNELIA BARRY, known for her charitable work in Jersey City, where she was a member of the Hospital Board, died recently in the St. James Hotel here.

Mrs. ESTHER A. LEWIS, wife of Vincent Lewis, died on Friday at her home in New Rochelle, N. Y., in her fifty-third year. She was born in Philadelphia and was a daughter of the late Philip G. Cabet, a shipbuilder.

Mrs. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE WYETH, wife of Dr. John A. Wyeth, President and Hospital, died on Friday at her home, 244 Lexington Avenue, in her fifty-first year. She was a daughter of the late Dr. James Marion Sime, a former President of the American Medical Association, and was married in 1886. Mrs. Wyeth was active in the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Polyclinic, and, in addition to her husband, is survived by a son, Marion S., who was graduated from Princeton in 1910.

Miss IRENE McCULLEY, an elocutionist and a student at the New York Oratorical School, died yesterday at her home, 1,147 Fairmonnt Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., in her twenty-seventh year. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McCulley, Jr.

HYMAN B. ROSA, said to be the oldest undertaker in point of service in this country, died yesterday at his home in Fishkill, N. Y., in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in Fishkill and forty-eight years ago joined his father in the undertaking business.

J. BROWNSON KERR, a lawyer with offices at 63 Wall Street, died suddenly last night on the subway at Borough Hall station. He lived at 430 West 118th Street, and was 55 years old. Mr. Kerr is survived by his wife.

Mrs. VALERIE C. CLINTON, widow of Major James B. Clinton of Vineland, N. J., died yesterday in the home of relatives in New Haven, Conn. She was 69 years of age.

HARRY WILLIAM SEATON DWIGHT of Brooklyn, a taxidermist, aged 62 years, died Friday night after an operation in the New Rochelle Hospital. He had been visiting his son, J. Wright or Halcyon Park, New Rochelle. He was stricken Friday afternoon. Mr. Wright is survived by his wife, four sons, and a daughter.

JOHN M. COLLARD, 51 years old, for more than twenty-five years a conductor on the Whitestone Division of the Long Island Railroad, died yesterday afternoon at the Flushing Hospital following an operation for appendicitis. He was a former member of the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing.

Mrs. CHARLES F. NAPIER, 66 years old, oled yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fred. S. Madison, 129 Lincoln Street, Montclair, N. J. Mrs. Napier had been a resident of Montclair for twenty years, and was a member of the First Methodist Church.

ORATORIO SOCIETY.

Rehearsals begin Sept. 30th Carnegie Hall

JOAN OF ARC
December 8, 1915.

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MISS E. B. SHOTTER IS BRIDE IN LENOX

Marries Charles A. Doolittle, New York Lawyer, in Trinity Episcopal Church.

SISTER IS MAID OF HONOR

Eight Ushers Lead Bridal Procession—Elaborate Floral Decorations —Reception at Osceola House.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 25.—The wedding of Charles Andrew Doolittle, Jr., of New York, and Miss Eleanor Buchanan Shotter, third daughter of Spencer P. Shotter of Savannah, Ga., took place in Trinity Episcopal Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Lighted candelabra were either side of the altar. White lilies in clusters were upon the altar and in the chancel was an arrangement of palms, ferns, and clematis, skirting either side were rows of white chrysanthemums. Clusters of clematis were on the pews and the lighting standards. The decorative arrangement was by Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease, Mrs. John C. Greenleaf, and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin.

Eight ushers led the procession. They were: Warwick J. Kerman, Jenner Lowery of Utica, William Averell Brown, M. Douglas Cole of New York, Stephen W. Mason of Providence, R. I.; Thomas Hunn of Albany, Benjamin P. P. Moseley of Boston, and Spencer Owens Shotter of Savannah.

Miss Isabel D. Shotter, the bride's sister, was her only attendant. The bride walked up the nave with her father, who gave her in marriage. She wore a short-length gown of white satin and tulle, with rose point lace veil caught at the coiffeur with a chaplet of orange blossoms. She carried a sheaf of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore a frock of nile green taffeta with a brown hat. Eben S. Doolittle of Utica was his brother's best man. The Rev. William Lawrence Wood, rector, performed the ceremony. A reception followed at Osceola House.

Among the friends of the bride who came from a distance to the wedding were Miss Mary Lewis of Philadelphia, Miss Sarah Hamilton of Petersburg, Va.; Miss Grace Brown and Miss Mary Martin of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Clark of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Williamson of Philadelphia.

Also present at the church were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Doolittle, Miss Doolittle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Miller of Utica, Mrs. C. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Gerritt Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Townsend of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Seredorf, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, the Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Grenville L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, the Misses Alexandre, and Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, Mr. and Mrs. John Adams Dix, Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana, Miss Kate Cary, Mrs. J. Frederick Scheneck, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, John Sloane, Prince Hohenlohe, Marshall R. Kernochan, and Charles Lanier.

Mr. Doolittle, who was graduated from Harvard in 1904 and from the Harvard Law School in 1908, is with the firm of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone of 54 Wall Street, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle will live at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York.

The presents received by the bride were not shown, but one of the most notable was a handsome tea service given the bride by Mrs. Doolittle. This was a wedding gift to her mother, Mary Adams, from her grandfather, John Quincy Adams.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bayer of Arverne, L. I., announce the birth of a girl Sept. 24, 1915.

BIBERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Biberman, 752 West End Av., announce the birth of a son on Wednesday, Sept. 22.

BRANDMARKER.—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Leon Brandmarker of 51 East 97th St., born, Sept. 23, a son.

WOLFSON.—A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wolfson on Sept. 20.

Confirmed.

EISENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Eisenstein of 68 East 96th St. announce the confirmation (Bar Mitzvah) of their son Sigmund, Oct. 2, at Congregation Orach Chaim. Reception evening of Oct. 2, after 9 o'clock, at Dureye's, 47 West 72d St. No cards.

EPSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Epstein announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Abraham Baum Epstein, Saturday, Oct. 2, at Congregation Kahilath Jeshurun, 117 East 85th St., at 9:30 A. M. Reception Sunday afternoon, Oct. 3, at home, 1,469 Lexington Av. No cards.

GROSSMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Grossman, 725 Riverside Drive, announce the confirmation of their son Morton Joseph on Oct. 2, 1915, at 10 A. M., at the Tremont Temple, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near Burnside Av., Bronx. Reception at their home on Oct. 3, after 3 P. M. Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

Engaged

CHEROF—SCHWARZBAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Schwarzbaum of 351 St. Nicholas Av. announce the engagement, reception of their daughter Elsie and Mr. Nathan Cherof on Saturday evening, Oct. 2, after 8 o'clock at the Ellsmere, 80 West 126th St. No cards.

DE ROY—LYON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lyon of 128 East 95th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna, to Mr. Al J. De Roy of Pittsburgh, Penn. Reception and dance at Sherry's Sunday evening, Oct. 3, from 8 to 11. No cards.

GREENBERG—GARLAND.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Greenberg of 467 West 147th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude S., to Mr. Louis H. Garland.

LICHTENSTEIN—TAUSSIG.—The reception of Miss Ruth Taussig, daughter of Mrs. Emil Taussig, whose engagement to Mr. J. B. Lichtenstein has recently been announced, will take place Saturday, Oct. 9, from 3 to 6 at her residence, 777 West End Av. No cards.

STRAUSS—SCHWARTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Schwartz of 924 West End Av. have announced the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude F. Schwartz, to Mr. Joseph W. Strauss of 404 Riverside Drive. Reception Sunday afternoon, Sept. 26, at Sherry's. No cards.

TOMBERG—LAPIDUS.—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Lapidus, 315 Central Park West, announce the engagement of their daughter, Carolyn Ruth, to Mr. William Tomberg of New York. Reception Sunday, Oct. 24, 3 to 6, Hotel Savoy. No cards.

KELSEY HEALTH HEAT





HOW about "the old folks"? Are you going to put in a radiator heat that heats and reheats the old, dead air up to a temperature comfortable for the thin-blooded old folks but mighty stuffy for you? Or are you going to see to it that you have a Kelsey Health Heat that both heats and ventilates at the same time?

The heat that makes everyone cosy and comfortable, but keeps the air at all times fresh and as full of tonic as outdoors.

Heat without headaches. Ventilation without drafts—that's what the Kelsey gives you and the old folks.

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Dealers in All Principal Cities.

Died.

WATSON.—R. C., son of Mrs. B. C. Watson, at Long Lake, N. Y., Sept. 24. Interment at Jamestown, R. I.

WELLS.—At Princeton, N. J., Sept. 24, 1915, E. Stockton, son of Nellie Perry and the late Charles A. Wells, aged 18 years. Funeral services at his late residence, Rosedale Av., Madison, N. J., Monday, Sept. 27, at 2:15 P. M.

WYETH.—John Hamilton, of 300 West 109th St., aged 43, in Chicago, Sept. 25. Burial in St. Louis on Monday Sept. 27.

CONROY.—Patrick, 226 East 75th St., Sept. 24. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

CURTIS.—Catherine E., 114 West 90th St., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DENNY.—Frank, 339 East 104th St., Sept. 24. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

DEVANEY.—Patrick, 244 1st Av., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GATELY.—Thomas V., 540 East 134th St., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HOFFMANN.—Sophia, 1,208 Franklin Av., Bronx, Sept. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCARTHY.—Vincent, 641 East 175th St., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MAYER.—Robert C., 506 West 44th St., Sept. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—Ann, 547 East 15th St., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

O'ROURKE.—Thomas F., 413 West 21st St., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RITCHIE.—Margaret, Sept. 23, aged 63. Funeral 160 East 126th St., today, 3 P. M.

STAPLETON.—James, 561 West 182d St., Sept. 23.

WIDMEYER.—Helen, 545 West 40th St., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WOESSNER.—Raymond, 870 East 147th St., Sept. 23, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BARNETT.—Lawrence C., 5,962 4th Av., Sept. 24, aged 79. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BAYER.—Ida F., 834A Clinton St., Sept. 24. Funeral private.

BOHLKE.—Ethel, 177 South 8th St., Sept. 24.

BROWN.—Monroe S., 134 Underhill Av., Sept. 23.

CAMPBELL.—Anna D., 1,967 East 8th St., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CARRICK.—William H., 614 Kosciusko St., Sept. 24, aged 24.

CORRAL.—Agnes, 489 Tompkins Av., Sept. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DWYER.—Margaret, 1,416 22d Av., Sept. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DWYER.—Patrick, 12 Luquear St., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow.

GRIMES.—Francis J., St. Joseph's Home, S

HIGH SCHOOLS IN FOOTBALL—PRINCETON WINS

SCHOOLBOYS START FOOTBALL SEASON

Four Games Played in Opening Contests of High School Teams.

Manual High School triumphed over the Stuyvesant High School eleven at Commercial Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 12 to 0, the same score by which Manual won the annual game last year. Yesterday marked the opening of the high school football season, and four games were played. Manual and Stuyvesant played in the first game of a double-header at Commercial Field, and both teams fumbled freely. Manual's first score came in the first period. Kiendl was substituted for Rorty at fullback after the Manual backs had carried the ball to Stuyvesant's ten-yard line. Stuyvesant was penalized five yards for unfair play, and then Kiendl ploughed through centre for a touchdown.

Tillier, Manual's speedy quarterback, scored the second touchdown in the third period, when he skirted left end for eleven yards and crossed the goal line.

In the second game Commercial outplayed New Rochelle and won 19 to 0. With the ball on New Rochelle's twenty-yard line, a series of fumbles had the players scrambling all over the field trying to recover the ball. Finally Hesterberg fell on the pigskin back of New Rochelle's goal line. Ross carried the ball over in the second period after a thirty-five-yard run through a broken field, and a pretty forward pass, Furgone to Richman, in the third period, gave Commercial her third touchdown.

Clarke of Flushing smashed and plowed his way through the Morris line at Flushing for three touchdowns. Morris was unable to stop the driving attacks of the Flushing backs. The Morris eleven is composed of new men, while the Flushing line-up contains several veterans. Trowbridge, the star kicker of the high school football world, had no trouble in getting off spiral punts for 40 and 50 yards.

Although St. Paul's School eleven was able to score once on the Boys' High School team, most of the play was in the Boys' territory. Fumbles within the Brooklyn team's twenty-yard line cost St. Paul's three chances of scoring. The Boys' players were successful at recovering the fumbles, and were able to boot the ball out of danger. St. Paul's score came in the third period, when Detrix bucked his way through centre for a touchdown. The scores:

AT COMMERCIAL FIELD.

M. T. H. S.	Position.	Stuyvesant H. S.
Doyle	Left end	Samson
Klaiber	Left tackle	Hamilton
Heinan	Left guard	Rogers
Fleschhut	Centre	Fox
Goldberg	Right guard	Logan
Herish	Right tackle	Schrefler
Olson	Right end	Zotti
Tillier	Quarter back	Von Hagendorf
Berry	Left half back	Keene
Bloomgarten	Right half back	Sinclair
Rorty	Full back	Spect

Touchdowns—Kiedl, Tillier. Referee—George Beaver, West Point. Umpire—R. J. Shearer, Dickinson. Head linesman—Dr. Vincent Aldrich, Syracuse. Time of periods—Three nine minute periods and one ten minute period.

Substitutes—Kiendl for Rorty, Perkins for Berry, Jopin for Tillier.

AT COMMERCIAL FIELD.

Comm'l H. S.	Position.	New Roch. H. S.
Baldwin	Left end	Dougherty
Hoople	Left tackle	Bloom
Uhlman	Left guard	Bigelow
Schiesstein	Centre	Vilano
Meister	Right guard	Meewilliams
Loth	Right tackle	Crowell
Richman	Right end	Gray
Hesterberg	Quarter back	Baker
Ross	Left half back	Kaiser
Furgone	Right half back	Gockler
Versfelt	Full back	Reichert

Touchdowns—Hesterberg, Ross, Richman. Goal from touchdown—Furgone. Referee—George Beaver, West Point. Umpire—R. J. Shearer, Dickinson. Head linesman—Dr. Vincent Aldrich, Syracuse. Time of periods—Three nine-minute periods and one ten-minute period.

AT FLUSHING.

Fl'shing H.S. (27.)	Position.	Morris H. S., (0.)
Cook	Left end	Balestier
Riley	Left tackle	Williams
Clock	Left guard	Facoso
Fabin	Centre	Hicks
Alford	Right guard	Soloman
Trowbridge	Right tackle	Rabinowitz
Embes	Right end	Weimer
Adikes	Quarter back	Rosenberger
Atkinson	Left half back	Leis
Henry	Right half back	Fogarty
Clarke	Full back	Taub

Touchdowns—Clarke, (3.) Atkinson. Goals from touchdown—Trowbridge, (2.) Referee—Alf Farrier, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Lawrence, University of Pennsylvania. Head linesman—Mr. Smith, College of the City of New York. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

Substitutes—List for Rosenberger, Rosenberg for Soloman.

AT GARDEN CITY.

St. Paul's (7.)	Position.	Boy's H. S., (0.)
Rogers	Left end	Hall
Hollie	Left tackle	Siegen
Perkins	Left guard	Smith
Coombes	Centre	Quail
Inglin	Right guard	Palmer
Waterman	Right tackle	McCoury
Hendrickson	Right end	Peskowitz
Detrix	Quarter back	Hirsing
Reeves	Left half back	Bernstein
Kieser	Right half back	Daleise
De Ferrari	Full back	Barschossky

Touchdowns—Detrix, Goal from touchdown—Reeves. Referee—John Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Scott, University of Michigan. Head Linesman—Mr. Sporer, Trinity—Time of periods—Ten minutes.

Fail to Finish Cricket Matches.

Good batting on both sides in the championship cricket match between Bensonhurst and Manor Field at Ulmer Park yesterday afternoon caused the game to be recorded as a draw. Going to bat first, Manor Field rolled up the satisfactory total of 124 runs. Bensonhurst then took to the wickets and compiled 82 for the loss of 4 wickets.

A drawn match resulted from the final cricket match of the season at Lenox Oval between picked teams of white and negro cricketers selected by the Columbia Oval and Spartan Cricket Clubs, respectively. Honors were fairly even when stumps were drawn on account of darkness, at which time the white players were at the wickets, having made 65 runs for the loss of 4 wickets. The players from the West Indies had first compiled a total of 123 runs.

A test of skill at cricket between two elevens composed of cricketers on one side and baseball players on the other at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds in Brooklyn yesterday resulted in a victory for the cricketers by an inning and 40 runs. The score: Cricketers, 109; baseball players, 49 and 20.

Women Golfers at Fox Hills.

The Tournament Committee of the Fox Hills Golf Club is planning to make the one-day golf tournament for the members of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, to be held at Fox Hills on Tuesday, Oct. 19, one of the biggest events of its kind ever held in the metropolitan district. In addition to the usual gross prize, there will be three net prizes, a prize for the player who makes the best score against bogey, a prize for the player breaking the record of the course for women, and special prizes for the women members of the Fox Hills Golf Club. Additional trophies will be added should the number of starters warrant it. The use of the course will be extended to the entrants for a week previous to the date of the tournament.

Dutch Brandt Beats Solsberg.

Dutch Brandt, the Brooklyn bantamweight boxer, was entitled to the honors over Young Solsberg at the conclusion of their ten-round bout last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. The Brooklyn boxer earned the honors in the majority of the rounds by his effective boxing at close quarters, and in the final round, near the bell, he directed a succession of blows at Solsberg's face which shook the latter considerably. Solsberg did good work at long range, but Brandt's aggressiveness in the majority of rounds gave the Brooklynite a shade at the final bell.

BORSES AND CARRIAGES.

101 Ranch Ponies

Miller Bros. of Bliss, Oklahoma, have best car ponies they ever shipped East at old Golf Club Farm, Westport, Conn. Perfectly broken, fearless of city sights; weight carriers; ladies' and children's ponies; 2 pairs drive single and double; 4 beauties 13 to 14 hands, for boy or girl, $100 each. Phone 225.

BEHR BEATS LIVINGSTON.

Golfers Play Off Medal Ties at White Sulphur Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 25.—Ideal golf weather and a course in perfect condition made playing easy today for the contestants in the invitation tournament, which was brought down through the semi-finals. The morning events included the play-off of the medal score ties, a sweepstakes handicap, and a general handicap event. Match play was in eights, and the defeated fours withdrew from the contest. Two play-offs were necessary to decide the medalist. Behr won from Livingston in their tie match at the eighteenth green, with a score of 82 against Livingston's 81. In the sweepstakes handicap, Thomas Potter, Westchester, established a record for the new course when he brought in a card of 78—7—71. This was one better than Livingston's and Behr's 79's in yesterday's qualifying round.

In the general handicap event Richard Howe and A. H. S. Post tied for low net at 73. The other scores were: Alan D. Wilcox, 74; Malcome Stevenson, 76; Stuart G. Stickney, 77; Robert S. Sanford, 78; Edward F. Whitney, 78; Cecil F. Shallcross, 79; C. P. Cowperthwait, 79; Cornelius S. Lee, 79. Low gross was won by Stuart G. Stickney, 80—3—77.

Many close matches marked the first round of the championship. John B. Coles Tappan held A. H. Johnson even to the nineteenth hole, when he beat him 1 up. Stuart G. Stickney defeated Herbert M. Harriman 1 up. Max H. Behr scored an easy victory over Foxhall Keene in the first round, but found a more worthy opponent in Stuart Stickney in the semi-finals. The summary:

First Eight.—H. J. Whigham, National, beat A. L. Romaine, Edgewood, by default; Howard F. Whitney, Piping Rock, beat L. Livingston, National, 1 up; N. Arthur Stickney, St. Louis, beat W. E. Stauffer, National, 2 up and 1 to play; Max H. Behr, Baltusrol, beat Foxhell Keene, Meadow Brook, 7 and 5.

Second Eight.—Stuart G. Stickney, St. Louis, beat James A. Stillman, National, 5 and 4; Herbert M. Harriman, Piping Rock, beat George Gray, Country Club of Virginia, 3 and 2; Frederick H. Thomas, Morris County, beat A. L. Lindley, Englewood, 2 and 1; Cornelius S. Leo, Tuxedo, beat Charles Blair McDonald, National, 3 and 1.

Third Eight.—C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, beat Jay Cooke, Huntingdon Valley, 4 and 3; H. G. Scott, Edgewood, beat C. T. Cowperthwait, Sunny Brook, 1 up; John B. Coles Tappan, Nassau, beat George B. Clark, Greenbrier, 6 and 5; A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, beat Wynant D. Wanderpool, Morris County, 1 up at the nineteenth.

SENIORS' PRIZE WINNERS.

Golf Players Accept Awards Instead of Playing Off Matches.

Official announcement was made last night of the prize winners in the seniors' golf tournament concluded on Friday at the Apawamis Club, and a few changes were made in view of the willingness of some of the players to accept awards won outright rather than delay the machinery by play-offs.

In this manner Ira B. Prentiss of Mohawk becomes the gross winner for Tuesday, with 92, and Eugene Frayer of Englewood ie gross winner for Wednesday with 90. Judge W. O. Henderson of Arlington, Ohio, takes the Class B net for the first section with 163. Through an error in scoring on the part of the players Aaron S. Nichols of Wykagyl took the net prize for Friday with 94, 19—75, while Dr. W. E. Bullard of Gedney Farme is out of it. The official prize list follows:

Chief winner—Jumee A. Tyng, Baltusrol, 90, 96—178.

First section, Tuesday—Best gross, Judge Ira R. Prentiss, Mohawk, 92. Best net, B. B. Lawrence, Apawamis, 96, 17—79.

Wednesday—Best gross, Eugene Frayer, Englewood, 90. Best net, John Hertzler, Lancaster, Penn., 100, 23—77.

Thirty-six-hole prizes—Best gross, Charles Gilbert Waldo, Brooklawn, 90, 87—177; best net, Class A, Rollo Ogden, Baltusrol, 177, 24—153; best net, Class B, Judge W. O. Handerson, Arlington, Ohio, 183, 20—163; best net, Class C, Hamilton W. Ormebee, Pinehurst, 199, 28—171; best net, Class D, James P. Bless, Forest Hills, 214, 48—166; putting, Senator Charlee Cooper, Oakland.

Second section, Thursday—Best gross, Frank Presbrey, Apawamis, 89; best net, John H. Duffy, St. Andrew's, 99, 22—77.

Friday—Best gross, Daniel Dareff, Frankford, 88; best net, Aaron S. Nichols, Wykagyl, 94, 19—75.

Thirty-six-hole prizes—Best gross, James Dwight Foot, Apawamis, 91, 86—177; best net, class A, Martin Carey, Apawamis, 177, 28—149; best net, Class B, Robert Collier, Dunwoodie, 181, 18—163; best net, Class C, Judge Frederick W. Stevens, Morris County, 187, 30—157; best net, Class D, Robert Lount, Midland, 201, 32—169; putting, William P. Pickett, Crescent Athletic Club.

ANGLERS COMPETE IN PARK.

E. J. Mills Casts Trout Fly 98 Feet —Youth Makes High Score.

In baffling winds the tenth annual Autumn fly and bait casting tournament of the Anglers' Club of New York was concluded yesterday. The contests were held at the big lake in Central Park. Although the weather was fine, the uncertainty of the wind made high scores impossible. The event was one of the most successful ever held by the club, and there was an unusually large number of contestants.

E. J. Mills, who was scratch man in the trout fly casting for distance contest, equaled his world's record made last Spring, when he made a long cast of ninety-eight feet. Fred Palmer, a boy of 13 years, was second in the 150-foot class of the bait casting for distance contest. His score was 140 4-5 feet. Summary:

Trout Fly, Casting for Distance, Four-Ounce Rods, Class A.—Won by J. S. Pettitt, 75 2-5 feet; Dr. Raynor, 69 2-5 feet, second; A. Brasley, 65 3-5 feet, third.

Class B, Open Handicap.—Won by Dr. R. J. Heed, 90 feet; handicap, 4½ feet; score, 94½ feet. E. J. Mills, (scratch,) 93 1-5 feet, second; P. D. Frazer, 89 3-5 feet; handicap, 4½ feet; score, 92 1-10 feet, third.

Bait Casting for Distance, Half-Ounce Weight.—150-Foot Class.—Won by H. M. Horton, 147 2-5 feet; Fred Palmer, 140 4-5 feet, second; W. C. Metcalfe, 136 2-10 feet, third.

Open Handicap.—Won by F. S. Gruder, 153 3-5 feet, (30 3-5 feet handicap,) score 123 feet; H. S. Darling, 106 3-5 feet, (18 feet handicap,) 184 3-5 feet, second; C. T. Champion, 148 4-5 feet, (handicap 29 1-5 feet,) 178 feet, third.

Distance Bait Casting with Fishing Outfit.—Open Class.—Won by L. S. Darling, 160 feet; A. J. Marsh, 141 feet, second; C. T. Champion, 138 1-5 feet, third.

Bait Accuracy.—Won by A. J. New, 97 11-15 per cent.; J. S. Schwinn, 97 6-15, second; C. W. Varing, 97 1-15, third.

Salmon Casting for Distance, 115 Feet Class.—Won by J. S. Schwinn, 102 2-5 feet; A. J. Marsh, 101 1-5 feet, second; C. T. Champion, 97 1-5 feet, third.

Open Handicap.—Won by L. S. Darling, 122 3-5 feet, handicap 1½ feet, score, 124 1-10 feet; W. C. Metcalfe, 116 4-5 feet, handicap, 2½ feet, score, 119 3-10 feet, second; P. D. Frazer, scratch, 112 2-5 feet, third.

FINAL MOTOR BOAT RACES.

Standard, Sr., Leads High-Speed Contestants in Hudson Regatta.

The New York Motor Boat Club closed its season today. Canoe, high speed, and other motor boat races were watched by the members and their guests from the clubhouse at 147th Street during the afternoon, and after an old-fashioned shore dinner there was an illuminated parade of some 200 decorated motor boats on the river. This was followed by dancing in the clubhouse.

Steward Fred Gentzer painted and rigged the club's working boat to look like a miniature of the frigate Ironsides. Anchored in the river off the clubhouse, she was used by the Regatta Committee—R. L. Kingston, C. A. Leonardi, and C. J. Douglas, Jr.—as judges' boat, and they fired the guns from her improvised deck that started the motor boats in their races.

Of the four high-speed boats that started in the fifteen-mile race R. L. Kingston's Standard, Sr., proved the winner. She covered the course in 40 minutes and 30 seconds. R. L. Finch's Eastern Star was second and Lattimer Brothers' Mon Plasir third.

The team relay race of six miles was won by the "Green" team, consisting of H. J. Allen's Veneta, G. Moore's North Star, and H. Vogelman's Reneta. The opposing "Yellow" team was made up of G. H. Douglas, Jr.'s Kid II. Paul Rotherham' Mohawk, and William Newberger's Diana. The Diana developed engine trouble and withdrew.

PRINCETON DOWNS GEORGETOWN, 13 TO 0

Fumbles Disastrous for Heavy Visiting Team—Tigers Win by Classy Playing.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The Princton football team today defeated the heavy eleven from Georgetown by 13 to 0. It was the Tigers' first public exhibition of the season. They won because they were better coached on the fundamentals, displayed more individual brilliance, and possessed a better kicker than the visitors. Fumbles by Georgetown were disastrous, as Princeton was constantly on the watch for these mistakes and allowed none to go to waste. Ames and Moore brought off some spectacular runs, and two forward passes for good gains helped the Tigers amass their pointe, while superior punting by Driggs proved an obstacle that the visitors could not overcome by their fierce line plunges.

Georgetown was especially weak in going down the field on kicks, while Princeton had their whole line down on the recover when Drigga punted. Dempsey and Wall starred for the visitors, the former with a 40-yard run and the latter with a 27-yard dash. The visitors experienced some success in going through the line, but failed to gain consistently enough to score, although they threatened the Tigers' goal several times.

Glick fell on a fumbled ball on Georgetown's 12-yard line in the second period and Shea soon went through tackle for the touchdown. Love kicked the goal. The second touchdown came after two attempts to penetrate Georgetown's defence had failed. Shea fell on a fumble on Georgetown's 23-yard line, but an attempted field goal by Ames failed. Ames returned Georgetown's next punt thirty-five yards, but after the Tigere had tried in vain to pierce the visitor's line, the forward pass failed and Georgetown again kicked out. Ames and Moore brought the ball to the 25-yard line and a forward pass, thes to Ames, put it on the 1-yard mark. Ames pushed through for the score, but Shea muffed the kickout. In the fourth quarter Princeton brought the ball to the 1-yard line again, and the whistle prevented another touchdown. Line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Georgetown.
Highley	Left end	Cusack
McLean	Left tackle	Ward
Maisey	Left guard	O'Connor
Gennert	Centre	McCarty
Love	Right guard	Marron (Capt.)
Kaufmann	Right tackle	Gormley
Brown	Right end	Mahlum
Glick, (Capt.)	Quarter back	Maloney
Moore	Left half back	Gilroy
Shea	Right half back	Wall
Driggs	Full back	Dempsey

Field Judge, Murphy, of Harvard; referee, Morice, of Pennsylvania; umpire, Marshall, of Harvard; head linesman, Hollenback, of Penna. Time of periods—10, 8, 10, 8. Touchdowns—Shea and Ames. Goal from touchdown—Love.

Substitutions for Princeton—Heyniger for Haisey, Ames for Glick, Latrobe for Kaufmann, Hogg for Love, Love for Hogg, Parissette for McLenn, Rayhill for Highley, Wilson for Brown, Simmins for Gennert, Brassler for Love, Hogg for Brassler, Haas for Moore, Mathiasen for Shea. For Georgetown—McNamara for Maloney, Fitzgerald for McCarthy, Schowalter for Gormley, Maguire for Cusack, Green for O'Connor.

WALKOVER FOR RUTGERS.

Whitewashes Albright Eleven and Scores 53 Points.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 25.—Rutgers opened her football season today, crushed Albrigbt, and scored a total of 53 points in thirty-two minutes of play. With the exception of one touchdown, which was made on a 50-yard forward pass and a run by Nash, all of the scoring was made by straight line plunging, at which the Scarlet backs—Garrett, Elliott, Hasbrouck, and Scarr—showed great form. Rutgers carried the ball from one end of the field to the other on simple formations. Albright did not score at all.

A delegation of Princeton men, including several of last season's football team, witnessed the game. Rutgers meets Princeton next Saturday. Several Rutgers Varsity men did not start in the game, and throughout many substitutions were made. Elliott, a freshman player, showed some wonderful line plunging and open field running, running once 60 yards for a score. Scarr made several long runs, one of 40 yards. Bracher, Rutgers' Varsity half back, went into the game in the second half and made many gains. Captain Talman and Nash participated in some spectacular playing. Line-up and summary:

Rutgers	Position.	Albright.
Rockafeller	Left end	Springer
Nash	Left tackle	Hartline
White	Left guard	J. Schaumbaugh
Mason	Centre	Patsche
Talman	Right guard	Kauffman
Rendall	Right tackle	G. Schanmbangh
Austin	Right end	Yoet
Scarr	Quarter back	Eyster
Elliott	Left half back	Hartzler
Hasbrouck	Right half back	Hoffman
Garrett	Full back	Bevendorfer

Referee—Dr. Way Swarthmore. Umpire—Mr. Lehring, Chicago. Field Judge—Mr. Foster, Yale. Head linesman—Mr. Fisher, Columbia. Touchdowns—Garrett, (3,) Hasbrouck, Elliott, (2,) Bracher. Goals from touchdown—Talman, 5.

Substitutions. Rutgers—Seiler for Austin, Bracher for Hasbrouck, Cole for White, Powell for Rockafeller, Eyper for Powell, Bowlyby for Garrett, Jackson for White, Schlachter for Jackson; Albright, Church for Springer, Springer for J. Schaumbaugh.

Cornell Loses Players.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Cornell University's football squad today lost two promising players through injury and disbarment. J. R. Whitney, '17, who had been coupled on as a substitute for Captain Barrett at quarter back, was declared ineligible because of scholastic deficiencies. During a scrimmage today Harry Byrne, '16, a sub full back, received minor hurts that will keep him out of the game for the rest of the season. In addition, several other promising men have been harred from playing until the university opens because of insufficient credits for studies. Cornell will play its first game next Tuesday against Gettysburg on the new Alumni Field.

Jap Shows Classy Billiards.

Koji Yamada, the Japanese billiard player who is soon to oppose Willie Hoppe in a match for the 14.1 balk line billiard championship, gave an exhibition of his skill with the cue last night at New York Lodge of the B. P. O. E. The billiard room of the Elks, in which the matchee were decided, held a comfortable crowd of spectators who cheered the youthful Japanese frequently during two contests, which were of 150 points duration. In the first match Yamada defeated William Hershel by the score of 150 to 18, and in the second game Hal A. Coleman, national amateur Class B 18.2 balk line champion, went down to defeat before the Japanese player by the score of 150 to 25. In both contests Yamada required but seven innings to complete his string of 150 points.

Football Player Seriously Hurt.

OXFORD, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Frank C. Fike of West Unity, Ohio, Captain of the Ohio Northern University football team, was seriously injured in the game with Miami here today. He is suffering from concusion of the brain, and was still unconscious early tonight. L. H. Gardner of McLean, Ill., centre of the same team, suffered a broken ankle. Miami won the game, 41 to 0.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists are announced:

Pharmacist—Abraham Lichteman, 80; Henry Rubenstein, 78.80; Irving Granofsky, 76.80; David Glassgold, 76; Ludwig Zwilling, 75.

Fire Drill Expert—James A. Tierney, 82.80; John J. West, 74.10; John F. Gannon, 72.80.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 19 a competitive examination for public health statistician, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Public Health Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., at salaries of $2,500 a year. The duties will be the collection, analysis, and presentation of data relating to sickness insurance, with special reference to the prevention of diseases, and of data bearing on the relation of economic conditions to the health of wage earners. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications. Graduation from a full four years' course at a college or university of recognized standing, and at least four years' subsequent experience in statistical work involving the actual collection, digestion, and presentation of statistical data are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EASY VICTORY FOR FLYNN.

I. A. A. C. Athlete Runs Two Miles in 14:55 on Poor Track at Passaic.

Pat Flynn, the Irish-American A. C. distance runner, won the two-mile handicap run which featured the sanctioned games of the St. Nicholas A. A. at Lake View, near Passaic, N. J., yesterday, despite a poor track. The Winged Fistits started from scratch and journeyed the two miles in 14:55, winning easily from H. Ackerman of the New York Athletic Club, to whom he granted a 65-yard etart. The Mercury Footer had a lead of ten yards on Casper Schaffer of the Long Island A. C., who had 90 yards' allowance, as they crossed the finish line. It was at the 1¼-mile post that Flynn caught Ackerman, who was leading at this stage, and thereafter he had no difficulty making the pace.

With a handicap of 7½ yards, Fred Martin, unattached, sprinted to a close victory in the 100-yard dash, winning by inches from L. Doyle of the Father Matthews T. A. B. Society, Newark, who was off five yards. Third prize was captured by M. Austin, unattached. The victor's time was 0:10.

The Prudential Life Insurance A. A. squad, with a handicap of 18 yards on the scratch team, won the half-mile relay in 1:39 2-5. Second place was awarded to the Little Falls A. A., despite the protest of the Salem Crescent A. C. quartet, which started from the back mark. Eddie Harvey of the A. B. Society showed the way in the 1,000-yard handicap, with E. Coohey, a clubmate, second, and Walter Powe, Smart Set A. C., the scratch man, third. In 2:25. Harvey and Coohey had 5 yards and 35 yards handicap, respectively.

The honors in the 100-yard handicap went to E. Milne, unattached, with 8½ yards. Jack Bohan, the veteran sprinter, competing unattached, was second, and Herman Foster of the Salem Crescente, third. N. Yahannis of the Pastime A. C. hurled the discus 142 feet 8 inches, scoring over J. Walker of the Long Island A. C. and K. Tingley of the St. Agnes A. A.

Final Union Settlement Games.

The final outdoor members' games of the Union Settlement A. C. will be contested today at Thomas Jefferson Park, 112th Street and First Avenue. There will be four handicap events, 60-yard dash, 880-yard run, 12-pound shot-put, and running high jump; also a quarter-mile run for novices.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The disturbance over the Caribbean Sea was apparently central Saturday afternoon immediately west or southwest of Jamaica and moving toward the Yucatan Channel. The weather is unsettled over the interior districts, under the influence of a disturbance that extends from Lake Superior southwestward to New Mexico, and there have been rains in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Plaine States, and the Rocky Mountain region.

Indications are that there will be rains Sunday in the region of the Great Lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, followed by generally fair weather in these districts Monday. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England overcast weather Sunday probably will be followed by rain Sunday night or on Monday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States generally fair weather Sunday will be followed by unsettled weather and scattered rains on Monday.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate, variable becoming fresh south; South Atlantic Coast, fresh east, probably strong off Southern Florida.

FORECASTS TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and Northern New England—Cloudy and warmer Sunday, probably followed by rain. Monday, clear and cooler.

Western New York—Cloudy Sunday; probably rain at night. Monday, clearing and cooler.

Southern New England—Cloudy Sunday. Monday, rain followed by clearing and colder.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Sunday. Monday, showers and cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	57	60	4 P. M.	65	68
6 A. M.	59	59	6 P. M.	64	64
9 A. M.	66	66	9 P. M.	62	62
12 M.	63	68	11 P. M.	58	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.34 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.25 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:25—150 Nassau St.; N. Y. Sun.....$100
2:25—54 Henry St.; Samuel Seckler.....$25
9:43—2 Av. & 99th St.; Elev. R. R.....None
10:50—288 Mulberry St.; Dr. Donontrio..Slight
11:15—315 W. 69 St.; J. I. Walsb.....Slight
P. M.
1:20—3,314 3 Av.; David Schaumisky..Slight
1:25—7 W. 21 St.; H. B. Brooks.....Slight
2:15—2715 8 Av.; Samuel Fischer & Son.Slight
5:55—62 Buchanan St.; Pat'k Gormley.Slight
7:00—20 Vesey St.; Evening Post Bldg.Slight
9:30—2,319 Westchester Av.; G. Ryan..Slight
10:40—142 Lewis St.; Jacob Fogel.....Slight

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments: 6 P. M., Sept. 24, Lieut. J. Brown, 13, to D. B.; 4 P. M., Sept. 25, Sergts. J. F. Coutant, 167, to bicycle duty; from 167 to precincts indicated: J. McGrath, 149; N. Minion, 161; H. E. Boyle, 152; J. B. Allen, 174; from precincts indicated to 167, motorcycle duty: D. McCarthy, 10; H. O. Wunsche, 161; C. West, 149; to bicycle duty, C. Hemley, 152; J. J. O'Sullivan, 174; Patrol. C. M. East and J. F. O'Hera, from mounted to bicycle duty; C. E. Johnson, H. A. Lockwood, and F. T. Hochwald, 168, to 167, bicycle duty.

Motor cycle duty, 167 Prect.: B. M. Du Bose, D. MacLean, J. B. Reeder, J. F. Dunn, J. J. McCormack, W. E. Rhinelander.

Bicycle duty, 167 Prect.: J. E. Asklund, M. J. Clifford, J. W. J. Fink, F. Goehring, J. A. Logomarsini, C. F. Stone, H. M. Van Cott, A. Brinker, C. J. Cavanagh, J. F. Donohue, J. C. Garner, W. Knapp, E. Regelmann, J. E. Thier, J. F. Wixted, C. W. Nash.

Six P. M., Sept. 24: F. Maser, 13, to D. B., as Acting Det. Sergt., 2d Gr.; D. F. Cashman, 143, to D. B., as Acting Det. Sergt., 2d Gr. From D. B. to precincts indicated, designation as Acting Det. Sergts., 2d Gr., revoked: J. J. Byrnes, 18; J. G. Reynolde, 160; T. W. Kelly, 21; E. Geraghty, 165. Four P. M., Sept. 25: T. F. Jenkins, 20, to D. B., as Acting Det. Sergt., 2d Gr.; J. J. Terrn, 29, to D. B., as Acting Det. Sergt., 2d Gr. Eight A. M., Sept. 29: T. Troy, 149, as sta. house att.

From 80 to precincts indicated: F. Wedinger, 1; M. W. Buckwalter, 4; F. Welsh, 5; T. J. Elwood, 5; D. E. Hapenny, Jr., 1; M. J. Cottar, 4; M. Greenberg, 5. Four P. M., Sept. 25: Mounted patrol, with horse and equipment, G. E. Golding, 167, to 178. (Mutual.) 4 P. M., Sept. 26: Patrol. H. Beck, 164, to 165; J. Schwarz, 165, to 164.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. D. L. Smith, 16, to Comm's office, 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 25; J. F. Murphy, 22, to Det. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 23; T. Brawley, 63, to Det. B., 5 days, noon, Sept. 23; W. E. Wells, 81, to 12 In. Dist., messenger, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 25; F. McLaughlin, 166, to Det. B., 10 days, 6 P. M., Sept. 24; W. M. O'Connor, Bur. of Tel., to Det. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 25. To Comm'e office, from precincts indicated, 3 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 26: E. Finneran, 13; F. Fitzgerald, 133; G. T. Valentine, 39; J. M. Cusack, 147; W. F. Regan, 7; J. A. Walsh, 31; E. L. Connor, 79; T. J. McCartney, 148.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. to mounted duty, 167, 4 P. M., Sept. 25—E. P. Brennan, T. Kelly, W. H. Thompson, W. M. Conway, J. F. Murphy, A. A. Walsh.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. E. D. Prone, 143, 2 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 25; L. T. Olvany, 165, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 25.

Sick leaves: Sergt. C. Haeussler, 278, 30 deye, 8 A. M., Sept. 27; Patrol. W. Acheson, 16, 90 daye, 8 A. M., Sept. 23.

Fines imposed: Patrol. E. C. Devenport, 169, (absent from special post, in a hotel,) 4 days; P. F. Duane, 169, (absent from post, riding on surface car,) 2 days; J. J. Hogan, 169, (absent from reserve duty without permission,) 1 day; J. G. Sheridan, 171, (improper patrol, sitting,) 3 days; H. C. Ryan, 172, (absent from special post, in a hotel,) 4 days; M. T. McKeon, 174, (absent without leave,) 5 days; (sitting on a box in a doorway,) 5 days; C. West, 275, (apparently under the influence of some intoxicating agent while in and about the premises of a citizen,) 10 days; W. Gerhardt, 275, (while off duty and in full uniform in liquor saloon,) 3 days; E. Relckhoff, 276, (died Aug. 5,) June 16, (improper petrol, sitting,) 2 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. A. A. Cummings, 6, (absent from post;) P. C. Menning, 7, (absent without leave;) P. J. O'Shea, 18, (absent from post, in premises;) A. T. Saltalamachia, 21, (same.)

Resignation accepted: Patrol. A. O. Hayes, 87, to take effect 12 P. M., Sept. 24.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:30 | Sun sets..5:58 | Moon rises..7:05

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:15	9:40	3:10	3:43
Governors Island	8:35	10:17	3:52	4:27
Hell Gate	11:45	12:07	5:32	6:07

Arrived—Saturday, Sept. 25.

SS Gryfevale, London, Sept. 8.
SS Santa Clara, Cristobal, Sept. 12.
SS Hothan Newton, Manchester, Sept. 6.
SS Fred Lackenbach, Colon, Sept. 11.
SS Advance, Colon, Sept. 17.
SS Jungshoved, Philadelphia, Sept. 23.
SS City of Naples, Boston, Sept. 24.
SS Oberon, Amsterdam, Sept. 8.
SS Santiago, Progreso, Sept. 14.
SS Lodnnor, Buenos Aires, Aug. 25.
SS Lisgeolse, Buenos Aires, Aug. 26.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Sept. 22.
SS Confidenza, Genoa, Sept. 2.
SS Ocmulgee, Sabine, Sept. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Ioannina	Piraeus	Sept. 2
Lord Sefton	London	Sept. 11
Exeter City	Swansea	Sept. 10
Kirkoswald	Marseilles	Sept. 7
Byron	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 14
Italia	Palermo	Sept. 18
Ruby	Genoa	Sept. 11
Bayderry	Glasgow	Sept. 22
Morro Castle	Glavana	Sept. 22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 23

DUE TOMORROW.

Stampalia	Naples	Sept. 15
Espagne	Bordeaux	Sept. 19
Tanafjord	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Hironian	London	Sept. 17
Hathanna	London	Sept. 18
Brindilla	Stockholm	Sept. 10
Moreni	Savona	Sept. 14
Maraval	Fort. Spain	Sept. 19
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 25
Comus	New Orleans	Sept. 22
Perugia	Genoa	Sept. 13
El Mundo	Galveston	Sept. 22

DUE TUESDAY.

Jethau	Montevideo	Aug. 30
A.

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241 3d Av., near 20th St.	$600
37th St., 208 West	$780
226-32d Av., near 35th St.	$900
51 3d Av., near 10th St.	$1,200
2 East 17th St., near 5th Av.	$1,200
426 3d Av., near 29th St.	$1,200
89 W. 25th St., near Broadway	$1,200
5 West 30th St., near 5th Av.	$1,800
200 3d Av., near 18th St. "L" Station	$1,900
3d Av., near 14th St.	$1,500-$2,400
7th Av., near 41st St.	$1,800-$3,600
13-15 Lispenard St., near W. B'way	$2,400

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

By Joseph P. Day.

17th St, 15 West, n s, 252 ft w of 5th Av, eleven-story loft and store building; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Willyard Realty Corporation et al.; Sanford, R. & K., attorneys; W. M. Seahury, referee; due, $105,375.29; taxes, &c., $4,123.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 18.3x23.3; irregular, six-story loft building; H. E. Clark et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; L. H. Sanders, referee; due, $9,507.0b, taxes, &c., $1,580.81; subject to mortgage of $42,000.

Henry St, 326, s s, 150 ft w of Jackson St, 25x94.10x94.11, six-story tenement and stores; Equitable Trust Co. against Mayer Dince et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; Edmund Hurley, referee; due, $32,418; taxes, &c., $900.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

137th St, 626 East, s s, 214.5 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat and stores; E. Carpentier, trustee, against Salvin Realty Co. et al.; W. B. Chamberlin, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $31,298.87; taxes, &c., $559.75.

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 189 and 190, n e corner of 186th St, 57.9x117.2x50x146, two two-story tenements and stores and one-story shop; Jennie Heyman against Crispi Construction Co. et al.; Maurice Marks, attorney; M. P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $14,972.47; taxes, &c., $1,083.04.

By Henry Brady.

Odell St, 1,521, w s, 230 ft n of Starling Av; A. and T. Taylor against Agnes Schane et al.; Caldwell & Bl., attorneys; A. N. Glegerich, referee; due, $1,193.15; taxes, &c., $322.32.

Odell St, 1,519, w s, 205 ft n of Starling Av, 25x108; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $1,193.15; taxes, &c., $322.32.

Wednesday, Sept. 29.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

164th St, 424 East, s s, 48.8 ft e of Brook Av, 18x89 to Brook Av x 29x irregular, two-story dwelling; trustees' sale; estate of Newberry Lawton, deceased.

Long Island City—Queens Boulevard, n w corner of Packard St, 100x225, vacant; administratrix's sale; estate of Robert L. Kennedy, deceased.

7th Av, 363, e s, 23.3 ft n of 30th St, 23x75, four-story tenement and stores; Greenwich Savings Bank against Maurice Myers et al.; H. A. Sands, attorney; C. W. Dayton, referee; due, $34,741.86; taxes, &c., $1,223.19.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 64, w s, 24.9 ft n of 27th St, 24.8x95, three-story loft and stores building; New York Trust Co. against Edward Fagan et al.; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; W. E. Keller, referee; due, $36,252.32; taxes, &c., $800.75.

Amsterdam Av, 2,560, n w corner of 187th St, 94.10x100, 2 five-story flats; Rosa Schleissner against Janpole & Werner Construction Co. et al.; Edward Jacobs, attorney; T. L. Hurley, referee; due, $5,290.19; taxes, &c., $56; subject to prior mtg. $75,000.

St. Nicholas Av, 364, e s, 40.4 ft n of 123th St, 20.2x83.7x20x80.6, five-story flat; C. G. Koss against Nellie Sandy et al.; G. F. Warren, Jr., attorney; J. M. Edelson, referee; due, $14,358.18; taxes, &c., $182.92.

AT 3,203 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Bush St, 211, n a, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 43.11x90x20.7x86.6, two-story frame dwelling; W. D. Lent against F. A. Schoref et al.; J. H. Shaffer, attorney; S. S. Koenig, referee; due, $7,399.66; taxes, &c., $525.

By George Price.

Webster Av, s e corner of 170th St, 50x90, vacant; Theodore Roehrs against Olin J. Stephens, Inc., et al.; A. L. Howe attorney; J. T. Martin, referee; due, $6,692.89; taxes, &c., $1,449.53.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Wickham Av, 4,378, n s, 125 ft e of Nereid Av, 25x97.6; Mutual Benefit Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church against Vincenzo Manzione et al.; Jerome Eisner, attorney; J. P. Dunn, referee.

Thursday, Sept. 30.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

5th Av, 324, w s, 65.10 ft n of 32d St, 15.11x100, five-story store and one-story extension; Livingston Phelps against Samuel Kurzman et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; L. J. Conlon, referee; due, $130,313.08; taxes, &c., $1,571.10.

By Joseph P. Day.

142d St, 312 West, a s, 175.3 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; City Real Estate Co. against Rosa Kahl et al.; Harold Swaln, attorney; A. G. Meyer, referee; due, $16,967.83; taxes, &c., $304.70.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Houston St, 240 East, s a, 37.6 ft e of Norfolk St, 18x75, three-story tenement and stores; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Fishel Plancer had on Aug. 10, 1915, or since; Schlesinger & L., attorneys.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By J. H. Mayers.

Bronx Park Place, s w corner of White Plains Road, 21.6x100x107.8x101.1; M. S. Well against Joseph Hahn et al.; Arnstein & L., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $2,008.96; taxes, &c., $746.51.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 140th St, for a seven-story tenement, 99.11x115; Surety Land Co., 15 Columbus Circle, owner; G. & B. Blum, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $150,000.

Wright Av, e e, 75 ft n of 238d St, two-story frame store and dwelling, 22x52; George Olsen, 2,215 Strang Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $5,500.

Webster Av, w s, 25 ft s of 204th St, one-story brick stores, 50x40; Mary Annan, 2,545 Webster Av, owner; Adams & Kirby, Tremont and Arthur Avs, architects; cost, $3,000.

Crotona Parkway, e s, 110.72 ft n of 176th St, five-story brick tenement, 71.9x110.2; S. B. Building Co., Inc., Sam Behrman, 503 5th Av, President, owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $45,000.

181st St, n s, 100 ft e of Daly Av, two five-story brick tenements, 62.6x93; Arkiin Realty Co., Aaron Klein, 1,029 East 163d St. President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; total cost, $130,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CATHARINE ST, 46, s w corner of Madison St, runs s 70x w 65x n 40.8x e 0.7x n 29.1 to s s of Madison St x e 64.4 to beginning; Bernard F. Golden, New York City, to Bernard Golden, 4,820 13th Av, Brooklyn, one-half part, all liens; attorneys, Weekes Bros., 45 William St. $1

107TH ST, 229 East, n s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Isidor Brand to John Juebrs, 43 Greenleaf Av, West New Brighton, S. I., all liens, (mtg $11,000,) Sept. 24; attorney, John B. Coppola, 320 Broadway. $1

106TH ST, 1 East, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11, (foreclosure Sept. 25;) Orson A. Raynor, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St; address, 59 Cedar St... $30,000

110TH ST, s e, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Giuseppe Pompa to Annie Cohen, 51 East 117th St, and Ida Simon, 708 East 6th St, (mtg $6,000,) Sept. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co.; 160 Broadway. ..$1

113TH ST, 20 East, s s, 281.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11, (foreclosure Aug. 31;) Edw. D. Dowling, referee, to Margarette E. Griffith, 21 West 56th St, Sept. 24; attorneys, Duer, S. & W., 43 Wall St. $10,000

121ST ST, 336 East, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.11, (foreclosure Sept. 18;) Percival H. Gregory, referee, to Addie B. Seligman, 1 East 58th St, and Beatrice S. B. Ziegel, 8 West 86th St, administratrix under the will of Simon Bernhaimer, Sept. 25; attorney, Edmund Hurley, 233 Broadway. $5,000

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, e s, 224.3 ft n of 184th St, 50x95; Augustus Garelas, Jr., to Gersmann & Lozner, Inc., 455 East 173d St, (correction deed.) Sept. 14; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Gersmann & Lozner, Inc., to G. L. S. Building Co., Inc., 455 East 173d St, (mtg $8,500,) Sept. 24; attorney, same $100

HOE AV, 1,163, w s, 25x100; Clarence Y. Pallzz, referee, to Mary K. Yates, 320 Manhattan Av, (mtg $17,000,) Sept. 23; attorney, L. J. Obermeier, 31 Nassau St... $21,500

LOT 17, Map Maclay Av Realty Co; Matthew P. Doyle, referee, to James F. Whitney, 1,253 Pacific St, Brooklyn, Sept. 24; attorney, D. D. Sherman, 55 Liberty St. ..$1,500

SOUTH BROADWAY, e s, at n a of land of Matthew English, 50x irregular; Clarence C. Ferris to Hattie M. Hicks, 6 Landscape Av, Yonkers, N. Y. Sept. 21; attorneys, Davis, D. T. & D., 1 Liberty St. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 100x100; V. R. Building Corporation to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Sept. 23, due Dec. 30, 1920, 6 p. c., 2 mtgs, each $47,500; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $95,000

BRADHURST AV, w s, 155 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x80.3; James J. Ryan to Central Brewing Co., 535 East 68th St, Sept. 21, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 6 p. c. $2,000

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 75 ft n of Hester St, 25x100; Ludwig Rosenzweig to Elise Herahkovitz, 796 East 178d St, Sept. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leon Burkes, 61 Delancey St. $4,200

SPRING ST, s s, 175.8 ft e of Hudson St, 25x87.6; Joseph C. Forbes to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Sept. 25, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $4,000

107TH ST, s w s, 197 ft s e of 7th Av, 48x38.3; Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co. to Max Weinstein, 1,854 7th Av. Sept. 22, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $45,500; attorney, Maurice Hyman, 135 Broadway. $2,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Sept. 24, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $50,500; attorney, same $2,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, demand, 6 p. c., Sept. 28, prior mtg $50,000; attorney, same $2,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, demand, 6 p. c., Sept. 3, prior mtg $43,500; attorney, same $2,500

98TH ST, n s, 293 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100; Washington A. Galbraith to Moody & Latto, Uhrichsville, Ohio, prior mtg $13,000, 6 months, 6 p. c., Sept. 24; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1,000

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 183d St, 97x95; Aronah Co., Inc., to Joslah H. De Witt, 46 West 81st St, Sept. 24, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $65,000

CRESTON AV, e e, 224.3 ft n of 184th St, 50x93; G. L. S. Bldg. Co., Inc., to City Mtg. Co., 15 Wall St, Sept. 24, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. ..$34,000

UNION AV, 701, w s, 20x100; John Gloeckner to Fred'k Hingshurg, 1,285 Hoe Av, Sept. 23, due July 1, 1918; attorney, Thomas C. Patterson, 647 Courtlandt Av. ..$2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

LENOX AV, 33, part; Jacob Sternberg and another to Samuel Cohen and another, 33 Lenox Av, 7 years from Sept. 25, 1915; attorney, William Karlin, 132 Nassau St.

BROADWAY, 669, store and basement; Herman Gertner to Joseph Paulsom, 1,200 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, S. Silinsky, 132 Nassau St $7,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ELLWOOD ST, s e corner of Broadway, 124.8 x43.2x irregular; Weber Supply Co., Inc., against Haven Construction Co., Inc., owner; Abraham Herschkorn, contractor. $424

189TH ST, 558 to 564 West; Weber Supply Co., Inc., against S. B. Building Co., Inc., owner; Abraham Herschkorn, contractor $126

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 180th St, 100x120; Weber Supply Co., Inc., against N. S. & J. Corp, owner; Abraham Herschkorn, contractor $54

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, 589; A. C. Chesley Co. against James Ferguson, owner; Knepper Realty Co., contractors $406

MORRIS PARK AV, n w corner of Wallace Av, 45x70; Philip Kaufman against Samuel Schwartz, owner and contractor. $440

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

AMSTERDAM AV, 689, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against Rosalie de G. Cameron et al., March 10, 1915. ..... $209

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 100x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans V. R. Building Corporation, to erect two five-story apartments, seven payments. ..$95,000

Bronx.

225TH ST, s s, 336 ft w of Paulding Av, 25x100; Elizabeth K. Dooling loans Anna Covello, to erect one three-story apartment, with stores, three payments. $4,500

CRESTON AV, e s, 224.3 ft n of 184th Josiah H. De Witt loans Aronah Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, four payments $65,000

CRESTON AV, e e, 224.3 ft n of 184th St, 50x95; City Mortgage Co. loans G. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, ten payments. $29,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

120TH ST, n s, 225.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 24.8x100.11; Henry Schwartz against Laura Schwartz et al., (partition;) attorney, I. J. Ettinger.

125TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 20x90.11; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Wm. J. Leonard et al.; (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

218T ST, n e, 299.5 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Century Holding Co. et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

26TH ST, 130 West; Hattie King et al. against Ras Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Lees & Connolly.

Bronx.

VILLA AV, w s, 188.3 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 100x100; New York Title Insurance Co. against Aloha Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, H. M. Beilinger, Jr.

LOTS 42 and 43, map of 300 lots situated in the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New York; Grace B. Sanford against Jacob Cohen et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Builders' Attention

Plot 50x98, 424 and 426 East 23d St.; suitable for loft building; may exchange.
W. C. DOLGER, 198 East 58th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Flatbush Bungalow With Garage **$9,500**

Cement tiled porch, 5 bedrooms, parquet floors, 2 baths, hot water heat, old-fashioned Dutch fireplace, solid panel dining room; 7 minutes to Av. J station, Brighton Line. Inquire Owner, 1,051 East 23d.

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OF INTEREST TO PROSPECTIVE OWNERS

In addition to designing and supervising the construction of country residences, we acts as advisor in the selection of land and negotiations for its purchase, plan and supervise with the co-operation of competent engineers, grading, drainage and sewage systems, landscape work, aselst in the selection of interior decorations, &c., saving the owner considerable time, travel, expenses, and numerous individual consultations, by dealing through one firm only. It assures harmony of details.

Rousseau Company, Architects,
2 East 23d St. Phone Gramercy 5635.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Executors Must Sell

To Settle Estate, Will Sacrifice Splendid Water Front Homestead on Long Island Sound,

consisting of handsome all-year residence, 14 rooms, private baths, conservatory, 2½ acres, fine lawns, garden, fruit and shade trees, garage, stable and outbuildings; 150 feet water front; bathing beach; private dock and landing; deep anchorage.

30 minutes to Penn. Terminal.

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Address EXECUTORS, Box 189 Times Downtown.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE

Houses and bungalows, 5 to 8 rooms; large plot; all year round homes; hot water heat, all improvements; electric light, gas, fire hydrants, sidewalks and curbs; two blocks to boating, bathing, and fishing; 48 minutes from Herald Square; terms easy. Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C., or telephone 1760 Greeley.

ESTATE PROPERTY—North Shore. Finest inland and water views on island; 35 acres; large house, outbuildings, garden. Best section, easy motor distance N. Y. Exceptional offering. Low price. Photographs and details mailed.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d,) N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

REMODELED FARM HOUSE.

REAL OLD FASHION STYLE.
Near Roslyn, 20 miles out; North Shore, two story, large white shingles, open plumbing, electric light, hot-water heat; perfect condition; three acres, large trees, brick walks; flowers surrounded by roads; wonderful opportunity for purchaser.
STEWART C. SCHENCK,
503 5TH AV., N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

710 MADISON AV.,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF 63D ST.

New Parlor Floor Store
20x70, with Large Display Windows on Avenue and Street. Rent Low.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
603 MADISON AV. AT 62D ST.
Telephone 4951 Plaza.

Stores 127 E. 86 St., $75 Includes 4 living rooms.
1284 Lexington Av., $50.

Ideal business location, adjoining Express Station, Lexington Av. Subway. Apply Dnff & Conger, Madison Av., Cor 86th St.

133 WEST 72D STREET.
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single and Double Suites.
Inquire Superintendent.

LOFTS LOW RENTS
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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—2d Lt. R. L. Canady, 13th Cav., aviation student, will report to Capt. F. W. Palmer, M. C., President of a board appointed Sept. 23 for examination to determine his qualification for rating as Junior Mil. Aviator.

2d Lt. A. L. Pendleton, Jr., C. A. C., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Tayloe, Fla., relieving 2d Lt. G. P. Anderson, C. A. C.

Following Medical Reserve Corps officers are ordered to active duty and will report to this city and report to Commandant of the Army Medical School to take required course of instruction at that school: 1st Lts. S. G. Sinclair, H. H. Bauckus, J. L. Farden, L. M. Ferguson, C. S. Ketchum, W. E. Koppenbrink, E. J. Noyes, F. H. Petters, R. P. Williams, and F. W. Wilson.

Maj. M. H. Barnum, Cav., is detailed as a member of the Gen. Staff corps, Nov. 23, vice Maj. W. H. Hay, General Staff, relieved, Nov. 22.

Name of M. H. Barnum is placed on list of detached officers, Nov. 23, and name of Maj. W. H. Hay removed. Maj. Hay is attached to 3d Cav., Nov. 23, and will then join that regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Changes in Medical Corps: Maj. J. F. Hall, from command of Field Hosp. No. 6, to this city and report to Chief, Div. of Militia Affairs, for instructions and assignment to duty as Inspector-Inst. with sanitary troops of the Organized Militia. Maj. H. H. Shaw, from Ft. Banks, Mass., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., duty with command of Field Hosp. No. 6, and by letter to Comm. Gen. Eastern Dept. Orders of July 23, relating to Capt. G. B. Foster, Jr., amended to direct him, after arrival in U. S. and after say leave, to proceed to Ft. Porter, for duty, and by letter to Comm. Gen. Eastern Dept.; Capt. G. P. Peed, from temporary duty in Southern Dept. and from duty at Ft. Thomas, Ky., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at Army Service School; Capt. H. L. Batty, Med. Corps, on completion of duty assigned to him Sept. 18, will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth for duty at Army Service School.

First Lieut. B. H. Metcalf, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Banks, Mass., until arrival of Capt. G. B. Foster, Med. Corps, when Lieut. Metcalf will return to his home and stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Capt. W. A. Powell, Med. Corps, from Southern Dept. and from station at Des Moines, Iowa, effective after leave of absence, then to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty and by letter to Comm. Gen. Eastern Dept.

First Lieut. P. E. Clark, M. R. C., to active duty at Fort Ethan Allen, until arrival of Capt. W. A. Powell, when Lieut. Clark will return to his home.

Capt. T. J. Rogers, 11th Inf., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at Army Service School.

Maj. C. P. Robbins, Med. Corps, from 2d Div. and further duty at Fort Sill, Okla., and then Ft. Riley, Kan., for duty and by letter to Com. Officer, Central Dept.

Leaves: 2d Lt. J. H. Jouett, C. A. C., 2 months and 15 days' extension, and 1st Lt. C. W. Neal, 1st F. A., 8 days' extension.

Navy.

Capt. T. S. Rodgers, from command of the New York, to home and wait orders.

Lt. P. H. Hammond, commissioned from Dec. 12, 1914.

Jr. Grade Lts. W. L. Heilberg, Charleston (S. C.) Yard, to Aid on staff Commander in Chief, Atlantic reserve fleet, and E. K. Lang, the New York, to the Cheyenne.

Ensign C. L. Foutz, the Constellation, to duty under instruction, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, New York.

Surgeons: W. M. Garton, the Solace, to Fleet Surgeon, Atlantic Reserve Fleet; C. G. Smith, New York Naval Hospital, to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept.; C. M. Oman, to New York Naval Hospital; F. A. Asserson, the Wisconsin, home, wait orders and E. M. Blackwell, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Sept. 28, to the Solace.

P. A. Surgeons: W. J. Riddick, Norfolk Naval Hospital, to the Neptune, and P. E. Garrison, the Solace, to the Washington.

Pay General: S. McGowan, commissioned Pay Director.

Chaps.: C. H. Dickins, to Portsmouth, N. H. Yard; E. A. Brodmann, the New Hampshire, to Norfolk Naval Hospital for treatment.

Chief Gunner U. G. Chipman, Pacific Coast Torpedo Station, Keyport, Washington, to the Iris.

Gunner F. G. Keyes, the Southery, to Pacific Coast Torpedo Station, Keyport, Wash.

Machinist W. H. Huhbard, the Alabama, to New York Shipbuilding Company, in regard to fitting out the Oklahoma, and on board when commissioned.

Pay Clerk E. H. Gale, warranted from July 1, 1915.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Fanning, MacDonough, Worden, Montana, Tonopah, Jarvis, Beale, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, Patterson, Trippe, Ammen, Jouett, Cummings, and Jenkins, all at Newport; Burrows and Paulding, at Rosebank, N. Y.; Neptune, at Rockland, Me.; Accomac, at New York Yard; Solace, at Port au Prince; Raleigh, at Acapulco; Nanshan, at Mare Island; Hector, at Sanchez; Maryland, at Tiburon; Saph, at Washington; Drayton and Henley, at Smithtown Bay; Helena, at Shanghai; Kearsarge and Kentucky, at Pensacola.

Sailed—Caesar, Hampton Roads for Portsmouth, N. H.; Glacier, La Paz for Guaymas; Denver, La Paz for Topolobampo; Colorado, San Diego for San Francisco.

The San Diego was placed in full commission Sept. 15 at San Diego, Cal., and assigned to duty with the Pacific Fleet as flagship.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE DEARBORN
350 West 55th St.
STUDIOS AND APARTMENTS
1-2-4 Rooms & Bath
$55 to $80.
Apply ot Premises,
or Bing & Bing 119 W. 40th St.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Seventeen corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $367,000, were chartered today, including:

Elmhurst Coal Co., Great Neck, commission, coal, wood, hay, feed, grain, realty, $125,000; Rawdon W. Kellogg, J. Edward Meyer, Bernard Suydam, Elmhurst.

Rotary Vending Machine Corporation, Esopus, $100,000; Paul L. Darrah, Herbert Cohen, Emil Adler, 6 West 107th St.

Tietjen Bros. Real Estate Co., realty, construction, $51,000; Henry, John, and Diedrich Tietjen, 506 East 118th St.

Turner & Porter, Buffalo, printing, engraving, binding, $16,000; Beatrice M. Porter, William H. and Albert W. Turner, 100 Lancaster Av., Buffalo.

F. Costarino & Co., Brooklyn, paper mill supplies, merchandise, $12,000; John W. Suiling, Philip T. Zalinger, Andy C. Costarino, 110 Clesson Av., Brooklyn.

Luther Realty Company, $10,000; Isaac Schmal, Maxwell Vidaver, Luther Allen Mathews, 217 South Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Tri Color Flash Sign Company, Syracuse, commercial, advertising, signs, $10,000; H. M. Donnelly, A. B. Hall, E. M. White, 721 University Block, Syracuse.

Regis Silk Manufacturing Co., silk, cotton, linen textiles, thread, $10,000; Harry Kaufman, Agnes L. and Irving Bloom, 15 East 26th St.

Flach-Blatz, Brooklyn, bakery, confectionery, liquors, tobacco, $100,000; Joseph and George Flach, Edw. F. Blatz, 1,133 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Gouverneur Clothing Company, Gouverneur, clothing, trunks, bags, $10,000; George S. Dundon, Lottie B. and Harry C. Vanallen, Gouverneur.

John V. D. Cornell Corporation, credit reporting, stocks, bonds, $50,000; Henrietta Rass, Gener. E. A. Jacob, John V. D. Cornell, 1,270 Broadway.

Authorization: L. Frank & Son Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., meat products, sauerkraut, $100,000; representative, William Wolff, 427 West 18th St., New York.

Voluntary dissolution: Roma Realty Co., Goshen.

In a published list of incorporations the name Marsen Fortier, Inc., should have read Maison Fortier, Inc.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

PLOTS OF ABOUT TWO ACRES in Hartsdale, Westchester County, At $2,300 Each, $300 Down, One mile from station; fine small Farms Adjoining Millwar Estates.
Chas. J. Henderson, St. James Bldg., City.

Fine All-Year Home, with Garage,
15 Fairview Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. Very fine neighborhood; plot 105x150; 5 minutes from station and all conveniences; 10 minutes to Long Island Sound Shore. Reasonable price and terms. Make offer. "OWNER," 293 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR IDEAL HOME

Semi-detached, 12-room house, 2 baths, front side porch; refined neighborhood; all improvements; convenient Lackawanna; rent $700. Tel. Schuyler 7313.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO SUBLET IN
THE BELNORD
Broadway and 86th Street
Furnished Apartment, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $2,400.

Complete outfit of glass, china, etc. Light, refrigeration and vacuum cleaning free.

Two years' lease or less.
DR. HARBECK, Schuyler 10400.

Immediate Possession.
Modern 11-Room Apartment, with 4 baths; newly furnished one year ago; occupies entire floor; 66th and Madison Av. S 173 Times.

THE HAMPTON,
22 EAST 31ST ST.

Attractive furnished elevator Apartments, two, three, four rooms and bath, now leasing for the autumn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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Fifth Ave. at 45th St. New York

Apartments and Rooms with Bath
Unfurnished and Furnished
By the Year, Season or Transiently

GEORGE C. HOWE GEORGE ORVIS

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200 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH *Ready for Occupancy*
AT SEVENTH AVENUE

NON-HOUSEKEEPING SUITES
OF
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$1700 to $2400

Unobstructed View from Every Room

Perfect Service

A. N. GITTERMAN CORPORATION
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117 W. 79th St.
One 8 Room Modern Apartment, Two Baths.

Convenient to Subway and Elevated Stations.

Exclusive, refined section; Park Street.

Rent Moderate.

Under owner's management, resident superintendent.

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"The Turrets"
116 Riverside Drive
South Corner 84th St.
Unusual Apartments,
10 and 11 Rooms with 3 Baths.
Rental $2,200 to $3,000.
MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

Apartments to Let.

84th, 137 East.—Two rooms, bath, $40.
84th, 128 West.—Two rooms, bath, $30.
84th, 130 West.—Two rooms, bath, $40.
84th, 132 West.—Two rooms, bath, $35.
84th, 480 West.—Four rooms, bath, $32.
5th Av., 309.—Two to five rooms, bath, newly renovated, $60 to $100.
AMES & COMPANY,
26 WEST 31ST ST.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

603 WEST 138TH STREET
THE STOCKBRIDGE 6 rooms & bath, 7 rooms & bath.

One block from subway and surface lines and two from stages; day and night service; extra phone operator; large rooms; ample closet space; rent $600-$840.
Shown evenings. Resident agent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Live in

Fordham Heights

THE WEST BRONX AND BEDFORD PARK

Most Attractive and Healthful Community in New York City.
New Apartment Houses now Ready to Lease.

Suites 3 to 7 Rooms, $21 to $60

HILLIS STILL OWNS VAST TIMBER RIGHTS

According to His Counsel, He Controls 500,000,000 Feet in British Columbia.

NEW ATTACK ON FERGUSON

Real Estate Man Denies That as a Former Preacher He Once Plagiarized a Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, is expected by many in his congregation to make a full statement at this morning's service of his financial activities. It could not be learned yesterday at Dr. Hillis's study or home whether the pastor would supplement the statement that he made last Sunday, but it has been considered significant that, while Dr. Hillis is officially announced to preach today, the subject of his sermon, contrary to custom, has not been made public.

The controversy in the church was further fanned yesterday by an attack on Frank L. Ferguson, Dr. Hillis's former business agent, made by General Horatio C. King, one of Dr. Hillis's attorneys. Mr. Ferguson answered the attack with denial and sarcasm, of which General King was made the object. Incidentally General King advised a civil suit by Dr. Hillis against Mr. Ferguson, so that now two of the minister's three lawyers have advocated resort to the courts for the settlement of the controversy.

While the straightening out of affairs in dispute between Dr. Hillis and Mr. Ferguson is one object of the persons interested, Dr. Hillis and his advisers are also laying plans for the rehabilitation of the minister's finances, according to Mark S. Feller, associated with General King in Dr. Hillis's behalf. Mr. Feller said yesterday that Dr. Hillis still owned twenty-five licenses to cut timber on tracts of land in British Columbia, and that 500,000,000 feet of good timber were available through these licenses. Of this amount, Mr. Feller said, 300,000,000 feet are red cedar, worth $1.75 a thousand feet on the ground. The Alberni Timber Company, for which the licenses were originally acquired, will be reorganized, according to the lawyer, for the purpose of putting the licenses on the market.

General King opened his broadside against Mr. Ferguson by charging that, while in charge of the erection of the Arbuckle Building for Plymouth Church, Mr. Ferguson directed the payment of all bills, whereas, according to contracts, the architect should have done so.

"These bills many desire to see," General King added. "At the same time Mr. Ferguson was erecting his extensive apartment house at 66 Orange Street, opposite the church. By Mr. Ferguson's arrangement the same builder constructed both buildings."

General King then took up the dispute over the Alberni timber bonds, and reiterated the charge that Mr. Ferguson was responsible for the payment of the interest on them. The lawyer also renewed the charge that Mr. Ferguson had delayed submitting to Dr. Hillis an account of his activities as the minister's business agent.

"The account finally presented by Mr. Ferguson," General King continued, "is not clear or satisfactory. I think it would be interesting to read the recently published history of Pomona College. Mr. Ferguson's final appearance there was in a baccalaureate address, which one of the professors found in an old volume which he happened to have. Mr. Ferguson is or was a minister of the Gospel, but he has not preached in many years. Why?"

General King paid a tribute to Dr. Hillis in which he advocated a minister's right to make money to meet the unusual expenses incident to supporting his own family and two sisters. The lawyer concluded his statement with this paragraph:

"I am still hopeful that Dr. Hillis will do what I have advised him to do—that is, to get a proper examination of Mr. Ferguson's remarkable account by judicial methods."

In making reply to this statement, Mr. Ferguson began with this sentence: "It seems almost cruelly unkind to a man old enough to be my father to add to his apparent sufferings by such caustic reply as his latest statement merits. His statement consists chiefly of base insinuations rather than of positive declarations supported by evidence. For instance, he says that all of the bills for the erection of the Arbuckle Building were paid on my order. An old man so near the day of final judgment and representing an eminent preacher should more nearly approximate the truth. Just one moment's conversation with the Treasurer of the church would have made such a reckless statement impossible."

Mr. Ferguson also denied that he had employed the same builder to erect his house and the Arbuckle Building. His house, he said, was started before the Arbuckle Building, but he admitted that a part of the work on the former was later done by the builder of the Arbuckle Institute. The builder of the Arbuckle Building, however, according to Mr. Ferguson, was chosen by the unanimous vote of the Trustees of the Church. Mr. Ferguson further said that he had erected his building on lots purchased by him at the request of Dr. Hillis, who wanted the property in the neighborhood of the church improved. General King and others praised him at the time for his generous act, he said.

In reference to the Alberni timber bonds and the alleged demand for a statement from him, Mr. Ferguson repeated the denials and evidence given on previous occasions. In answer to the charge that his account is "unsatisfactory," Mr. Ferguson said:

"The account submitted by me to Dr. Hillis was taken from the bank books and other vouchers, which were carefully checked up by Dr. Hillis's own accountant."

Regarding Pomona College, Mr. Ferguson said that he was once President of the institution, and that, when he resigned, the college Trustees passed resolutions giving him high praise. He admitted that in his last address at the college he used certain sentences of another with modifications, but without giving credit to the original author, but he characterized General King's statement that he was guilty of "absolute steal" as "an unpardonable untruth." Mr. Ferguson admitted that he had been a minister, but said that he had obtained honorable dismissal at his own request.

X-RAY CONVENTION ENDS.

Surgeon Still the Main Reliance in Intestinal Cancer, Members Assert.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 25.—Dr. A. W. Crane of Kalamazoo, Mich., was elected President of the American Roentgen Ray Association today. William A. Bowman of Los Angeles, Cal., was made Vice President, Dr. W. F. Manges of Philadelphia was re-elected Secretary, and Dr. William A. Evans of Detroit, Treasurer. Dr. D. R. Bowen of Philadelphia was elected as the new member of the Executive Committee.

In the concluding session of the association's convention today the best method of diagnosing and treating intestinal cancer was considered. The need of treating the cancer before it became deep-seated was emphasized. While X-ray and radium were held to be beneficial and in many cases to effect a cure, yet the surgeon was still the main hope for patients afflicted with this ailment, it was asserted.

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Store Opens at 8:30 Closes at 6

We Have Gathered the Most Beautiful Autumn Fashions

Surely These Whipcord Suits for Women Will Cause a Sensation
At $37.50

(As Illustrated)

This modified Russian Suit could not possibly be more distinctive or smart looking if it were made to order.

Charming Features of the Costume

High Military Collar trimmed with skunk opossum.
Broad belt embroidered in colored chenille, gold and silver.
Wide black silk braid on rippling peplum of coat and full skirt.
Fancy buttons that match color of suit.

Colors—African Brown, Navy Blue, Green, Taupe

Numerous Other Styles at $37.50

Gabardines, Whipcords, Velours, Velveteens, Novelty Cloths

Scores of New Autumn and Winter Suits Specialized at $25 to $29.50

Three entirely new models at $29.50 will be shown for the first time tomorrow.

Velveteen Suits—coats with flared fullness from waist and large moleskin collar.

Russian Broadcloth Suits, belted pleated flare hips and skunk-opossum trimmed.

Third Floor



$37.50

A Luxurious Fur Coat of Hudson Seal (*Dyed Muskrat*), Trimmed with Flying Squirrel, at $135

One of the handsomest Coats of the season, not only for the lustrous fine quality seal, but the smart cut of the Coat as shown in the sketch. Long, graceful lines, and a decidedly new feature—

Large Invisible Side Pockets

No need for a muff, as these pockets are not only for convenience, but warmth.

Arctic Seal (*Dyed Coney*) Coats $59.50

With Chin Chin Collar of beaver, set-in sleeves and rich flowered silk lining.

Other Arctic Seal (*Dyed Coney*) Coats at $49.50 to $155

Caracul Coats, $135

Flat Caracul Skins, perfectly matched; semi-fitted Coat; new high standing collar of black wolf.

Other Caracul Coats at $85 to $185

Flat Moire Pony Skin Coats, $25 to $49.50

Many of the models are the new short box Coats.

Latest Paris Models of Scarfs and Muffs

We are prepared not only to show these, but all the fashionable pelts of the season to be made up to order, including a choice selection of Red Fox, Silver, Cross, White and Taupe Fox.

Tomorrow—Fur Set Specials

Taupe Wolf Set $42.50	*Cross Fox Set* $47.50	*Badger Set* $39.50
Skunk Set $29	*Fisher Set* $85	*Beaver Set* $32.50

Third Floor

Latest Autumn and Winter Blouses Inexpensively Priced, at $5

Rich plaid silk Blouses with full Georgette sleeves in color to match predominating color of plaid—navy blue, Russian green or Copenhagen blue.

New High Neck Georgette Crepe Blouses

In white or flesh color with high collar, vestee, revers, and cuffs inlaid with white silk; collar and cuffs edged with deep points of net.

Striped Taffeta Blouses, $5

Black with Black-and-White Novelty Stripes *Black with Green Cluster Stripes*
Black with Chalk-Line Stripes of Blue-and-Gold to Form Large Squares

Black Crepe de Chine Blouses

$2 $2.95 $3.95 $5

Black is in vogue, especially these Blouses of exceptional fine quality with two-in-one collars; sizes, 34 to 46.

Pastel Plaid Crepe de Chine Blouses, $3.95

All have two-in-one collars of white satin.

Third Floor

Silk Negligees That Are Surprising in Price and Style
$5.95

Regular Prices $8 to $11

We grasped the opportunity to buy several hundred of these splendid negligees when we found the great drop in price was because there was not a complete assortment of colors or sizes in any one style—but all colors and sizes in the lot from the smallest to the largest sizes.

Really amazing values, as the materials are of the qualities that usually retail at $1.25 to $1.50 a yard.

Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Brocaded Crepe de Chine

Empire, Loose and Draped Models

Hand Embroidered Crepe de Chine Negligee, Illustrated



$5.95

Colors: Light blue, ciel blue, Copenhagen blue, pink, rose, navy blue, wistaria, maize black and lavender.

Extra Special! $5 and $6 Silk Petticoats, $2.95

Taffetas, Messalines, Silk Jerseys with Taffeta Flounces, Crepe de Chines

Practically every style of the season, all sizes, all colors, and the majority have fitted tops.

Main and Second Floors

Growing Daily in Favor, this

Imported Chiffon Velvet, $3.25 Instead of $5 a Yard

Double width, and a beautiful, deep rich black, lustrous of surface. An exquisite fabric, having the much wanted chiffon finish. Rapidly becoming the most favored fabric for Fall.

Second Floor

"La Markette"—Nearest Approach to French Corsets Made in America

At $2.50 to $12.50

Over 30 entirely new Winter models that will find favor with young girls, misses and matrons as Special Corsets are designed for each individual type of figure.

Corsets of Finest Coutils Brocades and Silk Brocades

Of white or flesh color. All the boning is positively rust-proof.

Splendid "La Markette" Corsets for Misses and Small Women at $2.50 to $5

Low and medium bust; some with elastic inserts at sides. An ideal athletic corset.

"La Markette" Corsets for Medium and Short, Full Figures, $2.50 to $12.50

Important—All fittings free of charge by our corset experts. Only a small charge for alterations.

Pink Shop, Second Floor

A Veritable Paris Salon—The GIMBEL French Room With Its Millinery at $15



$15

Every $15 Hat a True Copy of French Models Imported By Us

Truly Parisian in Style because they are made by GIMBEL Millinery Specialists who are skilled needlewomen.

Truly Parisian in Quality because we succeeded in receiving tremendous shipments of imported materials, the very kind used by the Paris modistes.

The GIMBEL price $15—is the minimum—unequaled in New York or the world.

This $15 Copy of Louison's Large Picture Hat is Typical

It is of fine Lyons Velvet with fancy ornament of cut steel, as shown in the illustration.

In the Medium-Price Room

Gimbel Paris Reflections, **$6.75 to $12.75**

Come and see the Hats. It is the only way to be convinced that GIMBEL Millinery leads the world.

Third Floor

An Enormous Sweater Purchase Just as the Skating Season Opens

1,200 Women's Sweaters at $4.50, $6.50, $9.50

35% to 50% less than Regular Prices

Made by the best known manufacturer of Sweaters in America. Each Sweater bears the label which shows it to be "the aristocrat of Knitted Coats."

All Wool Sweaters
Zephyr Angora
Fibre Silk
Pure Silk
Shaker Knit
Sweaters

A Miscellaneous Purchase

Only one or two Sweaters of a kind; not all sizes or all colors in every style, but both can be found in the lot.

Sea Green Angora Sweater, Illustrated, $6.50



$6.50

These are the approved Autumn Sweaters, many of which were admired on society women at the opening of one of the large skating rinks this week.

Main and Third Floors

New Mesh Bags and Other Novelties

Our Autumn collection is particularly notable for its variety of new designs and patterns; prices are moderate.

German Silver Mesh Bags, $5

Mounted with jade or demi-amber shell frames.

Gate-top Mesh Bags, $1 to $3.75

Reversed mesh, plain or fancy tops.

Trinkets, 50c to $3.50

Powder Boxes, coin holders, rosary cases and vanity boxes.

Noteworthy at 50c

Gate-top Mesh Purses, with round tops.

German Silver Dorine Boxes, enameled top, with finger ring and chain; pink, turquoise, green, dark blue, and white.

Gate Tops for bags, plain or enamel-decorated in dainty colors.

Main Floor.

Enlist the Aid of BORINE

in the School Educational Campaign for a clean mouth.

Insist upon it that your children brush their teeth every morning and night with BORINE Tooth Powder or BORINE Tooth Paste, as your dentist recommends, and then rinse the mouth with BORINE (LIQUID).

BORINE

LIQUID POWDER PASTE

will destroy germs, preserve the teeth and keep the mouth clean.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH SAYS: "A clean mouth insures good health."

BORINE "Insures a clean mouth."

Toilet Goods Section, Main Floor and Subway Balcony

Splendid Values for the Wind-up of the

September Sale of China & Crystals

The Sale today is almost *richer* in its many wonderful economies than at any time since its inception—chiefly because of the late arrivals from over-seas, many of which are of prime importance. The following are *exceptional:*

$55 French China Open Stock Dinner Sets, $29.50

Really splendid services, beautifully designed and with solid coin gold handles.



ONE—French China $200 Dinner Sets, with rich, deep encrustation. Full mat coin gold handles. Open stock. At $95.

TWO—Theodore Haviland $200 French China Dinner Sets of 112 pieces. Open stock. Heavy encrusted border design. At $185.

$25 American Porcelain Dinner Sets, $15.75

107 pieces. Two neat border patterns.

$25 English Porcelain Dinner Sets, $15.75

108 pieces. Daintily decorated; coin gold handles.

And Seven Other Characteristically Good Offerings.

THREE—French China $200 Dinner Sets of 112 pieces. Double encrustation. Full mat coin gold handles. At $115.

FOUR—French China $210 Dinner Sets of 112 pieces. Heavily encrusted. At $135.

FIVE—Japanese China $1 Mayonnaise Sets of 3 pieces. Dainty thin china, neatly decorated. At 35c.

SIX—French China Service Plates, regularly $60 dozen. Four new designs. The best plates we ever received. At $35 dozen.

SEVEN—Wicker Bird Cages, regularly $5. Complete with artifical bird. Various colors. At $3.50. Fifth Floor

The Closing Days of the September Sale Offer

$6 "Lenox" Aluminum Kitchen Sets, at $3.75

Five Useful Pieces

Included are a 2-qt. and a 3-qt. lipped saucepan, a 4-qt. covered Berlin saucepan, a 6-qt. covered Berlin kettle with bail handle, and a 2-qt. double cereal boiler.



Individual Pieces of "Lenox" Aluminum Reduced

Double Cereal Boilers, 2-qt., at $1.25, from $1.75.

Covered Windsor Kettles, 6-qt., at $1.10, from $1.45.

Covered Berlin Sauce Pans, 3-qt., 75c, from $1.05; 4-qt., 90c from $1.35.

Covered Berlin Kettles, 6-qt., at $1.15, from $1.60.

Lipped Sauce Pans, 1-qt., 25c, from 45c; 2-qt., 40c, from 65c; 3-qt., 45c, from 90c.

Preserving Kettles, 6-qt., at 90c, from $1.30.

"Paragon" Quadruple Coated Turquoise Blue Enamel Ware ⅓ to ½ Less

Imported into this country for over twenty years as "Stransky ware." Known to every housewife as of splendid quality.

Berlin Sauce Pans, 2-qt., at 30c, from 60c.

Berlin Cooking Pots, with side handles, from the 2-qt. 55c size for 35c, up to the 7-qt. $1.10 size at 70c.

Double Cereal Boilers, 3-qt., at $1.15, from $1.85.

Berlin Cooking Pots, with bail handles, 4-qt., at 50c, from 75c, and 7-qt., at 70c, from $1.10.

Preserving Kettles, 12-qt., at 75c, from $1.15.

Fry Pans, 8¾-inch, at 35c, from 50c. Also 9½-inch, at 40c, from 55c.

Colanders, 10½-inch size, at 60c, from 90c.

Mixing Bowls, 3½-qt., at 25c, from 50c.

Pudding Pans, 3-qt., at 25c, from 50c.

Fifth Floor

Franken

17 West 34th St.

Next Door to Riker's Drug Store—Opposite the Waldorf.

Important Sale

Broadcloth Suit

Trimmed with Natural Beaver,

19.75



Colors—Brown, green, navy, black, suede, mode, taupe or mouse.
Misses sizes, 14 to 20 years.
Women's sizes, 34 to 46.

The garment illustrated is an exclusive model, originated by Franken—out-of-the-commonplace — a garment that the wearer will not find on every avenue or street, yet characterizing all the accepted fashion lines in vogue this season.

Made of superb quality, high lustre broadcloth; coat in the new flare with semi-tightfitting waist line and belt, high collar and cuffs of natural beaver, coat white peau de cygne lined, and warmly interlined, newest model skirt.

Unquestionably the greatest and most remarkable value ever presented.

Mail Orders Filled.

MME. NAJLA MOGABGAB *MME. NAJLA MOGABGAB*

M

Mme. Najla Mogabgab

FALL STYLE NOTICE

The culmination of the Fashion Trend may be seen in Mme. Najla Mogabgab's exquisite display of

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

Waists **Strictly Tailored and Fancy Trimmed Suits**
Auto Coats **Millinery**
Sport Coats

Her great variety of EVENING WRAPS is in high favor.

Mme. Mogabgab's styles are different, smart and rare. Some are directly imported and others are copies of models abroad which cannot possibly be released in this country.

Mme. Najla Mogabgab

Fifth Avenue, Corner 50th St.
(Adjacent to St. Patrick's Cathedral.)

The New York Times.

S SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1915. S

R. H. Macy & Co.

Astor Cup Race Tickets—Regular Prices

Choice seats and general admission tickets for this big even at Sheepshead Bay Speedway, Saturday, Oct. 2. General admission, $2; reserved seats in grandstand, $5. Boxes for six persons, $50 to $150. Diagram showing locations, automobile route to Speedway and full information at Macy's Public Service Bureau, Balcony, 34th St. Mail Orders filled.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Business Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Wedding Announcements, Invitations, "At Home" and Visiting Cards cost much less at Macy's than in "exclusive" shops or any other store in the city. For instance, we engrave 100 ten-line script invitations on Crane's kid finish paper, complete with inside and outside envelopes, for $10.49—less than the same quality of work would cost anywhere else in New York.

Macy's—Main Stairway Landing, Main Floor.

A Particularly Important SALE OF GLOVES

15,000 pairs of fine new gloves at prices under the present wholesale market. A distinctive Macy achievement.

THE great resources of this store have accomplished the seemingly impossible by presenting this glove opportunit in the face of conditions unparalleled in the history of the Glove Industry. Despite the falling off of imports, despite present glove conditions, despite raises in prices by most reputable stores, we submit, beginning Monday, the following attractions:

Women's Washable Cape Gloves

Made of selected leather, prixseam sewn, gusseted fingers. One large clasp, double-draw back. In the new street shades of tan and sand. **69c**

Imported Real Kid Gloves

Every pair made in Europe. Oversewn seams, two clasp, gussetted fingers. In white with black Paris point backs and black with white Paris point backs. **79c**

Women's Glace Gloves

Imported. Two clasp, oversewn seams, round corners. Three rows crochet embroidery. Gusseted fingers. Tan, black and white. **69c**

Women's Mocha Gloves

One large clasp style. Round corners, half Pique sewn, double draw back. Desirable shades of gray. Exceptional value. **79c**

Women's "Biarritz" Gloves

The "Pull On" glove par excellence. Elastic at wrist, pinked tops. Paris point backs, oversewn seams. Tan, gray, black and white. Also white sewn and stitched black, and vice versa. **98c**

White Cleanable Gloves

Women's gloves that sold all season at $1.44. Full Pique sewn with four rows black crochet embroidery. Two pearl clasps, gusseted fingers. **$1.09**

Women's Imp. Mosquetaires

Glace gloves in white only. Three clasps at wrist. Oversewn seams, 12-button length. **$1.24**

Real Kid Mosquetaires

For the woman who wants a soft glove. White only. In the most desired lengths.

8-button	12-button	16-button
$1.19	$1.54	$1.84

Men's Washable Gloves

The much desired and talked about washable glove for street or driving. One clasp, gusseted fingers, in good street shade of tan, also sand. **97c**

Cotton Gloves Special

Two very desirable offerings. Chamols finished lisle in Pongee and natural colors. Silk filet centers on back, with one row machine stitching. Two clasp. **34c**

Duplex Cotton Gloves

Women's heavyweight cotton gloves for warmth. Half Pique seam, two clasp. Pongee, white and gray. **44c**

"Our Beryl" Gloves

A very superior quality glove made for R. H. Macy & Co. of select stock. Overseam sewn, two clasp, Paris point backs. Tan, black and white, also white with black sewing and embroidery and black with white. **84c**

16-button White Mosquetaires

Lambskin glace gloves, suitable for street and evening wear. Three clasp at wrist. Oversewn seams. Brosser embroidery. A most unusual offer, considering present glove conditions. **$1.39**

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

Untrimmed Hats of the Hour

Style and Quality at Savings



A Special purchase of 750 Lyons Velvet Hats $1.98

Verified price elsewhere $2.75

The warm weather of last week is responsible for this lucky purchase—an overstocked importer sold us these Hats for Cash at important concessions, and the gain is yours. A variety of the newest shapes — High Crowns, Picture effects, Turbans, Sailors, etc., all in black.

Black Hatters' Plush Hats. Special $3.69

Brilliant finish, faced with French velvet, these silk Plush Hats are the correct mode for early Fall. More than 20 becoming shapes—new sailors with the high crowns. Pokes, Tricornes and Turbans.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

"Superba" White Wash Satin

The Vogue in Women's Underwear

LUXURIOUS White Satin—which may be washed innumerable times, and it retains its beautiful, lustrous sheen—has been launched upon the Sea of Fashion as the approved fabric for Women's Underwear.

A shipment just received reveals the daintiest garments, hand-smocked and hand-embroidered in "black," a striking contrast to the White Satin.

MARGUERITE GOWN with Georgette Crepe over Oriental lace; black hand-smocking and Picot edge; Georgette frill finishes bottom. $18.74

ENVELOPE CHEMISE to match above gown. $9.89

EMPIRE GOWN, profusely trimmed with fine Val. lace; daintily hand-smocked in black. $18.74

ENVELOPE CHEMISE to match. $9.89

"ALPINE GOWN," black Picot edge trimming; ribbon-laced front and sleeves. $12.89

ENVELOPE CHEMISE to match. $7.89

PEASANT STYLE GOWN, hand-embroidered in black; frill of Georgette crepe; ribbon-laced front and sleeves. $18.74

GOWN, finely tucked back and front; black French knots and Picot edge; Georgette crepe sash effect. $12.89

ENVELOPE CHEMISE to match. $9.89

COMBINATIONS, elaborately trimmed with laces, hand-smocking and ribbons; drawers trimmed to match. $11.89

CAMISOLES, chic finish of black French knots. $2.89

CAMISOLES, lace trimmed and ornamented with French knots. $3.89

CAMISOLE with lace front and smocking. $4.89

CAMISOLE, trimmed with bands of Georgette crepe, black Picot edge and knots. $5.89

CAMISOLE, elaborately smocked; Oriental lace front and back. $7.49

ALPINE CAMISOLE, ribbon-laced front and Picot edge. $4.49

CAMISOLE, exquisitely hand-embroidered in eyelet design and trimmed with crepe. $5.89

DRAWERS, Val. lace trimmed, black smocking and ribbon-laced. $6.89

RUFFLE DRAWERS with dainty hemstitching. $4.89

BLOOMERS with black French knots. $3.89



Some exquisite sets may be made up to match.

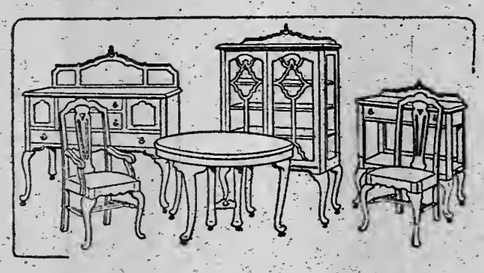
Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Ten-piece Period Dining Room Suites at Extraordinary Cash Prices

IN selling furniture—especially furniture of the finer sort—most stores have so great a credit expense to account for that prices (even sale prices) are inordinately high.

Macy's does not have to meet the cost of the so-called "Club Payment Plan" or of the charge account system—which is nothing more than deferred payments in disguise—and can always buy on better terms, because we buy for CASH. Prices will tell!

This double advantage is reflected in prices which no store that does not buy and sell *exclusively* for CASH could possibly afford to duplicate. For example—



TEN-PIECE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD SUITE (*illustrated*) in beautifully grained American Walnut, consisting of Buffet with 60 inch top, three bevelled plate mirrors, large drawer for linen, two cupboards, and two center drawers (the top drawer has six compartments for silver, lined with corduroy). China closet with wood shelves and backs, and ornamental fretwork on front; Serving Table with large drawer, Extension Table 48 inches in diameter, extending to full eight feet, with moulded edge and apron; Five side chairs and one arm chair with seats covered in rich tapestry; priced $272.44.

TEN-PIECE ADAM PERIOD SUITE in beautiful Satin Oak Finish. $229.94

TEN-PIECE CHINESE CHIPPENDALE SUITE in Jacobean Oak Finish. $349.94

TEN-PIECE SHERATON PERIOD SUITE in Brown Mahogany. $312.34

TEN-PIECE JACOBEAN SUITE in Oak. $354.94

TEN-PIECE SHERATON PERIOD SUITE in Inlaid Mahogany. $488.44

TEN-PIECE INLAID SHERATON SUITE in Rich Golden Oak Finish. $215.43

TEN-PIECE WILLIAM AND MARY SUITE in Antique Mahogany. $268.69

TEN-PIECE CHIPPENDALE SUITE in English Brown Mahogany. $320.34

TEN-PIECE JACOBEAN SUITE in Jacobean Oak Finish. $378.44

Macy's—Furniture Dept., Sixth Floor.

See our Grocery Advertisement on other side of this Page

New Fall Fashions

WHAT are they? How are they different? Is there a new silhouette? Will bustles and hoops really be worn?

With the coming of cooler weather, women the city and country over are anxiously asking themselves these questions. And the answer to all of them is here at Macy's NOW.

Tailored suits in distinctive fabrics and rich colors, with the new very high collars and wide borders of fur. Daytime and evening dresses with full pannier draperies, godets and Watteau pleats. (Yes—some of the imported gowns *have* bustles, and skirts wondrously corded—*not* wired!) Flaring coats whose huge fur collars enmuffle almost to the eyes. The new features are too many to enumerate here. Macy's trained saleswomen will be glad to show and explain them to you.

—And the thing that makes this showing at Macy's altogether different from any other presentation of the new fashions in New York is the powerful merchandising policy which brings to you the new, the fine, the distinctive in apparel at prices away below what other stores can afford to charge for the very same things.

Women's Suits

A FEW typical Macy offerings from a showing of new models that includes many foreign copies.



A CONSERVATIVE TAILLEUR SUIT of whipcord shows coat with paneled back and belted front. Velvet collar and cuffs. $24.74

A BROADCLOTH SUIT, copied from a new Bernard tailleur, has slashed coat smartly trimmed with velvet buttons, and collar and cuffs of skunk-opossum. $32.75

THE SIDE CLOSED COAT is featured in a Jenny copy of chiffon velvet, trimmed with bands of Hudson seal (*dyed muskrat*). Cords tipped with fur balls tie it in front. High muffler collar. (*Illustrated.*) $58.75

Misses' Suits and Coats

CHARMINGLY youthful and engaging fashions for the girl in her teens, and more emphatic modes for the older woman of slight build.

A FULL TOP-COAT of double-faced material in green, brown, or gray tones, has slash pockets and large bone buttons. $21.74

A WHITE CHINCHILLA belted coat, with raglan sleeves, is trimmed around bottom with beaver fur and has high-standing collar edged with the fur. $28.75

A SUIT has high choker collar of fluffy red fox. The little short coat has full ripple back and is lined with striped silk. Touches of hand embroidery on pockets. Skirt fastens with scallops at sides to match coat. $39.75

Misses' Frocks

SCHOOL and college frocks of serge and taffeta—afternoon frocks of supple silks—bewitchingly lovely evening dresses that express all the subtle charm of youth.

A COATEE-DRESS has a skirt of satin-striped taffeta with knee-deep band of velveteen around bottom, topped by a little velvet coatee with military collar and cuffs edged with krimmer fur. Side-closing with jet buttons. $19.74

A QUAINT WATTEAU EVENING FROCK of chiffon taffeta has ruffled skirt with puffed panniers, and a close little bodice that turns over at top in revers faced with silver cloth. Clouds of white maline form the shoulder drapery and the wing sleeves, which are tipped with silver balls. A single flower finishes the corsage. $24.74



THE DANCING FROCK *illustrated* is copied from a Worth model. The foundation is Georgette crepe—the bodice and picot-edged ruffles are of shimmering soiree silk in peach or green. Silk net shoulder drapery. Pink and white ribbon sash. $33.75

Macy's—Third Floor.

Women's Frocks

STREET, afternoon and evening frocks—a collection of interesting models priced to fit most purses and most occasions.



A LOVELY LITTLE DANCING FROCK of coral chiffon, is fringed with silver beads and hung over white satin. Butterfly sleeves of shadow lace tipped with silver tassels. $22.74

A COMPOSEE FROCK of serge and plaid taffeta has vestee of white satin, and plaid sash tying in front. $24.74

THE AFTERNOON FROCK *illustrated* is of gun-metal charmeuse, trimmed with self buttons. A bit of glowing color is introduced in the tassels of cerise and gold which finish the sash ends. Pleated collar of white chiffon. $29.75

COPIED FROM A FOREIGN MODEL is a three-piece frock of finest gabardine, trimmed with wide silk braid. The fetching little box coat has neck throw and cuffs of beaver fur. The bodice is of chiffon cloth. $94.75

Women's Skirts

THE long, fur-trimmed coats of the present vogue indicate that separate skirts—outside of the always-in-demand sports models—will have a broad field of service this season.

A YOUTHFUL SKIRT of navy or black serge has scalloped pockets and a curved yoke at back closely outlined with small bone buttons. $5.49

A SPORTS SKIRT OF BOUCLE PLAID, with adjustable belt, fastens down front with smoked pearl buttons nearly two inches in circumference. $6.94

A BRAID-TRIMMED GIRDLE and braid-trimmed slash pockets make very smart a tailored skirt of mixed black and white checks, priced at $7.49

A MODEL IN STRIKING CLUB CHECKS has overlapping satchel pockets and wide black leather belt strapped with green suede. $9.74

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED for the full figure is a tailored skirt of black broadcloth with adjustable belt. $9.74

A GOLF SKIRT of velvety soft self-checked velour in dull rose, amber, or fawn, has side pockets outlined with narrow braid and wide, braid-trimmed belt. $11.74

Women's Coats

TROTTEUR models—motor coats—evening and carriage wraps—coats for sports wear.

A FULL RIPPLING COAT of silk plush has deep collar of Australian opossum and large novelty buttons. Lining of peachskin silk. $34.75

A LONG COAT of fine black velour is deeply shirred at waistline in back to form a full flaring skirt. High collar of skunk-opossum fur. Fur-edged sleeves. $57.75

A SMOCKED THEATRE WRAP of purple chiffon velvet, made in Empire style, with full skirt and dolman sleeves, has a high chin collar of Ermine fur. $78.75

A STRIKING MOTOR COAT of bear plush with high funnel collar and muff-cuffs of flying squirrel is $119.00

A HORSE COULD BEAT A MOTOR CAR IN 1895

A "Speed Demon" Made 7½ Miles an Hour Then—The Record Now Is 101.86.

Just twenty years ago the most powerful racing automobile attained an average speed of 7.5 miles an hour in the first American motor derby. A few weeks ago Dario Resta traveled 101.86 miles an hour, and the winner of the Astor Cup race is expected to exceed that speed. This great increase in speed is due not only to the development of the racing car, however, but to the scientific construction of tracks and speedways as well.

The first automobile road race was run between Paris and Bordeaux in 1895. A series of trials had been held on the public highway between Paris and Rouen the year before, but they were only tests and not competitions.

It is a peculiar coincidence in motor racing that the first recorded victory in a road race is credited to a Peugeot, while the fastest time ever made in competition, 101.86 miles an hour, was attained by the same make car in the 100-mile match race in the Chicago Speedway a few weeks ago. Count de Dion has the distinction of driving the first self-propelled vehicle on public roads in competition. His "car" was a quadra-cycle, and his "speedway" a Paris boulevard.

Peugeot Winner Then and Now.

In the first recorded race, Paris to Bordeaux and return, the Peugeot was declared the winner, although it did not finish first, the leading car being disqualified for not complying with the rules. The distance was 732 miles. Twenty-two cars started, and nine covered the course. The Pengeot ran the race at an average of 12.2 miles an hour, and finished three days after it started.

The first motor car race in America was held in 1895. It was held by a Chicago newspaper. A car manufactured by C. E. Duryea came off victor, averaging 7.5 miles an hour for a fifty-four mile course covered with snow and ice. Only two years later Alexander Winton, in his little Winton runabout, set the first American record by traveling a mile in 1:40.

Between 1898 and 1901 several motor race meets were held. They served one purpose, giving the public the idea that a new means of transportation had arrived. There was no apathy in the public's reception of the motor car as a racing engine. Huge crowds turned out to witness the sport whenever a meet was announced.

In 1901 motor racing became more than experimental. Cars had been so perfected that they could finish a race. Their speed almost equaled that of the common object of comparison, the railway engine. On Aug. 30, 1901, at Newport, R. I., William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., drove his Mercedes five miles in about seven and a half minutes, and ten miles in 15 minutes. On Nov. 16 of the same year the Automobile Club of Long Island held its famous speed trials on the Coney Island Boulevard. In this event Henri Fournier drove his Mors car one mile in 0:51 4-5. This feat caused the greatest excitement all over the country, and was "headlined" in every paper from coast to coast.

Following the Coney Island boulevard contest, trials were held over the South Shore boulevard, Staten Island. They ended in an accident that killed several persons. The year before the Automobile Club of America had promoted a fifty mile road race from Springfield to Babylon and return over the Merrick Road, on Long Island.

The Vanderbilt Cup Race.

Early in 1904 W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. announced his intention of offering a trophy to be contested for on an international basis, no country to be represented by more than ten cars. The first race was run on Oct. 8, 1904, over a course on Long Island measuring 82.24 miles. The total distance was 284.4 miles. George Heath, an American, driving a Panhard car, won, his time being 5:26:45.

The race was run yearly until 1906 when crowding of the spectators on the course, and failure to obtain militia to patrol the road, caused the abandonment of contests on the public highways. A plan to build a motor parkway on Long Island was then formulated, and although only a portion of the course was inclosed this was the first American speedway. Then for several years motor competitions were held on horse racing tracks at Readville; Empire City, Yonkers, Morris Park and Brighton Beach. About this time straightaway races were run on the sand shores at Ormonde Beach, Fla.; Ventnor, near Atlantic City, and Galveston.

The first specially constructed, enclosed speedway for motor racing was built by Locke King at Brooklands, about twenty miles from London. This was a saucer-shaped course, with a cement racing surface of 2 11-16 miles. America's first speedway was built at Indianapolis in 1909. It is two and one half miles in circumference. It had a gravel surface originally. After several persons had been killed in mishaps caused by the poor condition of the track, the surface was rebuilt with vitrified brick. The first races at Indianapolis were short sprints of no more than fifty miles. A speedway was also built at Atlanta, Ga., in 1909. Only a few short-distance races were run. A mile board speedway was built at Playa Del Rey, near Los Angeles, Cal., in 1910, but failed to retain the patronage of the public.

Until 1914 Indianapolis had a monopoly in speedway racing. In that year the Tacoma road race course was converted into an enclosed and banked speedway. Sioux City also had a two mile speedway. Now there are in existence or in course of construction nearly a dozen inclosed tracks, all measuring two miles or more.

The speedway, as well as the car must have credit for the remarkable records recorded during the racing season of 1914. Indianapolis began the string with the International Sweepstake of 500 miles, won by a Mercedes car driven by Ralph De Palma at an average speed of 89.84 miles an hour, the fastest time ever made on the Indianapolis track.

The two-mile board track at Chicago was then dedicated with a 500-mile contest. Dario Resta, in a Peugeot car, drove at the average speed of 97.5 miles an hour, establishing a new American record. Eddie Rickenbacker won the next two speedway races in a Maxwell car. On a two-mile dirt track at Sioux City he averaged 75.07 miles an hour, and on the new two-mile board track at Omaha he traveled at the rate of 91.27 miles an hour.

AUTO RACERS QUALIFY FOR ASTOR CUP RACE—RED SOX WIN CLOSE GAME—FOOTBALL'S START

CARS QUALIFY IN ASTOR CUP TRIALS

Resta's Peugeot Makes Best Time, Traveling at Rate of 106 Miles an Hour.

First Astor Cup race.
Saturday, Oct. 2.
Sheepshead Bay Speedway.
Distance of race 350 miles.
Trophy, the Astor Cup, offered by Vincent Astor.
Winner must defend cup each year to qualify for possession in 1920.
Cash prizes total more than $50,000.
Thirty cars entered for the first event.
Cost of Speedway, $3,500,000.
Stands accommodate 75,000 people, with parking space for 20,000 cars.
The track is a two-mile oval, built of 2 by 4 pine laid on edge. It is seventy feet wide. There are two straightaways of a half mile each and two turns of the same distance. The height of the outside edges of the track on the curves is twenty-five feet. Twelve thousand cubic yards of concrete, 1,570 tons of steel, and 3,000,000 feet of lumber were used in the construction of the track itself, and 2,500 tons of steel and 3,500,000 feet of lumber in the building of the grand stands.

Seven snorting, roaring racing cars qualified in the elimination trials at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday for the Astor Cup race, which will be run over the new course on Saturday. Dario Resta, in a Peugeot, made the best time in the trials, turning two miles in 1:08.20, at a rate of 106 miles an hour. Barney Oldfield qualified in a Delage, with an average speed of 102½ miles an hour.

A crowd of more than 5,000, which looked like a mere handful in the huge stands, watched the daring drivers tune up their cars. At times there were four or five on the track, bounding down from the high banks on the ends at a terrific rate of speed. According to the conditions of the elimination tests, the cars must make two miles, or one lap of the track, at a rate of more than eighty-five miles an hour. Judging from yesterday's tests, this will be easy for all of the thirty entries, for the slowest time was ninety-one miles an hour, made by Haibe in his battered Sebring racer. The elimination tests will be continued on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoons.

There is keen rivalry among the drivers for the best lap, because the car which makes the fastest two miles in the eliminations will get the pole in the Astor Cup race Saturday. Only one car failed to qualify yesterday. That was the Maxwell, driven by Eddie Rickenbacker, who had to give up because of engine trouble after spinning a mile in 38 seconds.

Harry Grant, the winner of two Vanderbilt Cup races, made his appearance yesterday and qualified, driving a Maxwell, averaging 98¼ miles an hour. Grant is bigger than ever, but the extra weight doesn't seem to retard his speed any. Barney Oldfield and Wild Bob Burman gave the crowd a bit of a thrill when they raced around the course six miles at a 100-miles-an-hour clip. Oldfield had the pole, but on the last round Burman took the bank high and shot down the incline, and finished a few feet in front.

The two Stutz cars received a good warm-up yesterday and they swept around the track like a couple of ghosts. Some drivers are superstitious and they don't like to drive against these specter-like white streaks. One of the drivers said yesterday: "None of these white or black cars for me. I want something painted a bright red or yellow."

There was another lively brush for about ten miles between the two Stutz cars, driven by Anderson and Earl Cooper, and the Peugeots, piloted by Aitken and Wilcox. The four throbbing machines buzzed around in a bunch for several turns before Aitken shot out in front.

There is an interesting personage in the Peugeot camp who takes more interest in the machines than the drivers themselves. He is Howard Shanks of Indianapolis, who is known as "Nig." The lad is a nephew of Mayor Shanks of Indianapolis, and is a dyed-in-the-wool automobile crank. He was brought along with the other camp retainers, and each day dons his racing togs and pitches in to help the mechanicians, if it is only by carrying oil and water. Young Shanks is a student at Yale, and is looked upon as a good mascot around the Peugeot camp.

One of the interested spectators yesterday was Hobey Baker, the former Princeton speed boy. Baker remarked that the racing care went a whole lot faster than he did on his motorcycle last year in Europe when he was trying to dodge the Germans.

Resta was the first to qualify in the elimination test. He covered the two miles in 1:08:20. Everard Thompson, general manager of the Speedway, was Resta's mechanician in this trial.

The drivers yesterday had to combat with a strong wind on the back stretch. The wind was so strong early in the afternoon that the drivers did not attempt to make their best time. It died down a bit later, but was still strong enough to make the mechanicians squat down in the cars and hide their heads under the big hoods of the racers.

The cars and drivers who qualified yesterday were:

Car and Driver.	Time. Two Miles.	Av. Miles per Hour.
Peugeot, Resta	1:08.20	106
Delage, Oldfield	1:10.07	102½
Stutz, Anderson	1:10.84	102
Peugeot, Burman	1:10.85	102
Stutz, Roosey	1:11.43	101
Maxwell, Grant	1:12.00	98½
Sebring, Haibe	1:19.29	91

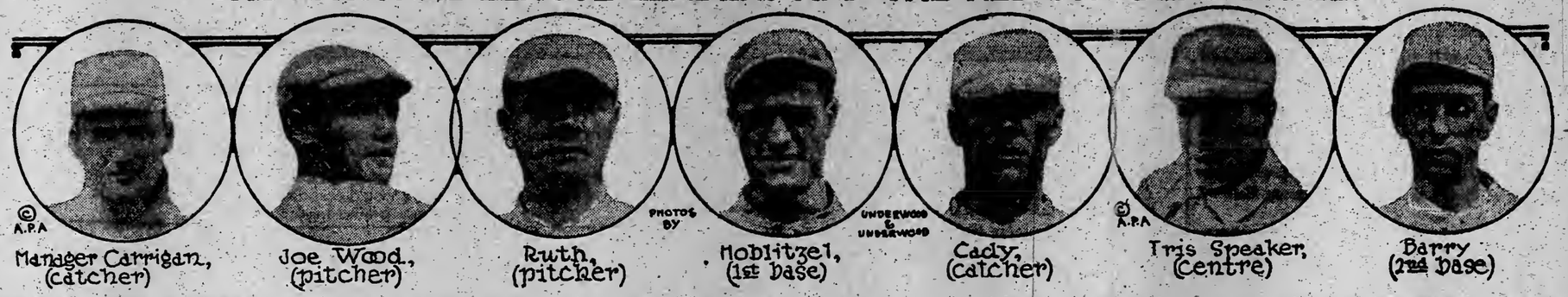
RECORD SPEED PREDICTED.

First Race for Astor Cup Will Be Held Next Saturday.

When Dario Resta a few days ago drove his Peugeot to a world's ten-mile record for automobiles at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway and averaged more than 108 miles an hour, there was the indication of what speed might be expected in the race for the Astor Cup and the $50,000 in prizes, when that event is contested next Saturday. With the elimination trials in full swing, where it is necessary that a car make at the rate of 85 miles an hour in order to qualify, interest in the event, which

Continued on Page 5, Sports Section.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE LEADERS AND THE RED SOX DEPENDABLES



© A.P.A — Manager Carrigan, (catcher) — Joe Wood, (pitcher) — Ruth, (pitcher) — PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD — Hoblitzel, (1st base) — Cady, (catcher) — © A.P.A — Iris Speaker, (Centre) — Barry (2nd base)

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 6; New York, 5.
New York, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Detroit, 5; Washington, 1.
Detroit, 9; Washington, 3.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 4.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 4. (Eleven innings.)
Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 12; Brooklyn, 6.
St. Louis, 10; Buffalo, 4.
Baltimore at Kansas City. (Rain.)
Newark, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
Pittsburgh, 1; Newark, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	98	46	.681	10
Detroit	96	52	.651	6
Chicago	87	61	.588	6
Washington	80	64	.556	10
New York	66	80	.452	8
St. Louis	62	85	.422	7
Cleveland	56	92	.378	6
Philadelphia	40	105	.276	9

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	85	60	.586	9
Boston	78	66	.542	10
Brooklyn	78	67	.538	9
Pittsburgh	71	79	.473	4
Cincinnati	68	76	.472	10
St. Louis	69	79	.466	6
New York	67	77	.465	10
Chicago	66	78	.458	10

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	82	63	.566
Chicago	81	64	.559
St. Louis	82	65	.558
Newark	76	69	.521
Kansas City	75	69	.521
Buffalo	72	75	.490
Brooklyn	70	79	.470
Baltimore	45	98	.315

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Chicago.
Baltimore at Kansas City. (Two games.)
Buffalo at St. Louis.

GIANTS' BATS BUSY.

Herbert Pitches for New York and Beats Cardinals 5 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—For the second time in two days the Giants hammered the Cardinals' pitchers hard and won. The score was 5 to 3.

William Doak was their victim this time, being withdrawn in the fourth inning. He had been batted for eight hits and three runs when relieved by "Sheriff" Sallee, who made a fizzle of the game with the Giants Thursday. The "sheriff" was in better form and held the Giants off, although he did give two more runs.

Rightbander Herbert was introduced by McGraw and pitched a rather good game, allowing only six hits and three runs.

As usual when "Lord" Byron umpires the chief divertisement of the game was not the game itself, but the "Lord." Byron was in rare bad form, however, and he did not create the interest he usually arouses. He chased only one player, Brainerd, who protested a decision in the fifth inning.

Burns started things early in the first with a single through Huggins. Robertson forced him. Doyle doubled to left, scoring Robertson. Merkle hit to Betzel, who missed Doyle on the line, and Merkle was safe at first on a late throw, Doyle scoring. Fletcher doubled to right. Merkle stopping at third. Kelly tapped to Doak and Merkle was run down.

The rout was finished in the fourth after two were out. Doolin singled and Herbert did likewise. Burns doubled, scoring Doolin. Sallee relieved Doak and Robertson singled, scoring Herbert. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	5	1	2	2	0
Byron, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	2	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1
Fletcher, ss.	4	0	1	4	6
Kelley, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Dyer, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Doolin, c.	4	1	1	3	0
Herbert, p.	4	1	1	0	3
Total.	37	5	9	27	14

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	3	2	1	2	1
Dcher, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
Betzel, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1
Long, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Miller, 1b.	5	0	0	7	0
Dolan, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	2	7	1
H'nsby, ss.	3	0	0	4	8
Doak, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Sallee, p.	2	0	0	0	1
†Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
‡Gonzales.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	3	6	27	12

*Batted for Hornsby in ninth inning.
†Batted for Sallee in ninth inning.
Errors—Fletcher, Kelley, Dyer, Betzel, Long, Sallee.

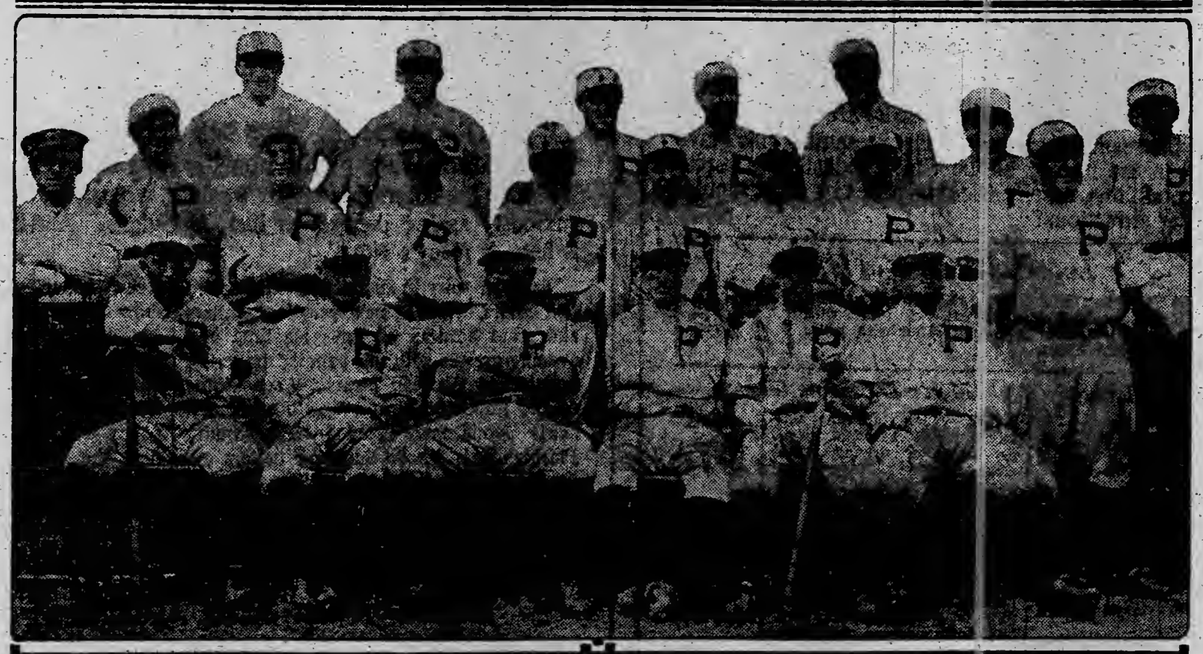
New York	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—5
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Doyle, Fletcher, Burns. Stolen bases—Long, Miller. Earned runs—New York, 5; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hit—Betzel. Double plays—Doak, Snyder, Betzel, and Hornbsy; Huggins, Hornsby, and Miller. Merkle, Fetcher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis 1. Bases on balls—Off Herbert, 3. Hits—Off Doak, 3 in 3 2-3 innings; off Sallee, 1 in 5 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Herbert, 2; by Doak, 1; by Sallee, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Memphis, 8; Chattanooga, 1.
At Chattanooga — Birmingham, 0; Chattanooga, 1. Chattanooga, 3; Birmingham, 2.
At Nashville — Nashville, 11; New Orleans, 7.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 5; Mobile, 3. Mobile, 9; Little Rock, 6.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.



Top Row—Chalmers, Luderus, Burns, Stock, Adams.
Middle Row—Mike Dee, (trainer;) Whitted, Baumgartner, Tincup, Alexander, Killifer, Niehoff, Dugey, Weiser.
Bottom Row—Becker, Paskert, Moran, Bancroft, Byrne, Cravatb.

RED SOX LUCKY TO DEFEAT BROWNS

Slip-ups in Eighth Inning Allow Leaders to Score Enough Runs to Win.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—The Red Sox were a fortunate lot of ball players to get away with their game from the St. Louis Browns this afternoon and to save themselves from loeing a good slice of their lead over Detroit. For five innings they looked good behind Foster and their one run assumed gigantic proportione. But in the sixth, with two out, Foster issued two passes and a fine right-field double by Lavan sent the two runners ecampering home and put the Brownies ahead, 2 to 1.

Boston did not recover from tbie reverse for two innings, but in tbe eighth managed to score two rune, winning the game, 3 to 2. The final brace, however, was not a legitimate one, for both Boston tallies were helped along by misues of Severeid and Agnew, the Browns' catchers. Tbe inning which eaved Boston was the eighth, and it was started by Cady being able to beat out a slow hit to Jimmie Austin. Carrigan then sent Janvrin to run for Cady, and this helped win tbe game more than any other move the Red Sox could have made.

Foster sacrificed, but Hamilton overran the bunt, and both Boston runners were safe. Hooper tben laid down another bunt, which Austin bandied cleanly, tbe Red Sox on the bases moving up another notch. It was here that Severeid started things going wrong for the Browns. Scott struck out, but the ball elipped away from Severeid, Janvrin scoring and Scott going to second, whicb had been left unprotected. The visitors gathered about Umpire Nallin, asserting that the last pitcb had bit Scott, but Nallin could not see it that way, and finally, to make peace, he had to put Severeid out of the game. Speaker was next, and the fans were yelling hard for a winning hit. Hamilton, however, did not give the big fellow a chance, but passed him, taking his chances with Gainer. Gainer did not produce a hit, but he started the windup. Dei rapped out a ehort fly to Walker, who had time to head off Foster at the plate. The throw came to Agnew on the pickup, and altbough Sam had the ball fairly in his hands he was unable to hold it to tag Foster and thus cut off the winning run and eend the game into an extra inning.

The game, except in the innings wben the runs came through was a fine battle between Earl Hamilton and George Foster, who surely came back after the defeat the Tigers administered a little more than a week ago. The Sox made only six hits against Hamilton, while Foeter held the visitors to four safeties, only one of which did any damage.

Boeton's run in the fourth inning came over on a pass to Speaker, Scott's sacrifice, and Lewis's clean hit to left field, wbile the two Brownies who were passed in the sixth and scored on Lavan'e double to right field were Walker and Austin.

The Red Sox management has received applications for more than 30,000 world's series tickets, and it will be necessary to reserve some of the bleacher seats. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	3	0	1	2	1
Scott, ss.	3	0	1	4	0
Sp'ker, cf.	2	1	0	2	1
G'ner, 1b.	4	0	0	5	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
G'd'y, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Wag'r, 2b.	2	0	0	2	2
Cady, c.	3	0	2	7	0
†Janvrin	0	1	0	0	0
Thomas, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Foster, p.	2	1	1	0	2
Total.	26	3	6	27	9

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
How'd, 1b.	3	0	0	12	1
Sisler, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
W'ker, cf.	3	1	1	2	2
Austin, 3b.	3	1	0	0	3
Lavan, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
Sev'd, c.	3	0	0	5	0
Agnew, c.	0	0	0	0	0
H'ton, p.	1	0	0	0	4
*Lee	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	2	4	24	14

*Batted for Agnew in ninth inning.
†Ran for Cady in eighth inning.
Errors—Severeid, Agnew, Gardner.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Walker, Lavan. Stolen base—Walker. Sacrifice bits—Scott, Foster, Hooper. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 4; off Hamilton, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Foster, (Hamilton.) Struck out—By Foster, 4; by Hamilton, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes.

DODGERS IN BATTING MOOD.

Gather Sixteen Hits Off Cincinnati Pitchers and Win, 8 to 4.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Brooklyn made sixteen hits off three Cincinnati pitchers today and won easily, 8 to 4. Daubert made a two-bagger and a home run, while Stengel's triple in the second inning was good for two runs. Stengel later ecored on Wheat's single.

The locals bit Coombs hard and forced him from the mound in the fifth inning. Marquard, who took his place, held them safe for the remainder of the game. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	0	1	4	2
D'bert, 1b.	5	2	2	10	0
St'gel, rf.	5	1	1	2	0
Wheat, lf.	5	0	4	5	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	5	1	1	2	2
Myers, cf.	5	1	2	0	0
Getz, 3b.	4	0	2	2	0
Miller, c.	4	1	1	4	0
Coombs, p.	2	0	0	0	2
M'q'rd, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total.	41	8	16	27	7

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Herzog, ss.	5	2	2	3	4
Stealy, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
G'Fith, rf.	5	0	0	2	0
Groh, 3b.	2	0	0	0	3
Wag'r, 3b.	2	0	0	2	0
Wingo, c.	4	0	0	4	3
Rgers, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3
Fitts, p.	1	0	0	1	1
Dale, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Lear, p.	0	0	0	0	0
McK'y, p.	3	1	1	0	3
*Williams.	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	39	4	10	27	16

Errors—O'Mara, Getz, Miller, Rodgers.
*Batted for Lear in third inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	0—8
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Killifer, Daubert, Williams, Miller, Herzog. Three-base hits—Stengel, Herzog, Meyers. Home run—Daubert. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, Getz, Herzog (2.) Earned runs—Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hit—O'Mara. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Base on balls—Off Marquard, 1. Hits—Off Dale, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Lear, 2 in 2-3 inning; off McKenery, 9 in 0 innings; off Coombs, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off Marquard, 3 in 4 2-3 inninge. Struck out—By Marquard, 1; by Dale, 1; by McKenery, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Pirates Lose Last Home Game.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25.—Pittsburgh lost their last game at bome today to Boston, 5 to 2. Harmon was bit hard in the third inning and was forced to give way to Mamaux. Tyler was also hit hard in the same inning, but was relieved by Hughes in time to stop the scoring. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, lf.	4	2	2	2	0
Evers, 2b.	4	1	0	2	0
C'pton, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Magee, 1b.	4	0	3	4	1
Thomas, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
Con'ly, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
F'p'ck, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
M'yle, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
W'ling, c.	4	0	0	13	1
Tyler, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Hughes, p.	3	0	0	1	1
Total.	33	5	7	27	8

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
J'st'n, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0
Barn'y, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
H'm'n, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Wagn'r, ss.	4	0	1	0	3
Vlot, 2b.	3	0	0	3	0
Baird, 3b.	3	0	0	1	5
†Costello.	1	0	0	0	0
Gibson, c.	2	0	1	5	0
Collins, p.	1	0	0	0	1
H'mon, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Mam'x, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Slat'ry, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, c.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	2	8	27	14

*Batted for Bsird in ninth inning.
†Batted for Gibson in seventh inning.
Errors—Johnston, Vlox.

Boston	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Magee, Gibson. Three-base hit—Barney. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Stolen bases—Moran, Maranville. Double play—Wagner, Vlox, and Johnston. Earned runs—Boston, 4; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on error—Boston. First base on balls—Off Tyler, 1; off Hughes, 1; off Mamaux, 3; off Slattery, 1. Hits—Off Tyler, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Hughes, 3 in 6 2-3 innings; off Harmon, 6 in 2 innings, (nons out in third;) off Mamaux, 1 in 5 innings; off Slattery, none in 2 innings. Struck out—By Tyler, 1; by Hughes, 8; by Mamaux, 3. Passed ball—Gibson. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Yesterday's Football Results.

At New Haven—Yale, 37; University of Maine, 0.
At Princeton—Princeton, 13; Georgetown, 0.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 36; Colby, 6.
At Hanover, N. H.—Dartmouth, 13; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 43; East Syracuse, 0. (East Syr acuse substituted for Hobart.)
At Schenectady—Union, 6; St. Lawrence, 0.
At Carlisle, Penn.—Carlisle, 0; Lebanon Valley, 0.
At Easton—Lafayette, 14; Muhlenburg, 7.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 21; Ursinus, 0.
At State College, Penn.—Pennsylvania State, 20; Westminster, 0.
At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 7; West Virginia, 0.
At New Brunswick—Rutgers, 53; Albright, 0.
At Amherst—Amherst, 14; Middlebury, 7.
At Hartford—Trinity, 27; Norwich, 0.
At Washington, Penn.—Washington and Jefferson, 6; Geneva, 0.
At Lewisburg, Penn.—Bucknell, 0; Susquehanna, 0.
At Carlisle—Dickinson, 0; Western Maryland, 0.
At Brunswick—Bowdoin, 19; New Hampshire State, 0.
At Pittsburgh—Carnegie Institute, 25; Thiel, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester Poly, 7; Connecticut Agricultural, 0.
At Lexington—Transylvania College, 16; Ohio University, 0.
At Williamstown—Williams, 15; Rensselaer, 0.
At Providence—Brown University, 38; Rhode Island, 0.
At Oberlin, Ohio—Oberlin, 6; Heidelberg, 0.
At Clinton — Hamilton, 12; Clarkson, Tech., 0.
At Worcester—Worcester Academy, 52; Tilton Seminary, 0.
At Pawling—Pawling School, 6; Stamford High School, (Connecticut,) 0.
At Case, 26; Ashland, 0.

MAINE'S DEFENSE WOEFULLY WEAK

Yale's Kicking Game Very Poor, Though Elis Won by Score of 37 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—Yale walked away with the opening game of the season handily enough today, routing the Maine eleven by the overwhelming score of 37 to 0. Touchdowns were made almost at will, the Elis practically never being in a position that called for unusual judgment or unusual play, individually or as a team. The Maine kickoffs were carried back eo well by the New Haven backs that Thompson, the Yale quarer, was able to set his attack going at once without bethinking himself to any great extent of the number of the down and the distance to be gained. Tbis attack consisted of samplee of the Rugby passing, with which the Elis started the season a year ago, bu more especially of the bluff to make the pass, and tbis bluff proved more of a terror to the visitors than the actual lateral paesing. It was fortunate for the Blue that Maine was worefully weak on defense, for the Elie put on a very poor kicking game, that would have placed them into serious trouble against an eleven that could catch kicks and run hem back at least a few yards.

While Thompson, the second-string quarter, was bandling the eleven there was handling the eleven tbere was hardly a fault to find with his generalship, and he took a chance on a fourth down with a yard to gain only once, and then deep in the visitors' territory. Under other conditions it might have been uestionable judgment, but on the attack the Blue at almost any stage could be counted upon to get at least two yards out of its eystem when necessary. Thompson carried the ball himeelf for good gains again and again, and justified his judgment by turning off pretty runs that, while not made at extra high speed, had the quick cut-in quality that marks the born back. While Scovil and Guernsey were called upon from time to time, and both men took up the kingpin work in the lateral and forward passing that was delegated to Legore a year ago, tbe bulk of the ground gaining was done by Thompson until he was relieved by Bentley, and later by Clark, Captain Alev Wilson, and toward the close of the game by Smith, who was by far the fastest etarted on the field.

In the laet quarter Smith stood out eharply in the Yale backfield, proving the backbone of the Eli attack, despite the poor running of the eleven by tbe eubstitute quarterbacks. In this same period, however, Maine came to life and ehowed up the Yale eystem of defense as it was then working, by flinging two fleet backs, Daley and Kriger, around the wings for gains. It was here that Maine put together three first downs in succession, and it ie possible that had not the whistle etopped the onrush the men from Orono would have worked their way dangerous close to the Eli goal line, if not, indeed, actually over it.

Yale'e defense at this stage seemed to have forgotten that the side lines were many yards away, and that between the Blue team and these chalk marks lay a vast uncharted territory which the visitore might take it into their beads to explore at any moment. They did, indeed, explore it, but too late. The Yale ends were drawn in, but as they went in there was no corresponding spreading ou tof the backs, although the line itself was reinforced behind the tackles.

The play of the Eli ends was interesting in the ligbt of tbe system in use a year ago. They went in, not to fast, to be sure, but they went in, a better team than Maine would have fooled them more frequently than was the case today, for tney were paipably green, and the rest of the defense did not support tbem, save once in a while when Gates or Baldridge or Way broke up the interference and left the wing men a royal chance for a clean tackle.

There was hardly a flicker of wind in the big bowl, and what zephyrs there were affected the kicking not at all. Because of the warm day the game was not started until 4 o'clock, an hour later than usual, with the result that one of the biggest crowds New Haven has seen on an opening day turned out for the tuning up of the Elis. Line-up:

Yale.	Positions.	Maine.
Moseley	Left end	Green
Gates	Left tackle	Moulton
Shaldon	Left guard	Hussey
Way	Centre	Gray
Walden	Right guard	Greeley
Baldridge	Right tackle	Harvey
Allen	Right end	Purington
Thompson	Quarter back	Speare
Wilson	Left half back	Krigar
Scovill	Rigbt half back	Gorham
Guernsey	Full back	Rufmer

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Yale	21	9	7	0—37
Maine	0	0	0	0— 0

Referee—Tufts, Brown. Umpire—Bankard, Dartmouth. Field judge—King, West Point. Head linesman—Bergin, Princeton. Time of periods—Ten minutes each. Yale scoring: Touchdowns—Thompson, (2.) Wilson, (2.) Baldridge. Goals from touchdowns—Guernsey, 3. Safety—Kriger.

Substitutions: Yale—Smith for Scovill, Bentley for Thompson, Kent for Walden, Church for Moseley, Blodgett for Allen, Watt for Bentley, Stewart for Guernsey. Maine—Peters for Greeley, Allen for Harvey, Daley for Gorham, Davis for Allen, Beverly for Green.

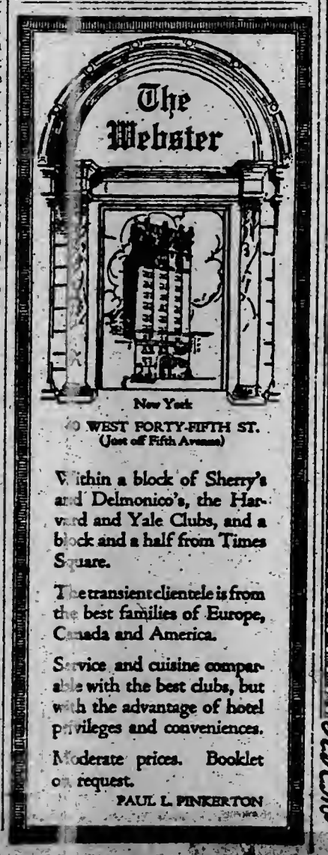
Army Practices in Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Several shifts were made in the Army's line-up at practice today. Goodman, who has been playing substitute centre for two years, found himself on the vacant tackle job, where he worked well during the forty minutes' scrimmage. Goodman is fast and experienced, and ought to fit well in Butler's place. He weighs 170 pounds. Redfield, recruited from the scrub team, was at one end, while Parker, an "A" man who won his spurs against the Navy at Philadelphia last year while playing in the tacqle position, was sent out to the other flank. The combination looked good, both the new ends being husky chaps, rangy and fast. There was no scrimmage today, except that the big team, after a thorough tryout on the offense, was halted on the twenty-yard mark and held up long enough for Oliphant to try four goals from placement with Coffin holding the oval. Three of them counted. "Benny" Hoge, captain of the 1913 team, arrived today from the Mexican border and took up his duties with the army's staff of coaches. The workout today was in secret.

New Pekingese Ribbon Holders.

Miss Katherina Presbrey's two new Pekingese, which arrived in New York from England three weeks ago, won ribbons at the recent Asbury Park show. They are handsome biscuit-colored dogs with black marks. The dog T'ai Chin of Newnham was bred by Mrs. Herbert in London and is by the celebrated champion Broadoak Beetle, one of the best known of the champions on the other side. The bitch, Tsin of Newnham, is by champion Chinky Chog, another English celebrity of his breed. In reference to this particular pair of Pekes, Miss Presbrey pointed out the long and heavy coats they were growing, and that at the coming Winter shows these jackets would be perfect.



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PAUL L. PINKERTON

NEWARK PLANNING SPORTS CARNIVAL

Junior and Senior Track and Field Championships There Next Year.

Newark is making elaborate preparations for the holding of the 1916 junior and senior track and field championships, also the Decathlon and American Marathon, the A. A. U. events to be features of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the city. The Amateur Athletic Union is to receive $10,000 to pay part of the transportation expenses of the most prominent athletes in the country.

It is planned to hold these games at Weequahic Park, easily accessible by trolley in ten minutes from the heart of the city, where there is a half-mile trotting track. A large grandstand is now under construction and in a short time a quarter-mile running track will be built in the infield. The track will have a 220-yard straightaway and will be twenty-four feet in width. This will permit of a quarter-mile event with but one turn. The track will be wide enough for six lanes in the dashes and for five lanes of hurdles. The field events will be held within plain view of the grandstand.

The committee contemplates holding the junior and senior national championships on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 18 and 19, and the Decathlon on the following Friday and Saturday. Additional events will be added to the latter program, and a modified Marathon race through the streets of Newark will be an important feature. It is expected that 1,000 will start in this race.

Many of the Metropolitan Association championships will also be held in connection with the Newark celebration, and the committee hopes to be awarded the privilege of conducting the national wrestling championships. Weequahic Lake, immediately adjoining the track, is an exceptional place for holding swimming contests, and the question of selecting Newark as a site for these outdoor championships is under consideration.

Claire Galligan Leads Swimmers.

Claire Galligan yesterday afternoon won the A. A. U. swimming race for women over a course on Sheepshead Bay that was a little over two miles in length. It was originally planned that the event should be over a five-mile distance, but when the seven contestants were consulted yesterday there was a wide divergence of opinion as to how long the swim should be. Several wanted to approximate more nearly the five-mile distance, while others held out for a shorter race. An unmeasured course was finally determined upon, which was estimated at slightly more than two miles.

The winner led from the very first, increasing her advantage gradually, and at the half-way point was 100 yards in front of the nearest competitor. This lead had been increased to about 200 yards when the finish was reached. Lucy Freeman was second, and the 18-yesr-old Philadelphia girl, Helen Rubicon, third. Rita Greenfield, Bertha Pearlstein, and Sophie Freitag finished in that order. Dora Hyatt started, but withdrew from the race after compisting about two-thirds of the distance.

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UNITED HUNTS RACING—PHILLIES TAKE GAME WITH CUBS IN ELEVENTH INNING—YANKS WIN

SCHIFF HORSES WIN TWO RACES

Sandow and Bill Dudley Carry His Colors to Victory at United Hunts Meet.

Mortimer Schiff, who races under the nom de course of the Northwood Stables, won two of the five races on the card of the last day of the United Hunts Racing Association meeting at the Belmont Park terminal track yesterday. Sandow carried his colors to victory in the race for the Hillside Highweight Handicap at a mile on the flat, and Bill Dudley was successful in the run for the Between the Flags Plate, which was the feature of the day's sport.

Of the twenty-six horses named for the latter event but nine faced the starter, James Park, riding his own hunter, Duke of Duluth, being the only amateur rider to have a mount in the race. His horse, Bill Dudley, and J. C. Ewait were equal favorites in what was the best betting race of the afternoon, though there was a lot of support for Beau Broadway, which was the paddock "tip" for the event. There was a deal of crowding over the first two jumps in the struggle for position, and Mr. Park was content to watch the riders until Bill Dudley got the lead. Then he set sail for him, and ranged alongside as the fourth obstacle was surmounted. Beau Broadway was right up with them from that point for the half-mile run which followed, and carried the horses well into the dip at the far end of the rolling country over which the races are run. There Ewalt got into the game in earnest, and from the time the horses came in sight after passing the bunch of trees which shut them out of view for a few seconds, gave the leaders a pretty race of it. Duke of Dnluth had a little the best of it over Bill Dudley and Ewalt in making the last two jumps. But when the trio got to the flat for the brush to the finish, there was little to choose between the three. Fifty yards from the finish Waugh managed to get Bill Dudley's nose to the fore, and there was such a closing up by Ewalt and Beau Broadway as to get Duke of Dulutb into a sort of pocket from which Mr. Park could not extricate him until both Ewalt and Beau Broadway had beat him home, Bill Dudley winning the race from Ewalt by a half length or so. Mr. Park asked for the disqualification of Ewalt on account of the foul riding, but the stewards, after hearing his complaint, decided to let the race stand as the horses had finished, as Bill Dudley at least had no part in the scrimmage, and it was exceedingly doubtful if Ewalt bit Duke of Duluth hard enough in the crowding to make him lose the race.

"Tommy" Wright, the Baltimore gentleman jockey, beat a lot of professionals in the two-mile steeplechase for maidens, when his good horsemanship certainly had a lot to do with the victory of Ptolemy over Florida, a clever jumper from Samuel Willett's string.

Antelo Devereux, another amateur rider, who hails from Philadelphia, and who lost a race a week ago by losing his stirrup just at the finish, won the Suffolk Plate with his hunter, Conqueror. He rode a patient, waiting race in the run of three miles, not being disturbed by the fact that when the race was about half run Pons Asinorum, which had made all the running, had a lead of nearly a furlong. This lead both Mr. Devereux and Mr. Brabazon, the later having the mount on M. J. Shannon, overcame before the last two jumps were reached. From that point they had a hot finish, in which the American outrode the Englishman on the flat, and so got the victory by only the width of his horse's head.

Between the races C. K. G. Billings gave the crowd a treat with a fine exhibition of horsemanship when he rode his champion trotting gelding, Uhlan, 1:54¼, to saddle, and showed the marked difference in gait and action between this trotter and the thoroughbred. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Hollis Highweight Handicap for all ages; purse $300; about six furlongs. No time taken.
Culvert, A. Ludlow Kramer's b. g., aged, by Bridgewater-Black Wings, 141 pounds, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 4, (Mr. John Tucker) 1
Rhine Maiden, Henry W. Warner's b. f., 3, 137, 9 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, (Gordon) 2
Otto Floto, E. B. Ackerman's br. g., 4, 122, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Waugh) 3
Disguised, Plaintiff, Marchena, Bartlett, and Side Show also ran. Campeon, Brazenose, Peggy Mac, Rusils, Alledo, Bet, Texas Star, Haulierk, and Duty scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Suffolk Plate, for registered hunters; purse $400 and plate valued at $100; about three miles over the hrush course. No time taken.
Conqueror, A. J. A. Devereux's ch. g., 6 years, by Contestor-Luff, 169 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4, (owner) 1
M. J. Shannon, Mr. Archdale's blk. g., aged, 167, 4 to 5 and 2 to 7, coupled with Black and White, (Mr. Cecil Brahazon) .. 2
Pons Asinorum, Glen Riddle Farm's ch. g., 6, 154, 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, (Mr. J. Leiperl 3
Black and White also ran. Web Carter and Knight of Mercl scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and up; purse, $400; about two miles. No time taken.
Ptolemy, Deep Run Stahle's ch. g., 3 years by Star Shoot-Auvergne, 130 pounds, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4, (Mr. Thomas Wright) 1
Florida, Samuel Willett's b. f., 3, 130, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Keating) 2
Flying Peep, Harry La Montagne's b. g., 3, 130, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Waugh) .. 3
Dolly Madison, Superhuman, and Alledo also ran. Northwood refused at sixth jump and did not go the course. Garter Buckle, Black and White, and White Metal scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Hillside Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and up, to be ridden by gentlemen riders; purse $300 and plate valued at $100, presented by W. Averill Harriman; about one mile. Time not taken.
Sandow, Northwood Stahle's ch. g., 4 years years, by Stalwart-Princess Nettie, 143 pounds, 13 to 5 and 7 to 10, (Mr. Henry Tucker) 1
Doublet, A. Ludlow Kramer's br. g., 3, 155, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, (Mr. John Tucker) .. 2
Hammon Pass, E. B. Ackerman's b. g., aged, 150, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, (Mr. B. B. Lewis) 3
Prim Button, Athoy, and Huguenot scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Between the Flags Plate; handicap steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward; purse $500 and plate valued at $100, presented by J. Temple Gwathmey. About two miles over the brush course. No time taken.
Bill Dudley, Northwood Stahle's b. g., 3 years, by Oddfellow-Musical Slipper, 138 pounds, 13 to 5, 7 to 5, and 2 to 5, (Waugh) 1
J. C. Ewalt, Glen Riddle Farm's ch. g., aged, 148, 5 to 2, 9 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Ryan) 2
Beau Broadway, Henry La Montagne's blk. g., 5, 140, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Franklin) 3
Duke of Duluth, Vifir, Cagliostro, Cloud, and O'Bear also ran. Hihler fell at next to the last jump and did not finish. Al Reeves, Cactus Bud, Cabaret, Dolly Madison, Garter Buckle, Superbnman, Florida, Bay Brook, Skihbereen, Northwood, Chivalry, Walking Fox, Archdale, Black end White, Grecian Bend, Savanneh, and White Metal scratched.

Y. M. H. A. Track Championships.

The annual track and field championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Young Men's Hebrew Associations will be contested this afternoon at Macomb's Dam Park. About 160 athletes from eight branches will compete. The largest entry has been made hy the Manhattan, or Ninety-second Street Branch, winoer in 1914. S. Shapiro, the sprinter and jumper who scored ahont fifteen points last year, will not represent the Manhattan Associaclon this year.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACING.

Eleven Heats Comprise Program for the Day at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 25.—From the unfinished 2:18 pace of Friday and two overnight races there came this afternoon eleven heats on the Grand Circuit racing program. Goldie C., outsider and nonwinner yesterday, took the 2:18 pace by heing steady at all times. Thistle Patch lost two chances by breaks inside the distance mark. Red Mike, a heavily backed second choice, made a break in today's first heat and was shut out.

Nata Prime took the special trot in straight heats, but the pacing event was prolonged through five heats. After Fleeta Dillon had won the first two there was a voluntary change of drivers behind Texas Jim. In the tbird heat Fern Hal carried Fleeta Dillon to the half in 1:01½. Then Texas Jim came on and won in 2:04½. He took the next two heats as he pleased. Summary:

2:18 Class.—Pacing; 3 in 5; purse $1,200; three heats Friday.

Goldie C., h. m., by Will Tranny, (Rhodes)	5	4	4	1	1	1
Thistle Patch, blk. h., by Joe Patchen, (Snow)	4	1	2	2	4	2
Budd Elliott, br. g., by Prodigal, (Geers and Benyon)	1	3	6	4	3	3
Spring Maid, ch. m., (White, Valentine, and Horan)	2	3	5	5	2	
Virginia Brooks, h. m., (Lane)	3	6	3	3		
Red Mike, ch. g., (McAllister)	8	2	1			
Prince Jolla, h. s., (Hedrick)	6	6	8			
Miss Rejected, ro. m., (Yates and Sweeny)	9	7	7			
Hedgewood Patchen, ch. g., (McDonald)	7					

Time—2:09¼, 2:06¼, 2:00¼, 2:07¼, 2:09¾, 2:08½.

Special Class, Trotting.—Three in five; purse $400.

Nata Prime, br. m., by John Bascomb, (Wright)	1	1	1			
Allerta, ch. m., (Snedecker)	2	2	2			
Parcliffe, b. g., (McCarthy)	4	4	2			
Willow Mack, b. m., (Hedrick)	3	3	3			
Grand Chimes, b. h., (Edmond)	5	5	6			
Jeannette Speed, blk. m., (Cox)	6	6	5			

Time—2:10¾; 2:11¾; 2:10¼.

Special Class.—Pacing. Best three in five heats. Purse, $400.

Texas Jim, ch. g., by Texas Jack, Roche, V. Fleming)	4	3	1	1	1	
Fleets Dillon, b. m., by Sidney Dillon, (L. Shuler)	1	1	3	4	2	
Ross Keith, b. g., (Berry)	3	2	2	3	2	
Red Rice, hr. h., (Ruble)	2	4	4	2	4	
Fern Hal, blk. m., (McPherson)	5	5	5			

Time—2:08¾; 2:06¾; 2:04½; 2:13¼; 2:08¼.

Penn Opens Her Season.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—A touchdown following a forward pass gave the University of Pennsylvania a victory over West Virginia University today in the first football game of the season on Franklin Field hy the score of 7 to 0. The only score of the contest came early in the first period. Pennsylvania worked the hell from near midfield to West Virginia's twenty-yard line, where Berry tossed a forward pass to Ross on the five-yard mark, and he was over the goal line before an opposing player could get near him.

The weather was werm for the sport, and in consequence the game was slow. Both teams, however, played smooth football for so early in the season. A feature was Berry's long punts for Pennsylvania and the all-round playing of Full Back Rodgers of West Virginia. Neither team tried any new plays. Line-up and summery.

Penn., (7.)	Positions.	W. Va. (0.)
Hopkins	Left end	Hutchinson
Methewson	Left tackle	Newmen
Henning	Left guerd	Henrle
Wray	Centre	Lambert
Neill	Right guard	Brennan
Harris	Right tackle	Webster
Urquhart	Right end	Colebank
Bell	Quarter back	Chenoweth
Ross	Left half beck	Curry
Welsh	Right half beck	Hite
Berry	Full back	Rodgers

Score hy periods:

Pennsylvania	7	0	0	0	—7
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	—0

Referee—Mr. Murphy, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Fultz, Brown. Head linesman—A. M. Langford, Trinity. Time of periods—Ten minutes each. Pennsylvania scoring: Touchdown, Ross; goal from touchdown, Berry. Substitutions, Pennsylvania—Stack for Hopkins, Teher for Stack, Russell for Mathews, Dorizas for Henning, Lundbirg for Urquhart, Grant for Bell, Tighe for Ross, Quigley for Berry, Berry for Quigley; West Virginia—Bailey for Lambert, Taylor for Webster, Leatherwood for Chenoweth, Chenoweth for Leatherwood.

Williams Starts with Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 25.—Superior weight end speed carried Williams to a 15-to-0 victory over the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute eleven here this afternoon on Weston Field. The Troy team could do little against the powerful attack of the home team, and were sble to escepe a more overwhelming defeat, through fumhling on the part of the Purple players. On three occasions the ball was in the hands of Williams on their opponents' five-yard line, but each time, either through poor handling of the ball hy the home eleven, or the desperate defense of Rensseleer, the score was averted. The line-up and summary:

Williams.	Positions.	R. P. I.
Blodgett	Right end	McDonald
Brown	Right tackle	Mecxenzie
A. Wright	Right guard	Connant
Welch	Centre	Sturze, Frank
Sawyer	Left guard	Van Houlton
Gerfield	Left tackle	Harris
Hubbell	Left end	Gifford
Jones	Quarter back	W. Johnson
Laplante	Left half back	O'Hara
Overton	Right half back	Krel
Tomkins	Full back	Lockman

Touchdowns—Tomkins, 2. Goel from touchdown—Brown. Points from safety—Williems, 2. Substitutions: For Williems—Brewer for Brown, Weeks for A. Wright, Choate for Sawyer, Kelser for Choete, Reynolds for Hubbell, Funk for Reynolds, Jeffrey for Funk, Moithsu for Jones, Pollard for Lapisnte, H. Wright for Tomkins. For R. F. I.—Frank for Sturze. Referee—E. J. O'Brien of Tufts. Umpire—F. A. Peterson of Colgate. Head linesman—Mr. Young. Time of periods—Eight minutes each.

Union Beats St. Lawrence 6 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Union College opened its foothall season hy defeating St. Lawrence by a score of 6 to 0 here this afternoon. The game was marked hy frequent injuries. In the second period St. Lawrence kicked from its twenty-yard line. Rosecrans, Roof, and Girling returned the ball on three successive downs to St. Lawrence's six-yard line. Moynihan carried the ball across the goal line, Girling failed to kick the goal. The line-up and summary:

St. Lawrence.	Position.	Union.
Hayden	Left end	Notman
Scribner	Left tackle	L. Bowman
Gardner	Left guard	Gardner
Osgood	Centra	C. Bowman
Morgan, (Captain)	Right guard	Dnbols
Chnrch	Rlght tackle	Jenkins, (Captain)
Corcoran	Right end	Avila
Ford	Quarter back	Moynihan
Darling	Left half back	Patterson
Nohle	Right half back	Rosencrans
Reynolds	Full hack	Stoiler

Touchdowns—Union, Moynihan. Substitutions: St. Lawrence—Chilton for Darling, McGinnis for Church, Hatch for McGinnis. For Union—Hay for Jenkins, Roof for Rosencrans, Girling for Roof, Goff for Moynihan, Price for C. Bowman, Hanson for Notman. Referee—Mr. Koult, Hamilton. Umpire—Mr. MacDonald, Brown. Head linesman—Mr. Grout.

Hard Practice for N. Y. U.

Thel New York University football squad completed a hard routine of elementary work yesterday afternoon, with a sport but stiff scrimmage between the first two elevens. Coach Reilley permitted several of the regular backfield men to rest and substituted many of the new candidates. Neither Cannor Egan appeared in the line-up, and Bernstein came in for only a minor part of the work. Nagel and Hoffman, both of whom are new candidates, showed up well in the backfield of the first eleven. The Violet line came in for another grueling drill in charging, and Coach Reilley devoted most of his attention to men who are competing for these positions. To full elevens were also given some practice in working out formatious and plays, which incinded many forward and triple passes. The regular team in the scrimmage with the scrnh team which followed nsed this style of attaek to good advantage and made frequent gains by means of passes over the line. Next week will bring with it some of the hardest work that the Violet team has yet been through, and Coacn Reilley will in all probabilities make scrimmaging a regular part of every practice.

Chicago Collegians Beat Kelo.

TOKIO, Japan, Sept. 25.—The University of Chicago baseball team played the second game of its Japsnese tour today, and agein scored a victory. It defeated the team of the University of Kelo. The ecore:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	5	4
Kelo	1	1	1

THE WORLD'S SERIES ACCORDING TO 'DOPE'

How to Figure Out a Winner with a Few "Ifs"—The Players Compared.

By Hugh S. Fullerton.

Baseball "dopes out." It "dopes" better than horse races. I claim that, by the system of "doping" evolved through years of study of the game, I could, if I knew in advance what pitchers were to work in any game, tell you which team would win a series, which games each team would win, the approximate scores of each game, and almost the exact number of hits.

I may be misled as to which pitcher will start a game. Managers have a habit of doing that. Also, one trying to dope a series must beware being misled hy false reports of condition. Last Fall almost every one picked the Athletics to win because we had done our picking before we discovered that the Athletics were a badly disorganized and broken hall club. Even then my dope figures showed startlingly close to the exact scores in each of the four games played, so close that had not Maranville made a miraculous double play in the second game, the scores of the first four games would have been almost exactly as I doped them in advance.

I'm going to take you all in on the dope. You won't believe me—so let us figure it out together in cold figures, forgetting that we have friends or enemies. I will explain, step by step, how I reach the results. You take a pencil and dope right with me. If you think I am wrong in any figures change them to suit yourself.

The Basis of All Dope.

The basis of all dope is comparison.

Let us start with the presumption that 1000 is perfect. If any baseball player were perfect, there would be no interest in the game. Cobb is the nearest perfaction, and I rate him 922, deducing hy comparing speed, hitting power, quick thinking, throwing, base running, &c. I rate Speaker at 903, Milan at 885, and so on.

Cobb's total value to bis team in a aeason I figure at 850. Now, it makes no difference whether we say Cobb is 750 or 500 or 250. It is an arbitrary figure assumed for purposes of comparison. But, if Cobb, batting 340, stealing 100 hasea, scoring 150 runs, making plays all the time, worrying pitchers, drawing bases on balls, fielding, throwing, covering lots of ground, and getting into the team play every minute, is rated 850, we can compare his figures with those of others, and discover exactly what the other man is worth in ratio to Cobb's 850. As all we desire to discover is comparative figures, we may assume him worth anything we desire.

We will first take every player on the two teams that are to fight for the championship and study the atatistics. We will find out what each man bats against right and left handed pitchers, against speed pitching, and against slow pitching. We will figure his speed, aggressiveness, condition, and disposition.

I never rely upon my own judgment for these things. I figure them all out in advance, take the figures and go over them with members of the player's own team, with players of opposing teams, with men who know him better than I do. I find out whether be is working with his team, whether the strain of the season has hurt his work, and all I can about him. When I get down those figures in each department of the game I know and can represent in figures almost exactly what that player is worth in a regular season. At that point we merely have the basis of calculating a man's worth in the world's series.

Calculating a Player's Worth.

A player may be worth 800 in a regular season by this system of scoring and may be worth only 700 in a world's series. Let me illustrate.

Evers hits, roughly, 285; he runs bases effectively, but does not steal many. He advances the limit of the hit on each play. He ranks first aa a fielder in his own league. I am forced to subtract 58 points from his total worth in a season because he kicks himself out of that proportion of games. Now Evers, according to my figures, is worth 852 as a player in offensive play, and his value to his team in a 154-game series is 731. How much, more or less, is he worth in a world's series?

To find this you must study the opposing pitchers. Because of his scrappy, determined, aggressive play, his courage and brains, Evers is worth more in a world's series than in a regular season game. He is on edge. Besides, he has had experience in four world's series. But, to learn his real value, you must study the pitchers that are to oppoae him. Suppose, for illustration, Evers were batting against Dauss, Dubuc, and Coveleskie in five games, "Covey" pitching two. His offensive strength would be figured at 828, because Coveleskie and Dauss would make trouble for him. Suppose he should bat four games against Alexander, which is impossible. His batting strengtb would be reduced to about 225.

Doping Out the World's Series Batting.

To dope a world's series properly one must know all about the players. One must learn from their fellow players just wbat conditionr of body and nerve they are in. There are some players who are at their best when under the beaviest strain. Herzog, for instance, gave the greatest exhibition of third-base play ever aeen in one world's series, playing 90 points above what we figured, and at that we gave him credit for being one of the gamest "money players" in the business. In another series Sheckard of Chicago was so unnerved by excitement and anxiety and the misguided attentions of "friends" that he was a little better than a busher in the series.

We must add to, or deduct from, the season's value of each player in proportion to bis condition of body and mind, his experience in series, his likelihood of breaking under the strain or improving on his regular work by rising to the emergency, and one must study most carefully of all the condition of the pitchers.

One of the most important features of doping a world's series is the study of the kind of pitching each batter hits. Evers is a 350 hitter against Mayer, for instance, and a 150 hitter against Alexander. Fournier hits Walter Johnson freely, and is a "sucker" against many worse pitchers.

We cannot tell from the statistics at hand how tbe batters of these teams will hit the pitchers of the opposing teams. To get to this, we must pick out American League pitchers who resemble in methods the National League pitchers who are engaged in the series, and then see how the American League batters hit against that type of pitching in their own league. That gives us, approximately, the batting value of each man in the series. Secondly, we must study the catchers and calculate bow much their work is likely to affect the attacking strength of the opposing club.

The Value of Each Player.

Then we must calculate what effect the physical characteristics of the grounds themselves may have, for each ground has its own character. The short fields in Philadelphia, for instance, handicap some teams and help others. But there is anotber element. In Philadelpbia and in some other places the background from which the pitchers throw the ball is important. In Philadelphia there is a section of the field seats on a line with the pitchers that usually is crowded. When the fans in that section take off their coats, it is almost impossible for the batters to see the ball. On some otber grounds tbe pitchers practice pitcbing so that the ball seems to be coming at the batter out of a sign.

Having finally reached the value of each player as an individual, we must figure his valne in this series in his position. Ty Cobb, for instance, may be a much greater player than is Hub Perdue; but in a ball game where Perdue is pitching and Cobb playing outfield, Perdue is mucb more important.

I have, after many years of calculation, made up a table of relative values of positions regardless of men. A centre fielder, on defensive play, is only worth 4 5-10 in 100, whereas the pitcher is worth 38 in 100. The table is based upon the chances to do good or harm.

Putting down all these figures, we reduce them to the value of the man as an offensive player, as a defensive player, his value to his team in the regular season, and, finally, to his value in this series. After calculating the value of each man, we simply add and divide until we reach the relative values of the two teams.

The Dope's Ultimate Limit.

After that we have only reached the conclusion that one team or the other is the better, and, therefore, should win the aerles. But I'm going to carry you further. I am going to take each pitcher and calcniate how many hits and runs the opposing team should make against him. Then if we can guess which pitchers the managers will use in each game, we'll have the approximate scorea of each game, won't we?

That is what I have done with these two teams. In fact, I have figured four teams—Boston Red Sox against Boston and Philadelphia Nationals, Detroit against Braves and Phillies, Phillies against Red Sox and Detroit, and Braves against Red Sox and Detroit; and at one stage I got scared and started to figure Brooklyn into the mess. Some work? Well, yes, so I'm letting you fellows off easily. Don't come around after it is over and tell me how wrong I was or how right. Just take your little pencil and we'll start figuring the first basemen, and see whether or not our statistics agree. We'll start tomorrow with the first basemen.

Humphrey Will Not Run.

William Humphrey, President of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, snd one of the foremost advocates of track and field athletics in the West, will decline to accept the Presidency of the Amateur Athletic Union when that office is formally tendered to him at the convention of the national organization here in November. The big San Franciscan made this statement yesterday in the presence of Frederick W. Rubien, who firmly believes tha position should be accepted by Mr. Humphrey, while attending the games of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island.

"I have too much personal business to attend to," said Mr. Humphrey, "and it would be an injustice to myself and to tha Amateur Athletic Union were I to accept your nomination. I thoroughly appreciate the honor, out I could not do justice to the position. I accepted the Presidency of the Olympic Club this year only on condition that it was to be my last term."

The plan of inviting the winners and losers in the world's series to California is still indefinite. Nothing will be done in this connection until after the world's championsbip.

Cornell 'Varsity Beats Second Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Although no regular game was scheduled for Cornell today, the new foothall field was informally opened this afternoon with a practice contest between the 'Varsity and the second team. The 'Varsity scored four touchdowns. The first game of the season with Gettysburg was originally dated for today, but was later postponed until next Tuesday. The 'Varsity had no trouble in beating the second team, though they were held for downs once or twice. The second team also made one hid for a score when Mueller broke through for a good gain, but they never get any farther than the ten-yard line. Runs by Collins and Barrett were among the features. Shiverick, the new right balf back, distinguished bimself by intercepting a forward pass and running fifty yards for a score. Barrett, Shivarick, and Collins followed their interference well and picked their holes.

The coaches put Gillies, a big recruit from lest year's freshman team, in at right tackle in place of Bailey, and Zander played left end, Shelton being temporarily inable to play. Kleinert was again at full back. Tilley, lest year's right guard, has been shifted to end, and played the left wing position on the scrube for a short time today.

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PASS PAVES WAY FOR PHILS TO WIN

Lavender's Unsteadiness in the Eleventh Inning Chief Factor in Cubs' Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Philadelphia's almost champions made it four victories out of five games from the talland Cubs, winning a hard-fought eleven-inning battle on the West Side today, 5 to 4. Jim Lavender's inahility to locate the plate while acting as second relief hurler paved the way for the deciding tally which blossomed from two passes, a single and a sacrifice fly by Paskert.

Al Demaree worked the whole route for the Phillies and was airtight save in the first and ninth innings. McCarthy's homer, with one on base in the ninth, knotted the count and resulted in extra innings.

Bradley Hogg, formerly of Mobile, who came to the Cubs via the draft route, looked like a good hurler for one inning. The Dixie Rookie, who tried his luck four years ago with the New York Yankees, weathered the opener, allowing one hit, but was lucky to escape the Quaker artillery in the second, when two passes and a single plugged the route, but this rally failed.

The Cubs got off in promising style, hitting Demaree for two runs in the first inning, then suddenly lapsed off into total barmlessness. A pass to Mulligan with one down started the scoring and Schulte's double brought the young shortstop home. Schulte took third on his hit when Luderus made a wild relay from Cravath and scored on Zimmerman's hit to left field.

With one down in the third Paskert walked and sprinted to tbird on Cravath's hit to right. Luderus skied to Williams in deep centre and Paskert scored. A pass to Burns Started Hogg on the down grade in the fourth. Demaree forced his batty partner. Then Stock spanked a homer to the clubhouse. Bancroft was spared by Mulligan's error, but in turn was forced by Paskert, who was nipped off first base.

Vaughn came on after isher had pitched in vain for Hogg in the fourth. In the seventh Stock's single and error by Williams linked with Paskert's perfectly executed "squeeze" play, netted the Phillies their fourth marker.

Just as bope seemed gone beyond recall, and with one out in the nintb, Williams doubled to right and McCarthy slammed a homer to deep centre, making the count all.

In the eleventh Lavender walked Burns. Demaree lifted to Good and Stock singled to left, pnting Burns on second, where he was displaced by Weiser. A pass to Bancroft filled the route. Paskert filed to Williams and Weiser scored after the catch, but Stock, trying for third was doubled. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	6	2	3	4	0
B'cft, ss	5	0	0	4	1
Paskt, cf	3	1	1	6	0
C'veh, rf	4	0	0	0	0
*Dugey	0	0	0	0	0
B'ker, rf	0	0	0	2	0
Lud's, 1b	2	0	1	6	0
W'ted, lf	5	0	1	3	0
Weiser, c	4	0	1	2	3
Burns, l.	2	2	9	0	0
Burns, c	3	0	1	6	2
†Welser	0	1	0	0	0
Adams, c	0	0	0	0	0
Dem'e, p	4	1	0	1	1
Total	37	5	10	33	7

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	5	0	0	5	0
M'gan, ss	4	1	2	3	4
Sch'te, lf	5	1	1	0	0
Z'man, 3b	5	0	1	1	5
Saier, 1b	5	0	1	7	2
W'ms, cf	5	0	2	3	1
McC'y, 2b	3	1	2	5	4
Archer, c	3	1	0	4	0
Hogg, p	1	1	0	0	1
‡Fisher	1	0	0	0	0
V'ghn, p	1	0	0	0	1
§Murray	1	0	0	0	0
Lav'r, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	39	4	9	33	16

*Ran for Cravath in tenth inning.
†Ran for Burns in eleventh.
‡Betted for Hogg in fourth inning.
§Batted for Vaughn in ninth.
Errors—Mulligan, Saier, Williams.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—5
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Schulte, Williams, Cravath. Home runs—Stock, McCarthy. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice hits—Arther, Luderus, McCarthy, Paskert, 2. Double plays—McCarthy to Saier; McCarthy to Mulligan to Saier; Zimmerman to McCarthey; Williams to Zimerman. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; off Hogg, 4; off Vaughn, 2; off Lavender, 2. Hits—Off Hogg, 5 in 4 innings; off Vaughn, 3 in 5 innings; off Lavender, 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; by Demaree, 5. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day.

Tigers Take Two from Senators.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Detroit won both ends of a double-header here today, 5 to 1 and 9 to 3. Dauss was very effective in the first game. Detroit got only three hits, all by Veach. One was a double and all were productive of runs, passes, errors, and a hit batsman setting the stage for him. In the second game Cobb and Piper were pounded, the Tigers getting fifteen hits, one a home run by Stanage with two men on. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	2	0	4	1	1
Vitt, 3b	1	0	0	3	0
Cobb, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Veach, lf	0	3	2	0	0
C'w'd, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Burns, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Y'ung, 2b	0	0	2	6	0
Stan'ge, c	0	0	4	1	0
Dauss, p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	5	3	27	12	1

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jam'n, lf	5	0	0	2	0
Fost'r, 3b	2	1	0	3	1
C.Milan, cf	3	0	0	1	0
G'dil, 1b	3	0	2	9	1
H.Mil'n, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Sh'ks, 2b	3	0	0	2	3
Henry, c	3	0	0	1	2
McB'e, ss	3	0	0	2	4
Dum't, p	2	0	1	0	2
Harp'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
Boeh'g, p	0	0	0	0	1
*Barber	1	0	0	0	0
†Kopp	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	1	4	27	14

Errors—Foster, Dumont.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

*Batted for Harper in eighth inning.
†Batted for Boehling in ninth inning.

Two-base hit—Veach. Stolen base—Cobb. Earned runs—Detroit, 3; Washington, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Washington, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. First base on balls—Off Dauss, 7; off Dumont, 3; off Harper, 1. Hits—Off Dumont, 2 in 5 innings, (none out in sixth and two on bases) off Harper, 1 in 2 innings; off Boehling, 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Dumont, (Cobb.) Struck out—By Dauss, 1; by Dumont, 1. Wild pitches—Harper, Dauss. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	4	1	3	3	1
Kav'h, 2b	4	0	0	1	5
Vitt, 3b	4	1	0	1	0
Cobb, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Veach, lf	3	1	2	3	0
C'ford, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Burns, 1b	3	2	2	9	0
Young, 2b	3	0	0	2	3
Stan'ge, c	3	1	1	8	2
Jac es, p	2	1	1	0	0
Total	32	9	15	27	10

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'son, lf	5	1	1	4	0
Foster, 3b	5	1	2	2	0
C.Milan, cf	4	0	3	3	0
G'dil, 1b	4	0	0	7	1
Barber, rf	2	0	1	0	0
Sh'

HINTS ABOUT PLAYING WHICH ALL GOLFERS SHOULD READ—THE DAY ON METROPOLITAN LINKS

GOLF SIMPLIFIED AND ANALYZED

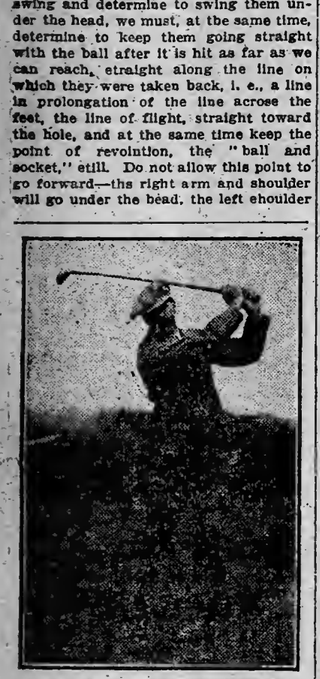
These articles ars a part of a series, the object of which is to explain in simple, easily understood form the points which every golfer, young or old, should know. The advice on the fundamental features presented here has been given by Vardon, Travers, Braid, Taylor, Ouimet, Ray, and others.

No. 22—The Down Swing.

The Follow On and the Follow Through.

The club has been swung with the hands, under the head. We have seen how the club responds to this action and why. The arms and shoulders have been allowed to follow in their natural order and have been prevented from anticipating their action. The body has untwisted to its position at the address, and the wrists have snapped with the pace of the club-head, and further the club-head has been directed back to the ball by the straight left arm. The impact has taken place. Now what happens, and why?

We will have to go back to the top of the swing, the starting point of the swing of the hands in the down stroke. When we etart the hande on the down swing and determine to swing them under the head, we must, at the same time, determine to keep them going straight with the ball after it is hit as far as we can reach, straight along the line on which they were taken back, i. e., a line in prolongation of the line across the feet, the line of flight, straight toward the hole, and at the same time keep the point of revolution, the "ball and socket," etill. Do not allow this point to go forward—this right arm and shoulder will go under the head, the left shoulder



James Braid. Driving. Finish. A full and free follow through of the arms. The body has not swayed, hand is still in same place as at top of swing.

will go around and back, and when the arms have reached out in the direction of the hole, as far as they will go, without permitting the body to go too, they will swing upward and around the body, and the club shaft will be over the left shoulder and back of the neck.

With a full, free stroke, the club-head will finish below the horizontal, and in such a position that it can be seen out of the "corner" of the right eye, as it was seen with the left eye at ths top of the swing. This is the "follow through," and it takes place naturally, if the point of revolution is kept still, giving the arms and shoulders something definite to work on. If the body is allowed to sway, then there can be no real follow through, any more than there can be a firm and powerful stroke. A lever must have a fulcrum to work on; so must the golf stroke have a definite point to centre on.

No. 23—The Down Swing.

Getting the Body Into It.

If the photographs which have been used to illustrate this series of articles are examined carefully, the point called the point of revolution, the "ball and socket joint," midway between the



George Duncan. Driving. Finish. The body has turned on the spine and has not gone forward. See angle of the left leg.

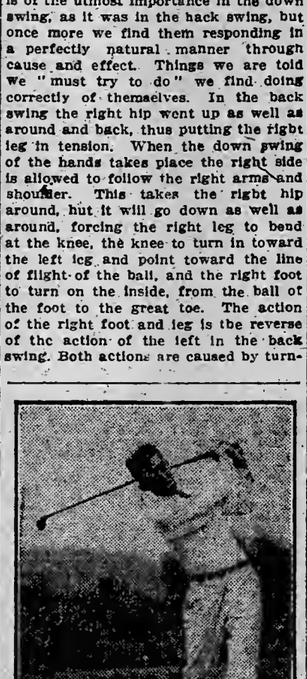
shoulder blades at the spine, will be seen to have remained in the same place all the time. It is the one part of the golfer's body which has not moved.

The hands have been allowed a full and free follow through, the entire right side has been allowed to swing around and go forward, but the left side has gone back, the left leg and foot seem to be pushing the body back from the direction in which the ball has been driven, and it is quite evident that no attempt "to get the body into the stroke" has been made, so far as allowing it to swing forward is concerned. On the contrary, it seems as if these players have made a very determined effort to keep the body out of any forward movement. (The photograph of Duncan, just after hitting the ball, shows him almost straining the upper part of the body backward.)

The entire swing has been one of the arms, (the hands, of course, leading,) the rest of the body acting as pivot for this swing of the arms, and getting in only so much power as would be a natural accompaniment to the action it takes following the swing of the arms.

By this it is not meant that the other parts of the body did not exert power; every part of the "machine" did exert its power, but all these forces were delivered through the arms and hands rather than through any forward movement of their own.

Like water, which inherently has no power other than weight, but, confined in a reservoir, flowing through pipes, and delivered from the nozzle of a hose will have sufficient power to knock a man down or to tear mountains to pieces, depending on the amount of tension, (the height of the reservoir above the point of delivery and the size of the aperture through which it is forced;) so, too, in the golf stroke, it is the delivery of all the forces of the body (prepared in the manner described in the article on the up swing) through the hands.



Francis Ouimet. Driving. Finish. The thrust of the right hip has driven the left hip forward.

No. 24—The Down Swing.

Hip, Leg, and Foot Action.

The action of the hips, legs, and feet is of the utmost importance in the down swing, as it was in the back swing, but once more we find them responding in a perfectly natural manner through cause and effect. Things we are told we "must try to do" we find doing correctly of themselves. In the back swing the right hip went up as well as around and back, thus putting the right leg in tension. When the down swing of the hands takes place the right side is allowed to follow the right arms and shoulder. This takes the right hip around, but it will go down as well as around, forcing the right leg to bend at the knee, the knee to turn in toward the left leg and point toward the line of flight of the ball, and the right foot to turn on the inside, from the ball of the foot to the great toe. The action of the right foot and leg is the reverse of the action of the left in the back swing. Both actions are caused by turning "under the spine" while holding it still, as described in the article on the back swing. As the knees bend and "knuckle" in, in both the back swing and the down swing, they must not be allowed to sag or work loosely; they will be like the wrists, working easily, but full of snap. In the back swing, due to turning under the spine, the right side is put in tension and the left in compression. In the down swing this condition is reversed, the right side is put in compression and the left in tension.

To the point of impact, in the down swing, the action of the hips, legs, and feet has been exactly reversed to their action in the back swing, but after impact a change takes place, the lower end of the spine is allowed to go forward slightly, but the point between the shoulder bladee is kept still; it is the pivot point of the entire action of the whole body in the down swing; everything works on it and around it. At the moment of impact the hips are thrust forward, or, rather, the right hip is driven forward and presses against the left, forcing it slightly forward, and thus we get a feeling of the muscles of the lower part of the back being forced into the stroke. Edward Blackwell, the famous Scotch amateur, reputed to he the longest driver in the world, says if he wants to feel his back muscles working, that if he does, he is surprised if he does not get a long hall. It is only by swinging with the hands under the head, keeping the point midway between the shoulder blades still, the right shoulder, side, hip, and knee going down and forward, with the impulse of the swing of the hands, that the seneation can be obtained. If the club is swung out and around, then this compression of the right side does not take place, for the right shoulder, side, and hip will also swing around, relieving tension, rather than inducing it, causing a eweeping hit rather than a driving blow.

Three Tie in Golf Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 25.—A. J. Fieke, J. R. Shoemaker, and George S. Schoonmaker, with net scores of 71, were tie for first place in a Tombstone Medal play handicap golf event at the Plainfield Country Club today. The leading scorss were: A. J. Fiske, 91, 20—71; J. R. Shoemaker, 80, 9—71; George S. Schoonmaker, 84, 13—71; W. J. Corlell, 97, 25—72; W. M. Alling, 91, 13—79; C. W. King 107, 27—80; O. H. Fleming, 91, 10—81. The following scores were returned for the Golf Committee Cup: J. R. Shoemaker, 80, 9—71; S. D. Lounsberry, 85, 9—76; B. C. Kenyon, 94, 16—78; D. H. Rowland, 100, 21—79; William Alling, 92, 13—79; O. H. Fleming, 91, 10—81.

West Point Loses Golf Match.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 25.—A team of West Point golfers lost a golf team match to Tuxedo Park today. The weather was ideal for golfing and the scores were good. The score:

West Point.—Captain Lindsay, 0; Lieutenant Sloughton, 0; Lieutenant Bulb, 0; Lieutenant Morrisey, 0; Lieutenant Holderness, 0; Lieutenant Garrison, 2; Captain Alexander, 0; Lieutenant Fuller, 0. Total—2.

Tuxedo.—Winstow, 1; McVickar, 2; Wagstaff, 3; Mason, 3; Blair, 1; Wrenn, 0; Russell, 3; Drayton, 3. Total—16.

Play for Challenge Medal.

R. C. Blancke, Jr., and H. E. Blazier, challengers, won the Officers' Challenge Medal at the Park Club of Plainfield, N. J., yesterday, defeating F. C. Collins and W. H. Nischwitz, 3 up and 2 to play. The following were posted for the President's Cup: A. A. Cannon, 89, 18—71; Walter Whitehead, 89, 16—73; H. L. Moodey, 95, 20—75; J. A. Wilson, 92, 16—76; H. E. Blazier, 85, 7—78; H. H. Woodland, 91, 14—77; W. H. Nischwitz, 94, 17—77; R. L. Phillips, 96, 15—81; J. V. Beekman, 107, 25—82; Dr. G. H. Hiltman, 123, 38—85; Charles B. Morse, 99, 14—85.

Mixed Foursomes at Glen Ridge.

Mrs. Edwsrd C. Koempel and Maurice Saunders won the first prize in the mixed foursomes last week at the Country Club at Glen Ridge, N. J. The second prize went to Mrs. Edward S. Mitchell and Rufus B. Cowles, Jr. Competition was keen and a number of low scores were made by the golfers.

ON NEAR-BY GOLF COURSES.

Match Play at Montclair Club—Results of Other Competitions.

The second round of match play in the September tournament, in which the total number of holes won count, was run off yesterday in four sixteens at the Montclair Golf Club. Mrs. H. G. Plimpton won the woman's putting competition. There also was a sweepstakes in three classes. In the first division T. L. Gallagher, with 86, 10—76, led the field, while J. W. Allen, with 88, 14—72, was first in Class B, and C. M. Doughty, Class C, with 92, 24—68. The Second Round.—W. F. F. Baele beat J. B. Kremer, 4 up; J. I. Simmons beat Chapin Marcus, 1 up; W. E. Marcus beat R. B. Knapp, 2 up; C. J. Turner beat E. H. Wiswell, 2 up; J. E. Donoboe beat H. G. Plimpton, 1 up; F. C. Hall beat W. H. Loftus, 3 up; A. R. Allen beat A. C. Pratt, 1 up; T. W. Maley beat J. Hodgson, 2 up.

Second Division, Second Round.—T. W. McMahon beat W. W. Hubbard, 2 up; Andrew Morrison beat Ralph Starrett, 4 up; D. Brown beat E. D. Farmer, 1 up; B. C. Miller beat T. Serano, 5 up; R. P. Barbour beat C. I. Kahn, 7 up; J. C. Platt beat E. F. Miller, 4 up; J. W. Allen and W. L. Conwell, tied; L. M. Blancke beat H. L. Galeno, 1 up.

Third Division, Second Round.—T. L. Gallagher beat T. E. Oliver, 4 up; E. W. T. Gray beat W. H. Clough, 6 up; A. D. Brower beat E. J. Swords, 3 up; F. S. Kellogg beat F. C. Lowery, 2 up; Dr. Stearns beat C. R. Chisholm, 2 up; Charles Gowing beat A. L. Pierson, 1 up; J. J. Mangan beat T. T. Heddow, 1 up; Mark Andrews beat W. A. Worthington, 5 up.

Fourth Division, Second Round.—W. A. Ferguson beat B. T. Wilcox, 3 up; C. A. Hurfeck beat W. T. Smith, 8 up; Percy Allen beat C. W. Dougbty, 1 up; B. J. Richardson and Frank Boultbee, tied; F. J. Dinkens and N. P. Hit tied; Dyer Smith beat A. E. Peerless, 8 up; F. W. Jackson beat W. R. Hotchkiss, 3 up; R. C. Blancke beat J. M. Kerr, 1 up.

SWEEPSTAKES—CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
T. L. Gallagher	86	10	76
J. I. Simmons	83	6	77
Ralph Starrett	90	12	78
CLASS B.			
J. W. Allen	86	14	72
Andrew Morrison	91	16	75
C. H. Tuke	92	16	76
R. P. Barbour	91	15	76
T. W. Hubbard	94	18	76
W. H. Clough	93	16	77
W. T. Smith	98	16	82
E. B. Brower	103	18	85
CLASS C.			
C. W. Dougbty	92	24	68
Peroy Allen	91	20	71
J. J. Mangan	91	20	71
G. O. Hornfeck	103	30	73
Dyer Smith	102	28	74
R. C. Blancke	99	20	79
H. B. Cutting	110	30	80

T. R. Brown, playing in a match against W. C. Morrill in the semi-final round for the club championship at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday, furnished the sensation of the day when he holed a full brassis shot on the 500-yard first hole for a two. This is the first time this feat ever has been accomplished on that hole. Brown defeated Morrill by 1 up. The other match was not played.

The members qualified in two classes for the Metropolitan Advertising Golf Association Cup, E. C. Holston leading Class A, with 82, 11—71, and R. B. Marchant being the Class B leader, with 98, 19—79. There also was a sweepstakes in which Holston and Marchant were the Class A and B winners, respectively. The summary follows:

Club Championship, Class A.—T. R. Brown beat W. C. Mirrill, 1up; second match unplayed.

Class B.—W. W. Nicholls beat A. J. Webster, 5 up and 4 to play; J. G. Wright beat Noble McConnell, 4 up and 3 to play.

The qualifying round of the President's Cup, offered by George A. Graham, furnished the attraction for members of the Englewood Country Club yesterday. O. W. Smith led the field with 91, 22—69. The scores follow:

O. W. Smith, 91, 22—69; Roy P. Webb, 74, 2—72; H. M. Coxe, 77, 5—72; N. W. Peters, 86, 12—73; Dr. George D. Hamlen, 86, 12—74; H. Grantland Rice, 79, 6—74; W. V. Bennett, 86, 11—75; Harry C. Keck, 85, 10—76; R. H. Folson, 102, 25—77; Herbert Barber, 107, 30—77; S. M. Chapman, 98, 15—78; E. O. McCale, 96, 18—78; Oscar C. Weatherby, 103, 26—78; R. M. Coleman, 90, 12—78; H. A. Farrelly, 98, 20—78; Artbur Coppell, 89, 12—77.

A ball sweepstakes was the attraction at the Richmond County Country Club yesterday, M. W. Gaines winning with 97, 18—79 and W. C. Van Clief tieing with his brother, W. S. Van Clief, with respective cards of 97, 17—80 and 85, 15—80. W. C. Van Clief won the toss and the second prize.

Fox Hills golfers ran off the second round for the President's Trophy yesterday, as well as the first round for the Charles F. Franscap A. C. Ferry, with 78, 5—73, took Class A, while Walter P. Wheeler led in the second division with 91, 20—71. The summary:

President's Cup.—First Round—Benjamin Starkey beat Ralph Trier, 3 up and 2 to play; C. G. Bsrnhill beat J. R. Percival, 3 up and 2 to play; J. W. McMenamy beat W. W. Van Loan, 6 up and 5 to play; H. H. Lloyd beat K. McCaffey, 2 up and 1 to play; E. H. Sykes beat S. T. Gaines, 2 up and 1 to play; E. C. Johnston beat J. D. Clark by default; August F. Kammer beat L. G. Spindler, 4 up and 3 to play; R. R. Mamlok beat A. W. Dole by default.

Charles F. Franscap Cup.—First Round—H. S. Palns beat W. J. Bolger, 1 up; W. Roy Barnbill beat Dr. C. R. Fletcher, 2 up nnd 1 to play; A. MacLean beat W. L. Richards, 4 up and 3 to play; H. Gardner beat James R. Bend, 1 up; George G. Worthley beat S. J. Sullivan, 3 up and 2 to play; Thomas D. Yates beat W. H. Kelsey, 4 up and 3 to play; Thomas W. Pennock beat F. J. Grammont, 3 up and 1 to play; S. M. White beat George E. Armstrong by default.

An eighteen-hole medal play handicap was run off at the Essex County Country Club yesterday, the conditions calling for the winners of Classes A and B to meet at handicap match play, and the winner of that match to fight it out with the Class A winner under similar conditions for a special cup. The class leaders follow: Class A, Russell Marston, 84, 15—69; Class B, C. F. McGuicken, 83, 16—67; Class C, H. C. Cone, 105, 23—82.

W. D. Lawton won the "swatfest," a nondescript competition introduced as a novelty, at the Ridgewood Country Club yesterday.

H. W. Carhart won a point for the Accumulation Cup at the Nassau Country Club yesterday with a card of 87, 12—75. Two others returned scores—C. V. Brokaw, 89, 10—79, and Palmer Black, 83, 14—79.

In addition to an eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday, won by A. H. Brown, with 95, 20—75, three matches in the second round for the Tierney Cup were played. O. F. Lewis beat L. A. Agnew, 4 up and 3 to play; C. E. Maltby beat H. T. Brown, 1 up, and Arthur Stiles won over H. D. Zimmerman, 2 up and 1 to play.

At the Deal Golf and County Club yesterday three competitions were in order, the first a kwickers' handicap, won by L. W. Perry with 102, 28—74; the second, a special handicap for a cup offered by E. H. Reynolds for those who have not won a prize during the season, and the third, the first round of match play for the Fall Cup, offered by S. L. Sheppard. The scores and summary follow:

First Round, Fall Cup.—W. Rice Hochster beat W. B. Lewis, 4 up and 3 to play; H. H. Parker heat F. L. Rodewald, 3 up and 1 to paly; John E. Kelly beat J. M. Byrne, Jr., 1 up and 4 to play; J. J. Cone beat Fred Pring, 2 up and 1 to play; L. W. Berry beat W. W. Peabody, Jr., 2 up; Pierre A. Proal heat H. Stacy Smith, 2 up; W. R. Delehanty beat J. Henry Hagerty, 3 up and 1 to play; George D. Smith beat J. M. Byrne, 3 up and 1 to play.

Kickers' Handicap.—L. W. Perry, 102, 28—74; J. W. Morris, 102, 25—77; J. T. Smith, 88, 10—78; H. H. Parker, 92, 13—79; E. L. Byrne, 95, 15—80; Jesse Watson, 108, 28—80; E. H. Reynolds, 102, 20—82; George D. Borrow, 110, 28—82; George D. Smith, 94, 11—83; J. Stanley Griffin, 93, 10—83; Dr. John McCoy, 102, 26—83; J. H. Eaton, 107, 23—84; Herbert W. Hill, 109, 25—84.

E. H. Reynolds's Cup.—Jesse Herrmann, 100, 22—77; James T. Smith, 88, 9—79; J. W. Norris, 102, 23—79; E. L. Byrne, 95, 15—80; George D. Smith, 94, 11—83; J. Stanley Griffin, 93, 8—85; Dr. John McCoy, 109, 24—85; J. J. Cone, 102, 16—86; H. W. Hill, 109, 20—89; Jesse Watson, 108, 16—92; F. J. Arend, 113, 20—93; W. H. Smock, 109, 15—94; G. V. Cos, 121, 25—96.

Besides the second match round for the September trophy at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday, the usual Red Card competition was also run off in two classes. In the first, M. G. McDonald, with 79, 5—74, was the leader, and in the second Charles K. Gleason showed the way with 91, 25—66. The summary for the September Cup follows:

Class A.—Carl Ford beat A. M. Morris, 4 up and 3 to play; S. Roberts beat W. W. Babcock, 2 up and 1 to play.

Class B.—T. F. Keogh beat C. S. Stengel, by default; W. E. Phillips beat W. R. Chandler, 7 up and 6 to play.

Members of the Ardsley Club defeated in the mixed foursomes competition yesterday, which so happened to be one of the largest of its kind ever held in recent years there. The winners were Miss Caroline Fuller and Townsend Hornor, with a card of 100, 12—88. The following returned cards:

Townsend Hornor and Miss Caroline Fuller, 100, 12—88; Anson F. Robinson and Miss Madden, 113, 18—95; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Russell, 101, 4—97; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bartholomai, 103, 5—101; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Brooks, 122, 20—102; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Green, 106, 2—104; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Eldjits, 122, 24—109; Mr. Aehenson and Miss N. Browning, 120, 11—; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Jaffray, 137, 18—118; C. S. Townsend and Miss E. Hewitt, 140, 16—124.

There was an eighteen-hole medal play bandicap at the Yountakah Country Club yesterday, in which J. B. Edwards with 80, 10—70 led the field. The scores follow:

J. B. Edwards, 89, 19—70; W. B. Hatch, 99, 27—72; F. H. Edwards, 93, 20—73; V. Piercy, 102, 27—75; W. G. Field, 97, 22—75; W. H. Ladew, 104, 27—76; A. R. Carr, 98, 20—78; H. G. Giles, 85, 7—78; T. W. Day, 93, 16—79; W. Adams, 100, 20—80; J. Perimutter, 98, 18—80; G. F. McBride, 102, 22—85; J. Van Riper, 106, 22—81; S. F. Rockwell, 96, 16—82; C. McLaughlin, 96, 14—82; C. White, 112, 27—85; W. Stedeling, 112, 27—85; G. B. McClellan, 113, 27—86; W. A. Ladew, 100, 14—86.

En eighteen-hole medal play handicap was run off yesterday over the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. George S. O'Flynn led Class A with a card of 84, 7—77, while William Knox was the Class B leader with 85, 16—69. The scores follow:

Class A.—George S. O'Flyn, 84, 7—77; H. G. McKeeser, 88, 10—78; E. D. Miller, 90, 12—78; C. T. Kimball, 88, 9—79.

Class B.—Willis Knox, 85, 16—69; Dr. Cameron Duncan, 96, 22—74; C. J. Sawyer, 92, 17—75; D. B. Hutton, 100, 18—82.

James F. Fielder, Governor of the State of New Jersey, not ineligible to compete in the famous old Seniors' tournament, had satisfaction yesterday by playing golf on the links of the Country Club of Glen Ridge. So enthusiastic was the Chief Executive that he played thirty-six holes, although his score was carefully omitted from the day's record. Governor Fielder was the guest of George Bowden, and played in a foursome with Bowden as a partner against Mayor Standish of Glen Ridge and T. W. Yates.

The attraction among the members at the club was a sweepstakes in two classes. In the first division Eugene Doane was the winner with a card of 95, 18—77, while in the second Yates topped the list with 96, 21—75. The scores follow:

CLASS A.

Eugene Doane	95	18	77
C. O. Newell	92	13	79
H. W. Benson	96	17	79
CLASS B.			
T. W. Yates	96	21	75
C. C. Beekman	97	21	76
L. E. McCoy	98	19	79
H. M. Edwards	99	21	77
W. B. Seymour	100	22	78
C. R. Chatfield	105	22	83

T. R. Harris, although unsuccessful in the day's competition at the Forest Hill Field Club, won the Corcoran Cup yesterday with a total of 343 net for five rounds. In the eighteen-hole medal play handicap J. E. Judson led Class A with 79, 12—67 and H. O. Seely Class B with 97, 23—74. The scores follow:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
J. E. Judson	79	12	67
A. G. Brooker	86	14	72
A. M. Voigt	89	15	74
J. I. Wheaton	87	13	74
H. B. Salmon	89	15	74
E. Young	91	15	76
Charles Cameron	88	12	76
S. L. Nagle	91	15	76
H. E. Nafins	87	11	76
J. B. Garfield	82	5	77
A. H. Gussman	87	10	77
Robert Koehler	92	14	78
Thomas Allsopp	93	15	78
T. R. Harris	95	15	80
Thomas Chisholm	95	13	82
CLASS B.			
H. O. Seely	97	23	74
W. B. Hutchinson	94	18	76
W. H. Smith	112	26	76
J. B. Bowne	98	22	76
W. T. Stiles	93	16	77
J. L. Cummings	96	17	79
E. W. Porter	109	27	82
Wilson Vance	99	16	83

White Plains Horse Show Exhibitors

More than 400 entries have been received for the twenty-second annual Westchester County horse show at White Plains, Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1 and 2. They are well distributed among the sixty-odd classes. The list of exhibitors includes F. M. Warburg, J. Campbell Thompson, Edward B. McLean, Emil Seelig, Springside Farm, Walter H. Hanley, Miss Beatrice Stern, John Doyle, William Ziegler, Jr., Miss M. Lawrence, G. P. Finnigan, L. M. Newgass Co., Joseph Kaiser, J. F. Manning, G. P. Taylor, A. H. Harlan, Lehmaian Strauss, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, J. A. P. Ramadell, C. Douglas Franks, Miss Clemence Crafts, Harry Balfe, Vincent S. Mulford, Owenoke Farm, N. J. Hose, Miss Ethel May Davis, Mrs. Julius S. Walsh, Jr., George S. Wallen, Alfred Meyer, Godfrey Preece, Miss Catherine I. Holloway, W. H. Rhodes, Henry J. Davis, E. B. McLean, Miss Dorothy Webb, Charles D. Lanier, Miss Vira Cornell, S. Bryce Wing, Willis Sharpe Kilmer, F. B. McLean, N. J. Hose, C. Ruckter, Ralph Ellis, T. L. Chadbourne, Mrs. D. Philip MacGnire, Lieutenant W. W. Irwin, Capt. D. P. Card, M. L. Colford, John L. Downey, Hugb J. Chisholm, C. M. Greer, Jr., Stoddard Hoffman, Miss Beatrice Black, Norris Conway, Jesse W. Powers, Henry Sidenberg, 2d, Miss Evsiyn McManus, John W. Lord, J. Temple Gwathmey, Jr.

Whitney Horses from War Zone.

Six brood mares belonging to Harry Payne Whitney, and which have been held in England since the outbreak of the war, have arrived in this city, together with two yearlings belonging to Racing Commissioner John Sanford ad are now quartered at the Durland Riding Academy. This rather unusual course of keeping them in town was taken because the lot included the famous racer Artful, perhaps the greatest horse of her sex ever raced in America, and the one which the late William C. Whitney prized above all he ever owned. A companion in the string is Miss Hamburg, successful both as racer and brood mare. Their being housed at Durland's has given hundreds of horse lovers an opportunity to see these famous matrons of the Whitney string, one of which they have taken advantage during their few days stay there. The mares will be taken to Mr. Whitney's farm at Brookdale, N. J., this week and will be bred in the Spring to one of his stallions.

Holy Cross, 7; Bates, 0.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 25.—Holy Cross opened its football season today by heating Bates, 7 to 0. Holy Cross's score was made in the first few minutes of play, when Dannellan intercepted a forward pass and ran forty-seven yards for a touchdown. Holy Cross goal line was in danger only once and then Bates lost the ball on downs.

Miss Cunningham Wins Tennis Title

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Miss Alice Cunningham of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, today won the lawn tennis championship of Philadelphia by defeating Miss Marion Creswell of the Philadelphia Cricket Club by the scores of 6—0, 6—1.

CHARITIES.

Three Families in Need

Cases of Genuine Distress

1.—Mr. and Mrs. M., 5 children, youngest only 6 months old. Father just released from prison. $25 needed for 2 months' rent because of unemployment.

2.—Mrs. J., husband poorly paid and older children out of work. Seven children; mother unable to work because of expected confinement. $10 needed for one month's rent.

3.—Mr. and Mrs. D., 5 children. Husband in hospital with varicose veins and eldest boy is ruptured. $50 needed for food and rent.

SMALL GIFTS ARE WELCOME.

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are trying to raise $30,000 to guarantee a conditional gift of the same amount, to be used in paying a burdensome mortgage on the Home. The Sisters implore the public for help.

There is no sorrow, no misery, not represented among our patients—of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

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PAR FOR SIWANOY REMAINS UNBEATEN

Many Golf Experts Have Played Over Links Without Reducing Figures.

One year has passed since the Siwanoy Country Club opened its links, yet the par score of 72 remains unbeaten. When it is remembered that Siwanoy is the home of John G. Anderson, the runner-up to Gardner in the recent national amateur championship, it can be seen that it is not bad golf but a very stiff course that keeps the record intact. Anderson holds the record for the course of 74, made in a foursome soon after his return from Detroit. Francis Ouimet was invited to try for a new record, but after exploring the bottom of some of the pits, he took a 77 and retired. MacDonald Smith drew a 77, Jack Dowling, the Scarsdale crack, also took a 77, as did Elmer Loving of Quaker Ridge. C. H. Singleton, the professional at the Siwanoy Club, finished seventeen holes in 67, with only a par 5 needed on the eighteenth to equal par 72 for the course. He took a 9 on the hole, which gave him a 76, the professional record for the course.

The course was laid out by Donald Ross, and is remarkable for the number, size, and placing of the pits that ensnare the careless golfer. Every ball must be absolutely straight, or the player will have an excavating job on his hands of considerable magnitude.

The drive from the first tee is downhill, and a good carry reaches the brow of a hill from which the green may be reached by a good iron shot. All the greens are bordered by deep pits, leaving very little place for a ball to roll on. The greens are uniformly undulating and the pits are discouragingly deep.

The second is another curve to the right along a side hill. On this hole, and on no less than ten other holes on the course, a pull on the drive puts the ball out of bounds, which, combined with the enormous pits that trap a slice, makes a straight ball alone of any use. This hole is 426 yards uphill, with a par of 4, and there is only a narrow neck of land to approach the green between the pits. The third is the first of the short holes to he encountered. There are four such holes on the course, all requiring a different tee shot to get the green. This hole is a midiron shot to a green with a pit at the left edge. The fourth hole is so long that hardly any duffer traverses it without a blowout, or at least a puncture to his score.

The players double on their tracks at the fifth tee with a downhill drive, and a second over a ditch uphill again to a rolling green. A good high mashie shot on the sixth gets the green 160 yards across a very rough gully. The seventh is a pretty two-shot hole running parallel to a road on the left, as a long second must avoid pits on both sides of the green.

The eighth is fairly easy, a drive uphill over the rough and a pitch to the green, with a ditch for a bad second. The drive from the ninth tee must carry a pit 180 yards out or else the player is in the rough.

After the putts are run down on the ninth green, the golfer drives down hill from the tenth tee and puts his second over a huge pit in the middle of the fairway, straight for the green. The eleventh is another short hole. The drive from the twelfth tee has a long carry over the rough, but the second is an easy iron shot down grade to the green.

At the thirteenth tee the caddies assemble and pass on the status of the player according to the club which he selects to drive the green, 199 yards away on a hill. There is another left curve on the fourteenth, with a fine open fairway for the drive and a long iron shot up hill to the green. The fifteenth is the most famous hole on the course, and is considered one of the best in the East.

The sixteenth is an easy up-hill hole, a drive and pitch to the green. The outlook from the seventeenth tee is discouraging for a novice. This is the water hole, but the pond is hidden by a knoll, and the fairway is visible only through a row of tall trees. The eighteenth is a long, curving three-shot hole, dotted with mounds and pits, with a brook guarding the approach to the green. The nineteenth is a dog-leg hole, with a square turn around the rear of the club.

Soccer Victory for Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 25.—The Bethlehem Steel Company champion soccer team today opened its season by defeating the West Hudsons of Harrison, N. J., 1 goal to 0. Having already played three weeks, the West Hudsons were in better shape, but Bethlehem did most of the pressing and only splendid saves by Carney prevented a larger score. Bethlehem scored toward the end of the first period during a scrimmage, Pepper crossing over with a beautiful shot.

VICTORY FOR MISS CASSEL.

Defeat of Miss Ballin at Mountain Close Tennis Season.

In a spirited two-set match Miss Clare Cassel of New York defeated Miss Florence A. Ballin of the West Side Tennis Club in the final round of the women's invitation singles lawn tennis tournament yesterday on the club courts at Mountain, N. J., and brought to a close the most successful season in the history of the sport. Miss Cassel, who was runner-up for the New Jersey State title, won by the scores of 7—5, 6—1, and by her victory materially improved her standing among the ranking players. She played well within herself throughout the two sets, and although forced to extra games in the first set pulled through in excellent style, although Miss Ballin did not relax her efforts until the last point was scored.

A big gallery braved the chilly wind and enjoyed a well-contested struggle between two of the best players in the metropolitan district for the season's closing honors. Miss Cassel played with plenty of speed and disclosed a severe overhead game. She did not go up to the net as much as usual, but when she did change for this style of play she was invariably successful. The comparatively easy manner in which Miss Cassel triumphed over Miss Ballin was no real indication of the strength of the latter's game. She played a plucky, uphill game, and although disappointed in not taking the first set, which was well within her grasp, she never faltered, but the effort in the first deuce set affected her playing, and she could not cover the court with her usual speed in the second set.

Miss Cassel tuned up to her own service and piled up the points rapidly by cutting off her opponent's drives in midcourt. Miss Ballin could do no more than win one game in the second set before her opponent won the set and match. The winner's fore and back hand drives kept Miss Ballin much in the backcourt, and Miss Cassel was quick to take advantage of Miss Ballin's weak points, which were unusually conspicuous. The West Side Club player was far below her form, while Miss Cassel showed championship style. Had Miss Ballin played anywhere near the game she is capable of the result would have been much closer.

With the closing of the tournament the Ranking Committee will begin its work of placing the women who have competed in a sufficient number of tournaments. The absence of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national champion, and Miss Marie Wagner, the New York State champion, from the Orange Club singles competition is not likely to affect their ranking as Miss Bjurstedt is playing in the West and Miss Wagner, with Miss Cassel, won the doubles at Mountain.

PHILLIPS BEATS FORSTER.

Veteran Tennis Player Wins Sunningdale Club Open Tournament.

Benjamin M. Phillips of the Harlem Tennis Club defeated Herbert W. Forster, the Yonkers schoolboy, in the final round of the open tennis tournament of the Sunningdale Country Club yesterday, on the club courts near Mt. Vernon, after a hard three-set match, at 7—5, 6—2, 7—5. The veteran was compelled to play one of his best games of the season to win from the youngster, who contested every point scored. Phillips played his usual steady, conservative game, and remained in the back court much of the time. His waited for his youthful opponent to make errors, which he did with frequency. The steadiness of Phillips threw Foster off his game, and the schoolboy was at times very wild and uncertain with his shots. Summary:

Sunningdale Country Club, Men's Singles, Open.—Final Round—Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Herbert W. Forster, 7—5, 6—2, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Frank T. Hunter and Ralph Baggs defeated S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Baggs, 6—3, 6—4; Dr. William Rosenbaum and Benjamin M. Phillips defeated H. Adler and A. Bernheim, 6—3, 6—2. Final Round—Frank T. Hunter and Ralph Baggs defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and Benjamin M. Phillips, 10—8, 6—2.

Champion Bull Terrier Sold.

The purchase of the famous champion bull-terrier Sound End Sombrero hy Wex Jones of Elizabeth, N. J., marks the return of one of the best dogs of his day to the United States. Mr. Jones went to Canada on his usual fishing trip and also visited the Dog Show at Toronto. There he made arrangements with the agent of Captain Roy Nordheimer for the purchase of the dog. Champion Sound End Sombrero is in fine shape. The dog has won from coast to coast, especially on the Pacific Coast. Notwithstanding the war, Mr. Jones said that this year's Toronto show was wonderful for its all-around quality.

Airedale Sold for $1,000.

The Airedale terrier Patriok Oarang, after the Asbury Park show on Thursday, went to the kennels of his new owner, Martin S. Baldwin of New York. Patrick Oarang was sold by Andrew Albright, Jr., of Newark, N. J., last week to the proprietor of the Cos Cob KKennels for more than $1,000. It is known that $1,000 had been refused for this imported dog. Although Patrick Oarang was far below his form and condition, he won the Mayor's Cup at Asbury Park, offered for the best dog or bitch of any breed.

City to Have Three Police Dogs.

Three German police dogs are being trained for the New York police at the kennels of Benjamin H. Throop on Long Island. The dog-breaking at the Elmview Kennels is under the management of Mr. Hanri, who was chief trainer for the Swiss Government. A squad of New York policemen is being taught to handle dogs.

COLBY ELEVEN EASY PREY FOR HARVARD

But Crimson Line Fails and Visitors Make One Goal Through Hard Plunging.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 25.—The Harvard 'Varsity team rolled up 39 points against Colby today, crossing their opponents' goal line seven times and getting seven goals from touchdowns, but they had to bear the disappointment of having the Waterville players score against them, and this by making a touchdown through fine football playing.

Early in the fourth period, when Percy Haughton was trying out his substitutes, Colby, starting on its own forty-yard line, began to hammer away at the Harvard left wing. It y

HORSE SHOW—ATHLETIC GAMES

SELECT TWO BEST HORSES AT MINEOLA

Radiant and Wildflower Win Championship Prizes on Last Day of Show.

Competition for the championship prize was the feature of the final day of the four-day horse show at the Mineola Fair under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of Queens and Nassau Counties.

This event was open to all horses which had taken a first or second prize under saddle in the various classes during the week or at any previous horse show. Post entries were accepted, and at the last moment it was decided by the officials to judge the class in two divisions, those entries over 15.2 hands, and those under that height. In the former the first prize went to W. H. Rhodes's chestnut gelding Radiant, which had previously won the class for saddle horses over 15.2. Harry Balfe's big chestnut Maximum, which has won over half a dozen ribbons at the show, was awarded second prize.

The chestnut mare Wildflower, showed by the Lequategue Farm, came in first with flying colors among the entries under 15.2 hands. The mare was in fine condition and showed to great advantage. The judges handed her rider the blue after only a few minutes' hesitation. Powelton Farms accounted for the second prize with Bella, a close and well put together saddle mare hardly fifteen hands high.

A special sweepstake of $250 for jumpers was added to the program. Each owner put in $10 and the association added $100. There were fifteen entries, and it resulted in one of the sportiest events of the xhibition. Nearly all the prize winners in the previous classes competed against each other. The jumpers were sent twice around the course over the regulation fences. Putting the fifteen horses through their paces took the best part of half an hour, and the judges were nearly as long again making the award. The $250 finally went to Henry Deegan's Acrobat, a chestnut gelding 15.3 hands high. The second, third and fourth horses received ribbons. These were awarded to Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock's Brentwodo, a four-year-old; T. L. Chadburne's Confidence, and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden's Cleveland.

The morning events were devoted mostly to horses for general purposes, including farm work. There were also classes for brood mares and suckling foals. J. and S. Veisor had the best pair of farm horses. They took first and second prizes, respectively. W. Russell Grace's roan colt received the blue in the baby class.

Ten green young horses were sent into the ring in the class for horses suitable to become hunters, under 5 years of age. They were judged on their conformation and quality, and were sent over three feet six inch fences. The blue easily went to Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock's Brentwood, this gelding beating out his stable mate, Ormes Head, a handsome-looking 2-year-old.

Samuel Willett's Peg o' My Heart, which won the blue in the breeding class for general purposes, was awarded the yellow.

The largest class of the afternoon was for jumpers, to be shown over the Olympia fences, performance only to count. The course consisted of a brush fence of about four feet, with triple bars, a stone wall, post and rails, and a pigeon, which was twenty-four feet square and over four feet high. There were thirty-seven contestants, and among them some of the best hunters owned by members of the various hunting colonies down on Long Island. The most perfect performance was made by the Irishman, a big rangy gelding entered by Mortimer L. Schiff. Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn's Elmhurst received the red ribbon.

There were only three entries in the class for high jumpers for the best performance over four successive fences six feet high. The winner proved to be A. C. Fox's old-time fencer Hercules, whose performance was better than that of T. L. Chadbourne's champion Confidence and the same owner's Skyscraper.

Admirers of light harness horses were furnished with three close and exciting races, and the grand stand in front of the course was crowded with spectators throughout the afternoon. The 2:15 class trot, with a purse of $500, was won by Biagio, owned and driven by C. A. Mosher of Troy, N. Y. The mare Abbie Gratton, from Brook Farms, Chester, N. Y., was second in all three heats.

Straight heats were again the order in the 2:24 trot, which went to Peter Goode's black gelding Exito. Julia Sanderson, owned by J. Doty of Hempstead, easily captured the pacing event, which was a special cup race for members of the Nassau Driving Club only. C. E. Pitman, Trenton, N. J., won the free-for-all pace and the $500 purse with Flash Patchen.

ERIE'S ATHLETES COMPETE.

Baseball Championship Goes to New York Team—Other Events.

President F. D. Underwood and other high officials of the Erie Railroad yesterday attended the first annual field day of the newly formed Erie Athletic Association at the International League baseball grounds, Jersey City, and saw their New York nine win the baseball championship of the association from the champion Chicago Shop League team by the score of 3 to 2. Several thousand employes of the Erie Railroad cheered the Eastern nine to victory.

Track and field sports contributed to the field day, and about 200 members of the Athletic Association took part in the events. In the 100-yard dash J. P. McDermott triumphed over J. F. Ryan and J. Ryder in 10 seconds, exceptionally fast for this class of competitno. Victory in the half-mile went to C. Fulton in 2:25, with W. W. Abbott the runner up, and L. J. Charlock third across the finish line.

The mechanical department of New York scored in the mile relay with Emsley, Ross, Scheff, and Fredman. The second team, representing the New York accounting department, was composed of Wider, Lovell, Molzer, and Heald. Rol, Peratti, Sorrentino, and Golbel of the Jersey City mechanical department finished third in 4:16. McDermott, victor in the sprint, won again in the standing broad jump, leaping 9 feet and outdistancing his field. There was a tie for second place at 8 feet 7½ inches between A. H. Hanscon and L. Klegen.

Hanscon proved best in the running high jump, in which he cleared the uprights at 5 feet 4 inches, winning by an inch from G. Whitehead, with A. Perratti taking third with a jump of 4 feet 11 inches. Hanscon ten repeated in the twelve-pound shot put with a toss of 35 feet 7 inches.

CARS QUALIFY IN ASTOR CUP TRIALS

Continued from Page 2, Sports Section.

In this section of the country is the successor to the Vanderbilt Cup race when that was run on Long Island, is rapidly mounting.

Until now the East has had small acquaintance with the new generation of drivers that the Indianapolis Speedway and the big Middle Western and Pacific Coast races have brought into being as successors to Heath, Hemery, Wagner, and Nazzaro, all of Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize fame. Of course the metropolitan fans have seen Ralph De Palma, Barney Oldfield, Bob Burman, Ralph Mulford and others put up miles at the rate of 50 seconds or so down on the old Brighton Beach race track; but Resta, Cooper, Rickenbacker, Pullen, Anderson, Aitken, and other motor racing men of modern times are known in the East only by newspaper report and hearsay.

The Vanderbilt Cup races on Long Island were won by times absurdly slow as compared with modern speed standards. Heath's average in the first of these was only 52 and a fraction miles an hour, and when Grant captured the last one on Long Island it required only an average of 65.2 miles an hour. However, when Resta won the Chicago Derby he averaged over 97 miles an hour for 500 miles. In the match race at Chicago on the speedway in that city Resta's average was 102 miles in sixty minutes.

Racing experts and the drivers themselves are confident that the average of the Astor Cup winner will be between 100 and 105 miles an hour. A race driver going at that speed, more than 100 miles an hour, would double the speed of the Empire State Express. Leaving New York, he would reach Albany in about an hour and a half, Chicago in ten hours of daylight running, and San Francisco in about eight hours less than two days.

While naturally several of the better-known drivers are looked upon as the most likely winners, there are one or two of less prominence who must be reckoned with. One of these is Eddie Rickenbacker, who is new to New York but who has the most meteoric career this season of any driver save Resta. He is really a veteran, having raced in many Indianapolis Speedway events and other Western races, but this season he sprang into the limelight by capturing a string of speedway victories in races at Omaha, Sioux City, and Providence with his fleet Maxwell. At Indianapolis this season Rickenbacker brought his moont home before any other American and several foreign entries in the 500-mile Sweepstakes.

Earl Cooper of the Pacific Coast is known to Metropolitan circles by reputation only. He looks like a conservative, easy-going farmer, smiling behind his spectables, about to take a drive with a buggy and an old nag of the "safety first" type. But when one catches a glimpse of him in action—a white blur shooting past—he looks different. Cooper's most recent win was with the Stutz at the Minneapolis 500-mile race, when he beat his teammate, Gil Anderson, by a fraction of a second. In the recent Elgin meet they divided honors, each driver winning one race of the two-day meet.

When one considers those men, together with Ralph De Palma, Dario Resta, Barney Oldfield, Bob Burman, Howdy Wilcox, Eddie Pullen, Jean Porporato, Louis Chevrolet and others, one must not lose sight of the fact that there are some clever amateurs to give these men battle; sportsman drivers who are obliged to professionalize themselves in order to drive with professionals in this great classic. Harry S. Harkness, President of the Speedway, may be looked upon to give a good account of himself in his newest Deage car. In practice spins he has shown considerable promise that he can come back as a racing driver even though he has not been driving racing cars for some years.

Caleb Bragg, another young millionaire, if he cannot obtain the car he wishes will probably act as a relief driver for Ralph De Palma, but the chances are that Bragg in the meantime will accept an offer to drive one of the cars which no pilot has been nominated. Then Grover Bergdoll, the young Philadelphia millionaire sportsman, is among those who will compete with a special known to be remarkably fast. Bergdoll is known to be one of the most daredevil of all the racing drivers.

Physical examination of the drivers and mechanicians, including the heart and blood pressure tests, will take place during the week and each man who intends to participate either as driver-relief, or mechanic, must first obtain the official physician's certificate.

The 350-mile race for the Astor Cup will be for cars having a piston displacement of less than 300 cubic inches. The conditions imposed in the deed of gift call for the annual competitions on the Sweepstakes basis, the cup going to the entrant and not the driver. The final possession of the trophy will be determined on a point basis, the idea being that this will inspire not only repeated annual entries, but also the nomination by aspirants for final ownership of the cup of two or more cars. The value of points of position at the finish of the race will be as follows: First, 20 points; second, 15; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 7; seventh, 6; eighth, 5; ninth, 4; tenth, 3. In case of a tie for permanent possession of the cup the tie shall be decided by three races of 100 miles each, best two out of three.

In order to accommodate the thousands of people who expect to see the race, there is a huge grandstand along the homestretch and facing the official stand and race pits. This steel stand is 1,700 feet in length, has 1,000 boxes and twenty miles of seats. There are twenty-four rows on the upper and sixteen on the lower tier, giving a total seating capacity of 39,000. The open stand on the backstretch will accommodate about 30,000 more. The centre of the oval will furnish parking space for 20,000 cars, so that in all about 150,000 people can find accommodation.

ASTOR CUP ENTRANTS.

Car.	Driver.
Mercedes	Ralph De Palma
Delage	Barney Oldfield
Delago	Harry S. Harkness
Stutz	Earl Cooper
Stutz	Gil Anderson
Stutz	Driver not named
Stutz	Driver not named
Peugeot	Dario Resta
Peugeot	Bob Burman
Peugeot	Ralph Mulford
Peugeot	John Aitken
Peugeot	Howard Wilcox
Sunbeam	Bob Moore
Mercer	Eddie Pullen
Mercer	Glover Rackcliff
Maxwell	Eddie Rickenbacker
Maxwell	Harry Grant
F. R. P.	Jean Porporato
F. R. P.	Driver not named
Car not named	Louis Chevrolet
Duesenberg	Eddie O'Donnell
Duesenberg	Pete Henderson
Duesenberg	Driver not named
Special	Ira Vail
Oprel	Tom Alley
Sebring	Ora Haibe
Erwin Special	Grover Bergdoll
Erwin Special	Jack Lecain
Bugatti	Driver not named
Pugh Special	Driver not named

7,000 WITNESS FALL MEET OF N. Y. A. C.

Only One Upset at Travers Island Athletic Games—Eller Wins Hurdles Race.

The 7,000 persons who viewed the annual Fall track and field contests of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday, witnessed one of the finest athletic meetings of the outdoor season. The typical good fortune of the Mercury Foot organization, from a weather standpoint, prevailed, and the vari-colorded furs and plumages which bedecked about three thousand women spectators proved incumbrances rather than comforts. The games were well managed and were completed at about the time the feature events at Travers Island are gonerally staged.

Jole Ray, the little Chicago miler and Illinois A. C. representative, conqueror of the world's record holder, Norman S. Taber, in the national mile championship at San Francisco; Tom Halpin, Boston A. A., former national title holder, and Eddie Emes, Bronx Church House, junior national standing high jump champion, were among the featured athletes who came through to victory.

Only one upset marked the competition. The downfall of Walter Bursch, junior national hurdle champion, and standard bearer of the New York A. C., was a surprise. Bursch's measure was taken by Jack Eller, the veteran Irish-American A. C. time topper, who, in wining the 120 yards low hurdles special, equalled his own world's record of 14 2-5 seconds. This event is not on the standard list, and therefore Eller will not be credited with a record, but the time indicates that the policeman-athlete is far from being through as a hurdler, even though he has not been very active this season.

The courage of the diminutive Ray was manifest in the mile special, in which he defeated Willie Gordon of the New York A. C., and Ivan Meyer of De Paw University and the Illinois A. C., holder of the conference championship at a mile. Ray went the route in the unusually fast time, for the Travers Island track, of 4:19 3-5, leading Willie Gordon to the tape by fifteen yards. It was Ray's gameness, which more than equals his ability to run, that carried him home the victor. Time after time in the final lap, in which he caught up with the leader, Ray was challenged by Gordon, but though he dropped back once to second place his heart proved stronger than that of the Yonkers boy.

The final quarter mile of this race was run at a killing pace, 1:00 2-5 being the official figures for the distance. Ray entered the final lap half a yard to the good of Willie Gordon, and he no sooner heard the starters going than he was off at his fastest clip. It seemed impossible for him to maintain the pace, but nevertheless he did. On the final turn into the stretch Gordon made his last effort to catch the flying leader. His shoulders almost touched those of Ray as they rounded the turn, but here again the Chicagoan's heart served him well and he drew away once more from the N. Y. A. C. man. This time Gordon had enough. He knew he was beaten and he was content to stave off the rush of Meyer, who, lost in the early shuffle, came through flying at the finish. Freeland Gordon, a contender up to the third lap, quit before completing the route. The times for the mile were 0:58 1-5, 2:10 3-5, 3:19 1-5, and 4:19 3-5. Summary:

600-Yard Run, Handicap, Special. Won by Thomas J. Halpin, Boston A. A. (scratch); William J. Murphy, jr., unattached, (22 yards,) second; Fred Scharonic, Millrose A. A., (18 yards,) third. Time—1:13 4-5.

Mile-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Dan A. Kuhn, New York A. C. (17 yards;) Wilson Adams, Montclair A. C., (16 yards,) second; J. Louis, jr., New York A. C., (60 yards,) third. Time—4:32 1-5.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Jack Goldenberg, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (8 feet,) with actual put of 40 feet; W. S. Bradley, jr., unattached, (8½ feet,) second, with actual put of 38 feet 9½ inches; Harold D. Beatty, Columbia University, (8½ feet,) third, with actual put of 38 feet 2½ inches.

120-Yard Invitation Low Hurdles, Scratch.—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; Walter Bursch, New York A. C., second; Arthur L. Engels, unattached, third. Time—0:14 2-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Emil Loescher, New York A. C., (2 inches,) with actual jump of 6 feet; Anton F. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnasium Association, (7 inches,) second, with actual jump of 5 feet 6 inches; Barney Larnavsky, unattached, third, with actual jump of 5 feet 3 inches.

One-Mile Invitation Run, Scratch.—Won by Jole Ray, Illinois A. C.; William F. Gordon, New York A. C., second; Ivan Meyer, Illinois A. C., third. Freland Gordon, New York A. C., only other starter, did not finish. Time—4:19 3-5.

120-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by A. De Witt, unattached, (11 yards;) Charles Mundt, unattached, (4 yards,) second; E. B. Sanger, New York A. C., (7 yards,) third. Time—0:11 4-5.

Standing High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Edward L. Emee, Bronx Church House, (scratch,) with jump of 5 feet 4 inches; John C. Hinrichsen, Bronx Church House, (5 inches,) second, with actual jump of 4 feet 10 inches; Harry L. Buhler, Bronx Church House, (4 inches,) third, with actual jump of 4 feet 10 inches.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by James J. Farrell, Bronx Church House, (0:50;) K. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C., (0:35,) second; Thomas A. Maroney, Bronx Church House, (0:15,) third. Time—7:32 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Frank Holloway, New York A. C., (11 yards;) Ellsworth Totten, Bronx Church House, (13 yards,) second; Ralph Hillman, Irish-American A. C., (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:32 1-5.

1,200-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Mitchell, New York A. C., (80 yards;) John Brodericke, St. Mary's A. C., (60 yards,) second; William Anderson, New York A. C., (20 yards,) third. Time—2:50 2-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Charles Fores, Millrose A. A., (65 yards;) Hugh Honohan, New York A. C., (85 yards,) second; Willie Kyronan, Millrose A. A., (scratch,) third. Time—15.02.

Throwing the Javelin, Handicap.—Won by Henry Lund, Norwegian Turn, (25 feet,) with actual throw of 141 feet 4½ inches; J. C. Lincoln, New York A. C., (scratch,) second, with throw of 163 feet 1¼ inches; Lester J. Harper, Irish-American A. C., (3 feet,) third, with actual throw of 159 feet 7¾ inches.

Dundee Guarantees Ritchie.

Johnny Dundee has established an unusual precedent in pugilism. He was matched Friday night to box Willie Ritchie at the Garden on Oct. 7, but not until he conceded certain demands to the American champion. When Ritchie was offered a match with the local lad he demanded $5,500 as a guarantee, which Manager Woodman of the Garden refused to consider. After a conference with his manager Dundee agreed to post the guarantee out of his own pocket. This was done yesterday.

So anxious was Dundee to get the match that when weight was mentioned he forestalled all argument by telling Ritchie he would meet him at catchweights, which means that the former world's champion will have from seven to ten pounds advantage.

Dundee is without doubt the best man New York has produced in the lightweight class in years. He has never had a referee's decision against him. He boxed Kilbane to a twenty-round draw, and beat Welsh in ten rounds at New Orleans.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

STEEL MEN EXPECT A LONG WAR

Making Preparations to Supply Allies with Ammunition for at Least Another Year.

WANT LARGER PROJECTILES

French and Russian Requirements Increasing—Domestic Consumers Get Little Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25.—The production of pig iron today is the greatest in the history of the country. The output at the present is somewhat over 2,700,000 tons a month. As a result of this tremendous output ore shipments from the upper lake docks will be carried on as late as the season will permit. It is doubtful if enough ore can be brought down by boats to tide over the Winter, and the railroads will be freely used from Minnesota and Wisconsin as a result.

Steelmakers are trying to figure out just what the requirements for 1916 will be. That the European war will continue another year seems assured. That this country will be called on to supply Great Britain and her allies with the major portion of their ammunition is also an accepted fact. It is believed here that the French will attempt to blast their way to the German frontier in the next six months, which means that an enormous quantity of metal will be used in the operation.

Should the Balkan nations enter the conflict a greater demand will be made upon this country. It seems as if everything will be subordinated in the metal-working industry to the manufacture of projectiles and arms. Exports have not reached their maximum, nor will they for several months. That they will increase as the war progresses seems assured. The steel mills are said to be treating domestic consumers rather shabbily in the matter of deliveries so as to increase deliveries for export. This is largely because of the profit in the making of munitions and the quicker payment of bills.

Want Larger Projectiles.

As the war progresses larger projectiles are being used. This is eating into our tonnage at an incalculable rate. The French Government is seeking to place large orders for billets and blooms which are to be wrought into shape in their own mills. Russian requirements are also increasing. Italian steel makers are buying crop ends and large quantities of scrap, which are being reworked and remelted in their own steel plants. Considerable tonnage is being taken by British steelmakers, but not in as large quantities as are the other nations.

Prices for 1916 deliveries will be advanced. As the mills are filled with orders, which cannot all be delivered this year, much of the tonnage will have to go over into 1916. New orders are being accepted for prompt delivery. On domestic orders deliveries are from thirty to sixty days behind.

Western mills are in better shape to roll rails than are the Eastern plants. The Erie has bought 20,000 tons of rails from the Illinois Steel Company. The Santa Fé is inquiring for 30,000 tons. In Chicago inquiries for 1916 delivery of rails aggregate 100,000 tons at this early date. Light rails have been advanced $2 a ton and will probably go higher. The New York Central is negotiating for an increased tonnage, with an option of delivering on next year's supply during 1916.

A barb wire mill is better than a gold mine. Barbed wire is selling as high as 3 cents. Shipments abroad have amounted to as much as 20,000 tons in one order, while 5,000-ton orders and less are numerous. Negotiations are on for 60,000 tons of painted barbed wire in one order. Wire rods have been raised $2 a ton. An inquiry has been received from England for 2,000 tons. Canadian interests are also seeking to purchase wire rods here.

Mills Filled Up with Orders.

Steel bar mills on large rounds are making record rounds. Every pound of energy that can be mustered is being put forth to fill orders. Most of the mills in this section are out of the market, and will be for some time. A local plant accepted a contract for 1,200 tons at around 3 cents. A Cleveland concern has an order for 30,000 tons of steel bars which has not been placed. Another inquiry is for 25,000 tons of rounds running up to six inches in diameter. It seems possible that specifications will have to be lowered and a much lower grade of scrap will have to be used to supply the demand.

Open-hearth steel billets cannot be had at any price, although the nominal quotation is $25 to $26 a ton. In many instances consumers have had to content themselves with Bessemer billets, which are more plentiful. Eastern steel makers, who had been getting as high as $32 for billets, have all been forced to retire from the market. Almost every steel plant is seeking to buy instead of selling. Forging billets have advanced as high as $38 to $40 in the East. There is no regularity in prices. Each concern is quoting whatever they can get. Steel bars are quoted at 1.90c; refined iron bars at 1.40c; common iron at 1.35c.

Tin plate makers have booked an order for 200,000 boxes of tin plate from Scandinavian buyers. There is some doubt whether the British Admiralty will permit the delivery of this quantity of tin plate to countries that ordinarily do not use that much plate. Its eventual destination is obvious. Sheet mills are operating to about 85 per cent. of capacity and prices are firm. Higher quotations will result, owing to the greater cost of sheet bars.

Stop Cutting Prices.

Plate mills are working to capacity. Price cutting by Western plate mills has almost stopped. The Illinois Central is in the market for 2,000 box cars. The Pressed Steel Car Company is delivering cars at the rate of 65 a day on its order from the Russian Government for 7,000 cars. Plates are quoted at from 1.35c to 1.40c. Eastern Pennsylvania plate mills are $1 a ton above Pittsburgh quotations.

One of the interesting features of the steel trade is the fact that the Tata Works in India will manufacture ferro manganese. Ferro is quoted as high as $112, at seaboard. Whether the make in India will be permitted to be shipped to the United States has not been decided on.

The Indian iron market is steady. Basic iron is in great demand and large sales are noted. A Wheeling concern took 6,000 tons for delivery during the last quarter of the year, and another sale of 3,200 tons was made for early delivery, at $15, valleys. Italy took 4,000 tons of Bessemer at $16, valley furnace. Pig iron buying in the East has slackened and furnaces are accepting orders for next year's deliveries on the basis of prices now prevailing. One Buffalo interest has sold 3,000 tons of basic at $16, furnace.

Southern Ohio sales of basic aggregate 20,000 tons which is to be delivered before April 1, 1916. Foundries are buying cautiously. No. 2 is held at $15, valleys. One Southern furnace has advanced its quotation to $13.50. Sales of 3,000 tons to an Eastern consumer have been made at $12.50, Birmingham, or 1916 at $13.50.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company has blown in its No. 5 furnace at Steelton, with a capacity of 500 tons per day. The company is considering rebuilding its No. 3 stack to increase the output.

Student Freed of Husband's Charge.

Manuel Alayo, jr., 26 years old, a Spanish student, living at the Hotel Astor, was discharged by Magistrate Appleton in the West Side Court yesterday. He had been arrested, charged with disorderly conduct, by Max Artano, an acrobat, of the Hotel Plymouth. Artano caused the student's arrest when he found him in company with Mrs. Artano.

Calumet and Hecla Expected to Produce 6,000,000 Pounds This Month.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The Calumet & Hecla Company is expected to produce 6,000,000 pounds of copper this month, but the total for the year is not expected to exceed 80,000,000 pounds of metal, as the rock now going forward is of lower grade. The first blasts south of the present shaft on the New Arcadian property uncovered some good-looking amygdaloid.

Massachusetts Consolidated has increased its mineral production and is now using one furnace at the Ripley Smelter continuously. Crushing rolls have been ordered for another head at the company's mill. Centennial has resumed operations. Mohawk's fifth rock house will be in commission in a day or two.

Quincy is maintaining a daily rock tonnage of 4,000 tons. The copper is said to be better than in recent years. Mining is about to begin at No. 7 shaft. Algomah resumed sinking this week, the mine having been unwatered.

Isle Royale is expected to produce close to 1,000,000 pounds of copper this month, breaking all records. Underground diamond drilling is under way at White Pine. Inspiration Consolidated expects to be turning out copper at the rate of 12,000,000 pounds a month by the end of the year, when the mill will be in full operation. This month's tonnage is estimated at 125,000 tons.

It is said that the cost of producing copper at the North Butte mine has dropped below ten cents. With the new shaft in operation the output of copper will be increased to about 27,000,000 pounds annually. The output of Old Dominion for the eight months ended Aug. 31 was 18,084,000 pounds of refined copper, at a cost of nine cents.

Nearly all the workings at Shattuck-Arizona are said to be showing persistent values in copper. Shipments continue as usual.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Beech Creek	1	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 23
Ga. R. R. & B.	3	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Kan. C. So. pf.	1	Q	Oct. 15	*Sep. 30
M., St. L. & S.				
St. M. leas.	1..2	S	Oct.. 1	*Sep. 20
New London N.	2¼	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Norf. & W. pf.	1	Q	Nov. 10	*Oct. 30
N.H.R. of N.H.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 4
Nor. & W. pf.	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Ash. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 27
Ath. R. & E. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 30
Car. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Cbi. City Ry.	2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 27
Cincin. St. Ry.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Cleveland Ry.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
C., N. & Z. pf.	1½	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Elmira W., L. & R.	1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Do	2d	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Hon. R., T. & L.	2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 27
Houghton C. T. pf.	3	—	Oct. 1	*Sep. 21
Mob. Val. Co.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 24
Omaha & C. B. I.	1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Que. Traction	1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Porto Rico Rys. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Pub. S. of N. J.	1½	Q	Sep. 30	*Sep. 28
Puget Sound T., L. & P. pf.	75c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Tidew. Power	2½	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
W. E. & A. pf.	1½	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
W. Ohio 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Winnipeg Elec.	2½	Q	Oct. 2	*Sep. 23
BANK STOCKS.				
Chase Nat.	5	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 30
Chat. & Cent. Nat.	2	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 27
Com. Nat., B. of C.	3	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Fifth Nat.	3	Q	Oct. 1	.....
First N., Bkn.	2½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
First Nat.	7	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 30
First Security	3	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 30
Garfield Nat.	3	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 22
Gotham Nat.	3	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 20
Greenwich	3	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 21
Hanover Nat.	5	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Mark. & F. N.	3	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Nat. Nat., Bkn.	2½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 28
Park Nat.	4	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Seaboard Nat.	3	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 23
Second Nat.	3	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 30
Wash. Heights	2	Q	Sep. 30	*Sep. 30
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Bankers	5	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 25
Central	10	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 22
Empire	2½	Q	Sep. 30	*Sep. 27
Title & T.	3	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
U. S. M. & T.	6	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
Am. F. & I.	1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Q	Oct. 15	*Sep. 27
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 15	*Sep. 27
A. LaF. F.E. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Am. Piano pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Am. Screw	1½	Q	Sep. 30	*Sep. 22
Am. Surety	1½	Q	Sep. 30	*Sep. 22
Am. W. G. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 6	Sep. 20
Am. W. G. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 6	Sep. 20
Bliss (E.W.) Co.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Bliss (E.W.) Co.	1¼	Ex.	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Do pf.	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
B. Fish. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Can. Cottons pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 4	Sep. 24
Can. Loco. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 20
Can. Westing.	1	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 20
Caney R. G.	2	Q	Nov. 20	Nov. 10
Caney R. G.	1	Ex.	Nov. 20	Nov. 10
C. & S. A. Tel.	1½	Q	Oct. 8	*Sep. 30
C.J.R. & U.S.Y.	2½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
City Inv. pf.	1½	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Colo. Spgs. L., P. & Pk. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 18
Cont. G. & El.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Cosden & Co.	2	Q	Oct. 11	Sep. 30
Do	½	Ex.	Oct. 11	Sep. 30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Day. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Det. Edison.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 30
Diam. Match.	2½	Q	Ded. 15	*Nov. 30
Dia. C. of A. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 30	*Sep. 21
Dodge Mfg. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
East. Lt. & F.	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Elec. Securities	2	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 28
Do pf.	¼	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 27
Elec. Util. pf.	1¼	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Gen. Baking pf.	2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Goldman M. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Gold & S.-Tel.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 30
Granby Con. M., S. & P.	1½	—	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Harrisburg L. & P. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Hart. C. G. L.	2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Do pf.	3	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Hav. G. L.	$1.12½	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 22
Ho. G. & F. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 17
Indep. 5 & 10c Stores pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 30
Ind. Pipe Line.	$2	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 23
Int. Creek Con.	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Do pf.	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Kolb Bak. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 24
La R. Con. M.	1	Q	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
Lawyers Mtg.	3	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
L. V. C. Sales	2½	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 7
Mass. Gas Cos.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Mass. Ltg. old com.	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 25
Do new com.	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 25
Do pf.	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 25
McCrory St. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Mexican Tel.	2½	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Mich. S. T. pf.	1¼	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Mtg. Bond Co.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 24
N. Y. E. L. & P.	1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Nat. Ref. pf.	2	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
N. E. Power pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
N. E. T. & T.	1¾	Q	Sep. 30	*Sep. 20
N. Y. Mtg. & S.	2	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 27
Niagara L. & P.	2	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Nip. Power	2½	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Ohio Fuel Sup.	2	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Old Col. Gas pf.	1¼	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 20
Osage & Okla.	1½	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Osage & Okla.	1	Ex.	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Pac. T. & T. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Pennans Ltd.	1	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Pitts. Con. pf.	1¼	Q	Oct. 25	*Oct. 15
Proc. & G. pf.	2	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 25
So. Cal. Ed. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
St. Mining pf.	2½	S	Oct. 30	Oct. 25
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1912	50%	
1913	16%	16%
1914	30%	30%
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railroads Continue Their Advance—Formal Announcement of Loan Agreement Awaited.

The further rise in the railroad stocks yesterday and the continuance of large scale trading notwithstanding the half holiday bore testimony to the vigorous character of the movement which on Friday carried the railway issues into such a prominent place in the trading. This movement has been welcomed by the professional trader, who sees in it a better chance for a continuance of a good broad market for the list as a whole; it has been welcomed by brokerage houses the financing of whose requirements in the loan market would be much facilitated by the intermixture of more railroad shares in the stocks they are carrying; it has been welcomed by that large number of holders of railroad shares whose market position in recent months has been much less satisfactory than that of those investors who held indnstrial stocks; finally it has been welcomed by those who have no direct interest in the market, but who see in this improvement in railroad shares another indication that business is taking a satisfactory course.

The financial community was waiting yesterday on the formal announcement of the proposed Anglo-French loan in the belief that an understanding had been reached and that formulation of the agreement for the loan would be completed very shortly. Each day has brought fresh evidence of the fact that the benefit to be derived from extending credit for the purpose of sustaining our foreign trade is coming to be more and more widely recognized throughout the country. In a very direct way the grain fields, and the cotton fields will profit by the granting of this credit and so too will all those manufacturing districts which contribnte to our export trade. The indirect profit will extend to every district in the country. The individual investor who buys the proposed bonds will buy them because he is offered an investment which he regards as safe and an interest rate which he considers attractive, but in buying he will be doing much more than making a private investment—he will be sharing in a transaction which will greatly help the country's foreign trade.

The bank statement showed a large increase in loans and deposits and a decrease in cash to the exent of more than $13,000,000. The combined effect of these changes was a drop of over $22,000,000 in the surplus reserve of the clearing house institutions which was thus brought under $200,000,000. But the reserve still stands at a figure which indicates sufficiently the extraordinary ease of the credit market. One of the leading national banks of New York has made a large loan to one of the best known of the London joint stock banks. Operations of this sort have probably been entered into in many more instances than this one and they probably help to account for part of the expansion in loans. This furnishes a practical answer to the question whether the formal credit to Great Britain and France will be supplemented by other credit arrangements. It is almost certain to be and on a scale larger than any credits which have so far been granted.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Transferred.—Murray W. Dodge to J. Nelson Steele, Jr., at De Coppet & Doremus, 42 Broadway.

Membership Posted for Transfer.—Joseph F. Hindes to Edmund Randolph. Sponsors, Arthur Turnbull and Joseph W. Harriman.

Change in Firm.—John A. Rutherfurd & Co.; Francis M. Rutherfurd admitted.

Branch Offices.—N. L. Carpenter & Co., (new), 500 Fifth Avenue, New York; A. D. P. Smith, manager. J. S. Bache & Co., (new), Syracuse, N. Y.; Herbert W. Lamb, manager; Thomas M. McKee & Co., (new), Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, New York; G. H. Tierce, W. G. Cook, managers. Chandler Bros. & Co., (new), Harrisburg, Penn; Robert N. McGarvey, manager. Arthur Lieper & Co., Saratoga, N. Y., discontinued.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98¾	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99⅜	5.15
City of Qb'c.	5	Apr., 1921	98¼	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1910	100¼	100⅜	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100¼	4.95
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1910	98⅞	99	7.00
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	98½	99⅛	6.75
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	98⅞	99¼	6.70
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96¾	97¼	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95½	96¼	5.95

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.85
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.20
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	3.06
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.15
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1916	99	99¼	4.90
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100½	4.85
Can. North'n.	5	Sep., 1917	96¼	96⅝	5.75
Can. Pacific.	4	Mar., 1946	101½	102¼	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	94⅝	94⅝	6.35
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	98¾	99	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92	93½	12.80
Con. Gas & E.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Con. Pr. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99½	99½	6.50
C. F. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	99	100	6.00
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	Mar., 1918	93	96½	6¾
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	3.85
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	5.35
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	99½	100	5.00
Grand Rap E.	5	May, 1916	100	100½	5.96
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1910	100	100¼	4.17
Hav. El Ry.	6	Sep., 1919	98½	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100½	100¾	1.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'16	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	5.80
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅜	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98¾	99⅜	6¼
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97¼	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97	97¾	8.20
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.70
North St. R.	5	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅜	3.75
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	3.25
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅜	98⅝	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¾	101	4.60
U. S. Smelt.	5	Sep., 1918	98¼	99¼	5.45
Union Typsw.	5	Jan. 15,'16	98¼	94½	20.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅛	101⅞	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	09½	99¼	5.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.49
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅝	101¼	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96½	100	6.00
W. Fr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99¼	6.25
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¾	99.25	6.58
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7¼

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	113	110	113
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	83	85	83	93
Conley Foil	340	380	340	380
J. S. Young	160	173	165	175
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	133	160	133	160
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	101	90	101
Porto Rico Am. Tob.	185	195	183	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	400	415	400	415
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	123	120	123

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	571,611
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	109,427,330
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	83.08 + .57
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	83.38	Sept. 25	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32¼	32⅞	300	Alaska Gold Mines	32¼	32¾	32¼	32½	— ⅝
42¼	42⅝	4,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	43⅛	43¼	42⅛	42½	— ⅝
71	72½	1,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	72	72¾	72	72	...
62¼	63	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	62¼	62½	62½	62¾	...
97⅛	97¾	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
64½	65	6,400	Am. Beet Sugar	66¼	66¾	64	64⅞	— 1⅜
61¾	62	8,700	Am. Can	62½	62¾	61⅝	62	+ ⅜
107	108	500	Am. Can pf	107	107⅜	107	107½	+ 1¼
75½	76	4,100	Am. Car & Fdry	76	76¾	75⅝	75½	— ⅛
151	151¾	700	Am. Coal Products	151¾	152⅝	150¾	151	— 1½
94½	95	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	95	95	95	...
100	105	100	Am. Express	103	103	103	103	+1½
100	105	50	do., odd lot	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	...
11⅞	12	3,000	Am. H. Leather	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
48¼	48¼	3,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	48¼	48½	47⅝	48½	— ⅞
23	23½	600	Am. Ice Securities	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
18⅝	19¼	1,000	Am. Linseed	19¼	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	— 1⅛
35	36	200	Am. Linseed pf	36	36	35	35	—1
61½	62	16,600	Am. Locomotive	60⅞	62½	60¼	61½	+ ⅝
98	100	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	98	...
29½	29⅝	300	Am. Malt pf	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
87⅝	87⅞	10,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	88¼	88¾	87⅝	88	+ ⅜
107⅝	107⅞	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107⅝	+ ⅞
54½	54⅝	700	Am. Steel Fdries	55	55	54¾	54⅝	+ ⅛
109	109½	400	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109	109¾	109	+ ⅛
125½	125¾	1,584	Am. Teleph. & Tel	125	125¼	125	125¼	+ ⅛
226	230	300	Am. Tobacco	227	227	220	226	—3½
110½	...	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	100½	110½	109¾	110¼	+1½
53	53¼	3,500	Am. Woolen	54	54	52¾	53	—1
51¼	52¼	2,800	Am. Woolen t. r	53¼	53¼	51⅝	52	—1¼
94½	94⅞	500	Am. Woolen pf	94⅞	94⅞	94¼	94⅝	+ ⅜
72⅜	72⅝	22,100	Anaconda Cop.	72⅝	73⅜	72¾	72⅞	+ ⅜
104⅜	104½	6,500	Atch. Top. & S. F	104	104½	103⅝	104½	+ ⅝
100¼	101	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	+ ⅜
107½	109	600	Atlantic Coast Line	106	108	106	108	+2¼
93¼	95½	23,200	Baldwin Loco	95¼	95⅞	93⅞	95½	+2
88¾	80	8,400	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	89	85¼	89	+1½
73	73½	500	Baltimore & O. pf	73	73¼	72¾	73¼	+ ½
1⅛	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1⅞	1¼	1⅛	...
354	358	1,100	Bethlehem Steel	354	356	353	356	+2
354	358	50	do., odd lot	352	352	352	352	...
170	180	1,100	Bethlehem Steel pf	182	182	170	170	—12
84⅞	85	610	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85¾	85⅞	85	85	...
59½	60	1,600	Butte & Superior	58½	60	58¾	60	+1½
20½	21	800	California Petrol	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
162	162¼	4,000	Canadian Pacific	163½	163½	162	162¾	+ ⅝
50½	51	18,200	Central Leather Co	49¼	51¼	48⅝	50⅝	+2⅝
51⅜	51½	8,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	51	51½	51	51½	+1
14	15	200	Chicago & Alton	13	13	13	13	—2
12⅞	13	2,400	Chi. Great Western	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅝
33	33⅛	2,900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼	+1
87	87⅝	3,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	87¼	87¾	87¼	87⅝	+ ¼
124¾	125¼	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	+ ½
128	128¾	200	Chi. & Northwest	128½	128½	128½	128½	+ ½
100	...	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	170	170	170	170	+5
20⅝	21¼	2,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	21¼	21¼	21	21	+ ¼
115	120	150	Cbi., St. P., M.& O.	115	115	115	115	...
45⅝	45⅞	5,000	Chino Copper	45¼	45⅞	45	45⅝	+1
36	36¼	200	Clev., C. C. & St.L.	34½	36	34½	36	+1
64¾	70	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	64¾	64¾	64¼	64½	—2¼
55	55⅜	6,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
28½	30	200	Col. & Southern	29	29	29	29	+2
28½	30	100	do., s. 15	28	28	28	28	...
129¾	130	3,400	Consolidated Gas	128¼	130¼	128¼	129¾	+ ½
90	90⅞	200	Continental Can	90	90½	90	90½	+ ½
106	107	200	Continental Can pf	106	106	106	106	+1½
18	18¼	1,100	Corn Products Ref	18	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
84½	85	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	85½	85⅝	84¾	84¾	— ½
95¾	96	9,000	Cruciible Steel	96¼	96⅞	95¼	95⅝	...
108¼	108¾	700	Crucible Steel pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½	+ ¼
119	119¾	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	119¾	119¾	118⅞	119⅜	+1⅛
143	144	200	Delaware & Hud	143	143	143	143	+2½
411	422	132	Del., Lack. & West	415	415	415	415	+5
60	64	200	Detroit United Ry	60	60	60	60	—1½
27⅜	27½	8,000	Distillers' Secur	24½	27¾	24⅝	27⅜	+2⅛
21⅞	22½	800	Dome Mines	22	22¼	21⅞	22	...
4	6	200	Duluth, S. S. & A	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ½
12	12½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10⅞	12¾	10⅞	12¾	+2¾
72½	77¾	3,200	Elec. Storage Bat	78¼	78¾	77	77¾	...
32⅜	32½	21,700	Erie	31⅞	32½	31⅞	32⅜	+ ½
52⅞	53⅛	7,000	Erie 1st pf	52¾	53⅞	52½	53	+ ½
41½	42	1,000	Erie 2d pf	41	41¾	41	41⅝	+ ½
173½	174	500	General Electric	178	174	173	174	+ ¼
344	345	1,000	General Motors	345	345	339	344¾	—5½
114	115	500	General Motors pf	113¾	114	113¾	114	+ ⅞
69¾	70	4,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	70¼	70¾	69¼	69¾	+ ¼
107¾	109	250	Goodrich pf. s. 60 f	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	...
121¾	122	2,900	Great Northern pf	122	122	121½	122	+ ¼
44⅞	45	3,600	G. N. certs. ore prop	45⅜	45½	44¾	44⅞	— ⅛
65¾	66¼	2,900	Guggenheim Explor	65¾	66⅜	65½	66	+ ⅜
106¼	108	1,400	Illinois Central	104¼	107	104¼	107	—3
35⅞	35⅞	15,500	Inapiration Copper	35¾	36⅝	35¼	35⅞	+1
20¾	21	600	Inter.-Met	21	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
20¾	21	700	Interboro Consol	21¼	21¼	20⅜	20⅞	— ⅛
74⅜	75¼	900	Interboro Consol pf	74¾	75	74½	75	— ⅛
37½	39½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
214½	215	1,100	Int. Nickel v. tr. cts	216⅜	216⅞	215	215	—2¼
10	10¼	700	Int. Paper	10½	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
39	39¼	400	Int. Paper pf	39¼	39⅝	38½	39	...
28	28½	3,700	Kansas City South	27⅞	28⅜	27½	28	+ ⅛
60	60½	300	Kan. City Sou. pf	59½	60½	59¾	60½	+1⅜
79	80	23,100	Lackawanna Steel	70	79	70	79	+9½
9	10	200	Lake Erie & West	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
20	23	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	22	22	22	22	+2⅞
146	146½	3,700	Lehigh Valley	145⅞	146⅝	145⅞	146¼	+ ¼
225	230	100	Liggett & Myers	225	225	225	225	— ⅝
116	118	10	Liggett & Myers pf	118	118	118	118	...
48	48½	100	Long Island	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+1⅛
122	124	600	Louisville & Nash	121	122	121	122	+ ¼
52½	52⅞	3,700	Maxwell Motors	54⅜	54⅝	52½	52⅞	—1⅝
92¾	93	1,300	Max. Mot. 1st pf	93	93	92¼	93	— ¼
45	45¼	1,500	Max. Mot. 2d pf	46	46	44¾	45	—1⅝
50	52	200	May Dept. Stores	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	...
90¾	91	4,900	Mex. Petroleum	92	92	90¼	91	— ⅝
87	90	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	87	87	87	87	...
27⅝	28	1,700	Miami Copper	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
121¾	122	100	M., St. P. & S.S.M.	122	122	122	122	+ ¼
121¾	122	25	Do odd lot	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	...
6	6¼	2,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6¼	5½	6	— ¼
12	12	2,200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12	12	10¼	12	— ½
4¼	4½	6,100	Mo. Pacific	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
60	60½	200	Montana Power	60	60	60	60½	— ½
121¼	122	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	— ½
87	88	400	Nat. Cl. & Suit	87½	88¼	87½	87⅞	+ ⅞
87	88	50	Do odd lot	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	...
108	110	100	Nat. Cl. & Suit pf	109	109	109	100	...
28	28½	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
64½	65	1,400	National Lead Co	66½	66½	65¾	65¾	...
14⅞	14⅝	900	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
156	158	700	N. Y. Air Brake	156	157	156	157	+ ½
97¼	97⅜	8,600	N. Y. Central	94½	97⅜	96¼	97⅜	+1½
68¾	69	2,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	69¼	69¾	68¾	68⅝	— ⅛
29¼	29½	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	29¼	29½	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
115¼	115½	6,200	Norfolk & Western	115½	115⅝	115	115¼	+ ¼
76	77	100	North American	76	76	76	76	...
111¾	112	7,500	Northern Pacific	111¾	111⅞	111¼	111⅞	+1
31	33	400	Pacific Mail	31	31½	31	31¼	— ⅛
32	32¼	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	32	32¾	31⅜	32¼	+ ⅛
114	115	15,400	Penna. Railroad	111¾	114	111¾	113¾	+2¾
117½	118	100	People's Gas, Chi	117½	117½	117½	117½	— ⅝
87¾	88	2,500	Philadelphia Co	87¾	88	87¾	88	+1
35	35⅛	600	Pittsburgh Coal	35	35⅛	34½	34½	— ⅛
103	103	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103	103	103	103	...
64⅝	64¾	2,200	Pressed Steel Car	64⅝	64⅝	64¼	64½	+ ¼
42	42	500	Rwy. Steel Spring	42	42	41½	41½	+ ⅝
93	93	100	Rwy. St. Spring pf	93	93	93	93	+1
22¾	22⅝	3,600	Ray Cons. Copper	22¾	22⅝	22¼	22¼	...
154¼	154½	12,350	Reading	154¼	154½	153⅞	154½	+ ⅝
84	85	100	Reading 1st pf	83¾	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	...
47⅛	47½	4,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	47⅛	47½	47	47	...
101½	101½	200	Rep. Iron & St. pf	101½	101⅜	101½	101⅜	+ ¼
⅞	⅞	400	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
5	5¼	1,800	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5	5¾	5	5½	+ ¼
8	8¼	600	Ru'ly, (M.,) Co. pf	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
32	32	100	St. Louis So'w'n pf	32	32	32	32	+1½
14¾	15⅜	14,300	Seaboard Air Line	14¾	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	+1¼
35	36½	2,600	Seaboard A. L. pf	35	36½	35	36½	+2½
155¾	156¾	100	Sears, Roeb'k & Co	155¾	156¾	155¾	156¾	+ ¾
54	54	100	Sl.-Sh. St. & I. Co	54	54	54	54	+1
93	94	16,500	Southern Pacific	93	94	93	94	+1¼
87½	87½	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	87½	87½	87	87	+2
18⅛	19¼	9,600	Southern Railway	18⅛	19¼	18¼	19¼	+ ¼
57	58	1,350	Southern Railway pf	57	57	55	57	+2½
140½	140½	2,700	Studebaker Co	140½	140½	138⅞	139⅝	—1½
59⅛	59⅛	6,300	Tennessee Copper	59⅛	59⅛	57½	57½	—1
163	165	1,400	Texas Co	163	165	162½	164	+2
12	12½	1,200	Texas & Pacific	12	12½	12	12½	+1
59¾	59¾	200	Third Avenue	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅝
99½	99½	300	Tob. Products pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ½
133¾	134¼	20,600	Union Pacific	133¾	134¼	133⅜	134	+ ⅝
81	82	300	Union Pacific pf	81	82	81	82	X1¼
52¼	55	2,000	United Cigar Mfrs	52¼	55	52¼	55	+3
24½	24½	3,100	United Rwys. Inv	24½	24½	23¼	23¾	— ⅝
39⅞	39⅞	900	Unit. Rys. Inv. pf	39⅞	39⅞	38	38	—1
67	67	200	U. S. Express	67	67	67	67	+1½
80⅜	80⅜	5,600	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	80⅜	80⅜	80¼	80¼	+3⅝
100⅝	100⅝	100	U. S. Ind. Alc. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅝
30	30	250	U. S. Real. & I. Co	30	30	30	30	...
52¼	52¾	1,400	U. S. Rubber	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¾	...
106¼	107	250	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	+1
78⅞	78⅞	42,600	U. S. Steel	78⅞	78¾	78¼	78⅜	...
114¼	114⅜	1,500	U. S. Steel pf	114¼	114⅝	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
67⅞	67¾	7,400	Utah Copper	67⅞	68¾	67¼	67¼

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

$8,500,000 GAIN IN TOTAL RESERVES

Nearly All of the Federal Reserve Banks Report a Large Increase in Their Holdings.

MORE COMMERCIAL PAPER

Richmond Bank, for First Time, Reports $100,000 of This Class of Holdings—Buy More U. S. Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement indicates an increase in total reserves of $8,500,000. Gains reported are: New York, $7,400,000; Philadelphia, $3,700,000; Boston, $2,200,000, and San Francisco, $200,000. All the other banks show smaller total reserves than a week ago. The aggregate gold reserves of the banks increased $1,600,000, the above-mentioned banks, also Chicago, reporting additions to their gold holdings. Moreover, the banks in order to reduce their liability on Federal Reserve notes outstanding, transferred to agents during the week a total of $10,600,000 in gold.

The aggregate of commercial and bank paper in the hands of the banks showed an increase of about $800,000, the gain in discounts proper accounting for practically the entire increase. About 29.5 per cent. of the paper on hand was made up of bank acceptances, the amount of this class of paper showing but little change from the total given in the previous week's statement. The Richmond bank for the first time reports among its assets $100,000 of this class of paper.

Discounted paper in the hands of the banks increased about $700,000, Atlanta with its New Orleans branch and Dallas reporting the more substantial gains in the amounts held. The average maturity of the paper on hand is measurably shorter than for the week before, as a large amount of the paper held by the three Southern banks is reported as maturing within the next ten days. The proportion for all the banks of paper maturing within ten days is 16.9 per cent. for the current week, as against 10.9 for the week before, while the proportion of all paper maturing after ten but within thirty days is shown to have decreased from 20.8 to 27.0 per cent. The proportion of paper on hand maturing after thirty days but within sixty days likewise shows a decline from 40 to 35 per cent.

Additional purchases of United States 3 per cent. bonds are reported by Cleveland and Chicago, while Kansas City reports the purchase of 2 per cent. bonds. Other investments, composed of municipal short-term notes, show a gain of about $500,000, largely as the result of fresh purchases by the Boston and New York banks. Bank deposits, as distinct from Government deposits, increased about $13,000,000, the New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago statements indicating the largest increases under this head.

Federal Reserve agents report a total of $171,900,000 of Federal Reserve notes received from the Comptroller of the Currency, and of $135,100,000 of notes issued to the banks. Against the latter total they hold at present $115,200,000 of gold and $18,100,000 of paper. The aggregate liability of the several banks on outstanding reserve notes is given as $15,348,600.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$229,972,000
Gold settlement fund	59,050,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,202,000
Total gold reserve	$290,224,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	22,920,000
Total reserve	$313,144,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
Maturities within 10 days	$7,487,000
Maturities within 30 days	11,997,000
Maturities within 60 days	15,561,000
Maturities within 90 days	8,173,000
Maturities over 90 days	1,213,000
Total	$44,431,000
Investments:	
U. S. bonds	$9,328,000
Municipal warrants	24,945,000
Federal Reserve notes (net)	14,866,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks (net)	7,409,000
All other resources	3,577,000
Total resources	417,700,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$34,748,000
Government deposits	15,000,000
Reserve deposits (net)	329,041,000
Federal Reserve notes (net)	15,348,000
All other liabilities	2,663,000
Total liabilities	$417,700,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	82.2%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	88.7%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	91.0%

The statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—BOSTON.

Total gold reserve	$17,703,000
Total reserve	18,164,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,615,000
Reserve deposits, net	20,041,000

SECOND DISTRICT—NEW YORK.

Total gold reserve	$134,271,000
Total reserve	150,585,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,420,000
Reserve deposits, net	154,172,000

THIRD DISTRICT—PHILADELPHIA.

Total gold reserve	$15,838,000
Total reserve	18,284,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,144,000
Reserve deposits, net	23,687,000

FOURTH DISTRICT—CLEVELAND.

Total gold reserve	$16,844,000
Total reserve	17,777,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,262,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,803,000

FIFTH DISTRICT—RICHMOND.

Total gold reserve	$12,563,000
Total reserve	12,652,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,504,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,386,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	6,445,000

SIXTH DISTRICT—ATLANTA.

Total gold reserve	$8,711,000
Total reserve	8,843,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,046,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,236,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	3,030,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT—CHICAGO.

Total gold reserve	$41,425,000
Total reserve	42,717,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,831,000
Reserve deposits, net	52,649,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT—ST. LOUIS.

Total gold reserve	$11,000,000
Total reserve	11,260,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,861,000
Reserve deposits, net	13,583,000

NINTH DISTRICT—MINNEAPOLIS.

Total gold reserve	$6,440,000
Total reserve	6,450,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,941,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,046,000

TENTH DISTRICT—KANSAS CITY.

Total gold reserve	$7,674,000
Total reserve	8,114,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,424,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,179,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	993,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—DALLAS.

Total gold reserve	$9,295,000
Total reserve	9,626,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,403,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,661,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	4,880,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT—SAN FRANCISCO.

Total gold reserve	$8,385,000
Total reserve	8,392,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,850,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,513,000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 24.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$317,120	$12,966,606	$45,432,859
Ordinary	1,111,805	24,870,222	81,382,044
Cor.&Inc.tax	29,193	774,926	10,776,625
Miscellaneous	74,329	3,415,760	11,786,627
Total rcts.	$1,831,648	$41,727,677	$149,978,148
Expenditures	2,927,012	49,714,940	186,357,982
Deficit	1,095,364	7,987,263	36,379,834

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Sept. 25, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc's, Invest'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$35,528,000	$2,856,000	$679,000	$605,000	$2,000	$2,379,000	$32,807,000	$1,369,000	$800,000
Merchants' National	30,205,000	1,608,000	342,000	1,399,000	17,000	2,196,000	29,883,000	.....	1,944,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	109,237,000	17,350,000	7,853,000	4,195,000	133,000	9,195,000	123,581,000	4,913,000	4,859,000
National City	299,704,000	98,256,000	5,152,000	4,466,000	515,000	$1,059,000	360,107,000	1,097,000	2,623,000
Chemical National	$2,247,000	4,610,000	1,288,000	3,667,000	36,000	2,444,000	32,746,000	150,000	450,000
Atlantic National	10,475,000	653,000	151,000	339,000	15,000	937,000	10,436,000	17,000	890,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,948,000	91,000	36,000	147,000	5,000	131,000	1,849,000	54,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	79,803,000	6,970,000	546,000	1,726,000	175,000	6,706,000	79,575,000	1,485,000	4,800,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	204,479,000	21,016,000	6,106,000	4,114,000	308,000	16,279,000	206,679,000	125,000	3,443,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	47,280,000	3,824,000	849,000	2,999,000	459,000	2,767,000	46,116,000	5,536,000	1,188,000
Hanover National	111,089,000	23,020,000	1,106,000	2,523,000	47,000	9,689,000	128,803,000	.....	305,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	26,047,000	1,114,000	348,000	1,021,000	64,000	2,002,000	22,694,000	1,345,000	1,640,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,190,000	1,180,000	455,000	684,000	104,000	929,000	9,598,000	.....	82,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	32,438,000	1,794,000	993,000	688,000	30,000	2,211,000	28,971,000	.....	50,000
National Park	128,745,000	8,743,000	1,007,000	4,638,000	117,000	9,346,000	127,838,000	648,000	3,576,000
East River National	2,204,000	118,000	57,000	174,000	9,000	178,000	2,107,000	.....	50,000
Second National	18,216,000	761,000	180,000	598,000	68,000	943,000	12,943,000	.....	674,000
First National	144,326,000	27,850,000	648,000	2,806,000	95,000	11,667,000	150,088,000	123,000	4,770,000
Irving National	55,870,000	7,296,000	1,351,000	3,880,000	14,000	4,914,000	64,861,000	155,000	740,000
N. Y. County National	9,509,000	435,000	92,000	663,000	143,000	699,000	9,667,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	145,193,000	34,158,000	5,896,000	4,116,000	106,000	14,086,000	135,536,000	1,040,000	450,000
Lincoln National	16,954,000	1,611,000	1,684,000	832,000	53,000	1,455,000	19,006,000	32,000	687,000
Garfield National	8,837,000	858,000	225,000	397,000	43,000	371,000	8,329,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,575,000	165,000	107,000	253,000	9,000	333,000	4,559,000	86,000	247,000
Seaboard National	34,628,000	2,734,000	1,227,000	2,230,000	23,000	3,387,000	40,163,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	45,239,000	3,628,000	315,000	722,000	27,000	3,318,000	47,119,000	2,364,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,098,000	921,000	140,000	190,000	37,000	892,000	8,127,000	.....	398,000
Union Exch. National	9,965,000	170,000	275,000	535,000	20,000	762,000	9,227,000	43,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	9,024,000	294,000	82,000	630,000	42,000	591,000	8,393,000	9,000	267,000
Broadway Trust	16,335,000	1,450,000	131,000	470,000	213,000	1,300,000	17,093,000	133,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	43,130,000	10,253,000	1,401,000	1,127,000	104,000	.....	49,730,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	32,529,000	3,520,000	1,367,000	1,156,000	62,000	.....	30,948,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,313,000	1,080,000	202,000	423,000	314,000	519,000	11,084,000	25,000	.....
Pacific	4,934,000	445,000	668,000	94,000	177,000	.....	4,787,000	.....	.....
People's	2,349,000	165,000	71,000	93,000	25,000	136,000	2,254,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan	12,858,000	944,000	529,000	675,000	48,000	.....	10,473,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	82,598,000	9,524,000	3,414,000	3,788,000	1,255,000	4,000,000	83,135,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,354,000	308,000	26,000	62,000	53,000	181,000	3,009,000	.....	.....
German-American	5,090,000	737,000	152,000	60,000	13,000	.....	5,029,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	15,145,000	2,052,000	437,000	995,000	71,000	.....	16,015,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,777,000	441,000	53,000	93,000	55,000	212,000	3,528,000	.....	.....
Germania	6,160,000	720,000	110,000	155,000	110,000	242,000	6,261,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,411,000	731,000	565,000	913,000	60,000	.....	12,417,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,593,000	273,000	137,000	148,000	35,000	350,000	4,591,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	12,078,000	2,076,000	462,000	754,000	132,000	.....	13,587,000	.....	.....
State	19,344,000	1,509,000	276,000	546,000	414,000	1,270,000	$1,228,000	27,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	32,169,000	1,630,000	317,000	263,000	146,000	1,175,000	23,507,000	7,217,000	.....
Bankers Trust	187,548,000	16,648,000	114,000	259,000	14,000	8,206,000	164,099,000	26,203,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	49,728,000	2,038,000	122,000	335,000	153,000	1,781,000	35,631,000	13,236,000	.....
Astor Trust	24,347,000	1,670,000	10,000	185,000	75,000	902,000	19,197,000	5,642,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	36,639,000	1,995,000	180,000	134,000	128,000	1,115,000	22,807,000	444,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	219,612,000	25,001,000	13,420,000	5,282,000	583,000	.....	216,450,000	26,345,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,609,000	628,000	73,000	36,000	29,000	367,000	7,852,000	120,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,620,000	1,158,000	170,000	144,000	37,000	736,000	14,713,000	283,000	.....
Columbia Trust	65,705,000	4,167,000	147,000	511,000	208,000	2,513,000	50,262,000	13,600,000	.....
People's Trust	17,787,000	1,163,000	85,000	221,000	209,000	838,000	16,742,000	1,062,000	.....
New York Trust	52,823,000	3,318,000	1,702,000	266,000	10,000	1,839,000	38,719,000	7,816,000	.....
Empire Trust	17,375,000	1,113,000	70,000	96,000	53,000	655,000	13,992,000	4,111,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,676,000	635,000	100,000	137,000	54,000	481,000	9,613,000	1,031,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	44,935,000	2,469,000	1,301,000	775,000	363,000	1,399,000	37,984,000	5,977,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,673,444,000	$275,483,000	$38,649,000	$52,338,000	††$2,785,000	$143,904,000	$1,829,492,000	$20,851,000	$36,643,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	271,134,000	34,754,000	9,870,000	11,092,000	2,928,000	6,910,000	290,116,000	52,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	789,801,000	64,073,000	18,401,000	8,714,000	2,063,000	22,606,000	669,685,000	112,537,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,734,379,000	$374,310,000	$66,920,000	$72,144,000	$7,774,000	$178,420,000	$2,789,273,000	$133,490,000	$36,643,000
Change	+35,538,000	−146,000	−2,683,000	−2,166,000	−748,000	+4,176,000	±39,643,000	−4,352,000	−92,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$1,635,454,000	$270,445,000	$37,983,000	$56,355,000	†$2,546,000	$144,246,000	$1,841,388,000	$20,972,000	$36,585,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	270,572,000	33,617,000	9,479,000	10,570,000	2,880,000	6,916,000	287,258,000	68,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	810,314,000	65,041,000	19,735,000	4,685,000	2,077,000	22,996,000	698,332,000	108,732,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,760,340,000	$369,103,000	$67,197,000	$71,810,000	$7,503,000	$174,158,000	$2,826,958,000	$124,772,000	$36,585,000
Change	+57,570,000	−7,259,000	−2,256,000	−585,000	+1,636,000	+61,421,000	−12,837,000	−93,000	

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$329,308,560		
			Net time deposits	1,042,550		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$366,470,000	$143,904,000	Net demand and time dep.	$330,351,110	$180,022,890	− $7,872,460
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	58,642,000	6,916,000	Net demand deposits	52,220,880	13,331,120	− 1,901,700
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	93,251,000	22,606,000	Net demand deposits	100,449,750	15,407,250	+ 1,535,100
Total	$518,363,000	$173,420,000	Total net deposits	$483,021,740	$208,761,260	− $3,239,060

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$331,446,240		
			Net time deposits	1,048,600		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$364,783,000	$144,246,000	Net demand and time dep.	$332,494,840	$176,534,160	−$14,253,080
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	50,540,000	6,916,000	Net demand deposits	51,706,440	11,755,560	− 8,080,040
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	91,538,000	22,996,000	Net demand deposits	104,749,800	9,784,200	− 4,966,050
Total	$512,867,000	$174,158,000	Total net deposits	$488,951,080	$198,073,920	−$22,299,170

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Sept. 25, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$2,265,900	$123,300	$88,300	$446,200	$379,100	$3,935,100
Colonial	7,497,500	356,400	800,500	916,200	59,100	8,716,700
Columbia	6,626,000	586,000	304,000	757,000	17,000	7,572,000
Fidelity	1,000,400	102,000	42,900	405,100	.....	1,392,000
Mutual	3,933,000	546,000	218,000	1,679,000	.....	6,274,000
New Neth.	3,234,000	168,000	224,000	702,000	74,000	4,122,000
Sherman	2,382,300	66,800	104,600	200,000	280,000	2,547,000
23d Ward	1,028,300	50,700	204,400	244,100	25,700	2,481,700
Wash. Hgts.	1,692,000	147,000	59,000	192,000	.....	1,653,000
Yorkville	5,220,100	405,200	393,000	1,450,500	16,400	7,222,200
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,824,000	115,000	177,500	927,000	73,000	5,062,000
Mechanics'	14,202,700	937,000	1,110,000	3,809,000	119,600	21,654,200
North Side	2,971,981	230,561	143,256	893,121	5,082	3,992,074
Nat. City	4,931,000	163,000	197,000	744,000	617,000	6,225,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,711,000	206,000	436,000	4,085,000	541,000	9,036,000
Hudson Co.	3,842,799	91,746	169,243	133,580	994,988	3,959,619
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,104,200	122,800	95,600	891,000	54,700	5,356,100
Second Nat.	4,000,122	53,291	142,022	578,026	90,315	4,581,333

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,612,000	$506,000	$1,048,000	.....	$7,685,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	4,033,956	209,619	534,845	$275,229	2,221,404

Institutions Not in the Clearing House
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,716,700	$186,600	$62,200	$160,600	$22,200	$2,185,500
B'way Cent.	739,500	46,200	31,800	73,900	29,300	320,500
Bronx Boro.	1,649,852	86,116	259,220	97,004	27,965	1,954,872
Bryant Park	1,292,500	114,800	89,500	201,300	.....	1,578,900
Chel. Exch.	2,744,000	180,000	197,000	286,000	93,000	2,876,000
Gotham Nat	2,512,300	346,900	.....	320,000	337,200	3,621,000
Harriman N.	14,761,800	1,450,000	382,800	.....	1,688,500	20,505,100
Inter. Bank	5,410,300	644,100	22,100	6,996,800	28,300	8,031,100
Public	3,619,200	688,200	855,700	840,300	582,500	10,025,700
W'chester Av	903,300	33,700	41,900	65,800	4,800	918,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	513,600	79,000	78,800	140,800	.....	968,900
Bk. Fl'bush.	933,000	45,000	61,200	105,500	.....	1,053,700
Homestead	552,700	45,700	62,900	140,300	.....	693,600
Montauk	578,200	45,800	20,700	33,000	.....	632,200
Peoples Nat.	1,282,688	13,375	.....	183,452	62,845	1,853,915

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$20,467,200	$1,572,000	$6,377,500	$1,980,700	$31,016,900
Central Union	46,232,900	10,980,600	41,284,626	1,416,002	181,924,070
Equitable	72,087,000	3,479,500	19,748,000	11,580,000	106,335,000
Farm. Loan.	96,873,200	8,979,500	20,132,800	21,729,400	145,552,800
Fulton	8,158,700	708,800	1,474,800	.....	9,287,900
Hudson	3,483,600	299,000	1,207,600	211,900	4,210,200
N. Y. Life Ins.	36,170,200	2,907,000	2,895,300	.....	35,270,500
Transatlantic	2,980,400	76,800	1,178,800	5,800	3,080,000
Union	59,283,971	6,328,738	16,789,890	400,806	77,866,023
United States	68,427,100	4,500,000	10,877,000	.....	68,405,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	17,649,744	1,345,054	4,175,657	.....	20,382,055
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,130,600	178,400	226,400	46,950	2,236,100

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$27,643,600	Lincoln	$12,181,000
Bankers	215,169,000	Metropolitan	48,102,900
Broadway	30,533,900	New York	55,650,110
Brooklyn	33,765,000	Peoples	21,483,100
Columbia	69,561,807	Title Guarantee	82,758,200
Fidelity	9,056,000	United States Mortgage	63,359,000
Franklin	20,341,000	Total	$965,217,517
Guaranty	318,534,000	Change	+3,965,246
Lawyers Title Insurance	16,154,400		

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business Sept. 24, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$3,189,000.00	
Gold in vault	131,082,245.00	
Total gold reserve	$134,271,245.00	
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin	16,593,586.60	
Total reserve		$150,864,831.60
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper	$500,831.82	
Bank acceptances	4,019,396.60	
Total	5,420,228.42	
Investments — Municipal warrants	9,304,593.20	
Federal reserve notes (net)	7,987,540.00	
All other resources	342,176.57	
Total resources		$173,919,369.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,985,850.00	
Reserve deposits (net)	154,171,602.25	
Due to other Federal Reserve banks (net)	6,300,811.99	
All other liabilities	2,461,106.45	
Total liabilities		$173,919,369.79

Federal reserve notes outstanding, $50,220,000; against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent: Commercial paper, $270,000; gold and lawful money, $38,950,000.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,734,379,000	+$35,538,000
*Reserve in own vaults (a)	518,363,000	— 5,453,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	143,904,000	+ 3,967,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	29,516,000	+ 209,000
Net demand dep's	2,780,273,000	+ 39,643,000
Net time deposits	133,490,000	— 4,552,000
Circulation	36,643,000	— 92,000

(a) Of which $446,454,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $691,783,000; excess reserve, $208,701,260; decrease, $8,239,060.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c	$2,766,340,000	+$57,579,000
*Reserve in own vaults (b)	512,367,000	— 13,896,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	144,246,000	+ 1,056,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	29,912,000	+ 580,000
Net demand dep't	2,826,938,000	+ 61,421,000
Net time deposits	124,772,000	— 12,837,000
Circulation	36,585,000	— 99,000

(b) Of which $440,712,000 is specie.
**Aggregate reserve, $687,025,000; excess reserve, $198,073,920; decrease, $22,299,170.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans, etc.	$583,388,900	−$2,977,300
Specie	49,707,000	+ 354,500
Legal tenders	8,023,000	+ 289,100
Total deposits	762,828,700	+ 183,100
Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City	606,877,600	+ 419,600

RESERVE—STATE BANKS. P.C.

Cash in vault	$10,384,900	11.28
Deposits in banks and trust companies	16,852,600	17.96
Total	$27,437,500	29.24

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$48,045,400	9.17
Deposits in banks and trust companies	132,483,500	25.29
Total	$180,528,900	34.46

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $207,966,400; $33,200 decrease. Per cent. of legal reserve, 33.60.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invs.	$344,702,300	+ $4,350,000
Gold	46,145,000	— 601,700
Currency and bank notes	23,077,500	+ 225,200
Deposits	459,534,700	+ 17,068,800
Reserve on deposits	100,899,300	— 372,100
Percentage of reserve, 27.3 per cent.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invs.	$1,288,007,000	+$1,843,400
Gold	111,993,900	+ 4,550,400
Currency and bank bills	31,725,400	— 1,563,600
Deposits	1,022,001,200	+ 8,795,500
Reserve on deposits	397,743,600	— 1,733,300
Percentage of reserve, 31.1 per cent.		

CALL MONEY RATES.

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2	1¾	1¾	1909	3	2¾	2¾
1914	8	6	6	1908	1¼	1	1¼
1913	8	2	3	1907	6	1	4
1912	7	3	5½	1906	7	3	5
1911	2½	2	2¼	1905	4½	2	3½
1910	2	1½	1¾	1904	2	1¾	1¾

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1915.	1915.
Sept. 25	$2,251,892,477	$3,040,220,265
Sept. 18	1,958,909,051	3,345,344,699
Sept. 11	*1,647,310,483	2,885,394,843
Sept. 4	2,250,924,069	3,627,000,436
	1914.	1914.
Sept. 26	$1,028,750,772	$2,242,523,563
Sept. 19	1,112,512,149	2,447,762,868
Sept. 12	856,624,692	1,949,867,334
Sept. 5	1,083,407,986	2,334,805,051

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 263,514 shares of stocks and $175,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 139,724; oils, 2,600; railroads, 6,000, and mining, 115,190. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	†Can. C. & F.	105	107	103	106
500	†Can. C. & F. pf.	117	119	117	118
1,250

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Perhaps the most noteworthy indication in the general business field during the past week was the stimulation of buying in very many lines. This was general in character and not confined to any particular section or sections of the country. The ordering still continues to be greatly for immediate needs on the part of retailers, whose stocks are low and who must have goods on hand to sell, but repetitions of orders are coming in such a way as to indicate that the general public is purchasing to a greater extent than for some time past. In the primary markets, especially of the textiles, rising prices with the promise of more increases to come are having their effect in more extensive purchases for the future. The sudden drop in temperature has had a great deal to do with broadening retail trade, but wholesale and jobbing circles have been influenced in their dealings by the growing confidence arising from continually improving general conditions.

Other Things Besides Cotton.

There has been a decided lull in the agitation nominally gotten up to help the Southern cotton planter. Just now, with the higher quotations on the exchanges, the movement lacks the popularity which its sponsors hoped to arouse. It seems to be taken for granted that plenty of use will be found for all the available cotton before another crop is gathered. This being the case and the upholding of the price of the staple being merely dependent on proper marketing which is getting provided for, there seems little chance of the growers sacrificing their holdings. A number of the Southern farmers, indeed, seem also to have been taking a lesson from experience and have cast an anchor to windward by raising something else than cotton. Their success is shown in the announcement that the value of the grains of various kinds raised by them this year exceeds by $200,000,000 that of the best cotton crop, including seed, ever grown by them, and is nearly $400,000,000 above that of the average of cotton crops for the past ten years. Increasing orders of goods of all kinds from stores in the South and Southwest, which have been in evidence recently, aid in negativing any belief that the Southern planter can rightly be considered just now as a proper object of charitable relief.

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Cotton Goods Advances.

The effect of the advancing costs of cotton on the fabrics into which it enters has been lately especially noticeable. Prices of printcloths, sheetings and the like, have been going up and they have been quite firmly held. The transactions, too, have been large in volume, some of them for deliveries after New Year's. Brown and bleached goods and wash goods are likewise in good demand both for export trade as well as domestic, and the business in napped goods has been particularly large. In only one direction has there been a reduction in price, and this is in the case of ginghams, where a more or less merry fight is in progress between the principal maker of such fabrics and a number of smaller competitors, who had been getting considerable business by secretly allowing extra discounts. This need not be a finish fight, however, as a reservation is made that orders will be filled only so long as dyes remain available. All colored cottons are dependent on this matter of dyes to a large extent, although buyers have been taking goods lately the hues of which are not due to coal tar colors and have found the substitutes quite satisfactory. The fancy goods of delicate weave and pretty patterns and the new and decidedly handsome cretonnes are finding a ready market. Business is also much better in the knit goods end, reorders coming in in good volume for both ribbed and fleece goods.

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Wool from Abroad.

No decided change has occurred in the wool market during the month. The auction sales at London have shown that the demand continues strong for desirable qualities, but that there is no disposition to take any and all kinds of wool that may be offered. The lifting of the embargo on crossbred wool brought in among the bidders Americans as well as Russians, and their purchases will relieve the market and prevent the lowering of price on this variety. At the sales in Melbourne Americans were also bidders because of the announcement by the Australian Government that crossbred wool would be permitted to be shipped direct to this country. It is easier to get the wool from Australia than from Great Britain because of the amount of red tape needed in securing permits from the latter country. Concerning these shipments woolen manufacturers showed some amusement at a publication during the past week in which an attempt was made to have it appear that the British were trying to throttle American trade by means of the proviso that wool should not be re-exported. So far from this being the case, the reverse is true, the domestic woolen manufacturers having been exceedingly pleased at being enabled to obtain wool from Great Britain and the British possessions. It has been a great help toward enabling the factories here to keep busy on both domestic and foreign orders. The reason for requiring guarantees against re-export is very well known in the trade.

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Prices of Woolens.

With the raw materials for texture and coloring both high in cost it has logically followed that the price of woolen goods must be advanced. This is what is happening all along the line. The mills are very busy just now, more so than for a long time. Of the woolen mills proper, as distinguished from the worsted ones, it is stated that about 50 per cent. of the machinery is working on war orders for the Allies, which will keep them busy until the end of next month. It is also quite likely that other orders which are expected to follow will further occupy the mills. At present there is a shortage of heavyweight overcoatings and suitings for the domestic trade. Advances have been made on opening prices on medium grade staple woolens to the great disgust of some dilatory purchasers, who refused to heed the warnings given to them some time ago. The demand is becoming much more active for cloths for next Spring and Summer. Dress goods prices, too, are advancing, especially those which call for colors other than black and white. This is because of the scarcity of certain dyes and the high cost of all. The clothiers and coat and suit makers report an increasing demand which the cooler weather of the past few days has served to emphasize. There is more than an even chance that the supplies of certain kinds of cold weather garments may not equal the demand.

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Dyes Scarce Everywhere.

Serious as the shortage of fast dyes is conceded to be, it is a curious circumstance that no one seems really to know how much of them there are in this country. Just one undoubted fact appears, and that is that most of the supplies seem to be obtainable only from speculators. The latter, also, appear to dilute or otherwise adulterate in many instances what they are selling at exorbitant prices. A considerable quantity is now being produced here and small amounts keep coming in from Switzerland. Dyers and mills which do their own dyeing are conserving the colors they have on hand as much as possible, and there is a vast increase in the use of vegetable colors. Some of the results obtained from the use of the latter in skillful hands have been surprisingly good. But some persons are not helping matters much by decrying the efforts now being made to establish a dyestuffs industry in this country, or by caviling because within a few months the domestic makers of colors can not turn out the quantity and the multiplicity of shades that used to come from Germany. In normal times the imports of dyes averaged in value about $1,000,000 a month, and it must take time to arrange for a production anywhere near that quantity. Even Germany itself is not in very good condition just now as regards dyes for home use. This is shown by the fact that recently, for the third time since the war began, the Association of German Silk Dyers has advanced its prices for dyeing, the total advances being 40 per cent. on fancy shades and 50 per cent. on blacks. This is expressly stated to be due to the scarcity and consequent higher prices for dyes and chemicals. The association also declares that certain dyes are no longer obtainable. If this condition prevails in the country which is the chief source of supply for the world the critics here may be a little considerate.

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They Want Relief.

It was probably in ignorance of this and certain other facts that the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers the other day passed a resolution, which was forwarded to the President and Vice President and certain Cabinet officers, urging the Government "to take such effective measures that will relieve the situation." The queer part of the action taken was in the preamble to this resolution. This declared the outlook for the future to be very discouraging and stated that "reasonably large lots" of foreign dyes were in European ports ready for shipment, and that the British manufacturers, by reason of the aid given the dye makers by the Government, "are in a position to maintain their industries and keep their plants running." As to these statements it may be said there is no evidence that any large lots of dyes are awaiting shipment. There is, however, consular evidence that they are not at Rotterdam as has been so often asserted. With the Germans themselves needing dyes so badly, it is hardly likely that they are arranging to send any abroad. Their dyeworks are just now being used to turn out explosives. As to the aid afforded by the British Government to its dyemakers, that is something which in Great Britain is regarded as of about as much value or less than what has been done here without Government aid. There is said to be a greater scarcity of dyes in Great Britain than here, and exports of colors have been called for from this country. The best evidence is that the domestic makers of dyes will before long supply all the colors needed by the hosiery and underwear makers and that the whole industry will be on a good business basis in this country long before it is in Great Britain.

Paper from an Aquatic Plant.

An aquatic plant, which grows in great abundance on the margins of Lake Tacarigua, is being used as raw material in a paper factory started at Maracay, Venezuela, according to Consul Homer Brett, stationed at La Guayra. Wrapping paper and strawboard will be produced at first; the capacity of the plant being ten tons in twenty-four hours.

NO WOMEN BEHIND THE SILK COUNTER

Said to be Poor Keepers of Stock and Incapable of Doing the Work Needed.

Equal suffrage may bring women into politics, it may make Mayors, Governors, and Senators of them, but the chances are strong that it will not bring them behind the silk counters in the leading department stores in this and some of the other large cities. This opinion was expressed yesterday by certain local silk buyers to a TIMES reporter, who made inquiries as to why men were employed to sell this merchandise instead of women, particularly since the great bulk of this merchandise that is sold at retail goes to women customers.

It appeared from the answers to the reporter's questions that, while there may not be a very great difference in the actual selling ability of men and many women in this capacity, women, as a rule, are very poor keepers of stock. This charge was made by every buyer questioned, and it was added that poor stock keeping behind the silk counters meant serious losses to the department and to the store.

"I don't know why it is," said one of the buyers quizzed, "but the average woman clerk seems utterly incapable of learning how to take care of her merchandise. It may be because she can't learn, and it may be because she won't. The second is probably the better explanation, but the fact remains that one careless woman behind a silk counter can ruin enough stock in a week to eat up the profits of the department for a month, or even longer.

"It is really a fact that nine women out of ten cannot fold a piece of silk properly after it has once been opened. A second opening of the package containing it will find the silk either full of new folds and creases or all rumpled and wrinkled. When a customer is paying anywhere up to $35 or $40 a yard for her silk, she certainly does not want it looking as if it had been used as a tablecloth in the ark. Every yard of silk that is creased or wrinkled must be sold at a reduced price, the extent of the reduction depending on the amount of damage done in the folding. Men are required even to fold up the remnants and other pieces that are being sold chesply, though the selling of these silks is done mostly by girls.

"Another complaint is that women behind the counter will balk at folding and putting a piece of silk back every time it is shown. The result is not only that the counter becomes littered with goods and the goods mussed up, but time is lost in hunting for fabrics and colors that are not in their right places. This means that it takes longer to wait on the customers, and in the long run can only mean fewer sales and smaller profits.

"This constant refolding and replacing the goods in their proper places on the shelves is not as easy a thing as it may seem. Not only does the care required to see that they are folded properly result in more or less of a nervous strain after several hours' work, but constantly taking goods down, showing them, refolding them, and putting them back is by no means an easy physical task. This is especially true, since wide silks have come into general use and the weight of the pieces is increased.

"The weight problem is further complicated when silks are taken into consideration that are brocaded or otherwise decorated with metal. Such silks as these, and other silks of high price, very often cannot be folded at all without injuring them considerably; that is, if they are to remain folded for any length of time. As a result, they are kept on rollers and sold directly from them. Some of these rollers are of solid wood, while others are tubes of pressed paper. Many velvets are also sold in this way, and the full rolls, or even partly full ones, are by no means light.

"Can you imagine a gawky, even a matured woman, selling a heavy silk or velvet from a roller with the counter crowded with customers, and other sales persons passing back of her almost constantly? About the only way the goods can be taken from the roll under these circumstances is to take it by the end in one hand and spin it slowly with the other hand until the required yardage is unrolled. If any one thinks this an easy stunt, let him try it. How could a woman do it unless she were a kind of female Samson?

"Another point is that men add a kind of dignity to the silk department that cannot be imparted to it by women. Ever since the days of A. T. Stewart, who I believe was the first to employ men in this capacity, the leading New York stores have had men sell their silks and have found it a paying proposition. If they didn't find it such, the digni fcature would not cut much of a figure and the men would soon be supplanted by girls.

"Then, again, the average New York woman would rather be waited on by a man when she is buying silk than by a woman or young girl. Next to the ready-to-wear department, which is essentially a women's department, I believe that the individual silk sales run into money more quickly than they do in any other part of the store, with the possible exception of the jewelry. It stands to reason, then, that when a woman is going to buy something that, to her, represents a big expenditure, she would rather have the attention and service of a man of 35 or so than a girl of 20. She thinks she will get better and more careful service and I am sure she does.

"Not only are men better qualified to handle and sell silks than women or girls, but they are more faithful to their jobs. To the average girl her position is a kind of purgatory that must be endured before she can be haven of matrimony is reached. This is particularly true if she is not entirely dependent on her own efforts for her existence, as, for instance, when she lives at home and is allowed to spend most of her earnings on dress. Naturally, such girls are irresponsible and are very apt to get 'snappy' when they get tired. And they would tire very quickly behind the silk counter.

"Because her heart is not in her job, the average saleswoman does not give the service she should. She is very apt to abandon a search for a desired shade for matching some goods, previously bought, before she has honestly completed it, and will then perfunctorily inform the customer that 'We are all out of that shade,' when there are apt to be yards and yards of it almost under her nose. In making a sale she will follow the line of least resistance, and will, like as not, let the customer leave the counter with a silk costing $2 a yard when she might easily have got her to take by tactful, clever selling, one costing twice that amount.

"She is also given to abandoning a customer too quickly, with the result that where one dress length of one kind of silk has been sold she might have sold three of three kinds of silk had she tried to do so. Further than this, she will not interest herself enough in the technique of the manufacture and use of the various silks to be able to answer questions intelligently or to suggest ways in which the goods might be used to advantage beyond certain cut-and-dried expressions of personal opinion.

"The men, on the other hand, are generally married and have families, which means that to them their job is a serious thing, and they must guard against dismissal in every way possible. Because of this the average man behind the silk counter will do all, if not more, than all the things I have said the average woman will not do. And it is not infrequent to see a capable man waiting on two customers at once during rush periods and selling goods to both.

"I think my last charge against women behind the silk counter will be that they are unreliable. For physical reasons, they generally tire quickly and often have to take time during the day to rest. Less often, perhaps, they take whole days off for the same purpose. And, strangely enough, these days of rest are very apt to be Monday or Saturday, the days when they are most needed. They are certain to be on hand on a rainy day, however, when the rush of customers is sure to be light and when they might be supposed to have some real reason for staying home to rest."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting Cotton Damask and Similar Goods.

The Board of General Appraisers, in sustaining protests by Henry Glass & Co., held that a protest which recites the rate of duty against which objection is made and, although making alternative claims, points out consistent and applicable provisions of the tariff law under which it is contended the merchandise in question is dutiable, is "sufficient" to acquaint the Collector with the real grounds of complaint. The merchandise involved in the protest consisted of fringed Turkey red damask table covers. Collector Malone classified the goods as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton, and took duty at 30 per cent. The board sustained the claim for entry at 25 per cent. as cotton table damask.

A large number of other importers made claims similar to the issue decided above, but, in addition, there were towels, quilts, bath mats, blankets, and sheets. The board held that these goods were not dutiable at 30 per cent., but should be given entry at 25 per cent. ad valorem. Among the protestants were B. Altman & Co., William A. Brown & Co., H. A. Caesar & Co., M. Gardner & Co., O. Hoffmann, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, S. Kunstler, A. L. Reid & Co., Schofield & Walter, Snow's United States Sample Express Compsny, New York Merchandise Company, J. J. Gavin & Co., the H. B. Claflin Corporation, Stern Brothers, Ballin, Graham & Co., J. D. Smith & Co., Dezell & Helwig, Richard H. Ewart, Freund, Freund & Co., J. McCann & Co., Perry, Ryer & Co., James F. White & Co., Douglas & Berry, Mills & Gibb, and George Riggs & Co.

Gsliagher & Ascher, Chicago, imported merchandise described as "escapements for watchmen's clocks." Duty was levied at 30 per cent. ad valorem as "all other clocks and parts thereof." The claim was for entry at 15 per cent. as "time detectors." Judge Fischer, overruling the claim, pointed out that there was no provision in the paragraph under which claim was made for "parts" of time detectors.

M. J. Corbett & Co. lost in protests relating to thimbles of brass or other base metal, silver plated. On account of the plating to which the articles had been subjected, the Collector took duty at 50 per cent. The board held that the claims were without merit, and that a 20 per cent. duty as manufactures of metal not specially provided for did not apply.

The board denied the claim that cola nuts imported by A. S. Lascelles & Co. and Frank De Mercado were crude drugs under the tariff, and therefore free of duty. The assessment under the provision for "nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled," was affirmed.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Trading Active During the Past Week with Higher Prices.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 25.—Trading in the cotton goods markets this week was active and much more business could have been done had manufacturers been willing to accept prices offered by buyers and other factors. The chief feature of business this week was the advance in prices ranging from a sixteenth to a quarter of a cent per yard. Most of the business was done at an increase of an eighth of a cent. In some instances, present prices show an advance of a full one-half cent per yard for the last two weeks.

Taken on the whole, the print cloth markets are strong, and prices which were named two weeks ago are no more, full asking prices being demanded. The slowness displayed by millmen in doing business may be attributed to the rising cotton market. Some mills are willing to dispose of some of their stocks at prevailing prices, and in quarters, too, because these mills have accumulations which they wish to reduce to a commercial size.

The inquiry this week has been for all styles of goods, heavy trading being done in 36 and 38½ inch styles especially. The narrow goods market has picked up quite a little, and prices may be considered no longer nominal but being firm. Fall River mills do not manufacture the large amount of narrow goods which they did years ago because of going on wider styles, consequently mills have only a limited supply of these goods on hand. Then, too, dyestuffs are growing very scarce and this makes printers' styles less in demand. With each strong advance in cotton, better prices are obtainable in the print cloth market. The total sales are estimated at about 265,000 pieces, of which about 100,000 pieces are spots.

WRITING TOOLS CHANGE.

Slates and Pencils Out of Date and Pen Points Going, Too.

The business of selling slates and slate pencils, once so general, is now confined almost entirely to remote districts and small villages. The picture of the old-fashioned child going to school always showed the slate as the principal equipment. Nowadays the pencil and the cheap writing pad are the things used instead. Not only are they more convenient, but hygiene pronounced slates insanitary and that settled the matter.

So likewise the ordinary pen point is beginning to feel the inroads of the fountain pen. One certain sign of a growing business is its advertising in the magazines and the periodicals, and the fountain pens are just making their appearance in those pages. The fountain pen appeals to that portion of the American temperament that likes things that are handy and convenient, and this accounts for most of its growing popularity. When a man acquires the fountain pen habit, it is usually incurable, and he likewise becomes a missionary to convert others.

Duty on Watch Bracelets.

The classification of watch bracelets entered under the present tariff was fixed yesterday when the Board of General Appraisers held that the cases and bracelets were properly dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem as "jewelry." The watch movements, it was held, fell properly within the provision in the law for such articles, and consequently pay 30 per cent. Schwarzschild Brothers, Richmond, Va., the importers in the test case, claimed that only the bracelet attachment should be classified as jewelry, the movements and cases coming in at 30 per cent. under the watch provision. Judge Sullivan held that as the cases were part of the bracelets, they were not provided for under the paragraph claimed. The General Appraiser remarked that were the watch case so attached to the bracelet as to be readily removable, so that the bracelet and watch could be used separately, the question would be different.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The twentieth annual Fall meeting and dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held at the Hotel Astor on Oct. 21 at 7 o'clock. A reception preceding the dinner will begin at 6. The principal speakers will be John W. Weeks, United States Senator from Massachusetts; H. G. Moore, President of the National Association of Credit Men, and Justice W. H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions.

The United Buyers' Service, an association of 5, 10, and 25 cent stores, 11 West Nineteenth Street, announces the election of J. W. Gillingham as Vice President. Mr. Gillingham is well known to the trade, having been with large syndicates. He was also an organizer of the New National Association of 5 and 10 Cent Merchants.

CONSULAR RULES IN LATIN AMERICA

A Government Publication Showing Precautions to be Taken by Exporters.

One of the most complicated and troublesome problems confronting American exporters interested in building up a South American trade is the lack of uniformity in Consular regulations affecting shipments to the countries of the Southern Continent. This for many years has been a factor tending to complicate and hinder commercial relations with Latin America.

The problem has received consideration at all the international conferences of American States and, at the fourth conference held at Buenos Aires in 1910, a resolution was passed recommending the adoption of a uniform Consular invoice in accordance with the form prepared by a special committee, the abolition of certificates of origin and Consular certification of bills of lading, and the reduction of Consular fees, as far as possible, to amounts necessary to cover the cost of maintaining the Consular Service. None of the reforms recommended has so far been adopted. Thus at the outbreak of the European war, with its attendant stimulation of American export trade, shippers were under the necessity of adapting themselves to the oldtime Consular regulations prevailing in South American countries.

A great many exporters have had exasperating experiences, besides much monetary loss through the failure to meet the various Consular requirements. In instances where goods were not actually lost through one cause or another there were frequently long delays before merchandise shipped from this country could be delivered to the purchasers. It was said yesterday at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that it was no uncommon thing, owing to lack of compliance with the regulations, for goods to lie in the custody of South American revenue officers for weeks at a time pending the arrival from the United States of corrected entry, or shipping papers. This, of course, results in inconvenience and loss both to shippers and buyers.

The handicap under which American exporters are laboring was recognized by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the outset of the European conflict, and steps were taken looking to a codification of the Consular regulations governing imported merchandise entering the various South American countries. The preparation of an authoritative guide was placed by Dr. E. E. Pratt, head of the bureau, in the hands of L. Domeratzky, Chief of Division of Foreign Tariffs, who visited South America, and made a compilation of the prevailing regulations. This has just been issued.

The requirement for the presentation of Consular invoices in connection with the clearance of shipments in Latin-American countries is generally justified on the ground that it facilitates the compilation of commercial statistics, prevents undervaluation and fraudulent entries, and furnishes revenue for the maintenance of the Consular and, in some instances, also some Diplomatic Service. It has been pointed out, however, that as the Consul does not, as a general rule, verify the information furnished by the shipper, a bill of lading or a Custom House invoice would furnish the statistical data required and serve as a check on undervaluation and fraudulent entries, while the revenue derived from the fees could be collected more economically by a direct tax on the consignee, who in the end pays the Consular fees collected at the point of exportation.

With the exception of Argentina, Costa Rica, and Uruguay, South American countries require the presentation of Consular invoices for the clearance of shipments, and heavy penalties are provided in some countries for failure to comply with the rule within a brief time limit. This time limit, it may be said, is altogether too short in many instances for American exporters to correspond with the proper officials before the arrival of information that corrections or additional papers are necessary. In some countries importers are allowed to clear their shipments without the Consular documents, but are obliged to furnish bond for their subsequent presentation. It is, therefore, in the opinion of officials connected with the Foreign Commerce Bureau highly important for the shipper to forward the Consular documents by the same vessel as the shipments which they cover, so as to save the consignee from the imposition of a fine and avoid delay in the clearance of the shipment.

The detail and care necessary in the preparation of invoices is emphasised by the fact that the number of copies of invoices required to be presented for Consular certification range from three to seven, most of which are retained by the Consul, some for his own file, and others for transmission to the customs authorities of the country of destination. While in the case of some countries of South America invoices in English are accepted, Mr. Domeratzky says it is advisable to use the language of the country of destination, thereby saving the consignee the delay and expense involved in making translations.

The new Government publication covering the Consular regulations of the South American countries sounds a warning against the sending of so-called "to order" shipments to certain countries. The customs laws of Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Venezuela prevent "to order" shipments, either by failing to require the presentation of a bill of lading for clearance purposes, or by specifically prohibiting such shipments. In the case of Venezuela, for instance, "to order" shipments are subject to a surtax of 25 per cent. of the duty in addition to the penalty imposed on the Master of the vessel carrying the shipments. Under such circumstances foreign exporters are prevented from financing their shipments to those countries by the method of "draft attached to documents," which is so frequently employed in transactions with other countries.

While drafts may still be used in connection with shipments to the countries enumerated above, the shipments must be consigned direct to the consignees, whose acceptance of the drafts is not necesary to enable them to obtain possession of the goods involved. In some cases shipments are consigned to banks or shippers' agents, but this method may sometimes subject the shipper to a fine on account of delay in the clearance of the shipment. In a report on the subject by an American Consular representative stationed in one of the countries in which bills of lading are not required for the clearance of shipments, it is pointed out that the requirement of such documents might greatly complicate the clearance of shipments for the interior and delay their delivery for at least two months.

Gray Goods Continue Active.

An excellent business was done in the gray goods market yesterday despite the short day. Printcloths were again very active, and large sales were made at previous prices of 39-inch 80 squares, 68-72s, and 56-44s, and of 38½-inch 64-60s, 60-52s, and 60-48s. Other goods moved also, but for the most part in a smaller way. A large business in fancies was done in spite of the sharp price advances that are being made on them. Sheetings and drills were active, but the business was not productive of features. Spot printcloth prices at the close were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	*3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	*2½c

*Asked.

Poor Grades of Wool Neglected.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A fair assortment of 7,800 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. There was a good demand for well-grown clips, but the other grades were neglected. Crossbreds were firm and secured merinos were taken by the home trade at 2s 5½d.

SOMETHING OF A LOST ART.

Surprise Expressed at What May Be Done with Natural Dyes.

How an art not applied generally for three or four decades seems almost forgotten by the present generation was demonstrated last week at the exhibit of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, makers of vegetable dyes, at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace. While this concern did not have an exhibition as great a variety of shades as could have been produced had there been more time to make preparation, those that were shown at the exposition covered the fundamental colors, and created much interest.

W. W. Skiddy, President and Treasurer of the company, said yesterday that great interest was evoked in the exhibit of what can be done with natural or vegetable colors.

"There were many visitors daily at the booth," said Mr. Skiddy, "and nearly all of the callers asked a great many questions, showing that the present scarcity of coal tar colors has turned manufacturers' thoughts toward the possibilities of vegetable dyes. It was quite surprising to find how many men, even users of dyes, were astonished when they discovered that so many colors could be produced from vegetable dyes. Many of these people were under the impression that many of our exhibits were anilines, and in some instances it required considerable effort to disabuse their minds of the erroneous notion.

"Another man saw a lap robe in our exhibit. It was black, and this man could hardly be convinced that it was dyed with logwood. Most of the samples shown were produced in our factories, and not merely in a laboratory, so that these samples were not experimental in any way, but demonstrated actually what can be done.

"One great difficulty, of course, with the vegetable dye is that for so many years the extensive use of anilines has developed in the dyehouse a good many dyers who have never had any experience or education in the use of vegetable colors. Some of the coal tar dyers calling at the booth saw for the first time a piece of logwood, once to be found in every dyehouse. The samples shown were silks, woolens, and cottons, colored with blacks, blues, reds, yellows, greens, and quite a good many shades of all these colors. The general impression with many of the visitors at the exposition, after seeing the extensive display of colors of the four or five old-established aniline concerns of the country and the exhibit of our company, was that no great apprehension should be felt for the ultimate alleviation of the present dyestuff scarcity.

An incident brought to light yesterday relates to the durability of vegetable colors. A letter was received from London inclosing two samples about two and a half inches square. The letter stated that a certain prominent tailor of this city would have these fabrics in stock shortly from the English mills. One sample was a dark green, and the other black. These samples fell into the hands of a natural dyestuff manufacturer, who, for curiosity's sake, asked his chemist to see what they were dyed with.

After making his test, the chemist reported that the black was logwood, and the dark green aniline. The manufacturer then asked the chemist to take a little slip of each and put them through the scouring process in order to see the result. The black slip which was colored with logwood held its color, but the green one fell off very much and showed several shades of a lighter green than the original color.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Textile Mfg. Co.; W. Goldsmith, dry goods, men's, women's furn. goods; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—Smith-Taylor Co.; W. L. Taylor, women's specs, children's rompers; Park Avenue.

BOSTON—Central Clothing Co.; G. Baker, boys' girls' clothing; Wallick.

CHATTANOOGA—S. B. Loveman Co.; Mrs. E. S. Bailey, women's girls' ready to wear; W. M. Sporborg, mdse. mgr. for all departments; 148 W. 23d.

CLEVELAND—Kohn Bros. & Co.; R. H. Kohn, clothing, Summer clothing, overcoats; 60 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Feder & Gellner; L. Feder, boys' blouses; Longacre.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Pennington Dry Goods Store; Miss E. Pennington, dry goods, millinery; 1170 Broadway, Central.

IONIA, Mich.—F. W. Stevenson Co.; C. M. Stevenson, dry goods, notions, ready to wear; Park Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Eberhard, art needlework; 120 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann-Patterson & Baxter; W. Patterson, men's furn. goods; Latham.

PITTSBURGH—Wolk & Esakowich; G. Wolk, men's furn. goods; Grand.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeltner, millinery; 621 B'way.

SEATTLE—MacDougal & Southwick Co.; M. Evoy, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Co.; Miss A. W. Nocke, waists; 23 E. 26th.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

SELLING CLOTHES ON THEIR LOOKS

A Practice That Hurts All Along the Line, from Manufacturer to Customer.

The wide variety of stock that is carried makes it necessary for the clothing retailer to consider not alone the question of giving value to his customers, but also the problem of making a fair average profit for himself. The mark-up, which must make allowance for the mark-down toward the end of the season, when this surplus stock must be cleared out, is responsible, so many clothiers claim, for many of the evils from which the trade as a whole suffers.

If clothing could be standardized in the same way typewriters are standardized, which of course is impossible on the face of it, there would be no sales evil to contend with. The apparent necessity of making a thing "look what it really isn't" has brought both the retailers and the manufacturers many troubles. For instance, a merchant is about to decide upon the price he will ask for a certain suit. The manufacturer has sold that suit at a price that immediately fixes the retail price. The retailer, however, determines that the suit in question is better value than other garments in the same line. He has in mind the necessity of making more than his usual profit on certain of his goods in order to allow for the reductions he must make at the end of the season. The suit, then, is priced up to, and generally exceeding, its true value. The manufacturer caters to this tendency of distorting values. The woolen buyer for one of the largest manufacturing retailers in the country explained how.

"The manufacturer," he said, "has a fixed schedule of fabric, manufacturing, overhead, and distributing costs. Fabrics of a certain cost go into a line to sell at a certain price. There is always a strict limit to the price the manufacturer can pay for the materials used in his various lines. If he exceeds these fixed prices he is confronted with no profit, or a loss.

"If the manufacturers would content themselves with buying the best fabric they could for the price they wish to pay, all would be well. The trouble is, however, that very frequently the quality of the fabric will be skimped in order to get a fabric that puts up a flashier appearance. By flashier I mean the appearance of value, without real value. For instance, if the clothier is buying piece goods around a dollar a yard he can get a cloth that is pretty well styled and fairly durable. He will not get $1.25 value for $1.

"Here's where the trouble starts. The clothier cannot get $1.25 value for $1, but he would like to come as near to it as possible. This is where the mill steps in. At $1, or even less, imitations of fabrics selling at much better prices are offered. Generally they are well styled, but are lacking in other respects. The designs are snappy, though the cloth may pull apart between the fingers with little effort. The cloth looks what it really isn't. The manufacturer isn't deceived, but he hopes the retailer will be. Many retailers are not deceived, but they hope their customers will be. Perhaps the men who buy garments made of such well-styled but flimsy goods are deceived, but the chances are that the majority of them are not, and in the final analysis the joke is on the retailer, who loses a customer, and the manufacturer, who wonders why his business is not going ahead in the way it should.

"To return to the retail field. There is little doubt in the minds of those who have studied the clothing business that sooner or later some way must be found to standardize both the product and methods. The merchants who are trying to do the fair thing by their customers are suffering from the petty deceptions practiced by some of the manufacturers. Every retailer cannot be a woolen expert, and he must depend in large measure on the good faith of the manufacturer who sells him goods. The money back policy is not taken advantage of by the customers who really deserve the best. In fact, this policy has been a means of imposing additional burdens on bona fide customers, who will not bring a suit back after a year's wear, and demand their money back, or a new garment.

"There has been an evolution in the clothing business just as there have been similar changes in other lines. A larger stock must be carried. The number of sizes has increased and the assortment must be more comprehensive. This has necessitated initial mark-ups that far exceed those of former years. If the season looks as if it might be an uncertain one the customary mark-up of 50 per cent. may be increased in order to allow for sale reductions. This is the dangerous trading down policy that many of the stores have fallen into, and the effect of this, as figures will doubtless show, has been to lower the average price paid for a suit of clothes. Consequently, between the fictitious values which have been created in clothing beyond the popular-priced marks and the trading down system, men who have been accustomed to pay $25 and more for a suit have been sorely disappointed in their purchases.

"My remarks apply only to stores that have practiced passing on the public something that 'looks better than it really is,' and the retailers who apparently would rather sell a man a suit to cost him $20 than something priced at $30, though he can afford the latter."

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER, looking all week, snappy styles velvet, suits and dresses; also cloth plush coats and skirts. P. K., 217 Times Downtown.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4843.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 466 Broadway. Spring 358.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2557.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Hander's, 338 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WANTED—Manufacturers who make reputable lines of coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts are offered an opportunity to secure representation of a live-wire commission firm, (St. Louis territory) member will be in New York next week for interview; references. J. W. S., Longacre Hotel.

SALESMAN with New York office and staff seeks selling agency for high-class merchandise. Ability, N 174 Times.

FORCED SALE OF

ORIENTAL RUGS

BELOW ARE QUOTED UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES TO SETTLE AN OVERDUE ACCOUNT:—

Royal Sarouks,	7.0x4.0, each	$42.50
Royal Kermans,	7.0x4.0, each	42.50
Royal Kermans,	11.6x8.0, each	137.10
Afghan Bokhara,	8.0x6.4, each	39.00
Chinese Rug,	9.0x7.2, each	45.00
Chinese Rug,	9.0x5.9, each	38.00
Silk Table Covers,	3.0x3.0, each	9.50

Entire stock reduced in proportion.

K. KAPRELIAN, Mgr.,
179 Madison Ave., at 34th St.
Kaprelian Auction Rooms.

VENISES

5½c up

ROSECLIFFE CO., 1161-1175 Broadway at 27th.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE

50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY

GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE

Everything for the **Bargain Basement**

10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

Free Toy Balloons

With Your Advertisement

WILL INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS

Our Patent Valve keeps the air in.

Haber Bros. 389 Broadway. Samples, Prices and Our Advice Free on Request

S. STEINFELD & CO.

43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.

Offer special values in Sport Coats for immediate delivery.

WE LOAN YOU MONEY against your outstanding accounts; we don't notify your customers; you collect and pay us. LICHTENHEIM & STERN, Commercial Bankers, 20 Exchange Place, New York.

FUR TRIMMED SUITS

and other up-to-the-minute models at $10 to $15. Quick deliveries.

COOPER & GRAPES,
145 West 28th Street.

SILK PETTICOATS

Taffetas, Jerseys, and Messalines. From $1.37½ to $8.75, Exceptional values. L. BEILEY & CO., 133 West 21st St.

Lowest Prices—Best Service—Largest Stock

GOLDSMITH BROS

The Big Stationery Store,
27 Nassau St., between John & Fulton Sts.

Bestyette RAIN COATS N. Y. Mackintosh Co. 39-41 W. 32d St.

Burroughs Adding Machines

$150 GUARANTEED. PRIVATE SALE. John E. Hasses, Aucr., 137 Greenwich St., cor. Dey

World's Market Corporation

28-30 West 22d Street.
9-19 West 22d Street.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. GOLDSMAN & CO., 1,181 Broadway. Tel. Farragut 9763. Accounts Financed.

ADVERTISING.
"What the Male can sell the Mail can sell." SACKERMAN-EDELMAN CO., 303 Fifth Av.

APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Deao's Lookstitched, 45 East 17th St.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for $, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BOOKLETS, CIRCULARS, ETC.
PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery, Low

MARINE STOCK RISES IN FIGHT TO CONTROL

Shares Advance 30 Points in a Few Weeks—Up Six and a Half Yesterday.

NEW MILLIONS DISCOVERED

Wallace Committee's Accountants Report $9,000,000 of Assets Kept from View.

The rise of 30 points in the preferred stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company within a few weeks has caused a stir in Wall Street and has upset the calculations of many. The rise is the more remarkable because the company is in the hands of a receiver and failed a year ago to pay the interest on its beat bonds.

Primarily the war is responsible for the rise, for with the war came enormous earnings in the shipping business in which the fleets of the International Mercantile Marine shares. The immediate cause of the rise, however, is the fight being made by strong financial interests against the reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine along lines favored by other strong financial interests and sanctioned by the bondholders.

James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company, heads the contesting element, and Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, heads the faction which has long controlled the company's affairs. Mr. Bannard represents the bondholders for the greater part, and Mr. Wallace and his committee the preferred stock holders.

It is a contest involving future control. If Mr. Bannard's plan succeeds the bondholders will have virtual control and will own a large part of the stock. If Mr. Wallace wins the stock of the reorganized company will be held wholly by prssent stockholders.

On the Curb there was spirited trading in the preferred stock yesterday, about 60,000 shares changing hands in the short session. The stock advanced 6¼ points, to 38½. Before the contest started it sold at $8 a share.

Millions in Assets Found.

The fight has been carried into the offices of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and for the last week the books of the company have been under investigation by experienced accountants of the Wallace committee. These accountants, it was said on good authority yesterday, have discovered many assets of the company of which there had been no general knowledge. It was reported that these new assets were between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000, and that they consist in part of railroad stocks and stocks of other corporations. One estimate of hitherto unheard of assets yesterday put the total as high as $12,000,000, but this was not confirmed.

It was also reported by the experts that the International Mercantile Marine since Jan. 1 has earned approximately $27,000,000 net, or about $3,000,000 a month. These figures, it is understood, do not allow for depreciation charges. This indicates that the Marine Company, although in receivership, is earning at the rate of $36,000,000 a year. Allowing $6,000,000 for depreciation and $2,000,000 for interest, this would indicate a net earning power of $28,000,000. At this rate the entire bond issue of the new company, as proposed, could be redeemed in less than two years of operation. Prior to 1914 the earnings of the various companies in the International Mercantile Marine averaged a little more than $4,000,000 a year for three or four years.

Big Difference in Reports.

It was recalled yesterday in this connection that the report of the Bannard Reorganization Committee covering the earnings for the first six months of the year, which report was published on Aug. 12, showed net earnings for the six months of about $14,000,000. When allowances were made for depreciation there remained $11,000,000, according to the figures presented in that report. This was at the rate of only $22,000,000 a year and did not take account of interest charges. There appears to be a big difference, therefore, between the report of the Reorganization Committee as made last August and the report of the accounta as submitted only a few days ago. It is probable that the increased earnings of late as compared with the year had advanced have accounted for a great part of the higher average monthly earnings reported by the Wallace committee's accountants.

A third thing which the accountants found, it was said, was that there was $8,000,000 of cash in banks credited to the Marine Company's account at the time that a default on the first bond issue was permitted. It is not charged by the contesting faction that the Directors of the Marine Company were not within their legal right to withhold payment of interest on the bonds. It is contended, however, that the Directors should be held responsible for their action, and to that end a demand was aerved recently on the corporation asking it to bring suit for $10,000,000 against the Directors of the corporation to recover losses alleged to have been suffered because of the receivership.

It is this $10,000,000 suit which is hanging over the heads of the Directors which now looms up as an important feature in the fight for control of the International Mercantile Marine Company. If the corporation does not bring the action, and there is little likelihood that it will, the original complainant, ex-Congressman Henry S. De Forest, can start the action by filing a formal complaint. The papers in the projected suit were drawn by Loucks & Alexander, attorneys of 120 Broadway, and it is regarded as significant that these attorneys were selected as associate counsel for the Wallace Committee. It is within the province of the Wallace Committee to start the action if a compromise can not be effected out of court.

Radical Change Demanded.

What the Wallace Committee will insist on, it was learned yesterday, is a radical change in the reorganization plan. The plan, which has already been declared operative by the Bannard forces, provides that the bondholders shall get approximately 47 per cent. of the stock of the new company. The Wallace Committee will now insist that the bondholders shall not have a share of the new stock, but that it shall go, ahare for share, to the present stockholders.

A man closely connected with the situation described it thus yesterday:

"We want the stockholders to retain absolute control of their company. The receivership was not justified and we can show it. Now we want to get the company out of receiverahip as quickly as possible, we want to pay off every dollar due the bondholders and every other claim against the company, and start anew. There is plenty of money on hand to pay off all indebtedness and to set the company on its feet with a handsome working balance. It is true that the war order business passed all expectation. The company is making money right and left. There will be a war tax to pay in England, of course, but that, we believe, will not be considerable."

"The reorganization plan must be modified so that the stockholders and not the bondholders will get the property. The courts will be asked to settle the question if it cannot be settled out of court. There will be some surprises if this case gets into the courts."

Mr. Wallace would not comment on the case yesterday beyond repeating the committee's formal announcement of Friday that an investigation had shown that "the preferred stockholders, in any reorganization, are entitled to a much larger interest than the present plan accords."

A detailed announcement giving the exact amount of newly discovered assets is expected this week.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 25.—Following are the latest quotations of mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co	..	56	53½
Arkwright Mills	..	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co	35	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co	105	..	..
Chace Mills	102½	104	..
Cornell Mills	135	..	..
Charlton Mills	95	..	..
Davol Mills	90	93	..
Davis Mills	..	106½	..
Flint Mills	97	102½	..
Hargraves Mill	..	43	..
King Philip Mills	108	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	100	..
Lutbsr Mfg. Co	120	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co	77½	82½	..
Mechanics' Mills	78	..	78
Narragansett Mills	..	92½	..
Osborne Mills	..	97	95
Pocasset Mfg. Co	90	..	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	..	140	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co	175	..	..
Seaconnett Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	..	75	..
Stafford Mills	..	72½	..
Stevens Mfg. Co	125	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	105	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	..	175	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	70	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	90	..

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston thie week:

Sale.	Price.
11 Batea Manufeeturing Co	240
5 Bigelew Hartford Carpet Co	79½
10 Crocker-Wheeler Co. pf	95
60 Pacific Mills	119
1 Tremont and Suffolk Mills	107½
418 West Point Mfg. Co. rights	2¾@81½
1 West Point Mfg. Co. ex rigbts	114

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LATHAM OPERATING COMPANY, INC., wbich operated the Hotel Latham, at 4 to 8 East Twenty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Bernard H. Sandler. The assignment is attributed to internal dissensions, and it is said the company will pay in full. Liabilities are said to be $20,000 and assets much larger.

BRILLIANT TRIMMING AND BUTTON COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of trimmings and buttons, at 134-140 West Twenty-ninth Street, bas made an assignment to Leo Lerner.

HOUSTON RESTAURANT COMPANY, INC.—Judge Cohalan has appointed Santiago P. Cahill receiver for the Houston Restaurant Company, which had a restaurant and lodge rooms at 261 to 263 East Houston Street, in a suit for the dissolution of the company brought by Mollie Meurowitz, a stockholder.

SIMON S. KOFFLER, insurance solicitor, of 1,910 Brook Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,937 and no assets.

LIBMAN CONTRACTING COMPANY of 130 West Forty-sixth Street, builder of public schools, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $712,135, of which $623,435 is unsecured, and nominal assets. Abram J. Libman, Treasurer of the company, has filed individual schedulee showing liabilities of $40,238, mainly for indorsing notes of the compeny. He has no assets.

SAMUEL SHAFFER, manufacturer of suspenders, garters, and belts, at 542 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $30,418, and essets of $17,822.

MARCUS MARKOWITZ, jeweler, of 525 Sixtb Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,189 and assets of $1,500 in stock.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the Beacon, incorporated, of Cambridge, operating a department store, at the instance of the creditors represented by Philip H. Sullivan of Quincy. The petitioning creditors and their claims are as follows: Theophilus King of Quincy, $13,000; The Cambridge Standard, $111, and G. Dana Yeaton of Scituate, $1,895. The act of bankruptcy set forth is an assignment for the beneftt of creditors made May 28 to Frank A. Wilson and Harry J. Richardson, attorneys. All of the assets have been turned into cash by them and they are ready to pay the creditors about 25 per cent.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Henry W. Culkin, hotel proprietor, Troy, filed petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $62,049 and no assets.

William A. Wilson, high school Principal, South Glen Falls and Greenwich, filed petition; liabilities $13,282 and no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being tbnt of the debtor:

In New York County.

American Ramie Mfg. Co. and J. Soenvar-Turner Co.—W. G. Stewart.....$1,135.39
Brown, George—Globe Engraving Co.....249.72
Barbati, Joe—J. Bombara.....224.72
Biechman, Samusl—Massacbusstts Bonding and Ins Co.....104.87
Bauer, Siegfried.—A. I. Lewis et al.....400.01
Brenner, Louis, and Henry Russell—A. B. Seligman et al.....3,191.36
Cornwell, Jeremiab C.—Butler Bros.....144.80
Calhoun, J. Edward—Van Cortlandt Operating Co.....447.91
Campbell, Elizabeth—W. C. Monks.....338.41
Beisler, Joseph F.—Wm. H. Page Boiler Co.....673.46
De Vito, Dominick — Broadway-Park Place Co.....137.92
De Ore, Richard—Van Cortlandt Operating Co.....140.01
Einstein, Geo. A.—A. H. Mittlemann.....268.66
Faure, Irene, and Benjamin Green—People, &c.....500
Finn, Herman—Gamble-Brown Realty Co., Inc.....164.16
Fox, Leonard—M. Rutkin et al.....111.91
Goudie, Alfred C.—Encyclopedia Britannica Co.....108.11
Goliner, Chas. E.—N. Y. Flexible Wood Flooring Co.....164
Gilman, Abraham—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....111.88
Hatch, Waltor C.—E. G. Judson et al.3,400.35
Harrison, Florence—H. Baum.....481.78
Same—I. Weis.....100.13
Hirshfield, Henry G.—Tisley & Held Co.....231.20
Jacobson, John—W. Donahue.....264.41
Jorgensen, Nelsl D. W.—West Side Bank.....289.15
Judson, Edw. G., and Emma L. Hayward, ex'rs—Prodnce Exchange Bank, costs.....107.62
Judson, Edw. G., and Emma L. Hayward, ex'rs—Singer Mfg. Co., costs..105.00
Kirchner, Anthony—Sweet, Orr & Co., Inc.....353.07
Lowe, Edward and Henry—Bernheim Distilling Co.....249.87
M. Horwitz Co.—J. Steinbers et al...141.16
McLaughlin, John M.—M. J. Fisher...102.16
Neptuoe Lightsrage and Transportation Co.—Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co.....215.42
Newgold, Morris—F. A. Godfrey et al..120.50
Parlants, Frank—J. Albert & Son, costs.133.05
Same—Same.....119.05
Rotella, Joseph P.—C. Schaefer et al.2,201.80
Schulman, Isaac—C. Wnnderman.....129.65
Second Av. Development Co., Inc.—Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co.....376.33
Stabile, Oreste A.—H. E. Kahn.....168.21
Secord, Norman B.—Tisley & Held Co..221.20
Solomon, Meyer—I. Cohn.....161.65
Wood, Charlee A.—Park & Tilford.....149.90
William F. Campbell Co., Inc.—W. C. Monks.....641.51

In Bronx County.

Berger, Eugene J.—Victor Typewriter Co., Inc.....$20.72
Bowmen, Edward J.—A. Puccarelli et al.....352.06
Campbell, Elizabeth A.—A. H. Cumbers.....233.70
Same—W. C. Monks.....638.41
Fico, Gennaro and Luigi—G. Gasparino.456.82
Goldberg, Herman, and Abraham Coben—H. E. Gerber.....69.82
Hnnnes, Joseph G., and Hyman M. Mackler—G. L. Fox.....129.13
Irving Plumbing & Henting Co.—J. Scognamiglio.....167.62
Kennedy, Mery E.—M. Early.....219.37
Macavay, John T. J., Schwartz et al..77.78
McAvoy, Thomas F., Jr.—A. P. Dienst Co., Inc.....36.70
Rachmel, Abraham—H. Harris et al..106.11
Stabile, Oreste A.—H. E. Kahn.....168.21
Scheer, E. George—M. Stern.....69.60
Scognamiglio, John, and Frederick M. Meilert—J. Scognamiglio.....167.62
Springer, Horace A.—G. H. B. Rowe..870.52

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Alexander, James S., and Edward P. Holden, Jr.—E. V. Henry, June 23, 1915.....$100.81
Same—Same. Nov. 30, 1914.....91.21
Frohisher, John H.—Longsmeans Carburetter Co., Inc., Sept. 23, 1915.....22.84
Texas & Pacific Ry Co.—R. Fine, Aug. 26, 1915.....200.00

DIVIDENDS.

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

192 Broadway, Corner of John Street,
New York, September 24th, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was

RESOLVED that a dividend of two and one-half per cent. upon the (new) stock of The Chatham and Phenix National Bank of the City of New York be paid on the 4th day of October, 1915, to stockholders who have received the same in exchange for shares formerly held by them respectively, and who are stockholders of record at the close of business on the 2d day of October, 1915.

B. L. HASKINS,
Vice-Pres. and Cashier

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 2, 1915.
A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, October 1, 1915, to the registered holders of September 7, 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 7th inst., and will be reopened September 13, 1915.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

NIPISSING MINES COMPANY.

165 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20, 1915.
The Board of Directors has today declared a regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable Oct. 20, 1915, to shareholders of record at close of Sept. 30, 1915. The transfer books will close Sept. 30, 1915, and reopen Oct. 18, 1915.
P. C. PFEIFFER, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, September 21, 1915.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after October 1st, 1915. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE MILLION DOLLAR STOCK
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS, DIES

formerly of the

United States Metal Products Co.

6th to 10th Streets, 3rd to 4th Avenues
COLLEGE POINT, L. I. (Opposite New York City)

Will Be Sold in Single Lots Only to the Highest Bidder

at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Plant, Beginning Monday, October 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A.M.

and continue until sold, by

Charles Shongood, Auct'r, Office 539 B'way, N. Y. C.

The largest metal manufacturing plant ever offered at public sale in separate lots, consisting of a general variety of machine tools, power presses, metal and woodworking machinery of every kind; motors, generators, air compressors, saw and manufactured material in bronze, copper, brass, steel, iron, wood, &c.

1000 Machine Tools

Power presses, all makes and sizes; milling machines, shapers, screw machines, plain and universal grinders, radial drills, drill presses.

Lathes, 13x5 ft. to 24x10 ft.—All Makes

Cold and hack saws, power hammers, sensitive drills, tapping machines, bufferS and grinders, circular and slitting shears, power beading, rolling and forming machines.

Power Brakes and Squaring Shears

made by Loy & Nawrath, Obi & Bliss, ranging from 6 to 18 ft.; practically new.

Draw benches, with roller bearing, 25 to 40 ft.

150 woodworking machines, all makes and kinds.

Small tools and equipment in exceptional quantities; electric drills and welders; vises, clamps, milling cntters, reamers, drill taps, files, cbain blocks, hand cranes, chucks, &c.

Oils, paints, varnishes, and general supplies and factory supplies.

100 Westinghouse Motors

with oil starters, 1 to 75 h. p.
200 K. W. direct connected unit, with switchboard.
20,000 lbs. belting, transmission; 1,000 wheel trucks, 100 scales, 800 bench machines, blacksmiths' outfits.

Raw Materials, Etc.

2,500 tons iron and steel bare, sheets, cold and hot rolled strip, black and galvanized.
75 tons brass, bronze, copper and aluminum sheets, tubing, strip and wire.
100,000 screw bolts, nuts, machine and wood screws, nails, ing screws, escutcbeon pins, &c., in brass, copper, and iron.
50,000 packages builders' hardware for revolving doors and fireproof sash; locks, binges, and pullsys, draw pulls and general hardware assortment in all finishes.
1,000,000 ft. of moulding and shapes made of cold drawn steel and bronze metal.

$250,000 Worth of Dies

for making above, and anything in pressed or drawn metal.
150,000 ft. lumber in assorted woods.
Finished and semi-finished material in large quantities; complete lins of samples.

The foregoing sets forth n general description of some of the machinery and materials as contained in the plant, but no description in print in limited space can adequately set forth the tremendous quantities offered.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kallski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Pbone 2317 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6tb Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

K. KAPRELIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 179 Madison Av., nr 34th St.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 332-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cadillac.

1914 CADILLAC COUPELET.
4 passenger; motor perfect. Rookam, 1,896 Broadway. Open evenings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.

1915 CADILLAC "8" SEDAN, 5 passenger, practically new. Rookam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway. Open evenings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.

Chandler.

CHANDLER, 1915, five-passenger light six touring car, first-class condition; cost $1,680 new; run only 8,200 miles; $860. Act quick if you want this bargain. Lowa, 197 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

CADILLAC five-passenger touring, in excellent condition; $260. Stewart Auto Co., 225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

Fiat.

1913 FIAT R'DSTER, Foughkeepsie racabout, like new. Rookam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way. Open evenings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.

Hudson.

Hudson.—For sale, roadster, seats 3; Model 37; fully equipped; extra tires; perfect condition; big sacrifice, $550. B 378 Times Downtown.

Hupmobile.

1915 model K Hupmobile, in excellent condition; has been used by an officer of the company and has been thoroughly overhauled; an exceptional bargain. Hupmobile Company of New York, Inc., 1,764 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1913, 1914, 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all in excellent condition throughout and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile "32" touring car; beautifully painted, refinished; first-class mecbanical condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobils "32" roadster; beautifully painted, refinished; first-class mechanical condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Maxwell.

For Sale—Cheap, 1912 Maxwell roadster, in good condition. Apply Chas. Mast, Globe Theatre, New York.

Mitchell.

Mitchell, 1912, 5-passenger touring car; good condition; fully equipped; $350; bargain. N 37 Times.

Mercer.

MERCER—LIKE NEW—BARGAIN.
One-man tope, $25; envelopes, $1-$5. 20th Century Co., 1,604 Broadway, near 53d.

National.

A special built National Racing Roadster, in the best condition; will sell or exchange for a light touring car. Anybody interested, telephone L. B. Appleton, 1374 Riverside, between 7 and 8 P. M.

Oakland.

OAKLAND light roadster; good condition; paint and tires new; will sacrifice; $200. Stewart Auto Co., 225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

Overland.

OVERLAND five-passenger; electric lights; extra tires, fully equipped; first-class condition; will sacrifice. Stewart Auto Co., 225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

Overland 1914 touring car; electric starting and lighting system; in excellent condition throughout; $450. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Packard.

PACKARDS	15 "2-38" 6-passenger Touring.
	14 "38" Tring, L'dlet & L'sine.
	12 "30" Tring, 7 & 5 passenger.
ONLY.	12 "18" Landaulet & Runabout.
	10 "30" Touring, 7-passenger.

OPEN AND CLOSED BODIES AT COST. All these cars have been thoroughly overhauled.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., 1,876 Broadway. Phone Columbus 5076.

Packard, 80, fast, powerful 5-passenger; new cylinders, gears, slip covers, electric light all around; Gray-Davis dynamo; cash, $675. Telephone Manager, 5,061 Webster.

1915 PACKARD, 8-38, phaeton; perfect. Rookam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway. Open evenings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.

Packard roadster; A1 condition; sacrifice, $400. Chas. E. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard (6-48) phaeton, used very little; sacrificing; $1,600. Mr. Shay, 216 West 76th.

Rauch & Lang.

Rauch & Lang 4-pass. brougham; just overbuiled, painted; new battery; $900. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17-19 Central Park West. Coll. 2880.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Renault.

1913 RENAULT, Berlin Limousine; special. Roskam, 1,896 Broadway. Open evenings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.

Stearns-Knight.

STEARNS KNIGHT ROADSTER. (2.)
2 passenger; fully equipped; perfect throughout; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way. Open evenings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.

STEARNS KNIGHT, 1912, touring, 5 passenger, overhauled, repainted. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway. Open evenings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.

Stevens-Duryea.

Stevens-Duryea, six cylinder, electric light, two bodies, Delianey; Packard, sacrifice. Owner, Say, 169 East 90th St. Lenox 1511.

Scripps-Booth.

1915 SCRIPPS BOOTH, roadster, perfect condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway. Open evenings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.

S. G. V.

1913 S. G. V. R'DSTER, 4 passenger, fully equipped; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway. Open evenings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.

Miscellaneous.

For Sale.—Luxurious limousine body in perfect condition; used but three months on six-cylinder Locomobile; a bargain. Address Post Office Box 588 Bridgeport, Conn.

MY 14 MONTHS' OLD 5-ton, steel body, tail dump truck, with hydraulic hoist, offered at very low figure. You will do well to address X 220 Times Annex.

LEWIS, light six touring, latest model; used very little; customer will accept reasonable offer. Stewart Auto Co., 225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

High-type racesbout, absolntely A1 condition; real sacrifice. Aeon Garage, Broadway and 76th.

For Sale.—Electric brougham, almost new, perfect; great bargain. Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st.

Wanted—To lease space in privnte garage or stable for small car, 86th St. to 110th St., west side. Telephone Cort. 6616.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; Avis wbeels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

To Hire—High-grade five or seven passenger car, select trade only. F. Perry, resident telephone Hamilton 1777, Brooklyn.

Packard limousine, landaulet cars by hour; special rate by trip or month. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

Dodge, 1915 touring car; excellent condition; will sacrifice. Chas. E. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Seven-passenger Packard touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Garage, 15 East 30th St. Telephone 885 Madison Square.

For Rent, season, Renault Landaulet, seven passengers; will upholster and paint same suit client. Latour, 32 West 58th St.

18 Packard Limonsine, newly painted, to hire monthly; owner drives. Tel. Schuyler 4360. Greene, 211 W. 82d St.

Packard limousine landaulet cars by hour; special rates for day or month. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

For rent, monthly, beautiful Bens limousine; very reasonable. Address R. D., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

For Hire—4 and 7 passenger touring cars; very reasonable. Phone Prospect 9178.

Packard "18" Limousine, rented by month. Beck, 853 9th Av., Astoria, L. I.

Will rent Packard to responsible party; day, month; moderate. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

EXCHANGE.—Will take 5-pass. touring car in good condition in part payment for two-family house, with rooms each side, in Bayway; assessed for $3,300; price, $2,800. Reply to H. W. D. Rudd, 201 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Pierce Arrow Limousine 6-38, wants; spot cash waiting. Egide 123 West 52d.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.
Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7320
302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles bored for export. 552-558 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Repairing.

ATTENTION!—Automobile parts for all makes; gears, bearings, motors, transmission, differentials; bargains. Barney, 212 West 59th St. Circle 1689.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels.
Jasco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1538.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Beautiful three-piece mahogany bedroom set; velour couch, green; bric-a-brac, three sets new books, Sunday, Monday. Goldsmith, 310 West 79th.

Two large, affectionate, long-haired, yellow male cats; one, $50; one, $100. Mrs. J. H. Bacon, Bangor, Me.

Ten fine modern oil paintings in private house, West 88th St. Address Bargain Prices, T 2 Times.

Purchase and Exchange.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Providant tickets purchased. Robert Enako, 508 Madison Av.

Wanted—Typewriter desk; must be oak finish, in good condition; give price and description. S 170 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
6 Months for $5 and Upward.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
That are actually rebuilt and guaranteed for ons year from date of purchase. All makes. Come in and let us show you.
SPECIAL WHILE THEY LAST!
No. 4 Underwood, $48.75.
No. 5 Oliver, witbont B. S., $30.00.
No. 5 Oliver, with B. S., $33.00.
No. 2 L. C. Smith, $37.50.
No. 6 Remington, $22.50.
If you can't call, telepbons or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
845 Broadway, at Leonard St., Tel. 5408
956 Broadway, at 23d St., Franklin.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telepbons 6353 Cortlandt.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PRIVATE DWELLING, $2,000 CASH!
Three-story and basement brownstone and brick residence for sale, half block from St. Nicholas Park; price, $11,000; will take balance back on mortgage, reasonable terms. Good opportunity for homeseeker. C 218 Times Downtown.

Quick sale, all cash, $8,000; worth double; White Plains Road, subway terminus, just north of 241st St.; 27x150; 2 frontages; first men gets it. Peter F. Helmann, 4,704 Whits Plains Road.

Five-story double flat, west side; mortgage, $23,000; rent, $4,000; price, $31,000. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

For sale or rent, 4-story private house, all improvements; convenient neighborhood. 470 West 141st St.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodale, Parry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

ASK
about some small parcels of lots, (sewers, &c.,) near 238th St. and White Plains Av. Subway Station: $1,500 up. "The wise man invests in real estate."—Andrew Carnegie.
JOSEPH L. O'BRIEN, 217 WEST 125TH ST.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
Three choice corner lots on Williamsbridge Road, near Woodmansten Inn, Morris Park. For particulars apply to T. K. McCarthy, 43 Exchange Place, Manhattan.

Will let 4 or 6 rooms, two-family house apartment, $25 or $30; garden and flowers; good neighborhood. 1,747 Montgomery Av., near 176th St. and University Av.

Taxpayer—Jerome Av., adjoining station; great future. Brooker-Schnsider, 4,205 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

TO RENT.
Four-story and basement brownstone house, 203 Washington Park, Brooklyn; 13 rooms, 2 baths; choicest location in Brooklyn; opposite beautiful Fort Greene Park. Easy distance from subway and theatres; seven doors from DeKalb Av. transfer B. R. T. everywhere; to rent from Oct. 1st, on lease, $1,200. Will decorats to suit. Keys 182 Washington Park. Phone J. B. Chasseaud, owner.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN AVENUE HOME.
Will sacrifice beautiful house of twelve rooms, two baths, three toilets, sleeping porch, sun parlor, billiard room; first and second floors all parquet; steam heat; very deep lawn; lot 45x150; easily worth $16,000. Make me an offer; no exchanges. Near Avenue H station, Brighton elevated. Telephone Flatbush 5255.
1,184 OCEAN AVENUE.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Palatial villa, newly furnished, 10 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room, steam, electricity, showers, every modern convenience and comfort; capacious garage for 3 cars, sleeping quarters above; exclusive colony; ideal temperature; SACRIFICE RENTAL till May 1. Immediate. Telephone 187 Coney Island.

Flatbush.—Beautiful new limestone, brick duplex; one eight-room apartment leased, which pays carrying charges; occupy other yourself; every modern improvement; convenient surface and elevated; new dual ways; small cash payment, balance to suit. L 306 Times Downtown.

BAY RIDGE.
Ridge Blvd., one-family brick, extra deep, with porch, 9 rooms, steam heat, electric lights, parquet floors, handsomely decorated; near subway station and elevated. Price, $6,000. See Seaver, 6806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Detached house; eleven rooms and bath; parquet floors; electric lights; steam heat; 40x125; one block from new 4th Av. subway station; $8,750. 262 85th St., Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Cottage house; 40x109; all improvements; near 4th Av. subway station; sell cheap to quick buyer. 333 80th St., Brooklyn. Owner on premises.

FINE CORNER GIVEN AWAY
If you pay $1,200, arrears; 4-story brick; big equity; rare chance. W. R. SPENCER, 165 Broadway, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

IF YOU are looking for a 4-room house and large garden plot, with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c., 2 minutes from trolley, only 30 minutes out, complete for $1,800, easy terms, answer at once. Bischoff, Box 198 Times Downtown.

Artistic house, nine rooms and bath; open fireplaces, sun parlor, steam heat, electric light; perfect order; for rent or for sale; large grounds; restricted neighborhood; Laurelton Station; thirty minutes to 33d St., Manhattan. Anton, 405 Lexington Av. Telephone Murray Hill 6307.

Comfortable cottage, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements, lawn and garden; near trolley and depot; 25 minutes from Manhattan; $100 down, $17 monthly; get tickets to visit. C. Crudo, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

DO YOU want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, modern improvements, 30 minutes out, by paying $17 monthly and small amount down? Inducemsnt to good party. Write for particulars, Owner, Box 192 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.
Douglaston, L. I., (Pine St.)—Warm, sunny, furnished house, nine rooms; $70 monthly. W. H. Maginnis, 44 West 15th St., city.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.—Desirable plot, 50 ft. x 110 ft.; good location; bargain; on easy terms. C 245 Times Downtown.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

BAYSIDE.—Beautiful plot, overlooking Little Neck Bay. Apply Overlook Farm, Monsey, N. Y.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Imposing Colonial 10-room house; open fireplace; beautiful marine views; 12 acres; 45 minutes Manhattan; low price if bought at once; no letters. Room 137, 45 Broadway, Manhattan.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, $35; near high school; fine location; garden; gas, electric, hot water heating; 45 minutes from City Hall via dustless road to Staten Island; 5c. fare. 81 Curtis Place, New Brighton, New York City.

City Houses Wanted.

Wanted to Rent.—House, six to eight rooms, with bath, good kitchen, and basement. Must be cheap. Address Owner, 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 140th St. and 3d Ave.

LOTON E. SLAWSON COMPANY,
172 Madison Avenue, New York.

ALBERT B. ASHWORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WILL TRADE
a first-class residence in the Flatbush section, free and clear, consisting of half a block, about 20 lots, assessed valuation $25,000, for a first-class farm, Long Island preferred; would like some water frontage; place must be developed and up to date. Albert A. Hovell, 50 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AN UNUSUAL SACRIF

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR RENT. Harriman, N. Y., Erie R. R.; 40 acres tillable land; spring lake, woodland, running water; 4-room house, new, all modern improvements; references required; ideal place for duck, chicken, and geese raising; couple, no children; rent $25 monthly. Address M. J., care Harriman P. O., N. Y., or Room 1605, 120 West 32d St.

177 ACRES; 2,000 BEARING TREES. This farm is forced into the market, as widow, owner, cannot manage it; will make terms suitable, price right. This high-class farm home will have an income around $5,000. Rav. G. J. Newton, Cleverack, N. Y.

A most desirable country property, within 60 miles of this city; magnificent modern residence, farm buildings newly rebuilt, large herd high-grade cattle; complete equipment; established business; will sell or exchange for improved property. "868," S 114 Times.

Don't buy a farm out of e book, hnt let me select it for you free of charge; over 30 years' experience with farms, Orange County only. Write your wents to C. F. Lawrence, Middletown, N. Y.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM SPECIALIST; 40 years' active experience Goshen-Middletown, througbout Orange County; dairy and stock farms; state what seeking. A. V. Boak, Middletown, N. Y.

At Lake Mahopac.—6-room bungalow, $1,950; also camp studio bungalow, $1,650, all improvements, acre in woods by the lakes. N. W. Walker, 489 Fifth Av., N. Y. Tel. 1806 Murray Hill.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Westport, Conn.—Farm for sale; 80 minutes from New York; that can êssure at least $5,000 per year on one specialty alone, (the business of dairy and gensral farming can ba added) about 220 acre of beautiful, rolling land, including 30-acre park of magnificent old trees, pine, spruce, hemlock, and elm; grass bridle paths through these groves of trees; beautiful, extended views; nothing like this farm so near New York at any price; large, fine house; all improvements; big fireplace in living room; 5 minutes to bathing beach on Sound, and 5 minutes to Saugatuck River; big barns; plenty box and standing stalls for horses and cows; present manager wishes to remain; to control the special business; price $200 per acre; park piece alone worth $25,000, and with proper presentation to public can be sold at that. James Townsend, Westport, Conn.

Sacrifice; owner's death; Wilton, Conn., practical farm home, recently remodeled for permanent residence; partly furnished if desired; 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms; modern plumbing, heating, refrigerator, laundry, kitchen; abundant underground pressure system, finest water; 2 barns; fine chicken and hog houses and runs; 23 acres, good tilth; orchard; woods; fruits, nuts, cherries; price reasonable; easy terms. Henry C. White, 49 Wall St.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's attractive home, on principal residential street of Stamford; ample grounds; house modern in every respect and in good condition; 2 minutes' walk from station; a bargain at $14,000. Also, 3 other country homes at lower prices. Shown by appointment. No brokers. Apply to Walter E. Houghton, Atlantic and Bank Sts., Stamford, Conn.

Stamford, Conn.—Gentleman's farm; will sell entire 200 acres or part; high location; view of Sound; first-class house, barns, garage, &c.; PRICE MODERATE if IMMEDIATE SALE; can be seen till Oct. 15, when owner leaves; no agents; letters answered. Address Box 329, Stamford, Conn.

For Sale—Summer home, Falls Village, Conn.; high 10-room house; bath, fireplaces, shade, trout brook, barn, other buildings, lake, fully 13 acres, 9 woodland; adjoins fishing club; water power; $3,500. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

A beautifully furnished house, half usual rent; ten rooms, 2 bathrooms; all improvements; electric light, gas, garage; five minutes from transportation; 35 minutes from Wall St.; owner going South for Winter; any reasonable offer will be considered. Telephone 163-J West Brighton.

New York business man, owning some very attractive building lots in the heart of the City of Montreal, Canada, is compelled to sell at a big sacrifice to obtain cash; a wonderful opportunity for investor. N 166 Times.

Real Estate—Out of City.

I have a client who has a beautiful estate of about 6 acres within 40 miles of New York. Everything about the place is in absolutely first-class condition. In normal times value would readily be $125,000. Will sell for very much less. B. Berl, 132 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Accessible subdivisions in towns outside N. Y. City; must be developed, ready for immediate selling; location, map, and full particulars wanted. George G. Baker, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

A.—A.—Owners of water fronts, factories, factory sites, warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, SPECIALIST, 10 Wall St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want residence or good lots in exchange for modern corner Bedford section; cash equity, $15,000. Owner, Box 50 Times Downtown.

Wanted, Poultry Farm, in exchange for ten-acre full bearing Oregon apple orchard. Address Lakewood Manor, Lakewood, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS
FIFTH AVE., 10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
MADISON AVE., 12 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
PARK AVE., 8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
All below 72d. Call R. de FLOREZ, Circle Building, 1834 Broadway. Columbus 4560.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel Seville, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Ovington, 35 East 27th St.

Hansomely furnished apartments; long short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, seven-room apartment, 68 Washington Square South. Inquire of janitor, on premises.

Bachelor apartments; two rooms and bath, completely furnished; service; Gramercy Park section. 137 East 19th St.

Apartment 1, 2 rooms; also elegant floors; service, elevator. 10 East 38th St.

West Side

Apartment hunting unnecessary; inspected lists obtainable. Mrs. Dinglemen, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

Desirable four-room apartment, completely furnished; reference. 111th, 504 West, Apt. 25.

96th, 36 West.—Batchelor's apartments, beautifully furnished, American private house, select; references.

7 large, all outside rooms; three exposures; river view; 2 balconies, $160. 301 W. 109th. Apt. 6B. Phone 7234 River.

168th, 601 West, (cor. Broadway.)—Seven rooms, two baths; $125. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

Riverside Drive, 120, (84th, north corner.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address Stewart.

Riverside Drive, 230, (95th.)—Handsomely furnished six-room apartment; 7; immediate possession.

72d St, and Riverside Drive.—Chatsworth, 7G, six outside rooms, well furnished; facing Hudson River.

Beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment, three rooms; reasonable; worth investigating. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

Two reliable tenants, three-room housekeeping apartment of better class, on Riverside Drive; subway one block. 625 West 127th.

103d, 239 West, (Broadway.)—Seven, foyer, sunny, maids' lavatory; refined accommodations. Frances.

Sublet, furnished, 9 rooms, 3 baths; Apartment 9, south. 202 Riverside Drive.

Riverside Drive, 126.—Select; 9 rooms, all light; artistic, refined, homelike. Freeman.

Delightful apartment, six rooms, June 1, $135 month. 839 West End Av.

148th St., 562 West.—Six sunny rooms, completely furnished, elevator, $75. Apt. 44.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Business lady will share a 6-room apartment; conveniences. Parry, 129 West 90th.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

9th, 19 West.—Apartment, steam, electricity, private bath, large rooms.

Bachelor apartments, cosily furnished; hotel service included. The Mansfield, 12 W. 44th.

Riverside apartment; 7 rooms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished; $135. Tel. Audubon 7340.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

Unsurpassed furnished apartments, one to four rooms; bath service. 25 West 74th.

Kitchenette apartment, furnished in excellent taste; $85 lease. N 152 Times.

53d, 260 West, (West End Av.)—Large room; southern exposure; medium room.

79th, 310 West.—Delightful and handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms.

Nicely furnished eight-room apartment; very reasonable. Mrs. Chandler, 304 West 99th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.

225-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $45 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APTS.
At Broadway, 72d to 73d St.
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone, Columbus—3547.

The Chelsea, West 22d St.—Stockholder's apartment, first time vacant in sixteen years, to let from Oct. 1; rent, $1,200; southern exposure; four large, sunny rooms; large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans; seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, Attorneys, 42 Broadway.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $20 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9755 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

Exceptionally attractive apartment, five rooms, two baths; western and southern exposure; view of Hudson from every room; furnished in exquisite taste; seen by appointment. Phone 941 Riverside, 805 West End Av., corner 104th St., Apartment 63.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APTS.
At Broadway, 72d to 73d St.
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone, Columbus—3547.

Lady having well-furnished duplex apartment, choice location, wishes to let same to two bachelors and retain as managing housekeeper; can make a comfortable, well-ordered home for men who are tired of hotels and clubs; best reference given and required. S 123 Times.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENT, NEW BUILDING. Eighties, 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano, Victrola, suitable for couple or bachelor; $150 month; one year; immediate possession. Call R. de Florez, Suite 215, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 4560.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Two unusually artistic apartments, furnished or unfurnished, consisting of two rooms, bath, (living room 30x25 feet, open fireplaces,) in one of New York's finest residences. Seen week-days only.

Corner apartment, overlooking Central Park, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master bedrooms, handsomely furnished; $375 month to June 1; other apartments, all sizes; list on application. Call R. de Florez, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 4560.

Beautifully furnished apartment which will appeal to any one desiring a home of refinement and luxury; six rooms, three baths, special shower; adults only; references. Superintendent, 120 West 86th St.

Most desirable four outside room apartment facing Columbia Campus, complete for housekeeping, moderate rental for Winter or longer. Telephone 8200 Morning. Address, C. M. M.

2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; 10th floor; overlooking Central Park; $150 monthly; all modern conveniences; restaurant on premises. HARPELEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.

A.—Sublet June 1 or longer, 6 rooms, 2 baths; high-class elevator apartments overlooking Broadway, corner 80th St.; completely furnished; immediate possession; reference; $150 monthly. Bicknell, 225 West 80th St.

Sublet, 2-room, high-class elevator apartment overlooking Broadway; $75 monthly; non-housekeeping; June 1 or longer; immediate possession; references. Bicknell, 225 West 80th St.

Most beautifully furnished 7 extra large, light rooms, with two baths, in new 8-story building; near 72d St. subway; bedrooms have twin beds; pianola, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated. Hayward. Tel. 9084 Riverside.

2,030 Broadway, (cor. 70th St.)—Magnificent apartment, beautifully furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; free light and ice; 10th floor, corner; October, 1916, $250 per month; to June, $300. Tel. 6314 Columbus.

Bachelor apartment, two large rooms, bath, unfurnished, furnished; near Park Av., 60th; service optional; breakfast. "Reasonable," 43 Times.

51st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished, elevator building; two, three, four rooms and baths; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

Two rooms, beth, and kitchenette apartment; bedroom twin beds, living room open; fireplace; attractively furnished. Bates, 17 West 10th St.

For rent, eight-room furnished apartment, 81st St., between Broadway and West End. Write Apartment 5W, 251 West 81st St., or telephone 3960 Schuyler.

Handsomely furnished apartments, all sizes, best localities; long short leases. R. de Florez, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 4560.

Furnished apartments, 3 to 10 rooms; long and short time leases; see our lists before renting. Slawson & Hobbs, Agts., 162 West 72d St.

To Sublet—Magnificently furnished six-room apartment, with butler's quarters, in Astonia Hotel; British officer called home, French chef if desired. L 24 Times.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath; also four rooms and two baths, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

To sublet, furnished, 7 rooms, front apartment, for one year or 9 months, at reasonable rental. Apply office, on premises, Hudsonia, 315 to 321 West 70th St.

Six-room, handsomely furnished apartment; new building; 3 baths; is all sunlight year around; West Eighties; $250 monthly; six months, year. Gray, Columbus 3974.

Hendrik Hudson, 110th St., Riverside.—Elegantly furnished apartment, 7 rooms, to let, entire or in part. Call Sunday, or mornings, Apt. H 1.

Attractive, three, two, large outside rooms; bath, kitchen, kitchenette; antique furniture; rugs; southern exposure; references. 140 West 34th.

Sunny 3-room furnished apartment, private house; Washington Square section. Box L 11 Times.

An unusual apartment, elegantly furnished, four master's bedrooms; particulars on request. Central, 18 Times.

Elegant four rooms; ideal location; period furniture; seen by appointment. River 1131.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

50TH ST., 160 EAST.—Elegant lower apartment, consisting of two floors, connecting by private staircase; two-family house, eight rooms, all improvements; rent $75. Apply janitor.

THE CLEVELAND.
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath; well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

ST. GEORGE.
1,125 Lexington Av., (78th St.)—Newly renovated all light corner apartments, 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all night elsvator service. Supt.

Fordham Road, corner University Av.; all light 5-room elevator apartments, $40; special concession. Apply H. D. Vogt, 2,553 Decatur Av. Tel. afternoone 2225 Fordham.

80th St., 10 East.—Attractive apartments, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; one apartment on floor; fine southern exposure.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern heating; electricity; private house; $50.

538-544 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

9 rooms and three baths; elevator apartment. 1,211 Madison Av., corner 87th.

32d, 240 East.—Desirable floor, five large rooms, bath; private house. Owner.

44th St., 11 East.—Two rooms and bath; restaurant on premises; very choice location.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

to secure a $2,100 high-class corner apartment, on a sublease, for $1,400; eight large, light rooms and bath, vicinity of Gramercy Park; all modern improvements; references required. T 15 Times.

ELEGANT SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT; THREE BATHS; FINEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION; FOR RENT FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS; RENTAL, $2,100. NINTH FLOOR EAST 40 EAST 83D ST. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

86TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
Corner apartment, 6 all light rooms; parquet floor; electric light; steam and hot water. Superintendent, 1,275 Lexington Av.

West Side

THE NEWPORT

523 Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six size rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. Phone 5700 John.

Splendid unfurnished apartment to sublet until Oct. 1, 1916, situated on eighth floor, containing eight rooms and three baths, at 113th St. and Riverside Drive; willing to make great reductions; also favorable terms can be arranged for longer lease. A. Materne, executor, 97 Hudson St., city.

OLD CHELSEA SECTION.
NEW YORK CITY.
Duplex apartment, 6 large rooms and bath; also 4 rooms and bath, in remodeled old Colonial house; heat, hot water supply, electric light, open fires; old Colonial mantels and woodwork; centrally located; convenient to all car lines. T 20 Times.

CHISELHURST, 455 Fort Washington Av., between 180th and 181st Streets.
Very attractive apts....4 roome, bath, $38, up
All-night elevator.....5 rooms, bath, $45, up
Telephone, &c.....6 rooms, bath, $50, up
Apply on premises, or
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 WEST 95TH ST.
Only 4 Left.
4 rooms, beth, $45 Very light rooms.
5 rooms, bath, $50, All night elevator.
7 rooms, bath, $65.
7 rooms, bath, $70. Telephone, &c.
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

If you are looking for an artistic apartment in a beautifully appointed house, without having to take a long lease, I have a 7-room-and-2-bath apartment, with beautiful view of the Hudson River. Williams, 601 West 113th.

Five Rooms, $30.—Electric light, telephone; refined and quiet surroundings; first floor, rear, facing parish house and church; owner on premises; references required. 420 West 146th St., between Convent and St. Nicholas Ave.

422 WEST 20TH STREET.
Charming location; unobstructed view Episcopal College grounds, occupying entire block opposite; four rooms, $33; five, $36-$42; for quiet, refined people without small children.

Georgette Court, $35 and $45. High-class apartments 5 rooms; latest improvements; elevator service night, day; centrally located near parks; all transit facilities. 315 W. 113th. Superintendent.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light outside rooms; at the Rexford, 79th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 3 and 6. Voightlander.

FOR RENT, STUDIO, UNFURNISHED.
At 256 West 55th St.; 22x16; high ceiling; unusually good light; steam heat, running water, and electric light; rent moderate. Apply elevator man on premises.

FINEST NINE-ROOM APARTMENT IN NEW YORK, facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 4 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
508-570 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartments, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

118th, 353-357 West, (near Morningside Park.)—Four, seven, eight large, light rooms; elevator, electricity; $35-$65; liberal inducements.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

Corner Apartment, 75 West 71st.—Seven large, light rooms, bath, $57.50; building newly reconstructed; electric lights, parquet floors.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 290 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY EARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

Apartments 6 and 8 rooms, two baths, 342 West 71st St.; will be furnished; permit tenant to select new furnishings; rent, $200 to $800; inquire on premises.

124th St., 527-529 W., near B'way and Columbia College.—Exceptionally fine apartments 4 and 5 rooms; up-to-date house; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $35 up month.

Manhattan Av., 436, (near 116th St. L station.)—Six rooms, bath; modern plumbing, steam heat; beautiful entrance; $25; newly decorated throughout. Janitor.

Handsomely furnished, high-class elevator apartment; baby grand piano, Victrola, linen, silver. 203 West 81st St. Coyle, 5889 Greeley.

84th St., 13 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, faeblonable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

504 West 180th St., (Corner Pinehurst Av.)—Four six-room corner apartments; elevator; reasonable.

64 WEST 77TH ST.
Overlooking Park and Manhattan Sq.; 8 rooms, $1,000. Apply Supt.

55TH ST., 236 WEST.
5-6 large rooms, elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; rents $55-$75.

57th St., 150 West.—Attractive two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant on premises.

Will sublet my six-room apartment for less than 1 pay; in perfect condition; choice location; West End Av. Riverside 5100. Hecker.

105TH, 8 W., (near Central Park.)—Three basement rooms, steam heat, range, hot water; small family only; references; $10.

60 West 10th St.—Four-room, high-class elevator housekeeping apartment; $45, $55, $60.

Handsome Apartment.—Nine rooms, three baths; Nov. 1, sooner; year or longer; raduced rent. Odell, 210 Riverside Drive.

39th St., 45 West.—Four-room, bath, and kitchen studio apartment. Janitor or Owner, 28 West 96th St. River 9082.

Elegant single flats, all improvements; seven and eight rooms and bath; rents reasonable. Janitor, 122 West 90th St.

For Rent—6-room apartment; all outside, sunny rooms; opposite Columbia College. 15 Claremont Av.

182d St., 321 West.—Two six-room apartments, first floor, $33; fourth floor, $36; modern improvements; telephone.

121st St., 342 West.—Attractive room; perfect cleanliness; refined, private home; gentlemen. Owner.

94th, 118 West.—7 rooms, all improvements; rent cheap. Apply on premises.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

231 W. 141st.—High-class elevator apartment; 7 and 5 rooms; low rent.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

3 and 7 rooms, $1,300 to $1,600. The Chesterfield, 260 Riverside Drive.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Bachelor apartments, high class hotel service included. The Mansfield, 12 W. 44th.

Second floor through, private bath, kitchen; desirable location; private. 130 West 97th.

High-class apartments, eight rooms. Inquire janitor, 180 West 88th St.

Lenox Av., 344-346.—5 large, light rooms, bath, hot water, $20.

73d, 255 West.—Entire floor, with bath, in private house; newly decorated.

150th St., 515 West.—Duplex apartments of eight rooms; $55.

29TH, 345 WEST. (2d floor.)—Six light, large rooms and bath; heat.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Wellesley, N. E. Cor. 81st, West End Av., apartments, 7, 8, or 9 rooms.

Two rooms, bath; service included; elevator; built-in refrigerator. 29 West 40th St.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Superintendent, on premises.

84th St., 25 West.—Seven all large, light rooms and bath.

81st St., West, 204-206.—7 large rooms; all latest improvements; apply on premises.

15th, 330 West.—Elevator apartments, electricity, steam, 4-5 rooms, $30-$40.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

A very desirable 7-room apartment, 2d floor, 59 West 87th St.; private house street; $900. Lewis B. Preston, Inc. Telephone 7475 Cortlandt.

ELEGANT UNFURNISHED SIX-ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT TO SUBLET, 2 BATHS, 12TH FLOOR, CLEBURNE APARTMENTS, 924 WEST END AV., FOR ONE YEAR OCT. 1, 1915, TO OCT. 31, 1916. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION INQUIRE CARL BONWIT, 23 WEST 32D ST., CITY.

TO SUBLET—REASONABLE RENT.
101 WEST 78TH ST.
Completely appointed four-room apartment; hardwood floors throughout; maid service and electric light included in moderate rent. Apply manager, on premises.

Large bedroom, large sitting room, kitchenette and dining room; entire second floor; suitable for bachelor or married couple; low rental; references required. Wilmsarding & Field, 11 West 35th St., New York.

1 WILL RENT
a nine-room corner apartment on West End Av. at a splendid value to the right tenant; three baths; large, light rooms; white hall service; every modern improvement. Principal, 611 Times.

Manhattan Av., 102d and 103d Sts.; exceptionally light and airy corner apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, bath; all modern improvements, except elevator; quiet neighborhood; well-kept house; rents, $50 and up.

Bronx.

Cauldwell Av., 853, (Catherine Apartments.)—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; select neighborhood; 161st St.-3d Av. L, subway station block; rents $35-$38.

176TH ST., S.-W. CORNER MARMION AV.,
2 Blocks to subway station.
5 Room modern apartment on lease;
Every newest improvement; phone.

Five rooms, all improvements; lady will keep one room in return for board; to responsible couple. Blazer, 2,081 Southern Boulevard, near 180th St.

175TH, (N. E. Cor. Mt. Hope Av., 1,800.)—Three room apartment; every modern improvement; ideal location; parks, schools, car lines; rent, $21.

Brooklyn.

203-207 PARK PLACE.

Beautiful apartment, 7 rooms, bath, 2 toilets, neighborhood central; 10 minutes' walk subway, half blocks 5 trolley lines; rent $45-$50. Phone 3347 Prospect. Owner, 212 Park Pl.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.—
Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 235 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J.—"THE BRODERSON," 459 High St., the largest and finest apartment house in the State. Entirely redecorated; 5 rooms & bath, telephone, bellboy, elevator, & janitor service. Rents $35 to $50. Superintendent on premises or LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Beautiful apartment, (unfurnished,) in New Jersey, finest apartment house; will sacrifice to quick taker, account leaving city; six rooms, bath; perfect condition. Apply Apt. 28, 2,340 Boulevard, Jersey City or telephone Broad 3660. Mr. Lee.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line

Furnished.

Well-furnished apartments wanted, east, west sides. Let me increase your opportunities of advantageous rental without cost unless price and tenant satisfy you. Communicate at once. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Broker, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

A furnished apartment of two or three rooms and kitchenette, between 34th and 86th Sts., east or west, wanted by two young business women; must be thoroughly first-class and reasonable; references satisfy you. Address full particulars to Secretary, 1,775 Broadway.

Small, light furnished apartment or housekeeping suite, suitable for few hours daily, vocal work, west side, near subway express, below 96th St. and above 12th St. S 174 Times.

Wanted, for bachelor, two or three rooms, well-furnished apartment, with bath; must have nice outlook; near subway; Central Park or 72d St. B. H., 45 Times.

Six rooms, family three adults; responsibility assured; October and November; must be reasonable. Phone today. Apt. 65-B. Audubon 1600.

Wanted by 3 adults, 6, 7 room apartment, furnished; reasonable; references exchanged; state terms, location. Minot Honse, Asbury Park, N. J.

High-class furnished apartments from private families only, 2 to 12 rooms, wanted for waiting clients. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Wanted—By a lady and daughter, a furnished apartment of five or six rooms during Winter and until May. N 163 Times.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in new buildings, 3 to 12 rooms, select localities. Call, R. de Florez, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 4560.

Wanted for nine months, furnished apartment, 6-7 rooms, $100 month; immediate possession. Address S 162 Times.

Apartment, six rooms, comfortably furnished; no linen or silver; west side, near Central Park preferred; seven months; price $85. C 278 Times Downtown.

Apartments wanted, furnished; have exceptional clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

3 adults require well-furnished apartment in modern building, east or west side. Address Substantial, 169 Times.

Private family wants furnished apartment, about nine rooms, immediately, nine months or longer; limit $350 month. S 144 Times.

By adult family, 6, 7 rooms wanted in new building, west side, below 86th; year's lease. S 145 Times.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished apartments wanted, seven rooms and bath, from Oct. 15, six months; between 70th and 116th St., West End Av. and Riverside Drive; rent, $75 monthly. Address Adults, 140 Times.

November, May, quiet, orderly foreign family, adults, giving highest references; six-seven rooms; between 80th and 100th, prefer Riveredge or Central Park; not over $100. M 82 Times.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX ROOM APARTMENT, WELL LOCATED AND UNFURNISHED, FOR MOTHER AND DAUGHTER. N 170 TIMES.

Floor of house in Greenwich or Washington Square neighborhood; five rooms, heat, hot water, kitchen-set. C 271 Times Downtown.

Two floors, suitable for housekeeping, or two four-room apartments, between 35th and 65th Sts. $1,200. Box 87 Times.

Five rooms; west side, between 114th and Washington Square; $50. L 29 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

SPANISH teacher enbiete splendid room for two; meals optional; elegant neighborhood; walk to ferry. 64 Westervelt Av., New Brighton.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; 5 minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester.

EDGEHILL INN.
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas, beautiful country; near country club; accessible to train and subway. Tel. 360 Kingsbridge.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Large, beautifully furnished, hot water heated; fine cuisine and all modern improvements. 138 Summit Av. 1486 Mount Vernon.

Villa-Alta, Colonial Heights.—Beautiful, modern, year-round home; half hour Grand Central Station, five minutes to station; table a specialty; moderate rates.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4186 Yonkers.

Long Island.

GRADUATE NURSE, having comfortable home, can give best of care and board to chronic invalids. 141 88th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NURSE takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; homelike. 357 78th St., Bay Ridge.

Private family have beautiful home; best location in Far Rockaway; want couple or small family. X 254 Times Annex.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

WHAT ARE YOUR LIVING EXPENSES? THE MAN WHO PAYS $50 OR MORE PER MONTH FOR RENT SPENDS AT LEAST AN ADDITIONAL HUNDRED FOR OTHER EXPENSES. HIS WIFE HAS THE PETTY, DISTRACTING WORRIES OF KEEPING HOUSE, OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF HELP.
VISIT THE HOTEL ALVORD, IN EAST ORANGE, TWENTY-NINE MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. FREEDOM FROM SUBWAY RIDING. SELECT AND RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD. TENNIS COURTS, BALL ROOM, SUN PARLORS, AND EXCELLENT CUISINE.
REDUCE YOUR EXPENSES, ENLARGE YOUR COMFORTS. WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND RATES.
F. E. ALVORD, PROP., HOTEL ALVORD, BRICK CHURCH STA., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., 134 Crescent Av.—A delightful Fall and Winter boarding house of the highest order; beautiful and healthful resort at all seasons; all improvements; large and well ventilated and heated rooms; single, double and en suite; excellent table; automobile for pleasure rides free; booklet. Mrs. A. L. Weldorf.

THE BOYKEN, Morristown, N. J.; Fall and Winter engagements; moderate prices; rooms single and en suite; private baths; unexcelled home table and service; convenient to R. R. station and trolley.

South Orange.—Beautiful, convenient suburb; excellent accommodation, homelike, with or without private bath; references. 151 Scotland Road.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; location near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

UPPER MONTCLAIR.
Lady much alone offers delightful accommodations for refined guest. Private, Z 864 Times Annex.

Home for convalescents and elderly guests; nurses' care; moderate. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Montclair, N. J.

Montclair, 29 Union St.—Elegant rooms, with board; convenient to Lackawanna Station.

New York State.

I am a PHYSICIAN and TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. and L. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 83 Franklin St., city.

American lady, suburban home, on Hudson, will accommodate three girls, 5 to 10 years; excellent schools; motherly care; references. B. G., Times Harlem.

The Hillair, Highland, N. Y.—Large modern home and bungalow; open all year for refined patronage; fine elevation; accessible. Apply for booklet.

Massachusetts.

Monroe Cottage, Stockbridge, Mass.—Ideal location; all modern improvements; beautiful mountain view; excellent table; near railroad and trolley.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse will give home and care to tubercular patient; fine accommodations; $25 per week. Z 359 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN (Christian) desires board for Winter; small inn or boarding house; near city; easy commutation. Please state terms. L 306 Times Downtown.

In New Rochelle.—Family of three, with maid, desire first-class and modern accommodations; must be refined; state full particulars. N 158 Times.

Mother, with child, (4,) desires kindly home, refined people; $35 monthly; Staten Island preferred; references. S 103 Times.

By family of four, near shore, in commuting distance. S 136 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms, excellent table, home cooking; table guests.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

34TH, 117

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large, sunny rooms, private bath, lavatory, kitchenette; reasonable.

82D, 30 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single; $3.50; electricity; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 138 WEST.—Desirable suite or single; private house; conveniently located; telephone.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished large room; all conveniences; "El," subway.

82D, 130 WEST.—Comfortable, medium-sized rooms; heated; hot cold water; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome large room, 2d floor; single room; reasonable rates.

83D, 63 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, clean, homelike rooms; telephone; reference.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished rooms at moderate prices to respectable people; an especially attractive front parlor; phone, Kennedy.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, finely furnished front parlor, also rear parlor, with running water; single or en suite; business people. Phone Wallace.

84TH ST., 154 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable suits of well-furnished rooms, bath adjoining; one or two gentlemen; $40 monthly; references exchanged; second floor. Simpson.

84TH, 208 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, running water, elevator apartment. Dorner.

84TH ST., 45 WEST.—Small, medium room, running water, bath. Same floor. Reserentsa.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; high-class Jewish home.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second-story front room; conveniences; reference.

85TH, 108 WEST.—Handsome large second floor rooms; suitable for two; references.

86TH, 134 WEST. — Parlor floor, baths; second floor, baths; hot water. 6721 Schuyler.

86TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private bath; electric light. Phone 8723 Schuyler.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated, sunny; private baths; kitchenette.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; breakfast.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Two large rooms, bath; separately; $8 and $10; gentlemen.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine large, also small, room; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Housekeeping rooms; also suite; running water; gentlemen; $7. Bruns.

88TH, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room; private bath; private family; all conveniences. Riverside 8064.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Parlor, back parlor, bath, second floor, 2 rooms, bath, en suite, single; electricity; meals optional; telephone.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, well-kept room, private bath; private house; references.

92D, 43 WEST.—Exceptional room; electricity, running water; dressing room; private house.

93D ST., (near Riverside.)—Wanted, young man to occupy half beautiful bachelor apartment; rent, $25; state occupation. T 22 Times.

93D, 10 WEST.—Attractive, sunny outside rooms; running water; elevator apartment. Leadley.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet; refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Large, small rooms; large back parlor with kitchenette; reasonable.

94TH, 105 WEST.—Large room; running water; private house; breakfast optional; references.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

94TH, 66 WEST.—Pleasant room to gentleman; small family; private house.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

96TH, 177 WEST.—Large room, steam heat, big closet, with hot and cold water; references exchanged. Corbett.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Newly decorated private house; front sunny room; other rooms.

96TH, 123 WEST.—Front suite, one flight; independence; steam; private family; two business men friends; twin beds; $3.50 each; all lines. Burns.

96TH ST., 9 WEST.

Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Sunny rooms, newly decorated; subway express; telephone; gentlemen. Owner on premises.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentleman seeking refined, quiet home; elegantly kept suite, with bath; strictly gentleman's quarters. Apt. 7.

99TH, 244 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Front room; running water; telephone; gentleman. Butters.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; meals optional. 6 E.

100TH, 235 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite, two or three rooms and bath; also small room; strictly private residence.

101ST, 230, (corner Broadway.) — Well-furnished front room; gentleman; references. Apartment 29.

102D, 311 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; subway convenient.

103D, 18 WEST.—Bright, newly furnished rooms; corner apartment. Bowen.

104TH ST., 255 WEST.—Private house; superior accommodations. Near subway and elevated.

104TH, 218 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, kitchenette, or single; near subway. Griswold.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; gentlemen; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room, adjoining shower bath; private family; elevator. Phillips.

106TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

110TH, 200 WEST, Apartment 3D.—Attractive large outside room; home comfort, in modern apartment; gentlemen.

116TH, 438 WEST.—Two large rooms; one block subway; references. Apt. 76.

111TH ST., (between Broadway and Amsterdam.)—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated suite in high-class elevator apartment; southern exposure; references. Phone 772 Morningside.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, single or two connecting; kitchen privileges. Call before 1 o'clock, or phone 3865 Morningside. Apt. 21.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, comfortable room; elevator; lady preferred. Apt. 23.

111TH, 515 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Private apartment; large, light outside room; central location.

111TH ST., 503 WEST.—Large, light room. Apartment 43. Call evenings.

112TH, 539 WEST, (Broadway.)—Outside room in new, attractive apartment; family two. Porter.

112TH, 605 WEST, Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Comfortable corner room; southern exposure; near Riverside; subway. Maibieon.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Warm, sunny, outside room; lavatory, bath, telephone; $3.25. Wilford.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Two attractive, outside, sunny, single rooms; next to bath; elevator; electric light; near Columbia, St. John's Cathedral, St. Luke's Hospital; a good home offered to a refined man or woman. Apartment 6E.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; exclusive apartment; American family; breakfast. Apt. 22.

114TH, 500 WEST. — Beautiful outlook over Columbia; unusual, attractive location; $4. Wheeler.

114TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; near Columbia. Apartment E1.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Attractive outside, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; private family. Apartment 82.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Newly decorated sunny suite; single; elevator; telephone; references. Mowdray.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also outside single; reasonable. Hale.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Two single rooms, $8 each; shower, steam, telephone. Schmitz.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite of two rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; high-class apartment building; refined surroundings; gentlemen preferred; reference exchanged. Lawrence, Apt. 44.

118TH, 101 WEST, (Sherman.) — Single rooms, also double room; running hot water; subway; American family; reasonable; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

118TH, 425 WEST.—Pleasant corner room; southern exposure; overlooking Columbia campus; gentlemen only; concession if permanent. Apt. 61. Lawrence.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive front rooms, furnished or unfurnished; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apartment 2.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Home for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishing and care. Emmett.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Double, sunny, $7, $5; single, $4.50; board, $5. Geyser.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Two large southeast corner rooms overlooking Driva $6-$7.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—Sunny room, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Apt. 21.

121ST, 130 WEST.—Large, rooms; southern exposure; private bath; modern, refined; references.

121ST ST., 420 WEST.—Cheerful, homelike rooms; double, single; modern apartment. Apt. 23.

121ST, 420 WEST.—Bright room; one or two; elevator; electricity; shower. Apt. 53.

121ST, 210 WEST.—Private family will rent one room; gentleman; references.

122D, 530 WEST.—Well furnished room; business woman or student; young ladies' apartment. Phone 6840 Morningside. Apt. 2D.

122D, 620 WEST, off Riverside Drive.—With private family, two adjoining rooms or one single room. Apt. 23. Phone 8677 Morningside.

122D, 504 WEST.—One light, attractive room; no other roomers; business gentleman preferred; breakfast optional. Apt. 44.

122D ST., (180 Claremont Av.)—Exceptional rooms, suites. Hudson or eastern view. Apt. 62.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large double, outside; near bath; sunny; electricity; elevator. Whyte.

123D, (551 Manhattan.)—Exceptionally desirable light, clean room; modern apartment; reasonable. Simpson.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; two windows; every convenience; private family. Ogden.

122D, 520 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms; reasonable to business people. Holmes.

123D ST., 130 WEST, Apt. 8.—Large, sunny heated room; apartment; kitchen privilege; business women only.

124TH, 534 WEST.—Beautiful suits; piano; closets; couple, gentlemen; every convenience. Daggett.

124TH ST., 530 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; phone, electric; near subway and "L;" all cars. Chubb, Apartment 8.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; electricity, telephone, hot water, subway, elevated.

128TH, 217 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; floor with bath; private.

133TH, 604 WEST.—Private family have comfortable room, also back parlor room; telephone.

147TH, 612 WEST.—Large room suitable one or two gentlemen; private house; telephone.

152D, 511 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent front room; floor with kitchenette; all boms comforts; refinement. Audubon 8049.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Doctor's apartment; large office, bedroom, parlor; phone; conveniences.

141ST, (94 Hamilton Place.)—Block Broadway; outside room; elevator; gentleman; $4. Schaeffer.

144TH, 613 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove; running water; bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

148TH ST., (near.)—Large, airy room, 4th floor, private family; business man or married couple; references required. Tel. 4779-J Audubon. 3,604 Broadway.

138TH, WEST, (425 Convent Av.)—Small, sunny room; gentleman; private house; telephone.

148TH ST., (414 Convent Av., near 148th St.) —Large front room.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Private house, newly furnished; large, small rooms; board optional.

160TH, 564 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—In elevator apartment, 2 beautiful rooms; 3 windows along Broadway; light housekeeping; $7.50.

162D ST., WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Front room; running water; bath adjoining; private.

179TH, 700 WEST.—Large, light room in most modern apartment. Apt. 5D.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS. 302 West 22d St.—The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $5 to $4 weekly each.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished parlor and bedroom, near Broadway; no other roomers; $9.00 weekly. Apt. 63, 229 West 105th St.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.) — Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 3,903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, (104th St.)—Young widow (two children) offers large, attractive rooms, select elevator apartment; home atmosphere. W., 2,732 Broadway.

BROADWAY, 2,469, (91st Subway.)—Beautiful rooms; two Broadway windows; private. Apt. 31.

BROADWAY, 2,643, (100th.)—Large, beautifully furnished; southern exposure; private family; $5 up; references. Apt. 5th, 8onth.

BUSINESS WOMAN will share her small, attractive apartment, Riverside Drive, one, two business girls. Apartment 45. 3396 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 236, (84th St.)—Elegant 2, 3 room suite; 5 windows; overlooking park; private bath; electricity, continuous hot water; telephone.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385.—Comfortable room; elevator apartment; gentleman references required. Corin.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Desirable front parlor; bedroom adjoining; private elevator. Apt. 26.

EIGHTIES, WEST.—Refined surroundings, quiet house; large and small rooms, connecting or separate, for gentlemen; references. N 27 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL HOUSEKEEPING SUITE.—All outside rooms; $12 per week; couple or ladies. N 60 Times.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS WEST, (54 West Kingsbridge Road.)—Well-appointed, private house; attractive room; bath adjoining; refined home environment; convenient transportation; board optional.

FOR BUSINESS WOMEN. Tel. 10291 Chelsea. THE SHIRLEY, 336-338 West 21st St.—Newly furnished rooms; steam heat, hot water; tiled baths; privileges of laundry, library, music and club rooms; $2 to $3 weekly. Reference required.

HENDRIK HUDSON, 110th St., Riverside.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, entire or part. Call Sundays or mornings, Apt. H-1.

LADY of culture, artist, having large apartment in refined section, would rent suite or single rooms to gentlemen appreciating such surroundings; no objection to musical students. V. G., 504 Columbus Av.

LADY, having large private house, would rent one or two large, very attractive rooms; connecting private bath; privileges. N 139 Times.

LADY having beautiful home will rent handsome front suite, single; facing Broadway; exclusive apartment. 161st, 581 West. Apt. 65.

LARGE, beautifully furnished room, 14x10, highest class apartment, Washington Heights; suitable for couple; exceptional in every detail. Phone 6100 Audubon. Apartment 49. References exchanged.

LARGE, sunny room, next bath. 520 West 114th, Apt. 71. Morningside 6367.

MANHATTAN AV., 439, (118th St.)—Attractive, sunny room; newly decorated; gentleman. Inquire elevator operator. Phone 5127 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; modern; reasonable; gentlemen. Apt. 31.

RARE OPPORTUNITY; handsome parlor floor, studio, and drawing room; Grand piano. 128 West 58th. Phone Columbus 2303.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Single, well-furnished outside room; private family. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 8A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 157th, (Riviera.)—Unusually attractive rooms; refined home; rates moderate. Thornton.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th Subway.)—Rooms with board; exclusive apartment; $10 upward. 4 D.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 771.—Large, light room, furnished, unfurnished, suitable one or two; references.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 35, (West 129th,) Apt. 21.—Large, sunny outside room; new elevator; every improvement; gentlemen.

Unusual opportunity; parlor floor; high-class private residence; 77th, near Park; reception, bedroom, bath; electricity; breakfast. 3409 Schuyler.

WEST END AV., (near 96th subway.)—Two large rooms, bath (floor,) in modern private house. Telephone 3975 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent front room, dressing room attached; references; 96th subway.

WEST END AV., 936, corner 106th.—Large room, facing Park.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY, BROOKLYN. Large, newly decorated bachelor room, arranged for one or two; tiled bath, running water, electric lights, telephone; $6. 192 State.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

68th St., 350 East.—Large, unfurnished room, second floor, front; also kitchenette; $30; gas, hot and cold running water; private residence; references required. Plaza 1280.

96TH, 40 WEST.—Hall room; large closet, bath; private house; $15 monthly.

89TH ST., 45 WEST.—Two rooms and bath. Janitor or owner, 28 West 94th St. Phone River. 9682.

40th, 68 West.—Large room; private bath; electricity; high-class house; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two Japanese gentlemen want two nicely furnished rooms, one small, one large, or two bedrooms with parlor, in a refined private family; second or third floor preferred; west side of Broadway, between 90th and 120th Sts.; wish breakfast, hot and cold running water, electricity, and telephone; state price and particulars. D 235 Times Downtown.

Young gentleman desires medium room and bath, with simple breakfast if possible; only in sixties, vicinity Central Park; southern exposure and electricity imperative; state price, which must be reasonable to insure permenency. C 252 Times Downtown.

Small, sunny apartment or room, two ladies and infant, 1 year; second floor or elevator; Columbia district preferred; no objection to distance outside; references; state terms, reasonable. Ageton, 3 Riverside Drive.

Wanted from Oct. 15, not above 80th St., modern, completely furnished apartment, with three bedrooms, sitting and dining room; also servants' rooms. Address F. E., S 131 Times.

Wantsd—By two college men room in private house; with elderly family will be all right; location near 72d St. subway. D 234 Times Downtown.

Young man desires room and breakfast, refined private family, apartment; West 100th St. up. S. Y., Yokohama Specie Bank, 55 Wall St.

Young lady wishes room, with breakfast, in French family; east side, between 50th and 65th St. Address W., Room 175, 1,364 Broadway.

Young bachelor wants room in apartment below 96th St., west side; no other roomers. T 34 Times.

Bachelor desires furnished room in apartment between West 79th, 116th St. T 59 Times.

TWO or three rooms and bath; three adults; refined; references. L 307 Times Downtown.

LIST your apartmente free of charge; have clients. Vasa K. Brachst, 2,016 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 561.

A small sunlit furnished apartment wanted south of 72d St., at modsrate rental; references exchenged. S 135 Times.

Gentleman wants room, with or without board, on upper west side; private family preferred. N 260 Times Annex.

Young lady wants room in high-class apartment; furnished, unfurnished. N 167 Times.

Unfurnished.

Hall room; large closet, bath; private house; $15 monthly. 40 West 36th St.

Refined woman wishes unfurnished room in good locality; reference exchanged. S 158 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have several thousand dollars to invest in clean-cut business were I can find employment; must give some particulars or no notice taken; no agents. B 371 Times Downtown.

Oldest mineral water manufacturing plant in Yonkers must be sold to settle an estate; appointments to meet the executors must be made by mail to William Wilcox, 205 Hawthorne Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

$50,000 capital required in a legitimate industry of great merit; this business offers unusual prospects; thorough investigation invited; unquestionable references. Address Room 22, 98 Park Place.

Well-established factory for new woolen packing cases in excellent location in Brooklyn, on railroad sidings and water front; now in active operation; for sale at great sacrifice. X 268 Times Annex.

An exceptional opportunity is offered for a splendid, guaranteed investment in West Virginia oil fields; most rigid investigation invited. For further information apply at Import Trimming Co., 170 5th Av.

Partner wanted with $3,000 to invest in greatest attraction before the public today; will net quick, sure profits; don't call unless mean business. Mr. Vic's, Room 604, 145 West 45th St., N. Y.

Partner wanted to invest $5,000 in enlarging going manufacturing business; stopping of importation affords splendid chance to establish large trade; strict investigation; only principals. D. E., Box X 100 Times.

High-class boarding house business near New York City for sale, including large home; about 100 guests last Winter. Apply to John B. Kreischer, Attorney, 20 Nassau St., New York City.

$3,500 secures equal interest in successful, substantial business, established, all risk eliminated; will stand closest investigation; fair profits, with good future; excellent opportunity to expand.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential; principals only. Wormser & Co., 96 5th Ave., New York City.

Experienced theatrical manager desires financial backing to operate permanent stock company in handsomest uptown theatre; excellent location; long term; big returns. T 57 Times.

Promotar wanted, clever, well acquainted, for the most wonderful and practical novelty at present; great success; only experienced persons should communicate. 1,777 Broadway, Room 446.

Wanted, partner to take cash and look after help in restaurant; experience unnecessary; I am chef-cook and do the cooking; half interest $850. Owner, 947 Amsterdam Av.

Designer, inside manager, on children's dresses wanted; exceptional opportunity; interest in established business given; investment required. N 165 Times.

Sales Manager with some capital has opportunity to connect with growing concern manufacturing article in wide use. Address D 233 Times Downtown.

General store; oldest and best on Staten Island; sell on inventory; lease store and flat; owner retiring. No. 9,690. J. Sterling Drake, 29 Broadway, New York.

Energetic, experienced business man has capital with his exercise for legitimate business; give full particulars. B 346 Times Downtown.

Attractive opportunity purchase moving picture theatre; small investment possible through sacrifice; particulars upon request. Room 1008—1,480 B'way.

For Sale—Trucking-storage business; well established, profitable; complete equipment; $25,000; farm accepted as part payment. Owner Retiring. C 214 Times Downtown.

Accountant, public, wanted as partner; one with office and established practice desired; large acquaintance, prospects good. C 250 Times Downtown.

Partners wanted with $5,000 each in order to establish cigar company; one as cigar salesman, the other as cigar foreman; state references. E 50 Times Annex.

First-class salesman with established trade wants partner with sufficient capital to finance manufacturing business of fine line of ladies' silk underwear. E 65 Times Annex.

Wanted to sell ½ interest in two good patents, quick delivery motor cycles; money making articles; no brokers. Address Philip Goldfarb, 802 Broadway.

For Sale.—Manufacturing business of high-grade line of mechanical specialties. Established fifty years. Owner dead. S 153 Times.

Suits manufacturing business, well established, sound financially, desires active man as partner; investment required; highest references. S 152 Times.

Manufacturing business requires good, honest partner; an well known, prosperous; excellent rating Dun's, Bradstreet's; investment required. S 154 Times.

Partner wanted with about $15,000 to $20,000 by well-known and successful dress and waist manufacturer; prefer man to do selling. Address D. W. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Have office, sales force, and willing make small investment marketing staple article for manufacturer. Give particulars. T 46 Times.

MANAGING PARTNER WANTED.

Will invest in high-grade restaurant or tea-room to be located near 5th Av., above 42d. T 18 Times.

$6,000 to invest in proposition of merit by successful credit man, correspondent, and office executive; many years identified with large manufacturing concern. T 25 Times.

Want offer for $760 due on claim of $1,460 against Washington Savings Bank. W. D., Times Harlem.

A Caterer for apartment house of single room suites; exceptional references required; reasonable table. Address West Side, 84 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

WE WANT TERRITORIAL AGENTS IN EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY WITH SALESMANSHIP ABILITY AND CAPITAL TO START IN BUSINESS AS EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR RAPIDLY GROWING NEW YORK CONCERN; MEN WHO ARE CAPABLE OF EARNING $2,000 TO $10,000 PER YEAR; THE DEVICES OF THIS CONCERN HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY THOUSANDS OF REALTY OWNERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AS WELL AS THE U. S. NAVY AFTER MOST EXHAUSTIVE TESTS. BUSINESS IS ON A SOUND FINANCIAL BASIS AND WILL STAND THE STRICTEST INVESTIGATION. WRITE AT ONCE FOR APPOINTMENT TO BE PRESENT AT WORKING DEMONSTRATION OF OUR DEVICES. STATE REFERENCES AND BUSINESS QUALIFICATIONS. ADDRESS X 258 TIMES.

RETIRING.

For Sale.—Ten family liquor stores; will sell in whole or separately; established 30 years. Call at owner's main office, 36 Monticello Av., J. C. H. J. Drewes.

FOR SALE FOR HALF ITS REAL VALUE. —First-class confectionery and ice cream parlor, with good will and full equipment of all modern fixtures, furnishings, and machinery for manufacture of ice cream and candy; located in prosperous and liberal-spending neighborhood; price, $2,000; one-half its real value; owner's reason for selling personal. Inquire of Stoeckel, 82 Monticello Av., Jersey City.

PARTY DESIRING TO GO WEST WILL SELL HALF INTEREST IN CORPORATION $14,000; PLANT LABEL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS. GROWING RAPIDLY. S 124 TIMES.

MILLINER'S EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Select women's wear establishment, exclusive trade, between 5th and 6th, will rent space to milliner, unusually moderate if taken at once, to permit including millinery in opening announcement; chance for ambitious foreiady milliner to start successful business with small capital. 62 West 47th.

An unusual opportunity to secure a high-class restaurant in safe in the best business section of New Haven, Conn.; a splendid chance for the right man to make a lot of money; business very successful in the past; investment of about $20,000 necessary. Address James E. Wheeler, Attorney, Room 705, 42 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

REAL OPPORTUNITY.

A large corporation desires a representatives for negotiations of difficult character; one who has been successful as a salesman and understands dealing with men of affairs. State full particulars. C 255 Times Downtown.

A BIG OPPORTUNITY

for steady and handsome income; an energetic, hustling individual or company can control machine of established merit; sacrifice account of sickness. Principals write for full information and demonstration. B. B., 310 Times.

As American business man, situsen, with excellent social and business connections in Great Britain and thorough knowledges of France, am open to negotiations for going abroad immediately in capacity of representative or special salesman. Interview requested. X 261 Times Annex.

Manufacturer needing additional working capital desires to meet men with $2,500 or upward to invest in business of unlimited possibilities and large profits; has no liabilities, and firm's personnel will bear closest scrutiny; active interest possible energetic young man. L 19 Times.

Long-established cleaning and dyeing firm, good financial standing, wants partner who can invest $3,000, with view to enlarging business; can show excellent credentials; partner can either operate or not as desired. Call or write S. E. Crafts, 80 William St., 4-5 P. M.

Advertiser will divide profits in highly profitable controlled business in lieu of interest for liberal first mortgage loan of $10,000 on suburban or second mortgage on city realty; large returns assured; advantageous connection for right man. C. B. O., 115 Times Downtown.

Going manufacturing concern, expanding with orders, requires young man with capital, learn and manage production; references exchanged; also interested in obtaining some five thousand feet working space near city; state full particulars. C 289 Times Downtown.

Small but steady profits in chemicals used in repairing motion-picture films; repeat orders on hand from largest producers and exhibitors; need small additional capital; also other important chemical products. Unlimited Demand. C 227 Times Downtown.

Partner Wanted.—Will give half interest in $60,000 20-year-old wire specialty manufactory for $30,000 and put money back in the business; rare opportunity; fullest investigation; no brokers or triflers. C 205 Times Downtown.

A GOING manufacturing concern can use the services of a thorough business man capable of investing $35,000; large profits; investment secured by mortgage on real estate; principals only; references given and required. E 86 Times.

A profitable interest is offered some ambitious young man in high-class, established publishing business; knowledge of stenography preferred; unusual opportunity. Address T 1 Times or telephone 1350 Circle. Studio 1,850.

Building contractors, established reputation, having ample capital and credit and office near Grand Central Station, wish to make business connection that could employ their experience, offices, and capital to advantage. E 2 Times Annex.

Exceptional opportunity for stock salesman or others who can place preferred stock manufacturing corporation needing additional working capital; world-wide demand for product can be proven; liberal commission and future for man who can demonstrate ability by results; no advances. L 21 Times.

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS PROPOSITIONS FINANCED

Principals only; full details. L 18 Times.

Great Opportunity.—For sale, an up-to-date furniture factory, fully equipped with all modern machinery, for cash or on easy terms; will also finance outstanding on reasonable terms. L 30 Times.

WAR CONTRACTS FINANCED,

Principals only; full details. L 17 Times.

Will purchase family liquor store; with bar preferred. Particulars to Strictly Confidential, D 219 Times Downtown.

Salesman, stock, bonds, securities, desires connection. Answer, with telephone call, N 33 Times.

Party holding valuable railroad contracts desires partner with $5,000. D 232 Times Downtown.

$1,000 buys splendid dry cleaning business; fashionable neighborhood; half cash. C 238 Times Downtown.

Rooming house for sale; beautifully furnished; best location; good income. S 147 Times.

Alizarin expert in coal-tar derivatives and dyestuffs wishes to act as consulting obsmist on contract. E 1 Times Annex.

Associate wanted to finance protected staple household article; profits enormous. Integrity, 362 Times Downtown.

Cuban sugar mill; 750,000 acres for development; 1,500-acre plantation for cane; capital or promotion desired. N 171 Times.

Partner.—Experienced salesman on skirts and dresses; $5,000 necessary; answer immediately. D 222 Times Downtown.

Well-equipped woodworking firm for sale or rent, here in New York; good business proposition. L 35 Times.

Partnership in established manufacturing or retail business; invest $3,000. Honest, L 224 Times.

Partner with capital in attractive general contracting concern, specializing most profitable line; credentials. E 60 Times Annex.

Young man has $100 and services; full particulars. T. L., 2,960 3d Av.

Fish stand space to let in old-established meat market. 633 Amsterdam Av.

Patented article business for sale; unusual opportunity. E 56 Times Annex.

Furnished room house, 6 baths; investigate. 134 West 38th. Schuyler 6781.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY IN FLORIDA.

Do you wish to come South and step right into an old-established, clean business in the best town in the State? Having business interest elsewhere demanding that I dispose of my interests here, I will sell old-established (business increasing) real estate and insurance business; party buying must purchase my real estate holdings, all gilt-edged and priced below actual value, consisting of fine home, beautiful flowers, shrubbery, palms, and tropical fruits on the east side of the city; few lots, and one of the best development propositions in the South; thousands of dollars to be made by party with ability to handle; entire business and holdings can be handled with cash payment of $7,000; balance, terms to suit purchaser; will bear closest investigation; will give detailed information upon request. Address D, Room 2, Giddens Bldg., Tampa, Fla.

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Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT and WHAT TO INVENT, with list of inventions wanted and prizes offered for inventions, amounting to $1,000,000, sent free. Patents advertised FREE.

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$10,000 wanted in established business manufacturing a product largely used by moving-picture manufacturers, but with a worldwide market through other channels. This is not a chance to "get rich quick" and there are no "very large profits." Now operating at a fair profit under conservative management, it is an excellent opportunity for a "real man" looking for a clean business with a future. Banking references indispensable or no attention paid. American Gentile, Box W 124 Times.

SALESMAN-BY-MAIL.

Have put many new accounts on the books just by mailing out the right kind of letters and printed matter; why not let me do this for you in territory not covered by your men? It costs you nothing to talk it over. M 110 Times.

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Exceptional opportunity for a first-class milliner to take charge of a department in a high-class store; must be capable of producing the best results; a splendid position for the right person. Address, stating experience, salary expected, and enclosing photograph, Box 1,000, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,242 Broadway, between 32d and 33d Sts.

$10,000-POLICY COSTS $131.90 PENN MUTUAL LIFE

Age 35; dividends reduce cost after first year; organized 1847; assets 150 millions. Write for pamphlet Echenrods, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Main 4440.

WANTED—AN IDEA! Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." Randolph & Co., Dept. 374, Washington, D. C.

Artist who has unusual novelties which he wishes to place on consignment for the Christmas month. L 34 Times.

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Chattel mortgages on machinery; outstanding accounts and notes discounted. X 202 Times Annex.

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Increase your income; have applications for first mortgages 6 per cent., 3 years, for $2,500, $5,500, $20,000, and others, Newark, 300,000 population; principals. W. S. Mouch, attorney, 31 Clinton St., Newark. 6341—Market.

Have funds of $14,000, $12,000, and $8,000 available immediately for first mortgage loans at 5% upon New York City property; applications solicited. Tel. 3475 Lenox. Ernest N. Adler, 1,506 1st Av.

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PIANOS TO RENT.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.

Mah., Walnut, Oak, Mission.

USED BARGAINS.

Uprights: 45—65—75—125.

Players: 275—300—310.

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Easy Terms.

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PIANOS to be sold for storage, regardless of value, to cover cost. 35 West 14th St., ground floor rear.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. E. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131. Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, Leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathing Culture for both sexes; all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 W. 38th St. Greeley 6236.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

TO MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS, LONG BEACH ESTATES: Notice before giving agreement proposed by committee, self-constituted, who call for absoluto surrender of your bonds and "uncontrolled discretion" to themselves. First attend bondholders' meeting to select committee who will be controlled by bondholders' direction. Send name, address, for notice of meeting to be held by October 5th. P. O. Box 268, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE. — GREGORY COMPANY'S bankrupt stock of general merchandise as a whole; bids invited; if unsold will be offered at public auction Oct. 8, 1915. Norman H. Williams, Chase City, Va.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MANY KILLED and injured by collapse of subway; our travel insurance policies cover such accidents; cost, with registration, $1 per year for $1,000 death benefit; issued by reliable company under Insurance Department's approval; agents wanted. New York Registry Co., 1,181 Broadway, city.

Agents.—Kleanol sanitary wire twisted brushes pay big profits; new low prices; freight paid and delivery guaranteed; quick service; exclusive territory; profit sharing; full line fast sellers; oldest, largest wire brush makers. Kleanol Brush Company, Inc., Dept. 4, Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED to sell latest household commodity; repeat orders; large profit; act quick. Consumers Sales Co., S 157 Times.

AGENTS wanted for household necessity; great seller; exclusive territory granted; get our most liberal proposition. Write to Rex Co., 1,101 Broadway, New York.

Agents Wanted.—Special inducements; commissions payable weekly. Perry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS.—Something entirely new; household necessity; big profits. J. Bernard Co., 430 East 83d.

AGENT, Ford owner, to handle new Giant Ford starter. Room 304, 1,733 Broadway.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

AFTERNOON work by young colored woman; references; cleaning bachelor's or business woman's apartment preferred. Phone Col. 4841, after 1.

ARTISTIC GOWNS; furs specialty; suits, remodeling; $2.50 daily; references. Phone 6180 Harlem.

ATTENDANT.—Physician's, Surgeon's office; hour, day, week; capable woman; references. Batcon, 246 West 114th St.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; prompt with trial balances; statements; prefer responsible position; American; refined; no agency; $16. C 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, thoroughly efficient, wants position; familiar with modern methods of accounting; capable of managing office or a department; is stenographer. L 298 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; Christian; 25; good confidential assistant; experienced corporation controlling accounts; capable managing office; well versed all detail work; $15. B 376 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, desires position as assistant; age 18 years; trustworthy, reliable, competent; excellent references. Goetz, 24 West 118th.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Th

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced and competent to care for six-year-old child; knowledge of languages essential; must be capable of teaching elementary music; answer giving full particulars. L 33 Times.

MILLINERS.

THURN,
15 EAST 52D ST.,

REQUIRE SEVERAL COMPETENT MILLINERS AND MAKERS.

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15 EAST 52D ST.,

REQUIRE SEVERAL REFINED YOUNG LADIES FOR TRYING ON EVENING GOWNS; MUST BE TALL AND SLENDER, ONLY THOSE OF GOOD APPEARANCE NEED APPLY.

MODELS.—J. M. Gidding & Co. have opening in two or three models; must be fully 36 in. bust measure and excellent figure. Inquire 46th St. entrance.

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REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

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ONE OF THE LARGEST RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY REQUIRES AT ONCE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED FOREWOMAN AND DESIGNER TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE MANUFACTURING OF ALL KINDS OF HIGH-CLASS WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR. TO ONE POSSESSING THE REQUISITE ABILITY AND TASTE AN EXCELLENT POSITION IS OFFERED. G. C., E 53 TIMES.

REFINED, educated woman, good appearance, age 25-35, with ability and adaptability in business capacity for dramatic artist of high standing; travel; references essential; salary, Call 5 P. M. Monday and Tuesday, Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

REFINED, level-headed woman, capable of directing work of others, will teach you our business and finance you while learning; must be able to leave city. Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

REFINED, trustworthy girl, care of two-year-old child; sleep home. 128 W. 59th St.

SALESLADY FOR CHINA AND HOUSEFURNISHING IN A DEPARTMENT STORE; MUST BE NEAT AND THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND THE BUSINESS. APPLY MONDAY MORNING, OLSON'S, BROADWAY AND 79TH ST.

SALESWOMEN. — A few first-class book saleswomen; only high grade, capable of earning big income; commission basis. Call mornings, Room 528, 156 5th Av.

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STENOGRAPHER, typist, office assistant; good figurer, speller; $8 start; $10 when proficient; downtown manufacturer. Yankee, C 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—With not less than 2 years' active business experience. D 229 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.

Experienced Oliver typists who are over 18 years of age and have had high-school education. Apply W. A. McKenzie, 207 West 24th St.

WAITRESS chambermaid; competent; good wages; city references required. Apply Herzig, 495 West End Av.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted to cook and help with housework; 8 houre a day; 6 days a week; sleep home; wages $30. Apply by letter only, Mre. J. W. Brannan, 125 East 57th St.

YOUNGCOLLEGE GRADUATE.—Must know French translation, vice versa; typewriting permanent; secretary; foreign fine art publication; answer in French; references; salary. N 168 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN to learn intercoting lamp testing work; good education essential; write, stating detailed education, experience, age. Electrical Testing Laboratory, 80th St. and East End Av., N. Y. City.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 10 East 43d St.—Third floor. (agency.)—Reliable servants; also housekeepers, governesses, dressmakers, maids, nurses.

Comptometer, Remington operators, (billing;) $10-$12. Stenographers. Call Mighill, (Agency.) Flatiron Building.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, AGENCY, 10 East 43d St.

Female: Stenographer, speak Spanish, $20-$25; eight capable stenographers, $12-$17, big future; stenographers, $8. Male: Secretary-stenographer, $15; secretary-stenographer, $1,200; stenographer-clerk, $10; other positions. Call on Miss Budenbender, Prop., M. H. 7267.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street, New York.

TYPIST for copy work; must be rapid; $12.
STENOGRAPHER, Wall Street section, $15.
STENOGRAPHER, position in Jersey City, $12
LEDGER CLERK, experienced on department store ledgers; $10.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR; must also operate typewriter; $10.
Call between 9 and 1.

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STENOGRAPHERS, $12; TYPISTS, $12 and lunches. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

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A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES AT a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wainworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal-Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT will buy clientelo of practicing accountant. X 257 Times Annex.

A YOUNG MAN, 27, good address, desires position of trust, where integrity, personality, and brains are essential; generous supply of initiative; eight years' banking experience, with reference, recommendable letters of credit elsewhere. S 177 Times.

A YOUNG MAN, (29,) good personality, willing, clean character, trustworthy, desires position with reliable house furnishing or general store; excellent references. Wright, 203 West 109th.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.—(41;) FIFTEEN YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; PRESENT EMPLOYED; BEST REFERENCES; TACTFUL, FORCEFUL; SALARY, $1,800. RESULTS, N 153 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.—(41;) FIFTEEN YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; PRESENT EMPLOYED; BEST REFERENCES; TACTFUL, FORCEFUL; SALARY, $1,800. RESULTS, N 153 TIMES.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.

Will revise or install factory, office, or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.

Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT, ASSISTANT.—Graduate N. Y. U.; broad experience; desiree good position. C 204 Times Downtown.

Accountant, audits, systems that stop leaks; charges reasonable. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

ADVERTISERS!

I can help you with your advertising.
Having just completed an advertising contract which required my whole time for the past fifteen months, I am now at liberty to give all or part of my time to other advertisers.
I have been identified as advertising adviser or director with some of the most conspicuous national advertising successes, and I can bring fifteen years of real, hard-bought experience to bear on your problems.
I know advertising from A to Z—newspapers, magazines, circulars, writing copy, illnetrating, merchandising and every element that goes to make advertising a success.
There may be a screw loose in your advertising plan. If there is, I can find it and tell you the remedy, and I will not charge you anything until I do. My business is to save advertisers money. Write and I will call. Address Progressive, Box N 175 Times.

ADVERTISING.

Expert publicity man, long connected with prominent agency, desiree opening with progressive house, part or full time; specially competent in developing sales plans, writing booklets, house organs, etrong business letters. Victor, Room, 504, 1,476 Broadway.

ADVERTISING WRITER, proprietary and mail order, with long, successful managerial experience, clean business record, will consider change for future dependent upon making good; highest references. Advertiser, 10 Times.

ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.—Five years' experience in maintenance and managing; desires position. Z 324 Times Annex.

AS BUSINESS or office executive, man with twenty years' experience in various lines as Superintendent, Manager, Treasurer, and accountant. Newhall, 225 87th St., Brooklyn.

ATTORNEY secretary, stenographer, typewriter, business experience; young man; excellent character; offers services. S 113 Times.

BARITONE, with Italian training, would sing evenings in high-class moving-picture house. Rudolph Nicksl, 156 East 60th St.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, stenographer, young man, seven years' experience, capable taking full charge of double entry books, understands all branches of accounting, quick accurate, excellent penman, highest reference, moderete salary. C 275 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Office Manager, (29,) eleven years' experience manufacturing concerns; thoroughly skilled modern accounting; filling executive position; excellent references. Chas. Gerhart, 41 St. James Terrace, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—YOUNG MAN, 23, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTING AND COLLEGE TRAINING, RELIABLE, EFFICIENT, DESIRES CONNECTION; MODERATE SALARY. C 239 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, superior ability, wide experience; performed important work for United States Government; auditor, cost keeping, systemstizer, correspondent, executive, desires promising connection. S 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, practical accountant, used to difficult work, cost, efficiency systems, 25 years' experience, banks, export, import, lumber, manufacturing, mining, &c., speaks French, German, Spanish, references, bond, desires employment. L 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office man; experienced and competent, capable of taking full charge, would like a situation with reliable house where there are chances of advancement; All reference. Address N 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant. — Thoroughly competent; executive; long, varied experience; seeking opportunity where he can demonstrate his real worth; married man. Address Room 1307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; conscientious; eble stenographer; thorough knowledge office detailc; high school education; excellent references. B 374 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (29,) 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE, SEEKS SUITABLE POSITION; REFERENCES, BOND. S 127 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, reliable, conscientious man, (24,) desires change for betterment with reliable concern; thoroughly experienced; $18. Getintouch, B 323 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter, 32, wishes position; twelve years with last employer; salary, start $15. R 425 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, capable, drilled in up-to-data methods in accountancy, trial balance, controlling accounts, desires position. T 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER seeks employment part time or permanently, corporation, manufacturing, management; highest city references. Phone Jones, 3487 W. Williamsburg.

BOOKKEEPER, salesman, (26,) accurate, reliable, energetic, conscientious worker; satisfactory references. C 236 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; good handwriting; salary, $6. Bookkeeper, 311 East Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, (25;) educated; thoroughly experienced modern accounting methods; accurate, rapid. T 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) 3½ years' experience, desires position with advancement; references. C 256 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, experienced, (28,) highest references; willing, ambitious; salary moderate. T 35 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) double entry, cost, accounting; 8 years' experience in large concern; take full charge. T 9 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, 22, experienced trial balances, Underwood operator, $12-$15. C 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; modern methods; efficient; excellent references. Roland, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; familiar office duties; best reference; moderate salary. B 375 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; general ledger experience, thoroughly competent, seeks new connections. T 4 Times.

BOY, 16, learn trade, mechanical, electrical. George Warder, 315 West 16th.

BOY, 18, tall, wishes position, wholesale concern preferred. C 210 Times Downtown.

BRAINS FOR SALE.
SOME CONCERN NEEDS ME.

Salesman, salee manager, buyer, advertising man, or office executive; have traveled over United States, India, Canada, Europe; thorough business training; good clean record; liberal education; personelity, ahility. American Hebrew, S 155 Times.

BUTLER.—Hollander, 29, neat appearance, honest, sober, speaks English, French, $45, wishes situation private family; excellent references. S 117 Times.

CAN YOU USE A BUSINESS GETTER OF BRAINS AND INITIATIVE? I AM A SALESMAN WHO CAN PROCURE, PREFERABLY FOR YOUR GOODS, A GOOD CORRESPONDENT AND A BUSINESS MAN OF BROAD EXPERIENCE, 33, WELL EDUCATED AND OF FINE APPEARANCE AND ADDRESS. HAVE BEEN 16 YEARS WITH TWO GOOD HOUSES; NOW EMPLOYED, BUT SEEK A BROADER FIELD. WRITE AND HAVE ME CALL. CAPABLE, T 3 TIMES.

CARE OF INVALIDS
OR
CHILDREN AND PARTIES TO PACIFIC COAST.

by a widower over 50, having spent last Winter in Los Angeles and Southern California, the undersigned is confident he can be of great assistance to the right parties; open for engagement after Nov. 5; very best of references given and asked for. Address F. E. Cock, 992 East 15th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CARPENTER wants charge during Winter of country residence needing repairs, alterations; moderate wages; references. Address G. F. Sykes, New Dorp, S. I.

CARPENTER, experienced, wishes work per day or contract. Carpenter, 908 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—7 years, all cars; private; city, country; first-class references. Schwartz, 1,268 3d Av. Lenox 3188.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; absolutely first class; highest character and mechanical references. E 49 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, (22;) good mechanic; sober and careful driver; reference. S 125 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 29, desires position with private family; strictly competent, any car; can make running repairs; not afraid of work; willing and obliging; careful driver; satisfied moderate salary; city, country. Jack Robles, 231 East 81st St.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, wents position, privats or commercial; can do own repairs; not afraid of work. C. P. Mahler, 27 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Position wantsd as chauffeur in some privata family by young Mains man; can do own repairing. Address Mr. Maxwell E. Leach, North Castine, Me.

CHAUFFEUR.—35, Belgian, experienced, Simplex, Pierce, &c.; ten years' references. Julee, 302 W. 93d. Phone 3746 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position private family in New Jersey; best references. Chauffeur, care Mrs. Carre, 70 Helsey St., Newark, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 7 years' reference; wide experience on all cars; mechanic; all repairs; wishes permanent position. S 148 T.mes.

CHAUFFEUR.—Scotchman; 35; married; good appearance; total abstainer; excellent references; city, country; own repairs. D. A., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR.—A gentleman wishes to secure position for his chauffeur; first-class mechanic, single, strictly sober. Stadler, 435 5th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—30; single; careful; repair all cars. Care Lenbert, 117 East 88th.

COACHMAN, GARDENER.—Single; thoroughly experienced horses; careful driver; city, country; generally useful; superior references. Larkin, 237 East 35th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, aged 24, desires position where ambition, industry, and ability will bring deserved promotion; two years' experience in publishing and advertising work; now employed in responsible position. S 139 Times.

COLLEGE graduate, 32 years old, wishes position of any kind; several languages, much traveled; references. X 264 Times Annex.

COOK.—Japanese cook wishes position with family; long years experience; go anywhere; highly recommended for ability and character. George, 167 East 27th St. 6550 Madison Square.

COOK, BUTLER.—Good experience, wants position, private family; charge of bachelor's place. Japanese, T 39 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, young man, highly educated, speaks, writes German, French, Italian, others. Nelson, 229 East 21st St., City.

CORRESPONDENT, (28,) six languages, including Spanish; etenotypist; quick, convincing writer. L 298 Times.

COUPLE want position; man as chauffeur; 40; good, careful driver; excellent mechanic; wife intelligent, honest, and willing, as lady's or chamber maid. Write Box 210 Larchmont, N. Y.

CREDIT, Collection, and Office Manager.—High-grade accountant; broad experience, capable, responsible; salary moderate. C 284 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN. — Architectural; experienced; knowledge reinforced concrete. R. H. Wenzlik, 627 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Out by the day; open for engagements; good fitter and designer; latest styles; good city reference. Address Dressmaker, 306 West 54th St.

DRUGGIST.—Graduate, with some experience; also clinical patbologist. Baxter, 188 Broadway, Newburgh.

ENGINEER.—Licensed, wide experience in economical operation, large manufacturing plants, hotel, apartment house experience; best personal references. Hughes, 619 Lexington Av., (store.)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 27, recent graduate of technical university, five years' business experience, desires position with consulting engineer or central station work; location a secondery consideration. S 118 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, TECHNICAL GRADUATE, FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MAINTENANCE AND MANAGING, DESIRES POSITION. X 225 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE. College graduate; 30; six years' advertising, publishing, and general office experience, L., Room 911, 15 Broad St.

EXECUTIVE.—Former executive of well-known company manufacturing automobiles, desires connection. Z 223 Times Annex.

EXPORT MAN.

A practical sales builder wants a connection with a firm desirous of organizing an export department or further developing it. At present employed; highly recommended. T 21 Times.

EXPORT.—Young man, 25, thoroughly familiar with American export methods, shipping and order clerk, correspondence, typewriter and stenographer, (English and German,) wants employment. C 248 Times Downtown.

FLORIST, GARDENER, (head,) wants position; Japanese; expert; references. Inaba, 575 West 183d St.

GARDENER.—Greenhouse and all outside work; landscape, road, gutter construction, or any kind work on estate. T 61 Times.

GOVERNESS.—French governess-tutor for city or country; English, college work, piano, singing, needlework; city references. 207 West 127th St.

GUIDE.—Japanese student desires to go to Orient as guide; reasonable rate; familiar with geography, history, and commerce. N 74 Times.

HOTEL MAN WANTS POSITION FIRST-CLASS HOTEL MAN WITH HIGHEST REFERENCES AND RARE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF ALL DEPARTMENTS; HARD WORKER, GREAT ORGANIZER; WISHES TO LOCATE IN NEW YORK; WOULD ALSO CONSIDER COUNTRY HOTEL OR CLUB PROPOSITION. REPLY Z 232 TIMES ANNEX.

JAPANESE CAN TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE (good cook) bachelor's or small family; long references. Kay, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE seeks any household work, evening, morning; experienced. Fujiyama, 330 East 57th St.

JAPANESE COOK, honest, sober, has good disposition, wishes position in family; highly recommended. C. H., 465 E. 57th St.

JAPANESE student work for bachelor, or any light work. 102 West 128d St.

JAPANESE STUDENT wishes work morning, evening; any work. H., 330 East 57th.

LIVE WIRE BRANCH STORE EXECUTIVE, age 33, merried, open for engagement Oct. 1; 7 years one house; general ideas; merchandising, advertising, accounting, selling, purchesing; competent in every reepect; salary at least $2,500. Address Successful, S 166 Times.

MANUFACTURERS RECOGNIZING EFFICIENCY.

Elliott-Fisher operator and thorough office man; a real worker with confidence and ability to do things; seeks line of handling other help. Age 28; plenty of experience; unquestionable references. C 265 Times Downtown.

MAN, 33, just resigned as manager of small publishing house; there twelve years; started as bookkeeper; experience as salesman also. C 225 Times Downtown.

MANAGER'S position wanted by experienced man; salary moderate. American, C 207 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR.—Graduate and thoroughly experienced; highest recommendation from physicians and patients; will call at gentlemen's residences. 64 West 126th St., city.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 30, graduate, shop experience, finished draughtsman and designer, open for position with small, growing concern. S 168 Times.

OPPORTUNITY DESIRED demonstrate capabilities, capacity, requiring services; married; American, 28, possessing appearance, personality, diplomacy, initiative, integrity, loyalty, application; confidential secretary late United States Senator; recent American Consular representative in Great Britain; excellent English correspondent; general business and selling ability; European conditions necessitate immediate change. X 259 Times Annex.

PHYSICIAN. — Middle-aged, relinquishing practice in New York, desires position or connection requiring services in business hours; active, businesslike, experienced in lecture work, &c.; no canvassing, schemes, or investments considered. Address Integrity, S 105 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHER desiree position as assistant in good studio. Sutton, 133 Stebbine Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARY to MANAGING HEAD of CORPORATION.—A young man, 22 years of age, American Protestant, would like position as private secretary; is qualified in shorthand, typewriting, and office experience to hold position as private secretary to manager; I am willing to go to any location to promote the business interests. Address X 240 Times Annex.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT ppens, closes, or starts books; investigation; personal attention; terms reasonable. N 44 Times.

SALESMAN.—Can prodnce quick results; desiree position reliable wholesale concern; employed at present; well educated, good appearance, vast experience. Also first-class inside man for office or factory. T 17 Times.

SALESMAN.—Active experience with reputable manufacturers desiring such; and experience as engineer; machine or railway equipment line; salary or commission must net $125. T 48 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced traveler; acquainted jobbers, department store buyers, housefurnishing goods, hardware, crockery specialties principal cities, desiring road position; highest references. L 305 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN,—Mechanical rubber goods, belting, or engine-room specialties; six years covering New York, New Jersey, New England. Box B 344 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Having twenty years' experience selling architects, builders, real estate; active, intelligent, ambitious; finnish best references. S 26 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.—A PRODUCER, with successful selling record, can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the undriying scientific principle of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. Sales Producer, C 242 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.—Executive, well connected; ten years' experience; can show successful, clean record and big results; now employed, but wants to expand; would consider change wbere future looked good; highest references; salary or commission basis. Mr. Earnshaw, care Seagers Advertising Company, 1,367 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive American, (30,) experienced salesman and manager with wide acquaintance among haberdashers and department stores, is open for a position; will change business or go ont of town; highest references. Ambitious, L 295 Times.

SALESMAN or sales manager, 31, married, wants high-grade line for Philadelphia and vicinity; good education and executive; can organize and handle sales force to advantage; no fads. Address Wm. F. Wood, Jr., 1727 Sydenham St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN.—A man with ideas, has traveled extensively, knows how to meet people, educated, good appearance, energetic, absolutely reliable, would like position as salesman. Reference, C 263 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Position as head salesman or sales manager, any territory; many years' experience; references. Address John M. Haley, 212 5th Av., New York.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (25,) with good referencs, desires position as salesman for automobile concern. S 120 Times.

SALESMAN.—Printers' and publishers' opportunity for live, profitable trade. B 372 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (26,) alive, energetic, aggressiva, understands bookkeeping; satisfactory references. C 235 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Seven years' legal and commercial experience; correspondent; possessing tact and initiative; knowsidge of credit and collections; bigbest references; desires permanent position. S 169 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 25, good education, competent stenographer and correspondent, wisbes position as secretary. S 167 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—An able secretary-stenographer, (24,) with varied commercial, technical experience; knowledge Spanish; can fill important position. T 51 Times.

SECRETARYSHIP, by American speaking five languages; has been privats secretary to Government officials abroad; can give the best references. 226 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — 24; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; travel anywhere. N 51 Times.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT. — Executive ability; seeks connection, 2 hours daily, where conscientious work is required. J. C., 494 Colnmbue Av.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man, 22, bigb school graduate, competent stenographer, typist, bookkeeper, and office assistant; knowledge credits and collectione; correspondent; highest references. S 187 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced young man desires responsible position; extensive office and secretarial experience; best references. C 266 Time Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY.—Young man seeks opportunity to travel or locate in Cuba, South America, or with foreign enterprise; eight years' experience. C 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, (23,) American, Catholic College graduate; stenographer, typist, desires position; will go anywhere; salary moderate. C 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business school graduate; takes dictation rapidly; transcribes accurately; moderate salary. Thomas Harrington, 633 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper, (23,) graduate High School of Commerce, 3 years' experience, desires responsible office position. C 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate, employed at present, desires position with downtown firm. A. Males, 876 East 180th St.

STENOGRAPHER and private secretary, experienced, desires evening position; young, reliable, and willing. Box S 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—27, experienced, quick, accurate, desires good connection; best references. S 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, office manager, accounting, advertising, advertising, selling. C 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, eight years' experience, bookkeeping knowledge, Wahl operator, desires position. C 222 Times Downtown.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE, three years' experience in storage battery and electric vehicle performance, desiree employment with progressive firm; at present employed. X 238 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.
A KEEN, SUCCESSFUL TRAFFIC EXPERT CONTEMPLATING CHANGING HIS CONNECTIONS OCT. 10; 15 YEARS' RAILROAD, STEAMSHIP, AND INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE; SOLICITS INTERVIEW WITH LARGE MANUFACTURER OR INDUSTRIAL CONCERN ANTICIPATING REORGANIZATION OF OR OPENING UP NEW TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. REPLY TO TRAFFIC, L 23 TIMES.

TRANSLATOR.—Expert Spanieh translator wants work evenings and Saturday afternoons. S 175 Times.

TUTOR.—University graduate, Master's degree, will tutor in a private home; un 28 years; health, character, and reputation excellent; good disciplinarian and able instructor in piano; no objection to traveling. Address M. A., 2 West 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

TUTOR.—For first-class family, to help boys, 10 to 17 years, with lessons in Greek, Latin, geometry, algebra, French, German; best references. Box 245 Times Annex.

VALET.—Swiss, 30 years of age, competent, trustworthy, with first-class references, wishes steady position in hotel or club. Address Ch. K., 132 East 29th St., New York.

VALET, Japanese, wants position; excellent cook, bartender; references. Inaba, 575 West 183d St.

VALET-COOK.—Efficient Japanese seeks position; highly recommended. K 624 Lexington Av.

VICTROLAS.—Is your department paying? Live manager wants position in city; seven years' Victor experience; highest references; specialty building new department or reorganizing unsatisfactory ones. S 122 Times.

VISITING VALET.—Best references, wiens one more gentleman; very reasonable. J. Aebischer, 165 East 83d St.

WAITER, clean, sober, willing worker, desires position; city, country. Address L 296 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Christian, age 22, correspondent, salesman, typist, dictaphone operator, experienced in collection of accounts and shipping of merchandise, desires position with future; $20 per week to prove ability. T. Rnecli, 139 25th St., Woodcliff, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) possessing ambition, ability, education and enthusiasm, 8 years' business experience, practicing lawyer, office manager, desires connection either inside or outside capacity; will travel; moderate salary. T 44 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) employed 15 years in office of large department store, bookkeeping and billing, desires position; quick and accurate; best references. Green, 246 Clinton St., City.

YOUNG MAN, 19, intelligent, alert, obliging, desires responsible position with progressive concern; advancement more essential than salary. Jack Duhin, 1,390 Franklin Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) well educated, experienced in salesmanship and executive duties, desires connection with reputable firm offering good future for conscientious worker. N 128 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, college education, newspaper and some business experience, fluent correspondent, can be molded into any responsibe capacity; future main object. C 223 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) good education, good appearance and talker, desires position as stock clerk or in any other capacity leading eventually to place on sales force; salary no object. B 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, university education, speaking English, French, German, and Spanish, a correspondent in these languages, desires position, preferably with import or export house. A. E. Schoenfeld, 321 East 84th St.

YOUNG MAN,—Highly refined and educated Jewish young man, commercially inclined, seeks acquaintance with refined business family. Confidential, N 133 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires position with opportunity for advancement; understands filing, typewriting and general office work. L. W. P., 1,126 41et St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, married, energetic, capable, good education, some business experience, anything to start for definite pay. S 139 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, graduate of Stuyvesant High School, business experience, first-class recommendation, desires position with advancement. Ambitious, 90 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, knowledge typewriting and stenography, at present studying Spanish, seeks position with importing or exporting house; salary secondary affair. T 66 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A1 ADVERTISING SALESMAN to travel; commission; can spend week-ends in New York; exceptional opportunity for thoroughly competent man; reference and bond required; state age and experience. C 272 Times Downtown.

A.—MACHINE SHOP OFFICE MAN, assistant to executive; must be thoroughly acquainted with shop methods, machines, and tools. Competent, Box C 286 Times Downtown.

A LARGE NEW YORK RETAIL GLOVE DEPARTMENT OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BUYER; MUST HAVE HAD RETAIL EXPERIENCE AND KNOW HOW TO DIRECT AND PROMOTE SALES. Y 666 TIMES.

A LARGE CORPORATION REQUIRES the services of several representative men to act as crew managers during a sales campaign to be inaugurated at once in the City of New York; only men who have demonstrated their ability to handle a crew of canvassers need apply; salary and commission; A1 references indispensable; must also be able to furnish surety bond. Address C. G., 131 Times.

AN EXPERIENCED MERCHANDISE MAN WANTED CAPABLE OF HANDLING LARGE BUSINESS, LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR GOODS, TO GO TO PITTSBURGH. INQUIRE MONDAY EVENING BETWEEN 6 AND 7 O'CLOCK,
WILLIAM BASH,
KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL.

AN EXPERIENCED EFFICIENCY ENGINEER TO ASSOCIATE HIMSELF WITH AN ORGANIZATION DOING EFFICIENCY AND COST WORK. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. LIBERAL SALARY. ONLY REPLIES STATING FULL EXPERIENCE WILL BE NOTICED. B 343 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN; experienced in designing suburban houses. State experience, salary, and references. Address Architectural, 87 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; age 17 to 24. Apply by letter only to C 244 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC. Ford expert preferred; newly established garage, situated on the best location between Englswood and Nyack wents A1 mechanic to take charge; substantial salary and interest in business to right party; answer must be accompanied by reference to receive attention. Address Ford Service, X 209 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER WHO CAN TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF OFFICE OF LARGE WAIST FACTORY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, CHELSEA WAIST CO., 152 WEST 25TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; cost accounts; must be thoroughly experienced; $15. B., 330 West 141st.

BOOK SALESMEN going out to Australia are invited to call on The Standard Publishing Co., Pty Ltd., bead office, 100 Flinders Street, Melbourne, and also at 19 Hunter Street, Sydney; experienced men with good references will earn good money.

BOY.—New York office manufactnring company; grammar or high school graduate preferred. Address, stating age, experience, (if any,) references, and salary expected, T 28 Times.

BOY wanted by a Stock Exchange house; a boy about 16 years old, to act as messenger; resident of Manhattan preferred; give telephone number if any. Box C 221 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16 years old, to assist in shipping department, wholesale house; advancement. Address Johnson, C 202 Times.

BOY wanted, about 16, living with parents on upper east side, to work in jewelry store. L 297 Times.

BOY.—Bright American boy in office of dry goods commission house; chance for advancement. S 109 Times.

BRIGHT HONEST, INTELLIGENT LAD about 16 in office of manufacturing concern. Write, giving full particulars, Box 73, 2,121 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic; experience collected from foreign auto factory and repair shop; also 6 years of the highest domestic references; requests interview. I am in a position to present substantial proof of competency. L. Gasser, 1,126 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, first-class, one who has had experience in caring for vegetables and poultry; wife must do laundress work for small family; cottage on premises; A1 references required. Writs full details, Jamieson, Box S 116 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, (28;) married; 6 years' shop, road experience; well recommended; careful driver; all repairs; seeks permanent position. R. Streller, 544 East 142d St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, (26;) expert driver; mechanic; reliable, careful; 10 years' thorough practical experience best machines; 4 years one position; highest references. W. Schneider, Box 336, Far Rockaway.

COLLEGE MAN WANTED.

A very old and honored corporation has an opening for a recent graduate, (preferably one who has worked his way through college;) recent recruits of this type have shown great adaptability to the business; an unusual opportunity is offered for entering an honorable and lucrative business career under exceptional conditions; living salary while learning the business; in answer give full particulars, inoluding a photograph of graduation. Address Old Corporation, C 257 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical draftsman, experienced in designing, preferably of automobile parts, small motors, lamps; familiar with metric system; one with knowledge of German language preferred; reply stating age, nationality, places and periods of former employment and salary expected; applications without information requested cannot be considered. Address "Draftsman," P. O. Box V., Plainfield, N. J.

DRAUGHTSMAN, married, who has had experience in bull work, tank ship construction; some knowledge in marine engineering required; state experience and salary expected. D 230 Times Downtown.

DRUG CLERK.—Well-known pharmaceutical manufacturer has opening as salesman for an energetic, intelligent young man of good appearance; not a commission proposition, but straight salary. Address R. F., P. O. Box 2,162, giving full particulars.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER REPORTER.

Large manufacturing corporation requires service of young man now employed as reporter by metropolitan newspaper; must be college graduate and possess exceptionally

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. SECTION FOUR.

Gen. Carranza Talks of the Future of Mexico

Leader Who May Be Recognized by the United States and the A. B. C. Governments Says That the Day of Special Privilege There Is Now Past

The following striking interview was secured from General Carranza recently in Vera Cruz. In view of the complicated situation in Mexico just now it has a peculiarly timely interest.

By Bernard Gallant.

SINCE the assassination of Francisco I. Madero three men have risen to special prominence in the land beyond the Rio Grande. The first, Victoriano Hnerta, held sway over the strife-torn republic for but a short time, and was quickly eliminated by the two others: Francisco Villa and Venustiano Carranza.

For the last two years these two men have been constantly before the eyes of the American public. Now it seems that the same fate which hefell Huerta is awaiting also Francisco Villa. In the struggle, which has lasted nearly five years, and seems to be, on closer inspection, an eliminating process of Generals, General Carranza seems to have the upper and winning hand.

Just what the Americans and all other foreigners may expect from Carranza, who styles himself "the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army in charge of the Executive Power of the Republic of Mexico," is told hy him for the first time in the interview which follows. For the first time General Carranza discusses the interests of foreigners, frankly announces what he intends to do, and what his views are on the various problems which confront Mexico.

Unlike General Villa, Carranza is not a picturesque individnal. There is no romance and glamour about him. He is essentially a man of letters, a scholar, and a student. He does not seem to possess the exuberance and vivacity so common among Latins. He is rather reticent, slow, and meditative. But he wnxes enthusiastic as he talks about the revolution in Mexico.

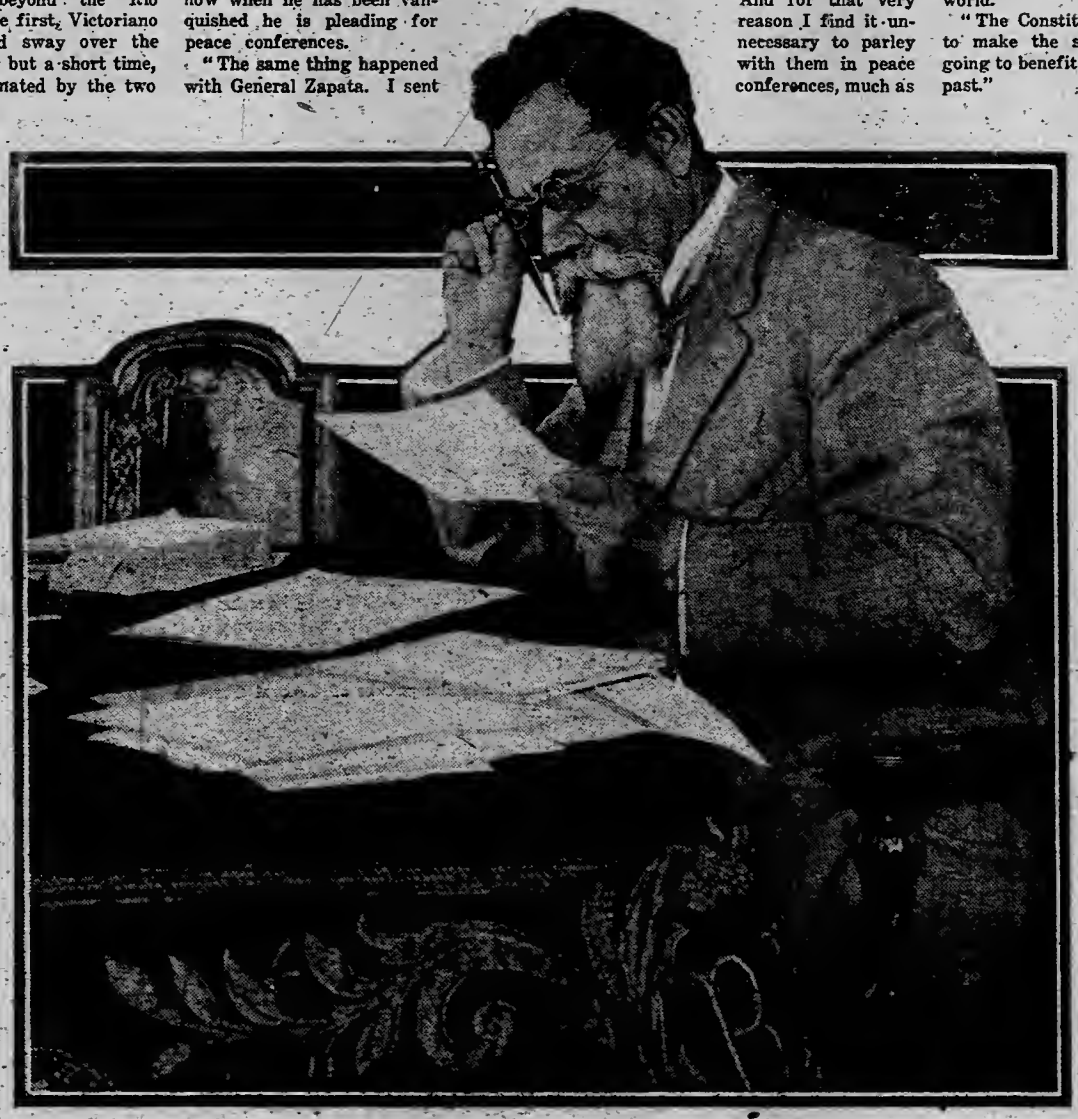
"My ambition from the beginning," he said to me in a slow, hard voice, "was peace for Mexico. For that very reason I took up the hanner of revolution against the dictator Huerta, because I knew that we could not have peace so long as injustices were committed in tbe name of liberty.

"When Hnerta was eliminated and the cause of Constitutionalism triumphed, I begged General Francisco Villa to forget all personal differences, meet me in Havana, and there come to an understanding. Bnt at that time General Villa seemed the stronger and be was not seeking peace. He became a traitor and plunged his country into an unnecessary civil war, but now when he has been vanquished he is pleading for peace conferences.

"The same thing happened with General Zapata. I sent special envoys to him, begged him in the name of tbe welfare of Mexico to forget all differences and promised to carry out bis agrarian plan, but the personal ambitions of his secretaries were greater than the needs of tbeir country. They were seduced hy the sweet words of General Villa and now they, too, are eager for peace conferences. Have they forgotten that I songht peace many months ago, before unnecessary blood was shed, long before they were defeated? Bnt then none of those men wonld listen to me!

"In a few months both General Villa and General Zapata will be eliminated. And for that very reason I find it unnecessary to parley with them in peace conferences, much as I respect the kind offices of the United States and the Latin republics. I am convinced that the United States and the representatives of the Latin republics have nothing but the welfare of Mexico at heart. I am sure they are seeking to establish peace in our strife-torn country and nothing else. But I disagree with their methods of procedure, not with their ideas. I feel that our enemies must be vanquished completely or there will be no lasting peace in Mexico. Francisco I. Madero paid with bis life by compromising with his enemies. Had he eliminated them Mexico would perhaps, by now, be enjoying peace and the respect of the nations of the world.

"The Constitutionalists are not going to make the same mistakes. We are going to benefit by the experiences of the past."



General Venustiano Carranza, Leader of the Constitutionalists.

From tbe windows of the lighthouse where General Carranza and I sat could he seen the harhor of Vera Cruz and the gunboats of the United States. When he stopped and saw me gazing at them, at the muzzles of their guns pointed toward the city, I looked at him and asked him his attitude toward foreigners in general and the people of the United States in particular.

I asked him what were the chances of American investors in Mexico. I told him that in the United States reports were current that the Constitutionalists helieved in confiscation, and were imbued with ideas of socialism and anarchism.

He looked at me very seriously and said:

"Are you acquainted with the causes of the revolution? Let me give yon a brief review of what is actually transpiring in our country.

"The revolution in Mexico is not of a political nature. It is an economic revolution. It means the industrial awakening of Mexico.

"During the days of Diaz the natural resonrces of the country were exploited hy a few rich friends of Diaz, who were given special concessions. Only those few developed the country. Others—Mexicans as well as foreigners—had no opportunities whatever. Mexico was a land of special privileges. This could not last forever, and the result was the present revolution.

"Mexico is a country rich in natural resources, but all its wealth is merely potential. Money, and a great deal of it, has to be invested before we can utilize



French Prisoners with Bowls of Goulash.

known in Germany, and typhus and cholera have thus far been excluded.

In addition to the regular hospitals there are various institutions supported by private charity for the purpose of helping particular cases. There are schools to teach trades to the permanently maimed, and in almost all of the large cities homes for the care of the totally blind. Of the latter, fortunately and curiously, there are less than 1,000 in France and less than 900 in Germany. In Germany they receive a pension of 1,000 marks, or $400, a year, which is more than the average peasant in sound health can possibly earn. The home for blind soldiers, or Kriegsblindenheim, in Berlin, at No. 12 Bellevue Strasse, of which her Excellency Frau von Ihne is the head, gives them not only a home where they are cared for and receive medical attendance, but also a school where there is instruction in massage, typewriting, music, and rope, basket, and slipper making.

Germany is quite able to care for her own wounded and requires neither surgeons nor nurses. Certain supplies are, however, much desired, chiefly bandages, which should be ten yards long and four inches wide, and absorbent cotton. A more or less useful substitute for cotton has been invented in special wood pulp paper, but cotton is, nevertheless, greatly needed. Supplies can be sent to Germany through the American Red Cross. Money can be used to great advantage, and the various blind homes, like that at Berlin, are supported entirely by private effort.

One of the largest items of expense for Germany in the war has been the care of prisoners. As the German war losses have been much smaller than those of the Allies, so the number of prisoners taken by the Central Empires have been much greater than the number taken by their enemies. The Central Empires have taken between them some two million prisoners, of whom Austria-Hungary has captured about 600,000, and Germany about 1,400,000. Roughly speaking, of the prisoners in Germany 50,000 are English, 400,000 are French and the rest are Russians.

Besides these there are five thousand British civilians interned near Berlin. The Germans do not intern women as the French do, and only began interning male civilian enemies after the Allies refused to permit civilian Germans to return home. Civilian Englishmen were not interned until November, 1914, three months after the war began, when it became evident that Great Britain would not release the German civilians she had imprisoned.

The military prisoners are held in the interior of the empire in prison camps containing from three to fifteen thousand men each. The officers are kept by themselves in castles and country places set apart for the purpose. The prisoners of the three enemy nations are drafted more or less indiscriminately to the different camps. While the French and Russians get on very well together, the English keep entirely apart, and even among themselves preserve their class distinctions. Among the Tommies the captured members of the British garrison of Antwerp received a good deal of good-natured chaff. They are always known as the C. I. V.'s, or "Churchill's innocent victims."

While in Berlin I was taken to the prison camp at Münchberg, and except for the members of the Spanish Embassy, which is charged with the interests of the Russian and French prisoners in Germany, and a few correspondents, I was the first foreigner to visit it.

It is not one of the show camps, for it is some thirty-five miles from the city, and not easy to get at. When I was there there were about four thousand French and Russian prisoners, but no British.

The camp was, of course, not luxurious, but it was well policed and fairly comfortable. The food is sufficient, and while plain is good and wholesome. As there has been some complaint of insufficient food, it may not be amiss to give the bill of fare for the day of my visit, which, by the way, was entirely unexpected by the officer in command. Every one in Germany but prisoners is limited to 250 grams of war bread a day; prisoners are given a daily allowance of 300 grams of the same exceedingly good and wholesome bread. For breakfast on the day in question the prisoners were given coffee and bread; for dinner, bread, a heaping platefnl of beef goulash, which I ate and fonnd excellent, and apples; for supper more coffee, bread, sausage, and cheese. There is a cantine where all sorts of delicatessen and soft drinks may be bought at cost.

The food is the same in quality, but more generous in quantity than that given to the German troops. The complaints come chiefly from the English, who are used to far more meat and far greater variety. I asked one of the prisoners at Münchberg, who in happier times is Professor of Philosophy at the University of Brest, how he found things. He told me that there was enough food, but that the menu was extremely monotonous. "Actually, Monsieur," he said, "the only real complaint that one can make is that one is a prisoner."

There seemed to be the best of good feeling between the French and Rnssian prisoners, although the latter, for the most part peasants, were obviously far below the former in intelligence. All the prisoners are required to take a monthly bath, and may bathe as often as they like. The French keep the bathrooms constantly employed, while the Russians have to be driven there almost at the point of the bayonet. The bathrooms, as well as the barracks and mess room, are steam heated and well lighted.

Work has been found for a large proportion of the prisoners at all the camps, in railway construction, on the fields, and in various town industries. It is purely voluntary, no prisoner being required to work nnless he wants to, and each being paid 65 pfennigs and an extra meal for each day's labor. In view of the fact that the German private receives from 33 to 60 pfennigs per day, the French soldier about the same, and the Russian soldier even less, the pay is not so bad. The British prisoners generally decline to work, but the French and Russians do so willingly. In many cases the prisoners go to and from their work unguarded and seem quite happy and contented. As a matter of fact, the Russian moujiks are better off than they have ever been in their lives, for they not only receive rather better wages than they have received in Russia, but in addition are housed, clothed, and fed in greater comfort than they have ever known.

The French prisoners receive from home an average of 10 marks, or $2.50, and two packages a month per man. Since the war began the Russian prisoners have received absolutely nothing, either from their friends at home or from the Russian Government. Despite this fact, and while the French send no money back to France, the Russians send home almost all the money they earn as agricultural laborers.

The Russian prisoners kill time in sleeping or gossiping, the French have devised a number of amnsements, chief among which is theatricals, the plays being written, managed, and acted and the scenery painted by the prisoners themselves.

I saw a very amusing one-act farce at the "Grand Theatre de Münchberg," written hy a professional playwright and acted hy a company drilled by a Paris manager, who had for leading man and leading "lady" two well-known provincial actors.

There was great excitement because of the rumor that a draft of prisoners which was expected the next week would contain a well-known tenor and two violinists.

"With the material that I already have," the manager told me, "I shall be able to produce grand opera. I have a trombone, a kettle drum and a baritone, and with a chorus drawn from the Russians, most of whom have voices, I shall not do so badly. My only weakness is in composers. I have one, but he has never written anything more than cabaret songs. He has ambitions, and perhaps he will do. We can, after all, only hope. There are other camps that have given opera bouffé, but if we succeed we shall be the only one that has attempted grand opera."

What is even more impressive than the apparent economic strength of the empire is the confidence of the German people in the outcome of the war. During the time I was in Germany I talked with a great number of Germans, of all walks and conditions of life, from the highest to the lowest. All alike, statesmen and soldiers, professional men and merchants, shopkeepers and hotel waiters, cab drivers and car conductors, expressed the same absolute certainty of German victory. It is not a matter of opinion or of hope with them, as it is with the optimistic in the other warring countries, but a feeling that it is no more possible for Germany to lose than it is for the sun to set in the east. They are so certain of victory that they know it is coming, just as they know that Spring follows Winter. No German ever says "If we win," but always "When we win."

The English press has hrushed aside the German feeling of certainty in success by saying that the truth has been held from the people by Government order, and that they have been fed on lies so long that they have at last believed them. This explanation does not explain the phenomenon of German confidence, for the very good reason that it is not true. In England and Italy the enemy's war hulletins are only printed after having been revised by the censer, and are not printed at all either in France or Russia, while in none of the allied countries can any German newspaper or book dealing with the war be obtained.

Not only do the German newspapers print every day the war bulletins of the Allies, just as issued, but in Germany alone of all the warring countries can the enemy's newspapera and books be bought. I nowhere in Germany had any difficulty in buying the English, French, or even Italian newspapera, or any of the more recent and successful French and English publications on the war.

The result of this feeling of certainty which is reflected in the German press is a sentiment of greater tolerance toward their enemies than is shown hy the latter toward the Central Empires.

The hatred of the English for the Germans is heartily reciprocated, yet it is only fair to say that the spirit of hate is expressed less violently in Germany than it is in Great Britain. Germans believe that Great Britain brought on the war, and that but for her the peace might have been kept for another decade at least. They realize that the war is a struggle for supremacy between Germany and Great Britain, and that the war's ontcome will determine the fate of the world for many years to come. Snch being the case, their every energy is concentrated on the defeat of England as the ultimate end of hostilities, the defeat of the other Allies being merely incidental and preparatory to the main purpose of what they consider a purely defensive struggle.



General View of a German Camp for Prisoners of War. The Barracks Are Built of Wood, on a Solid Stone Foundation. They Are Furnished with Proper Heating Apparatus, and Offer Comfortable Homes Lacking in Nothing.

The excellence of the British Tommy is everywhere acknowledged, while the reckless hut ignorant bravery of the British officers is always spoken of with the greatest admiration, the regret being often heard that men so gallant should be so incompetent.

Italy's part in the struggle is regarded as being nearly negligible, for General Cadorna, although outnumbering his opponents nearly four to one, is said to have thus far failed to even dent their line of defense. Said a prominent German to me: "Besides somewhat delaying the end of the war, the only real result accomplished by Italy's participation has been to make it popular in Austria-Hungary. Before Italy joined the Allies the Austro-Hungarian people, who had never been very enthusiastic, were growing rather tired of the war. But such is the Austro-Hungarian hatred for the Italians that the moment the latter violated the terms of the Triple Alliance and embarked on their struggle for the acquisition of Austrian territory the Austrian and Hungarian peoples, Germans, Magyars, and Slavs alike, all became enthusiastically eager to humble Italy."

Italy's declaration of war, while angering the German people, has not evoked the same hatred that is felt toward England. Germans profess to feel more contempt than hatred for the Italians, whom they refuse to regard very seriously. For Russia there is felt considerable respect. Her troops are considered excellent as defensive fighters, patient, brave, and of great endurance. Like the English, they are said to he badly officered, but nevertheless all German soldiers agree that every one of von Hindenburg's victories has been the result of the very hardest kind of fighting. The Russians have often been defeated, but never disgraced.

Nicolai Nicolaievitch is, however, severely blamed for the policy he has consistently followed during his long and constant retreat of destroying every village he has abandoned, laying waste the country, and barbarously maltreating the people.

The feeling toward France is one of deep respect and unbounded admiration. Joffre is considered to be one of the greatest Generals the war has produced, and his armies are praised without stint for their morale, their endurance, and their bravery.

Upon four points the Germans feel bitterly toward the French. The first is the employment of African troops, who have brought to Europe, as have some of the British "native contingents," the savage warfare of their native jungles; the second is the refusal of the French to permit the bringing in of the wounded from between the line of fire, which results in untold and needless suffering, and adds another unnecessary horror to modern warfare; the third is the internment of German women who were found in France at the outbreak of the war, although Germany has never interned French women; and the fourth is the ill-treatment of German prisoners at the beginning of the war. Latterly, thanks entirely to the efforts of our embassy at Berlin, the condition of the prison camps in France has been somewhat improved.

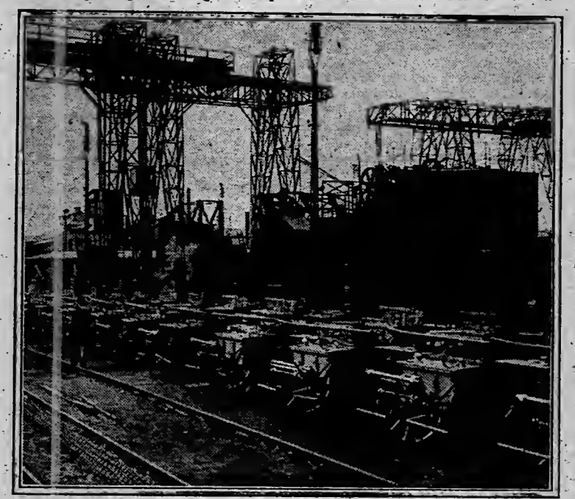
As an offset to the ill-feeling toward France is the general belief that had France been let alone hy England she would not have entered the war. England is regarded as the marplot of Europe, who not only forced the war on Germany, but induced and forced France, Rnssia, and Italy to join her. Taking advantage of the French desire for "la ravanche," she is alleged to have finally persuaded unwilling France to pull England's cheatnuts out of the fire.

"Of all the Allies France is the only one who entered the war with a valid excuse," a German friend of mine said to me. "Revenge as a casus belli may not be admirable, but it is at least respectable, which is more than can be said for the motives actuating either England, Italy, or Russia."

The German sentiment toward the United States can best he described as one of pained astonishment. Germans cannot nnderstand why the majority of American newspapers and so many of the American people are so strongly proally. They cannot understand the constant talk in American newspapers of the violation of Belgian neutrality by the German Army, of the so-called "Belgian atrocities," and of the Zeppelin raids, any more than they can understand the failure of so many of our newspapers to print the German side of the case.

Every German believes that when the Germar Army entered Belgium that country had already surrendered her neutrality; that the so-called Belgian atrocities never occurred, and that, on the other hand, what are called in Germany the Russian and African atrocities are unspeakahly horrible, and that the Zeppelin raids were only undertaken in reprisal for the French raids on Freiburg of Aug. 2 and 3, 1914, before the war had teehnically hegun.

No German with whom I talked expressed himself in favor of war with the United States; on the contrary, all seemed honestly in favor of the maintenance of peace. It seemed to be the genera impression that some way, honorable to both nations, would be found out of the submarine difficulty, although we are considered as unreasonable in insisting that the presence of a single American passenger should give a ship immunity from being torpedoed without warning in the war zone.



A Hundred or More "Goulash Cannons," or Field Kitchens.
Photo. Brown & Dawson.

On the question of the export of arms and ammunition there is a feeling of great disappointment and sorrow at what is generally considered our national unfriendliness. The technical and legal right of United States citizens to export war material is conceded, but it is felt that while it is not in violation of the letter it is in violation of the spirit of neutrality. Germans argue that it is on all fours with the lending of money to the belligerents, and deeply regret that the President did not see his way clear to follow up his prohibition of loans to the combatants by forbidding the trade in arms.

Latterly the German press has been far more moderate in its tone townrd the United States than has been the American press in its attitude toward Germany. Nevertheless, the German people are firmly convinced that the shells which are killing and maiming their sons are made in the United States and that for the sake of the "blood money" we receive we are unwilling to forbid the traffic. No one in Germany wants war with the United States; very few Americans want war with Germany. They insist that it is a great pity that, if the peace is to be preserved, which, thanks to German and American good sense, it doubtless will be, we should not retain German friendship.

They point out that, thanks to our export of arms to the Allies, we have already lost any possibility of playing an important rôle single handed when peace comes. German friendship, they say, even from the purely selfish standpoint, is well worth retaining, for after the war a friendly Germany will be a far more valuable asset in our national development than a Germany that believes that we sold ourselves to her enemies and did our best to prolong the war.

Most Germans expect von Hindenburg to bring the Russian campaign to a speedy conclusion. It is thought that he will either capture Riga and Vilna and then dig himself in, or if the reduction of these two places takes too long, dig himself in on his present line, without making any immediate effort, as some have suggested, to capture either Petrograd, Moscow, or Odessa.

What interests intelligent Germans is not so much whether von Hindenburg will dig himself in this week or next, today or a month hence, as what will the General Staff do with his "striking force" when it has been released from the eastern front.

It is generally supposed that when the eastern armies have been "dug in" 1,000,000 men can hold the line, and that there will be available for use elsewhere a German-Austro-Hungarian force of nearly 2,000,000. The German part of this force has been checked, but never defeated, and has won the two most overwhelming victories in history in actual losses in killed and wounded, the battles of Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes. For months the Austro-Hungarians have also been constantly victorious. This vast army, or rather group of armies, which has become saturated with the belief that under the Generals whom it trusts and loves—von Hindenburg, von Mackensen, von Ludendorf, and the rest—it is absolutely invincible, may be employed in several different ways.

The greater part of it may be used in a drive against Calais, or through Serbia, in the effort to force the French-English expedition into the sea and to capture the Suez Canal. Many think that the western front will be strengthened, for latterly a part of it has been held with only a single line, without reserves, while the main effort will be made against the expeditionary force in Gallipoli.

Russia is supposed to have been put out of the reckoning for some months to come, and there are those who think it possible that before the new year she may be forced to make a separate peace. It is, however, generally believed that, for the present at least, she will not cause the Central Empires any serious anxiety. If the Allies at Gallipoli can be driven into the sea before Spring, Rnssia's hope of relief via the Bosporus will have been shattered and a separate peace will have been brought nearer.

Germans believe that if a separate peace can he forced upon one of the Allies peace with the others must follow as a matter of course. Peace with Russia is expected first, then with France, and finally with England. Peace with Serbia and Italy are considered certain whenever the Central Empires can spare half a million men for the purpose. How long the war will last no one in Germany is willing to predict. There are those who are hopeful enough to think that it will be over in another year, but all realize that the real end of the war and the lasting peace which all Germans hope for can only be reached when England has hcen brought to her knees.

It is the fashion among those who espouse the cause of the Allies to assume that because Great Britain is the richest nation and hccause she is, and for over a century has been, the mistress of the seas, she must of necessity destroy the power of Germany. Whether or not this assumption is well founded, it is quite certain that no German for a moment supports it. The German belief is that it is not only possible, bnt certain, that England's allies will be defeated in detail, leaving at the last the Central Empires and England alone and face to face in a final life-and-death struggle.

The Germans hold that this final struggle mnst end in the discomfiture of Great Britain. Deprived of her allies and faced with the united force of the two great Central Empires, who are self-contained and self-supporting, with the Suez Canal and Egypt gone and India threatened, they cannot believe that the English people will refuse to make peace.

There is a saying in Germany that "Great Britain will never surrender as long as there is a single Frenchman left, or a single American dollar unspent." The Germans say that when the Allies are crushed and American profits entailed, so that it will no longer be worth our while to support the English cause, when in short Great Britain finds it impossible to make other people fight her battles for her and is obliged to place in the field what the Germans call "Kitchener's mythical millions," in other words, when she must fight alone, as she is charged with never having done in modern times, then, and not till then, is it expected that she will be willing to make peace on terms that will endure beyond the lives of the present generation.

So certain are the German people of ultimate snccess that the terms of peace are already being generally and seriously discussed. The Germans are rapidly grouping themselves into two loosely organized parties, or schools of thonght, on the question of what the terms of peace should he. For want of better designations these may be called the "annexationists" and the "anti-annexationists."

The annexationists are led by what is called the "Krupp crowd," nnd the chief agrarians, and include practically all the leading industrials and landowners in the empire.

The annexationist movement started at Essen with the insistence that Belgium and Northern France must be retained, so as to have in German hands a virtual monopoly of the coal and iron mines of Western Continental Europe. Just as the present German tariff law was enacted by the joint efforts of the great indnstrials and landowners, so in the present instance the annexationist movement has included the same forces. The great landowners seriously objected to the retention of Belgium and Northern France because of the resulting and large increase in the industrial vote that would follow unless this increase should be compensated by the retention of agricultural Poland, with its population of 16,000,000 peasants. Both interests have combined and jointly advocate the retention of every inch of occupied territory.

The annexationists may be said to include what we would call the "interests," who, having vast capital at their disposal, are able to make a showing which seems to be disproportionate to their actual strength.

The anti-annexationists include most of the army, the non-industrial middle class, the vast mass of the people, and, if rumor be correct, the Chancellor, and —the Kaiser. In other words, the struggle seems to be between certain great aggregations of wealth on the one hand and the rest of Germany on the other, with the almost certainty that the selfish and short-sighted ambitions of the interests will be defeated.

The anti-annexationists agree that as Germany is fighting for self-preservation in a war that was forced upon her after years of preparation on the part of her enemies, she will be justified in exacting peace terms that will for a generation at least insure the peace and entail British supremacy. No peace can be lasting that ignores the claims of nationality, therefore the peace when it comes must be founded upon nationality as its hase.

England went to war loudly proclaiming the rights of the small nations, say the Germans, and forthwith destroyed the newest small nation of them all—Albania—to satisfy the greed of her ally, Italy. Germany must and will be more consistent if the anti-annexationists have their way.

The greatest sinner against the spirit of nationality has been Russia. The misgoverned and oppressed Finns will be taken from their master, and, being too small and weak to stand alone, will be

War Makes New Heirs for Many English Titles

"House of Lords Is Now a House of Mourning," as Few of Its Members Have Not Suffered Bereavement Through the Great European Conflict

By a Veteran Diplomat.

LORD LANSDOWNE, in a moving speech the other day, in the Upper Chamber of the Imperial Legislatnre at Westminster, described the House of Lords as a House of Mourning. Of its 640-odd members, there are but few who have not suffered bereavement through the terrible conflict which has now been raging for more than a year. Great Britain's peerage has been hard hit by the war.

It responded at once, with admirable patriotism, to the summons to arms issued by the King on the ontbreak of hostilities, volunteering for service ashore and afloat, regardless of all sacrifices thereby entailed. So gallant has been its showing in these hours of na-



Captain Francis O. Grenfell.

tional stress and peril that little is likely to be heard in the future of the former popular clamor for the abolltion of hereditary honors. Demagogues will never again be ahle to prate about Great Britain's Lords as useless members of the Commonwealth, or to assert that they failed in their duty and ohligations to the empire. For the lists of officers killed and wounded during the last twelve months contain an altogether abnormal proportion of men helonging to the grandest and oldest houses of the United Kingdom and Wales, and in wonderfully many instances the name of the dead is followed by the pathetic words, "an only son."

But the peers of the realm have not heen content with giving their sons to the country for the defense of the flag. More than 400 of them are today enrolled for service to the State other tban that of a legislative character. Those who are too old for duty at the front in France and on the Gallipoli Peninsula find means to render themselves useful in other ways. Thus, Lord Brassey, now in his eightieth year, after having had his well-known steam yacht Sunbeam fitted up as a hospital ship at Portsmouth, has now taken her out under his own command to the Dardanelles, to assist in caring for the wounded of General Sir Ian Hamilton's army engaged in fighting its way up to Constantinople. Lord Dunraven, also considerably over 70, has heen one of the score of peers who have been employed since the beginning of the war in conveying wounded soldiers from France to England on board their steam yachts, regardless of the risk of being torpedoed hy the German submarines that infest British waters.

Long as is the roster of the dead peraining to the peerage in the present war, the list of the missing is still larger—aye, and sadder. For whereas the word "killed" means that the officer or soldier in question has had his remains reverently cared for and interred with religious rites, mostly in consecrated ground, by his comrades, the word "missing" leaves the bereaved relatives in donht as to whether those dear to them have been left to linger hadly wounded



Lord de Freyne.



Earl of Annesley.

and in agony on some battlefield, without care, medical attention, or even a drop of water to moisten the feverparched lips, or have not heen thrust without recognition into some huge and nameless grave by men whose sole object it was to finish their gruesome task as quickly as possihle.

The English, French, German, and Anstrian newspapers are filled with advertisements in which parents and wives entreat for news of missing sons and husbands, of whom all trace has been lost since the beginning of the present international conflagration, and it will scarcely be believed that even to this day The London Times prints advertisements asking for news of British officers who have been missing since the war in South Africa, fifteen and sixteen years ago. The present war, moreover, has brought about an enormous development of a form of literature about which the ordinary civilian knows little or nothing. It is in the form of handhills, printed hy the tens of thousands, asking for information concerning missing officers and men. They are issued by the relatives, with the idea that some of these circulars are bound in course of time to fall into the hands of one or another of the comrades of the missing man, who may he ahle to furnish a clue to his fate.

I have seen a numher of these circulars occasioned hy previous campaigns. In three, concerning the fate of those who fell in the disastrous fight on Majuba Hill, in South Africa, some five-and-thirty years ago, one of the questions asked is as to whether the man to whom it related had heen laid low hy a Boer hullet or had shot himself rather than surrender. And this recalls the persistent rumor, never snbstantiated, according to which the gifted General Sir Pomeroy Colley, who was in command on that so disastrous day, hlew his hrains out when he saw that everything was lost, unwilling to be taken alive.

Other circulars which I have seen related to men killed in the South African war at the close of Queen Victoria's reign. The circnlars in several instances followed the regiments of the dead men to the most remote portions of India in qnest of information. In one case a slender and delicate-looking woman of middle age bore her circulars of inquiry into the very heart of Burma in search of information concerning her only boy, who had heen reported as missing at the outset of the campaign.

Among the peers who have come nnder the head of "missing" in the present war is the fifth Earl of Erne, who until the ontbreak of hostilities was a favorite equerry of King George and a Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards. He was last seen at Wytschaete, in Belgium, on the evening of the 1st of November. He went out from the British lines to hring in some men who had apparently become separated from the main hody. He did this against the advice of a fellow-officer of the name of Captain Bowlby, who feared treachery. Lord Erne, 6 feet 4 in height and a very striking looking and handsome man, strode up to the soldiers, who were arrayed in English uniforms. Captain Bowlby through his glasses saw them closing around Lord Erne, and waited in vain for his return, in the end heing compelled to assume that his own fears were correct and that the men had heen Germans.

Since then all trace of Lord Erne has heen lost. A large amount of money has heen spent in endeavoring to obtain some clue to his fate. Even the German authorities have gone to some trouble in the matter. For Lord Erne was well known to the Kaiser, having heen attached to the latter's suite on the occasion of his visit to England. But, notwithstanding the most diligent efforts of the American Amhassador at Berlin and of the members of his diplomatic and Consular staff, it has proved impossihle to find even the smallest hit of information ahout this peer, who if dead leaves a boy of 8 to succeed to his honors and landed property. His relatives, who include Queen Mary's eldest hrother, the Duke of Teck, still helieve that Lord Erne is alive and that he will eventually turn up, and it is for this reason that, instead of asking the courts to presume his death, as has been done in some cases, they have recently demanded that a receiver, in the person of his hrother, Captain the Hon. Arthur Crichton, should be appointed for his extensive estates, which comprise some 50,000 acres in the Connty of Fermanagh alone.

Another missing Earl is Lord Annesley, who left England on Nov. 6 last by aeroplane, bound for the British lines in Belgium and France, and who has never been heard of since. Before hecoming a member of the Royal Flying Corps he had distinguished himself with his armed motor car in helping to check the advance of the Germans upon Brussals and Antwerp. Inheriting much of the good looks of his mother, a celehrated beauty of her day—she was known at the Viceregal Court of Duhlin as "Pretty Priscilla"—he was born with a strong taste for adventure, and before attaining his majority undertook a voyage from Liverpool to Vancouver, around Cape Horn, serving as a sailor before the mast.

He was over here a few years ago, crossing the Atlantic on hoard the three-masted schooner yacht Karina as one of the guests of Robert E. Todd of the New York Yacht Clnh. Possessed of an income estimated at $200,000 a year, a charming wife in the person of Evelyn Mundy of the Shipley Hall Mundys in Derbyshire, and with a heautiful home at Castle Wellan, nestling among the mountains of the old Irish kingdom of Mourne, he had everything to render life attractive, and is deeply mourned.

Although there is no clue to his fate, his relatives have secured a judicial assumption of his death, and his eonsin, Walter Annesley, has entered into the succession of his peerages and estates. In this connection it may be recalled that it was a memher of the Annesley family who was the "Wandering Heir," and as the "Missing Earl" of Anglesey furnished the theme of so much romance to playwrights and to novelists, among them Charles Reade. This missing peer was the sixth of the Annesley Earls of Anglesey, and his adventures included horrible maltreatment as a boy at a sort of "Dotheboys Hall school," where he filled the rôle of an ennohled "Smike"; his shanghaling and heing carried off to America at the instance of his uncle, who had usurped the Earldom and estates; his sale into virtual slavery to a Pennsylvania "undertaker"—that is, planter; his flight to Jamaica, his service before the mast in the British flect there, his prosecution for mutiny and return to England at the expense of the commanding Admiral, who had interested himself in his fate; an attempt, first of all, to implicate him in a mnrder, and then to assassinate him, and the final trial at Dublin, which resulted in his coming into his own.



Lord Gnernsey.

Still another instance of "missing" is that of Lord Willingdon's eldest son and heir, the Hon. Gerard Freeman Thomas, Lieutenant of the Coldstream Guards, who has vanished, without leaving either trace or clne, ever since the battle of the Aisne in France on Dec. 14 last. His father, who is the Governor of Bombay, and his grandfather, old Lord Brassey, of whom he was a particnlar favorite, have spent large sums of money in endeavoring to obtain some information as to his fate, hnt without avail. He is still set down as living in the various "peerages" and standard works of reference for 1915. But a few weeks ago counsel appealed, on behalf of Lord and Lady Willingdon, to the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice in London to presume the death of the lad, although they could offer no evidence as to his fate. It may be recalled in this connection that his grandmother, the first wife of the present Lord Brassey, has also been missing ever since the date of her mysterious vanishing in 1887 in broad daylight from on board her husband's yacht Sunbeam while it was on its way from Bomhay to Melbonrne, without being seen and without leaving any trace or clne as to the manner or canse of her disappearance.

Lord Congleton, who lost his life in the hattle of the Marne, as an officer of the Grenadier Guards, was head of the house of Parnell, to which the late Charles Stewart Parnell, the celebrated Irish Nationalist leader, belonged. Lord Congleton had made all his arrangements to accompany Sir Ernest Shackleton on his expedition to the south pole. Bnt on the onthreak of the war he canceled his plans and joined his regiment for service against the Germans in France. He took his title from the town of Congleton, in Cheshire, whence the Parnells hail and whence Tobias Parnell, once an Alderman of the place, migrated to Ireland and purchased an estate there in the reign of Charles II. Lord Congleton, who was fifth of his line, has been succeeded in his honors and estates hy his younger hrother, a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, 23 years of age, and now serving on board the flagship of Admiral Sir David Beatty, who since the heginning of the war has been doing duty in the North Sea.

Another peer to give his life for his country has been Lord De Freyne, who fell at Ypres in hattle as a Captain of the South Wales Borderers' Regiment, after a most romantic career. Having given grave offense to his father hy marrying, in defiance of his protests, the danghter of a Scotch innkeeper in the little Banffshire town of Rothes, the paternal allowance was stopped and the Hon. Reginald French, as he was then, was ohliged in consequence to resign his commission as a Lieutenant of the Royal Fusiliers. Eventually he came to America, leaving his wife behind him.

He endeavored in New York to find some means of livelihood, hnt, having been edncated only for the army, and being, moreover, fond of soldiering, found it impossible to ohtain civilian employment of a remunerative character. He was thinking of going back to England and enlisting in the British Army as a private, when some one suggested that he would be far better off if he joined the United States Army. Accordingly, he enlisted in 1905 in New York in Company A of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry, and, after spending some time at Fort Slocum, was assigned to dnty with his regiment in the Philippines, where he rose to the rank of Sergeant.

In course of time he left the American army, by means of an honorable discharge, and was living on the Island of Mindanao, the largest of the Philippine archipelago, keeping a store, and with a native domestic establishment of his own, when he was notified that he had succeeded to his father's honors



Earl of Erne.

and to the terribly encumbered family estates. His wife, on his return to England, took the initintory steps with a view to divorce. But the suit never came into eourt. Lady De Freyne ahandoning the proceedings, owing to the difficulty and expense of getting reliahle witnesses to make the journey from the Philippines to London to testify against her husband at the trial. Dying without issue, the late Lord De Freyne has been succeeded in the family honors hy his half brother.

The first British peer to fall in action in the present war was young Lord Hawarden, who was not in any way connected with the Gladstone family, aa might have been inferred from his title. For the name of Hawarden is so familiar to people on both sides of the Atlantic as the home of the great Liberal statesman and leader of the Victorian reign, and has been as such the bourne of so many an American pilgrimage, that its name naturally suggests Gladstone. Whereas the Gladstone home, at Hawarden Castle, has always been pronounced as "Harden," the place from which the Viscounts of Hawarden take their title is situated, not in Wales hnt in Tipperary, and is pronounced "Haywarden," with the accent on the first syllable.

The only connection that there is hetween the Hawarden of Flintshire and that in Tipperary is that the family of the late Lord Hawarden, killed in battle in France, namely, the house of Maude, originally came from the Flintshire Hawarden, and on settling in Ireland gave to their new Tipperary home the name of the one from which they hailed in Wales. The name of Maude is asserted to be an English corruption of "de Montalt," borne by one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror, and who is mentioned in records of the reign of William Rufus, still in existence, to have received lands from Hngh Lupus, Earl of Chester, these lands heing situated in the County of Flint.

In these records, as well as in those of heraldic visitations in the reign of Edward IV. and Henry VII., the name of de Montalt invariably appears with the addition of "alias Maude." Several of the Maudes have married Americans. One of them, at least, has settled in the United States, while another is the popular actor, Cyril Maude, who as Grumpy has so many friends and admirers on this side of the Atlantic.

General Lord Longford, fifth Earl of his line, was killed last week at the head of his brigade in the operations against the Turks on the Peninsula of Gallipoli. He was one of the great ground landlords of Duhlin, in which city he owned some 400 acres, producing a rental of some $350,000 a year. He was the head of the house of Pakenham, which has heen settled in Ireland since the days of Cromwell, and the name of which is quite familiar in the United States. For General Sir Edward Pakenham commanded the British forces in the hattle of New Orleans, where he was killed; Sir Richard Pakenham spent many years at Washington as British envoy, while General Thomas Pakenham married a daughter of William Clarke of New York, a partner of the Iselins of two generations ago. Lord Longford, who leaves a 13-year-old boy to inherit his honors, was the yonnger of twins, and had nntil last week been regarded as bearing a charmed life, having had the most miraculous escapes on several occasions.

Few houses of the peerage have suffered more in connection with the war than that of Grenfell, which is represented by several members in the upper house of Parliament. Thus, Lord Desborough, the famous athlete, who has twice swum the Niagara, has lost both of his older sons, and is now left with a 14-year-old boy to succeed to his honors and estates. His young kinsman, Captain Francis Grenfell of the Ninth Lanc-



Viscount Hawarden.

ers, the first officer of the British Army to receive the Victoria Cross in the present war for heroism on the hattlefield, was killed in action in France in June, after having been twice invalided home for wounds. His twin brother, Captain Riversdale Grenfell of the same regiment, and so well known in and around New York as a crack polo player, lost his life in the fighting in France around Christmas time, and from that time forth Frank Grenfell felt that he would not outlive the war.

The Grenfell twins were so intimately associated in sport, in business affairs, in all their interests, in their likes and dislikes, that no one ever thought of them singly, hut always as of the pair. When "Rivy" fell in the battle of Mons it did not seem quite natural that Frank should remain behind. In fact, he was so eonvinced himself that he was destined to rejoin his twin hrother at an early date in the Great Hereafter that on the day before he was killed he attended divine service and received communion, as a sort of Viaticum.

The case of Frank and Rivy Grenfell is only one of many in the present war. In all the belligerent armies there have been instances of the same kind—that is to say, if one of the twins fell the other one's death was certain to follow not long afterward. Sometimes, even, they were killed on the same day, and the Vienna newspapers record the death of an Austrian officer fighting in Poland against the Russians and of his twin hrother, fighting in Alsace against the French, on the same date, nay, almost at the very same hour.

Of the physical resemhlance hetween twins everyhody is aware. But the mental and moral likeness and sympathy are full of mystery, originating, as they do, in early infancy, and extending to the grave. The experiences of the present war in the matter are of a nature to still further emphasize both this mystery and the popular superstitions and folklore which exist in all countries, civilized and uncivilized, on the subject of twins.

One of the saddest cases of bereavement has been that of Lord Lincolnshire, better known under his former name of Lord Carrington, now in his seventy-second year. It was not until he had been married for close upon twenty years that his hopes and prayers for a son to inherit his title and estates were finally granted. The son was a singularly attractive and winsome lad, who bore the title of Viscount Wendover. He went to the front early in the war, as a 19-year-old suhaltern of the Royal Horse Gnards. Shockingly wounded ahout the head in the hattle of Mons, the boy succumbed without recovering consciousness in the hase hospital at Boulogne, in the presence of his parents.

Other peers to lose their heirs in battle have been Premier Asquith's brother-in-law, Lord Ribblesdale, whose only remaining son and sole heir, Charles Lister, was killed last week in the operations against the Turks on the Peninsula of Gallipoli, and whose eldest boy had given his life for his conntry some years ago in Somaliland; Lord Yarborough, whose eldest son, Lord Worsley, held a commission in the Royal Horse Guards; the Earl of Aylesford, whose son, Lord Guernsey, fell in action as a Captain of the Warwickshire Regiment, and the Earl of Ranfurly, head of that historic house of Knox which furnished the great reformer to the Church of Scotland in the reign



The Master of Kinnaird.

of Mary Queen of Scots. Lord Ranfurly's eldest son hore the title of Viscount Northland. Then there is Lord Redesdale, whose eldest son, Captain the Hon. Clement Freeman Mitford, belonged to the Tenth Hussars. Lord Redesdale is the most wonderful landscape gardener in the United Kingdom, a past master of the art, the rudiments of which he acquired in Japan, where, as Bertie Mitford of the British Legation, he wrote that charming book known as "Tales of Old Japan." Lord Monck is grieving for the loss of his eldest son, who held a commission in the Goldstream Guards.

The late Viscount Monck, it may be recalled, was the first Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, an appointment which he held throughont the war of the Union in America, namely, from 1861 to 1868. It was the Monck family, hy the hye, which in the person of George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, hrought ahont the restoration of the monarchy in Great Britain in 1660. Lord Penrhyn has lost not only his eldest son in battle, hut also two of his hrothers, who like his boy, held commissions in the Grenadier Guards.

Captain the Hon. Andrew Mulholland of the Irish Guards was the eldest son of Lord Dunleath, while the Hon. Eric Upton of the King's Royal Rifle Corps was eldest son and heir of Lord Templetown. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy of India, has lost his eldest son in hattle. He was a Lieutenant of the Fifteenth Hussars, and, although harely 21, had already won the Distinguished Service Order; while the Viceroy's eldest hrother, Viscount Hardinge, has also heen hereaved of his eldest hoy, a Lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade, a regiment raised in America in the middle of the eighteenth century, and known for a long time as the Royal Americans.

The Master of Kinnaird of the Royal Scotch Horse was the only son of Lord Kinnaird, well known in the United States in connection with his activities in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the National Football Association in England, and as a great London banker. The Master of Kinloss, Captain in the Rifle Brigade, was eldest son and heir of Lady Kinloss, a peeress in her own right and daughter of the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Then there is Lord Stamfordham, private secretary of King George. He has lost his only son, a Captain of the King's Royal Rifles. Lord Aherdare, Lord St. Davids, Lord O'Neill, Lord Sinclair, Lord Macdonald of the Isles, and Lord Cowdray have all lost their eldest sons, while Lord Saltoun, who rejoices in the peculiar nickname of "Satan," dating back to schoolhoy days at Eton, and which he now so readily accepts that he has always a little red demon pasted in his hat in lieu of initials, has had his second son killed, while his eldest son and heir, the Master of Saltonn, is in German captivity.

The Duke of Wellington has lost his second son, Lord Richard Wellesley, Cap-



Viscount Northland.
Photo A. P. A.

tain in the Grenadier Guards, and the Duke of Devonshire his younger brother, Lord John Cavendish, Major in the First Life Guards, while the Duke of Abercorn has lost his brother, Lord John Hamilton, Captain in the Irish Guards and Deputy Master of the King's Household. The Marquis of Northampton is in mourning for his only brother and heir, Lord Spencer Compton of the Royal Horse Guards, and old Lord Ruthven, who has two other sons at the front, is grieving over the death of his favorite boy, Captain Christian Hore Rnthven of the Black Watch. The name and title of Lord Ruthven are familiar to all students of Scottish history. For the third Lord Rnthven, whose name is pronounced as if spelled Rivven, was the principal actor in the murder of Rizzio, the tronbadour favorite of Mary Queen of Scots, in the Palace of Holyrood at Edinburgh.

Delightful Reminiscences of a Girl Pioneer

The Early Days of the Famous Suffrage Leader, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, When With Her Father She Went West With the Builders

And he drave
The heathen, and he slew the beast, and felled
The forest, and let in the sun.

THE American epic is the epic of the pioneers. The frontier has moved on until it has disappeared altogether, and the Odyssey of nearly three hundred years has come to an end. The whole story of that epic is symbolized in Natty Bumppo, in "The Pioneers," finding New York growing too human for him and setting westward for a new frontier. The frontier and the pioneers have been gone so long from the seaboard that they are only names here, but there are parts of what the West calls the East where the pioneers yet live and are honored; and when you get to Idaho, or Montana, or Washington, you find the name a badge of honor, and some man not yet old is pointed out to you as the wearer of that fine title. In California the pioneers are almost gone, but California is loath to give up what the name stands for, and passes a little of the glory on to the second generation, naming them the "Native Sons"; and there is a pale, reflected glory in that title.

This is the story of a girl pioneer; for although the part of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's life that the public knows about has been lived amid civilization, there is nothing in her reminiscences so interesting as the story of her girlhood. Look at her today, and you will see a woman with a fine, strong face and significant eyes, who even in speaking has that quality in her voice which makes the hypnotism of the orator; with a whimsical and tolerant philosophy suggested in her lightest sayings, with a humor deeper than fun, with a measureless patience with the witlings who beset her course; because the patience is based on the humor, and the tolerance, and the philosophy. She seems a public character to her finger tips, and as urban as possible. It is hard to think of her as a pioneer girl; and the contrast between the present reality and the vanished one adds all the more to her story of her days on the frontier.

It seems hard to think of a frontier in our own lifetime, so unified has America become; it seems especially hard to think of such a twentieth century State as Michigan on the frontier. What has been done in our own lifetime is vividly suggested in this little contrast told by Dr. Shaw—and to save constant reiteration it may be said here that the facts and quotations in this article are all taken from her new book published by Harpers, "The Story of a Pioneer."

The contrast is drawn in a story she tells of her childhood in Lawrence, Mass., when a number of citizens decided to go West and found the town of Lawrence, Kan. She recalls "the feeling every one seemed to have that they were passing forever out of the civilized world." "Their farewells to their friends were eternal; no one expected to see them again, and my small brain grew dizzy as I tried to imagine a place so remote as their destination." Then she tells of a talk she had fifty years later with a California girl, who told of a delightful change she had had from California's eternal climate of sunshine. "I went East for the Winter."

"To New York?" asked Dr. Shaw.

"No," corrected the California girl, easily, "to Lawrence, Kan."

When Dr. Shaw's father took his family out to the wilderness the railroad ended at Grand Rapids, and they made the remaining hundred miles by wagon through a dense and often trackless forest. Once they found in the woods a hut made of twigs and boughs and decided to camp there for the night. Suddenly two horsemen drove up and called her brother James to one side. Immediately afterward James harnessed the horses and forced them all to go on in the dark. He told his mother, but not the children, that a man had been murdered in the hut only the night before.

Mrs. Shaw had expected to find a farm, perhaps, something like the English farms with which she had been familiar before she crossed the ocean.

What we found awaiting us were the four walls and the roof of a good-sized log house, standing in a small cleared strip of the wilderness, its doors and windows represented by square holes, its floor also a thing of the future, its whole effect achingly forlorn and desolate. It was late in the afternoon when we drove up to the opening that was its front entrance, and I shall never forget the look my mother turned upon the place.

Without a word she crossed its threshold, and, standing very still, looked slowly around her. Then something within her seemed to give way, and she sank upon the ground. She could not realize even then, I think, that this was really the place father had prepared for us, that here he expected us to live.

When she finally took it in she hurled her face in her hands, and in that way she sat for hours without moving or speaking. For the first time in her life she had forgotten us; and we, for our part, dared not speak to her.

We stood around her in a frightened group, talking to one another in whispers. Our little world had crumbled under our feet. Never before had we seen our mother give way to despair.

Night began to fall. The woods became alive with night creatures, and the most harmless made the most noise. The owls began to hoot and soon we heard the wildcat, whose cry—a screech like that of a lost and panic-stricken child—is one of the most appalling sounds of the forest. Later the wolves added their howls to the uproar, but though darkness came and we children whimpered around her, our mother still sat in her strange lethargy.

At first they lived on wild gooseberries, raspberries, and plums, and on fish which her brother Harry caught with snares made from wires taken from his sisters' hoopskirts; and on cornmeal which they bought at a mill twenty miles away. There were no horses, and purchases made at the nearest shops, forty miles away, were carried through the forest on the backs of men. Mail was delivered once a month by a carrier who made the journey on horseback and by canoe.

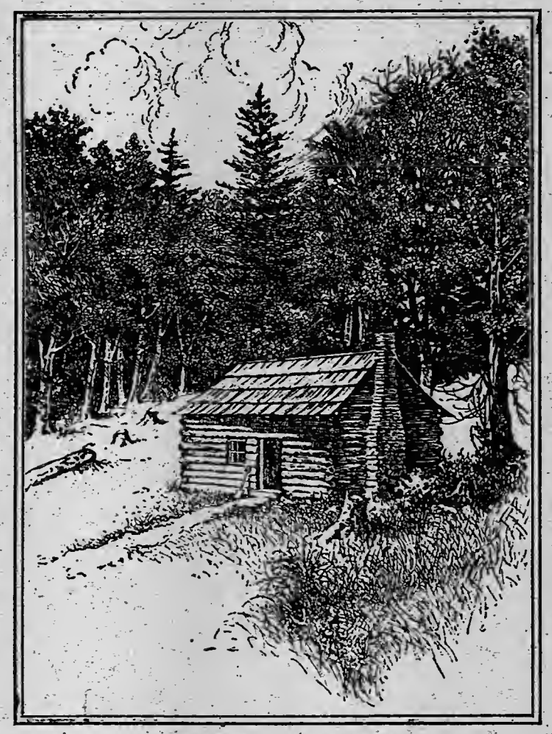
One evening seven Marquette Indians picked the Shaw cabin as the scene of an orgy, bringing their jug with them. As the Indians became drunker and wilder, Anna's sister Eleanor slipped up into the attic and let down a rope from the back window. To it James tied his gun and several axes, which Eleanor drew up. James then directed that at intervals one after another was to slip up the ladder and into the attic and close the trapdoor.

The evening seemed endless, and was certainly nerve-racking. The Indians ate everything in the house, and from my seat in a dim corner I watched them while my sisters waited on them. I can still see the tableau they made in the firelit room, and hear the unfamiliar accents of their speech as they talked together.

Occasionally one of them would pull a hair from his head, seize his scalping-knife, and cut the hair with it—a most unpleasant sight! When either of my sisters approached them some of the Indians would make gestures, as if capturing and scalping her. Through it all, however, the whisky held their close attention, and it was due to this that we succeeded in reaching the attic unobserved, James coming last of all and drawing the ladder after him.

Mother and the children were then put to bed; but through that interminable night James and Eleanor lay flat upon the floor, watching through the cracks between the boards the revels of the drunken Indians, which grew wilder with every hour that crawled toward sunrise. There was no knowing when they would miss us, or how soon their mood might change. At any moment they might make an attack upon us, or set fire to the cabin.

By dawn, however, their whisky was all gone, and they were in so deep a stupor that, one after the other, the seven fell from their chairs to the floor, where they sprawled unconscious. When they awoke they left quietly and without trouble of any kind. They seemed a strangely subdued and chastened band; probably they were wretchedly ill after their debauch on the adulterated whisky the traders had given them.



Dr. Shaw's Early Home in Michigan.

Here is the story of her first proposal:

The youth who sought my hand was about 20 years old, and by an unhappy chance he was also the least attractive young person in the countryside—the laughing-stock of the neighbors, the butt of his associates. The night he came to offer me his heart there were already two young men at our home calling on my sisters, and we were all sitting around the fire in the living room when my suitor appeared.

His costume, like himself, left much to be desired. He wore a blue flannel shirt and a pair of trousers made of flour bags. Such trousers were not uncommon in our region, and the boy's mother, who had made them for him, had thoughtfully selected a nice clean pair of sacks. But on one leg was the name of the firm that made the flour—A. and G. W. Green—and by a charming coincidence A. and G. W. Green happened to be the two young men who were calling on my sisters! On the back of the bags directly in the rear of the wearer, was this simple legend, "96 pounds"; and the striking effect of the young man's costume was completed by a bright yellow sash, which held his trousers in place.

The vision fascinated my sisters and their two guests. They gave it their entire attention, and when the newcomer signified with an eloquent gesture that he was calling on me, and beckoned me into an inner room, the quartet arose as one person and followed us to the door. Then, as we inhospitably closed the door, they fastened their eyes to the cracks in the living-room wall, that they might miss none of the entertainment. When we were alone my guest and I sat down in facing chairs and in depressed silence.

The young man was nervous, and I was both frightened and annoyed. I had heard suppressed giggles on the other side of the wall, and I realized, as my self-centred visitor failed to do, that we were not enjoying the privacy the situation seemed to demand. At last the youth informed me that his "dad" had just given him a cabin, a yoke of steers, a cow, and some hens. When this announcement had produced its full effect, he straightened up in his chair and asked, solemnly, "Will ye have me?"

An outburst of chortles from the other side of the wall greeted the proposal, but the ardent youth ignored it, if indeed he heard it. With eyes staring straight ahead, he sat rigid, waiting for my answer; and I, anxious only to get rid of him and to end the strain of the moment, said the first thing that came into my head. "I can't," I told him. "I'm sorry, but—but—I'm engaged."

He rose quickly, with the effect of a half-closed jack-knife that is suddenly opened, and for an instant stood looking down upon me. He was six feet two inches tall, and extremely thin. I am very short, and, as I looked up, his flour-bag trousers seemed to join his yellow sash somewhere near the ceiling of the room. He put both hands into his pockets and slowly delivered his valedictory. "That's darned disappointing to a fellow," he said, and left the house.

She carried out her childish ambition and became a minister of the Gospel.

My most dramatic experience during this period occurred in the Summer of 1874, when I went to a northern lumber camp to preach in the pulpit of a minister who was away on his honeymoon. The stage took me within twenty-two miles of my destination, to a place called Seberwing. To my dismay, however, when I arrived at Seberwing, Saturday evening, I found that the rest of the journey lay through a dense woods, and that I could reach my pulpit in time the next morning only by having some one drive me through the woods that night.

It was not a pleasant prospect, for I had heard appalling tales of the stockades in this region and of the women who were kept prisoners there. But to miss the engagement was not to be thought of, and when, after I had made several vain efforts to find a driver, a man appeared in a two-seated wagon and offered to take me to my destination, I felt that I had to go with him, though I did not like his appearance. He was a huge, muscular person, with a protruding jaw and a singularly evasive eye; but I reflected that his forbidding expression might be due, in part at least, to the prospect of the long night drive through the woods, to which possibly he objected as much as I did.

It was already growing dark when we started, and within a few moments we were out of the little settlement and entering the woods. With me I had a revolver I had long since learned to use, but which I very rarely carried. I had hesitated to bring it now—had even left home without it; and then, impelled by some impulse I never afterward ceased to bless, had returned for it and dropped in into my handbag.

I sat on the back seat of the wagon, directly behind the driver, and for a time, as we entered the darkening woods, his great shoulders blotted out all perspective as he drove on in stolid silence. Then, little by little, they disappeared like a rapidly fading negative. The woods were filled with Norway pines, hemlocks, spruce, and tamaracks—great, sombre trees that must have shot out the light even on the brightest days. Tonight the heavens held no lamps aloft to guide us, and soon the darkness folded around us like a garment.

I could see neither the driver nor his horses. I could hear only the sibilant whisper of the trees and the creak of our slow wheels in the rough forest road.

Suddenly the driver began to talk, and at first I was glad to hear the reassuring human tones, for the experience had begun to seem like a bad dream. I replied readily, and at once regretted that I had done so, for the man's choice of topics was most unpleasant. He began to tell me stories of the stockades—grim stories with horrible details, repeated so fully and with such gusto that I soon realized he was deliberately affronting my ears. I checked him and told him I could not listen to such talk.

He replied with a series of oaths and shocking vulgarities, stopping his horses that he might turn and fling the words into my face. He ended by snarling that I must think him a fool to imagine he did not know the kind of woman I was. What was I doing in that rough country, he demanded, and why was I alone with him in those black woods at night?

Though my heart missed a beat just then, I tried to answer him calmly.

"You know perfectly well who I am," I reminded him. "And you understand that I am making this journey tonight because I am to preach tomorrow morning, and there is no other way to keep my appointment."

He uttered a laugh which was a most unpleasant sound.

"Well," he said, coolly, "I'm damned if I'll take you. I've got you here, and I'm going to keep you here!"

I slipped my hand into the satchel in my lap, and it touched my revolver. No touch of human fingers ever brought such comfort. With a deep breath of thanksgiving I drew it out and cocked it, and as I did so he recognized the sudden click.

"Here! What have you got there?" he snapped.

"I have a revolver," I replied, as steadily as I could. "And it is cocked and aimed straight at your back. Now drive on. If you stop again, or speak, I'll shoot you."

For an instant or two he blustered.

"By God," he cried, "you wouldn't dare."

"Wouldn't I?" I asked. "Try me by speaking just once more."

Even as I spoke I felt my hair rise on my scalp with the horror of the moment, which seemed worse than any nightmare a woman could experience. But the man was conquered by the knowledge of the waiting, willlog weapon just behind him. He laid his whip savagely on the backs of his horses and they responded with a leap that almost knocked me out of the wagon.

The rest of the night was a black terror I shall never forget. He did not speak again, nor stop, but I dared not relax my caution for an instant. Hour after hour crawled toward day, and still I sat in the unpierced darkness, the revolver ready. I knew he was inwardly raging, and that at any instant he might make a sudden jump and try to get the revolver away from me. I decided that at his slightest movement I must shoot. But dawn came at last, and just as its bluish light touched the dark tips of the pines we drove up to the log hotel in the settlement that was our destination. Here my driver spoke.

"Get down," he said, gruffly. "This is the place."

I sat still. Even yet I dared not trust him. Moreover, I was so stiff after my vigil that I was not sure I could move.

"You get down," I directed, "and wake up the landlord. Bring him out here."

He sullenly obeyed and aroused the hotel owner, and when the latter appeared I climbed out of the wagon with some effort, but without explanation. That morning I preached in my friend's pulpit, as I had promised to do, and the rough building was packed to its doors with lumbermen, who had come in from the neighboring camp. Their appearance caused great surprise, as they had never attended a service before. They formed a most picturesque congregation, for they all wore brilliant lumber-camp clothing—blue or red shirts, with yellow scarfs twisted around their waists, and gay-colored jackets and logging-caps. There were forty or fifty of them, and when we took up our collection they responded with much liberality and cheerful shouts to one another.

"Put in fifty cents!" they yelled across the church. "Give her a dollar!"

The collection was the largest that had been taken up in the history of the settlement, but I soon learned that it was not the spiritual comfort I offered which had appealed to the lumbermen. My driver of the night before, who was one of their number, had told his pals of his experience, and the whole camp had poured into town to see the woman minister who carried a revolver.

"Her sermon?" said one of them to my landlord after the meeting. "Huh! I dunno what she preached. But, say, don't make no mistake about one thing: the little preacher has sure got grit!"

The story of Dr. Shaw's hard fight with unruly sailormen in her pastorate on Cape Cod; of her battling in the suffrage ranks as the lieutenant of Susan B. Anthony, and of her subsequent public career, is full of interest. We have chosen, however, to deal only with that part of her reminiscences which sheds a strong light on the life of the pioneer women, the "pilgrim mothers" of the West. It is a side of American life now vanished, but not long vanished, and it is the real romance of American history. Our wars, our political and diplomatic battles, are like those in other countries; but the story of the pioneers is America's alone and there is not a State which has not its memories, though in the East they have become ancient memories now. In the West and the Central States they are still alive, and their recent departure is testified to by the presence of living men and women who were part of that epic.



Rev. Anna Howard Shaw.

Random Bits

A RECENT publication of the Dominion Department of Immigration shows that only 144,789 immigrants arrived in Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915. From Great Britain there were 43,276, as compared with 142,622 in the previous year, and from the United States 59,779, as compared with 107,530 in 1913-14. The problem of immigration after the war is already being discussed in Canada and Great Britain, and plans are under consideration for the settlement of returned soldiers on the vacant lands of the Dominion of Canada as well as of other over-sea countries of the British Empire.

A number of causes have affected the size of the Japanese house, which seems much too small for a comfortable habitation in the eyes of the foreigner. In the first place, the people themselves are small, the average height of the Japanese male adult being 5 feet 3½ inches and that of the female 4 feet 9½ inches. As it is the usual custom to sit on the floors upon cushions, with the legs bent beneath, great height of ceilings is not desirable. The low ceilings may also be attributed to the lack of any heating systems other than the small charcoal brazier known as the "hibashi." The frequency of earthquakes throughout Japan has been a largely contributing cause, as well, and the question of expense in a country where economy reigns supreme has also had a powerful influence.

A novelty for British Columbia sportsmen this season is the appearance of large numbers of American, or "bob white," quail in several localities in the province. Previous efforts to introduce this species of game bird in the Canadian Pacific Coast country have failed, and the bevies reported this year are said to have migrated from the south of their own accord, and in some places they are reported quite plentiful. The birds came into the province for the first time last season. There were only six pairs, and they are supposed to have migrated from the flocks which the United States Government has been breeding in the State of Washington. As a result of breeding and by additional migrations the covies have multiplied rapidly.

According to a report recently issued by the Canadian Government, the total area of the forest reserves of the Dominion in 1914 amounted to 152,935,593 acres, divided among the Provinces as follows:

Province.	Acres.
Quebec	107,997,513
Ontario	14,430,720
Manitoba	2,606,400
Saskatchewan	6,195,705
Alberta	16,813,376
British Columbia (in railway belt)	2,417,638
British Columbia (outside of railway belt)	2,474,241

Besides the areas given for British Columbia, all lands west of the Cascades bearing more than 8,000 feet, board measure, of timber per acre, and all lands east of the Cascades bearing more than 5,000 feet, board measure, of timber per acre, are removed from entry.



A case for Wincarnis

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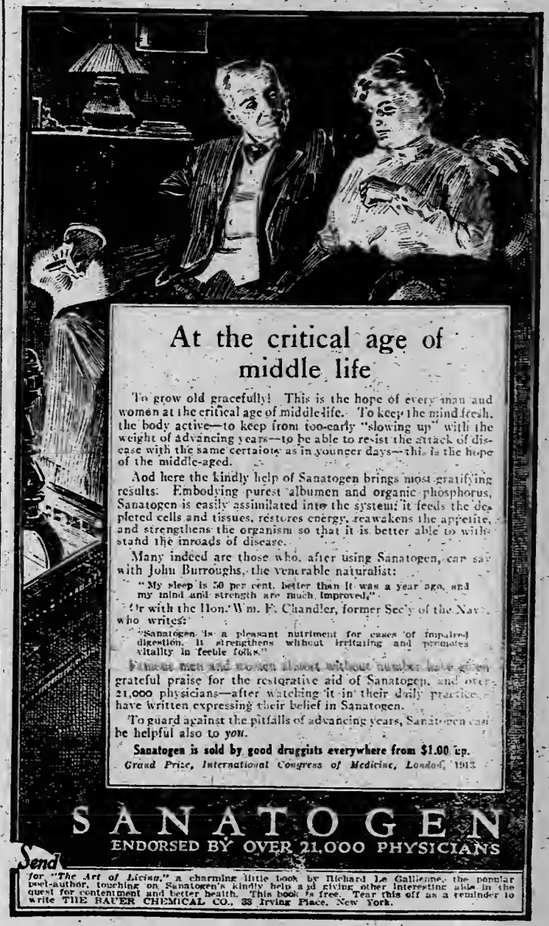
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Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

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Johnston is further around behind the racket than I am.

If you want speed you must he hnind your racket when you are using it. In the English holds, the racket is gripped at the side. This is fight for only one class of strokes, the American or lifting services, and it is open to question if it is necessary even for them.

I have been at pains to explain the difference between the English and American game because quite a number of people do not know it, simple as it is. Hundreds of innocent men and women are parting with good American dollars to be taught tbe ohsolete "English" game, because the professionals in America learned their game in England and do not know the true game.

Many great clubs have on their payroll men who cannot play the strokes of modern tennis, yet these men have the nerve to dub themselves "instructors."

Generally speaking, they are not even good players. It is a certainty that they never produced a champion and it is equally certain that none of the leading players use the strokes that they are "palming off" on a confiding tennis public.

It is the duty of the great clubs to look into this matter. I have brought it and the foot-fault evil before the Board of Governors of the West Side Tennis Club and have offered to attend at any time before them in connection with these two important subjects. I understand that a committee has been appointed to go into the matter with me.

The main underlying principle of the strokes in tennis are not now questioned except by a few comparatively ignorant professionals, whose business it is to teach what they know so long as they can find persons stupid enough to pay them, in spite of the fact that their "tuition"—save the mark!—is utterly opposed to the practice of men like W. A. Larned, Beals C. Wright, Norman E. Brookes, M. E. McLoughlin, W. M. Johnston, F. B. Alexander, Karl Behr, H. Roper Barrett, M. J. G. Ritchie, A. W. Gore, C. H. Smith, C. J. Griffin, Thomas Bundy, T. R. Pell, and dozens of America's leading exponents of the game.

It is admitted that the backhand drive, as played hy T. R. Pell, is the best stroke in the game on that hand. We do not find the professionals teaching it, for they do not understand it, either in theory or in practice. Needless to say, they are doing the game of many young players an immense amount of injury, and any club which allows anything but the proper strokes of the true American game to be taught on its courts as modern tennis commits a grave wrong, for it is practically indorsing an unsound teacher.

It will be interesting perhaps to take some examples among American players of the "English" method of stroke production.

Many people think that R. Norris Williams, 2d, is of the English school. Well, if his forehand were "English," I shonld have very little to say against the school that produced it, hut it is not. He is very nearly in the straight line on his forehand, hut his backhand is his own, neither English nor American, although in its method of production it savors more of the English school.

Nathaniel W. Niles, Walter Merrill Hall, Alric Man, and Dean Mathey are four players of the "English" school, and I shall at any time be extremely surprised to see any one of them win in first-class company. They waste too much strength and suffer under too great a handicap as regards accuracy because they are always off the line.

Niles plays a beautiful game at times, easy, graceful, and free, hut it lacks "devil." It utterly wants the "final punch."

W. M. Hall is as strong as an ox. He is a well-built, well-set, matured man. Was any one ever heard asking where he gets his pace or his forehand? Certainly not, because with all his physical advantage he cannot get the pace that a slip of a lad like Johnston does, and Hall does not even know that it is his "English angle" that is robbing him.

Alric Man is a quite pretty player of the English school. He was beaten in the championship hy D. S. Watters, a hard-hitting disciple of the American school, who will be heard of again—and again.

W. M. Johnston lacks one stroke, the true backhand drive with lift, hut, as I have already said, his cut backhand is the best in the world, so he does not feel the want so much; yet he ought to have it, for the "drop" in the proper backhand that is so valuable, particularly in cross-court passing shots, is absent from the cut stroke.

However, even with this slight defect in his repertory, W. M. Johnston in service, ground strokes, low volleying, smashing, half-volleying, in fact in every department of the game, stands for all that is best in the American game of tennis.

After seeing the recent national tournament through, and after it the Metropolitan school tournament, I am satisfied that America has now the most wonderful body of young tennis players in the world; and it is indeed small wonder when one sees the splendid manner in which the young player is cared for here. It is in this connection almost impossible to overestimate the value to the game of F. B. Alexander's work in promoting and managing the Metropolitan schoolboys' championship. He will have had, this year alone, many potential champions through his hands, and practically all of them play the American game. Those who do not go out to make room for the more virile lads, who will not consent to play the "English" game, which means "Wait for your opponent to miss it!"

The American lad's motto, and it is the right one for the real game of tennis, is "I'll make him miss it!" That is a man's game, and that is why I am glad that the American game triumphed.

I have spoken of one danger to American tennis, namely, the false tuition of the professionals. There is another and a very serious menace, to the game that must he bravely met and combated hy every lover of the true game.

The American tennis player is as good a sportsman as any in the world. I say It who know the others, and, furthermore, I wouldn't say it if I didn't mean it, and those who know me know that this is not merely a figure of speech.

But having this name, he must keep it. He is too slapdash in his service. He gets over the base line too soon in his dash for the net. This is not allowed, and a foot-fault results. There are too many foot-faults and the offense is not viewed seriously enough.

If a man has any part of one foot above or nearer the net than the hase line before he has struck the ball he has made a foot-fault. A foot-fault is a foul hlow. There are too many of them in tennis today. Young America must see to it that the great game she is making of tennis must be above all a gentleman's game, as is golf. It must be played to the rules strictly, particularly in this respect, for the service is the foundation of the game, and if the service is unfair everything else must be wrong. One cannot have a stable house on a rotten foundation; therefore, it behooves every one of us who loves the game to do the best possible to fight the growing evil of foot-fanlting, which, hy the way, is not confined to America.

If the coming players of America fight shy of all professional instruction that embraces "English" strokes and see to it that their game is prodnced fairly, there is little to be anxious about for the fnture of tennis in America.

At the recent Metropolitan schoolboys' tournament, F. B. Alexander assemhled the lads before the play started and gave them a practical exposition of what constitutes a foot-fault. He explained to them the necessity of having a fair service and the danger of being put off one's game if one gets into a habit of serving which causes one to he foot-faulted in tournaments.

As a matter of fact many well-known tournament players have very hazy notions about what a foot-fault is. It might not be a work of supererogation for some of the referees at the larger tournaments to follow Mr. Alexander's good example.

Thinning Blue Line Fifty Years After Peace

Less Than 30,000 Veterans of Grand Army Are Left to March Next Week in Washington, Where 150,000 Marched at Close of Civil War

By Edward Marshall.

THEY were a lot of hronze-faced boys and hearded men who marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in tbe grand review of 1865 at the glad end of the grim civil war.

In this year's and this week's grand review, half a century later, there will be no bronze-faced boys. There will he bearded men, but the beards will have been whitened by the snows of years. In the line of 1915 something under 30,000 men will have their places. In the line of 1865 150,000 men were in position.

I was anxious to discuss many points snggested by the coming grand review and its inevitable hints of what probably will follow the European war, with some one of particular authority to speak.

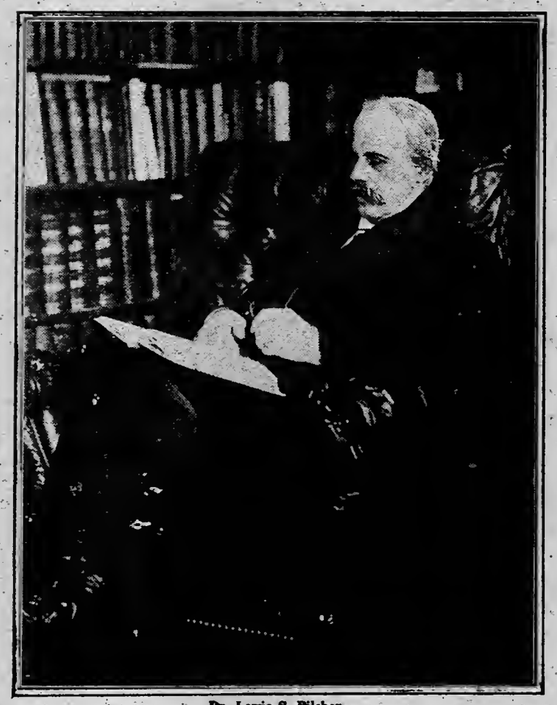
I therefore sought out Lewis S. Pilcher, M. D., LL. D., Surgeon General of our great veterans' organization, the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Pilcher, probably more carefully than any other man, has studied the physical effects of the American civil war upon the nation's vital strength.

"The time has come," said he, "when the law of nature makes it necessary for us to look forward to a constant and increasingly rapid decrease through death in the membership of the Grand Army, just as those who now are our friends and brothers in the South, but who, in the years of the great war, we deemed our enemies, must contemplate a similarly tragic spectacle among their veterans.

"A year ago the membership of the Grand Army was given as 176,596. It had been 180,213 in 1912. In 1911 it had been 191,346.

"It will be observed that it is decreasing by geometrical ratio, and of course its decrease may be exclusively attributed to the work of the Great Reaper.



Dr. Lewis S. Pilcher.

"Up to a few years ago we continually were adding new members to our roll—men who for one reason or another had not previously joined, although fully qualified to do so.

"Today a new member occasionally is admitted, hnt the initiations in the posts throughout the conntry are so rare that they have become extraordinary events.

"I am the last of men to say that I regret my service in the civil war—I glory in it; I am even the last of men to say that I regret the war itself—I glory in that, too, for it was a war for right, and, with its end, right triumphed.

"Bnt, also, I am the last of men to let slip any opportunity for voicing a regret that tbe imperfect management of men produced a complication in this nation which only war could straighten out.

"I believe that every veteran who marches in the line at Washington will feel behind the stirring reminiscences which will thrill his mind an undercurrent of hope that we never shall have to fight another war.

"This march in Washington will inclnde a wonderfully sturdy lot of aged men. It must be remembered that these men are the selected few who have survived the tremendous strain and hardship which they suffered.

"The mortality among veterans of the civil war, whose average is 72 years, is about 8 per cent. The mortality among men as a whole of that age is 7.6 per cent.

"My feeling is that soldiers of the armies, Blue and Gray, who still are living necessarily must represent the finest of American manhood, not only as regards original physical stamina, hut as regards the personal habits of later life.

"They mnst represent a selected list of lives. The youngest of them (barring one or two) will be 70 years of age, the oldest (barring one or two) will be 85 years of age. Those who were weak, those who were subjected to abnormal strain after the war ended, and especially those who were dissipated, have gone their way ere this.

"These men were all boys at the beginning of the war. The majority of them were less than 25 years old even when the great war ended.

"It is my belief that the advanced age which they have reached to some extent may be attribnted to the fact that dnring their military service they learned to take care of themselves, for it cannot be denied that the surviving army, when it was dishanded, averaged higher in health than the balance of the nation.

"This is no argument for war as a means whereby to strengthen physical stamina. It merely attracts attention to the fact that those who march will he examples of the survival of the fittest in spite of most unusual trials. The weak men, who might have lived in peace, in war died quickly.

"It is a noteworthy fact that wounded veterans who survived their wonnds, but still suffered from physical disability as a result of them, have found this disability in succeeding years to be little more than an inconvenience which rarely has interfered with the prolongation of their lives.

"The diseases of the civil war which most seriously interfered with the activity of our soldiers also have appeared as enemies of the fighting men of Europe. They were typhoid fever and ulcerative inflammation of the bowels.

"Records compiled since the war's end show these diseases to have been more lasting handicaps than wounds.

"Those who suffered from them, although their recovery seemed to be complete, dropped out much more rapidly than the entirely normal survivors, those survivors who had not been afflicted by them, and even much more rapidly than the survivors of the most serious wounds, speaking generally.

"I am certain that, despite modern saritation, had water and bad food will kill more men than bullets will in the existing conflict.

"It is my very great hope that the European war will be followed by no such aftermath of revelations concerning prison life as succeeded our great civil struggle. The mortality among those heided in the pens was very dreadful.

"But in a general way it is safe to say that the veterans of the civil war have constituted in the United States a body of men far above the average of physical strength. That accounts for their continuance in such nnmbers.

"It has been fifty-four years since the war broke out, and the number of men who this year will find themselves able to march over the long route of the procession for the whole distance of the grand review will be not less than astonishing.

"No post in the Grand Army is more representative of the whole organization, I think, than the U. S. Grant Post of Brooklyn, to which I belong.

"Its total membership is 230, and when the anniversary grand review was proposed, 100 of this membership annonnced their definite intention of taking part in the long march.

"That one-half of the men forming a body actually representative of the survivors of an army which fought its battles half a century ago should find themselves physically able to undertake such an effort must be regarded as extraordinary.

"At Gettysbnrg, two years ago, 60,000 men, averaging more than 70 years of age, camped on the field during the hottest days of one of the hottest Julys upon record, yet during the entire encampment only eight deaths occurred.

"That again is an evidence of the special selection of the G. A. R., although it must be admitted that the veterans encamped at Gettysburg represented the best stamina remaining among the surviving participants in the civil war.

"In 1914, according to Government reports, the total known number of those remaining who saw actual service in the war was 462,000, while the membership of the G. A. R. was about one-half that. It must be explained, however, that membership in the G. A. R. does not in the least indicate a second process of physical selection. Disability does not bar a man from membership.

"Still it is necessary to admit that the physically feeble man is probably less likely to make even the slight effort entailed by joining and retaining membership in the G. A. R. than is the man whose old age is hale and hearty.

"Those 462,000 survivors of 1914 represented an original body of men numerically far greater than the number marching in the grand review of that historic year. They represented the whole Northern army of almost 3,000,000 men, which was mustered out in 1865.

"My general feeling is that these men who came out of the civil war were better physically, mentally, and morally than they were when they first joined the army, but again a statement must be qualified, for it is necessary to remember that the four years of warfare had exerted upon them a process of selection even more drastic than that which since has been exerted upon them during fifty years of peace.

"From the medical point of view the greatest thing which came out of our experience in the civil war was its exposition of the value and importance of the isolation of the wounded. It was not until the war long had been under way that the idea of isolation in pavilions was generally accepted as necessary to a redinction of the death rate among wounded men.

"It has been stated that the general adoption of antisepsis in snrgery came as the result of onr great war. It scarcely is an accurate claim. Antisepsis was the discovery of a great European, Lister, and his first experiments were announced in 1865.

"It was not until 1867 that their results became the general property of the medical world. They were in no sense the outgrowth of our civil war, hut resulted from experimental work done in Lister's hospital in Glasgow and from Pasteur's studies of infectious diseases among plants and caterpillars.

"This does not detract from the importance of the civil war's great contribution to medical science—the demonstration of the importance of isolating wounded men.

"Next to that in value was the general increased interest in practical surgery throughout the country growing out of the return to private practice of so many surgeons who in the army had had tragically extensive opportunity for practice and experience.

"The official medical history of the civil war forms a statistical compilation of incalculable value from some points of view, hut that experience was gained in conditions so inferior to those of modern surgery in civil life that much of it can be regarded as being useful only because it warns us against the errors of the past.

"In our long war our soldiers learned how to care for themselves instinctively. Modern science teaches modern soldiers the same thing with a little less waste of time and life.

"The most positive contribution to advancement in American medicine arising from the civil war has come through the founding of the great medical library in the Surgeon General's office at Washington.

"The beginnings of this were an outgrowth of the late John S. Billings's wide and erudite vision. It is now the greatest medical library in the world.

"One of the results of army and war experience for sanitationists unquestionably was an increase in the public esteem for that branch of medical science. It was this which made the career of such a man as Gorgas possible. Without Gorgas, no Panama Canal could have been huilt, and without the civil war we never would have had a Gorgas."

I asked the Surgeon General what in his opinion were the most notable medical characteristics of the European war.

"The lacerated wounds due to artillery fire," said he. "Shrapnel and shell have done dreadfully tragic work. Not less notable than this characteristic of this war is the prevalence of infection, and, too, particularly virulent infection, in these lacerated wounds.

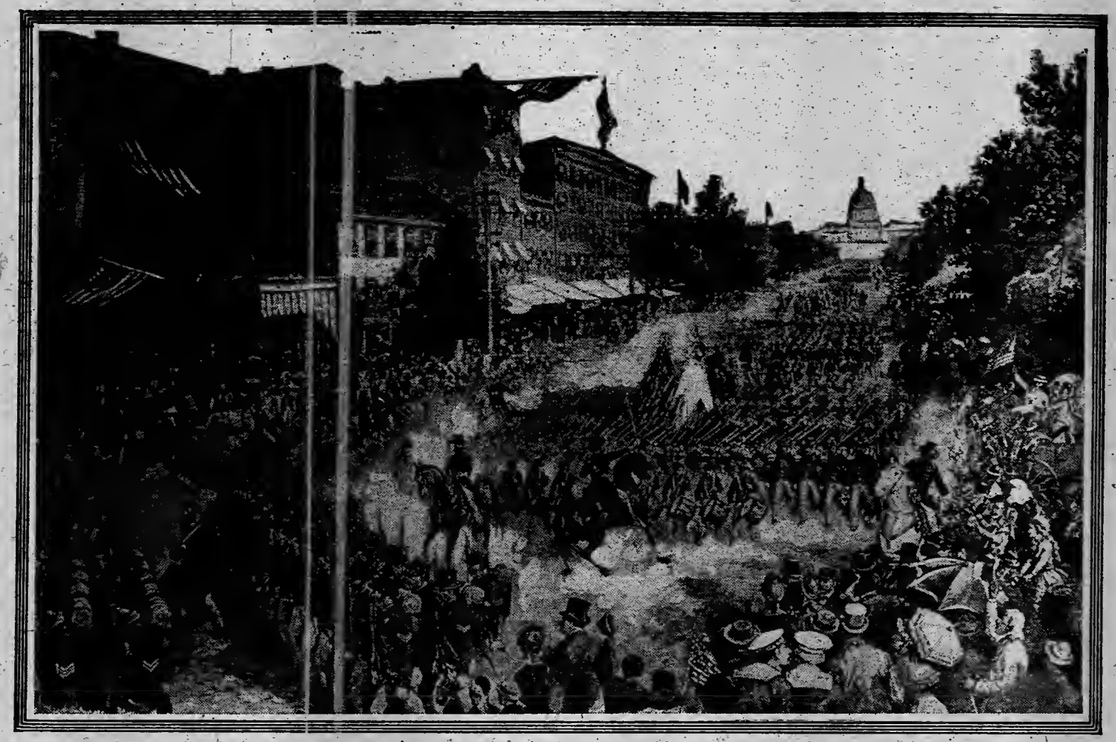
"Another terrible characteristic of the Enropean contest is found in the difficulties encountered by all sides when they attempt to get their wounded back of the first line.

"In this war the troops do not make an onset and drive the enemy away from the field, hut dig themselves into the gronnd in positions which sometimes are isolated from the base and often are not connected with it by protective trenches.

"The inevitable consequence is that there are more than the usual proportion of aggravated wounds. Military surgery has had to contend during the past year with more difficulties than it ever before has met with.

"All the refinements of the science, so valuable in civil life, are nnavailable in the military experience of this war. We had better opportunities to work, although we had a less developed science with which to work in our civil war. The European struggle has no more markedly been characterized by atrocities on the part of some of its participants than it has been by unavoidable hospital horrors in the field and at the bases.

"Therefore it probably will develop less in medicine and surgery than at its ontset was expected. It is being carried on under artificial conditions against which the best part of man's nature revolts and to which we cannot feel that human beings will submit themselves again."



The Grand Review of the Army at Washington Just After the Close of the War in 1865.

Neutrality Presents Problems for Musicians

Walter Damrosch, Conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, Tells How He Keeps Peace Between Players of All the Nations at War

WALTER DAMROSCH, the Condnctor of tbe Symphony Society of New York, has become an expert in tbe principles and practice of neutrality. At first thought it would seem as though there was no man less likely to be affected hy the results of the great war than the musician, especially the mnsician on neutral territory, and that the necessity for thinking of neutrality would be far from him. If you think so, ask Mr. Damrosch.

He arrived in town a few days ago after a busy Summer, dnring which he wrote incidental music for Margaret Anglin's Greek productions in California and then went to the Coast to direct its presentation, and within the next two or three weeks faces again the task of becoming for a whole season an arbiter of musical neutrality.

His task will be to maintain his orchestra on the same basis it would be if there were no war, although its membership is made np of thirteen different nationalities, including all those that are now at war with each other. These men, with all the chances that the passing events of the war afford for internal disagreement when one artistic temperament clasbes with another, are to be taken on long tonrs across the continent, into cities where the local sentiment varies from one extreme of war sentiment to another, and as a whole the principles, personnel, and programs of the organization must be kept entirely untouched hy the spirit of the conflict and unswervingly constant to impersonal art. So that, after all, it seems the European war is not without its problems even for the musician.

These problems, as well as their reactions on such natures as make up the membership of a large symphony orchestra, are illustrated hy an incident Mr. Damrosch tells from his experiences last season.

His organization was the only one from the United States that mnstered up enough courage to invade a belligerent country, Canada. Mr. Damrosch, nnlike most of tbe conductors of the few principal symphony orchestras, is an American citizen, so the trip did not present any personal difficulty for him. But there were four or five Germans in his organization, and these men were rather fearful of what might happen to them if they went into English territory. They had visions of an internment camp at the least.

It proved that Mr. Damrosch, through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador at Washington, was able to arrange for a special safe conduct for these men, however. When they got into Canada and found they were received with the greatest enthusiasm hy the Canadians, who had suffered a lack of symphonic music, they lost their fear.

The non-German members of the orchestra, however, insisted that one Teutonic second violinist had not shown the courage of his convictions. Previous to the entry into Canada this man had gloried in a hristling mustache, cut in the most pronounced "Kaiser Wilhelm" style. His brother artists insisted that he bad paid a visit to a harber across the border and had the assertive up-sweep of his mustache changed to a half-hearted, though conventional, droop.

The man himself denied this vigoronsly. What he had done, he said, was to have that side of his mustache which faced the audience as he sat at his desk lowered; the other side, he insisted, was allowed to hristle upward as patriotically as it had ever done. He seemed thoroughly satisfied to let it go at that.



Walter Damrosch. Photo by Mishkin.

The conductor's method of enforcing strict neutrality among the men is to forbid them to talk about the war among themselves, pointing out that to do so is to invite a smoldering sentiment of internal resentment that may well grow to proportions that would disrupt the organization carefully built up for years.

Here is the definition of musical neutrality he gives them:

"By neutrality I do not mean that we as Americans should not seek where our individual sympathies in this war should go, but that it behooves us, representatives of thirteen different nationalities, including all tbose at war, not to let our national feelings and prejudices interfere with our friendly relations as brother musicians and fellow-Americans, come to this country to practice our profession."

The psycbology of Mr. Damrosch in the role of enforcer of neutrality is interesting. He was born in Germany, and during the early years of his life here was associated through family connections and family friendships with the leading spirits of the German element in this country. But he is a thorough American in spirit, and looks on the European conflict entirely through the eyes of an American citizen, more concerned with its bearings and influences on American fortunes than on those of any other country. With these circumstances in mind, it can he seen that nentrality, musical and political, means something real to him.

The qnestion of musical neutrality and German-Americanism are closely bound together, since there is no school of music or musicians that had more influence in building np American musical life than the German and no nationality more largely represented today among our musicians. Therefore Mr. Damrosch's viewpoint on "hyphenated Americanism" is not without point, particularly since he illustrates it largely in musical values.

"I can well remember in my youthful days in this country," he said last week to a TIMES interviewer, "the influence and standing among the Germans resident bere of two leading singing societies. They were typically German in every respect. In their commodious rooms only the German language was tolerated. It was typical of them that at the annual meetings the Presidents would speak in their addresses about 'planting the seed of German civilization and culture in the land of American barbarism,' &c. It may well be understood that a singing society would be a centre of German life and interest, and that the attitude of its gatherings would be the attitnde of the Germans here. Nothing would be more indicative of a cleaving to habits hrought over from the other side than just such institutions as these singing societies were in the old days.

"But nowadays these same singing societies are no longer prosperous. The great influx of Germans stopped some years ago. The old generation died out. Now we find their children bnt half-hearted in their support of typical German institutions. They prefer to adopt associations and terms of life of the land they were born in. They do not consider the singing societies the centre of interest. Those that do keep it up are no longer intolerant of anything hut the strict German habits of living and thinking. You hear English spoken in the rooms of the singing societies, and you find an adaptation to the habits of ordinary American life.

"From this standpoint, and it is just as significant of the real state of affairs as many more pretentious ones that are advanced, I argue that it is absurd to speak of 'hyphenated Americanism' as a menace to our American institutions. There are only a few genuine hyphenated Americans, hnt they make a great noise. They are aided hy the German newspapers that strive to keep extreme Germanism alive because it is a matter of life or death to their circulation. But the whole movement is distinctly a minority one, and, hnt for the efforts of an extremely active few, it could never make headway enough to get itself mistaken for a movement of sinister significance—that is, as far as American citizens of German extraction are concerned.

"As a musician who travels over the country frequently and mixes with the people of many towns and cities, I have every opportunity to observe how the European influence decays gradually among those who come here from other lands. I am sure I am safe in saying that it cannot survive the second generation. That is, to a certain extent, unfortunate, if for no other reason than because it means a loss of the languages these peoples hring with them. It would he well if Italians, Frenchmen, Slavs, or other nationalities besides Germans could preserve here a pnre branch of their native tongue, for America would be better for it.

"If the extreme idolatry of the original land's customs cannot snrvive the second generation of the immigrant's family it is even true that the original generation loses some of its dependence on the foreign land. Among my musical acquaintances were many of the Germans who came here in the first rush of immigration. Some of them looked forward to saving up money and going back to Germany to live the remainder of their lives. Many of them did go back. But I could count on my fingers the number who stayed permanently.

"Even if tbey did find in their native land better ordered conditions, more comfort, and paternal care on the part of the Government toward the citizen, they hegan to feel a snhtle sense of oppression in the eternal supervision of the State. There was an indefinable feeling of the loss of some element that made tbeir lives uninteresting. Though, perhaps, they did not altogether realize it, tbis was in reality the freedom and individual liberty that we have in America. And its loss made them more and more discontented until finally they came back to live in our perhaps more slovenly, hut certainly more delightful state of existence.

"As a democracy we must make our minds up that we will have a certain lack of neatness and efficiency in methods of administration. But that is part of the system hy which we gain infinitely more than a paternally-administered land.

"THE TIMES Magazine had an article last Sunday hy Professor Münsterberg, and the mere fact that he could write that article without hindrance is proof that we have something over here that they have not in Germany. If we transpose conditions and imagine an American citizen writing an article nnder some such title as 'The Burglary of Belginm' or 'The Murders of the Lusitania' in a German newspaper, we would be sure that the consequence would be an editor and a writer haled to conrt to answer serious charges. As a matter of fact, Professor Münsterberg's article showed, I tbink, appreciation, not to say love, for certain elements of our national life. Probahly he does not realize that in Germany he wonld not be at liberty to do what he has done here.

"By these remarks, remember, I am not seeking to make out a case either in favor or against any of the sides in the European war. I am simply a musician canght in what be flatters himself is a philosophic mood, speculating on conditions as he sees them and their results."

Exhibition for Cause of Woman Suffrage

Freshness and Energy Prevail in Works by the Artists Who Have Contributed Canvases and Pieces of Sculpture

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Influence of Modern Continental Schools, of Art, Including That of the Cubists, Is Noticeable in Numerous Cases

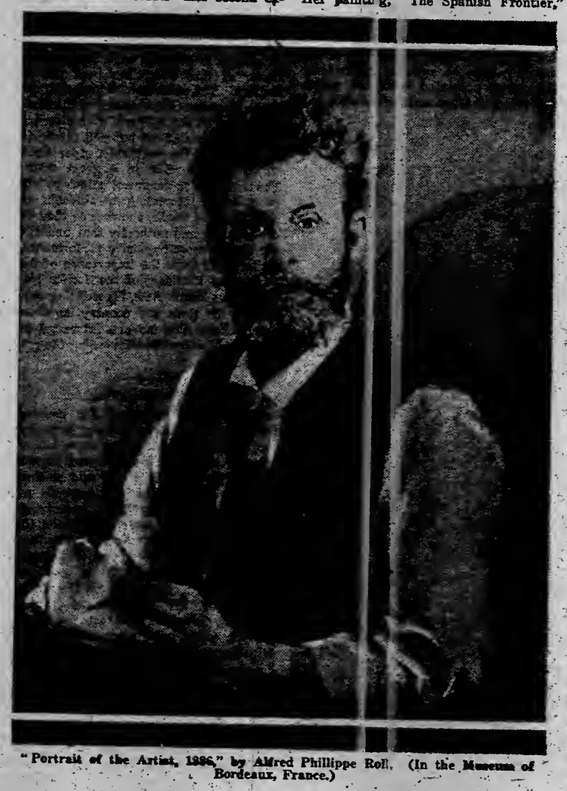
AT the Macbeth Galleries is a brave showing of pictures and sculptures by women, exhibited for the cause of votes for women. All the exhibitors are suffragists and sufficiently ardent to have toiled unremittingly at the hot end of the dull season to get together a creditable group of interesting works.

As might be expected, a certain freshness and energy prevail. With many of the artists the influence of the modern Continental schools is apparent. Anne Estelle Rice comes nearest to the cubist convention. Already well known by her decorations for the Wanamaker Building in Philadelphia, she justifies the brisk little sensation made by these decorations in her less ambitious studies. "Regatta Day," seen geometrically, with a well-organized color scheme, is painted without violation of natural forms but with a conventionalization suitable to the particular picture. The benefit of scientific formulae to the artist is chiefly the clearing from his mind the once prevalent notion that art is a vague production or else an affair of juggling skill. It goes without saying, however, that the artist who stops with his formula instead of using it as a basis for self-expression is no more interesting than a chemist who accurately compounds prescriptions. Kandinsky gives a paragraph to the artist's rôle. "The artist," he writes, "must have something to say, for mastery over form is not his goal, but rather the adapting of form to its inner meaning." Miss Rice seems to have something to say as definite in significance as her manner of utterance. She makes a brilliant little picture in which solidity is added to the radiance of light. Her tendency is toward wholesome art, and if she keeps her now excellent balance between the good in the old and the good in the new, she will be a figure to reckon with in our modern American art. Her second exhibit, a woman against a leafy background, shows equally a firm command of her medium and a clear intention.



"A Little American," by Anne Goldthwaite. (In Exhibition for Woman Suffrage.)

Anne Goldthwaite is another artist who shows strong modern influence without, however, any predilection toward the cubistic convention. She obviously has basked in the fervent light of Cézanne's genius, and has been sufficiently self possessed to use it for her own enrichment without yielding her brush to those externalities which between artists kill all true resemblances. Her painting, "The Spanish Frontier," is almost a great little picture, so filled is it with the character of the scene and with personal emotion. The blackish cypresses overhung hy the yellow green of palms, the irregular gray fence plodding like some heavy-footed animal across the middle distance, the forked path leading up to the gate with an indefinable look of having led from vast spaces toward this solemn inclosure, and the two figures, a woman under a huge red parasol, a man bending toward her in nonchalance and idleness, giving a curious vividness of human association to the place. The palette is pure but not crude, the forms are generalized but not weakened. There is cohesion in the variety, an illusion of air, a sense of the ponderability of material things. Decidedly it is almost a great little picture, lacking only a more sternly selective vision to make it quite that.



"Portrait of the Artist, 1886," by Alfred Phillippe Roll. (In the Museum of Bordeaux, France.)

In the portrait of "A Little American" one sees precisely where this artist misses her grasp on fundamentals to catch at tenderness of characterization. Nothing could be more charming, more true, mere childlike than this little face, sallow blond hair crowning the long, solid, childish head, the lips ponting yet firm, the eyes inquiring and reflective. If you ask for lovely and engaging portraiture, nothing could be more satisfying. But from the hand that could paint the heavy overcoat enveloping the small body you ask something better than even lovely portraiture. The overcoat, not the head, is the picture, because in its loosely woven fabric of grave color you find a technical resourcefnlness and power that give to inanimate things their innermost character. With the head the artist has been concerned to keep it charming, with the overcoat she has let her art have its way, to find that its way was best. Miss Goldthwaite's work has broadened since she came back to America. Should it also deepen, plumbing the profound sources of inspiration she has found in the Pont-Aven school as she sees it more clearly in retrospect and makes application of its principles to the American material, she will contribute something very worth while to the art of her country and period.

Ida Proper has a quite different message to deliver. The difference is perhaps that between Marseilles and Paris, or rather between the fields of southern France and the decorative, playful, witty town. Her "Spring," a woman trimming her hat with roses, hair as blond as the wheat, and seen against the pale yellows of a blond Parisian room, thin white muslins and draperies sharply pink, a huddle of nosegay color on a dressing table, the hat vivid with bold bloom, growing under slim, competent fingers, is a gay picture of the joy in charming clothes and amusing life which every one not a Parisian feels in Paris. The expression of the woman's face, discreetly suggested, fixes the temper of the scene. It is all sheer gayety and no hint of anything bnt that.

Miss Proper's other picture, a beach scene, has the same gently exuberant quality. From the dance of the little dark specks that are children in the water to the beach umbrellas raised against an insistent glare no word is spoken that doesn't say something of sparkle and vivacity. The value of the sea at the horizon as it meets the hot sky is remarkably well observed. Both pictures have been seen before in this city, hut repay more intimate acquaintance.

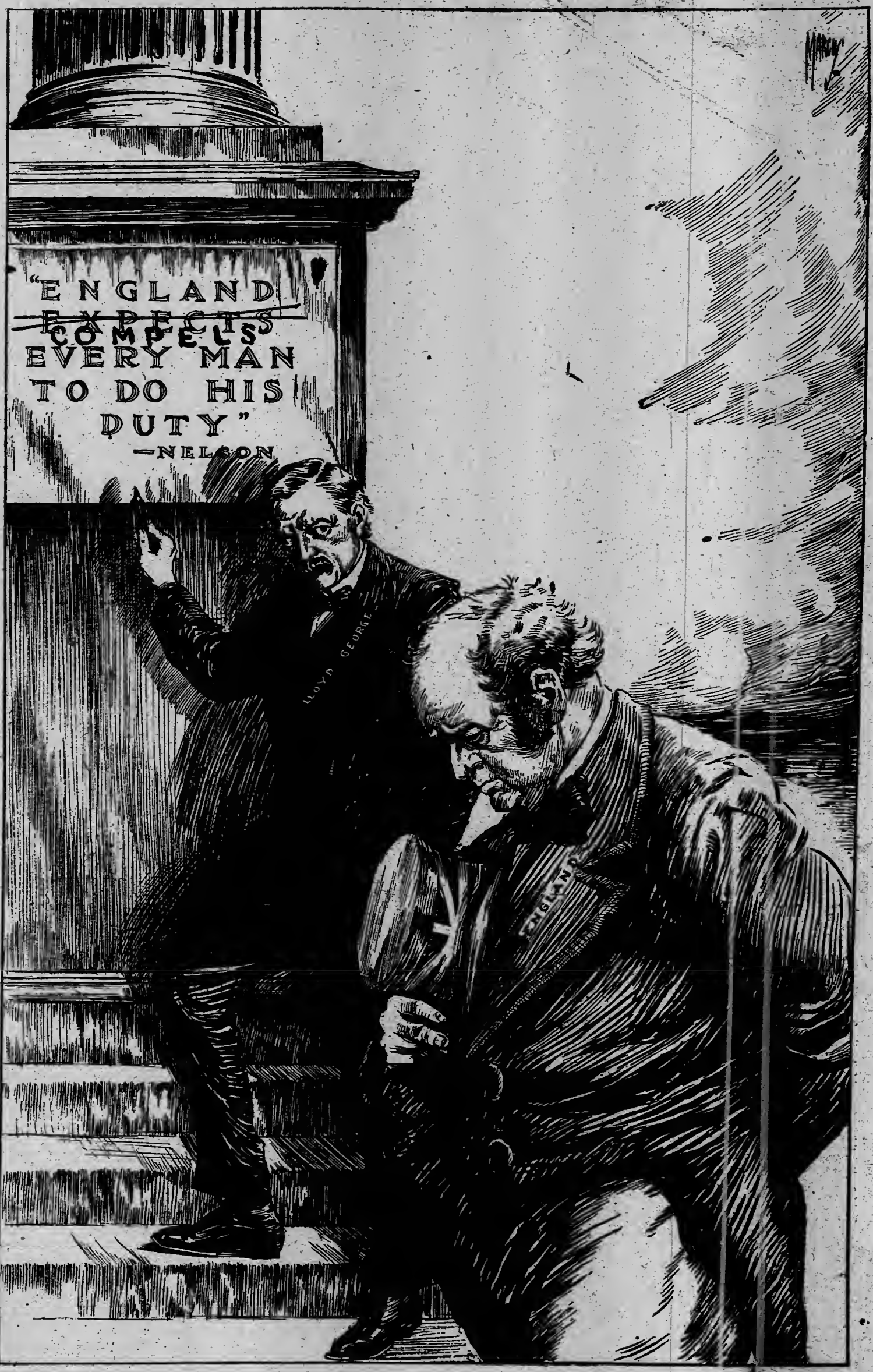
Maud Squire is represented hy a number of etchings printed in color, and she also strikes the note of cheerfnlness and that endless variety which is France. It was a Frenchman who said he often had a better time laughing at the cow kicking over the milk than when he dressed up in his best and went with bis wife to see her relatives. There is something of this extremely simple humor in Miss Squire's peasant subjects. She never makes the mistake of giving too many brains to her apple-cheeked children, and her old women absorbed in their little affairs of traffic. Their sabots, their baskets, their white collars and caps, their look of permanence and of thrifty virtues are so many commentaries on the class the artist has studied at close range. In the Black Forest she is quite as happy as in the French markets. Wherever she is she notes the essential character of place and people, and, by moving close to caricature in her types, impresses them with an unforgettable style.

Her caricature is of a quite different kind from that of Helena Dayton, who makes figurines of the episodes of metropolitan experience. Here, again, one knows the city from the country as clearly as an eighteenth century print designed to show this contrast. Miss Dayton's comments on contemporary manners incline toward cynicism. Her familiarity with her environment obviously has bred contempt, which she expresses vivaciously and with a sure tonch on the psychological eccentricities of her material. Her "Two Antis" would have been spelled with an "e" a few years ago, but the types are the same now as then, placid and reactionary, undisturbed by votes or the rumors of votes. Her "Dancers" exhibit the gracelessness of the popular exercise where the Delacroze system is ignored and the Russian ballet without honor. Occasionally humorous, she oftener is witty, and she always manages to detach the significant gesture from the multitude of possible gestures assailing the mind of a sculptor. What she puts in is always the point of the comment, but of what she leaves out some things would have enriched the impression. "Souls Confined" would be a comprehensive title for her exhibit.

The other sculptors are bent upon more serious matters than telling the news of the day in grotesques. There is Olga Popoff, for example, whose brusque simplifications show the influence of a series of artists now developing the tendency toward plastic Impressionism. She is more rohnst than most of them, who let the floating veil of tone obscure form, and the face of her "Slave," distorted to express the ugliness of fate, has a cruelty of conviction amounting to force.

Tenderness rather than force is the quality of Alice Morgan Wright's sculptures, charming in their direct and simple sentiment, and sensitive refinement

John Bull--I never thought I'd have to change that



COMEDY AND ADVENTURE IN FICTION

Entertainment of Varied Character in Mr. Hewlett's "The Little Iliad," George A. Birmingham's Collection of Stories, Mr. Stacpoole's "The Pearl Fishers," and Books from Other Novelists

(Continued from Preceding Page)

to 10 years. The stories are striking, interesting, moving, not only because of the really remarkable craft by means of which the author makes plausible his fantasy of the "children's Friend" but still more because of his ability to get his eyes down to the level of the eyes of childhood and to see the world as it looks to them, even if they are surveying it from all fours upon the nursery floor. His knowledge of the workings of the childish mind, with its curious combination of wide-ranging fancy and narrowly limited experience out of which to set objective form for its imaginings, is shown in the way in which he realizes the "Friend" as at once a formless presence and a bearded, friendly figure.

Beautiful, tender, and wise though the book is, with wonderful comprehension of the world of childhood, and written with a method that the author has shaped and simplified and polished until he has made it a well nigh perfect means of expression, one feels in the work an incompleteness, a lack of form, as if he had meant to make something more or different out of his material, and then had stopped work and sent it forth. Perhaps the great war rather than Mr. Walpole is to be blamed for that, for it is said that he wrote the greater part of the manuscript in England and then carried it unfinished with him when he went to Russia to enter the work of the Red Cross. He is still there—and a war hospital would hardly be a congenial place for writing about the "children's Friend."

The title of the book comes from the transformation which one of the little boys sees the sunset light make in the figure of a scarecrow in a field, and it may be taken as symbolizing that light of the imagination upon the ugly things of life which alone can make the world a fit place for men's souls to live in.

THE LITTLE ILIAD

THE LITTLE ILIAD. By Maurice Hewlett. With frontispiece. J. B. Lippincott Company.

If Hector Malleson had been at all like any ordinary young man, the events related in Mr. Hewlett's new novel would never have happened at all, or else they would have ended in melodrama—possibly tragedy—instead of high comedy. For it was Hector who began the affair which presently "went on of itself" and left him, so to speak, stranded, not Helena, Baroness von Broderode, nor Pierpoint, that very ineffectual Paris. Hector belonged to the type which will go gladly to the stake for the sake of an idea; he had strong opinions about "the profanation of Beauty," and of course that "inslaved Titan," the Baron von Broderode, was not exactly an attractive object. So Hector, that very serious, entirely faithless young man of "extreme positions" set forth on a crusade, with the result that he himself, his three brothers, Wynyard, Pierpoint, and Patrick, and his fine old berserker father, Sir Roderick, were presently subjected to a veritable siege. Not that any of the brothers or Sir Roderick, chief of a Scottish clan and Lord of Inverman, an ancient castle in the Highlands, really minded; they would have endured anything, almost, for the sake of Helena, that "prettiest and most petable lady."

It will make a really delightful tale, well handled and with an unexpected, gayly ironic ending. The characters create the events—in other words, all that happens results from the effect of one personality on another—and the characters are all admirably drawn. Splendid old Sir Roderick who "saw himself as a benevolent despot" and became very cross indeed when he suddenly discovered that he was nothing of the kind, chivalrous Hector, "an ass pour le bon motif," fierce, silent Wynyard, Pierpoint the amusing and lively Patrick—each is sketched vividly, with a light, half-satiric humor to which the method of narration is perfectly adapted. For the story is told by a friend of the Malleson family whose rôle is rather that of spectator than of participant—a spectator close enough to the affair to see it all and lose none of its intricacies, yet far enough away to keep a detached point of view. He is even able to appreciate the fact that the Baron von Broderode, whatever his faults, was "a good sportsman" and an indomitable fighter—although "thwarting to virtue," no doubt, with his cynical cleverness, his entire immorality, and his "galliard" blue eyes.

The story has that delicate, almost cameo-like finish which is so satisfying to any reader possessed of the artistic sense. Nothing is slurred or blurred, yet nothing is overemphasized, and the effect of detachment, of seeing it all through the eyes of a sympathetic but amused spectator is maintained throughout. Polite comedy, highly polished, sophisticated, slightly ironic—this is what Mr. Hewlett has given us in "The Little Iliad."

MINNIE'S BISHOP

MINNIE'S BISHOP. By George A. Birmingham. George H. Doran Company. $1.20 net.

It is of course quite possible—perhaps even probable—that there are in this world people so unfortunately constituted as to be unable to enjoy the writings of the author who prefers to be known as "George A. Birmingham." And there are others who through some mischance have never had their attention called to any of his books. It is for the benefit of these latter that this review is written, for the first are beyond hope, while it is certain that no one who has ever chortled over "Spanish Gold" or followed the mirthful intricacies of "The Simpkins Plot" will require more than a bare announcement of the joyous tidings that a new "Birmingham book" has been published to make him resolve to read it at the very first opportunity.

Not that this present volume is without flaws. To begin with, it is a book of short stories, and Canon Hannay is at his very best only in novels; moreover, we are not once taken to Ballymoy, and never given so much as a single glimpse of J. J. Meldon, or Dr. Lucius O'Grady, or Major Keet. Yet in spite of these lamentable facts the volume is one to rejoice over. There is plenty of variety in it, stories grave and gay, tender and ironic, tragic and humorous. In the story of Sonny, who went to America and left his mother behind, "the tragedy of Ireland," is epitomized; there is bitter irony in that account of "an eviction" called "Saints and Scholars"; a truth rarely touched upon, yet which has undoubtedly influenced many lives, is admirably outlined in "Bed Clothes." The sketches of "The Careys" and "The Prodigal" are full of tenderness and sympathy, while "This Lost Land" is impressive to its symbolism. But beside these serious tales stand others rich in the very spirit of comedy. "Minnie's Bishop," who was upset in more ways than one, is a leading figure in one of those tales over which the reader chuckles, and even more amusing is the account of Bessie, who certainly was, as every struggling writer will admit, "an excellent wife for a literary man." And then there is "Matty Hynes's Pig," who really wasn't Matty Hynes's pig at all, but belonged to the Geraghtys. However, the Geraghlys were extremely logical people who stood on principle and refused to pay their taxes. Consequently H. M. gunboat Curlew, Lieutenant Eckersley, the District Inspector or Police with five of his men, Matty Hynes, and two bailiffs set out to capture the pig. "It was a small and active pig," and seems to have had a sense of humor.

Nearly all of the tales have their scenes laid in that county of Connaught which this author knows and loves so well, and three of them have to do with the misguided efforts of would-be philanthropists who know nothing whatever about the West of Ireland or its inhabitants. Mrs. Cressley's experiment in "Fundamental Sociology" is a bit of keen and entirely delightful satire, while it is difficult to decide which is the more amusing and the more pathetic—poor Mr. Nicholson-Croly who was crushed, metaphorically speaking, under 200 tons of potatoes intended "For the Famine of Your Houses," or kindly Lord Kenure, who always agreed with Lady Keoure and tried so hard to save the Geraghtys from being altogether sacrificed to "Eleanor's Enterprise." Of course the comic possibilities of Sir Edward Carson's Ulster Volunteers could not possibly be overlooked in a book of this kind, and so we have "Civil War," that very amusing history of a gun-running expedition which became slightly confused, and the exchange of courtesies which closes "The Dispatch Rider." Most of the stories are very short, and so there are twenty-six of them in this one volume, not all, of course, equally good. Among them may be found something to suit almost any mood, for Mr. Birmingham could not be so wonderful a master of smiles were he not able to call forth tears as well. But it is as a humorist that he is most notable. There are many writers who can produce tender and pathetic tales, while one may count almost on the fingers of a single hand the number of those who can write really funny stories—stories over which it is possible to laugh whole-heartedly. The few who possess this power are really public benefactors, and among them there are today not many who can equal and none who can excel "George A. Birmingham."

THE PEARL FISHERS

THE PEARL FISHERS. By H. De Vere Stacpoole. John Lane Company. $1.30 net.

A BEAUTIFUL island in the Southern Pacific, with a lagoon rich in pearl oysters, three castaways, several Kanakas and a number of Solomon Islanders, the latter led by a clever, ferocious savage called Sru—here is certainly abundant material out of which to construct a thrilling romance. And when to all these treachery is added, not to mention the inevitable love story, it may readily be believed that the result is a series of extremely lively adventures.

Mr. Stacpoole's hero is a young English-man named Floyd, second mate of the trading schooner Cormorant. Through the first mate's overindulgence of his passion for a particularly fiendish kind of liquor called samshu, the Cormorant is lost, and when we first meet Floyd he is all alone, adrift in an open boat. Thus it is that he comes to the island, where he finds Schumer, trader and part owner of the wrecked Tonga, and Isbel, a young Kanaka girl. Floyd's boat makes possible the discovery of the pearl lagoon, but hands are needed in order to work it properly. Then the Kanakas and Solomon Islanders appear on the scene, and events follow fast upon one another's heels. There is fighting in plenty, but open enmity is a far smaller peril than the one Floyd is presently called upon to face. It would be unfair to reveal any more of the plot, for this new novel of Mr. Stacpoole's is primarily a lively and interesting story, although it contains some of the fine descriptions we are accustomed to expect from his pen, and a couple of good character studies in the persons of Schumer, the able and far-seeing, and Captain Cardon, without whose help Floyd might well have met an extremely unpleasant fate. There is an entertaining

(Continued on Page 344)

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RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN SOUTH AMERICA

W. H. Koebel Advances an Interesting Theory in His Thoughtful Study of the People of the Southern Continent—The Real Argentine

THE SOUTH AMERICANS. By W. H. Koebel. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

THE REAL ARGENTINE. Notes and Impressions of a Year in the Argentine and Uruguay. By J. A. Hammerton. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

AMONG the many books that have been written about South America during the last five years Mr. Koebel's volume deserves to take high rank because of the perspective with which the author views his subject and the consequent discrimination with which he writes, and because of the mental poise and the judicial frame of mind which he has preserved throughout the book. This latter quality sometimes becomes a fault, indeed, for it leads him, in his constant effort to be exact, into the use of incessant small qualifications and mitigating phrases, which, together with his indulgence in superfluous verbiage, so pad his pages that he often seems to be trying to refrain from saying anything directly. He might have put all that he had to say—and the information he has to impart is interesting and valuable—into a third less space and made it much more attractive and impressive. Mr. Koebel has lived for many years in various parts of South America and, therefore is able to write of the country and its people with wide and intimate knowledge. It is doubtless, this long residence, together with his judicial habit of mind, that enables him to hold, as it were, at arm's length both country and peoples and study them impartially in their relations with one another and with the rest of the world. Several previous volumes on the individual countries of South America have acquainted the public with his thorough knowledge of the southern continent.

Unlike most of the writers about South America, Mr. Koebel puts the people into the foreground of his picture, although he also pays much attention to the countries, cities, industries, resources, possible development and social and civil achievements. He insists upon considerable differences of character and temperament between the people of the different States and finds their causes to be in differing racial strains and differing climatic and geographical environment. For this reason the book ought to be of particular interest and value to those representatives of our commerce and industry who are planning to unite the two continents more closely. For it is still the custom in this country to lump the South American republics together and to think of them as being all merely chips off the same block.

Brasil, with its Portuguese origin, spirit, and language, differs much from the other republics, which are of Spanish blood, while many causes have combined to differentiate those from one another. Nevertheless, the Latin spirit dominates through the whole of South America and the tendency, Mr. Koebel thinks, is for it to become "ever more clearly supreme." He finds a virile facility in absorbing and dominating the blood of other races. The amount, he says, of Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, and Slavonic blood which has been infused into South America is very great, but it has been completely absorbed without the sacrifice of "one jot of the really fundamental traditions."

Mr. Koebel, who is an Englishman, discusses at some length and in a fair and temperate spirit some of the reasons why the United States and South America do not understand each other better, why the North American business man has so far had more success in the south, and why the South American has for so long viewed him and his country with more or less suspicion. For one thing, he says, the people of South America have become suspicious of the Monroe Doctrine. Also they scent, and resent, patronage in the efforts of the United States to be more friendly and neighborly. And he declares frankly, but in the kindliest way, that "there is probably no people in the world the general populace of which understands the South American less than our cousins of the United States." The gap between the two he finds to be caused not only by lack of knowledge of each other, but also by differences of temperament and of social and business customs that, while not deep-seated or important, are yet sufficient to set them awry in their attempts to get in touch with each other.

The South American republics, Mr. Koebel remarks, have always welcomed the merchant and the industrial agent, and he points out the respective lines which have been followed by men of business from other lands. The British have been largely represented by railways, banks, shipping companies, and insurance branches; the Germans have paid great attention to tramways, and in recent years have begun competing with the British in their industrial undertakings; the French have devoted themselves chiefly to engineering and banking; the Belgians have gone into the business of mortgages upon land on a huge scale; the North American, whom the author considers "by far the most important of the quite recent arrivals of the kind," is devoting himself especially to the cattle and beef and refrigerating industries, and is also taking up lumber interests and railway and transportation projects, and his numbers "are increasing at a phenomenal rate." The English have acquired a great deal of influence and stimulated friendly feeling by their introduction of their sports, especially football, which the South Americans have taken up with enthusiasm.

An interesting chapter on the mineral wealth and undeveloped possibilities of South America is full of suggestions for the mining engineer and the capitalist who are looking afield. The upward leaping price of platinum should stimulate their interest in the platinum-bearing regions of Colombia, while Bolivia, Mr. Koebel thinks, with development and railway communication, is destined to become the largest tin-producing country in the world. Bolivia, indeed, he believes to "present a promise of incalculable wealth" in its mineral resources, which as yet have scarcely been touched. There are iron deposits in Brazil, some of which "are of so vast a nature as to have had no parallel in the previous history of this metal."

The book contains chapters also on the journalistic and literary development of the various South American countries, their armies, navies, and civil services, their ports and railways and development of navigation, their products of all sorts, while one section of very practical interest discusses the industrial opportunities in calm and judicial temper.

Mr. Hammerton's volume, devoted only to a consideration of Argentina and Uruguay, is the result of eight months spent in the former and four in the latter country. What he does is to give a graphic, unvarnished picture of life in these two countries wherein he attempts to portray the manners and customs and character of the people and to describe truly those features and institutions through which they most characteristically express themselves. He learned the language, mingled intimately with the people, and closely studied the resources, natural features, cities, and life of the two nations. His narrative is lively and entertaining, filled with anecdotes that illustrate his points and accounts of incidents, experiences, and individuals that, in the sum, make the book piquant and colorful.

In all his descriptions Mr. Hammerton has the touch of the trained reporter who sees always the distinctive thing, the characteristic detail, and puts it into terse and vivid language. To read his book is to make one feel almost as if one had seen one's self the things he describes. No more intimate, realistic, and frankly revealing book has yet appeared about South America than this, which devotes the most of its pages to accounts and descriptions of the two cities of Buenos Aires and Montevideo, their life and people. The former he calls "a splendid city of sham," while the latter he found less cosmopolitan than the Argentine city, more distinctly South American, and in its social life far more pleasing. He calls it "a friendly town" and "a town of homes."

Mr. Hammerton bears witness to the absorption of foreign blood and its domination by the Latin spirit of which Mr. Koebel speaks in his work, and he also describes at some length some of the methods by which this is brought about. He insists also, as does Mr. Koebel, upon the racial distinctions between the several republics, and thinks that in North America their intense nationality has been insufficiently appreciated. The chapter on "Today and Tomorrow in the Argentine" is full of matter for sober thought by the people of the United States, for he points out with entire frankness—Mr. Hammerton is himself an Englishman, but has spent much time in the United States—what the effect has been upon the South Americans of our attitude toward them, both when we thought we were being very friendly and when we were simply taking what we wanted, as in the case of Panama. He devotes some attention to the "anti-Yankee movement" of which Dr. Manuel Ugarte is the great protagonist, stumping the whole of South America and being received everywhere with open arms as he tells of the menace of North America and declares that the Panama Canal has been prepared by the United States primarily as an instrument to aid in imposing her authority upon the southern continent. "The excuse for such agitators as Dr. Ugarte," Mr. Hammertoo concludes, "is the greater so long as Mr. Roosevelt is allowed at large to make speeches wherein he can undo in five minutes the work of years of diplomacy."

EUROPEAN STATESMEN EXTOL MR. BECK'S "THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE"

BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, a Senator of France and a delegate from that country to two of The Hague Conferences, has written an introduction to the French edition of Beck's "The Evidence in the Case," which has just appeared in Paris under the title of "La Preuve" and from the press of Georges Cres & Cie, 116 Boulevard Saint-Germain.

The Bibliographe de la France, in its issue of Aug. 20, 1915, says:

This book, the work of an eminent jurist, is the most precise and eloquent of indictments. It justifies its title in that it furnishes us with the irrefutable proof of the German guilt in the criminal attempt made on right and justice.

The Librairie Payot & Co. of Paris and Lausanne are bringing out a German edition, which will shortly appear.

The readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will remember that this book is an extensive amplification of an article which appeared in The Sunday Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 25, 1914.

Possibly no article on the moral responsibility of the war has had greater circulation or has excited greater comment. Many reprints have appeared in different languages, and it is probable that more than 1,000,000 copies have been sold throughout the world. The London Times reprint sold 25,000 copies in less than a week, and its correspondent in the Balkans has stated that the Russian edition has more deeply impressed public opinion in the Balkans than any other single article written in connection with the war.

The author, who is a member of the New York bar and formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States, has received a large number of congratulatory letters, among others from Lord Rosebery and Arthur James Balfour, formerly Prime Ministers of England, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Edward Goschen, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, and M. Jules Cambon, who, as diplomats, took leading parts in the great controversy.

The King of Belgium wrote Mr. Beck that he had read his book "with lively interest" and thanked him "for his warm sympathy for Belgium." His Majesty added:

The statements of fact which form the basis of your study give the latter a decisive meaning.

Lord Bryce, the author of "The American Commonwealth," has stated of this book that "the impartial spirit and exact scrutiny it shows make it one of the most valuable of all the many contributions to the subject."

The special introduction which Baron d'Estournelles de Constant wrote for the French edition is as follows:

In recommending to the reader this admirable work of Mr. James M. Beck, I may be twice suspected of partiality: in the first place, as a Frenchman and therefore a defender of France, and, secondly, as a former member of the two Hague Conferences and therefore a defender of right. I am thankful to Mr. Beck for not being neutral to the extent of surrendering principles, the application of which guarantees the existence of nations and safeguards civilization.

In expressing his opinion about the present conflict, Mr. Beck did not wait until he knew which side victory would probably favor. He testified as an impartial witness and passed judgment as an independent, magistrate. He saw on the one side a small, weak State, Belgium, the neutrality, freedom, the very life of which the great powers had mutually agreed to respect and have respected; on the other side he saw one of the great States, Germany, which, far from fulfilling its obligations under treaties, treated them as mere "scraps of paper" and impudently violated them. Then he saw that that great State, which should have set the example of noble deeds, sank deeper from day to day into crime to such an extent as to raise to the height of governmental principles the supremacy of might over right, contempt for human life, denial of agreements and treaties, violation of its own words—indeed, of its own signature. He saw The Hague resolutions systematically reduced to a nullity, superseded by a reign of terror and of annihilation of the weaker party. He saw the Louvain Library, the Ypres Halles, the Rheims Cathedral, the wonders of art, science, and religion ruthlessly used as a target by Germao artillery. He saw prisoners and hostages shot, civilians led into captivity and subjected to the most cruel treatment simply because they belonged to a country which the German armies had been unable to master without opposition.

He saw all that and, not even waiting for the Lusitania massacre, he felt that he had seen enough to pass judgment. Full and frankly he adjudged which was the guilty nation and which the victims.

Mr. Beck's book, together with other evidence equally precious to us, will contribute to enlighten his countrymen and enable them to oppose truth to that German propaganda which sought to mislead public opinion in the United States. It will contribute to the final victory of right.

One day Mr. Beck's name will take a place among those men of all countries who have truly served peace by showing that peace cannot exist where treaties and contracts are violated, and that it is better to sacrifice all than to accept without protest the supremacy of brute force.

I have already thanked and congratulated Mr. Beck at the time his book was honored with partial and preliminary publication in the American newspaper, The New York Times. We have side by side—he and I—fought the good fight.

I have also thanked those of our friends in the new world who have helped us in this fight, and today I am glad to say that this judgment, so spontaneously and voluntarily rendered by a most competent judge, has been confirmed by the Supreme Tribunal of the universal conscience. I believe that the Germans will one day join all other nations in denouncing the crimes into which they have been led by their Government—crimes indeed of which every human being will be ashamed, even more than appalled, when they come to full light.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 26, 1915

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IN RUSSIAN BOOKSHOPS

WRITING of the present literary activities in Russia, Mr. STEPHEN GRAHAM tells us that authors and publishers are experiencing a stimulus similar to that felt in England. There le "always a lively crowd picking and choosing new books in the booksellers' shops," the bulk of these new books having to do apparently with the war. There are five or six collections of war stories, contributed to by leading novelists, and these seem to be especially popular. Besides this type of current literature "almost every one who has given a lecture on the war seems to have printed it in pamphlet form, and the reader can choose from scores of little books," most of which are devoted to a discussion of "the essential Christianity embodied in the Russian idea" upheld in the great conflict. GORKY'S new volume of realistic sketches, "In Russia," has been "the most read book this Summer," although "the two representatives of the bourgeois, the lowest type of reading public in Russia, still continue to be popular, the novelist ARTSIBASHEFF and the poet SEVERANIN." In this country the translation of ARTSIBASHEFF'S works has been undertaken recently, and has met, apparently, with popular favor. Little, if anything, of SEVERANIN'S has reached us. His last book of verse, "Victoria Regia," in which he makes fun of the war and the poet, has gone through four editions in Russia this year. Judged by the specimen furnished by Mr. GRAHAM his muse does not appear to fly very high:

It does not mean to be a traitor
To be joyful and young,
Not torturing prisoners
Nor hurrying into the shrapnel smoke,
To go to the theatre or the cinematograph,
To write verses, buy myself a mirror,
Or to put many sweet and gentle things
In a letter to my sweetheart.

The old partiality for translations from the German has quite disappeared. BERNHARDI, TREITSCHKE, and NIETZSCHE have not aroused the same interest in Russia that they have in England—although NIETZSCHE is an old favorite in the former country.

ENGLAND, on the other hand, is busy in a revival of old Russian favorites. GOGOL, translated years ago, and almost forgotten, is again attracting attention in new translations. The humor of his "Dead Souls" undoubtedly loses much of its reputed quality in an alien tongue, but the value of his "Taras Bulba" as a great historical novel is being heartily acclaimed by the English critics just now. When GOGOL wrote this story of a Cossack campaign against the Poles his literary skill and veracity won for him substantial recognition as a historian from the Russian Government, although he was a man without academic training. The revival of his work among us now is, of course, due to one of the many influences that have sprung from the war and already affected European and American literature.

IN his "English Poets and the National Ideal" Professor ERNEST DE SELINCOURT gives an interesting comparative study of the patriotism of three poets—TENNYSON, SWINBURNE, and MEREDITH—in which he reaches a conclusion that must be regarded as quite the reverse of popular. As he admits, "TENNYSON has appeared to many as the very ideal of the patriotic poet." But Professor DE SELINCOURT finds the great laureate the mere embodiment of "the prejudices of orthodox mid-Victorianism." If he wrote of freedom, "the little enthusiasm which he truly felt for it in his youth was soon sobered into doubts and fears." He had no sympathy with democracy—"he is the veritable Balaam of progress." SWINBURNE, on the contrary, in his love of freedom, on which England's claim to greatness is based, "is the true child of MILTON, of WORDSWORTH, of SHELLEY." No poet, he finds, "has praised England more often or in more glowing words than SWINBURNE"; while "no poet ever loved England better than MEREDITH, or had a deeper insight into her faults." Of the two poets, SWINBURNE is said to represent "the enthusiasm of the modern patriotism," MEREDITH "its brains." The suggested contrast forms an admirable appreciation of the work of the two poets. One is more reluctant to indorse the censorious estimate of TENNYSON. Whatever the latter's personal predilections may have been, his poetry seems to have inspired patriotism of the right kind in other men. Since the outbreak of the war he has become more popular than ever in England.

SOME idea of the wealth of material to be drawn upon by the biographer of SWINBURNE is suggested by the late WATTS-DUNTON'S appendix to the new edition of "Aylwin," recently published in the series of World's Classics. In this appendix Mr. WATTS-DUNTON declares that, in spite of much criticism to the contrary, the character of D'Arcy is a portrayal of ROSSETTI "to the life." In corroboration of his claim he refers to "a pathetic record that has never yet been published," in which SWINBURNE gives "the only authorized account" of the death of ROSSETTI'S wife. In this record SWINBURNE describes his intimacy with the older poet and tells in detail of his being with him on the evening of Mrs. ROSSETTI'S terrible death, and again on the following morning. SWINBURNE'S personal knowledge of the events surrounding the tragedy made necessary his appearance at the inquest. The account to which WATTS-DUNTON refers must afford a chapter of thrilling interest in the lives of the two poets.

THE organization by the Government of a National Reading Circle will interest those who enjoy the task of making lists of literary favorites. The Reading Circle comes under the auspices of the Home Education Division of the Bureau of Education at Washington, and for the benefit of those who wish to be enrolled among its students various courses of readings are recommended. In the first course are given those books chosen by the Reading Circle as "The World's Literary Bibles"—the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," "The Divine Comedy," "The Merchant of Venice," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "Othello," and "Faust." The "Masterpieces of the World's Literature" include "Job," "Isaiah," "Deuteronomy," "Prometheus Bound," "The Aeneid," "The Nibelungenlied," "Don Quixote," "Select Plays of Molière," and "Paradise Lost." There are a number of other courses covering various fields of literature. The following is the "Thirty Books of Great Fiction" chosen for the fiction course:

"Adam Bede," "Arabian Nights," "A Modern Instance," "Clarissa Harlowe," "David Copperfield," "Guy Mannering," "History of Henry Esmond," "Ivanhoe," "Joseph Vance," "Kidnapped," "Lorna Doone," "Luck of Roaring Camp," "Ordeal of Richard Feverel," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Pride and Prejudice," "Robinson Crusoe," "Romola," "Tale of Two Cities," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Vanity Fair," "Vicar of Wakefield," "Last of the Mohicans," "Scarlet Letter," "The Pilot," "Les Miserables," "The Three Musketeers," "Père Goriot," "Anna Karenina," "With Fire and Sword," and "Treasure Island."

No list of the kind, of course, has ever won universal acceptance. We all have our favorites in poetry and fiction, and when the titles that particularly appeal to us are ignored we naturally conclude that there is something wrong with the list-maker's critical judgment. The present lists are interesting in themselves and unique as expressions of the official mind in matters literary.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Sept. 23 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

AN EDITOR WHO EDITS. By Garold Belce. 8vo. London: W. H. Smith & Son.
An appreciation of Perriton Maxwell.

THE MAN OF WAR. By Commander E. Hamilton Currey. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. (Romance of Reality Series.)
A historical view, with description of present-day men-of-war.

HISTORY OF THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE. By Knut Gjerset. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes. $8.
A history from the earliest to the present times. Describes particularly the development of popular institutions, culture, home life, Norwegian activity and influence abroad.

WILLIAM E. HATCHER. By Edridge B. Hatcher. 8vo. Roanoke, Va.: Caldwell-Stes Company. $2.50.
Biography of a well-known Baptist clergyman of Richmond, Va., written by his son.

THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT. By David Jayne Hill. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.
A handbook on the relation of the citizen to the State.

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN AND THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM. By Miles C. Huyette. 12mo. Privately published by the author.
Largely personal experience descriptive of soldier life and battle. Illustrated.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 5676. Edited by Joseph Jacobs. 12mo. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.
The chief article in this year book is devoted to "Recent Jewish Progress in Palestine."

THE ROAD TO GLORY. By E. Alexander Powell. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
American historical sketches dealing in the main with the winning of Texas, Florida, and the Louisiana Purchase.

THE STORY OF YONE NOGUCHI. By himself. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50.
Autobiography of the well-known Japanese author.

THE HEART OF LINCOLN. By Wayne Whipple. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. 50 cents.
A study of Lincoln as revealed in story and anecdote.

NEW YORK'S PART IN HISTORY. By Sherman Williams. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.
An illustrated account of the achievements of some of New York's greatest citizens.

Drama and Art

THE THIEF. By Henry Bernstein. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 75 cents.
A three-act play, produced a short time ago by Mme. Simone. Published in the Drama League Series, with an introduction by Professor Richard Burton.

A BOOK OF BRIDGES. By Frank Brangwyn. Text by W. Shaw Sparrow. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $6.
Contains forty plates in color, besides numerous black and white cuts, with description of famous bridges in Europe.

THE GALLERIES OF THE EXPOSITION. By Eugen Neuhaus. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.50.
An illustrated critical review of the art collections at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

THE TREASURE. By David Pinski. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.
A drama in four acts—"the first play of the modern Jewish theatre to be offered to an English reading audience."

Philosophy and Religion

FAITH AND WORK. Compiled by Earl Braddey. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.
Prose and verse selections from favorite authors.

THE FUTURE LIFE. By F. H. Dudden. 12mo. Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.
Four sermons preached by the Vicar of St. John's, Notting Hill.

A LIFE AT ITS BEST. By Richard Henry Edwards and Ethel Cutler. 12mo. New York: National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations. 50 cents.
A study of the life of St. Paul.

THY DEAD SHALL LIVE. By C. Knapp. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.
"A statement of the Christian hope of the resurrection body," by the Chaplain of Merton College, Oxford.

THE STOIC PHILOSOPHY. By Gilbert Murray. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.
A lecture in memory of Moncure D. Conway given at South Place Institute last March.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY. By Ismar J. Peritz. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.50.
Covers Hebrew history to the commencement of the Christian era.

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY. By William Hayes Ward. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Provides "a helpful answer to those who fear lest modern research and the progress of scientific discovery have in any way threatened the fundamentals of the Christian belief."

Science

THE FUN OF COOKING. By Caroline French Benton. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.20.
A cook book in the form of a story for children.

THE CANADIAN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY. By W. J. A. Donald. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2. (Hart Schaffner & Marx Prize Essays in Economics.)
Analyzes the effect of tariffs and bounties.

THE TIN-PLATE INDUSTRY. By Donald Deal Dunbar. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1. (Hart Schaffner & Marx Prize Essays in Economics.)
Compares the industry in free-trade Wales and in protectionist America.

TOBACCO. By Bruce Fink. New York: The Abingdon Press.
A study of the tobacco habit in which its harmfulness is pointed out and methods for its conquest suggested.

THE AEROPLANE. By Claude Grahame-White. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. (Romance of Reality Series.)
A history of aerial conquest during the last hundred years.

AUTO TROUBLES, THEIR REMEDIES. By Creighton Hale. Pocket size. New York: Sanfield Publishing Company. 25 cents.
A treatise for the non-technical operator.

MODERN INVENTIONS. By V. E. Johnson. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. (Romance of Reality Series.)
An illustrated description of contemporary marvels of science, such as wireless, submarines, aeroplanes, &c.

ELECTRICITY. By W. H. McCormick. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. (Romance of Reality Series.)
A popular illustrated account of electrical achievement.

BEEKEEPING. By Everett Franklin Phillips. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (The Rural Science Series, edited by L. H. Bailey.) $2.
Discusses the life of the honeybee and the production of honey.

Fiction

LITTLE MISS GROUCH. By Samuel Hopkins Adams. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.
The narrative of a transatlantic voyage.

THE HOUSE OF GLADNESS. By Emma S. Allen. 12mo. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland. $1.25.
A story having for its theme the education of girls along useful lines.

THE LITTLE ANGEL AND OTHER STORIES. By L. N. Andreyev. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.25.
Fifteen short stories.

BREAKING-POINT. By Michael Artsibashieff. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.40.
A Russian novel, described as the "comedie humaine of a garrison town."

TREASURE. By W. Dane Bank. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
A story of family happiness.

IF ANY MAN SIN. By H. A. Cody. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
Story of a disgraced clergyman, who seeks refuge in the Big Woods of the Northwest.

THE COMING BACK OF LAURENCE AVERIL. By Maurice Drake. 12mo. New York: Edward J. Clode. $1.25.
A story of sea life and adventure.

THE SIGNAL AND OTHER STORIES. By W. M. Garshin. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.35.
A collection of seventeen stories translated from the Russian by Captain Rowland Smith, with a sketch of the author.

CHELKASH AND OTHER STORIES. By Maxim Gorky. 12mo. New York: Alfred Knopf. $1.25.
Nine of Gorky's earlier tales.

THE FOUNDING OF A NATION. 2 vols. By Frank M. Greene. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $7.50.
Historical romance of the voyage of the Mayflower and the early struggles of the Pilgrim Fathers, "as told in the journals of Francis Beaumont, Cavalier."

THE CO-CITIZENS. By Corra Harris. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.
A novel of American life dealing with universal suffrage.

THE RUG OF THE MILLSTONE. By Charles E. Hatfield. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.25.
A story of life in the Ozarks.

JERUSALEM. By Selma Lagerlof. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.
A novel of Dalecarlia, the author's home province in Sweden.

AUNT JANE. By Jennette Lee. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.
Romance of a woman who is in charge of an endowed hospital in an inland city.

THE TESTING OF JANICE DAY. By Helen Beecher Long. 12mo. New York: Sully & Kleinteich Company. $1.25.
A story of New England life and character.

THE HEART OF A MAN. By Richard Aumerle Maher. 12mo. New York: Benziger Brothers. $1.35.
A story having socialism for its theme.

THE MAN TRAIL. By Henry Oyen. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
A romance of the North Woods, the hero of which is a New Yorker.

THE LURE OF SAN FRANCISCO. By Elizabeth G. Potter and Mabel T. Gray. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.25.
An illustrated "romance amid old landmarks."

THE RED CIRCLE. By Gerard A. Reynolds. 12mo. New York: F. J. Kenedy & Sons. 75 cents.
A story of the Boxer uprising in China.

STRAIGHT DOWN THE CROOKED LANE. By Bertha Runkle. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.35.
A story of "Newport high society life" and army life in the Far East.

THE CROWN OF LIFE. By Gordon Arthur Smith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.
The heroine comes of an old Massachusetts family. The narrative of her career gives glimpses of social life in Boston and Paris.

SOME WOMEN AND TIMOTHY. By H. B. Somerville. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.
Story of a wealthy young man who endeavors to free his brother from the entanglements of a clever widow.

THE PRAIRIE WIFE. By Arthur Stringer. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.35.
A novel of Western life.

VIOLETTE OF PERE LACHAISE. By Anna Strunsky Walling. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.
Called by the author a "subjective biography" of a girl.

THE WHITE FEATHER. By Lechmere Worrall and J. E. Harold Terry. 12mo. New York: Edward J. Clode. $1.25.
A story of the European war.

THE TEMPLE OF DAWN. By I. A. R. Wylie. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.
A story of the mysterious India of a century ago.

European War Books

THE WORLD CRISIS AND ITS MEANING. By Felix Adler. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
A work on social ethics in which the causes of the war and its effects, present and future, upon civilization are analyzed.

(Continued on Page 345)

TWO FAMOUS WOMEN WHO MADE HISTORY

Recent Historical Research Emphasizes the Strength and Nobility of Character Possessed by Isabel of Castile and Clears Mme. du Barry of Much Unmerited Reproach

ISABEL OF CASTILE AND THE MAKING OF THE SPANISH NATION. By Irene L. Fienbet. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

A KING'S FAVORITE. Madame du Barry and Her Times, from Hitherto Unpublished Documents. By Claude Saint-Andre, with an Introduction by Pierre de Nolhac. Illustrated. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $3.50.

AMONG the "famous women of history" there is little in common between two such opposing types as Jeanne du Barry and the great Isabel of Castile. Isabel, her whole life one flaming passion for the greatness of her kingdom, ruled Castile mightily and made of Spain a great nation. Du Barry's light fingers barely touched the national life of her day; political intrigue attracted her notice only when some personal interest gave it charm; she had probably never a thought in all her life for the rise or fall of France. Yet because Louis XV. was beyond most monarchs susceptible to influence she was able to depose Ministers, bring about foreign alliances, decide the future of the War Department, and her latest biographer points out that it is hugely to her credit that she used her power as lavly as she did. Isabel's stern virtue made her, even as a young woman, a tyrant; her single-minded devotion to her religion brought into being the Inquisition with all its cruelties. Du Barry's gay carelessness kept her, with few exceptions, an easy enemy, a good-hnmored ally, singularly free from malice in a malicious day. The ruling passion of Isabel's life was Spain, and for Spain the power of its rulers. One gathers that du Barry's motives were found less in a desire for power than in a well-nigh single-hearted devotion to luxury; in almost every page of her history it is possible to read how du Barry loved clothes.

And yet, with all their obvious contrasts, there is something morg than fame in common between the two. And there is a certain piquancy in the simultaneous publication of an exceedingly well written and able history of Columbus's great patroness, and a volume of shtty gossip whose generous intention to win friends for the "abused" du Barry leaves her still hnt a good-natured "fille de joie." Isabel and Jeanne du Barry might have met on a common ground of overwhelming ambition. For both the desire before everything else to conquer life and bend circumstances to advantage had its birth in a difficult and harassed childhood; and youth brought both to mature, shrewd, and unscrupulous victories.

It is, of course, due to the obviousness of the two best known facts about her that Isabel of Castile has been described as one of the greatest of women and as a monster of cruelty. She was the patroness of Columbus, and, largely through her generous support of the explorer's dreams, she founded the glory of mediaeval Spain. She was the sponsor for the Spanish Inquisition; and her whole reign was marked by the utmost severity in punishment for heresy and crime.

It is not the least of the achievements of the present volume that it effectually clears up the "inconsistency" of Isabel's character. She emerges in the reader's mind, when he lays down the book, as a compellingly heroic figure, very "grand" in the manner of the Middle Ages, very intolerant of crime and disorder, very devoted to her religion, convinced that in it alone lay the salvation of her kingdom, determined to stamp black heresy out of Spain—above all, resolved to end the anarchy of her brother's shameful reign, to bring order to Castile, and to raise the monarchy to that position of supreme power and supreme dignity which it had lost and to which she believed it "ordained." The picture of the Queen has been drawn with clearness and impartiality, and the history of her reign is told in a manner which, with no sacrifice to picturesqueness or romance, remains unfailingly interesting. As entertaining reading matter, "Isabel of Castile" is as absorbing as any novel; but it is first of all a serious history.

The little Isabel, only daughter of John II. of Castile and his Queen Isabel, grew up in an atmosphere of uncertainty and actual fear. John's own life had been "one long negation of everything for which true Kingship stands —dignity, honor, and power;" but when his elder son succeeded him—when the Princess Isabel was three years old—the kingdom was thrown into even greater disturbance, destined for twenty years to be even more ill-governed. Henry IV. of Castile had the unlimely virtue of a gentle and merciful heart; he lacked force, discrimination, self-control, honesty. It is little wonder that, watching from her own castle the increasing anarchy, the disgraceful happenings, of the court and the kingdom, seeing the powerful nobles mock her brother's impotence, and the cities and villages of the land laid waste by robbery and violence, Isabel should grow to scorn his weakness and to turn her back on the "mercy" that refused to punish guilty men; there was at that day little "justice" in Spain. Isabel was all that Henry was not. She came to the throne, after civil war and a disputed succession, as merely nominal "ruler" over a turbulent, impoverished, and unhappy land. When she died Spain had become a great and united nation; the Moors were banished; Castile and Aragon were one country; religion and justice had been placed upon a secure footing; the country was well financed, well governed, well policed; the discovery of America had brought glory to Spain. And, however ably Ferdinand of Aragon worked with her, the ruling power in Castile was always Isabel.

During Isabel's girlhood, before she became Queen, she was of course the pawn in the various alliances proposed by Henry and his favorites for the ald of one or another of the various factions in the realm. Personally and politically anxious for a union with young Ferdinand of Aragon, she kept out of the entanglements of the various betrothals urged, unscrupulously played off one alliance against another, never swerving, apparently, from her unfaltering determination and her unchildlike shrewdness. For the first four years of their reign Ferdinand and Isabel fought with Portugal for their succession to the throne, and, when that was established, turned their attention to the internal disorders of their troubious kingdom. One historian points out that murder, rape, and rohbery were "hourly crimes, perpetrated without fear of punishment by the marauding bands who haunted the highways and even commandeered royal fortresses as hases of operation for their raids." Not the least interesting part of the present volume is taken up with the story of Isabel's reforms, her "Holy Brotherhood" of police, her "Audiences" in Seville—where she found that she could not punish all the criminals without putting practically the whole city undcr arrest—her measures of judicial and financial betterment for her realm. This story of a woman's "reforma"-reads like a wild romance. And as soon as she had brought abolt order in her kingdom Isabel turned toward the Moors.

She conquered Granada. She drove the Moors from Spain. She banished the Jews. She gave the seal-of her approval to the Inquisition, and with all her heart she championed the Catholic faith in Spain. And when with Ferdinand's help she had done all this she gave her enthusiasm and her money to a cause of which Ferdinand did not approve and sent Columhus out on "The Sea of Darkness" to search for the riches of Cathay.

"Isabel of Castile" earns its subtitle of "The Making of the Spanish Nation". The book is a coherent and valuable recital of important events meeting one great nation of the warring States of Spain. But the author does not fail to take account of minor matters as well; and the volume abounds in delightful stories, fascinating pen portraits. The proud mediaeval nobles and their jealousies, the Moorish ruler and the troubles of his harem, Isabel's relations with her children, Columbus and his frustrated hopes, the Queen's confessors and the King's Generals—these are brief sketches that help to make the book what it is—a fine picture of fifteenth-century Spain.

The other biography—"A King's Favorite"—is, of course, a far slighter piece of work. The author has set out with the avowed intention of clearing Mme. du Barry's name from at least a part of the stain that has lain upon it from her own day to ours. With the assistance given by M. Pierre de Nolhac in allowing access to hitherto unpublished documents in the library at Versailles, he has told anew the story of Jeanne du Barry's adventurous life, from the first hard days as the village seamstress's illegitimate daughter through the early life in Paris and under the tutelage of the "roué," Jean du Barry, until she begins at court to run the gamut of triumph and disgrace.

His story is not always consistent, for his praise for Mme. du Barry more than once runs counter to his own record of known facts. The author mars the clearness of his narrative, too, in assuming that his readers are familiar, with all the other—and less kindly—histories of the favorite, and are completely acquainted with scores of names, places, and court scandals to which he refers.

The book has too little charm of style, and it is frankly a volume of court gossip. But as such it is interesting. And one lays it down with a feeling of better ecquaintance not only with Jeanne du Barry hut with Louis himself, and with his pretty, pleasure-loving, revolting, malicious little world. One pictures "the infamous du Barry" as probably no whit less "infamous" for M. Saint-André's efforts; but a little more good-natured, a little sweeter and purer, perhaps a little better educated, and certainly with better manners! She did scheme and plot for riches and luxury and power; she did completely lack in the personal "virtue" that Isabel had held like a banner aloft over as freely "unmoral" a world; she did go sobbing to exile and screaming to the scaffold; and—as when we are told that the "one man for the place" could not be made head of the War Department because he was too "incorruptible" to pay du Barry homage—she did disgracefully influence political affairs for the humiliation of her enemies and the uplifting of the people she liked. But she was loyal to her friends, and more often than not she was forgiving toward her enemies, her love of luxury made her a patron of the art of her day, her love of admiration paid court to literati as well as Princes, she was generous and often kind. And this gentlest of biographies adds another picture to the reader's "gallery" of French courts.

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FIGHTERS WHO WIN SUCCESS AGAINST ODDS

A Series of Notable Human Documents That, in the Form of Autobiographies, Tell How Well-known Men and Women Have Made Their Way in Life

THAT all the world loves a lover is true only of the world's softer moods. But in all its moods, in all times and seasons, forever and eternally does the whole of the world love a fighter, the man or woman who faces, towering odds with courage and determination; who, with back to the wall, shoulders squared and head "bloody but unbowed," defeats "the bludgeonings of chance" and overcomes the odds. For, however good his fight, the world rarely feels much interest in the fighter who doesn't win. Therefore it ought to take to its heart the life stories reviewed below, for each one of them is the chronicle of a winning fight, a determined, triumphant battle of the soul against such overwhelming odds and such "fell clutch of circumstance" as might well have daunted any but the bravest and most determined heart.

Each one of these people has fought a different kind of contest, but, although the circumstances of their stories are as far apart as the poles, in spirit they are all closely akin. The girl making habitable the log cabin in a Michigan forest with her will upon college and the pulpit, the blind boy determining to be an author, the Indian pulling himself up out of ignorance, poverty, and degradation, the woman fearlessly carrying the Salvation Army banner to the ends of the world and into the bottomless pits of civilization—each one has shown that quality of soul which humanity has ever recognized as its most godlike endowment, the quality of calm and determined courage that fights to the last breath against untoward circumstance for whatever ideal the soul has chosen. These autobiographies, each furnishing the story of an unusual life, give such intimate revelations of their subjects as to make them human documents of the keenest interest. Incidentally, it might be said of them that they afford proof of the possibility of that operation, generally referred to as the acme of impossible things, known as lifting one's self by the bootstraps.

THE DARK TRAIL

HITTING THE DARK TRAIL: Sunshine Through Thirty Years of Night. By Clarence Hawkes. Illustrations by Charles Copeland and from Photographs. Introduction by Dallas Lore Sharp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

HERE is a man, blind since childhood, who writes nature books, is a baseball "fan," lectures upon scientific and literary subjects, travels about the country alone, goes with keen enjoyment upon fishing, boating, and camping excursions. When he was 14 he was having a happy day hunting woodcock in a Massachusetts wood with his father and by accident received full in his face and breast a charge of No. 10 bird shot. His sight was completely destroyed. Four years before an accident had made necessary the amputation of one leg. For morn than thirty years he has lived his life, thus crippled, and in utter darkness. But he fought his way against these handicaps, against his own despair and against many fearful odds, to congenial work, success, a competence, happiness. How he did it he tells in this inspiring little book, which ought to be read by all brave souls who are striving against discouragements, and by all timid souls who are afraid of their environment. The book is full of interesting things, but one of its specially noteworthy chapters is that in which he turns the light of study and analysis inward upon his heart during the days and months when, still a boy in his middle teens, he was facing and trying to conquer the first horrors of his situation. He thinks that there is a physical and consequent mental effect from the loss of sight that is quite separate from blindness, an effect comparable to that of shutting the light out of a room, that increases the numbing despair of the newly blind. He mentions that previously he had possessed in a remarkable degree the sense of orientation, but that with the loss of sight it deserted him completely at first, and that he has never fully recovered it to the extent of his former endowment.

Helen Keller has told with what ecstasy she first learned, through the touch of water upon her hand and the simultaneous pressure of its symbol upon her palm, that communication with the world about her was possible. Clarence Hawkes, hopeless and desperate, one day passed his hand over a raised map and felt out the outline of Cuba. "A flash," he says, "of intelligence like lightning shot through my brain. . . . I had found Cuba, and much besides. Perhaps this was the greatest discovery that I ever made, for I had found myself—myself, so long lost in the hopeless jungle of darkness and despair." He studied for five years at the Perkins Institute for the Blind, and determined to be an author. His first book, a collection of verse, appearing twenty or more years ago, when publishing houses were all sure that books of poetry would not pay unless they bore famous names, he perforce published himself, and it netted him a thousand dollars. Since then a score of volumes bare come from his pen, a few of poetry and the rest nature studies. He is a keen lover of the out-of-doors, and before his accident had used his eyes and his mind to better advantage upon it than do most boys. With the aid of his vivid memories of woods and fields, birds and beasts, with the added knowledge gained from constant study of books, and the assistance of other people's eyes he has written many nature-study books that have had wide circulation. Among them is a series of animal biographies that tell in graphic, romantic style the life stories of a beaver, a dog, a bison, a wild horse, and other animals.

There are some fascinating pages in which Mr. Hawkes explains, with minute detail, how he "sees" a baseball game with his ears. With his finely developed sense of hearing he knows each movement by the differing sounds, which, perhaps, the person sitting beside him does not hear at all. His mentions, incidentally, when speaking of the ear as an avenue of knowledge of outside things, that "a bird and a squirrel never rustle the leaves of a tree in the same way. The scratching of small squirrel feet down the bark of a tree is as unlike the similar slight sound made by a woodpecker traveling up the bark as can be imagined."

When a few years ago the town of Hadley, Mass., where he lives, decided to celebrate its 250th birthday, Mr. Hawkes planned the historical pageant which was the chief event of the celebration, devised and wrote out specifications for half of the forty floats, and, as Chairman of the Parade Committee, had on his shoulders the brunt of that section of the work. On the eventful day he sat in the reviewing stand and, he declares, as far as the floats were concerned, could see them all perfectly in his mind's eye.

The little book is well worth reading for several reasons, one of them being to find out what the world is like to one who must live in darkness—for the author writes many pages, with keen intelligence, upon the psychology of blindness—and another to learn how much and by what tails a blind man may achieve of both outward and inward success.

STORY OF A PIONEER

THE STORY OF A PIONEER. By Anna Howard Shaw, D. D., M. D. With the collaboration of Elizabeth Jordan. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

AMERICAN literature has been enriched and the chronicles of human effort and aspiration adorned by many books written by Americans, by birth or adoption, in which they recounted their ascent from poverty and helplessness to positions of importance and influence. But not one of them has told a tale more remarkable than does Dr. Shaw in this "Story of a Pioneer," a tale which shows that she has every right to describe herself by that title in a double sense. For her early years were spent in a clearing in a Michigan forest, where she underwent pioneer toils and hardships that read like a chapter out nf the settling of Ohio or Kentucky; her middle womanhood was given to the work of blazing a trail in a new profession for women, that of preaching, and during her later years, for the last quarter century or more, she has been in the front ranks of those who were working for woman suffrage. And it is evident from the story she tells that in all these varied phases of pioneering she has been a good worker and a game fighter—of the stuff that pioneers must be made of to win, or even to survive. Even her voyage across the Atlantic in the steerage of a sailing ship in 1851, when she was only 4 years old, was a beginning and a presage of the stormy, adventurous, and toilsome life that awaited her in America. For the vessel was almost shipwrecked in a mighty storm and arrived in New York only after it had been reported lost with all on board.

A few years later Dr. Shaw's father decided to migrate from Massachusetts to Michigan, and she tells the story of their experiences in that remote and inaccessible region—as it was in the fifties of its last century—with vivacity and humor and with a light touch upon the severe and, in some ways, remarkable hardships which they endured. "Like most men," she begins this chapter of her experiences, "my dear father should never have married." The opinion, one is forced to include, was one in which her whole family might have shared. While he himself remained in Massachusetts he sent the rest of his family, consisting of his invalid wife, who was unable to walk, a son of 20 years, three young girls, and a small boy, to work on and hold a claim in the wilderness, a hundred miles from the railroad, many miles from the nearest neighbor, its only "improvement" a little log cabin with a dirt floor and holes in the walls instead of windows and doors, without horses or other farm animals, and without farming implements. Dr. Shaw was only 9 years old, but she helped plant corn and potatoes by chopping a hole in the ground with an axe. She did most of the work in the digging of a well, she chopped wood for the big fireplace, she felled trees, she helped in the laying of a floor and the putting in of doors and windows and partitions. Drunken Indians sometimes held orgies around their fireplace while the family sat fully retired to the attic, fastened down the trap door, and took turns watching through a crack, so as to have immediate knowledge if the unwelcome guests should set fire to the house.

When she was 15 she began teaching school, receiving two dollars a week, "boarding round," and walking five or six miles each day. For a long time her hope to enjoy a college education seemed doomed to defeat, but at last she set out for Albion with determination in her heart and eighteen dollars in her pocket.

Already she had begun to preach, thereby shocking and alienating family and friends and causing much consternation and disapproval. By preaching and lecturing she paid her way in college until she decided to go to Boston to attend the theological school of the Boston University. There she battled with the narrowest of resources and often knew cold and hunger and the exhaustion due to fasts for lack of food and hard work. But she won her degree and four seven years afterward was pastor of a Cape Cod church. Life there became too comfortable and easy, although she had charge of two congregations and was taking a course in medicine in Boston at the same time. So, in the eighties, when the suffrage movement began to be pushed forward with increasing energy, she joined its forces.

Half the volume is devoted to the chronicle of her years and deeds since that time. For eighteen years she was the close associate of Susan B. Anthony, whom she calls "the most wonderful woman I have ever known." Of her there are innumerable anecdotes and such a graphic presentation of the woman herself as makes clear the reason for the ardent affection in which she was held by her associates.

There are many interesting little stories of suffrage campaigns in the Far West, of long, wild rides, picturesque meetings, and dangerous adventures. And in the later chapters there are stories of another sort that tell of successes and triumphs, of friendships formed and work done with women of this and other countries, and of huge, enthusiastic meetings in the great cities of Europe.

The book is the record, told with great frankness, of a life that has been crowded with varied activities, and it reveals a soul so stanch, a heart so high, and a wish so ardent for human betterment that no one could read it without awarding to its author hearty admiration for her courage, her ability, her determination, and her never-failing sense of humor.

TAHAN

TAHAN: Out of Savagery Into Civilization. An Autobiography. By Joseph K. Griffis. Illustrated. Introduction by Arthur C. Parker. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

MANY have been the biographies and autobiographies published in this country recounting the wonderful struggle upward by some boy against the handicaps of poverty, of race, of social prejudice, of degradation, of ignorance, or of environment. But of them all none tells a more striking story than does "Tahan." For the Rev. Joseph K. Griffis had to make his struggle against a combination of all these handicaps, with the additional burden that the inspiration to make the fight did not come to him until he was well on toward middle life and was mired deep in the underworld.

Born of an Indian mother and a white father, a man who was known for many years on the frontier as "California Joe," all his early life was spent among the Indians, and his point of view as regards the balance of right and wrong between the whites and those whom he holds as his own race is emphatically in favor of the Indians. The book is of especial value because it does write this particular footnote to the long history of wrongs, reprisals, and wars between Indians and whites in the glimpses it gives of the Indian side of the matter. His mother was of the Osage tribe, but he himself was brought up among the Kiowas. Of the battle of the Washita, at which General Custer is credited by history with having won an important victory over the Indians, Tahan gives an account—the Indian side of the affair—which makes of the battle an unprovoked massacre by the soldiers.

Tahan tells of his marriage to an Indian maid, and describes in a series of swiftly moving scenes not wanting in poetic beauty their life together until her death.

Many things, of most of which he writes with true Indian brevity, went racing through his life. He studied to be a medicine man, he was a member of a band of outlaws who rode hard and far and were much wanted by the authorities, he joined the army and served as a scout and interpreter. Afterward he fell into evil company, became a drunkard and wandered about fraternising with hoboes and criminals. The Salvation Army with its stirring songs was the first to give a touch of desire for better things to his benighted soul. He began to work, he learned to read, and presently he became a minister of the Gospel. He was for years pastor of the South Presbyterian Church in Buffalo, has held pastorates in other places and done mission work in New York and the Southwest. Also he is a lecturer upon Indian customs and character and upon his own varied and adventurous life.

In his "Introduction" Arthur C. Parker, State Archaeologist of New York, pays a warm tribute to the manhood, education, and culture to which the one-time Indian and outlaw has achieved, and declares that, although some of the chapters in Tahan's autobiography may sound impossible, the book contains no exaggerations, for, unknown to Mr. Griffis, he followed the trail which the author describes in all its wanderings and corroborated it in every part.

THE MARECHALE

THE MARECHALE. (Catherine Booth-Clibborn.) By James Strahan. Illustrated. Fourth Edition. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

THIS is a new and cheaper edition of the life of Mrs. Catherine Booth-Clibborn, eldest daughter of the late General William Booth of the Salvation Army, which was first published a year or more ago. It was written with the sanction of its subject, who put at the author's disposal a mass of reports, letters, diaries, and other documents. He possessed, also upon conversations with the Marechale and her remarkable memory. It is doubtless in consequence of this that his pages have a peculiar living and dramatic quality which gives to their rapid sketch of the chief passages in her life an unusual degree of interest. The exciting incidents in which she has taken part and the deeply moving emotions which have swayed her are graphically portrayed. After her years of evangelistic triumphs in France, Switzerland, and other countries, Mrs. Booth-Clibborn is now conducting an evangelistic campaign in the United States, and the profits from the sale of this book will go to aid her work.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

M. M.—Can you tell me where I can see or buy a book entitled "Jennie Geddes"? I once saw it among a list of books.

This book, "Jenny Geddes," by W. P. Breed, was published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, at 1,319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, from which concern a copy can doubtless be obtained.

E. D.—Will you kindly inform me whether the forty-eight parts of "Picturesque America, or the Land We Live In," published by D. Appleton & Co., have any pecuniary value today? Also "The Home and Haunts of Shakespeare," published by C. Scribner and Son, in fifteen parts?

"Picturesque America" is worth about $7. We do not find a record sale of "The Home and Haunts of Shakespeare."

F. R. REED.—Will you tell me where I may find an English poem beginning:

Shun delays, they breed remorse,
Time and tide wait no man's pleasure,
Weakest things have strongest force.

That is all I remember. I read it in a volume of miscellaneous poems some years ago, and have never been able to find it again.

The lines quoted by our correspondent are from the poem "Loss in Delay," by Robert Southwell. There are seven stanzas of six lines each in the poem, and it is therefore too long for our space. It is printed in full in Vol. I. of Ward's English Poets.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

MARGARET NANCE.—In your issue of Aug. 22 "C. S." asks for a copy of a poem published in England since the war began. I believe the poem called for is "Danny Boy," by Fred E. Weatherly. The first verse follows:

Oh, Danny boy, the pipes, the pipes are calling,
From glen to glen, and down the mountain side.
The Summer's gone, and all the roses falling,
It's you, it's you, must go and I must bide,
But come ye back when Summer's in the meadow
Or when the valley's hushed and white with snow,
It's I'll be here in sunshine or in shadow,
Oh, Danny dear, oh, Danny dear, I love you so.

But when ye come, and all the flowers are dying,
If I am dead, as dead I well may be,
Ye'll come and find the place where I am lying,
And kneel and say an Ave there for me;
And I shall hear, though soft you tread above me,
And all my grave, will warmer, sweeter be,
For you will bend and tell me that you love me,
And I shall sleep in peace until you come to me!

ROBERT B. KROLL.—Could you tell me whether the French novel "Le Roman Merveilleux," by Pierre de Coulevain, has been translated into the English language? If so, by whom and when?

The novel inquired about by our correspondent has been translated by Alys Hallard, and was published last October by Dodd, Mead & Co. under the title "Wonderful Romance."

F. SCHWARTZ.—In your issue of Sept. 5 "F. K." asked for the home life of Gene Stratton Porter. I would like to inform "F. K." that Doubleday, Page & Co. publish a pamphlet entitled "A Little Story of the Life and Work and Ideals of This Bird Woman," which is free to all who desire it. I am sure "F. K." would find it very interesting.

B. H. FLOWIAN.—The poem asked for by "A. M." in your Appeals to Readers of Aug. 15 is called "Too Late," by Fitz Hugh Ludlow, and can be found in Vol. XV. of "The Little Classics—" Minor Poems"—compiled by Rossiter Johnson, and published by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

DAVID RUBIN.—In answer to the request of "Monsey" in your issue of Sept. 5 would say that the song, "Ye Sons of Columbia Who Bravely Have Fought," sung to the tune of "Anacreon in Heaven," was written by Thomas Paine, the author-hero of the American Revolution. It is printed in Fairfield's "Poetical and Miscellaneous Works," a copy of which may be consulted at the New York Public Library, or can be bought from The Truth Seekers Company, 64 Vesey Street, New York.

ALICE BRAINARD.—In your issue of Aug. 29 there appears to be a difference of opinion as to the authorship of the much quoted poem, "The Burden Bearer." It was written years ago by my aunt, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster. Frequently during the latter part of her life she corrected just such mistakes in your columns and others. Phillips Brooks probably quoted the poem in whole or in part in a sermon, not giving credit to the author—perhaps not knowing to whom to give credit. This correction should settle once for all the authorship of the much-discussed piece of verse.

D. C.—In reply to "J. G. D.'s" inquiry in the Sept. 5 REVIEW OF BOOKS, I would say that the lines are somewhat misquoted from "The Cowboy's Dream," which may be found in the collection of "Cowboy Songs," by John A. Lomax, published by Sturgis & Walton Co.

The inquiry of "J. G. D." was also answered by Ruth Shaw, Webster, Mass., and P. K. Whipple, Haverford College, Penn.

F. J. BRETT.—In reply to the inquiry of "M. C. H." in THE BOOK REVIEW of Aug. 15, the lines quoted are from "The King's Threshold," by William B. Yeats.

OLIVER C. BROWN.—The lines quoted by Helen Jane Wilkinson in your issue of the 12th are from a poem entitled "April," by Ralph Waldo Emerson. The first word of the fourth line should be "to" instead of "with."

APPEALS TO READERS

MARTHA LANG.—Can some reader tell me the author of the poem entitled "Life's Sunset," the first verse of which is:

A little more tired at close of day;
A little less unlous to have our own way;
A little less ready to scold and blame;
A little more care for another's name;
And so we are nearing the journey's end
Where time and eternity meet and blend.

F. J. RYAN.—Will some reader kindly furnish me with a copy of a very old poem, of which the following two verses are all that I remember:

Mother, is the battle over?
Thousands have been slain, they say.
Is our father coming to us?
Have the English gained the day?

All I see you cannot tell me,
Father's mingled with the slain;
Though he lived us very dearly,
He will never come again.

D. S.—Can any of your readers tell me in what book I may find the following:

Oh, the comfort, the inexpressible comfort of feeling safe with a person, having neither to weigh thoughts nor measure words, but pouring them all right out, just as they are, chaff and grain together, certain that a faithful hand will take and sift them, keep what is worth keeping, and with the breath of kindness blow the rest away.

P. E. M.—Will some reader kindly quote the poem entitled "Auf Wiedersehen," and tell me where it may be procured? As I remember, each line began alternately with these words, "So near," "So far."

E. CECIL MOSBY.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can find the poem entitled "The Angel of the Flat," printed in a magazine within the last decade?

B. C.—Can any of your readers tell me the name of the poem and the author in which appear these lines:

Is it where feathery palm trees rise,
Where the date grows ripa under sunny skies,
Or midst green islands in glittering seas
Where fragrant flowers perfume the breeze?

J. C.—Can any of your readers tell me the author of the following lines and from what poem they are quoted:

Then let not love of passion disapprove
Whom passion knows not, knows not alloy of love.

J. F. D.—Can any reader tell me the title and where to find the poem by C. F. Alexander which contains the following lines?

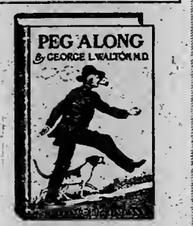
There is a time, we know not when,
A place, we know not where,
That marks the destiny of man
For glory or despair.

G. C.—Will some of your readers help me to find a little poem entitled, I think, "The Little Fool"? It tells of a child who, too stupid for anything else, is sent to a dramatic school to study for the stage. The child describes how she is taught to express the different emotions, finally falling in a faint on the floor. I can remember only the last two lines:

Now I coma to life again, perfectly restored;
Now my part is over; now you'll please applaud.

I should also like to know the author.

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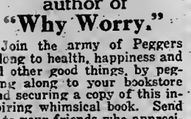
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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1915.

PLAN FOR SOLVING FORTY-SECOND STREET TRAFFIC PUZZLE

Times Reader Calls Attention to One Which He Declares Feasible From the Engineering, Financial, and Practical Standpoints.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York, Sept. 15, 1915.

SEVERAL people have called my attention to the article in your Magazine Section by Dr. T. Kennard Thomson, entitled "The Fifth Avenue Traffic Puzzle—A Suggested Solution for Serious Congestion Which Exists at Forty-second Street Crossing.' They noted a resemblance in it to a solution of the same problem which I submitted to the Municipal Art Society in a competition that was judged on May 24 last. The resemblance is partial, however, for the points of similarity are of little moment compared with the divergencies which are so important both to the public and the property owner that a short discussion of the two plans cannot fail to show how undeveloped is the one you published and how much more satisfactorily the problem of vehicular and pedestrian congestion is solved by the plan I will describe.

As Dr. Thomson states, the subway roof is about 22 feet below the grade of Fifth Avenue at Forty-second Street. This permits the lowering of Forty-second Street to pass under Fifth Avenue, but Forty-second Street must be depressed several feet more than the 15 feet Dr. Thomson suggests because, in addition to a necessary headroom of 14 to 16 feet, (preferably the latter,) at least 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet additional must be allowed for the beams which will carry and the pavement which will surface the avenue at this point. Thus the roadway of the street must be lowered from 17 to 18 feet, which, under Dr. Thomson's plan would require a corresponding lowering of the stores at the corners of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

This, however, is as excessively expensive as it is unnecessary. The same amount of headroom required for the roadway of Forty-second Street where it passes under Fifth Avenue is not needed over the sidewalks. Twelve to 13 feet is ample headroom for sidewalks, and is also more suitable for small-store purposes than 16 to 18 feet. Thus the Forty-second Street sidewalks need not be depressed at the same pitch as the roadway, but may slope at a much easier angle, so that they will pass under Fifth Avenue about three to four feet higher than the adjacent roadway. This plan, besides permitting an easier gradient for the sidewalks, also provides space above the subway roof and under the sidewalks for water and gas pipes, conduits, and other subsurface structures, for which there would not be room between the surface of the roadway and the roof of the subway. A great saving is also effected in the alteration of buildings fronting on the street, especially as in some cases practically no change will be required under my plan, where extensive reconstruction to meet the lower roadway level would be absolutely necessary under Dr. Thomson's scheme.

Again we differ in that my plan provides a sidewalk 10 feet wide supported on steel beams or brackets above the new depressed street sidewalk and extending at the avenue level at least 100 feet east and west of Fifth Avenue along the street frontage at every corner except where the library requires special treatment. Such a sidewalk (practically an extension of Fifth Avenue) will permit the retention without alteration of the present Forty-second Street stores which will front upon it, in addition to the new frontage which will be obtained beneath it upon the depressed street. Thus 300 feet of extremely valuable store frontage is saved to the owners and added to the taxable values of the city.

Dr. Thomson speaks of certain arcades to be substituted for the stairs he shows as being a suggestion of Mr. Goodrich for pedestrian passage between the present avenue level and the depressed street level. These arcades were one of the essentials of my plan and have such great advantages over the stairs Dr. Thomson illustrates that there is hardly need of comparison. The arcades passing through the least expensive property in the neighborhood, (chiefly through the interior of the block,) provide an easy gradient and ramp from street to avenue. Stairs are obsolete where large crowds must pass, and should not even be considered where ramps can be used as practically. Here stairs would destroy the most valuable frontage, (that at the corners,) and return nothing to compensate for the loss. They would hinder, and to a great extent, prohibit, passage from avenue to street or from street to avenue. But the arcades will accommodate the largest crowds safely and without delay, and will provide additional store frontage to the extent of over 1,000 feet. Where property is worth from $7,000 to $14,000 per front foot this item should not be overlooked.

In treating the New York Public Library corner, Dr. Thomson has overlooked a very simple solution. Extending from Fifth Avenue along the whole Forty-second Street frontage of the library there is a passage or esplanade at present which offers an ideal means of transit from avenue to street at this corner. Without destroying the present appearance of the library or its approaches, this walk might be lowered to the present avenue level and pitched to meet the street sidewalk at about the present Forty-second Street entrance, or at the westerly end of the library. The pitch of this passage (designated "By-pass for Pedestrians" on my plan) would be hardly perceptible, especially as there is no necessity for beginning the incline of Forty-second Street (by which it will pass under Fifth Avenue) any further west than the Aeolian Building. Thus the present levels and entrances of the Aeolian Building and Stern Brothers' store may remain undisturbed.

But what about the vehicular traffic that now is the chief cause of congestion at this intersection? Of this, Dr. Thomson makes no mention; though I presume he would maintain the through traffic north and south on the avenue and east and west on the street undisturbed. Some provision, however, must be made for the large number of vehicles which now turn the corners from street to avenue and from avenue to street. Under regulations to be enforced in conjunction with my plan, a vehicle which now turns the corner would be sent around one of the four blocks adjoining the intersection and might use Forty-third Street, Madison Avenue, Forty-first Street, Fortieth Street, and the new street (to be opened just east of the Aeolian Building and west of the library.) For example, a vehicle in Forty-second Street east of Fifth Avenue and proceeding west, would be sent under Fifth Avenue, south through the new street west of the library and east through Fortieth Street to Fifth Avenue, and a vehicle south Forty-first Street going north in Fifth Avenue would turn east into Forty-first Street, north into Madison Avenue and so into Forty-second Street. The new street mentioned is placed (as is Dr. Thomson's) north and south between Forty-third and Forty-second Streets, but unlike his, runs west of the library through to Fortieth Street. It is planned to be not more than thirty feet wide with an additional seven and a half feet on each side for sidewalks and is to be a one-way street carrying vehicles from north to south only. (To comply with the Municipal Art Society's conditions, the plan submitted is general in character and does not show the library block in its actual proportions. This, however, does not prevent its easy application to this particular locality.)

The one disadvantage of this plan is that it transfers the traffic problem on Forty-second Street from Fifth Avenue to Madison Avenue, where conditions are complicated by the passage of street cars from Madison Avenue to Forty-second Street and vice versa, and by the proximity of the Grand Central Station. Nothing can be done to improve the Fifth Avenue intersection unless the plan is comprehensive enough to remedy the worse congestion at Madison Avenue. Here the chief trouble would be eliminated with the removal of the Madison Avenue cars from their present grade crossing. It has been suggested that they be sent through a tunnel from Forty-fifth Street under Forty-second Street to Forty-first Street, continuing east under that street to the present Fourth Avenue tunnel. This is undoubtedly the only plan which will permanently relieve the Madison Avenue intersection and make a solution of the Fifth Avenue crossing problem a certainty.

As Dr. Thomson has intimated, there is no reason why the deplorable conditions at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue should not be remedied, but there is similarly no reason why the undoubted advantage of the plan here suggested should not be enjoyed. By being relieved of the necessity of lowering the Forty-second Street sidewalks as much as is needed for the roadway, the owners are saved much expense and an easier gradient is obtained; by employing arcades instead of stairs, the flow of traffic is not impeded, and at least 1,000 feet of store frontage is gained; by building the new sidewalks along Forty-second Street at the present avenue level 300 more feet of the most valuable store frontage is added, and by utilizing the present favorable features at the library corner the unity of the design is preserved without disfigurement. The traffic problem as it is constituted in the vehicular traffic is relieved by the opening of the new north-and-south-street west of Fifth Avenue between Fortieth and Forty-third Streets, which also serves to carry the great sewers and water and gas mains that will have to be removed from Fifth Avenue where it crosses Forty-second Street.

From the engineering standpoint this plan is feasible in its structural simplicity, from the financial standpoint it is profitable in that it returns a part of its cost in its increased frontage values, and from the traffic standpoint it is remedial in its relief of vehicular and pedestrian congestion.

FRANCIS P. SCHIARONE.

ENGLAND AND ITS MASSES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For a while I took it for granted that the remarkable statements of Mrs. Atherton, like most of the assertions of Miss Addams, would answer themselves, but as they appear to have been taken seriously in many quarters, I trust you will allow me to reply.

I take it that importance is attached to Mrs. Atherton's remarks because of her position as a writer. I have not read any of her works, but understand that she is a writer of good fiction, and can quite believe it, for she appears to be as far from comprehending facts as the poles are asunder. She makes a series of assertions reflecting upon the honor and patriotism of a people who, for these very virtues, have been respected and admired throughout the world for centuries, and she affirms and reaffirms statements as to the condition of a section of this people, very seriously reflecting upon the capacity and intelligence of the nation, doing all this with calm assurance and without bringing in support of her charges any authorized fact or figure whatsoever. There are in existence hundreds of books and reports on the condition of the poor in England and Germany, many of them by authors who have spent their lives among the poor, and thousands of tables of statistics issued by the British and German Governments, dealing with the subjects referred to by Mrs. Atherton, and yet, though a literary woman, though in a way boiding a kind of responsibility toward the public, she makes these statements without attempting in any way to check them, notwithstanding their prima facie absurdity, and the vital importance of the subjects to which they refer. To traverse the whole of her arguments is unnecessary, for they are mostly vague and feeble generalities, but with your permission I will deal with such of her definite assertions that can be squarely grasped, and for convenience I will take them seriatim.

(1) The first assertion of importance is "The very poor have never fought for England unless coerced." Now Mrs. Atherton has the public library at her back, and I ask her to point to one single instance in all history where they have been coerced to fight. The statement is a sheer invention, without even a suggestion of ground. (I notice that Mrs. Meredith, in your issue of Aug. 8, takes this alleged fact for granted on Mrs. Atherton's authority.)

(2) Mrs. Atherton asserts that the working men in England could not be "driven into the fighting ranks by any method short of conscription," and then proceeds with the astounding statement: "I do not deny that many men, working men, have volunteered. I am talking of the mass, who have proved themselves quite as selfish as their employers in their apparent indifference to the fate of England." Now, what are the facts? The total number of working men in England of a possible fighting age is under 7,000,000. Of the 3,000,000 men who have enlisted already, 2,200,000 are working men. There are engaged in coal and other mines, whose work is necessary for the war, 1,100,000. In munition and other factories which must be maintained, on the railways, in connection with shipbuilding and shipping, &c., there are about 2,000,000. This leaves 1,700,000. Take away from these the incapable, (for war purposes,) the sick, and those engaged in unenumerated but necessary services, and there are left a maximum of a million and a quarter, or about a sixth of the whole. And yet Mrs. Atherton talks of "the mass who have proved themselves quite as selfish as their employers." Yes, "the employers," save the mark, when nearly all great employers of labor in England, including the banks, shipping and industrial companies, and all the municipal authorities without exception, have not only directly encouraged their employes to enlist, but have agreed to pay their salaries, or half salaries, or at least insure them against loss, during their absence, and to hold their positions for them on their return; so that, taking into consideration the pay of the Government, very few, indeed, of the soldiers sufer pecuniarily from their enlistment, while many of them benefit. I leave out of consideration the tens of thousands of employers who have willingly sacrified their business and income for the sake of joining the fighting line.

(3) Mrs. Atherton says that the British poor are the "laziest poor to be found in any land." Now what other test of laziness can you have than willingness to work? Very well then, Mrs. Atherton must hear that the proportion of unemployed in England from 1900 (up to which time comparative figures are not available) to 1914 was the smallest of any country in which statistics are kept, namely 5½ per cent. In Germany the average was 7½ per cent., and in Italy about 11 per cent. In this connection Mrs. Atherton further says: "Before the war, or at least four years ago, it was estimated that there were a million and a half unemployed in England." Excusing the slipshod definition of period, here is a chance for her to quote an authority, for the only statistics published for 1911 give the proportion as 7 per cent., or less than a third of Mrs. Atherton's total, and this 7 per cent. was an exceptionally high proportion.

(4) When Mr. Peters asks Mrs. Atherton for her authority as to the statement of "the willingness of the British workingman to be conquered by Germany," all the answer she gives is an assurance that a "bachelor" friend gave her. Nothing more ridiculous has ever emanated from a lady writer, even of fiction.

(5) Mrs. Atherton writes: "Nowhere on earth are there so many slums as at the back doors of the famous streets of the wealthy classes," &c. Now I was born in London, and it may be that I was sleep-walking during the ten thousand times I have passed round the locality indicated, but I am unacquainted with this huge collection of slums, and I never heard of them before. I suppose it is of little use to ask for their position on the map.

So much for Mrs. Atherton's direct statements. Now let me conclude with a few facts in answer to the implications of Mrs. Atherton, and the direct assertions of Mrs. Meredith that in all respects the poor in England are much worse off than those in Germany. What are the comparative tests in this matter? If the general health has anything to do with it, then the death rate in Germany is 25 per cent. higher than in England, while diseases arising mostly from unsuitable food or house conditions, such as spinal meningitis, are considerably more prevalent in Germany. Are the general morals to be considered? Well, then, the proportion of illegitimate births in Germany is 41 per cent. greater than in England. Have the prices of food and clothing in proportion to wages any effect? If so, then it is well to remark that the average cost of food (staple articles used by the poor) in Germany, is 20 per cent. higher, and the wages 25 per cent. lower than in England. The German workman rarely eats meat more than once a week, except for 10 pfennig worth of chopped up raw ends of beef which he may have on a chunk of bread for lunch. Is taxation a test? Well, the direct and indirect taxation of the poor (persons with incomes under the equivalent of $500 a year) in Germany, is three times as great as in England. Are political conditions a test? If so, I may point to the fact that during the last two decades, German Socialists have grown in number from a few tens of thousands to four and one-half millions, and nearly every plank in the platform of this body has already been adopted in England. If none of these things is a test, what is then? "Slums" is the answer. If four, five, or even eight members of a family eat, drink, sleep, and live generally in one room, as families in tens of thousands do in German cities, the said rooms are not slums, of course, because they are not on view to the public, and are never seen by ladies in the position of Mrs. Atherton and Mrs. Meredith. Personally I prefer the average English kind of slum, whence at least the occupants can issue and get some air in the streets. True, the German slum family can dress up in their best and go to a public garden in the Summer, but to find the respective values of the slums from a health point of view, consult the medical reports and official statistics.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

New York, Sept. 15, 1915.



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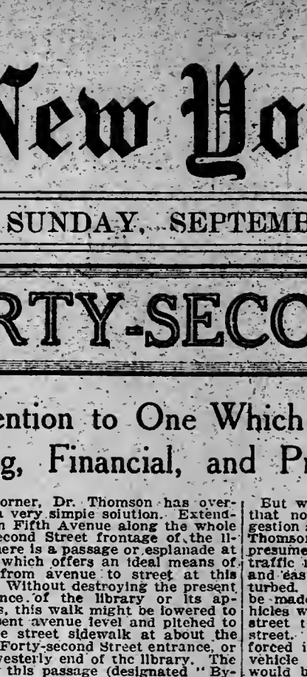
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(By Lady Duff-Gordon)

New York, September 26th, 1915.

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Eleanor Painter in "The Princess Pat" Cort.



Mae Marsh in The Birth of a Nation Liberty (PHOTO BY HARTSOOK.)



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Marjorie Bentley in "Hip Hip Hooray." Hippodrome



Ruth Shepley in "The Boomerang" Belasco.

Holbrook Blinn and Lillian Albertson in "Moloch" New Amsterdam.

Irene Fenwick in "The Song of Songs." Lexington

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

"Moloch" and Its Epilogue---On Happy Endings in General and the Docility of Sir Arthur in Particular.

"MOLOCH," the somhre and uncompromising dramatic treatment of war, has qualities rare in the theatre of England and America. Besides beauty, power, and significance, it is marked with a passionate sincerity. It is written in deadly earnest.

If you must have it characterized, "Moloch" is a bitter comedy, a study of an aspect of war that should provoke the ironic laughter of the remote and neutral gods. Though war, from the beginning of history a matter for cheers as well as tears, is essentially melodramatic, "Moloch" is no melodrama. Therein it differs completely from "Under Fire," and the distinguishing difference is one of spirit more than of form. It is observable in the utter absence from the play at the New Amsterdam of that easy optimism which animates "Under Fire" and is of the essence of melodrama.

This is the point so well made by Clayton Hamilton in one of the most graceful and penetrating essays in modern dramatic criticism—that little paper wherein he tells of the sort of play in which Destiny chaperones the heroine and all the puppets lead charmed lives. For a comparison between melodrama and the graver art of the theatre you could find no nicer illustration than these two war plays now on exhibition in New York.

Even the more unsophisticated playgoers have passed the point of assuming that the last act always determines a play, and that it is no tragedy if hero and heroine are conscious when the final curtain falls. But the box office cares deeply about the last act. Though the need and desirability of the cheerful ending is still potently felt in the theatre we have the other kind occasionally. "Moloch" displays the other kind.

Its dreary epilogue is intensely significant. In the ordinary sense, the play does not end at all. It just trails off into space and time—which is as it should be. Dean Archer may shake his head at the author who selects a blind-alley theme, and even the more humble observers of the drama take a whack now and then at those playwrights who, like frustrated Houdinis, fasten themselves in boxes from which they cannot escape without cheating. But if Mrs. Dix-Flebbe ends her play indeterminately it is because it is one of her points that war gets nowhere. Surely, we must all how respectfully to the playwright who declines to round off his play cheerfully or even neatly when the very theme is Moloch's insatiability.

Perhaps some of the disapproving comment can be traced to a misconception that the author of "Moloch" was attempting a dramatic survey of war. Her aim was narrower than that. She appears to have intended chiefly a play on the futility of war, for all its heavy cost in expenditure and waste, and, so minded, was entitled to her emphases. Her observation of the battle line as sometimes debasing, weakening, and brutalizing is a side glance. Her strongest thematic point is that the fruits of overwhelming victory may he rotten to the core. If "The Battle Cry of Peace" is a screen version of Hudson Maxim's argument, then "Moloch" is a dramatization of the writings of Norman Angell. That is why in the epilogue you see a household, made wretched and desolate hy a war just ended, staring helplessly at the headlines which proclaim a new declaration against another enemy. There is no real end to the sorry business and no real end to this sombre play.

Happy Endings.

SPEAKING of happy endings, that perennial suhject is up for discussion once more. So much arrant nonsense has been written about it, one might easily slip into the notion that any cheerful conclusion to a play is essentially inartistic and vicious.

The discussion is on again because Sir Arthur Pinero has tractably rewritten the last act of his latest work, "The Big Drum." As originally produced by Sir George Alexander at the St. James's in London earlier in the month, the final outrain left the lovers apart and the audiences consequently low in their so-called minds. The distinguished playwright has now changed all that, douhtless feeling that this was no time to trifle with the affections of the British theatregoer. Prohably the original form will he followed in the published text as was the case when, years ago, the same dramatist tempered the conclusion of "The Profligate" out of consideration for the box-office emotions of John Hare.

The London Times is reminded now of the controversy started in its columns when Dion Boucicault slew his heroine in "The Octoroon" as originally played at the Adelphi more than half a century ago. Cried Punch:

What? Poison? Nay, 'tis sure, a tale,
He'll never thus our hearts assail
And kill the Octoroon.

And he who sang the conflict in the artistic soul of Boucicault continued in this wise:

The author heard; he ruhbed his chin,
"They'll call me a poltroon,
But if her death the houses thin
Perhaps 'tis time I should hegin
To save the Octoroon."
Which he did forthwith.

New York has its own case in "Common Clay," where the present epilogue is not objectionable because it is what Harry Kelly calls "happah," but because it is monstrously false in its bland suggestion of a rosy domestic future in the union of a leading Kentucky citizen and a woman once known to himself and all his family and friends as a promiscuous hahitué of a low dance hall. The absurdity is emphasized hy the needlessness of it, since the preceding act, for all that it is drenched in the talented tears of Jane Cowl, is itself sufficiently cheerful, and the epilogue goes out of its way to leave conventionally intertwined at the end this heroine and a man who had not been seen with her since Act I., and in whom the audience had never been wildly interested, anyway.

However, the epilogue of "Common Clay" may have heen insisted upon because of the chance it gives the beautiful Miss Cowl to appear resplendent. This might have been achieved in another way, but surely a producer may he pardoned in these parlous times if he does not blink the unquestionable value of a handsome gown as a piece of theatrical property. This deponent knoweth a good lady who refused to go to "Little Women" because the costumes were old-fashioned, and another who declined to buy a seat to see America's most hrilliant actress in "Leah Kleschna" because nothing more swagger than a skirt and shirtwaist would appear throughout the evening. And recently a well-known actress, in ordering a one-act play for her own use, stipulated that it should contain:

1 emotional outburst.
1 chance to sing a song.
1 opportunity to wear a black evening gown.

And whereas you may be amused at her, you can hardly be furious. Who shall say that a masterpiece could not he written on such specifications? One can only say that it did not turn out that way in this particular case.

ART AND BUTTERED BREAD

Being an essay on "Taking the Curse Off the Amateur," a monograph on a proper blending of the virtues of Washington and Times Squares. The intrepid players here heralded begin their new season on Monday, Oct. 4, at the Bandbox Theatre in East Fifty-seventh Street.

By HIRAM KELLY MODERWELL.

THERE was a time when the first duty of any noncommercial theatre was to puhlish a manifesto setting forth what it intended to reform. The Washington Square Players at the Bandbox Theatre never, I believe, expected to reform anything. And they were fortunate in their friends, too, for nobody has announced that they were the great white hope of the American drama. The chief purpose of the various founders was to have their various fingers in the pie—to act, produce playe, design scenery, and what not, as pleased them.

The official epigrammatist of the theatre said that its purpose was not to reform, but to form. The remark was officially suppressed, hecause it was beid that people wouldn't understand. What he meant to say was that if they did their job well they would help the American drama a-plenty. Last season they did their job well enough to make many people want to come again. And that is very well.

Nevertheless, I think the Bandbox is likely to have a real experimental value—something, even, that bigger and better theatres may some day want to learn. But if I expound what I mean it is not the fault of the Bandbox. It is just my own idea.

One writer recently commented on the fact that the Bandbox had raised its prices over last year's scale, adding that it was understood the increase was to he devoted to art. That was a mistake. The increase is to he devoted to hread and butter.

The theatre operated last year on a volunteer basis for the whole artistic and directing staff. This year the actors and directors are to be paid a moderate living wage—very moderate, in fact, and substantially equal. An artist, we know, does not work for money. But an artist does not live on air. Without douht it is America's practice of underfeeding her artists that makes them so commercial. At any rate, a theatre that can produce art and can't produce a decent amount of hread and hutter isn't a regular theatre.

Under last year's scale of prices—50 cents for all tbe 299 seats—tbe Bandbox accomplished all that could possibiy be accomplished on the economic side. It produced some good plays, paid its way, and came out with a tiny profit. To do more under the physical limitations of the theatre it was necessary to raise prices. Accordingly, this season some of the seats will go for a dollar and many will be kept at 50 cents. How many depends partly upon something else. For there is to be a special subscription list with seats at $2. Subsidy! some one exclaims. Perhaps, but it is neither the Bandbox nor art which is subsidized; it is the fifty-centers. The 50-cent seats are especially designed for interested persons—from schools or societies, or in some other way properly accredited—who can't easily pay more than 50 cents. Perhaps this looks like a slippery form of finance. Perhaps you might come down from Fifth Avenue in your limousine and palm yourself off on the box office as a student of the drama unable to pay more than 50 cents. But you wouldn't, and therefore the schema is quite practicable.

The increase thus gained will go chiefly to paying actors and other artists of the theatre, to royalties to authors, (which is no more than decent,) and to the infant school or conservatory of acting (solely for the Bandbox company) which Miss Beverly Sitgreaves is conducting. But why pay actors who are willing to work for nothing? Simply because no company can be kept together permanently witbout it. A group of enthusiasts like the Washington Square Players can, on a volunteer basis, prove their ability, as they did last year. But they can't prove their permanence.

And the reason the Bandbox seems to me likely to prove important as an experiment is that it has adopted a settled policy, which should secure the stability of the commercial theatre with the enthusiasm of the amateur. It means pointing the ship's nose in exactly the right direction:

Just recall the muddle out of which this policy emerges. Five years ago, (or was it ten?) when everybody began to reform the drama, we heard endless talk about the commercialism of the American theatre. We were shown a picture of theatre managers, puffing big black cigars and hellowing to sensitive souhrettes, "To hell with Art! We want Punch!" We were invited to gaze upon a vision of tired actors and actresses, trudging hlindly tbrough their parts night after night for two years, or else trudging desperately up and down Broadway in search of a joh after two weeks. The theatre was a place of the money changers, where tbe dollar flapped its wings and all human spontaneity withered beneath the weight of routine and wildcat speculation.

This was the frying pan. Now for the fire. Amateur theatres began to appear everywbere, acting "Hedda Gahler" and "Cyrano" as readily as their mothers and fathers had sung "Pinafore." There was often enough talent in these companies, but each member played in his own key and expressed his individuality in his own tempo. In place of a graduated vaudevillain playing white slave melodrama, we had the "flapper" just out of college playing Nora. Then quoth the wag: "There is only one thing worse than the professional actor; that is the amateur."

Now, of course, there is a perfectly good case for the amateur. The amateur, by derivation, is the person who does something for love of it. Unquestionably the artist should devote himself to his art for the love of it. Unquestionably he does. The amount of work an artist will do for nothing when he likes his joh is only equaled by the amount of money he will grab when he can get it. On the other hand, unquestionably the American professional has no little struggle to maintain an amateur attitude toward his work; the press agent yarn, the easy applause of the greatest number, the fantastic salary attached to a "charming personality," and then the grind of night-after-night routine—these things will subtly tempt even the most idealistic actor to make the best of a bad situation. But what the professional has is thoroughness, well-digested technique, and a businesslike workmanship. Of course both parties—the amateur and the professional—have something to teach each other. Or, rather, each should he the other. But, instead, they are calling each other names.

It is juet here that the Washington Square Players come in. They are certainly amateurs in the strict sense; they are doing their work for the love of it, and not for that living wage of theirs. Maybe, if the mythical manager comes along with his big cigar they will embrace commercialism quickly enough. But for the present at least they have the fresb enthusiasm of people who are looking far from rather than for money. Doubtless, also, such a theatre as the Bandbox can never long retain actors of distinguisbed ability. But I think its present policy is precisely the one best adapted to getting the maximum results in a small noncommercial theatre. It is certainly uncommercial; tbere are no money rewards. When Miss Lydia Lopokova appears there next month in Percy Mackaye's "The Antick," she will he there as much for the love of the thing as the most humble "walk-on." (The only recalcitrant member, in fact, will perhaps be the goat which the ruthless author demands.)

Yet in the Bandbox this season there should be none of those things that curse the amateur production—irregular rehearsals, slipshod methods, and the rest. The actors and other artists there will be as professional as any one on Broadway, in giving all their time, training themselves steadily from month to month, and paying attention to the director who can deprive them of their bread and butter.

All this may not make a big dent in theatrical affairs. But it seems to me likely to blaze the path to permanence and success for all coming theatres which want to be uncommercial without making their audiences suffer for it.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Presented
Birth of a Nation (film)	Liberty	March 3
The Girl Who Smiles	Longacre	Aug. 9
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Under Fire	Hudson	Aug. 12
Some Baby!	Fulton	Aug. 16
Chin-Chin (second year)	Globe	Aug. 16
Rolling Stones	Harris	Aug. 17
33 Washington Square	Park	Aug. 23
Common Clay	Republic	Aug. 26
Cousin Lucy	Cohan	Aug. 27
Young America	Gaiety	Aug. 28
The House of Glass	Candler	Sept. 1
Duke of Killicrankie—Rosalind	Lyceum	Sept. 6
Battle Cry of Peace (film)	Vitagraph	Sept. 9
Our Children	Elliott	Sept. 10
Grumpy (return engagement)	Empire	Sept. 13
Hit-the-Trail Holliday	Astor	Sept. 18
Moloch	New Amsterdam	Sept. 20
German War Pictures	Forty-fourth Street	Sept. 20
Husband and Wife	Forty-eighth Street	Sept. 21
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics	Century	Sept. 23

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM — Keith vaudeville with these acts as the features: "The Clock Shop," a novelty playlet, with Sam Chip and Mary Marhle; William Courtleigh in George V. Hohart's sketch, "Peaches"; the Watson Sisters in their drawing room numher, and Lyons and Yosco, musicians.

BUSHWICK—An anniversary vaudeville bill, including Paul Armstrong's playlet, "Woman Proposes"; Kate Elinore and Sam Williams in one of their original absurdities, and the Seven Honey Boy Minstrels.

PROSPECT—Sylvester Schaffer, the German performer, in an exhibition of his skill in doing all manner of things; Valerie Bergere and company in a war playlet entitled "War Babies"; George McKay and Ottie Ardine in a specialty of song, dance and patter.

CRESCENT—The Crescent Players in the Hattons' comedy, "Years of Discretion," originally produced at the Belasco Theatre, with Dorothy Shoemaker, Edward Everett Horton, Virginia Howell, and Ralph Rempley in the principal rôles.

MONTAUK—"It Pays to Advertise," the Megrue-Hackett farce seen throughout last season at the Cohan, acted by one of Cohan & Harris's companies.

MAJESTIC—"A Full House," Fred Jackson's farce from the Longacre Theatre, with Herbert Corthell, May Vokes, and George Parsons in the rôles they created.

TELLER 3—The Salisbury-Mayo farce relating to a mix-up in sleeping arrangements, "Twin Beds," which ran a whole year in the Fulton and Harris Theatres, with Lois Bolton, John Welch, and Clare Weldon in the cast.

GRAND—"Under Cover," the Megrue melodrama seen last season at the Cort, presented by one of the Selwyn companies.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"THE PRINCESS PAT"—A new operetta by Victor Herbert and Henry Blossom, with Eleanor Painter in the prima donna role; tomorrow night at the Cort.

"THE NEW YORK IDEA"—Langdon Mitchell's comedy revived by Grace George's new stock company; Tuesday night at the Playhouse.

"HIP HIP HOORAY"—Charles B. Dillingham's first Hippodrome production, with John Philip Sousa's band and a large company of American and European artists; Thursday night.

"DAS WEITE LAND"—Arthur Schnitzler's drama, acted in German by Rudolf Christians's stock company, as the first offering of the new season at the Irving Place Theatre; Wednesday night.

THIS will be one of the most interesting weeks of the new season, what with the opening of the Hippodrome under its new management, the production of a new Victor Herbert operetta, and the inauguration of Grace George's répertoire season at the Playhouse. These will be the features of a week that will keep the premiere attenders in a constant state of getting into their evening clothes.

Those who heard Andreas Dippel's production of the operetta "The Lilac Domino" last season will remember with pleasure the singing of Eleanor Painter, an American prima donna, who made her New York début on the occasion of the first performance of that piece. Miss Painter, who had been singing in the opera houses of Germany, disclosed a voice of much sweetness, sound musicianship, a delightful personality, and marvelous grace.

Considering these qualifications, the choice of Miss Painter for the prima donna of a Victor Herbert operetta would seem a particularly happy one. The operetta is "The Princess Pat," which John Cort will present tomorrow night in the Cort Theatre, with a company supporting Miss Painter that includes Sam B. Hardy, Al Shean, Alexander Clark, Joseph R. Lertora, Robert Ober, Louie Casavant, Angela Palmer, Leonora Novasio, Ralph Riggs, and Katharine Witchie.

Henry Blossom is again Mr. Herbert's collaborator. The composer has written twenty numbers, several of them waltzes, and the titles of some of Mr. Blossom's lyrics have a grand musical-comedy sound. Try these on your piano: "Love Is Best of All." "Two Laughing Eyes," "I Wish I Were an Island in an Ocean of Girls," and "All for You."

Grace George will assume direction of the Playhouse Tuesday night, when she will revive Langdon Mitchell's comedy, "The New York Idea." At the end of four weeks the play will be taken off to make way for the second of the series of ten plays Miss George intends presenting during the season.

It is the comedienne's hope to organize a company such as Augustin Daly directed in his theatre and to interest that portion of the public that supported his playhouse. "This undertaking is in favor of good drama, purely and simply," says Miss George. "It is not an uplift movement nor in the interest of a cult. As some of the plays offered will not have a general appeal and as it is a part of the purpose of Miss George to attract members of dramatic societies and theatregoers who do not care to pay the prevailing high prices, on certain nights of the week seats in the orchestra and balcony will be offered at reduced prices.

Miss George has assembled an interesting company for her venture. It includes both American and English players, who have done excellent work here, among them Mary Nash, Josephine Lovett, Eugenie Woodward, Norah Lamison, Anita Wood, Ernest Lawford, Conway Tearle, Lumsden Hare, Albert Reed, John Cromwell, Selwyn Joyce, Tracy Barrow, G. Guthrie McClintic, and Richard Clarke.

Charles B. Dillingham was chosen hy the men who control the Hippodrome as the musical comedy producer best qualified to restore the mammoth institution to a paying basis. Mr. Dillingham began hy making some structural changes in the great auditorium, calculated to adapt it to a more intimate type of entertainment than has heretofore been identified with the playhouse.

The changes began at the foyer and extended to the back wall of the stage. The proscenium was altered to give a greater depth and a finer perspective to the spectacles, the orchestra and boxes were changed to bring about a more intimate relationship between players and audience, and a drop curtain replaced the old semi-circular one that used to fall instead of rise. And then the whole interior was turned over to the cleaners and decorators, who labored with good effect, it is said, to obliterate the accumulated stains of years and the circus odor that came from the menagerie quartere helow.

In all more than 600 players and musicians will take part in the new entertainment, which is called "Hip Hip Hooray," and which will be given for the first time Thursday night. One hundred and twenty-six of these are musicians in John Philip Sousa's band and the Miramba band of Guatemala, an orchestra that has been playing at the San Francisco Fair. Mr. Sousa will be musical director of the theatre, and his band will play at all performances and at the Sunday night concerts, which will be a feature of the season. The first of these concerts will be given next Sunday night, when the composer will introduce for the first time the Hippodrome March and a suite called "Impressions at the Movies."

The pereonnel of the hig company includes many names familiar to American tbeatregoers—Orville Harrold, the grand opera tenor; Nat Wills, tramp comedian; Belle Storey, coloratura soprano, and Charles T. Aldrich, both of the original "Chin-Chin" cast; Arthur Deagon, a popular comedian from the varieties, and Dave Abrahams, Toto, a European comedian; tbe Boganny troupe, the Tornadoes, Mooney's blue ribbon borses, Dippy Diers of the swaying tables, Al Grady, Tommy Conlon, and Mallila and Bart are a few of the acts gathered from the earth's far corners.

Dancing will be featured, and the dances of many countries will he interpreted hy native dancers. The Giorlas will represent France; the Soitis, Italy; the Romanos, Spain; the Amaranths, England; Hale and Paterson, America, while twenty other duos will add their steps to tbe program. Then there will be a ballet divertissement entitled "Flirting at St. Moritz," arranged by Marietta Loretta to music by Julius Elnodeshofer, with an ensemble of more than 500, and among the soloists Charlotte, Pope, and Kerner; Hilda Ruckerts, the Naesses, Steele and Winslow, Bassett and Elsine, Margaret Chappelle, Ellen Dalferup, and Dora Wischer.

The staging of the entertainment has been under the direction of R. H. Burnside, who, under another régime, had charge of the hig stage. Mr. Burnside and John L. Golden wrote the libretto and the music was composed hy Raymond Huhbell.

Not the least interesting feature of the announcement is that the scale of prices will range from 25 cents for gallery seats to $1.50 for the best ones in the orchestra.

The Irving Place Theatre will begin its regular season Wednesday night with the presentation of Arthur Schnitzler's "Das weite Land." Rudolf Christians is again the director of the company, which includes most of last year's players. Two new additions to the organization are Arnold Korff and Iphigenie Buchmann, both of whom have been acting at the Hofburg Theatre, Vienna, one of the foremost German playhouses. Both will take part in the opening performance. Although Mr. Korff is an American, this will be his début in his native country.

THE LAND OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS

ONE WHO WROTE A PLAY JUST TO FREE HER MIND

Beulah Marie Dix Tells of the Beginnings of Her Impressive New War Drama Now at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

"MOLOCH" is one woman's poignant protest against war. It is not a protest against the present cosmic conflict any more than against all war, for its locale is as impossible of identification as if a modern censor had used freely his obliterating asterisks, and its people are the inhabitants of any country.

The drama is the work of Mrs. Beulah Marie Dix-Flebbe, who once before contributed a play with war as its theme to the local stage. That was "Across the Border," an effective bit of dramatic writing that Holbrook Blinn produced at the Little Princess when he was endeavoring to make that playhouse an American Grand Guignol. Mrs. Flebbe is also the author of other playlets and stories with this vital theme, and a novel about war from her pen is soon to be published.

"War has absorbed my attention," she said the other day, "so completely because it is the all-absorbing subject of the hour. One cannot get away from it in the prints or in converse with one's fellow-beings. As one whose husband was born in Germany and who has spent much of her life in England, with dearest friends fighting against each other, it is but natural that war should drive all other thoughts from my brain. Writing about it, then, becomes my safety valve; putting in phrases my thoughts relieves as far as possible the terrific emotional tension that any thinking person must feel.

"In writing 'Moloch' it was my purpose to show the terrible waste of war—the physical, material, moral, and intellectual waste without one solitary recompense. To do this effectively it was essential that the play should be neutral, especially in a melting-pot country like America. We experienced considerable difficulty in accomplishing this, and after all our efforts there are those who think they detect identifying marks. It was easy enough to begin by calling one people the home people and the other the invaders, and by using Christian names instead of surnames, but when it came to designing a flag without a country and uniforms to go with the flag our ingenuity was put to the test.

"People like to think of war as a game between red-blooded men, with the women and children drawn up along the side lines watching the sport in perfect safety. They want to keep their tin horns and flashing uniforms. But war is not like that any more. The world is too densely populated for that, and the terrible part is that it is not the strong, red-blooded men who suffer most but the women and children. If the red-blooded men must fight I am in favor of their picking the Sahara Desert as their carnage ground."

"Then you are in favor of peace at any price?" was asked.

"I am not in favor of war at any price, as some of our ammunition propagandists seem to be," Mrs. Flebbe answered without a second's hesitation. "I believe in defensive war, but the trouble with that is that as soon as a nation perfects its armament to a degree beyond that of its neighbors it at once considers it its divine duty to cross the border of its neighbor and begin to fight. War is like a street fight, in which strategy demands that to be victorious one must strike first. Granted the right of the individual to vengeance and courts become superfluous; given to nations the right to wage war, and war will continue the crime of the centuries. For those who now fight together will fight one another when this war is over.

"I am not of that highly optimistic band who believe that the elimination of any one of the warring nations will bring everlasting peace. If Germany were utterly destroyed there is nothing to point to the belief that the other nations would lay down thir arms, for between them in the last forty years they have done considerable fighting in which Germany was not concerned. England fought the Boers and had other wars with her colonies. France messed things up with her posseasions. Belgium did things to the Congo, and Russia had a big war besides several minor fights. And in all of these Germany had no hand.

"I have heard criticisms that the play merely showed the evil without suggesting a remedy. But we are not God. All I could do was to try to show the horrible waste of it, and I could only scratch the surface of the vast wealth of material the papers are printing every day and travelers are bringing back from the war zone, for the truth in all its horror cannot be put upon the stage. I have heard from a returned correspondent of Belgian plowshares stuck into the ground too soon that came up red, of men holding their faces together with blood streaming from their wounds. And then there is that other side, almost more terrible—the insane and nervous wrecks that modern warfare makes of men. They say the most difficult cases the hospitals have to deal with are the men apparently uninjured and in good health who lie on their cots peacefully till suddenly they hide their heads in their pillows and begin to cry, perhaps to cry for days without stopping.

"I know a young German who returned home to his native country just in time to be called to the colors. When he was sent away from the fighting zone to recuperate he was apparently a healthy, normal man. But always with the coming of twilight he became a wild creature. Another friend, a young Prussian officer, was a sensitive, quiet chap who used to spend hours playing the piano. Standing in the trenches in Flanders in cold water up to his waist for weeks, war made of him a wild creature ready to tear to pieces any enemy who came within his reach. Some time ago John McCutcheon had an admirable cartoon on the subject. He drew the picture of a man sympathizing with his dog, on whose tail he had rocked. A few months later the same man in the trenches was exclaiming: 'I got him that time, my third today.'

"Our young men of brains who should be the scientists, the authors, the leaders of tomorrow, are busily engaged in devising new means of exterminating each other—that and new cures for gangrene are the sum total of their researches.

"THE TIMES used a nice phrase in describing 'Moloch.' 'It is about as cheerful as Poland,' it said, and one could not well imagine a more cheerless place. The Belgians are still being fed, but the Poles are left to eat worms.

"Perhaps," said Mrs. Flebbe, who seemed so saturated with her subject that the words fairly fell from her tongue, "after all I am in favor of peace at any price. Certainly it could not do queerer things to our insides than war."

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD—"High Jinks," the Hauerbach-Friml musical comedy in which Emma Trentini originally appeared at the Lyric, with Katbryn Miley, Cecilia Hoffman, Bernard Gorcey, George Trimble, May Bouton, and William Clifton.

LEXINGTON—"The Song of Songs," Edward Sheldon's dramatization of Hermann Sudärmann's novel seen originally in the Eltinge Theatre, with Irene Fenwick, Thomas A. Wiso, Cyril Keightley, and Hardee Kirkland in their original rôles.

BRONX—"Under Cover," Roi Cooper Megrue's exciting melodrama of the trail of jewel smugglers, with Florence Malone and Rockliffe Fellowes in the principal parts.

YORK—"The Bubble," Edward Locke's comedy, with Louis Mann in his original rôle of the old delicatessen dealer who mixes stocks and dill pickles.

COLUMBIA.—"Love, Law, and Politics," and "A Call for Volunteers," two one-act burlesques by Billy K. Wells, presented by the Roseland Girls Company, headed by Solly Ward and Virginia Ware.

YORKVILLE.—"Hello Paris," a burlesque entertainment made up of travesties and a vaudeville olio, the principals being George A. Clark, Ed Crawford, Irene Meara, and Florence Tanner.

GARRICK.—Opening of this historic theatre as a burlesque playhouse with a new burlesque attraction.

EDEN MUSEE.—The World in Wax, concerts and Kinemacolor motion pictures.

OLYMPIC.—Billy Watson and company in a new burlesque entitled "The United States Beauties."

Sunday Century Concerts.

Sunday night concerts will be a feature of the new policy at the Century. The stars and members of the chorus of "Town Topics" will take part, and the refreshment rooms and smoking promenades will be open to the audiences.



Charles Ruggles, Marie Carroll, and Shelly Hull at the Harris.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—Fritzi Scheff in a program of songs from the light and grand operas in which she has appeared; Alexander Carr retained from last week in Edgar Allan Woolf's playlet, "An April Shower"; Ralph Herz in one of his individual skits, consisting of songs, stories, and recitations; Frank Fogarty offering a new monologue.

COLONIAL—Wilton Lackaye in the dramatic playlet, "The Bomb," by Gordon Johnstone and Warwick Williams; Constance and Irene Farber with song, dance, and patter; Jack Ryan and Harry Tierney singing their own songs; George East and company in a dance offering.

ALHAMBRA—Eva Tanguay, that's all; T. Roy Barnes and Bessie Crawford in "The Magazine Man and the Lady"; Eddie Leonard, assisted by Austin Mack and company, in "The Minstrel's Return."

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Eugene Strong and company in Paul Armstrong's playlet, "To Save One Girl"; Mae Aubrey and Estelle Riche in "An Exciting Eloquence in Black and White"; the Oxford Quartette.

AMERICAN ROOF—"Junior Revue of 1915" presented by a company of twenty-five youthful performers; LeMaire and Dawson, black-face comedians; Holmes and Holliston in a rural comedy entitled "Looking for Betty."

SHE DANCED TO CALCUTTA

UP and down the globe and around it Maud Allan has danced since her last appearance in New York when she danced in Carnegie Hall with Modest Altschuler's Russian Symphony Orchestra. In England, on the Continent, in Africa, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and India, she has demonstrated her individual art, usually at the head of her own company. Now Miss Allan is back in New York after a long season in the antipodes and a few months spent en route in California, where she danced for a motion-picture written for her use, and if her present plans carry she will be seen here this Winter. But first she is going to London to give some recitals as benefits for war charities and to offer her town house for use as a convalescent hospital.

One of Miss Allan's most interesting experiences on the wanderings that took her to the earth's four corners was a visit to the home of Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet, in Calcutta, Tagore, whom the Nobel prize served to introduce to a large body of readers in America when it was awarded him several years ago.

"We went down a little street in Calcutta," said Miss Allan the other day, "through which tram cars clanged and other evidences of Western civilization jarred, till finally we came to the home of Tagore. A narrow way led from the main thoroughfare to an open space in which there was a wonderful old tree and back of this the house.

"The house was typical of the Orient, its two stories built around an inner court. It was a feast day in the Tagore family and all the house of Tagore was gathered at the home of the poet to do him honor. The family, you know, is a distinguished one, and many of its sons have been famous in the arts.

"The women of the household were gathered on the balcony overlooking the court, from which vantage point they watched the festivities from behind their veils. You know the upper caste women of India never show their faces in public.

"At one end of the court was a white dais, on either end of which were huge crystal candelabra that sparkled in the sun. In the centre sat Tagore in a white robe, his long white beard and hair making him a striking figure. As he sat there cross-legged after the manner of the East, with arms crossed on his breast, his ethereal face upturned, he seemed of another world. Never in all my life have I seen any one so spiritual looking, so much a being of another sphere.

"At the back of the platform was a little organ, and sitting behind Tagore were many men and boys of the family. There was another dais at the opposite end of the court on which were still other men and boys, pupils from the poet's school in the mountains, where he teaches them to do all sorts of wonderful things. The two groups sang alternately, and at length Tagore arose to speak. I could not understand what he said, for he spoke in his native tongue, but there was something so exalted about the mere sound of his voice and the sight of that venerable white-robed figure that in that little visit I caught a deeper insight into the things of the spirit than all the preachings and teachings and readings of Western religion had ever given me."

Fashion Show.

A series of special fashion exhibits will be given this week, beginning tomorrow, in the Cohan Theatre under the direction of Selwyn & Co. Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney assembled the models that will be shown in Paris, from which fashion centre she returned recently. Special settings have been provided which will reveal milady in her boudoir, at an afternoon function and in evening wear. Mrs. Whitney will describe the articles and will discuss the new modes as she found them in the Paris ateliers. The frocks will be shown on mannequins, the most beautiful young women who could be found having been engaged for the purpose.

MR. BARKER IS WITH US

GRANVILLE BARKER returned to New York last week to direct rehearsals of the company that will appear on tour in "Androcles and the Lion" and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife." This will constitute the English director's only activity in the theatre this year, and when he has finished rehearsing the company he will return to France, where he has been doing Red Cross work.

The war has changed Mr. Barker. The great exuberance that was a part of the equipment he brought to America for his first season last Spring at Wallack's has evaporated, and in its place is a lassitude that seems to sit strangely on the dynamic Mr. Barker. With that typically British habit of self-depreciation, the actor-manager refuses to discuss his services to his country.

"It is nothing," he says. "Each of us is trying to do what he can to help, and I found a chance to contribute my mite at one of the hospitals in Boulogne. In November I shall return there.

"It is difficult to think of anything else just now. When shall I resume the work I began last year at Wallack's? When will the war end? Answer me that and I will answer your question. Until it does there is little chance that English dramatists will write anything inspired about the war, for they are too close up to it to get the proper perspective. I imagine that any important contribution to literature from the war will come from the younger men, to whom it is the first great impression of life.

"The stage has responded generously to the country's need, and it is a difficult thing to find young English actors. I scarcely know a bachelor of enlisting age who has not joined the colors. They are Captain This and Lieutenant That when they come into your office to talk about the war, instead of to seek engagements.

"England may be said to be just beginning. She has raised an army of 3,000,000. I have seen them, and they are an inspiring sight—fine, strong young men in perfect condition, the pick of our manhood. To every Briton there is only one possible end to the war, though we appreciate it may be a long way off."

Miss Irwin Resumes.

May Irwin will resume her engagement at the Park in "33 Washington Square," which was interrupted by the unseasonable heat, tomorrow night. The comedienne will introduce three songs during the course of the play, Irving Berlin's "Araby," and "Picture Me Down Home in Tennessee," and "I've Been Floating Down the Old Green River." A percentage of this week's receipts will be presented to the Empire State Committee of the Equal Suffrage Society.

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No. 1 is the perfected **Self-Reducing Strap**, used in many Nemo models. This is attached (on the outside) at the hip section, and hooked to the front steel. Note the narrow re-enforced strip—this fits well down in the groin section, gives support, and, because of the gentle friction on the body with every movement, it gradually reduces the size and weight of the abdomen. This is the reducing feature in these two very popular models for women who require a moderate degree of abdominal support:

No. 322—with medium lines, for medium full figures
No. 326—with longer lines, for taller full figures } $3.00

No. 2 (above) shows the improved **Nemo Relief Bands**, used in Model 403 and in the new Models 402 and 405, in addition to the Self-Reducing Straps. These Bands take up a large, "spready" abdomen, support and reshape it, and reduce it *permanently* by the passive massage of the Bands and Straps. For many stout women these corsets are unequaled:

No. 402—for short stocky figures, small bust, medium hips, big abdomen
No. 403—for full figures of medium height, large bust, hips and abdomen
No. 405—for tall full figures, large bust, hips and abdomen } $4.00

No. 3 (above) shows the famous **Lastikops Bandlet**, in Nemo Nos. 522 and 523. The Self-Reducing Straps assist the broad incurved front steels and the wide semi-elastic bandlets to carry, support and reduce a heavy, pendulous abdomen with delightful comfort, and ward off most of women's worst ills. And *how these corsets improve a fat woman's shape!*

No. 522—for tall heavy figures
No. 523—for short heavy figures } $5.00

These are only three of the many *DIFFERENT* Nemo reducing devices. They are not alike. If one happens to be what *your figure* needs, you may be sure that the other two would prove uncomfortable and unsatisfactory. Get the RIGHT Nemo!

CAUTION: The supporting, reducing and auto-massage service of these corsets is due to the Nemo patented construction—the free play of the Bands and Straps against the body. Imitations are made with straps and bands of similar appearance, *sewed on to the corset*, and therefore *IMMOVABLE*. These, of course, have no supporting, reducing or auto-massage value, and only add to the weight and bulk of the corset. Look for the trade-mark—*NEMO*. That is your protection against useless imitations.

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TEN MUSICAL COMEDIES IN ONE
By R. H. BURNSIDE. Lyrics by JOHN L. GOLDEN. Music by RAYMOND HUBBELL.
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AND 50 OTHER PRINCIPALS—ENSEMBLE OF 500.

NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT FIRST HIPPODROME CONCERT
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
SOLOISTS:
Miss Grace Hoffman.....Soprano
Miss Florence Hardeman.....Violinist
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Brilliant Program, including two new compositions by JOHN PHILIP SOUSA. "Impressions at the Movies" (Suite) and the New York Hippodrome March.

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WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

KNICKERBOCKER.—Dustin Farnum, in "The Iron Strain;" Douglas Fairbanks in "The Lamb," and Raymond Hitchcock in "My Valet."

STRAND.—Donald Brian in "The Voice in the Fog."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—William Farnum in "The Wonderful Adventure."

RIVERSIDE.—"The Regeneration."

THE picture sensation of the week was the German war film shown in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. Beginning with the first showing Monday, when the police had to take charge of the crowds that mobbed the playhouse, continuous exhibitions were given daily from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. The average attendance was 9,000.

The films were taken by Elmer F. Weigle, a representative of The Chicago Tribune. Mr. Weigle went to Berlin early in May and spent two months negotiating with the Foreign Office before he finally succeeded in reaching the fighting zone. Then he went to the French front, where he spent six days at St. Quentin.

"I was in the German trenches," said Mr. Weigle yesterday, "at one point only ninety yards distant from those of the French. In between there were probably 200 bodies of dead French soldiers. I returned to Berlin and then went to Vienna, where I obtained permission from Field Marshal von Scheleyer to visit the Russian front by promising 50 per cent. of the proceeds from the pictures to the Red Cross fund.

"A correspondent gets further in Austria than Germany, and from the time the German-Austrian armies began to break through till the fall of Przemysl I was near the fighting line. They went forward so quickly that at night we would be in front with the infantry and the next morning we would find ourselves five miles in the rear with the artillery and would have to do a double-quick to catch up. The Field Marshal had failed to give me the proper credentials to take pictures of the 30-centimeter guns in operation, so I was only allowed to photograph the shells exploding in the Russian lines. I was able to do this with my telephoto lens. When I returned to Vienna I explained the difficulty to the Field Marshal and he got me enough film to cover this part of the operations.

"The pictures of the German Kaiser were also furnished me because I couldn't get permission to take him. I saw him twice, once at General Staff headquarters and again in Berlin. I had never seen the Kaiser in times of peace, but to me he looked to be in excellent health and not as worried as he has been pictured.

"I carried my films with me in a suitcase and the exact number of feet was checked up by the officers so they could tell how much I had taken.

"After Przemysl I went to the Italian front in the Trentino, where I saw some of the fighting."

In the forthcoming Lasky production of James Forbes's comedy, "The Chorus Lady," fifty of the prettiest girls in Hollywood and Los Angeles, will be seen on the screen. Many of these young women were eager to act before the camera and as several of the scenes of the photoplay show a large musical comedy chorus rehearsing, this means of satisfying their ambition was taken.

Miss Marjorie Daw, the fourteen-year-old protegee of Geraldine Farrar, will act the rôle of the little sister in the play. Miss Daw's charm and beauty lend themselves excellently to the character and her naturalness already has made her a popular photoplay star.

To Mamma Eagle Feather, who at 82 is the oldest member of the cast of "The Iron Strain," Enid Markey, leading woman for Dustin Farnum in this stirring romance of Alaska, owes her life. While Thomas H. Ince and his company of players were in the wilderness of Bear Valley, Northern California, making some of the most rugged scenes of the play, Miss Markey wandered alone from the lodge to the summit nearby to obtain by moonlight a view of the wonderful scenery.

As she descended the moon hid behind a cloud and she began to wander about in circles. Her protracted absence was first noted by Mamma Eagle Feather, who slipped quietly away in the darkness without giving alarm to the rest of the party. The aged squaw traced the little leading woman's heel prints to the point where Miss Markey had lost her way. Only the trained eye of one accustomed to the wilds could have done this, and it was not long before squaw and leading woman were in a tearful embrace.

On the way back the rescuer and rescued met Farnum and a searching party and returned to the lodge to find Truly Shattuck, mother of Miss Markey in "The Iron Strain," and Louise Glaum, her rival for the love of Farnum, in tears. Miss Markey and Mamma Eagle Feather are now fast friends, and the latter, in spite of her age, never permits the other to go out alone in the wilds when she feels like walking after the sun has gone down.

When Marie Dressler appeared in the ballroom of the Gedney Farm Hotel the other day wearing a live chicken on her hat, a tumult ensued among the guests. Whether or not an active hen was to become the dominant note in the Fall millinery agitated the women present.

The hen was given to Miss Dressler by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who motored over from her estate, not far away, bringing with her the live chicken as a gift to her friend. This was the reason: Miss Dressler was to enact a screaming farce for the movies, in the first scene of which she was to be seen at a table wearing a hat bearing a live pullet. The guests crowded around as the comedienne began to pose for the moving-picture camera. Then she raised her hand to her hat nonchalantly, and, in feigned surprise plucked an egg from the brim.

Edna Goodrich is at the Lasky studios delighted with her new work of acting before the camera. Miss Goodrich is under a long term contract with the Lasky company.

Adele Rowland is to become a movie star. "During the past season," says Miss Rowland, "I have had a lot of offers, but to each of them I signified my intention of sticking to musical comedy. I had a sort of high-brow feeling that I was of the small number of actresses who had not yet been filmed. Secretly, I am a little scared at the thought of facing the camera, and I can't imagine why they want my funny face for pictures. The salary is most attractive. I didn't know there was so much money in the world."

DEVISING MUSIC FOR THE FILMS

By JOHN C. FLINN.

WHENCE has gone the familiar movie piano player who always thumped the bass keys during the screen cannonading, tickled the upper ivories during the exciting moments, and played a popular air when the heroine and hero at last—at last—fell into each others' arms? In the outer regions one still finds this devotee to art, but in the larger motion-picture theatres in the cities the primitive piano has been supplanted by organs and orchestras.

For years it has been the custom wherever motion pictures are shown for the musician, whether he be a pianist or the leader of an orchestra, to improvise a musical setting for the pictures shown. When the program of the theatre is changed every day it was scarcely more than expected that these orchestrations should be clumsily built fabrics, with spontaneous elaborations. A horse trotting down the street was the signal for the man at the traps to beat a horse-trot on the side of his drum, whereas the shooting of cannon called forth a blast from the bass or a thud on the piano keys nearest the left hand.

But with the production of "Carmen" something will be attempted which promises unusually interesting results. Trained composers, under weekly salary to the Lasky company watched the production day by day and made careful musical notations. To some extent the Bizet music of "Carmen," so familiar to opera audiences, was paraphrased, but an elaborate overture was written, as the picture opens with a series of animated photographs of Miss Farrar in her greatest operatic rôles—Butterfly, Manon, Sans Gêne, and Marguerite. This gives the musician splendid opportunity for the exercise of his skill and ingenuity. His ingenuity was needed, as the phrases and themes of the various operas had to be carefully timed to begin when the several views were shown and to end at the proper place.

Unlike the construction of opera or the drama of the legitimate stage, there is no effort in motion pictures to keep from the audience anything that can be shown in pictures. Consequently, in the picturization of "Carmen" there will be shown a number of the incidents of the story of the opera which never were shown in the opera version. The bullfight, for instance, is quite a feature of the picturization. In this connection a very interesting thing was done by the composers of the special music. Outside the bull ring, toward the end of the motion picture, Carmen and Don José are fighting, while within the bull ring Escamillo is winning the favor of the multitude. Instead of the orchestra rendering tragic music during the death of Carmen, there is played the triumphal toreador music. As this rises to its climatic conclusion, the doors are burst open and the flushed toreador rushes forward to find Carmen dead in the arms of Don José.

At Home with Holmes.

The popularity of Burton Holmes's annual series of travelogues in New York has caused him to add a Fall series of talks to those he gives regularly in the Spring. There will be eight of these, the first of which will be given about the middle of November. Mr. Holmes will conduct his orchestra-chair travelers to points of interest in their own country this year.

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MR. CYRIL MAUDE
IN HIS INTERNATIONAL TRIUMPH,
GRUMPY
by HODGES & PERCYVAL
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First Play—SHERLOCK HOLMES

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Greatest One-Act Play,
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Robert Marshall's 3-Act Comedy. THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

IT'S EASY TO FIGURE OUT THE GREAT SUCCESS OF
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IT'S THE MOST TREMENDOUSLY HUMAN PLAY PRODUCED IN NEW YORK IN A DECADE.
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"ARABY," Irving Berlin's Latest;
"I'VE BEEN FLOATING DOWN THE OLD GREEN RIVER"
and
"PICTURE ME DOWN HOME IN TENNESSEE."
Note—A percentage of the receipts for the entire week beginning tomorrow night will be given by Miss Irwin to the Empire State Campaign Committee of the Equal Franchise Movement.
Prices Orch., $2, $1.50, $1; Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1; Fam. Circle, 25c.

A war play without noise. But with plenty of thrill—stirring action and laughter
UNDER FIRE
"This play is real and I have seen the real thing"—Irvin Cobb with Wm. Courtenay and a great cast
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BY BEULAH M. DIX.
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Next Week, Louis Mann in "The Bubble."

DIAGHILEW

This account of the westerly advance of the Rusian ballet was sent from Paris to the Metropolitan Opera House by William J. Guard. The ballet, Nijinsky and all, will follow the opera season next Spring, but it will first be seen in mid-Winter at the Century.

By WILLIAM J. GUARD.

FOR six years America has been hearing about The Ballets Russes. Of course there are Russian ballets and Russian ballets. But there is only one DIAGHILEW Russian Ballet and that is THE Russian Ballet, which, when it invaded Paris in the Spring of 1909, created a sensation in the French capital, the memory of which even the war has not obliterated—that sensation which New York and other large cities in America have been longing to experience, but which so far has been denied to them owing to the multitudinous difficulties involved in bringing this wonderful and really unique organization across the Atlantic.

Attempts have been made from time to time to present imitation Russian ballets or fragments of Russian ballets in America of late years with more or less success, considering the material obtainable. The real Russian ballet, however, Lea Ballets Russes, which Paris and London lost their heads over, is possible only when it has at its head Serge Diaghilew. That is why it is equally well known as the Diaghilew Ballet throughout Europe.

And then who is this man Diaghilew? In a word, he is the organizing, vitalizing spirit of this extraordinary combination of artists—the co-ordinating brain of this body of dancers, composers, painters, and poets, all of whose services he has combined to produce the astonishing and fascinating stage pictures which, with their riot of color, movement, and music, have furnished a new form of entertainment to the seekers after novelty in sensation.

Though just rounding 40, Diaghilew's has been a life full of activity, an activity devoted chiefly to artistic pursuits. An attaché of the Russian Court, some years ago as a rich amateur it was his habit to surround himself with and encourage the efforts of younger and less fortunate men of talent in music, painting, and literature. He showed a fine appreciation of real worth in the matter of art. His generosity was unstinted. If he saw a young man that he thought had something in him, Diaghilew's purse was at his disposal. No one knows how many young painters sold their first picture or got their first commissions through him. More than one young composer has had his maiden sonata heard in public, thanks to his good offices. The ambitious young Russian poet also has found an editor by grace of a letter of introduction from Serge Diaghilew.

It was way back in 1906 that Diaghilew conceived the idea of opening the eyes of the skeptical Occident to what might be called the Renaissance of artistic Russia, something up to then almost totally unknown beyond the frontiers of the Czar's domain. Without any flourishing of trumpets, Diaghilew appeared in that year in Paris with several dozen cases full of pictures by his young friends of the modern school of Russian painting. He secured a modest salon without any fuss or feathers and personally superintended the hanging of these canvases. When he had everything to his liking, he invited artistic Paris to come and see the exposition. The next day the Russian pictures were the talk of the town. The jaded palate of Paris experienced a new thrill. "Les Russes" at once became the vogue, and that picture show was the advance guard of the famous Russian ballet invasion.

Diaghilew, to whom his grateful artistic associates were only too glad to ascribe the credit of the exposition's success, became a sort of hero of the hour. It did not spoil him, however. In fact, it was the limelight that sought him, not he the limelight. His enthusiasm was further stimulated by what he had accomplished on behalf of the art life of his country, and he at once saw the possibility of even more effectively making known to the Western world the artistic soul of Russia. The next year he organized a great series of Russian historical musical concerts at the Paris Grand Opéra and presented for the first time with a company of Russian lyric artists Moussorgsky's opera "Boris Godunof" with the original scenery painted in Russia, which has since become the valued possession of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York.

The success of the concerts and of "Boris" was really immense. It was a revelation of the possibilities of Russian art heretofore undreamed of by Westerners. The season following, Diaghilew broadened his program, bringing more Russian operas and introducing for the first time in Paris the wonderful ballet which he had himself organized in every detail and which included the very best available exponents of the poetry of motion on the Russian stage, the most startling effects of latter day Russian scene painting and ballet music composed not only by the Russian composers already known outside of Russia, but by several younger men who might be called Diaghilew's discoveries.

The successes of the previous year were reaffirmed with a crescendo. The Russian ballet became an annual necessity in Paris's Springtime. Doubtless thousands of pleasure seekers came to Paris especially to see it. They never went away disappointed.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

CHARLES HOPKINS, who will produce "Treasure Island" at the Punch and Judy Theatre next month, has been trying to persuade Lloyd Osbourne, the representative of the Robert Louis Stevenson estate, to attend the première of the play. In a letter that Osbourne wrote under date of Sept. 12 from Gilroy, Cal., regretting his inability to leave his "little mountain ranch," there appears the following paragraphs:

"An interesting fact in regard to 'Treasure Island' is that it was the turning point in R. L. S.'s literary life. Up to that time his books, though greatly praised by critics, never sold beyond the first edition of 700 or 800 copies. Indeed, three of them were so little valued by their publisher that for a lump sum of $250 Stevenson bought back the copyrights of 'Virginibus Puerisque,' 'Travels with a Donkey,' and the 'Inland Voyage'—books that subsequently earned tens of thousands. As a boy I used often to ask him why he did not write something 'interesting.' I remember it being thought quite a joke—my inability to read his books.

"As most people know, 'Treasure Island' was directly inspired by a small map I drew as a boy. When the map was finished R. L. S. happened to lean over my shoulder, and added, tremendously to my delight and not a little to his own, the crosses for buried treasure and the deliciously romantic names now so well known. Then he said enthusiastically: 'I'll have to write a story all about it!' And I said: 'Yes, something really interesting—who it was that buried the treasure, and why the little island was called Skeleton Island—and not like your other books.' And he said: "Oh, no—nothing so stupid or tiresome, but full of pirates and buried treasure and the things everybody likes!'

"These were not the exact words, but I can remember the gist of that conversation as though it were yesterday, and Stevenson's eager, mantling, whimsical face. The next day I was electrified to have the first chapter read aloud to me—the first chapter of 'my' book. The others followed in almost daily succession. That the book was marketable or had any future outside the family circle did not occur to R. L. S. until a considerable time afterward. Yet this was the beginning of his success, the actual turning point in his literary life."

ALEXANDER CARR, who will remain at the Palace another week in "An April Shower," by Edgar Allan Woolf, which nets him the mere trifle of $1,250 per week, is not worrying about motion pictures, despite numerous offers to become a film star. His favorite story is of a well-known actor who tried to be "the loveliest man in celluloid."

After virtually a season of idleness, due to the failure of a play on which he had staked everything, he reluctantly accepted $750 a week for ten weeks of work in a movie studio. His friends congratulated him on what they insisted was a rare stroke of good luck, but he was very sad as he took the train for Los Angeles.

He was back in Broadway two weeks later, notifying producers that he was at liberty for the new season.

"I expressed my astonishment at seeing him back so soon," says Carr, "and naturally inquired what had happened to his movie engagement. 'Alex,' he gasped, feelingly and sincerely, 'congratulate me! I failed! Thank God, I failed as a movie actor. They said I wouldn't do! They said I wasn't meant to be a film player. Think, Alex—think, man—what it meant to my self-respect to hear that. Congratulate me!'"

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WAR QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Nurses for Europe.

I. B.—Kindly let me know what requirements are necessary to be a nurse in one of the hospitals in the present war. Are the expenses paid? How about board while nursing? Is that furnished? Is everything furnished free for the services? How soon would it be possible to leave for Europe? Where can I write for further information?

There is practically no opportunity at the present time for paid employment as a trained nurse with the American agencies of relief in Europe, or for work in which one's expenses are paid. The Red Cross Society is not sending any more nurses to Europe. The work of the American Ambulance in France remains, as it has always been, almost entirely volunteer work. The "opportunities" at the present time are for women who can pay their own expenses while working at the front and in the hospitals. Detailed personal inquiries can of course be made of the various relief committees; THE TIMES cannot publish addresses in its Query Column, but would refer you for further information to the American Red Cross Society. Of course only graduate nurses are desired.

Newspapers and the German Note.

L. JOSEPH.—How was it that the press was able to give the text of the note from Germany of July 5 before the officials of the United States had received the note? What are the main details of the "Agadir incident"? Is it true that Germany prohibited the shipment of arms to Spain during the Spanish-American war at the request of the American Ambassador at Berlin? What are the prerogatives of the Kaiser as compared with those of the King of England and the Czar of Russia?

It is quite customary for officials to give a summary of an important document, such as the German note of July 5, to the press before the full text is published.

Disturbances among tribesmen in Morocco occurred in the Summer of 1911. Spain sent a warship to the port of Larache to protect her interests. In June, Europe was startled by the news that Germany had sent the gunboat Panther to Agadir, ostensibly to protect the persons and property of her subjects. The German press stated that German firms in South Morocco had asked for protection. The French press denied that there was serious disorder in Agadir or extensive German interests there. They regarded the action as a final seizure by Germany of a port she had long coveted. It was said that a few months before when France had sent a French cruiser, which was patrolling the coast to prevent the traffic in contraband, to pay a simple courtesy visit to the Pasha, Germany had protested that France had no right to send a vessel to Agadir, that the act was in violation of the Act of Algeciras. It was also argued in France that Germany had, by the Act of Algeciras, recognized French interests in Morocco, and bound herself not to thwart them.

Germany's course made a strong impression in England. "Conversations" began between the German Foreign Office and the French Ambassador. It was rumored that Germany was making excessive demands as the condition of withdrawing the Panther. The English Premier said in the House of Commons on July 27 that while Great Britain claimed no predominant position in Morocco, she could not let the situation drift without the assertion of her interests, and therefore she made it clear that if France and Germany could not come to a settlement, Great Britain must become party to the discussion. German opinion was greatly stirred. Reports of an imaginary interview with a British diplomat in the German press aggravated the trouble. The real negotiations were not known, and speculation was rife. It seemed in September that an impasse was probable. A fall in prices on the Bourse and a run on the municipal savings banks in Germany is thought to have disposed the Government to a compromise. In October the essential features of the Moroccan agreement became known. Germany acquiesced thereby in the French protectorate. Provision was made for the economic equality of Germany with France in Morocco. A portion of territory in the French Congo was ceded to Germany, while Germany ceded in return a portion of the Kamerun to France. A German journal summed the matter up as "a French Morocco, and the concession of a portion of the Kameruns, in return for which we receive worthless Congo land." Great dissatisfaction was felt in Germany over the settlement.

The question of shipment of arms to Spain by Germany during the Spanish-American war and Ambassador White's connection with it was discussed recently in this department. The prerogatives of the King of England were discussed in the issue of July 25. In England the supreme legislative power is vested in the Parliament. The executive power is vested nominally in the Crown, but practically in the committee of Ministers called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent upon the possession of a majority in the House of Commons. Germany is a Federal State, in which the supreme direction of military and political affairs is vested in the King of Prussia as Deutscher Kaiser. He represents the empire internationally, can declare war if for defense, and make peace. He can enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive Ambassadors. When the treaties relate to matters regulated by Imperial legislation, or war is not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Federal Council (Bundesrat), in which body, with the Diet (Reichstag) are vested the legislative functions of the empire. The Kaiser has no vote on laws passed by these bodies. Both houses meet annually, and all laws must receive the absolute majority of both. The Federal Council is presided over by the Chancellor, who is appointed by the Emperor and is directly responsible to him. The Ministers or Secretaries do not form a Ministry proper, but act independently under the supervision of the Chancellor. Laws once passed to take effect must be promulgated by the Kaiser. Official acts of the Emperor require the counter signature of the Chancellor.

In Russia since 1905 there has been a constitutional hereditary monarchy, but in reality all executive, legislative, and judicial powers continue to be united to a great extent in the Czar, who still bears the title of Autocrat. In 1905 it was established that no law could come into effect without the consent of the Duma and the Council of the Empire, and that the elected of the people should be guaranteed the possibility of real participation in the control of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by the Czar. The Council of the Empire includes an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Czar. There are 442 members of the National Assembly.

Blockade of Baltic Ports.

E. A. L.—One of the arguments put forth on behalf of the United States against the British blockade is the statement that the blockade is ineffective and unfair in so much as it does not operate with equal force against Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, these countries being able to trade freely with Germany by way of the Baltic Sea, and our vessels being held up by British cruisers in the North Sea. As the entrance to the Baltic is only through narrow channels not over two miles wide, would it not be a breach of Danish and Swedish neutrality if England attempted to force a passage into the Baltic? Do not British cruisers intercept and search vessels of all nations they meet within the latitudes embraced in the zone under blockade, and is it possible for Denmark, Norway, or Sweden to furnish Germany with contraband, outside of food, unless they get the same from the United States or some other manufacturing nation?

The following from a TIMES editorial bears upon your first question: "It is not open to the United States to declare the British blockade of Germany not binding because the blockade does not extend to the Baltic ports of the empire. It is an established principle of law that the blockade to be binding must be effective; it must also be maintained impartially against all countries. In our note of March 30 we pointed out to Great Britain that the Scandinavian and Danish ports, as far as the actual enforcement of the Order in Council is concerned, are free to carry on trade with German Baltic ports. * * * The point was not pressed; it is not likely to be pressed. That argument, like a weapon with a double edge, is one to be employed with great wariness, lest it do more harm to the user than to his opponent. Great Britain does not blockade the Baltic ports because she cannot. We did not blockade the Texas port of Brownsville against Mexico because we could not."

British cruisers treat the vessels of all nationalities alike when they meet them. It is possible for the Scandinavian countries and Denmark to supply Germany with raw materials which she requires.

Ironclads and Submarines.

H. W. BEARD.—When and where was the first ironclad warship built? When and where was the first submarine built? When and where was the first submarine actually used in warfare, and was a United States warship blown up by such a boat at Charleston during the civil war?

Ironclad is the name given to a naval vessel wholly or partly cased with iron plates. It was given before the days of modern steel battleships. The experience of the British and French fleet before Sevastapol, during the Crimean war, demonstrated the need of armor for battleships. The French at once began to build five armor-plated vessels, and the British followed soon after. In 1859 a belt of armor was fitted to a wooden vessel, renamed La Gloire, and she was the first armor-clad warship. In June, 1859, the British Government began the construction of the armor-plated all-iron frigate Warrior. She was the first iron warship, and was completed in 1861. Converted into a floating workshop, she was still in use in 1910, under the name of Vernon III. The Nemesis, an iron vessel, not a battleship, had been engaged in 1842 in the Chinese war, but great objection was felt to iron as a material for battleships before the Crimean war on account of the supposed danger from the enemy's shot. The introduction of iron as a recognized material for ships in general is often dated 1818, when the lighter Vulcan was built near Glasgow. The very first iron boat built was launched on the River Foss, in Yorkshire, in 1777.

The earliest attempts at a submarine craft began early in the seventeenth century. The earliest success which has been chronicled was that of 1620, when a Dutch natural philosopher, Cornelis van Drebbel, built a boat which could be submerged. The first undoubted success was secured by the American engineer Bushnell in 1775, with a turtle-like craft, worked by one man. During the War of Independence a boat of this kind was submerged below the British warship Eagle, and the operator tried to attach a magazine containing fifteen pounds of gunpowder to her bottom planking. He failed in his object, but the magazine later exploded some distance from the ship.

One of the first submarines of mechanical power was the French Plongeur, built in 1863 from designs by Brun. During the civil war the Confederates built a number of cigar-shaped boats, some worked by hand and some by steam, which were armed with torpedoes. They were known as Davids on the account of their size as compared with battleships. In 1864 a hand-worked one attacked the Federal ship Housatonic and sank her by means of a spar-torpedo, though the submarine herself was sunk in the operation. Many other inventors, of course, besides those mentioned have succeeded in the construction of submersibles.

Armenian Case.

M. KADE.—What steps is our Government taking regarding the loss of American lives on the steamer Armenian?

On July 3 official advices to the State Department at Washington established the fact that the British liner Armenian had attempted to escape the German submarine, which sank her in consequence of her efforts to escape capture. Ambassador Page reported that she had originally been requisitioned by the British Government, but that the requisition was canceled before her sailing from Newport News. Attempting to escape capture renders a vessel liable to destruction, according to international law.

Family of Queen Elena.

MARK DE LUCA.—Kindly inform me whether Queen Helen of Italy is related to Russia. I ask this question because I read recently that the King's mother was a favorite of Germany, but that Queen Helen was in favor of Russia, and that later, through her influence, her mother-in-law sided with Russia.

Queen Helen, or Elena, is the fourth child of Nicholas, King of Montenegro. Her mother was Milena Petrovna Vucotić, a daughter of Peter Vucotić, Senator and Vice President of the Council of State of Montenegro. King Nicholas, who succeeded his uncle, is definitely pledged to the side of the Allies.

Naval Losses in the War.

J. F. SILVIA.—Could you inform a reader of the naval losses of Germany and England in the present war? Names and tonnage given.

JAMES J. KERWIN.—Would you kindly publish the names of the English war vessels lost since the war started, from the class of cruiser up, and also the outcome of the stranding of the British cruiser Warrior outside of the Bosporous in September.

T. J. S.—Will you kindly give as soon as possible the total number of ships of all descriptions sunk by Germany up to July 25?

ALWYN SEE.—I have been trying to keep track of the boats of war that have been sunk, but have failed to get them all. Would you kindly publish a compietc list?

The following list of the naval losses of belligerents was published on Aug. 1: Great Britain—Battleships (8): Audacious, 23,000 tons displacement; Bulwark, 15,000; Formidable, 15,000; Irresistible, 15,000; Ocean, 12,950; Goliath, 12,950; Triumph, 11,800; Majestic, 14,900. Cruisers (10): Amphion, 3,440; Pathfinder, 2,940; Pegasus, 2,135; Aboukir, 12,000; Hogue, 12,000; Cressy, 12,000; Hawke, 7,350; Hermes, 5,900; Good Hope, 14,100; Monmouth, 9,800. Gunboats (2): Speedy, 810; Niger, 810. Destroyers (2): Recruit, 880; Maori, 1,025. Submarines (4): E-3, 725; D-5, 550; E-15, 725; unidentified. Auxiliary Cruisers (6): Oceanic, 7,333; Rohilla, 4,240; Viknor, 2,960; Clan McNaughton, 4,985; Bayana, 5,948; Princess Irene, ——. France—Battleship (1): Bouvet, 12,205. Cruiser (1): Leon Gambetta, 12,416. Gunboat (1): Zelee, 630. Destroyers (2): Mousquet, 303; Dagne, 450. Submarines (5): Curie, 398; Saphir, 390; Unidentified, 390; Joule, ——; Mariotte, ——. Torpedo boats (3): 347-98; 338-97; unidentified. Russia—Cruisers (2): Pallada, 7,775; Jemtchug, 3,050. Gunboats (2): Kubanetz, 1,200; Donets, 1,200. Auxiliary cruiser (1): Prut, 5,500. Japan—Cruiser (1): Takacbimo, 3,700. Destroyer (1): Shirotayse, 380. Torpedo boat (1): 50-110. Germany—Battleship (1): Pommern, 13,200. Cruisers (18): Magdeburg, 4,550; Koeln, 4,350; Mainz, 4,350; Ariadne, 2080; Hela, 2,040; Yorck, 9,050; Cormorant, 1,604; Geier, 1,604; Emden, 3,600; Friedrich Karl, 9,050; Scharnhorst, 11,600; Gnelsenau, 11,600; Nuremberg, 3,450; Leipzig, 3,250; Bluecher, 15,500; Gazelle, 2,045; Dresden, 3,800; Koenigsberg, 3,400. Gunboats (9): Moewe, 650; Tsing-tao, 168; Hedwig von Wissmann, 199; Vaterland, 18; Komet, ——; Tiger, 900; Iltis, 900; Jaguar, 900; Luchs, 900. Destroyers (9): V-187, 650; S-126, 487; S-110, 420; S-118, 420; S-117, 420; S-115, 420; S-90, 400; Taku, 280; S-124, 420. Submarines (9): U-15, 250; unidentified, 250; unidentified, 250; U-18, 650; unidentified, 250; U-8 250; U-2 type, 250; U-12, 250; U-29, 300. Torpedo Boats (2): unidentified, ——; Unidentified, ——. Auxiliary cruisers (19): Koenigin Luise, 945; K. Wilhelm der Grosse, 5,521; Spreewald, 2,414; Cap Trafalgar, 9,834; Bethania, 4,348; Itolo, 165; Rhios, 150; Soden, 150; Markomannia, 2,940; Graecia, 1,607; Ophelia, 1,135; Ruhin, ——; Berlin, 9,834; Karnak, 4,437; Locksun, 1,020; Holger, 5,300; Prince Eitel Friedrich, 4,650; Kronprinz Wilheim, 5,162; Macedonia, 2,779. Turkey—Battleships (1): Messudlejeh, 10,000. Cruisers (1): Medjidieh, 3,432. Gunboat (1): Burak Reis, 500. Torpedo boats (2): Unidentified. Austria—Cruisers (2): Zenta, 2,300; Kaiserin Elizabeth, 4,000. Gunboat (1): Temes, 440. Submarine (1): Unidentified.

Up to May 15 the tonnage of German merchant shipping sunk or captured by the British Navy was 314,465, not including the German ships lying in British ports when war began. There are now 278 German merchantmen in French harbors, and recently the Italian Government confiscated fifty-seven Austrian and German steamers having a total tonnage of 216,770. Since the inauguration of Germany's blockade, her submarines have sunk 152 ships of more than 500 tons register. This figure includes neutral as well as belligerent ships. The total tonnage is 450,000. Up to June 22 215 ships had been sunk; 1,552 lives have been lost in this field. The name of the Warrior does not appear among the cruisers lost by Great Britain.

Population of Russia.

J. R. LUSK.—Kindly state the population of Russia at the time of the outbreak of the present war.

According to the Statesman's Year Book of 1915 the population of Russia was 174,099,600 before the war, European Russia 125,683,800, Poland 11,960,500, Caucasus 12,512,800, Siberia 9,788,400, Finland 3,196,700.

Turkish Navy.

S. EYNER.—Please gives me the names and tonnage of Turkish battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, torpedo boats, and gunboats.

According to Brassey's Naval Annual for 1915, just published, the names and tonnage are as follows: Armored Ships—Assar-i-Tewfik, 4,613; Kheyr-ed-Din-Barbarossa, (ex-Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm,) 9,901; Messoudieh, (sunk,) 9,120; Turgut Reiss, (ex-Weissenburg,) 9,901; Javez-Sultan-Selim, (ex-Goeben,) 22,640. Cruising Ships—Berk-i-Satvel, 740, (this or one of its class has been sunk;) Hamidieh, 3,800; Helbetnuma, 1,060; Lutfi-Hamayoun, 1,313; Midilleh, (ex-Breslau,) 4,500; Mejidieh, 3,432, (sunk;) Peik-i-Shevket, 740; Peienk-i-deria, 890; 7 fourteen-knot gunboats, built in France, of 510 to 420 tons; 20 other gunboats; 7 gunboats of 500 tons, one of which, the Burak-Reiss, was scuttled in the Black Sea to avoid capture in April, 1915.

A French publication of the same date gives eight destroyers and ten torpedo boats, as follows: Sanshoum, Bashora, Tachaz, Yar-Hissar, of 305 tons; Tadighiar-Millet, Gaiel-Vatane, Moneven-et-Millet, Newmounet-Hiromilet, 305 tons; Kutakia Mossul, Ac-Hissar, Tokod, 155 tons; Abd-ul-Medjid, Younis, 140 tons, and Sultan-Hissar, Sivri-Hissar, Tunin-Hissar, Hamla-Hatat, 97 tons.

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What loveliness lies in this wonderful fabric, so soft that it may be drawn through the bride's own wedding ring, and so practical that it may be washed with soap and water and come from the bath as dainty as when new.

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The gown in this Neptune satin set has a deep yoke and shower sleeves of fine silk lace on which tiny silk rosebuds are appliqued at intervals. This dainty scheme of decoration is carried out in all of the garments, which tie with narrow white ribbons.

* * * *

The set may be made up of cap, gown, envelope chemise and petticoat, or of gown, cap, petticoat, bloomers and drawers.

The gown, 18.50; chemise, 12.00; petticoat, 15.98; bloomers, 10.00; boudoir cap, 5.00; cover, 6.00.

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Doucet favors the short, wide skirt with the fulness concentrated at the sides; Paquin inclines toward basques, both tight and loose, worn with very wide skirts. Worth uses panniers; Jenny's skirts are wide and not quite so short as those of last year; while Beer's models are startlingly short and inclined to drape over the hips, and Lanvin prefers the boot top length, with the fulness confined in shirrings or plaits.

* * * *

Bamberger frocks, you will notice, follow the lines approved by these greatest of fashion creators. The fashion promenade itself is evidence of the sincerity of our aim to promote what is best.

Bamberger's, Third Floor.

"The House That Jack Built."

The writer once knew a man in Dayton, O., by the name of John G—— His friends called him "Jack."

Jack was a likable fellow, but he had a bad habit of making up his mind one minute and changing it the next. So pronounced was this trait that among his most intimate friends he went by the sobriquet of the "CHAMELEON."

Poor old Jack, he was a good sort at that. Many a time the writer has seen him give his last quarter to a beggar.

Despite his generous ways, Jack accumulated considerable money, which, upon investment and reinvestment, speculation and respeculation, finally amounted to SIX FIGURES.

About this time old John decided to build himself a home befitting his wealth. He purchased a fine lot overlooking the Miami and engaged the best architect in Dayton to draw his plans. When the plans were ready they were submitted to Jack, who enthused—as was his wont—and accepted them in detail. "Mr. Architect," exclaimed he, "I couldn't have done better myself."

Immediately after building operations started Jack sailed for Europe and was gone THREE MONTHS. Upon his return he visited his new home, to be.

"Oh, I say," wailed he, "I do not like the porch at all and the arrangement of the library is impossible. Why was it ever built that way?"

"Because you so ordered, Mr.——," said the architect, who knew the "chameleon" of old.

"I won't pay for it," said Jack.

"You will," tersely responded the architect, "because you have signed the plans."

Old Jack changed the porch and the library and about every OTHER room in his palatial Dayton home before he was through—but he paid for his whims IN THE COLD HARD COIN OF THE REALM!

This story has no great bearing upon the "RETURN GOODS EVIL," save that it shows how expensive it is sometimes to change one's mind. It pays to take the time to THINK TWICE.

If people would only make up their minds IN THE STORE and not have so many things sent on approval, and if, when they DO have goods to return, they would return them promptly, the business of catering to the needs of humanity would become ten times easier.

Whether you shop at Bamberger's or elsewhere, try the expedient of at least THINKING TWICE before making a selection and of returning that selection—IF YOU HAVE TO—within a reasonable time.

Talk it over with your friends.

(To be continued.)

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It is a wonderful instrument. Better even than we expected. You must see it, and listen to its wonderful tone, to appreciate the remarkable value you receive in this instrument at only $150. New features have been added which improve the tone qualities of the instrument. The exterior finish of the phonograph is beautiful. We offer it at this price in mahogany, golden oak, and in weathered or fumed oak. Price $150.

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Hawaiian Canned Pineapple

is a perfectly delicious dessert, an appetizing breakfast dish and it can be used in innumerable other ways—for salads, pies, cakes, puddings, ices, etc. Sweeter and more flavory than the green, "fresh" kind and it's all ready to serve.

10c to 25c a can according to size of can and grade of quality—cheaper than it's ever been before. Just ask for a can of *Hawaiian* Pineapple.

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CLOTHES ARE TO BE SATISFACTORY THIS SEASON

Styles Such as Will Be Becoming to Most Women—Long and Short Coat, Wide Skirts, Ful Sleeves—Excessive Width of Figure Between Hips and Ankles Is Outstanding Feature.

WHAT is the established fashion tendency? What silhouette dominates? What cloth, what trimming, what type of collar and sleeve rule? This is not a part of the civil service examinations; they are the questions that women ask each other whenever they are foregathered.

Confusion reigns in the average mind. Things seem complicated, conflicting, jumbled. After a few weeks, probably, order will be established and women will be able to see more clearly, but now they look at the pictures of the new things and glance in the shop windows without having the mind clarified.

It is useless to say that several historical periods are drawn upon by the designers; or to explain that a wide liberty of choice was given to women this season possibly to avoid that steady complaint that the fashions are made for only one style of woman. These explanations may explain the jumble of styles, but they do not aid in clearing the atmosphere of confusion.

When the united designers of Paris made a certain silhouette fashionable they usually insisted upon it throughout every garment, and never left one in doubt as to their intentions. The whole world knew that skirts were to be narrow, coats long, sleeves short, collars low, and waists below the normal. No such surety exists now. Every feature that aims for prominence is instantly lessened in importance by another feature that rises up. One receives the best opinion and advice in a half dozen different directions. But even the French designers themselves are not tenacious about any one style of gown or wrap, or silhouette, and they do not lay down the law in the old manner concerning a variety of minor matters, such as girdles, cuffs, armholes, trimmings, linings, and hip treatment. There is the most decided appearance of wanting to please the American public that France has yet shown, and the commercial reason for this agreeableness is quite plain; but that does not help any one to know what is the ruling, the guiding fashion.

Coats are long. So much is certain. And coats are short, so much is sure. Skirts are wide; yes, but some are only two yards wide. Sleeves are full and long; quite so, but a few wonderfully good frocks from a famous house have tight sleeves that end at the knuckles. The same perversity is shown in the waist line and in the treatment of the hips; one can be fashionable in a veritable bit of Watteau drapery, as well as in a skirt that clings to the figure.

No wonder women are disturbed, although on the surface it seems as though they should be complacent over the lack of insistence upon any one form of fashion. Yet there are a large number of women who want to be certain of what is considered the proper, the leading, the dominating fashion; they may not be able to wear it with grace and fitness, but their minds are clear as to what should be worn and what parts of it they can adapt, or adopt, for themselves.

They have something of that "blest are the damned who know their fate" feeling. Take it or leave it is a suggestion that does not offer any chance of uncertainty. But to have a dozen or two possibilities handed out to a woman who is never too certain of what she wants to wear at the best results in a season that produces sartorial indigestion; the world of dress usually goes wrong under so much license.

Of course, there is another side to it which has been argued over and over. Liberty of choice in fashions allows every woman to apply clothes to her especial type, and therefore helps to destroy uniform dressing, which is decried by all the artists in cloth, as in canvas.

No doubt there is pleasure in seeing a world of women variously attired, as at a fancy dress ball, but the process of choosing and being different from one's neighbor has all the hardships and is as productive of anxiety as getting ready for a costume party.

Possibly women are like sheep, in that they like to be led in the path of fashion; mayhap that is the reason the shops have such success in selling a hundred or more frocks alike, because one woman wants what every other woman has.

It is quite true that the women out of great centres, as well as those in them, seem to have a snug attitude of well-being and cocksureness when they show off a new costume with the remark that every one is wearing it. Is that the secret behind the seeming or real lassitude on the part of the dressmakers in rarely taking the trouble to vary a model or create a new one?

A Jumble of Fashions.

If the designers will only keep this variety of fashions before us long enough, possibly good will result, but the best bet is that the women themselves will winnow them down to a few styles and the thousands will cling to these. It may be Russian, it may be Second Empire, it might be Bourbon or Directoire; whatever the majority chooses before December will rule until new fashions are introduced. It is well that one makes an early choice, even amid all the confusion that rules, because it is pretty well established that the first of the new year will see another change on the part of the French designers, and they will be offering something old and something new for those who have tired of what they have.

It always gives one such a hopeless sensation to read that the new fabrics are ready for the Summer of 1916 and that the American houses in the wholesale trade will be soon ready to send out men to offer stocks to the country. Here we have not selected our things for Autumn, and yet the cables are telling us in a jubilant way what the trade will be ready to offer for next Summer! That, in addition to the jumble of fashions now offered to one, makes a timid or an impatient soul say: "I won't buy anything; I will wait until everything I own is worn to a frazzle."

Such talk, however, is not good for trade. The industrial work in women's apparel in New York alone is so tremendous that any chill thrown upon it would send thousands of women and children to a starvation basis, and it is a woman's duty to help quicken the life along those arteries.

The jumble in fashions makes the work of a reporter hard, too, for there is no one direction in which to travel. It is difficult to attempt to guide readers because there is a pitfall at every few steps. The designers have not laid down any law; neither can we. It is our duty to simply tell everything that has been devised to put on woman; we are not reformers, but reporters, and must follow faithfully the windings and turnings of those who make clothes.

Pick Out the Silhouette.

The safest plan this season is for a woman to pick out the silhouette that she likes and then go ahead. It is asking too much of one's courage to insist upon a narrow skirt, although some of the most fashionable women at Newport have that kind of courage; they, however, have the money to indulge in a whim, and suddenly, throwing it aside, branch into something sensational and revolutionary. The average woman cannot indulge in any such caprices. She must wear what she buys, although she knows that it puts her at her worst each time she does it. This alone is one of the agonies of a small income. If there is a main fashion it is in the excessive width between the hips and the ankles, and the narrowness of the figure above the waistline. This is a distinctly Oriental silhoutte. It may have been adopted in 1880, but all through the decades of its recrudescence it owes its origin to Persia, to Arabia, to Turkey, to India. Each woman can decide on how wide or how narrow she wishes the skirt and the bodice to be, but the one thing she must avoid is that sagging, careless, "sloppy" appearance above the belt that fashion has insisted upon for several years. This has gone in a twinkling.

The new fashions do not insist upon the darts which give the bust prominence and outline a strong curve toward the small waist, because there is too much orientalism in clothes yet to allow of a small waist, but the shoulders are fitted, and the chest is smoothly covered.

Narrow Backs; Many Seams.

The shoulders are often made more narrow in appearance by a drooping line or a cap to which the sleeve is gathered; but nothing must take away from the attenuated back that is made to look smaller by reason of several seams running from shoulder to waist or hips, if the garment is a coat. There is no longer any prejudice against seams. What would have been considered too old-fashioned for anything except the family album is now very good style.

Another accepted fashion of recent years that must be avoided is the three-quarter sleeve. No matter for what hour the garment is intended during the day, the sleeve must be long. There's no uncertainty there. It may be full or tight, leg-o'-mutton or prelate, cuffed with muffs of fur, or finished with a silk cord; its style depends upon the type of blouse, but its length depends upon the present law.

There is no tendency to allow the least evidence of fullness at the wrist; whatever the width at the elbow—and it is usually considerable—the wrist part fastens in as snugly as a glove. Happily this is so, for it is one of the best lines a woman can adopt if she wants her hand to look well.

The sleeve that is gathered to a small cap at the shoulder, bulges out over the elbow and is held in below is the one that the majority of French designers have sent over. It has taken the place of the bell-shaped sleeve which was featured last Winter in coats and frocks. That style is out, unless it is occasionally used on a luxurious long topcoat of velvet or fur.

The eighteenth century sleeve, which is made of white batiste or organdie and ends with a frill over the hand, held in place by a tight bracelet of black velvet ribbon, is returned to fashion; it is used on that new kind of Winter house frocks which Mme. Joire of the house of Paquin accentuates, made of taffeta and organdie, of velvet and organdie. These sleeves are placed in a jumper blouse of blue or black taffeta, and there is a wide band of the same sunmer-like material on the skirt or edging the ends of the sash.

Strange fashion this, but it is indorsed already by good houses and it is probable that it will find its way into general use. The strongest objection to it is that the addition of the white organdie to a dark silk gown puts it into the cleaner's hands quite too often to satisfy the average woman. The sleeves on evening coats are sufficiently large for muffs; maybe the Chinese habit of carrying the hands in one's sleeves will become fashionable. It saves one an additional piece of jewelry, although no one seems to be averse to heaping it on. Even fur pockets are placed on tweed coats for ordinary morning wear, whereas one always felt, formerly, that this was the one type of costume safe from ornamentation. There is something about these two fur patch pockets, however, on an entirely plain suit, that is quite fetching. And Lanvin is putting fur hems on petticoats.

Nothing Startling in Fabrics.

The lack of novelty in materials is comforting to many classes, principally to those who are in the business of selling fabrics in this country. The dressmakers should also be glad, for half of their anxiety in other days concerned the amount of fabric needed to copy a certain French model, and how and where to get it if there should be a sudden demand for it.

There are many kinds of fabrics yet in use that are not easily found in this country, especially the gorgeous metal brocades used for evening coats, and for drapery on frocks of lace or tulle, but the fact that staple materials such as serge, broadcloth, velvet, faille, and all the silks from taffeta up or down, are to be at the top of fashion simplifies our situation immensely. There is also a revival of plush, of duvetyn, of velour, and quantities of tulle, of jetted nets, of irisdescent chiffons and some satin; this gives the shops a chance to sell quantities of materials, especially as all clothes take more fabric now than for decades.

There is an admirable chance to bring out broadcloth again and dispose of hundreds of yards of it, for smooth cloths trimmed lavishly with fur will rival serge for the Autumn and velvet for the Winter. Jenny's admirable collection showed an increasing use of cotton velvet, and this fabric is in quantities here. It will be more used for frocks than suits, and the idea should not be received with enthusiasm, really, for its adoption leads to a lot of shabby and dusty dressing. Plaid cotton velvet will be combined with cloth for suits, and made up into blouses with bretelles and high belt of the skirt material for informal house wear.

The silk of the '80s is also revived. Callot brought it out last Summer, but it fell through because there was no way of getting it over here. It has a faille background with broad stripes of velvet going straight across or in a plaid. As the fashion for one-piece frocks will be pronounced, all the lighter fabrics will be in demand for every kind of costume to go under warm coats of fur, or velvet and fur.

Kolinsky, the Russian cat, is the peltry most in demand by the fashionable dressmakers for trimming purposes; some of it is pointed with silver like a fine fox. Sealskin has come into its own again after years of oblivion, and beaver is ubiquitous. Opossum is again used, and all the foxes in separate pieces.



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COLLEGE HEADS GIVE VIEWS ON SECONDARY SCHOOL NEEDS

Final Installment of Letters to The New York Times From Prominent Educators About Teaching Methods.

A NUMBER of the country's leading educators—heads of universities and colleges—were asked early in July to write for THE NEW YORK TIMES their opinions on the methods and needs of American preparatory schools. The letters have been appearing in THE SUNDAY TIMES each week for the last two months. Today's installment concludes the series.

Against Rigid Prescriptions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once upon a time the project of building a certain tower came to naught because the builders had been turned into specialists, devoid of any common plan, unintelligible to one another, incapable of progressive team work for the common good.

Hence, mutatis mutandis, if the "preparatory" school is to advance, it must largely cease to be preparatory and must, instead, become an educational institution, an institution conscious of its self-hood as a social organ and functioning, self-directed, as the needs of adolescence and of the nation demand. Of course, in as far as the alleged wants of colleges and universities are not antagonistic to education, they should be recognized and satisfied.

Such a transformation presupposes teachers who are neither nomads nor clinging vines. It presupposes men and women who are sure-footed in modern scholarship, and who, through adequate professional training, have got rid of the Great Academic Superstition that mastery of a subject means fitness to teach. Raise teaching to the rank of a profession, and changes in method will take care of themselves. And colleges and universities will have good grounds for rejoicing—and for an intelligent reshaping of their own methods.

As for the course of study—the rigid prescriptionists repose in forgotten graves; the anarchists have started on the way thither. To allow choices for training in chooaing and for self-discovery, in the interest primarily of the individual; to prescribe for normal youth the chief types of race experience, in the interest, primarily, of social cohesion and progress—this wholesome movement is winning its way, I take it, and promises well for a curriculum with a common basis and with options for emphasis either on the humanities or on the natural sciences.

The best secondary school for normal American boys and girls, i. e., for adolescent citizens, is the public high school. It is rather more than potentially efficient now, and the faith is justified that it will become actually so as the national hatred of inefficiency in public concerns gives way gradually to the demand for expert service and adequate conditions of service, and as universities come to appreciate and to promote its right to life, liberty, and happiness.

If military training is made an integral phase of physical training, with its mental and moral implications, American youth may acquire a new set of valuable virtues, such, for example, as respect for authority, readiness to comply with law, promptness and efficiency in the performance of duty, self-control, the acemly behavior of true manliness, &c. We sadly need all of the martial virtues—for peace.

ALEXIS F. LANGE,
Director School of Education, University of California.
Berkeley, Cal.

Pupils Should Have a Purpose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is our experience at Clark College that the particular subjects offered for college admission are of less importance than the quality of the work which has been done in the preparatory school. In other words, the personal qualities of the applicant, mental and moral, are of more importance than the particular sorts of knowledge which he possesses.

A great handicap which many young men have in college is that they come without any definite purpose. The few who come with a definite intention of preparing themselves for the study of law or medicine or commercial chemistry or business have a decided advantage. It were possible for secondary school teachers to discover a young man's vocational capacities and kindle in him an ardent desire for success in life along those lines, it would assist him perhaps more than any other single thing which could be done. There are a few young men who come to college with a definite desire for the purely cultural advantages of the course. But they are not numerous, and the young man who comes to college without a definite motive, either cultural or vocational, is not likely to get much of anything out of his college course except an agreeable means of passing the time.

With reference to military training in the secondary schools, I would say that the plan seems to me desirable.

EDMUND C. SANFORD,
President Clark College.
Worcester, Mass.

Arouse the Student's Ambition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are scores of good preparatory schools—wide-awake, alert, and practical—and one hesitates to censure the many for the dereliction of the few. As to our education as a whole I am deeply impressed with the need of a greater effort on the part of all concerned to kindle the students' minds and hearts, to arouse their ambition, and to secure a full commitment of all their purposes and powers toward the accomplishment of that training which insures insight, skill, and efficiency.

I believe that every student who is at all dependent upon his own efforts should early in life have some kind of trade or special training that will make it possible for him to earn his living and to secure the education which he needs.

It is hardly fair to say that any of the studies are too much emphasized, but rather one may say that the whole course is dominated by the old-time idea that school is something apart from life, and that the work itself is not designed as a distinct and definite preparation for discharging the duties of every day. It seems to me that preparation which is necessary to enable one to think truly and to judge kindly and wisely should be emphasized.

It is very wise to make an adequate place in our system of education for sports, happiness, and a genuine good time. The art of enjoying oneself may very wisely be taught, but I have little patience with the idea that a student ought not to face the responsibilities of life, and ought not from day to day to carry at least for a short period those duties that are necessary to make him a productive, inspiring, and useful member of society. The enrichment of personality is the end to be sought.

I doubt the wisdom of any extended military training in the public high schools; it may be worth while as a definite part of the work in the last year of school life. As a people, Americans are in accord with the idea of being prepared to protect themselves, but they would hardly look with favor upon having the students devote any large amount of time in the earlier years of their high school course to military training. These years may be better reserved for that training which will result in good health, in personal efficiency, and in a settled purpose to do one's duty in both peace and war.

GEORGE A. HUBBELL,
President Lincoln Memorial University.
Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

"Do Not Overload Curriculum."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that it doea not matter so much what we teach as it does to use whatever we teach to train the boy and girl to do very thoroughly and well each thing they undertake. The content of knowledge that can he absorbed at this period in their lives is relatively small at best. But we can teach them how to find truth concerning any subject by teaching them how to find all the truth about one subject.

As English is their mother tongue and as they must use it to express themselves every hour of the day, too much care cannot be given to their instruction in this vital subject. They should be so trained in it as to make their words truly express themselves.

A certain amount of mathematics and at least one foreign language seem fundamental, as well as some knowledge of history. Beyond this the future destiny of the child should be considered and his studies selected accordingly. But, above all things, do not overload the curriculum, which only leads to careless, scattered thinking, to the destruction of the powers of concentration, and later to indifferent workmanship in whatever he undertakes.

I am in favor of military training in the secondary school as a very satisfactory form of physical training, giving certain discipline that the ordinary exercises of the gymnasium fail to give.

RUSSELL H. CONWELL,
President Temple University.
Philadelphia, Penn.

Education Soon to be General.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If, as reported by the United States Commissioner of Education, the proportion of children of public school age attending high schools has increased in the last fifteen years from about 7 per cent. to nearly 27 per cent., the questions you ask are timely.

I believe, in the first place, we should look forward to a time in the not distant future when practically all young people will have a high school education. (Graduates of the Oregon high schools are nearly three times as numerous as they were four years ago, and the number of four-year high schools has increased 600 per cent. in the last fifteen years. All education in the Pacific Northwest is on a high plane and rapidly advancing.)

In view of these conditions I believe we must begin our high school studies practically two years earlier than we now do. The seventh and eighth grades as they are now organized represent largely a waste of time. I believe we must also introduce more freedom and more laboratory methods in the classroom.

On the whole, I believe that our most completely developed high schools represent the best sort of a preparatory school for the average American boy or girl. Some private schools give more individual attention, but also have often the disadvantage of an anti-democratic spirit.

The studies now being too little emphasized are those dealing with the various aspects of the social problem, namely, morals, religion, eugenics, biology, civics, economics, and sociology. The elements of all these must become understood by all young Americans if our education is to do what the times demand of it. In view of the unfortunate religious diversities of the time, probably the direct teaching of religion will be best accomplished (as in Colorado, South Dakota, and elsewhere) by courses in the Sunday schools under the supervision of the public schools with credit for approved work, but we must by all means lay more emphasis than days on moral and civic efficiency as contrasted with mere technical efficiency.

I do not believe in military training in the secondary schools. I believe that the time is approaching, if it has not already come, when America should repudiate the maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war." This spirit of fearful distrust, growing out of a willingness to injure others for private gain, is shown to be utterly futile both by the present war in Europe and by the ominous spirit of hostility in American industry. I believe that we must courageously assert our faith in human nature the world around and exhibit a sincere good-will toward all nations as the best guarantee of national safety and prosperity.

C. J. BUSHNELL,
President Pacific University.
Forest Grove, Ore.

Weakness in English Composition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most serious defect I have found in the training of preparatory students is in English composition. Very few students that enter college know the mechanical side of English. I am sure there is a need for more English composition and theme writing in the later preparatory years. The most general defect of secondary methods of instruction is the failure on the part of the teacher to recognize the relative importance of the subject matter. For example, about equal stress is given in geometry to the proposition that will not recur again in the student's school life as to the proposition or theorem that he will meet repeatedly in his higher mathematics. History, Latin, and the other subjects are taught without the same lack of relative importance on essentials. The result is that the student comes up to college with no knowledge perspective. This makes college subjects difficult and is responsible for many failures in the freshman year.

I believe there is a growing demand also for a readjusted curriculum in the preparatory schools that will give larger emphasis to pre-vocational training. Certainly this is essential for students who contemplate entering higher institutions of technical learning.

I believe also there is a place in the secondary schools for military training as a means of physical exercise.

W. B. BIZZELL,
President A. & M. College of Texas.
College Station, Texas.

Military Training's High Value.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There can be no question that the high school training as at present organized and conducted is inefficient as a public program, (1) because it is noticeably governed by anticipated admission to college, (2) by the derisive inefficiency of many of the teachers who are employed by the high school boards simply because they can be obtained at small expense, and (3) by lack of enlargement to include music, domestic science, manual training, and some simple courses in agriculture. We have doubled the efficiency of our academy by arranging the work above specified.

We believe most heartily in military training. In some way or other the citizens of these United States must be taught to co-operate in larger units than any that can even now be furnished by the United States Army. We favor an annual conscription, if volunteers are not forthcoming, for at least 300,000 young Americans to serve one year, who shall be actually trained and drilled; 50,000 of them, for example, to be sent to the Philippines, another 25,000 to Hawaii, with corresponding divisions to Panama and Porto Rico. The United States Government cannot do better than to make such an investment in the education of its young men. This is not to hurry the nation into war, but it is to secure preparedness. The officers of this army should be provided by the military schools which the Government is already conducting in Pennsylvania, California, and Ludington, Mich. I should be glad to see one of the conditions of graduation at the standard American colleges that every young man who expects to receive a degree shall be required to take at least two of the Summer terms at these institutions.

EDWIN A. SCHELL,
President Iowa Wealeyan College.
Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

In Favor of Co-Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I consider co-educational training best for both boys and girls. They are at the age when they can best be trained to reserve, self-control, respect for opposite sex, by being together. Monastic training simply stores impulses under abnormal conditions for release under extra stimuli when the school period is over, which I think disastrous to both sexes; therefore, they should be kept together and normally grown as in families. Providence has indicated this by putting them together in families.

With reference to military training, there are some advantages to he derived, physically and mentally, which, of course, ought not to he underrated; but military training fosters an ideal which should not he fostered in any boy's mind. The ideal of destruction of human life and property naturally forms all military service and war. The brotherhood of man cannot he fostered simultaneously with the training to be suspicious of other Governments and to he prepared to kill their people. The true spiritual idea of human brotherhood, which every boy should have fostered in his mind, cannot he fostered successfully in a military school, least of all at that period of his life when he is in secondary schools.

WILLIAM H. BLACK,
President Missouri Valley College.
Marshall, Mo.

Character, Efficiency, Culture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the educational world, as everywhere else, there is a constant tendency to run to extremes. To maintain a sane, well-balanced program is always difficult. Certainly we can't expect to develop sane and well-poised men and women with an ill-balanced school program. The chief need in the school program today is just this thing of poise, balance, sanity.

There are three fundamental purposes in education, and all three must he found in a well-balanced educational program. The first is the development of character. Moral character, if you please, is most essential, most practical by necessary, for every man and woman in any and all walks of life. The development of a strong character should he therefore, the first endeavor in all training of childhood and youth. It is just here that our public schools are apt to do grievously, fall short. Here, also, is the explanation of the fact that the religious schools, the otherwise frequently poorly equipped, send out so large a proportion of the strong leaders in all departments of life. The religious denominations are right from ever, point of view in emphasizing characte. as fundamental, and also in their belief that a wholesome religious atmosphere is essential to the best results.

The second fundamental in the educational program is the practical preparation of youth for living and the making of a living. Every one should be able to take care of himself or herself economically. Economic efficiency, next to character, is the most fundamental and most universal demand on each individual. The modern tendency to emphasize the practical in education; vocational training, manual training, home economics and the like, is thoroughly sound when maintained in proper proportion. The independence and usefulness of the individual and the material progress of society depend on general training for efficient workmanship.

But there is a third fundamental of a good education; it is the old-time notion of *culture*, the ability to appreciate and enjoy and live in the finer things of life. Every child has this right also. For man is more than a machine. The child has a right to be prepared to enter into the full, rich, heritage of life. And though this is especially the work of the college, the preparatory school, and all schools, should create for the child a cultural atmosphere, set to work in the pupil's life refining influences, train the taste and develop the judgment to decide for that which is best.

The good school, therefore, must be fitted to accomplish these three things as its pupils: character, usefulness, culture. If either one of the three is left out education is incomplete. The church school and the classical culture school must add the practical courses and become more efficient; the vocational schools will ultimately he a disappointment unless they also find a way to develop strong character and fine culture. There is no conflict between these three ideals of character, usefulness, and culture. The ideal school will find ways of developing all three together and in perfect harmony. That kind of a school will turn out sound, me, efficient men and women.

J. M. BURNETT.
President Carson and Newman College.
Jefferson City, Tenn.

COLUMBIA TO TRAIN MOTHERS

Trained wives and mothers after this will come from the new hrand of education which Columbia University begins to dispense this week from Teachers College. Those who would deal scientifically with all the problems of home, from how to make tomato bouillon to finding out why Johnny prevaricates, may enroll themselves as students in the new course.

Already matrons are beginning to matriculate in the new classes, and also young women who are thinking of being the heads of homes one of these days are entering their names. Barnard College will continue to confer the degree of A. M., hut this Teachers College course of instruction to the mothers of the country and those who hope to be acceptable homemakers may earn the highly respectable degree of M. A. through patient study and faithful listening.

Here, then, is the matter of the new psychology. It is the design of this movement to give instruction in a series of lectures to mothers and home keepers who can afford to give only a part of their time for study. They have not time to absorh all the technical matter which makes for a degree, and yet they would hecome more efficient members of society. The profession of motherhood is a calling which requires much inspiration, and Teachers College purposes to furnish it.

There will be lectures at datea and hours such as permit the mothers to attend to all home and social duties. There are to be no pathetic children interrupting the lectures to inquire where the can-opener is for the sardines, and where the bread is, for father has just come home for dinner and wants to go out again to the moving pictures as aoon as he can convey ailment to his system.

Aim of New Course.

The aim of the new course is to hring the practical activities of the home in touch with such opportunities for study and progressive thought as will tend to lighten the labors, increase the efficiency, and enrich experience.

These courses are open to all who are qualified to pursue them with profit. There will he no examinations for admission, and when the conrses are completed there will be diplomas or certificates. All the same, the authorities at Teachers College believe that the instruction will have a powerful influence on many an American home. One of the chief themes will be household management. The wives will be taught how to make up budgets which will enable them to come out free of debt at the end of the month, and at the same time to have about as much as they would have if they spent twice the amount of money. This instruction also includes laundry and labor-saving devices.

The fundamentals of child study and training for the home will he the subjects of another set of lectures. This particularly applies to the psychology of the child. How can a mother best understand the boy or girl at various stages of development? The old way was to whip the supposed queerness out of children and to make them all of the same pattern. The lectures and discussions in this branch will he on the importance of habits of accuracy, industry, and promptness. Imagination in its relation to falsehood will be especially considered.

The kindergarten course includea a brief survey of what the community is doing to obtain proper conditions of play, recreation, health, and safety for the young. How the city and the school may co-operate in the interest of child life will be studied. Playgrounds, farm gardens, moving pictures, and other opportunities for recreation will be considered. The mothers are to be instructed in all the new educational theories, so that when they are told that they should adopt the Montessori method or any new educational theory they will be duly informed concerning it.

Knowledge of Systems.

In this way, when the child comes home from school with a more or less garbled account of some new way of imbihing wisdom, the trained mother at once can pass upon the question of whether she wishes him to continue with it. Armed with a clear idea of the system hy the lectures in the Teachers College, she will be able to discuss the whole matter with precision. When the Gary system is dinned in her ears it will mean something more than a name.

There will also be at the college special extension courses in the practical arts adapted for homemakers, such as cookery, the making of clothing, scientific housework, house management, nursing, and physical instruction.

Those who are to give instruction are Professors Patty Smith Hill, Naomi Nosworthy, Willysstine Goodell, Emma H. Gunther, Lydia Ray Balderston, Alice Dresser, Caroline E. Stackpole, and Louise S. Atkinson.

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Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Caesar	88%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

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English II.	Vergil's Aeneid
English I.	Plane Geometry
English II.	Solid Geometry
	Trigonometry.

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**PACKARD

DR. BROWN DEFENDS CULTURAL STANDARD

Closer Relation Springing Up Between It and Vocational Needs, He Thinks.

SPEAKS AT N. Y. U. OPENING

Faculty Marches Across Washington Square for Ceremony in Presbyterian Church.

New York University concluded a week celebrating the opening of its nine separate departments yesterday by formal opening exercises for the entire university, held at the noon hour in the Presbyterian Church in University Place. The ceremony included addresses by Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown and Dr. George Alexander, President of the University Council, and introduced a new custom.

The vicinity of Washington Square, with its loft and factory buildings, saw yesterday, for the first time in many years, a procession comprising the Faculties of the several schools of the university, attired in full academic regalia, proceed in line to the church at Tenth Street and University Place. In the procession, which was headed by Chief Justice Isaac Franklin Russell of the Court of Special Sessions, were the Faculties of the various university departments, the University Council, and the Women's Advisory Committee.

The university officers occupied pews directly in front of the pulpit. Dr. Alexander, pastor of the University Place Church, opened the services with a prayer and words of welcome before introducing Chancellor Brown.

Problem of Education.

Dr. Brown discussed the problem confronting the university in the combining of cultural with vocational education, and made a general defense of the former.

Pointing out the light in which cultural education had been held during the last century, he said:

"This relationship was set forth in the nineteenth century in comparatively simple terms. General culture, general education, it was declared, has to do with the making of the man and the citizen. It is liberal, in that it is free from merely selfish aims. It pursues science for its own sake, or, what may be ultimately the same thing, for the sake of humanity. The applications of science should not concern us here. A college should be what Lowell described in his audacious paradox—a place where nothing useful is taught."

Dr. Brown said the views obtaining in the ranks of the more practical men were no less narrow in their character than those held by the advocates of a liberal college training. He intimated that although these views on higher education were still the predominant ones of the present century, a gradual change was taking place in this respect.

"In many forms there appears the surmise that general culture bears a closer relation to vocational needs, that professional training at its best is very liberal indeed, and that the two may be brought into more organic connection, to the clear advantage of both and of the world at large," he declared.

The speaker said that "a newer psychology," a tendency for increasing sociological study, including the so-called "social service" propaganda, a higher standard among the professional institutions of the country, and the development and widespread use of practical laboratory methods of instruction were the principal influences to bring about a closer connection between the two methods of education.

"I hesitate to undertake a statement from the side of the college, for such statements are generally disappointing," he continued. We come through them with a feeling that the case is stronger in reality than it is in the putting of it. It is the same feeling that I have often had regarding arguments on behalf of that long-time mainstay of college education, the study of the classic languages. It may be that the best things in them all are atmospheric and seem accordingly to disappear the moment we attempt to define them.

Benefits of College Life.

"That atmospheric quality, as it attaches to the epithet 'college bred,' has of itself a value and an enticement that cannot be denied. It is good to make such friendships as are made in college. The highly educated men of this land and of foreign lands have, the greater part of them, studied in colleges and universities. It is no small matter to be able to meet such men on their own ground and to talk with them in their own dialect.

"For the generality of students, it is not wise to go on, after they have attained their majority, in complete absorption in purely general studies. Young men of that age and young women, too, ought to be thinking pretty seriously of what is to be their special business in life. Otherwise they will be unduly encouraged in habits of thought which run into an inefective and irresponsible dilettantism. It is a part of the business of a college, and it is in the interest of general culture, rightly conceived, that students in their junior and senior years should have their attention turned toward the occupations which they are to pursue and should enter upon studies at least which are recognized as leading directly into their professional training."

Swiss Toy Industry Develops.

In Switzerland the toy industry has recently developed to a considerable extent. Various organizations in different parts of the country have joined hands with a view to increasing its efficiency and encouraging and facilitating the exportation of its products. Important orders have already been filled for France and England. Some firms alone have produced hundreds of new models in wood and pasteboard, and more are being added daily. The industry is now in a position to take care of a large foreign demand and to supply much of the needs of the United States. The new Swiss Bureau Metropol, Börsenstrasse 10, Zürich Stand, Zurich, has prepared lists of reliable manufacturers, is ready to put buyers in communication with the producers and holds itself at the disposal of those anxious to form connections in this field.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HAINES, Mrs. MARY A., (Aug. 26, 1911;) total assets, bank, $584; net estate, $44.

MILLS, SIDNEY B., (Nov. 29, 1911;) supplementary report confirms original, filed April 29, 1915; net estate, $155,217; Maria F. Mills, widow, and three sons are the beneficiaries.

O'BEIRNE, JAMES, (Jan. 12, 1902;) value of estate not given; personalty less than $10,000; Mary C. O'Beirne, widow, is the beneficiary.

PAUL, Mrs. SARAH E., (June 8;) net estate, $17,115; Laura E. Brown, daughter, is the beneficiary; assets, bank, $3,527; mortgages, $14,510.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The annual Fall Flower Show under the Department of Biology of Washington Irving High School will open tomorrow and continue during Tuesday and Wednesday. Numerous varieties of wild and cultivated flowers and fruits will fill the foyer. Visitors are welcome.

Course No. 54, methods of teaching English to foreigners, of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, will be given by Samuel Katz of the Manual Training High School. The course is designed for teachers of the "C" classes in the day schools, for teachers and principals of foreigners in the evening high schools, and for those who are preparing themselves to teach foreigners in the evening schools. Registration will be on Oct. 1 at the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Park Place near Nostrand Avenue. Sessions begin Oct. 8 at 4:15 P. M.

TEST NEW AUTO FIRE ENGINE

Speed 35 Miles an Hour and Costs Only $250 a Year to Maintain.

Fire Commissioner Adamson will put into service on Oct. 1 two gasoline propelled and gasoline pumping engines of the most modern type as yet manufactured. The department has already in service two gasoline engines of a less modern design, weighing 15,200 and 16,000 pounds, respectively; but the new engines weigh only 11,000 pounds each and are much more efficient in a number of details than those now in use. They are the first delivery on a contract for six engines at $7,250 each. One of them will be installed in the new fire house at Vermilyea Avenue and Academy Street, Manhattan, and the other will go to the new house in Whitestone, Queens.

When the new engines were tested at Fifty-sixth Street and the North River they pumped water for twelve consecutive hours—the most severe test to which any fire engine has ever been subjected. For four hours they were tested with two fifty-foot lines of 2½-inch hose, siamesed into fifty feet of 3-inch hose, with a 1¼-inch open nozzle. The engines discharged here in excess of 720 gallons a minute with a pump pressure of 130 pounds.

Immediately afterward there was another four-hour test with 300 feet of 2½-inch hose, with a 1⅛-inch open nozzle. With a pump pressure of 215 pounds, 410 gallons per minute were discharged. Then came a two-hours' test with 700 feet of 2½-inch hose, with 1⅛-inch open nozzle. Here 335 gallons a minute were discharged with a pump pressure of 255 pounds. The last test was two hours long, and was with 1,000 feet of 2½-inch hose with a 1¼-inch open nozzle. The discharge here exceeded 293 gallons a minute with a pump pressure of 289 pounds. These tests were all made on the pier adjoining the Fire Department repair shops, the suction being taken from the river.

On the following day a road test was held on upper Broadway, the regular course for testing fire apparatus, and the speed developed greatly exceeded the contract requirement of twenty-five miles an hour, mounting at times as high as thirty-five miles. On a 15 per cent. grade the hill climbing test, where a speed of seven miles an hour was called for, brought out a speed of fourteen miles.

The combination body of one of the new engines has a capacity for 1,250 feet of 2½-inch hose, and the apparatus consequently has all its equipment within itself and can go to fires without a tender. It is expected that the upkeep of each of these engines will not exceed $250 a year. Each of them replaces apparatus which would require five horses and the cost per year is estimated at about $300 for each horse.

The greatly increased efficiency of these engines is shown largely in their ability to respond more quickly than horse-drawn apparatus, and is more noticeable on second alarms where the run is long. The speed developed can be maintained throughout the entire journey, whereas horses begin to slow up perceptibly after the first half mile.

COLUMBIA OPENS SEPT. 29.

Effect of War Seen in Changes in Various Courses.

With the academic procession and address in the gymnasium next Wednesday afternoon, Columbia will throw open its doors for its 162d academic session. Edmund B. Wilson, Sc. D., Da Costa Professor of Zoology, will deliver the address of the day on "Science and Education." President Nicholas Murray Butler will deliver an introductory address.

In the morning the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University will hold its opening exercises. Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Director of Cancer Research under the $3,000,000 Crocker fund, will address the students on "Magic and Medicine." All of the other departments and schools of the university will open on the same day.

Columbia, since the war began, has the largest registration of any university of the world. Present indications based on three days of registration point to a new high record in enrollment figures. Last year the total number of students for all departments exceeded 17,000. This year, after the large enrollment of more than 6,000 at the Summer session, it is thought not improbable that the grand total will reach very nearly 20,000. The number of resident students last year was approximately 11,500.

Every department of the university has rounded out its courses, and in some important additions are made. The effect of the war is seen in many of the changes. Columbia is adding to its Graduate Engineering School under the direction of Professor Milton C. Whitaker a chemistry engineering department separate from its general chemistry department. A series of courses added to the extension teaching department's long list deals with "Export Trade and Dollar Exchange." V. Gonzales, Foreign Trade Adviser of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, will give these courses.

The problems in South America and Mexico also will be dealt with in courses added to the extension teaching department. Toribio Esquivel Obregon, Minister of Finance under ex-President Huerta of Mexico, and who was exiled from that country by Huerta, will give a series of courses on Latin-American commercial law.

Professor William R. Shepherd, for many years a member of the Columbia staff, and one time honorary professor at the University of Chile, will deal extensively with conditions in South America in lectures. Every effort will be made by Columbia to show the opportunities offered for American trade in South America, and even courses in spoken Spanish will be emphasized.

Columbia has completed plans for training foreigners here in the fundamental ideas and ideals of American citizenship. According to a statement made yesterday by Professor James C. Egbert, the extension teaching department has arranged to hold courses both on Morningside Heights and down in the heart of the districts where the foreigners are to be found to teach citizenship.

The entire engineering school at Columbia has been placed on a graduate basis. In the short time that this new experiment has been tried out at Columbia the results have been highly encouraging, and Dean Frederick A. Goetze of the school stated yesterday that the Faculty of all the departments felt that its success was assured.

Professor John Dyneley Prince will offer new courses in Slavonic languages. William H. Taft will give six lectures under the auspices of the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences on "The Presidency: Its Powers, Duties, Responsibilities, and Limitations." These lectures are only part of a program arranged by the active director of the Institute, Milton C. Davies. Professor Willism Starr Myers of Princeton will give ten lectures on current affairs. Other lectures by noted men and women under such heads as art and architecture, geography, household arts, literature and drama, dramatic recitals, music recitals and lecture recitals are offered.

MME. HELENE SWIFT
Under Royal Patronage
DERMATINE
(For Sale, Gimbel Bros.)
An astringent for relaxed muscles; sample bottle 25c.
1,472 Broadway. 'Phone 115—Circle.

MRS. CANNON USES VOTERS' CARD INDEX

Wife of ex-Bank President Is Delaware County Suffrage Leader.

HAS UP-TO-DATE METHODS

Headquarters in Delhi Is a Delight to Speakers from This City—Plans Big Rally on Oct. 6.

Suffrags leaders in New York City are watching with interest the progress of the "Votes for Women" campaign in Delaware County and are hoping that other leaders in up-State districts will profit by the success attained by Mrs. Jenny Curtis Cannon of Delhi, the Delaware County leadsr. Mrs. Cannon, who is the wife of Henry W. Cannon, ex-Controller of the Currency under President Arthur, and afterward President of the Chase National Bank, has utilized much of her husband's business experience in her suffrage campaign work.

In addition to her knowledge of business metbods of the highest class, Mrs. Cannon further possssses the vsry necessary campaign qualification of being a forceful and talented speaker. Thanks to her social position in this city the Delsware County leader is able to attract to ber district some of the leading suffrage speakers.

Jnst now she is compisting arrangements for a monster mass meeting to be held in Hancock on Oct. 6, at which the principal speakers will be Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, Miss Eleanor Garrison, granddaughter of William Lloyd Garrison, and the Rsv. John Belford of Brooklyn. Later, Mrs. Cannon is planning a whirlwind campaign throughout Delaware County by automobile, in which tour every hamlet and village will be reacbed. Particular attention will be paid to the farmer vote, and the speakers have been selected with that special end in view.

Visiting suffragists to Delhi become enthusiastic when they call at Mrs. Cannon's headquarters in that town. Boxes kept filled with flowering plants adorn the windows, while the interior is fitted as luxuriously as many a woman's reception room. In the rest room for speakers and visitors there is a comfortable divan covered with downy pillows. A piano and a phonograph furnish music for the regular weekly meetings.

The furniture is rich old mahogany, taken from Mrs. Cannon's own bome, and there is a complete tea set. A grandfatber's clock, also of mahogany, ticks away the hours. As part of the banker's business methods adopted by Mrs. Cannon in her work is a complete card index of every voter in Delaware County. As fast as pledges are obtained to vote for the suffrage amendment on Nov. 2 the voter's name is checked off and the total for his district or village is checked up. Should any district or villags show a small proportion of its voters pledged, special efforts by means of meetings or by personal canvass are made to bring tbe list up to the standard.

MUJIKS SEEK WAR NEWS.

Libraries in Russian Villages Unequal to Peasants' Demands.

Interest in the world war and a desire to learn what the hosts of the "Little Father" are doing and who the Allies, who are battling with them against the Teutonic armies, are, have caused a grand rush by the Russian peasants upon the popular libraries and reading rooms estsblished several years ago by the Government.

Unfortunately, according to the Russky Wjedomosty of Moscow, these institutions are in no condition to supply the information wanted, as most of the books they contain treat of the training of dogs and similar subjects, pronounced harmless by the so-called Commission of Scholars appointed soms six years ago. The libraries in Russia, which really are adapted to the enlightenment of the people, are closely watched by the police, and are closed a great part of the time. The Society for the Promotion of Popular Education of Kursk, which was recently dissolved by Government order, alone maintained more than seventy libraries and reading rooms. It was directed by Dr. W. Dolsohenko, a member of the first and second Duma.

Nevertheless the Russians are making the best of their limited opportunities, and the number of subscribers to the libraries and reading rooms still open has increased more than 60 per cent. in many parts of the country, despite the fact that so many of the peasants are at the front.

A land owner in Central Russia sends in the following account of the eagerness for news shown by the people of his neighborhood:

"I am now literally 'the village scribe,' as all of the educated men here are at the front. Every day crowds of women come to me to have letters written to their loved ones in the field. Something that gives me particular satisfaction is the interest taken by the villagers in the newspapers. Formerly I received only one paper for our four villages. Now that is by no means enough. The peasants have taken up a collection, and they subscribe for four metropolitan newspspers for each village."

In other parts of Russia, where the people themselves fail to show much interest in the war and other world affairs, the news is being spread by the efforts of the radical educated element. The Russky Slowo of Moscow announces, for example, the founding of a newspaper called the Nevelsky Listok in the chief city of the Nevel district, which will be distributed free among the inhabitants of the villages in that section.

Importers' Sale
Genuine Pongee & SHANTUNG SILKS
Made in China
Delayed in shipment—will be sold at retail close to cost.
Values to $4 yd.
60c to $2 yd.
Best quality only. Specially suitable for Winter Blouses, Silk Suits and Dresses, Men's Shirts.
ALSO
Odd pieces and remnants Real Chinese Embroideries, suitable for insertions, trimmings, hand-bags, tray-bottoms, &c.
GENUINE BARGAINS
slightly used samples
A FEW BEAUTIFUL CHINESE EMBROIDERED COATS.
ON SALE MONDAY, 9 A. M.
CHANDLESS, 1 East 28th St.
Third Left, Near 5th Ave.

PLAN TITLES FOR CHINESE.

Peking Discussing the Restoration of a Limited Nobility.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Aug. 15.—It seems the very height of absurdity that in a republic there should be an official recommendation in favor of the creation of hereditary titles and ranks, but what might seem absurd in Western eyes has an altogether different aspect in the vision of the Chinese.

The State Department in Peking has had this subject under discussion in recent conferences, and the majority of members incline to the view that such honors should be awarded citizens in recognition of meritorious services. There is reason to believe that President Yuan Shih-kai himself does not altogether view the proposition with disfavor, but, having regard to political exigencies, he has deemed it advisable to suggest that its consideration should be delayed for some little time.

Certain events have occurred during the last few weeks which induce those who are able to appreciate their true significance to pronounce that there is an unmistakable trend in higher circles toward monarchy, and, of course, the fact that the State Department, apparently with the approval of the President himself, devoted no fewer than five conferences to the discussion of this subject is an indication that monarchical ideas are permeating the body politic of China.

The interesting feature of the subject under discussion is that the conference favors the reversion to the character and titles formerly in vogus in this country. This system was different from that which obtained in western monarchical countries. The titles of nobility, which were transmittsd in diminishing degree, were confsrred for merit and were not simply awards to bius-blooded aristocrats; indeed, the class which in other countries forms the aristocracy occupies in China a comparatively inferior position. In the earlier years the different ranks, except the lowest, were hereditary during a specified number of lives, ranging from twenty-six for a Duke of the first class to one for the eighth rank, the next but lowest of all. The whole principle, it will thus be seen, was against perpetuating hereditary rank, the son, with but very few exceptions, taking a lower title until at length the status of a commoner was reachsd. The most noticeable exceptions were the following—the lineal descendants of Confucius, who are Dukes, and the descendsnts of Mencius and of Koxinga, (the conqueror of Formosa,) each of whom is a Marquis. The son of a man of exceptional renown, such as the first Marquis Tseng, whose son, the well-known Minister to England, had the title continusd; but it went no further, unless the son's deeds had been such as to merit its bestowal on the grandson.

The present recommendation of the State Department provides for six titles, namely, Prince, Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron. The old Chinese principle of hereditary honors descending in a diminishing degree is accepted, but the period of duration is limited to six generations in the case of the highest, that of Prince. The son of a Prince will take the title of a Duke, the son of a Duke the title of Marquis, and so on.

OSTRICHES DO NOT PAY.

South African Market for Their Feathers Again Depressed.

According to Consul E. A. Wakefield, who is stationed at Port Elizsbeth, South Africa, a question now under serious consideration by farmers and produce merchants of that district is the commercial future of the ostrich industry. While opinions are naturally very divided, Mr. Wakefield says that there is no questioning the fact that the pressnt outlook is anything but favorable.

"About two years ago," be continues, "ostriches and feathers reached the highest values generally since the ostrich has been domesticated for feather production. On one occasion prize feathers sold in the Port Elizabeth market at about $550 a pound. Prize feathers are those taking first prize at the annual show of the Port Elizabeth Agricultural Society, and the extreme prices obtained are based on sentiment and are not to be considered as representing real values. Fancy breeding birds have sold at $10,000 a pair.

"This market is again depressed after a slight revival lasting two or three months. At present prices, or anything approximsting them, the ostrich is not a paying proposition. While the local market has shown spasmodic signs of renewed activity, there has been no real demand, except from America. As accumulated stocks and recent pluckings were placed on the market in large quantities, this demand was soon supplied. The prices today are about as low as they ever have been, and are away below the cost of production.

"Present prices for good grade, unsorted wing feathers range from $14.50 to $19.50; low grade, unsorted wings, $6 to $12; tails, $1.20 to $3.10; body feathers, 75 cents to $2.50. The prices quoted are for unsorted parcels only. Unsorted parcels consist of pluckings taken from the particular portion of a bird designated—wings, tails, or bodies—and placed on the market without being sorted or separated into their various grades."

Mr. Wakefield goes on to say that there are considerable stocks now held in London that were purchased a year or more ago, just prior to the slump in prices, and have been held ever since in anticipation of a return to former high prices. There are fairly good stocks in New York, he says, part of which are already sold, and the balance are being marketed with reasonable dispatch. Though there are ordinarily heavy stocks at Port Elizabeth throughout the year, they are very low there early in August. Most of the feathers that were held back by the farmers for months were sold during the recent market sales.

Mr. Wakefield also says that, at a recent farmers' association meeting, one of the proposals for placing the feather trade upon its former basis was for the Government to impose an export duty of 25 cents a pound on ostrich feathers until $100,000 or more had been raised, which was to be expended in advertising feathers. There is little probability of any such proposition being adopted.

In a table of exports of ostrich feathers from Port Elizabeth, Mr. Wakefield shows that 1914 exports declined sharply from those of 1913, both in quantity and total value. Export figures for the first five months of 1915 show a quantity that is only about 100,000 pounds less than all of last year, but the value figures are not at all commensurate. While the average price per pound in 1914 was $8.40, the average this year has been but $3.40. In 1913 the average price was something over $14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TOUCHES OF ECZEMA
At Once Relieved by Cuticura Quite Easily. Trial Free.
The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better than these fragrant super-creamy emollients for all skin troubles affecting the skin, scalp, hair and hands.
Sample Each Free by Mail
With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS INCREASES

326 Doctors and Nurses Required to Call at Public and Parochial Schools.

MUST VISIT HOMES ALSO

Rule of Health Board Requires Physical Examination of Boys Participating in Athletic Events.

With the opening of the school season the work of the Department of Health is increased at least 25 per cent., and no little part of this is borne by the medical inspectors and nurses in the Division of School Medical Inspection. The work of this branch of the service has been gradually increasing in volume and widening in scope. Within the city there are 537 public and 235 parochial schools, having 925,000 pupils, all of whom receive school medical inspection. Commissioner Goldwater, in explaining the extent of this work, said that the inspection required much time because of the territory to be covered and the distribution of the schools. Many of them are in the outlying districts of the boroughs, where the transportation facilities are poor and the distances to be covered great.

The city budget provides that this work shall be performed by a staff consisting of a Chief of Division, eleven supervising nurses, 100 inspectors, and 200 nurses. The appropriation for actual field work is $314,970. Each inspector has under his care an average of seven schools, with a total registration of about 9,500 pupils. The nurses average four schools, with a registration of about 4,500 pupils.

A nurse or an inspector has no easy task where the work is done as prescribed by the Commissioner. The schedule calls for each nurse to visit all schools in her care at least once a day, except, of course, in the outlying districts where much traveling is required. The nurses by this system of daily visits keep in touch with conditions in their schools, and where there are special cases under observation they are enabled not only to study at close range but to get into more intimate touch with those particularly needing medical attention.

Visits are made every two weeks, depending on the size of the school. All children entering school are inspected at the beginning of the school term, the nurse thereafter carrying on a continual routine inspection for the purpose of detecting minor contagion, and, as well, those gross physical defects which need immediate treatment. If the staff does its entire duty each child is inspected on an average of once every six weeks. A complete physical examination is made of all children three times during the course of their elementary school life.

Home visits to all cases of contagion are made by medical inspectors. Both the inspectors and the nurses advise with the parents as to the need of obtaining treatment for children found to have physical defects. The working of the system calls for advice being given as to personal hygiene and infant feeding.

If the experience of some parents with children in the schools is to be taken into consideration, members of the division spend but little time in consulting with parents. A father with three children in the schools said recently that home visits, so far as his family was concernsd, did not exist. Statistics prepared by the Health Department show, however, that the nurses made last season 271,172 visits to homes and the inspectors called upon 92,274 parents.

Another branch of the work of the School Medical Inspection Division is the physical examination of all school children intending to participate in any athletic contests. This work is done in co-operation with the Department of Physical Training of the Board of Education.

During the 1914-15 school season 45,427 such examinations were made. The results were that 21 contestants were found to have defective hearts and 54 suffering from defects that barred them from various events.

Here is a detailed report of the examinations made in the schools:

Children examined	305,665
Defective teeth only	135,405
General defects	86,067
Defective vision	25,851
Defective hearing	1,670
Defective nasal breathing	20,067
Hyperthrophied tonsils	34,378
Defective nutrition	16,340
Cardiac disease	4,121
Pulmonary disease	502
Orthopedic defects	1,729
Nervous diseases	1,887
Defective teeth	125,595
Vision not tested	129,120

Another branch of the Health Department's service which has to do with the physical fitness of school children are the dental clinics. The services of these clinics are limited to children in the first and second school year, a procedure made necessary by the fact that there are at the present time more than 500,000 children in the schools needing dental care. Eighty per cent. of these children come from families unable to pay for the necessary service. In six months these clinics treated 26,184 pupils and examined as many more and found no dental work was necessary.

FEW TO HIRE EX-CONVICTS.

Large Employers Unwilling to Take Chances with Men Out of Prison.

An investigator who has interested himself in the problem of the discharged prisoner has reported to the Prison Association of New York that there are great difficulties in finding jobs for discharged prisoners even with the largest firms in this city employing hundreds or thousands of men. The report says:

"Various reasons are given. The manager of ons of the largest employment bureaus has received within recent months more than 5,000 applications from capable workers, for only a portion of whom work was found, work being given to those who had the highest references and standing.

"In a large cigar business in New York all employes are bonded on previous records. The employment manager was asked if his house would offer work to discharged prisoners, providing the bonding company was willing to trust them upon sound recommendations. The msnager regretted that he was not free to assume responsibility at this time.

"In one of the largest department stores of the city, the employment manager said frankly that his company would not even consider the employment of released prisoners and that he engaged none but applicans of unquestionable character.

"In another great dry goods house, with a small army of employes, the employment manager much regretted that it would be impracticable. He personally would trust the right men, but in the case of his company there were underlying objections, among which was the fact that if the convict record were made known to older employes later some would strongly object.

"In the case of a well-known insurance company, the company is acting as a trustee for other people and believes that it cannot act in a way that might be right for an individual employer."

The report says that the manager of a large hotel had as an experiment accepted a man recently discharged from prison and would employ him without letting his record become known to other employes. This was the only instance recorded where a large employer in this city was willing to put a released prisoner to work. Dr. O. F. Lewis, General Secretary of the New York Prison Association, after reviewing this report, said yesterday:

"Nevertheless, it is remarkable to what extent released prisoners are able through their own efforts and through the co-operation of the Prison Association and similar bodies to find some work or other. The Prison Association acts as parole agent for the State prisons. We had on Aug. 30, 1915, 155 men from Sing Sing, Auburn, Clinton, and Great Meadow prisons on parole. That means that they are under our supervision and must report to us at frequent intervals. By their reports to the Prison Association and the visits of our parole agents to their places of work and residences, the association is able to keep in close touch with them.

"Undoubtedly not more than 10 per cent. of the 155 men are unemployed. Probably 50 per cent. of the men coming on parole to the Prison Association have no work assured them when they arrive in New York. The Association, when necessary, aides them over with meals, lodging and clothing, and in almost all instances within a reasonable time the prisoner, either for himself or through the Prison Association, finds a job. The record of our paroled State prisoners as regards crimes and violations is excellent. In the last three months only four have been reported delinquent, and only two have been returned to prison for new crimes."

START LIBRARY FOR POLICE.

200 Volumes on Criminology Given as a Nucleus.

A police library, which police officials say will fill a long felt need of the department, has been established at Headquarters. The New York Public Library gave 200 selected volumes as a nucleus for a library on criminology and police administration. The library has also been supplied with complete sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica and Century Dictionary. The books will be loaned to any member of the force for a period of two weeks.

Members of the Police Department in the pursuit of their work have frequently found it necessary to consult the works of authorities on crime, and at such times they have been obliged to visit the public libraries. In order to understand the habits of certain criminals the police must study the works of standard criminologists.

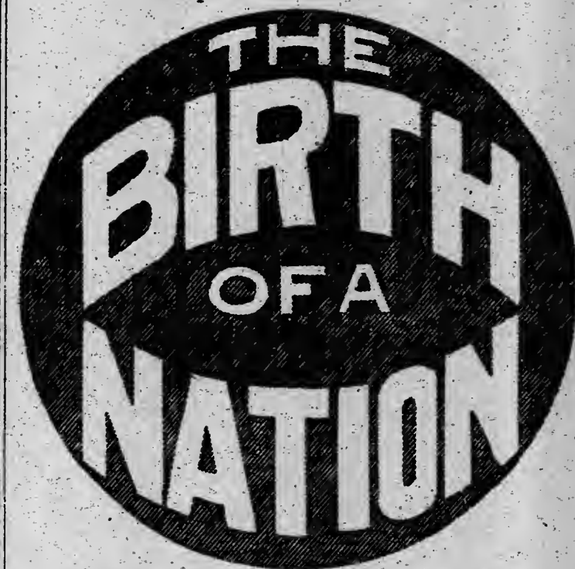
At Headquarters the police for some time have maintained a small legal library, which has been invaluable to them. This library is in charge of a policeman-lawyer. The police, with the co-operation of the New York Public Library, have for several years maintained a circulating library in all of the station houses in the five boroughs, but this for the most part is a fiction library.

The following are the titles of a few of the volumes in the new library, which are finding favor with policemen: "Spirit of Youth in City Streets," Adams; "Crime and Its Repression," Aschaffenburg; "Criminal and the Community," Devon; "Classification and Uses of Finger Prints," Henry; "Crime, Its Causes and Remedies," Lombroso; "The Crowd," Le Bon; "Fundamental Laws of Human Behavior," Beyer; "Crime and Its Causes," Morrison; "European Police Systems," Fosdick, and "Juvenile Courts and Probation," Flexner.

Absorbent Cotton Substitutes.

The only substitute for absorbent cotton that has found a large sale in Berlin, reports Consul General Julius G. Lay from that city, is the Zellstoff-Watte "Lignin," sold by Fritz Seyffert. This particular substitute is made of pure pine cellulose, and can be commercially produced much cheaper than absorbent cotton. It is used chiefly to stop bleeding. It is claimed that it absorbs blood better than cotton, but it cannot compete with that fibre as a dressing for the wound. Physicians state, however, that "Lignin" serves very satisfactorily as a second dressing. Consul Emil Sauer, stationed at Goteburg, Sweden, reports that there are two firms in Sweden manufacturing cellulose wadding from chemical wool pulp for dressing wounds.

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PIANO
In building the Pease Player we have had the Piano foremost in our minds, believing that the only true success of this instrument was to maintain the artistic supremacy of the piano itself.
When the pianist desires to play by hand he will find an action equal to the best Pease Piano with all its traditions.
Our prices range from $475 up, and our payment plan at $10 monthly is economical. We take old pianos in trade and have a music roll library that is free.
Write for player booklet and music plan.
PEASE PIANO CO.
128 West 42d St., near Broadway, New York
34 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
57 Halsey St., Newark
A full line of Victor and Columbia Talking Machines.

Special Announcement!!
Do not be misled by anouncements concerning future engagements of "THE BIRTH OF A NATION" unless made by this company.
It has been brought to our notice that numerous managers of motion-picture theatres have been assuring their patrons that this wonderful spectacle would be seen in the near future in theatres under their control.
We feel sure that these managers have been innocent of any wrong intent to deceive their patrons, but have earnestly hoped that they could secure the gigantic production.
It is impossible to present "THE BIRTH OF A NATION" as it is given under the direction of this company in the so-called picture houses.
To present


practically means to re-build the theatre. A corps of experts make a complete readjustment of the theatre. This is done to meet the focal requirements of this mammoth work.
Further, it requires an enlargement of the orchestra space to accommodate an augmented musical force and there are very few motion-picture theatres with sufficient stage space to take care of the enormous number of people carried by the production to get the proper effects.
As it is stipulated that the first class scale of theatre prices must be maintained this item also enters into consideration.
In fact, without worrying you with too much detail, it must be apparent that very few theatres can be utilized for Mr. Griffith's enormous production until the house has been made over from the orchestra pit to the rear wall.
You can also bear in mind that "THE BIRTH OF A NATION" lasts for nearly three hours of continuous performance with one short intermission. This program is entirely too long for an ordinary picture theatre.
OWING TO THE MARVELOUS INTEREST THAT ATTACHES TO THE GREAT DRAMATIC SPECTACLE ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF ITS NEW YORK RUN AT THE LIBERTY THEATRE FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE PRESENT THEATRICAL SEASON.
We have been prompted to make this announcement in order that you may have the plain facts before you.
When any claims are made regarding future engagements bear this announcement in mind.
Now that "THE BIRTH OF A NATION" is established for its run at the Liberty Theatre we will keep it there until everybody in New York has had an opportunity to see this perfect presentation of D. W. GRIFFITH'S MASTERPIECE.
THE EPOCH PRODUCING CORPORATION
Owners of
"THE BIRTH OF A NATION."

BEGIN WINTER PLANS FOR FRENCH WAR AID

Mrs. Warren Sails to Learn the Needs of Women, Children, and Belgian Refugees.

NEW RED CROSS SHIPMENTS

Fund for Relief in Belgium More Than $1,000,000—Large Gifts for Polish Sufferers.

Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street, Treasurer of the American Fund for the relief of women and children and Belgian refugees in France, sailed on the American liner Philadelphia yesterday to confer in Paris with the French National Relief Committee as to the needs of the French and Belgian sufferers during the coming Winter. While in France Mrs. Warren will make a tour of the districts in which suffering is greatest.

Mrs. Warren said yesterday that in twelve months the American Committee had sent about $69,000 in cash, and supplies valued at more than $30,000. Among the supplies were 3,533 infants' kits, each containing a complete equipment for a baby in arms or a child from two to four years of age. Other supplies included about 1,000 blankets, 1,250 pairs of shoes, 4,510 kits for children above six years of age, and more than 13,000 undergarments.

Mrs. Warren expects to return in about six weeks, and will make a report of conditions she finds.

The fund in the United States, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, was increased last week to more than $105,000. The new gifts of $10 or more were:

Aid for French Sufferers.

Mrs. S. Sachs....$100 | H. Pells.....$10
Mrs. C. W. Thiery 25 | Mrs. A. P. Gardner 45
Miss L. Sands.... 50 | Mrs. J. L. Derby.... 10
Mrs. H. F. Webster. 50

Red Cross Sends Supplies.

During the past week the American Red Cross shipped to Dr. De Page, head of the Belgian Red Cross and personal physician to King Albert, a consignment of supplies valued at $4,000. The Red Cross also shipped to the American Relief Clearing House in Paris a consignment of chloroform, antitoxin, bandages, and absorbent cottons. The Red Cross fund was increased last week to $520,396.99. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

Bixby Lodge.....$100 | Mrs. J. L. Harriman.....$80
John Wanamaker, (col.) ..... 67 | Lawrence Beach.... 53
Fannie P. Mason.. 60 | Hillsdale, N. J.... 32
N. Norton 20

Mercy Committee Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, has collected to date $267,838.22. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

A. H. Wadsworth.$15 | Mrs. J. L. Harriman.....$25
E. G. Richards....10 | M. S. Rosenwald.. 10
R. J. Schwarzenbach .....200 | W. C. Baker.....200
J. D. Lt. ..... 25 | R. Singer..... 25
T. J. Coolidge.....100 | C. B. Edwards..... 25
J. H. Bunce..... 25 | James Gee 10
Mrs. D. S. Lamont.200 | G. L. Miller..... 10
H. V. Ashley..... 10 | Small gifts 90
Rev. E. Peabody..225

Polish Relief.

The Polish Relief Committee, the President of which is Mme. Marcella Sembrich, announces these new gifts of $10 or more:

Marguerite Gruder.$20 | Mrs. J. B. Scribner.$10
Mrs. H. G. Hellmun 10 | Carlotta Crocker.... 10

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, subscriptions to which should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, now amounts to $136,148.65. New subscriptions of $10 or more are:

C. N. Edge.....$10 | R. M. S. Wortley..$10
Pawtucket Times.. 50 | N. G. Higham..... 10
Auxiliary 1..... 50 | Emp. Barber & Co. 57
Oklahoma City.... 10 | W. A. Conways..... 10
C. G. Whitefield.. 10 | Daughters St. George 50
W. W. Lyons..... 10 | Other Gifts..... 48

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, of which the Rev. Father J. H. Stillemans, 10 Bridge Street, is the head, has collected to date a total of $1,053,760.08, of which $1,140.58 was acknowledged yesterday. The new gifts of $10 or more were:

G. R. Reynolds...$100 | Mrs. Eppley $27
Woonsocket, R. I..200 | Bureau De Secours
W. Emerson ..... 100 | Belge, Woonsocket.200
C. Fletcher ..... 100 | A. C. Sopor.....200
Providence, R. I....100 | Contributed through
Mrs. J. W. Reed.. 25 | Courrier des
Prov. Journal.....100 | Etats-Unis 10
W. Parkin..... 10 | Elizabeth W. Moffat..... 10
Anonymous ..... 60 | W. D. Faris..... 25
C. L. Carrick..... 10 | E. C. Williams..... 25
Mrs. Scattergood... 25 | Mrs. M. Surgent... 20
C. C. Hoog..... 15 | Belgian Women in
Maude Gardner.... 25 | Punxsutawney,
Anonymous ..... 10 | Penn. 45
E. L. Pierce, additional ..... 25 | A. B. Griffon..... 10
A. Meyers ..... 15 | R. C. Hawkins....100
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee ..... 25 | A Jersey Man..... 50
Misses Seabury, Spencer, and Hinchman .. 12 | September 25
C. M. Walker..... 10 | I. Bachelor 25
Mrs. H. N. Russell 25 | C. Wrigley 10
A. J. Newbory.... 10 | G. E. Meneely, additional 20
F. Smithers ..... 25 | Mrs. G. S. Thomas 20
Civic Club ..... 10 | N. Y. Herald col.114
Total.....$11,035,709.98

Aid For Persian Sufferers.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, was increased last week by the are at 70 Fifth Avenue, reports total following new subscriptions of $10 or more:

Mrs. McCormick, Chicago $2,000
Three Friends..... 75
Woman's N. Pac., Presby. Board.... 10
Miscellaneous 24
David S. Clark..... 25
Rev. Dr. G. Alexander 10
Mr. Loomis..... 10
Small Gifts..... 118

For Relief in Serbia.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, the offices of which collections to date of $120,383.09. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

Buffalo Com....$2,500
Laura L. Hurd...100
Miss van Antwerp. 10
Miss M. W. Hoffman 25
Mrs. A. M. Young. 25
Mrs. I. W. Auchincloss 20
Mrs. A. Wheelwright 25

Gifts to Vacation Committee.

The Vacation War Relief Fund, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, now totals $125,597.41. New gifts of $10 or more received the past week were as follows:

Anonymous $1,715
Secours National 1,150
Mrs. Robert Bacon.100
Miss A.S. Benjamin.10
Mrs. E. Schelling..351

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the head and the offices of which are on the French Line pier, has received for the work of the organization in France the following new gifts of $10 or more:

Mrs. J. R. Maxwell.$10
Mrs. W. W. Phelps 10
Miss R. Horton.... 40

Gifts for Polish Victims.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, of which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Treasurer, was increased by $25,289.85 last week, and the fund now totals $103,695.04. The largest single contribution was one of more than $17,000 from a benefit concert given in San Francisco by Ignace J. Paderewski and a festival given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker in that city.

The donations of $10 or more, exclusive of the proceeds of the benefit and festival, were:

B. M. Barnch...$1,100
Mrs. C. E. Kohl...600
W. H. Crocker.....500
E. W. Sacomben....500
C. W. Clark.....500
Mrs. W. B. Bourne.250
James H. Keefe....125
Thomas F. Ryan...100
Mrs. E. H. Harriman.100
Mrs. C. B. Alexander.100
Miss H. Crocker....100
Miss F. Crocker....100
Cleveland Sewall....75
Mrs. L. F. Monteagle.10
Mrs. P. A. Hearst..100
G. A. Pope.....100
H. Fleischer.....100
J. C. Cebrian.....100
Malcolm Whitman..100
C. N. Fay.....$100
Mrs. E. M. Patterson.200
Mrs. J. Pulitzer...200
Isabella Peto, Bar Harbor 2,821
Mrs. D. C. Waddell, Jr., Asheville, N.C. 20
Mrs. D. G. Radeke, Providence, R. I. 25
Miss H. Kimball, Mohonk L., N. Y. 50
Mrs. B. H. Pope, Chicago, Ill..... 10
Poles in Passaic, N. J.....1,000
Seth Low, N. Y. ..1,200
Catholic Churches, Hartford, Conn.2,000

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Water Gap House	600	The Kittatinny	500	Cataract House	—
The Glenwood	400	Castle Inn Hotel	300	Delaware House	60
The Central	150	The Bellevue	150	River Farm House	50
River View House	150	The Casino Hotel	75	Courtenay Lodge	35
Karamac Inn	90	Valley View	25	Laurel Ridge	25
Forest House	85	Willow Dell (P. O. No. Water Gap)	50	The Edgewood	25
River Side House	75	Maple Dell (P. O. Slateford, Pa.)	60	Caldeno Cottage	25
The Oaks	35			Shawnee House (P. O. Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.)	40
Pokono	35			Foxhall (P.O. Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.)	30
Bridge View House	30				
The Howard	25	The Stratford	35		

Figures indicate capacity of house.

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THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

French Artillery Active on Western Front, Especially About St. Mihiel Salient—Balkan Crisis Reaches Acute Stage—Russians Escape German Pursuers in Vilna Region and Win Important Successes Further South.

By a Military Expert.

NOT for months have the battle lines on the western front shown such great activity as during the last week. For several weeks there has been constant cannonading, but nothing approaching in violence the artillery fire of the week past.

This may be due in part to the fact that substantial deliveries of American firms who hold war contracts is just beginning. As was pointed out here several weeks ago, although contracts for an enormous amount of shell are held in this country, some of which were let months ago, American manufacturers were not equipped either with sufficient machinery or buildings to produce the quantities necessary to meet the demand suddenly placed upon them. These manufacturers have now had enough time to make the needed extensions and modifications of their plants and machinery and it is entirely probable that from now on the flow of munitions abroad will be material and steady.

The artillery fire, of the Allies at least, will therefore show an increase in its intensity. This war has brought about many changes in the preconceived ideas as to tactical movements, the most decided of which is in the use of the artillery arm. It has been a generally accepted theory of warfare that artillery without infantry can accomplish nothing against an army in the field. Artillery has been used—and all military textbooks so prescribe its use—to shell the lines of the enemy, and when they have been thoroughly shaken by artillery fire, and not until then, the infantry goes into action and completes the work.

It seems that the allied commanders on the western front are attempting to develop a new method that involves the continuous use of artillery without exposing the infantry to the same extent as formerly. In but few cases have any of the violent artillery attacks of the past week been followed up by the infantry. This method may have resulted in the destruction of large sections of the semi-permanent earthworks which the Germans have constructed during the past year, but has not produced any advance worthy of note. In fact, it is difficult to see how it can. Infantry supported by artillery is, of course, necessary to hold any given point, and in order to hold it must first get it.

For the first time in months the French have been active against the salient at St. Mihiel. This town was taken early in the war, and on taking it the Germans established themselves on the west bank of the Meuse, constructing emplacements for their heavy guns. The French reported on Sunday the destruction by their artillery of several of the bridges over the Meuse near the town. This has resulted apparently in the retirement of the Germans to the east bank of the river. This would naturally be enforced through the loss of a large part of the means of communications belonging to forces on the two sides of the river.

From St. Mihiel the artillery fire extended west to Pont-a-Mousson. A glance at the map will show that the key to this salient is the railroad from Metz to Thiaucourt. This road is, or was when the territory was occupied, the only direct road to Germany over which supplies could be transported. It is therefore the main line of communications of the German troops occupying the angle and consequently the constant objective of the French hammering against the sides of the salient.

Thiaucourt, the terminus of the railroad, has been the point toward which the French efforts have been particularly directed. The main attack on this town has come through the Le Prêtre Forest, the northern part of which is well within artillery range of the town. Unfortunately for the French, however, the railroad runs down a narrow valley with almost straight sides—the Valley of the Mad River—so that Thiaucourt was practically guarded from the French fire. Evidently, however, some point of vantage has been taken, for during the week the town has been under fire and the transportation of supplies seriously interfered with.

In the Vosges Mountains, in the Argonne, and in the Champagne and Artois districts the artillery fire has also been violent. Northwest of Rheims the French have crossed the Aisne and apparently have secured a good foothold on the north bank of that river. If this can be retained it will be of great assistance in future operations. It is almost inevitable that at some time an operation will be begun against the German line from Arras to Rheims. This line is an obtuse salient with its vertex at Soissons. A drive north from the Champagne country or a drive east and south from the Artois district would seriously involve the German communications and force a retreat of the troops to the west of the line of advance. Not until the British troops now on the front have been strongly reinforced, however, and a great reserve supply of ammunition accumulated, will the attempt be made. The cost in life of such a move will be great. The chances of success must be correspondingly great to justify the expenditure involved.

The launching of the Teuton attack on Serbia and the mobilization of the Bulgarian Army has thrown the Balkan States into a ferment and has brought the situation there to a crisis. It seems certain now that if Bulgaria enters the war at all it will be on the Teuton side. This will increase the difficulties of the Entente in the operations against the Dardanelles, but may simplify matters in other quarters.

Rumania, sandwiched in between the central empires, Bulgaria, and Turkey, will be the stumbling block. In the event of Bulgaria's entrance into the war, Rumania can hardly retain her status of neutrality, and if she moves at all it will naturally be with the Entente. The Rumanians are Latins, and, with Italy engaged, there is but small possibility that they will decide otherwise than against the Teutons.

Rumania's position with respect to the present Austro-German line in the east is one of considerable strategic importance in that the flank of that line rests on the Rumanian frontier. The Russians have shown considerable strength in their operations against this section of the Teuton line—in fact the past three or four weeks have seen a succession of local victories of some magnitude, resulting in the capture of nearly a hundred thousand prisoners. If the Rumanian Army, already, of course, mobilized, were added to the Russian forces now operating along the Seretb River, it is entirely possible that the entire right flank of the Teutons would be forced to fall back and the advance into Russia brought to an abrupt halt.

The Allies, however, are exhausting every resource known to diplomacy to revive the Balkan league, or at least to preserve the status quo. Knowing the effect on the Dardanelles operations of the entrance of Bulgaria into the war on the Teuton side, it seems much more expedient to lose the assistance of Rumania, and probably Greece, than to see Bulgaria lined up with their opponents. But it seems that all efforts to preserve a Balkan peace are doomed to failure. In answer to the mobilization of Bulgaria, the mobilization of Greek troops has been ordered and the Greek Parliament convened. This may be interpreted by extreme pacifists merely as a precautionary measure, but because of the well-known volatility of the Balkan temperament it is almost certain that Greece knows war is imminent and is taking steps to protect herself from an active Bulgarian menace.

Bulgaria's mobilization orders have called for about 700,000 men, Greece's orders for about half that total. These are practically the maximum numbers that the two countries can call to the colors. Rumania, in case she should join Greece and the Quadruple Entente, can call about 550,000. At the first sign of actual hostilities between Greece and Bulgaria, Rumania is almost sure to move. Thus another million and a half men will be thrown into the maelstrom.

On the eastern front the week opened with the first important German success since the Russians abandoned the Warsaw salient, namely, the occupation of Vilna. For weeks the Russians had held practically to their lines on almost equal terms with von Hindenburg. The pressure finally became too great and the evacuation of the Lithuanian capital followed.

At the same time the Germans began a wide flanking movement, using large forces of cavalry, sweeping north of Vilna across the Vilna-Dvinsk railroad, then southeast to Sventziany and Vileika. Very heavy Russian forces occupying the triangle formed by the towns of Leda, Vilna, and Vileika were thus more than three-quarters surrounded, and it was evident that their retirement could be effected, if at all, only with great difficulty and probably with enormous losses. Until the railway from Vilna to Dvinsk was cut the retreat of the Vilna forces did not present such a problem. But the crossing of this road by the German cavalry near Sventziany immediately changed the face of the situation and threw these troops into a position of great danger.

The road from Vilna to Minsk, one of the only two lines of retreat left, was also cut by the German cavalry moving south from Vileika at Molodechno. This left open only a single-track railroad running from Lida to Baranovitchi. Two days later this railroad was also cut by von Hindenburg, who took Lida and advanced a short distance to the east of that city. It seemed then that the escape of this large section of the Czar's army was thoroughly prevented. There was a small outlet, it is true, but the railroads were all in German hands and modern armies are very dependent on railroads for transportation.

The result was what was undoubtedly one of the most desperate battles of the war. The Russians fought for life and safety, the Germans to force the Russians into a decisive fight. After months of pursuit, of driving the Russians into one apparently deadly trap after another, only to see them escape through some unlooked-for and impossible avenue of retreat, a decision seemed nearer than at any time since last April. The opportunity was too good to be lost. Germany could not rest. But again the trap was broken and the Russian escape made good with almost inconsiderable loss. By the fiercest kind of fighting the Russians recaptured the town of Molodechno on the Vilna-Minsk railroad, driving the Germans northward toward Vileika. This made available for the Russian retreat the railway line to Minsk and the country between Molodechno and Lida.

The Russian troops occupying the dangerous triangle then commenced to fall back eastward instead of southward as had been anticipated, fighting heavy rearguard actions. Evidently, serious as their situation was it was not as bad as German official reports had indicated. The German cavalry which had swept north across the Dvinsk railroad to Sventziany and thence to Vileika was not a very serious menace to the retreat, they were quickly thrust aside by the Russians, and the way to retreat opened. In these actions the Russian cavalry played an important part.

Berlin cannot but be grievously disappointed over the outcome. It was expected and eagerly predicted by the German press when the news of the fall of Vilna was published that it was inevitable that large numbers of prisoners would be taken. On this point the German official reports are almost completely silent. The total number of Russians reported captured during the week is but 2,000, and most of these were taken in operations against Dvinsk.

These operations were begun when it became apparent to von Hindenburg that the Russians had made good their escape from his Vilna trap. His army, which had endeavored to wrap itself completely around Vilna and encircle the Russian troops retreating from that city, was forced, partly by the successful Russian retreat and partly by heavy Russian counterattacks at carefully selected points, to straighten itself out west of the railroad from Vilna to Dvinsk. Almost immediately a movement was begun against Dvinsk, which at first seemed to promise success. The Russians, however, heartened by their success in outwitting the Germans in the Vilna fighting, took the offensive and succeeded in neutralizing the previous German success. The sum total of the week in the north, therefore, is the capture of Vilna, a city without guns, without men. The gain seems to be entirely incommensurate with the price paid for it.

There can be no question that the German losses were frightfully large. A golden opportunity seemed to be presented to them to bring matters in the eastern theatre near to a conclusion. The Russian Vilna army seemed hopelessly trapped and its forced surrender more than a possibility. With such an object in sight it was to be expected that every possible effort would be exerted regardless of cost to accomplish it. The character of the fighting noted by both sides in their reports indicates how fierce and incessant it was. What the loss was is not known and probably never will be, but it certainly was more than Germany could afford in return for the emptied city of Vilna.

South of this section of the battle line, between Lida and Pinsk, no further German advances have been made. There has been considerable fighting, but it has been altogether fruitless. In fact, such advantage as has been gained seems to rest with the Russians, who have shown unlooked-for if not unaccountable strength everywhere. For an army that has suffered the many and serious reverses that have been inflicted by the Teutons, that has retreated almost without pause from Western Galicia to Eastern Poland, the Russian Army certainly shows a truly remarkable ability not only to hold but to strike back.

This has been shown particularly in the sector between Pinsk and the Rumanian frontier—that is, against the Teuton right wing. North of the Pripet marshes, in the neighborhood of Pinsk, Mackensen, who is in command of the German right centre, reports that he has been compelled to withdraw his line somewhat to avoid the same sort of a trap which nearly caught the Russians in the Vilna sector. He had pushed forward a little east of Pinsk, and as his line to the north and south of Pinsk was unable to advance with him, the result was the creation in his line at Pinsk of a sharp salient. Successful Russian attacks against the southern side of this salient threatened to cut off the troops at this most advanced point, forcing a retirement.

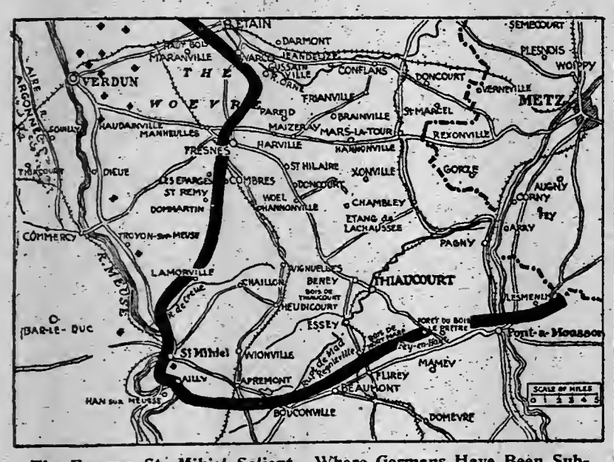
Still further south, in Volhynia and Galicia, Russian successes have been still more marked, so marked, in fact, that they can be accounted for only on the theory that the Germans have weakened their southern front in order to reinforce von Hindenburg in the north, whose operations are considered much more important. Among the most important of the Russian successes is the recapture of the fortress of Lutsk, which practically clears the Volhynian triangle made up of the fortresses of Lutsk, Dubno, and Rovno, of German troops.

In spite of the loss of Vilna the general situation on the eastern front is more hopeful from the standpoint of the Allies than at any time since the fall of Warsaw. Along the entire line von Hindenburg alone has been able to advance, and his progress toward Dvinsk is very slow. The Russian losses have naturally been great, but the Germans, too, have been terribly punished. The difference is that Russia's man power is so enormous that she can absorb her losses while Germany cannot.

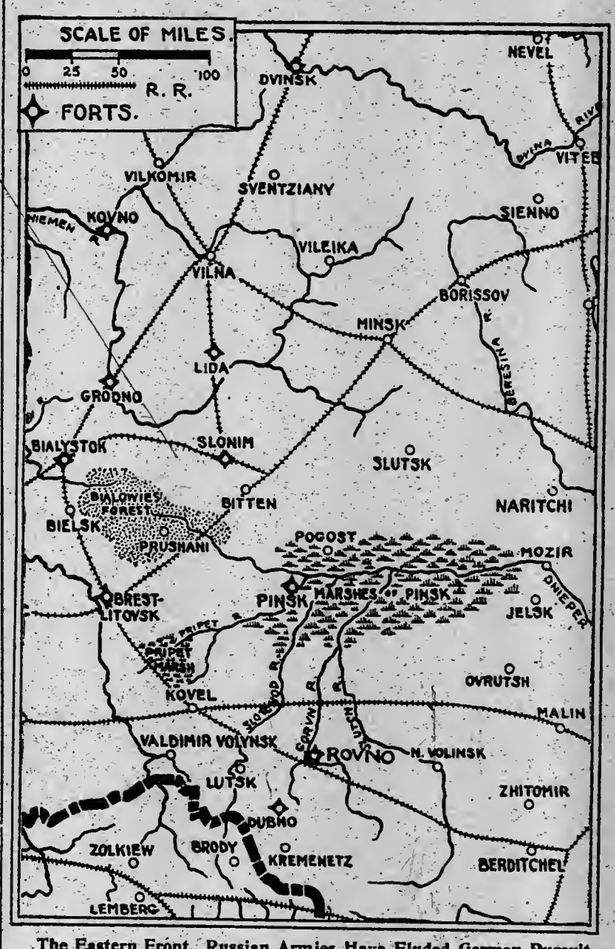
Russia's successes in the south just at this time take on an additional importance because of the situation in the Balkans. No one of the Balkan States can, without sacrificing its independence, if not its national existence, go into the war on the losing side. With Russia temporarily, at least, in practical control of the situation in Galicia, and with the certainty that Rumania will follow her, but on the other side Bulgaria may hesitate before lining up with the central empires.



Balkan State, Whose Entry Into War May Be a Decisive Factor.



The Famous St. Mihiel Salient, Where Germans Have Been Subjected Recently to Violent Bombardment.



The Eastern Front. Russian Armies Have Eluded German Pursuit in the North About Vilna, Checked Their Foes Near Pinsk, and Recaptured Lutsk.

HERE AND THERE IN THE RECENT WAR NEWS

FROM Paris comes a report that the Emperor of Austria is seeking to dispose of the famous Hapsburg opal, the costliest jewel in his collection, which is regarded as a "hoodoo" to the Hapsburg family. Its value is estimated at $250,000 and it weighs seventeen ounces. The report adds that a big jewelry firm of Holland is negotiating for the stone.

Great Britain intends to deal comprehensively with the entire question of the suppression or curtailment of the liquor traffic during the present session of Parliament, says a London paper.

Among those seriously affected by the new British income tax is William Waldorf Astor, who will have to pay $1,250,000, or 33 1-3 per cent. of his total income. Other rich Americans affected and the taxes on their incomes are: Mrs. William B. Leeds, $300,000; Lady Granard, $100,000, and Mrs. Beatty, wife of Admiral Beatty, who was Miss Edith Field, daughter of Marshall Field of Chicago, $200,000.

Germany contemplates laying a new mine field in the passage between the Danish island of Zealand and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the North Sea. A pilot service is to be established so that neutral shipping may traverse the danger zone unscathed.

That the Crown Prince of Germany was eager for war as far back as January, 1914, is asserted by Ian Malcolm, a member of Parliament, who had a conversation with the Kaiser's heir at that time. In a book which he has just had published Mr. Malcolm says that the Prince remarked to him: "I want war. I want to have a smack at those French swine as soon as ever I can."

The German Government has ordered the closing of all workshops in the empire in which working people employed sewing sand bags receive less than the local standard wages and where the "sweating system" is practiced.

It is reported from Berlin that Ludwig Ganghofer, one of the most celebrated of German writers, has been severely wounded while visiting the trenches on the battle front, and that he has lost his left eye. In spite of old age, Ganghofer has been active as a war correspondent for months on both the western and eastern fronts. Among other things he has had interesting talks with Kaiser Wilhelm, which have been reprinted all over the world.

In her speech from the throne recently Queen Wilhelmina of Holland declared that "the firm determination of the Dutch Government to maintain our integrity and strictly observe the duties of neutrality meets with appreciation everywhere." She added that the army and navy of Holland were in readiness to protect national interests.

Private reports reaching Germany said that the Bank of England was hit by the Zeppelin raiders in their recent attack on London.

Thousands of Armenian refugees were brought to safety recently by French warships, after they had repelled for two months the attacks of Turkish forces bent on exterminating them. They have been installed in a provisional camp at Port Said.

During a recent visit of the German Emperor to Bavaria King Ludwig conferred upon him the baton of a Bavarian Field Marshal.

Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, announced in Parliament a few days ago that the British Government, by a good stroke of business, had obtained complete control of the supplies of frozen meat from Australia and New Zealand, and had also made huge purchases of meat in the Argentine at 4 cents a pound less than the minimum prices quoted by the American firms controlling the Argentine meat output. The total purchases by the British Government of meat, he said, would amount to $250,000,000 a year.

Doctors and nurses of the American Red Cross mission to Germany, and the American Red Cross units at Vienna and Budapest, have received medals from the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments in recognition of their work.

Count Bobrinski, Governor General of Galicia during its occupation by the Russians, has been declared insane and taken to Kiev, according to a Berlin report. Last November it was announced that he had died of apoplexy.

Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian poet, flew over Trent in an aeroplane on the Italian national holiday (Sept. 20) and dropped bags made of the Italian colors containing a message written by him exhorting the people of the city to await patiently the arrival of the liberating Italian Army.

Moses Yates, formerly of Passaic, N. J., has been killed fighting with the English forces at the Dardanelles, according to news received in his former home.

News that his father, mother, and two brothers had died "through war" was received a few days ago by Andrew A. Findlay of Scotland, trainer of the Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Baseball League.

Two thousand five hundred consumptive prisoners from the belligerent countries are to be sent to Switzerland for treatment, says a Geneva dispatch, in accordance with an arrangement between the Swiss Government and the nations at war. The British invalids are to go to the Oberland region, the French to Leysin, and the Germans to St. Moritz.

Switzerland's expenses incident to mobilization of her army up to Sept. 1 were $28,000,000, said President Motta before the National Council of the Swiss Confederation. If the war lasts ten months longer the total would reach $80,000,000, he said.

The promotion to Vice Admiral of Rear Admiral von Reuber-Paschwitz, formerly German Naval Attaché at Washington, was announced last week in Berlin. He also commanded a German squadron which visited this country in 1912.

Two more spies, one a woman, have been sentenced in England, the man to death, the woman to ten years' imprisonment.

Of 48,000 male German students enrolled in Germany's twenty-two universities at the beginning of the war, 43,000 have gone to the front.

One German U submarine sank another last week, according to Norwegian fishermen. The craft sunk, they said, was disguished as a British submarine.

It is rumored that the du Pont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., may build a powder plant for the use of Russia, Japan, and China.

As a result of the Pope's persistent efforts in behalf of Poland, says a Rome dispatch, the German and Austrian Governments have already granted considerable privileges to the Polish Catholic clergy and promised much toward protecting the language, religion, and usages of the Polish inhabitants of the territory now occupied by German and Austro-Hungarian troops. It is said that the resurrection of Poland is one of the Pope's greatest ambitions, as he believes its position as a buffer between Germans and Slavs would be one of the most important guarantees of future peace in Europe.

Ninety-three factories will be built as soon as possible in Italy for the manufacture of munitions, says a Turin report, to be converted after the war into laboratories for making chemicals and aniline dyes as a means of emancipating Italy from dependence for these products on Germany.

After noting the fact that, to Italy, the war represents, above all else, revenge against her hereditary and hated enemy, Austria, which gives it something of the "vendetta" spirit, a special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES at Milan writes: "Perhaps the most significant achievement of the Italians is the manner in which they have been able to separate the business of making war from their ordinary, everyday occupations. The absence of confusion, the methodic manner in which they control the economic and military activities of the country, not allowing the one to interfere with the other, furnishes an object lesson by which the other members of the Quadruple Entente might well profit. Italy is making war in a scientific, unostentatious manner. The Italian Army, officered by men who know and love their profession, is carrying out the tasks intrusted to it as quietly and calmly as though they were mere 'grand manoeuvres.' There is a total absence of the makeshift and the improvised, which means not merely careful but honest preparation for war."

The American Consulate at Stuttgart, Germany, was hit by a fragment of a bomb during the recent aerial raid on that city by French airmen. Nobody in the Consulate was injured.

Over 69,000 square miles of hostile territory, an area approximately equal to that of Missouri, are now occupied by the Germans, says a report from the American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin. It is distributed as follows: In Belgium, 11,197 square miles; in France, 8,108 square miles; in Russia, 50,197 square miles. The Allies, the report estimates, occupy 4,266 square miles of hostile territory, (about the area of Connecticut,) 3,861 miles in Galicia, and 405 in Alsace-Lorraine. The report adds that the total of prisoners taken by the central powers was 1,694,869, including 8,790 officers. It placed the number of field pieces captured at 8,000 and of machine guns at 3,000.

Speaking of the Kaiser's activity on the battle front, a Russian correspondent writes: "He issued an order that nothing must be disturbed on the scene of a big battle until he arrived—the field filled with dead, lines of trenches, damage to fortress, all must remain as it was at the end of the fight until the Kaiser himself appears. He travels very swiftly. At Novo Georgievsk he arrived six hours after the capture of the fortress by the Germans."

Reports reaching Washington state that 500,000 Armenians have been slaughtered since the outbreak of the war or have lost their lives as a result of the Turkish deportation order and the resulting war of extinction.

Italians declare that the Austrians have torn down the famous statue of Dante in Trent, a masterpiece of sculpture, and are using the bronze to make cannon.

Russia is reported to be double-tracking the Trans-Siberian Railroad, for which purpose she is obtaining the steel rails from this country. She has also placed an order here for 100 locomotives, of which 35 have been completed. The locomotives are of the heaviest type and of new design. Those finished have been sent by way of Vladivostok, and it is hoped that they may be available for transporting munitions from Archangel into Russia later in the Fall. Serbia, too, has ordered fifteen American locomotives for early delivery.

In a party of Russian invalid prisoners being returned to Russia through Sweden there were twenty-five who had gone insane as a result of their sufferings, according to a Stockholm dispatch.

That Belgian and British troops have defeated German forces on the borders of Rhodesia, South Africa, in a series of engagements, was announced in a recent cable message to the Belgian Minister of Colonies by the Vice Governor General of Katanga, Belgian Congo.

The German Governor General of Belgium has issued an order making liable to punishment every person who refuses "without sufficient ground to do work consonant with his professional activity in the public interest and demanded by the German authorities." Persons hindering others from working by coercion, threats, or persuasion are also made liable to punishment.

Milwaukee furriers declare that the war will be over soon, basing their predictions on the fact that expected orders for furs to be used in a Winter campaign against Russia have not come from Germany.

Many Swiss watchmakers are to exchange their usual occupation for the making of munitions, large orders for the latter having been placed with watch factories by the English and Italian Governments.

Leader

In Travel and Resort Advertising

The New York Times in August printed 59,439 agate lines of Railroad, Steamship and Resort advertising—a greater volume than any other New York newspaper.

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QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Panama Canal Tolls.

F. C. W.—Will you be kind enough to advise me on the following question: Do the ships of all nations going through the Panama Canal pay the same rate of toll, and if not how are the rates differentiated?

All vessels using the Panama Canal pay toll according to the system of toll rates decreed in the proclamation of the President, Nov. 1, 1912. There is no discrimination in favor of the United States or any other nation. The rates are as follows: On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, $1.20 per net vessel ton—each one hundred cubic feet—of actual earning capacity; on vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent. less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo; upon naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, $0.50 per displacement ton; upon army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, $1.20 per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

West Point.

WILLIAM O'CONNELL.—Will you picase give me information as to how to gain admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point?

Each Senator, Congressional District, and Territory is entitled to have one cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and the District of Columbia has two cadets. There are also forty appointments at large, which are usually given to the sons of army men, and which are in the hands of the President. The nominations are made by the Senators or Representatives to the Secretary of War, and these nominations may be made after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Senator or Representative. Appointments are made by the Secretery of War, usually one year in advance of the date of admission. The Representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates, known as first and second aiternates, and when his regular nominee takes his entrance examinations for the Academy, these two may take them with him, and the better qualified will be admitted to the Academy in the event of the principal nominee's failure to pass the examinations. Appointses to the Military Academy must be between 17 and 22 years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and are required to pass—unless a satisfactory certificate is presented in lieu of examinations—a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography, and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Senator or Member of Congress.

State Charities.

READER.—Can you tell me something of what the State of New York does for inebriates?

The Department of Correction maintains the "Board of Inebriety of the City of New York," which was established in 1911 for the care and treatment of habitual drunkards. Any detailed information may be sought from the board direct.

Licenses for Electricians.

M. GREENBERG.—Will you kindly give me some information on the law which was recently passed requiring licenses for electricians?

The Code of Ordinances of the City of New York was amended in July by the addition in the chapter dealing with electrical control of seven articles. These articles were as follows: General provisions, generators, motors, switchboards, outside work, inside work, fittings, materials, and details of construction, miscellaneous provisions, violations. Concerning licenses the new articles read: "No person shall install, alter, or repair electric wiring or appliances for light, heat, or power in any building except a person holding a license, a special licensc, or a special permit, or a person employed by and working under the general supervision of the bolder of a licnse, a special license, or a special permit, and after application for a certificate of inspection of such installation, alteration, or repair. A license or a special license shall remain in force for one year from the date of issue, and a special permit shall remain in force during the performance of the work which it authorizes, unless modified, suspended, or revoked; but in no case shall a special permit remain in force for more than one year. The Commissioner may at any time by an order in writing, for good cause shown, modify, suspend or revoke any special permit issued pursuant to this chapter, and in like manner, bnt upon recommendation of the License Board, hs may modify, suspend or revoke any license similarly issued. All applications for licenses, special licenses, special permits or certificates of inspection shall be made to the Commissioner, in such form and detail as be may from time to time prescribe. A license, special license or special permit shall not be transferable.

The ruling called for the appointment of a board to determine the fitness of applicants, to be made up as follows (the members have been lately appointed, and their names follow in parentheses): an officsr or employe of the department (Hubert S. Wynkoop,) a master or employing electrician (John P. Ryan,) a journeyman electrician (Paul McNally,) an underwriters' electrical inspector (Joseph C. Forsyth,) an electrician in the employ of a public service corporation in the city (Arthur A. Pope,) an architect or builder of at least five years' practical experience (Fred G. Webber,) a real estate owner or broker (Elmer D. Coultsr.)

The new articles of the Electrical Code provide further: "The member of the board who is an officer or employe of ths department shall serve as Chairman, and all members shall serve without compensation. Four members, including the Chairman, who shall be entitled to vote, shall constitute a quorum of the board for the transaction of business. In no recommendation for the issue, modification, suspension, or revocation of a license shall be adopted except by the vote of four members of the board. All applications for licenses or special licenses shall be referred by the Commissioner to the board, which shall promptly investigate and report to the Commissioner as to the fitness for license of the respective applicants. The board shall meet at least once in every week for the consideration of sucb applications. The board shall investigate and report to the Commissioner respecting any charge that may be made against the holder of a license or a special license. There shall be charged and collected by the Commissioner a fee of $10 for each license issued under the provisions of this chapter and thereafter an annual fee of $5 for each renewal of such license and a fee of $1 for each special license or special permit so issued."

The board has recently establisbed the following rules:

"1. An applicant for a license or a special license shall be required to submit with his application a sworn statement wbich shall give the age of the applicant, if an individual, shall inform the board of the period of time such applicant shall have been in business as a master or employing electrician, and shall give a list of at least twelve complete equipments for electric light or power which be has installed. The board reserves the right further to examine such applicant, either orally or in writing, as to his fitness and qualifications.

"2. Applicants unable to comply with the above conditions shall be required by the board to submit to a written examination.

"3. Applications may be made in the name of an individual, a corporation or a co-partnership. In the case of a corporation or a co-partnership, the applicant shall state the name, age, and official position (with such corporation or such co-partnership) of its representative who will submit to examination.

"4. Where two or mors buildings are under one ownership or one management, the person employed by such owner or by such management to supervise the installation, alteration, or repair of elsctric wiring or appliances in such buildings sball be licensed under subdivision 8 of Section 1; or else the electrician in each building must hold a special license, as provided in subdivision 11 of Section 1."

Shortly after Oct. 1 epplication blanks will be availabls for distribution. Written examinations as may be necessary will be held during the latter part of October.

Jews in Germany.

L. H.—Will you please tell me whether Jews in Germany enjoy the same rights as in Great Britain? That is to say, can a Jew hold an official position, civil or military?

A. C.—Will you kindly give me the following information: Are Jews allowed to becoms professors in German Universities? Are they allowed to hold Government or civil service positions of high rank, such as Secretaries of Embassies, &c., without being converted or baptized? Is Dr. Dernburg a Jew or of Jewish parents?

The Constitution of the German Empire states that religious beliefs shall be no bar to preferment in any walk of life. There is absolutely no statute which prevents Jews from holding official positions. Israel Cohen, in his book, "Jewish Life in Modern Times," (Dodd, Mead & Co., 1914,) says: "It is at first sight surprising to find that the conforming Jews of Germany, who form only 1 per cent. of the population, constitute 1.93 per cent. of the high Government officials and 5 per cent. of the university ordinary professors, but these proportions are much below the ratio of Jews with university education to the entire educated class." You will see from this that Jews can become professors in the universities. The fact that they do not become so in proportion to their ratio to the general educated classes is due to the unwillingness of the professors to have Jews for colleagues. In both the army and the universities the officers and the professors have a voice in the selection of other officers and other professors. There is a certain amount of anti-Semitism in both professions, but there is no official discrimination against Jews. There is also nothing to prevent Jews from occupying Government positions, as you will see from the quotation above. Dr. Dernburg was never a Jsw. His mother was a Christian and his father was a baptized Jew. The Jews of Germany have the same rights as the Jews of Great Britain, or rather, the Jews of Germany have the seme rights as the rest of the population.

The "full civic equsility" which now obtains for Jews throughout Germany was first granted in Prussia, April 11, 1848. It was granted by the State of Hanover Sept. 5, 1848; Nassau, Dec. 12, 1848; Würtemberg, Dec. 2, 1861; Baden, Oct. 4, 1862; Holstein, July 14, 1863, and Saxony, Dec. 3, 1868. After the establishment of the North German Confederation all existing restrictions imposed upon the followers of different religions were, by the law of July 3, 1869, abolished; this decree was extended to all the provinces of the German Empire after the events of 1870.

The Literacy Test for Voters.

Y. B. OAKLEY.—About three weeks ago I read in The Boston Herald that the New York Constitutional Convention had agreed to insert in the new Constitution a clause to the effect that all voters must be able to read and write English as a pre-requisite for the privilege of voting. This agreement was reached because the convention felt that the country can be thoroughly unified only when all citizens shall be familiar with the languags in wbich our laws are written, and in which the official business of tbs country is conducted. On reading over the proposed new Constitution, I find no mention of reading and writing as prerequisite for voting. Was The Herald mistaken in its report, or was it finally decided by the convention that the reading and writing clause should be omitted?

The debate over the literacy test, its adoption, re-submission, and final defeat, was one of the most exciting happenings of the Constitutional Convention. The resolution calling for this test for voters was presented by Charles H. Young of Westchester, a Republican, on Aug. 24. It was opposed by Louis Marshall and others. The debate begun that day was continued Aug. 25, and (to quote the papers) "amid scenes of turbulence" the literacy test won the vote of the convention by a count of 70 to 61. The next day, on Mr. Young's own motion, the question was again put to a vote, and the decision of the convention was reversed, by a vote of 77 to 67. Nearly all the Democrats voted against it.

Old Customs and Sayings.

In response to a question from E. B. M. as to the origin of the expression, "The goose bangs high," the following letter has been received from C. H. H. MacDonald:

The better answer to E. B. M. about the origin of the expression would be the one which is published in some of the books on the Origin of Sayings. One old and familiar expression being "Everything is lovely when the goose yangs high." The word "yang" (see Standard Dictionary) means "to emit a shrill cry, like a goose when flying." In some manner the word "yang" was corrupted or changed to "hang," but there is no sense in the expression when the word "hang" is substituted for "yang."

The Doukhobors.

In reference to a question and answer about the Doukhobors, the following letter bas been received from M. De Wolfe:

I notice an article in your Qnery Column about the Doukhobors, in which it ie stated that they settled in the Province of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. There is no province in the Dominion known as Assiniboia and I think possibly it is Manitoba that is meant. At the time the Doukhobors settled in Canada, the portion of territory they went to was known as the Northwest Territories, a portion of which was afterward divided into the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. A good many Doukhobors are now located in the Kootenay District of Britisb Columbia, and from all accounts are exceedingly prosperous.

An American Woman.

E. J. S.—Kindly inform me regarding the following: A says that when an American woman marries an Austrian wbo bas been bere eight years and ie not a citizen of the United States, she becomes an Austrian subject. B says she is still an American. The parties were married here.

Will you please tell me also why we applaud "Dixie"? While dining recently this air was played, and I was criticised for applanding.

Legally the citizenship of a woman follows that of her husband.

Southerners applaud "Dixie" because it is regarded almost as a "national air" in the Southsrn States. The reason for most of the applause that greets ths tune is not, bowever, a matter of sectional loyalty, but of sheer liking. "Dixie" is gay and spirited, and most people like it and like to applaud it.

The Ems Dispatch.

A. M. H.—Can you give me the original text of the "Ems Dispatch" which Bismarck garbled in 1870, and also inform me in what manner he altered it, to bring on the war between France and Germany at that time?

When Bismarck had finished "arranging" the famous Ems dispatch for publication, he turned to Moltke and Roon, with whom he was dining, and told them that he had made "no omiesions, no additions, only certain suppressions." The actual "changing" of the dispatch was such as to make it appear that negotiations between the King of Prussia and the French Ambassador at their meeting at Ems had broken off finally and in anger, whereas they had merely been held in suspense. Moltke and Roon both approved highly of Bismarck's "suppressions;" the story goes that before he prepared the dispatch for publication, the Chancellor turned to the Chief of Staff and asked him how soon he could complete his preparations for conflict in case war should break out," and that Moltke answered "ths sooner ths better." We have not ths original text. The King left Bismarck fres, in ths last sentence of bis dispatch, to decide whether ths matter sbould be communicated with the papers. Bismarck made the messags public as soon as he had completed bis amendatione; it was distributed as a fres supplement to the North German Gazette on its next issue.

Newspapers.

R. W. McCANN.—Will you please teli me where I can get a list of the newspapers of New York and New Jersey?

Lord and Thomas' Directory of the American Press contains lists of newspapers.

Weather at Miami.

F. D. W.—Please inform me as to the usual temperature in Miami, Florida, during the months from November to May.

Ths mean temperature in Miami for ths last twenty-two years is, for the months of the question, as follows: November, 72; December, 68; January, 67.3; February, 68.8; March, 72; April, 74.2; May, 78.6. The mean maximum temperature is: November, 80.3; December, 76.2; January, 75; February, 76.8; March, 79.7; April, 82.5; May, 86.1; these are averages on a record going back seventeen years. The mean minimum temperature record for seventeen years is: November, 66.6; December, 60.7; January, 58.2; February, 59.5; March, 64; April, 65.6; May, 70.5. The highest temperatures known in the past seventeen years during these months are as follows: November, 88; December, 91; January, 85; February, 88; March, 92; April, 93; May, 94. The lowest temperatures for seventeen years, excluding ths cold waves in 1894 and 1895, are as follows: November, 38; December, 32; January, 29; February, 29; March, 39; April, 46; May, 52. The earliest killing frost of record in Miami occurred Dec. 26, the latest, Feb. 19; but a killing frost is of very infrequent occurrence. In tbe years 1896-1912, the only temperatures falling as low as or below 32 degrees (freezing point) were as follows: Feb. 14, 1899, 29 degrees; Feb. 19, 1900, 30 degrees; Jan. 26, 1905, 29 degrees; Dec. 26, 1906, 32 degrees.

Masonic Ritual.

B. A. FLOBERTY.—Who wrote the ritual of the Masonic Order? What is the native land of General Sir John French?

Ths Masonic constitutions and regulations still in existence go back in Great Britain and Germany to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, respectively, and in France still further. The date of the oldest existent of the "Old Charges" which are delivered to the initiates is fixed, approximately, at 1390. The legend therein says that the genesis of the society was found "yn Egypte lands" in the time of King Atheistan, who called an assembly of the Masons together, when fifteen articles and as egreed upon for the government of the craft. About seventy copies of these old manuecript scrolls bavs been found and all bave much in common. It is said that in 1646 the forms for ths admission of Masonic candidates were rearranged "to certain noble philosophers." The first Grand Lodge wes inaugurated in London in 1717, by three or four of the old lodges.

Robert Freke Gould, in his "History of Freemasonry," says that some regard Masonry as an assimilation of the ancient mysteries, while others regard it as their direct survival. "If the philosophers of the seventeenth century ransacked antiquity in order to discover a model for tbeir newly born Freemasonry, the mysteries properly so-called furnished them with the object of their search. "If, without break of continuity, the forms of the mysteries are now possessed by tbe Free Masons their origin must be looked for in tbe rites of Mithraism." From these two quotations it will be seen that the question of the origin of Masonic ritual is an unsettled one.

Fort in bis "Antiquities of Freemasonry" saye "in all the legends of Freemasonry the line of ascent leade with unerring accuracy through the Grecian corpcrations back to the Orient." Mithraism, or the worship of Mithras, was the last form of paganism which lingered amid the ruins of the ancient Roman Empirs. It was the descendant of tbe Greek mysteries which were introduced into Greece from Egypt about 1400 B. C. Autboritles disagree as to what these mysteries really were. Some say they were schools of virtue and philanthropy, soms that they were for religious teaching, some that they were adapted by the priesly craft to increase the respect due to religion. All were in substance tbe same, a symbolic representation of the allsgorical death and resurrcction of some deity, or the wanderings of a person in distress and his mystical search, began in sadness and ended in joy, and consisted of three stages of preparation, initiation, and perfection. Those authorities which support the theory of the direct continuation of Freemasonry from thesc ancient mysteries point as evidence to the similitty between thie and the present forms in use.

Some of the symbols, the compass and square, are found in the most ancient Chinese classics.

General Sir John French was born at Ripple Vale, Ripple, Kent, England, Sept. 28, 1852.

Burke Foundation.

M. V. MACK.—Some time ago you published in the Magazine Section an article on the Burke Foundation. Will you kindly publish information about it and the address of the City Reception House?

No record of any article on the Burke Foundation in THE SUNDAY TIMES can be found. The Winifred Masterson Burks Relief Fund, organized in 1902, purpose, a convaiescent home, is listed in the Charities Directory. It is, however, not yet in operation. The Secretary is Frederick H. Reuman, 170 Broadway. "The City Reception House" is not listed. Ths Reception Hospital, foot of East Sixteenth Strest, is for children and adults suffering from contagious diseases and for the temporary care of patients awaiting transfer to other hospitals. It is under control of the Department of Health.

Crime Statistics.

F. B. K.—Can you publish statistics of crimes committed in London and New York during the last year?

The Chairman of a special committee in Chicago, speaking last September, gave the following statistics for the year 1913: Murders—Cbicago, 262; New York, 131, and London, 36. Robberies and Assaults to Rob—Chicago, 1,022; New York, 926, and London, 78. Burglaries—Chicago, 1,041; New York, 1,755, and London, 1,129.

The Bowery.

JAMES A. BOWERY.—I am seeking information as to how the street called Bowery came by its name. As my name is Bowery, it is certainly interesting to me.

Bowery is a corruption of a Dutch word bouwerig, and was given to the street which passed through what was once the farm of Governor Peter Stuyvesant. The Dutch word is derived from bouw, tillage, or bouwen, meaning to cultivate, and is equivalent to the modern Dutch boederig, meaning a farm.

Classes in Lip Reading.

FORT HAMILTON.—The People's University Extension Society of New York, 105 East Seventeenth Street, has free classes for the instruction of the deaf. You migbt also communicats with the New York School for the Hard of Hearing, 18 East Forty-first Street.

Names of Rulers.

E. M. CARLQUIST.—The President of Switzerland is Giuseppe Motta, the Sultan of Turkey is Mohammed V., the Emperor of Japan is Yoshihito, and the President of China is Yuan Shih-kai.

Secretarial Courses.

EVA B. VOSBURGH.—A list of all tbs schools in the East which give secretarial courses would take too much space in these columns. Columbia University, New York, gives such a course.

First Aid.

EDWARD WARSHAUER.—The Y. M. C. A. general office, 215 West Twenty-third Street, has fres classes in first aid to the injured. The Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th Street, has evening classes from October to April. The Society for First Aid to the Injured, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will also give free instruction. Books on the subject can be bought of any bookseller.

Governor General of Canada.

CHARLES W. LANGFORD.—The full name and address of the Governor General of Canada is Field Marsbal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Government House, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Slang Phrase.

LE GRAND CANNON.—Can you inform me where the phrase, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" originated? If the individual who did the striking is known, what is his name?

Maitland's American Slang Dictionary, published in 1891, says: "A question no nearer an answer now than when it was first propounded by a negro minstrel, who offered a pecuniary reward for the man who struck Billy, the brother Bill." It ranks with the song tbs siren sang and ths name which Achilles took when hs dwelt among women, ee a mystery unsolved."

Tomatoes.

HARRY COLBERT.—A bets that a tomato is a fruit, B that it is a vegetable. The bet is to be decided upon the answer given in THE TIMES.

The tomato is in reality a berry, so A wins.

Qualifications of Voters.

C. A. GARTHWAITE.—Is it possible for an alien to vote in any of the States before receiving his final naturalization papers?

An alien may vote after declaring his intention of becoming a citizen, or taking out his first papers, in Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas. The length of required residence in the State varies in different States.

Cole Slaw.

A. K.—Kindly let me know whether cole slaw or cold slaw is the correct form and the reason tberefor.

Webster's Dictionary gives cole slaw, from tbs Dutch kool slaa, or cabbage salad. Cole is the name or any of the varieties of cabbage, although it is sometimes specifically given to the species known as rape. Our word "kale" is derived from the same source.

Price Collier.

F. T.—Kindly give me a thumb-nail sketch of Price Collier's career. Was he ever United States Consul or Ambassador?

Price Collier was born May 25, 1860, the son of Robert Laird and Mary Price Collier. His early education was in Geneva, Switzerland, and Leipsic, Germany. He took a B. A. at Harvard in 1882. He married Katberine Delano of New York in 1893. Hc was European editor of The Forum for two years. He was an officer of ths United States Navy during the Spanish-American War in 1898. He is the author of numerous works, among them "America and the Americans from the French Point of View," "England and the English from tbe American Point of View," "Germany and the Germans from the American Point of View." His bome was in Tuxedo Park, N. Y. He died Nov. 3, 1913.

Russian Consulate.

C. SANDERSON.—The Russian Consulate is at 22 North Wasbington Square and ths Consul's name is Mikael M. Dustinoff.

Day of the Week.

L. D. G.—Dec. 22, 1889, was Sunday.

Veterinary Colleges.

D. S. DOOMAN.—The only veterinary colleges in New York State listed in the American College and Scbool Directory are the New York American Veterinary College, 141 West Fifty-fourth Street, and the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell, Itbaca.

Sand Dollars.

F. E. S.—On the ocean beaches of Cape Cod are found what are popularly known as Sand Dollars. They are round, almost flat, of various sizes, and of hard, chalky substance, showing delicate designs of almost geometrical exactitude on both sides, notably on one side that looks like a five-point star. I am told they are fossilized animals or plants of the sea. Can you tell me what they are and the name science gives them?

A kind of sea-urchin, a marine animal of the class Echinvidea, allies of the star fish, inhabits the shell of the "sand dollar." They are found on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and are round, flat bodies covered with spines on the outside of their shells. They ars often, in life, brigbtly colored and lie buried in tbe sand. They roll slowly along, their spines aiding their motion. Their bleached, empty shells, with the spines rubbed off, are often found on the beach.

Flag of the First N. Y. Dragoons.

W. A. FERRIS asks that the following be published: I am trying to get track of a flag of the First New York Dragoons, which I carried in the regiment during the last year of the civil war, and would like exceedingly to carry again in the G. A. R. parade in September. The flag was a heavy blue silk, about thirty inches square, with the New York coat of arms heavily embroidered on both sides, bordered with gold tinsel fringe, with cord and tassels of same. The flag was presented to the regiment by our Colonel, Alfred Gibbs, whose wife was then living in New York. After the review the flag disappeared from the regiment. The Lieutenant Colonel said it was given to the Ladies' Historical Association in New York. I understand there is now no such association in New York. It has been suggested that perhaps a little inquiring in your paper migbt bring some light on the matter, and I aseure you it will be appreciated.

Problems of Citizenship.

L. M. J.—A person came to this country as a minor witb his parents twenty-five years ago. During all this time neither father nor son has applied for citizenship. In order to secure naturalization papers will the son be required to declare his intention of becoming a citizen and wait the customary two years for final papers?

ARTHUR HOLMES.—I came to this country under age, and my father, who was here before me, eventually became a citizen. Can I vote on his papers, or is it necessary for me to take out citizenehip papers in my own name?

SAMUEL N. SILVERMAN.—Will you kindly tell me whether one needs to take out a declaration of intention, or first papers, if one came to this country at the age of 8 and his father was not a citizen?

J. M.—Can a man wbo came to this country as a laborer on a ship, and after getting bers decided to remain, and did remain, apply for naturalization papers and become a citizen?

Any alien may declare his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States except a Chinese.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of 21 years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, are citizens of the United States.

Any alien under the age of 21 years who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at that age, and who has continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of 21 years, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for two years next preceding it has been his bona fide intention to become a citizen.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of 21 years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

School of Chiropody.

CELIA GOLDSTEIN.—The Query Department cannot especially recommend any institution, but there is a Scbool of Chiropody at 31 East 125th Street, and courses in chiropody can be taken at the New York School of Physiological Therapeutics at 60 West 107th Street.

The Case of Hans Schmidt.

E. C. CHARLES.—Can you tell me wbat disposition was mads of the case of Hans Schmidt and wbers be ie at present? Wbat amount of war material are we sending to England and the Allies? Is it a reasonable statement to say that the amount furnished by America is not one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of ths amount being ueed? One of our papers so states, but it sounds to me very foolish.

Hans Schmidt is now at Sing Sing Prison under sentence of death.

There is a confusion between tbe amount of war material ordsred in America for the Allies and the amount which has actually been shipped. On July 1 ths French Minister of War said officiely that "neither now nor at any time of the war has the French artillery made use of any sbelle whatevsr manufactured in the United States." This statement was made in reply to the published interview with Prince Rupert of Bavaria, in which the Prince stated that 50 per cent. were made in America. According to the figures of the Department of Commerce, published July 7, firearms and ammunition valued at $37,000,000 were shipped out of the United States during ths first ten months of the war, from August, 1914, to May 31, 1915. Munitions already delivered to the Allies are said to be about 1 per cent. of the amount used.

Fabulous stories of the war orders placed in America are current, but the real figures are shrouded in mystery. Soms estimates place the orders of high explosive sbells from the middle of June to Aug. 1 at $550,000,000. The steel companies alone are said to have taken contracts in July amounting to $50,000,000. It is estimated that in the first three or four weeks of August orders for 3,000,000 3-inch sbells were placed, valued at $37,000,000. Two million 6-inch sbells, valued at $300,000,000, 1,000,000 8 to 12 inch sbells, valued at $200,000,000, are also said to have been ordered, or a total of $537,000,000 worth of loed sbells and 1,000,000 empty sbells in addition. It was estimated on June 15 that J. P. Morgan & Co. had placed and wers placing contracts to the amount of $1,000,000,000 for the Allies. Other estimates place the orders since the year began at $1,500,000,000. It will be Fall before the outward movement of war munitions reaches its full pace. All the intervening time has been required for construction and adaptation of plants for shell, rifle, cartridge and powder manufacture. Dating most of the contracts March and April, it will be November before the full proportion destined for Europe ie approached.

West Hartlepool.

A. A.—Was West Hartlepool, ons of the three towns bombarded by a German squadron at the end of last year, a fortified town or not? I was in England at the time the bombardment took place, and all the English papers stated that the Hartlepool Volunteers, which replied to the German fire, but ths ship cannon outranged thsm. Scarborough and Whitby were not fortified, only trenches were dug along the coast and some earthworks erected as is the case all along the east coast.

The Port of Hartlepool is among the list of defended harbors, and is consequently subject to attack by modern conventions. The Admiralty, in the official account, called the towns of Scarborough and Whitby undefended and unfortified. There is an old fortress at the mouth of the Tees, which is supposed to give protection to Hartlepool, and tbere wers land batteries, with troops of tbe Royal Engineers and the Durham Light Infantry. Hartlepool was on the list of harbors placed under martial law by the British Privy Council last August.

Depth of Diving.

ROBERT SYKES.—The chief gunner's mate, Frank Crilley, went 288 fset under water on April 14 to explore the submarine F.-4, whicb depth is said to be a world's record.

Nationalities.

Mrs. SMOLLEN.—What is the nationality of each of these people—a child born in the United States, his father born in England, his grandfather born in Ireland, his great-grandfather born in France?

A child born in the United States is a United States citizen by American law. Great Britain also claims a child born abroad of British parents as a citizen of Great Britain. His father, born of Irish parents in England, is a British subject. The grandfather, born in Ireland, would be a British subject by English law, but if his great-grandfather was born in France of French parents he must have been naturalized to become a British subject.

Stars and Bars.

ANXIOUS.—I saw recently an allusion to two Southern men being called to fight for the "Stars and Bars" during the civil war. Kindly explain the meaning of bars.

"Stars and Bars" was the name of the flag recommended by the committee for the Confederate States. The official description from the report of the Provisional Congress, March 4, 1861, is as follows: "That the flag of the Confederate States of America shall consist of a red field with a white space extending horizontally through the centre, and equal in width to one-third the width of the flag. The red spaces above and below to be of the same width as the white. The union blue extending down through the white space and stopping at the red space. In the centre of the union a circle of white stars corresponding in number with the number of States in the Confederacy." The flag is in plan like ths Stars and Stripes, with three bars or etripes instead of the thirteen stripes, red on top and bottom and white in the middle. The square of blue has a circle of seven five-pointed white stars.

Nationality of Married Woman.

A. H.—If an Englieh woman marries an American citizen, is she a citizen of the United States or still a British subject?

Sbe takes the nationality of her husband, by United States law.

Widows' Pension Bill.

Mrs. T. F. W.—Full information abont the working plan of the Widows' Pension bill was given in this department in the issue of Aug. 29. Governor Whitman signed the bill on April 7. It came up for consideration in 1914-15 in eighteen States. In Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshirs, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Wyoming legislation for this purpose was enacted for the first time. In Texas and West Virginia the measure was killed. In the rest the present laws were amended and amplified. In New York ths statute applies to widows with a child or children under 16, who will be allowed approximately the same amount as it would cost the State to support them. In 1913 legislation for this purpose was enacted in Illinois, California, Colorado, Washington, and Utah. South Dakota, Idaho, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania bave authorized it in some form. In Kansas City widows' relief had already been conducted for some time in a limited way befcre 1915, as also in Wisconsin.

Violin School.

MUSICIAN.—Knowing the kindness with wbich your paper answers questions, I would ask you to tell me if there is in this city an evening school where I may improve my knowledge of the violin.

The Music School Settlemsnt, 51-55 East Third Street, New York, under the direction of David Mannes, gives free instruction in music, and especially in the violin. There are evening classes.

Quotation from Bismarck.

JOHN C. ANDERSON.—The quotation from Bismarck given in a recent article by Lord Northcliffe to the effect that he called the Germans "a nation of house servants," is said to be a misquotation by a pro-German friend of mine. He asserts that Bismarck never made such a statement about the German people, either in the words as quoted or in substance. Will you list me know the authority for the quotation?

We have been unable to find the phrase in the published works of Bismarck, but have seen it quoted in other places as attributed to him. Perhaps a TIMES reader can trace its origin for you.

Aid to Theatregoers.

L. L.—Apply to ths Wags Earners' Theatre League at 1,416 Broadway, which may be able to help you.

Marriage Laws.

M. SCHOTT.—What are the marriage laws of Washington and Pennsylvania? Are licenses needed? Are birth certificates needed in New York?

Licenses are required in all the States of ths Union except Alaska. The marriage laws of Washington and Pennsylvania are too long to be given in the limited space of the Query Column. Unusual features of the marriage laws of the District of Columbia (it is presumed that you refer to the City of Washington and not the State) are as follows: A residence of three years is required. The age at which a valid marriage may be contracted is 16 for a male and 14 for a female. In Pennsylvania first cousins may not marry. The consent of the parents or guardians is required for both the man and woman if they are under 21 years of age. One year's residence is required. The marriage of step-relatives is forbidden in all States except Florida, Hawaiian Islands, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. Birth certificates are not necessary in New York to procure a marriage license.

Schools of Design.

LUCILE DE LORME.—Will yon put me in touch with a school of design in New York City? I am not sure what branch of design I should care to specialize in, and want a place whers they teach different branches.

Ths School of Applied Design, 160 Lexington Avenus; the New York Art Institute, 16 East Eighth Street; the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, 2,237 Broadway; National Academy of Design, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenus, and Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, are listed as schools of design in New York.

Colleges in Virginia.

W. BOEHNEL.—Kindly give me the names of the higher institutions of learning in the State of Virginia.

The list in the American College and School Directory is as follows: Bridgewater College, Bridgewater; College of William and Mary, Williamsburg; Easter College, Manassas; Emory and Hsnry College, Emory; Fredericksburg College, Fredericksburg; Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney; Marshall College, Huntington; Randolph College, Macon; Ashland College, Richmond; Roanoke College, Salem; Shenandoah College, Reliance; Stonewall Jackson College, Abingdon; University of Virginia, Charlotteville; Virginia Christian College, Lynchburg; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg; Virginia Union University, Richmond; Washington and Lee University, Lexington.

Headstone.

R. Z. M.—Will some one who knows be good enough to tell me through the columns of your paper the correct wording for a headstone for a girl of 27, who has lost a father, three sisters, and two brothers, her mother having been dead for the past fifteen years?

The wording of a headstone is largely a matter of individual preference. It is customary to give the date of birth and of death and the name. Often a favorite text or quotation is added. Sometimes the words "In loving memory of" precede the name, and the date follows. If you wish to record the names of the survivors it is permissible to add "Erected by the ——," but this is not customary.

Famous Pianists.

LOUISE W. GRIENER.—Ferruclo Busoni is under the management of W. H. Hanson in America, but has announced that he will not visit America this year. Harold Bauer was under the management of Loudon Charlton last year, and a letter to the address of that agency will reach him.

Drawing Teachers.

E. C.—What salary is paid to drawing teachers (men) in the New York City high schools the first year? How often is their salary advanced and what is the maximum paid?

High school teachers of drawing are not specially designated in the Board of Education's Manual. Directors of music, manual training and drawing, and physical training receive $3,500 the first year and an annual increase of $100 until the maximum of $4,000 is reached, which is the salary for the sixth year and succeeding years. Assistant Directors receive $2,500 for the first year and $100 per annum until the maximum of $3,000 is reached. Teachers of drawing in the elementary schools receive $880 per annum for the first three years and ars thereafter paid according to Schedule B, together with an additional compensation at the rate of $100 per annum. Schedule B has a minimum of $880 and maximum of $1,820, and an annual rate of increase of $50.

Stenography Classes.

E. JOHNSON.—Can you give me any information regarding an evening stenographic speed class, preferably one where court reporting work is done?

MRS. P. C. FISH.—Please let me know where one may take up the Spanish language and also stenography free.

Cooper Union conducts a free school of stenography and typewriting for women. The term begins Oct. 1 and ends in the middle of May. The bours are from A. M. until 1 P. M. every weekday except Saturday. Application may be made between Aug. 1 and Sept. 15. Applicants must pass an examination in penmanship, spelling, composition, and writing from dictation. Graduates of one year are qualified to take positions.

There are day and evening classes in stenography and typewriting and also in Spanish at the Central Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association at 7 East Fifteenth Street. Moderate fees are charged for these classes. The Board of Education could supply particulars of evening classes in stenography.

Hanging for Stealing Sheep.

R. C. Fulton.—In order to settle an argument will you kindly tell me whether it is a fact that less than 100 years ago men were actually hanged in England for the crime of stealing a sheep?

Until 1827 stealing a sheep was a capital crime in Great Britain. An act of that year removed the distinction between grand and petit larceny; before that year the theft of goods above the value of 12 pence, in the house of the owner though not from his person, was a capital crime. In 1800 over 200 and in 1819 about 150 crimes were punishable by the death penalty.

Georgia Laws.

G. M. S.—What is the age at which a valid marriage may be contracted in Georgia? What is the percentage of illiteracy in Georgia compared with other States? Under the child labor laws of Georgia at what age are children permitted to work in factories? I have heard that orphans were allowed to work at the age of 7 or 8. Is this a fact?

The age at which a valid marriage may be contracted in Georgia is 17 for a male and 14 for a female; 29.7 per cent. of the population of Georgia in 1910 was illiterate. The laws applying to child labor in Georgia provide that no child under 10 years of age shall work in or about any factory or manufacturing plant under any circum-

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Investor Buys $300,000 Taxpayer in the Hunts Point Section of the Bronx.

HEIGHTS APARTMENT SOLD

F. M. Warburg Increases His Westchester County Holdings—Buyer for Mannising Island Estate.

The sale of the first taxpayer building to be erected in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx has been made by the Henry Morgenthau Company. The building, a single-story structure at 1,031 to 1,049 Westchester Avenue, and 1,046 to 1,052 Simpson Street, fronting 180 feet on the former and 120 on the latter thoroughfare, has been purchased by an investor. It was erected soon after the opening of the subway extension by the selling company, and has been held at $300,000. Walter B. Parsons was the broker in the deal.

Buyer for Heights Apartment.

The F. F. Freehold Estates, John Finck, President, has sold 517 and 519 West 159th Street, a five-story apartment house, arranged for four families on a floor, occupying a plot 50 by 100, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. It was held at $65,000. The buyer is said to have given a vacant property on Washington Heights in part payment.

Chelsea Leasehold Sale.

The three-story dwelling at 426 West Twenty-fourth Street, 18 by 98.9, Moore leasehold property, has been sold by William H. Archibold for F. Miller to a client for occupancy. It is between Ninth and Tenth Avenues and is the third Moore leasehold in that block sold within the last two months.

J. G. McLaughlin Sells Estate Held at $300,000.

James G. McLaughlin has sold to a client of Pease & Elliman his country estate on Mannising Island, Rye, N. Y. The property, which consists of about thirty-nine acres, a large dwelling, and outhouses, has been held at $300,000. It is considered one of the show places on Long Island Sound.

Broux Sale.

The Delafield estate has sold to Dwight J. Baum a small plot adjoining his home property at Fieldston. He will erect a garage on the plot just acquired.

Felix Warburg Enlarges Westchester Estate.

Felix M. Warburg of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has purchased the estate at White Plains, known as Rosemont, from Albert S. Koenig. It contains about fifty acres, with a large Colonial residence and outbuildings. The property has a frontage of 1,146 feet on Central Avenue, being at the apex formed by the old Hartsdale Road, and adjoining Mr. Warburg's large estate. By its purchase Mr. Warburg has enlarged his holdings to about 220 acres, adjoining on one side the Century Country Club.

Abe Feist of Feist & Feist, Newark realty brokers, negotiated the sale. Davis, Doyle & Davis represented Mr. Koenig as attorneys, and Mr. Warburg was represented by Jullus Goldman.

Westchester.

John J. McGuire of New York City has purchased from Katie Doolle the house and plot, 50 by 100, at 31 Sherman Avenue, Yonkers. Thomas S. Burke was the broker.

Long Island.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Joseph H. Warren what is known as the Columbia Farm at Syosset, L. I. The property consists of 134 acres, with a large house and extensive stables. It adjoins the estates of Otto H. Kahn and Nelson Lloyd.

New Jersey.

Houses at Mountain Lakes Park have been sold to Willard A. Kitts, Jr., Arthur Van Dyke, and Arthur Samuel Beatman.

Feist & Felst have sold to an investor for residential purposes a vacant plot, 50 by 150, on the southwest side of Turrell Avenue, 78 feet north from South Orange Avenue, in the Montrose Park section. It was sold for William B. and Margaret Self.

Vaughn Motor Co. Plant Sold.

Joseph P. Day has sold for a client to the Remington Motor Company the large plant at Kingston, N. Y., generally known as the Vaughn Motor Car Company plant. The plant was formerly the Peckham Car Wheel Company plant and was used for a number of years for the manufacture of car wheels. The Vaughn Motor Car Company acquired this plant about two years ago and remodeled and rebuilt same with the idea of manufacturing the Vaughn automobile. The Vaughn Motor Car Company got into some sort of financial trouble and never manufactured automobiles.

Realty Notes.

Fish & Marvin have been appointed selling agents for the entire holdings of the Scarsdale Company at and near Scarsdale, N. Y. The properties are known as Edgemont Estate and Overhill Tract.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

Grade Crossings Abolished and New Stations on L. I. Railroad.

The Long Island Railroad has made the announcement that the first trains to run over the tracks of the new Woodside-Winfield cut-off will be in connection with their new Winter schedule to start on Oct. 15.

This splendid piece of road construction is a mile in length, extending from Maurice Avenue, a short distance east of Winfield, to Woodside Avenue, at the easterly extremity of Sunnyside Yard, the Pennsylvania Railroad car terminal in Long Island City. It does away with two bad curves and makes a perfectly straight course between the two points above mentioned, about 500 feet in distance being saved.

It also elimnates ten existing grade highway crossings, the worst on the entire Long Island Railroad system, and provides for three new highways to be laid out in the future. Three of the highways go over the railroad and three under the tracks.

The entire work has cost not less than $1,500,000. The most striking feature is the massive six-track railroad bridge, 500 feet in length, spanning Thomson and Lee Avenues, and costing not far from $500,000. This has been one of the most dangerous crossings on the entire line, as it is very heavily traveled, as many as 5,000 automobiles going over it in a day.

For the last two or three years the traffic has been carried over the railroad by a temporary elevated structure. This will now be torn down and the traffic go under the railroad.

Two new stations will be built on the line, one at Roosevelt Avenue and Eighth Street, under the elevated railroad station of the Corona extension of the Queens rapid transit system, and the other at Winfield, east of Ramsey Street. The former will, in time, become one of the most important stations on the main line, as thousands of passengers will transfer at this point for the elevated station, where they will take the rapid transit trains for Manhattan by way of the Queensboro Bridge to Fifty-ninth Street, or by way of the Queensboro subway to the Grand Central Station. In about three years they will be able to go by way of the new tunnel under the East River from Long Island City to Sixtieth Street and just north of the Queensboro Bridge.

QUEENS BUILDING RECORD.

Figures 50 Per Cent. Ahead of August, 1914.

Midsummer business usually shows a tendency to lapse into quietness, but activity in the real estate and building market in Queens Borough evidently balks at tradition and refuses to take a holiday.

During the month of August plans were filed for 582 new buildings in Queens Borough, the estimated cost of which amount to $2,354,400. These figures are 50 per cent. ahead of the figures of August, 1914. To this can be added nearly $500,000 more from applications for alterations, making the total nearly $3,000,000. During one week alone the applications filed with the Building Bureau amounted to nearly $700,000.

Activity is most extensive in Long Island City, and in the Ridgewood and Woodhaven sections. High-class four and five story tenements are being built in Long Island City; in the Ridgewood section two and three story multiple family dwellings; in the Woodhaven section many single detached dwellings and a few three and four story tenements.

Ask About Queens Borough Hall.

Civic organizations in Queens have asked Borough President Connolly whether new quarters for a Borough Hall will be leased or not. The lease of the building now occupied expires next year. Mr. Connolly stated that he has declined to consider leasing temporary quarters, and will continue to do so until the question of the appropriation for the construction of a Borough Hall has been passed by the Board of Estimate. An application for $200,000 has been pending before the Board of Estimate for about a year.

Buyers of Farm Property.

A 500-acre farm on the crest of Norfolk Mountain, Conn., has been purchased by W. S. Kernaghan of Mount Vernon. It contains two residences, outbuildings, and the Waugum Springs and Lake. It was held at $15,000. The Batson Farm Agency acted as the brokers, and other farms recently sold by the firm are the Grand View Farm at Salt Point, N. Y., for S. B. Steel to William Becker of New York City, and one near Hartford, Conn., to Charles T. Crawford.

Kittredge Place at Poughkeepsie.

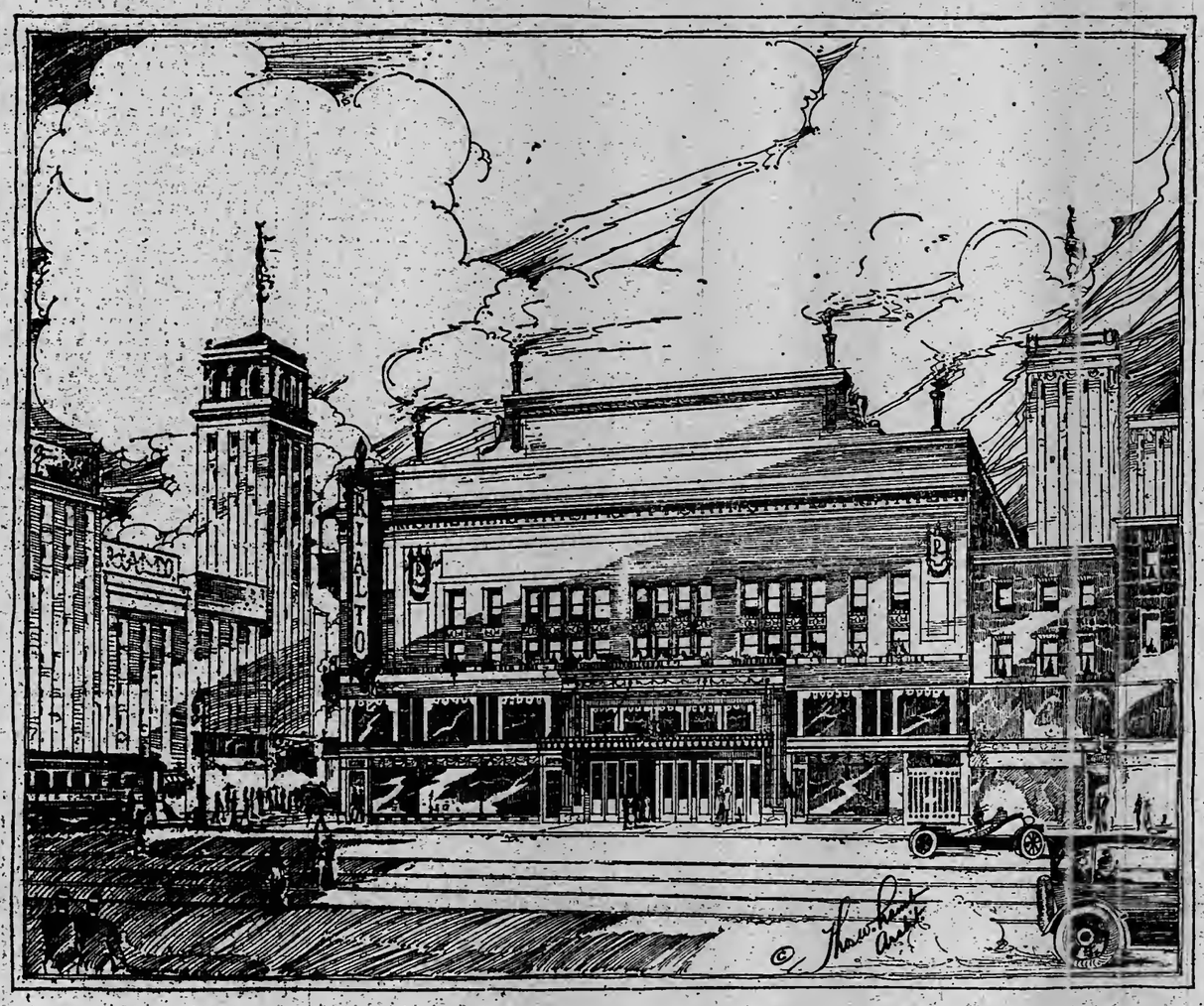
The improvements being made by the New York Central Railroad for a new passenger station and approaches at Ponghkeepsie have given an additional street to that city, and the Board of Aldermen have adopted a resolution to name the new street Kittredge Place, after George Watson Kittredge, Chief Engineer of Construction Work. When the improvements are completed Poughkeepsie will have the finest railroad station between New York and Albany.

New West Mount Vernon Station.

Work has been started on the foundation for the new $150,000 station for the New York Central Railroad Company at West Mount Vernon. The new station will be about 200 feet west of the present structure.

NEW TIMES SQUARE THEATRE THIS FALL ON SITE OF THE LONG POPULAR VICTORIA

Builders Must Finish the Structure on Forty-Second Street Corner by November 1—Will Be Called the Rialto, and Replaces Interesting Hammerstein Landmark Opened in 1899.



BEFORE the close of the year Times Square will welcome a new theatre in the heart of the amusement centre. It will not, however, be an addition to the large number of playhouses within a few blocks of Times Square, as it will take the place of the old Victoria, for years one of the most successful of the various houses built by Oscar Hammerstein.

The tearing down of the popular Victoria, which since 1899 has added materially to the gayety of Broadway in the Forty-second Street locality, took place early in the Summer. Occupying a large plot, 100 by 131, on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, the property became too valuable in Mr. Hammerstein's eyes for use solely as an amusement house, and last Spring he planned to rip out the lower floor and replace the Seventh Avenue street front with stores.

The rapid development of the moving-picture industry and the invasion of that form of entertainment into the high-class theatrical centre led to another change. A moving-picture company, incorporated as the Rialto Theatre Company, took over the lease of the property from Mr. Hammerstein at a rate said to be $85,000 a year for nine years. It was a good move for Mr. Hammerstein, who holds the land on a long lease, but his only regret was in abandoning his old offices. The Victoria had been his official theatrical home for many years.

The new Rialto Company, of which S. L. Rothapfel is managing director, had plans prepared by Thomas W. Lamb for a new house, since it was found that the street walls of the old building could not be used, thus making it necessary to make virtually a clean demolition. The projected completion of the work was thereby somewhat delayed, but the contract made by the Rialto Company with the builders involves a penalty of $1,000 a day for every day after Nov. 1 that the theatre remains unfinished and not available for use. The frequenters of Times Square will, therefore, watch the progress of the work with considerable interest during the coming weeks. The builders feel confident that they will deliver the house ready for the November opening on time.

The new theatre will be known as the Rialto. The main entrance will be on Seventh Avenue, with stores on each side. The façade will present a neat and dignified appearance. In keeping with the change of name, the character of the place will also be different from its predecessor, as it is intended to be a moving-picture house entirely, without the popular and sometimes sensational vaudeville which contributed to the piquancy of the old Victoria.

The Rialto, although not increasing the number of amusement houses in the city, will be the only new theatre of pretentious size erected on Manhattan Island this season. A few years ago the opening of the theatrical season did not seem complete unless one could chronicle the addition of half a dozen expensive houses. The last two or three years has shown very clearly that the amusement centre of the town has quite enough theatres for the public—indeed, the fact has been sharply presented that the great public could get along comfortably with a less number.

To be correct, the theatrical demand, in respect to number of houses, is less this season, for two of the popular places in the older centre—the Herald Square and Wallack's—have disappeared since the first of the present year, and with them must be included the Bijou, in its day one of the favorites on Broadway, but whose popularity waned long before the famous Wallack's.

HIGH-CLASS BRONX BOROUGH APARTMENTS

One Hundred and Six Buildings, Estimated to Cost Over $5,000,000, Now in Course of Construction On and Adjacent to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

While the Borough of the Bronx has been moving along at a rapid pace from a building standpoint during the past ten months there is one section in and about Fordham Heights that promises to break all records.

For years the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, one of the finest thoroughfares in Greater New York, and the territory adjacent to it seemed to have been overlooked by both the speculative builder and homeseeker.

Apparently it was rediscovered about a year ago, for since that time the section bounded by Tremont Avenue on the south, Mosholu Parkway on the north, and from Webster Avenue west has been the scene of feverish building activity.

The large number of splendid apartment houses now being erected, especially on the Concourse itself, point in no uncertain manner to the fact that the buildings on this boulevard, in point of elegance, architectural symmetry and beauty compare very favorably with the majority of those apartments erected during the past ten years along Riverside Drive.

Those who for many years overlooked the possibilities and, for that matter, the certainty of a big development in this section are now among those who are the firmest believers in the mission of the Concourse territory as that part of the greater city which will be the scene of an extremely high-grade development in the Bronx, similar to that which Riverside Drive underwent some years ago.

The Jerome Avenue branch of the Broadway-Lexington Avenue Subway will serve this territory, which has no less than 106 high-class apartment houses under construction at the present time. According to the records of the Bureau of Buildings the estimated cost of these buildings will approximate $5,000,000.

This is considered a wonderful record for a section whose main artery, the Concourse, was unthought of fifteen years ago, and whose completion, at a cost of over $1,000,000, was only consummated in the Fall of 1909—to be exact, on Nov. 20 of that year. These buildings will contain 2,244 separate apartments, and will, on an average, contain rooms for twenty-one families in each.

The almost abnormal demand for accommodations in these new apartments is a promising feature in the situation in this section and augurs well for a steady widening of construction activities around the Concourse during the next twelve months. Many realty men point out that the territory immediately to the west of the Concourse is even as yet a slightly rolling, richly wooded and delightfully rural section—similar to many of the most charming suburban communities to which numberless commuters travel daily in search of just such conditions as are prevalent here, and which can be reached in much less time from the Grand Central than those sections of Westchester which are now so popular.

It is the opinion of many that these outlying sections will retain their semi-rural character for many years to come, and by so doing will add greatly to the attractiveness of the Concourse.

Another feature which commends itself to those who have children is the fact that the City of New York has for once moved ahead of the times and with a rare foresight erected some of the most modern school buildings throughout the section.

The recent trade in which the American Real Estate Company acquired a large tract of land in this section from Vincent Astor is of signal interest, as this company is well known for the high-grade apartment buildings it has erected in other sections (particularly on Riverside Drive.) In view of this fact and with the present high-class development now going on, it is highly probable that their newly acquired property will, in the near future, be the scene of building operations of a similar character to those now being carried on by other builders in this territory.

Among the builders now at work on and about the Concourse are the Trevial Building Company, H. F. A. Wolf Company, the Netlaw Realty Company, the H. M. Construction Company, James C. Caffney, the County Estate Company, Wicklow Building Company, Everhardt-Podgur Company, Daniel Houlo, Gaines-Roberts Company, McEvoy-Koester Construction Company, H. U. Singhi, James Hamilton, Dominic A. Trotta, and P. J. Kearns.

The Bronx Board of Trade has during the past year conducted a campaign of general publicity for this particular section, which culminated in the formation of the Fordham Heights Property Owners' Association. Its membership now includes nearly forty of the most influential business men, realty operators and prominent citizens in this section of the Bronx. The officers of the association are H. F. A. Wolf, President; H. U. Singhi, Vice President; P. J. Kearns, Treasurer, and J. Hamilton, Secretary.

NEW STREET PAVING

Borough President Marks has announced that the following streets will be repaved, and he requests that residents take notice that any desired subsurface connections for gas, electricity, steam or water should be made at once, for after the new pavement is laid no cut will be permitted for one year, except in case of accident.

Granite block will be laid on Eighteenth Street, from Fonrth Avenue to Broadway, and on Duane Street, from Rose to William Street.

Sheet asphalt pavement will be laid on Fifty-first Street, from First Avenue to Third Avenue; Fifty-second Street, from Fifth Avenue to Sixth Avenue; 151st Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Broadway; Lexington Avenue, from Twenty-first to Twenty-third Street; Twenty-second Street, from Lexington Avenue to Fourth Avenue; Columbus Avenue, from Sixty-fifth Street to Sixty-ninth Street; Sixth Avenue, from Twenty-third to Thirty-second Street; Twenty-fifth Street, from Broadway to Sixth Avenue; Thirty-second Street, from Fifth Avenue to Broadway, and Thirty-second Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue.

RAPID TRANSIT CAMPAIGN.

Queens Borough Organizations Join in Petition to City Officers.

The campaign for rapid transit in the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens has assumed greater proportions than any movement of the kind in that borough has ever attained; in fact, that section of the city has become a solid unit in demanding that it be included in the dual subway system.

The following letter urging that the proposition of the Long Island Railroad Company, reducing the rental of its tracks from $250,000 a year to $125,000 a year, with a 6 per cent. annual increase, be accepted without further delay, has been sent to President McAneny of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate, Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission:

"The undersigned Civic Associations of the Borough of Queens respectfully request the acceptance of the reduced proposition now made by the Long Island Railroad Company to lease its tracks for the operation of rapid transit trains from Corona to Whitestone and Little Neck at an initial rental of $125,000, with an increase of 6 per cent. per annum for ten years, such lease to contain a three years' termination clause protecting the city if hereafter it seems desirable to construct a city-owned line.

"We believe that the above rental is fair alike to the city and to the railroad company, for, according to the statement of Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, it is based on the present net passenger earnings of the company from the section of the road to be leased with an increase each year which is but slightly more than one-half the average annual increase in the company's passenger earnings for the past five years.

"We further respectfully request that contracts be entered into with the railroad company without further delay, in order that the connection between the rapid transit lines and the railroad may be constructed and completed in time to give the Third Ward the benefit of rapid transit as soon as the Roosevelt Avenue line is in operation.

"We contend that the Third Ward with its 22,000 acres, nearly equal to the Bronx with its rapidly growing population, assessed valuation of approximately $75,000,000 and annual taxation of $1,500,000, is entitled, as a matter of right and justice, to share in the general transit service now being provided in the greater city—particularly as the Third Ward must pay its share of the cost thereof.

"We assure you that the mere inauguration of such rapid transit service will increase taxable values at least 10 per cent. and produce in additional taxation revenue the very first year $150,000, or more than the rental now asked, and that the subsequent development, building, and enhancement in values will pay such rental several times over.

"On the other hand, failure to provide rapid transit service to the Third Ward, while other sections are being cared for, is not only an injustice, but must of necessity result in a decrease in values and of taxable income.

"We further desire to call attention to the fact that, although the Flushing-Bayside line was approved by the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate more than two years ago, and at that time we were assured that $1,000,000 would be appropriated and work started on the Flushing extension within a few months, which assurances have been frequently repeated, nothing whatever has been done toward actually providing this section with rapid transit.

"We feel, therefore, that the people of the Third Ward should not be put to the additional hardship of further delay.

"North Shore Transit Association, John M. Riehle, President; Third Ward Rapid Transit League, Rodman Richardson, President; Flushing Association, M. H. Spear, Chairman, Special Rapid Transit Committee; Bayside Civic Association, Robert B. Everett, President; Whitestone Improvement Association, Frank Knab, President; College Point Taxpayers' Association, Frank G. Froehlich, President; College Point Committee, Charles W. Posthauer, President; Little Neck Civic Association, W. W. Walling, President; United Civic Association, E. Gardner Ellsworth, President, Lucien Knapp, Chairman Transportation Committee; Upper Flushing Association, Jacob Elfert, President; Shinnecock Club, Alfred M. Barrett, President; Douglaston Civic Association, James S. Brownson, President; Flushing Board of Real Estate Brokers, Ira L. Terry, President."

Ackerson Development Celebration.

To celebrate the tenth anniversary of the development work at Fiske Terrace, Brooklyn, and the seventh anniversary of similar work at Brightwaters by the T. B. Ackerson Company, several hundred residents of both communities have arranged with Mr. Ackerson and his associates a day's outing up the Hudson to Poughkeepsie next Sunday, Oct. 3. In the seven years since the founding of Brightwaters more than $3,500,000 has been expended in land, improvements, and houses, and in the ten years since Fiske Terrace was started the investment there has exceeded $2,000,000, making a total of $5,500,000 for the two developments.

DISTRIBUTING THE CITY'S TAX BURDEN

Legislative Committee Will Make Determined Effort to Find New Sources of Revenue.

DIRECT STATE TAX INCREASE

Property Owners to be Given Opportunity to Tell Their Grievances and Make Suggestions.

With a view of distributing the tax burden over a wider field than has heretofore existed the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests is endeavoring to co-operate with the joint Legislative Committee on Taxation of which Senator Ogden L. Mills is Chairman.

Under a resolution of the Legislature providing for the appointment of this joint legislative committee, its members are authorized to study the entire tax system of the State, with a view to revision. The deliberations of the committee will not be confined to taxation upon real estate and personal property, but will extend to taxation upon railroads, public service corporations, and financial institutions.

To relieve real estate owners of the heavy tax burden which they have sustained within recent years the Advisory Council is striving to have future taxes apportioned more equitably than has prevailed in the past.

It has been predicted that, notwithstanding the direct State tax of $19,000,000 for 1915, there will be a direct State tax for 1916 of $16,000,000, for 1917 of $21,500,000, for 1918 of $21,870,000, and for 1919 of $25,000,000. This would mean a direct tax of 1.34 mills for 1916, 1.79 mills for 1917, 1.82 mills for 1918, and 2.09 mills for 1919.

With the purpose of reconciling the various conflicting interests which have heretofore never co-operated upon matters of taxation, the following committee was selected to act as a Conference Committee upon this entire subject: Nicholas Biddle, for the real estate interests; F. N. B. Close of the Bankers' Trust Company for the trust companies; Robert Lynn Cox of the Association of Life Insnrance Companies for the life insurance companies; George W. Hodges of the firm of Remick, Hodges & Co. for the investment bankers; John J. Pulleyn of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank for the savings banks; Stacy C. Richmond of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co. for the private bankers; William L. McKee of the National City Bank for the State bankers; Isaac N. Seligman for the Chamber of Commerce; E. R. A. Seligman for the Merchants' Association; E. J. Barcalo of the Barcalo Manufacturing Company of Buffalo for the State manufacturers; Lawson Purdy; Walter Lindner, as associate counsel with Mr. Bronson Winthrop. This committee is meeting regularly to prepare for the hearings of Senator Mills's committee, which will be held early in October, both in New York City and in up-State cities. These hearings will be divided into three phases—first, consideration of the fiscal needs of the State; second, the defects in the existing system of taxation, and, third, possible remedies and new sources of revenue.

The following gentlemen have been requested to appear before the committee in behalf of real estate owners: Charles S. Brown, Alfred E. Marling, Walter E. Maynard, Henry Bloch, Allan Robinson, J. Clarence Davies, Stewart Browne, William M. Greve, Cornelius G. Kolff, John J. Halleran, Walter Lindner, M. Morgenthau, Jr., L. M. D. McGuire, and Nicholas Biddle. The basis of the examination before the committee will be the questions prepared by Senator Mills's committee particularly addressed to real estate owners. These questions are as follows:

1. What are the facts as to the burden of taxation borne by real estate as compared with other forms of property? (a) In so far as city taxes are concerned. (b) In so far as State taxes are concerned.
2. How does this comparative burden compare with taxation in the past?
3. What is the average percentage of net income derived from real estate in New York City paid for State and city taxation, assuming the State rate to be 2 mills?
4. What was the percentage of net income paid in taxes twenty years ago?
5. Describe briefly the real estate situation in New York City today: (a) In regard to land. (b) In regard to improvements. (c) In regard to business districts. (d) In regard to residential.
6. What would be the effect of a permanent annual direct tax of $24,000,000 on the real estate situation—taking into consideration the probable increase in local taxation?
7. Is real estate today in the City of New York and in the State generally paying all it can in the way of taxation?
8. Would any increase materially affect real estate values?
9. If so, how would this react upon other businesses and other values?
10. What is the relation between the taxation of real estate and rentals?
11. Would the imposition of new taxation materially increase rentals?
12. Under what conditions and in what localities can the tax on real estate be shifted and to what extent?
13. What is the aggregate investment in ordinary real estate mortgages, (a) in the city, (b) in the State.
14. Who are the principal holders of mortgages?
15. What has been the effect of the mortgage recording tax?
16. Does the mortgage recording tax discriminate unfairly between individuals and corporations?
17. What, in your judgment, are the defects in the present system of taxation?
18. What suggestions have you to make as to possible amendments?
19. What suggestions have you to make as to possible new sources of revenue?

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

LISTED FROM ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

12th St., Fifth Av., 45. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
17th St., Livingston Place, 17. $800.
Supt. on premises.
27th St., 39-43. $1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East. $2,000-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 144 East. $1,700-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 123 East. $1,650.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
53d St., Madison Av., 515. $1,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 533. $2,400.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,150.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Park Av., 535. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., Park Av., 565. $2,350-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., 11 East. $1,600-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 178 East. $1,700-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., 227 East. $420.
Supt. on premises.
76th St., 122 East. $1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison av.
76th St., Park Av., 529. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 157 East. $900-$1,140.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison av.
88th St., 47 East. $420.
Henry London, 302 Broadway.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $940.
Owner on premises.
129th St. and Madison Av. $300-$450.
W. F. Fuerst, 37 Nassau St.
134th St., Madison Av., 2,082. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 37 Nassau St.
163d St., 631 East. $540-$600.
Inquire on premises.

SEVEN ROOMS.

11th St., 45 5th Av. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
17th St., 17 Livingston Place. $2,200.
Supt. on premises.
27th St., 39-43 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
34th St., 122 East. $1,200.
Herman L. Edgar, 31 Nassau St.
35th St., 145 East. $1,800-$2,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 64 East. $1,600.
Superintendent on premises.
52d St., 500 Madison Av. $2,500.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
53d St., 123 East. $1,950-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., 333 Park Av. $2,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
53d St., 515 Madison Av. $2,500.
53d St., 40 East. $2,600-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., 116 East. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., 535 Park Av. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 40 East. $2,600-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
75th St., 103 East. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 329 Park Av. $1,400-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 12 East. $1,350.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
79th St., 159 East. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 E. $2,100-$2,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., n. w. cor. Park Av. $900.
Supt. on premises.
82d St., Park Av., 955. $2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
83d St., Park Av., 981. $1,650.
Fromm & Taubert, 1,230 Lexington Av.
83d St., Park Av., 981. $1,650.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
86th St., 53 E. $900.
Everett M. Selxas Co. 507 5th Av.
86th St., 120 E. $720.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. & Madison Av.
87th St., 16 E. $540.
Marston & Co., 30 E. 42d St.
87th St., 71 E. $900.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,186. $1,200.
E. M. Selxas Co., 507 5th Av.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,190. $900-$1,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,239. $1,500.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. & 86th St.
90th St., Lexington Av., 1,264. $600.
Fromm & Taubert, 1,230 Lexington Av.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,264. $800-$720.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.
92d St., 140 East. $750.
Agent on premises.
92d St. and Park Av. $800-$1,080.
Inquire on premises.
94th St., Madison Av. $1,320.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.
94th St., Madison Av., 1,240. $540.
N. McDonald & Co., 29 West 34th St.
96th St., 58-66 East. $540.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.
96th St., 71 East. $840.
F. E. Lawyerft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
128th St., 30 East. $420-$720.
Apply on premises.
168th St., 1,057 Hoe Av. $70 mo.
Agent on premises.

EIGHT ROOMS.

11th St., 24 Av., 175. $900-$1,200.
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
17th St., 112 East. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
24th St., 125 East. $840.
Apply on premises.
26th St., 5th Av., 2/7. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
31st St., 120 East. $1,000-$1,800.
D. Robineon, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
34th St., 122 East. $1,800.
Herman L. R. Edgar, 31 Nassau St.
35th St., 152 East. $1,800.
Franklin L. Partridge, 49 Wall St.
55d St., 115 E. $2,700.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., Park Av., 583. $3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
54th St., Park Av., 405. $2,700.
Moore & Wyokoff, 546 5th Av.
56th St., 144 E. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 125 E.
Supt. on premises.
57th St., e. e. cor. Park Av. $2,400.
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 Wm. St.
58th St., 116 E. $2,400-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., Madison Av., 640. $1,500.
Apply on premises.
60th St., Park Av., 520. $2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
62d St., Park Av., 565. $2,800-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68d St., Park Av., 571. $1,800.
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 E. 42d St.
65th St., n. w. cor. Park Av. $1,700-$2,000.
Supt. on premises.
68th St., 11 E. $3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
71st St., 414 E. $1,500.
Supt. on premises.
72d St., 227 E. $600.
Apply Supt.
76th St., Park Av., 529. $2,400-$3,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 E. $2,060.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 540. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
79th St., 159 East. $2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $1,500-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., Madison Av., 1,070. $1,800-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
81st St., n. w. corner Park Av. $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.
86th St., Madison Av., 1,182. $840.
Everett M. Selxas Co., 507 5th Av.
86th St., 120 East. $720.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
86th St., 131 East. $600.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
87th St., 16 East. $660.
Marston & Co., 30 East 42d St.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
20th St., Madison Av., 1,261. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
92d St., Park Av., 1,155. $2,100-$2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
94th St., Madison Av., 1,240. $800.
R. H. MacDonald & Co., 29 West 34th St.
94th St., Madison Av., 1,240. $1,200-$1,500.
Superintendent on premises.

NINE ROOMS.

54th St., 118 East. $2,800-$3,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
57th St., s. e. corner Park Av. $2,900.
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 Wm St.
61st St., Park Av., 525. $3,900-$4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 730. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
74th St., Lexington Av., 950. $2,200-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
74th St., 63 East. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 830. $3,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
78th St., Park Av., 875. $2,900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., 24 East. $3,200-$3,500.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
82d St., 122 East. $1,050.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
83d St., Park Av., 955. $3,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
83d St., Park Av., 969. $3,100.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
83d St., Park Av., 981. $1,850-$2,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $1,450.
Owner on premises.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,239. $2,000.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. & Madison Av.
93d St., Park Av., 1,100. $1,600.
Edgar A. Levy, 505 5th Av.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,261. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, 86th St., & Madison Av.
60th St., 71 E., 1,220.
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 E. 42d St.

TEN ROOMS.

21st St., Lexington Av., 1. $4,000.
Gaines & Drennan Co., 25 E. 26th St.
83d St., Park Av., 981. $2,300.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

TEN ROOMS.

83d St., Park Av. $2,400.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., Park Av., 993. $2,500-$4,300.
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
92d St., Park Av., 1,155. $2,700-$3,100.
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
96th St., 16 E., $2,000.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. & Madison Av.

ELEVEN ROOMS.

40th St., 104 E. $5,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Madison Av., 515. $3,200-$3,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,150.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Park Av., 535. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., Park Av., 565. $2,350-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., 11 East. $1,600-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 178 East. $1,700-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., 227 East. $420.
Supt. on premises.
76th St., 122 East. $1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison av.
76th St., Park Av., 529. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 157 East. $900-$1,140.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison av.
88th St., 47 East. $420.
Henry London, 302 Broadway.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $940.
Owner on premises.
129th St. and Madison Av. $300-$450.
W. F. Fuerst, 37 Nassau St.
134th St., Madison Av., 2,082. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 37 Nassau St.
163d St., 631 East. $540-$600.
Inquire on premises.

SEVEN ROOMS.

11th St., 45 5th Av. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
17th St., 17 Livingston Place. $2,200.
Supt. on premises.
27th St., 39-43 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
34th St., 122 East. $1,200.
Herman L. Edgar, 31 Nassau St.
35th St., 145 East. $1,800-$2,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 64 East. $1,600.
Superintendent on premises.
52d St., 500 Madison Av. $2,500.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
53d St., 123 East. $1,950-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., 333 Park Av. $2,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
53d St., 515 Park Av. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 40 East. $2,600-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., 116 East. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., 535 Park Av. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 40 East. $2,600-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
75th St., 103 East. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 329 Park Av. $1,400-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 12 east. $1,350.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
79th St., 159 East. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 E. $2,100-$2,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., n. w. cor. Park Av. $900.
Supt. on premises.
82d St., Park Av., 955. $2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
83d St., 142 E. $540-$600.
Fromm & Taubert, 1,230 Lexington Av.
83d St., Park Av., 981. $1,650.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
86th St., 53 E. $900.
Everett M. Selxas Co. 507 5th Av.
86th St., 120 E. $720.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. & Madison Av.
87th St., 16 E. $540.
Marston & Co., 30 E. 42d St.
87th St., 71 E. $900.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,186. $1,200.
E. M. Selxas Co., 507 5th Av.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,190. $900-$1,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,239. $1,500.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. & 86th St.
90th St., Lexington Av., 1,264. $600.
Fromm & Taubert, 1,230 Lexington Av.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,264. $800-$720.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.
92d St., 140 East. $750.
Agent on premises.
92d St. and Park Av. $800-$1,080.
Inquire on premises.
94th St., Madison Av. $1,320.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.
94th St., Madison Av., 1,240. $540.
N. McDonald & Co., 29 West 34th St.
96th St., 58-66 East. $540.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.
96th St., 71 East. $840.
F. E. Lawyerft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
128th St., 30 East. $420-$720.
Apply on premises.
168th St., 1,057 Hoe Av. $70 mo.
Agent on premises.

EIGHT ROOMS.

11th St., 24 Av., 175. $900-$1,200.
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
17th St., 112 East. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
24th St., 125 East. $840.
Apply on premises.
26th St., 5th Av., 2/7. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
31st St., 120 East. $1,000-$1,800.
D. Robineon, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
34th St., 122 East. $1,800.
Herman L. R. Edgar, 31 Nassau St.
35th St., 152 East. $1,800.
Franklin L. Partridge, 49 Wall St.
55d St., 115 E. $2,700.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., Park Av., 583. $3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
54th St., Park Av., 405. $2,700.
Moore & Wyokoff, 546 5th Av.
56th St., 144 E. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 125 E.
Supt. on premises.
57th St., e. e. cor. Park Av. $2,400.
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 Wm. St.
58th St., 116 E. $2,400-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., Madison Av., 640. $1,500.
Apply on premises.
60th St., Park Av., 520. $2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
62d St., Park Av., 565. $2,800-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68d St., Park Av., 571. $1,800.
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 E. 42d St.
65th St., n. w. cor. Park Av. $1,700-$2,000.
Supt. on premises.
68th St., 11 E. $3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
71st St., 414 E. $1,500.
Supt. on premises.
72d St., 227 E. $600.
Apply Supt.
76th St., Park Av., 529. $2,400-$3,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 E. $2,060.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 540. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
79th St., 159 East. $2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $1,500-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., Madison Av., 1,070. $1,800-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
81st St., n. w. corner Park Av. $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.
86th St., Madison Av., 1,182. $840.
Everett M. Selxas Co., 507 5th Av.
86th St., 120 East. $720.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
86th St., 131 East. $600.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
87th St., 16 East. $660.
Marston & Co., 30 East 42d St.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
20th St., Madison Av., 1,261. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.
92d St., Park Av., 1,155. $2,100-$2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
94th St., Madison Av., 1,240. $800.
R. H. MacDonald & Co., 29 West 34th St.
94th St., Madison Av., 1,240. $1,200-$1,500.
Superintendent on premises.

NINE ROOMS.

54th St., 118 East. $2,800-$3,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
57th St., s. e. corner Park Av. $2,900.
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 Wm St.
61st St., Park Av., 525. $3,900-$4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 730. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
74th St., Lexington Av., 950. $2,200-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
74th St., 63 East. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 830. $3,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
78th St., Park Av., 875. $2,900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., 24 East. $3,200-$3,500.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
82d St., 122 East. $1,050.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
83d St., Park Av., 955. $3,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
83d St., Park Av., 969. $3,100.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
83d St., Park Av., 981. $1,850-$2,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,219. $1,450.
Owner on premises.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,239. $2,000.
Duff & Conger, 86th St. & Madison Av.
93d St., Park Av., 1,100. $1,600.
Edgar A. Levy, 505 5th Av.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,261. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, 86th St., & Madison Av.
60th St., 71 E., 1,220.
J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 E. 42d St.

TEN ROOMS.

21st St., Lexington Av., 1. $4,000.
Gaines & Drennan Co., 25 E. 26th St.
83d St., Park Av., 981. $2,300.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

11th St., 128 W. $780-$840.
Agent on premises.
19th St., 274 W. $780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
51st St., 215 W. $1,200.
W. B. May & Co., 717 Fifth Av.
51st St., 318 W. $540.
Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Av.
54th St., 162 W. $1,700.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
55th St., 200 W. $2,400.
Durham Realty Corp., 200 5th Av.
61st St., 48 W. $600.
S. H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
61st St., Columbus Av., 29. $420-$456.
S. H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
70th St., 348 W. $280-$750.
Rudolph Carlson, 3,750 Broadway.
71st St., 235 W. $1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.
71st St., C. P. W., 104. $1,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
72d St., 305 W. $1,100-$2,000.
Paterno Bros., 391 West 115th St.
72d St., 344 W. $900.
L. J. Phillips Co., 3,787 Broadway.
73d St., 170 W. $1,800.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 61 B'way.
76th St., 59 W. $600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 315 W. $840.
Apply on premises.
80th St., 225 W. $1,200.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
81st St., 203 West. $1,500.
Supt. on premises.
83d St., 1 West, $1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 165 West 72d St.
84th St., 252 West. $395-$480.
Supt. on premises.
84th St., West End Av., 495. $1,200.
L. H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
84th St., 255 West. $1,700-$1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., West End Av., 500, $1,700.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., Riverside Drive, 131. $1,500.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
86th St., 76 West. $1,600.
Agent on premises.
86th St., 120 West. $1,650.
George A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St.
86th St., 310 West. $1,600.
L. H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
88th St., 250 West. $1,400.
A. J. Herman, 250 West 86th St.
88th St., 345 West. $1,400
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
88th St., West End Av., 575. $1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
88th St., West End Av., 575. $1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
89th St., 216 W. $1,800.
J. Axelrod, 200 West 72d St.
91st St., 152 West. $480-$540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
92d St., 306 West. $1,800.
M. H. Gaillard & Co., 2,299 Broadway.
92d St., 304 West. $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., 179 W. $540-$600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
93d St., 37-43 West. $1,000.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
97th St., 100-102 West. $700.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
97th St., 229 West. $1,050.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
97th St., 305 West. $800-$840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 315 West. $1,100.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
97th St., 317 West End Av., 771. $1,400-$1,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
100th St., West End Av., 1,400.
Apply on premises.
102d St., Central Park West. $720-$1,000.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
104th St., 3 & 5. $720.
Superintendent on premises.
104th St., 250 West. $1,200-$1,450.
Calder, Nassolt & Lanning, 106 St. & B'y.
107th St., 201 West. $720.
Baer & Lester, 43 West 33d St.
108th St. & Broadway. $1,200.
Manager on premises.
110th St., 501 West. $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
110th St., 515 West. $1,100.
Earle & Calhoun, B'way & 72d St.
110th St., 527 West. $1,000-$1,200.
Mark Rafalsky Co., 56 W. 45th St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 214. $1,150.
Agent on premises.
110th St., West, 7th Av. $1,000.
W. F. Fuerst, 37 Nassau Street.
111th St., 528 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
111th St., 532, West. $720-$900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
111th St., 536 West. $960-$1,050.
Apply on premises.
111th St., Broadway. $1,100.
Charles E. Haines, resident manager.
112th St., 506 West. $552.
Superintendent on premises.
112th St., 521 West. $900.
Charles P. L. Hnston Co., 15 E. 40th St.
112th St., 808 West. $900.
T. J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
112th St., 542 West. $1,000.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
112th St., 611 West. $680.
C. P. L. Huston Co., 15 East 40th St.
113th St., 518 West. $840.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 601 West. $1,100.
Morewood Rity Holding Co., 601 W. 113th.
113th St., 605 West. $1,000.
J. Atz, 30 Church St.
113th St., 622 West. $800.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 8th St.
114th St., Riverside Drive, 420. $1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
114th St., St. Nicholas Av. $660.
Supt. on premises.
115th St., 101 West. $600.
Supt. on premises.
115th St., 404 West. $720.
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,448 Broadway.
115th St., 404 West. $840.
Baer & Lester, 43 West 33d St.
116th St., 515 West. $540.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
117th St., 355 West. $540.
Apply on premises.
117th St., to 118th St. & Manhattan Av. $780.
Supt. on premises.
118th St., 100 West. $420.
Supt. on premises.
113th St., 418 West. $720.
Supt. on premises.
119th St., 56 West. $600.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E 45th St.
119th St., Manhattan Av. $420. $540.
W. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.
120th St., 417 W. $700-$900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
120th St. and Amsterdam Av. $1,200.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.
122d St., 56 W. $642.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
123d St., Broadway, 3,100. $660-$720.
Apply on premises.
124th St., Broadway, 3,117. $720.
E. C. Simonson, 100 Broadway.
125th St., Broadway, 3,132. $360.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
125th St., Claremont Av. 182. $480.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
126th St., 610 W. $552.
R. H. MacDonald & Co., 29 W. 34th St.
127th St., 40 W. $609.
Supt. on premises.
127th St., 137 W. $600.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
127th St., Claremont Av, 200. $780.
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.
129th St., 60 W. $540.
Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.
130th St. and Riverside Drive. $660.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
136th St., 522 W. $600.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 3,787 Broadway.
136th St., 619 W. $552.
R. H. MacDonald & Co., 29 W. 34th St.
137th St., Riverside Drive, 596. $1,000.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 W, 45th St.
138th St., 602 W. $600.
Kick & Sharrott, 2,606 Broadway.
140th St., 235 W. $420.
Henry London, 302 Broadway.
140th St. & Broadway, $660.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
140th St., Hamilton Pl., 61. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
140th St., 7th Av., 2,400. $480-$510.
Supt. on premises.
141st St., 475 W. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
141st St., 561 W. $1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
141st St. & 7th Av. $524.
Renting office at 127 W. 141st St.
143d St., 538 W. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
143d St., 561 W. $600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
143d St., 3,695 Broadway. $1,000.
Durham Realty Corp., 200 Fifth Av.
143d St., Convent Av., 810. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
143d St. Hamilton Pl. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
144th St., 560 W. $660.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
144th St. & Riverside Drive. $340.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
144th St. & Broadway. $730.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
146th St., St. Nicholas Av., 723. $720.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
146th St., 568 W. $720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
150th St., 608 W. $690.
Supt. on premises.
150th St. & Convent Av. $480.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
151st St., Broadway, 3,657. $1,050.
L. H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
151st St., 535 W. $660.
Supt. on premises.
151st St., s. e. corner Riverside Drive. $900.
Supt. on premises.
155th St., 87, St. Nicholas Av. $620.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nich. Av.
160th St., Fort Washington Av., 35. $900.
Chas. Berlin Rent. Agcy., B'way & 162d.
161st St., Fort Washington Av., 65. $900.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way & 162d St.
162d St., Fort Washington Av., 91. $840.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way & 162d St.
163d St., 549 West.
Superintendent on premises.
163d St., 1,061 St. Nicholas Av. $600.
Norman Denzer, 159th St. and Broadway.
170th St., 251 Fort Washington Av. $870.
Knap & Wasson Co., Arts., 4,249 B way.
172d St., Audubon Av., 576.
Norman Denzer, 159th St. and Broadway.
178th St., 551 West. $576.
Norman Denzer, 159th St. and Broadway.
178th St., 718 West. $800.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 248 Audubon Av. $600-$660.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
179th St., 45 Pinehurst Av. $720.
Apply on premises.
179th St., 700 West. $900.
C. P. L. Huston Co., 15 East 40th St.
179th St., 1,364 St. Nicholas Av. $540.
Apply on premises.
180th St., 580 West. $480.
Apply on premises.
190th St., 660 West. $660.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 106 Northern Av. $750.
Agent on premises.
181st St. to 182d St. and Broadway. $540-$660.
Superintendent on premises.
181st St., Fort Washington Av. $780.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nicholas.
181st St., n. w. cor. Northern Av. $840.
Apply on premises.
184th St., 1,833 Creston Av. $420.
Superintendent on premises.
231st St., 3,044 Albany Av. $516.
Owner on premises.

SEVEN ROOMS.

61st St. 35 West. $900.
S. H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway.
64th St., Central Park West. $2,600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
66th St., Central Park West, 97. $1,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
74th St., Broadway 2,181. $1,100.
Superintendent on premises.
75th St., 57 West. $1,200, $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
76th St., 59 West. $900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
76th St., 60 West. $1,200 up.
Daniel Buckley, 253 Columbus Avenue.
77th St., 103 West. $660.
Superintendent on premises.
77th St., 105 West. $600, $660.
S. H. Mertin, 1,974 Broadway.
77th St., 172 West. $780.
Everett M Selxas, 507 Fifth Avenue.
79th St., 48 W. $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.
79th St., 315 West. $1,100.
Office on premises.
79th St., West End Av., 391. $1,250.
L. H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Avenue.
80th St., 163 West. $720.
E. M. Selxas, 507 Fifth Avenue.
80th St., 306 West. $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.
83d St., 2 West. $1,200.
Geo. A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St.
83d St., 233 West. $1,000-$1,850.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
83d St., 323 West. $1,800-$1,400.
Wood-Dolson Co., B'way and 80th St.
83d St., 234 Central Park West. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
84th St., 253 West. $480.
Superintendent on premises.
84th St., 255 West. $1,800-$1,900.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., 500 West. $2,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., corner Broadway. $2,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., West End Av., 500. $2,700.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., Broadway, 2,333. $480.
Henry London, 302 Broadway.
85th St., 181 Riverside Drive. $1,600.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
85th St., 525 West End Av. $2,500-$2,700.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
86th St., 2 West. $1,800.
Superintendent on premises.
86th St., 310 West. $2,100-$2,900.
L. H. Slawson Co., 171 Madison Av.
86th St. and Broadway. $2,100.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
86th St., 530 West End Av. $2,600.
Apply on premises.
102d St., Central Park West. $720-$1,000.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
104th St., 3 & 5. $720.
Superintendent on premises.
104th St., 250 West. $1,200-$1,450.
Calder, Nassolt & Lanning, 106 St. & B'y.
107th St., 201 West. $720.
Baer & Lester, 43 West 33d St.
108th St. & Broadway. $1,200.
Manager on premises.
110th St., 501 West. $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
110th St., 515 West. $1,100.
Earle & Calhoun, B'way & 72d St.
110th St., 527 West. $1,000-$1,200.
Mark Rafalsky Co., 56 W. 45th St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 214. $1,150.
Agent on premises.
110th St., West, 7th Av. $1,000.
W. F. Fuerst, 37 Nassau Street.
111th St., 528 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
111th St., 532, West. $720-$900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
111th St., 536 West. $960-$1,050.
Apply on premises.
111th St., Broadway. $1,100.
Charles E. Haines, resident manager.
112th St., 506 West. $552.
Superintendent on premises.
112th St., 521 West. $900.
Charles P. L. Hnston Co., 15 E. 40th St.
112th St., 808 West. $900.
T. J. O'Reilly, Broadway & 109th St.
112th St., 542 West. $1,000.
W. P. Sheridan, 549 Riverside Drive.
112th St., 611 West. $680.
C. P. L. Huston Co., 15 East 40th St.
113th St., 518 West. $840.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 601 West. $1,100.
Morewood Rity, Holding Co., 601 W. 113th.
113th St., 605 West. $1,000.
J. Atz, 30 Church St.
113th St., 622 West. $800.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 8th St.
114th St., Riverside Drive, 420. $1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
114th St., St. Nicholas Av. $660.
Supt. on premises.
115th St., 101 West. $600.
Supt. on premises.
115th St., 404 West. $720.
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,448 Broadway.
115th St., 404 West. $840.
Baer & Lester, 43 West 33d St.
116th St., 515 West. $540.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
117th St.,

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT

The Valuable Properties

No. 56 Park Avenue, N. Y.

Brick dwelling, Boston basement, 5 stories; 26x80. Furnished or unfurnished.

Nos. 303 to 319 West 139th St., N. Y.

Eight dwelling houses, brick, 3 stories high, stoop; 18x100. One for rent and all for sale, unfurnished.

Katonah Farm, Westchester Co., N. Y.

72 acres, fine location, colonial dwelling; furnished; stable, garage, and farm dwellings; electric light and water. Estate of James C. Fargo.

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For Sale or To Let

Located at 45 WEST 74th STREET, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. Lot size 20' x 102' 2". House size 20' x 60'. Four stories and basement with four-story extension to rear line.

Large, light, cheerful dining and drawing rooms. Seven bedrooms, three baths, four dressing rooms, library. Decorations throughout in rare good taste. Commodious servants' quarters. Excellently arranged for entertaining. Den that can be used for library or office. Easily accessible to all transit lines. Inspection at any time. Caretaker on premises. Immediate possession.

An Unusual Opportunity To Purchase a First-Class New York City Home

Located in 76th St., near Central Park, the most fashionable west side section. House is 25x82 ft., lot 102 ft. Carved granite front, five stories above entrance floor, servants' quarters above the 5th floor. Self-operating elevator from cellar to 5th floor; 4 bathrooms and every requisite for comfort. Will be sold, furnished or nofurnished, at a sacrifice price. Fully illustrated description sent to responsible parties who give references or ars commercially rated. House should be seen to be appreciated. Address owner, J. W. T., P. O. Box 206, Madison Square Station, New York City.

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Ten beautiful, large rooms, electric light, running water, modern bath, hot water heat, cement cellar, extra large veranda.

NEW, READY TO LIVE IN NOW.

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R. L. KILBY, 347 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.
For Pictures and Plans.
Tel., 1250—Murray Hill.

A GENUINE SACRIFICE

10 Rooms, Corner, 216x175

Owing to absolute necessity of settling an estate at once, the heirs direct sale at almost half real value; attractive, well-built residence; fine location; three minutes from station, 20 minutes from Manhattan; large piazza front and rear; 4 rooms first floor, 6 bedrooms, bath, gas, heating plant; wired for electricity; open fireplaces; hardwood trim throughout; parlor solid mahogany; library, hall, dining room, quartered oak; handsome appraised at $10,800; house cost $9,000. Price for quick sale, $11,000, or house with plot 144x175 for $8,500; terms arranged.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
For the Executors, 336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

COSEY COLONIAL COTTAGE

25 Min. from Penna. Sta., Manhatlan. 26 Min. from L.I.R.R. Sta., Brooklyn.

In the country yet within Greater New York; fine train service; exceptional restricted surroundings. New, 8 rooms, bath, all modern conveniences, adjoining golf course.

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READY TO LIVE IN NOW.

$600 secures title; balance easy terms. Write or 'phone for photo and plans.
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Developers' Opportunity.

in conjunction with hotel have 55 acres of a fine natural park within 20 minutes of 59th St. by trolley, and 8 minutes' walk of new elevated station. Property has a frontage on principal avenue, with sewers and other improvements. Ready for apartments, of which there are a few being built in the immediate vicinity and are being rented as fast as they are erected for $300 a room.

Owner, N 124 Times.

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15 Minutes from Herald Square.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
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TRUE DUTCH COLONIAL,

$7,500. NOT $14,000.

The most popular and beautiful type of Colonial period, detached artistic house costing $14,000, only smaller; 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, parquet, decorations, open fireplace, centre hall, casement doors to end piazza, hedge, shrubbery; 50x100; tennis club; excellent neighborhood; easy terms; photo.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

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8 rooms and bath, hot water heat; all improvements; sewer, water, gas, electricity; large plot; 30 minutes from Herald Square; restricted neighborhood; private bathing beach to Sound; $500 cash, balance to suit. H. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St. Tel., 1760 Greeley.

Little Neck, New York City

Strictly modern houses for sale or rent to responsible parties, near bay and electric station; attractive, parklike property; grounds and streets beautifully kept; combined country and city advantages. Hieble & William St.

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Four-room house, large garden plot, fruit trees, berries, beuges, &c., only 30 minutes out; full price $1,850; worth $2,300. Must have $250 cash at once, balance $10 per month. A. BROWNE, 349 East 14th St., N. Y.

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Lots or Residence Wanted.

Builder exchange elegant four-story flats, all rented, in 40th St., Brooklyn, within 100 feet 4th Av. subway, for Brooklyn lots or residence. Levy Brothers, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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The Crowning Achievement In Easy Housekeeping Homes

Atop the beautiful, healthful Eastern Parkway Heights, Brooklyn; on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Aves.; 2 blocks from new subway, we have literally "spread ourselves" on a distinctly new type of Easy Housekeeping Homes.

Not only are these the finest we ever built; they are the handsomest ever offered at any price.

Every detail from the tapestry-brick walls and extra heavy Circassian Walnut woodwork, to the cozy gas-log fireplaces and artistically tinted tiled mantels is of a quality you are accustomed to see only in houses costing double.

Seven and eight rooms, hardwood floors, spacious porches, hot water heat, electric light, unequaled closet room, tiled baths and kitchens, extra wash-basins, two toilets. Lots 20 ft. wide by 120 ft. deep with private concrete driveway for automobiles. Garage space.

You must see all the other features to fully appreciate the exceptional value at

$8,250. $1,000 cash, balance $55 a month covering principal and interest.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Policy, Insuring Title to Premises, Is Furnished Free of Charge to the Purchaser.

Take either Rogers Ave., Nostrand Ave., St. John's Place, Ocean Ave., or Franklin Ave. cars to Crown St. Representative on the property.

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162 REMSEN STREET
Phone Main 6480. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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A Dwelling Near Riverside Drive FOR SALE

At a Very Low Figure

350 West 87th St.

A Limestone and Brick Dwelling of Superior Construction, 20x60x100.8½

PRICE $35,000.

FULL PARTICULARS OF

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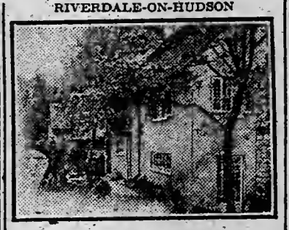
162 WEST 72D ST.

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AN INVITATION TO VISIT

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242d Street & Broadway
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON



AN EXCLUSIVE SUBURB

OVERLOOKING VAN CORTLANDT PARK

On a beautiful wooded ridge, 390 feet elevation—Private schools adjacent—City deliveries.

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The Home Colony of Westchester County.

Only 30 minutes from Grand Central Station on the new electrified railroad.

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Plots and Lots for Sale; excellent propositions.

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$300,000 Estate To Rent, Furnished.

for Winter or year, Hudson River estate, 22 miles out, conveniently located, one mile from station; modern granite mansion, 22 rooms, 7 bathrooms, steam heat, electricity, etc., having superb view of river and many unusual features; $25,000 organ, photograph studio, etc.; large stable and garage, with living quarters; 10 acres, 10-acre lake; owner will take charge of entire estate; rent moderate to desirable tenants.

KENNETH IVES & CO.,
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Pelham Manor

On the Sound

House, 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage, 3 acres, high ground; close to Shore Road; rent $1,500.

House, 11 rooms, 2 baths, amid extensive grounds, 150 feet elevation; fine Sound view; rent $1,200. Both houses convenient to railroad and trolley. Boating, bath, free golf privileges.

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SALE OR RENT—A charming, comfortable, home-like house; luxuriously appointed; 18 rooms, 5 baths; concrete garage; three acres of ground; located on hilltop overlooking miles of countryside; tennis court, garden.

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Colonial House, nine rooms, two baths, large corner plot with garage, now under construction; magnificent views of surrounding country; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 60 trains daily; best of golf, tennis, schools, churches; will sacrifice to immediate purchaser. Price, $9,000. EDWARD F. WYNNE, 334 5th Ave. 3906—Madison Square.

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RENT FURNISHED.

Modern 16-room dwelling, stable, and garage; 4 acres, beautifully arranged; 20 miles out, station 1½ miles.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
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PELHAM MANOR

New Stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, ½ acre plot, for rent, unfurnished, $1500, or furnished $1800.

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WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT AT NEW ROCHELLE THE GENUINE COLONIAL

12 large, cheerful rooms, 2 baths; large living room; fine hardwood floors, gas, electricity, hot water heat; completely modernized; over 1 acre; magnificent trees, rare shrubs and flowers; near Country and Tennis clubs; easy commuting. Asking price $125 monthly. I handle the best properties in NEW ROCHELLE and Vicinity

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45 Acres

Commuting distance, 700 ft. elevation, beautiful old shade trees; modern house, 6 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath, open fireplaces in all rooms; garage; apple orchard, garden, etc. Price $10,000. Photographs.

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An attractive seven-room bungalow, all conveniences and improvements, on the New York Central Railroad in Westchester, 45 minutes from 42nd Street. I cannot carry it and threatened with foreclosure. Meet the payments due, cover the cost of transfer, give me $200 above the mortgages, and it is yours. Box L 25 Times.

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Seven rooms and bath; hardwood floors and craftsman finish throughout. Plot 75x125 feet. Owner going South, must sell.

C. S. GREENWOOD,
Larchmont Gardens, Larchmont, N. Y.

Located In a Beautiful Section of South Yonkers

249 Valentine Lane; 3-story dwelling on plot 75x142; 12 rooms, 3 baths; in excellent condition. Broadway cars one block. Caretaker. Brokers protected. Price only $16,000. Ennie & Sinnott, 55 Liberty Street.

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In Its Entirety;
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Woodland, brook, very fine views; 2 miles from station; 36 miles by motor from New York; 10-room house and outbuildings; artesian well; a very nice little farm; 500 ft. elevation.

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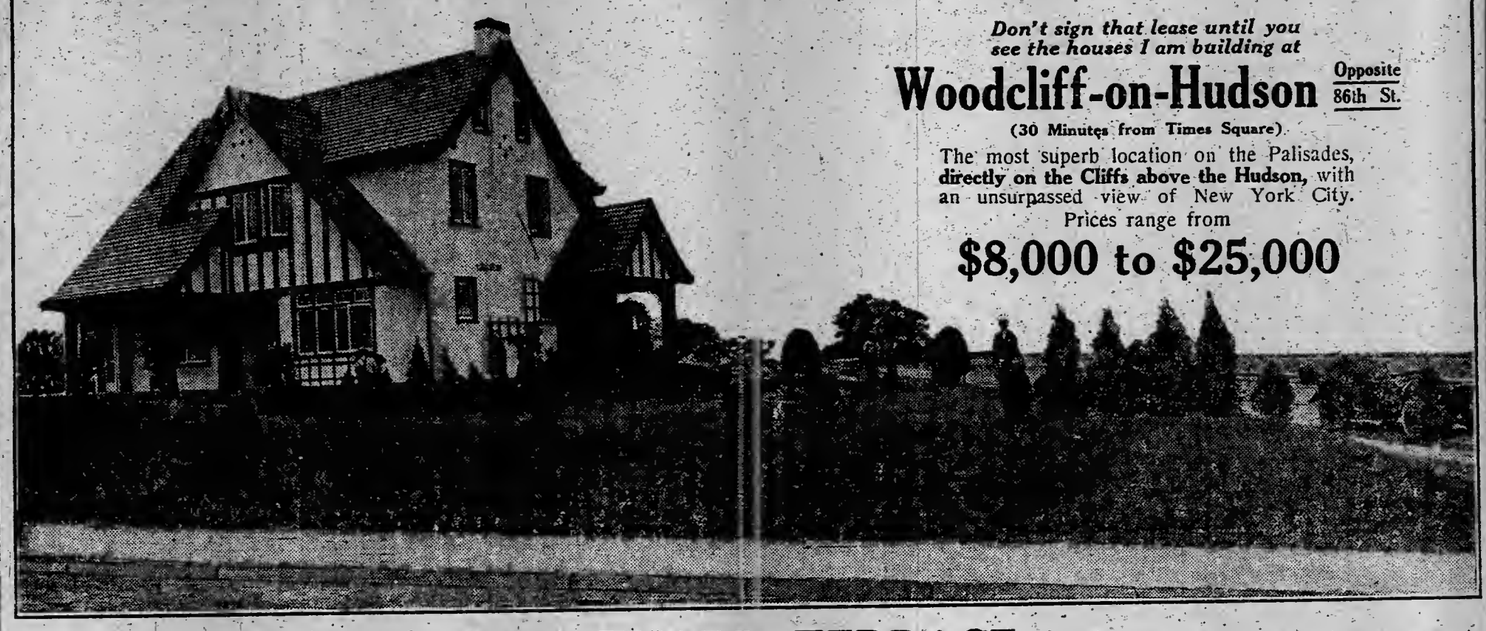
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Fine, modern home; lot 50x200; house 12 rooms. Garage, garden, old trees; choice location. Price $12,000. Terms to suit.

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Don't sign that lease until you see the houses I am building at

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Opposite 86th St.

(30 Minutes from Times Square)

The most superb location on the Palisades, **directly on the Cliffs above the Hudson,** with an unsurpassed view of New York City.

Prices range from

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In the past two years I have sold to more than 150 families, and there is not one regret among them. BUT *you* must see my houses to fully understand why these families are satisfied.

These houses are built of Natco Hollow Tile, Stucco finish; Ludiweci Celadon Tile roof; have six to fourteen rooms; room for garage; modern improvements; hot water heat, gas and electricity; tiled bathrooms, kitchen, porcelain fixtures; streets fully improved; assessments paid.

See for yourself this beautiful and flourishing community. It will be time worth spent, even if you do not buy.

To reach property, take West Shore Ferry at 42d and Cortlandt Sts., then Palisade car to office, 31st St. and Broadway, Woodcliff, N. J.

JAMES THOMSON

Owner, Architect and Builder,
Broadway and 31st St. and 330 33d St., Woodcliff, N. J.
Telephone Union 3045. Come, 'Phone or Write.



LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



FOR SALE
Completely Furnished Semi-Bungalow at BAYSIDE, L. I.

Twenty minutes from Pennsylvania Station, New York. Corner plot, 60x100; five minutes' walk from station; house contains six rooms and bath; constructed of hollow tile, stucco and frame, cement porch, rubbis stone finish; double hardwood floors throughout; equipped with electric light, gas range, furnace heat; large rooms with extensive closets.

Furnishings are complete and include books, piano, Victrola and records, cut glass; house completely equipped with Burrows copper screens; completed and occupied May 1, 1914.

Will Sell at Sacrifice.

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Hollow tile house of 9 rooms, 2 baths, flat tile roof; large garage; plot 60x125 ft. Price, $11,500. Rent, $1,200 per year.

180x180, house of 9 rooms, 1 bath; garage and other outbuildings. Price, $17,500. Rent, $70 per month.

House of 14 rooms, 3 baths; ¾ of an acre ground. Price, $25,000.

Your ideal home, for rent or sale, can be obtained by addressing

Tel. Great Neck 174. **Frank Crowell** Great Neck Station, L. I.

WATER FRONT LOTS BUNGALOW SITES $75 EACH

Clean water, fresh air, where the kiddiee can be happy, healthy, and strong; rowing, bathing, fishing, and crabbing all Summer long; away from the noise and bustle of the city, yet not too far; on the Great South Bay, about 35 miles from the Pennsylvania Terminal; waterfront lots are increasing in value but not in number; prices now within your reach; if you like waterfront property, clean water, and health-giving surroundings, now is your opportunity; send postal for map. R. Murray, 47 West 34th St., New York City. Room 934.

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Twenty-eight minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; 5 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; schools, churches, library; 7 fine rooms and tiled bath, glass sun parlor, sleeping porch, and conservatory; hardwood trim, parquet floors, gas, electricity, all city improvements; built by day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms.

J. MEAD BRIGGS,
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P. S.—This house, nearing completion, is a home of quality, built on merit.

"High-Class Estate Bargain!"

Bayport, 16 acres, finest section, overlooking bay; beautiful grounds; magnificent residence, 15 rooms; improvements; garage, numerous outbuildings; excellent condition; $30,000; buildings cost more.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

BRENTWOOD PARK
BRENTWOOD LINES
Now Homes for Sale in the castles. Terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., L. I.

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A charming little seven-room home, built by day's work; hardwood floors, parlor and dining room in oak; steam heat, hot water; all modern conveniences; owner cannot move in; must sacrifice; special terms. L. B. GILDERSLEEVE, 1 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 2344.

Choice L. I. Waterfront.

Splendid views; easy commuting; section good.

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SCARSDALE.

Owner has just completed white Colonial house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; would sell with $1,000 cash; consider leasing to responsible party. Call or write

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—Gedney Farm Section.

New tapestry brick Colonial house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; can be purchased with $1,000 cash; balance same as rent. Call or write

GEDNEY FARM BOOTH,
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Beautiful Homes for Sale, $8,500 to $45,000.

Also for Rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 to $500 per month.

GARDEN CITY IS FAMOUS

for its golf and country sports, its great hotel, schools and attractive homes; its delightful climate and absolutely pure water.

ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS

35 minutes by electric service.

GAGE E. TARBELL,
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Fronting Jericho Turnpike, Nassau County.

Will Sacrifice at $1,200 an Acre. Write for maps and particulars.

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100 acres for $350 per acre; right in Village of East Islip, population 2,000, 40 miles out on Long Island; property fronting on Boulevard and main highway; live man or syndicate can make $70,000; terms $10,000 down, balance easy terms; best bargain on the Island; come down and see it. W. H. Moffitt, Bayshore, L. I.

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ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE, WELL-PLANNED, WELL-BUILT new homes on the North Shore. Living room, dining room, den, pantry, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths; birch painted; screens, shades, completely decorated. A real bargain. Price $11,500. L. G. SHIELDS, 18 East 34th Street, New York. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

ORCHARD ON EVERY LOT.

$60 Near trolley and station; schools, churches and stores right near by; 15 minutes from Sound, where you can go fishing, boating, and bathing; only 20 lots at this price; titles guaranteed. $1 DOWN. 25c. WEEKLY.

Write for Free Tickets.

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The Ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; 9-room stucco house, with 2 baths; a large plot on the hill overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore front; bargain prices; write or call for photos and full particulars. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

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(The Lakewood of Long Island.)

An Ideal and Restricted Development. Building plots, 25x100, at very low prices. Liberal Terms.

Write Brunswick, Box T 24 Times.

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MONTCLAIR Beautiful Colonial Residence, **$14,000**

built by Montclair Conetruction Co.; centre hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, all tiled kitchen, large palm room, 2 chambers, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, large plot, shade, shrubbery; exclusive location. Can be seen Sundays, 11 to 3. MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal. (Phone 675.)

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With all latest features, at Nutley, N. J., on 100-foot corner plot, with white birch shade trees, within 3 minutes of express station and trolley, schools, stores, &c.; can be purchased for a few hundred dollars cash and monthly payments like rent. W. A. Lambert, architect, 225 Broadway, N. Y.

RENT, New, artistic, 8-room, all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from Country Club; **Then** 2 baths, big living room; prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper **BUY** party with purchase privilege; rent to apply. "OWNER," P. O. Box 1041, N. Y.

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HOTCHKISS-JOBS REALTY CO.,
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On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

World's Greatest Labor Market

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FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
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Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes, must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York, good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars,

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Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

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in modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Greentwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

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of your home by insuring the title to your property. We specialize in North Jersey and Rockland County real estate titles. Invest your savings in our guaranteed mortgages. They are safe. Write for Booklet A and new auto map.

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Elizabethan cottage, just finished, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements; terms to suit. For sale or rent. S. H. DROESCHER, Cranford, N. J., or 79 Warren St., N. Y. City.

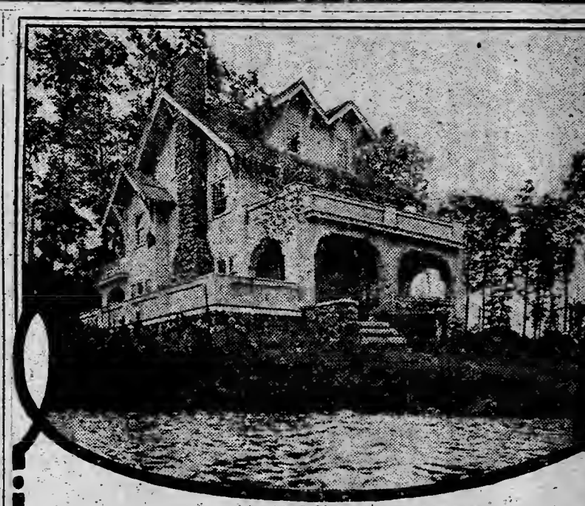
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GRADUATE Agriculture G. W. ZUCKER
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Beautiful All-Year Home—On the Water

CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Plot 122 by 240 Feet. Actual Water Frontage and Private Dock.

Large veranda, upper balcony and sleeping porch. Spacious reception hall, large living room, with huge open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen. Six large bedrooms, two baths, and storage room. An unusually well built house, with Craftsman interior and all modern conveniences; front and back stairway, laundry, extra toilet; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hard woods.

Established social centre; schools, churches; select social organizations and country club; tennis, bathing, boating, water sports in Summer; skating, tobogganing, ice boating, hockey in Winter; delightful walks and drives around the lakes; best of outdoor recreations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York.

$8,400
Easy Terms

For further particulars address
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50 minutes from B'way; 115 trains in and out daily; elevation up to 650 feet; pure air and water; unexcelled schools and social advantages.

Houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, from $50 upward. For sale, $5,000 upward.

Send stamp for beautifully illustrated booklet.

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250 acres of rich, rolling land, with 1½ miles of frontage on the Passaic River; 29 miles from Manhattan on the D., L. & W. Railroad; ¾ mile from express station; 2 miles of hard surface road frontage; two complete sets of farm buildings; will sell at half real value on easy terms; would make splendid investment; ideal stock or dairy farm. A. W. Morgan, attorney, 345 Fifth Av., N. Y. City. Tel., 1250 Murray Hill.

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This new Craftsman house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors and trim; large open fireplace, gas-kitchen, steam heat; model laundry in basement; large plot; in Northern New Jersey, half hour out. Send for photo, floor plans and free tickets.

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On beautiful Ridgewood Av., residence 13 rooms, 2 baths, wide halls and piazzas; every improvement, steam heat, electric; beautiful shade and lawn; near golf links, railroad, school. For sale, $15,000; $5,000 cash. For rent, furnished or unfurnished, on lease.

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NATHAN RUSSELL, INC.

MONTCLAIR ATTRACTIVE NEW RESIDENCE **$7,800**

Centre hall, living room, sun room, dining room, 8 bedrooms, 2 baths, oak floors and trim; shade trees; lot 80x140.

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I will sell for any stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or on monthly payments, three steam-heated houses, prices $5,500-$5,000. Address

Owner, Lock Box 122, Cranford, N. J.

Equipped Poultry Plant and Business

Splendid Buildings, Equipment, Location.

An elegant chance for any one contemplating the poultry industry to secure an up-to-date plant ready for business. Consists of attractive nearly new 9-room house; city gas throughout; water, fine cellar, barn and garage; new, modern brooder house, 16x70, with latest CANDEE hot water system, 21 brooders, 3,300 chick capacity, mammoth incubator house, 24x54, with new mammoth Candee incubator, 6,000 egg capacity, cement floors, elegant equipment, workshop, storage house for feed, grain, &c.; 2 splendid laying houses, 16x36 and 14x30, to accommodate 400; 9 acres good, rich land, all cleared; fruited with pears, apples, peaches; for family use, fine lawn, shade, shrubbery. Located on STATE ROAD, 1¼ miles to depot; hourly trains to and from Philadelphia and shore. Located short drive to HEAVENFUL VINELAND, the largest poultry centre in the United States. Big custom egg hatching business assured. Price $6,000; $2,500 or more cash. Must be seen to be appreciated. BRAY & MacGEORGE, 1,077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for details. Also our handsomely illustrated Farm Catalogue.

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Attractive Modern Houses for Rental from $65 per Month Upwards.

ON THE MOUNTAINSIDE, overlooking New York, modern, 10 rooms, 2 baths, Month, **$125**

CENTRALLY LOCATED, modern house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, Annum..... **$1800**

Furnished Houses for Winter

ATTRACTIVE, modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage, Month, **$125**

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Average elevation about 400 feet above sea level.
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Real Estate Brokers,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
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RUTHERFORD New, Eight-Room House, up to date in every respect.

Finest residential section; steam, gas, electric; 3 toilets, 2 baths, cold-storage cellar, hardwood floors; worth $9,000; sacrifice at $7,000; $700 cash, $40 monthly; other bargains. Strauss, 37 Park Av., Rutherford.

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Modern, up-to-date houses, all improvements; rentals, $25 up; early applicants have choice.

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50,000 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE, excellent light, sprinkler system, steam heat, elevators; suitable for any kind of light manufacturing. IN THE HEART OF NEWARK.

Modern Manufacturing Plant
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29 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

100,000 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE, complete power plant, sprinkler system, electric lights, steam heat, elevators.

Carpet Mill & Worsted Spinning & Yarn Mill
of J. W. DIMICK CO. at
Rifton, N. Y.

9 Miles from Kingston, the County Seat of Ulster Co., N. Y.

Eighty acres of land, 170,000 sq. ft. of floor space; steam heat, electric light; water for manufacturing; tenant houses for employes in village.

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126-28-30-32 Greenpoint Ave.

Two and one-half blocks from ferry to 23d St. and 10th St., New York; convenient to 34th St. Ferry, Long Island City; 25 minutes to New York City Hall. Brick buildings with about 36,570 sq. ft. of floor space; steam heat, electric light, fire sprinkler and elevator.

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Eleven miles from SCRANTON, PA. Complete power plant, one acre of land. Buildings all modern, having 56,000 square feet of floor space. Plant in perfect condition. Suitable for any kind of light manufacturing.

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of the MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, located in Detroit, Mich., fronting on the Grand Trunk Railway; 215,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Buildings in excellent shape. Power plant. Railroad siding.

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Producing 800 barrels of apples. On macadam road to station; store house, 10 rooms, all improvements, barns, outbuildings. Suitable for Gentleman's Estate. VALUED AT $30,000. For sale at $30,000; a great bargain; terms very easy. B. Frank Finney Greenwich Av. Tel. 838 W Greenwich, Conn.

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GREENWICH, CONN.—FOR RENT
HOUSE, 16 rooms, 3 baths, (unfurnished). ——RENT $1,600 A YEAR——
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Also NEAR ROCK RIDGE.
HOUSE, 12 rooms, garage, (unfurnished) ——RENT $1,500 A YEAR——
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I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figure on property in GREENWICH, CT., AND VICINITY. FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE ESTATES, COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS. Call, phone, or write for my special list.
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700 Acres, Only $20 an Acre.
Has New Haven Railway siding on premises, near depot, 2 miles manufacturing centre. Suitable stock farm, game preserve, country home, or manufacturing. Enough cord wood to pay for property. Several trout streams. Good brick dwelling, new farmer's house, large barns, garage. Sell on easy terms. We have investigated this property and will furnish prospective purchasers dependable description.
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The Superb Seashore Resort of New England.
Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Beautiful Park. Private Pier. $7,000.00 Cement Beach Walk.
For information apply to LAUREL BEACH LAND CO., Box 4, Milford, Conn., or Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

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I Have Several Bargains to Offer.
One Acre, new house, 14 rooms, 3 baths. Garage. Price $15,000.
Estate 2½ Acres at Belle Haven. Frame house. Price $14,000.
Inquire of Thomas N. Cooke Smith Bldg. Tel. 430 Greenwich, Conn.

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Block 4,021 Rugby, on East 51st, between Clarkson and Winthrop Sts.; $600 each; these lots cost about $700 each 12 years ago; will accept mortgage for $1,000. Dr. Chas. H. Brown, Citizens Bank Bldg., Waterbury, Conn.

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At Litchfield, in the Berkshires. Truly a smiling country. 500 acres gracefully rolling land, free from stone. Elevation 1,350 feet. Magnificent views, and always cool. 2 streams, exceptional water supply. 3 houses. Only $30,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d Street, N. Y.

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Near the Greenwich Country Club.
Estate of 5 acres, homestead and outbuildings. Price, $33,000.
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MONTCLAIR NEW COLONIAL RESIDENCE. **$17,000**
Centre hall, living room, (15x30,) sun room, dining room, 7 large bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, (shower,) sleeping porch, Colonial panelling in living room, dining room, and hall; large plot; excellent location; shrubbery; garage. H. S. Connolly & Co. Opp. Lackawanna Sta., MONTCLAIR.

MONTCLAIR Exceptional opportunity; new, modern residences; centre hall, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry; kitchen, solarium; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch. Large plot, excellent location. A sacrifice, $8,000. Murdoch, Opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N.J.

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FOR SALE OR TO LEASE
the modern constructed fireproof Factory Buildings and Foundry formerly occupied and owned by the Lozier Motor Co.
FOR FULL DETAILS ADDRESS
Plattsburg Industrial Co., Inc.,
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Factory for rent
Yonkers, N. Y.
About 40,000 sq. ft. floor space.
Four-story brick building.
Sprinkler system.
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Near N. Y. Central R. R. Station.
Very cheap rent.
Write to
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ON THE HUDSON—A DISTINCTIVE HOME.
I am directed to offer at a specially low price a 20-acre tract of superb Hudson River property; also a 8-acre and a 5-acre site with wonderful river views, and within walking distance of station; also a new, distinctive 12-room concrete house, with acreage. Immense living room, beamed ceiling great fireplaces, and verandas. Every modern convenience. Elevation 500 feet above river; excellent bathing beach near. These properties are all within an hour of Grand Central Terminal on main line New York Central, with splendid train service. If you would secure an exceptional country home at a bargain price you should see me at once. JOHN F. SCOTT, 47 West 34th St., New York City.

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40 head registered cows, 6 horses included, one of the very best and up-to-date farms in the famous Walkill Valley of Orange County; 60 miles N. Y.; 207 acres, near Walden, one mile station, bordering Walkill River; a money maker; owner retiring; very attractive residence; bath, hot water in all buildings, 82-foot piazza, sanitary barns, 68 stanchions, mechanical milking outfit, two silo horse barn, 12 stalls, 10 box stalls, beautiful shaded lawns and driveway, 3 7-room tenement houses, orchard, brooks, springs, everything in pink of condition; one owner 28 years; offered at sacrifice; price $25,000, including harvested crops; 70 tons hay, all tools, modern machinery. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av.

GENTLEMAN'S IDEAL FARM,
Stock, crops, and tools included. A rare opportunity to obtain a famous 251-acre farm, all in pink of condition, 85 miles from Manhattan, Harlem Valley, Amenia; owner going California; ¼ mile to church, store, creamery; 150 cultivated; wonderful hay land, 110 tons hay now in barn; attractive 13-room residence, hot-water heat, bath, tenant house; beautiful shaded lawns, spacious verandas; all buildings painted; fruit, stream, right views; everything, except household furniture, $20,000; terms.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av.

BEAUTIFUL ESTATE BARGAIN
Commuting distance, near Tuxedo; 54 acres; new stone and stucco house, 6 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath; all modern improvements; stone garage, stable, farmer's cottage; artesian well. Price, $28,000.
SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO., 15 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

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BERKSHIRE HILLS BUNGALOW
Magnificent lake and mountain scenery, 1,400 elevation, near electrics and village, 9 rooms, bath; 3 porches, sleeping balcony, stone fireplace, running water, 6 acres, young orchard; henery; can have electric lights and telephone. Must sacrifice at $4,800. Hayes Robbins, Lanesboro, Mass.

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MADISON AVE., Nr. 68TH ST.
Handsomely furnished four-story dwelling; seven bedrooms, three baths; electric lights, hardwood floors throughout. Rent very attractive. Silver and linen included if desired.
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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Finished Like a High Class Apartment
You Cannot Equal This Bargain Anywhere. Price Only **$5,300**
Small Amount Cash—Balance Like Rent.

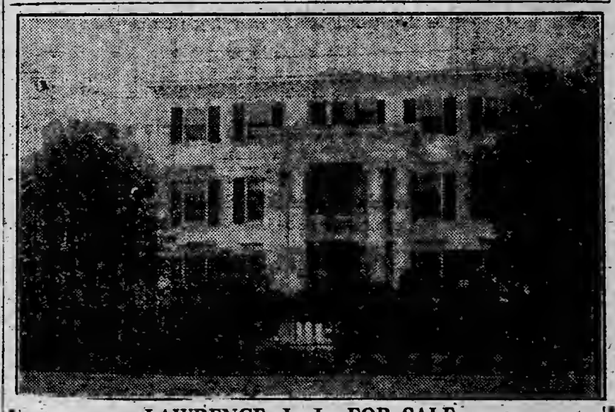
This beautiful, roomy and comfortable semi-stucco cottage is fit for a Queen.
Has 7 large rooms, big brick fireplace in living room, steam heat, handsome decorations, chandeliers, shades and screens, polished floors, model bathroom, sanitary kitchen, big pantry. Built on the easy housekeeping plan. A fine view from every window. Located on large wooded landscape plot, near station, school, lakes, Club House, Yacht Harbor, Casino and other attractions of beautiful Brightwaters, L. I., where it is milder in Winter and much cooler in Summer.

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One of the best appointed all-year country places on the south side of Long Island, occupying magnificent grounds of about three acres. Located on the best corner in Lawrence.

The house contains wide hall, reception room, billiard room, sun room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, servants' sitting room, 7 master bedrooms with 4 baths, and bedrooms for 4 maids with separate room for butler in basement.

The grounds contain trellised tennis court and Italian garden with lily pool, marble fountain, wide lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, fruit and shade trees, etc.

There is a large garage and stable with room for 3 cars and 4 horses, with housekeeping apartments for married man, 2 bath rooms and shower.

A scientifically constructed chicken house and chicken yard is also on the premises.

This place is in perfect order, ready for immediate occupancy, for sale unfurnished with all its appurtenances, at a price that scarcely approximates the value of the land alone, and on terms to suit the purchaser.

John F. Scott, 47 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y. Brokers protected.

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RENT or SALE
45 West 55th Street
AND
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Full Commission to Brokers.

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69 WEST 89TH ST.
RENT, $1,700 EACH.
Three-story browstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.

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BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED.
2 and 4 Room Apts.
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Perfectly appointed modern house at a very reasonable rent.
60 WEST 50th STREET
Exceptionally well located for high-grade business.
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Near 86th Street.
Elegant four-story house. All improvements; ideal for physician. BIERHOFF, 345 Lenox Ave.

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A five story apartment building will be leased to one tenant; 46th st., near Broadway; possession. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 East 42d St.

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Westchester County's Ideal Home Community

Nearly 150 acres of high, wooded land overlooking and bordering on Bronx Parkway. Within 5 minutes' walk of Scarsdale station. Macadam Roads, Sidewalks, Sewers, Electric Light, etc.

Eighteen miles out—34 minutes by All-Electric Service from Grand Central Terminal—over 60 trains daily.

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FOR RENT
IN THE ENLARGED FIVE STORY
SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
250 Fifth Avenue-corner 28th street
TO DESIRABLE TENANTS
FOR OFFICE PURPOSES ONLY
TWO FLOORS
EACH HAVING OVER FOUR THOUSAND SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE
BROKERS PROTECTED

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N. E. Corner Broadway at 55th St.
High-class Apartments. All modern improvements.
Exceptionally Well Appointed, at Attractive Rentals.
4, 5 & 8 ROOMS
Also Furnished Apartments.
On and after October 1st we shall have several 2 and 3 Room Non-Housekeeping Bachelor Suites, furnished and unfurnished.

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12-Story Fireproof Building.
8 or 9-Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,200-$2,500.

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Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
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9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
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West End Avenue Duplex Apartment
10 ROOMS, WITH BATH AND EXTRA TOILET,
$100 Per Month.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
841 WEST END AVE.,
N. W. Cor. 101st St.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
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302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Janitor's Apartment of 6 Rooms, on Ground Fl., With Private Entrance, $780.
Superintendent on Premises.

Luxury and Location at Low Cost
Two rooms and bath, and four rooms and two baths in beautiful twelve-story apartment hotel just completed at 42 West 72d Street, near Central Park. Light and airy; two-room apartments have seven windows. A few left at fifty-five dollars and up, including maid service. A really exceptional restaurant at seven dollars weekly. Please call at once.

166 W. 72d St.
Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM. MANAGER ON PREMISES.

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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 ROOM and bath $480 to $600
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MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
RESTAURANT.
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North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment,
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

THE VANCOUVER
314 West 94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
$1,200 Front Apt. reduced to $1,000
7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, BATH AND EXTRA MAID'S LAVATORY.
6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, BATH AND EXTRA MAID'S LAVATORY. $720

DENTIST Ground floor, Ft. Washington Av. & 170th St., S. W. Corner; 6 rooms & bath, large rooms; plenty of closets; $800. Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. (Tel. Hanover 5389.)

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Very desirable north light Studio Apartments, 2-4 Rooms and Bath.
From October 1. Superintendent on premises.

1 or More Rooms,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
In The Calumet, high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St.; catering to refined patronage; superior restaurant and service; doctor's suite, three rooms, ground floor.

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Modern 5-story Am. basement; three baths.
131 West 78th St.
4-story and basement; butler's pantry, two baths. Rents very reasonable.
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Four-story brownstone Dwelling, 25x100, for rent, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years. Electric light, open plumbing, hardwood floors. French doors between hall, drawing room and dining room. Usual commission to brokers.
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Greeley 265. 1 West 34th St.

For Rent—123 East 57th St.
Four-story and Basement Brownstone.
Three bathe and electric lights. Apply to JOHN R. HILL, P. O. Box 134, Millburn, N. J., or your own broker.

3-Story Queen Anne Dwelling
86th St., near East End Av. (Hendersoo Pl.)
$45.00
9 rooms & bath, very desirable surroundings.
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AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all ontside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is handsomely furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month. ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired.
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Rooms and Bath, $1,500.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, GLASS, [illegible] AVAILABLE.
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Any number [illegible] Complete Service.

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Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, furnished, from Oct. 1st.

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FACING PARK
2-3. OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.

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35th St., between 5th Av. and Broadway, offers unusual high class Apartments at remarkably reasonable rates for season or yearly lease; inspection solicited.

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344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 6 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
In connection with Chatsworth are also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

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BROADWAY, COR. 153D ST.
2 & 3 Rooms and kitchenette, $35 upwards. Every room has a perpetual river and park view; high elevation; modern equipment; wholesome atmosphere pervades; there's maximum comfort, minimum care.

Sunderland and Norman
522-530 WEST 136TH STREET.
(Adjoining Broadway.)
3 to 6 Rooms Rents $30 to $50. New elevator apartments, parklike outlook or river view; light, airy rooms, latest improvements; block "Stadium," subway, Riverside bus, surface cars; elevator attendance.

"Yorktown Court"
615 W. 162D STREET,
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4 to 7 Rooms Rents $40 to $65. Delightful, bright, airy rooms; building on "Park" street, corresponding to West End Avenue; seclusion, though only two blocks to surface cars, subway, "L."
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A Modern High Class Fireproof Apartment House.



The Barnard
106-110 Central Park West,
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Near 72d St. Subway; 10 minutes to Theatres and Shopping District.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
ONLY FOUR VACANCIES
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
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Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.
SMALL APARTMENTS,
KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

		Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.
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Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

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7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath
$1,200—$1,400
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7 Rooms and 2 Baths
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12-Story Fireproof Apartment House. Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms. Efficient Day and Night Service.
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2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette,
Unfurnished.
$50 to $67.50 per Month.
Furnished, $60 to $77.50.
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An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
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OFFICE ON PREMISES.
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76 West 86th Street
AND
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Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.
DECORATE TO SUIT.

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BIG REDUCTION.
Magnificent Apartment, nine large rooms, 3 baths, Central Park West, near 72d. Kempner, 37 Liberty St. John—4527.

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Modern Elevator Apartments. Spacious rooms. Select location. Ground floor corner Apartment, 3 rooms, and bath; suitable for doctor or dentist; $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
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Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

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New Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
4 & 5 Rooms 1 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,500 to $2,700.
Hotel Service if Desired.
Provision is made in the building for additional servants' quarters.
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10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,000 to $3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

36 Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Overlooking Lake section of Central Park.
ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED
New 14-story high-class Apartment House; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.
ONLY TWO APARTMENTS LEFT.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath,
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Dining Room on First Floor.
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Newly furnished Apartments. Parlor, bedroom, and bath. Large rooms. Central location. Especially adapted to bachelors. Reasonable terms.

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Large, light, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity; near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35 to $45. Hall boy on premises.

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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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To sublease, apartment of 8 exceptionally large rooms, 3 baths. Inquire Supt. on premises. Tel. Riverside 9618.

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9 very large, light rooms; all outside; corner apartment; $1,150; elevator service.

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When you live in the BELNORD you are assured of ideal service at all times. No apartment house in the city can boast of the advantages that can be found here—exclusiveness, transit facilities, size of rooms and location, with plenty of light and abundant closet space.



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7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS

Rental $2,100 to $7,000

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Furnished or Unfurnished.

High Class Hotel Accommodations, Catering to Exclusive People.

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NEW, TWELVE STORY.

Absolutely Fireproof.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms, WITH BATHS.

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72d Street

9 ROOMS

260 West

Adjacent West End Ave.

The WELLWYN

ONLY ONE LEFT

12th floor, with unobstructed view of the river and all open on 3 sides.

Special Concession will be made to close this only vacancy.

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EARLE & CALHOUN

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8 ROOMS, BATH | Large Pantry and Closets. Elevator. Phone | 2 Toilets. $900-$1,050.

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At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.

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RENTAL $1,500.

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2,299 BROADWAY, Cor. 83rd St. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

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8 ROOMS 3 BATHS $1,700 PER ANNUM

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New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.

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8 Rooms, 2 Baths,

Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. One block to "L," subway, and cars. Two Bus Lines Pass the Building.

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New 2 and 3 room and bath apartments; every possible convenience; indirect electric lighting; shower baths, parquet floorings, open fireplaces, iceboxes; telephones; handsomely decorated; rents $35 to $45. HIBSON, 34th St. and Lexington Av.

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Light and Attractive Floor for Bachelor Apartment or Light Business.

Owner on Premises,

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MANNING & TRUNK,

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Beautiful Apartments; electricity, 'phone; hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance.

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All Modern Fireproof Buildings

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	S	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St. adj. Riverside Dr.	840
7	R	The Victoria	315 West 97th St. cor. Riverside Dr.	1,100
	O	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St. near Broadway	1,400
	O	The Broadview	606 West 116th St. adj. Broadway	1,300
	M	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St. adj. Riverside Dr.	1,200
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El Dorado

Beautifully situated best section of Central Park West.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

300 Central Park West 90th St. to 91st

Suites of 5 Rooms and Bath. 10 Rooms, 3 Baths. 13 Rooms, 3 Baths.

An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.

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Facing Manhattan Sq. Park Overlooking Central Park

11 Rooms 3 Baths

Light on All Sides

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7 Room Corner Apartment

St. James Court

Broadway and 92d St.

4th Floor

$1,200

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Telephone, 7475 Cort.

120 West 86th St.

PARK STREET

MOST CONVENIENT LOCALITY

Attractively Planned Apartments

New, Modern, and Absolutely Fireproof

6 ROOMS 3 BATHS

RENT $1,650

8 ROOMS 3 BATHS

RENT $2,100 TO $2,400

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES

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227 Riverside Drive,

South Corner of 93th Street.

5 & 6 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.

Very attractive Apartments; every modern improvement.

$1,000 to $1,300.

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Broadway and 109th Street.

Riverside—9700.

2 WEST 83D ST.

CORNER, HIGH-GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

7 ROOMS AND BATH.

Rents $780 to $1,200.

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HEALTH

Highest Spot

562 WEST END AVE.

AT 87TH ST.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

MOST ATTRACTIVE RENTS.

Immediate Possession.

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.

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EDINBORO

Corner Elevator Apartment,

203 West 103rd St., Near Subway Station

7 rooms and bath.

$600-$660.

Elevator, private phone; all large, light rooms, electric lights.

THE HUGUENOT

530-532 W. 112th St., Near Broadway

5 rooms and bath.

$396-$516

Electric light, private phone; convenient 110th St. Subway and "L" Stations. Apply to renting agent on premises.

203 W 81st St.

NEAR BROADWAY.

3-4-5-6 ROOMS

extraordinarily large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.

Very desirable physician's apartments.

Best Value

In Large, Square and Light Rooms,

Tuileries and Watsessing

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7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.

Rents $1,000 to $1,400.

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91 5th Av. 'Phone, 2008—Murray Hill.

31-33 West 11th St.

Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartments, four and five room suites.

RENTS $72.50 TO $95.

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Six-story elevator apartment; four-room Suites;

RENTS $40 TO $50.

J. IRVING WALSH,

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THE LEYLAND

306 W. 80th St. Bet. West End Avenue and Riverside Drive

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

7 ROOMS

Exceptionally Attractive

$900 TO $1200.

261

Central Park West

N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.

9-Room Aparts. $2,000 Up

First Class Fireproof

THE CAMDEN,

206 West 96th St., Near Broadway.

7-Room Corner Apartment, $75.

VASA K. BRACHER,

2,010 Broadway. Tel., Columbus—361.

8 *RICHELIEU* 8

171 West 95th Street.

Extra large, light rooms; elevator and electric light; rents $600 to $1,200. Ground floor especially adapted for doctor. Apply Supt., on premises.

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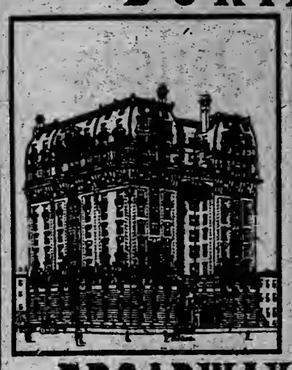
Occupied by Physician 10 Years.

74 WEST 103D ST.

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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE

Unusual Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 Feet Away.

Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.

3 Vacancies Only

7 & 9 Rooms at $2,200 to $2,800

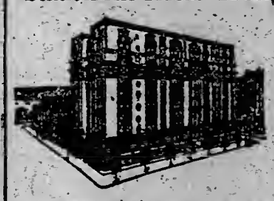
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MANHASSET APARTMENTS

Broadway, 108th to 109th Streets. Under A-R-E Co. Management

One block from Riverside Drive. Subway Express Station one block. A select house in a select district for select tenants.



Pleasant and Light Apartments:

Three apartments with different arrangement of Rooms on higher floors—6 and 7 rooms, at $1200 to $1500.

Nine-room Doctor's apartment at $1200.

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MARBRICK REALTY CORPORATION

Owner

UNUSUAL APARTMENTS MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE ALLERTON

600 W. 113th St., cor. B'way

Modern 12-Story Building

Corner Suites of Exceptional Desirability

6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths

$1200 to $1800

THE FRIESLAND

235 W. 103d St., cor. B'way at Subway Station

Most Attractive Suites of

6 and 7 Rooms and Bath

$1050 to $1300

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GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.

Tel. Riverside 975 2705 Broadway, at 103d St.

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Wellesley

N.E. Corner 81st St. and West End Ave.



A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT

of 8 or 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant, $2700.

Smaller apartment of 7 Rooms, $1700

RESIDENTIAL MANAGER.

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(Just completed)

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S. E. Cor. B'way.

Only one apartment remains to lease.

6 Rooms, 2 Baths

Centrally located. Most desirable residential neighborhood. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface lines. Spacious rooms and foyere. Roomy closets. Renting Agent on premises, or apply to

J. AXELROD,

200 W. 72d Street, Cor. B'way.

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202 Riverside Drive, S. E. Cor. 93d St.

Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., or

J. AXELROD,

OWNER,

200 W. 72d Street, Cor. B'way.

Stanley Court,

NORTHWEST COR. West End Ave. & 106th Street.

CORNER APARTMENTS.

9 ROOMS, 3 Baths,

MODERATE RENTALS, Are available now.

VASA K. BRACHER, 2,010 Broadway. Telephone—Columbus 361.

Free Rent until November 1 and Concessions

Elevator Apartments

In the best section of Washington and Morningside Heights.

4-5-6-7 and 8 Rooms,

1 AND 2 BATHS.

Rents Extremely Moderate.

Apartments are up to the minute in every respect, recently completed. Owner is anxious to have them entirely rented and will allow any concessions within reason.

Phone Owner, Apt. B, Audubon 4853. SUNDAY, DAILY AND EVENINGS.

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2,131 Broadway, at 74th Street

Beautifully Appointed Apartments,

7 & 8 Rooms, $1,100-$1,800

Southern Exposure.

Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

WEST END

AV., 850, NEAR 102nd ST.

High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

2-3-4 Rooms & Bath

Kitchenette Apartments, $750 to $1600

Modern fireproof building; all conveniences, including refrigeration. Restaurant on premises.

Under Ownership Management.

Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.

294-295 CENTRAL PARK WEST

Eight rooms, bath; rents moderate. Entrance Hall and Apartments newly decorated; one suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

Attractive West Side Dwellings

72D TO 110TH STS.

AT MODERATE RENTALS.

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.

Tel. River 975. 2,705 B'way, (103.)

CLOTHILDE, 161 W. 103D

Unusual, healthful, 4 sunny outside rooms; private hall, adjoining garden; telephone, electric light; $450. Nice halls; clean, quiet house; subway, elevated station.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

Apartments for Comfort and Service

7—Rooms—8

With 2 Baths

Central Park West Cor. 90th St

"The Cayuga" Modern Elevator Apartment

Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO. 52 William Street Telephone Hanover 5989

250 W. 88 ST.

BETWEEN B'WAY & WEST END AV.

THE METROPOLITAN

6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

14 to 20 W. 107th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms, $35 to $65

Best in New York at Price

West 80th St. and Broadway

ROYCROFT, 218 WEST 80TH ST. SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATION; 5 OUTSIDE ROOMS, $50 TO $65.

528 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB; 137TH ST. SUBWAY STATION; 4-5-6 ROOMS, $50 TO $70.

WILLIS, 125 West 116th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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165 West 72d St. Near Broadway | 340 Madison Avenue Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill | 55 Liberty St. Corner Nassau St.

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Specialists in Dwelling Properties

829 Park Avenue

Corner 76th Street

Modern Fireproof Building.

Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.

7 Rooms & 2 Baths (Simplex), $1,400-$2,200

7 Rooms & 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,100-$2,300

8 Rooms & 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,600-$2,800

6 Rooms & 2 Baths (Duplex), $2,000

145 East 35th Street

The Southfield

Modern Fireproof Building. Southern Exposure.

Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.

7 Rooms & 1 Bath (Duplex), $1,500-$1,800

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Simplex), $1,800-$2,500

3 Rooms and Bath, $900

116 East 58th Street

Near Park Ave.

A strictly up to date apartment house. Ideal location. Eight large, bright rooms and 3 baths. Shower attachments; improved range; large sanitary refrigerators; kitchen tiled to ceiling; ample closet room. Decorated to suit tenant.

Rentals $2,400 to $3,000.

Also 3 Room Doctor's Apartment, with Bath, $1,000.

56-62 West 58th St.

Blenheim and Biltmore

Modern Apartments.

Convenient to 58th St. Elevated and Central Park.

8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500-$1,800

EAST SIDE

45 Fifth Ave. At 11th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$1,200

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath.....$660—$900

105 East 21st St. Gramercy Park.
3 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,500

39-43 E. 27th St. At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath..$720—$1,300

104 East 40th St. At Park Ave.
5 and 6 rooms and baths...$1,800—$2,500

144 East 40th St.
6 rooms and bath.....$1,600—$1,800

146-8 East 49th St.
1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath..$480—$1,200

144 E. 56th St. The Wellesbourne
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath..$1,100—$1,800

49 West 57th St. The Soney
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths...$1,800—$2,000

116 East 63d St.
8 rooms & 3 baths.....$2,200

11 East 68th St. Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

178 East 70th St.
6 large sunny rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,700

103 East 75th St. At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500

161 East 79th St. Near Lexington Avenue.
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths.....$1,900—$2,500
2 Doctors' Apartments, 3 and 4 rooms, $1,000—$1,200

12 East 87th St. Near 5th Ave.
17 rooms & 5 baths.....$9,000

535 Park Avenue Cor. 61st St.
6 & 7 rooms, 1 & 2 baths..$2,000—$2,500

565 Park Avenue At 62d St.
6 rooms & 2 baths.....$2,500

875 Park Avenue Cor. 78th St.
9 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,900

960 Park Avenue Cor. 82d St.
13 rooms & 4 baths.....$6,000

780 Madison Ave. At 67th St.
9 Rooms and 2 baths.....$2,500

1190 Madison Ave. Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$850—$1,200

WEST SIDE

9 West 76th St.
6 and 7 rooms, bath.....$600—$900

411 West 114th St. At Morningside Avenue
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$960—$1,400

570 West 156th St.
3, 4, 5 rooms and bath.....$480—$660

110 Riverside Drive Cor. 83rd St.
8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

723 St. Nicholas Ave. Cor. 146th St.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.....$520—$720

25 Fort Washington Ave. At 160th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.....$600—$780

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

116 West 59th St.
2 and 3 rooms and bath....$1,000—$2,400

30 East 68th St.
2 and 3 rooms, bath.....$660—$1,200

601-603 Madison Ave. At 57th St.
3 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,200

510 Park Ave. Cor. 60th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $1,000—$1,250

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment-house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

MANHATTAN—West Side. MANHATTAN—West Side. MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE

808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.

10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Corner Apartment, $2,950

Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT

316 West 79th St.

Only one Apartment of 8 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,100

ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT. APPLY TO SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR

EDWIN S. BRICKNER,

140 W. 79th St. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

9 Rooms

Modern Elevator Apartment.

265 W. 81st St.

Bet. Broadway and West End Av.

Attractive Rent

References Essential. Immediate Possession.

Apply on premises, or DERSCHUCK & CO., 150 Broadway.

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205 WEST 57TH ST.

8 Room Apartment with 2 Baths, *Unfurnished.*

TO SUBLET,

Two 10 Room Apartments, *Furnished.*

73 WEST 92D ST.

PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.

8 Large Rooms, $60.00

Beautifully decorated; abundant closet space. Short walk to all transit lines and prettiest part of Central Park. Agent on premises or

KEMPE & CO. 67th St.-Broadway. Riverside 5610.

118 West 72d St.

New 12 Story Apartment House.

JUST COMPLETED

The EARLTON

Most Convenient Location in City. Ideal Apartments Consisting of

2, 3, 4 ROOMS

1 AND 2 BATHS.

FURNISHED IF DESIRED.

Maid and Valet Service.

Restaurant on Premises.

Apartments Rent From $50 up.

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Bachelor Apartments

19 West Fifty-fourth Street

Near University Club

Apply on premises or to

Wm. A. White & Sons

46 Cedar Street

Telephone 5700 John

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Select fireproof elevator apartments.

Extra large, light, all outside rooms and bath; efficient service, $70-$80. Superintendent on premises or

HALL & BLOODGOOD,

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Excellent Block; Near West End Ave.

Six and Seven Rooms.

$35 to $40; all improvements. Janitor, 256

112

Cathedral Parkway

WEST 110TH ST.

For Occupancy Oct. 1

Only Two 7 Rooms 2 baths $1350

Sunlight in every room.

On eleventh floor of 12-story fireproof house, overlooking Morningside Park and St. John's Cathedral.

Filtered Water—Portable Vacuum Cleaner.

Separate Storerooms and Laundry in Basement.

3 minutes from subway.
2 minutes from elevated.

ONE APARTMENT LEFT

8 ROOMS 2 BATHS

RENTAL, $1,800

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.

MOORE & WYCKOFF

546 5th Avenue

Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1262 Bryant.

THE ANICO,

1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five, eight rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; seven, eight rooms, have three master's baths; $96, $45 to $125.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

150 E. 35th St.
Near Cor. Lexington Ave.

One of the most desirable apartments downtown. A fireproof building conveniently located in the Murray Hill Section.

Two beautiful four-room suites $1,200

200 W. 58th St.
Corner of 7th Ave.

One block from Central Park, in the heart of the best apartment district of Manhattan; these apartments offer every convenience that has been devised toward comfort as well as luxury, including refrigeration.

Apartments of 4, 5 & 6 rooms, renting from $1,400 to $2,400.

490 West End Av.
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Only one apartment left, 8 rooms and 3 baths, $2,400.

These buildings are carefully and liberally managed by the owners, the comfort of the tenants always receiving first consideration.

Durham Realty Corporation

200 Fifth Avenue Tel. Gramercy 7030

Bachelor Apartments
2 Rooms and Bath

Unfurnished apartments, one block from subway, "L" and surface lines. $35.00 to $50.00 per month. Excellent appointments throughout. Hardwood floors, electric light, interior telephone, etc. Meals served in rooms as desired. Apartment and valet service. Washing, mending, etc., at slight cost. Call, telephone, or write for booklet showing plans.

THE SHROPSHIRE
138 West 65th Street. Tel. 3648 Columbus.

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive, Corner 99th St.
1 Room, 2 Baths, $1,000 to $1,700.
3 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,500.
12-story fireproof and soundproof. Overlooking the most magnificent part of Hudson and Palisades.

DAYTON COURT
33 Fort Washington Ave., Corner 160th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900.
New, beautiful elevator apartments; street under supervision of Park Department.

RAYMORE COURT
233-238 West 106th St., Near Riverside Drive.
4-6-7 Rooms, $600 to $1,100.
All Outside Chambers.
An elevator apartment house of the highest class; private safes, mail chutes; hardwood finish, etc.

CHESBURNE
91 Fort Washington Ave., Corner 162d Street.
4-5-6 Rooms, Rents, $540 to $840.
A magnificent elevator apartment, on a tree-lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades.

Berlin Renting Agency
Broadway, Cor. 162d St. Phone, Audubon—7478.
141 E. 17th St. Phone, Stuyvesant—8982.

35 WEST 82nd ST.
Near Central Park West
New Nine Story Fireproof Building. All Outside Rooms.
5 and 6 ROOMS
Ground Floor for Doctor
$900 to $1100
SPECIAL VALUE
EXCEPTIONALLY WELL MANAGED
Apply on Premises or
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
AGENTS
Broadway at 80th Street. Phone Schuyler 3800.

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Cathedral Parkway
(110th Street)
Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.
Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

4 Rooms & Bath, $810
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1200 up

Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up-to-date improvement & appointment.
Apply to Agent on Premises.

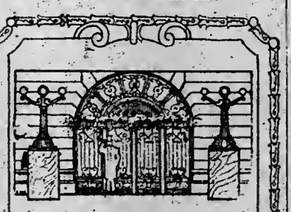
Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

THE ACKERLY
241 W. 101st St.
Near Broadway
7-8 Extra large ROOMS
2 Baths
$1400—$1600

THE BRITTANY
241 W. 102nd St.
Near Broadway
8 Extra large ROOMS and Bath
$1200—$1300

All modern improvements and conveniences.
Apply Superintendents, on premises, or
G. Schwegler, 3507 B'way At 143rd St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



LASANNO COURT
307 W. 79th St.
Convenient to shopping and amusement districts. Sunlit, airy rooms.
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500 to $1,800

THE RIDGEWOOD
N. W. Cor. B'way and 107th St.
Straus Square.
In the ONLY REMAINING APARTMENT, every room has southern exposure. Convenient to all transit lines. Flawless in general equipment.
7 rooms, $1,200

THE MANSFIELD
N. E. Cor. 149th St. and B'way.
Only one apartment left.
7 rooms, $780
In passing judgment on the apartments in our care, bear in mind that 95% of them are rented for the ensuing year.

Apply on premises, or to
George Rosenfeld Co, Inc.
51 East 42nd Street.
Tel. Murray Hill 1926.

51st St., 353 W., 8 Room, Bath.
Especially large, light, beautifully decorated, quiet, well kept, conveniently located house. Superintendent, premises, or
WALDRON & FREEMAN, 489 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE CHEPSTOW,
215 West 101st St., N. E. Corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof Building, with 4 Elevators.
An Exceptionally Attractive Corner Apartment of
8 Large Outside Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,100
also 6 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $1,800

Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.
400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,450.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Corner 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath,
$660 to $1,200.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
$660 to $1,400.

LINLITHGOW
640 WEST 139TH ST.,
Corner Riverside Drive.
Ideal location; unexcelled view of the Hudson River and the Drive.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$480 to $840.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath,
$480 to $720.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.
Telephone Riverside 8380.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
2 Rooms, Bath & Kitchenette, Unfurnished
$50 to $67.50 per Month.
Furnished $60 to $77.50

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
One Apartment Left.
8 Rooms, $1,200.

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 110th Street Subway. Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West, Near 99th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$720 to $1,200.

The Wareham
231 Lexington Av., Near 34th Street
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath,
Rental $540 to $600.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street.
6 Rooms & Bath,
$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOM APARTMENTS

Northold AND Southold
(West Side of Broadway, 150th to 151st Street)

For size of rooms, for arrangement, for superiority of finish, for quality of service supplied by the management, the apartments in these fireproof buildings are beyond comparison with anything else on Washington Heights.

4 Rooms—1 Bath —$600 to $800
5 Rooms—1 Bath — 720 to 840
6 Rooms—2 Baths—1,050 to 1,080
7 Rooms—2 Baths—1,200 to 1,350

Satisfactory references absolutely indispensable

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Avenue,
Near 56th St. 'Phone, 270—Plaza.
OFFER FOR RENT
The Following Apartments:

The Kenmore
353 West 57th St.
Elevator and Hall Service. Electric Lights.
Apartments of 8 rooms and bath.
Rents, $1,000 & $1,100 per annum

215 West 51st St. and 224 West 52d St.
51st St. to 52d St. and B'way
Elevator and Hall Boy Service. Electric Lights.
Apartm'ts of 3-4-5-6 rooms & bath.
Rents $720 to $1,200 per annum.

The Harold
439 Manhattan Ave.
Elevator and Hall Boy Service. Electric Lights.
Apartm'ts of 4-5-6 rooms and bath.
Rents from $420 to $540 per annum.

Dorenza Court
545 West 158th St.
Modern Elevator Apartment. Convenient to Subway.
Apartm'ts of 4 & 5 rooms & bath.
Rents from $480 to $600 per annum.

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington The Jefferson
6-7-8 Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. $55 up
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

46 West 83rd St.
Near Central Park West.
A few very desirable apartments to rent in this newly completed
Fireproof Building
consisting of
4, 5 and 6 rooms
Most Reasonable Rents
Apply on premises, or Phone Schuyler 8433.

115 W. 71st St.
Near Broadway.
Lowest rental for
4 rooms and bath
in this vicinity.
And One Apartment of
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
Newly completed
Fireproof Building.
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THE RUNOIA
267 West 89th St.
Only one apartment left, Suitable for doctor.
5 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Large, high ceilings, Southern exposure. Attractive rental.
Agent on premises.

THE DALLIEU
101ST ST. & WEST END AVE., Southeast Corner.
One corner apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths. All large end light. Splendid view of West End Ave. and Hudson River. 9th floor. Southern exposure. Attractive rental.
Agent on premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
BROADWAY & 79TH ST.
Tel. 9700, Schuyler.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Quick Action

Much of the delay in renting an apartment comes from dickering about prices and concessions.

You can rent from any member of our staff and the price is the same.

Your decision rests on whether you like the apartment. You lose no time in unsatisfactory bargaining.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

It is our fundamental business policy.

Our apartments are all in select locality — easily reached—ideally planned —equipped with every modern aid to comfort.

We invite you to visit these apartments. Our representatives will show you every courtesy.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 11th St.
Chatsworth Annex
341 West 72d St.
Bet. West End and Riverside.
The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Av., at 82d St.
483 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 83d St.
500 WEST END AV.
N. E. Cor. 84th St.
THE ALAMEDA
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 84th St.
THE LANCASHIRE
35 West 85th St.
THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, at 85th St.
575 WEST END AV.
S. W. Cor. 88th St.
345 WEST 88TH ST.
Bet. West End and Riverside.
THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Av., at 98th St.
THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St.
East of Broadway.

These apartments are from five to eleven rooms, and rent from $1,000 to $5,000.

Phone Bryant 7848, or write

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
56 West 45th Street
Representatives on Premises.

"The Britannia"
527 West 110th St.
East of Broadway

The best Seven Room Apartments at the price on the Upper West Side.

7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,100--$1,300

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56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
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Most attractive apartments on the West Side. Only a few left.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 W. 107th St.
Near Broadway
6-7-12 rooms
1-3 Baths
Electricity Free.
Rents, $780 to $1,800

PARKWAY HALL
501 West 110th Street.
Opposite St. John's Cathedral
6-7-8 rooms
1-2 Baths
Best Location.
Rents, $1,000 to $1,500

MANAGERS ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

602 W. 139TH ST.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE & SUBWAY
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $50 to $70.

3 W. 92D ST.
ADJACENT CENTRAL PARK WEST.
7 Large Rooms & Bath.
Rents $80.

KICK & SHARROTT
2668 B'way, near 99th Street.

145-147 WEST 82d ST.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
All improvements; select neighborhood; rentals $600-$720. Superintendent on premises.

OWNER'S APARTMENT
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
Overlooking Central Park, $4,000.

Harperley Hall
1 WEST 64TH STREET.

Seven Rooms and Bath, $75.
226 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Elevator, parquet floors, all improvements.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 140 Broadway.

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At a Rental of $55.
For seven beautiful rooms. With every possible improvement. You cannot imagine that this apartment is vacant, but it is. YOU SHOULD SEE IT!
It costs you nothing to look at it.
"The Bromel,"
69 West 97th Street.

FINE ELEVATOR APTS.
IN BEST LOCATION.
$35 IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. $60
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 2 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $45 & $50; 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128th St.

GREYLOCK,
61 West 7th St.
Eight large, light outside rooms; elevator service; southern exposure; near subway and elevated. Telephone Columbus 2945.

THE CURTISS
176 W. 87th St., Cor. Amst. Ave.
7 LARGE ROOMS, BATH, $60-$75.
Duplex Apartment, Ground Floor, $60.
Subway and "L" Station at 86th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605 611 WEST 156TH ST.
New High Class Elevator Apartments, directly opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

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Placid Hall
S. E. Cor. 151st St. & Riverside Drive
Elegant, up-to-date 6-7 Room Apartment.
FROM $900 TO $1,200.

84th St., 19 West
Seven fine rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, extra toilet; select neighborhood, near Park; careful management; $40.

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603 W. 111th St.
THE ANTLERS
between B'way & Riverside.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Attractive Modern Apts.
Owner on Premises.

Three New Buildings

"500 West End Avenue"
At Northeast Corner 84th Street
With Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures
Only 2 Eight Room Apartments
and
A Few Six Room Apartments
Rentals $1,800 to $2,700

"575 West End Avenue"
At Southwest Corner 88th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive
2 Six Room Apartments
and
A Few Seven Room Apartments
Rentals $1,800 to $2,300
also
Doctor's Apartment of 9 Rooms—Ground Floor Corner Specially Arranged for Office and Home

84th St., Corner Broadway "The Alameda"
With Southern and Western Exposures
1 Five Room Apartment
3 Six Room Apartments
and
A Few Seven and Eight Room Apartments
Rentals $1,500 to $2,400
All Ready for Occupancy
We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
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Representatives on Premises

"The Dorchester"
12-Story Fireproof Building
131 Riverside Drive
North Corner 85th Street

9 Rooms with 3 Bath Rooms
4 Rooms overlooking Riverside and 3 of the chambers with Southern Exposure.
Corner Apartment - - Rental $2,400

7 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms
2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.
6th Floor - - - Rental $1,600

6 Rooms with 2 Bath Rooms
2 Rooms with Southern Exposure.
8th Floor - - - Rental $1,500

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representative on Premises

"The Strafford"
12-Story Fireproof Building
777 West End Ave.
Southwest Cor. 98th Street

In The Strafford you will find real Apartment homes with unusual privacy. It is exceptionally well planned, and for convenience of location, size of rooms and service it is an apartment value rarely equalled.

Only 2 Apartments to a Floor

8 Rooms & 3 Baths
4 Master Chambers
10 Rooms & 3 Baths
Rentals - - $1,900-$2,750

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Telephone Bryant 7848
Representative on Premises

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway — Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$1,200 to $1,900.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,700.
One Doctor's Apartment.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$1,800 to $2,400.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$1,300 to $2,200.

105 West 72d St
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,800.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$900 to $2,100.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
7 Rooms and Bath,
$1,200 to $1,800.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Near Morningside Drive.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
One Apartment
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath,
$1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath,
$600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths,
$1,350 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,500 to $1,700.

4 & 12 W. 92d St
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,100.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and Bath,
$600 to $1,000.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$840 to $1,200.

349 West 85th St.
Near West End Ave.
One Apartment.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,400.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
8 Rooms and Bath.
$1,150.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

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The Cleburne

West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON

New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.

Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.

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NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

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Highest Class RESIDENCES and APARTMENTS

for rental in New York City

$1,500 to $6,000

Clark Estates.

Write for portfolio

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West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court

Northeast Corner

Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.

New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.

3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.

Restaurant in the Building.

Rentals Per Annum $600 to $1200

One exceptional 8-room Apartment with 2 baths.

One 5-room Apartment, on ground floor, suitable for physician.

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542 5th Ave., Corner 45th St.
Telephone, 7632—Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES.

THE OSTEND
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 112th St.
9 and 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
High-Class Elevator House $1200-$1600
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
Apply SUPT. ON PREMISES.

Cathedral Court,
44 Morningside Drive,
Corner 113th St., overlooking Park.
One Seven Room Apartment,
light, southerly exposure; $1,200.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

"Best Apartment Values"
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSES.

HAMLET COURT—WILTON
600 W. 165. Cor. B'way.
Near Subway Station.
Beautiful View of River.
7 & 8 Rooms, $840—$1000.

RIO GRANDE—RIO VISTA
15-21 Fort Washington Ave.
2 Blocks Broadway and 157th St.
Overlooking Hudson.
3-4-5 Rooms, $420 to $840.
Kitchens—Kitchenettes.

MELRAH HALL
608-610 West 139th St. Near Riverside
2 Blocks from Subway Station.
6 Rooms, $60. Only 2 Apartments Left.

LANGHOLM
200 W. 112th St., Cor. 7th Av.
Convenient "L" and Subway.
7 Large Rooms, $60—$65.
Ground Floor, Doctor's Apartment.
Inquire Supts. on premises, or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER,
217 West 110th. Tel. Cathedral 9513

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High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.
7 and 8 large, all light, outside rooms and bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent, $56.00 up. The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.
Owner on Premises.

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2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
5 rooms, bedroom 17x10, $40
6 rooms ..... $40 to $42.50

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166-116 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

VERSAILLES
220 West 81st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 83th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,500.
One Apartment for Rent.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,300.

66-68-72 EAST 77TH
Near Madison Ave.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
$600 to $800.
Choicest Location on East Side.

WALLACE
363 West 140th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Avenue.
Near 175th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
Rents $420 to $600.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE BRAENDER
515 Central Park West.
South corner 101st St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,600.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

RAMONA
518 West 111th St.
8-Story Fireproof Apartment.
All Modern Improvements.
Subway at 110th St.
4 Rooms, 1 Bath.
Rents $720.

VICTOR HALL
525 West 113th St.
9 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Cor. 83d St.
One Apartment Left.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Outside.
Southwest Exposure.
Rental $1,600.

CASTLETON
WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th Sts.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $900.

35 WEST 82D ST.
New 4-story Fireproof.
Near Central Park West.
One Block from "L" Station.
All Outside Rooms.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
$900 to $1,200.
South and West Exposure.

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Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
7 Outside Rooms, Corner, $900.
All New Fixtures.
Immediate Possession.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

HEATHCOTE HALL
600 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $1,800 to $2,400.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 86th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
8-Story Fireproof Building, Surrounded by Private Houses.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
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$2,200 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

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Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

FLORENCE COURT
560 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $30 to $45.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $720.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

IRVING ARMS
322 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,300 to $1,800.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12-Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,550 to $2,400.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $930 to $1,150.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 190th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large, Light Rooms.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
8 & 9 Very Large Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,650 to $2,000.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West
2, 3, 4, 8 & 9 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths
Rents $900 to $2,600.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Cor. Apartment. All Southern Exposure
Immediate Possession.
4 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480-$660.

THE KENWAY
462 Convent Av.
Corner of 150th St.
7 Rooms. Excellent Value.
Rent $540.
Southern Exposure.

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9, 10 and 11 Room Apartments

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(Southwest Corner 84th Street)

EACH suite has three bathrooms. Continuous elevator, hall and telephone service. These apartments are extremely homelike and comfortable, and the rentals are considerably lower than prevail on the West Side in this type of house.

9 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,000
10 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,600
11 Rooms—3 Baths—$2,200 to 2,700

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
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LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface lines.
Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $460 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars and Riverside Drive "Bus" line.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,200. Liberal concessions.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th S t.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment.
Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum.
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—3400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

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THE HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly
HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42d St.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

NEW HOUSE.
Ready for Occupancy October 1.
4 AND 5 ROOMS,
ALL OUTSIDE.
464 WEST 152D ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 1,373 B'way (116th St.)

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400 CONVENT AVE.
147TH ST.
Few choice high-class Apartments From Oct. 1.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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411 WEST 114TH ST.

Thoroughly modern high class Apartments

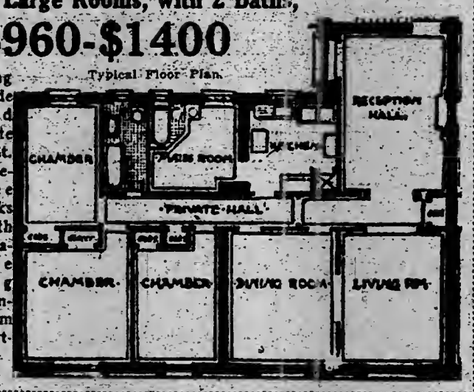
7 and 8 Large Rooms, with 2 Baths,

$960-$1400

Overlooking Morningside Heights and in immediate vicinity of St. John's Cathedral, three short blocks from 116th Subway station. The usual long halls are eliminated from these apartments.

See Cut.

Typical Floor Plan.



160th St.—Riverside Drive—161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rentals $480 to $1320

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West Side, Above 110th Street.

1366 St. Nicholas Ave.
(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.

One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.

Rentals $420 to $540.

Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

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8 Rooms and Bath
RENTALS $65 & $70
Extra Maid's Lavatory.
Modern Elevator.
All Improvements.
42 West 120th Street
Overlooking Mt. Morris Park.
Houghton Company,
Col. 220.
or Superintendent on Premises.

IDEAL LOCATION.
High-class elevator apartments to lease, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $400-$900; concession.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Strathcona on the Hudson
709 West 160th Street
Corner Haven Avenue
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 3 rooms.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
All improvements, night & day service.
Rents $420 to $720
Apply on premises, or
CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent,
3536 Broadway
Telephone 2649 Audubon.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space
PHONE 3827 MORNINGSIDE.

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420 W. 119th St.
THE IRADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

VERSAILLES PALACE
3-667 W. 114th St. 1st. B'way and Riverside Dr. spac. light rooms, fireproof building; elevator and modern improvements; reasonable service.
6 Rooms and Bath, $1,000
8 Rooms, Baths, $1,375 up
Apply premises or JOSEPH ATZ, 30 Church St.

ALABAMA APARTMENTS

550 RIVERSIDE DRIVE—NORTHEAST CORNER 127th St.
OVERLOOKING HUDSON and PALISADES
One of the most picturesque spots on the Drive—with transportation facilities unequalled.

SUITES 3 to 7 LARGE ROOMS

All light and handsomely decorated. Steam; electricity.
—ALL TILED BATHS WITH SHOWER—
All night phone and elevator service.

Every Modern Appointment | Very Reasonable Rentals

APPLY RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT.

APARTMENTS
9 Rooms 3 Baths

(1 Master's Room 14 x 22)

Exclusive, Superior Service

44 West 77th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

6 rooms
Court Washington
New Elevator Apartment
Ft. Washington Av
S. W. Corner
170th Street
Attractive layout; plenty of closets; quiet, refined neighborhood; rent $500.
On premises or
E. S. WILLARD & CO
152 William St.
Tel. Hanover 5989

CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
5 and 6 Rooms.
High Class Elevator Apts.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $45 TO $55.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
ARROWHEAD COURT,
2 PINEHURST AVE.,
NORTHWEST CORNER 177TH ST.
OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON RIVER.
6, 7, 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. $600 AND UP

SUBLET
Free Three Months Rent
To responsible party. New house, absolutely fireproof, never occupied. Seven large rooms, three baths, and foyer. Corner apartment, all outside rooms on West End Avenue. Southern and westerly exposure. Immediate possession. Phone Bryant 7600. D. MARKS, 1,465 Broadway. Sunday phone Audubon 451.

A.—"GARNET HALL"
601 West 141st St., Corner Broadway.
Modern building; all improvements; southern exposure.
REDUCED RENTALS.
Three to seven large outside rooms. All night elevator service. Spacious closets.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

507-513 W. 113th St.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $630 to $840.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FINLEY MANOR
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
2-3 Rooms.
Rents, $300 to $480.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

STONY POINT
751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Ave.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540.

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
M. RAYMOND, 507 WEST 175TH ST.
Phone, Morningside 5240.

Smithsonian,
60 WEST 128TH STREET.
7-8 rooms in modern elevator building; rents $50 to $60. Apply premises, or
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

SUNRIDGE 538-540 W. 124th St.
Elevator Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600-$660
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Duff & Conger, Madison Ave., Cor. 56th

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123d ST., 310-318 & 543 West
COLUMBIA COURT
TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY & COMFORT.
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms; modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $32 to $45.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

DOWNTOWN OFFICE
1133 Broadway
TEL. FARR. 9494.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT

2705 Broadway
At 103d St.
TEL. RIVER. 975.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE.

THE CORTLANDT ONLY TWO LEFT
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800.
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.), Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive
ONLY ONE OF EACH LEFT.
8 Rooms & 3 Baths..$2,100
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.. 2,600

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,400 to $1,600.

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600.

Eton Hall—Rugby Hall
29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,600.

THE GLENHAM
2,626 B'way, Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
Only One Suite.
8 Rooms and Bath $1,200

410 West End Av.
Near 79th St. Subway.
ONLY ONE LEFT.
8 Rooms and Bath $1,200

54 W. 105th St.
Near "L" Station and Park. Non-Elevator.
7 Rooms & Bath, All Impts. $600-$650

Inquire of Superintendents or at Our Office

Apartments of Highest Character

Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
Very attractive apartments.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to 72d St. Subway Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.

Representative on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. and Treas.
Office, 601 West 115th Street, near Broadway.
Tel. 1114 Morningside.

Stratford Avon
210 Riverside Drive, North Cor. 93d St.
12 Story Fireproof Building. Every Modern Improvement.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT,
9 Rooms EXTRA LARGE 3 Baths
Rent $2,600
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents,
Broadway, corner 80th St. Telephone, Schuyler—8800.

STRATHMORE
404 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 113th St.
12-Story Modern Fireproof Building, with all improvements: superior management and service—all white help. Exceptional Apartments of the highest class for particular people. Suites of 10 rooms, foyer, pantry, and 3 baths available. Representative on premises.
HAWKES & HOPPIN,
32 Nassau St.

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Ave., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Rental $720 to $1,000
Large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service.
All modern conveniences. Close to Subway and Elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO. 299 Madison Ave.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481. Renting Agent on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WARREN HALL
404 West 115th St.,
Charming location, overlooking Morningside Park and near Columbia University.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
Mail Chute and all improvements.
One 7-room Apartment, $70
Two 6-room Apartments, $60
AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE HYPERION
320 West 84th St.,
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side.
Rents $1,100 to $1,150.
Agent on premises or
Louis Kempner & Son,
2,443 Broadway, at 90th St.

$25 to $48
3 and 4 Rooms
5 " 6 "
Elevator Apartments.
Extra Good Value.
Block front West 172d to 173d Sts.
On Audubon Av.

GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner
The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street,
N. E. Corner Broadway
4 Rooms .....$40 to $44
4 Rooms, corner..$46 to $50
5 Rooms $50

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street,
S. E. Corner Broadway.
4 Rooms $37.50
5 Rooms $46
6 Rooms $55

542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
2 Rooms..$28 4 Rooms..$33

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway at 181st St.
3759 Broadway at 156th St.

The VIVIA
NEW BUILDING
393 Colonial Parkway, at 153rd St.
(Formerly Edgecombe Ave.)
L Station at 155th St. 5th Ave. Stages at Corner. Subway at 157th St.
5-ROOM APARTMENTS
Rentals $50.00.
Select Building. Select Neighborhood for Select Tenants.
High-Class Elevator Apartments. Abundance of Closet Room. Air and Light from All Sides.
Apply on premises, or
SAMUEL GREEN, 45 West 34th St.

ANITA-KATHRYN,
75 Northern Av., adj. 180th St.
Location unsurpassed, overlooking Hudson and Palisades.
VERY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
3-4-5 Rooms and Bath, $23 to $38
Electric Light & Telephone Service.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

9 & 10 Rooms, Foyer and 3 Baths

THE SCHERMERHORN

Madison Avenue
Entire Block, 82d to 83d Street

Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
TELEPHONE, BRYANT—7848.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 E. 42 St. (42nd St. Bldg.)
Offer The Following

High Class Apartments for Rent:—

No. of rooms.		Rentals.
8	1744-48 B'way (Rockingham), cor. 56th St.	900-1700
8	571 Park Av. (Hetherington), cor. 63d St.	1800
7, 8, 9	71 East 96th St. (Van Cortlandt)	840-1320
8	1752d Av., cor. 11th St., op. St. Mark's Church	900-1200
8	218-20 West 59th St., opposite Central Park	1000
7 & 8	1 West 102d St. / 424 Central Park West. (The Melba)	780- 960
5	148 East 18th St.	540
5	3 Washington Square North	1200

READY FOR OCCUPANCY
"On the Crest of Washington Heights."
225 Feet Elevation at Street Grade.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS
4-5 Rooms and Bath
558 to 562 W. 189th St.
1½ Blocks from 191st St. Broadway Subway Station.
Renting Agent on Premises or
S. B. Building Company, 503 5th Ave.

CENTRAL PARK VIEW
2 West 86th Street.
COMMANDING FINEST VIEW OF THE PARK.
Corner Apartment 9 Rooms and 3 Baths—$3,000.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths—$1,800.
Subway and Elevated Station at 86th Street.
Crosstown Car Line.

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118 East 54th St.
1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,380.

123 East 53rd St.
2 apartments, 6-7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Norwood
102 West 119th St.
Elegant 8 Room Apartments.
All Large, Light Rooms.
Convenient to both Subway & "L"
All Latest Improvements.
Rents Very Reasonable.

La Valencienes
404 West 116th St.
One block east of Amsterdam Ave.
Directly opposite President of Columbia's Residence.
Highest Class of Elevator Apartments.
6 and 7 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $840 to $1,080.

Chester Hall
201 West 107th St.,
COR. AMSTERDAM AVE.
Near Subway and "L" Stations.
5 and 6 Room Apartments.
All Large, Light Rooms.
Latest Improvements.
Rents $540 to $720.
Apply on Premises or
BAER & LESTER,
43 West 23d St. Tel. 4822—Greeley.

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610 WEST 115TH ST.
Modern fireproof building, near Riverside Drive; large, bright rooms; every modern improvement; superior service; subway express station one block.

	Kitchenettes	
3 Rooms	and bath	$47.50 to $52.50
4 Rooms	and bath	$50.00
5 Rooms	and bath	$67.50 to $72.50

Representative on premises. Tel., 3835—Morn.

VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. & 139TH.
Exceptional Sunny Apartment.
Large closets, home house, full service; elevator; $55 to $65. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN
549 Riverside Drive,
Corner 127th Street, New York.
Phone 434 Morningside
THE DEVONSHIRE
542 West 112th Street,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
One 9-room apartment,
3 baths and large foyer.
All other suites rented.
Special price, $1,800 year.
THE ROXBURY
540 West 122nd Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Some have river view.
5 rooms, $600 yearly.
6 rooms, $720 yearly.
Corner apartment; $840 year.
KATAHDIN
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 113th Street.
Apartment of 8 large rooms.
Very reasonable, $1,500 year.
THE GROSVENOR
548 Riverside Drive.
Full river view.
Apartment of 7 rooms.
Splendid value, $900 yearly.
CRESCENT COURT
S. W. Cor. Claremont Av. and 122th St.
Right at Riverside Drive.
5 rooms, $600 yearly.
6 rooms, $660 yearly.
7 rooms, $780 yearly.
Some corner apartments.
205 to 211 West 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Very desirable neighborhood.
Splendid large apartments.
Immense closet room.
7 large rooms and bath.
Strictly modern; high class.
$630 to $660 yearly.

7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Exceptional apartments and arrangement of rooms; being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all-night service.
805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 159th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, 147th.

$40—5 Rooms.
$55—7 Rooms & Bath.
Corner elevator apartment.
Large, sunny rooms, all facing street.
135 Hamilton Place, at 140d St., or 1676 Amsterdam Av., (142nd.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very Unique Corner [illegible] Building
5 and 6 Rooms $900 to $1250
Magnificent Views—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
Chas. Schmidt Dean's Sale. Resident Manager. Phone 7618 Audubon.

GREYTON COURT
630 W. 141st Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS with 1 to 3 BATHS
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets
Best of Service. Resident Manager. Telephone, 7616 Audubon.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS
310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)

Privacy, simple elegance, comfort, convenience and good taste mark these apartments as something especially desirable. Suites of seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.

Rentals from $2,200 to $3,000
Ready for immediate occupancy

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

Great Rent Reduction and Concessions
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

The Northern Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.
3 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.
8 Immense rooms, (Corner,) 2 baths, butler's pantry, southern exposure. You will have to pay $125 for such apartments elsewhere ..... Formerly $110 $70 to $85
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, Butler's Pantry..... $40 to $50 Formerly $60 to $75

The Kenilworth 45 Pinehurst Av., Northeast Corner 179th St.
Highest location in city, most desirable residential section.
All rooms outside and extraordinarily large.
3 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front) ..... $55-$60 Formerly $65 to $70
5 Rooms & Bath (Front) ..... $50 Formerly $55
4 Rooms & Bath (Front) ..... $35 Formerly $45

Riverside Drive, 745 Southeast Corner 152d St. **Onondaga**
Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious rooms, with every conceivable improvement.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner) ..... $95 to $100 Formerly $110
7 Rooms, 2 Baths ..... $60 to $75 Formerly $90
6 Rooms, 2 Baths ..... $55 to $65 Formerly $85

Regent Hall 3100-3110 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 123d, S. E. Cor. 124th. **Bellport Hall**
High-class house, convenient to subway; block from Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner) ..... $80-$70 Formerly $90 to $95
6 Rooms and Bath ..... $45-$60 Formerly $65
5 Rooms and Bath ..... $38-$50 Formerly $55 to $60
4 Rooms & Bath, ground floor, front, adapted for physician, Rent $40

ALWYN COURT
New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of
14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
Master's Room 15x28. Servants' Dining Room.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 158th Street.
The Sutherland
A beautiful fireproof building with every modern convenience.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Low Rents—Sunshine—Quiet.
Look at these delightful apartments. Renting agent on premises or
Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th Street.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-19 West 114th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 exceptionally large, light, all outside rooms, 2 baths.
All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.
Moderate Rents

ANNAMERE COURT
609-15 West 115th St.
8 large, light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
Moderate Rents
JOEW NWALD, Agent
609-19 W. 114th St. Tel 2586 Morningside.

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4 and 5 Rooms
FRONT APARTMENTS.
An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.
4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.
EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE, WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW.
Very Large Bedroom.
ELEVATOR; ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
Rent $38-$50.
W. D. MORGAN, AGENT,
3,573 BROADWAY (147TH ST.)

"THE ENDYMION,"
332 WEST 117th ST.,
near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms, elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt. or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 West 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $50. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Av., (125th St.)

CORNER APARTMENT,
Seven and eight Rooms and Bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $65 AND $70.
400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW
UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

HAGUE COURT
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
100 West 116th St., facing Morningside Park.
Corner Apartment
ALL OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1,200
7 " " " " $1,000
Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
[illegible] 5TH AV. TEL. 2715 MURRAY HILL.

Bellaire Apt's,
534 Academy St.
JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments Left in These Twelve Houses
4 Rooms and Bath.....$26-$30
5 Rooms and Bath.....$33-$37
Extraordinarily large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR Tel. 5009 Audubon.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,014 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-6 Rooms, $28.00-$42.00
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

KENSINGTON COURT
585 [illegible] St.
ELE[illegible] 2 ROOMS AND BATH.
[illegible] Rooms, $60.
[illegible] 43 [illegible]
[illegible] Street.
Siguenay Realty Co.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE FAIRHOLM
503 West 121st Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms.
Unusually large and light.
All modern improvements.
$47.50 to $57.50

PRINCE MONACO
227-29 West 109th Street,
Near Broadway.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Strictly high-class Apartments; every modern improvement.
$45.00 to $75.00

7 West 108th St.
Near Central Park West.
High-class Apartments; elevator, electric light and all modern improvements.
4 and 5 Rooms
$30.00 to $50.00

THE PHAETON
539 West 112th Street,
Near Broadway.
5, 6, and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$75 to $120
Choice Apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.

THE ORADELL
508-10 West 112th Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
3, 5 and 6 Rooms,
LARGE FOYER
All modern improvements.
$50.00 to $75.00

North & South Medford
561 West 163d Street
and
562 West 164th Street,
Corner of Broadway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$55.00 to $70.00
Unusually attractive. Large Foyer. Unusual floor plan.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Riverside—9700.

West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 78th St.



Situated in a very desirable residential neighborhood, private house section; recently completed.
For Lease
8 & 9 Rooms
3 Baths
$2,500 & up
Exceptional Light and Air
Strictly Fireproof.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Av. 2750—Murray Hill.

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130 W. 57th St.
STUDIOS and APARTMENTS
NOW AVAILABLE
Apartments of 3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $900 to $1,100.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, Furnished, $1,440.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $2,000.
Doctor's Office, 2 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.
Single Studios, $840.
Apply to BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS, Resident Superintendent.

A Few Select 2 and 3 Room Apartments
Leased Yearly
All Outside Exposure
HOTEL ST. JAMES
109-11-13 West 45th Street
Conducted strictly as a family hotel, catering to exclusive patronage.
Reasonable Rates Club Breakfast Featured
Dining Room Service for Guests Only
HOWARD BAYLEY, Mgr.

BANCROFT APARTMENTS
509-517 West 121st St.
Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. A few expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability. Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; three rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices very moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, Telephone Rector 9780.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

610 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $35.
6 ROOMS, $46
7 ROOMS, $47.

615 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $31, $33.
7 ROOMS, $47.

619 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $32.
6 ROOMS, $46.
THE ABOVE APARTMENTS ARE BETWEEN RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND BROADWAY. ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 West 34th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The ROCKFALL
Broadway at 111th St.
6 to 9 Rooms
with 2 and 3 baths. Best values on the West Side. Service unexcelled.



Telephone 7817 Morningside
Chas. E. Hames Resident Manager

KAATERSKILL Apartments,
100 Hamilton Place,
Corner West 142nd St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
5 Rooms, $45.
7 Rooms, $60.
8 Corner Rooms, 2 Baths, $65.
Select locality, one block to Broadway.

The Atlanta
501 West 178th St.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $32 to $50.
Corner elevator Apartment, with unobstructed view of Fort George Park. Light, airy, and convenient to subway at 181st St. Beautiful entrance. Liberal management. Call at premises.

---

536 W. 111th St.
Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
4 Rooms and bath.... $780 to $850
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,200
APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

306-308 WEST 112TH ST.
4-5-6 large light rooms, steam heat, electric light, telephone, elevator. Rents $30 to $40.

100 WEST 118TH ST.
6-7 large, light rooms, steam heat. Rents $32 to $50. Apply Supt.

227-229 EAST 72ND ST.
6 and 8 rooms, steam heat, elevator. Rents $35 to $50. Apply Supt.

Parthenon and Hesperus
117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Ave.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

ELMSFORD
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
The Whole Square Block,
Broadway to Wadsworth Av.,
181st to 182d St.
Short Block from 181st Subway Station. Lowest Rentals for Choicest Apartments on Washington Heights.
4 Rooms and Bath, $32-$36.
5 Rooms and Bath, $40-$45.
6 Rooms and Bath, $45-$55.
See Resident Agent, at Renting Office, 260 B'way, cor. 181st St. Tel. 4040 Audubon.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT,
Specially laid out for physician.
ARROW HEAD COURT,
2 Pinehurst Av. and 177th St.
7 Rooms baths, $1,000.
Apply Superintendent, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

"Grinnell"

Riverside Drive and 157th St.

Subway station within 200 feet of building.

This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.

A few suites to lease from October 1st.

All Large Outside Rooms.

RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

Finest Apartments on Upper West Side.

521-3W.112

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

ATTRACTIVE RENTS. UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT. NO LONG HALLS.

5 Rooms, 1 Bath, $55, $65, $70

6 Rooms, 1 Bath.....$75

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $80, $90, $100

Representative on Premises, Or

CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO.

Tel. 6860 M. H. 15 E. 40th St.

Beautiful Apartment,

HAVENDALE

825 W. 179TH ST.

Elevator Apartment of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms

Rents $38.00 to $70.00

Apply on premises or H. F. KELLER, 501 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 3003.

608-610 West 150th St.

ELEVATOR AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. MANAGEMENT OF NEW OWNER.

One 4 Rooms, $37.50

One 5 Rooms, $47.50

One 6 Rooms, $57.50

One 7 Rooms, $65.00

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE STRATFORD

101 West 115th St.

Cor. Lenox Ave., 1 Block Subway and Bus.

6-7 Rooms, $600-$660.

Large, Light Rooms; All Improvements. Roof Garden.

Personal management.—Owner on premises. Best value in Harlem for the money.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

No. 352, Just North of 127th St.

THE MADRID

8 rooms and 2 baths, only $1,100. High-class elevator apartment house; abundance of air and light. Close to subway and surface cars.

ELMORE COURT,

541 W. 124th St. East of Broadway.

6 and 7 rooms; elegant, large, light; every improvement; night and day elevator; electric light and phone service. $40-55

FIVE ROOMS

All outside, large, beautiful, sunny rooms.

619 West 175th St.

corner of St. Nicholas Av.

W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way. (147th.)

600 West 175th St.

KAN-A-WAH COURT,

614 West 157th Street.

New building, near Riverside Drive and subway station; high-class elevator apartments; day, night service; three, four, five rooms and bath; $40 to $80; large, light, airy; most select neighborhood.

THE WESTERFIELD

610 WEST 116TH STREET

2, 3, and 5 room apartments. Owner on premises.

THERESA, 115 W. 129th St.

Exceptionally well managed high-class elevator apartment house; rooms contain every modern improvement; convenient to elevated and subway stations.

4-5 Rooms $32-$40

ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

THE EDWIN

561 West 147th St. N. E. Cor. B'way.

4, 5, 6, 7 Large Light Rooms.

Quiet, well kept, conveniently located house, near subway and surface lines. One very desirable corner apartment.

Resident Owner.

THE WASHINGTON

2034 to 2040 Seventh Ave., Cor. 122d St.

4-5-9 VERY LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $50 UP

FURNISHED SUITES 2-3-4 ROOMS, $35 to $60.

First-Class Restaurant on the Premises. See Supt. Tel. Morningside 3500.

THE URANIA

240 West 129th St.

5 and 6 sunny outside rooms; electric elevator, steam dryer, every improvement; quiet, homelike house. Faultless service. $480-$600. Superintendent or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apts.

122-128 East 34th Street

S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.

SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS

RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments

THE BERWYCK

65-69 West 54th Street

TWO ROOMS & BATH

RENTS, $480-$720

CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900

APPLY TO

HERMAN L. R. EDGAR

81 Nassau Street

BACHELOR APTS.

53 E. 61ST ST.

WELD CHAMBERS

1 AND 2 ROOMS AND BATH.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

Meals and Valet Service Optional.

New High Class Apartments.

4-5-6 Rooms, $30 up.

Every improvement; refined; exceptional values.

865 West 180th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.

Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Express Subway Station at 72d St.

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths

Rentals $1,800 to $3,800

Including Refrigeration.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.

Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.

Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.

One Duplex Apartment of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths

Rental $3,300

Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.

Near 91st St. Subway.

Every Modern Convenience.

Apartments of 5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rentals $1,200 to $1,800

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.

Convenient to 110th St. Subway.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths

Rentals $1,100 to $2,400

Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments

998 Fifth Avenue 18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000

500 Madison Avenue Northwest Corner of 52d Street 7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000

776 Lexington Avenue 2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840

120 East 31st Street 8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at

10 East 45th St. Tel. 8100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.

Rents, $600 to $1,320.

507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.

New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments

7 & 8 Rooms

Rentals $1,800 to $2,200.

APARTMENT, $850.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., AGENTS, 421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

The Manhanset 63 East 59th Street

ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.

There are now available a few suites of 2 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $35 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.

For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

155 Madison Ave. CORNER 53RD ST.

7 Rooms and two baths $2500 per annum

11 Rooms and three baths $3800 per annum

Also furnished, 11 rooms and 3 baths, $3,500 for season.

MARSTON & CO., 30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 540.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

The Mildred Elevator Apt.,

140 East 92d Street.

Seven large, outside rooms; maid's toilet; electric light, parquet floors; rent $750.

The Webster Elevator Apt.,

171 East 81st Street.

Six outside rooms, telephone service; $480.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.

6, 8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.

$810 to $1,450.

ALL FRONT APARTMENTS.

THE PALACIO

Northwest corner Park Av., 65th.

8 Rooms and 2 Baths.

All large, outside, sunny rooms.

RENT $1,700, $2,000. SUPERINTENDENT.

LENOX COURT

114 EAST 71ST.

8 rooms and 2 baths.

All Light Rooms, Rent $1500

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

1078 MADISON AVENUE,

Between 81st and 82nd Streets.

Duplex Apartment, 12 rooms, 2 baths

2 Extra Lavatories. RENT $2,400.

Seven-Room Apartment.....$1,400

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.

Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

7 & 8 Large, Light Rooms & Baths, $45 to $55 Per Month.

Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.

MARSTON & CO., 30 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

CORONADO

Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment. 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

RUTHERFORD

206 East 17th Street.

Nr. Rutherford Park. Elevator Apts. 3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.

4 Rooms Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.

9 LARGE ROOMS.

All outside corner, high-class, modern elevator; exceptionally refined; owner resides on premises; restricted avenue.

WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th Street, on Fort Washington Avenue.

Finest Apartments in the Park Avenue Section

520 PARK AVE. Northwest Cor. 60th St.	8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.	One Left. $2,500.
830 PARK AVE. Southwest Cor. 76th St.	9-11 ROOMS, 3 BATHS. Two Left	$3,500, $4,000.
840 PARK AVE. Northwest Cor. 76th St.	8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.	One Left. $3,000.
969 PARK AVE. Northeast Cor. 82d St.	9-11-12 ROOMS 3-4 BATHS. Three Left	$3,000, $3,600.
981 PARK AVE. Northeast Cor. 83d St.	7-9 ROOMS 2 BATHS.	$1,650 to $2,100.
901 LEX'N AVE. Northeast Cor. 67th St.	9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS. Two Left	$2,200, $2,500.
122 EAST 76TH ST. Bet. Park & Lex. Aves.	7-8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.	$1,800 to $2,200.

FURNISHED and unfurnished residences of the best type in the 5th and Park Avenue sections. Also furnished apartments for the Winter season, or year, at rentals ranging from $150 per month upwards.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

421 Madison Ave., at 48th St. Tel. 5600 Murray Hill.

161 East 79th Street

Near Lexington Avenue

New Building Now Ready for Occupancy

Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.

Large sunny rooms.

7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500

Two Doctors' Apartments, 3 and 4 Rooms, $1,000-$1,200

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents

340 Madison Avenue

'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

27 East 62d St.

Four Rooms & Bath

Unusually high-class housekeeping apartments of their kind.

57 West 58th St.

THE CORONET

One 7 Room Apartment

One 8 Room Apartment

Southern exposure, parquet floors, refrigerating service.

Apply on Premises, or HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc. 569 Fifth Avenue. Tel., 31 Murray Hill.

1340 Madison Ave.

N. W. COR. 94TH ST.

7 and 8 Room Elevator APTS, $840 and $900

LARGE ROOMS; GOOD LIGHT; HARDWOOD FLOORS; ALL-NIGHT HALL SERVICE.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co. 29 WEST 34TH ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.

Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Service included.

RENTS $480 TO $720.

Apply on premises, or to MOORE & WYCKOFF

546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

PALERMO

125-127-129 East 57th St.

Elevator Apartments.

Large, Light, Airy Rooms.

8 and 9 Rooms

Moderate Rental.

SUPT. ON PREMISES.

HOLLAND COURT,

PARK AVE. AND 92ND ST.

7 ROOMS AND BATH.

RENTS $50 TO $90.

ELEVATOR SERVICE.

INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

Mayfair

Southeast Corner

57th St. & Park Ave.

Light Apartments

General Location and character unexcelled

Immediate possession on several choice 8 and 9 room apartments

Rents $2400-$2900

Apply to Supt. on premises, or to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd Agents 84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

BEST VALUE

ARTHUR HALL

MADISON AVE. and 96TH ST. (Northeast Corner)

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

7-8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths

$80 Per Month and Up

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES, OR

H. F. KELLER, 501 5th Av., corner 42d Street. 'Phone, Murray Hill—3003.

114 East 84th St.

Near Park Av.

New Fireproof Apartments

One Apartment	Two Apartments
6 Rooms, 2 Baths	7 Rooms, 2 Baths
$1200	$1600

Service Elevator, Individual Storage Rooms, etc.

Apply DOUGLAS ELLIMAN, 421 Madison Av., or S. A. HERZOG, 299 Madison Av.

THE HOLLYWOOD 1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

No. 1 LEXINGTON AVENUE

NORTHEAST CORNER GRAMERCY PARK.

Apartment of three master's rooms, three servants' rooms, three baths, dining room, reception hall and library; electricity; all improvements; elegantly furnished, piano; &c.; $4,000 per year; shown on permit from CHARLES E. WILLIAMS, 500 Fifth Avenue. Tel. 1551 Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

WHY PAY HIGH RENTS

for Choice East Side Apartments?

Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in Modern Houses Where the Service Is Perfect and Rents Moderate

THE QUEENSTON 16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.	10 Rooms 3 Baths	$2000
THE LAURISTON 1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.	7-8 & 9 Rooms 2 Baths	$1500 to $2000
1261 MADISON AVE. Corner 90th St.	8 Rooms 2 Baths. Only 1 left	$2100
THE ALCAZAR 120 East 86th St., Near Park Ave.	7 & 8 Rooms Bath, Elevator	$720 to $840
131 EAST 86TH ST. Corner Lexington Ave.	8 Rooms and Bath	$600
1246 MADISON AVE. Near 90th Street.	7 Rooms Bath, Single Flats	$600 to $720
58 to 66 East 96th St. Near Park Avenue.	7 Rooms All Improvements	$420 to $540

FLOOR PLANS and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments.

DUFF & CONGER

Madison Avenue, Corner 86th St. Phone "Lenox 8900."

121 Madison Avenue

CORNER 30TH STREET.

Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in Above Fireproof Building.

Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.

Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.

A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High Class Physician.

Also Suite of Large Living Room, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.

Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

405 Park Avenue

Northeast Corner 54th Street.

1 Corner Apartment Facing South.

12 Rooms 5 Baths

8 Wood Burning Fireplaces.

RENT $6,000.

MOORE & WYCKOFF

546 5TH AVE.

Tel. 1263 Bryant. Corner 45th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ROOMS AND BEST SERVICE AT A MINIMUM OF PRICE

A REAL BARGAIN ON PARK AVENUE

Considering Location and Exposure.

7 ROOMS 2 BATHS RENT $1,650	9 ROOMS 2 BATHS $1,500 to $2,100

981 PARK AVENUE,

Northeast Corner 83rd St. Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. Agts. 421 Madison Avenue, at 48th St. Telephone Murray Hill 5600

Small Apartments

RENTALS $540 YEARLY UP.

1 Room & Bath.	2 Rooms & Bath.
25 West 49th Street.	25 West 49th Street.
3 Rooms & Bath.	414 Madison Ave.
	274 Madison Ave.
	930 Madison Ave.
287 Lexington Ave.	18-20 East 48th St.
13 East 49th St.	26-28 East 49th St.
28 East 55th St.	28 East 55th St.
19 East 57th St.	19 East 57th St.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. 421 Madison Av., at 48th St. Telephone Murray Hill—5600.

149 East 40th St.

New 9 Story Fireproof Building

Housekeeping Apartments

3 Rooms and Bath	4 Rooms and Bath
$800 $1080	$1000 $1300

Renting Agent on Premises, or

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO. Agents 421 Madison Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 5600

71 East 87th St.

Northwest Corner Park Ave.

7 OUTSIDE CORNER ROOMS & BATH, $75

Steam Heat. Hot Water. Elevator Service.

Superintendent on Premises, or

MOORE & WYCKOFF, Cor. 45th St. 546 5th Av. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

710 MADISON AV.,

N. W. Cor. 63d Street.

2 ROOMS & BATH

APARTMENTS WITH SERVICE.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 698 Madison Ave. Tel. 4951 Plaza.

66 East 93d

Single flat, eight large, light rooms and bath; rent reasonable; owner on premises.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

One, Two or Three Rooms and Bath

Breakfasts Served

27 East 81 St.

N. W. Cor. 81st St. & Mad. Ave.

Apply to Housekeeper, or JOSEPH T. CASE, 30 Broad St.

Murray Hill Chambers

167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33d St.

3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, including service, $70-$80

177 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.

2 rooms, bath and kitchenette $50

3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, including service, $75

179 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.

2 rooms, bath and kitchenette including Service. $60

These APARTMENTS are between the VANDERBILT HOTEL, 33d Street SUBWAY STATION, WALDORF, McALPIN, and HUDSON TUBES.

Wm. J. Roome & Co. Inc.

177 MADISON AVENUE, (34 ST.)

THE STUYVESANT

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE

Corner East 17th St. Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.

6 & 7 Rooms

RENTS $800-$1,200.

Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.

Apply to Supt., on premises.

BEST LOCATION IN CITY.

14 E. 37th St.

Light Housekeeping Apartments.

3 Rooms $1,200

All improvements. Adjacent to Bryant Park, Astor Library; all transit facilities. Premises of EWING, BACON & HENRY, 101 Park Av., Murray Hill—2500.

THE SUSSEX

55 EAST 65TH ST.

Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,250. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block. Apply to Superintendent.

A. "HOFFMAN ARMS"

640 MADISON AV., Cor. 59th St.

FIVE TO EIGHT ROOMS.

$1,100 TO $1,600.

Spacious rooms; excellent service; accessible location.

Large skylight studio, bedroom, bath, $950.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW APARTMENTS ONLY A FEW LEFT

993 PARK AVE.

Cor. 84th St.

10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,800-$4,300

955 PARK AVE.

Near 82d St.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,400

1,155 PARK AVE.

Cor. 92d St.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,900

10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,100

12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900

Larger Suites can be arranged.

An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.

Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

BRENTMORE

88 CENTRAL PARK WEST

Cor. 69th St.

9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Simplex.....$3,750

9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000

Apply on premises or at the Office of Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.

A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE

40 EAST 62ND STREET

Between Park and Madison Avenues.

in the heart of the most popular apartment house section of the East Side, Manhattan Island.

7 rooms, 3 baths, and extra servants' quarters available if desired. Rooms are unusually large and have more than the ordinary amount of light.

The appointments are dignified and elegant, and the best of service is assured by A-RE-CO management.

For floor plans and particulars apply on premises or to

527 Fifth Avenue. Phone, 4480 Murray Hill

American Real Estate Company

Owners

9-11 East 39th Street

Leased Apartments

THE TOURAINE

MURRAY HILL DISTRICT

High class hotel accommodations, catering to a family clientele exclusively.

Next door to Union League Club

Management of HOWARD BAYLEY

JACKSON REALTY COMPANY

HAVE ONLY ONE STRICTLY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT LEFT

771 Madison Avenue Southeast cor. 66th St.

Third Floor, 11 Rooms and 4 Baths

AMPLE NEW SERVANTS' QUARTERS

All Light, Airy Outside Rooms.

BEST SERVICE IN NEW YORK.

Apply to Superintendent on premises, or DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Ave. (48th St.)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

743 Fifth Ave.

57TH-58TH STREETS

New Fireproof Bldg.

Bachelor Apartments

2-3 Rooms

Kitchenette and Bath

Overlooking Central Park and The Plaza

Unobstructed Light

Modern in Every Particular

Rents $1,200-$3,000

MALCOLM E. SMITH & CO., 185 Madison Ave.

GRAYLOCK COURT

631 East 168th St. Cor. Boston Road.

5 Rooms, $40.

6 Rooms, $45-$50.

Inquire on premises, or 855 West 181st St. Estate C. M. Silverman.

THE WITHINGTON,

MADISON AVENUE AT 60TH STREET.

2 ROOMS AND BATH.

Maid, elevator and telephone service. Rents $50 up.

FREDERICK T. BARRY COMPANY, 646 Madison Ave.

BROOKLYN.

EASTERN PARKWAY,

749 to 761, Corner Kingston Ave.

$40 TO $50.

Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

SMALL ADULT FAMILY

Can secure ideal five-room suite, 1,151 Dean St., near Nostrand Av. Bedroom, 12x12; individual phones, hall service; rents $37.50-$45; references exchanged. Apply PARTRIDGE, 700 FRANKLIN AV., Brooklyn.

STUDIOS

New studios on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, 64 Poplar St., three minutes' walk from Bridge. Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, steam heat, hot water, excellent light. Pyle & Co., 201 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.

10 MINUTES TO WALL STREET

New Eight-Story Fireproof Buildings

THE GRAYDON

68-74 Montague Street

THE WOODHULL

62-66 Pierrepont Street

Elevator apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, with ample closet space; every modern improvement; beautiful tiled bathrooms; dining rooms panelled and finished in natural oak; vacuum cleaner; liberal house attendance; night and day telephone and elevator service. Rents $510 to $1,100.

Apply on Premises, or

Arthur H. Waterman 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE

New high-class apartments, ready for occupancy Oct. 1.

Every Conceivable Improvement.

3 Rooms $30

4 Rooms $36 to $40

5 Rooms $48 to $50

250-256 PARK PLACE, (Cor. Vanderbilt Av.,) Brooklyn.

OWNER ON PREMISES. Tel 1918 Prospect.

If you are looking for an APARTMENT or HOUSE in BROOKLYN and wish to obtain quick, DESIRABLE results, call or phone

S. WELSCH, Real Estate, 207 Montague St., BROOKLYN. Telephone 2738 Main.

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

BIG MOTOR LAND YACHT HAS REACHED CHICAGO SAFELY

Roland R. Conklin's Modernized Gypsy Van Shows That Cruising on Wheels Can Be Delightful Sport—Vistas of Trip.

With all stains of heavy travel removed, as is fitting on any craft plentifully supplied with running water, electrical vacuum cleaners, and a large crew, the Gypsy, Roland R. Conklin's motor land yacht, with its owner, his family and guests aboard, rolled into Chicago on the afternoon of Sept. 20, one day less than a month out of its home port, New York.

The success of this novel motor vehicle, which provides travelling and living quarters for a party of eight, including chauffeur and steward, and has all the conveniences of a kitchenette apartment, with such added features as a roof garden, bids fair to establish a new mode of travel for the tourist. An idea of this is given in the following description by Mr. Conklin of the trip from New York to Chicago:

"Except for the incident on the first day when we were crowded off the road and had to be pulled out of a ditch by the Briarcliff Fire Department, the trip has been a very delightful experience. It has started, not exactly a new form of recreation, but certainly a successful application, under modern conditions, of a world-old sport, originating with our nomadic ancestors, namely, gypsying. We are gypsying de luxe across the continent, and I foresee the time when, with improved roads, a family party can have the choice of and travel many thousands of miles along wonderfully interesting highways amid the most varied and beautiful scenery. Sitting in the open air on the upper deck of our car as it rolls along the highways makes one realize that surely no mode of travel has yet been developed that can compare with it for pleasure or for enabling one to become actually and intimately acquainted with our country.

"It has an entirely different feeling from that obtained by the motorist flying along the roads with the speed of a railway train. Even the sport of yachting, with its cruising over monotonous waters, cannot compare with it, for we have a continued change in landscape to please the eye and keep one's interest aroused, and there is no seasickness. One must have enough gypsy blood in his veins, however, to be always ready to gladly camp out on a stream or in a beautiful neck of woods, when he happens to come upon such a spot, perhaps hours before a day's journey has been completed. And one must repudiate utterly the least attempt to follow a time schedule. To try to make any speed records would be equally absurd in a vehicle like the Gypsy. Even over the present bad dirt roads, rendered rough in many places by the frequent rains of Summer, we can average fifty or sixty miles a day, and that quite suffices for us.

"We have spent nearly four weeks upon the road since starting, but we have loitered along, sometimes remaining at a choice location in camp a day or so, and then we spent a day in Albany, another day in Mohawk Valley as the guests of the Oneida Community, two days in viewing the beautiful scenery of Niagara Falls, and a day in Cleveland.

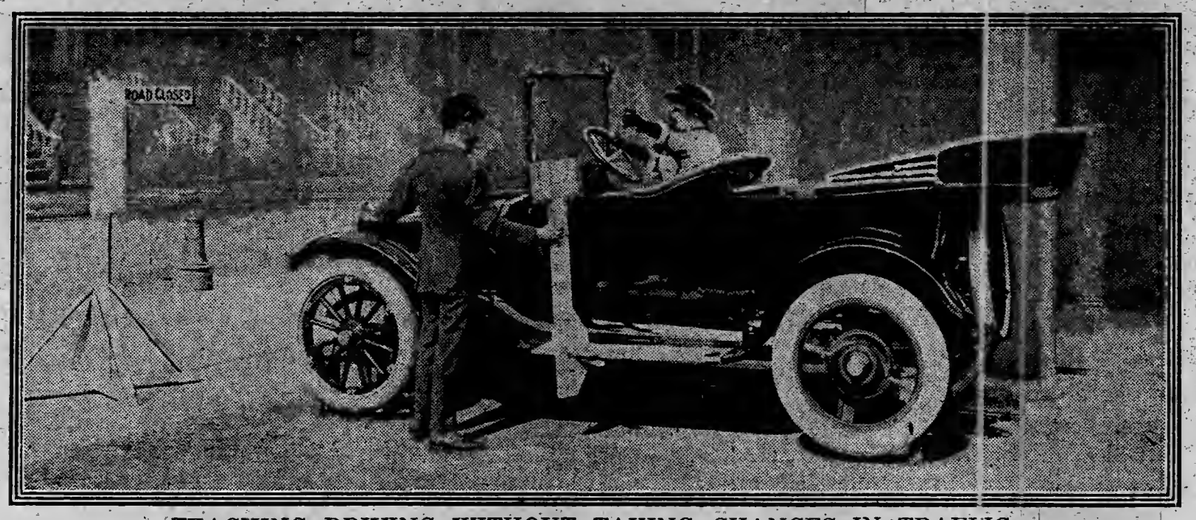
"After experiencing the dust and poor traveling on the dirt roads in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to look back on the concrete and macadamized stone roads of New York fills me with enthusiasm. It is true Ohio has stretches of good roads, mostly brick, but they are only stretches and they never seem to be going one way. Such good roads as there are have been built by enterprising townships that have constructed only according to local needs, and there has been but very little cooperation among the various townships in building continuous highways. If the same amount of money as is now set aside from all sources for good roads was scientifically expended by some central responsible authority, having expert knowledge as to the best type of construction and method of maintenance under a patrol system, similar to that adopted by railways to preserve their roadbeds, we would in a few years be blessed with good roads all over the country.

"We will reach the Pacific Coast much sooner than I anticipated when I started. At that time I hoped to be on the road for about three months, but business matters have arisen which will require my attention in New York in October, and I have decided to send the car to Reno, Nev., Sacramento, or some point on the coast where we can join it, and cruise along the well built and beautiful roads of California a few weeks and then return home by rail. The climate and roads of California are ideal for traveling in such a vehicle and living a life in the open. The weather, too, will soon be so cold in the mountains that it will not be pleasant and an early snow would make it impossible traveling over the Divide.

"If the trip of the gypsy van does no more than to call to the attention of a large number of people the desirability of good roads, it will have served a most useful purpose. The enterprise shown by the promoters of the Lincoln Highway in developing an interoceanic road is of vast and far-reaching consequences. The idea has captured the public, and this roadway will certainly be completed, and within a few years there will be two or three more cross continental highways. It has been pointed out time and again that in the event of war in this country we could not attempt to move our army successfully without means of transporting our troops, without automobiles, such as is daily being done in Europe now, and such transportation would require vehicles as large as mine and, therefore, the various transcontinental roads that are being considered should be built with a due consideration in the width, roadbed, and sharp curves of the road to meet such national uses."

Horseless Age Starts Contest.

With the idea of encouraging artistic arrangement of display windows and cases by automobile and accessory concerns, The Horseless Age, the automobile trade publication, has just announced a display competition. This competition, which will be held from Oct. 25 to Nov. 25, is open to all in the automobile business. The grand prizes will consist of a free trip to either the New York or Chicago National Automobile Shows by the two dealers making the most attractive displays. Transportation, three days' hotel accommodations, and admission tickets to the shows will be included. In addition there will be a second prize of $25, a third prize of $15, fourth prize of $10, and fifty other prizes of $1 each.



TEACHING DRIVING WITHOUT TAKING CHANCES IN TRAFFIC.

A novel device to aid women motorists, and men for that matter, in learning to control their cars without the necessity of getting out into the traffic, has been developed by Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Dodge Brothers' dealers in Brooklyn. All four wheels of the car are jacked up, and the pupil takes the driver's seat and is instructed in starting, &c.

A semaphore with several arms is placed in front of the car. These arms are controlled by the salesman, who stands near by. By pulling the proper cord he causes an arm with the phrases "Road Closed," "Steep Hill," "Bad Curve," &c., to be thrown before the car, and the pupil is required to do the proper thing in handling the vehicle in this emergency. The device has proved a great help in instilling confidence in people who wish to learn to drive in a short time, and it has been adopted by a number of motor car salesmen in the East.

YEAR'S AUTO SALES WERE $523,463,800

More Than 700,000 Cars Sold —Report Shows Record Figures of 36% Increase.

Continued demand for motor cars in this country and abroad has brought a remarkable increase in sales, the figures for the past year, as compiled and just announced by Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, showing the production to have been 703,527 cars, valued wholesale at $523,463,803, which is an advance of 36 per cent. in the number of cars and more than 10 per cent. in value over the previous twelve months.

With the lowering of prices resulting from increased production and standardization of many parts, together with the present low cost of upkeep of automobiles, has come a demand that was not dreamed of a few years ago. The call for the big, luxurious cars continues, but the greatest sales during the past year have been of smaller cars in the rural districts, where the automobile's value as a time saver is appreciated in the highest degree.

Sales of pleasure or passenger cars of all types to June 30, which is the end of the year in the industry, were 665,820, for which the manufacturers received $450,941,131, while the sales of commercial vehicles of all types are estimated at 37,700, valued at $72,522,692. The figures for twelve months ending June 30, 1914, were 515,101 cars, passenger and commercial, valued at slightly more than $485,000,000.

It will be noted that while the number of cars increased 36 per cent., the value increased only 10 per cent., indicating the lower prices as manufacturing costs were brought down and fewer changes were made in chassis construction. More than 2,000,000 cars are now registered in the United States, based on the reports of the States which require registration.

USING MOTORS AT GALLIPOLI

Cars of Many Makes Do Well There Considering the Roads.

Motor cars are doing good work under difficult conditions on the Gallipoli Peninsula, according to the Scotsman. The absence of proper roads is, of course, a great handicap. So far very few lorries are being used, but the private cars and the ambulances are working hard and successfully. One driver, writing home, says:

"With regard to the vehicles out here, I must say that the ambulances are doing well considering the condition of the so-called roads upon which they are kept very busy. This is, of course, especially so when there is a big engagement. Today is the first time I have seen one of them under repairs since I have been here. I made inquiries as to what was the matter with it, and it appears that they had got their engine down, and were cleaning the cylinders, which had become carbonized. They were also fitting new sparking plugs."

There are a number of cheap American cars also at Gallipoli, and a limited number of some of Britain's most powerful and popular makes, and they are engaged in such duties as carrying mail bags, wood, flour, provisions, and a variety of other "loads." It is certain, however, that the motor at Gallipoli cannot become the power it is at the present moment in France and Flanders, where it is indispensable.

SPEED TRAPS OPERATING

Two Snares in New York State for Motorists Exposed.

Motorists bound from Albany, Saratoga, and all points in Central New York to Manchester, Vt., and the White Mountains are warned that the Town of Cambridge, N. Y., is enforcing rigidly a speed ordinance of fifteen miles per hour, and all offenders are arrested and fined.

A speed trap is in operation a short distance east of Canandaigua on the main trunk line from Albany to Buffalo, and tourists are warned to look out for a motorcycle policeman near the end of the brick pavement at that point.

MOTORDOM GETS ANOTHER TERM

Special Style of Convertible Body Is Christened the "Palanquin."

Dating back to the first self-propelled vehicle built in America, automobile manufacturers have adopted various foreign terms descriptive of the automobile or its accessories. Not many years ago the word "chauffeur" was the breadwinner for every professional jokesmith in the land. Today not only "garage," "chauffeur," but landaulet, cabriolet, limousine, chassis, and a score of other terms of foreign extraction have practically been absorbed by the English language and one no longer twists his tongue in an effort to pronounce them.

Perhaps because of the early lead taken by France in the development of the automobile, French words predominate in the motorist's technical jargon, but the men responsible for the christening process refuse to be tied down to any one language as a source of inspiration. As a result each season brings its new terms which are generally adopted by the versatile American public within a very short time.

Latest addition to the dictionary of motoring is the word palanquin, recently adopted as a designating term for a seven-passenger touring car, which can be converted into a luxurious closed car by the addition of a detachable limousine top. Romances of an early date invariably brought the heroine into view, either mounted on a white palfrey or reclining at ease in her gorgeous palanquin. History records that this type of conveyance was in use many years before Solomon's time.

The original palanquin as used in China for hundreds of years and in India, before the white man built good roads, was a wooden structure about eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet wide, with room for one person in a reclining position. Four poles projecting from either end were used as handles by either two or four servants who carried the outfit on their shoulders. The automobile maker that has just announced its palanquin model says that the word is of Japanese extraction and is pronounced "palan-keen," which would seem to render its common use an easy matter.

BOYS DOING ROAD WORK.

Fifty Inmates of Connecticut Reformatory Are Building Highway.

Fifty boys from the Connecticut Reformatory are building a road between Hilldale and the reformatory, and possibly will go on with the macadam in Cheshire, according to a report from E. Kent Hubbard of the Board of Directors of the reformatory to a representative of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor.

"We had a hard time getting the work started," said Mr. Hubbard last week, "as there was great opposition to it, but the board was determined to make the attempt, and results to date promise success. When we began the work we expected that it would take six months, but now we look to see it finished in four. The men detailed for the road work were selected by the league and do not wear stripes or any distinctive uniform, and they are taken to the work in trolley cars and have their dinner sent to them.

"Two officers of the institution accompany them, but act as overseers of the work, not guards. We do not fear escapes, as the boys have given their word not to attempt escape. Some few, of course, may not have sufficient intelligence to live up to the standards of the group, but most of the boys are putting backbone into the work and doing their part toward making it a success."

STATE ASSOCIATION GROWS.

It Now Has Ninety-nine Affiliated Clubs Widely Distributed.

The New York State Automobile Association now numbers its clubs ninety and nine. These affiliated clubs are located in cities and villages in nearly every county and the total membership is close to 15,000. These clubs bound together by ties of like interest are all imbued with a common enthusiasm for the welfare of motorists, which means the bettering of roads and the encouragement of hospitable conditions. In 1914 the officers and guests of this association made an actual tour of the State, visiting all of the associated clubs. The year's increase in the number of clubs has been from seventy-four to ninety-nine. The headquarters of the association is at Albany, where its working officials co-ordinate the business of the association and guard the interests of its members in the making of new laws that affect motorists.

From Albany northerly clubs are found at Troy, Schenectady, Mechanicville, Ballston, Spa, Schuylerville, Corinth, Luzerne, Glens Falls, and Granville; at Port Henry, Westport, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, and Plattsburg, covering the beautiful country adorned by Lake George, Lake Champlain, and the Eastern Adirondacks.

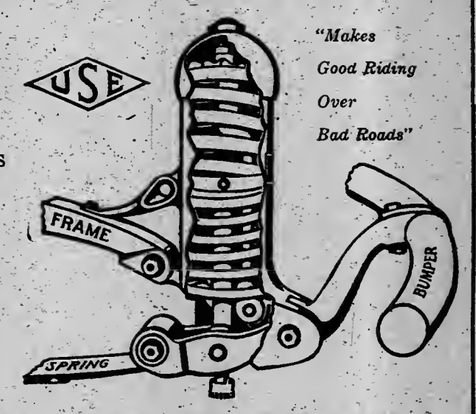
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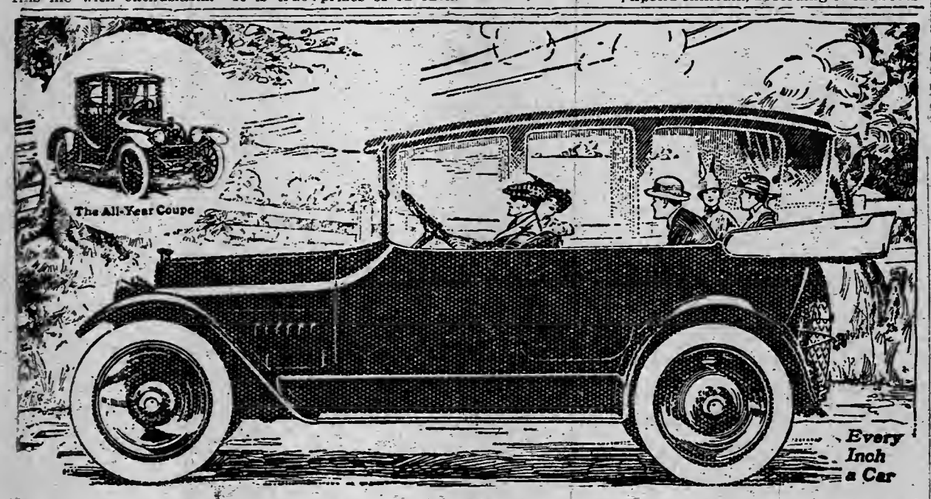
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KISSELKAR The ALL-YEAR Car

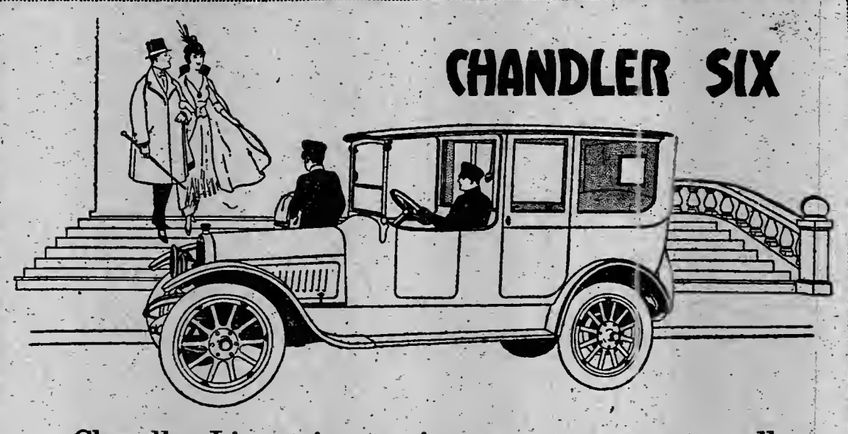
The ALL-YEAR Car—the detachable top invented and introduced by Kissel—meets for the first time a demand for the continuous service of one body—an open touring car in summer and a closed car in winter. The top is easily attached or detached by inexpert men.

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CHANDLER SIX



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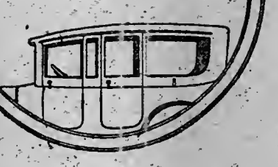
OUR Limousine bodies are aluminum, fashioned in accordance with the latest design—and most approved construction. The interior, with the exception of seat back and cushions, is trimmed plain, in imported fabrics of a color which blends perfectly with the mahogany paneling. The equipment is complete in every detail, such as perfect window regulation, concealed quarter lights, toilet articles, etc. The two extra seats fold completely from sight when not in use. This body mounted on the Chandler chassis (the Six with the Marvelous Motor) makes a most ideal town car, with total weight but 3200 lbs., which makes possible 16 miles per gallon of gasolene, 1000 miles per gallon of oil and six to seven thousand miles on one set of tires.

In justice to yourself see this car before you purchase.

Brougham	$2750	Touring (with Convertible Top)	$1495
Landaulet	2750		
Brewster Type Sedan	2750		
Limousine	2450	*Special 5 Pass. Convertible Roadster	2000
Sedan	2250	*Special 2 Pass. Dispatch about	1600
Coupe	1950	Touring (Standard)	1295
Springfield Type Sedan	1795	Runabout	1295
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TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE MOTORIST

MAGNETIC TRANSMISSION PROVES WORTH IN TEST

Gearless Cars Meet Every Requirement on Tour of 800 Miles with All Types of Road and Weather —Details of Run.

Five automobiles in which there was no physical connection between the six-cylinder gasoline motor and the rear, or driving wheels, completed last week a run of nearly 800 miles, comprising every condition of road surface and grades of the steepest character, through the Hudson River valley, the Adirondacks, the Green Mountains and the Berkshires. The run was completed in four days. In other words, the average was close to 200 miles a day, which was accomplished without effort and with a remarkable degree of comfort for both drivers and passengers.

The tour, conducted by R. M. Owen, with Owen magnetic cars, was made to demonstrate the merits of the Entz electric transmission which they embody. It marked an epoch in motor car design, for the cars performed what had been considered the impossible. In the party were a dozen automobile experts and writers on the automobile. Their views were summarized at the conclusion of the tour by David Beecroft, editor of the Automobile, and one of the leading technical writers on motor vehicles in the country, when he said:

"For years automobile engineers have been trying to do away with the gear set, that is the transmission and the clutch, as being non-mechanical, and this system seems to solve the matter mechanically and in every other way."

The system makes the entire control and operation of the car mechanical—one could almost say automatic—for every variation from starting the motor to moving forward at all speeds, from a veritable crawl to sixty miles an hour, including braking, if desired, can be controlled by a simple little lever on the steering wheel quadrant. The flexibility of the eight-cylinder or the twelve-cylinder engine, plus, is secured by the transmission itself through a simplification rather than a complication of parts.

The route of the tour carried the motorists over all kinds of road condition, and Jupiter Pluvius, although extremely kind in the main, contributed two heavy storms. One of these was at the outset of the tour, and followed the party from Columbus Circle, where the start was made on Sunday morning, to Poughkeepsie. This storm made it plain that the electric transmission did not suffer from a wetting, and the balance of the cars and the use of the electric brake, which acts on the propeller shaft and therefore in the centre line, made it possible to drive over the wet and greasy roads without chains, with never a skid, and to reach Poughkeepsie, seventy-seven miles, in three hours.

At this point the skies cleared and fast time was made to Kinderhook, where in a field by the side of Kinderhook Creek the party was surprised to find a table spread and a force of men from Sherry's ready to serve luncheon. As a further surprise, the electric power of the cars was used to warm some of the viands, by means of small portable electric stoves plugged into the car battery under the running board. The surpiusage of electric power which the transmission involves makes it quite possible to cook simple meals by the roadside in this way.

At Troy, the next stop, the party was entertained at the Pafraets Dael Club, said to be the old Dutch for "Lazy Man's Paradise," by W. B. Potter, one of the engineers of the General Electric Company, which has been conducting a series of exhaustive tests with the magnetic car. He said that in the road tests the transmission had accomplished the almost impossible. From Troy the party sped on, at thirty to forty miles an hour, through Saratoga to Lake George, which was the night stop. The day's run from New York, 239 miles, had been made in eight hours running time.

The next day, after a leisurely start, the beautiful run over the splendid State road through the heart of the Adirondacks was made, by way of Elizabethtown and Ausable to Plattsburg. The highway was in magnificent condition and the cars made light of the grades, finishing the 153-mile run in smart time. On Tuesday the cars were ferried to Burlington, Vermont, and, still without chains, were completed to plow over steep clay roads, heavy with mire, for seventy miles through the Green Mountains to Rutland. The run was made easily in three hours, however. Weather conditions improved swiftly in the afternoon and the balance of the day's run of 194 miles to Great Barrington, Mass., was made through sunshine and moonlight and the beautiful country of Manchester, Bennington, and Williamstown, with a stop for dinner at Pittsfield.

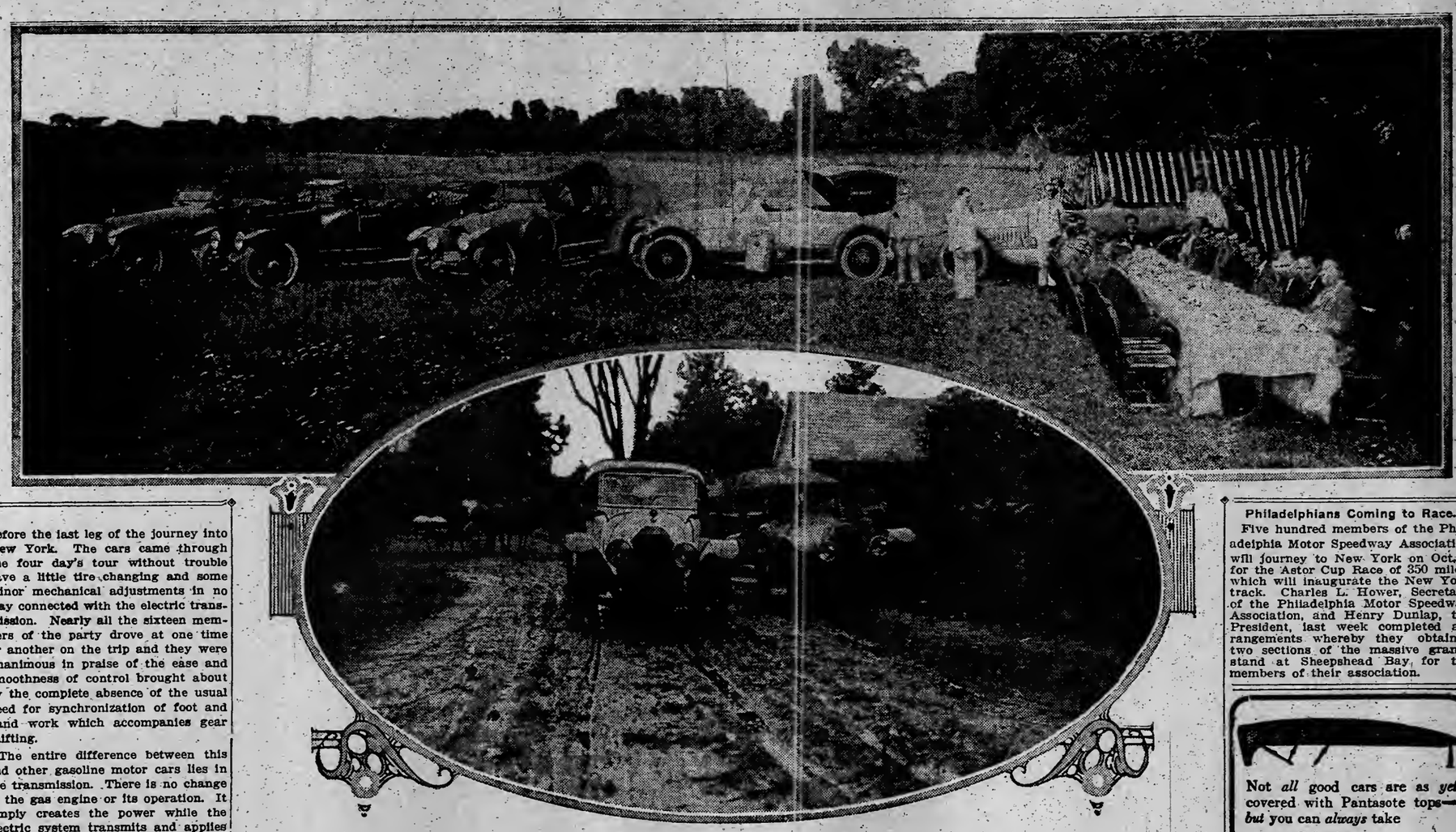
The fourth and final day's run was by way of Lakeville, Amenia, Lake Mahopac and the Reservoir District, including some terrible detours, to Pelham Manor, where Mr. Owen lives, and where he entertained his guests at a final dinner at the New York Athletic Club's Travers Island home before the last leg of the journey into New York. The cars came through the four day's tour without trouble save a little tire changing and some minor mechanical adjustments in no way connected with the electric transmission. Nearly all the sixteen members of the party drove at one time or another on the trip and they were unanimous in praise of the ease and smoothness of control brought about by the complete absence of the usual need for synchronization of foot and hand work which accompanies gear shifting.

The entire difference between this and other gasoline motor cars lies in the transmission. There is no change in the gas engine or its operation. It simply creates the power while the electric system transmits and applies it. In other words, the gas engine revolves a powerful magnet, and the magnetism transmits the torque of the gas engine to the rear axle through an air space or gap, though there is no mechanical connection at any time between the rear axle and the gas engine.

When arriving at a grade which is too steep to climb on high, the car is driven through what is in effect a slipping clutch, the slippage creating current which is used in the booster motor for the purpose of giving the increased torque for climbing the grade.

The magnetic transmission is in fact a clutch that can be tightened magnetically, but the slip creates electricity instead of heat and the electricity is used to drive the car. As a matter of fact it takes the high speed energy from the motor and then applies low speed energy direct to the axle without any connection save a few stout wires. It is nothing more nor less than a generator and motor, the same as is found on practically every automobile for starting and lighting, only larger. But the application of these units is different.

In the party on the recent tour were H. M. Swetland, David Beecroft, E. S. Partridge, R. M. Owen, Fred Titus, Joe Bell, J. B. Entz, the inventor of the system; Raiph R. Owen, W. Van R. Whitall, who drove his own car, and a dozen or more automobile experts and writers.



TWO VIEWS OF THE RECENT REMARKABLE TEST OF MAGNETIC TRANSMISSION.

These are scenes along the route of an 800-mile trip in Owen magnetic cars, completed last week as a demonstration of the ability of electric transmission in the gasoline automobile to meet any touring conditions. Above, the cars are seen parked for luncheon at Kinderhook, N. Y. Note that part of the meal is being heated on electric stoves operated by the cars' batteries. Below, the road condition near Rutland, Vt., after a heavy rainstorm is shown.

Philadelphians Coming to Race.

Five hundred members of the Philadelphia Motor Speedway Association will journey to New York on Oct. 2 for the Astor Cup Race of 350 miles, which will inaugurate the New York track. Charles L. Hower, Secretary of the Philadelphia Motor Speedway Association, and Henry Dunlap, the President, last week completed arrangements whereby they obtained two sections of the massive grandstand at Sheepshead Bay for the members of their association.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Because of the advancing cost of raw materials, due in large part to the demand from manufacturers of war munitions, the Packard Motor Car Company finds it impossible to continue the prices at which the "twin-six" was introduced, and makes announcement of increases affecting both twelve-cylinder models. The new schedule of prices went into effect Sept. 17, but all orders that were accepted prior to that date, totaling several million dollars, will be filled at the prices originally announced. Under the new schedule the "1-35" model is increased $200 and the "1-25" $150 on the open cars, the new prices being $3,150 and $2,750, respectively. There will be no change in the prices of inclosed car bodies, and the advance affects the chassis of inclosed cars only to the amount given above.

Thomas A. Edison has developed an entirely new method for obtaining cheap delivery service. By renting his alkaline storage battery at a nominal price per month he has put the electric vehicle within the reach of every merchant, and promises to eliminate the horse by making its cost prohibitive when compared to the sure and simple electric motor. Charles A. Ward, Secretary and Treasurer of the Ward Motor Vehicle Company, is co-operating with Mr. Edison by offering a 750-pound delivery wagon for $875 on easy monthly payments, with one year's rental of the Edison battery included. This offer will be open until Oct. 31. The plan is to be tried in Greater New York and New Jersey, and may be extended.

For the first time in the history of the automobile it has been demonstrated that a car can be started from a distance by means of the wireless telegraph. This was proved at the Indiana State Fair, where the motor of one of its cars was started every five minutes by a wirsless spark from the Overland headquarters in Indianapolis, five miles away.

On the 4th of September there was incorporated in Hartford the S. K. F. Ball Bearing Company of Hartford, Conn., with a capitalization of $2,000,000, having for its object the manufacture and sale of the ball bearings known by this name. The S. K. F. Ball Bearing was introdnced into the United States in the year 1910, three years after the patents for the invention exploited by the parent concern, "The Aktiebolaget Svenska Kullagerfabriken of Gothenburg, Sweden," had been granted. The special Swedish crucible steel, used by the parent concern, with which the American company is closely allied, will also be used in the American-made bearings. One of the Directors of the new company will be B. W. Hanson, Vice President of Messrs. Pratt & Whitney of Hartford.

A million dollars for basic patents of the Dixie magneto was paid last week by the Splitdorf Electrical Company of Newark, N. J., to the Sumter Electrical Company of Sumter, S. C., which controlled them through the invention of its President, Charles T. Mason.

The Mercer Automobile Company has just announced two new models—a limousine and a town car. Unlike the conventional closed cars, the limousine has a low, graceful appearance. An indication of the height can be realized from the fact that a man of average height can stand on the curb and easily look over the top. In spite of this lowness, there is ample room in the interior. Five passengers can be comfortably accommodated on the inside. Both the limousine and town car are mounted on the 22-72 four-cylinder chassis. Deliveries of these cars are promised some time in October.

Many refinements are found in the new series six-cylinder and four-cylinder models just announced by the Saxon Motor Company, Detroit. The prices of the cars are not changed, remaining at $785 for the Six touring car and $395 for the Four roadster. In addition a Six roadster is offered at $785, a Six touring car, with extra detachable limousine top, at $935, and a Four roadster, with extra detachable coupe top, at $455.

According to advice received last week by the Garland Automobile Company, New York distributers of the Inter-State, ground is being broken for a new addition three stories high to the factory. This new addition will be 80 feet by 150 feet, constructed of brick and steel, giving 36,000 additional square feet of floor space. This will make a total of, approximately, over 200,000 square feet of floor space available for production purposes at the Muncie plant.

Plans for an addition to the factory of the Autocar Company of Ardmore, Penn., have been completed. The new building will be five stories and basement and will adjoin the recently enlarged three stories and basement building. Its frontage will be 100 feet on the Lancaster Pike.

The Brady-Murray Motors Corporation announces that all retail purchasers of Chandler cars are receiving service books containing 100 coupons, each coupon good for one-half bonr of free servics on the car, the conpone being good for one year from date of issuance.

Joseph M. Gilbert, Vice President and Director of sales of the Gibsay Tire and Rubber Company, has appointed his brother, Charles A. Gilbert, as general sales manager.

Motor car advertising circles were given a stir recently, when it was announced that Theodore F. MacManus of Detroit, one of the best-known advertising men in the United States, had joined the Erwin & Wasey Company of Chicago in the capacity of Vice President, and would be in charge of a Detroit office established by the company.

Raymond G. Coghlan, Eastern sales manager of the Lovell-McConnell Manufacturing Company, maker of the Klaxon, has just resigned his position to become associated with the Moon Motor Company of New York, of which his brother, William J. Coghlan, is President.

M. C. Manship, who formerly made his headquarters at the Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation's factory in Detroit, has just been made assistant manager of the company's New York retail branch. He will assist Harry J. De Bear.

GEORGIAN CIRCUIT FINE TOUR

Consul at Victoria, B. C., Makes Report on 500-Mile Road.

The Georgian Circuit is a 500-mile scenic and utilitarian highway and is an important step in an international good-roads movement, which has been conceived and fostered by a few far-sighted citizens of Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, and Tacoma, according to United States Consul R. B. Mosher, stationed at Victoria, B. C.

"The circuit tour in order of leaving Victoria is as follows," he reports: Victoria, B. C.; Port Angeles, Wash.; Port Townsend, Wash.; Olympia, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; Seattle, Wash.; Everett, Wash.; Bellingham, Wash.; Blaine, Wash.; New Westminster, B. C.; Vancouver, B. C.; Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, B. C.; Duncan, Vancouver Island, B. C., and Victoria, Vancouver Island, B. C. This tour includes two ferry services, one between Vancouver and Nanaimo and the other between Victoria and Port Angeles. By taking in the side trips the distance may be increased to 1,400 miles. Customs officials on both sides of the line are courteous, and little or no delay is occasioned.

California Touring Bureau Busy.

Probably no other place in San Francisco is in a position to know the number of automobile tourists as well as the Touring Bureau of the California State Automobile Association. The Secretary reports that touring information has been supplied to over 4,000 during the past thirty days.



WINTON SIX

QUALITY not LIMITED

Every maker who advertises his wonderful low price acknowledges that his car is in the class where price counts more than anything else—that he is in competition on a price basis.

You know what that means. In all such cars, every dollar's worth of value that can be put into them is figured out in advance, and is limited by that low selling price. Hence, low price means low quality.

How hopeless it is, then, to expect in a low-priced car that thoro and continuing satisfaction that the owner of the high-grade Winton Six enjoys! For the Winton Six is designed and built—not to meet a low price, but to satisfy high expectations, to possess every merit that contributes to an owner's delight. Its quality is not limited by price restrictions, nor by other makers' standards. Yet the Winton Six costs very little more than cars of ordinary worth. And when you buy a Winton Six, you enjoy the additional advantage of having it finished to meet your own taste, thereby giving your personal car a touch of distinction. Winton Sixes are never mistaken on the street for commonplace cars.

The Winton Company

Winton Building, Broadway at 70th St. Telephone, Columbus 3580.

Winton Building, 380 Central Ave., Newark. Telephone, Mulberry 900.

An Important ANNOUNCEMENT NOW

WARD SPECIAL "Electric" On EASY TERMS $875



Every merchant in or near New York City—every business man who is now operating his own horse delivery service, will read this announcement with interest.

It means a dependable electric delivery vehicle at moderate price.
It means new prestige for his business.
It means real dollars-and-cents economy in delivery costs.
It means the sure development of a broader delivery zone.
It means a practical method of meeting modern competition.

THE WARD SPECIAL ELECTRIC

including the first year's

Rental of the Edison Storage Battery

can now be had for

$875

For the first time in the history of the manufacture of electric delivery vehicles a perfectly dependable delivery car, manufactured by a perfectly dependable organization, can be had at a price which makes it possible for EVERY MAN TO HAVE ONE. Every integral part of the Ward Special Electric is fool-proof and wear-perfect, with the really wonderful Edison Storage Battery supplying the motive power.

Sell those horses of yours and that wagon, the day for them is over. The Ward Motor Vehicle Company, with the co-operation of Edison genius, has made it possible for you to own an electric delivery car at last.

Sold on very easy monthly terms until October 30th only.
Full information on request.

WARD MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY
1838 Broadway (at Columbus Circle) Phone Columbus 4188

Full information may also be obtained from:
The New York Edison Company
United Electric Light and Power Company
The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn
New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company
Flatbush Gas Company
Public Service Electric Company of New Jersey

WARD MOTOR VEHICLE CO. SUITE 200, 1838 BROADWAY New York City

Gentlemen: Please send me without obligation, your booklet showing how I can improve my delivery system and reduce its cost.

Name_____

Address_____

Not *all* good cars are as *yet* covered with Pantasote tops—*but* you can *always* take

Genuine **Pantasote**

as the *sure* sign of a good car

It shows that the maker of the car is giving full value. It shows that the present price cutting competition in the automobile industry has not turned that maker toward a less expensive and less durable top material.

Genuine Pantasote is the top material that is recognized as without a peer—for perfect shelter, perfect appearance, longest wear and ability to withstand all weather conditions, folding and misuse.

In buying a *big* thing like a car, the top material may be considered an unimportant little detail, but just think about this for a minute. Consider that the top is chiefly responsible for the trim, new and *stay-new* appearance of your car and your personal comfort in bad weather.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

We Carry Currents In Stock



Our large assortment of livewires enables us to give you the kind of battery service that makes your lights shine and your starter spin.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-30 West 58th Street

Free inspection of any battery at any time.

TRUCKS TRUCKS

Can start you on profitable contract with 1, 3 or 5-ton truck. Contract provides for payment of truck on easy terms; only small cash investment required. See me at once.

E. F. Twyman
427 West 42nd Street,
'Phone Bryant 8530.

TRUCKS TRUCKS
TRUCKS TRUCKS TRUCKS

Wanted—Contracts by day, week, month or year. Will supply truck equipped with suitable body. Get our rates.

R. J. Willoughby
201 West 105th Street
'Phone Riverside 10455.

Sedan For Sale

Beautiful 1916 light six Lewis, with special Sedan body; used less than 1,000 miles; cost $3,300; beautifully painted, extra equipment; any kind of demonstration; customer must sell; will accept reasonable cash offer. STEWART AUTO CO., 225 West 57th St. (at B'way.)

STEARNS-KNIGHT
7-Passenger Touring

1913, 4 cylinder, electric lights and dynamo, new slip covers, completely equipped. Thoroughly overhauled and sold with NEW CAR GUARANTEE.
F. B. STEARNS CO. OF N. Y.,
417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.

TIRE FILLER

"NEWMASTIC"—The Original.
In its 15th year as a satisfactory substitute for air. Eliminates all tire troubles. Write for samples, pamphlets, and guarantee. 9 yrs. at 151 West 68th St. Just West of B'way, New York City.

GERMAN EDUCATION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be premature, perhaps, to judge Dean Russell's praise of the German school system as representative of his settled habit of mind as an American.

I share with Mr. Welling and many others the fear, or shall I say the instinctive dislike, of the current German ideal, especially of "efficiency," at the same time admitting that it has to be reckoned with.

But the main question is, What is back of this ideal? What is the explanation of its alleged efficiency; and chiefly, is "efficiency" the final test of culture? Personally I think not; and that is where Dean Russell and multitudes of American teachers, who seem to have capitulated to the German ideal, have not followed the best thought of the world.

The German ideal of education has defects so obvious that it is surprising that so many should have fallen victims to it. I will mention a few:

(1) Its materialistic tendency. I know that religion, art and ethics are taught in Germany, and are in theory ranked high as culture-values; but the teaching is official and perfunctory, while its results may be seen in the pall of indifference that has fallen upon the people, in the unproductiveness and absence of originality of their art, and, finally, in the moral life of a city like Berlin. The German ideal is formally complete; but it is lifeless, and this is because the underlying philosophy is dominated by the material of the nation, and by the scientific mechanical method by means of which it is hoped to achieve them, and, of course, the more "efficient" this ideal becomes the more must the spiritual interests of education be weakened. Even Bernhardi admits this.

(2) Its well-marked militaristic tendency needs only a mention. Efficiency here means, to say the least, aggressiveness, if not "frightfulness." It is somewhat strange to American ears to have this kind of thing held up to admiration. Any American playground would be enough to demonstrate that the exaltation of brute force does not conduce to culture. Even their aggressiveness is never admirable when it is backed up only by force, in the absence of fair play, honor and good taste.

(3) Dean Russell also says that German efficiency is seen in the all-pervasive method, system, and authority of the German teacher. But, while there is something to admire in this, he has forgotten for the moment his pedantry, egotism, narrow specialism, the subjection of teaching to one type of intellectual life, which is not itself the highest. Large numbers of our college teachers and others have initiated Germany in this, with evident loss to the fewer of our inherited ideals of patriotism and the efficiency of our own spiritual life. Method in education is with us, as with the Germans, more than manners; system more than personality; authority more than the life of reason. Now the American ideal is wider than this. Broadly conceived it is service, as that of England is culture and that of Germany is specialism and State aims. We cannot sincerely copy what is not freely developed on our soil, what is not in inner harmony with the democratic ideals inherited from the whole past of the human race, purified in the fires of our own history, and struggle toward the place we now occupy in the sun. All ideals must be self-developed.

(4) The most serious and harmful tendency of current ideals of German education lies in the fact that they subordinate life, both personal and national, to State ambition. Humanity is sacrificed on the altar of "welt politik." The greatest teacher the world has ever had said: "I came that they might have life and might have it more abundantly." As we understand them, these words cannot be restricted to any passing fashions of culture—intellectual, social, or political—however "efficient" they may be made by method, system, and authority. No ideal of education henceforth can survive unless it pass this supreme test, in providing the fullest possible life for all. Surely America's chief concern these days must be to avoid rather than uncritically to admire a foreign system which embodies such marked elements of danger to this Christian ideal as the German mechanical ideal does.

There is a difference, explain it how we may, between the German and the American ideal of culture. Even Dean Russell will admit that the former is not homocentric, based, that is, on the inviolable sanctities and liberties of the individual, on freedom to follow one's own ends and interests. It is, as we now know, based on the military ascendency of the State, viewed as a vast machine, whose only law is its ambition. Do good Americans want that idea transplanted? HENRY DAVIES.

Easton, Md., Sept. 15, 1915.

OUR EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Is It One That Specializes and Prepares for Public Service?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am wondering if Mr. Richard Welling is quite correct when he claims that "the American aim is to teach children to have no respect whatsoever for authority in which they do not share." That too many children among us evidence such an attitude seems very true; but is it as broadly true that this is a very general American aim? Is it a matter of pride among us that children grow up in such large numbers with little or no respect for properly constituted authority? Is it a matter of sufficient pride among us to accept this as a fundamental aim among us in matter educational?

There is a consent of the governed that we deem an essential feature of all just Government; but so long as man lives among his fellow men is this an individualized consent or one which is thoroughly socialized?

When I read your excellent report on Dean Russell's discussion of German educational aims, I must confess that until I reached its climax I shared somewhat of the feeling which Mr. Welling expresses; but I speedily recalled Hueffer's "When Blood Is Their Argument," and felt that Dr. Russell was absolutely correct in his appreciation of the excellence of that educational machine for its avowed purpose of which he says: "The first article in the German creed is: 'I believe in military power!'"

It seems to me that Mr. Welling loses the force of the following quotation from the closing paragraph of your report of Dr. Russell's address:

> The State that depends on military power for its security and advancement must imitate, and so far as I can see any variation from the German form would be a confession of weakness. But [mark the but] if other ideals control, such as the theory that the greatest good of all is best subserved by the highest development of each, some other system of education must be formed that will assure civil order and social stability.

It is my impression that Dean Russell has some very clearly defined notions about such another system, productive of "patriotic, self-supporting, American citizens," rather than German "subjects" of whom we might report.

> Theirs not to reason why,
> Theirs but to do and die.

What I should be glad to know is whether such a system as we might desire may in the near future recognize as one, if not the fundamental, aim of our educational efforts, the definite forwarding of the process of vocational adjustment, embodying concern for (1) a timely intelligent choice of, (2) an adequate preparation for, and (3) a profitable employment in one's vocation.

Has any one a right to a place in the game of life who is unwilling to contribute his fair share of human service for what he seeks in life? From our failure to impress the fundamental importance in the educative process of "the life career motive" are we not feeding the present day craze of something for nothing? Without some fundamental aim for our educational efforts, is not our ever-increasing army of those living by their wits rather than work likely to undo us? HENRY D. HATCH.

Columbia University, Sept. 15, 1915.

THE GERMAN SCHOOL.

How It Is Used to Spread the Predominance of the Teutonic Race.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES J. M. Robertson has given sufficient reply to Dean Russell's contention praising the German system of education and schools. I may add only a few remarks to show what German schools aim at when they are in earnest—that is, Germanism and Germanization.

There is no school in Germany which tolerates any other language than German, no matter how large a bulk of subjugated foreign people would demand it, as was the case with Lithuanian provinces in Prussia, Poles in the Duchy of Posen, Holsteinians, Alsatians, and others. German schools have gone hand in hand with the policemen and the Landrathsmann in extermination of every sign of national element other than German.

The present German conquests show very clearly the ends to which the German school is intended. We know already that in the martyred Belgium are settled, by hundreds, German schools with German teachers. Now we read from the Lithuanian papers from Vilna and those in Lettish from Riga, as well as from the hundreds of private advices, that as soon as the Germans came into the Lithuanian provinces in Russia there have been general dismissals of Lithuanian and Russian teachers, those being supplanted by the Germans, and the general prohibition of using the Lithuanian as well as Russian language in primary schools. The first victims of such aggrandizement of the German school were Kybarty, Visztytis, Mariampole and Swalki. Now this very thing has been done in the province of Kovno as well as in Courland, the Lithuanian and Lettish teachers being driven out and supplanted by the German teachers, who do not understand one word of conquered nationalities and who are hated as the exterminators of the Lithuanian race in Prussia.

The German school and press are devotedly subserving Germany's militarism. We hear about the German papers, in conjunction with the schools, being established in Belgium with the sole object of eradicating the spirit of Belgium's nationality and making her a slave of the iron rule of militarism. When the Germans first entered the Lithuanian provinces they brought their linotype machines and established, in a hurry, German dailies in Janroge, Polanga, Szavli and other Lithuanian cities, which papers, half in Lithuanian, (in German character,) half in German, started the propaganda about the wonderful greatness of Germany and the Germans, spreading every imaginable blasphemy and vilification upon the Allies. At the same time the busts of Germans in the Baltic provinces are bringing, by the loads, life-size pictures of the Kaiser which they hang on the walls of those schools which are cleared from ruin, and the children of Lithuanians and Letts are forced to bow before the Kaiser's picture as well as to sing "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles." That is the main object and aim of the German schools and press. For ages they have served to spread the predominance of the Teuton race upon the other nations.

J. O. SIRVYDAS,
Editor Lithuanian Weekly, Vienybe Lietuvninku.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915.

AMERICAN CHURCH AIDS NEEDY FRENCH

The "American Church (Episcopal) in Paris," is one of the American organizations in France which has felt the financial depression of the war, and which has at the same time held its own and done a large amount of relief work. The report of its work for the first year of the war is given by its rector, the Rev. Dr. S. N. Watson, in The Churchman.

The church has a fixed endowment of only 6,000 francs, and its income from the usual sources this past year has been 58,000 francs, compared to 130,000 francs for the same sources the previous year. This was a loss of 70,000 francs, and the number of Americans constantly returning home from Paris was shown by the fact that the greater part of the loss, 52,000 francs, was from the offerings at public services alone. Friends at home in America have been generous and the church has held its own in spite of the diminution in its resources, has not run in debt or touched its permanent reserve, and has done its share in helping the wounded and destitute.

It opened "The Ouvroir of the American Church at Paris" for the benefit of needy French working women, and has kept large numbers at work throughout the year. It has made garments for men, women, and children, also hospital and household necessities. It has distributed, of articles received or made, 56,917, besides great quantities of food supplies, medical and surgical materials.

There is no kind of worthy appeal that has come to the church, says Dr. Watson, which has not met with a prompt response and relief. And "the privilege of the opportunity grows daily greater," he adds. "The poor, widows and orphans, the blind and crippled soldiers, the brave men at the front, and their braver women and children have all been helped. Royalist and Radical, Catholic and Protestant, have been aided with the help that has come from the church in America."

The work accomplished has been warmly appreciated, and Dr. Watson quotes a French Roman Catholic who said of it:

"The more I see of what you are doing the more I feel that this is the way it must have been in the Church in the days of the apostles."

Dr. Watson tells of supplying an Abbé from the north of Paris with a reaper and binder that the people of the parishes of which he had charge might have something with which to gather in their harvests quickly. The Abbé asked for a loan, they bought what he needed, and sent it to him.

"We had a visit the other day from the Abbé de Saintfuscien, from Fontaine, up in the north," said Dr. Watson, "in telling about it. "He is but a short distance from the sound of the guns and is the Curé of seven parishes. All the Curés are gone. Four were killed in battle and three are in the trenches. The parishes are full of the poor and the refugees of the country north of him."

"There has been a marvelous crop this year, Dr. Watson says, and while the great wonder had been how it would be harvested, it is being splendidly done. The old men, the old women, and the children are doing it with the aid of the old horses, too far gone to send to the front, and the oxen and the cows. He tells of harvest scenes he came across between Nantes and Paris. One widow with her little son and daughter, whose father was killed a few months before, were getting in the crops with sickles; seven women from three families in another group had joined forces to help each other, and in a third a man and his wife were working together, she with a sickle and he with a cradle. The man, a "permissionaire," had an eight days' leave of absence from the front, near Soissons, to help his wife get in the grain. Those people help supply the soldiers with food.

"When the battle tide turns back," says Dr. Watson, "and the sections to the north of us are freed from the invader and the people come back to their burned and devastated farms and villages, which pray God may be in the near future; then we will have another such demand for our help as will touch the hearts of our generous friends at home."

SCARED BY CITY PRICES.

Countryman Surprised by Rates at a First-Class Hotel.

The hands of the office clock at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria were on the stroke of 11 night before last—which means that it was still five minutes before 11 by corrected time, the clock working ahead of time for the benefit of people who have to catch a train—when a heavy-set man, apparently from the country, who had been strolling about in the corridor, looking up at the ceiling, or studying the card tubes, and studying the people who were coming in from the theatre, came up to the desk and accosted Paul Haney, the room clerk.

"Pretty smart place," he said.

Haney nodded.

"How much for a room?"

"Three dollars and a half."

"Er—what did you say?"

Haney repeated.

"Well, well! And what do you get for that money?"

"A private room and bath."

"Whish-ew!" ejaculated the stranger. "And is that all?"

"It is."

"Say," he went on, 'you keep open here pretty late, dont you?"

"All night," was the answer.

"Geewhillikins. Say, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll just take a little walk up Broadway, and look around, and then, maybe, I'll come back and get one of them expensive rooms."

He went out, but he never came back.

HOMER MILK
GRADE A
Won first prize and the gold medal at the recent great State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., against keenest competition in this, the foremost dairy centre of the United States. The Homer Milk score was the highest ever recorded at the Fair.
Daily Wagon Deliveries
Telephone Bryant 1547


It Makes Babies Thrive. Grown Folks Like to Drink It.


HEARTS STEADFAST
EDWARD S. MOFFAT
How Vengeance and a Woman came to Death Valley and were met by Love and a Man.....
At all book stores
Moffat Yard & Company
New York
$1.25 Net

THE BIG STORE'S 19th ANNIVERSARY

Millinery of Rare Beauty

Charmingly Novel Creations at Greenhut's Tomorrow

at $5, $7.50 & $10

Nothing newer than these clever adaptations of the productions of the best Parisian milliners.

There is a distinctive touch of exclusiveness in every hat, and as a display our showing tomorrow will attract a host of visitors.

And those who come to look will stay to buy! For here are MILLINERY VALUES SUPREME.

Every new Fall and Winter model is on view for your selection. No matter what your particular fancy—HERE IT IS.

Other Trimmed Hats at higher prices up to $25.

Children's Millinery

Featured at $2.95 to $10.

Mourning Millinery of the most refined character, specialized here at $5 to $20.

Silk Velvet Dress Shapes—usual price $1.95. Big variety of styles. Black and colors. Monday at..... $1.59

$3.45 Ready-to-Wear Hats—shapes of silk velvet; beautifully trimmed in newest novelty effects, at..... $2.95

HATS TRIMMED FREE
When You Buy Shapes and Materials Here.



GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Every Day Is "Economy Day" Here

"The Big Store" preaches economy because it is one of the most important signs of the times. Economy is in the air; the newspapers are full of it, and the householder thinks of little else.

Now when you trade at Greenhut's you are assured of getting the very most for your money. In the majority of cases you are getting very much more than 100 cents on the dollar.

Here you get THE BEST MODERATE-PRICED MERCHANDISE IN THE WORLD. YOU sacrifice nothing in the matter of quality. You trade with a store whose motto has always been:

"BETTER GOODS FOR THE SAME MONEY OR THE SAME GOODS FOR LESS MONEY THAN ELSEWHERE"

Notice to Charge Customers

All charge purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered November 1st.

If you are not a charge customer you can enjoy the convenience of an account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

Pictorial Review Dressmaking School

Will Open on October 4th.

ENROLL AT ONCE AT THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT.

Expert instructors will demonstrate how you may make fashionable garments.

You will progress rapidly, save money and secure perfection in the matter of style.

6 LESSONS FOR $3

Full details furnished upon application at the PATTERN DEPARTMENT. Main Floor, Main Building.

Stunning New Fall Suits, $14.75

For Women and Misses, in an Amazing Sale, Monday, at

Duplicates of these very suits are shown around town today at prices up to $19.50.

Greenhut's policy of selling "Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere" is strongly exemplified in this offering.

Your Fall suit problem is really solved in this sale, for these are exceptionally smart, splendidly made garments, and the price is certainly wonderfully low.

The collection of styles is extensive and varied.

The materials are excellent and the most popular now, including WOOL POPLIN, FANCY TWEEDS, HEATHER MIXTURES AND SERGES.

The new colors include: Navy, Russian Green and African Brown, as well as Black.

Every suit is faultlessly tailored down to the minutest detail; lined with guaranteed satin. Among the many style features you will find new convertible collars, which permit of two styles of wear: inverted plaits, fancy straps, novelty button trimming and plaited back. Belted at sides or all around.

Dainty Norfolk suits with flap patch pockets and belt.

Also other models that button right up to the neck or have collar of natural or skunk-dyed opossum. (Specially becoming for misses.)

New circular flare skirts are featured. Sizes up to 44 inch bust.

Fine Imported All-Wool Dress Goods

54 Inches Wide; Monday, Yard... 98c

A very choice lot of Pebble Armure—one of the season's favorite fabrics in black and all the new Autumn shades.

36 in. Scotch Plaids—a large assortment of the newest designs; yard..... 39c

$2 Umbrellas

For Men & Women Tomorrow, at..... 1.25

Made of piece-dyed Taffeta and fine American Taffeta. Paragon frames with case and tassels. An assortment of fine handles to choose from—natural wood with sterling silver mounts.

Children's School Umbrellas—made of fast color materials; waterproof; various handles..... 47c

$1 White Voile Blouses

For Women and Misses. Sale..... 69c

Embroidered or lace trimmed, deep round collars, also some in flesh and light blue. Materials are WHITE and SELF-STRIPED VOILE in grades that will launder perfectly.

Size assortments are somewhat incomplete.

Silks, Velvets Velveteens

"The Big Store's" Annual Sale will be inaugurated tomorrow with a notable list of specials.

Silks

Chiffon Faille Poplin—36 inches wide; full range of colors; yard..... 48c

Lining Satins—36 inches wide; full range of best colors; yard..... 59c

Black Satin Messalines—36 inches wide; good washing quality; yard..... 59c

Colored Messaline—35 inches wide; full line of colors; yard..... 65c

Crepe de Chine—40 inches wide; full line of colors; also black; yard..... 93c

Black Satin de Chine—40 inches wide; very fine quality; yard..... 85c

Black Dress Taffeta—35 inches wide; heavy grade; yard..... 88c

Black Satin Duchesse—40 inches wide; yarn-dyed; good quality; yard..... 95c

Black Dress Taffeta—40 inches wide; elegant quality; yard..... $1.00

Black Faille Silk—40 inches wide; desirable for Fall and Winter wear; yard..... $1.00

Black Satin Duchesse—36 inches wide; extra heavy quality; yard..... $1.45

Black Crepe de Chine—44 inches wide; excellent quality; yard..... $1.45

Velvets & Velveteens

Imported Velveteens—all the best colors; yard 58c, $1 and $1.25

Imported Chiffon Velveteen—27 inches wide; all the best colors; also black; yard..... $1.45

Imported Plain Black Velvets—39 inches wide; yard..... $2.00

Imported Black Chiffon Velvets—39 inches wide; yard..... $2.75

$2 "American Lady" Corsets, *Monday*... $1

A splendid model of this famous corset, which conforms to the present demand of fashion. Medium bust, tapering waist, long over hips and back. Sizes 18 to 30.

Women's $3.50 Novelty High Shoes, $1.79

Anniversary Sale, a Pair

The very latest footwear for Fall and Winter use. All new, clean and perfect. Vamps are of patent leather in button or lace style; tops of fawn, gray or brown cloth; soles are Goodyear welted, light and flexible.

$2.95 Genuine Pin Seal Leather Hand Bags at $2.50

Beautiful bags, richly lined with silk brocaded taffeta; fitted with purse and hanging mirror, or inside compartment with mirror; nickel-plated or covered frames; fancy jewel knobs

Curtains and Draperies

New and Exquisite Effects in Hangings for Winter Decorations—Exceptional Bargains

25c to 35c Imported Scotch Madras—white and ecru; yard..... 15c & 25c

$1.25 Scrim Curtains—at..... 89c

$2.50 Colored Madras Curtains—with valance; at..... $1.89

$2.75 Tapestry Couch Covers—at..... $1.85

$5.50 Mercerized Armure Portieres—trimmed with gimp edge; at..... $4.50

$1.95 Nottingham Lace Curtains—at..... $1.50

$3.75 Damasks and Armures—suitable for furniture and wall coverings; yard..... $2.50

We offer a complete line of Tapestry, Armures, Damasks and Brocatelles Lace Curtains and Bed Sets at wonderfully low prices. Estimates furnished for interior decoration and upholstering.

"Lighting Week" in Our Famous Department of Lighting Fixtures

For the week beginning September 27th and ending October 4th we participate in the national "Lighting Week."

The occasion is marked by the offer of EXTRAORDINARY VALUES in Mantles, Chandeliers, Lamps, Gas Domes, Inverted, Semi-direct and Indirect Gas Fixtures, etc.

Our Great Pure Food Show

It's a positive revelation to every housekeeper, showing her how to reduce the cost of the table without sacrificing quality in the least.

Leading producers and packers are demonstrating the best advertised food products. Specially low prices are quoted for Monday's selling. Mail Orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Our New Grocery Catalogue Is Ready. Write and Ask for a FREE Copy.

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
NEW FARINA	58c	30c
CRACKED WHEAT	60c	31c
FRESH CORNMEAL	35c	18c
ROLLED OATMEAL	44c	23c
PINHEAD OATMEAL	55c	28c
IMPORTED TAPIOCA	76c	39c
PEARL BARLEY	55c	28c

BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $1.83; bushel, 60-lb. bag, 92c; peck, 15 lbs..... 25c

NEW SWEET PEAS—Fountain quality tender Early Junes; doz., $1.75; can..... 15c

PURE SPICES—freshly ground Cinnamon, Mustard, Ginger or Pepper; lb..... 24c

Tetley's Tea

India-Ceylon, Formosa Oolong or Mixed Tea; ¼ or ½-lb. lead packets; 5 lbs., $2.40; special, lb..... 49c

PORK AND PEAS—Lakeside brand; doz., 60c; reg. 10c can..... 5c

New Vegetables

SWEET GREEN CORN—doz..... 25c

SMALL WHITE PICKLING ONIONS—5-qt. basket..... 48c

GREEN LIMA BEANS—4 quarts..... 25c

NEW SWEET POTATOES—5-qt. basket..... 28c

NEW GREEN GINGER—root; lb..... 15c

YOUNG BEETS and young carrots; 5-quart basket..... 23c

NEW EGGPLANT—large size..... 10c

RED ONIONS and yellow onions; 5-quart basket..... 25c

Milk and Cream

CONDENSED MILK—Great Dane brand; imported from Denmark; doz., $1; 3 cans..... 25c

BERNESE ALPS CREAM—for whipping, deserts and serving with coffee; doz., $1.35; reg. 18c can..... 12c

EVAPORATED MILK—Golden Key brand; doz., 94c; big 10c can 8c

MARCARONI or Spaghetti—10-lb. box..... 48c

APPLE CIDER VINEGAR—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle..... 10c

Baking Powder

PRINCINE BAKING POWDER—5-lb. pail, $1.50; 1-lb. can..... 30c

FOUNTAIN BAKING POWDER—5-lb. can, $1.45; 1-lb. can..... 33c

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER—2½-lb. can, 74c; 1-lb. can..... 29c

RYZON BAKING POWDER—1-lb. can, 35c; ½-lb. can..... 18c

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—½-lb. can..... 42c

STRAINED TOMATO—Redden brand; doz., 89c; 3 reg. 5c cans..... 10c

Naptha Soap

SWIFT'S BEST QUALITY—for laundry and household use; box 100 bars, $3.89; 10 reg. 4½c bars..... 39c

ZAP WASHING CEREAL—6 packages, 27c; package..... 5c

Sugar

BEST REFINED GRANULATED—10-lb. cotton bag, 58c; 25-lb. cotton bag..... $1.45

Coffee

Roasted fresh daily.

GUADABALI BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $6.50; 10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5½ lbs., $1; lb..... 18c

CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $5.50 5 lbs., $1.10; lb..... 22c

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.90; 5½ lbs., $1; lb..... 19c

Olives

SYLMAR CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—bottle, 54c; and..... 29c

MAMMOTH QUEEN OLIVES—doz., $1.76; reg. 24c bottle..... 15c

CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—doz., $1.14; 3 tall cans..... 29c

Flour

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR—¼-bbl. bag..... 82c

Limit, 2 bags at this price.

COMPLIMENTARY—Gold Medal Cook Book (74 pages) with purchase Gold Medal Flour.

FOUNTAIN PREMIUM PATENT FLOUR—bbl., $7.25; ½-bbl., $3.90; ¼-bbl. bag..... 94c

Sunshine Biscuits

CHOCOLATE FINGERS, Musicale, Butter Thins, Vanilla Wafers, Fig Bars, Jersey Creams; 6 reg. 10c pkgs., 47c; pkge..... 8c

FREE—One regular 5c package "Takboma" Biscuits with purchase of 6 packages Sunshine Biscuits.

Washing Powder

PRIDE OF THE KITCHEN—doz., 39c; 6 reg. 5c 1-lb. packages..... 20c

Tea Specials

BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

HOUSEHOLD TEAS—green or black; blended to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 25c

PLANTATION TEAS—green, black or mixed teas; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; lb..... 60c

Lamb

Legs of fancy city-dressed; lb..... 20c

Smoked Meats

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb..... 16c

CANVASED HAMS—lb..... 20c

SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb..... 14c

SQUIRE'S CHESTER BACON—lb..... 21c

HAZEL WESTPHALIA STYLE BACON—lb..... 25c

HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. box, 47c; 3-lb. carton..... 24c

Fresh Fruits

CANTALOUPES—sweet, juicy melons; 4 for..... 25c

LEMONS—large, bright and juicy; doz..... 18c

COOKING PEARS—5-qt. basket..... 33c

JONATHAN TABLE APPLES—5-qt. basket..... 43c

NEW GREENING APPLES—5-qt. basket..... 35c

CRAB APPLES—5-quart basket..... 38c

Blankets, Comforters, Pillows, Sheets

The qualities are standard—and the prices amazingly low.

15c Crib Blankets—size 30x40; single; white fleeced cotton blankets; blue and pink borders; each..... 9c

59c Crib Blankets—size 36x48; blue and pink Jacquard fleeced blankets; neat patterns; each..... 39c

89c Single Bed Blankets—only 600 pairs of white, gray and tan cotton fleeced blankets; with colored borders; pair..... 59c

$1.50 White Wool-Knap Blankets—300 pairs of these famous cotton blankets; wool finish; blue and pink borders; pair..... 98c

$3.50 to $4.50 "Eastern Made" Blankets—500 pairs of white, part wool blankets from the well-known "Eureka Mills;" some of these blankets are in pairs; others are cut and bound singly. Blue and pink borders. Sizes for single, ¾ and full-size beds. Some of these blankets have slight mill imperfections; pair..... $2.95

$1.00 Bed Comforters—silkoline-covered; cotton-filled; each..... 69c

$2.50 Blanket Comforters — 300 single Jacquard blankets; light and dark colors; each..... $1.49

$4.00 Jacquard Blankets—white wool-knap, fancy colored Jacquard borders; pair..... $2.95

"Odd" Lot of Comforters—for full-size beds; some with borders; clean cotton filling; fine silkolene top and back, at; each..... $1.49

$2.95 Fine Comforters—Persian and floral designs; numerous handsome patterns to choose from; laminated and pure cotton filling; ea..... $2.19

49c Bed Pillows—500 to sell at this very low price; clean feather pillows, covered with fancy ticking; each..... 29c

39c Bed Sheets—bleached muslin sheets; torn sizes; 54x90 inches; each..... 29c

Bleached Muslin Bed Sheets—1,000 superior quality sheets for ¾, twin and full-size beds; at, each..... 59c

Flannel Specials

Big Timely Sale Monday

18c KIMONO FLANNELS—velvet finish; new floral border designs; light and dark grounds; yard..... 12½c

15c BLEACHED SHAKER FLANNEL—36 inches wide; extra heavy quality; yard..... 9c

10c OUTING FLANNEL—27 inches wide; neat pink and blue stripes; good fleecy nap; yard..... 7½c

TUSSAH SILK—35 inches wide; blas, plain novelties; new Fall combination colorings; yard..... 39c

15c SUPERIOR QUALITY PERCALES—36 inches wide; complete assortment of new Fall styles in dots, stripes, figures on white, cadet, red, navy and black grounds; yard..... 11c

100 Genuine Oil Paintings $2.45

To Be Sold Monday at.....

Popular subjects for your choice. Size of canvas 9x12 and 6x14.

Good-looking, substantially made, gilt and gold burnished frames. Fitted with glass and shadow box.

Double 2¢ Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and colder Monday; probably fair Tuesday; northwest gales diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,065. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

HALT CITY TRAFFIC TO TEST SUBWAYS

Police Close Many Streets as Experts Investigate the New Excavations.

TWO INQUIRIES UNDER WAY

Mayor Appoints Committee and Service Board Gets Men from Other Cities.

ACCIDENT REPORTS PENDING

One Victim of Broadway Collapse in Critical Condition—Changes in Street Car Routes.

Where Cars Will Run Today, and Where They Will Not

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Railways Company, issued the following statement at midnight:

In the morning the Eighth Street and Fourteenth Street crosstown lines will be running as usual.

It is expected that the shoring that we have ordered at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway will be completed by 8 o'clock. When it is in place the cars will be in operation for through traffic across Thirty-fourth Street, and will permit of ths completion of through traffic up and down Sixth Avenue.

The Broadway cars cannot be operated immediately north or south of Thirty-eighth Street on account of the cave-in.

North of the cave-in the Broadway cars will run north from Forty-third Street.

It is expected that the Twenty-third Street Crosstown line will be in operation by 10 A. M.

The Seventh Avenue line will be operated only north of Thirty-third Street for possibly a week or more.

Two separate investigations into tha safety of streets over the new subway excavations began yesterday, following the collapsing of Broadway at Thirty-eighth Street on Saturday evening, when a woman was killed and three men were injured, and a similar accident in Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, where seven persons were killed and eighty-five injured on Wednesday.

Mayor Mitchel appointed a committee of twelve engineers to conduct an inquiry in co-operation with him and other city officials, with Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein in general charge. Ths Public Service Commission, already equipped with a formidable array of construction experts, sent for other engineers from Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco to examine tbe cut and cover work here, report on its safeness, and recommend means to prevent further disaster.

City Officials Apprehensive.

The nervousness of city officials over the entire subway situation was shown by the activity late in the afternoon when a six-inch water pipe burst in tha excavation of the Seventh Avenua subway at Rector and Greenwich Streets. The water flowed down a grade into a hollow underneath a pumping station and was pumped out quickly.

It was decided after examination that no supports had been undermined, and that there was no danger of a cave-in. But as soon as the report of anothsr misfortune in the aubway had been received thera was a hasty exodus of officials, and presently there gathered at the scena Police Commissioner Woods, Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger, Public Service Commissioner William Hayward, Secretary Travis H. Whitney of the Public Service Commission, the commission's principal subway engineer, Robert Ridgway; Deputy Police Commissioner Lawrence Dunham, and Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interboro Rapid Transit Company. Ths damags done here was only slight and traffic soon was resumed.

Downtown Traffic Tied Up.

Meantime, tha Police Dspartment enforced widespread restrictions of traffic that tied up vehicular transportation in the heart of the city. With the light travel of Sunday, these regulations did not fall so heavily on the public as they may today when tens of thousands of workers must ride to their places of business. Also, shuttla services relieved the situation.

The Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street crosstown lines and the Sixth Avenue were the principal arteries affected. It is expected that they will be running this morning, as will the Eighth Street and Fourteenth Street crosstowns. Traffic on Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth Street, and on Sevanth Avenue below Thirty-third Street, will continue to be held up.

Parties of engineers under the direction of the Public Service Commission and the Mayor were at work all day examining the roofed streets over the excavations. The Mayors' committee made an inspection of all the unfinished subway construction work which is being conducted by the United States Realty and Improvement Corporation, the builder of the sections whara both of last week's accidents occurred, and today it will examine all of the subway construction throughout the city where there are roofed excavations in which

Continued on Page 4.

OUR FORCES ATTACKED BY HAITIAN REBELS

Forty Natives Killed and Ten of Our Marines Wounded—Haitians Had Refused to Disarm.

CAPE HAITIEN, Sept. 26.—In an attack by Haitian rebels on an American force, about two miles from Cape Haitien, forty Haitians were killed. Ten Americans were wounded.

The rebels have refused to disarm, and the Americans are marching on Haut du Cap, in tha plain of the north.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Tbe Navy Department tonight was without confirmation of the report of another clash between American marines and Haitians at Cape Haitien today, in which forty Haitians were killed and ten Americans wounded. Admiral Capterton's report of the fight is expected at any time.

Word reached Washington today that the committee of the Haitian Parliament that had been considering the protectorate treaty would report tomorrow or next day. It is confidently expected that the report will be favorahla and that ratification will follow in short order.

The executive authorities in Haiti have already signed the treaty, and pending its acceptance by Parliament its more important provisions have been put into practical operation by tha American naval forces around Haiti under a sort of modus vivendi.

American officials are already in charge of the Haitian Custom Houses, and American marines, some on foot and some mounted, are operating in the interior.

BLAKE WINS RELEASE FROM AMERICAN POST

Ambassador Sharp Persuades Ambulance Committee Not to Hinder Surgeon's Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The American Ambulance versus Dr. Blake controversy over ths latter's resignation to accept the post as chief surgeon of the British hospital at Ris Orangis was settled today in favor of Dr. Blake by the intervention of the American Ambassador. However, even this powerful influence did not prevent a big fight in the Executive Committee, during which several members offered their resignations befors the Ambulance climbed down from its position.

The battle has raged ever since Dr. Blake's ultimatum of last Thursday, when asked to reconsider his resignation, in which ha gave the only terms acceptable to him to remain. The committee then discovered that the War Ministry first desired the acceptance of his resignation by the hospital before officially confirming him in his new position. It was then decided to hold up the acceptance even though Dr. Blake quit his services with them.

Dr. Blake, who had received a cable from Robert Bacon, then called on Ambassador Sharp, who asked Laurenca Benet of the Ambulance Committee to see that a letter of acceptance was written. Several members of the committee went over to the Blaks causa, declaring tha American institution would be split in two if they prevented another hospital from obtaining the services of so able a surgeon just because he desired to leave them. The remainder of the committee then saw the light and decided to give a letter provided the offered committee resignations be withdrawn, and also that Dr. Blake take no members of the hospital with him.

WIRELESS TOWER FALLS IN FRONT OF EXPRESS

Locomotive of Fast B. & M. Train Derailed When Tufts College Structure Is Blown on Track.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 26.—The new wireless telegraph tower at Tufts College, 304 feet in height, was blown over during a gale today, and fell a few feat in front of an express train from Concord, N. H., on the Boston & Maine Railroad. The locomotive was derailed when it plunged into the steel framework, but no one was injured.

Passengers in a trolley car also had a narrow escape. The car was approaching the tower when the motorman, glancing upward, saw it swaying, and brought the car to a standstill within 100 feet of tha falling steel. A group of sightseers standing near the cement base of the tower jumped back in time to escape being struck.

All of tha electric wires in the neighborhood were torn down, several poles were broken, and two large trees were uprooted. Electric and steam traffic was held up for several hours until the wreckage could be removed. The breaking of a temporary guy wire as the atructure swayed in the wind is believed to have led to the accident.

REPORT THAT YAQUIS BURNED 60 PERSONS

Dispatches from Sonora Tell of Terrible Death of Women and Children in Hay Car.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 26.—Eighty passengers on a Southern Pacific Mexican train were thrown into a car containing hay and the car set on fire by a band of Yaqui Indians on Friday, near Torres, Sonora, according to wireless advices received hsre today from Hermosillo, via Guaymas.

Only twenty passengers have been accounted for thus far, tha others having been burned to death.

The Indians, according to the report, numbered about sixty, and were deserters from one of the Mexican factional armies. They first derailed the train, which was running from Campo Verde to Torres, after which they placed tha passengers, most of whom were women and children, in the hay car, and applied the torch. So far as is known no Americans were on the train.

Torres is a small town, about seventy miles north of Guaymas, and a junction point of the railroad, a spur line running into the mining district.

ALLIES' DELEGATES GO WEST ON LOAN

Terms All Agreed Upon, They Will Confer with Bankers of West and South.

START FOR CHICAGO TODAY

War News Pleases Them and May Prove Helpful by Widening Syndicate Support.

5-YEAR BONDS TO BE ISSUED

$500,000,000 of These at 5% to be Convertible into Ten or Fifteen Year Bonds at 4½%.

An agreement among New York bankers to co-operate with the Anglo-French Financial Commission in the raising of $500,000,000 for the stabilization of the foreign exchange market was reached at confersnces held on Saturday and yesterday afternoon, and today four members of the commission, accompanied by one of the partners of J. P. Morgan & Co., will leave for Chicago.

Tha Western trip was decided upon for the purpose of bringing bankers throughout the Middle West into accord with the position taken by leading New York financiers. George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial Bank; J. B. Forgan, head of the First National; J. Ogden Armour, and other influential Chicago capitalists have been lukewarm toward ths proposals made for a big commercial credit, and the visit of the Commissioners is expected to give the negotiationa a national character.

Will Not Go West of Chicago.

The commission does not expect to go further West than Chicago, but bankers from St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and other centres have been asked to meet the members thera to go over the points brought out at the conferences in this city, and it is believed that objections which they have raised can be overcome by a frank discussion with the commission.

Lord Reading, chairman of the commission, and Basil B. Blackett will be of the party which leaves this afternoon, and it is expected that the other two members will be Sir Henry Babbington Smith and Earnest Mallet. The Morgan firm will be represented by either Henry P. Davison or Thomas W. Lamont. Sir Edward Holden had expected to make the trip, hut it appeared likely last night that he would remain in New York with ona of the two representatives of the French Government.

Terms of the Loan.

There was another important meeting of Morgan partners and several other New York bankers yesterday afternoon, at which some of the Commissioners were present. It was decided that while tha success of the proposed loan has been practically assured by the support already enlisted, bankers at other important centres who have not had an opportunity to maka their views known should be consulted before the final details are decided upon. If thess men are won over, the losn will be announced in a few days along the lines already outlined. These are:

The provision of $500,000,000 to be deposited with banks in this country and to he expended exclusively for commercial purchases.

Great Britain and France to issue five-year 5 per cent. notes, payable in dollars at New York, these notes to he a joint obligation on the two Governments having priority as to principal and interest over all other Government debts.

The notes to ba convertible, at the option of the holder, into 4½ per cent. fifteen or twenty year bonds at maturity.

The notes to be sold to a huge syndicate of banks, firms, and individuals, probably at 97½, with the undsrstanding that they shall he offered to investors at about 99.

Russia's needs for credit here to be taken care of in other ways, and nona of the money provided by this loan to be used for that country's account.

The Commissioners made this statement regarding the purpose of their Western trip:

We have spent much of our time since our arrival in studying conditions in this country, and have conferred with many bankers and business men. We are now desirous of meeting soma of the leading men of affairs from other great centres, and for that purpose, the Chairman and some other members of the mission will start tomorrow for Chicago.

We hava been greatly pleased with tha active and cordial desire for co-operation shown by diverse interests throughout the country, and we feel confident that an arrangement will be effected for the attainment of the common ends sought, namely, to preserve and maintain international trada between the United States of Amarica, on the ona hand, and Great Britain and France, upon the other, hy the removal of the impediments which arise from instahility in the rate of exchange.

War News Pleases Delegates.

Both the bankers who have been at work on the arrangements for bringing out the largest security issue ever floated in one operation in this country and tha members of the Anglo-French Commission were highly pleased with the war naws yesterday. It was said that the beginning of the long-planned general offensive movement on the part of the Allies could not have been better timed for the influence which it had upon sentiment affecting the bond offering. It has been argued that while the credit of the two nations could not be questioned, even if their ultimate defeat were conceded, the flotation of the $500,

Continued on Page 2.

Austria Is Calling Out Reserves of Eighteen

ZURICH, Switzerland, Sept. 26.—The Austrian eighteen-year-old landsturm class has been ordered to join tha army on Oct. 15, according to a dispatch from Vianna. Other classes, including the ages of 19, 20, 24, and from 38 to 45, will be summoned to the colors the middle of November.

The oldest classes, from 43 to 50 years, will be called out at the end of November.

SLAYS OPERA SINGER; HER FIANCE A SUICIDE

Girl Was to Have Opened Tonight in Victor Herbert's "Princess Pat" at the Cort.

ROMANCE BEGAN ON STAGE

Young Man, in Tears an Hour Before, Had Lamented Sweetheart's Waning Love.

As he passed the music conservatory of Mme. Alice Andres Parker, 240 West Saventy-second Street, at 11 o'clock last night, Policeman Koenig of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station heard four revolver shots, raced up the steps, demanding of Mme. Parker, who admitted him, where tha shooting had been.

"Why, it must be outside," replied Mme. Parker. "We didn't hear it."

"It was in your top floor," responded the policeman, and he led the way to the top story front room. The door waa locked. Koenig hurst it open. Those behind Koenig saw that the body of Miss Pearl Palmer, a light opera singer, who was to have opened tonight at the Cort Theatre, playing the aecond lead in Victor Herbert's "Princess Pat," lay on the floor nesr the bed.

Beside her lay Herbert Heckler, also a singer in light opera. Both were wounded in the head, where two hullets had struck each. The girl was conscious, and tried to speak as the policeman and the others entered, but before she could utter a word she lost consciousnesa.

Dr. Robert Rose of 363 West End Avenue was paying a call at the house and was in the parlor, on the ground floor. A shout brought him running upstairs, and one glance at Miss Palmer caused him to exclaim:

"She's dying. Hurry her to a hospital."

Then he bent over Heckler, and rose in a few seconds with the announcement that he was dead.

An ambulance was called from the Roosevelt Hospital, and the girl was hurried to that institution, where she died early this morning.

Mme. Parker and others in the conservatory who had known both the young man and the young woman for years were almost prostrated by the tragedy, but several of them said they had feared something would happen because of Heckler's infatuation for the girl and his growing belief that she was losing her love for him, although they were engaged to be married.

They met three years ago while playing in the same company, and a year later announced their engagement. Why they had not married hefora this no one seemed to know, unless they were ambitious and were progressing in their profession, in that neither was willing to abandon chances for further success.

Miss Palmer had sung last week in Philadelphia and reached Mme. Parker's homa yesterday afternoon. The conservatory was recently taken over by the Aborns to become the Aborn Classes for Operatic Training, hut Mme. Parker was still in charga, and she gave Miss Palmer her old room on the top floor.

Heckler, who is said to be the son of a wealthy jeweler of Chicago, apparently had not been singing this Summer, for he had been in the city for a month, and presently was to have taken a position as teachar in the Aborn school, it was said. He called at the house last evening, apparently as soon as ha learned that Miss Palmer had returned to town, and Mme. Parker directed him to the girl's room.

Heckler had lived in the house himself on former occasions and was well known to Mme. Parker. She told him that Miss Palmer had complained of nervousness over tonight's opening, and Heckler, making some sympathetic remark, passed on up to her room, greeting W. W. Houston, a music teacher of 21 West Thirtisth Street, and also a caller at the house, as he passed through the parlor.

Presently he came downstairs again and asked Mr. Houston to accompany him to a near-by hotel, where he could buy a bottle of ale.

"Miss Palmer doesn't feel well," he explained, "and I thought the ale would do her good if taken just before she retired."

Houston accompanied him, and they walked to Broadway and Seventy-second Street, whera they got the ale and started back. As they neared tha house Heckler complained:

"Something's the matter. I'm losing Pearl's love. She isn't the same as she was. She is very successful and ambitious, and I think she's forgetting me in her pride in her work. If I can't have her love I don't want to live."

Then, to the amazement of Houston, he hurst into tears. Houston tried to calm him, and hy the time they reached the house had so pacified him that he was able to pass on up to Miss Palmer's room without exciting the comment of others.

The room on tha top floor is three stories above the parlor floor, so that ordinary sounds do not carry so far, but Mme. Parker, Mr. Houston, and the others all hear Miss Palmer laugh once, and they recalled afterward that it was a laugh in which there was no joy, no humor. It sounded harsh, scornful, cynical, as though the girl were amused at Heckler's protestations.

Then they heard the voices of both, and knew they must be raiaed for the sound to have reached to the lower floor, but still none went upstairs, for neither Heckler nor Mias Palmer was of tha sort who might be expected to give way to a quarrel. And then came several screams.

It was found that Heckler had fired two bullets into Miss Palmer's head and two in his own. The first bullet had grazed the top of the girl's scalp and from the position of her body she apparently had tried to reach the door and escape when Heckler fired the second time. This bullet entered below her left ear and lodged in the brain.

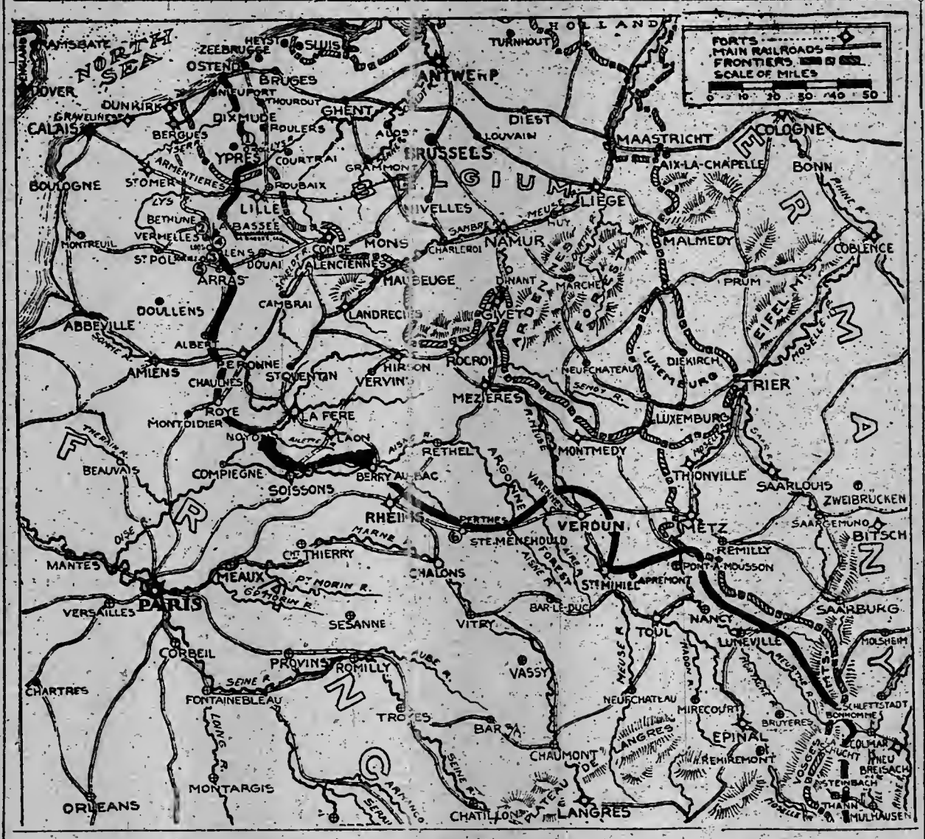
To shoot himself Heckler had put the weapon to his own temple and it waa disclosed how close he must have stood to his victim when his body was found stretched as close to her on the floor that they touched.

Hackler was 27 years old and Miss Palmer was two years younger. It was said at the conservatory last night that her family was supposed to be named Foster and to live at 236 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Mme. Parker said aftarward that Heckler had been taking vocal instruction from her for the last three months and had been such a hard worker that she wouldn't be surprised if his labors had turned his brain. She seemed to think this might have made him imagine a coldness on the part of his fiancée.

Continued on Page 3.

ALLIES ATTACK FROM SEA TO VERDUN; SMASH 20 MILES OF GERMAN FRONT; 20,000 PRISONERS, MANY GUNS TAKEN



Western Battle Front, Scene of Allies' Great Drive

1. Hooge, the northern limit of the British attack.
2. Here the British captured five miles of trenches.
3. The British capture of Hill 70, a mile from Lens, threatens the German occupation of that town.
4. Loos, captured by the British, is about twelve miles from Lille, the most important city of Northern France held by the Germans.
5. Souchez, after months of fighting, now entirely in French hands.
6. Perthes, middle of the Champagne line, along which the French captured fifteen miles of trenches.

Greatest Advances Made in Champagne and North of Arras.

SOUCHEZ AND LOOS TAKEN

British Capture of the Latter Threatens the Germans' Possession of Lens.

A 70-HOUR BOMBARDMENT

It Preceded French Assaults Which Won 15 Miles of Trenches Near Perthes.

33 FIELD GUNS CAPTURED

Booty of the Allies Includes Many Machine Guns and Much Other War Material.

GERMANS ADMIT REVERSES

Report Evacuation of Loos and Champagne Positions — Rushing Reinforcements Through Belgium.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The great allied offensive in the west began yesterday was successfully continued today. Tonight the net result la the taking of more than 20,000 unwounded German prisoners, the occupation of twenty miles of Germsn trenchcs, (the German lines having been penetrated at soma points to a depth of two and one-half miles,) and the capture of upward of thirty field guns, besides other war material.

The attack which resulted in the French and British victories began Saturday morning. For several weeks there has been an almost incessant bombardment with big guns, which late last week increased in intensity, particularly in the sectors where the infantry attacks took place.

The French, who have the most important gain to their credit, directed their chief onset against the Germah lines around Perthes, Beausejour, and Suippes, in Champagne, where in December they made a considerable gain of ground. Saturday's attack, however, backed by a tremendous artillery fire, gave them possession of more territory than they had retaken from the Germans since the latter dug themselves in after the battle of the Marne.

According to the French account the Germans in Champagne were driven out of their trenches over a front of fifteen miles, varying in depth from two-thirds of a mile to two and a half miles. The Franch in this engagement captured more than 12,000 prisoners, and apparently tha advantage is being pressed still further.

Weakens German Argonne Positions.

The importance of this gain lies in the fact that every yard of ground taken in this region weakens the German position around Verdun, from which the Germans might be compelled to retire should the French succeed in making any further advance.

The French also have regained, first the cemetery and then the whole town of Souchez and trenches east of the Lahyrinth in the Arras district, which was the scena of much heavy fighting earlier in the year. This battle was fought in co-operation with the British, who attacked on either side of La Bassée Canal. The attack to the south of the canal, Field Marshal Sir John French reports, was a complete success. Trenches on a five-mile front were taken at this point, the victors penetrating the German lines 4,000 yards.

This push forward gives the British possession of the road from Lens to La Bassée, which was used by the Germans for moving troops and supplies north and south, and threatens to outflank the German troops holding the town of Lens.

British Only Twelve Miles from Lille.

Hill No. 70, one of the positions taken on the road, is less than a mile directly north of Lens, with Hulluch, which also fell into the hands of the British, is at the end of the road near La Bassée. It is only twelve miles from Hulluch to Lille, the chief city of Northern France.

North of the canal the British, although they fought all day yesterday, were unable to hold the ground gained and had to fall back to the trenches which they had left in the morning. The attack, however, accomplished one purpose, as, according to Sir John French, German reserves were sent to check this move, this giving the British aouth of the canal an opportunity to consolidate their new positions unmolested.

A somewhat similar manoeuvre took place to the north and south of the Menin Road, east of Ypres, and the results were the same. North of the road the British were unable to hold the ground taken, while to the south they

ENTENTE ARMY TO AID GREECE

Saloniki to be the Base for Operations in the Event of Balkan War.

BULGARIA NOW HEDGING

Assures Powers Mobilization Is Purely Defensive—Germans Keenly Disappointed.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.—Whila the intentions of Bulgaria continue to be surrounded with considerable mystery it is clear that should that vacillating Balkan power venture to attack Serbia she will immediately find herself arrayed also against the army of Greece and in all likelihood that of Rumania, aided by a formidable force of British and French troops. Advices from Athens intimate that this aid has been offered to Greece by Great Britain and France, and that in the event of hostilities Saloniki will be used as a base by the Entsnte expeditionary corps.

Meanwhile Bulgaria, which had been definitely placed on the side of Germany and Austria as the result of recent news from Sofia, is showing every disposition to "hedge." She confirmed officially yesterday to the Governments of the Entente powers the semi-official statement published on Saturday that her mohilization had been ordered in the national interests and that it had not the slightest aggressive character.

The Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavoff, in an interview with the Sofia correspondent of the Berlin Tageshlatt, rsiterated this statement, but it is noteworthy that, while he said the measure was not directed against Greece or Rumania, ha omitted Serbia.

In Germany keen disappointment and not a little uneasiness is felt at the turn of affairs. It had been confidently expected that Bulgaria would enter the war on the side of the Central Empires as soon as her mobilization was completed.

King Consisntine and the Greek Premier, M. Vsnizelos, apparently have entirely composed the differences which led to their separation when the Premier early in the war wanted to join the Allies against Turkey. The cheering of the Greek populace gathered in front of tha office of the British Minister, Sir Francis E. H. Elliot, was a significant incident in Saturday's crisis, says tha correspondent at Athens of Reuter's Telegram Company. Although Greece still feels the effects of the late Balkan war, the correspondent adds, all shades of opinion support tha mohilization of the Greek army as the only possihle course which the Hellenic Government could take.

"The whola matter may yet be smoothed over, as Bulgaria is continuing her negotiations with tha Entente powers, the Bulgarian Minister at Petrograd having had a long conference with the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff, while the Ministers at other capitals insist that the Bulgarians would not fight against their old friends, Great Britain and Russia.

On the other hand, the Austro-German offensiva against Serhia, which seems to

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SAY AUSTRIANS SET FIRE ON SANT' ANNA

Two Jumped Overboard, Officers Report, and Three Are Under Arrest.

NAPLES, Sept. 26, (via Paris.)—The commander and officers of the Fabre Line steamership Sant' Anna, which has arrived here from New York after having put in at the Azores with fire in her cargo, asserts that they have collected undisputable evidence that the fire was set by five Austrian passengers who gave false names when they boarded the vessel.

Three of these passengers, it is asserted, have been arrested, while the two others threw themselves overboard and disappeared.

The Sant Anna sailed from South Brooklyn on Sept. 7 for Naples and Marseilles with 1,764 passengers, who were mostly Italian reservists.

A message was received at the State Department in Washington on Sept. 17 from Walter H. Schultz, the United States Consul at St. Michaels, saying that eighteen fuses had been discovered on the orlop deck of No. 2 hold, where the haggage was stowed, and several explosions had been heard hy the crew of the steamship before the fire started. After transferring to the Ancona 805 passengers, who occupied the steerage forward and had been driven out hy smoke and water, the Sant' Anna proceeded to Naples.

Since the fire broke out on the Sant' Anna the Fabre Line has adopted the plan of the other transatlantic lines out of New York of having all haggage searched before it is placed on board ship.

The passenger agents of all transatlantic lines out of this port operating under neutral flags will not accept any mals German, Austrian or Hungarian passengers on their steamships unless they have safs conduct passes from the Allies.

FOG SAVED THE CYMRIC WITH BIG WAR CARGO

Crew of the White Star Liner Think Submarine Mistook the Hesperian for Her.

Members of the crew of the White Star liner Cymric, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said that when the vessel sailed from New York on Aug. 27 she had 17,000 tons of cargo, the largest shipment of ammunition made since the war began. In addition to hundreds of cases of rifle and revolver cartridges, the Cymric carried a large number of empty shells to be filled at Woolwich Arsenal, England. The cargo was stowed up to the hatches and staggered the longshoremen in Liverpool when the hatches were taken off. Some of the empty shells weighed 180 pounds.

German submarines were on the lookout for the Cymric off the coast of Ireland and the North of Scotland, because word had been sent from New York of the ammunition she had on board, the sailors said, but they missed her in the fog. One hundred miles west of Fastnet the liner was met by a cruiser and two torpedo boat destroyers to escort her into port.

The crew of the Cymric all believe that the Allan liner Hesperian was torpedoed by mistake for their ship, because the vessels were of very similar design. Captain F. E. Bednell and the officers of the liner were noncommittal regarding the ammunition carried on the last eastward voyage, but admitted that the liner was escorted into Liverpool by a cruiser and two torpedo boat destroyers.

The Captain said that while the Cymric was in Liverpool he went to Belfast and brought the Olympic round to Southampton. She is being converted into a hospital ship for the Dardanelles.

GERMANS CEASE DVINSK ATTACKS

Heavy Fighting in Russia Taken Up on the Front East of Vilna and Lida.

RUSSIANS CARRY POSITIONS

Capture Prisoners and Guns—Austrians Repulse All Attacks Near Galician Border.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.—After their desperate attacks before Dvinsk, which were repulsed by the Russians, the Germans have transferred their principal activity to the front east of Vilna and Lida. The German official report does not mention the Dvinsk front, and Petrograd tells of driving the Germans from ons position there.

According to last night's Petrograd report the Russians are doing much more than holding their own. Thoy have repulsed many attacks, have carried several villages, and taken a number of prisoners and guns. The Berlin report claims insignificant advances.

South of the Pripet to Galicia the Russians have failed to carry on their successes of last week. The Austrians have repulsed attacks near the border of aGlicia, and the Petrograd report has nothing to note in this theatre.

Russians Face 2,600,000 Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Ths military expert of the Russky Invalid estimates that there are 130 Austro-German divisions, comprising 2,600,000 men, over the 1,000-mile front from Riga to the Rumanian frontier. The distribution is as follows: Sector of Riga, Dvinsk, and Svenziany, 12 divisions, 7 infantry, 5 cavalry; sector of Svenziany, Vilna, and Orani, 15 divisions, 12 infantry, 3 cavalry; sector of Orani, Slonim, and Pinsk, 47 divisions, 45 infantry, 2 cavalry; sector of Pinsk, Duhno, Brody, Tarnipol, and Novo Selizy, 54 divisions, 44 infantry, 10 cavalry.

There is a marked ascendancy in cavalry in Below's and Eichhorn's armies, which are used to break through and cut off the railways and get to the rear of the Russian forces. The cavalry succeeded on the Vilna-Dvinsk and Lida-Poiozk lines, but the infantry failed in its task, causing the general operations to be frustrated.

The fighting in the Dvinsk region is growing fierce and more stubborn. With every step forward the enemy is losing heavily. Experts of the staff say, laterly they have noticed the enemy are greatly reinforcing at Dvinsk, and avidently accumulating considerahle forces, with the object of breaking the Russian front and separating the Dvinsk from the Molodechno groups.

Such a plan necessitates a widening of the scope of main operations. Experts on the staff do not believe the enemy is aiming at Petrograd or Kiev.

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CURTISS FLYING BOAT EXHIBITION.
By courtesy of the Packard Motor Car Co. a Model "F" Curtis Flying Boat is now on exhibition at their showroom, Broadway and 61st St. —Adv.

gained about 600 yards of the German trenches and consolidated the ground won. So far as is reported, the British took 2,600 prisoners, with nine field guns and several mechine guns.

The repulse of a German division near Loos, northwest of Lens, with considerable casualties and the loss of matcrials, is admitted in the German official communication made public in Berlin today. Tbs War Office also announces the evacuation of Souchez and of an advanced German position north of Perthes, between Rhelms and the Argonne forest; but it insists that "all attempts to break through failed."

French Bulletins of Victory.

The text of the Paris night statement follows:

Our attack to the north of Arras has realized fresh progress. We have occupied by sheer force all the village of Souchez, and have advanced toward the east in the direction of Givenchy.

More to the south we reached La Folie and pushed to tbe north of Thslus, as far as the destroyed telegrsph lines. We made in the course of this action about a thousand prisoners.

In Champagne our troops continue to gain ground. After having crossed on nearly the whole front extending between Auberive and Ville-sur-Tourbe, ths powerful network of trenches, passages, small forts, and sbelters perfected by the enemy during long months, our troops advanced toward the north, compelling ths German troops to fall back on their trenches of the second position, from three to four kilometers (one and seven-eighths to two and a half miles) to the rear. Tbe struggle continues on the whole front.

We have reached l'Epine de Vedegrange and passed ths cabin on the road from Souain to Somme-py, and the hat on the road from Souain to Tahure. More to the east we are holding the farm of Maisone de Champagne.

The enemy has suffered by our fire and in hand-to-hand struggles very important losses. He left in the works which he abandoned considerable material, which has not yet been inventoried. Already the capture of twenty-four field guns is rscorded.

The number of prisoners is increasing steadily, end is actually more than 16,000 men, not wounded, of whom at least 200 are officers.

The total number of prisoners captured on the whole front by the allied troops in two days is more than 20,000 men not wounded.

Won on 15-Mile Champagne Front.

Tbe successes of yesterday are recorded in the French afternoon report as follows:

In Artois we maintainsd during the night ths positions which we yesterday won. Theso include ths Château de Carleul, the cemetery of Souchez, and the last trench which the enemy continued to occupy to the cast of the fortified position called ths Labyrinth.

In the Champagne stubborn fighting continues on the whole front. Our troops bave penctated the German lines along a front of 25 kilometers (about 15 miles) for a depth varying from one to four kilometers, (.62 miles to 2.48 miles.) Our troops in the course of the night meintained all the positions conquered.

The number of prisoners actually enumerated exceeds 12,000 men.

Except for one surprise action of our artillery on the German works in the region of Launois, in the Ban-de-Sapt, thers is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

British Hold Most of Their Gains.

The night report of the British field headquarters says:

There has been severe fighting today on the ground won by us yesterday, the enemy making determined counter-attacks east and northeast of Loos.

The result of this fighting is that, except just north of Loos, we hold all the ground gained yesterday, including the whole of Loos itself.

This evening we retook the quarries northwest of Hulluch which we rewon and lost yesterday. We have in this fighting drawn in the enemy's reserves, enabling the French on our right to make further progress.

The number of prisoners collected after yesterday's fighting amounted to 2,600. Nine guns have been taken and a considerable number of machine guns.

Our aeroplanes today bombed and derailed a train near Loffres, east of Douai, and another, which was full of troops, at Tohuit, near St. Amand. The Valenciennes station was also bombarded.

British Wedge Penetrates Two Miles.

The text of the afternoon report of the British Commander in Chief in France follows:

Saturday morning we attacked the enemy south of La Bassée Canal to the east of Grenay and Vermelles. We captured his trenches on a front of over five miles, penetrating his lines in some places for a distance of 4,000 yards.

We captured the western outskirts of Hulluch, the village of Loos, and the mining works around it, and Hill 70.

Other attacks were made to the north of La Bassée Canal, which drew a strong reserve of the enemy toward the point of the line, where hard fighting occurred throughout the day with varying success. At nightfall our troops north of the canal occupied their positions of the morning.

We made another attack near Hooge on either side of the Menin road. An attack north of the road succeeded in occupying Bellewaarde farm and ridge, but this subsequently was retaken by the enemy.

In the attacks to the south of the road we gained 600 yards of the enemy's trench, and we consolidated the ground won.

The reports of captures up to the present include about 1,700 prisoners and eight guns, besides several machine guns, the number of which is not yet known.

The report in Friday's German communiqué that we attempted to make an attack on the previous day south of La Bassée Canal, which broke down under hostile artillery fire, is false. No attack was attempted.

German Report Admits Reverses.

The War Office in Berlin has issued this communiqué:

The battles in the continuation of the British and French offensive, which had been prepared for months, have progressed without bringing our assailants considerably nearer to their aim.

On the coast also British warships have attempted to interfere by their fire, especially on Zeebrugge, but without result.

In the sector of Ypres the enemy suffered heavy losses and had no success.

Southwest of Lille the enemy succeeded in repulsing one of our divisions near Loos from its advance line of defense to its second line. Naturally we hed considerable losses, including material of all kinds inclosed between the two positions. A counterattack is progressing favorably.

"Voluntarily" Left Souchez.

We voluntarily evacuated the ruins of the village of Souchez. Other attacks on this front were easily repulsed, at several points with the heaviest of losses for the enemy. The Thirty-ninth Regiment of Landwehr especially distinguished itself. Tbis is the same regiment which sustained the principal attack north of Neuville in May.

In the struggles between Rhsims and the Argonne, north of Perthes, one German division was obliged to evacuate its advancsd position by a bombardment for seventy hours and retire to its second position, situated from two to three kilometers (1.24 to 1.86 miles) behind the first.

However, all attempts to break through failed.

The battle was especially stubborn north of Mourmelon-le-Grand and close to the western Argonne. Here our brave troops made the enemy suffer the heaviest losses. The North German and Hessian Landwehr fought excellently.

In the air battles our aviatore achieved successes. One of our war planes shot down an aeroplane west of Cambrai, South of Metz, Lieutenant Boelks, while on a trial flight, shot down a Voisin aeroplane. Flight Sergeant Boehm went up to repulse an attack on Freiburg by a squadron of three French war planes. He shot down two of them; only the third escaped.

Belgians Successful, Too.

The Belgian official communication, issued today, says:

The enemy artillery has not been very active. There have besn several actions with heavy guns at various points along the front.

In the evening of Sept. 25 our troops captured a German observation post on the right bank of the Yser. The garrison of the post (fifteen men and one commissioned officer) and a grenade-thrower were taken. Ths occupation of the post obliged the Germans to evacuate trenchee extending 200 meters (about 650 fest) along the Yser.

GERMANS RUSH TROOPS TO THE WESTERN FRONT

Rotterdam Reports Frantic Efforts to Stem the Advance of the Allies.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.—In a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam, dated Sunday afternoon, the correspondent says:

"Whatever may be the final issue of events now in hand along the western front, it can at least be said that the Germans are hard pressed. Every available man in Belgium is being flung into the defense. Troops newly arrived are being rushed to the firing line without an hour's rest, while villages and frontier posts are being denuded of their guards in an endeavor to meet the Allies' onslaught.

"The German losses are described as terrible. The roar of cannon can be heard ceaselessly at places well insids the Zeeland frontier, and an endless procession of German wounded is pouring into towns and villages behind the enemyv's lines in Belgium.

"Yesterday there was fighting over a wide area with all arms engaged, by land, by sea, and by air."

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26, (via London, Sept 27.)—The Telegraaf's Roujers correspondent sends to his paper this dispatch, describing the latest activities on the western front:

"War again in all its horror; there is heavy fighting in Flanders. The gunfire is tremendous. Wagone with all kinds of supplies thunder along the rosds.

"There ie a fearful bringing back of wounded. The trams bring them to Roulers in crowds and automobiles rush them to villages close behind the lines. Certemark has all its available buildings filled, and more are constantly arriving in wagons, lying on straw which has been hastily improvised into beds. The soldiere speak of the scenes at the front with shudders. Great events are everywhere expected."

FORESEES GERMANS' ARGONNE RETREAT

Daily News Expert Suggests That Their Rail Lines May Be Cut.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.—The Daily News military correspondent says:

"The French troops in Champagne were once more set in motion against the Germans, who are covering the strategical railway which runs behind their positions from Betancourt to the Argonne. The French bnlletin received this evening contains no tactical details, but it is clear that the French must be very close to the railway, which le their objective, if they have not already cut it. If they can continue their offensive in this direction their success may be the signal for the beginning of the German retreat, which we have been waiting for so long, and which now seems to be within sight.

"It looks as though the Germans are hard up for reserves in the western theatre, and that, trusting to the strength of their defensee, they have drawn troops from the west to reinforce their armies operating against the Russians. If this surmise provee correct, we may be eure the allied commanders will eoon discover the weakening which has taken place and will push their offensive with all possible energy, so as to drive the Germans back before there is time to bring up reinforcements.

"There is clearly no lack of artillery ammunition on our side, and the infantry have now got euch a chance as they have never hed before. The outlook is distinctly promising."

The Times military correspondent says:

"The last semi-official notice which the press received of the strength of the Germans in the west placed their numbers at 1,800,000 men or thereabout. There is no eerious reason to dispute this figure, although some nine German divisions have been drafted to the east during the last few months. The places of most of these units bave been taken by new formations from the interior, while considerable numbers of men have been added to others whose strength early in the year had not been maintained. There are still some ninety-four German divisions in the westsrn theatre. Most of ths German cavalry are in the east, but there is an inordinately large proportion of heavy and machine guns in the west.

"We must admit the possibility of a fresh transfer of German troops from the east to the west, but with 700 miles for the Austro-Germans to hold in the east, and with the Russian armies still in position to fight night well, the chances that the Germans will be able to undertake an offensive in the west with success are not rosy.

"If not more than eleven divisione of the new armies mentioned by Lord Kitchener are now in France, tben we must also hope that our power of reinforcing our armies with new divisions, as apart from the question of maintaining them for long in the field, is greater than the German power in the same sense.

"We have a hard nut to crack now that we have passed to the offensive. The ground in front of us is honeycombed with trenchee. The Germans have all the best of the ground. The masses of German troops which came into Flanders in the Autumn of 1914 are still for the greater part in our front. We have no Aisne or Argonne, or Meurthe or Vosges—no natural line of defense, in short—to lighten our task. The Scheldt and Meuse in our front are all fortified by the enemy."

The Daily Chronicle's military correspondent says:

"The great attack for which we have been waiting has started. The next few days will be the most exciting since those of the last week of August, 1914. In a sense the attack really started almost exactly a month ago. For four weeks the Allies' guns along the wbole western front have been roaring continuously night and day. An incessant hail of sheils has been poured upon the whole German syetem of fortifications.

"Upon the impregnability of their defense along the west all the German hopes in the war depend. That defense is now being put to the supreme test. If it gives and breaks the enemy can never again hope to defend eo well prepered a position."

Referring to the French victory in Champagne, the same military expert writes:

"It is a region that lends itself admirably to offense on a grand scale. A continued French advance would promise the best results. It would compel the German evacuation of the positions around Rheims, and iessen immediately their line along the Aisne, where, if a wedge of the kind invented by von Mackensen were driven through the enemy's line in thie broad and open neutral avenue, it is quite conceivable that a German rout in France would follow, and a retirement to the line of the Sambre and Meuse."

CAPITALS REJOICE; THANKS IN CHURCHES

Special Services in London—English Think Munitions Supply Is Now Ample.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.—London received the news of the successes of the Allies on the western front early Sunday afternoon, and it spread rapidly by means of extra editions of the newspapers. In the hotels, clubs, and churches great joy was shown. In many instancee the churches turned their evening services into meetings of thanksgiving.

The morning newspapers today employ the biggest type they have used since the war began in telling of the progress of the British and French troops. Editorially, they greet the news with enthusiasm and express relief for the victories after months of waiting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.—The Cbronicle this morning says:

"Whatever may have been the case in the past, there is authority for saying that the British Army in France is now abundantly supplied with high explosive shells as well as every other requisite for war. All ths supplies are ample, and no shortage need be feared under any head.

"At the same time the necessity for a largely increased output of munitions at our industrial establishments continues in view of the army's future and growing needs. The War Office is facilitating the return to the factories of skilled mechanics who enlisted in the army, but have not left England."

PARIS, Mondey, Sept. 27.—"Is it the great offensive at last?" is the question that is being asked all over France this morning. Sunday's official communications aroused the liveliest satisfaction and were the subject of animated discussion.

The continued bombardment of ths past month in the northern and Champagne sections of the battle line was generally believed to be the prelude to some important move, and the public has been quick to infer that the patiently waited hour for a strong offensive has arrived at last.

The military observers, however, are more cautious than the public. They admit that the operations carried out by the British and French were brilliant, and declare that if 20,000 prisoners were teken the total German losses must have been at least 50,000 or 60,000 men. But they hesitate to declare on the scant facts available that this is the beginning of a big offensive move.

"The Commander in Chief has not confided his intentione to anybody," saye the Temps. "It is that which raises hopes. An operation rumored is an operation ended. For the present, let us rejoice over the news and wait with confidence."

SANGUINARY TRENCH FIGHTS.

New Type of Bayonet Used with Great Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.—A Paris dispatch to The Daily Expreee says:

"For some days it has been known here that the allied troops were only waiting for the word "go" to fling themselves at the enemy, and all reports point to a magnificent success.

"The attack north of Arras was great,' said an Army Service Corps driver just down from the front. 'Our artillery had crumpled up tbeir front trenches, but when our men reached them the Germans rushed forward through communicating trenches, and many sanguinary hand-to-hand fights took place, in which the new trench bayonet did excellsnt work.'"

"Above Lens, at Loos and Hulluch, our men were opposed to the troope of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who fought well, but on the left, on the principal road from La Bassée to Lens, we took a number of them prisoners.

"I learn on good authority that we also had success southeast of Armentieres.

"The French have been fighting like demons, and all along the front desperate battles have been raging since Friday.

"In Chempagne the enemy replied to our allies' bombardment by throwing hundreds of suffocating sbells and aerial torpedoes."

LONDON BELIEVES LENS IS MENACED

Sees Peril to German Salient in Northern France from Allied Gains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.—The Daily News in an editorial commenting on the fighting in France saye:

"Yesterday's news from the western front is incomparably the best we have receivsd since the German advance reached its turning point on the Marne a year ago. Considered in detail, the strategic importance of the eectional advances reported stands clearly revealed. The operatione between La Bassée and Arras, carried on in a close and obviously successful combination by the British and French forces, have resulted in creating marked German salients at both La Bassé and Lens, which will render the continued tenure of either town by the enemy precarious in the extreme.

"The advance on Lens derives particular importance. The town itself is important industrially as the heart of a mining district, and mnch more important strategically as a railway centre, with lines running northeast to Lille and due east through Douai to Valenciennes. In the light of these considerations, the fact that Hill 70 is now in British hands is of first significance."

"It is no more than a mile and a half from Lens, which important lins to Lille it completely commands. It is difficult to believe that the fall of Lens can long be delayed.

"Meanwhile ths British advance eouth of La Bassée gravely threatens the line which feeds tbe German front between that point and Lens, while an equally important lateral railway in Champagne is similarly menaced by the French.

"In ground actually won, in interference with tbe enemy's communications, and in the foundations laid for the development of an advance, the operations of Saturdey end Sunday have achieved extensive and brilliant success."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The British advance south of La Bassés has thrown our troops right across the road from La Bassée to Lens, and our further success in capturing Hill 70 appears to bring Lens and ths railways out of it well under the fire of our guns. Both towns and the German communications are threatened, and their importance to the whole western fece of the German salisnt in the North of France is too well known to need emphasis. Lens is at the same time directly menaced by the French advance in Artois.

"The great width of front on which our allies are now advancing would enable tbeir advance to be thrown forward indefinitely so long as it can overcome frontal obstacics.

"It is well at the moment to cherish any such hopes soberly and with the most cautious reserve. The allied troops have an immensely strong defense to contend against, and untoward accidsnts—twenty-four hours' rain or the cutting of telephone lines or the bombing of a junction—may often intervene to spoil the best laid plans.

"The present move is made feasible, not only by the entry of our own new army upon the stage in very large numbers, but also by the vigorous munitions campaign carried on during the Summer in the factories and workshops of Great Britain and France. Our own Ministry of Munitions may look with satisfaction on the vsry large increase which has been brought about in this country's production since it got to work—an increase which bae by no means reached its summit."

The Times says:

"The great offensive in the west has begun in a most auspicious way, and if the succeesee attained can be vigorously developed we may be on the eve of signal changes in the military situation. In any case it may be said that never were triumphant advances more opportune. The news will bring joy to etricken but stout-hearted Russia, and will encourage the brave Russian Army in its resistance to the invaders. It will stimulate the French and British armies and etrengthen their confident belief that the Germans can be driven across the Rhine. It will bring fresh hope of succor to suffering Belgium, because it contains a promise that the weary months of immobility are over. It will depen the ardor of the Balkan nations who are with us, and suggest new reflections to those who still hesitete. Above all, it will shake the insolent assumption of the foe that on the western front their line was impregnable."

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.—The morning newspapers, commenting on the victories in France, evince gratification in view of the fact that they deem the gains of the Allies as offsets to the week-end casualty lists they publish this morning, giving the names of 103 officers and 3,874 men who have either been killed or wounded or are missing.

The editorials announce the realization that the pushing forward of the British and French troops means further heavy losses, but all of the writers welcome the move as proving that the German front is not impregnable.

The Times says it regrets that a series of operations of such importance should be so scantily recorded.

"Could the story of Saturday's action have been told in some fullness end under due restrictions," saye The Times, "it would heve carried a message of joy to countless Britisb homes. The nation needs cheering, and the present cessation seems to have afforded a suitable opportunity. Presumably we shall learn the details in driblets from Dutch or American sources, while the press of thie country is now compelled to turn for information, which is often of doubtful validity."

KAISER PRODDED GENERALS.

Central News Story of a Letter to Western Commanders.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A Central Newe dispatch from Northern France says that, according to information from a Dutch source, the Kaiser, believing that the Allied line was capable of being forced, sent an autograph letter couched in imperative terms to the Generale on the western front urging them to increased activity. He wrote in part as follows:

The successful issue of the war is dependent on events on the western front. Any important success obtained by the Allies will be considered due to the culpable negligence of the German commanders, who will thus render themselves liable to punishment for incompetence."

There are many indications that the Kaiser is bitterly chagrined at the inability of his forces to mark a success in the west. Recently he delivered a speech to the officers at the school near Berlin, eulogizing von Hindenburg, saying:

"Let us hope we shall be equally successful in dealing with our enemies on the western front, who are daily growing stronger. The situation of our armies in France and Belgium is excellent, but our task is by no means finished. Future operations there will call for our greatest efforts."

ZEPPELIN BRITAIN-BOUND.

Reported Sighted in Holland Flying Toward the West.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Sept. 27, (via London.)—A Vlieland dispatch to the Nieuw Van den Tag says a Zeppelin was sighted yesterday flying westward.

If this course were followed it would take it to the east coast of England.

Vlieland is an island of Holland off the entrance to the Zulder Zee.

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21

Your Will—

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Between the making of a will and its execution years will probably elapse. Meanwhile the estate may have increased by the accumulation of security investments and Savings Bank accounts and personal loans.

Almost the first duty of an executor is to locate quickly *all* of the property of the testator. A volume might be written on willed property found in most curious and out of the way places.

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WAR MAKES LONDON 'QUITE LIKE CHICAGO'

Life There Has Taken on a Swifter, More Businesslike Pace, Says H. G. Selfridge.

WHOLE NATION IS BUSY

Merchants Find No Demand for Luxuries or Expensive Articles, but Their Sales Have Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—"There are no loafers in England," said Harry Gordon Selfridge, the London department store merchant, who arrived in Chicago today for a week's visit and business trip, summing up the effect of the war upon the life of the English nation.

"Everywhere extravagance has ceased," Mr. Selfridge went on. "Sales of the more elaborate and costly textiles and articles of social use have nearly ceased. There is a great falling off in the demands made upon the seamstresses for new frocks because, first, there is a cessation of prosperous purchasing, and, eecondly, because there is no call for new clothing.

"The social activities of the people have stopped. There are no hunting or shooting parties. Instead the eocial instinct has turned into new channels. The common interest in the war has democratized the people wonderfully. The so-called division by class is not apparent.

"Tea and garden parties of other days are now entertainments for soldiers, both those on home leave and the wounded.

"You can't describe what a beautiful thing is the national haste to care for, nurse, entertain and shower kindness on the wounded soldiers. People have a serious aspect when they come into the store or appear about the streets."

"Is that," he was asked, "because of apprehension as to the outcome of the war?"

"Oh, no, no, no, by no means," Mr. Selfridge said. "It is because every one is busy, has something to do. There are no loafers in England. There is no unemployment. There is no idleness among the social classes. Only in occasional slack seasons, as for the dressmakers or the artical folk, is there idleness, and most of these people are turning their hands to other tasks.

"The texture of the human fabric of the streets is changed. Women predominate and men in khakl are everywhere. But the motion of the street shows greatest change. It is not the slow gait of other days. London walks rapidly; it is going somewhere to do something now, and is quite like Chicago in that respect.

"Five hundred of my men are at the front. Eight bave been killed and some wounded. We send each of our men a personal letter filled with store gossip every week. Every one is doing it. It is the national spirit.

"The busy gait of the street is seen in the store. While we are doing a greater business than ever, the shopping is more concise: there is less of what is termed facstiously 'ehopping' and more buying. Peopls come in knowing what they want.

"There aren't the Americans and territorials in London that were there in other years. The city is filled now with provincial peopls, who take the place in numbers of foreigners. We miss Americans greatly, because they give a touch-and-go attitude to the city's life.

"I have as few women van drivers. The work is a little hard, but they want to do it and are doing it. Our lift operators are girls—much more efficient and faithful, too. And our carriage openers and attendants are girls.

"Everywhere one sees soldiers. They are the 2,200,000 soldiers Earl Kitchener is holding for the crucial moment to strike Germany.

"Things you hsar much of here are not so much talked of over there. The strikes situation was 'overpublished.' The conscription talk and all that is political and journalistic, I think.

"Enlistment has been good, and has been helped by the ridiculous Zeppelin raids, which have aroused contempt for the 'battles of tbe air' once predicted. They have cheered the British nation immensely.

"One doesn't hear much about the so-called billion-dollar loan because it isn't a national affair, but one of business and finance. America and England still sell each other goods on credit. That's all this loan affair is. Britain heretofore has been the creditor of all business. Now its money is otherwise engaged, and it is the lot of America to be the creditor nation, moving the financial centre here.

"It's only pure business and ought to go through on a great, broad basis. A loan made to Germany in the exchange and balancing of business credits would be on exactly the same basis."

GERMANS CEASE DVINSK ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1.

His task is to endeavor to separate and annihilate the Russian armies. All his operatione tend to this purpose."

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Vienna Reports Russian Attacks Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

VIENNA, Sept. 26, (via London.)—The following official communication from General Headquartere was issued today:

The Russians yesterday continued with a great display of forces their attempt to break our front near Novo Alexiniec. The battle, which lasted several days, hae ended in complete defeat for the Russians. Where the enemy succeeded temporarily in entering one of our trenches he was repulsed and suffered heavy losees.

Yesterday afternoon and evening Russian attacks, repeated ten times, south of Novo Alexiniec, failed. East of Zaloscе (Galician frontier) an enemy detachment, which broke its way through our damaged entanglements to our positions, was made prisoner.

On the Ikwa-Styr front the activity of the enemy has slackened. Quiet prevails in East Galicia. The forces fighting in Lithuania have repulsed the enemy near Kraszyn, on the eaetern bank of the Upper Szczara.

There is no news from the southeastern theatre of the war.

BERLIN, Sept. 26, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Eastern war theatre, army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: East of Vileika fresh Russian attacks were repulsed. West of Vileschneff we broke through the enemy's positions at several pointe. The battle continues.

Northwest of Sabresin our attack repulsed the Russians over the Bercsin River. Further south, near Djeijatitschi and Lluvtscha, we have reached the Niemen. Nine hundred prisoners and two machine guns were captured.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Five hundred prisoners were captnred.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged.

In the southeastern war theatre there is nothing to report along the German front.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 26, (via London, Sept. 27.)—The following official statement was issued today at the headquerters of the General Staff:

The situation was somewhat quieter along the Dvinsk front. According to the statements of prisoners, the Germans suffered severe losses in the recent encounters and attacks which we repulsed. After a fight yesterday for the possession of the village of Drisviaty, on the lake of the same name, the Germans were driven from the village.

In the Vilya region above Vileika desperate actions continue. We captured the village of Reeterka. The Germans delivercd a series of attacks near Vileika, pushing them so far on many occasions that bayonet fighting ensued. All the attacks were repulsed. In the district northwest of Vileika our troops carried by a bayonet charge the fortified village of Ostroff and recaptured the village of Ghirty.

On the Smorgon front and sonth of that town the fighting continues. In the region of Lazdouny, east of the village of Ydle, the enemy developed a violent fire with heavy artiliery. Our troops evacuated the village.

With the bayonct we crushed the desperate rcsistsnce of the Germans near the village of Podgurie, east of Novo Grodek, taking prisoner 4 officers and 92 men. An extremely hot engagement was fought all day yeeterday near the farm of Marissene, also east of Novo Grodek, the trenches constantly changing hands. South of this farm, as tbe result of repeated attacks, the enemy was driven from hie trenches near the village of Old Koitchitzy. We took prisoner here about 600 Germans and captured several machine guns, two provision columns, artiliery wagons, and ammunition. Still further to the south the village of Podugie also fell into our hands after a bloody bayonet charge.

On the Strumeni River we drove back across the stream the Germans, who abandoned numerous dead and a large quantity of munitions and burned the bridge near Staticheff.

There were no incidents of note south of Pinsk, on the front south of the Pripet or in tbe Galician theatre.

In the action which we recently have fought bayonet charges have become ordinsry occurrences with our troops and are the best proof of their military courage. In the Polovtze district, west of Tchortkoff, twenty of our cavalrymen charged a party of Austrians who were working on defenses, sabreing eighteen men and an officer, and taking a prisoner one officer and forty-seven men. Only two of our horsemen were woundsd, these elightly. At another point a small Rnssian patrol attacked an enemy post of twenty men. They took nineр risoners and sabred the others.

BLAMED FOR VILNA FIASCO.

Eichhorn Said to be Among German Commanders in Disfavor.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.—Owing to the failure of the Teutonic forces to surround the Russian army at Vilna there have been many changes in the German commands, says a dispatch from Petrograd to Reuter's Telegram Company. Even General von Eichhorn's name is mentioned as being among those in disfavor, according to statements made by German prisoners.

Captured Germans also eay, the message adds, that an appeal has been issued to the German armies before the Russian town of Dvinsk calling attention to the importance of the capture of this point in order to protect their comrades on the Svientsyany front.

NEW RUSSIAN WAR TAX.

Two Per Cent. to be Imposed on All Incomes Exceeding $250.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 26, (via London.)—The Russian Government, in addition to the war tax imposed on persons who are exempt from military service, proposes to impose a new general war tax of 2 per cent. on all persons whose income exceeds 500 rubles, ($250.)

The Government has granted a moratorium for six months to the inhabitants of the Provinces of Vilna, Grodno, Kovno, Courland, Livonia, and Minsk.

The semi-official news agency announces that it ie authorized to deny categorically "the ridiculous assertion of The Vossische Zeitung, a Berlin newspaper, that the Bank of Russia and the Minister of Finance have delivered an ultimatum to London on the subject of financial aid for Russia."

SKIRMISHES IN CAUCASUS.

Russian Advance Guard Reaches the Region of Van.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 26.—The Headquarters Staff of the Russian Army in the Caucasus today gave out the following official statement:

In the direction of Olti there were collisions between our scouts and Turks.

In the region of Melazghert a ekirmieh between our cavalry and Kurds took place.

In the region of Van our advance guard is fighting.

Reports from the rest of the front say the situation is unchanged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26.—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Caucasue front in the region of Van the Turkish advance posts defeated the enemy, and forced him to retreat eastward.

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ITALY DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO VICTORY

Views of the Cabinet Expressed in a Vigorous Speech by Signor Barzilai.

DEFENDS NATION'S COURSE

Quotes German Envoy at Constantinople to Show Purpose to Make War on Serbia.

NAPLES, Sept. 26, (via Paris, Sept. 27.)—Signor Barzilai, Civil Governor of the Austrian territory occupied by the Italian Army, as spokesman for the Government, today in a speech affirmed Italy's unswerving resolution to spare no sacrifices until the country was "delivered from the Pan-Germanic menace forever."

His speech was delivered before Premier Salandra, Minister of Public Instruction Grippo, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs Riccio, and many members of Parliament and several thousand members of the general public. The address had been eagerly awaited as the most important political manifestation since the commencement of the war.

Signor Barzilai traced at great length the international history of the last year in an endeavor to prove that Austria's object had been to crush Italy and that the present war was carefully prepared, with the aid of Germany, with that end in view. The speaker said that the Marquis Garroni, the Ambassador at Constantinople, received on July 14, 1914, a confidential letter from the German Ambassador to Turkey, Baron von Wangenheim, in which it was stated that the note to Serbia would be of such a nature as to make war inevitable. The speaker then justified Italy's entry into the war, and pointed out what he declared would have been the dangers of neutrality.

"A Government which had not known how to seize the unique opportunity to erect the essential ramparts for the country's safety and independence, and had acceded to suggestions for inertia while awaiting Austria to crush us," said Signor Barzilai, "would have lost, while thinking to assure the national life, our very reasons for existence. The Government sought conscientiously to see if there was any means for avoiding the war by eliminating the principal reasons for it, but after long negotiations Austria made such ridiculous offers that the whole nation, confident in its destiny, rallied round the Government and rejected them in a magnificent wave of revolt.

The speaker in concluding summed up the results already obtained by Italy, notwithstanding the geographical difficulties. He said further sacrifices would be required to attain the difficult and still distant goal, but that they would be unhesitatingly made.

ITALIAN DISSENSION DENIED.

Minister of Marine's Resignation Attributed to Poor Health Only.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 26.—The sudden news of the resignation of the Minister of Marine, whose illness was unknown to the majority of the people, has caused many comments based upon the supposition that there are frictions and dissensions in the Cabinet, which absolutely do not exist.

Signor Viale made heroic efforts to continue his work, notwithstanding a painful disease of the throat which prevented him from speaking. As his condition was growing worse, however, he finally insisted upon leaving his post, thinking that at this moment it must be occupied by a healthy, strong man, capable of giving all his energies to the fatherland.

The Government, as well as the country, is absolutely unanimous and ready to do everything, face any sacrifice or perform any action Italy may need for the final triumph.

BELGIUM TO OBSERVE FEB. 22.

Likely to Adopt Our Holiday to Show Gratitude.

If Belgium is ever freed of the invader and once more takes her place among the free nations of the world there is every reason to believe that Feb. 22, the birthday of Washington, will be made a national holiday in King Albert's country. By honoring Washington, the Belgians think they can show their appreciation of what the United States has done for the relief of Belgian non-combatants since the war began. The Commission for Relief in Belgium in a statement issued yesterday said:

"Early in February last officials of the various provinces in Belgium began to discuss the question of making Washington's birthday a holiday. The burgomasters and other officials in all the provinces throughout Belgium held meetings and drafted an official proclamation a copy of which has just been received by the commission.

The copy of the proclamation received by the commission was issued by the Burgomaster and Aldermen of Hodamont. It included a letter ordering the schools closed written to the teachers by the Alderman in charge of the schools, which said, in part:

"On the 22d instant the people of the United States are celebrating a national holiday. This circumstance will be for our distressed people an occasion when we may show to that great republic our feelings of high admiration and gratitude. During the long months of our great distress and need, that generous nation has taken up the task of abolishing misery from our homes in assuring with a spirit of humanity the distribution of food throughout our country.

"So will the 22d of February be for every Belgian citizen a day of veneration for that wonderful people from whom we are receiving so many marks of true friendship."

ROUND UP FOES IN LONDON.

Germans, Turks, and Austrians of Military Age to be Interned.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.—Every male German, Turk, and Austrian of military age in London to whom exemption has not been granted, will be required today to surrender to the police.

Austrians under 51 years of age and Germans under 55 years will be interned. Motor buses will convoy them to Alexandra Palace and other internment camps.

FIGHTING IN ALPS A STRANGE WARFARE

Italian Batteries in the Trentino Fire at a Foe They Rarely See.

HIGH MOUNTAINS ATTACKED

Rifle of Little Use to Infantry, Which Depends Chiefly Upon Bayonet and Hand Grenade.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle sends the following account of a visit to the Italian front in the Trentino, dated Rocca Pietora, Agordo Valley, Sept. 2:

"Our hill was as a pigmy contrasted with the giants of the mountain family that shut us in on the right and the left. In our front a rolling valley, with a verdure as green as the artistic brush of Nature ever painted, swept away northward, ending at the foot of the towering Col di Lana—the centre of the Austrian position at this point.

"Where the valley flattened out the sun glistened on the white walled but roofless houses of the destroyed village of Pieve de Livinallongo—burned by the enemy in his retreat.

"The Col di Lana runs up to a point, a round, blunted point, covered with a sparse vegetation. Sentinel-like, beside the Col, stands a colossus of gray dolomite granite, with rough-hewn sides and serrated crest.

"The Col di Lana, which is over 7,000 feet high, slopes away gently toward the west, and loses itself in the Valley of Livinallongo. On the south and southwest the faces of the Col are thickly wooded on their lower slopes; beyond the 2,000-foot line there are no trees, the mountain sides are bare and bald as if some Brobdingnagian scythe had swept across them.

"On the lower west side of the mountain is a natural, cupola-shaped protuberance, a supporting point in the Austrian defensive line.

"The Austrian trenches were clearly visible without the aid of field glasses.

"Starting from below the summit of the Col di Lana they bend away westward and downward, connecting with the convexity which some one has nicknamed 'Napoleon's Hat.'

A Strange Warfare.

"There is something unreal, uncanny about modern warfare as it is conducted today among the Trentino Alps. The men in the trenches high up on the shell-torn sides of the Col di Lana see each other occasionally, when they emerge from their burrows and come to grips in the open.

"Then it is rarely rifle, it is chiefly bayonet, but frequently cold steel is replaced by the deadly hand grenade.

"When the Italians won their way up this stubbornly contested hill, capturing trench line after trench line, the Austrians invariably showered hand grenades upon the stormers—without, however, arresting their progress. With the enemy, at all events, the rifle as a lethal weapon in trench warfare seems to be falling into desuetude. A bullet is an uncertain missile. It has been calculated that where one strikes home a good twoscore will often miss the average human target, so the hand grenade here—as in Flanders and in the trenches of the Dardanelles—after a good century and a half of oblivion, is coming into its own again.

"If the infantryman on the Italian side has an occasional peep at his enemy and sees him in the flesh, and vice versa, the artillerman posted among the rocky crags of the Trentino, be he Italian or Austrian, can make no such boast. From a carefully concealed position behind some high hill he shoots at an unseen enemy often ten or twelve miles away, whose guns are half buried behind some other hill. There is no smoke, no flash to indicate the whereabouts of the battery engaged in this high-angle fire, and the track of the arriving shell can be but gauged approximately.

"I realized all this and much more as I crept on all fours into a rock-hewn, rock-roofed dugout which served as the chief observation post of the officer commanding the artillery in this zone of operations.

"I might have stumbled on the post half a dozen times without suspecting its existance, so well is it concealed. By glueing one's eyes to a narrow peephole one looked across to the valley to the Austrian position on the Col di Lana.

"Half a dozen telephone wires led into a second dugout. Here sat the second in command, dictating his chief's orders to the battery commander many miles away. On the surface above the dugout and its annex not a single living being was to be seen. There was an awe-inspiring, mysterious silence over all. It was hard to believe that this was war and that soon the air would be rent with the crack and roar of deep-throated monsters, whose voice would carry death to the Austrian soldiers in the trenches of the Col di Lana.

"The Austrian guns at Cherz, to the west of the Col di Lana, had been busy that morning searching vainly for the Italian position. Now it was the turn of the Italian gunners. 'You are just in time to see something' said the Italian commandant, an old acquaintance from an Eastern European capital. I stretched myself by his side in our narrow rock chamber. He spoke a few words in a low tone. 'Range so and so with common shell. Begin!'

Orders to the Battery.

"The order was repeated in the telephone box and then was flashed over the wire by the officer-operator to the battery commander far away. Five seconds had barely elapsed when a shell cleft the air from behind the hills and exploded between the first and second lines of Austrian trenches, raising a great column of brown earth where it had landed.

"'That's good, but lower and to the right and left,' commanded the officer.

"The telephone operator spoke again, the guns thundered anew, and this time so remarkably accurate was the shooting that six shells struck full in the first Austrian trench, twisting and tearing the concrete and earth-banked parapet as if it had been hit by an earthquake. It must have gone hard with the soldiers who were in the trench at the time.

"The rain of common shell continued, and the Italian commandant, observing a movement among the garrison of the trench, who were running in a crouching attitude along the uncovered communication ways toward the second line of trenches, gave a one-worded order, 'Shrapnel!' And the shrapnel, too, arrived quickly with deadly precision and overtook many of the fleeing Austrians before they could gain the sought-for cover.

"And so the artillery fire went on until the steep sides of the Col di Lana were honeycombed afresh with gaping holes. All this time the Austrians gave no sign. But when the Italian fire ceased the enemy's guns from the neighborhood of Cherz replied vigorously, but wildly.

"Evidently the Austrian commander was angry because of the effectiveness of the Italian fire against his trenches, and he sought to silence the offending guns. His shells spread themselves over a radius of many miles, dropping into the valleys behind, where there was nothing to hit worth the hitting.

"On our homeward path the Austrian guns, which had in the meantime become silent, renewed their spasmodic fire, their missiles tumbling over hilltops and down into deep valleys in a casual sort of way which made it necessary sometimes to have a nice, snug recess at hand in which to abide until the shellstorm blew over.

"And this is war, artillery war, as it is waged from day to day in the Northern Trentino."

AUSTRIANS LOSE IN TYROL.

Fail in Attempts to Rush Italian Positions—Fights Above the Clouds.

ROME, Sept. 26, (via Paris, Sept. 27.)—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

Fighting continues in the Cevedale zone, where the enemy, having received reinforcements and artillery, attempted on Sept. 24 to rush our positions at Cap Anna and Ceder. Our troops on the upper Valtellina hastened up, and the enemy was counterattacked and repulsed.

In Carnia, on the 23d, after an intense artillery action along our whole front, the enemy attempted two attacks, but was repulsed on each occasion.

Our artillery shelled the railroad and station at Tarstis, causing a big outbreak of fire.

On the Carso front the situation is unchanged.

A report covering earlier operations says:

ROME, Sept. 25, (via Paris, Sept. 26.)—The Italian War Office tonight gave out the following official statement:

In the zone between L'Ortler and Monte Cevedale (in Tyrol) our Alpine column, which left Santa Caterina and Valsurva with a cannon, reached the summit, after three night marches, at daybreak of Sept. 20, emerging from the glacier (altitude 3,251 meters) south of Koenigspitze. From there, after having surrounded detachments at Kreilspitze, (altitude 3,391 meters, about 11,000 feet,) Schroetterhorn, (altitude 3,380 meters,) and Monte Pasquale, (altitude 3,359 meters,) the column violently attacked Suldenspitze, (altitude 3,376 meters,) which was strongly held by the enemy, capturing it and destroying detachments. An equally successful operation was effected at Cevedale Pass, (altitude 3,217 meters,) our Alpine column attacking an enemy column hurrying from Schaubac Huette, and pushing them back in the valley.

In the Tonale zone there was a severe struggle on Sept. 23 for possession of Torriona Helght, situated along the ridge between Punta Alblola and Redival, at the head of the Valley of Scino, (the pass.) Torrione was several times taken and lost. Finally, after violent fire by the artillery of both sides, neither adversary succeeded in installing himself on the contested position.

On the rest of the front, beyond two small attacks of the enemy in the Tolmino sector, which were promptly repulsed, there has been no development of importance.

A meeting of the Italian Cabinet Ministers, which a prominent statesman said might be called a council of war, was held here today. Premire Salandra presided.

Italian military experts affirm that all preparations have been made to send wherever necessary a contingent of Italian troops sufficient to exercise considerable influence on developments.

NEW MUNITIONS NOTE COMING FROM VIENNA

Austria Now Expresses Fear That We Will Become "Militarized" by Arms Making.

ADMITS THE TRADE IS LEGAL

Communication Believed to be Largely for Home Consumption —Washington May Ignore It.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26.—The Austro-Hungarian Government, according to an official telegram received here today from Vienna, has replied to the American note of Aug. 12 relative to the manufacture of ammunition in the United States. The reply affirms that Austria-Hungary never intended to imply that it expected Washington would forbid American citizens to do a normal traffic in war material with the enemies of the Dual Monarchy, but solely protested against the economic life of the United States being made subservient to the production of war material on the greatest possible scale, whereby the United States became "militarized." The note proceeds:

"According to Parsgraphs 2 and 3 of the preamble of The Hague Convention No. 13 of 1907, and supplemented by the general principles of neutrality, the Austro-Hungarian Government considers the concentration of so much American energy on one aim, namely, the delivery of war material whereby, although not intentional but in fact effective support is rendered one of the belligerent parties, is a 'fait nouveau' (new departure) which confutes the reference of the United States to supposed precedents.

"The Dual Government is further of the opinion that the excessive export of war material is not admissible, even if it is exported to countries of both belligerent parties. The above mentioned fait nouveau should be sufficient reason for altering the existing practice of the United States in regard to its observance of neutrality.

"The suggestion of the Austro-Hungarian Government on the question of the supply of war materials was intended to prove that it is in the power of the United States to open the way for commerce with the Central Powers, because this possibility has been prevented by the Entente Powers by measures which even the Government of the United States regards as illegal.

"The reference by the United States to the war is less apposite since at that time England did not prohibit commerce, and, therefore, there was no question of the commercial isolation of South Africa."

The note points out, relative to Washington's reference to the German publicist, Paul Eltzbacher, that Eltzbacher himself has publicly protested against one paragraph of his essay on "Neutrality and Naval Warfare" being interpreted in favor of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Austro-Hungarian reply to the American note declining to limit shipments of munitions to the Allies is not expected to bring any new element into the discussion, or even to draw a further communication from the Government at Washington. As described in the dispatch from Amsterdam, the Austrian note simply reiterates its previous contentions, and is supposed to be merely for purposes of record or for home consumption.

The American note, after going into the subject rather fully, declared that it seemed useless to pursue the question further. Ambassador Dumba, in one of his captured reports to Vienna, said that the American answer was so categorical in its refusal that he believed it unwise to press the question further. The general ground of the American refusal was that the shutting off of military supplies from a neutral to a belligerent would compel all countries in times of peace to become great munition factories for the possibility of war.

In the first Austrian note on the subject, the legal right of the United States to ship a normal amount of munitions to enemies of the Dual Monarchy was admitted, and the protest directed against such extensions of the trade as would tend to involve so many Americans financially in the success of the Allies as to threaten their neutrality. This point was disposed of along with the rest in the American note.

In the new note Austria-Hungary expresses the fear that we will become "militarized" because of the growth of the munition business.

It is expected that the United States will only acknowledge receipt of the latest Austrian note, without answering any arguments it may bring forward.

MORE DUMBA LETTERS HERE.

The Cymric Also Brings Fragments of Torpedo from the Hesperian.

Copies of additional letters taken from James F. J. Archibald recently by the British Government, at Falmouth arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Cymric in the dispatch bag from the Foreign Office in London and addressed to the British Embassy in Washington. They form a part of the correspondence sent by Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, and other officials connected with the Austrian and German Embassies to Vienna and Berlin, and will be handed to the State Department today by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

The dispatch bag also contains two pieces of metal said to have been found on the deck of the Allan liner Hesperian, which, the British Government alleges, will prove that she was sunk by a torpedo, and not a mine.

CABINET WAR COMMITTEE.

Premier Asquith Names Men for General Oversight.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.—Premier Asquith, it is announced, has appointed a special committee of the Cabinet to be charged with general oversight of the war.

The committee, which is composed of the Premier, Lord Kitchener, David Lloyd George, Arthur J. Balfour, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Andrew Bonar Law, and Winston Spencer Churchill, will act as a sort of Executive Committee, absorbing the functions of the Cabinet's Dardanelles Committee.

ENTENTE ARMY TO AID GREECE

Continued from Page 1.

have been delayed, might light the torch which would set the whole Balkans aflame.

Great Victory for Venizelos.

ATHENS, Sept. 26.—It will be announced tomorrow that the British and French Governments have offered, if necessary, to take joint military action with Greece. It is admitted in diplomatic circles that the base for such operations, if undertaken, will be Saloniki.

The result of the kaleidoscopic political changes of the last few days in Greece is considered here to be a decided victory for Premier Venizelos. The most scrupulous observance of the treaty of alliance between Greece and Serbia is now believed to be assured, as also is the active co-operation of Greece with the Entente powers in the event of a Bulgarian attack on Serbia.

Serb View of Greece's Action.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—M. Vesnitch, the Serbian Minister to France, in an interview printed in the Temps today, says the Bulgarian mobilization was no surprise to him, as it was well known by those acquainted with Balkan affairs that Bulgaria had been tied up with Turkey and the Central Empires since 1913.

Asked whether Serbia was justified in her expectation of the co-operation of Greece under the Serbo-Greek treaty of alliance, M. Vesnitch is quoted as having said:

"Greece is certainly not disposed to adopt the scrap of paper theory of the German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. How could any one seriously suggest to the Greeks that they are released from their engagements with us simply because the Bulgarians in their aggression are supported by the Germans? The Greeks are not unaware that the Germans promised Bulgaria not only Macedonia, including Kavala and Saloniki, but a greater part of Albania."

BULGARIA EXPLAINS TO ENTENTE POWERS

Bulgarian Minister to Athens Talks of Precaution Against an Austro-German Advance.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.—The Bulgarian Government yesterday morning officially communicated to the powers a note confirming in the most categorical fashion the statement previously made semi-officially that the mobilization of the Bulgarian Army was ordered in the national intcrest and that it had not the slightest offensive character.

The text of the note is virtually the same as the wording of the semi-official statement issued at Sofia Sept. 23, which said that "the entry of Bulgaria into a state of armed neutrality is explained by changes which recently occurred in the political situation," and that "Bulgaria has not the slightest aggressive intention, but is firmly resolved to be fully armed to defend her rights and independence."

The official note to the powers also was dispatched from Sofia on Sept. 23, so that it was framed before Greek mobilization had been decided upon.

Dr. Ghenadieff, ex-Bulgarian Foreign Minister, whose inclusion in the Sofia Cabinet is reported to be a possibility, has been known lately for his pro-entente views, and it is believed here that unless he was certain of the Government continuing its good relations with the entente powers he would not have assured them of his support."

A dispatch from Athens yesterday to the Exchange Telegraph Company said:

"The Bulgarian Minister today declared that the mobilization of the Bulgarian Army was not directed toward any attack against Greece or Serbia, but that it constituted preventive measures in case Austro-German troops should advance as far as Vidin."

Vidin is a fortified town of Bulgaria on the Danube 130 miles southeast of Belgrade, Serbia. It is an emporium of the Austrian commerce with the Black Sea. It would be the first Bulgarian town to be reached by the Austro-German forces should the predicted Teutonic advance toward Constantinople in aid of the Turks succeed in crossing the thirty-six-mile strip of territory in the northeastern corner of Serbia.

Dr. N. Ghenadieff, the head of the Stambuloff party, who has held himself aloof from the Bulgarian Government owing to differences in the ranks of his followers, has promised after a conference with Premier Radoslavoff, to support the Cabinet policy. It is expected that a seat in the Bulgarian Ministry will be given to him. This information is contained in a Sofia dispatch received yesterday by Reuter's Telegram Company.

Say Bulgars Won't Fight Entente.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Joseph Angeloff, Bulgarian Consul General to England, in an interview with the Weekly Dispatch, says:

"There is not a single Bulgarian who will take up arms against England or Russia. I think the press have been a little too previous in their deductions. If you read history aright you cannot imagine Bulgaria joining with the Central Powers against the Entente.

"Why, then, is Bulgaria mobilizing? If Germany is firing guns into Belgrade and intends to invade Serbia through Bulgaria or march to Constantinople by that route, surely Bulgaria should be prepared. If our neutrality is infringed we must resist; we cannot resist unless we are mobilized. But the Bulgarian Army is not so small as the press makes out. The twenty-six classes represent about 750,000 men, and they are better equipped and supplied than was the case in the war with Turkey."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 27.—Another great conflagration in the Balkans is unavoidable, many Balkan exiles living in Italy, especially Greeks, Macedonians, and Bulgarians, are speeding home via Brindisi and Messina.

Another sign of the gravity of the situation is the fresh severity of the censorship in the Balkan countries, practically allowing only the transmission of official news.

BERLIN IS DISAPPOINTED.

Expected Bulgaria Would Join the War at Once.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Private dispatches from Berlin to Copenhagen papers say the Germans are evidently highly disappointed at the development of the Bulgarian question.

No doubt they expected that Bulgaria immediately after mobilization would enter the war. It is now evident that this will not happen. Leading German correspondents at Sofia, who have interviewed the Bulgarian Prime Minister, all got the same disappointing answer that Bulgaria was entering into armed neutrality only as a defensive measure.

At the same time the Greek mobilization has made the situation still more complex and caused some nervousness in Berlin.

BULGAR PREMIER TALKS.

Tells German That Mobilization Is Defensive at Present.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26.—The Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavoff, in an interview given to the correspondent of the Berlin Tagesblatt at Sofia, confirms the statement made in the semi-official note issued at Sofia Sept. 23 that Bulgaria had been forced to adopt armed neutrality, owing to the development of political and military events in the world war, but that it was not directed against either Rumania or Greece.

"Since our last conversation," M. Radoslavoff said, "the war has approached Bulgaria. The world knows the great interests Bulgaria has in the Balkans, and nobody can say how far, or how near is the moment when Bulgaria will have to protect those interests.

"These are the reasons which forced us to pass to armed neutrality, thereby following the example of other neutral States. Our mobilization at present is purely a defensive measure, and not at all directed against Rumania or Greece. Bulgaria has no aggressive designs against those States, a fact which I wish emphatically to point out."

ITALY TO BULGARIA.

Her Views Given by Minister After Interview with Greek King.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.—A Rome dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph Company says that King Constantine of Greece gave an audience yesterday to the Italian Minister, who, after conferring with Premier Venizelos, sent a special courier to M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, setting forth the Italian view of the Balkan situation.

TURKISH PROTOCOL SIGNED.

Mobilization of Bulgarian Army Said to be Leisurely.

SOFIA, Sept. 26.—The protocol providing for the handing over of territory ceded by Turkey to Bulgaria in virtue of the Turco-Bulgarian agreement was signed by Turkish and Bulgarian delegates at Demotika, twenty miles south of the Turkish fortress of Adrianople, yesterday, according to the semi-official Bulgarian newspaper Marodni Brava.

Mobilization of the Bulgarian Army is proceeding in an admirable manner. The railway authorities yesterday were able to furnish some cars for the transport of sugar beets and coal.

The mobilized troops are well clothed with warm uniforms and wear excellent shoes. It is expected the army will be ready to take the field in a very few days, but it is evident that mobilization is being carried out in no great hurry.

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DENIES THAT SWEDEN INTENDS TO JOIN WAR

Rumor of Intervention on the Side of Germany Is Scouted in Stockholm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Rumors that have been current regarding Sweden's impending abandonment of her neutrality and intervention on the side of the Germanic powers are totally unfounded and are strongly contradicted from an authoritative source.

The report of the transfer of a substantial number of Swedish merchant vessels to American owners, which had been taken as the foundation for the intervention rumor, is probably founded on the fact that old Swedish vessels aggregating 28,000 tons have lately been sold to Norway and Denmark at favorable prices. This tonnage, however, is being amply replaced by building orders to Scandinavian shipyards.

It is deeply regretted here that such misleading news should find currency, awaking unjustifiable suspicions, and interfering materially with friendly relations and commercial intercourse between England and Sweden.

AID FOR PARIS ARTISTS.

H. B. Lachman Bringing Over Novelties to be Sold for Their Benefit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—On the French liner Rochambeau, which sailed from Bordeaux for New York today, is Harry B. Lachman, an American painter and salon exhibitor for several years, who is returning to America as director of fine arts for the Appui aux Artists, an organization chiefly supported by Americans, which has taken care of painters, sculptors, musicians, and models of the Latin Quarter and Montmartre since the beginning of the war. Scores of artists, disliking the idea of charity, have been turning their talent toward making Christmas toys, dolls, and novelties, which Mr. Lachman undertakes to exhibit for sale in a traveling exhibition to go across the country. Many of the dolls in these cases he has on shipboard were made by men and women who are well known for salon exhibitions, many of them wearing decorations. Miss Malvina Hoffman, the American sculptor, will assist him.

Another American artist on board the Rochambeau is Cecil Howard, the sculptor, a brother of Kathleen Howard, formerly at the Century Opera. He recently returned from Serbia, where he worked with the British Red Cross. He is taking over a collection of bronzes, his latest salon work, for exhibition in New York. He also intends to open a studio for art photography until the war is over.

AMERICAN KILLED IN ACTION.

James Cooley, Cambridge, Mass., Included in Canadian List.

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—James Cooley of Cambridge, Mass., is reported as killed in action and Leonard Arthur Chevally of Gouverneur, N. Y., is mentioned as seriously wounded in the casualty list of the Canadian contingent, issued by the Militia Department here tonight.

The lists also mentions William Collings of Halifax, N. S., as having died of wounds, Sergeant Robert Parker Randall of Moncton, N. B., as wounded, and Fred William Hubbard of Cananing, N. S., as wounded and missing.

Mrs. J. S. Jaggard, a nurse of Elmira, N. Y., is mentioned as having died, after a long illness, in tonight's casualty list.

BARBADOS CONTINGENT OFF.

Transport Calls for the 110 Colored Soldiers and 2 White Officers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Barbados on the steamer Byron was John C. Manning, who is on his way to London to get a commission in the British Army. He said that a transport called at the island the day before he left and took away the Barbados contingent to the war. It consisted of 110 colored soldiers and two white officers.

Mr. Manning added that the Government had not asked the men to go, but they considered it to be their duty, and they were

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CONSCRIPTION A MENACE

Fear That It Would Hamper Industry—Pressing Problems for England to Solve.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—In this war, more than in any former war, the engines of destruction and defense are so much more ingenious and costly, and are used up so much more rapidly, that the questions of munitions and of money are even more important than that of fighting men. It is idle to train men to fight unless Great Britain can also supply them with arms. And this costs money, huge sums of money, and if we take too many men and drill them we cannot find this money. That is a fact which is not yet fully understood.

We, as the richest nation fighting on the side of civilization and liberty, have to do the financing for ourselves and for our allies. That is to say, we have to supply ourselves and them with the necessary arms and supplies, by making them if we can, and if not, by paying for them in the countries which produce them. Russia has millions of men ready to take the field if they had the guns and powder and shot. As we have not yet enough of these things for our own army—for we still see battalions marching without rifles—we have to buy them for Russia or the Russian Army cannot possibly fight.

Russia cannot pay herself because, owing to the closing of the Black Sea and the Baltic, it is not possible for her to export her wheat and other products by means of which she usually pays abroad for articles that she has to import. So we have to lend her the money and also we have to do the same, though to a much less extent, for France.

"Very well, then," says the cheery conscriptionist, "if we can pay all right for all the year, we have $10,000,000,000 invested abroad. All we have to do is to realize on our investments and the thing is done." This would be very nice and comforting if it were possible, incidentally it may be remarked that it might be very bad business to sell all our nice dividend-paying investments and find ourselves at the end of the war with nothing in our pockets but the promises to pay of our exhausted allies; but, of course, if it were a question of that or defeat we should do it gladly and readily, if it could be done. But it cannot be done, for who is going to buy the securities in sufficient amounts to enable us to pay for the war, for ourselves and our allies? Echo answers, Who?

About half of the £4,000,000,000 that we have invested abroad is estimated to have been placed in our colonies and dependencies. Can they buy them back from us? Some of them are certainly doing well out of the war, and must have surplus profits that they might invest in their own securities that have been sold to us in times past. But the amount that they would be prepared to buy would be a drop in a bucket compared with the sum required; and their notion of the rate of interest is as in all new countries in which capital is scarce—much higher than that which is prevalent here. Which means that we could only sell them their securities back at a ruinous loss.

And is America going to buy our colonial securities? So far is this from being possible, that New York is already rather sensitive about the number of American bonds and shares that we have been selling on the other side of the Atlantic. It is hoped that we may, perhaps, be able to raise about £100,000,000 in the United States. This will hardly pay for the war, for ourselves, for a month, to say nothing of the needs of our allies. Argentina? She also must be making big profits out of the war, but her need for capital, for purposes of home development, is chronic, and if we get £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 out of her it would be a great achievement.

In all these countries, in short, the cry is not for securities, but for goods. We cannot pay for the war out of our investments, because the amount of them that we can sell is paltry, compared with the cost of the war. If we want shells and machine guns for ourselves and our allies—as we surely do, unless we are ready to admit that Prussian militarism is to rule the world—we must either make them ourselves or make goods to pay for them with. In other words, we must maintain our productive capacity and our export trade. Can we expect to do this if conscription is to give the War Office the power to take more and more of our workers away from the fields and factories and workshops? Every man that is so taken means that we either have to buy more from abroad or sell less abroad or both. In either case the balance of trade is against us, worse than before.

Two things have to be done in this realm of finance, which will be more and more important as the war goes on. We have to keep down our indebtedness to America, because if we do not do so America will not be ready to sell to us. And we have to give material help to Russia, in goods or money, so that Russia may not be forced by sheer economic exhaustion to restrict her efforts to defending her inaccessible interior. In order to do these things we have to maintain our productive power at its highest possible efficiency, so that we can pay, all over the world, for the arms and supplies needed by ourselves and our allies, with our coal and cotton goods and woolen goods and machinery, and other articles that we export in normal times. If we can do that we can go on fighting and financing till further notice.

ALLIES' DELEGATES GO WEST ON LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

000,000 loan would be rendered much more difficult if it was unsupported by better news from the scene of war.

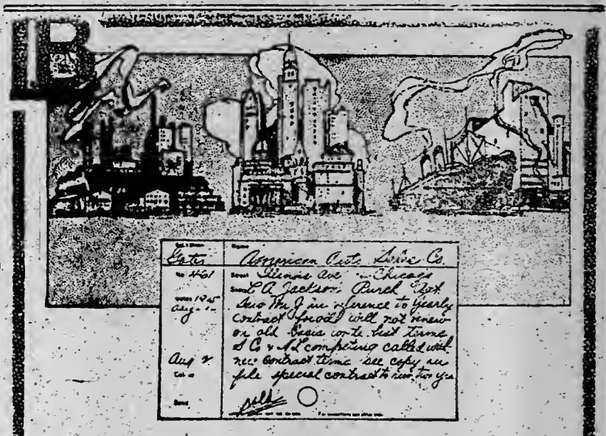
It was learned yesterday that the visit of Pierre Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance to London, where he saw Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had ended and that the former had started back to Petrograd. It was said that no change in the decision to exclude Russia from the pending credit arrangements had been made, and that the British Treasury authorities were in full accord with the tentative plans made by the commission in New York. This was taken to mean that no important changes will be made in the terms, unless the Chicago visit brings unexpected objections to light.

THREATEN ILLINOIS BANKS.

Germans Plan to Withdraw Deposits from Participants in Loan.

PERU, Ill., Sept. 26.—The Illinois Division of the German-American Alliance, in convention here today, adopted resolutions demanding a special session of Congress to provide legislation which will prevent the shipment of war munitions from the United States and condemning the actions of American manufacturers who are selling war munitions to Europe.

Plans also were formulated for members of the organization in this State to inform banks wherein they have deposits that any participation, directly or indirectly, in any proposed loan to France and England would have as a consequence the withdrawal of all such de-



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A complete selection of models and materials for girls from 6 to 14.

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De Pinna regulation school dresses of blue serge.

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BIG ARMS SHIPMENT HELD UP AT BORDER

Washington Orders an Investigation to See That They Do Not Reach Mexican Raiders.

MAY PASS TO CARRANZA

Army Reports Quiet Day on the Rio Grande—Food Supplies Arrive in Mexico City.

LAREDO, Texas, Sept. 26.—United States customs officials today held up half a million rounds of cartridges and a large number of army rifles destined for use by the Carranza forces, on orders said to have emanated from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Treasury Department officials explained tonight that the shipment of arms held up at Laredo had been detained merely for "investigation." Several shipments recently have been similarly examined before being permitted to pase into Mexico.

Officials said the American Government was careful to see that the shipments consigned to the Villa or Carranza factions really were intended for them. Under the guise of being shipped to alleged agents of the two leaders, arms, it is suspected, may in reality be on their way to independent bands of filibusters or border raiders.

Should the shipment in question prove to be really consigned to the Carranza authorities, it will be passed.

There were no developments in the border situation, officials awaiting further word from Major Gen. Funston and Government agents as to the cause of the outbreaks in the vicinity of Brownsville and the real identity of the uniformed soldiers who fired on American troops from the Mexican side.

General Nafaretta, commanding the Carranza garrison at Matamoros, telegraphed the Carranza agency tonight the following message:

"The strict discipline observed at all times by my soldiers has shown their willingness to go even to the extent of sacrifice rather than disobey orders. As an illustration of this fact, I direct attention to the incident which occurred recently when four of my soldiers were under a fierce fire from American troops and, although one of my boys was fatally wounded, they did not return the fire and remained bravely at their post.

"In all cases in which my soldiere have been accused of firing against American troops I am ready to go before any fair-minded trihunal and prove that my boys are absolutely innocent of the charge. My troops are all concentrated in eeats of municipality, and at no time had they opportunity to disregard my orders. The whole thing is the fabrication of unreliable prese agents."

A message from General Carranza on food conditions in the Mexican capital follows:

"The reports appearing in the American prese to the effect that conditions in Mexico City were again had and growing worse than heretofore in so far as the food situation is concerned are untrue, for the Constitutionalist Government has forwarded through the several linee of railway communication to the capital 1,000 carloade of foodstuffs, the greater portion of which it has not yet been possible to unload. Of these consignments the American Red Cross sent forward only two carloads. We have extended and are now extending them every facility to forward all that they may desire."

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 26.—The promotion of General Emiliano P. Nafarete, Carranza commander at Matamoros, to be a Gencral of brigade was announced here tonight by the Carranza Consul. It is not known whether the promotion entails the talked-of transfer of General Nafarette to another post. The appointment was made hy First Chief Venustiano Carranza at Vera Cruz.

"Quiet over the whole district," was the statement at the headquarters of the various border patrols today. Since Friday's battle near Progreeo, and the fight at McAllen's ranch, no disorders have been reported.

No further reports have been received by Major Edward Anderson at Harlingen as to Private Richard J. Johneon of the Twelfth Cavalry, who has been miseing since Friday morning following the Progreso fight, and hope of finding him virtually has been given up. Soldiers in the Progreso vicinity, however, are continuing the search for Johnson.

The body of Private Henry W. Stubblefield of Troop C, Twelfth Cavalry, who wae killed in the Progreso fight, was shipped today to his father, William Stubblefield, at Big Stone Gap, Va.

MANY AMERICANS RETURN.

Mrs. McManus Here from Mexico—Praise for Yucatan Regime.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Mexico City on the Ward Line steamer Morro Castle was Mrs. Ruth W. McManus, widow of John B. McManus, the American who was killed there on March 12 hy Zapatistas. She was accompanied by her four young children, Ruth, John, Thomas, and James.

The Villa-Zapata authorities expressed regret to the United States Government on April 3 for the killing of Mr. McManus, which they said was committed hy irresponsible persons, and paid the widow an indemnity of $20,000.

Another passenger on the Morro Castle was Mrs. Maria de Galsman, widow of one of Carranza's Generals. She had three children with her, and will stay here some time.

There were about 100 Americans, with their families, on the steamer, who had left Mexico on account of the disturbed conditions there and the lack of protection for foreigners.

L. C. Browne, who for twelve years has been interested in railroad development in Yucatan, Mexico, arrived on the Morro Castle from Progreso.

"With the rest of Mexico torn by war," he said, "Yncatan is living its own life in its own way, very little concerned with what is going on in the rest of Mexico. It is virtually a country apart, as the only communication with the rest of Mexico is by water. Yncatan now has compulsory education, a Food Commission that regulates all retail prices, and Merida, the capital is governed by a City Council selected by the people. These reforms have been instituted since March by General Salvador Alvarado, the Carranza Governor, who was sent down to drive out General Abel Ortiz Argumedo, who is now in New York.

"There have been stories of wholesale hangings by Alvarado, but I have investigated and have found that there were but three hangings—two thieves and one man who attacked a girl. There have also been stories of General Alvarado's persecuting Catholic priests. When bis soldiers went into Merida they harracked in the cathedral. When Alvarado heard of this he drove his men out and put the priests back in possession. He did drive out some irresponsible Spanish priests, but the good Spanieh priests and the native priests were left undisturbed.

"A storm met Alvarado's establishment of compulsory education, but he stuck to it and has hundreds of schools filled with children. There was an uproar when he took the Archbishop's magnificent mansion and converted it into a training school for teachers. He established a commission to import food from the States, to sell it to merchants and fix retail prices. On Sept. 16, the National Independence Day of the Mexicans, I saw 100 political prisoners liberated. He has made markets for the sisal hemp, and got prices for the producers far above what they would have got otherwise.

"When Alvarado went to Merida he found the millionaires—there are 100 of them in Merida—ready to flee, and the populace dreading pillage and robbery. But Alvarado inaugurated a new era. He announced that any one who rohhed would he killed, and he meant it. Now he has the whole country for him.

"In Yucatan Carranza is looked upon as the head of the Central Government, and it is generally believed that it is only a matter of time before he will exercise complete control over all of Mexico."

MRS. RYAN IN CAMPAIGN.

Primary Candidate's Wife Went Along on Tour of the Bronx.

Joseph T. Ryan, candidate for City Court Judge, will continue his fight for the nomination in the Democratio primaries up to tomorrow afternoon. He expects to beat Lorenz Zeller, he says. Mrs. Ryan accompanied her husband on a tour of the Bronx on Saturday night.

Mr. Ryan spent most of yesterday going over with his managers the final program. Beginning early today he will make a tour of the Manhattan districts below Twenty-third Street. Tomorrow morning he will make speeches along the waterfront.

PANAMA SUGGESTS NEW TREATY TO US

Wants to Revoke Privileges Held by American Railroad Under Colombian Contracts.

HOPES TO GET LAND BACK

Draft Made Public on Isthmus Provides for Joint Defense of the Canal.

PANAMA, Sept. 26.—What purports to be the draft of a new treaty which the Panama Government desires to enter into with the United States Government was made public here today.

The treaty, which is intended to supplant the original treaty of 1903, contains twelve articles.

The most important of these articles govern the transfer to the Panama Government of all Panama Railroad lands in the Cities of Panama and Colon, except where buildings already have been erected or are used by the railroad, together with the revocation of the privileges enjoyed by the railroad by virtue of the Colombian contracts, whiob privileges are to be replaced by others to be decided on later.

Other clauses provide for the turning over of the waterworks in the cities of Panama and Colon to Panama, the latter Government reimhursing the United States for them; the exemption of machinery and agricultural implements manufactured in the United States from duty; the regulation of the Panama tax system by gradually reducing it; the establishment or compulsory military service in Panama for the defense of the canal in case Panama should be called upon to do so; Panama to fight a common enemy in case of war; permission to construct two railroads into the interior of the country, the United States to issue bonds covering the total cost of the roads, the amount to be paid back later by Panama, which will grant the United States the privilege to convert tho roads into military roads in case of war; no intervention in the Panama elections hy the United States, except at the request of the President of the republic; abolition of the commissaries at Balhoa and Cristobal; Panama to keep her ad valorem duty within 10 per cent.; the arhitration of differences hetween Panama and the United States by a commission composed of one member each from the two countries interested and one each from the Republics of Brazil, Chile, and Argentina.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—State Department officials tonight refused to discuss the report of a new treaty between the United States and Panama further than to say that Panama was proposing a new convention.

PERKINS FIGHTING SWANN.

District Attorney Believes Primary Victory Certain.

District Attorney Perkins said last night:

"The methods of Mr. Moss merely tend to dispirit the party and should be discredited. I will be on election day, as I feel assured they will be as loud a shout for the Republican nomination, but it is not always the loudest talker who is the best fighter. I have already prepared for the campaign which I expect to carry on as the Republican candidate for District Attorney, and when the final fight over every voter in this county will know jnst what it means to him to keep Tammany Hall out of the District Attorney's office."

Philipsteren will begin today decorating the bollings in the Manhattan Subway with Perkins portrait. It was made from the largest zinc cut ever used in the history of the zinc engraving business, and was also made with the finest screen ever used. The screen was 120, which heretofore has been employed only in the manufacture of copper cute. The wording on the poster quotes a New York paper of Sept. 23, which describes him as "The hest equipped District Attorney New York County has known within memory," and also his slogan, "On the firing line against Tammany."

Frank Moss spoke yesterday afternoon at the Republican headquarters in the Third Assembly District at 226 Lafayette Street, and in the evening at the New York Citizens' Welfare Association, at 222 East 125th Street, of which James Mason is President. Tomorrow he will speak at a negro meeting at Fifth Avenue and 135th Street.

SULZER BACKING BOWERS.

Frank Moss to Dine with American Party Leaders Tonight.

Ex-Governor William Sulzer will indorse Frank K. Bowers for Sheriff tonight at a dinner at the Broadway Central Hotel of the leaders of the American Party. Other speakers will be John A. Hennessy, Frank Moss, Alexander S. Hecon, Dr. Madison C. Peters, William S. Bennet, and Samuel Bell Thomas. Mr. Sulzer gave out a etatement last night, in which he eaid in part:

"The proposed Constitution is the finest document ever conceived or drawn for the perpetuation of invisible government, and is an accentuation of the power of corrupt hosses in politics. I am going to tell more about this Constitution at the dinner of our leaders to the candidates of our party and their wives and friends.

"I am going to tell also how a political boss demanded all the fees of the office of Sheriff—a late incumbent of the office having told me the disgraceful story, practically on his deathbed."

DIESEL ENGINES SAID TO FAIL IN L-BOATS

Four Submarines Built for American Navy Reported to Have Been Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 26.—According to reports in the submarine flotilla here today four of the L type of submarines have failed to pass inepection by the naval trial board of the Board of Inspection and Survey, of which Captain Henry B. Wilson is President.

The boats are L-1, L-2, L-3, and L-4. The trials were held recently in the vicinity of Boston, as the boats were built at the Fore River Shipyard, Quincy, Mass.

The trouhle is reported to have been with the Diesel engines, used in running on the surface, in that they became cool and did not make their contract speed. The first lot of these submarines was to have been completed last March and others were to have been delivered at the rate of one a month.

Naval Constructor Emory S. Land, attached to the staff of Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, attended the trials.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, commander of the submarine flotilla, and his Chief of Staff, Commander Yates Sterling, Jr., will go to New London tomorrow to inspect the work which has been started there for the establishment of a submarine base and school of instruction for officers and men in submarine warfare.

Owing to the bad weather the ships of the Atlantic Fleet have encountered on the Southern drill grounde for target practice, the war problem scheduled for Oct. 8 has been put over to Oct. 5.

FOR ARABIAN MISSIONS.

Meeting to be Held in Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

There will be a meeting on Friday night, at 8:15 o'clock, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-fifth Street, to consider the present religious crisis in the Moslem world due to the war and the call for a Holy War issued by the Sheik-ul-Islam. The principal speaker will be the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer, a United Presbyterian missionary now in the service of Dutch Reformed Missions in Cairo and Arabia, who is soon returning to Egypt and is making only this address in New York. Tickets admitting two persons each may be obtained from F. P. Turner at 25 Madison Avenue.

Y. M. C. A. Starts Firemen's School.

Ex-Depnty Fire Chief William Guerin, who resigned from the Fire Department to practice law, has consented to assist the Y. M. C. A. in West Fifty-seventh Street to start a civil service school for the preparation of recruits to the Fire Department and for the training and examination of firemen for promotion from the ranks. The school will open in October. The students will have the privileges of the gymnasium and the swimming pool in the Y. M. C. A. huilding.

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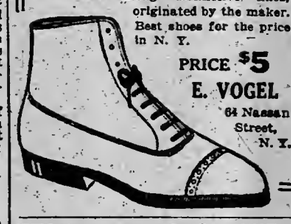
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HALT CITY TRAFFIC TO TEST SUBWAYS

Continued from Page 1.

the permanent steel shoring has not been installed.

Secretary Whitney of the Public Service Commiseion said tbat ever since the "cut-and-cover" system of construction, which permits the use of streets beneath which a euhway is heing driven, was adopted for the dual subways the commission had been giving warning that tbe plan involved some danger, and accidents might he expected. He reminded the puhlic of the many complaints received from merchants along the line of the Interborough subway while that line was being built. These complaints dealt with the stoppage of business caused by the plan of open trenches. Mr. Whitney declared that on Manhattan Ieland the open-trench system would be impossible again. But it was intimated there was an expectation that further accidents on the present subway construction work were hound to happen.

Restricted Areas Defined.

The Puhlic Service Commiseion last night gave out the following liet of places in the Broadway and Seventh Avenue euhway excavatione where there is decking supported hy wooden uprights —a condition similar to that in the sections where the accidents of Wednesday and Saturday occurred:

Boadway—South side of Seventeenth to north side of Eighteenth Street; north side of Twenty-third Street to south side of Twenty-fourth Street; south side of Twenty-sixth Street to Thirty-first Street; from Thirty-third Street to the south side of Thirty-fourth Street; from Thirty-sixth Street to half way between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-ninth Streets; from Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh Streets on the west side, (though the excavation here is only three feet deep.)

Upper Seventh Avenue—100 feet south of Fifty-third Street; crossing of Fifty-ninth Street.

Seventh Avenue Extension and Lower Seventh Avenue—Intersection of Christopher and West Fourth Streets; northern part of West Eleventh Street to 100 feet north of West Sixteenth Street; Twenty-seventh Street to half way between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets; Thirty-third Street to Thirty-fourth Street; sixty feet north and south of Fortieth Street; from thirty feet south to seventy-five feet north of Forty-first Street.

All heavy vehicular traffic over these points was prohihited, until further notice, by Police Commissioner Woods.

Only strenuous work in ehoring up various street crossings made it possible to open up much of the crosetown and longitudinel street car traffic thia morning. Seventh Avenue was closed from Thirty-first Street to the lower end. Broadway was closed from Twenty-Sixth Street to Thirty-ninth Street to all except street cars, and from Thirty-third Street to Thirty-ninth to all traffic.

Crossings were cloeed along Broadway at Eighth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-ninth Street, as were the crossings of Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-fourth Street, in Seventh Avenue, the crossings of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, West Tenth Street and West Fourth Street, and Christopher and Varick Streets.

Shuttle Cars Run.

This etopped through traffio on the Eighth Street, Fourteenth Street, Twenty-third Street, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Strcet, and Thirty-fourth Street crosstown lines, as well as the north and eouth linee on Broadway and Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The result was the operation of an improvised system of shuttle lines. Shuttle cars were run from both sides of the island eaet and west to Broadway on Eighth Street, from the North River front to Seventh Avenne, and from the East River front to Broadway on Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-fourth Streets with a shuttle car between Seventh Avenue and Broadway; from Fifty-ninth Street south to Thirty-third Street on Seventh Avenue; from Fifty-ninth Street south to Thirty-fourth Street on Sixth Avenue, the cars running shuttlewise in both directione on hoth northbound and southbound tracks, and up to Thirty-second Street on Sixth Avenue. Other shuttle linee were run between Twenty-sixth Street and Thirty-third Street, and hetween Thirty-ninth Street and Forty-second Street on Broadway.

These rigorous measures were adopted by order of Police Commiseloner Woods, following a resolution adopted hy the Public Service Commiesion when it met in the morning in the Hotel Normandie, at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, which on account of its proximity to the scene of Saturday night's accident was adopted as temporary headquarters for the commiesion and the police. The resolution introduced hy Commissioner Hayward recommended that all traffic except street care on cut and cover work where eteel eupports had not been erected be prohibited, and an amendment by Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram added a prohibition of all heavy traffic on Broadway.

The meeting was attended by all the members of the commission, as well as Mr. Whitney and James B. Walker, the Secretary and Aseistant Secretary, and Alfred Craven, the Chief Engineer; Mayor Mitchel, his secretary, Theodore Rousseau, and Chief Engineer Merritt H. Smith of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

A further rssolution passed upon introduction by Mr. Hayward called for the retaining by Chief Engineer Craven of Henry H. Quimhy, Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia subway; Edmund S. Davis, Chief Engineer of the Boston suhway, and D. C. Jackling, mining engineer, of San Francisco, Salt Lake City, and New York, to examine the present work and future plans, and report to the commission what has been done or should be done for safety. Mr. Quimhy, who was reached first, came here yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Davis accepted the invitation, and will he here this morning. No response had heen received last night from Mr. Jackling.

Mayor Names Committee.

The Mayor told the commission that he had appointed an advisory commiseion of engineers to co-operate with the Commissioner of Accounts, with a view to examining all suhway construction under temporary decking. The Mayor's committee consisted of twelve engineers, eleven of them now in the city employ and the other formerly a consulting engineer of the Borough of Brookiyn. The Chairman is Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate. The "squad commanders," as they are termed, are E. T. Goodrich, consulting engineer of the Borough of Manhattan, and J. W. F. Bennett, consulting engineer of the Borough of the Bronx, and the other members are George W. Tilleon, who holde a similar place in Brooklyn; Eugene Stern, Chief Engineer of Highways in Manhattan; Merritt H. Smith, Amos L. Schaeffer, consulting engineer of the Borough of Manhattan; Edwin F. Fort, Chief Engineer of Sewers in Brooklyn; Inspector John R. Healy of the Fire Department, Benjamin F. Welton, Chief of the Efficiency Bureau of the Commissioner of Accounts; Francis W. Ferry, Engineer of the Bridge Department, and R. Walter Creuzbaur, a consulting engineer in private practice.

The lay members of the Mayor's Committee, hesides the Mayor himeelf and Commissioner of Accounts Walstein, are Chamherlain Henry Bruere, Police Commissioner Woods, Fire Commiseioner Adamson, and Mr. Rouseeau.

The Mayor eugges ed that engineers of the Puhlic Service Commission accompany his own engineers in an inquisition into the subway structures to find out what ought to be done to insure safety; so Mr. Craven, at the direction of the commission, detailed two division engineers, F. W. Carpenter and J. O. Shipman, with two assistant engineers, R. H. Jacobs and H. J. Alexander, to go through with the Mayor's committee.

The reason for his own investigation was explained later by the Mayor ae follows: "Construction of the new subways is wholly within the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission, and I have no desire to interfere with any mattere lying within the commission's jurisdiction. The surface of the city's streets, however, and the livee and the safety of the people who use them are matters of my concern as Mayor. We do not know where responsihilities lie, if on any one, for recent accidents. We are trying to conserve safety and if possible to find the cause."

Brooklyn Traffic Affected.

Mayor Mitchel and hie commission started to go through the eections of work that are under contract hy the United States Realty and Improvement Company—the Seventh Avenne subway from Commerce Street to Sixteenth, and from Sixteenth to Twenty-eighth, and the Broadway line from Twenty-sixth to half way between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth. Meanwhile the traffic had been halted on Broadway and Seventh Avenne and the crosstown lines, and Commissioner Woods ordered all heavy traffic kept off Flatbush Avenue in Brooklyn from Atlantio Avenue to Prospect Park, where similar construction work is under way.

The consequences of the closing of so many streets were apparent, even on Sunday. Everywhere automobiles were turned back and compelled to make detours and street-car passengers were forced to get off and transfer. Merchants along the parts of Broadway that were closed began to complain of the prospects, and the Hotel Marlboro talked of having to close early in the week if it were not possible to open up Broadway so as to replenish their coal supply.

The Mayor's committee reassembled at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, late in the afternoon, and as a result of the deliberations Mr. Mitchel wrote to Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commiesion, recommending the immediate resumption of crosstown traffic at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, West Tenth Street and West Fourth Street, and conditionally at Christopher Street and West Fourth Street. Diagonal cross bracing was recommended at the crossing of Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, and Broadway and Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, and additional precautions at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and at all the cross streets on Broadway between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-third Streets.

The Public Service Commission was in session until midnight after receiving Mayor Mitchel's letter. When the hoard adjourned its engineers already had been working for hours to get the additional shorings in under the points deemed dangerous that street car traffio might he resumed this morning.

Chairman McCall then wrote to the Mayor, eaying that the commiesion was unanimously of the opinion that, owing to the stoppage of all traffic, the matter of primary importance was action on the suggestion of the committee in such a way as to bring about an immediate resumption of street car operations, without stopping for the moment to consider what must ultimately be done to allow our construction to proceed.

Ready for Suggestions.

"In order that our citizens shall suffer the least inconvenience posslbie in transportation thie aotion thus taken is adopted without for the moment giving consideration to its availahility for permanent use, but solely to avoid delay of surface car operations. Unfortnnate and deplorable happenings such as we have recently experienced nenally prompt suggestions, the wisdom or necessity of which may be provocative of endiese discussion, hut in a spirit of absolute and thorough co-operation between the city officials and our commission, which your letter so emphatically sets forth, and to the end that the puhlic may feel and know that we are working in perfect harmony for their comfort and protection, no suggestion that your committee will make but will be cheerfully adopted when there is the least practicability in the same."

Even while the Mayor's committee had heem deliberating, the Puhlic Service Commission had been strengthening all the points where there was thought to he a possibility of accident. Commissioner Woode recommended that first attention be given to the etrengthening of the crossing of Sixth Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street, and then to the Seventh Avenue crossings of Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth.

The Broadway Association met at the Hotel Martinique and asked Commissioner Woods to remove hie prohibition of traffic across Broadway at Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, as there is no subway cut under theee streets. The Commissioner agreed to this, and traffic was resumed across these thoroughfares. This means that the hus service to the Pennsylvania Station can go on. The Broadway Association also asked that Broadway be opened hetween Thirty-sixth and Thirty-ninth Streets, except for the half block north of Thirty-eighth, where Saturday's accident occurred. This, it was said, hardly could be done; but it was understood that the Casino Theatre, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, would reopen tonight.

Today the Mayor's commission will go through all the parts of the new construction where there is temporary decking, and the Public Service Commission's out-of-town engineers are expected to be ready to begin work.

Whitman in Conference.

Before leaving for Albany at noon, Governor Whitman conferred with Public Service Commissioners McCall, Cram, and Hayward. He expressed satisfaction at the calling in of engineering consultants from outside, bnt also declared that he thought the New York engineers were the most expert in the country at subway construction..

Little progrese was made in clearing up the hole at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street. The United States Realty and Improvement Company had a small squad of men at work, but their activities were suspended at 9 P. M., when it was found that a small part of the rock on the western side of the street was slipping, and would have to be shored up before further work could go on.

Wilson S. Kinnear, President of the company, said it recently had bought control of the Richard Carvel Company, which had got the contract for the Harlem River tunnel of the Lexington Avenue subway after the John F. Stevens Company, the original contractor, had gone into the hands of a receiver. It was therefore on a section contracted for by this company that there occurred the accident at 138th Street and Alexander Avenue last Friday when two men were injured, making three accidents within the week.

The woman who was killed in Saturday night's accident was identified as Mme. Estelle Tomaselli, 35 years old, of 252 Aldato Calzaña, Havana, Cuba. The identification was made at the Morgue hy Mme. Marie Berthena of 138 West Seventieth Street, to whom Mme. Tomaselli was paying an annual visit. The husband of the dead woman is a Cuban engineer.

At Bellevue Hospital it was said that the condition of Howard Cross of 259 West 153d Street, the electrician who was hurt in the cave-in, was so critical that an operation was necessary. Charles Nelson of 118 West Forty-fourth Street, a wayfarer who suffered several broken ribs, probably will be able to leave St. Vincent's Hospital in a few days.

District Attorney Perkins is conducting an investigation, but is awaiting a report from H. de B. Parsone, his engineer, and from Assistant District Attorney J. Ward Foliette, who is conducting an inquiry into the collapse. It is said that tbese two probably will have their reports ready by the middle of the week, but in view of the conclusion generally expressed Saturday night that the rock elide on the western side of Broadway was directly responeible for the accident it is not believed there will be a criminal action.

Coroner Israel Feinberg will not begin an inveetigation of Saturday's accident until he has finished his inquiry into Wednesday's accident on Seventh Avenue, and this probably will keep him busy until the end of the week.

It was emphasized on all sides yesterday that there was no friction and no lack of confidence hetween the Public Service Commission and its engineers, on the one hand, and the Mayor's commission, on the other, hut that the two were working in harmony.

Estimate Board Criticised.

When the order for the stoppage of traffio at various crosstown intersections was first announced, Secretary Whitney of the Puhlic Service Commission said that the steel shoring probably would now be under the intersection of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street but for the delay of the Board of Estimate in acting on a request of the Public Service Commission, submitted in May, for $75,000 to construct a conorete floor for the new suhway at that point.

This floor is made necesary by the fact that the Hudson & Manhattan Railway Company has a franchise for the extension of its tnbes up Sixth Avenue, and that these would have to be driven under the Broadway eubway. This could be done with more safety and less expense, said Mr. Whitney, with the concrete floor built in the present subway to serve as a roof for the Hudson & Manhattan tube; hut the Board of Estimate never acted, and it was only two days ago that unofficial authorization from the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen was obtained. Meanwhile, the installation of the eteel shoring has had to be postponed.

Asked whether the New York Railways Company intended to reward Malachi Murphy, the motorman whose presence of mind saved a car with twenty-five passengers from falling into the cave-in on Saturday, Mr. Hedley said:

"He certainly will he given proper consideration. It ie a custom of the company to take cognizance of such acts."

The Central Federated Union yesterday adopted a resolution reiterating the statement of labor leaders that the fault of the subway accidents lay with the use of "cheap, incompetent, nonunion and strike-breaking labor.

"We declare that the city officials," says the resolution, "are responsible for this slaughter of human lives and the maiming of many people, and their retrenchment and false policy of economy is primarily the root of this evil. We expect long, drawn-out investigations and the juggling of responeibility, with the result nil."

GOVERNOR GOES TO ALBANY.

Chairman McCall Tells Him About the Subway Situation.

After spending Saturday night and part of Sunday at the Hotel St. Regis, Governor and Mrs. Whitman returned to Albany yesterday afternoon. Before he left the Governor entertained several visitors who began arriving at the hotel at 10:30 in the morning. The morning visitors included Colonel William Hayward, Jacob Livingston, the Republican leader of Kings County, and William W. Wade, Republican leader of Queens.

In the afternoon Chairman Edward E. McCall and Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram of the Public Service Commission came to tell the Governor the result of the meeting on the subway accident. Governor Walsh of Massachusetts was in the hotel lobby to bid the Whitmans good-bye.

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COL. BEECHER DENIES TROUBLE OVER HILLIS

Son of Plymouth's Former Famous Pastor Asks Public to Suspend Judgment.

FERGUSON AGAIN HITS BACK

Sunday Sermon on Old Testament and Modern Criticism Omits Personal Matters.

The first official statement purporting to represent the sentiment of the congregation of Plymouth Church toward its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, was made yesterday by Colonel William C. Beecher, son of Henry Ward Beecher, and issued by Charles T. Lark, one of Dr. Hillis's lawyers. Mr. Lark said:

"Friends of the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis resent the misrepresentations leading to the report that he has been engaged in wild speculation. At a meeting of prominent men of Plymouth Church this afternoon, Colonel William C. Beecher was authorized to make a statement to the public. Colonel Beecher said:

"'There is no trouble in Plymouth Church. There is undivided and undiminished confidence in our pastor. We have summered and wintered with him and know him well. We assure the public that he will emerge triumphant from the attacks upon him.

"'Some years ago, in order to allow him properly to attend to his pastoral duties, he placed all of his business affairs in the hands of a business man. The present attacks upon him are due to his demand for an accounting by his former business agent. We ask the public to suspend judgment until he has obtained the accounting which he and his friends in Plymouth now demand.'"

The business agent referred to is Frank L. Ferguson, who represented Dr. Hillis in business matters for nearly five years. Mr. Ferguson has repeatedly denied that he has withheld an accounting from Dr. Hillis, and on this point said yesterday:

"I offered to allow three trustees of the church to select an auditing company to make a complete investigation of my accounts, provided Dr. Hillis consented, and three of the trustees did name an auditing company, but Dr. Hillis finally decided to choose his own company. Immediately, I gave the accountant of Dr. Hillis's company full access to my accounts. I gave him every bit of information that he asked for and left him for days at a time in company with my own accountant to make the most critical and detailed investigation."

Dr. Hillis preached yesterday morning to a congregation that nearly filled the auditorium, but he made no reference to the controversy about his recent financial activities. Many expected the pastor to read a detailed statement of his business experiences, but they were disappointed. Instead, Dr. Hillis delivered a sermon on the Old Testament in the light of modern criticism, no part of which could be applied to his and the church's troubles. After the service a large part of those present went to the foot of the pulpit to shake hands with the pastor.

Mr. Ferguson issued another statement supplementing his reply to the attack made on him on Saturday by General Horatio C. King, one of Dr. Hillis's legal advisers. Mr. Ferguson said that Dr. Hillis chose General King as counsel because he knew that the lawyer would resort to such "despicable work" as Saturday's attack. He then launched a counterattack on General King.

Mr. Ferguson also repeated his denial of all of General King's charges, and adduced evidence in support of his assertions.

1,000 PUPILS TO GIVE EXHIBIT

Vocational Handicraft to be Shown at Educational Exposition.

At the educational exposition, which will continue in Madison Square Garden this week, 1,000 pupils from the public schools will begin this afternoon demonstrations in trades and vocational instruction. Workshops equipped with lathes, motors and other machinery have been fitted up for operation by the pupils as an exhibit of the self-supporting trades now being taught in the public schools. These youthful mechanics and artisans include carpenters, cabinet makers, woodworkers, plumbers, sheet metal copper workers, potters, electricians, printers, bookbinders, toymakers, and boat builders.

In the girls' department the pupils will operate power-driven sewing machines, making garments, binding books, and performing other work, while the domestic section will show various branches of household economics, including cooking and homemaking. There are also art sections and classes for defective children.

Frederick Brownacombe, Principal of the school maintained for the employes of the National Cloak and Suit Company, will tonight present an illustrated lecture on the subject of "Welfare Work of the Great Corporations." Tomorrow night Professor J. Adams Puffer of the eacon Vocation Bureau, Boston, will speak on "The Boy and His Job." The voting contest for the most popular teacher and Principal will continue.

LAURIER IS IMPROVING.

Removal of Aged Canadian Leader's Wisdom Tooth Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has improved so much during the last day or two that he is expected to be able to leave the hospital tomorrow.

On Sept. 9 the Liberal leader had to undergo an operation for the removal of a belated wisdom tooth, which had pressed downward on the jaw and caused an abscess. The suppuration had been going on for some years, but recently began to affect his health seriously.

The operation lasted an hour and a half, during which Sir Wilfrid was under the influence of anaesthetics. He is in his 74th year.

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PLAN FOR PART-TIME PUPILS

Religious Instruction Proposed in Nearby Churches.

A number of ministers and others interested talked yesterday in favor of the Gary-Wirt-Ettingsr public school plan, by which it is proposed that part-time pupils in overcrowded public schools be assembled in churches for religious and moral instruction when they cannot be accommodated in their school rooms.

The Rev. Dr. G. U. Wenner, Lutheran; the Rev. C. W. Petty, Baptist, and the Rev. W. B. Stevens, Episcopalian, said that whenever the city signified its consent churches of their respective denominations were ready to open their doors to public school children. It was generally expected that the city would take advantags of the churches' offer about Feb. 1 of next year.

Through what some of the advocates of the plan said it was evident that persons fearing an unwise "mixture of religion and education" had opposed the plan to the Board of Education, and John Whalen, a member of the board and also a Catholic member of an interchurch committee organized to further the plan, undertook to answer the objections.

He said that no pupil would be sent to any church without the consent of his parents, and that no one would be subjected to proselyting influences. The religious instruction, he said, would be along lines of general morality without sectarian bias. Mr. Whalen also pointed out that the expenses of this plan would be borne by the churches themselves, and that hundreds of children would be kept off of the streets during school hours through its operation.

TO TEACH FIRE AVOIDANCE.

Department Will Combat Carelessness on Prevention Day.

Fire Commissioner Adamson has made arrangements for the observance of Fire Prevention Day on Oct. 9. There will be a parade of fire apparatus and several floats illustrating careless habits which cause a large percentage of the fires. Every moving picture house in the city will display films prepared by the Fire Department, calling attention to the fact that it is Fire Prevention Day and urging the public to do its part in suppressing fire dangers. All public schools and manufacturing concerns will observe the day with fire drills. Pastors of all churches have been asked to make a point of drawing attention to Fire Prevention Day. In a statement issued yesterday Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson said:

"Three-quarters of the fire losses are due to carelessness in throwing lighted matches away, carelessness in smoking, and carelessness in the homes with reference to defective furnaces, flues, and heating plants; carelessness of children playing with matches and making bonfires in the streets. Last year carelessness with matches caused 1,248 fires, with a property loss of $192,918; defective stoves and heating plants caused 968 fires with a loss of $263,897; carelessness about gas, light and ovens caused 749 fires and cost $99,829; other forms of carelessness caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars."

WAR SENDS STUDENTS HERE

Young Men from South America Arrive to Enter Universities.

On account of the war students from the South American republics are coming to the United States instead of going to Europe to acquire educational training. Thirty-five young men from various parts of Brazil arrived here yesterday on the Lamport & Holt steamship Byron to enter the American universities. The majority of them were able to speak French in addition to their native language, Portuguese, and some spoke Spanish, but not many of them could speak English.

Several young Mexicans and Cubans arrived yesterday on the Ward liner Morro Castle to study at Yale, Princeton, and Harvard Universities, they said.

Liners Sail for War Zone.

Two liners sailed yesterday for Glasgow and London respectively which had been delayed twenty-four hours on account of heavy cargoes. The Anchor liner Tuscania had 48 cabin and 143 steerage passengers, which included three American citizens, and about 8,000 tons of cargo, mostly provisions. She got away at noon. The Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha left early in the morning with about 15,000 tons of war munitions, including motor trucks, steel rails, barbed wire, and empty shells for the Allies.

BRUERE FINDS CLERK FORGED PAY CHECKS

Invented Names of Fake City Employes and Collected the Money.

POLICE LOOKING FOR HIM

City Chamberlain Discovers $2,800 Swindle When Employe Fails to Return from Vacation.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere has just discovered that a small-salaried clerk in his office has been inventing the names of fake city employes for the last five months, making out pay checks to them, and then "forging" the fake names and collecting the money himself. This, fact became known yesterday when Headquarters detectives were ordered to make a search for the young clerk, who has been missing since the day he was supposed to return from his vacation. Instead of returning, the clerk reported sick, and the examination of his books followed, but when he was sent for to explain what at first appeared to be only an unaccountable irregularity, he could not be found.

The clerk involved is the son of another city official. Mr. Bruere admitted this much last night, but said he thought it would be best not to publish the name of the missing man or his father at the present time for fear of hampering the detectives in their search.

"The city will lose no money through this clerk's activities, as he was bonded for considerably more than the amount that appears to have been stolen," Mr. Bruere said last night. "As far as we can learn, it seems that for about five months he has been making out checks to false names and collecting the money, and the amount thus procured probably has reached about $2,800 in all. He is under bond for about $5,000."

The clerk was employed to write out the checks for city employes and pass them on to a higher official for signing. His vacation lasted until the middle of last week, when he reported sick and sent a doctor's certificate to allay suspicion, but it was explained that in all cases where clerks are absent beyond their time limit an investigation is made, and that it was this regular investigation that disclosed the shortage.

The officials believe that the discovery came about through a bona fide illness, for when they made inquiry they found that the doctor whose name was signed to the certificate stating that the man was sick had really examined him and reported him sick.

CITIZENS' UNION REPLIES.

Defends Its Characterization of 1915 Building Bills.

The Citizens' Union Legislative Committee last night issued a statement defending itself against the criticism of ex-Congressman William H. Calder and Lawrence D. McGuire of the Real Estats Board that the union improperly called attention on the records of Assemblymen to their votes on the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, which was vetoed by the Mayor, and on the Sanders bill, vetoed by the Governor. Both of these related to the regulation of building construction, and the Assemblymen were put on record as voting for or against "bills weakening regulation of building construction."

The statement of last night repeats all the arguments advanced against the bills last Winter, and says:

"The Citizens' Union has only called the public's attention to the way the men voted. If any criticism can attach to our characterization of the bills as weakening the regulation of building construction it is that we should have used a much stronger term."

LAW SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

Cambridge to Have First Institution of the Kind in America.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 26.—The first graduate law school in America devoted exclusively to women will be opened here this Fall with Professor Joseph H. Beale of the Harvard Law School in charge. The new school is to be called the Cambridge Law School for Women, and the lectures will be delivered in classrooms provided by Radcliffe College.

The organization is the result of an attempt of a group of Radcliffe seniors, headed by Miss Elizabeth C. Beale, the professor's daughter, to persuade President Lowell and the Board of Overseers to admit them into the Harvard Law School. The Harvard authorities were solidly against this proposition, and Miss Beale then prevailed on her father to organize the new school.

Professor Beale will lecture on torts, criminal law, and principles of legal liability. His assistants will include Gustavus H. Robinson, Chester A. McLain, and Whitney H. Shepardson, Harvard modes of teaching and case books will be used in the new school.

MODELS OF ANCIENT ROOMS.

Metropolitan Museum to Construct Series of Historical Miniatures.

Models of complete interiors with all their furnishings are to be made this Winter by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. These will be models of apartments of older days, and the one with which the Museum will begin its work will be the banqueting hall of the mediaeval Castle of Penshurst. Every detail to the smallest will be carried out in this room, which will be fitted with tapestries and tables, stools and other furniture, while little knights and ladies, with the retainers of the establishment, will be placed in the room dressed in the costumes of the time. Everything will be made after carefully selected models of the period.

This is a step in advance in the Museum's work of instruction, and children after seeing a room containing the various objects which they find in larger sizes and in originals in the Museum will be able better to comprehend the use and beauty of the relics and the periods to which they belong.

Following the banqueting hall the Museum will go back into Egyptian days and will set up the women's apartments in the palace of Amenhotep III., the home of the monarch excavated by the Museum's Egyptian expedition.

In models of entire buildings the Museum has some exceptional examples which came with the Levi Hale Willard collection of architectural casts that was bought for it in 1894. Among these are models of the Parthenon, the Pantheon, and the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris. The Parthenon, a one-twentieth size model, is restored by Chipiez to give an idea of the Greek use of color in buildings and sculpture and to show the position of the goddess Athena inside the temple. The interior of the Pantheon also is shown.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE RETURNS

Poughkeepsie Man Finds a Body Has Been Buried as His.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 26.—Andrew O'Brien, 50 years old, a well-known resident of the First Ward of this city, returned to Poughkeepsie this morning after an absence of a week to find that he was being mourned as a suicide, and that prayers were being offered in St. Peter's Church for the repose of his soul.

It was with great difficulty that O'Brien convinced his friends that he was really alive. He was indignant when he learned that the body of a man supposed to be himself had been taken from the Hudson River by the crew of a river steamer, that the body was yesterday buried beside that of Mrs. O'Brien in St. Peter's Cemetery, and that his headstone was being carved. He declared tonight that the body of the stranger would not rest another day in his plot.

Members of the crew of the Highland ferryboat Brickerhoff told the Coroner that O'Brien boarded the boat at the Poughkeepsie side a few nights ago, and that they did not see him again. Next day a body was found and identified as that of O'Brien. Yesterday the funeral was held. Last night O'Brien, who had been at Sylvan Lake, heard of the matter, and he hurried to Poughkeepsie early this morning.

TALES OF ARMENIAN HORRORS CONFIRMED

Committee on Atrocities Says 500,000 Victims Have Suffered Already.

NATIONAL PROTEST URGED

Suggestion That Germany and Austria Be Held Responsible—Outrages on Americans.

Professor Samuel Train Dutton, Secretary of the Committee on Armenian Atrocities, made public yesterday a preliminary statement of the committee outlining the result of its investigation of the terrible conditions existing among the Armenians. The committee says that the reports concerning the massacre, torture, and other maltreatment of Armenians of all ages abundantly are confirmed by its investigation.

Other members of the committee besides Professor Dutton are Cleveland H. Dodge, Arthur Curtiss James, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, John R. Mott, Frank Mason North, James L. Barton, William Sloane, D. Stuart Dodge, and others.

The statement issued by the committee yesterday is as follows:

"A sub-committee has thoroughly investigated the evidence and has just made report to the full committee confirming in every particular the statement recently made by Viscount Bryce regarding the imprisonment, torture, murder, massacre, and exile into the deserts of Northern Arabia of defenseless and innocent Armenians, including decrepit men, women and children, and their forcible conversion to Islam.

"Written testimonies of eyewitnesses whose names are known to the committee, but which obviously cannot now be made public, have been examined with utmost care. This testimony covers hundreds of pages, and the character and position of the authors and the positiveness of utterance carry absolute conviction.

"The witnesses examined include Armenians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Italians, Germans, Turks, Englishmen, Americans, business men, travelers and officials of great variety and rank. Not a single statement can be questioned as to the facts reported. These all agree in the declarations that from Smyrna on the west to Persia, and from the Black Sea to Arabia, a propaganda of extermination of non-Moslems is now being carried on by the Turkish Government far surpassing in ferocity and exceeding in destruction anything done by Abdul Hamid during his long career of massacre and extermination.

"The statements examined, many of which are in the possession of the committee, cover hundreds of towns and cities in which in many instances all of the Armenians have been killed outright, often after horrible torture, or sent to the desert to die of starvation, and that, too, with diabolical cruelty. The ostensible deportation of men, women, and children toward Mesopotamia is usually but a form of marching those starving, helpless, and frequently naked refugees out into the mountains to be outraged and butchered, sometimes by their guards, and sometimes by the Kurds who gladly co-operate in the work of destruction.

"Included among these refugees and victims are pupils and graduates from the American schools and colleges, teachers and professional men who have taken degrees in American and European universities, men and women who have represented the brains and enterprise of the country for a generation or more.

"The plan of procedure, which is identical in all parts of the country, seems to aim at the complete elimination of all non-Moslem races from Asiatic Turkey, and already that aim is in fair way of accomplishment so far as the Armenians are concerned.

"In several places American property has been seized, Americans searched, imprisoned and expelled from the country, their letters and telegrams, even from United States Consular offices, intercepted and their lives put in jeopardy. This, however, is of trivial importance compared with the work of destruction going on among the Armenians.

"Evidence seems to prove that probably 500,000 Armenians have already been murdered or forced to the desert, where only death awaits them unless relief is secured at once. And all this has taken place since March, and is now at the height of its gruesome fury.

"The committee is confident that if the press of the country should, with all the emphasis at its command, voice its protest and call upon the Turkish Government to put an end to this crime against humanity and return the exiles who may yet be living to their homes it could hardly fail to produce results.

"In view of the great influence which Germany and Anstria exercise over their ally the American people cannot fail to hold them morally responsible if these atrocities are permitted to continue."

NO HELP FOR ARMENIANS

Unless It Comes from Our Government, Says Mgr. Dolci.

ROME, Sept. 26, (via Paris.)—The Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople, Mgr. Dolci, has sent to the Vatican a report describing the massacre of Armenians. He says that in the present situation of the European powers Germany and Austria cannot interfere because they are allied with Turkey, while the other powers can do nothing because they are at war with Turkey.

The only possible assistance, adds Mgr. Dolci, can come from America, whose Ambassador is using every effort to relieve and protect the persecuted Armenians; but "the needs are greater than the means to enforce the humanitarian principles which he represents."

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'ROBBED A BISHOP,' HE TELLS DETECTIVE

Secretary to Head of Georgia Diocese Goes to Police with $15,000 Theft Story.

OWES THE BILTMORE $200

Haberdasher's Stock in Room—Bishop Nelson Denies Robbery and Says Man Has Been Ill.

A flashily dressed man walked into Police Headquarters at 6:30 o'clock last evening and asked the policeman at the door to direct him to the Detective Bureau. The policeman told him the way, and he went jauntily to the bureau unaccompanied. Detective Lieutenant Fogarty was in charge at the time, and the man walked up to the desk and said:

"Pardon me, Sir, but I want to give myself up."

The detective looked up in surprise, and said afterward that he was at first undecided whether to consider the man one of the pests that occasionally find their way into Headquarters, or whether to take him seriously. He invited the stranger around behind the desk and the man, thanking him for this courtesy, and taking a chair, said:

"I am George C. Stowers, 30 years old, single, of 121 East Pine Street, Atlanta, Ga. You'll find me registered at the Biltmore Hotel, but I spent last night at the Mills Hotel and now I'm broke."

Expecting a request for a loan, Detective Fogarty asked the stranger what he was wanted for.

"Why, I have been the private secretary of Bishop C. K. Nelson of Georgia for ten years, and during that time have stolen about $15,000 from him by raising my salary checks," said Stowers.

Still inclined to doubt the story, Fogarty questioned him carefully about it, but first gave orders for another detective to get the Atlanta Detective Bureau on the telephone to confirm the story. The man, continuing his story, said that the Episcopal Bishop of Georgia employed him at a salary of $10 a week, with board and lodging, and that he had been raising his pay checks for nine of the ten years he had been working for the Bishop. He said he last saw Bishop Nelson at a resort in Maine where he had been spending the Summer, and that he had made a number of trips to New York during the Summer, and had usually stopped at the Biltmore.

Asked how he spent the money, the man said that he spent it all on "wine, high living, good hotels, and clothes." In his room at the Biltmore, he said, the detectives would find one trunk filled with clothes, a suitcase, and a large handbag, a large silver vase, a hatbox, a suit of evening clothes, and eight other suits, 75 shirts, 100 neckties, 100 pairs of silk socks, three dressing gowns, nine pairs of shoes, and many other expensive articles of attire. As his tastes became more expensive and his trips to New York more frequent, he said, he had stolen larger and larger amounts from the Bishop. His total for the past year, he said, was about $8,000, of which he said $5,500 was stolen in August alone. He said he owed the Biltmore about $165.

A detective telephoned to the Biltmore. There it was said that George C. Stowers had registered on Sept. 16, taking Room 1,229, and that he had not yet paid his bill, which amounted to a little more than $200. The room was only $5 a day, it was explained, but a large amount of the bill was for money advanced to pay for packages sent to the hotel C. O. D. None of the clerks could recall what Stowers looked like, however, and the manager of the hotel said that he would go to Headquarters today to see if he could identify the prisoner.

On investigation at the hotel it was found that a trunk and two grips such as the man had described were in Room 1,229, and it was found that a letter addressed to "George C. Stowers" and written on the stationary of the Holland House of this city, had arrived at the hotel in the morning.

At the Holland House it was said he was unknown. At the request of the Biltmore management Stowers was locked up, and the management said that a charge would be pressed against him for the amount due the hotel. Before he was locked up Stowers gave his first explanation of the reason for giving himself up. When he went "broke," he said, it was a question of "the river or giving myself up, and I decided against the river."

Bishop Nelson was reached at his Atlanta home by a TIMES correspondent last night. He said that Stowers had been in poor health for a year and must be laboring under a delusion.

"In the first place," the Bishop said, "my bank balances are always very small, and I personally superintend every check that goes out of my office. My payroll would not aggregate anything like the sum named by Stowers in an entire year." The Bishop said that Stowers had been in his employ for about eight years; that he had not had the slightest suspicion that there was anything wrong with him, and that Stowers had always been efficient and reliable.

Late last night a telegram was received at Police Headquarters from the Atlanta Police Chief, asking that Stowers he held pending an investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 26.—On receiving the inquiry from the New York police about George C. Stowers tonight, Assistant Chief of Police Jett telephoned to Bishop Nelson and the Bishop said he had no knowledge of having been defrauded by his Secretary, but would make an investigation at once. Bishop Nelson and many Atlanta church men and women were very fond of Stowers, and it is not believed that, even if it develops that there is a large shortage, he will be prosecuted. He was known as a flashy dresser and was extremely fond of the theatre. He had a good tenor voice, and made a wide circle of friends here.

WALSH PRAISES MILITIA.

Massachusetts Governor Saw Efficiency in Park Mobilization.

Governor David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, who was the guest of Governor Whitman at the manoeuvres of the State militia at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday, praised the national guardsmen and their military efficiency before returning to Boston yesterday, accompanied by his military secretary, General Charles H. Cole.

"I was anxious to see the mobilization of the National Guard of New York because we had mobilized our entire National Guard in Massachusetts on Aug. 24," said he. "Your mobilization took the form of a practical field demonstration, which was highly creditable. Of course, I had no opportunity to see all the demonstrations or the details, but there was every evidence of high efficiency. One of the best results of the mobilization of our own troops, which undoubtedly you will find to be equally true here, was the encouragement which the occasion gave to the soldiers themselves.

"To appreciate the efforts of the National Guard one must not forget that the men who compose it are working men and that they make great sacrifices of time and pleasure, and pass through a great deal of drudgery and hard work to attain even a fair degree of knowledge of their duties as citizen soldiers. I never witness a review of the young men who are performing this important service for their country without feeling a great debt of gratitude to them. I know of no other element in the community which is voluntarily making a greater personal sacrifice or enduring greater discomfort for the State than the men and offices of the National Guard."

Governor Walsh said a commission appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature in June was working on a plan to place the militia of the State on a better footing, which included a suggestion for compulsory military training of some sort, either in the public schools or in the National Guard. The commission is expected to report on military preparedness in January. It was certain that a system for expansion of the National Guard would result, he said.

OPEN PHILANTHROPY SCHOOL

Of Fifty-six Colleges Represented Vassar Leads the List.

With the largest enrollment in its history, the New York School of Philanthropy of the Charity Organization Society will begin its Fall term tomorrow. Fifty-six colleges and universities are represented. Vassar leads the list, with seven representatives; Wellesley has four; Yale, Smith, Michigan, Columbia, University of Pittsburgh, and New York University each have three representatives. For the first time the school has students from outside the United States. The entering class has several from Porto Rico, Hawaii, China, and Canada.

The curriculum now includes courses in family welfare, child welfare, medical social service, public service and administration, industrial problems, social politics, delinquency, and prison reform. The school announces a special series of lectures open to the public. The first of these will be on Wednesday, when City Chamberlain Bruere will speak on "The City Budget in Relation to Social Welfare." Other lectures will be "Immigration," by Commissioner of Immigration Howe; "Municipal Civil Service," by Municipal Civil Service Commissioner Moskovitz.

The opening exercises will be held in the United Charities Building at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Dr. Edward T. Devine, director of the school, will preside.

RENEWS SLATON ATTACK.

Ex-Governor Brown Assails Him for Commuting Frank Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 26.—Ex-Governor Joseph Brown today issued an attack upon ex-Governor John M. Slaton, who commuted the sentence of Leo M. Frank. Brown also assailed Judge Adams of Savannah, who recently upheld Slaton's course, and he called on Senator Hoke Smith to make an "unambiguous declaration" of his views on the Frank case. This challenge to Senator Smith is caused by the statement of Judge Adams that Smith indorsed the course taken by Slaton.

Brown devotes much attention to the connection of Slaton with the law firm of which Luther Rosser, one of Frank's attorneys, is a member. He says that money is not the only influence that could have worked upon Slaton. He asserts that the friendship, the common interest, and the association of Rosser with Slaton could well have influenced the Governor in his action.

"In conclusion," ex-Governor Brown says, "let me say that Judge Adams refers to the 'wave of vilification that has swept over Georgia, and still survives, against ex-Governor John M. Slaton,' and adds that 'every man who has taken the position that Frank's sentence ought to be commuted will have his motives impugned.'

"Exactly the contrary has been the case. The 'wave of vilification' was upheaved in other States against the courts and fair fame of Georgia, and the press and public men of Georgia almost without exception sat mute and allowed it to dash against the very arcanum of justice and construed law. The few who dared to stand openly for the courts and the process of the law have been caustically criticised and have seen their motives impugned. Whatever may be the penalty, I have nothing to retract. My allegiance is to Georgia."

No Tombs Fare for Unionists.

An order issued by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins affecting the seven union men, defendants in the Lichowitz murder trial, connected with the 1910 strike of the Suit and Cloak Makers' Union, permits the defendants to have their meals sent in from a restaurant and served in the Sheriff's prison guard room in the Criminal Court Building. They enjoyed the privilege yesterday, and were under supervision of Under Sheriff Jacobs.

"The mystery story of the year has been written by Rupert Hughes. Besides having that rare distinction of being a mystery novel that mystifies, it is also literature. It is Hughes at his best; New York in its most dramatic and cosmopolitan guise, and it is fascinating throughout its 606½ pages."—*Hartford Post.*

"A lovely and lovable heroine. The plot is very intricate and has plenty of exciting moments."—*N. Y. Times.*

EMPTY POCKETS

"An exciting story, tremendously well done."—*Boston Globe.*

"There is action every minute, thrilling red-hot action."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

by RUPERT HUGHES.

Illustrated, $1.35 net.

"An epitome of modern American civilization. A kaleidoscope picture of cosmopolitan New York."—*Boston Transcript.*

"A complex and engaging story of new century life—a distinguished achievement in a distinctively modern school of American fiction."—*Philadelphia North American.*

"A big and unusual book written in a most unusual way."—*Omaha World Herald.*

"Perplexing, thrilling, amusing."—*Buffalo Times.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

IGNORES HER HURTS TO SAVE AUTOIST

Girl Wife, Badly Injured, Crawls to Bring Aid to Husband Pinned Under Motor.

CAR PLUNGED INTO CUT

Ketcham Found Senseless Under Dripping Gasoline Tank and May Die In Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 26.—The family of John Van Der Sham, in Highland Avenue, Glen Ridge, were aroused at 2 o'clock this morning by rings at the bell, a pounding on the door, and cries for help in a girl's voice. They hurried to the door. On the porch, almost in collapse, was a girl. She lay in a heap, her clothing torn, and covered with dirt.

Though nearly senseless from pain, she gasped out that she was Mrs. Howard T. Ketcham, only 18 years old, of 21 Evergreen Place, East Orange, and that her husband, with whom she had been motoring, had gone through a railroad bridge in his car and down a thirty-foot cut through which the Erie Railroad runs. She had been tossed out, and on her hands and knees, when a badly wrenched ankle had kept her from standing, had crept more than 100 yards to the Van Der Sham home, the nearest house.

While Mrs. Van Der Sham cared for young Mrs. Ketcham; Van Der Sham raced to the railroad cut, reaching there just as Policeman Dugan of the Glen Ridge force, who had heard the crash of the car through the bridge rail, hurried up.

The men found Ketcham pinned beneath the overturned roadster. The engine was still running, and Ketcham was in danger of incineration, as gasoline was pouring over him from the broken tank. Van Der Sham and the policeman raised the car and got Ketcham out, afterward carrying him to the road above, and then to the Van Def Sham home, where an ambulance was called from the Mountainside Hospital here.

It was found that Ketcham, who was senseless, had internal injuries and probably a fractured skull, and was in a serious condition. He was hurried to the hospital, and his wife accompanied him, though later friends took her home.

Mrs. Ketcham said she and her husband were on their way home from a moonlight ride and were driving in Highland Avenue when they came to the curve approaching the railroad bridge. Ketcham apparently had not seen this in time, and, as he turned the car sharply, it tilted and tossed Mrs. Ketcham out. Her husband stuck to the wheel trying to right his car and Mrs. Ketcham saw him disappear into the cut a moment later.

It is feared that Ketcham cannot recover. He is only 24 years old.

WOMEN IN 3 AUTO ACCIDENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Doherty of Riverside Drive in Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Oscar Frahn, who has a garage in Park Ridge, near here, heard a crash last evening and ran out to the stone bridge at Glenn and Spring Valley Roads, where he found a wrecked automobile, which had skidded and crashed into the bridge. In it were three men and a woman, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Doherty of 790 Riverside Drive, New York; Henry Henkle, their chauffeur, and Henry Jackson, a negro living in Allendale, who had been hired there to guide the New Yorkers to Park Ridge after they had lost their way.

In making the turn the car had skidded out of Henkle's control. He was cut on the face by glass from the windshield. Mrs. Doherty escaped injury, but her husband was cut on the hack, and Jackson was hurt so badly he was hurried to the Paterson Hospital.

Frahn got Dr. Alexander, who attended the others and, at Mr. Doherty's request, accompanied them back to New York in another car, which they hired. Mr. Doherty said he and his wife had gone for an evening ride, and the accident was due to the condition of the road, which was full of ruts that set the car skidding when it jerked out of one of them.

Miss Mary Brady, the 20-year-old daughter of the late C. M. Brady, who lives with Mrs. Julius Kessler at Riverdale, was badly hurt last night while returning home from Nyack when a car in which she was riding with Howard Tierney and Woolset Serven of Pearl River, shot up a bank at Old Tappan and turned turtle, the steering gear having broken. Other motorists found the young men, who had escaped with cuts and bruises, trying to resuscitate Miss Brady, who had a rib broken, an ankle and wrist sprained and was covered with bruises.

Dr. G. M. Levitas of Westwood was brought in another car, and after he had dressed Miss Brady's injuries, she was taken home.

Mrs. Donald S. Walker of 97 Clark Street, Brooklyn, was hurt early this evening when the car her husband was driving skidded on the wet road at Hohokus, crashed into a tree and threw the occupants out. Her arm was broken and she was hurt internally. Mr. Walker took her home in another car after Dr. Tompkins of Hohokus had attended her.

MAY DIE AFTER COLLISION.

Two on Motor Cycle Crash Into a Standing Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Sept. 26.—Henry Hanson of this town was repairing his motor cycle under the glare of an arc light at Broadway and Whitestone Road, Auburndale, early this morning, when a tandem motor cycle ridden by Stephen Reasa and Anthony von Lecky of Rocky Hill Road, this place, crashed into Hanson's machine.

Reasa was thrown over the handlebars and his skull was fractured. Von Lecky was tossed off and bruised but not hurt seriously and Hanson escaped by jumping back from the collision.

Reasa was taken to the Flushing Hospital, where it was said his condition was serious. His machine took fire after the collision and was destroyed.

AUTO TURNS TURTLE; 2 DEAD.

Jamestown Fire Chief and Fire Alarm Agent Killed in Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Captain Fred H. Wilson, Chief of the Jamestown Fire Department, and Frederick Pease of Pittsburgh, General Agent of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company, were instantly killed today at Butler, Penn., when Chief Wilson's car, in which they were riding, turned turtle and pinioned them beneath it.

HIT BY PITCHER COLE'S CAR.

Yonkers Man, Confused by Lights, May Die of Injuries.

While Leonard "King" Cole, pitcher for the Yankees, was driving his automobile through South Broadway, Yonkers, last night, he ran over John Nutro of 56 Croton Terrace. Nutro's skull was fractured, and he was thought to be dying in St. Joseph's Hospital last night. Nutro was crossing Broadway at Washington Street, became confused by the lights, hesitated, and then started again to cross.

Cole was arrested and held in $1,000 bail to await the outcome of Nutro's injuries. He left his car in lieu of bail, continuing his journey to New York by train with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Birdie Cree, who were with him when the accident happened. Cole gave his address as 2,001 Broadway, Bay City, Mich.

NEILSON MUST PAY ALIMONY

Testimony Showed Osteopath Often Made $1,200 a Month.

Warren Leslie, who was appointed referee on Jan. 5 in the suit of Minnie H. Neilson for a separation from Theophilus Neilson, has just filed his report. He recommends $1,500 a year alimony for Mrs. Neilson and $10 a week additional for the maintenance of an infant daughter, Marguerite. The defendant is an osteopath, and the evidence shows that his income ranges from nearly $1,200 a month in the busy season to about $500 a month in the dull season.

The Neilsons were married on July 3, 1892, when the plaintiff was a chiropodist and manicure and the defendant was a nurse. Later he became a masseur and then an osteopath.

Bride Killed by Ptomaine Poison.

A bride of less than four weeks—Mrs. Barbara Siefert, wife of George Siefert of 68 Holland Street, Newark—is dead of ptomaine poisoning, believed to have been caused by eating veal. She was 54 years old. Others who became ill following the eating of a meal of which veal was the principal dish, were Albert Duerner, son of Mrs. Siefert; his wife, and Mrs. Christina Herman, 79 years old. Mrs. Siefert was taken ill on Tuesday.

72-MILE WINDSTORM DAMAGES BUILDINGS

Theatrical Billboards Blown Down in Broadway Injure Passersby.

SIGNS FALL INTO STREETS

Weather Bureau Sends Out Warning to Ships of Severe Storms in Southern Waters.

The high wind which reached this city yesterday morning increased steadily in the afternoon and evening and became almost a gale before midnight. The highest velocity recorded at the Weather Bureau was seventy-two miles an hour at 10:30 o'clock.

After the wind got above sixty miles an hour, it began to do damage. The boards on which theatrical advertising was displayed on the northeast corner of Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, where some old buildings are to be razed, were blown down. Anna Jordon, a school teacher, of 410 West Fifty-fourth Street, who was passing the corner shortly before 10 o'clock, was struck on the side by a falling board sign, and R. Brewster of 650 West 147th Street was slightly bruised at the same time by another part of the sign, which broke in pieces as it fell. Both were severely bruised, but went home for treatment.

Rudolph Herold of Oakwood and Summit Avenues, Hudson Heights, as he was walking in front of 515 West Forty-second Street, was struck by a piece of sheet iron which was blown from the roof of the building there.

The Weather Bureau last night sent out the following storm warning received from Washington:

"Southeast storm warning displayed at 10 P. M. on the South Carolina coast. Tropical storm approaching Yukon Channel. Very dangerous for vessels in this region for the next two days."

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the wind was blowing from the southwest at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour. In the afternoon it shifted about and came from the southwest, blowing at the rate of between forty and forty-eight miles. The report of the local Weather Bureau was that the seventy-two mile wind would probably be the high mark of the storm, which, it was predicted, would continue at a declining rate for two days.

At the height of the storm last night a pane of plate glass, 12 by 15 feet, and worth $200, was blown out of the glass window of Loft's candy store at Park Row and Spruce Street. The candy in the window was scattered inside the store and over the sidewalk.

A ten-foot sign on the second floor at 96 Church Street was blown down and bounded through a large plate glass window in Vaughan's seed store.

Three telegraph poles were blown down in the Bronx, one at 3,038 Bainbridge Avenue, one at Unionport Road and Starling Avenue, and one at Castle Hill Avenue and Unionport Road.

FOURTEEN BOATS MISSING.

Fail to Report to Boston After Gale Sweeps Massachusetts Bay.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Hundreds of small craft filled with Sunday pleasure-seekers were endangered today when a southerly wind blowing sixty-five miles an hour swept across Massachusetts Bay.

The harbor police rescued many parties from boats that were half swamped in the heavy seas. Six sloops and eight motor boats were reported as missing late tonight, but it was thought possible that their occupants had found shelter on some island.

A small sloop flying distress signals was sighted at dusk off Nahant. Men from the volunteer life saving station who put out in the surf boat were unable to reach her on account of the heavy seas and she disappeared seaward.

Trees were blown down, damaging electric wires in various parts of New England and crippling telegraph, telephone, and trolley service.

STORM SWEEPS ITALY.

Causes Floods and Landslides—Vatican Is Flooded.

ROME, Sept. 25, (via Paris, Sept. 26.—A great storm is raging throughout Italy, causing floods and landslides. Trees have been uprooted by the violence of the wind, and the wide overflow of rivers has drowned cattle. Thus far, however, no loss of human life has been reported. The telephone and telegraph services are greatly deranged.

The Vatican was flooded, but firemen and gendarmes prevented more serious damage.

Are Your Securities Taxable?
Tax Day October First

The public discussion of taxation on personal property points to largely increased assessments. Where will the added burden fall?

Our guaranteed first mortgages upon which the tax has been paid are free from personal taxation in the State of New York. They are legal investment for Trust Funds, and yield 5%.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED
Write for Booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Company
(Under supervision New York State Banking Department.)
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK — 203 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN



For All the World Like a Dream

So say this happy young couple, who furnished their home here on credit.

"Why, I just feel as though I were in a dream. Never have I even dared hope that I should ever be able to have such pretty things in my home, and to think that it's only costing us a little each week. Why, it seems almost too good to be true.

"Take this bedroom suite, for instance. Six handsome big pieces—and all so well made! I chose Mahogany, but you can get the same thing in Bird's-eye Maple for the same price—only $89.75—payable $1.25 a week. I'm simply delighted with everything."

The couple shown here are but one of a million who have found happiness in our liberal method of selling quality furniture, rugs and housefurnishings.

Why don't you open a charge account? We'll gladly give you credit without red tape. At least come and let us show you our wonderful stocks of everything for housekeeping—examine the quality of everything we sell and note the reasonableness of our plainly marked prices. You're welcome whether you purchase or not, for you will find that our Big Harlem store, at 3rd Avenue and 121st Street, is well worth a visit.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
"Oldest Furniture House in America"
3rd Avenue at 121st Street

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-five years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves
Autumn Suggestions
For Men

For the business man	Grey Mocha (black embroidered)	1.75-2.00
For the college man	The New Buff Cape (washable)	1.75 to 2.25
For day weddings and receptions	Grey Suede (very dressy)	2.00
For dancing and evening wear	White Kid (light or medium weight)	1.50-1.75-2.00
For the golf links	Soft Mocha (specially cut)	3.00

Counterparts of these for women and young people. New illustrated catalog mailed free on request.

Special Values at the Bargain Counter, on the Second Floor.

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street



What kind of roofing shall I buy?

The General says: You can buy a cheap unguaranteed roofing and save a few dollars in *initial cost*—or you can pay this slight difference and get a roofing guaranteed by the world's largest manufacturer of roofing and building papers. The *final cost* is what counts and you'll find it cheaper in the long run to buy

Certain-teed Roofing

This roofing is the highest quality possible to make and it is guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years, for 1, 2 or 3 ply respectively. When once laid, *Certain-teed* must remain intact at least for the period of the guarantee and the guarantee is a definite insurance against all roofing trouble.

Roofing that is cheaper than *Certain-teed* is cheaper in quality and is not guaranteed by a big mill and best responsibility. If the cheap roof falls down you will have to pay the double expense of laying a new roof all over again. *Certain-teed* Roofing is for sale by dealers everywhere at reasonable prices.

General Roofing Manufacturing Company
World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers
New York City Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh Detroit San Francisco Cincinnati Minneapolis Kansas City Seattle Atlanta Houston London Hamburg Sydney

Wedding Silver

The Gorham Company produces more solid silverware of quality than do all other makers and it has acquired this leading position because of the unequalled appreciation and continued satisfaction with which its productions are received.

Besides possessing known intrinsic value the Gorham Silver is distinguished for its beauty and individuality of design while each article may be regarded as an authoritative expression of the Silversmith's Art in its highest development.

Serviceable pieces of Table Silver—handsome serving pieces—complete sets of Tea, Coffee and Dinner Services—articles of exquisite beauty, hand-wrought, and of which no duplicates exist—are included in the offerings for present approval, while the variety is so great that any preference may be exercised as to style, price or weight.

THE GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

World-Famous Drivers in Gripping Speed Trials Today--3 P. M.
CONTINUED TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY

Admission, including seat in Grand Stand, - - 50c
Admission, including seat in Box, - - - - - $1.50
Parking Space Free

Reserve Your Seats Now for the

ASTOR CUP RACE
SATURDAY, OCT. 2d, 12 O'CLOCK
350 Miles—$50,000 Cash Prizes and Astor Trophy
Sheepshead Bay Speedway

General Admission, $2.00. Grand Stand Reserved Seats (extra), $3.00
Limited number of open-stand seats will be free to holders of admission tickets.
Parking space behind the open-stand seats free to occupants of those seats.
Boxes, holding six persons, including admission, $50, $75, $100, and $150.
Parking space, located behind grand stand, free to holders of boxes and grand stand seats. Parking space within oval fronting homestretch:
FIRST ROW.....$25.00 SECOND ROW.....$15.00
These prices do not include Admission Tickets.
Charge will be made only for cars stored in oval.

Tickets on sale at Tyson's, McBride's, Information and Public Service Bureau of R. H. Macy & Co., American Automobile Assn., Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, Hotel Biltmore Theatre Ticket Office, Motor Club of Brooklyn, 1255 Bedford Ave., cor. Fulton St. Phone 177 Decatur. Newark Automobile Club, Newark, and Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp., 1696 Broadway, between 55d and 54th Sts., N. Y. Phone Circle 1915.

DR. LOWELL FAVORS AN ENFORCED PEACE

Harvard President Urges Pacifists to Join Fight for a Wise Defense System

AND HELP POLICE THE WORLD

Believes We Could Thus Prevent Wars Which Otherwise Might Suddenly Set Us Aflame.

The League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the President, issued yesterday a synopsis of an article written by President Lowell of Harvard University for The World's Work, in which he made an appeal to pacifists, those believing in adequate preparation for national defense, and others to interest themselves in the work of the League to Enforce Peace. Dr. Lowell believes in a wise system of national defense, and his views are indorsed by the league.

Dr. Lowell divides the people into three classes, the pacifists, the preparationists, and the plain ordinary citizens. He agrees with the pacifists that war is one of mankind's greatest scourges. The pacifists he describes as a body of citizens who give the impression "of seeing the end more clearly than the means" and who appear to think that war "can be forever drowned out by a flood of talk." He does not believe that even the pacifists could carry the principle of non-resistance so far as to reduce the United States to the condition of China and make it "a prey to the foreign spoiler." Very few of them, he says, are of that class. Between national subjection or bumiliation and war the pacifists, he adds, would not hesitate, nor are they, with a few exceptions, be says, unwilling to adopt such means as may be necessary to avert wars, or to reduce their frequency, even though the means be preparation for war itself, if they were convinced "that the means were necessary to attain the end."

Referring to the preparationists and the plain people and the work of the League to Enforce Peace, he says:

"The preparationists fix their attention primarily on the means of securing the safety of our own land from injury by war. They realize that defenselessness is not the best protection from aggression. Knowing that we do not covet the possessions of others, they believe that foreign nations are less likely to quarrel with us if we are well able to defend ourselves. Few, again, if any, of these men want to increase our military forces in order to go to war; and they are, no doubt, right that a reasonable state of preparation is far more likely to avert than to precipitate hostilities. There is no danger of our becoming a military people embarked upon the career of conquest. But, perhaps, these men do not fully appreciate the importance to us of preventing wars elsswbere; of using our own preparedness as part of a larger plan of policing the whole world, and of preventing so far as possible the starting of a conflagration which may set us afire, however small our connection with the people who strike the match, and our direct interest in the questions that caused them to do so. To the preparationists, therefore, the suggestion of a league to enforce peace ought to appeal as a means of doing on an international scale the thing they are seeking to do for the United States.

"Finally, the great mass of citizens who do not under ordinary conditions think much about the prevention of war, bave bad its terrible results brought home to them in a way that bas not happened since the days of our own civil war. Moreover, they regarded that struggis, even while it was going on, as a catastrophe whicb could never be repeated. But now they bave seen a contest, based upon conflicting national interests, that might at some future time apply to this hemisphere; and they have stood themselves upon the brink of war, althongb the interests at stake between the contending powers in no way affected this country. They bave been like the man wbo thinks he is so careful about his own domestic affairs that it is unnecessary to insure his buildings until his neigbbor's house catcbes fire. To the great mass of our people the advocates for a league to enforce peace can well say that the proposal they urge is one that should be carefully considered by every one.

"The suggestion for a league of nations to enforce peace does not go very far—not far enough to please those who look forward to a universal federation of the world, but probably quite as far as is practicable.

"A nation that desires war and is prepared for it would, by submitting the case to a court, lose the advantage of surprise by a sudden attack and bence would be less anxious to go to war. The mere fact of delay would give time for sober second thought, and for the advocates of peace within the country itself to make their protests heard. If time is given, war can bardly be made without the support of public opinion, and the dream of those who have been urging that the people must be consulted would be fulfilled. In sbort, the essence of the proposal is the enforcement of delay.

"But, many good men ask, why resort to military force? Why not try milder measures; a conference of the members of the league, or commercial non-intercourse? To pledge nations to declare war is a dreadful thing. Apply the same question to the maintenance of order within the city. Why have a policeman, and why should he be armed? If he sees a burglar breaking into a house, or a highwayman attacking a wayfarer, why should he not call a meeting of the city council for conference? Why instead of having a police force, should not the citizens agree to boycott offenders? The answer is clearly—because it would not be effective in preventing violence.

"No doubt the proposal for a league to enfore peace lays down, as yet, merely a general principle. It is not a treaty and does not attempt to go into details, many of which are not simple to adjust. Critics have said that there would be difficulty in determining which of two belligerents began the war; and of course the treaty would have to specify minutely the acts of hostility to be forbidden. This may not prove impossible when statesmen set to work to draft the agreement, especially as each of the countries at odds will endeavor carefully to avoid the specific acts that bring the penalty. The first question is not the drafting of a compact, but whether or not the object is worth striving for. If it is, let us consider it, if not, let us seek something better."

$500 FOR DEFENSE ESSAY.

Jules S. Bache Offers Prize for Best Argument for Preparedness.

The National Security League announced yesterday the offer of a prize of $500 by Jules S. Bache, the banker, for the best essay, or article, demonstrating the necessity and wisdom of "reasonable preparedness against war by the United States."

The offer is made through the league and essays must reach the League's offices, 31 Pine Street, by noon of Nov. 1. No article of fewer than 500 words will be considered. There is no limitation as to age or sex and all competitors must use a nom-de-plume or number.

PLEADS FOR FARM SCHOOL.

Rabbi Krauskopf Asks Aid in Relieving City's Congestion.

Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, President and founder of the National Farm School, said yesterday in an address to the Directors of the institntion at Farm School, Bucks County, Penn., that the farm should be enlarged and better equipped, and that other such institutions should be established, in order to take Jews from sweatshops and from congested districts in cities and place them upon farms.

The necessity of enlarging the work was great at this time, he said, as there would be a large increase of Jewish immigration after the war, which would still further congest New York and other large cities, and even lower the living conditions of immigrant Jews bere now.

He said that the farmer, who bad been formerly the target of ridicule, bad been transformed into an object of envy for city dwellers, due to the development of the cheap automobile. He said further:

"At the last admission of the new freshman class only 18 per cent. of the candidates could be entered. The other 82 per cent. had to be turned back, tbough they possessed every desired qualification. Consider wbat this means to the Jewisb people.

"What does the future bold in store for those whom we are compelled by force of necessity to bar from our institution—to consign back to the misery, to the soul destruction of the tenement street? In our daily newspapers we find the answer. What would the future have meant to them bad we the room to bouse them and the means to train them?"

CHICAGO CHURCH BURNED.

Grace Episcopal, Built in 1868, Destroyed in a $500,000 Fire.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Grace Episcopal Church, a landmark erected in 1868, and one of the largest and best known churches in the Middle West, was destroyed early today by a fire which also razed a six-story brick building occupied by the Western Furniture Exposition Company, causing a property loss of more than $500,000.

The fire caused excitement among the patients of St. Luke's Hospital and several small hotels near by. The blaze started in the furniture building and spread to the church. Its cause is unknown.

ROCKEFELLER FINDS ROOM FOR REFORM

Prophesies Changes Which Will Improve Conditions in the Colorado Coal Field.

HAPPY OVER HIS TRIP

Surprised at the Cordiality of His Reception—Thinks Mission Will Accomplish Good.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 26.—Worn out by his recent trip through the Southern Colorado coal fields, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., spent Sunday in quiet. Mr. Rockefeller is pleased with the welcome extended to him at every coal camp he visited. He believes that he is bridging the chasm so long existing between his company and its Colorado miners.

A week ago Mr. Rockefeller crossed the line "where the West begins." The succeeding days have demonstrated to him the hospitality that lies behind a real Western welcome. He has laid aside the reticence that was bis habit and disclosed the real Rockefeller. After all, be says, the average man wants only a square deal.

"There is nothing superficial about my trip," be said, when he was asked if be had formed any new opinions about coal camp conditions in Southern Colorado. "I had the desire, and have had for some time, to see bow coal miners live and work; to study their problems. Furthermore, if I could give these people to understand that I am interested in their affairs, I wanted to do so. I believe I have done both.

"The average man, whether rich or poor, employer or employe, usually is satisfied when he feels that he is getting a square deal. The time never was when this was more conspicuous than it is today. Bnt it is also true that men are often deceived as to their own welfare. It is not different with coal miners than it is with bank clerks—both are prone sometimes to get 'sore on their job.'

"The idea that any business can survive with the man who receives the pay envelope working for his own interests solely, and the man who fills the pay envelope doing likewise, both pulling in opposite directions, is a fallacy. It is today as it ever bas been. There can be no line of demarcation of interests between the two.

"Yes, I believe I bave observed bow some conditions in the coal camps can be bettered. I believe a plan of campaign is being successfully worked out already. I do not care to specify as to these matters at this time, for of course, my observation has been limited.

"I am frank to say that I was surprised at the cordiality that was sbown me by the coal miners and their families. I imagine a good many others, after reading the bighly colored articles that bave been published tbrough certain eources were more surprised than I was. I never bad been in a coal mining camp on such a mission before, but there is enough red blood in me to believe that it's pretty easy for men to understand each other if they get a chance to talk matters over. Each sort of finds out that the other is not such a bad fellow after all."

Mr. Rockefeller expressed himself as highly pleased with the condition of the Rockefeller interests in Colorado. The outlook was very encouraging, he said. He will familiarize himself this week with affairs of the company's general offices here, and he says be may remain in Colorado for a month.

Y. W. C. A. Has a Good Year.

The Young Women's Christian Association gained last year in membership and income, in spite of the war and the multitude of appeals for relief work in Europe. The report just made public sbows an increase in membersbip of more than 18,000 and of expenditures of almost $400,000. The annual budget has now reacbed $5,225,000.

BURNING TAR STARTS PANIC.

Harlem Flat Dwellers Rush from Buildings, Fearing Conflagration.

Persons living in 109th Street between Columbus and Manhattan Avenues were alarmed early yesterday afternoon when heavy emoke began to pour into their rooms from the street. Those who rushed to front windows discovered that their own and neighboring houses were enveloped in smoke, which was rising above the house tops in black clouds. It seemed to the residents that their houses were either burning or doomed to destruction by fire, and by the bundreds they sought roofs, fire escapes, and other exits to safety.

The clonds of smoke rolling up into the sky were seen for miles. Persons on upper Riverside Drive and on Morningside Heights thought there was a conflagration, and many rushed to the scene in antomobiles, by street cars, and on foot. Within fifteen minutes nearly 30,000 people were packed around the block. The reserves from the West 100th Street Station had difficulty in holding fire lines.

And one tub of tar caused all of the excitement. Workmen laying cobblestones between the street car tracks in 109th Street near Columbus Avenue placed a large iron kettle of tar over a fire. The tar melted, boiled over, caught fire, and ran down the incline of 109th Street, literally a burning river that flowed aronnd the corner of Manhattan Avenue half way to 110th Street. The rising smoke soon hid the burning tar from view.

An alarm for fire was turned in, but water was useless; so the firemen, assisted by policemen and street railway employes, fought the fire with sand. With this they stopped the flow of the burning tar, and, after half an hour, succeeded in putting out the flames.

BACK TO THE CAT ON CYMRIC

Negro Muleteers, in Steerage, Hold Court and Inflict the Lash.

The Cymric of the White Star Line arrived bere yesterday from Liverpool with 150 negro muleteers in ber steerage, who went over on the Leyland steamer Winifredian from Newport News to look after 800 mules shipped from that port to Havre.

The muleteers gave no trouble to the officers of the Cymric. They established their own court of justice on the lower decks to deal with offenders. Five minutes late to meals was punished by five strokes from a leather belt well laid on the bare back by a negro Hercules named Jack Johnson. Spilling water on the lower deck earned ten strokes, smoking against the ship's rules twenty strokes, and passing the Judge of the court twenty-five strokes.

The 150 muleteers left at 11 o'clock for Norfolk on the Old Dominion steamer Jamestown.

There were also 100 Spanisb miners on the Cymric on their way to Clarksburg, West Va., who went to Ellis Island with other immigrants from the liner.

KINKEAD 'VERBOTEN' MAKES HOBOKEN SAD

Kaiser of Hudson County Perpetrates "Atrocities" in Reprisal for Political Sniping.

REIGN OF FRIGHTFULNESS

Sheriff Shuts Up Saloons and Picture Shows, Hence the Tears of Heine and Hans.

The German population of Hoboken is convinced that nowhere have the atrocities of war fallen so heavily and so suddenly upon an unsuspecting people, noncombatants at that, as right in their own little Jersey town. The atrocities which they gathered in hundreds on the streets between showers yesterday afternoon, and again last evening, to discuss and deplore, were all perpetrated between noon and 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon; and thereafter when Heinie and Hans wanted a little drink of Rhein wein or Wurtzburger and went around the corner to Gustav's place, or one of his competitors, all they got was the German edict "verboten." Then when they journeyed to the nearest movie or "sacred concert" to while away the tedious thirsty hours all they found was a group in the street complaining about the sudden closing of these places.

To make things worse from the German viewpoint, it was not the European war which so altered their town yesterday, but a little American political war. The town was invaded by Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead of Hudson County, leader of one of the Democratic factions of the county, and the reason which Hoboken assigns for the unexpected invasion is the fact that it is the headquarters for the opposing, or "Progressive Democratic" faction.

The Sheriff was in an automobile, which enabled him to get about from place to place before warnings had preceded him. He chose the vicinity of Hoboken Police Headquarters for his first activity, and in short order burst into the saloons run by Henry Hennin, at 95 Washington Street; Henry Bonen, at 100 Washington Street; Frederick Grube, 85 Washington Street, and Charles Zimmerman, at Bloomfield and Newark Streets, all within a block of Police Headquarters. He arrested the proprietor of each place on a charge of violating the Sunday law, and then whisked away in his machine to the vicinity of the Second Precinct Police Station, in Willow Avenue.

Across the street from the station be arrested William Carroll, at 1,200 Willow Avenue, on the same charge; then arrested Henry Dehrnka, whose hotel is at Willow Avenue and Fourteenth Street, who complained that as he ran a hotel he had a legal right to have the curtains of his bar down and the bar hidden from the street; Henry Wentzer, at Fourteenth and Washington Streets, and Adam Feither, at Thirteenth Street and Park Avenue. The same charge of violating the Sunday liquor law, was laid against each.

The Sheriff visited the movies next. They were just getting ready for the crowds, but he went to each of the eighteen stores in the town and ordered the managers to close up in accordance with the Jersey blue law which Hoboken long ago forgot about. Then he went to the three Hoboken theatres which, after the fashion of the Manhattan rialto, had been in the habit of presenting Sunday performances known in legal parlance only as "sacred concerts." He advised the managers that if a single act that wasn't an actual sacred concert was put on during the day, not only the managers and everybody connected with the theatres would be arrested, but the persons in the audience as well. The theatres didn't open at all. Mr. Kinkead then departed, though it was feared that he still was somewhere in town.

As a consequence of the raids, one Hobokenite said last night, the town didn't have anywbere to go, and the misery was frightful. The raids were the Sheriff's answer, it was whispered, to the action of Hoboken's Mayor, Patrick R. Griffen, the Hoboken Democratic leader, who called together the Hoboken Democratic Committee last Friday, and, with forty-two of the forty-five committeemen supporting him, indorsed the Progressive Democratic county ticket. This followed a vigorous attack on Mayor Griffen made on Thursday night by Sheriff Kinkead at a political meeting in Hoboken.

CHILDREN HEAR OF SUCCOTH

Young Judaea Gives Entertainment in Seventeen Theatres.

Thirty-five thousand children were entertained yesterday morning in the city by Young Judaea, a society organized to promote the best Jewish spirit among the younger Jews.

Seventeen gatherings were held in theatres, whose use was given by their managers. At each gathering an illustrated lecture on the lesson of the Succoth festival was given by a local rabbi and musical numbers and declamations were rendered, and moving pictures on Jewish subjects were shown. As a souvenir each child received a picture depicting the observation of the Succoth festival in the synagogue, drawn by the noted Jewish artist, L. Filichowski.

A final performance was given in the afternoon before the children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 137th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Widowed Mothers Fund Appeal.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, which is conducting a campaign to raise $50,000 in fifty days, yesterday sent out an appeal for clothing for the children under its care. Contributions will be received by Mrs. Henry Zuckerman at 80 Broadway. Accompanying the appeal was an expression of thanks to "A friend in New Jerssy" for a gift.

Supply and demand

Some one said to us the other day, "Why is it that the Equitable Building is getting such a splendid list of tenants, when the supply of space already exceeds the demands?"

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Smaller and larger sizes in all the above weaves at proportionate prices.

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The finest bathroom floor covering made. Attractive in design and colorings.

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Either style lettered to order.

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As there is no definite line of demarcation between gasoline, naphtha and kerosene, it is up to the individual refiner as to just what he shall put out as "gasoline!"

What's the answer?

The answer is, when you merely order "gasoline" you don't know what you are getting!

It may be, and probably is, a blend of two or three fractions of the crude petroleum.

Many refiners increase their production of motor fuel at the expense of its quality in just this way—by "blending" a straight distillation of the crude benzine with a part of the kerosene fraction.

"Blended" gasoline will not stay mixed.

The lighter fraction goes off first, leaving a heavy residue, which necessitates carburetor re-adjustments and is the cause of cylinder carbon.

So, you see it is not safe to merely order "gas." "Blended" gasoline is a poor "buy" at any price.

And aside from causing carburetor trouble and cylinder carbon, "blended" gasoline won't carry you so far.

Gasoline should not only be homogeneous—every drop like every other drop—it should have a *"low boiling-point."*

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1915.

AMERICANISM.

Americanism should be an unhyphenated thought. There is only one kind of money in this country. That is American money. We have only one kind of credit to lend. That is American credit. And with these instrumentalities there is only one kind of trade to be carried on between the United States and the rest of the world, namely, American trade, open to all customers without favor, bias, or sentiment. We are not an unsentimental people, but business is an affair of reason, governed by rules of barter and value, and has been so ever since man had the intelligence to leave his feelings out of it.

A year ago it would have been hard to imagine a confusion of ideas in which these simple economic principles could be forgotten. Everybody accepted them. They were elementary, like assumptions of good and evil. International commerce had been built upon them. People could differ emotionally, religiously, ethically, in every way, and yet trade together honestly, to their mutual advantage. The exchange of goods was agreed to be intrinsically a neutral performance, tending to increase the wealth of the world, without prejudice to political or moral beliefs.

And now suddenly these principles are sweepingly denied. A protest against the placing of an Anglo-French loan in this country is an inversion of the simplest economic principles. It is, indirectly, a protest against selling to certain European customers our surplus of foodstuffs, cotton, textiles, automobiles, machinery, and other goods, which are all consumed in times of peace as well and which are only now required in unusual quantities owing to the decline in Europe's own power of self-sustaining production. The question of arms and explosives need not be considered at all, for two reasons, namely, one, that our customers would be willing to pay gold down for them provided their other wants could be supplied on credit, and, two, that those special war commodities constitute a very small proportion of our total current exports to Europe.

It happens that Germany temporarily is not among our customers. That is no fault of ours. She would like to be. Her inability to buy is as much our loss as her misfortune. She is not at present a part of commercial Europe, being isolated. We cannot trade with her; nobody can. But if we could, then it would be preposterous to protest against our selling to her for money, on credit, or in exchange for other goods, any of those staple commodities we have a surplus of. So it is preposterous and fantastic to protest against our selling, on what terms the trade will bear, to all the rest of Europe.

Europe always has been and will continue to be hereafter the principal buyer of our surplus production. Owing to the uncontrollable fortunes of war we have lost contact with Germany. We miss her trade. That is no reason, however, why we should not go on trading with the other countries, though they happen to be her enemies, nor why, in the conduct of that trade, we should not lend them credit, as we should lend it to Germany if the conditions were reversed, and as we should be willing to do with conditions as they are provided Germany could come and get the goods, as the other customers do. We are general purveyors to a community that has stopped work to fight a factional war. If one side has surrounded the other and cut it off from access to our supplies, that is only what each side hoped to accomplish against the other, and could not fairly be made a pretext on which to say that we should cease selling goods or extending credit to the other. As purveyors we are neutral. We should be. And we have the faith in Germany's intelligence to assert that for the sake of her own future, for the sake of free commerce, she would, on second thought, wish her enemies to find credit with us and buy our goods to the limit of our ability to produce and sell them rather than that a precedent of unneutrality in trade should be established in the world.

When we hear people talk of defeating the loan by the strength of German-American banking influence we wish to believe that they are only ignorant of what a banker's function is or should be. A banker is the steward of a country's credit, the keeper of its solvency and financial welfare. That, as we have said before, is purely American solvency, purely American credit. Our wealth in credit is created here. It belongs to all the people.

And when we hear it proposed that German-American depositors shall act concertedly to intimidate their bankers, on threat of withdrawing their funds from those who support the loan, we should be indignant at the thought of hyphenated money if we were not amused at the futility of the suggestion. In commercial banking the depositor is not one who brings money to the bank and may take it away again on impulse, but one who borrows credit and has it written down as a deposit against which he may write his checks. In non-commercial banking it is different. The savings bank depositor does bring real money to the bank, but it goes at once into the great common reservoir of American capital to which all solvent borrowers should have equal access. If savings bank depositors withdrew their money and put it in another place it would go that way again. The only way they could be absolutely sure of keeping it out of the hands of certain borrowers would be to hoard it, thereby hurting themselves more than anybody else. If you take your money out of one thing and put it in another, other money has to take its place in that first employment, and then it takes that other money's place in some other work. Shifting bank deposits to change the currents of capital is like beating water with sticks. You make somewhat of a commotion, but no permanent impression. The instant you stop the water finds its level.

We cannot forbear to mention one ludicrous inconsistency of the German-American anti-war loan propaganda. Every German economist, every German statesman, up to the Imperial Chancellor, is boasting of the fact that the Allies, by cutting Germany off from commerce with the world, unwittingly did her a beneficial service. They threw her entirely upon her own financial and economic resources, making it impossible for her to spend her money abroad. She spends it all at home, instead of piling up a war debt in foreign hands to draw interest forever after. This was emphasized in all the German literature on the third German war loan, just closed. The fact that all the money would stay at home, to circulate and make prosperity, was dwelt upon in contrast with the course of England, pledging her credit to the outside world for goods. Well, if there is anything in all that argument, the more the Allies buy on credit from us or any other country, the worse off they are, and, in comparison, the more notable is Germany's self-sustainment. Therefore, German-Americans, instead of opposing the Anglo-French loan, ought to favor it, ought even to support it, on the principle of taking Germany's enemies into pawn.

So much for dialectics. The truth itself is very simple. Europe, collectively our largest customer, requires our surplus goods, finds it not impossible but inconvenient to pay therefor in cash, and asks for credit, which by every law of trade we are bound to give. It is open also to Germany on like terms, the only difference being that she is not in a position to avail herself thereof. Again, that is no fault of ours. We find it pertinent, furthermore, to say that earlier in the war German war bonds were brought to this country, advertised like other things, and sold to who would buy them with no protest against lending Germany our money or our credit because the borrower was the enemy of England, France, and Russia.

For the rest, by a failure of this loan we should have much more to lose than Germany's enemies. The Allies, if unable to obtain credit here, would buy fewer of our goods, and for those fewer goods pay us in coin we could less afford to take than they could afford to give. War is transient and has no future. Trade is permanent.

WAR NEWS.

There is no further doubt that the movement of the Allies on the western front is the long-expected "drive" and that it has been begun on an unprecedented scale, resulting thus far in material losses for Germany. The movement extends northward from Verdun to the sea, and the Allies, according to the latest reports, have taken 20,000 prisoners and pierced the German line in many places. The "drive" was well timed. The Russians' resistance to the advance of the Germans is still effective. Teuton troops can hardly be spared from the eastern line to reinforce the defense in Northern France and Flanders at present. Bulgaria's assertion of a policy of "armed neutrality" probably would not seriously hamper the supposed Austro-German design to reach Turkey over Bulgarian soil after occupying the intervening territory in Serbia. The western "drive," however, may tend to postpone that movement against the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The European war, in short, has entered upon a new stage. Conjecture as to the result would be useless, but it is fair to assume that the adroitness and resourcefulness of the German commanders will yet be manifested with renewed vigor. Meanwhile it is worth noting that while the Berlin official reports of the events on the western front on Friday last dealt chiefly with the defeat of a British attack south of La Bassée Canal, Field Marshal FRENCH, in his report to the British War Office yesterday, asserted that no such attack was attempted on that day.

SUPPORTING DEFENSE PLANS.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, averse to militarism and opposed to the establishment of a large standing army, speaks out boldly and forcibly in favor of strengthening our national defenses. A nation cannot exist, Mr. GOMPERS declares, without means for self-protection; disarmament is impossible under present conditions. Mr. GOMPERS believes that the conditions for admission to the naval and military academies should be changed, so that any young man who possesses the necessary qualifications may have a chance to enter. Vice President MARSHALL thinks that the country "will sanction any program of reasonable preparedness." That is the kind of program that will be submitted to Congress. There is no time to be wasted in debates on unreasonable measures.

Senator STONE of Missouri, who has not hitherto figured as an advocate for stronger defenses, has now come out vigorously in support of a somewhat increased army, a stronger navy, development of the National Guard under Federal supervision, and an increase of officers. Mr. STONE tentatively suggests the establishment of new military and naval academies in various States. On reflection we are confident that he will decide that action on that proposal should be deferred. To confuse the problem of defense at this time with the question of appropriations for new buildings involving large Federal expenditures in the States would be most unfortunate.

Obviously, the fear that the well-laid plans for a moderate and entirely reasonable preparation for national defense would arouse great opposition was unfounded. As to the details of the plans there may be some disagreement. Senator WEEKS of Massachusetts, in a vigorous plea for intelligent development of our means of defense on land and sea, argues lucidly in favor of the building of battleship cruisers, fast-steaming fighting ships of great strength. He is not sure that we need more dreadnoughts at present. The point he makes is worth considering. Whether or not we continue to build the floating forts, which move slowly, the need for battleship cruisers is imperative. Mr. WEEKS favors also a short term of enlistment in the regular army, one or two years with the colors, and transference thereafter to a first, second, and third reserve. Major Gen. LEONARD WOOD, ex-Secretary STIMSON, and Secretary GARRISON have urged Congress in the past to reduce the term of enlistment without avail. It should be done. Senator WEEKS says:

> At present the cost of maintaining soldiers in the army after one or two years is out of all proportion to the benefit, as the men have received all the training that is vitally essential.

THE SUBWAY DISASTERS.

The effects on the transaction of business in New York of the latest subway accident will be severe. The surface cars will not be able to run on Broadway between Thirty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Streets for some days; switching them to Sixth Avenue will tend to congestion on that thoroughfare, and the tide of wagon and motor vehicle traffic forced off Broadway will overcrowd the roadways there and elsewhere. Seventh Avenue between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-third Streets will probably be "tied up" several weeks, while traffic has either been suspended or restricted elsewhere along the new subway lines. But perhaps this is the least serious aspect of the caving in of two streets over the new tunnels within two days, causing the killing and maiming of men and women. Construction work on both subways of the dual system will be delayed, while the apprehension of danger on every street under which the excavators are at work will disturb the public's peace of mind.

The Mayor, with his committee of public officials and engineers, and the Public Service Commission, with the assistance of prominent engineers identified with subway construction, have begun investigations, and steps have already been taken to strengthen various parts of the tunnels and to prevent the recurrence of such accidents. No doubt this sort of work will be thoroughly done now, and it might seem too severe, in view of our previous escapes from serious mishaps during the construction of this subway, to say that it all might have been done before. Intelligible explanations of both disasters will doubtless be patiently awaited.

OPPOSING THE MILITIA.

Undoubtedly the fine showing made by New York's citizen soldiers in the drill and manoeuvres at Van Cortlandt Park Saturday will tend to stimulate enlistment in the National Guard regiments. The improved efficiency of the Guardsmen under the supervision of Federal officers was demonstrated. The interest felt by the people in the doings of the Guard was clearly shown. The State soldiers have taken on new importance in recent years. But there are still serious obstacles to the development of the National Guard in all the States before the force as a whole can fully meet its requirements as a part of the first line of defense. Its growth is materially hampered, for instance, by the stubborn opposition of the trades unions. This is not always so vigorously expressed as it was in a resolution adopted last week by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employés at Rochester. In this members of the association were forbidden to join the National Guard of any State until the State shall enact a law prohibiting the use of the organized militia in labor disputes.

To attempt to discuss this resolution on patriotic grounds would be futile, but there are many others besides union workmen who believe that the suppression of all ordinary rioting, whether of striking laborers or others, should be intrusted to the constabulary. The formation of a body of mounted State police has been urged upon the Legislature many times. The National Guard should not be called upon to suppress local disturbances for other reasons than the opposition of the unions. Its members are soldiers, not policemen, and they are not specially trained to police work. That the labor unions generally oppose the establishment of a State constabulary is another matter.

THE MODERN MUSEUM.

In its September Bulletin the Metropolitan Museum takes account of progress. Neither the importance nor the number of its acquisitions is the text of its report, but its relation to the public. The editor calls attention to the fact that it is simply marching in line with other museums all over the country in its effort to co-operate with public schools, help designers, and lure the general public to appreciation of their own institution. "The old idea that museums "were more or less lilies of the field," he says, "has passed away and the "museum of today expects to work "for its living."

The most casual survey of the activities outlined in the Bulletin will surprise even those who are familiar with the resources of the Metropolitan Museum, and the forecast for the coming year shows a remarkable reaching out toward those groups and classes of people who need special inducement to make use of the institution. There will be, for example, two lectures for the blind given during the Winter, illustrated with objects that may be handled. There will be other lectures for the deaf. Two handbooks are in course of preparation, one intended for teachers of history in high schools, the other designed especially for children. A brilliant bit of work is under way in the construction of a model banqueting hall from a mediaeval castle in which every detail of the original room will be reproduced in miniature, and the use of the room will be shown by means of figures of knights, ladies, and retainers in the costume of the time.

Such innovations naturally attract especial attention, but they also more or less misrepresent the well-balanced schedule of the work done by the Museum authorities by seeming to overemphasize the appeal to the uninitiated. For a considerable number of visitors the resources of the admirable library and the opportunities offered to students by the arrangement of the Egyptian Study Rooms are the most important features of the Bulletin record. It is fortunate that Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum possess a clear understanding of the responsibilities of the institution along lines of scientific and scholarly achievement. The fine catalogues recently published show an erudition that promises well for the vitality of its labors in this rich field.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another German Grievance.

Now it is Captain VON PAPEN, the not-so-firmly-as-he-used-to-be attached attaché of the German Embassy, who enters a protest. He thinks himself the victim of discourtesy, and evidently feels deeply on the subject, though in talking for publication he expresses himself with a restraint which reveals his newly acquired appreciation of how wise it is to heed the warning of those justly celebrated Romans as to the permanency of the written word.

"I have nothing to say with reference to what I consider the ungentlemanly use of private letters," is the way one chronicler quotes him. Another seems to have heard him remark, "In passing it may be said that publishing a man's letter to his wife is deuced bad form."

With the general implications of these statements nobody will be disposed to quarrel. In referring as, and where, he did to "idiotic Yankees," the Captain used a freedom of characterization to which most people would have to plead guilty, now and then, if their intimate correspondence were to be printed up and down the world, for the prefixing of a derogatory adjective to a racial or national designation is what practically everybody does whenever, in moments of irritation, the circumstances permit it.

But the case of Captain VON PAPEN was more than a little out of the ordinary. Sending his letter as he did, he knew, or should have known, the possibility of its seizure and the certainty, if that happened, that its "privileged" nature would not be allowed for a moment to stand in the way of getting whatever advantage its publication could give. As a German, the Captain should be the last to deny that military necessity justifies everything, or that military expediency excuses much more than "deuced bad form."

He says that if the whole letter had been printed, we would have seen that it did not charge with idiocy all Yankees, or even all except our army officers. It meant only those who were making a great to-do about the documents found in the Albert portfolio, including one which the Captain himself had helped to concoct in order to put a better—and deceptive—light on some previous disclosures. That is plausible enough, but not very useful as a means of getting the Captain out of the hole into which he has fallen or been pushed.

And, anyhow, he will not be sent home, or away, because of that unpleasant, but unimportant, phrase. His real offenses are other and much graver, as he very well knows.

He's Blind to His Opportunity.

There are still beavers, it seems—not just lingering survivors of the once numerous race, making a last hopeless stand in the few bits of wilderness now remaining, and not museum specimens, laboriously cultivated, as it were, in two or three zoological gardens, but great numbers of them in a region as well and long reclaimed from the frontier as Wisconsin. For from Athelstane, in Marinette County, that State, comes the news that one DAVID HANSON has had to make an appeal both vehement and pathetic to the nearest Deputy Game Warden for protection from—beavers!

The law, Mr. HANSON says, won't let him shoot the beavers, and they apparently know it, for on the little river that flows through his farm they rebuild their dams faster than he can destroy those interesting structures, even by the use of dynamite in large quantities. The result is that of most of his fields he gets only occasional and fleeting glimpses, and the others are accessible only by rowboat, a means of conveyance not particularly objectionable to himself, but inconvenient for his horses and cattle. He admits that he might still raise watercress, but says that he is not that sort of a farmer, and he issues an ultimatum to the Deputy Warden:

> I have had trouble with the beavers for a long time. It takes half a day to open their dams with dynamite, and next morning they are higher and harder than before. I cannot afford to do it any longer, and the thing must be settled one way or another. If you want to keep the beavers you will have to buy the farm.

As viewed from a distance, the easy and obvious solution of this problem would be for Mr. HANSON to adapt himself to his circumstances and environment—always the part of wisdom—and to go whole-heartedly into the beaver business. That would promise profit as well as interest. Beaver skins do not fetch as high prices as black fox skins, but beavers are much easier to raise than are black foxes—anywhere out of black fox farm prospectuses—and as the furriers, by making women wear furs in Summer, have just proved the possession of unlimited powers, doubtless they could restore beaver to the popularity that only waned when the supply did.

Probably the Wisconsin game laws, as they stand, would interfere with immediate beaver farming, but if Mr. HANSON convinced his legislators that his purpose was not the extermination of beavers, but their multiplication, with the incidental revival on scientific lines of a once important industry, of course they would promptly revise the statutes.

He Deserves Severe Reprehension.

It was not quite nice—at any rate it was inconsiderate and spoil-sportish—of JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, Jr., just as a most pretty and interesting quarrel between rival claimants of glory had started, to come forward and declare, in the cold tones of the man who knows what he is talking about, that nobody is the father of the baby submarine.

The reason Mr. HAMMOND gives—that the baby submarine is an impossibility as well as an unreality—is, if sound, a most obnoxious one, for its acceptance by the general would reduce both Mr. FORD and Professor PARKER to silence, or at least to mere explanations and apologies, and who wants to hear those? The exchange for what had begun, and even more for what was promised, would be lamentable.

As a distinguished and practiced advocate of peace at 'most any old price, Mr. FORD would soon have been meeting the highest expectations formed by amateurs of "language"—the pacifist preachers always do after they get really into their stride—and everybody knows what a college professor can say, and how, when he has a subject that enables him to develop all the resources of his vocabulary.

Resentment of the wrong done by Mr. HAMMOND by his untimely interference prompts the stern inquiry, Who is he to decide what is and isn't possible? He may know a lot, but he doesn't know everything. Nobody does, and so often in recent years have impossibilities of the most obvious and thoroughly authenticated sort been accomplished that he'd better be more careful as to what he says about baby submarines.

The Easiest Letter to Read.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As pagination seems to be a question much under discussion, I would like to say that the letters which seem to me the easiest to read and the most convenient to handle are those which are written on Pages 1, directly across 2 and 3, and then on 4. The second and third pages give a broad sweep of space, which adds considerably to the style and elegance of the letter. M. G. HAYES.

New York, Sept. 24, 1915.

AN ARMY SURGEON.

I think I hear faint moaning down that lane!
I hope it is imagination, though.
It's pretty hard to leave a chap in pain,
But I'm as near their lines as I dare go.

Ah, there it is again—a gasping cry!
It's water he is calling for, poor lad.
An English voice! Say, but I'd like to try!
It can't be done—that's too infernal bad!

I'll venture just a little down this slope—
Oh, heavens, you—keep quiet if you can!
It can't be done, I tell you—not a hope!
It isn't fair to call like that, old man!

'Tis good and dark right here along this wall—
Perhaps I might crawl by from tree to tree.
I'll try it! Damn it, there's no chance at all!
But then I've taken chances for a fee!

He must be near—I wish he'd groan a bit!
Good God! a searchlight swinging out this way!
It's just a question now how soon I'm hit—
They've made the whole cursed place as light as day!

And now I've found you, just to find you dead!—
Ah, rifle shots! They're meant for me, I know!
Shot through and through! My jacket's drenched in red!
It was a doctor's call—I had to go!

O. C. A. CHILD.

BABY TORPEDO CRAFT.

A Defense of Prof. Parker's Type from Mr. Hammond, Jr.,'s Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mr. John Hays Hammond, Jr., had first learned from Professor Herschel C. Parker actual details of the latter's proposed motor torpedo and submersible boat it is unlikely that he would have written as he did. It is quite conceivable that Mr. Hammond obtained wrong ideas from some of the published descriptions of Professor Parker's boat and the purposely conventional drawings.

All of Mr. Hammond's arguments against the motor torpedo boat are based on the erroneous assumption that it is a submarine, which it strictly is not, although it is capable of running at times with deck awash, and practically submersed, but never at any great depth below the surface.

Mr. Hammond is so vehement against a small submarine that it is not quite clear how or why he could work during the last four years "on the problem of producing a high-speed type of submarine boat—resembling very much what Henry Ford and Professor Parker have been discussing"—if the idea is so utterly impossible. I had rather thought that Mr. Hammond considered his boat, if it is the same as mentioned above, as very much of a success. From what I have heard of Mr. Hammond's boat, and I will admit that I do not begin to know all, or even a great deal about it, I agree that Professor Parker's boat is similar as regards high-speed operation, but is essentially different in that Mr. Hammond's boat is remotely controlled by means of wireless from a shore sending station or an aeroplane, while Professor Parker's suggested boat is actually and immediately controlled by men in the boat.

Without knowing all the facts, it has seemed a disadvantage that Mr. Hammond's boat always has to be in sight to be directed. This would be particularly troublesome at night, when the boat would have to be guided by means of a searchlight or else, possibly, a light on the boat itself. It has also seemed that a very considerable amount of money would have to be tied up in the wireless equipment on shore and in the searchlight, all of which it has seemed possible that an enemy vessel might have a good opportunity of demolishing. Mr. Hammond's boat to be operated must be seen, while Professor Parker's boat can strike in the dark. With the wireless controlled boat there is always the chance that the enemy vessel may interfere with its progress through the use of its own wireless, which at best will tend to further diminish its effectiveness.

Regarding several past tendencies mentioned by Mr. Hammond, the present war has shown us the fallacy of many of these, and it is unlikely that where determined as wrong or harmful they will be repeated in the future. Tendencies are changing rapidly, and those of yesterday will not be those of tomorrow.

As Professor Parker's boat is not intended to entirely submerge for any length of time, if at all, it will have available the entire atmosphere for its source of air supply, and it is thought that this will suffice.

It is not conceded that more than one torpedo per boat is necessary, any more than it is necessary for a soldier to carry two guns. It is quite possible, and, indeed, advisable, that these boats act in a fleet of five or ten possibly, and if they then attacked their quarry from several different directions at the same time their chance of striking home would be increased, especially in view of the consequent confusion they would create on the vessel or vessels attacked.

I quite agree with Mr. Hammond as to the necessity eventually of separating the wheat from the chaff, as he suggests. This, I should think, would be the problem of the new board which Secretary Daniels has just appointed, and for which I think he should receive great credit. They could the more readily do this after a careful examination of all available data, and after possibly making an experiment or two. I feel certain that this board will aid greatly in helping this country to a position of defensive preparedness, for which I think all Americans heartily wish. EDWIN G. HATCH.

New York, Sept. 25, 1915.

How to Read a Newspaper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your correspondents who cannot conveniently "spread their wings" when they desire to get a look at the inside pages of a newspaper, while riding on crowded cars, will just think of this very simple little remedy I am sure that their troubles will greatly diminish.

To get at the inside pages of a newspaper—when congestion denies one the liberty of arm stretching—fold paper, running hand down along fold, thereby making a crease. Now you will find that your paper, instead of requiring its own width in space, needs only half. And after you are satisfied that you have perused the first page to your heart's content—looking over one-half first, then the other—act similarly with subsequent ones, using, of course, a little ordinary discretion as to the direction of the folds, and you will find out to your great satisfaction that, after all, we can save our country the time, money, and energy which the making of a paper into book form would require.

F. GROGAN.

New York, Sept. 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in the letters of Mr. Pope and Helen Greenberger what difficulty they experience in handling the daily paper. I have for a long time overcome that difficulty by tearing my paper down the centre on the fold. This reduces its spread one-half, and it is very readily handled, and where an article is continued from one page to another the continuation can be very readily reached without the necessity of sticking one's elbows into the person next to you or allowing the corner of the paper to stick into your neighbor's eye. I notice that when I am tearing my paper I am regarded with a great deal of curiosity by those who are near me, but I have never yet seen anybody adopt my method. It is very difficult to get out of a rut. F. W. WALKER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1915.

Why Fans Are Fans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Baseball more than any other sport has excitement to such an extent as to have made it fatal for at least five persons witnessing games during the season of 1915, three of whom died of heart failure at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn. Has "C. N." ever been aroused to such a degree of excitement that he was unaware of what he was doing? Hundreds of thousands who have witnessed good baseball games have had this sensation, and that is the reason it has been honored with the name of the "national pastime." Even the "fairer sex" join with the rooters when they have reached this pitch in disheartening the opposing side. Every "fan" will agree with me that he would sooner do without his evening meal than leave the game when the score is tied, the home team "at bat," and there's a chance to get the opposing pitcher's "goat" so that he will "blow up" and the team he worships "come out on top." AN ARDENT FAN.

New York, Sept. 25, 1915.

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CHILDHOOD WASTED TO SAVE ITS TEACHERS.

Pessimistic Comment on the Difficulties of Reforming New York's Unwieldy School System, from Kindergarten Up.

By JOHN MARTIN.

Chairman Committee on Vocational Schools, New York Board of Education.

New York, Sept. 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Controller Prendergast, in his proposed revolutionary scheme for changes in the school system, advocates (1) a school day of six hours and a school year of forty-four weeks, which will lead to a shortening of the school course from eight to seven years, and (2) the universal, immediate application of the Gary principle, which, he says, will save the services of 10 per cent. of the teachers. So great is the anticipated saving that the Controller recommends that the appropriation for the schools for 1916 be not higher than the appropriation for 1915, and thus, in very round figures, $4,000,000 be "saved."

These expectations are too optimistic. To lengthen the school day by one hour, which would mean attendance on duty by the teachers for six hours and fifty minutes, may be desirable, perhaps, where there are facilities for organized play, though Mr. Wirt has not proposed such a lengthening of the day in our schools conducted on the Gary principle. Especially for the younger children, any extension of the time for book study, sitting at desks, would be prejudicial. In any case the money saved would be only $54,197, the amount spent on after-school athletics.

Of course the school year should be forty-four weeks for the elementary schools. Eight weeks' vacation, in addition to Saturdays and legal holidays, is ample. But this year the Board of Education closed the vacation schools rather than compel a portion of the teachers to work forty-four weeks. Even before the board had started to consider the lengthening of the school year, protests and petitions and arguments against the idea poured in from the teachers, while not a whisper was heard from that "public opinion" which the Controller declares "is in revolt against the extreme length of teachers' vacations." However, should that revolting opinion become strong enough to stiffen the Board of Education into putting the children's interests ahead of the teachers' preferences, though the social saving would be large, the financial saving would amount only to $163,309, the estimated cost for 1916 of vacation schools and vacation playgrounds. If, however, the pupils' year remained at forty weeks and the teachers' year were made forty-four weeks, then the service of the teachers could be so organized that for vacation schools and playgrounds, and also for evening schools, no extra salaries need be paid, a saving thus being effected of $1,108,000. Only thus could the Controller's ideal be realized of paying no fees to teachers beyond their annual salaries. But the other gain, which he also expects, of lengthening the school year and shortening the graduating period, would be sacrificed.

Desirable as it might be for the sake of the children to complete the elementary school course in seven years, the financial cost of the schools would thereby not be decreased but increased. Under the law each child must remain at school up to fourteen. The year gained would have to be spent, as a rule, in high school or trade school, each of which costs more than the elementary school.

For the major saving, the services of 1,600 teachers, the Controller trusts to "the application of the Gary principle" in a reorganization which, he is informed, "it is entirely practicable to extend throughout the system during the next twelve months."

'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished, but, alas, somewhat Utopian. I secured the unanimous approval of the Board of Superintendents and of the Board of Education to the experiment with the Gary principle in twelve Bronx schools, which the Board of Estimate also enthusiastically indorsed. In eight of those schools we hope to be ready to start next January, and in one we are now incompletely operating. But in that one and in three others the structural changes requisite cannot be finished in less than two to three years. Even the additional sites necessary are not yet located after three months of effort. And Mr. Wirt has assured me that he cannot recommend putting any further school on his plan until structure and equipment are completely provided. The Gary principle requires auditorium, playgrounds and shops such as only the newest school buildings already contain. If a quarter of the Bronx schools cannot be ready in less than two to three years, even with everybody heartily co-operating, how Utopian to expect to frame a budget now for 1916 "on the basis of a reorganization of the schools (of the whole city) on the Gary principle" which will save 1,600 teachers!

Further, no single school has yet been operated for a single day with a staff reduced by 10 per cent. Heaven grant that experience may prove that the more efficient organization of the teachers' efforts which, without question, is offered by the Gary principle, is so richly productive that, rivaling the achievements of the best efficiency engineers in factories, in enlarging output with the same expenditure of workers' energy, we may be able to secure as good an educational result with a 10 per cent. reduction of the teaching staff! But would it be fair or safe to assume the saving without any practical demonstration? Is not the only reasonable and practicable course first to apply the Gary principle in those districts where the children are on part time, reconstructing and equipping the buildings as fast as feasible, and, content for the moment with the large savings of which we are certain, effect but gradually such economies in the teaching force, if any, as experience shows are attainable?

Wholesale, lightning changes in a school system containing three-quarters of a million children are as impossible as they would be injurious.

Besides, there are other parts of the school system where increased efficiency and greater economy can be newly conjoined. The whole burden need not be loaded on the Gary principle. We put two teachers to kindergarten classes against one to all other classes, though the kindergarten classes are the smallest in the schools. The result is that the second teacher loafs a great part of the time. Last week I dropped into four kindergartens. In not a single case was the second teacher helping with the teaching of the children. She was either standing around idle or doing clerical work which other teachers must do after school. That was a typical experience. An efficient reorganization of the kindergartens, such as the Board of Superintendents recommended last Spring, would save about a quarter of a million dollars a year without any loss to any child. The Chairmen of the Committees on Elementary Schools, on High Schools and Training Schools, and on Vocational Schools, as well as the Chairman of the Finance Committee and many school principals, approve the reorganization, but it is not possible thus far to pass it through the full board. For months the kindergarten teachers have conducted an aggressive and successful lobby against any reform which would require them to do a fair day's work for a full day's pay. As her contribution to the problem, the Director of Kindergartens proposes that the teaching day for kindergarteners be officially reduced to four hours and more supervising positions be created, at an additional outlay! JOHN MARTIN.

INERTNESS OF DEMOCRACY.

It Leaves Too Much to Politicians and Loses Social Efficiency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One good result of the present war lies in the challenge to careless, inefficient democracy in the excellence of German administration. The feeling is general that we are not capable of putting forth such tremendous and well-planned efforts as Germany has done. Our politicians are, people say, phrase-makers, ear-ticklers, vaudeville artists, in comparison—not workers, striving for real results.

That we are, comparatively, incapable of sustained, intelligent social effort is probably true. Indeed, our public authorities admit it. General Wood himself has used very hard language regarding the efficiency of the army, of which he is the head. Up to the present time our navy has afforded some consolation. But lately when only a fraction of our submarines were found capable of use, the best that Secretary Daniels could tell us was that he intended to find out why this was!

It is curious that the rule is the other way in private efficiency as opposed to social effort. An American, not a German, invented the submarine. An American, not a German, invented the aeroplane; in comparison the Germans have to show only the laborious, costly inefficient Zeppelin. Even their big howitzer is said to be a Chicago invention. And while Europe got a two years' start in the manufacture of automobiles in a large way, there are now several concerns in America besides the Ford and the Overland that manufacture more machines of a practical kind than any country in Europe.

Political platforms usually denounce the waste of the people's money in exceedingly strong language; the last Democratic National Convention did so. It is fair to presume that if there was a sustaining public sentiment our politicians would try to fulfill their pledges and give effect to their views. It is really all "up to the public." When we demand real things of our politicians we will get what we want.

Is it too much to hope that the contrast between the efficiency of German social effort and our own—a contrast full of peril to us at the conclusion of the present war, should Germany win—will bring us to demand a more genuine service from our public men, so that, in a measure, we may learn to secure in our public works the efficiency usually shown in our private effort? CHARLES R. ASHLEY.

Midvale, N. J., Sept. 24, 1915.

Sesquepedal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your readers that protest against the size of newspapers are right. No doubt the future generations, looking at the newspapers of 1915, will wonder how, in a period in which electricity was utilized in an extensive way and automobiles and aeroplanes used in warfare, the newspapers, supposed to be the really up-to-the-minute thing of the period, were printed on such wide, clumsy, sesquipedal pages. If they also consider that such papers were bought by readers that used the overcrowded subways and street cars, their astonishment will have no bounds.

CHARLES BIZOZER.

New York, Sept. 24, 1915.

ELEVEN TOKIO PAPERS

Send Eleven Opinion Molders to See Conditions in California.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Eleven Japanese journalists, representing the Jiji, Kokomio, Asahi, Chuo, Yorozu, Yamato, Houchi, Yomiuri, Chugai, Miyako, and Nichinichi, respectively, eleven of the leading dailies of Tokio, are to arrive in San Francisco early next month at the invitation of the Japanese press organization of the Pacific Coast for the purpose of inspecting and investigating the status quo of their countrymen in that region of this country. The itinerary of their investigations is to cover in less than two months nearly all of the places where the Japanese have established themselves throughout the State of California.

This brings, to my eye, a climax of the movement which the Japanese of the Pacific Coast have started after the Californian question of two years ago. The sincerity of their determination to leave undone nothing which will conduce to the betterment of their relations with the people of their adopted land has abundantly been demonstrated by the policies they have since earnestly followed. As part of their program, the Rev. Ebisa and Mr. Kanemori, the most influential and progressive Christian minister and a Salvation Army officer of Japan, respectively, were brought over last month, and they are at present busily engaged in a so-called campaign of education among their compatriots in California. Another part of the program is the coming of three leading journalists.

In discussing in its recent editorial as to the purpose of inviting them, The New World, one of the Japanese dailies of San Francisco, says in part:

> Every one knows that the questions and controversies between Japan and America are largely due to the fact that they do not understand each other well. To make them understand each other, therefore, is the matter of prime necessity; and it is especially so to the newspaper men, who are the leaders and formers of public opinion.

When the matter was first broached in Japan, at the time of the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, Count Okuma, the Premier; Baron Shibusawa; Mr. Nakano, the prominent financier and business man; Dr. Soyeda, and others interested in the American-Japanese welfare, promptly came out in support of the plan. And it is now on the verge of realization.

Although it would be too much to expect, as a result of the investigations in so short a time, to see sudden changes in their view and attitude in dealing with the American-Japanese problems, I am quite confident that

INVENTS WALKING WIRELESS STATION

Dr. H. B. Cox Demonstrates Apparatus Which Can Be Concealed in a Man's Clothing.

NO AERIALS ARE REQUIRED

Soldier in the Field Can Send and Receive Messages Without Being Observed While Doing So.

Every man can be a walking wireless station if he will gird on the invention of Dr. H. Barringer Cox and tap and listen.

The doctor demonstrated his device yesterday afternoon at his home at Bedford Hills, N. Y., to a TIMES reporter and a wireless expert, whom he converted into moving stations while earth and air in the neighborhood hummed with language.

The apparatus may be strapped about the waist, deftly hidden in the folds of a cloak, and as there are no antennae visible it can be operated without attracting any attention.

Dr. Cox intends to lend it to a certain foreign power for use in the trenches until this war is over. For military purposes he has strong hopes of it, for there are no aerials to attract shells, and the man in khaki, who is apparently doing nothing at all, may be sending wireless orders along the line for a general advance.

The models which were inspected yesterday were made for his laboratory, but there are smaller ones being designed which will be far more conveniently carried.

Can Walk and Hear.

Whether the wireless messages from the portable sets be sent through air or earth or both is a mooted question, but there can be no doubt that one may walk about and hear and send messages for short distances.

The sending apparatus consists of a box, in which there are five dry cells and a vibrator. The electric pulsations are started by tapping a telegraph key, and the current, which the doctor says is modified with a bidden tranefformer of his own invention, sends out its message in waves, long and short.

About as much electricity is used as is equivalent to half a watt or one-eighteith as much as is required for the ordinary electric light bulb. From the box projects a wire. The one used in most of the work yesterday was an uninsulated one five feet long. It is intended that in warfare the wire shall be carried down the leg of the soldier-operator and connect with a metal plate or epur in the shoe. The current is so slight that there seems to be no danger of anybody being scorched. The operator then taps his message, which vibrates from a trained telegraphman.

The receiving instrument at present employed consists of a drum about which is a coil of wire, and on top of this is a very fine detector. It has a pair of earpieces such as are worn by telephone exobsange and wireless operators. Dr. Cox expects to eliminate the coil eventually and to have only the detector and the earpieces. An officer in the trenches may carry the sending and the receiving contrivances on the same belt, and when the time comes be can listen or eend bis orders.

Messages Are Distinct.

Dr. Cox set one of the sending devices to going yesterday with an automatic sender. A TIMES reporter with the receiving instrument adjusted walked about the grounds, and presently there came singing into bis ears the information by Morse code that "The Turkish Hussars were arrested at Scutari." This was some information that the inventor had picked up by wireless off Hatteras on one of his ocean journeys, and he had had it preserved on a phonograph.

Then the bulletin was withdrawn and the doctor telegraphed directions to fall back on Post No. 2. No. 2 was in the neighborhood of a cornfield. The sensation of being a wireless station on two feet is bewildering. It was not always that the message came distinct, for when the receiver was tilted higher the sounds became louder A few sentences from a magazine etory, directions as to where to go, and conversation were distributed over the neighborhood, but nobody knew anything about it, who was not equipped with these devices. The receiving apparatus is exactly like that used by the wireless operators.

It is the theory of Dr. Cox, who comes from Ohio, that the puisations are actually traveling in the earth. His idea does not conform with that commonly accepted by scientists who consider both air and earth as essential in the transmission of wireless messages.

Attaches Wire to Water Pipe.

In one of his demonstrations he connected the wire from the sending box to a water pipe in the cellar which passed out into the ground. The words of a popular author about our merchant marine traveled from naked wire to water pipe and into the ground. They were also probably radiated from the wire into the air. An operator with the earpieces duly adjusted was walking in the Doctor's front yard and being instructed in the Morse code about the Ship Purchase bill.

The inventor when the war is over hae in mind the extension of his system to engineering projects and to the development of commercial projects. Meanwhile, he is busy with his peripatetic wireless telegraph, and soldiers may receive orders and persons wandering over their fields may communicate with others.

Dr. Cox says that in experiments conducted on Anastasia Island, off the coast of Florida, he was able to send and receive messages by his walking wireless station for a distance of eighteen miles. This, however, was under very favorable conditions. One of his scientific friends has called the energy which is used in the transmission of the messages as panthodic force. The inventor in discussing the details of his device called it an electrical impulse which is identical with the impulse a sound wave gives.

His method is considered as an adaptation of electro-magnetic currents for communication without the aid of aerials. What the nature is of the transformer which he declines to show scientists are unable to even guess. One of them said that demonstrations much like those of yesterday could be obtained with ordinary electric current, although the application to warfare was an ingenious one. Dr. Cox believes that for practical work in the trenches this type of wireless telegraph can be used for distances of two or three miles with relays, and that it will be a useful adjunct to the signal service.

College Courtship Ends in Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Miss Clara Stuntz, daugbter of the Rev. and Mrs. Homer Stuntz, was married last night to Harry Preston Hunter of Drew Theological Seminary at the bride's home, 18 Madison Avenue. The ceremony was performed by a brother of the bride, Rev. Clyde B. Stuntz of Farley, Iowa, who will leave next month for Calcutta. Another brother of the bride, Hugh Clark Stuntz, a student at Cornell, was the best man. The courtship began at college. Mrs. Hunter recently returned with her parents from South America, where she acted as her father's secretary. The Rev. Mr. Stuntz was formerly a residing Bishop in South America.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Cymric from Liverpool were:

Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashton, George Beattie, John Boyland, William Burns, C. S. Calwell, H. T. Clay, Miss Violet Clay, Mrs. Alice Cole, A. D. Cox, Ernest Dale, George Duncan, Miss Edna Gimnell, J. W. Johnson, C. C. Lee, C. W. A. Lewis, Mrs. F. H. Little, Mrs. G. E. Lucas, J. E. Moore, Mrs. E. J. Ortb, J. M. Patterson, Mrs. A. E. Robinson, Mrs. J. E. Sanderson, Dr. E. Theodore, Arthur Tracy, T. W. Watson, and Garnet Walker.

NEW MINISTERS APPOINTED.

Many Assigned as Assistants in New York Churches.

With the opening of the working year of New York churches a large number of new ministers enter upon service on Oct. 1. The Rev. Dr. Peter H. Milliken, at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, has been promoted to be first assistant to the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell. The new head of the strangers' work there is the Rev. William Brice of Michigan.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Bridges, a former Reformed Church pastor in Madison Avenue, will be assistant at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

William B. Oliver, head of the Bible work represented in the "Morning Watch," will be assistant at St. Paul's Methodist Church in West End Avenue, succeeding the Rev. C. A. Ross, who goes to the Y. M. C. A. street and evangelistic work.

Sons of two Episcopal bishops, lately ordained as ministers, are to take up work as assistants this Fall. One, the son of Bishop Burgess of Brooklyn, comes to a Manhattan church, and the other, a son of Bisbop Darlington of Harrisburg, becomes an assistant in a Brooklyn parish.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Kemp of Edinburg, Scotland, begins his pastorate of Calvary Baptist Church in Fifty-seventh Street. Four Manhattan churches will have new assistant ministers. They are the Rev. Russell J. Clinchey at Harlem-New York Presbyterian Church, the Rev. James H. Lewis at the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, the Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, assistant to the Rev. Dr. Woelfkin at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and the Rev. W. L. Kinsolving of Virginia, who is to be assistant at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

WAR RELICS SHOWN HERE.

Student Ambulance Driver Brings Souvenirs from the Battlefields.

A collection of battle field souvenirs brought from the war zone by Malcoim T. Robertson, a junior at Princeton, is on exhibition in the lobby of the Hudson Theatre, where "Under Fire," a war melodrama, is being acted. Mr. Robertson returned recently from France, where he spent the Summer as an ambulance driver for the American Ambulance Coros.

Two of the most interesting articles in the collection are a part of one of the great German abells that fell in Dunkirk during the bombardment of that city on June 22, and a French incendiary dart. Then there is a German rifle taken from a dead soldier where he fell on the firing line at Nieuport, Belgium; a French aeroplane dart, which, when dropped from a height of 1,000 feet, is capable of penetrating a man and horse; two German helmets, a German canteen, bayonet, head of a sbrapnel sbell, French trench-digging tool, French gas mask and cover from Ypres, playing cards used by British soldiers in the trenches, clips of French, German and Belgian cartridges, two pieces of German ehrapnel taken from the body of a French soldier and a piece of a German aeroplane bomb dropped from a Taube on Poperingbe, Belgium.

With four Harvard men, Mr. Robertson sailed last March and reached France April 17. They spent three weeke in Paris and early in June were sent to the front. The ambulance corps was divided into squads, which divided their time between Dunkirk, Cromhee and Woesten. Cromhee is a little less tban ten milee from the front, and Woesten scarcely a mile behind the second line of trenches.

TO FILM RED CROSS WORK.

Movies Will Show Varied Activities of the Organization.

Motion pictures of the work of the National American Red Cross are being taken by the Pluragraph Company, to be used in a nation-wide display of the activities of the organization. While the Red Cross is doing a nohle work abroad the American branch is, in addition, widely engaged in connection with mine disasters, railroad wrecks, water and similar catastrophes.

A new branch of activity will be undertaken this month in Washington and Oregon among the lumberjacks of the Northwest. The rate of killed and injured among these workers is great, and the Red Cross will endeavor to lower it and minimize the suffering of the men. At the Panama Exposition last week mine teams from various parts of the country competed in first-aid contests. Pictures are being taken in Newport of marines in eham battle, stretcher drille and sick calls.

"Modern Stage" Opens Nov. 16.

Emanuel Reicher has set Nov. 16 as the date for the first performance of the "Modern Stage" at the Garden Theatre. Björnson's "When the New Wine Blooms" will he the opening offering, and this will be followed by Gerhardt Hauptmann's "The Weavers." Among the principals already engaged are Hedwig Reicher, Bertha Mann, and Rupert Harvey. Mr. Reicher has ebosen Francis Powell to aeeist him in the artistic direction of the company. Mr. Powell was for eight years director for E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, and he has made productions for the Harvard Dramatic Association and other college organizations.

Caruso Sings for Red Cross.

A cable message received yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House from Gatti-Casazza, said that Enrico Caruso sang on Friday night in Milan for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund. According to the message, it was Caruso's first appearance there in lweive years and he was received with enthusiasm.

Ciccolini to Sing at the Palace.

Ciccolini, a young Italian tenor who is known to opera audiences in some of the principal houses in Europe, will make his American début next week at the Palace. It is said that he will receive $3,500 a week for his vaudeville engagement, which will embrace some of the other Keith bonses.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

May Irwin will resume her engagement in "33 Washington Square" at the Park tonight, which was interrupted by the heat. The receipts of the first week will be shared with the Empire State Suffrage Campaign Committee, and at tonight's performance there will be box parties of prominent suffragists.

George A. Loft will entertain a large party of his business associates at the performance of "Rolling Stones" at the Harris Theatre tomorrow night. The two youthful heroes of the comedy go into the candy business at one stage of their fortunes.

John Emerson has been commissioned by David W. Griffith to stage the next picture for the Triangle Corporation, in which Douglas Fairbanks will appear. The picture will be photographed in the upper part of the city. Mr. Griffith will visit New York within the next six weeks, and will ultimately divide his time between the two coasts.

The Courtney Sisters and Ivan Bankoff have been added to the company of entertainers who take part in Ziegfeld's midnight revue above the New Amsterdam. They will make their first appearance tonight.

The auto drivers, who will take part in the Sheepshead Bay Astor Cup race will attend the performance of "The Girl Who Smiles," at the Longacre on Wednesday night as the guest of Paul Hyde Davies, a member of the cast. Before he went on the stage Mr. Davies was an amateur driver.

A special showing of the picture, "The Battle Cry of Peace," will be given on Saturday morning at the Vitagraph Theatre for children. Adults will not be admitted unless accompanied by children, for whom special prices will be made.

When the sale of seats for the new Hippodrome show, "Hip, Hip, Hooray!" begins today the most elaborate system of ticket selling ever adopted by a New York playhouse will be introduced. In all there will be six box offices, each with its force of treasurers and ticket sellers.

MISSIONARIES TO AID ROCKEFELLER BOARD

Co-operate to Make System of Medicine in China the Best in the World.

TO START NATIVE SCHOOLS

Foundation, in Report, Tells of Expenditure of $981,153 for Relief in Belgium.

The Rockefeller Foundation purposes to give China one of the best, if not the best, medical system in the world. The Foundation's annual report dealing with the establishment of the China Medical Board was issued yesterday, and, after reviewing the Rockefeller plans, stated in reference to the proposed system:

"China will be in a fair way ultimately to lead the world in medicine, for today no land, whether in America or Europe, has any system of medicine at all comparable in efficiency of promise."

The plans of the Foundation call for the establishment of a central medical school for the training of native pbyeicians in one of the larger provinces of China, with numerous branch hoepitals and medical cupply etations. There will also be a training school for native nurses.

It was in the Winter of 1913 that the Trustees of the Foundation became convinced that the greatest need of the Chinese people was an adequate system of medicine. In February, 1914, the following commission was appointed to draft a system of public and personal hygiene for China: Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Chicago, Chairman; Roger S. Greene, United States Consul General at Hankow, and Dr. Francis W. Pesbody of the Harvard Medical School. The commission met in Peking May 1, 1914, and spent four months in conference with missionaries and Government officials, and in an inspection of the existing medical scbools, hospitals, and dispensaries.

The working plan of the Medical Beard contemplatee the mastery of all existing data. From the United States Mission Boards the name, educational qualifications, location and statistics of annual work of every medical missionary in China will be obtained, on a card will he marked every medical station. All foreign mission boards will be asked for the same data. Mr. Greene is preparing a report on Chinese medical schools, their distribution and needs; the attitude of government officials in China toward the plan and the difficulties of disection and how the may be overcome.

The board's plan calls for these steps:

Send from the United States periodically the best qualified technicians in the various branches of medicine. Let these give lectures, first in the later, perhaps, in other schools in missionary lands—a world tour eeries of lectures occupying perhaps a year for each—and thus keep the medical school abreast each year with the freshest and most inspiring discoveries and local nuclei trained in new technic.

"Within the chooen area compel every medical practitioner on foreign pay to spend at leest three months of every year at the central medical scbool, and pay his extra expenses so incurred. This is to he the indispensable condition of any work in China.

"It should be the duty of every man to select one or more of the most promising Chinese boys under his control, and fit or see that others fit bim properly for acientific medicine and bring him to the central school. These medical missionaries are to be made active agents in making the present schools and colleges in their respective spheres of influence efficient preparatory schools for Chinese medical students. In so far as practicable the Foundation will assist selected schools to meet the requirements.

"At concurrently with these steps, the Foundation will establish proper nurses' training schools for men and women, always, of course, in connection with large hoepitale.

"The plan also utilizes to the full thrcugh generous co-operation with the missionary boards the whole power of Christian sentiment in the United States, and enlists this sentiment in greater practical service. We ehould enter into definite contractual relations with the boards, using their organization and agencies helpfully and sympathetically, and joining with them in choice of local agents and controls.

"This plan promises also the largest economic advantages. It will awaken entbueiasm at home; it will command confidence abroad. Already more than half the whole expense is borne abroad, and we may confidently hope that the resulting skill, efficiency and power will quickly render the system self-supporting on Chinese eoil, even though the initial expenditure may he considerable."

The section of the Foundation's annual report dealing with the work of the War Relief Commission tells of the expenditure of $981,153.53 by the commission since the outbreak of the war to bring relief to war victims in Belgium.

"The world had already been informed of the imminent danger of starvation to which the people of Belginm were exposed," the report reads in part, "and in all parts of the United States the generous desires of the American people found expression in offere of help and inquiries as to the best ways of making their help available. Accordingly, a plan of co-operation was entered into with the Belgian Relief Committee of New York, whereby the latter committee exercised the function of soliciting gifts of money and supplies, while the Fonndation offered to pay all freight charges which necessary to provide the necessary depot in New York, and the ships for ocean transportation to Belgium."

TRANSFER THREE WARSHIPS

Will Be Placed in Reserve Because of Lack of Trained Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—The battleships Wisconsin, Ohio, and Missouri are to be transferred from the first line fleet to the reserve because of lack of trained men, it was said today at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The pressing need of more men for the newer dreadnoughts was given as the reason for the withdrawal of a large number from each of these ships. Many of them, it is stated, will be assigned to the California, now in course of construction at New York.

The Ohio and the Miesouri were built in 1900 and bave an average speed of eighteen knots an hour. The Wisconsin, built in 1897, attains a speed of seventeen knots an hour. A year ago these ships were placed on the reserve fleet to undergo inspection. Following the inspection, they were placed on coast patrol in Southern waters. Recently they returned from taking the Annapolis midshipmen on the annual cruise.

An Admiral's inspection of the three ships, it was stated, will he held next Saturday.

CHURCH LIGHTS MISSED.

Trustees Complain Since City Abolished Front Illuminations.

Commissioner William Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is being flooded with complaints from trustees of churches on account of the withdrawal of special lighting from these churches by the department following the refusal of the Board of Estimate to make an appropriation for special lights in front of all of the churches in the city.

While a large number of the 1,000 churches of the five boroughs never have had special entrance lights furnished by the city, some have had such lights since the days when the streets were lighted with open-flame gas jets, and it was when Commissioner Williams's department reported that complaints of discrimination had been sent in by some of the churches without special lights that the Board of Estimate decided to do away with them altogether. The saving to the city, it is said, will be $25,000 a year.

CITY BANK SUFFRAGE NIGHT.

Employe's Club to Hear Arguments in Favor of Amendment.

Woman suffrage will receive attention at a special meeting of the City Bank Club on Tuesday evening. The club, of which Wells M. Sawyer is the President, is made up of the men and women employes of the bank. Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, wife of the President of the City Bank, has engaged a number of suffrage speakers for the occasion.

May Irwin, Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee's newly created Bureau of Laugbter, will say a few words of cheer. Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, will speak, as will Dudley Field Malone.

The men in the bond department have expressed desire to hear Miss Alice Carpenter, who has recently gone into the bond-selling business, so Miss Carpenter will combine woman suffrage with bond selling among women in her talk.

THE REV. D. PARKER MORGAN

Rector Emeritus of Church of Heavenly Rest Expires in Sharon, Penn.

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Rector Emeritus of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, who retired in 1907 after he had been associated with the church for thirty-seven years, died yesterday at his bome in Sbaron, Penn., in bis seventy-third year.

He was born in Wales and received his education at Oxford University. After fifteen years work with the Church of England he came to this country in 1881 as assistant rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, with the right of succession. In 1887, he succeeded the Rev. Robert S. Howland and became rector. During his connection with tbe church, it was said that he obtained more than $250,000, and he retired in 1907 on account of ill health brought on by the strain of working to lift the debt of the church, which then amounted to $180,000, and which he paid off.

When be relinquished the rectorship of the church, it was said to be one of the largest in the city, with more than 2,000 communicants and fifteen parochial institutions.

In 1909, Dr. Morgan was named as truatee under the will of Mrs. Florence Belle Quincey, widow of Charles E. Quincey, who made him custodian of an estate of more than $1,000,000, which he was to hold for her son, Charles E. Quincey, Jr.

His funeral services will take place at Christ Church in Sharon, on Wednesday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

CAPT. A. H. PRICE DIES.

Oldest Naval Officer and Fought on The Monitor in Hampton Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 26.—Captain Alexander Hamilton Price, United States Navy, said to be the oldest retired naval officer in the country, died at his home here this afternoon from a complication of diseases, from which he had been suffering for the last two years. He was 75 years old and recently came here from Baltimore in search of health.

Captain Price, during bis long service in the navy, took part in twenty-one battles, notable among which was the historic battle between the Monitor and Merrimac, being at the time an under officer on the former. He also was an officer on the battleship Sioto, under Admiral Farragut, and took part in the capture of New Orleans.

He is survived by a widow, Mary Virginia Price, of Baltimore, and a daughter, Mrs. William C. Chapman of Atlantic City. The funeral will be held here.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. F. Jones.

The Rev. Dr. Henry W. F. Jones, pastor emeritus of the Reformed Church of Bayonne, N. J., died on Saturday at his home, 53 Hamilton Avenue, in his eigbty-seventh year. He was born in Antigua, West Indies, and received his education at Albert College, London, England. In 1849 Dr. Jones came to this country and attended the Rutgers Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated to take charge of the Dutch Reformed Church of Bayonne, where he stayed for twenty-five years. At that time this church was consolidated with the Fifth Street Presbyterian Church and Dr. Jones remained as pastor until ten years ago, when he was retired as pastor emeritus.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Barbour.

Special to The New York Times.

STODDARD, N. H., Sept. 26.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Barbour, brother of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Barbour, paetor of the Church of the Beloved Disciple of New York, and formerly Foreign Secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, died suddenly at his Summer home here today. As head of the foreign mission work of his denomination, he became prominent a few years ago as leader in the movement to put a stop to the atrocities in the Congo. Dr. Barbour was a half brother of the Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, President of the Rochester Theological Seminary.

Bandmaster Mackey Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—C. Stanley Mackey, leader of the Philadelphia Band and one of the best-known musicians in the East, died this morning in the Hahnemann Hospital. He was stricken a few days after his band had given the closing concert at Woodside Park. While still a young boy in Girard College he became an expert tuba player. He subsequently joined John Philip Sousa's band, and later organized the Philadelphia Band. He was 38 years old, and left a wife and two sons.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. COLLARD, a conductor on the Whitestone Division of the Long Island Railroad for twenty-five years, died on Saturday at the Flushing Hospital, in his fifty-second year.

JOHN WYETH, a retired business man of 306 West 108th Street, died on Saturday afternoon in Chicago while on an automobile trip with his wife to tha Panama-Pacific Exposition. He was 43 years old, and a native of St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. SOPHIA C. SNEDEKER, widow of William H. Snedeker, a produce commission merchant, died recently at her home, 200 West Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-sixth year.

LAWRENCE C. BARNETT, a produce merchant, and for forty years a member of the firm of Nathan & Barnett of Washington Market, died recently at his home, 5,622 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year.

WILLIAM W. CUTTER, a dry goods merchant and a former Mayor of Westbrook, Me., died on Saturday at his home there. He had been Grand Secretary of the Odd Fellows of Maine for the last four years and was a former Grand Representative of that order.

WARD P. DELANO, a member of the firm of Fuller & Delano of Worcester, Mass., architects, died on Saturday at his home there. Under his direction a number of important buildings were erected, among which were the Worcester Theatre, the Worcester State Hospital, the State Asylum, and the City Hospital. He is survived by a daughter and two sons, one of whom is Ward P. Delano of this city.

Mrs. MARY E. MORGAN, a member of the McDonough family, after which McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was named, died on Saturday at her home, 182 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn. She was the widow of David Morgan, a veteran of the civil war, during which he served with the Seventy-first New York Regiment.

GEORGE N. HICKS, formerly of Utica, N. Y., who was private secretary to Horatio Seymour, former Governor of this State, died on Saturday at his home in Omaha, Neb.

HUGH GALLAGHER, a former member of the Essex (N. J.) Board of Freeholders, died on Friday at his home in Montclair, N. J. He was a trustee of the Montclair Savings Bank and a director of the Montclair Building and Loan Association.

Colonel JOSEPH D. BRINTON, soldier, lawyer, and railroad man, died yesterday at his home in Devon, Penn., in his seventy-eighth year. During the civil war he was Judge Advocate General of the Union Army and after the war became President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad.

Mrs. WILLIAM ROCKWELL, whose husband was cashier of the National State Bank of Newark, N. J., until his death, five years ago, died yesterday at her home, 244 East Front Street, Plainfield, N. J., where she had lived for forty-five years. She was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., and was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ira Locke. Her daughter, Mrs. Irving Stewart, died a few days ago.

JAMES KEIR HARDIE DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Famous Labor Leader in Parliament Began Life as a Mine Pit Boy.

STUDIED IN HIS SPARE HOURS

Article Attacking the King Last Year Caused Resentment—Lectured Here for the Socialists.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—James Keir Hardie, Labor member of Parliament and leader of the peace element in the British Socialist Party, whose career, ranging from pit boy to Parliament, was one of the most remarkable in the United Kingdom, died this morning at a nursing home in Glasgow, from pneumonia.

James Keir Hardie was born in Scotland fifty-nine years ago, his parents being of the working classes and both Scotch. After a meagre schooling, he was put to work in the coal mines as a pit boy at the age of 7. He remained in the mines until he was 24, rising through the various grades of the trade until he was a full-fledged miner. During this time he studied after his work hours until he became a self-educated man. Mr. Hardie also became a speaker on temperance and a leader in the movement in the mine fields, and from this began to take up the labor, democratic, and socialistic movements. He spoke frequently at meetings, his humble origin obtaining the sympathy of his hearers, and soon was elected President of the Ayrshire Miners' Union.

In 1882 he entered the journalistic field as editor of The Cumnock News, from which he resigned in 1886 to devote himself to the Labor movement in politics. Two years later he contested the Mid-Lancashire seat in Parliament, and although the election was bitterly fought, his followers were not strong enough to elect him. In 1892 he contested the seat for Southwest Ham and was elected.

Broke "Silk Hat Rule."

Owing to bis prominence in labor and socialist circles, bis advent in Parliament was regarded with a great amount of interest. One of bis first acts was characteristic. He broke the "silk bat rule" of the House which had been in force for many years. Until his arrival, it had been the unvarying custom for members to appear in the House wearing a silk hat. This rule was inflexible, and Parliament wse horrified to see him, the first day he sat, arrive in a Scotch cap. The Speaker was appealed to, but the British Constitution said nothing about the raiment of members of Parliament, so Hardie kept his Scotch cap, and wore it until the end of the session. However, the other members soon became grateful to bim, for this breaking of a time-honored tradition resulted in their emancipation, and since then they have been allowed to appear in any headgear that suited their fancy.

In 1895 Mr. Hardie again contested the Southwest Ham seat, but failed of election, and returned to his work among the Labor leaders. He made frequent contributions to The Miner, which he had founded in 1887, and also to The the labor leaders. He made frequent for some years. This was the organ of the Independent labor movement in England, and under his editorship attained a wide circle influence and great power.

Criticised Rule in India.

Mr. Hardie aroused a storm of criticism when he visited India and Australia in 1907. In October of that year it was charged that he had stirred up discontent among the Hindus, and the English residents of India demanded that he be expelled from the country. Mr. Hardio charged that the conditions in Eaatern Bengal under British rule were worse than those in other and more mismanaged Russian province. There arose an outcry against bim. Even the most moderate demanded that he be notified that his presence in India was undesirable.

Authorities like Sir Lepel Griffin, who had had long experience in Government administrative work in India, stressed the fact that it was intolerable that a firebrand like the English labor leader should be permitted to preach inflammatory doctrines to the excitable natives, and urged his immediate departure. Riots at Calcutta were cited as an unfortunate justification for such a step. These denunciations of Keir Hardie were the result of his championing trade unions in India. At this time Mr. Hardie was Labor Member of Parliament from Merthyr-Tydvil, a mining community in Wales, from which he was elected in 1900, and which he represented until his death.

He made four visits to this country while on lecturing tours. He came here in 1895, 1908, 1909, and 1912. In 1908 he spoke at a meeting of the Central Federated Union and propbesied that the day of the labor party had come in this country. He reviewed the Labor Day parade, and in speaking of it later said: "The Labor Day parade in this city impreesed me very much, but I was puzzled to understand why men presenting such a united front on Labor Day should be so much at odds on election day." On this same occasion he spoke of the House of Commons and King, and said that he would like to make a present of them to the members of the Central Federated Union.

Preferred Debs or Bryan.

Later in the same montb he said that the united parties of trade unionists and Socialists would soon make the political issue in this country. When asked about his preference for the Presidency, he said: "If Mr. Debs could not be elected, I should prefer Mr. Bryan, because thousands of votes will be cast for him in the hope that through his election aome genuine reform could be accomplished."

On his visit here in 1909 he received an ovation at the Civic Forum when introduced by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, then pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Hardie told of the strides that labor and socialism had made in England, and came ont strongly for the enfranchisement of women. Later he spoke at a dinner given in Little Hungary by Robert Hunter, and told the Socialists that their progress was slow because they lacked unity and because there was dissension in their ranks.

When here in October, 1912, he entered as far as possible into American politics and spoke against the Bull Moose party. At a meeting in Carnegie Hall he denounced them because he said that they had no economic basis, and declared that "Roosevelt ism would fizzle out bodily." On the other hand, he espoused the Democratic Party and indorsed President Wilson.

His Son Married Here.

The occasion of his laet visit here was the marriage of his son, James Keir Hardie, Jr., to Miss Marion Stoddard, which took place in Brooklyn shortly after his arrival. He ended his visit by a speaking tour of Boston, Chicago and other cities, where he spoke in the interest of the Socialist party.

On his return to England, he again came before the public, in December, 1912, when he defended the workingman's "right to get drunk" in the case of the London & North Western Railway engineer who was dismissed for this reason and whose defense he had taken up. Mr. Hardie said that the strike caused by this man's dismissal was due to other causes, and that as long as a Prince or peer had the right to get drunk he would advocate it for the class to which he beionged.

In May, 1913, Mr. Hardie became the centre of an embarrassling situation when the police raided the resorts of the suffragiets and found a bundle of letters addressed to Mrs. Flora Drummond. The London Daily Express said of these: "The letters proved not to be bomb plots, but the outpourings of an overflowing heart. They were notes from a love-sick Socialist member of Parliament to a lady who for some time has taken a prominent part in the militant movement. Naturally the police will not divulge the contents of these precious letters, but it can be stated that they are of an astounding character. There seems to be little likelihood that the letters will ever reach the public, but the police have had at least an amusing experience." The Express did not mention the names of the persons in the correspondence, but it was reported in newspaper circles that "the Socialist M. P. is Keir Hardie and the lady 'General' Flora Drummond."

Made Attack on King.

Mr. Hardie's star began to fade, it is said, after his bitter attack on the King in July, 1914, when he attacked him in a characteristic editorial in The Labour Leader. He accused the King of attempting to destroy the power of the Houses of Parliament and the Constitution, and in reference to the Irish conference then being held at Buckingham Palace, said that the King had created the most serious constitutional crisis since the days of the Stuarts.

More recently, in April of this year, Mr. Hardie delivered an address in which he said that the working classes were bearing the greater part of the burden resulting from the war, and protested against the allegation that they were unduly indulging in drink. His stand on this question caused comment, and it was said that he was on the side of the workingmen, whether "right" or wrong, and that he even condoned their immoderate use of liquors, against his early temperance principles.

He was ever against war. During the Boer war Mr. Hardie became unpopular on account of his bitter criticism of the home Government. He was a rabid defender of the Boers, and after the casualty lists began to be published was roughly handled by crowds on a number of occasions.

His attitude toward the present war was very similar and on Dec. 1, 1914, under the bead of "Will Mr. Keir Hardie Please Note, also Mr. G. Bernard Shaw?" in London Daily Express severely criticised him, and called his attention to the Order in Council which was promulgated the day before, and which stated penalties for giving aid to the enemy. Several of his utterances in Parliament aroused a storm of criticism, and for the last few months little bas been heard of him.

Mr. Hardie was married in 1880 to Miss Lillie Wilson, the daughter of Duncan Wilson, a collier. He had one son, James Keir Hardie, Jr.

In addition to his other political activities, Mr. Hardie was Chairman of the Independent Labor Party, and wrote extensively for the magazines and reviews. In the review of his life in the English "Who's Who," he gave his recreations as "reading, gardening, and the hobby for collecting ballad and chap-book literature of Scotland."

John E. Thompson.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26.—John E. Thompson, an officer of the Quincy Iron Company of New York City, died at his Summer home in Warren early today. He was sitting at the dinner table when he suddenly fell from his chair, dead from heart disease. He was born in Warren 72 years ago, the son of the late John and Hannah Thompson. When a young man he became a clerk in the Quincy Iron Company, eventually succeeding to a partnership in the company, a place he maintained for about half a century. He is survived by a sister, Miss Caroline Thompson of New York City, two brothers, Malcolm R. Thompson of New York and Charles P. Thompson of Minneapolis, Minn.

The Rev. Dr. J. C. Elliott.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Rev. Dr. James C. Elliott, rector of St. Paul's Church here, died suddenly last night in his fifty-ninth year. He was formerly a Presbyterian minister in Keyport, N. J., and after resigning from that denomination became a merchant for some years in New York City. In 1898 Dr. Elliott embraced the Episcopalian faith and became a minister. He wse rector of St. Paul's for the last fifteen years. His widow and a daughter survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BERLIN.—Sept. 21, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Berlin, a daughter.

GOLDBERG.—Sept. 23, 1,013 Bryant Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Goldberg, a son.

MILLER.—Sept. 21, 450 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, a daughter.

ROSEN.—Sept. 20, 4 West 129th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Rosen, a daughter.

Engaged

GENZLINGER—SHERMAN.—Irene Sherman to Gustav Genzlinger.

BORGENICHT—WEINBERGER.—Lillian C. Weinberger to S. William Borgenicht.

BRUST—MEHRLUST.—Stella Mehrlust to William Brust.

CHEROT—SCHWARZBAUM. — Elsie Schwarzbaum to Nathan Cherof.

DAVID—STRAUSS.—Jeannette Strauss to Jerome David.

FERRIS—KIMBALL.—Norma Kimball to Reed Ferris.

FREED—WEBB.—Frances B. Webb to Allie S. Freed.

GANS—MEYER.—Lucille Meyer to Sol M. Gans.

GOLDBERG—WEISEL.—Helena Weisel to Samuel H. Goldberg.

GUTTERMAN—DRUCKER.—Gretchen Drucker to George S. Gutterman.

HANRIB—LENNAN.—Josephine T. Lennan to Rudolph L. Hanson.

LEFKOWITZ—FINKELSTEIN. — Dorothy Finkelstein to Abe Lefkowitz.

LOW—SCHWARTZ.—Olga Schwartz to Nathan S. Low.

MAUTNER—DREIFUSS. — Estelle Dreifuss to Samuel Mautner.

MICHEL—SAMUELS.—Florence Samuels to Gilbert Michel.

PFEIFFER—COHN.—Sadie L. Cohn to Alfred Pfeiffer.

QUINT—BEMAK.—Mae Bemak to Simon Quint.

REHBOCK—PELZ.—Caryl Pelz to Al. Rehbock.

ROSE—FABIAN.—Leonie A. Fahlen to Paul B. Rose.

ROSS—DELLON.—Sallie Dellon to Louis Ross.

SCHELLER—SAFIAN.—Frances Safian to Harry Scheller.

TAUB—SIMON.—Florence Simon to Morris Taub.

WALLSTEIN — STEINBERG.—Paula Steinberg to Julius Wallstein.

WARD—DORF.—Fannie Dorf to Maurice S. Ward.

WEINBERGER—HECHT.—Rita Hecht to Harry H. Weinberger.

WEINSTEIN—GORDON.—Anna Gordon to Samuel Weinstein.

HARRIS—WOLFF.—Stella Wolff to Siebert Harris.

Married

ARNOLD—SARGENT.—Sept. 25, Martha Sargent to William H. Arnold.

DONNER—HYMAN.—Sept. 22, Sadie Hyman to Oscar H. Donner.

FREED—PHILLIPS.—Sept. 20, Eva Phillips to David Freed.

GORDON—SILVERMAN.—Sept. 19, Martha Silverman to Milton Gordon.

HEYMAN—LUXENBERG.—Sept. 21, Anna C. Luxenberg to Dr. George H. Heyman.

MAYER—WEINRIB.—Sept. 19, Irene F. Weinrib to Oscar H. Mayer.

SEELEY—KEPHART.—Sept. 23, Grace B. Kephart to Lawrence Seeley.

Died.

ALDEN.—Suddenly, Sunday morning, at the residence of her brother, James H. Bigelow, Anna H. Alden, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 534 Madison Av., Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday afternoon at 2:

GIANTS AND DODGERS LOSE — FOOTBALL REVIEW — AUTOS — ATHLETICS — GOLF — BOXING

RED AMES BEATS OLD TEAM MATES

Giants Defeated, 3 to 2, Before Small Crowd in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 26.—The Giants used three pitchers this afternoon, but lost to the Cardinals, 3 to 2. Incidentally, they played to the smallest Sunday crowd of the season, 1,200, while the Federals were packing their small park with 15,000 and then turning them away.

Stroud started the game for New York and gave St. Louis their three runs in the first inning. Perritt succeeded him in the third and was replaced by Palmero in the sixth after Kocher went in as a pinch hitter. The game was hard fought all the way, both teams playing real baseball. Ames pitched for St. Louis and was touched for hits frequently, but they came at times when they did not count for much.

The Giants scored their first run in the second. Merkle doubled and went to third when Huggins threw Fletcher out at first. Becker's sacrifice fly to Bescher scored Merkle.

The other run came in the eighth. Grant fanned and Myers and Palmero singled. Burns singled, scoring Myers. Ames got better as the game progressed, fanning Kelly, Fletcher and Becker, three straight, in the ninth. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b.	3	1	2	1	4	Burns, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
B'sch'r, lf.	4	0	1	2	5	0	Bab'n, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Dolan, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	Rob'n, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Miller, 1b.	2	1	1	10	0	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2
Long, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	Merkle, 1b.	3	1	1	7	0
Betzel, ss.	2	0	1	1	2	Kelly, lb.	1	0	0	5	0
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	6	3	Fl'ch'r, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
H'nsby, ss	0	1	0	1	0	Becker, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Ames, p.	3	0	0	0	1	Grant, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
						Meyers, c.	3	1	2	4	0
Total.	28	3	9	27	11	Stroud, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Jacobson	1	0	0	0	0
						Perritt, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Kocher	1	0	0	0	0
						Palm'o, p.	1	0	1	0	0
						Total.	32	2	6	24	11

*Batted for Stroud in third inning.
†Batted for Perritt in sixth inning.
Error—Miller.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

Two-base hit—Merkle. Three-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Betzel, Huggins. Earned runs—New York, 2; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Becker, Miller. Double play—Doyle, Fletcher and Merkle. Left on bases—New York 4; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—New York 1. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1 in 1 inning; off Ames, 2 in 5 innings; off Perritt, 2 in 3 innings; off Palmero, 2 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Stroud, 1; by Perritt, 1; by Palmero, 3; by Ames, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes.

DODGERS DROP ANOTHER.

Cincinnati's Victory Places Club in First Division of League.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 26.—In a twelve-inning battle Cincinnati defeated Brooklyn today 4 to 3, and by doing so moved into the first division. The locals took an early lead, making two runs in the second and one in the fifth. The visitors were unable to score until the eighth, when two singles and a sacrifice netted them one run. In the ninth they tied the score on a triple, a single, a stolen base and McCarty's single. In the twelfth, with one out, Herzog doubled and took third on Myers's error. Pfeffer then passed the next two batters and Groh singled, bringing in the winning run. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kil'fer, cf.	5	1	2	4	1	O'Mara, ss.	4	0	3	4	2
H'zog, ss.	8	1	1	4	1	D'h'rt, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0
Beall, lf.	4	0	1	4	0	Steng'l, rf.	5	0	0	3	0
G'ffith, 1b.	5	0	1	10	1	Wheat, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
Groh, 3b.	6	1	2	1	2	C'ts'w, 2b.	5	0	1	4	3
Wingo, c.	4	0	0	10	0	Myers, cf.	5	1	0	2	1
R'gers, 2b.	5	0	1	0	2	Getz, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1
M'w'ts, lb.	4	0	2	8	0	M'C'ty, c.	4	1	2	2	0
Toney, p.	5	0	0	0	3	O'Donnell, p.	3	0	0	0	2
						Pfeffer, p.	5	0	1	0	5
Total.	39	4	11	36	10	*Smyth.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	43	3	10	34	12

*Ran for McCarty in the ninth inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.

Error—Wheat.										
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4

Two-base hits—O'Mara 2; Groh, Mollwitz, Rodgers, Herzog. Three-base hits—Griffith, Wheat. Stolen bases—Getz, Myers. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Wingo, Herzog, 3; O'Mara, Griffith. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 12. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 5; by Toney, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes.

Record for National League.

Regardless of the actual outcome of the National League race it appears to be an almost mathematical certainty that the winner of the 1915 pennant in the senior organization will finish the season with a percentage of less than .600. Assuming that such will be the case, it will be the first time in the history of the league that the flag has been won with such a low percentage.

Not since the league was formed in 1876 has the winner in any one year fallen below the .600 mark, and the average for the thirty-nine years is .681. The Chicago team of 1880 holds the record, with .703, while Brooklyn's victory in 1900 with .605 is the lowest to date. The complete records of the pennant winners in the National League from 1876 to 1914 is as follows:

Club.	Pennants.	High.	Low.	Grand Average.
Chicago	10	.798	.643	.699
Boston	9	.795	.614	.671
New York	7	.693	.641	.606
Pittsburgh	4	.741	.647	.690
Brooklyn	3	.682	.605	.654
Baltimore	3	.698	.699	.687
Providence	2	.750	.702	.726
Detroit	1	.637	.637	.637

Many Extra-Inning Games.

August was a month of extra inning baseball games. The Chicago White Sox established a record of eighty-nine innings in eight games, in three of which the Washington Club figured as opponents. Evidently peeved that they should be used for such record making purposes by the Chicago American Leaguers the Washington players proceeded to go the White Sox one better by continuing the extra session games at St. Louis and New York until they had amassed a record of 102 innings in nine games.

Southern League Closes Season.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 26.—The fifteenth annual season of the Southern Association of Professional Baseball Clubs closed today, with the New Orleans Club winner of the pennant. Birmingham, Nashville, and Atlanta, each has won three pennants, but the New Orleans is the only club with four to its credit.

Cup Yachts Will Race Again.

The America's Cup defense yachts Resolute and Vanitie have been retired for another year after a season of trial racing which has left the question of relative merits about where it was at the close of 1914. Between July 3 and 27 these two yachts met in a series of ten special races, with the result that Resolute won nine and Vanitie one. Six of the contests were sailed on Long Island Sound and four over ocean courses.

Close followers of yachting express the opinion that of the two single stickers Vanitie showed the greater improvement, and that further overhauling this Winter will improve her chances when the yachts are put overboard next year. Although forced to give Resolute a time allowance in almost all the 1915 races, the Cochran sloop showed faster sailing qualities than during the preceding season, and may yet prove her right to defend the cup. The challenger, Shamrock IV., is still boxed in a Brooklyn shipyard, and there appears to be little prospect of the international regatta being held during the coming year.

Pop Geers's Big Winnings.

Recently compiled records show that Pop Geers, the veteran Grand Circuit driver, has won more than one million dollars in purses since he began to handle the reins back in 1890. His best season was in 1902, when he totalled $158,370. Ty Cobb, Packey McFarland, and other financial stars of sport will have to keep going at top speed if they hope to equal the record made by the wizard of the reins.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
(Twelve innings.)
Philadelphia-Chicago; rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark-Chicago; rain.
St. Louis, 7; Buffalo, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Buffalo, 0.
Kansas City, 2; Baltimore, 0.
Baltimore, 5; Kansas City, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	96	46	.681	10
Detroit	96	52	.651	6
Chicago	87	61	.588	6
Washington	80	64	.556	10
New York	66	80	.452	8
St. Louis	62	85	.422	7
Cleveland	56	92	.378	6
Philadelphia	40	105	.276	9

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	85	60	.586	9
Boston	78	66	.542	10
Brooklyn	78	68	.534	8
Cincinnati	69	76	.476	9
Pittsburgh	71	79	.473	14
St. Louis	70	79	.470	5
New York	67	78	.462	9
Chicago	66	78	.458	10

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	82	63	.566
St. Louis	84	65	.564
Chicago	81	64	.559
Newark	76	69	.521
Kansas City	76	70	.521
Buffalo	72	77	.484
Brooklyn	70	79	.470
Baltimore	46	99	.317

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at Chicago; (two games.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Newark at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis Makes a Clean Sweep of Series with Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—St. Louis made a clean sweep of the series with Buffalo by taking a double-header from the visitors today. The scores were 7 to 2 and 5 to 0.

In the first game Anderson, Ehmke and Marshall gave the locals nine hits, four of them for extra bases, while the visitors drew an equal number from Davenport alone. The St. Louis pitcher, however, allowed only one extra-base hit and kept the others well scattered, and as a result the visitors could do little with them. In the second game Plank was almost invincible, holding Buffalo to three hits, two of them scratches. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

			R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	9	1
St. Louis	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	.	7	9	2

Batteries—Anderson, Ehmke, Marshall and Allen; Davenport and Hartley.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
St. Louis	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	.	5	7	2

Batteries—Bedient, Marshall and Blair; Plank and Chapman.

Even Break at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 26.—Packard's pitching and good support by Kansas City players shut out Baltimore in the first game today, but extra base hits gave the visitors the second, 5 to 3. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Kansas City	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	3	8	3

Batteries—Quinn and Owens; Packard and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	11	3	
Kansas City	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	*	3	8	2

Batteries—Conley and Russell; Adams, Henning, Johnson and Brown.

Minor Leagues May Merge.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—A plan to merge the New England League and the former Eastern Association into an eight-club organization, comprising the best four clubs in each body, was discussed, without action being taken, at a special meeting of the New England League tonight. John Campbell, representing the Worcester Club of the league, spoke in favor of the proposal. John Finn of Manchester, N. H., asked the co-operation of the New England body in placing a team in Springfield, which was a member of the Eastern Association until the past season, when the Colonial League operated a team there. He said he had ample backing and an option on grounds in the Western Massachusetts city. The league withheld decision.

"Mud Ball" Is Dangerous.

Pacific Coast League players and fans have recently been interested in the controversy as to whether the use of the "mud ball" should be allowed in the pitching repertoire of the West Coast pitchers. According to those familiar with this form of delivery, it is the most dangerous pitch yet discovered to baffle the batsman. It is easier to control than either the emery or moist ball, and can be thrown with much greater velocity. Owing to the speed and break of the ball it is said that this delivery endangers the batter to an extent that makes it imperative that the pitchers be prohibited from using it.

Exhibition Game.

At Wheeling, W. Va.—Pittsburgh, (National,) 12; Wheeling, (Independent,) 1.

Southern League.

At Memphis—Atlanta, 4; Memphis, 0.
At Nashville—Nashville, 8; New Orleans, 4.

Dixon's *selected* flake Motor Graphite is just about the smoothest, softest substance in the world. The more it is rubbed the smoother it becomes. It cannot ball up or pack. This flake is the basis of

DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677

For Transmissions and Differentials

that saves bearings from wearing out.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Established 1827
Jersey City, N. J.

LESSONS LEARNED IN THE YALE GAME

The Lateral Passing Shown Might Indicate a New, Bold Move at New Haven.

Despite the fact that the University of Maine was unable to present anything like a sound defense either in theory or practice against the Elis last Saturday in the opening game of the season in the Yale Bowl, and, partly because of lack of judgment and partly because of individual faults, could not make much of the attack, the work of the Yale eleven was not without its lessons. Material aside, for the moment, there was in Yale's play promise of better things to come—this year perhaps, another year to a certainty. To the outsider the impression is unavoidable that Yale is building for the future, building up a Yale system that can be "fed" in the matter of coaching in a much better way than has obtained in recent years.

It is impossible to escape the feeling that the Eli eleven is, at even so early a stage, gaining noticeably along the lines laid down for it a year ago. Probably the gain will be most apparent when the material has been sifted and indexed, both mentally and physically, but it is doubtful if this indexing will have much effect upon the fundamental plan.

Even against Maine the Elis answered several queries that have been tentatively put annually by close followers of the methods in vogue at New Haven. The first of these queries concerned, of course, the lateral passing game. Was it an entire attack, and was it put into operation merely as an expedient or as a bold forward step in football, to be backed up by a well-rounded attack in the accepted type of play? Was it, indeed, a "freak"? There are excellent reasons for believing, in the light of its use in the game with Maine that it was not an expedient, but a play which, properly used, might yield most important results, and a threat which, also properly used, might well take its place alongside the kick threat as a demoralizer. This Yale men, it seems, are, in the long run, simply giving the quarter back something more to work with.

The next problem, of course, is to find the quarter back capable of handling this advanced attack, and of molding it into the general scheme of things. There was in action on Saturday Thompson, the second string field general. It is impossible to tell, of course, whether the men were told to go in and pick their own plays, or whether they were under instructions to practice "open-work" football at any and all times against a weak opponent; but certain it is that if Thompson went in untrammeled he chose his plays wisely and well. His own efficiency in running with the ball was not the least of Yale's assets when on the aggressive, and the fact that he had the courage to depend upon himself not merely as a director of the attack, but also as a performer in situations which in tight places in a big game would have counted heavily, speaks well for his prospects as a reliable quarter back, whether in the first or second string.

The entire Yale back field indeed, looks promising. Captain Wilson, Scovil, Guernsey, and Smith are fiery in attack, and apparently learning to alternate in the pivot position in Yale's triple-passing game—as bluffers, as passers, and as receivers of the pass, whether forward or lateral. There is as yet no individual star in the backfield, but the running hack of kicks has been carried along well, and this is an important resource, a resource from which may develop at any moment an attack put on rather darkly close to home, but not so close as to force the field goal game to operate between two evils. It must have become apparent that Yale, once past her own 40-yard line, seems convinced that the whole wide football world is before her. And there are few who care to quarrel with that theory.

Most of those who journeyed to New Haven for the opening were deeply interested in the handling of the ends. Would they wait again, as last year, or would they go in on the early downs, allowing the tackle and the half back to adjust themselves to the new type of defense? The question was quickly answered. The ends did go in to develop the play, and, of course, for other purposes. There is every reason to believe that they will continue to do so throughout the season, and reason, too, to believe that the rest of the outside triangle will be able to manoeuvre in such a way as to fit into the new order of things.

There had been a hint that there would be novelties in the defense to support last year's type of end play. They were not forthcoming, apparently. But there were changes in the defense in general that might work well with either style of handling the wings. Yale played what has come to be known as a reinforced line, one tackle supported by a back, rather close up, and the other tackle reinforced by the centre, who, instead of playing the "loose," game and thus becoming something of a football pirate, dropped quickly and easily into an assigned station. The backs, it seemed to the man in the stands, were rather too close in. The occasional failure of this type of defense was not so much due to flaws in the theory as to individual mistakes that can be corrected by patient coaching. When one sees four ends doing practically the same thing, not always well, of course, but with the same objective, it is reasonable to presume that they represent a distinct policy, and it was apparent that Moseley, Allen, Blodgett and Church represented in their work a rather marked departure from the scheme of end play that was in evidence a year ago. Better call it perhaps, not the "smashing," but the "advancing" end.

Both Yale's followers and her opponents will be interested largely in learning what to expect of Dr. Bine's first line of defense. Against Maine the forwards were erratic. Baldridge and Gates indulged now and again in brilliant sallies, noticeable particularly on the defense, and Way was an important factor on fourth down on the defense. On the attack the Blue line seemed to lack anything like the average charge of years ago. The policy of the attack seemed to be that of swinging the forwards out from their positions to make a wall of interference behind which the backs could work out their passing game, or to switch the opposing team's defense sharply right or left so that the passing game could be "crossed" by Wilson or Scovil, who slipped past the tackle in the opposite direction to the lateral passing threat.

Much to the surprise of many who had thought that Yale's coaching policy was too narrow, or dependent entirely upon purely Yale football, the square formation of the backs that Harvard has made famous was again and again in evidence. There was, however, practically no effective interference beyond the line of scrimmage, the form of interference that makes this style of offense so deadly. No doubt, however, that the mind broad enough to take over this formation will invent and put into operation whatever is necessary to make it effective. Backs like Scovil, the rugged, and Wilson, with the powerful shoulders, ought to fit well into the square.

Probably the harshest criticism that could be made of the Yale forwards is that they form too often a "kneeling line" on the defense, and on offense are still rather aimless. Forwards with both hands and both knees on the ground invite disaster. A better team than Maine would have taken greater advantage of obvious opportunity. The visitors did run the ends, and they occasionally punctured the line, but an able quarterback would have made much more trouble for the Blues.

Harry Le Gore, so conspicuous last Fall in Yale's open style of play, has yet to make the team. He may come along later and fit in nicely, or it may be that he will be unable to conquer some of the faults that worried the coaches a season ago. Here is a player with natural gifts beyond a doubt. It appears that in some quarters there is a feeling that he must broaden his style of play, and so work out his salvation. It will be uphill work. But for that matter other candidates, both in the line and the backfield, are still very much in the running.

WHITTED AND BARRY.

These Two Seem to Have the World's Series Habit.

An interesting circumstance in connection with the coming world's series, in which it is now almost certain that the Philadelphia National League Club and the Boston Red Sox will be the contending teams, is the fact that Jack Barry and George Whitted, opponents in the games which marked the closing of the last baseball season, will again oppose each other in the coming championship series.

This state of affairs is probably unprecedented in the history of baseball, and it will serve as an interesting topic for discussion among the close followers of the game, those real dyed-in-the-wool fans who have become educated in the annals and history of the national pastime.

The world's series of last year saw thousands of rabid Philadelphia baseball enthusiasts cheering frantically at every opportunity when one of Barry's brilliant efforts to subjugate Boston was successful. It is quite probable that next month they will greet his every play with gloom and stolid silence. Whitted's playing in the last world's series was a big factor, and he helped materially to accomplish the overthrow of Connie Mack's Athletics. This year he will work just the opposite way.

Barry was one of the famous "big four" in the $100,000 infield of the Philadelphia Athletics, but was traded this year to the Boston Red Sox. His brilliant work in the shortstop position has been a great factor in bringing the Boston team to the front, and his consistent playing has helped materially in keeping the American League team there. Barry has witnessed the downfall of his former teammates throughout the entire season, and, while he has been performing in his usual form, he has watched what is left of the one-time invincible Athletics slide into the cellar position in the American League race.

Whitted's change of base from the Boston Braves to the Philadelphia National League Club is the final touch to the picture. The outfielder was popular in Boston, and he made good in Philadelphia, following the general policy of the cast-off. Whitted, like Demaree and other cast-offs, who were "wished" on Pat Moran, has taken a big part in keeping the Philadelphia team in the front in the National League race for the hunting.

Soccer Games in the Rain.

In spite of unfavorable weather conditions the annual championship series of the National Football League got under way yesterday with a match between the Brooklyn Football Club, which was the first to win the National Challenge Trophy, and the Alley Boys of Newark. The Newark team won by 1 goal to 0, and the victory was especially popular because the Alley Boys team is made up of native American players.

Playing against the Continentals, New York State Cup holders, at Clark's Oval, the Clan McDonalds of Brooklyn scored a well-earned victory by 2 goals to 1 yesterday afternoon in the presence of a fair-sized crowd.

The West Hudsons, champions of the National Football League, won their first game of the league schedule by the score of 5 goals to 2 against the Haledon Thistles of Paterson yesterday on the Federal League baseball ground at Newark.

In the National Football League fixture between the Jersey A. C. and the Babcock & Wilcox soccer eleven the latter proved victorious by the score of 6 goals to 0. The game was played at the West Side Baseball Park, Jersey City.

A soccer match, played yesterday at Tibbetts Field, Yonkers, between the Brooklyn Celtics, New York State League champions, and the eleven of the Yonkers Football Club, resulted in a tie. The score: Brooklyn Celtics, 1; Yonkers, 1.

The Hungarian and Subway soccer elevens played a tie game at Subway Oval yesterday afternoon. Each side scored one goal.

Harvard Players in Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 26.—Harvard will not be handicapped by any serious injuries because of Saturday's game against Colby, Captain Mahan having a game leg which will keep him out a few days, but not longer. Cowan, the right guard, bit through his lip, and several of the linemen were pretty much banged up owing to poor physical conditions. This week's work will start in earnest Tuesday, with Gilman, the 1918 tackle, back on the rush line, while Enwright is elated to move up to the first set of backs, with Mahan and King. Saturday's game with Harvard to-day will show plenty of back field material, but of the linemen only Bigelow and Soncy played anything better than a mediocre game.

Bottsford Best In Harlem Tennis.

W. Bottsford, the English schoolboy tennis player, reached the round before the semi-final yesterday in the handicap tennis tournament of the Harlem Lawn Tennis Club, 126th Street and Eighth Avenue. Bottsford, who is handicapped at minus 15 defeated H. Hjertberg, minus half 15, in straight sets at 6—3, 6—2. The best match of the day was between M. Manheims, scratch, and Paul Gould, minus half 15, which was won by the former at 1—6, 6—3, 6—3. Gould appeared an easy winner in the first set, but his handicap proved too much and he fell off in the next two sets. The summary:

Harlem Lawn Tennis Club Handicap, Men's Singles.—Second Round—H. H. Manasser (minus 15) defeated M. Abels, (minus 15,) 6—3, 6—1; H. Hjertberg, (minus half 15,) defeated H. Babcock, (scratch,) 6—0, 6—1; W. Bottsford, (minus 15,) defeated Dr. Lederman, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—3; Mc-Dermott, (scratch,) defeated W. Lengel, (pioe half 15,) 6—3, 6—1; W. Manheims, (scratch,) defeated Paul Gould, (minus 15,) 1—6, 6—3, 6—2; E. Bry, (minus 15,) defeated Mr. Bimbim, (plus half 15,) 6—2, 6—1; C. Isaacs, (minus half 15,) defeated Dr. Ottenberg, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—1.

Third Round—W. Bottsford (minus 15) defeated H. Hjertberg, (minus half 15,) 6—4, 6—3.

This Week's Boxing Bouts.

The training quarters of Dal Hawkins was crowded yesterday afternoon with the friends of Al Reich, who came to see the big fellow working for his contest with Gunboat Smith, which takes place Wednesday evening at the St. Nicholas Rink. Reich boxed four rounds with Bill Tate, the big six-foot-four colored heavyweight, and showed remarkable speed, and then took on Kid McCoy, who has been hired by Maxey Blumenthal to look after Reich's training.

The bout with Jim Flynn in Kansas City, Mo., last week put Reich on edge for this contest, and Al intends to make short work of the "Gunner" this time. The match with Willard, the world's champion, is what is in Reich's head, and he will try to whip Smith in quick time, so he can be the first in line for the championship.

Willis Ritchie will train harder for his fight with Johnny Dundee at the Garden on Oct. 7 than he has for any engagement since he won the title from Wolgast, when he made 133 pounds. Ritchie is allowed to come in at catch weights, but against the speedy Italian will have to be lightning fast and expects to enter the ring at 124 pounds.

Frank Moran, who is to box Jim Coffee at the Garden on Oct. 19, will return from Saratoga Thursday to finish up his training for the bout and will locate at Hawkins's. With Willie Lewis the Pittsburgh heavyweight has been at the Spa doing light work and hardening himself up for two weeks of hard training. Al Kubiak will be engaged as sparring partner. At present Moran weighs 205 pounds and is in fair trim.

The Olympic Club of Harlem will stage three ten-round bouts tonight. In the first ten-round bout two welterweights, Danny Fields and Paul Doyle, will box. In the second contest Willie Jackson, the clever little Harlem featherweight, will clash with Dave Meader of the west side. The final bout will show a new face, when Charlie Shands, the new middleweight from the South, will try his skill against Jimmy Mitchen, the rugged Brooklyn middleweight.

The American Sporting Club, located at 120th Street and Second Avenue, will throw open its doors on next Friday night. Benny Leonard will box Al Thomas, a sturdy lightweight from England. Harry Gettie of Connecticut will oppose Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village and Tex Kelly of the Bronx will box Eddie Hurley of Canada.

Jack Dillon of Indianapolis, who has been eager to give Charley Weinert of Newark a return match since he vanquished the latter in Philadelphia in two rounds, has been matched to box Jim Savage of Orange. The bout will be staged at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, next Friday night.

At the Clermont A. C., Brooklyn, tomorrow night, Battling Levinsky will appear in one of the star ten-round bouts. Levinsky's opponent will be Soldier Kearns, the heavyweight from Brooklyn. The other ten-round contest K. O. Brown, the rugged lightweight from New York, will box Harry Pierce.

Record for Pole Team.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 26.—A new world's record for pole team was made here yesterday, when J. R. McCuns drove his trotters, Ross B. and Brighton B., a mile at the Brunots Island track in 2:06¼. The previous record, 2:07¾, was made at Cleveland several years ago by C. K. G. Billings, driving The Monk and Equity.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 P. M. N. Y. American vs. Cleveland, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c—$1.00.

DEAD-HEAT FINISH ON A HEAVY TRACK

Toohey and Warnoke Race 1,000 Yards at West New York on Even Terms.

The cinderpath at the West New York (N. J.) playground was in poor condition yesterday, but 3,000 persons were there and the athletes were willing to compete in the games which brought to a close the week's Prosperity celebration of West New York. Tom Halpin, the Boston A. A. middle-distance runner, took a little edge off the meet by failing to start in the 1,000-yard event in which he was entered, but his absence was atoned for in a measure by a dead heat between M. Toohey of the Father Matthews T. A. B. Society, and John Warnoke of the Anchor Athletic Club. These athletes ran stride for stride over the entire route, which they covered in 2:25 4-5. The new International Federation rules were applied in deciding the winner, and the first prize went to Toohey because he had the smallest handicap of forty-two yards, while Warnoke started off fifty yards. The third prize went to E. A. Garvey, another T. A. B. athlete.

Frank Stephenson, the Trinity Club sprinter, started from scratch in the 100-yard dash, and lost by a foot to J. D. Moonan of the Irish-American A. C., who received five yards start. A. J. Washington of the Bronx Church House, with four yards, was third in 0:10 2-5.

The back mark man in the 330-yard handicap, Eddie Coyle of the Irish-American A. C., triumphed in 35 1-5 seconds, leading to the tape B. McCarthy, St. Joseph's A. C., with eleven yards, and Frank Stephenson, Trinity Club, with two yards. Another Winged Fistite, J. Franke, scored in the twelve-pound handicap shot put, in which he registered an actual put of 50 feet 7¾ inches. He had a handicap of 2 feet 6 inches. The runner-up was W. E. Beckman of the New West Side A. C., who more than a decade ago was the all-around champion of this district. Bockman's toss was 46 feet 0½ inches, and his allowance six feet. George Kuell, Anchor A. C., with four feet handicap, took third honors with a put of 47 feet 2 inches.

Gotch Becker of the Holy Family Lyceum made a hard run from scratch in the three-mile event, closed to New Jersey athletes, but his best was third place, back of Jerome Gunn of St. Peter's A. C., with 150 yards, and A. Rostang of Holy Family Lyceum with fifty yards, who finished first and second, respectively. The victor's time was 15:23 3-5. Francis Diveny, unattached, led a big field of novices in the mile-run in 5:16 2-5.

HAMSON WINS SIX TITLES.

Finnish-American Athlete Stars at Club Championship Games.

Two athletes yesterday divided nine titles in the annual track and field championships of the Finnish-American A. C., held at Macombs Dam Park. The major portion of the championships were annexed by J. W. Hamson, who captured six titles, dividing them equally between track and field. The remainder of the honors were taken by V. Holmberg, who scored in the shot put, discus throw, and javelin throw.

Hamson's triumphs were recorded in the 100-yard dash, 440-yard run, mile run, high jump, broad jump, and hop, step and jump. About fifty athletes participated in the meeting.

In the dash Hamson triumphed over F. Haggmann and Charles Haggmann in 11 4-5 seconds. Then in the quarter mile he defeated Charles Haggmann and Al Rosander in 58 4-5 seconds, and in the mile it was Rosander who finished second to the all-around star with Haggmann third, in 5:07 3-5. Directing his attention to the field events, Hamson then won the high jump with 5 feet 2 inches. Holm was found with 5 feet, and V. Holmberg third with 4 feet 10 inches. In the broad jump he leaped 17 feet 4½ inches, and in the hop, step and jump he cleared 35 feet 2¼ inches.

Holmberg hurled the shot 43 feet 1½ inches, the discus 100 feet 9 inches, and the javelin 135 feet 7½ inches.

To Enlarge N. Y. A. C. Athletic Field

Travers Island will become the most completely equipped field of its kind in the world when the projected improvements, which include the reclamation of fifteen acres of land under water, are consummated. It is the intention of the Board of Governors to build an entirely new athletic field, to take up a little more than four acres, to supplement the present five-lap field which for years has been the scene of track and field activities at the N. Y. A. C. Summer home. It was generally believed that the present circuit would be increased to a quarter of a mile, but a map of the projected changes on the island which was drawn yesterday for the New York A. C. yesterday indicates that it will be the new field which will have the 440 yards cinderpath. The new field will be built west of the main entrance. Other improvements proposed include the building of ten new tennis courts, grass and turf; parking space for 1,200 automobiles; and a new yachting house. When action is taken on the proposed changes in membership at a special meeting on Oct. 18, it is believed the list will be filled and adequate funds applied for the consummation of the plans outlined by the Governors.

Schwartz Stars in Walking Events.

The American Walkers' Club, a rival to the Walkers' Club of America, held its first meeting, closed to members, at the Parkway Driving Club track, Brooklyn, yesterday. E. Schwartz proved the star of the sports, winning the one-mile handicap walk from a five-second start and finishing second in both the three-mile walk and the seven-mile exhibition. Schwartz compelled the victor in each of the last two events to extend himself. In the three-mile contest, S. Friedman, with thirty seconds start, triumphed by five yards in 26:04. E. Halsser, the scratch man, finished third. Frank Heath, back marker in the seven-mile walk, scored over a field of ten. Friedman took the lead after the fourth mile post had been passed, and retained it until a quarter of a mile of the finish, when Heath and Schwartz went by him to fight it out between themselves for first place. Heath won by a few yards.

Walk Through Westchester County.

Nineteen members of the Walkers' Club of America took part in the twenty-five-mile walk through Westchester County yesterday. The squad, in charge of Pathfinder Hocking, left Bronx Park at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and passed through Baychester, Travers Island, Pelham Manor, and New Rochelle, and from there over the Boston Post Road to Larchmont and Mamaroneck. The walkers returned by way of Mount Vernon, Woodlawn, and Williamsbridge to Bronx Park. Those who took part in the walk were Pathfinder Hocking and Messrs. Urstadt, Anthony, Lieberman, Heffernan, Geary, Moore, Abbiti, Jessup, Greensgld, Jacobi, Schmidt, Vetterstorf, Cheshire, Jungbluth, Mulinos, Ryan, Jompnisky, and O'Brien. Next Sunday's walk will start from City Hall at 9 o'clock, and the participants will go to Sea Gate and return. The Walkers' Club will hold a twenty-five-mile metropolitan walking championship in November.

St. Christopher Athletes End Season

The St. Christopher A. C. athletes brought their outdoor athletic season to an end at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday with their eighth set of members' games. The

J. D. BAUCUS LOSES WAR CONTRACT SUIT

E. H. B. Weatherall to Continue Sending Munitions Abroad Under $5,000 Bond.

DISPUTE OVER PARTNERSHIP

Ex-Congressman's Story of Agreement Is Contradicted and His Injunction Is Dissolved.

Joseph D. Baucus, ex-Congressman from Saratoga County and former law partner of Senator Edgar T. Brackett, has failed in an attempt to have a temporary injunction against Ernest H. B. Weatherall made permanent. Justice Cohalan dissolved the injunction, with the understanding that Mr. Weatherall would put up a bond of $5,000.

Mr. Baucus said that he wanted the defendant restrained from transacting any further business in furnishing munitions of war to any of the nations of Europe, and from withdrawing any funds on deposit with the Metropolitan Trust Company pending trial of a suit to dissolve the partnership between them.

The ex-Congressman said that Mr. Weatherall went to him last year with a proposal that they join in the business of selling war supplies. The defendant said he was an engineer, and that through his acquaintance with the French and British Consuls he easily could get as many contracts as the partners could handle. Mr. Weatherall, according to Mr. Baucus, was without means, and he himself arranged to finance the business and take 40 per cent. of the profits. An agreement of this sort was entered into last February. Then Mr. Baucus said that he introduced the defendant to the Metropolitan Trust Company, where an account was opened.

Mr. Weatherall, Mr. Baucus alleged, was heavily in debt when the partnership contract was made between them. Some of the bills were due to hotels where he had lived. Finally these were paid, because Mr. Baucus thought the financial standing of Mr. Weatherall might be improved if he did not owe so much money.

An office was opened at 115 Broadway, and pretty soon profits aggregating $50,000 loomed in the near future, with quicker and larger profits afterward. To prove the extent of Mr. Weatherall's dealings and the money he hoped to make, Mr. Baucus said that on May 31 his partner reported to a commercial agency that he had made $156,000, and anticipated an additional $150,000. So he thought that the defendant should put up a bond for $120,000.

Mr. Weatherall denied that there was ever any partnership between him and the plaintiff, and asserted that the latter has only employed him to pass on contracts. Mrs. Margery Weatherall, the defendant's wife, made an affidavit that when she first became acquainted with Mr. Baucus he was penniless, and had just gone through bankruptcy proceedings. This was to show that the plaintiff could not possibly have financed any enterprise.

To strengthen this statement, and to show that he had all the money he needed without the help of the plaintiff, Mr. Weatherall said that in February he went from Rensselaer, where he was stopping, to Philadelphia with a certified check for $100,000 to pay for certain war supplies, but the firm could not fill his order.

The defendant has a suit pending against the wholesale grocery firm of Austin, Nichols & Co. for $200,000 which he claims as commission. He said that the firm had employed him to find a purchaser for 375,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles at $30 each, and 30,000,000 rounds of ammunition at $30 a thousand rounds. He was to receive a commission of $1 each on the rifles, and when he had found a purchaser the firm failed to fill the order. Counsel for the firm denied that his clients knew Mr. Weatherall, and said that the business of the firm was dealing exclusively in groceries.

CRITICISE SALARY CUTS.

Real Estate Board Finds Involuntary Favoritism.

The Real Estate Board of New York yesterday issued a statement charging that the City Administration was taking half-way measures in reducing salaries and running expenses of the city. It said:

"Delegated responsibility in city tax budget-making seems to be at best a negation, if not a failure. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment deputized a sub-committee of subordinates to sift the wheat from the chaff in order to enable it eventually to proceed concretely in the making of the budget. The members of the sub-committee are but human. How could they be expected to abolish their own positions and the places of those under them? They are interested parties as placeholders, and loyalty to the chiefs may lead them to involuntary favoritism, as is instanced in the revision of the budget estimates of the Board of Aldermen.

"The sub-committees cut salaries in one branch, that of the City Clerk, by from 10 per cent. to 60 per cent., and left inviolate, as if they were sanctified, the personal staff of the President of the Board of Aldermen.

"The result of the committee's work would have been more gratifying if it had begun housecleaning at home by wiping out useless and unnecessary sub-committees of the board who have been city planning and making social studies and surveys in the interests of efficiency at a cost of $500,000 a year without any apparent benefit to the taxpayer. The Bureau of Standards has expended $300,000 in devising a system of standardization which, unlike the rain, does not fall on everybody alike."

Takes Bichloride by Mistake.

Miss Edna Reach of 209 Elm Street, Port Richmond, is in St. Vincent's Hospital on Staten Island, in a critical condition as the result of taking two bichloride of mercury tablets in mistake for aspirine tablets. She told the police that she had been suffering from a cold and that last night she went to the medicine chest and without lighting the gas took two tablets, supposing they were the ones she wanted.

CITY BREVITIES.

While playing at the edge of the subway excavation in front of 859 Southern Boulevard yesterday Sidney Schulman, 10 years old, 852 Southern Boulevard, fell thirty feet to the bottom. His was taken to Lincoln Hospital, where it was found he had sustained a compound fracture of the skull.

The People's Pedicure Clinic, established for the poor who suffer from foot troubles, has been removed from 51 East 155th Street to 213 West 125th Street.

A new class in proof-reading and typography has been opened at the Stuyvesant Trades School. Sessions are held Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. Instruction is free.

Candilero Gatto, a grocer of 66 Catherine Street, was shot in the left eye last night by two unidentified men who entered his store at 6 Monroe Street and started shooting when he turned around to fill their order. Gatto had been receiving black-hand letters.

Harry Klemman, 21 East 105th Street, was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday, with a knife wound in his right shoulder. He said he had been attacked and robbed in Central Park.

George Noble, 337 West Thirty-eighth Street, told the police yesterday that he had been struck over the head with a blackjack and robbed of $30 as he was entering his home yesterday morning.

As a result of a letter he wrote to a girl, the police yesterday raided the apartment of Isaac Silverstein, 128 East Twenty-seventh Street. They said they found burglar's tools and a supply of narcotics. Silverman was held in $1,000 bail in the Yorkville Court for further examination.

Burglars yesterday morning forced an entrance to the Irving Hat Store, 1,272 Third Avenue, and stole $25. They were frightened away, leaving a set of burglar's tools which the police valued at $75.

The New York Association of Teachers of English held its first meeting of the year on Saturday, and voted to affiliate with the Federation of Teachers' Associations.

STATE'S INDUSTRIES HUM.

Manufacturers Banish Depression of Early War Days.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—The manufacturing industries of the State are recovering from the depression of last year, according to reports received by the State Industrial Commission. In 1914 the number of employes and the total wages decreased rapidly from June to August; whereas, in 1915, except for the clothing industry, both the number of employes and the total wages increased progressively in those months.

The most marked improvement occurred in the metal, leather, chemicals, and textiles groups. In the metal group the manufacture of brass, copper, and aluminium products, cutlery, tools, firearms, automobiles, and automobile parts showed decided improvement, as did also the operations of rolling mills. The manufacture of boots and shoes showed the most marked improvement in 1915, as compared with 1914. The chemicals group showed a marked progressive increase from May to August, 1915, as well as an increase over 1914. The textiles group showed a decided increase in 1915 over 1914, especially in August, while some industries in this group, such as the manufacture of cotton goods and miscellaneous textiles, showed progressive increases from May to August, 1915.

The manufacture of wood products in 1915 compared favorably with 1914, while the manufacture of stone, clay, and glass products, paper, printing, and paper goods, clothing and furnishings, and food, liquors, and tobacco generally made less favorable reports in 1915 than in 1914. In the groups designated as stone, clay and glass products, paper, and clothing and furnishings, operations were interrupted by strikes in the earlier part of the Summer of 1915, causing unfavorable comparison with 1914. In all three signs of improvement in August, 1915, compared with August, 1914, were apparent.

The improvement reported has been less marked in New York City than in other parts of the State. This is due in part to the dominance of the clothing industry in the industrial life of the city, as 40 per cent. of its manufacturing population is engaged in that work. The 1915 clothing strike affected the returns from that industry adversely, as compared with 1914. Furthermore, other industries showing a decrease in 1914, especially the manufacture of tobacco products and paper goods and printing, are largely represented in New York City; while the industries showing the largest increase in 1915, especially the metal group, are more largely represented in other parts of the State.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

Samuel Marx, Retail stock of household furnishings, 11 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff sale: George Kluberdanz, 118 West 22d St.—Machinery and fixtures.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Dress goods, suitings, serges, broadcloth, cheviots, and poplins.

Frank Jacobowitz, 10 Lispenard St.—Women's, misses', and children's sweaters.

M. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Woolen skirts and trimmings, 10:30.

A. Schaap & Son, Trustee's sale.—Assets of Grove Hat Manufacturing Co., 11th St. and Willow Av., Hoboken—Men's, women's, sod children's hats, machinery and fixtures, valued at more than $75,000, 10:30; continues Tuesday.

J. H. Meyers, assignee sales: Pincus Morgenstern, trading as Morning Star Clothing Co., 60 University Place, clothing, materials, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c.; Julius Fuchs, 3,356 3d Av., Bronx, men's, boys', and children's hats and caps, wall cases, mirrors, chairs, fixtures, &c.; 10:30.

P. H. McMahon, 451 Broadway—Stock of Budd & Co., chairs, desks, filing cabinets, tables, cabinets, bookcases, typewriter desks, &c.; also 500,000 feet of lumber and 10,000 assorted filing systems. Continues all week at 10:30 each day.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway.—Women's, misses' and children's wearing apparel, Fall and Winter wear, sweaters, &c.; also women's fur sets and fur coats.

Charles Shongood, at College Point—Assets of U. S. Metal Products Co., consisting of $1,000,000 worth of machinery, dies, and raw materials; continues until sold, at 10:30 each day.

Tuesday.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Six hundred and fifty pieces of woolens, worsteds, overcoatings, cloakings, dress goods, &c., from manufacturers and agents, 10 A. M.

F. Finkelstein, 108 East Houston St.—Dry goods, men's and women's clothing, also laces and ribbons, 10 A. M.

J. H. Meyers, receiver's sale—At 118 West 56th St., two stables.

J. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—Men's and boys' clothing, shoes, rubbers, and rubber boots, also overcoats, 10:30 A. M.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St.—New and second-hand clothing for men.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel, cloaks, dresses, suits, skirts, coats, &c.; also Friday.

Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway—Women's wearing apparel.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's and men's furnishings, dry goods, cloaks and suits.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's suits, dresses, cloaks, furs, waists, petticoats, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St.—Muslin underwear, laces, and embroideries.

Samuel Marx, at 3,161 Broadway—Women's and misses' clothing goods, notions, novelties, &c., being contents of women's and babies' novelty shop.

Wednesday.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Shoes, boots, rubbers, &c.

Daniel Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale—Sam Ginsberg, 23 Lispenard St., one seal coat and Hudson Bay scarf.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, at 2 Orchard St.—Jobber's stock of overalls and supplies, 10:30 A. M.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, at 217 Snediker Av., Brooklyn—Sewing machines, 2 P. M.

H. Perlmutter, 782 Broadway—Women's cloaks, suits, and dresses, 11 A. M.

Eastern Merchandise Company, bankrupt sale, 9 Lispenard St.—Contents of McCosky's Department Store, Newark, N. J.—Men's, dress, coats, shirts, &c.; also store furniture and fixtures.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Van Praag & Co., 244 6th Av.—Women's garments.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Furs, dresses, coats, millinery, &c.; also store fixtures.

Thursday.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale, Joseph Cook, 9-11 Broadway—Printing type, press, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Friday.

M. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Men's furnishings and dry goods, 10:30 A. M.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Dress goods, cotton goods, 30 cases hosiery, and 20 cases high-grade millinery goods, 10 A. M.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes, rubbers, boots, &c.

Frank Jacobowitz, 10 Lispenard St.—Cloaks and suits, 10:30 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sale, 51 Chambers St.—Office furniture, &c., 10:30 A. M.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway—Suits, coats, skirts, waists, &c.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales—Frances Kalish, 2,072 Third Av., trimmed and untrimmed millinery, ribbons, velvets, mirrors, show cases, fixtures, &c.; John J. Cunningham, trading as New Standard Bonding and Livery Stable, 427-429 West 38th St., horses, wagons, trucks, harness, feed, fixtures, &c.

ART AND RETAIL.

Monday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 610 West 139th St.—Sheriff's sale of contents of furnished apartment, 10 A. M.

Tuesday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Oriental rugs, 2 P. M.; continues all week.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 331 4th Av.—Household furnishings, part pieces, Colonial oil paintings, and Oriental rugs; also Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 2 P. M.

Benjamin S. White, 425 Columbus Av.—Antique European furniture; also contents of Riverside Drive mansion; continues Wednesday and Thursday, 2 P. M.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Assorted furniture, 10:30 A. M.

Merle's Auction Rooms, 155 East 125th St.—Assorted furniture, 10:30 A. M.

Wednesday.

Georgs Keeler, 12 Vesey St.—Oil paintings, 3 P. M.; continues Thursday and Friday.

Thursday.

A. Kalkski, 88 University Place—Household furniture and effects; also Friday.

Augustus W. Clarke, 3 West 44th St.—Modern and old English furniture; also Friday.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Executors' sale of library of books, art objects, paintings, rugs, carpets, silverware, &c., 2 P. M.; continues Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture, &c.

GOULD AND CARNEGIE IN CUSTOMS AUCTION

Grease Remover and Brazilian Pictures Sent Them Held for Unpaid Duties.

LISTED FOR SALE ON OCT. 5

Imported Scenery Consigned to Oscar Hammerstein Also May Go Under the Hammer.

Unless Andrew Carnegie, George J. Gould, and Oscar Hammerstein decide to comply with the request of Collector Malone to pay the duties on merchandise consigned to them, and held at the United States Appraiser's Storea Annex, 642 Washington Street, it will be disposed of to the highest bidder at the Government's semi-annual rummage auction sale set for Oct. 5.

The articles arrived here more than a year ago, and following the usual practice of the Collector's office, due notification was given that the goods were in the custody of Appraiser Sague, and would be released on the payment of the accruing duties. None of the importers showed any interest in the consignments. As the Government stores unclaimed merchandise for a period not to exceed one year, Collector Malone again sent out notices asking to be relieved of the responsibility of caring for the articles, but up to office closing time on Saturday there was no disposition shown to save the merchandise from going under the auctioneer's hammer.

Mr. Carnegie's importation, which he refuses to claim, is No. 145 in the catalogus of unclaimed and abandoned goods issued by the Collector, and consists of one album of photographs of Brazil, sent presumably to the steelmaster by an admirer in Rio de Janeiro. The foreign invoices accompanying the album stated its real value to be $5, which is the rate returned by the Appraiser.

Mr. Gould's importation is described in the official catalogue as "2 barrels, 70 large, 136 medium, and 114 small boxes of grease remover, 60 jugs soldering solution." While the consignor marked these goods for Mr. Gould at "257 Fifth Avenue," they were apparently intended for delivery at 857 Fifth Avenue, Mr. Gould's town house. Their appraised foreign value was $25, while the local Customs officials returned them as having a domestic value of $28.70.

The shipment for Mr. Hammerstein, which he so far has refused to claim, includes four cases of theatrical scenery, having a foreign value of $1,000, while the Appraiser held that $1,150 represented the value in this country.

Altogether, the Collector's forthcoming auction embraces 1,447 lots, representing several thousand dollars. The offerings include dry goods, groceries, jewelry, wearing apparel, whiskey, wines, cordials, and a miscellaneous assortment of articles about as numerous as the tariff list. The merchandise may be viewed Thursday and Friday by making application to Special Deputy Storey, in charge of the Appraiser's Stores Annex.

ASK $62,000,000 OF STATE.

Heavy Claims Filed for Barge Canal Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—There are 2,440 claims on file in the State Court of Claims demanding $62,000,000 from the State. The Court of Claims Bureau of the Attorney General's office has prepared a calendar for the term of the court which opens in Rochester on Oct. 4, containing claims of $2,500,000. Attorney General Woodhury believes that at least one-third of the total claims will be disposed of within a year.

There are claims pending aggregating $12,087,000 which grew out of the appropriation by the State of land in Oswego for barge canal purposes. Claims for lands taken in New York County for barge canal terminal purposes aggregate $2,100,000 and in Queens $1,190,000. Other large sums claimed are $10,000,000 in Herkimer, $6,336,000 in Saratoga, $2,678,000 in Wayne, $3,861,000 in Monroe, and $5,761,000 in Rensselaer.

To expedite the settlement of these claims the Court of Claims will sit in two parts in Albany this Winter. The $62,000,000 in claims now outstanding are divided as follows: Claim for damages from leakage and damage caused by the old canals, $128,623; claims for the appropriation of lands and property for the barge canal and terminals, $50,565,000; claims arising from highway construction, $725,000; claims for lands taken for the State reservations, $370,775, and claims for miscellaneous causes, $1,888,000.

MARIAN ODELL'S MOTHER ILL

Relatives Believe Missing Girl's Phone Message Was Forced.

According to Dr. J. J. Steinfelder of 136 West 142d Street, an uncle of Marian Odell, 15 years old, who disappeared from her home last week and called her mother up later to say that she was married, the girl's family feel that she was forced to make the statement over the telephone, and he declares, that if Marian is not heard from soon her mother, who is ill, will not survive the strain.

Marian Odell, who is related to former Governor Odell, had, according to her family, been in love with Julius Feamfish, 20 years old, of 1,994 Lexington Avenue. They tried to break up the affair, but last Wednesday Marian left home, at 123 West 121st Street, and did not come back. The police were notified and also the family of Beamish, who had likewise disappeared. Nothing was heard from either of them until Friday evening, when Marian called up and said she was married and going on her wedding trip.

"We recognized Marian's voice over the telephone," said Dr. Steinfelder, "but it sounded so unlike her usual manner of talking that we feel she was not saying what she did of her own free will. If she was married we wish whoever performed the ceremony would come forward. Or if any one sees the child we would like them to tell her that her absence is killing her mother."

REFUSES $25,000 BEQUEST.

Nurse Declines to Take Money Left Her by Wealthy Patient.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Miss Ruth Parker of Paterson, a trained nurse, thinks she should not accept $25,000 left her six months ago by the will of one of her patients, and she has signed papers relinquishing all claim to the estate of a wealthy New Jersey woman.

Miss Parker is 25 years old, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Parker of Paterson, and a graduate of the Patterson General Hospital Nurses' Training School. The parents of Miss Parker, who are not wealthy, said tonight they didn't know their daughter's reasons for refusing the bequest.

Miss Parker is at present attending a patient.

Miss Parker was found last night at the home of E. F. Pierson in Ramapo, N. Y., where she is nursing a patient. She admitted she had been left $25,000, but had refused to accept it.

"I had my own reasons for not taking the money. Not that I could not use it, but it was best that I refuse it. That's all the reason I will give."

Miss Parker explained that about six months ago a wealthy patient of hers died, and that when the will was read it was found the nurse who had soothed the patient's last days had been left a small fortune.

"As soon as I heard of it," said Miss Parker, "I said that I didn't want it. And I have not changed my mind. A few days ago I went to my lawyer's office in Paterson and signed away all claim to the $25,000."

Miss Parker refused to reveal the name of her would-be benefactor, nor would she tell the name of her lawyer in Paterson.

TO PROTECT KANAWHA CLUB

Percival Nagle Again Is Defending a Foreclosure Suit.

Once more Percival Nagle, ex-Tammany leader of the Thirtieth District, is defending a suit to foreclose a mortgage on the Kanawha Clubhouse, at 129 East 128th Street. This was a thriving club when Nagle was the leader, but when Frank J. Hendrick beat him the club lost many members.

The plaintiff in the foreclosure is Lottie E. Field. She says that a mortgage of $7,500 was placed on the clubhouse about May 29, 1902, and that when Nagle failed to pay it on Sept. 4, 1906, it was transferred to the present holder. Her lawyer said:

"Why, there have been a hundred suits to foreclose a mortgage on the clubhouse, but Percy has always been able to dig up the money to pay. I have no doubt but that he will be equally successful now."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Sept. 20	$1.01½	.98½	.93½	.92¼
Sept. 21	1.04½	$1.01¼	.94¼	.92¾
Sept. 22	1.06¼	1.02¾	.95½	.92¼
Sept. 23	1.08¾	1.04	.96¼	.93¾
Sept. 24	1.08¼	1.03½	.95½	.93½
Sept. 25	1.07¾	1.00	.96¼	.94½
Week's range	1.08¼	.98½	.96½	.92¼

CORN.	May. High.	May. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
Sept. 20	.87½	.95¾	$1.10	$1.08
Sept. 21	.97⅝	.96	1.13	1.09
Sept. 22	.98	.95¾	1.14	1.14
Sept. 23	.98¼	.90¼	1.16	1.15
Sept. 24	.97¾	.90	1.12	1.09
Sept. 25	.98¼	.96¾	1.13	1.12
Week's range	.98½	.95¾	1.16	1.08

CORN.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Sept. 20	71½	70½	56¾	55½
Sept. 21	72	70¾	57	56¼
Sept. 22	72	71	56⅝	55¾
Sept. 23	72½	71¼	56¼	55¼
Sept. 24	71⅝	71	55⅞	54⅞
Sept. 25	71½	70½	55¾	55¾
Week's range	72¼	70½	57	54½

OATS.	May. High.	May. Low.	Cash, 3 Whites. High.	Cash, 3 Whites. Low.
Sept. 20	58	56¼	72½	71½
Sept. 21	58	57½	..	..
Sept. 22	57¾	57	73	73
Sept. 23	57¼	57¼	73½	72¾
Sept. 24	57⅝	57	73	72½
Sept. 25	57⅝	57¼	72	71¾
Week's range	58	56¼	73½	71½

OATS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Sept. 20	37⅝	37	36	35¾
Sept. 21	37½	37¼	36	35½
Sept. 22	37¾	37¼	36¼	35¾
Sept. 23	38	37¼	36	35¾
Sept. 24	38¼	37¾	36¾	36¼
Sept. 25	39	38¾	36½	36½
Week's range	39	37	36½	35¾

LARD.	May. High.	May. Low.	Cash. Standards. High.	Cash. Standards. Low.
Sept. 20	38¾	37¾	38½	38¼
Sept. 21	38½	37½	38½	..
Sept. 22	37¾	37¾	39	..
Sept. 23	38	37¾	38¾	..
Sept. 24	38½	37¾	39¼	..
Sept. 25	38½	38	..	..
Week's range	38½	37¾	39¾	38¼

Provisions.

LARD.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 20	$7.92	$7.85	$8.42	$8.32
Sept. 21	8.05	7.87	8.50	8.35
Sept. 22	8.10	8.02	8.55	8.45
Sept. 23	8.10	8.05	8.52	8.47
Sept. 24	8.17	8.12	8.65	8.57
Sept. 25	8.20	8.15	8.70	8.65
Week's range	8.20	7.85	8.70	8.32

RIBS.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 20	$7.82	$7.70	$8.30	$8.17
Sept. 21	7.90	7.72	8.35	8.17
Sept. 22	8.00	7.97	8.40	8.30
Sept. 23	8.20	8.00	8.40	8.40
Sept. 24	8.40	8.25	8.55	8.45
Sept. 25	8.42	8.35	8.60	8.55
Week's range	8.42	7.70	8.60	8.17

PORK.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 20	$12.20	$12.05	$14.60	$14.45
Sept. 21	12.87	12.12	14.95	14.67
Sept. 22	12.60	12.40	15.07	14.90
Sept. 23	12.55	12.45	15.10	14.92
Sept. 24	12.75	12.60	15.40	15.17
Sept. 25	12.82	12.82	15.42	15.40
Week's range	12.82	12.05	15.42	14.63

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 20.	10.81	10.46	11.16	10.86	11.29	11.03
Sept. 21.	11.20	10.85	11.58	11.25	11.70	11.49
Sept. 22.	11.31	10.98	11.73	11.39	11.84	11.49
Sept. 23.	11.23	11.09	11.72	11.48	11.83	11.61
Sept. 24.	11.45	11.15	11.87	11.61	12.02	11.75
Sept. 25.	11.55	11.40	11.99	11.85	12.15	11.99
W'k's re.	11.58	10.46	11.99	10.86	12.15	11.03

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Sept. 20.	11.55	11.32	11.80	11.58	11.90	11.71
Sept. 21.	11.92	11.71	12.12	11.88	12.22	11.98
Sept. 22.	12.08	11.75	12.30	12.01	12.31	12.08
Sept. 23.	12.05	11.83	12.20	12.05	11.33	11.15
Sept. 24.	12.24	11.93	12.41	12.21	12.45	12.27
Sept. 25.	12.38	12.24	12.41	12.41	12.56	12.40
W'k's re.	12.38	11.32	12.41	11.58	12.56	11.15

MEETINGS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Date of Opening.	Date of Meeting.
Albany & Susquehanna	Sep. 30	Oct. 20	Oct. 19
American Locomotive Co	Sep. 21	Oct. 22	Oct. 19
American Spirits Mfg. Co	Sep. 20	Oct. 22	Oct. 21
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co	Sep. 23	After Mtg.	Oct. 26
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co	Aug. 21	Oct. 7	Sep. 6
Central R. R. Co. of N. J	Aug. 30	Sep. 27	Sep. 24
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co	Sep. 20	Oct. 20	Oct. 19
Chicago & Alton Railroad Co	Sep. 24	Oct. 6	Oct. 5
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co	Sep. 20	Oct. 22	Oct. 21
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co	Oct. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 3
Chicago, Great Western	Sep. 24	Oct. 6	Oct. 5
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co	Aug. 12	Sep. 27	Sep. 26
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co	Oct. 4	Oct. 14	Oct. 12
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	Sep. 20	Oct. 23	Oct. 22
Cin., Sandusky & Cleveland pf	Sep. 30	Oct. 21	Oct. 20
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	Sep. 23	Oct. 26	Oct. 27
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co	Sep. 27	Oct. 19	Oct. 18
Cripple Creek Central Ry Co	Sep. 4	Sep. 29	Sep. 28
Delaware & Hudson Co	Sep. 9	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co	Sep. 15	After Mtg.	Oct. 10
Distillers' Securities Corp	Sep. 29	....	Oct. 20
Gen. Motors Co. V. T. cfs., com. & pf. St	Oct. 26	Nov. 17	Nov. 16
Granby Con. M., S. & P. Co., Ltd	Sep. 21	Oct. 5	Oct. 5
Great Northern Railway Co. pf	Sep. 24	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
Hocking Valley R. R. Co	Sep. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 5
Illinois Central R. R. Co	Oct. 4	Oct. 21	Oct. 20
Keokuk & Des Moines Ry. Co	Sep. 15	....	Oct. 7
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co	Sep. 8	Oct. 7	Oct. 6
Louisville & Nashville	Sep. 24	Oct. 7	Oct. 6
Manhattan Railway Co	Oct. 1	Nov. 11	Oct. 12
Minn. & St. Louis Railway Co	Sep. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 5
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	July 12	....	Oct. 12
National Railways of Mexico	Sep. 6	....	Oct. 1
New York, Ontario & Western	Sep. 15	Sep. 30	Sep. 29
Norfolk & Western	Sep. 29	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
Northern Pacific Railway Co	Sep. 6	Oct. 6	Oct. 5
Norfolk Southern R. R. Co	Sep. 20	Oct. 14	Oct. 13
Pacific Coast Co	Sep. 22	Oct. 14	Oct. 13
Pacific Mail Steamship Co	Oct. 7	Oct. 14	Oct. 13
Rutland Railroad Co	Sep. 9	Oct. 20	Oct. 19
St. Joseph & Grand Island	Sep. 25	Oct. 6	Oct. 5
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co	Sep. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 5
South Porto Rico Sugar Co	Oct. 13	Nov. 11	Nov. 10
Southern Railway Co	Sep. 14	Oct. 13	Oct. 12
Standard Milling Co	Sep. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 20
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	Oct. 8	Oct. 21	Oct. 20
Union Pacific R. R. Co	Sept. 17	Oct. 13	Oct. 12
United Railways Investment Co	Sep. 27	Oct. 30	Oct. 29
Wabash Railroad Co	Sep. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 12
Wells, Fargo & Co	Oct. 5	Oct. 14	Oct. 13
Wisconsin Central Ry. Co	Sep. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 12

WASHINGTON HAILS ARRIVING VETERANS

Advance Guard of G. A. R. Finds Capital Eager to Honor Annual Reunion.

ACTIVE ROLE FOR WILSON

Will Make Two Speeches, Review Old Soldiers' Parade, and Lay a Cornerstone.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—President Wilson proposes to take an active part in the ceremonies here this week incident to the forty-ninth annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The President, who has been invited to all the gatherings of the veterans, has promised to speak twice and to review the grand parade of veterans on Wednesday from a stand in front of the White House. Tuesday night he will deliver an address to vsterans in the "Hall of the Union," at Camp Emery, and on Friday afternoon he will speak at the Arlington Memorial Amphitheatre, and lay the cornerstone there. Special drills have been arranged for the veterans by the regulars at Fort Myer, just across the Potomac from Washington.

Buildings all over the city are already flying flags and streamers in honor of the reunion. Today the streets were sprinkled with hearty looking old men in blue uniforms and corded slouch hats, and special trains were bringing in hundreds of old soldiers from camps all over the country. One estimate today fixed the number of visitors already in town at 30,000, and a far larger number is expected during the encampment, which begins tomorrow. Guards of honor, composed of Washington business men and women and Boy Scouts, were posted at each entrance of the Union Station today to greet the incoming trains.

Every effort has been made to provide for the comfort of the veterans. The local veterans' associations have thrown open their doors to visitors and registers everywhere are receiving a growing list of names. Over 1,000 veterans registered yesterday at Camp Emery, the headquarters in the old Census Building, and it was estimated that 5,000 did so today.

The Pension Offices, that haven of the veterans, will be open to them every day from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The Marine Band will give a concert in the hall of the building tomorrow afternoon.

During the day twelve vessels of the United States Navy, submarines and destroyers, ordered here by Secretary Danisis for the occasion, will arrive. These vessels, all of a type unknown in civil war days, will be open for inspection by the veterans, and daily demonstrations will be given by naval officers for the benefit of visitors. The ships will anchor in the Potomac River, near Georgetown Heights, which was a historic military spot during the war.

The police, under the command of Major Pullman, have taken precautions to protect the visitors from annoyance and imposition. Three hundred citizens have been enrolled as special policemen for the particular purpose of seeing that the veterans get fair treatment. Today 100 special detectives were on duty at the Union Station to keep the crowds in order. Six women detectives have also been placed there.

The advance guards of arrivals were escorted to Government buildings today by special guides. Many gathered in the White House yard and greeted President Wilson as he left to attend church. A line of veterans saluted the President as he passed.

Two big entertainments have been planned for the veterans besides many smaller affairs. Tuesday night at Camp Emery, where President Wilson will speak, the Citizens' Committee will hold a reception for the visiting camps and on Wednesday evening the Woman's Relief Corps will tender a reception to David J. Palmer, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Nearly 300 bluejackets will give an exhibition drill on the White Lot Wednesday afternoon.

KILLED AFTER A PARTY.

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William Elliott of 270 West 123d Street ran into Eighth Avenue shortly before 3 o

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		English, 4 yrs	85%

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss.:
WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actiesellskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and,
WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pays the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;
NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.
Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September will be as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 29; general motions on Sept. 30; notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty call calendar.
F Starr Cont‹Tug C N Kingsland.
Carroll‹Albee.
Weber-Bunke Coal Co ‹Scow Hamstreet.
Hastorf‹Long, Bradhurst & Co.
Heath‹CNY.
Int Paper Co‹SS Victoria de Larrimaga.
Hanley‹Wooley.
Trostel‹SS Marrengo.
Royal Dutch W Ind ‹Merritt & C D & W Hill Bros‹Austro-Am SS Co.
Rockland Lime Co‹ Estate of W S Pendleton.
Merritt & C D & W Co ‹Royal Dutch West Indies Mail.
US‹SS Geo Wash'n.
Moran T & T Co‹Ferryboat Plainfield.
Halloran‹SS Arno.
Procter & Gamble‹SS Colombo.
Thomsen‹same.
Penn RR‹Tug Ashley.
Sauer‹Att Transp Co.
Creighton‹Tug Bern.
Harth‹SS Coya.
New Eng SS Co‹Packard Dredging Co.
Flanagan‹Tug Ashbourne.
O'Connell‹SS Athenai.
Elliott‹Sizer.
US‹Stmboat Commonwealth.
Olsen‹CNY.
West India SS Co‹ Ruse.
Deard‹Moran T & T Co, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, Second Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 11 A. M.—Call calendar.
Jury calendar — preferred causes:
Shapiro‹Wells Fargo.
Beath‹Silberstein.
Tobias‹P & R C & I.
Von Novelly‹Breitung.
Sound Transp Co‹D, L & W RR.
Re Fisher.
Jury calendar:
Skeels‹CNY.
Nock‹Int Mer M Co.
Imperial Film Exch‹ General Film Co.
NY Bank Note Co‹ Thomas.
Zimmerman‹Swiss Bankverein.
Title Guar & Tr Co‹ Co Generale Trans.
Heal‹Spaulding.
Darnell‹L I RR (4.)
Met Life Ins Co‹Marshall.
U S‹Fed Sug Ref Co.
Hadden Const Co‹ Warner Sug Ref Co.
Hoffay‹Columbia Graph Co.
Baum‹Int Mer M Co.
Barnes‹Trees.
Mykelstadt‹Sturm.
Samuel Schwartz‹ Sons Co‹Harper Bros.
Frederickson‹NY, O & W RR.
Peake‹Leh Val RR.
Brenzinger‹Penn RR.
Depew‹NY, N H & H RR.
Young‹same.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 3, Twelfth Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity—Sanders‹Canton Metal Celling Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J. — Bankruptcy calendar, at 10 A. M. Re Joseph Ryan (2.)
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar, at 10:30 A. M. Re Ignatius T. T. Lincoln.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J.—Litigated motions.
Barderga‹Smith Cont.
Allenel Const Co‹ Tacoma Const Co.
Griffin‹Cynering.
The Frank Brewery‹ Klein.
Lowe‹Leary.
Wiederman‹Wiederman.
Merchants Natl Bank‹ Collora (3).
Paccione‹Clements.
Buethe‹Bockar.
N Y Mer & Sec Co‹ Moriarty.
Hannan‹Guryer.
People‹Monatan Rlty Inv Co.
Tauber‹Miller.
Kelly‹Knick Ice Co.
Dickey‹Mutual Film.
Cohen‹Lasky.
Purdy‹Purdy.
Clarkson‹Durant.
Corbin‹Corbin.
Solary‹Int Transfer.
Cunningham‹Provident Loan Soc.
Re Sutro.
Guggenheim‹Guggenheim.
E Mach Co‹Security Bank (2).
Schmidt‹Neumeyer.
Re Roberts.
Driscoll‹Hacht.
United Metal Covered Door & Sash Co‹ Rosenberg & Foldman Co.
Lund‹Hirtzinger.
Goldberg‹Int R T.
Flynn‹CNY.
Miller‹Campbell.
Re McGilvray‹Bell.
Miller‹Parson.
Giambatista‹Degnon Cont Co.
Foley‹same.
Ward‹same.
Ransom‹same.
Clarke‹Marshall.
Silver‹CNY.
CNY‹Danielson.
Witte‹Witte.
Re Simplex Automatic Co, Inc.
Zelz‹Zeltz.
Payne estate‹Lynch.
City R E Co‹Cassidy.
Miller‹Rothstein.
Davis‹Davis.
Cohn‹Cohn.
Nordlinger‹Kamenetsky.
G C Duncan Co, Inc‹ Hemsley & Co.
Hemsley & Co‹G C Duncan & Co, Inc.
Re Burns Bros (Sopt of Banks).
Gelbtrunk‹Gelbtrunk.
Jaffey‹Turetzky.
Tuckerman‹Saucan Realty Co.
Ritter‹Galbraith.
Steel Cont Motor Mfg Co.
Radt‹Greeley Square Hotel Co.
Kempe‹Kempe.
Re Federation of Bessarabia Organizations.
Re Grad (B House Co).
PART II.—Pendelton, J.—Ex parte business.
PART VI.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.
Anne Handy,
Susan H. Hanson,
David Avery,
William L. Loew.
Alice J. Merrian.
Woolf D. Marks,
Joseph Muller,
Esra Minden.
Mary Murrby.
Helen Reiners.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.
Victor‹Kingsley (3.)
Feldstein‹Diehl Mfg.
Ely Strauman Petti-Coat Co‹Ely.
Wallace‹Smith.
Terry Const Co‹ Merrick.
Indep Elec Light & Power Co‹Finger.
Kramer‹Vosochinsky.
Evans‹Einstein.
Lipshitz‹Mendelsohn.
Arens‹Leidorf Elec. Light Co.
Pogostin‹Cohen.
Africk‹Weinberg.
Driscoll‹Parker Pan.
Little‹Turner.
Goldman‹Lachman Hirsch & Co.
Wall‹Fletcher.
Emett‹Sulzherger & Sons Co.
Gordon‹Benguiat.
Nord-Deutsch Ins Co‹ Eastern Asphalt Pav
Familant‹Strauss.
Krausz‹Zeffer.
Tua Bros‹Costa.
Litwin‹Blumenkron.
New Toy Mfg‹Schoen & Sarkady.
Kokosky‹Greenston.
Budelman‹McIntyre (2.)
Gutherz‹Parness.
Clifford‹Mitchell Motor Co.
Burns Bros‹Bullowa.
C W L Realty Co‹ Warner.
Thompson‹Int R. T.
Gregorio‹Same.
Ginsberg‹Kamen.
Philip Munter Co‹ Toilette Products.
Weiss‹Kalnitzsky.
Pearsall‹Spain.
Wolf‹Press.
Lucas‹Gordon.
Pass‹Ill Surety Co.
Mayer‹Cox.
Nicolini‹Barra.
La Cagnina‹Chas Hennis Rty Co.
Cashman‹P J Exner.
Joseph‹Furman.
Mariona‹Cuccia.
Ficken‹Pinckney.
Schmidt‹Dunne.
Satz‹Rosenbaum.
Eerman‹Sisserson (2.)
Mundler‹Popper.
Idell‹Idell.
Schiavone‹Faust.
Karp‹Ocean SS Co of Sav.
Corcoran‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Struuin‹Linch.
Egan‹N Y. N H & H RR.
Cole‹Preres.
Rebert‹Lanfelder.
Horenburger‹Brandt.
Berretta‹Princeton Const Co.
Downey‹N Y Rys.
U S Tire Co‹Watson Cont Co.
Berristein‹Gorhem.
Kulike‹Mannechor Hall Co.
Dan Talmage's Sons Co‹Am Dock Co.
Gilbert‹Silfka.
Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Wicha‹Grauer.
Apfelbaum‹Kohn.
Storm‹Parish.
Dineen‹Folger.
Donnelly‹Edway Window Cleaning Co.
PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Potar‹Empire Infants' Wear Co.
Butler Bros‹Kaiser.
Apex Leasing Co‹ Litke.
PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Denver‹ Perlman—John P. Dunn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Seamen's Bank for Saving‹William Leonard—Roderick J. Kennedy. Same‹Century Folding Co.—Roderick J. Kennedy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte, at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar adjourned until Sept. 28.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions.
Estates of:
Mary Bender,
Ellen B Lucas,
Julius Virsbup,
Esther Goldwater,
Maria A Valentine.
Wills for probate:
Martha Lugge,
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar. Edison‹Jus Realty, (2.)
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Lewin‹Union Rty. Friedlander‹Meixel. Terrano‹same. Equity:
Dreher‹Winterroth. Schwartz‹Hvass.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Peo St of N Y‹ Bertlini.
Same‹Stevenson and Faltersek.
Same‹Luban.
Same‹Greenfield.
Same‹Beckerman.
Same‹Levine.
Same‹Friedman.
Same‹Conti.
Same‹Santaniello.
Same‹Martini.
Same‹Wellhrock.
Same‹Stark.
Same‹Marone.
Same‹Schlackman.
Same‹Schlackman.
Same‹Reeinkoff.
Same‹Schwarz.
Same‹Badolato.
Same‹Malone and Stile.
Same‹Santa Maria.
Same‹D'Ambrosia.
Williams‹Dickerson et al.
Re Antonopulos, (adoption.)
Colvin‹Ramadell.
Re Young, (decsed.)
Unger‹Woods; as Potter Comm.
Konczns‹Elias.
Rogers‹Hansen.
Smith‹same.
Cunningham‹Kennedy.
Re Rows, (decsed.)
Re Del Genovese, (decsed.)
Bradley et al‹Degnon Cont Co et al.
Bechtle‹Yonkers Pting & Deco Co.
Swift et al‹N Y & Stamf Ry Co et al.
Mage‹N Y & Western Spec Co & Carpenter.
Ross‹Long Island RR.
Ross & Son‹same.
Re Jackson.
Gallagher, indiv & as exec‹Nolan et al.

Non-Enumerated Day Calendar—Jenks, P.J.: Thomas Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—At 1 P. M.
Cheatum‹NY Con RR.
Brown‹Hicks.
People‹Ferri.
People‹Ferri.
Mcminister‹Payntas.
Hudson Valley Dairy ‹Sberesvs Ry.
Pensabene‹F & J Auditore.
Tafel‹Tafel.
Klein‹Maravelas.
Billings‹Pottinger.
Farley‹Feinzese.
Farley‹Reinhardt.
NY M Ry‹Kaplan.
Same‹Somerville.
Forster‹Raeder.
Lenroon‹Freedmann.
Re Reis.
Re People Surety Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Clark, J.—Motions.
Re Platner.
Rome‹Robertson.
Blackford‹Ritz.
Ashner‹De Groot.
Re Hofer.
Re 61st St (Freeman.)
Moroney‹Manuell.
Cavanaugh‹Hyatt.
Hahn‹Hahn.
Katz‹Hoyc.
Re Buckley, Woodhull & Burns.
Ehrlich‹Traphagen.
Tuttle‹Lacey.
Fearon‹Fire Ins Salvage Corps.
Frederick‹Fredericks.
Cohen‹Friedman.
Rosebaum‹Bahcock.
Borough Bank‹Horton
Anderson‹DeClintio Mershall Co.
Olson‹Empire Lighter & Wrecks Co.
Bolke‹Byrne.
Bronnenkant‹Snare & Thiest Co.
Dietrich‹Kleineret Co.
Scarperia‹Margullee.
Zundel‹Zundel.
Zimmerman‹Gaudineer.
Cestar‹Cestar.
Shaw‹Shaw.
Hackley‹Dean.
Re W 37th St (Adjd.)
Sparrow‹Sparrow.
Woolsey‹Lalance & Gr Mfg Co.
PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.
Murphy‹Leonard.
Grokow‹Swirsky.
Keith‹Diamond.
Oyster Bay Canal Co‹ Jones.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 2323.
TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Esther Karmazin,
Charlotte K. Carmody
Emma D. Taub,
Morris Berman,
Mary M Barry,
John E. Dealy,
Minerva Merithew,
Joanna E. Bishop,
Bernard Kerrigan.
Administrations of:

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.
Buettel‹McCracken.
Hoffman, an infant‹ Geyer et al.
Flushing Nat Bank‹ Kerby.
Johnson, an inf‹B H RR.
Solan‹Brewster.
Watts‹Ollson et al.
Mullen‹Goldschmidt.
Sikorski‹Wotherspoon Plaster M, Inc.
Berliger, inf‹NY Con RR.
Grive‹Moore.
Skworex‹Transit Dev.
Smith‹Ford Motor Co.
Valente‹Frawley-Kaufman Con Co.
Rica‹Meyer.
Sweeney‹Doelger Brew

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Rica, an inf‹Streiff.
Greenwood‹Burke & Sons Co.
Beschnitt‹Metrop Eng
Sylvester‹John Turl's Sons.
Pearsall‹Archbold et al.
Berry‹Weeks et al.
Bailey‹Westn Rway Co et al.
Corcoran‹Thibaut & Walker Co.
Sommer‹Bloomingdale et al.
Rica, an inf‹Meyer.
Seward‹Norton.
Inq—Mina‹Ind Order of the Sons of Italy.
Goetz, as admx‹Duffy et al.
Pink‹Stoffel.
Scaglitsi‹Raymond & Co.
Geiger‹Packard Motor Car Co et al.
Nichole‹Penn RR.
Curran‹Astoria L H & Pow Co.
McAvoy‹NY & L I Traction Co.
Zukowsky‹B H RR.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 287.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kiages, as exr‹Dugan.
Miller‹B H RR Co.
Lapolla‹A C Horn Co
Koster‹C I & B Ry.
Pedicini‹B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co.
Scherer‹B H RR Co.
Buck, an infant‹NY & Q El L & P.
Nadler‹B, Q Co & S Ry Co.
Shomar‹Straeber et al.
Brodie‹NY & Q El L & P Co.
Sweeney‹B H RR Co.
Williams, an inf‹NY & Q Co Ry Co.
Kenerson‹Ruoff.
Nunziato‹Mason & Queens Trac Co.
Gilbert‹Baxter.
Lo Castro‹Lo Castro.
Zambo‹Walter.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Borger‹Foy.
Koehler‹Bellforge et al.
Martikainen‹same.
Weldon et al‹Noland.
Gordon‹Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Nat Cash Reg Co‹ Biohm.
Figueros‹Leonardi.
Scheurer‹NY & Q El Ry Co.
Quartin‹Brandt et al.

Highest number reached on 1915 calendar is 20.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Week Ended Sept. 25

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5,610	Carbon Steel pf	78	41	67	+19
225	Car. St. 1st pf	75	68	75	--
805	Car. St. 2d pf	55	50	53	--
2,575	Can. C. & F.	109	102	106	-- ½
1,350	C. C. & F. pf.	120	117	118	+ 1
9,400	Can. N. C. C.	1¾	1⅝	1¾	--
11,500	Car Lt. & P.	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— 1⅛
5,100	Cent. Fdy.	15	10	15	+ 4
3,425	Cramp Shlph.	91¼	85⅛	89	— 1
850	Dom. Steel	49	47	48	--
1,845	Dridge-Se.w.	115	107	115	+ 7
1,010	Em. Phono	12⅝	11	11	— 1⅛
800	Fisk Tire	121½	118	121½	+11½
7,025	Hail Signal	23	19	22⅝	+ 4
1,940	Hendee Mfg.	35	32	32	— 3
884	Hop. & A.	48	44	45	— 5
2,600	Houston Oil	16	13⅝	16	+ 2½
113,000	Int. M.M. cfs.	5¾	3⅜	5⅝	+ 1¼
200,000	I.M.M. pf.cfs.	35¼	19⅝	38½	+19⅝
7,225	Int. Motors	33½	30	30	— 3
910	Int. Motors pf	69½	63	65	+ 1
3,400	Int. Nickel	210	195	209	+14½
6,200	Int. Petrol'm.	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ½
5,290	K Bronze pf.	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
1,380	Kelly-Spring	239	217	228	+ 9
167	Kelly - Sp. T. new 1st pf.	91¼	90	91	+ 1
20,500	L. Tor. Boat.	18	14½	14½	— 3
7,300	L. T. B. 1st pf	18	14⅝	14⅝	— 3½
6,000	Mar. of Am.	4¼	3⅝	4¼	— ⅛
2,670	Midwest Ref.	37	35	36	— 2
900	N. Y. Trans.	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
771	Pyrene M. Co.	14⅝	13⅜	14½	+ ⅝
6,500	R. & H. Corp.	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
200	Rum. (M.) new	20½	20	20½	— ⅛
100	Sherman Cr.	8	8	8	--
3,550	Stand. Motors.	10½	9⅜	10¼	+ ⅜
17,100	S. Co. of Can.	38½	34½	34⅜	— 1⅛
2,900	S. Gum, w. l.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
9,800	St. Jo. Lead.	13⅜	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅝
108,000	Sub. Boat w. l.	52	48⅝	50½	— ⅝
61,500	Tob. Products.	59	25	26½	—20½
78,100	Tri. F. otfs.	9¼	8	9⅛	+ ⅛
12,000	Un. C. S., new	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	--
13,000	Un. F. S., new	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
750	U. S. L. & H. new	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
8,400	World Film	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

175	Bucksye P. L.	104	102	104	+ 2
55	Galena S. O.	163	160	160	— 3½
255	Ill. P. L., w.	1.152	1.102	1.102	— 8
730	Ohio Oil	157	150	155	+ 5
1,570	Prairie P. L.	203	192	203	+ 21
945	Prairie O. & G.	425	411	420	+12
7	South. P. L.	222	222	222	+ 5
46	So. Penn. L.	335	332	338	+ 9
417	St'd O., Cal.	811	803	810	--
20	St'd O., Ind.	467	465	465	+10
20	St'd O., Ky.	285	280	285	+ 7
1,410	St'd O., N. Y.	479	449	471	+21
580	St'd O., N. Y.	200	190	199	+ 8
250	Union Tank	85	82	84	--

MINING

15,600	†Atlanta	30	27	27	— 3
3,300	†Alta Con. M.	30	27	30	+ 3
5,850	Alas.-J., w. i.	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
3,800	Albion Mining	47	43	43	+ 5
71,000	Am. Comman.	13¼	12	13	+ ⅝
10,000	Am. Zinc.	38½	38	38½	+ 1½
4,200	†Big Cottonw	5	4	4	— ½
3,420	Big Led. Dev.	3¼	3	3¼	--
29,100	Braden Cop.	100	98	100	--
1,100	Booth	47	46	42	— 4
1,700	Buffalo Mines	⅞	½	¾	— ⅛
1,200	Butte-N. Y.	2½	2⅜	2⅜	--
10,900	Caledonia Cop.	100	98	100	--
4,000	†Cashboy	4	3½	4	--
1,800	Chile Cop.	18½	17⅜	18½	--
	Cons. Ariz. S.	⅞	⅞	⅞	--
700	Copper Mines	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
12,080	†D. El. Butte.	9	5	7⅛	+ 3½
1,500	†Emma Copper	30	26	26	+ 4
7,500	†Florence	50	42	42	— 8
5,900	Goldfield Con.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	--
16,100	†Goldfield M.	20	18	19	— ½
3,000	†Iron Blossom	76	70	75	+ 7
11,396	Jum

City of New York
4½% Bonds due 1965

Price to Net About 4.40%

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

New York State Secured Debts Tax Law

Residents of New York City owning Secured Debts, not already exempt, who wish to exempt them from taxation as provided in the New York State Secured Debts Tax Law, must register them and pay the tax thereon before October first.

We shall be pleased to render all assistance possible to those desiring to exempt their Secured Debts, and to suggest certain bonds already exempt from personal tax in New York State.

Send for our Booklet No. 1552
Summarizing the Above Law

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Ontario City Bonds
to yield
5½%

Our present offerings include Bonds of several cities located in the old established province of Ontario, to yield 5½%.

Write for particulars

Wood, Gundy & Co.
Toronto, Can.

Free of All New York Taxes
and
Normal Federal Income Tax
October 1st Tax Day

First Mortgage 5% Bond of a Gas and Electric Company located in New York State serving, without competition, a population of over 50,000 people. Estimated valuation 166% of bonded debt. Earnings for last four years over double interest charges on outstanding bonds.

Yield 5¼%

Descriptive Circular "T" upon request

W. C. Langley & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City

TAX EXEMPT BONDS
We Offer
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New York State 4½s
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24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Things are going well for the United States. Most of the industrial world is at war. We are at peace. The trade of the belligerents is suffering; ours is growing greater. Against their burdens we can contemplate the prosperity which we are enjoying, which, though it has its limitations, is unusually great in some directions. When a man is very prosperous while his neighbors are much less so it is not well for him to ignore the reasons for their unprosperous state, nor to neglect the means at his command to make sure of the continuance of his own prosperity.

This nation in some respects is in the position of such a man. Our trade abroad has increased greatly and our trade at home, while not having increased proportionately, is improved and has promise of still greater improvement. We must not take it for granted that all of this prosperity is assured to us without effort on our part. If we would continue to sell freely to other nations cotton, grain, all the products of the soil and manufactured articles of all kinds we cannot afford to overlook the question of the ability of our customers to continue to buy from us, nor can we afford to neglect such steps as we ourselves can take to insure the continued ability of our customers to buy from us.

The practical application of this thought at the moment lies in the plan for a $500,000,000 credit to Great Britain and France. Efforts have been made to give this loan a partisan and political aspect, but that effort must fail because the plain fact is that we are making this loan because it is very good for American business that we should make it. We are making it because the country realizes that it cannot afford to neglect any step which it may properly take to insure a continuance of the ability of its customers to buy its goods. There is a twofold purpose in every bargain—the purpose of the buyer and the purpose of the seller. England and France have their reasons for buying credit, but we have our reasons for selling it which are distinct from theirs. Our reasons are purely American reasons, and any attempt to give this loan a political aspect is an attempt to put obstacles in the way of American trade. It is not possible to imagine such efforts succeeding except on the theory that there are enough people in this country who would put ulterior political motives ahead of the genuine trade interests of the United States, and that is to suppose a thing which seems preposterous.

Just as it seems almost certain that these credit plans will be carried through successfully, so also does it seem certain that business will derive great benefit from them. Trade coupled as it inevitably is with finance will derive a twofold rather than a single benefit from the employment of a half-billion dollars of credit in the financing of our foreign commerce. It will derive the direct benefit of the trade thus fostered and the indirect benefit of the withholding of this much credit from less wholesome employment. For idle money, like idle hands, will find something to do, and the longer it waits unused the more likely it is to devote itself to some undesirable use. By using this much credit in trade that much less will be left for mere speculation, and speculation is of such a nature that it needs no fostering in times like these.

Every thousand bushels of wheat over and above a normal reserve which remains in warehouse at the end of a season involves a manifold loss. It involves a loss on itself and, at least from the farmer's point of view, involves a loss on those other thousands of bushels which are worthless because of that unsold surplus. It means a loss to the railroad which would have carried the grain to market, and a loss to all those who in any way would have handled it. The number in the final analysis would be very great. If no market existed for that thousand bushels the loss would be unavoidable, but to keep that grain from market by refusing to grant to a would-be buyer the facilities for which he is willing to pay and the facilities which we are in so exceptionally good a position to grant, would be little short of an attempt at trade suicide. What is true of grain is true of cotton and of a hundred or of a thousand products of the fields or of the factories, whose movement into foreign trade will be retarded should we fail to insure the success of a loan proposal which, quite aside from the security and the return tendered by the borrowers, offers us large profit through the greater trade which it will make possible. If one stops to think of the many ramifications of the purchase in this country and the shipment abroad of half a billion dollars' worth of goods it is easy to realize why the financial community and the stock market specifically have attached much importance to the negotiations leading up to the proposed Anglo-French credit, and that in the favorable course of those negotiations they should have found reasons for encouragement and a factor upon which to base in part the further rise in prices which occurred last week.

As it happened the important news from this quarter was supplemented by very gratifying news concerning our negotiations with Germany over the submarine problem, and though the foreign news was clouded with the uncertainty attaching to the latest threat of a spread of the war area the favorable far outweighed the unfavorable in this department of news. Turning from the foreign field to the home field the one fact which stands out perhaps more prominently than any other is the extraordinary result of this year's farming, and in that result is seen a very substantial reason for the optimism with which the business world looks to the future. The need of expansion in purely home trade as distinguished from that which flourishes on orders from abroad is distinctly recognized, but no one thing could promise an expansion in that direction with more certainty than the harvesting of record-breaking crops. One of the corollaries of big crops is a big grain movement on the railroads, and with that go many collateral movements which spell increased earnings for our transportation properties. That thought had a good deal to do with the improvement in the market position of railroad issues, whose strength the last two days of the week was the conspicuous feature of the week's active dealings on the Stock Exchange. The railroads rose on the average practically as much as the industrials, a change from recent experience which not only seemed wholesome, but which undoubtedly gave much encouragement in quarters where it was needed.

A collateral factor in the strength of railroad stocks, as it was in the strength of the market as a whole, was found in the favorable expectations regarding the foreign loan, for it was felt, and probably with reason, that the carrying through of this transaction would lessen the likelihood of a repetition on a large scale of the pressure which was exerted on railroad stocks by foreign liquidation on the occasion of other recent upturns. The prospect of reduced selling from abroad was also an influence in the bond market, in which of late there has been sufficient absorption not only to bring about an advance in a number of issues, but also to reduce the stock of bonds in dealers' hands to a sufficient extent to create a more cheerful market attitude. Foreign holdings of our obligations have been substantially reduced, but they are still large in the aggregate. The loss of the ground which has recently been regained in the exchange market and further demoralization of rates through a failure of the foreign loan negotiations would put a high premium on sales of American securities by European holders. The strength of railroad shares and the improvement in the bond market thus bore very practical relations to the expectation of an early closing of the negotiations for a loan to Great Britain and France. This transaction is an interesting one from whatever point of view one approaches it, and it is pretty certain to prove a landmark both in American finance and in American trade. Almost to a certainty they will both profit by it greatly.

DISCUSS NEW TAX LEVIES.

Will Turn Investments to New Channels, London Believes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The third war budget, which was introduced in Parliament on Tuesday last, imposed the heavy additional taxation that had been expected, but the proposals are generally approved, even the representatives of the working classes offering no serious opposition, although weekly wage-earners are now subject to income tax. The new imposts on the lines foreshadowed should produce £33,000,000 in the current financial year and £107,000,000 for the full year. The new taxes have been criticized only in their minor details, but the stanch free traders do not recede from their position regarding the unwisdom of putting a tariff on imports of manufactured goods.

The chief interest in the additional taxes centres about the levy of 50 per cent. against war profits. The assessment of this may prove tronblesome, owing to the difficulty of arriving at a fair basis of computation. Abolition of the halfpenny postage rate has aroused opposition and the proposal will possibly be modified.

It is feared that business on the Stock Exchange will be adversely affected by the heavy burdens, which must operate to reduce the amount of money available. The immediate investment business week was very limited and the tone dull in the early part of the week, owing to apprhensions over the fate of the Russian Army around Vilna, and later because of Bulgaria's mobilization.

The higher income tax now payable will probably reduce still further the capital available for high-class British securities and cause investors to seek more speculative stocks and foreign treasury bills giving high yields. American railway and industrial stocks fluctuated with the varying reports regarding the Anglo-French loan arrangements. There was some excitement in connection with a spurt in International Mercantile Marine following the announcement that no assessment would be required. The majority of British holders cannot take full advantage of the rise, having deposited their certificates, and they express dissatisfaction.

In financial circles here a favorable conclusion of the loan negotiations at an early date is anticipated, on terms approximating those reported from New York. The money market has been quiet this week with no better demand, but an upward tendency. Discounts totaled £3,500,000. The Indian Government twelve months' bills were allotted at an average of under 5 3-16 per cent., changing hands later at 5 1-16 per cent.

HEAVY TONE ON BOURSE.

Moratorium Problems and Balkan Crisis Affect Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Bourse had a heavy week, the new Balkan crisis having an unfavorable influence on the markets. Rentes were steady around 67.25, but the coppers, gold mines, de Beers, and Russian industrials were weak. Liquidation has been proceeding slowly owing to the difficulty of adjusting equitably between buyers and sellers the pre-war positions of certain stock and the payment of interest during the moratorium.

There has been criticism of the restrictions on new dealings. Finance Minister Ribot emphasises the impossibility of further postponement of settlements in view of the need for arranging the forthcoming loan.

There has been a conference of bankers desirous of terminating before the end of the year the general moratorium, which was extended to Nov. 1. The banknotes issued have increased 42,500,000 francs; new gold received amounts to 62,500,000 francs; the pre-moratorium acceptances retired total 15,000,000 francs; and there has been a further advance in war finances of 100,000,000 francs.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 25, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$21,174,500	$583,194,200
Same period last year		425,061,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.72 82.29	84.48 81.51
Same period last year		89.42 82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	76	75½	76	8
Alaska G. M. cv 6s	135	134	135	24
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	82	82	82	6
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100¾	100	100¾	90
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 4s	94½	94½	94½	2
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	98	98	98	18
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100¾	100½	100½	6
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	103½	103½	18
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	83	83	83	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	107	105½	107	52½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108	102¾	108	2655
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88½	87½	88½	135
A., T. & T. cv. 4s	97	95	97	15
Am. Thread 4s	95	95	95	2
Am. Writ. Paper 6s	64	64	64	8
Ann Arbor 4s	58	58	58	1
Armour & Co. 4s	92	91½	91½	75
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92	91	91½	2565
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg.	90	90	90	1
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '00	104½	101¼	104½	166
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	102¾	102	102¾	87
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101½	101½	9
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	81½	81¼	81½	5
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, ser. A	82¾	81¾	82¾	306
A., T. & S. F., Tr. Sf. L. 4s	85¾	85½	85½	6
A., T. & S. F., C. & Ariz. 4½s	93	93	93	5
A., T. & S. F., E. O. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
Atl. Coast Line 4s	86½	85¾	86½	43
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	81¾	80¾	81¾	4
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	90½	90½	90¾	71
Balt. & Ohio s. 4s	87½	85¾	87½	48
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	88¾	86½	88¾	889
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	88	87	88	20
B. & O., P., L. E. W. V. 4s	77¾	77¼	77¾	17
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	100	99¾	100	95½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102	101¼	101½	58
Brook. City R. R. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Brook. R. T. 5s, '13	101	100	100½	50
Brook. R. T. g. 5s	102	102	102	1
Brook. Un. El. 5s	96½	96½	96½	26
Brook. U. El. 5s, sta.	98¼	98	98	3
Buff., R. & P. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	1
Col. Gas & El. 5s	94	93¾	93¾	10
Can. So. con. 5s	96	96	96	2
Central Leather 5s	100	99¼	100	74
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	97	96	97	10
C. R. R. & B. Ga. 5s	87½	87½	87½	1
Central of N. J. 5s	112	111½	111½	27
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	110½	110½	110½	1
Central Pacific 4s	86½	84¾	86½	462
Central Pacific 3½s	84½	84½	84½	6
Cent. Pac. T. S. L. 4s	82½	82¼	82½	10
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	102¾	101¾	102¾	24
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	76¾	75¾	76¾	106
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	85	84¾	85	33
Chi. & Alton 3½s	45	45	45	11
Chi., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90¼	88¾	89½	105
Chi., B. & Q. ill. 4s	97¼	96¾	96¾	23
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	96½	96½	96½	25
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	82½	82½	82½	12
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	93¾	93½	93¾	4
C., B. & Q., Ia. D. 4s	99	99	99	1
C., B. & Q. con. 5s	95¼	95	95¼	14
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	15½	15½	15½	2
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st 5s	101	101	101	2
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	67	65½	66¼	87
C., M. & St. P. 3½s, B.	76¾	76¾	76¾	1
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s	85¾	84½	85¾	23
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	98½	97¾	98½	12
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	89	87¾	87¾	53
C., M. & St. P., c. 4½s	95¾	94¼	95¾	123
C., M. & St. P., D. & M. 6s	100½	100½	100½	3
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	14
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	103	102¾	102¾	142
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	79½	78¾	79¾	24
C. & N. W. 4s	93	92	92	32
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	109¾	109½	109½	25
Chicago Rys. 5s	94½	94½	94½	20
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	80¾	79¾	79¾	29
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	62	61¾	62	100
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	46	42½	44	71
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s, tr. r.	43	43	43	10
C., St. L. & N. O.	104½	104½	104½	5
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	75	75	75	1
Chile Copper 7s	113¾	113¾	113¾	121
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	70¾	70	70¾	4
C., C., C. & St. L., C. W. & M.	70	70	70	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	77	77	77	2
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	91	91	91	10
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	93	93	93	2
Col. Industrial 5s	78	77	78	29
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	79½	79	79	12
Col. & So. 1st 4s	86½	86	86½	22
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Consol. Gas. cv. 6s	117	116	117	7725
Corn Prod. ref. s. f. 6s, 1931	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Corn Prod. ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	94½	94½	94¼	9
Cub. Am. Sug. coll. tr. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	6
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97	97	97	12
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	94½	90¼	94½	63
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¾	100½	100½	23
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	44	44	45	26
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	73¾	73¾	73¾	14
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	71	70	71	17
D. & R. G. con. 4s	69½	68½	68½	90
Detroit Edison 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Detroit United 4½s	75	75	75	1
Dist. Securities 5s	64½	63½	64½	32
Du Pont Powder 4½s	103	102	102¾	129
E. T., V. & G. Div. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	79¾	77¾	79¾	54
Erie gen. 4s	69	68¾	69	63
Erie con. 7s	100½	100½	100½	4
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	65¾	63½	65¾	165
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	72¾	70	72¾	192
Fla. East Coast 4½s	86¼	85¼	86¼	7
Flint & P. M. 6s	98	98	98	8
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	102½	101½	102½	125
General Motors 6s	100½	100½	100¾	1
Granby cons. cv. 6s	103	101½	101½	11
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	95½	94¼	95¼	11
Hocking Valley 4½s	88¾	87½	88¾	15
Hous. & T. C. 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	72	71½	72	32
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	26¾	26¼	26¾	3654
Ill Cent. 3½s, '52	79	79	79	10
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	83½	83	83¼	13
Ill. Steel. 4½s	87	86¾	87	64
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s	82	82	82	1
Indiana Steel 5s	101¼	100¾	101	81
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s	149	143½	144¾	64
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	145	139	144¾	176
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74¼	73¾	74¼	106
Interboro R. T. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	190
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	77½	75¼	77	1354
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	77¾	75¾	78½	1,504
Int. M. M. 4½s, stamped	76¾	76¾	78¾	4
Int. Navigation 5s	68¾	68½	68¾	6
Int. Paper 6s	100½	100	100	9
Int. Paper cv. 6s	79¾	79	79	25
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	65	63¼	65	55
Iowa Central ref. 4s	46¼	45	45	5
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	68	67¾	67¾	9
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	106¼	105¼	106¼	1
Kan. City So. 3s	67¼	67	67	17
Kan. City So. 5s	87¾	87½	87¾	28
Kan. City Term. 4s	84½	84½	84½	21
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	80	80	80	19
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	86½	83¾	86½	695
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	95	94	95	18
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	5
Lake Shore 3½s	81½	81	81	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91½	91½	91½	27
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91	90¾	91	45
L. Val. of N. Y. 4½s	95½	95½	95½	1
Leh. Val. of Pa. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	124	123¾	124	102
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¼	101¾	102¼	2654
Lorillard 7s	121	121	121	2
Lorillard 5s	99½	99¼	99½	17
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	90½	90	90	92
Louis. & Nash. g. 6s	112	111½	112	7
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	59	58¾	59	5
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	106	106	106	2
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s	99½	99¼	99½	1
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	83	83	83	1
Manhattan Cons. 4s	85	84	85	2
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	87	86	87	85
Mex. Pet. 6s, Ser. A	106¾	106½	106½	1
Mex. Pet. 6s, Ser C	104	104	104	1
Mich. Stats Tel. 5s	99	98¾	99	5
Mil. El. Ry. & L. ex. 5s	88	88	88	3
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	89¾	89¼	89¾	7
M., L. S. & W. 1st 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	10
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	47	47	48	4
M., S. Ste. M. & At. 4s	94	93½	94	8
M., St. P. & S. S. M. c. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	10
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	52	52	52	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	74½	74½	74½	9
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	52	51½	51½	12
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	52	51½	51½	6
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	72¼	72¼	72¼	3
Mo. Pac. 1st 5s	94	92¾	94	48
Mo. Pacific 4s	34	33	33	42
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	73	72¾	73	6
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	80½	79¾	80½	20
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	34	33	34	18
Montana Power 5s	91¾	91¼	91¾	33
Morris & Essex 3½s	85	84¾	84¾	6
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
N., C. & St. L. c. 5s	104	104	104	2
Nat. Enam. & Stmp. cv. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	11
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	102	101	102	15¼
N. Y. Central deb. 6s	104½	104½	104½	5
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, cf. f. p.	105¼	104¼	105¼	2100¼
N. Y. C., M. C. c. 3½s	68	67	68	2
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	78	76¼	78	38
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	86	85	85½	87
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	87¾	87	87¾	108
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	3
N. Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s	76	76	76	1
N. Y., C. & H. R. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	6
N. Y. G. E. L., H. & P. 5s	81	80	81	24
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. c. 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	31
N. Y., N. H. & H. c. 3½s	69	68	69	35
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	65¾	63¾	65¾	1
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	50¾	49¾	50¾	18
N. Y., S. & W. r. 5s	90	90	90	1
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	96¾	94½	96	2071
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	77	76½	77	4
Norf. & W. ext. 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	1
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	117½	117½	117½	1
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	89¾	88¼	89¾	54
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	110	110	110	5
N. & W. D. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	8
N. & W. P. C. & C. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	2
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	115	108¾	115	90
Nor. Pacific Term. 6s	110	110	110	5
Nor. Pacific 4s	91	90¾	91	230
Nor. Pacific 4s, reg.	89	89	89	4
Nor. Pacific 3s	63¼	62	63¼	422
Ore. & Cal. 5s	100	100	100	5
O. R. R. & N. cons. 4s	83¾	83	83¼	48
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	7
Ore. Sr. L. ref. 4s	88	87¾	88	53
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	83¼	80¾	83¼	8
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	84	84	84	1
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	36
Penn. 4s, 1946	97½	97½	97½	1
Penn. cons. 4½s	103	102¾	103	70
Penn. gen. 4½s, tr. c.	97¾	97¾	97¾	144
Penn. conv. 3½s	100	100	100	1½
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	100¾	100¼	100½	22
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A.	99	99	99	4
Phila., Balt. & W. 4s	97	96¾	96¾	4
Public Service 5s	87	85¾	86¾	24
Ry. St. Sp. 5s, Latr. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Ray Copper conv. 6s	110	115	115	2014
Reading gen. 4s	92½	91¾	92¾	45
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	91½	91¼	91½	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	94¼	94	94¼	81
Rio Gde. W. 1st 4s	70	69¾	70	5
Roch. & Pitts. cons. 6s	107	107	107	1
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	93¾	93	93¾	9
St. L., Iron M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s	61¾	61	61¾	37
St. L., Iron M. & S., R. & G. 4s	82	82	82	70
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	107	107	107	2
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99¾	99¼	99¾	9
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r., sta.	42	42	42	11
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	66½	66	66½	28
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sta.	60½	60½	60½	10
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	69¾	68½	69¾	16
St. L. S. W. 2d inc. 4s	52	52	52	4
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	55¾	53	55¾	35
St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	104¾	104	104¾	11
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	100	99¾	100	24
St. P., M. & M., Mon. ext. 4s	92	92	92	10
St. P. City Cable con. 5s	100	100	100	1
San An. & A. P. 4s	68	67	68	9
San F., P. & P. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	87	87	87	4
Seab'd A. L. gen. 4s, sta.	78½	78½	78½	1
Seab'd A. L. ref. 4s	67	67	67	5
Seab'd A. L. adj. 5s	68½	61½	63½	132
So. Bell Tel. 5s	97½	97	97¼	6
So. Pacific col. 4s	81¾	80½	81½	12
So. Pacific con. 4s	82½	80¾	82¾	579
So. Pacific con. 5s	100¼	99	100¼	8804
So. Pacific ref. 4s	85¾	85	85¾	2237
So. Pac., S. F. 1st 4s	79	78¾	78¾	28
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	97¾	96¾	97¾	57
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	64	61½	64	99
Stand. Mill. 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	1
T. C. & I. Birm. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Tenn. C. & I. Tenn. Div. 6s	101¾	101¾	201¾	5
T. Assn., St. L. 1st 4½s	94	94	94	2
T. Assn., St. L. ref. 4s	80½	80	80½	6
Texas Co. conv. 6s	102¾	102½	102½	23
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	92	92	92	4
Texas & Pac. 2d inc.	31¾	31¼	31¾	10
Third Av. ref. 4s	80	80	80	41
Third Av. adj. 5s	79¾	78¾	79¾	98
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	63	63	63	1
Tol., St. L. & W. prior lien 3½s	74	74	74	10
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	47½	47¼	47¼	3
Tri City Ry. & L. 5s	95	95	95	1
Union Pac. 1st 4s	95¾	93	95¾	67
Union Pac. conv. 4s	90½	89¾	90½	98
Union Pac. ref. 4s	85¾	84½	85¼	218
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	47	46½	46½	33
Un. Rys. St. L. 4s	61	61	61	1
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	70	70	70	1
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¾	102¼	102¼	9
U. S. Steel 5s	102¼	102	102¼	439
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102½	102¼	102¼	1½
Utah & Nor. 1st 5s	102	102	102	2
Va.-Car. Chem. 1st 5s	95½	94½	95½	19
Va.-Car. Ch. conv. 6s	99	96½	99	51
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	1
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	82	82	82	1
Verde'ris Val. 4s	87	87	87	1
Wabash 1st 5s	100¾	99¾	100½	70
Wabash 2d 5s	90	88	89½	16
Wabash ref. 4s	20	18	18	20
Wab. ref. 4s, C. T. r.	18¾	16½	16½	25
Wab. ref. 4s, C. T. r. stamped	17	15½	17	16
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. T. r.	20½	15½	19	295
Wab. r. 4s, Eq. Tr. r., stamped	18¾	14	17	809
Wab. Pitts. T. 1st 4s	1½	1½	1½	2
W. P. T. 1st 4s, C. T. r.	⅝	½	½	118
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. T. r.	⅝	⅝	⅝	33
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. Tr. r. for C. Tr. 4s	⅝	⅝	⅝	77
Western Electric 5s	101½	101	101½	19

Your Personal Property

may or may not be taxable

October 1st

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"Personal Property and Secured Debts Taxes"

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 25, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	5,363,341	109,427,330	Average price 50 stocks	83.38	80.43	83.38	58.99
Same period last year		45,989,256	Same period last year			73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
102	Sep. 10	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	..	..	102	..	....
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	33⅞	32¼	32¼	— ¾	6,500
46⅛	Aug. 12	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	45¼	42⅞	42⅞	— 1½	73,575
76	Aug. 12	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	72⅝	70	72	+ ¾	12,100
65	Aug. 30	43	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical	63⅝	61	62½	+ 1¼	5,900
97¼	Sep. 25	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	97⅞	96	97¼	+ 1	350
68½	Sep. 22	33¾	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	68½	64	64⅝	— 1¼	63,625
91	Aug. 18	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	89	88	88	— 2	1,200
109¾	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F	103	102	102	— 1	300
183	Aug. 9	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	170	168	168	—10½	250
64¼	Aug. 16	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	63	60⅜	62	+ 1¾	158,950
107½	Aug. 18	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	107½	105	107½	+ 2⅝	2,400
77¼	Sep. 24	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	77¾	74	75½	+ 4½	155,425
118	Aug. 6	111¼	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	117¼	116⅝	117	+ ⅓	350
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	..	..	48½	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	150	150½	151	— ¾	7,000
120	Sep. 11	107⅞	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf	119	119	119	— 1	100
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	52¼	50¼	52⅛	+ ⅞	2,500
90½	Sep. 2	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	95	95	— ½	300
104	Sep. 10	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	103½	101½	103	— ½	550
12	Sep. 24	4⅜	Apr. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	12	9	11⅞	+ 3⅝	38,800
49	Sep. 24	19½	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	49	40½	48½	+10⅝	47,000
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	24	23	23	— 2	2,500
24½	Aug. 30	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	20⅝	18⅝	18¾	— 1⅝	6,900
41¼	Aug. 30	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	36¾	35	35	— 1½	800
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	62½	57	61½	+ 4½	109,210
100¼	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 8	Am. Locomotive pf.	98	97¼	98	— ¼	500
8	Aug. 18	3	Apr. 19	Am. Malt	7⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛	400
22½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf	29½	29½	29½	+ 3¼	1,400
88½	Sep. 25	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	88½	81⅞	88	+ 6½	135,960
108⅛	Aug. 10	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & R. pf.	107⅜	107	107⅜	+ 1	800
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	80½	80	80½	— ½	700
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150	148	148	— 4½	500
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
56⅛	Aug. 18	14½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	58	54	54¾	— 1½	13,727
114½	Apr. 23	96½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	110⅜	108	109	+ ¾	6,200
116	Sep. 21	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116	114⅞	116	+ 1⅛	800
62	Sep. 14	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	62	..	....
125¼	Sep. 25	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	125¼	124	125¼	+ 1¼	5,604
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	229⅜	226	226	— 2	1,450
110½	Sep. 25	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	110½	108	110½	+ 2½	1,385
57	Sep. 23	15⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	57	49	55	+ 5⅝	78,070
55¼	Sep. 23	51⅜	Sep. 25	Am. Woolen tr. rcts.	55¼	51¾	52	..	10,800
95	Sep. 23	72¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	95	93½	94¾	+ 1⅝	3,550
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf.	10	8½	10	+ 2	1,500
78	Apr. 29	49¼	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	73⅜	71⅝	72⅞	+ 1⅜	62,450
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	5	..	....
50	Sep. 3	50	Sep. 3	Associated Oil	..	..	50	..	....
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	104¼	101¼	104¼	+ 2½	24,600
101⅝	June 17	90	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100½	98½	100½	+ 2½	2,535
113½	Apr. 30	99	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	108	104½	108	+ 4⅞	2,100
95⅞	Sep. 25	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	95⅞	80¼	95½	+14¼	262,400
107½	Sep. 22	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	107½	107	107½	+ 1⅜	537
89	Sep. 25	63⅜	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio	89	84	89	+ 4⅞	42,380
73½	July 26	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73¼	71⅜	73¼	+ 1⅜	3,047
2	Apr. 17	1	Feb. 5	Barnsdall Minnesota	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..	400
359	Sep. 22	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	359	345	356	+12	7,450
183	Sep. 24	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	183	160	170	+10	6,600
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf.	..	..	80	..	....
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85½	84¼	85	+ 1¼	7,860
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	128	..	....
37	Sep. 4	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	37	..	....
83	Sep. 9	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	83	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	..	..	5	..	....
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts.	..	..	80	..	....
22½	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	30	29	30	+ 2	600
79⅝	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	60⅞	56⅜	60	— ½	7,500
21¾	Sep. 22	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	21⅜	19¾	20⅞	+ 2½	29,325
54⅜	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf	47½	46¼	47	+ 2	5,400
•60	May 6	•53	Sep. 3	Canada Southern	..	..	•53	..	....
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	163½	155	162¼	+ 6⅜	27,100
53¼	Apr. 19	7½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	..	..	78½	..	....
51¼	Sep. 25	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	51¼	47⅝	50⅞	+ 3⅜	78,045
107	Sep. 23	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	107	106	106½	+ ½	350
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	275	..	....
•130	Sep. 22	•110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	130	130	130	..	2
51½	Sep. 25	35⅜	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	51½	48⅝	51½	+ 2½	26,200
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton	13	13	13	— 2	200
22	Aug. 28	11¼	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	22	..	....
14¼	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	13¼	11⅜	13¼	+ 1½	5,595
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	33½	30½	33½	+ 3½	8,200
98¼	Apr. 19	77⅜	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	87⅜	84½	87⅝	+ 2½	18,350
130	Jan. 22	120⅞	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf.	125¼	123½	125⅞	+ 3⅜	1,000
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest.	128½	126	128¾	+ 1½	1,700
170	Sep. 25	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	170	163	170	+ 7	300
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	21⅜	19⅜	21	..	30,000
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	115	115	115	..	150
131	July 29	124	Sep. 17	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	..	..	124	..	....
40⅜	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper †††	45⅞	44	45⅝	+ 1¼	12,650
36	Aug. 10	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	36	32	36	+ 4	1,900
65	Apr. 1	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	64¾	62½	64¾	+ 2⅞	300
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	..	..	157	..	....
65	Sep. 16	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	65	..	100
107½	Sep. 22	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	107¼	107	107¼	+ 1½	200
58⅜	Sep. 17	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	56¾	51⅝	55¼	— ½	174,500
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	29	26¼	29	+ ⅝	850
54½	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf	..	..	48½	..	....
49½	Apr. 3	35	Sep. 2	Col. & So. 2d pf	..	..	35	..	....
131¾	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	130¼	127	129⅜	+ 3¾	7,100
144⅜	Aug. 16	140¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	93⅜	80	90½	+ 6	11,450
106	Sep. 25	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	106	104⅜	106	+ 3	400
19¼	Aug. 30	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	19	17¾	18	— ⅛	25,550
86	Sep. 21	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	86	84¾	84¾	+ ½	3,100
49	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	..	..	45	..	....
97½	Sep. 21	18¾	May 10	Crucible Steel	97½	93	95⅝	+ 2	141,800
108½	Sep. 25	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf.	108½	106⅜	108¼	+ 2¼	4,525
127	July 25	88	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	123⅞	114	119¾	+ 5⅝	9,100
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	102	102	102	— 1	300
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	..	..	99	..	....
153	Apr. 19	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	143	140½	143	+ 3¾	300
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅜	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	415	412	415	..	332
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	8¼	7½	8¼	+ 1⅛	200
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	11½	9⅜	11¼	+ 1⅞	700
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6¼	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
127	Sep. 23	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	127	126	127	+13¾	736
•70	July 23	•70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac	..	..	•70	..	....
62	Aug. 17	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	60	60	60	— 1½	200
30¾	Aug. 10	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	27⅝	24¾	27⅜	+ 1⅝	14,400
24½	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	22	21⅞	22	— 1	5,900
5⅝	Aug. 1	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & At.	5¼	5	5¼	— ⅛	300
15⅜	Sep. 25	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	12⅜	8¼	12⅜	+ 3¾	1,400
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
•605	Aug. 27	•605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	•605	..	....
78⅜	Sep. 25	69	Sep. 1	Elec. Storage Bat.	78¾	72½	77¾	+ 5	11,700
32⅜	Sep. 25	19⅞	Feb. 24	Erie	32¾	30½	32⅞	+ 1⅝	109,900
53⅛	Sep. 25	32¾	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	53½	50¼	53	+ 1½	44,175
41¾	Sep. 25	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	41¾	39¼	41⅝	+ 1⅜	5,700
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	32	29	32	+ 5⅝	400
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	49	45½	48½	+ 5½	2,000
300	Aug. 27	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	289⅞	289¾	289¾	..	35
111	Sep. 3	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	..	..	111	..	....
178½	Aug. 27	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	175½	170½	174	+ 2¼	27,600
350	Sep. 21	52	Jan. 2	General Motors	350	294	344¾	+58¾	9,300
115½	Sep. 13	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	114	112¼	114	— ½	1,100
72⅞	Sep. 21	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	72¾	66⅝	69⅞	+ 3⅝	129,500
109	Sep. 8	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf.	108½	108	108½	+ ⅝	750
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
122⅜	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	122	119¼	122	+ 4¼	17,025
48½	Sep. 18	25¼	Jan. 2	G.N.cfs.for ore prop	46¾	44¼	44⅞	— 1⅝	92,625
68⅝	Aug. 27	45⅜	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	66½	64⅞	66	+ ¾	13,500
85	Sep. 15	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY.,L.&P.	..	..	85	..	....
101	Sep. 23	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	101	100½	101	+ ¾	300
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	..	..	117	..	....
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	107	102¾	107	+ 5	2,500
36⅞	Aug. 28	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	36⅝	34½	35⅞	+ ⅝	38,600
24⅜	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21¾	19⅞	21	+ 1	8,300
78	Sep. 9	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	..	..	78	..	....
22⅜	Aug. 30	16⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n	21½	19⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛	16,280
77	Sep. 9	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf.	75¾	73½	75	+ ¾	7,700
24⅜	Aug. 30	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	19½	18½	19¼	— ⅛	400
42	Aug. 28	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	39	33	38¾	+ ¼	600
114	June 4	99	Jan. 19	Int. Harv., N. J.	108⅞	96½	108⅞	+ 1⅜	1,600
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	117	117	117	+ 1½	175
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	69½	69½	69¼	— ½	100
114	Jan. 14	90¼	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99½	..	....
219¾	Sep. 23	212	Sep. 23	Int. Nickel	219¾	212	215	..	6,912
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	11⅜	10	10	— ½	4,400
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	39½	38⅛	39	— ½	3,100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 16	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M.	..	..	68½	..	....
29⅜	Aug. 12	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	28⅜	26½	28	+ 1	8,800
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	60½	58⅞	60½	+ 1½	800
85	Apr. 20	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	80	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
•6½	Feb. 15	•6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	•6¼	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	122⅜	..	....
160	Aug. 24	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	..	..	160	..	....
112	Sep. 15	105½	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
79	Sep. 23	28	Jan. 7	LACK STEEL	79	68	79	+ 9½	45,450
106	Apr. 19	92⅜	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	102	101½	101½	— ½	400
9⅝	Apr. 21	8	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	9	8	9	+ ⅛	1,100
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	22	22	22	+ 2⅞	100
148	Aug. 11	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	146¾	143½	146¼	+ 3⅞	13,000
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	225	225	225	— ¼	100
119¾	Sep. 9	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118	118	118	..	10
49¾	Sep. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	49¾	46½	48⅝	— 1⅛	520
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23½	23¼	23¼	..	200
103⅛	Jan. 13	88	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	93	..	....
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	176¼	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	112	..	....
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville	122	119	122	+ 3½	2,000
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	9	..	....
75	July 17	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	..	..	60	..	....
93	Aug. 20	83	May 14	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	..	150
90½	Aug. 28	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†	88	86	88	+ 1	11,980
72	Jan. 18	63	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	70	69¾	70	..	200
98½	June 5	90	June 19	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	90	..	....
38½	Aug. 28	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	36⅞	32½	34½	+ 1¾	28,300
106½	Aug. 28	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	104¾	100	103	+ 3	6,900
•158	Jan. 22	•154	Sep. 2	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	•154	..	....
92	Aug. 4	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	92	91	92	+ 2	200
67	Aug. 16	23	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	65¼	62	64½	+ 2¼	14,825
102¼	Jan. 20	98	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	101	101	101	+ 2½	200
110¾	Apr. 22	100	July 20	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	..	..	100¼	..	....
167	June 14	150½	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	160⅞	159¾	159¾	— ½	300
4⅛	Aug. 7	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛	100
6⅛	June 15	¾	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.	..	..	3½	..	....
44¼	Aug. 18	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G.	42	39½	41¼	+ 1½	14,850
95	Apr. 19	86½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	93	92	93	+ 1	200
26⅛	Apr. 26	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper††	23⅜	21⅜	22¼	+ ½	10,000
157⅛	Apr. 19	138¾	May 10	Reading†	154½	150½	154½	+ 3	64,650
90	June 12	80¾	Sep. 20	Reading 1st pf†	84	80¾	83⅞	+ 1⅜	750
86½	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf†	84	83	84	+ 1	527
47½	Sep. 25	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	47½	45	47	+ 1¼	54,120
102⅞	Aug. 19	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	101⅝	100⅞	101⅜	+ 1⅝	2,350
1½	Apr. 9	½	July 15	Rock Island Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	4,100
2½	Apr. 9	½	June 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	1⅞	⅞	1⅞	..	400
14	Aug. 13	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	6	4½	5½	— ⅝	12,700
18¼	Aug. 12	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	9⅝	6½	8¼	— 1½	5,400
22	Sep. 16	22	Sep. 16	Rutland pf.	..	..	22	..	....
7¼	June 26	1⅝	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	4⅝	2½	2½	— 2	900
12¼	June 28	7	Aug. 17	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	9	..	....
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5⅞	5¼	5¼	— ¾	1,400
19	Apr. 23	11	Sep. 9	St. Louis Southwest.	15	12	15	+ 4	200
37	Jan. 21	30	July 8	St. L. Southwest. pf.	33	30½	32	+ 2	500
17	Apr. 21	11⅜	July 31	Seaboard Air Line	15⅜	14¼	15⅜	+ 1½	2,200
42⅜	Apr. 23	24	July 24	Seaboard Air L. pf.	36½	33	36¾	+ 2⅝	4,500
206½	Feb. 1	131⅜	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	157⅜	153	153⅝	+ 1⅜	5,800
125½	Feb. 19	121¾	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	124¾	124¼	124¾	+ ½	335
56⅞	Aug. 19	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	55¼	52½	54	— 1	2,200
93	Aug. 16	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	..	..	90¼	..	....
100	Aug. 27	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar.	87½	87	87	+ 2	200
93¾	Apr. 12	89⅝	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf.	..	..

Submarines for the U. S. Navy

On September 30th bids for furnishing the United States Government with sixteen submarines will be opened.

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 25, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	49	53
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	†2	Q	July 1, 15	103	107
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	45½	50
Am L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½(b)	Q	Aug 2, 15	333	338
Do pf.	14,226,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	106¼	110½
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	½	Q	Sep 1, 15	60	62
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	79	82
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	½	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	63	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	52	55
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
A. W. W. & E. 5s, '34	8,997,400	2½	S	A. & O.	63	65
Arlz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '40	9,447,500	..	..	Mar 1, 11	47	52
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	..
Bir. R. L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84½	87
Bl'C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	101½
Buf. Gen. El.	3,724,000	1½	..	Sep 30,14	100½	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	85	85¼
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106¼	106¾
Cent'l. Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Cbas. Con.R. G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	40	44
Do 5s, '99	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
C.L.H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,405,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	93	97
Do 5s, '53	4,150,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Col. R. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92½
C.R., G. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	65	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	50½	52½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	79	81
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85¾	86¼
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	70	70½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¾
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	91	94
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	127	129
East. P. & L. conv. 5s,'18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	61	66
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	76	80
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	89	92
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '22	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, '14	52	60
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	81½	83
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101½
I. St. El. Cor. 1st ln. 6s,'33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	59	60
Jack. & Bat. Ctr. Tr. ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75¼
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L. Do pf	8,543,060	..	..	.....	24	25
Do pf	9,447,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	47	52
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	100
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	70
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	95
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	93	98
Do. 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97½
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	60	63
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	76	82
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	49	54
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	20	30
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	86	88
N.T.Tr.5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. West'r L.Gt.&Ht.5s,'04	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	93
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	63	66
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92
O.E.Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W. Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.3s,'30	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Pat. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Pat. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	..
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
P.G.El.5s,'35	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	59	61
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	9,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90½	93
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Au 15, 15	73	75
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	94	96
Do gen.5s,'39	12,800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92¼	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$6	$7
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,850	†1	Q	Sep 15,15	$29	$30

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 25, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	79	82
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	24½	26½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	92½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	35	40
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	69
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,263,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	14½	16
Do Gs. '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	79½	80¼
Wash. R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85½	88
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	81	81½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80¾	81¼
Western Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	13½	15
Do 6% cm.pf.	7,040,000	..	..	.....	47	48
Wis. Ed'n Co.	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$40	$45
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	46	49
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	59	62
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	96
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	128	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	½	..	Apr 13,15	49	50
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	86	87
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	85	86
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	90
Ser. G. & W. 1st 5s, '28	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103½
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	70½	71
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 25, 15	75	78
Am. Ag. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	Q	Au 16, 15	38	40
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	49	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	187	190
Am Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Sep 20, 15	112	116
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	86	89
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,963,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 15	52	53
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	92	93
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	227	230
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	94½	96¼
Bliss, E.W.Co	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	180	190
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	S	July 1, 15	70	75
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Au 14, 15	107	111
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	103½	106
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9	9¼
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 20,15	360	380
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	105	110
Celluloid	6,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	140	143
Childs	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 10,14	45	50
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	90	92½
Colt's Arms	2,500,000	¶4	..	July 1, 15	650	680
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	.....	48¼	49
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,183,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	82
D.L.&W.Coal	6,580,700	2½b	Q	July 1, 15	285	300
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†10	Q	Sep 15,15	735	745
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Au 15, 15	112	117
Int. Silver pf.	6,023,388	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	104	107
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	24	27
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	80¼	80¾
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	..	Q	Jul 17, 15	155	165
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	4¼
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	179¼	181
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	..	..	Jul 21, 15	303	308
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	70	72
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92½	94
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	36	50
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	36	38
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	150	155
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	102½	103½
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	104½	106½
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	300	310
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	210	219
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2¾
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2300	2500

*Ex. div. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra. ¶—Incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	350	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	435	445
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	6	Q	July 1, 15	470	485
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Jun 30,15	490	500
Central	5,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 15	985	997
Commercial.	500,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	8,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	410	420
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 15	1120	1140
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	197	203
Franklin	1,000,000	5	S	Jun 30,15	235	240
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	275	285
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	607	618
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	120	130
Kings Co.	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 2, 15	630	..
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	98	105
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 30,07	100	110
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	137	143
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 20,15	395	410
New York.	8,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	575	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	970	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Sep 1, 15	289	299
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,15	375	385
Union	3,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 15	330	340
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15		387
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1025	1050

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	110	113
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Au 10, 15	83	93
Conley Foil.	825,000	5	Q	Sep 15,15	340	380
J. S. Young.	1,000,000	2¼	Q	July 1, 15	163	173
Do pf.	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 15	107	110
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	150	160
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	99	101
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Sep 3, 15	185	195
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	400	415
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	120	123
Un.-A. Cigar.	368,500	1	..	Feb 1, 15	30	40
Do pf.	1,334,900	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 15	65	75

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. &F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	168	174
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	168	173
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	.....	125	160
2d Av. stock	1,882,000	..	..	.....	..	8
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	..	10
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 25, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	545	555
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	205	212
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	14	S	July 1, 15	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	Aug 2, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat. ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	100	125
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	525	555
Ch.-P.N.($25)	3,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	184	189
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	125	..
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 15	400	410
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	169	174
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	390	396
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	167
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	3	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	152	158
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 2, 15	300	308
E.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—During Sonday the tropical storm over the Caribbean Sea moved west northwest and its centre is now approaching the Yucatan Channel. Wireless reports indicate this disturbance to be of considerable intensity and advices have been issued to the effect that it is dangerous for shipping in western Cuban waters and the Yucatan Coannel. Storm warnings are displayed from Eastport, Me., to Cape Henry, Va., and on the south Florida coast.

The lake storm has passed rapidly eastward and Sunday night its centre was over Maine. This disturbance has been attended by shifting gales and rains in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and the region of the Great Lakes. Moderate temperatures continue in southern districts. The indications are that the weather will be overcast and much cooler Monday and partly cloudy Tuesday in the Middlo Atlantic and New England States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, westerly gales; Middle Atlantic, strong northwest to north winds; South Atlantic, moderate variable winds except strong east increasing on South Florida coast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England—Fair and much colder Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy.

New York—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Partly cloudy and colder Monday. Tuesday cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	51	62	4 P. M.	62	68
6 A. M.	48	62	6 P. M.	59	68
9 A. M.	55	65	9 P. M.	56	63
12 M.	60	68	11 P. M.	55	56

This thermomater is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 69 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 10:30 P. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.58 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:10—19-23 18 St.; Frendrich & Co....Slight
1:50—2-4 Ridge St.; Morris Sugerman..None
4:40—370 3 Av.; Geo. Moray.....Slight
5:43—Minford Av. and Bridge St.; Joseph P. Day .....Not given
11:35—106 Monroe St.; Gussie Zuckerman .....Slight

P. M.

1:30—242 St. and Grand View Pl.; not given .....Slight
2:00—63 W. 109 St.; N. Y. Street Ry..Slight
3:25—87-89 Park Row; Jos. Karatiannis..$5
6:35—636 5 St.; Louis Rosenswag; not given .....Unknown
7:03—235 52 St.; Mary Sloane.....Slight
7:10—1,418 Prospect Av.; Sam Cohen..Slight
7:40—205 Av. C.; Morris Goldstein....Slight
9:35—220 E. 58 St.; David Hallner...Slight

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 22173.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES R. TROJAN and RUDOLPH SCHOERPNER, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name of TROJAN & SCHOERPNER and the OLD VIENNA CAFE & RESTAURANT, Bankrupts.

Charles R. Trojan and Rudolph Schoerpner, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name of Trojan & Schoerpner and the Old Vienna Cafe & Restaurant, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on September 14th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on October 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE.

Sept. 25, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22190.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID PELLICH and SOLOMON PELLICH, individually and as co-partners, doing business as PELLICH BROS., Bankrupts.

David Pellich and Solomon Pellich, individually and as co-partners doing business as Pellich Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on September 18th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on October 8th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE.

Sept. 25, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22151.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN PITMAN, Bankrupt.

John Pitman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 11th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on October 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE.

Sept. 25, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22105.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS J. RUE, Bankrupt.

Francis J. Rue was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 26th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on October 7th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE.

Sept. 25, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22176.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERTHOLD A. RICH, Bankrupt.

Berthold A. Rich was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 15th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on October 7th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE.

Sept. 25, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —SELMA LOWY, Plaintiff, against SABINA FILER, Defendant.—Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, Esq., Auctioneer, will sell at public auction all of the partnership assets belonging to the parties hereto situated at 4 Lenox Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, consisting of a retail millinery shop with fixtures, stock, lease of premises and security deposited thereunder, and good will, at 10 A. M. on the 27th day of September, 1915, pursuant to order made by this Court, entered on the 24th day of September, 1915.

Dated, New York, September 27th, 1915.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Receiver.

BURNSTINE & GEIST, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nessau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WELLMAN, Bankrupt.—Please take notice that assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of a 7-passenger 1914 Apperson automobile, an Indian motor cycle, and the right, title and interest of the estate herein in and to a certain pawn ticket, No. 36,402, dated July 31, 1915, for a diamond ring pledged by said bankrupt for $300 with H. Stern, pawnbroker, 516 6th Ave., will be sold by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at public auction at the Parkway Garage, Central Park West and 110th Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, this day, on Monday, September 27th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. WILLIAM LESSER, Receiver.

290 Broadway, New York City.

BOGART & BOGART, Attorneys for Receiver, 61 Park Row, New York City.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On September 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against thirteen thousand five hundred cases of canned vegetables and fruits and a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

September 23, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT, OWING to the death of Mr. Henry Silberman, the co-partnership consisting of Henry Silberman and Louis Rosenhein has been dissolved. All obligations will be discharged by Louis Rosenhein. The business will be continued as heretofore by him, under the name of Silberman & Rosenhein, 130 West 17th Street.

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Open Fireplace, Steam Heat (American Radiator Company's Ideal Boiler), Parquet Floors, Electric Lights, &c. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations. High-class, restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach subway. NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, N. Y. Fare, 5c.

Send for booklet "T," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 033.

Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, B'k'n.

REDUCED $500 **Bungalow Bargains** EASY TERMS

7 rooms, $4200 to $4500 } With
8 rooms, $5200 to $6000 } Garage

Electric light; parquet floors, steam heat, 15 houses in three different restricted locations to select from; Brighton Beach "L," Sea Beach Subway, and Midwood near Ocean Parkway; postal will bring you photos. Owner & Builder, J. D. RANCK, Main Office, 110 Ave. "U," Culver "L" to Parkville Sta. Phone—Midwood 4504.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE, 8 Minutes of Station. Fine stucco dwelling; 11 rooms, 3 baths; every convenience. Fine shade. Rent $1,200, unfurnished. To desirable tenants owner would rent at same price furnished.

ANGELL AND CO. SCARSDALE, N. Y. Office, Station Park. Tel. 300—Scarsdale.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms, address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Laurel Beach Residential Park

Milford, Conn. (Devon R. R. Station.)

The Superb Seashore Resort of New England.

Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Beautiful Park. Private Pier. $7,000.00 Cement Beach Walk.

For information apply to LAUREL BEACH LAND CO., Box 1, Milford, Conn., or Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

133 WEST 72D STREET.

MODERN BUILDING FOR

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

Single and Double Suites.

Inquire Superintendent.

Real Estate Wanted.

We Want a Cash Bid for 32 Greene St.

Size 24 feet 7 inches x 100; five-story and basement building, in good order; all rented. Owner will consider any reasonable offer. Full commission to brokers.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

Dwellings at Bargain Rents

330 West 23d St., Bet. 8th and 9th Avs. 4 story and basement private Dwelling; 22 rooms..... Rent $1,500

403 West 148th St., Near St. Nicholas Av. Three-story American Basement, 10 rooms, 2 baths, separate laundry, $1,100.

631-3 West 142d St., Near Riverside Drive. Three-story and basement private Houses, 10 rooms and 2 baths; rent $900. Caretaker on premises.

SCHINDLER & LIEBLER, Agts. 1,393 3d Av., 79th St. Telephone, Lenox—3436.

SURROGATE CITATION.

CUTTER, A. GERTRUDE.—The People of the State of New York, By the Grace of God Free and Independent. To George H. Cutter; Anna Cutter Welch; Marcia P. Lambert; Kate Lang; Ida Ludovica Grout; Charles B. Tuthill; Minnie Raynor; Jessie M. Fleischman; Harry Raynor; Ansel Raynor; Nathan Raynor; Emma Beche; Jennie Randall; Frank B. Tuthill; Hazel M. Lemcke; Mamie G. Shine; Euretta Flagg; William E. Gomm; Ida Byrne; Agnes Gomm; Emily Greene; George Tuthill; Elizabeth Clowar; Leonard Kohlasch; Deborah Johnson (known also as Doborah Johnsen); Benjamin Tuthill; Jane Ann Schmidt (known also as Jennie Schmidt); Ella Murtagh; Joseph Tuthill; William Moser (known also as William Moeser); Philip Ferris; Mary Patten; Aaron William Hardman; George W. Lent; John Lent; Florence Evelyn Ferguson; Elizabeth Gertrude Bulkley; Walter D. Cutter; Mary Campbell; Loretta McLaughlin; W. McMaster Mills; Ernst H. Cook; Charles W. Parson (known also as Charles W. Parsons); James H. Montgomery; Gertrude Noyes; Kathryn Cooley; George Ramsey; Frank M. Tschenor; Jacob Greenfeld; City of Newburyport; Mary Vanorder Parker; Hospital for Defermities and Joint Diseases; Dr. John Colvill Bradner; The Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York; Mount Vernon Hospital in the City of Mount Vernon; The Methodist Episcopal Hospital; American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; Charlotte Cutter; Henry W. Frauenthal; Messmore Kendall; Josephine Walls (known also as Charlotte Walls and Josephine Amey); John Walls; Harvey McM. Lemcke; Irving Raynor; next of kin and heirs at law of A. Gertrude Cutter, deceased, on the side of her father, John Jacob Bylandt, deceased, whose names are unknown; next of kin and heirs at law of Leander Lent, deceased, whose names are unknown; next of kin and heirs at law of Albert Rufus Lent, deceased, whose names are unknown; next of kin and heirs at law of Jonathan Hardman, deceased, whose names are unknown; and any and all other person or persons who may be heirs at law or next of kin of A. Gertrude Cutter, deceased, and whose name or names are unknown, and the husbands, wives, executors, administrators, legatees, devisees, next of kin, heirs at law and other successors in interest, if any, of any and all deceased next of kin and heirs at law of said A. Gertruda Cutter, deceased; the heirs and next of kin of A. Gertrude Cutter, deceased, and persons named as executors, testamentary trustees, guardians, legatees, devisees and beneficiaries in other papers purporting to be wills of said deceased filed in the Surrogates' Office, Send Greeting:

Whereas, Messmore Kendall has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing dated March 11th, 1914, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved to be the last Will and Testament of A. Gertrude Cutter, who was at the time of her death a resident of the County of New York, deceased.

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon at that day, why the said Will and Testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Surrogate of our said County of New York, (Seal) Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

PAUL M. HERZOG, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner, Office & P. O. Address, 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

at said County, the 15th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 22, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 791 Sacks of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United Staths.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

September 22, 1915.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK CITY. | REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK CITY.

A Beautiful View of the Hudson

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, NEW YORK CITY.



This house has sixteen rooms, including seven bedrooms and two baths. The grounds have an area of twelve city lots, 31,000 square feet, with a frontage of 275 feet on the proposed Hudson Memorial Bridge Plaza. Beautiful view of the river, perfect lawn, every improvement, electric lights, gas, hot and cold water, etc.

The value of this property is now about $45,000, but it will be worth much more in the future, on account of the extension of Riverside Drive. An unusual opportunity to secure a home in an exclusive neighborhood, and only 22 minutes from the Grand Central Terminal.

This house will be sold on unusually favorable terms, or exchanged for income.

THE WHEELER CORPORATION, 503 Fifth Ave.

J. T. Clarke, Sales Dept. Tel. Murray Hill 8977.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT

IN THE ENLARGED FIVE STORY

SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

250 Fifth Avenue-corner 28th street

TO DESIRABLE TENANTS FOR OFFICE PURPOSES ONLY

TWO FLOORS

EACH HAVING OVER FOUR THOUSAND SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE

BROKERS PROTECTED

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side. | MANHATTAN—West Side.

15 W. 55th St.

New Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

4 & 5 Rooms 1 & 3 Baths

Rentals $1,500 to $2,700.

Hotel Service if Desired.

Provision is made in the building for additional servants' quarters.

Geo. Backer Construction Co.

56 West 45th St.

Telephone Bryant 739.

THE Manchester

Broadway, 108th St.

Northeast Corner

New Fireproof 12-Story Apartments

6-7-8 Rooms

Southern Exposure

$1400 $1900

Management of Owner

Superintendent on Premises

ONE APARTMENT LEFT

8 ROOMS 2 BATHS

RENTAL, $1,800

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.

MOORE & WYCKOFF

546 5th Avenue

Corner 45th St 'Phone 1263 Bryant.

498 West End Av.

Southeast Corner 84th St.

New Fireproof 12-Story Apartments

6-7-8 Rooms

$1,600 to $2,400

Management of Owner. Superintendent on Premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS,

S. E. cor. Broadway & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most Convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.

Chas. F. de Casenova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Aves.

Overlooking lake section of Central Park.

ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED

New 14-story high-class Apartment House; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.

ONLY TWO APARTMENTS LEFT.

1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath, 1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths.

Dining Room on First Floor. Service in Rooms if Desired.

Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

166 W. 72d St.

Superb Apartments

3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400

4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE

Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM. MANAGER ON PREMISES.

160 W. 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.

5 Room Apartment $1,025

6 Room Ground Floor, $1,025

JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS, 18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

AMHERST

204 West 110th St.

8 ROOMS $1,700

3 BATHS PER ANNUM

Apply on Premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St. Tel. Bryent—6410.

GREYLOCK,

61 West 7th St.

Eight large, light outside rooms; elevator service; southern exposure; near subway and elevated. Telephone Columbus 2945.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK

4 WEST 101ST ST.

Large, light, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35 to $45. Hall boy on premises.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,600. Supt. on premises.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

Privacy, simple elegance, comfort, convenience and good taste mark these apartments as something especially desirable. Suites of seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.

Rentals from $2,200 to $3,000

Ready for immediate occupancy

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York

Agent and Manager.

405 Park Avenue

Northeast Corner 54th Street.

1 Corner Apartment Facing South.

12 Rooms 5 Baths

8 Wood Burning Fireplaces.

RENT $6,000.

MOORE & WYCKOFF

546 5TH AVE.

Tel. 1263 Bryant. Corner 45th St.

Ready for Occupancy at Once.

Corner Apartments Rentals $2,200 & $2,400

8 & 9 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern Improvements.

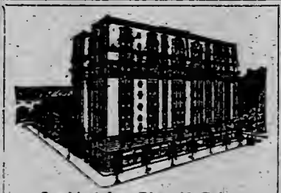
Cornwall

90th St. and Broadway

Agent on premises, or

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



One block from Riverside Drive.

MANHASSET APARTMENTS

Broadway, 106th to 109th Streets.

Under A-R-E Co. Management.

Subway Express Station one block.

A select house in a select district for select tenants.

Pleasant and Light Apartments

Three apartments with different arrangement of rooms on higher floors—6 and 7 rooms, at $1200 to $1500.

Nine-room Doctor's apartment at $1200.

Manager on premises. *Owner*

Marbrick Realty Corporation

H. B. Snyder, Mgr. Phone 9400 Riverside

288 WEST 92D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

8 ROOMS, BATH | Large Pantry and Closets. Elevator, Phone | 2 Toilets. $900-$1,050.

THE MARION

2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)

5-6 Rooms & Bath, $570 to $930.

Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West

At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.

200-202 WEST 78TH ST.

7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60. Hall service, steam heat, hot water.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

31-33 West 11th St.

Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartments, four and five room suites.

RENTS $72.50 TO $95.

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Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites.

RENTS $50 TO $70.

82 West 12th St.

Six-story elevator apartment; four-room Suites: RENTS $40 TO $50.

J. IRVING WALSH, 73 West 11th Street.

309 West 86th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.

1 ROOM and bath $480 to $600

2 ROOMS and sod bath $810 to $870

MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT. RESTAURANT.

Manager, on premises. Tel., 8280—Schuyler.

57 W. 57th Street

We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

THE ANICO,

1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five, eight rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; seven, eight rooms, have three master's baths; $50, $65 to $125.

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors; electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4 & 5 Rooms

Kitchens and Kitchenettes, $28 to $60 Per Month.

Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.

'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

420 W. 119th St.

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High-Class Elevator Apartments.

2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath

KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.

$32 to $60.

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549 Riverside Drive,

Corner 127th Street, New York.

Phone 434 Morningside

THE DEVONSHIRE

542 West 112th Street, S. E. Cor. Broadway.

One 9-room apartment, 3 baths and large foyer. All other suites rented. Special price, $1,500 year.

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Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms. Some have river view.

5 rooms, $600 yearly.

6 rooms, $720 yearly.

Corner apartment, $840 year.

KATAHDIN

N. E. Cor. Broadway and 113th Street.

Apartment of 8 large rooms. Very reasonable, $1,500 year.

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548 Riverside Drive.

Full river view.

Apartment of 7 rooms. Splendid value, $900 yearly.

CRESCENT COURT

S. W. Cor. Claremont Av. and 127th St.

Right at Riverside Drive.

5 rooms, $600 yearly.

6 rooms, $660 yearly.

7 rooms, $780 yearly.

Some corner apartments.

205 to 211 West 107th St.

Near Broadway.

Very desirable neighborhood.

Splendid large apartments.

Immense closet room.

7 large rooms and bath.

Strictly modern; high class.

$630 to $660 yearly.

8 Rooms and Bath

RENTALS $65 & $70

Extra Maid's Lavatory. Modern Elevator. All Improvements.

42 West 120th Street

Overlooking Mt. Morris Park.

Houghton Company,

300 West 72d St. Col. 280. or Superintendent on Premises.

4 and 5 Rooms

FRONT APARTMENTS.

An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.

4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.

EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE, WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW.

Very Large Bedroom.

ELEVATOR; ALL NIGHT SERVICE.

Rent $38-$60.

W. D. MORGAN, AGENT, 3,573 BROADWAY (147TH ST.)

SUBLET

Free Three Months Rent

To responsible party. New house, absolutely fireproof, never occupied. Seven large rooms, three baths, and foyer. Corner apartment, all outside rooms on West End Avenue. Southern and westerly exposure. Immediate possession. Phone Bryant 7600. D. MARKS, 1,465 Broadway. Sunday phone Audubon 451.

7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

Exceptional apartments and arrangemeot of rooms, being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all-night service.

805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 150th St.

W. D. MORGAN, Agent. 3,573 B'way, 147th.

536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof buildings, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

4 Rooms and bath..... $780 to $825

7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250

APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

THE URANIA

240 West 129th St.

6 and 6 sunny outside rooms; electric elevator, steam dryer, every improvement; quiet, homelike house. Faultless service. $480-$600. Superintendent or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

THE OSTEND

N. E. Cor. Broadway & 112th St.

9 and 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS

High-Class Elevator House $1200-$1600

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

Apply SUPT. ON PREMISES.

629 WEST 138TH ST.

Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.

Private house block; subway station 137th Street. Fifth Avenue bus line 135th.

4 AND 5 ROOMS.

W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3573 B'way, (147th).

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW APARTMENTS ONLY A FEW LEFT

993 PARK AVE.

Cor. 84th St.

10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,800-$4,300

955 PARK AVE.

Near 82d St.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,400

1,155 PARK AVE.

Cor. 92d St.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,900
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,100
12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900

Larger Suites can be arranged.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

BRENTMORE

88 CENTRAL PARK WEST

Cor. 69th St.

9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Simplex.....$3,750
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000

Apply on premises or at the Office of Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.

161 East 79th Street

Near Lexington Avenue

New Building Now Ready for Occupancy

Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot. Large sunny rooms.

7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500

Two Doctors' Apartments, 3 and 4 Rooms, $1,000-$1,200

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents

340 Madison Avenue

'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Strathcona on the Hudson

709 West 169th Street

Corner Haven Avenue

Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 3 rooms.

3, 4 and 5 Rooms

All improvements, night & day service.

Rents $420 to $720

Apply on premises, or

CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent, 3536 Broadway

Telephone 2649 Audubon.

IDEAL LOCATION.

409-419 W. 129th, 41 Convent Av. 408-420 W. 130th, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace. High-class elevator apartments to lease; 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $400-$900; concession.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

114 East 84th St.

Near Park Av.

New Fireproof Apartments

One Apartment	Two Apartments
6 Rooms, 2 Baths	7 Rooms, 2 Baths
$1200	$1600

Service Elevator, Individual Storage Rooms, etc.

Apply DOUGLAS ELLIMAN, 421 Madison Av., or S. A. HERZOG, 299 Madison Av.

BROOKLYN.

Royal Arms

186 PROSPECT PLACE

NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $30 to $60.

COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS

Apply on premises or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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New studios on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, 64 Poplar St., three minutes' walk from Bridge. Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, steam heat, hot water, excellent light. Pyle & Co., 201 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BRONX.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS

The West Bronx

Most Healthful and Attractive Community in New York.

Your IDEALS REALIZED

If You Live Here

NEW APARTMENTS

3 to 7 Rooms, $20 to $60.

Transit—B'way Sub. to 207th St., then Eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse. New Lex. Ave. Sub. Station Fordham Road and Jerome Ave. N. Y. Central (Harlem Div.) to Fordham. 20 minutes from 42d St.; 3rd Ave. L to Fordham Road, then walk WEST to Grand Concourse.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d Street

AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month. ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired. APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES. Telephone 7640 Columbus.

2 ROOMS & BATH.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED.

The Durham, 7 East 32d Street. Every modern convenience. Low Rents.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.

NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.

WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE

Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone 8264—Plaza.

The Manhanset

63 East 59th Street

ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.

There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhenset.

For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

515 Madison Ave. CORNER 53RD ST.

7 Rooms and two baths $2500 per annum

11 Rooms and three baths $3800 per annum

Also furnished, 11 rooms and 3 baths, $3,500 for season.

MARSTON & CO., 30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 540.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

645-647 Madison Ave.

Adjoining 59th St. (Transfer Corner)

Rooms and bath: several Studios; 2-3 north light. $50-$80 per month.

Day and night elevator and telephone service. Maid and meal service.

MARSTON & CO., Agents, 30 East 42d St. Tel., Murray Hill—540.

1078 MADISON AVENUE,

Between 81st and 82nd Streets.

Duplex Apartment, 12 rooms, 2 baths

2 Extra Lavatories. RENT $2,400.

Seven-Room Apartment.....$1,400

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.

Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, Large, Light $45 to $55 Per Month.

Newly-decorated, steam heat, hot water.

MARSTON & CO., 30 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

9 LARGE ROOMS.

All outside corner, high

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
86 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Flatbush.—Beautiful new limestone, brick duplex; one eight-room apartment leased, which pays carrying charges; occupy other yourself; every modern improvement; convenient surface, elevated, new dual subways; small cash payment, balance to suit. L 306 Times Downtown.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

FINE CORNER GIVEN AWAY
If you pay $1,200, arrears; 4-story brick; big equity; rare chance. W. R. SPENCER, 165 Broadway, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Comfortable cottage, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements, lawn and garden; near trolley and depot; 25 minutes from Manhattan; $100 down, $17 monthly; get tickets to visit C. Crudo, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

DO YOU want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, modern improvements, 30 minutes out, by paying $17 monthly and small amount down? Inducement to good party. Write for particulars, Owner, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 865.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 8,787 Broadway, at 157th.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

WATER-FRONT LOTS AND BUNGALOWS.
$10 secures plot 40x100, 20 minutes from Flatbush Av. ext. station; shade trees, water, sidewalks, asphalt streets; no assessments; write end make appointment to visit property. Callow, 51 Chambers St., Suite 1,111.

Fine house, parquet floors, electric light, steam heat; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hallberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains daily, five minutes from express station, restricted, refined neighborhood, garden, shade trees, schools, churches, library; 7 fine rooms and tile bath, glass sun parlor, sleeping porch and conservatory, hardwood trim, parquet floors, gas, electricity, all city improvements; built by day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

P. S.—This house nearing completion is a home of quality, built on merit.

Rent or Sale.—Modern house; large front and side porch; eight rooms; tiled bath, hot water heat, garden; 25 minutes from Manhattan; rent, $50; 100 trains daily; four minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. Queens Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. Phone 8877 Cortlandt.

BUILDER forced to sell beautiful new artistic 7 rooms, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat, interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; only 3 blocks from station and trolley; 30 minutes out; price $3,450; small amount down, balance like rent; title guaranteed. BROWER, 715 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Complete for $3,250—Small house and big plot of ground, near station, and 2 blocks from trolley; short walk to bay; makes good all-year-round home; $75 down, 10 monthly. C. Bryan, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or to let, Fanwood, N. J., practically new, modern 8-room house, all improvements, on lot 200x267; 4 minutes' walk from station; fine location; asparagus, berries, and fruit trees; fine garage and henhouse; rent $30 per month; sale, $10,500; business compels owner to move. Opportunity. Box 21, Fanwood, N. J.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x178; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

BELMAR, N. J.
12-ROOM COTTAGE, WELL FURNISHED, electric lights, gas and heater, also garage, 150 feet from ocean on Tenth Avenue; lot 60x150. Easy terms, price $6,200. Address 718 DeKalb St., Norristown, Penn.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Commuters' farms, 1 to 5 acres, $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

A beautifully furnished house, half usual rent; ten rooms, 2 bathrooms; all improvements; electric light and gas; garage; five minutes from transportation; 35 minutes from Wall St.; owner going South for Winter; any reasonable offer will be considered. Telephone 163-J West Brighton.

Real Estate For Sale.

For Sale or To Rent—The valuable properties No. 58 Park Avenue, N. Y. Brick dwelling. Boston basement, 5 stories, 26'x80'. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Nos. 803 to 819 West 189th St., N. Y. Eight Dwelling Houses. Brick, 3 stories high, stoop; 18'x100'. One for rent and all for sale. Unfurnished.

Katonah Farm, Westchester Co., N. Y.; 72 acres; fine location; Colonial dwelling. Furnished; stable, garage, and ferm dwellings; electric light and water. Estate of James C. Fargo. Apply 56 Park Ave. or your own broker.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To let, 80,000 sq. ft. floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenant; Erie Railroad siding on premises; 12,000 sq. ft. floor space and throwing plant for sale cheap; ready to operate; cheap power; capacity, 600 h. p. engine and 600 tram per week. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

612 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 39th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penna. R. Sta. and new Post Office; large store and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

Loft for light manufacturing or storage, 3,000 square feet; elevator, steam heat; good location. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 29 West 23d St. Apply for Mr. Silverman.

Office to sublet at sacrifice; 7 months, R., 622, Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 24, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 812 Sacks of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

September 24, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

History of the Month.

Faithful and impartial account of the war from all viewpoints by leading writers, in Current History Magazine, The New York Times. 25 cents a copy—$3 a year. Bound volume of six issues, 1,238 pages, with fine illustrations, $2, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobile 1913, 1914, 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all in excellent condition throughout and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Luxurious limousine body in perfect condition; used but three months on six-cylinder Locomobile; a bargain. Address Post Office Box 588 Bridgeport, Conn.

Locomobile limousine and 7-passenger touring body, 1912; recently rebuilt; perfect condition; owner mostly in Europe; will sacrifice for $1,250. P. O. Box 8, Times Square.

Hupmobile "32" touring car; beautifully painted, refinished; first-class mechanical condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Overland 1914 touring car; electric starting and lighting system; in excellent condition throughout; $450. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Packard (1914) Landaulet, 88 H. P. Rolls-Royce (1915) five-passenger touring. Packard (1914) touring, 88 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel; Phone 8247 Bryant.

High-type racebaout, absolutely A1 condition; real sacrifice. Aeon Garage, Broadway and 76th.

Packard (6-48) phaeton, used very little; sacrificing; $1,600. Mr. Shay, 216 West 76th.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

To Hire—High-grade five or seven passenger car, select trade only. F. Perry, resident telephone Hamilton 1777, Brooklyn.

Seven-passenger Packard touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Garage, 15 East 50th St. Telephone 883 Madison Square.

Elegant touring limousine, day or week; monthly preferred; reasonable. Jonee, Columbus 9021.

18 Packard Limousine, newly painted, to hire monthly; owner drives. Tel. Schuyler —4360. Greene, 211 W. 82d St.

For Hire—4 and 7 passenger touring cars; very reasonable. Phone Prospect 9178.

Packard "18" Limonsine, rented by month. Beck, 853 9th Av., Astoria, L. I.

Automobiles Wanted.

Pierce Arrow Limousine 6-38, wanted; spot cash waiting. Egide 123 West 52d.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7220 302 W. 57th St. Co-ed. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

$15 most reliable school; best equipped shop; license guaranteed. Timee Square Auto School, 228 West 47th.

Automobile Repairing.

ATTENTION!—Automobile parts for all makes; gears, bearings, motors, transmission, differentials; bargains. Barney, 212 West 50th St. Circle 1689.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Large, beautifully furnished, hot water heated; fine cuisine and all modern improvements. 138 Summit Av. 1436 Mount Vernon.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

WHAT ARE YOUR LIVING EXPENSES? THE MAN WHO PAYS $50 OR MORE PER MONTH FOR RENT SPENDS AT LEAST AN ADDITIONAL HUNDRED FOR OTHER EXPENSES. HIS WIFE HAS THE PETTY DISTRACTING WORRIES OF KEEPING HOUSE. OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF HELP.

VISIT THE HOTEL ALVORD, IN EAST ORANGE. TWENTY-NINE MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. FREEDOM FROM SUBWAY RIDING. SELECT AND RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD. TENNIS COURTS, BALL ROOM, SUN PARLORS, AND EXCELLENT CUISINE.

REDUCE YOUR EXPENSES. ENLARGE YOUR COMFORTS. WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND RATES.

F. B. ALVORD, PROP., HOTEL ALVORD, BRICK CHURCH STA., EAST ORANGE, N.J.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week, take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2920; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

New York State.

I am a PHYSICIAN and TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 83 Franklin St., city.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 85 East 27th St.

Bachelor apartments; two rooms and bath, completely furnished; service; Gramercy Park section. 137 East 19th St.

Kitchenette apartment, furnished in excellent taste; $65 lease. N 152 Times.

Madison Av., 222.—Handsomely furnished floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125 monthly.

Madison Av., 1,200.—Corner apartment to rent, furnished.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

98th St., 205-207 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3864 River.

A.—Sublet June 1 or longer, 6 rooms, 2 baths; high-class elevator apartments overlooking Broadway, corner 80th St.; completely furnished; immediate possession; references; $150 monthly. Bicknell, 225 West 80th St.

Sublet, 2-room, high-class elevator apartment overlooking Broadway; $75 monthly; non-housekeeping; June 1 or longer; immediate possession; references. Bicknell, 225 West 80th St.

Most beautifully furnished 7 extra large, light rooms, with two baths, in new 8-story building; near 72d St. subway; bedrooms have twin beds; pianola, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated. Hayward. Tel. 9084 Riverside.

2,030 Broadway, (cor. 70th St.)—Magnificent apartment, beautifully furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; free light and ice; 10th floor, corner; October, 1916, $250 per month; to June, $300. Tel. 6314 Columbus.

Handsomely furnished apartments, all sizes, best localities; long, short leases. R. de Florez, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 4560.

CENSORED LIST HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS; $100 UPWARD. WICKLIFFE GRAY, 289 WEST 73D. COLUMBUS 8974.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath; also four rooms and two baths, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Handsomely furnished, high-class elevator apartment; baby grand piano, Victrola, linen, silver. 263 West 81st St. Coyle, 5388 Greeley.

† large, all outside rooms; three exposures; river view; 2 lavatories; $160. 301 W. 109th. Apt. 6B. Phone 7234 River.

Riverside Drive, 120, (84th, north corner.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address Stewart.

Riverside apartment; 7 rooms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished; $135. Tel. Audubon 7340.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

90th St., 82 East, (corner of Park Av.)—Five elegant, light rooms and bath, (box flats); rent $24 and $26. Bohnenkamp & Schneider, 542 5th Av., or janitor, on premises.

80th St., 10 East.—Attractive apartments, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; one apartment on floor; fine southern exposure.

140 EAST 34TH ST.
Two rooms, bath and service. Redneed rates; man or business women.

9 rooms and three baths; elevator apartment. 1,211 Madison Av., corner 87th.

Two-room kitchenette, studio apartment; furnished or unfurnished. 747 Madison Av.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 80 East 42d St.

West Side

CHISELHURST, 455 Fort Washington Av., between 180th and 181st Streets.
Very attractive apte...4 rooms, bath, $38, up
All-night elevator.....5 rooms, bath, $45, up
Telephone, &c.....6 rooms, bath, $50, up
Apply on premises, or
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 WEST 95TH ST.
Only 4 Left.
4 rooms, bath, $45 Very light rooms.
5 rooms, bath, $50. All night elevator.
7 rooms, bath, $65.
7 rooms, bath, $70. Telephone, &c.
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 8 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light outside rooms; at the Rexford, 79th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 8 and 8. Voigtlander.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 260 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY BARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

EIGHT ROOMS; MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; VIEW OF DRIVE; RENT $1,200. JENSICO, 829 WEST END AV.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

55TH ST., 236 WEST.
5-6 large rooms, elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; rents $55-$75.

Broadway, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $36 up.

For Rent—6-room apartment; all ontside, sunny rooms; opposite Columbia College. 15 Claremont Av.

Broadway, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath; bonsekeeping, non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $38 up.

94th, 118 West.—7 rooms, all improvements; rent cheap. Apply on premises.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

High-class apartments, eight rooms. Inqnire janitor, 180 West 88th St.

Lenox Av., 844-346.—6 large, light rooms, bath, hot water, $20.

150th St., 515 West.—Duplex apartments of eight rooms; $53.

81st St., West, 204-206.—7 large rooms; all latest improvements; epply on premises.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

82d, 105 West.—Bachelor apartment; one room, bath, telephone, maid eervice.

104th, 137 West.—Six rooms, private hall; new plumbing; steam heat; hot water.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.—Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 288 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in new buildings, 3 to 12 rooms, select localities. Call, R. de Florez, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 4560.

Unfurnished.

Five rooms below 96th Street, between Broadway and Central Park; elevator preferred; must be reasonable. H 25 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, near 5th Av.—Exceptionally nice, attractive, large room, private bath, steam heat.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms, excellent table, home cooking; table guests.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block euhway; references.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; steam, hot water, excellent table.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; large rooms; single; excellent table; parlor dining.

78D, 12 EAST.—Donhle and single rooms; excellent table; references; limited number of table boarders.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 38th.)—Large rooms, all conveniences, newly furnished, excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Unsuuel opportunity secure attractive rooms; steam; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Pleasant room, with board; private adult American family; references; $10. Hemenway.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private bathe; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH ST., 851 WEST.—First-class small room; excellent board; telephone, electricity; references.

58TH, 148 WEST, (just opened.)—New, handsomely furnished large room, with bath; also small; doctor's office; table board; references.

58TH, 848 WEST.—Elegant, large room, with private bath; also medium; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southernere accommodated; reasonable.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Sunny room; large private bathroom; single, double room.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY, SHOWER, DRESSING ROOM; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, bath; southern exposure; well-appointed house.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; offers sultes with private baths. Phone Columbus 8941. M. Luez.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms, with bath; conveniences; table guests.

74TH, 131 WEST. — Established 21 years; large room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths and electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large room; bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected and adjoining bath; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, attractivsly furnished; hack room; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bathe; table guests; reference.

78TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Select pension; few more exquisite large rooms, private baths; suite, single room; electricity; parlors; best home table.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; conveniences; references exchanged. Phone Schuyler 4552.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large, single rooms; excellent board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, refined home; parlor dining; table guests; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms, bath; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82d, 124 West. (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

84TH 87 WEST.—Desirable room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private bath; Jewish; table guests accommodated; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional second floor; continuous hot water; private baths; other rooms.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, accommodate few people; private baths; excellent table.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will take few select people as boarders.

91ST, 56 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; en suite or singly; private bath; select neighborhood; near Park; house just opened; newly decorated; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private bath; board.

96D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

82D, 12 WEST.—Lady living in apartment wishes to rent a room with or without board to lady teacher. Apply by letter. A. L.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Large, front room; suitable 2 gentlemen, couple; excellent home cooking.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive donble room; modern, comfortable furnishings; private bath; $30.

102D, 253 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; one room for couple or gentlemen; Jewish family; table guests.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 8 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Table guests accommodeted in private boarding house; home cooking.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Will rent handsomely furnished studio, 86 feet long, open fireplace, six windows, facing Hudson, and large bedroom facing Riverside, with private bath and exceptional cuisine to gentleman or gentlemen looking for exclusive accommodations. Telephone 9926 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 248, (116th.)—Real home; every comfort; for cultured gentleman. White.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive second-story rooms, electric light; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Rooms, also suites, with baths; elevator; fine rooms.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH.

68TH, 259 EAST.—Attractive, medium-sized room; private residence; references. Plaza 1330.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, furnished rooms; ideal location; every convenience; telephone.

DWELLING (private), refined students interested in mental culture. 84 Beekman Pl. Plaza—4771.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265. (Near 36th.)—Attractive, large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios subrented by day, month.

PARK AV.—Attractive room in a private apartment on Park Av.; home privileges; $9. C 246 Times Downtown.

West Side

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; also single rooms.

12TH ST., 217 WEST.—Quiet, refined people desiring convenient location, Greenwich Village neighborhood; newest, best furnished house. Phone Stuyvesant 849 or call.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, small rooms, communicating; private house; steam, electricity; references.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Room with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small; private baths; electricity; elevator.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor; electricity; suitable physician or business; furnished, unfurnished.

49TH ST., 59 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable room in private house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with bath and electricity; also single rooms.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 49 WEST.—Two large, comfortably furnished rooms; gentlemen; hallroom; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room, bath; electricity; steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; electricity; $7, $10, $12; telephone; reference.

58TH ST., 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; light cooking; excellent location; $10, $11, $12.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome studio suite; grand piano; also small room for gentleman.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly kept house, rooms $10, $11.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also back parlor; private bath; kitchenette.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Attractive, large sunny room; bath; steam; also smaller rooms.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suites; baths, electricity, steam; reference; telephone.

70TH, 81 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite with private bath or single; must be eeen to appreciate; references.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; private residence; all conveniences; suitable for three gentlemen. Columbus 2037.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; finest locality; subway; elevated; gentlemen.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished suites; also rooms; strictly private house; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; southern exposure.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Unusually attractive corner rooms; overlooking Broadway; newly furnished. Bnbbell.

71ST, 163 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large room, adjoining shower; also rear parlor.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

73D, (between Broadway-West End Av.)—Two attractive rooms and bath on one floor; private house; gentlemen. X 244 Times Annex.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large room; also single; west of Broadway; electricity; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large and small room; gentleman; high-class; references. Owner.

74TH ST., (near West End.)—Large, well-furnished room; gentleman; references required; private house. X 245 Times Annex.

76TH, 111 WEST.—New, Large, Small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms for rent; all conveniences. Phone Schuyler 9269.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms en suite, with baths, electricity; or single; $5-$8-$14.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor; large, medium; adjoining baths; electricity; $2.50 up.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Delightful large and small rooms; newly furnished; Breakfast; Reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large floor with, without bath; electricity; suhway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths; phone; select.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large front room; also small room; opposite subway.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentleman; bright, sunny single room, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; every convenience; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; hotel conveniences; reference.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity; near subway, elevated; gentlemen. Barney.

82D, 80 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single; $3.50; electricity; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished large room; all conveniences; "El," subway.

82D, 184 WEST.—Handsome large room, 2d floor; single room; reasonable rates.

82D, 58 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; references.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished rooms at moderate prices to respectable people; an especially attractive front parlor; phone. Kennedy.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, finely furnished front parlor, also rear parlor, with running water; single or en suite; business people. Phone Wallace.

86TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second-story front room; conveniences; reference.

86TH, 134 WEST. — Parlor floor, baths; second floor, baths; hot water. 6721 Schuyler.

88TH, 188 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private bath; electric light. Phone 8725 Schuyler.

88TH, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room; private bath; private family; all conveniences. Riverside 8064.

91ST, 64 WEST. — Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 68 WEST.—Suite, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid eervice; other rooms.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, well-kept room, private bath; private house; references.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

95TH, 177 WEST.—Large room, steam heat, big closet, with hot and cold water; reference exchanged. Corbett.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Exceptional, desirable room, private bath; single or en suite; references.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Sunny rooms, newly decorated; subway express; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

99TH, 244 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Front room; running water; telephone; gentleman. Butters.

101ST, 18 WEST.—Desirable donble rooms; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $4-$4.50. McNamara.

102D, 802 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room, bath; phone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; gentleman; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

106TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

112TH, 605 WEST. Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Warm, sunny, onteide room; lavatory, bath, telsphone; $3.25. Wilford.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

118TH, 502 WEST.—Two attractive, outside, sunny, single rooms; next to bath; elevator

11 FIREMEN IN JAIL; VILLAGE FEELS SAFE

New Motor Engine and Paucity of Fires Proved Too Strong a Temptation.

HAD TO HAVE PRACTICE

Volunteers Cut the Cards to See Who Would Bear Torch—Only Unoccupied Houses Were Fired.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 26.—With seven more members of the Hartsdale Volunteer Fire Department lodged in the county jail here today, together with four who were arrested yesterday, the town of Hartsdale, strange as it sounds, feels safer than it has felt for some time. An epidemic of fires, though it disclosed the high efficiency of the volunteer force, nevertheless had the town alarmed until it learned last night that the firemen were setting them just to practice on.

Like the horse that died just as its owner had taught it to eat straw, the firemen feel that they have been unwarrantably checked just when they were becoming so expert that Hartsdale need never have feared a fire. They didn't count the ones they set themselves, for none could know better than they how to extinguish these blazes with the greatest display and the least danger.

The trouble came from two causes. First, Hartsdale almost never had a fire; second, the department had a new motor engine. For a time, after the acquisition of this piece of apparatus, the firemen waited hopefully for a blaze. Then they took to praying for one, and at last they determined to take matters in their own hands.

It has developed in the confessions of several of them, according to Sheriff Weisendanger, that the firemen used to cut cards to see which among them would set the next fire, the only restriction they put on themselves being not to start a blaze in an occupied house. That, say the townsfolk, probably would have come later, as a sort of post-graduate course in fire-fighting.

Chester Sneath, who works in his mother's little general store, when he isn't being a fireman, was so proud of the success that had crowned his arsonistical efforts that, according to Deputy Sheriff John C. Moore, he couldn't resist boasting about them in a Hartsdale house of cheer, and the wholesale arrest of the department was the result.

The men arrested today were Joe and Jerome O'Connor, brothers; Samuel and Frank Dalton, also brothers; Raymond Russell, Ellsworth Hopkins, and John Nicholson. All are young men.

It is planned to arraign the eleven men tomorrow, and later their cases will be presented to the Grand Jury.

DR. COOK'S FEELINGS HURT.

Attacks British Authorities for Refusing to Let Him Climb Everest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Sept. 26.—Dr. F. C. Cook and his party upon their arrival here today attacked the British authorities in the Orient for preventing the expedition from exploring Mount Everest, charging the party with participation in a revolutionary movement in India.

He accuses the British of "spyitis," and declares he will take the case to Washington. Dr. Cook says he was practically interned at Calcutta and was prevented from sailing for Europe. At Colombo, he says, he was forced to make a 3,000-mile out of a 300-mile trip.

Dr. Cook says he is going Borneo, from where he will return to the United States.

FATHER CURRY SAYS STREETS ARE DIRTY

Commissioner Fetherston, Who Asks for an O. K. in Sermon, Gets a Snub.

PRIEST CALLS IT "NERVE."

Tells Commissioner He Preaches for Salvation of Souls, Not to Make Political Capital.

Father James B. Curry, pastor of St. James's Roman Catholic Church in James Street, wrote a letter yesterday to Commissioner of Street Cleaning J. T. Fetherston, and, lest his letter should not achieve the publicity obtained by the circular which occasioned it, he made it open to the public. The circular that aroused the priest—Father Curry admitted he was aroused—bore, with that of the Commissioner, the names of several chaplains of the Street Cleaning Department, and invited Father Curry to devote part of his sermon on Oct. 10 to "Cleanliness," asking that he make, "as you deem proper, application of your views upon the question to the work of the city departments and to the exhibition which opens on the 11th."

Father Curry sat right down on receiving this invitation, and this is what he wrote:

"The inclosed circular was received at my residence last Saturday evening. It is a sample of many communications that reach us in the course of the year wherein city pastors are requested to recommend to their congregations the pet theories of faddists and fanatica who endeavor not only to foist upon an overpatient and long-enduring people their peculiar fancies and fads, but also to do so by the cheapest method of general advertising.

"The inclosed is issued over your signature, for the chaplains' names do not count, except in conjunction with your own. You are a high-salaried official, receiving $7,500 per year, and I suppose that no one can blame you for endeavoring to hold your job, which can be best done by continuing the present administration.

"The proximity of dates—City Broom Sunday, Oct. 10, and Election Day, Nov. 2—suggests at once the idea that you are seeking political capital through a pulpit exploitation of your administration and of your department.

"I believe that some of our city pastors will bite at the bait, and thus boost the administration in an oft-repeated 'verily and amen.' As I am one to whom you have addressed your communication, let me suggest that instead of the proposed exhibition and parade you clean our city streets—the uncleanest of any streets that I have ever seen either here or in Europe, notwithstanding the handsome yearly appropriation of nearly $8,000,000.

"It is certain that many improvements are being made which necessitate the digging up of our streets, but the side streets of our tenement districts, where no improvements are being made are unclean and foully odoriferous. Today no attempt is made to clean our streets any further than to take the topping from the street filth, and this is done with little and, more frequently, with no sprinking of water. Our dust-covered homes are good witnesses against your administration, as well as our eyes, our ears, our mouths, and our noses stuffed with the germ-laden dust and dirt of our streets.

"Clean streets would exhibit best of all the efficiency of your department; they would make a permanent exhibition of which your fellow citizens might well be proud.

"As for the clergymen, we preach for the salvation of souls, not for political capital."

"I think the Commissioner's got a nerve asking for an ecclesiastical O. K.," said Father Curry last night. "Why, he ought to buy a pulpit from one of those downtown churches abandoned by the rich, get Bryan's Dove of Peace from Washington, and stick 'em on a department wagon with a couple of horses. Then he could pulpitize himself."

Commissioner Fetherston could not be reached last night to ask him what he thought of Father Curry's reply.

BIG STRIKE ON FOR TODAY.

Chicago Garment Workers Give Up Hope of Amicable Settlement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Two hundred policemen were ordered tonight to assemble tomorrow morning at the downtown headquarters of the mounted squad as a reserve force for possible duty in the manufacturing district. The order followed a conference between Chief of Police Healy, the legal representative of the Wholesale Tailors' Association, and the President of the Garment Workers' Union, at which it was stated that there was no hope of an agreement between the employers and the employes.

It was declared that several thousand garment workers will be on strike by tomorrow night. Higher wages and better working conditions are the principal points contended for by the employes.

Man Hunt in Jersey Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 26.—A man hunt that began yesterday was continued today along the river between this city and Carteret for Parmane Lugina, who, it is charged, attempted an assault upon a little girl whose mother arrived in time to scare him away. In a scuffle with the mother Lugina was wounded in the breast, but escaped to the woods, and was later seen going toward Elizabeth.

HEAR MUNITION MEN OWN BALDWIN WORKS

Control Has Passed to Schwab and the Du Ponts, Philadelphia Asserts.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Control of the Baldwin Locomotive Works in this city has been obtained by Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the du Pont powder interests, according to apparently well authenticated reports. The controlling interest, it is said, has been obtained by a purchase of the majority of the common stock in the open market.

According to the reports, which could not be confirmed tonight, the locomotive works will be reincorporated and converted into a plant for the manufacture of war munitions, railroad equipment, and general steel products in association with the Bethlehem Steel Company. Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin concern, admitted last week that there had been heavy buying of the company's stock in the open market, but said that he had no means of determining the real purchasers.

It has been rumored for several days that Pierre S. du Pont and Alfred I. du Pont of the du Pont de Nemours Company had obtained control of the Baldwin Locomotive Company by quietly buying up large blocks of the stock. The heavy demand for Baldwin shares sent the price up to 96⅞ on Saturday.

It was reported that the du Ponts and their colleagues began to buy Baldwin stock several months ago, when the issue was selling below 50. At the same time it was said that they had bought extensively of General Motors, which recently paid a dividend of $50 a share.

Baldwin stocks consist of $20,000,000 in 7 per cent. preferred and the same amount of common. The company has obtained contracts for war munitions said to aggregate $60,000,000, and is working on large locomotive orders for France and Russia.

ARRESTED FOR $350 CHECK.

Complaint Against Arnheim Came from Albany Bank.

Edward Arnheim, 37 years old, a traveling salesman, who said his home was in Buffalo, N. Y., was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Quinn and Kelly of the First Branch on a charge of passing a worthless check for $320 on the New York State National Bank of Albany. The Albany authorities were notified of the arrest, and a detective was sent from that city last night to take Arnheim back.

The arrest was brought about by the complaint of George A. White, cashier of the Albany bank. It was said that Arnheim passed the worthless check on Sept. 16.



Churchill's popularity for luncheon is but natural in view of the exceptional excellence of its

Special Luncheon 75c

Served in Ballroom With Dancing

To large numbers of Manhattan's smart women, luncheon at Churchill's affords the most delightful episode of the day.

Churchill's *Afternoon Tea Dances* are also held in high favor by those who appreciate the superior conditions under which dancing may be enjoyed here.

Enjoy Dinner or Supper At New York's Premier Restaurant

Enjoy dinner or supper at Churchill's and you experience one of New York's most delightful attractions.

Here, in an atmosphere buoyant in its spirit, distinctive in its charm, one witnesses a scene of metropolitan life not to be experienced elsewhere in interest and pleasure.

Aside from its atmosphere, Churchill's preeminent popularity for dinner is due to its famed *cuisine* in a la carte service—to its unequaled *Special Dinner* for *$1.25*—to its inimitable entertainment—*Cabaret Unique* of twenty acts.

Not only for Dinner but for Supper as well, is Churchill's thronged with New York's smart people. Dancing on main floor from nine o'clock.

CHURCHILL'S

"More than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"

BROADWAY AT FORTY-NINTH STREET

HIPPODROME

MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM.

EVERY EVG. 8:15. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:15.

First Night Thursday

NOTE The Curtain will go up for this performance AT 8:30 SHARP.

SEATS NOW ON SALE

EVERYTHING NEW BUT THE NAME

THE BIGGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD

AT THE

LOWEST PRICE

NIGHTS BEST SEATS $1.50 | MATINEES BEST SEATS $1.00

Hip-Hip-Hooray — TEN MUSICAL COMEDIES IN ONE

Sousa's Band — CONDUCTED BY THE MARCH KING HIMSELF

—AND—

A HUNDRED NOVELTIES STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE

—AND THE—

BALLET SENSATION OF THE CENTURY

FLIRTING AT ST. MORITZ

—NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT—

FIRST HIPPODROME CONCERT—SOUSA'S BAND

BEST SEATS $1.

Most Stirring Plays Seen in New York

The New York Sun says of Triangle Plays:

"A happy blending of pathos, humor, and stirring action combined to make a PROGRAMME OF EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST. Those who go to the Knickerbocker Theatre will view a DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT . . . which illustrates the highest point yet attained in the art of motion pictures, taken and DIRECTED BY THREE OF THE GREATEST MEN IN THE PICTURE INDUSTRY TODAY."

At the Knickerbocker Now

Afternoons at Two—Best Seats $1.00. 500 GOOD SEATS 50c. Evenings at Eight—50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2. Saturday Matinees same prices.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 2 WEEKS

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2.15. MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D Street. Tel. 3092 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Sat. Wed. 2:15. HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY in MOLOCH "IT IS BETTER THAN 'THE BEST WAR PLAY EVER WRITTEN.'"—Ev. Sun. After the Play Visit DANSE OF FOLLIES.

NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC Atop This MIDNIGHT Theatre.

YOUNG AMERICA "Wholesome, tender and immensely appealing."—Times. Gaiety B'way, 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. UNDER FIRE With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evgs., 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—American.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'y & 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY." LAST 8 TIMES. TUESDAY, OCT. 5TH.—Seats Thursday. ELSIE JANIS in a New Play, "MISS INFORMATION"

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE SPECIAL MRS. WHITNEY'S FASHION SHOW TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. ALSO TUESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY at 3 P. M.

First Complete and Authentic Style Show in America. The Supreme Achievement of the Style Creators of Paris and New York Exhibited on STUNNING LIVING MODELS.

The BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

PARK Col. Circle, 59th. 'Phone 9590 Cols. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. MAY IRWIN Will Reopen Her Engagement in the Successful Comedy, "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE" —TO-NIGHT— By Singing Three Song Hits: "Araby," Irving Berlin's latest, and "I've Been Floating Down the Old Green River," and "Picture Me Down Home in Tennessee." This week is benefit week for the campaign committee of the Equal Suffrage Movement for Women. PRICES: Orch., $2, $1.50; Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1; Family Circle, 25c.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT "The House of Glass" "LOOSENS A FLOOD OF HUMAN EMOTIONS THAT EBB AND FLOW, WITH DYNAMIC FORCE."

ORCHESTRA SEATS, $2.00, $1.50. FIRST BALCONY, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. "Three Acts of Good Fun."—N. Y. Sun. THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Tel. Bryant 237. Ev. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. COHAN'S AMERICAN FARCE, "HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY" "Overwhelming success of year."—Globe. with FRED NIBLO as BILLY HOLLIDAY. —SEATS AVAILABLE 10 WEEKS AHEAD.—

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT "The House of Glass" "A Gripping Romance of American Life."

ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50. FIRST BALC. $1.50, $1.00, 75, 50c

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. 23 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Matinees 2:20. Evs. $2 to 50c. Wed. & Sat. Mats. $1.50 to 50c "IT'S A MUSICAL TRIUMPH!" The Girl Who Smiles SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

CORT West 48 St. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Jebn Cort Presents the Henry Blossom-Victor Herbert Comic Opera, THE PRINCESS PAT with ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tues., Thurs. 25c & 50c. A. H. Woods "The Song of Songs" Presents

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tues. Thurs., 25 & 50c. Arthur Hammerstein Offers "HIGH JINKS"

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Messrs. Shubert Present LOUIS MANN in "THE BUBBLE"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. FRITZI SCHEFF Ralph Herz, Frank Fogarty, Muriel Worth & Lew Brice, Fred V. Bowers | ALEXANDER CARR MR. WILTON LACKAYE, Farber Girls, Ryan & Tierney, others.

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c.

VITAGRAPH B'WAY 44th St. TWICE TO-DAY and EVERY DAY 2:30 & 8:30. Prices—Mats. (except Sat.), $1, 50c, 25c; Nights & Sat. Mats., $2, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

4TH WEEK—SEASON'S SENSATION ! ! !

The Battle Cry of Peace

Written by J. STUART BLACKTON Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN SPECIAL: School Children's Matinee Next Sat. Morning at 11. Special prices (children only) Orch. 50c, Balc. 25c. No Seats in advance for this performance.

GARRICK 35TH ST., near Broadway. Phone 6597 Greeley. MATINEE DAILY. OPENING TODAY First Time NEW YORK'S CLASSIEST BURLESQUE "The Tempters." Playing Only Organized Wheel Attractions. Entire New Show Weekly. Smoking.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE. 25c, 35c, 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Oswald Brian: "The Voice in the Fog." Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Week, Pauline Frederick in "ZAZA."

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Evenings 25c to $1-Sat. Mat. Wed. Mats. 25 and 50 cts. A FULL HOUSE The Funniest Farce in 20 Years. Next Week—LOUIS MANN in "THE BUBBLE."

THE Century The Only Real Music Hall in America. CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D TO 63D STREET

ALAN DALE, DRAMATIC CRITIC AND THEATRICAL WRITER.

Wright Avenue, Bayside, L. I., Sept. 24, 1915.

Dear Mr. Wayburn:—

You have "beaten 'em" in every conceivable way—ideas, cast, scenic equipment and music. I rubbed my eyes in amazement. It was as though a magician's wand had materialized all that a vivid imagination could wish to imagine.

I congratulate you

Sincerely,

Alan Dale

NED WAYBURN'S "TOWN TOPICS" 25 SCENES. 50 MUSICAL NUMBERS. BEAUTY CHORUS OF 100 and GREAT CAST OF INTERNATIONAL STARS.

Prices Evs. $2 to 25c. Sunday Nights & Sat. Mats. $1.50 to 25c. Tues. & Thurs. Matinees $1.00 to 25c.

First Bargain Mat. Tomorrow. SEATS FROM 25c. TO $1.00.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque THE ROSELAND GIRLS Matinee Today.

ASTOR CUP RACE Reserved seats and parking space at JACOB'S TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th St. Phone 4188 Greeley. Entrance West 38 St.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Opens Wed. Ev. 8:15. DAS WEITE LAND and following nights.

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque "HELLO PARIS!" Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.



a nice round paper glass, white & translucent, safe to handle, pleasant to drink from & inexpensive enough to use once & throw away.

the Lily Cup co. 120 b'way 8318 rector

Overcoats—Silk Lined to Edge—To Measure, $25

Materials that cannot be matched in ready-made clothing. Fit that no amount of alteration could secure. Style unusual and exclusive.

Suits to Measure, $25

New and attractive fabrics in such unlimited array that you can find here almost any pattern that has attracted your attention elsewhere. Call and determine why one purchase at Arnheim's results in a permanent patron.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

HOTEL WALLICK

Broadway and Forty-third Street.

Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.

Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.

Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.

And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW 2 for 25c COLLAR IT FITS THE CRAVAT



CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Inc., MAKERS

After the Play

Whether it has been serious or merry, Shanley's will add just the right shade of enjoyment to finish off the evening.

Twenty acts filled with life and amusement—seven to one.

A pleasant variation—the excellent seven-course luncheon—75c (Music)

SHANLEY'S

Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

REISENWEBER'S 58th Street and Columbus Circle, Phone 9640 Columbus.

EXCEPTIONAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.00

(Served Daily from 6 to 10 P. M., and Sunday Noon to 10 P. M.)

DANCE DURING COURSES —:— AMPLE A LA CARTE PORTIONS

Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherrystone or Little Neck Clams, Canapé Smoked Salmon, Canapé Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Spiced Anchovies, Deep Sea Caviar.

Soups (Choice) Lamb Broth, Cream of Celery, Consommé Princesse.

Fish or Entrees (Choice) Boiled Halibut, Broiled Bluefish, Salmon Salad, Beef Tenderloin, Broiled Lamb Chops, Salmi of Squab, Sirloin of Beef.

Roasts to Order (Choice) Roast Leg of Mutton, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Half Fried Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Hamburger Steak, Wiener Schnitzel, Entrée of Turkey.

Cold Half Chicken, Roast Beef, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Chicken, Sliced Star Ham, Sliced Virginia Ham, Smoked Beef Tongue, Salami, Combination Cold Cuts, Meat Salad, Mixed Salad, Smoked Salmon, Sardines de Riga, Bismarck Herring or Marinierter, Normanna Mackerel Roe.

Salads (Choice) Green Salads, Tomato, Green-pepper, Combination.

Dessert or Cheese (Choice) Farina Pudding, Plum Tartelette, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Lemon Water Ice, Raisin Cake, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Coffee Cake, American Cream, Swiss, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

Genuine Old-Fashioned Beefsteak Dinner (Served in Grill Every Ev'g, 6-9) $1.25

MONS. ANDRE'S COLOSSAL CABARET

With a Galaxy of Stars and a Host of California Beauties, Direct from Tait Zinkand's Restaurant in San Francisco, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH GUS EDWARDS.

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 12 —:— NO ADMISSION CHARGED

Dancing on 5 Floors—Contests on Friday.

Private Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Catering. Estimates submitted.

MONSTER CABARET NIGHTLY from 7 to CLOSING

HOTELS Statler are operated, from cellar to roof, to carry out one idea: convenience, comfort and satisfaction to *every* guest.

That involves extra equipment and also extra courtesy, thoughtfulness and helpfulness on the part of employees.

It means more than good hotel service—it means *Hotels Statler Service.*

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO—CLEVELAND—DETROIT

450 Rooms 450 Baths Rates from $1.50 a day | 700 Rooms 700 Baths | 800 Rooms 800 Baths Rates from $1.50 a day

500-room addition now building Rates from $2.50 a day

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.

Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

HOTEL ENDICOTT

Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.

A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.

Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.

RATES

Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 2.50

Hotel Bretton Hall

BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.

Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up

No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

Beginning Oct. 1st

DINE AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE

Fifth Avenue at 30th St.

(J. Charlton Rivers, Prop.)

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50

FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC UNEXCELLED SERVICE

HOTEL BOSSERT

A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights; overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., B'klyn.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN

ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.

ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO.

30 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.

Humor and Pathos.

The war pictures in The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times give both the serious and humorous aspects of the war. On one page we have a cartoon picturing Austria complaining to Uncle Sam about the sale of war munitions to the Allies, and on another a picture of the capture of an Austrian spy and sniper in his hut by Italian Bersaglieri, with the little daughter of the prisoner weeping in terror at the fate in store for her father. Filled with pictures of great and little happenings of the war. Every issue is a treasure in itself. Mid-Week Pictorial, 10c, a copy. On all news stands. Bound volume, containing ten early numbers, $1, postpaid. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably tomorrow; not much change in temperature; fresh north winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,066. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ROTTEN ROCK VEIN SUBWAY MENACE

Collapses in New Work Traced to Cause of Park Avenue Disaster of 1902.

MORE ACCIDENTS POSSIBLE

J. H. Hammond Invited to Assist Experts, Who Enforce Rigid Safety Measures.

TRAFFIC BLOCKS MODIFIED

Action of Mayor Called Absurd and Hysterical, but Reports of Friction Are Denied.

The possibility of further subway accidents similar to that of last Saturday night was pointed out yesterday by Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission. This is due to the "rotten" or treacherous rock which is held responsible by engineers for the collapse of the roofing over the new subway excavation at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, and whose irregular behavior under blasting may have had something to do with the accident last Wednesday at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. This rotten rock is believed to run in a diagonal stratum across the central part of Manhattan Island.

It is known that the rock in the central part of Manhattan is difficult to work with, as there are hard and soft pockets through most of it. Particularly is this the case with a wide strip of Manhattan schist, a soft rock running diagonally down through the Forties and Thirties. Included in this strip is the cut at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, where the collapse of rock shattered the shoring Saturday night, and the section of construction about Forty-second Street, Park Avenue, and Lexington Avenue, which is the most difficult part of the new subway work in Manhattan.

The strip also is believed to include the cave-in on the eastern side of Park Avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, on March 1, 1902, when buildings at 55, 57, and 59 Park Avenue fell into the subway cut.

Known to Builders.

Major Ira A. Shaler, the contractor in charge of the section, said at that time: "We had for months been tunneling through good solid gneiss, and had no idea of the rotten rock behind the solid rock." It is pointed out also that when the idea of a crosstown subway cutting through the Murray Hill district was broached many years ago builders with experience in that region demurred on account of their knowledge of this strip of treacherous soft rock through the middle of the island.

While the cause of the Seventh Avenue accident has not been ascertained definitely, it was suggested at the time that there might have been unexpected results following an ordinary blast on account of the occurrence of pockets of hard rock in a soft strip.

Thus it is impossible, according to Chairman McCall, to say that there will be no more subway accidents. He declared yesterday that he thought the shoring in the construction work for the new subway was sufficient to withstand strain, but that there was no telling when a rock slip would make the best shoring insecure.

The workmen who were clearing up the débris at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street had to suspend work for a time on Sunday night on account of a new break in the rock on the west side of Broadway, which started as a crack and widened rapidly. Eventually some rock fell in, but no damage was done, as the workmen were fully prepared for it. Additional shoring was put in, and it is believed that this spot is safe at present.

Hourly Inspections Made.

At the important junction at Park Avenue, Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, it is believed that everything should be safe, as the work here is inspected hourly, and the shoring and braces have been found satisfactory by engineers of the Public Service Commission and the Mayor's special committee, which is looking into the safety of subway work.

John Hays Hammond, one of the most famous mining engineers in the world, was invited yesterday by the Public Service Commission to come to New York as a member of the special commission of engineers which the commission is organizing, in addition to its own experts, to look over the ground and report as to what has been done and what can be done to insure greater safety. Mr. Hammond was asked to serve in place of D. C. Jacklin, whom the commission tried to reach at San Francisco, only to find that he had left Friday on his yacht for a trip to Alaska. Mr. Hammond was reached by telephone at his home at Gloucester, Mass., but said that he wanted more time to think the matter over.

The two other members of the special commission, Edmund S. Davis, chief engineer of the Boston Subways, and Henry H. Quimby, who holds a similar post in Philadelphia, will be in town today to look the grounds over and confer with the Public Service Commission.

Officials Deny Friction.

The commission and its engineers and the Mayor's committee of experts put in a hard day inspecting. Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, said many of the regulations enforced by the Mayor and Police Commissioner Woods on Sunday to keep traffic off the streets, where the cut-and-cover construction was going on, were "hysterical, unnecessary, and absurd," but it was insisted everywhere that the Mayor and the commission were working in perfect harmony. There was no conflict in the activities of the two sets of inquirers, and it was pointed out at the City Hall that some of the streets

Continued on Page 3.

AMERICAN SERGEANT SLAIN IN HAITI FIGHT

Another Marine Seriously Wounded—Two Battles—Fifty Natives Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—One American marine was killed and ten others were wounded in two clashes yesterday in Northern Haiti, between the American expeditionary force and the revolutionary Haitian cacos, or guerrillas. The marine killed was Sergeant John Platt, who lost his life in an engagement between the marines and the cacos at a point between the towns of Petit Rivière and Delarte Bonite. Ten other marines were wounded in an engagement at Haut du Cap, near Cape Haitien. The fighting was the most severe of any in which the American forces have participated since they were landed in Haiti.

In a lengthy report to the Navy Department, Admiral Caperton states that marines and mounted patrols were sent out along the roads entering these towns in Northern Haiti, to keep open the lines of transportation for the entry of food supplies. While engaged in this patrol duty the Americans were attacked by the cacos.

The list of American casualties as reported to the Navy Department follows:

Killed—Sergeant John Platt, born at Detroit. Serving his fourth enlistment in the Marine Corps; participated in the Cuban pacification, the Peking relief expedition, the Philippine insurrection, and at Vera Cruz, Mexico. Next of kin, Mrs. Susette Blanchard, North Brookfield, Mass.

Seriously wounded—Corporal George W. Strout. Re-enlisted 1912 at Brooklyn Navy Yard. Next of kin, sister, Bessie Lehr, Baltimore.

Wounded — Privates Howard P. Youngs, Charles F. Schropp, Julius Covey, Frederick W. Remani, Geff Ellsworth Jordan, Frank J. Brandle, John Wittet, Bernard C. Glassner, and Vincent Gage.

About fifty Haitians were killed in the fighting.

LAYS BORDER ATTACKS TO MEXICAN I. W. W.'S

Carranza Agent Charges That Labor Agitators Impersonate Soldiers—American Held.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Colonel Teodulo R. Beltran, Carranzista Consul at San Antonio, Texas, will lay before the Department of Justice tomorrow information tending to show that much of the disturbance along the Mexican border is due to the activities of the Mexican branch of the Industrial Workers of the World. The local members are known as Magonistas. Most of them, according to Colonel Beltran, are engaged in railway construction work on the border. They are fanatics, he says, and believe that by making trouble intervention will be brought on and after that the land will be divided among the people.

Colonel Beltran is convinced that Carranzista soldiers are not responsible for the border clashes. Their uniform, he says, is a cheap affair, easily imitated, and the Magonistas have adopted it, he believes, to increase the international significance of their acts.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 27.—Mexicans living near Progreso Crossing have spread a story that Private Richard J. Johnson of the Twelfth Cavalry, who has been missing since last Friday's fight, was seen a prisoner on the Mexican side of the river soon after the fight. Major Edward Anderson of the Twelfth Cavalry went today to the vicinity of Progreso Crossing for further investigation of the situation there.

Two Mexican bandits who were wounded by J. B. McAllen on Friday, when his ranch was attacked, died today. Two others were killed during the fight. Another bandit from this party was captured today by Deputy Sheriffs.

POPE TELLS BISHOPS PEACE DESIRE GROWS

Termed Universal Yearning in Message to Prussian Catholic Conference at Cologne.

COLOGNE, Sept. 27, (via London.)—The Prussian Catholic Bishops attending a conference at Fulda have received the following message from Pope Benedict:

"In the same measure in which the need grows worse through the continuation of the war the desire for peace increases. We hope that this universal yearning may open up with every one the royal road which in patient human love leads to peace."

The Pope's message concludes with a plea for a peace which shall combine "the demands of justice with the dignity of peoples."

BIG MEAT CARGO DAMAGED.

Shipment from Here Hurt on Voyage, Naples Reports.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Naples says that the American steamship Sarnia, which sailed from New York on Sept. 3, reached Naples with her cargo of frozen meat badly damaged. It is reported that the entire cargo is unfit for consumption, the refrigerating apparatus of the vessel having broken down.

Agents of the steamship Sarnia were inclined yesterday to doubt the accuracy of the report from Naples. A dispatch from Naples, received yesterday by the agents, was as follows:

"Captain of the Sarnia fears some cargo damaged by bad weather in bold No. 3."

The Sarnia was loaded with approximately 2,000,000 pounds of meats by Morris & Co. of Chicago. The meat, it is reported, was consigned to the Italian branches of the Morris Company.

REPUBLICANS! USE YOUR BRAINS!

Don't Throw Away Your Votes!

In the 1914 Republican SWEEP, this county voted: Glynn, 119,000, and Whitman, Sulzer, and Davenport combined, 102,300. TO WIN NOW, your candidate must poll ALL Republican, Progressive and American votes PLUS many Independent and Democratic votes. The Progressive nominee Now is MOSS. The American nominee Now is MOSS Independent Democrats have endorsed MOSS. Perkis CAN'T beat Tammany. Republicans, make it unanimous for MOSS. Beat the Tammany-Rockefeller combination!—Advt.

NOTES OF ALLIES AT LESS THAN 98½

Better Terms Than Expected to be Offered to Investors in Anglo-French Credit.

YIELD TO BE WELL OVER 5%

Financiers Point to Vast Income of British and French People as Security.

MAY CLOSE DEAL TOMORROW

Foreign Commissioners Will Meet the Western Bankers at Chicago Conference Today.

The Anglo-French Commission, most of whose members left for Chicago yesterday, will lay before the Western bankers terms for the $500,000,000 credit to the Allies more favorable for American investors than those which have so far figured in the public discussion of this financing.

The five-year notes convertible into fifteen-year 4½ per cent. bonds, will be offered to investors at something less than 98½, and the underwriting price will be below the 97½ figure, which has been frequently mentioned since the discussion of terms began to assume definite form. This information came from bankers who participated in the final conferences here before the departure of the Commissioners for Chicago.

The fact that the credit if finally agreed upon on the terms about to be suggested to the Western bankers will offer a higher yield to the investor than had generally been expected, and that at the same time the underwriting syndicate, participation in which is expected to be countrywide, will enter the transaction on a remunerative basis, was pointed to as affording additional reason for expecting full success to attend the proposed flotation.

Security Back of Notes.

Bankers are coming, moreover, to attach greater importance to the fact that this credit by reason of its being an external loan of Great Britain and France, the only external loan of these nations, will have back of it as security the entire taxing power of the two countries, whose revenues will be at the disposal of this external loan before they are applied to loans raised within those countries themselves. In yesterday's discussion of this point in the financial district it was pointed out that the income of the British nation, the income of all its people subject to taxation, amounts in round numbers to $12,000,000,000 a year or twenty-four times the amount of this loan.

Another fact upon which stress is laid is that the foreign investments of Great Britain are very great despite the recent sale of part of its holdings of American securities. These investments of capital abroad are estimated at between $8,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000, yielding an annual return estimated at $400,000,000 to $500,000,000. At the larger figure one year's income on Great Britain's foreign investments alone would suffice to pay off the entire amount of the credit which is now proposed here. Bankers interested in the loan who discussed these figures yesterday found in them what they regarded as an entirely satisfactory answer to the question as to the security which will be back of the proposed loan. And French national income and foreign investments are also very great.

Bankers Lend Aid Free.

With most of the members of the commission on their way to Chicago, many of the bankers with whom they had been conferring in New York were meeting at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. to work out the details of the underwriting syndicate. Their announcement will follow immediately upon the receipt of a telegram from Chicago, which is expected to bring the information that bankers in the Middle West are in accord as to the terms provisionally arrived at before the commission's departure.

There is to be no payment for the services of the bankers in forming the syndicate. This is usually a large item in the cost of bringing out a bond issue, but J. P. Morgan & Co. and their associates have taken the stand that the price to the ultimate investor should only be enough above that to the underwriters to recompense the syndicate members.

Sir Edward H. Holden, Managing Director of the London City and Midland Bank, and the oldest member of the commission, had been indisposed in his rooms at the hotel for several days, and was not expected to make the Western trip. At the last moment he decided that he was well enough to accompany the party, the other members of which are Lord Reading, Chairman; Basil B. Blackett, Secretary, and Ernest Mallet of Paris. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. accompanied the party, which is traveling in Mr. Morgan's private car, attached to the Twentieth Century Limited. Sir Henry B. Smith and Octave Homberg will remain in New York.

Expect Chicago's Co-operation.

How long the absentee members remain away will depend on their reception. Confidence was expressed in financial circles yesterday that the rumored opposition of important Chicago interests would quickly vanish when the Western capitalists had an opportunity to go over the situation with the Commissioners. If that is the case, Lord Reading may be able to release the announcement tonight, but it is regarded as more likely that the news will be made public on Wednesday.

With the negotiations practically completed, Wall Street was inclined yesterday to rate the new Anglo-French notes much higher as an attractive invest-

Continued on Page 3.

Weather Helps England Against Zeppelins, Says Member of Crew—Report of a New Raid

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 28. — The story of the recent Zeppelin raid on London is told by a member of the crew in a letter which appears in the Swiss paper, De Bund. It runs:

"Of course, London is actually beyond our range, but if we can get a steady east wind and can float a considerable distance, thus conserving our petrol, it is at once within range. Unfortunately, the weather is the best ally of those English. Either there is no wind or it is too windy, or perhaps it is bright moonlight. The beginning of the month of September was ideal. Cold nights set in, with a steady east wind.

"We took with us fewer bombs, but of a specially large size. London was the objective. The river was to be our guide from the sea. We were to conserve our petrol by floating over.

"We started very early, and by 8 had arrived over the mouth of the Thames. Owing to some clouds and the engines being silent, we were not seen, as we had expected. We were so successful that we arrived at the first bridge, called the Tower. We were to cross to the north side. Searchlights caught us here, and to lighten a ballonette we had to throw the first bomb.

"Immediately the whole sky was ablaze with light from huge projectors, and the air was rent with a terrific cannonade. The guns at first could not reach us, and we dropped bombs at regular intervals, but shortly some 'blitz' began to play around us.

"We could discern dark spots of considerable size among the general glow of light, and here we droped our 'von Bohlens,' but the searchlights hampered us more than anything. They cut off the view of our objectives.

"In spite of the blitz we got rid of our cargo, and afterward, with all our engines working and plenty of essence, we sped away for our base.

"Those English are terror-stricken by our wonderful Zeppelins. The effect must have been awful because for over half an hour we could see the glow of numerous fires in the sky.

"The English land guns are useless, and we do not mind them, but on the coast they have some better ones, and we always have to be careful in returning. In the morning they always try to intercept us from Dunkirk, but we now forestall them by taking another direction.

"The great thing is always to have plenty of essence, so that one can never run short on the return, when English taubes are about."

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.—Two Zeppelins flew over Northern Holland this morning, traveling in a northwesterly direction.

Both displayed the German battle flag. They were at a great height and going fast.

A few hours later one of the airships returned to its German base.

EXPLOSION ROCKS TOWN; FORTY DEAD

Disaster in Ardmore, Okla., When Big Gasoline Tank Car Blows Up.

SHOCK SHATTERS BUILDINGS

Scores of Fires Started by Burning Oil—City Put Under Martial Law.

ARDMORE, Okla., Sept. 27.—At least forty persons were killed, and it is estimated that 200 others were injured seriously, here this afternoon when a 250-barrel tank car of gasoline exploded in the heart of the business district. The force of the explosion shook down many buildings and threw burning gasoline in every direction. A few minutes later Ardmore was at the mercy of scores of fires.

The fires were under control at 8 o'clock tonight, and the city was under martial law. Private houses immediately were thrown open to the injured. Scores of men were working tonight in the smoldering ruins along Main Street, searching for victims.

The searchers have recovered thirty-one bodies in all, and are far from the end of their task. Of the known dead twelve are negroes. The disaster caused a property loss estimated at $500,000.

Not a building on Main Street escaped damage, either as a result of the force of the explosion or of the subsequent fires. All school buildings, business houses, and residences within twelve blocks of the business district bear evidence of the explosion. Practically every window in the city was shattered.

Two workmen were busy repairing the tank car at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Suddenly one of them struck it with a hammer. A spark from the blow ignited fumes escaping through a small leak. Then there was a terrific explosion, followed by many smaller ones.

The workmen were blown to pieces. The shock shattered the Ardmore railroad station used by the Santa Fe, Frisco, and Rock Island Railroads, and the Rock Island Freight Station. Scores of other buildings quickly took fire from the flying liquid.

The flames spread rapidly until all of Main Street appeared like a roaring furnace. Thirty freight cars in the Santa Fé Railroad yards were destroyed. The pall of smoke hanging over the whole city prevented rescuers from doing effective work.

The roof of the Whittington Hotel was blown off by the force of the first explosion, but all of the guests, it is believed, escaped. At the store of Maudin & Co. scores of girls were working, and it was feared tonight that some of them lost their lives.

There were many deeds of heroism. A woman waiting at the railroad station with a baby in her arms and a 4-year-old child at her side, ran three blocks with her clothes blazing as she ran. Passersby smothered the flames with their hands. The mother was taken to the hospital dangerously burned. The children were not seriously injured.

For four hours after the explosion Ardmore was cut off completely from the outside world. Telephone and telegraph communication was severed by the wrecking of poles in the downtown district.

ENGLAND OFFERS JOBS TO AMERICAN WORKMEN

Six Months' Contracts and Passage Both Ways for Makers of War Munitions.

Agents of British steamship lines here are engaging skilled American workers on six months' contracts for employment in the munition factories in England, passage there and return being part of the bonus offered to the men. As a condition of employment, each applicant is required to prove that he is of British descent.

Advertisements sent to the newspapers, calling for machinists, turners, fitters, coppersmiths, and plumbers, read:

"Wanted for work in Great Britain; six months' contracts; only union men of British extraction eligible. Address J. G., P. O. Box 882, New York City."

Representatives of the advertising agency through which the notices were placed said they were not authorized to give the names of the steamship companies acting for the British Government.

SABONY PORTRAITS—$6 FOR 1. 204-9th Ave. (24th St.) Only address.—Advt.

EXPECT LIGHT VOTE IN PRIMARIES TODAY

Moss and Perkins Both Say They Are Confident of Winning Nomination.

SOME TAMMANY CONTESTS

Queens Has Lively Fights Over County Offices—Polls in Schoolhouses for the First Time.

Candidates who are seeking party nominations at today's primaries closed their campaigns last night. There are several locally interesting Tammany district leadership fights, but no trouble is expected. The one contest of moment in Manhattan is that between Charles A. Perkins and Frank Moss for the Republican nomination for District Attorney. Both men predicted success for themselves last night.

Polls will be open from 8 to 9 P. M. Republican leaders do not look for a heavy vote in Manhattan. If no more than 15,000 enrolled Republican voters go to the polls it would not be surprising, they said. At the Republican primaries last year, when Mr. Whitman was selected as the Gubernatorial candidate over both Hinman and Hedges, 22,000 votes were polled. The vote for United States Senator was 20,000.

The only other contest of interest outside of district fights to be decided in Manhattan and the Bronx today is that between Joseph T. Ryan and Lorenz Zeller for the nomination for Judge of the City Court.

For the first time in this city public schools will be used as polling places. This was provided for by legislative enactment, and President Edward F. Boyle of the Board of Elections will watch the experiment with interest. The schools designated as polling places are as follows:

In Manhattan—Broome and Sheriff Streets, Mangin Street, north of Stanton Street.

In Brooklyn—Tillary, Bridge, and Lawrence Streets; Third Avenue, State and Schermerhorn Streets, Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street, Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

In the Bronx—149th Street, Union and Tinton Avenues; Prospect Avenue, Jennings Street and Ritter Place; East 190th Street at Briggs Avenue.

In Long Island City—Ninth Street and Van Alst Avenue.

In Rockaway Beach—Boulevard and Academy Avenue.

In Richmond—Prospect Avenue, New Brighton; Linoleumville.

President Boyle sent a list of the schoolhouses to Fire Commissioner Adamson and requested him to exercise particular care in regard to fire hazards, and for the first time in local political history smoking will be prohibited in a polling place.

A record vote is looked for in the primaries in Queens, where the interest is centred in the Democratic fight between Paul Stier of Ridgewood and James P. Hicks of Long Island City for the nomination for Sheriff. There are 12,382 enrolled Republicans and 42,312 enrolled Democrats in Queens, and the leaders of both parties there believe that the vote will be more than 50 per cent. of the enrollment. The Republican fight for Sheriff is between Theron Burden of Long Island City and Charles McCardell of Flushing.

PRIMARY DAY IN NEW JERSEY.

Hudson and Essex Counties Have Lively Contests On.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—Factional fights in both the Democratic and Republican ranks will be decided in several counties at the primary elections to be held tomorrow throughout the State. There are no State offices to be filled at the approaching election, but the local option question has been injected into the campaign by some of the candidates for nomination to the Assembly and State Senate.

In Essex County Mayor Thomas L. Raymond, of Newark, with the support of independent Republicans and former Progressives is leading a vigorous opposition to the candidates supported by the regular Republican organization. In Hudson County the issue is between Naval Office Whitpenn and his opponents for the Democratic nomination. In Passaic County ex-Assemblyman James Blauvelt, a former Progressive leader, is making a fight for the nomination for State Senator against Thomas F. McCran, former speaker of the House of Assembly. Blauvelt is espousing the local option cause.

Wilson Coming Home to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—President Wilson will go to Princeton, N. J., tomorrow to vote at primaries for the New Jersey Legislature. He will return to Washington in time to address the Grand Army of the Republic encampment tomorrow night.

GREAT ALLIED OFFENSIVE CONTINUES; TOTAL GERMAN LOSSES PUT AT 40,000; CROWN PRINCE'S COUNTERDRIVE FAILS

Berlin Says the Drive Has Already Failed; Calls German Line of Defense Impregnable

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 28, (Via London.)—The Berlin newspapers are devoting much space to the "great offensive" in the West. The tone of the comment is one of satisfaction that the long expected attack has finally begun, and there is complete confidence regarding the outcome.

The Lokal Anzeiger reproduces the views held in official quarters, where this offensive is regarded as having already failed. It is also pointed out officially that the necessary reserves have been brought up in time at the threatened points, and that there is no prospect of the Anglo-French forces breaking the German lines.

It is added that the French and British suffered heavy losses, especially the latter at Loos, and that not the slightest ground for anxiety exists regarding further developments. German officials expect that the attacks will continue to be violent in character for several days, but they assert that the breaking of the German lines can already be set down as an impossibility.

The Kreuzzeitung says:

"Regarding the French and British reported successes, they are without significance from a military point of view. They bring the enemy no nearer to his object of breaking the German lines. Perhaps it is even more remote than ever, now that the advantage of surprise on the first attack is lost to the enemy. Those who have been fighting in the West are all confident that no breach is possible."

ALLIES HOLD THEIR GAINS

British Still Fighting East of Loos, French Attacking in Champagne.

OVER 70 GERMAN GUNS TAKEN

Number of Prisoners Swollen to 23,000, Including 353 Officers —Germans Took 7,000.

LILLE SAFE, BERLIN SAYS

Reports British Assaults to the Southwest Repulsed with Loss and the Offensive Broken.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The great offensive of the French and British forces against both sides of the elbow joint of the German positions on the western front has not slackened. No new outstanding success is reported, but, on counting up the results of the two days' fighting, the Allies find that their success has been greater than earlier accounts indicated.

It is estimated that the prisoners captured by the Allies during the rush will reach a total of more than 23,000, but this is offset to some extent by the German claims that nearly 7,000 French and British fell into their hands. French military critics reckon the total losses of the Germans, including killed and wounded, at 40,000. The Germans are reported to have lost more than seventy cannon, of which the French night report credits twenty-three to the British.

According to Paris official advices, a violent German offensive in the Argonne has come to nothing.

The British official statement told briefly of heavy losses inflicted on the Germans northwest of Hulluch, where heavy German counterattacks were carried out during the course of the day.

Berlin maintains that by means of counterattacks the allied drives have been checked with heavy loss, but as the Germans make no claims of having recovered the ground taken from them, the indications are that the allied gains on Saturday and Sunday have been generally maintained, and at some points improved, and that the fighting has reached a stage of vicious attack and counterattack which may persist for weeks.

Lacking further news of the great battle, England is awaiting developments with an eagerness not equaled since the critical days when the Germans fell back from the gates of Paris. In the meantime the public is warned to expect heavy losses, and it is suggested that the Germans, already 2,000,000 strong from the coast to the Swiss frontier, may throw reinforcements into the line for a struggle like of which even this bloody war has not yet seen.

Optimists are also reminded that the Germans are likely to put the most dependence on their second and third line defenses, relying upon machine guns and comparatively few men to hold the front line, which means that a difficult task is before the Allies.

Following is the night report of the French War Office:

To the north of Arras the situation is without modification. The enemy has reacted only feebly against the new positions occupied by our troops. The number of prisoners taken in that region exceeds 1,500.

In Champagne the battle continues without cessation. Our troops are at present on a front taken before the second position of the German defense, marked by Hill 185, to the west of the Navarrin farm, the Souain hillock, the tree of Hill 193 and the village and hillock of Tahure.

The number of cannon captured from the enemy has not yet been computed, but exceeds seventy field guns and heavy pieces, of which twenty-three were captured by the British Army.

The Germans undertook today in the Argonne an offensive movement, which was completely stopped. On four occasions they attempted an infantry assault on our positions at La Fille Morte after having violently bombarded them with projectiles of heavy calibre and suffocating shells. The enemy was able to reach only a few points of our trench along the whole of the first line. He was stopped there by the fire from our supporting trenches and has been repulsed elsewhere with very heavy losses.

There is nothing of importance to report on the rest of the front.

British Captured Eighteen Cannon.

The British official communication made public tonight says:

Northwest of Hulluch we have repulsed a number of counterattacks and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy. East of Loos our offensive is making progress.

Our captures now amount to fifty-three officers and 4,000 men, and eighteen guns and twenty-two machine guns. The enemy abandoned a con-

RUSSIANS HURL HINDENBURG BACK

His Long and Desperate Efforts to Take Dvinsk and Vileika Fail.

REFORMS FOR NEW ATTACK

Great Battle in Volhynia Fortress Region Continues, with Both Sides Claiming Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Dvinsk is still the centre of most important events. The reason for the comparative lull noticed here lies in the fact that the enemy is busy with a new regrouping for a great blow which is to be delivered. Also the Germans await new munitions, the shortage being due to lavish expenditure in former hurricane assaults.

Separate engagements on this front are favorable to the Russians, who in occupying the fortified village of Drisviaty have gained important commanding positions. The Germans have been thrown back to the place occupied when they started their violent assaults. Still more important is the failure of the German attacks on Vileika. After their repulse here, with the loss of artillery and thousands of prisoners, the Germans, recognizing the importance of the position for the protection of General Eichhorn's left flank, made a strong endeavor to reoccupy Vileika. They attacked simultaneously on both flanks and in front, but without result.

Besides holding Vileika, the Russians dislodged the Germans from the surrounding fortified villages. The junction of Molodechino is also in Russian hands.

All together the lastest battles on the Russian frontier have been marked by the utmost fierceness. The stubborn fighting was mostly ended in bayonet charges.

Both Armies Exhausted.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 27.—The German aggressive on the eastern front has become noticeably weaker during the last few days. With the increasing extent of their penetration of Russian territory, the impetuous strides with which the Germans for a time made fast headway against the Russians, carrying everything before them, have been gradually shortening up.

At the same time the Russian opposition, with the replenishment of the army's military supplies, is growing daily more stubborn, and resort is being had to bayonet attacks, with apparently all the confidence and vigor that carried the Russian arms last Winter to the crests of the Carpathians.

The efforts made to trap the Russian armies retreating from Vilna failed, as did the similar efforts made last Summer after the taking of Warsaw, notwithstanding that the opportunity for success in the Vilna region appeared much more promising. The assaults upon Dvinsk have been checked by the brilliant defense of General Ruzsky, and the operations here have come to a temporary standstill due to the exhaustion of both combatants after days of battling.

"Somewhat quieter" is the comment of the Russian General Staff on the situation around Dvinsk, but it is pointed out that this is not intended to minimize the importance of these operations. The calm does not mean their complete stoppage. German attacks continue at various points. During the last few days their greatest efforts have been made in the vicinity of Lake Drisviata, directly south of Dvinsk, where General Ruzsky threw them back from the town of that name.

The Russian Staff has information that the Germans have undertaken a new grouping of their forces for an extensive flanking operation from the direction of Novo Grodek, southeast toward Nesvige and Slutsk, on the highway to Bobrysk, the principal crossing of the great Beresina between Borizow and the junction of the Beresina with the Dnieper. This region is comparatively unincumbered with marshes and forests, and offers a favorable terrain for such manoeuvres.

East of Vilna stubborn battles are ra-

Continued on Page 2.

RUMANIA DEAF TO GERMAN URGING

Berlin Exerting All Strength to Obtain Passage of Troops and Munitions.

GREEKS COMMANDEER SHIPS

Twenty Merchant Vessels to be Fitted as Troop Transports—Allies' Offer of Aid Welcomed.

ATHENS, Sept. 27.—The Ministers of the allied powers last night formally notified the Greek Government that their countries were ready in case of attack on Serbia and Greece, or either, to land immediately a force amply equipped with artillery and other services. That force will be kept up to strength and reinforced as circumstances dictate.

The Ministers of the allied nations also informed the Greek Government that the Allies would furnish all necessary financial assistance immediately. The news of this action has given great satisfaction throughout the country.

For the moment, then, attention in the Balkan situation must move from Greece, where matters may now, I think, be regarded as in order, to Rumania. The position of Rumania becomes the one of paramount importance, and there the Germans are putting forth all their strength in order to bring the Bucharest Government to their side.

Germany's aim now is to force Rumania to side with her, and so allow troops and munitions to go through to Bulgaria, across which country they would be permitted to pass.

Rumania to Stand Pat.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 27.—The Rumanian Cabinet, at a meeting today in which the mobilization of Bulgaria and Greece was discussed, decided that Rumania should continue the course she has been following.

These new developments, it was determined, were not of a nature to cause Rumania to modify in any way the line of conduct she has pursued up to the present. Consequently Rumanian troops will remain concentrated along the national frontiers.

The Cabinet did not consider the question of establishing martial law.

ROME, Sept. 26, via Paris, Sept. 27.—The Turin correspondent of the Idea Nazionale says he has been informed that the Rumanian Government has sent to Sofia a note couched in friendly language asking an explanation of Bulgaria's military preparations.

Greece Requisitions 20 Ships.

PIRAEUS, Greece, Sunday, Sept. 26, via Paris, Sept. 27.—The Greek Government today requisitioned twenty merchant vessels for the transportation of troops, among them the transatlantic liners Themistocles, King Constantine and Patria.

CARDIFF, Wales, Sept. 27. — The Greek Consul here has received telegraphic instructions from his Government that all unloaded Greek steamers at Cardiff, Barry, and Penarth must proceed to Piraeus immediately. A dozen steamers are affected.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Mobilization of twenty classes of Greek troops will call to the colors 400,000 men. This is the official figures given by the Greek War Ministry yesterday, as forwarded by the Athens correspondent of the Havas News Agency. The War Ministry states that there is an abundance of equipment and munitions for these men.

The correspondent adds it is unknown whether King Constantine will take active command of his forces. If he does not do so his brother, Prince Nicholas, will be placed in command.

TALK OF BULGAR ULTIMATUM.

Berlin Has Unconfirmed Rumor of One Sent to Serbia.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A dispatch from Sofia, given out here today by the Overseas

Continued on Page 2.

siderable quantity of material, which has not yet been classified.

French Artois Positions Maintained.

The text of the Paris afternoon communication follows:

In the Artois district we have maintained our positions.

To the east of Souchez our advance, previously reported as having reached the destroyed telegraph line to the north of Thelus, has not as a matter of fact passed the orchards of La Folie and the highway from Arras to Lille. This advance, however, has been at all points maintained.

Along the front to the south of the River Somme there hae been fighting with bombs and torpedoes in the vicinity of Andéchy. Our artillery has vigorously counterattacksd the batteries of the enemy which were cannonading our poeitions at Quennevières.

In the Champagne district the fighting has been going on with tenacity along all the front. We have occupied at several places, notably at Trou Bricot, to the north of the Wacques farm, several positions in the rear of our new lines, where certain detachments of the enemy had besn able to maintain themseives.

The previous statement that we had captured 200 German officers is erroneous; we have taken prisoner 300 German officers in the Champagne district.

Between tho Meuse and ths Moselle and in the Lorraine distrlct there has been severe artillery fighting on hoth sides.

A violent storm in the Vosgee has for the moment suspended all operations in this district.

Lille Offensive Stopped, Berlin Says.

This ie the account of the day's fighting issued hy the German War Office:

Quiet reigned on the coast. Only a fsw shote were fired on the environs of Middelkerke by vessels of tho enemy which were lying in the far distance, and these were without rosult.

The enemy has not repeated his attacke the Ypres sector.

Southwest of Lille the great enemy offensive has been brought to a standstill hy a counterattack. Fierce separate attacks hy the enemy north and south of Loos hroke down, with very heavy losses to the British. In the region of Souchez, also, and on both sides of Arras, all attacks were repulsed with sangulnary losses. The number of prisonors has been increaced to 25 officers and 2,600 men. The booty in machins guns has been increased to 14.

The French offensive between Rheims and the Argonne has made no further progress. All attacks of the enemy, which were very fierce, especially on the Somme-Py road, well north of Beauséjour, at Fermemasiges and east of the Aisne, failed with very heavy losses to the enemy.

The number of prisoners taken there has been increased to more than 40 officers and 3,900 men.

Three enemy aeroplanes, including one French super-hattle aeroplane, were shot down yesterday in aerial hatties northeast of Ypres, southwest of Lille, and in Champagne. Two more enemy flying machines were brought down southwest of Lille, and in Champagne aviators of the enemy dropped bombs on the town of Peronne, where two women and two children were killed and many other inhahitants were wounded seriously.

Belgians' Air Raid Successful.

The Belgian official communication issued today reads as follows:

During the night of Sept. 26 and 27 there was a light bombardment of our advanced posts.

Our aviators have successfully bombarded, under a violent artillery, infantry, and machine-gun fire, the enemy cantonments at Clercken, Eessen and Keyem and the encampments at Traet Bosch, causing at that point fierce fires.

Today there was a violent hnmbardment of Ramscapelle and a homhardment of some of our advanced posts at Oostkerke and trenches to the south of Dixmude.

FRENCH WON TRENCHES IN TWENTY MINUTES

Bayonets Did Most of the Execution in the Furious Champagne Assaults.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Reports from the front say that only twenty minutes was required for the French infantry to complete the victory prepared for hy sixty hours of violent shelling, and overrun the first line of the German trenches north of Perthes, in Champagne. While awaiting the moment for the attack the French soldiers rested behind their lines, joking and putting their arms in perfect order.

The hright glow from the elow-burning illuminating rockets and the glare of exploding projectiles lighted up the entire zone of action during two nights.

"After a few hours of intense fire, our hopes that our hatteries were dominating the situation were transformed to certain conviction," says a wounded officer who took part in the hattle. "The moment for the attack was set for dawn, when the charge was sounded. Whole hattalions, reinforced hy reserves, bounded forward. The rush was so impetuous that the Germans still ailve and unwounded in the battered works, seemed dazed and unable to resist. They were disarmed and pushed back for our reserves to pick up, while the attacking line went on.

"There was little or no mueketry: the bayonet did most of the work. The proportion of dead to wounded and prisonere was large. What was left of entire companies threw up their hands at the sight of the deadly execution by the Zouaves."

The general impression of wounded men brought from the field is that the affair of Perthes is only a heginning of the French effort.

Military critics estimate that the German killed and wounded in the hattle of the last two days in the Artois and Champagne regions must easily equal the numher of prisoners taken. Hence they reckon the German total losses at not less than 40,000, equaling the size of an army corps.

GERMANS SPIRITLESS, BRITISH OFFICER SAYS

Surrendered Readily When Their Trenches Were Rushed With the Bayonet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 28.—The first of the wounded from the victory in Flanders reached London last night. One of their number, an officer with shrapnel wounds in head and shoulder, talking of the fighting hy Tuesday night, said for representative, said:

"Things are beginning to hum at last. On Friday it really hegan. We had the usual dose of heovies all day. On Saturday morning early, under cover of our artillery, the move-up started with short, sharp rushes. The German trenches were at a distance of about 400 yards.

"Our fellows went at it with rare spirit. There was eome pretty husiness with the hayonet, and prisoners, plenty of them, with their 'kamerad' cries and very ready to throw down rifles and all in their eagerness to he captured. That was the most aurprising thing of the whole husiness. Many of them were old men of the Landsturm and Landwehr, but there was plenty of young blood among them as well. They seemed crushed and exhausted—no go in them—and seemed to welcome the chance of surrender. They were practically dead heat, with nothing hut 'kamerad' or some such phrase to say.

"I got winged shortly after reaching the first line. Everything is going top hole. The boys are splendid and as game as hantem cocks."

GERMANS AT SOUAIN IN PERIL.

French Only Three Miles from Their Line of Communications.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—A great sigh of relief went up when this afternoon's bulletin announced that the gains in the Souain (Champagne) region had not only been held, but somewhat extended. The hardest fighting here seems to have taken place near the village of Auberive, about eighteen miles north of Chalons and the same distance east of Rheims.

The Germane in Champagne are peculiarly dependent upon the cross line of railway from Argonne to Bazancourt, which unites Rethel and Vouziers, the line hy which alone they can bring up large and rapid suppliss of reinforcements. At Auberives the French are now only three miles from this line, which also maintains the Germans' connections with the hills to the north of Rheims.

A brsak through at this point would he a serious matter for General von Faheck. Here, therefore, there will be absojute need of immediate and heavy roinforcements and, as the whole of the long line is still hating tried, it will not be easy to epare them from any other part. This dependence of one region upon another must always he remembered.

In March on this front, at Mesnil and Beausejour, the French attack, as it wae afterward officially stated, compelled the Germans to hring more than a division of their hest troops from the British front in the North, and eo greatly contriluted to Sir John French's advance at Neuve Chapells, as well as to the Russian defense.

RIDICULES 'SURPRISE' THEORY.

London Telegraph Says Germans Had Ample Warning of Attack.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 28.—The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial today dealing with the queetion of there heing a "surprise" in the Allies' attack on the Germans in France, argues that nobody supposes that the German intelligence service is inadequate, and asserts that, as the Alles' attack had been prepared for by artillery for several weeks, there could havo been no element of surprise in it.

"What are we to make," says The Daily Telegraph, "of the astounding fact that so many thousands of unwounded Germans were captured, to say nothing of the wounded not yet enumerated, and of the capture of 300 unwounded officers in Champagne alone. It is plain on the face of the meagre hody of facts yet puhlished that something very remarkable, and certainly without precedent in thle war, took place in the attack on the Champagne front, if not elsewhere."

The Daily Telegraph urges the authorities and the nation know the facts of the situation at the earlieet possihle moment.

KAISER TO SHIFT TO THE WEST

Will Establish Headquarters in Luxemburg, a Berlin Report Says.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Emperor William intends to remove his headquarters to Luxemhurg in October, it is aeserted in a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Instructione already have been issued regarding the transfer, according to advices from Berlin, the dispatch adds.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemhurg, through which German troops passed on their way to the attack on the French at the outbreak of the war, is close to the fighting line at a crucial point on the western front. The Clt yof Luxemhurg, the capital of the Grand Duchy, is hardly more than fifty miles in a direct line from Verdun, at which the armies of the German Crown Prince have been driving at intervals for many months.

PEAT AND STRAW FODDER.

Also, Germany Turns to Vines and Nettles for Spinning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is reported from Berlin that a concern has been formed there to try to find new materials for foddder, either through the adaptation of peat or the increased use of straw and root tops. The dearth of imports of fodder le severely felt, and chopped straw has heen gradually resorted to for feeding horses. The making of etraw flour has largely increased. The dry Summer bas made the etraw harvest exceedingly poor in some places, and the fixing of maximum prices for this commodity is expected soon.

On the initiative of the Minister of War an organization also has been formed for obtaining substitutes for spinning materials. The people are requested to gather hop vines, nettles and other suitable plants, which will be hought hy the Government for the textile industries.

The price of meat is constantly rising.

FLOUR GOES TO ALBANIA.

Sailing Ship Will Carry Cargo for War Sufferers Today.

The sailing ship Albania will leave this port for Avlona, Albania, today with a cargo of flour for the relief of the starving people of Albania. William Willard Howard, Secretary of the Albanian Relief Fund, will sail on the Albania and will personally supervise the distribution of the flour.

The cargo has been contrihuted by the Committee of Mercy, the Ohio Commission for the Relief of European War Sufferers, and the Albanian Relief Fund. The Italian Government has issued instructione for the safe passage of the Albania through the blockaded waters of the Adriatic.

LONG IGNORANT OF WAR.

Bernier, Arctic Explorer, a Year Behind History.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—Captain Joseph Bernier, the Canadian arctic explorer, has reached port on his vessel, the Guide, after a successful trip to the new land known as Baffin Island, which, in 1918, will be recognized as a Canadian possession.

Captain Bernier and his crew eet sail for the north on July 4, 1914, and it was not until the receipt of letters and papers a month ago that the Captain and his crew were informed of the European war.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

The Natal Transport Shelled by Submarines—Her Crew Saved.

MARSEILLES, France, Sept. 27.—The British steamer Natal Transport was shelled and sunk by a German submarine Sept. 17, sonth of Crete. Its crew of thirty-four was picked up and landed at Piraeus, Greece. The sailors were taken from there to Malta by the Messageriee Maritimes liner Memphis, which arrived hsre yesterday.

The Natal Transport was a steamer of 2,655 tone net. She was last reported to have arrived at Port Said on July 15.

ROUNDING UP MORE ALIENS.

One Thousand Teutons and Turks in London Are Affected.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The round-up of male Germans, Austrians, and Turks of military age in London, which had besn set for today, was carried out by the local police, beginning with this morning, and will be completed hy tomorrow.

About 1,000 men are affected, some of whom hold responalble positions.

CLYMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

ALLIED CAPITALS TAKE NEWS CALMLY

London Shows Quiet Satisfaction Over the Victory—Stocks Advance.

AERIAL PARADE OVER PARIS

120 Aeroplanes Celebrate Successes —Theatre Audiences Sing "La Marseillaise."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 28.—The London public has taken the good newe from France with a calmness which argues a correct appreciation of military values. Generally speaking, the succeeses gained eo far are regarded as better than could have been expected. It was rumored in London at the end of last week that hig movements were afoot, and the newe from the front was awaited with considerable anxiety, which is now turned to quiet confidence.

The Westminster Gazette struck the prevailing note when it remarked: "The least that can be said of the operations is that they demonstrate the possihility of things which even the stoutest hearted had begun to think impossible." The Stock Exchange showed a general advance in prices and the members displayed a restrained cheerfulness. The population has shown no indication of an undue desire to celebrate the victories, hut there is ample svidence of what an American who has been in London for the last three months eummed up as electricity in the air.

Paris Is Joyous, but Undemonstrative.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The heart of Paris is almost hursting with joy today. Yet, even while reading the communiqués of the past two days with the confidence that they are only the heginning of good newe, the city is outwardly almost as stoical as at any time since the war hegan. Still in every eye, there is a joyous gleam; every face expresses the most exalted satisfaction, and the helief that the long months of waiting, hoping, and praying are almost over.

The calm of the city amazes evsryone. Various explanations are offered. One man, of prominence expressed the opinion to me that it was "the result of over-civilization," which he regretted, in as much as he believed that the population should openly rejoice at heating its enemies. But the majority—from high officials to humhle garçons de café—all eay it is too early for cheere.

"Yes," they eay, "this is really our great offensive that some believed would never, never come; but we must still wait. We muet not really cheer until the Germans are out of France."

On all sides one heare remarks concerning the realization of the prediction I was allowed to send THE NEW YORK TIMES after my last trip to the front, which was reprinted here, to the effect that "the Kaiser said a year ago that he would take Paris before the leaves fell. This year the French reply comes before the leaves are red."

There was despondency prlor to yesterday's good news, on account of the threatened Bulgarian coup. Today, sitting on a boulvard terrasse, I heard a man say: "I wonder what King Ferdinand thinks now." The reply was: "He is probably waiting for the next French communiqué. If it is as good as today's I shall not he surprised to hear that he really mobilized to march against the Turks."

Fortunately, on my last trip to the front I passed over the portion of the Champagne country where the hattle is now raging. I am still absolutely prohihited from mentioning anything I saw there concerning the general offensive, so I shall not attempt to explain the new methods of overcoming fortified trenchee and shall not undertake to tell how the new heavy guns which had been signaling a general offensive with increasing fury for a fortnight have been able to operate so close to the lines; nor shall I deecribe how the cavalry came into its own again; nor how French ingenuity has permitted the passags of troops over acres of barhed wire ae though the entanglements did not exist. But I hope I can say I understood on that trip that this would be the section where General Joffre would strike his heaviest with the hattering ram he had been welding so patiently, so slowly, and indifferently to the suggestions of the "hurry-ups" all the Summer months.

That Joffre outguessed the Germane is shown by the fact that a few days before the attack a facetious German in an aeroplane dropped messages over the French lines which read: "Don't try to he clever; we know the date you propoee to attack." The messages, however, were dropped over a part of the line where an attack had not been planned. The Crown Prince choee the eame date for his offensivs in that uarter, which reliahle reporte assert was easily repulsed.

The champagne country, where the French are advancing, is as different from the fat valneye of the Marne as Winter is from June. It is the most desolate-looking country in France, being nothing hut chalky steppes. There are no villagee of more than a few hundred inhahitants in the entire section. The country reminded me of a rolling sea on a gloomy day, with breakers away off on the horion, which were German trenchee, white against the sky on account of earthy work and sacks covered with chalk. The vegetation is extremely sparse—what little there was so beaten by artillery that it reminded me of a beard several days old. I understand that the attack began in a downpour of rain that would intensify the general moroufulness of the scene.

There is no doubt that the attacks of the last few days are only the beginning; that we may expect, unless all signs completely fail, an increasing pressure for the next four weeks. The French arrangements, both in Champagne and Artois, are perfection to the last detail; so that when the climax of the offensive is reached the Paris populace may permit itself some cheers.

But, as tonight's Temps says: "At this hour, more than ever, the thoughts of the entire nation are with its soldiers, hecause it is their bravery that ie making the greatness of the new country after the victory."

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Parisians received the news of the allied victory soherly. The newspapers issued unusually large editions, and official hulletins were read from the stages of the theatres last night, the orchestras playing the "Marseillaise." There were no other general demonstrations.

A report was spread that many trains carrying wounded soldiers were arriving outside Paris, but later it was learned that theee trains were filled with German prieonere.

At one point in the environe of Paris yesterday 120 aeroplanes went into the air in a spontaneoue demonstration of joy over the victories for the arms of the Allies in the north and east. This point from which they rose is one of the railway transfer etations of the Paris helt line, and the arrival of ten trainloads of German prisoners brought the first indication of the successes.

One airman after another rose, waving the tricolor, until 120 machines were manoeuvring.

Psrisians who had heard that German prisoners were passing through the euburb went there in considerable numhers today in the hope of seeing them as they went by. The excursionists brought camp stools, lunch baskets, and opera glasses with them. The hest observation point was the railway hridge, and here the thickest of the expectant crowde assembled. The only prieonsrs seen all day, however, were three who belonged to a detachment which had been kept at the point for some time, but the sightseers were fortunate enough to witness the passing of a trainload of captured machine guns.

Orders have heen given to send prisonere from the front only at night.

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES SCOUTED BY BERNSTORFF

Calls Reports "Pure Inventions" —Says the Catholicos Wrote Under Pressure.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, in a letter made public here today, declared that the reports concerning alisged atrocitiee in the Ottoman Empire were "pure inventions." The Ambassador's letter, written under date of Sept. 23 and addressed to Aram Sevsaly of this city, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Defense Union of America, who asked for a definite statement, was as follows:

In reply to your letter I beg to inform you that, according to recent official and authentic rsports received hy this German Government and transmitted by this embassy to the Government of the United States, the alleged atrocities committed in the Ottoman Empirs appear to be pure inventions.

Without doubting the good faith of the Catholicoe, I heg, however, to call your attention to ths fact that his Holiness is writing under pressure of the Russian censure. Yours very truly, J. BERNSTORFF.

The reference to the Catholicos, or Primate of the Armenian Church, was hased on a report recently puhlished, in which he declared that the extermination of the Armenian race throughout Turkey was being carried on under official direction hy an organized system of pillage, deportations, wholesale execution, and massacres.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople was today instructed to inquire into reported outrages against Armenians in Turkey and to ascertain if any victims are American citizens hy hirth or naturalization.

So far nothing has been received from the embassy at Constantinople to indicate that American citizene have suffered, but American mission property has been taxed and threatened with confiscation. The report of the murder of two American missionaries is etill unconfirmed.

TURKS EXPELLING PRIESTS.

Sending All the Catholic Clergy from Constantinople.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A Sofia dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"According to private advices from Constantinople, the Turks are expelling all Catholic priests from that city."

AUSTRIA ACCUSES ITALIANS.

Official Statement Says They Fired On Red Cross Hospital.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The official etatement issued yesterday at Vienna contains the following:

"The activity of the Italians yesterday wae confined to heavy shelling of the Red Cross Hospital at Gorizia, which is marked conspicuously by the Red Cross flag. Italian ehells etruck the hospital five times. One ehell exploded in the operating room. Fifty-three other shells fell in the immediate neighhrhood of the hospital.

"This action was contrary to international law. It served no military purpose, as there were no troope in that immediate vicinity."

The Austrian official statement of Sunday as received by way of London did not contain the foregoing, which apparently was stricken out by the British censor.

VIENNA, Sept. 27, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Italian frontier was issued tonight by the Austrian War Office:

"In the Italian war theatre the situation is unchanged. Attempts hy the enemy to approach our positions on Monteplano were repulsed. On the northern border of the plateau of Doherdo an attack by a detachment of Bersaglieri failed before our entanglements."

ROME, Sept. 27.—An official statement from the General Headquartere of the Italian Army, dated Sept. 27, says:

"Small engagements were fought on the day of the 26th at Dosso Casina, on the southern slopes of Monts Altiesimo, (Monte Baldo,) st Malga Secondo poete in the Morte Coston zone, on the slopes of Monte Romhon, (Prezo and Potoge,) and on Monte Nero. In every case the enemy were repulsed, leaving a number of prisonors in our hands.

"In the Piczzo basin our artillery dispersed an enemy column which was descending the valley of Koritnica and hombarded enemy working parties on Monte Romson, forcing them to scatter.

"On the Carso, on the extreme left wing of the portion we occupy, our infantry surprised the enemy and made notable progress in the direction of Peteano, entrenching themselvee in the positione that they won."

RUMANIA DEAF TO GERMAN URGING

Continued from Page 1.

Newe Agency, says it is rumored that Bulgaria has sent an ultimatum to Serhia, and that the diplomatic representatives of the Entente Powers at Bulgaria are preparing to depart.

The dispatch adds that this rumor has not been confirmed.

NO ENTENTE WITH GERMANY.

Bulgarian Premier Quoted as Saying So—Friendly to British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 28.—Constantine Stephanove, Profeseor of English at the University of Sofia, who is at present on a mission in this country to explain the poeition taken up with regard to the war hy Bulgaria, has communicated his ideas to a representative of The Morning Post. Stephanove said:

"Before leaving for England I had a long conversation with Premier Radoslavoff, who had been informed of my intended journey, and he said:

"'You can tell the English peopls that Bulgarians entertain toward them the very friendliest feelings. Between the two nations there is an historical bond of sympathy. We on our part do not forget that in the past England has heen the champion of Bulgarian unity and Bulgarian independence.'

"I ventured to aek what I should eay to my English friends supposing they aeemed to think that even if the entente powers agreed to the realization of Bulgarian ideals Bulgaria would still he powerless to help them, hecause of some eupposed understanding with the central European powers, whoreupon he said:

"'Tell your English friende that if the Entent powers pledge themselves to eatisfy our eacred wishes and legitimate claims we shall at once throw in our lot with them. That is my policy, and even if it were not I could not do otherwise. If I did there would at once he such an outburst of popular feeling that no Government could stand against it.'

"I then asked him whether there was any truth in rumors to the effect that Bulgaria had entered into certain ohligations toward the Central powers, and he replied:

"'None whatever, either with the Central Powers or with Turkey. My aim for the present is to remain neutral as far as I poeeibly can until the time comes when the realization of Bulgarian ideals compels me to take action.'

M. Stephanuove added:

"At the worst Bulgaria will remain nsutral. Never will she throw in her lot with the Teutonic powers against her old friend England."

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TURKS ARE USING DOGS AS SCOUTS

Let Them Loose at Night Against French Patrols, Who Shoot Them.

RAID BY BRITISH AIRCRAFT

A Hangar Destroyed and Shipping Damaged—Turks Claim Success in Gallipoli Operations.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A British official communication eays:

"The recent operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula have heen confined mainly to attacks from either side hy aircraft, to bombardments by artillery, and to mining.

"On one occasion the Turks opened a heavy artillery fire along our front at Suvla and Anzac, which appeared to be the prelude to a general attack. It was followed by an attack by a emall force only on the right centre at Suvla. The enemy was easily dispersed hy our rifls fire. Twice subsequently much the eame thing happened.

"More than once enemy aeroplanes have attacked our aircraft base, but the hombs dropped did no damage. In return our aeroplanes counterattacked with bombs and blotted out a hangar and did some damage among the shipping at Burgaz.

"During the night of the 24th the Turks let loose watchdogs against the French patrols. The dogs were all shot."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27, (via Berlin, hy wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Part of the positions on the Turkish left wing at Anafarta which had been occupied by the Entente Allies in the Gallipoli Peninsula operations has heen retaken by the Turks, according to an official statement issued at Turkish Army Headquartsre today.

According to an English official who arrived in New York yesterday from the Dardanelles on his way to Ottawa, the Allies are confident that the strait will be forced and Constantinople captured before November.

ALLOW STILL MORE BREAD.

German Children Get Additional Pound a Week—Appeal for Poland.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"The bread rations in Berlin have been increased again," says the Overseas News Agency. "Children between 9 and 11 years will be allowed one pound a week more.

"The Catholic Diocese of Cracow will observe Nov. 21 as a day for prayer and the collection of money for the deetitute of Poland. The Polieh clergy have appealed to Roman Catholics of the world to assist persons in the region devastated hy the Russians."

CONCEALED THEFT FOR YEAR

Friend Betrayed Clerk Who Admits He Stole $1,369 Payroll.

Regarded for five yeare as one of the most trusted employes in the big silk house of Peirel Buhler & Co. of 260 Fourth Avenue, Henry Schneider, 21 years old, of 454 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, yesterday confessed that he had robbed his employers on Oct. 16, 1914, of $1,369.60. He had since spent all the money on girls and frivolities. A fellow-employs told of the thefts.

After his confession Schneider was taken before Judge Malone, in General Sessione, and held in $3,000 bail. Schneider also confessed that he had stolen two gold watches from a Mr. Wuest, a member of the silk firm, two years ago.

RUSSIANS HURL HINDENBURG BACK

Continued from Page 1.

ing in the region of Vilelka, where the Germane have succeeded in advancing northward of Vilelka to the eastward of the railway running from Molodechno to Vilelka and Polotsk. Battles are also progressing southwest of Vilelka, but the latter point and Molodechno junction still remain in Russian hands.

From Lida and the Gawia River the Germans have succeeded in moving eastward to the village of Idis, where they brought heavy artillery into action. This put a stop to the progress of the Russians toward the village of Horodetz.

By intensive operations there the Teutons evidently are trying to flank the forested region between the Niemen affluents. Simultaneously they are continuing their movement southeastward from Novo Grodek in the direction of Nesvige and Slutsk in an endeavor to reach the highway from Slutsk to Borbrysk, as a movement directly at Minsk from the right bank of the Niemen from Podgurle, as well as from Nesterka, would bend the front considerahly and might expose the German armies to attacks on their rear or their flank.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 28.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says it ie reported from the eouthern front that the Russians have reached Kovel, and that the Austrians have evacuated Brody. During the retreat the Austrians threw a great quantity of supplies into the River Styr.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Austrians Say Russian Offensive in Volhynia Has Been Broken.

VIENNA, Sept. 27, (via London.)—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

Ae in East Galicia and the Ikwa region, the Russian counteroffensive has been broken in the Volhynian Fortrees region. Yeeterday the enemy evacuated poeitions northwest of Dubno and in the Styr eection near Lutsk and fell back in an easterly direction. The hridgehead east of Lutsk is again in our hande.

On our front south of Dubno there have been local skirmishes and artillery firing.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (via London.)—The following official report of the operatione on the Russian front was issued today:

Eastern theatre of war:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenhurg: In the Gulf of Riga, Ruselan mon of war, including one ship of the line, were attacked by German aviators. Hits were observed on the line ship and on a torpedo boat destroyer. The Russian fleet steamed away in a northerly direction as quickly as possihle.

On the southwestern front of Dvinsk another position was captured from the enemy yesterday. Nine officers and more than 1,300 men were taken prisoner, and two machine guns were captured.

West of Vilelka our attack continued. South of Smorgen we repulsed strong counterattacks of the enemy. Our troope made progress between Krewo and Wischnew. The right wing of the army and the army of Prince Leopold have reached the western bank of the Niemen at Schtschersel. Serwetsch and the Szozara have been cleared of the enemy. East of Baranovicbi the enemy still holde soms small bridgeheads. Fighting continues along the entire front.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged.

TRAP GERMANS IN MARSHES.

Russian Cavalry Kill or Capture Three Companies.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"Fighting of extraordinary violence is proceeding around Dvinsk. An important success for the Russian cavalry is reported, involving the defeat of a strong enemy column near Lake Tohighiry.

"The Russians, taking advantage of their intimate knowledge of the country, led the enemy to the marshy ground, where they surrounded him on three sides, exterminating or capturing three complete infantry companies and taking much booty."

TO NURSE RUSSIAN WOUNDED.

American Red Cross Mission Expected in Stockholm Today.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27.—Ira N. Morris, the American Minister to Sweden, has just completed arrangements with the Russian and Swedish Governments to facilitate the journey to Petrograd of a large contingent of the American Red Cross.

Nine doctors and thirty-nine nurses and a large quantity of supplies, in charge of Chief Surgeon Dr. Carey A. Snoddy, and Supervising Nurse Anna Reutinger are expected to arrive in Stockholm tomorrow from the United States.

NORWEGIANS HUNGRY, BUT PILING UP GOLD

Scarcity of Food Alarms the Nation and Prices Soar, While Banks Gain Millions in Deposits.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 8, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Something very close to a panic is spreading over Norway and Sweden, as a result of the alarming scarcity of provisions and the unprecedented prices whicb are demanded for the simplest kind of food, Norway is on the point of following Sweden's lead in prohibiting the export of all provisions.

The advance in prices in Norway is approximately the sams as in Sweden, but in some cases it has been even more marked. Herring, which is one of the main articles of food among the peasant population, are from 2 to 4½ and 5 cents apiece, and the price of oatmeal is 250 per cent. higher than it was before the war. Meat prices have reached the highest level ever known in Norway.

However, Norway's economic and financial condition is better than before the war. Norway's tremendous exports, while they have drained the country of necessary provisions for home consumption and carried masses of the people to the verge of starvation, have brought a tremendous amount of money into the country.

The Bank of Norway—the Government's bank—had a year ago $20,000,000 in gold in its vaults. Today it has $40,000,000. A year ago it had issued paper money to the extent of $5,500,000 beyond its deposits, while now with the same amount of paper currency in circulation, it hae a reserve of $3,000,000.

Deposits in private banks are at present $30,000,000 greater than a year ago.

BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK?

Germans Report One Lost and Two Damaged by Zeebrugge Batteries.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (by Wirsless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—One British warship was sunk and two others were damaged in the attack by a Britieh squadron on German batteries along the Belgian coast, especially at Zeebrugge, simultaneously with the launching of the new allied offensive movement on land, according to the following German official statement of Sept. 26:

Britieh ehipe attacked the German coast hatteries, especially at Zeebrugge. The attack failed, and, after one ship had been sunk and two others damaged, the ehipe withdrew.

The foregoing claim of losses inflicted upon the Britieh naval forcee attacking the Belgian coast was omitted from the German official statement as cahled through London yesterday.

FRENCH TRANSPORT SUNK.

Athens Reports the Disaster—Liner Transylvania Safe.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (by Wirelees to Sayville, N. Y.)—"A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Athens eaye that a French transport steamer of 5,000 tons bas been sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Libyan Sea," saye the Overseas News Agency. "The steamer was carrying coal from Malta to Cyprees."

The agents of the Anchor Line received a cablegram from the head office in Glasgow yesterday afternoon saying the reported sinking of the steamer Transylvania off the Island of Crete on Sept. 21 was false. This was in reply to a cabled inquiry regarding the safety of the Transylvania sent to Glasgow after the report had been publisbed in the afternoon newspapers.

ITALIANS STOP GOLD SHIP.

Find $20,000 Coin for Germany Aboard a Spanish Packet.

GENOA, Sept. 26.—The Spanish packet Luie Vavee, hailing from Valenzia, has been seized by the Italian police. They found aboard her $20,000 in gold which was destined for Germany.

Captain Llorca was arrested.

WANTED

A discriminating investor, to purchase a first-class income property in New York City, which we own but must sell at once. The property is located in the heart of a rapidly growing section, and is fairly worth $170,000 to-day, but can be secured for very much less, by a comparativeiy small cash payment, and upon easy terms. An investigation will prove this to be an exceptional opportunity. It is requested that only principals or their authorized representatives reply to this advertisement. Address Box C 321 Times.

ROMANCE IN WORK OF SUPPLY COLUMN

Philip Gibbs Writes of Caravans of Motor Lorries That Take Food to England's Troops.

"OLD HARTLEY" IS FAMOUS

Seemed Doomed to the Scrap Heap, but Was Always Saved, and Is Now Cheered Everywhere.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Philip Gibbs, writing in The Daily Chronicls from General Headquarters on "Bringing Up the Grub," says:

"Pious men in the trenchee, who are also very hungry men, utter their little morning prayer of 'Give ue this day our daily bread,' and, after sniping a German or two, wait impatiently for breakfast. Their prayer is not unanswered, and already at the break of dawn, along many highways of war in Flanders, the divisional supply columns are coming up from railheads to refilling etations with the army's food. They are the life preservers of this fighting men—who take their grub for granted. If these long caravans of motor lorries were to lose themselves on the way, or get cut off by the enemy (eome of them had to be abandoned in the great retreat), it would be a disaster for British arms. Because, as Napoleon said, an army fights on its stomach.

"The other morning, sitting hy the side of a young captain of one of these columns, whose motor car led the way for all his lorries, I realized the romance of our progress in the light of dawn. Outwardly there was nothing romantic or advanturous about ue. An artiet would not have found a picturesque subject, perhaps, in this long line of heavy motor wagons, painted a dark green, spaced out along the road like a fleet in line of battle, and loaded with bread and meat and groceries. Fowls cluttered away from our wheels, frowsy Flemish girls came yawning to the doors of squalid cottages and flung out dirty watsr on the sidewalks; only the boom of guns, rumbling intermittently, came as a reminder that we were in the war zone, and not much heyond range of the enemy's great guns. Where was the romance here?

"Well, I knsw where it was becauee for a little while I had been living with the column, and soaking in the epirit of it, and hearing all its story since those days in August a year and more ago, when it came up the Seine to Rouen with thirty-eight lorries in an eight knot tramp, and then plunged straight away into the bloody tumult of Armageddon. As the Captain led the way to the refilling station, there was more hehind him than hully beef and biscuits, or pickles and marmalade. There was history behind him, of wild days and nights with an army in retreat, of a column of supplies searching for hrigades which had gone astray down the roads, of narrow escapes from bursting shells and hostile cavalry, and of Winter months when men hitched on the slope of a steeply cumbered pavé had had an irresistible attraction for all his lorries. * * * The division had alwaye heen fed. That was the main result of all his struggles, and the chief credit to the column. Good enough, it seems to me.

Drivers Proud of Their Work.

"I underetood the sentiment of this young officer—carefully concealed hehind a slight air of boredom and the upward twist of a fair muetaohe—when at the cleaning parade in the afternoon he went along the line of lorries and pointed out their various characteristics. The drivers and loaders were greasy men just then squatting beneath the chassis with oil-rags, or polishing up the engines until they shone like silver and gold, but as the Captain passed telling the tale of each lorry, as though of a heroic chariot of war, the men listened and their eyes brightened with the pride of engineers who have taken a tramp steamer and urged on its boilers to rough many an ugly sea.

"'Old Hartley,' said one of them, 'that was a great day at Meaux, when we nearly got cut off by the Germans. Do you remember, Sir? We'd hardly time to cross the hridge before it was hlown up.'

"To me each lorry seemed the twin brother of the next until I had learned more about them. But the officers and men of the column knew each one at a glance, and for them it had an individual character.

"There was 'good old Hartley'—always cheered along the road by the boys who were at Mons and Le Cateau. I traveled on it myself, back from the refilling point, and eure enough, as we passed a hattalion on the road, the men grinned, and shouted out, 'Good old Hartley! Still running?' For months she has never failed to bring up the supplies to the ammunition train, dodging ahells on her morning trips.

"Then there was 'old Lazenby,' sometimes called 'Bubbles.' She had been through many a narrow shave, and had got bogged scores of times, and had almost been scrapped until the master mechanic, who loved all the column this eide idolatory, had put in some new spare parts, and tightened things up a bit, and kept her on the road. It was the same with 'Hosie' and 'Jacobs' and 'old Carter Paterson'—their medical history is so full of details that thers are not many of their original parts left, and only the outer body and the inner soul of the lorry remains unchanged after all this patching up and refitting of fans, radiators, cylinders, magnetos, cardan shafts, axles, valves, pistons, and dle cases.

"'There were times,' said one of the drivers of 'old Hartley,' 'when it seemed impossible to save her.' 'She's gone at last,' said my chum. But down we'd go, tightening up a screw here, or tying on a bit of string there—anything to keep her going—until we could get to the journey's end, and, sure enough, here she is still, God bless her!'

"Out of the thirty-eight lorries which came out a year ago, twenty-three still remain, and were spick and span on the road when I traveled with them a day or two ago.

German Officer's Heroism.

"'I had a German officer sitting where you are,' said the driver of 'Hartley.' 'He was frightfully wounded, so that I had to put one arm around his neck to keep him from slipping, while I held the steering wheel with the other hand. My chum offered him a piece of bread, but he shook his head and said, "The men first." After we had fed the others—all in a fearful and famished state—he ate ravenously. I think that was fine of him. * * * I ehall never forget the awful condition of the wounded. I shiver when I think of it all now. But we

AUSTRIA AGREES TO RECALL DUMBA

Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, So Notified Informally, He Cables State Department.

FORMAL ANSWER DELAYED

Austrian Envoy Cancels Sailing Reservation on Rotterdam and Awaits Safe Conduct.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Austro-Hungarian Government will recall Ambassador Dumba, according to information sent to the State Department by Ambassador Penfield from Vienna. The formal reply of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the note from Secretary Lansing asking for Dr. Dumba's recall has not been received, but Mr. Penfield has been informally acquainted with the fact that the Vienna Government will recall its Ambassador. Mr. Penfield has been instructed to make clear informally that "leave of absence" for Dr. Dumba would not satisfy the request of the United States for the recall of Dr. Dumba.

Dr. Dumba has been desirous of sailing for Europe on the Rotterdam, scheduled to leave New York tomorrow, but no safe conduct has been given to him for the passage through the British lines. The State Department has received from the British and French Governments a safe conduct for Mme. Dumba.

Chargé d'Affaires Barclay of the British Embassy called on Acting Secretary Polk at the State Department today and later the Secretary said that the necessary information which would assure Dr. Dumba's unmolested passage would be arranged by wire within a few hours if Vienna's acquiescence in the American request for his recall should arrive in time.

The remaining copies of the documents taken from James F. J. Archibald by the British Government at Falmouth, which were understood to have been sent on the White Star liner Cymric, which arrived from Liverpool at New York yesterday, have not reached the State Department. An erroneous report was current in Washington this afternoon that these documents had been received and turned over to Acting Secretary of State Polk. A high official said that the State Department did not know positively whether these documents were sent on the Cymric or on one of the American line steamers not yet due in New York.

The Cymric flies the British flag and instructions were given to Ambassador Page, on account of the loss of American mails on the Arabic and Hesperien, not to place any more State Department mail pouches on British steamers for the present. Ambassador Page indicated that he would place the documents on the Cymric.

WON'T SAIL ON ROTTERDAM.

Now Expected Dumba Will Get Away on Nieuw Amsterdam Oct. 5.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 27.—Ambassador Dumba, it is learned, will not sail on the Rotterdam next Wednesday. It is said the Rotterdam reservation has been canceled and a new reservation made on the Nieuw Amsterdam of the same line, the Holland-America, sailing Oct. 5. Dr. Dumba's secretary tonight refused to confirm the report, saying, "There has been no change in Dr. Dumba's arrangements," and Dr. Dumba himself refused to make any statement and said he should not have anything further to say while he remained in America, as he felt he had made too many statements already. As to the recall of the Ambassador, it was said that The Associated Press dispatch giving the news was the first information received regarding the action of the Austrian Government.

The fact that Dr. Dumba had canceled his provisional reservation on the Rotterdam was confirmed here yesterday. No reservation has been made for Dr. Dumba on the Nieuw Amsterdam, sailing Oct. 5.

BOTHA'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Rode Over German Mine That Loose Horse Afterward Exploded.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 28.—Although the war, so far as South Africa is concerned, is over, every scrap of news which reaches Australia concerning General Louis Botha—the fine spirit of the former Boer Generalissimo against whom many Australians fought not many years since—is read with intense interest. So also with accounts of the arduous but successful campaign he conducted in German Southwest Africa.

Major Harry Trew, who was at the head of Botha's bodyguard, bse written to a cousin here showing that Botha came within a hair's breadth of being killed by a German mine. He says:

"We have been trekking day and night, and even when the various columns had a day's halt we got no rest because we had to ascort the General from column to column. We saw very little fighting on the advance, as the German tactics were to delay us as much as possible without risking a battle; so their opposition took the form of long-range sniping, mining all roads and passes, and poisoning all the wells as they fell back.

"We had to have analysts with all the scouts to test the water. This was a difficult matter, as they used everything, from Cooper's (sheep) dip to the bacillus of cholera.

"God is undoubtedly on our side, for the escapes from mines were truly wonderful. The favorite form was one in which a thin steel rod projected about an inch above the surface of the ground. This steel firing pin ran through a tube, at the bottom of which was a thin glass tube containing a high explosive. Any pressure on the pin broke the glass and fired the charge, which often consisted of twelve boxes of dynamite. With them all we lost only ten men killed and twenty wounded. They got on one's nerves badly, though, especially during a night march. The General, staff, and bodyguard rode over one, which was afterward fired by a loose horse. In Kuba's Nek our engineers discovered and exploded eighty-four of these mines.

"The General is a great source of anxiety to me. He does not know what fear is, and as soon as a shot goes off he fidgets until he gets up to the firing line. He is a most charming chief to work for, and as a General would, in my opinion, take first place in any army in the world. His strategy is bold and farseeing. His combinations over a vast front invariably come off as he has planned them. Local success or failure does not elevate or depress him. All his attention is fixed on the big objective. While always trying to turn his enemy out of strong positions by wide flanking movements, he is quite prepared to fight when anything is to be gained by so doing.

"I entered Windhoek, and my Sergeant Major had the honor of hoisting the Union Jack there. I managed to get the flag that was presented to the Governor by the Kaiser. It is a huge thing that used to be flown on State occasions. It is red, black, and white, with a large double eagle in the centre and the royal crown over it. Did I tell you the inscription carved on the captured German guns we got? I think it is rather fine—'Ultima ratio regis.' ('The final argument of the King.')"

BARE BRONX BEAR BEARS UP BRAVELY

Suffers Penalty for Defying Fashion and Going About All Summer Without His Furs.

SHIVERS IN AUGUST BLAST

September Brings Back Ivan's Sofa Pillow Stuffing and He Has Hopes for the Winter.

The recent visitor to the Zoological Park in the Bronx may have noticed shambling up and down in one of the bear pits a disconsolate bear with a coat like a badly moth-eaten rug and indications of a disposition that matched his adornment. That is Ivan, the 1,300-pound Alaskan bear, the largest of his kind in the collection. If the visitor were to inquire as to the reason for the unkempt appearance of Ivan's coat, Charles Snyder, head keeper, would unfold a tale of trial and tribulation in which Ivan and his coat hed the chief part.

Ivan is just regaining his hair as protection against the long and cold Winter that the Indians predict is coming. In the hot months the bears shed their coats, end as Snyder says, this simple act of nature does away with the services of a barber. Ivan did not begin to shed his fur until late in the Summer, and the keepers were much surprised by the delay. The warm days were upon the Bronx and the other bears were in fine trim to withstand the heat before the big beast showed signs of losing his covering. Long after the usual time when the Alaskan bears get rid of their heavy clothing, big Ivan lumbered about his pit looking so uncomfortable that Snyder on his way to the reptile house used to go out of the way to avoid seeing his uncomfortable friend.

"The big 'un is shedding," was the announcement made one hot day by Keeper Toomey.

Snyder, much interested in the report, went out to look. He described what he saw afterward to his friends.

"Ivan was not shedding in the ordinary sense," he explained. "His shaggy hair was just coming out like a rain fall. As I looked he rubbed against an iron bar, and when he moved off you could see where the bar had rubbed the fur off just as though he had been sidewiped by a giant safety razor. It was interesting, but I knew then that there was going to be trouble. There always is when anything out of the ordinary happens among animals.

Fills Zoo Sofa Cushions.

"It may be of interest to note that within four hours after the keepers first noticed that Ivan was losing his hair one of the bear keepers gathered enough hair to fill three sofa cushions. This just shows how fast that bear became bald."

Within two days Ivan's loss of bulk was a source of amazement to visitors. The complete shedding of the long shaggy Winter hair from his massive frame was as complete as was the surprise of the Zoo men. Ivan appeared fully a third smaller than during the cold months.

The first trouble came because Ivan could not reconcile himself to be a quick-change artist. Snyder says that after he caught sight of himself in the pool in the centre of his cage he became so despondent that it was necessary to draw the water off. The authorities feared he might attempt suicide, so Snyder said.

"Ivan just used to mope. He and I were great friends, but he became so ashamed that he took to hiding so that he could not see him. One of the keepers, I forget which one, wanted me to put a calico wrapper on Ivan, but I did not consider that a remedy, but an added humiliation. Poor old Ivan. There were days when he could not be lured into the sight of visitors. I used to go into the pit and call him out, but he would look at me just as though he would have said: 'I can't, Cherlie. I haven't got my clothes on.'"

In time this modesty was overcome, and Ivan got to enjoy his fitness for hot weather. Then another trouble arose. He shed so fast that his coat came very susceptible to temperature changes. On very hot days he was all right, but with the slightest droo in temperature Ivan would shiver like a sufferer from chills and fever. Strange to say, this gave him added value as an attraction, Snyder said, and he explained it by saying that upon a warm day the sight of a great animal shivering from cold was a comforting sight to the nerspiring visitors who thronged in front of the cage. Of course, Ivan had to do this before company, for the cold interest of the bear cave was too much for him.

Big Bear in a Mackinaw.

The troubles of Ivan attracted so much attention that a Western visitor donated a Mackinaw with which to keep Ivan warm. The plan appealed to Snyder, and he and two other keepers undertook to persuade the bear to wear the coat. It took them nearly two hours to get the great brute into it, and then it took half the employes of the park to restrain the indignant animal from "taking his spite" out upon his volunteer clothiers. For a time there were lively times around the bear pits, until Ivan succeeded in tearing the Mackinaw off, and got to comfortably shivering again. The only success in this direction was that Ivan was persuaded after some weeks of training to wear a woolen muffler to protect his throat.

Among animal men the case aroused discussion, and they agreed that there was pressing need for a hair restorer. This need was intensified because Ivan succeeded in wearing off even the fuzz on one side by rubbing against the bars, and he suffered grestly on windy days when he unintentionally exposed that side to the wind. Bill Snyder of the Zoo in Central Park wrote Snyder of the Bronx (not relatives) a letter in which he advocated the efficacy of sheep milk, the great Central Park hair restorer.

The use of this remedy was considered for several days, but was decided against on the ground that it was too sticky. Charley Snyder wrote that he did not intend to make Ivan a great fly paper monument, but a report reached the Bronx that Snyder of Central Park had charged the refusal to use his celebrated remedy to professional jealousy.

With the passing of Summer another trouble threatened. After shivering throughout the Summer there was danger of his freezing to death with the coming of Winter if the hair did not come on promptly. For a time there was every indication that this was to be the case, but only a few days ago Toomey came to the reptile house bearing to Snyder the glad news that there were indications that Ivan was about to take on his Winter overcoat. Tufts of hair were coming out all over the beer, he reported, and Ivan was working himself into a perfect frenzy of rejoicing.

Still a Moth-Eaten Beast.

At the present time Ivan is about as moth-eaten an animal as one can see in a tour of the Zoological Park, but he is happy and so is Snyder, for both feel that their Summer troubles are over.

"I suppose," said Snyder yesterday, "if I had used the Snyder hair restorer the keepers in Central Park would be taking the credit. Nothing doing. It's just nature getting in her work. If that bear has any more trouble I shall have nervous prostration. Ivan's all right now, but his weather side is still sensitive."

The lesson from all this," commented Curator Raymond Ditmars, who stood by while Snyder related his troubles, "is that one should see the disastroue effects of going against fashion's decrees, for last Summer the proper thing was to wear fur. Ivan was terribly out of fashion, and this caused all the trouble."

POLITE BUT FIRM TO MRS. BOISSEVAIN

Officials, in Asking Her to Leave Italy, Seemed to be "Bowing Her Out."

DUE TO HER PACIFIST VIEWS

She Arrives from Genoa on the Stampalia — Will Now Do More Work for Suffrage Amendment.

After being courteously requested to leave Italy by the officials of the Government on account of her "pacifist" writings, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain received another shock yesterday when she arrived from Genoa on the Italian liner Stampalia and was told by the Immigration Inspector that she could not land as an American.

When the purser made out the passenger manifest he put down Eugen Boissevain as a Hollander and his wife as an American living in New York. The Inspector explained to Mrs. Boissevain that she had lost her citizenship by marriage. Her husband, who was standing by the table in the dining saloon, where the Inspector was examining the alien passengers, said: "Never mind. I shall have my citizenship in two months, and then Mrs. Boissevain will become an American citizen again."

Mrs. Boissevain said that after going over in May on the American liner St. Paul she traveled through France to Italy, intending to write a series of articles on the Italian side of the war.

Arriving in Rome early in July she called on the Minister of War and made application for a permit to go to the front. After considerable delay she was notified that no neutral writers could take part in the proposed tour of correspondents to the Italian war zone. She circumvented this order by getting cabled instructions to act as correspondent for a Canadian newspeper, and finally managed to get permission to join a party of correspondents visiting Vincenza, Brescia, and Padua.

Mrs. Boissevain said that owing to delay in getting to these places the Italian Army had gone further ahead and the trenches and camps were all deserted. On Sept. 1 she was recalled to Rome, by order, it was said, of Baron Sonnino, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. When she arrived in the capital she called at the Foreign Office to ask for an explanation of her sudden recall and was shown into the office of an official styled by his subordinates "Chief of the Cabinet," who politely informed her that the pacifist articles she had been sending home were not approved by the Italian Government.

Mrs. Boissevain inquired if it were true that a protest against the giving of permission to a woman American correspondent to visit the front had been lodged by American correspondents. The Italian official admitted that such was the case, but assured Mrs. Boissevain that it had nothing to do with the Foreign Minister's order that she be recalled.

"Are you sure that this protest did not influence the Foreign Minister in any way to cancel my permit for the front?" she asked.

"Not at all, my dear lady," the Chief of the Cabinet replied. "Though the protest was made, your return to Rome is due entirely to your pacifist writings."

"But don't you believe that war is had?"

"We all think that war is a horror, but we don't want it diluted upon. It is not politic to have war presented from a pacifist point of view," was the reply.

Mrs. Boissevain gave this account of her interview with the official to reporters yesterday on board the Stampalia coming up the harbor from Quarantine to the pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street. She said that she had been treated with the utmost courtesy by the Italian officials, who made her feel that she was being "bowed out of their country."

Mr. and Mrs. Boissevain managed to get a permit for four days' sightseeing in Venice through the Marquis de Bagnio, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and they also visited the Red Cross Hospitsl at Venice, which was filled with wounded soldiers from the front.

Mrs. Boissevain said they were going to their home at 247 Fifth Avenue. She intends to do all that she can to get men to vote for the equal suffrage constitutional amendment, which is to be presented in November.

BARON ISHII, SELF-MADE MAN

New Japanese Foreign Minister Rose to Place by Hard Work.

TOKIO, Aug. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Baron Kikujiro Ishii, Ambassador to France, who has been named Foreign Minister, is a self-made man, risen from the ranks. He knows considerable about the United States and what are known as the "American problems." In 1907 he was sent to San Francisco and also to Vancouver to study the anti-Japanese movements.

The coming of Baron Ishii does not mean the effacement of Baron Kato, his predecessor, from power and influence. Baron Ishii is the close friend of Baron Kato, and was recommended for the post of Foreign Minister by Kato, after, it is understood, Viscount Chinda, Ambassador to Washington, had declined.

The man who will direct the Foreign Office in this difficult period is capable and tactful and modest in bearing. All Japanese public men are careful in speech; Ishii is especially conservative, but he gives the impression of frankness and sincerity. He has worked hard all his life. Above all things he has labored patiently. He is the most patient man in the Japanese diplomatic service. That was his record at Paris, where, for several years, he has sought to understand something of Western diplomacy so that his own country might profit. With patience especially he labored to place loans for his country in the markets of Paris and London.

It is no secret that Baron Kato will continue to be consulted by the Cabinet as to the foreign policy. The impression prevails at Tokio that Kato could have remained in the Ministry, but he was nettled at the criticism of the way he handled the Chinese negotiations. His friends believe he will return to active power at a later period.

SAVE ROOSEVELT'S HOUSE.

Watchman Spoils Plan to Burn Navy Secretary's Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 27.—An attempt to burn the handsome $50,000 home of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, which overlooks the Hudson, three miles north of this city, near Hyde Park, was made early this evening. The fire was extinguished by the fire company, of which Mr. Roosevelt is a member.

Men who are remodeling the historic old mansion had left all hour before Charles Tarponing, the night watchman, saw the flames coming from the building. The damage will not reach $200. The authorities found excelelor stuffed under the first floor of the building.

NOTES OF ALLIES AT LESS THAN 98 1-2

Continued from Page 1.

ment. It was said that, large as the amount is, the bond dealers expect a ready sale. A banker with important Chicago connections said the big packing interests not only would not offer any opposition to the loan, but had already indicated their intention of taking a large amount of the notes. Their support is looked to as important in swinging many banks carrying Armour, Swift, and Cudahy money into the syndicate.

Scattered objections are still coming into banks from disgruntled depositors with German sympathies. Most of the banks received yesterday a letter from the Chamber of German-American Commerce expressing the opinion that it would be "most improper" for any American bank or trust company to jeopardize its depositors' money by investing it in a loan to "any one of the belligerents."

Some amusement was caused by the fact that in several instances this letter reached institutions which last week bought German war bonds as an investment.

SUMS UP GERMAN POSITION.

Imperial Bank Chief Reviews Conditions of the Third War Loan.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Rudolf Havenstein, President of the Imperial Bank of Germany, reviewed the financial and economic position of the country at a meeting today of the Executive Committee of the bank. His remarks are reported as follows by the Overseas News Agency:

"The gold influx has again increased, after a short period of relaxation. In the last three weeks the gold reserve has increased 8,000,000 marks, ($2,000,000,) notwithstanding sold shipments in considerable amounts to foreign countries, for reasons well known.

"Loaning institutions hold securities to the value of only 262,000,000 marks for money borrowed for the second war loan. There is a gold cover of 43 1-3 per cent. for circulating Treasury notes.

"The increase in note circulation is due to lack of sufficient currency for use in Belgium and the occupied territories in the east. The civil population and the troops need currency of small denominations for their daily needs. The gold which was in circulation formerly in those territories disappeared before they were occupied.

"The third war loan, according to reports now at hand, amounts to 12,066,000,000 marks. Some subscriptions, including those from the army, for which the time was extended, are still outstanding.

"Economic conditions have been adapted entirely to the changed conditions. Iron and steel production have reached 70 per cent. of the amount in times of peace. The figure for coal and coke production are still higher. In spite of the call to arms of a majority of railway workers, traffic has increased considerably. The figures for July established a record surpassing that of peace times.

"Deposits of saving institutions have increased to such an extent that not only were the unusual demands of the third war loan satisfied easily, but there is available cash still to be disposed of. All classes of the population utilized their savings for the war loan, which was thus a people's loan in the true sense of the word.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26, (via London Sept. 27.)—A large number of Turks, all of moderate means, subscribed an aggregate of nearly $500,000 to the third German war loan as an expression of sympathy for Germany. Virtually all the subscriptions were for small amounts.

OFFENSIVE AN AID TO LOAN.

New Yorker Herold Suggests That It Was "Ordered from New York."

Under the caption "A One-Day Success for the Sake of the Loan," the evening edition of the New Yorker Herold yesterday intimated that the Allies' advance in France was mere bluff. It said:

"The Allies have begun an offensive on the west front, which attained some success in the first days, and which probably provides for our already despondent Briton papers the long-wished-for opportunity to report in great letters a victory of French and English arms. As for that, it is not so difficult to begin an offensive, but very difficult to continue it. Only in the next few days can it be told whether this is a case of more than local and temporary successes. It is to be expected that it is a case of one-day successes of the Allies and nothing more.

"We cannot rid ourselves of the thought that it is a case of momentary events, which aimed less at great military than at financial success. In other words, was the advance ordered from New York in order to create a better situation for the Pump Commission of the Allies? The circumstance, too, that at the same time the Russian Army, or what is left of it, was galvanized may be connected with the loan."

KAISER GIVES 40 MEDALS.

Two Score Have Received Order of Pour le Merite in This War.

BERLIN, Sept. 1. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Forty prominent figures in the preeent war, ranging from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to the commandant of a German submarine, hes been, up to Aug. 1, decorated with the Order Pour le Mérite, the highest military service medal within the gift of the German Emperor. Eight of those forty have received the additional gold oek leaves, with which the order is sometimes decorated as a mark of social favor.

The order is now 175 years old, but it has only been since 1810 that it has been conferred exclusively for extraordinary service in war. King Frederick William III. in that year stipulated that he would not "loan" it for any other cause, and three years later created the oak leaf complement to the order.

The names of those who have earned the Pour le Mérite in the present war are almost without exception known all over the world now, though many of them, probably the majority, had never been heard of before the present conflict began. Many were not even known in Germany. Here is the list:

Emperor Francis Joseph, General von Emmich, General Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Zwehl, Lieutenant von der Linde, General von Beseler, General von Quast, Lieut. Gen. Ludendorff, Captain Otto Weddigen, Col. General von Woyrsch, General Field Marshal von Mackensen, General Litzman, General Scheffer-Boyadel, Lieut. Gen. von Morgen, General von Mudra, General von Falkyenhayn, General Otto von Below, Lieut. Gen. Kosch, General von der Marwitz, Col. General von Einem, General Riemann, General Fleck, Prince Eitel Friedrich, General Field Marshal von Buelow, Col. Gen. von Kluck, Archduke Frederick of Austria, General Conrad von Koetzendorff of Austrie, Major General von Skeekt, General von Linsingen, General von Francois, Archduke of Saxony-Altenburg, General von Plettenberg, Lieut. Gen. von Kretusl, Captain Kersing, Major General von Zieten, General von Bothmer, General von Gerok; General von Stolzmann, General von Gallwitz and General von Claer.

The extra oak leaves have been conferred on Hindenburg, Beseler, Mackensen, Emmich, Falkenhayn, Marwitz, Linsingen, and Ludendorff.

IMPROVES THE SKIN

This effective treatment for Skin troubles usually works a noticeable improvement over night on inflamed complexions and surface disorders.

POSLAM

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RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' PATHETIC TRIBUTES

Rude Verses in Memory of Fallen Soldiers Written by Comrades.

MARK LINE OF RETREAT

Some Epitaphs Breathe Vengeance and Hope of Victory, but Most Express Only Affection.

In the wake of the Czar's retreating legions there follow a number of poets, who inscribe crosses on rocks, trunks of trees, or fence posts of ruined homes, little tributes to the dead. Unadorned by any fine style or metaphor, this untutored muse visits the trench or battlefield, expressing the simple emotion with which the Russian soldier in a few lines of an epitaph, often washed away by the next day's rain, seeks to perpetuate the memory of a fallen comrade.

These writings appear to one searching for curious mementoes of the battlefield in nooks and corners of a roadside, along forest edges, or wherever a favorite comrade may have been buried. And they are buried in the strangest spots, for war makes beggars even of the dead, and they cannot choose their resting places. Sometimes, when the exigencies of battle require haste, the slain are heaped into huge ditches, and over the mound is erected a rude birchwood cross, with a single line, such as "Here lie men who died for the Czar," and nothing more.

But, for the most part, the Russians try not to neglect their dead. Sometimes, with the hope that human hand may return to care for the graves, they bury them near a peasant's hovel, now desolate and shattered by cannon, or on the banks of some quiet stream, where the dead may listen to the perpetual solace of murmuring waters. Or they range a dozen or more fallen soldiers around the foot of a tree, which, swaying and sighing in the wind, becomes, in the superstition of the mujik, inspired with the breath of the souls whose bodies lie beneath.

Thus the Russian surrenders his dead comrade to the communion of nature. His farewell tribute will be contained in a few lines of verse written on a cross, on the white bark of a tree, on a stone, or on anything near the grave that will carry the tracings of a pencil.

Some of them ring with hope in ultimate victory and proclaim in naive bombastic terms the almighty power of the Czar to vsnquish the enemy. Some of them even threaten the Germans with retribution for invading the sacred soil of Russia. But most of the epitaphs, avoiding harsh notes of vengeance and hatred, breathe nothing but affection for a dead comrade.

A young Russian officer who lingered like a truent along the line of msrch picked up msny of these verses wherever they were legible, and sent them to the Novoe Vremya, the leading newspaper in Petrograd, with a request that they he printed. And, not having a D'Annunzio or a Kipling at the front, the Novoe Vremya printed them, not as literature, for they are far from that, but as revealing better than any official report from the battle front the morale of the Russian soldier in the face of defeat, sdversity, and death.

Here is an example. The scene is a secluded corner of a Polish forest in the battle zone, where a number of soldiers have been buried in graves carefully trimmed with sod. Each grave bears a rough wooden cross, and on one of them the following lines were written:

Sleep, dear brother. From all earthly misfortunes thou art sped.
For Russia, for the Czar, and for truth thy blood thou hast shed.
Upon each recorde of the Church shall be written thy name,
And God shall receive you, dear brother, in His own holy name.
Brsve are the hesrts you sscrificed mother, children, and wife.
Now must we conquer or, like thee, perish in the strife.

Another grave, near the edge of a stream, is that of a certain Ivan, described as a "brave, jolly fellow, killed while in a battle on the Dniester." His comrades, who gathered over his body, penciled the following tribute on a tree near by:

It is not long since you came among us, oh, Comrade,
And no better servsnt in battls the Czar ever had,
Yet around your grave we have already etood.
And erected thereon a simple cross of wood,
An ikon, and sn image lamp, sll roughly made.
So that you might hear the blessed serensde.
For have we buried you from all whom you hold dear,
And only we, your comrades, have gathered near,
Under the hum of bullets snd shrieking shrspnel's scream.
To consecrate a birchwood cross upon your grave of green.
Hostile the sod under which you proudly lie,
But in our memory, Vanya, your soul will never die.

Over the grave of a soldier, who spent many a homesick night in the trenches and whose longing for wife and child was finally ended by a bullet through the heart, is written:

They need no longer expect you, dear comrade.
Yet, in your sleep of death he not eo ssd.
The Czar will guard all whom you cherished—
Your wife, your child. We, too, shsll watch them
In memory of you who perished.

But bitterness and hatred find expression in a bit of verse written over the grave of an officer who was killed in a hard-fought battle which resulted in defeat for the Russians:

Gathered about thee after the heat of battle,
We offer eternal tribute to thy memory:
And, standing upon the graves of brothers,
Vengeance we swear upon our enemy.
Then let us rush once more into the conflict
with all our might:
And either as conquerors we return or we
perish all in the ficht.

Four lines written on the bark of a tree around which were hurled some officers of a Siberian regiment, who journeyed all the way from a flowerless land to die on Polish soil, are as follows:

Bring flowers, sweet Polish children,
Flowers to strew where we lie slain.
Flowers that bloom when May is golden:
Bless we have come far to die in vain.

Whitney to Build New Hangars.

Harry Payne Whitney of Westbury contemplates the erection of a number of hangars on the site of the old shipyard on Manhasset Bay at Port Washington. Mr. Whitney, who recently announced that he will make flights on Long Island in his hydroaeroplane, applied to the Town Board of North Hempstead for the lease of land at Barrow Beach on Hempstead Harbor at Roslyn to erect several hangars. Yesterday the board was informed that Mr. Whitney had decided to make the flights over Manhasset Bay instead of in Hempstead Harbor.

BITTER DUMA ATTACKS ON THE BUREAUCRACY

Favoritism and Graft Held Responsible for Russia's Military Disasters.

To what lengths of denunciation of the bureaucracy's conduct of the war the members of the Russian Dume, recently prorogued by the Czar, have dared to go is indicated in reports of speeches sent by mail to the Journal de Genève—they were not telegraphed to Western Europe, probebly because of the Russian censorship—and published in its issues of Aug. 31 and Sept. 1.

In the debate of Aug. 14, speaking as a representative of the Constitutional Democrats, M. Adjemoff directly attributed the shortage of munitions to the policy of the Government from the beginning of the war of confining its orders to a few favored contractors, whose facilities were inadequate for the supply of the requisite amount of war material.

"When Deputy Chingarieff," he said, "made an attempt in August, 1914, to draw the attention of the War Office to the country's new needs, when he tried to discuss the question of a general mobilization of industry, what did General Soukhomlinoff (the Minister of War, who has since been removed) say to him? I hope the answer of M. Soukhomlinoff will be the subject of investigation by the high court which has just been established.

"The nation recognized the character and the magnitude of the struggle end saw that, without the industrial organization of the country victory was impossible. The Government did not understand this, and when the representatives of the nation explained it, it still refused to understand. Then developed this state of things unheard of in the history of Russia: the people demanded a share in responsibilities, asked only to participate in the organization of the country, and they met only contempt and a self-conceit that bordered on crime. (Cries of 'That's so!')

"In disorganizing the country as it has done, has not the Government played into the hands of the enemy? Who is the chief culprit? Remember, gentlemen, that outside of the problem of munitions there are the problems of the fuel and food supplies and of the railways. Remember that throughout the empire it has not only refused to let the country organize; but has promoted disorganization. Whenever the nation has undertaken to do something it has met the greatest opposition on the part of the Government. Chief among these factors of disorganization has been the former Minister of the Interior, M. Maklakoff. Today, when the question is put as to the responsibility of the Minister of War, who has not furnished the army with munitions, is it not also in order to look into the responsibility of this silent statesman as he is called, who has plunged the country into such a predicament? Is it to be allowed that the man who has disorganized Russia sit in the Council of the Empire and take part in the debates on the organization of the country?"

M. Adjemoff then proceeded to argue in favor of a law creating a sub-Ministry of Munitions proper, which has since been realized—and added:

"But whatever solution you adopt, you must determine that the Munitions Committee attached to the Ministry of War shall be directed by a man who possesses the confidence of the country. The legislative chambers cannot content themselves with enacting a law the execution of which is intrusted to some hureaucrat out of a job.

"The important thing is that the Government has finally arrived at the comprehension of the fact that, without the nation, it can not win the victory. It has declared that it recognizes this truth. It recognizes that what it has organized in the past must be transformed, and transformed by us. That, gentlemen, is our victory, the victory of public opinion, and the lesson, alas! this terrible moment. Mr. Lloyd George said recently in the House of Commons that in raining shells upon our troops the Germans were destroying the chains of the Russian people. That is strictly true. The Russian people are free today, and are going to organize the delver for victory."

Speaking at the same session of the Duma, M. Douroff, a Siberian Deputy, asserted that the Government agents refused to buy horses for the army from the peasants, confining their purchases to a few great breeders, who bought the peasant's rejected stock and resold it at a profit. Siberian farmers, he said, had sold oats to the Ministry of Agriculture for 40 or 45 kopecks (20 or 22½ cents) a pood, (about three-fifths of a bushel,) which had been sold in Russia proper for one rubles (about $1). He cited several cases in which the army had received supplies of hay which was entirely rotten, and said that repeatedly the Commissary Department had set fire to forage depots two or three days before the order to retreat had been given, in order as the soldiers believed, to destroy the evidence of their swindling operations. "It looks like a repetition of the history of the Russo-Japanese war," said M. Douroff.

Similar frank recognition of Russia's administrative shortcomings, and a determination to minimize the defeats attributed to them, are voiced in a letter to the Journal which, with some deletions by the Russian censorship, was published in the Aug. 29 issue of that newspaper.

After admitting the magnitude of recent reverses, the correspondent, writing from Moscow, says:

"But the sombre picture of the evacuation of Galicia and Warsaw has its bright side. Discouragement has not taken root, but instead of yielding to it we are taking part in a great movement of public opinion, of personal initiative, the best and even the mediocre elements having recognized the necessity of exerting themselves and no longer leaving everything to a bureaucratic administration.



A 3-Cent Piece Among Pennies

BENJAMIN HARRISON was the shortest man at a banquet. A friend laughingly asked if he felt at a disadvantage among so many tall men. "Quite the contrary," said Harrison, "I feel like a 3-cent piece among pennies."

We specialize in "Shorts" in both Suits and Topcoats, possessing all the *smart style* of regular-size garments.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, leave Hudson Terminal, New York, 7:16 and 8:25 A.M. Returning, leave Fair Grounde 4:45 and 6:45 P. M.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, leave Hudson Terminal, New York, 7:16, 8:25, and 11:12 A. M.
Returning, leave Fair Grounds 4:45, 5:45, and 6:15 P. M.
For time of regular trains from Pennsylvania Station and Hudson Terminal stopping at Fair Grounds, consult Ticket Agents.
Pennsylvania R. R.

ROTTEN ROCK VEIN SUBWAY MENACE

Continued from Page 1.

closed had been considered dangerous by the Public Service Commission.

Mr. McCall last night sent to the Mayor a letter which conveys a hint of friction in its criticism of the Mayor's statements:

September 27, 1915.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel,
Mayor, City of New York,
City Hall, New York City:

My Dear Mr. Mayor: Your favor of the 27th was brought to me through the kindness of Mr. Lewis, end replying, I beg to say that in the judgment of the commission the restrictions placed upon the traffic over cut and cover work may be so modified that they will apply only to exceptionally heavy or heavily laden trucks, classifying within such description trucks that, with or without their loadings, will exceed ten tons, and that even such vehicles be allowed to proceed over the decking as they approach from side streets and safe to go to a point of destination within the block for purposes of loading or unloading, and, in case of contractors, that no prohibition at all be placed upon their vehicles of any description; but in all cases where traffic is indulged over the deckings that there be a rigid enforcement of a speed limit not to exceed eight miles an hour. It is my judgment that this treatment of the subject will adequately meet the situation from a viewpoint of safety.

As to the recommendation on the Lexington Avenue work, an error was made in suggesting that the bracing be done between Forty-second Street and Forty-third Street, as our work does not come south of Forty-third Street, but the Engineering Department will take this subject under advisement at once and report their views upon it.

I appreciate fully the findings of the Engineering Department of your committee that so great a proportion of the subway work is safe for traffic, but I am concerned about, although I do not understand, the assertion that "from Twenty-sixth north to Third-third Street" "there exists within this district a grave danger at the present time," because

Firstly—From a point just north of Thirty-third Street to a point north of Thirty-third Street, Broadway as now braced has not been disturbed at all by subway work.

Secondly—The details you state were to be presented to me were not given and I am informed cannot be had for at least two days.

Notwithstanding, however, and for the purpose of our mutual efforts to keep each apprised of our progress, working to a common end, I may advise you that work has been constantly going on to bring about the highest degree of safety.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD E. McCALL, Chairman.

The morning saw the opening of traffic on many streets which had been closed pending investigation, in many places additional shoring had been installed and at others where roadways crossed subway cuts on timber supports it was found that the bracing was sufficient to prevent a collapse. Engineers and workmen were putting in additional braces all night, but it was nearly 7 o'clock before all the crosstown lines of the New York Railways Company were in operation.

The closing of long sections of Broadway and Seventh Avenue to north and south traffic resulted in much congestion on Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and was felt all day long in a slowing of vehicles all over the city.

In response to pleas of the Broadway Association, supplemented by a committee of merchants headed by R. H. Macy & Co., the police did their best to act some relief by allowing traffic between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-ninth Streets. From the lower side of Thirty-seventh to the lower side of Thirty-ninth the street area was roped off; below that persons afoot were allowed, and vehicles were permitted to cross at Thirty-sixth to take the half block above Thirty-eighth Street on the eastern side foot traffic was allowed on sidewalks all the way, but from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-ninth Street only those who could give an account of their business were allowed to pass.

Two Theatres Reopen.

The Casino Theatre, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, and the Knickerbocker Theatre, in Broadway, just above Thirty-eighth, were open last night, although the Knickerbocker's patrons had to go in by the side entrance from Thirty-eighth Street. J. F. Downie, manager of the Hotel Marlborough, characterized reports that the hotel might have to shut down temporarily on account of the impossibility of getting coal in from Broadway.

"The streets at present closed to all up and downtown vehicular traffic are Broadway from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-ninth and Seventh Avenue from Sixteenth to Thirty-first Street. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue street car lines are not running through between these points and the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street crosstown line is fixed up. Other surface car lines will be resumed as rapidly as traffic is permitted on Broadway at Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-ninth Streets, and on Seventh Avenue, at Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first.

The committee of engineers appointed by Mayor Mitchel recommended the removal of all traffic regulations on Flatbush Avenue in Brooklyn, and in Manhattan on Broadway south of Twenty-sixth Street, on Varick, Canal Street and West Broadway, and on Seventh Avenue south of Sixteenth Street, as well as on several crossings. Additional bracings have been recommended at other points, particularly on Lexington Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, where the New York Central has removed the west wall

FIGHTS WILL OF LAST OF TWO OLD CHUMS

Niece Charges His Physician Influenced Albert Scharf in His Testament.

BURIED BESIDE HIS FRIEND

Aged Man Lived with Fellow-Veteran of Civil War—Both Alike Even In Their Dress.

The hearing of the suit of Agnes P. Anhagen of Woodland, Cal., to break the will of her uncle, Albert Scharf, a civil war veteran and retired hotelkeeper, will begin before Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn on Monday. The suit is based on the charge that undue influence was used to produce the will, which left the greater part of the property to Dr. Charles G. Purdy of 191 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, and to Max Ritterhausen, a nephew of Mr. Scharf.

In the last year of his life, Mr. Scharf, who died on May 18, 1915, had become attached to Dr. Purdy. In November, 1914, he made the will, which revoked an earlier will in favor of Maurice Feiger, who for years had stood in the relation of a ward to Mr. Scharf. The plaintiff, who also was ignored in the will, made accusations against Dr. Purdy in her suit.

A year before he died, Mr. Scharf, who already had considerable property, inherited the entire estate of Jacob Liebmann, but it is said that the total value of his estate will be less than $25,000.

The friendship between Liebmann and Scharf began at the close of the civil war, in which both served. Scharf lost his left leg in the Wilderness. He borrowed $500 from Liebmann and started a hotel in 1865 at Canal and Chrystie Streets. Liebmann entered the dry goods business.

The two men, both of whom remained bachelors, lived together at 180 Eldridge Street. As they grew older they became inseparable. Each wore a black broad-brimmed felt hat, and they had their clothes made after the same pattern by the same tailor. They wore gold watches of the same design, and each wore a large diamond ring. Every year they went together for two months to Saratoga Springs or Sharon Springs, where they became well-known figures. They made wills, each living his entire estate to the survivor.

Became Baby's Friends.

The housekeeper of the two rented the third floor of the dwelling in Eldridge Street about twenty-six years ago, when they were away on their Summer vacation, to a family with five children, although instructions had been given that the apartment was not to be rented to families with children. They grumbled at first, but later struck up a great friendship with Maurice Feiger, then 2 years old, and the youngest of the family. When they moved to an apartment in 151st Street, near Broadway, they induced the family to let Maurice, who was then 6 years old, live with them. He remained with them until he was 14.

After that Feiger spent Sunday and two or three nights a week with the old man. They later moved to 915 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, and six years ago Scharp became ill and delirious. The veteran had suffered frequently from pains in the amputated leg, and ever since the civil war had stuck to a remedy which had been given to him at the time, consisting of a dose of strong medicine followed by a tumblerful of whiskey. His serious illness at this time was due to his loyalty to this remedy.

Liebmann and Feiger sent for Dr. Charles G. Purdy, who lived in the neighborhood. The patient, because of his ravings, was barred from several hospitals, but finally was admitted to the Kings County Hospital, where he remained three months. All this time he was treated by Dr. Purdy. He not only recovered, but outlived his friend Liebmann, who was more than 70 years old when he died, on May 22, 1914.

The old men had planned to be buried beside each other, but a hitch here arose, because Liebmann was a Jew and Scharp a Lutheran. This difficulty was overcome by their joint purchase of a plot in the part of the Cypress Hills Cemetery where both Jews and Gentiles are buried.

Quarrelled With Feiger.

After the death of Liebmann, Dr. Purdy began to attend Scharp, and a little later the old man and Feiger had a violent quarrel. Scharp demanded from Feiger a diamond ring worth $500, which had belonged to Liebmann. Feiger refused to part with it. The old man raised his cane and ordered Feiger out of his house. Feiger wrote a letter to Scharp making various charges against Dr. Purdy, whom he held responsible for the quarrel. After that the separation between Scharp and the young man became permanent. On May 18, 1915, less than a year after the death of Liebmann, Scharp died. He was buried, according to his last instructions, beside Liebmann, and the funeral service, though it was not Jewish, was performed by the Rabbi who had buried Liebmann.

His will gave $4,000 outright to Max Rittenhausen and $4,000 outright to Dr. Purdy. After providing for several small bequests, it divided the remainder of the estate between the two who were made executors. A codicil, made out on a letterhead of Dr. Purdy five months after the will made, left Feiger $500, and said:

"Note: It was my intention to give to the said Maurice Feiger a larger amount than the above designated $500, bu this conduct toward me since the death of my dear friend, Jacob Liebmann, has been so cruel and unkind that I have left him nothing in my last will and testament."

The codicil was witnessed by Dr. Purdy himself and by Benjamin L. Bancroft, a druggist, living near Dr. Purdy. Mr. Feiger denies all the allegations against himself. If the will is broken he will lose the $500 bequest. Nevertheless, he is to be one of the witnesses for the contestant. He is employed in the office of the Jobson-Gifford Company at 30 East Forty-second Street.

LEVINE STICKS TO HIS STORY

Describes In Court How He Says Unionists Killed Worker.

In a cross-examination lasting nearly eight hours, counsel for the seven members of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union on trial for murder in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court endeavored yesterday to break down the testimony of Isaac Levine, a garment worker, who testified he saw Herman Liebowitz, a strikebreaker, clubbed to death in front of the union's headquarters, at 85 East Fourth Street, on the night of July 31, 1910. Abe Levy, one of the lawyers for the accused, also tried to force an admission from Levine that he was helping the prosecution out of revenge, having been expelled from the Cloakmakers' Union, but the witness stuck to his first story.

Lawyer Levy asked the witness to illustrate before the jury what he saw of the attack upon Liebowitz. The assault was then enacted, without any blows being delivered. Lawyer Levy acted as Liebowitz, and Levine, the witness, and the court interpreter assumed the respective rôles of Morris Stupnicker and Morris Sigman, two of the defendants. The witness and the interpreter then pushed the lawyer from the step leading to the witness stand, resorting to none of the violence, however, that was used in the attack on Liebowitz.

Under cross-examination, Levine said he noticed no marks of blows on Liebowitz's face as he was being pushed out of the union headquarters. But he saw Stupnicker and Sigman strike the man somewhere about the head and then throw him into the gutter, after which they, with some of the other defendants, "stepped on Liebowitz with their feet."

TOOK TIPS FROM ALIENS.

County Clerk Schneider Says He Forced Out Three Clerks.

Three clerks employed in the Naturalization Bureau were permitetd to resign yesterday by County Clerk Schneider instead of being dismissed for taking tips from aliens who applied for their citizenship papers. There had been much complaint against the tipping vice and of the evil that grew out of it—lack of attention and brusque treatment if no tip loomed near. The rule of "no tips" was made. The attention of the clerks was called to it, and when several of them were caught tipping they were warned. Many warnings did not seem to do some of the clerks any good. Then the drastic treatment of forcing the men out was resorted to.

"The men who call here for their citizenship papers," said Mr. Schneider, "are poor men, as a rule, and they cannot do more than pay the necessary fees. Many of the men believed that it was necessary to tip and some of the clerks were weak enough to accept the gratuities. In spite of many warnings they kept up the practice, and so I asked them to resign."

COOPER UNION TERM OPENS.

Institution Will Start This Year with 9,369 Students.

Cooper Union night classes opened last night with an enrollment of 1,459 in the technical courses and 1,330 in the art school. The day technical school also opened with an enrollment of 330.

New applications for admission to the classes this year number 7,317, and promotions from last year's classes number 2,052, making the total demand upon the institution of 9,369 students.

Many applications are being received for the new course under William de Leftwich Dodge in design for mural decoration, stained glass, illustration, posters, book work, and advertising. Another class in design for interior decoration, including carpets, wallpapers, curtains, and furniture will be opened next week.

The woman's art school and classes in stenography and telegraphy will open Oct. 4.

No One Hurt In N. Y. U. "Rush."

The great September "rush" of the freshmen of New York University was last night definitely stopped by the sophomores, although the first year men broke through the first line of trenches. No one was injured. A pole fifteen feet high had been erected on the athletic field and carefully greased with soap and wax. On top of it fluttered a small sophomore pennant, and around it about ninety of the second year men gathered. After the freshmen had repeatedly failed to scale the pole, Referee R. Moore of the junior class adjudged the sophomores victors.

ACTOR GOES GAILY TO JAIL.

Charles Ahearn Willing to Serve Six Months to Escape Alimony.

Charles Ahearn, who was doing a thriving business on the vaudeville circuit of the Middle West, left Cleveland on Saturday night and appeared in the Sheriff's office yesterday with the news that he was going to Ludlow Street Jail for six months in order to escape paying his wife alimony. Ahearn sued his wife, Vesta, for a divorce and she sued him for a separation. She won and recevied $35 a week. He owes her $655. Because Ahearn didn't keep the payments up Justice Shearn signed the order of arrest and then postponed the service two weeks to let the defendant complete his contracts.

Deputy Sheriffs McDonnell and Zeltner escorted Ahearn to the jail. He was chipper and chatty en route and thought it quite possible that he would meet others of his profession in the Alimony Club, and that some very good entertainments might be given to the end that dull care might be banished. Ahearn has a suit for $50,000 pending against Sime Silverman, publisher of a theatrical paper, whom he accuses of alienating the affections of Mrs. Ahearn.



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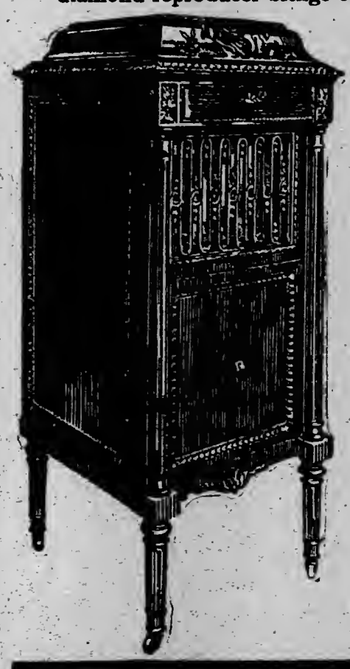
Europe's leading coloratura soprano, will appear tomorrow at the Astor Gallery, Waldorf Astoria Hotel. European critics have said of Miss Verlet, "Sings With Unfaltering Brilliancy", "The New Queen of Song", "The Voice of the Century". She is now making her first tour of America. During five years with the Paris Grand Opera Mlle. Verlet sang leading roles in Faust, Thais, Lucia di Lammermoor, Romeo et Juliette, Dou Giovanni, Lakme. Due to the effects of the Edison Shop in the interest of New York music lovers, Miss Verlet has contracted to appear on the program in conjunction with the New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph.

The Edison Shop feels that its own beautiful quarters will be inadequate for the many people who will be interested in this unusual performance. It has, therefore, engaged the Astor Gallery to accommodate the audience. A splendid opportunity to hear this great prima donna in an experiment of the most absorbing interest to the musical public.

First Miss Verlet will sing a song herself. Then it will be repeated upon the New Edison. And then she will ***sing along with the phonograph,*** *permitting you to hear both the original and the reproduction successfully.*

Miss Verlet Will Sing Caro Nome—Rigoletto

We have said that Mr. Edison has made of the phonograph a *real musical instrument.* That the New Edison Record preserves all the overtones that give character and richness. That the wonderful diamond reproducer brings out the fine shades with absolute fidelity. That the New Edison *re-creates* the music of the artist—that its tone is human, natural, true to life.



Now you may judge for yourself. Hear the actual comparison. Close your eyes and see if you can distinguish the original from the reproduction.

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This ticket will admit you to the Astor Gallery to hear this interesting experiment. The final proof of Mr. Edison's great musical triumph.

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Miss Verlet will appear at 3 P. M. tomorrow in the Astor Gallery, Waldorf Hotel, 5th Ave. and 34th Street. Call at the Edison Shop today for a complimentary ticket.

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Would you please be so kind as to send me some recipes for preserving peaches, apricots, cherries, strawberries and pineapples? I have tried several of your recipes that appeared in the June number of The Woman's Magazine and found them to be delicious.

As I am only a young housekeeper I have never made any preserves or jellies, so I am going to try my luck for the first time this year.

(from a letter)

The helpfulness of The Woman's Magazine is genuine and practical. Just as the recipes were found to be delicious by the writer of the above letter, so in all departments the recommendations ring true.

The Woman's Magazine is edited for real people by real people. We have won our readers' confidence because the help we give them deserves it.

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RECEIVER NAMED FOR KATY SYSTEM

Big Western Road Unable to Meet Notes — Directors Cooperate in Friendly Suits.

ACTION IN TWO STATES

President Schaff Receiver of Both Corporations — Efforts to Refinance System to Continue.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27.—The "Katy" railway system, embracing the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, a Kansas corporation, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway of Texas today went into the hands of a receiver.

This change, affecting a system with an aggregate milcage of 3,800, was brought about by independent orders filed in the United States District Court at St. Louis and at Dallas, and was a result of a friendly agreement between certain creditors and the management. Charles E. Schaff, President of both roads, was named sole receiver of each.

The order throwing the Kansas corporation into the hands of a receiver was signed jointly by Circuit Judge Elmer B. Adams and District Judge David P. Dyer. The order affecting the Texas lines was signed by District Judge E. R. Meek of Dallas.

The receivership order signed here was issued on the petition of two creditors—the Railway Steel Springs Company of New Jersey, with a claim of $16,000, and D. B. Hussey of St. Louis, who had a claim of $135,000 for ties and equipment. The order issued in Texas was granted on the petition of Mr. Hussey, acting for himself and other creditors.

The railway company filed an answer to the petitions here, consenting to the appointment of a receiver and admitting the allegations of the petitions as to the inability of the road to meet obligations already matured.

The receivership suit was filed by agreement with the Directorate of the railroad. The failure of holders of $950,000 face value of $19,000,000 outstanding two-year 5 per cent. notes to consent to an extension for one year at 6 per cent. brought about the decision of the railway management to throw the road into the courts to prevent the filing of individual suits that might result in a disintegration of the system.

Holders of $200,000 of the two-year notes recently filed an attachment against the railway in Boston. Similar suits were threatened by Western noteholders, and this, it is thought, hastened the petition for a receivership.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 27.—Judge Meek late today appointed A. B. Flannery of Dallas as Master in Chancery to pass on all claims and accounts of the Texas lines of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Both Master in Chancery and receiver will report to the Federal Court in Dallas. Each will operate independently of the other.

Will Continue Refinancing Plans.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas receivership caused little surprise in the financial district. The system had been in financial straits for some time, but only ten days ago officials of the company expressed the hope that they would be able to avoid a receivership pending new financing. The receivership was said to be the outcome of a hasty meeting of some of the Directors in this city last Saturday.

The Directors of the Kansas company, of which Frank Trumbull is Chairman, late yesterday afternoon authorized this statement:

"The Directors and officers were hopeful last Spring—when they asked for an extension of these notes for one year—that they would be able to work out a plan of refinancing that would enable the company to pay them off, and they have been continuously since then endeavoring to accomplish this; but, owing to apathy of investors toward railroads and to heavy losses in the Galveston storm and continued floods in the Southwest, which have impaired the earnings of the company and increased its expenses, it has been impossible to accomplish what the Directors set out to do. They are, however, still proceeding, in co-operation with bankers, with the preparation of a plan for readjusting the finance of the company and providing for its future requirements."

Statement by the Bankers.

It was about ten days ago that new banking interests, J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Hallgarten & Co., sent representatives over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas lines with a view of refinancing. These two houses yesterday issued this statement:

"In connection with the receivership of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, Messrs. Hallgarten & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co., stated that they had undertaken to prepare a plan of readjustment of the finances of the company at the request of the Board of Directors of the company; that in undertaking the preparation of the plan they had been in hope that a receivership might be avoided; that they had, however, already made such material progress that, notwithstanding the receivership, they hoped before long to submit a plan to the various interests which would be affected by a reorganization."

Protective committees for the various bond issues will now be formed, and the new bankers, it is believed, will deal with these various committees in drawing up their plan of reorganization. The first of the protective committees in the field is that being formed by the Equitable Trust Company for the holders of the extended notes of the railway company. Willard V. King, President of the trust company, will be Chairman of the committee. It is understood that A. J. Hemphill of the Guaranty Trust Company is forming another committee.

The gross earnings of the road in 1914 were about $31,500,000, and the net earnings about $9,000,000. The fixed charges amounted to $7,000,000. In 1914, the worst year in the history of the road, the surplus after meeting charges was only $539,000, compared with $2,316,000 in 1913. Total assets as of June 30, 1914, were $265,508,600. The funded debt was $171,613,500.

For the last two weeks the preferred and common stock, as well as the bonds, have been selling off. The preferred sold yesterday, just before the news of the receivership was flashed on the ticker, at 11, and the common at 5, both new low records for the year. The Dutch have been large investors in the property and many of the securities are said to be held abroad.

Bayonne Strike Declared Off.

Six hundred employes of the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company in Bayonne returned to work yesterday, and the plant resumed operations. The company granted the men a 12½ per cent. increase in wages and a nine-hour day. They demanded eight hours and a 15 per cent. raise. The officials of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, manufacturers of boilers, announce yesterday that the 1,000 employes would obtain an eight-hour day Oct. 1. They have been working nine and ten hours. The men did not strike, but sent a request to the officials for shorter hours.

POISON AS SAMPLES OF A NERVE TONIC

Philadelphia Store Mixes Bichloride with Medicine Draughts.

TWO VICTIMS IN HOSPITAL

Solution Used for Cleansing Glasses Was Accidentally Mingled with the Medicine.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—A solution of bichloride of mercury, used to disinfect drinking glasses, accidentally was mixed with samples of a nerve tonic and distributed free to more than fifty persons in a Market Street department store here today. Two of those who drank the solution are known to be in hospitals suffering from the effects of the poison, and many more are believed to be affected in their homes.

On the counter where the nerve tonic was sold three bowls were kept, two filled with water and a third containing the poison solution. After the store patrons had tasted the tonic the demonstrators were supposed to dip the used glasses first in one bowl of water, then in the poison solution, and then in the other bowl of water in order to destroy all germs and make the glasses clean for use again.

No one concerned in the matter knows exactly how the bichloride solution got into the tonic mixture, but, at any rate, the poison liquid was distributed to all men, women, and children who asked for it for more than an hour before the situation was apparent. Dozens of persons sipped the tonic, and when some said they wouldn't buy it at any price, because it was too bitter, an investigation was started which led to the discovery of the mistake.

Joseph Raker, supervisor for the firm which manufactures the tonic, visited the counter and tasted the liquid himself when he learned of the complaints.

"It was bitter as gall," he said, "and I immediately surmised that the young women demonstrating the tonic had accidentally mixed the bichloride in it somehow."

WANTS PEERLESS MOTOR CO.

Negotiations Reported in Cleveland, but Stoutly Denied Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—Negotiations are under way for the purchase by the General Motors Company of the Peerless Motor Car Company. The General Motors Company is willing to take the property at once at an independent expert's appraisal, which probably would be between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000, exclusive of other assets.

The Peerless Company is reported to have cash on hand in excess of $3,000,000. About twenty motor trucks now are shipped daily to the Allies. When the delivery of the Russian order for four-wheel-drive care commences about thirty cars will be shipped every day.

The General Motors Company desires the Peerless property as an Eastern assembly plant. There is a hint that others besides the General Motors Company desire the Peerless property.

W. C. Durant, President of the Chevrolet Motor Company of this city and one of the largest stockholders of the General Motors Company, denied yesterday that there was any truth in the reported sale of the Peerless Company to the General Motors Company. Mr. Durant said that not only had no sale been made, but that there had not even been negotiations looking to such a transaction.

NO DELAY FOR HILLSTROM.

His Execution Will Take Place Oct. 1, Gov. Spry Tells State Department

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 27.—Joseph Hillstrom will be put to death by shooting Oct. 1, in accordance with the sentence of the court, Governor William Spry today notified the State Department at Washington.

A telegram of the Swedish Minister to the United States, addressed to the State Department and forwarded to Governor Spry, suggested that delay might be advisable because of protests received by the Minister that Hillstrom had not had a fair trial. The telegram sent by Governor Spry after a meeting of the Board of Pardons asserted that the trial of Hillstrom had been fair and every opportunity had been extended to him to prove his innocence.

Hillstrom was convicted of killing J. C. Morrison, a grocer, and his 18-year-old son.

Receiver for Jared Flagg.

Judge Charles M. Hough yesterday appointed William B. Winslow of 55 Liberty Street as receiver for Jared Flagg, the broker, convicted of using the mails to defraud. The appointment was made in an equity suit brought by Elisworth E. Cook on behalf of himself and other customers of Flagg.

TRAINING REGIMENT GETS HEADQUARTERS

Business Men Effect Organization and Open an Office in Nassau Street.

ROBERT BACON IS CHAIRMAN

National System of Camps and Provision for Schooling Citizens Now Aimed At.

Permanent organization of the Business Men's Training Regiment, for the purpose of encouraging "a system of military training camps throughout the nation and of assisting to provide a reasonable amount of military training for the citizens of the United States," has been effected, and headquarters have been opened at 31 Nassau Street. Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, who was a Sergeant in the regiment at Plattsburg, is the Chairman of the Organization Committee, among the members of which are Mayor Mitchel, who was a Lieutenant in Company A, and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, who was the regimental color bearer.

The permanent committee is made up of the following members:

New York—Philip A. Carroll, Grenville Clark, Johnson De Forest, Dudley F. Malone, V. S. Merle-Smith, Mayor Mitchel, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Horace C. Stebbins, New York; Willard D. Straight, Westbury, L. I.; ex-Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, Rye; A. C. Goodyear, Buffalo; De Lancey K. Jay, Albany.

New England—George E. Buxton, Providence, R. I.; E. T. Broadhurst, Springfield, Mass.; J. W. Farley, Thomas D. Lavelle, Robert H. Stsvenson, Jr., and Benjamin Joy, Boston; Leslie Soule, Nashua, N. H.

Pennsylvania—William J. Clothier and G. W. Pepper, Philadelphia; Howard H. Henry, Fort Washington; David A. Reed, Pittsburgh.

Maryland and District of Columbia—James Bruce, Ruxton, Md.; Robert Garrett and Redmond C. Stewart, Baltimore; Basil Niles, Washington.

The South—William Marshall Bullitt, Louisville, Ky.; Lancon Thomas, Augusta, Ga.; Roger A. Derby, Jackson Springs, N. C.

The West—William R. Glasgow, St. Louis; H. B. Kirtland, Toledo, Ohio; John S. Miller, Jr., Winnetka, Ill.; George F. Porter, Chicago.

"The full committee," the announcement mailed to the men of the Business Men's Regiment reads, "has had no opportunity to meet formally, but informally the following tentative plane have been outlined:

"In the first place the work to be done seems to fall into two general divisions. On the one hand is the work to be done planning a national system of camps for 1916 and future years, and co-operating with the War Department to obtain enlistments for the camps and put them on a permanent basis. It should be entirely practicable to have a number of sectional camps next year throughout the country to afford training to a large body of men.

"On the other hand is the field of regimental activities. The camp now going on at Plattsburg is organized as Companies I, K, L, and M of our regiment, constituting the Third Battalion. The regiment is to be officially and permanently known as 'The First Training Regiment.' Thus we have a homogeneous body of nearly 1,800 men united in a strong common interest, and there is a widespread demand that measures be taken to preserve the integrity of this force."

STEVENS INSTITUTE OPENS.

Three New Instructors Have Been Added to the Faculty.

The Fall term of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, opened yesterday, with a total attendance of 450 and a freshman class of 187. This, together with the large increase of the year before, has made it necessary for the college to make additions to equipment during the Summer. Three new lecture rooms have been added.

Dr. Donald Mackenzie has been appointed instructor in French and Spanish in the department of modern languages. R. G. Erwin, recently of the General Electric Company, has been appointed laboratory assistant in the department of chemistry. W. B. Wachtler, M. E., will be laboratory assistant in the department of experimental engineering.

In the Carnegie Laboratory of Engineering special testing rooms have been constructed for use in connection with heat experiments.

Lost Ticket Leads to His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 27.—James Ruddy of Perth Amboy was put off a Central Railroad train at Tremley Saturday because he could not find his ticket While he was walking the ties to his home he was struck by an express train and killed. A search of Ruddy's clothes at the morgue here today showed that the ticket had slipped through a hole in his pocket, and was caught in the lining of his coat.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn



Superior military shoulder straps can't irritate, "sag," nor "draw."

Suharia
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN'S
Sales have shown a continuous increase for forty years. Quality counts.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

History of the Month.

Faithful and impartial account of the war from all viewpoints by leading writers, in Current History Magazine, The New York Times. 25 cents a copy—$3 a year. Bound volume of six issues, 1,238 pages, with fins illustrations, $2, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

The Custom Shirt Department is amply equipped for the fulfillment of orders for

Men's Dress Shirts
made from individual measurements.

Included in the large stock of new materials reserved for this purpose is an extensive assortment of imported shirt bosoms of French pique in many attractive designs; also fine linen shirt bosoms showing flat tucks in various widths. The latter, which are intended for medium stiff laundering, are especially desirable for dinner and dance wear.

For the making to order of Men's Colored Shirts there is a great variety of foreign and American fabrics, including madras, cheviot, flannel, silk mixtures and pure silks, covering a wide range of designs and color effects.

B. Altman & Co.

ORIENTAL RUGS

in large sizes and unusual shapes are a feature of the varied stock in the Oriental Rug Department. Satisfaction is therefore assured in meeting virtually all demands for special floor coverings.

B. Altman & Co. unreservedly guarantee the wearing qualities of every rug offered in the Department.

RARE ANTIQUE ORIENTAL RUGS

of unquestionable authenticity are offered at prices ranging from $2,500.00 to $15,000.00

(Oriental Rug Department, Fifth Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



Broad-brimmed model of Hatter's Plush; high crown; new drape trimming. $8.50



A stunning new Turban smartly trimmed with Fur and Ostrich. $8.50



Dress Chapeau of Hatter's Plush, with effective buckle and Ostrich trimming. $8.50

Three of Our Already Famous

Chapeaux La Marquise

At $8.50

The identical styles now shown elsewhere, priced $12 to $15.

The New Idea in Millinery

WE have been asked by hundreds of patrons to explain just what we mean by "The New Idea in Millinery." We answer that this original and exclusive idea of Macy's is new in three important respects.

First: In eliminating the arbitrary profits at which millinery is sold in other stores—particularly in the three-thousand-odd specialty shops of this city. The price of Chapeaux La Marquise is based on *sense*, not *sentiment*.

Second: In creating at one fixed price an assemblage of hats remarkable for the range of selection offered, and producing, through Standardization of prices, the most approved styles of each season at the absolute minimum of cost.

Third: In enabling all women of discriminating taste to follow the new ruling of Fashion—a different hat with every gown.

A Continuous Display of 300 Chapeaux La Marquise

At the same time see our new creations at $12.89, $15.89, $19.89 and $25.50. Like Chapeaux La Marquise, they are absolutely incomparable in the City at their prices.

Herald Square R. H. Macy & Co. New York

RH M CO

The dull throbbing roar of the guns in Flanders comes to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle at his Sussex home where the quiet country life has taken on a military atmosphere which he describes vividly in "Merry England in War Time" in this week's

5¢ a copy! Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT BEGINS AT CAPITAL

Washington Crowded with Veterans and Their Relatives, Who Will Celebrate All Week.

BIG PARADE WEDNESDAY

President Orders Closing of All Departments on That Day—Notable Thinning Seen in the Ranks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The encampment of veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will last till the end of the week, began here today. President Wilson this morning signed an order closing all departments on Wednesday so that employes of the Government might witness the parade that day in celebration of the semi-centennial of the grand parade of the victorious Union troops returning north in 1865.

Washington today was crowded with veterans and their families. The older public buildings drew most of the veterans, who were eager to see places that would remind them of their return from the civil war. The day's ceremonies began with the formal opening, by Commander Palmer, of Camp Emery, official headquarters of the reunion, established in the old census building, near the capitol and the welcoming by the commander and his staff of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired, who is to be the grand marshal of the parade next Wednesday.

In the afternoon a patriotic concert was given by the United States Marine Band at the Pension Building. A number of the veterans went out on the Potomac to visit the twelve warships which the United States Navy has detailed here for the reunion. The forts around the Capital were illuminated tonight and will continue so all week.

But though the streets are full of merry old men and their relatives, the small representation of many of the famous old units shows the work of time. But four men survive, for instance, of the 124 employes of the Post Office Department organized as the Post Office Guard at the outbreak of the war, and only one of these is now in the department's service—R. S. Lawrenson of this city, who is 71 years old. It was said today that there are only two survivors of the men who organized the G. A. R.

Eight survivors of Lincoln's body guard answered to their names this morning at Fifteen and D Street, N. W., not far from the White House, where the guard quartered its horses during the war. Dr. George C. Ashman, dean of the Faculty of the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, presided.

A unique couple at the reunion is composed of Major Martin Suter of Ohio, aged 96, and his son, Rufus W. Suter of Baltimore, aged 72. Father and son enlisted together in the Fourth Maryland Regiment, in which the father was promptly made Captain. His son, who was then only 18, afterward became Sergeant.

Steam for Submarines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Steam turbines may be substituted for gasoline or oil engines for surface cruising in future American submarines. Plans are under way for steam experiments with boats of the G class, now under construction. As yet no definite decision has been reached.

DECREASE IN B. R. T. FARES.

Total Last Year 169,031,634, a Falling Off of 2,678,848.

The Public Service Commission made public yesterday a statement of fares collected at stations of the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, which is the operating company of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, for the year ended June 30. The statement shows a grand total for all stations of 169,031,634, a decrease of 2,678,848 from the previous year. In the year ended June 30, 1914, the daily average collection was 505,031, while the year ended June 30 last the average daily collection was 497,152.

The Park Row station, Brooklyn Bridge, showed 29,205,995 collections, a decrease of 2,259,606 in the year ended June 30, 1914. The average daily collection at this station was 92,546, while the report for the year ended last June shows a daily average collection of 85,600. Sands Street, Brooklyn, had a total of 1,535,716, with an average daily collection of 4,664, while the average daily collection for the previous year was 4,772. This was a decrease of 19,927 for the year.

TAX DAY—OCTOBER 1st

BUY our Tax Exempt Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates to-day and be secure against Tax Day—October 1st.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

The Art of being inconspicuous

¶ Unquestionably, the best test of the well-dressed man is to be *inconspicuous but not unnoticed.*

¶ It is the experience of men who wear Saks Clothes that they *neither arrest attention nor escape it.*

¶ Even our extremest models show the influence of a softening, refining touch, in the manner of their making.

¶ They may be *radical,* but never ridiculous; *extreme,* but never eccentric; *faddish,* but never freakish; *drastic,* but never discordant.

¶ Thus, when a man buys at Saks' an overcoat or a suit of the most pronounced type, he may do so in the full confidence that he can get nothing at Saks' which is inconsistent with the niceties of propriety in style.

Suits.....$17.50 to $50
Overcoats.....$15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

The Trail of the Hawk
by
Sinclair Lewis

"It is a story to whet and revive the appetite of the most jaded consumer of fiction: a story that throbs with high spirits of adventure-questing, healthy, romantic, optimistic, resilient youth. . . . Realism may be colored and illumined by the romantic vision of youth, as Mr. Lewis shows. The interest of his story never slackens. It is crowded with incident and the characters are so human, and are drawn with such fine sympathy and genial humor, that they linger long in the memory." — Pittsburgh Press.

$1.35 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS

SPECIAL
FOUR POST BED
Colonial Style Mahogany Bedstead, very well made, single size, each
25.00
BOX SPRINGS—BOLSTER ROLLS—MATTRESSES FEATHER PILLOWS
McGIBBON & CO.
37th St. West Near 5th Ave.

"For Love and Art I've Lived"

"Vissi d'arte e d'amor" (Tosca)

SHE stands apart—Fremstad—that queen of great emotion and of song. Her lover is about to die and she—to save him—must make the last, the shameful sacrifice. Weeping she sings "For Love and Art I've Lived"—the song of her career. That song touches the very depths of human feeling. It trembles with emotion. It is sacred as a prayer.

Slowly its throated glories melt away. The great singer has ceased. She has given you the very jewel of her noble art—so tender, so delicate, with all its moving, throbbing impulse. Ah! Could we but hear this masterpiece of song reproduced in its *true* beauty by a phonograph!

For splendid and wonderful invention though it be, the phonograph has never, until now, done *full* justice to a voice like Olive Fremstad's.

But now! Now we have the means for *immortalizing Art.*



"....These rounded living tone-depths, indeed, are new to the phonograph."

The Aeolian-Vocalion

"THE PHONOGRAPH THAT CALLS FORTH NEW BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

For the first time, the Aeolian-Vocalion draws from the record the subtlest bloom of its beauty by developing from it the most delicate tonal tints which the latest scientific discoveries—embodied in the Vocalion—discovered how to bring out.

So its new and wonderful Sound Box develops from the record a tone-body of wonderful purity and delicacy over the whole range of tone—high or low. These rounded, living tone-depths indeed are new to the phonograph—just as are the delicately characteristic "woody" tones of flutes, etc., the "stringed" quality of harp and violin. They are *all* produced in utter verity by the Vocalion's wonderful Sound Box which *develops* them, and by its new revolutionary Symphonetic Horn which *preserves* them—unsullied and unclouded—to the ear.

A Great, New Phonograph Feature

The Vocalion, too, by its new and wonderful device—the Graduola—allows you to make each record sound like a *different rendering by the same artist* each time you play it—melting the sound away to the graduated pressure of your hand, swelling it forth again to full strength; but, this, however, only if you *want* to do so.

Finally, the Vocalion is physically beautiful. It possesses the coloring and finish of the highest-grade pianos. It comes in art shapes. It harmonizes with the most expensive of art furnishings.

VOCALIONS may be bought for as low as $90—and for payments as low as $5 a month. We will even make exchange arrangements for your present instrument. And we invite you to hear your own records played on the Vocalion—so that it may definitely prove Vocalion superiority by calling out the subtle beauties that were buried in them—"till the Vocalion came."

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 29 WEST 42nd STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES

The Vocalion is made only by The Aeolian Company, makers also of the Steinway, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Stroud, and famous Weber Pianolas—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.

Copyright, 1915, The Aeolian Company

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
BWAY AND SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

THE BIG STORE CAN BE REACHED IN COMFORT AND SAFETY

This store is easy to reach by means of the Subway. (Our own buses meet you at the 18th Street Station and bring you right to the entrance of the store.) Likewise the 6th Avenue "L" has a direct entrance into the store.

50 S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, Tuesday, Sept. 28.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 9-28-15. Greenhut's. 84

Notice to Charge Customers

All charge purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered November first.

ANNIVERSARY SALES

Annual Sale TODAY of Men's & Youths'

Fall Suits and Top Coats at $10

Hundreds of high-class garments bought under price from reputable makers in Today's sale.

The Suits at $10

Most beautiful patterns in brown, grey and blue mixtures, also stripes, checks, plaids and plain black and blue fabrics.
Snappy models for young men—handsome conservative models for their elders.
Sizes range from 15 years up to 50 inch chest measure.

The Top Coats at $10

Oxfords, Black and Fancy Mixtures.
All sizes.
Our selling price is $10 instead of considerably more, simply because of several under-price purchases made for this sale.

Boys' Suits at $2.95 & $3.95

Balkan, Norfolk and Patch Pocket styles. Some suits with two pairs of trousers.
Sizes 7 to 17 years.
Materials are: HOMESPUNS, CHEVIOTS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, in grey, tan and brown fancy mixtures; checks, diagonals; also CORDUROY AND BLUE SERGE.

Boys' Novelty Suits at $2.95 & $3.95

Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Men's Solid Gold Novelty Watch Chains

Regularly to $8. Today, at . . . $4.75

Som very attractive styles. The chains are composed of both plain and fancy links. With each is furnished a beautifully engraved solid gold lapel button, or an engine turned one, upon which a monogram may be placed.

$7.50 Sole Leather Travelling Bags—16, 17 and 18 inch sizes..... $5.75
$8 Travelling Trunks—choice of 32, 34 and 36 inch sizes..... $6.95

Dr. Denton's Sleeping Garments

For boys and girls, sizes 2 to 10 years, according to size.....55c to $1
Pajamas and Gowns—heavy quality flannelette, sizes 4 to 14 years 49c
Infants' Flannelette Gowns—all white or striped, pink or blue, sizes 1, 2 and 3 years..... 25c
Baby Bath Robes—sizes to 2 years, pink or blue.. 49c

Die Stamped Stationery

24 Sheets of Paper and 24 Envelopes Special at..... 27c

Box of Delphia linen fabric writing paper, stamped from any of our two letter monogram dies in plain colors. Paper and envelopes are in long novelty effect. (Envelopes unstamped.)

Card Engraving

50 Engraved Visiting Cards—new plate, script type, name only, regularly 85c, special..... 50c
50 Engraved Visiting Cards—new plate, black Old English Gothic or Roman type; name only; regularly $1.50; at... 98c
50 Engraved Visiting Cards—new plate; shaded Old English type; name only; regularly $1.85; at..... $1.29

Office Supplies

Glass Mucilage Pot—with brush, complete..... 12c
Glass Sponge Cups—with sponge, complete..... 7c
Manilla Typewriting Paper—size 8½x11 inches, ream..... 15c
Reliable Bond Typewriting Paper—size 8½x11 inches, ream..... 32c
Business Envelopes—size 6¾, box of 250, 15c; 1,000..... 57c
Manilla Pay Envelopes—No. 2, box of 500, 20c; 1,000..... 38c
Carter's Writing Fluid—quart..... 52c

Men's and Women's

$8.50 Gold Watches $5

Open face or hunting cases. Some beautifully engraved, some plain backs, still others in the conventional engine-turned style.
The movements are 7-jewelled—Celtic, Imperial and Civic, nickel adjusted, with compensating balance.

This Sale Featured for Today

15c "Frisbie" Collars 6c

For Men and Boys, at.....

Hundreds of thousands of fresh, new, perfect, stylish collars, in all sizes and all styles, for dress and business wear, are in the gigantic assortments.
THESE COLLARS ARE STILL IN THE ORIGINAL UNOPENED PACKAGES.
Absolutely the same "Frisbie" collars as are regularly sold at 15c each.
Sizes 13¾ to 19½. And specially good picking for big men.
Also plenty of boys' collars in all shapes and sizes from 11 to 14.
Thousands of sailor collars for small boys. Sizes 10 to 14.

Best 15c, 25c & 35c Soft Collars 6c

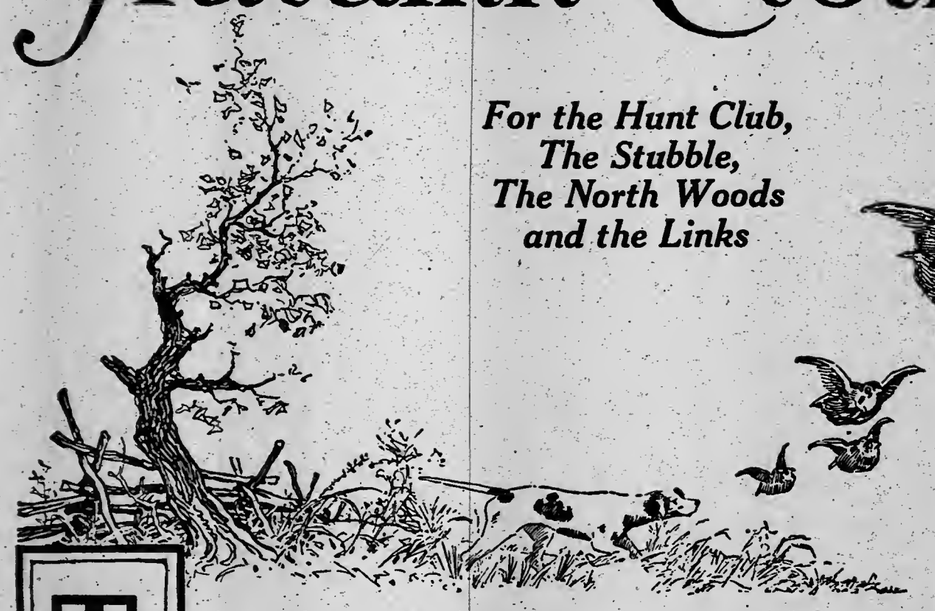
In All Sizes for Men & Boys, at

These soft collars are made of pique, pongee, silk striped madras and dozens of other materials, in most popular shapes. All sizes from 12 to 17½.

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

Autumn Clothes for Autumn Winds

For the Hunt Club,
The Stubble,
The North Woods
and the Links





THE whirr of the partridge is in the air. The moose are calling. The dead leaves are falling on the seventeenth green. It's getting chilly motoring at night through the Westchester lanes. Autumn has arrived in the country. It is calling as never before for Autumn sporting clothes—for the loose, well-fitting, smart, comfortable, thoroughbred clothes of the country gentleman and gentlewoman.



The "Swithin"
Rubberized Silk Coat for Golf and Other Sports.

Sporting clothes have had a rapid development in America. Clothes for the neighborhood hunter in days gone by meant a rough-and-ready makeshift—half Davy Crockett and half last year's suit.

But the horizon of country life has widened on this side the ocean. It no longer means the cornfields and marshes at the edge of town. The hunter looks to Maine and Arkansas and the Canadian woods.

The motorist looks to trans-continental roadways. Every day on the avenue you see motor licenses from Georgia and Ohio and California.

There are over ninety country clubs around New York city alone. Girl golfers from Long Island think nothing of running out to the tournaments at Onwentsia or Westward Ho. The suburbs of the cities, from Portland to Portland, have literally merged into the country, as if we were one big county in England, three thousand miles wide!

* *

Country gentlemen, at heart, every one of us, at last paying close attention to the proprieties and comforts of the sporting clothes that a country gentleman should wear!

It has remained for the house that has earned its title, "The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World," to develop the *Greatest Sporting Clothes Department in the World, to meet this situation, for men as well as women.*

Here is a complete Sporting Clothes Store for Men, occupying an entire floor of the big Abercrombie & Fitch Building, surpassing anything ever before known—embracing a custom department stocked with a superb collection of special sporting fabrics, brought together from the ends of the earth.

* *

Ready-for-service apparel for every outdoor sport of Autumn and Winter—not one model of a kind, or one fabric for a purpose, but a wide assortment for each particular sport, designed and tailored with an expert knowledge of that sport. Add to this a full knowledge, gained from daily association, of the special desires of international leaders in the various sports, and you will understand the difference between these Abercrombie & Fitch genuine sporting clothes and those which merely adopt a name.



Shooting Suits
With Open Plait in back of Coat and under the sleeves.
(Thorntweeds, Covey Cloth, Homespuns and Corduroys.)



An A. & F. Autumn Golf Suit for Women
One example from the most complete line of Sportswomen's Clothes in the world.

Nine tailors who had never been out to shoot would have great trouble in making a sportsman's suit. By no magic could it ever acquire the odor of swirling leaves and wood smoke and frying bacon.

Around the camp fire in the North Woods there is a regulation in dress—regulation in fabric—a quick recognition and appreciation of the genuine thing.

In the duck blind there is another regulation equipment—comfortable, fitting the surroundings—a recognized fashion resulting from the experience and judgment of thousands of hunters.

At the country club there is rapidly developing a steadier adherence to the rules of dress which have obtained on the Scotch and English links, replacing the unattractive, coatless negligee of former years.

* *

The Abercrombie & Fitch clothing organization has been assembled gradually to meet the ever-increasing, very exact requirements of sportsmen. A number of fabrics have been specially woven for us, abroad and



English Knickerbocker Golf Suit
In Checks, Plaids, Homespuns and Heather Thorntweeds.



The "Laurentian"
Country Club and Lounge Suit
Made in Six different sporting fabrics.

in this country, for the particular requirements of such a clientele.

"Thorntweed" is the latest of these, in different weights and in five different heather colorings; admirably adapted to the golfer, the hunter, and the motorist.

It is as near imperishable as a fabric can be made, turning thorns as readily as it does water, and presenting an unusually smart appearance. No other establishment will present it.

"Covey Cloth" is another—for the rider as well as the hunter. It closely resembles drab, suede leather, but is much lighter and more comfortable.

"Engladine" cloth, impervious to water and wind, is another exclusive fabric of this house for the North Woods and Winter sports.

Hand-woven tweeds and homespuns, Scotch mixtures in sporting patterns, plaids and checks of suitable texture, corduroys and velveteens—everything you would expect to find in the largest assortment of sporting clothes in the world is here.

* *

You may obtain your Autumn golf suit, knickerbocker style, made of the proper, proven material, ready-to-wear, but fitting you as well as your best tailor could do it, at $25 and up to $88. Or you may have it with long trousers if you choose.

A country-house lounge suit, which also serves on the links, at $25 to $35.

An all-purpose country suit of tweeds or homespun, at $30.

A shooting-suit or golf-suit of "Thorntweed," $35 or $40.

A velveteen English hunting coat, which serves smartly indoors after the hunt, at $18.

A pair of Covey cloth breeches at $15.

Big, handsome sporting overcoats at $30, $35, and $40.

Which briefly gives you an idea of prices, but little conception of the latitude of selection. Where a few other establishments might offer you a selection of from two or three suits, here you make your choice from a dozen or a score.

Sporting hats or caps for every costume; shirts, hosiery, gloves, neckwear—a wonderfully complete stock, everything manufactured expressly for sporting purposes.

And to foot it all—the shoes. Any well-posted sportsman will tell you that his comfort and success depends first upon his feet, and that the Abercrombie & Fitch sporting shoe department easily stands first throughout the world.



ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO

EZRA H. FITCH, President

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

53-57 West 36th Street, New York

CORROBORATES ROAN LETTER ON FRANK

Plea for Clemency Made by Judge's Brother Now Published in Georgia.

JUDGE HAD DOUBTED GUILT

Brother Relates Conversations of Same Import, Combating Charge That Letter Was Forged.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—It has been charged that the letter in which Judge Roan of the Fulton Superior Court expressed doubt as to the guilt of Leo M. Frank and which was written shortly before his death, was a forgery. J. T. Roan, a prominent citizen of Jesup, Ga., and a brother of the late Judge Roan, was among those who appealed to the Governor and the Prison Commission for commutation of Frank's sentence, Mr. Roan basing his appeal on a conversation he had with his brother in March, 1914, in which Judge Roan said the murder of Mery Phagan did not impress him as a white man's crime, but as that of a negro.

The Augusta Chronicle will print tomorrow the Roan letter to the Governor and the Prison Commission for the first time. Here is the letter:

Jesup, Ga., May 24, 1915.

To his Excellency, the Governor of Georgia, and to the Prison Board, Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen: In re application of Leo M. Frank for executive clemency.

In the exercise of my prerogative as a citizen of Georgia I appeal to your Excellency and to the Prison Board to extend executive clemency to Leo M. Frank, now under sentence of death.

Judge L. S. Roan, who presided at the trial of Frank, was my brother, and during March, 1914, visited me in my home at St. Petersburg, Fla., where I was then living. He discussed the case and the trial with me, and my request for executive clemency is based upon the impressions I received from him during our conversation. I will not undertake to quote his words, but the following are a few of the impressions which were made upon me by his conversation:

The impression conveyed was that a spirit of mob violence permeated the whole atmosphere of Atlanta and even entered the courtroom and manifested itself in various ways; that it was totally beyond the power of any man to stop or stem its spirit, and that the trial was had under these conditions which were wholly unusual.

The impression also that I received from him was that Frank had accounted for every moment of his time on the day of the murder, except for a few minutes, and that in the morning and afternoon Frank kept a very intricate set of books in perfect shape, and he could not conceive that a man of Frank's disposition could have done this had he committed the crime.

I got the further impression from him that Conley was there that morning and was drinking, and that as the little girl came downstairs the negro could have killed he, and hidden her body; and, further, that the crime, taken as a whole, did not impress him as being a white man's crime, but more likely the crime of a negro.

He further left the impression upon me that the statement which he made at the time the motion for a new trial was refused did not explain fully his feelings on the subject, but that, since the jury had passed upon the evidence, it was not his duty to do so, but that the evidence itself, taken as a whole, left grave doubt in his mind as to Frank's guilt and that in passing upon the motion for a new trial he only considered the errors of law and did not pass himself upon the evidence, but that he was very sure that the Supreme Court would grant Frank a new trial, and that this would be better for Frank than for him to do it.

He also mede the impresson upon me that the case rested upon circumstantial evidence furnished by a negro by the name of Jim Conley, and that Conley had made four different statements, all very different from each other, any of which the jury could have helicved.

Taking my hrother's conversetion as a whole, I am sure that he must have entertained grave douht as to Frenk's guilt.

My own person hellef is, taking all the circumstances surrounding the case as I learned them from my hrother and others, it would be a calamity to the honor and dignity of the State of Georgia to hang Frank, and in my opinion it would be a blot from which the State and all law-ahiding citizens would suffer immeasurably.

For these reasons I sincerely trust that the Prison Hoard will recommend and that the Governor will commute the death sentence imposed upon Leo M. Frank. Respectfully submitted.

J. T. ROAN.

FIRE IN PACKING HOUSES.

Entire Block in Jamaica Threatened In High Wind.

Fire early yesterday threatened the block at Rockaway Road and Division Street, Jamaica, where the meat houses and other industries have their headquarters. The fire started in the barn back of the Armour packing house. The firemen and watchmen managed to get all of the horses and wagons out, but the barn was destroyed.

The flames spread to the Armour hulding, and the roof and walls were damaged. The flames leaped to the Suizberger plant and the outside of the storehouse was burned and charred for a distance of eighty-five feet. There was a stiff wind blowing, hut Chief Stone managed to keep the flames under control. The loes is about $4,000.

COOL TO PRENDERGAST.

Teachers' League Not Enthusiastic Over His Address.

Controller Prendergast, speaking last night at a meeting of the Teachers' League in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, undertook to tell the teachers the "relations which should exist between the teaching force and the city authorities." The teachers were not enthusiastic over his remarks, and one man, who said that his name was Schneider, was ejected from the hall. After his address the Controller volunteered to answer questions, and so many were sent to the platform that he had to abandon the task.

The Controller began hy saying that he wanted to explode the fallacy that city officials should not discuss education. "The point of many persons, some in the education system and some in the administration, is that if the elaborate system of education is costing more money than seems wise, the elaborate system should be curtailed. Others believe, and I am one, that it is better to grind into the minds of the child the fundamental principles of education rather than spreading him over so large a field. It seems to some of us that it is hetter to keep to a simpler system that to one that is not so effective. It is time to see that money spent in education should bring better results."

In answer to the query whether he would voluntarily sacrifice a part of their salary, he said that salaries were fixed upon the hasis of whether the amount paid was equal to the character of the service required.

"I would be willing to submit my requirements, ahility, and salary to any board of standardization," he said," and I would be perfectly willing to submit to a reduction, hut I do not think a reduction would he ordered."

GANG ATTACKS A WOMAN.

Beat Baker's Wife and Drag Her Into an Empty Stable.

Mrs. Mary Williams of 1,588 Third Avenue, wife of a baker employed on Blackwell's Island, when returning to her home last night after visiting hor husband, was attacked at First Avenue and 110th Street by men, who beat and gagged her. They dragged her to an empty stable near by, where she was attacked.

Patrolman Will'am Cohen of the East 104th Street Police Station heard her screams, when she managed to loosen the gag. According to Cohen, he found nearly thirty men in the stable, who fled at his approach, hut he managed to arrest one man, who he says attempted to escape through the front door. The prisoner said he was Frank Muscollna, 18 years old, of 226 East 109th St. He was locked up in the East 104th Street Station.

Detectives of the Third Branch Bureau questioned Mrs. Williams, and Dr. Jennings of Harlem Hospital attended her. They learned that a pair of diamond earrings, a diamond ring, and a wedding ring, all valued at $100, had been taken from her.

COLORADO EDITOR SLAIN.

Mitchell of Walsenburg Had Led Fight Against Local Politicians.

Special to The New York Times.

WALSENBURG, Col., Sept. 27.—Robert Mitchell, editor of The Walsenburg Independent, was shot and killed while alone in his home last night. Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Biancbe Yopres saw the murderer running away from the house as they returned from a shopping trip. Posses with bloodhounds are searcbing the mines for the slayer.

Mr. Mitchell had been leading the fight in the State courts to unseat Sheriff Jeff Farr, head of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's political machine in Huerfano County. He had in his possession evidence offered to the Supreme Court alleging that Farr had been illegally elected. The editor intended to present this evidence to the Federal Grand Jury in October. He had often been warned that his fearless opposition to alleged corruption would result in his death.

FIGHT IN FREIGHT STRIKE.

Austrians Attack Italians Working in Their Places on the West Shore.

Striking freight handlers and strikebreakers engaged in a fight on a hillside above the West Shore Railroad yards in West New York, N. J., yesterday afternoon, in which many stones were thrown and several shots were fired. John Furlong, 26 years old, of Broadway and Sixteenth Street, West New York, a clerk employed by the railroad, who was with the strikebreakers when they were attacked, was knocked unconscious by a blow on the head from a flying stone.

A revolver from which two shots had been fired was found by his side, but when he had regained consciousness he denied that he had used the weapon, and the police assumed that it had been dropped by one of the strikers or strikebreakers, all of whom fled when the first policeman came into view. According to the police, the strikers are Austrians for the most part, while the strikebreakers are Italians. The fight last evening was the first violence since the beginning of the strike, about two weeks ago.

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MRS. HIPKINS TRACES RECREANT HUSBAND

Capt. Howard Hipkins of the 71st Regt. Deserted Her 20 Months Ago, She Says.

YOUNGER WOMAN IN CASE

Wife Has Copy of a Marriage License from Texas and Talks of Bigamy and a Divorce.

Mrs. Jessie E. Hipkins of 501 West 156th Street has asked the District Attorney's office for aid in finding her husband, Howard Hipkins, who was formerly Captain of Company 1 in the Seventy-first Regiment. At her home, where she is living with her mother, Mrs. Hipkins yesterday spread out on a table a mass of letters, telegrams, photographs, and documents, all of which concerned her missing husband. She admitted that she had constituted herself a private detective agency ever since her husband disappeared about twenty months ago.

Among the documents was a letter from a Houston lawyer advising her that Howard Hipkins had procured a marriage license in Houston, Texas, on Aug. 24 last, and another from the Houston Chief of Police telling her that the marriage was performed on Aug. 24, the same date, by a Justice of the Peace. She sent back to the officials in Houston for a certified copy of the marriage license, and this she received last night.

"I think my case is fairly complete now," Mrs. Hipkins said. "I suppose I'll have to prosecute him for bigamy first, and then I'll be able to get a divorce from him without much trouble. The next step is to find him."

The name that appeared on the certified marriage license with Hipkins's name was that of a young woman stenographer who formerly worked in the same office he was employed in while in New York.

"I've traced her, too," said Mrs. Hipkins, "and have found that she has returned to her home on Staten Island since the marriage, and that he has been seen there several times."

Mrs. Hipkins is 39 years old, a stanch suffragist, and was Vice Chairwoman of her district for some time. She is also a Christian Scientist. Her missing husband had been a Captain in the Seventy-first Regiment for about four years before he left, she said, and he was Corresponding Secretary of the Military Athletic League of New York. He is the son of the Rev. Frederick Southgate Hipkins, who was once rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Larchmont, and later a hotel keeper in Larchmont, and who is now living at the Washington Irving Apartments, Broadway and 151st Street.

FOR SUFFRAGE IN JERSEY.

New York Women Helping the Cause in a Sister State.

A new organization known as the "New Jersey Next Campaign Committee of New York Suffragists," with Mrs. Henry Bruere, wife of the City Chamberlain at its head, began work yesterday at the Jersey ferries in the lower part of the city, handing out literature urging the men commuters on their way home from business in New York to be sure and register and vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the New Jersey Constitution on Oct. 19.

On the Executive Committee of the organization are Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss Jessie Ashley, Miss Bessie F. G. Brainard, Mrs. Bruere, Mrs. John Dewey, Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein and Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley. They have a new automobile for their work, another instance of the good fellowship among women suffragists. The car which is named "Pacific Victory," has been presented to Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, Secretary of the "Jersey Next" Committee, by the women of California and Oregon as their contribution to the Eastern campaign and a thank offering to Mrs. Greeley who campaigned for them in 1911 and 1912. They credit her with being an important factor in their victory.

Mrs. Greeley is speaking every evening in New Jersey and will work in the State until Election Day, making an automobile tour accompanied by Mrs. Bruere.

DOLLAR DAY FOR SUFFRAGE.

Prominent Women Augmenting the Fund for Friday's Count.

Dollar Day of the Woman Suffrage Party is Friday of this week, and Mrs. Mitchel, wife of the Mayor, yesterday presented $1 to the fund. Mrs. Whitman, wife of the Governor, has already given a dollar, and Mrs. Robert Adamson won for the fund a dollar by taking a dare and a swim in Emerald Lake, Brookfield, Conn., the camp of "Big Bill" Edwards, at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan has returned from her Summer home at Buckhill Falls, in the Pocono Mountains, with a bank in the shape of a little house which is filled with dollars for Dollar Day. There are so many that they are protruding from the chimney. The money will be counted on Friday.

Alice Riggs Hunt, going from New York to San Francisco, set herself the task of getting a dollar for Dollar Day for every station she passed on her long trip. She has done it. Andrew J. Gallagher, who is running for Mayor of San Francisco on the Labor ticket, gave her a gold piece and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman gave her a dollar.

Baby Kopp a Suffrage Mascot.

Suffragists have a mascot, it was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party. It is baby Dorothy Kopp, who was born last week in the Hahnemann Hospital. Baby Kopp, with good judgment selected a perfectly good suffragist as a mother, Mrs. Edna Kopp, who is the leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District for the Woman Suffrage Party. It is asserted that the first cries of little Miss Kopp had a strong resemblance to the words: "Votes-for-Women."

Suffrage Art Exhibit Opens.

There was a large attendance at the opening of the Suffrage Art Exhibit, paintings, sketches, bronzes, and work in plaster, at the Macbeth Galleries yesterday. Many prominent people were present. The exhibit will continue to Oct. 16, inclusive. The suffragists are to receive half the proceeds of the sales made.

No One Hurt in N. Y. U. "Rush."

The great September "rush" of the freshmen of New York University was last night definitely stopped by the sophomores, although the first year men broke through the first line of trenches. No one was injured. A pole fifteen feet high had been erected on the athletic field and carefully greased with soap and wax. On top of it fluttered a small sophomore pennant, and around it about ninety of the second year men gathered. After the freshmen had repeatedly failed to scale the pole, Referee R. Moore of the junior class adjudged the sophomores victors.

West Side Churchmen Unite.

A co-operative church organization of the men in the west side churches was formed last night at St. Paul's Methodist Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. It will be known as the Interchurch Commission of West Side Laymen. Its objects are to cultivate a spirit of fellowship, to engage in community or neighborhood work, to promote boys' work, and to aid evangelical progress. R. H. Tillinghast acted as Chairman, and another meeting to perfect the organization will be held next month.

LEAVING OLD HOME, DIES.

Merchant Kills Himself as Time to Move Approaches.

On the eve of moving his home from an apartment at 286 Central Park West, where he had lived for many years, Samuel Prager, 60 years old, a retired provision merchant of Washington Market, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by inhaling gas in the bathroom of his home. As the time for Mr. Prager and his family to move to New Jersey approached he became increasingly despondent, according to members of the family, who believe that he committed suicide in a final fit of depression at the thought of leaving the familiar surroundings.

Mr. Prager lived with his wife and two step-children, but was alone in the apartment with a servant yesterday afternoon. Shortly after 4 o'clock the servant noticed the odor of gas in the apartment and traced it to the bath room, the door of which was locked. She called William Havens, the superintendent of the building, and Policeman Blumenthal.

Blumenthal found Mr. Prager dead on the floor. There was a cut in his head, believed to have been made when, overcome by the gas, he fell, striking his head on the edge of the tub, but death was caused by asphyxiation. By the dead man's side was found a loaded revolver, which, the police assume, Mr. Prager originally intended to use to destroy himself.

DENIES PRIEST'S CHARGE.

Street Commissioner Says Father Curry's District Is Kept Clean.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston in reply yesterday to the attack of Father James B. Curry, pastor of St. James's Roman Catholic Church in James Street, said yesterday that he was not a politician and was not playing politics, as the priest charged. He asserted that the district Father Curry had complained of as being unclean had in fact received more attention than any other district in the city.

"The second district, of which Father Curry complains," said the Commissioner, "is cleaned on an average of five times a day, or 1,845 times a year, by machine, hand sweeping, and flushing, as against an average of 1,189 times a year for the 1,500 miles of streets throughout the city. I should think that Father Curry, instead of attacking me, would assist the Street Cleaning Department by educating his parishioners and residents of the district in cleanliness."

B. S. CABLE DIES IN CRASH.

Former Assistant Secretary of Commerce Killed in Auto Accident.

BYFIELD, Mass., Sept. 27.—Benjamin S. Cable of Indianapolis, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Taft, was killed in an automobile accident here today.

Richard T. Crane, Jr., of Chicago, in whose machine Mr. Cable was riding, and Mrs. P. O. Edson, wife of a physician, were slightly hurt.

The accident happened at the junction of the Newburyport Turnpike and the Firetown Road, Mr. Crane's car and the machine in which Mrs. Edson was riding crashing into each other at right angles. The injured were taken to the home of a physician near by.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Benjamin Stickney Cable was President of the United Charities of this city. He was born at Rock Island, Ill., in 1872 and was a son of R. R. Cable, one-time President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. He took degrees at Yale and Columbia and began the practice of law in Chicago in 1898. He was considered an independent in politics.

MRS. HARRIMAN LOSES SUIT.

Penfield Woman Gets $60,000 Verdict Against Railroad Man's Widow.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 27.—A verdict of $50,000 against Mary W. Harriman and the estate of her husband, Edward H. Harriman, was rendered today by a Sheriff's jury. Mrs. Anna N. Lauer of Penfield is the plaintiff in the suit and she brought the action to recover damages on the ground that false representations were made to her regarding a tract of land in Pike County, Penn., which she purchased from agents of Mr. Harriman in 1904.

No defense was entered by Mrs. Harriman.

W. V. HUNTINGTON DEAD.

Nephew of Railroad Man Plunges Down Embankment with His Auto.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Willard V. Huntington of Los Angeles, a nephew of the late Collis P. Huntington and brother of Henry E. Huntington, railroad financier, was killed today in a motor car accident near Otsego. In turning out to pass a team his car plunged through a fence and down a fifty-foot embankment.

Mr. Huntington was born in this city

Cheaper cuts of meat are turned into real delicacies by the addition of

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Free from Benzoate of Soda

Resinol Soap

for clear skin and good hair

Try Resinol Soap for a week. You will be surprised to see how it clears and freshens your complexion, even in that short time. Used for the shampoo, it removes dandruff, and keeps the hair live, rich and lustrous. The soothing, healing influence that makes this possible is the *Resinol* which Resinol Soap contains and which physicians have prescribed for over twenty years in the care of skin and scalp troubles.

Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 6-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

MEN DIDN'T FLINCH AT FASHION SHOW

Warned They Could Leave Theatre During Display of Lingerie, All Remained.

GOWNS STUNNING AND QUEER

Live Models Demonstrate That Women May Wear Almost Any Style and Be Fashionable.

At 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney, who was conducting a fashion show in Cohan's Theatre, stepped to the front of the stage and said:

"If there are any men in the audience not with their wives who wish to leave we will be glad to have them do so quietly now, for we are about to show some things of interest to the women that may embarrass the men."

A moment before, the curtain had risen on a beautiful boudoir scene. In the centre of the stage under a pink canopy was a little French bed and in it a pretty young woman all in fluffy things, for all Manhattan like a Belasco second act.

Mrs. Whitney did not have to call attention to Fire Commissioner Adamson's warning about choosing the nearest exit and WALKING to it. There were many men in the audience, some of them married and others of different conditions of servitude, but not a man flinched. Each clung to his seat and the entertainment progressed.

The young woman arose from the bed, and while maids held a very filmy and diaphanous Liberty scarf before her, Mrs. Whitney proceeded to show the women and their husbands the generally unseen articles of a woman's apparel. This was the point of highest interest in a fashion display to which modistes from all over the city flocked. Statuesque models tripped down a broad staircase into a stage room decidedly futuristic in coloring and conception, wearing gowns, furs, jewelry, and fluffies from the smartest shops of Paris and New York.

There were gowns from Poret, Paquin, Jenny, Buzenet, Callot, Cheruit, Drecoll, Ducuet, Fortuny, Goupy, Georgette, Jerome, Lanvin, Martial et Armand, Maurer, Premet, Weeks, and Worth, and from Samuel Florscheimer & Brother, Heller Company, Stein & Blaine, and the Newport Costume Company. There were evening gowns, morning and afternoon costumes, some of them stunning, others adorable and delicious, to quote Mrs Armstrong, and others just queer.

Mrs. Whitney criticised American women for concentrating on a few styles and making them common, and her exhibit was arranged in a manner to illustrate their mistake. Of the sixty or more models shown all were distinctive, and the general impression was that one might wear almost any style and be fashionable. The most striking pointers one gathered from the models and Mrs. Whitney's rapid-fire comment were that furs of all kinds are being used as trimming, that pantalettes are being worn, because, as she said, they are "modest, comfortable, sanitary, and convenient;" that ribbons are coming in again, that there are more than 250 designs for collars and sleeves, that low-necked and short-sleeved waists are good under short jackets, and that velvet and wool linings are being used in coats and jackets quite often instead of silks and satins.

PRESTON GIBSON ROBBED.

Offers $1,000 Reward for Return of Watch and Manuscript of a Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 27.—Preston Gibson has offered a reward of $1,000 for the return of a gold monogrammed watch, important papers, and a manuscript of a one-act submarine play which were stolen from a steel box which he kept in the library of his cottage on Bellevue Avenue. Mr. Gibson had looked over the papers yesterday afternoon before starting for his camp at Lake Edward, Canada, to complete the new play for Miss Marie Doro.

Evidently the theft was the work of some one familiar with the house, for while Mr. Gibson was engaged in another room for a short while, the box was rifled, and the watch and papers taken. The remaining papers were so arranged that the robbery was not discovered until Mr. Gibson went back to the steel box for one of the papers. Detectives were put on the case today.

WERNER HORN FILES APPEAL

Says All Judges Who Have Acted in His Case Erred.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Werner Horn, the German Army reservist who tried to blow up the International Bridge between Canada and the United States at Vanceboro, Me., last February, today filed an appeal from the decision of the Federal Court in denying his release on a writ of habeas corpus.

Through his counsel the prisoner questions the regularity of the extradition proceedings by which he was removed from Maine to this State and also the refusal of the court to permit him to invoke the law of nations, or present a commission as an office in the German Army in defense of his actions. Horn makes a general allegation of error by all the Judges and Magistrates who have acted in the proceedings since his arrest.

The appeal will be heard by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, which begins a sitting here next Monday. In the meantime Horn will remain in the East Cambridge Jail, where he is awaiting trial on the indictment charging him with illegal transportation of dynamite from New York to Vanceboro.

Receiver Franklin Brings Suit.

P. A. S. Franklin, as receiver of the International Mercantile Marine Company, yesterday brought suit in the Admiralty Branch of the Federal District Court to recover damages of $25,000 from the Hamburg-American Line. The steamship New York of the American Line and the Pretoria of the Hamburg-America Line collided in a fog early on the morning of June 13, 1914. The mishap, Receiver Franklin alleges in the complaint, was due to the negligence of the officers navigating the Pretoria. He says the Pretoria's bow penetrated the hull of the New York six feet.

Denies Dock Strike Impends.

Reported statements by union labor officials that a strike of 15,000 longshoremen was pending along the Manhattan and Brooklyn waterfronts were denied yesterday by T. V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Association. Negotiations are pending with several of the steamship lines for the union scale of wages, he said, and arrangements are being made for organizing certain of the non-union longshoremen, but a strike is not contemplated.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICANS SAVE YOUR CITY!

Vote at Your Primary To-day—3 to 9 P. M. Consider the Contest for District Attorney!

Will you nominate MOSS, who CAN and WILL put an END to the PERIL of its citizens from the dollar-grabbing INTERESTS on its SUBWAY and ELEVATED railroads?

OR, will you help the BOSSES by nominating a man BACKED by the INTERESTS?

PERKINS EMBARRASSED! How ATTACK the corporation owned by the "interests" that is building the collapsed section of the subway? The Rockefeller interests signed the call for him to run!

Shall New York Become A Second Colorado?

CONSIDER! In the great Republican SWEEP of 1914 New York voted: Glynn, 119,000; and Whitman, Sulzer and Davenport COMBINED, 102,000.

CONSIDER! Your nominee this year must get the Republican PLUS the Progressive and the American Party votes, PLUS many thousand Democratic votes. MOSS can get them; Perkins can't—you know that.

MOSS already has the Progressive and the American Party nominations, and HIS NAME will attract THOUSANDS of Democratic votes. Perkins is being PUSHED BY the Rockefeller INTERESTS to CINCH the election of Swann.

Perkins CAN'T win for you; MOSS can.

YOUR LIFE and the lives of YOUR WIFE and CHILDREN may depend on your ballot to-day.

MOSS HAS NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

He knows HOW, and he will go for the MEN HIGHER UP.

Go to your polling place between 3 and 9 P. M., and place your cross in front of the name:

FRANK MOSS

Moss League.

SLAYER SEEKS CITIZENSHIP.

Sichinsky, Who Assassinated Austrian Governor, Surrenders Here.

Can a fugitive from a foreign Government wanted for political assassination become a citizen of the United States? This question will be decided by the American Government in the case of Miroslau Sichinsky, who shot and killed Count Andreas Pototsky, the Austrian Governor of Galicia, on April 12, 1908, and who surrendered himself yesterday to Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration.

Sichinsky, who has been in this country eight months, is the first political refugee to surrender himself to this Government, according to his lawyer, Simon O. Pollock of 302 Broadway. Commissioner Howe will hear the case in the near future, and meantime Sichinsky is paroled in the custody of Mr. Pollock.

The assassination of Count Pototsky caused international excitement, and is said to have arisen out of the same general conditions in the Slav provinces of Austria which resulted in the recent murder of Crown Prince Ferdinand. Count Pototsky, as a Pole of the aristocratic class, was regarded with enmity by the Ruthenian peasants.

The plot to kill Pototsky was formed by a group of Ruthenian students, who sought to free their compatriots from oppression, and Sichinsky, then 32 years old, was selected as the assassin. As the Governor was receiving a delegation of students in Lemberg, Sichinsky killed him with a revolver.

Life Term for Man of 32.

County Judge Harry E. Lewis in Brooklyn yesterday sentenced Barney Himmelstein to Sing Sing for life as a habitual criminal. He is 32 years old and has been an offender since his youth. He was convicted last week under the name of Joseph Gardiner of attempted burglary in the third degree.

MAYOR URGES GARY PLAN.

Asks Board of Education to Extend It to More Schools.

Mayor Mitchel wrote to President Churchill of the Board of Education yesterday suggesting that as the Gary plan had worked so well in the New York schools where it had been applied, it should be extended to all the schools it possible.

"I am interested in the Gary plan," wrote the Mayor, "not merely because it assures economies in the use of school buildings and equipment, but because it seems clearly to improve the schools and the education of the children."

Scarsdale Men Not Involved.

In a news article printed in THE TIMES last Sunday concerning the arrest for arson of four members of the Hartsdale (N. Y.) Volunteer Fire Department the name of the Town of Scarsdale, N. Y., was inadvertently used for Hartsdale in the headlines of the first edition. The error was corrected in later editions.

VOGUE suggests

that before you spend a single penny on new clothes, before you even plan your Winter wardrobe—you consult its Great Autumn Fashion numbers.

The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown! Hats, suits, negligees that just miss being exactly what you want, are the ones that cost more than you can afford.

Why take chances again this year when by simply sending in the coupon and at your convenience paying $2—you can *insure* the correctness of your whole Fall and Winter Wardrobe?

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Here are the twelve numbers you will receive

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Vanity Number
Christmas Gifts
Holiday Number

Lingerie Number
Motor and Southern
Forecast of Spring Fashions
Spring Millinery
Spring Patterns
Paris Openings



* SPECIAL OFFER

Send in the Coupon opposite with $2, and we will send you with our compliments a copy of the Autumn Millinery Number and enter your subscription for TWELVE additional numbers.

Or, if more convenient, send coupon without money and your subscription will then start with the Paris Openings Number and continue throughout the next eleven numbers, twelve numbers in all.

VOGUE, 443 Fourth Ave., New York.

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N. Y. T. 9-28



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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1915.

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS.

Though it may be premature to say that what the French have called on the western front a war of usury, in which each side takes a daily toll, has suddenly changed its phase, two things are clear. The Anglo-French forces have put themselves upon the offensive for the first time since the affair of Neuve Chapelle in March, and they are for once or at last in a position to make prodigal use of ammunition. The Berlin War Office speaks of "the British and French offensive which had been prepared for months." It began last week in the only way an offensive can begin against strongly intrenched positions, that is, with heavy and continuous gunfire by which the enemy's ground, all marked and plotted in geometrical areas, is first rained upon with explosives and then occupied by troops.

It is undoubtedly more than a coincidence that the Teutonic aggression in Russia began sensibly to abate just prior to this change of Anglo-French tactics in France and Flanders. The Germans had been drawing strength from this front for their ever lengthening line in Russia, while at the same time the Allies, largely by British accretions, were increasing theirs, and also piling up great stores of ammunition.

The assumption that the cost to either side of breaking the western line had become prohibitive was based upon the frightful price the Allies paid for an unimportant advance gained by the battle of Neuve Chapelle. At that time they had no superiority of effective numbers and were inferior in guns and ammunition, except at points of intense concentration. That has changed. The Allies now are superior in numbers, having perhaps five men to three, owing partly to an actual increase in their forces and partly to the gradual transfer of German forces to the eastern line in Russia. Now the Germans apparently are whisking armies out of Russia to meet this new menace on the west, without having been able to gain the one thing most of all desired in Russia, namely, a decision.

That is the converse of what happened a year ago. Russia, moving then very much faster than the Germans thought she could, became so formidable in the east, not only invading East Prussia but threatening also to overwhelm the Austrians and open a way to Berlin, that Germany could not, or dared not, bring to bear on France the additional strength necessary to overcome her. Some strategists now hold that this higher course would have been to force a decision with France at any cost. Suppose the Russians meanwhile took Berlin. Germany, with a beaten France on which to turn her back, would then have had her whole strength to throw against the Slav. However that may be or might have been, the fact is that Germany is still harassed between her foes, and is weaker than she was a year ago. Her enemies are on one side stronger, and now suddenly become offensive, while on the other the foe she risked so much to crush is still unbeaten. Germany is weaker certainly in men, possibly in guns and ammunition and obviously in a strategic sense by having assumed on the eastern front a longer and much more dangerous line. If the Anglo-French forces are really able now to sustain offensive warfare on the west, then Germany's territorial success in Russia may all at once become not an asset but in some degree a liability. The Russians have shown before an unexpected power of recuperation. The Germans must already have weakened their lines in Russia by retransferring men to the western front. That would account for the frequency with which minor Russian successes have begun to be reported. Over a line of 700 miles in Russia the Austro-German forces are in many places vulnerable. It is what the experts call a floating line, unsecured at either end. To assume, as most German critics do, that the Russian power of offense is shattered, is to go on misunderstanding Russian psychology. A Russian army is the only army in the world that retreats without losing heart.

It has been so far a war of unexpectedness. The intrinsically improbable has had a perverse way of bringing itself to pass. Stalemate on a line from the North Sea to Switzerland across Flanders and France, with 4,000,000 men in trenches, was an improbable thing to happen. Once it had, anything else seemed all the while to have been impossible, and military experts began to prove that the war would have to be won elsewhere. Here nothing more could take place, except a contest in attrition. A frontal attack was out of the question. Flanking operations were made impossible, on one end by the North Sea, on the other by a neutral frontier. So it seemed. So the German strategists may have argued. But the Allies now are making frontal attacks all along the line. That after all was not impossible. And if they succeed, the whole aspect of the war may very suddenly change, which was what everybody had given up expecting.

A MEMORABLE SHOCK TO THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

In the days of his glory the Populist Kansas Senator, WILLIAM ALFRED PEFFER, sat collarless in the seats of the mighty. Representative JERRY SIMPSON of the same glowing State won a renown built on fiction—it is said he wore silk stockings—as "Sockless SIMPSON." Governor GEORGE N. BRIGGS of Massachusetts never wore a cravat. HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine never wore an overcoat. In free and easy America these little individualities of costume stir a gentle amusement. But up to a comparatively few years ago a Member of the British Parliament without a tall hat on his head would have been a portent incredible. That ugly cylinder, that tower of respectability, that obelisk of propriety, was the foundation of the British Constitution, the pillar of the State. In days when the twenty-shilling clerk, the thripenny bus young man, would have felt himself false to the British social order if he had not crowned his poll with the black tube, too often accompanied with a sack coat. But in the Commons reigned the silk hat with the frock coat, a noble pair of brothers, one and inseparable.

The wide arch of the ranged empire would fall if the sacred custom were broken. The tall hat of the Parliament man was the palladium of British liberties. A member of the House of Commons on duty without his symbol and aegis would be even more revolutionary and horrendous than—well, say, the Archbishop of Canterbury chewing tobacco.

The dire impossible moment came. The British Constitution tottered. Say, Muse, who of M. P.'s first knocked out the holy tradition.

The obituaries of JAMES KEIR HARDIE, Laborite, affirm that it was he in 1892. When he took his seat as Member for S. W. Ham he was clad in his working clothes, and his curly locks were crowned with one of those deerstalker's caps, dear to the silly. Thus did Mr. HARDIE proclaim at once his Scotch origin and his defiance of convention and the Constitution.

But the Right Hon. JOHN BURNS, Laborite, was elected for Battersea in 1892. Did he not make his first appearance in the House wearing old clothes and a straw hat? Speak, history! Was it Mr. HARDIE or Mr. BURNS that gave to Constitution its severest shock? Fortunately it survived; and in the last twenty-odd years there has been a considerable emancipation of respectable London folks from the despot stovepipe.

WHEN THE DEADLOCK BREAKS.

An eligible maiden surrounded by a host of ineligible suitors, with her thoughts wandering to some eligible but unresponsive person, might find comfort by taking a look at the Republican Party and reflecting that her case is not unique. The Republican Party is beset by candidates, none of whom it wants. There is nowhere any serious comment on the next campaign which does not wind up with the name either of Justice HUGHES or ex-Senator ROOT, both of whom have emphatically announced that they would not be candidates. There is not the slightest doubt that if the party could really carry out its wishes the nomination for President would go to one of these two men.

As it cannot, it listens with an inattentive ear to the wooing of a string of candidates who in ordinary times would not have the audacity to propose themselves as possible Presidents, ranging from the heavy FAIRBANKS to the impossible WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, and even further—for the Mayor of Chicago thinks well enough of himself to contest the Illinois delegation with Senator SHERMAN. The outlook is for a deadlock which may last a week, since there is no candidate who can command a majority on any of the early ballots; and deadlocks generally mean the release of delegations from their instructions and the selection of some one not prominent in the first balloting. In that case, where will the delegations swing? Will it be possible for Justice HUGHES to prevent his own nomination? Mr. ROOT will unquestionably be the leading figure of the convention; he will be on the ground and able to check a stampede for himself, but Justice HUGHES will be hundreds of miles away.

Granted a deadlock, a tired convention anxious to break away, a strong undercurrent of sentiment for two men who have not been named or received any votes, and a swarm of unattractive candidates killing each other off, and anything may happen. It is not to be forgotten that Colonel ROOSEVELT, though he cannot very well be present, will be a force in the convention. Most of the Progressives who have gone back to the Republican Party announce that they intend to fight for Progressivism within its ranks. Governor JOHNSON and his trouble-making Californians hardly conceal their purpose to raise as much disturbance as possible, and a threat from them of a bolt would not be lightly regarded. Mr. ROOSEVELT has already included Justice HUGHES in his list of Republicans whom he would support. Let the convention last a week, and begin to cast about in its mind for an escape from the deadlock, and it would take a Hercules or a Samson to stop it. In that case, what would become of the unobjectionable and unattractive candidates who had been dividing the balloting among them—WEEKS, BURTON, FAIRBANKS, SHERMAN, CUMMINS, and the rest?

One thing is certain. There will be a deadlock, and it will last for several days. The number of candidates and their lack of sufficient strength to force an early nomination make that sure. The days of the dark horse are over, if by dark horse is understood a comparatively unknown man; but nothing is likelier than the nomination of a man whose name has not been placed before the convention but is in everybody's mind.

RISING SPIRITS.

Stock markets like yesterday's never come when the country is feeling blue. When there are dealings in a wide variety of securities, and many of them are strong, it is a sign that the business is in the hands of the public and reflects its opinion of the outlook. There is cause for regret that the rising prices of the "war stocks" do not afford a firmer basis for inferences regarding other sorts of trade. Prosperity confined to the trade in war supplies, although it runs into hundreds of millions, and is more substantial than it seemed some months ago, is too restricted and too uncertain in its duration to justify an inference of universal prosperity. For a long time the railways have been laggards in price, so much so that the industrial averages long ago rose above the railways. The Wall Street Journal has computed also that of its representative stocks the railways have contributed a disproportionate share to the Stock Exchange business. That is contrary to the general impression that the industrials, especially the war shares, have made the market. Of the shares on which the averages of both are computed the railways contributed more than twice the number that the industrials did, and the activity in the railways was at the expense of prices. Yesterday another railway went into receivership, and chilled the prospects of a railway boom. Missouri, Kansas & Texas is embarrassed in financing itself, although for 1915 it reports a gain in operating income of 19 per cent., compared with the year ended June 30, 1914. There is a specific reason, as usual.

The prices of both grain and cotton crops are surprisingly good considering the quantities of both. In any other year than this the quantity of breadstuffs would have been thought as calamitous as the curse of too much cotton last year. But in this wonderful year there will be none too much of either. The danger rather is that they will bring into the country so much gold that there may be need of another prayer to be delivered from too much prosperity. It is hard to keep down Wall Street on the fear of too much prosperity, and when Wall Street is rising the country is more cheerful to live in than it has been in recent years. Instead of the cry of the bears, "Cheer up, the worst is yet to come," there is a prospect that there will be substituted the cry of the bulls, "Buy anything, for the best is yet far ahead." The man of even thought and temper will take counsel of neither. There is danger in all extreme views, and it would be extreme to hold that the nearly unblemished domestic outlook is not obscured in some degree by the misfortunes of its largest customers, afflicted and impoverished by the scourge of war.

THE FACTIONS MUST UNITE.

No further doubt exists as to the participation of CARRANZA's troops in the border raids, as the United States Government has ordered the seizure of a supply of arms and ammunition intended for the garrison at Matamoros. Carranzistas may not have started the raids, but they have given practical encouragement to the raiders. Only a few Texans whose experience has led them to distrust all Mexicans believe that CARRANZA has sanctioned the assaults upon Americans by his troops or that he would not stop them if he could. He desires recognition as de facto ruler of Mexico. But his claims were never less warranted than at present, when his inability to preserve order in the north is proved day after day, and the Government he looks to for recognition is compelled to shut off his supply of munitions for the protection of its own people.

There is scarcely a chance now for CARRANZA to prove by Oct. 9 that he is the head of a Government which is competent to preserve order in Mexico and protect the lives of foreigners. He may have the will to do both, but he lacks the power. He represents the strongest force in Mexico, of course, but it is not strong enough to control the country. A union of the better elements among the Carranzistas and the Villistas, with the co-operation of ZAPATA, could accomplish that object. Unless that union can be effected through the good offices of the Pan-American conference, conditions in Mexico will be unchanged for a long while. The fitful war will continue, with an increase of lawlessness in the less settled parts of the country. There is good reason to believe that both CARRANZA's adherents and VILLA's thoroughly comprehend the situation and that they may yet contrive to bring about a union of the factions.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE JERSEYS.

The Public Ledger of Philadelphia has been trying to find out what are the prospects of the woman suffrage amendment which New Jersey is to vote on, Oct. 19. Somehow the rosy visions of the suffrage leaders recall the hulletins of the late Senator JAMES K. JONES of Arkansas when he was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, or the "red-headed and hopeful" attitude of TOM COOPER of Pennsylvania. Mrs. FEICHERT, President of the State Woman Suffrage Association, says decisively:

> The Church, labor, and home interests will support us, and as decent men are in large majority, this should mean victory.

Why "should"? Must. Indeed, "reports show eight men willing to "vote for it to one who will vote "against it." Is decency to win by a beggarly 8 to 1? In very shame New Jersey must make it unanimous. Too many of the party county Chairmen seem to live in indecent counties. "Atlantic County will oppose suf-"frage, according to the general sen-"timent," writes the Republican Chairman; the Democratic doesn't think "much interest is being shown." Bergen County will beat the amendment "by a very large majority." Politicians "against it." What was to be expected of the wicked? "Lack of interest" in Burlington County, according to the Republican Chairman. "Would succeed if voted upon today," is the sly way in which the Democratic Chairman keeps out of trouble. "No opposition" to it in Cape May County, writes the Democratic Chairman. A Cape May editor clings beatifically to the favorable result of a straw vote taken by ladies attached to the Cause. "Will receive "many thousand votes in Hudson "County"—naturally; but not a majority, according to Representative HAMILL. No show in Essex. Going to be beaten in Salem, Ocean, Morris, Middlesex, Hunterdon, Cumberland, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren. The Mercer Republican Chairman rather contemptuously writes that "our or-"ganization has given the question "little attention as yet"; the Democratic Chairman, frankly contemptuous, has "not taken an interest in the matter."

Noon meetings, night meetings, factory meetings, hall meetings; missionaries rushing about in their cars of emancipation, sweet, pleading voices, beautiful huttonholers, Portias by the hundred, wit, eloquence and poesy, ardent convictions, reason, appeal, indignation, arguments by the bushel, a dream of fair women in winning raiment—a torpid, inert, grinning, lifeless electorate of men folks! One wretch even blasphemes to the extent of declaring that the women folks of his county take little interest in this flaming, incandescent, quintessential question of all the ages! Eight to ons!

Some of the sisters are looking for a miracle. They await a god from the machine. When Mr. WILSON "comes out for" woman suffrage, as he is expected to do in a few days, that will settle the rssult. The indifferent will be roused. The scorners will be converted. Very flattering to Mr. WILSON, whose great and just influence no reasonable person will deny. But the voters of New Jersey scarcely take their opinions on State matters from Washington. Will the suffragists give up the Cause if Mr. WILSON should be against them?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Would Go Home if Sincere.

Professor MUENSTERBERG's charming picture of the German-American as a man who brought over here an improved method of running things in general, and devoted himself to teaching us his home-grown virtues, faded almost out of sight under the acid test of criticism applied to it Sunday in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES by Professor ALBERT BUSHNELL HART. To accomplish his work of destruction, Professor HART only had to recall the unquestionable fact that Germans are like the rest of the world in that they never emigrate because they are happy and prosperous at home, but because for one or many reasons they are discontented there, and expect or hope to better themselves elsewhere.

It is the wildest of absurdities to contend that the Germans who came to the United States did it with any purpose or desire to re-establish the conditions from which they fled—yes, and not infrequently fled, as did CARL SCHURZ and and not a few others who rank among the best of them, to escape the extremely dangerous consequences of having tried to de-Germanize the German Government. That they and the rest didn't find our way of conducting our affairs intolerable—that they found it, while imperfect, on the whole preferable to what they had known at home—is demonstrated beyond a peradventure by their remaining here instead of going back.

Of course they talked and sang a lot, and honestly, they supposed, about the "Fatherland" they had deserted, but the talking and the singing have always been open to the same suspicion as is the same sort of noise to be heard every Winter at the annual dinners given here in New York by members of up-State and other-State societies. To hear the orators at these feasts one might think them disconsolate exiles from earthly paradises, not living here, but just staying under some terrible compulsion and impatiently awaiting the moment of their happy release from metropolitan horrors. One might think it, that is, if one happened not to know that at least 999 out of 1,000 of those who indulge in these laudations of their native towns or counties or States departed from them with joy in their hearts to try the hazard of new fortunes, and that it would take something at least as strong as an ox chain to drag back any of the 999 to the piously hymned, but utterly unregretted, scenes of their youth.

Prevention the Cure for Fires.

Commissioner ADAMSON deserves and of course will get a lot of commendation for his effort to make New Yorkers realize that most of the terribly numsrous and expensive fires from which the city suffers are of the easily avoiable sort and that a considerable majority of them are the direct result of sheer, stupid carelessness. There is not a word to be said against, and many words to be said for, the elaborate preparations he is making to fix public attention on this important subject, and the parades and exercises planned by him for Oct. 9 ought to rendsr "Fire Prevention Day" a notable one on the local calendar.

In time we may come to see that the Fire Department of which we are so proud is really in a way disgraceful to us. It is so because it impugns our intelligence. We maintain a small army of highly trained and highly efficient fire-fighters, and are generous with praise of their courageous devotion to the duties imposed on them, but much of the work and many of the dangers imposed on these men might be abolished if we only would, and then their abilities could be turned to the producing of wealth instead of the mere saving of it from destruction.

Some day we may become wise enough to realize that for all preventable fires somsbody is directly responsible, and that this responsibility is especially heavy when the fires spread beyond the property in which they originate. As any fire may do that, even those that are confined to the building in which they start should not be regarded as innocent, and the whole theory that fires are misfortunes should be abandoned. Some of them are, probably, but not many, in the strict sense of the word, and all the rest are better described by other and harsher names.

There is, indeed, a point at which precautionary measures become prohibitively expensive, and the systematic putting out of fires will always number among the necessary tasks of every municipality. To prevent fires, however, is in every way better than to extinguish them after they have begun. The highest service that firemen can rendsr is to diminish the extent of the demand for their services.

Large Page, But a Little Price.

Complaints about the size of newspapers, as making them inconvenient to read in the crowded trains in which so many New Yorkers are obliged to do a large part of their newspaper reading, have, of course, something of basis in truth. The makers of the papers know as well as do their readers that smaller pages could be turned more easily than those of what has come to be the customary size, but that size has been selected for reasons many and good, and while not all of them can be readily explained to people unfamiliar with the mechanical side of journalism, it would be wise as well as kind if the uninitiate were to take it for more than probable that in a business as dependent on public favor as is that of issuing newspapers whatever can be done is done to render the reading of them a pleasure.

They might also reflect on the fact that when they buy nswspapers they get for their pennies more hy far than can be obtained for those coins in any other bargain known to man. To print newspapers in pamphlet form, or even in the form of the larger magazines, would multiply their cost many times, and it is not anywhsre recorded that the public wants to pay 15 cents, or even 10, for what it has been getting for 1.

The Girl Ushers' Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last night I went alone into a movie show in your town, and as I approached one of the aisles of the theatre I was greeted by two young goddesses, one blonde, the other brunette, who asked me briskly: "Single?"

New York, Sept. 27, 1915. G. C.

THE BATTLE HARVEST MOON.

O golden Harvest Moon that now
Slowly ascends the eastern skies,
Glimpsed through the elm tree's leafy bough
In silent majesty you rise!
On spires and roofs of the far-spreading town
Serens in mellow splendor you look down.

Low now the sound of busy streets
In thy white silence dies away,
Or from ths charmed distance greets
The ear like echoes of the day,
As slow in stately pomp, outdating man,
You cities gild and desert caravan.

Along dim streets and avenues
Thy rising tide of radiance flows,
And in thy softened light they lose
The garishness that daytime shows;
Not all the city's wealth or prids or gold
Can with thy magic vie and pomp of old.

For, veiling stars with silvery light,
Thou mak'st ths skies one Milky Way;
Thy silent progress through the night
Naught can arrest bnt dawn of day;
Dim continents and oceans dark you drown
In floods of light as now the sleeping town.

Man's pomp of pride or places or power
But transient in ths moonlight seems,
For thou hast looked, as in this hour,
On cities that are now but dreams;
On Thebes and Nineveh, Palmyra, Tyre,
You looked, and saw their glories proud expire.

And you, O Harvest Moon, look down
On Europe's widespread battlefield,
Where ere tbs forest leaves turn brown
A greater harvest it will yield.
And thousands that tonight now look on you
Perchance for the last time your light will view.

Earth's harvest now is gathered quite,
In all but furthest northern lands,
But thou, O Moon, doth shed thy light
On fields where Death the Reaper stands,
His ripened harvest white before him spread,
Behind him strown the long swaths of the dead.

Dim, dread, and ghastly is the sight,
O golden Harvest Moon, you see—
Stern dead men strown on fields of night
Where helpless wounded gaze on thee.
While in a million homes sad mothers yearn
And weep and pray for sons who'll ne'er return!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

CORPORATION PATHOLOGY.

Allopathic Versus Homeopathic Methods in Reorganization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The announcement in the recent advertisements of reorganization of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company that the plan of reorganization was prepared by United States Circuit Judge William C. Hook is one of marked interest, deserving, as it seems to me, some attention from the press as an indication of a possible important advance in the attitude of American courts toward that which British courts adopt in respect to reorganization.

In England the British Companies act makes provision for the reorganization of insolvent corporations; it makes a plan binding on all when three-fourths of the respective classes of creditors and security holders favor the plan and when the court finds the plan to be fair and equitable. Thus, in Great Britain expensive foreclosures such as are here necessary when mortgage bonds were issued may be avoided, and the whole scheme of corporate reorganization is brought before the court for its final sanction. Also, in England new capital furnished for reorganization can be made to have priority of lien over all old securities.

In this country no such law exists, excepting to a very limited extent through what is known as composition in bankruptcy. But a composition in bankruptcy deals only with the readjustment or scaling down of creditors' claims, does not provide as to disposition of stockholders' interests nor for priority to new capital, and no effective provision for readjustment of claims of secured creditors is made. In this country, therefore, for all practical purposes no such law as the British statute exists.

Therefore, reorganizations in this country are generally, and, in fact, nearly always, accomplished through purchase from receivers by a reorganization committee of the assets of the insolvent corporation. The committee makes payment for such purchase largely through the deposit of the old securities in place of cash. Security holders assent to the sale only after a plan involving the issuance of new securities, &c., has been approved by them, and the sale is, as a matter of fact, little more than a step in reorganization and a method of getting rid of nonassentors by paying them as little cash as possible for their holdings. The terms of the reorganization itself do not come before the court. Whether the various classes of security holders, with conflicting liens and claims of priority as against one another, receive equitable treatment is not a matter presented to the court, but is one of private arrangement between committees representing the various classes of security holders, whereas in England the whole scheme of readjustment is subject to the court's approval. Here the plan generally does not come before the court.

It appears that Judge Hook has consented to shoulder the burden of preparing a plan of reorganization adjusting the rights of all classes of security holders. Thus assurance is, in this instance, given that a disinterested court has endeavored to do what is always accomplished in Great Britain; and it is for that reason that this advertisement seems worthy of comment.

It would appear that the powers granted to Congress to enact a bankruptcy law indicate that constitutional legislation (perhaps through enlargement of the bankruptcy law) can be enacted to accomplish those beneficent results which are possible in Great Britain. The language of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Canada Southern v. Gebhard (109 U. S. 527) supports this view.

If such a statute were to be enacted by Congress no such situation could again occur as that which arose in the celebrated case of Northern Pacific v. Boyd, (228 U. S. 482,) where a creditor not provided for in the plan of reorganization was allowed to exercise his rights as against the reorganized property over a decade after the reorganization had been effected by sale under foreclosure.

If such a statute were to be enacted reorganizations would come directly under the supervision of the courts. Minority interests and junior security holders and lienors would be protected against drastic or oppressive foreclosures, and, on the other hand, obstructive measures for purposes of delay, &c., by selfish minority interests would be ineffective, all expenses and fees of reorganization would come before the court, and, finally, security holders would, it is believed, more readily deposit their holdings with reorganization committees, knowing that, in the last analysis, no plan could be adopted until approved by a disinterested court holding an even balance between all the classes of security holders.

I venture, therefore, to write this letter in the hope that it may produce an expression of views looking, possibly, toward constructive legislation from Congress, so as to bring reorganizations in this country, as in England, directly and completely before the courts. JAMES N. ROSENBERG.

New York, Sept. 23, 1915.

Superfluous Power at Niagara.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Francis Fitzgerald undertakes to contradict my statement with regard to the failure of full utilization of Niagara power, but in so doing he practically concedes the point, which, as I propounded it, is that the full available energy of existing hydroelectric developments at Niagara has not yet found a market.

Mr. Fitzgerald admits that small supplies of energy are still available. As a matter of fact, the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario has a contract to deliver to it 100,000 horse power, of which it has so far been able to dispose of but 50,000. An offer was recently made to deliver 40,000 horse power to a proposed corporation for transmission to Buffalo.

The use of public money and political effort on the Canadian side and the artificial introduction of specialized industries on the American side have been found necessary to provide a means for the utilization of the energy so far available. Interested speculators would doubtless like to see the development of further unutilizable energy, the profit of which would find its way into their pockets, especially if the process could be conducted, as in Ontario, at the expense of the taxpayers of the State of New York.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.

New York, Sept. 25, 1915.

Who Purified Baseball?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The many obituary notices of the late A. G. Spalding lay emphasis on his part in the purification of baseball after the scandals that broke up the Louisville Club in 1877. While Mr. Spalding may have contributed his share in the work of housecleaning, the chief honor for the whole affair undoubtedly belongs to the late W. A. Hulburt. And it is no reflection on Mr. Spalding to say that the untimely death of Mr. Hulburt was the greatest loss ever suffered by organized baseball.

Who can forget the annual pilgrimages of poor Jim Devlin, with his petition for reinstatement? He always managed to secure the signatures of most of those interested in the game, but Hulburt was adamant, and finally told him that he could never again play baseball. Sympathy and financial help for his family were always at hand and never failed, but his career as a baseball player was closed forever. More than once since his death has organized baseball needed an iron hand like Mr. Hulburt's!

CHARLES A. HERPICH.

New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

A Belgian Prisoner's Bargain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Belgian prisoner of war I am sending you a little request. I am collecting postage stamps and my young son is a beginner. Having much time to spend here in the camp I should be really happy if you would be so kind as to publish the fact that I, a Belgian prisoner of war, will send a keepsake in exchange for nice postage stamps for collection, sent registered to F. Baudson, 12 is Ligne Camp, 11 Zeist, Holland. F. BAUDSON.

Zeist, Holland, Sept. 1, 1915.

REFLECTIONS OF A PLATTSBURG ROOKIE.

How It Feels to Have Been Annihilated, to Learn Things From a Tactful Regular, and to Discover One's Inefficiency.

By HERBERT K. STOCKTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What, if anything, did the Plattsburg business men's camp accomplish toward preparedness? Without presuming to speak for the rest of the regiment, may I give, for such of the unmilitary public as are interested, the impressions of an ordinary citizen who underwent elementary military training there from Aug. 10 to Sept. 6?

In such a review there is no place for memories of personal enjoyment—of the colors of dawn seen through the opening of the absiter tent, of wholesome outdoor labor, of bracing military discipline, of the comradeship that comes with working together. The question is, what were the practical results?

First and foremost, Plattsburg fostered a sense of humility, so that before camp was a day old the "million men in arms" catchword invariably evoked a sad smile from the nearest rookie. The "fit to be an officer" theory, too, looks almost as ludicrous to most of us after a month of busy effort. I think we feel that General Wood fairly states the capacity of the average Plattsburg graduate as comprising, at the most, ability to drill recruits in the elements of military training, in the school of the soldier, of the squad, and perhaps of the company, for the first three or four weeks of mobilization.

As a trivial instance of the thorny path of preparedness, I recall an interminable wrestle with my brand-new Springfield the first day it was in my hands. Ths most minute and all-embracing description of every namable screw and plate of the gun had been poured into us with sharp efficiency by our Captain, and now, in order to clean the vitals of ths thing, I merely desired to remove a bit of metal which I knew to be the magazine floor plate, obviously held firmly in place by the magazine floor plate catch spring. I assumed that its reluctance to spring was the pig-headed stubbornness of a new gun, and it was not till my five tentmates and the powers above had failed me that I thougbt of getting a regular to show me the knack of jumping it out. Small wonder that we felt no resentment when we knew the regulars called us "the tourists," or that I sympathized instinctively with the Sergeant, who naively revealed that his proper authorities had instructed him to treat us with "tact."

Granted that we have a proper humility, thsre follows ths realization that hard work, and more of it, lies ahead of those of us who feel that we must become more nearly qualified to be soldiers. War is as difficult a business as any, and, thanks to Plattsburg, at least 1,300 civilians in this country have realized by the sweat of their brows that to be any good in cass of war they must work as hard now to fit themselves to fight as they work to earn their daily bread.

If ths esprit, the ardent spirit of service, which arose at Plattsburg is to be kspt up, this necessary grind of study and practice will be carried out, as well as such things can be, hy a lot of amateurs. Whether ths grind will be gone through with, and how, dspends, of course, on the leadership now given us.

How that word leadsrship grew in significance at camp! Before a week bad passed I saw a famous football coach, who by this time has carried a small army corps from scrub to 'Varsity, turn from polishing his gun, when some one praised our Captain, to say impetuously: "That man—I'd follow him anywhere!"

If there was ons thing in the world the beart of this same Captain was set upon we knew it to be good shooting. Ons day the crowd of 150 men was called to attention for a moment at noon mess and the brief announcement made that ths company had won regimental shooting bonors. The yell that greeted von Hindenburg's victories could hardly have been more immediats and amazing than our instinctive response. And it was not ths mere excitement of a football crowd. Each of us knew that ths Captain and bis Lieutenant had coached us, labored with us, and lifted us into shooting supremacy, and that each man had tried his hardest to make good. That is esprit.

Again, in an assault on a strong position in manoeuvres, the company was ordered forward through a young cornfield to lie down and taks up the fire at its further edge. Our platoon leader, a Brooklyn Police Lieutenant, (who need not read this to know that he had our enthusiastic following,) carried us through the cornfield and on in a dash for fifty yards beyond to a low wall, for the edge of the cornfield was utterly exposed. We knsw ws were undsr a tremendous fire, and soon learned that by the immediate ruling of ths nearest umpire we had been annihilated. The doubt and grief of our leader plainly gnawed at his consolence. Had he, or had he not, failed his Captain and, lost his platoon through a blunder? Happy to relate, the Captain assured him he had done the only possible thing and his relief was great. But a certain diatasts for being annihilated remained with ths privates in rank.

For if we had learned to answer leadership with loyalty, we had also learned to realize when good leadership was lacking. We knew that if we encamped in a bog and then were routed out of it in disorder before sundown, some ons had blundered; and we wondered, if this happened in peace with 5,000 msn, what would happen in war with 50,000 or with 500,000. And we caugbt ths irony of an evening lecture on the ideal sanitation that had been given Vera Cruz when we were apprised that our throng of mules, horses, and men with soap, toothbrushes and scrubbing brushes had precipitated itself only that afternoon into the water supply of the nearest town.

Without bis getting puffed up, it became possible even for the rookie to perceive tactical mistakes wben companies of regulars failed to foresee tbeir own surpriss and destruction or capture.

I recall that at one point in ths field exercises ths regulars made a frontal attack on our position. We did not need the lecture round ths camp fire that night to realize tbat the attacking troops were slaughtered. It gives one an ineffaceable impression of what not to do, when, kneeling leisurely behind cover and firing blanks, one watches the sloping fields of the countryside swarming with littis khaki figures coming forward in squad columns and platoon rushes, piling in masses through barb wire fences, and, worst of all, changing front during the attack to meet outflanking reserves, all under the rattle of machine guns and against the fire of 400 rifles. If the regulars themselves offsred that target—and it may be remarked that a kbaki uniform shows up badly on the Summer landscape—ws guessed what would happen in action to the Provisional Regiment of rookies.

As the result of many impressions like these, accumulated during four weeks, there is at least one Plattsburg rookie who wants to ses: (1,) a good big regular army, as big as the General Staff wants, fitted out with everything of the best and trained to the minute; (2,) more military training, as stiff as possible, for himself and for those like him; (3,) more training for the National Guard, howsver good they may be already. In sbort, with a burning sense of its physical helplessness, he wants to see his country have, as soon as possible, all the essntials of a twentieth century military machine as efficient for our needs as the Germans' is for theirs.

HERBERT K. STOCKTON.

New York, Sept. 24, 1915.

PICTURE WORDS OF FICTION.

Written and Rewritten, Turned and Returned, They Produce Despair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The modern writer of fiction, in his efforts to introduce action into his dialogue and put some life into his characters, too frequently overworks his verbs and adverbs, so that he soon exhansts his scanty supply of such parts of speech and wears out his readers' patience. The result of such conscious striving is to make both action and characters have all the mechanical movements of a puppet show. As an illustration I quote from a serial story in one of our monthly magazines. I give merely the links in the dinlogue:

"He asked smiling—he asked gently—I told him desperately—'Well' I challenged—I said mischievously—I asked slyly—I said weakly—I said stubbornly—I demanded eagerly—I protested—he demanded roughly—he sat up stiffly—I shriveled up not only at his words but at his looks—Almost hysterically I cried out—'Why, Nora', be said aggrievedly—I smiled ruefully—I turned around and shouted at him almost hysterically—I cried excitedly—She said spitefully—I responded blandly—I replied, smiling gloriously—'I've got only 10 cents in the world', I blurted out—'You can't', retorted Loly, her nostrils dilating—I nodded, smiling—Then she shrugged her shoulders and laughed sneeringly—I asked heavily—I asked wistfully—I assented languidly—She said pityingly—I said lightly—'I came', he returned, 'as soon as you did what I told you'—He said, with an expressive motion—'Hm!' snorted mama, 'that all sounds very fine'—I said mischievously—I sat up at that and said triumphantly—be said slowly—ho asked me suddenly—'I thought you wouldn't be interested', I quibbled—I insisted—I said sadly—I said slyly—He sneered—I nodded—He said roughly—ad infinitum.

M.

The University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1915.

Assorted Plagiarisms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

George S. Hillman seems anxious that the authorship of "The Van Am Song" should be made known to the public, hut had he been aware that ths song is largely a plagiarism he might not have had such anxiety. He says that it "is unique in the history of college verse." I do not know as to that, hnt I do know that the old hunting song of England, "Do Ye Ken John Peel?" still remembered there, for "his ham and his hunting in the morning," is the original song of which the "Van Am Song" is but an echo.

It seems strange to me that our American "seats of learning" have not given us something of their own in the way of college songs. For instance, there was no reason, except that of good taste, why Harvard should have taken Tom Moore's "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms" and utilized it in "Fair Harvard," or why West Point should have taken captive "Irish Molly O" and made her do duty for "Benny Havens O." It was stated in one of yesterday's papers, as a curious thing, that a Baptist clergyman had put words to "Tipperary" and made a hymn, but that is nothing new, for the Rev. Charles Wesley, when

WHITE MOUNTAINS LADEN WITH SNOW

A Young Blizzard Rages at Bretton Woods as Visitors Leave on Early Trains.

GALE FELLS MANY TREES

Massachusetts Press Association Divides Its Sightseeing—Auto rivals at the Mt. Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 27.—The Presidential Range is snowbound today. The peaks are heavily covered and the sides of the mountains are frosted to the base. Visitors who departed on the early morning trains pulled out in a young blizzard, the weather moderating and clearing for a wonderful sunset.

The road between Bretton Woods and Crawford Notch was closed until noon owing to the fallen trees that were snapped off across it in yesterday's gale.

The Massachusetts Press Association at the Mt. Pleasant House started its sightseeing today, one party motoring to Bethlehem and the Profile, the other biking to Crawford Notch.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Van Cleve of New York, with Mrs. W. E. Flanders and Mrs. Orlando F. Weber of Detroit, motoring, are at the Mt. Washington for a few days. Motoring from Boston are Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hall, with Mrs. V. MacFarland, and Mrs. C. H. Watson and Miss Watson, with Miss Harris of Salem. A Detroit party that arrived today by auto included Francis Ingerson, A. D. Palmer, George McMahan, and Mrs. Alden. Other arrivals included Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Wallace of Pittsfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Stever, and Mr and Mrs. J. Gilbert Hill of Lowell.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron L. Keith, who have been at the Mt. Washington for some time, returned to Boston today.

There was a farewell supper party in the Cave Grill last night. Former Attorney General George W. Wickersham and Miss Wickersham also left today.

Playing over the Bretton Woods course were W. Emerson, Miss H. Clough, Miss L. B. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Richard Elkins, W. F. Hitt, J. G. Hill, E. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, E. C. Longley, and L. L. Edgar.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Poole of Kobe, Japan, arrived today at the Mount Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Simon of Baltimore, R. C. S. Kaulbach of Lunneburg, N. S., Miss Jones of Hartford, and Miss Mary Packard of Salem were luncheon guests.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Greene and Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Clarke motored up from Providence. Other arrivals included Mrs. C. Duffin, Mrs. A. F. Duffin, and Mrs. J. P. Whelan of Boston, and Mrs. James Cousins and Miss Cousins, who motored up from Norwalk, Conn.

Barber-Brewster Wedding Oct. 16.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 27.—Invitations have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Kenelworth Smith of this city for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sophie Cabot Brewster, to Henry Oberly Barber, which is to take place on Oct. 16 in Christ Church.

Dr. Ireland Injured Playing Golf.

Dr. Alice I. Ireland of 44 West Forty-seventh Street is at the Post-Graduate Hospital suffering from an injury received while playing golf on the Paul Smith course in the Adirondacks. Dr. Ireland had been spending September at Mrs. William McAlpin's camp on Upper St. Regis Lake, and during a game of golf last Wednesday slipped and fell, breaking her leg. She was brought immediately to New York.

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MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

MOTORISTS IN BERKSHIRES.

Many Arrive in Lenox—J. H. Choate Goes to Peace Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 27.—Joseph H. Choate and Joseph H. Choate, Jr., started today for Toronto to attend a peace conference. They will be away for the remainder of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Choate will remain at their country place in Stockbridge throughout October.

Mrs. Ambrose Monell with the Misses Margaret and Barbara Monell arrived at Curtis Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hance motored up from New York and are guests of Mrs. James R. Jesup at Curtis Hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. George Norton Miller and Miss Helen Le R. Miller motored from their country place at Rhinebeck today and were luncheon guests of friends at Curtis Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beers and Miss Alice M. Beers, also touring, arrived at the Curtis.

Mrs. Henry C. Corbin and Miss Josephine Patten of Washington are touring by automobile in the Berkshires.

Mrs. Joseph C. Hendrix and her sister, Miss Jennie S. Rathbone of Brooklyn, who have been at Bar Harbor for a number of weeks, have returned to the Bishop cottage, where they will pass October.

Miss Edith Wettmore of Newport arrived tonight to visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven.

Dr. Austin Flint Riggs, who has been in the Canadian woods for several months, has returned to Stockbridge, where he will pass the Winter.

At the annual meeting of the Stockbridge Casino today Frederic Crowninshield was elected President; Bernhard Hoffman, Vice President; Miss Marian Hague, Secretary, and Miss Jennie H. Seymour, Treasurer. The Directors are the officers and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, Miss Emily Tuckerman, Walter Nettleton, and Edward L. Morse.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

Mme. Naon Joins Ambassador from Argentina at Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Mme. Naon, wife of the Ambassador from Argentina, who has been with her children at Buena Vista, Penn., for the Summer, joined the Ambassador at the embassy on New Hampshire Avenue today.

Colonel Vignal of the French Army, whose return as Military Attaché is a matter of social interest, has taken an apartment at Florence Court, where he and Mme. Vignal are established for the Winter. Colonel Vignal has come to Washington from service at the front. He served as attaché in this city ten or twelve years ago.

Lieutenant Charles F. Williams, U. S. A., and Mrs. Williams, whose marriage took place at Fort Wayne, Ind., six weeks ago, have arrived in Washington and taken an apartment at the Alwyn, Columbia Heights. Lieutenant Williams is on duty at the School of Engineers, Washington Barracks.

Mrs. Frank L. Polk, wife of the Counselor of the State Department, has arrived from New York and joined Mr. Polk at the Shoreham prior to taking possession of their new home on Sixteenth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke have returned from New England, where they passed the Summer, and opened their home, 1737 K Street, for the season.

Miss Alfred E. Bates, who was seriously ill after her Summer home at Nonquitt, Mass., is greatly improved, and will return to her apartment at the Connecticut for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Chatard have arrived from the White Sulphur Springs, where they occupied a cottage for the Summer, pending the reopening of their Rhode Island Avenue home. They are at the Grafton.

Miss Sarah Carr Upton, after several seasons absence from Washington, will occupy her home, 1725 Nineteenth Street, which during her absence was leased to Rear Admiral Stephen Rand.

William Hall Kellogg, former Governor of Louisiana, and his niece, Miss Wills, have returned to their apartment at the Highlands from Atlantic City, where they passed the Summer.

Mrs. H. B. S. Beale, who has arrived in town from her Summer home in Maine, is at the New Willard for an indefinite stay.

M. B. SULZBERGER MARRIES.

Son of Late Packer and Miss E. F. Loewenstein Wed by Alderman

Marion B. Sulzberger, son of the late Ferdinand Sulzberger, and Miss Edna Frieda Loewenstein, daughter of Mrs. Charles Loewenstein of 411 West End Avenue, were married yesterday afternoon by Alderman James A. Milligan in the marriage chapel of the Municipal Building.

Acting as witnesses for the couple were Mrs. Sulzberger, mother of the bridegroom, who was dressed in mourning, and Miss Eleanor H. Freeman. When Alderman Milligan asked Mr. Sulzberger for his wedding ring, his mother offered her own to be used for the ceremony.

Mr. Sulzberger is 20 years old and his bride is one year his senior. Her parents were born in Germany.

The bridegroom's father died on Aug. 8 in a sanitarium at Constance, Germany. He had been living abroad for two years. He was known here as "The Father of the Packing Industry," and was a descendant of the Sulzberger family which came from the town of Sulzberg in Bavaria. He founded the packing house of Sulzberger & Sons Company of America.

GEER-JENKINS WEDDING.

Attendants for the Ceremony in St. Paul's Chapel on Oct. 12.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Helen Hartley Jenkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Walter Jenkins of 232 Madison Avenue, to Francis Hunt Geer, which will be celebrated on Tuesday, Oct. 12, in St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish. The Rev. W. Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel and father of the bridegroom, will perform the ceremony.

Miss Grace Hartley Jenkins, the bride's sister and one of this season's débutantes, will act as maid of honor. The bridesmaids chosen are the Misses Cornelia and Gertrude Geer, sisters of the bridegroom; Agnes Claflin and Anne Moore of this city, and Mary Cleveland and Eleanor Luzenberg of New Orleans, La.

Mr. Geer will have as best man F. Sheldon Farr, and the ushers will include his brothers, E. Throop Geer and William Montague, Jr.; George Forrest Butterworth, Jr.; Lewis A. Coffin, Jr.; Arthur Du Bois, and Harold Phelps Stokes.

Only the immediate families will attend the ceremony, but the reception, at the home of the bride's parents, will be large.

PROVOST—DYSON.

The engagement of Miss Edith M. Provost, daughter of David Provost, a prominent lawyer of Great Neck, L. I., and Monroe J. Dyson, Jr., son of Monroe Dyson of Baltimore, has been announced. The wedding will take place next month. Miss Provost is popular among the young set along the North Shore. Mr. Dyson is Treasurer of the Greenwich Lithograph Company.

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DR. K. F. JUNOR DIES; CANCER SPECIALIST

Believed He Had Discovered a Cure for the Disease by Use of Chemicals.

ONCE PROMINENT PASTOR

Head of Collegiate Church in West Thirty-fourth St. for 12 Years—Active in Brooklyn Civic Life.

Dr. Kenneth F. Junor, a prominent physician, clergyman, and lecturer of Brooklyn, whose home was at 458 East Twenty-ninth Street, Flatbush, died on Sunday night in Toronto, Canada. Dr. Junor was born in London, Ontario, on Aug. 31, 1846, and was educated for the ministry at the Union Theological Seminary in this city. He was ordained a clergyman of the Canadian Presbyterian Church at Halifax in 1873, and then went to Bermuda, where he established a church at Hamilton. From there he went to the Island of Formosa, where he did missionary work for three years.

For several years Dr. Junor had been a student of medicine, and on his return to this country from China he determined to become a physician. He entered the University of New York and in 1880 he received the degree of M. D. In the same year he became pastor of De Witt Chapel, in Twenty-ninth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, which was owned by the Collegiate Church Corporation. When he started this church it was with seventy members, and three years later, when the chapel was sold and he was transferred to the Collegiate Church, in West Thirty-fourth Street, Dr. Junor took 800 persons with him. He began to practice medicine in the neighborhood of his church, but treated only those who could not afford to pay for a physician. Dr. Junor was pastor of the Collegiate Church for twelve years.

Dr. Junor also became prominent in the civic work of Brooklyn. He waged a long warfare for the extermination of mosquitos in Flatbush, and for time he held the position of Inspector for the Board of Health, without pay, to demonstrate that mosquitos could be exterminated. In recent years Dr. Junor had devoted his time to the study of cancer, and a few years ago asserted that he had discovered a cure for the disease by the use of chemicals.

He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of New York, a Fellow of the Society of Science of London, and correspondent of the Canadian Institute.

LIVELY BILL AT THE PALACE.

Fritzi Scheff, Fogarty, Herz, and Others Entertain There.

Frank Fogarty, Alexander Carr, Fritzi Scheff, Frederick Bowers, and Ralph Herz divide the honors pretty evenly in this week's lively program at the Palace Theatre.

Miss Scheff vocalizes in her peculiar, spirited, xylophonic manner, winding up, of course, with her old favorite, "Kiss Me Again." Frank Fogarty and Ralph Herz disport themselves before the curtain, each in his fashion. Mr. Carr remains over from the week before with his Warfieldian playlet, "An April Shower," and Mr. Bowers sings songs about Norway and Ayrshire and a small company almost as large and as heavily laden with scenery as if he were a vaudeless play staged by some one who used to know Reinhardt.

SCHILLINGS'S NEW OPERA.

"Mona Lisa" Produced at Stuttgart—Swedish Singer Applauded.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The first production of Professor Max Schillings's new opera, "Mona Lisa," has been given in the Royal Theatre at Stuttgart.

Dr. Richard Strauss and Professor Engelbert Humperdinck were in the audience.

The Swedish singer John Forsell, in the rôle of the jealous husband, was especially applauded.

MISS HAZEL AUSTIN A BRIDE.

Weds Frederick G. Heller in Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn.

Miss Hazel May Austin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Austin of 1,030 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, and Frederick Godfrey Heller, son of Mrs. H. E. Heller of Barnet, England, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn.

The Misses Gwendolyn E. Austin and Edna Dillingham attended the bride, and Philip D. Carey of Chicago was best man. J. Roland Hogue, Arthur E. Ball, and Lieutenant Wallace McNab acted as ushers.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. Heller is head of the passenger department of Sanderson & Son, general agents in the United States and Canada for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, at Tuxedo.

Mrs. William Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, who is at the Ritz-Carlton, is sailing tomorrow on the Rotterdam for her home in England. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth is at the hotel, having come from Cincinnati to meet Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Sr., who returned from Europe on the steamer Espagne.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Maturin Livingston left Newport yesterday on a special car for Staatsburg, N. Y., where they will spend the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary plan to arrive here Thursday from Newport for a short stay before going to Florida for the Winter.

Mrs. Lawrence Townsend of Washington, D. C., is at the Vanderbilt for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer expects to sail for the Philippines in November.

Mr. and Mrs. Junius Spencer Morgan will live at 123 East Seventy-sixth Street during the Winter. They recently returned from their wedding trip on the Pacific Coast.

Plan Fort Hamilton Encampment.

There was a meeting last night at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn to arrange the final details of the military instruction camp for business men which is to be held at the close of the present Plattsburg encampment. Major George E. Cochran, who presided, said that already 122 had been recruited out of the 250 necessary before they would be allowed to have the use of the grounds at Fort Hamilton. Several speeches were made in favor of the plan.

MAY IRWIN'S PLAY ANEW.

Improved Production Launches Suffrage Week at the Park.

After a severe case of heat prostration and a giddy trip to Washington for a performance before the National Press Club, "33 Washington Square" reappeared refreshed and invigorated last evening at the Park Theatre. May Irwin, always one of the most hugely amusing of all living human beings, is as hearty and expert a comedienne as she was when the play opened some weeks ago. The play itself has been radically improved. There can be no precise measurement of this improvement, but it is a duty and a pleasure to report that, roughly speaking, the piece now on view in Columbus Circle is about five times as entertaining as it was at the premiere.

Several advantageous twists have been given to the story, the cast has been radically altered for the better, and Miss Irwin, ever incorrigibly impromptu, has added countless characteristic touches, palpably of her own invention, to the lines assigned her. As a result, last night's audience was in a pleasant state of mild hysteria all evening. And then she sings. She has inserted four songs which she warbles with infinite gusto. They went well last night, and will go still better when the orchestra is hushed and Miss Irwin is suffered to sing without opposition.

"33 Washington Square" has been opened as suffrage headquarters, and all this week speakers for the cause will be heard between the acts, while a percentage of the receipts will go to the funds of the Empire State Campaign Committee. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw was last evening's speaker.

MRS. STRAIGHT AIDS CHURCH

Gives $5,000 for Catholic Edifice at Westbury, L. I.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Willard D. Straight has made a donation of $5,000 toward the fund for the erection of a new edifice for St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Dr. William F. McGinnis, the rector, announced yesterday. The cornerstone of the new building is to be laid next Sunday.

Mrs. Straight, who is not a Catholic, made a generous contribution to the church several years ago, when Dr. McGinnis started building the parish hall and clubhouse. Mrs. Straight was Miss Dorothy Whitney, daughter of William C. Whitney.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The stars that shine in the playhouses that surround Times Square at the outset of the season are: "The Girl Who Smiles," in the Longacre Theatre; May Irwin, in "33 Washington Square," at the Park; "Moloch," with Holbrook Blinn, at the New Amsterdam; "Husband and Wife," in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre; "Our Children," in the Maxine Elliott; New Wayhorn's "Town Topics," at the Century; "Hit-the-Trail-Holliday," with Fred Stone, at the Astor; "Tweedledee," "Grumpy," with Cyril Meade in his famous characterization, at the Empire; "The Duke of Killicrankie" and "Rosalind," with Marie Tempest in the principal roles of both, at the Knickerbocker; "Rose of Glass," a new melodrama, in the Candler; "The Boomerang," in the Belasco; "Under Fire," a war melodrama, at the Hudson; "Some Baby," at the Fulton; "Chin-Chin," the only play held over from last year, at the Globe; "Rolling Stones," in the Harris Theatre; "Common Clay," with John Mason and Jane Cowl, in the Republic; "Cousin Lucy," with Julian Eltinge as Lucy, at the Lyric Theatre; "Young America," in the Gaiety Theatre. The spectacular film, "The Birth of a Nation," is still being shown at the Liberty. In the Vitagraph a feature having preparedness for its theme is being shown.

Wilton Lackaye presented Gordone Johnstone and Warwick Williame's dramatic playlet, "The Bomb," in the Colonial Theatre yesterday. Constance and Ireno Ferber sang popular songs, and Ryan and Tierney contributed to the melody of the program with their own compositions. Harry Tate and company gave the familiar pantomimic sketch, "Motoring."

Eva Tanguay made her first appearance of the new season in the Alhambra yesterday. She brought with her three new songs and several costumes designed along Tanguay lines of unusualness. T. Roy Barnes, who is again in the varieties, presented his sketch, "The Magazine Man and the Lady," assisted by Beatrice Crawford. Eddie Leonard and Austin Mack and company gave the musical number, "The Minstrel's Return."

The Hanerbach-Frimi operetta, "High Jinks," of several seasons ago, is the week's offering in the Standard Theatre. Kathryn Miley is the prima donna in the rôle originally filled by the indefatigable Emma Trentini.

Louis Mann began a week's engagement yesterday in "The Bubble," his latest starring vehicle written for him by Edward Locke. His company includes Laura Walker, Augusta Burmester, and George Weellington.

In the Lexington yesterday Edward Sheldon's dramatization of Sudermann's unusual novel, "The Song of Songs," was acted. The principal rôles are still taken by the players who created them when the play was first acted last year, at the Eltinge, Irene Fenwick, Thomas A. Wise, and Cyril Keightley among the number.

"Under Cover," Roi Cooper Megrue's melodrama presented last season at the Cort, is the new offering at the Bronx Opera House. Florence Malone and Rockliffe Fellowes head the cast.

"Love, Law, and Politics" and "A Call for Volunteers" are the titles of the new burlesque presented by Billy K. Wells and the Roseland Girls company yesterday in the Columbia.

At the Yorkville "Hello Paris" is the title of the new burlesque offering. It consists of two travesties and an olio of vaudeville.

Billy Watson and his company gave a new burlesque entitled "The United Beauties" in the Olympic yesterday.

Donald Brian, the popular musical comedy star, is to be seen in the films for the first time at the Strand Theatre this week. A picturization of Harold McGrath's novel, "The Voice in the Fog," introduced Mr. Brian as a screen actor. During the course of the picture Mr. Brian has a chance to show his skill and grace as a dancer.

Another of the pictures Elsie Janis wrote, directed, and acted is the feature at the Broadway this week. It is from the Bosworth studios.

"The Wonderful Adventure" is the title of the feature film at the Academy of Music. William Farnum is its star, and for it he actual dual roles quite different in character. By a new process of manufacture both characters acted by Mr. Farnum appear simultaneously on the screen.

Brooklyn Amusements.

The new bill of Keith vaudeville presented yesterday in the Orpheum had as its features Sam Chip and Mary Marble in "The Clock Shop;" William Courtleigh in George V. Hobart's play, "Peaches"; the Watson Sisters, and Lyons and Yosco.

Paul Armstrong's best playlet, "Woman Proposes," was acted in the Bushwick Theatre. Kate Elinore and Sam Williame offered their skit, "The Hunter and the Hunter-ess," and the Seven Honey Boy Minstrels gave a condensed minstrel show.

Sylvester Schaeffer, the German performer who does a great variety of things, from feats of strength to painting landscapes heads the new bill at the Prospect. Valerie Bergere in a new war playlet, "War Babies," and George McKay and Ottie Ardine in a specialty are other numbers.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 25, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.03 cents per pound.—Advt.

J. W. BOOKWALTER IS DEAD IN ITALY

He Ran for Governor of Ohio on the Democratic Ticket in 1881.

MADE A MILLION AT THIRTY

First in the State to Set Up a Turbine Water Wheel and Transfer Electric Power by Cable.

John W. Bookwalter, retired millionaire manufacturer of Ohio, who ran for Governor of that State on the Democratic ticket in 1881, died yesterday afternoon in his seventy-seventh year at San Remo, Italy.

He was born June 29, 1839, in a log cabin on Shawnee Creek in Fountain County, Ind. He obtained his education in the short Winter terms of the schools near his home, and when he was 18 years old attended a three months' session at the University of Michigan. All the rest of the time until he was 24 years old he worked as a laborer on the farm or in the sawmill with his elder brother.

In 1863-4 his success in setting up a turbine water wheel and transferring the power by cable got for him later the control of the Leffel machine concern, Springfield, Ohio. He married Miss Elitza Leffel, the daughter of the head of the company. At 30 years of age he was reputed a millionaire.

For the last fifteen years Mr. Bookwalter had spent most of his time in Europe, abandoning his old home in Springfield, Ohio

David Bogert Dies at 99.

David Bogert, whose family has been identified with the history of this city from the earliest days, died yesterday at his home in Hudson, N. Y., in his one hundredth year. He was born in this city, and was a great-great-grandson of Evert Byvanck, who was one of the first importers here and who owned a grant of land that stretched from the Battery to Tenth Street. One of his grandfathers was Simon Simonson of the Simonson family of Staten Island. With Roulth Bogert, Mr. Bogert's other grandfather, he was an officer in the Jersey Blues during the Revolution. They were complimented by Congress for their bravery, when with six others they captured a British ammunition ship off the coast of New Jersey. Mr. Simonson died at the age of 102. His wife was a Miss Phoebe Ross, a near relation of Betsy Rose, who made the first American flag.

George P. H. McVay Dies Suddenly.

George P. H. McVay, 58 years old, of Huguenot, S. I., who had been employed in the Division of Refunds of the Paymaster's office in the New York City Finance Department for seventeen years, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday afternoon at his office in the Municipal Building. Mr. McVay was a member of the Old Guard and the Veterans' Association of the Twenty-second Regiment. He was a Mason and was deeply interested in historical research and particularly in the gathering of information regarding early history of New York. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive.

55 FOUNDLINGS SENT WEST.

Girls in Demand by Those Who Will Give Them Homes.

Fifty-five foundlings, ranging in age from one to four years, left the Grand Central Terminal yesterday morning in a private car for new found homes in the West. It was the latest exodus from the New York Foundling Hospital, on Sixty-eighth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, whose agents have found homes for nearly 20,000 children in the last forty-six years.

There were forty-four girls and eleven boys, for, it was explained by the sisters at the home, girl babies are in greater demand. The children were in charge of four nurses and two Sisters. Beds for them all and food enough for one day were taken on the car.

The babies are going to homes in Minnesota and the Dakotas. There they will grow up without knowing that they are not the own children of their foster-parents. After three years they may be legally adopted.

The New York Foundling Hospital has about 2,400 inmates, of which 800 are in the hospital and the others live in families outside.

Harry Hooper.

Harry Hooper of 517 West End Avenue, a former member of the New York Stock and the New York Consolidated Exchanges, died on Saturday at his Summer home at Lake George, N. Y., in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Exeter, England, and was a member of the St. George Society. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CLARA SOPHIE HINTZE, wife of Julius E. Hintze, owner of the Asbestos Felting Works in Maiden Lane, died on Sunday at her home, 338 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-second year.

JOHN EMMONS BLAKE, a former resident of Brooklyn and for many years manager for Dodge & Olcott, died on Sunday at his home in Arlington, N. J. Mr. Blake was a former vestryman of St. Barnabas's Protestant Episcopal Church, now the Cavalry Church, in Brooklyn.

FRANK ELLIOTT, a letter carrier attached to the Parkville station, died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 628 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

Mrs. FRANCES M. J. HASKINS, widow of George L. Haskins, died on Sunday at her home, 819 East Thirty-fifth Street, Flatbush, leaving a daughter and a son. She was 72 years of age.

DAVID S. NEWMARK, 73 years old, a manufacturer of women's underwear in Manhattan, died recently at his home, 461 Third Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL W. RAINEY, formerly an active politician in Ohio, where he was Mayor of Lancaster for three terms, died on Sunday at his home there in his sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. NORMA PENN CONRAD, widow of Charles A. Conrad, whose father was Secretary of War under President Fillmore, died on Sunday at the home of her nephew, Hugh A. Krumbhaar, in Garden City, L. I.

Mrs. JEANNIE O. E. SAMMIS, widow of Dr. O. K. Sammis, who was lost in the collision of the steamers Narragansett and Stonington off New London a few years ago, died on Saturday at her home in Ampere, N. J.

Mrs. FANNIE GRAVES LATHROP, widow of Levi Chapman Lathrop, died on Sunday at her home in West Orange, N. J. She was a daughter of the late R. R. Graves, and was born in Brooklyn.

ROBERT ALEXANDER STEWART, President of Robert A. Stewart of 201 Broadway, stamp manufacturer, died recently at his Summer home in Newton, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year.

Mrs. MINNIE LAMBERT, wife of Edward Harvey Lambert, a former President of the Paterson (N. J.) Chamber of Commerce and a real estate broker of that city, died on Saturday in the Orange Hospital in this city.

Mrs. GERTRUDE HALL, wife of George E. Hall, an artist, of 244 East Twenty-third Street, died on Saturday in St. Joseph's Hospital, in her sixty-third year.

RICHARD KOPPEN, 50 years old, for nearly twenty years employed by C. G. Gunther's Sons, furriers, of Fifth Avenue, died Sunday at his home, 50 Union Avenue, Mount Vernon.

CHARLES E. WILLIAMS, 52 years old, of 25 Linden Avenue, East Orange, N. J., died on Sunday night in St. Mary's Hospital, in that city, from lockjaw, after an illness of twenty-four hours.

GEORGE C. FURMAN, a retired New York lawyer, whose home was at 64 Ravine Avenue, Yonkers, died of heart disease yesterday in the Homeopathic Hospital in Yonkers. Mr. Furman was 83 years old.

JOHN F. HAU, 71 years old, one of the early settlers of College Point, and for years active in civic affairs in Queens, died yesterday at his home, 204 Thirteenth Street, College Point.

ROBERT F. WHITE, 76 years old, a former Police Justice, died in Tarrytown Hospital, Tarrytown, N. Y., last night. He was the son of Henry White, and was born in Hudson, N. Y.

LADY ELIZABETH BRUCE, daughter of the Earl of Lidesleigh, died yesterday at Invermere, B. C. She was married two years ago to Randolph Bruce, an engineer and rancher with large interests in the Columbia Valley.

A. J. WOODRUFF, 76 years old, died on Sunday at his home, 123 Sayre Street, Elizabeth, N. J. He was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church of Elizabeth.

ROBERTSON MACAULAY, President of the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, residing in Montreal, died today. He was 83 years old, and was known throughout the country as the father of the insurance business in Canada.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

HOFFMAN—GETMAN.—Miss Mollie Gutman and Herman B. Hoffman betrothed Sept. 19, 1915.

Married.

Newark.

BRETT—JACK.—Sept. 22, Marguerite H. Jack to George W. Brett.

DEL TURCO—BRUNO.—Sept. 22, Rose M. Bruno to Louis Del Turco.

EDGE—HEYDECKE.—Sept. 22, Elizabeth Heydecke to E. Walter Edge.

Died.

ALLERTON.—Augusta, widow of Charles Allerton, on Sept. 25. Funeral Woodlawn Cemetery, 9 A. M. Wednesday. David Allerton Ide.

BANNON.—After a short illness, Millie C. Bannon, beloved sister of Anna C. Bannon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the late residence, 1,437 East 10th Street, Flatbush, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Brendan's Church, Avenue O and East 12th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul. Connecticut papers please copy.

BLACKBURNE.—On Monday, Sept. 27, Ellen, widow of Henry A. Blackburne, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 288 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment Wednesday morning, Woodlawn Cemetery. English papers please copy.

BOGERT.—At Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1915, David Bogert, born in New York City, April 14, 1816. Funeral services at Hudson, interment in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y.

BOOG.—On Sept. 27, Michael Boog, beloved husband of Anna M. Boog, of 206 Washington Av., Parkville, Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services on Wednesday morning, Sept. 29, at 9:30, at St. Rose of Lima's Church, Parkville. Please omit flowers.

CASSIDY.—On Sept. 26, at her late residence, 52 Vandam St., Brooklyn, Jane, beloved mother of Mary Cassidy. Requiem mass will be celebrated on Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M., in the Church of the Visitation. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

CHRISTENSEN.—On Sunday, Sept. 26, 1915, at her residence, 700 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, Rosalie P., Christensen, widow of M. Frederick Christensen. Funeral services at her late residence Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

CONE.—Katherine Talmage Cone died Sept. 27, 1915, at her home at Mount Brook, N. J., Wednesday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving New York at 1:10.

COOMBE.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, 1915, at her residence, 116 East 83d St., New York, Lydia Dalkers, beloved wife of T. Gorton Coombe. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 28, at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 44th St. and Madison Ave., at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

DAVIS.—Suddenly at Indian Rock, Maine, on Sept. 25, 1915, Daniel A. Davis, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and 20th Street, on Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 1:30 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

DAY.—On Sept. 27, Elsie Day, daughter of the late Jared Day, in her 83d year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 11 A. M.

DONNELLY.—Frank. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 E. 34th St., West 2254. (Campbell Building.) Time later.

FOX.—Corinthian Lodge, No. 488 F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are earnestly requested to attend the Masonic funeral service of the late Brother Benjamin Fox, which will be held at his late residence, 429 West 34th St., New York, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 29, at 8 o'clock.

Fraternally,
A. W. WATERS, Master.

JOHN BEACH, Secretary.

GREGORY.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York. Office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death on Sept. 23, 1915, at Albany, N. Y., of their late associate, Clifford Daniel Gregory, No. 708 on the roll.

HENRY GANSEVOORT SANFORD, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

GUTMAN.—Sunday, Sept. 26, Hirsch Gutman, beloved father of Lina, Millie, Max, and Joseph Gutman, and Mrs. Joseph Silberberg, in his 83d year. Funeral from his late residence, 87 Hamilton Place, corner 141st St., Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 11 A. M.

HASKINS.—On Sunday, Sept. 26, at her residence, 819 East 35th St., Brooklyn, Frances M. J., widow of George B. Haskins, in her 72d year. Funeral services at the residence of her son, Edward W. Haskins, 1,917 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 8 P. M.

HOOPER.—At Lake George on Saturday, Sept. 25, Harry Hooper of New York City, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HOWE.—At Warwick, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1915, Thomas Edward Howe, in his sixty-fifth year. Funeral Thursday at 1:30 at the residence of Cornelius S. Laseph.

JONES.—At St. George, S. I., the Rev. Henry W. T. Jones, in his 87th year. Funeral Tuesday, 4 P. M., Sept. 28, from his late residence, 53 Hamilton Av.

JUNOR.—Sept. 26, Kenneth F. Junor, M. D., of Brooklyn, at the residence of Henry Barber, Esq., 83 St. Albans Pl., Toronto, Ont. Funeral services at Toronto.

KER.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, John Brownson, son of the late David and Elizabeth B. Ker, in his 55th year. Funeral at convenience of family.

KOHNSTAMM.—On Sunday, Sept. 26, Ida, nee Berliner, beloved wife of Louis M. and devoted mother of Myron, Philip, and Lester. Funeral from Hebrew Tabernacle, 218 West 130th St., Wednesday, 1:30 P. M. Members Arcturus Chapter O. E. S. invited.

KEENE.—Ada F., Monday evening, at 9 o'clock, at her residence, 947 President St., Brooklyn, aged 57 years. Funeral private.

LATHROP.—At Hutton Park, West Orange, N. J., Sept. 26, 1915, Fannie Graves, wife of the late Levi Chapman Lathrop. Funeral services will be held at residence of her sister, Miss Graves, at 16 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J., at 2:00 P. M., Wednesday, Sept. 29, after arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken, at 1:03. Interment at convenience of family.

LEA.—In Philadelphia, Sept. 24, George Henry Lea, aged 62 years.

LEAVITT.—Hugh Toler, youngest son of the late David and Emma Hartt Leavitt of Dresden, on Saturday, Sept. 25, at Polyclinic Hospital. Funeral services at the Chrystodon's Chapel, 39th St. and 7th Av., on Tuesday morning, 10:30.

McCLENAHAN.—Robert Emory McClenahan, in the 73

FULLERTON COMPARES WORLD'S SERIES FIRST BASEMEN—GOLFERS PLAY AT GREENWICH

AUTO DRIVER GRANT SEVERELY BURNED

Pinned In by Wheel as Blazing Racing Car Dashes Down Speedway Curve.

RESCUED BY WORKMEN

Both Legs Badly Scorched When Car Catches Fire in Trial Heat for the Astor Cup Race.

Harry Grant, one of the racing automobile drivers, while practicing for the Astor Cup race on Saturday at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon, was badly burned when the Maxwell car which he was driving caught fire. Grant, pined in behind the steering wheel, was soon enveloped in flames, and both legs were severely burned to the hips before workmen at the side of the track pulled him out of the car.

Grant was removed to the Coney Island Hospital. He will be unable to drive in Saturday's race, and the Maxwell racer, while the hood and other metal parts were melted, may be repaired in time for the contest.

Just before the car caught fire, Grant was racing around the course with one of the Stutz cars, driven by Tom Rooney. After a few turns of the track at a clip of 100 miles an hour, teh Stutz car went far into the lead and Grant dropped back. As he was mounting the high bank at the Sheepshead Bay end, fire started to shoot from the back of the machine. Stafford, the mechanician, looked behind and saw the trouble, but by this time the racer was shooting up the incline, and it was impossible to stop.

Stafford applied the emergency brakes and Grant steered the car down the embankment just in time to prevent its overturning. Stafford jumped from the burning car, but Grant was unable to get out. The car was on fire in a few seconds, the flames leaping several feet in the air. The floor of the car was burning through and Grant was unable to extricate his legs from the blaze. As the car plunged down to the foot of the embankment a dozen workmen went to his aid and after getting Grant out of the burning car they put the fire out with sand. Eddie Rickenbacker, Grant's teammate, and Earl Cooper raced to his aid after he was carried to the hospital in Cooper's Stutz racer.

Grant was the winner of the Vanderbilt Cup race in 1909 and 1910, driving an Alco.

Engineer Bell of the Maxwell camp jumped on the rear of Rickenbacker's car when it went to Grant's aid. He was thrown off and sustained a fractured ankle. He was also taken to the Coney Island Hospital.

Seven more cars qualified yesterday for the Astor Cup race, the fastest time being made by Resta, who drove a Peugeot two miles in 1:08.20, a rate of 106 miles an hour. The next best time was made by Jack Aitken, who drove a Peugeot two miles in 1:08.65, at a rate of 105 miles an hour. Oldfield, in a Delage, averaged 104 miles an hour, and Rickenbacker, in a Maxwell, qualified with an average speed of 101 miles an hour. Two of the Duesenberg racers qualified yesterday. Eddie O'Donnell at an average speed of 92 miles an hour, and Willie Haupt at 90 miles an hour.

Ralph De Palma was out yesterday for the first time, and drove around the track half a dozen times in his Mercedes at a rate of over 100 miles an hour. He did not attempt to qualify, as he was only getting familiar with the turns of the track. De Palma was forced to stop when his car caught fire, but it was quickly extinguished by the mechanician. De Palma is looked upon as Resta's most formidable rival in Saturday's race.

Finley Porter, the manufacturer of the F. R. P. cars, was at the track yesterday with Jean Porporato, the Italian driver. The F. R. P. cars will be ready for a tryout this afternoon. The garages of the various cars resemble small automobile factories, and each day the racing cars are taken apart. The drivers also practice quick tire changing, and yesterday De Palma changed one of his tires in half a minute.

One of the chief topics about the racing camps yesterday was the great performance of Earl Cooper in a Stutz on Sunday. Cooper drove 200 miles in less than an hour, at an average rate of 101 miles an hour. This is the best open performance any of the cars have shown thus far. The cars which qualified yesterday were:

Car and Driver.	Time, Miles	Average Two Miles.	Per Hour.
Peugeot, Resta	1:08:20	106	
Peugeot, Aitken	1:08:65	105	
Delage, Oldfield	1:09:25	104	
Peugeot, Wilcox	1:11:00	101	
Stutz, Cooper	1:11:20	101	
Maxwell, Rickenbacker	1:12:72	100	
Duesenberg, O'Donnell	1:1:82	92	
Duesenberg, Haupt	1:20:05	90	

TENNIS STARS AT LONGWOOD

Miss Bjurstedt, Mrs. Wightman, and the Misses Sears Among Victors.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Many of the leading women players of the country competed in the opening rounds of the open lawn tennis tournament for women at the Longwood Cricket Club today. Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, the national champion, came through the first and second rounds without the loss of a set, although Miss Marion Homans of Boston caught the champion napping in the first round and reeled off four games of the second set. Two former national title holders, Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Evelyn Sears, also came through the second round successfully.

The winner of the tournament will play Miss Edith Rotch of Boston, holder of the challenge cup, for possession of the trophy for next year. The summary:

First Round—Mrs. Nathaniel Niles, Boston, beat Miss Florence Ballin, New York, by default; Miss Ruth Harrington, Boston, beat Mrs. R. G. Wadsworth, Boston, by default; Mrs. T. H. Cabot, Boston, beat Miss Rosamund Newton, Boston, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. M. H. Smith, Philadelphia, beat Miss Margaret Burnham, Boston, 7—5, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, beat Miss Marion Homans, Boston, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Phillis Sears, Boston, beat Mrs. Orie Bates, Boston, by default; Miss Ina Kissell, New York, beat Miss Abby Morrison, New York, 6—2, 7—5; Mrs. William Amory, 2d, Boston, beat Miss Dorothy Disston, Philadelphia, by default; Mrs. Clarence Denny, Boston, beat Mrs. C. A. Lyon, Boston, by default; Miss Alice Thorndike, Boston, defeated Miss M. G. Lincoln, Boston, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Ethel Foster, Boston, beat Mrs. Samuel Felton, Boston, by default; Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Boston, beat Miss Nora Sahlonwall, Boston, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Helen Alexander, Philadelphia, beat Mrs. Joseph Marren, Boston, by default; Miss Pauline Franck, Boston, beat Miss Ruth Nickerson, Boston, 7—5, 6—1.

Second Round—Mrs. T. T. Loring, Boston, beat Mrs. Barber Wallach, New York, by default; Miss Alice Cunningham, Boston, beat Miss Evelyn MacLeod, Boston, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Eleanore Sears, Boston, beat Miss Margaret Taylor, New York, 6—4, 6—2; Mrs. Robert Le Roy, New York, beat Miss Elizabeth Dwight, Boston, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. Miles beat Miss Gertrude Hunnewell, Boston, by default; Miss Bjurstedt beat Miss Phyllis Sears, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Kissel beat Mrs. Amory, 6—3, 6—0; Mrs. Denny beat Miss Foster, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. Wightman beat Miss Alexander, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Ann Sheafe, Boston, beat Miss Franck, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. T. L. Bremer, Boston, beat Mrs. George de Gandorff, New York, 6—6, 6—3; Miss Eleanor Lindley, New York, beat Miss Edith Pitkin, Boston, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Mary P. Minsor, Boston, beat Miss Isabelle Bumford, Boston, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Evelyn Sears, Boston, beat Miss Rosamond Williams, Boston, 6—0, 6—3; Mrs. T. H. Cabot, Boston, defeated Miss Ruth Harrington, Boston, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Alice Thorndike defeated Mrs. H. H. Smith, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—4.

Turfman Fine Dies In Fit.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 27.—William P. Fins, well-known owner of horses on the Canadian circuit, died suddenly here Sunday from an apoplectic fit. Mr. Fine, who was a resident of California, was in this city for the Fall meeting at Woodbine Park.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 9, New York, 2.
Detroit, 7; Washington, 5.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 2.
Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 3; Newark, 0.
Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 0.
Kansas City, 8; Baltimore, 1.
Kansas City, 7; Baltimore, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Buffalo, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	99	46	.683	9
Detroit	97	52	.652	5
Chicago	88	61	.591	5
Washington	80	65	.552	9
New York	66	81	.449	7
St. Louis	62	86	.419	6
Cleveland	57	92	.383	5
Philadelphia	40	106	.274	8

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	85	60	.586	9
Boston	78	66	.542	10
Brooklyn	78	68	.534	8
Cincinnati	69	78	.469	7
Pittsburgh	71	79	.473	4
St. Louis	70	79	.470	5
Chicago	68	78	.466	8
New York	67	78	.462	9

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	82	63	.569
St. Louis	85	65	.568
Chicago	82	64	.562
Kansas City	78	70	.527
Newark	75	70	.518
Buffalo	72	78	.480
Brooklyn	70	80	.467
Baltimore	46	101	.313

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
(Two games.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Pittsburgh.

FEDERAL LEAGUE SNUBBED.

Cubs and White Sox Ignore Request to Play in Chicago Series.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The annual series of baseball games for the championship of Chicago will begin Wednesday, Oct. 6. The first game will be played at the American League grounds.

President Comiskey of the White Sox and President Thomas of the National Leaguers arranged the details today, and, as was forecast, ignored the request of the Federal League to make the series three-cornered. The schedule provides for seven games.

BROOKFEDS SHUT OUT.

Pitcher Wilson Wild and Ineffective and Chicago Wins, 5 to 0.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Chicago held their position in the last lap of the pennant race by defeating Brooklyn 5 to 0 here today. Bill Bailey pitched the shutout and allowed only three scattered singles. No Brooklyn runner reached third base. F. Wilson is charged with the visitors' defeat, four runs having been made off him from two passes and four hits in the first inning. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	A'son, rf	2	0	1	1	0
Flack, rf	4	1	1	5	1	Myers, 1b	3	0	0	6	0
Z'lling, cf	4	1	1	3	0	Magee, 2b	4	0	0	1	2
A.W'n, s.s	3	2	2	1	2	Kauff, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Toms, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	Cooper, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Mann, lf	3	0	1	2	0	F.S'th, ss	3	0	0	3	1
Weiss, lb	4	0	2	8	0	Halt, 3b	3	0	0	3	0
H'user, ss	4	0	0	1	3	H. Sm'th, c	3	0	0	5	0
Bailey, p	2	0	1	0	3	F.W'son, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Upham, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	32	5	11	27	10	Total	28	0	3	24	10

Errors—Upham Pechous.

Chicago	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Zwilling. Earned runs—Chicago, 5. Sacrifice hits—Myers. Double plays—Upham, H. Smith, and Myers; Kauff, Magee, and F. Smith; Bailey, Zeider, and Weiss; Flack and Zeider. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 6. First base on error—Brooklyn. Bases on balls—Off Bailey, 2; off F. Wilson, 2; off Upham, 1. Hits—Off F. Wilson, 4 in 1-3 inning; off Upham, 7 in 7 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Upham, 4; by Bailey, 3. Wild pitch—F. Wilson. Umpires—Messrs. Finnaran and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Huey Victor at Billiards.

William F. Hney, the Chicago pocket billiard player who tonight starts a three-block series with George Moors for the world's championship, yesterday played two exhibition matches at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy, and in each showed excellent form and a very good stroke. In the afternoon the Chicagoan, who was runner up to Moore in the last championship tournament, easily defeated Henry Frantzen, 50 to 24, making the high run of 6 against his opponent's best effort of 4. The match lasted fifty-six innings. Huey averaged a point an inning in the evening contest, in which he triumphed over Alex Moore by a 40 to 18 count. In this match Huey's best break netted him 5 points, and Moore gathered 3 in one inning. Huey's match with the title holder will be played in blocks of fifty, continuing tomorrow and Thursday nights at Doyle's Academy.

The final of the September English billiard tournament was also decided at Doyle's last night, Bert Kortland defeating J. C. Clifford by a score of 300 to 260. Kortland's high break gave him 39 points and Clifford's 16.

Japanese Wins Two Cue Matches.

Koji Yamada, the Japanese balkline billiard player, was a double victor in exhibition matches at Maurice Daly's Broadwey Academy yesterday. In the afternoon he defeated H Brown, 500 to 126, making high runs of 129 and 83 and averaging 24 8-21. Brown's high run was 16 and his average 6. George Spears gave a better exhibition against the Japanese in the evening match, but was defeated, 250 points to 123. The little Oriental cueist made a big run of 89 and averaged 8 3-15.

Interstate Three-Cushion Billiards.

The second game in New York of the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League will be played at Thum's Billiard Academy in Fortieth Street tonight. George Slosson, who represents New York City, will play Horace Lean of Detroit.

Sunday Traps at Travers Island.

So popular has trapshooting become among members of the New York Athletic Club that the Shooting Committee has decided to hold Sunday competitions this season at Travers Island, in addition to the events on Saturdays and holidays. George J. Corbett, who successfully managed the Travers Island bluerock competition last Winter, again is Captain of the Winged Foot team. He announced yesterday that the regular season will open on Saturday, Oct. 30, and will close with the club championship on Saturday, May 13. On the opening day there will be a special 100-"bird" event for scratch and handicap trophies. The regular program will start on Election Day. The amateur championship will be held next May. The preliminary to the shoot will be decided on Friday, May 5, and the title meeting will take place on the next day. The event will be at 200 targets. It is planned to hold a 100-bird event on each Sunday. In addition, other events will be arranged if deemed necessary.

FIRST BASEMEN IN THE WORLD'S SERIES

Neither Hoblitzel Nor Luderus Will "Star" Unless Pitchers Become Careless.

In his first "dope" article upon the world's series of 1915 Fullerton explained his system of picking a winning team. "The basis of all 'dope' is comparison," he said. A perfect player would have 1,000 points. Cobb is rated at 922, Speaker at 903, and "dope" on inferior players comes from comparison with such near-perfect players, with deductions for differences in speed, hitting power, quick thinking, throwing, and base running. Then it is necessary to estimate the value of a player as a batter by studying his ability or inability to hit certain pitchers. After that the "dopester" figures how much the work of the catcher will affect the attack of the opposing team. When the value of a player as an individual is computed, his value as a part of a baseball machine must be reckoned. Then there is the relative value of position to be considered. Thus, in defensive play, a centre fielder is worth only 4.5 in 100, whereas a pitcher is worth 38 in 100. After studying conditions of fields, and guessing which pitchers the managers will use, the "dopester" computes the approximate score of each game.

First Basemen Compared.

By HUGH FULLERTON.

	Value in Offense.	Value in Defense.	Value in Season.	Value in Series.
Hoblitzel	832	671	704	737
Luderus	861	618	717	710

There are few ball players in the country about whose ability there is as much question as there is about that of Dick Hoblitzel. From first baseman of the National League he retrograded until he was not considered good enough for the tail-end Cincinnati club and every club in the National League, five of which needed first basemen, waived claim and he went to Boston. There he struck his old stride, and seemed as good a ball player as ever, although he has played by streaks—the greatest in the league for a time, and far off his work at another. That he has lost some of his sensational speed around first is undoubted, and his base running is not what he promised.

Hobby is a left-handed first sacker, handles the ball like a flash along the line, and makes the play down to second or across to third as handily as any one. That he is strong enough to hold the steady job with Del Gainor on the bench shows that Carrigan thinks he is going well and relieves us of the necessity of figuring Gainor in this series save as a pinch hitter or a capable understudy if Hoblitzel should be incapacitated in any way.

Luderus is more like the old type of first baseman than any other man now in the game. He is a big, heavy, flat-footed tall player, slow and a bit awkward in his movements and only a fair first baseman. His chief defensive strength lies in the fact that he is solid and steady and that he makes an excellent mark for the other infielders to throw at. He is a plodding, earnest worker, cool under all circumstances and, while about as good a player, mechanically, in a world's series as he would be in an exhibition game, Luderus has been a normal .285 hitter ever since he broke into the National League in spite of his slowness. He is a terrific driver, and the fact that he plays on the Philadelphia grounds adds perhaps 15 points to his percentage because he hits hard toward right field. The majority of his long hits are over or against the right field stone wall. Batting against Hooper and Speaker will cut down his chance on the long Boston field, but the short wall at Philadelphia will help him and handicap them.

This season Luderus is rapping the onion to the tune of about .340 and keeping right on. He is helped by the fact that the pitching in the National League has been worse this season than it has been in a long time. To see how he is likely to bat against Wood, Shore, Leonard, Ruth, and Foster, I looked over his batting against ten National League pitchers who are similar to them in style. Against these ten (which included Toney of Cincinnati, Regan, and Vaughn of Boston, Pfeffer and Perseau) I discovered that his average against these ten was .238—a rather remarkable difference. The indication is that Ludcrus is not likely to be so formidable in the world's series as one might think from the bare averages.

Neither Hobby nor Luderus has been hitting the left-handers very well. Studying Hobby's figures against five American League pitchers, including Johnson, Scott, and Caldwell, I find his batting average must also be reduced considerably when he faces Alexander, Chalmers and Rixey, who will beyond doubt carry the burden for Moran.

Neither man is a good base runner. Hobby having some advantage in that regard. He gains speed taking two bases, going faster from second to third than from first to second.

Indeed, in studying these figures, it will strike you as rather remarkable that the pennant winning teams in the two leagues, who are about to step out and battle for the world's championship, are about the poorest base running aggregation in either league, and their first basemen are fair representatives of the teams.

Luderus is a quiet, phlegmatic and unemotional fellow with considerably more brains than the fans may give him credit for possessing, when they judge from his deliberate movements and lack of enthusiasm. The pitchers tell me that he is deceiving in this: that he looks easy to fool, but is just as likely to be fooling the pitcher, for after he has made a swinging at one ball he may kick the cover loose from the next one of that kind. He has one bad weakness as a batter and the Boston pitchers undoubtedly know what it is and will try to pitch to it. If they have good control, they can stop him.

Hoblitzel is a different type. He is quiet and undemonstrative, but he has shown symptoms of temperament. He goee into the dumps when things break badly. His failure at Cincinnati was due largely to an attack of grouch against men and conditions. It is not likely that he will have such an attack during the world's series, for he will go into it with high hopes and all keyed up. He is that way—either at one extreme or the other.

By the comparative figures Hoblitzel is the better ball player for this series and neither he nor his rival is likely to cut any great figure in the final results. The big chance for one of them to be a hero is for some Boston pitcher to get careless—and then watch the ball go over that right field wall in Philly.

The difference between these men is not sufficient to give either any decisive claim to superiority—and we must go to the second basemen to learn more.

Get out your pencils and dope them with me tomorrow.

Pirates Release Collins to Braves.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27.—President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh National League Club announced today that Edgar Collins, an outfielder, had been released by the waiver route to the Boston Braves.

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WORLD'S SERIES TICKETS.

Boston Will Sell Them at Prices Ranging from $5 to 50 Cents.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The prospective world series games to be played at Braves Field next month may be seen at prices ranging from 50 cents to $5, according to an announcement by the management of the Boston American League Baseball Club today. The higher price will be for box seats. Other reservations in the grand stand will cost $3 each.

The number of seats which may be obtained by reservation has been increased by setting aside the stand which runs back of third base. These seats will sell at $2 each. Tickets in these three classes will be sold in advance only in blocks of three, covering the first three games that may be played here. Applications have been pouring in for weeks and are being filed.

Tickets for the right field bleachers, at $1 each, and in the other bleachers, at 50 cents each, will be placed on sale at the grounds before each game. The seating capacity of Braves Field is now being checked up to determine just how many persons can be cared for. No additional stands will be erected, it was said.

CUBS OUT OF LAST PLACE.

Pass Giants by Winning Two Games from Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Chicago pulled out of last place today, thereby passing the Giants, by winning both games of a double-header from Cincinnati by scores of 7 to 2 and 5 to 1. The first game was won in the eighth inning when George weakened and the locals bunched four hits with two bases on balls and clinched the game.

In the second game Chicago got the jump on the visitors by hitting Schneider hard in the first inning and piling up a lead which could not be overcome, owing to the fine pitching of Humphries.

The fielding of Mulligan, the Cubs' recruit shortstop, was a feature.

Manager Bresnahan tried out a new catcher named Wallace in the opening game and he performed in good style. Score:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ray, rf	4	2	3	2	0	Kill'r, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Mull'n, ss	2	1	1	2	8	Groh, 3b	4	1	2	1	2
Sch'te, lf	1	1	0	1	0	H'zog, ss	4	0	0	5	2
Z'mn, 3b	4	1	2	1	2	Griff'h, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Saier, 1b	3	0	0	14	0	K.W'e, lf	3	1	0	1	0
E.W'g, c	4	2	1	1	0	Rodg's, 2b	3	0	1	1	5
M'Cy, 2b	4	0	1	0	3	Wingo, c	4	0	0	4	1
W'lace, c	3	0	1	6	1	Moll'z, 1b	4	0	0	13	2
L'ven'r, p	4	0	0	0	3	George, p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	29	7	9	27	15	Total	33	2	6	24	14

Errors—Herzog, Rodgers, Mulligan, Zimmerman.

Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	—7
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Griffith. Home run—F. Williams. Stolen bases—Groh (2), K. Williams, Rodgers (2.) Earned runs—Chicago, 6. Sacrifice hits—Mulligan, Schulte. Double plays—Rodgers and Mollwitz; Rodgers, Herzog, and Mollwitz; Lavender, Mulligan, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 1; off George, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Lavender, Rodgers; by George, Schulte (2.) Wallace. Struck out—By Lavender, 5; by George, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ray, rf	3	0	1	3	1	K'fer, cf	3	0	0	1	0
M'gan, ss	3	1	1	3	2	Groh, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Sch'te, lf	4	1	1	2	0	H'zog, ss	4	0	1	3	3
Z'man, 3b	4	1	1	3	4	G'fith, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Saier, 1b	4	1	2	10	0	Beall, lf	4	0	1	2	0
F.W'ms, c	4	0	1	0	0	Rog's, 2b	4	0	1	0	5
Z'lich, 2b	4	0	0	3	2	Wingo, c	4	0	0	4	0
Archer, c	3	0	0	0	0	M'witz, 1b	3	0	1	11	0
H'ph's, p	3	1	1	0	2	Schn'r, p	0	0	0	0	1
						McK'y, p	2	1	1	1	1
Total	32	5	9	27	15	*K. Wms.	1	0	0	0	0
						Cal'han, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	1	7	24	12

*Batted for McKenery in eighth inning.
Errors—Rodgers, Mulligan.

Chicago	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Saier. Three-base hits—Humphries, McKenery. Stolen bases—F. Williams, (2.) Saier, Mulligan. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hit—Murray. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off McKenery, 1; off Humphries, 1. Hits—Off Schneider, 4 in one inning; off McKenery, 5 in six innings; off Callahan, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Humphries, (Kinfer.) Struck out—By McKenery, 3; by Callahan, 1. Wild pitch—Humphries. Time of game—One hour and twenty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron.

Whitman Sees Football Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Governor Whitman was an interested spectator of the football practice this afternoon at Union College. He arrived on the campus at 4 o'clock as the guest of Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond, President of the college. Governor Whitman and Dr. Richmond had spoken at the opening of the convention of the Polish National Alliance here earlier in the afternoon. When Governor Whitman came to the field with President Richmond a crowd of students, assembled on the bleachers to watch practice, immediately recognized him and greeted him with a salvo of college yells. The Governor seemed pleased, and waved his thanks to the bleachers.

Governor Whitman evinced the keenest interest in the play, and requested that a short scrimmage be held between the Varsity and the scrubs. A touch football game played a hard game last Saturday, the men lined up for fifteen minutes' play. The Governor was keenly delighted with the game, and ran down to the goal line to watch when one of the Varsity backs carried the ball across. Another visitor today at Union was Captain Ballin of last year's Princeton Varsity team.

Meader Wins at Olympic A. C.

Dave Meader of the west side, easily outpointed Willie Brown of Harlem, in the feature ten-rounnd bout last night at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem. Brown was substituted for Willie Jackson, who appeared at the clubhouse with a broken hand which he said, he received in a recent bout in Philadelphia. Meader took the offensive at the start and won the honors in the majority of rounds. In the fourth session he floored his opponent with a hard right hand uppercut, but Brown regained his feet and resumed the bout. Meader made a whirlwind finish in the closing round and sent his opponent through the ropes and onto the spectators at the ringside, with a stiff left hook.

The final bout scheduled for ten rounds, in which Charlie Sands of Texas, lightweight, and See-Saw Kelly, of Philadelphia, were the principals, was stopped by Referee Roche in the sixth session, to save the Philadelphia boxer from taking further punishment. Sands was the aggressor from the start.

In the opening ten-round contest Paul Doyle of the east side, had a shade the better of Danny Fields, a Harlem boxer. This was an interesting bout throughout, and the east sider's advantage at the final bell was a close one.

Grand Circuit Races Postponed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Because of heavy rains which fell last night and early today the Grand Circuit Races were postponed until tomorrow.

Dundee-Welling Bout Postponed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27.—The ten-round boxing contest planned for Oct. 1 in Milwaukee between Joe Welling, of Chicago, and Johnny Dundee, of New York, lightweights, was today indefinitely postponed.



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BROWNS' ACTIVITIES ALARMED RED SOX

Early Lead Stirred Boston, but St. Louis's Defense Weakened in Seventh and Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—The Red Sox closed their home season with a victory over the St. Louis Browns today, the win being one of the three necessary for them to clinch the American League championship. The farewell crowd, however, worried a lot in the second inning, when the Browns obtained a three-run lead against Dutch Leonard, and later when the visitors forced ahead again, 4 to 3, in the fifth inning against Boston's star left-hander. But in the seventh the Sox came out of their long batting slump, bunching three fine hits after two passes had provided a start, and themaking the brace of five runs, winning the game handily 8 to 4.

George Sisler, who seems to have no limitations as a ball player, was chosen by Branch Rickey to pitch the St. Louis wind-up here, and he started out like a real winner, even if he did not have the stamina to finish strong against the fellows who are fighting for the entry into the post-season series. After his own club had laced out three runs against Leonard in the second inning, Sisler fanned three batters in Boston's half, and the eyes of Carrigan's men wearily were turned on the Detroit-Washington figures on the score board. Boston shortly tied the score against Sisler, however, and found him weakening in the seventh. Rickey rushed in his veteran, Wellman, but there was no stopping the Red Sox, who had their eyes on the ball and hit it hard.

The Red Sox won their game on ten hits, while against Leonard, and later the elongated Shore, the Browns connected safely only six times, three of their hits coming in their second session. The Sox defense was airtight, except for a wild throw by Duffy Lewis early in the matinée, and the team's seventh-inning finish surely was real business.

The Boston Braves attended the game and were a discouraged looking lot of ball players.

St. Louis started the game with a vengeance, and there was nothing in their play that looked like intentional assistance to the Sox. In their second inning Pratt opened with a clean hit past Scott. Carrigan allowed him to advance on a passed ball, Pratt going to third, while Leohard threw out Walker at first. After Austin had walked, Lavan brought Pratt home with a hit to left, and when Lewis tried to nip Austin at third he threw over Gardner's head, Austin also scoring and Lavan following immediately on Agnew's single to right field.

Boston had two men left on bases in the first inning, but in the third scored two runs. Hooper walked and moved to third on Scott's centre field double. Speaker fanned, but Gainer came through with a hit, on which both the runners scored. The Sox then tied the score in the fourth, when Sisler hit Gardner, was touched for two bases by Walker, and then put in a wild pitch on which Larry was waltzed home. The Browne immediately took the lead again in the fifth, however, there being one out when Sisler and Shotton made base hits, Leonard then hitting Howard on the foot, filling the bases. Lee brought Sisler home with a fly to Hooper, while Hornsby struck out, caught napping at second base. Sisler went wrong in the seventh, passing Scott for a starter. He gave Speaker two wide ones and was relieved by Wellman, who completed the pass. Wellman then fanned Gainer, but Lewis singled, and after Gardner had flied to Walker Wagner got a hit, and then Pinch-hitter Cady came through with another, two runs was the product and, with the game safe, Shore finished out the string without allowing a visitor to reach first base. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoon'r, 1b	3	1	1	8	0	Shott'n, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Scott, ss	3	2	1	1	3	Howd, 1b	3	0	0	6	1
Speak'r, cf	3	1	0	1	0	Lee, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Gein'r, lb	5	0	2	13	0	Well'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Lew's, lf	4	1	2	2	0	Koob, p	0	0	0	0	0
G'ner, 3b	4	0	2	2	4	Pratt, 2b	4	1	1	4	0
Wag'r, 2b	3	0	2	0	1	W'ker, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Jan'n, 2b	1	1	1	2	2	A'stin, 3b	3	1	0	1	0
Car'an, c	3	0	1	2	2	Lavan, ss	3	1	2	2	3
Shore, p	1	0	0	0	2	Agnew, c	3	0	1	7	1
L'nard, p	2	0	0	0	2	Sisler, p	2	0	0	0	2
Cady, c	0	0	0	3	0	rf	1	0	0	1	0
						*Leary	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	8	10	27	14	Total	30	4	6	24	10

*Batted for Wellman in eighth inning.
Errors—Walker, Lavan.

Boston	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	0	—8
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Scott, Wagner. Sacrifice fly—Lee. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Double play—Scott, Janvrin and Gainer. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 10. Bases on balls—Off Sisler, 4; off Leonard, 1; off Wellman, 3; off Koob, 1. Hits—Off Leonard, 5 in 5 innings; off Shore, 1 in 3 innings; off Sisler, 7 in 6 innings, none out in seventh; off Wellman, 3 in 1 inning; off Koob, 0 in

DARTMOUTH'S NEW FOOTBALL MATERIAL

Problems Confronting "The Green" and Coach Cavanaugh —Good Ends Assured.

Dartmouth is looking forward to a season of hard work on the gridiron, for, while the material is good, hardly any of it could be called exactly ready made, and at present there seems to be a dearth of ends and quarter backs. It is a little too early to hazard a guess as to just what sort of a team the Green will have, but those who have followed Frank Cavanaugh's work closely in the past are expecting him to develop good ends, for end coaching is one of his specialties, and a good—perhaps even a very good—line from tackle to tackle, with almost a certainty that Speer, who made a reputation for himself at guard last year, will be the rock on which that line is founded.

Behind the line there will be many new faces, for Cavanaugh lost seven backs last year, all of them good. Dartmouth has developed not a few men behind the line who had little reputation before entering college, however—some of them never heard of in New York until their appearance in the Princeton game. The schedule leading up to that match is not any heavier this year than usual, and, as in the past, there will be little opportunity to size up the eleven from Hanover until it tackles the Tigers.

It will be interesting to see whether with new men the Dartmouth coach can build up an attack with as much drive as last year's against Princeton and later against Pennsylvania. In some respects the Princeton game is to Dartmouth what the Army game was to Yale some years ago. It generally marks a well defined step in the progress of the eleven, the New Hampshire men finding the experience of so hard a contest just the thing needed at just the right time, with the result that the team comes up to its top form in time for the game with Pennsylvania to be played this year in Boston.

For some reason or other Dartmouth seems to make more serious mistakes against the Tigers than against any other eleven. Last year the generalship collapsed, and although the Green showed some remarkable line work in the Palmer Stadium, the choice of plays and the holding off of some excellent forward passing until too late to mix it in with a powerful running game, spoiled many a good chance to carry the fight into the enemy's territory. It is for that reason that the coach is bending every effort toward developing a first-class quarter back who will be expected to retrieve the errors of former years in the course of the annual invasion of Princeton.

The location of Hanover is both an advantage and a disadvantage in a football way to Dartmouth. The outdoor life, which has been carried to a more advanced and attractive stage than at any other institution, has drawn good material from all parts of the country, and the baseball field in the gymnasium, protected from the elements, made it possible for Cavanaugh to get in a deal of preliminary work sheltered from the sun, while other coaches had to drill their squad in the hot heat. On the other hand, the team has to make long journeys for some of its games, and the schedule making is no easy problem. One thing is certain, the Dartmouth men will know the rules if it is not to be their fault if they do not, for their coach maintains that a thorough knowledge of the playing code wins games, and he is right. He has been holding classes with all the strictness of an instructor in mathematics, and the results ought to show when the eleven gets into real active training.

Louden, Redfield, and Hoban have been helping Cavanaugh, and Murdock was also able to spend some time on the backs, the best of whom at present is probably Gerrish, although those who saw the Dartmouth-Princeton game last year are expecting great things of Thielscher, who played so well that day. Captain McAuliffe at tackle, Gile, and Speer are the figures in the line who are familiar to those who watched the Green in its big games a season ago. Dartmouth opens with the Massachusetts Agricultural College, which, under the coaching of Brides, the old Yale back and line man, sometimes turns out formidable elevens. The next game with Maine will be interesting, since the team from Orono is under Western coaching, Hughitt, a pupil of Post's, and Michigan's quarter back last season, in charge, but there seems to be nothing to fear in Tufts or Vermont, and the Dartmouth men will have to get their first hard experience against Princeton the following Saturday.

Dartmouth and Brown have buried the hatchet at last, and they will play home-and-home games in the future, but the old annual meeting at Springfield is not to be revived, both institutions preferring an early season game.

Brown's problem, too, is the development of a backfield, but unlike Dartmouth, the Providence men can begin operations with a first-class quarterback in command. Murphy, who played so brilliantly against Cornell last year, ought to fill Clark's place nicely. For the rest, the new men out for backfield posts are not as heavy as they ought to be, and will need a lot of hard coaching into the bargain. Ed Robinson, head coach, has plenty of line material at hand, and the quality appears to be high. Give Robinson a good line, and he is apt to shake at least a fair backfield together.

While the season was not particularly successful last year, the team being below the average, there are few abler men at devising a deceptive attack than Robinson, and there are no coaching problems at Brown such as are disturbing other institutions. The eleven will open the season with Rhode Island State, a team that is sometimes troublesome, but will then have to tackle Trinity, an eleven coached by J. B. Price, the old Ursinus man, who, with anything like good material, can give the best of them a busy afternoon. Amherst and Williams come along in quick succession, and Williams probably will be a handful. Syracuse, a team that has a habit of developing rather early, follows Williams, and then come Yale and Harvard, both in the final stages of their preparation for their own big battle. Brown's schedule is a pretty stiff one, and it is well that there are so many candidates for the line to stand the wear and tear.

More Men Out at Columbia.

Six new men, bringing the total up to 49, reported to Coach Metcalf for Columbia football yesterday at morning and afternoon practices. In the morning special attention was devoted to candidates for the back field, end, and centre positions. The centres had a passing cage to use and the ends had a stiff workout in running down punts. Simonds, a crew man, is a consistent booter and his spirals average sixty yards. Donoho and Cochrane also tried kicking.

Afternoon practice was particularly for the linemen, but even the men who reported in the morning showed up in togs again at 3 o'clock. Four elevens were picked, but with no attempt at classification, and the lines were pitted against each other in light scrimmage work. Mumford, '16, is a new man out for the centre position. He looms up as a prominent candidate because of his previous football training on the Princeton second eleven two years ago. Rex Reeder, '16, is another line candidate. He played with Dartmouth freshmen two years ago, and he is now eligible for the Columbia eleven because of a year's residence on Morningside Heights last year. "Jeff" Healey of Columbia basket ball fame, tried out for tackle. He is big and rangy and should prove a valuable acquisition. T. A. Robinson, '17; E. H. Babcock, Jr., '16, and S. P. Cook, '17, were also fitted out with new uniforms.

Coach Metcalfe announced that there would be no scrimmage until probably Saturday, and tentative plans call for a practice game on that afternoon. He has the assistance of several volunteer coaches daily, and in a day or two the candidates will be definitely separated into the positions on the team they seek. At yesterday's practices Hendereon and Stimson, former Oberlin College players; H. L. Moffett, of last year's Pennsylvania team, and "Ike" Telfer former Clinton High and later Dartmouth College end, took charge of small squads for individual coaching.

Wolgast Fouls Waugh and Loses.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 27.—Bobby Waugh of Fort Worth, lightweight, received the decision on a foul tonight in the sixth round of a scheduled fifteen-round bout over Ad Wolgast, former lightweight champion. The question of a foul was decided by a physician, who was called into the ring when Waugh fell to the floor.

YALE'S RUSH LINE WEAK.

Saturday's Game Against Maine Showed it Lost Its "Backbone."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—Yale's football practice was light today. The regulars spent the afternoon listening to a recital of their faults as displayed against Maine University eleven last Saturday. "Pinkie" Dunbar, the new defensive coach, pointed out their errors to the members of the rush line which lost its backbone in the final five minutes of Saturday's game. Dunbar was shocked when he saw the Maine backs outwitting the Yale line, and he has expressed his feelings about the matter.

There was signal drill for the Yale first string squad, but no changes were ordered in the line-up. Several shifts will take place, however, before Virginia reaches here Saturday. Black, a guard; Hutchinson, quarter back for the freshmen last year, and Carl Betts, a 'Varsity regular right guard, are expected to be eligible to play against Virginia. Black is expected to prove one of Yale's best guards. Carl White, centre last season, rejoined the squad.

Yale football received a boost today when Jim Stalwart, Exeter players, Kirkpatrick, Comerford, Lynch, and Bolton, joined the freshman squad. Kirkpatrick and Comerford had been reported headed for Harvard along with Ed Casey, the Exeter Captain of last season. The four compose the most valuable quartet of preparatory school players who will go to any university this Fall. Callahan, the Andover centre, is another preparatory school star who came to Yale today.

The squad numbered forty men today and a registration of fifty was promised for tomorrow. Billy Marting, former 'Varsity centre and last season's coach of the centres, and "Doc" Cornish, last year's quarter back coach and former quarter back, took charge of the freshman squad. Marting has a contract as freshman coach for several seasons, an innovation this season. There was half an hour of football today between the second and third elevens, the third team humiliating their rivals by scoring two touchdowns and forcing them to a safety.

After a week's absence "Chub" Sheldon and Hermann Von Holt reported today and played the tackle positions on the second team.

NEWS OF OTHER TEAMS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—On account of the opening game of the season tomorrow with Gettysburg, Cornell today did practically nothing except to run through signals. While the visiting team is not expected to prove a formidable opponent the Ithacans have been driven so hard in the first ten days of preliminary drill that they looked tired in Saturday's practice game, and the coaches decided to give them a rest. The Gettysburg's game—which establishes a precedent here because there will be no admission—will give the students their first opportunity of seeing the new players in action. There are a number of last year's freshman eleven, Miller, Gillies, and Shiverick, will be in the 'Varsity line-up, as will four former substitutes, Zander, Eckley, Jameson, and Kleinsmith. Miller, the latest man to make his 'Varsity debut, is a big, husky guard whose work has attracted the attention of Dan Reed and who stands in a fair way of beating Snyder, last year's substitute for the position. The 'Varsity training table will start tomorrow with twenty men, comprising practically all of the leading candidates in the various departments.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Army entered the stretch today in the preparations for the opening game with Hobart next Saturday, but there was hardly more than a limbering up exercise, most of the 'Varsity men laying off after Saturday's hard scrimmage. Two eleven's ran through a short signal drill and the punters got into a brief kicking bee. The Army is relying on Ford and Coffin to do its kicking this year, and both men did well in the high wind prevailing this afternoon. Springman's work in the back field and Goodman's tackling play continue to please the coaches.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 27.—The Navy squad had only a light practice this evening after the strenuous work of the last week. The afternoon was spent in running through signals and practicing forward passes. Hardwick had the ends to himself today, training them in defensive playing and breaking up interference. Ingram took the line men and instructed them in elementary football and how to play their respective positions. A notable visitor to the field during the practice was Babe Brown, the former heavyweight American Navy guard. He took an active part in the instruction today, but will in all probability join the coaching staff tomorrow for a short while.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 27.—Secret prac will be held by the Rutgers football team every day this week in preparation for the game with Princeton Saturday. A corps of coaches is expected to arrive to help Foster Sanford develop the Rutgers' attack. The work in the game against Albright on Saturday was most promising, and every effort will be made within the next few days to smooth off some of the rough edges shown in that contest. It is probable that Miller, the 'Varsity centre, will be in uniform again tomorrow. His injured knee and the gash in his knee for the past few days but is expected to be in good shape by Saturday. Wittnenn and Kelley, half backs, are also believed to be in good enough condition for a hard workout tomorrow. They were both kept on the side lines at the Albright game. The work of the two new men, Hashrouck and Elliott, is most encouraging. Both pierced the Albright defense for long gains and may start against Princeton. This will keep Bracher, Wittnenn, and Bowlby in reserve. The Rutgers line showed its usual defensive power when Albright failed to make a single first down. The men are in excellent condition and hope to give the Tigers a hard battle.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 27.—Varying the usual practice for Monday afternoon, Coach Crowell put his Lafayette football squad through a strenuous drill this afternoon, which lasted an hour. The showing of the line in the game with Muhlenberg on Saturday was such that it was necessary to get the defenders more naturally into the habit of repelling attacks and sustaining the runners. Every 'Varsity man was instructed to take the ball and run it the whole length of the field without regard to downs, and then the ecruhs took it. The work of all the linemen was somewhat better than it was on Saturday. Manfield sustained a sprained ankle in the game and was on the side lines on crutches. He will be back in the game within a few days. Captain Fred Luhr was also inactive during the practice, but he had sustained nothing but a few bruises.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 27.—Lehigh started football work today in hammer and tongs fashion for the Carlisle Indian game next Saturday. A long scrimmage wound up the hard day's work. During the first part of the scrimmage Coach Keady gave particular attention to his new half backs, Belind, Hazletine, and Heuer. Time after time, they had the ball and all showed marked improvement over last week's form, tearing big holes in the line. The three sets of backs were used during the afternoon and several sets of ends, Green and Sawtelle, Bigelow, and Kirkpatrick, and Nutter and Chapman being the first three choices. Heuer, Cahill, and Gresn did considerable punting today, Heuer's work not quite being up to the mark of the others, but he looks promising.

TIGERS SWARM ON PRINCETON FIELDS

Sixty-seven Men Out for Football — Getting Ready for Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 27.—A total of sixty-seven men reporting at University Field in football togs for daily practice caused more of a smile of satisfaction to come over the face of "Speedy" Rush today than has been in evidence all season. The freshman field was covered with candidates, too, so that the place took on the appearance of real activity. The 'Varsity candidates were divided into two squads, thirty-six men being put in the first squad, while the remainder were assigned to the scrubs. Some of the more important of the new men were Tibbott, regular half back of last year, who has been laid up by tonsilitis since the start of Fall practice; Nourse, who was used at both tackle and centre during last season and who has just arrived from his Colorado home, and Lamberton, who has been busy with his studies since his arrival at Princeton.

The afternoon was a long one, but very little acrimmaging was engaged in. After a blackboard talk in the field house, wherein Saturday's game was gone over in detail, the men were divided into squads for individual instruction. The linemen practiced starting, charging, and blocking; the ends were drilled in holding forward passes, while the back-field men were instructed in getting their plays off quicker. It was late in the afternoon when Rush put the first 'Varsity against the first scrubs for a ten-minute scrimmage.

The three scrub teams had been drilled all afternoon on the Rutgers formations which were noted last Saturday, and essayed to go through the 'Varsity by the use of these plays. Several times the 'Varsity was caught off guard by the quick formations of the scrubs, but as a rule the first-line men held up well.

The second 'Varsity was allowed to scrimmage against the scrubs for fifteen minutes, Rutgers play being again in evidence. Building up a defense against the Rutgers formations will occupy the men during the first part of the week.

Some important shifts were made. Keating was at end on the first squad, and showed up well. Lamberton appeared at half back, and he will be kept in the back field if possible, as the coaches need more heavy material back of the line. The presence of Tibbott added greatly to the strength of the regulars. He played half back, while Driggs and Shea were his mates. Ames ran the team through the scrimmage, but Glick took them through signals afterward.

Varied Drill for N. Y. U. Footballists

With yesterday's practice the New York University football squad began a week of rigorous work in preparation for its opening game with R. P. I. next Saturday. Coaches Reilly and Gorech continued to drill the Violet candidates in fundamental football, although a varied programme of drop kicking, punting, signal work and a short scrimmage also formed an important part of the practice. Cann, the former High School of Commerce star, Egan of the Manual Training High School, and Erwig of last year's Morris High School eleven, showed up especially well in the kicking. Cann and Egan dropped the ball over the horizontal bar from various distances and from a number of difficult angles. For the line men, some additional work in breaking up interference, and for the ends and tackles in particular yesterday's practice in that some hard work and it was in this direction that Coach Reilly put forth most of his effort. Candidates for the extremities of the line, including Waldman and McCullogh, both of whom are veterans in the game, came in for a share of this work as it is in the make-up of the 'Varsity line that the Violet coaches have expressed the greatest anxiety. Some general work in handling and running back punts in which the men showed up well, candidates for the line positions, tackling and defensive work, formed an important part of the routine. The 'Varsity line-up yesterday, included a new candidate in Williams, the husky-looking colored tackle from the Cushing Academy, and who played at left guard in the Violet line yesterday. Among the new men who reported was Draper, a quarterback from the New Haven High School.

Fordham Weeds Out Ineligibles.

"Hank" Miles has been declared ineligible for the Fordham eleven. Miles had been chosen for tackle on the first team and had been putting up a fine game in practice. He came to Fordham this year from Washington and Lee and on coming out for the Bronx team claimed that he was still eligible to play. However, after inquiry it was asserted by Physical Director Pollock of Washington and Lee that Miles was ineligible, having won his insignia in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

As Shea a former Springfield college player who also was a candidate for the tackle position was declared ineligible last week, Fordham will have to depend on May and Mulcahy to fill in the tackle positions this year. They were both regular tackles a year ago, but Miles and Shea had the benefit of more college experience.

Another man to feel the sting of the new athletic index system at Fordham yesterday was Oft, former halfback at Colgate. In company with Genesee, centre on Colgate last Fall, Oft went to enter the Fordham Medical School but they were both found to be lacking several essentials for matriculation.

Dies of Football Injuries.

LIMA, Ohio, Sept. 27.—The first fatality in connection with the present football season was recorded here today when Don Applas, 15, prospective guard on the Lima High School team, died from injuries received in a practice game. His teammates will act as pallbearers at the funeral Wednesday morning.

K. O. Sweeney Puts Toland Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—At the Knickerbocker A. C. tonight Knockout Sweeney of New York lived up to his title by knocking out Jack Toland of Philadelphia in the fourth round of a scheduled ten-round bout. Toland was no match for Sweeney at any stage of the contest. Toland was knocked down three times in the decisive round before he went down for the full count. The Quaker City boy displayed some skill as a boxer.

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ELEVEN MINERS ENTOMBED.

Caught by a Sudden Rush of Culm in Pennsylvania Colliery.

LANSFORD, Penn., Sept. 27.—Eleven miners, six Americans and five foreigners, employed in the Foster tunnel of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at Coaldale, two miles from here, were entombed shortly before noon today by a sudden rush of culm and water that had broken through the roof from an abandoned working. Gangs of men summoned from other collieries worked in half-hour shifts this afternoon and tonight in an effort to stem the flow of water that was piling up the barrier of culm, dirt, and coal behind which the men are held prisoners, but from reports of company officials it will be late tomorrow morning before the men can be rescued.

Shortly before the whistle blew, it was explained, the crash came and the roof fell at close intervals for a distance of 200 feet. Whether the entombed men are behind this fall or were caught under it could not be determined tonight. Company officials seemed to cling to the theory that the men were behind the mass of débris, believing that they had been warned of the fall and had run further back to a place of safety.

AWAITS PEOPLE'S VOICE.

Will Decide Between Republic and Monarchy, Says Chinese President.

PEKING, Sept. 27.—President Yuan Shih-kai today replied to the recent suggestion of Parliament that there should be immediate action to determine whether the people want a monarchy or a republic by stating that the decision must await the vote of the citizens' convention.

"The responsibility for passing the Constitution devolves upon the Citizens' Convention," said President Yuan. "As the solution of the question concerns the nation's foundation it is imperative that we proceed carefully. We already have fixed Nov. 20 for the final elections. When these are completed the convention will be inaugurated, and we then shall ascertain the people's opinion."

Whitney to Build New Hangars.

Harry Payne Whitney of Weatbury contemplates the erection of a number of hangars on the site of the old shipyard on Manhasset Bay at Port Washington. Mr. Whitney, who recently announced that he will make flights on Long Island in his hydroaeroplane, applied to the Town Board of North Hempstead for the lease of land at Barrow Beach on Hempstead Harbor at Roslyn to erect several hangars. Yeaterday the board was informed that Mr. Whitney had decided to make the flights over Manhasset Bay instead of in Hempstead Harbor.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Forty-three companies, with aggregate capital stocks of $922,750, were incorporated today, including:

The Elcaya Co., Ellenville, druggists, toilet articles, $300,000; A. A. Kelly, R. H. Waddell, J. F. Mosby, N. Y. City.

United States Coal Tar Products Co., dyestuffs, chemicals, coal tar products, $150,000; Elias E. Ries, Alexander Roberts, Louis S. Andelson, 53 Clark Av., Far Rockaway.

George W. Beynon, Inc., theatrical, motion pictures, music publishers, $50,000; S. Michael Cohn, Elais Greenberger, Wm. C. Stickles, 634 West 135th St.

Belledale Realty and Construction Co., $35,000; A. Silverbookstein, Julius Berger, Wolf Beller, 218 West 112th St.

Keyatone Teaming Co., Buffalo, contracting, building materials, $10,000; Edwin F., Francis and Myles L. Knight, 60 Lisbon Av.

Schaller Computation Corporation, Binghamburg, window shade rollers, cloth, $25,000; J. Edmund Kelly, Wm. D. Ingram, Chas. R. Flos, 72 Green St., Ogdensburg.

Cornwall Drug Co., Cornwall, drugs, chemicals, $25,000; Kenneth W. Unsworth, Chester B. Lyon, James T. Lawrie, Tarrytown.

Fischel & Co., clothing realty, $10,000; Clare P. Deyeher, Herman Kroll, Alexander Horowitz, 45 University Place.

The American Triangle Cinema Corp'n, moving-picture films, $10,000; G. Sullivan, P. N. Brinch, C. E. Sterrett, 121 East 21st St.

The Fifth Avenue Corset Co., $10,000; Jos. Lernowitz, Wm. R. Blumenthal, Louis Margolie, 883 Kelly St., Bronx.

Paramount Waist Co., ladies' garments, materials, $7,000; Samuel Prelis, Sophie and Abad Anekstein, 28 St. Nicholas Terrace.

Jordan Elevator, Jordan, grain, feeds, cereals, by-products, $10,000; Karl G. and Romeyn Wormuth, Chas. C. Rainey, Hackensack.

The Korein Co., Buffalo, chemicals, dyestuffs, toilet articles, $5,000; Anna Freedman, John H. and Max Block, Buffalo.

United States Compressing Corporation, patents, improvements, apparatus, $7,500; Arthur Hounhlow, Jr., Laurence M. Bament, Paul R. Borland, 43 Exchange Place.

J. Horowitz & Co., feathers, novelties, $5,000; Wm. Schilling, Jr., Edw. J. Mahon, Louie A. Sable, 347 West 142 St.

C. I. S. Candy Co., $5,000; Samuel Selditch, Harris Cohen, Chas. Israel, 1,026 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Estate Lot Sellers, Inwood, realty, construction, $5,000; Chas. Hook, Frank Mulvy, Samuel Coles, Inwood.

Harrie M. Wright, Inc., Paterson, jewelry, cutlery, cameras, photographs, $5,000; Wm. H., Lelia V., and Harrie M. Wright, Paterson.

Manhattan Mail Order Co., wholesale, retail, $5,000; Isidore Ehrman, Jos. Pitel, Jacob Firstenberg, 322 East 48 St.

Lakeside Manor Estates, Inwood, realty, construction, $5,000; Samuel Coles, Horatio S. Potter, Frank X. Mulvy, Far Rockaway.

J. Kraus & Co., department store, $5,000; Abraham Rosenberg, Jacob and Joseph Kraus, 412 East 79 St.

Fordham Realty Co., realty, construction, $5,000; Meyer Forgosch, Jacob Langsam, Joseph Kurzman, 261 Broadway.

Pep-Su-Salt Sales Corporation, merchandise, $5,000; Wm. E. Gordon, J. E. O'Connell, Chas. Greenberg, 135 Sherman Av.

Capital Increase—Tobias Miller Cap Co., New York, $600 to $12,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions — Pep-Su-Salt Co., New York; Swedish Economy Association, New York; H. Rudnick Co., Manhattan.

NEW SWISS WAR CHARITY.

It is Proposed to Care for Consumptive Soldiers of Belligerents.

Switzerland, which has already rendered noble service to the refugees and repatriated wounded of both France and Germany, is contemplating the establishment within her borders of convalescent homes for those war invalids who are not sufficiently recovered to be safely sent to their own countries. It is proposed to make a beginning by sending those who have contracted tuberculosis in the warm-ess to such health resorts as Davos, Leysin, and Arosa.

If the program is adopted the invalids will be grouped according to nationality, and arrangements will probably be made with their respective Governments to guarantee that they do not abuse the comparative liberty which is deemed necessary to their cure by attempting to escape from the country. It is even suggested that they may be allowed to receive visits from their families.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The weather has become much cooler in the Middle Atlantic States, New England, the Ohio Valley, and cool weather continues over the Great Lakes and the Northwest.

Temperatures have risen somewhat in the middle plains States and the Southwest, and the weather continues warm in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

There have been rains in the last twenty-four hours in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi valleys, and in the plains States, and the north Rocky Mountain region. Fair weather prevailed generally elsewhere.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday in the States east of the Mississippi River, except that rains are probable in Florida and the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley.

Temperatures will be somewhat lower in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee, and it will change little in other sections east of the Mississippi during the next forty-eight hours.

The tropical storm was central Monday night over extreme western Cuba and advancing northward to the Gulf of Mexico. This storm is of considerable intensity and will be attended by dangerous winds over the East Gulf of Mexico during the next two days. All ports and other interests have been advised accordingly. Storm warnings are displayed on the Florida coast from Tampa to Key West and Miami.

Winds on Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong west, diminishing: Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, except increasing east off South Florida coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915
3 A. M.	52	49	4 P. M.	61	61
6 A. M.	50	46	6 P. M.	61	56
9 A. M.	55	52	9 P. M.	51	52
12 M.	66	58	11 P. M.	48	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, (62 degrees at 3:40 P. M.; minimum, 46 degrees at 6:10 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M., 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:50—25 E. 105 St.; Samuel Ettlinger. Slight
2:05—1-7 Dominick St.; Evane & Almaco. Slight
7:35—244 W. 8 St.; Wm. McGuire..... $200
9:05—1,359 5 Av.; Isadore Jacobs..... Slight
10:50—328 E. 8 St.; St. Clair Scherowitz. Slight
11:10—47 Delancey St.; Max Bernstein. Slight
P. M.
2:20—66 Rutgers St.; Dora Bernstein. Slight
2:25—969 E. 180 St.; Elsmere Printing Co. Slight
3:15—791 Dawson St.; John Hoffman. None
5:25—144 E. 86 St.; Morris Black..... Slight
7:05—Haven Av. & 181 St; not given. None
8:45—Boston Road & 177 St.; interboro Slight
9:10—24 W. 117 St.; Harry Chickick. Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed.; cloudy; moderate n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. and Wed.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed., cloudy in n., unsettled in s.; fresh e. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy in n. and probably rain in s. and cen. Tues. Wed., rain; fresh e. to n. e. winds over n. and e. and e. e. gales over s. and cen.

Ala., Miss. and La.—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed., partly cloudy and cooler, probably becoming unsettled on the coast; fresh e. and n. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate variable winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Ark. and Tenn.—Cloudy and somewhat lower temp. Tues. and Wed.

Ky.—Cloudy Tues., cooler in s. Wed., probably fair.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; fresh n. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; fresh n. e. and e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., probably rain in w.; fresh s. winds.

Ill. and Wis.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with probable showers.

Mo.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Tues. and Wed.; showere in n. e., cooler, Wed.

Minn.—Showers Tues. Wed.; cloudy.

Iowa—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with possible showers Tues.; cooler in extreme w. by Tues. night.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues., with cooler in s. Wed., fair.

Neb. and Kan.—Probably unsettled and cooler Tues. Wed., cloudy.

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POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Appointments (Sept. 25, 1915) as Patrol., grades indicated, transferred from Board of Water Supply, assigned to Training School: 1st Grade—John L. McMillan, W. E. Riley, H. Heckler, J. A. Connors: 2d Grade: J. J. Quilty, L. V. Seaman, Jr., E. M. Cahill.

Transfers and Assignments (4 P. M. Sept. 27): Patrol. E. A. Olive, 4, to Commr.'s office, from operator of motor patrol wagon to chauffeur; W. H. Bushell, 29, to 4, as operator of motor patrol wagon; G. J. Seltenreich, 29, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 8 A. M. Sept. 29: S. Hirsch, 274, to 276, bicycle duty; W. Seifert, 274, to 276, bicycle duty; F. Nau, 276, to 26, assignment to bicycle duty discon.; from 274 to precincts indicated: H. Meyer, 17; T. B. Lynsky, 22; J. Ryan, 29; W. H. Kallerman, 35; F. Harmse, 63; W. H. McFall, 149; A. Unversagt, 160; M. Murphy, 277; J. H. Larkin, 278; W. C. McKenna, 21; H. L. Carll, 28; G. C. Seifert, 32; H. E. A. Rohde, 39; W. Fox, 45; J. Hummel, 150; M. Reilly, 161; M. Dormisy, 278.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. T. Quilty, 68, to 77, as Act. Lieut., 4 P. M. Sept. 25, during absence of Lieut. on sick report. Patrol. F. C. Wilson and H. J. Goodwin, duty in plain clothes, 80 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 25; J. Horn, 7, and J. Hellriegel, 154, to B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 28; E. G. Morris, 26, to T. D., 10 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 29; C. P. O'Connell and T. J. Leniban, 61; N. F. Pehrson, 62, and H. Roedel, 63, to 7 L. D., 4 P. M. Sept. 25, to 8 A. M. Sept. 28; George Downey, 69, to Commr's office, 15 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 27; C. Meyer, 15, to B. H. Squad, duty in Bu. of Info., 4 P. M. Sept. 25, to 8 A. M. Oct. 4; H. J. McCloy, 160, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 28.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. H. A. O'Brien, 29, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 4 P. M. Sept. 27.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. J. W. Perrin, 28, 1 day, 8 A. M. Sept. 30; J. McCormack, 158, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Sept. 27; F. W. McGrath, 168, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 26; J. W. Mooney, Traf. Div., Suhdiv. B, 1 day, 8 A. M. Sept. 27.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. O. J. Westphal, 39, 12:50 P. M. Sept. 5, to 12 P. M. Sept. 13.

Fines imposed: Capt. J. D. Mahergan, 283, (failed to make entry in property blotter,) 10 days; Patrol. B. Kalman, 7, (failed to discover burglary,) 3 days; Z. J. Stankevich, 10, (improper language to a citizen,) 2 days; J. F. Healey, 15, (improper patrol,) 2 days; C. Cohen, 22, (failed to discover burglary,) 2 days; T. O'Connor, 149, (quit post and seen riding on a surface car,) 1 day; G. Stackhouse, 152, (made false report to Lieut.,) 5 days; C. L. Laut, 157, (absent from post, riding in a motor cycle car which was not a department vehicle,) 5 days; M. Smith, 156, (loitering and in conversation with citizens,) ½ day; A. L. Costello, 161, (absent from post, standing at bar in liquor saloon,) 3 days; J. F. Kane, 162, (absent from post, in premises, used improper language to a man,) 4 days; F. Lauer, 165, (absent from special post,) 2 days; C. Feeney, 172, (absent from post,) 4 days; C. J. Mulvey, 172, (absent from post) 2 days; W. J. Wiegand, 276, (absent from post, sitting in premises,) 3 days; A. E. Gonz, 277, (going down in telephone booth to which he was assigned,) ½ day; F. Schmitzler, 283, (improper patrol,) 2 days; E. Carboneli, 285, (failed to prevent violation of the law relative to pool selling,) 30 days.

Reprimanded: Lieut. W. J. Capper, 283, (failed to keep telephone record;) E. G. Mason, 283, (same;) C. Antony, 285, (same;) Del. W. Evans, 17, (same;) Sergt. T. W. Flood, 283, (same;) Patrol. J. M. Hughes, 2, (absent from post in premises;) V. Christiano, 6, (same;) F. Sullivan, 16, (improper patrol;) W. Maher, 26, (absent from post, in conversation with a patrol.;) D. M. Healy, 26, (smoking in hall of station house; improper patrol, loitering and in conversation.); F. Taggert, 27, (failed to report a dead cat;) B. Maguire, 28, (absent from post and relieving point;) M. J. O'Keefe, 28, (absent from post, coming from premises;) M. F. McLaughlin, 29, (absent from report duty;) J. Propper 29, (same;) W. R. Rector, 29, (absent from post;) J. Salmon, 29, (improper patrol;) D. McArdle, 9, (absent from post and relieving point;) P. Dolan, 29, (failed to discover burglary;) J. O'Shea, (same;) J. E. Stanton, 31, (absent from reserve duty;) E. P. Zambano, 32, (absent from post, in shanty;) J. Nannery, 35, (failed to prevent unauthorized person from using on lawn;) J. C. Rutledge, 37, (absent from post, in premises;) J. Meaney, 37, (failed to signal,) J. G. Morrisey, 38, (absent from post, in premises;) J. Diamond, 40, (lost his police shield;) M. J. Dillon, 43, (absent from post, coming from liquor saloon;) G. A. Cooledge, 43, (absent from post, in premises;) F. J. Niedhamer, 48, (same;) E. C. Blumler, 43, (absent without leave;) W. Schumker, 61, (did not properly patrol and was absent from special post;) J. Sless, 62, (absent from post, coming from premises;) W. Pound, 62, (absent from post, in premises;) D. R. Collins, 63, (same;) P. McGarvey, 63, (same;) M. A. Greenebaum, 65, (same;) D. A. Buckley, 65, (absent from post and precinct, in hallway of liquor saloon;) J. J. Leahy, 66, (absent from post, in liquor store;) M. Moss, 68, (absent from post, coming from premises;) J. F. Hyland, 70, (absent without leave;) J. H. Madden, 71, (absent from post, in liquor saloon;) P. McGreevy, 143, retired Feb. 10, (absent from post, in premises, and coming from liquor saloon;) W. Clancy, 144, (improper patrol;) W. F. Miller, 144, (absent from post, in premises;) M. J. Toomey, 145, (absent from post, coming from liquor saloon;) M. Bonanno, 145, (absent from post, coming from hallway;) M. L. Sigel, 146, (absent from post, in premises;) H. R. Sandere, 149, (same;) G. L

STANDARD OIL MEN TO TURN OUT DYES

Reported Buying U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Lackawanna Steel, and Tennessee Copper.

ALLIED WITH THE DU PONTS

To Spend Millions to Develop Manufacture of Colors and Hold Field Against Germany.

Standard Oil interests, working in close harmony with leading spirits in the du Pont powder concerns, are working out plans to enter the dye-stuff manufacturing field on a vast scale, according to information obtained in the financial district yesterday. Already the groundwork has been laid through heavy investments by Standard Oil men in stock of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, whose output of denatured alcohol has been greatly increased since the demand for war munitions began to tax the country's distilling resources. Standard Oil money is also said to be going into stock of the Lackawanna Steel Company, which erected a benzol plant last Fall and has for several months been turning out 4,000 gallons per day of that basic chemical in the manufacture of dyes.

Sulphuric acid is another chemical needed by dyemakers, and the work of Standard Oil buyers has been detected in the recent accumulation of Tennessee Copper Company shares. It is said that control has been bought, but no confirmation is obtainable. The Tennessee company is a large producer of acid, and has been making heavy monthly deliveries to the du Pont Powder Company since midsummer.

These are the only corporations which have as yet figured directly in news regarding the latest activities of Standard Oil interests. It is understood that others are being developed gradually by the same interests, with the purpose of combining their resources under a single organization when the time is ripe.

Standard Oil officers have been studying the dyestuff industry ever since the war cut off Germany's supplies from this country. Many of the elements needed have been prepared by the oil companies as by-products for years, and others, it is said, can easily be evolved if a market is found. Practically all the constituents of dyes are produced either from coal or petroleum, and the sponsors of a new undertaking are putting themselves in position to command all of them at a minimum cost of production.

The du Pont concerns occupy a position which makes the manufacture of dyes a source of possible profit on an enormous scale. At present time the different organizations in the du Pont system are working overtime turning out pieric acid, toluol, phenol, and other chemicals for powder making. Plant capacity is being increased, and when the war ends the stage will be set for the continued manufacture of these chemicals for the dyestuff industry.

Persons familiar with the tentative plans under discussion state that when the project is launched preparations will have been made to spend many millions of dollars. It is realized that nothing short of a comprehensive attempt to dye-stuffs with the return of German manufacturers to the American markets after the war ends.

NOW MADE INTELLIGIBLE.

New Way of Issuing Reappraisement Decisions on Duties.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday began issuing the reappraisement decisions with short descriptions of the issues involved between the importer and the Government. For many years the reappraisement circulars have been unintelligible to any but customs officials and the importers immediately concerned.

One of the arguments, and the chief one that has militated for years against an improvement in the form of these decisions, was that the prices paid, or entered for imported goods, should not be made public, since thereby trade secrets would be divulged.

The circumstance that the name of the importer has been withheld has not, it was said yesterday, prevented merchants in competing lines from ascertaining the identity of the importer and keeping close watch on rival transactions.

J. B. Sullivan, President of the tribunal, said yesterday that he had long favored improving the information contained in the circulars, and that at a meeting of the board held last week it was decided to amplify the rulings relating to values in such a manner as to extend their usefulness. The board's executive added that further improvements will be made if found desirable.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRUSTEES' SALE.
ASSETS OF THE
Grove Hat Mfg. Co.,
1114-22 WILLOW AVE. (11th St. and Willow Ave.), HOBOKEN, N. J.
Manufacturers of
MEN'S, WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HATS.

Machinery
Fixtures & Real Estate
Will Be Sold at Peremptory Auction Sale
TO-DAY, Tuesday, Sept. 28,
AT 10:30 A. M.
The entire Machinery Plant, comprising 10 Concealed Stitch Box Machines, 10 Westinghouse Motors, 150 W. & G., Bulansky and Chauvet Sewing Machines, 20 Cummings, etc., Hydraulic Presses, Sewing Tables, Flanges, Smelter, Box Machines; in fact, everything found in an up-to-date Hat Manufacturing Plant. Also all the fine Office Furniture and Equipment, costing about $2,000.
Also Real Estate
Consisting of 4-story factory brick building, on plot 114x93, will be offered at auction today, TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M., on above premises. Sold by order of E. R. FITZMAURICE and F. N. EBERHARD, Trustees. A. Schaap & Sons, Auction Department, OFFICE, 394 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.
FRANK CORDTS, Auctioneer.
PHONE FRANKLIN 42-43.
Directions—Take 23d St., Barclay St., Christopher St. ferry, or Hudson Tunnel to Hoboken; then Willow Ave. street car or Jitney bus to Grove Hat Factory, 11th St. and Willow Ave.

MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W BIOW CO.
Mdse. guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Today, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Dry Goods, Men's & Ladies' FURNISHINGS, Cotton & Dress Goods, BLANKETS, BED SPREADS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, **Wearing Apparel For Ladies, Misses & Children** SWEATERS.
Office and Salesroom 520-2 BWAY, near SPRING ST.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., October 14, 1915, for furnishing 20,000 lbs. white zinc in 12½-lb. cans, boxed 100 lbs. to box. Information upon application to above office.

OPTIMISM IN TEXAS.

Dallas Man Says Confidence Is Keyed Up from the Feeling Here.

S. G. Davis, President of the S. G. Davis Hat Company of Dallas, Texas, one of the largest wholesale hat concerns in the Southwest, said yesterday in closing his buying here for the Fall that he had placed orders totaling 100 per cent more than he bought a year ago. He regards the outlook for business in the Southwest this Fall and Winter as the best for many years.

"I cannot speak for any other section of the country," said Mr. Davis yesterday at the Biltmore, "but the merchant in Texas certainly takes his cue from the feeling in New York. If the manufacturers and merchants here are optimistic and the Texas merchant hears about it and really believes what he hears, the effect is remarkable.

"There is no question that we key our confidence after the feeling in New York. When the feeling is good here we are sure of it, and I am confident that this is going to be a great season for business with us. For one thing, whereas cotton was only 7 cents a year ago it is now 11¾. For another thing, most merchants down there have not bought anything to speak of for a couple of years. Another reason is that people who have planted grain have made good crops.

"The only menace to the individual prosperity of the average Texan is furnished by the automobile and the moving picture. Every farmer thinks he must have one of the former, and everybody is running to the movies. Of course, if he only took in a show a week it would not mean much to the farmer, but he and his family want to attend every performance. I figure that those two industries will have corraled about all the loose money there is in this country at the end of the next ten years."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Sometimes Depend on the Use an Article Is Put To.

Progress was made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in clearing the files of thousands of jewelry protests filed under the Tariff act of 1909. The Collector classified a large variety of ornaments as "articles of personal adornment," and took duty at 85 per cent. ad valorem. The board sustained the claim of the importers, and held the merchandise to be jewelry dutiable at 60 per cent. The protestants included A. & H. Veith, K. Yamazaki, Salim Elias & T. Abdoo, the Maloney Company, Hecht, Stern & Co., S. Stern, M. J. Corbett & Co., and Rice & Hochster.

E. H. Bailey & Co., Philadelphia, lost in a contention for lower duty on galvanized steel hawser wire. Duty was levied at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as round iron or steel wire, while the claim was for free entry as galvanized wire of the kind commonly used for fencing purposes. Judge Fischer said that the proof offered fell far short of establishing a common use for the wire in question for fencing. At the hearing the witness for the importer conceded that the wire was made and used for various purposes. As he was not able to give even an approximate estimate of the quantity used for fencing, the Collector was affirmed.

Thomas Crane went before the board with the claim that automatic labeling machines composed of chief value in the metal and deemed to paste labels on tin cans were machine tools. Collector Malone classified the machines as metal manufactures, and took duty under the tariff at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The claim was for entry at 15 per cent. According to Judge Fischer, the machines failed to respond to the Congressional definition of what constitutes a machine tool. The Collector was affirmed.

BRANDEIS ADVISES JEWS.

Says They Must Organize to Aid Brethren After the War.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—In an address delivered in the Baltimore Opera House tonight Louis D. Brandeis urged the necessity of unity among the Jews in order to aid their brethren in Europe after the war. Mr. Brandeis said that not only lasting unity was necessary, but that it must be an active unity. He also said that the conference proposed for Oct. 24 by the American Jewish Committee would not only be futile but dangerous. He based this opinion upon the fact that its deliberations would be secret and that its mandate would lack the united support of the Jews in this country.

"When the war ends the Jews of America hope to aid in the solution of those problems which most deeply affect their brethren abroad," said the speaker. "Every one recognizes that without unity this is impossible. But many fail to understand what unity means, and what the essential conditions of unity are. When the meaning of unity is made clear, and these essential conditions set forth, it must appear that a congress is indispensable if the end sought is to be attained.

"The conference which the American Jewish Committee proposed should be held on Oct. 24 would be not only futile but dangerous. It would be futile because the conference would purport to be an assembly authorized to express the will of the Jewish people, whereas it would in fact have no such mandate, and would lack the necessary support of the Jews of America without which its action would be ineffective.

H. U. MUDGE RESIGNS.

Rock Island Receiver Asks Judge Carpenter to Relieve Him.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—H. U. Mudge, one of the receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, resigned today. Judge Carpenter of the United States Circuit Court, to whom the resignation was submitted, refused to accept it until he consulted Judge Dickinson, formerly Secretary of War, the other receiver.

Mr. Mudge emphatically denied that any friction in the receivership proceedings had caused him to resign.

"My resignation was entirely voluntary," he said. "I feel that two receivers are not necessary. I am an operating railroad man—not a lawyer. There has been absolutely no friction between me and the other receiver. There is no necessity for divided responsibility."

TO DETERMINE WEIGHT.

Order by Treasury Department for Imported Merchandise.

The Treasury Department has issued an order that duty is to be assessed on imported merchandise upon the weight shown in the weigher's return, and in the gauger's return in case of gaugeable merchandise. When merchandise liable to shrinkage on the voyage of importation shows a loss of weight the attention of appraising officers must be called to the weigher's return in order that the unit value may be advanced if necessary.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Mills Stores Company of Topeka, Kan., which was recently purchased by F. M. Pelletier of Sioux City, Iowa, has been added to the accounts of Alfred Fanti, resident buyer, 120 West Thirty-second Street. Mr. Pelletier is also head of the Pelletier Company of Sioux City.

W. W. Mills, who was formerly head of the Mills Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan., has opened a woman's ready-to-wear shop in that city which is known as the W. W. Mills Garment Company, Inc. The capital stock of the company is $25,000. Mrs. Gibbs, who formerly bought for the Mills Dry Goods Company, is now acting in a similar capacity for the new concern, which is represented here by Brown & Macrae, L.270 Broadway.

BOOKLETS. CIRCULARS. ETC.
PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, office Stationery. Lowest Prices. Drawings. Data. Trade Marks. Hayes Bros. 361 W. 37. Greeley 555
Lowest Prices—Best Service—Largest Stock
GOLDSMITH BROS
The Big Stationery Store.
77 Nassau St., between John & Fulton Sts.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FULLER-BURR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Fuller-Burr Company, manufacturer of paper boxes at 318 East Fifty-second Street, by White & Wells of Waterbury, Conn., $2,000; G. L. White estate of Waterbury, $5,000, and Arthur G. Hill of Staten Island, $1,000. Judge Hough appointed William D. Leonard receiver, and authorized him to continue business for thirty days, and to issue $5,000 receiver's certificates to meet payrolls. Liabilities are $65,000 and assets $30,000. The company was incorporated in 1908 with capital stock of $50,000.

MORES GOLDBERG, shoe dealer at 1½ Avenue B and 217 Rivington Street, has made an assignment to William T. Sherman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by the Metropolitan Shoe Company, 250; Milton J. Meyer & Co., $250, and Samuel J. Gluck, $250.

HYMAN EZEKOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman Ezekowitz, dealer in men's furnishing goods at Port Chester, by S. Saperstein & Brother, $27; Isaac Saperstein, $390, and Nathan Smith, $309.

JACOB BLOCK, a packer of 406 East 163d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $583 and no assets.

LEAVITT & GRANT.—Judge Hough has granted a motion for the discharge from bankruptcy of Leavitt & Grant, stock brokers of 55 Broadway, against whom petitions were filed on Oct. 26, 1912. The liabilities of the firm were $173,794, and assets $173,794.

INTEROCEAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Judge Hough has adjudicated bankrupt the Interocean Transportation Company of America, Inc., of 44 Whitehall Street, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Sept. 17, and has referred the case to Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy.

ADOLPH SUESSKIND.—Judge Hough has adjudicated bankrupt Adolph Suesskind, proprietor of Terrace Garden, at Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, against whom two petitions were filed on Sept. 7. The petitions have been consolidated and referred to William H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy.

PEDAGOGICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed William Henkel, Jr., receiver for the Pedagogical Publishing Company, publisher of The School Journal and The Teachers' Magazine.

ABRAM S. PRICE and GUSSIE PRICE, trading as Bernard D. Price, manufacturers of women's underwear at 137 Fifth Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities $11,-184 and assets $1,144.

REGAL WAIST COMPANY.—Jacob Mandel and Joseph Rede, doing business as the Regal Waist Company, manufacturers of waists at 7 West Thirtieth Street, have made an assignment to W. Max Wust and John F. Buggy.

F. B. A. BISCUIT COMPANY, INC., seller of laxative health biscuits, of 233 Broadway, has made an assignment to Schuyler M. Meyer. The company was incorporated in 1914, with capital stock $175,000. Frederick J. Wells is President and Alexander B. Johnson Secretary.

THOMAS F. DONIGAN, wholesale dealer in cotton goods at 40 White Street, has made an assignment to Joseph Hudson.

SAMUEL J. CLAIR, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 147 East Twenty-third Street, has made an assignment to Frank Drucker.

JARED FLAGG.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed William B. Winslow receiver for the moneys, stock, and securities of Jared Flagg's pool in stock transactions in the suit brought by Ellsworth B. Cook. The money in the pool is supposed to amount to $200,000. The receivership is for all moneys, stocks, and securities of every description in Flagg's control received by him from customers between Jan. 1, 1908, and Sept. 24, 1911.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Creditors instituted bankruptcy proceedings today against the Warren-Jacot Company, furriers, 426 Washington Street, alleging as an act of bankruptcy that the company made an assignment for the benefit of creditors Sept. 24.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York City.

Abrams, Ida—Zgalh et al.....$167.95
Aspinwall, Edward P.—Adirondack League Club.....189.71
Borough Park Wet Wash Laundry—John F. Conway Co.....184.39
Bloomingdale, William C.—Sterling Salt Co.....378.40
Brighton Beach Music Hall, Inc.—Fox Film Corporation.....373.03
Bleichman, Samuel—Peter H. Reilly & Brother Co.....482.78
Blaugas Co. of Cuba—Humphrey Co...298.41
Coon, Albert E.—R. H. Uhlemann.....113.37
Calm Bros.—Brookfield.....521.21
Davis, Joseph H.—A. Miller.....106.06
Dandex, Edmund F. B.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....220.68
Egler, Mary, and Frank Leber—People, &c.....500.00
Eastern Painting and Decorating Co.—United States Casualty Co.....126.28
Fiexman, Nathan—A. Kaplan.....531.10
Friedenberg, Max—Max Hess et al....318.52
Feinblatt, Sigmund—S. Wohlauer.....177.50
Gross, Hulda—Borden's Condensed Milk Co.....114.81
Gillespie, Henry R.—Mueller Graves, Inc.....526.07
Grote, Arthur W.—Hazard Manufacturing Co.....166.11
Grey, Melville E.—E. Rothschild.....100.74
Hill, George P.—Troegerith Tile Co., costs.....508.00
Hintze, Harry F.—W. A. Wooschin...145.47
H. S. Caldwell & Co., Inc.—James Goldmark Co.....385.69
Henke, Louis N.—Dannenhoffer et al...209.80
Holmes, Julia, and Ida Denham—J. Gans.....159.74
Imperial Curtin Co.—Western Union Telegraph Co.....174.62
Inn Corporation—P. Kelper.....331.65
Kander, Allen—Monarch Discount Co...473.85
Kaplan, David—Rusch & Co.....472.64
Krystaield Water Co.—Matthew Wilson Co.....189.69
Kosterich, Adolph—Steifel-O'Hara Co., Inc.....250.77
Krinsky, Samuel and Alexander—J. Delmonte et al.....304.26
Lion, Vincent G.—J. J. Martin.....360.11
Leonard, James—J. J. Little & Ives Co.131.58
Mayer, Leopold D., and Pruella L. Aetna Finance Co.....1,018.50
Moss, Samuel B.—Hotel Remington, Inc.....150.91
Nichols, Harry S.—H. S. Brown.....146.72
Novick, Herman J.—Detmer Woolen Co.....115.53
Prusansky, Emile—Sonn Bros.....139.11
Pollasi, Henry B.—Butler Bros.....749.11
Queen, Emmet—E. L. Patterson.....1,381.76
Quevedo, Margaret, or Mrs. M. T.—A. H. Ball et al.....154.87
Riley, Edward, and Terrence Kelly—People, &c.....800
Richard L. Walsh Co. — Charles F. Noyse Co.....334.51
Reessing, Geo. J.—Lewis B. Preston...294.69
Serman, Maurice—F. N. Howland et al.....163.28
Schmitt, Andrew, ex'r—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc.....105.84
Selleck, Herman D.—C. H. Fowler....1,383.20
Steinfeld, Harry M.—W. P. Schimpf...228.89
Shukin, Meyer—H. Krulewitch.....218.21
Shackelford, Marshall H.—J. L. Hubbell.....2,540.03
Shea, John J.—Hudson Paper & Woodenware Co.....129.31
Samuels, Benjamin J.—Berliner Costume Co.....194.89
Selner, William—Overhead Part Payment Co.....342.10
White, John H.—E. C. Young et al....104.27
Ward, Adah M., or Ada M.—D. M. Heyman et al.....374.91
Wohl, Ignatz—M. Welskopf.....400
Wagner, Mildred E.—L. J. Hunt.....2,016.13

In Bronx County.

The first name is that of the debtor.

Adler, Charles—F. Adler.....$141.50
Baust, Jack P. and John—W. A. Wright.81.37
Block, Joe, ida Block, and J. Block Co., Inc.—J. Korostoff.....246.41
Balkon, Frank—J. Anon et al.....95.50
Cox, Harry W.—Standard Varnish Works.40.01
Cerussi, Michael—W. Grob.....63.86
Same—Same.....122.57
Epstein, Philip—N. Federgreen.....1,750.41
Filig, Lizzie—H. Korostoff.....241.09
Goldberg Co., Inc.—Harvester Truck Co., Inc.....741.58
Haas, Joseph—R. C. Pohle.....101.09
Hintze, Harry F.—W. A. Woyschin.....143.47
Holdebrand, Henry J.—M. Packard et al.433.97
Jacobson, John—W. Donahue.....264.41
Jaffe, Harry—R. Breslow.....38.61
Klinger, Louis—F. W. Baldwin.....140.25
Kings' West Co.—Columbia Metal Box Co.....71.72
Leather Tire Goods Co., Inc.—C. B. Woodworth et al.....2,247.87
Lang, Nethan—F. W. Ehrsam.....25.72
Leavy, Thomas—Frank Brewery.....121.83
Lateiner, John—H. Norrie.....31.41
McWade, Nellie—B. Hellman.....22.58
New York Seltzer Manufacturers, Inc.—C. Fredericks.....61.72
Shapiro, Samuel, and Philip Jackier—S. Cohen.....165.93
Taturi, Luigi and Maria—C. Zullo.....248.86
Weingarten, Samuel—Standard Varnish Works.....76.36

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Creamer, Joseph M.—P. D. Ackerman, June 4, 1915.....$173.00
D... ...nrad C.—H. R. Patten, Dec. 18, 1914.....517.70
Hughes, Ethel A.—Black, Starr & Frost, May 22, 1915.....663.13
Karp, Meier—Hobart Electric Manufacturing Co., May 12, 1913.....178.41
Kinzler, Jacob—I. Blau, March 16, 1910.....696.90
Paige, George G.—J. Marshall & Ball, Inc., Dec. 26, 1912.....123.80
Schaefer, George, and John W. Carroll—H. Petri, May 31, 1907.....817.23
Same—Sams, May 31, 1907.....214.72
Same—Niagara Wood Working Co., April 10, 1907.....408.95
Nagelschmidt, Benjamin—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., April 27, 1915, (vacated).....1,148.23

In Bronx County.

Magner, John P.—England Casualty Co., Sept. 11, 1915.....$173.91
Ot o, Augusta—J. N. Pohley, June 11, 1915.....54.72
Same—Franklin's, Inc., June 11, 1915..158.69

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WILL BUY FOR SPOT CASH big lot of gloves, hosiery, ribbons, leather goods, jewelry, and toilet articles; must be out of the ordinary in values. E 62 Times Annex.

WANTED—Plain taffeta combination dresses for immediate delivery. Dreyfus & Co., Richmond, Va. Office with Moyses & Dreyfus, 1,115 Broadway.

WANTED—Pile fabric fur trimmed coats by Western jobber for cash; any quantity; answer by letter only. Box 611, New Strand Hotel.

WILL buy Columbia broadcloth, all colors, $1.25; seven off cash; also velveteen. Phone Farragut 9830.

PLUSH AND CORDUROY COATS, latest novelties, will be looked at every morning, 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' fur trimmed suits, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. Apply 4th floor, 14-16 East 33d St.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' coats Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning. Apply 4th floor, 14-16 East 33d St.

CONTRACTORS ON MEN'S NECKWEAR.—In position to solicit additional business with reliable manufacturers; best of references. Gelles & Weissman, 30 East 34th St.

CONTRACTOR WITH 20 MACHINES would like to work for a house manufacturing silk and cotton waists. Horowitz Bros., 64 Grand St.

LARGE kimono manufacturer open to give out contract work. X 240 Times Annex.

HAVE SPORT COATS to close out at a price; also fur-trimmed suits for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 452 6th Av.

WE HAVE SILK crepe de chine waists, $16.50 up, for immediate delivery. Daily Waist, 10 West 19th St.

WE HAVE nifty Fur-trimmed Dresses for quick delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

WE HAVE WOOL Jersey Sport Coats for immediate delivery. Daily Waist, 10 W. 19th.

HAVE OPOSSUM SKINS dressed; immediate delivery. 18 West 27th St., Room 601.

CLOAK, SUIT PLANT for sale, Jersey City, fully equipped, twenty-two machines; A-1 location; Grove St. station. T 93 Times.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4848.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 4100.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed all shades. Royal Dye Works, 19 West 20th St.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2967.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 38 6th Av.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 490.

WELL RATED, legitimate manufacturers or converters can make arrangements for live and aggressive representation in Baltimore and Washington. C. Worthington, 1,221 North Charles St., Baltimore.

CLOAK SALESMAN, with established trade, wants line of coats from manufacturer making quick deliveries; city, vicinity. T 97 Times.

TOOK FULL CHARGE cutting and shipping departments of cloak, suit house. Young man wants similar position. T 100 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅝@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3⅝@3¾ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Cloth for Warmth.

It is fairly definitely established that the cloth which the warring nations will require for their troops during the coming Winter campaign will consist of worsted and wool. Worsted of itself does not give the warmth necessary, although it is longer wearing than wool. Serges, according to one authority will not figure as prominently in army contracts as formerly for this reason. There is some talk, however, of a coming order to supply the men of Great Britain's navy with serge uniforms. The ideal cloth for use in Winter uniforms is described as one containing a worsted warp and a wool filling. The worsted gives strength and the wool warmth.

Supplying the Belligerents.

As soon as the war loan has been arranged those who are interested in the contracts from the belligerents expect a rush of orders to be received in the piece goods market. The Italian order for overcoats, uniforms and blankets is now being made up, but further contracts are held up temporarily, it is understood, until the exchange rate becomes more favorable. The Anglo-French order, according to all reports, has not yet been given out, although two of the leading factors in the market are credited with having received all but official sanction for closing up the negotiations. Spanish buying commissioners are here ready to place orders, and Greece will also be ready to buy within a short time.

Afraid of Novelties.

Orders that are being turned in by shoe salesmen now out with Spring lines show that, while the retailers are buying staple goods well, in spite of the advances made necessary by the higher raw material costs, they are going very slowly on the novelty offerings. The style situation on novelties for Spring is none too clear as yet, and it is so easy to lose money on this merchandise that the trade is buying very carefully. In fact, most of the novelty stuff taken is said to be that which is now looked on, by wholesalers at least, as semi-staple goods. While spot business in Fall shoes is improving from day to day, a run of really cool weather is needed to bring the duplicate orders for these goods up to the point desired by the jobbers.

Heavyweights in Demand.

The piece goods market is beginning to feel a growing demand for heavyweight goods. The weather has had a good deal to do with the increased call for goods of this character, both from the men's wear and women's wear branches of the cutting up trade. The scarcity of merchandise which was predicted some time ago is now actual, and buyers are having a hard time finding what they desire. Heavyweights are sold at a premium by those mills that have them, and very few have. Between the amount up machinery taken up with war contracts and the slackening up of operations through the dyestuff shortage, very little in the way of stock goods was made up during the time usually devoted to such operations.

About Colored Cottons.

According to opinions expressed in the local cotton goods trade, the lower prices that have been made on the leading lines of dress ginghams for the Spring season will result in a generally improved demand for this merchandise, something which, it is said, it can stand very nicely, as ginghams have not gone really big for some time. Already there are evidences that the jobbers are looking for an improved demand from their retail trade, and are preparing to meet it. Staple ginghams, percales, plaids, chambrays, madras, dickings, and other colored cottons are showing improved movement, it is said, and where higher prices, as a result of the rising costs of the raw materials, are not already in force, they are in prospect for the near future.

For Detained Russian Goods.

With the arrival yesterday of a supply of application blanks at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House active work was begun to secure the release of heavy consignments of merchandise purchased by American importers, but held in Russia owing to the embargo on exportation. Merchants or their representatives thronged the bureau's offices all day eager to obtain the blanks and make out the formal requests for delivery. These, after being passed upon by E. C. Porter, commercial agent in charge of the New York office, will be referred to the Russian Imperial Commercial Attaché, Alexander Poklevski-Koziell, after the applications they will be sent to Petrograd for final action. It is believed that most of the applications will be approved.

Dress Goods Are Doing Well.

Reports from jobbing circles say that a nice seasonable business is being done in dress goods. All sorts of plain goods are in demand, while a good business is also being done on poplins, broadcloths, garbardines, and serges. Coating velours are being taken well. On these and other goods both initial and duplicate orders are being taken, the best part of it, it is said, being supplied by the "repeats." Many of the road men are either out or preparing to go out with Spring goods. Duplicate business from the jobbing trade is stimulating seasonable goods in the primary market to a considerable extent, and similar orders from out-of-town jobbers, many of whose salesmen are turning a good business for Spring, are resulting in an improved demand for those goods here. This is said to be especially true of the so-called corporation goods.

Mill Treasurers Are Working.

In addition to assisting in the enriching of the telephone and telegraph companies through the many exchanges of both kinds of messages between the mills and the commission houses these days, the present antics of the cotton market are giving the Treasurers of the various cotton mills which make gray goods more real work than has been their allotment for some time. With thirteen-cent cotton not wholly improbable, these gentlemen are pretty much at sea as to what to do about contract business, the extent of their "voyages" being governed by the amount of cheap cotton their mills still have on hand. The gray goods now selling or spot delivery are said to be moving at prices about equal to ten-cent cotton, which leaves a nice margin of profit for the mill that still has some of last year's cheap cotton in its storehouse. But where there is none of this cotton there is another story to tell.

Gray Goods Prices Firmer.

There was more active buying in the local gray goods market here yesterday as a result of the further rise in cotton, with buyers particularly anxious to get goods for the future deliveries. The mills, on the other hand, save in isolated cases where fear exists that the strength of cotton is artificial, were unwilling to trade ahead unless prices were bid that suited their fancy. In some quarters, deliveries beyond the end of the year will not be considered. Sales of 38½-inch 60-52s were made for spot and nearby delivery at 4½ cents, while 40-48s in that width sold for similar delivery at 4 cents. Further sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made at 4¾ cents, with several mills asking 4½ cents. Only a few of those goods are still to be had at 4¾ cents, and they only for immediate delivery. More sales were made at 3⅞ cents for 39-inch 64-60s, which are getting scarce at that price, while 68-72s, 72-76s and 80 squares in that width sold at the figures given below.

Narrow goods were firmer:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼@ 38½-inch, 64-56s...4¼@
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾@ 38½-inch, 60-52s...4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....5c 38½-inch, 60-48s...4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....3½@ 27-inch, 64-60s....3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s...4¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....2½c

Russians Buy Scoured Wool.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,580 bales, principally poor grades, which were sold at satisfactory prices. Good scoureds sold briskly to Russian buyers.

Call for State Banks.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—State Superintendent of Banks Richards today issued a call to all State banks for a statement showing their conditions at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 25.

Did You Notice

Baldwin Locomotive

Monday?

All the real news was told last week, and from the beginning—its war orders and new owners—in the Dow-Jones Financial News Bulletins

In every well-equipped financial office.

Financial news is financial insurance.

The Dow-Jones financial news bulletins in Wall Street were never so valuable as at the present time. The record made by the Dow-Jones News Service has this year been the talk of Wall Street. The market has fluctuated right along with the Dow-Jones news.

Investors read the same news later in the afternoon and morning editions of

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

America's leading financial newspaper; leading in news, leading in editorial expression, leading in circulation.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—I. Muhlfelder; F. Muhlfelder, representing; 621 B'way.
ALBANY—Babbitt & Co.; G. D. Babbitt, furnishing goods; Collingwood.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; Miss Plank, embroideries; J. M. Fay, linens, white goods; 2 Walker.
ATHENS, Ohio—L. Zinner Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
ATLANTA—J. Froshin, women's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
ATLANTA—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. Sluman, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ATLANTA—Regac-Malone Co.; W. C. Barnwell, cloaks, hosiery, notions, furn. goods, 75 Leonard.
ATLANTA—H. Frank; C. Kuhns, Jr., furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. Germain, umbrellas, parasols; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, cos., suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss M. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—S. Coplon, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; L. Gutman, dress goods; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—M. Gutton Co.; E. G. Freiburger, domestics, cotton goods; Broztell.
BIRMINGHAM—L. Saks Clothing Co.; B. M. Levy, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; S. Lindy, waists, ladies', infants' wear; 225 5th Av.; Park Avenue.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Kramson, men's furn. goods; umbrellas, trunks; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Mead, muslin underwear; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Greene, trimmed millinery; Mr. Koch, millinery; Basement Bazement buyers—Mr. Kasanof, ostrich hoas, ribbons; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Cooper, ladies' coats, suits; Mr. Koenigstal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Thompson, corsets, kimonos, house dresses; Mr. Ring, dresses; 116 W 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; millinery; Miss Burke, millinery; A. E. Finney, furn. goods, gloves, sweaters; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Weinberg D. G. Co.; B. Weinberg, women's, children's waists, wash dresses, muslin underwear; 141 W. 28th.
BUFFALO—H. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits, furs; E. C. Truxes, millinery; F. E. Hochreiter, cloth; E. E. Shanks, notions, ladies', fancy leather, toilet goods; Mr. Tracy, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; A. S. Dallas, millinery; 35th.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; D. J. Healy, dress goods, cloths; F. N. Snyder, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. M. Looby, coats, suits, furs; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—I. S. Given Co., I. S. Given, furs; Miss Closey, dresses; 72 Madison Av.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; N. Collins, men's clothing; skirts, overalls; J. Wilson, white goods, linens; 43 Leonard.
BURLINGTON—E. E. Clarkson & Co.; E. E. Clarkson, dry goods; Imperial.
CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; Miss Marx, muslin, corsets; 1?2 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Sears, Mail Order House; W. O. Rosenthal, children's dresses, infants' wear, muslin underwear, corsets, waists; 45 W. 34th, Room 608.
CHICAGO—Greene Ltd.; B. Greene, cloaks, suits, dresses; 31 W. 34th.
CHICAGO—F. Stern, furs; Wellington.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. Volen, cloaks, suits, (basement); U. S. Grant; upholstery goods; 225 5th Av.
CHICAGO—J. Mann & Riley; H. Morris, imports; 134 W. 37th.
CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; F. Hengeach, J. W. Meberg, millinery; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. W. Pomeroy, carpets; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. Berwanger, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; A. J. Jones, silks, dress goods; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; W. J. McBride, d

Earning Power

Ability to increase its gross earnings in bad years as well as in good, on an average of over $1,000,000 a year for a period covering 9 years, is one of the reasons for the great demand for these securities of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

The First Preferred stock at 86 and accrued dividends, yielding almost 7%, is in an unusually interesting position and is most attractive.

We will send a complete description of this security on request.

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of a large Public Utility Holding Company, operating subsidiaries in twelve States and serving a population in excess of 900,000.

The strong security behind these bonds, the earnings of the Company and the large equity represented by the present market value of the stocks are described in Circular TM, sent free upon request.

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Short Term Public Utility Bond
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The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request.

Send for Booklet 60

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of high-grade dividend paying stocks and bonds is the object of the

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A small first payment and succeeding monthly payments complete a transaction of this nature in about a year.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Very Active and Strong —Railroads React—War News Important Factor.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday reached the largest volume attained in four years practically to a day. One has to go back to Sept. 26, 1911, to find a total as great as that which marked yesterday's increase in speculative enthusiasm, which for a time extended to the entire list, but which in the later hours of the day was confined to the industrial issues.

The war news came as a surprise, and as such exerted all the greater influence. The market, so far as it had consciously related itself to the news from the war area, had come to look upon German victories as a matter of course, though convinced all the while that a change in the news was sure to come. The successes of the French and English against the Germans in France which was related in yesterday morning's papers were sufficiently spectacular to give this news real market force, and it added much to the optimism with which traders enlarged their commitments the while bidding up prices in a manner which recalled the most impetuous of the markets which we have had this year.

More came to be heard of war orders and of mergers of companies enjoying war-order prosperity. The report of the entry into the Baldwin Locomotive Company of interests which have been conspicuously successful in obtaining war orders and repeated rumors of a proposed merger of a number of independent steel companies were of a sort to stimulate the imagination of traders and of a kind to encourage their venturing further into the untried field of higher prices. The news concerning the foreign loan negotiations, bearing out as it did the understanding had last week that the Anglo-French Commission and our bankers had reached an agreement on the loan, added its quota to the constructive factors which caused yesterday's great broadening out of the movement which was under way at the close of last week.

One of the conspicuous features of that movement was the marked strength of the railroad shares, and for a time these stocks were maintained on their course yesterday, but after making further gains they halted, and before the close had lost in most cases all of the ground which they had made in the first hour of trading, and even more. Probably the two chief things which led to this reversal by the railroads were the news of the passing of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas into receivership and the shifting of traders' interest from the railroads to the industrials, when the traders saw that the industrials were moving in a way which promised a renewal of rapid advances in that group, a promise which was amply borne out in many stocks before the day closed. There was some talk of foreign selling of the railroads, but this could hardly have been an important factor in bringing about the reaction, for it would appear from the results attending the bids which this market sent to the London market yesterday that the foreign selling was very small, certainly small compared with the volume of dealings here.

The great increase in activity and the marked rise in prices was no doubt due to a conjuction of news which stimulated trading enthusiasm, out this news was sown in a fertile field, for market sentiment had been leaning to the expectation of such a renewal of the forward swing, and it seised willingly upon the news which promised to help such a movement. It would be difficult to reconcile what went on in the stock market yesterday with any theory that the fever of speculation, greatly encouraged by the market successes already attained this year, has yet died down.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	5	5
New York	3	4	4	5	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond		4	4	*4½	5
Atlanta		4	4	*4	5
Chicago		4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.		4	4	5	5
Kan. City		4	4	4	5
Dallas		4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	*4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2
ON TIME.				
60 days	2½@2¾	5 months		3@3½
90 days	2½@3	6 months		3@3½
4 months	3@3½			

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

4 months	3@3½ 6 months 3@3½
60 to 90 days	3

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾ 6 months 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.70¾	$4.70¾	$4.70¾	..
Cables	4.71¼	4.71⅛	4.71⅛	..

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.70¾	$4.71¼
Paris	5.87	5.86⅝
Switzerland	5.30	5.29
Scandinavia	25.82	25.87½
Berlin	83½	83⅛
China—		
Hongkong	83⅞	85
Shanghai	51¼	51½
Singapore	101½	102
Greece	5.16	5.17
Holland	40¾	40⅞
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.25½	6.27½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.25	42.35
Rio	23.35	23.50
Spain	19.25	19.35
Austria	15.60	15.75
Russia	141¾	141¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days
$4.67	$4.65	4.65½	$4.63½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $236,712,180; balance, $12,617,310. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,191,802.

The local banks have lost $557,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23¾d, unchanged; New York, 49¾c, unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 25.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$465,209	$13,131,876	$43,898,059
Int. rev. ord.	1,307,983	26,178,206	85,290,028
Cor. & inc. tx.	52,424	327,422	10,829,050
Miscellaneous	290,276	3,700,067	12,076,904
Total rcts.	$2,115,894	$43,843,571	$152,094,042
Expenditures	2,572,800	52,287,740	180,130,732
Deficit	456,906	8,444,168	27,036,740

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,455,190
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	110,882,520
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	83.99 + .91
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.95	Sept. 27	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32	32½	6,100	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅜	33⅝	32	32	— ½
43¾	44⅛	23,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	43	45	42⅝	44	+1½
72½	73½	3,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	72¼	74	71⅞	74	+2
62¼	63	2,500	Am. Agri. Chem. x d.	61⅛	63⅞	61½	62⅞	+1⅜
64¼	64½	5,300	Am. Beet Sugar	65	65	64	64¼	— ⅜
64½	64¾	96,100	Am. Can	62¾	65⅞	61⅜	64½	+2½
108	109	400	Am. Can pf	107	108	107	108	+ ⅛
78⅜	79	36,500	Am. Car & Fdry	76¼	79⅜	75½	79	+3⅛
152½	153⅜	1,800	Am. Coal Products	152½	154¼	152	153⅜	+2⅜
53	53½	7,800	Am. Cotton Oil	52¼	54	52½	53	+ ⅞
95	99½	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	96	95	96	+1
12	12¼	6,500	Am. H. & Leather	12¼	12½	11	12½	+ ¼
48¼	49	5,700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	48½	49¼	48¼	48⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	23⅜	800	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
19½	20	3,125	Am. Linseed	19	20½	19	19⅝	+ ⅞
35	36	200	Am. Linseed pf	34¾	35¼	34¾	35¼	+ ½
66¼	66½	44,200	Am. Locomotive	62½	71	61⅝	66⅜	+4⅛
99	101	1,000	Am. Locomotive pf	98	100½	98	100	+2
7¼	7⅜	600	Am. Malt	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
29	29¾	900	Am. Malt pf	29¾	30	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
87⅛	87¼	12,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	87⅜	88⅜	87	87	—1
108	109	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107¾	109¼	107¾	109	+1⅛
80	81	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	80¾	80¾	80¾	80⅜	— ⅛
58½	59	16,900	Am. Steel F'dries	55	59⅞	55	58½	+3¾
109⅛	109½	200	Am. Sugar Ref	109¼	109½	109	109½	+ ½
115	117	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114¾	115	114⅝	115	—1
125⅜	125⅝	1,700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	125¼	125⅜	125¼	125½	+ ¼
53	53½	5,000	Am. Woolen	53	53	52¾	53⅜	+ ⅜
51⅝	52¾	2,400	Am. Woolen t r do., odd lot	52	53	52	52	...
94½	94¾	400	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	94¾	94¾	...
73⅝	73⅞	33,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	73¼	74¼	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅜
104½	104⅞	11,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅝	105¼	104⅝	104¾	+ ⅛
100¼	100⅝	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
109	110	200	Atlantic Coast Line	108	108⅜	108	108⅜	+ ⅛
113½	114	89,600	Baldwin Loco	100	114⅞	99½	113⅝	+18½
108	111	1,000	Baldwin Loco. pf	110	110½	110	110¼	+2⅜
89	89½	19,700	Baltimore & Ohio	89	89⅝	85⅞	88⅞	— ⅛
73¾	74	600	Batopilas Mining	73¼	74	72½	74	+ ⅜
1⅜	1⅝	6,200	Bethlehem Steel	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
360	365	3,000	Bethlehem Steel	357	366	356	366	+10
159	165	1,575	Bethlehem Steel pf	175	175	159½	159½	—10½
85	85½	1,700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85½	86	85½	85½	+ ½
5½	6	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	5	5	5	5	...
59	30½	2,400	Butte & Superior	60	60¼	59	59	—1
28⅝	30½	100	Butterick Co	31	31	31	31	+1
20¾	21	1,300	California Petrol	21	21½	20½	20⅝	— ⅝
45¼	46⅜	650	California Pet. pf	47½	47½	46	46	—1
162¾	163	4,020	Canadian Pacific	162	163	162	163	+ ¾
50¾	51	15,925	Central Leather Co	51¾	51¾	50⅞	50⅞	...
105¼	108	300	Central Leather pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
50¾	51¼	5,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅜	51⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅜
13	13¼	1,900	Chi. Great Western	13½	13½	13	13	— ⅛
33¼	33½	1,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼	...
85⅛	85⅞	4,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	86	88	85	88⅜	+ ⅛
125	125½	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125	125	124¾	124¾	— ⅞
129½	130	1,000	Chi., & Northwest	128⅜	130¼	128⅜	130	+1½
20¾	21	3,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21½	21½	20¾	20⅞	— ¼
117	120	75	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	126	120	120	120	...
45½	45⅞	5,500	Chino Copper	46	46¼	45¼	45½	— ½
55⅞	56⅞	28,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	56	57¼	55⅝	55¾	+ ⅛
130¼	131	4,100	Consolidated Gas	130¾	131⅜	130¼	130¼	— ⅛
93¾	94½	4,900	Continental Can	91	94⅝	91	93½	—2
106	108	100	Continental Can pf	107	107	107	107	+1
19⅝	19½	14,800	Corn Products Ref	18½	19⅝	18½	19½	+1½
86	87	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	84½	86	84⅝	85	+ ⅞
101¼	101½	50,910	Crucible Steel	96¾	106	96¼	101¼	+5¾
109½	110	1,500	Crucible Steel pf	108¾	110	108¾	109¾	+1⅛
119	120	1,700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	120⅞	123¾	119	119	— ⅝
144	145	200	Delaware & Hud	144	144	144	144	+1
11½	12	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
60	62	100	Detroit United Ry	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	+ ⅜
30	30¼	27,600	Distillers' Secur	28½	31½	28½	30¾	+2⅞
22⅝	22¾	1,500	Dome Mines	23	23	22	22¾	+ ⅛
77	77½	4,200	Elec. Storage Bat	78¼	79½	77½	77¾	— ½
33	33⅛	30,500	Erie	32⅞	33⅝	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	53¼	9,800	Erie 1st pf	53¾	53⅞	52½	52½	— ½
41	41¼	400	Erie 2d pf	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
45	45¾	300	Federal M. & S. pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ½
285	290	200	General Chemical	288	288	288	288	—5
285	290	10	do., odd lot	288	290	290	290	...
177	178	17,600	Gencral Electric	174½	178½	174¾	177¾	+3¾
363	365	1,400	General Motors	351	363	350	363	+18¼
114½	114¾	400	General Motors pf	114	114½	114	114½	+ ½
71¼	72	18,950	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71¼	72¾	70⅞	71¼	+1⅛
103	110	100	Goodrich pf	109½	106½	109½	109½	+1
120½	122	3,100	Great Northern pf	122½	121¼	121¼	121¼	— ½
46⅛	46¾	22,300	G. N. certs. ore prop	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼	+½
66⅛	66½	3,500	Guggenheim Explor	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
106	109	600	Illinois Central	107½	108	107	107	...
36	36¼	13,500	Inspiration Copper	36½	36⅞	35¾	36	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	3,600	Inter.-Met.	20¾	21	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
20¾	20¾	3,400	Interboro Consol	21	21	20	20⅜	— ⅛
74	74½	1,500	Interboro Consol pf	74⅜	74¾	74	74	—1
18	18½	100	Int. Agricultural	15½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
38½	39	200	Int. Agricultural pf	39	39¾	39	39	+ ¼
107	108½	1,800	Int. Harvester, N.J.	109	109	106¼	108	+2⅛
67	68	100	Int. Harv. Corp	68	68	68	68	—1½
213½	216	600	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs	217½	217½	215	215	...
213½	216	50	Do., pref	218½	218½	215½	215½	...
106	110	100	Int. Nickel pf	107	107	107	107	...
106	110	15	do., odd lot	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
10⅞	11	3,500	Int. Paper	10¾	11¾	10¾	11⅜	—1⅛
40	40½	4,200	Int. Paper pf	39½	40¾	39½	40	+1
27¾	28¼	1,400	Kansas City South	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	28	...
61	61¾	300	Kan. City South. pf	60¾	61	60⅞	61	+ ½
125½	126½	10	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	126	126	126	126	...
135	138	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co	160	160	160	160	...
78¼	78¾	44,070	Lackawanna Steel	80	82	77¾	78¾	...
102	104	100	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	102	+ ½
8¾	9¾	300	Lake Erie & West	9¾	9½	9¾	9½	+ ½
21	23	300	Lake Erie & W. pf	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23½	+1⅞
146¼	146¾	2,500	Lehigh Valley	147	147¼	146½	146¾	+ ¼
118	118	250	Liggett & Myers pf	118	118	118	118	—1
45	49	500	Long Island	48	48	48	48	— ⅜
180	180	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	175	175	175	175	—1⅝
115	115	100	Lorll., (P.) Co. pf	114	114	114	114	+2
67	67	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
127	129	200	Manhattan Elev	127	127	127	127	...
52	53	6,700	Maxwell Motors	52½	54½	51½	52⅜	— ⅛
93	93	2,400	Max. Motors 1st pf	92½	93	92½	92½	— ½
43¼	43¾	5,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	45	47½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
52	54	100	May Dept. Stores	52	52	52	52	...
90½	90½	8,000	Mexican Petroleum	91	92¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
28	28⅛	6,750	Miami Copper	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
12¾	13	200	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	+ ½
120¼	121½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122	122	122	122	...
5¼	5½	3,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6¼	5	5	—1
10½	10⅞	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11	11⅜	11	11	—1
4¼	4½	6,800	Missouri Pacific	5⅜	4⅝	4½	4½	...
59	60	200	Montana Power	60½	60½	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
104	105½	300	Montana Power pf	105	105	105	105	...
86¼	86½	500	Nat. Cloak & Suit	86⅝	86⅝	86½	86½	—1⅝
...	...	10	Nat. City Bank	400	400	400	400	...
28⅝	29¼	2,725	Nat. En. & St. Co	28¼	29½	28¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
90	90	200	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	90	90	90	90	+1
66	66¼	13,160	Nat. Lead Co	66	67⅛	66	66¼	+ ½
110¼	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110¼	110¼	110½	110½	—1
14½	14⅝	1,500	Nevada Con. Cop	14½	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
158	159	2,200	N. Y. Air Brake	158	159¾	157½	159	+2
98½	98¾	9,100	N. Y. Central	98½	98¼	97	97	— ¾
69	69¼	5,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	69	69¾	68⅞	69¼	+ ½
29¼	29¼	2,500	N. Y. Ont. & West	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
115¾	116	3,000	Norfolk & Western	115½	116¾	114⅝	114⅝	— ¾
75	75	300	North American	75¾	75	75	75	—1
112	112	6,800	Northern Pacific	112	112	110	110¼	—1⅝
32¼	33½	600	Pacific Mail	32¼	33½	32¼	33	+1½
34½	34½	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	34½	34½	34	34	+1½
114½	113⅝	5,135	Penn. R. R.	114½	114⅞	113¾	114	+ ½
117½	118	400	People's Gas, Chi.	117½	118	117	117½	...
87	88	900	Philadelphia Co	88	88¾	87½	87½	— ⅜
34¾	34¼	3,100	Pittsburgh Coal	34⅝	33⅞	33¾	34¼	— ⅛
103	103	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103	103	102½	102⅝	— ¼
95	99	400	Pittsburgh Steel pf	95	97½	95	97½	+5½
65½	66	18,250	Pressed Steel Car	65½	68	65	66¾	+2¼
161¾	162	300	Pullman Co	161¾	161⅞	161¾	161⅞	+2½
42	43⅜	10,400	Railway Steel Sp	42	43⅜	41⅜	43	+1
22⅜	22⅞	3,400	Ray Con. Copper	22⅜	22⅞	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
134¾	134⅞	15,300	Reading	134¾	134⅞	133¾	133¾	+ ⅜
84¾	84¾	1,000	Reading 1st pf	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	+ ⅞
41⅞	41¾	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	41⅞	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
48⅞	49	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	48⅞	49⅜	48	48½	— ⅛
288	288	200	General Chemical	288	288	288	288	—5
290	290	10	do., odd lot	288	290	290	290	...
174½	178½	17,600	Gencral Electric	174½	178½	174¾	177¾	+3¾
351	363	1,400	General Motors	351	363	350	363	+18¼
114	114½	400	Gcneral Motors pf	114	114½	114	114½	+ ½
71¼	72¾	18,950	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71¼	72¾	70⅞	71¼	+1⅛
109½	106½	100	Goodrich pf	109½	106½	109½	109½	+1
122½	121¼	3,100	Great Northern pf	122½	121¼	121¼	121¼	— ½
45¾	46¼	22,300	G. N. certs. ore prop	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼	+½
66¾	66¾	3,500	Guggenheim Explor	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
107½	108	600	Illinois Central	107½	108	107	107	...
36½	35⅞	13,500	Inspiration Copper	36½	36⅞	35¾	36	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	3,600	Inter.-Met.	20¾	21	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
21	21	3,400	Interboro Consol	21	21	20	20⅜	— ⅛
74⅜	74¾	1,500	Interboro Consol pf	74⅜	74¾	74	74	—1
15½	18½	100	Int. Agricultural	15½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
39	39¾	200	Int. Agricultural pf	39	39¾	39	39	+ ¼
107	108½	1,800	Int. Harvester, N.J.	109	109	106¼	108	+2⅛
68	68	100	Int. Harv. Corp	68	68	68	68	—1½
217½	215	600	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs	217½	217½	215	215	...
218½	218½	50	Do., pref	218½	218½	215½	215½	...
107	107	100	Int. Nickel pf	107	107	107	107	...
107½	107½	100	Int. Nickel pf do., odd lot	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
10¾	11⅞	3,500	Int. Paper	10¾	11⅞	10¾	11⅜	—1⅛
39½	40¾	4,200	Int. Paper pf	39½	40¾	39½	40	+1
28⅝	28⅝	1,400	Kansas City South	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	28	...
60¾	61	300	Kan. City South. pf	60¾	61	60⅞	61	+ ½
126	126	10	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	126	126	126	126	...
160	160	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co	160	160	160	160	...
80	82	44,070	Lackawanna Steel	80	82	77¾	78¾	...
102	102	100	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	102	+ ½
8¾	9¾	300	Lake Erie & West	9¾	9½	9¾	9½	+ ½
22⅞	23½	300	Lake Erie & W. pf	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23½	+1⅞
147	147¼	2,500	Lehigh Valley	147	147¼	146½	146¾	+ ¼
118	118	250	Liggett & Myers pf	118	118	118	118	—1
48	48	500	Long Island	48	48	48	48	— ⅜
180	180	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	175	175	175	175	—1⅝
114	114	100	Lorll., (P.) Co. pf	114	114	114	114	+2
67½	67½	200	Mackay Cos. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
127	127	200	Manhattan Elev	127	127	127	127	...
52½	54½	6,700	Maxwell Motors	52½	54½	51½	52⅜	— ⅛
92½	93	2,400	Max. Motors 1st pf	92½	93	92½	92½	— ½
45	47½	5,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	45	47½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
52	52	100	May Dept. Stores	52	52	52	52	...
91	92¼	8,000	Mexican Petroleum	91	92¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	28⅛	6,750	Miami Copper	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
13	13	200	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	+ ½
122	122	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122	122	122	122	...
6	6¼	3,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6¼	5	5	—1
11	11⅜	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11	11⅜	11	11	—1
5⅜	4⅝	6,800	Missouri Pacific	5⅜	4⅝	4½	4½	...
59	60½	200	Montana Power	60½	60½	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
105	105	300	Montana Power pf	105	105	105	105	...
86⅝	86⅝	500	Nat. Cloak & Suit	86⅝	86⅝	86½	86½	—1⅝
400	400	10	Nat. City Bank	400	400	400	400	...
28¼	29½	2,725	Nat. En. & St. Co	28¼	29½	28¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
90	90	200	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	90	90	90

Ordnance Stocks

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Du Pont Powder
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COTTON PRICES SOAR AND CLOSE STRONG

Another Advance of About $2 a Bale Sends Market to New High Levels.

BULLISH NEWS CIRCULATED

Production of 60 to 70 Per Cent. of Normal Indicated, According to One Estimate.

Cotton yesterday registered another advance of about two dollars a bale, with prices again reaching new high levels. Trading was on a very large scale, and at no time was there a reaction of more than 10 points from the highest level. The market closed strong around the best figures of the day.

Southern spot markets were strong. New Orleans quotations represented an advance of nearly two dollars a bale over the quotations of Saturday. The Memphis Commercial Appeal in its weekly review stated that the crop was about half picked, and that indications pointed to a production of 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. of normal. If this estimate means what it says and is applied to a normal production of 15,000,000 bales, it means that The Memphis Commercial Appeal, a reputable authority on the cotton trade, believes the crop will be between 9,000,000 and 10,500,000 bales.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were strong, 25 to 40 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 30 points advance, 12 cents for middling. Futures closed strong.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	11.98	11.79	11.96@11.97	11.69@11.90
Dec.	12.38	12.10	12.36@12.38	11.95@11.96
Jan.	12.54	12.25	12.51@12.53	12.10@12.13
Mar.	12.81	12.51	12.80@12.81	12.38@12.38
May	12.92	12.65	12.91@12.92	12.52@12.54
July	12.64	12.64	12.90@12.93	12.55@12.60

Total receipts, 46,399 bales; last week, 50,100 bales; last year, 28,652 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	5,512	4,109	2,222
Galveston	16,232	16,447	12,222
Mobile	618	506	305
Charleston	4,376	8,696	1,708
Savannah	10,754	13,908	5,060
Wilmington	5,350	5,515	733
Norfolk	7,406	2,169	887

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	2,235	5,874	3,381
Memphis	2,284	1,747	4,919
St. Louis		64	29
Houston	27,703	22,007	20,853

Exports, 23,744 bales; total thus far this season, 464,796; total last season, 99,503.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,764 Galveston	11.75	198,065	80,518
8,175 New Orleans	11.63	131,034	54,165
100 Mobile	11.38	16,903	9,074
2,940 Savannah	11¾	173,692	40,536
400 Charleston	11¾	65,853	12,329
Wilmington	11¾	47,804	10,747
1,407 Norfolk	11.50	96,135	14,496
1,809 Augusta	11.50	112,144	35,220
825 Memphis	11.60	54,902	31,088
St. Louis	11¾	7,492	12,522
7,058 Houston	11.75	114,838	53,025

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 5c., 100 points advance at 6.85d. Sales, 12,000. Receipts, 3,000 bales; all American. Market closed feverish.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅞	100⅞	2.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101	5.10
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100¾	100⅝	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅝	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	98	99¾	5.15
City of N'tv'le	5	Apr., 1920	98½	98½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.55
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.80
French. Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	99	99¼	6.50
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	98¾	99¼	5.70
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	98¾	99¾	6.70
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	98¾	97½	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95½	96¼	5.95

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100½	100¾	4.80
Am. Locos	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.90
A.T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101¼	2.75
Ana. Cop. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.45
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	99	99¼	4.85
Brklyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.75
Can. North'n	6	Sep., 1917	98¼	98⅝	5.75
Can. Pacific.	8	Mar. 2, '24	101⅜	102⅝	5.70
C. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100½	4.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	94⅝	94⅞	6.70
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.80
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92	93½	13.65
Con. Pr. Co.	6	May 1, '17	98½	99⅜	6.50
C. P. R. & L.	4	June, 1916	99	100	6.00
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	Mar., 1918	93	96½	6%
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅜	3.75
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.35
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98¾	100	5.00
Grd. Rap. E.	5	May, 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100½	4.17
Hav. El Ry.	6	Sep., 1919	93½	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100¼	100⅝	1.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅜	101	4.55
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	5.70
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	99⅜	6%
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	99	100	6.00
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	3.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	June, 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.60
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97¼	7.05
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97½	97⅝	6.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	6	May, 1916	100½	100⅜	3.70
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.20
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100½	5.25
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.85
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98¾	99⅛	6.00
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101	4.50
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98¼	99½	5.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	93½	94⅜	20.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100¼	101⅛	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅛	99½	5.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.35
W. Penn Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96½	100	6.00
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99¼	6.25
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¼	99.25	6.68
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7½

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	118	110	118
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	85	93	85	98
Conley Foil	340	380	340	380
J. S. Young	163	173	163	173
J. S. Young pf.	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	153	160	153	160
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico Am. Tob.	165	195	165	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	400	415	400	415
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	123	120	123

DEFENDS GLUCOSE COMPANY

Witness Says He Always Found Competition in Its Products.

The history of the Corn Products Refining Company was reviewed yesterday by Frederick T. Fisher, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, at the hearing of the Government suit in the Whitehall Building to determine whether the company was maintaining a monopoly.

Mr. Fisher explained at length what had been done with the various plants. The company had spent all together nearly $14,000,000 for the reconstruction of old or the building of new plants, he said. The witness produced a diagram which showed that the corn ground by the plants taken over by the defendant in the year prior to their consolidation by the formation of the concern amounted to 38,000,000 bushels; that the amount ground in the year ended Feb. 28, 1913, the day before the filing of the Government's suit, was about 22,500,000 bushels, and the amount ground in the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, was about $29,000,000 bushels.

O. J. Moore, Secretary and Treasurer of C. Shenkberg & Co., wholesale grocers of Sioux City, Iowa, said he had always found competition in the starch and syrup lines. The hearing will be continued today.

BOOK ON SOUTH AMERICA.

Department of Commerce Issues a Volume on Trade Conditions There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—To encourage the development of commercial relations with South American countries, the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce has issued a volume entitled "Financial Developments in South American Countries." This book is the work of William H. Lough, Vice President of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, who has recently traveled through South America for the purpose of studying the financial institutions of the various countries.

The situation as to currency, the money market, the principal banks, and the general condition of business is given in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay during the last few years.

The effect of the war in Europe especially is dealt with and the measures taken to meet the conditions created by the disturbance of commerce the world over. The book contains up-to-date information as to emergency measures, currency, credit, Government finances, credit extension, and possible changes and reforms in finance in the South American countries.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Favorable War News Infuses Life Into Day's Dealings.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The buoyancy in New York Saturday and the favorable war news combined to impart a more cheerful tone to the stock market and infused some life into the dealings today. The American was the most active section. Low prices as well as high-priced issues were freely marketed and the closing was firm and near the best.

Japanese bonds, oil shares, home rails, and Colonial bonds were bought with the idea that the present is a favorable time to invest. International Mercantile Marine preferred advanced another 6 points. The war loan was inclined to ease on sales in connection with tomorrow's call.

Money was in good demand in preparation for the payment of the war loan instalment. Discount rates were steady. American exchange was quiet around 4.70%.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 67 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 64½ centimes.

NATIONAL SURETY "MELON."

To Offer Shareholders $1,000,000 Additional Stock at $150.

Directors of the National Surety Company yesterday voted to recommend to stockholders that the capital be increased from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 through the sale of 10,000 new shares to the stockholders at $150 each. This will amount to a "melon cutting" of about $75 in rights on each share of old stock, as the market value of National Surety stock is about $225.

Sale of the stock will give the company $1,500,000 more capital. It is believed the increase was decided on because of the demand for bonds on war contracts, which requires an expansion of the company's working capital to conduct the increased business. President William B. Joyce said a few weeks ago that applications to bond no less than $300,000,000 worth of war material and supplies of other sorts had been made to the company, a sum that has been largely increased since.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Balt. Elec. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
5	Bank of Balt.	156	156	156	156
900	Cosden	6	6⅝	6	6⅝
507	Elkhorn Fuel.	18	20	18	20
20	Fidel. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
2,611	Houston Oil	17⅝	18½	17½	18
445	Houston O. pf.	60¼	61	60	60
78	North. Central	82½	83	82¼	83
305	Penn. W. & B.	69	69	69	69
50	Seaboard A. L.	16	16	16	16
88	Un. Rys. & El.	24	24	24	24

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt., Sp. Pt. & C. 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
2,600	City Balt. 4s, Joint Sts.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
	'55, W. I.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
100	City Balt. 4s, '51, P. I.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,000	Coal & Iron 5s	96	96	96	96
1,000	F. & C. Ty. 5s	95½	95½	95¼	95¼
1,000	Ga. S. & F. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3,000	H. O. div. obgn 7s	75⅝	75⅝	75	75⅝
1,000	Knox. Trac. 5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	Minn. & St. P. Joint 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1,000	Pa. W. & P. 5s	89	89	89	89
1,000	Rich. & G. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	United Rys. & El. 1st 4s	80½	81	80½	81
100	United Rys. & El. fdg. 5s	83	83	83	83

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Ahmeek	98	98¼	98	98¼
1,830	Alaska	32⅞	33½	32	32½
350	Algomah	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
173	Alleuez	55¼	55¼	55	55¼
4,860	Am. Zinc	54	54⅝	53⅜	53⅝
411	Anaconda	74	74¼	73⅝	73⅝
3,513	Arizona Com.	8½	9¼	8½	8⅝
2	Butte & Bal.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,010	Butte & Sup.	60	60¾	59⅝	59⅝
457	Cal. & A.	64	64	63¼	63¼
45	Cal. & H.	550	558	550	550
10	Chino	46	46	46	46
1,327	Copper Range	55½	56	55¼	55¼
100	East Butte	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
385	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
540	Granby	86	86½	85½	86
160	Greene-Can.	40	40½	39⅞	39⅞
105	Hancock	17	17½	16½	17½
50	Indiana	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Inspiration	36⅛	36¼	36¼	36¼
300	Isle Royals	28	28	28	28
165	Lake	14¼	14½	13⅜	14
170	Mass. Con.	11	11	11	11
393	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	3¼
10	Miami	28	28	28	28
100	Michigan	2½	2½	2½	2½
178	Mohawk	74½	75	73¾	73¾
10	Nev. Con.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
355	New Arcadian	10¼	10¼	10	10
410	New Idria	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
110	Niplissing	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
640	North Butte	30½	30½	29¾	29¾
180	North Lake	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Old Col. Mng.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
20	Old Dom.	53	53	53	53
180	Osceola	84½	84½	83½	83½
545	Pond Creek	17	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
70	Quincy	82¾	83	81¾	81¾
400	Santa Fe	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
170	Shannon	7	7	7	7
495	Shattuck	27½	27⅝	27	27⅜
10	So. Lake	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
170	St. Mary's	55	55	55	55
70	Sup. & B.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
180	Superior	27¼	27¾	27	27¾
25	Tamarack	54½	54½	54½	54½
150	Trinity	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
1,009	U. S. Smelt.	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝
30	Pullman	160	161	160	161
15	Reece Button.	15	15½	15	15½
135	Swift & Co.	118⅝	118¾	118	118¾
3	Torrington	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
30	Torrington pf.	30	30	30	30
982	United Fruit.	134½	135	134	134½
375	United Shoe.	50¾	50⅞	50	50
31	Un. Shoe pf.	29½	29⅝	29½	29½
2,12	U. S. Steel	78⅝	79½	78¼	78⅝
51	U. S. Steel pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½
2,963	Ventura Oil	12¾	12¾	12	12⅜
10	West. Union	76	77	76	77
95	Wollaston	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$12,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89	88¼	88¾
10,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108	108	108	108
21,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	72	72½	72	72½
5,000	Cent. Vt. 4s	72	72	72	72
1,000	Mass Gas 4½s, 1929	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
4,000	Mass Gas 4½s, 1931	92	92	91⅞	91⅞
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	95	95	95	95
3,000	Swift & Co. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
10,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1923	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1925	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
5,000	West. Tel. 5s	97	97	97	97

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.90	La Rose	.47	.50
Bingham	7⅛	8⅛	Majestic	.07	.08
B S Gas	.10	.12	McK-Dar.	.23	.25
Begole	.80	.90	Mex Met.	.21	.23
Bost Ely	.20	.25	N of Am.	2	2⅛
Butte & L.	.27	.30	N Cornelia	8¾	9¼
Calaveras	1⅞	1⅝	New Doug.	.75	.80
Chief	.85	.90	Old D'r	8¼	9
Cons Ariz.	.90	.95	Ohio	.06	.15
Cr Rse	.37	.42	Onseo	.50	.65
Cal Corbin	.06	.06	Riker	5¼	5½
Davis-Daly	1⅝	1¾	Stew't M.	.90	.95
Eagle and Blue	1⅛	1⅝	Verde Ex.	5¾	6⅛
Gifield	1¼	1⅝	Utah Met.	8¾	9¼
Houghton	2⅝	3	Tonop B.	3¼	3⅝
Iron Blos.	.73	.78	Tonop M.	5¼	5½
			Yukon	2¼	2⅜

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Shipbldg.	36⅛	37¼	36¼	37⅛
2,724	Chi. Pneu. T.	87	87	86	85
61	Chi. Ry. Ser. 2	19¼	19¼	19	19
20	Com. Edison	137	137	137	137
392	Dia. Match	102	103	102	103
30	Inland Steel	274	274	274	274
80	Mont. Ward pf.	111	112¼	111	112¼
900	Nat. Carbon	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾
25	Nat. Carb. pf.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
120	Public Service	95	95	95	95
18	Pub. Serv. pf.	96¼	97	96¼	97
10	Quaker O. pf.	105	105	105	105
300	Sears-Roebuck	156	156	155	155
3,207	Stewart War.	76	78¾	76	77¼
20	Swift	118	118	118	118
130	Union Carbide	159	161	159	160¾

BONDS.

$3,000	Armour 4½s	92	92	92	92
5,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	94	94	94	94
1,000	Comw. Ed. 5s	101	101	101	101
5,000	Peo. Gas ref. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Morris 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis-Chalmers	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
120	Am. Can	63½	63½	63½	63½
4	Am. Gas	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
100	Am. Loco	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
615	Baldwin Loco.	102	112¾	102	112½
25	Bald. Loco. pf.	109	109	106¼	109
104	Bnf. & Sus. pf.	40	40	40	40
200	Balt. & Ohio	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾
645	Brill	45	47½	45	47½
63,553	Cambria Steel	69¾	75	69¾	70
200	Cent. Leather	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
150	Cel. Fuel	57	57	56½	56½
366	Elec. Storage	77¼	78½	77	77
680	Erie	33	33½	33	33
300	Goodrich	71½	72¼	71¼	72¼
480	Gen. Asphalt	33	33	31¾	32½
205	Gen. Asph. pf.	80	82¾	80	80¾
5	Gen. Motors	350¾	350¾	350¾	350¾
31	Ins. Co. N. A.	23	23	23	23
2,245	Laks Superior	9½	10	9½	9¾
342	Lehigh Nav.	75¾	76¾	75¾	76¾
320	Lehigh Valley	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¾
300	L. V. Tran. pf.	86½	86½	86¼	86½
4	Minehill	56½	56½	56½	56½
40	Miami Copper	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
10	Nor. Central	82	82	82	82
1,614	Penna. R. R.	57½	57½	57	57½
1,100	Pr. Steel Car	67½	67½	65½	67¼
55	Pa. Salt Mfg.	94	94	94	94
2,051	Pa. Steel pf.	88	88¼	87½	88
285	Phila. Co.	44½	44½	43¾	44¼
7	Phila. Co. pf.	36	36	36	36
907	Phila. Electric	25½	25¾	25½	25½
925	Ph. R. T. ctfs.	13½	13½	13	13
15	Phila. Trac.	76	76	76	76
100	Rep. I. & S.	45½	45½	45½	46½
300	Reading	77¼	77¼	76¾	76¾
50	So. Pacific	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
200	So. Railway	19½	19½	19½	19½
140	Ton. Belmont	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
150	Ton. Mining	5¾	6	5¾	6
717	Un. Traction	42¾	43	42¾	42¾
230	Un. Gas Imp.	86¼	86¾	86¼	86½
11,808	U. S. Steel	78¾	79¾	78¼	79¼
25	War. I. & S.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
415	W. Cramp & S.	90	90	90	90

BONDS.

$700	A. G. & E. 5s	86	86	86	86
4,000	A. G. & E. 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
2,000	Bald. Lo. 1st 5s	103	106	103	103
1,000	El. & Peo. 4s	74	74	74	74
500	El. & Peo. 4s	74	74	74	74
1,000	Eq. Ill. Gas 5s	105¼	105½	105½	105½
1,000	H'w'd Elec. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Interst Rys. 4s	83¾	83¾	83½	83½
8,000	Key. Tel. 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
5,000	Ph. Co. con. 5s	84	85	84	85
3,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	101¾	102	101¾	102
5,000	Read. gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
2,000	S. Bd. Iron Co.	101	101	101	101
21,000	Un. Ry. inv. 6s	70½	71	70½	71

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
180	Am. Sewer Pipe	17	17	17	17
270	Am. W. G. pf.	101	101	101	101
395	Am. W. G. M. pf.	73	73	71¾	71¾
10	Am. W. G. M. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
460	Colum. Gas & El.	13¾	14	13¾	14
10	Crucible Steel.	100	100	100	100
15	Crus. Steel pf.	110	110	110	110
35	Indpdt. Brew. pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
38	Indpdt. Brew. pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½
180	La Belle Iron.	42½	42½	42½	42½
90	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
1,175	Nat. Fireproof.	10	10	9¾	10
100	Nat. Firepf. pf.	22¾	23	22¾	22¾
20	Pitts. Brewing.	4¾	5	4¾	5
30	Pitts. Brew. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,210	Pitts. Coal	34¾	34¾	33¾	34½
90	Pitts. Oil & G.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
8,530	Pure Oil	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
600	San Toy	14c	14c	14c	14c
220	Union S. & S.	122	124½	121¾	123½
100	U. S. Steel	79½	79½	79½	79½
440	Westingh. A. Br.	143¾	145¾	143	143¾
10	Westingh. Elec.	61½	61½	61½	61½
10	Westingh. El. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½

BONDS.

$7,000	Pitts'g'h Coal				
1,000	W. Penn. Ry.	96	96	96	96

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|

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100 Millliken Bros. Com. & Pf. Stock
100 Midvale Steel Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market in Large Volume, with Prices Generally Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 572,350 shares of stocks and $216,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 269,312; oils, 4,813; railroads, 15,000, and mining, 283,225. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am.-Brit. Mfg.	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
261	Am. Zinc	54	54	53¾	53¾
700	†Can. Car & F.	108¾	108¾	106	105½
800	†Can. C. & F. pf.	118	120	118	120
375	†Carbon Steel..	74	74	68	68
2,000	†Car. L. & P.	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
5,100	†Cent. Foundry	15½	19⅝	15	18
486	Cent. Fdy. pf..	25	27	25	26
600	†Cramp Ship..	80½	90	88½	80⅞
150	†Dom. Steel	47⅛	47⅞	47½	47⅜
220	Driggs-Seab'y.	114	*114	111	112
280	Emerson Phon.	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅜
2,000	†Hall Signal...	23	23⅝	23⅜	22⅛
2,350	†Hendee Mfg....	32	33	29	30
80	Hopkins & Allen Arms..	44	44	43	43
50,000	†Int. Mer. M...	6-6¼	10	5⅞	8½
55,000	†Int. M. M. pf.	41	44	39¾	42⅝
370	Int. Motors..	30	30½	30	30
540	Kath. Br. pf..	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Kelly Sp. Tire.	230	233	230	230
2,800	†Lake Tor. Bt.	14	15⅜	14	14¼
1,200	†Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf....	14½	15½	14½	15½
12,000	Marc. of Am.	4½	5	4¼	4½
950	N. Y. Transp.	16¼	17	16¼	17
1,500	Cor. of R. & H.	5¼	5¼	3	5½
800	†Stand. Motors	10	10¼	10	10¼
900	†St. Co. of Can.	34	35½	34	35
100	Sterling Gum..	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,500	†St. Jos. Lead.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
25,000	Snbrn. B't. w.l.	50½	52⅜	50½	51⅝
20,000	†Tob. Prod. com.	37½	38½	36½	38¼
12,600	Tr. Films, cfs..	9	9¼	8⅞	9¼
3,700	Un. C. St., new	9⅞	10	9¾	10
1,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	U. S. Lt. & H.	2⅜	2½	2½	2½
2,000	†World Film...	3½	3½	3½	3⅝

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
12	Atlantic Ref...	648	645	648	+16
100	Buckeye P. L..	107	105	107	..
1,500	Houston Oil...	18⅝	17	18½	+ 2½
129	Illinois P. L..	158	155	157	+ 5
110	Indiana P. L..	108	106	106	+ 5
2,600	Inter. Petrol...	2½	2½	2¼	— ⅛
120	Midwest Ref....	30	30	30	..
15	Nat. Transit...	34	34	34	+ 1
6	Ohio Oil	157	157	157	+ 1
13	Prairie O. & G.	425	421	425	+ 5
500	Prairie P. L..	212	205	211	+ 8
400	Savoy Oil	2½	2½	2½	..
26	So. Penn Oil..	349	345	349	+11
50	Southern P. L.	235	231	235	+13
31	St. O. of Cal..	312	309	312	+ 2
80	St. O. of N. J.	473	471	473	+ 4
130	St. O. of N. Y.	201	199	199	..
40	Union Tank L.	83	83	83	— 1
300	Ventura	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	†Wabash w. i.	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
5,000	†Wab. pf. (a)..	42½	43	42	42
5,000	†Wab. pf. (b).	23½	24	23½	23⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	†Alaska Juneau	11⅝	11⅞	11½	11⅝
1,500	†Albion Min..	44	48	40	48
200	†Alta Con. M.	31	31	31	31
12,000	†Am. Com'dr.	12	13½	12½	13
7,000	†Atlanta.....	26	28	26	27
1,000	†Big Cot'wood	4½	5	4	5
400	Big L. Dev. Co	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,200	†Booth	47	47	45	45
24,000	Braden Cop..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
100	Butte Cop. & Z	2	2	2	2
325	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1,000	†Caledonia 100		100	98	99
2,000	†Cashboy	6	6	6	6
3,000	†Chile Cop....	18	18⅜	18	18⅜
22,900	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	1	⅞	1
3,700	†Dia. Black B.	8	8	7	7⅛
200	†Emma Cop...	30	32	30	32
250	First Nat. Cop.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
5,000	Goldfield Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Goldf. Merger..	18	18	18	18
250	†Iron Blossom.	75	77	75	75
1,600	Jumbo Ext.....	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
9,000	Kennecott Cop.	55	55⅛	54½	54⅝
475	Kerr Lake.....	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
10,000	†Kewanaa	37	41	39	41
1,775	Magma Cop....	14⅜	14⅜	14	14⅜
5,000	†McIntyre	48½	50	48½	50
2,200	†McKin.-Dar....	23	24	23	24
19,550	†Mother Lode.	40	41	39	40
600	†Natl. Z. & L.	42	44	42	43
1,000	New Utah Rin.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
7,400	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
3,000	†North Star...	12	12	12	12
15,000	†Oro	6½	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
98,000	†Rex Con. M.	54	55	53	55
3,700	†Sand. Kend.	11	11½	11	11½
500	†Sells	33	33	33	33
2,000	†Silver Pick..	7	7	7	7
1,300	Stan. S. Lead..	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,000	Stewart	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
3,500	†Success Min.	90	90	87	88
3,200	†Sup. Min. Co.	24	24½	24	24½
100	Ton. Belmont.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Tonopah Ext..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	†Tono. Merger.	33	33	33	33
100	Tonopah Min..	5½	5½	5½	5½
500	†West End....	59	59	59	59
700	†W. K. C. pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2	2¼

BONDS.

$42,000	Brad. Cop. 6s.	185	195	180	195
15,000	Brad. Cop. 7s.	182	195	182	195
120,000	D. & H. c. 5s, w. i.	.....	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜
35,000	Ken. Cop. 6s..	170½	171	170	171

*Odd lot. †Unlisted. ‡Sell cents per share.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 25. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord...	13½	14½	13½	14½
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord., bearer	14	15	14	15
Carbon Steel, 1st pf..	70	73	70	75
Carbon Steel 2d pf....	52	55	52	55
Central Foundry	15⅜	16⅜	15	15¼
Cramp Shipbuilding..	87	89	87	89
Franco-Spanish Petroleum, (A Prospect).	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar ..	60	62	60	62
Internat. Motors pf..	68	71	68	71
Kelly Springfield Tire new 1st pf.....	90	91½	90	91½
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	14	14½	14	14½
M. Rumely, w. i.....	19	21	19	21
Sherman Carbide	7⅜	8	7⅜	8
Sherman Carbide pf..	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada..	34½	35	34½	35
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16¼	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	11½	12	11⅜	12⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne ...	38	40	38	40
Buffalo Mines	½	¾	½	¾
Calsdonia	98	100	98	100
Chile Copper	5	6	4	5
Cons. Nev.-Utah	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Florence	42	45	42	44
Goldfield Merger	18	19	18	19
Howe Sound	3¾	4	3¾	4
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
La Rose Consol....	½	⅝	½	⅝
Lone Star	5	6	5	9
Majestic Mines	50	60	50	60
Marsh Mining	41	43	41	43
Nevada Hills	18	21	18	20
Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Tuolumne Copper	⅝	½	⅝	½
West End Consol....	58	62	58	62
Wettlaufer Silver ...	10	12	10	12

BONDS.

Del. & Hud. rights...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Int. Mer. Mar. 5s,new	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s.....	79	81	79	81

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	158	162	150	155
Aetna Explosives pf..	76	80	75	78
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co.	12	13	12	13
Am. & B. Mfg. Co. pf	34	40	35	40
Atlas Powder	230	240	225	230
Atlas Powder pf.....	94	100	94	98
Bliss (E. W.).....	180	190	180	190
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	70	75	70	75
Canadian Explosives..	360	380	360	380
Canadian Explos. pf..	105	110	105	110
Carbon Steel	68	72	66	70
Carbon Steel 1st pf...	70	75	70	75
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	54	57	54	57
Colt's Arms.....	630	670	630	690
Driggs-Seabury	111	115	112	116
Du Pont Powder.....	730	745	735	745
Du Pont Powder pf..	106	106	102	106
Hercules Powder.....	410	420	415	425
Hercules Powder pf...	110	116	111	118
Hopkins-Allen	45	50	48	52
Hopkins-Allen pf....	92	97	93	98
Lake Torpedo Boat....	13	16	15	17
Midvale Steel.....	290	300	290	300
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	147	155	144	147
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	101	107	100	105
Savage Arms	300	310	300	310
Submarine Boat.....	51	53	49	52
Winchester R. A....	2250	2400	2300	2500

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	32.62½	32.87½	32.25	32.75
Lead	4.50	.....	4.50	.....
Speiter	*14.25	.....	*13.87½	.....
Antimony	27.00	28.00	27.00	28.00
Quicksilver	$89.00	.....	$89.00	.....
Aluminium	47.00	49.00	47.00	49.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy:	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18@18⅛c a pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	70	17	6	69	12	6
Copper, futures	71	17	6	70	12	6
Tin, spot	152	10	0	151	5	0
Tin, futures	153	0	0	152	0	0
Speltsr	63	0	0	63	0	0
Lead	23	15	0	23	12	6

PRICE OF OIL UP AGAIN.

Another Advance Made in the Principal Grades of Crude.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27.—Another advance in the prices of the principal grades of crude oil was announced by the purchasing agencies at the opening of the market today. Pennsylvania crude went up 5 cents a barrel to $1.70. The other advances follow: Cabell, 5 cents to $1.30; Mercer Black and Newcastle, 3 cents to $1.26; Corning, 6 cents to $1.18; Somerset, 4 cents to $1.12. No change was made in Ragland from 65 cents.

LIMA, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Some changes were made here today in the oil market, Princeton and Illinois advancing from $1.09 to $1.12. Pennsylvania and Corning participated in the rise quoted from the East, going to $1.10 and $1.18, respectively, but Mercer Black, Newcastle, Cabell and Somerset ruled firm at Saturday's quotations.

The sensational movements in the "war stocks" overshadowed everything else in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Sharp advances occurred in them with the rise in Baldwin Locomotive the most pronounced. At the start the whole market was strong, influenced in part by the news of a great gain by the Allies on the western battle front. As the session progressed, realizing sales brought about moderate setbacks in some sections of the list, notably among the railroad shares, so that the list of net changes for the day reflected a degree of irregularity at the close.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alaska Gold ..	33	33	32	32
1,240	Allis-Chalmers.	43½	45½	43½	44½
140	Am. B. Sugar.	64¼	65	64¼	64¾
7,210	Am. Can	62¾	65⅝	62¾	64⅞
880	Am. C. & Fdy.	70¼	79¼	70	79
20	Am. Cot. Oil...	53½	53¼	53½	53¼
120	Am. Hide & L.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
60	Am. H. & L. pf	48½	48⅝	48½	48⅝
100	Am. Ice Sec..	23½	23⅝	23½	23½
30	Am. Linseed..	20½	20½	20½	20½
2,850	Am. Locomo'e.	62⅞	69⅜	62⅞	65¾
480	Am. Smelting.	87⅞	88½	87	87½
810	Ana. Copper...	73½	74¼	73½	73⅞
190	A., T. & S. F.	104⅝	105½	104⅝	104⅝
6,180	Baldwin Loc...	100⅜	116	99½	114.
240	Balt. & Ohio.	88⅞	89½	88⅝	88⅞
200	Brooklyn R. T.	85⅞	88	85¼	85½
30	Cal. Petroleum.	20¾	21	20½	20½
1,090	Cent. Leather.	51½	51⅞	50⅞	51
30	Ches. & Ohio.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¾
10	Chi. Gt. West.	13½	13½	13½	13½
250	C., M. & St. P.	89	89	88¼	88¼
90	C., R. I. & P.	21¾	21¾	20⅝	20⅝
80	Chino Copper..	46	46¾	45⅝	45⅞
330	Col. Fuel & I.	60½	57	55⅜	56½
240	Corn Products.	18½	20	18½	19⅝
5,300	Crucible Steel..	96⅜	102⅝	96¼	100
670	Dist. Securl's..	29¼	31½	29	30⅝
1,650	Erie	32	33½	32⅜	33
490	Erie 1st pf....	52½	53½	52⅝	52⅝
760	Goodrich Co....	71	72⅜	70⅜	72⅜
550	Gt. North. Ore.	45⅝	48½	45½	45⅜
10	Gt. North. pf..	122¾	122½	122½	122¼
430	Insp. Copper...	36⅜	36⅝	36	36
70	Interl-Met	21	21	20⅝	20⅝
20	Inter. Con....	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
220	Lehigh Valley.	147⅛	147½	146½	146½
220	Max. Motors..	53	54½	51½	53⅜
280	Mexican Pet...	91¾	91¾	90½	90⅜
140	Miami Copper.	28	28	27⅛	27⅞
70	Mo., K. & T.	6	6	5⅞	5½
40	Mo. Pacific....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20	Nat. Lead.....	66½	66⅞	66½	66⅝
50	Nevada Cop....	14½	14½	14½	14¼
80	N. Y. Central..	96⅝	96½	97½	97½
60	N.Y., N.H.&H..	69¾	69¾	68	69
60	N. Y., O. & W.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
70	Nor. Pacific...	112	112	111	111
10	Pacific Mail...	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
40	Pennsylvania...	114¼	114½	114	114
280	Pressed St. Car	65⅞	67⅜	65⅝	66⅞
190	Ry. Steel Sp'gs.	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼
1,820	Reading	135	135	133⅝	133⅞
1,700	Rep. I. & S....	48⅞	53½	48	50⅝
840	So. Pacific....	94⅝	95	93⅞	94⅛
170	So. Railway...	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19½
90	Studebaker Co.	139	145	139	143½
670	Tenn. Copper..	58½	59	57⅜	58
40	Third Ave.....	59¼	59¼	59½	59½
1,610	Union Pacific..	134¼	134⅞	133½	133⅞
10	U. S. Ind. Alc.	92	92	92	92
100	U. S. Rubber..	53¼	53½	52⅞	52⅞
16,380	U. S. Steel....	78⅝	79¾	78½	79⅛
260	Utah Copper...	68¾	68¾	68	68
80	Va. Car. Ch....	40⅞	41	40	40½
3,340	Westing. Elec..	121⅝	124½	121½	122⅝
60,920					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.28	.28	27½	27½
350	Batopilas	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50
300	Belmont	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
500	Booth	.44	.44	.44	.44
300	El Paso.....	.19	.10	.19	.19
900	Goldf. Con....	1.37½	1.50	1.37½	1.50
300	Iron Blossom.	.74	.74	.74	.74
800	Jacket Con....	.15	.16	.15	.16
2,000	Kewanaa	.38	.40	.38	.40
500	Midway	.13	.13	.13	.13
200	Ontario	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
500	Ophir	.20	.20	.20	.20
800	Rescue Eula...	.10	.11	.10	.11
300	Round Mt.....	.42	.42	.42	.42
500	Sandstorm	.11½	.11½	.11¼	.11½
300	Ton. Exten...	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
9,550					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Ten roads.....	+$273,477
Six roads.....	— 400,029
Total (16 roads).....	— 126,552

CANADIAN NORTHERN for August—

	1915	1914.	1913.
Mileage	4,905	4,670	4,316
Gross	$1,192,800	$1,367,700	$1,824,800
Net	238,800	244,700	408,600
Gross, 2 mos..	2,398,900	2,902,000	3,733,600
Net	523,900	675,200	922,900

CHI. & NORTHWESTERN for August—

Gross	7,328,670	7,768,873	7,863,258
Net aft. taxes.	1,782,486	2,047,427	2,079,931
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,531,374	1,710,899	1,823,340
Gross, 2 mos..	14,887,827	15,078,950	15,288,530
Net aft. taxes.	3,270,640	3,910,448	3,757167
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,368,002	2,740,250	2,865,200

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for August—

Gross	1,257,567	1,190,511	1,371,634
Net aft. taxes.	327,069	310,081	382,538
Gross, 2 mos..	2,365,962	2,304,072	2,675,990
Net aft. taxes.	543,672	495,586	650,866

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS for the year ended June 30—

Gross	1,679,951	1,700,203	1,673,459
Exp. and taxes.	1,196,376	1,205,119	1,109,903
Net	483,574	495,088	563,556
Other income..	43,726	41,063	43,831
Total income..	527,300	536,752	607,387
Charges, &c...	334,059	337,276	328,087
Surplus	193,240	199,476	279,300

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for August—

Mileage	7,022	7,036	7,036
Gross	5,311,892	5,088,044	5,757,181
Net aft. tax.	1,390,639	1,105,153	1,397,440
2 mos. gross.	10,523,527	11,398,163	11,270,394
Net aft. tax.	2,708,286	2,274,624	2,622,729

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$17,973,606	$17,698,327	$275,279
Net	5,018,129	4,380,350	667,779
Surplus	295,678	119,437	176,241

TWIN CITY LINES FOR AUGUST—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$797,662	$796,205	$776,841
Net	300,975	302,637	383,732
Sur aft. chg.	163,464	171,498	233,716
8 mos. gross.	6,180,302	6,133,344	5,789,871
Net	2,151,480	2,288,556	2,822,905
Sur. aft. chg.	1,090,758	1,248,437	1,653,270

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line..	1910-'23	4	@4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.....	1910-'23	4½		4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5		4.55	4.40
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½		4.95	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5		5.15	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.....	1910-'24	4½		4.90	4.75
Chi. & Northwest.	1916-'23	4½		4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½		5.15	4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.60	4.45
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		5.10	4.90
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½		4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad.....	1916-'23	4½@5		4.85	4.60
Hocking Valley....	1916-'23	4	@5	4.00	4.70
Illinois Central....	1916-'23	4½@6		4.55	4.40
Louis. & Nash....	1910-'23	5		4.55	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1916-'23	5		6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific.....	1916-'22	5		7.00	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'23	4½@5		4.90	4.75
Nort. & West.....	1916-'24	4½		4.45	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'26	6		4.85	4.70
Pa. Gen. Freight..	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.85	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5		6.50	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5		4.85	4.70
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5		4.80	4.60
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½		4.55	4.40
Virginian Railway.	1910-'19	5		4.85	4.65

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916.....	102⅛	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛
6s	Sept., 1917.....	104⅛	104⅝	104⅛	104⅜
4½s	June, 1965.....	101

COREY TAKES OVER MIDVALE'S CONTROL

Steel Company Is Reorganized and the Old Directors Step Out.

PLAN RIVALRY TO SCHWAB

New Organization, Philadelphia Believes, Likely to Assail Bethlehem's Supremacy in Munitions Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The Midvale Steel Company, now in control of a syndicate headed by William Ellis Corey, was this afternoon reorganized with the election of Joseph Entwisle, a young stenographer as President; William P. Barba, former General Manager, as Vice President, and Mr. Corey, Percy A. Rockefeller, and Samuel M. Pryor as Directors. Mr. Entwisle was elected President in order to facilitate the transfer of stock. He will be succeeded by Mr. Corey at the next meeting of the board, which will be held in New York.

A significant move in the reorganization of the corporation was the naming of Mr. Pryor as a Director. He is Vice President of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, and a Director in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the General Motors Company, and the Simmons Hardware Company. He takes an active part in the affairs of these corporations, which have received war material contracts aggregating millions.

Announcement of the election of the new Directors of the Midvale Company was followed by a statement from the new Vice President to the effect that Mr. Pryor's membership on the board did not in any way connect the reorganized corporation with other companies in which he was interested.

"Mr. Pryor is a strong man and one we need in the directorate," said Mr. Barba. "His other affiliations have nothing whatever to do with the reorganization."

When the personnel of the new company was called to the attention of Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, he remarked:

"The election of Mr. Pryor indicates that he is friendly to the interests which have taken over the Midvale Company. He is also a friend of ours. Other than this I cannot explain his election. It in no way involves the two companies."

The reorganization was effected in the offices of William A. Read & Co., Mr. Corey and several New York financiers conferred with Roland L. Taylor, who arranged the deal, from 11 o'clock this morning until 3 o'clock this afternoon. After the final block of stock necessary to give the new owners complete control was transferred the old board met. Charles J. Harrah, founder of the company and chief stockholder, retired as President; James F. Sullivan as Vice President and Charles B. Dunn and Howard Seliers as Directors. Messrs. Harrah and Sullivan also resigned as Directors. Following this formality the Midvale Company was reorganized. Three Directors were named to fill the vacancies and a fourth will be chosen at the next meeting of the board.

At the next meeting of the board, when the Midvale Company will be recapitalized, Mr. Entwisle, the new President, will tender his resignation. Mr. Corey will then be elected to the Presidency, and the Midvale Company will enter the field as a competitor of the Bethlehem Steel Company. It is said that the plant, covering fifty acres at Nicetown, will be the nucleus of a big independent combination.

The present venture of Corey and his associates, Philadelphia believes, is one of a series of moves by financiers friendly to J. P. Morgan & Co. who desire to obtain some of the profits from war contracts, in which Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Company, has had a commanding lead. ship of the Midvale Company only. Al-

It is known that the new steel corporation will not be content with the owner-

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in Topeka, Kansas, on October 28, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of four (4) Directors to hold office for four (4) years, and for the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year. Said meeting has been called by the Board of Directors and is to be held also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including the approving, ratifying and confirming of the following, to-wit:

The acquisition of the capital stock and indebtedness of the Oklahoma Central Railroad Company.

The lease of the property of the Oklahoma Central Railroad Company, effective August 1, 1914.

The acquisition of the capital stock and indebtedness of the Rocky Mountain and Santa Fe Railway Company.

The lease of the property of the Rocky Mountain and Santa Fe Railway Company, effective July 1, 1915.

The acquisition of the capital stock and indebtedness of the Oilfields and Santa Fe Railway Company.

The lease of the property of the Oilfields and Santa Fe Railway Company by agreement dated May 7, 1914, and

All action of the Directors and Executive Committee taken since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on September 23, 1915, and will be reopened at the close of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. C. DEMING, Assistant Secretary.

New York City, August 3, 1915.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of E. FOUGERA & COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 90 Beekman Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of October. One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, at One o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the corporation for the ensuing year, and for the election of two Inspectors of election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Annual Meeting.

Polls will remain open one (1) hour, or until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from noon of September 23d, 1915, to noon of October 6th, 1915.

E. FOUGERA & CO., Inc.,

M. M. Sterling, Sec'y.

Dated, No. 90 Beekman Street, New York, September 20th, 1915.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, September 15th, 1915.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 19th, 1915. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, September 15th, 1915, and will be re-opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or the final adjournment thereof.

JOHN P. HOWLAND, Secretary.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, August 26, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, Room 3,712, Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed September 15th at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened September 30th at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL LIST, Incorporated.

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE NATIONAL LIST, Inc., will be held at their office, 115 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, October 13th, 1915, at 11:00 A. M. At such meeting, seven directors to serve for the ensuing year are to be elected, and such other business transacted as may properly be considered.

CHARLES G. BELLINGER, Secretary.

September 28th, 1915.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Some readjustment of cash premiums was in progress in the wheat market yesterday, and as receipts were very heavy at Spring wheat points and promised to increase at Chicago in the near future, there was active liquidation by September longs which resulted in a net loss of 3¼c for that position, while the later months were ½@¾c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat and No. 2 hard were quoted at $1.11, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.02½ and No. 1 North Manitoba, 96c, cost, insurances, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.12	1.17½	1.15¼
December	..	..	1.01	1.02	1.18½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.03¾	1.03	1.03	1.06¾	1.06⅞
December	95¼	93⅝	94	94⅝	1.09¾
May	97½	96¼	96⅝	97	1.10⅝

CORN.

Receipts of corn at interior points amounted to over a million bushels yesterday, and as the car lot estimates for Chicago pointed to 830 cars at that point today, there was heavy liquidation in the corn market, and at the close September was 1¾c net lower, while the other positions showed declines of ½@⅞c. The visible supply increased 210,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 705,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
September	.71	68⅝	68⅝	70½	75⅜
December	55¾	54⅞	54⅞	55⅝	69¾
May	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞	57⅛	72⅛

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, but prices were easier in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing at ⅛c net lower. Receipts were liberal, and the visible supply increased 1,633,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 310,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was quiet. No. 3 white quoted at 40¾@41c; No. 4 white, 38½@40c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 41@43c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	39	38¼	38½	38⅝	46⅞
Dec.	36¾	35⅞	35⅞	36¾	49¼
May	38¾	37⅜	37⅜	38⅛	52½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was steady, with prices slightly higher owing to continued light receipts of live hogs in the West and indications of some improvement in the spot demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000, estimated for Tuesday, 11,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 2,300.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Oct.	8.32	8.20	8.27	8.29	9.65
Jan.	8.80	8.70	8.80	8.87	10.12
Ribs—					
Oct.	8.57	8.37	8.57	8.40	11.10
Jan.	8.80	8.57	8.80	8.60	10.37
Pork—					
Oct.	13.05	12.85	13.05	12.75	17.25
Jan.	15.85	15.40	15.82	15.40	19.97

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was very active, and the total day's business amounted to 53,500 barrels, or one of the largest single days' trading ever recorded. Prices advanced very rapidly during the early operations, at one time showing gains of nearly ½c per pound from the final of Saturday. Toward the close there was a partial reaction, but final prices were 21 to 30 points net higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Spot	..	..	6.90@7.10	6.60
September	..	..	6.90@7.10	6.60
October	6.98	6.90	6.96@6.97	6.68
November	7.08	6.95	6.96@7.06	6.70
December	7.09	6.96	7.01@7.03	6.75
January	7.16	6.99	7.04@7.05	6.85
February	7.30	7.25	7.17@7.22	6.90
March	7.47	7.22	7.24@7.25	6.97
April	7.59	7.42	7.36@7.42	7.08

COFFEE.

At the outset a steady tone prevailed, with values 1 to 4 points higher, but at the close of the day September was 2 points net lower. The local spot market was unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
September	..	..	6.00@6.02	5.99
October	..	..	5.97@5.98	5.99
November	..	..	5.98@5.99	6.00
December	6.05	5.99	6.00@6.01	6.05
January	..	..	6.04@6.05	6.07
February	..	..	6.08@6.09	6.11
March	6.20	6.11	6.12@6.14	6.16
April	..	..	6.18@6.19	6.21
May	6.28	6.21	6.23@6.24	6.26
June	..	..	6.29@6.30	6.33
July	6.40	6.40	6.35@6.36	6.39
August	..	..	6.40@6.41	6.44

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet and steady, 2 points higher to 4 points lower, with fair demand for offers. A little later on buying improved the market at midday, and prices advanced toward the close, the final quotations showing a net advance of 1 to 4 points, with total sales 3,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	2.95@2.97	2.94
October	..	..	2.95@2.97	2.94
November	3.00	2.98	2.99@3.00	2.95
December	2.98	2.95	2.99@3.00	2.95
January	2.88	2.87	2.88@2.89	2.87
February	2.88	2.84	2.87@2.88	2.84
March	2.90	2.89	2.90@2.91	2.86
April	..	..	2.93@2.94	2.90
May	2.99	2.99	2.99@3.01	2.96
June	..	..	3.02@3.04	2.97
July	3.02	3.02	3.00@3.07	3.00
August	..	..	3.00@3.08	3.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,065 packages. The freight handlers' strike is interfering with the delivery of stock, and the available supply of fine fresh goods was light up to a late hour this morning. The feeling on the whole was rather firm, but reported sales were generally in range of the prices ruling at the close of last week. Fine renovated is doing a little better. Ladies steady. Packing stock moving out pretty well. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 27c; highest scoring, 27½@28c; firsts, 24½@26½c; seconds, 23½@24c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 26½@26¾c; good to prime, 24@25½c; common to fair, 21½@23½c; renovated, extras, 24@25½c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladies, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,709 cases. The scarcity of new laid qualities continues, and any lots containing a good to large proportion of such are promptly salable, and the market strong and tendency in seller's favor. Good medium qualities are meeting a moderate demand, but more seriously affective fresh gathered eggs are still dragging heavily in competition with storage stock; and there is a considerable accumulation of such in the market for which easy prices have to be accepted when buyers can be found at all. Storage eggs in fair demand and held firmly; some further lots are being prepared for export this week. Nearby white eggs scarce, and fancy new laid qualities are hard to find. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 31@32c; extra firsts, 28½@30c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 23½@25c; thirds and poorer, 20@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@24½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds or poorer, 20@22c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, fancy, mixed, 30@31c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@32c.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Charter and By-Laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the fifth day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 54 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve for the term of three years, and for transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary

Dated September 9, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual stockholders' meeting of DE LA VERGNE MACHINE COMPANY will be held at its office, foot of East 138th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, October 5th, 1915, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Trustees of said Company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

LOUIS BARON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of the Empire Limestone Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 2,218, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, on Tuesday, October 5th, 1915, at two o'clock P. M. P. SILAS WALTER, Secretary.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:52|Sun sets..5:40|Moon rises..8:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:33	11:01	4:24	5:06
Governors Island	11:10	11:39	5:14	6:01
Hell Gate	1:00	1:29	6:54	7:41

Arrived—Monday, Sept. 27.

SS Stampalia, Naples, Sept. 15.
SS Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 10.
SS Escalona, Liverpool, Sept. 11.
SS Italia, Palermo, Sept. 12.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Sept. 25.
SS Edam, Amsterdam, Sept. 3.
SS Suma, Jamaica, Sept. 16.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Sept. 22.
SS Idaho, Boston, Sept. 24.
SS Kathlamhe, London, Sept. 14.
SS Chelston, Cartagena, Sept. 14.
SS Kumeric, Boston, Sept. 24.
SS Corozal, Guantanemo, Sept. 21.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Sept. 22.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Sept. 22.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Sept. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	Sept. 19
Kirkoswald	Marseilles	Sept. 17
Ruby	Genoa	Sept. 17
Borderer	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Tanafjord	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Huronian	London	Sept. 17
Maraval	Port Spain	Sept. 19
Perugia	Genoa	Sept. 13
Jethau	Montevideo	Aug. 30
A. Larrinaga	Barry	Sept. 10
Brilliant	Sabine	Sept. 21
Metapan	Cristobal	Sept. 20
United States	Christiansand	Sept. 18
Tocantins	New Orleans	Sept. 23
Ilavana	Havana	Sept. 25
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 25

DUE TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Sept. 21
Miguel di Larrinaga	Genoa	Sept. 11
Toyama Maru	London	Sept. 15
Citti di Messina	Naples	Sept. 14
Neches	Galveston	Sept. 23
El Occidente	Galveston	Sept. 23

DUE THURSDAY.

St.	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Noorderdyk	Bordeaux	Sept. 16
Bristol City	Swansea	Sept. 15
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	Sept. 15
Caracas	San Juan	Sept. 25
Almirante	Savanilla	Sept. 19
Momus	New Orleans	Sept. 22

DUE FRIDAY.

Corinthic	Hull	Sept. 17
Cheyenne	Baerow	Sept. 17
St. Joseph	Marseilles	Sept. 16
Stratbleven	Havre	Sept. 17
Commewijne	Haiti	Sept. 26
Panama	Cristobal	Sept. 22
Radiant	New Orleans	Sept. 23
El Albe	Galveston	Sept. 25
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 28

DUE SATURDAY.

Frances	Barbados	Sept. 24
Eastern City	St. Nazaire	Sept. 17
Buffalo	Hull	Sept. 18
Quebra	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Ardgryfe	London	Sept. 18
Rowland	Gibraltar	Sept. 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Veenbergen, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Waaldyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Purus, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bjornefjord, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Hulmul, Liverpool	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hostillus, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lempe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Merta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Cibarra		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Ioannina, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Canopic, Azores		10:00 A.M.
Patria, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Santiago, Santiago		3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Stephan, Barbados	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshoved, R. Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Italia, Naples		2:00 P.M.
Lord Sefton, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 27.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam via New York, was signaled, No time or distance given. Due Sept. 29, forenoon, Holland America Line.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York was 450 miles E. at 6 A. M. Due Sept. 28, afternoon, Scandinavian-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles S. of Charleston at noon.

SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 436 miles S. at noon.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 383 miles S. at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 98 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 96 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 682 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 197 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 84 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 35 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 163 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS San Marcos, Brunswick to New York, was 150 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Alamo, Tampa to New York, was 120 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 535 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 190 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Roma, at Copenhagen, Sept. 24.
SS Graecia, at Copenhagen, Sept. 19.
SS Norgovod, at Archangel, Sept. 8.
SS Aldgate, at Liverpool, Sept. 26.
SS Hyacinth, at Suez, Sept. 26.
SS Francisco, at Hull, Sept. 24.
SS Kentigern, at London, Sept. 26.

Sailed.

SS Cameronia, from Liverpool, Sept. 27.
SS Cairnhill, from Havre, Sept. 22.
SS Ennisbrook, from Oran, Sept. 16.
SS Serpilla, from Pernambuco, Sept. 24.
SS Falkland, from London, Sept. 20.
SS Bellevue, from Cardiff, Sept. 25.

Passed.

SS Europa, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Waverley, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Sept. 30
Hawaii and Philippina Islands (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Oct. 1
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru...Oct. 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline...Oct. 7
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama..Oct. 8

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 2, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 2, SS Espagne.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 30, SS Canopic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 30, SS Ioannina.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 29, SS Rotterdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 28, SS Waaldyk.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 2, SS United States.

Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 27, SS San Guglielmo; at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 29, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 2, SS Stampalia.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Malbourne, Sept. 1; Sydney, Sept. 2; Wellington, Sept. 6, and Auckland, Sept. 7—which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on Sept. 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 28.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'gs.
Railroads	75.18	75.21	75.35	—.12
Industrials	93.78	90.84	92.64	+1.94

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sept. 17	80.20	79.07	79.88	+.60
Sept. 18	80.85	79.80	80.57	+.69
Sept. 20	81.68	80.43	80.97	+.40
Sept. 21	81.95	80.54	81.30	+.33
Sept. 22	82.19	81.12	81.73	+.43
Sept. 23	82.08	80.88	81.56	—.17
Sept. 24	82.29	81.46	82.51	+.95
Sept. 25	83.33	82.42	83.06	+.57
Sept. 27	84.95	83.03	83.99	+.91

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Sep., 1915	84.95	Sep. 27	76.71	Sep. 1	83.99
Sep., 1914	Exchange closed.				
Sep., 1913	72.10	Sep. 10	69.81	Sep. 4	70.14
Sep., 1912	85.33	Sep. 30	82.10	Sep. 13	85.19
Sep., 1911	75.64	Sep. 6	69.51	Sep. 25	72.45
*Year, 1915	84.95	Sep. 27	68.50	Feb. 24	83.99
Year, 1914	94.30	Jan. 2	71.30	July 30	80.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	68.09	Dec. 1	68.94
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.39
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17	16¾	17¼
Atlantic Refining	640	650	635	640
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	105	107	103	105
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	140	150	140	150
Continental Oil	257	263	255	260
Crescent Pipe Line	46	48	46	48
Cumberland Pipe L.	53	60	52	60
Eureka Pipe Line	260	270	235	245
Galena Signal Oil pf.	145	149	135	140
Galena Signal Oil	130	102	159	161
Illinois Pipe Line	155	158	145	148
Indiana Pipe Line	106	108	106	108
Int'l Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
National Transit	32	34	32	34
N. Y. Transit	215	220	212	218
Northern Pipe Line	100	108	103	106
Ohio Oil	157	159	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	28	30	28	30
Prairie Oil & Gas	423	428	418	422
Prairie Pipe Line	208	211	201	204
Solar Refining	270	275	265	275
Southern Pipe Line	232	238	230	235
South Penn Oil	345	350	345	350
S. W. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Stand. Oil of Cal.	309	312	309	311
Stand. Oil of Ind.	463	467	463	467
Stand. Oil of Kan.	409	410	409	410
Stand. Oil of Ky.	290	300	285	295
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	475	478	470	473
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	199	201	197	200
Stand. Oil of Ohio	329	335	325	330
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	82	84	83	85
Vacuum Oil	223	227	223	227
Washington Oil	40	45	38	42

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—Weekly statement of the Associated National Banks and Old Colony Trust Company of Boston compares as follows:

	Sept. 25. 1915.	Dec. from prev. week.
Circulation	$9,036,000	$20,000
Loans, disc., invest.	348,748,000	140,000
Ind. dep. inc. U. S.	255,555,000	*3,044,000
Due banks	121,191,000	4,003,000
Time deposits	17,252,000	137,000
Exch. for Cl. House	9,703,000	358,000
Due from banks	34,736,000	2,956,000
Cash reserves	26,500,000	102,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bks.	12,235,000	*65,000
Res. with other banks	68,026,000	*2,881,000
Cash excess	1,407,000	67,000
Excess in New York	48,873,000	*2,916,000
Exc. with Fed. R. Bk.	2,578,000	*82,000
Total excess	58,958,000	*2,931,000

*Increase.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con	.01	Kentucky Con	.01
Andes	.08	Mexican	.31
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.19
Caledonia	.55	Ophir	.14
Challenge Con	.08	Overmen	.07
Confidence	.16	Potosi	.04
Con. Cal. & Va	.13	Savage	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Gould & Curry	.04	Sierra Nevada	.19
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con	.35
Jacket Con	.11	Utah Con	.03
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Comb. Fraction	.09
Jim Butler	.78	D'field Daisy	.04
McNamara	.02	D'field B. B.	.06
Midway	.11	Florence	.45
Mizpah Exten.	.18	G'field C. M.	1.75
Montana	.31	G'field Kewanas	.41
North Star	.10	G'field Merger	.19
Rescue Eula	.11	Jumbo Exten	1.35
Tonopah Exten.	.11½	North Star	.05
Tonopah Merger	.35	Silver Pick	.07
Victor	.28	Vernal	.04
West End	.50	Nevada Hills	.18
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.45
Atlanta	.21	Round Mountain	.40
Booth	.45	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Man.-Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
De. Junct.	9	9¼	Isabella	16¼	16½
Elkton	24	26	Jackpot	7¼	7½
El Paso	75	95	McKinney	37	40
Findlay	4	5	Portland	154	157
Gold Dol.	4		Vindicator	150	150½
Golden C.	170	180

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September will be as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 29; general motions on Sept. 20; notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 3, Twelfth Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.
Brayman<SS Drowning Maud.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 3, twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Sunny Brook Zinc & Lead Co<Metzler. | Benedict<CNY, Fitch<Young & Underhill.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR:
Re Fanoni.
Nnhle<Remsen, (2.)
Re CNY. (W 124 St.)
Re Hamshurger, (Marly Place.)
Re Comms of Palisade Interstate Park.
Fitchel<Durant.
Re Emmet-Empire State Surety Co.
Staley<Murray.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J.—Litigated motions.
Uvalde Asphalt Pav Co<CNY.
Macaluso<Pietrowski & Konop Co.
Elias<Elias.
Re Times Bldg Theatre Ticket Offices.
Capital Eng & Con Co<Rockwood & Co.
Re Lhome.
Re Durant.
Desowits, Inc<NY R E Sec Co.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Cooper.
Kain<Weeks.
Shoninger Bros<Duval.
Kettel<Erie RR.
Davis<Davis.
Platt<Heinze.
Shanley<O'Connell.
Weinberg<Pietscher.
Rax Lien Co<Rosa.
Verlo Land Co<Anchor Lamp Co.
Deuck<Siegel. (2.)
Kawalsk<Smith & Leo, Inc.
Butcher<Thomas & B Hoisting Co. (2.)
Goldschmidt<Ed of Ed
Grankofsky<Mc Toh.
Novick<J A Orr Co.
Seckler<Levy.
Wisch<Rudiger.
McCahill<Jos F Co<Fesler Sales Co.
Re Heinlein.
Heath<Isaacs.
Brit-Am Toh Co<US Fid & Guar Co.
Helpershausen<Marx.
Henry<Tully.
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Esrick<Rothschild.
Municipal Liens Co<Burton.
La Sala<Friedman, Reid<Shiebler.
Smith<Crear.
Fleischman<Steele.
Interstate Note Held Co<Tullock.
Kirke La Shelle Co<Armstrong.
Benemio<Benemio.
Re Eadin. (467 West 21st St.)
Re same, (465 West 21st St.)
Daaker<Horowitz.
Lehman<Block.
Drucker<Luhowsky.
Mann Land & Sec Co<Kessel.
Vitale<Vitale.
Johnson<Bierhoff.
Argaro<Dillman B'ky.
J McCreery Rty Corp<Assoc Merch Co.
Re Levey, (Cohen.)
Trepel<Beauville Bathing Co.
Cardele<Royal Marble Works.
Waite<Shea.
Althelmer<E C Riehe & Co.
Dressler<Keystone Film Co.
Wilson Distilling Co<O'Keefe.
Collins<Leary.
Levin<Pannell.
Citizens' Sav Bank<O'Connor. (2.)
Tarshis<Tarshis.
Lockwood<Lockwood.
Re Northern Blk, &c.
Thayer<Pervel.
Met Sav Bk<Herrmann Rty Co.
Bowman<Bowman.
Bogoly<Bogoly.
Krotosky<Krotosky.
Title Guar & Trust Co<Butler.
Damaer<Barker.
Zlshoff<Zelshoff.
Hannan<Gwyer.
Nordlinger<Kamenetsky.
Kittredge<Granuss.
De Cordova<Sanville.
Re Goodman, (Grayer.)
Guthorn<W 30th St Con Co.
Carpenter<Carpenter.
Soper<Mulry.
Re Park, (41st & 42d St.)
Blumberg<Cordey.
Re Oil Works Co. Inc.
Wolff<Lowenstein, (2.)
Jones<Jones.
Burleigh<Burleigh.
Corn<Corn.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.
William May,
Julius Stern,
A. Schesinger,
A. W. Van Winkle,
William Grote,
Lillian Lunn, &c.
Andrew L. Ireland,
Isaac Mothner.
Thomas Rutter,
James Lawrence,
Salvatore Di Carlo,
John Curry,
Ruchle Butchin, &c.,
Maria C. Amendo,
Neche First, &c.,
Samuel Long,
August Kromen,
C. Hollczer, &c.
William Harkopf,
Sadie Gogolick,
Luigi G. Sottini,
Maria Squillante,
Malke Miller,
Josia Misloretsky,
Wolf Marion,
Isadore Wachulla,
V. Vitiella, &c,
Samuel Urlansky,
Litizzia Terrari,
Ignats Szaturnik,
Louis Habel,
William H. Lent,
Sam Grinkel,
M. Greenberg, &c,
Julius Smolinsky,
A. Kirschgessner,
G. G. Sanford,
Gustav Bueschell,
William H. Crooms,
Hugh J. Hanley,
A. Schmulewitz,
Leo Regnert,
Jacob Rohwer,
Robert Langford,
Ignaz Krobott,
Emily Ramer,
Moriz Baumfeld, &c,
Mary Jakemon,
Thomas Rutter,
Frances R. Schmitz,
George H. Dunham,
Esther A. Phillips,
Jacob Schinoze,
Muriel E. Stavenson,
Hyman Goldman,
William H. Clark,
Sarah W. Kathan,
J. H. Loewenstein,
Thomas Ruttar,
David Nugent,
Andrew L. Ireland,
Thomas B. McKenna,
George F. Johnson,
Anna R. Richardson,
Max Gramsch,
Henry Batterman,
Jennie E. Gries,
A. de Cloeca, &c.
C. F. Hudson,
Bertha Heidelberger,
O. W. Ditchett,
L. L. Cazzulino,
Philip Munter Co<Tollette Prod Co.
Cross<Smith.
Brotsky<Molin.
Grusgott<Singer.
Groshut<Kinstophote Corp.
Salinos<Psaki & Co.
Louvre<Green.
Rome<Paris Hanchen.
Blau<Welli.
Greenberg<Rosenblatt.
Schreiner<Berger.
Salisbury Realty Co<Pickney.
Garrett<Locke Regulator Co.
Rosenblit<Baldsdon.
Briskin<Camp, Jr.
Daitch<Progress Holding Co.
Millman<Riker & Hegs
Bieber<Liudenmeyer.
Green<US Trust Co.
Zweren<Goldsamt.
Weinstock<United El Light & Power.
Sussman<Fleischman.
Pogostin<Cohen.
Moss<Granville.
Levine<Spiegel.
Garrett<Lock Reg Co.
Jamaica North, Inc<Kimhall.
Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co<Gartner.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.
Siegel<Herrington.
Borchardt<Lord Elec. Ireland<Shenk R & C.
Sec Bank<Schinzel, Jr
Nahon<St Joseph's Seminary & College.
Institute of Educa
Traub<Ferst.
Bodenalek<McElfatrick.
Army & Navy Club<Young.
J A McCarthy & Bro<Cutrone.
East & Southern Rlty Co<Brand.
Shontz<Karper.
Lester<Slingloff.
Lee Tire & Rubber Co<Garden Taxicab Co.
Edelstein<Well.
Jackson<US Tire Co.
Remington Typewriter Co<Dunn.
Packard Motor Car Co<Blair.
Resnick<Baum.
Ginzburgh<Gottlish.
Dumbia Realty Co<Keller.
Podowitz<Mogilensky.
Hopkins<New Era Producing Co.
Bllek<Lenseneon Wrecking Co.
Levin<Novelty Button Works.
Bedway Bldg Co<Beum
Lanzillo<Rothschild.
Berkowitz<Tiletsky.
Cignista<Dock Con Co.
Matthars<Spiegel.
Goldman<Lachman, Hirsch Co.
Lichtenstein<Mults.
Goldberg<Ottenberg(2)
Marsenesky<Slavsk.
Goldstein<Selden.
Weinberger<Hamilton Holding Co.
Pollack<Schwarts.
Battino<Lieberman.
Case on.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Gerretson, J.—Day calendar.
Lake<Bonnace Cont Co.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar.—At 10 A. M.
Acccuntings of:
George L. Pierce,
Harlow J. Napier,
Trina Rugen,
Otto Wiemann,
William Lowery,
W. D. Liptrott.
V. Del Genovese.
Admin. of:
Jacob Schwarts.
Estates of:
Michael Hart,
Preston Infants,
Harry Hansen,
Michael Tormey.
Transfer tax:
Joseph N. Oliver.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte.—At 11 A. M.—Motion calendar.
People<Palmieri, (2.)
Bent<Liberty Inv. Co.
Harlem Sav Bank<Byrnes.
Riechers<Cook.
Goldfarb<Gellis.
Ligouri<Ligouri.
Shea<Shea.
McInness<McInness.
Bauer<Bayer.
Laheny<Laheny.
Giuliano<Giuliano.
Rizo<Rizo.
Beales<Beales.
Kohler<Kohler.
Little<Little.
Tomlinson<Tomlinson.
Weinberg<Weinberg.
Ginzburg<Ginzburg.
Campotello<Brookhurst & Potter Co.
Kaminsky<Bklyn Hgts Railway.
Hausman<N Y Con Ry
Kishling<R Carvel Co
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Mereing, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.
Watts<Colon et al.
Sikorski<Wotherspoon Plaster M. Inc.
Beringer, Inf<NY Con RR.
Grive<Moore.
No reserve calender.
Remainder of calendar passed to Monday, Oct. 4, 1915.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 287.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pedicini<B, Q Cc & Suh Ry Co.
Scherer<B H Rm Co.
Buck, an Infant<NY & Q El L & P.
Nadler<B, Q Co & S Ry Co.
Brodie<NY & Q El L & P Co.
Sweeney<B H RR Co.
Borger<Foy.
Koehler<Bellford et al
Weldon et al<Noland.
Gordon<Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Nat Cash Reg Co<Blohm.
Figueroa<Leonard).
Schuster<NY & Q El L & P Co.
Funk<NY & Q Co Ry.
Gey<Mullar et al.
Wittpen<Kelsey.
Stoschlitzky<Man & Q Tac Co.
Wilson<Schwerts.
Huron Cigar Co<Stocker (2.)
Skowcrz<Transit Dev.
Smith<Ford Motor Co.
Valento<Frawley-Kanfman Con Co.
Sweeney<Doelger Brew
Remainder of the calendar passed for the day.
Highest number reached on general calendar is 20.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Mary L Fleming,
Mathilde K Bremser,
Florence B Delano,
Claudine E Ciampett,
Mary S Purdy,
Alice E Harriott.
Petition to revoke letters:
William H Gallagher.
To release surety:
Constance K Snapp.
Motion transfer tax:
Adele Bolton,
Jeremiah Dillon.
Executor's accts:
Max Ams,
Priscilla Ebner,
Michael J Fraley.
Accounting:
Oliver Harriman.
Order to show cause:
William Crossman Lee
Inv. estate:
Charles J Hite:
Accountiug:
Bridget Ross.
Compulsory accts:
Frances A Hackley.
Motion:
Charles H Cox.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GREENE, JENNIE DUTTON, (Aug. 3;) estate of more than $2,000 real and more than $10,000 personal. Two sisters, Alice Dutton Atwill and Mrs. Davenport, Iowa, and a nephew, William Justin Dutton, of Sheboygan, Mich., are to share equally in $100,000, and in the residuary estate. Other bequests are: Minnie Greene Chapin of Brooklina, Mass., a sister-in-law; William Dellilha, 116 East Seventy-third Street, a cousin, and Elena De Olloqui, a friend, no address given, each $5,000.

HUSSON, SUSAN B, (date of death not given.) Children to share equally in property owned by decedent at Clason Point, the Bronx; all of her property in Palatka, Fla., to be divided between her sons, Mathew, William, and John, and her daughters, Mrs. Susan Rudell and Mrs. Ella Cable. All of the personal property goes to Mathew.

LEGGETT, WILLIAM A., (date of death not given;) value of real and personal property, $1,500. Entire estate left to the widow, Margaret, who is also named as the executrix.

MILLARD, MARY CROCKER SEARS, (July 18, 1890;) estate of less then $5,000. The United States Trust Company was named as the executor to invest the funds and use the proceeds for the education of a son, Jean Sears Millard.

OPPENHEIM, JOSIE, (Sept. 16;) estate valued at about $150,000, divided equally between the husband of its decedent Ansell Oppenheim, and her two sons, Greve Oppenheim of St. Paul, Minn., and Lucius Oppenheim of 937 Madison Avenue.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

East 85th Street Deal for Two Private Dwellings—Times Square Sale—Investors Buy Five Flats in West Bronx—Dr. Wylie Sells and Buys at Rumson.

A deal of more than ordinary interest, in that it contemplates the erection of two high-class private residences in the upper Lenox Hill residential section, near Park Avenue, was the chief feature of an active day in the realty market yesterday. The property sold includes the three private houses at 106 to 110 East Eighty-fifth Street, fronting 55 by 102, being 100 feet west of Park Avenue. They were sold by Leon S. Altmayer for Milton M. Dryfoos.

The name of the buyer was given as A. Brady, but the real name of the purchaser was withheld. Mr. Altmayer said that it was an out-of-town investor who was having plans prepared for two five-story private dwellings, one for himself and the other for his son. Each will cost about $100,000, and among other improvements they will be equipped with elevators, swimming pools, a gymnasium and a roof garden. The combined investment will represent about $300,000. The locality is a choice residential section, the large home of Amos E. R. Pinchot, recently leased by Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, being almost diagonally opposite, on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, while on the southeast corner is the new home of Lewis G. Morris, and adjoining the Pinchot house, on Park Avenue, is the large residence of Reginald De Koven.

It was rumored that the site would ultimately be improved with an apartment house. Mr. Altmayer said negotiations had been pending for a resale for such an operation, but had not been closed and the private house operation had been definitely decided upon.

Sale in Times Square District.

The Times Square section furnished a deal of some importance in the sale of the four three and four-story houses at 240 to 246 West Forty-third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avennes. The plot has a frontage of 76.8, about in the middle of the block, on the south side, by 100. The property was sold by the Forty-third Street Associates, composed of L. L. Mordecai & Son, Heilner & Wolf, and Daniel B. Freedman, who acquired it in March, 1911.

The purchasers are the Scheidns Realty Corporation, represented by Stoddard & Mark, as attorneys. No immediate plans for improvement have been made, but it is said that a business structure is contemplated in the near future.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

An investor has purchased from Bayard Dominick, for occupancy, his residence at 22 West Fifty-first Street, a Columbia College leasehold. The structure, which is four stories and basement, occupies a lot 20 by 100.5.

Franklin C. Albee, President of the Wilmore Realty Company, has purchased from the Greenwich Savings Bank, 348 West End Avenue, a four-story private dwelling, 82.4 feet north of Seventy-sixth Street.

Frederick Brown Buys the Kingland.

The Kingland, a six-story apartment house at 515 to 519 West 187th Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, has been purchased by Frederick Brown from Virginia Danziger and others. The structure occupies a plot 87.6 by 94.9 feet and was held at $160,000.

Investors Buy Uptown Flats.

James J. Martin has sold to a client of Freidus & Co. 531 and 533 West 145th Street, two five-story flats, each on a plot 33.4 by 99.11, in part payment the seller took twenty-four lots at Fresh Pond, L. I.

The Charwyn Realty Company, Charles Wynne, President, has bought from Hannah Friedman the five-story double flat, with stores, at 1,462 Fifth Avenue, on lot 25 by 100, adjoining the northwest corner of 118th Street.

Big Deal in West Bronx.

One of the largest deals in the West Bronx section, near the grounds of the New York University, for several months has just been closed in the sale of five new five-story apartment houses on Andrews Avenue, lately completed by the Oesting Building Company, to investors. The houses each cover a plot fronting 40 feet on the avenue, near 179th Street, and all are fully rented.

The respective sales are 1,905 and 1,915 Andrews Avenue to Kete Ley, 1,917 and 1,921 Andrews Avenue to William Dauth, and 1,925 Andrews Avenue to May C. Melich. All are cash deals, and the sale disposes of six of seven structures recently built at that point by the Oesting Company, which acquired the land over a year ago at the sale of the Hennessey estate. The builders are now erecting five similar houses in the rear, fronting on Loring Place.

The brokers in the deals were William H. Melich and John P. Dauth. The principals were represented by Adolph & Henry Bloch, attorneys.

American Real Estate Company Sells Eleven Lots.

In the East Bronx the American Real Estate Company has sold six lots on the southeast corner of Daly Avenue and 181st Street to Simon Shapiro of the Simolia Realty Company, who is to improve the plot immediately with two five-story apartment houses, with a frontage of approximately 75 feet.

The company has also sold to Charles Richardson the northeast corner of Vyse Avenue and 181st Street, the plot of five lots, where the improvement to be started immediately will consist of one five-story corner apartment house, with a frontage of 70 feet, and one five-story apartment house occupying the balance of the plot.

Queens Auction Results.

Over 500 persons attended the auction last Saturday at the sale of 298 improved lots on Queens Boulevard, Greenpoint Avenne, Bliss Street, Carolin Street and adjoining streets, Queens, conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly. The lots on Queens Boulevard sold for $3,600 per lot, on Nelson Avenue for $1,700 per lot, on Gosman Avenue for $1,625 per lot, on Bliss Street for $1,500 per lot, and on Carolin Street for $1,425 to $1,525 per lot. About half the lots were sold up to 6:15 o'clock, when it was announced that the company had an advantageous offer at private sale for the remaining lots.

Among the buyers were: Joseph Lippman, E. M. Spier, Victor Johnson, W. S. Smith, V. Lowe, J. S. Leland, G. Brokaw, John Thacker, James Fuller, Harris Means, Edward Schenck W. H. Baum, Edward Tracy, Charles Watson, W. S. Buchanan, and Wesley Winant.

Long Island.

Leon A. Birck of Broadway-Flushing has sold to Harry A. Cocbrane, for occupancy, an English stucco residence on a large plot on Netherwood Road, Grace Court, Great Neck, for $10,000.

The J. Albert Johnston Company has sold the property owned by William T. Riley, located at 230 Madison Avenue, Flushing, to William Albrecht of Flusbing. The plot is 50 by 148 feet, improved with a nine-room dwelling. Mr. Albrecht buys for investment.

Dr. Wylie in Big Rumson Deal.

Dr. Walter Gill Wylie's residence, with a large plot on Shrewsbury Avenue, Rumson N. J., has been purchased by Mrs. Stephen G. Williams. The property has a frontage on Shrewsbury Avenue of 271 feet and on the Shrewsbury River of 235 feet, and contains 2¼ acres. It was held at $35,000. Dr. Wylie took in part payment the Seabright ocean front residential property owned by Mrs. Williams, fronting on the ocean 150 feet with a similar frontage on the Shrewsbury River and both sides of Ocean Boulevard. Besides the frame residence there is a garage. It was held at $20,000. Dr. Wylie has just completed a new residence adjoining the property sold to Mrs. Williams.

William H. Hintelman was the broker in the deal, and he bas also sold to Dr. Wylie for Henry L. Zobel and Cassell Levy eight plots, about two and a half acres, being part of Riverside Park, fronting 400 feet on Navesink Avenue, 207 feet on Shrewsbury Avenue and 483 feet on Forrest Avenue. The consideration was about $8,000.

New Jersey.

F. L. Brown of Brooklyn has purchased from the Nesbit estate the brick and frame residence on the west side of Orange Road, near Llewellyn Road, in Montclair, N. J. The property, which has a frontage of 112 feet on Orange Road and extends to a depth of 300 feet, has been held at $40,000. The brokers were F. M. Crawley & Brothers.

Factory Sale at New London, Conn.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the Hopson estate the former Hopson & Chapin factory property at New London, Conn., fronting 450 feet on the water, and with a large frontage on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It is one of the best factory properties in the State, and has been purchased by Raymond & Alexander, lumber merchants. Thomas C. Dillon was associated as broker.

Another Uptown Move.

Cozzens & Pierson have negotiated a lease for a term of ten years, aggregating about $50,000, with James McCurrach & Brother, manufacturers of silk cravats and mnfflers, for the eleventh floor of the new Dinsmore Building, now nearing completion, at Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue.

For over thirty-six years this firm has been established in the lower Broadway district.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has rented for the Hecht estate of Boston the store, basement, and sub-basement of 649 and 651 Broadway, containing about 25,000 square feet, to Charles J. Levy, now below Bleecker Street. Bleiman & Co. represented the tenant; Palestine & Siegel, millinery, recently leased similar space at 653 and 655 Broadway from the Hecht estate. James G. Johnson & Co. occupied these stores for about twenty-five years, and their removal to Thirty-third Street was accepted as an indication that the millinery trade would move to the uptown district.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased a store in the building corner Broadway and Forty-eighth Street to Paul F. Ferriere.

New Officers of State Association.

The twelfth annual convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York concluded at Saratoga Springs last Saturday with the election of the following officers for the coming year: L. D. Woodworth of Rochester, President; Alwyn Ball, Jr. of New York, First Vice President; A. H. Wagg of Malverne, L. I., Second Vice President; Fenton M. Parke of Buffalo, Third Vice President; George S. Horton of Brooklyn, Secretary; Hiram Mintz of Binghamton, Treasurer; M. Morgenthau, Jr. of New York, H. L. Reed of Amsterdam, Van Eyck T. Mosher, Jr. of Albany, and F. M. Van Patten of Syracuse, members of the Executive Committee.

The association went on record in favor of a State registration law for real estate brokers and dealers, and also indorsed the new taxation articles proposed by the Constitutional Convention, and appointed a committee to assist in the campaign for its adoption.

$120,000 in Bronx Loans.

Smith & Phelps have placed four loans aggregating $120,000, for the purpose of erecting four five-story apartments, 43 by 85.6 by 100 feet, on the easterly side of Sherman Avenue, beginning 141 feet west of 168d Street.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

17th St, 45 West, n s, 252 ft w of 5th Av, eleven-story loft and store building; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Wilward Realty Corporation et al; Sanford, R. & K., attorneys; W. M. Seahury, referee; due, $105,375.29; taxes, &c., $4,123.
Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 18.32x23.5x irregular, six-story loft building; H. E. Clare et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; L. H. Sanders, referee; due, $9,-597.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mortgage of $42,000.
Henry St, 326, s s, 150 ft w of Jackson St, 25x94.10x94.11, six-story tenement and stores; Equitable Trust Co. against Mayer Dince et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; Edmund Burley, referee; due, $32,416; taxes, &c., $960.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

137th St, 626 East, s s, 214.5 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat and stores; I. E. Carpenter, trustee, against Salvin Realty Co. et al.; W. B. Chamberlin, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $31,298.87; taxes, &c., $559.75.

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 188 and 190, n e corner of 136th St, 57.9x117.2x50x146, two two-story tenements and stores and one-story shop; Jennie Heyman against Criapt Construction Co. et al.; Maurice Marks, attorney; M. P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $14,-972.47; taxes, &c., $1,063.04.
Odell St, 1,521, w s, 230 ft n of Starling Av, 25x108; Adele Taylor against Agnes Schano et al.; Caldwell & B., attorneys; A. N. Glegerich, referee; due, $1,193.15; taxes, &c., $322.32.
Odell St, 1,519, w s, 205 ft n of Starling Av, 25x108; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $1,193.15; taxes, &c., $322.32.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

12th Av, e s, 50 ft n of 55th St, for a one-story garage, 50.5x100; Thomas G. Patterson, 617 West 55th St, owner; M. R. Grimes, 39 East 42d St, architect; cost.....$5,000
Broome St, s w corner of Tompkins Av, for a one-story office building; I. and H. Mosson, premises, owner; M. J. Harrison, 20 East 88th St, architect; cost.....$1,500

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HARLEM RIVER, plot between Pleasant Av and exterior of bulkhead line, Harlem River, and between centre line of 123d St and centre line of 124th St, with riparian rights; Roy C. Scafe, trustee, to J. Harry Hull, 28 Vreeland Av, Nutley, N. J., trustee, all title, quitclaim, Aug. 11; address, 37 Liberty St.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.3 ft n of 127th St, 50.6x80.1, Clare Strauss to Tillman Co., 603 West 138th St, (mtg $37,000,) Sept. 23; attorneys, Walsh & Waddy, 61 Chambers St.
SAME PROPERTY, Tillman Co. to Hy. Van Arsdale, 44 Avon Av, Newark, N. J., (mtg $37,000,) Sept. 23; attorney same.....$1
7TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 129th St, 24.11x96; Clara Strauss to Tillman Co., 603 West 138th St, (mtg $27,000,) Sept. 23; attorneys, Walsh & W., 61 Chambers St.....$1
10TH ST, 145 and 147 West, n s, 66 ft e of Waverley Place, runs s 44z n 85x s 22z w 9z s 7z to beginning; Isador Cohn to Isaiah Schofler, 1,140 Tinton Av, all liens, Sept. 25; address, 103 5th Av.....$100
26TH ST, e s, 200 ft s of 11th Av, 100x98.9; Howard A. Pullen and another, executors of James F. Andrews, to Cornelia A. Gibbs, 1,209 St. Paul St, Baltimore, Md., and Doris and Charles P. Andrews, 30 West 71st St, Sept. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
32D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 73.9x98.9; Louie Markel to Aberdeen Hotel Co, 17 to 21 West 32d St, (mtg $506,502,) Sept. 27; attorney, Abraham S. Weltfisch, 299 Broadway.....$1
104TH ST, 311 West, n s, 166 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.11; Marie A. Lindenmeyr to Edward A. Arnold, 289 St. Nicholas Av, Sept. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
111TH ST, e s, 941.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 106.4x91.10; Mortimer B. Bernstein to Dorothy Property Co., 1,790 Broadway, all title, (mtgs $181,500,) June 30.....$100
121ST ST, 18 West, s s, 140 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Joseph L. Holland to Mary Candler, 206 East 79th St, Sept. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$100
123D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 17.6x100.11; Isidor Dreyfus et al. to Julius Igel, 893 Stebhine Av, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 24; attorney, L. Sellgsberger, 1,381 Crotone Av.....$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 1,842, s s, 33z8S; 176th St and Anthony Av Improvement Co. to Marie T. Schaefer, 611 West 110th St, (mtg $17,600,) Sept. 20; attorney, Axel Josephson, 160 Broadway.....$1
BRYANT AV, w s, 500 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Edward D. Dowling (referee) to James G. King, 108 East 65th St, Sept. 24; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$1,000
BRYANT AV, w s, 525 ft n of Randall Av, 26x100; same to Elizabeth G. Hardy, 142 East 88th St, Sept. 24; same attorney.$7,000
BRYANT AV, w s, 475 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; same to Lorillard Spencer, 3d, 71 East 82d St, Sept. 24; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$7,000
HUGHES AV, e s, 175.8 ft ne of Fordham Av, 14.8x87; Margaret Haggerty to Vincenzo Giordanelli, 2,536 Hughes Av, (mtg $2,500,) Sept. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
LAFAYETTE ST, e s, 85 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x irregular; R. P. Building Co., Inc., to Alfred S. Reed, 1,891 Dean St, Brooklyn, Sept. 25; attorney, Henry A. Blumenthal, 233 Broadway.....$100
TINTON AV, w s, 306.9 ft n of 161st St, 41.8x irregular; Reels Ruff to John Reis, 907 Tinton Av, (mtg $41,000,) Feb. 13; attorney, John Reis, 907 Tinton Av.....$100
UNION AV, n s, 100 ft w of Emmet St, 50x150; also 1st St, n s corner of 12th Av, 18x176, (Wakefield;) also Fairmont Av, s s, at line between Lots 3 and 4, map of Fairmont, 24x105, being part of Lot 4, same map; Mildred Mannion et al. (by guardian) to Charles E. Schroeder, 1,949 Prospect Av, July 27, re-recorded from Aug. 3, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,504
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 300 ft w of Main St, 278 to Eastchester Bay by 100 by 294 by 100; also Rochelle St, n s, 344.5 ft e of City Island Av, 53.4x136.2; Mary E. Melville to Celin Melville and another, 173 Point St, City Island, Sept. 21; attorneys, Sayers Brothers, 31 Nassau St.....$100
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 30.2 ft s of 179th St, 20x93.2; Mary E. Kinney et al. to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $8,800,) Sept. 16; attorney, E. A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn.....$50
WEST PROSPECT ST, s s, 304 ft w of Main St, 200x100; Theresov Wossilck to Katie Alveo, 48 West 90th St, one-half right, title, and interest, July 16; attorney, George Hass, 119 Nassau St.....$1
2D AV, w s, 475 ft s of 1st St, 25x100, (Olnville,) Abraham H. Stifft to Robert Stifft, 515 West 184th St, July 19; attorney, Robert Stifft, 515 West 184th St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 5th St, runs s 96.2 x w 100 x n 0.2 x w 43.10 x n 96 x e 143.10; Natoma Amusement Co. to Empire Trust Co., trustee, 120 Broadway, Aug. 1, prior mtg $95,000, 5 8-12 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Elek J. Ludvigh, 31 Nassau St.....$75,000
LENOX AV, e s, at centre line of block between 123th and 129th Sts, runs e 75 x s 75 x w 75 to beginning; George Schaefer to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Sept. 17, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000
2D AV, 2,071, w s, 75.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x75, prior mtg $12,800; Vito Cardella to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av or 128 Broadway, Sept. 27, 3 years.....$1,000
5TH ST, 324 East, s s, 24.9x96.2; Lena Gerard to Mary G. Riordon, 17 West 74th St, Sept. 27, 5 years; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.....$16,000
7TH AV, n w corner of 33d St, 22x50; Felix J. Donnelly to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 27, due as per bond.....$440
BATHGATE AV, 1,620-1,622; Gersmann & Lozner, Inc., against Wattenberg, Cahan & Pittman, owners; Glassberg Manufacturing Co., Inc., contractors.....$440
BATHGATE AV, 1,620-1,622; Hay Welker Brick Co., Inc., against Wattenberg, Cahan & Pittman, owners; Glassberg Mannfacturing Co., Inc., contractors.....$223

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CONVENT AV, 470; Dave Lagow against Francis S. Male et al., Sept. 15, 1915, (by bond).....$321
RIVINGTON ST, 161; Theodore C. Wood against Charles Falkenberg et al., Aug. 30, 1915, (by bond).....$31
33D ST, 35 West; Fireproof Products Co., Inc., against Childs Co. et al., Sept. 24, 1915.....$25
100TH ST, 315 West; Fireproof Products Co., Inc., against Efrem Zimballs et al., Sept. 24, 1915.....$77

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,531; Samuel Horwits against Mary Levy et al., June 26, 1915.....$35

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, w s, Lot 46, map of Fort Washington and Bueua Vista Syndicates, 50.6x100; Carrie S. Weiss loans Becker Building Corporation, to erect a five-story apartment house.....$27,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 402 to 406; Union Trust Co. of New York against George E. Relyea et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.
LUDLOW ST, 14; Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York against Mary Katz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Kelly.
PRINCE ST, e w s, 60 ft n w of Sullivan St, 20x77; Josephine B. Tichenor against Henry Herrman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Tichenor.
87TH ST, 323 West; Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York against Martha D. Hill et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Heaney, Lauterbach & Johnson.
129TH ST, 40 West; East River Savings Institution against Kassel Simon et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

Bronx.

FOREST AV, w s, 481.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Louise Auerbach against Barbara Werle et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. J. Loeb.
STEBBINS AV, e s, 62.5 ft n e of 167th St, 19x61.2; Charles Oakes, as trustee, against George Ringler & Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. De Luca.
137TH ST, 451 East; Herman Frohman against Arthur L. Swanstrom et al., (partition suit;) attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer.

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8 East 17th St., near 5th Av.	$1,200
426 3d Av., near 29th St.	$1,200
30 W. 25th St., near Broadway	$1,200
5 West 39th St., near 5th Av.	$1,800
200 3d Av., near 18th St. "L" Station	$1,800
3d Av., near 14th St.	$1,500-$2,400
7th Av., near 41st St.	$1,800-$3,600
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85th St., near Columbus Av., 3-story	$1,500
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Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW YORK FERROTYPE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 168½ Delancey St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of photo supplies, finished and unfinished Ferrotype cameras, plates for tintypes, photographs, and post card packing material, fixtures, &c.; also receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the trade name.
HARRY OSTERMAN, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAPHAEL JARET, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Sept. 28th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,423 Arthur Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, bottled goods, flour, spices, counters, fixtures, &c.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.
GOLDFEIN & WELTFISH, Attorneys for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE CITATION.

OPPENHEIM, ALBERT D.—The People of the State of New York, By the Grace of God, Free and Independent, to Samuel L. Goldenberg, one of the executors named in the will, and Sadie Saxe, Charles J. Oppenheim, Henrietta Cohen, Mathilde Caro, Caroline Fould, the heirs and next of kin of ALBERT D. OPPENHEIM, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Albert Saxe, who resides at No. 525 West End Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 27th day of February, 1906, together with two codicils thereto, bearing date, respectively, December 12th and 15th, 1913, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ALBERT D. OPPENHEIM, who was at the time of his death a resident of the County of New York, deceased.
Therefore, you and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records in the County of New York on the 4th day of November, 1915, at half past ten o'clock of that day, why the said last will and testament, together with the codicils thereto, should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.
In witness whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 13th day of September, in the year One thousand nine hundred and fifteen. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY.
[Seal.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ENGELHARD & POLLAK, Attorneys for Petitioner, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



One block from Riverside Drive.

MANHASSET APARTMENTS
Broadway, 108th to 109th Streets.
Under A-R-E Co. Management.
Subway Express Station one block.
A select house in a select district for select tenants.
Pleasant and Light Apartments:
Three apartments with different arrangement of rooms on higher floors—6 and 7 rooms, at $1200 to $1500.
Nine-room Doctor's apartment at $1200.
Manager on premises. *Owner*
Marbrick Realty Corporation
H. B. Snyder, Mgr. Phone 9400 Riverside

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES S. RAIZEN and EMIL RAIZEN, individually and as co-partners, trading under the name of RAIZEN BROS., Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 21951.
It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Samuel L. Wallerstein, verified the 16th day of September, 1915, that a petition was filed in this court on the 15th day of July, 1915, praying that the above named Charles S. Raizen and Emil Raizen be adjudged bankrupts was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this District, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupts are not now within this district so that personal service may be made upon them, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said alleged bankrupts, but that they are not now within the jurisdiction of this court. It is now on motion of Weissman & Wallerstein, Esqs., attorneys for the petitioning creditors,
ORDERED that the above-named alleged bankrupts plead, answer, or demur on or before the 8th day of October, 1915, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, on the 15th day of July, 1915, and in case of their failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further
ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 21st day of September, 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to said alleged bankrupts at their last known residence at No. 60 Bay 23rd Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on or before the first day of publication.
Dated New York, September 16th, 1915.
A. S. G. C. M. HOUGH, U. S. D. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

The Belnord

86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.

When you live in the BELNORD you are assured of ideal service at all times. No apartment house in the city can boast of the advantages that can be found here—exclusiveness, transit facilities, size of rooms and location, with plenty of light and abundant closet space.



Manager on premises.
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
AGENTS,
80th St., at Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

200 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
At Seventh Ave.
3 ROOM
Non-Housekeeping Suites
$1,700 to $2,400
PERFECT SERVICE
Every Room Overlooks Central Park.
A. N. Gitterman Corporation
On Premises or
51 E. 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 83

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 93d St.
Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

THE
Manchester
Broadway, 108th St.
Northeast Corner
New Fireproof 12-Story Apartments
6-7-8 Rooms
Southern Exposure
$1400 $1900
Management of Owner
Superintendent on Premises

THE RUNOIA
267 West 89th St.
Only one apartment left.
Suitable for doctor.
5 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Large, high ceilings. Southern exposure. Attractive rental.
Agent on premises.

THE DALLIEU
101ST ST. & WEST END AVE.,
Southeast Corner.
One corner apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths. All large and light. Splendid view of West End Ave. and Hudson River. 9th floor. Southern exposure. Attractive rental.
Agent on premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
BROADWAY & 79TH ST.
Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

120 West 86th St.
PARK STREET
MOST CONVENIENT LOCALITY
Attractively Planned Apartments
New, Modern, and Absolutely Fireproof
6 ROOMS 3 BATHS
RENT $1,650
8 ROOMS 3 BATHS
RENT $2,100 TO $2,400
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES
GEO. A. BOWMAN
121 West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 2444

Small Suite of Offices
to suit
Lawyer or Physician.
Light on all sides.
Open day and night.
Most convenient building in the city.
The Times Building,
Times Square.
Call to-day. Rent Moderate.
Rental Agent—Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very Unique Corner, new Fireproof Building
5 and 6 Rooms $900 to $1250
Magnificent Views—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite. Resident Manager. Phone 7610 Audubon

GREYTON COURT
630 W. 141st Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS with 1 to 3 BATHS
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets
Best of Service. Resident Manager. Telephone 7610 Audubon.

35 WEST 82nd ST.
Near Central Park West
EXCEPTIONALLY FINE BLOCK
New Nine Story Fireproof Building. All Outside Rooms.
Only Two Five Room Apartments Left
Rental $900
SPECIAL VALUE
EXCEPTIONALLY WELL MANAGED
Apply on Premises or
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
AGENTS
Broadway at 80th Street. Phone Schuyler 3800.

Most attractive apartments, on the West Side. Only a few left.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 W. 107th St.
Near Broadway
6-7-12 rooms
1-3 Baths
Electricity Free.
Rents, $780 to $1,800

PARKWAY HALL
501 West 110th Street.
Opposite St. John's Cathedral
6-7-8 rooms
1-2 Baths
Best Location.
Rents, $1,000 to $1,500

MANAGERS ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Colnmbus & Amsterdam Ave.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
8 or 9-Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,200-$2,500.

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

288 WEST 92D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
8 ROOMS, BATH | Large Pantry and Closets. Elevator, 'Phone | 2 Toilets. $900-$1,050.
THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $570 to $930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.
200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
8 Rooms & Bath, $60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
8 ROOMS $1,700 PER ANNUM
3 BATHS
Apply on Premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK
4 WEST 101ST ST.
Large, light, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35 to $45. Hall boy on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

118 West 72d St.
New 12 Story Apartment House.
JUST COMPLETED
The EARLTON
Most Convenient Location in City.
Ideal Apartments Consisting of
2, 3, 4 ROOMS
1 AND 2 BATHS.
FURNISHED IF DESIRED.
Maid and Valet Service.
Restaurant on Premises.
Apartments Rent
From $50 up.
RESIDENT MANAGEMENT

36 Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.
ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED
New 14-story high-class Apartment House; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.
ONLY TWO APARTMENTS LEFT.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath,
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Dining Room on First Floor. Service in Rooms if Desired.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

166 West 72d Street
AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month. ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640 Columbus.

At a Rental of $55.
For seven beautiful rooms,
With every possible improvement.
You cannot imagine that this apartment is vacant, but it is.
YOU SHOULD SEE IT!
It costs you nothing to look at it.
"The Bromel,"
69 West 97th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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165 W. 72 St. Near Broadway | 340 Madison Avenue Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill | 55 Liberty St. Cor. Nassau St.

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Specialists in Dwelling Properties

116 East 58th St.,
Near Park Ave.
A strictly up to date apartment house. Ideal location. Eight large, bright rooms and 3 baths. Shower attachments; improved range; large sanitary refrigerators; kitchen tiled to ceiling; ample closet room. Decorated to suit tenant. Rentals $2,400 to $3,000. Also 3 room Doctor's Apartment with bath, $1,000.

145 East 35th St.
The Southfield.
Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure. Large, bright rooms Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms & 1 Bath (Duplex) $1,500-$1,800
7 Rooms & 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath, $900.

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, $660—$900

39-43 E. 27th St.
At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $720—$1,300

104 East 40th St.
At Park Ave.
5 rooms and 1 bath.....$1,800

146-8 East 49th St.
1, 3 and 4 rooms and bath, $480—$1,200

144 East 56th St.
The Wellesbourne.
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100—$1,800

56-62 W. 58th St.
Blenheim & Biltmore.
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

11 East 68th St.
Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

103 East 75th St.
At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500

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New Building.
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,900—$2,500

535 Park Avenue
Cor. 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500

565 Park Avenue
At 62d St.
6 rooms and 2 baths.....$2,300

829 Park Avenue
Cor. 76th St.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800

1,190 Madison Avenue
Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath...$850—$1,200

WEST SIDE

110 Riverside Drive
Cor. 83rd St.
8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive
Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management, consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

150 E. 35th St.
Near Cor. Lexington Ave.
A fireproof building conveniently located in the Murray Hill Section. Large rooms, ample closets.
Two beautiful four-room suites $1,200

200 W. 58th St.
Corner of 7th Ave.
These apartments offer every convenience for comfort as well as luxury, including refrigeration.
Apartments of 4 and 5 rooms, renting from $1,400 to $2,00

Under Direct Management of the Owners.
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Tel. Gramercy 7030. 200 5th Ave.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

498 West End Av.
Southeast Corner 84th St.
New Fireproof
12-Story Apartments
6-7-8 Rooms
$1,600 to $2,400
Management of Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

166 W. 72d St.
Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

309 West 86th St.
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 ROOM and bath $540
2 ROOMS and bath $810 to $870
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
RESTAURANT.
Manager, on premises. Tel., 8280—Schuyler.

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314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS
ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50

1 or More Rooms,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
In The Calumet, high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St, catering to refined patronage; superior restaurant and service; doctor's suite, three rooms, ground floor.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,600. Supt. on premises.

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15 W. 55th St.
New Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
4 & 5 Rooms 1 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,500 to $2,700.
Hotel Service if Desired.
Provision is made in the building for additional servants' quarters.
Geo. Backer Construction Co.
56 West 45th St.
Telephone Bryant 793.

ONE APARTMENT LEFT
8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTAL, $1,800
207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263 Bryant.

THE HUDSON
227 Riverside Drive,
South Corner of 95th Street.
5 & 6 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.
Very attractive Apartments; every modern improvement.
$1,000 to $1,300.
THOS. J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th Street.
Riverside—9700.

BACHELOR APTS. IN CENTER OF TOWN
Near surface cars, "L" and Subway.
OAKDALE APARTMENTS,
36 W. 35th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
2 and 8 rooms with bath, $40 to $85 mo. Large, light, airy. Inquire on premises. VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34th St.

TO SUBLET.
BIG REDUCTION.
Magnificent Apartment, nine large rooms, 3 baths, Central Park West, near 72d. Kempner, 37 Liberty St. John—4527.

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60 WEST 40th St
Very desirable north light Studio Apartments, 2-4 Rooms and Bath. From October 1. Superintendent on premises.

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Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$1,200 to $1,900.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,700.
One Doctor's Apartment.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$1,800 to $2,400.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$1,300 to $2,200.

105 West 72d St
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,800.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$900 to $2,100.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
7 Rooms and Bath,
$1,200 to $1,800.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Near Morningside Drive.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,500-$1,700

Georgean Court
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One Apartment
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath,
$1,100 to $1,600.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
5 and 7 Rooms and Bath,
$600 to $900.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths,
$1,350 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,500 to $1,700.

4 & 12 W. 92d St
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,100.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and Bath,
$600 to $1,000.

375 Centr'l P'rk W
Near 97th St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$840 to $1,200.

349 West 85th St.
Near West End Ave.
One Apartment.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,400.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
8 Rooms and Bath.
$1,150.

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The Cleburne

West End Ave.—Broadway—105th St.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON

New 6 to 10 Room Apartments.

Ready for Occupancy. Appointments Most Attractive.

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L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

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Columbus Ave. at 72d St. Tel. 2750 Columbus.

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New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.

One Luxurious Suite of 14 Rooms, 5 Baths.

Master's Room 15x28. Servants' Dining Room.

Special Terms for One or More Years.

182 WEST 58TH STREET.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8996.

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9 Rooms
Modern Elevator Apartment.
265 W. 81st St.
Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
Attractive Rent
References Essential. Immediate Possession.
Apply on premises, or
DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 Broadway.

7-Room Corner Apartment
St. James Court,
Broadway & 92nd St.
4th Floor, $1,200.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.
Telephone—7475 Cort.

THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.
8 Room Apartment with 2 Baths, *Unfurnished.*
TO SUBLET,
Two 10 Room Apartments, *Furnished.*

51st St., 353 W., 8 Rooms, Bath.
Especially large, light, beautifully decorated, quiet, well kept, conveniently located house. Superintendent, premises, or
WALDRON & FREEMAN, 489 5th Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

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Highest Spot
562 WEST END AVE.
AT 87TH ST.

9 Rooms
and
3 Baths
MOST ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
Immediate Possession.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details
AGENT ON PREMISES.

El Dorado
Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
5 Rooms and Bath
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths
An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
M. RAYMOND,
507 W. 113th St. 'Phone, Morn.—8240.

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160 W. 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.
5 Room Apartment $1,025
6 Rooms, Ground Floor, $1,025
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18 East 41st St. Tel., 7618—Murray Hill.

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203 WEST 107TH ST.
Select fireproof elevator apartments.
Extra large, light, elf outside rooms and bath; efficient service. $70-$80., Superintendent on premises or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tele. Bryant 7632.

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Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,300.

66-68-72 EAST 77TH
Near Madison Ave.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
$600 to $800.
Choicest Location on East Side.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

JEANETTE COURT
243 Audubon Avenue,
Near 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
Rents $420 to $600.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,800.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

RAMONA
523 West 111th St.
8-Story Fireproof Apartment.
All Modern Improvements.
Subway at 110th St.
4 Rooms, 1 Bath.
Rents $720.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Cor. 83d St.
One Apartment Left.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Outside.
Southwest Exposure.
Rental $1,600.

CASTLETON
WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $900.

35 WEST 82D ST.
New 9-story Fireproof.
Near Central Park West.
One Block from "L" Station.
All Outside Rooms.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
$900 to $1,200.
South and West Exposure.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
7 Outside Rooms, Corner, $900.
All New Fixtures.
Immediate Possession.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $1,800 to $2,400.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 86th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
8-Story Fireproof Building, Surrounded by Private Houses.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 7 and 9 Rooms.
$2,200 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $30 to $45.

LARCHMONT
443 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

SYLVIA HALL
500 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $720.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,300 to $1,800.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,550 to $2,400.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
269 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $930 to $1,150.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large, Light Rooms.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
8 & 9 Very Large Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,650 to $2,000.

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10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story. Overlooking Central Park West
2, 3, 4, 8 & 9 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths
Rents $900 to $2,600.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River
One Block from Subway
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Cor. Apartment. All Southern Exposure
Immediate Possession.
4 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
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THE KENWAY
462 Convent Av.
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7 Rooms. Excellent Value.
Rent $540.
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OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

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6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface lines.
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One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars and Riverside Drive "Bus" line.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
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Rent $1,200. Liberal concessions.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
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Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

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NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
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12-Story Fireproof Apartment House. Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOMS
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Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries.
Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Moderate Rentals
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65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment,
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

THE ADRIAN,
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Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

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Concessions
Elevator Apartments
In the best section of Washington and Morningside Heights.
4-5-6-7 and 8 Rooms,
1 AND 2 BATHS.
Rents Extremely Moderate.
Apartments are up to the minute in every respect, recently completed. Owner is anxious to have them entirely rented and will allow any concessions within reason.
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Liberal offer by the Owner
The owner of this house is desirous of filling it at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

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4 Rooms.....$40 to $44
4 Rooms, corner..$46 to $50
5 Rooms.....$50
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This house is exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and is located in the best section on Washington Heights
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7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $50, $70, $85; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

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Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 6 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
In connection with Chatsworth are also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
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Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
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Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT.
NO LONG HALLS.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, $55, $65, $70
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One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
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Modern fireproof building, near Riverside Drive; large, bright rooms; every modern improvement; superior service; subway express station one block.
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7-8 rooms in modern elevator building; rents $50 to $60. Apply premises, or
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Rentals $45 to $70
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Seven and eight Rooms and Bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $65 AND $70.
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5 and 6 sunny outside rooms; electric elevator, steam dryer, every improvement; quiet, homelike house. Faultless service $480-$600. Superintendent or H. Nelson Flanagan, 58 Pond St.

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
5 ROOMS, $35-$37.50.

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ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
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Inquire on premises.
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629 WEST 138TH ST.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
Private house block; subway station 137th Street. Fifth Avenue bus line 135th.
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N. E. Cor. Broadway & 112th St.
9 and 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
High-Class Elevator House $1200-$1600
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
Apply SUPT. ON PREMISES.

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181ST STREET RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.
3-4-5 ROOMS
A FEW DESIRABLE APARTMENTS LEFT.
Within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

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New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
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3 & 5 ROOMS, CORNER
Exceptionally Well Arranged.

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106 NORTHERN AVE.,
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3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS
Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

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97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
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Overlooking Parade Grounds.
Only Two Apartments Left.
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EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE. STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT.

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West Side, Above 110th Street.

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542 West 112th Street,
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One 9-room apartment, 3 baths and large foyer. All other suites rented. Special price, $1,800 year.
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540 West 122nd Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms. Some have river view. 5 rooms, $600 yearly. 6 rooms, $720 yearly. Corner apartment, $840 year.
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Apartment of 5 large rooms. Very reasonable, $1,500 year.
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Full river view.
Apartment of 7 rooms.
Splendid value, $900 yearly.
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S. W. Cor. Claremont Av. and 127th St.
Right at Riverside Drive.
5 rooms, $600 yearly.
6 rooms, $660 yearly.
7 rooms, $780 yearly.
Some corner apartments.
205 to 211 West 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Very desirable neighborhood.
Splendid large apartments.
Immense closet room.
7 large rooms and bath.
Strictly modern; high class.
$630 to $660 yearly.

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8 Rooms and Bath
RENTALS $65 & $70
Extra Maid's Lavatory.
Modern Elevator.
All Improvements.
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Overlooking Mt. Morris Park.
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795 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
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High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$70.

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Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 exceptionally large, light, all outside rooms, 2 baths.
All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.
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All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
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High Class Elevator Apartments.
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Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms. Unusual Closet Space.
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High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

Panmure Arms
593 Riverside Drive N. E. COR. 136TH ST.
Exclusive Home for Refined Families.
8 and 9 ROOMS
LARGE, OUTSIDE, PLEASANT.
Southern Exposure.
Block to Subway Station—Bus Line.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Abundant Sunlight. Excellent Service.
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High-class elevator apartments to lease; 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $460-$900; concessions.

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The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

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72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
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Including Refrigeration.
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West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
One Duplex Apartment of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths
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Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
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Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
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503 West 121st Street,
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5 and 6 Rooms.
Unusually large and light. All modern improvements.
$47.50 to $60.00

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Strictly high-class Apartments; every modern improvement.
$45.00 to $75.00

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Near Central Park West.
High-class Apartments; elevator, electric light and all modern improvements.
4 and 5 Rooms
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539 West 112th Street,
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5 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$75 to $110.00
Choice Apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.

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508-10 West 112th Street,
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5 and 6 Rooms, LARGE FOYER
All modern improvements.
$50.00 to $70.00

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561 West 163d Street
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5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$55.00 to $70.00
Unusually attractive. Large Foyer. Unusual floor plan.

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Broadway and 109th Street.
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MANHATTAN—East Side.

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ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.
MADISON AVE., 82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS OF
9 and 10 ROOMS,
Foyer & 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
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Ready for Occupancy at Once.
Corner Apartments Rentals $2,200 & $2,400
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Absolutely Fireproof. Modern Improvements.

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West Side, Above 110th Street.

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709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 3 rooms.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
All improvements, night & day service.
Rents $420 to $720
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THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendant; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

Several Very Desirable
SUITES TO LEASE
—IN THE—
BANCROFT
Kitchenette Apartments
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LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, $35 to $42.50
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, $45 to $60
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
References absolutely indispensable.

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Near Park Av.
New Fireproof Apartments

One Apartment	Two Apartments
6 Rooms, 2 Baths	7 Rooms, 3 Baths
$1200	$1600

Service Elevator, Individual Storage Rooms, etc.
Apply
DOUGLAS ELLIMAN, 421 Madison Av., or S. A. HERZOG, 299 Madison Av.

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Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
4 Rooms and bath..... $780 to $825
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250
APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

The Manhanset

63 East 59th Street
ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.
There are now available a few suites of 2 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $35 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.
For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

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ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
5 rooms, bedroom 17x10, $40
6 rooms ..... $40 to $42.50

THERESA, 115 W. 129th St.

Exceptionally well managed high-class elevator apartment house; rooms contain every modern improvement; convenient to elevated and subway stations.
4-5 Rooms $32-$40
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EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

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206 East 17th Street.
4 rooms, all improvements; telephone and elevator service. From $36 to $38.

The ST. ANDREW

2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
6 ROOMS, $60-$65.

MON BIJOU

210 East 17th St.
5 rooms, all improvements, electric light, hall service, telephone; $40.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.
6, 8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$810 to $1,450.
ALL FRONT APARTMENTS.

A.—"HOFFMAN ARMS"

640 MADISON AV., Cor. 59th St.
FIVE TO EIGHT ROOMS.
$1,100 TO $1,600.
Spacious rooms; excellent service; accessible location.
Large skylight studio, bedroom, bath, $950.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

103 EAST 29TH STREET.
Two and three rooms and bath; southern exposure; near subway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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30 E. 42 St. (42nd St. Bldg.)
Offer The Following:

High Class Apartments for Rent:—

No. of rooms.		Rentals.
8	1744-48 B'way (Rockingham), cor 56th St.	900-1700
8	571 Park Av. (Hetherington), cor. 63d St.	1800
7, 8, 9	71 East 96th St. (Van Cortlandt)	840-1320
8	1752d Av., cor. 11th St., op. St. Mark's Church	900-1200
8	218-20 West 59th St., opposite Central Park	1000
7 & 8	1 West 102d St. / 424 Central Park West. (The Melba)	780- 960
5	148 East 18th St.	540
5	3 Washington Square North	1200

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Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in Modern Houses Where the Service Is Perfect and Rents Moderate

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THE LAURISTON, 1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS. 2 Baths.	$1500 to $2000
1261 MADISON AVE., Corner 90th Street	8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, Only One Left.	$2100
THE ALCAZAR, 120 East 86th St., Near Park Ave.	7 & 8 ROOMS. Bath, Elevator.	$720 to $840
1246 MADISON AVE., Near 90th Street	7 ROOMS. Bath. Single Flats.	$600 to $720
58 TO 66 EAST 96TH ST., Near Park Avenue	7 ROOMS. All improvements.	$420 to $540

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments
Telephone Lenox 8900. **DUFF & CONGER** Madison Ave., Corner 86th St.

Apartments

998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
3 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
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Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting, 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,320.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

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Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,800 to $2,200.
APARTMENT, $850.
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ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-6 Rooms, $28.00-$42.00
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
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MANHATTAN—East Side.

515 Madison Ave.

CORNER 53RD ST.

7	Rooms and two baths	$2500	per annum
11	Rooms and three baths	$3800	per annum

Also furnished, 11 rooms and 3 baths, $3,500 for season.
MARSTON & CO.,
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CORONADO

Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment, 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

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1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,380.

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2 apartments, 6-7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

JACKSON REALTY COMPANY

HAVE ONLY ONE STRICTLY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT LEFT
771 Madison Avenue Southeast cor. 66th St.
Third Floor, 11 Rooms and 4 Baths
AMPLE NEW SERVANTS' QUARTERS
All Light, Airy Outside Rooms.
BEST SERVICE IN NEW YORK.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Ave. (48th St.)

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Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Now Ready for Occupancy
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
Two Doctors' Apartments,
3 and 4 Rooms, $1,000-$1,200
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MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ROOMS AND BEST SERVICE AT A MINIMUM OF PRICE
A REAL BARGAIN ON PARK AVENUE
Considering Location and Exposure.

7	9
ROOMS 2 BATHS RENT $1,650	ROOMS 2 BATHS $1,500 to $2,100

981 PARK AVENUE,
Northeast Corner 83rd St.
Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co. Agts.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.
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691 Madison Ave. N.E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

GRAYLOCK COURT
631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises.
or 555 West 161st St.
Estate C. M. Sliverman.

9 LARGE ROOMS.
All outside corner, high-class, modern elevator; exceptionally refined; owner resides on premises; restricted avenue.
WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS,
West 179th Street,
on Fort Washington Avenue.

BROOKLYN.

Royal Arms

186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements. 8, 4 and 5 rooms with bath; $30 to $60.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Apply on premises or
J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

STUDIOS

New studios on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, 64 Poplar St., three minutes' walk from Bridge. Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, steam heat, hot water, excellent light. Fyle & Co., 201 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BRONX.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS

The West Bronx
Most Healthful and Attractive Community in New York.
YOUR IDEALS REALIZED
If You Live Here
NEW APARTMENTS
3 to 7 Rooms, $20 to $60.
Transit—B'way Sub. to 207th St., then Eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse. New Lex. Ave. Sub. Station Fordham Road and Jerome Ave. N. Y. Central (Harlem Div.) to Fordham. 20 minutes from 42d St.; 3rd Ave. L. to Fordham Road, then walk WEST to Grand Concourse.

These are only a few of the choice apartments now ready for occupancy:

Entire Block Front
Corner of 188th St., Valentine to Tiebout Ave.
3-4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, $23 to $42.
FRANK BEGRISCH, JR.,
Owner and Builder. Apply on premises. Elegant new apartments; large rooms and closets; every modern improvement; telephone in each apartment.

Bedford Park Ap'ts.
Block front—South Side 199th St., Briggs Ave. to Bainbridge Ave.
3-4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, $25 to $50.
DANIEL HOULIHAN,
Owner and Builder. Apply Premises. New, high-class apartments; every modern improvement; extra large, light rooms; telephone, electric lights, etc.

2327-2331-2351-2355
Grand Boulevard & Concourse
7 Rooms, 2 Baths ..... $55-$58
5-6 Rooms ..... $40-$45
P. J. KEARNS,
Owner and Builder. Apply Premises. Large rooms; plenty of closets; telephone, vacuum cleaner and every up-to-the-minnte convenience.

GRAND BOULEVARD & CONCOURSE APARTMENTS.
N. E. Corner 198th St.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents Reasonable.
APPLY AGENT ON PREMISES.
Exceptionally well planned apartment; large, light, beautiful rooms.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1905-1919 ANDREWS AVE., BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st, to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

LOTON H. LAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—Plot 100x100 on 11th Av. in the new dock section suitable as site for manufacturing plant or warehouse purposes; can be bought at a very low price. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 724 to 181st Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

Want to sell, lease rooming house, beautifully furnished. 67 West 44th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN AT $9,500.00. Three-story basement house, with all conveniences of modern apartment; parquet floors, electric lights; instantaneous hot water supply and hot-water heat. Near subways. Apply Owner, 115 Underhill Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Prospect 299.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush, only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Taxpayer.—Jerome Av., adjoining station; great future. Brooker-Schneider, 4,205 3d Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

At Queens, L. I., in Greater New York, 30 minutes from Penn. Station and Flatbush Av.; large building plot, 40x100 feet; water, gas, electric lights, cement walk; 3 minutes' walk from station in ideally restricted home neighborhood; title guaranteed; can be bought at a bargain. R. E. Pendergrast, Room 713, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City. Phone Greeley 2090.

IF YOU are looking for a 4-room house and large garden plot, with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c., 2 minutes from trolley, only 30 minutes out, complete for $1,800, easy terms, answer at once Bischoff, Box 198 Times Downtown.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Would like to sell or exchange a three-family brick house on Pulaski St., Brooklyn; $4,000 first mortgage. F. Aronson, 220 5th Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 865.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

146th, 404 West (near Convent Av.)—20-foot 3-story, 2-story extension, 10 rooms, 2 baths; perfect condition. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

City Houses to Let—Furnished

To let, furnished or unfurnished, 415 Convent Av., between 147th and 148th Sts., a very desirable house. Caretaker in house, or get keys from Duff & Brown, Amsterdam Av. and 145th St.

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5686 Gramercy.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To let, 30,000 sq. ft. floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenant; Erie Railroad siding on premises; 12,000 sq. ft. floor space and throwing plant for sale cheap; ready to operate; cheap power; capacity, 600 organ and 600 tram per week. Apply to S. U. M., 153 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

412 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penna. R. R. Sta. and new Post Office; large store and basement, offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

29 LIBERTY ST., OPPOSITE MUTUAL LIFE. To sublet, part of 2,000 sq. ft. office space; private rooms and all desks connected with switchboard; mahogany furniture and velvet carpets throughout. Inquire Rooms 310-315.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5785.

Studio for Rent.—Third floor, middle studio, bedroom and bath; 114 East 66th St.; rental, $900. Apply to Caretaker, on premises, or Reynolds & Goodwin, 2 Wall St.

Times Square district; large, light parlor floor; millinery or tailoring or dressmaking; suitable specially for lodge or clubroom. 133 West 41st St.; $60 month.

Corner office; six windows; private telephone; stenographer's, towel and drinking water service. Suits 1,602, 110 West 40th St.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

Office to sublet at sacrifice; 7 months. R., 622 Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., New York City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains daily, five minutes from express station, restricted, refined neighborhood, garden, shade trees, schools, churches, library; 7 fine rooms and tile bath, glass sun parlor, sleeping porch and conservatory, hardwood trim, parquet floors, gas, electricity, all city improvements; built by day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.
P. S.—This house nearing completion is a home of quality, built on merit.

SACRIFICE 5-acre plot on Jericho Turnpike, L. I., suitable for gentleman's estate, at $1,200 an acre; 20-foot lots selling at $1,000 less than mile away; between Hicksville and Westbury Station; surrounded by fine country estates; big bargain; easy terms. Write Sacrifice, 1,724 Aeolian Building.

BUILDER forced to sell beautiful new artistic home; 7 rooms, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat, interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; only 3 blocks from station and trolley; 30 minutes out; price $3,450; small amount down, balance like rent; title guaranteed. BROWER, 715 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WATER-FRONT LOTS AND BUNGALOWS. $10 secures plot 40x100, 20 minutes from Flatbush Av. station; shade trees, water, sidewalks, asphalt streets; no assessments; write and make appointment to visit property. Callow, 31 Chambers St., Suite 1,111.

Near Sound and Harbor.—Six-room house on plot of ground suitable for poultry raising; near trolley and depot; about one hour from city; terms, $100 down, $12 monthly. Ticketa, &c., from C. Finn, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Small old-fashioned cottage, with garden plot; near trolley; boating, bathing, and fishing; 45 minutes from Manhattan; $1,900; terms, $150 down, $12 monthly. Call or write Colt, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Small farm, 2 acres, good soil and shade trees, adjoining 3 big towns; full price $775. Will sell to responsible party for $6 monthly. Investigate C Farm, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

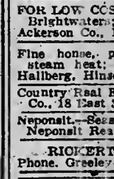
Fine home, parquet floors, electric light, steam heat; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hallberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone. Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

FOR SALE.



VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly and up.
Complete stock of records
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 633 Colu.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,933 B'way, near 67th.
790 9th Av near 53d St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., c.t. Broadway & Dumont Av

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th

New Rochelle Real Estate.—O'Connor Real Estate Agcy., 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. Walstun-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

BELMAR, N. J.
12-ROOM COTTAGE, WELL FURNISHED, electric lights, gas and heater, also garage, 150 feet from ocean on Tenth Avenue; lot 50x150. Easy terms, price $6,250. Address 718 DeKalb St., Norristown, Penn.

Cranford, N. J.—If you went a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

For Rent—Small farm, one acre, nice five-room house; lavatory and bath; steam heat; five minutes' walk from station; poultry house. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses; every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Best $5,000 farm in N. J.; 80 acres, with cattle, horses, pigs, poultry, tools and barns full of crops. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Commuters' farms, 1 to 5 acres, $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN!—Beautiful half acre, Greenwich; small bungalow, furnished; barn; commutation only $4,000; $2,000 cash. Harry Snead, Noroton, Conn.

Real Estate For Sale.

For Sale or To Rent—The valuable properties No. 56 Park Avenue, N. Y. Brick dwelling, Boston basement, 5 stories, 20'x50'. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Nos. 303 to 319 West 139th St., N. Y. Eight Dwelling Houses. Brick, 3 stories high, stoop; 18'x100'. One for rent and all for sale. Unfurnished.

Katonah Farm, Westchester Co., N. Y.; 72 acres; fine location; Colonial dwelling. Furnished; stable, garage, and farm dwellings; electric light and water. Estate of James C. Fargo. Apply 56 Park Ave. or your own broker.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent, for long or short period, an all-year furnished house at Larchmont Manor, N. Y.; 40 minutes from Grand Central. S 97 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long short leases; choice localities. Clair Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6342.

Large, sunny bed-living room, (southwestern exposure,) kitchenette, bath. Seen daily after 3 P. M. 425 Madison Av.

32D ST., 7 EAST, (The Durham.)—Two furnished rooms and bath; high-class elevator house.

Corner, 922 Madison, 73d.—Attractive, sunny, modern 2 rooms, bath, furnished, unfurnished.

Madison Av., 222.—Handsomely furnished floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125 monthly.

Madison Av., 1,200.—Corner apartment to rent, furnished.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.
225-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $45 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $50 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APTS.
At Broadway, 72d to 73d St., Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone, Columbus—3547.

Alcazar, 213 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9755 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

A.—Suhlet June 1 or longer. 6 rooms, 2 baths; high-class elevator apartments overlooking Broadway, corner 80th St.; completely furnished; immediate possession; references; $150 monthly. Bicknell, 225 West 80th St.

Suhlet, 2-room, high-class elevator apartment overlooking Broadway; $75 monthly; non-housekeeping; June 1 or longer; immediate possession; references. Bicknell, 225 West 80th St.

2,030 Broadway, (cor. 70th St.)—Magnificent apartment, beautifully furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; free light and ice; 10th floor, corner; October, 1916, $250 per month; to June, $300. Tel. 6314 Columbus.

Six-room, handsomely furnished apartment; new building; 8 baths; is all sunlight year around; West Eighties; $250 monthly; six months, year. Gray, Columbus 3974.

Handsomely furnished, high-class elevator apartment; Baby Grand piano, victrola, linen, silver. 203 West 81st. Coyle. 5880 Greeley.

Handsomely furnished apartments, all sizes, best localities; long, short leases. R. de Flores, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 4560.

CENSORED LIST HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS; $100 UPWARD. WICKLIFFE GRAY, 269 WEST 78D. COLUMBUS 3974.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath; also four rooms and two baths, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Furnished apartments, 3 to 10 rooms; long and short time leases; see our lists before renting. Slawson & Hobbs, Agts., 162 West 72d St.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; inspected lists obtainable. Mrs. Dingieman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

Sunny 3-room furnished apartment, private house; Washington Square section. Box L 11 Times.

Exquisitely furnished 5-room apartment; modern house; rent $75. 201 West 105th.

1234, 457 West.—Sublet, 6-room elevator apartment; fine piano; $60. Bushby.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

Highest class apartment, 5 rooms, foyer, 2 baths. Fanning, 235 West 84th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Bachelor apartments, comfy furnished; hotel service included. The Mansfield, 12 W. 44th.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

471 Park Av.—Will sublet for two years, unfurnished, corner apartment, nine rooms, including three master bedrooms and two baths; all light, outside rooms; Park Av. and 58th St. Further information from Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Corner apartment, elevator; 7 rooms; parquet floors, electric light, &c.; real value; other apartments, too, $65 to $100. Agents on premises.

ST. GEORGE.
1,125 Lexington Av., (78th St.)—Newly renovated all light corner apartments, 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all night elevator service. Supt.

A.—A.—102 East 31st.—Elegant apartment, containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

For Rent.—Very desirable apartment, living room, two bedrooms and bath, 36 East 40th St. Apply Superintendent.

Attractive two or three large rooms, bath; telephone and maid service. Tel. Murray Hill—7061. 11 East 41st.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern heating; electricity; private house; $50.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

9 rooms and three baths; elevator apartment. 1,211 Madison Av., corner 97th.

West Side

TO SUBLET for year from Oct. 1, 7 rooms, 2 tiled baths, square foyer hall; no long hall; southern exposure; 6th floor; one of the best-arranged modern fireproof apartments on middle west side; parquet floors throughout; separate service entrance; inspectable 12 to 2, 5 to 7 P. M.; $1,100. Apartment 62, 521 West 112th St.

CHISELHURST, 455 Fort Washington Av., between 180th and 181st Streets.
Very attractive apts...4 rooms, bath, $38, up
All-night elevator.....5 rooms, bath, $45, up
Telephone, &c.....6 rooms, bath, $50, up
Apply on premises, or
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 WEST 95TH ST.
Only 4 Left.
4 rooms, bath, $45 Very light rooms.
5 rooms, bath, $50. All night elevator.
7 rooms, bath, $65.
7 rooms, bath, $70. Telephone, &c.
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

$40.00 and $45,000.—Georgette Court Apts.; 5-room court apt.; elegant light; elevator service day, night; phone each apt.; near parks, elevated, subway, cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St. Supt.

$35, Georgette Court Apartment.—Beautiful 5 rooms; modern; elevator service day and night; phone in each apartment; near parks, subway, elevated, cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St. Superintendent.

FINEST NINE-ROOM APARTMENT IN NEW YORK, facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

300 WEST 109TH ST.
"The Manhasset," seven rooms, occupying entire wing of building; beautiful views of Hudson; $1,600; concession. Apply Superintendent.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 6

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobile 1913, 1914, 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all in excellent condition throughout and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Luxurious limousine body in perfect condition; used but three months on six-cylinder Locomobile; a bargain. Address Post Office Box 588 Bridgeport, Conn.

Locomobile limousine and 7-passenger touring body, 1912; recently rebuilt; perfect condition; owner mostly in Europe; will sacrifice for $1,350. P. O. Box 8, Times Square.

Hupmobile "32" touring car; beautifully painted, refinished; first-class mechanical condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

PACKARD (1914) LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P. Rolls-Royce (1915). Five-Passenger Touring. Packard (1915) Touring, 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3241 Bryant.

1914 CADILLAC COUPELET.
Four-passenger; motor perfect. ROSKAM, 1,806 Broadway. Open evenings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.

1915 PACKARD, 3-38; Phaeton; perfect. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,806 Broadway. Open evenings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.

Hupmobile "32" roadster; beautifully painted, refinished; first-class mechanical condition; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Overland 1914 touring car; electric starting and lighting system; in excellent condition throughout; $450. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

High-type racehout, absolutely Al condition; real sacrifice. Aeon Garage, Broadway and 76th.

Packard (6-48) phaeton, used very little; sacrificing; $1,800. Mr. Shay, 216 West 76th.

Reo 1914 touring; electrically equipped; perfect condition; bargain. N 106 Times.

Cadillacs, (have fifteen.), $250 to $1,100; all styles; Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Autocar, 4-cylinder raceabont, with extra five-passenger body, recently overhauled; excellent condition; no dealers; write for appointment. Box E 63 Times Annex.

Astor Cup Race.—Will take two or three in my auto; reasonable. Address Private Owner, Times Harlem.

For Rent, season, Renault landaulet, seven passengers; will upholster and paint same suit client. Latour, 32 West 58th.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drivee. Lenox 8767.

To Hire—High-grade five or seven passenger car, select trade only. F. Perry, resident telephone Hamilton 1777, Brooklyn.

Seven-passenger Packard touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Garage, 15 East 60th St. Telephone 884 Madleon Square.

For Hire—4 and 7 passenger touring cars; very reasonable. Phone Prospect 9178.

For Rent—High-class automobiles. Schmaltz, 382 East 67th. Telephone Plaza 3217.

Automobiles Wanted

Wanted to buy 1914 or 1915 model limousine automobile; must be in good condition; answer, giving full description and price. Address P. O. Box 1,085, Columbus, Ohio.

Highest prices paid, all kinds used automobiles. Used Automobile Co., 1,666 Broadway.

Automobile Repairing.

ATTENTION!—Automobile parts for all makes; gears, bearings, motors, transmission, differentials; bargains. Barney, 212 West 50th St. Circle 1589.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and he convinced. 226 W. 37th St. Ladies' classes.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Well-furnished apartments wanted, east, west sides. Let me increase your opportunities of advantageous rental without cost unless price and tenant satisfy you. Communicate at once. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Broker, 289 West 73d. Columbus 5974.

Young couple desire small furnished apartment Nov. 1 to May 1 or longer; prefer Washington Heights section; rent must be reasonable; absolutely responsible; best care of furniture. L 809 Times Downtown.

Four or five rooms, or three rooms and kitchenette, between 72d and 105th, west of Broadway; not over $75. D 236 Times Downtown.

Want immediately, apartment of 9 rooms, 3 baths, on Central Park West, Madison, or Park Ave. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 5726.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in new buildings, 3 to 12 rooms; select localities. Call, R. de Florez, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 4560.

High-class furnished apartments from private families only, 2 to 12 rooms, wanted for waiting clients. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments wanted, furnished; have exceptional clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Three or four rooms and bath apartment; teaching privilege; between Forties and Eighties. Address Bibb, Hague, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

8TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

8TH, 12 EAST, near 5th Av.—Exceptionally nice, attractive large room, private bath; steam heat.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms, excellent table, home cooking; table guests.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

62D, 16, 33 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; other rooms; excellent board.

65TH, 32 EAST.—Floor, three rooms, bath; exclusive private house; parquet floor; electricity; large closets; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

85TH St., 116 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large sunny room; excellent table; quiet neighborhood.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 26th.)—Large rooms, all conveniences, newly furnished, excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (128d.)—Unusual opportunity secure attractive rooms; steam; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST. — Attractive suite, facing south; entirely 3; excellent cuisine, service; genteel Christian home; rates for permanency; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small room, with board; suite; private bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST, (just opened.)—New, handsomely furnished large room, with bath; also small; doctor's office; table board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; table and service unexcelled.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Comfortable room; single, double; conveniences; moderate; table guests; references.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive front and back rooms, with board; references; table guests.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, bath; southern exposure; well-appointed house.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms, with bath; conveniences; table guests.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; near subway; phone.

74TH, 131 WEST. — Established 21 years; large room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths and electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

75TH, 20 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; pleasant location; excellent table; parlor dining room.

75TH, 153 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected and adjoining bath; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Desirable rooms; single, en suite; refined surroundings; central location; conveniences.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; back room; excellent table.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large room; bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Select pension; few more exquisite large rooms, private baths; suite, single room; electricity; parlors; best home table.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; table guests; subway, "L"; reference.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; conveniences; references exchanged. Phone Schuyler 4562.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large, single rooms; excellent board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished; electric lights; open Oct. 1; meals optional; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; excluesive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 318 WEST. — Very attractive large, small rooms; every convenience; exclusive house; excellent home cooking; reference; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms, bath; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor front; private bath; smaller rooms; moderate.

82D, 174 WEST.—The little house; single room; homely atmosphere; table guests.

83D ST., 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive, modern improvement suite, singly; reservations coming season.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; small rooms; running water, electricity.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private bath; Jewish; table guests accommodated; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional second floor; continuous hot water; private baths; other rooms.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, accommodate few people; private baths; excellent table.

91ST, 56 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; en suite or singly; private bath; select neighborhood; near Park; house just opened; newly decorated; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Large, sunny room, second floor, front; other rooms; telephone; references.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private bath; board.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Large, front room; suitable 2 gentlemen, couple; excellent home cooking.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Comfortable accommodations; superior board; bachelors, couple; homelike; private dwelling.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Handsome room, bathe; excellent board; reasonable. Phone 7512 Riverside.

102D, 253 WEST.—Salon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; one room for couple or gentlemen; Jewish family; table guests.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; small room, suitee.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Single rooms; table guests accommodated; private boarding house; home cooking.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

115TH ST., corner Manbattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort $8 up; single $10 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent German table; large rooms; comfortable for two; small rooms; bath, running water, electricity; dining room ground floor.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Handsome large room; southern exposure; excellent board; American family.

A HOME AWAY FROM HOME

in private houses; desirable rooms; running water; en suite or singly; excellent table; every convenience; parlor, dining room. 544 WEST 113TH ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Will rent bandsomely furnished studio, 30 feet long, open fireplace, six windows, facing Hudson, and large bedroom facing Riverside, with private bath and exceptional cuisine to gentleman or gentlemen looking for exclusive accommodations. Telephone 5928 Audubon.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 450.—Homelike rooms; exceptional board; $9; elevator apartment D 1.

WEST END AV., 824.—Parlor floor; two large rooms bath; handsome furnishings; electricity; other rooms; exceptionally good table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. Phone 1159W.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.) Pleasant large rooms; breakfast optional.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 113 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Rooms, also suites, with bathe; elevator; fine boma.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH.

68TH, 250 EAST.—Attractive, medium-sized room; private residence; references. Plaza 1330.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, furnished rooms; ideal location; every convenience; telephone.

82D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, steam-heated front room, suitable two; permanent; Ackerman.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios sobrented by day, month.

MADISON AV., 1,227, (88th St.)—Nicely furnished room; apartment; Christian family; phone. Arnold.

PARK AV.—Attractive room in a private apartment on Park Av.; home privileges; $9. C 246 Times Downtown.

West Side

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; also single rooms.

12TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; telephone; reference.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Single room, $2.50; well-heated, exclusive house; desirable; phone.

23D, 260 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, running water, $3.50; gentleman.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Room with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; room with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madleon Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable small, large rooms; running water; bath; $4.50, $7.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large small; private baths; electricity; elevator.

49TH ST., 59 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable room in private house.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Homelika, medium, and hall rooms; convenient care; private house.

56TH, 49 WEST.—Two large, comfortably furnished rooms; gentlemen; hallroom; reference.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; electricity; $7, $10, $12; telephone; reference.

58TH ST., 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; light cooking; excellent location; $10, $11, $12.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome studio suite; grand piano; also small room for gentleman.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly kept house, rooms, $10, $11.

58TH, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also back parlor; private bath; kitchenette.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Private house; well-kept rooms; $7, $8, $10; references.

118 WEST 69TH ST. WEST HALL.

Medium size room, with private bath; southern exposure; also large room, suitable for two; men only.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Attractive, large sunny room; bath; steam; also smaller rooms.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite with private bath or single; must be seen to appreciate; references.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; private residence; all conveniences; suitable for three gentlemen. Columbus 2037.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; finest locality; subway; elevated; gentlemen.

70TH, 209 WEST.—Unusually attractive corner rooms; overlooking Broadway; newly furnished. Hubbell.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Furnished, pleasant rooms, large and small; every convenience.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.—Private family offers comfortably furnished rooms, bath; breakfast; near elevated and subway.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms, board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; subway, "L"; all conveniences.

72D, 121 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front rooms, with dressing rooms; Southern exposure.

73D, (between Broadway-West End Av.)—Two attractive rooms and bath on one floor; private house; gentlemen. X 244 Times Annex.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large room; also single; west of Broadway; electricity; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large and small room; gentleman; high-class; references. Owner.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, large, small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms for rent; all conveniences. Phone Schuyler 9290.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms en suite, with bathe, electricity; or single; $3-$8-$14.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium rooms, adjoining bath; small room, $2.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.

Very attractive, pleasant rooms; boma comforts.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Delightful large and small rooms; newly furnished; Breakfast; Reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms; comfortable, homelike, with private family; telephone; reference.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large floor with, without bath; electricity; subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths; phone; select.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentleman bright, sunny single room, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; every convenience; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; hotel conveniences; reference.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity; near subway, elevated; gentlemen. Barney.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large, sunny room, private bath, lavatory; kitchenette; reasonable.

82D, 80 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single; $3.50; electricity; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished large room; all conveniences; "EL," subway.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome large room, 24 floor; single room; reasonable rates.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; references.

83D, 22 WEST.—Large and small rooms; homelike and quiet; gentlemen.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, finely furnished front parlor, also rear parlor, with running water; single or en suite; business people. Phone Wallace.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second-story front room; conveniences; reference.

85TH, 134 WEST. — Parlor floor, baths; second floor, baths; hot water. 6721 Schuyler.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private bath; electric light. Phone 8725 Schuyler.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Large room, with bath; home surroundings; exclusive.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; breakfast.

88TH, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room; private bath; private family; all conveniences. Riverside 8064.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Exceptional, desirable room, private bath; single or en suite; reference.

91ST, 64 WEST. — Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Suite, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service; other rooms.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, well-kept room, private bath; private house; references.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

94TH, 108 WEST.—Back parlor, with kitchenette; also small, sunny room; reasonable.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

96TH, 83 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; reasonable; board optional.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, wall-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

97TH ST., 316 WEST, (door from Riverside Driva)—En suite or single; gentleman; references.

99TH, 244 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Front room; running water; telephone; gentleman. Butters.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Desirable double rooms; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $4-$4.50. McNamara.

102D, 302 West.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; phone.

102D, 311 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; subway convenient.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; gentlemen; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room, adjoining shower bath; private family; elevator. Phillips.

111TH ST., 515 WEST.—Large, light, outside room; convenient to all cars. Apt. 3.

112TH, 606 WEST. Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two attractive rooms, suitable two gentlemen; private. Apt. 3.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Attractive outside, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; private family. Apartment 82.

114TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; near Columbia. Apartment E1.

115TH, 401 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite of two rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; high-class apartment building; refined surroundings; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Lawrence, Apt. 44.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Pleasant corner room; southern exposure; overlooking Columbia campus; gentlemen only; concession if permanent. Apt. 61. Lawrence.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Home for one or two; opposite Columbia subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishing and care. Emmett.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

115TH, 401 WEST.—Two large southeast corner rooms overlooking Drive $6-$7.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

119TH ST., 430 WEST.—Sunny room, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Apt. 21.

121ST, 500 WEST.—Sunny room; high-class apartment; board optional. Apt. 810.

122D, 530 WEST.—Well furnished room; business woman or student; young ladies' apartment. Phone 6840 Morningside. Apt. 2D.

122D, 614 WEST.—Exceptional room; two windows; every convenience; private family. Ogden.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; electricity, telephone, hot water, enhway, elevated.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Large, light room; all improvements; elevator; $4. Apt. 42.

138TH, 604 WEST.—Private family have comfortable room, also back parlor room; telephone.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Attractive outside room; lavatory, shower, elevator; moderate.

144TH, 518 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove; running water; bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Private house, newly furnished large, small rooms; board optional.

161ST, 581 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two scrupulously clean rooms; elevator; electricity. Apt. 65.

Bachelor will rent large, well-furnished room; improvements. Mayer, 3,604 Broadway, (148th.)

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 5,903 Morningside, Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 3,120.—High-class elevator house; home comforts; seen evenings. Apartment 64.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Desirable front parlor; bedroom adjoining; private elevator. Apt. 26.

EXCEPTIONAL, high-class rooms; private baths; owners' home; board optional. 261 West 72d St.

GENTLEMAN desiring superior accommodations, highly artistic bachelor quarters, find same; moderate rates, 248, 105th, corner Broadway; references. Dalee.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Pleasant room, bath adjoining; kitchen privileges; women or married couple. Telephone Audubon 4570, Apt. 6-D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th Subway.)—Rooms with board; exclusive apartment; $10 upward. 4 D.

RIVERSIDE 668, (144th.)—Single, well-furnished room, in private family. Apartment 85.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 8A.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handeomely furnished room, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent front room, dressing room attached; references; 96th subway.

WEST END AV., 569, (86th Subway.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

Brooklyn.

ST. PAUL'S PLACE, 41.—High-class room; every modern improvement; one block from Prospect Park; gentlemen; new house; private American family; 20 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge. Phone 8429 Flatbush.

ST. MARKS AV., 101.—Beautiful parlor; also alcove room; handsomely furnished; exclusive locality; near subway; cheaper than New York.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

68TH St., 250 East.—Large, unfurnished room, second floor, front; also kitchenette; $30; gas, hot and cold running water; private residence; references required. Plaza 1330.

40th, 66 West.—Large room; private bath; electricity; high-class house; references; bachelors.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45; hall room, $15 monthly. 40 West 36th St.

82d, 105 West.—One room, bath; maid service; telephone; bachelor apartment.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

SPANISH GENTLEMAN requires room in French, Italian, or Spanish family, from 160th St. northward. Apply Fontanelo, C 809 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires room, private family; $2.50, $3; can give references. T 78 Times.

Unfurnished.

Young gentleman wants unfurnished room and bath; west side. T 79 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BILLER and TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced, rapid and accurate at figures. C 310 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; prompt with trial balances; statements; prefer responsible position; American; refined; no agency; $16. C 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; Christian; 25; good confidential assistant; experienced corporation controlling accounts; capable managing office; well versed all detail work; $15. B 376 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, typist, correspondent; three years' experience; $10. Tockerman, 164 East 110th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Typist; knowledge stenography; Christian; 7 years' experience; $15. B 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER TYPIST; six years' experience; best reference. Abramowitz, 84 Clinton St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced auditing; three years' reference; $9. Box 61, 352 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, well recommended, wishes position, first-class hotel. E. W., 245 East 48th St.

COMPANION.—Refined, competent middle-aged lady desires a position as companion to elderly or couple; best references. C 322 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic dressmaker, by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 5744. Anderson, 1,349 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; out; day; fit guaranteed; reasonable. O'BRIEN, 62 East 129th.

DRESSMAKER by day, $2.50; work done home. Miss Cleary, 863 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER wishes customers home, out; good fitter, remodeling. Ward, 55 West 66th.

GOVERNESS. — French governess-tutor for city or country; English, college work, piano, singing, needlework; city reference. 267 West 127th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—French woman, with girl, 9 years old, wants situation with alderly couple or one or two bachelors; highest reference given. Answer by mail only, Mrs. Reinfried, 234 West 35th.

HOUSEKEEPER. — AN EXCEPTIONALLY CAPABLE AND REFINED YOUNG WOMAN WISHES POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER; DISENGAGED OCT. 1. ADDRESS W., 340 WEST 86TH ST.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Neat colored girl; good cook. Graham; care of Blackman, 18 West 135th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Takes fine wash home; family hamper preferred; Al reference. Weller, 311 West 127th St.

MANAGER tea room or lunch club; experienced person desires position. X 276 Times Annex.

NURSE.—A Competent, refined, middle-aged German woman desires position as nurse; lady or elderly lady; excellent reference. Phone 7758 Lenox.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, experienced, children over 3; moderate terms; willing. Competent, K 224 Times Downtown.

OFFICE POSITION wanted; capable, reliable, sensible young woman; experienced; salary, $12. T 77 Times.

OPERATOR.—Switchboard operator; refined; busy board; six years' experience; salary $10. C 296 Time Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position in downtown office; Christian; 19 years old; 3 years' experience; good speller, grammarian; exceptionally neat; $10; references. C 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; neat, bright girl; beginner; American; plain penman; graduate of full course; no agency; $7. C 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, refined, accurate, and reliable, seven years' experience, desires position. Miss Oliver, 123 Tuers Av., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can take rapid dictation and transcribe neatly and accurately; willing worker; Christian; $8. Lillian Bechtold, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant, 3 years' experience; $10. Box 2, 1,415 5th Av.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, American, good English scholar; alert; banking machinery experience; knowledge bookkeeping, invoicing, filing; high school graduate; have grit, ambition; use good judgment; no agency; $16; references. C 343 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (23,) CHRISTIAN; 9 years' hardware, lumber advertising experience; HANDLE DIFFICULT DICTATION GRAMMATICALLY; rapid; assume responsibility; no clock watcher; good personality; $15. C 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; touch typist; 6 years' experience; capable handling technical dictation; exceptionally wide awake; not afraid of work; $12; Christian; good references. B 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, capable girl, with brains, ability; one who uses common sense; can operate all machines; neatly dressed; broad, practical experience; $15. C 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (25.)—Possesses executive ability; 5 years advertising, real estate, commercial experience; accurate, rapid; high school education; good speller, mathematician; $12. C 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American girl; reliable; 2 years' experience; accurate; good speller; no clock watcher; age 20; $8. L 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious high school graduate; two months' experience; $7. Lillian Greenfield, 625 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, three years' experience as public stenographer; capable, energetic; $12; Christian. Miss Stein, 116 West 103d St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Assistant bookkeeper; Christian; four years' experience; desires permanent position; familiar with all office details. T 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; competent take entire charge; reference; $10. C 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; neat appearance; knowledge of bookkeeping; $7. C 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper, 4 years' experience, references, $14. Cullivan, 160 West 106th.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; rapid, neat; good references; $8. C 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator, high school education; experienced, neat, accurate; $10. C 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable; $10. C 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; 8 years' experience; moderate salary. C 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; educated, refined American; spells, punctuates correctly; $9. O 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; knowledge bookkeeping; operate switchboard; $6. M 330 West 141st.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, over seven years' experience, desires responsible position. T 80 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical business experience; Al references; $12. C 295 Times Downtown.

STENO.—3 years' experience; competent, neat, accurate; salary $10. C 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Switchboard operator, 3 yrs. experience; interview solicited; $10-$12. C 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—6 yrs. experience; thoroughly competent, neat, rapid; salary $15. C 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' experience, 3 legal, 2 commercial, desiree connection. C 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated; six years' experience. Commoee, 117 Wadsworth Av. Telephone Audubon 644.

TEACHER.—College graduate and licensed high school teacher desires to tutor elementary and high school subjects. T 73 Times.

TYPIST.—2 years' experience; rapid and conscientious; best references. C 306 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS.—First-class, best of reference, wishes steady position; long experience; wages $30; honest, obliging. Ring Cribiln's bell, 505 West 135th St. Telephone Morningside 5331.

WHITE, Southern, Colored; male, female. Noel Agency, 77 West 11th St. 7656 Chelsea.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references; thoroughly investigated, want places; (bounty;) other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,307 7th Av. 9022 Morningside.

COOKS, $30; waitresses, chambermaids, housework, $25; nurses, seamstresses, $20-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9188.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl, excellent plain cook; best references. Telephone Col. 5165. Domestic Service Agcy., 320 W. 59th.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5907.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 125d. 6916 Morningside.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, switchboard operators furnished free. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. 5051 Cortlandt.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACTIVE, well-educated, well-informed woman, over 25, in subscription department; experience not essential; moderate salary to start; rapid increase if suitable. Call, 9 to 12,

MAY LOSE THE AID OF DE HIRSCH FUND

Factions of Jewish Women Told They Must Work Together in Care of Immigrants.

SEEK TO ALLAY FRICTION

New York Section of National Council to Reconsider Miss Sadie American's Secession.

Whether the New York Section of the National Council of Jewish Women will secede from the national body will be determined at a meeting of the section to be held some time next week, according to a decision reached yesterday afternoon at a meeting of members of the section in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The question was made an immediate issue by the action of other members who met on last Wednesday at the call of the President of the section, Miss Sadie American, and voted to secede.

This vote was disputed as not being representative of the sentiment of the New York Section, because the meeting at which it was taken was poorly attended, and ten members of the section opposed to secession called yesterday's meeting for the purpose of registering their opposition to the vote. A communication was received from Miss American in which she said she was willing to have the vote of secession reconsidered at a full meeting of the members of the section. Action was therefore deferred until next week.

A paper issued by the Department of Immigrant Aid, a national board, summarizes the complaints of Miss American's faction as follows:

"That the Department of Immigrant Aid refused to co-operate with the New York Section in immigration work; that the department interfered unduly with and usurped the New York Section's legitimate activities, and that the department by underhand means and the agency of outside parties attempted to bring pressure to bear upon the New York Section and deprived it of much needed income which the New York Section was receiving from outside sources."

The paper in reply to the first two complaints asserts that the charges grew out of the National Board's attempt to introduce a plan for "the proper conduct" of immigration work to supersede the plan of the New York Section, which it characterizes as "insufficient and fragmentary." The "new plan" of the National Board is alleged to be based on co-operation between national and local bodies.

Replying to the third charge that the national body has deprived the New York Section of its income from outside sources, the paper says that when the work of caring for immigrant girls passing through New York was seriously impaired by the refusal of the New York Section to co-operate, the national body appealed to the Immigration Committee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, which had for years been giving a subsidy intended to pay the salaries of agents who covered the national no less than the local work at Ellis Island." This subsidy, it is alleged, has been used recently for the salaries of the agents of the New York Section, who, under present conditions, do not co-operate in the national plan.

The Immigration Committee of the fund replied to the National Council's appeal by saying that the Ellis Island agents were supposed to do national as well as local work, and by warning both the national and local bodies that unless the agents did such dual work the subsidy would be withheld after this year.

PUT OVER KINKEAD CASES.

Hearing Adjourned on Charges Against Hoboken Saloon Men.

There was standing room only left in Recorder Carsten's court in Hoboken yesterday morning when the time arrived for Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead to press charges against the eight saloonkeepers whom he arrested on Sunday on charges of violating the excise law. The Sheriff did not put in an appearance, however, but instead telephoned to Recorder Carsten asking that the cases be put over until Friday morning and the persons arrested be paroled meantime.

As a result of the rigid enforcement of the Sunday closing laws by the Sheriff, Hoboken is nervously awaiting his action today, for the law calls for the closing of saloons on primary day as well as on Sunday.

Sheriff Kinkead in his raid in Bayonne on Sunday arrested the bartender, John Burns, in the saloon owned by Dennis O'Connor, whom the Sheriff attacked in a political speech recently. O'Connor yesterday announced that he intended to sue the Sheriff for $50,000 for defamation of character.

TWO FIREMEN CONVICTED.

Found Guilty of Burglary In a Mercer Street Loft Building.

William Maloney and John S. Ferrick, firemen attached to Hook and Ladder 20, at 155 Mercer Street, were convicted of burglary in the third degree and grand larceny in the second degree before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday. They stole $400 worth of shirtwaist material from a loft at 149 Mercer Street on June 25.

The loft is directly across the street from the firehouse. On the night of the theft there was a fire in the loft, which Maloney and Ferrick are supposed to have started to cover up the larceny. The disappearance of a cutting machine which could not have burned pointed to a burglary. Detectives found the stolen property had been bought by Jacob Mirowitz of 91 Allan Street, who gave them the clue which led to the arrest of the firemen.

Paterson Newspapers Merge.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Paterson Press, Republican, and The Guardian, Democratic, both evening dailies, have been consolidated and appeared today with a twenty-four-page issue as The Paterson Press-Guardian. The newspaper will be independent and will continue as an evening publication. John L. Matthews, formerly editor of The Press, is the editor. The Guardian was established in 1836 by Andrew Mead. The Press was established in 1863, and was edited during the civil war by William Wright.

Row Closes Paterson Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 27.—There was a row in the Empire Theatre on Ellison Street here tonight when Manager Jay Packard of the stock company then playing "Help Wanted" came forward in the middle of the third act and announced that the show could not proceed because Sire Brothers, the proprietors of the theatre, had refused to sign a contract with him as they had promised. Packard asserts that Sire Brothers had agreed if he stayed there to sign an agreement for one year.

MOHAWK
MADE WITH SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

WANTS FORD TO CO-OPERATE

Parker Would Develop Submarinette—Has a Man to Build Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 27.—A letter to Henry Ford from Professor Herschel C. Parker of New York, proposing co-operation to develop the idea of the submarinette, was given out for publication today without comment by Mr. Ford's secretaries. The letter, mailed in New York Friday, reads:

"Dear Sir: I have noted your recent indorsement and advocacy of my idea of the 'tiny' submarine, about which I wrote you several months back. I did not quite understand how you could speak of this as your own idea, but note in this morning's paper that your secretary has admitted that the idea originated with me. This being the case, I hope that we may work together, as I feel certain that a boat of the type described is the very kind of defense for the country, and so much better than large battleships, which can be so quickly disposed of through the means of these submarines.

"The plans which were sent to you originally are not supposed to be final, or, indeed, practical plans. I have some valuable ideas to be incorporated in a boat of this kind which I have not thought it well to divulge, believing it rather better to hold these for the Government. I am prepared to submit working plans, and have a boat builder with a convenient plant who would be very glad to furnish the first boat, the motor and other equipment being supplied. These trial boats might be readily tried out on Long Island Sound.

"I applied for a patent some time back, as you know. Will you not let me hear from you, as it is my desire to co-operate in every way toward the efficient defense of our country?"

POLICEMAN GETS HEARING.

Lieut. O'Sullivan Charged with Assault in Gambling Raid.

The hearing of the summons involving an inquiry into charges that Lieutenant Eugene O'Sullivan of the Fifth Inspection District committed an assault when making a raid in Sixth Avenue on the night of July 21 was continued in the Men's Night Court last night before Magistrate Levy.

Timothy Quinn, an electrician, of 188 Hudson Street, testified he was in the place when the raid was made. He said all men were questioned one at a time by O'Sullivan, and that he heard screams coming from a room in which O'Sullivan was interrogating George Nicholson of 145 West Nineteenth Street, who charged O'Sullivan with assaulting him.

All the witnesses admitted they had gone to the place for the purpose of placing bets upon horse races. At the conclusion of the testimony of Nicholson's witnesses the hearing was adjourned to Oct. 13 in the Westchester Court.

YOUTH OF 90 OUSTS ONE 91.

Justice Criticised for Juvenile Zeal Will Be Supplanted.

Special to The New York Times.

LINDEN, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Justice of the Peace of this town, Henry Lunty, who is 91 years old, has been criticised lately on account of the "youthful zeal" with which he imposes fines, and so the announcement was made here today that the Democrats and Republicans had combined to get new blood in the office.

The parties' candidate is Milton C. Louden. He is 90, and was the Recorder here for nearly twenty years. Louden attributes his vigorous old age to the constant use of tobacco since he was in his teens. It has kept away contagious diseases, he says, and he never has had a day of illness.

A Young Man with Twenty-five Dollars

is the combination we're looking for. We can make his capital loom bigger by increasing its purchasing power, and make him look better for the purchase, by selling him

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

They possess in full measure the cardinal virtues of style, fit and value, and are designed particularly for young men and men who appreciate the advantage of appearing young.

The Varsity Fifty Five is the most popular young men's style in America: various models based on one general idea.

Suits $18 to $50;
Overcoats $15 to $60.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

$15 SUIT OR TOP COAT $15

SMART CUT CLOTHES
For Men and Young Men
At $15
Are the Best Value in New York

Our latest models are reproductions of the finest tailors and clothiers in Manhattan.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES
SPLENDID TAILORING
FAULTLESS FIT
RELIABLE FABRICS

No Charge for Alterations
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

JAMES GORDON HENRY, INC.
HERALD SQUARE at 36th St.
OUR ONLY STORE 1358 Broadway, N.Y.
Up One Flight Saves $5 to $10

PLEAS FOR NEW HAVEN MEN.

Six Directors Ask Court for Separate Trial—Case Opens Oct. 13.

Pleading for a separate trial for Lewis Cass Ledyard and Charles M. Pratt on the Sherman law indictment charging them as Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company with having been parties to a combination and conspiracy to restrain interstate trade, De Lancey Nicoll, addressing Judge William H. Hunt in the Federal Court Annex in the Woolworth Building yesterday, insisted that his clients were not conspirators but simply vendors in good faith of the stock of the Boston & Maine Railroad, the purchase of which gave the New Haven control of a competing system.

The argument was also on the motions for a separate trial for Charles F. Brooker, Henry K. McHarg, Frederick F. Brewster, and Alexander Cochrane.

Judge Hunt announced he would give a decision within forty-eight hours and set the New Haven trial peremptorily for Oct. 13.

CONCEALED THEFT FOR YEAR

Friend Betrayed Clerk Who Admits He Stole $1,369 Payroll.

Regarded for five years as one of the most trusted employes in the big silk house of Peirel Buhler & Co. of 260 Fourth Avenue, Henry Schnelder, 21 years old, of 454 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, yesterday confessed that he had robbed his employers on Oct. 16, 1914, of $1,369.60. He had since spent all the money on girls and frivolities. A fellow-employe told of the thefts.

After his confession Schnelder was taken before Judge Malone, in General Sessions, and held in $3,000 bail. Schnelder also confessed that he had stolen two gold watches from a Mr. Wuest, a member of the silk firm, two years ago.

STARWOOD



RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w. & Sat. at 2:15. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 2 WEEKS

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:15. In the Double Comedy Bill MARIE TEMPEST || J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D Street. Tel. 3098 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY in MOLOCH "IT IS BETTER THAN THE BEST WAR PLAY EVER WRITTEN."—Dr. Sun. After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. "THE MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."

NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC MIDNIGHT Atop This Theatre.

YOUNG AMERICA "Wholesome, tender and immensely appealing."—Times. Gaiety B'way, 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees Tom'w. & Sat. at 2:20.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. Without nails or mortar —but with— thrills, comedy, romance. UNDER FIRE With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w. and Sat., 2.15. Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evgs., 8:25. Mats. Th'rs. (Pop.) & Sat., 2.25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—American.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'y & 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. & Sat., 2.20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "CYRUS BUBIN LUCY." LAST 8 TIMES. TUESDAY, OCT. 5TH. Seats Thursday. ELSIE JANIS in a New Play. "MISS INFORMATION"

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE SPECIAL $200,000 WORTH OF GOWNS
The greatest collection ever seen in this country
$100,000 worth of specially designed JEWELS
MRS. WHITNEY'S FASHION SHOW TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. ALSO THURSDAY & FRIDAY at 3 P. M.
First Complete and Authentic Style Show in America. The Supreme Achievement of the Style Creators of Paris and New York Exhibited on STUNNING LIVING MODELS.
PLENTY OF 8000 SEATS AT $1.00.

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. ..... 25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

PARK Thea., 59th & Col. Circle. Evs., 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday, 2:30. MAY IRWIN "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE." Suffrage Benefit This Week. Matinee Tomorrow Best Seats $1.00.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Tomor'w. & Sat., 2:15. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT "The House of Glass" "LOOSENS A FLOOD OF HUMAN EMOTIONS THAT EBB AND FLOW WITH DYNAMIC FORCE." ORCHESTRA SEATS, $2.00, $1.50. FIRST BALCONY, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. To'w. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. "BOOMS LAUGHTER MARKET."—Eve. Mail. THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Matinees Tom'w. & Sat. at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

The Only Continental Music Hall in America. CENTURY CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D TO 63D STREET
Evs., 8:15. Matinees at 2:15. Phone 3800 Col. "Biggest Success Within the Memory of Man."—Everybody.
NED WAYBURN'S "TOWN-TOPICS"
TODAY First Matinee Seats 25c to $1. No Higher. Baccalaureate Sermon Complete Performance as at Night.
PRICES Evs. 25c to $2; Sat. Mat. & Sun. Thurs. Mats. 25c to $1. No higher. Thurs. Mat. 25c to $1. No higher. Seats on Sale Eight Weeks in Advance.

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way, 6597 Greeley. MAT. DAILY, 15-50. Evs. 15-75. NEW YORK'S CLASSIEST BURLESQUE "THE TEMPTERS" NEXT WEEK "U. S. BEAUTIES."

ASTOR CUP AUTO RACE. Choice Seats and Parking Spaces JACOBS' THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 89th St. Phone 4189 Greeley.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

HIPPODROME
MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
EVERY EVG. 8:15. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:15.
First Night Thursday
NOTE. The Curtain will rise for this performance AT 8:10 SHARP.
SEATS NOW ON SALE
EVERYTHING NEW BUT THE NAME.
THE BIGGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD
AT THE
LOWEST PRICE
NIGHTS BEST SEATS $1.50 | MATINEES BEST SEATS $1.00
"Hip-Hip-Hooray" Sousa's Band
TEN MUSICAL COMEDIES IN ONE
CONDUCTED BY THE MARCH KING HIMSELF
—AND—
A HUNDRED NOVELTIES
STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE
—AND THE—
BALLET SENSATION OF THE CENTURY
FLIRTING AT ST. MORITZ
—NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT—
FIRST HIPPODROME CONCERT—SOUSA'S BAND AND SOLOISTS.
BEST SEATS $1.

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20, $1.50 to 50c.
3RD BIG MONTH
ALL NEW YORK IS HUMMING "TEACH ME TO SMILE," THE "TEMPTATION WALTZ," AND "THE STORY OF THE SPARROW," FROM
The Record-Breaking Musical Comedy Hit
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
By the authors of "Adele," "Alma," "The Midnight Girl." With NATALIE ALT, GEO. BALDWIN, WM. DANFORTH, GRACE LEIGH, FRED WALTON, MARIE FANCHONETTI AND AN OPERA SINGING CHORUS

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Tel. Bryant 287. Ev. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat., 2:20. COHAN'S AMERICAN FARCE. "HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY" "Overwhelming success of year."—Globe. with FRED NIBLO as BILLY HOLLIDAY. —SEATS AVAILABLE 10 WEEKS AHEAD.—

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Tom'w. & Sat., 2:15. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT "The House of Glass" "A Gripping Romance of American Life." ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50. FIRST BALC. $1.50, $1.00, 75, 50c

TRIANGLE PLAYS
Produced under the supervision of Griffith-Ince-Sennett
This Week:
Dustin Farnum in "The Iron Strain." "The Lamb," featuring Douglas Fairbanks. Raymond Hitchcock in "My Valet." Other matinees 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.
KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Evs. & Sat. Mats. 50c, 75c, $1 and $2.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. | FRITZI SCHEFF Ralph Herz, Fargary, Muriel Worth & Law Brice, Fred V. Bowers | ALEXANDER CARR. Frank Fogarty, Muriel Worth & Law Brice, Fred V. Bowers
COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. | MR. WILTON LACKAYE, Farber Girls, Ryan & Tierney, others

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. | Oswald Brian, "The Voice in the Fog." Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, Pauline Frederick in "ZAZA."

CORT West 48 St. TO-MORROW at 8:15. John Cort Presents the Henry Blossom-Victor Herbert Comic Opera, THE PRINCESS PAT with ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee TODAY, 25c & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents "The Song of Songs" With Irene Fenwick, Thos. A. Wise & Star Cast.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee TODAY, 25 & 50c. Arthur Hammerstein Offers "HIGH JINKS"

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY, 25 & 50c. Messrs. Shubert Present LOUIS MANN in "THE BUBBLE"

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Eves. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00. Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN. School Children's Mat. Sat. morning at 11. Special children's prices, 25c and 50c.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE. 25c, 35c, 50c.

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Av. Burlesque Mat. Today 15c to 50c. "HELLO PARIS!" Smoking Permitted

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. THE ROSELAND GIRLS

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Evenings 25c to $1. Sat. Mat. Wed. Mats. 25 and 50 cts. A FULL HOUSE The Funniest Farce in 20 Years. Next Week—LOUIS MANN in "THE BUBBLE."

HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and Forty-third Street.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the Leading Theatres Within a Short Walking Distance.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.

SEASON OPENING Next Saturday Evening OCTOBER 2D
DALY'S GRILL AND RESTAURANT
20 East 42d Street
Half-block w. of Grand Central

The Cafe Moderne is the last word in smart dancing places. See the reproductions in colors of "Vogue" covers. Talented artists appear every evening.
HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St.
Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

OPEN AIR DINING
CARLTON TERRACE
100TH ST. & BROADWAY JOSEPH F. PIKE, SOLE OWNER.
Breakfast 35c-50c
Luncheon 60c
Tea with Waffles 30c
Club Dinner ..... 75c & $1
Open Sundays & Holidays.
The Fernery Miss Tucker, 22 East 33d Street.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

Beginning Oct. 1st
DINE AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE
Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
(J. Charlton Rivers, Prop.)
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
UNEXCELLED SERVICE

SHANLEY'S
IN YONKERS
On B'way—15 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park.
The Suburban Restaurant Beautiful
Food unexcelled. Service perfect. Appointments Elegant. Dancing Entertainment. Parking Space for Autos.

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In Current History Magazine, every month, leading authors and statesmen describe the aspirations of the nations to which they belong and how the war affects them. 25 cents a copy—$3 a year. Bound volume, six numbers, 1,238 pages, beautifully illustrated, $2. (plus postage.) Current History Magazine, The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
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No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

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HOTEL BOSSERT
A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights; overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., B'klyn.

RECTOR'S
AUTUMN SEASON OPENING NOW IN FULL SWING AT RECTOR'S
Rector's famous table d'hote served in the beautiful ballroom from 6 to 9—$1.50 a cover. Every dish cooked to order. A la carte service in main restaurant; high-class entertainment; excellent music.
Two Dancing Floors Two Orchestras
Rector's The Dansant, under the supervision of Mademoiselle Fleury, from 3 in afternoon to closing, in the grand ballroom. Dancing in the main restaurant from 10 P. M.
LUBOVSKA, Russia's Greatest Impressionistic Danseuse, and Ernest Evans and His Company in his new military number.
Every Evening in the main restaurant and after the theatre, in the grand ballroom.
Telephone your reservations—Bryant 3200.
BROADWAY, 48TH ST. and 7TH AVE.



HOTEL NETHERLAND
Fifth Ave. and 59th St.
Finest and Best Located Hotel in New York, Overlooking Central Park.
REDUCED RATES
Most Desirable Suites in This City at Very Low Rentals.
Largest Rooms in New York
Our Moderate Restaurant Prices are an Innovation.
Cuisine Unequalled
NO CHARGE FOR VALET SERVICE.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
RATES
Room with use of Bath..... $1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 2.50

REISENWEBER'S 58th Street and Columbus Circle Phone 9640 Columbus
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.00
(Served Daily from 6 to 10 P. M., and Sunday Noon to 10 P. M.)
DANCE DURING COURSES —:— AMPLE A LA CARTE PORTIONS

Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherrystone or Little Neck Clams, Canapé Smoked Salmon, Canapé Anchories, Russian Sardines, Spiced Anchovies, Deep Sea Caviar.
Soups (Choice) Lamb Broth, Cream of Celery, Consomme Princesse.
Fish or Entrees (Choice) Boiled Halibut, Broiled Blue-fish, Salmon Salad, Beef Roulede, Boiled Smoked Ham, Broiled Lamb Chops, Salmi of Squab, Sirloin of Beef.
Roasts to Order (Choice) Roast Leg of Mutton, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Half Fried Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Hamburger Steak, Wiener Schnitzel, Entree of Turkey.
Cold Half Chicken, Roast Beef, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Chicken, Sliced Star Ham, Sliced Virginia Ham, Smoked Beef Tongue, Salami, Combination Cold Cuts, Meat Salad, Mexicaine; Smoked Salmon, Sardines de Riga, Bismarck Herring or Marinated Herring, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice) Green Salads, Tomato, Green-pepper, Combination.
Dessert or Cheese (Choice) Farina Pudding, Plum Tortelette, Cafee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Lemon Water Ice, Raisin Cake, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Coffee Cake, American Cream, Swiss, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

Genuine Old-Fashioned Beefsteak Dinner (Served in Grill Every Eve., 6-9.) $1.25

OWING TO ILLNESS THE PRESENTATION OF
MONS. ANDRE'S COLOSSAL CABARET
HAS BEEN POSTPONED TO SATY. OCT. 2—ON THIS DATE AND THEREAFTER TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12:00.
Dancing on 5 Floors—Contests on Friday.
Private Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Catering. Estimates submitted.
MONSTER CABARET NIGHTLY from 7 to CLOSING

HOTEL THERESA
7th Ave., 124th to 125th St. Block Front.
The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars to all points at door. Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central R. R. Station.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
Single rooms with running water and shower ..... $1.50 per day
Single rooms with bath ..... $2.00 per day up
Double rooms with bath ..... $2.50 per day up
All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00.
R. P. LEUBE, Manager, Formerly with Hotel Savoy, New York.
'Phone 8270 Morningside.

Hotel Ansonia
Broadway, 73d to 74th Street. Overlooking the Hudson River.
17 Stories.
1,400 Rooms, All Outside.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.
Housekeeping and Non-Housekeeping Apartments of any number of rooms required, furnished or unfurnished, with or without full hotel service, for long or short periods.
Particular attention is paid by the management to the comfort of ladies traveling alone.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
Leases now being made for the season or year.

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath,
Unfurnished & Furnished, by the Year, Season or Transiently.
GEORGE C. HOWE
GEORGE ORVIS
Also EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vermont.

Beginning Oct. 1st
DINE AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE
Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
(J. Charlton Rivers, Prop.)
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
UNEXCELLED SERVICE

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE IN THE GRILL ROOM, $1.00
Jensson wants to see you
Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.
HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
Famous for its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons.
Fresh Killed Poultry and Sea Food our Specialty.

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
Maison Arthur EAST 45TH STREET
Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret
CLOSED SUNDAYS

HOTEL BRISTOL
122-124 West 49th St., New York.
For 2 Persons, 2 Rooms with Bath: EUROPEAN $17.50, $21.00, $25.00, $28.00 per week. AMERICAN $37.50, $40.00, $42.00, $45.00 per week

Known the world over. French Cuisine. Dancing & Cabaret from Luncheon till Close. BUSTANOBY'S RESTAURANT. 39th Street. METAMORA CLUB. Paris in New York. Artistic Tryouts Every Evening at 11.

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg., Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for Information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA
Announces That Both Schools,
47 WEST 72D STREET AND 155-57 WEST 182D ST.
Are Now Open for Private Lessons in Aesthetics, Modern Dances and Deportment.
Children, Adult and Teachers' Classes Will Resume Oct. 1st.

28 Years at This Address MEANS Something
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4537.
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5

MANSFIELD Studios, 33 West 44th Street. Est. 1904. Bryant 4574.
All dances taught privately; each pupil has separate room. Lessons en group. Children's class Sat. A. M. Guaranteed course; terms reasonable. Circulars mailed.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 58th-57th Sts. All modern dances taught. Summer rates $4.25 to $10.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 44 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 980

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday, not much change in temperature; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,067. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. / Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PERKINS WINS; FEW SURPRISES IN THE PRIMARIES

Frank Moss, Beaten 2 to 1, Says Much Money Was Spent —Koenig Denies It.

A SMALL VOTE FOR RYAN

Zeller and All Tammany's Designated County Candidates Are Chosen as Nominees.

ONLY 17 ARRESTS ALL DAY

Ellsworth Healy Gets Congress Nomination and "Regulars" of All Parties Win.

District Attorney Charles A. Perkins was nominated by the Republicans for the office he holds at yesterday's primaries, defeating Frank Mose easily.

The returns at midnight showed that Mr. Perkins was leading his opponent about two to one. At 11 o'clock the vote, with about half of New York County heard from, was Perkins, 6,127, to 3,537 for Moss.

With 61 election districts missing, the total vote in New York County for District Attorney was: Perkins, 10,784; Moss, 6,375.

The Perkins-Moss contest was all that gave the primary election any city-wide interest. In several districts there were fights for leadership among the Democrats, and in practically every one the organization, or Tammany, candidate was successful.

At 12:30 the indications were that the following Tammany leaders were successful: Eleventh, Thomas J. McManus; Seventeenth, Rosswell D. Williams; Twenty-first, John H. O'Connell; Twenty-second, Michael Cosgrove; Twenty-fourth, John J. Dietz; Thirtieth, Frank J. Hendrick; Thirty-second, James Brown; Thirty-third, Michael J. Garvin; Thirty-fourth, Stephen A. Nugent; Thirty-fifth, Joseph I. Berry.

In the Republican fights the following leaders were successful: Fifth, Richard M. Greenbank; Ninth, Michael H. Blake, and Eleventh, Herman W. Beyer. In the Fifth Assembly District Greenbank's leadership was contested by Katz. The vote was extremely close and Greenbank claimed his election by one committeeman.

Healy Wins in the Bronx.

Ellsworth Healy, the Tammany candidate for the nomination for Congress in the Twenty-third Congressional District which takes in part of Washington Heights and a part of the Bronx, won the nomination from his rival, George B. Hayes, who had the support of the Independent Democratic organizations of the Bronx. The Republican candidate, ex-Congressman William S. Bennet, had no contestant at the polls.

Besides the Perkins-Moss contest, the only one of interest was that between Lorenz Zeller, the Tammany choice for Judge of the City Court, and Joseph T. Ryan, Independent Democrat. Mr. Zeller was an easy victor. At midnight, with 552 election districts heard from, the vote was Zeller 14,048 and Ryan 7,742.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Perkins, who was at his headquarters in the Hotel McAlpin, said:

"The result is exactly what I expected. It demonstratee conclusively that I am the choice of the Republican voters. The campaign will start at once and I believe I will be successful."

Moss Sore in Defeat.

Mr. Moss took his defeat hard. He freely accused his opponents of having spent a large amount of money. He said that in the Tenth Assembly District the Perkins adherents spent not less than $4,000. In every election district, he said, the Perkins forces spent between $25 and $35.

When Republican Chairman Koenig was asked about the allegation, he said it did not have the slightest foundation. He said that not one penny had been used in the manner charged by Moss.

Fearing trouble, the police took every precaution, two policemen being stationed at every polling place, and squads of detectives going into districts in which trouble was expected in automobiles. All told, seventeen arrests were made, fifteen in illegal voting and two for electioneering.

Although the vote throughout the city was very light, the returns came in slowly.

The returns show that the organization candidates in both parties had things practically their own way. In Manhattan it was an easy victory for the Tammany candidates, while in Brooklyn the McCooeyites in the Democratic Party and the organization candidates in the Republican Party won easily over their opponents.

John C. McCrate, the regular Republican nominee for Register, ran far ahead of John Kissel. On the Democrat ticket Congressman Fitzgerald for Supreme Court Justice is well ahead of Robert Stewart. Edward Riegemann, the regular Democratic nominee for Sheriff, ran far ahead of his two opponents, T. S. Willmott and John C. McManus.

Think Cropsey Beat Elder.

The late returns indicated that the present District Attorney, James C. Cropsey, who was not opposed for the Republican nomination, beat out Robert H. Elder in the Progressive primaries.

In Manhattan Patrick H. Sullivan won the nomination for Alderman in the Third District, and State Senator Robert F. Wagner in the Twenty-second District had both his Assemblyman, M. Bloch, and his Alderman, E. V. Gilmore, nominated.

In the Tammany district leadership fights the organization candidates won in the Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twen-

Continued on Page 4.

ANOTHER SERGEANT KILLED BY HAITIANS

E. C. Thompson Shot From Ambush After Recovering the Body of a Drowned Soldier.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Sergeant Edward C. Thompson of the Sixth Company of Marines at Port au Prince, Haiti, was killed by Haitian outlaws yesterday while returning to camp at the head of a party which recovered the body of Private Matthew I. Littak, who had been accidentally drowned while swimming.

In reporting to the Navy Department tonight, Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American forcee in Haiti, said Sergeant Thompson and bis party were attacked from ambush by natives, who escaped.

Mrs. Catherine Thompson of Philadelphia, widow of the Sergeant, was notified tonight of her huebandʼe death.

Littak was a native of Austria-Hungary. His sister, Mrs. Mary Hudach, lives at Cratesville, Penn.

RECALL OF DUMBA CLOSES INCIDENT

Ambassador to Sail on Nieuw Amsterdam Oct. 5—No Action Against von Papen Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—All obstacles to the departure of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, have been removed, and it is expected that he will eail from New York, with a safe conduct supplied by the British and French Governments, on the Nieuw Amsterdam, Oct. 5. The State Department today received a telegram from Dr. Dumbs, saying be had been recalled, and asking for a safe conduct. Tbe British and Frencb Embassies bave given the neceseary assurances. A safe conduct for Mme. Dumba was arranged for several daye ago. Sbe will sail witb tbe Ambassador.

Dr. Dumba'e telegram confirmed messages the department had received from Mr. Redfield, the American Ambassador in Vienna, saying the Foreign Office had accepted the view of the United States that a "recall on leave" for Dr. Dumba would not satisfy the demands of the American Government. The United States asked for the full recall of the Ambassador as a protest against his part in stirring up industrial strife in the United States, and the request has now been granted unconditionally.

It is understood that the Dumba incident, including its reference to Captain von Papen, the German Military Attaché, is considered closed. Captain von Papen's part in the affair was described today at the State Department as "ancient history." The Captain himself, who has been visiting San Francisco, has announced from there an intention to go to Mexico. It is supposed that his absence from the United States will allow time for whatever friction his approval of strikes in munition plants might bave caused to die down.

The rest of the Dumba documents taken from James F. J. Archibald by British Inspectors have been received by the State Department. They add little to what was known before, and bring up no new questions. Two of the longer documents in this batch already bave been published. The others, mostly letters of introduction, are officially regarded as unimportant. There was one cipber message in the bag, but this seems not to have been translated as yet.

The agents of the Holland-America Line said yesterday that provisional accommodation had been reserved for Dr. and Mme. Dumba on the Nieuw Amsterdam, sailing for Rotterdam on Oct. 5.

ARMENIANS' OWN FAULT, BERNSTORFF NOW SAYS

They Brought Reprisals on Themselves by Trying to Stir Up Rebellion Against Turkey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Count von Bernstorff's letter to Miran Sevasly of Boston, in which he said that, "according to recent official and authentic reports received by the German Government and tranemitted by the embassy to the Government of the United States, the alleged atrocities committed in the Ottoman Empire appear to be a pure invention," is puzzling the Department of State.

The German Ambassador today cent a communication to the department eaying reports of Turkish atrocities against Armenians were "greatly exaggerated," and defending in part the action of the Turks, as having been provoked.

While the Ambassador's letter does not deny that extreme penalties bave been imposed on Armenians by the Turks it is stated that attempts to stir up rebellion and revolt and treasonable activity have made the "Armenian policy" a necessry war-time measure.

The State Department today received from the American Consul at Trebizond a report showing tbat the "Armenian population" of that large Armenian province had been expelled. The property of the expelled Armenians has been taken over by agents of the Turkish Government, who are settling claims against the expelled owners. The Conoul reported that many Armenian commission merchants who had resided in the province had accounts with Europeans. Few Americane were affected, he thought, but if any American has a claim against an Armenian in the Province of Trebizond he may get it paid by sending to the Consul an affidavit indorsed by a Turkish Consul.

Since Turkey has let it be known that no foreign interference with her Armenian policy will be permitted the United States will probsbly avoid the matter as a subject for any formal protest unless Americans become involved.

SAY ARMY CORPS PERISHED.

Russian Report That Germans Were Drowned in Pinsk Marshes.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—The Times's Petrograd correspondent says:

"A report, which has been confirmed from a good quarter, is that the Forty-first German Army Corps was overtaken by the flooding of the Pinsk marshes, and being unable to escape nearly the whole of the corps perished."

BALTIMORE & OHIO PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR TO GETTYSBURG, Harper's Ferry and Washington, Oct. 16. All expenses $23. For details apply J. B. Scott, G. E. P. A., 1,376 B'way.—Advt.

ENVOYS OF ALLIES AGREE TO TERMS OF $500,000,000 LOAN

American Bankers Will Underwrite It at 96 and Sell to Investors at 98.

PART OF ISSUE IN $100 BONDS

Details of the Huge Credit Are Officially Announced Here and in Chicago.

CONVERTIBLE AFTER 5 YEARS

15 or 25 Year Bonds at 4½% Can Then Be Obtained for Them—Success of Credit Assured.

Seated with Henry P. Davison in the reception room of the suite occupied by the Anglo-French financial commission on the eighteenth floor of the Hotel Biltmore, Sir Henry Babington Smith, former President of the Bank of Turkey and one of the four representatives of the British Government, read a short announcement last night of the completion of the negotiations for a huge credit for the Allies. He announced that Great Britain and France were prepared to pay substantially 6 per cent. for a five-year loan of $500,000,000, to be floated here, not a dollar of which is to leave this country. Investors are to be offered an opportunity to subecribe for bonds on a bssie to return tbem nearly 5½ per cent.

Afterward Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. read a etstement on behalf of thst firm, in which he outlined its viewe ae to the necessity for making this loan. He announced that J. P. Morgan & Co. would receive no compensation for its part in the negotiations or for managing the underwriting syndicate.

Anticipating the statements made in New York, Lord Reading, Chairman of the mission, made a similar announcement at the dinner tendered the four membere who went to Chicago on Monday. The statement was ae follows:

Official Announcement.

I am now in a position to make an announcement as to our proceedings.

The discussions between the Anglo-French financial mission and the American bankers have resulted in the formation of a definite plan for a loan to the British and the French Governments to be iseued in this country on a hroad and popular basis. The proceeds of the loan will be employed exclusively in America, for the purpose of making the rate of exchange more etable, thereby helping to maintain the volume of American exports.

The plan contemplates the issue of $500,000,000 5 per cent. five-year bonds constituting a direct joint snd several obligation of the British and French Governments, ae regarde both capital and interest. No otber external loan has been issued by either of thee Governments apart from notee of the French Treasury to a limited amount, maturing in the next six months.

Bonds to be Convertible.

The bonde will be repayable at the end of five years or convertible, at the option of the holder, into 4½ per cent. bonde of the two Governments, repayable not earlier than fifteen years and not later than twenty-five years from the present time by the two Governments, jointly and eeverally.

The bonds will be issued to the public at 98, yielding approximately 5½ per cent. to tbe inveetor. The work of offering this loan will be carried out hy a syndicate which Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. and a large group of American bankers and financial houses will at once set about to form. Such group will include representatives throughout the country, and all members of the syndicate will be on precisely the same footing. This syndicate, wbose business it will be to arrange that every investor shall have an opportunity to subscribe to the issue, will contract to purchase the loan from the two Governments at 96.

Statement of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Davison's statement, on behalf of J. P. Morgan & Co., was as follows:

Tbe commission has made plain, hy its statement, that it hae determined at the outset to recognize investment conditions in America. It proposes to meet these conditions by issuing an obligation which is without precedent, namely, the joint and several promise to pay of Great Britain and France. To this it has attached terms which mean a yield to the investor of almost 5½ per cent. per annum and carry with them a conversion privilege calculated, upon the return of normal conditions, to prove of distinct value to the holder of this bond. The interests of the small investor are also consulted in the decision which the Commissioners have arrived at to issue the bonds in denominations as low as $100 and to allow the subscribers to make installment payments for the loan. It is to be noted that, as the commiseion has stated, this is an external loan, free from all present or future English and French taxes.

To Promote American Trade.

It is proposed by the commission that the proceeds of the loan be handled so as in no way to disturb our own money markets, and to that end the general plan will be to leave the cash realized from the bonde on deposit with banking institutions which become members of the syndicate throughout the United States.

This proposed loan may in fact be considered as an arrangement made by American commercial and agricultural interests with their regular customere to accept deferred payments covering commodities purchased.

International commerce necessarily involves at times the extension of credit by the selling nation to the buying nation. The agricultural, manufacturing, and financial interests of this country should welcome the opportunity to extend credit to any solvent customer where the extension of such credit furthers American trade.

The normal export trade of this

Continued on Page 3.

Italian Battleship Blown Up; Rear Admiral Among the Dead

PARIS, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Brindisi eays:

"A fire wblch was followed by an explosion has occurred on board the Italian battleship Benedetto Brin. Eight offieers and 379 misrines have been eaved thus far.

"Rear Admiral Rubin de Cervin is among the dead.

"The fire was purely accidental."

The Benedetto Brin is the third capital ship that Italy has lost since the country entered the war on May 23, the two otbers being the Amalfi, sunk on July 6, and the Giuseppe Garibaldi, on July 19, both being victims of Auetrian submarines.

The Brin'e keel was laid at Castellamare, in the Bay of Naples, one year after the death of the famous engineer in whose honor she was named, and sbe was completed in 1904. Her displacement was 13,427 tons, her speed 21¼ knots an hour, and ber officers and men numbered 720. Her principal distinctive feature was that her heavy guns—4 12-inch and 4 8-inch—on central pivot mountings, could be loaded and discharged at any elevation through an arc of 30 degrees.

KINKEAD ARRESTED IN WAR ON WITTPENN

Sheriff of Hudson Held for Court on Charge of Assault at Bayonne Primary.

CHASED BY MOB OF 1,000

Takes Refuge In Delicatessen Store While Crowd Cuts Up Auto Tires for Souvenirs.

Bayonne City, the scene of the recent big oil etrike, bad primary day yesterday like the rest of New Jersey. Also, for most of the day, it bad Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead of Hudson County. The Sheriff arrived early and he stayed late; stayed, in fact, until both County Judges, tbe Surrogate, his Under Sheriff, and a supporting van of deputies and emaller officiale persuaded him at 2:30 o'clock to accompany them home to Jersey City, where he was put to bed.

For the Wittpenn forces—followere of H. Otto Wittpenn, once Mayor of Jersey City, and now naval officer of this port—the Sheriff'e visit was in the nature of a visitation. He arrived shortly after 11 o'clock, went to Police Headquarters at Avenue C and Twentieth Street and shortly after that visited the cafe and restaurant of Daniel O'Connor, a Wittpenn partisan.

Twice, while the oil strike was in progress, the Sheriff had raided O'Connor for selling liquor after the Sheriff had ordered all saloons closed. Last Sunday he had arrested him again, charging violation of the excise law, and Mr. O'Connor, feeling outraged, had threatened to sue the Sheriff for $50,000 for defamation of character.

Yesterday the bar was closed, but from the reetaurant Sheriff Kinkead, peering through a glass door, saw O'Connor beside his bottlee of liquor. He called and ehouted. Mr. O'Connor made as tbough be did not hear and then the Sheriff grabbed a chair, calling that he would emash down the door if he were not admitted. Instantly O'Connor heard and opened the door. The Sheriff grabbed him, pointing to tbe bar, which seemed damp, as evidence that the law had been broken. Then he led the saloon keeper to Police Headquarters, where he arraigned him.

Back into his automobile jumped the Sheriff and started on a tour of the streets. He found several saloons into which he gained admission and made arrests, and then he etopped in front of a polling place and arrested Timothy Condon of Avenue C and Twentieth Street.

At Headquarters Condon was nearly speechless with rage. He said be hadn't done a thing to occasion his arrest, and declared that the Sheriff bad been content only after he had slugged him, as well as arrested him. So Condon swore out a warrant for the Sheriff's arrest, charging assault and battery. Recorder William J. Cain issued it, and gave it to Lieutenants John J. Rigney, Thomas Noonan, and Joseph Drovaski to serve.

They met the Sheriff presently ranging the streets in his big automobile and told him of the warrant.

"It's illegal," declared the Sheriff. "I'm the High Sheriff of Hudeon County. Nobody can arrest the Sheriff."

The policemen were in a quandary until Rigney, who held the warrant, spoke up. Said he: "I know, Mr. Sheriff, but think of us. Come on. Be a good fellow and let us arrest you."

"Sure," declared "Gene," as every one calls the Sheriff. "Sure. Come on."

So back to Headquartere they went with the genial Sheriff their prisoner. Condon repeated his cbarge, and Recorder Cain held the Sheriff in $500 bail. The Sheriff didn't have it, but he chatted with Cain until Surrogate John M. Egan and Laurient Tonnele, State Water Commissioner and repreeentative of Governor Fielder, hurried by auto from Jersey City with tbe cash.

On his way out the Sheriff got into an argument with Acting Chief of Police Edward M. Griffin, and with Commissioner of Safety Henry Wilson. He threatened to arrest both, but let them off on the pleas of Egan and Tonnele and accompanied his bondsmen in the automobile to Jersey City.

With such a political fight in progress, however, the Sheriff could not be restrained. He broke away from his friends, jumped into his automobile and started hack for Bayonne at breatb-taking epeed. Egan and Tonnele followed in another car, but when they reached Bayonne the Sheriff had already got into more trouble and a mob of more than 1,000 men was gathered outside a delicateseen store at 471 Avenue C, in wbich friends had forced the Sheriff to take refuge when political opponents had taken exception to his entrance into a polling place next door and had threatened to attack him. It took the combined efforts of all his friends to keep the Sheriff inside.

Outside the crowd amused itself by hacking to pieces the tires of the Sheriff's automobile and distributing the pieces as souvenirs. More tires were sent for, but before they arrived Egan and Tonnele were reinforced by County Judgee Mark A. Sullivan and George G. Tennant, with Under Sheriff James Clarke and eeveral more. Tennant had been the object of bitter attacks by Kinkead in the last few days, but he was still the Sheriff's friend, and, with the others, finally persuaded him to go home. The crowd stood sullenly aside as they led the Sheriff out of the delicatessen store, got bim into their automobile, and set off full speed for Jersey City.

The Sheriff was worn out by his day's adventures, and friends feared he would succumb to another nervous breakdown such as concluded his efforts resulting in the termination of tbe Bayonne strike.

Dewey's Wines Stand for Quality. They are pure Wines and matured naturally. 188 Fulton Street—61 Nassau Street, N. Y. —Advt.

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH SMASH SECOND GERMAN LINE, AND ARE PUSHING ON TOWARD LENS; FRENCH ARE ATTACKING SECOND LINE

HOW BRITISH WON LOOS

Charged at Dawn After a Terrific All-Night Bombardment.

VALOR OF 'KITCHENER'S MEN'

Their Passionate Courage Beyond All Praise, Says One Who Watched the Battle.

DIRECTED BY TELEPHONE

Staff Sent Wire Orders to the Fighters They Could Not See for Fog.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, Sept. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The attack whicb began the battle along a 500-mile front started, as far as the British lines were concerned, before dawn broke yesterday.

For several days previously the nsual artillery bombardment had increased in intensity on both sides. Here in Flanders the enemy, as though suspecting movements of troops behind our lines, expended a great quantity of shells, especially oppoeite the Ypres salient, eo that the destroyed city bad its ruins churned up again by high explosives. Then on Friday there was a lull before the storm which was about to break with greater violence. It seemed as though these millions of men on both sides of the line were waiting in tense expectation of fate. Undoubtedly, as I know now from German prisoners, the enemy awaited the attack, but only knew the date of our strength and plans, and blindly confident of their own security.

It is betraying no secret now to say that our own officers and men were tuned up to the highest pitch of anticipation because, without definite orders, except to thoee in high command, tbey knew by varioue eigne and portents that operations of some importance were at hand.

Terrific Midnight Bombardment.

Friday afternoon a light rain fell, making the roads sticky and spreading a grayish haze over the countryside. At night the wind blew eoftly from the weet. Away over the lines there was comparative quiet until late in the night. Then suddenly the bombardment began. All the batteries from the Yser to the Somme seemed to fire together, as tbough at some signal in tbe heavens, in one great salvo. Earth and air ebook with it in a great trembling which never ceased for a single minute during many hours. A vast tumult of explosive force pounded through the night with sledge-hammer strokes, thundering through the deeper monotone of continual reverbation.

At 2:30 A. M. what seemed impossible happened. The din of bombardment became doubly intense, so that all Flanders shook to it. Again at 4 o'clock, still before dawn, the fury of it was intensified, so that our souls quaked at its awful significance. But it was a good augury; never before in this war have our guns spoken in such a loud clamor.

This was the work of all tbose thoueands of men in the factories at home who had been toiling through the montbe at furnace and forge. They sent us guns, and there seemed to be sbells enough to blast the enemy out of his trenches. Our chance had come for a real attack.

It began east of Vermelles, south of La Bassée Canal and in the plain of Lens. Our men were out of their trenches before daylight and at deadly grips with the enemy. They were advancing steadily over ground which was no longer barred to them impregnably by the enemy's trenches, upon which they had peered around sandbags and through loopholes for many long monthe. Those trenches had been smashed and crumpled by our artillery fire, and only in dugouts were there men still living, dazed by the intensity of the bombardment and stupefied into inevitable surrender.

It is too soon yet to give any detaile of this heroic advance to the outskirts of Hulluch and through the village of Loos to the neighboring mine fields and slopes of Hill 70. No man saw the attack unless he took part in it, and then only his own immediate environment. The battalions disappeared into the fog of smoke from sbells and bombs of every kind. They fought behind a veil from which came only the noise of battle, and later the first etream of wounded.

Kitchener's Men in the Charge.

Of incidents, of casualties, of heroism which ignored the riek of death, nothing can yet be said, for the fighting is still in progress. Only in a few words one may say the essence of truth. The divisions engaged in the struggle yesterday fought with the spirit of men who knew the empire's life depended upon them and gave their own lives with noble generosity. Among them were battalions of the New Army—Kitchenere men—who charged with a valor beyond words of prsiee and with a paseionate courage which swept away all resistance terribly, until the object had been attained and the sacrifice consummated.

Sir John French's communique of the

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Germans Impressed by Intensity of Attack; Describe It as the Most Violent of the War

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28.—Astonishment is expressed by the Frankfurter Zeitung that the Germans on the western front were at all able to resist the attack of the Entente Allies, following, as it did, three days of bombardment. Continuing, it says:

"Tbe news that has reached us leaves no doubt that on the weetern front a storm has burst which exceeds in violence everything that has so far hsppened in this war."

It expresses belief that the figures in the Paris official statement regarding the capturee of prisoners are exaggerated, altbough it concedes that the number of prisoners is undoubtedly large.

"Nowhere, eo fsr, have our asealisnts achieved a really thorough, decisive success. We grieve for the thousands who are sacrificed, but we are proud of them, for they kept the shield before us."

FOUR BIG BATTLES RAGE IN RUSSIA

Linsingen, After Many Defeats, Recaptures Lutsk and Crosses the Styr.

DRIVE AT DVINSK RESUMED

Mackensen Still Held in Pripet Marshes — Austrians in Galicia Driven Back.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—There has been no cessation of the heavy fighting on the Russian front. From Riga down to Galicia the armiee are conteeting every incb of the ground, and at least four separate battles are in progrese.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg bae resumed his effort to reach Dvinsk, which town bas been denied him eo many times. The Germans announce that the Russians have been driven from two successive lines of trenches to the southwest of Dvinsk.

Except for Field Marshal von Mackensen's drive in the Pripet Marshes, all the German Generals report advances, even General von Linsingen, whose army was rather roughly handled by the Russians in Volhynia, having, with the aid of strong reinforcements, been able to take the initiative again. In addition to recapturing Lutsk he has crossed the Styr River below that fortress.

In Galicia the Russian General, Ivanoff, is still holding the Austrians back and is himself gaining ground.

German Efforts Becoming Spasmodic.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28.—While the Russians have had a series of important tactical successes along almost the entire front, military authorities here lay streee upon the greater success of the French and English in their new campaign, calculating it to be equivalent to three German army corpe tbrown out or active service by Russia's western allies. The authorities expect tbat the Anglo-French initiative will spoil the German plane both as regards Russia and Serbia.

The Russians bave made gains of ground at several pointe which ordinarily would be regarded as considerable, hut they are not allowing their attention to be distracted from Dvinsk, which the Germans continue to attack with energy and the Russians to defend with equal determination. Small German gains in the last fighting were neutralized by epiendid trench work during the night following, by which the Russians were ahle to confront their adversaries in the morning with a strong front. The number of dead on the field attested the seriousness of the German losses.

The German operations in the direction of Riga are regarded here as demonstrations intended to interfere with the reinforcement of the Russian positions at Dvinsk with troops from the Riga region.

The general impression created hy the latest reports from thie front is that the Russians are fighting brilliantly, steadily and confidently, and that their supplies of ammunition are being delivered in adequate quantities, while the Germans apparently lack the force to execute their sweeping plans. The authorities here direct attention to certain details in the reports as indicating that the German efforts are becoming spasmodic.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Berlin Says 12,000 Russians Were Taken in Vilna Battle.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (via London.)—The following report of the operatione on the Russian front was issued by the War Office to-day:

Eastern theatre of war.

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Opposing forces which were pushed back yesterday on the southwestern front of Dvinsk attempted to make a stand in a position situated more to the rear. They were attacked and repulsed. South of Lake Driszlata a cavalry engagement is taking place.

The operatione by the army of General von Eichhorn in the battle of Vilna, which led to the enemy's being repulsed across the Lake Marcos-Smorgon-Wishnew line, resulted in the capture of a total of 70 officers, 21,900 men, three cannon, 72 machine guns, and large quantities of baggage which the enemy was forced to leave behind. An inventory of this booty could not be taken until now because of our quick advance. The figures previously reported are not included in those given here.

South of Smorgon our attack is mak-

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GREAT BRITAIN WARNS BULGARIA

Allies Will Attack if She Attempts Aggression, Sir Edward Grey Declares.

RECALLS PAST FRIENDSHIP

Says Germany Seeks to Disrupt Balkans and Enslave States That Play Her Game.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—"If Bulgarian mobilization should result in Bulgaria assuming an aggressive attitude on the side of our enemies we are prepared to give our friends in the Balkans all the support in our power, in a manner that would be most welcome to them, in concert with our Allies without reserve and without qualification," was the pregnant announcement made by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons this afternoon. He emphasized the long-standing friendship between Great Britain and Bulgaria, and added:

"Our official information from the Bulgarian Government is that they have taken up a position of armed neutrality to defend their rights and independence, and that they have no aggressive intentions whatever against their Balkan neighbor. Not only is there no hostility in this country to Bulgaria, but there is a traditional warm feeling of eympathy with the Bulgarian people. So long, therefore, as Bulgaria does not side with the enemies of Great Britain or ber allies there can be no qucetion of British influence or forces being used in any sense hostile to Bulgarian interests, and so long as the Bulgarian attitude is unaggressive there can be no disturbsnce of those friendly relations."

After making the categorical announcement that if Bulgaria should assume an aggressive sttitude on the side of Great Britain's enemies, the Government would take action, Sir Edward continued:

"We are, of course, in consultation with our allies on the situstion, and I believe the view I express is theirs also; our policy being to secure an agreement in respect to the Balkan States which will insure each of them not only independence but a brilliant future, based as a general principle on territorial and political union and kindred nationality.

"To secure this agreement we recognized that the legitimate aspirations of the Balkan States must find sstisfaction. The policy of Germany, on the other hand, has been to create for her own purposes disunion and war among the Balkan States. She made use of Austria-Hungary to precipitate the European war, with the result that that empire is completely subordinated to Germany and dependent upon her.

"Turkey, whose interests would have been preserved if she bad remained neutral, has been gratuitously forced hy Germany into this war, and is now being subordinated and made dependent on Germany in order to realize Germany's aspirations and extend her influence from Berlin to Bagdad.

"In the same way, it would naturally be Germany's policy so to use any of the Balkan States, with the inevitable result that that State eventually would be subordinated to her and that, though territorial gains might be promised, she would lose her independence.

"This is directly contrary to the policy of the Allies, which is to further the national aspirations of the Balkan Statee without sacrificing the independence of any of them."

GERMANS SEE ALLIES FOILED IN BALKANS

Say Greece Would Resist Attempt to Land Their Troops and is Cold to Serbia.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (via London.)—The Overseas Newe Agency today issued the following miscellaneous items concerning the situation in the Balkans:

"The official Independance Roumaine of Bucharest says that no change in Rumania's policy is probsble. Other Rumanian papers say that military action at the present is out of the question.

"Count Julius Andrassy, former Premier of Hungary, says in the Tageblatt that Rumania must remain neutral, and certainly will do so. If Rumania should join the Entente Allies, and they should win, Russia would be master of the Balkans, which would mean that Rumania would become a Ruselan dependency. Count Andrassy says the Central Powers appreciate tbe situation in which Rumania is placed, and do not desire her assistance.

"The Athene correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger reports tbat he is able to confirm the rumor that Premier Venizelos of Greece failed in the negotia-

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TWO GERMAN REDOUBTS FALL

Hohenzollern and Kaiser Wilhelm, Formidably Defended, Taken by Storm

3,000 PRISONERS NEAR LOOS

Forty Machine Guns and 21 Cannon Among the Spoils, Gen. French Reports.

FRENCH SOUCHEZ ADVANCE

Make New Gains There—Menace German Railway Communications in Champagne.

Allied Successes Far Exceed Bare Official Statements

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The French and the British have smashed things wide. The details received today but not published are far in advance of expectatione, but it is not permitted to send anything beyond what is contained in the official communiques.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—An official communication just made public, dealing with the operations in France Tuesday, says that in the heavy fighting around Loos the British have taken exceptionally etrong German lines of trenches and bomb-proof shelters several hundred yards in extent. Having taken the German second line, the etatement says the British are now after the third line of trenches. In all more than 3,000 prisoners have been taken, and twenty-one guns and forty machine guns have been captured and others destroyed.

The statement says:

The following bas been received from Field Marebal Sir John French:

"Severe fighting has continued today around Loos and to the north of that place. We now hold all the ground north of Hill No. 70, which he enemy retook on the 26th.

"We have made further progress to the south of Loos and captured another gun. The total number of guns captured by us is now twenty-one. There are several more between us and the enemy which have been abandoned by him.

Our number of prisonere now exceeds 3,000.

Tbe number of machine guns captured is forty. Many more have been destroyed by our bombsrdment.

The enemy's lines taken by ue are exceptionally strong. They consist of a double front line, which included two large works named by him tbe Hohenzollern and Kaiser Wilbelm redoubts. These consisted of a network of trenches and bomb-proof ehelters several hundred yards in extent. The second line was just west of Loos.

We are now closely engaged with the enemy's third line.

Our aeroplanes today bombed the railway line near Betaume, wrecking a train. They also damaged the railway near Achiet-le-Grand, (Pas-de-Calais.)

French Positions Improved, Too.

Botb the British and French have greatly improved their positions, and by gaining the hills and crests from which they can dominate the German lines of communication their next attempt to secure a decisive victory sbould be made easier to carry out, in the view of experts here.

The French continue to push forward east of Souchez, aiming at the heights of Vimy, which command the plain to the east, while the British to the north are making secure their bold on the Lens-La Bassée road and are beating off the German counterattacks.

The battle in Champagne is over a eixteen-mile front, where the French are attacking, and now are witbin less than two miles of the railway which crosses the country behind the German positione, and which has been so useful to them in moving troope and supplies to threatened points. With the French guns within easy range, tbe railway is rendered useless.

As usual, there is a great divergence between the German and French official accounts of the battles. The Germans claim that all the French attacks have been repulsed, and that a number of prisoners have been captured.

It is the eame with regard to the Crown Prince'e offensive in the Argonne. Whereas thie is described by the French as an important action, the Germans say it ie a minor one, designed to improve the situation, and that the desired result bas been achieved.

Other Official Reports.

The text of the Paris night statement follows:

During the day of Sept. 28 our troops

continued to gain ground foot by foot in the direction of the ridges to the east of Souchez. We took about a hundred prisoners, among whom were men of the Guard Corps brought back a few days ago from the Russian front.

In Champagne likewise new progress has been realized, particularly to the north of Massiges, where we have made an additional 800 prisoners.

The enemy has directed against our trenches in the Argonne a violent bombardment, to which we have efficaciously replied, but he has attempted no infantry action. Engagements with grenades have enabled us to regain some parts of our first line where the enemy had maintained himself since yesterday.

There has been intermittent cannonading in the forest of Le Frêtre and in the region of the Ban de Sapt.

In the afternoon the French War Office issued this statement:

In the Artois district we made advances yesterday evening, and last night we gained ground step by step in the directions of the hilltops to the east and to the southeast of Souchez.

In the Champagne district the Germans are offering resistance from certain of their positions, where they are protected by concealed barbed-wire entanglements.

We have made further progress in the direction of Hill No. 185, which is to the west of the Navarin farm, and in the direction of La Justice, which is to the north of Massiges.

In the Argonne the obstinate attacks delivered yesterday by the enemy with six or eight battalions against our first-line trenches at La Fille Morte and at Nolante resulted in a serious check. The counterattacks made by us in the course of the night made it possible for us to expel the German infantrymen from almost all the positions they had succeeded in penstrating. The ground in front of our trenches is covered with dead bodies of the enemy.

The night passed with relative calm along the remaindar of the front.

Berlin's account of the western fighting is as follows:

The enemy continued yesterday his attempts to break through our lines without achieving any result. On the contrary, he suffered in many places very considerable losses, besides bringing us an appreciably gain in territory.

Our counter attack [evidently in the neighborhood of Loos] resulted in our capturing twenty officers and 750 men, increasing the number of prisoners taken in this locality to 5,397 man, including a number of officers. Nine additional machine guns were captured.

At Souchez, Angres, and Roclincourt, and also along the entire front from the Champagne to the Argonne, attacks by the French were repulsed without a break.

In the region of Souain the enemy actually brought forward masees of cavalry, showing a remarkable lack of appreciation of the situation. Naturally many of them were shot down and the others forced to flee as quickly as possible.

During the repulse of these attacks the Saxon reserve regiment and the troops of the Frankfort-on-the-Main division especially distinguished themselves.

In the Argonne a small advance was made on our part to improve our position at La Fille Morte. The movement brought us the desired result, besides securing for us as prisoners four officers and 250 men.

On the hill at Combres the enemy positions were blown up and blocked up yesterday and the day before by extensive mine explosions.

The Belgian official communication issued last night reads as follows:

The bombardment continues of our advanced trenches to the south of Nieuport, of our principal line in the neighborhood of Dixmude and Oudecapelle, and of our trenches in the direction of Noordschoote and more to the south. We have replied by a destructive retaliatory fire. There has been no infantry action.

FRENCH ATTACKING RAILWAY DEFENSES

Germans' Second Big Line is Champagne's Last Barrier to be Overcome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 28 (Dispatch to The London Times).—The attack on the German second line in Champagne was begun yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In big offensive operations such as are now proceeding in Champagne, the leaps and bounds made by the French on Saturday cannot be expected every day.

The defenses which they carried were composed of three lines of trenches linked up by communication trenches. Behind those lines is a rallying line formed by natural or artificial fortifications and linked up by subsidiary works.

All this had been carried, and the French are now attacking the second big defensive line—this only line which separates them from the railway which is now dominated by French artillery at various points. This second line is organized on the same principles as the first.

WHOLE REGIMENTS WIPED OUT

German Prisoners Tell of Fearful Losses When British Took Loos.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in France, in a description of the bombardments which preceded Saturday's attack on the Germans, says:

"The German lines became smothered in dust, their parapets melted away, and their barbed-wire entanglements disappeared. Those sleeping thirty or forty miles away were awakened by the dull rumbling, while even at that distance the displacement of air was clearly felt.

"At the outset the weather prospects were not favorable, but before midnight a change set in, and the morning broke dull but fine, with a slight mist which was reminiscent of the opening days of the Aisne and Neuve Chapelle.

"Most of the German prisoners were taken in the village of Loos. The village was surrounded on three sides, and the Germans were forced to surrender when their ammounition ran out. They said their losses had been very heavy, entire regiments having been wiped out."

DEAD FILL GERMAN TRENCHES.

Many Buried in Huge Shell Craters on the Champagne Battlefield.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—"Infantry attacks began at noon Saturday," said a soldier wounded in the Champagne fighting in describing the operations which resulted in an important gain for the French. "My regiment was acting as a support. For three days our artillery had been making an appalling din by day and night. Big guns hurled shells without respite.

"We infantrymen, waiting for the end of it, began to get impatient. Saturday we ate heartily at 11 o'clock and then looked over our arms. Finally, at noon, our chiefs shouted: 'Forward!' We began to yell like men possessed. With a single bound we were out of the trenches. It was pretty hot in front of us.

"The boys who had gone abead were doing good work and were already beyond the German trenches. We reached them in our turn at the double. The trenches were filled up to the brim with German bodies. Further on we saw enormous craters in which many Germans had been buried by falling earth. Here and there a boot protruded and we tugged at them to see if any were living, but there were not. We didn't stop long, but pushed on.

"To our right we saw a strong enemy contingent sheltered in a pit with machine guns. They didn't last long, for we fell on them with the bayonet. It was a pretty stiff bit of fencing. Seeing themselves done for, the survivore held up their hands. Some, however, although prisoners, still fired at us. My left hand was pierced by a revoiver bullet fired point blank by an artilleryman. My captain knocked him down and sat on bis chest."

All of the wounded who have arrived here were covered from head to foot with chalky mud. Most of them were wearing the new light steel helmets, which they said had saved thousands of lives. One who had no helmet and whose head was cut by a glancing machine gun bullet, said:

"In the thickest of the infantry attack I arrived with my company at the German artillery positions. Gunners, mixed up with the infantrymen, huddled around the pieces. All of them surrendered. Our artillery had completely stupefied them."

GREATER TASK FOR FRANCE

Minister of Munitions Warns of Hard Work Ahead.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—While asserting that French artillery now is taking its normal part in operations on the Western front, Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, asserted in an interview last night that still greater things must be accomplished.

"We must go as far as the resources of the country permit," he said, "and farther than our actual resources, for there remain others yet to be created. The first newe from the front convinces me we must do more, always more. All sorts of offers of work are pouring in, but they requirs sifting. Our rôle is to direct the nation's energies in the right channels. Shells cannot be gathered like nuts.

"The results of the past few daye show the enormous nature of the task still before us and the efficacy of that already accomplished. We need more work, still more organization and more enterprise. Much remaine to be done in the way of discipline and organization.

"There are people who see in the State's necessity a gold mine to be exploited. Such is the financier who circularizes his clients recommending war industries as good investments. We have had to defend ourselves from this class. I may add that the Stats now has fully equipped factories at its disposal, while heretofore everything had to be created."

VICTORY MAY COME SLOWLY.

Word of Caution from British Headquarters Against Being Too Eager.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 27. (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—One deduction may be drawn from the last two days which is of good omen for the future. We have often been told that the German lines in the West were wearing thin; we know within narrow limits their numbers, and these numbers are less than ours. But Germany believed that by the help of her great machine ebe could hold her front and even take the offensive with fewer troops than her opponents. Ths calculation for a long time seemed to be justified, but it looks as if that day might be past.

We are attacking all along the front to prevent the thin part of the Germn front from being strengthened from elsewhere and the plan so far looks like succeeding.

The enemy would appear to have insufficient reserves to meet the attacks on two adjoining sections at the same time. If our conclusion is correct it encourages us to hope for the best. A word of caution may be spoken to those who look for too speedy results. A great strategic plan takes time for its working out. It was three months from Von Mackensen's first assault on Dunajec till Warsaw fell, and these three months included temporary reverses, such as those on the Dniester, the Wlepr, and at Lublin.

A great movement has begun, but at the best it must have its slow hours, and it is very necessary to view it in a same perspective. Again we have not only to win victories but to follow them up, and this will need tremendous and sustained effort. Large numbers of men will be required to supply the wastage and a steady stream of munitions.

HOPES FOR DECISIVE ISSUE

Sir John French So Answers London's Congratulations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—The Lord Mayor of London, having dispatched a telegram to Sir John French congratulating him upon the anniversary of his birthday, has received from Sir John the following telegram:

"I thank your Lordship for your telegram and beg to assure you that the expression of good will from your Lordship, and the citizens of London will be of the greatest encouragement to the troops under my command to push the immediate success to a really decisive issue in conjunction with our allies."

GERMANS PREPARED, SAYS STAFF OFFICER

Tells Times Correspondent Drive Was Foreseen and Discounts Allies' Claims.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—As a general offensive of the Allies in the West front was daily expected to begin for past weeks, it bas produced practically no effect upon either military critics or the population of Berlin. The slight loss of ground is considered inevitable and without consequence.

Captain von ——, Adjutant of the corps, just arrived here direct from the scene of the three days' battle in Champagne, has consented to make the following statement for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Neither the time nor the place of the allies' offensive surprised us. The French, either believing that our lines were broken through or in order to influence the morale of their troops, the mass of cavalry at one point against our trenches, men and horses, simply melted away in our machine gun fire.

"Once what may, we are fully prepared on the West front, and it may be well for the neutral world to await the final outcome of the present offensive of the Allies before forming a judgment as to the extent of the victory, which the Allies claim they bave gained."

GERMAN STORY OF ATTACK

Cologne Gazette Correspondent Tells of Earth-Shaking Bombardment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—The Times reproduces the following account of the bombardment which preluded the French attack on the German lines in the Champagne, written by Dr. George Wegener, special correspondent of The Cologne Gazette, under date of German General Headquartere, Friday morning:

"The thunder of distant guns can be heard better upon the hille than down in the valley, so I went up to the hill which rises outside the town. The roll of the bombardment in the Argonne which preluded the recent French attack on the Marie Thérèse field works lasted from 8 to 11 o'clock, three hours. This bomoardment already has been going on for more than twice as long.

"The whole atmosphere was in a state of dull vibration. It seemed as if one perceived the sound not only with the ear but as if one had a physical sensation of being shaken by the air waves. It was as if the sound came up from unknown depths of the earth. Indeed more tban anything it was like the uncanny underground growling of a distant volcano in eruption shaking—as I have repeatedly experienced it in Java and in Martinique—the earth's crust for miles around and making it tremble like a man in a fit of ague.

"Something tremendous and awful is going on. What it is, whether it is we or the French or both cannot as I write these lines yet tell, but I think that it is likely to be the rolling thunder of French guns probably between Rheims and the Argonne. It is an open secret that we are reckoning with the possibility of an attempt by the enemy to start a nw great offensive somewhere on the West front. We are ready for it. The whole front ie in a state of electric tension, and I am not going too far when I say that there is hope, too, in the hearts of our troops, who are eager for the fray.

"We have so far witnessed an attack of the expected kind, but in manifold ways we have learned how an attack of this kind will be parried. There was, thank God, no tendency to minimize the seriousness of a new great lunge forward by the French, but always when we asked, 'Do you think we can break through?' we metwith the uniform reply, 'Out of the question.'"

COLOGNE, Sept. 28, (via London, Sept. 29.)—A special correspondent of the Kölnische Zeitung sends an interview with the Commandar in Chief of the German western armies. The General said the Allies' attack was executed with the utmost energy, yet it would by no means have a decisive result.

"The German soldiers," the Commander in Chief is quoted as having said, "are behaving splendidly. I cannot put that too strongly. My heart expands with joy and gratitude that I come in contact with such men."

Wounded men and men relieved from duty on the firing line, the correspondent says, tell talee of the extraordinary fury of ths fighting and of the hand-to-hand encounters in the trenches. The Germans, be adds, recognize the tenacity and courage of the Allies, but all of them emphasized their confidence that they could not break through the German lines.

SAYS RESULTS ARE SMALL

German Observer Reports Success of Counterattacks.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (via London, Sept. 29).—Bernhardt Kellermann Atbor, correspondent of The Tageblatt, telegraphs today from tbe German Army Headquarters on the Western front:

"With a prodigious expenditure of ammunition, with fourteen or fifteen divielons, including part of Kitchener's army and Indian troops, the British assumed the offensive on the right wing. Ths preparations, whicb required time, were costly and thorough, but the results achieved were scarcely worth mentioning.

"They opened an artillery fire like drumbeats on the 20th, and for four days maintained a steady rain against our trenches, some sections of which were perfectly curtained with fire. They prepared for the attack from Armentièree to the Lorette Heights, and it commenced on the 25th. The chief blow was struck northeast of Fromelles, which was repelled with heavy losses. An attack was also made west of Angree, which partly penetrated our trenches, but the Germans counterattacked and ousted the British. Similar results followed attacks at Givenchy and Festubert.

"The only results of consequence were achieved south of La Bassée Canal. There the Germans bad to retire into their second line positions, but returned to the attack and recaptured part of the trench lost. At the same time the French attacked from the Lorette Heights to Rivières, southward of Arras, having prepared previously for days with a storm of shells. All our poeitions from Armentièree to below Arras, except unimportant sectors, were fully held. Another attack near Quinchy was repulsed this morning. Our troops are ready."

CROWN PRINCE LOST 100,000.

French Say Latest Casualties Swell His Total to That Figure.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Intelligence from the Champagne front beyond Chalons which reached Paris today ehowe that it was the right of the German Crown Prince's army which was shattered in the attacks of Friday and Saturday. The Crown Prince's centre made furious efforts to counter in the Argonne yesterday, with the result that all railway lines to the east and north, according to French information, were engaged last night in carrying away German wounded.

French officers reckon that the Crown Prince's army lost 100,000 men in this attack and the previous assaults in the course of the Summer.

The plan of attack of this army has been the sending in masses of two divisions, or about 40,000 men, at a time against French works. These engagements—each one equal in importance to some of the great battles of history—have been dismissed hitherto with brief references in the French official communications because the results were only negative. Germans captured recently testify that the resistance of the French has been as destructive as their offensive, and that their artillery fire, of deadly effect a year ago, has now attained such intensity as to work demoralization among their opponents.

In yesterday's attack the Germans sent two divisions against the French lines, after a preparatory bombardment. The army on the right kept up a continual French line, which held everywhere when the German infantry charged. The two German divisions broke, leaving the ground dotted with their dead.

Three times the Germans renewed their assault, making the attacks with extreme courage. Each time they retired, leaving more dead. Many of their wounded are still lying between the lines.

Although the attacks of the Crown Prince have been violent and well organized, French officers say the drive against Verdun is being transformed gradually into a defense of Metz, for the French are creeping slowly and steadily closer to the Lorraine stronghold.

RUSH OF REINFORCEMENTS

150,000 Men Sent to the Front from the Antwerp District.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 28, (dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I learn on the best authority that during Sunday afternoon a sudden call for troops was received at Antwerp, and the whole of the huge concentration there was suddenly on the move.

During the night every available man was rushed with all speed to the threatened front. All the garisons in the neighborhood were also sent. These are estimated at 150,000 men.

They departed with the utmost speed, notwithstanding the fact that ths Germans were spreading reports that they had won a great victory and captnred 9,000 prisoners.

BATTLE STORIES TOLD.

Carefully Censored Accounts of British Drive Now Appearing.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—Responding to the demand of the British press for more complete datails of British successes on the western front, the Press Bureau today permitted the morning papers to publish long bnt carefully censored dispatches from correspondents at British headquarters describing the first three days of the battle which began on Saturday. These dispatches add little essential news to the brief official communications already published.

The chief bag of prisoners was at Loos, where a German force was surrounded and compelled to surrsnder when its ammnition was exhausted, owing to the severance of lines of communication with supply bases.

Correspondents unite in stating emphatically that preparations for the attack were of a more elaborate nature and scarcely could bave been kept secret from the Germans. "We know from German prisoners," states The Telegraph's representative, "that the enemy awaited an attack, but was ignorant of our strength and plans and blindly confident of victory. It is betraying no secret to say that the British officers and men all had been lifted to a high pitch of anticipation by various signs and portents that most important operations were at hand."

The fighting continues with a high degree of intensity and the correspondents voice the hope of the British commandthat the beginning made Saturday may be the opening wedge for operations of a decisive character. "It is scarcely an exaggeration to say," comments The Daily Mail's correspondent, "that the issus of the whole war turns on the question whether the Germans will be strong enough to withstand the sledge hammer blows the Allies are dealing at three breaks in the German line—in Artois, Champagne, and Lens."

The Times correspondent has a word of caution, however, for those who look for too speedy resnlts. "A great strategic plan," he says, "takes time for its working out. A great movement has begun, but at its best it must have its slow hours and it is necessary to view it in a sane perspective.

"We mnet not only win victories, but follow them up, and this will need a tremendous and sustained effort. Large numbers of men will be required to supplace wastage, and a steady stream of munitions muet be furnished. The whole nation is the shaft of which the army is the spearhead. Unless the shaft is stout, the tempered point will fail of effect."

The work of airmen contributed largely to the effectiveness of the British attack, according to today's accounts. Their duty was not only to direct the artillery but also to keep enemy aircraft inside their own lines and prevent them from detecting British operations. Last week there were twenty-seven fights in the air on the British front and the airmen kept up a continual patrol in watches of two hours each over the entire front for a week previous to the beginning of the battle. As the fighting opened the airmen's operations in many cases had an offensive side. They hampered the enemy's communications, performing some of the functions of long-range artillery.

The prisoners taken by the British, according to Ths Times, were largely from Eastern Germany. "The majority had light eyes and the high cheek bones of the Slav," the correspondent writes. "They had almost the air of Russian troops. These men came from the fringes of Germany's Empire. Her old stalwarts of ths first line, for the most part, have found graves in Flanders, Champagne, and on the far-off Polish Plains."

BRITISH SHELLS PLENTIFUL.

Sapper at the Front Says Allies Have More Than Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A sapper in the Royal Engineers, writing from the front, testifies to the preeent euperiority of the Allies' artillery fire.

"According to the fighting here," he says, "we seem to have a lot more shells than the Germans. If they sheil us we soon silence them with our artillery. On this front, from what I have seen, we fire two to their one.

"I have seen a lot here and found it different to the paper talk."

CZAR WIRES FELICITATIONS.

Congratulates President Poincare and the "Glorious French Army."

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Emperor Nicholas today telegraphed to President Poincare from the General Headquarters of the Russian Army bis congratulations on the French success in tbe Champagne region, as follows:

"On learning tbe news of the great success won by the glorious French Army, I take the occasion to address to you as well as to your valiant army my warmest felicitations and most sincere w shes for the future unalterable prosperity of France."

The French President replied:

"I thank your Majesty for the felicitations addressed to our armies on the occasion of the fine success they have just won with the co-operation of their Allies over ths common enemy. I beg your Majesty to accept my warmeet compliments for the magnificent valor of which the Russian troops daily give example and which compele the admiration of the entire world."

VICTORY IMPRESSES ITALIANS.

They Recognize Its Influence Upon the Eastern Campaigns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 28.—Observers here are greatly impressed by the importance of the movement on the western front. They appreciate the necessity of simultaneous action on all fronts, saying that the Austro-German victories in the east will be permanent successes only if the end crowns the beginning; that if they are uncompleted or even suspended they will lose almost all their value.

It is felt to be certain also, that if the Austro-Germans, after promising operations on a large scale in the Balkans, are obliged by the Allies' united movement to suspend activities in the Balkans, they will lose in the Near East that milltary prestige which has so far been the strongeet base of their political fortunes.

VAULTED INTO ACTION.

English Troops Not Stopped by German Wire Entanglements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—A wounded Lieutenant back from the front, describing the behavior of his men when ordered to take the German trenches, said: "A Cockney Sergeant was first out of the trench shouting 'this way for the early doors,' which is a kind of a battle cry for many of our chaps, and the men went out with a roar. Part of the enemy's wire entanglement was still effective, but the company went over it like kangaroos. 'Me for the next Grand National,' yelled one as he went 'over the sticks.'"

SEES ALLIES NEARING END OF RESOURCES

Berlin Expert Says They Use Men Below and Above German Age Limit.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Germany has not yet reached the limit of her military efforts, while her foes are drawing near the end of thsir resources, says Major Moraht, the military critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, in a review of the present status of the belligerents.

In this review, an abstract of which is given by the Overseas News Agency, he points out that Germany places the military age limit at 45 and has not even registered men younger than 20, while France, he says, is preparing to send to the front in December nineteen-year-old boys, and is unable to relieve from service on the fighting lines soldiers who are even more than 45 years old. Boys of 18 years are already fighting in the Russian front line; mixed with older troops, he declares, while England, "fearing that Russia would make a separate peace," recently landed additional troops on the Continent.

"All this means," Major Moraht continuss, "that the utmost efforts are being made by the Allies to improve their situation by desperate measures."

He says that German Army Headquarters has determined to continue the prosecution of its campaign against the retreating Russian armies, difficult as are the operations on that front, as he showe by an analysis in his article.

He asserts that on the western front Germany is well prepared to resist all attacks, "despite the enormous quantities of munitions which the Allies have accumulated from their own resources and from the United States." The British losses in the Ypree district were enormous, he says, while the Lille district, "where Field Marshal Sir John French announces a victory, has been turned into a veritable cemetery for the Anglo-French army.

"The German counterattack has already been begun. If the Allies are unable to break through the German lines, their great offensive must be considered a failure."

"The general attack of the British and French along the western front is considered here to have failed already," says the same news agency. "There is no possibility that the enemy will break through the German lines, in view of the length of the front, which is 500 kilometers, (310 miles.)

"It is to be expected that the Germans have suffered losses, but the figure of 20,000 prisoners given by the French and British is believed here to be exaggerated. At any rate, the enemy's attack has now failed, since the German front is being held firmly everywhere."

ITALIANS REPULSE ATTACKS.

Rome Reports Checking Austrian Attempts to Advance.

ROME, Sept. 28, (via Paris, Sept. 29.)—The following official statement from the Italian General Headquartere was made public today:

In tbe Civicale zone the enemy again tried several attacks in the direction of Caplanna and Cedes. The assiduoue vigilance and firm resistance of our troops caused theee attempts to fail.

On Carso the advance of the enemy toward Selz also was driven back.

Enemy artillery threw a number of inflammable shells into Monfalcone, Mandria, and Adria, but the rapid intervention of our batteries ellenced the enemy's fire.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—Today's official report on the Italian theatre follows:

Early Tuesday on the Dolomites front the enemy's attack against Colderbois was repulsed with hand grenades. On the Doberdo sector an attack on the Monte Sel Buel failed.



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The Road of Anthracite

FOUR BIG BATTLES RAGE IN RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

ing progress. Northeast of Wischnew we have broken through many positione. On this occasion 24 officers and 3,300 men were taken prisoners and nine machine guns captured.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The bridgeheads east of Baronovichi are now in our possession after a battle for them. Prisoners to the number of 350 were captured.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged.

The army group of General von Linsingen has forced its way across the Styr below Lutsk. Under pressure of this success the Russians are in full retreat nortb of Dubno, along the entire front.

Vienna Tells of Russian Retreat.

VIENNA, Sept. 28, (via London.)—The War Office today made public this following official communication:

As the Austro-Hungarian forces on the Styr threatened to surround ths enemy, he was compelled to abandon his offensive in the Volhynian Fortress district, wbich he had undertaken with great sacrifices.

The Russian retreat continued the whole of the day of Monday. The enemy's army already is bebind the Puttilowkan River, with our armies in pureuit. In rearguard engagements east of Lutsk our troops captured four Russian officers and 600 men.

On the Ikwa and in East Galicia the situation is unchanged.

Russians Repulse Many Attacks.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28.—The War Office communication issued today says:

In tbe regione of Riga and Dvinsk there is no material change in the situation. The artillery fire in the Dvinsk region has not slackened and the fighting continues with the same fierceness as previously.

We have repuisad an enemy offensive in the Narotobe River Valley in the region of Vilelka.

In the region of the railway southeast of Osmiani the Germans succeeded in carrying the village of Lastorantze, from which, however, we subsequently dislodged them. Stubborn enemy attacks have begun again at this point. At many the enemy still shows extraordinary artillery activity. On a sector containing a single regiment in this region there were thrown yesterday no fewer than 10,000 projectiles from heavy guns.

A violent battle is being fought in the region of Litvy, a village southeast of the Baronovichi Railway.

South of the Pripet River and on the Galician front the enemy has opened an attack at many places with considerable forces. At the fords of the Styr, in the Kolki region, many engagements have occurred with enemy detachments. After a stubborn bayonet fight we occupied trenches in the village of Voroblevka, northwest of Tarnopol. In the region of the village of Mariankow, southwest of Tarnopol, the unexpected appearance on their flank of a small Russian detachment threw a German battalion into panic.

CZAR'S SHIPS SHELL FOE.

Silence German Land Batteries on Gulf of Riga.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 27, (via London, Sept. 28.)—An official statement issued by the Ministry of Marine, under date of Sept. 25, says:

"During a bombardment of the enemy's land positions on the Gulf of Riga by our ships an enemy projectile fell on one of our ships, killing Captains Viazemsky and Ivinime. Our ships silenced enemy batteries.

"Our only other losses were five men killed and eight wounded.

RUSSIA DESIRES SECRECY.

Why Results of British Submarines' Work In Baltic Are Withheld.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The silence of the Admiralty in regard to the work of British submarines in the Baltic was explained in the House of Commons today by Thomas Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty.

Mr. Macnamara said, in response to a question, that these submarines were under the orders of the Russian Commander in Chief, adding:

"The House will realize that much gallant and successful work is being done by these vessels, but the responsibility of deciding what shall be made public of their proceedings in the Baltic must rest with the Russian Admiralty.

"Commander Noel Lawrence is the officer who was decorated by the Russian Government for the successful torpedo attack on the Moltke."

The German battle-cruiser Moltke, or a warship of that type, was said by the Russians to have been sunk in the battle of Riga in August, although this report was denied in Germany.

PHILIP GIBBS TELLS HOW BRITISH WON

Continued from Page 1.

first day's attack tells all the facts plainly enough for those who can read the meaning of a modern battle, and the gains are considerable: "We captured the enemy's trenches on a front of five miles south of La Bassée Canal." That sentence sums up the day's achievement.

North of the canal the enemy was able to bring up heavy reserves and check our advance in spite of desperate fighting.

Near Hooge, where there was a separate attack north and south of the Menin road, we gained more ground and caught the enemy by surprise, that many German soldiers were trapped on the other sids and forced to surrender. The ground captured in thie way to the south of the road is held and consolidated, but northward the enemy retook the Bollewaarde farm and ridge, over which our men swept in the first rush.

All day yesterday there was a heavy rain which made the trenches and fields wet and boggy, and our soldiers, digging themselves into the ground they had gained, were clogged with mud and sodened with water red with German blood. Red was tbe eunset which followed this day of battle, and the tall poplar trees were in black against its flaming splendor. The rain had ceased and with night the sky cleared of its storm clouds; so the moon shone bright above the battlefields, where for a few hours the bombardment died down, except for the booming of single guns, the rattle of machine gune, and volleys of rifle fire.

Today, (Sunday,) while the fight was in progress, there was brilliant sunshine and a cloudless blue sky, good for artillery observation. All day there was no cessation to the awful cannonade. Of the results nothing can yet be said until the commander in chief lifts the veil which hides them all.

Streams of Wounded Flow Back.

One result, however, was visible down the roads where, but a few miles from this massacre, Flemish citizens in Sunday clothee waiged to their village churches to pray God for victory, not knowing yet how many more widows there were, nor how many of their sons lay dead. Down tbe roads came a procession of ambulances filled with wounded. Most of them were sitting up—cases relayed quickly from first-aid stations to make way for others. For ths most part they smoked as they drove by, with bandaged heads and limbs, and only by the mud which caked them from head to foot would one have guessed the things they had endured. Tbe woret among tbem were bad to see, and made one curse against the spirit of war and all its bellishness.

Another result of the fighting and a proof of the day's victory was seen in the files by the railway line, within sound of the battle. Fourteen hundred German prisoners were there, a great mass of slate-gray men lying on the grass and awaiting entrainment. Nothing of hate could I find for them now they were prisoners in our hands, and nothing of hate was in tbeir eyes for the few fresh-faced "Tommies" who stood on guard among them with fixed bayonets and herded them about.

The majority of them were of Slavonic type, strangly Russian in appearance, with a touch of Tartar here and there. They wore soft field caps instead of the pickelhaube, and among them were some artillerymen with black bands around their caps. In bulk they had a beaten, exhausted look. A number lay on the grass. They were wounded in the head, arms and legs, but not seriously enough to prevent them from traveling.

A German Sir Philip Sidney.

A friend of mine carried a water jar to some of tbem and held it to their lips. One of them refused. He was an evil-looking fellow witb a bloody rag around his head—a typical Hun, I thought; but be pointed to a comrade who lay huddled on the ground and said in German: "He needs it first." This man had never heard of Sir Philip Sidney, but in spite of his evil looks he had the same chivalry in his soul.

I noticed, too, the care with which these broken men looked after their wounded comrades, bringing the best dressings for them, and this charity redeemed the little brutal words with which the non-commissioned officers spoke to their men and rebuked one's temptation to tar them all with the same brush of brutality.

They seemed glad to be prisoners and out of it. One of them waved his hand toward the bombardment, which was proceeding violently, and said: "I pity our poor people there."

They had been captured in great batches at Loos. One of them said:

"The English gave us a great surprise. The first I knew of what was happening was when I saw your soldiers streaming past our trenches. We were surrounded on three sides and our position was hopeless; but we fought until we had spent our last cartridge."

Talks With Two German Officers.

In another place I had a conversation with two German officers who had just been captured at Hooge. They were Prussians—one a stout Captain with smiling eyes bebind hie horn spectacles and a jovial manner, in spite of the ordeal from wbicb he had just escaped, the other a young, slim fellow with clean-cut features, who was very nervous, but bowed repeatedly with ineie together, as though in a café at Ehrenbreitstein, when a high officer came in. A few hours before he bad been buried alive. One of our mines had exploded under him, flinging a heap of earth over him and burying his Captain in a dugout. They, too, expressed surprise at the suddenness and direction of our attack.

About the war generally they had few opinions to give; but the younger man said they were prepared down to the last gaiter for another Winter campaign, and two more Winter campaigns, if need be. The Captain spoke of the British infantry with profound admiration for their stoic courage and fine shooting. He knew their quality for he had been against us in the first battle of Ypres; and yet, so strange is, this war, eight days ago he was on leave and rowing with his wife on the lake at Potsdam.

It was good to see all thess prisoners today. In spite of the pity one bas for tneni onc is gladdened by those first fruits of victory and by the thought that the enemy grows less in front of us. Since Friday night Germany bas lost whole regiments, and the fields are strewn with her dead. Alas! brown of our khaki mingles with their gray.

Fighting in Fog on Monday.

MONDAY, SEPT. 27.—The great battle which began before dawn on Saturday last still continues along the whole front, and wbere the British are advancing is intensely concentrated along a line between La Bassee and Lene, witb the French on our right working upward from the captured town of Souchez.

Today the weather was bad; so artillery observation was difficult for aeroplanes and stationary balloons. From the rising ground to the left of the great ridge of Notre Dame de Lorette, behind the last spur of which the ruins of Souchez are hidden, it was impossible to see the great panorama of the battleground wbere our own troops were fighting, stretching away beyond Vermelles to the line from Loos west of Hulluch and Haisnes. Nevertheless, it was enormously impreseive and awe-inspiring to sit on the edge of what may count as one of the greatest battles of history, peering through the gloom of weather and war, through the drift of mist and smoke, at places where many thousande of Britieh soldiers were fighting desperately today so that the promise of victory may be fulfilled.

One stared across the ruins of Vermelles to the great stretch of mining country, where the black snouts of furnace chimneye thrust up between conical slag heaps. Between two of those black mounds was Hill 70, round which a deadly struggle is in progress between large oodles of our men who had fought their way through Loos and had now been confronted by the enemy's reserves, which they flung up hurriedly after our surprise attacks on Saturday. It was easy to see and hear that the enemy was endeavoring to check us at this point. One could see it by the constant glint of shells bursting there, followed by white cloude which hung in the air like enormous mushrooms until they were torn into ribbons by the wet wind; and one could hear it by the thunderclaps which slammed over the slag heaps there. By similar signs one could read the progress of the battle at other points.

Across the lower spur of Notre Dame de Lorette there was a continual storm of high explosives and shrapnel, showing that the Germane were endeavoring to thrust back the victorious advance of the French; but also by the track and noise of the shells it was clear that our allies were pushing forward to the south of Lens. To the left of the prominent landmark, known to ourselves as the Tower Bridge, the glint of shrapnel was incessant, above Fosse No. 8, to the west of Haisnes and south of the brickfields at Cuinchy. Four or five hour the cannonading continued, and to sit like an ant on the edge of a field of fire was an expsrience no man could forget.

Battle Invisible to the Generals.

But the human side of it was invisible. None of those Generals or staff officers who were gathered at different parts of tho line upon rising ground could see through the vell to where the masses of brave men were fighting and falling and struggling forward in the dreadful business out there. Battalions and brigades went into the smoke and fog, and progress was only known when little voices whispered to men lying out in far fields at the end of the telephone wires to which they listened with strained ears. From all parts of the field of battle whispers came and were passed on to headquarters, where othsr men were listening, that this brigade was doing well, that brigade was hard pressed, the Germans were counterattacking at this or that point. From behind the mist came the news of life and death, revealing things no onlooker could see, things which cannot yet be told.

Today our men were fighting a continual action with varying success at different points, with losses and gains which cannot be summarized or sorted out until the Commander in Chief has them all in his hands and has given us the net result in those short sentences of his whicb we read as the messages of our fate.

In the afternoon, at one of those hours of crisis, the sky darkened and the rain clouds broke and a sharp hailstorm swept across that mining country with its tangle of pitheads and slag heaps and railways. It is no longer raining, but the night is very dark and cold, and our imagination is filled with pity for those poor wounded men—Germans as well as British—who lie in the water pools and the wind after the battle.

Not yet has a decision been reached, and all one can say is that this night is full of hope for the British arms.

Behind the battle lines there are haunting pictures, and then one sees clearly enough the human side of war which is concealed behind the emoke of battle—the movements of troops, bivouace in the fields, and ambulances bringing down the wounded as convoys of ammunition go up to meet the guns.

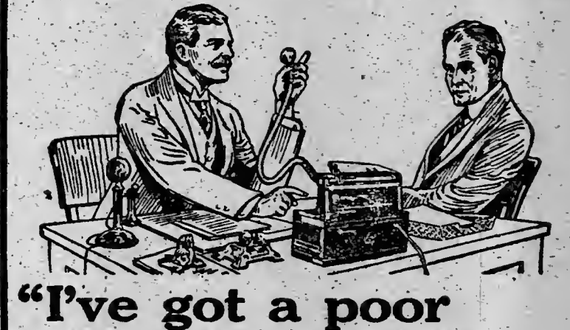
British Aeroplanes' Good Work.

Overhead all day long our aeroplanes were flying on reconnaissance, peering down through the clouds at the shells bursting over the great battlefield. Their record during these past three days is a splendid one to remarkable. Every day they have carried out artillery observations in spite of adverse weather conditions, remaining two hours at a time over the enemy's lines at a maximum height of 7,000 feet, owing to the clouds, and heavily shelled by the enemy's guns. Successful attacks were made against the railway lines south of Lille on Sept. 23. A German goods train was wrecked and the railway line damaged in several places. On the 26th three coaches on a troop train were hit, a goods train damaged, and railway track blown up in four places.

On Sept. 24 the railway track was damaged in three places. On Sept. 26 several coaches on a troop train were wrecked and the engine and two carriages of another train derailed. The sheds of the important junction were set on fire and the railway damaged in six places.

There were twenty-seven aerial fights last week, and it is definitely known that one German aeroplane was wrecked. In only one case did a British machine get the worst of it. This plain record is a splendid tribute to the work of our aerial service, upon whose vigilance, accuracy of report, and continual daring the Staff relies for much useful information, enabling it to perfect the preparations for the great struggle which is now in progress.

But, that being said, one's thoughts go back to the infantry of the line, to all those regimental officers and men who today have been fighting in the greatest ordeal which can test the strength and steel of men's hearts—the advance through the hell-fire of massed guns.



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ARMENIAN WOMEN PUT UP AT AUCTION

Refugee Tells of the Fate of Those in Turkish Hands.

VON BERNSTORFF ANSWERED

German Ambassador's "Pure Inventions" Letter in Regard to Atrocities Causes Indignation.

The statement made by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambaseador, in a letter to Miran Sevasly of Boston, in which he characterized the reports concerning Turkish atrocities perpetrated against the Armenians as "pure inventions," will be answered in a few days by a number of well-known Americans who are cognizant of the actual situation in Turkey, and who, it is said, will produce aheolutely trustworthy evidence and authenticated data to prove, as one of them put it yesterday, that "all Armenia is bicody with atrocities."

The letter of the German Ambassador to Mr. Sevasly was published in THE TIMES of yesterday, and the statements made by Count von Bernstorff created nothing short of indignation in missionary and other circles in which the Armenian situation is at the present time one of vital concern.

"So far as the German Ambassador is concerned, all that I care to say just now," said Professor Samuel T. Dutton, Secretary of the Committee on Armenian Atrocities, yesterday, "is that he has evidently been badly misinformed. I am quite sure that he will be much surprised when he sees the concrete material, all of it thoroughly authenticated, concerning what has happened in Armenia which is in the possession of this committee."

In a preliminary statement issued last Sunday the committee stated that if these atrocities continued the American people could not fail, in view of the great influence which Germany and Austria had in Turkish affairs, to hold the Teutonic allies "morally responsible."

Speaking yesterday, hie remarks being based on the authenticated data in his possession, Professor Dutton said he did not believe anything had happened in many centuries "so terrible as is this studied and systematized effort on the part of a political coterie in Turkey—the Young Turks, led by Enver Pasha—to exterminate a whole race of people. The whole plan involves the wiping out of the Armenians."

"Only a day or two ago," added Professor Dutton, "a young girl who left Turkey on Aug. 18 called here to see me. She told of the fate of the 100 girls who were attending a mission school in Turkey. These girls, who were, of course, Armenians, were divided into groups, and those that were the best looking in the opinion of the Turkish officers were taken over by those officers. Those considered not quite so good-looking were given over to the soldiers, while those still less attractive were put up for sale to the highest biddere."

Several Americans who have been in Turkey for many years have arrived here within the last few days. They all testify to the truthfulness of the reports that have come out of Turkey concerning the treatment of the Armenians, but in every instance they beg that their names be not used for fear that what they have said will find its way back to Turkey and friends or relatives they left behind will be punished by the Turks in retaliation.

Copies of two letters, in which the writers tell of the fate that is being meted out to the Armenians, were given to THE TIMES yesterday by a man in close touch with Armenian conditions.

In one of these letters the writer, among other things, says:

"Toward the end of July the military situation on the trans-Caucasian front took an unfortunate turn for the Russo-Armenian forces. Apparently encouraged by the Russian reverses in Poland, the Turks sent large reinforcements, some 40,000 regular troops, to the Armenian front, to commence a strong offensive. Previous to this the outlying district on the western edge of Lake Van was being gradually cleared of Turks and Kurds. In the last week of July Tadvan and the slopes of the Nimrud and Kerjur Mountains had been captured by the Armenian volunteers, after severe struggles.

"In Urtab, Tukh, and about twenty other Armenian villages on the lake the entire population was found to have been massacred by the Turks—not a single living soul was found in these villages, which were now given over to howling dogs, while large numbers of corpses have been washed ashore from the lake and the rivers.

"These corpses, which were ascertained to be all of males, were terribly mutilated, but nothing was discovered as to the whereabouts of women and children. By sunset of July 20 the Armeniane captured the heights of Kerkur. When they reached the summit the town of Bitlis presented to their disappointed gaze a sheet of flames, and they knew that the worst had happened. Some female refugees, who managed to escape the Turkish cordon, have since related the story of fiendish masacres in the town and the wholesale deportation of women and children.

To a well-known minister of the Armenian Church there came out of Turkey, by some mysterious underground route, a letter which is described as of "undoubted trustworthiness." Excerpts from this letter follow:

"'Armenia without the Armenians'—such is the plan of the Ottoman Government, which has already begun to install Moslem families in the homes and property of the Armenians. Needless to say, the deported are not allewed by the Government to take any of their belongings with them, and as there is, moreover, no means of transport owing to the exigencies of the military, they are forced to cover on foot the two or three months' journey to that corner of the desert region which is destined to be their sepulchre.

BRISTOL CHANNEL CLOSED.

Sailings Forbidden Because of Suspected Presence of U-Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The American Consul General in London, Mr. Skinner, has informed the Department of State that sailings in Bristol Channel have been prohibited until further notice because of the suspected presence there of German submarines. The channel is a large stretch of water between Wales and Cornwall, and supplies a marine approach to Cardiff, Bristol, Newport, and Brampton.

It is supposed that the British Admiralty is making an effort to trap or corner the submarines.

WILD MARKET LED BY BALDWIN STOCK

Locomotive Issue Jumps from 113¾ to 150⅛, Closes at 128 —102,800 Shares Sold.

OLD LEADERS SHOW LOSSES

Securities of Concerns Mentioned in Deals Are in Demand—Day's Sales 1,663,000 Shares.

Speculative fever in the stock market rose yesterday to a point even higher than the day before, as a result of changes in the war situation, and a new high record for the year was again established in the number of shares sold. The turnover of 1,663,978 shares was the greatest for any session since Sept. 27, 1911, a day when the market broke ebarply under threats from Government sources of trust prosecutions.

A difference existed between the market and that of Monday in that while Baldwin Locomotive and a few other stocks governed by special influences displayed exceptional strength, the balance of stocks proceeded to lose ground. Baldwin at one time in the early afternoon was more than 36, points above the closing figure the previous day, while Atchison, St. Paul, the Eries and Steel were inclined to droop all the way along.

Baldwin was again affected by rumors of heavy buying on the part of important interests for control. Opening more than six points above Monday's final price of 113¾, it rose six points further within a few minutes and before noon had touched 135. At that point, twenty-one points higher than Monday's final quotation, heavy profit taking occurred, but the saice were by no means great enough to check the urgent demand of bullish speculators. The quotation leaped forward by leaps and bounds, a difference of a full point between sales being an ordinary occurrence. After climbing to 150¾ supplies were extensive enough to cause a sharp reaction to 123, but later the price moved up again and closed at 128. The day's turnover was 102,800 shares.

Bethlehem Steel in its palmiest days as a medium for speculation never surpassed Baldwin's display of fireworks. The upturn was accompanied by the story that Baldwin would be one of the concerns bought up in the open market and put into the combination being formed by William E. Corey and his friends with Midvale Steel Company as the nucleus. From well-informed sources came denials that the Baldwin Company was being considered as yet by the syndicate behind the Midvale purchase, and these statements may have been influential in causing the break from 150.

Other stocks scoring gross gains in excess of two points were Allis-Chalmers, American Car & Foundry, Bethlehem Steel preferred, Colorado Fuel and Iron, Westinghouse, General Motors, and a few additional industrials. None of them approached Baldwin in its frenzy, and all those which scored gains in excess of two points were stocks classed in the war group. In all cases a reaction in the late trading wiped out a part of the rise. There was an active demand for the stocks of other companies mentioned in connection with proposed combinations, such as Lackawanne Steel, Tennessee Copper and Distillers' Securities.

Experienced traders said they detected signs of extensive selling in certain issues under cover of the spectacular performance of the war stocks. Steel seemed to be under preseure moet of the day and the railroad shares suffered.

GREAT BRITAIN WARNS BULGARIA

Continued from Page 1.

tions which he attempted recently to open with the Rumanian Government. This is considered as a definite indication of Rumania's attitude.

"The correspondent adds that public opinion in Greece is being manifested more strongly against a literal interpretation of the Serbo-Greece compact (obligating Greece to support Serbia in case of attack by another Balkan state). It is argued that Greece has been released from this arrangement by the action of Serbia.

"The Athens correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung says that King Constantine of Greece consulted M. Gounaris, former Premier, who is an advocate of strict neutrality, before signing the mobilization order.

"Reports from the Balkans say that the Greek Minister to Serbia called on the Serbian Prime Minister and told him that Greece had decided to offer determined resistance to the passage of foreign troops through Greek territory.

"English and French officers have been in Saloniki in order to prepare for the landing of Anglo-French troops. Greece, for the time being, is determined to maintain neutrality even in the fact of the threat to land troops."

The Overseas Agency adds that according to reliable information Bulgaria and Greece have agreed upon the establishment of a neutral zone of 2,500 yards between those two countries. The suggestion of a neutral zone, it says, was made by the members of the Greek General Staff, who acted in concert with King Constantine. The Agency continues:

"Bulgaria agreed and there is no doubt that she is ready to yield to Greek wishes about the Serbian territories of Doiran and Gevgeli. This means that the attempts of the Entente allied powers have been frustrated.

"The Vossische Zeitung states that Bulgaria is simply acting in her own interests in declining to obey the orders of the Entente powers. The Tageblatt says an understanding has been reached.

"Budapest newspepers say that the Serbian Minister at Sofia, Tchotak Antitch, told Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria that he would depart on leave of absence, owing to ill-health. The Premier told the Serbian Minister that leave of absence had been granted to Bulgarian Consuls in Macedonia.

"It is reported that the Bulgarian flag has been hauled down from the Paris Legation, but that the Bulgarian Minister is still in Paris."

SERB GUNS STOP TEUTONS.

NISH, Sept. 27. (via London, Sept. 28.)—An official report issued at the War Office says:

Two attempts of the enemy to cross the River Drina on the night of the 23d under a heavy artillery fire were repulsed, one in the direction of the Ratcha custom house and the other near Vishegrad, Bosnia.

Montenegrins Defeat Austrians.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—Montenegro, the smallest of the allied nations, is again taking a hand in the general attack on the central powers. She has launched an energetic offensive, according to an unofficial telegram which secured for her the possession of some Austrian positions.



BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

ENVOYS OF ALLIES AGREE ON BIG LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

country to Great Britain and France runs into many hundreds of millions of dollars annually. To preserve such trade under the existing abnormal conditions we believe the proposed arrangement to be imperative, and accordingly we and the many banking institutions and financial houses that will be associated with us will act as managers without compensation.

Parliaments Must Approve.

Afterward Mr. Davison and Sir Henry discussed a number of points not covered by the statements, answering many questions, however, with the stereotyped formula:

"That is one of the details we are not yet prepared to speak about."

Sir Henry let it be understood that the officials in London and Paris had kept so closely in touch with the negotiations between their representative here and the American bankers that there was no reason to look for any hitch in having the commission's work approved. He admitted that it would come as something of a shock to the British public to learn that it had been necessary to sell a five-year 5 per cent. convertible bond at 96 in order to raise money in this country, the British investor being accustomed to lower interest rates. He said that approval both by Parliament and the French Chamber of Deputies would be required, but said that that would be little more than a formality, now that the discussions were concluded.

He declined to say whether or not a part of the $500,000,000 had been allotted to each of the two participating countries.

"You may rest assured that when two great nations like Great Britain and France act jointly they do so on equal terms," he said.

No Mention of War Munitions.

The question of paying for the purchases of munitions of war was carefully avoided in the announcements. Sir Henry said that the proceeds of the loan would be expended according to instructions from London, and that it was impossible to say how the fund would be administered. He was unable to say whether individuals and firms would be permitted to buy drafts against the credit established in the United States, contenting himself with the remark that, however used, the credit would lift $500,000,000 from the debit balance pressing on the exchange market. The commission has not tried to estimate the length of time which the credit will last.

No provision is made in the agreement for further advances, but the impression was given that now that the big problem is out of the way, the commission will endeavor to make supplementary arrangements with some of the larger concerns supplying the Allies with munitions, which will still further lighten pressure on the sterling market. Bankers also understand that if the bonds meet with the success that is expected another loan may come up for discussion at some distant date, providing, of course, that the war continues.

Stock Exchange to List Bonds.

The bonds will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange in order to give holders a ready market. Henry K. Pomroy of the Listing Committee and President H. G. S. Noble of the Exchange were in conference with the Morgans on that point yesterday.

The attitude of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. remains unchanged. Jacob H. Schiff and Otto H. Kahn called on J. P. Morgan yesterday, and Mr. Kahn visited the two members of the commission remaining in New York at the Hotel Biltmore last night. Wall Street expects Mr. Kahn and Mortimer L. Schiff to buy the bonds as an investment. Asked as to the attitude of Mr. Schiff, Sr., a banker said last night:

"All I can say is that Mr. Schiff takes a broad-minded, patriotic stand."

Work on the big task of floating the loan has already made good headway, Mr. Davison said. The undertaking of necessity will centre at New York, but it will embrace every section of the country. Committees will be formed at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco, and perhaps at other centres to organize groups of banks and investors within the districts allotted them. In New York City alone there will be forty distributing houses, including nearly every bond house maintaining salesmen. In Pittsburgh, every bank in the Clearing House Association has already agreed to participate.

Subscriptions Already Made.

Individuals of means will be allowed to join the syndicate on the same terms as the banks, subject to a requirement that they take at least a certain large amount of the bonds. One national bank in this city has already received requests for $10,000,000 worth of the new securities from a few wealthy investors.

Payment for the new bonds subscribed for is to be made in several installments, the first to be 25 per cent. Money paid in will be left with banks in the section from which it comes, the depositories to pay the allied Governments interest at the rate of 2 per cent. until the money is withdrawn for use. Payments out of the proceeds will be made by J. P. Morgan & Co. as commercial agents of Great Britain and France. Russia is not participating in the loan. The principal and interest on the bonds will be payable in New York, conforming with a requirement of the Stock Exchange.

Bond experts said yesterday that they regarded the Anglo-French bonds as by all odds the most attractive high-class investment offering ever made in this country. They are confident that, with bonds in $100 denominations and a much higher interest rate than has ever been offered by a New York City bond, the new issue will be widely distributed, and they predict that it will appreciate materially when the war ends. Efforts will be made to place the bonds with farmers and others who are not ordinarily buyers of securities.

Attitude of the West.

A. B. Leach, head of the investment firm bearing his name and a former President of the Investment Bankers' Association, said yesterday, on his return from the Denver convention:

"The West pretty well understands what the loan means. The West realizes that there is an enormous surplus of American foodstuffs to be sold and that for once in our history we find it necessary to extend a credit to our best customer. The West understands that back of the loan are fundamental business needs that must be met. It also knows that those applying for the loan have always had the best credit rating in the world and that when normal times come again the obligation will speedily be liquidated."

The exports of the United States for the month of August exceeded those of a year ago by 137 per cent. and established a new high record. Imports in the same month increased 9 per cent. Exports totalled $151,608,277 while the imports were only $11,961,748. For the eight months ended with August exports increased over 1914 by $920,443,559, while imports decreased $119,353,790.

OPPOSES LOAN TO ALLIES.

National Industrial Peace Conference Criticises Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Executive Committee of the National Industrial Peace Conference, formed here last July, of which ex-Representative H. Robert Fowler is Chairman, and H. B. Martin, Secretary, adopted radical resolutions today on the loan to the Allies. The recommendations follow the recent suggestions of President Hexamer of the German-American Alliance. The society, which has been repudiated by organized labor, declared in its statement that it represented two and a half million voters, including laborers and farmers. It is generally believed to be part of the German propaganda operating in this country to prevent the shipment of war munitions to the Allies.

The resolutions attack the leading financiers of the country and the Federal Reserve Board for expressing a willingness to allow the banks of the United States to furnish money to Europe. The recommendations advise people to withdraw their deposits from national banks.

ALLIES' AGENTS IN CHICAGO.

Plans for Big Loan Laid Before Banks and Bond Dealers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The financial commissions of Great Britain and France announced the terms of the proposed $500,000,000 loan in Chicago at a dinner tonight in their honor at the Blackstone Hotel.

Before making the announcement the Commissioners were informed by long-distance telephone that opposition to the loan by the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had been withdrawn. Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, communicated with them.

"It was not possible that we could have come to Chicago without discussing the loan," said Baron Reading to interviewers. "There were surely people here with whom we wanted to discuss the loan. We leave Chicago for New York tomorrow. The negotiations for the loan have never been confined to New York and its financiers, and the loan is open to the whole country."

The members of the commission reached Chicago on the Twentieth Century Limited, and a luncheon was given for them at the Chicago Club by a committee of business men.

In the afternoon they visited the Union Stock Yards as the guests of J. Ogden Armour, whose interests figure prominently in the controversy before the British Prize Court over seized cargoes of meat consigned to neutral ports.

At 4:30 o'clock there was an informal reception for the members of the commission at the Midday Club in the First National Bank Building. The Chicago Bar Association had charge of the reception, it being arranged especially in honor of Baron Reading.

Chief of Police Healey and a staff of uniformed and plain clothes men constantly guarded the Commissioners.

Plans for handling the proposed loan were discussed for more than an hour today by Thomas W. Lamont, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan Co., with thirty-five representatives of Chicago bond houses and banks. Mr. Lamont outlined the details of the loan and mapped out a scheme for the appointment of committees which will be in charge of the distribution and sale of the bonds in the various sections of the country. Another conference will be held tomorrow morning.

TERMS SATISFY LONDON.

They Are Considered Rather High, but What Were to be Expected.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—Confirmation of the actual terms of the Anglo-French loan in the United States arrived too late for extended comment in the London morning papers, but the forecasts had been accurate and the remarks based on these show that general satisfaction exists.

It is realized that the terms are rather high for British credit, but that was to be expected considering the difficulties attendant upon the issuance of a large foreign loan in the United States.

The Times financial writer observes that the terms of a short-term loan, whether in America or anywhere else, are not really a test of national credit. The real test is willingness to subscribe to a large foreign loan at all, and adds that "it is certain that Germany could not raise such a loan in the United States at any price."

The financial writer of The Morning Post thinks that investors in the United States have good reason to congratulate themselves in securing such an excellent bargain.

WARNS GERMANS HERE.

For Them to Subscribe to Loan Will Be Treason, Hamburg Whiter Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMBURG, (Wednesday,) Sept. 29, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Dr. Noldeke, in an article in the Vossiche Zeitung, solemnly warns all Germans in the United States that to subscribe to the Anglo-French loan will be treasonable.

He says it can hardly be supposed that German subjects will really participate in the loan, but adds: "In any case, if they participated in an enemy loan they would be guilty of treason. Such activity will in a strong degree assist our enemies.

It is not necessary to prove special hostile intention. It is sufficient to establish the fact of knowledge that the enemy is strengthened financially by the loan. This has already been expressly decided on April 3, 1871, by the Prussian Supreme Court."

RIDDER URGES A NEW BANK.

Wants Institution That Will Suit the German-Americans.

At a meeting last night in the Amsterdam Opera House under the auspices of the pro-German organization styled American Truth Society, Bernhard Ridder of The Staats-Zeitung, son of Herman Ridder, urged the establishment of a German-American bank in New York. Its purpose, he said, would be to accept the deposits of persons opposed to the Anglo-French loan.

The security offered American banks advancing money on the loan, he said, was about as good as "our ehoring in the new subway." If German-Americans wanted to maintain their position in this city, the speaker said, they would have to fight for it.

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The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Distinctive Millinery

French Chapeaux and Bonwit Teller & Co. Reproductions



Every Type from the Sport Hat to the Formal Gold Lace Affair

Especially featured are the smart hats designed by Reboux, Talbot and other leading Paris modistes.

FOR TODAY ONLY
An Especially Prepared Sale
Black Velvet and Satin Antique Tailleur Hats for Women & Misses
Specially Priced at
10.00
MAIN FLOOR, TAILLEUR HAT DEPT

In this collection is presented the various smart modes of the season, including the Turban, Louis Philippe, Postillion, Girondon, Capeline, Puritan and Tricorne types, trimmed in the accepted manners set by the leading modistes.

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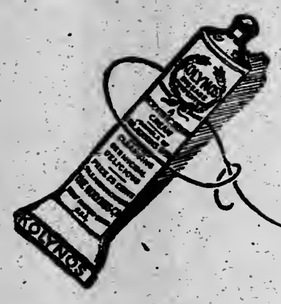
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Exclusive Shirtings of fine quality Crepe and Madras. Made expressly for and confined to *Franklin Simon & Co.*
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The New Home of

KOLYNOS



Dental Cream

"It Cleans the Teeth and the Tooth-brush, too"

THIS building, now being erected in the beautiful "City of Elms," is a monument to the modern principle of COMPLETE MOUTH CLEANLINESS. In the old City of New Haven, on a plot on Bristol Street still shaded by some of its ancestral elms, the new home of Kolynos will soon be completed. It will be institutional in appearance and institutional in character. In all of its appointments, in its cheerful airiness and in its scientific cleanliness, it has been designed to resemble a national dental hygiene laboratory.

EVERY great movement for the improvement of civilization requires a central home—a headquarters. So the KOLYNOS Crusade for pure teeth, pure mouths and pure tooth-brushes, which has assumed world-wide proportions, demands a new and appropriate building.

For the KOLYNOS principle is being understood and adopted each month by thousands of new converts in all parts of the world. It is the principle of scientific cleanliness of the mouth, of the throat and of the tooth-brush to be obtained by the use of a germicidal dental cream. This principle is in harmony with the advance of modern sanitation and the theory of preventative medicine—therefore it finds such general acceptance.

Consequently the new building will have thrice the capacity of the old factory and will be provided with every possible scientific improvement.

* *

Set far back from the street, away from dust and dirt, the new KOLYNOS building will be surrounded by broad lawns, gardens and inviting walks. The complete cleanliness of the whole institution—like the cleanliness of KOLYNOS itself—goes far beyond that "daintiness" which may be superficial.

* *

The ceilings are to be lofty, while white enamel and "hospital" finish will prevail throughout, even to the elevators. There are to be spacious reception rooms for visitors, who will be welcome at all hours, and an extensive reference library in connection with the laboratory for scientific research. The main operating room will be sixty by one hundred feet, with ceilings eighteen feet high. There will be recreation rooms for the employes, with a large garden for their enjoyment.

One novel feature is to be an experimental garden connected with the research department, for the growth, protection and hybridization of plants, from which many of the active ingredients of KOLYNOS are obtained.

* *

Over 26,000 of the 40,000 dentists in the United States have reported to us that they are now using and recommending KOLYNOS. It may be obtained at twenty-five cents a tube from every prominent druggist in the country.

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U.S.A

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FIFTH AVENUE
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The Boy's Outfit



The peculiar attractiveness of De Pinna apparel for boys is due to the fact that this is the only house in the city devoting its entire attention to young people.

There is an advantage, beyond mere convenience, in finding your son's complete Autumn outfit in one establishment.

Correctness of De Pinna suits and coats and De Pinna materials is unquestioned.

Equal care is devoted to providing the suitable underwear, shoes, hats and hosiery.

Whenever it is better to do so, the European centres are drawn upon—as for the underwear, sweaters and neckwear being shown.

Wardrobes for Boarding School Boys

All the requirements of out-of-town boarding schools are correctly supplied.

Norfolk knickerbocker suits, of selected materials, sturdy enough for everyday use, $8.75.

An unusually desirable assortment of school Norfolk suits at $14.

English style slip-ons and belted-back overcoats for boys of 9 to 18 years, $18.

Suits and Overcoats for Younger Boys

The English regulation jumper suit and a new style Russian suit, for boys of 3 to 9 years.

Of English navy serge, $13.

Of imported wash fabrics, $4.75 to $6.50.

De Pinna regulation reefer, in blue, brown, tan and chinchilla, $18.

Overcoats in Scotch and English mixtures, $12 to $16.

For the Dancing School



Eton suits and boys' dress suits, special De Pinna designs, correct in every detail, for boys of 9 to 15 years.

Dancing pumps and shoes for boys, made as carefully and thoroughly as those for men.

Boys' Haberdashery

Including the latest Autumn shirtings and the newest neckwear ideas for boys and young men.

Collars, hosiery, bath robes, and handkerchiefs.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

WILSON INTERPRETS IDEALS TO VETERANS

Nation Founded, Not for Free Homes, but to Assert Human Rights, President Says.

WELCOMES G. A. R. HOSTS

Old Soldiers and Their Sons Stand Behind Administration in Foreign Problems, Speakers Assert.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Veterans of the civil war here for the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic were formally welcomed to the capital tonight by President Wilson, who told them their battles fifty years ago were fought that the greatest instrumentality for the uplift of mankind the world has ever seen might not be impaired.

The President spoke amid scenes of patriotic fervor in the crowded convention hall into which the old Ceneus Building had been converted. Colonel David J. Palmer, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, introduced him amid thunderous cheering, and informed him that the veterans stood solidly behind the Administration's conduct of the present-day foreign problems and that their sons would support him in any steps he might take.

Applause frequently interrupted the President as he spoke to the veterans, their families, and their friends. He did not touch directly on the European war or on problems growing out of it, but devoted his address to the mission of the United States and the lessons taught by the civil war. He spoke of the civil war as one of the few in history of which both sides could be proud.

At one point the noise in the hall, made by late arrivals and the resulting difficulty in controlling the crowd, forced the President to stop speaking for nearly ten minutes while the Chairman restored order. The meeting marked the formal opening of the Grand Army Encampment, which will continue during the remainder of the week, with the great parade and Presidential review tomorrow. After his address the President remained in the hall while the heads of various organizations affiliated with the G. A. R. made brief addresses.

The President's address, in part, follows:

A Crowded Fifty Years.

"It is a singular thing that men of a single generation should have witnessed what you have witnessed in the crowded fifty years which you celebrate tonight. You took part when you were young men in a struggle the meaning of which, I dare say, you thought would not be revealed during your lifetime, and yet more has happened in the making of this nation in your lifetime than has ever happened in the making of any other nation in the lifetime of a dozen generations.

"You have seen many things which have made this nation one of the representative nations of the world, with regard to the modern spirit of that world, and you have the satisfaction, which, I dare say, few soldiers have ever had, of looking back upon a war absolutely unique in this, that, instead of destroying, it has healed; that, instead of making a permanent division, it has made a permanent union.

"This nation was from the beginning a spiritual enterprise, and you have seen the spirits of the two once-divided sections of this country absolutely united. A war which seemed as if it had the seed of every kind of bitterness in it has seen a single generation put bitterness absolutely out of its heart, and you feel, as I am sure the men who fought against you feel, that you were comrades even then, though you did not know it, and that now you know that you are comrades in a common love for a country which you are equally eager to serve.

"This is a miracle of the spirit, so far as national history is concerned. This is one of the very few wars in which in one sense everybody engaged may take pride. Some wars are to be regretted, some wars mar the annals of history, but some wars, contrasted with those, make those annals distinguished and show that the spirit of man sometimes springs to great enterprises that are even greater than his own mind had conceived.

"You set the nation free for that great career of development, of unhampered development, which the world has witnessed since the civil war. But, for my part, I would not be proud of the extraordinary physical development of this country, of its extraordinary development in material wealth and financial power, did I not believe that the people of the United States wish all of this power devoted to ideal ends.

"There have been other nations as rich as we, there have been other nations as powerful, there have been other nations as spirited; but I hope we shall never forget that we created this nation, not to serve ourselves, but to serve mankind.

To Assert Human Rights.

"I hope I may say without even an implication of criticism upon any other great people in the world that it has always seemed to me that the people of the United States wished to be regarded as devoted to the promotion of particular principles of human rights. The United States were fonnded, not to provide free homes, but to aseert human rights. This flag meant a great enterprise of the human spirit.

"Nobody, no large bodies of men, at the time that flag was first set up, believed with a very firm belief in the efficacy of democracy. Do you realize that only so long ago as the time of the American Revolution democracy was regarded as an experiment in the world and we were regarded as rash experimentere? But we not only believed in it, we showed our belief was well founded, and that a nation as powerful as any in the world could be erected upon the will of the people; that, indeed, there was a power in such a nation that dwelt in no other nation, unless also in that other nation the spirit of the people prevailed.

"We now know and the world knows that the thing that we then undertook, rash as it seemed, has been practicable, and that we have set up in the world a government maintained and promoted by the general conscience and the general conviction. So I stand here not to welcome you to the nation's capital as if I were your host, but merely to welcome you to your own capital, because I am, and am proud to be, your servant. I hope I shall catch, as I hope we shall all catch, from the spirit of this occasion a new consecration to the high duties of American citizenship."

Charles F. Sherman, Commander in Chief of the Sons of Veterans, one of the speakers who followed the President, declared that the sons of the men who fought for their country in the civil war were ready now to do their full duty in the same way if called upon by the President.

The first death among the veterans attending the encampment occurred today, when Bacon Smith, 70 years old, of Bridgeton, N. J., died of injuries received yesterday when he was run over by a carriage. The New Jersey delegation, of which Mr. Smith was a member, took charge of the body and arrangements were made to return it to Bridgeton for burial.

POPE TO ASK FOR TRUCE.

Wants Day to Honor War's Dead, Germany Hears.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—The Munich Post, according to the Overseas News Agency, has received a report from Switzerland that Pope Benedict is preparing a circular letter to the belligerents, asking for a general truce on All Saints' Day, Nov. 1, dedicated to the memory of the soldiers who have perished in the war.

PERKINS WINS IN THE PRIMARIES

Continued from Page 1.

ty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Districts.

In the Fifth District Albert Katz beat Richard M. Greenbank, the Republican district leader. In the Ninth District Michael H. Blake retained his leadership, as did George W. Wanmaker in the Eleventh.

The candidates nominated for the various offices in the different counties are:

NEW YORK COUNTY.

District Attorney.

Edward Swann, (D.) Charles A. Perkins, (R).

Sheriff.

Alfred E. Smith, (D.) William Halpin, (P.)
Frank K. Bowers, (R.)

Supreme Court.

*John Proctor Clarke, Edward R. Finch,
Clarence J. Shearn. John M. Tierney. (R.
*Samuel Greenbaum, D.)
*Francis B. Delehanty, John J. O'Connell,
*(D., R., P.) Hugo Wintner, (P.)

City Court.

Lorenz Zeller, (D. R.) Philip C. Samuels, (P.)

Municipal Court, Eighth District.

John F. Cowan, (D.) George Z. Medalie, (R.)

Municipal Court, Ninth District.

Albert Ritchie, (D.) E. J. Lauer, (R., P.)

Congress, Twenty-third District.

E. J. Healy, (D.) W. S. Bennet, (R., P.)

ASSEMBLY.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John J. Ryan, (D.) H. E. Augenthaler, (R. & P.)		J. Walsh, (R.) J. W. Whalen, (R. & P.)
	J. Spolldoro, (P.)	20.	F. Aranow, (D.)
2.	P. J. Hammill, (D.) J. S. Siegel, (R.) No nominee, (P.)		J. M. Kleinman, (P.) R. M. Bolden, (R. & P.)
3.	C. B. F. Barre, (D.) J. Santmauro, (R.) No nominee, (P.)	21.	R. Cohn, (D.) H. C. Mitchell, (R.)
4.	H. S. Schimmel, (D. & P.) D. Widal, (R.)	22.	T. I. Glynn, (D.) R. H. Walters, (R. & P.
5.	M. McDonald, (D.) J. F. Walker, (R.)	23.	D. C. Oliver, (D.) N. H. Pinto, (R. & P.)
6.	A. E. Bremmer, (D.) N. D. Perlman, (R.)		R. Link, (P.)
7.	P. McElligott, (D.) A. S. Gibbs, (R.) G. Barton, (P.)	24.	C. M. Klerman, (D.) J. Frankel, (R. & P.)
8.	S. Goodman, (D.) L. Wolfson, (R. & P.)	25.	J. M. Milburn, Jr., (D.) R. McC. Marsh, (R. & P.)
9.	C. H. Donohne, (D. & P.) F. Weles, (R.)	26.	M. Levy, (D.) J. Steinberg, (R. & P.)
10.	F. Friedland, (D.) (P.) L. Bleeker, (D. & P.)	27.	B. S. Catchings, (D.) H. Niekerson, (R.) S. R. Schneider, (P.)
	L. Diamant, (P.)	28.	S. R. Cotillo, (D.)
	A. Scheuman, (R.)		F. H. Fernbaum, (R. & P.)
11.	J. F. Mahoney, (D.) C. Richardson, (R.)	29.	S. A. Axtell, (D. & P.)
12.	J. D. Kelly, (D.) J. J. Totten, (R.) F. Patinella, (P.)		A. D. Bell, (R.)
13.	J. C. Campbell, (D.) A. Herries, (R.) H. Bullins, (P.)	30.	T. F. Gould, (D.) N. Meyer, (R. & P.)
14.	R. L. Tador, (D.) J. J. Leach, (R.) J. A. Sheridan, (P.)	31.	J. Goldstein, (D. & P.) A. A. Feinberg, (R. & P.)
15.	H. Oppfyke, (D.) A. Elsinbogen, (R. & P.)	32.	W. S. Evane, (D.) F. Muhihun, (R.) R. Dunn, (P.)
16.	M. G. McCue, (D.) Leo Furd, (R.)	33.	E. Miller, (D. & P.) J. Feigel, (R.)
17.	V. Gilroy, (D.) J. F. Mahon, (D.) M. Bourke, (R.) W. W. Young, (P.)	34.	M. M. Fertig, (D.) O. Henschel, (R.) Both Indorsed by (P.)
18.	M. Goldberg, (D.) A. L. Allowsy, (R.) No nominee. (P.)	35.	J. M. Callahan, (D. S. Amanns, (R. & P.)
19.	P. M. Armstrong, (D.)		

ALDERMEN.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	B. Donnely, (D.) F. Popris, (R. & P.) Philip Golturo, (D.)	22.	E. V. Gilmore, (D. & P.) H. Ottes, (R. & P.)
2.	M. Stapleton, (D.) San T. A. Santagelo, (R.)	23.	T. F. Burke, (D. & P.) S. C. Crane, (R. & P.)
3.	P. H. Sullivan, (D.) J. E. March, Jr. (R.)	24.	F. Mullen, (D. & P.)
4.	W. H. Burne, (D.) J. D. McCaffrey, (R. & P.)		S. L. Otis, (R.)
5.	W. H. Burne, (P.)	25.	C. Delaney, (D.)
6.	J. M. Hannon, (D. & P.) E. S. Cook, (R.)		J. Kelleher, (R. & P.)
8.	E. I. Silverstein, (D.) F. J. Dotsler, (R. & P.)	26.	E. G. Murray, (D.) H. H. Curran, (R. & P.)
7.	F. L. Dowling, (D.) T. W. Burnside, (R.) Nathan Gluck, (P.)	27.	T. F. Mullen, (D.) J. F. Fitzpatrick, (R. & P.)
8.	M. Tolk, (D.) L. Jacobson, (R. & P.)	28.	J. M. F. Thatcher, D. & P.) L. F. Pajoni, (R.)
9.	J. F. McCourt, (D. & P.) J. T. Cassidy, (R.)	29.	T. J. Barry, (D.) F. Trau, (R. & P.)
10.	W. Finke, (D.) F. Dostal, Jr., (R. & P.) A. Schutz, (P.)	30.	J. C. Cohn, (D.) L. Carroll, (R. & P.)
11.	L. Wendel, Jr., (D.) J. A. Miller, (R.) P. Pleines, (R. & P.)	31.	J. McKee, (D.) H. Pouker, (R. & P.)
12.	W. P. Kenneally, (D.) H. Bossert, (R.) No nominee, (P.)	32.	C. J. McGillick, (D.) W. Dugan, (R. & P.)
13.	J. McCann, (D.) J. A. Engle, (R. & P.)	33.	S. Friedlander, (D.) W. H. Choraeh, (R. & P.)
14.	W. T. Collins, (D.) J. B. Mahoney, (R. & P.)	34.	A. McNally, (D.) S. J. Joseph, (R. & P.)
15.	J. Lasser, (D. & P.) W. P. Quinn, (R. & P.)	35.	F. Schweickert, (D.) W. H. Germain, (R. & P.)
16.	J. T. Eagan, (D.) F. Scheid, (R. & P.)	36.	R. L. Moran, ((D.) H. V. Becker, (R. & P.)
17.	J. A. Rochford, (D.) D. M. Bedell, (R. & P.)	37.	J. R. Ferguson, (D.) D. H. McFadden, (R.)
18.	J. J. Nugent, (D.) J. Fahlan, (R.) P. Schuler, (P.)	38.	S. Glotzer, (P.) H. Robitzek, (D. & P.) H. C. Hirschberg, (R. & P.)
19.	N. J. Shields, (D.) W. D. Brueh, (R. & P.) J. Stadtmiller, (P.)	39.	W. J. Daly, (D.) J. A. Milligan, (R. & P.) E. R. Ketcham, (P.)
20.	E. Cassidy, (D.) F. J. Ryan, (R. & P.) C. Carson, (P.)	40.	C. J. Pallitz, (D. & P.) J. Tannenbaum, (R. & P.)
21.	G. Schaeffer, (D.) O. Igstaedter, (R. & P.)	41.	F. J. Berry, (D.) C. H. Schmidtke, (R.) G. H. Payne, (R. & P.) W. H. Beers, (P.)

KINGS COUNTY.

District Attorney.

H. P. Nash, (D.) J. C. Cropsey, (R., P.)

Sheriff.

E. Reigelmann, (D.) W. Schnitzspan, (R. P.)

Supreme Court.

J. J. Fitzgerald, (D.) John R. Taylor, (P.)
S. Callaghan, (R., P.)

County Court.

Mitchell May, (D.) M. B. Campbell, (R., P.)
John F. Hylan, (D.)
Robert H. Roy, (D.) W. S. Miller, (P.)
G. Freifeld, (R., P.) Charles J. Ryan, (P.)
H. E. Lewis, (R., P.) G. H. Ittleman, (P.)

County Clerk.

Wm. E. Kelly, (D.) F. S. Tomlin, (P.)
*Chas. S. Devoy, (R., P.)

Register.

Edw. T. O'Loughlin, John MacCrate, (R.) (D.)

Municipal Court Sixth District.

Charles H. Fuller (D.) Edgar M. Doughty, (R.)
James W. Redmond, (D.) Albert Tameling, (P.)
Lucien S. Bayliss, (R.)
*Renominated.

Municipal Court, Seventh District.

Wm. R. Wilson, (D.) Adolph Kiendl, (P.)
Charles B. Law, (R.)

ASSEMBLY.

Kings.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	James B. O'Keefe, (D., P.) *R. H. McQuistion, (R., P.)	10.	Edgar T. Beamish, (D., P.) *Fred'k M. Ahern, (R., P.)
2.	*W. J. Gillen, (D.) W. J. O'Brien, (R.)	11.	J. F. Sarlin, (D.) *G. R. Brennan, (R., P.)
3.	*F. J. Taylor, (D.) Robt. H. De Mars, (R., P.)	12.	John B. Johnston, (D., P.)
4.	*Peter A. McArdle, (D.) J. C. Danzile, (R.) G. Langhorst, (R., P.) J. E. Elden, (P.)	13.	*Wm. T. Simpson, (R., P.) *H. Kramer, (D.) L. Alexander, (R., P.)
5.	Arthur D. Strahl, (D., P.)	14.	*J. F. La Frenz, (D., P.) J. F. Twomey, (P.)
6.	*F. G. Milligan, Jr., (R., P.) Henry Feldman, (D., P.)	15.	*J. J. Phelan, (D.) J. F. Twomey, (R.) F. W. Eckerson, (R.) J. S. Kleinman, (P.)
7.	*N. D. Shapiro, (R., P.) *Daniel F. Farrell, (D., P.) G. H. Brigge, (R., P.)	16.	Chas. Joseph, (D., P.) *Samuel R. Green, (R., P.)
8.	*J. J. McKeon, (D.) C. A. Walter, (R.) J. F. Parks, (P.)	17.	T. F. McGrath, (D.) *F. A. Wells, (R.) C. T. Krouse, (P.)
9.	*P. S. Burr, (D.) W. J. McRoberts, (R., P.)	18.	I. Kellner, (D.) F. B. Maerkle, (R., P.) Mrs. Ralph Montague Stuart Wortley, daughter of Admiral Schley, who had her car out for the day, was sent into

19. *Wm. A. Bacher, (D., P.) J. Huelster, (R., P.)
20. J. N. Beck, (D., P.) *A. C. Flaumau, (R., P.)
21. *I. Mendelsohn, (D., P.) R. A. Nessler, (R., P.)
22. M. de Young, (D., P.) *C. H. Duff, (R.)
23. D. J. Carey, (D.) J. F. Martyn, (R., P.) Colman Neuer, (P.)

*Renomination.

ALDERMEN.

Kings.

Dist.		Dist.	
42.	*M. J. Hogan, (R. P.)	55.	P. N. Cassidy, (D.) L. J. Jacobson, (D.) *F. T. Dixon, (D., P.) H. Lissner, (R.) Henry Eiser, (P.)
43.	J. J. Browne, (D.) E. R. O'Brien, (R.) No nominee, (P.)	56.	R. J. McGuinness, (D.) *W. P. McGarry, (D.)
44.	*F. A. Cunningham, (D.) E. J. Fitzgerald, (R., P.)		J. J. Meany, (D.) C. F. Hulseman, (R.) No nominee, (P.)
45.	J. E. Corrigan, (D.) *J. S. Gaynor, (R., P.) A. J. Halprin, (R.) David Weiss, (P.)	57.	J. J. Gordon, (D.) J. J. Ryan, (D.) *R. H. Bosse, (R., P.) J. R. Farnat, (P.)
46.	W. A. O'Donnell, (D., P.) G. N. Hanna, (R.) *E. H. Taylor, (R., P.) J. Wirth, (R., P.)	58.	T. F. White, (D.) *Fred Smith, (R.) C. L. Smith, (P.)
47.	J. W. McHenry, (D., P.) *J. Diemer, (R., P.)	59.	J. Daubert, (D.) *A. L. Squiers, (R., P.) H. J. Klenck, (P.)
48.	*J. J. Molen, (D., P.) J. W. Lerman, (R., P.)	60.	G. Hilkemeier, (D., P.) *J. Bartscherer, (R., P.)
49.	*F. P. Kenney, (D.) A. W. Franze, (R.) E. P. Snellgrove, (P.)	61.	F. F. Bent, (D., P.) *W. H. Peudry, (R., P.) Albert Fox, (R.)
50.	C. W. Dunn, (D.) *E. B. Valentine, (R., P.)	62.	H. Hyman, (D., P.) *A. M. Levy, (R., P.)
51.	W. R. Kuhn, (D., P.) *A. Ferrand, (R., P.)	63.	C. H. Haubert, (D., P.) *S. Elchhorn, (R.)
52.	J. J. Boben, (D.) *W. W. Cone, (R., P.)	64.	B. Carey, (D., P.) G. Keiser, (D.) B. T. Hock, (R., P.) *C. J. Moore, (R., P.)
53.	A. J. Keogh, (D.) F. H. Stevenson, (R., P.)	65.	H. Webber, (D., P.) A. S. Drescher, (D., P.) *I. M. Rosenblum, (R., P.)
54.	W. P. Murphy, (D.) J. J. Travers, (D.) A. Bassett, (D.) *J. D. Moore, (R., P.)		

*Renomination.

REGULARS WIN IN QUEENS.

Democratic Opposition Led by Hicks Defeated in Primaries.

In Queens there were two tie votes for County Committeemen. In the Twenty-ninth Election District of the Third Assembly District Herman Gohrlinghorst and John P. McCarren, Democrats, received 81 votes apiece. In the Tenth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District Leonard Ruoff, the present county clerk, and Peter Albrecht, Democrat, received 84 votes apiece. For County Committeemen. For twenty years Ruoff had controlled the district. The fight of the independent and regular Democrats on the county office ticket was a hot one. The regular Democrats won by a narrow margin.

In the Republican fight for Sheriff the vote for the two candidates, Theron H. Burden and Charlee A. McCardle was so close that at midnight the result was undecided. The contest between Leonard A. Barthel and Peter L. Meininger for the Assembly in the Fourth District, both indorsed by Republicans and Progressives, was also close, but Barthel claimed that he was the victor.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Sheriff.

Paul Suer, (D.) T. H. Burden, (R.)
C. McCardell, (R.)

County Judge.

B. J. Humphrey, (D., R., P.)

County Clerk.

A. Dujat, (D., P.) G. J. Goetz, (R.)

Assembly.

Dist.			
1.	N. Nehrbauer, Jr., (D.) A. Porter, (R.) A. Gardiner, (Prog.)	2.	P. J. McGarry, (D.) F. O'D. Devins, (R., Prog.)
		3.	W. H. O'Hare, (D.) J. P. Manning, (R.) W. F. Willshaw, (Prog.)
		4.	G. H. Polhemus, (D.) L. Barthel, (R., Prog.) P. L. Meininger, (R., Prog.)

Aldermen.

Dist.		Dist.	
66.	S. J. Burden (D.) C. A. Brooks (R.) Alex. Marhoffer (P.)	69.	F. E. Knab (D.) C. A. Post (R., P.)
67.	E. W. Cox (D.) H. Reeve (R.)	70.	J. H. Stillwaggon (D.) John Kochendorfer (R., P.)
68.	J. S. Moriarty (P.) Frank Schmidt (D.) Chas. Ellingenberg (R.) C. E. Georgia (P.)		

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Sheriff.

Spire Pitou, Jr., (D.) Horace E. Buel, (R.)

Borough President.

Calvin D. Van Name, Geo. S. Schofield, (R.) (D.)

FEW ELECTION LAW ARRESTS.

Magistrates Discharge Most of the Prisoners at Once.

Two men who said they lived in the Kanawab Club at 129 East 128th Street, which is Percival Nagle's club, were arrested charged with fraudulent voting. They were William E. Hough and Edward M. Dillon. They were discharged by Magistrate Marsh in the Harlem Court when they furnished proof that they lived at the club. Abraham Gerber of 231 Eldridge Street was challenged by Philip Bernstein, who said he had voted in the First Election District of the Tenth Assembly District, giving an address where he had lived less than the prescribed time. Magistrate Koenig, in the Essex Market Court, decided that an error had been made by the election clerks and discharged Gerber.

David Thompson, a bookkeeper of 1,097 Second Avenue, was arrested after he had voted at 1,095 Second Avenue. James Kelly, a watcher, said Thompson had lived less than a year at the address he gave. Magistrate Nolan, in the Men's Night Court, held him in $500 bail for General Sessions.

Frederick Faraci of 803 Amsterdam Avenue, Albert F. Feldheimer of 44 West Ninety-seventh Street, John Rehnstrum of 773 Columbus Avenue, and John J. Devine of 144 West 103d Street were arrested in various polling places in the Seventeenth Assembly District on complaint of watchers, but all were discharged by Magistrate Frothingham in the West Side Court.

Jacob Bisgeier of 1,027 Tiffany Street, the Bronx, bookkeeper in the Board of Education, and Meyer Brown of the same address, a real estate dealer, were arrested at the voting place for the Eighth Election District of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District charged with violating the election law, but were discharged by Magistrate McQuade in the Morrisania Court.

Eugene Pinchback, a negro lawyer, of 137 West 133d Street, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days last night by Magistrate Nolan in the Night Court. He was charged with disorderly conduct by Mrs. Elizaheth Jones of 8 West 134th Street, who said she was a sister of John N. Royal, negro Aldermanic candidate in the district. Pinchback was making a speech last evening in Eighth Avenue at 134th Street in opposition to Royal. Mrs. Jones told the court she came along and heard the lawyer using obscene language.

A man who gave his name as John J. Donovan of 257 East 124th Street, but whose identity is disputed by election officials, was held in $500 bail by Magistrate Marsh in the Harlem Court on a charge of illegal voting. He was arrested in the polling place of the Tenth Election District of the Thirtieth Assembly District at 2,436 Second Avenue, by Edward P. Kelegher, a watcher, who told the Magistrate that a man giving the same name and address had already voted before the prisoner appeared. Donovan insisted that he was the real Donovan.

SUFFRAGISTS SEE PRIMARIES.

Utilize the Day to Do Some Campaigning for Votes.

Women suffragists in Manhattan and Brooklyn yesterday visited many of the polling places and were treated with the greatest courtesy and consideration, they reported. Often the men cheered them as they came and left. From the party headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, automobiles, gay with suffrage and campaign colors, drove off filled with women at different hours in the afternoon, the last trip being made at 7 P. M.

The women took large campaign cards in yellow, blue, and white, bearing the words, "Vote for Woman Sufrage Nov. 2," and eeemed surprised whenever they were told that the election law forbade their being etacked up in the polling places.

what was considered one of the most difficult districts, to let her get a little experience with the discouragements of the work. She came back discouraged, but for a different reason.

"Why, we just wasted our time over there," eaid Mre. Wortley. "Every one was in favor of us. They all said they were going to vote for the women."

Alice Morgan Wright, the sculptor, took her car down to the Third Assembly District; Maggie Hinchey and her Irish tongue were out doing good service, and with her were Mabel Kittridge and Miss Ida Simonton, the African explorer. Mies Cariotta and Miss Katherine Nelleon were among the women in the silk stocking districts. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw worked hard afternoon and evening. Little "Doc" Dock and Miss Adeline Sterling and Rose Bower, the bugler, received enthusiastic attention. There were more than 100 women out in Manhattan.

"Our reception could not have been pleasanter," said Mrs. Laidlaw at the close of the day. "We did not see one intoxicated person. The primaries might have been day nurseries."

DEFEATS RAY B. SMITH.

Organization Man Wins Republican Nomination in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28.—George R. Fearon, the organization candidate, defeated Ray B. Smith, former Clerk of the State Assembly, for the Republican nomination for member of Aseembly from the Third Onondaga District in the primary elections here today.

Smith was nominated in the Democratic primaries without opposition.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 28.—Ex-Mayor George R. Lunn overwhelmingly defeated her opponents in the Socialist primaries today in the fight for nomination. His opponents will be ex-Mayor Horace S. Van Voast, Republican, and Assessor H. C. Uhrmaster, Democrat. Assemblyman Walter C. McNab was nominated by the Republicans, Frank J. Sheedy by the Democrats, and ex-Assemblyman Herbert A. Merrill by the Socialists.

AUBURN, Sept. 28.—In a triangular struggle between Norman J. Gould of Seneca Falls, Hull Greenfield of Auburn, and James D. Baseford of Lyons for the Republican nomination for Member of Congress in the Twenty-eixth District, Mr. Gould appears to be the victor on the face of primary returns from Seneca, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, and Cayuga Counties. Mr. Greenfield ran a close second.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 28.—Unofficial returns show that Norman Rosenberg and Robert A. Butler, candidates for Democratic nomination for Members of the Assembly in the Third Monroe District, received the same number of votes, 132.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—Candidates for the Assembly chosen today were: First District—Clarence F. Welsh, Republican; George Lippert, Democrat and Progressive. Second District—John G. Maione, Republican; John A. Boyle, Democrat and Progressive. Third District—William C. Baxter, Republican; Peter A. Kelly, Democrat.

Few Contests in Westchester.

There were few contests on either side in Westchester County, but in Yonkers the Republicans had two candidates for Mayor, and about 3,500 voters went to the polls. Gideon H. Peck won out over Arthur S. Maudlin for the nomination by about 750 votes. Peck will oppose Mayor James T. Lennon, Democrat.

WILSON HOME TO VOTE.

President Greeted by Friends in Princeton on Flying Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 28.—President Wilson paid a flying visit to Princeton today to register and vote in the Democratic primaries. The President's special car Superb arrived at 12:30 o'clock and left again for Washington at 1:55.

Accompanying the President were Dr. Grayson and Dr. Stockton Axson, the President's brother-in-law and a former member of the Princeton Faculty. Private Secretary Tumulty and Secretary of Congress Redfield accompanied the President as far as Princeton Junction, continuing on to their own homes to cast their votes.

A large number of friends, including townspeople, members of the Faculty, and students, gave the President a hearty greeting as he alighted from the train. He wore a broad smile as he consented to pose for student photographers and to give a college yell. He went immediately to the polls, marked his ballot, and declined to discuss either suffrage or any other national question. The remainder of the time wae spent in leisurely walking through the town and campus, nodding continually to friends. A smile spread through the crowd when in answer to the question concerning occupation Mr. Wilson declared he was President of the United States, living in Waehington.

ROLPH OUTRUNS SCHMITZ.

May Win San Francisco Mayoralty at the Primary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—With approximately half of the votes cast in today's primary election counted, Mayor James Rolph, Jr., had a lead ao commanding that hie selection as a candidate for the Mayoralty seemed assured, and bis supporters claimed in positive terms the election of their candidate under the law which provides that a candidate obtaining a majority of all votes cast at a primary election automatically is elected to office.

Eugene E. Schmitz, who was deposed as Mayor of San Francisco during the graft trials in 1906-7, and who again appeared before the voters today as a candidate for Mayor, was second in the running, and unless Rolph was elected it is probable that these two will be the opposing candidates in the election next November. There were eight candidates for the Mayoralty.

JERSEY PRIMARIES HAD FEW CONTESTS

Result of Kinkead and Wittpenn Fight in Hudson County Is in Doubt.

MAYOR RAYMOND BEATEN

Dalrymple Wins in Newark, and Nugent-Smith Faction Also—Local Option an Issue.

The primary vote in New Jersey yesterday was generally light. There were no State candidates. The local option issue figured in several counties. Eight counties selected candidates for State Senator and all twenty-one counties candidates for the Assembly. In each county, city, township, and ward there were candidates for minor offices.

In Jersey City and in the rest of Hudson County the vote was far below expectations. At midnight the returns showed the defeat of the Democratic faction, led by Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead, which was opposed by the wing acknowledging the leadership of Naval Officer H. Otto Wittpenn, which was self-labeled the Hudson County Progreesive Democracy. The Kinkead faction nominated for the Assembly twelve men, headed by James C. Agnew. They were labeled on the ballot the Hudson County Regular Democracy. Besides the candidates for Assemblymen there were nominated candidates for three memberships on the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, two Coroners, member of the County Committee, and Justices of the Peace.

The Democratic fight was bitterly waged. At 12:30 o'clock this morning, although the returns from Jersey City and Hoboken showed a majority of 2,300 for the Wittpenn faction, the followers of Kinkead still hoped to get enough votes from Hudson County outside of Hoboken and Jersey City to overcome the lead their opponents had in the cities. At the eame time the Wittpenn faction claimed the county by 2,000.

The Republican fight was chiefly between the regulars, under the leadership of William Verdon of Hoboken, and the Progressive Republicans, led by former State Assessor George L. Record. The Progressive (Roosevelt) Party also nominated a ticket for Assembly.

The primaries in Essex County resulted in a victory for both Democratic and Republican regular organizations. The Republican faction led by County Counsel Alfred M. Dalrymple, beat out the "anti-Dale" by a vote of 3 or 4 to 1, judging from scattered returns. Opposed to the Dalrymple faction was also the No Boss League, which did not poll a heavy vote. The fight against Dalrymple, former County Chairman, was led by Mayor Thomas L. Raymond of Newark. H. W. Taylor, a Dalrymple man, defeated H. B. O'Connell.

The Democratic fight resulted in a victory for the followers of Jamee R. Nugent and ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., over the Woodrow Wilson League. The Smith-Nugent faction will control all twelve of the candidates for the State Assembly.

The contest worth while in Passaic County was the fight for the Republican nomination for State Senator. Scattered returns indicated the selection of Thomas M. McCran, the regular organization nominee.

The Rev. Billy Sunday figured in the fight in Paterson when James G. Blauvelt, Progressive-Republican candidate for the nomination for State Senator, wired to Omaha for a reply to the declaration of Sheridan P. Molden, Republican candidate for Assembly nomination, that the evangelist was against local option. Blauvelt, being backed by the local option interests, got a hurry-up reply from Sunday: "When local option is the issue I am for it." While Blauvelt appeared to have lost, the five Assembly candidates he backed had a good lead at midnight.

In Middlesex there was a spirited fight between Arthur L. Quinn, President of the State Federation of Labor, and Prosecutor W. E. Florance for the Democratic nomination for Senator. Early returns indicated victory for Florance.

In Hunterdon there was a contest for the Democratic nomination for Senator. Senator Martene may have won over David A. Holcombe.

In Burlington a three-cornered fight among Senator Blanchard White, Harold B. Wells, and Warren C. Pine resulted in a victory for the incumbent, it was claimed at midnight.

At midnight Bergen County returns indicated that the Democratic faction led by Congressman Hart had beaten the Brackett-Hennessy faction, nominating three candidates for Assembly and seven Freeholder candidatee. George Van Buskirt defeated County Clerk Charles F. Thompson for the nomination.

In the Republican ranks the bracketed Freeholder candidates won the nomination over the independent candidatee. The victors are pledged to reduce the county expenses. The three Progressive-Republican candidatee for the Assembly nominations were in the lead. They are pledged to local option.

TURKS REPORT SUCCESSES.

Announce Captures of Prisoners, Guns, and Pioneers' Materials.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

"The situation on the Dardanellee front remains unchanged.

"Our reconnoitring detachments surrounded two hostile scouting patrols near Anafarta and in the environe of Kereves Dere and made them prisoners.

"Other partiee made surprise attacks on hostile trenches and captured a number of field guns, munitions, a field telephone, and pioneers' materials."

PREMIER NOT HEEDED BY CONSCRIPTIONISTS

He Appeals to Them in Parliament to Stop Discussing the Question, But They Are Defiant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—The Conscriptionists returned to the attack in the House of Commons yesterday—an action which, according to The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent, aroused keen resentment on both sides of the House. The paper says:

"At question time Captain Guest, as though he were holding a pistol at Premier Asquith's head, asked if he could promise to make a statement with regard to recruiting and national service on or before Tuesday next.

"'I cannot give assent to any such undertaking,' said Mr. Asquith. 'These and cognate matters are engaging the most careful and anxious attention of the Government, and in due time they will announce their considered policy.' He earnestly appealed to the House in the meantime to abstain from discussing this question, adding:

"'We are at a very critical moment in the history of the war. There would be no greater disservice to this country and to the Allied cauec than that any suggestion should go

SNAPSHOTS SPOOKS IN CUT STONE ROBES

Sister of A. I. du Pont Presents Pictures Made with Camera Aimed at Nothing.

STIRS PSYCHIC SEARCHERS

Dr. Bocock, In Life a Clergyman, the High Light in All—Prof. Hyslop Admits He's Puzzled.

Weird, phantom photographs, produced by the spirit camera of Mrs. Marguerite du Pont Lee, are described at length in the proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research, published yesterday in this city.

Mrs. Lee is a sister of Alfred I. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., Vice President of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, and for many years she has lived in Washington. She is a wealthy widow, who is much interested in social problems, and for years she conducted at the national capital a settlement house for boys built at her own expense.

Her interest in psychic phenomena is wholly from an amateur point of view, and in no sense is she a professional medium.

Professor James H. Hyslop, Secretary of the society, who has checked up the experiments of Mrs. Lee, says she never heard of such things as trick photographs and that she had been conducting her experiments for months before she came into contact with other persons who were interested in making negatives of things which apparently were not visible to the ordinary mortal eye. The report is accompanied by fifty-one pictures made from the developed plates.

In some of these efforts Mrs. Lee had the assistance of William M. Keeler, who has a studio in Washington with large cameras, where uncanny pictures like these are developed. With many of the plates the professional photographer had nothing to do, and some he developed but under excellent test conditions.

Mrs. Lee had among her friends a certain Rev. Mr. Bocock, who was before his death, for many years rector of an Episcopal church in Philadelphia, and she says that she had a spirit communication from him which in 1912 induced her to take up spirit photography. The Rev. Mr. Bocock, as is shown by her account of him, was not without artistic perceptions and a sense for decoration.

Dr. Bocock Read Her Thoughts.

It was at a seance in Washington, as set forth in the report, and in the home of Dr. Keeler, a brother of the photographer of the invisible, that Mrs. Lee says Dr. Bocock read her thoughts. She had seen some choice exhibits in a florist's window but had forborne to purchase them because they were so expensive. On this occasion her straw sailor hat was brought through the closed doors and placed squarely on her head. Upon the lights being turned on it was found that her hat was decorated with two dahlias. On a plate Mrs. Lee says Dr. Bocock had written:

"Only a short time since did I notice you looking at some beautiful flowers, admiring them, so sensing your love of dahlias, I brought a couple as a gratification of your desire for them, and as a surprise I trimmed the black hat which I found lying on the rack in the hallway when I entered."

It was natural that when the shade of Dr. Bocock indicated to her that it would be well to take some photographs that she should do so. Mrs. Lee at first placed an old oil painting of the clergyman on a chair and with an ordinary hand camera tried some experiments. At first she got only bright spots on the plates which puzzled her very much. She declares that she had never taken a picture before, and believes it could not possibly be that the plates could have been light struck. Next to the face of the clergyman she got some remarkable heads. Then to her surprise the portrait faded away and she got a flim-like shadow of it and the back of a chair. She tried again and on the plate came a lamp represented as being on the chair and the portrait had vanished in thin air.

Told Her She Had Psychic Power.

It was after several months of these interesting experiments that, according to the report, she met Mr. Keeler and he told her that he knew that she must have some psychic power in taking photographs when she visited his studio. He, too, had obtained some remarkable results, and after that they performed some most interesting experiments in unison. One of the pictures taken in a camera, which was pointed at nothing in particular represented the Rev. Mr. Bocock standing up, and back of him was a house with many windows. On the picture showed him out in the middle of a country road, and yet another revealed him at night surrounded by strange and ghastly figures in white garments of no special style, and looking as though they had been carved out of stone and set upon the unfortunate wearers. There appeared also a pen and ink sketch of Mark Twain, and also sketches of persons whom nobody could recognize, and an astral face which was recognized as that of Rudyard Kipling.

Professor Hyslop bought a camera at a high-class department store and took fifty-four pictures in the same room in which Mrs. Lee had worked, and reported that the plates showed nothing whatever unusual. However, he did not feel so very psychic that day, while Mrs. Lee was at high tension.

Professor Hyslop is uncertain what to think of the remarkable demonstrations, and has much to say about double exposures and ensuing ones. There are many things, however, which cause him to consider the authenticity of such photographs from many points of view.

No Standard for Judgment.

"The results," he says, "cannot be judged either way by merely external results. If we assume that spirit photographs are of the astral or spiritual body, assuming also that there is such, and perhaps assuming other things as well, we would have a standard by which to measure results. But we are absolutely and totally ignorant of what spirits are and what they may or may not do. Spirit pictures might be tricks, as well as those by the living. I don't know."

The professor still has an open mind on this subject, for he remarks that the matter is worth more investigation, for, although Mrs. Lee is the only witness of many of these phenomena, he believes that she is normally honest, and that on account of her wealth and social position she certainly would have no object whatever in being party to any project which was not in every way genuine.

GEN. MARCHAND WOUNDED.

French Leader in Fashoda Affair Hit by Piece of Shell.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Brig. Gen. Marchand, of Fashoda fame, who has distinguished himself several times upon the field in the present war, was wounded in the course of the fighting in the Champagne district when the French forces took the offensive Saturday. The General was hit in the abdomen by a fragment of shell. His condition is serious.

General Marchand in July, 1898, was Colonel in command of the French force which crossed from the French Congo and occupied Fashoda, on the White Nile, in the upper Sudan, two months before the battle of Omdurman, in which Kitchener's Anglo-Egyptian forces defeated the Dervish army. When hostilities in Egypt were over, Kitchener encountered Marchand and his force at Fashoda, and the French officer refused to retire without orders from his Government. After a good deal of diplomatic correspondence between the Governments of France and Great Britain, the Marchand mission was recalled in December, 1898.

The French officer retired from the army some time ago, but offered his services at the outbreak of the European war and was appointed a Colonel. In February of the present year he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. In October, 1914, the General was reported to have been seriously wounded, a splinter from a shell having struck him in the leg.

SEES END OF GERMAN DREAM

British Officer from the Dardanelles Tells of That Campaign.

ATHENS, Sept. 28.—Some phases of the Dardanelles campaign, which he alluded to as "distinctively the most far-reaching campaign of the war," were discussed here today by an officer attached to the General Staff of the British Army on the Gallipoli Peninsula, who recently came to Athens from the Dardanelles front. He said, among other things:

"Germany's great dream was an entrance to the Mediterranean and an outlet beyond that sea. The Dardanelles campaign has ended that dream forever. So long as the British fleet remains intact it can victual an offensive garrison at Cape Helles, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, which will act as an impassable barrier to any German use of the Dardanelles."

POPE TO STAY IN ROME.

Plans for Departure, if Necessary, Made 25 Years Ago.

ROME, Sept. 28, (via Paris.)—The King of Spain last May offered the Escurial Palace and part of the Monastery of San Lorenzo, near Madrid, to Pope Benedict as a residence should the Pontiff decide to leave Italy. The Vatican now announces that, though grateful to the King and the Spanish Episcopacy for this offer, the Pontiff has no intention of leaving Rome.

This is is added, could happen only under circumstances which have been foreseen and carefully studied by a special commission of Cardinals appointed by Pope Leo twenty-five years ago, when it was established how the departure of the Pope from Rome and Italy should occur if the safety of his person and the liberty of his Ministry were threatened.

GERMAN MACHINERY TO CUBA

Parts of Sugar Mills Being Sent There via Scandinavian Ports.

Frederico Sanchez, a Cuban sugar planter, who arrived here yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Havana, said that machinery for sugar mills was being received in Cuba from Germany by way of Scandinavian ports, and a cargo was delivered there just before he sailed from Havana.

He went on to say that, although the sugar profits had been very big this year on account of the war, the planters had expected still more, as they thought the shortage of beet sugar in France and Germany would have created higher prices.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA BOOST WAGES HERE

Their Quest for Munition Workers Drives Machinists' Pay to Highest Point.

150 A WEEK GO ABROAD

American Arms Makers Giving Some Men $10 a Day to Retain Their Services.

Great Britain and Russia, competing in this country for American machinists to work in their munition plants, have driven the wages of these skilled mechanics to the highest point yet known.

One of the surface indications of what is being done appears in the advertisements like that reproduced in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, in which an agent offers six months' work and a bonus for machinists of "British extraction" who are willing to go to the war zone factories.

Fully 150 venturesome and able machinists, recruited from all parts of the United States, and all union men, as the advertisements require, are leaving the Port of New York every week, according to information received at the offices of the International Association of Machinists in this city.

It was learned at the British Consulate that the call for these workers had not been sent out as an official Government matter. The demand comes from an agent who has agreed to furnish skilled mechanics for the munition plants of England owned by private capital. The British War Ministry has caused thousands of British machinists to be sent back from the front, where they were fighting, to the munition works of the Government. The private plants having war contracts, however, are at their wits' ends to get competent mechanics, and hence the efforts being made in this country to obtain American workers. The term "British extraction" is elastic. It means persons with English names and bars those who are obviously Germans. Hundreds of mechanics from the Middle West are passing through here on the way to accept positions in England, despite the opportunities in this country.

Make Special Appeal to Young Men.

The agents are making a special appeal to young men who would like to see something of the world and to workers who have been British subjects, or are of the second generation from England.

Veteran machinists with families are not specially tempted by the foreign offers, for the wages they are receiving in this country are unprecedented, and the activities of the British and the Russian bidders for labor are raising the scale.

As high as $1 to $1.50 an hour has been paid for the services of star operators of machine tools, and $7 to $8 a day in this country is not unusual. The minimum wage is $3.50 a day, and there are men who are especially competent who are taking $50 to $60 a week from the American munition makers. Even young men who are fairly proficient in the use of machine tools are being employed at wages of which as apprentices they never dreamed.

The English works are paying from £5 to £7 a week, or from $25 to $35, and more to the mechanics who can make the various parts required for special machines. There are high wages earned by those who work overtime, which amounts to practically two days' pay for twelve to fourteen hours' work. The wages of the English workers, which before the war were making only from £2 to £3 a week, are also rising.

Although the actual amount of money received by workers going from here is not quite so much as they might get at home, they are counting on a lower living cost, and also on a free trip to Europe and back.

Letters are being received from some of these transplanted mechanics which tell of the rigid discipline in the works, and the adroit methods which employers adopt to prevent anyone obtaining the morning drink of gin. Ale at noon is all they can have. The regulation is not irksome to the American workers, but they say that it means woe to some of the English.

Zeppelin Scares Away One American.

One of the machinists is on his way back to this country, after a brief sojourn, for he writes that when he went to work one morning he found that a Zeppelin had been paying attention to the plant and much of it was on fire. The foreman reminded him that he could have a bonus if he would tarry, but he declined. He said British subjects had little chance to choose when they got into an argument, for they must either work or spend some days in the "clink."

Russian agents are specially desirous of getting intelligent and adaptable American machinists to put in charge of temporary machine shops at the front or along the line of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. They have been known to offer as much as $75 a week for the kind of men they want. During the last few weeks hundreds of skilled American workers have started for Archangel in quest of gold and adventure.

A large group of machine-tool operators from Chicago passed through this city a few days ago bound for the European war.

From this city and from Pennsylvania steel works, and from electrical manufacturing companies, the agents of the Allies have been obtaining Superintendents and "systematizers" to direct munition making and to increase the output.

At the offices of the union yesterday it was said that it was impossible to meet the demand for machinists.

SUNK BY A GERMAN MINE.

Crew of Danish Schooner Veset Saved—Steamer's Lucky Escape.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28, (via London.)—The crew of the Danish schooner Veset, a vessel of eighty-two tons, has been landed here. The vessel struck a German mine in the sound and sank immediately. Two of her crew were wounded.

A Dutch steamer, sailing just behind the Veset, passed over the entire minefield, but was not damaged.

ASSESSMENTS

For personal property tax will be levied October 1st. Invest now in our tax-exempt Guaranteed Mortgages and earn 5% net instead of paying about 2% in taxes.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1364 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
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OLD CROW RYE

"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE



You might use it for a step ladder, if need be, and the drawers would still run silent and smooth. This extra strength is a "factor of safety" built into every Shaw-Walker Steel File.

DRAWERS will run silent and smooth for 100 years, without repair or attention, in this new Shaw-Walker Steel Letter File.

WHY? Because both file and drawers are built of channel steel construction just like a skyscraper.

FURTHERMORE,—each is welded into one piece of solid steel by electric spot-welding and gas-welding.

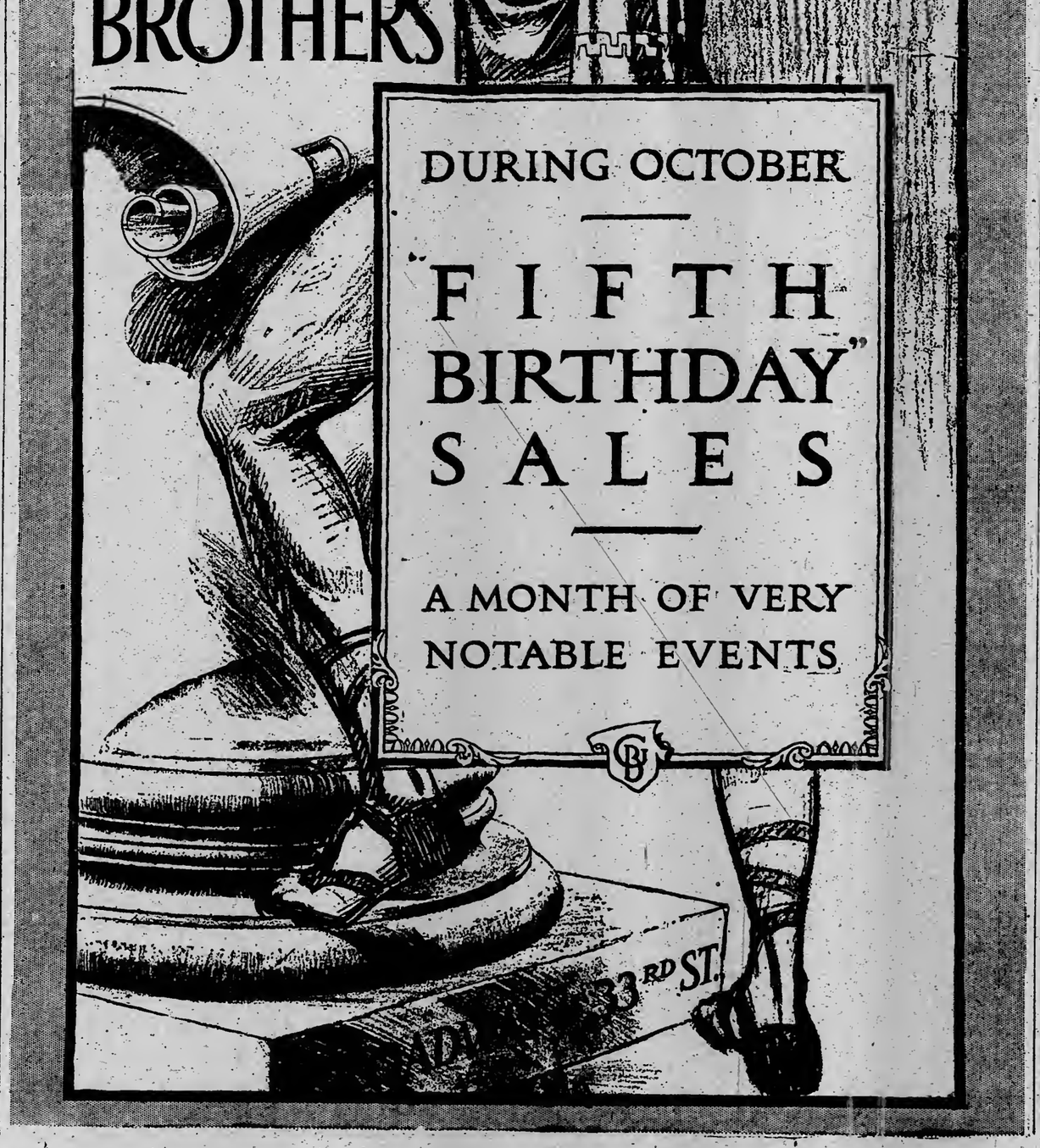
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7½% to 25% greater filing capacity than any other steel file.

We'll send one to your office for inspection. No obligation or expense. Phone Franklin 2261 today. Or write for catalog.

SHAW-WALKER
60 Franklin St. New York
Highest Awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES



R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

A Macy Silk-Lined Overcoat at $14.75



Just the coat to wear these sharp mornings, when the air is keen and you feel fit for a brisk walk to business.

Dressy, comfortable, tailored along conservative lines, and with distinction enough to lift it above the commonplace.

Not claimed by Macy's to be worth $25, but as good value as any sensible man would expect for about $18. Cash buying and selling accounts for the maximum value.

Cut on the knee-length Chesterfield model, in Oxford gray and black. Silk lined throughout, and some lined to edge.

Men's Special Entrance to Elevators, 35th St., around the corner from B'way.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

Mature minds will find in H. G. Wells' new novel a story without barriers — a book that goes unhesitatingly to the roots of modern love and life. Read what marriage meant to Benham in Mr. Wells' new novel,

THE RESEARCH MAGNIFICENT

"Multitudinous in its idea and its significance."—Boston Transcript.

$1.50. THE MACMILLAN CO., Pub., N. Y.



"Birds of a feather"

After all it is not remarkable that you generally find the *best* cars covered with tops of Genuine

Pantasote

The manufacturer who puts *his own best* into his cars provides the *best* he can *find* in top material.

Genuine Pantasote is the top material that is *known* for the perfect shelter it provides, for its ability to withstand the hardships of all weather, folding and misuse and for lasting neatness which is in harmony with a handsome car.

It stays *new*—it keeps the car looking *new*.

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1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

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Is a tooth preparation of unquestioned merit. The best buy in a practical safeguard for the teeth. Keeps the teeth clean, white and beautiful. Burrill's Tooth Powder is widely known for its exceptional purity, fineness and flavor. Burrill's is recommended by Prof. Lewis B. Allyn of Westfield. An absolute guarantee of merit.



Insist that you get
BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER
(Or Paste)
25c. in powder or paste form, at all good drug and department stores.

New England Laboratory Co.
LYNN, MASS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Magical Effect of New Face Peeler

To maintain a clear, white, youthful complexion, there's nothing so simple to use and yet so effective as ordinary mercolized wax, which you can get at any drug-store. Just apply the wax at night as you would cold cream. In the morning wash it off with warm water. If you've never tried it you can't imagine the magical effect of this harmless home treatment. It causes the old worn-out scarf skin to come off in minute particles, a little at a time, and soon you have entirely shed the offensive cuticle. The fresh young underskin now in evidence is so healthy and girlish looking, so free from any appearance of artificiality you wonder why you had not heard of this marvelous complexion-renewing secret long ago.

Equally magical in its action is a simple lotion made by dissolving an ounce of powdered saxolite in a half pint of witch hazel. Bathing the face in this for two or three minutes improves facial contour wonderfully.

PHONE MAIN 6900



Our 36th Year

37 to 53 Flatbush Avenue
Largest in New York
MOVING, STORAGE, SHIPPING
Rug and Carpet Cleaning

Notice to Advertisers

Because of pressure upon available space, advertisements reaching the Times Building after 6 P. M. on day previous to date of insertion are accepted subject to omission.

The New York Times

PREPARE TO MEET BIG MEXICAN RAID

Battery of Mountain Artillery Sent to Point Where 500 Bandits Threaten to Cross.

ARMY MAY ENTER MEXICO

Officer Reports This Course Will Be Necessary if Carranza Does Not Check Outlaws.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Conditions along the Mexican border in the Brownsville district again have become acute, according to messages to the War Department today from Major Gen. Funston, and a battery of mountain artillery has been dispatched to Progreso, Texas, to prevent a raid by 500 bandits, who threaten to cross into American territory.

Colonel Blocksom, in command of the troops near Progreso, reported through General Funston that the bandits seemed to constitute an independent band.

"If Carranza does not stop these bandits," telegraphed Colonel Blocksom, "I believe we shall soon be compelled to follow them across."

Secretary Garrison said he interpreted the Colonel's telegram to mean that if conditions did not improve he would find it necessary to recommend that American troops be permitted to pursue attacking forces along the international line whenever necessary to deal with them.

Information placed in the hands of the Department of Justice by T. R. Beltran, Carranza Consul at San Antonio, Texas, bears out to an extent Colonel Blocksom's report that the bandits seem independent of Carranza control. Mr. Beltran contends that former followers of Jesus Flores Magon, leader of a Socialist movement in Lower California, have organized on the border and are working surreptitiously to foment trouble between the United States and Mexico.

There are intimations that outside influences are supplying funds for the alleged plot, and Department of Justice officials have begun an investigation. Officials here think the Carranza authorities themselves are not aware of the extent to which the alleged intrigues have been carried, and are hoping relief for the situation will come through vigorous measures by the Carranza commanders.

The telegram from Colonel Blockson made public by the War Department follows:

"Latest information indicates 500 bandits inhabit the country opposite Progreso, three miles up and three miles down. Have military organization; object smuggling, loot and independence. Those who can get it wear khaki. Sixty or seventy per cent. lived on this side two months ago. They are determined to continue operations. Are short of provisions and supplies since river traffic closed. Carranza soldiers at least nominally are away from river on railroad. Nafarette in sympathy with or afraid of bandits. Recommend mountain gun battery be sent to Mercedes. Roads too soft for field artillery. If Carranza does not stop these bandits, I believe we shall soon be compelled to follow them across. Going to Harlingen and Mission this morning; back tonight."

The State Department gave out this statement based on official telegrams from its agents in Mexico:

"A report from Chihuahua, dated Sept. 25, states that there remain in the district 217 American men and 39 women. Advices from the west coast under date of Sept. 27 say that 500 Carranza troops have arrived at Manzanillo aboard the army transport Korrigan from Mazatlan. Reports from Monterey state that train service between Monterey and Laredo, which was interrupted by washouts, has been reestablished. It is reported that the heavy rainfall has improved the prospects for garden products and for Fall feed for live stock. Monterey is quiet."

Many Smugglers in the Band.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 28.—The presence of a colony of Mexicans, probably half of them believed to be escaped smugglers from the United States, who are thought to be waiting an opportunity to cross the Rio Grande near Progreso, was reported to army officers today.

One of the reasons for the request for mountain guns which have been ordered from El Paso was that they could be used in case of an attack from this colony of Mexicans, it was declared.

Colonel A. P. Blockson, commandant of Fort Brown, and Major Edward Anderson of the Twelfth Cavalry, inspected the posts in the Progreso district today. Very careful and somewhat extensive patrol plans were perfected. The Rio Grande about Progreso is out of its banks, rendering the American side of the river more than ordinarily vulnerable to landing of a Mexican expedition on the American shore.

Four alleged Mexican bandits were arrested today and taken to jail at Edinburgh. They were believed to be connected with the recent attack on the McAllen Ranch, near Edinburgh.

CARRANZA TAKES NECAXA.

Electrical Power Stations Now Able to Supply Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—A telegram from General Alejo Gonzales to Pablo Gonzales announces the capture of Necaxa yesterday evening, after five hours' fighting, in spite of the topographically strong positions of the enemy, of whom 110 were killed and forty-two made prisoners.

Improved tramway, lighting and water power service for Mexico City will result from this victory.

General Gonzales in a statement tonight, referring to the counterfeit money question, says:

"Institutions of credit which ought to be too serious to be influenced by newspaper reports or alarms started by counterfeiters have circulated on all sides the absurd rumor that notes of the Provisional Government are counterfeit."

General Gonzales also refers to speculations, "to which unfortunately certain institutions of first rank are not strangers." He also says he will suppress with a firm hand all obstructionism, financial, political, or military.

At Necaxa are the big power stations which supply Mexico City with all its electricity.

HEAD OF TROOPER A MEXICAN TROPHY

Officers Hear It Was Exhibited Across Border—Soldier Missing Since Friday.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 28.—The head of Private Richard J. Johnson, United States cavalryman, who has been missing since last Friday's battle near Progreso, has been exhibited as a trophy on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, according to a statement made tonight by a Mexican prisoner to Hidalgo County officers at Pharr, according to a report which reached here.

The officers admitted that they were holding the Mexican in connection with the disappearance of the soldier, but declined to confirm the report.

Johnson enlisted in January, 1914, and the army record gives his nearest relative as Miss Katherine Johnson of 20 Hopkins Street, Mount Morris, N. Y. He was 21 years old.

HOTEL SUICIDE WAS ELOPER

Ralph E. Seavey Deserted Girl Who Came with Him from Maine.

The body of a young man, who committed suicide in the Mills Hotel No. 1, on Bleecker Street, last Friday by swallowing cyanide of potassium was identified yesterday at the Morgue as that of Ralph E. Seavey, 27 years old, who eloped to New York two weeks ago with an eighteen-year-old school girl whom he later robbed and deserted. The identification was made by the dead man's brother, Harold A. Seavey, who will take the body today to his home at 41 Sawyer Street, Portland, Me.

Ralph Seavey was an employe in several hotels in various towns in Maine, and while in Saco this Summer met a schoolgirl who fell in love with him. He was separated from his wife and, according to the girl's story, he told her he was divorced. They eloped to New York on Sept. 17 and lived together in a rooming house in Brooklyn until Sept. 22, Seavey telling the girl he would marry her as soon as he got a job.

On that day she woke up to find Seavey and her money both gone. The girl said nothing for a day or two, and then through a kind-hearted landlady got into communication with relatives in Boston, who took her to their home. Nothing is known of Seavey's movements for the next two days, but on Friday he registered at the Mills Hotel, and the next day he killed himself.

BRINGS CHEER TO LIEGE.

French Aviator Tells the Inhabitants the Allies Are Advancing.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"An aviator flew over Liége yesterday, coming from the south, and threw down in the city French flags and documents containing proclamations announcing that the Allies were advancing and calling upon the populace of Liége to keep up their courage, although subjected to a heavy fire, the aviator escaped.

"This is the first visit of an airman of the Entente Allies to Liége since the fall of the city, and his appearance is described as greatly cheering the Belgians there."

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a letter from the front saying that an aeroplane of the enemy landed two spies, provided with plenty of German money, behind the German lines. The spies were captured on the same day. French aeroplanes have been very active recently, but without great results.

O'LOUGHLIN FACES REVOLT.

Eleven District Leaders Ask Hearst to Depose the Register.

Complaining that Register E. T. O'Loughlin, leader of the Independence League in Brooklyn, made a deal with the Democrats to obtain a nomination this Fall without consulting the Executive Committee, eleven of the league district leaders have appealed to William R. Hearst to depose the Register as leader of the Independence League. They also charge that at the last city convention of the league O'Loughlin packed the hall with gangsters to intimidate the delegates.

The complaint is signed by Alfred J. Boulton, State Committeeman; George Parry, William J. Taylor, William Morrison, John McBride, Maurice Carherry, Joseph J. Holwell, J. A. D. Bedell, Otto Suhr, Carsten Busch, and Bernard Rothberg. Edmund O'Connor, Commissioner of Records, Mr. O'Loughlin's deputy leader laughed when he heard of the complaint. He said:

"It's only a case of the outs against the ins. Whatever we are for that crowd is against."

Actresses in Fashion Extravaganza.

"Yesterday or Tomorrow" is the title of the fashion extravaganza that will be given Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights of next week under the auspices of the International Fashion Show Association at Carnegie Hall. The piece was written by Pierre de Lanux and in it Alice Brady, Eugene Carroll Kelly, Grace Le Rue, Martin Brown, and June Elvidge will appear, supported by fifty mannequins. Julian Mitchell is staging the production and Joseph Urham has been commissioned to design the scenery. A percentage of the proceeds will be given to the Actors' Fund of America, and a large delegation of the most prominent actresses will represent the fund.

SOUND LINER SINKS, THE CAUSE UNKNOWN

Isabel's Crew Have Barely Time to Launch Boats as She Goes Down Off Stamford.

SEA CALM, NO SHOCK FELT

Only Warning to Men on Freighter Was Her List—Six Land, Tug to Search for 14 Missing.

The 312-ton wooden side-wheel steamer Isabel, with a cargo of merchandise, bound from New York to Norwalk, Conn., went to the bottom in calm water in Long Island Sound two miles south of Shippan's Point, near Stamford, Conn., shortly after 7 o'clock last night. The twenty men on board had barely time to get off in four lifeboats before the vessel sank. All last Summer the Isabel was used as an excursion boat and at times carried as many as 800 passengers.

At 9 o'clock last night one of her lifeboats with six men on board landed at Shippan's Point. The other lifeboats were not heard from, but it was believed that they landed somewhere along the coast not far from Stamford or that the men in them were picked up by another steamer.

At midnight Manager George Foote of the Norwalk Steamboat Company said that he would charter a tug immediately and search the Sound for the missing men. Mr. Foote was unable to give the names of any of the missing members of the crew except those in charge of the lifeboats.

The men who landed at Stamford said that the ship started to list without warning of any kind. Most of the crew were in the messroom when they heard water entering the hull and noticed the list. They say that no jar was felt.

At 1 o'clock this morning Manager George Foote of the Norwalk Steamboat Company, after getting word from the steamer Cimbria, said that the Cimbria passed the place where the Isabel sank, about 11 o'clock last night, and saw no signs of the missing members of the crew. Mr. Foote said there was plenty of water there and that he was inclined to believe the Isabel struck a submerged wreck.

The waters in which the steamer was moving have many submerged reefs, but the survivors at Norwalk say that it would have been impossible for the steamer to strike a reef with enough force to open her seams without a shock which would have been noticed on board.

The lifeboat which landed at Shippan's Point was in charge of George Brown, second engineer. The others in it were Harry Perritt, a fireman; John Smith, John Sitchuk, John Cunningham, and Michael Clark, all deckhands.

It was after 9 o'clock when the lifeboat made a landing at Shippan's Point. It had taken the six men two hours to row over the two miles to shore because of the caution necessary in avoiding sunken rocks near the shore. Three of the men who reached shore near Shippan's Point were in their bare feet and others were lightly clad, having had no time to put on more clothes.

They said that, when the last lifeboat reached the water, the deck of the steamer was only about 3 feet above water. Before the lifeboats were 100 yards away from the steamer, they heard explosions of steam as the water entered the engine room and saw the ship sink. In the darkness the lifeboats soon lost track of each other. Lights were visible from towns and houses all along the Connecticut shore, and those who landed at Shippan's Point believe that the others steered for Greenwich, Norwalk, or Darien, and that the fact that they had not been heard from at midnight might be because they had sought warmth and clothing at places close to their landings before reporting their safety.

The other three boats were in charge of Chief Engineer Wells Clough, Mate S. N. Degan, and Captain Rowland, all men thoroughly acquainted with the Connecticut coast. The men who landed were sure that those in the other lifeboats would be able to keep clear of the rocks, and that the only danger of their being lost would be in possible defects in the lifeboats. The small boat which landed at Shippan's Point was in good condition.

The steamer left the Norwalk Line's pier at the foot of Catharine Street in this city at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in charge of Captain George Rowland. The officers were John Degan, mate, of Bridgeport; Pilot Hiram Smith, and Engineer Wells Clough. News of the sinking of the steamer was sent to George Foote, General Manager of the Norwalk Line, who drove to Stamford from Norwalk, Conn., in his automobile.

The Isabel was a wooden sidewheel steamer, built in 1894, and owned by the J. Anning Smith Transportation Company of Bridgeport. She was 312 net tonnage, 155 feet long, 26 feet 5 inches beam, and 9 feet 4 inches depth of hold.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 29.—The freight steamer Isabel did not sink in Long Island Sound last night, as was reported at Stamford by six of her crew, but is grounded on Cow Reef, according to a statement made here early this morning by Anning J. Smith, head of the company owning the Isabel. He declared that Captain Rooland and the rest of the crew were standing by the vessel.

WILL SAVE OUR TRADE FROM UNFAIR RIVALRY

Administration to Prevent Dumping of Cheap Foreign Products Here After the War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Legislation is being considered by the Administration to prevent the dumping of cheap foreign products on the American market at the conclusion of the European war. Some high Government officials believe that this end can be accomplished without a revision of the tariff.

The subject will be taken up by Secretary Redfield and members of the Federal Trade Commission in their annual reports, which will be sent to Congress at the opening of the next session. While the exact recommendations will not be decided upon until conferences are held with President Wilson, it is known that the subject has received much study.

There is believed to be serious danger that after the war European concerns will attempt to recover lost ground by flooding the United States with goods to be sold at less than the cost of production. Foreign goods, it was pointed out today, cannot be shipped to the United States unless the invoices are signed by American Consular officials abroad. An effort is to be made to find a way to prevent the signing of invoices in cases where it has been established that the goods are to be thrown on the American market at prices less than the cost of production.

TRAGEDY OF CITY PAY CUTS.

County Clerk Tells of One Man's Ruined Hopes.

In explaining why he is so bitterly fighting the plan to reduce the pay of the small employes of the city, County Clerk Schneider said that as he views the matter the city has entered into an agreement with the men now in its employ, and that it has no more right to violate the terms of the agreement than a private employer would have, just because the mood or his needs influences him to reduce expenses.

It was pointed out that when a man became a clerk he first proved his fitness for the place by a civil service examination and, being chosen, was employed in the grade and at the salary specified by the city itself. Having worked a certain length of time in this place the employe, when the time came, was again examined by the civil service examiners, and if he passed was promoted to a higher grade and at a higher salary.

"It was this promise of assured advancement after proved fitness," said Mr. Schneider, "that induced many of the clerks to seek employment with the city. It was thoroughly understood that certain places would pay certain salaries; if there had been no such understanding, there would doubtless have been fewer applicants for the places, and those who did apply would have been poorer men. This being the understanding, the city has no right to arbitrarily reduce the salaries of these men. At least they should receive some decent notice that their pay would be reduced so that they might have an opportunity to find other employment at a living wage.

"In discussing this matter with some of the city officials who are advocating the proposed cut I was told that my statements were too general, and that if I could show any concrete cases where the reduction would work unusual hardship I might perhaps gain some public support for the threatened men. Well, I might cite many concrete cases, but let me tell you of one case. The man is 83 years old and he is earning $1,500 a year. He is a splendid man—sober, intelligent, industrious, and loyal to his superiors. He has been in the service eight years, having started at $900 after passing the civil service examination with high marks. He did his work so well that he advanced as rapidly as possible.

"When his pay was increased to the present figure he thought he was earning enough to get married, buy a home, and rear children. So he married—he has two children, and he has made several payments on a little home. Now he is on the list for a reduction of $450 a year. Do you realize what that means to him? It means the loss of the money he has paid for his home and the wrecking of all of his plans for the future. He is not the only one similarly effected. There are countless hundreds of others in just the same fix."

THROWN INTO PRIZE COURT.

British Government Suspects Part of Packers' Cargo on Vitalia.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The cargo of packers' products on the Norwegian steamer Vitalia, from New York Aug. 19 for Rotterdam, was thrown into the prize court today, notwithstanding the goods were consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

The British Government contends that there were fats and oils in the cargo which were not consigned to the Netherlands Trust.

FRENCH CREDIT APPROVED.

Senate Passes the Bill Providing $1,243,000,000 for War Uses.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The Senate today passed the bill, already approved by the Chamber, providing the sum of 6,240,000,000 francs ($1,243,000,000) for national defense for the last three months of this year.

During the discussion of the bill the Minister of Finance, M. Ribot, said:

"We are preoccupied with England in obtaining a certain stability of negotiations with America, which will permit us to improve the situation as to exchange, and I do not doubt that America will give evidence in real form of its unquestioned sympathy."

De Goumont, French Poet, Dies.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—The poet, Remy de Goumont, died last night. He was editor of the Mercure de France and a Director of Revue des Idées. He was born in 1858.

Are Your Securities Taxable? Tax Day October First

The public discussion of taxation on personal property points to largely increased assessments. Where will the added burden fall?

Our guaranteed first mortgages upon which the tax has been paid are free from personal taxation in the State of New York. They are legal investment for Trust Funds, and yield 5%.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED

Write for Booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Company
(Under supervision New York State Banking Department.)
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000
135 Broadway, New York. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Hampton Furniture of Convincing Sincerity

By our admirable Reproductions as well as by the suggestive and expert aid of our Interior Decorators we are able to bring into the home of today the romantic spirit of bygone times.

Hampton Shops Reproductions of old English Masterpieces—the high-backed Chairs, the ample Writing Table or the comfort-offering Settee, for instance—are so convincing in the appeal of their personality that they make of the modern Living Room, with its paneled walls and patterned ceiling, an echo of the richly storied past.

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK



Attention Is Called to the

Protective Milk Bottle Cap

An article of superior merit, inasmuch as it not only enters the mouth of the bottle, but overlaps the edge, thereby affording a complete protection against such contaminating elements as dust and other deleterious properties. We are preparing to turn out one million stoppers per day, with any desired imprint on same, and to designate the name and address of the company using them. Price 75c per thousand for plain Caps, and 80c per thousand with any desired decoration. Sample sent upon application. Conference by correspondence only.

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Safety First, Last and All the Time—against Sudden Chills, Colds, Pneumonia and Rheumatism.

Famous over half a century for its superior qualities.

Every garment shaped to the figure and guaranteed not to shrink.

Glastenbury Two-Piece, Flat Knit Spring-Needle Underwear is made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

330—Natural Gray Wool, winter weight	per garment	$1.50
3006—Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread)	per garment	1.75
C. B. Imp.—Natural Gray Worsted, light weight	per garment	1.50
A—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight	per garment	1.75
G/H—Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight	per garment	2.00
A. H.—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight	per garment	2.50

For Sale by Leading Dealers

ROBERT REIS & CO., Wholesale Distributors, New York
Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking. Dept. 3.
Glastonbury Knitting Company, Glastonbury, Conn.



SAVE Mutual Coupons. Redeem them every time you have enough to get the premium you want. Then, by December 15th, if you've redeemed more Mutual Coupons than anyone else, you get the Saxon Six. If you've redeemed the second greatest number, you get the Roadster.

In the case of a tie, each tying contestant gets an auto.

Mutual Coupons

have the highest redemption value—because they get you the same premium for less coupons—or better premiums for the same coupons. 46 Schulte Cigar Stores and 500 other merchants give Mutual Coupons. Trade at Mutual dealers because a Mutual dealer believes in giving you what is best for you, even if there isn't so much in it for him.

If you're saving stamps, wrappers or other coupons, our Parlors will exchange them for Mutuals on a fair basis.

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AUTUMN FASHIONS
NEXT SUNDAY

Paris—notwithstanding the fact that Mars has laid his heavy hand on all Europe—maintains her position as dictator of what women shall wear.

The New York Times will reproduce in beautiful Rotogravure many wonderfully artistic photos, taken in Paris, of the latest gowns and hats and accessories sponsored by the great creators of dress.

In addition, authentic articles from Paris give in detail the most valuable style information that has reached this country. It is information of the most dependable character.

To make certain of securing your copy of next Sunday's Times, containing the special Autumn Fashion Section, order from your newsdealer early—TODAY.

AUTUMN FASHIONS OCTOBER THIRD

NEXT SUNDAY

Advertisements for insertion in the Autumn Fashion Number of The New York Times next Sunday must be in the Times Building by Friday noon.

ASK SWEDEN'S KING TO SAVE HILLSTROM

Friends Hope to Stop Execution In Utah by Enlisting Aid of Stockholm

I. W. W. MAN KEEPS SILENT

Refuses to Name the Woman by Whom He Says He Could Prove Alibi in Murder Case.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 28.—In a last desperate effort to save the life of Joseph Hillstrom, sentenced to be shot here next Friday for murder, the young Swede's friends are trying to obtain the aid of King Gustav himself. An appeal made to the State Board of Pardons by the State Department on request of the Swedish Minister has been refused, and an appeal direct from the Swedish Minister, addressed to the Governor, has met the same fate.

Now an cablegram has been sent to Mayor Lindhagen at Stockholm, asking him to carry the appeal direct to the Swedish Governmeht and have it demand a stay of execution through the Stato Departmont of the United States.

The cablegram made the allegation that the evidence in the case was entirely circumstantial. Two Salt Lake citizens prominent in Swedish affairs were the signers. Both were called before the Board of Pardons here this morning at a special session and asked if they had in their possession any facts on the case. Under oath both admitted they had nothing, but had sent the cablegram at the request of others, whom they named. These included two women, one a teacher in the University of Utah who had taken a prominent part in the defense of Hillstrom and the other the sister of a former professor at the university. Up to a late hour today neither had been located by Deputy Sheriffs.

Hillstrom was convicted of murdering, pesumably for revenge, a grocer named Morrison two years ago. The grocer's son went to his father's defense, shooting one of the two men who had entered the store and being in turn fatally shot by the man be bad just wounded.

Several days later Hillstrom was arrested when evidence was produced which showed that on the night of the murder he had gone to a physician to have a bullet wound in bis chest dressed. Hillstrom had told the doctor the wound had been inflicted by another man in a quarrel over a woman on whom both had called. The physician, reading of the murder in the newspaper, reported the case to the police, and Hillstrom was arrested. When the arresting officer opened his bedroom door Hillstrom reached under his pillow as though to get a gun, and the deputy shot, the bullet inflicting a slight flesh wound in Hillstrom's arni.

Members of the I. W. W., of which Hillstrom was a prominent member, being the author of many of their marching songs, have taken an unusual interest in the case. Many verbal threats of trouble have been made, and since the conviction thousands of letters have been received by the executive officers appealing for commutation and in many instances threatening the Governor and members of his family with death. Meanwhile hundreds of members of the I. W. W. have reached the city to await the execution.

Governor Spry and the members of the State Board of Pardons are constantly accompanied by armed guards, and detectives accompany their children to school. At the prison where the execution will take place extra guards have been employed both within and without the walls.

Hillstrom maintains a stoical silence, refusing to divulge the name of the woman over whom he says he was wounded. "Not now," he answers when asked her name. The Pardon Board has promised him a complete pardon if he can substantiate his story in the least degree, and a stay of execution for an investigation if he will tell the name, even in confidence.

ACCUSES YALE SPEEDER.

Coroner Holds Him Responsible for Companion's Death.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Thorne Donnelley of Chicago, who came to New Haven to enter the freshman class at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, today was held criminally responsible for the death of John F. Crowe, an automobile chauffeur of this city, by Coroner Eli Mix. Crowe was injured when an auto owned and driven by Donnelley was wrecked on the State highway in Orange on Sept. 17. Four others beside Donnelley and Crowe were in the car, but the latter was the only one fatally hurt.

The Coroner in his finding says that the auto was capable of a speed of about eighty-five miles an hour. It was taken out for a demonstration by Donnelley, and Crowe was invited to be a passenger.

The accident occurred when Donnelley tried to squeeze his car between a vehicle ahead and a fence close to the highway. The Coroner finds that Donnelley drove at a dangerous and reckless rate of speed, with full knowledge of the fact that many vehicles were using the State highway.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Thorne Donnelley is the son of Reuben H. Donnelley of Lake Forest, head of the firm of R. R. Donnelley & Sons, publishers.

MEDAL FOR N. Y. POLICEMAN.

Secretary McAdoo Honors Sergeant Bannon for Rescues.

Special to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury today awarded a silver medal of honor to Sergeant Joseph Bannon of the New York Police Force, for saving two persons from drowning when the S. S. Rensselaer collided with a launch of the Department of Docks and Ferries in the North River, off Eightieth Street, on March 14, 1915. Sergeant Bannon, by leaping into the water in full uniform, managed to keep Superintendent of Docks C. A. Manley and Patrick Fitzgerald, a deckhand, afloat until a launch from the U. S. gunboat Yankton completed the rescue.

When th ecollision occurred, Sergeant Bannon manned a launch and put out to the scene of the disaster. Many of the persons thrown into the water took hold of life preservers and belts and were rescued without difficulty, but Mr. Manley and Mr. Fitzgerald became exhausted and showed signs of sinking.

LEAVES WARNING TO OTHERS

Youth in Chicago Tragedy Blames Women for His Downfall.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Washington Irving Morley, said to be a son of a wealthy Kansas City contractor, today shot and killed Mrs. Mary Whitney, a piano player in a café, and then killed himself.

In Morley's clothing was found a letter addressed to "Anybody," telling of mistakes he had made in his life, describing the woman whom he killed as being "ten thousand times worse than the vampire of fiction," warning young men to beware of evil women, and concluding with: "I am going to take the creature with me that has caused me all this misfortune. I cannot live with her and I cannot live without her."

Mrs. Whitney came here from Boston.

MORE TIME FOR SCHMIDT.

Slayer of Anna Aumuller Must File His Appeal Before Oct. 25.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—Hans Schmidt, the New York priest convicted of the murder of Anna Aumuller in 1913, today was given until Oct. 25 to prepare his appeal by the Court of Appeals.

Alphonse G. Koelble was assigned to act as his counsel and was directed to file a copy of his brief with the District Attorney of New York County before Oct. 11.

ORDERS STEAMERS IN CHINA.

Norwegian Company Compelled to Have Ships Built in the Orient.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28.—For what is believed to be the first time in history, Chinese shipbuilders are competitors of the European yards.

A steamship company of Drammen, Norway, has ordered three steamers in China, to be delivered in 1916 and 1917. The placing of this order in China is due to the unusual pressure on the home yards.

BIG FLOW OF WATER UNDERMINES STREET

Part of Sub-Surface for a Block in East Forty-ninth Street Washing Away.

RESIDENTS FEAR A CAVE-IN

Water Department Officials Have Sought for the Cause, but Have Failed to Remedy It.

Persons living in East Forty-ninth Street, between Madison Avenue and the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, believe that if the Water Department doesn't do something soon there will be a collapse that may rival those along the new subway.

Abont two weeks ago H. H. Tyson, who has a meat market at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, discovered that the water pressure in his shop was very light. Then the janitor at 40 East Forty-ninth Street found the same conditions in the house, which belongs to W. D. Murphy, the artist, recently back from Paris, who was then at the New Weston Hotel, until his own bome could be opened.

"We went down to the Water Department," said Mr. Murphy yesterday, "and got permission to open the street in front of our house to search for the break in the water pipe. Plumbers employed by Mr. Tyson found a hollow space full of water just under the asphalt paving.

"Plumbers working for me found the same conditions twenty yards down the street from the hole made by the workmen for Mr. Tyson. In the meanwhile the New Weston found water in the basement, backed in from the street. You can see for yourself the water standing there in that hole. I have no idea how much further it extends.

"The water officials have sent several experts who have made elaborate investigations from without and within, but nothing has been done save where an owner has found his supply waning.

"The danger," he continued, "is that we may have a cave-in similar to that in Paris several years ago, though not, of course, on the same scale. You can see the ground shake whenever a heavy truck passes near the excavations, and I should not be surprised to see the whole street go in if the trouble is not remedied, for the surface is only supported in places by the top covering of Belgian blocks and asphalt."

The extent of the trouble has not yet been discovered. Every once in a while another owner finds his water pressure reduced till now there are four. The damage, according to Mr. Murphy, was done by the slipping of the earth piled in around the shoring which protected the new sewer when it was laid four or five years ago. This earth has slipped and broken the water pipe.

The street is now patched in little squares where the plumbers have been working in search of the leak, and at one place, in the words of the janitor of Mr. Murphy's house, the street "just naturally fell in itself."

Heavy trucks are rolling carelessly over the street while the inhabitants wait to see them disappear into mud and water.

COLUMBIA OPENING TODAY.

Exercises for 162d Year to be Held on Morningside Heights.

Columbia University will open today its one hundred and sixty-second year. The chief ceremonies will be held on Morningside Heights, in the afternoon when the Faculty in academic robes will march across the quadrangle to the gymnasium. Dr. Edmund B. Wilson, da Costa Professor of Zoology, will deliver the opening address, on "Science and Liberal Education."

The College of Physicians and Surgeons will have special exercises at the medical school in Fifty-ninth Street. Dr. Francis Carter Wood will speak on "Magic and Medicine."

FLOOD OVERTURNS TRAIN.

Twenty Lives Lost in Storm That Sweeps Italian Riviera.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUGANO, Sept. 28.—American travelers will regret to learn the details of the terrible floods that last week overwhelmed San Fruttuoso, Porto Fino, Recco, Camogli, and Rapallo, on the beautiful Italian Riviera, so popular with Anglo-Saxon visitors.

The flood was caused by the overflow of the River Boato, swollen by torrents from the mountains, caused by exceptionally heavy rains. The river, with terrifying violence, burst its banks and rusbed through the little towns, overturning everything in its path and flooding the lower parts of the villages three yards deep. The force of the water burst in doors, twisted iron shutters and railings like paper, and broke 330 yards of railway line.

The roaring river carried away planks, carts, uprooted tree trunks, and the bodies of animals.

A train was caught in the flood and overturned, with the loss of at least twenty of its passengers.

Almost the whole of San Fruttuoso, forming part of Porto Fino, disappeared, many houses fell in, and a landslide carried away the historic early Gothic Church of San Fruttuoso, only the tower and part of the high altar being left standing.

The thirteenth and fourteenth century tombs of the great Doria family were swept into the sea.

There were no victims among the Winter visitors, the hotels and villas inhabited by strangers being on the hills above the towns and villages.

THIEF CHASE IN FIFTH AV.

Crowds Watch Pursuit of Men Charged with Robbing a Store.

A large crowd in Fifth Avenue saw a thief chase at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a camera had been stolen from the store of Paul A. Meyrowitz, optician, in the Astor Trust Company's building, at 389 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street. Three men entered the store at once, according to Lionel S. Reynolds, the manager, and asked him for a catalogue. While he was reaching for it, he said, one of the men seized a camera, and all three fled. Mr. Reynolds ran after them out of the store and followed one across Fifth Avenue, between many automobiles. The streets were thronged, and a cry of "Stop thief!" attracted greater crowds.

The fugitive turned into Thirty-seventh Street and disappeared in the building at 1 and 3 West Thirty-seventh Street. Reynolds was at his heels. The man tried to crush his hat into a different shape, according to Reynolds, and to escape on the opposite side of the revolving door, but Reynolds seized him. At the West Thirtieth Street Police Station the man Reynolds had caught said he was Harry Sturn, a salesman, of 48 East Sixty-fifth Street. The other two men, who were captured near the front of the store, said they were William Moore, a circus performer, of 808 West Forty-seventh Street, and Lawrence Harrigan, a circus performer, of the same address. The camera was recovered.

HIPKINS WED ELSIE SMITH.

First Wife Cited by Publication in Texas Divorce Action.

Mrs. Jessie E. Hipkins of 501 West 156th Street made the fact known on Monday that her husband, Howard Hipkins, former Captain of Company I, in the Seventy-first Regiment, had left her early in 1914 and that she bnd been conducting a personal search for him since that time. She had learned, among other things, that be had remarried in Houston, Texas, last August.

The second Mrs. Hipkins, who was Miss A. Elsie Smith of Staten Island, came forward yesterday with the information that her husband had established a six months' residence in Texas and had got a divorce from his first wife on the day his second marriage was performed, Aug. 24. She produced a copy of the divorce certificate, which showed that the first wife had been "cited by publication and failed to appear in person."

Mrs. Jessie E. Hipkins, the first wife, said she did not know that she had been divorced. She said she was still anxious to learn definitely of the whereabouts of her former husband. Mrs. Hipkins, 2d, said he was traveling at the present time.

ARNOLDS SEPARATED NEW HOME FOR WIFE

Cousin of E. Berry Wall Soon to Go to Philadelphia to Take Up Her Residence.

SILENT ON DIVORCE RUMOR

Husband Admits They Have Lived Apart for a Year—Both of Prominent Families.

Mrs. Mortimer Percy Arnold, who was Constance Berry, a cousin of E. Berry Wall, and a member of a family of social importance, has separated from her husband, it was learned yesterday, and is to leave next week for Philadelphia, where she will live.

Mrs. Arnold admitted to a TIMES reporter yesterday by telephone from her home, an apartment house at 490 West End Avenue, that she intended to live in Philadelphia, but she would not discuss a rumor that she was going there to start legal proceedings. She declined to answer questions relating to reported differences between Mr. Arnold and herself.

Mr. Arnold, at his office, 15 East Fortieth Street, said he knew nothing of his wife's intention to live in Pennsylvania.

For more than a year, Mr. Arnold said, he and his wife have been living apart. No legal action has been started. No divorce action could be maintained in this State, friends of the couple said. The only ground on which a divorce suit might be prosecuted would be that of incompatibility of temperament or desertion, based on their living apart. One year's residence in Pennsylvania is required to start an action there.

Mrs. Arnold will leave for Philadelphia on Monday. She has hired a house in the Overbrook section for one year, but it was not learned whether she intended to remain longer than that.

Mr. Arnold is a son of the late John Harvey Vincent Arnold, who was Surrogate from 1894 to 1899. He is Vice President of the Charles P. Huston Company, a real estate concern. He is 36 years old and a graduate of the Berkeley School. Mr. Arnold inherited his father's taste for literature and the arts, is fond of the open, rides, is a tennis enthusiast, and spends much time in the Canadian woods, fishing and canoeing. The Arnolds have been New Yorkers since 1850.

Mr. Arnold's brother, Reginald Harvey, married Violet di Zerega, a niece of Mrs. John Augustus di Zerega. His brother, Stanfield Nichols, married Miss Henrietta Falconer Rodes of the Kentucky family of that name, whose estate is near Lexington, and his sister, Estelle, married Robert J. Campbell of this city.

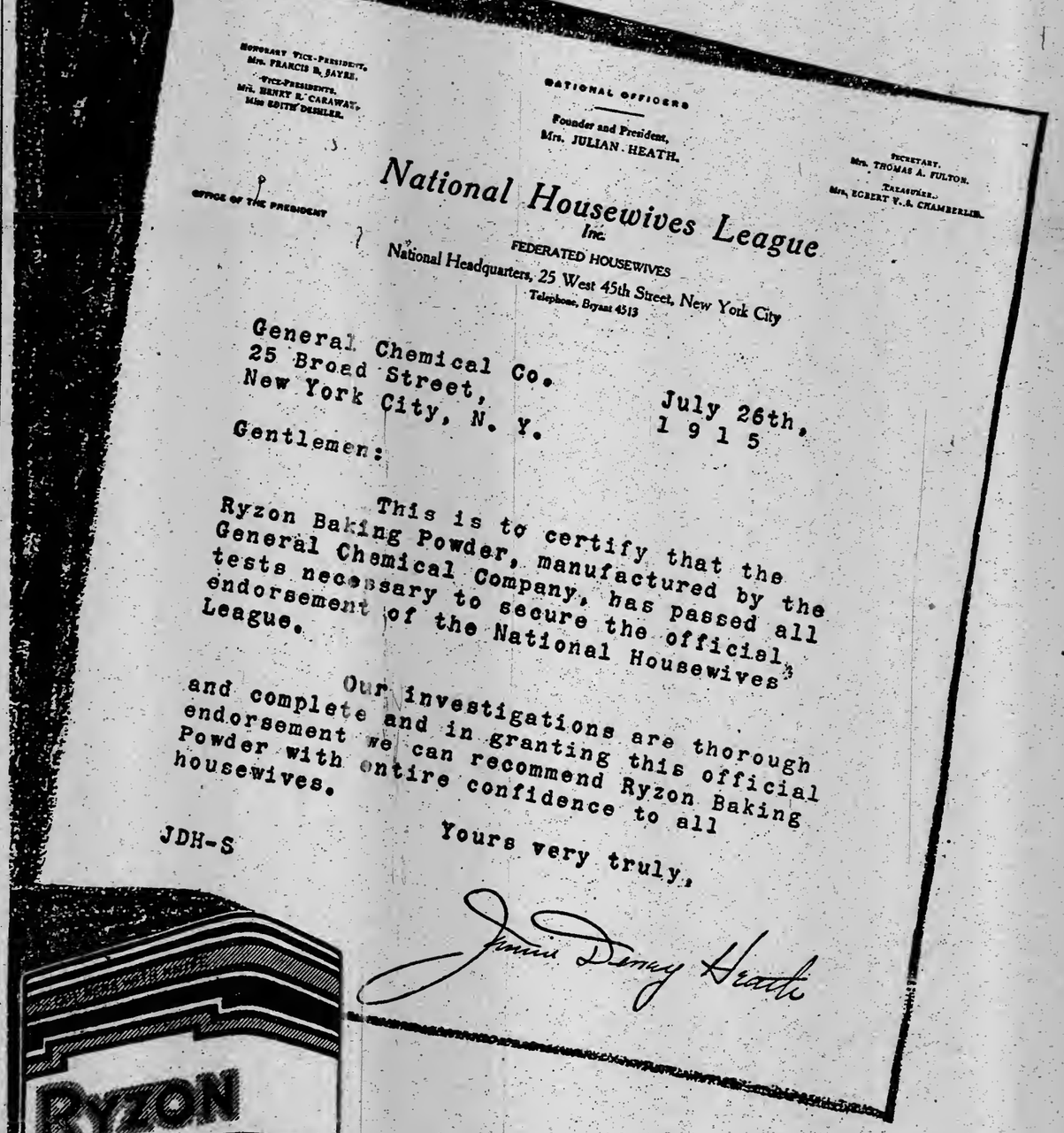
Boy Killed Playing Football.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 28.—Floyd Rollins, 11 years old, died today as a result of an injury received last Friday in a football scrimmage. A blood vessel in his head burst.

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10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting about 5½%
Secured by our Capital, Surplus and Profits of $2,500,000, and also by deposit of first mortgages on improved city real estate.
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This letter means much to Housewives

From Mrs. Julian Heath the Housewives leader who is responsible to the consuming public



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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

National Housewives League
Inc.
FEDERATED HOUSEWIVES
National Headquarters, 25 West 45th Street, New York City
Telephone, Bryant 4513

General Chemical Co.
25 Broad Street,
New York City, N. Y.

July 26th, 1915

Gentlemen:

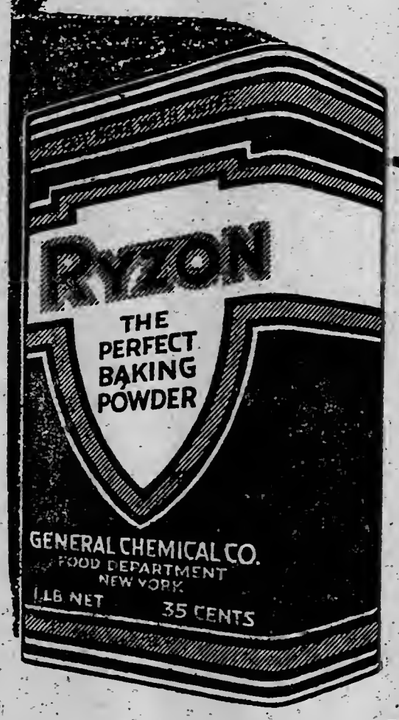
This is to certify that the Ryzon Baking Powder, manufactured by the General Chemical Company, has passed all tests necessary to secure the official endorsement of the National Housewives' League.

Our investigations are thorough and complete and in granting this official endorsement we can recommend Ryzon Baking Powder with entire confidence to all housewives.

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For the million American golfers

Grantland Rice describes the Championship matches in "The Last of the Golf Barons" and Holworthy Hall writes a rattling good golf comedy-romance, "If it Interferes with Business," in this week's

5¢ a copy
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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

The Inner Law

by

Will N. Harben

A wider horizon than anything Mr. Harben has heretofore attempted marks "The Inner Law."

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All Newsstands

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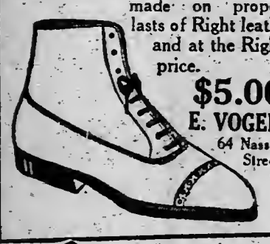
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MADE ON PREMISES

Vogel's Bench-Made Shoes are made on proper lasts of Right leather and at the Right price.



$5.00
E. VOGEL,
64 Nassau Street.

1-MAN TORPEDO BOAT SKIMMING-DISH TYPE

E. F. Chandler Designs Craft with Two Big Projectiles for Coast Defense.

RANGE OF FIRE SIX MILES

$10,000 Cost, 25 to 30 Knot Speed, and 31-Foot Length Among Advantages Claimed.

Edward F. Chandler, naval inventor and designer of the electrical torpedo-steering gyroscope now being tested by the United States Navy, submitted yesterday to THE NEW YORK TIMES the plans and specifications of the Chandler Coast Defense Torpedo Boat, a surface craft of great speed carrying two under-slung torpedoes, resting low in the water and capable of diving by means of planes. The crew would consist of one man.

"Jitney" submarines never will go beyond the conversational stage, Mr. Chandler believes. He said it was impossible for one man to control the complicated mechanism of a submarine, and that disaster hung upon the first mishap. He agreed with John Hays Hammond, Jr., that the one-man submarine discussed by Henry Ford and Professor Parker was impracticable, first because it would be too small to carry and discharge the heavy torpedo, and second because an underwater boat of the size proposed never could attain a speed of thirty or forty knots as contemplated.

Mr. Chandler is familiar with the building of torpedoes and torpedo boat for the United States and for foreign countries, and is responsible for some of the latest improvements. The electric gyroscope is considered by experts as the final touch to the new 10,000-yard torpedo which has been adopted by the United States Navy. He intends to construct one of his new boats soon.

The proposed coast defense boat would be about thirty-one feet long, and make a speed of from twenty-five to thirty knots. It would be driven by gasoline engines of great horse power, and designed primarily for coast defense, with a radius of about 10 miles, and would be sent from stations against invading war craft. It would be able to fire a torpedo six miles, the range of the new twenty-one-inch torpedoes.

Craft to Cost $10,000.

Mr. Chandler said that the craft could be built for $10,000, one-fiftieth of the cost of a standard-size submarine, and that with these stationed in every 100 miles, the entire coast of the United States could be protected at a cost for the craft of $5,000,000, which is less than the cost of one dreadnought.

"The submarine boat has been sufficiently well developed to indicate that its uses are well defined," said Mr. Chandler, "and when we consider the conditions it is quite evident that the so-called jitney submarine is not what is wanted. The moment we leave the question of producing a small submarine we arrive at the only logical solution—a fast sub-surface torpedo-carrying craft having a comparatively short radius of action and presenting an extremely small target to the enemy. The broad idea of such a vessel is by no means new. Major Fuller having announced in 1910 his invention of a small craft capable of traveling partly submerged, carrying a torpedo in its bow tube, and adapted to be slung from the davits of a battleship.

"So far neither Henry Ford nor Dr. Parker has indicated any departure from this broad idea, and on looking up the patent of Sloan Danenbower we note he has produced a similar vessel, except that his depends not only on the motive power of the vessel but on the propellers of the torpedo for propulsion. As the torpedo is taxed to the utmost for energy-carrying capacity it appears that this suggestion eliminates his vessel from serious consideration.

"Although my boats could easily be carried upon the deck or davits of a superior ship, it is more than reasonable to believe they would be employed in batteries of five to ten situated at bases about 100 miles apart along our shore line. The stations would be in communication with one another, and with a central station by telegraph, and in turn would be in touch with scout cruisers or scout aeroplanes by radio communication, so that on a moment's notice any one of the stations could be put into readiness for immediate action.

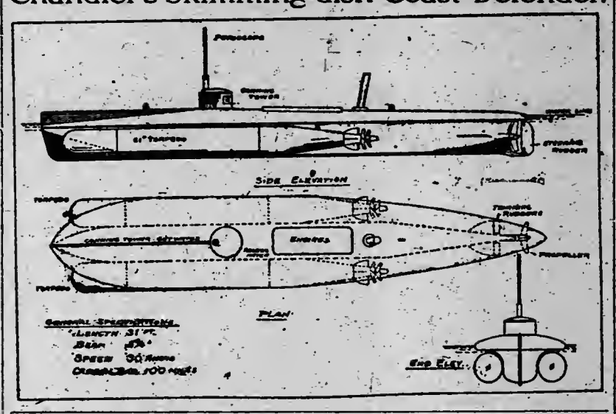
Method of Attack.

"In making an attack these little vessels, sinking along the surface, would approach from various angles to within a mile and a half or two miles of their prey. At this distance they would present such a small target for the enemy as to be practically immune from his rapid-fire guns. As this vessel sits very low in the water a suitable periscope of special design is employed for sighting the torpedoes, and the mere pressure of the foot on one of two treadles by the operator releases either of the torpedoes. For the purpose of giving the single operator greater freedom for manoeuvring, the primary steering of the vessel is accomplished by means of my electrical gyroscope.

"In actual practice I propose to use 21-inch torpedoes equipped with my patented ultra-range electrical gyroscope. In order to accurately shoot a torpedo from a small vessel it is necessary that the gyroscope be unlocked at the instant the weapon is properly pointed. In all other types of gyroscopes the unlocking takes place about half a second after the torpedo is released from its position. This is not such a serious handicap when shooting a torpedo from a tube in a big submarine, but where it is released from the bottom of a small boat, the torpedo may turn through a considerable angle in half a second with the consequence that when it starts on its course it may not be pointed in the proper direction.

"It is understood that an invading fleet would be accompanied by fast torpedo vessels, which in a general way might be somewhat of a menace to the coast defense craft. It is calculated, however, by means of long-range torpedoes that it is readily possible for them to get into action and out again before they are reached by the fleet's advance guard."

Chandler's Skimming-dish Coast Defender.



FINDS MARIAN ODELL AND MAN COMPANION

Her Aunt, Asked to be Witness to Wedding, Leads Police to the Couple.

INSISTS ON MARRYING HIM

Girl Defends Julius Benisch, Who Is Charged with Abduction—She Also Is Held.

The attempt to be married made yesterday by Marian Odell, 15 years old, a distant relative of former Governor Odell, and Julius Benisch, 26 years old, a mechanic, of 1,994 Lexington Avenue, led to the arrest of both in a house at 31 Stuyvesant Street, where they had been living since leaving their homes last Wednesday evening. An aunt of the girl, summoned as a witness to the wedding, informed the police and so prevented the marriage.

The girl, held last night in the rooms of the Children's Society on a charge of juvenile delinquency, and the man, a prisoner in Police Headquarters charged with abduction, both said that they loved each other and would marry at the first opportunity. Miss Odell said that if Benisch were sent to prison for abducting her she would become his wife on the day of his release, and that she would refuse to testify against him at his arraignment in the Harlem Police Court this morning. She will be arraigned in the Children's Court.

It is possible that the girl's mother, Mrs. May V. Odell of 123 East 121st Street, will no longer oppose the marriage of her daughter to Benisch, although she declined yesterday to be quoted positively on this point. She was overjoyed at the news of her daughter's discovery and hurried to her at once. Mother and daughter met and were reconciled in the rooms of the Children's Society.

When Miss Odell left her home on Wednesday evening she met Benisch at a corner and the two wished to be married that night, according to their story told yesterday. They found the marriage license bureau closed, so rented a room at 31 Stuyvesant Street, expecting to be married in the morning. Their marriage had been opposed by Mrs. Odell, and the girl had left her home after she had been told that she would be sent out of town to relatives so that she could not meet Benisch.

The newspapers on Thursday morning published news of the girl's disappearance and made it known that the police had been asked to look for her. She and Benisch feared that if they went for a marriage license they would be apprehended, so they remained in hiding. According to Miss Odell, Benisch left her alone in the room every night.

Charles O'Ray, Benisch's friend, was sent to Mrs. Stella McDaniels, the girl's aunt, yesterday, to ask her to be a witness to the wedding. Mrs. McDaniels agreed to meet O'Ray at Third Avenue and Ninetieth Street at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but before keeping the appointment she notified Detectives Veale and Dishley of the Third Branch Bureau. Detectives were sent to every marriage license bureau in the five boroughs and others were stationed at Third Avenue and Ninetieth Street.

O'Ray arrived in an automobile at the corner and Mrs. McDaniels rode away with him. Followed by detectives in another automobile the man drove to 31 Stuyvesant Place, where the girl and Benisch were waiting.

TWO BOYS STOLE HORSES.

Lads Caught in Jersey After Taking Two Rigs and Looting Another.

Edward Wells, 10 years old, of 302 Broadway, Bayonne, and Daniel Creighton, 9 years old, of 17 Thirteenth Street, Bayonne, are held in the House of Detention in Newark awaiting action by the authorities. According to the story told by the boys they went to a stable at 398 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, on Monday night and stole a horse, wagon, and harness belonging to Carl Luck. In the wagon there was about $800 worth of hardware. The boys drove the outfit to Bayonne, and, the load in the wagon being heavy, they hauled it into a woods and discarded it.

They say they then stole an open delivery wagon belonging to Charles Hellenser of 28 Broadway, Bayonne, and with it came to Newark. In Centre Market Square they raided the wagon of a farmer. They took five baskets of peaches. They then drove to a lonely part of the square, wrapped themselves in blankets, lay down on the bottom of the wagon, and went to sleep. Their plan was to peddle the peaches through the city. The farmer missed the peaches and the market police found the sleeping boys and the peaches.

FIGHT OVER BOY HEIR TO END

Mills Asks to Withdraw Motion in William Crossman Lee Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—In court today the attorney for William Mills, Sr., grandfather of William Crossman Lee, the boy heir to an estate worth from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000, asked permission to withdraw the motion of his client for an order to show cause why Mr. Mills should not be made the guardian of the child. The lawyer gave no reason for this action.

This is the second fight that has been made for the custody of the boy. Some time ago his father, William Mills, Jr., got a writ of habeas corpus, but Judge Tompkins dismissed it. The lad is now in the custody of his stepfather, T. F. Lee, whose name he bears. Lawyers were inclined to believe that this new move on the part of the senior Mills's attorney indicated a settlement out of court. Decision was reserved.

START DISASTER INQUIRY.

Ardmore Official Hints at Action Against Railroad.

ARDMORE, Okla., Sept. 28.—Officials of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway may be charged with criminal negligence in connection with the explosion and fire which yesterday caused the wrecking of the business district of Ardmore and the death of forty-four persons. This announcement was made in a statement issued tonight by Russell Brown, the City Attorney.

Investigation with a view to fixing blame for the disaster, which was caused by the explosion of a tank car filled with gasoline, will be begun tomorrow by the municipal authorities. An official list issued by the police late today placed the number of dead at forty-four and the total property damage at half a million dollars.

To Hear Bruere on Teacher Pensions

The Board of Representatives of the High School Teachers' Association held its first meting for the current year yesterday in the Assembly Room of the Merchants' Association, the Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway. Alexander L. Pugh, President, took up the pension situation and the amendments to the Constitution that affect teachers. There was discussion of pensions, and it was decided to let the matter go over until Oct. 16, when City Chamberlain Bruere will address the delegates. Twenty-three delegates were present, and it was promised that there would be a full attendance to hear Mr. Bruere on Oct. 16.

DYNAMITE HIDDEN AS LINER SAILED

Search of San Guglielmo's Passengers Blocked Plan to Take It on Board.

GERMAN AGENT SUSPECTED

Eight Sticks of Explosive Found on Pier After Ship Departed with 1,700 Reservists.

With no clue but eight sticks of dynamite, the police are trying to discover if there was a plot to blow up the liner San Guglielmo of the Sicula-Americana Line, which sailed from Brooklyn for Naples on Monday, carrying 1,700 Italians, most of them reservists. The dynamite was found on the pier, near the liner, just before she left her dock at the foot of Pacific Street. Three sticks were wrapped together and the others were detached.

The explosive was found by Leon Pavone, chief clerk for Pierce Brothers, agents for the line, as the gang plank was removed after the last passengr had gone aboard. Each man who went on board was searched, and more than two barrels of revolvers and knives were checked, to be held until Naples shall be reached. The police think that whoever had the dynamite despaired of getting on board with it after seeing the search of those preceding him, and put it where it was found, under some bags of merchandise. The sticks were marked "DuPont—40 strong." Fifteen detectives were on the pier at the time keeping close watch over the passengers.

Pavone said he believed it was the work of an Austrian or German spy. He said that a week ago a man had been caught crawling up the hawser of the San Giorgia the day before she was to sail. He was arrested, but later discharged when no evidence was produced in court against him.

Detective Captain John Conghlin, in charge of the investigation, said last night that he doubted that the dynamite was intended to sink the ship.

"It is my theory," he said, "that some Italian who had been working where blasting was going on—possibly in the subway—intended to take the dynamite back to Italy with him and threw it on the pier when he saw that the rigid search made it impossible for him to get it on board. It seems to me that if a person had intended to blow up the ship, he would have used some more skillful way to get the explosive on board, and would have used more powerful dynamite than the commercial kind. It wasn't in the shape of a bomb and could scarcely have been exploded unless equipped with detonators."

Youth Killed by Elevator.

William North, 19 years old, an elevator operator in the Consolidated Gas Company's building at 107 West Forty-first Street, was killed yesterday by being caught between the elevator and the shaft door frame.

TAX DAY—OCTOBER 1st

BUY our Tax Exempt Guarantee First Mortgage Certificates to-day and be secure against Tax Day—the day after to-morrow. Any amount.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

OSBORNE AS CONVICT AGAIN.

Marches in "Tom Brown" Anniversary Parade in Prison Garb.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The anniversary of "Tom Brown Day" was observed in Auburn Prison today with an elaborate program. The holiday was created by prisoners to commemorate the day when Thomas Mott Osborne, now Warden of Sing Sing, entered Auburn to study prison conditions intimately.

In addition to a procession and carnival there were band concerts, athletic events, picnic parties and spreads not unlike those of a college commencement. All the flags and bunting that could be procured in Auburn were used, and 10,000 Japanese lanterns illuminated the prison yard tonight.

Mr. Osborne, as guest of honor, became "Tom Brown" again and marched in the procession in convict uniform. The expense of the celebration was borne by the prisoners.

ARRESTED FOR EDITORIAL.

Russell Advised Harsh Treatment for "Loafing Agitators."

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 28.—Without naming any particular person as the object of his attack, L. T. Russell, a prominent Democrat, published an editorial in his paper, The Elizabeth Times, on Sept. 20, in which he said:

"It is our advice to the Singer employes to take every loafing agitator to Staten Island Sound, tie a rock around his neck, and throw him off the dock."

An Elizabeth Socialist named John Keyes swore out a warrant for Russell as a result of his editorial, charging him with inciting to murder, and he was taken before Magistrate Mahan tonight and released under $500 bail for the October Grand Jury. The editorial was published after a strike had been threatened at the Singer sewing machine plant here. It was averted when 21 of 24 men who demanded higher wages were discharged.

NOTE THE NAME



CELESTINS VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

Natural Alkaline Water

Unexcelled for table use.
Standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Gout and Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Bottled at the Famous Spring at VICHY, France.

CELESTINS CELESTINS

MURDER IN MULBERRY ST.

Second Man Stabbed and Shot in Brawl at the Cafe Roma.

As a result of a brawl in the Café Roma, 169 Mulberry Street, early yesterday, one man, still unidentified, is dead, another is in Bellevue under arrest with knife and bullet wounds, and a third is under arrest. Although sixteen shots were fired, the prisoners deny knowing the dead man, and except for a general declaration of innocence refuse to talk of the shooting.

Policeman Stackman got to the saloon just as the door hurst open and a man staggered out and fell dying in the street. As he sprang to assist the wounded man the door of the Roma opened again and two more men ran out. Calling another policeman to look after the wounded man, Stackman started after one of the fugitives. He saw the man throw something into the basement of 173 Mulberry Street and Stackman fired six times. Then he drew his club and sent it whirling at the man ahead. It struck him on the leg and he fell. The prisoner said he was Anois Desappio, a wine merchant of 234 Mulberry Street. In the basement of 173 Mulberry Street a revolver was found, but Desappio denied that he had thrown it there.

The second man said he was Frank Tedesco, a tailor of 2,117 Vyse Avenue. An ambulance surgeon found two stab wounds in his head, on ein the back of his neck, and another in the left breast. He was also shot in the left forearm, and a bullet had struck his gold watch, stopping it at 3:06 o'clock.

The dead man was about 35 years old and well dressed. A label in his coat showed it was purchased in Hohoken.

ARRESTED AS FILM PIRATE.

A. G. Levi Held in Crusade Begun by Federal Authorities.

Abraham George Levi, in business at 145 West Forty-fifth Street as the Chaplin Film Company, was arrested yesterday, at the instance of Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, on a charge of violating Section 28 of the copyright law by reproducing and selling duplicates of copyright films. When arraigned before Commissioner Houghton, Levi, who was represented by Nathaniel Levy of 229 Broadway, demanded an examination. The hearing was set for Oct. 12 and he was released on a bond of $1,000.

Levi is accused of pirating a film known as "The Champion," in which Charlie Chaplin is seen as a prize-fighter. The film, it is alleged, is owned and copyrighted by the Essanay Film Company of Chicago, and the Federal authorities say that the case is but one of many movie frauds, aggregating more than $500,000, in which others besides Levi are involved. Many duplicates of films copyrighted by the Keystone Film Company have been seized.

POLICE TO WEAR MITTENS.

Shorter Overcoats Also Part of Winter Style Specifications.

The Police Department has issued specifications on the style of Winter uniforms to be worn by policemen. The overcoats worn last Winter were so long that they hampered the men in running. The new overcoats are not to extend more than three inches below the knees. For the Winter blouses snap buttons have been specified for fastening the flap at each side of the hip, as the hooks and eyes used were found to be unsatisfactory.

During extremely cold weather the patrolmen are to be allowed to wear black woolen gloves. The buckskin gloves, unless heavily lined, do not protect the hands sufficiently. The patrolmen are rejoicing at the prospect of being allowed to wear mittens.

Longshoremen's Strike Settled.

The 350 longshoremen employed by the Eastern Steamship Corporation, who struck for higher wages last Saturday, will return to work today at the old wages, according to an agreement reached at the steamship offices yesterday between a committee of the strikers and officials of the company. The strikers and the employers were brought together through the offices of Louis Wiard, head of the Bursau of Mediation and Arbitration of the State Labor Commission, who asked Colonel M. J. Reagan to act as mediator. The officials said the corporation was in the hands of a receiver, but agreed to consider the men's demands after its affairs were smoothed out.

CALIFORNIA

Lackawanna Railroad

ROUND TRIP
$94.30

Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 23rd St., 42d St.

TEST GIANT SUBMARINE.

The M-1 Pleases Navy Men and Builders on First Trial Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Sept. 28.—One of the giant submarines being built for the American Navy received a preliminary trial trip in Cape Cod Harbor today.

The submarine, the M-1, which is larger than the famous German U boats, was built in the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, and came through the test with flying colors. Representatives of the Navy Department and of the shipbuilding company returned here tonight highly elated at the boat's performance. Other tests are to be made this week.

Diving inside Provincetown Harbor on her first try, the M-1 dropped twenty feet below the surface of the harbor. In a few minutes she emerged just off Cape Cod Lighthouse directly under the bow of the U. S. battleship Minnesota riding at anchor in the harbor.

For four hours the M-1 cruised around the bay, returning at 7 o'clock tonight. The vessel was observed officially by the Government by Lieutenant M. R. Pierce, who has been in command of one of the B type of submersibles, and who will be commander of the M-1 if she is accepted.

The vessel was supervised on the trip by Gregory Davison, Vice President of the Electric Boat Company of New London, Conn., to which the Fore River Company sublet the actual construction work.

Today's trial spin had to do exclusively with handling of the boat. This consisted of "trimming," or filling the tanks with water preliminary to diving; actual submersion, and running submerged. No attempts were made at diving records. This is to be done later in the week. Under contract stipulations the M-1 must submerge 150 feet. In every one of the trials today the M-1 responded to the fullest measure of efficiency.

TO SAVE THE CITY $59,000.

Health Department Cuts its Demand on the Budget.

The Health Department's estimate for its budget for 1916 received yesterday by the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate is $8,334,187.68. This is $59,304.54 less than the 1915 budget allowances of $8,433,492.22, and is the smallest estimate presented by the department since 1908. There is a requested net increase of $8,467.08 for personal service and a net decrease of $67,771.62 for other expenses.

The Register of Kings County has requested $226,781.95 to run his office for 1916. The 1915 appropriation was $222,260, making a requested increase of $4,521.95 of which $4,000 is for personal service.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have requested $250,000 for the city's share of the expense of maintaining the institution for 1916. Only $200,000 was appropriated for 1915. For 1916 it is estimated that the Appellate Division, Second Department, of the Supreme Court will require $1,650. The allowance for 1915 was $750. The estimate for the Supreme Court of Queens County for 1916 is $35,975, which is $300 less than this year's allowance. The County Clerk of Queens, who also performs the duties of Register, estimates that $151,905 will be required for his office for next year.

Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke's estimate for his department for 1916 is $1,195,591.25. The request for this year was $1,293,177.42.

MOTHER AND SONS IN WANT.

Assert They Walked Here from Missouri, Bound for Germany.

Three tattered, travel-stained persons whose wan faces attracted the sympathy of a crowd at Second Avenue and Nineteenth Street last Monday night, asserted that they had walked all the way from Kansas City, Mo., and were on their way to Germany. They were Mrs. Clara Hoffman, 72 years old, and her two sons, Gustave and Charles, 50 and 45, respectively.

They had come from San Francisco, according to Gustave, and had arrived in Kansas City nine years ago with a horse and $1,500. The money, he declared, was stolen from them and the horse was confiscated by the local Humane Society. The family had left there in March and would have been here sooner, he said, but a snowstorm delayed them. They arrived in New York with 39 cents.

The Hoffmans asserted that hunger was all that was the matter with them and were taken to the Hebrew Shelttering and Humane Society, where they were fed. It was with difficulty that Mrs. Hoffman was persuaded to part from her sons even for one night, but she was assured that no harm would befall them, and all spent Monday night at the Municipal Lodging House. They are now in the paycopathic ward in Bellevue Hospital, where it is said that the pilgrimage of the three has little chance to end in Germany.

CREW FIGHTS FIRE A WEEK.

French Freighter Has 28-Day Voyage Here from Bordeaux.

Captain Lancelot of La Drome, a French freighter, which arrived here yesterday after a stormy twenty-eight-day passage from Bordeaux, reported that on Sept. 11 a fire was discovered in No. 2 hold on the 'tween deck amid the cargo, which consisted of wool, rags, potatoes and furniture.

The crew kept the blaze under control for seven days before the fire was extinguished. Her bilge pumps got out of order then and she had to lay to for three days to repair them. By that time the water in No. 2 hold was seven feet deep and 700 tons of cargo was destroyed.

The fire was believed to have started by spontaneous combustion among the wool and rags stowed under the other cargo. The steamship was undamaged, Captain Lancelot said.

SUES FOR MOTOR ACCIDENT.

McAlpin Walter Wants $10,000 for Injuries to Family.

Oliver G. Jennings, a wealthy lawyer, whose home is at 7 East Seventy-second Street, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $10,000 by Simon J. von Der Lin, a waiter at the Hotel McAlpin, who says that on Aug. 3 von Den Lin, his wife and three-year-old daughter were all riding on a motor cycle near Harris Corners, Westport, Conn., when an auto owned by the defendant, in which he was a passenger, forced the motor cycle so far to the side of the road that it collided with a telegraph pole.

The plaintiff also says the child sustained a compound fracture of the knee, has since suffered from frequent hemorrhages, and is partly paralyzed.

Death Rate Falls Off.

There were 1,236 deaths in this city in the week which ended Sunday, as against 1,323 deaths in the corresponding week last year, according to figures given out yesterday by the Department of Health. Taking the increase in population and other conditions, the death rate for the week was 1.25 points less than in 1914.

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Let the Masters Play for You

THE world's greatest pianists will play for you in the intimacy of your own home, as if they were your personal friends.

The Stoddard-Ampico gives you not merely the music of Harold Bauer, Busoni, Bachaus, Carreno, Godowsky, Grieg, Josef Hofmann and the other great masters of the pianoforte, but through the rolls they have played for us, and whose readition they have approved, it gives their individuality of expression, their every shade of tempo and accent—just as they breathe it into their music.

No pumping or personal effort is required, and in addition to the Artist records, it will play any standard 88-note roll, as the ordinary player, or may be played by hand. **Built in both Grand and Upright Models.**

Daily Demonstrations in the "Stoddard-Ampico Studio."

KNABE WAREROOMS 5th Ave. at 39th St.

Write for our attractive Stoddard-Ampico booklet



Only Three Days Away!

Saturday, Oct. 2d
12 O'Clock

ASTOR CUP RACE

If you have not reserved your seats for the great Astor Cup Race, get them today. Record-breaking demand for seats indicates that this greatest event in the history of the automobile will be witnessed by the largest number of persons ever assembled in the United States.

All America's most famous drivers entered.

350 Miles—$50,000 Cash Prizes and Astor Trophy

Sheepshead Bay Speedway

General Admission, $2.00. Grand Stand Reserved Seats (extra), $3.00.
Limited number of open-stand seats will be free to holders of admission tickets.
Parking space, behind the open-stand seats free to occupants of those seats.
Boxes, holding six persons, including admission, $50, $75, $100 and $150.
Parking space, located behind grand stand, free to holders of boxes and grand stand seats.
Parking space within oval fronting homestretch, not including admission:
FIRST ROW.....$25.00 SECOND ROW.....$15.00

Tickets on sale at Tyson's, McBride's, Information and Public Service Bureau of R. H. Macy & Co., American Automobile Assn.; Abraham & Straus, B'klyn; Hotel Biltmore Theatre Ticket Office, Motor Club of Brooklyn, 1255 Bedford Ave., cor. Fulton St., Phone 177 Decatur. Newark Automobile Club, Newark, and Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp., 1696 Broadway, between 53d and 54th Sts., N. Y., Phone Circle 1915.

Elimination Speed Trials Today, 3 P. M.

Admission, including Seat in Grand Stand, 50 Cents.
Admission, including Seat in Box, $1.50.
Parking Space Free.

HOW TO GET TO THE SPEEDWAY

By Automobile: Via Brooklyn, Manhattan (Canal St.), Williamsburg (Delancey St.), and Queensborough (59th St.), Bridges.
By Rail: Brighton Beach "L" at Brooklyn Bridge, Subway to Borough Hall, changing to Brighton Beach "L"; 34th St. Ferry to Long Island City.

There is a greater volume of whole wheat flour in

WARD'S Wheatheart BREAD

than in any other whole wheat loaf made. That is one reason why it is such a finely flavored, palatable loaf, besides being so healthful and nourishing.

Another reason is it is made the WARD WAY, and the WARD WAY means quality, purity and cleanliness.

Order it today from your grocer in 10c loaves.

Made in the WARD Bakeries at New York, Brooklyn and Newark.



For river trip or seaside dip,
Or picnic with the campers
Rheingold's the boon a RHEINAROON
Likes best in Luncheon Hampers.

Rheingold Beer

Nothing hampers an outing so much as the absence of a safe, pure, refreshing drink. Go prepared. Take a supply of Rheingold Beer with you.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

DAUGHTER REUNITES A. H. WHAN AND WIFE

Couple Return from a Second Honeymoon, All Marital Discord Hushed.

LITTLE DORIS PEACEMAKER

Father's Trip to Canada with Her but Not Mrs. Whan Could Not Be Explained.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hamilton Whan returned yesterday from a second honeymoon which has eclipsed all their marital troubles, and with them was Doris.

If it had not been for Doris this journey which ended so happily would not have been begun. Mr. Whan is an efficiency expert and is connected with various industrial enterprises, with offices at 43 Exchange Place. He and Mrs. Whan formerly lived in New Rochelle, where they were socially prominent.

Mrs. Whan, who was Miss Edna Vanderpool, brought suit last February for separation, alleging her husband had been cruel. Mr. Whan in his reply declared that his wife had grown to care little for him and that she was neglecting her home for social gayeties. Incidentally he brought suit for $100,000 damages against Henry Bradshaw Welsh, a wealthy real estate operator, who was a neighbor in New Rochelle, alleging alienation of his wife's affections.

Pending the trial of the separation suit, the Justice gave to Mr. Whan the custody of the couple's daughter, Doris, 5 years old, with the proviso that Mrs. Whan was to have the opportunity of seeing the child two hours a day. Then came the dropping of the $100,000 suit, and Mr. Welsh said last July when this happened that the settlement out of court had cost him nothing. Mrs. Welsh meanwhile had brought suit against him for separation. This was somewhat of a tangle and rather hard to follow even for those trained the law.

Mr. and Mrs. Whan meanwhile continued to live apart. Mr. Whan got a month's vacation and had arranged to take Doris with him to Canada. There was a time of explanations. It is no easy thing to make clear to a child of 5 why her mother, who came to see her nearly every day, should not go with her on that long trip with her father. The more explanations the more reason there seemed to be why all should be forgotten. So came the reconciliation of the Whans, the dismissal of suits, the second wedding journey, and yesterday the happy return to a family hotel in this city.

Need $250 to Save the Babies.

The Anne Barbara Station, at 201 East Sixty-sixth Street, needs $250 to enable it to move into larger quarters where it can care for the health of the babies in its vicinity to better advantage, according to an appeal issued by the New York Diet Kitchen Association. It is said that it is impossible now for the station to do its work effectively, of telling mothers how to care for their babies, and of providing the infants themselves with medical atention and pure milk. Contributions for this purpose sent to the Treasurer at the office of the association, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, will be acknowledged.

MAKES A PLEA FOR CHINA.

Traffic Club Hears of Our Obligations at End of War.

Patrick Gallagher, editor of the Far Eastern Bureau, told 200 members of the Traffic Club at their monthly meeting at the Waldorf last night that if China should demand a hearing before the international tribunal at the close of the European war for the right to preserve her sovereignty over her own domain, it would be the duty of the United States to insist upon a full application of the Hay doctrine of the "open door."

"If we still stand back of the Hay doctrine—as we should—," he said, "Europe will listen and China will be saved. But if we falter China may be lost to us as a fair field for exploitation and profit."

W. C. Hope, General Passenger Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, presided at the meeting. The following committee to chase new officers for the Traffic Club, which is an organization of railroad and steamship men, was selected: J. F. Byrne, C. C. Weeks, G. M. Craig, R. M. Johnson, W. W. Hall, J. A. Martin and R. S. Fife.

MISSION FUNDS INCREASE.

Episcopal Board Out of Debt for First Time in Eight Years.

The Episcopal Board of Missions yesterday gave out a statement showing receipts for the year of $1,067,000 applying on its regular budget, an increase over the previous year of $20,000. That year exceeded the year before that by $28,000. This sum does not include some hundreds of thousands of receipts applying on special causes. This year, in spite of war, was one of the largest in the history of the Episcopal Church.

In addition, $371,000 was raised in the past few months to meet an emergency and avoid debt. The sum sought was $400,000, but the statement says that since an excess of $20,000 had been received on regular gifts, the emergency practically had been met. The statement says that the board is now out of debt for the first time in eight years.

STUDY MINE PROBLEMS.

Rockefeller and Fuel Company Officials Discuss the Situation.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 28.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., spent today at the offices of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. At a series of conferences with company officers progress was made, he said, toward formulating plans for industrial betterment, growing out of Mr. Rockefeller's recent inspection of Southern Colorado mining properties.

The chief officials at the headquarters here and officers from the Southern Colorado fields took part in the conferences.

Fourteen Fall In Elevator.

An elevator in the building at 25 East Fourth Street dropped from the seventh to the ground floor at noon yesterday. Some on one the lower floor, thinking a serious accident had occurred, sent a call to St. Vincent's Hospital and Policeman Hayden of Mercer Street Station. On the grou floor the elevator stopped automatically and the fourteen passengers piled out of the car. Five women became hysterical, but none was hurt. What caused the sudden drop was not known.

CITY BREVITIES.

Samuel Salvason, 48 years old, of 36 Yawl Avenue, Jersey City, was killed yesterday at work in the Steinway Tunnel, between Lexington and Park Avenues, under Forty-second Street, where a concrete mold of timbers fell on him.

August Meier, a German reservist, was sentenced to serve six months on Blackwell's Island by Judge Rough in the Federal District Court yesterday after he had pleaded guilty to having brought an indecent book and pictures into the country.

Frank Nelkin, a safe saleman, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Hough in the Federal District Court to violating the Mann white slave law and was sentenced to serve two and a half years in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

BRANCH LIBRARIES IN ALL CITY PRISONS

Inmates Now Have Access to Best Reading and Show Great Interest in New Privilege.

AUTHORITIES CO-OPERATE

Prison Association Plans to Extend the System to All Prisons in the State.

Branch public libraries either have been or soon will be opened in all of the prisons and reformatories of the Department of Correction, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Prison Association of New York. This association brought the Department of Correction and the Public Library authorities into co-operation, with the object of having the city's correctional institutions included in the library system.

The Prison Association, realizing that the city prisoners were in many cases unprovided with books and in others poorly provided, some time ago developed the idea of extending the public library system, and Miss Ella H. Davison was made the Chairman of a Jail Library Committee, which undertook the work. The Wardens and officers of the prisons and reformatories gave willing assistance. Leading among them were Warden Robert Barr of the City Prison in Queens, Warden Murtha and Chaplain Watkins of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, Warden Fox of the Workhouse, Miss Harris, Superintendent of the Women's Workhouse, and Major Lawes, Overseer of the City Reformatory on Hart's Island.

As a result of the efforts of these persons and the co-operation of the library officials, 450 books have been lent by the New York Public Library to the Workhouse, 400 books to the Penitentiary, and 500 to the City Prison in Queens. A library for the boys in the Reformatory has also been opened, and there are prospects for its early enlargement. More books will be added to the collections in the other prisons, and it is expected that soon there will be a library in every prison sufficient to supiy the demands of the inmates.

Those who have made these prison libraries possible have been greatly encouraged by their popularity with the prisoners. The first distribution of books in the City Prison in Queens took place on Sept. 10, with three librarians present, all of whom were kept busy. The second distribution was made on Sept. 17, when 184 books were drawn out by male prisoners and 106 by the women. The number of individual prisoners who received books at the two distributions was 273.

The library at the Penitentiary, since the recent addition of 400 books, includes 1,600 volumes, all of which have been catalogued. An additional 400 books from the Public Library and several hundred from the Prison Association are expected. Here, and in the other prisons, the books are in a number of languages and on subjects of travel, practical science, biography, and fiction.

The Library Committee of the Prison Association will continue its efforts, with the particular purpose of establishing libraries in prisons throughout the State.

Frederic Thompson Improving.

Frederic Thompson, the showman, who was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital last week suffering from acute kidney trouble and other ailments, is much better, and it is thought he is now out of danger. When Mr. Thompson was removed to the hospital for an operation his condition was such that it was feared he might not recover.

The New York City Telephone Directory

"The Most Used and Most Useful Book in New York"

Goes to Press

Thursday, Oct. 14

IF you are planning to have a telephone installed in your home or place of business, now is the time to make application so you can get your name in this big fall and winter issue.

Subscribers who desire any changes in their telephone equipment which might affect their present listings are requested to notify us as early as possible, in order that such changes may appear in the new Directory.

Residents of apartment houses equipped with Private Branch Exchange Telephone Service may have their names listed in the Telephone Directory, in connection with the telephone number of the apartment house, for $3.00 a year.

Advertising Forms close October 7th.

Just telephone, write or call at any one of these Commercial Offices:

MANHATTAN-BRONX

Address	Telephone No.	
15 Dey St.	Cortlandt	12000
180 Orchard St.	Orchard	12090
58 W. Houston St.	Spring	12090
93 E. 26th St.	Madison Sq.	12090
115 W. 38th St.	Greeley	12090
72 E. 42d St.	Murray Hill	12090
9 E. 59th St.	Plaza	12090
2087 Broadway	Riverside	12090
123 E. 124th St.	Harlem	12090
109 W. 125th St.	Morningside	12090
373 E. 149th St.	Melrose	12090
453 E. Tremont Ave.	Tremont	12090
1106 Hoe Ave.	Intervale	12090

BROOKLYN

Address	Telephone No.	
81 Willoughby St.	Main	12000
395 Ninth St.	South	12014
560 Nostrand Ave.	Bedford	12014
5110 Fifth Ave.	Sunset	12014
897 Flatbush Ave.	Flatbush	12014
223 Havemeyer St.	Williamsburg	12014
1030 Gates Ave.	Bushwick	12014

JAMAICA

8 Hardenbrook Ave.	Jamaica	12000

FLUSHING

70 Main St.	Flushing	12014

LONG ISLAND CITY—Bridge Plaza North. Astoria 12014
FAR ROCKAWAY—Birdsall & Central Aves. Far Rockaway 12014
TOMPKINSVILLE—444 Tompkins Ave. Tompkinsville 12064
PORT RICHMOND—70 Richmond Ave. West Brighton 12064

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BULLETIN No. 3

This list is a directory of good garages and supply dealers. The fact that each dealer here sells SOCONY Motor Gasoline is an indication of their appreciation of quality products. Is your dealer listed here?

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Principal Offices
New York Albany Buffalo Boston

MANHATTAN and BRONX

Acme Garage, 302 West 54th St.
Acorn Garage Cor., 76th St. & Broadway
Acto Garage, 139 West 55th St.
Aitken, H. E., 123 West 56th St.
Alhambra Garage, 65 West 118th St.
Amsterdam Garage, 243 West 64th St.
Ansonia Garage, 307 West 75th St.
Apthorp Garage, 214 West 80th St.
Arena Garage, 221 West 54th St.
Arnley Garage, 130 East 77th St.
Artman's Garage, 429 East 90th St.
Ascher, J. J., 214 West 65th St.
Astor Garage, 307 West 44th St.
Automobile Club of America, 72d St. & East River
Automobile Club of America, 247 W. 54th St.
Auto Economy Accessories Co., 174th St., Boston Road and Southern Boulevard
Auto Realty Co., 177 East 73d St.
Auto Service & Supply Co., 4916 Bdway.
Auto Truck & Storage Co., 361 Ave. A.
B. & B. Garage, 244 West 69th St.
Beaver & Son, J. P., 512 West 181st St.
Bedford Park Garage, 200th St. & Park Ave.
Belmont Garage, 115 East 84th St.
Belmont Garage, 262 West 97th St.
Bentley, J., St. Peters & Cleebs Aves.
Biltmore Garage, 132 East 41st St.
Black's Garage, 209 East 64th St.
Black's Garage, 242 East 65th St.
Blue Sprocket Garage, 6 East 31st St.
Bonavista Garage Co., 254 West 109th St.
Bord's Garage, 114 West 50th St.
Boulevard Auto Co., 2073 Southern Boulevard
Bowman, S. B. Auto Co., 225 W. 49th St.
Boylston Garage, 142 East 41st St.
Brennan & Duffy, 40 West 60th St.
Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 85d St.
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., 5015 Bdway.
Broadway Gasoline Station, 170th St. & Broadway
Bronx Centre Garage, 153d St. & Bergen Av.
Bronx Park Taxi Co., Mulliner & Morris Park Ave., Bronx
Brook's Garage, 153 East 73d St.
Brown, Wm. Bruce, 121 West 53d St.
Buckley, M., 152 West 56th St.
Buick Motor Co., 632 West 52d St.
Burkhart Mills Garage, 211 West 52d St.
Byrnes Garage, W. L., 447 East 133d St.
Caron Garage, 348 West 50th St.
Cathedral Park Garage, 145 W. 110th St.
Cavanaugh, C. W., 418 East 55th St.
Century Garage, 9 West 100th St.
Chalmers Motor Car Co., 651 Eleventh Av.
Chevrolet Motor Car Co., 57th St. & 11th Ave.
Chevrolet Motor Co. of N. Y., 64th St. & West End Ave.
Cimiotti Garage Co., 2908 Broadway
Colt-Stratton Co., 57th St. & Broadway
Commercial Delivery Co., 502 W. 45th St.
Concourse Garage, 188th St. & Grand Concourse
Convent Garage, 457 West 150th St.
Corinthian Garage, 171 East 120th St.
Corvan, Thos. G., 124-128 West 84th St.
Courtlandt Garage, 359 Courtlandt Ave.
Crotona Garage, 1965 Croton Ave.
Continental Garage, 263 West 69th St.
Cuzo & Bambi, 19 East 12th St.
Cryder & Co., 583 Park Ave.
Daly Bros. Gasoline Station, 183d St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
Day & Night Garage, 160 West 56th St.
Deans Garage, 123 West 51st St.
Deutsch, Maurice, 56th St. & 8th Ave.
Di Palma & Wilson, 240 West 80th St.
Direct Garage, 144th St. & Morris Ave.
Doehtermann's Garage, 810 East 11th St.
Dolphin Garage, 30 West 144th St.
Donovan's Garage, 360 West 11th St.
Doty-Demos Co., 37 West End Ave.
Dremo Garage, 750 Seventh Ave.
Dugee, E., 118 East 66th St.
Eagle Garage, 618 West 57th St.
Eagle Garage, 425 East 104th St.
Eastern Garage, 71 Goerck St.
Economical Garage Co., 252 West 68th St.
Economical Garage, 1407 Sedgwick Ave., Bronx
Edson, M., 240 West 70th St.
Empire Garage, 345 West 18th St.
Equitable Garage, 517 Eighth Ave.
Estling, B., Gleason & Westchester Aves.
Eureka Auto Station, 235 St. Nicholas Ave.
Express Garage, 413 East 31st St.
Fabel's Gasoline Station, 150th St. & McCombs
Federal Motor Truck Co., 146 West 52d St.
Fordham Garage, 561 E. Fordham Road
Ford Motor Car Co., 607 Bergen Ave.
Frances Motor Renting Co., 103 West 57th St.
Forty-Eighth St. Garage, 215 W. 48th St
Garland Garage, 205 West 86th St.
Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., 176th St. & Echo Place
Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., Pelham Parkway & Williamsbridge Rd.
Geier, Charles, 205 West 64th St.
Gelf Gasoline Station, 1000 St. Nicholas Ave.
Gordon, E., 541 West 127th St.
Gramercy Park Garage, 59 Irving Place
Grand Concourse Garage, 188th St. & Grand Concourse
Grand Garage, J. J. O'Hare, Proprietor, 201-203 West 64th Street.
Greater New York Garage, 135th St. & Broadway
Greeley Square Garage, 137 West 37th St.
Great Northern Garage, 114 W. 56th St.
Haas & Greenburg, 336 West 70th St.
Haines Garage, 4506 Park Ave.
Harman Yount Co., 155 West 56th St.
Hartford Suspension Co., 212 W. 48th St.
Hayward & Co., M. M., 186 East 73d St.
Heiser Bros. Garage, 246 West 69th St.
Hilltop Garage, 447 West 151st St.
Hoffman Taxicab Co., 141 East 23d St.
Holland, T. G. & J. L., 157th St. & Grand Concourse
Holland, T. G. & J. L., 167th St. & Grand Concourse
Hollywood Garage, 64th St. & Second Ave.
Hub Garage, 442 East 148th St.
Hudson Garage, 220 West 41st St.
Hudson River Garage, Station B, 123 Amsterdam Ave.
Hulse Garage Co., Inc., 252 East 137th St.
Independent Auto Co., 105 East 74th St.
Independent Auto Renting, 127 West 49th St.
International Garage, 252 West 40th St.
International Motor Co., 64th St. & West End Ave.
Jerome Ave. Garage, 1934 Jerome Ave.
Joscelyn Garage, 112 West 52d St.
Kaufman, L. J., 276 Lafayette St.
Kaufman, L. J., 254 Lafayette St.
Kaufman, L. J., 424 East 108th St.
Kaufman, L. J., 103 West 51st St.
Kelly, J. T., 355 Pearl St.
Kelly & Fordham, 2133 Westchester Ave.
Kenney, J., 214 East 203d St.
Keshee Sales Co., Broadway & 91st St.
Keshee Sales Co., 137th St. & Broadway
Keystone Garage, 150 West 31st St.
Kingston Garage, 2 West 90th St.
Kingwood Garage, 165 West 132d St.
Knox Auto Co., 633 West 51st St.
Kraus Gasoline Sta., 195th St. & Broadway
Laird Bros. Garage, 602 West 207th St.
Lawson's Gasoline Station, 145th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
Lee Garage, 53 East 76th St.
Levine, M. & Co., 312 East 131st St.
Lewis, S. H., 20 West 60th St.
Liesmann Bros. Garage, 144 Brown Pl.
Lincoln Square Garage, 65th St. & Bdway
Lind & Co., Gus., 423 East 76th St.
Lippard Stewart Motor Sales Co., 136 West 52d St.
Linwood Garage, 25 East 134th St.
Lobell, M. B., 239 West 55th St.
Locomobile Co. of America, 25 W. 60th St.
Long Acre Garage, 235 West 50th St.
Lotos Garage Co., 122 West 56th St.
Lyon's Garage, 53 East 108th St.
McCosker & Co., 238 East 37th St.
McCrain Gasolina Sta. J., Boston & Eastchester Rds.
Madison Garage, 53 East 76th St.
Mais Motor Truck Co., 103 West 51st St.
Manchester Garage, 234 West 108th St.
Manhattan Ge ge, 326 East 98th St.
Market Auto Co., 437 East 104th St.
Marino, G. C., 485 Park Ave.
Martinique Garage, 220 West 30th St.
Mason Bros., 218 West 50th St.
Maxwell Gas Station, 204th St. & Bdway
Melrose Garage, 490 East 163d St.
Mercedes Repair Co., 218 East 54th St.
Merry, L., 631 Hudson St.
Mitchell-Edmonston, Inc., 23 W. 62d St.
Modera Garage, 230 West 68th St.
Morris Garage, 243 West 68th St.
Morris Ave. Garage, 1005 Morris Ave.
Moshulu Garage, 2300 Webster Ave.
Mott Haven Auto Co., 306 Mott Ave.
Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc., 279 East 139th St.
Monmouth Garage, 126 East 54th St.
Napier Garage Co., 109 West 51st St.
National Garage, 511 West 35th St.
New Home Garage, 225 West 21st St.
Newcharter Garage, 517 East 69th St.
N. Y. Auto Garage, 306 West 65th St.
N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co., 621 W. 42d St.
N.Y. Automobile Garage, 522 W. 36th St.
N. Y. Herald Garage, 520 West 37th St.
Normal Auto Station, 208 West 124th St.
Oldsmobile Co. of N.Y., 225 W. 55th St.
Olejer, A. Garage, 416 East 59th St.
157 West 18th St. Garage, Inc.
Opera House Garage, 148 West 39th St.
Packard Aeme Garage, Inc., 124 West 60th St.
Packard Transportation & Repair Co., 236 West 41st St.
Palette Garage, 115 West 52d St.
Paramount Garage, 966 Prospect Ave.
Park Garage, 107 West 56th St.
Pennsylvania Terminal Taxi Co., 154 West 31st St.
Plasa Garage, 52 East 62d St.
Poertner Motor Co., 1759 Broadway
Poetal Garage, 224 West 51st St.
Prospect Garage, 342 East 41st St.
Proud Electric Co., 114 West 54th St.
Pyramid Garage, 218 West 65th St.
Quinlan Garage, 348 West 42d St.
Rey Auto Renting Co., 9 East 52d St.
Reliable Club Garage, 1005 Morris Ave., Bronx
Renault Taxi Service, 249 West 64th St.
Reo Motor Co., 19 West 62d St.
Republic Motor Sales Co., 306 W. 54th St.
Riverside Auto Repair Co., 265 West 87th St.
Riverview Garage, 271 W. 87th St.
Ross Garage, 1262 Boston Rd.
Royal Garage, 211 West 95th St.
Royal Garage, 102 West 107th St.
Ruff's Garage, 728 East 212th St.
Russell's Gasoline Station, Dyckman St. & Broadway
Ryan, Joseph A., 218 West 51st St.
S. & S. Garage, 155 West 54th St.
St. Nicholas Garage, 643 St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Urban Garage, 121 West 89th St.
Sanford Auto Co., F. T., 481 Park Ave.
Saratoga Garage, 406 East 108th St.
Security Garage, 303 West 129th St.
Serna, A., 337 East 48th St.
Seventy-Ninth St. Garage Cor., 405 East 79th St.
Seventh St. Garage, 7th & Lewis Sts.
Sevin, I., 173 Delancy St.
Silver Motor Co., C. T., 57th St. & Bdway
Sixty-Third St. Garage, 148 West 63d St
Speedway Garage, 414 West 145th St.
Spengler Auto Co., 115 East 75th St.
Standard Auto Co., 186 East 73d St.
State Garage, 171 East 122d St.
Sterling Garage, 305 East 80th St.
Stearns Motor Co., F. B., 417 W. 54th St.
Sternberg Motor Co., 12th Ave. & 132d St.
Strathman Garage, 164 East 120th St.
Studebaker Cor. of America, 56th St. & Broadway
Stuyvesant Auto Trading Co., 224 E. 9th St.
Superior Motor Garage Co., 208 West 75th St.
Swartz-Gaskell Corporation, 537 West 26th Street
Tassi Garage, 45 Downing St.
Thedford's Garage, 303 West 96th St.
Thedford, Robert, 137 West 89th St.
Thomey Auto Service Co., 241 W. 65th St.
Thomson, J. F., Main St., Westchester
Trinity Garage, 917 Trinity Ave.
Twelfth St. Garage Co., 245 West 12th St.
Twentieth Street Garage, 520 W. 20th St.
Twenty-Fifth Street Garage, 25th St. & 12th Ave.
Tyrrell & Co., Geo. H., 195th St. & Webster Ave.
Underwood, F. D., 330 West 70th St.
Union Garage, 1117 Union Ave.
United Garage Co., Inc., 102 West End Ave.
Vanderbilt Garage, 155 East 35th St.
Victoria Garage, 231 West 142d St.
Walsch & McCook, 238 East 37th St.
Washington Heights Garage, 554 West 168th St.
Washington Square Garage, 73 Washington Square, South
Webster Garage, 3134 Webster Ave.
West End Auto Palace, 212 West 89th St.
West End Garage, 91 West End Ave.
West Sixty-Seventh St. Garage, 52 West 67th St.
White Company, 631 West 57th St.
White, Peter, 512 West 37th St.
Whitman & Schier, 238 East 20th St.
Wicke's Garage, 414 East 102d St.
Williams & Morford, 205 West End Av.
Winton Motor Car Co., 70th St. & Bdway
Woodstock Garage, 770 East 158th St.
Yorkville Central Garage, 205 E. 86th St.
Yorkville Garage, 327 East 84th St.
Yorkville Garage, 113 East 77th St.

BROOKLYN and QUEENS

Academy Garage, 839 Union St., Bklyn
Ajax Garage, 1569 Atlantic Ave., Bklyn
Allen Co., I. M., 116 South Portland Ave., Brooklyn
Allens Garage, 22d Street, Flushing
Anderson & Sierk, Ramblersville, N. Y.
Amann, Chas., 79 Fulton Ave., Astoria
Apex Garage, Richmond Hill
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts., Astoria
Astoria Taxi Co., 369 Jackson Ave., L. I. City
Atlas Garage, 57 New York Ave., Bklyn
Aublinger, Harry A., Jamaica
Auto Repair & Machine Works, Bayside, L. I.
Baker, C. A., Jamaica
Barrington's Garage, 54 Diamond St., Brooklyn
Bath Beach Garage, 1907 Cropsey Ave., Brooklyn
Bay Ridge Garage, 359 55th St., Brooklyn
Bayside Garage, Foot Ocean Ave., Manhattan Beh.
Beaver Garage, 100 Beaver St., Brooklyn
Bedford Auto Garage, 942 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Bedford Ave., Garage, 639 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Beechhurst Garage, Whitestone, L. I.
Berger, L. (Addeo Garage, 4th Ave. & Douglass St., Brooklyn
Beverly Garage, 140 Lott Street, Brooklyn
Blythebourne Garage, 1339 59th St., Brooklyn
Boerum Place Garage, 27 Boerum Pl., Brooklyn
Broadway Auto Co., 86 Humboldt St., Brooklyn
Broadway Penn Garage, Broadway & Penn St., Brooklyn
Broadway Taxi Co., 383 Lockwood St., Astoria
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 44 Snyder Ave., Brooklyn
Bklyn. Riding & Driving Club, Flatbush Ave. & Plaza St., Brooklyn
Brown, C. J., Bridge Plaza, L. I. City
Brosek Auto Repair Co., 229 Lewis Ave., Brooklyn
Buick Motor Car Co., 324 Butler St., Brooklyn
Calkins Garage, 72 Radde St., L. I. City
Cameron, J. E., Richmond Hill
Central Garage, 595 Quincy St., Brooklyn
Clarendon Garage, 253 East 29th St., Brooklyn
Coney Island Garage, 2862 West 8th St., Coney Island
Cornelia Garage, Little Neck, L. I.
Covert Garage, 135 Covert St., Brooklyn
Cress Garage, 334 4th St., Brooklyn
Crossman, Chas. B., 107 Monroe St., Brooklyn
Curtis Auto Co., 70 Albany Ave., Bklyn
Dennis Garage, C.E., 282 Sixth St., Bklyn
DeLuze Garage, 105 So. 6th St., Brooklyn
De Rosa's Garage, 4th Ave. & Carroll St., Brooklyn
Dickover, H. M. & Son, 5905 New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn
Dilger, E. H., 478 11th St., Brooklyn
Disbrow Bros., Jamaica
Disbrow Garage, 259 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn
Dluguid Bros., 902 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn
Doyle, Geo., 33 Kings Highway, Brooklyn
Duerr Geo., Collage Point, L. I.
Duans Gasoline Station, Flushing, L. I.
East New York Garage, 73 Pennsylvania Ave., Brooklyn
Eggers-Knight Auto Co., Jamaica
Ely & H. Garage, 236 Herkimer St.
Emerson Place Garage, 94 Emerson Pl., Brooklyn
Erasmus Garage, 9 Johnson Pl., Brooklyn
Ferrigno, G., 280 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn
Firneno Bros., 575 Sackett St., Brooklyn
Flatbush Auto Co., 2252 Tilden Ave., Brooklyn
Flatbush Auto Service, 1345 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn
Flushing Ave. Auto Moving Co., 110 Broadway, Flushing
Flushing Auto Garage, 107 Broadway, Flushing
Ford Motor Co., Jackson Ave., L. I. City
Ford Motor Car Co., 1474 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Forest Hills Garage, Forest Hills, L. I.
Forest Parkway Supply, Woodhaven, L. I.
Fortier, G. W., 102 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn
Foster Ave. Garage, East 7th St. & Foster Ave., Brooklyn
Geddes, John, Flushing, L. I.
General Vehicle Co., Borden & Review Aves., L. I. City
Geshan, Frank, Woodhaven, L. I.
Glackin Co., Thomas, 107 Lawrence St., Brooklyn
Glenwood Garage, 633 E. 28th St., Bklyn
Globe Motor Co., 1001 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Greenpoint Garage, Manhattan & Driggs Ave., Brooklyn
Grismere, C. W., Queens, L. I.
Hancock Garage, 940 Hancock St., Brooklyn
Harta Garage, Corona, L. I.
Hawthorne Garage, 1187 Nostrand Ave.
Healy-Prospect Garage, 731 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn
Hill, R. A., 6520 Fort Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn
Hohweisner & Son, 378 Vernon Ave., Brooklyn
Hommel, F., King's Highway & Church Ave., Brooklyn
Horn & McCracken, College Point, L. I.
International Garage, Jamaica, L. I.
Irving Garage, 1007 Ave. Q., Brooklyn
Jackson Garage, Jackson Ave., Corona
Jones, W. B., Springfield, L. I.
Kaiser Garten Garage, Surf Ave. & West 20th St., Coney Island
Kammerer, Mrs. C., Queens, L. I.
Kaufman, L. J., 284 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 2380 Bedford Ave., Bklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 1515 Bedford Ave., Bklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 176 Clymer St., Brooklyn
Kaufman, L. J., 178 Tayler St., Brooklyn
Kaufman, S., 75 Jamaica Ave., Brooklyn
Keller, K., Woodhaven, L. I.
Kensington Garage, 712 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn
Kernochen, T. K., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Kestler Bros., 167 Clymer St., Brooklyn
Kew Gardens Gerage, Richmond Hill, L.I.
Kirkham, I. C., 1365 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Koster & Son, D., Jamaica, L. I.
Kosuth Auto Exchange, 14 Kosuth Pl., Brooklyn
Kunars Garage, Flushing Rd., Woodside, L. I.
Lake & Son, J. J., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Lemmey Garage, Oliver Pl., Elmhurst, L. I.
Lexington Garage, 411 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn
Louvet, A. R., Woodhaven, L. I.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 583 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn
Manor Garage, Anthony Bier, Prop., 1998 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
Manof Garage, 1996 Jamaica Ave., Bklyn
Marcy Garage, 632 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn
Mauler Garage, 265 Mauler St., Brooklyn
Maxwell Motor Sales Cor., Webster Ave., L. I. City
Mellere, L., Ozone Park, L. I.
Midwood Gasoline Station, Coney Island Avenue & Avenue J
Migge, H., Woodside, L. I.
Mitchell Garage, 29 Kosciusko St., Bklyn
Model Garage, 95 Paynter Ave., L. I. City
Molds Garage, Corona, L. I.
Mott Bros., Jamaica, L. I.
Mooney, James, Flatbush Ave. & Duffield St., Brooklyn
Morgan Ave. Garage, Morgan Ave. & Messrole St., Brooklyn
Mortimers Garage, Douglaston, L. I.
Mufiers Garage, Elmhurst, L. I.
Nonpareil Garage, 794 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn
O'Niell, Peter C., 1424 St. Johns Pl.
Ormond Garage, 10 Ormond Pl., Brooklyn
O'Rourke's Garage, 361 91st St., Brooklyn
Ottens, J. F. H., Jamaica, L. I.
Park Garage, 804 Park Ave., Brooklyn
Parkside Garage, 172 Parkside Ave., Brooklyn
Parkside Gasoline Station, 2006 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Parkway Garage, 5020 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn
Pastre Auto Co., A. E., 18 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn
Paulson, H., Ramblersville, L. I.
Pioneer Garage, 23 Cranberry St., Bklyn
Pitkin Auto Co., 2130 Bergen St., Bklyn
Plunkett, Wm. H., So. Ozone Park, L. I.
Pool, George & Son, 72 Fulton St.
Portland Garage, 670 Pacific St.
Pratt-Hendricks Co., 223 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn
Pulis, William, Jackson Ave., Elmhurst, L. I.
Pupki Garage, 488 Hancock St., Brooklyn
Queens Auto Repair Shop, Queens, L. I.
Queensboro Garage, 66 Broadway, Flushing
Queens Boulevard Garage, Elmhurst, L. I.
Quincy Garage, 334 Lexington Ave
Rau, E. F., 1020 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Reiss, F. J., 47 Forrest Ave., Brooklyn
Richmond Hill Garage, Richmond Hill, L. I.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 295 Ridgewood Ave., Brooklyn
Ridgewood Garage, Myrtle Ave. & New Fresh Pond Rd., Brooklyn
Roeser, M., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Royal Garage, 1006 Greens Ave., Bklyn
Rambosti Garage, Elmhurst, L. I.
Rupp, Leonard, Glendale, L. I.
St. George Garage, 53 Clark St., Brooklyn
St. Marks Garage, 1179 Bergen St., Brooklyn
Sackse & Mark, 177 Van Deventer Ave., Astoria
Schaefer, H. C., 183 Huron St., Brooklyn
Schumachers Garage, Flushing, L. I.
Schwartz Garage, 22 Grand Ave., Astoria
Seagate Garage, West 37th St. & Mermaid Ave., Coney Island
Shelburne Garage, Foot Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn
Shore Road Garage, 316 75th St., Bklyn
Siegman, F., Highland Boulevard & Gillen Pl., Brooklyn
Siegman, F., Bushwick Ave. & Aberdeen St., Brooklyn
Siegman, F., Eastern Parkway & Somers St., Brooklyn
Sixth Ave. Garage, 5616 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn
Sloan Engineering Co., 240 Hall St., Brooklyn
Snyder & Son, J. J., 53 Snyder Ave., Bklyn
Stephens, E. F., 39 Stephens Court, Bklyn
Sterling Trucking Co., 1044 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 93 Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn
Sweeney & Nail Auto Co., 2188 Clarendon Rd., Brooklyn
Sylvan Garage, 623 Madison St., Brooklyn
Tafts City Garage, 110 1st Ave., L. I. City
Tiemann, F. M., 63 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Tompkins Garage, 756 Park Ave., Bklyn
Union Garage, 784 Union St., Brooklyn
Vanderbilt Garage, 267 Vanderbilt Ave., Brooklyn
Watkins St. Garage, 352-354 Watkins St., Brooklyn
Waverly Garage, 344 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn
Weilman, C. J., Old Mill, Brooklyn
Welch, F. R., Ocean Parkway & Prospect Ave., Brooklyn
Wiegels Garage, Jamaica, L. I.
Wiener Motor Works, North Beach, L. I.
Williams Auto Service Co., 373 12th St., Brooklyn
Williams, C. J., 2783 Atlantic Ave., Bklyn
Wilson Garage, Flushing, L. I.
Windsor-Mahaud Co., 1410 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Wittenberg & Helmus, Arlington & Miller Aves., Brooklyn
Woods Garage, 431 Lafayette Ave., Bklyn
Woodhaven Garage, Woodhaven, L. I.
Zerega Garage, 22 College Pl., Brooklyn

STATEN ISLAND

Atlantic Garage, Grant City, S. I.
Castleton Garage, West Brighton, S. I.
Columbian Garage, West Brighton, S. I.
Granite Garage, Fort Richmond, S. I.
Great Kills Garage, Great Kills, S. I.
Inter Borough Garage, W. Brighton, S. I.
Newmann's Garage, Stapleton, S. I.
Peto & Boyd, Tottenville, S. I.
Pleasant Plains Garage, Prince's Bay, S. I.
Progress Garage, West Brighton, S. I.
Richmond Garage, Port Richmond, S. I.
Stapleton Garage, Stapleton, S. I.
Schenk's Garage, Stapleton, S. I.
Tottenville Garage, Tottenville, S. I.
United Tire Co., Stapleton, S. I.

LAUNCH SUPPLY Dealers (Greater New York) Handling "SOCONY" Motor Gasoline

Anderson, A. L., Ulmer Park, Brooklyn
Atlantic Yacht Club, Sea Gate, L. I.
Bond, W. E. (Tamaqua Yacht Club) Blu

DAY'S DRILLS IN FOOTBALL—OUIMET DEFEATED IN GREENWICH GOLF—RACING CARS' TRIALS

HARVARD REGULARS IN A REAL DRIVE

'Varsity Eleven Battles Against Both Substitutes and Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 28.—There was a real drive for the entire Harvard football squad during the two hours of secret practice in the Stadium today, the 'Varsity regulars having a long drill against the substitutes and then being sent against the scrubs who came on to the field fresh and ready for action after a three days' rest. The 'Varsity's attack was the hardest and best yet put on, again being on straightaway football.

The scrubs were rushed back over the length of the field several times, but when the 'Varsity reached the ten-yard line, its advance was stopped by the coaches, and it was turned about to defend the goal against the second team. The defensive work also was excellent, and the scrubs failed to make any perceptible headway. During the scrimmage with the substitutes, however, Robinson, one of the second string backs, made a pretty end run and crossed the regulars' goal.

Three of the first string men did not play today, Mahan and Cowan being slightly lame and Watson not feeling well. Rollins, whose running was one of the features of the Colby game, was in Mahan's place, while Joles, the sturdiest of all the quarter backs, got a lot of speed into the regulars while he was in the game. In Cowan's absence Duncan, the left guard, was put over on the right wing, and Dadmun, one of the biggest tackles in the squad, went into Duncan's place at guard. Dadmun came to Harvard two years ago from Tufts College, and will surely be one of the first substitutes this Fall. Gilman had a long day at end and showed considerable promise. He is a great and natural football player.

Cambridge and Boston continue to be upset over the possibility that the Harvard-Yale game will be played at New Haven this Fall. Mayor Curley of Boston says that it is up to Harvard to obey the law regarding buildings, and that if the game is played in New Haven it will be because Harvard wishes, not because it is necessary. The City Council of Boston will meet Thursday night, and it is thought by many that some decision will be reached by which Manager Moore of Harvard may build such stands as always have been built on Soldiers Field for the big games. Soldiers Field is at Brighton, a part of Boston, and the Stadium comes under the jurisdiction of the Building Commissioner.

City Councillor John A. Coulthurst said tonight that in an effort to find a way out of the difficulties attending the erection of temporary stands, he would introduce in the Council tomorrow an order changing the fire limits of the so-called fire district by which the Stadium would be exempted from the present regulations. He expressed the opinion that there was never any intention of preventing the setting up of such stands.

It was said that the order of Mr. Coulthurst might be made to apply to Braves Field, so that temporary seats might be built for the World's Series baseball games.

President Gaffney of the Boston Braves has offered his new park to the college management. It is against the Harvard regulations to play games on other than college grounds, and even if this were not so, Manager Moore says that playing the big match in a baseball park hardly would be satisfactory.

ROBERTS ON YALE 'VARSITY.

Displaces Jim Sheldon at Guard—Le Gore's Future Uncertain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Charley Roberts was shifted from the third eleven to the 'Varsity team at Yale today in opening the week's scrimmaging. Roberts has been on the squad for two seasons, playing end and half back. He hee taken on considerable weight and attracted the coaches' attention by remarkable defensive form at guard the past week. He has displaced the veteran Jim Sheldon. Dick Kent was injured in the morning practice, but is expected to report again tomorrow. Gates also lost his position today, "Chub" Sheldon returning to left tackle after a week's absence.

Continuing their efforts to improve the 'Varsity line play the coaches devoted the morning practice to drilling the rush line in breaking through, tackling, and in specialized defensive work. The attempts to improve the Varsity defense have brought the new coach, "Pinkie" Dunbar, into prominence. The showing of the regulars was vastly superior to that displayed Saturday against Maine and the veteran Harry Le Gore, from his new position at full back on the scrubs, was unable to penetrate the regulars' line.

There is no indication of Le Gore's return to the regular eleven. Today Otis Gusrnsey, who took Le Gore's place two weeks ago, starred in the 'Varsity attack. Of four scores made against the scrubs he counted in three, lifting field goals by the drop-kick route twice, once back from the twenty-five and thirty-five-yard line, and ripping through for a tonchdown. Mal Scovil found a hole in the second team's defenee for the other touchdown.

BACKFIELD BOTHERS RUSH.

Princeton Coach Tries Out Several Combinations of Players.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 28.—Football practice at Princeton's football field today consisted mostly of Coach Rush's experiments in the back field. There is no combination of backs yet that can be called a regular back field, but the men who have usually appeared in the 'Varsity combination were everywhere today. Moore was ordered to rest from scrimmage, Shea was allowed to play on the second 'Varsity nearly all afternoon, Driggs was in but a short time, while Captain Glick took part in the coaching, but not the playing. In addition some of the back-field candidates were nursing bruises, so that some odd combinations were seen.

At one time the backs were made up entirely of converted ends. Eddy, Lamberton, and Gillespie, the last named a new candidate, played at backs, although all of them were ends last year. Shea and Haas, two more in the same class, were on the second 'Varsity at the time. Nearly every man was tried at the place left vacant by the unsatisfactory showing of Moore in early season practice. No decisive results were obained by the tryouts, but in all probability Coach Rush will continue his experiments until next week at least.

An hour's scrimmage was included in the afternoon's work. During the greater part of this session the 'Varsity was on the defensive against the scrub eleven, which tried the quick formations and heavy mass plays that Rutgers is expected to try out against the Tigers next Saturday. The husky ineligibles of the scrubs were quite successful with the formations for a time.

Columbia Will Not Drop Soccer.

Soccer will not be dropped from the list of Columbia University sports. This was the decision of the Committee on Athletics in an announcement yesterday. A meeting of candidates will be held in a few days, and tentative arrangements will be made to secure a practice field. Perhaps an hour or two each afternoon before or after football practice on South Field can be given the soccer entbusiasts. The matter of a freshman football team was also discussed at the committee meeting. No one has been selected for coach, but H. L. Moffett of Pennsylvania, now assisting with the 'Varsity work, is regarded as the foremost candidate. The call for freshmen football men will be issued for reporting on Monday.

CORNELL SCORES VICTORY.

Gettysburg Defeated, 13 to 0—Ithaca Rush Line Full of Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Cornell opened the home football season today by beating Gettysburg by a score of 13 to 0, the Ithacans scoring in the second and fourth periods as a result of straight football tactics.

The hard work of the last two weeks materially checked the vigor of the Cornell attack and two fumbles by Collins when within striking distance of the goal line also helped to keep Cornell's tally low.

Gettyshurg scored first downs on Cornell, but never threatened the goal line. They stopped several of the Ithacans' rushes. Collins was unlucky in handling the ball, but he made several brilliant runs, one of the features of the game being the running back of kicks made by him and Barrett. The latter was particularly good when it cams to making runs count, he scoring the second touchdown when the others failed. Barrett tried twice for goals from the field from the thirty-yard line and beyond, but both attempts failed.

Cornell uncovered a rush line that promised great strength as it developed and its back field was materially crippled by the absence of Shiverick, who is suffering from an infected foot. Line-up and summary:

Cornell.	Position.	Gettysburg.
Zander	Left end	Emanuel
Jameson	Left tackle	Crais
Miller	Left guard	Shaffer
Cool	Centre	McCullough
Andersen	Right guard	Brown
Gillies	Right tackle	Mark
Eckley	Right end	Buhes
Barrett	Quarter back	Hoar
Hoffman	Left half back	Early
Collins	Right half back	Stratton
Mueller	Full back	Milliken

Touchdowns—Barrett, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Barrett, 1.

Substitutions: Gettysburg—Story for Stratton, Levine for Story, Markle for Craig, Eiland for Buher. Cornell—Kleinert for Mueller.

Referee—J. A. Evans of Williams. Umpire—A. W. Rieley of Colgate. Head linesman—Lieutenant H. T. Bull of Cornell. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

NEWS OF OTHER TEAMS.

Coach "Tom" Reilly gave the New York University football squad some of the hardest work that it has yet experienced, yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field, where two elevens lined up for a practice scrimmage, which lasted the greater part of the period. After a brief practice in punting and in tackling, the scrub eleven was put in opposition to the 'Varsity, which assumed the offense and against which the second team had difficulty in making much progress. Only once was the 'Varsity team defense overpowered, when a forward pass intended for Erwig, the former Morris High School stellar half back, was intercepted by Naegle, who was playing in the backfield of the second eleven. The backfield of the regular team was Olswang, the 'Varsity midget-weight quarter back, and Cann, the husky candidate, who will play for the Violet this year after one year's experience on the Dartmouth freshman eleven.

Although no scrimmage was held at Fordham yesterday, Coach Vaughn put the Maroon squad through quite hardest signal drill of the year. Both elevens worked on field for over an hour, the Fordham coach giving personal attention to the second eleven. As a result several of the second string men were tried in the first combination. Trainor, the former Morris High School player, was placed at centre, while T. Conklin was placed at guard. Captain Dunn ran the team from quarter back in trying out several spread plays.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 28.—Coach Ingram will use a number of players in tomorrow's game against Catholic University. The game was scheduled in a hurry, as it was thought advisable to give the Navy lads a tryout against another opponent before Saturday's game against Georgetown. This afternoon a tentative first team engaged in fifteen minutes of hard scrimmage with a second eleven and the fourth class team. Vail dropped a field goal against the first opponents, and in forward pass play from Vail to Martin scored a touchdown on the fourth classmen, who put up a fine defensive game. Weatphal did by far the best work in the regular backfield and also punted well. With him in the backfield were Captain Miles, Vail, and Von Heimberg. Broadfoot, a wrestler and oarsmen, has been moved from end to centre.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 28.—The freshmen football squad appeared on Pratt Field for the first time today, when a mixed team composed of scrubs and the pick of the 1919 men played plucky game against the Varsity. Hubie, Map, and Starkey, Hill, the husky linesmen, and Bodenhorn, the freshman quarter back, were the mainstays of the scrubs. Hobart, Varsity guard, appeared in uniform today after a five days' rest. The end positions are causing Coach Reilly considerable worry, and six men, Goodridge, Wood, Marks, Schmitt, Perkin, and Matthews, were worked in these positions today.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 28.—Lafayette has been deprived of the services of one of the most promising of the candidates for the quarter back position. Objection from the parents of Clough, who played quarter back for Exeter, has barred the youngster from further activities on the Lafayette squad. The loss is a severe one, as Coach Crowell had counted on using him for "first aid" in the back field. On the other hand there was a valuable addition to the squad this afternoon when Duncan, a big guard from Blair Hall, reported for practice. Duncan has been in college since the opening game, but has not heretofore joined the squad. Coach Crowell is especially in need of men for the line positions. The scrimmage was light this afternoon.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 28.—Mike Wittpenn, half back, was out in uniform for the first time in two weeks when the Rutgers 'Varsity held secret practice this afternoon. He did not participate in the scrimmage, but his ankle is in good condition and he will start against Princeton, displacing Elliott in the back field. Gene Rockefeler, 'Varsity half back on the University of Pennsylvania team, was on hand to help coach the back field. He played for a time on the scrubs, but the second team men were unable to hold the 'Varsity players who went through the formations to be used against Princeton on Saturday, and had little difficulty in tearing off long gains. Coach Sanford will drive the team at full speed all of this week.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 28.—Lehigh 'Varsity had the easiest part in today's practice, Coach Keady devoting most of the time to his second and third teams, his object being to develop extra half backs and ends. The short part the 'Varsity took in the scrimmage was simply to give the men practice in breaking up forward passes, Green and Richards excelling. Becker was advanced to the regulars at guard today, taking Pons's place, the latter being hurt yesterday. Pons probably will be in the game with the Carlisle Indians on Saturday. Halstead, the 'Varsity full back, has recovered from his attack of tonsilitis, but a weak leg will keep him off the field for several days more. Hallowell, the midget substitute quarter back, got into the game for the first time today and he drove the men with his usual magnetic power.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Coach Daly devoted most of today's practice to putting the Army squad through several new plays. The signal drill, which was fast and snappy, lasted forty-five minutes on account of the big scrimmage clash scheduled for tomorrow.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 28.—After two days of rest the Carlisle Indian 'Varsity football team put in a strenuous afternoon of practice today and showed up to good advantage as a result of the rest. After a few rudiments, of which tackling the dummy and open field tacking consumed most of the practice, a long time was spent on signals which were changed in preparation for the Lehigh game. Two new plays were tried by the 'Varsity, and in the scrimmage egtnst the reserve eleven proved to be effective.

Stiff Workout for Columbia.

Columbia's football squad had its first stiff workout yesterday afternoon, when Coach Nelson Metcalf ordered a half hour's tackling for the ends and backfield. A dozen candidates for the quarter back and half back positions paired off to receive punts, and the ends ran down to intercept them. Simonds and Cochrane again did the kicking. Stover showed up well as a backfield candidate and Denoho, 1917 crew man, and Wadleton, former Yonkers High School full back, attracted attention with their work in running back punts. Fitted out with a new set of headgear a score of candidates for the line were put through a dummy tackling drill, under the direction of Assistant Coach Telfer. Preliminary practice in throwing and handling forward passes was another feature of the afternoon rehearsal. "Eckie" Calder, former basket ball player at St. Lawrence University, and last year forward on the Columbia five, is a candidate for right end, and he was coached in receiving the passes. Kennedy, '17, ex-Clinton High, tackle, was the only new man out yesterday. Littauer, shot putter on the nine and white track team, will report this afternoon.

OUIMET DEFEATED BY MUDGE IN GOLF

Former Champion in Poor Form in Greenwich C. C. Tournament.

The outstanding feature of the first and second rounds of match play in the golf tournament at the Greenwich Country Club yesterday was the defeat of Francis Ouimet, former national amateur and open champion, by Dudley H. Mudge of Yale, who won the medal in the national amateur championship tournament early this month at Detroit. The margin was 4 and 3.

Mudge demonstrated that his success in the West was by no means due to a "fluke," for his golf yesterday was, on the whole, excellent. Ouimet was not in form and for a man to be 8 up on the Woodland golfer at the turn and reach that point in forty strokes demonstrates that Mudge's task was not particularly difficult. Mudge gained his advantage through superior approaching, for Ouimet seemed to have lost in his putting touch, after he had been doing great work on the greens through the tournament.

Both men played indifferent golf to the turn, but they materially improved after that. Even so, Ouimet found the advantage too much to overcome, for Mudge was able to keep up the pace. A finely placed tee shot at the fifteenth by Mudge, which gave him a chance for a two, settled the match in favor of the collegian.

The survivors for the semi-final round today are Philip V. G. Carter of Nassau, Reginald M. Lewis of Ridgefield, Maxwell R. Marston of Baltuerol, and Mudge, and they will play in the order named. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—John T. L. Hubbard, Brooklawn, beat F. S. Gaines, Yale, 3 and 2; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat Gaines Gwathmey, Apawamis, 3 and 2; W. Parker Sesley, Brooklawn, beat Dwight Armstrong, Yale, 2 and 1; Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, beat Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 1 up; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat V. C. Longley, National Links, 7 and 6; John M. Ward, Garden City, beat Francis R. Blossom, Yale, 7 and 5; Francis Ouimet, Woodland, beat Dr. W. J. McDonald, Wee Burn, 5 and 4; Dudley H. Mudge, Yale, beat C. L. Watkins, Apawamis, 5 and 4.

Second Round—Carter beat Hubbard, 2 and 1; Lewis beat Sesley, 4 and 2; Marston beat ward, 2 and 1; Mudge beat Ouimet, 4 and 3.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—First Round—Gwathmey beat Gaines, 1 up; Armstrong beat White, 3 and 2; Blossom beat Longley, 1 up, (two-one holes); Watkins beat Macdonald, 3 and 2.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—Samuel Allison, Midland, beat A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, 1 up, (twenty holes); Julian T. Bishop, Chevy Chase, beat C. H. Conner, Apawamis, 2 and 1; Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, beat T. M. S. Rolls, Greenwich, 5 and 4; Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, beat Morton L. Fearey, Garland, 4 and 3; Ralph Hawley, Providence, beat A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, 1 up; E. L. Scofield, Jr., Wee Burn, beat Vincent K. Hilton, Greenwich, 2 and 1; Alexander Holmes, Wee Burn, beat M. B. Reach, Oxford, 1 up; Dwight Partridge, Bedford, beat James T. Soutter, Greenwich, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Bishop beat Allison, 4 and 3; Van Vleck, beat Topping, 2 and 1; Scofield beat Hawley, 6 and 4; Partridge beat Holmes, 6 and 4.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—First Round—Conner beat Ranney, 3 and 2; Rolls beat Fearey, 6 and 4; Johnson beat Hilton by default; Soutter beat Reach, 1 up, (twenty-two holes.)

Third Sixteen.—First Round—James D. Foot, Apawamis, beat G. J. Bellamy, Springfield, 3 and 2; A. Van Cleef, Apawamis, beat Hodgens, Greenwich; Stuart Gillespie, Wee Burn; J. D. Chapman, Greenwich; C. C. Fearson, Jr., Greenwich; George B. Carhart, Greenwich, and Hoge Gilliam, Greenwich, drew bye.

Second Round—Foot beat Church, 1 up, (nineteen holes); Gillespie beat Hodgens, 3 and 2; Chapman beat Pearson, 1 up, (twenty holes); Carhart beat Gillem, 5 and 4.

MRS. AUCHINCLOSS VICTOR.

Women's Golf at Piping Rock Won by Home Club Member.

Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss of the home organization won the chief cup in the invitation golf tournamant finished on the links of the Piping Rock Clnb yesterday, defeating Mrs. Howard F. Whitney of Nassau, 4 up and 3 to play, in the final round. Matches in the second eight were also decided, though no result wee posted in the final between Mrs. W. D. Straight of the home club and Mrs. C. F. Ziegler of Great Neck.

This pair finished all square on the home green, and it was found necessary to play three more holes. Mrs. Straight won at the twenty-first, hut, as there was doubt as to whether her drive at the nineteenth was out of bounds, there remained a question for the committee to decide. If Mrs. Straight's ball was in bounds, she halved that hole, but if the ball was out sbe lost the hole and the match.

In the eighteen-hole medal-play handicap Mrs. Philip Boyer, also of the home club, won with a 97 net. The summary:

First Eight, Semi-Final Round.—Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Piping Rock, beat Mrs. H. La Montagne, Piping Rock, 4 and 3; Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, beat Mrs. C. H. Goddard, Great Neck, 7 and 5.

Final Round.—Mrs. Auchincloss beat Mrs. Whitney, 4 and 3.

Second Eight, Semi-Final Round.—Mrs. W. D. Straight, Piping Rock, beat Mrs. J. R. Swan, Piping Rock, 4 and 3; Mrs. C. F. Ziegler, Great Neck, beat Mrs. Hodge, Great Neck, by default.

Final Round.—Undecided.

MEDAL PLAY HANDICAP.

	G.	H.	N.
Mrs. Philip Boyer, Piping Rock	108	6	97
Mrs. W. G. Loew, Piping Rock	108	8	100
Mrs. C. D. Barnes, Piping Rock	113	12	101
Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock	108	6	102
Mrs. W. R. Farquhar, Piping Rock	126	15	111

Scots Beat New York Golf Club.

Playing in a team match between the Scottish-American Golf Clnb and tbo New York Golf Club at Van Cortlandt Park, W. T. Chamberlain of the last-named organization made the eighth bole, known as the short boodoo, in a single stroke. Incidentally, the "Scots" got revenge for a previous defeat by winning the match, 10½ points to 9½, squared matches counting for half a point for either side. The summary:

SCOTTISH-AMERICAN G. C.		NEW YORK GOLF CLUB.	
Walter Peebles	1	Harry A. Linton	0
Paul Haber	1	Frank M. Gould	0
J. D. Ahearn	1	Henry S. Tilley	0
H. B. Dunn	½	H. E. Back	½
A. B. Right	0	John Bredemus	1
John Lang	0	T. Thompson	1
W. Chapman, Jr.	0	J. E. Fraser	1
Andrew Bell	0	W. G. Murlock	1
E. C. Bell	1	William Vollmer	0
Thomas Coombs	½	Gordon Stanton	½
El McMillan	0	David McConnell	1
R. Peters	1	B. R. Abbott	0
T. C. Peters	1	Dr. A. Carpenter	0
A. Donald	0	E. B. Dreux	0
A. S. Richmend	0	B. Ingle	1
J. Inglis	0	W. T. Chamberlain	1
G. Fraser	1	Dr. A. S. Wilson	0
A. S. Morrison	½	T. Millikan	½
W. Erskine	0	G. H. Chichester	1
A. Farquhar	1	J. Campbell	0
Total	10½	Total	9½

Engineers' Golfers at Scarsdale.

The Golf Clnb of the Engineers' Clnb of New York played its monthly tournament yesterday at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Clnb, with the usual variety of competitions. Foursomes were played in the morning, with J. G. Wright and Leigh Best the winners with a card of 154, 30—154, and Paul McJunkin and M. T. Palen second with 199, 40—159.

Later a medal play handicap in three classes was contested. K. L. Small showed the way in Class A with 94, 12—82, and Wharton Green took second prize with 91, 6—83. In Class B the 92, 20—72 of H. S. Hayward was the best, while G. E. Sly's 93, 16—77 was second. Charles M. Wales led the third division with 103, 30—73, second award going to H. S. Loud for his 109, 34—75.

Leigh Best also won the individual prize for 36 holes, his card reading 182, 28—154. R. G. Hughes carried off the 18-hole selected score prize with 79, and W. W. Nichols was the successful competitor in the flag competition.

The next tournament of the club will he held Oct. 19 at the Montclair Golf Clnb. It will close the season, and will be followed by the annual dinner in the home of the clnb on West Fortieth Street.

WEST SIDE TENNIS TITLES.

More Than One Hundred Players Compete on Forest Hills Courts.

The West Side Tennis Clnb championships in men's singles and doubles, which have been in progress for the past three days on the clay courts of the clnb at Forest Hills, L. I., were well advanced at the close of yesterday's play. In the singles 117 tennis players competed for the titled in the three classes, and less than 25 now remain. Many of the matches required extra sets to reaoh a decision.

In the Class A championship there were several notable absentees, including T. R. Pell, W. M. Hall, and Charles M. Bull, Jr. The match in the first round between Watson M. Washburn and Dean Mathey may be played today, and the winner is expected to take the clnb title.

H. C. Worth is the only player in Class B to reach the semi-final round. He was forced to the limit to win from Norman Johnson at 8—6, 7—5. The round before the semi-final in Class C has besn oompleted, and the survivors expect to qualify for the semi-finals today.

Owing to the lack of entries the Class A doubles event was ahandoned, but two other classes filled well and several interesting contests were witnessed. An effort will be made to oomplete the men's tournament tomorrow, so as to start the women's on Saturday. The summary:

Class A.—First Round—Hugh Tallant defeated Walter Merrill Hall by default; Louis Graves defeated Cedric A. Major, 7—5, 6—3; J. T. Harrison defeated J. C. J. Tomlinson by default; C. G. Plympton defeated Hoffman Nickerson by default; A. Sweetser defeated K. G. Stern, 6—1, 6—1; Dr. R. C. Thomas defeated Charles M. Bull by default; Airick H. Man, Jr., defeated Roes Burchard, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round—Hugh Tallant defeated Louis Graves by default; C. G. Plympton defeated J. T. Harrison, 6—1, 6—2; A. Sweetser defeated Dr. R. C. Thomas, 10—8, 6—3.

Class B.—First Round—C. S. McKearin defeated P. K. Houston, 6—3, 6—4; W. L. Stewart defeated T. K. Hastings by default; W. E. Lowther defeated E. C. Fuller, 6—3, 6—3; Francis Roger defeated Lincoln Barker, 6—1, 6—2; C. S. Landers defeated O. M. Von Bernuth by default; S. E. Davenport, Jr., defeated E. T. Crilley, 6—4, 6—2; M. T. Ackerland defeated R. B. Gatcomb, 6—4, 7—5; H. R. Paige defeated B. C. Hoppin by default; J. H. McHenry defeated H. J. Smith, 6—1, 6—2; Stuart Johnson defeated F. W. Course, 6—4, 7—5; Gordon Boyd defeated W. D. Bourne, 6—1, 6—3; Marshall Hagar defeated W. J. Galion, 6—7, 10—8, 6—4; E. S. Moore defeated Harold Swain, 6—4, 7—5, 6—0; Herbert Chace defeated S. E. Hooker, 6—3, 6—2; C. S. Fischer defeated P. A. Valle, 4—6, default; Marshall Peabody defeated Dr. W. L. Niles, 6—2, 2—6, 8—4, default; H. S. Mellick defeated Louis Gouvernour Morris, 6—7, 6—4, 6—4; Dr. A. Alexander, Jr., defeated C. T. A. Miller, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round—C. C. Edwards defeated J. Granville Burr, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3; H. C. Worth defeated W. Heyl, 8—6, 6—0; Norman Johnson defeated Streblejl, 1—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; W. L. Stewart defeated Edward H. Molr, 8—6, 6—4, 6—3; G. S. McKearin defeated W. E. Lowther, 6—2, 6—2; C. S. Landers defeated Francis Rogers, 6—1, 6—3; E. Davenport, Jr., defeated M. T. Ackerland, 6—4, 6—0; J. H. McHenry defeated H. R. Paige, 6—4, 6—4; Gordon Boyd defeated Stuart Johnson, 6—4, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3; Marshall Hagar defeated Herbert Chace, 6—1, 6—1; C. S. Fischer defeated Herbert Chace, 9—7, 6—4; H. S. Mellick defeated Marshall Peabody by default; Dr. L. D. Alexander, Jr., defeated Dr. E. P. Pinkham, 6—2, 6—4; Seymour Johnson defeated R. K. Tomlin, Jr., by defanlt; C. A. Sparks defeated G. T. Parker, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3; M. H. Grace defeated W. Schniewind, Jr., 6—2, 6—2.

Third Round—H. C. Worth defeated C. C. Edwards, 6—1, 8—6; Norman Johnson defeated W. L. Stewart, 7—5, 7—5; C. S. Landers defeated C. S. McKearin, by default; S. E. Davenport, Jr., defeated J. H. McHenry, 6—4, 6—0; E. S. Moore defeated Gordon Boyd, 6—4, 9—7; H. S. Mellick defeated C. S. Fischer, 8—6, 6—3; Seymour Johnson defeated Dr. L. D. Alexander, Jr., 7—5, 6—8, 6—2; C. A. Sparks defeated M. H. Grace by default.

Fourth Round.—H. C. Worth defeated Norman Johnson, 6—3, 6—5.

Class C.—First Round.—W. A. Sands defeated J. P. Carter, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; R. G. Cooke defeated H. I. Barret, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4; C. S. Roome defeated Dr. E. L. Pratt, 8—6, 7—5; Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr., defeated R. O'Gorman, Jr., 6—4, 6—3; A. H. Milne defeated H. C. Geer, 3—6, 6—3; L. A. Rogers defeated Leroy Scott, 6—1, 6—2; L. T. Carruthers defeated T. A. Nosworthy, Jr., 6—2, 6—3; L. S. Hildreth defeated M. P. Barretson, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; Dr. F. W. Shine defeated M. G. Psaki by default; H. P. Daniels defeated L. P. Stryker, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1; J. A. King defeated Dr. J. E. Gignaux, 2—6, 14—12, 7—5; E. M. Leask defeated F. E. Donaldson, 6—2, 6—2; F. S. McGrath defeated J. S. Freeborn by default; H. P. Guller defeated Dr. T. H. Cberry, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3; O. L. Becker defeated H. J. Vonderleith, 6—1, 5—6; A. R. Thompson defeated G. E. Dunscombe, 6—2, 6—0; J. M. Bell defeated H. M. Moore, 6—2, 6—1; G. T. Hill, Jr., defeated J. C. Rainier by default.

Second Round.—G. R. Kenyon defeated R. B. Miller, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3; B. M. Graham defeated J. B. Ferber, 6—1, 6—1; E. C. Conlin defeated J. McCoy, 6—2, 6—1; W. A. Sands defeated Percival Wilde, 6—4, 6—1; C. S. Roome defeated R. G. Cooke, 6—2, 6—3; A. N. Milne defeated Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr., 6—4, 6—3; L. T. Carruthers defeated L. H. Rogers, 8—6, 7—5, 6—1; P. S. Hildreth defeated Dr. F. W. Shine, 6—3, 7—9, 8—6; H. P. Daniels defeated J. A. King, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1; E. M. Leask defeated F. S. McGrath, 6—4, 6—2; H. P. Guller defeated O. L. Becker, 7—5, 6—4; A. R. Thompson defeated J. W. Ball, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; G. T. Hill, Jr., defeated J. Takanima, Jr., by default; H. P. Farrington defeated H. Townsend, 6—3, 6—4; A. C. Postley defeated A. C. Scott, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; G. B. Rossman defeated E. H. Campbell, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Third Round.—G. R. Kenyon defeated B. M. Graham, by default; E. C. Conlin defeated W. A. Sands, 6—2, 8—6; A. N. Milne defeated C. S. Roome, 7—5, 0—8, 8—6; L. T. Carruthers defeated P. S. Hildreth, 6—8, 7—5, 8—6; E. M. Leask defeated H. P. Daniels, 6—4, 6—3; H. P. Guller defeated A. R. Thompson, 6—2, 6—4; H. P. Farrington defeated G. T. Hill, Jr., 6—0, 6—1; G. B. Rossman defeated A. C. Postley, 6—2, 7—5.

Men's Doubles, Class B.—First Round—Myrick and Hildt defeated Warren and Davenport, 6—4, 6—1; Hager and Swain defeated Bonrne and Black by default; Woodbury and Worth defeated Moore and Gifford, 6—4, 6—3; Sparks and Burr defeated Strebelh and Palge, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

Second Round—Getcomh and Henry defeated Dr. Pinkham and Dr. Alger, 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Doubles, Class C.—First Round—Fisher and Amy defeated Kenyon and Kenyon by default; Hill and Postley defeated Leask and Moore, 6—0, 2—6, 6—2; Dr. Glenaux and C. J. Werth defeated Scott and Roseman, 2—6, 6—4; Guller and Guller defeated Parker and Daniels, 6—4; Dunscombe and Bell defeated Mels and Chamberlin, 6—0, 6—8.

Second Round—Milne and Torrington defeated Dr. Pratt and partner by default.

Tennis Tourney at Columbia Oval.

The annnal clnb tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Clnb at the clnb grounds, Columbia Oval, Williamebridge, has advanced through the first round. The results of the scratch singles were according to form, with the exception of the Brenan-Pott match, which went to the former, after three hard sets, at 6—3, 6—8, 6—4. The handicap events brought out close competition. The oluh championship in doubles will be started this week. The summary:

Scratch Singles.—E. T. Brennan defeated Pott, 6—8, 6—8, 6—4; King defeated Kelly, 6—2, 6—3; Waite defeated Coventry, 6—1, 6—1; von Elts defeated Martin, 6—3, 6—1; Salambier defeated Diekert, 6—4, 6—3; Pasmasant defeated Malcolm, 6—0, 6—2; Levy defeated Raney, 6—0, 6—0; Iler defeated Winns, 6—2, 6—0; Rice defeated Judge, 6—0, 6—0; Gale defeated Robinson, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—Pott (minus half 15) defeated Hartig, (plus half 15,) 8—0, 6—4; Ver Kerk (plus half 15) defeated Graley, (plus half 15,) 6—1, 6—1; Quinsby (plus half 15) defeated Coventry, (plus half 30,) 6—3, 7—6, 6—3; Iler (plus half 15) defeated Levy, (minus half 15,) 10—8, 6—2; Winns (plus 15) defeated Browne, (plus 30,) 6—2, 5—7, 6—3; Lipschitz (plus 15) defeated Salambier, (minus half 15,) 6—2, 6—2; W. Hardy Wood (minus half 40) defeated Gale, (plus half 30,) 6—0, 6—4; King (scratch) defeated Moore, (plus 30,) 6—8, 6—2; Martin (plus half 30) defeated Hascy, (plus 30,) 8—4, 7—5; A. H. Wood (scratch) defeated Hannan, (plus half 30,) 6—4, 6—1; Waite (minus half 30) defeated Barrows, (plus 15,) 7—5, 6—4; Canfield (plus 15) defeated Judge, (plus 30,) 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Athletics Transfer Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—There will be no major league baseball games in Philadelphia until next Saturday. The game scheduled between Philadelphia and the Chicago Americans today was played in a double-header last Saturday. Those with Washington tomorrow and Thursday have been transferred to the National Capital, and Friday's scheduled game with the New York Americans will be played in a double-header here on Saturday. Poor attendance is the reason for the changes in the schedule.

MOORE DEFENDS BILLIARD TITLE

Champion Wins First of Three Blocks to be Played with Huey, the Challenger.

In the play for the three-cushion carrom billiard championship at the New York Theatre Building Music Hall last night George W. Moore, the holder of the title, defeated William Huey of Chicago, the challenger, in the first fifty-point block by a score of 50 to 40. The match calls for the playing of 150 points, and will he continued tonight and tomorrow night. Moore won the championship last Spring in Chicago when the new emblem was first put in competition, and successfully defended it against Alfredo de Oro in a match played in this city a few weeks later. Huey, a Chicago business man, sacrificed his amateur standing to enter the Chicago tournament, and after the conclusion of the Moore-de Oro event challenged for the championship, the game of last night being the first of the match.

As for the quality of the billiards displayed last night, there was little that would indicate the true calibre of the men. Moore was out of stroke and could not get the ivories running to his liking. Luck was against him, too, and many of his misses failed by only the slightest fraction of an inch. He was as cool and deliberate as ever, but his game did not approximate that which he displayed in the match with De Oro. It was ever a struggle to get the points, and they came for the most part singly.

Huey, too, did not measure up to what had been expected. It had been understood from those who have seen him play that there was a dash to his execution that banished much of the monotony of the three-cushion game. If he has such ability, there was not any evidence of it from last night's exhibition. At all times he was the student, carefully considering the angles and debating the choice of the shot.

Judging from the calculating and cold manner of play which Moore hue before shown under conditions which were much more trying than those of last night, there should have been no fear of Huey by the champion. There were times, however, when it seemed that Moore was too cautious. He played safeties frequently instead of going after the count. Possibly this was nothing more than retaliation, for Huey started the safety play, and called upon this strategy even more frequently than his opponent. At any rate, it robbed the match of much of its interest, for it was strung over eighty-five innings and brought out few runs that could rouse the spectators.

While Huey led at the start, Moore pulled even with him at about the twentieth inning, and from then on they went almost on even terms until the thirty-fifth inning, when the score was tied at 17 each. Up to this point the billiards had been little better than ordinary. In the twenty-third inning Moore made a run of 5, but started it with a scratch, a lucky kiss completing the carrom when the cue ball was going wide of the second objective about a foot. After the fortieth inning Moore began to draw away, and was never in serious danger of having his opponent take the lead from him. The score:

| | | |

FULLERTON PICKS BARRY AS BEST SECOND BASEMAN IN WORLD'S SERIES—PHILLIES WIN

BARRY AND NIEHOFF IN WORLD'S SERIES

Fullerton Rates Red Sox Player Higher Than the Phillies' Infielder.

World's Series Second Basemen Compared.

By HUGH FULLERTON.

	Value in Offense.	Value in Defense.	Value in Season.	Value in Series.
Barry	729	751	744	717
Niehoff	788	682	702	685

Perhaps no comparison between regular players on the rival teams in this world's championship series showe more superiority one over the other than does Jack Barry over Niehoff. It is the wily, foxy veteran, hardened in hundreds of battles, hrainy and a horn leader, against an ordinary ballplayer without great experience, who is hustling, doing just the hest he can, and improving.

It is Niehoff's hard luck to be brought in comparison with one of the greatest ballplayers of the era, and if friends of Niehoff are dissatisfied with the valuation placed upon him in this series, they should not be, for heing rated that close in ahility to Jack Barry is indeed a compliment.

Barry has faults. He is not a heavy hitter; he is a bit strange as a second haseman hecause he has played ehort for many years and it has heen hard for him to change back to the different angle of making throws. It was Barry who won the American League pennant for Boston, just as he would have won it for either Detroit or for Chicago had either of those teams heen fortunate enough to secure him. He rallied the Red Sox at a stage of the ceason when they were going to pieces just as surely as any team ever went to pieces.

This man, with all due regard to Eddie Collins, was the brains and the spirit of the Athletics during their winning years, and although he accomplishes his work in such a quiet way that the fans hardly notice him, he is one of the greatest field leaders the game ever has known.

Niehoff is a pretty nifty player himself. The first time I saw this fellow was ths Spring he broke into the hig show. It wae at the Spring training camp, and the players were coming down into the sliding pit. I noticed a quiet, determined sort of fellow who evidently was just being introduced to that sort of thing. He was watching keenly the way the older fellow hit the dirt, and when he came he finished with a dash, hit the sand hard, his teeth clinched, and he meant husiness. He is rather agile than speedy, and ho is a corking slider.

Niehoff, on straight figures, outhits Barry. He has been rapping the ball all this season at ahout 290, which is slightly ahove his normal hitting gait. Barry is ordinarily a 240 hatter and is twenty points below that on thie season.

On the attack, however, Niehoff is not nearly as dangerous a man as is his rival for the job, for this reason: Barry is a pinch hitter, one of the hest. I have had pitchers of ths calibre of Jim Scott, Ed Walsh, and Walter Johnson tell me that they would rather see Collins or, Baker coming to bat in a pinch than to eee Barry up there in a crisis of a game. Look up and study Jack Barry's work year in and year out, you will be surprised to discover how many howe he delivers when the runners are on the paths waiting to he driven home.

We are compelled, even allowing for Barry's pinch hitting and the difference between the National League pitchers, who have been weak this ceason, and the American Leagoe pitchers, who have been up to the average, to give Niehoff a numerical advantage as an offensive player, and a considerahle edge at that, because Barry is not running the hases and Niehoff, with a non-base running hall club, is netting a number of plifers that shows he is spry and speedy enough to get hy with the steal stuff.

But when it comes to defensive work and inside work Barry plies up a large majority over his younger rival. Niehoff has improved a lot as a fielder since he joined the Phillies. The players tell me he is getting better right along, steadier, and that he is working beautifully with Bancroft on the pivot plays around second. The number of double plays they have made around the hase is enough to prove this statement.

However, Barry is past master of plays around the bag, and, further than that, a great student of pitchers and hatters—a part of the game Niehoff as yet can know little about. Barry does his work largely hy knowing what hatters will do with certain kinds of pitched balls and with being there to get the ball. He coaches pitchers quietly and helps them over the rough places.

On a season's work Niehoff looks much hetter compared with Barry than he does when they are elzed up with a view to what they are liahle to do in the coming contests. In such a series the wiliness and the experience of the veteran must count heavlly against the inexperienoe of Niehoff.

Barry, a .220 batter this season, figuree to he a much hetter batter than that in the series. Niehoff, hitting 260, does not seem to have a chance to hit much against the Red Sox pitchers. Wood ought to stand him on his head. I cannot figure how he can hit either Shore or Ruth, and his chances of hitting hard against Leonard are small. I scarcsly can think of a harder hunch of pitchers to send Niehoff against than the ones he must face. I cannot figure how he will bat 150 for the series if Carrigan uses Wood twice, Leonard, Shore, and Ruth.

Barry will not hit Alexander hard—in fact, I do not think any of the Red Sox will hit "Alex" hard, but Barry has batted against Alexander, knows him well, and has the nerve and courage to stand up and take a crack at the speed king's offerings. He surely will hit Chalmers or Mayer, and McQuillan doee not figure save as a poesible finisher of some game.

On the comparative figures my final calculations show Barry 32 points better than Niehoff, adding considerably to the Red Sox total advantage.

Let us now compare the centre fielders, and tomorrow we'll dope them hefore going on around the infield.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 4.
Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 3.
Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 3; Detroit, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 7; Newark, 2.
Kansas City, 3; Baltimore, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	99	46	.683	9
Detroit	97	53	.647	4
Chicago	88	61	.591	5
Washington	81	65	.555	8
New York	66	81	.449	7
St. Louis	62	86	.419	6
Cleveland	57	92	.383	5
Philadelphia	40	106	.274	8

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	86	60	.589	8
Boston	78	66	.542	10
Brooklyn	76	69	.531	7
Pittsburgh	71	79	.473	4
Chicago	70	78	.473	6
St. Louis	70	79	.470	5
Cincinnati	69	80	.463	5
New York	67	78	.462	9

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	84	63	.571
St. Louis	85	65	.568
Chicago	82	64	.562
Kansas City	79	70	.530
Newark	75	71	.514
Buffalo	72	78	.480
Brooklyn	70	80	.467
Baltimore	46	102	.311

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Washington.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

DODGERS NO MATCH FOR THE PHILLIES

Last Game of Season at Ebbets Field Goes to Moran's Team by 6 to 4.

There was a time when the Dodgers could defeat the Phillies with ease. That was when the Robins were looking with covetous eyes toward the championship. But that day has passed, the pennant has dropped beyond the horizon, and the Dodgers are now engaged in trying to pull themselves up to second place. So when the Quaksr City men dropped in for the closing game of the season in Brooklyn the complexion of the baseball situation was changed. The Phillies were the champions apparent, and the Rohins juet one of the teams that had been crowded out of the race. Confidence had been supereeded by a touoh of stage fright. The outcome was that the Phillies won the game by a ecore of 6 to 4, Brooklyn contributing its mite in the way of errore, so that the victory might be the more easily accomplished.

Some measure of what might be expected of Brooklyn was indicated in the first inning. You would hardly believe that Zack Wheat could be the offender, hut it was none other than thie playsr who committed the first fault, one which was so glaring that even Brooklyn fane had to admit that it was not clean fielding. Two msn wsnt out on infield taps, and then Paskert singled to left. Cravath followed with a hit in the same direction. Wheat got in front of this last drive, but he did not get his hands on the sphere. It bounded between his legs and did not pause until it reached the fence. By that time both runners wsre safely across the plate. That was the start of ths trouhle, and Stengel, Cutshaw, Myere, and Getz added misplays that went in the error column, while Miller made a couple of wild heavee to second that added to the Dodgers' troubles.

Brooklyn tried Larry Cheney against the Phillies, and he failed. The last time the Quaksrs were in Brooklyn Cheney held the Phillies hitlese for seven Innings, when he retired becauee of a strained arm. At that timo he was free with passes. Yesterday he wasn't so liheral with his gifts, but he was touched for five safcties, and these, combined with errors by Myers, who dropped a fly in centre field, and one of Miller's throws to second that allowed Bancroft to get from first to third, accounted for five runs. Dell succeeded him, and after two innings made way for a pinch hitter. Duster Mails, the Pacific Coast pitcher, made his first appearance in a regular game when he pitched the last two Innings of the contest. The Quakers got two hits off Mails, and one, a three-bagger, off Dell, that was turned into a run when Cutshaw hit Stock with the ball as he was sliding into third base. The Philadelphian came on to the plate, for there was no one hacking up Getz.

The Moran team didn't play like a championship outfit. There did not seem to be the life that one might expect from a combination that was just about ready to send in an order for the pennant. However, hy some strange coincidence the Quakere have never shown their true calibre either against Brooklyn or the Giants when playing them in this city.

Chalmers, who wae not good enough for John McGraw, pitched for the Phillee yesterday. George, though, is satisfied to be a New York discard. Before long that will be the best recommendation that a hall player can get. That lapse in judgment by John J. means about $2,500 to Chalmers. The ecore:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	5	1	1	1	1
B'o'ft, ss.	2	2	1	4	2
Paak't, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
C'v'th, rf.	3	2	3	0	0
Ld'r, 1b.	4	0	0	6	0
W'tad, lf.	2	0	1	3	0
N'hoff, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Burns, c.	4	0	1	7	1
Ch'm's, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total	29	6	8	27	7

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	5	1	1	1	4
D'bert, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
St'gel, rf.	3	1	0	4	1
Wheat, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Cr'th'w, 2b.	4	0	2	2	4
Myers, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Nixon, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Getz, 3b.	4	2	2	2	1
Miller, c.	4	0	0	5	2
Cheney, p.	1	0	0	1	0
*Smyth	1	0	0	0	0
Dell, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Olson	0	0	0	0	0
Mails, p.	0	0	0	0	1
‡Hummel.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	7	27	15

*Batted for Cheney in fifth inning.
†Batted for Dell in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Mails in ninth inning.

Errors—Whitted, Niehoff, Wheat, Cutshaw, Myers, Miller.

Philadelphia	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—4

Two-base hits—Whitted, Burns, Daubert, Cutshaw. Three-base hits—Stock, Getz. Home run—Getz. Stolen bases—Bancroft, (2.) Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Sacrifice hits—Luderue, Niehoff. Sacrifice flies—Paskert, Wheat, Olson. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Dell, 2; off Mails, 1; off Chalmers, 3. Hits—Off Cheney, 5 in 5 innings; off Dell, 1 in 2 innings; off Mails, 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Cheney, 3; by Dell, 1; by Mails, 1; by Chalmers, 8. Wild pitches—Chalmers, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Reds Lose Two More to Cubs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Chicago made it four straight from Cincinnati today. The locals took both games of today's double-header, 7 to 3 and 5 to 0. Four home runs, all by Chicago players, were made during the afternoon, two in each game. The locals won the first game by bunching hits behind erratic fielding. Douglass was forced to retire, but Pierce had little trouble holding his opponents safe.

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ray, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
M'gan, se.	2	1	1	4	2
Sch'ite, lf.	3	2	1	4	0
Z'man, 2b.	3	1	1	0	1
Sales, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
W'mis, cf.	4	2	2	1	0
McC'y, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
Archer, c.	4	1	1	8	1
Pierce, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Douglass, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Total	29	7	10	27	10

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kill'fer, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
H'zog, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
Groh, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2
G'ffith, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Beall, lf.	2	0	1	0	0
*Clarke	1	0	0	0	0
W'g'r, 2b.	1	0	0	1	5
R'gers, 2b.	2	1	1	1	1
Leach, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Wingo, c.	4	0	1	5	5
M'witz, 1b.	3	0	1	14	0
Dale, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Total	35	3	7	24	16

*Batted for Beall in fifth inning.

Errors—Killifer, Herzog, Wingo, Mulligan, McCarthy, Archer, Douglass.

Chicago	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	2	. .	—7
Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Groh, Griffith, Zimmerman. Home runs—Schulte, Williams. Stolen base—Griffith. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hits—Mulligan, Mollwitz, McCarthy, Zimmerman. Double plays—Herzog, Wagner, and Mollwitz; Saier and Mulligan. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 9. Bases on errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 3; off Pierce, 2. Hits—Off Douglass, 5 in 4 innings, none out in fifth; off Pierce, 2 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Douglass, (Herzog.). Struck out—By Dale, 4; by Douglass, 4; by Pierce, 5. Passed ball—Archer. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murray, rf.	4	2	1	3	0
M'llgan, ss.	3	1	1	2	3
Schulte, lf.	2	1	1	2	0
Z'mah, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2
Saier, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0
F. W's, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
McC'y, 3b.	3	0	1	4	2
Bres'han, c.	3	0	1	7	0
Hogg, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Total	28	5	7	27	10

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
Herzog, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Beall, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
Griffith, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
K. W's, lf.	4	0	0	3	1
Rogers, 2b.	4	0	2	3	7
Wingo, c.	4	0	2	8	0
M'witz, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1
Schneider, p.	3	0	0	1	3
†Leach	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	7	24	15

*Batted for Schneider in ninth inning.
†Ran for Killifer in ninth inning.
Error—K. Williams.

Chicago	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	. .	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Beall, Mulligan. Home runs—Schulte, Saier. Stolen base—Leach. Earned runs—Chicago, 4. Sacrifice hits—Hogg, Zimmerman. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hogg, 2; off Schneider, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Hogg, (Beall.). Struck out—By Schneider, 2. Wild pitch—Schneider. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

BILLINGS TO ENTER TURF RACING FIELD

Eleven English Thoroughbreds Bought for Owner of Champion Harness Horses.

The ten yearling colts and one filly purchased in the English markets for C. K. G. Billings and Frederick Johnson of this city by Charles T. Patterson will leave for New York today, and their advent should mean much to the future of the turf in this country, as they carry some of the best strains of blood in the English Stud Book. Before the outbreak of the war and the curtailment of racing they would have cost many times more than the $35,000 their owners estimats it will take to lay them down safely in New York.

Mr. Billings has owned few thoroughbreds until now, hut has taken an intenee interest in harnese horsee, owning at the preeent time the champion stallion, mare, and' gelding at the trotting gait, and the best pacers in the world. He will be a great acquisition to the running turf, and it will indeed be strange if something of quality should not be found in the ranks of the youngsters just purchased. Frederick Johnson, who is Mr. Billings's partner in the yearlings, has raced a few horees for a number of years, of which Cock o' the Walk is, perhaps, the best known.

The student of pedigree will find muoh to interest him in the breeding of the yearlings that will bear the colors of the new confederacy. There are a number of Derby winners represented among them—Spearmint, Sunstar, and Cicero in the first generation. Sunstar wae one of the gamest horses that ever won the great English olassic, as he broke down a quarter of a mile from home and finished on three legs. He is a successful sire, and one of his sons, Hawk Star, is considered a top-notcher in England. The colt hy Sunstar should he a clinker, as his second dam, Emotion, was one of the good mares of her day. As a rule the get of Sundridge were more noted for speed than staying powers, hut Sunstar was an exception.

Chaucer, the sire of a hay colt in the collection, was considered a good horse over a distance of ground, and gets stayers, notably Steadfast, a good horee. The third dam of the colt hy this eire was the famoue Derhy winner, Shotover. The colt hy Polymelus is said to be a fine individual. Being hy the leading English eire of 1913 and 1914 and tracing on the dam'e side to Fusee, the dam of St. Blaise and Candlemas, both of whioh had much to do with the development of the thoroughbred in this country for the past twenty-five years, his hlood is of the best.

The colt by Spearmint is out of a stake producing dam, and no distance should he too long for him. We now have several of the get of Spearmint in the stud in the United States, hut this colt out of Snoot, and the Whitney two-year-old Chicle, winner of the Flatbush Stakes this Fall, will probably be the only ones racing in 1916. Marajax, the sire of the colt out of Faverolle, is by Ajax, one of Flying Fox's best sons, while Sir Barnard, the sire of the only filly in the bunch, was a very high-class racehorse. The first foal of Morgiana, the dam, is a winner. Morgiana is a sieter to Lady Sevington, dam of William the Fourth, a very fine racehorse, winnsr of the Ascot Derby and second to Bayardo, the sire of Chester Vase. The colt by Swynford has a distinguished ancestry, his third dam heing the great mare Moorhen, by Hermit. She was the dam of Gabriele and Pioneer.

The chestnut colt by Cicero is related to our own unbeaten Colin, the grand dam of that great racehorse, Griselda, by Strathconan, also being his grand dam Rocualaure, by Le Samaritan, sire of the colt by Prude, a mare bred in Kentucky by Clarence Mackay, is a half hrother to Rocksand, the Derhy winner imported some years ago by August Belmont. Prude is by imported Meddler, out of Mistress Penn, hy Hampton, a mare that cost Mr. Mackay $16,000 when he hought her in England. Roi Herode, another sire represented, is hest known as the eire of the sensational two-year-old The Tetrarch, considered one of the best of his age ever seen in England, while the grand dam of this youngster is a half-sister to Geheimnese, an Oaks winner and a race mare of distinotion. The colt hy Santry is hred on lines that have produced many good winnere.

No doubt there will be a great desire to look over these yearlings upon their arrival at Belmont Park.

Walter Johnson Fools Tigers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Walter Johnson won the second and final game of the series from Detroit today, 3 to 0. Johnson struck out ten men in the first five innings, fanning the entire side, including Cobb, in the opening round. In the last half of the fifth a single, a pass and Foster's double netted Washington two runs. In the eighth Milan's hit bounded over Cobb's head for a home run. The ecore:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'm'e'n, lf.	3	1	0	2	0
Fost'r, 2b.	4	0	2	2	1
C.M'l'n, cf.	3	1	1	4	0
G'ndil, 1b.	4	0	2	5	1
Barb'r, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Ac'ord, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Sh'nks, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0
A'nsm'th, c.	3	0	1	12	0
Morg'n, ss.	1	1	1	0	2
J'hne'n, p.	3	0	1	1	0
†Williame.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	8	27	5

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	1	0	1
Vitt, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Cobb, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Kav'n, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Cr'w'd, rf.	4	0	0	5	0
Burns, 1b.	3	0	1	8	1
Young, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
Stan'ge, c.	4	0	0	4	4
Oldh'm, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Dubuc, p.	2	0	0	1	1
*McKee.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	3	24	10

*Batted for Dubuc in ninth inning.
†Batted for Barber in fourth inning.

Errors—Shanks, Morgan, J.

Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	x	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Johnson, Foster, Gandil. Three-base hit—Bush. Home run—C. Milan. Stolen bases—Bush, Foster, Vitt. Earned runs—Washington, 3. Double plays—Young, Shanks to Vitt; Dubuc, Stanage to Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 4. Bases on balls—Off Oldham, 1; off Johnson, 2; off Dubuc, 2. Hits—Off Oldham, 4 in 3 innings (none out in 4th and three on base); off Dubuc, 4 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Oldham (Milan). Struck out—By Johnson, 10; by Dubuc, 1. Wild pitch—Dubuc. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Evans. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes.

HODGE LOUISVILLE CUP WINNER IN MUD

W. J. Weber's Gelding Beats a Small Field in Race at Douglas Park.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.—Hodge, W. J. Weber's four-year-old Ivan the Terrible-Nannie Hodge gelding, under a well-judged ride by Jockey Roscoe Goose, easily won the third annual running of the Louisville Cup at two miles, at Douglas Park here today over a course that was a sea of mud. J. W. Schorr's Lindenthal was second, three lengths back of Hodge, with F. D. Weir's Ringling a close third. Hodge carried 125 pounds and conceded from sixteen to thirty-five pounds weight to all ths other starters. The time, 3:33 3-5, was considered good owing to the condition of the track.

Ten horses had been named overnight to go to the post, hut as a result of heavy rains early today five were scratched, leaving, besides Hodge, Lindenthal and Ringling, only former Senator Johnson N. Camden's One Step and C. Straus's Raincoat to face the issue.

With the small field the start was perfect. Goose got Hodge away fully in his stride, and the little gelding showed the way throughout. The other starters seemed content to permit Hodge to dominate the early running, and no serious attempt was made to overhaul him until after a mile and a half had been run. Then Vandusen on Lindenthal made a determised hid for the lead with One Step also trying to hetter her position. Goose let out his mount a hit and Hodge retained hie lead. Turning into the homs stretch Hodge came on to win with something to spare, with Lindenthal, Ringling and One Step driving for places within the money. Raincoat then was a distant trailer, but got up in time to save his stake hy beating out the fast-tiring One Step.

In addition to his share of the purse, $2,410, owner Weber was presented with a solid silver loving cup from which the race takes its name.

Hodge was favorite in the pari-mutuel hetting, but winning two-dollar tickets paid $6.

RED SOX ON BRAVES FIELD.

Keep in Condition and Get Accustomed to New Park.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Boston Red Sox, who, hecause of the Tigers' defeat at Washington today, will be champions when they either win one more game in seven or the Tigers lose one in the remaining five, trooped out to Braves Field this afternoon for practice. Two teams were picked at random, all of the players under contract and eligible to play in the world's eeries getting into action, and Forrest Cady's squad winning a five-inning brush, 2 to 1. The Red Sox, particularly the outfielders, were bothered hy the shift of scene, and found the footing of the new field much eofter and more unsven than at Fenway Park.

Del Gainer celebrated the Red Sox entry into the Braves' domain by hammering out a home run, the first which has been made inside the limits of the field. Manager Carrigan tried out all his pitchers, Foster, Shore, Leonard, and Ruth working. Thess are the men on whom Boston will rely to heat the Phillies.

Jack Barry was out with the squad, but did not play. He is still slightly lame because of his weak ankle, hut eays that he will play in New York next week, and will be in the line up and in good trim at the time of the world's series. The Red Sox will work out at Braves Field tomorrow morning, and again on Thursday morning.

Postcard Shower for Pat Moran.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Sept. 28.—Baseball enthusiasm, stimulated to a great extent by the fact that the Philadelphia Nationals train here, has led to preparations for a "postcard shower" for Pat Moran, the Phillies' manager. Scores of persons dropped cards today into boxes which have been placed at several points in the business part of the town. The boxes will not be opened until Oct. 1, when all the cards will be sent to Moran at one time. Enthusiasts here hope there will be at least 1,000 cards.

White Sox Get a Strike-Out King.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—David Danforth, star pitcher of the Louisville American Association Club, has been drafted by the Chicago Americans, it was said today. Danforth holds the American Association record for strike-outs, having fanned eighteen batters against Kansas City, Sept. 12.

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SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL—Polo Grounds, Today, 3 P. M. GIANTS vs. BROOKLYN.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3 P. M. today, Tip-Tops vs. Buffalo Feds. Bleachers, 10c.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1915.

THE TARIFF AGITATION.

There was general approval, and some applause, when the President declared his opinion that there was no need of a Tariff Commission. Less unanimity will greet his reference of the subject to the Trade Commission and the Department of Commerce. It is hardly too much to say that neither body's action or opinion will command assent, least of all the assent of Congress. The experience of 1882 is sufficient to show that Congress will take independent action, regardless of the nature of the report of any other body, and even regardless of the mandate of the people. The example of the latter is too fresh to be recalled. The mandate to reduce the tariff in President TAFT's time was interpreted in a contrary sense. The Commission report of the Garfield-Arthur Administration was ignored by the House and was appended to the Internal Revenue bill in substance by the Senate. That threw the tariff into conference, which is the worst way to make a tariff.

There are two ways of revising the tariff on economic principles. In Canada the bill becomes law as a whole on the day of its introduction. In Germany the Reichstag follows the findings of the Commission. In both cases the tariff is revised as a whole, on some intelligible theory. Congress acts piecemeal, offsetting one item against another, and too frequently ignoring party policy for reasons obscure on theory and too plain on practical grounds. The President's suggestion contains a prospect of agitation without action. Action without agitation would be better. The conditions of the times are not favorable to ripping up the subject by any Commission, new or old, only to have Congress go over the same ground, almost certainly in a contrary sense. Be the report of any Commission never so wise, the mere announcement of it is a summons to organize against it, in Congress and out.

The situation is that the present tariff was passed on reasons of a permanent nature, and has come to be applied under conditions of unexpected emergency. The proposal is to revise the tariff to fit the emergency, which implies another revision to meet the conditions when the emergency has passed. It would seem that the less disturbing way would be to legislate to meet the conditions of the emergency, leaving the permanent structure of the tariff to be altered, if necessary at all, for reasons of more stability. The considerations in support of this procedure are made stronger by the simplicity of the possible action. One of the disappointments of the present tariff is the treatment of the duty on sugar. Sugar will be cheapened to the trust rather than to the consumer, and the revenue is sorely needed by a Treasury which is exhausting itself in disbursing cash which the money market does not need. There is no way of reducing the deficit comparable to the restoration of the sugar duty in simplicity, certainty, and freedom from disturbance of the body of the tariff structure.

These considerations are strengthened by current events. The protectionists are pressing for the restoration of customs duties designed to exclude foreign goods. They are blind to what is passing if they fail to see that we cannot export if we do not import. The disorders of the exchange market would be felt by ourselves as now they are felt by foreigners if we put ourselves in their place, and limited our imports to what we could pay for in gold over and above an export trade crippled by the limitations of imports. We must sell if we would buy. We must buy if we would sell. Goods should pay for goods, as closely as is practicable. Our best protection against the curse of a flood of cheap goods, which would require the export of domestic goods to pay for them at our own prices, is not a tariff of exclusion, and restriction of home industry. The situation of the late nineties is now reversed. After the panics of 1903 and 1907 our invasion of the markets of Europe appalled them. That invasion was checked by our own prosperity, which rose to such an extent that we consumed our products. In like manner the happiest remedy for the European invasion of our market, under conditions compelling sales at close margins, is the restoration of European prosperity to such an extent that they will use their own products, and take our own increasingly. Our foreign trade is spoken of as marvelous, and it is so when compared with our own records. Compared with like figures in relation to the populations and wealths of foreign countries, it is small, and capable of being made permanent instead of accidental. In fact, foreign trade is a life preserver for our domestic trade through the demands created by our exports to pay for our imports. It would be contrary to Democratic principle to take a reactionary course upon the tariff for reasons so impermanent as those of the war. The less done about the tariff the better, consistent with the needs of the Treasury.

SUFFRAGIANA.

"We look for an overwhelming victory in Massachusetts," says GERTRUDE HALLADAY LEONARD, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. The opponents are "well organized, in so "far as unlimited means is concerned, "but they are not the best element in "our community." Massachusetts, "God forgive her," is, then, a State where the worst element has unlimited means. The ardent prophetess goes on delightfully. She smashes TOM REED'S definition: "We draw very fine dis- "tinctions between politicians and "statesmen in Massachusetts. The "former we have ignored. The latter "are our friends."

No congestion of statesmanship has been visible for some years in the old Bay State to exterior observers; but now it must be thick as cranberries on the Cape. A statesman is a man in politics who favors woman suffrage. Any Fenceviewer, Poundkeeper, or Hogreeve is eligible. So the statesmen and the best element are in a majority. In the old days in this State "the better element" had a way of getting licked at the polls usually. In Massachusetts they are sure of overwhelming victory, especially as GERTRUDE HALLADAY LEONARD admits, in a moment of unconscious "hedging" or variable and mutable feminism, the hope that men will be duly impressed by "the number "of women who are willing to forego "the accepted reticence of womankind "and march in a parade—the 'auf- "frage victory parade,' which is to illu- "minate Boston Oct. 16—to show their "desire to vote." It may occur to the children of darkness that a little more reticence of votes-for-womenkind would be accepted gratefully.

Humbly admiring the statesmanship and excellence of Massachusetts, pressing on to overwhelming victory, we can't but interpret these great expectations in the light of New Jersey. The President of the New Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association is happy in reports that show eight men pros to one man anti. So much for poetry. Now for the facts. The Public Ledger of Philadelphia asked the Republican and Democratic Chairmen and chief politicians of the twenty-one Jersey counties for their opinion of the prospects of the suffrage amendment. State of the poll: For, 3; against, 10; uncertain or noncommittal, 8. Majority of opposition or lack of interest, 15.

These politicians would be tumbling over one another in their zeal for woman suffrage if they thought their voters favored it. It looks as though the woman suffragists would have to wait. Surely, they can afford to. They suffer no oppression. They will have time to prepare themselves better for the privilege they seek. They will have time to convert, if they can, their unenlightened sisters who spurn the ballot.

MISDIRECTED ENERGY.

We learn from our neighbor the Staats-Zeitung that the forces opposing the Anglo-French loan have now been fully mobilized. There was a meeting on Monday evening of the Presidents of many German-American organizations in New York City, and resolutions were adopted in which the firm conviction was expressed that the loan would be against the neutrality of the United States; that from the point of view of morality and humanity it would be grossly reprehensible; that it would tend to involve us in the war; and that it would be the height of folly for us to lend the hard-earned dollars of our citizens to countries already upon the verge of bankruptcy and revolution. Therefore the meeting registered its solemn protest against the loan and in the concluding resolution exhorted all the German unions, societies, churches, orders, and commercial organizations and their members to constitute themselves a "mighty, irresistible phalanx" opposing the loan and resolved to give their confidence only to banks that keep their neutrality spotless from this unneutral contamination.

If the organizations represented at the meeting are of this irresistible might, why don't they march their phalanx to the relief of the bankers who some months ago took $10,000,000 or so of the German Imperial loan which they have been vainly endeavoring to distribute among German-American investors here? If these patriots are strong enough to terrify banks intending to subscribe to the loan by threats of withdrawing their deposits and by diverting their accounts to build up other banks which would turn a stone-deaf ear to all financial solicitations of the Allies, it would of course be easy for them to take up these unsold German bonds and so give effective support to the cause that lies so near to their hearts. It is their plain duty to do it. There is an appalling want of logic and consistency in the course these German-Americans have adopted. They are making organized and vociferous opposition to the Anglo-French loan, obviously because they do not wish to see any accommodation whatever extended to the enemies of the Fatherland, but at the same time they are withholding the support they could so easily give to the German cause. Even more than charity, patriotism begins at home, and since these gentlemen, most of whom we suppose are American citizens, give their patriotic sympathy in full measure to Germany, it is plainly their duty to aid her with something more substantial than vociferation.

It cannot be that they feel that lending their money to Germany would impair their neutrality, since they have never had any neutrality. The proposed Anglo-French loan is not in the interest of England and France alone, it is very directly in our own interest, to increase our trade and promote the outflow of our surplus products. Yet these men of the irresistible German-American phalanx put the interests of Germany above the interests of the United States. They would sacrifice the prosperity of our industries to their sentimental attachment to the foreign land from which they or their fathers came. There has been nothing neutral in their behavior. Certainly they can have no weak and mushy moral and humane scruples about lending money to Germany to be used in mowing down its foes. They object to our lending money to the Allies "already "on the verge of bankruptcy and revo- "lution." Is that why they hesitate about investing in the German bonds? They would repudiate the suggestion with all beat and anger, for the newspaper organs upon which they depend for trustworthy information have assured them that Germany is richer than when she began the war, that her trade is prosperous and that things are going on much as usual within the empire. It cannot be that fear as to the security of the loan is what troubles them. Then why in the name of the Pickelhaube and the Dicke Bertha don't they buy up the German bonds that have been so long awaiting distribution?

If these German-American opponents of the loan would get a clearer view of the transaction they would be able to understand that it is not of a sentimental nature. Perhaps it is true that sentiment and cash are not often closely associated. The American bankers who are engaged in the loan negotiation look upon it altogether as a matter of finance and trade. If they had been moved by sympathy and sentiment the negotiation would have been quickly concluded and without so much regard to terms. The prolonged discussion of the conditions is indeed convincing evidence that the proposed credit arrangement is one of business altogether, for in business transactions of this magnitude it is inevitable that terms and conditions should be closely studied. The German-Americans who have sounded these loud warnings against the loan to the Allies ought not to haggle about terms, rates of interest or even about security, for they are moved by sentiment altogether, by their undiminished attachment to the Fatherland. It is astonishing that they should neglect the opportunity of this German bond offering to show in a substantial manner their German patriotism.

PROGRESS OF AESTHETICS IN THE WEST.

The figure of General GRANT on the Grant Monument, which has been moved to a new site in City Hall Square, Chicago, is "not as heroic as "a monument of such a man should "be," The Chicago Tribune says, critically. To make it more heroic it "has been painted a bright pea green." The Tribune shuddera. In the capital of Fra Lorado and of Poetry can a bright pea-green statue be? Where is the Municipal Art Commission? What civic Dogberry hath done this deed of shame? Was some inexpert painter trying to produce a patina, a bright pea-green patina, to be mellowed into the right shade by the Chicago air or smoke? The lovers of Art will condole with angry Chicago. Still, probably Rome, Corinth, and Athens in their palmiest days never had a bright pea-green statue.

If Sculpture weeps in the West, Muaic exults. The wife of the Sheriff of Logan County, Ohio, "has placed "two canary birds inside the jail, and "they sing cheerily during the day," The Ohio State Journal tells us, adding that "there is nothing that would "more surely stifle a criminal intent. "* * * There is no social service "finer than putting a canary songster "into a prison." One thinks of STERNE'S starling. Music is prettily wed to penology. The association of ideas must call up some bitter-sweet memories in a prisoner's mind, as those canaries warble. A kind heart and gracious thoughts has that Sheriff's wife. But can a canary stifle a criminal intent? There are crabbed men in flats who might rather be stirred to criminal volitions by that song.

The Milwaukee Journal enriches its front page with a picture of a Milwaukee "owner of one of the finest "herds of thoroughbred Jerseys in "the world, serenading her favorite "Jersey," who looks rapt and grateful. The instrument which the good cow considers la the mandolin. Doubtless the milk is sweeter for these strains, and the butter faintly vocal, like a sea shell. Besides, concerts for cows have their practical side: "Mu- "sic for cows aids their digestion and "makes them kind," says this accomplished bovinculturist. A hint to farmers. If you have a hooker or a bad milker, treat her to a serenade.

Last, but most, Kansas exalts and blows the horn. The State University has a musical composer in its Faculty. He will teach music choruses in any town that will start a choral society. A praiseworthy plan of university and music extension. But Kansas has long been one great choral union, one grand sweet song. With, perhaps, just a few too many leaders.

THE SUPERCONGRESS.

Is this question asked by The World innocent or ironical? "Why in the great council of the nation is labor unrepresented by its men of power and purpose?"

There is no need of such representation. Congress is a subordinate branch of the Federation of Labor. The Clayton Act's exemption of associations of farmers and laborers from the provisions of the anti-trust law is a monument of the commanding and supercongressional position of Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS and the Federation of Labor. The "men of power and purpose" among American laborites scorn to enter a body or which from the exterior they can impose their will. Must injunctions be pared? Must the secondary boycott be legalized? The unsleeping watchmen of organized labor know how intrepid most Congressmen are when threatened with the "labor vote." The American laborites don't have to send men to Congress as their British brethren do to the House of Commons. From the galleries they watch the proceedings. They are mighty in committee rooms. They reason with the recalcitrant. They bulldoze the weak. They fight opponents in their Congress districts. There are no abler or more potent politicians than the labor leaders out of Congress. The labor representatives in it are usually small fry.

If the editor of The World will make a voyage to Yokohama in a Japanese steamer, he will see in the Pacific, swept clean of American ships by the law of ANDREW FURUSETH and the Seamen's Union, an impressive memorial of labor legislation. Why should rulers like Mr. GOMPERS and Mr. FURUSETH go to Congress? They are a Supercongress.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Brought No Illusions from Camp.

Most if not all of the various criticisms that have been directed at the business men's encampment at Plattsburg were very convincingly answered by the letter in THE TIMES yesterday from one of the "rookies" who for a little less than a month received military training there. An evidently competent observer and narrator of the effects produced by this experience on himself and presumably on others, Mr. STOCKTON revealed that he is about as far as possible from believing that he is now competant to put on an officer's uniform and lead troops into battle, or even to take care of them in camp. On the contrary, he confessed that it would take much more instruction and practice to put him on an equality as a soldier with the private in the regular army.

Yet Mr. STOCKTON does find that he learned some highly important things in regard to the nature of armies and their relation to the country they serve. Never again, if he ever did, will he share the too common delusion of the pacifists that in the United States a million volunteers, raised over night, would be an adequate defense against any enemy who might attack us. He has acquired a new knowledge and appreciation of military discipline as the basis of efficiency, and he understands as never before the spirit that enables men to follow a trusted leader wherever he may go and to obey the orders of a trusted commander, whatever they may be and whatever their consequences to those who execute them.

In other words, Mr. STOCKTON is still a civilian, and knows it, but, thanks to the Plattsburg encampment, or rather to his participation in it, he differs from most of the other civilians who have not been there or to a place like it in that he knows how small a part of soldiering is the mere killing which is all that the pacifists see in it, and in that he has become an intelligent as well as an ardent advocate, not of a militarism such as Germany's, but of a "preparedness" that shall be a reality and not a worthless product of ignorant sentimentality.

No regular army officer or National Guardsman knows better than he that he has acquired only the rudiments of a military education, but in addition he knows as well as either the value of such an education and the need of extending it widely.

Mystery in This Explosion.

All accounts of the explosion which produced such disastrous results in the little Oklahoma town of Ardmore ascribe it to the ignition by a chance spark struck by a workman's hammer of vapor from gasoline that had escaped from the tank car which he was engaged in repairing. This theory of the explosion may be true, but it can hardly be more than an assumption made in the absence of known facts, for the men at work on the car were blown to pieces, so their testimony is not available, and the plausibility of the explanation decreases rapidly as one considers the nature and ordinary behavior of gasoline.

Admitting that a spark of the kind mentioned might possibly explode a chance-produced mixture of air and gasoline vapor that had exactly the right proportions, it is hard to see how the fire could reach the gasoline in the tank from which it leaked, and not easy to believe that what must have been the not very powerful explosion outside the tank could have broken the tank itself. And even if that had been done, a fierce fire rather than another and vastly more powerful explosion would have been the expected result, for gasoline in its liquid state is not an explosive in ordinary circumstances, as is shown by the manner in which many an automobile has been "burned" as the result of leaking reservoirs.

The probabilities are that one of the men did something more than make a spark by striking a piece of metal with his hammer, and that the effective explosion was within the partially filled tank car, not outside of it either before or after its contents had been released.

Ardmore is the centra of an oil producing district, and while knowledge does not lack there of the proper way to handle inflammables, neither does the familiarity with them that breeds carelessness if not contempt.

As They See Things Out in Ohio.

The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal has had the wisdom to print, evidently just as it was received, a communication from one of its country correspondents whom kind fortune had blessed with an opportunity to chronicle an interesting if not important episode. In only too many newspaper offices the unimportance of the happening would have concealed its interest, especially in this day of great events, and either the little story of a village triumph and its reward would have been committed to the ever-yawning waste basket with the briefest of obsequial remarks, if any, or else it would have been made worthless by a ruthless cutting down to the bare facts.

Neither of these calamities happened. As a result the readers of The State Journal—and now some more—learn that—

> Felicitations are being heaped upon Mr. THOMAS THOMAS, the prominent choirmaster of Moriah, who won first prize for choirmastering at the recent Sunday School saengerfest in Moriah, the first prize being a pair of oversails. Mr. THOMAS, who is a man of an eminently practical turn of mind, and who had feared a book of poems, was greatly pleased with the form taken by the prize, and it was with no inconsiderable difficulty that he was restrained from trying it on, right there before them all.

One hesitates to accord unqualified approval to Mr. THOMAS'S preference, but he may have known the Committee on Prizes, and, while crediting its members with competence to select overalls judiciously, have been sure he didn't want the book of poems they would choose for his reward. Unqueationably it is easier to make mistakes in the one realm than in the other, and as it would have been ungracious, in the circumstances, to refuse a book of poems, or not to give it a permanent and honorific place in his home, his sense of danger escaped is comprehensible.

Personal Grievances Deplored.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have we not, in the distressing accounts already published by the press concerning the American ambulance at Neuilly, unconsciously given proof of great moral inefficiency?

No one can criticise the work the doctors, surgeons, and nurses have done. The responsibility we Americans have assumed has been courageously carried on; it is our pride to continue our self-imposed task to the end of the war.

With a reputation for accomplishing almost the impossible in the alleviation of suffering, is it not mortifying to have these same doctors, surgeons, and friends air their personal grievances in public and because of jealousies, vanities ungratified, and petty quarrels, besmirch the fair name of a work, which, when days of peace are restored, should stand as an unperishable monument on a continent already bereft of many of its edifices wrought by the hands of men? It matters not who goes or stays the ambulance will and must continue, for beyond this passing trouble still lives the spirit out of which this work was conceived, and efficient bands are ready to take up the burdens others have laid down. Now is the time, as never before, for the American people to come forward and by their contributions express as adequately as possible their unshaken faith in their own flesh and blood across the water.

MAUDE WETMORE,
Chairman Woman's Department, National Civic Federation.
New York, Sept. 27, 1915.

Four Families in Need.

In a certain congested section of the upper east side—in the new Kennedy district of the Charity Organization Society—the following four families, among others, need help:

Mrs. L., whose husband is serving a prison sentence, and who has no resource for her four little children, the eldest only seven. The church supplies clothing and half the rent; the society pays the rest of the rent, and supplies food and milk, for which it needs $28 a month. A trained dietitian has helped Mrs. L. work out her budget.

Mrs. G., a brave little French woman, whose husband is in a hospital hopelessly insane. Yvonne and Denise are her two daughters. The mother is learning dressmaking in a Fifth Avenue shop, and though she is paid a small amount while learning, will need about $8 a week during the next few months for rent, food, clothing, and everyday necessities.

A German widow, Mrs. B., who lost her right arm in an accident, and who, while she is learning embroidery at a school for cripples, must have $4 a week in addition to the assistance relatives are giving with rent and clothing. Her brother-in-law is providing a home for her 12-year-old boy, but she has the other little children at home.

Mrs. G., the widowed mother of three girls. All this family were broken in health and nerves, but good care has made much improvement. The mother earns about $4 a week at washing, the church supplies a part of the food, and the society spends $15 monthly toward rent and food.

Three hundred dollars for these four homes until Christmas—this amount would relieve anxieties, provide necessities, and help these mothers and children to live as nearly as possible normal, happy lives. Gifts should be addressed to the Charity Organization Society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be used without deduction solely for the purposes indicated.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: C. H. Wight, $2; W. E. Smith, $2; Mrs. Th. A. Kohn, $5; Mrs. Adolf Liebman, $50; Mrs. George P. Slade, $25; Mrs. George W. Bostwick, $10; X. Y. Z., $2; Mrs. Frederic A. Lucas, $5; "Anonymous," $33; Mrs. Anna M. Upjohn, $5; Isaac Roberts, $1; Frederick Dwight, $10; Miss J. A. Sill, $3; J. P. Chalmers, $20; "A Friend," $10, and Henry Bichofsheimer, $1.

NIGHT FELL.

Night fell one week ago—like this.
. . . He had been writing steadily.
Among these dusky walls of hooks,
How bright he looked, intense as flame!
Suddenly he paused.
The firelight in his hair,
And said: "The time has come to go."
I took his hand.
We watched the logs burn out.
The apple boughs fingered the window.
Down the cool, spring night
A slim, white moon leaned to the hill.
. . . . Tonight the trees are budded white,
And the same pale moon slips through the dusk.
O little buds, tap-tapping on the pane,
O white moon,
I wonder if he sleeps in woods
Where there are leaves,
Or if he lies in some black trench,
His hands, his kind hands, kindling flame that kills,
Or if, or if—
He is here now, to bid me last good-night.

FLORENCE RIPLEY MASTIN.

THE OTHER GERMAN IDEA.

Text of the Protest Against Annexing Any Conquered Territory.

The text of a manifesto signed by prominent German professors, business men, and editors, protesting against annexation by Germany of foreign-speaking populations, is published in the Social Democratic central organ Vorwärts of Aug. 30, just received here. The document is the more noteworthy in that those signing it are not, as in an earlier case, Social Democrats, but Liberals and Progressives of various denominations, including the editors of the important Berliner Tageblatt and Frankfurter Zeitung, and even some army officers. The manifesto, dated July 27, when it was first presented to the Imperial Chancellor as a protest against the annexation petition of six leading German agrarian and commercial leagues, reads:

Germany went into the war not with the purpose of conquest, but in order to maintain its existence, which was threatened by the hostile coalition, and its national unity and progressive development. Germany may pursue only what serves these goals also in the conclusion of peace. Petitions [of the business leagues and individual professors, explains the Vorwaerts] which have reached your Excellency run contrary to these aims. We therefore consider it our duty to meet these efforts with all energetic opposition and openly to declare that by the realization thereof we would see a political blunder heavy with consequences, and not a strengthening, but rather a fateful weakening, of the German Empire.

"In a consideration solely of the facts, we confess our belief in the principle that the incorporation or annexation of politically independent races and races that have been accustomed to independence should be rejected.

The German Empire arose from the idea of national unity and national congruity. It has assimilated in itself only slowly, and as yet incompletely, elements that were of alien nationality, and we desire to allow ourselves to be forced neither by events nor by individuals nor by easily created sentiments to abandon or alter the leading and basic lines of the Imperial Constitution and to disturb the character of the National State.

It is quite self-evident that the territories which according to our terms of peace are to be evacuated by us must not be permitted to become a bulwark for our opponents, that no rival of Germany may establish himself firmly there. The possibility must not be permitted to exist that hostile sentiments of the inhabitants may be converted into hostile acts that can threaten the peace and safety of our borders. Such dangers can be prevented, and we trust that proper and effective means will be successfully chosen and actualized. But for this we are again unable to account as proper such means as would finally lead us by a circuitous path to annexation.

All of us, together with the entire people, are firmly convinced that this war will end with a complete victory for Germany. After such admirable deeds of heroism, after such infinite sacrifices and labors, after so much glory and so much sorrow borne with silent greatness of soul, the German people will be entitled to demand a prize of victory which—as far as that is possible, at all events—will be commensurate with what it has sacrificed. The highest prize of victory will always consist in the certainty, proudly won, that Germany need not fear even a world of enemies, and in the unexampled proof of strength which our people has given to the other peoples of the earth and to future generations. But the German people will be able to conclude only a peace that gives assured foundations for the strategic needs, the political and economic interests of the country, and the unhampered activity of its forces and its spirit of enterprise at home and on the free seas. We cherish the confidence that your Excellency with the constitutionally designated official agencies will succeed in concluding at the proper time, without being led astray, such a peace as a crown to our military successes.

The manifesto was signed by several hundred men of high places, including professors, manufacturers, merchants, directors, authors, and officers. The Vorwärts mentions among these: Professor Schmoller, Dr. Paul Rohrbach, Professor Hans Delbrück, ex-Minister of State von Berlepsch, Professor Brentano, Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck, Professor Ernst Francke, Professor Adolph Harnack, Prince Hatzfeld von Trachenberg, Professor W. Kahl, General Superintendent Lahusen, Professor Walter Lotz, Dr. Dernburg, Professor Herkner, Professor von Liszt, Professor Lotz, Count von Monts, Major von Parseval, Professor Martin Kade, Professor Schücking, Professor Max Weber-Heidelberg, A. Stein, editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung, and Theodor Wolff, editor of the Berliner Tageblatt.

Self-Supporting West Points.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For increasing the military efficiency of the United States Army and providing trained officers in case of war, I would like to suggest a remedy—the Federal Government to establish a large number of schools in various parts of the country on the standard of West Point. The Government to supply the education and training at cost price. The boys to be under no obligations to assume active military duties after graduation, but to return to civil life and enter business or other professions.

A reserve could thus be formed and these young men would be ready to serve their country at short notice in case of need. I have a young son that would enter a school of this kind, and I would be glad to pay the cost. A system of this kind would cost the Government nothing, would be a great boon to the young men, and in a few years the country would have a great number of trained men able to take military commands.

J. H. T.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1915.

Kinds of Stenographers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are three classes of stenographers, two of which are a detriment to the profession. Class 1 consists of men and women who have not the ambition to become more than stenographers, but are satisfied to continue indefinitely as such. Class 2 consists of young women who merely await the time when they will marry, and give little attention to progressing. Class 3 are those who use their positions as stenographers as stepping stones to greater things.

The trade is overcrowded as regards Classes 1 and 2, but there is a scarcity of good stenographers, described in Class 3. About a month ago I received a letter from one of New York's leading agencies to this effect. The stenographic profession should not be looked upon in the same light as other trades, but should be considered as a transient period in the business life of the individual.

GEORGE WILSON.
New York, Sept. 24, 1915.

Poor Monkeys!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals do something for the poor, misused monkeys who are made to suffer day after day by performing tricks for the benefit of the man with the hand organ? It is a shame that these helpless animals are cruelly jerked about by a chain, which is usually clutched tightly in one of the monkey's little paws. The monkey has learned that if he holds the chain the pull on his neck will not hurt quite so badly. No matter how hot the day the monkey is clothed in uncomfortable jacket and cap, and is obliged to perform on the scorching sidewalk hour after hour. What is fun for the children is not fun for the monkey.

E. C. SMITH.
South Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 20, 1915.

WHY BULGAR HATES BOTH GREEK AND TURK.

The One for His Political Megalomania and the Other for Reasons Immemorial and Both for Treacherous Cruelty.

By THE HON. P. M. MATTHEEFF.

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Formerly the Turks, in order to strengthen their hold upon the conquered countries, from time to time, forced masses of Christians to become Mohammedans. The present Mohammedan Albanians, Bosnians, Cretans, and Bulgarian Pomaks are the result of that policy. In later times, after the Turks had come under the influence of the Western powers and Russia, which permitted them occasionally to interfere on behalf of the Christians, they adopted another system for the maintenance of their supremacy over their subjected races. Sir Edwin Pears, in his book, "Turkey and Its Peoples," says: "I doubt whether at any time since Mohammed captured Constantinople there was ever passed a quarter of a century without a big massacre. It has been the Turkish way of maintaining its supremacy."

More recently, in our days, Turkey has gone a step further, without altogether renouncing the first two methods. Turkey now expels *en masse* from its territories all unsatisfactory or undesirable elements of its population which have so far constituted a right for the neighboring States to interfere for their protection.

How did Turkey arrive at this method? The first systematic wholesale expulsion of such undesirables was executed by the Greek authorities when they occupied territories held by the Bulgarians during the second Balkan war. The same authorities compelled the population which had remained to abandon its homes and all belongings when they evacuated the lands allowed to Bulgaria by the Bucharest Treaty.

The Greeks had behaved savagely against the Bulgarians, and announced—shall I say also believed?—that the returning Bulgarians were bound, being a less cultured people, to retaliate most ferociously, and the population fled, leaving the country a ruin and a desert.

During the eight months the Bulgarians occupied and ruled these countries both Turk and Greek stayed at home. No one was molested. Nobody protested against the Greek barbarities committed upon the Bulgarian population. The campaign of calumny against the Bulgarians, the heroes in the face of the world but of yesterday, so diabolically and so successfully carried out, took the heart out of all who for humanity's sake may have desired to protest. The name of Bulgaria had come to mean reprobation. Even the Turks joined in this campaign, but they also took a leaf out of the Greek book, learned new ways and means for the maintenance of their supremacy in their country. On the first opportunity, after the signature of the Bucharest Treaty, the Turks proceeded to expel all the Bulgarian population from the Bulgarian frontier down to the gates of Constantinople. The Greeks were jubilant. The hated Bulgarian was a homeless outcast by the thousands, and the country which the Greek dreamed would enter the boundaries of the renovated by their Byzantine empire was cleared of the Bulgarian. So much gained. But the Turk had learned his lesson too well. Henceforward he would get rid of all elements alien to himself, as opportunity offered, by expulsion and thus destroy the shadow of the right of the troublesome neighboring States to interfere for the protection of their kith and kin under Turkish rule.

I said the Greeks were jubilant at the sufferings of the Bulgarians. Little did they think that their turn of similar and even worse sufferings would come to them, and so soon. Already thousands upon thousands of Greeks have been cleared out, bag and baggage, from the country around Adrianople, the coasts of the Marmora, the neighborhood of the Dardanelles and Smyrna. But there is no stopping the Turk; he is bound to improve even upon the Greek in such matters. The Greeks in the interior of Asia Minor are now subjected to a treatment which, I think, surpasses in horror all treatment hitherto meted out by Turks to Christians.

A Frenchman, a man of the entente, long resident in Turkey, where he held a high position, widely known and highly respected, just come away from Constantinople, has written to me on his way through Bulgaria. This is what he says regarding the treatment of the Greeks: "I hope that in France and England they will be cured of the stupid, senseless love for the Greek, and that they will simply leave them aside. In the interior the Turks are converting them by force to the Mohammedan religion; they take their wives and daughters and enforce upon them Turkish women." My friend adds further: "It is well done, or at least it is merited." It is cruel even to think so, but is it not falling into the pit you have lovingly dug for your enemy? The mere thought of the possibility of such an existence, forced upon a peaceable population, innocent of the fault or crimes for which it is made to suffer and with nobody to appeal to, is simply horrible. Those who provoked and then enjoyed the sufferings of the Bulgarians and are responsible for the present persecutions of the Greeks in Turkey by raising false hopes in insatiable megalomania are squabbling among themselves—who is to lead to the attainment of the national political mirage? Should the Turks triumph in the present war the mass of the Greek population in Asiatic Turkey will be absorbed into the Mohammedan one; should Turkey fall generations will be required to restore this population to its former state.

The present cruel existence of the Greeks of Asia Minor is the direct result of the excitement the Greeks of the kingdom went into at the possibility of their incorporating the Smyrna vilayet into their territory.

The megalomania of the modern Greek has ever been beyond the strength of their grasp or moral capabilities. The man who might open their eyes does not live. Venizelos gave a promise to that effect, and he is being destroyed. That the Greeks of the kingdom, those in authority, are aware of the conditions of existence of their compatriots in Turkey there is no doubt. They are certainly deeply concerned, but are incapable of any action, and of course Bulgaria will be blamed.

P. M. MATTHEEFF.

MR. McCLELLAN'S GERMANY.

It Is Not What an Alsatian Would Suppose It to Be.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being myself an Alsatian, with very strong sympathies for France, though not hostile to Germany, I should like to contradict or explain most of the statements of Professor McClellan. I shall leave others to correct his opinions about France and Germany and confine myself to only three of his statements.

The first is a wanton accusation of the Alsatians, charging them with the poisoning of wells and sniping when the French troops entered Alsace-Lorraine in August, 1914. I wish the professor would prove his accusation by giving names and places, because I have the gravest doubt that such a state of mind exists in the true Alsatians. The professor should know that there are about 100,000 so-called Alsatians, born in Alsace of German immigrants since the war of 1870, and they are the ones that poison wells and resort to sniping.

The second is the accusation made against the French Government, calling it a dictatorship, because the Senators and Deputies whose terms have expired remain still in their seats in both the Senate and the Chamber. Professor McClellan knows perfectly well that an election of new Senators and Deputies is impossible, since all the male voters are doing military duty and cannot return to their election districts and cast their votes, unless by doing so they leave the trenches and fortified positions along the battle lins. This would be equivalent to a national disaster and final defeat.

The third is the statement concerning the economical conditions in the German Empire. The best answer to this is a letter from one of my brothers, whose family is in dire want. Two of his girls are working just to get their meals. Another one cannot support herself and her little daughter, as her husband cannot find enough work. And, worst of all, they must still send provisions to a son fighting with the Germans in Russia. And that letter is written in German and was passed by the German censor. My brother and his family are without doubt not the only ones in want. They are a fair example of what are the real economical conditions in Alsace and in the empire.

Professor McClellan, of course, has been an eyewitness of what he saw in Germany. But, to be sure, he only saw and heard what they wanted him to see and hear. Professor McClellan, in spite of his assumed sympathy for France and Italy, has belittled the true spirit of both countries and exalted to the skies the German efficiency in the European war.

F. J. TRICH.
Lyndhuret, N. J., Sept. 26, 1915.

What Youth Needs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently there appeared in your paper a series of articles on secondary education. Educators continue to go over and over the same ground and to argue about the subjects to be taught, and whether the principal courses should be cultural or vocational.

The great need of the American youth is a training that shall develop character. Both cultural and vocational subjects may do this if taught with this idea as the first aim. Whether this is done or not depends upon the State and local educational systems, the Principals and directors of schools, and the teachers.

ALICE J. BUNCE.
Northampton, Mass., Sept. 26, 1915.

Squelched.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Barnard 1914" ends her interesting letter with the remark that "in the present age, and especially in New York City, good and noble men are few and far between." I do not, of course, pretend to know how much of the world outside of New York City she has seen and to what extent she is qualified to make comparisons. "In this age" is a delicious touch coming from one who graduated from college a year ago. Pray, young lady, with how many previous ages have you had any personal experience? HARVARD '97.
New York, Sept. 21, 1915.

CREDIT'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Economic Centre of the World Could Be Fixed Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The enormous amount of money now in the hands of the banks would justify them in participating in the half-billion-

'NEW YORK IDEA' SMARTLY REVIVED

Langdon Mitchell's Brilliant Comedy Presented at the Playhouse.

GRACE GEORGE DELIGHTFUL

Conway Tearle, Albert Reed, and Ernest Lawford Share in the Honors Due The Playhouse Company.

THE NEW YORK IDEA.—Langdon Mitchell's four-act comedy revived by Grace George's company. At The Playhouse.

Philip Phillimore.....Lumsden Hare
Grace Phillimore.....Norah Lamison
Mrs. Phillimore.....Eugenia Woodward
Miss Heneage.....Josephine Lovett
Mathew Phillimore.....Albert Reed
William Ladley.....John Cromwell
Mrs. Cuda Phillimore.....Mary Nash
Sir Wilfred Cates-Darle.....Ernest Lawford
John Karslake.....Conway Tearle
Mrs. Cynthia Karslake.....Grace George
Brooks.....George Harcourt
Tim Fiddler.....Tracy Barrow
Nogam.....G. Guthrie McClintic
Monroe.....Richard Clarke
Benson.....Anita Wood

Grace George and her Playhouse Company inaugurated her ambitious and long-promised tenancy of that theatre last evening with the presentation there of Langdon Mitchell's brilliant comedy, "The New York Idea." Miss George is delightful in the leading rôle, the part played here originally by Mrs. Fiske. Some exceedingly good as well as some indifferent work is done in the supporting cast. And the play itself is immensely and continuously entertaining.

It is nearly nine years since this piece was first presented in New York at the Lyric Theatre. In that interval a very army of American authors has turned out plays innumerable, but not one of them has quite matched in sparkling gayety and wit this work of Langdon Mitchell's. And those passing years have left its satire still pointed. They have not dimmed its gleam nor robbed its barb as scrutineers its shafts entail.

John Karslake, Mr. Mitchell's rather stealthy approach to a hero, would tease the elaborately decorated and methodically seductive Mrs. Phillimore.

"You are so fresh, dear lady," he murmurs, "as fresh as paint."

And so is "The New York Idea." It is just that.

"The New York Idea" is a saucily written satire on easy and negligent divorce. The idea in question is marriage entered lightly, marriage for a whim followed by divorce on the subsequently uncomfortable spur of the moment.

Cynthia Karslake throws over her racy husband and true mate in a fit of temper, and thereupon automatically seeks the halcyon calm of second wedlock with a pompous and prosy soul who had recently been similarly dispensed with by a giddy wife. How the preparations for Cynthia's second wedding are disturbed by the sight of the first Mrs. Fillimore brazenly angling for Cynthia's first husband, and how this is so much more than Cynthia can bear that she revokes at the very altar—all this is the lively story of "The New York Idea."

The Cynthia Karslake, of course, is Miss George. Her playing of the part is rich in charm that is touched with a delicate and nicely whimsical humor. There is a dauntless togetherness with a happy, exhilarating vivacity in all her best work as a comedienne. And in this rôle in the play with which she launches her season at the Playhouse she does her best work. It is a performance that ranks with her memorable playing of Sardou's beguiling Cyprienne.

Miss George sees to it that the willful Cynthia invites every sympathy and your affection. Conceivably there are two distinct spirits in which "The New York Idea" might be undertaken as a production. Miss George elects to reach down for the sentiment not so very far beneath the sparkling surface of Mr. Mitchell's repartee, and finds that the key to the composition. It is only Mary Nash of the major players who misses the key.

Miss Nash, embarking in light comedy for the first time in this neighborhood, plays with spirit and considerable humor, but she occasionally adopts a conscientious artificiality that is painfully out of keeping with the rest of the performance. For it is not as artificial comedy that "The New York Idea" is done at the Playhouse, where Miss George and her associates seek rather to stress the difference between Mr. Mitchell's play and such pure froth as "The Importance of Being Earnest."

Of the remaining honors, the lion's share is captured by Conway Tearle. He finds in Mr. Mitchell's text a rare urbanity that is obviously after his own heart, and he plays with a polish that is positively infectious. As John Karslake, Mr. Tearle is clearly enjoying himself, and so you enjoy him, too. With admirable skill he achieves here, as he has done before, the impression of saunntering easily through the play, so that it is distinctly worth while to call him the best of our strolling players. His performance as Karslake is what Stevenson might have called something of the smoothest.

In a minor rôle Albert Reed fairly radiates good humor as that friendly soul, the Bishop, whose comic geniality of disposition is mistaken by the docile choir boys as the signal to burst inappropriately into song just at the cruel moment when Cynthia bolts from the altar.

Ernest Lawford always good, is good as the attentive but somewhat puzzled English onlooker at these curious Americans. Lumsden Hare, however, plods heavyfooted and unappreciative along the pleasant lines laid out for the superconventional Mr. Phillimore, and John Cromwell, usually deft and soft-spoken in comedy, is unexpectedly noisy and awkward this time. But his part is very small and none of these blemishes in the performance is sufficiently prominent to affect seriously the continuous impression you experience now at the Playhouse of seeing a piece of unusual wit most agreeably played.

"The Princess Pat" Tonight.

The first performance of the new Victor Herbert-Henry Blossom operetta, "The Princess Pat," which was postponed from Monday night because of the tragic death of Victor Mapes, one of the principals, will be given tonight in the Cort Theatre. Eva Fallon who will be seen in the murdered girl's rôle, was assigned to the part Monday.

Riding School a Movie Studio.

What was formerly the Little Riding School, in Fifty-sixth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, is to be converted into a moving-picture studio, in accordance with the terms of a contract closed yesterday with the Famous Players' Film Company.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Joseph P. Bickerton, Jr., will revive "Adele" and send it on a tour of the principal cities early next month. Myrtle Jersey, who has been singing in opera in Australia, will sing the title rôle, and others in the company will be Clara Palmer, Fred Frear, Felix Haney, Charles H. Bowers, Maurice Lavigne, Dorothy Betts, Sidney Davies, Jules Epailly, and Elsie Burt.

Sam Sidman, a burlesque comedian, has been engaged by H. H. Frazee for one of the important rôles in Frank Mundel's farce, "Sherman Was Right," now in rehearsal.

Robert Whitworth, an English actor who has acted here with Nazimova and Phyllis Neilson-Terry, has joined the ranks of the Vitegraph players. Mr. Whitworth will be seen for the first time on the screen in "Wasted Lives."

The curtain at the first performances of the new Hippodrome show tomorrow night will rise at 8:10 o'clock, which is five minutes earlier than the regular time. As the auditorium is in darkness during the opening scene, it is urged that the audience be in their seats before this time.

A vote of those who go to the Century is being taken to determine sentiment in regard to smoking in the big playhouse.

Augustus Thomas has chosen the title, "The Rio Grande," for the play he has written for the Charles Frohman Company.

Willette Kershaw, who was a member of Holbrook Blinn's Princess Theatre Company, has been engaged by Oliver Morosco for an important part in Louis K. Anspacher's comedy, "The Unchastened Woman," to be produced here next month. Emily Stevens and Christine Norman are also in the cast.

PLAN COMMUNITY THEATRE.

Crotona Players to Give Shaw Play at Their First Performance.

The Crotona Players is the name of an organization of amateurs organized to give a series of performances of standard plays during the coming Winter in conjunction with the Community Centre of Public School 4, the Bronx. The players will give their first performance Saturday night, when they will present G. B. Shaw's "How He Lied to Her Husband," Lord Dunsany's "The Lost Silk Hat," and Richard Harding Davis's "Miss Civilization."

A feature of the work of the organization will be the production of translations of one-act Yiddish plays. In time the players hope to build up a community theatre, and as the district has a large Jewish population racial plays will be given whenever good specimens may be obtained. Original plays by members of the company will also be presented when possible. David H. Perlman and Gustave Blum are the stage directors of the company.

UNITED FILM SCHEDULES.

Liabilities Estimated at $614,812 and Assets at $1,072,457.

The United Film Service, Incorporated, distributers of motion-picture films, with offices at 130 West Forty-sixth Street, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $614,812 and assets estimated at $1,072,457. The principal creditors and claims are the United Motion Picture Producers, Incorporated, $110,000; Youkay Corporation, $31,500; P. A. Powers, $78,000; United States Printing and Lithographing Company, $42,021, and Millers Brothers' 101 Ranch, Bliss, Okla., $23,016.

The assets include stock in about twenty subsidiary companies, valued at $666,700 and pledged with the Youkay Corporation as security on promissory notes; stock of films valued at $183,962, outstanding accounts amounting to $165,371, and notes aggregating $54,750.

ARNOLD DALY GETS COMEDY.

He Will Produce "The Angel in the House," Now Running in London.

Arnold Daly has concluded negotiations by cable for the American rights to Eden Phillpotts and B. MacDonald Hastings's fantastic comedy, "The Angel in the House," which is nearing its 200th performance in the Savoy Theatre, London. Mr. Daly will play the rôle created by H. B. Irving in the London production. In London the part has created considerable mirth by reason of the fact that Mr. Irving has to don a woman's skirt during the course of the last act.

Mr. Daly has engaged Hilda Spong and George Giddens, who appeared with him in his Shaw revivals last Spring, for important parts. He will produce the comedy in New York early in November.

DANCE BY BLIND CHILDREN.

Educational Exposition Visitors Hear About Vocational Training.

Children from the blind classes in the public schools and pupils from the School for the Deaf, at 225 East Twenty-third Street, gave an exhibition of dancing and physical culture excrcises yesterday at the Educational Exposition in Madison Square Garden. About 200 took part, and their work won the applause of an audience that surrounded the dancing floor in the centre of the Garden.

"The Boy and His Job" was the subject of a talk by Professor J. Adams Puffer, principal of the Lyman School for Boys, the Massachusetts Industrial School, and the Beacon Vacation Bureau. F. C. Henderschott, founder and executive secretary of the National Association of Corporation Schools, also spoke at length on a review of the industrial conditions that led to corporations entering the educational field and establishing their own apprentice shops and schools for employes and what has been accomplished by it.

COULDN'T WED, HE ANSWERS

Rich Man, in Breach of Promise Suit, Says Plaintiff Knew of Disabilities.

William A. Waite, who is being sued for $50,000 for breach of promise by Mrs. Mollie Koswick, filed his answer in the Supreme Court yesterday. He said that in July, 1914, when the plaintiff accused him of promising to marry her, he was a divorced man and was forbidden by the courts to marry again. Mrs. Koswick knew this, he said, and she also knew that the former Mrs. Waite was still living.

Mr. Waite is a rich owner of a large storage warehouse in the Bronx and Mrs. Koswick is also wealthy.

BRIDAL PARTY CHOSEN.

Plans for Wedding of Miss Evelyn Brown and Francis B. Thorne.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Evelyn Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jamea Brown of 789 Park Avenue, and Francis Burritt Thorne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thorne of 558 Madison Avenue, which is to take place on Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church.

The bride will have as her attendants the Misses Angelica S. and Adele Brown, her two sisters; Anna Augusta Thorne, sister of the bridegroom; Ethel Outerbridge, Kate Gordon Willis, Katherine Porter, Marion Hall, and Carol Kobbe.

Landon K. Thorne is to act as his brother's best man. The ushers will include Stanley M. Cox, Carroll S. Bayne, George E. Brown, Nelson S. Talbot, Robert B. Meyer, E. Sanderson Cushman, Theodore J. Knapp, and Adolph M. Dick.

The couple's engagement was announced in June, 1914.

Baroness de Beckendorff Here.

Baroness de Beckendorff, wife of Lieutenant Baron A. R. de Beckendorff of the Russian Army, arrived yesterday at the Biltmore to pass the Winter. She has had no word from her husband since he was summoned home early in July, to join his regiment, just called out for active service. The Baroness was Miss Gertrude Orr, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Orr of Kentucky, and she and her husband were spending their honeymoon at Lake George when the orders from Petrograd.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth Arrives.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who was Miss Alice Roosevelt, arrived at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton last night to meet her mother-in-law, Mrs. Longworth, who is expected to reach New York today from Bordeaux on the French liner Espagne. Mrs. Longworth will leave at once for her home in Cincinnati, accompanied by her daughter-in-law.

Miss Burr to Wed Jas. S. Barron.

The engagement of Miss Edna A. Burr, daughter of Mrs. Charles Sumner Burr and the late Mr. Burr of Brooklyn, to James S. Barron, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Barron of 320 West Seventy-seventh Street, this city, has been announced.

Miss Burr is a granddaughter of the late Jerome B. Chamber, and is well known in the younger set in Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Passengers for Rotterdam.

Some of those booked to leave today for Rotterdam on the Rotterdam are:

H. J. M. Adams, H. Barber, W. D. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Blake, Baroness P. van der Borch, C. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Burlingham, Mrs. J. D. Calvin, Mrs. Julia Chanler, S. J. Cedville, Miss Lucia Coulson, Mrs. W. D. H. Dobbs, Roswell Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Fisher, Miss Grace E. Fisher, Mrs. Hamilton Gault, Miss J. Carnegie Gibson, Mrs. B. M. Green, J. E. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Harr, J. Henderson, Miss Aleen Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Kimball, Mrs. R. O. King, Miss Florence King, J. A. Lados, Mrs. S. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Mons, C. Newman, Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, Dr. D. J. Perletto, H. B. Phipps, Walter Preston, F. A. Reid, Mrs. Ruth Seward, Arthur Singer, A. J. Stone, F. R. Wadleigh, Miss M. Woods, Mrs. G. M. Wrong.

MISS SIDENBERG IS BRIDE IN GREENWICH

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sidenberg Weds Ernest H. Wiener, Stock Broker.

THE BRIDAL ATTENDANTS

Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman Officiates at Ceremony Before 200 Guests —Honeymoon in California.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 28.—Miss Claire Lucile Sidenberg, daughter of Richard and Mrs. Sidenberg of New York and Greenwich, was married to Ernest H. Wiener, son of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Wiener of New York, at the Summer home of the bride's parents here this afternoon. More than two hundred guests witnessed the ceremony. A special train conveyed a large number of relatives and friends to and from New York.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El, New York City, officiated. Miss Alva F. Brussel of New York, a niece of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Grace Ellinger and Miss Mary Hoffman, both of New York. Arthur Wiener, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

The ushers were Frank Wiener and Dr. Herbert Wiener, brothers of the bridegroom; Walter Wolfe, Monroe Guttman, Alfred Rose, and Arthur M. Sidenberg, brother of the bride, all of New York. A large reception followed the ceremony, during which a wedding breakfast was served.

The couple will spend their honeymoon in California. Upon their return they will take up their residence in Scarsdale. Mr. Wiener is a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Joseph & Wiener.

SWINGS SWORD IN AVENUE.

Austrian Feared English Spies Would Get Him and Hang Him.

To use a war expression, William Kreway "dug himself in" at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street yesterday. Intrenched behind two cabs, an auto truck and several interested chauffeurs, Kreway brandished a fencing sword over his head, announced himself as an Austrian and defied the spies of England to come and arrest him. He was thrusting and parrying to the delight of a large crowd, when Policeman Meislein executed a flank movement and dragged the Austrian and his sword from their strong position.

Kreway is night fireman for the American Book Company, at 100 Washington Square East, and lives at 610 East Seventeenth Street. In the West Side Court later the swordsman-fireman told Magistrate Krotel all about his record. He said he was afraid English spies were trying to capture him in order to take him to England and hang him. He said he had intended to harm no one and would not repeat the offense. The Magistrate advised him to go to Austria if he wanted to practice swordmanship, and discharged him under a suspended sentence. The sword was made a war prize by the police.

CARTRIDGE MEN RETURN.

Nearly 2,000 Munition Strikers at Lowell Accept Company's Offer.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 28.—Nearly two thousand employes of the United States Cartridge Company returned to work this morning, after having been out two weeks on a strike. The working hours ordinarily consists of about five thousand men. The company, according to its officers, has agreed to abide by any decision of the State Board of Arbitration on the question of wages, after an investigation of local conditions. The strikers voted last night not to return to work.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 28.—About 150 machinists and helpers of the Max Ams Machine Company struck today, alleging that there had been discrimination against their leaders. Two weeks ago the men's demands for a forty-eight-hour week and an improvement in working conditions were granted.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Fifty employes of the North & Judd factory struck today for "a living wage and a minimum of $8 a week for girls."

HITS BOSTON LIGHTSHIP.

Outbound Steamer Smashes Great Hole in Vessel's Side.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The coastwise steamship Quantico tonight ran into the Boston Lightship and smashed a hole in her side two feet above the water line. The Quantico, outward bound for Philadelphia with a few passengers and a general cargo, is detained only with light damage, according to wireless messages which she sent to her agents here. After standing by for a time to learn the extent of the lightship's injuries the steamship proceeded to Philadelphia.

Temporary repairs were made to the lightship, and it is believed the relief vessel will be able to remain at her station until a relief vessel can be obtained.

Bronze Bust of Late A. G. Vanderbilt

C. S. Pietro has just completed at Shadowbrook, Lenox, Mass., the country home of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, a plaster model for a bronze bust of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt. The work was done under Mrs. Vanderbilt's supervision and with the benefit of her criticism. When the bronze is finished in about two weeks it will be taken to Shadowbrook, whence it will be brought to New York this Winter to be installed in Mrs. Vanderbilt's apartment in the Vanderbilt Hotel.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. John C. Bergquist of Brookville, L. I., announces the engagement of her eldest daughter, Miss Ruth Shaw-Kennedy, to William A. Prime, Jr., of Roslyn, L. I. Mr. Prime is a graduate of Yale University, Class of '11, and is a member of the Metropolitan, Yale, and other clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert, who recently returned from the Pacific Coast, are at the Plaza to spend the Winter.

Mrs. Frederic Van Lennep and Miss Claire Van Lennep have returned from Santa Barbara, Cal., where they apent the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar of Tuxedo, who have been making a tour of the West, will arrive here the first of next week.

Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., daughter of Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, is at the Ritz-Carlton for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan have closed their cottage at Lenox and are at their home, 267 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith of 25 West Forty-seventh Street, who has been at the Wolcott, has left for California for a month's stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Alexander Strong and Miss Gertrude Strong have returned from Lake George to their home in New York.

Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brown of Washington, D. C., are at the Hotel Gotham for the remainder of the week.

The Swiss Consul and Mrs. Louis H. Junod have returned to the Hotel Vanderbilt for the Winter.

CHARITIES

CARE REQUIRED

Every case needing help gets it here, and with sympathy.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.

GEN. TRACY'S WILL FILED.

Divides More Than $200,000 Between Son and Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—By his will, filed in the Surrogate's Court here today, General Benjamin F. Tracy, former Secretary of the Navy, disposed of property valued at more than $200,000.

To his only son, Frank B. Tracy of Owego, is bequeathed in trust securities appraised at $100,000. To his only daughter, Mrs. Emma Wilmerding of New York, is bequeathed $80,000 in cash or securities, as the legatee may elect, to be hers absolutely. The residuary estate, the value of which is not given, is divided equally between General Tracy's son and daughter. The son's share of the residary estate is left in trust, but the daughter's share is given absolutely.

A part of the residuary estate is General Tracy's 400-acre farm, Marshland, seven miles east of Owego. This property was conducted as a famous stud farm for several years previous to his entry into President Harrison's Cabinet. This farm now is valued at $30,000.

The executors and trustees are the Equitable Trust Company of New York and Frederic R. Coudert of that city. Mr. Coudert, who married Alice Wilmerding, only granddaughter of General Tracy, is a member of the law firm of Coudert Brothers at 2 Rector Street, with which General Tracy was associated.

MRS. WATSON LEFT $400,000

Cathedral Here Ultimately to Benefit Under Her Will.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The will of Mrs. Henry Watson, wife of the former Pennsylvania Congressman, who died suddenly in New York recently with $72,501 in jewelry and cash secreted in her clothing, was probated at Doylestown, Penn., today. The will disposes of an estate valued at $400,000.

The chief bequest is $100,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, for the construction of a church here as a memorial to Mrs. Watson's mother. The will provides that all Mrs. Watson's jewelry is to be broken up. The gems are to be sold and the proceeds added to the residuary estate. The gold is to be melted and used as a lining for the font in the memorial church. At Mr. Watson's death his share of the estate is to revert to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York.

CHICAGO STRIKERS IN RIOTS.

Twenty Arrests Made In Second Day of Garment Workers' Strike.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—A score of riot calls, which resulted in as many arrests, marked the second day of the strike of Chicago garment workers. Union leaders asserted that nearly 25,000 were out and that this number would be increased to 35,000 by noon tomorrow, but managers of some of the leading tailoring and clothing establishments of the city declared that not more than 2,000 had quit work, and that they had almost this many applicants for the places left vacant.

More than thirty clothing houses were affected by the strike tonight. Thirty halls were filled with striking employes all day long, and tonight extra police guards were sent to preserve order at the meeting places, where the police feared rioting might occur.

DANCE FOR BRIDAL PARTY.

Senora Carbo Entertains for Her Daughter's Attendants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Señora Carbo, widow of the late Señor Don Louis Carbo, Minister from Ecuador, entertained at a supper dance this evening complimentary to the bridal party which tomorrow will attend her daughter, Miss Maria Angelica Carbo, and Willis Roscoe Jones of Baltimore.

The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's mother, with the Rev. Dr. Philo L. Mills of St. Matthew's Church, officiating. The bridal party will include Miss Marie Theresc and Christina Carbo, sisters of the bride; Miss Mercedes Godoy, daughter of the Mexican Minister to China; Miss Carmita Arosemend and Miss Hortensia Coronado. Dr. Paul Jones of North Carolina will be his brother's best man.

This evening's company further included many of the young people of the diplomatic circle and a number of the bridegroom's friends from Baltimore.

Minister from Bulgaria and Mme Panaretoff are relinquishing the residence, 1,761 N Street, which they have occupied since their arrival in this country, and will establish their legation and residence at 2,131 Massachusetts Avenue for the coming season.

MISS CAROL PRENTICE WEDS

The Bride of Benjamin F. Bart of Chicago—Reception at Fairacre.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 28.—The wedding of Miss Carol Spence Prentice, the ward of Miss Jessie P. Prentice and of Miss Spence of Miss Spence's School for Girls, to Benjamin Franklin Bart of Chicago, took place here this afternoon in the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Robert Davia officiated.

The bride walked with E. Parmalee Prentice of New York, brother of the guardian. Four of Mr. Bart's classmates at the University of Pennsylvania acted as ushers.

A small reception followed at Fairacre, the home of the bride.

The bride is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Burger and a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William S. Stoutenburgh She is a graduate of Miss Spence's School and of Wellesley College, class of '13. She received the degree of M. A. from the University of Chicago in June, 1914. Mr. Bart is with the Carnegie steel works.

The young couple will make their home in Chicago.

British Consul General Coming.

News was received here yesterday by cable that the Anchor liner Cameronia, which left Liverpool on Sunday and had to return on account of trouble with her engines, sailed for New York yesterday with 350 cabin and 1,740 steerage passengers. In the first cabin is Clive Bayley, newly appointed British Consul General, who was Consul here under Sir Percy Sanderson and recently Consul General at Moacow. The Cameronia is due Wednesday, Oct. 6.

Pandolfi Did Not Aid Police.

Martin Pandolfi, 22 years old, of 250 East 110th Street, who is in the Tombs charged with killing Joseph Laberiola on May 24, 1914, yeaterday through his wife denied the report that he had given the police information which resulted in the arrest of Peter Bianco, who was also wanted on a murder charge. "He is not a aqualer," hia wife said yesterday. "f he gets out it will not be well for his Italian friends to think that he squealed on another man. This morning he told me the report was false and had been started only to injure him."

CAPT. JOHN J. KNAPP, NAVAL VETERAN, DIES

Commandant of the Philadelphia Yard Is Stricken with Apoplexy at His Desk.

SAW 37 YEARS OF SERVICE

He Received Many Medals and Decorations—His Last Command Was the Cheyenne.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Captain John Joseph Knapp, Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, to which he was appointed in June, 1915, died at the Naval Hospital here tonight of apoplexy, in his fifty-ninth year. He was stricken at his desk this morning just before he was about to start on his physical test walk of ten miles.

He was born in St. Louis, Mo. In 1874 he was appointed to the Naval Academy from Missouri, and was graduated in 1878 and became a Captain in 1910.

Captain Knapp's service comprises sixteen years and seven months at sea, more than eighteen years on shore duty, and two years and six months during which he was unattached.

In the Spanish-American war he served in various commands. From March until the end of April, 1898, he was in command of the torpedo boat Somers, and during May of the same year was in command of the cruiser Topeka. From July until the end of September, 1899, he commanded the U. S. S. Sylph.

In 1900 he was sent to the Philippine Islands station, and during that year and the next he was in command of the U. S. S. Petrel and Wompatuck. During 1905-06 he commanded the Celtic, and after two years on shore went to sea again as commander of the Cheyenne.

This was Captain Knapp's last command, and at the beginning of 1910 he was attached to the Bureau of Navigation as Hydrographer, where he remained until appointed to the Philadelphia Navy Yard in June of this year.

Captain Knapp received several medals and decorations for his services, among which were the medal for the Spanish-American war and the Spanish war and Philippine campaign badges.

BRYAN NOT A CANDIDATE.

Won't Run Next Year, He Says—Opposes Loan to Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 28.—William J. Bryan spent half an hour in Atlanta today en route to Nashville, Tenn. He declared that he would not seek the Democratic Presidential nomination next year; that he was undecided about going to Europe as private peace envoy, and that he strongly opposed the proposed loan to France and Great Britain.

"I shall not be a candidate for the nomination," Mr. Bryan said with a tone of finality. "I regard it as entirely too early to diacuss the next National Convention of the Democratic Party.

"I have not yet reached a decision on the request made by the editors of the foreign-language newspapers to go to Europe and try to bring the war to an end. I know of no basis on which a peace prediction can be made.

"It would not be wise for our country to give encouragement to a war loan on either side. In the first place, it tends to give the influential element in our country a pecuniary interest in the success of the side to which the loan is made, and, as they naturally want to protect their investments, it throws their influence against that to neutrality which our Government is bound to preserve.

"The money that is invested in these bonds will be withdrawn from the money available for investment in other things, and will tend to make money scarce in sections which are not especially interested in the production of war supplies. As a matter of business, it is hardly to be expected that our people will take war risks that are refused by the people in Europe."

$5,000 for Militia Aviation.

W. Redmond Gross, a Governor of the Acro Club of America, received a check for $5,000 yesterday from a person who requested that his name be withheld, for the development of the aviation corps of the militia of this State and Massachusetts. This money will be used for training aviators. This is the second large single contribution received. The other, $10,000, is now being used for the training of two officers for the militia of this State, and will also pay for an aeroplane which will be the State's property.

Rabbi Max Samfield.

Rabbi Max Samfield of the Congregation Children of Israel in Memphis, Tenn., died yesterday at his home in that city, in his seventy-second year. He was born in Germany and was widely known throughout the South. Rabbi Samfield was the founder of the Tennessee Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Animals, of the Hebrew Relief Association and the Non-Sectarian United Charities. He was President of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, of Cincinnati, a director of the Jewish Orphans' Home of New Orleans, and of the Jewish Consumptive Home of Denver, and the Sheltering House Association of New York.

Rabbi Samfield was also supervisor of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. He was a Scottish Rite Mason of the Thirty-second degree and was the former editor of the Jewish Spectator, which he founded in 1885.

J. K. Woodward Dies of Old Wound.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Sept. 28.—The body of J. K. Woodward, a bank President, of New Albany, Ind., who died yesterday at Warm Springs, was taken to Louisville tonight on the private car of Matthew L. Akers of the Cheanpeako & Ohio Railroad for interment. Mrs. Woodward accompanied the body. Mr. Woodward had been suffering from heart disease for several months. He spent the Summer with Mrs. Woodward in their cottage at Warm Springs. Death is supposed to have resulted from complications caused by an old gunshot wound received in 1909 when the bank was robbed and the cashier shot and killed. Mr. Woodward was 60 years old.

Dr. F. F. Burtis Died at Sea.

Dr. F. Fillmore Burtis of 612 West 137th Street, surgeon of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company's liner Advance, to which he was appointed last June, died on board on Sept. 6, according to advices reaching here yesterday. He was thirty-eight years old and was born in Troy, N. Y. Dr. Burtis was a graduate of the Medical College of Union University and was a former City Physician, Police Physician, Coroner's Physician, and Deputy Coroner of Schenectady, N. Y. Five years ago he came to this city and was in private practice until appointed to the steamship Advance. He was a member of the Schenectady Medical Asaociation and the University Club of this city. Dr. Burtis was unmarried and is survived by his brother and two sisters.

TAKE THE CURE
—AT—
White Sulphur Springs
—WEST VIRGINIA—
MOST CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE IN AMERICA
THE GREENBRIER
EUROPEAN PLAN
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
FINEST BATH ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA
Staff of experienced Physicians in attendance

ACCUSE AMBULANCE DOCTOR

Pennsylvania Railroad Charges He Neglected Injured Man.

The drawbridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Hackensack River, between Jersey City and Kearny, N. J., which opened at 5:30 o'clock last night for the tug R. C. Grossman, closed too quickly and crushed the tug's pilot house. Captain Henry Denning, 61 years old, of Barrow Street, Jersey City, who was in the pilot house, suffered severe contusions and internal injuries.

A call was sent in to the City Hospital at Jersey City. Dr. Binder, who responded, said that Captain Denning was not seriously hurt and refused to take him to the hospital. Captain Denning and employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad asked that he should be taken in the ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital, but this, too, was refused. After Dr. Binder had left officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City were notified and Dr. Wallace Pyle was sent to treat the injured man.

After it had been discovered that Captain Denning had internal injuries and was seriously hurt, the Chief Dispatcher of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City made a complaint to Jersey City Police Headquarters against the action of Dr. Binder.

Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge.

NAHANT, Mass., Sept. 28.—The sudden death of Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge wife of Senator Lodge, at her home here last night, was announced today. Mrs. Lodge was 65 years of age. Death resulted from heart disease. Mrs. Lodge was the daughter of Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, U. S. N., and was born at Cambridge in 1850. She and Senator Lodge were married immediately after his graduation from Harvard in 1871. During the thirty years that Senator Lodge has been in public life, Mrs. Lodge had divided her time between her home on the rocky promontory jutting into Massachusetts Bay, and their Winter residence in Washington.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELLEN MARY BLACKBURNE, widow of Henry Alfred Blackburne, died on Monday at her home, 288 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 74 years. Mrs. Blackburne was born in this city, but lived for many years in Highgate Park, London, England, where her husband was in business as a maker of art moldings. She left a son, Albert Blackburne.

MICHAEL JOHN BOOG, 71 years old, a native of Switzerland and an expert interior decorator by trade, died from Bright's disease on Monday at his home, 206 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Miss ORSELIA NATALIE CLASON, daughter of S. Webb Clason, Jr., a United States Customs Inspector, died on Monday at her home, 279 Bay Eleventh Street, Bath Beach, from pneumonia.

Mrs. ADA FRANCES KEENE, 57 years old, widow of Samuel L. Keene, a ship broker of this city, died at her home, 947 President Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. Mrs. Keene was a member and a former President of the Mary Clark Club of New York and of the Contemporary Club of Brooklyn. She had lived in Brooklyn for almost twenty years.

JOSEPH COLLETTE, a professor of music and formerly employed as a musical director in the Bijou Theatre, died at his home in Freeport, L. I., on Sunday in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in France.

Mrs. MARGARET ANN MAPES, widow of Frank Mapes, a well-known builder of the Bedford section of Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 83 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixty-ninth year.

The Rev. MAX ZUCKER, rabbi of the Patchogue Hebrew Congregation in Patchogue, L. I., for the last twenty years, died at his home in that town on Monday. Mr. Zucker was born in Russia sixty-three years ago and is survived by his wife, a son, and three daughters.

Mrs. MARTHA WEAVER GOUGH, 82 years old, died on Sunday at her home, 417 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. She had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years, and at the time was the widow of James Gough, long in the hardware business in South Brooklyn. Her husband was at one time President of the Twenty-second Ward Republican Association and one of the founders of All Saints P. E. Church, where Mrs. Gough taught Sunday school for many years.

Mrs. ROSALIE PAINE CHRISTENSEN, who died at her home, 790 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, was the widow of Major M. Frederick Christensen, formerly Treasurer of the Hecla Iron Works and well known in Brooklyn military circles. His father was the late General Christian T. Christensen, formerly Deputy Comptroller of the Brooklyn Trust Company and at the head of the Second Brigade of the New York State Militia when he died ten years ago.

CHARLES S. WEED, 62 years old, an expert piano builder and member of Valley Forge Council, No. 1, Sons of Liberty, and of Daughters of Liberty, and Daughters of America, died on Monday at his home, 249 West 135th Street. He was formerly for many years a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

SYLVANUS DE MOTT, a well-known resident of Hempstead, L. I., and for thirty years a member of the Official Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his home on that place on Monday. He was 74 years old.

Mrs. IDA KOHNSTAMM, 54 years old, wife of Louis M. Kohnstamm, and a prominent member of the Eastern Star, died recently at her home, 137 West 144st Street.

CHARLES JAMES HALE, a former official of the United Steel Company, died recently at his home, 2,789 Broadway.

WILLIAM J. MITCHELL, a painter and decorator, is dead at his home, 517 West 158th Street, in his fifty-eighth year.

JULIUS D. BOOTH, a member of J. D. Booth & Sons, dressers, of 139 West Twenty-first Street, died yesterday at his home, 464 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fourth year.

FRANK CONNORS, a retired member of the Paterson (N. J.) Fire Department, died on Sunday at his home there.

CLARENCE M. COLLINS, a former member of the Naval Militia, died on Sunday at his home in Exeter, N. H.

NICOLAUS ALTHAUS, a paper box manufacturer, and many years ago one of the best-known German singers here, died recently at his home, 1,350 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, in his seventieth year.

CHARLES W. MEAD, past grandmaster of Masons in the State of New York and for more than thirty years prominent in legal circles in Albany, died at his home in Albany, Tuesday, at the age of 71 years.

THOMAS GARDNER, a retired linen merchant, died Monday at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came here at the age of twenty-seven.

The Rev. JOSHUA W. WELLMAN, said to have been the oldest alumnus of Dartmouth College, died at his home in Malden, Mass., yesterday. He was 93 years of age, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1846.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

BARRON—BURR.—Edna Burr to James S. Barron.

PAI

WOMAN THE SLAVE EXHORTED TO REBEL

Forced to be Hopeless, Eternal Amateur in Home Drudgery, Says Mrs. Gilman.

LOVE IS "COMMERCIALIZED"

Tyrant Man Created for Idleness, Hunting, and Fighting—He Rules Through Money.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, author and exponent of feminist movements, declared before a large audience in Judson Memorial Hall in Washington Square last night that a man-made world had commercialized love by making the woman shamelessly dependent on man, and had warped and stunted her character. Moreover, through being forced into the home to perform many duties for which she received no special training, woman had been compelled to enact the rôle of a "hopeless and eternal amateur."

Mrs. Gilman was introduced to her audience by Miss Eva Elise von Baur as the first speaker in a course of twenty-seven lectures on the "Woman's Work" to be given under the auspices of the New York University. She cited all sorts of Biblical evidence to prove that woman from the very beginning of creation was not intended to be side-tracked into the "home." On the contrary, she declared, woman was expected to do all the real work while men devoted themselves to idleness, hunting, and fighting. But with evolution she had been crowded out of the industries which she invented and reduced to a state of passive inaction, a slave, and a drudge in the home, but excluded from all the larger work of the world.

"The men own all the money," Mrs. Gilman said, "and owning all the money they hold the whip hand over us. If you have to ask, tease and coax, and wheedle everything you own from a man, then you must live by pleasing the person on whom you depend.

"Now, suppose the women had the money and the man would have to come to her for every hat, for every suit of clothes that he wanted to wear. And suppose she would say to him, as he now says to her on frequent occasions, 'What on earth became of the money I gave you last?' or 'Why on earth can't you wear last year's hat?' Then the man would have to cringe and wince and adjust his conduct to please the woman. But a man would never tolerate such a condition. And yet it is just as ignominious for a woman to have to beg as it is for a man.

"It is a great harm to womanhood and motherhood to make a business of piling and piling upon herself effects to increase her charm over men. It is the greatest source of greatest evil that love and money have been forced together by making women dependent on men. It has commercialized love. There will never be really pure, really honest, really disinterested love on earth until men and women stand on an equal economic footing, independent of each other, so far as money is concerned."

Mrs. Gilman declared the time has come when woman must push out into the man-made world and "make it behave."

"It is not possible," she said, "for mothers to fulfill their duties as mothers when they are expected to engage in a chaotic group of duties, such as cooking, washing, and housekeeping, for which they have had no special training. Every woman must know how to cook, but as a matter of fact every woman does not know how to cook, never will know. They are not efficient cooks, and this fact is well known to the doctor, dentist, and undertaker. Men make better cooks, because they cook for a business. The woman's position in the home as a private domestic cook has made cooking a savage, primitive industry, with the woman performing as a hopeless eternal amateur."

DESCEND 10 FLIGHTS AT FIRE

200 Girls Quit Loft, and Then Firemen Have to Walk Up.

Two hundred girls were working in a loft building at 12 West Thirty-seventh Street early last night when a fire started on the tenth floor occupied by Wessenfeld & Co., manufacturers of women's shirtwaists. Word of the fire danger was spread quietly through the building. The elevators were not running, but the employes walked down stairs to the street in considerable excitement, but without any panic.

The high-water pressure system was put into service, and as soon as the firemen had toiled up to the tenth floor the fire, which had produced a great volume of smoke although it was not burning fiercely, speedily was put out. Crowds from the Hotels Imperial, Martinique, and Aberdeen watched the firemen at work.

On its way to the fire the hose wagon of Engine Company 26 struck a Seventh Avenue car at Twenty-seventh Street. The pole of the wagon broke through the side of the car, but none of the twelve passengers was injured.

PLAN NEW MOSQUITO WAR.

An Interstate Commission Proposed by Dr. Goldwater.

An interstate commission is to be formed to fight the mosquito, according to Health Commissioner Goldwater. He said yesterday that this city would aid in the campaign, and that he expected to interest town, county, and State officials of New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York in the project.

Dr. Rupert Blue, Chief of the United States Public Health Service, has offered to aid the commission by placing at its command data bearing upon the extermination of the mosquito. The Mosquito Extermination Commission of New Jersey has also offered its co-operation, and encouragement has been received from the New York State Department of Health.

An appropriation has been asked from the Board of Estimate to drain swamps and ponds in the Bronx. Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan has promised his aid also.

TWO NEW PAPAL DELEGATES

Mgr. Trocchi Appointed to Cuba and Mgr. Gasparri to Colombia.

ROME, Sept. 28.—Pope Benedict has appointed Mgr. Tito Trocchi Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Mgr. Enrico Gasparri Apostolic Delegate to Colombia.

Mgr. Trocchi is a Canon of the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome and has been a professor in and Vice-Rector of the Roman Seminary. Mgr. Gasparri is a nephew of Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State.

Both new appointees will leave Rome on Oct. 15 for their posts.

Sarah Cowell Le Moyne Left $1,039.

An inventory of the estate of Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, the actress, who died at Lake Placid on July 17, was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. When Mrs. Le Moyne's will was probated her estate was estimated to be worth $500, but the inventory showed that it was worth $1,039. Among the items were several manuscript plays, valued at $100; 700 books, $70; a gold mesh bag, $5; a gold watch and pin, $20, and a seal-lined cloak and muff, $50.

Two Years for Counterfeiting.

On his plea of guilty to the charge of molding counterfeit 50-cent pieces Jonh Kearns, a ticket speculator, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Hough to serve two years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Kearns's arrest followed the suicide of Freda Fagerstrom, a circus rider, at 157 West 112th Street several weeks ago.

INSTRUCTION.

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The most accessible country Boarding and Day School for Boys
Fifteen acres of country as real as that 100 miles away
Scholarly, Intimate Teaching by Men — Simple, Wholesome Country School Life
Elementary grades and college preparation
Older boys live in separate home
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Opposite Van Cortlandt Park at West 252d Street
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HOWELL NORTH WHITE, (formerly of The Hill School,) Assistant Head-master


A Country School in NEW YORK CITY for City Girls
1890-1915
Boarding and Day School
A "Real School" with ideal surroundings. Small classes, individual attention. Certificate admits to colleges. Graduate courses. Music Department, Art, Dancing, Elocution, Gymnastics, and Household Science.
City pupils remain throughout the afternoon and share in all activities—athletics, sports and outdoor study in a School Park of 35 acres. Accessible by automobile, subway and railroad. Telephone 81 Kingsbridge. An invitation to visit school cordially extended to parents and guardians.
Miss Bangs and Miss Whiton
Riverdale Avenue, near 252nd Street, West
NEW YORK CITY

IN TWO YEARS
not by Cramming, but by CONCENTRATION, a boy of 12 passed the following Regents subjects:
Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling, Reading, Elementary English, U. S. History, Writing, Elementary Algebra, Plane Geometry, English, Three Years
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Four Years' Work in One
and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:
Algebra 100%, Intermediate Algebra 82%, Adv. Algebra 64%, French, 2d year 80%, American History 83%, Plane Geometry 95%, Solid Geometry 85%, Caesar 88%, Physics 85%, French, 3d year 76%, Chemistry 82%, English, 4 yrs. 86%
NAMES ON REQUEST.
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BOYS Fieldson, West 244th St. Boys may remain all day, including Saturday. Study hour. Tennis courts. Athletic Field. Kind'g to College.
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HOUSEHOLD ARTS Tel. 9969 Schuyler. Special Building Devoted to Home Makers.
Household Accounts: Discussion of Values, Apportionment of Income, Comparative Study of Monthly Budgets, Bank Accounts. Practical Courses in Cooking, Dressmaking, Decorative Arts, Conversational French, English, including Dramatic Art, Millinery. 226 West 79th St. Part time courses.

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Assorted Relishes. Blue Points, Cherrystone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Smoked Salmon, Canape Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Spiced Anchovies, Deep Sea Caviar.
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Cold Half Chicken, Roast Beef, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Chicken, Sliced Star Ham, Sliced Virginia Ham, Smoked Beef Tongue, Salami, Combination Cold Cuts, Meat Salad, Mexicana: Smoked Salmon, Sardines de Riga, Bismarck Herring or Marinieter, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice) Green Salads, Tomato, Green-pepper, Combination.
Dessert or Cheese (Choice) Farina Pudding, Plum Tartelette, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Lemon Water Ice, Raisin Cake, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Coffee Cake, American Cream Swiss, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.
Genuine Old-Fashioned Beefsteak Dinner (Served in Grill Every Ev'g, 6-9.) $1.25
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Dancing on 5 Floors—Contests on Friday.
Private Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Catering. Estimates submitted.
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118 West 57th Street.
Phone 1900—Circle.
Room & Bath.....$2.00 and $2.50
Suites.....$4.00 to $6.00
Valet Service Free.
Club Features in Restaurant.
Home Dinner, $1.00.
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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Subway Station at Door
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES
Furnished or Unfurnished for Long or Short Periods
Transient Rates $2.50 per Day Up
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHEN ROOMS ARE OCCUPIED BY TWO PERSONS.

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Broadway and Forty-third Street.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the Leading Theatres Within a Short Walking Distance.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.

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Fifth Ave. and 28th Street. 300 Rooms with Bath. Rates, $3 and up.

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APARTMENTS
Furnished and Unfurnished
By the year from $480
Restaurant, table d'hote, and a la carte at moderate prices.

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Beginning Oct. 1st
DINE AT
THE HOLLAND HOUSE
Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
(J. Charlton Rivers, Prop.)
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
UNEXCELLED SERVICE


The Utmost In Enjoyment
Here, in an atmosphere sparkling in its gaiety, striking in its individuality, one experiences the most delightful phase of New York restaurant life.
Aside from its atmosphere, Churchill's popularity for dinner is due to the exceptional merit of its *cuisine* in a la carte service—to its remarkable *Special Dinner* for $1.25—combined with the excellence of its entertainment—*Cabaret Unique* of twenty acts.
Not only for Dinner, but for Supper as well, is Churchill's thronged with New York's smart people. Dancing on main floor from nine o'clock.
Also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon* at *75c*, served in Ballroom with Dancing, and for its *Afternoon Tea Dances*.
CHURCHILL'S
More than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution
Broadway at Forty Ninth Street


HOTEL NETHERLAND
Fifth Ave. and 59th St.
Finest and Best Located Hotel in New York, Overlooking Central Park.
REDUCED RATES
Most Desirable Suites in This City at Very Low Rentals.
Largest Rooms in New York
Our Moderate Restaurant Prices are an Innovation.
Cuisine Unequalled
VALET SERVICE, NO CHARGE.

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Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
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Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath.....1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....2.50

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Here is a neighborhood with the refinement, beauty, and restriction of Central Park West. The Fairmount Hotel is on an open site facing beautiful lawns and residences. Rooms are all outside, the air is good, and apartments get the sun all day. Maid service and reasonable rents. Twenty-three minutes from 33d Street and Broadway.
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Washington, D.C. Harrington Mills, Mgr. All Year.

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Pierrot Ball Room
WALLICK'S RESTAURANT
Broadway at 43rd Street
WILL OPEN FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1st, AT SIX O'CLOCK.
Decorating Scheme Entirely New and Produces a Wonderful Effect.

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Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
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TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
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Personally teaches teachers, in daily normal classes for interpretive, simplified classic, racial and ballroom dancing, at 7 West 42nd St., N. Y.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN
ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.
ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO,
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MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 961
Mansfield Sindlee, 33 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy. Terms reasonable.
John A. Ross. Miss Mabelle C. Joyce.
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Fifth Av. and Ninth St.
A distinctive Apartment Hotel, Refurnished and modernized throughout.
2, 3 and 4 room Apartments with private bath, furnished or unfurnished.
DAVID H. KNOTT, WM. J. KNOTT.

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APARTMENTS
unfurnished, by the year
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RESTAURANT A la carte service.

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Residents of New York City owning Secured Debts, not already exempt, who wish to exempt them from taxation as provided in the New York State Secured Debts Tax Law, must register them and pay the tax thereon before October first.

We shall be pleased to render all assistance possible to those desiring to exempt their Secured Debts, and to suggest certain bonds already exempt from personal tax in New York State.

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To Net 4.25% to 5.50%
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4% to 6%.
Circular R on application
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Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Violent Rise in Industrials Followed by Reaction—Railroads Lose More Ground.

The more violent of yesterday's movements in the stock market were related to nothing else quite as much as they were to the ability of many people to speculate and to unrestrained willingness on their part to do so. Those who were told before the opening of the market that Baldwin Locomotive, which had closed on Monday at 113¾, would sell at 150 before the day was over, and later saw the stock sell there, could hardly draw any other conclusion from the incident than that such movements were predesigned with the purpose of intensifying the speculative fever without which no market so wild as that which the Stock Exchange experienced yesterday would be possible.

The trading much exceeded the dealings of the previous day, although it fell a little short of overtopping the high level reached in the September movement four years ago. By no means all of this volume was born of aggressive upbidding parallel to that which forced some stocks forward at a precarious rate, for profit taking was plainly under way in many parts of the list. The railroads showed none of the buoyancy which was so spectacularly displayed in parts of the industrial list. As a matter of fact, the excessive advances in the latter were in themselves partly responsible for the fall in the railroad shares. They are the ones in which the more conservative market sentiment finds reflection and that was adversely rather than favorably affected by the wild advances which occurred in Baldwin and in lesser degree in a number of other industrials. Indeed, the pace there was so rapid that it invited a speedy corrective, which came in the shape of an abrupt decline before the day was over, though this was not carried far enough to prevent many stocks showing unusually large net gains. These bore testimony to the force of the speculative enthusiasm which seemed to be carrying traders off their feet, just as the net losses in other parts of the list testified to the existence of a more conservative viewpoint, even though the former rather than the latter has been in control of the market. Movements such as we have lately been witnessing do not occur except when conditions favor them, but it is necessary to distinguish between a movement being well founded and its being carried to excess.

The prosperity of the country and of no branch of its business is dependent upon such movements as occurred in a few stocks yesterday. Rather is such a concentration of speculative endeavor harmful. One sign that this is recognized is found in the fact that lenders have been checking more carefully of late industrial stocks offered as collateral, requiring in many instances much wider margins that usual, and in many cases, too, asking higher rates of interest, thus putting speculators in these shares under caution. More than ever now would such a turn in the market as would give greater prominence to the railroad group be welcomed among the more conservative supporters of the market and among those whose funds are placed at the disposal of Stock Exchange operations.

News can hardly be discussed as in any way closely related to such a market as yesterday's, but it was partly because of the background of good news that such a market was possible. It was known during the day that formal announcement of the terms of the proposed Anglo-French loan would be made late in the day, and this was accepted as formal confirmation of the expectation that these most important negotiations had come to a favorable conclusion. More potent as a market influence, because more closely related to it, were the rumors which dealt with the expected merger of steel companies. These rumors would suggest that the plans of those responsible for this proposal are still only in their preliminary stages, but the vagueness of the reports added to rather than detracted from their effectiveness in a market so predisposed as yesterday's was to grasp speculative opportunities.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Realizing in volume, combined with a certain amount of bearish pressure, countered upon fresh buying in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with a good deal of irregularity presented in the course of prices. As a whole, however, offerings of stock appeared to be well absorbed. It was among the railroad stocks that the more extensive reactions occurred. The market was sprinkled with numerous upward movements in various industrial specialties.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold.	32	32½	32	32
8,070	Allis-Chalmers.	44⅞	48¾	44⅞	45¾
530	Am. Beet Sug.	65	65¼	64½	64½
1,520	American Can.	63⅝	64¾	62⅞	63¼
860	Am. C. & Fdy.	79½	81½	79	80½
30	Am. Cot. Oil.	54	54	54	54
170	Am. H. & L.	12½	12½	12¼	12½
70	Am. H. & L. pf.	50¼	51¼	50¼	50¾
1,940	Am. Locomo.	68¾	70⅜	68¼	68¾
530	Am. Smelting.	87⅝	87⅝	86	86⅜
3,190	Anaconda Cop.	74	74¾	72½	73
50	At., T. & S. F.	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¼
7,080	Baldwin Loco.	121	145	120	127½
290	Balt. & Ohio.	89	89	87⅝	87⅝
30	Brook. R. T.	84¼	85	84¼	84⅝
80	Cal. Petrol.	20	20	19½	19½
40	Can. Pacific.	162¾	162¾	162¼	162¼
440	Cent. Leather.	51⅝	52	50⅝	51⅛
50	C., M. & St. P.	88	88	87¾	87¾
10	C., R. I. & P.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Chino Copper.	46¼	48¼	46¼	46¾
10,200	Col. Fuel & I.	56¼	63	56¼	62¾
600	Corn Products.	20	20⅛	18⅞	19⅛
1,420	Crucible Steel.	102	104	101	101¾
610	Dist. Securities	31⅞	34¼	31⅞	32¾
350	Erie.	32	33¼	32⅜	32½
70	Erie 1st pf.	52½	52½	52	52
280	Goodrich Co.	71½	72⅜	71	71½
3,350	Gt. Northern.	47¾	49⅝	46½	48⅝
1,300	Inspira. Cop.	36⅝	38¼	36⅝	37
60	Marwel Mot.	53¾	53¾	53	53¾
140	Mexican Petrol	90½	90½	88¾	88¾
810	Miami Copper.	28	28⅝	27⅝	28¼
200	Mo., K. & T.	5¼	5¼	3¾	3¾
30	Mo. Pacific.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
90	Nat. Enamel.	30	31¾	30	30
10	Nat. Lead.	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼
50	N. Y. Central.	97½	97⅝	97	97
20	N.Y., N.H. & H.	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾
20	N. Y. Pacific.	111	111	111	111
40	Pennsylvania.	118⅝	118⅝	118	118
190	Pitts. Coal.	36⅞	38	36	36
320	Pr. Steel Car.	67⅜	73¾	67⅜	73
180	Ry. Steel Spg.	43¾	45⅞	43½	45
1,530	Reading.	153⅝	154	153	153¾
1,210	Rep. I. & S.	53¼	63⅜	52	52¾
460	So. Pacific.	94	94½	93½	93⅝
280	So. Railway.	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
130	Studebaker Co.	142⅝	146	141¼	142¾
1,220	Tenn. Copper.	59	61	59	60¾
140	Third Av.	58½	58½	57⅝	58¼
750	Union Pacific.	133½	135⅞	132⅝	132¾
20	U. S. Rubber.	53	53¾	53	53¾
11,690	U. S. Steel.	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¾
510	Utah Copper.	68⅝	69⅝	67¾	68¾
60	Va. Car. Ch.	41	41½	40¼	41¼
8,220	West. Elec.	123¼	126¼	122⅞	124½

	BONDS.				
$2,000	Lack St. 5s.	90	90¾	90¾	90¾

	MINING STOCKS.				
1,500	Atlanta.	28¼	29	28½	29
50	Batopilas.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
500	Booth.	.45	.45	.45	.45
1,500	Dia. B. E.	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
1,375	Goldf. Con.	1.75	1.75	1.65	1.65
800	Gold. Merger.	.20	.20	.19	.19
500	Isabella.	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
1,800	Kewanas.	.32	.32	.30½	.32
200	Mexican.	.33	.33	.33	.33
500	Montana.	.32	.32	.32	.32
200	Ophir.	.20	.20	.20	.20
1,000	Sand. Kendall.	.12	.12	.12	.12
300	Ton. Ext.	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
10,525					

City Bank Promotes Kies.

The thirteenth vice presidency of the National City Bank was created yesterday, when W. S. Kies, head of the foreign trade department, was promoted to that place. Mr. Kies joined the City Bank staff in June, 1914, and has been largely instrumental in the work of establishing the South American branches. He was brought here from Chicago, where he was general counsel for the Western Indiana Railroad.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,663,917
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	112,546,437
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	84.15 + .16
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	85.16	Sept. 28	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32	32¼	3,800	Alaska Gold Mines..	32½	32¾	32	32	...
45½	45¾	51,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	45	48¾	44½	45⅝	+1½
75¼	75½	7,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	73½	77½	73½	75½	+1½
62⅝	62½	1,325	Am. Agricul. Chem..	63½	63½	62½	62¾	− ⅞
64¾	65	5,300	Am. Beet Sugar.....	65	65¼	64⅞	64¾	+ ⅛
63	65¾	43,300	Am. Can.....	64¾	64¾	63	63⅜	− 1⅞
106½	107¾	100	Am. Can pf.....	106	106	106	106	...
80¼	80¾	88,400	Am. Car & Fdry....	79½	81½	79¾	80¾	+1¼
151½	152¾	1,100	Am. Coal Products..	153¾	158¾	151	153	− ¾
52¾	52½	4,800	Am. Cotton Oil.....	55½	54½	52¾	52¼	− ⅝
95	95½	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	95½	96½	95½	95¾	− ⅛
12½	13	2,900	Am. H. & Leather...	12½	12¾	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
50¼	50⅝	9,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf..	49	51⅝	48⅝	50½	− ⅜
23	23½	200	Am. Ice Securities....	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
18⅝	19	1,300	Am. Linseed.....	20	20	18½	18½	−1⅞
35	36½	300	Am. Linseed pf.....	35	35½	35	35½	+ ½
67½	68	41,920	Am. Locomotive.....	68½	70¾	67	68	+1⅜
99	101	500	Am. Locomotive pf..	100	100	100	100	...
7¾	7¾	200	Am. Malt.....	7½	7½	7	7	− ½
28	29	375	Am. Malt pf.....	29¾	29¾	29¼	29⅜	− ⅛
86⅜	86½	9,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	87¼	87¾	85¾	86½	− ⅞
108	109	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108½	− ⅞
80	81	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	80½	80¾	80½	80½	+ ⅛
57½	58¼	11,000	Am. Steel F'dries....	59	60	58⅝	58⅞	...
108½	109	500	Am. Sugar Ref.....	109¾	109¾	108⅝	108⅞	− ⅝
115	117	325	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	116	116	116	116	+1
125¼	125⅞	900	Am. Teleph. & Tel...	125½	125⅞	125½	125⅝	+ ⅛
109¼	110	300	Am. Tob. pf., new...	110	110	110	110	− ½
52⅜	52½	4,200	Am. Woolen.....	54⅜	54⅝	52	52⅜	−1
51	52	400	Am. Woolen tr. r....	53	53	51½	51½	− ½
94¼	94⅜	550	Am. Woolen pf.....	94½	95	94½	95	+ ¼
9	10	100	Am. Writing P. pf...	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
73¼	73½	44,850	Anaconda Copper....	74½	74¾	72¾	73⅝	− ⅛
103⅝	103¾	3,700	Atch., Top. & S. F..	104¾	104⅞	103½	103⅝	− ¾
100	100⅞	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf..	100¾	101	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
109¾	110	3,100	Atlantic Coast Line..	111	112	110	110	−1¼
127½	128½	87,800	Baldwin Loco.....	119	150⅝	119	128	+14¼
		700	Baldwin Loco. pf....	109¼	111	109¼	111	+ ¾
88	88¼	10,400	Baltimoré & Ohio....	89	89	87½	88	− ⅞
74½	75	1,400	Balatimore & O. pf..	74½	74½	74	74¼	+ ¾
1½		600	Batopilas Mining....	1½	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
360	368	500	Bethlehem Steel....	368	389	365	385	−1
155	175	100	Bethlehem Steel pf..	163	165	165	165	+6½
84½	85	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran....	85	85	84½	84½	−1
30	37	100	Brown Shoe.....	33	33	33	33	−4
83	85	100	Brown Shoe pf.....	84	84	84	84	+1
59	59½	4,150	Butte & Superior....	58½	60⅝	58½	59⅛	+ ⅛
29	31½	200	Butterick Co.....	31	31	31	31	− ⅛
19¾	20¼	4,450	California Petrol....	20¾	20¾	19	20	− ½
46	46½	600	California Pet. pf...	46	46¾	46	46	...
161¾	161⅞	5,600	Canadian Pacific....	163	163	161	161¾	−1¼
51	51¼	18,700	Central Leather Co..	52	52	50½	51⅛	+ ⅛
106¾	108	100	Central Leather pf..	107	107	107	107	...
50¾	50¾	4,300	Chesapeake & Ohio...	54¾	51	50¾	50⅝	− ¼
15	15	100	Chicago & Alton....	15	15	15	15	+2
13	13¼	200	Chi. Great Western.	13	13	13	13	...
33	33¼	1,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	33¼	33⅞	33	33	− ⅛
87	87½	2,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	88	88	87	87	−1⅛
124¾	125	1,600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	125¼	125¼	124½	125	+ ⅛
128¾	129	500	Chi., R. Island & Pac.	127⅞	129⅜	127⅞	128¾	−1½
20¼	20½	3,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P..	20⅝	20¾	20	20¼	− ⅛
45½	45⅞	4,900	Chino Copper.....	45⅞	46½	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅜
35½	36	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	36	36	36	36	...
62¾	63	126,000	Col. Fuel & Iron....	56½	63¼	56¼	62¾	+7
129⅜	130	3,100	Consolidated Gas....	131	131¼	130	130	− ¼
93⅜	94	3,850	Continental Can....	94½	94⅝	93¾	93¾	− ¼
107½	108	500	Continental Can pf..	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
10	10⅛	15,500	Corn Products Ref..	20	20⅛	19	19	− ½
85½	87	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	86	86⅝	86	86⅛	+1½
38	45	300	Crex Carpet.....	40	40¾	40	40	−5
101¼	101½	57,500	Crucible Steel.....	102	103½	100½	101¼	+ ¼
110½	111	2,300	Crucible Steel pf...	110	112	110	110	+ ¼
118	121	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	118½	119½	117	119	+ ⅜
102	102⅜	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf..	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅜
142	146	400	Delaware & Hudson..	144	144	143	144	+ ¾
11⅛	12	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf...	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅝
125	127½	10	Detroit Edison Co...	127½	127½	127½	127½	...
32¾	33	40,300	Distillers' Secur....	31½	34⅜	31½	33	+2⅜
22	22½	700	Dome Mines.....	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅛
3	4	100	Duluth, S. S. & A...	6	6	6	6	+ ½
75	76	3,100	Elec. Storage Bat...	75	78	73½	75½	−1⅝
32¾	32¾	22,200	Erie.....	33	33½	32¾	32¾	− ⅛
52⅜	52¾	9,550	Erie 1st pf.....	52¾	53	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
41	41½	600	Eric 2d pf.....	41¼	41½	41	41¼	− ¼
286	290	100	General Chemical...	289½	289¾	289¾	289¾	+1⅝
286	290	20	Do. odd lot.....	286¼	286¼	286¼	286¼	...
175	176	6,100	General Electric....	175⅛	178½	175	175	−2¼
360	365	1,000	General Motors.....	365	375	365	365	+ 2
114½	115⅜	500	General Motors pf...	114¾	115	114¾	115	+ ½
70⅞	71	11,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	72	72¼	70¾	71	− ⅝
121	121½	2,500	Great Northern pf..	121¾	121¾	121	121	− ⅞
48⅝	48¾	105,000	G. N. certs.ore prop.	46¾	50¼	46¼	48⅜	+2½
66¼	66½	6,600	Guggenhelm Explor....	66½	67⅝	65¾	66¾	...
100	100	100	Hav. El. Ry. & L.pf.	100	100	100	100	...
106	107	100	Illinois Central.....	107	107	107	107	...
35¼	35⅝	65,000	Inspiration Copper...	36¼	38¼	35¼	37¼	+1⅛
20¾	20¾	100	Inter.-Met.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¼	− ⅞
20½	20½	50	Do. odd lot.....	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
20¾	20½	1,300	Interboro Consol....	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	− ¼
7½	7¾	1,200	Interboro Consol.pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾	− ¼
19	20	300	Int. Agricultural...	19	19	18½	19	+ ½
38½	39	300	Int. Agricultural pf.	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
107½	108¾	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	109¼	109½	108¾	108¾	+ ⅜
70	75	300	Int. Harv. Corp....	68	68¾	68	69¾	−1¾
210	214	600	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	214½	215	214	214	−1
10¾	11	200	Int. Paper.....	10¾	11	10¾	11	− ⅛
39¾	40½	800	Int. Paper pf.....	40⅝	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅛
27½	27⅝	600	Kansas City South..	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
60¾	61	200	Kan. City South. pf.	61	61	61	61	...
82	85	100	Kayser (J. & Co.)pf.	83	83	83	83	−3
81¼	81⅞	26,250	Lackawanna Steel....	81	82½	79½	81⅞	+3½
101	103	100	Laclede Gas.....	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
20	23	100	Lake Erie & W. pf..	21½	21½	21½	21½	−2
145	146	1,800	Lehigh Valley.....	146⅜	147	145¼	145¼	−1½
45	48	200	Long Island.....	48	48	48	48	...
112¼	116	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	+2
120	122½	50	Louis. & Nash.....	122¼	122½	122½	122½	...
53	53½	5,700	Maxwell Motors....	52¾	53⅝	51½	53⅜	+ ⅞
92	92½	1,300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	93	93	92	92½	...
45½	46	2,800	Max. Motors 2d pf..	47	47	45½	46	+ ½
52	53	200	May Dept. Stores....	52½	52½	52	52	...
94	98	200	May Dept. St. pf....	96	96	96	96	...
89	89½	11,900	Mexican Petroleum..	91½	91½	88¾	89	−1½
28	28¼	7,400	Miami Copper.....	28	28½	27¾	28	− ⅛
119	120½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121	121	120	120	−2
123	126	50	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	125	125	125	125	...
4⅜	4⅞	3,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	5	5⅛	4	4½	−½
10⅜	10¾	2,200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf....	10¼	11	10¼	10¾	− ¼
4	4¼	1,300	Missouri Pacific	4¼	4¼	4	4	−¾
57½	58	300	Montana Power	58¾	58¾	58	58	−2¼
123	123½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. x d.	123¼	123¾	122	122½	+2¾
83½	86½	600	Nat. Cloak & Suit....	87	88	83½	85¾	+ ¼
20,700	20⅞	20,700	Nat. Enam. & Stmp....	20¼	21⅜	20¼	20¾	+1⅝
66¼	67	8,400	Nat. Lead Co.....	67½	68	66¾	66¾	+ ⅝
14¾	14¾	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop....	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
158	160	6,050	N. Y. Air Brake.....	159	163½	157	158	−1
96	97	6,800	N. Y. Central.....	97	97½	96½	96½	− ½
68	69	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H....	68⅝	69	68½	69	− ¾
28	29	400	N. Y. Ont. & West....	28¾	29	28¼	28¼	− ¼
113½	114¼	100	Norfolk & Western...	114¾	114¾	113¾	113¾	−1¾
81¾	83½	100	Norfolk & West. pf..	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	+1¼
72½	75	1,000	North American.....	72½	73	72½	72½	−2½
110½	110¾	2,400	Northern Pacific	110¾	111	110½	110⅝	+ ⅜
33	33⅞	800	Pacific Mail	33½	33¾	33	33	...
113	113½	2,100	Penn. R. R.....	113¾	113¾	113	113½	− ½
116½	117	300	People's Gas, Chi....	117	117	117	117	− ½
88	88¾	5,000	Philadelphia Co....	87¾	88¼	87¾	88	+ ⅜
72½	73	100	P., C., C. & St. L...	71½	71½	71½	71½	+1½
34	35	16,300	Pittsburgh Coal.....	34	37⅝	34	35⅞	+1¾
104½	105	5,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf..	104	105½	103	104⅞	+2⅛
72¾	72¾	34,800	Pressed Steel Car...	67½	73⅞	67½	72¾	+6
160	161	600	Pullman Co.....	161½	161¾	160½	161¾	− ½
43	43¾	21,300	Railway Steel Sp....	43¾	45¾	43	45⅛	+2⅛
94	94	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	94	94	94	94	+1
22¼	22¾	6,200	Ray Con. Copper....	22¾	23¼	22¼	22½	− ⅛
153¾	153¾	8,800	Reading.....	153¾	154	152¾	153⅛	+ ⅛
53	53½	45,900	Rep. Iron & Steel....	53	53½	51½	53¼	+2¼
103½	103½	1,000	Rep. Iron & S. pf...	103½	103½	102½	103¼	+1½
		300	Rock Island Co.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
		400	Rock Island Co. pf...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
4¼	4¾	4,100	Rumely, (M.,) Co....	4¾	5¼	4¼	4¼	+ ½
7	7¼	2,200	Rumely (M.,) Co. pf..	8	8¾	7	7¼	+ ¾
4¼	4¾	1,100	St. Louis & San F...	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¾
16	16½	925	Seaboard Air Line....	16½	16½	16	16	+ ¼
37	37¼	1,100	Seab. Air Line pf....	37⅞	38	37	37	+ ¼
155	156	700	Sears, Roeb. & Co....	155¼	155½	155	155¼	+ ¼
124¼	125	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf..	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	...
57	57¼	7,200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co..	57	58½	56	57	+1⅝
93½	93¾	12,800	Southern Pacific	94¼	94¼	93¼	93⅜	− ⅝
		27	So. Pacific 5s.....	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	...
92	92	150	So. Porto Rico Sug..	90	90	90	90	+3
19¾	19¾	6,880	Southern Railway....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	...
57¼	57½	1,100	So. Railway pf.....	57¼	58¼	57	57½	− ¼
84	84	100	Standard Mill. pf...	81	81	81	81	+1
142	142	18,000	Studebaker Co.....	142½	145⅞	140½	141¾	+ ⅛
109	109	200	Studebaker Co. pf..	108½	109½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
59	60	36,500	Tennessee Copper....	59¼	61¼	59¼	60⅝	+2⅝
169	169	3,500	Texas Co ex rights..	172¾	172¾	168	168	−5
12	12	900	Texas & Pacific	12¼	12½	11⅝	11⅝	−1
58	58½	3,050	Third Avenue.....	58⅜	58½	57½	58⅛	− ¼
6⅝	7	800	Union B. & P. Co....	7¼	7⅝	7	7	...
25	28	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf..	27	27	27	27	− ⅛
132¼	132¾	14,700	Union Pacific	133⅜	138¾	132¼	132⅝	− ⅞
81½	82	300	Union Pacific pf....	81⅜	82	81½	82	+ ¼
81½	82	200	U. S. p. 20 f.....	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	...
55	56½	500	United Cigar Mfrs....	56½	56½	55	56	+ ½
23½	23½	3,500	United Rys. Inv.....	23½	24¼	23¼	23⅜	− ¼
39	39	300	United Rys. Inv. pf..	38¾	39	38¾	39	−

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COTTON OPTIONS CROSS 13 CENTS

Rise in Price for September Is $11.75 a Bale, Which Is a New Record for the Month.

DAY'S GAIN 11 TO 13 POINTS

Mills Buying and Southern Shippers Hedging—Crop Condition Is Reported at 61.9.

Cotton continued yesterday to establish new high levels with prices opening at an advance of about 20 points and closing at a net gain of 11 to 13 points. The market was not quite so broad as it has been, but the impressive feature of the trading was the evidence of nervousness on the part of spinners. Several brokers reported direct buying by mills, while others had orders for the covering of hedges held by Southern shippers.

The rise in prices is without precedent for the month of September, a period of the season when buyers are cautious in expectation of the coming weight of the crop. The improvement in prices covers a range of 235 points, or $11.75 per bale.

The greatest advance in recent years for any one month was 270 points, during December, 1903, which marked the outburst of the great Sully speculation. The low price of the present month was 10.40c. for January, and at the high point of yesterday January sold at 12.75c.

Jay, Bond & Co. in their report yesterday placed the condition of the crop at 61.9, compared with 70.2 last month. They look for Government condition figures of 60.9. Some of the bulls are expecting condition figures around 59.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady to 25 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 40 points advance, 12.40c. for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Closes.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.25	12.00	12.10@12.15	11.95@11.97
Dec.	12.58	12.42	12.48@12.49	12.35@12.38
Jan.	12.75	12.57	12.64@12.65	12.51@12.53
March	13.04	12.82	12.92@12.93	12.80@12.81
May	13.16	12.98	13.08@13.09	12.91@12.92
July	13.17	12.98	13.08@13.10	12.90@12.93

Total port receipts, 75,000 bales; last week, 65,198 bales; last year, 33,131 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	9,017	7,427	2,501
Galveston	3,833	27,742	19,838
Mobile	2,256	2,437	1,414
Charleston	6,003	6,345	2,182
Savannah	13,809	13,837	5,054
Wilmington	7,977	3,967	1,040
Norfolk	3,215	368	162

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	4,347	5,961	3,566
Memphis	2,894	1,044	8,393
St. Louis	140	168	
Houston	11,615	16,855	15,868

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
300 Galveston	11.90	236,127	92,806
2,400 New Orleans	11.35	141,209	56,313
1,138 Mobile	11.63	14,490	10,234
2,337 Savannah	11⅝	188,857	42,956
1,500 Charleston	11⅝	71,985	14,411
Wilmington	11⅝	49,281	11,787
348 Norfolk	11.75	36,902	14,266
4,189 Augusta	11.75	115,164	38,297
1,750 Memphis	11.75	50,047	32,533
122 St. Louis	11½	12,508	5,043
Houston		114,596	55,043

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling sixteen points advance at 7.04d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 14,000 bales. American, 4,000 bales. Market closed feverish.

TAKES OVER CORONA BANK.

Bank of Long Island Increases Capital from $750,000 to $900,000.

As the final step in the purchase of the First National Bank of Corona stockholdere of the Bank of Long Island voted yesterday to increase the capital stock from $750,000 to $900,000. The Corona will become the twelfth branch owned by the Bank of Long Island.

This new stock, it is understood, will be parceled out to the stockholders at $175 a share, which will bring the bank a net total of $262,000. Of this amount $180,000 is to be used to purchase the 1,000 shares of the Corona National. The present value of the stock of the Bank of Long Island is $210 a share, so that the stockholders who receive the new stock at $175 will get a total profit of $52,000.

It was said that William J. Hamilton, President of the Corona Bank, will be a Vice-President and Director of the Bank of Long Island, and will have charge of the Long Island City branch.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Payment of War Loan Call Has Little Effect on Money Market.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The payment of the war loan call did not affect the money market today, and discount rates were quiet. American exchange was steady around $4.70%.

The stock market maintained a firm and checrful tone, but business was quieter, despite further favorable rumors regarding the operations on the western front. Home stocks barely moved, but International Mercantile Marine preferred advanced. Japanese bonds, Peruvian issues, and oil shares were well supported, and Kaffirs were strong on Cape buying.

Business was smaller in the American section, but the tendency was good and prices closed a shade higher.

RUMELY CO. REORGANIZED.

Plan Many Times Oversubscribed—Operative After Sept. 30.

The reorganization plan of the M. Rumely Company, underwritten by C. D. Barney & Co., has been several times oversubscribed. It will be declared operative soon after Sept. 30.

The new sales company has been organized under the name of the Advance-Rumely Thresher Company. The name of the manufacturing company has not yet been decided upon. Finley P. Mount, now receiver, will be President of the new company, and J. H. Guy, Vice President, will continue in that capacity and as General Manager.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 67 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 55 centimes.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	103	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛
6s —Sept., 1917	104⅜	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
4½s—June, 1963	102⅝	102⅞	101⅞	102
4½s—Mar., 1963	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102½
4½s—Nov., 1957	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s—May, 1957	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s—Nov., 1917	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
4½s—May, 1917	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
4½s—Mar., 1964	99⅝	99½	99⅛	99½
4½s—Mar., 1962	99⅛	99¼	99⅛	99⅜
4½s—Sept., 1960	99¼	99½	99⅛	99⅜
4½s—Mar., 1930-60	99⅛	99½	99⅛	99⅜
4s —May, 1959	96	96⅜	93⅜	96
4s —Nov., 1958	96	96⅜	95⅜	96
4s —May, 1957	96	96⅜	95⅜	96
4s —Nov., 1956	94½	95½	94½	95¼
4s —Nov., 1955	94½	95½	94½	95¼
4s —Nov., 1936	95	..	95	..
4s —May, 1917	100	..	100	..
4s —Nov., 1918	99⅝	..	99⅞	..
4s —May, 1919	99⅜	..	99⅝	..
3½s—Nov., 1956	85½	86⅛	85½	86½
3½s—Nov., 1954	85⅜	86⅛	85⅜	86½
3½s—May, 1954	86⅜	86⅞	85⅝	86⅜

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	75.44	74.71	74.88	— .47
Industrials	94.88	92.34	93.42	+ .78
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Sept. 17	80.20	79.07	79.88	+ .60
Sept. 18	80.85	79.80	80.57	+ .69
Sept. 20	81.68	80.43	80.97	+ .40
Sept. 21	81.95	80.54	81.30	+ .33
Sept. 22	82.19	81.12	81.73	+ .43
Sept. 23	82.08	80.88	81.56	— .17
Sept. 24	82.89	81.46	82.51	+ .95
Sept. 25	83.33	82.42	83.08	+ .57
Sept. 27	84.92	83.03	83.99	+ .91
Sept. 28	85.16	83.52	84.15	+ .16

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Sep., 1915	85.16	Sep. 28	76.71	Sep. 1	84.15
Sep., 1914	Exchange closed.				
Sep., 1913	72.75	Sep. 15	68.81	Sep. 4	70.14
Sep., 1912	85.82	Sep. 30	82.10	Sep. 13	85.18
Sep., 1911	75.94	Sep. 6	69.57	Sep. 25	72.58
*Year, 1915	85.16	Sep. 28	58.80	Feb. 24	84.15
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.90
Year, 1911	84.21	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101	5.10
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100⅞	100⅝	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅞	99⅛	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99⅛	5.15
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.35
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.80
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅛	99	7.00
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	99	99⅛	8.25
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway, Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	98⅛	98¼	6.70
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅜	97⅛	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅝	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.80
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.00
A.T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1919	100⅛	101¼	2.75
Ana. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101⅛	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.45
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	99⅛	99⅜	4.85
Brklyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.75
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98⅛	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅜	102⅛	5.70
C. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	94½	94⅝	6.70
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.80
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92	93½	13.65
Con. Pr. Co.	6	May 1, '17	98½	98½	6.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	99	100	6.00
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	Mar., 1918	93	96½	6⅜
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	5.35
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98¾	100	5.00
Grd. Rap. E.	5	May, 1916	100	100¼	4.00
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100½	4.17
Hav. El Ry.	6	Sep., 1915	98½	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅜	101	4.55
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	5.70
Louis. G. & E.	6	Dec., 1918	98¼	99⅜	6⅛
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	99	100	6.00
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96	97¼	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97⅜	97⅝	6.90
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.70
North St. P.	4	June 1917	99	99⅛	4.05
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.20
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.25
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.85
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅜	98⅝	6.00
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98¼	99⅛	5.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	93¼	94⅜	20.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101½	101⅝	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅛	99⅜	5.20
U. S. Rub.	6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.35
W. Penn Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96¼	100	6.00
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98¼	99⅛	6.25
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¼	99.25	6.58
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7⅛

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas	102	104
American Light & Traction	338	341
American Light & Traction pf.	108½	110½
Annondack Electric Power	14	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	49	53
*American Gas & Electric	102	105
*American Gas & Electric pf.	48½	50
American Power & Light	60	62
American Power & Light pf.	78	†80
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilitiee pf.	63	65
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	53	57
Atlantic Pow. & L. 7% cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	48	52
Cities Service pf.	60	63
Colorado Powsr	19	21
Colorado Power pf.	92	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50½	52½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	79	81
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Consumers Power (pfd) Me.	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	36	40
Dayton Power & Light pf.	88	91
Denver Gas & Elec. Gen. 5s	91½	94
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	61	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	90	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	80
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	62	68
Federal Light & Traction	14	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	52	60
Gas & Electric Securities	50	73
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	50	70
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	25
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	29	30
Northern States Power pf.	86	88
Ozark Power & Watcr	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	49	50
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	59	62
Southern California Edison	72	73
Southern California Edison pf.	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	28	29
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	24	27
United Light & Rys.	35	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	69
Utah Securities	14½	16
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pfd.	46	50

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16⅞	17⅛	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	650	660	640	650
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	109	105	107
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	140	150	140	150
Continental Oil	257	263	257	263
Crescent Pipe Line	46	48	46	48
Cumberland P. L.	53	60	53	60
Eureka Pipe Line	265	275	260	270
Galena S. Oil	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com.	160	162	160	162
Illinois P. L.	154	157	155	158
Indiana P. L.	106	108	106	108
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
National Transit	32	34	32	34
N. Y. Transit	217	222	215	220
Northern P. L.	106	108	106	108
Ohio Oil	157	159	157	159
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie O. & G.	422	426	423	428
Prairie P. L.	215	218	208	211
Solar Refining	275	285	270	275
Southern P. L.	232	236	232	236
South Penn. Oil	343	347	345	350
So. W. Pa.	125	130	125	130
St'd Oil of Cal.	309	312	309	312
St'd Oil of Ind.	470	475	463	467
St'd Oil of Kan.	405	415	400	410
St'd Oil of Ky.	295	305	290	300
St'd Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
St'd Oil of N. J.	498	502	475	478
St'd Oil of N. Y.	199	201	199	201
St'd Oil of Ohio	510	525	520	530
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	223	227	223	227
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Jim Butler	.78
McNamara	.02	Midway	.11
Mizpah Exten.	.10	Montana	.30
North Star	.11	Rescue Eula	.10
Tonopah Exten.	2.37½	Tonopah Merger	.54
Victor	.28	West End	.50

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.20	Booth	.44
C. O. D.	.04	Comb. Fraction	.09
D'field Daisy	.04	D'field B. B.	.05
D'field B. Bonanza	.05	Florences	.45
G'field C. M.	1.65	G'field Kewanas	.37
Goldfield Merger	.15	Jumbo Extension	1.30
Lone Star	.05	Silver Pick	.07
Vernal	.04	Nevada Hills	.16
Rochester Mines	.55	Round Mountain	.40

MANHATAN.

Man. Big Four	.05		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9	10	Isabella	16⅝	16⅞
Elkton	24½	26½	Jackpot	6¾	7⅛
El Paso	75	90	McKinney	37	38
Findlay	4	4⅜	Portland	154	158
Gold Dol.	3	4	Vindicator	154	158
Golden C.	170½	180	R. B. H.	3¼	3½
Gold Sov.	3¼	4			

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	100½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	100½	..
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..			
4s, r, 1925	109	110			
4s, c, 1925	109½	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	95	100	Col & So.	28½	30
Am Ag Ch pf.	96	96	Do 1st pf.	47	55
Am B Sugar pf.	85	88	Do 2d pf.	37	45
Am B S & Fdy.	100	102	Deere & Co pf.	92	98
Do pf.	170	173	D, L & W.	411	421
Am C & Fdy. pf.	116	117½	D & R G.	8¾	8¾
Am Coal	80	..	D M & Ft D.	3	..
Am C Prod pf.	117	121	Do pf.	20	..
Am Exp	101½	104	Det Un Ry.	60	62½
Am Snuff	150	151	Dul, S S & A pf.	8	11
Do pf.	106	..	East Kod.	500	..
Am T & C.	61¼	66½	F M & Sm.	30	32
Am Tob.	228	231	Do pf.	47	48¾
Assets R.	3	5½	Gen Cb pf.	110	114
A M 1st pf.	..	95	Goodrich (B F) Co pf.	108¾	110
Do 2d pf.	..	98½	Hav El Ry.	..	88
Booth Fish	..	40	L & P pf.	..	..
B Un Gas	128	133	Helme (G W) Co.	150	170
Brunsk T. E.	6	9	Hock Val.	108	112
B, R & P.	80	95	Homest'ke.	118	..
Do pf.	100	..	Int-Met pf.	77	..
Canada So.	54	56¾	I H N J pf.	..	117
C R R of N J.	260	270	I H Cor pf.	..	117
Cent & S A Tel.	130	135	Int Nickel pf.	107	110
Chi & Alt pf.	12	20	Iowa Cent.	..	10
C & N W pf.	170	..	Do pf.	..	20
C, St P, M & Om.	115	120	Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf.	107	112
Do pf.	123	131	K & D M.	1½	..
C, C, C & St L pf.	67	64¾	Do pf.	30	..
Cluett-Pea.	70	75	Kings Co El L & P.	125	126½
Do pf.	107½	..	Kresge (SS) Co.	160	168
			Do pf.	110	113

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
L E & W.	9½	9¾	Pitts S pf.	95	90
Lig't & M.	223	230	Prsd S Car pf.	102½	106
L-W Bls.	22	23½	*Pub Serv N J.	103	107
Do 1st pf.	93	97½	Rdg 1st pf.	83	84½
Do 2d pf.	55	65	*Do 2d pf.	80	83
Lorill'd Co.	168	175	St L & S F 1st pf.	8	10
M'kay Cos.	77½	78¾	Do 2d pf.	5	5¾
Do pf.	66½	67½	St L & W.	12	14½
Man Beach	7	8	Do pf.	31	34
Man Molev.	127	129	S-S S & I pf.	90	94
Man Sbirt.	54	65	S P R Sug pf.	100	105
Do pf.	103	..	So Ry, M & Ohio cfs.	60	65
Mex Pet pf	83	88	Stand Mill.	72	75½
Mich Cent.	105	110	Tex Co, full paid	108	173
M & St L.	12¾	13	T P L Tr.	105	110
Do pf.	26	30	Tob Pr pf.	98	102
M, St P & S M.	60½	73	Tol, St L & West.	3¼	5
Mon Power pf.	104	106	Do pf.	6¾	9¼
Mor & Es.	162	163	Twin City R T.	92½	93
M & B pf.	60	75	Under Typ.	75	81
N C & St L.	120	128	Do pf.	100	107
Nat Bis pf.	124	..	Un C Mfrs pf.	106	107
Nat C & S pf.	107½	109½	Un Dry G.	10	50
Nat En pf.	89½	91	Do pf.	57½	88
Nat L pf.	110½	115	U S I Alco pf.	100	101
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	19½	24	U S R & Ref pf.	3	5
Do 2d pf.	5½	6½	Va Ry & P.	..	45
N Y, C & St L.	31	34½	Vulcan Det	5½	14
Do 1st pf.	85	90	Do pf.	..	40
Do 2d pf.	40	65	Wabash pf.	..	⅛
N Y, L & W.	111	123	Wells F. E.	109	113
N Y State Rys.	44	..	Wn Md pf.	46	47½
N W Tel.	102	..	Weym-Bru.	233	280
Ont. Min.	3½	4	Do pf.	112	..
Pabst B pf.	..	88	W & L E.	2½	3
Pac Const 1st pf.	70	85	Do 1st pf.	10	13
Pao T & T.	33	34½	Do 2d pf.	2½	3¾
Peoria & E	8	9	Woolworth (F W) pf.	120	124
Pettib-Mul.	55	60			
Do 1st pf.	89	93			
Pitts, C, C & St L pf.	90	96			
Pitts, Ft W & C.	150	..			

*Ex dividend.

ALL OF $45,000,000 CITY BONDS SOLD

Wall Street Impressed by Feat of Kuhn-Loeb Syndicate in the Face of the War.

MARKET RATE IS UP TO 102½

Securities Absorbed by Individuals and Institutions Seeking Choice Investments.

The syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., William A. Read & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., which bought $45,000,000 4½ per cent. city bonds of the total of $71,000,000 offered last June, announced yesterday that all the bonds had been sold. The syndicate's purchase price was 101.044 for the $33,734,640 fifty-year bonds and 101.166 for the $11,353,300 serial bonds, and the offering price of the long-term bonds was 102. In recent weeks the market for municipal bonds has gradually improved, and this syndicate took advantage of the call for sound investments to dispose of their holdings of the most recent city issue at a fair profit. The 4½s yesterday sold as high as 102½, while the city 4s displayed firmness.

It was reported in banking circles that a heavy demand from institutions and large investors made an extensive inroad on the syndicate's unsold bonds Monday, and at the close of business no more than $9,000,000 were left. All of these were disposed of yesterday before noon, making it possible to dissolve the group of banking and bond houses interested in the transaction.

Satisfaction was expressed in Wall Street over the distribution of so large a block of bonds in three months. Predictions were made when the syndicate's bid for all or any part of the issue was announced that the state of the bond market, under war conditions, would drag out the distribution of the securities over a long period. Europe was a heavy seller of standard American securities at the time, and sold more later, but pressure from that source slackened when negotiations for the Anglo-French credit were opened, and bargain hunters were forced to raise their bids for New York City bonds.

Bond men are unanimous in saying that the market for municipals has taken an encouraging stride forward this month. A factor has been the approach of the personal tax day, Oct. 1, a date when past events have shown that many possessors of large bank accounts prefer to convert cash into a

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50 Amer. Water Works & Electric 2nd Pfd.
25 Amer. Brass Co.
100 U. S. Finishing Pfd.
50 Amer. Tube & Stamping Pfd.
100 U. S. Worsted.
FOR SALE
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100 Laconia Car Common
50 Lake Torpedo Com. & Pfd.
50 Art Metal Construction Co.
50 Amer. Tube & Stamping Common
25 Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Very Active, but Prices Are Sharply Lower in Many Issues.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 498,311 shares of stocks and $194,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 233,783; oils, 4,384; railroads, 3,900, and mining, 256,244. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am. Zinc	54¼	55	54¼	55
1,500	‡Can. C. & F.	105	106	105	106
405	C. C. & F. pf.	120	120	117	119½
425	‡Carbon Steel	69¾	70	67	68
100	Cent. Fdy. pf.	27	27	27	27
25	‡Car. St. 2d pf.	53	53	53	53
5,900	‡Car. L. & P.	9¼	9½	8¾	9¼
3,500	‡Cent. Fdry...	18	18½	18¼	18½
100	Cent. Fdy. pf.	27	27	27	27
1,225	‡Cramp Shipb.	89	90	88½	89
515	Driggs-Seab...	112	112	106½	107
80	Emer. Phono...	12	12	12	12
1,700	‡Hall Signal..	22¾	22¾	22	22
2,095	‡Hendee Mfg..	30½	30½	30	30
128	‡Hop. & St. A.	42	42	42	42
70,400	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	8¾	9	7¾	7¾
80,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	40	40	33¾	34½
950	‡Int. Motors...	30¼	30¼	29	29½
560	Kath. Brize pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½
30	Kel. Sp'd Tl. 1st pf.	226	226	224	224
40	Kel. Sp'd Tl. new 1st pf.	90	90	90	90
10,000	‡Lake Tor. B't	15¼	21	15¼	20
10,000	‡Lake Tor. B't 1st pf.	15¼	21	15¼	20
5,000	Mar. of Am....	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝
100	N. Y. Transp.	17	17	17	17
500	‡Pyr. Mfg. Co.	14	14¾	14	14¾
2,000	Cor. of R. & H.	5	5½	4⅝	5
700	Sherman Carb.	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8⅛
250	‡Stand. Motors	10¼	10¼	10	10
553	‡St. Co. of Can.	35	35	34½	34⅝
500	Sterling Gum..	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,500	‡St. Jo. Lead.	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
30,000	Subma. Boat..	52⅞	52⅞	48⅞	48½
30,000	‡Tob. Prod..	40-41½	42¼	40	41¼
5,200	Tri. Film. ctfs.	9	9¼	8⅝	9
8,000	U. C. St. new.	10	10¼	9¾	10
2,500	Un. Pr. Shar.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	U. S. L. & H.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜
50	U.S.L.&H.pf...	4½	4½	4½	4½
3,000	‡World Film..	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30	Atlantic ref...	660	650	660	+12
150	Buckeye P. L..	110	107	110	+ 3
3	Galena-Sig. Oil.	162	162	162	+ 2
45	Illinois P. L..	156	155	155	+ 2
20	Indiana P. L..	107	107	107	+ 4
650	Houston Oil...	19	17½	17	— ½
2,000	‡Int. Petroleum	9¼	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
15	N. Y. Transit.	230	218	220	+ 1
80	Ohio Oil	159	158	159	+ 2
80	Prairie O. & G.	425	422	422	+ 8
400	Prairie P. L..	221	212	217	+ 6
20	So. Penn. Oil.	347	342	347	+ 2
20	Southern P. L..	232	230	232	— 3
42	St. Oil of Cal..	812	810	811	— 1
9	St. Oil of Neb..	334	334	334	— 1
500	St. Oil of N. J.	504	479	500	+25
20	Vacuum Oil...	225	223	223	+ 3
300	Ventura Oil....	12¼	12⅜	12¼	—12⅜

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,700	‡Wabash, w. i.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝
1,000	‡Wabash pf.(a)	42	42¼	41½	42⅛
1,200	‡Wabash pf.(b)	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅝

MINING STOCKS.

700	‡Alaska Juneau	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
2,000	‡Albion Min'g	48	48	45	45
1,000	‡Alta-C. Min.	31	31	29	31
24,000	‡Am. Com'der	13	13½	12½	13
13,000	‡Atlanta	29	30	29	29
1,000	‡Big Cot'w'd.	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
500	B. Ledge D. C.	8¼	8¼	8	8
500	‡Booth	46¼	46¼	46½	46½
21,000	Braden Cop.	9⅞	10	9⅝	9¾
800	Buffalo Mines	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
650	Butte & N. Y.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Butte C. & Z.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
700	‡Caledonia	98	100	98	100
4,000	‡Cbile Copper.	18⅝	19½	18⅝	19
35,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	‡Dia. Bl. Butte	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Emma Cop.	31	31	28	31
1,000	‡Florence	50	50	50	50
10,800	Goldfield Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,800	‡Goldf'd Mer.	18½	19	18½	19
10	Greene-Can.	39	39	39	39
800	‡Iron Blos'm.	78	78	78	79
6,700	Jumbo Extens.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
20,000	Kennecott Cop.	54⅞	54⅞	53	53½
12,700	‡Kewanaa	43	43	39	39
200	Magma Copper	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾
1,900	‡McIntyre	45	49	46	48
700	‡Majes'c Mines	65	•66	65	65
1,500	‡McK.-Dar.	23	25	23	25
1,500	‡‡Marsh Min.	39	39	38½	38½
37,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	40	41	36½	39
50	Mines of Am..	2	2	2	2
500	‡‡Natl. Z. & L.	41	43	41	43
500	New Utah Bin.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3⅝
4,000	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
10,000	‡Ohio	7	7	6¼	7
18,000	‡Rex Con. M.	54	56	53	56
3,700	‡ Sand. Kend.	11⅛	12	11⅛	12
500	‡Sells	32	32	32	32
1,000	‡Silver Pick.	7	7	7	7
700	Stand. S.-L...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,200	Stewart	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
3,200	‡‡Snccess Min.	83	88	86	86
500	‡Ton. Jim B..	81	81	81	81
134	Ton. Exten..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	‡Ton. Merger...	33	33	31	33
300	Ton. Mining...	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
400	‡W. K. C. pf..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$44,000	Brad. Cop. 6s.	197½	200	195	195
15,000	Brad. Cop. 7s.	197½	200	195	195
95,000	Del. & H. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
82,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	170⅝	170⅝	170	170
3,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	80	80	78	80

•Odd lot. ‡Sells cents per share. ‡‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 28.	Sept. 27.
Alliance Film	⅛ ¾	⅛ ¾
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., or.	13½ 14⅛	13⅝ 14½
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b'r.	14 15	14 15
Can. Car & Fy. pf.	117 120	117 120
Carbon Steel, 1st pf.	70 75	70 75
Dom. Steel	47⅝ 47⅞	47⅝ 47⅞
Fisk Tire	120 124	120 124
Fr.-Sp. Pet. (A Pr.)	1 1¼	1 1¼
Guan. Sugar	60 62	60 62
Houston Oil	18½ 18⅝	18⅝ 18⅝
Int. Motors pf.	68 71	68 71
Mutual Profit Shar.	9 9¼	9 9¼
M. Rumely, w. i.	19 21	19 21
Savoy Oil	9¼ 9⅝	9¼ 9⅝
Sherman Carb. pf.	8 15	8 15
Wayland Oil & Gas.	3½ 4	3¼ 4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16¼	17	16¼	17
Pierce Oil	11½	12	11½	12
Savoy Oil	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	38	42	38	40
Big Cottonwood	4	5	4½	5
Cashboy	4½	5½	5	6
Con. Nevada-Utah	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Florence	49	50	42	45
Howe Sound	3¾	4	3¾	4
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
Marsh Mining	41	43¼	41	43
Nevada Hills	18	20	18	21
Superstition Min. Co.	23	25	24	25
Tonopah Extension	2⅜	2½	2⅞	2½
Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜

BONDS.

Delaware & Hud. rts.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Int. M. M., new, 5s.	85 90		85	90

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	155	159	158	162
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	82	76	80
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co.	13	13¾	12	13
Am. & Br. Mfg.Co.pf.	32	40	34	40
Atlas Powder	240	250	230	240
Atlas Powder pf.	98	102	94	100
Bliss (E. W.)	180	190	180	190
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	70	75	70	75
Canadian Explosives	280	290	280	290
Can. Explosives pf.	105	110	105	110
Carbon Steel	68	72	68	72
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	70	75	70	75
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	54	58	54	57
Colts Arms	650	670	650	670
Driggs-Seabury	110	113	111	115
Du Pont Powder	750	760	730	745
Du Pont Powder pf.	102	106	106	...
Hercules Powder	415	425	410	420
Hercules Powder pf.	110	115	110	110
Hopkins-Allen	45	50	45	50
Hopkins-Allen pf.	92	97	92	97
Lake Torpedo Boat	13	16	13	16
Midvale Steel	290	300	290	300
Niles-Bement-Pond	150	155	141	150
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	101	107	101	107
Savage Arms	800	810	800	810
Submarine Boat	50	52	51	53
Wright-Mart. Arms	2250	2400	2250	2400

MUDGE WILL RUN ROAD.

To be Rock Island's Chief Executive Under Receiver.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—President H. U. Mudge, who yesterday tendered his resignation as co-receiver of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, is to continue in charge of the operation of the road by authority of the Federal Court and the appointment of the receiver. His title will be chief executive officer of the receiver. This announcement was made by Jacob M. Dickinson, the other receiver who arrived here today.

"As soon as I heard of the resignation of Mr. Mudge," Mr. Dickinson said, "I went to Judge Carpenter and said that I would regard it as a misfortune to those interested in the Rock Island lines for Mr. Mudge to resign unless he would consent to remain in charge of the operation of the road under the receiver. Judge Carpenter expressed the hope that his services could be retained. Mr. Mudge agreed to continue his services."

Did you notice?
Standard Oil
OF NEW JERSEY
(The parent Standard Oil Company.)
at 504 yesterday?
THE DOW-JONES
Financial News Bulletins
told Wall Street all about it Aug. 13th, 17th and Sept. 8th—its earnings and its assets—and when it was nearly 100 points lower.
For correct and advance information read the Dow-Jones Financial News Bulletins. In every well-equipped financial office.
Financial news is financial insurance.
The Dow-Jones Financial News Bulletins in Wall Street were never so valuable as at the present time. The record made by the Dow-Jones News Service has this year been the talk of Wall Street. The market has fluctuated right along with the Dow-Jones news.
Investors read the same news later in the afternoon and morning editions of
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
America's leading financial newspaper: leading in news, leading in editorial expression, leading in circulation.

Yale & Towne
So. Porto Rico Sugar
Gt. Western Sugar
Aetna Explosives
Tidewater Oil
Hopkins & Allen Arms
Chalmers Motor
Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder
Hercules Powder
American Brass
U. S. Worsted
Standard Screw

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Branch Office, 1 Madison Avenue, Metropolitan Bldg.
Having given widespread success and satisfaction to our friends and the public through the publication of our letters on the Industrial Securities since the beginning of the year, we are now seeking greater success and wider popularity through a series of letters on the Railroad Securities, which we will begin to publish this week.
We were the first among the more prominent Stock Exchange houses to welcome and encourage the small trader, and we now have a large following in that class in every part of the Union, and we are ready to welcome all who care to take advantage of our facilities to do their business with us, and reap the benefit of our experience.
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REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
COLUMBIA BANK
at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $98,681.25;) market value		$98,616.12
Private securities, (book value, $595,136.25;) market value		503,137.17
Real estate owned		43,959.08
Mortgages owned		8,375.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		24,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		738,829.78
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		6,353,204.51
Overdrafts		1,638.83
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$632,219.78	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	7,937.23	
		640,157.01
Specie		578,217.60
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		227,600.00
Cash items, viz.:		40,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$188,426.42	
Other cash items	31,035.73	
		219,462.15
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$40,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,939.46	
		14,939.46
Total		$3,490,136.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$600,000.00	
Undivided profits	53,080.09	
		653,080.09
Surplus on book values		$699,704.84
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$60,153.43	
Deposits by the State of New York	45,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	33.03	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	7,165,026.90	
Demand certificates of deposit	368.02	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	380.45	
Certified checks	89,813.62	
Unpaid dividends	8.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	112,308.12	
Extend total deposits		7,443,106.57
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$37,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	7,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	16,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	33,450.00	
		93,950.00
Total		$8,490,186.06

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MUTUAL BANK
at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value $1,000,) market value		$970.00
Private securities, (book value $6,501,) market value		6,501.00
Real estate owned		507,744.36
Mortgages owned		425.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		228,221.41
Loans and discounts secured by other collaters		1,413,193.15
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,825,991.04
Overdrafts		254.20
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,607,303.75	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	54,245.82	
		1,662,049.57
Specie		676,742.86
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		68,550.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$154,368.69	
Other cash items	11,905.08	
		166,268.77
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$2,039.92	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	14,846.75	
		16,936.67
Total		$7,073,548.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$200,000.00	
Undivided profits	270,136.87	
		470,136.87
Surplus on book value, $470,166.87.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$220,426.54	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	511.55	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,121.89	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,375,047.38	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	401,026.[illegible]	
Demand certificates of deposit	50,000.00	
Other certificates of deposit	18,867.74	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	6,238.68	
Certified checks	64,142.40	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	30,452.92	
		6,152,834.84
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$190,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	9,911.50	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	4,067.73	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	26,770.98	
Estimated unearned discounts	19,750.00	
		250,500.21
Income tax withheld		76.11
Total		$7,073,548.03

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY
at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,652,081.38;) market value		$1,652,081.68
Private securities, (book value, $1,249,980.35;) market value		1,249,980.35
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank of New York		67,500.00
Real estate owned		128,219.52
Mortgages owned		759,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		291,224.20
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		4,165,635.91
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		8,188,194.98
Overdrafts		905.78
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,491,383.15	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	679,287.47	
		3,170,650.62
Specie		1,965,633.19
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		287,370.00
Federal Reserve notes		130,880.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$464,031.11	
Other cash items	56,563.10	
		520,594.21
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		91,522.78
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$51,310.92	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	22,482.84	
Vault	30,000.00	
		103,793.76
Total		$22,683,616.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$750,000.00	
Undivided profits	153,783.23	
		903,783.23
Surplus on book values, $923,358.96.		
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$939,634.16	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	43,339.44	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	45,974.95	
Deposits by the State of New York	10,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	20,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	538,971.54	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	1,447.60	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	16,425,030.96	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within 30 days	184,269.22	
Demand certificates of deposit	296,576.92	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbook	657,735.71	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	166,153.01	
Certified checks	80,281.72	
Unpaid dividends	41.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	760,682.50	
Total deposits		20,061,637.84
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		120,009.29
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$4,804.88	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	52,526.02	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	21,106.27	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,000.00	
		98,236.62
Total		$22,683,616.98

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $1,628,866.37,) market value		$1,611,912.37
Private securities (book value, $10,967,078.10,) market value		10,047,385.31
Real estate owned		3,322,569.24
Mortgages owned		1,052,106.97
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		763,254.90
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		37,909,653.60
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		26,640,848.22
Overdrafts		4,519.30
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$4,600,000.00	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	2,295,855.30	
		6,895,855.30
Specie		15,928,727.42
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		2,995,225.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$5,561,147.12	
Other cash items	1,154,421.55	
		6,715,568.67
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,201,314.76
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	271,315.93	
Total		$116,260,152.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,500,000.00
Surplus on market values, surplus fund, and undivided profits		6,736,721.04
Surplus on book values, $8,809,729.49.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$7,139,976.93	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	111,973.57	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	83,935.29	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	50,692.20	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	81,979,534.82	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	114,020.96	
Demand certificates of deposit	381,264.38	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	354,662.06	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	79,908.61	
Certified checks	2,456,421.25	
Unpaid dividends	688.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	11,661,118.70	
Extend total deposits		104,364,121.75
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,201,314.76
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$6,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	84,423.80	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	82,150.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	285,420.00	
		457,993.80
Total		$116,260,152.04

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE STATE BANK
at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,814,885;) market value		$1,314,635.00
Private securities, (book value, $5,434,147.50;) market value		5,431,710.75
Real estate owned		1,362,861.51
Mortgages owned		1,096,824.42
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		815,748.06
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,281,498.06
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		7,752,163.73
Overdrafts		4,777.59
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,127,963.33	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	629,418.34	
		2,

Interborough Consolidated

The future possibilities of this company, viewed from the standpoint of the stockholders, are discussed in a careful analysis of the property which we have just prepared for the benefit of our clients.

A few copies are reserved for free distribution to the first inquirers.

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ATCHISON

In this week's issue the railroad editor of The Financial World, who has made a personal inspection of the properties about which he writes, treats of the road's wide diversification of traffic, and the advantages accruing to the Atchison through new feeder lines.

Send for Copy.

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DIVIDENDS.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, Sept. 21, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after October 1st, 1915. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
60 Broadway.
New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. and an Extra Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 30th, 1915, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 22d, 1915.

The Transfer Books will not close.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
DAY & ZIMMERMANN,
ENGINEERS—MANAGERS,
611-613 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Board of Directors of the Citizens Traction Company has declared a dividend of One and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 4th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of the business October 1st, 1915.

B. W. FRAZIER, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
DAY & ZIMMERMANN,
ENGINEERS & MANAGERS,
611-613 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Board of Directors of the Penn Central Light and Power Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 4th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of the business October 1st, 1915.

J. E. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.
149 Broadway, New York, Sept. 24, 1915.

The Board of Directors of the Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent., equal to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share, on the Common Stock of said Company, payable on October 20, 1915, to holders of Common Stock of record on October 6, 1915. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 36.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been duly declared, payable Oct. 15, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record Oct. 8, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.

JAMES P. McGOVERN, Secretary.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the First Mortgage 3 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, due October 1, 1915, will be paid at and after maturity upon presentation at the office of The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City.

H. VISSCHER, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, October 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 30, 1915.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES OF THE ECUADORIAN CORPORATION, LTD.

Coupons for the half year's interest, due October 1, 1915, will be paid by the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Company, New York, and by Glyn, Mills, Currie & Company, London.

J. H. WILSON, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, September 22, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after October 1st, 1915. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY.
New York, September 23, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company of THREE PER CENT. (75 Cents per share,) payable October 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, October 4th, 1915.

FRANK H. RUDE, Treasurer.

ST. PAUL UNION STOCKYARDS CO.
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon Series No. 38, due October 1st, 1915, will be taken up and paid on behalf of the Company by Messrs. Robert Benson & Company, London; The National Bank of Commerce, New York City, and the Stock Yards National Bank, South St. Paul, Minnesota, on and after the due date.

C. A. McKECHNIE, Secretary-Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1915.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.60 per share), payable Oct. 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 12.
GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Sept. 21, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (2%) payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record September 30, 1915.

THEODORE D. FORTY, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
CITY OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK.
September 24, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Bank has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 3%, payable October 1st, 1915.

W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the Collection Bureau, Incorporated, of National Jewelers Board of Trade:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Collection Bureau, Incorporated, of National Jewelers Board of Trade will be held at the principal office of the corporation, No. 17 Maiden Lane, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of October, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of voting on a proposition that the corporation be dissolved forthwith, pursuant to section 221, of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

Dated September 18, 1915.

F. C. BACKUS, Secretary.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	5	
New York	3	4	4	5	
Phila.	3	4	*4½	5	
Cleveland.	3½	4	4½	5	
Richmond	4	4	*4½	5	
Atlanta	4	4	*4½	5	
Chicago	3	4	4½	5	
St. Louis.	3	4	4½	5	
Minneap.	4	4	5	5	
Kan. City	4	4	4	5	
Dallas	4	4	*4½	5	
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ..... 2½@2¼
Ninety days ..... 2¾@2⅝

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days..... 2½@2¾ | 5 months..... 3@3½
90 days..... 2¾@3 | 6 months..... 3@3½
4 months..... 3@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months..... 3 @3½ | 6 months..... 3 @3½
60 to 90 days..... 3

Other Names.
4 months..... 3½@3¾ | 6 months..... 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.71¾	$4.70½	$4.71	+.00⅝
Cables	4.71½	4.70⅝	4.71⅝	+.00¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.71	$4.71⅝
Paris	5.81¼	5.81½
Switzerland	5.29	5.28
Scandinavia	25.87	25.93
Berlin	83⅜	83¾
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	43.25
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.14	5.15
Holland	.40⅝	.40⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.28¾	6.28
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.25	42.35
Rio	23.35	23.50
Spain		19.25
Austria	15.60	15.70
Russia		35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.67½	$4.65½	$4.66	$4.64

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $515,046,321; balance, $25,624,768. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $964,381.

The local banks have lost $2,568,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 93¾% premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d, off ⅛d; New York, 49¼c, off ¼c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Thomas W. McKee & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have opened a branch office in the Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue Building.

The Fulton Trust Co. has issued under date of Sept. 23 a timely circular on "Investments," containing suggestions for security purchases.

Ernst & Ernst are distributing copies of an address, "The Analysis of a Borrower's Statement," which was delivered before the American Institute of Banking by Clay Harrick, chief of their research department.

Thomas Morris, for many years cashier and office manager of Henry Block & Co., will open an office with that firm on Oct. 1 for the transaction of business in unlisted investment securities.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of October, 1915, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To reduce the capital stock of the Company from $20,000,000, par value, to $1,000,000, par value.

2. To change the par value of its shares from $100 to $5 each.

3. To authorize the amount of capital over and above the amount of the reduced capital to be returned to the stockholders pro rata at such times and in such manner as the Directors shall determine.

4. To transact all such other and further business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Thursday, October 7, 1915, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 14, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. KRUTTSCHNITT, President.
HUGH L. CHOLLAR, Secretary.

Dated September 21, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of Cruikshank Company will be held at the offices of the company, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and two inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

RUSSELL W. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.
New York, September 29th, 1915.

THE LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Peoria, Ill., September 8, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of this company, in the City of Peoria, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the 20th day of October, 1915, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, with the Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. A. McKENNA, Secretary.

Dated Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 29th, 1915.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, at twelve o'clock Noon, on Wednesday, October 6, 1915.

The Stock Transfer Books will close on Friday, September 24, 1915, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 7, 1915, at ten o'clock, A. M.

H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., August 31st, 1915.

I. W. Lyon & Sons, Incorporated.
New York, Sept. 22, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of I. W. Lyon & Sons, Incorporated, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 520 West 27th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, October 6th, 1915, at 11 A. M.

HORACE D. LYON, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, October 20th, 1915, the Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, October 4th, 1915, and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, October 21st, 1915.

J. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, September 9, 1915.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
New York, Sept. 27, 1915.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held Oct. 27, 1915, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 6, and will be reopened on Thursday, Oct. 28, 1915.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

Keokuk & Des Moines Railway Co.
September 22d, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the seventh day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. U. MUDGE, President.
F. W. SARGENT, Secretary.

CHAMPAGNE TRADE HIT HARD

War Has Caused Shortage of Men to Gather the Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Champagne has been hard hit by the war. Want of bottles and want of men to bottle the stock of last year and this will prevent the usual export of wine from France for many months. Consul Bardel, at Epernay, in a report says that the shortage this year and the holding of last year's stock made it a dismal business for the owners of vineyards and for manufacturers.

Mildew and phylloxera, following excessive rain and hail, with a generally bad season, cut the yield this Fall from a predicted crop of 15,850,000 gallons in the champagne district to an estimated crop now of 9,245,000 gallons, and this even may be reduced. The harvest is proceeding, with the work done mainly by women and children.

Wine growers have the greater part of last year's crop still in barrels. The upsetting of all the ordinary routine of the industry by the war has made it necessary to get tonnage from South France, and this year's wine will be mixed with that of 1914, both being of good quality. It will be a long time, however, those informed on the situation say, before either crop will be bottled and shipped.

DYESTUFF EXPERT RETURNS

Dr. Norton Held Conference In Washington on Legislation.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, Government chemical and dyestuff investigator, yesterday returned from Washington, where on Monday he held a conference with Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, regarding legislation for protection of the new American color industry. It is expected President Wilson will recommend to Congress anti-dumping and unfair practices law to prevent foreign manufacturing interests from ruining American enterprises.

The announcement in THE TIMES yesterday that Standard Oil and du Pont powder interests were working in close harmony to enter the dyestuff manufacturing field was said yesterday to be in accord with information filed recently by officials of these two concerns with the Department of Commerce. Dr. Norton said he could not discuss the subject at this time.

One of Dr. Norton's visitors at the investigation headquarters in the Custom House was the President of the largest knitting mills in this country, "the largest also in the world," as Dr. Norton put it. This man employs 2,500 workmen. Of this number 1,000 are now idle on account of the color famine. The works use between 400 and 500 pounds of dyestuffs a day in normal times, but the stock has now shrunk to one-half of a barrel.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Twenty-five corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $414,000, were chartered today. They include:

The West Forty-seventh Street Realty Corp., realty, construction, $100,000; J. R. English, S. M. and L. L. Hill, 131 W. 86th St.

Industrial Service Corp., engineering, contracting, $60,000; E. R. Duer, T. C. Clarke, O. A. Glazebrook, Jr., 43 Exchange Place.

Nedrow Mfg. Co., Caledonia, furniture, screens, sash and doors of wood, metal, $25,000; Mrs. W. K. Walker, J. S. and F. B. Worden, Caledonia.

Fata Morgana, realty, construction, $50,000; P. Askenasy, S. Caccianino, W. M. Rosenbault, 300 Broadway.

Acorn Electrotype and Engraving Co., printing, publishing, engraving, $20,000; L. V. Hulse, J. T. Booth, W. F. Bartley, 70 Cedar St.

American Tract Building Co., realty, construction, $20,000; F. D. Dewley, A. T. Coyle, J. C. Warren, 30 East 42d St.

River Adjustable Pedal Pad Co., devices, machines, $25,000; W. C. Griffin, A. P. MacDonogh, G. H. Rives, 740 Riverside Drive.

Tessaro's Stationers, supplies, printing, publishing, jewelry, glassware, $15,000; W. M. Sterr, Americus B. and P. C. J. Tessaro, 14 Norwood Av., Brooklyn.

Heymann Co., Embossing, Lithographing, printing, embossing, $10,000; H. W. Leavy, J. and E. I. Heymann, 950 Jackson Av., Bronx.

Peerless American Products, mechanical specialties, materials, $10,000; F. A. Turner, J. G. Austin, W. Fries, 370 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

Auto Brokerage Co., automobiles, accessories, $10,000; E. G. Joseph, H. R. Zeamans, H. W. Freeman, 324 W. 84th St.

Stephens Court Apartments, Brooklyn, realty, construction, $10,000; W. J. Rice, S. V. and F. V. Duffy, 446 75th St., Brooklyn.

The Yonkers Producing Co., Yonkers, realty const'n, $7,500; J. E. Thompson, C. Scott, H. W. Taylor, 760 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Borne Mfg. Co., merchandise, $5,000; M. L. and L. Nasserman, S. H. Borne, 848 Dawson St., Bronx.

The Bell Talking Machine Corp., musical instruments, $5,000; H. Judson Vredenburgh, F. S. Vickery, J. G. Nolen, 452 Fort Washington Av.

Maison Des Beaux Arts, needlework goods, novelties, $5,000; J. A. Brady, S. Piantoni, F. W. Hohne, 152 East 83d St.

Ruth-Aldo Co., Brooklyn, realty construction, $5,000; K. and H. Bertsch, Jr.; L. Osterman, 998 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

Simandre Realty Co., realty, construction, $5,000; B. Spingarn, A. L. Beusl, S. Spingarn, 207 W. 18th St.

The E. M. F. Corp., realty, construction, $5,000; N. Weinberg, J. Goldman, H. A. Rosenberg, 80 Maiden Lane.

Greenfield, Kipling Co., millinery artificial flowers, feathers, $5,000; M. M. Hirson, Bernard Kipling, S. Greenfield, 072 E. 179th St.

American Art Galleries and Auction Rooms, household furniture, antiques, $5,000; M. and D. Gerstner, A. H. Kritzer, 235 E. 116th St.

Rickoxi Chemical Co., drugs, chemicals, $5,000; R. P. Coursen, E. R. McKee, W. J. Ott, 1953 Amsterdam Av.

Capital Increase.—Sanita Toothpick and Straw Corp., New York, $2,000 to $10,000.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 28.—Charters filed here today:

C. O. Holding & Development Company, New York, $100,000; to locate, lease, acquire, and develop all kinds of metalliferous lands; John McLaren, Louis Fschuderfri, E. H. Beyhl, all of New York.

Burns Magazine Service, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., $50,000; to buy, sell, and deal in and with magazines, periodicals, &c.; Charles C. Lean, Howard Woolfall, F. H. Woolfall, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. M. Ceesell, B. L. Stringer, Erie, Penn.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
189	Ahmeek	99¾	99¾	99	99½
1,750	Alaska	32¾	32½	32	32½
20	Al. Comal	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	Allouez	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
7,902	Am. Zinc	54½	55⅝	54½	55
875	Anaconda	74	74½	72½	72½
859	Ariz. Com'l	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½
2,248	Butte & Sup.	59	60⅜	58½	60
250	Cal. & Ariz.	63¼	63½	62⅝	62⅝
150	Cal. & Hecla	550	555	550	550
50	Chino	45¾	46¾	45½	46¾
914	Copper Range	56	56	55⅜	55⅝
55	East Butte	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
200	Franklin	9	9	9	9
763	Granby	86	86½	85	85⅝
145	Greene-Can	39¾	40	38	38
30	Hedley	27	27	27	27
40	Indiana	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
30	Inspiration	36⅝	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜
220	Island Creek	45½	45¾	45	45
25	Isla Royale	28	28	28	28
50	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
282	Lake	13¾	14¼	13⅝	13⅝
60	Mass. Con	10⅝	11	10¼	11
120	Mayflower	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
35	Miami	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾
25	Michigan	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
230	Mohawk	74	74¼	74	74
150	Nav. Con	14½	14½	14½	14½
265	New Arcadian	10	10	9⅝	10
105	New Idria	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼
412	Nipissing	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
608	North Butte	30½	30½	29⅝	30
135	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Old Colony	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Old Dominion	53½	53⅝	53	53
120	Osceola	84½	84½	83½	83½
180	Pond Creek	17	17¼	16¾	17
80	Quincy	82½	82¾	81	82
150	Ray Con	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛
4,800	Santa Fe	3½	3½	3	3½
90	Shannon	7	7	7	7
535	Shattuck	28	28	27¼	27¼
15	St. Mary's La	53	54	53	54
80	Superior	27	27¼	27	27
335	Tamarack	56½	57⅜	56½	56½
175	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
300	Tuolumne	44c.	44c.	44c.	44c.
2,380	U. S. Smelt.	42¼	42¼	41	41
840	U. S. Sm. pf.	47	47	47	47
270	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅝	3¼	3¼
360	Utah Con	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
180	Utah Copper	69	69⅜	68¼	68¼
195	Winona	3	3	3	3
10	Wolverine	58¼	58½	58½	58½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
38	Boston & Alb.	188	190	188	190
54	Boston Elev.	80½	80¾	80½	80¼
5	Bos. & Low.	130	130	130	130
15	Bos. & Me.	25	25	25	25
30	Bos. & Prov.	235	235	235	235
120	Mass. El. pf.	43	44	43	44
10	Nor. & W. pf.	138	138	138	138
155	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60¼	60¾	58⅞	59⅛
10	Old Col. R. R.	147	147	147	147
43	W. E. St. R. R.	64	64	64	64
10	W. E. S. R. R. pf.	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

70	Am. Agr. Ch.	63	63½	63	63½
103	Am. C. C. pf.	95	95¾	95	95¾
10	Amoskeag	63	63	63	63
30	Am. P. S. pf.	15	15	15	15
15	Am. Sugar	109	109½	109	109½
865	Am. Tel. & T.	125⅝	125⅝	125⅛	125⅛
1,900	Am. Woolen	34½	34½	32¾	32¾
69	Am. Wool. pf.	95	96½	95	95
445	A. G. & W. I.	17	17	16½	16⅝
1,405	A. G. & W. I. pf.	34	34½	33½	33⅝
25	Cumber. Pow.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
15	Cum. Pow. pf.	94	94	94	94
30	Dom. Steel	48	48	48	48
50	Edison	239½	240	238	240
59	Gen. Electric.	176½	176½	170½	170½
264	Mass. Gas	90	90	90	90
21	Mass. Gas pf.	85	85⅜	85	85½
10	Mergenthaler	179	179	179	179
35	N. E. Tel.	132	132	131	131
20	Pullman	161	161	161	161
85	Swift	118½	118½	118¼	118¼
6	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	34½
300	United Fruit	134½	134½	133¾	133¾
964	Un. Shoe M.	50½	50½	49¾	49¾
22	U. S. Worst.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
1,428	U. S. Steel	79½	79⅝	78⅝	78¾
48	U. S. Steel pf.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
128	West. Union	77½	77½	77	77

BONDS.

$10,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89	89	89
21,000	A. T. & T. 4½s	103½	103½	102⅞	102⅞
35,500	A. T. & T. 5s	102½	102½	102⅜	102⅜
1,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	97	97	97	97
3,000	Mass. Gas 5s	74½	75½	74½	75½
1,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s	74½	74½	74½	74½
10,000	Pac. Tel. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
5,000	Swift & Co. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
3,000	U. Fruit 4½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
3,000	U. F. 4½s	95½	95½	95½	95½

BOSTON CURB.

		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado		80c	1	La Rose	27	52
Bay S. Ges		10	12	Mass. Mer.	24	25
Bingham		7¼	8	Mex. Mct.	20	..
Begole		50	100	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Boston Ely		2⅜	2⅝	N. Baltic	2¾	3¼
Butte & L.		27	30	N. Cornelle	8¾	9
Calaveras		15c	75	N. Douglas	70	75
Chief Cons.		88	90	Old Dom	85	87
Cons. Ariz.		95	98	Ohio Cop	5	15
Cons. Cop		1½	2	Oneco	60	90
Cortez		42	50	Elker-H.	4⅞	5
Crown Res.		35	40	Stewart M.	60	65
Davis-D.		15	1½	Verde	53	55
Eagle & B.		1¼	1⅝	Utah Mets.	8½	9
First Nat.		2⅜	2½	Tono. Bel.	5½	6
Goldfield C.		1⅝	1⅞	Tono. Min.	3¼	3½
Houghton		2¼	3	Yukon Gold	2¼	2½
Iron Blos.		07	71	Cal. Corbin	3	5

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am. Shipbuild.	37	37¼	37	37¼
115	Am. Ship. pf.	74	74½	74	74½
851	Chi. Pneu. T.	83	85½	83	85
5	Chi. T. & T.	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾
35	Cudahy	130½	130½	130½	130½
80	Diamond M.	103	103	103	103
50	Deere pf.	97	97	97	97
10	Ill. Brick	64½	64½	64½	64½
70	Mont. W. pf.	112	113½	112	112½
15	Nat. Carbon	146	146	146	146
54	People's Gas	117	117	117	117
125	Public Serv.	95	95	95	95
45	Sunker G. pf.	105	105	105	105
225	Sears-Roe.	154½	155	153	155
2,775	Stew. Warner.	78½	78½	76¾	76¾
28	Swift	118½	118½	118¾	118¾
50	Union Carbide	160⅜	160⅝	160⅜	160⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Chi. Ry. B. 5s	69	69	69	69
11,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	96	96	96	96
1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100¾
1,000	Swift 5s	98	98	98	98

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Citizens Bank	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
75	Con. Coal	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
34	Con. Pow. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
500	Cosden	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Elkhorn Fuel	20	20	20	20
40	Ger.-Am. Fire	40	40	40	40
1,435	Houston Oil.	18¾	18¾	18	18
100	Hous. O. pf.	60	60	60	60
60	Penn. W. & G.	69½	69½	69½	69½
200	Sapulpa Oil.	2½	2½	2½	2½
15	Union Bank	134	134	134	134
150	Un. Rye. & El.	24	24	24	24
25	W'l'd O. & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8	W. Nat. B'k	36½	36½	36½	36½

BONDS.

$10,000	Atl. C. Line con. 4s	86¼	86½	86¼	86½
500	Atl. C. Line con. 4s	86	86	86	86
1,000	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s	94	94	94	94
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. F.	95½	95½	95½	95½
500	City Balt. 4s, '58, W. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5,000	City Balt. 4s, '58, W. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼
5,000	Con. Coal 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Con. Po. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	85½
3,000	Det. Un. 4½s	74	74	74	74
8,000	Mt. L.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	41½	41½	41½	41½
1,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac. 5s	78	78	78	78
3,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	80¾	80

FOREIGN FASHIONS IN CHINESE HOUSES

German Style of Architecture Fast Being Adopted in the Asiatic Republic.

AMERICAN IS ALSO COPIED

Erection of Inharmonious Buildings Among the Native Structures Produces Sad Effects.

The great change in the style of architecture that is being brought about in China is being criticised by tourists returning from that country. The change is largely attributed to the fact that the present Government allows, and even encourages, the adoption of foreign styles, whereas the old Manchu régime had its own fixed rules for architecture which had existed for hundreds of years.

The appearance of this Occidental influence is particularly noticeable in the Government buildings in Peking. The German style of architecture, with its high roof, seems to predominate, and one of these severe buildings beside the old-time, low, decorative Chinese structures makes a rather incongruous picture. Even the business-like American buildings are being introduced, although these are gaining favor slowly.

The last note in modernism was struck when new gates were cut into Peking's great wall and the great loopholes for cannon in the pagodas at the Shien-Men, the front gate to Peking, were altered into windows with reproductions of prominent European arches over them. Within the past year these foreign style buildings have been erected so rapidly that remarkable and sometimes ludicrous effects have been obtained.

This change is deeply regretted by all save the most progressive Chinese, for the old-style Chinese architecture stood in a class by itself, and there have been practically no changes, although, because of the poor construction, none of the buildings has stood for any great number of years. The ancient aneestral worship involved no need of great temples, and the philosophical morality which stands for religion with the more educated classes is not a religion of ceremonial. For these and other reasons there seems not to have grown up in China any demand for buildings of permanent importance.

Even the Imperial Court under the different dynasties has never undertaken the erection of public buildings which would endure. The imperial palaces, except one of very recent times, are, in accordance with Asiatic tradition, made up of small pavilions standing in a park surrounded by a strong wall, and those small buildings are rarely of any strong and significant architectural character. Only a few temples have towers of cut stone of such dignity and elaborateness of structure that they command the admiration of travelers.

In Chinese architecture the roof has always been the most prominent feature. The remarkable hollow curve given to the Chinese roofs has attracted attention. It is capable of the greatest beauty, for nowhere about a building can the subtleties of curvature be seen more readily than in these broad slopes turned toward the sky and strongly lighted. This roof construction is not scientific in the European sense; it is not an assemblage of triangles, but is the result of verticals and horizontals acting as posts and ties.

The most striking buildings in China are the tapering towers or pagodas. These are usually of brick covered with marble or glazed tiles, and are built in stories, one over the other, to as many as nine or ten in number. Each story is reduced in width and has a gallery around it. The roofs are hollow and sloping and terminate in a great eave, the corners being turned up abruptly. On these light bells are suspended, which make a constant ringing when the wind blows.

There is not much variety of design about the houses of the Chinese, as every one must be on a scale corresponding to the rank of the inhabitant, and if a mandarin erects a dwelling of better quality than those of the others he is very likely to be obliged to tear it down. The Chinese method of construction is very peculiar. Their roofs are put up first, supported on wooden posts, which are removed as the permanent fabric is built. All structures belonging to the Emperor are colored yellow, and it is a capital offense for any other person to use that color.

FIVE-YEAR MAIL CONTRACT.

Judge Hough Orders Mercantile Marine Receiver to Renew Agreement.

Judge Charles M. Hough, in an order made yesterday in the United States District Court, authorized P. A. S. Franklin, as receiver of the International Mercantile Marine Company, to enter into a five-year contract, beginning Oct. 12 next, with Postmaster General Burleson for the carrying of foreign mails and to furnish a bond of $800,000 as security.

Receiver Franklin, in his request for instructions, told Judge Hough that he believed it would be highly advantageous to the International Mercantile Marine Company and its security holders to continue to carry United States mails.

Ohio Grocery Trade Is Good.

The wholesale grocery trade in the Middle West is in excellent condition, according to Sinclair Berdan, head of a wholesale grocery firm in Toledo, Ohio, who arrived at the Whitdorf yesterday. "Our trade covers Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio," said Mr. Berdan. "Orders are heavier from every direction. One odd feature is that while the orders are heavier in tonnage and total amount, as compared with last Fall, there is a lower standard of values, due to the fact that when the war came many commodities went up in price, and have now come down to a normal level. One thing that helps merchants in our section is the wonderful prosperity of the farmers and the rural element. The crops are good, and splendid prices are being got for them."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs. rain; moderate n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy, with lower temperature Wed.; Thurs. rain; fresh e. winds.

Ga.—Rain Wed.; cooler in n. and c.; Thurs. rain; fresh e. winds.

Fla.—Threatening with rain Wed.; Thurs. showers; fresh s. winds, except shifting gales over w.

Ala. and Mississippi—Rain Wed., cooler in the interior; Thurs. showers; shifting gales.

La.—Cloudy Wed.; rain in e.; Thurs. cloudy and cooler; shifting gales on coast.

East. Tex.—Cloudy and cooler Wed. and Thurs.; fresh to strong n. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair and cooler Wed.; Thurs. fair.

Okla.—Cloudy and cooler Wed.; Thurs. fair.

Ark. and Tenn.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs. rain and cooler.

Ky.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs. unsettled, probably rain.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate n. e. winds.

Mich.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate variable winds.

Ill.—Fair in n., probably showers in s. Wed. Thurs., unsettled, with probably showers.

Mo.—Unsettled, with rain Thurs. and in s. Wed.

Wis.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed., with showers in n. Thurs., fair.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., probably showers.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Thurs. and in w.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair and Thurs.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED, Job of samples, men's wool sweaters; must be around $7 a dozen. B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co., 470 4th Ave.

WANTED, DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes, carded or bulk; specify quantity and price. L 49 Times.

JOBBER LOOKING at snappy fur-trimmed coats. Third Floor, 11 West 26th St.

FUR-TRIMMED VELVET and cloth suits will be looked at from 9 until 11 A. M.; also popular-priced coats. William M. Van Buren, 18 East 22d.

JOBBER looking at fur-trimmed silk and velvet dresses; all week. 137 West 35th, 7th floor.

LARGE JOBBER open to buy for spot cash pile fabric coats; writs for appointment. L 48 Times.

LARGE kimono manufacturer open to give out contract work. X 246 Timss Annex.

HAVE SPORT COATS to close out at a price; also fur-trimmed suits for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 432 6th Av.

150 LADIES' FALL COATS to close out. Select Cloak & Suit Co., 54 West 22d.

100 SUITS at low price; broadcloths and mixtures, ladies' and misses', 16 to 44s, good styles, for the Southern trade. Ph. J. Mendetz, 29 West 35th St.

SERGE Combination Dresses, immediate delivery off the rack, $5 up. M. L. Grossman Co., 39 West 34th. Oppenheim-Colline Bldg.

WE HAVE for delivery party and street dresses, also serges and velvets. Tip-Top Waist & Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

WE HAVE SILK crepe de chine waists, $16.50 up, for immediate delivery. Daily Waist, 10 West 19th St.

WE HAVE nifty quick delivery. Fur-trimmed Dresses for Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

CORDUROYS for immediate delivery. Albert Fried, 83 Union Square.

SPOT CASH buyer of general m'dse jobs, clothing, furnishings, ribbons, laces, embroideries. Y. Grauman, Broadway Central Hotel.

CLOAK, SUIT PLANT for sale, Jersey City, fully equipped; twenty-two machines; A-1 location; Grove St. station. T 98 Times.

CASH for high-grads women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

CASH for clothing, ribbons, laces, embroideries, sweaters, job lots. Grauman, Broadway Central.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed all shades. Royal Dye Works, 19 West 20th St.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fra. 2350.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN, (two,) thoroughly experienced, with large following, to carry strong line of popular-priced silk dresses for New York State, Pennsylvania, and the Middle West; commission basis. L 51 Times.

MANUFACTURER ladies' wear, giving up business, 27, snergetic, thorough bookkeeper, systematizer salesman, seeks position or proposition. T 127 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3@3¼ per cent. for the best names Monday, 3@3½

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Good Wool Remains Firm.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—There were 8,500 bales offered at the wool auction sale today. The selection was a mixed one and prices moved irregularly. Heavy wools were easy, while good sorts were firm.

About the Shoe Styles.

Discussing the shoe situation, the Morse & Rogers bulletin says: "Factories are still busy on Fall orders. Duplicates are coming in on present styles. There is, therefore, no necessity of pushing anything decidely new, although some large retailers are still trying to create different styles. Among these are cloth tops in contrasting colors. Gypsy cut shoes for women are still out, only that the newer ones are made with either a straight or scalloped buttonfly, in stead of a round fly. Black overgaiters, bound with narrow white tape, promise to sell well."

No Protection to Customers.

The mills that decided to "protect" their customers by taking no foreign contracts must pay for the ethical stand they took. Overhead charges during the idle period will have to appear in cost reckonings, and the prices named by mills that spurned the army work should be higher than those made by the concerns that have been active right along. This short memory of buyers is a byword in the industry. When a line is styled and priced right, it will sell regardless of whether the best interests of the customers were conserved in the past or not.

Calling for Samples.

The clothing trade put in some urgent demands yesterday for delivery of sample cuts on their Spring selections. This was taken as an indication that the clothiers would like to start their next season as soon as possible. It was also regarded as a sign that the manufacturers are doing a good business at present. The clothiers are finding it rather difficult to locate stock goods and have given ample evidence of a willingness to pay advances in order to secure desirable heavyweights. Even "plunder," as the cloth that has been lying around for some time is called, is being taken up at increased prices.

Weather Helps Coal Trade.

The Coal Trade Journal of today says that the tone of the anthracite market has been improved during the last week by several days of seasonable weather. "Given a continuation of these conditions," it adds "business should be in an active, flourishing state soon after the first of October. Even if temperatures are not low enough to make people burn coal freely, a sudden cold wave makes them 'think coal,' and the result is an inflow of orders to retail offices. The chances are that many mines that worked only three or four days last week will now go on full time. Most of the bituminous news nowadays is good news, and the trade is steadily getting into a stronger position."

Little Change in Crude Rubber.

There has been no great change in the local crude rubber market of late, either in the amount of business done or in the prices asked. Buying is going on steadily enough, but it is proceeding in a limited and featureless way. The manufacturing interests continue to take their crude material only in band-to-mouth quantities, evidently intending to hold off sizeable purchases until the market gets more to their liking, and the predictions of certain sellers that active business would follow the close of Summer so far remain unfulfilled. While a fair supply of the leading kinds of rubber is now on hand here, there is little evidence in the market of selling pressure. Yesterday up-river fine was quoted at 55 cents a pound for spot delivery, while pale crepe and smoked sheets were held at 59 cents.

The Buyers Were Excited.

These are busy and excitable times in the local cotton goods trade, particularly in the gray goods end. In the opinion of veterans in the trade this part of the market has never been in a more feverish condition than it has in the last few days as a result of the continued rise in cotton. It is said to be even more excited than in the panicky days of 1907, with the difference that goods are low now where they were high then. A meeting of mill treasurers and manufacturers was held in Fall River yesterday, the purpose of which has not yet leaked into this market, but knowledge that it was being held disturbed the buyers. As a result, the local converters were "on their toes" and bad the brokers buying almost anything for them they could get, regardless of price. It is thought that the meeting was held either to come to an agreement about withdrawing goods, or to agree not to buy cotton for the time being, but nothing definite is known. Further interest added to the situation by the fact that several Southern mill treasurers are now on the way here to look over the situation.

Dress Goods Are Quiet.

While the lower priced dress goods lines may be in fairly good demand for Fall and Spring, the medium and higher priced grades are quiet for the time being. Sellers state that, in a staple season such as the present one, it is very hard to do business. There are only four or five fabrics that are selling, and every house is making them. For a time a scarcity of broadcloths was reported, but there seems to be plenty of this material around the market just now. Poplins, whipcords and gabardines are still being taken but in a moderate way, and there is a lack of "snap" to the buying. In fact, from samples of a cloth delivered by one house to 125 coat and suit manufacturers, not one re-order has been received so far. Styles are right, and no fault is found with the fabrics of the season, but the retailers are holding off longer than usual.

Gray Goods Very Strong.

Further active buying featured the local gray goods market yesterday, and prices moved up again as a result. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s sold for spot delivery at 5½ cents, while 56-44s in that width moved in a large way at 3 11-16 cents. In the 38½-inch range 64-60s sold at 4½ cents, while all the 64.56s, available at 4¼ cents were cleaned up. At the close the mills were asking 4¼ and 4½ cents, respectively, for 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s. Spot sales of 39-inch 80 squares were made at 6½ cents, with 72-76s firmly held at 5⅝ cents. A big business was done on weddings, including sales of 4.70s at 4⅝ cents and five-yard goods at 4¼ cents. Drills also moved well, sales being made on the basis of 5¼ cents for 37-inch, 3.95s. Fancy and special goods were active and higher. Spot printcloth prices were:

30-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4½c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	3 11-16c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4½c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

*Asked.

COLORED CLOTH DEFINED.

For Duty Purposes It Is Immaterial If Tint Washes Out.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that cotton cloth having part of the threads colored with a blue tint, the coloring matter being a so-called fugitive or temporary color which is intended to be washed out before the goods are finished, is properly dutiable under the provision in the present tariff for "colored" cotton cloth.

So far as could be recalled yesterday, this is the first time this precise issue has arisen. J. Sachs & Co. were the importers of the goods. The Collector classified them as colored cotton cloth and collected duty at the rate of 12½ per cent. ad valorem. The protestants went to trial with the contention that the goods were not "colored," and should be admitted at 10 per cent. under the same paragraph.

The testimony showed that one-half of the threads are white and the other half blue; that the blue color was not permanent but a fugitive color easily removed by washing, and that prior to weaving the blue yarn was colored in order to enable the weaver to distinguish between the yarn having a right-hand twist and that having a left-hand twist, one being blue and the other white. Mr. W. Brooks, the importers' counsel, maintained that in the subsequent processes of manufacture in this country the color was entirely washed out and eliminated, the finished fabric being bleached white.

Judge Cooper, in a decision coincided in by Judges Fischer and Howell, overruled the contention of the importers, it being held that "the merchandise, in its imported condition, has a decided blue tint and ws find that it is colored within the meaning of the statute. We hold that it was properly classified by the Collector."

EXPORTS OF LAST WEEK

Nearly Double Those of the Corresponding Week Last Year.

While exports from this port in the week ended Sept. 25 showed a decline from the week before, total shipmsnts for the year to date continued to climb well above the billion dollar mark. According to yesterday's Custom House report, outbound commerce for the week was valued at $37,800,267, compared with $41,494,401 in the week before and $19,068,706 in the week before that. Exports in the corresponding week last year had a value of $20,082,132. Exports to date for the year from here now aggregate $1,033,901,257, against $640,053,715 in the same period of 1914.

England exceeded her purchases of the week before by about $300,000, last week's record standing at $13,948,305, while exports to France were placed at $6,585,351. Shipments to the British possessions reached $2,955,259, while Italy took supplies worth $2,743,351. Russian direct exports were valued at $2,439,560, while to Russian possessions shipments were manifested at $391,345. For some reason the Netherlands does not appear on the export list, although the Dutch possessions took merchandise valued at $12,833.

Cuban shipments were set down at $1,397,632. Argentina led the South American countries with exports worth $1,214,171. China's share in the outward trade was $344,671, while shipments to the Philippines were down to $821. Panama took merchandise valued at $384,642.

Shipments of domestics for the week totaled $439,953, and cotton duck $15,506. The largest single shipment of domestics was to Aden, which took $115,690 worth. Cotton duck worth $105,917 went to London.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Capt. S. M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., is detailed as Insp.-Inst., 3d Cav. Dist., Oct. 20, and will proceed to Phila., take station there on that date for duty.

Capt. E. P. Haskell, 27th Inf., now at Seattle, Wash., will proceed to San Fran., after leave, and sail about Oct. to join his regiment in the Philippines.

2d Lt. J. A. Rogers, 20th Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at the Stats Agricultural College of Colorado, at Fort Collins.

Name of 1st Lt. J. S. Hammond, F. A., to detached, Jan. 4, and name of 1st Lt. S. Miles, F. A., removed, Jan. 8.

Infantry officers promotione: E. Caziere, from 1st Lt., to Capt., 16th, and E. M. Watson, 2d Lt., to 1st Lt., 25th.

1st Lt. G. B. Glover, Jr., 20th Inf., from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., and from further duty on recruiting service, and will join his regiment.

Leaves—Capt. J. A. Berry, Q. M. Corps, 2 months; Capt. J. F. Siler, Med. Corps, from Oct. 9 to Oct. 17; 1st Lt. S. B. Buckner, Jr., 27th Inf, from Sept. 27 to and including Oct. 30; 1st Lt. J. Matler, C. A. C., one month's extension; Capt. H. L. Jackson, retired, Recr. Officer, 3 days; 1st Lt. C. H. Calanisa, Jr., retired, one month; Capt. B. B. Powers, 2d Cav., 2 months extension; 1st Lt. L. M. Zell, 7th Cav., 1 month and 15 days, on arrival in U. S.; Capt. H. F. Dalton, 23d Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. R. A. Hill, 7th Inf., 2 months; Col. G. E. Treat, F. A., 10 days; 1st Lt. T. Hughes, C. A. C., 2 months, and Capt. L Halstead, 24th Inf., 1 month and 10 days.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lts.: J. Parker, Jr., Portsmouth, N. H. Yard, to the Jarvis; G. C. Dichman, Norfolk Yard, to the North Carolina; G. S. Gillespie, the Arkansas, to the North Carolina, and R. S. Robertson, retired.

Ensign L. K. Forde, the Sterrett, to the North Carolina.

Civil Engineer E. H. Brownell, to Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED.— Hector, at Cape Haitien; Marblehead, at San Francisco; Raleigh, at Manzanillo; Jason, at Norfolk Yard; Biddle, Barney, Bailey, Dolphin, Mayflower, and Sylph, at Georgetown Channel, D. C.; Vestal, at Lambert Point; Balch, at Newport; Utah, Florida, and Vestal, at Hampton Roads; Gloucester, at Brooklyn; Stewart, at Mare Island; Juetln, at Tiburon; San Diego, off Coronado Islands; McCall, at Whiteetone Landing.

SAILED—Glacier and Nero, Guaymas for La Paz; New Orleans, La Paz, for Topolobampo; Marietta, Sanchez, for San Pedro de Macoris; Accomac, New York Yard, for Boston; McDougal and Trippe, Newport, for Gardiner's Bay; Ammen, Boston, for Gardiner's Bay; Eagle, Port au Prince, for Cape Haitien; Beale, Newport, for Gardiner's Bay; Culgoa, Guantanamo, for Port au Prince; Supply, San Francisco, for Bremerton.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town

THOMAS F. DONIGAN.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Thomas F. Donigan, cotton goods, 40 White Street, by John McGnirk, $2,000; R. Cullum, $50, and A. Anerbach, $25; and Nelld Manufacturing Corporation, $855, and Max E. Bloch, $82. He assigned on Monday. Liabilities are $60,000 and assets $30,000.

LATHAM OPERATING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Latham Operating Company, which conducted the Hotel Latham, at 8 East Twenty-eighth Street, by Helnemann Brothers, $200; Champion Laundry Company, $485, and F. O. Smith's Sons, $235. The company assigned on Saturday.

STAR POUND CAKE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Star Pound Cake Company, 415 West Thirty-seventh Street, by John H. Sills & Son, $293; Charles H. Nolte, $67, and estate of Peter White, $165.

CONGRESS WAIST AND DRESS COMPANY, 245 Seventh Avenue, has assigned to Abraham A. Silberberg. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by A. G. McCabe, $100; J. Harry Casey, $50, and Arthur G. Kenney, $700.

CUSHMAN CANDY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Cushman Candy Company of 956 Lind Avenue by the Rockwood Company, $175; H. O. Wilbur & Son, Inc., $105, and L. A. Lubs Company, Inc., $223. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $1,500.

FERRAL C. DININNY, promoter, of 187 Riverside Drive, has filed an answer to the petition filed against him on Sept. 13. He denies that he is insolvent, denies that the New York & New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and Grace E. Calkins, as administratrix, have provable claims against him, and denies that he is indebted to them in any sums whatever. He prays that the petition be dismissed.

UNITED FILM SERVICE, INC., 103 West Forty-eixth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $614,812, and nominal assets, $1,072,453.

WHOLESALE TRADERS, INC., 30 East Forty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $12,083; assets, $502.

CADEL UNDERWEAR COMPANY, 132 Greene Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $4,965, and assets, $2,675.

ESTHER SCHATTMAN, trading as the Vanderbilt Sample Shoe Shop, 52 East Thirty-fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $2,196, and assets, $1,200.

LOUIS A. MINKOWSKY, as the Century Dental Supply Company, 1,476 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $6,266, and assets, $3,107.

CARPENTER & CORCORAN, advertising agents, 28 Cortlandt Street, have assigned to Francis P. Sherwood.

BLOCK & KASDAN, dress trimmings, 42 West Fifteenth Street, have assigned to Nathanial Walkof.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Auerbach, Sidney—R. Passavant et al.	$2,677.00
Burnorsky, Max and Philip—L. Berger	123.15
Barclay, Maud S.—Thos. Ward Coal Co	194.61
Bailey, Franklin S.—M. K. Shsppard	1,045.49
Benning, Jennie—M. Healy	1,593.28
Bezozi, Julius—A. Rusch et al	1,107.89
Colemen, John S.; Daniel J. and Harry F., C. R. Sickles	450.92
Cicciola, Luca and Raiph—Stewart Distilling Co	143.26
Calhoun, Patrick — E. N. Breitung et al	64,802.00
Cohen, Morris and Louis—M. Jacobson	101.56
Construction Material ad Coal Co.—R. Borsmann	787.52
Cort, John—J. Schwartz	1,696.96
Davis, Louis K.—R. F. Knoedler	248.01
Dambacher, Joseph J.—L. Cohn	252.70
Feller, Sabina—H. Barnett	304.98
Farrell, Hannah R.—Cahn Belt Co	128.93
Goldstein, Jennie and Max—J. A. Grob	10,794.00
Galligan, Bartholomew J.—C. Guerin	293.21
Gross, Isaac and David—8 East 12th St. Co	240.83
Grant, Edward—L. B. Scheiber	229.35
Gray, Charles F.—J. C. Williams	297.50
Halma, Louis—Federal Sign System Electric	425.21
Humiston, Howard—W. D. Humiston	320.85
Hildebrand, Henry J.—M. Packard et al.	433.07
Isaacs, George—J. Reichman	206.40
Impole, Aaron M.—Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Co.	3,824.88
Kirby, Frederick R.—W. A. Tsfft	138.60
Karp, Sallie—F. Forman	187.72
Loui, Malie A.—L. Strauss	156.98
Linch, Geo. W., receiver—S. Emanuels	144.41
Liberty Doll Co., Inc.—P. S. Halpern	101.99
Louis, Clarence C.—I. Kaminski	153.30
Levy, Joseph—H. Rubin	189.99
Mentler sa Adolph—G. W. Bromley et al	111.91
Meysr, Max—Lenox Novelty Co	346.06
O'Meara, Catherine—A. L. McCarthy	306.90
O'Rourke, Patrick—Pfotenbauer & Neebit Co	118.40
O'Connell, Catherine—J. C. Forster	129.86
Parish, Fisher & Co.—J. P. Storm	1,134.65
Paulvin, Paul—Nassau Finance Co	692.66
Potter, Emily F.—S. Pearls	226.91
Polskin, Hyman, Jacob, and Hyman, Jr.—A. Kaenlpfer	1,713.19
Rosendorf, Samuel; Jannie Myers, Florence Altman, and Lillie Bischoff, administrators—Security Bank of New York	3,500.00
Rubin & Seiff, Inc.—W. J. Dykes et al	166.66
Rowan, William A.—F. Harrington	550.25
Rosenstein, Herman, and Robert Corn—F. W. Devoe	299.05
Rappaport, Abraham, and Nathan Helpern—L. Frankel	101.27
Rose, John J.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co	1,158.55
Silber, Abraham—H. Fedden	192.49
Stanley, Miller A.—General Automobile Supply Co	224.01
Sprague, Geo. H.—Thermoid Rubber Co	205.68
Thompson, Raymond—John H. Fay, Inc	103.45
Valley Cream Soda and Home Co.—Exports in the corresponding week last year had a value of $20,082,132. Exports to date for the year from here now aggregate $1,033,901,257, against $640,053,715 in the same period of 1914.	1,067.42
Valentine, Abby M.—Plazs Talking Machine Co	261.20
Universal Vacuum Cleaner-Msintenance Co.—T.	183.94
Weckesser, Philip—Hannis Distilling Co	167.27
Wolkoff, Nathan, and Charles Chase—A. Strauss	259.14
Wechsler, Minnie—A. Strauss	237.44
Winkler Construction Co.—S. Batheny	146.56
Wilson, Dan H.—M. Cohn	137.94
Ziszenbein, Otto F.—F. Martling	202.91
Abeles, Aaron—City of N. Y.	140.47
Allen, Fayal—Same	529.40
American Pasto Co.—Same	542.07
Bellman, Emil—Same	284.75
Bristed, Henry—Same	264.42
Cohen, Louis—Same	292.71
Carson, Chas. C., executor—Same	281.60
Carter, Albert H.—Same	629.40
Downsville Lumber Agency—Same	2,462.87
Ebel, Martin C.—Same	500.59
Friedman, Mina—Same	140.47
Gabriel, Charles—Same	629.50
Goldfine, Joseph—Sams	384.93
Gottlieb, Oscar—Same	134.17
Grand Realty Co.—Same	236.54
Horse Fair Association of N. Y.—Same	137.84

In Bronx County.

Angel Construction Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co	$32.05
Angel Construction Co., Inc.—Lincrusta Worka Pallas, Inc	114.73
Benny Savio Realty Co.—J. Pollatschek	626.57
Berliner, Isaac—I. J. Silverstein	26.54
Bjork, Joel—A. J. Romasne	190.81
Same—Same	95.32
Borger, Andrew H. and John Scocozza—Plel Bros	17.10
Callan Brothers, Inc.—K. M. Broofield	220.21
De Guiseppe, Nina—F. D'Aleo	75.00
Fife, Elias and Louis—N. Y. Telephone Co	23.81
Giorgini, Arturo—Italian Vineyard Co	60.81
Gorin, Benjamin S.—N. Y. Telephone Co	28.95
Guzzetto, George—I. J. Silverstein	25.08
Gorlon, Harry, as guerdian—Interborough Rapid Transit Co	110.88
Jonas, Harry—Sharon Bros., Inc	359.87
Jonas, Joseph—Same	359.87
Kelly, Daniel J.—F. J. Pflug	61.40
Lysteb Realty and Holding Co., Robert M. Goldstein and Barnet W. Rod Co.—M. Malbin	333.84
Leppos, Harry—I. Kastenblatt	62.56
Markbeim, Samuel—M. Stark	27.87
Meyerowitz, Abraham—T. Kralnin	44.85
Mesisni, Pasquale—American White Cross Laboratories	34.07
Pollack, Morris, and Abe Kruman—L. J. Silverstein	14.42
Roesicks, William, Henry Winter and Frieda Winter—William Ulmer Brewery	61.26
Ribbler, Samuel—S. B. Miller, Inc	51.06
Sliber, Abrabam—H. W. Fedden	192.49

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Carlton, John—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., June 17, 1915	$166.84
Castillo, Adjie and Adjie Jones—H. F. Christie—May 19, 1914	1,160.22
Fleischer, Bennie—M. Shapiro, Sept. 23, 1915	494.13
Haller, Charles W.—Foster Debevoise Co., May 20, 1915	1,811.97
Lehman, Herman—Bernheim Distilling Co., Oct. 14, 1914	445.02
Mutilner, Joseph I.—A. Goldsmith et al. Aug. 23, 1915	845.67
Mills, Philip O.—A. E. Hoover, Jan. 12, 1912	771.96
Politz, James—J. N. Wallace et al., May 26, 1914	2,071.89
Regal Motor Car Co.—J. Lichtenstein, Dec. 11, 1914	102.69
Rosenzweig, Max—A. Goldsmith et al., Aug. 23, 1915	4,216.69
Reynolds, John J.—M. A. Reynolds, Sept. 13, 1915	722.66
Traphagen, John J. and Frank H. Potter—I. Goldberg, Jan. 14, 1914	212.41
Yore, French Baker Co.—C. T. Hoyt, June 28, 1912	351.17
Goldstone, Joseph—M. Hyman, June 17, 1913, (canceled)	169.67
Same—Citizens Central National Bank, Aug. 17, 1915, (canceled)	247.63
Goldstone, Joseph—J. Singer, May 17, 1915, (canceled)	300.41
Lipper, Charles S.—City of N. Y., Dec. 22, 1913, (canceled)	491.54
Rotella, Joseph P.—Charles Schaefer & Son, Sept. 22, 1915, (canceled)	542.94
	2,001.89

In Bronx County.

Lichtenstein, Solomon—O. Lucas, March 4, 1915	$79.78

CUSTOMS MEN TO MEET.

Will Discuss Problems and Matters of Administration.

All sorts of tariff snarls will be unraveled, or an attempt at least made to solve them, at the annual conferences of Customs Collectors and Appraisers, which open in this city next Monday. The two conferences will hold a joint session at the Custom House on Monday, at which Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department; Frank H. Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the department, and other officials will speak.

At the conclusion of the opening session the appraising officials, representing all ports of the country, will adjourn to the appraiser's warehouse, where they will continue their deliberations the best part of the week. John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, will act as Chairman of this conference. The sessions of the Collectors, presided over by Collector Malone, will be held in the Custom House and will extend over several days.

Following a practice obtaining in recent years customs officials have made out lists of knotty problems connected with the classification or appraisement of imported merchandise, as well as questions of administration. These have been embodied in the programs to be considered. The conferences will also make tentative suggestions to the Treasury Department regarding matters of procedure, classification and appraisement, with a view to greater uniformity and efficiency in the conduct of the customs laws. The official program for the Appraisers' conference contains nearly one hundred tariff puzzles arising since the last conference.

TRADE BALANCE NORMAL.

Exports Reach $59,766,830—More Cotton Sent Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The weekly trade balance last week held to about the normal average since the war began. It was $27,528,703, as against $35,423,734 the previous week. The exports reached $59,766,830 and the imports $32,238,127. Collections of duty were $3,723,346. The exports from New York were $37,803,893; imports, $20,040,232, and duties collected $3,723,346.

Cotton was exported to the amount of 129,707 bales, an increase of 84,618 bales over the shipments of the preceding week. This makes the total exports in August approximately 307,498 bales.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The May Company, Cleveland, has opened a bargain basement, for which J. A. Swanson is buying the ready to wear. The local office of the firm is located at 37 West Twenty-sixth Street, and is in charge of E. M. Sostman.

The Tobacco Purchasing Association will hold its next meeting on Friday evening at 8 P. M. at the Royal Lycsum, which is located at 10 West 114th Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues. All members of the trade are invited to be present, as matters of importance will be discussed.

Entries so far received by the Woolen Men's Golf Association for the Fall tournament, which takes place Oct. 16 at the Baltusrol Club, equal the number of participants in the last tournament. Entries should be addressed to Frederic J. Miner, Secretary of the association, 225 Fourth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 220 6th Av.

ALLENTOWN—Tice Sons; V. G. Tice, dry goods; Breslin.

ALLENTOWN—John Taylor Co.; R. E. Hallenback, cloaks, suits; J. R. Taylor, furnishing goods; Imperial.

AMSTERDAM—Holzheimer & Shanl; P. D. Shaul, millinery, muslin underwear, corsets, carpets; 60 W. 33d.

ATLANTA—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; Mrs. Howell, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ATLANTA—L. & L. Manufacturing Co.; I. Lipshutz, manufacturers wasb dresses, skirts; Broadway-Central.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Cohn, Cohens & Co.; Miss I. Broaman, laces, neckwear, trimmings, hdkfs.; 1,199 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; B. Rothschild, umbrellas; 896 Bwy.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Braner, millinery; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, undsrwear; 854 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—H. Bonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE—Gerdan-Lobe Co.; H. W. Strauss, general mdse.; 121 Prince.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—C. Cohn & Co.; C. Cohn, shirtwaists; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; N. Schental, shoes; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; 220 6th Av.

BALTIMORE—L. Hamburger & Sons; W. Robinson, hats; Imperial.

BENNINGTON—Bottum & Torrance; F. L. Bottum, manufacturers collars, cuffs; Albert.

BIRMINGHAM—L. Pizitz D. G. Co.; L. Pizitz, carpets; 1,161 Bway.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, girls' coats, dresses, factory made gowns; 470 4th

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The tropical storm over the Gulf of Mexico was central Tuesday night near and south of the mouth of the Mississippi River and moving northward. Moderate east gales have already occurred on the Middle Gulf Coast, where hurricane warnings were displayed Tuesday afternoon.

There have been scattered rains in the last twenty-four hours along the East Gulf Coast and in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the Northwest. Fair weather prevailed elsewhere.

Temperatures continue below seasonal averages generally over the northern half of the country and are relatively high in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lake region. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, and Kentucky unsettled weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday, with rain.

Temperatures will be lower in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, and will change little in other regions east of the Mississippi River during Wednesday and Thursday.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, mostly north and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh east and southeast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	46	48	4 P. M.	61	63
9 A. M.	42	45	6 P. M.	58	60
10 A. M.	61	52	9 P. M.	53	54
12 M.	55	58	11 P. M.	50	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 52, an average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 63. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47. At 8 P. M. it was 56; maximum temperature, 63 degrees; at 4 P. M., minimum, 44 degrees, at 2 P. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:30	173 W. 4 St.; Charles Delano	Slight
4:00	1,664 3 Av.; Susan McFarland	Slight
4:45	127 Manhattan St.; Morris Dock Co.	Slight
9:10	4,006 3 Av.; Samuel Rismeck	$900
9:45	207 W. 147 St.; Nonie Henrique	Slight
10:15	171 St. & Harlem River, (dock,) N. Y. City	Slight
10:20	2,386 Arthur Av.; Thomas Cauanana	$15
P. M.		
12:45	437 E. 72 St.; M. Jyser	Slight
12:45	1,745 Madison Av.; Mrs. Adler	Slight
12:50	172 E. 106 St.; Rudolph Weinberger	Slight
1:00	Front of 282 Mulberry St., (truck,)	
1:20	Pasquale Broda	Slight
1:30	289 Grand St.; Jennie Schiller	Slight
1:40	534 E. 175 St.; Louis Lasnow	Slight
2:00	175 E. R.; N. Y. Central R. R. Co.	Slight
3:50	3,802 3 Av.; Samuel Kramer	Slight
5:10	31 Market St.; Henry Miller	Slight
8:50	12-14 W. 32 St.; Wiesefeld Mfg. Co.	$1,000
7:00	West End Av. & 69 St.; not given	None
7:30	1 W. 111 St.; Henry Fingleman	Slight
7:30	539 W. 126th; not given	Slight
8:25	St. Nicholes Perk and 129 St.; not given	Slight
9:10	Park Av and 97 St.; not given	Slight
10:44	Clinton St.; D. Stein	Slight
10:30	338 W. 49 St.; not given	Slight
10:40	Lexington Av. and 120 St.; Van Buren Co.	Slight
11:20	306 E. 123 St.; P. Schrenner	$500

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BISHOP.—Mrs. CAROLINE C., (Jan. 7, 1914;) net estate, $307,625; Neal Bleecker, granddaughter, and Alice Bleecker Fox, granddaughters, each received $153,814. Assets: Bank, $2,679; personalty, $2,967; mortgagee, $191,918, and stocks and bonds, $110,565. The most valuable stock holding was stock in the United States Trust Co., valued at $87,462.

CROWLEY, JOHN, (Sept. 2, 1912;) net estate, $2,029; bank, $2,300. Four cousins are the beneficiaries.

HIGGINS, Mary L., (March 30;) net estate, $27,951. Thomas F. Higgins, father, is the beneficiary. Assets: Lot southwest corner of Balcom and Edwards Ave., $2,400; lot Clarke Av., near Jefferson Av., $1,200; lot northwest corner of St. Paul's Place and Hilton Av., $11,000; lot 1718t St., near Third Av., $7,000; lot northwest corner Broadway and Longfellow Av., $2,400, all in the Bronx; bank, $5,588, and personalty, $164.

HORNER, Major JAMES R., importer of chemicals and essential oils, (Dec. 27, 1914;) net estate, $428,494; Lillian E. Kuper, daughter, received $410,342; Marshall F. Horner, son, $1,000 in cash and proprietary rights in essential oils, medicines, Marshall's Prepared Cubebs and Marshall's Prepared Cubeb Cigarettes, and other preparations; plant and prepared material for manufacture of Marshall's Prepared Cubebs and Cubeb Cigarettes, all appraised at $2,121; Joseph Mathias and Albert F. Bertine, employes, receive good-will of business, except proprietary articles and other property bequeathed to Marshall F. Horner, appraised as of nominal value; Mary Gray, sister; David Horner, brother, and Marion Gray White, niece, receive $5,000 each. The assets were: Bank, $7,775; notes, $3,941; stocks and bonds, $318,094; business importing and selling essential oils, 8 Platt St., appraised at $123,012; the cubeb business, $2,121; other personalty, $300. The good-will was appraised as of nominal value, because it was unaccompanied by capital. The bequest to decedent's son was subject to the condition that he did not contest the will. The principal holdings of stocks and bonds were: 1,200 shares U. S. Steel common, appraised at $57,600; bonds of the Read-Ing Co., $70,880; bonds of the D. & H. Co., $20,000; N. Y. Central 1 onds, $69,440, and U. S. Steel bonds, $20,000.

JEFFORDS, Mrs. MARIATT F., (Sept. 12, 1914;) net estate, $2,237; three children and three grandchildren are the beneficiaries. Assets: Four lots at Jamestown, N. Y., $800; bank, $1,970; mortgage, $3,000.

McCANN, WILLIAM J., (Sept. 27, 1910;) net estate, $1,228; stocks and bank, $1,644; Mary E. McCann, widow, and three sons are the beneficiaries.

NOVLINO, RAFFELO, (March 14, 1911;) net estate, $2,674; bank, $4,435; eight relatives are the beneficiaries.

RICHARD, Mrs. ANTONINA DEARING, (Dec. 30, 1914;) net estate, $24,129; Edwin A. Richard, husband, is the beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $8,911; stocks, $21,460; personalty, $500; jewelry, $1,090.

SHRIVER, Mrs. ADA CLAIRE, (Jan. 25;) net estate, $181,942; Harry T., Shriver, son, receives $88,678; Amy S. Hutton, daughter, $88,147; four grandchildren $1,600 each, and specific bequests of personalty; chauffeur and maid $200 each, and there were bequests to daughter-in-law and son-in-law. Assets: Residence 886 Park Avenue, $72,000; bank, $3,416; personalty, $1,765; auto, $1,500, and stocks and bonds, $111,188.

TAUSEND, MAX, (Nov. 20, 1913;) net estate, $8,252; Emanuel, Solly, Estelle, and Helen Tausend, children of the decedent, receive $2,088 each. Assets: Loans, $5,844; insurance, $5,000.

SWARD, Mrs. MARY M., of Shrewsbury, N. J., (May 3, 1913;) value of estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in this State: Equities of $24,018 in 707-709 Broadway, appraised at $542,500; $6,561 in 301 Washington Av., Brooklyn, appraised at $42,000; furniture, rugs, and other personalty, $4,978; making net New York estate after deductions for commissions, $35,411. The beneficiaries are Louisa H. W. Clarke, daughter; Francis Ehrich Ward, William Frederick Ward, and Charles Montague Ward, sons, divide equally the residuary estate after provision for an annuity of $240 to Frances Batchelor Ward, daughter-in-law, and a cash bequest of $35,000 to Frances Montague Ward, granddaughter.

ZITTEL, CHARLES, (Oct. 3, 1912;) net estate, $3,070; Lottie Zittel, widow, and two daughters are the beneficiaries. Assets: Insurance and personalty, $2,395, and the bakery business at 2,216 Eighth Av., appraised at $1,500.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR thn Southern District of New York.—Notice.—

On September 27, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against One Carload of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the uee of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 12, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

September 27, 1915.—
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved and dismissed from the police force and service and placed on the roll of the Police Pension Fund and are awarded the following pensions, effective 12 P. M., Sept. 27, on their own applications: Patrol. O. Jones, 153, at $700 a year, appointed Jan. 6, 1890; P. T. Farrell, 171, at $700 a year, appointed June 9, 1890; J. J. Crowley, Bridge Prect., at $700 a year, appointed Feb. 15, 1890.

Transfers and assignments are ordered. Patrol, 4 P. M., Sept. 29: J. J. O'Rourke, 38 to 13; M. Bonanno, 145 to 172; F. F. Duane, 172 to 145, 4 P. M., Sept. 27: G. J. Peattie, 2 to 21, assign. as operator to motor patrol wagon discon.; G. H. Hinds, 21 to 2, operator of motor patrol wagon. From precincts indicated to 2 in. Dist.: P. J. Dugan, 26; J. J. Gerat, 29; J. F. Waide, 32; I. Propper, 29; T. R. Ford, 31.

Temporary Assignments—Sergt. C. B. Burns, 101, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Boro. Insp., Brooklyn and Queens, during absence of patrol on sick report, 4 P. M., Sept. 27; Patrol. J. A. Dougherty and J. M. Jensen, 5th to D. B., 10 days, noon, Sept. 27; J. P. Soden, 14, and W. F. D. Schroder, 16, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 27; E. E. Cahill, 21, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Insp., 15 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 1; L. Rossnfeld, 29, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Insp., 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 27; E. Gabel and P. F. Dunne, 37, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 27; E. D. Pruschen, 68, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 29. Motor Cycle Patrol. A. J. Battle, C. Platt, and J. Pierce, 13, to Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 27.

Leaves of Absence, (Without Pay)—Patrol. C. F. Jahns, 2, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 8; W. J. Gallagher, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 29; F. J. Broderick, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 27; J. R. Nolan, 28, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 30; C. J. Gerhardt, 36, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 3; T. Murphy, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 6 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 4.

The permission granted the following to leave the city for the purpose of attending the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., is extended for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 6: Insp. C. F. Cahalane, 13 I. D. Capts. R. O'Connor, commanding 14 I. D.; E. J. Bourke, 63. Act. Capt. R. E. Enright, 167. Lieuts. J. J. Hughes, 143; W. Rouse, 161; J. A. Parke, C. O.; M. Hannon, C. O.; J. J. Sheban, T. S. Sergts. J. J. Hines, 2; J. J. Murray, 21; W. J. Mahon, 32; J. J. Noonen, 38; P. J. Gannon, 40; J. J. Crowley, 153; J. J. Lynch, 277; W. F. Rodihan, 1st Dist.; G. H. Griggin, D. B. Patrol. J. J. Hunten, C. O.; C. A. Hill, D. B.; J. L. Brennan, D. B.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. E. M. Zwerling, 15, 7:20 A. M., Aug. 31, to noon Sept. 9; M. W. Bennett, 31, 5:15 P. M., Aug. 22, to 12 P. M., Aug. 23; J. J. Zipp, 33, 1:30 A. M. Aug. 1, to 12 P. M. Aug. 11; H. C. Slott, 143, 3:10 P. M. Sept. 8, to 12 P. M. Sept. 12; C. M. Murphy, 273, 6:10 P. M. Sept. 19, during disability; E. A. Kearney, Bridge Prect., 5:20 P. M. Sept. 16, during disability.

Advancements to gradee, Patrolmen—To $1,400 Grade: M. J. McDowell, 279, Oct. 3; T. J. Enright, 26, Oct. 6. To $1,350 Grade: 68, Oct. 5; G. A. Collins, 167, Oct. 6; H. Griffin, 14, Oct. 6. To $1,250 Grade, Oct. 10: J. C. Mangan, 4; J. Hummel, 274; J. H. Bearens, 6th Dist.; J. Hynes, 25; J. Schauder, 1; C. To $1,150 Grade: C. C. David, 283, Aug. 21. To $1,150 Grade, Oct. 8: H. J. Chorman, 1; F. J. Ross, 13; T. F. Rockett, 16; M. J. Krozer, 18; M. J. Sullivan, 86; P. C. Becker, 40; T. H. Fitzpatrick, 74; J. Gerling, 158; F. G. Reif, 169; W. Becker, 168; P. J. McDonough, 273; S. J. Kerr, 2; G. Zeltler, 15; F. C. G. Ecker, 17; G. R. Dexter, 21; T. Hynes, 39; G. A. Smith, 40; J. F. Rogers, 148; J. T. Delaney, 153; M. E. Hackett, 163; W. J. Maher, 171; R. J. Dickson, 277.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. A. G. Cooley, 28, 12 P. M., Sept. 30.

Fire Department.

The following, having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer, will report to Chief of Department, Spuerving Building, foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Sept. 30, at 9 A. M.—F. S. Ennis, Eng. 4; C. P. Frank, Eng. 222; C. Hunt, Eng. 205; Samuel Engel, Eng. 241; R. O'Connor, 11; & L. 80. At 10 A. M.—R. Euler, Eng. 13; R. J. Evane, Eng. 248; J. J. Quinn, 12; & L. 22; F. R. Shley, H. & L. 7; J. Burns, Jr., 118. At 10 noon—B. T. Schnel, Eng. 5; F. Werder, Eng. 61; A. H. Cornihan, Eng. 92; L. Pteeck, Jr., Eng. 262; E. J. Fox, Eng. 280. At 2 P. M.—J. Paul, Eng. 18; G. F. Goldie, Eng. 37; J. Donohue, Eng. 42; J. W. Grant, Eng. 201; J. T. Neal, Eng. 268.

The following will report to Firem. 1st gr. A. J. Muir at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: T. W. Hoe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Fonte, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornbolz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 231; F. Engenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Wildmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; H. Brenner, Eng. 298; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 267, (2d Sec.;) W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. Fisher, H. & L. 80; J. J. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. T. Murray, H. & L. 149; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157-159 E. 67th St., at time and date specified: Oct. 4, at 10 A. M., Eng. 4; at 1 P. M., Eng. 32; Oct. 5, at 10 A. M., Eng. 18; at 1 P. M., Eng. 154; Oct. 6, at 10 A. M., Eng. 26; at 1 P. M., Eng. 158; Oct. 7, at 10 A. M., Eng. 46; at 1 P. M., Eng. 280; Oct. 8, at 10 A. M., Eng. 91; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 45; Oct. 9, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 49; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 149.

Retired: Firs. 1st Gr. J. H. Touhey, H. & L. 121, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700, 8 A. M. Oct. 1; Firs. 1st Gr. T. Miller, Eng. 279, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700, 8 A. M. Oct. 1.

Special leaves without pay: Eng. of Str. W. J. Hussey, Eng. 1, 12 hours, 12 noon Sept. 29; Firs. 1st Gr. R. J. Condon, No. 2, H. & L. 8, 73 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 29.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible lists for school farm attendant, Grades 1 and 2, are announced. The men's list is as follows:

Charles P. Kelly, 92; Albert R. Crocco, 92; Joseph P. Reagan, 92; Irving Shonhrun, 90; Edward P. O'Connor, 88.80; Cyril J. Solan, 85.60; William F. Fodgers, 84.60; Eugene B. Sullivan, 84.20; James Marsh, 83.20; Walter C. Crocco, 82.20; John A. Tenty, 80.80; George E. Knapp, 78.40; Paul L. Brummer, Jr., 76.80; Harry H. Feinberg, 70.80.

There are fifty names on the women's list. Those who received a rating of more than 85 are as follows:

Maude E. Snedeker, 94.80; Helen P. Manchester, 94.20; Flora M. Lins, 93.20; Grace B. Tenny, 93.20; Anne J. Boylan, 93; Alice Sabeng, 92; Bertha Wengler, 91.80; Grace E. Wesson, 91.80; Merle E. Williams, 90.60; Alice T. Grady, 90.40; Ethel I. Wall, 90; Esther Siebel, 89.20; Minna R. Streich, 89; Cecilia C. De Celles, 88.40; Eugenie Blank, 88; Mabel E. Brown, 88; Carrie Wright, 88; Fannie Aaron, 86; Reba Corsan, 86; Dorothy A. Murphy, 85.80.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 20, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for junior chemist in radioactivity; for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, at Denver, Col., at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. The duties will consist of assisting in radioactive investigation, routine and research work in connection with the rare metals and elements, and more particularly in the radioactive minerals and elements and rare metals occurring in commercial quantities in the West. Competitors will be examined in inorganic and physical chemistry, with special reference to the rarer metals and radioactivity; mineralogy and blowpipe analysis, French and German, thesis, education and experience. Graduation from a full four years' course in chemistry at a college or university giving technical instruction is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The teachers of the Morrie High School will be at home to all former students of the school next Thursday, at 3 P. M. Tea will be served in the library.

Katherine N. A. Kayss, assistant to Principal in P. S. 95, Brooklyn, is to be transferred to P. S. 178.

P. S. 20, Queens, will be reorganized as a school independent of the Flueshing High School.

Charlton Andrews has been nominated as an assistant teacher of English in the Stuyvesant High School.

The termination of this two years' maternity leave granted to Mrs. Marian C. Wickes has been recommended by the Board of Superintendents.

The Committee on By-Lnwe has made a report rejecting as inadvisable at this time the proposal to extend the school year to 200 days.

Louis H. Pink will offer a resolution at today's meeting of the Board of Education that Supt. William Wirt of Gary, Ind., and the Board of Superintendents make a study of the schools in Brownsville, Brooklyn, and state whether it is practical and desirable to introduce the Wirt system in them.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HADDEN, HAROLD FARQUHAR, (Aug. 11;) value of estate not given. All of the personal property and the realty on Rumson Road, Sea Bright, N. J., goes to the widow, Valerie, and the residue is divided equally between the sons and daughters, Harold F., Gavin, and Edward K., and Mrs. May Robinson and Mrs. Valerie B. Riggs.

HARPER, JOHN W., (Aug. 14;) no real property; personal property here valued at about $25,000. A number of family portraits and personal effects were left to the children, the residue to the widow, Eleanor E. Harper of 425 East Eighty-second Street, except the property at Sands Point, L. I., which goes to the children, Wesley, 821 West Ninety-fourth Street; Horatio R., 35 West Sixty-fourth Street, and Mabel A. Harper Gow of Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This charactsr means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September will hm as follows: Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Sept. 29; general motione on Sept. 30; notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar muet be filed not later than 12 o'ciock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 238, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

Robert Lindenthal,
Hyman Fleischer,
Joseph Bearch,
E. H. Heldelberg,
Benjamin Berman,
Peter C. Spence,
William Prichef,
Oscar Berler,
S. K. Ellenbogen,
M. E. Birnbaum,
Samuel Braines,
John Massininno,
Julius A. Howe,
W. H. Burnstein,
Samuel Greenman,
Weber & Cohen,
L. & A. Samuels,
Aaron Borden,
W. H. Grill,
John A. Stein,
Solomon Kahn,
A. & M. Selden,
J. & B. M. Bowers,
Under objections:
James A. Watt,
James Murtinelli,
Max Kline,
Belmont Waist and Dress Co.

Adjourned cases:
Charles O. Tobias,
C. & S. Hemler,
M. B. Schaenen & Son,
N. Tekulsky.

Motions:
Sieve Millinery Co.,
J. W. Merriman & Co.,
M. M. Goldberg,
Nat Sales & Supply Co.,
Jackson Mack Mfg Co,
Willie F. Clark,
Solomon Sohol,
Adsison Brothers,
Annex Homes,
Jacob Sterling,
Isaac Fordon,
Daniel Sheehy,
Inter Ocean Transp Co.,
Niegara Waist and Dress Co.,
Sidney W. Hoay,
John J. Rafferty
Rockwell Motor Trans Co.,
Goldfarb Brotbers,
Hans Triest,
Star Feef and Prov Co.,
Gingold & Scheffer,
George Weiner,
Adeleon Brotbers,
Manifold Book and Print Co.,
J. McBride & Co.,
Augusta Greenspan,
New Premier Market, (2,)
Frederick M. Hunt,
Charles Greenbaut,
Samuel Weisinger,
Adolf Mandel,
New Century Co.,
San Antonio Land & Co.,
Banga Laboratories,
Pell & Co.,
Am 5 & 10c. Stores Co.,
A. M. Moses,
Inter Oc. Transp Co.,
Hienkin & Grossman,
Idell Mercus.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalization at 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar at 2 P. M.

Murray<Sullivan.
Coat Tran Co<CNY.
Phoenix S & G Co<Steamer N Y.
Elyt<Steamer Flemington.
Kever<Phila & R RR.
Harris<Penn RR.
Akaltis<Phila & R RR.
Zigmond<Penn Coal.
Gideon<Hinds.
Healy<Moran T & Tran Co.
Miller<Steamers Rice and Resolute.
O'Brien Broe<Str Somerset.
Lukoseweitz<Phila & R Coal & Iron.
Crown C & S Co<Amsr C & Seal Co.
Klein<Blair (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 3 P. M. Re Isaac Levine.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar. Re I. T. T. Lincoln.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Doyle, appit., v. Hamilton Fish Corp.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Farnsworth v. Boro Oil and Gas Co., appit.; Valentine et al. v. Schantz et al., applts.; Roelman v. New York, appit.; Rootman v. N. Y.; Wallace et al., applts., v. Wallace et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Pennsylvania R. R. Co., appit., v. Titus, &c.—Order of Appellate Div. reversed, and that of Appellate Term affirmed, with costs in Appellate Div. and in this court.

Hutton, Overseer, v. Bretsch et al., appits.—Judgment of Appellate Div. and Trial Term reversed, with costs in the Appellate Div. and this court, and complaint dismissed, with costs.

People v. Schmidt, appit.—Motion for enlargement of time and assignment of counsel; Alphonse G. Koelle, Esq., assigned as counsel to conduct appeal. Time for argument extended to Oct. 25, 1915, on condition that defendant's counsel serve a copy of his brief on the District Atty. on or before the 11th of Oct., 1915.

DAY CALENDAR:

Hulbert<Hulbert.
Re Barnee.
Re Moulton.
Re Sloeson.
Lawton<Snell.
Hussey<Woods.
Re Soriano.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J.—Litigated motions.

Thomas<Sommers, (Schram.)
Re Briggs.
Neeff<Bklyn H RR.
Re City N Y, (Kingsbridge Av.)
Berry<Brown.
Popkin<Naesau Elec RR.
Campbell<N Y Cons RR.
Popkin<Nassau Elec Ry.
Spy<Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp.
Peck<Trepel.
Kenneally<Nase Fire & Marine Ins Co.
Cook<Robt Gordon & Son.
Wenger<N Y Cons RR Corp.
Morris Co<CNY.
Goldberg<Fidsility & Casuality Co.
Wolf<Reilly.
Re Berger, (Sturtz,)
Cone<Knox.
Walter<Walter.
Bunnell<Public Bank.
Purdon<Berrian.
Schweid<Wood.
Re Fasllo, (Leland Av.)
Kavanagh<McIntyre.
Finch<Finch.
Tenement House Dept<100 W 61st St.
Ward<Leonard.
Bunnell<Schneck.
Re Ross.
Needham Piano & Organ Co<Heiser.
Mazurek<Naesau Elec RR.
Kahn<Kahn.
Re Houston Res Co, Inc.
Shedd Elec Co<Baily.
La Sala<Friedman.
Smith<Crew.
Walte<Shea.
Krotosky<Krotosky.
Nordlinger<Kamenetsky.
Wolcher<J M Horton Ice Cream Co.
Welsh<Welsh.
Rosenthal<Chisholm.
Rafferty<Hydro Bar Waterproofing Co.
Pugliese<A B See Elec Fi Co.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Richenstein<Galewski.
Grauer<Barry.
Badgeley<Dn Witt.
Remsen<Morgenthau.
Re Boylston.
Veilhaus<Veilhaus.
F B Stearns Co<Hart.
Maryland Casualty Co <Seaver.
Tuckerman<Goldstein.
Stern<Met Life Ins.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Mary Clark,
Alwine Kalb,
Joseph Eckslkamp,
Georgn Bittig,
Ellie Schoonmaker.

Thomas C Booth,
Lily F Jones,
Catherine C Riordan,
Constantine Pila,
Mary Murphy,
Jennie D Greene,
Harold F Hadden.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.

Brison<Pacific Com Co,
Schnail Goldston & Fabner.
Stohldreler<Navajo Film Co.
Sahl<Madden.
Cohen<Pransht.
J Beck & Sons<Weill.
Nat Nassau Bank<Whitney Opera Co.
Digloria<Gelber.
Berkowitz<Smith.
Int Motor Co<Daub.
Victor<Kingsley, (2.)
White<Tarnower.
Gerchenzik<Irwin.
Am Hardware Co<Geo Backer Con Co.
Ariotta<Leo Schlesinger Co.
Keuffer & Esser Co<Peck & Mack.
Aronowitz<NY Rys.
Aronson<same.
Anderson<same.
Bender<same.
Bass<same.
Bernell<same.
Beckerman<same.
Brand<same.
Canter<same.
Carroll<same.
Chapnik<same.
Dower<same.
Feldman<same.
Falla<same.
Goldberg<same.
Mahoney<same.
Martinl<same.
Knauer<same.
Kleiger<same.
Kescher<same.
Lindin<same.
Ledder<same.
Mikjan<same.
Rabinowitz<same.
Rand<same.
Schultz<same.
Schneider<same.
Schmulowitz<same.
Wilbeth Rity Co<B Crystal & Son.
Silverstein<Seidmann.
Gershinowitz<Klemas.
Lukowitz<Newmark & Davis.
Morris Nagel, Inc<Rosenfeld.
Rubel<Honig.
Battle<Weinstein.
Brown<Rowan.
Salisbury Ry Co<Pinckney.
Tobias<A Pardi Tile Co
Tropper<Rosenthal.
Schultz<Crausman.
Little, Brown & Co<Mandell.
Eastman Machine Co<Balkos.
Hewlett-Robin Co<White.
Beum<Progress Holding Co, (2.)
Todd<Haber.
McKeon<Hognet.
Plymouth Rubber Co<Boh.
Cook<Cent Associates Co.
Riga<N Y Rye.
Andretta<Angelillo.
Speidel<N Y Rye.
Farolman<Straiss.
Standard Bag Co<Cohn.
Brandt<Horenberger.
Darhanoff<Mobleat.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. No day calendar.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Re Wiee Speed Contest Ingraham.
Ginsberg—Stewart A. Arkell. Le Fontenery<Hammerstein—Charlee D Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Hendricks<Hendricks—Charles A Moran. Burke<Gross—Bernard Naumberg. Fowler<Riisy—Arthur M Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J. Traversi Van Zandt—William M Slttenfeld.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Harrison Deyo<Bankers Money Order Assn—Arthur M Levy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte at 10 A. M. Motion calendar adjourned until Oct. 4.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estate of:
Wills for probate:
Margaret Commine.
Susan M. Krug.
William T. Colea.
Reinhardt.
Joseph Margon.
Lawrence Scott.
Accounting:
Francesco Giorgetto.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar. Delbel<Morris, (2.) Telber<Squglio.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Harlem Savings Bank<Byrnes—Cherles L. Hoffman. Bent<Liberty Inv. Co.—Philip J. Dunn. Riechee<Cook—Louis J. Conlan. City Real Estate Co.<Curtis—John J. O'Connell. Auer<Liderman—Lawrence N. Martin.

SUPREME COURT—Bruce, J.—Hoffman<Edson Bldg. Co. (2)—Edward D. Dowling.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—New York Title Insurance Co.<Aloha Realty Co.—Herbert J. Goddwin. Mary Hitchcock< Emma Horenburger—S. Sydney Silver.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, Second Department.

The following applicants for admission to the Bar have been approved by the Committee on Character, and will be sworn in at the Court Room, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, at 1 P. M. tomorrow:

W. D. Abearn,
W. Avery,
A. B. Bremner,
B. Barondess,
A. M. Birnbaum,
E. V. Brodarick,
J. W. Bailey,
H. E. Corwin,
H. Coban,
H. Chaityn,
C. F. Clark, Jr.,
F. J. Clark,
V. A. J. Cagliostro,
G. E. Campbell,
P. M. Daly,
H. J. Goldberg,
L. N. Hatblum,
C. H. Harris,
C. C. Headley,
C. H. Hall,
F. W. Hoerschgen,
I. C. Holm,
G. C. Henckel,
H. LeG. Haskin,
O. P. Heyn, Jr.,
M. Jacobs,
W. R. Klein,
F. J. Lermen,
C. Mangan,
D. Macduff,
G. F. McLaughlin,
L. J. F. Moller,
T. P. Murphy,
J. J. O'Connell, Jr.,
W. J. O'Neill,
J. Potts,
O. E. Payne,
E. F. Rudden,
A. C. Scharmann,
M. Shapiro,
W. A. Schaefsr,
A. E. Schwartz,
W. E. Shrewsbury,
R. J. Silk,
D. Snasman,
W. J. Trudden,
H. Vollmer,
R. Walmsley,
W. P. Wilmer,
H. C. Wilson,
M. Wiloff,
P. Wolinsky,
M. Zucker.

NON-ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—Stapleton, Mille, Putnam, J.J.—At 1 P. M.

Wilson<Gillette
Delcamhre<Delcambre
Bartels<Borgstede
Knowles<N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
Deelfier<Pottberg, (2.)
Dressi<W. F. S. Const. Co.
Walbeck<Geist.
Bachmann<R. E. Gee Co.
Mundbeim<Scharlack.

ENUMERATED CALENDAR:

Mnrray<Meinch.
People<Devine.
Agresta<Federal Steam Co.
Duggan<Nassau R. R.
Williams<Keeler
Molitor<Schneider.
Lavin<Kranenberg Co.
Harbor View Co.
Donato<Hollook.
Davidson<Valley Farm Co.
Belanger

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$3,000,000 Purchase by California Investor on Fifth Avenue—Quick Resale of Wilson Corner with Projected Building—Operators Enlarge Park and Lexington Avenue Apartment Sites.

One of the big sales of the year and which in other respects possesses exceptionally interesting features was closed yesterday in the purchase by the young San Francisco investor, Clarence Payne, of the well-known Wilson plot on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, with the eixteen-story building to be erected there. The purchase price is said to be nearly $3,000,000. Earlier this year Mr. Payne bought the two twelve-story apartment houses at 383 Park Avenue and 140 West Seventy-ninth Street.

It was barely six weeks ago that the corner, for which many offers have been made, was finally acquired by a syndicate known as the 511 Fifth Avenue Corporation, headed by Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, from the heirs of the Wilson estate, for $1,200,000. A building loan of $1,250,000 was made by the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and plans for a sixteen-story building, to cost $800,000, were filed by the architects, York & Sawyer. The structure will be known as the Guaranty Building, as the store, basement, and first floor have been leased for twenty-one years by the Guaranty Trust Company for its new uptown home at $75,000 a year. Another entire floor has been taken by the tailoring firm of F. L. Dunne & Co. of Boston.

A sale of such magnitude in the heart of the retail district of Fifth Avenue within so short a time after the sale by the original owners, including the financing of such a big operation and at a time when the excavation for the sixteen-story improvement is hardly finished, is decidedly out of the ordinary in Manhattan realty transactions. The building is expected to be completed by May, 1916. The plot fronts 62.11 on Fifth Avenue and 135 on Forty-third Street.

Robert E. Leo Mordecai and Robert C. Knapp were the brokers in the present transaction, while in the sale from the Wilson estate the brokers were the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

It was learned that two other prominent investors, James B. Duke and William Ziegler, Jr., had been negotiating for the property, and a rumor was current that Mr. Payne is considering a proposition for an early resale.

Big Apartment for Lexington Avenue Corner.

Edwin S. Brickner, President of the Brixton Construction Company, enlarged his East Sixty-ninth Street apartment house site yesterday by the purchase of 852 Lexington Avenue. The property consists of a four-story private dwelling on a lot 20 by 78. Pease & Elliman and George R. Read & Co. negotiated the sale.

Mr. Brickner several weeks ago purchased the adjoining four houses from the estate of George B. Post, comprising the northwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue directly opposite the new Normal College. Title to this plot passed yesterday subject to $72,000 mortgage. With yeaterday's purchase Mr. Brickner now controls a plot, 100 by 78, on which he has planned to erect an eleven-story apartment house.

Increase Site for Big Park Avenue Apartment House.

The syndicate headed by Samuel A. Herzog, which several weeks ago purchased several private dwellings adjoining the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, has increased its holdings by the purchase of 62 East Fifty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 19 by 100.

With this additional purchase the syndicate now controls a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue and 81.6 feet on the street. The buildings on the site will be razed on Oct. 1 and the plot improved with a thirteen-story apartment house arranged for two families on a floor.

The suites will be of nine rooms and four baths and eight rooms and three baths. Slawson & Hobbs negotiated both transactions.

Riverside Drive Residence Sale.

The five-story dwelling at 142 Riverside Drive, 20 by 100, north of Eighty-sixth Street, has been sold by George M. Browne and Lillian La Rau Aymor, as trustees of the Browne estate. It adjoins two dwellings on the Eighty-sixth Street corner, plot owned by John A. Harriss. The Browne estate owns the adjoining residence to the north, 144 Riverside Drive.

Buy Heights Plot With Loan.

As a site for a five-story apartment house, the Backer Building Corporation has purchased from Carrie S. Weiss a plot 50 by 100, on the west side of Haven Avenue, opposite 180th Street. The seller has agreed to advance a $27,000 building loan.

A Recent Buyer.

The McMorrow Engineering and Construction Company is the buyer of the six-story flat house on the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 146th Street.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Pittman have purchased from the Sirrom Realty Company, the vacant plot known as the southwest corner of Tremont and Morris Avenues, 64 by 104 by irregular.

The buyers will immediately erect seven stores as a taxpayer. McLernon Brothers were the brokers.

The Arden Construction Company has purchased from Eberhardt & Podgur, the plot 100 by 105, on the west side of Tiebout Avenue, 102 feet south of Fordham Road. Two high-clase, five-story apartment houses will be erected on the plot.

An investor has purchased from the Level Realty Company, 2,520 Creston Avenue, a five-story flat on a plot 43 by 70. Smith & Philips were the brokers.

Anthony F. Burger sold for Sarah Butler ten lots on the west side of Decatur Avenue about 130 feet south of 195th Street to the Benenson Realty Company, which intends to erect five five-story apartments.

Commercial Leases.

The Repetti Candy Company has leased through Burton Thompson & Co., store 7 in the Standard Arcade.

C. F. W. Johanning, has leased the store at 2,101 Eighth Avenue to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., were the brokers in the lease of the store, at 653 and 655 Broadway to Palestine & Siegel for the Hecht estate.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Schulte Realty Company, the store No. 44 Nassau Street.

Lebolt & Co., have leased in the premises formerly occupied hy them, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, the corner portion of the ground floor, to the Schulte Cigar Comoany.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Walter Watson to Benjamin L. Armstrong the five-story dwelling at 52 West Fifty-second Street; for Mrs. Annie B. Roundey the three-story dwelling at 165 West Seventy-fourth Street to Mrs. Elizabeth J. White, and for the Clarke Estates the four-story house at 327 West Seventieth Street, to Dr. Louis A. Coffin.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Harriet B. Squiers the three-story dwelling at 413 West 148th Street to Thomas C. Blake.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased for George F. Picken 475 West 141st Street, a four-story dwelling.

Realty Notes.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell today in the Vesey Street room for the estate of Robert Lenox Kennedy eleven building lote in Long Island City, on the northwest corner of Queens Boulevard and Packard Street.

S. Borchardt will erect an elevator apartment on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, about 80 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The contract has been awarded to M. Raymond.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

17th St, 15 West, n s, 252 ft w of 5th Av, eleven-story loft and store building; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Wilward Realty Corporation et al.; Samford, R. & K., attorneys; W. M. Seabury, referee; due, $105,375.29; taxes, &c., $4,123; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

Dusne St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 18.3x23.3x irregular, six-story loft building; adjourned to Oct. 13.

Henry St, 320, s s, 150 ft w of Jackson St, 25x14.10x94.11, six-story tenement and stores; Equitable Trust Co. against Mayer Dines et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; Edmund Hurley, referee; due, $52,416; taxes, &c., $960; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

137th St, 626 East, s s, 214.5 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat and stores; J. E. Carpenter, trustee, against Salvin Realty Co., et al.; W. B. Chamberlin, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $31,298.87; taxes, &c., $359.75; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 188 and 190, n e corner of 136th St, 57.9x117.2x50x146, two two-story tenements and stores and one-story shop; Jennie Heyman against Crispi Construction Co. et al.; Maurice Marks, attorney; M. F. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $14,972.47; taxes, &c., $1,063.04; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

164th St, 412 East, e|e, 48.8 ft e of Brook Av, 18x89 to Brook Av x 29x irregular, two-story dwelling; trustees' sale; estate of Newberry Lawton, deceased.

Long Island City—Queens Boulevard, n w corner of Packard St, 100x225, vacant; administratrix's sale; estate of Robert L. Kennedy, deceased.

7th Av, 363, e s, 23.3 ft n of 30th St, 23x75, four-story tenement and stores; Greenwich Savings Bank against Maurice Myers et al.; B. A. Sands, attorney; C. W. Dayton, referee; due, $34,741.80; taxse, &c., $1,223.19.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 61, w s, 24.9 ft n of 27th St, 24.8x80, three-story loft and stores building; New York Trust Co. against Edward Fegan et al.; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; W. E. Kelley, referee; due, $66,252.52; taxes, &c., $800.75.

Amsterdam Av, 2,580, n w corner of 187th St, 94.10x100, 2 five-story flats; Rosa Schleissner against Janpols & Werner Construction Co. et al.; Edward Jacobs, attorney; T. L. Hurley, referee; due, $5,290.19; taxes, &c., $56; subject to prior mtg. $75,000.

St. Nicholas Av, 364, e s, 40.4 ft n of 128th St, 20.2x83.7x20x86.6, five-story flat; C. G. Koss against Nellie Sendy et al.; G. F. Warren, Jr., attorney; J. M. Edelson, referee; due, $14,356.18; taxes, &c., $182.92.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bush St, 211, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 43.11x80x20.7x86.6, two-story frame dwelling; W. D. Lent against F. A. Schorer et al.; J. H. Shaffer, attorney; S. S. Koenig, referee; due, $7,899.06; taxes, &c., $525.

By George Price.

Webster Av, s e corner of 170th St, 50x90, vacant; Theodore Roehrs against John J. Stephens, Inc., et al.; A. L. Howe, attorney; J. T. Martin, referee; due, $6,692.89; taxes, &c., $1,440.53.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Wickham Av, 4,378, n s, 125 ft e of Nereid Av, 25x97.6; Mutual Benefit Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church against Vincenzo Manzione et al.; Jeroms Elsner, attorney; J. P. Dunn, referee.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

184th St, n s, 60 ft w of Audubon Av, for a five-story tenement, 90x87.11; City Construction Corporation, 623 West 151st St, owner; A. J. Horan, 2,529 Webster Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

West End Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, for a twelve-story fireproof apartment, 74.11x31.9; Schuyler Square Realty Co., Inc., 2,520 Broadway, owner; Schwartz & Gross and N. B. Marcus, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $100,000.

171st St, s s, 125 ft e of Fort Washington Av, for a two-story tenement, 71.6x83; Maxwell Building Co., Inc., 503 5th Av, owner; S. Katz, 403 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $120,000.

Clinton Av, n w corner of 179th St, for a one-story brick store, 25x100; Margaret Cavalieri, 2,107 Belmont Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Overing St, s e corner of St. Raymond's Av, for a one-story brick garage, 10x33; William D. Howell, 1,541 Overing St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

52d St, 34 and 36 East, to a nine-story hotel; estate of Leonard Lewisohn, 11 Broadway, owner; B. H. and C. N. Whinston, 148th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 216, e s, 73.9 ft n of 13th St, 29.6x96; Emilie Leukel to Emma Kleinau, 941 Park Av, Sept. 28, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weinberg Bros., 302 Broadway $500.

7TH AV, w s, 40.11 ft n of 131st St, 50x100, prior mtg $61,000; Jennie Brown to Isaac Haft, 175 Hewes St, Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Borowsky & B., 132 Nassau St.....$2,000

9TH ST, 628 East, s s, 28.8 ft w of Avenue C, 27.6x93.11; David D. Weinberger to Mary G. Richardson, 17 West 74th St, Sept. 28, 5 years; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.....$19,000

21ST ST, 518 to 524 West, s s, 260 ft w of 10th Av, 100x92; Charles Lane to General Theological Seminary of the P. E. Church in U. S., 175 9th Av, Sept. 28, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$35,000

20TH ST, n s, 69.8 ft e of 6th Av, 80.4x24.8; Josephine Cone to Paul Fuller, 31 West 10th St, Sept. 18, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

53D ST, s s, 116 ft w of Park Av, 16x100.5; Charlotte W. Saenger to William M. Sullivan, Ryc. N. Y., Sept. 28, 2 years; address, 35 Nassau St.....$17,000

183D ST, s s, 650 ft w of Broadway, runs s 98.3x n — 164.5x e 130.5; Zengendal Realty Co to Morgan J. O'Brien and another, executors, 729 Park Av, Sept. 28, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$18,500

214TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 150x99.11; H. M. Construction Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Sept. 27, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$110,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, prior mtg $110,000, due Dec. 27, 1916, 6 p. c.; Sept. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$14,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, due Dec. 27, 1916, Sept. 27, 6 p. c., prior mtg $124,500; attorney, same.....$12,750

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, 1,017, w s, 39.9x112.4; John F. Dauth to Oesting Building Co., Inc., 249 East Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, prior mtg $20,000, Sept. 27, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$4,000

ANDREWS AV, 1,921, w s, 39.9x118.10; same to same, prior mtg $20,000, Sept. 27, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; same attorneys.....$4,000

ANDREWS AV, 1,915, w s, 39.9x105.11; Kate Ley to same, prior mtg $20,000, Sept. 27, due July 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$3,500

ANDREWS AV, 1,905, w s, 39.11x92.11; same to same, prior mtg $20,000, Sept. 27, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$3,500

ANTHONY AV, 1,700, e s, 95.4x w s of Carter Av, 170.3x54.7x89.9x53.6; Ernestine J. Roos to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

GARDEN ST, s s, 203.7 ft e of Crotona Av, 100x100; Coeenzo Building Co. to Richard Goodwin, 89 Bainbridge St, Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

LOTS 230 to 241, and s ½ of Lot 238, map of Varian Estate; Emily J. Lewis to Theresa Schaeffler, 1,057 Hoe Av, Sept. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

LOTS 87 to 91, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Wm. Singer to Elmer D. Coulter and another, trustees, 261 West 44th St, Sept. 27, due as per bond; attorney, Elmer D. Coulter, 23 West 26th St.....$500

LOT 187, map of Joseph Husson; Charles Soos to Magdalena Erzer, 1,180 Jackson Av, Sept. 28; due as per bond; attorneys, A. & C. E. Haily, 2,059 Westchester Av.....$500

NEWBOLD AV, 2,345 and 2,347; Annie Egan to C. Mildred Hall, 473 West 140th St, Aug. 15, due as per bond; attorney, J. M. Flero, 62 William St.....$2,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 184th St, 250x123.5x8.3; Amalia Ricca to George Cook, 2,303 Avenue D, Brooklyn, Sept. 28, installs., 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

UNIVERSITY AV, n s corner of 170th St, 50.3x178.2, to Merrism Av x50x183.6; Merriam Construction Co., Inc., to City Mtg. Co., 15 Wall St, Sept. 27, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$48,000

WEST half of Lot 238 and Lots 235 to 237, Map of Varian Estate; Henrietta C. Stanton to Bern. Bockelman, 53 West 92d St, Sept. 28, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 84th St, store and part of cellar; Annie E. Ballantine et al., truetees, to Alice Sullivan, 31 East 107th St, 7 4-12 years, from June 1, 1915; address, 494 Amsterdam Av.....$2,400

8TH AV, 282, all; John A. Phillips and another to Philip Sucher, 1,353 Intervale Av or 232 6th Av, 2 years and 4½ months, from Sept. 15, 1915.....$4,500

Bronx.

VAN NEST AV, 532, store, &c.; Rose G. Zeltlin to Italian Consumers' Corporation, 552 Van Nest Av, 3 years and 5 months from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Thomas H. Henry, 61 Chambers St.....$420 to $480

EAGLE AV, 559, store, &c.; James Ferguson to Purity Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., 589 Eagle Av, 10 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, H. G. Rabinowitz, 115 Broadway.....$900 to $1,020

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

VERMILYEA AV, 25; Congress Varnish Works against Hudson Investmant Co., owner; S. Gordon Painting Co., contractor.....$131

24TH ST, 340 East; Aaron Lelhowitz against Margaret M. Mooney, owner; Mr. Mooney, contractor.....$21

58TH ST, 31 West; Isidor Deitelbaum against Alice Nicoll, owner; George G. Wilson, contractor.....$70

106TH ST, 57 and 59 West; Jacob H. Musin against Mary Weinstein, owner and contractor.....$99

114TH ST, 5 West; Bronx Commercial Iron Works against Rosa Joseph, owner; Golden Bros., contractors.....$340

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,620 and 1,622; Builders' Brick and Supply Co., Inc., against Wattenberg, Cahan & Fittman, owners; Glassburg Manufacturing Co., Inc., contractor.....$303

CROTONA PARK North, e s, 225 ft e of Prospect Av, —x—; Congress Varnish Works against Freown Co., Inc., owner; S. Gordon Painting Co., contractor.....$23

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, whole block front between Field Place and 184th St, —x—; Congress Varnish Works against 173d Street Improvement Co., owner; S. Gordon Painting Co., contractor.....$81

145TH ST, 463 East; Abelman & Abelman against Congregation Beth Homondirs Hagodil Adith Yershuin of the Bronx, owner and contractor.....$1,195

151ST ST, 274 East; Felice Trocchia against Church of Our Lady of Pity, owner; Antonio Siracuso, contractor.....$141

161ST ST, 613 to 617 East; Joseph Schain against Henrietta Breen, owner and contractor.....$106

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Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

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11 Choice Building Lots, Northwest Corner

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LONG ISLAND CITY

Queens Borough, New York City.

11 choice Lots, size 20x100 and 25x100 each.

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Large, light, cheerful dining and drawing rooms. Seven bedrooms, three baths, four dressing rooms, library. Decorations throughout in rare good taste. Commodious servants' quarters. Excellently arranged for entertaining. Den that can be used for library or office. Easily accessible to all transit lines. Inspection at any time. Caretaker on premises. Immediate possession.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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New Fireproof 12-Story Apartments

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$1,600 to $2,400

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6-7-8 Rooms

Southern Exposure

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Unusual sunny exposures. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only, 7 and 9 Rooms at $2,200 to $3,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.

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Apartments for Comfort and Service

7—Rooms—8

With 2 Baths

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"The Cayuga" Modern Elevator Apartment

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NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.

1 ROOM and bath $540

2 ROOMS and bath $810 to $870

MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT. RESTAURANT.

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758 WEST END AVE.

THE HOLYOKE—S. E. Cor. 97th St. One Block Subway Express Station.

7 FINE ROOMS

High-Class Elevator Building.

Exceptional Value. $1,000 to $1,300.

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ADJACENT TO FIFTH AVE.

Very attractive one-room apartment and bath; building newly renovated. Rent moderate. Apply Superintendent on premises.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,650. Supt. on premises.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK

4 WEST 101ST ST.

Large, light, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, ness "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35 to $45. Hall boy on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Apartments of Highest Character

Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

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895 West End Av., S. W. Cor. 104th St.

Very attractive apartments.

5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

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601 West 115th St. N. W. Cor. Broadway.

Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside.

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Close to 72d St. Subway Express Station.

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Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE SOPHOMORE

21 Claremont Av., Just Above 116th St.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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210 Riverside Drive, North Cor. 93d St.

12 Story Fireproof Building. Every Modern Improvement.

ONE APARTMENT LEFT,

9 Rooms EXTRA LARGE 3 Baths

Rent $2,600

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

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St. Nicholas Ave., S. E. Cor. 145th St.

7 & 8 Rooms & Bath

Rental $720 to $1,000

Large, light rooms; complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to Subway and Elevated lines.

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SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.

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N. E. Corner Broadway at 55th St.

High-class Apartments. All modern improvements.

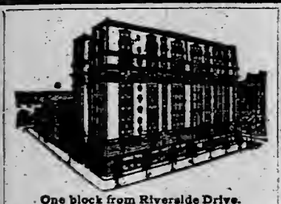
Exceptionally Well Appointed, at Attractive Rentals.

4, 5 & 8 ROOMS

Also Furnished Apartments.

On and after October 1st we shall have several 2 and 3 Room Non-Housekeeping Bachelor Suites, furnished and unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.



One block from Riverside Drive.

MANHASSET APARTMENTS

Broadway, 108th to 109th Streets. Under A-R-E Co. Management. Subway Express Station one block.

A select house in a select district for select tenants.

Pleasant and Light Apartments

Three apartments with different arrangement of rooms on higher floors—6 and 7 rooms, at $1,200 & $1500. Nine-room Doctor's apartment at $1200. Manager on premises. Owner

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Bet. Columbus & Ameterdam Aves. 12-Story Fireproof Building.

8 or 9-Room Duplex Apartment.

Rental $2,200-$2,500.

587 Riverside Drive

Corner 136th St.

5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.

Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.

Corner 89th St.

9 Rooms.

Rental $1,600.

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1-2-4 Rooms & Bath

$55 to $80.

Apply ot Premises, or Bing & Bing 119 W. 40th St.

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CORNER APARTMENTS,

9 ROOMS, 3 Baths,

MODERATE RENTALS. Are available now.

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288 WEST 92D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

8 ROOMS, BATH | Large Pantry and Closets. Elevator, Phone | 2 Toilets. $900-$1,050.

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2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)

5-6 Rooms & Bath, $570 to $930.

Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

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At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 5 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $772.50 to $85.

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8 Rooms & Bath, $60.

Hall service, steam heat, hot water.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

HUDSONIA

79th St. & Riverside Drive, 315-321 West.

An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.

6 & 7 Rooms, $900 to $1,100.

OFFICE ON PREMISES. Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

76 West 86th Street AND 77 West 85th Street

Attractive Apartments of

6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.

All Large, Outside Rooms.

Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.

APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

14 to 20 W. 107th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms, $35 to $65

Best in New York at Price

73 WEST 92D ST.

PRIVATE HOUSE-BLOCK.

8 Large Rooms, $60.00

Beautifully decorated; abundant closet space. Short walk to all transit lines and prettiest part of Central Park. Agent on premises or

KEMPE & CO. 87th St.-Broadway Schuyler 5610.

2-3-4 Rooms & Bath

Kitchenette Apartments, $750 to $1600

Modern fireproof building; all conveniences, including refrigeration. Restaurant on premises. *Under Ownership Management.*

Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

AMHERST

204 West 110th St.

8 ROOMS $1,700 PER ANNUM

3 BATHS

Apply on Premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St. Tel. Bryant—6410.

57 W. 57th Street

We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

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1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five, eight rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; seven, eight rooms, have three master's baths; $50, $65 to $125.

252-254 West 84th St.

Excellent Block; Near West End Ave.

Six and Seven Rooms.

$35 to $40; all improvements. Janitor. 256

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington The Jefferson

6-7-8 Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. $55 up

WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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503 West 121st Street, Between Amsterdam & Broadway.

5 and 6 Rooms.

Unusually large and light. All modern improvements.

$47.50 to $60.00

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227-29 West 109th Street, Near Broadway.

3, 4 and 5 Rooms.

Strictly high-class Apartments; every modern improvement.

$45.00 to $75.00

7 West 108th St.

Near Central Park West.

High-class Apartments; elevator, electric light and all modern improvements.

4 and 5 Rooms $30.00 to $50.00

THE PHAETON

539 West 112th Street, Near Broadway.

5 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths $75 to $110.00

Choice Apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.

THE ORADELL

508-10 West 112th Street, Between Amsterdam & Broadway.

5 and 6 Rooms, LARGE FOYER

All modern improvements.

$50.00 to $70.00

North & South Medford

561 West 163d Street and 562 West 164th Street, Corner of Broadway.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths $55.00 to $70.00

Unusually attractive. Large Foyer. Unusual floor plan.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,

Broadway and 109th Street.

Riverside—9700.

35 WEST 82nd ST.

Near Central Park West

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE BLOCK

New Nine Story Fireproof Building. All Outside Rooms.

Only Two Five Room Apartments Left

Rental $900

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EXCEPTIONALLY WELL MANAGED

Apply on Premises or

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AGENTS

Broadway at 80th Street. Phone Schuyler 3800.

Ready for Occupancy at Once.

Corner Apartments Rentals $2,200 & $2,400

8 & 9 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern Improvements.

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90th St. and Broadway

Agent on premises, or

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

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UNIVERSITY COURT

70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, cor. 117TH ST.

Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

HAGUE COURT

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. 400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.

Corner Apartment.

All outside sunny rooms.

7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets...$1,200

7 " " " " ...$1,000

Apply Superintendent respective buildings, or

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West Side, Above 110th Street.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4 & 5 Rooms

Kitchens and Kitchenettes,

$28 to $60 Per Month.

Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.

'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

420 W. 119th St.

THE IRADELL

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath

KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.

$32 to $60.

8

Rooms and Bath

RENTALS $65 & $70

Extra Maid's Lavatory. Modern Elevator. All Improvements.

42 West 120th Street

Overlooking Mt. Morris Park.

Houghton Company,

200 West 72d St. Col. 280. or Superintendent on Premises.

"Grinnell"

Riverside Drive and 157th St.

Subway station within 200 feet of building.

This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.

A few suites to lease from October 1st.

All Large Outside Rooms.

RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

Finest Ap'ments on Washington Heights

See the Exceptional Values we offer in these ELEVATOR HOUSES

THE GARFIELD 200 Claremont Av. at 127th Street } 5-6 Large, Light Rooms

THE SPENCER 523 West 121st St. near Broadway } 4-5-7 Large, Light Rooms

Rentals $45 to $70

Representatives on premises, or

M. M. HAYWARD & CO., 2640 Broadway. Phone River 9084

629 WEST 138TH ST.

Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.

Private house block; subway station 137th Street. Fifth Avenue bus line 135th.

4 AND 5 ROOMS.

W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3573 B'way, (147th).

THE OSTEND

N. E. Cor. Broadway & 112th St.

9 and 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS

High-Class Elevator House. $1200-$1600

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

Apply SUPT. ON PREMISES.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.

New High Class Elevator Apartments, *directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.*

6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths

RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

THE IMPERATOR

S. cor. 150th St. & Riverside Drive.

High class, fireproof, elevator apartments

One 6 & One 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.

MODERATE RENTS.

9 LARGE ROOMS.

All outside corner, high-class, modern elevator; exceptionally refined; owner resides on premises; restricted avenue.

WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th Street, on Fort Washington Avenue.

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Model Apartments.

4-5-7 ROOMS—RENT $35 TO $55

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

BLOCK TO SUBWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

FINE ELEVATOR APTS.

$35 IN BEST LOCATION. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. $60

4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.

5 & 6 rooms, $45 & $50; 40 W. 127th St.

4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128th St.

NEW HOUSE.

Ready for Occupancy October 1.

4 AND 5 ROOMS, ALL OUTSIDE.

464 WEST 152D ST.

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

123d ST., 510-518 & 543 West.

COLUMBIA COURT

TRANQUILITY, DIGNITY & COMFORT

3, 4, 5, 6 rooms; modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $32 to $45

Parthenon and Hesperus

117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Ave.

Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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993 PARK AVE.

Cor. 84th St.

10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,800-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.

Cor. 92d St.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,900

10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,100

12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900

Larger Suites can be arranged.

An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

BRENTMORE

88 CENTRAL PARK WEST

Cor. 69th St.

9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000

Apply on premises or at the Office of Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.

405 Park Avenue

Northeast Corner 54th Street.

1 Corner Apartment Facing South.

12 Rooms 5 Baths

8 Wood Burning Fireplaces.

RENT $6,000.

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Near Lexington Avenue

New Building Now Ready for Occupancy

Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.

Large sunny rooms.

7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500

Two Doctors' Apartments,

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PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents

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'Phone, Murray Hill—6900.

411 WEST 114TH ST.

Thoroughly modern high class Apartments

7 and 8 Large Rooms, with 2 Baths,

$960---$1,400

Overlooking Morningside Heights and in immediate vicinity of St. John's Cathedral, three short blocks from 116th St. Subway Station. The usual long halls are eliminated from these apartments.

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Rents, $600 to $1,320.

507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

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Murray Hill Apts.

122-128 East 34th Street

S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.

SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS

RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments

THE BERWYCK

65-69 West 54th Street

TWO ROOMS & BATH

RENTS, $480-$720

CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900

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HERMAN L. R. EDGAR

81 Nassau Street

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Near Park Av.

New Fireproof Apartments

Two Apartments

7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1600

Service Elevator, Individual Storage Rooms, etc.

Apply

DOUGLAS ELLIMAN, 421 Madison Av., or S. A. HERZOG, 289 Madison Av.

149 East 40th St.

New 9 Story Fireproof Building

Housekeeping Apartments

3 Rooms and Bath $800 $1080

4 Rooms and Bath $1000 $1300

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Agents

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Murray Hill Chambers

167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33d St.

3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, including service. $70-$80

177 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.

2 rooms, bath and kitchenette $50

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Wm. J. Roome & Co. Inc.

177 MADISON AVENUE, (34 ST.)

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.

New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments

7 & 8 Rooms

Rentals $1,800 to $2,200.

APARTMENT, $850.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., AGENTS,

421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

515 Madison Ave. CORNER 53RD ST.

7 Rooms and two baths $2500 per annum

11 Rooms and three baths $3800 per annum

Also furnished, 11 rooms and 3 baths, $3,500 for season.

MARSTON & CO., 30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 540.

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109-111 East 56th St.,

2 Rooms and Bath.

Large, light rooms, elevator, room service; 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace and balcony.

LENOX COURT

114 EAST 71ST.

8 rooms and 2 baths.

All Light Rooms, Rent $1500

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

EASTERN PARKWAY,

749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.

$40 TO $50.

Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

Placid Hall

S. E. Cor. 151st St. & Riverside Drive

Elegant, up-to-date 6-7 Room Apartment.

FROM $900 TO $1,200.

536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

4 Rooms and bath..... $780 to $825

7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250

APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

GRAND CORNER

7th Av., 1,919, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $60, $70, $85; great concessions; see our inducements before you select. ONLY THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.

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109-111 East 56th St.,

2 Rooms and Bath.

Large, light rooms, elevator, room service; 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace and balcony.

LENOX COURT

114 EAST 71ST.

8 rooms and 2 baths.

All Light Rooms, Rent $1500

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Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

EASTERN PARKWAY,

749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.

$40 TO $50.

Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

BRONX.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS

The West Bronx

Most Healthful and Attractive Community in New York.

Your IDEALS REALIZED If You Live Here

NEW APARTMENTS

3 to 7 Rooms, $20 to $60.

Transit—B'way Sub. to 207th St., then Eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse. New Lex. Ave. Sub. Station Fordham Road and Jerome Ave. N. Y. Central (Harlem Div.) to Fordham, 20 minutes from 42d St.; 8th Ave. L to Fordham Road, then walk WEST to Grand Concourse.

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Royal Arms

136 PROSPECT PLACE

NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $30 to $60.

COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS

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New studios on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, 64 Poplar St., three minutes' walk from Bridge. Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, steam heat, hot water, excellent light. Pyle & Co., 20 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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Tenements and apartment houses with stores; part trade considered; send what you have. H. E. Schwartz, Real Estate Broker, 203 Broadway.

Private house, furnished or unfurnished; West 85th St.; consisting 9 rooms, 2 baths. Waldron & Freeman, 489 5th Av.

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For Sale or To Rent—The valuable properties No. 56 Park Avenue, N. Y. Brick dwelling. Boston basement, 5 stories, 26'x80'. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Nos. 303 to 319 West 139th St., N. Y. Eight Dwelling Houses. Brick, 3 stories high, stoop, 18'x100'. One for rent and all for sale. Unfurnished.

Katonah Farm, Westchester Co., N. Y.; 72 acres; fine location; Colonial dwelling. Furnished; stable, garage, and farm dwellings; electric light and water. Estate of James C. Fargo. Apply 56 Park Ave. or your own broker.

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Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 15th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

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House at Jamaica; garden plot; variety of vegetables and fruit trees; grape arbor; hedge and chicken house; easy terms. C. Bischoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. depot.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 865.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

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Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

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Wanted—One-family house, seven, eight rooms, all improvements, in suburbs of Brooklyn; rent, $27 to $30. C 337 Times Downtown.

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Apartment houses for good lots to improve. H. E. Schwartz, 203 Broadway. Afternoons.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To let, 30,000 sq. ft. floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenant; Erie Railroad siding on premises; 12,000 sq. ft. floor space and throwing plant for sale cheap; ready to operate; cheap power; capacity, 600 organ and 600 tram per week. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

412 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penns. R. R. Sta. and new Post Office; large store and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

29 LIBERTY ST., OPPOSITE MUTUAL LIFE. To sublet, part of 2,000 sq. ft. office space; private rooms and all desks connected with switchboard; mahogany furniture and velvet carpets throughout. Inquire Rooms 310-315.

LOFT 40x90; light, fireproof, sprinklered building; steam, power, elevator; low rent. Insurance; immediate possession. Your broker, or OWNER, 521 West 26th St.

Studio for Rent.—Third floor, middle studio, bedroom and bath; 114 East 66th St.; rental, $900. Apply to Caretaker, on premises, or Reynolds & Goodwin, 2 Wall St.

PARLOR FLOORS. 2 West 125th St., Big Show Window. 2,016 Fifth Av., adjoining 125th St. corner. HENRY D. COCHRANE, 2 W. 125th St.

DESK ROOM to let. Two large windows, Singer Building, Room 1111.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Bungalow colony at station; 5 cent fare; highest point Mount Vernon; all improvements in street; price very low; small amount cash; help to build right parties. Davis, 1,910 Webster Av.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, T. E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.

25 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains daily, five minutes from express station, restricted, refined neighborhood, garden, shade trees, schools, churches, library; 7 fine rooms and tile bath, glass sun parlor, sleeping porch and conservatory, hardwood trim, parquet floors, gas, electricity, all city improvements; built by day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

P. S.—This house nearing completion is a home of quality, built on merit.

BUILDER forced to sell beautiful new artistic home; 7 rooms, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat, interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; only 3 blocks from station and trolley; 30 minutes out; price $3,450; small amount down, balance like rent; title guaranteed. BROWER, 715 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WATER-FRONT LOTS AND BUNGALOWS. $10 secures plot 40x100, 20 minutes from Flatbush Av. station; shade trees, water, sidewalks, asphalt streets; no assessments; write and make appointment to visit property. Callow, 51 Chambers St., Suite 1,111.

AT NORTH FREEPORT, new house, 7 rooms, all decorated; water and gas; nice plot for raising chickens; 3 blocks to trolley and stores; $2,200, $100 cash, $20 monthly. Chas. F. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN!—Beautiful half acre, Greenwich, small bungalow, furnished; barn; commutation; only $4,000; $2,000 cash. Harry Snead, Noroton, Conn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE THAT BY VIRTUE OF A lien held by me against the following described personal property:

20 Bags,
80 Sailor collars, fancy;
36 Fichu collars,
24 Sailor collars,
19 Coat collars,
7 Coat collars, fancy;
36 Round collars, plain;
12 Round collars, fancy;
4 doz. Round Collars, Syrien;
4 doz. Square Collars, Syrien,
3 doz. Cuffs,

belonging to Mamary Bros., of 85 Washington Street, Borough of Manhattan, or 136 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, and now in my possession, I will sell such personal property at public auction to the highest bidder, to satisfy such lien, at the salesroom of Mr. Josh Hirsch, at 115-117 Spring Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, New York, September 21, 1915.

SALVATOR BONAN, Lienor.

EDGAR M. SOUZA, Attorney for Lienor. Office & Post Office Address: 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NASSAU COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors of the SINCARNA COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through John Young, Auctioneer, on Saturday, October 9th, 1915, at 10 A. M., at the former factory of the said company at Baldwin, Nassau County, Long Island, the property and assets of the above estate, consisting of machinery, boilers, tanks, fixtures, Sincarna (a soup extract) chemicals, extracts, boxes, &c.

HENRY SCHWED, Assignee.

NEWBORG & CALLAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

BELMAR, N. J.

12-ROOM COTTAGE; WELL FURNISHED, electric lights, gas and heater, also garage, 150 feet from ocean on Tenth Avenue; lot 50x150. Easy terms, price $6,200. Address 718 DeKalb St., Norristown, Penn.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity!—196 acres; all but 3 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops; cost $136 an acre; price $68, to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey W. Linhart, 197 North Av.

Commuters' farms, 1 to 5 acres, $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Georgia—For Sale or to Let.

SOUTHERN LANDS are low in price, but high in productive value; make two to four crops a year and give largest profits in grain, vegetables, fruits, live stock, and dairying. Unsurpassed climate; good markets. Southern progress is on the Southern Railway. Publications on request. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 219 Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

Real Estate—Out of City.

IF YOU ARE looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. C. Store, 3 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

In Washington Square neighborhood; seven rooms; spacious, sunny apartment; attractively furnished; available Oct. 1; also bachelor suite, unfurnished. Phone 731 Spring. 29 Waverley Place.

For Rent.—Furnished housekeeping apartment in new elevator building, near Park Av., 32d St.; three sunny rooms; bath; modern improvements; $80 per month. T 123 Times.

Washington Sq. neighborhood, 7 rooms; spacious, sunny apartment, attractively furnished; is available Oct. 1. Also bachelor suite, furnished or unfurnished. 731 Spring. 29 Waverley Pl.

Bachelor apartments; two rooms and bath, completely furnished; service; Gramercy Park section. 137 East 19th St.

Corner, 922 Madison, 73d.—Attractive, sunny, modern 2 rooms, bath, furnished, unfurnished.

Two rooms, bath; excellently furnished; $65; lease. T 116 Times.

Madison Av., 1,200.—Corner apartment to rent, furnished.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.

225-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.

1 Room and Bath, $25 up.

2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $45 up.

3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 2970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 242 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; hellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.

Two unusually artistic apartments, furnished or unfurnished, consisting of two rooms, bath, living room 30x25 feet, open fireplaces, in one of New York's finest residences. Seen week-days only.

Most beautifully furnished 7 extra large, light rooms, with two baths, in new 8-story building; near 72d St. subway; bedrooms have twin beds; pianola, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated. Hayward. Tel. 9084 Riverside.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; tenth floor, overlooking Central Park; $150 monthly; all modern conveniences; restaurant on premises. HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.

2,030 Broadway, (cor. 70th St.)—Magnificent apartment, beautifully furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; free light and ices; 10th floor, corner; October, 1916, $250 per month; to June, $300. Tel. 6314 Columbus.

Housekeeping apartments, 5, 6, and 8 rooms, baths; high-class elevator house; will spend $2,000 on new furnishings and rent reasonable. Telephone 973 Riverside.

Handsomely furnished apartments, all sizes, best localities; long, short leases. R. de Flores, Circle Building, 1,854 Broadway. Columbus 4580.

Beautifully furnished six-room apartment; west side; new building; two baths; $175 monthly; other similar apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

CENSORED LIST HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS; $100 UPWARD. WICKLIFFE GRAY, 269 WEST 73D. COLUMBUS 3974.

52 WEST 39TH ST.

Suites of two rooms and bath; also four rooms and two baths, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

To sublet for 2 months, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, completely furnished. 350 West 55th St., Apt. 10.

Sublet six rooms and bath, completely furnished, three rooms facing park; references required. Apt. 33, 50 Morningside Drive.

Riverside Drive, 120, (84th, north corner.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address Stewart.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; inspected lists obtainable. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

Exquisitely furnished 5-room apartment; modern house; rent $75. 201 West 105th.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

Highest class apartment, 5 rooms, foyer, 2 baths. Fanning, 255 West 84th St.

76th, 100 West.—High-class furnished 8-room apartment, elevator, steam, moderate. Baird.

Facing Morningside Drive, fully furnished, $100 monthly. Apt. 52, 401 West 118th.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH ST., 145 EAST.

Two-room studios and apartments; large and light, all improvements; tiled baths, parquet floors; full length mirrors; $37.50 to $42.50; studios have north light. Premises, or Lester E. Reilly, 103 Park Av. Phone 4252 Murray Hill.

THE CLEVELAND.

126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath; well arranged; rents, $500 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

1,136 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST. Corner apartment, elevator; 7 rooms; parquet floors, electric light, &c.; real value; other apartments, too, $65 to $100. Agents on premises.

A.—A.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE NEWPORT

324 Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $35 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

CHISELHURST, 355 Fort Washington Av., between 180th and 181st Streets. Very attractive apts...4 rooms, bath, $28, up All-night elevator...5 rooms, bath, $45, up Telephones, &c.....6 rooms, bath, $50, up Apply on premises, or GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 WEST 95TH ST. Only 4 Left.
4 rooms, bath, $45 Very light rooms.
6 rooms, bath, $50. All night elevator.
7 rooms, bath, $65.
7 rooms, bath, $70. Telephone, &c.
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-576 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

FOR RENT, STUDIO, UNFURNISHED. At 236 West 55th St.; 22x16; high ceiling; unusually good light; steam heat; running water, and electric light; rent moderate. Apply elevator man on premises.

$40.00 and $45,000.—Georgette Court Apts.; 5-room court apt.; elegant light; elevator service day, night; phone each apt.; near parks, elevated, subway, cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St. Supt.

$35, Georgette Court Apartment.—Beautiful 5 rooms; modern; elevator service day and night; phone in each apartment; near parks, subway, elevated, cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St. Superintendent.

FINEST NINE-ROOM APARTMENT IN NEW YORK, facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light outside rooms; at the Rexford, 70th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 3 and 6. Voightlander.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Cnl. 4020.

51st, 855 West.—Elegantly furnished, elevator building; two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

113th, 853-857 West, (near Morningside Park.)—Recently seven, eight large, light rooms; elevator, electricity; $35-$65; liberal inducements.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

10th, 60 West.—Four rooms; high-class elevator housekeeping apartments; $45, $55, $60. Supt.

Apartment to Sublet.—Five rooms; new and attractive; $900. Call 5 to 7, 252 West 85th St. Tileston.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

Private family have beautiful home; best location in Far Rockaway; want couple or small family. X 254 Times Annex.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 140th.

55TH ST., 236 WEST.
5-6 large rooms, elevator, electricity, telephones; overlooking Broadway; rents $55-$75.

Broadway, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $36 up.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 10th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

Grand Concourse Apartments, See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

172d 573 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

104th, 137 West.—Six rooms, private hall; new plumbing; steam heat; hot water.

84th St., 25 West.—Seven large, all light rooms and bath.

8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator. Broadway, 71st St. Address Bargain, L 50 Times.

High-class apartments, light rooms. Inquire janitor, 180 West 88th St.

Lenox Av., 344-346.—5 large, light rooms, bath, hot water, $20.

180th, 640 West.—Elevator, apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $7.

150th St., 515 West.—Duplex apartments of eight rooms; $35.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.—Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Hooklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 288 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartments in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in new buildings, 3 to 12 rooms, select localities. Call, R. de Florez, Circle Building, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 4360.

Wanted—Four or five rooms, west side, from Oct. 1 to May 1, between 72d and 116th Sts., between $55 and $70. Well, telephone Madison Square 10217.

Wanted—For three months or longer, furnished nine-room apartment, vicinity 116th St. and Riverside Drive. T 124 Times.

Apartments wanted, furnished; bevs exceptional clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

Business couple desires 3 or 4 room furnished apartment with kitchenette, centrally located; price $60-$75; references exchanged. Address R. L. 69 Times Downtown.

Clergyman and wife, no children, desire small apartment for Winter, neighborhood Columbia University, J. M., 443 Amsterdam Av.

Three, four rooms and kitchenette, north 59th, south 110th; state particulars. T 130 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

87TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, near 5th Av.—Exceptionally nice, attractive, large room, private bath, steam heat.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms, excellent table, home cooking; table guests.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

66TH, 22 EAST.—Floor, three rooms, bath; exclusive private house; parquet floor; electricity; large closets; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; steam, hot water, excellent table.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th.)—Large room, all conveniences, newly furnished, excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Unusual opportunity secure attractive rooms; steam; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

85TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room; all conveniences; gentleman; also front parlor suitable doctor.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive suite, facing south; suitable 3; excellent cuisine, service; genteel Christian home; rates for permanency; references.

53D, 60 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with or without bath; breakfast optional. Plaza 7295.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity. references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST, (just opened.)—New, handsomely furnished large room, with bath; also small; doctor's office; table board; references.

65TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive large, single rooms; parlor dining room; references.

65TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Comfortable room; single, double; conveniences; moderate; table guests; references.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Comfortable board with French lady; excellent cook; opportunity for French student. Address Mme. Vaillant, Douglaston, L. I.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week, take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

New York State.

I am a PHYSICIAN and TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 85 Franklin St., city.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, bath; southern exposure; well-appointed house.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms, with bath; conveniences; table guests.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large and small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large room; private baths; newly decorated; references exchanged.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; near subway; phone.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths, and electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; single, en suite; refined surroundings; central location; conveniences.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; back room; excellent table.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large room; bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Select people; few more exquisite large rooms, private baths; suite, single room; electricity; parlors; best home table.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; table guests; subway, "L"; reference.

78TH, 236 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; conveniences; references exchanged. Phone Schuyler 4552.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentleman, private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 123 WEST.—Newly furnished; electric lights; open Oct. 1; meals optional; references.

70TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, refined home; parlor dining; table guests; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms, bath; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor front; private bath; smaller rooms; moderate.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot, cold water, private bath; board.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private bath; Jewish; table guests accommodated; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Unusually large sunny south room; open fireplace, parquet floor; large dressing room; and private bath; excellent table and service. Particulars, Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, accommodate few people; private baths; excellent table.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; en suite or singly; private bath; select neighborhood; near Park; house just opened; newly decorated; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private bath; board.

95D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 132 WEST.—Comfortable accommodations; superior board; bachelors, couple; homelike; private dwelling.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive double room; modern, comfortable furnishings; private bath; $30.

102D, 263 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; one room for couple or gentlemen; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large room and board for two; private house; references.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; small room, suites.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Single rooms; table guests accommodated; private boarding house; home cooking.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, excellent German table; large rooms, suitable for two; small rooms; bath, running water, electricity; dining room ground floor.

137TH ST., 296 WEST.—Private house; well-furnished rooms, with bath; excellent Vienna table; telephone; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Will rent handsomely furnished studio, 36 feet long, open fireplace, six windows, fine studio, and large bedroom facing Riverside, with private bath and exceptional cuisine to gentleman or gentlemen looking for exclusive accommodations. Telephone 8824 Audubon.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 450.—Homelike rooms; exceptional board; $9; elevator apartment D 1.

WEST END AV., 324.—Parlor floor; two large rooms, bath; handsome furnishings; electricity; other rooms; exceptionally good table; references.

WEST END AV., 534, (86TH ST.)
Table guests especially catered to.
Phone Schuyler 8958.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. Phone 1159W.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOARD WANTED.—Single room, boated, between 3d and 5th Avs., 45th to 65th Sts.; private family or small hotel; business woman. Box 142 Times.

FURNISHED LARGE ROOM and board by Jewish couple, observing dietary laws. C 219 Times Downtown.

FRENCH WOMAN and two daughters, aged 6 and 10 years, desire good home and board with refined private family. T 110 Times.

Gentleman wishes board, lodging, only guest in refined private family. X 280 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.) Pleasant large rooms; breakfast optional.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; southern exposure; telephone.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room, modern conveniences; gentleman.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath; electricity; $6.50; another $4; telephone.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Rooms, also suites, with baths; elevator; fine home.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

56TH ST., 83 EAST.—Elegant modern south front rooms overlooking Park Av.; baths adjoining.

68TH, 250 EAST.—Attractive, medium-sized room; private residence; references. Plaza 1350.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Large room, suitable two; board optional; conveniences; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident etudios subrented by day, month.

PARK AV.—Attractive room in a private apartment on Park Av.; home privileges; $9. C 246 Times Downtown.

West Side

11TH ST., 504 WEST, (Apartment 43.)—Large, light room. Call evenings or Sundays.

12TH, 145 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, clean room; modern apartment; no other roomers.

22D ST., 441 WEST.—Clean, comfort; better than other rooms; bandsome house; worth being visited; no housekeeping; telephone.

23D, 230 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, running water, $3.50; gentlemen.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small; private baths; electricity; elevator.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with bath and electricity; also single rooms.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 301 WEST.—Homelike, medium, and hall rooms; convenient care; private house.

56TH, 49 WEST.—Two large, comfortably furnished rooms; gentleman; hallroom; references.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation offered to a gentleman in rafined home of private family; references exchanged. Mrs. Boden.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; electricity; $7, $10, $12; telephone; reference.

58TH, 123 WEST.—Handsome studio suite; grand piano; also small room for gentleman.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly kept house, rooms $10, $11.

118 WEST 68TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Medium size room, with private bath; southern exposure; also large room, suitable for two; men only.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suites; bothe, electricity, steam; reference; teleobone.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive, large sunny room; hath; steam; also smaller rooms.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; finest locality; superb; elevated; gentlemen.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished suites; also rooms; strictly private house; references.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen; private residence; all conveniences. Telephone Columbus 2037.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Furnished, pleasant rooms, large and small; every convenience.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large room, hathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms, board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 151 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large room, adjoining bath; vsry clean; all conveniences.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; subway, "L"; all conveniences.

72D, 121 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room, with dressing rooms; Southern exposure.

73D, (hetwsen Broadway-West End Av.)—Two attractive rooms and bath on one floor; private house; gentlemen. X 244 Times Annex.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large room; also single; west of Broadway; electricity; references.

73D, 269 WEST.—Sunny rooms; suite or singly; also medium front room.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large and small room; gentleman; high-class; references. Owner.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Back parlor with extension; also front rooms; southern exposure.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Physician's office; electricity, service, attractive; $100 monthly. Schuyler 9299.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, Large, Small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms for rent; all conveniences. Phone Schuyler 9299.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms en suite, with baths, electricity; or single; $5-$8-$14.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium rooms, adjoining bath; small room, $2.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Delightful large and small rooms; newly furnished; Breakfast; Reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms; comfortable, homelike, with private family; telephone; reference.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large floor with, without bath; electricity; subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths; phone; select.

79TH ST., 148 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms, also parlor floor; gentlemen.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; every convenience; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Handsome parlor bedroom suitable for studio or private; other rooms.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; hotel conveniences; reference.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity; near subway, elevated; gentlemen. Barney.

82D, 80 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single; $5.50; electricity; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished large room; all conveniences; "El.," subway.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome large room, 2d floor; single room; reasonable rates.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; references.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, finely furnished front parlor, also rear parlor, with running water; single or en suite; business people. Phone Wallace

85TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second-story front room; conveniences; reference.

85TH, 188 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private bath; electric light. Phone 8725 Schuyler.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Parlor floor, baths; second floor, bathe; hot water. 6721 Schuyler.

87TH ST., 330 WEST (near Riverside.)—Sitting room, bedroom, bathroom, $9.00; exclusive house.

88TH, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room; private bath; private family; all conveniences. Riverside 8064.

88TH, 161 WEST.—Sunny front parlor, piano, bedroom; medium room; select house; breakfast.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

90TH, 58 WEST.—Exceptional, desirable room, private bath; single or en suite; reference.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Suite, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service; other rooms.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, well-kept room, private bath; private house; references.

94TH, 311 WEST.—Handsome, outside room; private family; references exchanged. Phone Riverside 6015.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Large back parlor, with kitchenette; reasonable.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; reasonable; board optional.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephons.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; convenience; telephone.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; phone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; gentlemen; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway,)—Pleasant room, adjoining shower bath; private family; elevator. Phillipe.

107TH, (Broadway,) 239 WEST.—Attractive suite, also single room; modern elevator apartment; excellent location; refined private family; references; meals optional; homelike. Riverside 2891. Apt. 17.

111TH ST., 515 WEST.—Large, light, entside room; convenient to all cars. Apt. 3.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Comfortable single room for rent to a lady; quiet, sunny; above surrounding buildings. Clarke.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

113th, 307 West.—Delightful 4 room, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two exceptional rooms, suitable one, two; private. Apt. 8.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

114TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; near Columbia. Apartment B1.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny suite; single, elevator, telephone; references. Mowbray.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Attractive room, overlooking Hudson; modern; refined family; $6. Sweet.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Large corner room; southern exposure; fair size and small, separately or en suits; western exposure; all outside, facing Columbia campus; transportation; gentlemen only; concession if permanent. Apt. 51. Lawrence.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, near Colombia; will accommodate two; kitchen privilege. Apartment 33.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Two large southeast corner rooms overlooking Drive $6-$7.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST ST., 420 WEST.—Cheerful, homelike rooms; double, single; modern apartment. Apt. 52.

122D, 530 WEST.—Well furnished room; business woman or student; young ladies' apartment. Phone 6340 Morningside. Apt. 2D.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; two windows; every convenience; private family. Ogden.

126TH ST., 60 WEST.—A small private family would rent, well furnished room or floor gentleman seeking comfortable, refined home. No other roomers. Sunday 6 to 8.

125TH ST., 609 WEST.—Attractive room with lady alone, for business woman or nurse; $3; references; kitchen privileges. Douglas.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove; running water; bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

Bachelor will rent large, well-furnished room; improvements. Mayer, 3,604 Broadway. (148th.)

BEAUTIFUL furnished room, 14x16, in highest-class apartment on Washington Heights; exceptional in every detail; gentlemen only; suitable for two; references exchanged. Telephone 3100 Audubon. Apt. 4W.

BROADWAY, 2,580, (112th.)—Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 3908 Morningside. Apartment 8.

DWELLING (private), refined students interested in mental culture. 34 Beekman Pl. Plaza 4774.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th Snhway.)—Rooms with board; exclusive apartment; $10 upward. 4 D.

RIVERSIDE 668, (144th.)—Single, well-furnished room, in private family. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 511.—Magnificent front room, dressing room attached; references; $10. C 318 Times Downtown.

WEST END AV., 549, (86th Snhway.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARKS AV., 101.—Beautiful parlor; also alcove room; handsomely furnished; exclusive locality; near subway; cheaper than New York.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Business woman wishes one or two unfurnished rooms in refined home, neighborhood Columbia University; state particulars. T 121 Times.

40th, 66 West.—Large room; private bath; electricity; high-class house; references; bachelors.

68th St., 250 East.—Large, unfurnished room, second floor, front; also kitchenette; $30; gas, hot and cold running water; private residence; references required. Plaza 1330.

85th; 800 West.—Attractive rooms; private dwelling; select locality; near subway; references.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants room in American family, with breakfast; between 23d and 50th Sts., west side; state terms; references. Box T 132 Times.

WANTED, BY GENTLEMAN IN APARTMENT VERY QUIET ROOM, PRIVATE BATH AND SHOWER; MAXIMUM $40. T 128 TIMES.

TWO ROOMS or floor wanted by two quiet ladies in refined private house; good location; light cooking; permanent; have some furniture; reasonable. T 56 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Exact, quick, infallible; references; reliable; $20. C 343 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Family changing residence wishes to secure position for excellent cook; colored; in our service four years. Address Room 1,805, 111 Broadway. Tel. 465 Rector.

COOK.—Austrian, first-class cook, wishes position American family; good references; wages, $45. Anna, by letter, 392 Amsterdam Av.

COOK and houseworker in family with small children; no washing; wages, $25; references required; good home. Blake, 774 North Broadway, Yonkers.

COOK.—Colored woman, first-class cook, boarding house; best references. Write or call 38 West 67th, City, Mrs. Christy.

DAY'S WORK; &c.—Reliable woman wants day's work, caretaker; references. Sophia Crook, 431 West 38th St.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Former domestic science teacher, good cook, well educated, as demonstrator for food products, household utensil; best references. A. H. C., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; street, reception gowns; remodels; out, home preferred. Kelly, 878 6th Av. Telephone 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic dressmaker by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 5744. Anderson, 1,340 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—High-class work; home, out; best references. Phone 6416 Audubon.

GERMAN STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience in Germany. Classen, 218 East 80th St.

GOVERNESS of refinement, high education; German, French, English, piano; best references from first aristocratic families in Europe; also city references. E. H., 160 East 87th.

GOVERNESS. — French governess-tutor for city or country; English, college work, piano, singing, needlework; city references. 267 West 125th St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

50 H. P. Fiat limousine, 1914; in appearance and condition practically a new car; has not been used more than a month, in city only; completely equipped; in storage at Brewster's, L. I. C. S., Nieuenhous, Inc., 412 6th Av.

For Sale.—Luxurious limousine body in perfect condition; used but three months on six-cylinder Locomobile; a bargain. Address Post Office Box 588 Bridgeport, Conn.

Locomobile limousine and 7-passenger touring body, 1912; recently rebuilt; perfect condition; owner mostly in Europe; will sacrifice for $1,350. P. O. Box 8, Times Square.

Owner will sacrifice $5,000 Oarford limousine, fine condition, $750; special body cost $1,700; electrically lighted throughout. T 103 Times.

Packard 6-48 limousine; had only Winter usage; excellent mechanical condition; bargain. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Packard (1914) Limousine, 38 H. P. Rolls-Royce (1915) five-passenger touring Packard (1915) Touring 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel, phone 3247 Bryant

MY 14 MONTHS' OLD 5-ton, steel body, tail dump truck, with hydraulic hoist, offered at very low figure. You will do well to address X 229 Times Annex.

Allow big discount on new automobiles, any standard make; loans negotiated; quick delivery; 2000 satisfied customers. C 355 Times Downtown.

Rauch & Lang 4-pass. brougham; just overhauled, painted; new battery; $900. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17-19 Central Park West. Col. 2830.

Packard (6-45) Phaeton; guarantee perfect condition; sacrifice. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th.

High type speedster, excellent condition; sacrifice, $625.00; act quick. Ason, Broadway and 76th.

Rauch & Lang vermi-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

Autocar, 4-cylinder raceabout, with extra five-passenger body, recently overhauled; excellent condition; no dealers; write for appointment. Box E 63 Times Annex.

Seven-passenger Packard touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour, Garage, 15 East 30th St. Telephone 884 Madison Square.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Elegant touring limousine, day or week, monthly preferred; references. Jones, Columbus 9021.

To Hire—High-grade five or seven passenger car, select trade only. F. Perry, resident telephone Hamilton 1777, Brooklyn.

18 Packard Limousine, nswly painted, to hire monthly; owner drives. Tel. Schuyler 4360. Greene, 211 West 82d St.

Large five-passenger touring car; reasonable. Williams, Phone 429—Madison.

For Hire—4 and 7 passenger touring cars; very reasonabls. Phone Prospect 9178.

Automobiles Wanted.

Will exchange Jackson Majestic automobile and cash for new medium-sized automobile; immediate delivery absolutely necessary. D 238 Times Downtown.

Wanted to buy 1914 or 1915 model limousine automobile; must be in good condition; answer, giving full description and price. Address P. O. Box 1,085, Columbus, Ohio.

Highest prices paid, all kinds used automobiles. Used Automobile Co., 1,066 Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

HOUSEKEEPER.—French woman, with girl, 9 years old, wants situation with elderly couple or one or two bachelors; highest reference given. Answer by mail only, Mrs. Reinfried, 234 West 35th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN EXCEPTIONALLY CAPABLE AND REFINED YOUNG WOMAN WISHES POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER; DISENGAGED OCT. 1. ADDRESS W., 340 WEST 86TH ST.

LAUNDRESS. — First-class laundresse or housecleaner, by day, 140 West 85th. Schuyler 4505.

MAID.—Light colored girl, like position as maid, small family, or to attend one person. Box 222, 1,364 Broadway.

MANAGER tea room or lunch club; experienced person desires position. X 276 Times Annex.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, kindergarten training, children over 3; whole or part day; sleep home; sews; best references. K 224 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, filing, switchboard operator; excellent references; $8. C 840 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Well educated; experienced stenographer; reliable and efficient; desires responsible position; present employed; $25. Box 426, 1,039 Gates, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Expert law stenographer, possessing initiative, executive ability; highest credentials. C 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, (21.) American, three years' experience in advertising; accustomed difficult dictation; thoroughly competent; rapid transcriber; best references; $15. G. T., 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; neat, bright girl; beginner; American; plain penman; graduate of full course; no agency; $7. C 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, refined, accurate, and reliable, seven years' experience, desires position. Miss Oliver, 123 Tuers Av., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER, American, good English scholar; alert; banking machinery experience; knowladge hookkeeping, invoicing, filing; high school graduate; have grit, ambition; use good judgment; no agency; $10; references. C 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (28,) CHRISTIAN; 9 years' hardware, lumber advertising experience; HANDLE DIFFICULT DICTATION GRAMMATICAL

TRAFFIC BLOCKADES ON SUBWAYS LIFTED

Broadway Reopened from 31st to 34th Street and at 28th and 29th.

COMMITTEES GET TOGETHER

On McCall's Request to Mayor the Latter's Experts Confer with Service Board's.

Much of the traffic that had been blocked by recent accidents in the construction work of the new subways was resumed yesterday, and with the bracing up of suspected points in the decking where permanent steel supports had not been installed there was a simultaneous bracing up in the confidence of the public officials in charge of the work.

The special committee of engineers appointed by the Mayor after the break in the decking at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street Saturday night was expected to make a final report today on the construction work which it had inspected, but instead of that, after a memorandum on some of the points, the committee formed a closer alliance with the engineers of the Public Service Commission, with whom Mayor Mitchel had been maintaining a diplomatic correspondence ever since the two bodies started their investigations.

Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission called up the Mayor in the morning and asked that Mr. Mitchel's engineers confer with the technical experts of the commission, in order to proceed more quickly and more efficiently. This was done. The two committees were in conference for some time, and later E. T. Goodrich, R. Walter Creuzbaur, and Edwin F. Fort of the Mayor's Committee went out with J. O. Shipman, divisional engineer on the Broadway subway construction, to inspect conditions under Broadway from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first Street.

The Mayor, in his letter to Chairman McCall on Monday afternoon, spoke of the "grave danger" in this part of the construction. Specific indications of the dangers were made in a memorandum given to the Public Service Commission yesterday morning by Nelson P. Lewis, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Engineers.

Findings of Mayor's Experts.

The points are as follows:

1. Near Twenty-sixth Street, on the east side, there are signs of movement. Four braces have been put in, but the structure at this point could be improved.
2. Between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Street the earth is braced back by sheeting blocked against the posts on both sides of the street, but the rangers of the sheeling are not posted.
3. There is doubt as to the sufficiency of the cross bracing at the Twenty-eighth Street crossing, and of the bracing in the excavations for station entrances on the east and west sides of Broadway.
4. It is believed that the bracings just north of Twenty-ninth Street on the west side should be improved.
5. The bolting securing the longitudinal and transverse diagonal bracing at Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-fourth Streets is considered insufficient.

Besides this Mr. Lewis gave the opinion that the crossings were safe except at Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth Streets, and that longitudinal traffic can be permitted on Broadway between Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth Streets.

Longitudinal traffic accordingly was opened at once between Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth Streets. Broadway at Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets was opened at night, and it was expected that the crossing of Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street would be opened before the rush hour this morning. This permits the resumption of crosstown traffic on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, including operation of the crosstown car lines. Seventh Avenue was opened to north and south traffic from Sixteenth to Twenty-third Street in the afternoon, and from Twenty-seventh to Thirty-first Street at night.

The Mayor's committees and the engineers of the Public Service Commission are considering what ought to be done on Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Fortieth Streets. Meanwhile, Police Commissioner Woods has issued a statement assuring the public that there never has been any question as to the security of the foundations of buildings in the shopping district or elsewhere.

Progress on Seventh Avenue.

Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, said that it was expected Seventh Avenue would be opened all the way by the end of the week, and that it had been delayed on account of the transfer of workmen engaged in timbering to reinforce dangerous points elsewhere.

There was much foot traffic along Broadway in the region closed to vehicles, and merchants who had faced the prospect of complete interruption of business found that some of it was coming back.

An indication of the returning confidence felt by officials despite the admission of Chairman McCall that other slides, due to uncertain rock formations, might occur, was given by the rescinding of the resolution passed on Sunday which prohibited all heavy traffic on cut and cover work in subway construction. According to the substitute resolution passed by the Public Service Commission, traffic over the subway decking where steel has not been installed, is limited to eight miles an hour, and vehicles weighing more than ten tons, with or without loads, are prohibited except at crossings and to points of destination within a block. Street cars and the vehicles of subway contractors are exempt from this rule.

The special commission of engineers employed by the Public Service Commission to investigate safety questions got under way. Henry H. Quimby and Edmund S. Davis, chief engineers, respectively of the Philadelphia and Boston subways, began their general inspection of the entire dual subway system accompanied by Robert Ridgway, the commission's engineer in charge of subway construction. John Hays Hammond declined the invitation to become the third member, but at his suggestion the commission invited B. B. Thayer, formerly President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and he is expected to begin work today. This body will make no final report until the entire dual system has been inspected.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Dancing on Page 14.

HONORS SIX NEW YORKERS.

Toronto University Confers Degrees to Mark Centenary.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 28.—Commemorating the hundred years of peace between the British Empire and the United States, the University of Toronto today conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon six New Yorkers, all of them executive officers of the American Peace Centenary Association. Joseph H. Choate, William B. Howland, William Church Osborn, and John A. Stewart received the degrees in person. Judge Alton B. Parker and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler were honored in absentia.

Introducing the distinguished visitors Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, said that the plans of the American and Canadian Association for observing the centenary had been interrupted by the European war, but the organizations were being kept alive.

Joseph H. Choate in a speech expressed warm sympathy with Canada's soldiers and strong abhorrence of the idea of a premature peace.

CHINESE TOURIST GORGEOUS

Got His Gold Medals Selling Talking Machines in Cuba.

San Ton Sui, a wealthy Chinese merchant, who arrived here yesterday from Cuba on the Ward liner Havana on his way home to Shanghai via Vancouver, B. C., attracted the attention of the immigration and customs inspectors by the gorgeous blue and gold uniform he wore, something between that of an Admiral of the fleet and the head porter of a Swiss hotel. He was so dignified and radiant with epaulets and medals that the Government officials at the pier imagined he must be a mandarin of high rank.

Mr. Sui, who said he had been in Cuba seventeen years, and spoke Spanish fluently, explained that the gold badge on his naval cap with broad band signified that he was Emiliano Alon, his commercial name, and a merchant of Matanzas. He added that his gold medals had been gained selling talking machines in Cuba, and that he had money enough to spend the rest of his days in China, which he had left when he was a small boy.

COTTON RATE TO JAPAN UP.

Nipponese Ship Lines Advance Freight Tariff 25 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—American cotton going to Japan will pay an added toll this year owing to the scarcity of vessels on the Pacific, due to war necessities. The Japanese Government has been persuaded to grant permission to Japanese steamship lines to raise freight rates on cotton from 40 cents per picul, which is 30 cents per 100 pounds, to 50 cents per picul, from all Pacific ports in the United States to transpacific ports.

This action has been made possible by the announced retirement of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. While the increase is temporary, it seems likely that it will prevail during the present season at any rate.

As against this raise of rates on Japance lines, news of which comes in a recent report from Consul General Seidmore, at Yokohama, it is stated in advices from United States Commercial Agent Henderson at Seattle, that tramp steamers are showing up there and at all Pacific ports in increasing numbers. There is hope that the scarcity of ships may be in some measure overcome because of the gradual increase in rates that has taken place during the past Summer.

The Puget Sound fleet shows no loss of tonnage over last year, and there are five steamship lines operating between the Sound and Oriental European and Atlantic seaboard points. The main business just now is in grain, and cargoes are leaving daily for Europe. A large organization has announced that there will soon be a new steamship line in operation between Puget Sound and all Pacific South American ports to take care of the lumber trade.

Where last year the highest rate on grain to England was $7.30, this year the lowest rate known has been $16.41, and twenty-six vessels took cargoes at $19.46, and some as high as $21.90. In some instances rates on grain were as high as $24.33 to French ports.

TWO MINERS RESCUED.

Nine Others Still Entombed in Pennsylvania Colliery.

LANSFORD, Penn., Sept. 28.—Two of the eleven men entombed in a cave-in in one of the mines of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company near Coaldale yesterday were rescued alive today. They were brought to the surface in good condition. They reached an unobstructed section of the gangway after the officials had almost given up hope that any of the entombed men could escape or be rescued. They said that so far as they were able to ascertain the other men have been buried under the fall.

In effecting their escape the two men worked back from a chute on which they were employed to one some distance away and then picked their way through.

Oppose New Constitution.

Members of the United Spanish War Veterans throughout the State were called upon yesterday in resolutions adopted by the Winfield Scott Overton, Jr., Camp of Whitestone, L. I., to vote "No" on the proposed new Constitution. It is understood that similar resolutions will be presented at other camp meetings throughout the State.

IN NEW JERSEY.

ELIZABETH.—Mrs. Edward Skallon of 822 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, wrote to Warden Hugheon of the county jail yesterday that she believed that John Donnelly, who was recently sentenced for the sixty-first time for intoxication, was her father, whom she had not seen for many years.

ELIZABETH.—Joseph Epcosk tried to stab Patrolman Killimett yesterday afternoon, after threatening several other persons. He is in the county jail.

ELIZABETH.—John F. Martin will be the Grand Marshal of this annual parade of the Union County Holy Name Societies on Oct. 12. Five thousand members are expected to march.

NEWARK.—William Bassak of 134 Springfield Avenue had $800 worth of furs stolen from his store early yesterday morning. Four other stores nearby were robbed about the same time.

HACKENSACK.—The stork brought twins yesterday for the second time to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bogert of River Edge. They have nine children now.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Newerslip Horseshoe Calk Company, which is just completing an order for 2,000,000 horseshoe calks for the Russian Government, has received an additional order for 1,500,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Three hundred United States regulars from Fort Wadsworth are in camp here for two weeks to practice building fortifications to protect the city from an attack from the Raritan River.

NEWTON.—Reuben Motz paid $20 yesterday for shooting a gray squirrel out of season, and Archie Meyers was fined the same sum for letting his pack of hounds out.

MANN WANTS NATION PREPARED FOR FOES

Tells Missouri Republicans That Our House Must Be Put in Order.

FEARS ENVY OF OUR WEALTH

Predicts Revolutions Abroad Because of Excessive Taxes—Senator Weeks Assails Mexican Policy.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Republican leaders from all parts of Missouri tonight attended a dinner given by the State and St. Louis Republican Committees as a preliminary to the campaign of 1916.

The chief addresses were made by United States Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, and ex-Representative James Watson of Indiana. Mr. Mann made a plea for American neutrality and a proper provision for national defense.

"Let us keep out of the war," he said. "Let us remain neutral. It is not our duty to civilize or govern Europe. It is our duty to act for the lasting best interests of our own country. Those interests will be subserved by our remaining an onlooker. It is difficult for men to restrain their passions when excited by current events, but we should remain calm, if possible, and at peace in any event in this terrific struggle.

"While we are adopting means and methods for our trade and industrial development, let us also, in view of the conditions in foreign lands, put our house in order to defend and protect itself against any foreign nation or nations. Our wealth will soon excite the envy, if not the cupidity, of the outside world.

"We have the wealth. We have the men. But we do not have the organization, the means, the experience, or the methods sufficiently developed and provided to make proper defense against foreign foe or attack. We must provide all that is necessary for our protection and we must do it soon and completely.

Predicts Revolutions Abroad.

"The highly developed modern civilization is liable, if not likely, to break down in other countries. The immense indebtedness of foreign lands with its tremendous current burdens is almost sure to bring about a revolution if not many national revolutions. The interest burden is likely to prove too great for the backs of some of the foreign countries.

"That there will be trouble abroad, even after a treaty of peace between the warring nations is secured, seems most probable. We cannot afford to take the risk of not being prepared to defend ourselves and our rights.

"It is not our duty to reform the whole world, but it is our duty to guarantee to American citizens whom we invite to engage in foreign trade and undertakings that so long as they follow peaceful and legitimate pursuits they will receive the attention and support of the American Government and the protection of the American flag.

"But we must not become military mad. Probably there is no danger of that. Our form of government and our citizenship are not adapted to military propaganda. We may want to conquer the trade of the world, but we do not want to conquer other nations or take other lands."

Discusses Mexican Policy.

Senator Weeks in the course of his speech said that while the people were in a "state of watchful, patient, sympathetic and hopeful waiting," trying not to embarrass President Wilson in his foreign negotiations, the silence did not necessarily mean assent to methods that had been adopted in the negotiations.

The success or failure of the President in the foreign matters, Senator Weeks said, would be the chief factor in determining the fate of the Democratic Party at the next Presidential election.

"The killing by Mexicans of American citizens in Mexico and on American soil and the destruction of property owned by Americans in Mexico brings out one of the numerous inconsistencies of the Administration." Senator Weeks said: "As a result of the Pan-American conference the Administration urged Americans to undertake enterprises in Central and South American countries. Mr. Bryan even suggested an issue of bonds to aid the development of those countries.

"All of this seems ridiculous when we know that for the last two years the Administration has failed to protect American-owned property in Mexico, telling the owners the Government could not become involved by protecting the property of individuals who had expected to make a high profit out of their ventures."

FIGHTS GIRL'S ADOPTION.

Stevenson Opposes Wish of His Mother and Stepfather.

The citation obtained from Surrogate Cohalan by Mrs. Elizabeth Alice de Giers, the grandmother of seven-year-old Muriel Elizabeth Stevenson, and Mrs. de Giers's husband, the step-grandfather of the child, to have their adoption of the child made legal, came before the Surrogate yesterday for argument. It was thought at the time the citation was issued that the child's father would offer no objection, but when the case was called yesterday he protested against the adoption.

Mr. Stevenson is sometimes known as Clarence Adair. He is Mrs. de Giers's son by her first husband, William Boyle, from whom she was divorced. Later her son assumed the name of Stevenson, which was his mother's maiden name. Mrs. de Giers wanted all the persons interested in the proceedings cited to appear in court, and she was anxious that the child's mother, Helen Wall Stevenson should be notified, but it was not possible to find her. Mr. Stevenson's present wife, May Hall Stevenson, was not present, but she was represented by an attorney. Because of the notice that a protest would be entered to the adoption the case went over until tomorrow.

HALTS LIEBOWITZ TRIAL.

Court Is Inclined to Discharge Four of the Defendants.

Saying he was inclined to discharge four of the defendants, Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday adjourned the trial of seven members of the Cloak and Suitmakers' Union for the murder of Herman Liebowitz in order to hear argument today on a motion to dismiss the indictments as to all of the accused.

Assistant District Attorney Delehanty rested the people's case late yesterday afternoon and counsel for the defense immediately moved for the dismissal of the indictments against the garment workers.

Justice Tompkins at first denied the motion as to three of the defendants, Morris Sigman, Morris Stupnicker, and Max Singer, but said he would listen to argument as to the other four, Solomon Metz, Julius Woolfe, Isidore Auspitz, and Abraham Weidinger.

Lawyer Olcott, for the defense, urged Justice Tompkins to reopen his decision as to Sigman, Stupnicker, and Singer pending a submission of a brief by the defense which would show that they as well as the other four had no part in the murder of Liebowitz outside of union headquarters at 85 East Fourth Street on the night of July 31, 1910. Justice Tompkins finally agreed to hear argument at 11:30 today, when counsel for the prosecution and the defense will argue upon the question as to whether the presence of some of the defendants at union headquarters at the time of the murder pointed to a conspiracy involving all of them. Justice Tompkins held that the people did not offer enough proof of a conspiracy.

"The witnesses for the State agree as to the striking of the blow," declared Justice Tompkins, "though they disagree as to things not so material. May not the jury conclude that their testimony is more truthful because they do differ on some facts? I reserve my decision on the motion to dismiss the indictments. My notion at present is that the motion should be denied as to the three (Sigman, Stupnicker, and Singer) and granted as to the four (Woolfe, Auspitz, Weidinger, and Metz.)"

The trial of the case was adjourned until Thursday morning, when Justice Tompkins will be prepared to announce his decision as to which of the defendants shall be relieved of all responsibility in the killing of Liebowitz.

Two more witnesses for the State testified yesterday that they saw Liebowitz clubbed to death.

1,000 MACHINISTS TO STRIKE

Pratt & Whitney Company Employes Demand the 8-Hour Day.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—Employes of the Pratt & Whitney Company at a mass meeting tonight voted unanimously to go on strike at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The vote came after members of a committee of the machinists named last night to present the demands of the workers to Manager B. M. W. Hanson had reported that Mr. Hanson had declined to discuss their damands with them.

The demands decided upon last night were for an eight-hour day at no reduction in the present nine-hour wage schedule, time and one-half for overtime, double pay for Sundays and holidays, and the reinstatement of two men who were alleged to have been discharged for joining the union.

About 1,000 were at the meeting tonight.

The Pratt & Whitney Company, which is owned by the Niles-Bement-Pond Company, employs about 3,200 men and manufactures machinery and machine tools.

MAY END TAILORS' STRIKE.

Head of Union Tells of Approach by Employers' Attorney.

Benjamin Schlessinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, said last night that John B. Stanchfield, attorney for the employers, had asked for a conference to try to settle the troubles of the Fifth Avenue tailors who have been on strike since last Thursday.

"We are considering Mr. Stanchfield's request," said Schlessirger last night, "and look for a settlement within a short time."

The tailors demand a union scale and improved working conditions. About 7,000 men and 500 women are out.

Bank Teller Bradley Indicted.

An indictment charging grand larceny was returned by the Grand Jury before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday against Henry S. Bradley, former mail teller of the Merchants National Bank and now a fugitive from justice. Bradley disappeared on Sept. 8, and it was discovered that about $10,000 had been stolen from the bank. The teller's empty automobile was found near Stamford, Conn., but detectives have failed to discover any trace of Bradley. A general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday after the return of the indictment.

CONSUL GAFFNEY ORDERED TO RESIGN

Administration Indignant at the Pro-German Attitude of Representative at Munich.

EVEN CRITICISED PRESIDENT

Entertained Casement, Anti-British, and Got Letters from Spellissy Through Austrian Consul.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—By direction of President Wilson, the State Department has asked T. St. John Gaffney to resign as Consul General at Munich. This action, the reault of complaints that Mr. Gaffney had displayed partisanship—in favor of Germany—was not taken until the Administration felt it to be imperative. Mr. Gaffney was also in charge of the British Consulate at Munich, and it was regarded as peculiarly unfortunate that an American official in charge of British interests in a German city should show partisanship.

Mr. Gaffney had been warned against the expression of personal sentimente such as might indicate a lack of neutrality. It is charged that he wrote anti-British articles for publication, also that he wrote a commendatory letter to a publication which had been running a series of articles attacking the American Government for its attitude of neutrality in the war.

The Coneul General is understood to have made statements reflecting on the President's policy in the war. He was once before the subject of controvrsy once before the subject of controversy and as a consequence was transferred from one post to another.

The attention of the State Department was recalled to the case by the statement that Denis A. Spellisey, a New York lawyer, Treasurer of the American Committee of Irish National Volunteers, had sent a letter to Mr. Gaffney through the Austro-Hungarian Consul in New York, instead of through State Department channels.

Another phase of the diasatisfaction of the Administration grows out of the fact that Mr. Gaffney, at dinner in Munich, entertained Sir Roger Casement, formerly a member of the British Consular Service. Sir Roger left the British service soon after the war started and led a movement in Germany in favor of the liberation of Ireland through Teutonic means. It was regarded by high officials here as unfortunate that the American Consul should give a dinner to a former member of the British Government service whose sympathies were with the enemies of Great Britain.

Mr. Gaffney is said to be popular in Munich, and he has numerous friends in Washington.

UNION RELIEF $7,750,000.

Paid to German Unemployed and Families of Soldiers During War.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (by Wirelese Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The Association of German Trades Unions, which has several million members, publishes statistics, according to the Overseas News Agency, showing that from the outbreak of war until Oct. 31 of last year 12,700,000 marks ($3,175,000) was paid for the relief of the unemployed. Between that time and Jan. 1 the amount was 5,000,000 marks, to the end of April 2,750,000 marks, and to the end of July 1,000,000 marks.

Thus more than 21,000,000 marks has been paid out of the funds of the unions in addition to 10,000,000 marks given to the families of soldiers.

GOTHIC THE NEW
ARROW
2 for 25c COLLAR
IT FITS THE CRAVAT



CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

ARGUMENT AGAINST JAIL.

Sheriff Offers Reasons for Abolishing Ludlow Street Institution.

Reasons why Ludlow Street Jail should be abolished were contained in a report made yesterday, prepared at the suggestion of Sheriff Grifenhagen by his counsel, Abraham S. Gilbert. Early in his administration the Sheriff found that it cost the taxpayers $50,000 a year to maintain the jail. Mr. Gilbert says:

"Prior to Jan. 1, 1914, we found that the average number of prisoners confined in the jail was about 14. During 1914 the average number was about 20. During 1914 834 prisoners were received at the jail. These were confined for a total of 7,198 days. Taking the total expense of about $50,000 as applicable to the number of prison days occupied during the year, it shows an average expense of over $7 a day. This expense was considerably higher prior to Jan. 1 last because the average number of prisoners was smaller."

Mr. Gilbert says there is nothing in the law that compels the maintenance of the jail in this county, and that the prisoners might just as well be confined in the City Prison.

DOUBLY READY FOR HER.

Brothers Who Are Hotel Clerks Have Their Little Joke.

Frank Reddy and his brother Joe happened to be both on duty behind the desk at the McAlpin yesterday morning, and the directory at one side, which is intended to give strangers a "homey" feeling by telling them the names of the clerks, duly proclaimed that fact. Two women smartly dressed came up, and while one registered the other put up her lorgnette and read the names.

"How old!" she exclaimed. "They must be brothers."

"Yes, ma'am," replied Frank with a bow. "I might say this office is doubly ready for you."

New Steamship to Australia.

The agents of the Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco announced yesterday that the Sierra would be placed on the through service to Australia to operate with the Sonoma and Ventura. This will enable the company to maintain a tri-weekly service, starting Oct. 21, instead of a steamship every twenty-eight days from San Francisco to Sydney, as formerly.

Browning, King & Company

The very first autumn gale sends men for their Fall Suits and Overcoats.
It is our privilege to be ready for them.
We've the Suits & Overcoats that they want.
The best possible at $15.
The best ever at $40.

In between prices for every purse

Fabrics to please the eye.
Styles to suit the figure.
Values to suit the thrifty.

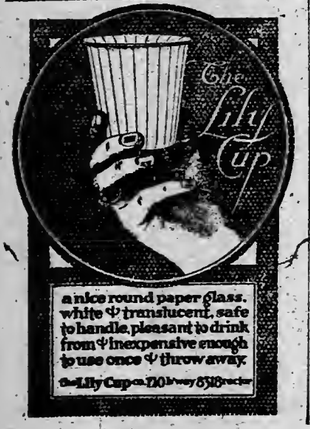
Hats & Gloves first.
Shirts & Scarfs next.

B&K
Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

These Chilly Nights
—ought to set you to thinking about a Fall overcoat.
We have more than usually attractive stocks of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Fall Overcoats.
There is one particularly smart model in a soft Oxford cloth with a fine silk yoke—specially priced at $22.50.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 20th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
243-245 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

Special Ten Days Only
From Today to Oct. 9th
$30 Made-to-Measure Suits, $16.50
UNUSUAL circumstances enable us to offer about a thousand of our customers a made-to-measure suit at $16.50 that would ordinarily cost about $30.
We make this offer because our manufacturing department has just turned over to our custom tailoring department about 500 ends of cloth left over after making our high-priced Fall and Winter suits. Each end is only big enough for one, two or three suits.
You have all the latest weaves and colorings—stripes, checks and overplaids, as well as the more conservative blues, blacks and grays, to select from. The choicest fabrics, of course, will be the first to go. So better come early.
Moe Levy & Son
119-125 Walker Street,
Our Only Store

DAVID & DAVID
are showing a line of
New Fall Shirts specially priced at $1.85
(Soft or Stiff Cuffs)
Also a Cape Glove of specially selected skins, $1.15
DAVID & DAVID
25 West 42d St.



Cost Reduced Satisfaction Increased
Even ready-made clothing costs more. Why sacrifice the style and individuality when it can be had even at money-saving prices?
$20 Suit or Overcoat $20
There is almost an unlimited variety of foreign and domestic fabrics to select from and every garment is strictly guaranteed in every particular.
Broadway & 9th St.
Arnheim

HIPPODROME
MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
EVERY EVG. 8:15. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:15.
First Night Tomorrow
NOTE The Curtain will rise for this performance AT 8:10 SHARP.
SEATS NOW ON SALE
EVERYTHING NEW BUT THE NAME
THE BIGGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD
AT THE
LOWEST PRICE
NIGHTS BEST SEATS $1.50 | MATINEES BEST SEATS $1.00
"Hip-Hip-Hooray" Sousa's Band
TEN MUSICAL COMEDIES IN ONE
CONDUCTED BY THE MARCH KING HIMSELF
—AND—
A HUNDRED NOVELTIES
STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE
—AND THE—
BALLET SENSATION OF THE CENTURY
FLIRTING AT ST. MORITZ
—NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT—
FIRST HIPPODROME CONCERT—SOUSA'S BAND AND SOLOISTS.
BEST SEATS $1.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
ASTOR B'way, 45th Street. Evs. 8:20. Matinee TODAY 2:20. Bryant 287.
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
FIVE THOUSAND AMERICAN LAUGHS.
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 2 WEEKS
CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
The Record-Smashing American Drama, "The House of Glass"
Best Dramatic Offering New York Has Seen.
ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50
FIRST BALC. $1.50, $1.00, 75, 50c
LONGACRE West 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. $2 to 50c. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday $1.50 to 50c.
THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT.
The Girl Who Smiles
With Natalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TOMORROW & Sat. 2:15.
In the Double Comedy Bill
J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
MARIE TEMPEST
NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D Street. Tel. 5063 Bryant. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY in MOLOCH
"It is better than the best war play ever written."—Eve. Sun.
After the Play, Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. "THE MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC Atop This Theatre.
MIDNIGHT
GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. 2100 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
"SOMETHING NEW IN TOWN."
YOUNG AMERICA
"BETTER THAN PEG O' MY HEART" OR "DADDY LONG-LEGS."
ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
FUNNIER THAN "A-LIN-GOR-D," "BALDPATE" and "BROADWAY JONES" ALL ROLLED INTO ONE.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
Without a tear or horror—but with—thrills, comedy, romance.
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.
HARRIS WEST 42D St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
Rolling Stones
FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:25.
SOME BABY!
"A Laughing Triumph."—American.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY."
LAST 6 TIMES.
TUESDAY, OCT. 5TH.—Seats Tomorrow.
ELSIE JANIS In a New Play, "MISS INFORMATION"
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE SPECIAL
$100,000 WORTH OF GOWNS
The greatest collection ever seen in this country
$200,000 worth of specially designed JEWELS
MRS. WHITNEY'S FASHION SHOW
TOMORROW (THURSDAY) ALSO FRIDAY AFTERNOONS AT 2:30.
First Complete and Authentic Style Show in America. The Supreme Achievement of the Style Creators of Paris and New York Exhibited on a STUNNING LIVING MODELS.
PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS AT $1.00.
TODAY MATINEE AND NIGHT Brooklyn Academy of Music.
CORT West 48th St. TONIGHT AT 8:15
John Cort Presents the Henry Blossom-Victor Herbert Comic Opera, THE PRINCESS PAT with ELEANOR PAINTER
LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
A. H. Woods Presents "The Song of Songs" With Irene Fenwick, Thos. A. Wise & Star Cast.
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
Arthur Hammerstein Offers "HIGH JINKS"
YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25 & 50c.
Messrs. Shubert Present LOUIS MANN in "THE BUBBLE"
TRIANGLE PLAYS
Produced under the supervision of Griffith-Ince-Sennett
This Week:
Dustin Farnum in "The Iron Strain."
"The Lamb," featuring Douglas Fairbanks.
Raymond Hitchcock in "My Valet."
Twice Daily, 2 and 8 P. M.
Evs. & Sat. Mats. 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other matinees 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.
KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St.
ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. MAT. TODAY 2:20.
GEO. M. COHAN'S BEST AMERICAN FARCE, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
BIGGEST LAUGHING HIT SINCE THE DAYS OF CHARLES H. HOYT
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
—Featuring—
CHARLES RICHMAN.
School Children's Mat. Sat. morning at 11. Special children's prices, 25c and 50c.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1.
FRITZI SCHEFF Ralph Herz, Frank Fogarty, Muriel Worth & Law Brice, Fred V. Bowers
ALEXANDER CARR Parber Girls, Ryan & Tierney, others.
During Subway excavations on Broadway, patrons in autos may be driven to 47th St. entrance.
COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. MR. WILTON LACKAYE, Evs. 8:15. Mats. 25c to $1.
GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. 6597 Greeley. MAT. DAILY, 15-50. Eve. 15-75.
NEW YORK'S GLAMOROUS BURLESQUE "THE TEMPTERS" Next Week, "The Gayest Widows of Them All."
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Donald Brian, "The Fog." Noon to 11:30. Votes in the Fog." 10c to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Pauline Frederick in "ZAZA."
YORKVILLE 86th St. & 2d Av. Burlesque "HELLO PARIS!" Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
ASTOR CUP AUTO RACE. Choice Reserved Seats and Parking Spaces. JACOBS' THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th St. Phone 4130 Greeley.
NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
CENTURY Phone Columbus 8300. CENTRAL PARK W. 62d-63d St.
THE ONLY CONTINENTAL MUSIC HALL IN AMERICA.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday at 2:15.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
Prices Evs. 25c to $2. Sat. Mat. & Sun. Nights 25c to $1.50. Tues., Thurs. Mats. 25c to $1. No Higher.
Matinee Tomorrow Best Seats $1
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
BIGGEST Box Office SUCCESS SINCE "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES."
ASTOR BROADWAY, 45TH STREET NOW
MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. THE ROSELAND GIRLS
IRVING PLACE THEATRE
OPENS TONIGHT at 8:15 DAS WEITE LAND
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Evenings 25c to $1.50. Mat. Wed. Mats. 25 and 50 cts. A FULL HOUSE The Funniest Farce in 20 Years.
Next Week—LOUIS MANN in "THE BUBBLE."
AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats., 25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.
PARK Thea., 59th & Col. Circle. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Saturday 2:30.
MAY IRWIN in "WASHINGTON SQUARE."
Suffrage Benefit This Week.
Matinee TODAY Best Seats $1.00.
CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
The Biggest Drama of Modern Times, "The House of Glass"
WITH A GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
Orchestra Seats, $2.00, $1.50.
First Balcony, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
"BULLY GOOD FUN."—Eve. Mail.
THE BOOMERANG
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
The Actors Have to Laugh Themselves. That's How Funny It Is.
ASTOR BROADWAY, 45TH STREET NOW
MATINEE TODAY 2:20.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Friday; slight temperature changes; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,068. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

DEMAND EXCEEDS $500,000,000 LOAN

Syndicate Managers Confident Underwriting Will Be Oversubscribed Today.

BANKS EAGER TO TAKE PART

Manufacturers of Munitions of War Reported Ready to Take Blocks of the Notes.

PUBLIC OFFER NEXT WEEK

Committee of Eight Bond Houses is Named to Daw Plan for Distributing the Securities.

Opposition to the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan seemed to have melted away yesterday in the gratification that banks and investors felt over the nature of the bonds to be sold and the price at which they are to be brought out. So favorable were the responses received by J. P. Morgan & Co. and their associates from other cities that the confident assertion was made that the underwriting of the entire $500,000,000 would be oversubscribed before the plans for the syndicate were completed today.

In these quarters it was said that a much larger share of the notes would go into the hands of investors at the outset than had seemed probable when the lower interest return was being considered. An estimate previously made that the underwriters would do well if 20 per cent. of the issue were taken ont of the market went by the board yesterday. The head of a large bank said he was able to count up more than $100,000,000 in pledges already received from persons of great wealth. The same authority said he expected 60 per cent. of the entire amount to be taken by banks and individuals in New York City.

It was stated yesterday that manufacturers who have been supplying the English and French Governments with war materials would take up a great number of the Anglo-French bonds. These manufacturers include the munition concerns. What amount the munition factories will take up could not be learned.

Working Out Syndicate Plan.

The underwriting syndicate will be formed for a sixty-day period, and every effort will be made to bring about a rapid distribution of the bonds. It is expected that the details of the distribution plan will be ready by tonight, and the organization of the district committees perfected.

Steps have already been taken to list the bonds on the Stock Exchange. There is a usual listing fee of $50 per million for this privilege, which would make an aggregate charge of $25,000 for listing this great issue, but it was intimated yesterday that as a matter of courtesy the practice of listing United States Government and New York City bonds free of charge would be extended to cover this application.

Representatives of nearly all the New York City bond houses met in the Morgan offices yesterday to perfect arrangements for handling the joint Government issue. They selected a committee of eight banking houses, headed by A. B. Forbes as Chairman, to work out details of the syndicate plan. The houses are Harris, Forbes & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., William A. Read & Co., White, Weld & Co., Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., and the Guaranty Trust Company.

New York Underwriters.

The complete list of institutions in this city which will participate with J. P. Morgan & Co. in the syndicate, has not yet been drawn up. A partial list includes the following banks, trust companies, and banking houses:

BANKS.

American Exchange,	Liberty,
Bank of New York,	Mechanics and Metals,
Chemical,	Merchants,
Chase,	National Bank of Commerce,
First,	Fifth Bank,
Importers & Traders,	Park Bank,
Irving,	

TRUST COMPANIES.

Bankers,	Metropolitan,
Central,	New York,
Equitable,	Title Guar. & Tr. Co.,
Farmers' Loan,	U. S. Trust Co.
Guaranty,	

PRIVATE BANKERS.

A. Belmont & Co.,	A. B. Leach & Co.,
W. P. Bonbright & Co.,	Lee, Higginson & Co.,
Brown Bros. & Co.,	Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.,
Clark, Dodge & Co.,	Maitland, Coppell & Co.,
Harvey Fisk & Co.,	Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler,
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.,	Potter, Choate & Prentice,
Hallgarten & Co.,	W. A. Read & Co.,
N. W. Halsey & Co.,	Redmond & Co.,
Harris, Forbes & Co.,	Remick, Hodges & Co.,
A. Iselin & Co.,	Rhoades & Co.,
Kean, Taylor & Co.,	W. Salomon & Co.,
Kidder, Peabody & Co.,	J. & W. Seligman,
Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.,	Spencer Trask & Co.,
Kountze Brothers,	White, Weld & Co.

Stock Exchange Helps.

H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that, while their hopes had been high, the success of the offering as indicated by the response from bankers had proved highly gratifying. It is possible that the public offering of the new securities will be ready in a week. It was reported that a minimum subscription of $1,000,000 would be required for admission to the underwriting syndicate, but the bankers would not confirm the report.

The question of commissions for trading in the Anglo-French bonds when listed on the New York Stock Exchange was brought before a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the Exchange yesterday. It was decided that the amount of commissions should be arranged in each case, either for buying or selling between the broker and customer. This means that the regular commission rule of ⅛ per cent. will not apply. A broker may thus charge any commission which meets the approval of his customer, or he may trade in the bonds without charging any commission whatever. The same exemption applies to United States Government bonds.

"The Governors were very anxious

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REOPENING OF CANAL IS SET FOR OCT. 5

Sixty-Three Vessels Already Awaiting Passage—45,000 Yards of Debris Removed Tuesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Sept. 29.—It was announced this morning that the Panama Canal would again be opened to traffic on Oct. 5, when vessels that had been waiting the longest time would be sent through. Every effort is being made to have an ample channel on that day, when General Goethals will return to the Isthmus after his vacation, thus arriving in time to be present at an informal celebration of the reopening of the waterway.

The dredging force working yesterday on the slide removed 45,000 yards of debris, which is the best record yet made on canal wet excavation. There has been talk of resuming dry excavation at the top of the slides with steam-shovels, but this report is said in official circles to be unfounded, as it is believed that the dredges working on the slides are able to cope with the situation.

There are now sixty-three vessels awaiting passage through the canal, and there will probably be 100 when the opening takes place on Oct. 5. This is the largest number ever delayed by a slide in the Gaillaird Cut.

GAS KILLS BLIND MAN STUNNED BY A FALL

Shelf He Is Putting Up Slips, Strikes Him on the Head and Breaks Off Jet.

When two neighbors called to pay their daily visit to Edgar M. Smith, blind, in his broom shop at 219 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, they found the broommaker lying face downward in a room filled with gas. They dragged him to the yard and called Dr. C. A. Turtz of the Cumberland Street Hospital, who partially revived Smith by means of a pulmotor, but suddenly he collapsed and died.

A heavy oak board was lying across Smith's body, and there was a bruise on his head. A saw and screwdriver lay near by. It was evident that the blind man had been putting up a shelf unaided, when it had slipped from his grasp, and in falling had broken off the gas jet and struck the sightless man on the head.

Smith's skill as an artisan was considered remarkable by hundreds of residents of Brooklyn, who saw that he had all the work he could do. He lived at 473 Handock Street, Brooklyn, and ran his shop all alone. He had remade chairs, constructed workbenches and did many kinds of skilled work unassisted. He always resented sympathy and never would take for his work more than would have been paid for the same task to a workman blessed with sight. He was 34 years old and had been blind since boyhood.

SMOKELESS POWDER BURNS AND KILLS 4

Officials Say Accident at Haskell, N. Y., Was Not Caused by Teuton Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Four thousand men were busy making explosives for the Allies in the plant of the du Pont Powder Company in Haskell, N. J., at 11:30 o'clock this morning when at the south end of the works there was a yellowish, sizzling glare, and 2,400 pounds of smokeless powder which had ignited in the solving house was consumed, and the building with it. There was no explosion.

Five men were at work in the house. Four of them are dead, and the fifth is in a serious condition at the Paterson General Hospital.

The Dead.

HERRING, EDWARD, of Haskell, died at Paterson General Hospital of burns.

MORRELL, JAMES, Pompton, died at Paterson General Hospital of burns.

WATSON, JAMES, of Paterson, killed almost instantly by burns.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, of Haskell, died at hospital.

Injured.

KORMAN, HENRY, of Pompton, in serious condition at hospital.

Rescuers who rushed to the spot found the body of Watson where his companions had dragged it from the blazing building. Herring, Morrell, and Williams were cruelly burned and were hurried to the Paterson Hospital by Dr. William S. Colfax, physician for the works.

The fire company of the workmen kept the blaze from spreading to other buildings, the nearest of which was 400 feet away. The plant is made up of scattered buildings as a precaution against explosions and fires.

In the solving room the smokelese powder was dried to a certain state and pressed into thirty-pound blocks. The men said that the ignition came without warning and that they were enveloped in the rapidly burning powder before they realized what had happened.

Ever since the plant began making powder for the Allies last Fall, there has been taken every precaution against activity of agents of the Teuton Governments. Sixty private detectives are always on watch, and no man is allowed on the payroll who cannot satisfy the management that he is not a German or an Austrian.

James Lynch, Superintendent of the works, said tonight he did not believe the ignition of the powder was the work of agents of the Teutons. He was inclined to regard it as an accident.

"There was no explosion," he said, "because the powder was not confined. It is most probable that the powder was ignited by static electricity."

The normal force at the Haskell plant is about 80 men. More than 4,000 are employed there now, and the plant is kept going night and day under forced efforts.

5 KILLED IN MOSCOW RIOTS.

Several Persons Also Wounded in Clashes with the Police.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 29.—A proclamation issued by the Prefect of Moscow exhorts the inhabitants of that city to avoid a repetition of the regrettable incidents of the last two days, when five persons were killed and a number slightly wounded as a result of unwarranted interference with the police.

The Prefect also requests the people not to gather in crowds, saying that ruffians await opportunities to begin disorders wherever people assemble, however casually. The proclamation has had the desired effect.

It is universally admitted that the disorders began without the police in any wise being to blame and also that there was no political design connected with them.

WIRELESS SPEECH FLIES TO PACIFIC

Naval Officers Telephone Message from Arlington to Mare Island, Cal.

SOUND LEAPS 2,500 MILES

Clearly Heard Across the Continent—New York Then Talks Direct.

USES WIRE AND WIRELESS

Daniels Sees New Era — Predicts Conversations with Ships Sailing the Seas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Daniels tonight announced the successful transmission of wireless telephone messages from the United States Naval Radio Station at Arlington to the Naval Radio Station at Mare Island, Cal., a distance of about 2,500 miles. All that was necessary to carry on this transcontinental wireless telephone conversation was to connect the receiver and transmitter apparatus of the special telephone outfit with the radio apparatus and send the message.

Captain W. H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., who is in charge of the Arlington Station, and other officers of the navy conversed with officers of the navy on duty at the Mare Island Yard.

The demonstration was the result of experiments that have been in progrese for some time, and their success is expected to have a revolutionary influence on communication between American naval vessels and shore stations. By means of this apparatus, which probably will be installed at all naval radio stations, it is expected that officers of the navy, on land, will be able to carry on wireless telephone conversations with officers at sea. Captain Bullard said tonight that the apparatus had been perfected to the point where a person on shore might carry on a long distance wirelese telephone conversation with a friend on a transatlantic liner in mldocean whenever shore station and liner were equipped with the apparatus. In his formal announcement, Secretary Daniels said:

"I sm pleased to announce the successful outcome of experiments which have been carried on for the last few months by the American Telephone and Telegrapb Company and the Western Electric Company in co-operation with radio stations under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department by which long-distance wireless telephony has been made possible.

"Today epeech was successfully transmitted from the Arlington Radlo Station to the Radio Station at Mare Island, Cal., and there successfully received, thus making possible conversation without wires over a distance of approximately 2,500 miles, the first time this great distance has been covered by wireless telephony. In the first experiments today the voice was successfully transmitted by radlo to Marc Island from Arlington, the return answers and communication being made over the transcontincntal land telephone line. This was successfully accomplished in the presence of officials and engineers of the Western Electric Company, a representative of the Signal Corps of the army, representatives of the technical and operating departments of the Navy Department, and a few other interested parties.

"After this successful demonstration, conversation originating in New York was transmitted over the land wire to Arlington, there automatically connected to the radio transmitter, which carried the voice to Mare Island, where it was clearly and distinctly received, and answers and other conversation were from there transmitted over the transcontinental line to the originating office in New York.

"The conversation was carried on by the President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mr. Vail; the Vice President, Mr. Bethell, and Mr. Waterbury, one of the Directors, while at Mare Island were officials of the Navy Department, John J. Carty, Chief Engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and representatives of the Western Electric Company.

Every official taking part in this demonstration is enthusiastic about the results and the possibility of developing this system as an extension of the telephone system to ehips at sea. The fact that the voices can be etarted on land wire and automatically transmitted to a voice radlo tranemitter holde out hope that pereons should readily be put in touch by telephone with others at sea through seme central transmitting station.

"The use of such long distance wireless telephone communication in naval or military operations is still in an undeveloped etate, but it is expected valuable use can be made of this wonderful demonstration; but aside from such considerations the department and its officials feel proud that they have been interested co-operators in the first practical development of this last march in the wonderful science of radio communication."

OPENS UP GREAT FIELD.

"Wires Down" Likely to Lose Its Terrors for Telephone Officials.

It was 12:48 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Preeident Theodore N. Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company picked up a telephone in his office at 1 5Dey Street and called into it:

"Hello, Carty. Thie is Mr. Vail."

Over a regulation telegraph wire to the Arlington Wireless Station went Mr. Vail's voice, and there it automatically jumped into the air, so to speak, and was heard distinctly by Mr. Carty at Mare Island, Cal., for he replied almoet instantly over the transcontinental wire:

"This le fine; this is wonderful."

The use of wiree to return Mr. Carty's replies was made necessary by the fact that no sending apparatus has yet been inetalled at Mare Island. Had one been placed there it would have been as easy to return messages as it proved to send them.

Other officials followed Mr. Vail, and all were enthusiastic at the recults achieved. They pointed out the especial significance of the automatic transfer of the voice from wire to wireless. The possibilities this feat opens up are tremendous in the opinion of telephone men, for the old disaster of "wires

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Explosion Kills 242 Men In German Munitions Plant

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 29. (via London.)—The newspaper Dagens Nyreter, on the authority of a business man who has just returned from Germany, says that a great explosion occurred in an ammunition factory at Wittenberg, Prussia, on Aug. 23. Two hundred and forty-two workmen were killed and many injured.

HURRICANE SWEEPS OVER NEW ORLEANS

Kills Five Persons and Causes Property Loss of Millions of Dollars.

ALL TRAINS CANCELLED

Levees Are Broken and the Coast Ravaged—Wind Blew 90 Miles an Hour.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 29, (via wirelees steamships Excelsior and Creole to Mobile.)—Five persone were killed and many wire injured tonight by the most severe Gulf stor min the history of the city.

The property loss will reach into the millions.

A gale with a velocity of eighty-six miles an hour swept the city at 6 o'clock, demolishing scores of buildings, stripping the roofs from hundreds of other structures and strewing the streets with broken glass and débris.

A rieing barometer at 7:30 o'clock gave evidence that the storm was subsiding, the centre passing to the northwest of New Orleans. The barometer at its lowest registered 28.11, and the winud velocity of eighty-six miles was the highest ever recorded here.

Railroad and wire communication with the outside world were cut off and telephone, electric light, and trolley service discontinued in the city. All railroade have canceled trains from New Orleans.

Wireless communication from New Orleans was interrupted by failure of the electric plant, but messagee were sent from the Steamship Excelsior at dock bere and relayed to Mobile from the steamship Creole anchored below New Orleans in the Mississippi.

Sweep of the Storm.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 29.—New Orleans and the Mississippi Gulf Coast tonight were swept by a tropical hurricane that demoralized communication and led to fears of heavy loss of life and property. The Mississippi River and levees below New Orleans have broken and housee have been washed away.

The businese part of Biloxi, Miss., is reported to be under six feet of water, and train service has been abandoned because of wasbouts neai Bay St. Louis.

Early reports from New Orleans, before direct communication wae cut off for a time, said that the city was in darkness because of the flooding of electric plants. The wind had driven the water in Lake Pontchartrain above the sea wall, and Milneburg and other New Orleans suburbs along the lake were partially under water. These reports said that automobiles were bringing in the inbabitante of that district.

These reports sald that just before 3 o'clock this afternoon the wiid blew sixty miles an hour, and the barometer was at 28.94. The Weather Bureau officials said the wind for an instant blew at the rate of ninety miles an hour. Indicatione then were that the centre of the storm wondi pass west of New Orleans, turning elighlly to the east.

Several hundred passengers on Southern Pacific No. 8 from Houston are marooned on a ferry below Avondale, La. The train was due at New Orleane at 9 o'clock tonight.

Wire communication wae possible tonight only as far as Bay St. Louis, and fragmentary reports from there told of extensive damage to property but no loss of life. A long trestle of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Rigolets, between Bay St. Louis and New Orleane, wae reported to have been swept away. Few details of the damage, however, either in that section or at Biloxi, were obtainable. Officials of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad up to a jate hour had received no confirmation of the reported destruction of the trestle at Rigolets.

Mobile escaped the worst of the storm, but the wind here was sufficient to drive the water over the wharves at the river front and unroof several houscs. There was no serious damage.

The Coast Guard cutter Tallapoosa, anchored here, made repeated unsuccessful efforts tonight to reach by wireless the Southern Pacific liner Proteus, believed to be in the centre of the storm, off New Orleans Bar. No word has come from the Proteus since she entered the storm area, and shipping men here thought her wireless might have been disabled.

Reports of high water in Biloxi were discounted by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad officials here, who eaid their tracks in Biloxi were not inundated. The barometer became stationary here at 8 o'clock tonight, and it was believed the worst of the storm had passed. The reading at that hour was 29.62 and the velocity fifty-two miles.

Washington Gives Warning.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—A special bulletin issued tonight by the Weather Bureau said that the great storm raging on the Gulf Coast would advance northward, but would rapidly lose its intensity after leaving the coast. Since 2 o'clock this afternoon the bureau has been unable to communicate with New Orleans. The bulletin follows:

"The tropical cyclone first observed on the 22d over the Eastern Caribbean Sea, whence it traveled westward, passing near and south of Jamaica to the Yucatan Channel, where it changed its course and moved northward, reached the Gulf Coast, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, Wednesday morning.

"During Wednesday its centre advanced northward and at 2 P. M. it was near and south of New Orleans at which point the barometer read 29.10 inches. The wind was east and blowing sixty-four miles an hour. No report since that hour has been received from New Orleane. It is probable that this storm will advance northward, but will rapidly lose intensity after leaving the Gulf Coast.

"Extraordinary measures for the dissemination of hurrican warnings issued by the Weather Bureau were taken on Tuesday, and it is probable as a result [illegible] property was re-

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FRENCH TAKE HILL DOMINATING LENS; 120,000 GERMANS PUT OUT OF ACTION; MARCONI PREDICTS EVENTUAL ROUT

MARCONI SAW THE ADVANCE

Says the Allies Are Now Able to Maintain the Offensive.

PRAISES ALLIED GUNNERY

New Cannon More Powerful Than the Old and Amply Provided with Ammunition.

ALLIES' AIRCRAFT SUPERIOR

Saw Them Drive the Germans from the Field—His Wireless Plants Working Perfectly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—"The armies of French and Joffre are making a veritable hell for the Germans. The onslaught of the Allies' guns has been terrific." In these words Guglielmo Marconi, wireless inventor, and Lieutenant in the Italian army, who returned to London today from a five weeks' trip to the British and French lines, spoke to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight of the awful havoc of the Allies' advance in the Western theatre of war. Mr. Marconi, for six days, was an eyewitness of the offensive of the Allies and saw the huge force of British and French soldiers rush from the German trenches and observed the slaughter of the Germans that ensued.

He gave it as his expert opinion that the events of the last week on the western front were but the promise of a more insistent advance by the Allies. He is inspired with unbounded confidence, after what he has seen, of the ability of the Allies to push the Germans out of France; but he feels, because of the advantage the Germans gained in their quick entry into France at the start of the war, that it will be some time before they are entirely dislodged. He predicts that eventually the Allies will drive every German out of France and will keep going across the German border, if occasion demands it.

"I agree with Lord Kitchener," he says, "that the Germans have shot their bolt. The events of last week show beyond doubt that the Allies are now able to take the offensive with every sign pointing to the ultimate victory of their arms. After all these long weeks of living in the trenches while the Germans have gradually driven their way into Russia, the reverse in the Allies' favor in the West is inspiring to every one who is hopeful of Germany being crushed. The spirit of the Allies to beat the enemy was brilliantly reflected in the momentous charge that began the morning of Sept. 25. The advance is still on; and from the way it was going when I left the lines yesterday it is pretty eure to keep up. One might say the Allies have the Germans on the run.

"And it is well to reflect that while the British and French are pushing the Germans out of France, their big ally, Ruesia, now appears not only to have etopped the German advance in the east, but is regaining lost territory. It all augurs for the ultimate success of the arms of all the Allies."

Mr. Marconi went to the British-French lines to inspect the operation of wireless outfits, and while he was nearing the completion of this work came the dash of the Allies upon the German trenches. He was in the battle zone when the advance started.

"There was a tense feeling in camp the night before the British-French attack," said Mr. Marconi. "Whispered word went around that soon the time was arriving when the Allies, tired of waiting in the trenches, were to spring at the enemy. While the soldiers did not know exactly when the dash would happen, they were on the keen edge of expectancy, convinced that it was only a matter of a few days or even hours.

"Just after daybreak came the order of 'Forward.' The effect on the men was electric. While the soldiers, with faces eager for the fray, jumped from the trenchee, the great guns in the rear began belching out a rain of shells. Soon the roar wae taken up by smaller guns, until the air was simply filled with smoking, ecreeching shelle driving deadly fire straight into the German trenches. I want to say that the aim of the British and French gunners was magnificent. They hit exactly where they wanted to and with telling effect. The German trenches were literally blown to bits.

"While this inferno was going on the British and French soldiers, under command of cool and courageous officers, were tearing their way through the barbed wire entanglements and making for the trenches from which the Germans were trying to scramble. The attack so surprised the Germans that for a moment they seemed confounded by it. But after leaping from their trenches their officers checked the panic, and the Germans tried to make a stand for their lives. They turned their heavy guns upon the onrushing Allies, plowing into the very heart of the attacking force. For just one instant the Allies' lines trembled under the deluge of iron; then, with their artillery roaring behind, they pushed on up to the muzzles of the guns. Brave men were mowed down in the ranks of the Allies in this amazing onslaught, but they bore to the Germans was infinitely worse. The British and French soldiers pushed ahead in face of a blistering, withering fire until they reached the trenches.

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German Reports Some Artois Trenches Retaken; Say They Are Holding Their Champagne Lines

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (Via London.)—German General Headquarters has issued this statement as to the fighting on the western front:

The enemy's attempts to break through our lines continued with bitterness in the present region of attack. A counterattack, following another fruitless British attack, led to the recapturing of a part of the territory we abandoned north of Loos. A fierce British attack from the region of Loos broke down with heavy losses.

Repeated and stubborn French attacks in the region of Souchez and Neuville were partly repulsed by strong counterattacks.

In Champagne also all attempts of the enemy to break through our lines were unsuccessful.

The only result has been that th eenemy hae not yet been driven out of our trenches again northwest of Souchez, extending over a distance of 160 metres.

Constantly advancing waves of French attacking troops broke down before the inflexible resistance of Baden battallons, Rhineland Reserve Regiment No. 65, and Westphalian Infantry Reserve Regiment No. 158.

The heavy losses which the enemy incurred during often repeated storm attacks against the hills at Massiges were vain. The hills have been maintained by our troops without a break. Attempts of the French to recapture trenches which they lost at La Fille Morte failed. The number of prisoners has been increased.

In Flanders two British aeroplanes were shot down. The occupants were made prisoners.

PUSHING ON IN CHAMPAGNE

Joffre's Forces Make Progress on Tahure Slopes and North of Massiges.

GERMANS LOSE HILL 140

From This the French Threaten the Enemy's Railway

PRISONERS EXCEED 23,000

Over 17,000 Sent to French Intrenchment Camps—79 German Cannon Captured.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Allies' great offensive in Artois and Champagne is still being persevered in, and, according to French accounts, which, however, are contradicted by the German official reports, further progress has been made in both areas.

In Artois the French assert that they have reached Hill 140, which lies directly west of Vimy and is the culminating point of the crests named after that town. The importance of the hill lies in the fact that it commands the plains to the east, the network of roads, and the railway which runs from Lens southward.

So far as Champagne is concerned, the French appear at preecnt to be making their chief effort toward the railway junction north of Massiges, which accounts for the desperate efforts of the Germans to stem the tide and for the Crown Prince's counterstroke in the Argonne, as this railway connects the German Army in the Argonne with its base at Vouziers.

The French official afternoon report puts the German loss in three days' fighting at 120,000 men—the effective strength of at least three army corps.

Perhaps the heaviest fighting since the offensive began is now going on, for the British are attacking the German third line of defense south of La Bassée Canal, and the Germans have brought up reinforcements against both the British and the French, and are making every effort to retrieve the lost ground. Belgium, dispatches from Holland say, has been denuded of troops, while German detachments are even being removed from the eastern front to meet what is now known to be the greatest effort made in the west since the armies took up their preeent positions from Belgium to Switzerland.

The Germans are trying to divert the Allies by a heavy artillery bombardment north and south of the Aisne, but plans having been made by General Joffre, the French are striking with all the forces at their command at the pointe selected. It is reported that the German Emperor has arrived at the western front, and that he has already dismissed some of his Generals for allowing their linee to be preseed back to almost the breaking point.

The following is the text of the night communiqué issued in Paris:

Throughout the day the battles have continued on the heights between Souchez and Vimy. We have maintained all the new positions conquered.

In Champagne the struggle is still violent before the positions to which the enemy has fallen back, as well as for the reduction of a salient to the north of Mesnil, where parties of Germans still hold out. We have made progress on the elopes of the Tahure Hill and in the neighborhood of the village, and also to the north of Masiges.

Bombardment quite intense on both eides has occurred in the forest of Le Prêtre and in the forest of Apremont.

The Afternoon Paris Report.

The text of the afternoon communication follows:

The reports which are coming in hand make it possible to record each day more fully the importance of the success obtained by our recent offensive movement in the Champagne district, combined with that of the allied troops in the Artois district.

The Germans have not only been compelled to abandon along an extended front certain positions strongly intrenched, in the defense of which they had been ordered to resist to the very end, but they have suffered losses the total of which, in killed, wounded and prisoners, amounts to more than the effective strength of three army corps (120,000 men.) The total number of prisoners is at the present time in excess of 23,000 men; the number of cannon brought to our rear is seventy-nine. Seventeen thousand and fifty-five privates, soldiers and 316 officers, taken prisoner by us, have already gone through the town of Chalons on their way to the points where they are to be interned.

Organized efforts are at present under way to clear up the field of battle and to take definite count of the items of all kinds and of the war material belonging to the artillery and infantry branches which the enemy has been compelled to abandon to us.

French Capture the Crests of Vimy.

In the Artois district the progress reported yesterday to the east of Souches continued yesterday evening, and in the course of last night, after a stubborn engagement, we reached Hill No. 140, the culminating point of the crests of Vimy, and the orchards to the south of this point. The number of unwounded prisoners made by use in the course of this fighting is more than 300, and the men belong mostly to the two divisions of the Guard.

In the Champagne district the fighting is going on without respite along the entire front. In the region to the north of Massiges further progress Germans have surrendered. In sector alone the total of prisoners

PATH OF BRITISH PAVED WITH DEAD

Victors Compelled to Trample on the Fallen, Wounded English Soldier Says.

BACKED BY QUICKFIRERS

Assaulting Columns Crouched to Avoid Bullets of Maxims Firing Over Their Heads.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A wounded soldier has given to a Daily Mail the following account of the British advance:

"At 4 A. M. our heavy guns started a furious bombardment, and our small quickfiring guns just behind us opened a point-blank fusillade against the trenches opposite, fifty yards away. It literally swept away the German parapet. This lasted fifteen minutes. The sharp, fierce barking of our own quick-firers blazed away just a foot or two above our heads as we crouched down tight into the muddy trenchee, seemed to drive us mad. I can hardly tell what it felt like; it seems now like a nightmare. I suppose I was half mad.

"It was about 4:20 o'clock when 'stand-by' was passed along. You just pass it along, and the order flies down the line of trenches in a few seconds. I felt all stiff and rigid. I remember fixing my bayonet; then some one said: 'Prepare to charge.' I repeated it to the next man in a funny squeaking voice. It didn't seem like me talking. Then there seemed a pause. I sort of prayed that something would etop the next order. You can't think properly; you just try to pull yourself together and call yourself a — fool.

"Then suddenly, when I thought it would not happen, every one was shouting 'Go!' and we were all climbing over the trench sandbags. I rushed forward a few yards and fell down in the slushy mire when I saw others dropping. Then forward again, till we were within ten yards of the trenches. 'Charge!' shouted the officers along the line, and we all yelled. It was an awful din—everybody yelling themselves hoarse.

"I remember standing on the top of a tumbled-down parapet. It was a mesa of earth, torn eandbage and pieces of barbed wire. I eaw two Germans. They seemed hesitating whether to throw up their bands or shoot. Then I just wanted to kill a man. A chap does see red! I remember vividly that impelling desire to slay one I stuck with my bayonet and pulled the trigger at the same time, and the other fellow —I just bayonetted him, too.

"We took that first trench without a casualty. There wasn't any fight left in the poor beggars; they were all doddering. I began to cool down a bit then, and the order came along to build head over and to hold the trench. We did this by humping a sandbag across the trench and putting it on the other side.

"The Germans were now opening fire upon us from their second line—rapid rifle fire and machine guns. We stuck to it for ten minutes, and then were scrambling forward again.

"Meanwhile, during the wait, bombing parties had crept forward and were giving the Germans beane. We took all the cover we could, crept along the traverses and up the communicating trenches and then, when we got within a dozen yards, we did all over again that yelling, ear-splitting charge.

"I saw three snipers huddled ronnd a Maxim gun. They were shouting something. I put it across the three of them, and just then I got hit with a piece of grapnel. I went down and did not get up again till I was helped back to the first aid, some hours later; but I heard that our chaps who had again gone forward had captured a third line of trenches. They say the fighting there was worse than ever because the Germans had managed to get up some reinforcements.

"But I shall never forget the effect of the 'Lloyd George specials' upon the first German trenches. We had to stand on and Germans while we rested and trample over them on our charge for the second line."

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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
The Route of the Black Diamond," choice of two stopovers, and medal tours rate. Write for booklet. Ticket offices at 94, 1266 and 1460 Broadway, 23 Fifth Ave., Newark, 211 Market St., New Haven, 26 Church St.—Advt.

FRANTIC FIGHTING IN LOOS CELLARS

British Had to Dislodge German Maxim Detachments with Hand Grenades.

HEROIC GERMAN OFFICER

Directed by Telephone the Fire on the House He Occupied with the British Staff.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, Sept. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I am now able to write a straight and clear story, with many interesting details, of the fighting which began Saturday morning last and still continues on the same ground. For some time it was impossiblo to obtain anything like a connected narrative, as divisions, brigades, and battalions disappeared into the smoke and could only send back brief messages to tell how the day was going, how severe was the ordeal, and how great was the success. Now, however, after the first rush is over, there is time to tell the story of one of the greatest achievements gained by British troops in this war.

There were many battalions of New Army men among those who led the attack, and among them were the Scottish regiments, who had their full share of horrors in the first assault. Many of them, though belonging to regiments with famous old traditione, which had already won undying glory on the western front, were recruits to "Kitchener's Army" but hardly arrived in Flanders. Older men were among them—regiments which had already been battered and scattered in many terrible days of the war; but the majority were of a younger and less experienced class, and not less keen because of that.

These splendid boys listened through the night of Friday last to the intense bombardment which preceded the assault. That in itself was a tremendous test of nerve; but at 6:30 A. M. Saturday, when the company officers gave the word, the battalion leaped out of their trenches and ran toward the enemy's lines with a wild hurrah, their point of attack being the village of Loos, some three and a half miles away. They reached the enemy's lines of trenches without sustaining many casualties, and found that the first two lines of barbed wire had been effectively broken down by the artillery bombardment. The third line was uncut and was of very strong wire, with great barbs.

The first two trenches were carried with a rush at the point of the bayonet, a large number of Germane being killed; but the uncut wire made the first check, and was a formidable obstacle. But our men, reckless of their lives, attacked it desperately. They stood up under a deadly fire of machine guns and forced their way through the entanglement.

Dead Man Erect in Their Path.

One of the most extraordinary incidents among the grim scenes which took place in the smoke and mist occurred when a company of "kilties," advancing at the charge, came face to face with a very tall German, who, although stone-dead, with a bullet through his brain, and with his face blackened with the grime of battle, stood erect in their path, wedged in some strange way in a low trench. It was so startling and uncanny that, with one accord, the wave of men parted and swept each side of him, as though some obscene spectre barred the way.

Rank after rank streamed up, and at last the great tide of men poured through and swarmed forward to the village, and then, three-quarters of a mile further on, as they ran shouting hoarsely, they were faced by the fire from an enormous number of machine guns, and from every part of the village there came the steady rattle of these weapons pouring out streams of lead. There were machine guns in the windows of many houses, and on top of the "Tower Bridge"—tall mine cranes which rose 300 feet from the centre of the village—and in the narrow trenches dug across the streets. In the cemetery to the southwest of the town which our men had passed there were no less than 100 machine guns, so it was in itself a fortification of great strength.

But once again, as many times before during this war, it was proved that in personal combat, when high explosives and heavy artillery are no longer the chief agents of battle, but when human quality counts, our men are the masters of the enemy. These battalions were hardly checked after that first dash through the barbed wire

Continued on Page 2.

...ing the remainder of the front.

The enemy has bombarded violently our trenches to the north and to the south of the Aisne, in the regions of the St. Mard forest; of Troyon, and of Vailly. We responded to this fire with energy.

The Belgian official communication issued tonight reads as follows:

The night of Sept. 28-29 and today have been marked on the Belgian front only by unimportant artillery actions.

"ALLIES' MORALE IMPAIRED."

German Military Expert's Opinion Two Weeks Before Drive.

The ability of the Allies to carry on a second Winter campaign in France is scouted by Major E. Moreht, the military expert of the Berliner Tegeblatt, in the issue of that paper of Sept. 11. He writes:

"General Joffre was probably involuntarily astonished when he returned from his visiting tour at the 'glorious' battlefield of Cadorna to his own fixed trench warfare. That astonishment was prepared for him by our Generol von Mudra in the Argonne, where the Germans, as is well known, were, according to the French view, completely exhausted and should have confined themselves to holding tight to their trenches. But the good Württembergers and men of Lorraine showed themselves most mobile and in a rush of 500 meters ran down the French opposition.

"Back of the French, Belgian, and English fronts all sorts of things are happening that make it ever more difficult to believe that a second Winter campaign can be endured by our opponents. In France abuses are being revealed in the sanitary conditions which have shown themselves incurable for a year in spite of being constantly pointed out by certain critics, until one must admire the patience of theh French people.

"If, according to Paris reports to the newspaper Aftenposten, only a tenth of the physicians fit for service were mobilized, and if cooks are doing service as apothecaries, if everywhere there is a lack of medicines and ambulance automobiles, the question is no doubt permitted as to how a hard Winter fight is to be endured.

"The Belgian Army, or rather the remnants thereof, must be portrayed with strange sidelights as to the discipline prevailing among them. Refusal to perform services and expressions of aversion to war are in the daily order of events. The Tagewecht of Berne tells us that et the present time there are no more energetic defenders of peace than the Belgian troops. Behind the English front self-mutilations, especially among the colored Englishmen, are said to occur day after day."

POINCARE THANKS THE ARMY.

Says It Has Established Its Superiority Over the Germans.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—"The magnificent results of our operations in Artois and Champagne permit us to appreciate the extent of the victory won by the allied armies," says President Poincaré in a letter to Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War. "Our admirable troops have given in these severe combats new proofs of their unconquerable ardor, of their spirit of sacrifice, and of their sublime devotion to the country. They have definitely established their superiority over the enemy.

"I wish you would transmit to the commanding General, to Generals commanding armies and groups of armies, and to all Generals, officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers my most hearty and sincere congratulations."

M. Millerend sent the following letter to General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief:

"It is with a heart full of joy that I transmit to you the letter which I have just received from the President of the Republic.

"In communicating it to the troops I ask you to add thereto my heartiest personel congratulations, as evidence of the admiration and recognition of the Government of the Republic."

GERMAN GENERALS DISMISSED.

Two Said to Have Lost Commands in Consequence of Defeat in France.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—German newspapers, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, today announced that two Generals, unnamed, had been dismissed from German commands in the western war zone in connection with the recent setback at the hands of the French and British.

It is probable, the dispatch adds, that a new German Commander in Chief of the western armies soon will be appointed. In this connection the name of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is mentioned.

LINER UNITED STATES IN.

Was Held Up by Both German and British Warships.

The steamship United States arrived here yesterday, many hours late, having been delayed by both German and British war vessels. After she left Christiania she was met by two German torpedo boat destroyers, who forced her to anchor in the Cattegat for twelve boure. Their commanders warned the United States that she must not enter the sound until after sunset. When her anchor was dropped they both made off at high speed, and soon after the passengers of the United States saw one of them fire three shots.

After leaving Copenhagen the United States was taken into Kirkwall by a British cruiser and held for thirty-seven bours while her papere were being examined.

Dr. Dean F. Winn of Atlanta, Ga., who has been serving with the Russian Army as a Red Cross surgeon, arrived on the United States from Copenhagen. He said that Sweden was enforcing the neutrality laws with such strictness that he was held up at the border, notwithstanding that he wore a Russian uniform which had been loaned to him in order that he might pass through the lines. The Swedish authorities required him to change to civilian clothes before admitting him to the country. With Dr. Winn came his bride, who wse formerly a hsad nurse and interpreter in the Russian Red Cross base hospital at Kiev. Acting on orders, Dr. Winn refused to discnss the military situation in Russia.

Among other passengers was Bishop John L. Nneiseon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is in charge of mission work in Europe, with headquarters at Zurich. He is on his way to attend the conference of Methodist Bishops at San Diego, Cal., in October. Oscar Bergstrom, a baritone of the Stockholm Opera, also was on board.

ROMANCE DUE TO THE WAR.

Daughter of Ex-Premier Dunsmuir to Marry a British Officer.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 29.—The engagement is announced of Miss Kathleer Dunsmuir, daughter of the Hon. James Dunsmuir, ex-Premier and Lieutenant Governor of British Colnmbia, and Maor Seldon Humphrys, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General with the Army Service Corps at Havre. Both are now with the British forces in France.

Soon after the war began Miss Dunsmuir raised among her friends a fund for a motor kitchen. Havre was the point at which her motor was periodically fitted out, and it was there that she met Major Humphrys.

Miss Dunsmuir is 22 years old. Her father is reported to be British Columbia's richest citizen.

GERMAN FLIERS STIR DUTCH.

Holland Asks Berlin to Stop Violation of Territory.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 29, (via London.)—The Dutch Government has made a serious protest to Germany concerning the passage of German airships over Dutch territory.

Holland declares it expects Germany to take adequate measnres to avoid violation of Dutch territory in the future.

SERBIA HAS ARMY OF 600,000 MEN

Boys of 18 and Men of 60 Included in New Fighting Force.

READY TO RESIST INVASION

Country Calls 14 Per Cent. of the Entire Community to Its Defense.

Serbia has at the present time an army of about 600,000 men in the field reedy to resist an invasion of that country by Teutonic armies. Since the war began she has lost 120,000 men, while about one man in every five who was wounded died of his injuries. The presont army includes practically all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 60 years.

This information is contained in a letter sent by Professor Losanitch of the University of Belgrade, onc of the most eminent of Serbians, to the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee in New York, of which Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, is the honorary head and Breck Trowbridge the active head. Professor Loeanitch says in part:

"The Serbian Army is composed of three lines, consisting of men from 20 to 50 years of age. The last line of defense, now also in the field, consists of men from 50 to 60, and boys of from 18 to 20. Serbia is a country of 80,000 square kilometers, with a population of 5,500,000, and when the entire country is mobilized on a war footing, as is now the case, 600,000 men are in the field, that is, 14 per cent. of the entire community, while in most countries on a war footing, only from 4 to 6 per cent. of the entire community take the field. The drain on the population during the last three wars is represented by the following figures:

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Turkish War	40,000
Bulgarian War	50,000
The present war with Austria	120,000
Total	210,000

"It is also estimated that out of every five wounded there has been one death. Moreover, during this war, which has lasted three years, the mobilization hes taken eil the beet and strongest men. Therefore, today the agriculture is dependent entirely upon the women, children, and old men. During these wars they have had to do manual labor of the hardest description, such as is generally done only by men in the prime.

"When the Austrians were driven out of the country the refugees returned bome, but tbeir farms were devastated and tbeir honses were charred ruins. There was no food, their plows were destroyed, and their cattle stolen. Therefore the greater parts of the devasteted districts is still uncultivated. Though the Government could supply grain, there were no tools. It was in tbis region that the help eent by America was useful. The money you cabled bought hoes, scythes, sickles, forks and plows, seeds, and also cattle. These were distributed in the devastated districts, and so far that part of them has been tilled.

"Belgrade has been deserted by almost the whole population because of the frequent bombardments. Shabatz is in ruins and entirely empty. The people of Podrinje, Jadar, and Matchva have returned to their villages, but as they have no houses, they have made holes in the earth in order to live on their farms. As all trading, both wholesale and retail, has ceased, there is a general dearth of everything, and prices are enormously high, three or four times greater than in times of peace. Valjeo 2,500 Austrian sick, most of them typhus cases. Besides the soldiers there were fourteen Austrian doctors with the disease. The dirtiness of the hospitals was beyond description. As Valjevo was the centre through which the refugees were passing in one direction and our army in the other, the disease was spread all over the country. I speak with authority. The losses among the soldiers in the hospitals amounted to 10,000, and among the 500 doctors 130. But of how great the losses were in the villages among the women and children no accurate statistics are possible.

"The sanitary conditions are now more or less normal, and the English and French missions have inoculated the whole army against typhold and cholera, so we hope in future to be spared from these diseases.

"The number of soldiers who have been crippled is large, and many of these are also homeless. There are also many families left without a provider, by the death of all their men. For these two classes of the needy the Government supplies a pittance, but it is so small that it will be of no material assistance, except to the farming families who have fair-sized farms, and can do something for themselves. It ie not at all sufficient for former factory hands, carpenters, smiths, cobblers, &c., who were dependent on their skill, and are now crippled, or for their families. Therefore, we, in co-operation with the foreigners who have come to our assistance, are organizing a home for the cripples and others, to teach them such new trades as are possible to them."

HONOR FREIBURG DEFENDER

Iron Cross for German Aviator Who Fought French Raiders.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The exploit of Flight Sergeant Boehm, mentioned in last Sunday's war report for bis assault singlehanded on French aviators who attacked Freiburg, is described as follows by the Overseas News Agency:

"Sergeant Boehm is a member of a Bavarien aviation corps. When four French aeroplanes approached Freiburg, Boehm rose alone to defeat them. Having no companion, he had to direct his aeroplane and fire his gun.

"He killed the pilot of one French aeroplane and the observation officer of another. Both aeroplanes were forced to land, and the surviving occupants were made prisoners.

"The Grand Duke of Baden congratulated Sergeant Boehm in the presence of the troops, and later, by order of the Emperor, decorated him with the Iron Cross of the First Class."

WAR NOTES FROM BERLIN.

White Bread Now Permitted in Belgium—Boys' Loan Contribution.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Among the miscellaneous items given out today by the Overseas News Agency are the following:

"Bread ratione in the occupied portione of Belgium bave been modified so as to permit the consumption of white bread. Prices of bread bave been lowered.

"School boys of Berlin eubscribed 2,500,000 marks ($625,000) to the new German war loan. The total subscriptions in Berlin amounted to 2,100,000,000 marks.

"The Frankfurter Zeitung says that an inquiry in regard to the condition of German prisoners of war in Japan has been made by a Frankfort committee. The inquiry showed that the Germans are being well treated."

Two American Cargoes Held Up.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Danish steamship California from New York Aug. 31 for Christiania with a general cargo, has been detained by the British authorities at Leith. The Swedish steamship Helsingborg, from Port Arthur, Texas, Aug. 28, for Aarhus, Denmark, with cotton seed, bas been detained at Kirkwall.

REPORTS SINKING OF INDIA TRANSPORT

The Ramazan Destroyed Either by a Submarine or Her Own Engineer.

ATHENS, Sept. 28.—The Greek Government has released the Sikhs and Gourkas who were survivors of the British transport Ramazan which was sunk by a submarine. They were sent immediately to Maltba on the steamer Siboni. Many of them bad no opportunity given to obtain clothing.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The sinking of a British transport with the loss of all but a few members of the crew is reported in a dispatch from Constantinople to the Overseas News Agency.

"A special dispatch from Constantinople gives reports about Mohammedan troubles in India," says the News agency. "It says that a British transport was sunk by a Mohammedan engineer, who died with the troops. Only a few members of the crew escaped."

There has been no previous announcement of the sinking of the Ramazan, a steamer of 3,477 tons, although a wireless dispatch from Berlin on Sept. 21 said The Frankfurter Zeitung reported that a large British transport from Egypt for the Derdanelles had been sunk by a German submarine. The Frankfort paper said the vessel was a 15,000-ton steamer which had been sunk in the Mediterranean off the island of Crete.

SIGEL AGAINST HYPHEN.

Says It Is Improper to Use It to Show Allegiance to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Frenz Sigel, division commander of the New York State Sons of Veterans, and himself of pure German blood, today expressed his disapproval of the hyphen in American citizenship, except as a shorthand expression for indicating the citizen's origin. If the hyphen expressed any political alignment or divided loyalty, said Mr. Sigel, it is vicious. Mr. Sigel's father was General Franz Sigel, who commanded the Eleventh Army Corps in 1862.

"So far as the term 'German-American' is descriptive of a citizen's birth of descent, it is unobjectionable," declared Mr. Sigel. "It is then merely an abbreviation of 'Americans of German birth or ancestry.' If it is used, however, to indicate any political allegiance to Germany, it is improper.

"A citizen of the United States, by birth or naturalization, whether of German, French, Italian, or other foreign blood, must never forgct that he is first an American, owing political allegiance solely to the United States Government. When he flown sentiment for the land of his forefathers, the love for its teachings and language, to become more than sentiment, and encroach on bis political duties and obligations to this conntry, he ceases to be a good citizen."

CHARGE TO ACT FOR AUSTRIA

Baron Zwiedinsk Will Represent His Country Till New Envoy Comes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—With the recall of Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, Barfon Erich Zwiedinek von Südenborst, Counselor of Embassy, will serve as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim until the auccessor of Dr. Dumba comes to this country.

Baron Zwiedinek is the ranking member of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy next to the retiring Ambassador.

It is believed that the Vienna Government will send a new Ambassador to thia country, but it is not yet officially determined whether thia will be done or whether Baron Zwiedinek will continue in charge of the embassy for the duration of the war.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Three Ships Leave Galveston with Large Cargoes of Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Sept. 29.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

The Suveries, British, for a French Atlantic port with a cargo of 78,675 bales of hay, valued at $78,040.

The Ventura e Larrynaga, British, for Manchester, with a cargo of 15,463 bales of cotton, valued at $984,451; 40,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $44,000; 1,182 pieces of timber, valued at $1,858, and 12,441 staves, valued at $3,800.

The Pilar De Larrynaga, British, for Havre, with a cargo of 15,100 balee of cotton, valued at $961,341.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—Only one ship left this port today for the war zone. It was the Danieb steamer Florida, for Copenbagen, witb a grain and general cargo.

MARCONI TELLS OF THE ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

where tbey ueed their bayonets on the enemy. This hand-to-hand attack was too much for the Germans, wbo were forced to draw back to save themselves from utter destruction.

"When the Allies saw the enemy retiring, they went at the fight with fresh energy. While the German guns poured out a hurricane of shells and the aircraft rained down bombs, tbe Allies with sublime heroism pursued the attack until the Germans were chased clear out of their trenches, and forced to retreat away beyond them.

"In the early period of the war and up to only a short time ago it was apparent the Allies were not fully equipped with munitions. This advance in the Western theatre has proved that, whatever lack there was before, it no longer existe. It may be taken as aseured that the Allies have enough shells and heavy guns now to maintain their offensive. One cannot say that the supply is inexhaustible, for nothing ie inexhaustible; but they have all they need. If they hadn't, they never could have routed the Germans from the trenches, where the Kaiser's men thought themselves enugly secure to the end of the war. The latest guns of the Allies are more powerful than before, and they have sheils enough to keep them going night and day without a let-up. Doom has sounded for the Germans."

Mr. Marconi, with a staff officer of the Italian Army, climbed a tree one day of the fighting and witnesed the efforts of the German aircraft to fight off the French and Britisb aeroplanes, which were dropping bombs upon the German lines.

"It wae a thrilling epectacle to see that air fight while the German and Allied guns engaged in their terrific duel below," said Mr. Marconi. "The Allies showed themselves to be superior with aircraft. While the Germans managed to drop some bombs on the British and French fighters, the Allies' aircraft chased them away and kept the supremacy of the air while their men afield drove the Germans to retreat."

Mr. Marconi informed THE TIMES correspondent that hie wirejess apparatus wae now working perfectly in the field.

EXPERTS DISAGREE ON CHANDLER BOAT

T. O. Lisle Contends Torpedoes Would Retard Skimming Dish Craft.

DANGER FROM GAS FUMES

Designer Asserts the Projectiles in Water Weigh Nothing Before Discharge.

T. Orchard Lisle, powerboat editor of The Rudder, and American representative of Werkspoor of Amsterdam, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that the one-man torpedo boat described by its inventor, Edward F. Chandler, never would be able to get up the speed that Mr. Chandler spoke of—twenty-five to thirty knots—unless it dispensed with its torpedoes.

The boat Mr. Chandler described was to be 31 feet long, 5¾ feet wide, and to cost $10,000. One man would operate it just on the surface of the water, and would release the two undersiung torpedoes by the pressure of his foot.

"To get speed of thirty knots witb a boat of those dimensions," said Mr. Lisle, "he would have to have an engine of 150 to 180 horse power. That would give tho speed all right with the boat alone. But 21-inch torpedoes weigh about one and a half tons each. Such a weight with a boat of sucb small dimensione would reduce his speed to ten knots.

"There is no allowance for a torpedo tube; apparently the torpedoes are simply to be set adrift. His boat would stand a mucb better chance of being useful if the torpedoes were discbarged from a tube. The bottles of compressed air for discharging the torpedo would weigh two or three tons more.

"Another thing—anybody will get sick in a seaway wben be is confined in the cebin of a small motor boat. The fumes are too much for bim. Unless these submarines are only to operate in a deed calm the one man who is the entire crew would probably become pretty eick before he got within striking distance of the enemy. Moreover, there is danger of explosion from leaking gasoline fumes. So ell navies have now given up gasoline engines in submarines, and use heavy oil engines of the Diesel type. In some of the newest vessels turbines are employed."

Mr. Chandler was asked to reply to the criticisms of his coast-defense boat.

"Mr. Lisle's chief complaint seems to be that the weight of the torpedoes would make my boat impracticable," he said. "I think such a comment shows a lack of knowledge of the subject that is to be regretted. Of course a torpedo in the water at the approximate depth it is to be fired weighs before discharge exactly nothing. If turned loose it would float about just beneath the surface. After it has been on its way a distance the discharge of the heavy compressed air lightens it, but this is overcome by the hydrostatic steering device. But to carry two torpedoes slung under a boat would not add anything to the weight of the craft in its entirety.

"His second complaint in point of importance is that the bulk of the torpedoes would prevent the craft from attaining great speed. Now the torpedo is the most perfect shape for speed in the water. The two torpedoes would fit into the under sides of my boat and would be no larger than bilge ribs on another boat.

"The complaint about the weight of apparatus for compressed air to discharge torpedoes is not pertinent, for the torpedoes would not be discharged by compressed air, but would start by their own motive power.

"Gasoline engines cannot be used in submarines for the very good reason that Mr. Lisle gives, but that reason does not apply at all in a discussion of my boat, which is not a submarine, and will at all times have an ample supply of fresh air."

AID FROM BRITISH HONDURAS

Colony to Start a Contingent of 300 Men to the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 29.—British Honduras has decided to send a contingent to the war. It may number 300.

The Governor and the General commanding the local forces have asked influential men in Jamaica to interest themselves in obtaining a large number of suitable men to reinforce the Jamaica contingent.

FREE AMERICAN RECRUITS.

British Ready to Release Volunteers Who Change Their Minds.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—There have been so many cases of zealous recruiting sergeants inducing American members of the crews of cattle boats and other craft to join the British Army, despite the attempt of the British Government to stop the practice, that Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General, has made arrangements with the Board of Trade by which sucb men who repent of their enlistment will be promptly released.

The American Embassy of late has turned all cases of the sort over to Consul General Skinner, who now has a number of them under consideration.

WOULD TRAIN SCHOOLBOYS.

Gov. Walsh Urges a Plan of Military Education.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Compulsory military education for all youths over fourteen years of age, with exemption from poll taxes for those serving three years in the militia, was advocated today by Governor Walsh at a hearing before a newly organized State Commission on Military Education and Preparedness.

The Governor suggested that camp duty be required for one week in a year, and that there be included in the courses of the Massachnsetts public schools calisthenics as taught at West Point, military history, personal hygiene, senitation in camp, home, and city, flag signalling, telegraphy, and first aid to the injured.

NEW FIGHT AGAINST VODKA.

Russian Peasant Deputies Want Prohibition Made Perpetual.

Alarmed by the signs of an attempt to abrogate the decrees prohibiting the sale of vodka in Russia, the peasant Deputies in the Duma recently proposed tho enectment of a perpetual prohibition law. After recalling the terms of the decrees of October, 1914, authorizing village, city, and zemstvo assemblies to ban spirits from their jurisdictions, the Deputies, in their formal statement of their position, proceed:

"Then a miracle was wrought on Russian soil. The long-cherished dream of the Russian people was realized; the age-long curse of Russia was vanquished. Sbame upon those who eay that abstinence is impossible among us, that it cannot be enforced by prohibitions, and that without the 'drink budget' the finances of the country will be wrecked!

"It is not alone the liquor interests who think so; there are members of the Government, public men and men of learning. Shame upon them! The year that has just passed has ahown that abstinence bas completely regenerated our people. Crime in general has diminished; there is less brigandage and begging; there are fewer convicts in our prisons; the hospitals are no longer crowded; peace is restored in family life; the production of labor has been augumented; there ie more thrift. After all this, to all right-thinking people, to all who sincerely love their country, it ought to be clear that the happiness and greatnese of Russia are bound up with prohibition, and that it is the sacred duty of every one to make it certain that this abstinence shall be perpetual."

The proposed law provides for the prohibition of the sale of wine and beer, as well as of vodka and other spiritous liquors. First offenders are liable to imprisonment from four to twelve months; for the second offense they may be sentenced to terms of from one to three years at bard labor with loss of civil rights, and the third offense means deportation to Siberia. The punishment for drunkenness is: For the first offense, seven to thirty days' imprisonment; for the second, one to three months, and one to three years for the third.

...INTO FIGHTING ...IN LOOS CELLARS

Continued from Page 1.

over the dead and wounded bodies of their comrades when other men went on, bayonetting and shooting.

Furious Street Fighting in Loos.

It was 8 o'clock when those who had not fallen, reached the outskirts of the village of Loos, and for nearly two hours there was street fighting of a terrible character. Many battalions were mixed up, many of their officers were killed and wounded, and the battle was made up of individual combats or small groups fighting from bouse to bouse, and separate encounters in rooms and cellars. Although the town had been severely damaged by our shell fire and the church in its centre was in ruins, no fire had broken out, and the shells of the houses still stood. They were crammed with the enemy's troops, who used the cellars as trenches from which they could fire upon our men, through apertures in the street. They also fired through the windows and doorways, behind the shelter of walls, and some of them had their machine guns in the garrets.

One Briton Captures Thirty Germans.

Here and there small parties of these German troops defended themselves with the courage of despair, and would not yield until they were killed to the last man. Others were cunning rather than courageous in their methods of fighting. A great mass of them were undoubtedly surprised and demoralized by the rapidity and sweeping strength of our attack, and it was by the wholesale surrenders that we took so large a number of prisoners. Men of this class, after the first resistance at rifle range or with machine guns, seemed to have no fight in them at all. In one house entered by a little United signaler thirty Germans, including an officer, surrendered to him after he had shot dow three who tried to kill bim.

Yet, as I have said, the resistance was prolonged in some parts of the village, and there were many cellars from which rapid fire caused heavy losses to the besieged until they were silenced by bombing parties, who flung hand grenedes into the cellars from the heads of stairways. In Loos the cellars are still full of dead.

Self-Sacrifice of a German Officer.

In one of these cellars an amazing incident happened which reveals the highest form of courage and self-sacrifice that cannot be denied our enemy. The colonel of a battalion which will receive a high place in the history for this day's work came into Loos after his men had already gone from Hill 70. With signallers and other men he established quarters, according to a previous arrangement, in a house practically untouched by shell fire.

At this time there was very little shelling, as the artillery officers on either side were afraid of killing their own men in the houses seemed fairly safe for the purpose of a temporary signal station. But the colonel noticed with surprise, shortly after his arrival, that heavy shells began to fall very close, and the German guns were obviously aiming directly for this particular building. He ordered that the cellars be searched, and three Germans were found. But it was only after he had been in the house forty minutes in a deeper cellar, which had not been seen before, that the discovery was made of a German officer who was actually telephoning him own batteries and directing their fire. Suspecting that the colonel and his companions were important officers, directing the general operations, he had caused the shells to fall upon the house, knowing that a lucky shot would mean his own death as well as theirs. In any case, he was certain to die, and he died bravely, having made this supreme sacrifice of courage. The telephone apparatus is now a trophy in our hands.

Meanwhile some of the battalions who fought their way through Loos were now struggling ahead to gain Hill 70. It le nearly a mile further on eastward and southward, and the road was swept with shrapnel and machine gun fire as the men rose steadily up to the rising ground, which is really a slope rather than a hill. On a further ridge is a village called Cite St. Auguste, held by the enemy, overlooking our advancing troops. From the windows of the cottages on the higher ground and from intrenchments in the vicinity there was an incessant storm of fire, which raked over the approach. Nevertheless our men held on, and, finding a kind of ridge or bank, dug themselves in deeper, so that they had useful protection.

The first men to approach Hill 70 arrived about 10 o'clock, and clung to their position at all costs and with heroic endurance until 11 o'clock that night, when they were relieved by other troops, who carried on the struggle the next day.

This concludes the chronicle of the battle in and beyond Loos until Sunday, when the position was organized and the advance continued with varying success around Hill 70.

But I must go back to dawn on Saturday. It was another triumph for the New Army men, who formed a very good proportion of the massed troops. The struggle here was fierce and formidable, and our men had to advance under a terrible fire. That, however, was after the first assault upon the enemy's trenches, which were carried swiftly. Our machine guns, of which we had a considerable number, were brought forward rapidly, and the Germans lost very heavily, the bayonet finishing the work of the bullets. Then our men stormed on three miles or more until they reached the outskirts of Huiluch, which bristled with the enemy's machine guns at all points.

General French Thanks the Victors of Huiluch.

Hand-to-hand fighting took place, and the enemy yielded ground wherever our men could come within reach of them; but the British were swept back again and again by the tempest of bullets. The struggle continued in this direction two whole days. Some of the men who were engaged in the first part of the operations were enjoying a rest today, and as long as life lasts to me I shall remember those villages behind the fighting lines through which I passed today, thronged by these tall, mud-caked lads who had fought through one of the hardest encounters which has ever given victory to British arms. Tbey have seen many of their comrades fall; they have tramped on through the shambles of the battlefields; but they looked proud and exultant because they had led a great assault and broken the German lines.

During a part of the day Sir John French rode about these mining villages, and whenever he met a group of these men he leaned over his horse and spoke to them and geve them his personal thanks for the gallant work they had done.

MANY SWISS IN SPY WORK.

Belligerents' Agents Especially Anxious to Engage Young Girls.

Under the heading, "An Infamous Ceiling," the Journal de Genève werns Swiss citizens, and especially young girls, against the operations of the agents of belligerent powers who are recruiting spies in Switzerland, apparently with considerable success. The reason for the employment of Swise, apart from their considerable linguistic attainments, is that as citizens of a neutral State in the midst of belligerents, they have easy access to at least four of the warring countries.

The recruiting agents begin by offering work of such a character as to arouse in the minds of those approached no suspicion that they will be employed as spies. Some of them are told that they are to be sent into a neighboring country as newspaper correspondents and to furnish commercial and other apparently innocent information. Young women are directed to go to a foreign country and obtain some sort of employment and "simply keep their eyes open." It is not until the moment when the candidate for a post of this sort is in the act of counting the money which has been paid as advance salary," says The Journal, "that the agent lets him little by little into the secret and shows him more in detail what he will have to do in the foreign country. As a rule he receives instructions to report on the transport of troops from certain important railway centres.

"Few persons among those who accept," The Journal continues, "take account of the fact that in accomplishing the mission with which they are intrusted they expose themselves in the country in question to the terrible danger of being condemned to death, or at least to a long term of imprisonment."

VON KLUCK WELL AGAIN.

Has Recovered from Shrapnel Wound and Is Living in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (via London.)—General Alexander H. R. von Kluck, after a period of recuperation in the country, is now fully restored to health and is living in his Berlin home, according to an unofficial announcement made here today.

The health of General von Kluck hed not been good since he was wounded late in March by shrapnel fire while inspecting the advanced German positions on the western battle front. It is not known when General von Kluck will return to active service.

VIENNA HAS WHEAT BREAD.

Grain Supply Better, Berlin Reports —Meat Is Still High.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Improvement of conditions in Vienna is reported in a dispatch from that city to the Overseas News Agency.

It is said the supply of wheat at present is sufficient, and that it is unnecessary longer to use maize for bread. Meat prices are still high. Sanitary conditions are altogether good and the death rate is decreasing.

COSTS 2,000 LIVES

Berlin Hears That $2,500,000 In Property Was Destroyed by Rioters and a Big Storm.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"Private reports from the British Island of Ceylon," says the Overseas News Agency, "are to the effect that the entire island has been in a state of rebellion since June and that all the tea plantations on the island have been destroyed, more than 2,000 persons having been shot during the course of the rioting. At Colombo the struggle was a terrific one, street fighting lasting place and shops being ransacked, the reports declare. The damage done amounted to more than 10,000,000 marks, ($2,500,000). Sixty persons were shot there and 1,800 arrests were made.

"The monsoon was the worst the island had experienced in 100 years, and superstitious Mohammedans regarded its severity as a punishmenrt by Alleh. A comet also has been seen. The English press has been informed that the disturbances had no unusual significance."

GOMEZ WARNS THE CUBANS.

Says Re-election of President Menocal Would Mean a Revolution.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—Interest in the Cuban presidentiel campaign, which, up to the present, has been languidly speculative, hes received an impetus by a declaration of ex-President José Miguel Gomez, published in the Heraldo this afternoon.

General Gomez, in response to a request for his opinion as to the possible candidacy and re-election of President Menocal, said: "His re-election would mean revolution."

The belief is growing here that General Gomez, who is one of the leaders of the Liberal Party, will himself be a candidate for the Presidency. That party, however, is divided into various groups, including one led by ex-Vice President Zayas.

In his pronouncement today, General Gomez also declared himself unalterably opposed to the nomination of Dr. Zayas for the Presidency. The aspirations of General Gomez, therefore, would be dependent, in a measure, upon the elimination of Dr. Zayas and the unification of the Liberal Party.

GIRL INVENTS 'RIPPER' FAKE.

Found Tied to Chair, She Sticks to Fib for Eight Hours.

Minnie Burckhardt, 17 years old, who is employed in the home of Hugo Fredricks, Jr., 398 St. Nicholas Avenue, admitted last night that she had tied herself in a chair in the Fredricks kitchen yesterday morning, draped a tube from a gae jet, opened just the merest trifle, over her shoulder, and then, when found by Mrs. Fredricks, who wondered why breakfast wasn't ready, told a thrilling tale of a strange man who had attacked her. She admitted she had written to herself the two Jack the Ripper letters which she had displayed to the Fredrickses, and had conceived the whole plan after seeeing omething like it in a moving picture show.

Mr. Fredricks and his wife were frightened when they found the girl, and she feignod unconsciousness so successfully that they worked over her for half an hour before she opened her eyes and they believed they had resuscitated her.

The girl persisted in the story of persecution by a strange man who had followed her when she went to walk, and had threatened to injure her as other victims of the Ripper hed suffered. She stuck to it for eight hours, but Detectives Boyle and Hawkins noticed that details were not always the same on repetition, and they snmmoned her brother Karl, who lives in East 125th Street. To him she finally confessed, and Karl took her home.

Acting Captain Cooper of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau said the girl was undoubtedly unstrung by news of the capture of her father by Russian troops, the destruction of her home in Poland, and the death of a relative in the European war. So no charge of attempted suicide was made against her, it being evident, anyway, that the girl had no idea of taking her own life.

An Ozark Legend.

It is an Ozark legend that one of that region's richest zinc mines was once traded for a dozen cans of cove oysters. Two prospectors, confident of finding silver, located a mine and established a small smelter. When with the first blast the only metal obtained was zinc they disposed of their entire holdings for $2.50 in trade at a neighboring commissary and moved on in their quest of the more precious metal.—Kansas City Times.

"The Cigarettes That Made Turkish Tobacco Popular in This Country."

TURKISH

The word "Turkish" means only a name. The words "TURKISH TOBACCO," when linked with "SCHINASI BROS.," mean vastly more. They mean real full-bodied flavor of carefully grown and selected tobacco. They mean

NATURAL CIGARETTES

"As good as any 25c Cigarettes, and better than many."



"NATURALS"

are worthy of the universal praise of smokers. They STAND SUPREME because they are made of the same high grade Turkish Tobacco, absolutely pure and properly blended, which SCHINASI BROS. introduced to millions of delighted smokers in the United States two decades ago.

"Everybody enjoys them."

So will you!

"Have Enjoyed Over Twenty Years of Honest Favor."

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

ALLIED TROOPS LAND IN GREECE

Anglo-French Force Intended for Service in Serbia, Berlin Hears.

300,000 TEUTONS ADVANCE

Kaiser's Chief of Staff Visits the Front as Reinforcements Are Rushed There.

GERMANS CONTROL AT SOFIA

Reports That Bulgaria Has Definitely Agreed to Enter the War Within Fifteen Days.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. J.)—British and French troops, intended for service in Serbia, have been landed at Port Katerina, near Saloniki, Greece, according to reports from Budapest received hy the Frankfurter Zeltung, the Overseas News Agency announced today.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Premier Viviani and M. Decisesé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, today discussed the Balkan situation with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. Although no official statement was issued, it is understood that M. Delcassé formally affirmed the determination of the Allies to aid Serbia if that State is attacked.

"Bulgaria and the Central Powers have concluded a precise agreement, according to authoratative information," says the correspondent at Saloniki, Greece, of the Temps. "Under this agreement Bulgaria will enter the war on Oct. 15."

The Athens correspondent of the Havas News Agency says it is now expected that Bnlgaria will hegin an attack on Serbia within fifteen days. Plans for the campaign are now heing drawn up by the Bulgarian General Staff with the assistance of numerous German officers who have arrived in Sofia. Bulgarian officers say no attack will he made on Greece.

The Turco-Bulgarian Treaty was ratified Sept. 22, the repreeentatives of Turkey attaching their signatures only upon receiving proof that a decree for the mohilization of the Bulgarian Army really had been issued, the Matin asserts.

As a further precaution, Turkey stipulated that the Dedeaghatch Railroad should not be turned over to Bulgaria until Oct. 6, leaving fourteen days for Bulgarian mohilization. The territory will not be ceded until Oct. 11, so that Turkey and Germany may see what disposition is made of the Bulgarian Army.

Meanwhile, the Matin declares, the Germans are in command at Sofia as at Constantinople, and the Teutonic Minister is reported to have expressed deep indignation because the startegic railroad to Lom-Palanka, on the Danube, had not been completed.

A news agency dispatch from Athens says:

"The Bulgarian Ministers of Finance and Commerce have resigned, according to a report received from a reliable source in Sofia. The reason given officially is a divergence of views on internal questions, but the real cause is the complete disagreement of these Cabinet members with Premier Radosiavoff on the policy to he followed in view of the determined attitude of Greece.

"King Ferdinand granted an audience to former Premier Malinoff, leader of the party favorable to Russia, and asked him, it is understood, to form a new Cabinet."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Times, in an editorial on Sir Edward Grey's warning to Bulgaria, made in the House of Commons yesterday, says:

"Certain features in the conduct of King Ferdinand and his advisers justly raised the suspicions of their neighbors, of not a few of those partiss in the country which are believed to represent the views and sentiments of the bulk of her people, but until they make it clear that their pledges are false and that they are guilty of treason to the cause of the Balkans and of Europe, we shall rejoice to think them incapable of so great a folly and so great a crime.

"King Ferdinand and the military clique who have been egging him on to throw in his lot with Germany and her confederates have the choice in their hands. They may stake their all upon their hopes of a German-Turkish triumph, but they have now been told in words that cannot he mistaken what would he first and certain consequences of such a step."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 29.—Although the disaster to the battleship Benedetto is most painful for the whole nation, chief interest still centres in the Balkans, as the possible conflagration there seems to affect Italian interests more than the war fought on the French or Russian fronts. The general opinion is that Bulgaria will not move unless the Austro-Germans cross the Serbian or Rumanian frontier and enter the Balkans as victors.

REPORT TEUTONS ADVANCING.

Army 300,000 Strong Marching Against Serbia, It Is Said.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 30.—"Three hundred thousand Austrian and German troops have begun an advance on the Serbian frontier, in the direction of Orsova," says the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegrapb Company.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—"Diplomatic information received from Vienna," says a dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens, "is to the effect that fresh German troops are heing hurried to the Serbian frontier and that General von Falkenhayn, Chief of Staff of the German Army, has visited the front."

NISH, Sept. 29, (via London, Sept. 29.)—The following official statement has been issued at the Serhian War Office:

On the 24th hostile aeroplanes flew over Podjervatz, dropping twenty-two bombs and killing three men, hut doing no damage of military significance. On the 25th they again dropped homhs, killing one man. The same day enemy detachments tried vainly to cross the Drina, near Resnik. A similar attempt was made near Porachnitz on the night of the 24th.

BULGARS CHEERED IN BERLIN.

Big Send-Off to Students Starting for Home to Join the Army.

BERLIN, Sept. 29. (By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"A special train filled with Bulgarian students left Berlin yesterday to join the Bulgarian Army. Premier Radoslavoff's son will depart tonight.

"Later a second train of Bulgarian students left Berlin, after a great demonstration in their favor on the part of German students. The Counsellor of the Bulgarian Legation, M. Nikitorow, bade the Bulgarian students to remember the great example of Germany. Professor Kastner, President of the German-Bulgarian Association, expressed the conviction that King Ferdinand would soon he the ruler not only of Bulgaria but of all Bulgarians."

ITALIAN PEACE OVERTURE.

But Austrian Tmbassador Says Interview Is Not Exact.

ROME, Sept. 29, (via Paris.)—The Rome newspapers reprint from a Fiorentino paper an interview with the Americsn Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, which, however, the Ambashsdor says, does not precisely reflect bis views.

No political opinion was expressed by Mr. Page, hut he gave it as his personal opinion that it would be natural that if Bulgaria mobilized, the other Balkan States would mobilize also, while if Rumania entered the war it would prohahly be on the side of the Allies.

Ambassador Page declined to express his views regarding the Italo-Auetrian war, hut said that he admired the courage of the Italian soldiers. He added that the United States would continue to work for the cause of humanity, civilization, and progress, safeguarding liherty on the seas. He ended by trusting, with Lincoln, in "the sober second thoughts of the people, which can he relied upon," so that the peoples of the world would never suffer a repetition of the horrors of the present conflict.

LANSING WILL COME HERE.

Has an Appointment with Bernstorff in This City on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Announcement that a meeting between Secretary of State Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, will probahly take place in New York next Saturday, was made tonight at the Summer home of the Secretary at Henderson Harbor, near here. Mr. Lansing, who is spending his vacation at the lake shore, gave out little information concerning the meeting, othor than to say, through bis secretary, that he would "probahly" meet the German Ambassador.

It was said that Mr. Lansing had received from the State Department at Washington only communications dealing with the most important matters now pending in the European situation. To what extent these dealt with the points at issue with Germany and how much consideration will he given to tbem in the conference with the German Ambassador was not made known.

The Secretary of State will leave here Friday evening, and expects to reach New York early Saturday morning. The time and place of the meeting with Count von Bernstorff was not made known. It is said, however, that one of the principal matters which will be taken up will he the final settlement of the controversy over the German submarine policy.

FRENCH GENERAL WOUNDED.

Cremer Hurt Accidentally While Watching Mine Explosion.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—General Cremer has been seriously wounded at the Satory camp while watching experiments with explosives. He and his staff officers were hurled eome distance when a mine was exploded accidentally.

One of General Cremer's thighs was broken and he was hadly hurned, while his companions suffered lees serious injuries.

DEMAND EXCEEDS $500,000,000 LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

to facilitate the floating of a big Anglo-French loan here," said a Governor of the Exchange after yesterday's meeting, "and thought it best not to apply the regular ⅛ per cent. commission. The only other similar exception ever made was in the case of our own Government's bonds. The regular commission applies to Japanese bonds, for instance, and Mexican bonde."

Britain's Ability to Pay.

An article by Sir George Paish in The London Statist on Great Britain's ability to carry its war financing was read with interest in the financial district yesterday. He says in part:

"How large an indehtednes an old nation can incur without serious strain and without much discomfort is ehown hy the experience of Great Britain in the Napoleonic wars of a century ago. In 1816, after these wars were over, Great Britain's population was about 20,000,000, her accumulated wealth was no more than $12,500,000,000, and her income did not exceed $1,500,000,000, yet she incurred a deht of $4,475,000,000, with an annual interest charge of $165,-000,000. And the Britieh people experienced no difficulty in meeting this great hurden of interest, which was equal to 11 per cent. of their total income. Moreover, in 1816 the total annual expenditure of the Government reached $325,-000,000.

"Great as may be the deht incurred in the present gigantic war, and great as may he the governmental expenditure thereafter, the hurden of the interest and expenditure will be nothing like as great as was the hurden of interest and expenditure in 1816 and in succeeding years in relation to the power of the country to hear it. At the present time the population of Great Britain is nearly 47,000,000, while her accumulated wealth is in the neighborhood of $85,000,000,000, and the annual income of the British people is about $12,000,000,000."

ONE EXPERT DISPLEASED.

London Evening Standard Not Sure Governments Will Accept Terms.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The financial editor of The Evening Standard, in commenting on the "high terms" for the Anglo-French loan, says these will he a considerable handicap should a further loan have to be raised in the United States. Therefore, he adds, "it would he premature to he too confident as to their final acceptance by the British and French Governments."

It is felt here that the advantage rests with American in obtaining such a good rate of interest and facilities for its export trade, although England also reaps benefit by the postponement for at least five years of payment of the debit for goods received.

The queetion of exchange is now of first importance. Belief is expressed in banking and exchange circles that further measures will be necessary to hring the rate more nearly to a normal figure. It is known that a good deal of money is heing held for remittance as soon as cable transfers reach 4.80. Gold is still going out and will continue to go in payment of munitions.

The loan now arranged will cancel part of the adverse trade halance, hut in view of the coming shipments of cotton and grain, which will swell this balance, persons in close touch with the exchange situation here are of the opinion that further action will he necessary. At the samo time the slow hut gradual improvement of the British export trade and a reduction in the importation of luxuries as a result of the newly arranged tariff schedule will help the situation.

Much more might be done by the sale of further amounts of American securities, of which a large total is still held here. In the meantime dealers, pending a more definite rise in exchange, are adopting a cautious attitude, keeping their hooks even.

CONTROLLER ON THE LOAN.

Williams Rules National Banks May Subscribe Without Limit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Controller of the Currency Williams has ruled that a Government is not considered to be a person, company, firm, or corporation within the meaning of the National Bank act, and therefore the limitation on the amount of loans to 10 per cent. of a bank's capital and surplus does not apply in connection with loans to a Governmental body.

The ruling was given in answer to inquiries from national hanks, which, it is understood, are interested in the $500,-000,000 credit to the Allies.

Officials pointed out tonight that the Controller was without authority to control national banks in such matters and that the question of participation in loans was entirely a matter for the officers and Directors of a hank to pass upon. The Controller, is was said, answered the inquiries on advice of counsel, who considered the matter purely from a legal standpoint.

BOSTON MANAGERS NAMED.

Two Firms to Float the Loan in New England.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—It was announced today that Lee, Higginson & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., will have charge of the underwriting and public subscriptions to the Anglo-French loan in New England, outside of Connecticut. No allotment to the New England managers has hcen made as yet.

Hayden, Stone & Co. of this city also announce that they will participate in the loan.

CHICAGO WARMING TO LOAN.

Predicted It Will Take $100,000,000 of the Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Sentiment among Chicago hankers gave indications tonight of rapid growth in favor of the $500,000,000 credit to Great Britain and France.

Charles G. Dawes broke the ice for his banking colleagues hy announcing that the Central Trust Company of Illinois, of which he is President, will enroll itself among the subscribers to the loan. It is the first Chicago hank to enter.

"America First" was the theme of a formal statement from Mr. Dawes in which he reasoned that support of the credit is a matter of patriotism.

Meanwhile other hankers took the ground that they would wait for a formal invitation to participate in the underwriting syndicate before announcing their position. Their demeanor, however, was such as to lead Lasalle Street to echo with the word that the visit of the Anglo-French Commission had been followed hy a general drift of local hanking sentiment toward the loan.

Representatives of nine hanks sat with representatives of hond houses during a conference with Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., and when Baron Reading, Lord Chief Juetice of England, and his colleagues departed for the East the word was given out that they carried assurances that the loan would he given warm support in the Middle West. One of the visitors said that probahly $100,000,000 of the amount would be taken hy Chicago and its financially tributary territory.

MAY LOSE CANADA'S ORDERS.

Minister of Militia Resents Auto Maker's Alleged Utterance.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 29.—Major-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes today asked the newspuper correspondents if it were true that a certain prominent automohile manufacturer of the United States had declared tbat both he personally and his company would draw out their money from any hank which participated in the Anglo-French loan.

While the Minister of Militia said no more about the subject, the inference plainly was that if the report were correct the products of this motor car company, which does a large business in Canada, would no longer be purchased hy the Canadian Department of Militia and Defense.

On Sept. 23, Henry Ford, of the Ford Company, was quoted as saying he did not approve of the proposed Anglo-French loan.

"I wish we could send these borrowers home," he is said to have exclaimed at that time. "If any of the banks where I have money on deposit have any part in such a loan, I'll draw my money out. If the belligerents wanted money for provisions I should he willing to let them have it."

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—Henry Ford could not be reached here tonight for a statement on the Allies' loan.

SKIN TROUBLES

are usually eradicated quickly by this valuable remedy. One or two overnight applications will show what it can do—results are often surprising.

POSLAM

At All Druggists.

WAR STOCKS RISE ON NEWS OF LOAN

Continental Can the Feature of the Session, with a Net Gain of 14¼ Points.

LACKAWANNA STEEL UP 7⅞

Baldwin Locomotive, Crucible, and Others Make Spurts, but Recede —Sales 1,500,000 Shares.

The stock market received fresh impetus yesterday from the announcement of the terms of the Anglo-French loan, and again transactions aggregated about 1,500,000 shares. Fireworks of the sort that carried Baldwin Locomotive upward more than 50 points on Monday and Tuesday were not so much in evidence, hut there were issues which displayed unusual gains at the close, while increases extending from 2 to 5 points were found at frequent intervals in the stock list. The feature of the session was Continental Can, which rose 17 points on fresh war order talk, and scored a net gain of 14¼ points.

The opening was fully as enthusiastic as any this year, owing to reports that already hankers connected directly with the loan knew that the entire $500,000,-000 would be oversubscribed. Baldwin started off with 8,000 shares scattered along from 135 to 140, an overnight rise of from 7 to 12 points. Lackawanna Steel quickly advanced 12 points, Crucible Steel more than 8 points, aand other members of the war stock group rose from 1 to 3 points.

The pace proved too swift to last, and hefore noon a reactionary tendency was evident, which was carried to further lengths in the afternoon. The railroad stocks were sluggish, and United States Steel was under pressure great enough to cause a net decline of the hetter part of a point. In final dealings prices declinod rather rapidly.

War news hore an important part in the day's developments, and the continued succese of the Allies on the western front was the subject of much discussion in commission houses. A rumor spread over the Exchsnge floor in the early afternoon that the Dardanelles had fallen, and the story appeared to stiffen prices, which were in proces of recession at the time. When dispatches arrived indicating that an important gain by the British in Mesopotamia had evidently been mistaken for a great victory at the Dardanelles, prices again reacted.

WAR GAINS ON GULF TO TOLMINO

Vienna Reports Repulse of Attacks Which Reached Entrenchments.

ROME, (via Paris,) Sept. 29.—The official communication issued today by the War Office says:

In the Tolmino zone the enemy has pressed harder and harder on the Santa Maria height. He attempted during the night of the 27th-28th and that of the 28th-29th two surprise attacks on our positions, but was repulsed on both occasions.

Last night our mountain detachments attacked enemy positions on the spurs of Monte Nero, descending toward Tolmino, and succeeded in forcing him back at several points, inflicting heavy losses and taking sixty prisoners and two machine gune.

We have hailed three floating mines out of the Isonzo River which had been sent down stream hy the Austrians with the object of damaging our hridges.

VIENNA, Sept. 29, (via London.)—The following report on the operations in the Italian frontier was issued tonight:

In the Stilfser Joch region our artillery fire destroyed several enemy gune. An Italian attack against the Plateau of Vielgereuth, north of Monte Coston, collapsed after a short fire.

In the afternoon a very violent gunfire started against the Mrz Livrh and the Tolmina bridgehead. In the evening an attack followed against this mountain and Dolje. Both attacks were repulsed hefore our intangiements. Near Dolje our troops immediately ejected the enemy, who had penetrated the intanglements at spots where they had destroyed them hy their fire. We firmly hold all our positions there.

There had heen only gun firing and skirmishes on the remainder of the front.

BENNEDETTO BRIN SANK.

More Than 300 Men Lost on the Italian Battleship.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from the Stefani News Agency of Rome says that the Italian battleship Benedetto Brin sank following the explosion which resulted from the fire on hoard the vessel.

The cause of the disaster has not been ascertained.

The announcement last night of the explosion on the Brendetto Brin did not make it clear whether the vessel has gone down. It was said 8 officers and 279 marines had been saved. Something over 300 men are still unaccounted for.

HOSPITAL AGAIN HIT.

Austrians Report Shelling, Despite Red Cross Flag.

BERLIN, Sept. 29. (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Austrian official statement of yesterday as received in Berlin today and given out by the Overseas News Agency, says that the Italians have again shelled the Red Cross Hospital at Gorizia, although the hospital was marked with the Red Cross flag.

This portion of the Austrian statement of yesterday was not received last night via London, apparently having heen deleted by the British censor.

THINK LOAN TERMS HIGH.

London Papers Say Americans Get the Better of the Bargain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The city editor of The Chronicle, writing on the American loan, says:

"Liberal though the terme undoubtedly are, both to financiers and investors in America, they came as no surpriee in city circles. It is realized that conditions are qulte exceptional and that we have no option in the matter.

"The loan scheme will he incalculable benefit to us during the next few difficult months, but we must expect American exchange to remain a problem, though not perhaps so serious a problem, until hostilities cease. We may he paying heavily for our accommodation on the other side, hut we can, at any rate, afford to ignore the self-ishness of a power like the other day when our having to go cap in hand to the United States. He omitted to tell the German public that its emissaries have been canvaseing American financial interests for months past, hut they have heen adamant. Germany, in spite of her influence in the United States, has been and will be uneuccessful in her loan negotiations. She would willingly go outside her own boundaries for money, hut the plain fact remains that she cannot."

The Daily News editorial says: "There is no denying that the terms of the Anglo-French loan in America are at first sight decidedly disconcerting. In comparison with the terms of our own second war loan, were that valid, it could only mean that British credit had declined in a few weeks hy at least 1 per cent. That, of course, is not really the case.

"Two questions raised by the announcement of the terms of the loan are whether it will really steady exchange and whether the same result could not have heen obtained more cheaply. The The first point may be doubtful. The defense put forward in connection with the second is that the American public is a debtor and not a creditor public, and is not to be expected, without a strong inducement, to overcome its natural hesitation in the novel situation. One can safely say that nothing was left to chance in the way of strengthening the inducement. It will be very surprising, indeed, if the most cautious and conservative American investor hesitatee for a moment to grasp eagerly the golden opportunity presented to him."



Watching Zeppelins In A Stein-Bloch

WHICH shall it be in clothes—X, the unknown quantity, or a *Stein-Bloch*, known both in London and New York?

A Stein-Bloch Topcoat at **$20** or **$25** represents not only *utmost fabric value* and *up-to-the-calendar style*, but you have the silent satisfaction that your judgment is seconded at home and abroad.

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Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

BRITISH DEFEAT TURKS ON TIGRIS

Driven from Their Trenches, Moslems, Hotly Pursued, Flee Toward Bagdad.

OTTOMAN LOSSES HEAVY

Leave Many Dead and Wounded on the Field—English Casualties Are Under 500.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The British have wun an important success in Mesopotamia. The Turks are in full retreat toward Bagdad, with the British in hot pursuit.

Announcement to tbis effect was made in the House of Commons today by Austin Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Chamberlain read telegrams from General Nixon, commanding the forces in Mesopotamia, relating the outcome of recent fighting.

General Nixon reported tbat one position carried by the British constitnted a long line of defenses astride the Tigris River. At a point seven miles east of Kut two brigades crossed the river from the right bank, and by a forced march reached the left wing of the Turkish position, carrying it by assault. By nigbtfall the whole position had been carried.

The Turkish losses in dead are described as very severe. The Turks clung to their trenches with the greatest tenacity, and they were filled with corpses when the British finally carried them. A number of cannon, many rifles, several hundred prisoners and a quantity of ammunition were captured. General Nixon gives the British casualties as "under five hundred."

A second dispatch from General Nixon said:

"The enemy's position in advance of Kut-el-Amara was captnred, with many prisoners and guns. The enemy is in full flight toward Bagdad. Our forces are pushing in pursuit. Details will follow."

Kut, or Kut-el-Amasa, is ninety miles southeast of Bagdad and two hundred and thirty miles northwest from the head of the Persian Gulf. It is on an elbow of the Tigris, which at this part runs east for about fifty miles.

When the British-Indian army reached this region in the middle of July, it was found that the Turkish army had swung to the east in the direction of Persia with the evident design of cutting off the invading army's communication with the Gulf if it shonld ascend the stream further in the direction of Bagdad, for at Kut the river turns from the northwest, assuming the easterly direction just noted.

The expeditionary force is made up of about 11,000 British-Indian troops and a few hundred British territorials sent from Egypt when the Turkish pressure on the Suez Canal was relieved last December. It is under the command of General Sir John Eccles Nixon, who was in charge of the Southern Indian army in 1912. The opposing army is made up of about 15,000 to 20,000 Turkish troops and Arab irregulars. Among them, it is estimated, there are a score or so of German officers. One of General Nixon's officers is Major General George Gorringe, a cousin of the late Commander Gorringe, U. S. N., who brought from Egypt the "Cleopatra's Needle" now in Central Park.

General Gorringe, at last accounts, was in charge of the expedition which has dalready (July 1) ascended the Euphrates River southwest of the Tigris as far as Nasiriyeh, which is only 75 miles southeast of Bagdad. He has refrained from advancing further on account of the eastward movement of the main Turkish army, and is now in a position to intercept the Turks fleeing from General Nixon in the direction of Bagdad.

The whole expedition is operated from the Indian Office, which accounts for the fact that its news is imparted by Mr. Chamberlain and not hy Lord Kitchener, the Secretary for War.

ALLIES' OBJECTIVE BERLIN.

Capt. Mackenzie's View—Final Allied Victory on Plains of Hungary.

ATHENS, Sept. 29.—"I believe we are on the eve of the most important operation of the war, namely, the landing of troops in Macedonia to hegin the march, not so much on Constantinople as on Berlin," said an officer attached to the General Staff of the British Army on the Gallipoli Peninsula, who has come to Athens from the Dardanelles front. He said:

"The two offensive forces are gradually closing in. The Mesopotamia expedition is approaching nearer to Bagdad, and from the Suvla Bay-Gaba Tepe line an attack on Constantinople may hegin at any moment."

The officer who gave expression to these views is Captain Compton Mackenzie, who is attached to the Intelligence Department of the General Staff

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SECOND CABIN ALIENS FACING ELLIS ISLAND

Will Be Treated Same as Steerage Passengers, Say Rumors from Washington.

Rumors were circulated yesterday in the transatlantic steamship companies' offices here, said to have come from Washington, that William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, intended to order that all alien second class passengers from abroad should pass through Ellis Island the same as those arriving in the steerage do now. The officials at Ellis Island, when asked if such an order had been issued, replied that nothing had been received from Washington on the subject, bnt did not deny that an alteration in the handling of the second cabin passengers was contemplated. Steamship agents said yesterday that they had not received any official notification on the subject.

In 1913, which was a normal year for transatlantic travel, the second cabin traffic to and from European ports, including the Mediterranean, totaled 488,-785 persons. The conservative estimate of $55 per head gives $26,608,175 as the passage money paid by these travelers.

Steamship agents assert that about one-fourth of the second cabin travel is American and another fourth alien residents who go to Europe frequently and take their families with them. It would be a great hardship, the agents say, to compel respectable, well-to-do persons to board a barge at the pier and be taken to Ellis Island, where they would have to mingle with the immigrants. They contend such a regulation would force the better class of travel away from New York, either to Boston or Philadelphia, where all classes land on the piers, or else to Canada.

The immigrant farmers who arrive second class with their families in the Holland-American and Scandinavian steamers, with capital in their pockets to invest in land in the West, would not endure the indignity of going through Ellis Island, but would take their money to Northwestern Canada, where they can land with less irksome restrictions. The steamship agents say. If the second cabin aliens are to be treated as immigrants, then, it is claimed, there would be no discrimination at all for foreigners entering the United States and the first class passengers should go, too.

This suggested alteration in the method of handling passengers will not affect American citizens in any way.

The activity displayed yesterday by the shipping people for the issuing of such an order was that the Bureau of Commerce wanted to get some work to keep the big civil service staff at Ellis Island busy and also to get more fees for the upkeep of the department.

SEEKS GERMANY'S TRADE.

French Minister Proposes a Commission to Spur Exports.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Gaston Thomson, French Minister of Commerce, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today a bill creating a Consulting Committee on Export.

Explaining the purpose of the bill to the Temps he said it was designed to facilitate French exports to markets previously supplied by Germany and Austria.

"The British market especially," said he, "is closing in. The Mesopotamia expedition is approaching nearer to Bagdad, and from the Suvla Bay-Gaba Tepe line an attack on Constantinople may hegin at any moment."

The officer who gave expression to these views is Captain Compton Mackenzie, who is attached to the Intelligence Department of the General Staff

HINDENBURG PUSHES NEARER TO DVINSK

Two German Armies Also Trying to Surround Russian Fortress of Minsk.

RAIN AIDS CZAR'S FORCES

Impassable Inundated Marshes Halt the Operations of Prince Leopold and Gen. Mackensen.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 30.—Despite the transfer of some troops to the West, the Germans continue to strike hard at the Russians practically all along their front.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is delivering heavy strokee against Dvinsk, while his colleague on his right is pushing forward to the east of Vileika and Molodechno in an attempt to turn the Russian position, and has now reached a point to the north of Minsk, which another army is advancing upon from the Southwest.

Field Marshal von Mackensen and Prince Leopold of Bavaria apparently are inactive, owing doubtless to the marshes, which are now impassible, hut General von Linsingen is still pressing hard on the Russians in Volhynia.

Discussing the situation in the East, however, Major Muraht says in the Berliner Tageblatt, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam:

"Our hattle front in East Galicia and Northeast Volhynia is restricted at present to the defensive. Herc General Ivanoff undouhtedly has heon fortunate. He has understood bow to render harmless our threatening flanking movements on the north and south of the battle front. The Volhynian triangle of fortresses must he conquered later."

It is expected that the weather will soon put an end to the operations in the East, as with the continued rains the rivers cannot he forded, and the Russians, wherever possible, are getting behind them.

Germans Showing Haste.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 29, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—There is an interesting detail in today's official bulletin. In one day the Germans fired at one Russian regiment 10,600 large calihre shells, that is, at the rate of two and a half shells per man. This happened apparently southwest of Oshmiana, among the right bank tributaries of the upper Niemen.

This sudden revival of hurricane fire seems to indicate that the Germans are in great haste to reach the line on which they hope to establieh themselves for the Winter, and it is probahly legitimate to euppose that their haste is dictated not only hy the rapid closing in of Autumn with its road-destroying rains and its cheerless chilling winds, but hy the sudden attack by the Allies in the West. The same nervous haste is observable in renewed Austrian attacks in force south of the Pripet.

The main German force is struggling on within the new railway area marked by the junctions of Molodechno, Lida, Baranovichi and Minsk, the heaviest attacks heing levied southeast of Oshmana and near Baranovichi. The German effort apparently is directed to attaining the Beresina, east of Minsk.

This operation becomes particularly interesting now in view of the difficult character of the country, the increasing effectiveness of the Russian artillery, to which German officer prisoners bear witness, and the possible modification of the German plane as a result of the Allies' advance on the western front.

At Dvinsk artillery fire is heing maintained, but the position there is unchanged, possihly hecause the Germans cannot spare troops from the centre to reinforce the Dvinsk ground.

Hindenburg Nearer Dvinsk.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Russian frontier was issued hy the War Office today:

Eastern theatre of war:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The attack southwest of Dvinsk has advanced as far as the region of Lake Swenton. Sonth of Lake Drisitiata and at Postawy cavalry engagements continue.

After having effectively supported the operations of General von Eichhorn by advancing against the flank of the enemy, our cavalry left the district near and east of Vileika. The enemy remained inactive west of Vileika. A column of the enemy which advanced incautiously was dispersed by our artillery. Between Smorgon and Wischnew our troops are advancing victoriously.

Nothing of importance has happened in connection with the operations of the army groups of Prince Leopold and Field Marshal von Mackensen.

Army group of General von Linsingen: The Russians have been driven behind Kornin and Putilowka.

VIENNA, Sept. 29, via London.—The following official communication was issued today:

The situation in East Gallcia and along the Ikwa River is unchanged. Our fire dispersed an enemy detachment which attempted an attack against our entanglements west of Tarnopol.

In the Volhynian fortress district our troops dislodged the enemy from all his rear-guard positions organized west of Putilowka. More to the north they stormed the stubbornly defended village of Bogusiaw.

In Lithunia the day was quiet.

WILL KEEP FUEL COMPANY.

Rockefeller Denies Any Intention of Parting with Control.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 29.—With President J. F. Welborn and various department heads of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company John D. Rockefeller, Jr., spent many hours today in a detailed examination of various business affairs of the corporation and in completing the plan for a new industrial policy growing out of his inspection of Southern Colorado mines. There was no recess for luncheon, as a messenger was sent to a near-by restaurant for coffee and sandwiches for the conferees.

The conference here took more time than was anticipated. As a result several out-of-town trips planned for the week have been postponed. Mr. Rockefeller today returned with thanks free tickets to a boxing match sent him by local promoters.

Mr. Rockefeller said today that the Rockefeller intereste had no intention of giving up control of the Fuel and Iron Company. Asked regarding the rumor that the Hill interests were seeking to effect a merger with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"If there is any such movement on foot, I know absolutely nothing about it. I have heard nothing from our New York offices about any concerted buying of Colorado Fuel by any single interest, and I think I would have been advised of anything of the kind were going on. It is my opinion that this flurry is the result of war speculation."

"Have you any intention of voluntarily giving up control of the company?" Mr. Rockefeller was asked.

"Not the slightest," was the reply.

22

What is a "bank call?"

FOUR times a year the State Superintendent of Banks unexpectedly calls upon Trust Companies and Banks for the balance sheet of a certain day. This "certain day" is generally three or four days previous to the day on which the call for statement is made.

The officers of the Trust Company or Bank are required to sign a very binding affidavit that the "bank call" statement made represents the true state of affairs. A summary of this statement must be published in one of several newspapers specified by the State Banking Department.

The Columbia Trust Company's statement usually appears in the New York Times.

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IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT:
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It means giving you a shoe that, in addition to its comfort, imparts good appearance to the foot.

Which means style—the style that is as truly an integral part of the shoe as the materials that go into it.

Shoes for Women and Misses

Extra Fine Walking Boot, made on custom last, finest workmanship. In black Russia and imported tan Russia calf, laced and button models. Patent leather, button, cloth and fine dull kid tops. Genuine hand-welted soles. Sizes, 2½ to 7, A to D.....5.00

Tan Calf Storm Shoe, in lace, with heavy single sole, medium round toe and heel. Sizes, 2½ to 7, A to D.....5.50

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Two sizes, 25 and 50 cents.
Economical, Safe and Strong.

BY CARRANZA CHIEF

Member of Mexican Band Which Captured Private Johnson Makes Affidavit.

HEAD AND EARS CUT OFF

Army Officers Investigating—Shots Again Fired at Border Patrol Near Brownsville.

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 29.—The Carranza commander at Los Pelados, Mexico, headed the attacking party of Mexicans who crossed the border last Friday night and in a fight with American soldiers captured Trooper Richard J. Johnson, whom they shot and then mutilated by taking his head and ears, it was reported today to Southern Department Headquarters by Captain Frank R. McCoy.

Guadalupe Cuellar, a Mexican, who said he was one of the attacking party, gave the details of the fight to Captain McCoy in a sworn statement. Cuellar was arrested several days ago by civil authorities and is held in connection with the investigation of the Progreso fight, during which Johnson disappeared.

Unconfirmed reports said Cuellar had made a complete confession to the Sheriff's office, but until Captain McCoy's report, made public at army headquarters here today, there was no verification. Johnson's body has not been recovered.

Capt. McCoy, who commands the border subdistrict of mission, summarized the affidavit of Cuellar as follows:

"Under command of the Carranza officer stationed at Los Pelados, with his troop, recently arrived from Matamoros, a crossing was made during the night in their boats. The detachment of American soldiers at the crossing was shot up and overpowered. One, presumably Richard Johnson, was made a prisoner and taken across to the Mexican side, where he was without provocation shot five times, his ears and head cut off and carried away as souvenirs, and the remains thrown into the Rio Grande. The horses and arms captured from the American detachment were taken across and held in the quartel of the Carranza soldiers at Los Pelados, which is only a quarter of a mile from the crossing and scene of the fighting."

Unconfirmed reports have told of the parading of the head of the American soldier, stuck on a pole, through the small villages on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Johnson's home was in Mount Morris, N. Y. He was 21 years old.

Shots Fired at Patrol.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 29.—Three shots were fired today at a patrol of twenty American cavalrymen near La Feria pumping plant, about twenty-five miles up the Rio Grande.

Two shots came from the Mexican side of the river and the other from some one hidden in the brush on the American side. The troops saw no one, but fired about sixty shots in an effort to beat the brush in the direction of the concealed sniper, to see whether Mexicans were gathering for an attack. No more shots were fired by the Mexicans and the patrol continued its rounds.

Major Edward Anderson of the Twelfth Cavalry said he considered the shooting of little significance. La Feria Pumping Station is just below the lower end of the zone where the presence of 500 Mexicans, gathering with apparently hostile intention toward the American border, was reported yesterday.

ALARMED BY COUNTERFEITS.

Carranza Officials Seek to Reassure Mexico City Bankers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 29.—R. Millan y Alva, Chief Clerk of the Finance Department under authority of the Sub-Secretary, gave out at noon today a signed statement to representatives of the banks and Chamber of Commerce in regar dto counterfeit currency, saying in part:

"Alarm in commercial and banking circles of this city is largely unwarranted, for the amount of counterfeit bills of the Vera Cruz issue in circulation here is very small. Therefore all should attend tranquility to their daily business, whether banking or trading, with the assurance that the Constitutionalist Government will solve this important financial problem satisfactorily, as it is actually doing and will continue to do."

Señor Millan said the forgeries first detected were from the border and not bills circulating here, which was another reason why people should feel reassured. He also said differences were perceptible from the legitimate Vera Cruz issue, the first impressions having been defective. The later issue were improved by the acquisition of better materials and machinery, but both were good.

Wrecks Shop to Save Woman.

An unidentified woman, pushing a baby carriage, became confused in the middle of the street in front of the house of Engine 25 at Fifth Street and Avenue B, yesterday afternoon when an alarm sounded. To avoid striking her, the apparatus was swerved to the sidewalk by Fireman Simon Datz. The front of the engine crashed through the big window in the store of Herman Rudy at 76 Avenue B and one wheel projected over the stairway to the basement. The railing around the opening also was smashed, but no one was injured.

TIED UP BY STRIKE

2,500 Men Walk Out of Pratt and Whitney Shops at Hartford for 8-Hour Day.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 29.—Twenty-five hundred employes of the Pratt & Whitney Company walked out at 11 o'clock this forenoon, tieing up the plant, which consists of seven different factories, comprising the Hartford unit of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company.

They demand an eight-hour day with no reduction in pay, time and a half for overtime, and double pay for Sundays and holidays, and the reinstatement of two machinists said to have been rismissed because of activity in organizing their fellow-workers.

General Manager E. M. W. Hanson, whom the strikers accuse of refusing yesterday even to talk to their committee, said he could do nothing without consultation with his superiors, and that he had declined to listen to any eight-hour day demands, because the committee was composed of transient agitators and new employes, who were not truly representative.

The company is rushed with war orders for munition making machines and supplies and for fine, small tools.

Strike leaders tonight were confident that tomorrow the 200 men still in would join the strikers.

It was reported that similar dsmands will be adopted at the plant of the Colt Firearms Company, which is working day and night making machine guns.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 29.—Between 200 and 300 metal workers in plants of the du Pont Powder Company at Carney's Point, N. J., went on strike today for an eight-hour day and $3 a day. They have been receiving $3.75 for a nine-hour day.

About 150 metal workers at the Wilmington plant of the American Car and Foundry Company also went out today. The men said their action was one of sympathy and support for the Carney's Point strikers.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—More than 200 machinists in two Cincinnati shops went on strike today for an eight-hour day. A number of other machine companies have been served with the demand.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 29.—The strike of 180 employes of the Van Norman Machine Tool Company was settled this morning, and the men will return to work tomorrow. The company concedes a fifty-hour week now, and a forty-eight-hour week beginning Jan. 1.

Two hundred and fifty of the 500 employes of the Bay State Corset Company went on strike this morning. The strikers say the action was taken because of the discharge of five employes who attended an organization meeting of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union. Yesterday the company granted an eight-hour day, an increase in pay for piece work, and reduced the amount charged the workers for thread.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29.—Officials of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works today declined to grant a demand of their employes for a forty-eight hour week, a raise in pay of 5 cents an hour, time and a half for overtime, and double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

STRIKER SHOT IN CHICAGO.

Police Say Employing Tailor Fired Into Menacing Crowd.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Samuel Lender, a striking tailor, was seriously wounded this afternoon in the first serious trouble that has marked the strike of the clothing workers. Several arrests were made, and Joseph Sakalowski, proprietor of a tailoring establishment, the police say, admitted the shooting.

The shooting resulted in a riot call, and the police restored order by wielding their clubs. Sakalowski is said to have told the police that a crowd of strikers gathered in front of his shop and urged his employes to join the strike. He said some of the strikers tried to force an entrance, and, fearing trouble, he fired five shots into the crowd, wounding Lender.

Minor outbreaks and demonstrations occurred during the day and a number of arrests were made.

Leaders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers met tonight and discussed plans for carrying the strike to all branches of the clothing trade. They still maintained that more than 25,000 men were on strike, but employers insisted that fewer than half that number had walked out.

MRS. FRANCOLINI REINDICTED

Held in $15,000 Bail on Grand Larceny Charge.

Three new indictments charging grand larceny were returned before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday against Mrs. Matilda Francolini, who, with her sister, Rose Halley, operated real estate concerns, through which they are said to have defrauded many servant girls of savings. Mrs. Francolini was indicted last December for forgery. Her sister is under indictment for grand larceny. To cover the three new indictments Judge Malone held Mrs. Francolini in $15,000 bail.

In 1903 Mrs. Francolini, who is the widow of Joseph Francolini, President of the Italian Savings Bank, organized with her sister three companies, dealing in real estate in Rye, Harrison, and Mamaroneck, N. Y. Their business consisted mostly in selling bonds and mortgages on installment to servant girls who were seized with the "get-rich-quick" fever. It is alleged the mortgages were worthless, the property having been encumbered by previous mortgages and other prior claims.

Mrs. Francolini's transactions aggregated several million dollars. She went into bankruptcy in 1913 and again in 1914. Her creditors number between 600 and 700.

WAR EVER PRESENT

Armed Force Always Factor in Life of States and Tribes, He Writes.

NO TREND TOWARD PEACE

Foresees Rise Among Nations of Some "Monster of Efficiency," Which Will Gain World Mastery.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., writing in the October issue of The North American Review, foresees the probable rise among nations of some "monster of efficiency" which in the wars of the future will make the present struggle in Europe seems pigmy in comparison. Admiral Fiske captions his article "The Mastery of the World," and persons who believe that an era of universal peace, when wars will cease to rage, la coming will find little solace in a perusal of this article by one of the best known of living American naval officers. Excerpts from the Fiske article are published with the consent of The North American Review.

Armed force, Admiral Fiske writes, has been a factor in the life of every sovereign State and independent tribe from the beginning of history to the present time.

"The armed force in every State," continues Admiral Fiske, "has had not only continuous existence always, but continuous, potential readiness, if not continuous employment; and the greatest change in the mutual relations of nations have been brought about by the victory of the armed force of one State over the armed force of another State. This does not mean that the fundamental causes of the changes have been physical, for they have been psychological, and have been so profound and so complex as to defy analysis; but it does mean that the actual and immediate instrument producing the changes has been physical force; that physical force and physical courage, acting in conjunction, of which conjunction war is the ultimate expression, have always been the most potent instruments in the dealings of nations with each other."

Trend Is Not Toward Peace.

Admiral Fiske then asks the question, "Is there any change toward peaceful methods now?" and he answers "No." "No."

"On the contrary," he continues, "war is recognized as the most potent method still; the prominence of military matters is greater than ever before; at no time in the past has interest in war been so keen as at the present, or the expenditure of blood and money been so prodigal; at no time before has war so thoroughly engaged the intellect and energy of mankind. In other words, the trend of the nations has been toward a clearer recognition of the efficacy of military power, and an increasing use of the instrumentality of war."

The cause of this "clean-cut, uniform trend in all nations and in all times is to be found, Admiral Fiske adds, in the "simple fact" that physical force can exert a greater influence on nations and men than any other force can.

Continuing, the Admiral says:

"At the present day, as in the past, it is recognized that life is a man's most valuable possession, and that consequently the active force to bring to bear upon a man is a threat against his life. It is for this reason that the State threatens death for murder, while to discourage lesser crimes than murder, threats of forcible imprisonment or corporal punishment are employed; the experience of men having shown abundantly that the threat of physical force—not moral, mental, or spiritual force, not argument or persuasion—has been the most effective and is the most effective still."

Real Nature of Man.

"This may seem a hard saying. Certainly it is not a flattering one. But experience shows the danger of believing flattery—and common sense tells us that it is as dangerous for nations to believe flattery as for individuals. The demagague flatters the crowd, and naturally the crowd like the demagogue. But crowds are swayed by emotion not by reason; and if we wish to read history with clear judgment and common sense, in order to see what light the past can give us, we must admit this frankly. We must not flatter ourselves, or let others flatter us; and we must be open-minded enough to accept history's data as to the nature of man, and especially of 'crowds' of men, and their actual conduct in the past.

"This brief consideration of the trend of people up to the present time seems to show that, due to the nature of man himself, especially to the nature of large 'crowds' of men, the direction in which nations have been moving hitherto has not been toward securing the blessings of peace, but rather toward increasing the methods, instruments, and areas of war."

People Will Not Change.

The three main forces usually mentioned as those which may reasonably be expected to change the present trend are in the opinion of Admiral Fiske, civilization, commerce, and Christianity.

Taking everything into consideration he does not believe that civilization can reasonably be expected to divert nations from the paths hitherto followed:

"For no thing," he says, "will men fight more savagely than for money; for no thing have men fought more savagely than for money; and the greater the rivalry, the more the man's life becomes devoted to it, and the more Christianity, Admiral Fiske believes furnishes the greatest of all hopes, yet he points out that every warring nation now invokes Christianity "to stimulate the patriotic spirit of the nation, and intensify the rate of the crowd against the enemy."

"Even if we think that such invoking is a perversion of religious influence to unrighteous ends," Admiral Fiske writes, "We must admit the fact that the Christian religion itself is at this moment being made to exert a powerful influence—not toward peace, but toward war. And this should not amaze us, for where does the Bible say or intimate that love among nations will ever be brought about? The Saviour said 'I bring not peace, but a sword.' So what reasonable hope does even Christianity give us that war hetwsen nations will cease? And even if it did give reasonable hope, let ua realize that between reasonable hope and reasonable expectation there is a great gulf fixed.

Fewer and Larger Nations.

"Therefore, we aeem forced to the conclusion that the world will move in the future in the same direction as in the past, that nations will become larger and larger and fewer and fewer, the immediate instrument of international changes being war, and that certain nations will become very powerful and nearly dominate the earth in turn, as Persia, Greece, Rome, and Great Britain have done—and as some other country may do.

"Fortunately, or perhaps unfortunately, a certain law of decadence seems to have prevailed, because of which every nation, after acquiring great power, has in turn succumbed to the enervating effects which seem inseparable from it, and become the victim of some newer nation, that has made strenuous preparations for long years, in secret, and finally pounced upon her as a lion on its prey.

"Were it not for this tendency to decadence, we should expect that the nations of the earth would ultimately he divided into two great nations, and that these would contend for the mastery in a world-wide struggle.

"A Monster of Efficiency."

"But if the present rate of invention and development continues, improvements in the mechanic arts will probably cause such increase in the power of weapons of destruction, and in the swiftness and sureness of transportation and communication, that some monster of efficiency will have time to acquire world mastery before her period of decadence sets in.

"In this event, wars will be of a magnitude besides which the present struggle will seem pygmy; and will rage over the surface of the earth, for the gaining and retaining of the mastery of the world."

AMERICAN LEGION AT WORK.

Chairman White Says Data Is at Disposal of the Government.

Alexander M. White, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Legion, was the speaker yesterday noon at the Technology Club's second "war luncheon" in Gramercy Park. Mr. White spoke on "The Purposes of the Legion," and explained the distinction between the American Legion and other societies organized to further preparedness. Most of the other societies were started to carry on a propaganda, he said, while the American Legion confined its activities to actual work, which would be of benefit to the country in time of war.

Mr. White explained in detail the index system of the Legion, by which the names, occupations, ages, and other data concerning its members are kept ready for use. For instance, he said, when an interpreter and guide are needed in Mexico the Legion was able to furnish more than 600 names of persons fitted for such a task. Another illustration of the aid of the Legion waa the furnishing of thirty-six motor trucks to carry the Seventh Regiment to the Van Cortlandt Park war gamss last Saturday.

"We are doing work which the Government ought to do," Mr. White said. "We hope to convince the officials at Washington that they should do this work and we are ready to turn over all the data which we have on hand, as that in time of war, the Government would be able instantly to obtain men willing to do special quartermaster work."

SCHOOL OF THE LINE BEGINS.

Thirty-one National Guard Officers Enroll as Students.

An important element in the instruction of officers of the New York National Guard is the School of the Line, which will hold its first session tomorrow night at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, and will continue until late next Spring. Captain Joseph L. Gilbreth, U. S. A., is the commandant of the school, and he will have as his secretary Lieutenant I. J. Lovell of the Seventy-first. The course of instruction will include the use of the rifle in war, map reading, tactics, field fortification, tactical principles by different arms of the service, problems and conferences on various military subjects.

The school will meet every Thursday and Friday nights, after this week, and thirty-one officers already have been enrolled as students. All have been relieved from duty with their respective commands while at the school.

SEES RADIUM PERIL

Columbia Men Hear New Mineral Has Kept Many from Benefits of Surgery.

FORMALLY OPEN NEW YEAR

President Butler Optimistic Over Medical Centre—Praise for Van Amringe.

President Nicholas Murray Butler opened Columbia's 162d year yesterday with renewed assurance that within five years the project launched of the university and the Presbyterian Hospital for a great medical centre will be begun. He is confident, he said, that the $7,000,000 which the university must raise as its share will be forthcoming and added that plans had been adopted looking to the accomplishment of the task.

The formal ceremonies were held in the university gymnasium in the afternoon, the faculty and officers marching to the hall in academic procession from the steps of the Library. President Butler chose the opportunity to pay tribute to the late Dean Emeritus J. Howard Van Amringe, who died a few weeks ago. Dr. Butler referred to Dean Van Amrings as an exmaple of an educator with a personalty which every one felt and admired.

Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the Crocker Cance Research Fund, delivered the opening address to the students of the medical college. He said it had been found that the radium rays were not as effective as the knife in the treatment of cancer and that most of the claims trumped up for radium were ridiculous.

Dr. Wood's topic was "Magic and Medicine." He said the public could be easily fooled by medical quacks and fake cures, and while he gave Dr. Friedman, who exploited his tuberculosis cure in this country, the benefit of the doubt as to honesty, he referred to the cure as worthless. He said in part:

"A remarkable example of crowd psychology was seen in connection with the Friedmann tuberculosis cure a few years ago. The cure was exploited apparently by a syndicate which shielded itself behind the discoverer, who was probably perfectly honest in his belief that the bacterial cultures which he used had some value in the treatment of tuberculosis.

"In Germany the remedy met a cold reception, but in this country, owing to the great advertising value of the daily press, considerable sympathy for Dr. Friedmann was aroused, even among the intelligent. If the newspapers would only publish the facts behind all these affairs the public would be quickly disillusioned, but cold facts are rarely of news value. It is the sensational which appeals to the mass, not necessarily the truth. Until we realize that the vast majority of the people of this country read nothing but newspapers we will not understand how merely printed matter can have such great influence. The wildest newspaper statement is absolutely believed. And what would be rejected as nonsense by the individual is accepted by the crowd, which is swayed either by self-interest, self-pity, or that love of the mysterious.

"Now does the magic of the phrase stop at the crowd. It involves men of scientific training. Let me read a paragraph from the report of the hearing before the Committee on Mines of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third Congress on Jan. 19, 1914:

"'Radium goes further than surgery, like the blessed light from heaven above, bathes the part, throws its gamma rays, which are its active rays, into the part, acting on all the myriad microscopic cells like millions of microscopic knives to destroy them, or, like a lash, to drive them back. In other words, radium will not only do what surgery does, but it goes beyond it, and takes a class of cases which are utterly beyond surgery. It has wonderful possibilities in chemistry and physics—marvelous possibilities. One cannot let oneself dream about it.'

"Of course, this is emotionalism, not reality. But in spite of all the statements made in the press about the wonderful cures which radium produces, we know today that it will certainly cure only a very small number of cancers, and will do nothing which cannot be done by surgery. The result of the furore and publicity is, however, that it is now not always possible to get patients to submit to surgery for the removal of a tumor, they are so anxious to be treated with radium."

Dr. Wilson, addressing the students at the opening exercises in the university gymnasium, spoke on "Science and Liberal Education."

DR. KOO LAUDS COLUMBIA.

Tells Classmates Chinese Graduates Lead in Their Native Land.

That Columbia University is the most cosmopolitan institution of learning in the United States was the statement made yesterday by V. K. Wellington Koo, a graduate of the Class of 1909, at a luncheon at the Whitehall Club given by former classmates and friends.

"I am very glad after four years' absence to return here and note the progress Columbia is making," said Ambassador Koo. "New buildings have gone up, and this year's enrollment, I understand, is the heaviest in the history of my Alma Mater. Columbia I regard as the great university of the future. It is not only the most cosmopolitan educational centre in this country, but has as well a warm place in the hearts of the intelligent Chinese at home. Certainly there is no university in the United States where a foreigner is more cordially welcomed than Columbia. It is thoroughly cosmopolitan and has a fine spirit. In fact, every student carries away a spirit of cosmopolitanism.

"It may interest you to know that Columbia men are to be found in every walk of life in China—Chinese who came here imbibed the best in Occidental education, and blend it with our own culture. The editor of the Peking Daily News is a Columbia graduate, as are the Presidents of two Chinese colleges. The success of the revolution was contributed to in no small measure by graduates of Columbia. Even from the President of the republic down there is a true estimate in China of what a Columbia education means. Several members of the Chinese Cabinet are Columbia men, and so highly are they regarded that Chinese students here usually have positions of responsibility awaiting them even before they have completed their course. Columbia has already contributed much in the forward movement in China, and will do even more in the future."

The luncheon was in charge of a Committee of Arrangements consisting of Hickens Price, Chairman; William Curtis Demorest, Ward Melville, and Burnet C. Tuthill.

Other speakers were Professor John Bassett Moore, Professor C. A. Beard, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy of Columbia; McAlister Coleman, of the Class of 1909, and William R. Shepherd, Professor of History, Columbia University.

KIRCHWEY QUITS COLUMBIA.

Gets Year's Leave of Absence and Is Not Expected to Return.

Professor George W. Kirchwey of Columbia has asked for a year's leave of absence and may not continue his teaching at the end of his leave. Secretary Frank D. Fackenthal of the university said yesterday that Professor Kirchwey had completed more than twenty-five years' service at the university and was entitled to ask to be retired. There was no other reason for Professor Kirchwey retiring, he said, than that given by him, that he desired to give more time to outside interests.

Recently Professor Kirchwey has been active in the work of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, with its headquarters at Columbia, and he is following closely the work of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne at Sing Sing.

BARNARD OPENS WITH 645.

Two Fewer Students Than Were Entered on Same Date Last Year.

Barnard's twenty-seventh year opened yesterday. The complete registration figures list 186 freshmen, 171 sophomores, 152 juniors, 91 seniors and 45 special students—a total of 645. The total was 647 at the corresponding date last year. The tuition fee has been raised to $200 for students entering this Fall.

The Barnard students marched over in caps and gowns and took part in the regular Columbia opening. The study had been decorated for the freshmen by the juniors, but there were no separate exercises.

CHARGES $300 BLACKMAIL.

Waiter Accuses Detectives of Extortion to Shield His Grafting.

John D. Miller of 982 Union Avenue, the Bronx, who is Captain of waiters at the Hotel Martinique, made a complaint of extortion yesterday in Yorkville Court before Magistrate Krotel against Benjamin Tannenbaum of 1,301 Washington Avenue, who styles himself a detective-waiter.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Charles E. Le Barbier, representing Tannenbaum, declared Miller had been receiving money from waiters for favors in giving them good stations.

Miller testified that he had been threatened by Tannenbaum with disgrace unless he paid him $100 to keep quiet about the alleged grafting which he said he had discovered. Miller said he paid $100 on Sept. 7 and that a few days later he was taken to a detective agency, where he gave up $200 more and was compelled at the point of a revolver to sign a statement admitting that he had accepted bribes both from employes and applicants for positions.

The hearing was adjourned until Oct. 4.

Suffrage Gains in Brooklyn.

There was jubilation in "votes for women" circles in Brooklyn yesterday, when it was announced that the Woman Suffrage Party in that borough had gained 13,911 members in the last year. The organization now has 31,470 active members. There are 4,000 members in the active field force in the borough.

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is attracting the attention of hundreds of Retail Milliners throughout the city who are buying these hats as individuals, undoubtedly for the purpose of reselling them to their patrons at higher prices.

We cannot prevent this practice, but as a service to you we urge you to come and inspect the Chapeaux La Marquise Exhibit before you spend $12, $15 or more for one of our hats elsewhere. You may find the very hat you like among the 300 Chapeaux La Marquise Styles at $8.50.

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REVIEW OF G. A. R. THRILLS CAPITAL

Washington Throngs in Tears as 10,000 Old Soldiers Totter Up Pennsylvania Avenue.

MANY COLLAPSE IN LINE

Boy Scouts and Army Ambulances Kept Busy Caring for Exhausted Men.

WILSON DEEPLY IMPRESSED

Bands Slow Up Martial Tunes of '61 So Venerable Warriors Can Keep Step.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Grand Army of the Republic, but a remnant of the great host of veteran soldiers of the civil war that fifty years ago today was reviewed by President Johnson on its victorious return from the civil war, today marched past the first Southern-born President to review such a parade. The youngest of them nearing the threescore and ten mark, and hundreds of them past four score years, they presented a spectacle impressive, inspiring, and conclusive of every question of patriotism.

Where twenty years ago there were hundreds of thousands today there were possibly 10,000 in all. It was a procession of aged men, but they stepped with pride and conscious exultation in what they had been and what they had done. A spirit of gayety fringed every platoon, and there were reminders of the good old times in camp and field.

Although many of the old men were spent for breath and tottering, songs were started all along the line, and from rank to rank merry jests passed back and forth as the thin column slowly made its way down the avenue over which fifty years ago in the Grand Parade, Sherman's boys marched at the close of the war. Andrew Johnson, then President, stood and reviewed them from the same spot where President Woodrow Wilson today reviewed the parade.

To the President, himself born within the war's theatre, and a child of five when the first forbidding sound of hostilities was heard, it was a sad and majestic scene. Vigorous and hearty as man must be who survive half a century the period of their physical prime, walking, many of them more than ever erect and keen-eyed, it was a steady tide of men with gray hair and white and on the great majority of faces there was a look of sadness as well as pride. The President spoke hardly a word to those about him during the four hours that he stood uncovered as the veterans marched by, themselves saluting or baring their heads in respect to the great office which he personified to them.

With President Wilson in the reviewing stand was Colonel David Palmer, Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., and Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Grand Marshal of the parade, took a place in the President's box after the head of the procession had passed. Secretary Garrison of the War Department and Secretary Daniels of the Navy were in boxes on either side of the President. Chief Justice White, a Confederate veteran; Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, occupied seats near by. At the reviewing stand was a guard of honor composed of soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Slow Music for the Old Boys.

The marching was ragged, the step was slow, there was never the music that made the blood tingle, but there was heart and spirit in it all. With a fine regard for the necessity of a slow step, the bands played the old-time favorite marching tunes in a measured time and a cadence intended to accommodate the feebiest in the ranks. To many this made some of the music seem more like a dirge than like a marching tune. It required a second thought to recognize "Marching Through Georgia," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Maryland, My Maryland," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and other familiar old relics of the '60s. Again and again "America" was played by the passing bands in a slow time that made the venerable hymn more than ever stately and majestic, and all the time the slow, labored, tottering veterans struggled by.

To the thousands of spectators it was a magnificent lesson in patriotism. The war-torn flags, their few shreds bound carefully to their standards as precious relics of scenes of peril and courage, were cheered all day. On all sides the crowds saluted the Stars and Stripes as the colors of each organization came by, and old and young uncovered instinctively at sight of the red, white, and blue. Throughout the parade the old soldiers showed the tenacity of pride in doing again everything to which their military training had accustomed them.

Some on Crutches.

In many ranks the older men were supported by their comrades as they marched along. In some, very old men had younger comrades on each side helping them along. Here and there were men on wooden legs and some on crutches, a long round of cheers greeting them as they passed. Now and then some merry graybeard was unable to keep down his desire for fun and skipped and hopped and danced to the enjoyment of the crowds.

It was a day for wives and daughters, and all through the long parade marched some faithful woman as white-haired and as proud as her life-long sweetheart at her side. Daughters and granddaughters marched arm in arm with sires and grandsires.

The march from the Peace Monument out past the White House was a struggle for many. The entire line of parade was divided in ambulance sections to provide for those whose ambition outran their strength and had need to drop out of the line. And there were many whose vigor deceived them. The space near the end of the march between the War Department Building and the turn from Fifteenth Street was one ambulance section and all through the four hours and a half that the parade was occupied in passing the President, the yellow ambulances of the army were racing past, carrying some fainting veteran to the field hospital, provided in the rear of the Executive Mansion.

Many failed just as they reached the reviewing stand and had to sit down and rest before they could muster strength to march by with some other than their own organization.

Every provision that could be made for the care and comfort of these old men had been most painstakingly arranged. The special police and the omnipresent Boy Scouts were instantly at the side of any old soldier who showed the slightest sign of needing help. The work of the Boy Scouts deserves the highest praise. They were everywhere, and always alert to see or to hear any call for assistance. They escorted fainting and sick women through the line of marching veterans and across the avenue, to be taken to

It was a reunion after all. Many walked oblivious of the military requirements of a parade. They had found old comrades they had not seen for years and they talked incessantly while they marched. There were seen to point out all along the line of march one after another the landmarks they knew they had seen fifty years or more ago.

"This was the first column to cross the Long Bridge," was the label on one tattered and torn standard carried by a New Jersey organization. Some of the New York zouaves wore the original uniforms they had in the civil war. The blue jackets and trousers of Durvee's regiment were seen several times, faded far from blue, now and dusty with over half a century of disuse.

Onne veteran, George Burlingame of Cleveland, marched in the same uniform he wore in the Grand Review—the same old hat, blue, shoddy blouse, canteen, and even the same old gun and knapsack. The only thing in his outfit that looked modern was a "pup" tent of white, instead of the old gray, woolen blanket of war times. He was an object of constant applause as he strolled along.

Here and there were the yellow ribbons of the prisoners of war who saw the horrors of Libby and Andersonville prisons. And there were a few Confederates in the line. Twenty years ago this would have been regarded with disapproval, but today it was well received. In a dozen posts were men in gray wearing their badges and receiving the sams hearty fellowship of their comrades as if they had been in blue.

A pathetic phase of the parade was the necessity for regrouping organizations which once came to reunions many thousands strong. Of the famous old Iron Bridgade there were fewer than a hundred here. One State had but two men here, another twelve, and a number fewer than a score, but every State in the Union was represented. Of the Second Minnesota, which was sacrificed and nearly annihilated at Gettysburg, only three survivors were in the parade today. "How many of us will be in the next parade?" was often heard as the panting platoons stopped for a rest.

In one organization an old man marched along heavily—he was a big man once, probably more than six feet tall—but now he was supported on each side by younger men. Comrades in the rank behind him called out to the crowds as they pointed at the old soldiers, "He is 91."

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Melba is schednied for her only appearance in New York this season on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31, at Carnegie Hall.

The first orchestral concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra will occur on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24, in Carnegie Hall, with Ethel Leginska, pianist, as soloist. The program will include Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture and Tschaikowski's Symphony No. 5. The other concerts of this organization will be held at the same place on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 19, and Thursday evening, Feb. 3.

Samuel A. Baldwin will begin his free organ recitals at City College next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and will continue thereafter every Sunday and Wednesday afternoon.

Moriz Rosenthal, the Austrian pianist, who was to have made a tour here this season, has cabled the Wolfsohn Bureau, his managers, that his Government has withheld consent to his leaving, as he is just within the military age limit.

Mme Marguerite Melville-Liszniewska, pianist, will give recitals in Aeolian Hall on the afternoons of Oct. 25 and Nov. 22.

FLIES TO PACIFIC

Continued from Page 1.

down" can no longer interrupt the service once the wireless telephony is in somewhat general use.

It will not be necessary for the one wishing to speak to take himself to a wireless station. He will be able to talk over any telephone, ask for a connection with the nearest wireless station, and there his voice will be thrown into the air, to be picked up at another wireless station most near the point he wishes to reach, and there automatically put back on a wire. This last feat was not performed yesterday, but over the transcontinental wire Mr. Carty told a reporter for THE TIMES in this city:

"We could have done that today if any arrangement had been made for it. We can pluck a voice out of the air and confine it to a wire just as readily as today we launched it from a wire into space."

Mr. Carty said he had no doubt that whenever the apparatus was installed wireless telephone conversation could be held between New York and Tokio, Japan.

D. N. Bethell, Senior Vice President of the company said Mr. Carty even recognized his voice before Mr. Bethell had announced himself so clearly were his words carried. He said:

"The possibilities of wireless telephony, great as they are, will be mainly in the direction of extending the use of the wire systems. Its great value will be to supplement and extend the wire system in those places where it is impossibl to string wires, and its use over wide expanses of water, deert, and so forth, opens up attractive fields to the imagination especially when some way is found to overcome the well-known disturbances which interfere so much with all wireless comnunications, whether telephone or telegraph."

FARRAGUT'S FLAGSHIP TO GO

The Old Franklin, Finished in 1865, to be Sold for Junk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The historic old receiving ship Franklin, now at the navy yard at Norfolk, is to be sold by the Navy Department for junk. The Franklin has been used in recent years as a receiving ship, and bad accommodations for about 2,000 naval recruits.

Recently she sprang aleak, and the men had to seek safer quarters. The Franklin was authorized in 1845 and was built at the navy yard at Kittery, Me., between 1855 and 1865. It is a wooden vessel of 5,170 tons displacement, and originally had masts, which were in more recent years cut down, so that the vessel might be housed over.

Two years after completion the Franklin was in the European squadron as flagship of Admiral Farragut. By special permission of the President, Mrs. Farragut and her cousin, Mrs. Pennock, wife of Captain Alexander M. Pennock, commander of the Franklin, went on the voyage. One of the incidents of the trip was a visit to Cherbourg, where the Empress Eugénie of France visited them on the Franklin.

Detroit Man Says He Has No Intention of Making War Engines.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—In a statement issued today Henry Ford, who has been disputing the parentage of the so-called baby submarine, abandoned the controversy and left the field in possession of Professor Herschel C. Parker. Mr. Ford reviewed and quoted his correspondence with Professor Parker, and added that Mr. Parksr was trying to get $5,000 from him to develop the "fish boat" plan as an advertising scheme.

"I have no submarine, never said I had one, am not working on one, have not plagiarized anyone's ideas, and do not intend to have anything to do with the making of war engines," said Mr. Ford. "The first I knew I was going to make a submarine, or was even working on the project, was when I got home from my Eastern trip and saw whole bundles of news stories, editorials and even verses about the thing.

"Shortly before I left Detroit I told several newspaper correspondents that it would not be much of a trick to make a small, economical and easily operated underwater boat, and that it might even be run by a gasoline motor. From this was evolved the assertion that I was going to make submarines myself, something which is about as far from my mind as a thing possibly could be.

"As for Professor Parker, who says I stole his boat, I had not seen the letter he wrote about his plans. My secretary got the letter, which, in addition to asking $5,000 backing, also was so good as to suggest that I might be a great patriot and at the same time get a whole lot of advertising.

"I regret for the professor's sake, that my patriotism is neither of that kind nor of the kind that holds up the Government for enormous prices on necessary materials in times of stress, as do the fellows who are carrying the 'prepare' banner."

CITY BREVITIES.

While playing in a lot near her home yesterday Frances Saterlo, 4 years old, of 316 East 214th Street, set her clothes on fire with some matches. She was badly burned about the neck, chest, and legs.

About forty graduates from the various colleges met yesterday afternoon in the Merchants' Exchange in the Woolworth Building and organized the Universities News Association.

Public Service Commissioner Woods yesterday laid before the commission an order granting the Bronx Gas and Electric Light Company permission to withdraw $16,880.06 for reimbursement of moneys expended for the improvement of its plant between July 1 and Dec. 31, 1912, from the proceeds of the $200,000 bond issue authorized by the commission.

The motion to dismiss the indictments charging seven members of the Cloak and Suitmakers Union with the murder of Herman Liebowitz, a strike breaker, will be decided by Justice Tompkins today.

The case of Charles Klein, who was arraigned before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, charged with violating the excise law, was dismissed when it was decided that the liquor he served was not beer.

GIMBELS

Our Fifth Birthday

AT the close of our first five years in New York, it is fitting to look back a moment, before we again set our faces toward the long road ahead of us.

THE retrospect has its encouragements. The aims and ideals with which this store started are its aims and ideals today. We have done hard work to makt, with each year, the realization come measurably closer to these ideals. And at each year's end we have felt that we could honestly say to ourselves: "There, that was better."

WE are grateful that this Store has won a wide and ever-widening circle of friends. That its standing, in public opinion, is firm and secure. That, judged in material terms, it has been successful to a degree not expected even by its founders. And we shall be content to have it continue to grow in the exact measure of its deserts at the hands of the community by the strvice it shall render.

THAT GIMBELS has come to have a definite good meaning to New York, the past five years has proved. It is out of gratitude and happiness that this is so, that we have determined to make

October a Month of "Fifth-Birthday Sales"

in which this gratiude shall be evidenced o the public in a very tangible and practictl way, which will overshadow in importance any previous merchandise occasion ever presented by the Store.

WE hope that we may have the good wishes of our friends and their presence with us during this month of celebrations—and afterwards.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Broadway & 33d Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH-PURE-SWEET
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

Astor Cup Race Ticket
General Admission, $2.00. Reserved seats in grandstand, $5.00. Boxes for six, $50 to $150. Tickets and diagrams at Macy's.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

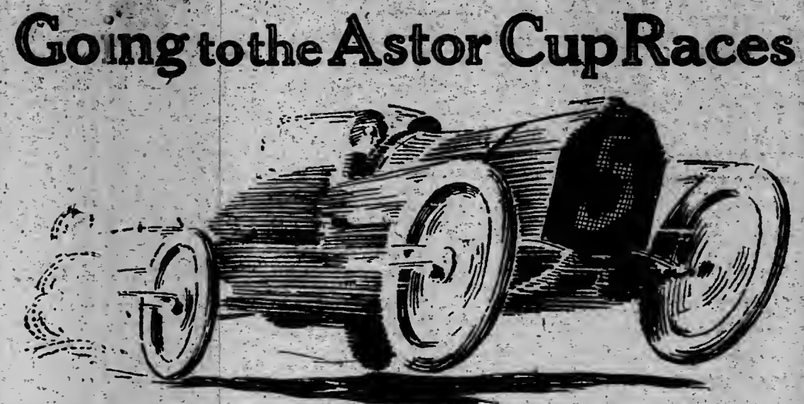
Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Astor Cup Race Tickets.
at regular prices
Macy's Public Service Bureau, Balcony, 34th St. Mail Orders Filled.

MOTORISTS!

Going to the Astor Cup Races

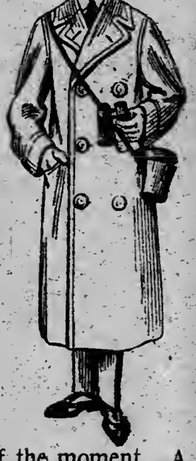


THE speed contest at Sheepshead Bay, scheduled for Saturday, October 2d, is the biggest event for Eastern motoring enthusiasts since the last of the historic Vanderbilt Cup Races. A tremendous attendance of owners and drivers of cars is certain, and we made all preparation for their needs over a month ago.

Come to Macy's For All of the Many Things You'll Need

Only practical things were selected, with an eye to superior quality at the lowest possible price. The savings made through buying well in advance of general demand and by judicious use of CASH are clearly apparent in every price and quality quoted below.

Men's Motoring Coats, $19.75



As pictured, a practical, well-cut garment specially purchased for this event, when a coat is needed to keep off the chill while sitting in the grandstand for two or three hours. It is heavy enough to be used in all but zero weather and is made of a fabric that will stand all the "knocking around" expected of an auto overcoat. Nothing like it in town at the price.

Women's Motoring Coats, $19.75 and up

A remarkably wide range of the styles and fabrics of the moment. A most attractive model in green tweed overplaid at **$19.75** is cut on loose, swinging lines, has deep armholes, satin waist-and-sleeve-lining, and buttons snugly to neck. A number of London-made "Burberry" weatherproofs also included at special prices.

Chauffeurs' Livery at Special Prices

for the first big turnout of the season in Motordom this Fall.

Chauffeur's Uniform, $14.75
Smart, correct in detail and effect and tailored of a standard covert whipcord noted for wear and service. Half-Norfolk model with either breeches or long trousers. Extra pair of breeches or trousers, special at **$5.89.**

Chauffeur's Overcoat, $22.50
Double-breasted, belted back, button-to-neck model, outof same material as suit on military lines. Heavy all-wool lining from collar to bottom. Venetian yoke and sleeve lining. Cap to match, special at **$1.79.**

Special Luncheon-Kits for the Races

Between 11 A. M., when the Races start, and 4 P. M., when they end, the keen Autumn air will give every one in your party a magnificent appetite to enjoy the fresh and dainty contents of a luncheon-kit, and hot coffee or bouillon from a Thermos bottle. These reductions will enable you to carry them along—with a nice saving on the price to increase your enjoyment.

Luncheon-Kit for Four, $8.74

Strong, light, compact; with basswood veneer box cased in black enameled duck to match fittings of your car, containing large sandwich box and knives, forks, plates, cups and spoons for 4 persons. Tray lifts out to expose large food compartment at bottom. Space for 1-qt. Thermos bottle. Nickel trimmings.

Same, with service for six persons, and space for 1-qt. and 1-pt. Thermos bottles, *as illustrated*, **$12.75.**

Thermos Bottles, Carafes, etc., at special reductions.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Dainties to Fill the Luncheon-Kit

Cooked meats of all kinds for the making of toothsome and appetizing sandwiches—cold cuts, fresh and dainty—salads, relishes, cakes, crackers, jellies, fruits, and beverages at special Macy savings. Only a partial list can be given of the economies offered for this occasion.

Boston Style Baked Ham, specially selected, prime sugar cured, sliced, 47c lb.
Sugar Cured Boiled Ham, cooked and cured with the greatest care, sliced, 34c lb.
Cooked Corned Beef, bottom round, 44c lb.
Westphalian Style Ham, extra fine, 80c lb.
Ham Bologna, 26c lb.
Salame Sausage, well spiced and seasoned, 44c lb.
Cervelat Sausage of the best grade, savory and appetizing, 44c lb.
Roast Chicken, 68c lb.
Roast Turkey, $1.49 lb.
Chicken Salad, 69c lb.
Egg Potato Salad, with mayonnaise and celery, an appetizing combination, 16c lb.
Finest Quality Lake Sturgeon, 98c lb.
Nova Scotia Salmon, 84c lb.
Columbia River Salmon, 39c lb.
Elementhal Swiss Cheese, 41c lb.
"Lily White" Brand Sliced Beef, in glass jars; ½ jar, 16c; No. 1 jar, 27c.
Extra Fine Dill Pickles, 2c each. Sweet Pickles, 18c doz.
Olives, stuffed and plain, 42c lb.
Richardson & Robbins Boned Chicken, No. 1 can, 54c; ½ can, 32c.
Richardson & Robbins Potted Chicken, ½ can, 32c; ¼ can, 18c.
Richardson & Robbins Potted Ham, ½ can, 29c; ¼ can, 15c.
Selected Spanish Olives, large glass jar, 14c each.
Macy Dinner Rolls, 12c doz.
Parker House Rolls, 12c doz.
Nut Bread for making delicious peanut butter sandwiches, 24c loaf.
Old-Fashioned Crullers, 19c doz.
Walnut Loaf Cake, 19c each.
Gold and Silver Cake, 19c each.
Sponge Loaf Cakes, 35c each.
Vanilla Iced and Currant Lunch Cakes, 23c doz.
Raisin Nut Loaf Cakes, 39c each.
Golden Dates, 8c package.
Marceau Brand in glass jars, 37c jar.
Figs, stuffed with nuts, 44c jar.
Boxes of assorted fruits, consisting of peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and apples, 47c and 94c box.
"Lily White" Brand Peanut Butter, 6 oz. can, 14c.
Red Star Brand Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla, and Club Soda, 7c bottle.
"Idris," the Old-Fashioned Ginger Beer, 10½ oz. bottles, 13c each.
Superior Amontillado Sherry, medium sized bottle, 69c each.
Rare Old Vintage Port Wine, medium sized bottle, 79c each.
Very Superior Old Sazerac Brandy, medium sized bottle, $1.12 each.
Real American Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, medium sized bottle, 68c each.
Mortlach Scotch Whiskey (A Straight Pot Still), medium sized bottle, 67c each.
"Lily White" Brand Grape Juice, made of the finest Concord grapes, guaranteed absolutely pure; pint bottle, 22c; quart bottle, 39c.
Duffy's Sparkling Apple Juice, medium bottle, 15c; large bottle, 29c.
Pure Hawaiian Pineapple Juice; small bottle, 15c; medium, 24c; large, 44c.

Counter delivery on Bakery and Delicatessen
Macy's Fifth Floor.

5%
GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES
$100 and up
Free from Personal Tax in the State of New York
TAX DATE OCTOBER 1
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Mortague Street, Brooklyn

Natural Circulation

Advertising which gets to the right people may be worth while even though the magazine is "wished on" the subscriber, and in spite of the lack of any connection between the advertising and the character of the publication.

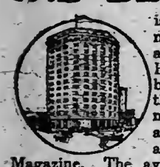
But advertising is more certainly profitable when placed in magazines with a purpose related to that of the advertiser, and all the more surely if the reader buys the magazine because she wants it.

The 350,000 circulation of The Designer results from the character of the magazine itself, not from any special circulation methods.

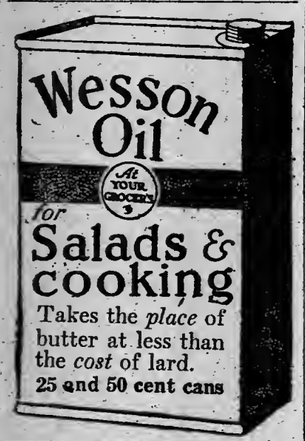
The editorial matter is concerned chiefly with wearing apparel, foods, kitchen utensils, household furnishings, and articles for children. By their interest in our editorial matter our readers demonstrate the likelihood of purchasing related commodities.

Standard Fashion Company, N. Y.

THE DESIGNER



is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Delineator and The Woman's Magazine. The average monthly net circulation of The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.



ADVERTISEMENT.

Drugs Often Make a Weak Digestion Worse

Do you have to pamper your digestion, avoiding a lot of delicious, ordinarily wholesome foods that simply *will not agree with you?* And every time you yield to temptation are you in distress until you have dosed yourself with digestives that weaken your stomach still further? Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea—that clear, good, refreshing mineral water that aids digestion and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by *natural* means. Not a laxative. Sold by all druggists and by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and other first-class grocers.

Six P. M.

Frequently The New York Times is compelled to omit advertisements from its columns because the demand for space exceeds that which is available.

In event of pressure upon space, advertisements reaching the Times Building not later than 6 P. M. on day previous to date ordered for insertion will receive first consideration.

The New York Times

MAYOR'S ENGINEERS FIND SUBWAY SAFE

Recommend Reinforced Supporting Towers Under Broadway Decking.

WORK STARTED ON CHANGES

Service Board's Experts Finish Inspection and Will Report on How to Avoid Future Accidents.

The Public Service Commission will receive tomorrow the report of Henry H. Quimby, chief engineer of the Philadelphia subway, and Edmund S. Davis, who holds a similar position in Boston, on what should be done, if anything, to increase the safety of the new subway construction on which eight people were killed in accidents last week. It is emphasized that this report will not deal with the cause of the break in the decking at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street on Sept. 22 or the collapse at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street on Sept. 25, but will treat only of the things that ought to be done to avoid further accidents while the dual system is under construction.

B. B. Thayer, who had been asked to become the third member of the Commission of Engineers after the Public Service Commision had found it impossible to get D. S. Jackling or John Hays Hammond, declined yesterday. He had just returned from the meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers at San Francisco, and had a great deal of work waiting in his New York office which had to be done before he went to Washington next week for a meeting of the Naval Advisory Board. In consequence the Special Commission was left with two members, Mr. Quimby and Mr. Davis.

In company with Robert Ridgway, the Public Service Commission's engineer of subway construction, they visited several parts of the construction on Broadway, the Seventh Avenue cuts up to Forty-second Street, the diagonal station line at Park and Lexington Avenues and Forty-second Street, Lexington Avenue above Forty-third Street, where one side of the subway trench has been practically cut away by construction work for the New York Central, and Lexington Avenue at Forty-eighth Street, where there is a rock cut sixty or seventy feet deep. They also inspected the excavations under Flatbush Avenue in Brooklyn between Dean Street and Prospect Park Circle. These they consider specimen pieces of the new dual subway construction, and on this inspection they will base their report.

Nelson P. Lewis, chief of the Mayor's special committee of engineers which has been looking over the situation from the point of view of greater safety, reported yesterday. The committee recommended additional precautions at Seventh Avenue and Eighteenth Street and on Whitehall Street in front of the Custom House; and the Public Service Commission set to work at once to carry out their recommendations. They recommended that supporting towers of strongly reinforced bracing be erected under the decking in the middle of each block on Broadway between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first, and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth Street—a work which will probably require three or four days.

"The engineers have found conditions generally safe," said the Mayor. "But in a work of such enormous magnitude conditions change from day to day with the progress of the construction, and points regarded as safe may become unsafe, or vice versa, over night. Safe is a relative term. In Fallbush Avenue, about which I have been asked, they are as safe as reasonable care and human foresight can make them."

Broadway is still closed to longitudinal traffic from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first and from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth, and crosstown traffic is prohibited at Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth. Seventh Avenue is closed from Twenty-third to Twenty-seventh Street, and crosstown traffic here is forbidden on Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Streets. The Public Service Commission yesterday gave up its temporary headquarters in the Hotel Normandie, which it had been maintaining since Saturday night.

The Seventh Avenue Committee of Property Owners met at 421 Seventh Avenue yesterday, and asked the Mayor to reopen streets as rapidly as possible and to allow more access to the business houses on the scene of the cave-in.

A little excitement was caused about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Broadway and Twenty-third Street by the arrival of workmen and apparatus to replace a timber in the shoring which a Public Service Commission inspector had found faulty. The rumor spread that there had been another break, but police quieted the crowds and the work was quickly completed without further alarm.

FIRE TIES UP B. R. T. SUBWAY.

Traffic Delayed in Rush Hour—Electrician Badly Burned.

Just as the inhabitants of Brooklyn were beginning to pour homeward by the thousand at a little after 5 o'clock yesterday evening a fuse blew out in the transformer room underground at the Essex Stree station of the Centre Steet loop of the B. R. T. Subway and started a fire whichtied up traffic for twenty-two minutes.

Thomas Thompson, an electrician of 119 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, was setting a switch when the fuse blew out, and he was badly burned about the face and body. His cries attracted the attention of other employes, who notified the police of the Clinton Street Station and turned in a fire alarm. The transformer room was set on fire and the current had to beturned off, stalling all trains on the Williamsburg Bridge and between the bridge and the Municipal Building. Dr. Nealon of the Gouverneur Hospital, who tried to walk up the track to bring Thompson out, was driven back by the dense smoke, but Thompson was brought out by other employes. His condition is critical.

The fire was quickly extinguished, but in the meantime the police had had a busy time herding out of the Essex Street station the hundreds of passengers gathered on the platform, who became alarmed when the lights went out. Crowds at the Municipal Building station were diverted to the Brooklyn Bridge by the police and increased the congestion there. Most of the trains stalled in the subway were bound for Manhattan and had only few passengers, so there was no panic anywhere. Traffic was resumed about 5:30 o'clock.

BRYAN'S TRIBUTE TO WILSON

Says the President Has Set a Good Example Before the Old World.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 29.—W. J. Bryan, in an address here last night, paid the following tribute to President Woodrow Wilson:

"Happy for our nation that we have in the White House at this time a President who believes in setting before the Old World a good example, instead of following the bad example which the Old World sets in this matter. What an unspeakable misfortune it would have been if, in such an hour as this, the nation had been under the leadership of a President inflamed by the false philosophy which has plunged Europe into the abyss of war."

4,259 Students Register at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—The first day's registration for all departments in Harvard University today was 4,259, which was 206 more than on the first day last year. Every department contributed to the increase, but in the college department the freshman class numbered 681, which was 28 less than the incoming class in 1914.

BRUNO GIVES MORE TOYS.

Final Distribution of Austrian's Presents to Italian Children.

The children of Little Italy received the second and last installment yesterday of the shipment of toys sent to them by an anonymous Austro-American friend who wanted to show them that the war hadn't affected his affection for mankind. The toys were given out by Guido Bruno, to whom they were sent by the donor, in Washington Square.

The square was crowded when the packing case full of toys was wheeled down to the pavilion. Bruno managed to get the children together in a semi-military organization and marched them up in a column of twos to the steps of the pavilion; then they formed a hollow square, and through a small lane opening in one side the children came forward singly to receive the toys.

The boys mostly preferred military and mechanical toys, and the pavements around the square were blockaded not long afterwards with tin soldier campaigns. Mothers were allowed to come in and claim toys for sick children.

The Austrian who made the children happy sat inconspicuous and unannounced on a park bench and watched the ceremony.

MRS. MOHR INDICTED.

Grand Jury Holds Her in Connection with Her Husband's Death.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 29.—Elizabeth F. Mohr was indicted by the Grand Jury here today as an accessory before the fact in connection with the murder of her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, on Aug. 31 last, and three negroes, Cecil Victor Brown, Henry Spellman and George W. Healis, were indicted on the charge of murder.

Another indictment charged the negroes with assault with intent to kill Miss Emily G. Burger, and Mrs. Mohr as an accessory before the fact. Each of the defendants pleaded not guilty.

Bail was furnished for Mrs. Mohr, and she was released from custody. The three negroes were committed to the county jail in default of surety. The court allowed all of the defendants two weeks in which to file further pleadings.

THE ISABEL MAY BE SAVED.

Norwalk Steamboat Did Not Sink After Striking Rock.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 29.—The Norwalk steamboat liner Isabel, which was grounded on Cow Reef, off Shippan Point, last night, by Captain George H. Rowland, to keep the vessel from sinking after it had struck a rock or a submerged wreck in Long Island Sound, can be saved, it is thought by steamship men who examined the boat today. The cargo was plied on the upper decks to keep it from the water, and the removal of this has been begun. The vessel is lying in about ten feet of water, and is thought not to be much damaged.

Six men who put off in a lifeboat had reported on landing here that the Isabel had sunk. Captain Rowland said today he guessed they supposed the Isabel had gone down after they put off.

Striking Tailors Freed in Court.

Fifty striking tailors arrested on complaint of Richard J. Hickson & Co., 657 Fifth Avenue, charged with blocking traffic, were discharged yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Krotel in the Yorkville Court with a warning.

TO ASK J. P. MORGAN ABOUT HIDDEN FUND

Thompson Committee Seeks to Learn Meaning of Shonts's Third Tracking Activity.

$2,000,000 FEE CONDEMNED

George W. Young Still Invisible—William A. Read Tells of Protest in Board.

When the Thompson Legislative Committee resumed its hearings at 165 Broadway yesterday more testimony was brought out in connection with contracts made by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company with private concerns for third tracking the Manhattan elevated. Merton E. Lewis, counsel for the committee, announced that although every effort had been made to reach George W. Young, one-time Director of the Interborough, no trace of him had been found.

The committee wants to ask Mr. Young about a "yellow dog" fund in connection with a contract the Interborough Company wanted to make with John F. Stevens for the third tracking. President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen and former Public Service Commissioner Maltbie objected to the Public Commission approving the contract on the ground that it allowed Mr. Stevens too much profit, and the contract was let later to the Gillespie Company without the approval of the commission. Mr. Young and other Interborough Directors objected to the contract.

It was said that the committee might call J. P. Morgan as a witness to establish just what part Theodore P. Shonts had in the third tracking contracts and why the contract was offered to Mr. Stevens. Had the contract gone to Mr. Stevens he would have received $2,000,000 for eighteen months' work, Chairman Thompson said.

Mr. Morgan's name came out unexpectedly while William A. Read, a former Interborough Director, was on the stand. Mr. Read said that in the Spring of 1913 the Stevens contract came before the Interborough board on which he sat with Mr. Young and Mr. Lane of Boston, who has since died. All three, he said, objected, and voted it down before the Executive Committee. "While I was on the board," said Mr. Read, "it never came up again."

Despite the board's rejection of the contract and its obvious disapproval, Mr. Shonts sent it to the Public Service Commission, the witness said. "Mr. Lane and I were so anxious to defeat it," Mr. Read said, "that we went to Mr. Morgan, who was then J. P. Morgan, Jr., and he said he would take the matter up with Mr. Shonts."

"Then Mr. Shonts had more power in the Interborough than any one else?" asked Senator Thompson.

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Read; "he took care of our bonds and securities."

"What we should like to know," went on Senator Thompson, "is why the Interborough, or Mr. Shonts, intended to give $2,000,000 to any one for eighteen months' work. It seems to me that Mr. Shonts, who is a public man, should welcome an opportunity to come over here and tell us something about it. In fact, it is his duty to give information, so that the people may know all about this matter. The burden rests upon Mr. Shonts, and it is up to him to clear up this matter now."

The Thompson Committee charged several days ago that the intention of the Interborough planned to appoint a construction engineer of their own to do the work and give him 10 per cent. for his services which would have amounted to $2,000,000.

"We want to find out," said Mr. Thompson, "where this money was to go."

The hearing will be continued this morning.

$2,000 GEM THEFT IN HOTEL.

Mrs. J. L. Probst's Jewels Disappear in Her Absence.

Mrs. J. L. Probst, wife of Frank Probst, former proprietor of the Hotel Brotell, went to the West Thirtieth Street police station last night to ask if the police had found jewelry valued at $2,000, which, she said, was stolen from her room at the Hotel Aberdeen on the night of Sept. 15.

Mrs. Probst said that she left in a bureau drawer in her room a chamois bag containing a gold bracelet set with ten diamonds, a two-carat diamond ring, a dinner ring set with a pink pearl, a diamond-studded barette, and $30. When she returned about 10:30 o'clock the bag and its contents were gone. Detectives of the Second Branch told her she said that the locks of the door and the bureau drawer had apparently been opened with a key.

Mrs. Probst said she registered at the Hotel Aberdeen under the name of "Mrs. J. Barst" for personal reasons.

TO TRY COCHRANE ALONE.

Court Denies Motion of Five Other New Haven Directors.

Circuit Judge William H. Hunt in a decision filed yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court granted a separate trial to Alexander Cochrane and denied similar motions made in behalf of Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles F. Brooker, Charles M. Pratt, Henry K. McHarg, and Frederick F. Brewster, Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company under the indictment for violation of the criminal provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law.

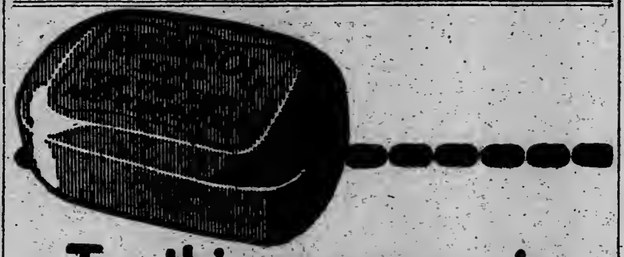
Ruling in Cochrane's favor, Judge Hunt stated in his opinion that he did not become a Director until 1909, and the Government had not strongly opposed the motion for a severance because of doubt as to the degree of guilt. He was said to be in the same class as George F. Baker, T. De Witt Cuyler, Theodore N. Vail, Francis T. Maxwell, and Edward Milligan, other Directors, to whom were granted separate trials a couple of months ago.

Denying the Ledyard, Brooker, Pratt, McHarg, and Brewster motions, Judge Hunt said that there is always a difference in the status of the various defendants in a conspiracy case, but in his opinion, the conflict of interests was not such as to warrant or justify him in granting these men separate trials. Their cases will therefore be called on Oct. 13 with the other main defendants, William Rockefeller, George MacCullough Miller, D. Newton Barney, Robert M. Hatt, James Heaton Robertson, James Hemingway, and Edward D. Robbins.

The other three indicted Directors, John L. Billiard, James S. Elton, and William Skinner, have received immunity because of testimony which they gave while witnesses before the Federal Grand Jury and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Urges Votes for Constitution.

The Republican Club at a special meeting last night unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the proposed new constitution and urging the citizens of the State to vote for its adoption. The club also indorsed the Republican candidates nominated at the primaries here on Tuesday. The speakers were George W. Wickersham, Frederick C. Tanner, and Herbert Parsons.



Try this easy way to clear your skin with Resinol Soap

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and warm water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water, finishing with a dash of clear cold water to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

If the skin is in bad condition through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, apply a little Resinol Ointment* and let it remain on ten minutes before the final washing with Resinol Soap.

Resinol Soap is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol balsams it contains. Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For free sample cake and trial of Resinol Ointment, write Dept. 3-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

**Physicians have prescribed Resinol Ointment for over twenty years in the treatment of skin and scalp affections.*



THE STROUD PIANO

"IN TONE AND ACTION A MUSICIAN'S PIANO"

PRICE $285

FOR those persons of discriminating musical taste who for one reason or another cannot invest $500 or $600 in a pianoforte, the Stroud is the ideal instrument. Remarkable quality of tone it has—excellence in every detail. Price is its one moderate feature.

The Stroud, the famous Steck and the magnificent Weber pianos are on sale in New York City only at Aeolian Hall. Very liberal charge terms are accorded piano purchasers—a cash payment as low as $8 secures the delivery of a piano to your home.

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"Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion and the famous Pianola—the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world".

MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Concert pianist of world's fame. One of the greatest modern masters of technique.



This great artist says:
"The Stroud Upright Piano has a clear, sound tone, a quick and correct action."

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The Meat in the Triangle Cocoanut

A good many folks were surprised to find us so cheerful all this week, when for two days the Knickerbocker Theatre was closed altogether, and ever since until today anybody who wanted to get in has been shooed from Broadway to Sixth Avenue and around to the side entrance in Thirty-eighth Street by attentive policemen. We were cheerful—because of other things that began a week ago—and have been going ever since.

Listen—

The really important big thing happened on Thursday night—when New York said "Yes," to Knickerbocker Plays—with enthusiasm you could hear half way down the block.

A more important thing, because it was so amazingly unusual, happened on Friday, when every single newspaper in town repeated the Yes of the Knickerbocker audience.

The most important thing of all has been happening day by day since then for in these seven days exhibitors have signed contracts for the showing of Triangle Plays at moving-picture theatres in other cities amounting to millions of dollars for the year—and it will be nearly four weeks still before a single Triangle Play is released to an exhibitor. Think of it!

And now do you wonder that the loss of a few days' business at the Knickerbocker seems so small a detail!

Four weeks from last Monday the plays we are now showing here will begin appearing in moving picture theatres of the higher types in other cities all over the country. Many "prints" of each picture have been made and will travel from city to city, delighting the audience of one theatre in each place—and always returning its weekly rental to the head office here in New York.

And so they will go on, until they have been shown in every city and town and village in the United States, and over the border in Canada; and over the seas in France and Germany and England and China and Timbuctoo.

This sounds fantastic—it is mere fact. For not only are contracts actually being made today all over this country, but negotiations are nearing completion for all of Europe, Australia and South America.

So—if you have missed seeing the first Triangle Plays here in New York—cheer up! They will be in Newark later, and you can see them there; or in Paterson, or Ridgewood, or Poughkeepsie, or White Plains, or San Francisco, or London.

The theatre they are shown in may not be as big as the Knickerbocker, or so well known.

Maybe the music of so large an orchestra and the bigness of the stage effects will be impossible in the smaller house.

The audience may not be the fashionable Broadway audience, and it's scarcely likely you'll find such a collection of pretty girls in fascinating costumes as show you to loge or your seat at the Knickerbocker.

The settings are not the essentials—and the essentials will all be there.

But the fact that a theatre shows Triangle Plays is a strong indication that it's a good theatre in every way.

You will see the same dominating Dustin Farnum carry off the same beautiful, screaming, kicking bride, and the same frightened parson marry them at the pistol's point.

Raymond Hitchcock and Fred Mace and Mabel Normand will be as screamingly funny in Jersey City or Trenton four weeks or four months from now as they are in Broadway tonight.

Douglas Fairbanks will be just as idiotic and as manly; as laughable and as lovable; and Seena Owen will be just as beautiful and fetching and—who knows—maybe even *sweeter*—then she was last Thursday and is today. All the great big scenes will be there. All the wonders of art and mechanism and the genius of Griffith and Ince and Sennet will hold you there as they hold you here. And they will mean even more—by contrast.

Yes—the big thing has come true now—and come with a rush and a swirl and a bang that even the most enthusiastic of us never dreamed would be possible.

Come up to the Knickerbocker and enjoy Triangle Plays today by all means

The entrance on Broadway is open at last, and we shall be glad to see you.

But if you miss this week's performance here watch for the theatre that shows Triangle Plays later and see it there.

Meanwhile get a pad and pencil and figure a little.

And when you've done you will see why that closed-up theatre was one of the cheerfulest spots in town this week.

TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION.

Next week—the second set of Triangle Plays starts its round at the Knickerbocker:

A Keystone Comedy with HALE HAMILTON.

A Fine Arts Drama with DOROTHY GISH.

A Keystone Comedy with EDDIE FOY and all the LITTLE FOYS.

And Thomas A. Ince's wonderful production of THE COWARD with FRANK KEENAN.

Four plays that are even better than this week's series.

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Phone Murray Hill 7500.

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GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

Do you remember dear old Dr. Lavendar and his flock? Well, here they are again, and others, in

MARGARET DELAND'S

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AROUND OLD CHESTER

The announcement of a new book of stories about old Chester folks will be welcomed the country over.

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Superior cuffs on sleeves and anklets can't "creep" or "draw," yet they hold without pressure.

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Sales have shown a continuous increase for forty years. Quality counts.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

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Only Two Days Away!

Saturday, Oct. 2d, (12 o'Clock)

ASTOR CUP RACE

Tickets selling fast! If you haven't reserved your seats, get them now for the greatest and most thrilling event in motor history. Speed records sure to be shattered at the world's newest, finest and fastest track.

All America's most famous drivers entered.

350 Miles—$50,000 Cash Prizes and Astor Trophy

Sheepshead Bay Speedway

GENERAL ADMISSION, $2.00 Seat in Open Stand, Free. Seat in Grand Stand, $3.00 Extra.

Parking space behind the open-stand seats free to occupants of those seats. Boxes, holding six persons, including admission, $50, $75, $100 and $150. Parking space, located behind grand stand, free to holders of boxes and grand stand seats.

Parking space within oval fronting homestretch, not including admission: FIRST ROW.....$25.00 SECOND ROW.....$15.00

Tickets on sale at Tyson's, McBride's, Information and Public Service Bureau of R. H. Macy & Co., American Automobile Assn.; Abraham & Straus, B'klyn; Hotel Biltmore Theatre Ticket Office, Motor Club of Brooklyn, 1255 Bedford Ave., cor. Fulton St., Phone 177 Decatur. Newark Automobile Club, Newark, and Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp., 1696 Broadway, between 53d and 54th Sts., N. Y., Phone Circle 1915.

HOW TO GET TO THE SPEEDWAY.

By Automobile: Via Brooklyn, Manhattan (Canal St.), Williamsburg (Delancey St.), and Queensborough (59th St.), Bridges.

By Rail: Brighton Beach "L" at Brooklyn Bridge, Subway to Borough Hall, changing to Brighton Beach "L"; E. 34th St. Ferry, via Long Island R. R.

CONGRESSMEN PLAN CHANGES IN TARIFF

House Ways and Means Committee to Meet in November and Discuss Revenues.

MAY RETAIN SUGAR DUTY

Commerce Department Devising Way to Keep Out Cheap Foreign Goods After the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—While no general revision of the tariff is contemplated, a movement is on foot for such modifications as may be necessary to hold up the falling revenues of the Government. Following a correspondence with each other and with Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House have decided to meet here about two weeks before the opening of Congress on Dec. 1, and consider particular amendments.

President Wilson recently in a letter to Governor Cox of Ohio voiced his opposition of creating a tariff commission. This letter has since been explained by those in close touch with the President as meaning not only that he did not favor any radical change in the method of revising the tariff, but that he did not believe any general revision was called for. It is suggested that one change in the Underwood law, that could be effected without any disturbance of existing business conditions, would be the retention of the present reduced duty on sugar, which otherwise will pass to the free list in the Spring. This change alone, it is estimated, will mean the retention of from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000 of revenue annually.

It was reported recently that the President had directed the Department of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission to get all available data regarding the operation of the existing tariff and to recommend such changes as might appear beneficial to them. This report is believed to be an exaggeration, although both these agencies are steadily gathering material that should assist the members of Congress in any amendments to the tariff law that they may consider.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for years has been collecting details of the operation of the tariff laws of all foreign countries. This information is now in available form, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau. The bureau has also collected and digested the commercial laws of European countries and is studying the same subject in South America.

A further indication of what the Administration is planning to do for the protection of American industries built up as a result of the war is given in a letter written by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce to Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and made public today. It is made clear that the Government will protect the new American industries from a flood of European competition at the close of the war, but the letter also shows that Mr. Redfield intends to avoid, so far as possible, any proposals for tariff revision.

American manufacturers seeking to enter fields of production which prior to the war were occupied by foreign firms, have been clamoring for assurances that they would not be subjected to a flood of foreign-made products after the war. Manufacturers preparing to turn out dyestuffs have been especially anxious to assure themselves that the German dye works would not flood American markets with low-priced products.

Secretary Redfield's letter says:

If the question arises as to the attitude of the Department of Commerce toward what is called "dumping" after the war shall end, you may say that I shall recommend in my annual report that unfair competition from abroad shall not be permitted to injure a legitimate American industry any more than it is permitted to do so in our domestic field. Especially I should oppose action on the part of any foreign monopoly toward controlling the American market by unfair competition in an attempt to injure or destroy an American industry. There is no douht in my mind that this should be done. The more serious question to which consideration is being given is as to the method of doing it.

Various plans have been proposed, some of which seem to permit reactions which are possibly undesirable. I am considering the methods used in different countries with a frank preference for such as have nothing to do with tariffs or duties. I should be very glad to receive suggestions from practical commercial men as to the most efficient means of detaching and preventing this unfair competition.

You may be quite sure of my earnest purpose to provide so far as it lies in my power to do so, that American industries shall not suffer from a type of unfair competition at the hands of foreign producers which would be forbidden if it took place at the hands of American producers.

Caught Her Painting Fish Gills.

The Department of Health received yesterday from Inspector Lieber a bottle of bright red fluid. The Inspector said he had found a woman in the market under Williamsburgh Bridge applying the liquid to the gills of stale fish to make them look fresh. He confiscated her stock and took the bottle to Dr. Herman Betz, who said it contained an aniline dye. An order was issued instructing all Inspectors to look out for stale fish with red gills.

NO FORD BABY SUBMARINE.

Detroit Man Says He Has No Intention of Making War Engines.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—In a statement issued today Henry Ford, who has been disputing the parentage of the so-called baby submarine, abandoned the controversy and left the field in possession of Professor Herschel C. Parker. Mr. Ford reviewed and quoted his correspondence with Professor Parker, and added that Mr. Parker was trying to get $5,000 from him to develop the "fish boat" plan as an advertising scheme.

"I have no submarine, never said I had one, am not working on one, have not plagiarised anyone's ideas, and do not intend to have anything to do with the making of war engines," said Mr. Ford. "The first I knew I was going to make a submarine, or was even working on the project, was when I got home from my Eastern trip and saw whole bundles of news stories, editorials and even verses about the thing.

"Shortly before I left Detroit I told several newspaper correspondents that it would not be much of a trick to make a small, economical and easily operated underwater boat, and that it might even be run by a gasoline motor. From this was evolved the assertion that I was going to make submarines myself, something which is about as far from my mind as a thing possibly could be.

"As for Professor Parker, who says I stole his boat, I had not seen the letter he wrote about his plans. My secretary got the letter, which, in addition to seeking $5,000 backing, also was so good as to suggest that I might be a great patriot and at the same time get a whole lot of advertising.

"I regret, for the professor's sake, that my patriotism is neither of that kind nor of the kind that holds up the Government for enormous prices on necessary materials in times of stress, as do the fellows who are carrying the 'prepare' banner."

RETURNS HER SON TO TOMBS

Mother Apologizes for Boy Who Escaped Through Open Door.

Harry Kirschenbaum, the youthful prisoner who escaped from the Criminal Court Building early yesterday afternoon by walking through an open door from the "Bridge of Sighs," was taken back to the Tombs last night by his parents, who apologized for his behavior.

When, with ten other prisoners, Kirschenbaum, who is 18 years old, was being led back to the Tombs from the Court of General Sessions, where he had been sentenced by Judge Crain to Elmira Reformatory on a larceny charge, he saw an open door slipped through it, down into General Sessions, then empty, and on ont to the street.

A few moments after he disappeared his parents and his sweetheart, Beatrice Countryman of 97 Cannon Street, arrived at the Tombs to visit Kirschenbaum. When they were told of his escape, they promised the Warden they would return the boy if they could.

When he was locked up last night Kirschenbaum told the Tombs officials that he had walked to the home of a friend, and from there had communicated with his mother, who told him to meet her, when she persuaded him to give himself up.

600 SALOON KEEPERS WILL QUIT BUSINESS

Increase of $300 in Retail Liquor Tax Goes Into Effect Tomorrow.

CITY LOSES $360,000 TAXES

Consumer Will Be Forced to Pay 5 Cents Additional for Each Pint of Beer.

The increase of $300 in the State retail liquor license fee, which becomes effective tomorrow, will force 600 saloons out of business in Manhattan and Brooklyn, reducing the city's share in this source of revenue about $360,000, according to estimates made yesterday by the officers of the retail associations in the several horoughs. The addition of $300 to the old license fee of $1,200 in these two boroughs could not be met by at least 600 of the retailers, it was said, despite the fact that the consumer will have to pay an additional 5 cents for his pint of beer on and after tomorrow.

Thomas F. McAvoy, Special Excise Commissioner for Manhattan, said the receipts at his office showed a falling off that would represent the tax on three to four hundred retailers. Some of these may get their licenses today, and until the office closes tonight the exact effect the new law will have on the business cannot be determined.

None of the additional revenue raised by the State through the operation of the new law goes to the city. Under the $1,200 license fee the city received one-half, so that with the withdrawal of each license the municipality loses $900. Sixty per cent. of the new license fee goes to the State and 40 per cent. to the city, providing the same amount of revenue for the latter as formerly.

A war tax must also be paid by the retailer, which ranges from 1 cent on a pint to 20 cents on the sale of a quart of wine, to which stamps must be affixed. To the $1 tax on a barrel of beer an additional 50 cents is now added.

In the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond the tax is not so large a burden on the dealers. In Queens the license fee ranges from $150 to $550, so that the addition will be 25 per cent. of these amounts. East of the Bronx River the new tax will be an addition of 25 per cent. on a tax of $525. But because of the generally bad business this year, together with the war taxes, all sections will be affected.

Because of the trend of population to the Bronx and Queens conditions are better there than in Manhattan, where there is one saloon now for every 450 in population. The limit of licenses, one for an average of each group of 750 in population, has been reached in the Bronx, and to obtain a license from the holder often carries with it a bonus of $2,000.

Deputy Commissioner McAvoy believes people are not drinking as much these days as in past years. Attractions and amusements, including moving pictures, he believes, keep men out of the saloons.

In addition to raising the price of the pint of beer from 10 to 15 cents, many of the retailers are putting in automatic measures, and others will use hand-measures, so that the days of the "full can" appear to be numbered. In place of the free lunch too, they are considering concerted action for "pay lunch," for which a bill was introduced at Albany last season, but was not pushed to enactment.

79 TEACHERS IN PAY TANGLE

Retired but Get Neither Pensions Nor Half Salary.

Forty-two teachers, who were eligible for retirement but who could not be retired because of the condition of the retirement fund, got leaves of absence with half pay on June 30. This was done with the approval of the Corporation Counsel. These teachers received from the Controller two months' half pay. The Board of Education retired thirty-seven more teachers on Aug. 31. The Corporation Counsel then informed the Controller that there were doubts as to the legality of this agreement, and he determined not only to withhold payment to the second lot of teachers, but to make no further payments to the first lot.

Morton Stein, Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, said at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday that an agreement had been made with these teachers to give them half pay. That agreement was to be broken. It was only right, he declared, to restore the teachers to their former positions and to give them full pay as if no agreement had been made. The matter was referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

William G. Wilcox said that if the retired teachers were paid on Oct. 1 they would receive only from 40 to 50 per cent. of their pensions. Sufficient money would come in during October to provide for their full pensions for September, if the payment was deferred until about Oct. 31. Mr. Cook, auditor of the Education Department, was ordered not to send the pension list to the Controller on Oct. 1, and the By-laws Committee was asked to consider the question and report on it at the next meeting of the board.

Mr. Wilcox also moved that the Board of Superintendents instruct the District Superintendents to report how many part time children were in their schools. It was decided to refer the question to the Director of Reference and Research.

Three teachers in Public School 44, Manhattan, were absent from their duties on May 25 to attend the funeral services of a former teacher in that school. A motion yesterday to excuse their absence with pay was lost, because John Greene, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said there was no money to pay them.

Isadore M. Levy opposed a resolution to request the Board of Aldermen to issue $5,653.56 special revenue bonds for supplies for the Bureau of Attendance. It came out in debate that $2,600 of the amount was for postage. The motion was adopted.

$2,000 GEM THEFT IN HOTEL.

Mrs. J. L. Brobst's Jewels Disappear in Her Absence.

Mrs. J. L. Brobst, wife of Frank Brobst, former proprietor of the Hotel Broztell, went to the West Thirtieth Street police station last night to ask if the police had found jewelry valued at $2,000, which, she said, was stolen from her room at the Hotel Aberdeen on the night of Sept. 15.

Mrs. Brobst said that she left in a hureau drawer in her room a chamois bag containing a gold bracelet set with ten diamonds, a two-carat diamond ring, a dinner ring set with a pink pearl, a diamond-studded barette, and $80. When she returned about 10:30 o'clock the bag and its contents were gone. Detectives of the Second Branch told her, she said, that the locks of the door and the bureau drawer had apparently been opened with a key.

Mrs. Brobst said she registered at the Hotel Aberdeen under the name of "Mrs. J. Barst" for personal reasons.

Hazel Dawn in Paramount Pictures

Hazel Dawn

has permanently retired from the stage to appear exclusively in photoplays produced by

The Famous Players Film Co.

SINCE acquiring a reputation as a film favorite, Hazel Dawn has proved that she is one of our foremost dramatic artists as well as an inimitable comedienne. Her screen plays, "Niobe"; "Clarissa"; and "The Heart of Jennifer" are being received with enthusiasm by millions of people patronizing Paramount theatres.

See "The Fatal Card," in which Miss Dawn appears with John Mason as a co-star—intensely interesting and superbly staged. It is a play in which both of these celebrated stars are at their best.

Hazel Dawn can be seen only at theatres showing Paramount Pictures, at prices from 10 to 50 cents.

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Ask your theatre for a free copy of *Picture Progress*—if you can't get it write us.

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"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

The Power of $1

Greatest Assemblage of Bargains Ever Offered at $1 on Sale Here, Today

Of the many attractive features of our immensely successful Nineteenth Anniversary Sales, this sale at $1 is bound to prove most popular.

For it is a fact that the power of ONE DOLLAR—One Hundred Cents—was never more manifest than it will be Today at Greenhut's.

Come to The Big Store TODAY and share in the bargains. You'll be most agreeably surprised—and bear in mind, please, that though we feature this $1 sale FOR ONE DAY ONLY, every department of our two mammoth buildings is full of regular and staple merchandise—JUST THE THINGS YOU WANT RIGHT NOW AT PRICES NOT TO BE MATCHED ELSEWHERE.

Notice to Charge Customers
All charge purchases made today will be entered on bills rendered November first.

$1.95 Yd. Imported Broadcloths, yd., $1

32c Yd. Shepherd Checks—various sized checks, 5 yard pattern for.....$1
25c Yd. Black Serge—6 yard pattern for.....$1
Boys' $1.50 Novelty Suits—plain blue and fancy mixtures, sizes 3 to 9 years.....$1
3 Pairs of Boys' 50c Knicker-bocker Trousers—fancy mixtures, sizes 6 to 16 years.....$1
Men's $1.50 to $2 Trousers—over 40 styles, all sizes.....$1
2 Pairs Women's 98c Full Fashioned Pure Silk Hosiery—fancy or plain, for.....$1
2 Women's 79c Combination Suits—slightly imperfect, for.$1
Men's $1.50 to $2 Stiff or Soft Felt Hats—all sizes.....$1
2 Suits of Men's 98c Domet Pajamas—(only two suits to a customer).....$1

3 Men's $1 "Frisbie" White Dress and Full Dress Shirts—all sizes.... $1

Women's Undermuslins—regularly to $1.95, special at.....$1
Choice of dainty Gowns, Petticoats, Combinations; beautifully trimmed.
Women's $1.50 Crepe Kimonos—assorted colors, at.....$1
19c to 25c Yd. Seco Silk—10 yards for.....$1
Apron Ginghams—fast colors, 20 yards for.....$1
Outing Flannels—good fleecy nap, 20 yards for.....$1
$1.79 Celluloid Hair Brushes—fine bristles, at.....$1

$1.95 & $2.95 Untrimmed Hats—extra quality, "Silk Velvet Dress Shapes, stylish, mostly black, at..... $1

$1.50 Large Ivory Trays—at....$1
$1.50 Doz. Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—for men, embroidered open-work initial, dozen.....$1
$1.50 to $2 "Klosfit" Petticoats—black only, at.....$1
$1.50 to $2 Leather Hand Bags for Women—at.....$1

$1.95 Complete Jersey Covered Dressmaker's Forms—sizes 32 to 44, at..... $1

Women's $1.50 (16 button and 12 button length) Mousquetaire Gloves—perfect black, white and colors, at.....$1
$1.65 Light Weight Matting Suit Cases—at.....$1
$1.50 Dog Collar and Leash Combined—plain or studded, black or russet.....$1
$1.95 Ostrich Feather Bands and Ostrich Novelties—complete hat trimming, best quality stock.....$1
$2.25 Large Brass Smoking Stand.....$1
5 Piece Fireproof Mixing Bowl Set: 1 MEDIUM SIZE DECORATED ROCKINGHAM TEA POT, 1 LARGE SIZE DECORATED PORCELAIN WATER PITCHER and ½ doz. THIN BLOWN WATER TUMBLERS, all for.....$1
$1.35 Yd. Black Satin Duchesse—excellent wearing quality, yd.....$1

Boys' $2 Balkan Norfolk Suits with knickerbocker trousers, sizes 6 to 17 years..... $1

50c "Kleinert's" Eton or Tango Garment Shields—3 pairs for $1
$1.35 Worth of Imported Snap Fasteners—3 gross for.....$1
$2 and $3 "Wright's" Bust Forms and Formette Corsets—sizes 19 to 26, at.....$1
Children's $1.69 Imitation Ermine Fur Sets.....$1
Women's and Misses' $1.25 to $2 Silk and Voile Blouses—at $1
Girls' $1.79 Washable School Dresses—at.....$1
$1.95 Suits of Men's Natural Wool Underwear—all sizes at $1
$1.39 Teddy Bears.....$1
$1.50 Three Coin Banks—made of sheet steel, registers nickels, dimes and quarters, at.....$1

3 Men's 50c Large Open End Neckties. $1

$1.69 China Sets—25 pieces, assorted decorations, at.....$1
$1.50 Mechanical Trains—large iron locomotive, a tender, baggage car and a passenger car, and ten pieces of track, at...$1
88 Note "Bigstoroll" Music Rolls—slightly handled, included are popular songs, dances and operatic selections, hundreds of titles to select from, 7 for $1

$1.95 Adjustable Standing Mirrors—nickeled, 6½ inch mirror, at..... $1

Choice in Today's Great Sale $1 at

Girls' $1.50 Black Sateen Gymnasium Bloomers—Black only, at..... $1

Sheet Music—5 big hits for....$1
When I Leave the World Behind Me, Irving Berlin, Araby, May Irwin's Big Hit, written by Irving Berlin. Those Come Hither Eyes, from Cousin Lucy. Teach Me to Smile, from Girl Who Smiles. A Little Bit of Heaven.
Novelty German Silver Mesh Bags—gate top and shirred ring or fish-scale mesh, the gate top is a dainty design with ten inch chain attached, at...$1
Brownie No. 0 Camera—made by Eastman Kodak Co., one roll of film included, takes picture 1⅝x2½, complete.....$1
"Little Nemo" Scout Shoes—made of tan willow calf, Goodyear welted soles, Blucher style, all sizes 5 to 13½.....$1
Umbrellas for Men and Women—silk and linen gloria coverings, silk tape edge, silk case and tassels, sterling silver mounted handles.....$1

Men's $1.95 Suits of Natural Wool Underwear; all sizes..... $1

Framed Pictures—several subjects, 2½ inch gilt frames, matted, outside size 24 x 28 inches.....$1
$1.50 Brass Costumers—3 hooks $1
$1.75 Woven Wire Springs—all sizes.....$1
$1.65 Golden Oak Chairs—chased leather seats.....$1
$1.40 Child's Golden Oak Finished High Chairs—wood seats.....$1
$1.50 Pair Nottingham Lace Curtains—pair.....$1
$1.25 Tapestry Couch Covers...$1
$1.75 Floss Pillows—covered with Damask and Velvets....$1

12 Pairs Men's Black or Colored Half Hose—seconds of 25c quality, all sizes..... $1

$1.35 Welsbach Reflected Gas Lights—set consists of inner cylinder, mantle and frosted globe.....$1
$1.38 4 Qt. Wear Ever Aluminum Windsor Kettle—with aluminum cover, for pot roasting, etc.....$1
$1.44 No. 8 Galvanized Ash Can—black iron side protectors...$1

Women's $1.50 French Kid Gloves—black, white, tan, also black and white combination, at..... $1

$1.50 Combination White Enamel Bathroom Fixtures—Towel Rack, Soap Dish, Tooth Brush Holder and Glass Shelf with Brackets.....$1
$1.45 No. 7 Genuine Kreamer Wash Boiler.....$1
$1.25 8 Inch Casserole—with nickel plated frame.....$1
$1.31 White Enamel Bathroom Mirror—14x19 inches.....$1
$1.25 Combination Mops—oil mop and washable mop, O-Cedar make.....$1
$1.50 Curtain Stretcher—2½ inch frame, stationary brass nickel plated pins, rigid, easel attachment.....$1

$1.75 Combination Office Inkstand $1

$1.95 Hand Painted Chocolate Sets—choice of 2 designs, 14 pieces.....$1
$1.50 to $1.95 Cake Sets—hand painted, 7 pieces.....$1
$1.50 to $1.95 Salad Sets—hand painted, 7 pieces.....$1
$1.95 Celery Sets—7 pieces....$1
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FOOTBALL TEAMS HAVE BUSY DAY AT PRACTICE—GOLF

YALE SCRUBS CRUSH VARSITY TEAM'S LINE

Full Back Legore, a Star Last Year, Goes Around End for Touchdown.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—Harry Legoré, Yale's full back star last season, who has been kept on the scrubs since he reported for practice two weeks ago, today repeated his specialty of defeating the 'Varsity. From the regulars' ten-yard line he twisted around right end for the only touchdown scored by either side during the ten minute halves. The scrubs obtained the ball when a punt by Otis Guernsey, the 'Varsity full back, was blocked by Galt of the scrubs at the 'Varsity forty-yard line, Sayre failing on the ball. From this point the scrubs were irresistible, Legoré's ground-gaining featuring their advance.

Two changes were made in the 'Varsity lineup, Clark displacing Thompson at quarter back, and Charlton and Rositzky being used as guards. Roberts, who was promoted yesterday to right guard, was slightly injured, and did not play today, and Waldon, regular right guard, has gone back to the reserves.

Clark was substitute half back for the freshmen last year and played brilliantly as half back last Saturday during the final ten minutes of the Maine game. Charlton showed promise as a guard on the freshmen eleven two years ago, but was ineligible last year. Rositzky is the 'Varsity oarsman who has been substitute guard for two seasons.

Black, the former Exeter Captain, played on the scrubs today. He is practically assured of being declared eligible.

At no time during today's practice was the 'Varsity eleven dangerous, and all the honors of the afternoon went to the scrubs. The coaches told the 'Varsity that their line was ragged, and the interference of their backs was poor.

Ben Avery joined the resident coaching squad. Jack Field of the Graduate Football Committee was on the side lines.

OPEN PLAY WORKS WELL.

Harvard Uses It Successfully Against "Sub" Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—Harvard's midweek football scrimmage today was the hardest of the season, and for the first time the regular eleven and the two substitute teams really showed form. Although it was opposed by the same scrub team which has been able to stop it so often heretofore, the 'Varsity tore things up generally and ran the ball from one end of the field to the other. Scores were made in abundance, the most interesting being a touchdown on a forward pass from Boles to Likens, this being the first time this Fall that the regulars have used the open play successfully down the field.

The ability of Coolidge and Soucy to block kicks resulted in two touchdowns, and Woodruff, one of the new men in the backfield, made a very clever run through the line for another. Part of the 'Varsity's success was the result of its strength on line plays, although Whitney twice scored by drop kicks, both his successful attempts being made from points closer to the scrubs' goal than the twenty-five-yard line.

Captain Mahan did not play in the backfield, nor did King or Watson, all being kept on the side lines until they are thoroughly fit for hard play. Enwright did some powerful line plunging and continued to improve, as did the big fellow Dadmun, who is fast making a regular place for himself at guard.

Several times today the scrubs received the ball close to the 'Varsity goal, but could make no impression with their plays.

The situation regarding the scene of this year's Harvard-Yale game is clearing. It is now believed that the game will be played here as scheduled, as today Boston's Corporation Counsel rendered the decision that the fire laws do not apply to open grand stands. The Building Commissioner, it is said, is not willing to take this decision as final but the matter will be brought before the Board of Appeals, and Graduate Manager Moore of Harvard is sure that the Building Commissioner will be instructed by the board to allow Harvard to build the stands.

TIGERS SCRIMMAGE LONG.

Line-Up Again Changed — Several Men Sent to Training Table.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Training table for twenty-eight of the football candidates at Princeton was started in the field house tonight, after another long, hard scrimmage on the gridiron. A number of the men who were in the first squad sent to the training table are some of those who rested from daily scrimmage because of injuries.

A session of one hour and a half in actual scrimmage marked today's practice. Another changed line-up greeted the student spectators. Lamberton was again in the backfield, as was Tibbot, but the fullback was Billy Moore. Strenuous efforts are being made to develop Moore into a punter, and already progress can be noticed. As Buzz Law, who assisted Driggs in the Tiger punting last year, has not completely recovered from illness, it is necessary that some man to take the place of Eddie Driggs be developed. It is hoped that Law will be able to come out later, but Moore will be needed for the early games. Ames was again at quarter back, although there seems little doubt that Captain Glick will start the Rutgers game on Saturday. The Princeton leader is keeping in shape by running through signal practice.

Highley and Brown were the choice for ends this afternoon. The performance of the former was of high order. The work is still fundamental in character. Rush is evidently carrying out the plan that he adopted last Spring and resolutely refuses to make any unusual preparations for the Rutgers game.

The freshmen eleven will start its season Saturday, opposing the Lawrenceville team. One of those in the line-up will be "Dick" Cleveland, son of the late ex-President Grover Cleveland, in the Freshman backfield. He has had considerable experience during his four years at Exeter.

NEWS OF FOOTBALL TEAMS.

Judging from yesterday's scrimmage against the scrub eleven, the New York University 'Varsity team will be in a position to offer a good fight to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute players on Saturday at Troy. A long signal drill, in which all of the plays and formations that the Violet will use against the np-Staters, was the principal feature of the afternoon's program. Two elevens were kept on the run, and from the showing made the Violet will evidently use the open style of attack to good advantage. The line-up of the 'Varsity was full of surprises, as neither Cann, who is expected to play in the right half back position, nor Olswang, the regular quarter back, appeared in the line-up. Changes were also made in the make-up of the line. Coach Reilley shifted Sokolower, who has been playing left tackle on the 'Varsity, to the centre position. Williams has been substituted for Sokolower at tackle and made a good impression in that position. Cann, who is expected to star in the backfield, was permitted to rest for the day in order that he will be in good shape for the R. P. I. game. The signal work was followed by some scrimmaging.

Fordham started yesterday on its last lap before the season opens at the Maroon gridiron Saturday with the team of St. Peter's College. The drill, which was the hardest of the year, lasted two hours and twenty minutes. Most of this time was devoted to a brisk scrimmage in which the teams exchanged their back fields. The 'Varsity line was strong in almost every attack. Yule, the veteran full back, showed he was in trim by making four centre drives which netted an average of ten yards each. On the line, Fordham tried out three freshmen at the centre and guard positions, and yesterday's work seemed to prove that the Maroon will depend on these 18-year-old high school stars for its central defense Saturday. They are Frank Treanor of Morris, Hall of Boston English High, and Delehanty of Brooklyn Prep. Treanor showed up exceptionally well, and besides putting up a good defense, he got through in time to spoil several 'Varsity back field advances.

Football at Columbia University became a reality yesterday. After five days of preliminary work, consisting of falling on the ball, tackling the dummy, bucking the line, catching forward passes, and punts, Coach Metcalf ordered fifteen minutes of hard scrimmage. Three elevens were selected, and after a few minutes of signal drills the two that showed the best team work and ability were lined up for a scrub game. The coaches watched every move and continually ran into the plays to rectify mistakes. Both quarter backs restricted the plays to punting for a few minutes, and then Coach Metcalf gave the order for varied attacks. Forward passes, line bucks, and a few trick plays were then tried, and at the end of fifteen minutes of this work the whistle announced the close of practice. Neither team scored. The same program will be carried out every day, and on Saturday there will be a short game. Announcement was made after practice that Alexander M. (Ike) Telfer has been engaged as first assistant coach. Telfer is an old Clinton High player, and last year played end on the Dartmouth team. It has been decided to adopt the suggestion in the 1915 rule books about having the players numbered, and the first game on Oct. 23 will find the Blue and White players wearing large numerals on their backs.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Light practice, signal drills and a few intricate plays were worked out by the Cornell 'Varsity in their practice this afternoon. The team is running through their plays with smoothness and a number of new combination plays are being tried out by the coaches. Hoffman is playing in place of Shiverick, regular right half back, who is suffering from an infection in his right foot. Mueller remains at full back, while Kleinert is playing with the scrubs. Murray Shelton, right end, who, with Jack O'Hearn, made up the strongest pair of ends ever turned out at Ithaca, was again in practice today after an absence of a week. His Summer school work was satisfactorily received by the Faculty. Shelton is in the best of condition and will play his first game against Oberlin on Saturday. The bear cub moscot, Gib, named in honor of Gib Cool, the 'Varsity centre, arrived late this afternoon and was a centre of attraction. He will be placed on exhibition next Saturday at the Oberlin game.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 29.—It looked like real football on the army gridiron today when Coach Daly sent his so-called 'Varsity against the scrubs for a thirty-minute scrimmage. Many changes were made in the line-up of the two elevens and the play was fast and strenuous. Bob Neyland worked at quarter back during the whole of the drill, Oliphant playing at end while the big team was on the offensive. When the scrubs had the ball, Mitchell, the big full back, took care of the wing position and "Ollie" played the back field. Redfield and Walker, the latter having been used behind the line all season, alternated at the other end. Other changes startled the watchers, chief among which was Weems, who was hard at work on the 'Varsity at McEwan's centre position. Big Mac got into the play later. Timberlake was again shifted back to tackle, where he did good work on the scrubs. Simkins and Sasse, both end candidates until today, found themselves behind the scrub line this afternoon, as did Schwartzkopf, a promising lad who has been doing good work in the guard and tackle positions. The 'Varsity scored once after Mitchell and Ford had taken the ball well down into scrub territory, Coffin going over on a line-plunging play from the 5-yard mark and Oliphant kicking the goal.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 29.—Coach Daly put the Williams 'Varsity eleven through the first scrimmage of the week this afternoon. For nearly two hours the regulars smashed steadily into the scrub team and scored several touchdowns. In order that the first team might try out a number of new trick formations and forward passes, which will probably be used against Union Saturday, all strangers were ordered off the field, and the workout took place behind closed gates. Toward the end of the practice three members of the 'Varsity back field—Tomkins, Overton, and Lapiante—were shifted to the second eleven, and got an opportunity to try several long runs facing the regular line.

NEW ATHLETIC BOARD.

A. A. U. Registration Committee Elects George P. Mathews Chairman

George P. Mathews of the Long Island Athletic Club last night was elected Chairman of the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union Registration Committee at its organization meeting held in the club rooms of the American Express Company Employes' Association, 67 Madison Avenue. Charles Ericksen of the Swedish-American Athletic Club was nominated in opposition to Mathews, but he declined to run.

To Mathews was assigned the task of obtaining from R. C. Campbell, the Troy handicapper, the evidence the United State official asserted recently that he held, which incriminated two local athletes for asking appearance money to compete at a set of games in Albany. The letters are alleged to have been written by two New York athletes, in which $75 and $40 were asked for expenses. If Campbell fails to produce these letters within a reasonable time, Mathews will then take the matter up with President Frederick W. Rubien.

The handicapper's term expired with the annual Metropolitan Association meeting last Monday, but he is holdover and like will he appointed again by the President.

Decision was reserved by the committee in the case of A. Molier, formerly of the New York Athletic Club, who was charged by the Swedish-American A. C. with having raffled some of the prizes he won in the A. A. U. competition. Molier asserts the medal placed in evidence against him was donated by him to be competed for by his fellow-employes. Molier informed the committee that he can prove that he donated six or seven medals, and the one which he is specifically charged with raffling was sold to the lucky number holder by a fellow-employe, who used the funds raised in this manner to buy supplies for his baseball team.

Edgerton Hazard, who described himself as a student of Princeton University, appeared before the committee to inform the members that he had competed in an unsanctioned meet in which he won. The committee deemed there was no suspension needed in this case, and it was dismissed with a caution to Hazard.

J. Dwyer, unattached, was suspended for sixty days for running in an unsanctioned meet and for not filling out his own entry blank. A. J. Washington, the Bronx Church House sprinter, was suspended until he appears before the committee to explain why he competed on an expired registration number. P. J. Gleason of the Irish-American A. C. received a thirty-day lay-off for using abusive language to an official at the Street Cleaning Department games in Celtic Park. Edward Balestier, the former Morris High School athlete, was declared eligible to represent the Knights of St. Anthony, and the points he scored in the junior metropolitan quarter-mile championship will be presented to the Brooklyn organization. Last year Balestier represented the Ozanam A. A., but at the opening of school carried the Morris colors. He then changed his registration to the Knights of St. Anthony.

HORSES SHOWN IN WHITE PLAINS RING

J. Campbell Thompson and Emil Seelig Among Blue Ribbon Winners.

With an unusually large attendance for the first day, the twenty-second annual Westchester County Horse Show opened yesterday, in the Fair Grounds at White Plains. Society folk who have homes up the Hudson and throughout the county, motored, or drove over early and occupied parking space around the show ring.

C. Davies Tainter, drove the coach "Good Times" from Gedney Farms, which contained a party of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman were also among the early arrivals. The competition for ribbons was of the keenest kind. The entrants and their owners represented some of the most prominent amateurs, as well as professional horsemen of the country.

A number of women who ride in Madison Square Garden shows, notably Miss Louise Van Wyck and Miss Clemence Kraft, rode in the ladies saddle classes.

Five pairs of novice harness horses entered the ring at noon. This event was only open to pairs of horses that had not won a first prize in single harness, or as a pair at any horse show. It was really a match between J. Campbell Thompson's Nestledown Gaitee More and Nestledown Galway Blazer and Emil Seelig's Perfect and Perfection. While the first pair have been shown together a number of times they have never won the coveted blue. Their owner was once doomed to disappointment, as his pair was placed second to the Seeling entry. Perfect and Perfection are a flashy, but well-matched pair of driving horses. Seelig also took third prize with Blackbird and Lula, a pair of black geldings.

John I. Downey, member of the Portchester Polo Club, offered the prize for saddle horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2, that have not won a first prize at any show. This event was virtually a walkover for Miss Ethel May Davis's handsome mare Jessica, with Britianna, shown by Emil Antony, as agent, capturing the red.

A number of United States Army officers showed in the jumping class, where performance alone counted. The first prize went to Lieutenant W. W. Erwin of West Point, with Ormond, a serviceable looking hunter, which took the fences like a veteran. Lieutenant Elbert F. Farman, U. S. A., entered Blue Ridge, but the gelding did not take kindly to the jumps and was not placed. The red went to Willis Sharpe Kilmer's four-year-old stallion Jasper Red Heart, with the Owenoke Farm's Heartland, third.

The tables were turned in a remarkable way in the novice harness horse class, where J. Campbell Thompson and Emil Seelig met again. This time the former with Nestledown Gaitee More and Nestledown Asthore won first and second prizes, defeating Emil Seelig's Perfect and Perfection, the entries, which had been the winners in the previous class for pairs of harness horses. These two owners carried off the four ribbons between them.

One of the prettiest classes was that devoted to children's ponies to be ridden by a child under 14 years of age, who has never ridden for hire. The mounts were not classified, and were acceptable, so long as they were under thirteen hands. There were eight contestants and they furnished a much better class than the saddle horses.

Master Jesse W. Powers, riding the Earl of Shrewsbury, made his début in the show ring. The youngster is about 8 years of age, and although a good horseman, could not stick upon the Earl's back. He fell three times before his ponies were called up for inspection. Every time he took a tumble the attendants rushed to assist him remount, this was hardly necessary as the young man was up again like a flash and continued riding amid the applause of the spectators.

The first prize went to Master George Gunther Wallen's Jingaboa. Sunset, with J. Tempie Gwathmey, Jr., up, received the red. Master J. Borden Harriman, riding Scotty, was third. Miss Evelyn McManus, one of the two girls in the class, obtained a white with Lady Fan.

While there were only five entries in the event for harness horses suitable for a runabout, they were a high-class lot. The prize went to William Ziegler, Jr.'s, champion Lord Delaware, who has won blue ribbons all over the country. Emil Seelig's Surprise was second, with J. Campbell Thompson's Nestledown Birdwood third.

Miss Ethel May Davis again captured the highest honors with the chestnut mare Jessica, when she defeated a fine class of road hacks over 14.2, and not exceeding 15.3 hands. A picturesque event was that devoted to tandems and which proved an easy victory for William Ziegler, Jr.'s, The Skipper and The Pilot. This team has won at nearly every show on the Summer circuit. Emil Seelig received the red with Perfect and Perfection.

The most of the six polo mounts shown, up to carrying 150 pounds, were bona fide polo ponies ranging around 14.2 hands. Edgar Clausen, who is a member of the Port Chester Polo Club, won the blue with Stealaway, a gray gelding, 7 years old, standing 14.2. The same owner received the white with White Chief, another 14.2 pony. The only mount to receive a prize was John I. Downey's Squire Jack, which was 15 hands, the new regulation size adopted by the Polo Association.

Miss Viva Cornell's Rock Cres, which was second to Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock's champion Calvinist at Mineola Fair, last week, was only able to get a yellow ribbon in the class for qualified or green hunters up to carrying 165 pounds. The first prize went to Charles D. Lanier's Sister, Owenoke Farm's Heartland coming in second.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Rumson Coles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Garner West, John M. E. Bowman, Mrs. H. Darlington, Ernest Iselin, G. D. F. Leith, Mrs. D. W. Richert, N. C. Reynal, C. Davies Tainter, P. G. Thebaud, Jr., Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, and S. Bryce Wing.

MARY PUTNEY'S FUTURITY.

Massachusetts Filly Beats Big Field on Columbia Track.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Charles Valentine's pacers, Judge Ormonde and Dwight Logan, shared with Mary Putney, 3-year-old trotter, honors of today's Grand Circuit racing. Neither pacer won, each race being unfinished, but Judge Ormonde did a mile in 2:02¼ in the third heat of the Arch City Stake and Dwight Logan got two heats of the 2:18 pace, stepping the second one in 2:05¾. Mary Putney earned $5,200 and a $500 cup for her owner, Chauncey Sears of Fall River, Mass., when she won the Horseman's Futurity, that had an aggregate value of $10,000.

For the Futurity race, Mary Putney was the favorite in a field of twelve. At the start of the first heat she was on a break, and did not right herself until all others were ahead. By trotting the last half in 1:02½, she finished sixth. In the next two heats the filly was on good behavior and won impressively. In the first winning mile she lowered her record to 2:07¾.

Hunifast, winner of the first heat, won $2,900 from the purse. Colorado Range won $800, Native Spirit $400 and Bacelil $200. From Mary Putney's earnings will be paid $200 to Walnut Hall Farm nominator of her dam.

Russell Boy was thought to have the Arch City Stake at his mercy, being a ten-to-two favorite over the entire field. With the race barred, Hal Boy was the choice, and he won the first heat by having more brush than Russell Boy. Judge Ormonde became a factor in the second heat, winning pulled up, when Russell Boy went to a break at the last eighth post. The third heat was hardest, Judge Ormonde standing a seven-eighths drive and finishing a length ahead of Russell Boy, who, for the place, nosed out Hal Boy and the Beaver. In the last few yards of the fourth heat Judge Ormonde faltered and Russell Boy won by half a length.

Navy's Showing Not Encouraging.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 29.—In a practice scrimmage here this afternoon, during which all of the rules were not observed and while coaches of both sides were allowed on the field and directed their teams' work, Navy scored one touchdown on Catholic University of Washington and failed to kick goal. The showing of the Middies against their much lighter opponents was not regarded as encouraging. The line-up:

Navy.	Position.	Catholic Univ.
Jackson	Left end	Wall
Kennedy	Left tackle	Greiger
Ward	Left guard	Waters
Jones, H. S.	Centre	Murphy
Smith	Right guard	Castaldo
Gillman	Right tackle	Killion
Harrison	Right end	Kerr
Miles	Quarter back	Shortly
Mott	Left half back	Moore
Van Fleshern	Right half back	W. Butler
Wyckoff	Full back	J. Butler

Referee—Lieutenant Gannon, U. S. A. Umpire—Midshipman Clark, U. S. N. Field Judge—Craig. Head Linesman—Midshipman Mitchell. Touchdown—Westphal. Substitutions—(Navy,) Lawton for Harrison, Craig for Miles, Fisher for Jackson, Holcomb for Gillman, Broadfoot for Davis, Failing for Broadfoot, Blodgett for Lawton. Time of periods—Eight minutes each.

Pennsylvania's Easy Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Allright College did not afford the University of Pennsylvania football team good practice today, the home eleven winning by the score of 63 to 0. Pennsylvania ran through the line and around the ends at will. The Allright team was very weak against Pennsylvania's heavy men, but fought bravely to hold down the Quaker score. Pennsylvania resorted to straight football and made many changes in the team in order to give the men some practice.

Pennant A. C. to Start Road Runs.

The Pennant Athletic Club of the Bronx will start the cross-country season at 3 P. M. next Sunday with its four and ten mile invitation runs. A large "gym," shower baths, and comfortable house will be placed at the runners' disposal, and refreshments will be served during the season. Club house, 144th and 145th Streets and Third Avenue.

GREENWICH GOLF WON BY CARTER

Dudley Mudge of Yale Defeated 6 and 5 by Junior Champion.

Philip V. G. Carter, metropolitan junior champion, won his fifth chief golf cup of this season yesterday. He defeated Dudley Mudge of Yale by 6 up and 5 to play in the final match of the Greenwich Country Club's annual invitation golf tournament.

Carter's previous successes were scored at Pinehurst, Oakland, Sleepy Hollow, and Nassau, and he also won the junior title for the third successive time this year. It was quite evident when the final match was begun that Mudge was tired from his previous efforts. He showed almost a complete reversal of the form he demonstrated against Ouimet on Tuesday and Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol in the semi-final match yesterday. Carter took the lead at the second hole and was really never in difficulty thereafter.

The first hole Mudge won was the sixth, and that was only because Carter topped his second shot into the brook and had to drop out for a penalty stroke. The Nassau youth reached the turn three up and, winning the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth, settled the match.

Mudge and Marston both played out in 36 earlier in the day, with Mudge having the advantage of one. Although Marston drew level at the eleventh, he became wild off the tee and rather weak in his iron shots, and Mudge quickly had the match well in hand.

Carter's first opponent was Reginald M. Lewis of Ridgefield, and the junior champion won by a 3-and-1 margin. The only reason that Lewis prolonged the contest that far was because he ran down half a dozen long putts. At the end of the fourteenth Carter was dormie four, and Lewis won the next two holes in dogged fashion, but it only prolonged the inevitable. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, Conn., 3 and 1; Dudley A. Mudge, Yale, beat Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, 2 and 1.

Final Round—Carter beat Mudge, 6 and 5.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Gaines Gwathmey, Apawamis, beat Dwight Armstrong, Yale, 3 and 1; Francis L. Blossom, Yale, beat C. L. Watkins, Apawamis, 1 up (19 holes.)

Final Round—Blossom beat Gwathmey, 7 and 5.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Charles E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, beat Julian T. Bishop, Chevy Chase, 5 and 4; Dwight Partridge, Bedford, beat E. L. Scofield, Jr., Wee Burn, 4 and 3.

Final Round—Van Bleck beat Partridge, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—T. M. S. Rolls, Greenwich, beat C. H. Couver, Apawamis, 3 and 2; James T. Soutter, Greenwich, beat A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, 1 up (19 holes.)

Final Round—Rolls beat Soutter, 3 and 2.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Stuart Gillespie, Wee Burn, beat James D. Foot, Apawamis, 8 and 7; J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, beat George B. Carhart, Greenwich, 5 and 2.

Final Round—Gillespie beat Chapman, 2 up.

C. B. Buxton Merion Golf Victor.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—C. B. Buxton, Philadelphia, won the invitation golf tournament of the Merion Cricket Club today by defeating Sidney F. Sharwood in the final round, 2 up and 1 to play. In the semi-final round Buxton beat H. L. Willoughby, 3 up and 2 to play, while Sharwood won from L. M. Washburn by the same margin.

Tie for Millrose Cup.

The outdoor competitive season of the Millrose Athletic Association was brought to a close yesterday with the staging on the Millrose Field, at Broadway and Fourth Street, of the three-quarter-mile race, which was postponed from the members' games last week. This race also ended the Millrose point competition for trophies donated by the Wanamaker organization. The principal trophy, the Millrose Cup, will have to be divided between Mike Devanney and Charley Pores, unless some means is furnished for the breaking of a tie between these men, who each scored 18 points during the members' season. Devanney had his chance yesterday to win the cup outright, but he quit in the three-quarter-mile race, in which Nat Pitsanakopulos gave one of the best performances of the year on the Millrose track by winning in the fast time of 3:12. Charles Peters, by finishing second, brought his total of points to an even piano with Devanney. It may be found necessary to decide the ownership of the trophy by a toss of a coin or by a special race. Eddie Hussey finished third in the competition, with 13 points. Cups were presented to the most successful athletes in the three divisions of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute, junior, intermediate, and senior. N. Olsen proved best of the juniors, with 13 points; J. Greenwald led the intermediates with 18 points, and J. Hite took the senior trophy with 8 points.



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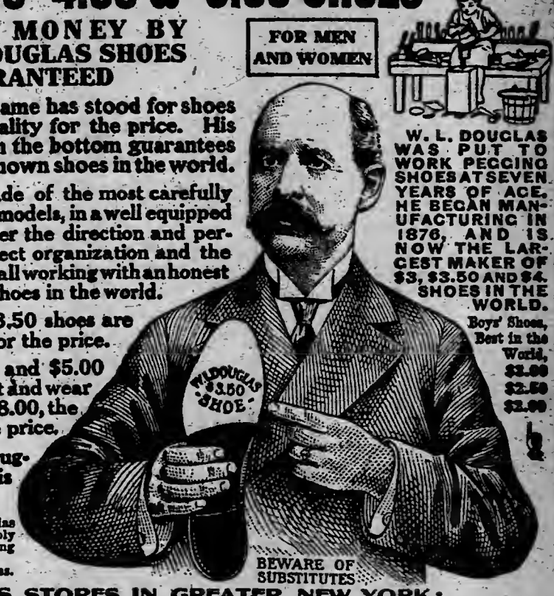
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If you do not live near one of W. L. Douglas retail stores, and your local dealer cannot supply you, write for Illustrated Catalog, showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 160 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.



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AUTUMN FASHIONS

NEXT SUNDAY

Advertisements for insertion in the Autumn Fashion Number of The New York Times must be in the Times Building by tomorrow (Friday) noon.

PHILLIES WIN NATIONAL LEAGUE FLAG—FULLERTON'S COMPARISON OF CENTRE FIELDERS

PHILLIES CLINCH NATIONAL PENNANT

Alexander Allows Braves One Hit—Pat Moran Day at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The Philadelphia club today won the National League championship for 1915, with Alexander pitching a one-hit game against the present title-holding Braves. The score was 5 to 0. The defeat of the Braves makes it possible for the league leaders to lose all their remaining games and still have clear title to first place.

Among the spectators of the game were some of the Boston American players, the probable competitors of Philadelphia in the world series. Manager Carrigan of the Red Sox watched the play carefully. "It seems to be a well-rounded combination, but I'm sure we can beat them," he remarked during the game.

It was "Patsy Moran Day" at Braves Field and several thousand persons turned out especially to honor the visiting manager. Most of them came from Fitchburg, his home town. Among them was David I. Walsh, Governor of the State, who presented Moran with a large floral horseshoe.

The new champions clinched their honors in the first inning. Bancroft's single to right and Rudolph's pass to Paskert was followed by Cravath's home run, which brought the latter's home run record to 23. A triple by Paskert sent another home in the fourth, and Cravath cracked a double to left and Luderus a single to the same spot for a fifth run in the seventh inning. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	4	0	0	2	4	Moran, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Bancroft, ss	4	2	2	2	6	Evers, 2b	4	0	0	4	3
Paskert, cf	4	1	1	6	0	Cpton, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Cravath, rf	4	2	2	0	1	Maisel, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Luderus, 1b	4	0	1	11	0	Smith, 3b	3	0	0	0	3
Whitted, lf	4	0	1	1	0	Conlly, lf	3	0	0	2	1
Niehoff, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	Whlfe, ss	3	0	0	0	3
Burns, c	4	0	1	7	0	Gowdy, c	3	0	0	7	0
Alexander, p	4	0	2	0	2	Rudolph, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	37	5	10	27	11	Total	29	0	1	27	13

Errors—Cravath, Smith, (2.)

Philadelphia	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Alexander, Cravath. Three-base hit—Paskert. Home run—Cravath. Sacrifice hits—Stock. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia 2; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; off Rudolph, 1. Struck out—By Alexander, 4; by Rudolph, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Figler and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes.

PHILADELPHIA REJOICES.

Fans Cheer and Hug Each Other When Phillies Win Pennant.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—A wave of wild enthusiasm swept through the business section of this city today with the announcement, flashed on many scoreboards, that the "Phillies" had finally clinched a pennant and would be contenders for the world's baseball title. Old and middle-aged men who have been faithful rooters of the local club for thirty-two years hugged each other, and even total strangers on City Hall Plaza cheered when the electric lights on the scoreboards, which had told the story of the game to a multitude of spectators, flashed Compton's final fruitless swing.

Thousands of fans crowded every available spot on the broad sidewalk around City Hall to view the progress of the game. Cravath's home run, clearing the bases, caused a shout which brought the clerks and others in offices in the vicinity to the windows, and apprised them intuitively that the National League flag had been won for this city.

Manager Pat Moran has worked wonders with the Phillies, a bunch of ball players many of whom were dropped from other clubs because they were not considered good enough.

With this collection to work with Manager Moran has wielded a formidable baseball machine which has played steady, consistent ball all season. It is not a flashy team, and, outside of Alexander's pitching and Cravath's long-distance batting, there is nothing wonderful about it. Manager Moran developed team work and harmony and has had the team playing at top speed for two months.

To complete the schedule of 154 games the Phillies should play seven more games. They have one scheduled which will probably not be played, because there is no date open for it. If the Phillies should lose all of these six games, their final standing would be:

	W.	L.	Pc.
Philadelphia	87	66	.569

Boston has eight more games scheduled, with a postponed game which will probably not be played. If Boston should win all of their remaining games, they would finish in second place with the following standing:

	W.	L.	Pc.
Boston	96	67	.563

In the American League the Boston Red Sox must win one more game or Detroit must lose one more before they are assured of the pennant. They have six scheduled games to play, with two postponed games with Cleveland which probably will not have to be played. They lead the Detroit Tigers now by four and a half games, and the Tigers have only four games to play. With one more victory the Red Sox will finish:

	W.	L.	Pc.
Boston	100	52	.658

If Detroit wins all of its remaining games, they will have for a final standing:

	W.	L.	Pc.
Detroit	101	53	.655

Boston's next game is scheduled for tomorrow against Clarke Griffith's team at Washington.

Railroad Nines in a Tie.

A large crowd yesterday saw the Car Equipment Department team, champion of the Interborough Rapid Transit League, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit nine battle a nine-inning tie, 6 to 6, at Ebbets Field. The game was called in the first half of the tenth inning because of darkness. President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough and President T. S. Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were among the spectators.

Smith, the Brooklyn first baseman, saved his team from defeat by spearing with his bare hand a line drive over first base in the seventh inning. There was a man on second base at this stage. This series was inaugurated last year, and the first game also was ended by darkness. There will be no replay of yesterday's tie.

Tomorrow the Interborough team will go to Philadelphia, to play the champions of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Last year the Pennsylvanians came to New York and defeated the locals by a score of 5 to 4. The score, by innings, of yesterday's game:

Interborough	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—6

Batteries—Il. Tobin, Wood and T. Tobin and Wager; Deutsch, Schroeder and Riley.

Yankees Win Game at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 29.—The New York American League team defeated the Scranton all-professionals 3 to 2 in a ten-inning exhibition game here today. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
New York, (American)—	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	11	4	
Scranton, (all-professionals)—	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	5	2	

Batteries—Vance, Cottrell, and Schwert; Higgins and Giddo.

Braves to Train at Miami.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The Boston Nationals will make Miami, Fla., their Spring training headquarters for the next five years, President Gaffney announced tonight. He said he had signed a contract with the Chamber of Commerce of that town, which provides that a suitable playing field shall be provided, with stands capable of seating 4,000 persons.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 2; New York, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 0.
Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 10; Philadelphia, 2.
Washington, 20; Philadelphia, 5.
Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 6.
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 7; Brooklyn, 6.
Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 3.
Kansas City, 1; St. Louis, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	87	60	.592	7
Boston	78	67	.538	9
Brooklyn	72	69	.534	6
Chicago	71	73	.477	5
Pittsburgh	71	73	.473	4
St. Louis	70	79	.470	5
Cincinnati	69	81	.460	4
New York	67	79	.459	8

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	96	52	.649	9
Detroit	98	53	.650	3
Chicago	89	61	.592	4
Washington	83	65	.561	6
New York	66	81	.449	7
St. Louis	62	87	.416	5
Cleveland	57	93	.380	4
Philadelphia	40	108	.270	6

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	84	64	.568
Chicago	83	64	.566
St. Louis	85	66	.562
Kansas City	80	70	.533
Newark	75	71	.514
Buffalo	73	78	.483
Brooklyn	70	81	.464
Baltimore	46	102	.311

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Washington.
St. Louis at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo at Brooklyn.
Newark at Baltimore.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

FEDERAL RACE CLOSE.

Few Points Separate Three Teams Which Have Chance to Win.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—With the Federal League pennant race only four more days to run, the position of the three leaders tonight was so close that Pittsburgh had only five points' advantage in the percentage column over St. Louis, which was crowded into third place by losing to Kansas City, while Chicago defeated Pittsburgh.

So close are the leaders that tomorrow's game may upset all three positions. If Pittsburgh should lose and the other two teams win, Chicago would lead, and St. Louis would resume the second place. On the other hand, if Pittsburgh and St. Louis should win and Chicago lose, Chicago would be a poor third, with Pittsburgh and St. Louis fighting each other for victory, as it has already won more games than the others and has fewer to play.

Brookfeds Lose Poor Game.

Buffalo took the first game of the series from Brooklyn, 7 to 6, yesterday at Washington Park. The game was poor in fielding and ineffective in pitching. The work of Kauff and Magee featured. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'ton, rf	4	1	0	4	0	G.A'son, rf	2	0	0	2	0
D'ney, 2b	4	1	0	1	1	Kiley, lf	5	1	1	3	1
H'm'n, lf	4	1	0	1	0	Magee, 2b	5	0	2	3	2
Chase, 1b	4	2	1	9	1	Kauff, cf	4	1	1	1	0
L'den, 2b	3	2	1	4	2	C'ver, 1b	4	1	1	11	0
Engle, cf	4	1	2	2	0	F. S'h, ss	4	1	1	0	4
Roach, ss	4	0	1	1	5	Holt, 3b	4	0	1	1	3
Blair, c	3	0	0	8	1	H. S'h, c	2	1	0	5	0
Ford, p	2	0	0	0	0	Fisher, p	2	0	0	0	0
F. A'son, p	3	0	1	0	1	Wiker, p	2	0	0	0	2
						*Myers	1	0	1	0	0
						†Griggs	1	1	1	0	0
Total	33	7	7	27	13	Total	34	6	9	27	12

*Batted for Finneran in second inning.
†Batted for Walker in ninth inning.
Errors—Downey, Blair, F. Smith.

Buffalo	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—7
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—6

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Buffalo, 5. Two-base hits—Louden, Magee, Chase, Holt, Roach. Three-base hit—Kiley. Home run—Kauff. Sacrifice hits—Bedient, H. Smith, G. Anderson. First base on errors—Buffalo, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Stolen bases—Downey, Kauff. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 4; off Walker, 1; off Bedient, 1; off F. Anderson, 1. Wild pitch—Finneran. Hits—Off Bedient, 5 in one and two-thirds innings; off F. Anderson, 4 in seven and one-third innings; off Finneran, 1 in two innings; off Walker, 6 in seven innings. Umpires—Messrs. Mullin and Wilhelm. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Brooklyn's Reserve List.

The reserve list of the Brooklyn Baseball Club for next season shows the following men:

Pitchers—Edward Appleton, Raleigh Aitchison, Leon J. Cadore, J. J. Chabek, L. R. Cheney, Ira Colwell, J. W. Coombs, W. G. Dell, R. H. Goodbred, Walter Maila, R. J. Marquard, Edward Pfeffer, Monty J. Prieste, G. N. Rucker, Sherrod Smith, Lester F. Stevenson.

Catchers—Elwyn Barth, G. L. McCarty, Otto Miller, Edward L. Monroe, M. Wheat.

Infielders—George W. Cutshaw, J. E. Daubert, Gustav Getz, J. M. Olson, Oliver O'Mara, and Thomas J. Reilly.

Outfielders—John E. Hummel, Lawrence Miller, H. H. Myers, Albert R. Nixon, J. D. Smyth, C. D. Stengel, Z. Wheat, and W. Zimmerman.

Mordecai Brown Sues Reds.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Mordecai Brown, pitcher for the Federal League baseball team, today filed suit against the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club for the recovery of $1,250, which he asserts is still due him as part of his contract salary for the 1913 season with the Cincinnati club.

If you use ordinary grease and oil in your car and forget to look after them—*Good Night!*

DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677

For Transmissions and Differentials

you put in at rare intervals and forget it altogether. It stays put and the longer it's used the better it becomes.

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JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J. Established 1827

CENTRE FIELDERS IN THE WORLD'S SERIES

Speaker's Playing Ought to Surpass Paskert's by 200 Points, Says Fullerton.

World's Series Centre Fielders Compared.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

	Value in Offense.	Value in Defense.	Value in Season.	Value in Series.
Speaker	908	576	829	807
Paskert	826	528	671	615

Dode Paskert, who has carried the centre field's burdens for the triumphant Phillies this year, is the unluckiest guy in baseball in that he now must be compared with Tris Speaker. Compared with a lot of other centre fielders, Dode would make a fine showing in figures, but Speaker outclasses Paskert so far that the Red Sox pile up a huge lead in the dope, which will have to be offset in other directions. I was so anxious to see how the teams compared in other departments that I switched from the infielders and looked over the outfield, and the further one goes in the figures on those fellows the worse the chances of the Phillies seem.

However, remember that attacking strength of any team is 68 per cent. of the total game, that defensive strength is 32 per cent., and that, of defensive strength, the pitcher is 38½ and the centre fielder is 4½ per cent. Therefore, if a centre fielder outclasses his rival and neither of them gets a chance, the poorest amateur is just as good as Cobb—for that game. With Speaker it is different. This fellow, with all due respect for Cobb, is the greatest defensive outfielder of the day. He can go further back after fly balls, he can throw better than Cobb can, since the Peach injured his arm by fool efforts to pitch, and he is the greatest possible help to pitchers.

I have figured Speaker worth almost one and a half hits a game to his pitchers. In one game against Chicago I saw this fellow and Hooper catch five long drives fly balls that not one of the White Sox outfielders would have laid hands upon. Dode Paskert is a pretty good ballplayer, mechanically. He has nerve, hits over a lot of ground, and he has a dash of speed on the basea. He has never been rated as a smart ball player and at Cincinnati, where he served an indeterminate sentence until he was finally paroled to the Phillies, he was rated a bone. He has been a much improved ball player with Philadelphia and has not shown much of the bone stuff the Cincinnati scribes accused him of displaying. He has shown much more "pep" and ambition. The chances are that his showing at Cincinnati was due to natural lack of interest and carelessness rather than to inability.

He is a cracking good man for pitchers, because he goes back well after fly balls, and the Boston grounds with their depth will afford him ample opportunity. He helps pitchers by watching closely and the shifts well around the field for batters and covers up close to second, possessing great speed in a forward dash.

On the attack he is dangerous, and he hits left handers well. He runs the bases much better than his figures for this season indicate. He has not been running to anywhere near anything this year, but evidently Moran's plan of campaign does not include the stolen base at all. Evidently Paskert did not get fully into the ambition and the strids of the team until late, for his work has shown improvement only in a marked degree since it became evident that the Phillies were due to grab the flag.

Paskert has little of the "punch" that is necessary to win and he usually uses poor judgment when he starts aggressive work. Compared as a batter, as a taunter of pitchers while batting or on the bases, and as a base runner, in using judgment as to when to try for extra bases, and as a fielder or as a thrower, he does not compare with Speaker.

Speaker, indeed, is, next to Cobb, the most perfect all-round player in the country. He can do everything in the game, and do it better than almost any one. He beats Cobb throwing both for strength and accuracy, but he does not make the plays Cobb does, or try to force a play or draw it on.

You can figure safely that Speaker's batting average will be trimmed considerably in this series chiefly because of Alexander. He will hit him as others unlese Rixey has one of those good days. Later, I shall explain to you why I figure on Rixey affecting the batting of the Red Sox. I know Moran's battle plan fairly well and I am deducting one more from the Red Sox batting ability than any one would do from the plain study of figures. It ought to work, and if it does, Speaker's slugging will be reduced considerably.

Paskert must have a lot of luck to hit .300. Wood, Foster, and Ruth ought to check his batting almost entirely.

You must deduct a bit more from Paskert's value in this series for this fact: He has batting weaknesses. Hobiltzel played with him for several seasons and knows them better than any one. The Boston pitchers will know all about Paskert and what it is that he does not relish.

Tomorrow the shortstops.

PLAN ATHLETIC REFORM.

Registration Committee to Weed Out "Hold-Ups" in A. A. U. Ranks.

War has been declared by the new Metropolitan Association Registration Committee on professionalism in the amateur track and field ranks of the district. There has been so much talk about athletic "hold-ups" within the last two months that the committee has decided to get at the bottom of the evil, and if successful there probably will be wholesale disqualification of star athletes. Since Hal Helland, the Newark athlete, was revealed as one of the principals in a professional race up State the Registration Committee has literally been deluged with complaints regarding demands for appearance money made by more or less prominent athletes and with cases of Simon Pure amateurs taking part in races in which the prizes were money. George Mathews, on behalf of the committee, stated yesterday that the most recent instance of amateur athletes competing in professional events was brought to his attention by a Connecticut Commissioner, but he declined to say just where the races took place or anything regarding the identity of the men involved. Mathews asserted he had no idea himself who the athletes were, except that they were registered men and well known throughout Connecticut. The committee will have a hard, if not impossible, task to trace these men, because there was no A. A. U. representative on the ground to identify them.

There are only three Commissioners in the entire Connecticut territory under A. A. U. jurisdiction. It would seem that, with the rapid growth of amateur track and field sports in Connecticut, there needs to be more A. A. U. officials. There may be when President Frederick W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association makes known his appointments within a few days. The present Connecticut Commissioners are Colonel T. J. Murphy, Bridgeport; T. A. O'Brien, Hartford, and Talcott B. Hall, New Haven.

In order to stamp out the professionalism which, from the Registration Committee's viewpoint, has become increasingly general, it will be absolutely necessary for the staff of A. A. U. "guardians" to be augmented. In the New Jersey territory there are but four representatives of the governing amateur organization, but all are hard workers, and have covered a lot of territory.

Meehan Will Coach at C. C. N. Y.

George Meehan, who in 1914 swam from the Battery to Sandy Hook in 7 hours and minutes, has been appointed one of the swimming instructors at the College of the City of New York. He will coach the swimming team at Townsend Harris Hall, which is the preparatory school of the college. Meehan takes the place of Hafford McCormick, who is to coach at Brookline High School.

TIGERS STILL IN RACE.

Crawford Averts Defeat by Driving in Two Runs in Ninth.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—Crawford's double to the right-field fence in the ninth, scoring Cobb and Veach, gave Detroit a 3-to-2 victory over St. Louis here today. Had the Tigers lost the game the American League pennant would have been clinched by Boston. The teams play here tomorrow to decide another postponed game. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	4	0	2	0	2	Shot'n, lf	4	0	1	4	1
Vitt, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	How'd, 1b	3	0	0	9	1
Cobb, cf	2	1	0	1	0	Sisler, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Veach, lf	4	1	1	4	1	Pratt, 2b	4	1	2	1	5
Cr'wf'd, rf	3	0	1	2	0	W'k'er, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Burns, 1b	3	1	0	12	1	Austin, 3b	4	0	2	3	1
Y'ung, 2b	3	0	1	1	4	Lavan, ss	2	1	0	2	5
St'age, c	3	0	1	5	0	Agnew, c	4	0	0	5	2
Law'n, p	0	0	0	0	1	Ham'n, p	2	0	0	0	2
Old'm, p	1	0	0	0	4						
Boland, p	0	0	0	1	0						
†Kava'h	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	28	3	8	27	14	Total	28	2	5	25	16

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Oldham in ninth inning.
Errors—Shotton, Austin, 2; Agnew, Stanage, Vitt.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Crawford. Stolen bases—Cobb, Young, Pratt. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Detroit, 2. Sacrifice hits—Sisler, Lavan. Double plays—Lavan and Austin; Agnew and Lavan; Austin, Howard, and Austin; Shotton and Howard. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Detroit, 4. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lawdermilk, 5; off Oldham, 3; off Hamilton, 4. Hits—Off Lawdermilk, 1 in 2 innings; off Oldham, 4 in 6 innings; off Boland, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Hamilton, 3; by Oldham, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Evans. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Cleveland Recruits Spill Game.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—Ineffective pitching by recruits and erratic fielding and base running on the part of Cleveland allowed Chicago to win the last game of the season in Cleveland today by a score of 13 to 6. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy, rf	5	2	3	2	1	Wills, lf	5	1	3	3	0
Weaver, ss	5	2	2	4	4	Chap'n, ss	3	1	2	4	1
E.C'ns, 2b	2	3	1	1	4	Roth, cf	5	0	1	2	0
F'ster, cf	4	2	3	2	1	Smith, rf	3	0	0	3	0
Zeb'r, 3b	5	2	2	1	2	Kirke, 1b	4	1	1	10	0
J.C'ns, 1b	5	2	3	5	0	O'Brien, 3b	5	1	1	2	4
B'h'rne, 3b	5	1	2	1	2	Turner, 2b	4	2	1	0	2
Mayer, c	4	0	1	7	2	O'Neill, c	4	0	3	3	4
Cicotte, p	2	0	0	0	1	Garrett, p	1	0	0	0	2
						Carter, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Brenton, p	0	0	0	0	1
						C'more, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Pagnal	1	0	0	0	0
						†Gooch	1	0	1	0	0
						‡W'gan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	13	17	27	15	Total	37	6	13	27	17

*Batted for Carter in fourth inning.
†Batted for Brenton in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Collamore in seventh inning.
Errors—Wills, Barbare, Garrett, Weaver, (2.)

Chicago	2	0	4	2	0	3	0	0	2	—13
Cleveland	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 8. Two-base hits—Barbare, Murphy, Weaver, Warrior. Blackburne. Three-base hits—Blackburne, Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Weaver, E. Collins, (2.) Cicotte, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Chapman. Stolen bases—Collins, 2. Collins. Double play—Cicotte and Weaver. Hits—Off Garrett, 8 in 2 1-3 innings; off Carter, 2 in 1 2-3 innings; off Brenton, 4 in 2 innings; off Collamore, none in one inning; off Jones, 3 in 2 innings. Bases on balls—Off Carter, 1; off Brenton, 2; off Collamore, 1; off Jones, 2; off Cicotte, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Cicotte, (Kirke.) Struck out—By Carter, 1; by Cicotte, 6. Wild pitch—Garrett. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland 10; Chicago, 8. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

Two Trouncings for Mackmen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Washington overwhelmed Philadelphia in both games of a double header here today, 10 to 2 and 20 to 5, equaling the season's record for runs scored in the second contest. Williams got five straight hits out of six times at bat in the second game, including a triple and a double. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamison, lf	5	1	1	4	0	Mohang, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Foster, 2b	4	1	0	2	6	Strunk, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Milan, cf	4	2	2	2	0	Walsh, lf	4	0	1	2	0
H.M'n, cf	2	0	1	0	0	Lajoie, 2b	4	0	2	1	3
Gandil, 1b	5	2	2	13	1	Mcln'e, 1b	4	0	3	10	0
Barber, rf	5	3	4	2	0	Kopf, ss	3	0	1	2	2
Shanks, 3b	5	0	2	0	5	Dam'u, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Henry, c	4	0	0	5	0	Perkins, c	4	0	1	6	0
Comer, ss	4	1	1	0	3	Davis, p	3	0	0	0	1
Ayers, p	4	0	1	1	0						
Total	36	10	11	27	15	Total	34	2	9	24	8

Errors—Schang, Oldring, Lajoie, Davis.

Washington	3	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	—	10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2

Two-base hits—Oldring, Barber, Lajoie. Three-base hit—Jamison. Home run—Gandil. Stolen bases—C. Milan, Gandil. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 7. Double play—Connolly, Foster to Gandil. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Davis, 7. Hit by pitcher—By Ayers, (Kopf.) Struck out—By Davis, 6; by Ayers, 1. Wild pitch—Davis. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jam'n, lf	5	3	3	1	0	Sch'ng, rf	4	0	2	0	1
Kopp, lf	1	1	0	1	0	Str'nk, rf	5	0	0	1	0
Foster, 2b	3	1	1	0	4	Walsh, lf	5	0	1	2	0
S'yer, 2b	2	3	1	0	2	Lajoie, 2b	5	1	0	4	2
C.M'n, cf	2	0	1	0	0	Kopf, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Acosta, cf	2	1	1	3	0	M'l'n's, 1b	4	1	2	9	0
Judge, 1b	3	1	0	11	0	D'm'u, 3b	4	0	0	1	0
Mayer, c	3	0	0	4	2	P'kins, c	4	0	0	5	0
E'her, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Sh'han, p	3	0	0	0	2
H.M'n, rf	3	2	2	0	0						
Sh'ke, 3b	5	1	0	1	4						
Neff, 3b	1	0	0	0	0						
Will'a, c	4	4	5	5	0						
Con'ly, ss	5	1	4	1	2						
Gallia, p	4	0	0	0	3						
Total	43	20	21	27	15	Total	34	5	6	24	9

Errors—Schang (2), McInnis, Kopf (2), Perkins (3), C. Milan, Williams, Connolly (2).

Washington	1	1	0	5	0	5	5	3	—	20
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—	5

Two base hits—Williams, McInnis, Connolly, Jamison. Three-base hits—Williams, Foster. Stolen bases—Schang (2), C. Milan, Connolly (2), Sawyer, Acosta. Williams, Kopf. Earned runs—Washington, 12; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Gallia, Sheehan, Schang. Sacrifice flies—Barber, C. Milan, Judge. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Gallia, 5; off Sheehan, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Sheehan (Sawyer); by Gallia (Schang). Struck out—By Gallia, 6; by Sheehan, 3. Wild pitch—Gallia. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

No Giants-Yanks-Dodgers Series.

There will be no baseball series this year between the Giants, Yankees, and Dodgers for the championship of the City of New York. This matter was decided yesterday at a conference held at the Polo Grounds by President Hempstead of the Giants, Captain Huston of the Yankees, and President Ebbets of the Dodgers.

For several days the air has been full of rumors of a city series, and many thought that a three-cornered fight for the championship would prove a drawing card, but the chief owners are of the opinion that the baseball fans of New York are not enthusiastic about such a series, and, anyway, the world's series is going to furnish plenty of interest for fandom.

Last year the Giants and Yankees clashed at the Polo Grounds for the city championship and the Giants won four of the five games played.

Commission to Meet Here.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—It was officially announced at the headquarters of the National Baseball Commission today that the commission would meet in New York City at 11 A. M. on next Saturday to take up the details of the world's championship baseball series.

"It is not time to discuss details now," said Chairman August Herrmann today, "and we will not discuss them until both pennant races are definitely decided. No arrangements whatever will be made by the commission until after the meeting next Saturday."

Thirty-six Holes in 111.

Two remarkable golf scores were made recently by Seymour Dunn, golf director at the Lake Placid Club. Playing over the short course on the morning of Sept. 18, he made eighteen holes with the unusually low card of 57, which went far below the record. In the afternoon he made another round of eighteen holes and his score was 54. This gave him a total of 111 for thirty-six holes of golf, an average of a little over 3. The scores were made over a nine-hole course.

DODGERS WIN WHEN FLAG IS OUT OF REACH

Giants Downed by Disappointed Robins and Remain in Last Place.

It took the Allies a long time to break through the German lines in France and Belgium, but they finally did it. So was it with George Kelly. It took Kelly a long time to get a hit on the Polo Grounds, but yesterday he finally did and received a cheer from the corporal's guard of loyal fans who attended the game. But even then the Dodgers beat the Giants 2 to 1. Kelly has been sent in time and again as a pinch hitter at the Polo Grounds,

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LEARNING TO WALK.

The syndicate in charge of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan expects it to be popular, else provision would not have been made for offering it in amounts so small as "one hundred dollar pieces." That brings it within the reach of all investors. And the terms are attractive enough to make them seek it. The security is unique. A loan preferentially guaranteed principal and interest by Great Britain and France, the two richest nations of Europe, hitherto the world's principal lenders and now for the first time borrowers abroad, is absolutely safe. There is nothing more to be said on that point, unless to remark that if it is not safe, then no security is safe, and values are meaningless.

The secondary aspect in which a safe security may be regarded is that of its return to the holder. The buyer of these five-year Anglo-French bonds at 98 will receive 5 per cent. per annum interest and at the maturity of the loan he will be paid off in cash at par, unless he elects to take a long-term bond instead. That is to say, for $98 now invested one will receive during five years $25 interest and $100 at maturity, a total of $125. That makes the "net" annual return a fraction better than 5½ per cent. on the only external loan of Great Britain and France, for the repayment of which they pledge severally and together their credit, faith, and resources. It will undoubtedly be "a popular success." Nothing like it in the form of an investment has ever been offered before in this country. The American investor is not accustomed to buy the securities of foreign Governments. This is his beginning, the first great adventure of the United States as a creditor nation.

We make a great to-do about it. If conditions were reversed, if this country at war sought a loan in peaceful Europe, half a billion dollars would not seem a very great sum to London and Paris bankers used to floating foreign loans for all the other countries, or to the English and French investors used to buying them. First there would be the bankers' conference to agree upon the necessary terms, determined by the prevailing worth of capital; then a prospectus published in all the papers, then quotations on the Stock Exchanges, and at last an item of $500,000,000 to be written down by economists in the list of Europe's aggregate investments in the loans of foreign countries.

At the beginning of the war last year Wall Street owed Europe half a billion dollars on the seasonal open merchandise account, representing advances made by foreign bankers against American goods which in the normal course of trade would be produced here and exported before the end of the year. New York City alone owed $80,000,000 on short-term notes in Paris. In the conduct of financial and economic intercourse between this country and Europe half a billion dollars due or owing on one side or the other of the international ledger is nothing anybody should be surprised at. But because it le suddenly shifted unwontedly and unexpectedly to our side of the account, to be owed to us by Europe instead of our owing it to foreign creditors, we are startled. And yet we are richer than Great Britain and France together. A credit of $500,000,000 placed by us at their disposal is (not to try to be extreme the other way) an inconsiderable transaction. We have a vast amount of credit unutilized. Recently the Controller of the Currency estimated that our national banks alone, without the resources of the trust companies, State and private banks and other financial institutions—the national banks alone had an excess of money reserves enough "to justify an expansion of credit or a further loaning power of $2,000,000,000 or $3,000,000,000." Then why all this make-ado over lending half a billion of it to Great Britain and France, who, besides being two of our best and constant customers in Europe, offer a bond which in quality and attractiveness is almost incomparable?

The reason is not that it is a war loan, but that we are unaccustomed to lend credit at all, and so misunderstand the economics of the operation as to think, as many people do, that we are sending our money away. We are doing nothing of the sort. Not a dollar of the money goes abroad. We have in this country material and physical resources for producing goods greatly in excess of our own needs, and we have the credit facilities to finance their production and export. Therefore, when we buy an Anglo-French loan at 5½ per cent. we simply undertake out of our otherwise unemployed resources to produce half a billion dollars' worth of goods—foodstuffs, textiles, machinery, shoes, &c.—and sell them to Europe on deferred payment. The 5½ per cent. war bonds are the evidence of payment postponed. Ordinarily we should produce a surplus of goods and exchange them with Europe for other goods immediately, exports balancing imports, goode paying for goods. The only difference is that now we produce them and sell them on credit.

The $500,000,000 Anglo-French bonds constitute a demand upon Europe for goods in the future, when we shall need them and Europe can produce them. Therefore by this transaction we are really putting wealth aside. We produce it, but instead of consuming it at once we save it. We build up a credit in Europe. Great Britain and France will pay us back ultimately in goods, and in the meantime they pay us interest at 5½ per cent. on what they owe. It is a profitable utilization of our power to produce wealth in excess of our immediate requirements. It is a form of national saving. It is our first step toward becoming a creditor nation where until now we have been a debtor nation. Europe hitherto in the ownership of our shares and bonds and promises to pay has had command of our goods. Now we begin to have command of hers.

OUR OWN WAR.

"Instead of destroying, it has healed." This is President WILSON'S description of the war of secession, given by him to the Grand Army veterans beginning their reunion in Washington. He calls it unique among wars. Perhaps it is not that; there is still misunderstanding enough between North and South, as there is between East and West, because this is a big country and its interests are diverse. Yet the North knows the South better and understands it more thoroughly than it did in 1860, and the South reciprocates. But for the war that better understanding would not have come about. It was a hard lesson that the two sections learned, but it was worth Cemetery Ridge and the Bloody Angle for the South to find out that the North was not made up of mudsills, and for the North to know at last that the South was not composed of vainglorious boasters.

It is, the President says, "a miracle of the spirit." It was "one of the very few wars in which in one sense every body concerned may take pride." In more senses than one. When, over two years ago, the remnant of PICKETT'S and HETH'S division "charged" up Cemetery Ridge again, and the remains of WEBB'S division bent down over the stone wall to help their old enemies up the ascent, it was not an act of forgiveness, but of reunion. When the old foes of the gray and the blue walked arm in arm together down the Emmitsburg Road in the setting sun, nobody was forgiving anybody; the war was not a thing to be forgotten or forgiven, it had become a thing of the past, a thing to be talked of cheerily and with no rancor. It may not be "a miracle of the spirit," but it is something to take pride in. When the bloody struggle in Europe is over, will there be any such free and frank union of the men who are left? We should not vaunt, but we may be thankful that the war here left such medicable scars.

FOREORDINATION IN THE PRIMARIES.

The people must be obeyed. When they are sufficiently stirred up to have a mind and a purpoee of their own, and when they speak their commands in a distinctly audible voice, they are obeyed. In the direct primaries, that great device of the reformers to put the people in control of Government, it is usually the organization that is obeyed, the people are obedient. The primaries held in thie city on Tuesday were no exception to the rule. There was no great issue to fight over, no popular uprising, no excitement. The candidates designated by the organizations were accepted by the voters in the primaries as the rightful, necessary, and foreordained nominees. The result is precisely the same that would have been reached through the action of delegates in conventions. Of course, the people have it in their power to reject machine candidates in the primaries, just as they have always had it in their power to control conventions. The people forced the Republican convention to renominate Governor HUGHES, although the organization had planned otherwise. One method may be as good, as convenient, as the other, but, after all, whether we have popular primaries or conventions is only a question of method, and methods do not determine results.

The only contest which developed any special interest in Tuesday's primaries was that between Mr. PERKINS and Mr. FRANK MOSS for the Republican nomination for the District Attorneyship. Mr. Moss was beaten more than 2 to 1, although he had repeatedly warned the electorate that he was the only man who could be elected. Mr. Moss has two little nominations of his own, that of the Progressives and the "American Party." If he is wise, if he is public-spirited, and if he is a sincere opponent of Tammany, which he has always fought, he will thank his nominators with all due politeness and withdraw. He was not well advised in entering the contest at all, he did not make his campaign for the nomination in a way that appealed to persons of sense and discretion, it is perfectly clear that he cannot be elected, and the utmost that he can accomplish by remaining in the field is the defeat of Mr. PERKINS and the election of a Tammany candidate. That would have the look of spite work, it would certainly be unworthy of "a life-long Republican" of Mr. Moss's standing and one who has done really good service for the city in combating vice and corruption. Let us hope that Mr. Moss's good sense will triumph over his ambition and prompt his withdrawal from a contest in which he could win nothing but discredit.

Tammany is hard to beat in this county, but it has repeatedly been beaten in District Attorneyship elections. It ought to be beaten this year, it will almost certainly be beaten if Mr. Moss will withdraw and advise his friends and supporters to oppose the Tammany candidate. District Attorney PERKINS has the full confidence of the community, he has served it well, he has been an able, industrious, and efficient public prosecutor, and the great and complex business of the office has been well administered under his control and direction. It is a matter of need and urgenoy that he should be continued in office, for it is essential to the orderly administration of law in New York County that the District Attorney should be a man in sympathy with the sound purposee and policies of the present city administration. We doubt whether the great City of New York fully realizes what a good government it enjoys at the present time, we doubt whether it even yet has a true measure of the immense advantages accruing under an administration animated by a firm and sincere purpose to conduct the business of the city honestly in the interest of all its people, an administration resolved to exclude corruption from all the places where for so many years it bred and fattened. Emergencies may at any time arise where full cooperation between the District Attorney's office and the City Hall is needful. Whatever may be said in praise of Judge SWANN, and no one will say anything in his dispraise, he is nevertheless of Tammany, he is nominated by Tammany. He would necessarily be out of sympathy with the present City Government. That is not a situation which the voters should create. They will not create it if they are well advised.

DR. SHAW AND MISS POLE.

In the Jerseys Dr. ANNA HOWARD SHAW is making what we hope it is entirely respectful to so admirable and distinguished a personage to call queer arguments. For example:

It is being claimed by those who would defeat suffrage that women if given the ballot would vote the same way as their husbands or other men friends or relatives. Let me say in answer to this that if it were true the men many years ago would have forced the vote on women. If the result of woman suffrage was to record the votes of women as men pleased to have them, it would not be necessary for me to be here tonight. Men would have demanded equal suffrage a few years after the Constitution was adopted.

In her psychology of the Tyrant Man, Dr. SHAW reminds us, somehow, of the delicious saying of Miss Pole in "Cranford": "My father was a man, and I think I know the sex." The question of how women would vote stirs but limp interest in tyrannic bosoms. If you add another pint to a pint of water is the quart a different fluid? If Republicans' wivee and daughters vote the Republican ticket and Democrats' daughters and wives vote the Democratic ticket, how le the result altered? Or are all the women to vote the Prohibition ticket? Double, say, the electorate, and what is the difference? How doee Dr. SHAW know what the political opinions and action of women will be? As to forcing the vote on women, that ls just what the suffragiste are trying to do. As for demanding "equal suffrage," the nineteenth century was well along in years before property qualifications were removed in all the States, and educational qualifications exist in a number of Statee now.

Leaving the biological argument out of question the men one hears talk about woman suffrage—and apparently men have no lively desire to talk about it, for it seems not to interest them—ask: "Have women as a class "at present political knowledge or in"terest in politics?" A more frequent question is: "Do the majority of women want to vote?" The first is answered by rosy views of the help that woman suffrage has been to the Good, the Beautiful, and tho True in certain Western States, some of which, Colorado, for instance, inspire no passionate desire for imitation in the so different, older Commonwealths of the East. The second le answered triumphantly by counting noses at suffrage meetings. Does a majority of the women of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania want the ballot? Only a mindreader can take the census. It seems to be the impression of a good many doubtless rude and ignorant men that an actual count of noses would not be comforting to the Garrisons and Phillipses in petticoats. Again says Dr. SHAW:

> Just as idiotic is the argument that women are not intelligent enough to use the ballot wisely. The only ignorance some seem to fear is female ignorance. The same ones seem to forget there are 4,000,000 illiterate men intrusted with the rights of franchise.

If illiteracy be undesirable in men voters, why should the amount of it in the electorate be added to by admitting the unalphabeted of the superior sex to the franchise? But literacy has little to do with the case. The suffragists lately commemorated LUCY STONE, one of whose achievements, if we remember, was refusing to pay taxes. Thie peculiarly wrong-headed theory that deadly wrong is done to the female taxpayer if she can't vote is mnch admired by some of the most admired suffrage ladies. In Independence, Mo., some women teachers are wearing the commingled halos of martyrdom and advertising by refusing to pay their taxes because they can't vote. Minore and allens with taxable property should kick the tax collector ont of the door on the same principle.

These suffering sisters of Independence are supported by taxation. In their noble zeal for the Cause they are trying to cut off their own wages. Here is a kink in the feminine mind, or the mind of some females, that makes the judicious grieve, the cynics snicker. The illiterates are silent. Some of the literates are amusing or irritating, according to the temperament of the observer.

Possibly Dr. SHAW, like Miss Pole, hardly knows the inferior sex as well as ehe imagines.

THE SHERIFF OF HUDSON COUNTY.

Sheriff EUGENE FIERABRAS KINKEAD of Hudson County, N. J., has been overcrowed and overwhelmed at the primaries by the adherents of OTTO WITTPENN of this port, but he remains uncrushed, uncrushable, tall of his hands, a terror to the wicked—especially if they're not on his side—a thunderbolt of a Sheriff, the man who laid drought on Sunday Hoboken, where beer has flowed for ages, the man of will, force, and humor, who put down violence in the Bayonne strike, punched disorder in the head, ruled a perilous situation, settled the strike, and got the strikers better wages. A mouth of honey and a fist of basalt, a Blarneystone and a blizzard. He may be at times a "harbitrary gent"; the open saloons of Wittpennians may act upon his choler more forcibly than those of Kinkeadians; at times he is a little careless in the use of his fists; but "we love him for the enemies he has made." He is a broth of a boy—a hot broth.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Nobody Hates Dr. Dumba.

Though Dr. DUMBA labors under the delusion that he has not been either fairly or kindly treated in this country, he has been, and for that matter still is, a fortunate man. He does not see yet, but perhaps he will after a while, that his course here easily might have made him the object of real official severity, and brought on his head the sort of general, popular displeasure that often has consequencee extremely unpleasant. As it is, the Government did, indeed, insist on his recall, and refused to be content with the mere going away that he hoped would suffice. But the insistence was little more than a gentle, continuous pressure, and the refusal was not barshly expressed, while the American public has at no time shown the slightest inclination to demand the utilization against him of the harsh measures which his conduct would have justified.

The explanation of this leniency is to be found where much of patience and magnanimity originates—in the realization that the doctor had not hurt ue at all, and that his industrious machinations were so futile as to be less offensive than amusing. That we would have tired in time of alien meddling with our private affairs and allen attempts to compel acts of both omission and commission to which we had no mind, is true enougb. It is probable enougb, too, that in time our weariness would have had manifestations more or less empbatic. There was no hurry to get angry, however, simply because no apprehensions had been aroused and everybody could see tbat the propaganda in which Dr. DUMSA'e part had been disclosed was and would remain a complete failure. It was effecting nothing and changing nothing.

Why the doctor, who speaks the English language more than fairly well, does not understand it better is something of a mystery. He could have looked up "recall" in any dictionary, and found that it didn't mean "return on leave to report." But tbat much, at least, be has learned now, and he may have a happy confidence that no Black Things will get him either during the remainder of his stay here or on his way home. Illsuccess does sometimes have its compensations.

Concerning Spirit Photographs.

It produces in minds built in the usual way—minds that do not seek far for explanations when they are to be found close at hand—a sort of daze to learn that the members of an organization with an impressively long name have been making solemn investigation of certain queer photographs and have failed to reach the conclusion that the pictures were made as they have been a thousand times before and as they can be made by anybody even a little skilled in the use of cameras and chemicals.

The spokesman for the American Society for Psychical Research, Dr. HYSLOP, does not say right out, indeed, that "spirits" either posed for these photographs or took them, but he clearly reveals that in his opinion the pictures were produced in conditions that precluded resort to the familiar expedient of subjecting one plate to several exposures before "fixing" it. Perhaps they were. No decently cautious critic of mysticism would deny that possibility, any more than he would attempt to prove that there are no "spirits," or that there is none with the leisure and inclination to duplicate by "psychic power" achievements that often are quite otherwise attained by the amateur photographer through accident, and not infrequently by the full or semi-professionals of deliberate purpose to interest, to amuse, or—alas!—to deceive the credulous. All three of these ends can be reached without invoking assistance spiritual, and photographers by the bundred who make no claim at all to psychic superiorities are ready to supply in endless quantities pictures that will pass muster as those of spirits with most mediums and most of their followers.

Dr. HYSLOP, of course, is no ordinary frequenter of back parlor séances, and is not so easily deluded, but, scientist and psychologist as he is—and notably able writer, by the way—he still edges perilously close toward asking us to believe that merely because he and we cannot explain how a particular "spirit photograph" was made, we must admit, provisionally, at least, that dark room trickery had nothing to do with its production. No obligation or necessity to do that exists, and until something much more important than the Lee pictures can be credited to the spirits, the impulse toward laborious investigation will be limited to narrow and—well, peculiar circles.

Much for the Good of the Service.

In all except one fortunately minute group of Americans there will be sincere satisfaction at the news that T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY has been asked to resign the position of Consul General in Munich. The request is in effect an order, or at any rate it can safely be assumed that failure to grant it would be followed by a prompt and peremptory dismissal of Mr. GAFFNEY from the consular service.

Many who have had knowledge of the manner in whicb Mr. GAFFNEY bas performed the duties of his office—and especially bow be has quite ignored some of those duties, and devoted the leisure thus gained to the vigorous manifestation of what he thinks about England and the English—will regret that he has been allowed to resign, just as they have resented the fact that he was allowed to remain in office after his peculiarities became obvious.

Pleasure at his going, however, will not be much mitigated by memories of his too protracted stay, and hope tells the pleasing tale that his successor will represent and serve the United States, instead of misrepresenting and disserving it because of personal prejudices and hostilities.

IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

A Question of How Badly the People Wished to be Recovered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anybody knowing the France of the last forty-five years knows that while for thirty years, say up to about 1900, the French people were really thinking of "revanche;" and the uppermost thoughts of the Government and the people were turned toward the ultimate recovery of the "lost provinces"; since that time, and up to the "Agadir affair," France was gradually resigning herself to the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, so dear to her motherly heart, with the ultimate hope, however, to recover these provinces in a peaceful way.

The Agadir affair came like a bolt from a clear sky, as, together with various similar actions of Germany, it demonstrated conclusively to the majority of the French people that Germany had sinister designs upon France, and that sooner or later France would have to face a new invasion from Germany.

From that time on the military spirit was again awakened in France, and the French people, although greatly hampered by the anti-militaristic dreamers, who were themselves mislead by the German Socialists, began to prepare itself not for "revauche," or for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, as Mr. McClellan puts it, but for the defense of the sacred soil and liberty of France itself.

Mr. McClellan, in a recent article, says: "But they [the Frenchmen] soon found that there was not as mnch desire on the part of the Alsatians to be 'recovered' as they had expected."

As an Alsatian, born in 1872, and consequently under German rule, (or, rather, misrule,) having been to school and college under German teachers and professors, I ask Mr. McClellan where he got his knowledge of conditions in Alsace-Lorraine before and since the war to enable him to make such a statement. If there was no desire on the part of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine to be "recovered," as Mr. McClellan puts it so elegantly, how is it that, for the last forty-four years, these provinces have steadily voted for Deputies to the Reichstag whose platform and foremost duty it was to constantly and energetically protest against the annexation of their country by Germany; and this in spite of the strong pressure exercised by the German Government during elections and in spite of the steady influx of Germans from across the Rhine, ("Hergelaufene," as we call them in Alsace,) with whom no real Alsatian would dare to have any private intercourse if he did not want to be branded a "traitor"?

If there was no desire on the part of Alsatians to become French again, how is it that there were so many convictions in Alsace-Lorraine for "lese-majeste," for shouting "Vive la France," for singing the "Marseillaise"? How is it that so many of the people, who could afford it, sent their children to schools in France? How is it that every year on the "Fete Nationale du 14 Juillet" (14th of July, anniversary of the taking of the Bastille) thousands upon thousands of Alsatian people—old and young, men, women, and children, poor and rich—were pilgrimaging to cities, towns, and villages on the French side of the border, coming often from very distant places on foot, on horseback, on bicycles, in carriages, in motor cars, and by rail, in order to at least once in a year breathe the free air of Liberty, feast their eyes on the sacred "tricolor," fraternize with the little French soldiers, listen to the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Depart," and thus risk unconnted hardships and vexations at the hands of their German masters upon their return to their homes? How is it that, in spite of the suppression of French instruction in the schools, a greater number of Alsatians spoke French than did before under French rule? How is it that in cities like Strasbourg, Mulhouse, Colmar, as well as in the most remote villages and hamlets of the Vosges Mountains, the children are taught to sing:

Vive la France, a bas la Prusse!
D'Schwowe mien zuem Elsass n'uess.
(Long live France, down with Prussia!
The Germons must get out of Alsace.)

CLEMENTE RUEFF.

New York, Sept. 27, 1915.

Bryan In the War Zone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is stated in the public press that Mr. Bryan intends to sail for Europe. Such an announcement comes with quite a shock. How does he square such action with the advice he has given all good American citizens to keep away from the war zone, and by so doing cease to embarrass the President?

CHAS. L. P. HAYDEN.

Westmount, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1915.

DEBT IS RELATIVE.

How Rapidly Society Recreates What is Squandered in War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 28, 1915.

The Boston German-Americans have lately forwarded to President WILSON a protest against the proposed loan for the Allies, and intimate that England is at the point of bankruptcy.

Macaulay wrote in an essay on "Sonthey's Colloquies, in Society": "History is full of the natural progress of society. We see in almost every part of the annals of mankind how the industry of individuals, struggling up against war, taxes, famines, conflagrations, mischievous prohibitions, and more mischievous protections, creates faster than Governments can squander, and repairs whatever invaders can destroy. We see the wealth of nations increasing and all the arts of life approaching nearer and nearer to perfection, in spite of the grossest corruption and the wildest profusion on the part of rulers.

"The present moment (1830) is one of great distress, but show small will that distress appear when we think over the history of the last forty years, a war compared with which all other wars sink into insignificance! Taxation, such as the most heavily taxed people of former times could not have conceived; a debt larger than all the public debts that ever existed in the world added together. Yet is the country poorer than in 1790? We firmly believe that, in spite of all the misgovernment of her rulers, she has been almost constantly becoming richer and richer. 'A million a year will beggar us,' said the patriots of 1640. 'Two millions a year will grind the country to powder!' was the cry in 1660. 'Six millions a year and a debt of fifty millions!' exclaimed Swift; 'the high allies have been the ruin of us.' 'A hundred and forty millions of debt,' said Junius; 'well may we say that we owe Lord Chatham more than we shall ever pay, if we owe him such a heavy load as this.' 'Two hundred and forty millions of debt!' cried all the statesmen of 1783 in chorus, 'and what abilities or what economy on the part of a Minister can save a country so burdened?'

"We know that if, since 1783, no fresh debt had been incurred, the increased resources of the country would have enabled us to defray that debt at which Pitt, Fox, and Burke stood aghast, nay, to defray it over and over again, and that with much lighter taxation than we have actually borne. The cry now is, How can a debt of a billion or more be borne? Is not the Lord's hand seen in the burden imposed which will bring reflections at the same time as stimulation to effort?"

When German-Americans say that the Allies are at the point of bankruptcy they seem to forget that England's commarce and her colonies are intact.

JOHN TROWBRIDGE.
Harvard University.

Mrs. Harper's Quotation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have before me the anti-suffrage edition of The Utica Daily Observer, for which Judge Cullen's letter on suffrage was written at my request and in which it first appeared. I have carefully reread this letter, seeking the quotation made in your paper by Ida Husted Harper; namely, that the woman's need of the ballot "is so evident as to make discussion superfluous." There is no such statement in Judge Cullen's letter. The nearest approach to such a sentence is the following: "Nor does the possession of property necessarily entitle them to vote. Except in rare instances, the fortunes possessed by women have not been acquired by them, but proceed from men, so that these fortunes have, at some time, been represented in the Government. If any class of women might on this ground claim a right to share in the control of government, it is those women who earn their own living." This is the only reference to "working-women" in the entire letter.

I quote it simply to show the usual inaccuracy of suffrage statements.

MARY ADAMS MAYNARD.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1915.

Unequal Passing Marks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it just for the Board of Regents to require night school students to obtain 20 per cent. more than other students as a passing mark in the same test on the supposition that they are ignorant of a certain amount of the subject?

I believe that the night school student studies more and does more reading than the high school student, who is assisted and sometimes almost pulled through by his instructor. Papers are not returned to students, neither are marks quoted, and students are therefore at a loss to know whether they have passed with honor, or, in case of failure, how deficient they are. To fail, just under 80 per cent., when thousands are passed at 60 per cent., is exasperating. An extra year means so much to hundreds of these ambitious young people. A test is a test, and if one passes it at 60 per cent, surely all should.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

Keir Hardie and American Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of your biographical sketch of the late Keir Hardie is certainly in error when he says that at a meeting in Carnegie Hall in October, 1912, Hardie espoused the Democratic Party and indorsed President Wilson. I was present at that meeting, and listened very closely to the speaker's words. With his usual fairness and courtesy, he gave Mr. Wilson due credit for personal ability and integrity, but he emphatically declared that the records of both the Republican and Democratic Parties were such that the working people had nothing to hope from them, and advised his hearers to support Debs and Seidel, the candidates of the Socialist Party in the national election then impending.

ALGERNON LEE.

New York, Sept. 23, 1915.

The Dirtiest City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with Father Curry that this is the dirtiest city I have ever visited on either side of the water. Sometimes it is sickening, coming downtown, to see the garbage collectors emptying their cans half in the street, as I saw them the other morning. Could we not have a law forcing each shop and house owner each day to have his particular part of the sidewalk hosed or scrubbed with water? This, like Paris, would make a bright, clean street for most of the day.

INTERESTED NEW YORKER.

New York, Sept. 27, 1915.

A University at Brest?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The information contained in Professor George B. McClellan's recent articles in the Magazine Section has made me wonder how he collects his facts. Has he always been as careless in checking the stories related to him as in your issue of Sept. 26? There he tells us how excellent is the food supplied to prisoners of war in Germany, one of bis informants being "a Professor of Philosophy in the University of Brest." Since when has Brest had a university?

UNE FRANCAISE.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 27, 1915.

TO WAR BARDS.

Please note, my friend
Of lyric trend,
That cannon "boom"
To "gloom" or "doom";
But when they "roar"
They roar of "war";
That balls will "burst"
To rbymes like "curst";
That men will "fall"
When countries "call";
That flowing "blood"
Suggests a "flood";
That "hopes of peace"
Will go with "cease."

But try to soll
The stuff, and—Well,
You'll know instead
What Sherman said.

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

THE WORM OF TRUTH AT LAST WILL TURN.

Animadversions of a Woman Fictionist on Her Critics, Average-mindedness, English Indifference, and American Parsimony.

By MRS. ATHERTON.

New York, Sept. 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the various replies to my letters in THE TIMES, and to an interview I gave a week or two since to The Sun, I have been very much struck with the assumption of my critics that as I am a writer of fiction I must necessarily be a liar. The inference is either that they are elderly people who grew up on the old-fashioned romance, or that there prevails a denser ignorance regarding the mental habits of Imaginationists, as well as of the pronounced differences that exist in the various types of fiction writers—novelists, long-story writers, (miscalled novelists,) short-story writers, optimistic-realists, pessimistic-realists, balanced-realists, adventurists, yarn spinners, and writers for young folks—than the most despairing author ever has imagined. Or is it merely that the intelligent reader always writes to the author and the inferior mind seizes what may be his only opportunity to see himself in print? Certainly I have received, since writing these articles to THE TIMES, a large number of letters from Englishmen of standing living in this country thanking me for writing the truth.

Speaking for novelists I am in a position to assert that no people in the world are more persistent seekers after truth and more rabid on the subject of facts. Leaving the deeper question to be disposed of elsewhere, it is safe to say that no novelist of today writes of either people or place whicb be has not studied at first hand. Sometimes the knowledge is unsought, the natural result of long association; often the writing of a novel which is read in an evening has been the least of the work expended upon it. The scene of my last publisbed novel was laid in Montana. I went there from Genoa to study mining with a geological engineer, and obtain at first band all the information necessary for the mere machinery of the story. On the other hand, when, after seven years residence, I suddenly "got" my Munich Novel, I packed up and went 7,000 miles to Mount Tamalpais, Cal., to write it, finding that I needed a long perspective to dissociate my imagination from too many facts. I fancy most novelists could tell a similar story, as well as writers of adventure. A symposium on the subject is recommended to Mr. Joyce Kilmer.

Novelists are the very best of current historians, and knowing that their first cbance for protracted life is fundamental exactness, no matter how vivid their imaginations, they grow more vigilant every year of their literary life. For this reason they should make the very best historians or biographers, but, alas! they are ever sedneed by the mysterious beings that come suddenly to life in the imaginative tract and challenge their spirit of adventure, as well as the acutest faculties the writer may possess.

The reiteration of another point by these disapprovers of minc is also highly suggestive. One and all hold up to scorn the example I cited of an English bachelor friend endeavoring to rouse in the British working class some comprehension of the danger of an invasion by Germany, and the careless reply, "Let them come. We couldn't be worse off." They seem to think that unless I could fill the entire editorial page of THE TIMES with similar examples my testimony was worthless. Well, I could have filled it, for not only did I make a study of the subject the last time I was in England, but many letters received since the war bear me out, to say nothing of the daily cablegrams to the newspapers. But that is not the point. It would seem that the average reader (and the Lord knows my publishing correspondents are average enough) has no conception of the trained dramatic instinct in the mind of every writer of fiction worth his salt. That instinct, whether writing a novel or a newspaper article, prompts him to select from a mass of material the incident that will convey a fact immediately to the reader's mind, make the lasting impression. Well, I succeeded with my "bacbelor friend" selection.

I have never beeh more struck with this particular art of selection than in reading a little book recently published called "Young Hilda at the Ward." It is the narrative of a young couple—Americans—who, desiring to contribute their mite to the cause of humanity in the European tragedy, went to the front in Belgium. The husband, who tells the story, is so careful of his facts that he writes a preface stating, definitely, where his imagination ran away with him. This, of conrse, tends to drive the facts in with a sledgehammer, and it is quite impossible to disbelieve the brief cbapter dealing with the old familiar "atrocities." The picture of the little girl gasping out her life in the bospital ward from innumerable bayonet wounds in the back, inflicted as she was playfully driven along the road, is unforgettably awful.

It is quite true that facts often come upon the most observant with a shock of intense surprise. While I should bave gone to the proper authorities before making any assertion in print I certainly should have said off hand that we had sent to Belgium fifteen or twenty million dollars. To my astonishment I read last night in an editorial—commenting on Mr. Hoover's report—that we have sent $6,000,000. We, the one great nation at peace, have made up but one-third of the fund devoted to saving the Belgians from starvation. Doubtless there is a good reason for this seeming stinginess, however. When all the relief funds were started last year this nation was almost in a panic. Business practically stopped. The incomes of the rich were so reduced that they felt like clerks, and ready money seemed to bave returned to its matrix. But now that we have readjusted ourselves so completely that a sudden end of the war would disconcert us even more poignantly, no doubt purse strings will loosen up; and although I am not a member of tbe Relief Committee I should like to remind the enriching American public that Poland is even worse off than Belgium. The Germans would have fed the Belgians after a fashion, particularly after they had slowly swung their intelligences round to the unapprehended fact that the whole world was sitting in criticism upon them. Moreover, while they may commit overt cruelties when inflamed with blood lust, they are so devoted to their stomachs that it would really sicken them to see any one starve. But there is no one on the spot to feed the Poles from any motive whatever. Invading and retreating armies have left their soil as bare as the New York asphalt, nor have they aught but a cellar in which to lay their heads. How they have lived at all passeth my understanding, but as they have shown so remarkable a vitality, to say nothing of courage, surely the great American people, out of their plenty, can send them corn to plant and a few sbip loads of canned meats and vegetables. (Not condemned ones either.)

I am not asking this in the name of Kosciusko, who was rewarded for his gallant services during our Revolution not only with every honor in our bestowal, but with a large pension and landed estates, but in the name of humanity. Surely the great ammunition factories and other exporters of war necessities can afford to contribute liberally, and others can canvass their neighbors for a dollar each. We are a people of nearly 100,000,000. If each of us would give a dollar—or ten—we all think in billions these days! The possibilities are staggering. I do not know the address of the Polish Relief Fund, but it is easy to be found. I shall send it a small subscription and I hope that all wbo read this will follow my example, if it is only to the tune of 50 cents. Sit down for ten minutes and concentrate your mind on a vast territory burned and ravaged and scarred with shallow trenches stuffed with the fortunate dead, and on this ghastly surface all that is left of a long-suffering race in its final extremity. Believe me, it is a salutary mental exercise.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

AMERICAN ART SCHOOLS.

They Give the Student No Instruction in Aesthetic Principles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure a great number of your readers will be deeply interested in the letter of William Murrell on the matter of art instruction. He strikes a note of warning which is badly wanted. Never before has there existed such a chaos in the understanding of art and art principles as has been observable of late years, particularly in English-speaking countries. Of course, it is due to the foundation of the Impressionist School of Art a generation or more ago, and the innumerable new standards set up in the endeavor to make impressionist painting fit in with the principles which guided the immortals of the past. In America this chaos is more strikingly marked than in any other country, even England, where many of the better artists have had to abandon serious original work for the production of things of the moment.

But England possesses a bulwark which America has not. The Royal Academy has remained firm in the teaching of those principles which, first laid down by Aristotle, have been responsible for the production of every great work of art from the time of the ancient Greeks to the present day. Every student who attends the Royal Academy has the opportunity of receiving instruction in these principles, apart altogether from his practice in the technique of his art, and so long as this is so England will be able to ward off the worst effects of the pernicious doctrines spread abroad by fully 80 per cent. of the British casual art critics. There is no institution in America, I believe, where this instruction can be had in a regular way.

Beyond instruction in first principles and technique, I do not think that anything can be done for the student, because, after all, artistic perception is primarily a matter of the senses, and the acuteness of any particular sense is directly dependent upon nerve structure, which may or may not be varied by exercise. It is true that intellectual beauty is added to the sensual in all the highest reaches of art, but the teacher can only deal directly with the sensual, for there is no other key to the intellectual than the imagination of the student. Generally speaking, the average man whose sense of sight has not been blunted by misuse or disuse knows perfectly well what is beautiful and what is not, but the trouble is that, whether artist or picture buyer, he is often led to doubt his own judgment by the confusion of thought into which he is thrown through varied teaching, and irresponsible opinion based on no principles at all.

E. GOVETT.

New York, Sept. 20, 1915.

Regarding Nature.

*To the Editor of The New York

THE PRINCESS PAT' QUITE ENCHANTING

Dainty and Melodious Score Distinguishes New Blossom-Herbert Opera.

ELEANOR PAINTER CHARMS

Her Singing, Her Dancing, and Her Acting All Captivate in the Entertainment at the Cort.

THE PRINCESS PAT.—An operetta in three acts, music by Victor Herbert, book and lyrics by Henry Blossom, with Eleanor Painter in the prima donna role, in the Cort Theatre.

Marie	Leonora Novaslo
Thomas	Martin Haydon
Boh Darrow	Samnel B. Hardy
Tony Schmalz, Jr.	Robert Ober
Si Perkins	Alexander Clark
Grace Holbrook	Eva Fallon
General John Holbrook	Louis Casavant
Anthony Schmalz	Albert Shean
Princess di Montaldo	Eleanor Painter
Prince Antonio di Montaldo	Joseph R. Lertora
Bertie Ashland	Ralph Riggs
Gabrielle Fourneaux	Katharine Witchie
Anne Winthrop	Clare Freeman
Bella Wells	Charlotte La Grande
Coralie Blise	Doris Kenyon
Dorothy Fryme	Lyn Donaldson
Elsie Smith	Kathleen Erroll
Frances Hedges	Una Brooks
Hester Lisle	Clara Taylor
Maude van Cortlandt	Lillian Charles
Reggie Calthorpe	Este Morrison
Sidney Gray	Jack Hagner
Duncan Arthur	Sven Erlo
Teddy Thorne	William Crosby
Les Palmbridge	Carl Drury
Jack Wickham	William Collins
Nat Franklin	Irving Fest
Achille Mazetti	Mario Rogati

"The Princese Pat," the new comic opera by Victor Herbert and Henry Blossom, which was introduced to New York last night at the Cort, provides an altogether delightful evening in the theatre. For this pleasant state of affairs, a good many persons are more or less responsible, but the bulk of the glory must be divided between two.

The first is Mr. Herbert, himself, who was at his happiest when he did this work. He has supplied Mr. Blossom's book with a score that is dainty, sweet, gay, spirited and rich in melody. The second is Eleanor Painter, who sang the principal role in "The Lilac Domino" last season and who now comes into her own as the mischievous Princess Pat. Among all those who sing in light opera and musical comedy in America, none has a voice as good as hers. Also she dances beautifully. And she can act. It is small wonder that the first New York performance of the new entertainment at the Cort was an occasion for honest rejoicing.

If you were led blindfolded to the Cort and allowed to listen to an act of "The Princess Pat," you could identify the composer easily enough. It is Victor Herbert all over again, but Victor Herbert at his best. His manner lie in all the measures and all the orchestration. Whole stretches of the opera are amusingly reminiscent of "The Only Girl," but, after all, that is a very pretty pattern to follow, and the new music is prettier far than "The Only Girl." If ever New York is so happy as to possess such an institution as the famous London Savoy there are few American composers who would care to dispute Mr. Herbert's right to write the scores.

And of the American Savoyards, Eleanor Painter must be the prima donna. There is not the slightest doubt about that, for there are not many promising rival candidates among those whose work is known to Broadway. There must occur to you several who can sing, but who cannot act. You might name several who can dance, but who cheerfully sing out of tune. Another may have a voice that is true, but not the whole truth. But Miss Painter, a Western girl taught in Germany, is blessed with a voice that is sweet, true, of charming quality, and of power sufficient, at least, for all the purposes of light opera. She acts with intelligence, spirit, and imagination.

And her dancing is entrancing, as the writers of awful lyrics have it when they have rhymed "romance" "tango" and "fandango" and are about to succumb to the temptation of a "hypnotizing-meemerizing" couplet. She dances with a natural grace that not all the ballet schools in the world can teach, and it is captivating to watch her tread the measures in the Irish jig which Mr. Herbert has reserved for one of the last moments of the evening.

The quest of the librettist for the American Savoy must go on. Henry Blossom, though brighter than most of his contemporaries in writing "books and lyrics," has not yet displayed sufficient credentials. His work in "The Princess Pat" is far better, however, than the average of its kind as that is established as musical comedy follows musical comedy along Broadway. It is free from the usual inanities.

There is some talk of these, of course, but not heard is lovingly mentioned, there are no references to sausages, and the magic word "spaghetti" is not so much as whispered throughout the evening. The dialogue is kept cheerful by the peculiarly comic weekly style of humor in which Mr. Blossom indulges. Line after line recalls irresistibly to mind the story that he confesses to carrying a little note book with him all the time.

"Tony's mother," says the wag of the play, "was an Englishwoman. His father is a German. He is his own worst enemy."

And so on and so on.

Mr. Blossom's book has the virtue of being entirely American. It seeks neither Paris not the banks of the Blue Danube. It is innocent of a restaurant scene, but finds its settings on Long Island and its dash of color in the hunting costumes, while the local sheriff, very disagreeable to motorists, stands in the place of the Sheriff of Nottingham of old.

The company is good. Joseph R. Letora knows how to sing. Sam B. Hardy knows how to amuse, for in a large, calm and tolerant manner he is continuously entertaining. Eva Fallon, who assumed a secondary rôle at three days' notice, acquits herself creditably; Leonora Novasio is excellent, and there are enough people in the company to sing the choruses roundly and well.

"The Princess Pat" should know a long and happy life. The pessimist might say that the really big following is reserved for the lower orders of light musical entertainment, but the optimist can chime in with an expression of his conviction that there are lots and lots of folks who will want to hear it again and again—say, a dozen times or so.

The new Herbert-Blossom comic opera comes to a playhouse that has led a charmed life. The Cort is now entering upon its fourth season, but, save for special matinée performances of dramatic odds and ends, only two plays have been needed to keep it busy since first it was opened. May the fourth not be needed for months and months to come.

NEW STAR APPEARS IN GERMAN THEATRE

Arnold Korff Makes His Debut in "The Wide Country" at Irving Place Opening.

The new season at the Irving Place Theatre was begun last night under most auspicious circumstances. Rudolf Christians's German stock company resumed its tenure of the playhouse, following the brief engagement of the picturesque Sylvester Schaeffer, which served as a curtain-raiser, and presented one of the latest plays from the pen of the Viennese physician and poet, Arthur Schnitzler. Then a new star made his debut, an actor who comes from Vienna with the reputation of being one of the finest and most popular players on the contemporary German stage.

The combination of new season, play, and star brought out one of those distinguished Teutonic audiences such as have assembled with increasing frequency during Mr. Christians's directorship. In one of the stage boxes with Director Christians was the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, and through the auditorium were scattered men and women who hold prominent positions in German business and social circles in New York.

The play presented was "Das weite Land," ("The Wide Country,") written in 1910 and acted with great success in Vienna and other cities of the Continent. It was chosen to introduce the new visiting star, Arnold Korff, as Korff created the rôle of Friedrich Hofreiter and in it achieved one of his most substantial successes. The soul of man is the great country of which Schnitzler has written, and Hofreiter is Anatol grown to middle age.

Mr. Korff is an American of German extraction, who began his stage career in Milwaukee. He then went to Vienna, where he soon established himself as one of the favorites of the Viennese Hofburg-Theater, one of the foremost of German theatres. His performance last night indicated the reason for his success abroad. He played with great variety and subtlety the rôle of Hofreiter, a middle-aged man about town, who is kept in a constant state of philosophising by his own amours and those of his wife. He should prove a valuable addition to the company.

Iphigenie Buchmann, also a newcomer from the Hofburg-Theater, had her brunette beauty to commend her, and while she may disclose deeper powers in subsequent characterizations, this seemed to be her principal asset last night.

Most of last year's favorites were in the large cast. Christian Rub was happily cast, and his every appearance was a signal for laughter. Grete Meyer played the part of an unhappy divorcee so that her skill as a comedienne was neutralized. Then there were Anni Rub-Foerster, Grete Hans Unterkirchner, Ernst Holznagel, Ernst Robert, Heinrich Matthaes, Richard Feist, Flora Arndt, Willy Frey, and Iffi Engel, in other roles. The performance, which was staged under the direction of Mr. Korff, was excellent in every respect.

PADEREWSKI IN DUAL ROLE.

Pianist Will Talk on Poland at His Recital for Relief Fund.

The unique experience of hearing Paderewski, the pianist, appearing in the double rôle of virtuoso and orator is promised for those who attend his recital at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 23. The Polish artist, before he plays a program of Chopin, will make an address on "Poland, Past, and Preeent." This recital is one of three to be given by Paderewski in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, the receipts from which are to be devoted to the Polish Victims' Relief Fund. Last month in San Francisco from one program of this kind the pianist raised $8,000 and his success here encouraged him to attempt the same thing in the East. He has been devoting himself to the work of raising funds for devastated Poland since his arrival in this country last April.

TO OPEN SUBMARINE BIDS.

Two New Firms Will Compete for Contracts for Sixteen Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Keener interest is being displayed in naval and ship building circles than at any time in years over the prospective opening of bids at the Navy Department tomorrow morning for the sixteen coast defense submarines which were authorized by the Naval Appropriation act of 1915. The occasion for this interest is the fact that two companies, which have not previously bid for the construction of submarines for the American navy, are expected to participate in the bidding—the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Virginia.

Usually the bidders for American submarines have been the Electric Boat Company of Quincy, Mass., and the Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Bridgeport, Conn. Both these companies have recently been reorganized, and will participate in the bidding. Secretary Daniels considers it of great advantage to the Government to have the two new bidders enter the submarine field, because they are expected to increase competition and the development of the submarine.

The new submarines will have a displacement of about 300 to 350 tons each. The size of the boats will depend upon the character of the bids and the price which the competitors propose to the Government. As a result of expected competition the department is hoping that better prices can be obtained from this year's bidders and in that event the submarines may be slightly larger than those for which contracts were awarded last Summer.

The Hippodrome Opens Tonight.

Charlee Dillingham will make his first production as director of the Hippodrome tonight when the first performance of "Hip, Hip, Hooray" will be given. The performance will begin at 8 o'clock.

TOSCANINI LEAVES THE METROPOLITAN

First Conductor, Aiding Italy in War, Refuses to Return, Gatti-Casazza Cables.

POLACCO HIS SUCCESSOR

Gaetano Bavagnoli Engaged as Third Conductor—Toscanini Received Almost $50,000 a Year.

Arturo Toscanini, for several years first conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, will not return to America this year, it was officially announced last night at the Opera House. Giullo Gatti-Casazza, Director of the Metropolitan, sent a cablegram from Italy yesterday telling of Toscanini's final refusal to come back.

Gaetano Bavagnoli, late of the Teatro Massimo in Palermo, has been engaged as the third Metropolitan conductor, Mr. Gatti-Gasazzo cabled. Giorgio Polacco is to succeed Toscanini as senior conductor, according to the announcement made at the Opera House.

The following statement concerning Toscanini's decision to remain abroad was given out:

"Maestro Arturo Toscanini, owing to the war, has decided not to return to America this year."

For some time rumors have been coming from Italy that Toscanini was not to return. Persons who saw him abroad reported that in all Italy no one seemed to be so interested in the war as he. When Italy entered the war he was among the first to volunteer, but his bad eyesight, which had compelled him always to conduct without looking at the score or libretto, prevented his serving. His son, a lad of 17, volunteered, and is now in a training camp. Mr. Toscanini's wife is a leader in the Red Cross work in Milan.

Polacco, the announcement said, will, with Bavagnoli, conduct the Italian, French, Russian, and Spanish operas. Arthur Bodansky is the new conductor for the German operas. Polacco will have charge of Borodine's "Prince Igor," the Russian opera which is to be presented here this season, and of the novelty, "Goyesca," which will be the first production here of an opera in Spanish.

Bavagnoli, the new third conductor, is 34 years old and a graduate of the Conservatory at Parma. He is said to have shown natural literary talent, in addition to musical ability. Besides conducting at Palermo, he has been conductor at the Teatro Liceo in Barcelona and at the Teatro Reale in Madrid.

Toscanini came here in 1908 and not only had entire charge of the Italian and French productions, but conducted many German operas. He was known as the musical autocrat of the Metropolitan, even acting without consulting with Gatti-Casazza, although their relations were said to be always of the friendliest. His fame in Italy had been made in connection with Gatti-Casazza at La Scala and they have always been associated in the same opera house.

No conductor was ever paid such sums as Toscanini received at the Metropolitan. His salary during the first season was $30,000, but that had gradually increased until his compensation was said to be close to $50,000. He was said to be the most remarkable musical genius as far as memorizing is concerned. He had more than 150 operas in his repertoire and they were so well fixed in his brain that he never needed the music.

As early as last Winter Toscanini had been quoted as saying that he would not return this year, when his three-year contract with the Metropolitan expired. In the Spring, however, after the war had started, but before Italy's entrance into the conflict, it was known that he was ready to sign a new contract.

Arrested in World Film Suit.

Alec Lorimore, who is interested in moving pictures, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Zeltner yesterday on an order signed by Justice Pendleton of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff is the World Film Corporation, which is suing Mr. Lorimore for $100,000 on the charge that he made statements reflecting upon the solvency of the plaintiff corporation and greatly injured its standing and credit. Mr. Lorimore was released in $500 bail.

W. W. Cutler, Jr., Weds in Siberia.

Willard W. Cutler, Jr., son of Judge and Mrs. Willard W. Cutler of Morristown, N. J., was married to Miss Olga Plattnam, in Oust Kamenogorsk, Siberia, on Sept. 16. Mr. Cutler is living in Siberia, where he is supervising the Ridder mines. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of '06, and from the Columbia School of Mines in 1909. He and his bride will sail for the United States next June.

McLean—McConnell Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Ada E. McConnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard McConnell of Adrian, Mich., and Wallace Donald McLean of this city is to take place on Saturday in Christ Church, Adrian. Mr. McLean is a graduate of Princeton University, class of '96, and after holding positions in the Treasury and Navy Departments in Washington engaged in the practice of law. The couple will make their home in Bronxville, N. Y.

Married in Municipal Chapel.

Miss Fannie N. Kogan, a school teacher in Public School 43 at Amsterdam Avenue and 129th Street, was married to Isaac Cohen, a lawyer of Bayonne, N. J., late yesterday afternoon in the Marriage Chapel of the Municipal Building by Alderman William F. Quinn. The bride is 20 years old and lives at 222 East Twenty-seventh Street.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr., of 28 East Seventy-fifth Street, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter yesterday at the home of Mrs. Fowler's aunt, Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, 18 East Seventy-ninth Street. Mrs. Fowler is a niece of J. Sergeant Cram. Mr. Fowler is a son of Surrogate and Mrs. Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Kerr of 108 East Seventy-fifth Street will go to the Virginia Hot Springs on Saturday for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. David B. Van Emburgh and Miss Rose will be at home at 30 East Thirty-eighth Street on Wednesdaye, beginning Nov. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hitt, who have been in the White Mountains, are at the Ritz-Carlton for a visit. Mrs. Hitt is to be matron of honor on Oct. 9 at the wedding of Miss Edwina Elkins Bruner to C. A. Heckscher Wetherill, at Elkins, W. Va.

Tomorrow night a charity ball is to be held at Thorwood, the country home of Mrs. Henry Villard, at Hastings-on-Hudson, in aid of the Dobbs Ferry Hospital.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson has closed her Summer home at Newport and is at the Plaza. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Zaldo will be at the Plaza for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Du Mond Hammett are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at their home in Trenton, N. J. Mrs. Hammett was formerly Miss Vera D. Hotson of Pelham. Mr. Hammett is a well-known tennis player.

MARRIES A JAPANESE.

Miss Ethel Johnson Weds Eben Takashi Takamine, a Yale Graduate.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Johnson, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. William Johnson of Evanston, Ill., to Eben Takashi Takamine of this city, took place at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the Hotel Vanderbilt. The Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends.

The bride, whose cousin, Walter Frye, gave her in marriage, was attended by Miss Ruth Frye of Boston, who acted as maid of honor. Jokichi Takamine, Jr., was his brother's best man.

The engagement of the couple was announced two months ago, but the plans for their wedding were not made known until yesterday. Mr. Takamine is the son of Dr. Jokichi Takamine, the Japanese chemist, the President of the Nippon Club and the Nippon Jin Kai, and who married Miss Hitch, daughter of an old Southern family. He is a graduate of Yale, class of 1915, and has also studied abroad.

The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Takamine left later on their wedding trip and upon their return they will live at 740 West End Avenue.

WORLD TRIP ON HONEYMOON

Miss Grace Scofield Weds L. D. Bonnet in St. James's Church Today.

The wedding of Miss Grace Scofield of Tuxedo Park, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Scofield, and Leon D. Bonnet of this city and Philadelphia will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon in St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Frederick Courtney is to perform the ceremony, which will be witnessed only by the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends.

Miss Helen Scofield Stone, a niece of the bride, and Bromley S. Stone, a young nepbew, will attend the bride. Gordon Russell Thayer is to act as best man.

A reception is to follow at the Lorraine, 12 East Forty-fifth Street. Later the couple will leave on a trip around the world.

Miss Scofield's estate, called Sbochiku-bai, is one of the finest places at Tuxedo. She is prominent in society. She is a sister of Miss Marion Scofield, Mrs. Herman F. Stone of Lawrence, L. I., and of Mrs. Gordon R. Thayer of Baltimore, Md.

MISS SCHUMACHER A BRIDE.

Weds Dr. P. C. Pumyea in Grace Lutheran Church.

The wedding of Miss Pauline Schumacher, daughter of Mrs. Clara Schumacher of the Manhattan Square Hotel, to Dr. P. C. Pumyea of this city, was celebrated at 7:30 o'clock last night at the Grace Lutheran Church in West Seventy-first Street. The Rev. John A. Weyl performed the ceremony.

The bride, whose uncle, H. H. Wolff, gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with Chantilly lace and tulle. Her tulle veil was caught up with a wreath of German myrtle and lilies of the valley and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley arranged with pale pink roses. Miss Dorothy Carman of Nutley, N. J., acted as maid of honor.

Dr. Pumyea had as best man Harry Rowe of Amsterdam, N. Y., and the ushers were Dr. R. W. Crane of Stamford, Conn., and Fritz Hilger of Yonkers, N. Y.

After the ceremony a small reception was held at the Hotel Astor. Dr. and Mrs. Pumyea will live in this city after a short honeymoon.

CHOOSES HER ATTENDANTS.

Miss Edith M. Proyost to Wed Monroe J. Dyson, Jr., on Oct. 16.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Edith Madeleine Provost to Monroe Jefferson Dyson, Jr., of Catonsville, Md., which is to be celebratsd in All Saints Church, Great Neck, L. I., on Oct. 16. A reception will follow at Anoatok, the home of the bride.

Miss Provost will bave as maid of honor a classmate at Vassar, Mise Edith Tinnie Hart of Poughkeepsie. The otber attendants will be Mrs. Russell Wheeler Strong and Mies Helen Jarkson of New York, Mrs. Waldo Grace and Miss Joyce Jonee of Great Neck.

James P. Warner of Baltimore, a cousin of Mr. Dyson, will bs his best man. The ushers will be David Lawrance Provost, a brother of the bride; Traby Lewis, John Maxwell Williams, Jr., and Dr. Herbert C. Cbase of New York.

MISS HOOKER MARRIES.

Daughter of Late State Highway Commissioner Weds H. R. Hathaway.

Miss Marjorie Sybil Hooker, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Percy Hooker and the late Mr. Hooker of Le Roy, N. Y., and Harrison R. Hathaway, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hathaway of 530 West End Avenue, were married yesterday afternoon in All Angels' Church. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend and the Rev. Mr. Cushman of the bride officiated.

Mrs. Stewart S. Hathaway was matron of honor and Stewart S. Hathawky was best man. The ushers were Edward Lee James Dunn, Ellsworth Goldschmidt, George T. Root, 3d, and Robert W. and Charles Hathaway, Jr.

A small reception followed at the Hathaway home. The couple later left on a motor trip through the Berkshires and White Mountains.

The bride's father died last April in this city. He was elected to the State Senate in 1906 and three years later was appointed State Highway Commissioner by Governor Hughes.

Miss Rieper Weds H. H. Ahrens.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Carolyn Rieper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rieper of 147 West Eighty-eighth Street, and H. H. Ahrens, was celebrated at 8:30 o'clock last night in the Church of the Advent, Ninety-third Street and Broadway. The Rev. William M. Horn performed the ceremony.

The bride's attendants included the Misses Henrietta C. Doht, Florence A. Minners, Hattie Chickers, Elizabeth Schuster, and Violet May Rieper. Wesley A. Serven was best man. Harry P. Rieper, Frederick D. Schnebel, George R. Schmidt, and Frank H. Ruhe, Jr., were the ushers.

A large reception followed the church ceremony at the Hotel Gotham. Later the couple left for the White Mountains on their bridal journey.

Miss Dillon Bride in South Orange.

With a high nuptial mass in the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, South Orange, N. J., the wedding of Miss Ethel Dillon, daughter of Mrs. John A. Dillon of Scotland Road, South Orange, to Patrick Henry Boyle of Essex, N. Y., was celebrated yesterday morning. The Rev. John J. Burke, editor of The Catholic World, performed the ceremony. During the mass Miss Leta Dealy of St. Paul, a friend of the bride's, sang Gounod's "Ave Maria" to organ accompaniment. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother. Seventy-five relatives and friends were present.

Strauss-David Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Strauss of 73 East Ninetieth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jeanette Strauss, to Jerome David of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

To and from Europe.

Some of those booked to leave today for Marseilles on the Patria are:

Mrs. C. M. Counsell, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Curtis, Mrs. B. A. Davis, Miss Shirley Davis, Mrs. A. B. Doyle, Mrs. H. du Mont, Frank Ellison, Dr. P. J. Gentner, Miss Lillian E. Gove, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Grandgent, Miss Margaret Grandgent, H. G. Hart, Mrs. R. W. Houston, Malcolm Isbister, Dr. J. E. Jones, United States Consul General at Lyons; Mrs. A. MacInnes, Mrs. M. E. Parsons, Miss Ada Place, Miss Lilly Place, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Robson, Mrs. C. M. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stanley, Dr. B. R. Ward, and Mrs. K. Waterman.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Copenbagen on the United States were:

Miss Marie Ahlers, R. T. Cole, Miss Else la Tour, Albert Douglas, Mrs. Lucis Douglas, Miss Margaret Folk, Mr. and Mrs. Horace H. Gade, Roy Hasbrook, Mrs. Catherine McIaren, Goran May, Bishop J. L. Nuelsen, John Patterson, C. G. Hude, F. Vogel, and Dr. and Mrs. D. F. Winn.

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MORGAN SENDS BACK WASHINGTON WILL

Gives Historic Document to Virginia's Chief Judge, Ending State's Long Quest.

WAS SEIZED IN THE WAR

Saved from Fire by Federal Colonel and Long Hidden Among His Possessions.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 29.—J. P. Morgan has sent to Justice James Keith, President of the Virginia Court of Appeals, to be disposed of by him at his own discretion, the will of Martha Custis Washington, taken from Fairfax Court House during the war, and bought by the late J. Pierpont Morgan for his library.

Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, was the mediator between Mr. Morgan and Governor Stuart and Justice Keith. The will probably will be placed by consent in a fireproof vault at Mount Vernon. The State of Virginia has an action pending in the Supreme Court of the United States to compel Mr. Morgan to return the will. The action probably will be dropped.

The will of Martha Washington was taken from the Fairfax Court House in 1862, when that part of Virginia was occupied by United States troops. A Colonel of the Union Army, whose headquarters was in the Court House, found his men shoveling a pile of papers into the stove to build a fire. He stopped them, and on examination discovered the will. It was among his papers when he died in 1882, and thirteen years later his daughter sold it to the late J. Pierpont Morgan, in whose collection it has been ever since.

The State of Virginia learned about the same time that Mr. Morgan bought the will that it had not been destroyed, and since that time has made efforts to recover it. Four or five years ago the State authorities found that the will was in the possession of Mr. Morgan, and wrote him demanding its return. He refused, saying it was contraband of war, and as such the man whose estate had sold it to him had a right to keep it, and the estate the right to dispose of it as it saw fit.

After the elder Morgan's death the D. A. R. began to agitate for the return of the historic document to Virginia, and the State itself threatened prosecution of the holder on the ground that it was stolen property. Mr. Morgan replied that his only desire was to place the will where it would be kept more carefully than was possible in Fairfax Court House. It was in March last that Attorney General Pollard of Virginia asked the Supreme Court of the United States for leave to file a suit in behalf of the State against J. Pierpont Morgan for the recovery of the will.

The State of Virginia figured in a similar suit over the recovery of certain documents, including a letter of Lafayette and an address by George Washington to the Virginia House of Burgesses, when an agreement was reached in 1912 between the heirs of Benson John Lossing, who held the papers, and the State whereby the matter was arbitrated.

Capt. F. H. Holmes Dies in Italy.

Captain Frank H. Holmes, U. S. N., died recently in Rome, Italy, according to news received by his son in Bellingham, Wash., on Tuesday. He was born in Massachusetts, and was in his sixty-fourth year. Captain Holmes was appointed to the Naval Academy from California, and was graduated in 1874. At the time of his retirement he was a Commander, and was retired with the rank of Captain. Captain Holmes was navigating officer of the cruiser Baltimore at the Battle of Manila Bay. During the Boxer uprising, in 1900, he was in command of a detachment and later became commander of the cruiser Marblehead. Since his retirement he had made his home in Italy.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Melba is scheduled for her only appearance in New York this season on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31, at Carnegie Hall.

The first orchestraw concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra will occur on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24, in Carnegie Hall, with Ethel Leginska, pianist, as soloist. The program will include Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture and Tschaikowski's Symphony No. 5. The other concerts of this organization will be held at the same place on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 19, and Thursday evening, Feb. 3.

Samuel A. Baldwin will begin his free organ recitals at City College next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and will continue thereafter every Sunday and Wednesday afternoon.

Moriz Rosenthal, the Austrian pianist, who was to have made a tour here this season, has cabled Mrs. Wolfsohn Bureau, his managers, that his Government has withheld consent to his leaving, as he is just within the military age limit.

Mme Marguerite Melville-Liszniewska, pianist, will give recitals in Aeolian Hall on the afternoons of Nov. 2 and Nov. 9.

Albert Spalding, violinist, will give his first recital of the season at Aeolian Hall on Oct. 21. During his tour he will play several new numbers, one of them a suite in four movements, which he composed this Summer.

Louis Graveure, a Belgian baritone, who has not yet been heard here, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Oct. 20.

Alice Virginia Davis, a Nebraska girl, will make her first appearance as a pianist here at a recital in the Princess Theatre on Friday afternoon, Oct. 15.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, will give his first concert here this season at Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 7. He will appear with the Chicago Opera Company in several performances during January.

Maria Milinowski and Harry Cumpson will give a recital of music for two pianos at Aeolian Hall on Oct. 19, playing, among other numbers, Rachmaninoff's Fantasy, Op. 5.

The Rubel Trio will make its first appearance in New York at Aeolian Hall on the evening of Nov. 20. The organization's members are Edith Rubel, violinist; Brenda Putnam, pianist, and Vera Poppe, 'cellist.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Theodore Burt Sayre is the author of the new Irish play in which Andrew Mack will return to the legitimate stage next month.

The first of the performances at reduced prices that Grace George will give at the Playhouse with the idea of popularizing her venture there with a stock company will be on Monday night. At these performances seats of the orchestra seats will be sold for $1.

Arrangements have been made to show the film "The Battle Cry of Peace," which is being exhibited in the Vitagraph Theatre, in Chicago and Boston.

The football squad and about a hundred students of the University of Virginia will see the performance of "Chin-Chin" at the Globe tonight.

May Irwin was one of the speakers before the Employes' Club of the National City Bank after dinner yesterday. Miss Irwin and the other speakers talked on suffrage for women.

The Danza, a new Porto Rican dance, will be included on Louis Chalif's program of dances at the opening of the Strand Roof on Monday night.

One of the scenes of Frank Mandel's new farce, "Sherman Was Right," which H. H. Frazee will bring out shortly, represents the deck of the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, interned at Hampton Roads.

A party that saw the performance of "The Girl Who Smiles" at the Longacre last night was made up of the men who will drive in the Astor Cup race and their wives.

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URGES CUT IN CHARITY COST

Bruere Tells Social Workers Private Funds Are Needed.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere told the students of the New York School of Philanthropy yesterday afternoon that the best thing for them to learn was how to get money for social service work from somewhere, else than the city treasury. He also outlined plans for the reduction of overhead expenses in the administration of city charities and advised the professional charity workers to reduce the cost of administration and to make their efforts self-supporting.

"The time has come when social workers must not only conelder the spending problems of government, but the revenue-raising problems as well. New York will be able to extend its social activities during the next several years only to the extent that it is able to effect economies in its existing establishment unless new sources of revenue are found such cources of revenue need not be found exclusively in the field of taxation. It is possible that activities may be made in whole or in part self-supporting. Social centres and social lectures may, for example, be put on a self-sustaining basis. But the opportunity of putting existing activities on a self-paying basis is limited and will offset the growth of demands. Some plan for increasing the social resources of the community must be discovered. Have we not come to the time when mere providence makes it urgent that social insurance—sick, old age and unemployment insurance—be added to an industrial accident system to diminish the demands for charitable relief?

"New York is now realizing for the first time the necessity for better management of its government activities. It lacks the power to effect the necessary better organization. This power will come, it is assumed, under the contemplated home-rule provisions of the new State Constitution. Social workers must be prepared to help at once in framing a proper municipal organization of social work."

Otto P. Heyn.

Otto P. Heyn, President of William Stake & Co., Inc., insnrance, of 80 Maiden Lane, died yesterday at his home, Twin Oaks, in Howard Avenue, Stapleton, S. I., in his fifty-second year. He was born in Germany and came to this country more than twenty-five years ago, shortly after entering the employ of Stake & Co. Mr. Heyn was a member of the Downtown Association. He is survived by his widow, three sons and a married daughter.

Waldemar Moe Simmons.

Waldemar Moe Simmons, former Vice Consul to St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, died at his Summer home at Spring Lake, N. J., on Monday. Mr. Simmons was in his sixty-fifth year, and lived at 167 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. He was born and spent his boyhood in St. Thomas, where his father was for many years Consul. He himself was appointed a Vice Consul, and after several years in that office he went into the ship brokerage business. He retired from active business twenty-five years ago, and went to live in Brooklyn, where he became active in Republican politics, and took an active interest in the development of the borough. Mr. Simmons came from one of the oldest Quaker families in Philadelphia, dating back more than 300 years. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary E. Lanthorne, a member of an old Maine family; two sons, Edward B. and Conrad E. Simmons, and three daughters, Miss Kate Simmons, a teacher of art in the Girls' High School; Mrs. Lawrence C. Hull, formerly assistant superintendent of kindergartens, and Miss Isabel Simmons, a teacher of English in Erasmus Hall High School.

Obituary Notes.

MORRIS EDWARD TARVER, an accountant with Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants, of 93 Broad Street, died on Tuesday at his home, 3,800 Broadway, in his forty-first year. He was a native of Texas and came here nine years ago, shortly after entering the employ of Haskins & Sells. Mr. Tarver was a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is survived by his wife and a sister, now living in Yokohama, Japan.

BENJAMIN FOX, a member of George Fox's Sons, boiler manufacturers, died recently at his home, 423 West Thirty-fourth Street, in his 67th year. He was born here and was a Mason. His wife and two children survive him.

Mrs. MARGARET ELIZA WEATHERSPOON MacTAVISH, widow of Duncan MacTavish, a former President of the Bank of British America, died recently at her home in Victoria, B. C., in her 80th year.

ISAAC D. BLAUVELT, a former Alderman of Paterson, N. J., died recently at his home in Butler, N. J., in his 88th year. He was also a former Assemblyman and School Commissioner of Paterson. Mr. Blauvelt was a veteran of the civil war and a carriage manufacturer.

JOSEPH M. BRENNAN, one of the oldest members of Typographical Union No. 6, died on Monday at his home in New Brighton, S. I., in his 81st year. His wife and son survive him.

Mrs. MARY ROCKAFELLOW WINNER, wife of the Rev. Joan Ogden Winner, pastor of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church, died at 4 o'clock on Tuesday at Pennington, N. J., in her 42d year.

HENRY RUDOLPH SPRINGER, a traveling salesman, died on Tuesday at his home, 447 Ditmars Avenue, Steinway, L. I., in his 48th year. He was a native of Germany and is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. DRUSILLE MAY, wife of John W. May, a London hotel proprietor and daughter of Lewis Sylvester of 56 West Seventy-second Street, this city, died recently in London according to information reaching her relatives yesterday. She was a sister of A. L. Sylvester, President of the American Cigar Company. In addition to her husband, she is survived by two sons.

Mrs. SARAH A. THURBER, widow of James K. Thurber, formerly a merchant in Washington Market, died on Tuesday at her home in Fort Washington, L. I., in her 87th year.

JULIUS ARON, for many years a resident of Harlem, died on Tuesday at his home, 158 West 121st Street, in his 78th year. He was born in Germany, and for many years was in the clothing business in Harlem.

CHARLES BECKMAN, employed by the New York station of the Standard Oil Company, died on Sunday at his home, 2457 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 36 years old and a native of Hanover, Germany.

Miss KATHERINE TALMAGE CONE, a niece of the late Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, the Brooklyn minister, died on Tuesday at her home in Bound Brook, N. J. Miss Cone was President of the Junior League of the Bound Brook Presbyterian Church and a member of the Women's Literary Society of that place.

Mrs. FLORELLA ELECTRA PEABODY, widow of Captain Theodore G. Peabody, died on Monday at her home, 12 Waldorf Court, Flatbush, aged 73 years.

JOSEPH PFEIEMER, 51 years old, a produce dealer in Greenpoint and well known in Wallabout Market, died at his home, 1,119 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He left a widow, two sons and two daughters.

JOHN BERNHARD MULLER, a real estate dealer of Brooklyn, whose home was at 439 Tenth Street, died at his Summer residence at Revonah Park, N. Y., on Monday. Mr. Muller was 58 years old and unmarried.

NATHANIEL H. SMITH, 60 years old, a Past Master of Justice Lodge, F. and A. M., is dead at his home, 946 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM HEROD, one of the best-known builders in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at Los Angeles, Cal., where he had been visiting San Francisco Exposition and the Panama Canal. Mr. Herod was 68 years old and lived at 222 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush. He had been in business in Brooklyn for thirty-five years, and during that time had built more than 500 homes, most of them in Flatbush. Mr. Herod was a member of the Brooklyn Builders' Association and of several civic organizations in Flatbush. He is survived by his wife, a son and two daughters.

TRY TO SEE WILSON IN HILLSTROM CASE

Mrs. Cram and Miss Flynn, in Quest of Reprieve, Fail to Reach President.

NOT IN HIS JURISDICTION

Salt Lake Prepares to Suppress Possible Outbreaks on Day of Hobo Poet's Execution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram and Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York, an organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, called at the White House today, in behalf of Joseph Hillstrom, who is sentenced to be executed in Salt Lake on Oct. 1, but were told by Secretary Tumulty that the President had no power in State murder cases.

Tonight Mrs. Cram and Miss Flynn saw Acting Secretary Frank L. Polk of the State Department and asked him to assist them. Mr. Polk promised to forward the representations made by the Swedish Minister to Governor Spry of Utah, who alone stands between Hillstrom and death. Hillstrom is a Swedish subject.

The women said they had become convinced that Hillstrom had not had a fair hearing, and that they were asking for a reprieve in order that he might have another trial. Hillstrom, who is an active member of the I. W. W., was convicted of having killed a grocer in Utah two years ago.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 29.—Although officials declare that they do not fear violence at the hands of the writers of anonymous letters to Governor Spry and others in regard to the execution of Joseph Hillstrom, the Hobo Poet, next Friday, no precaution is being neglected to prevent trouble.

Guards are everywhere. Pinkertons generally are looking after big banking houses and some other buildings and some of the hotels. Members of the Sheriff's force are scattered throughout the city and the police force has been greatly augmented.

The railroad yards are closely guarded, and every night many men who attempt to enter Salt Lake are turned back. As this is the time for the annual flight of tramps to Winter pastures in California, many are on the way, and in all probability, it is said, most of these know little and care less about the Hillstrom case. Still, if they are allowed to come here and to remain, it is probable, officials say, that they will stay until after the execution. In case of trouble of any kind a large number of this tramp class would be especially undesirable, they say.

It has been reported that in case Hillstrom received no reprieve there was to be an effort made to blow up the National Bank of the Republic, and that institution, as well as others in Salt Lake City, is carefully guarded, as are the Hotel Utah, the Newhouse Hotel, Temple grounds, the State Prison, and the home of Governor Spry.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield Elected by the Council.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield was elected Lord Mayor of London by the Council today.

Sir Charles will succeed Sir Charles Johnston, whose term of office expires in November. The Mayor-elect is an Alderman of the City of London, and has been decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honor. He is head of a London manufacturing company.

FIND TWO MORE BABIES DROWNED IN RIVER

In 6 Weeks 14 Infants' Bodies Have Been Found Floating at Williamsburg.

Joseph Miller, night watchman on a pier at South Eleventh Street, Williamsburg, noticed two dark objects floating on the surface of the water last night. He jumped into a rowboat and pulled in from the water nearby the bodies of two baby girls not more than two days old.

As soon as Miller reached the shore he called up the police of the Clymer Street Station, who turned out in force to hunt for the murderer of the children. Coroner Wagner was notified. His records show that in the last six weeks the bodies of fourteen infants not more than three days old were taken out of the water between South Eleventh Street and Broadway.

Most of these children were found in the water unclad. Some of them were bundled up so tightly they must have smothered before they were thrown into the water. The police are convinced that some person in the neighborhood of the Williamsburg water front is systematically engaged in the slaying of new born babies.

Detectives have been in pursuit of a number of clues. They have discovered no trace of the murderer, and the slaying of children from one to three days old continues. In order to observe more closely the movements of persons who loiter around the water-front, a special force of detectives has been detailed to watch the piers.

MISS NIELSEN FOILS HOLDUP

Kansas Farmer Fails to Earn $20 Rescuing Her Automobile.

Miss Alice Nielsen tells of an attempted "holdup" in which she figured on her recent tour, which, owing to unexpected power developed by the automobile in which she was riding, left the Kansas farmer who tried to play highwayman chagrined.

"I was making a cut across Kansas by car when we came to a stretch of road that had been turned into mud by heavy rains," said Miss Nielsen. "My driver was rounding a curve carefully when he was ordered to halt by a grizzled old farmer, standing on a dry spot, holding the reins of a fine team of horses, with hook and chain, but no wagon in sight.

"'What do you want, Pop?' asked the chauffeur.

"'Ye cain't git through that 'ere bog,' announced the farmer.

"'How much would you want to pull us through?' asked my driver.

"'Tew dollars,' was the terse reply.

"The chauffeur looked at me and I looked straight ahead."

"'Two dollars, you old Jesse James!' exclaimed my driver. 'Why, I'd take this car to pieces and carry it across that mudhole before I'd give you a cent. Why, you've turned that stream onto the road yourself.'

"'Cost yo' tweuty now, ef I have to rescue you,' came dryly from above the chin whisker which the farmer was scratching.

"'Will it?' rejoined the driver, backing the car to get a good start.

"'Fac'!' asserted the farmer.

"The driver started up the car again and charged the mudhole at full speed. We went steadily through the mud and reached dry ground again. I looked back. The old farmer was gazing after us with a thoughtful expression and was still scratching the whisker."

Siberia and Korea Sail for New York

The agents of the International Mercantile Marine said yesterday that the Siberia, recently bought from the Pacific Mail, had sailed for New York from San Francisco, and her sister ship, the Korea, had left that port for London with a full cargo. Both steamers will be put on the New York-London route, it was said, and will be joined later by the Manchuria and Mongolia.



In this cartoon the RHEINAROON
Is winning in a walk;
Rheingold's a bet, the safest yet,
That's never known to balk.

Rheingold Beer

When you pick Rheingold Beer against the field you play a favorite. Its satisfying quality wins approval everywhere.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

TODAY TODAY TODAY TODAY

On All News Stands
The New York Times
Mid-Week Pictorial

Interesting today Priceless tomorrow

A Pictorial Portfolio of the greatest drama in the history of the world. 24 pages of pictures—double pages, full pages, half pages, quarter pages.

An album of fifty to sixty rotogravures of the most thrilling episodes of the great war—its tragedy and pathos—its heroism and self-sacrifice.

This Week's Features

Bombarding the Munitions Works
A drawing by Todahl of New York, made especially for the Mid-Week Pictorial.

"Requiescant in Pace"
A picture by J. H. Jurres, showing in striking fashion the heroism and utter disregard of danger to themselves shown by French priests in the performance of their duty.

Pictures of Varied Scenes and Strange Recruits—of Captured Guns and Wounded Soldiers.

Mohammedan Prisoners in a German Camp. | A German Anti-Germ Machine.

Two striking pictures of prisoners from widely separated regions.

"The Priest Militant"
"Steady under fire—indifferent to death, untiringly energetic and unfailingly cheerful."

"Periscope Astern"
An incident in the day's work of the British Patrol.
The American Call for Preparedness.
Scenes on the Mexican Border.
These and many others are features of this week's issue.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
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Ten desirable numbers of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form, $1.

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in the operation of office buildings, apartment houses, and the like may be accomplished either by the more efficient burning of the fuel or the change to a grade better suited to the conditions.

For office buildings

we have a staff of experienced engineers who are qualified to make tests of fuel under all conditions to determine the proper grade of fuel required and to fix the method for its proper combustion.

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we have a department for supervising the operation of heating plants for a nominal fee per month.

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Announces That Both Schools,
47 WEST 72D STREET
AND
155-57 WEST 182D ST.
Are Now Open for Private Lessons in Aesthetics, Modern Dances and Deportment.
Children, Adult and Teachers' Classes Will Resume Oct. 1st.

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg., Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6821. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course.
TERMS REASONABLE.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

MANSFIELD Studios, 33 West 44th Street. Est. 1904. Bryant 4474.
All dances taught privately; each pupil has separate room. Lessons en group. Children's class Sat. A. M. Guaranteed course; terms reasonable. Circulars mailed.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING Broadway, 59th-67th sts.
All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 6458 Bryant.

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Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.

A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.

Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.

RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
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A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights; overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., B'klyn.



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Fifth Ave. and 59th St.
Finest and Best Located Hotel in New York, Overlooking Central Park.
REDUCED RATES
Most Desirable Suites in This City at Very Low Rentals.
Largest Rooms in New York
Our Moderate Restaurant Prices are an Innovation.
Cuisine Unequalled
VALET SERVICE, NO CHARGE.

Reopening
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Saturday, October 2nd
Dancing during Dinner and throughout the evening
Exhibition Dances by
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Assisted by Mr. John Clay and Mr. Alan Jefferson
MUSIC BY ERNEST HUSSAR
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With Bela Nyary as Cymbalum Soloist
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WILL OPEN
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Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.

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Famous for its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons.
Fresh Killed Poultry and Sea Food our Specialty.

The management of the
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35th St., Bet. 5th Ave. & Broadway,
wishes to announce for the 1915-1916 season the reopening of the
"ENGLISH ROOM"
Thursday, September 30, 1915,
The Popular Luncheon Daily
12 to 2:30 P. M.
Price 60c. Musical Programme.
Tea Dance, 4 to 6:30 P. M.
"De Luxe Dinner of Specialties"
Including cocktail, choice of wine and cordial, 6 to 9 P. M.
Dancing and Entertainment.
$1.50 Per Cover
Thursday and Saturday evenings special musical and art features. Dancing until 1 A. M. Sunday evening special concert during dinner.

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The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars to all points at door. Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central R. R. Station.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
Single rooms with running water and shower .....$1.50 per day
Single rooms with bath .....$2.00 per day up
Double rooms with bath .....$2.50 per day up
All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00.
R. P. LOBBE, Manager.
Formerly with Hotel Savoy, New York.
'Phone 8270 Morningside.

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Aside from its unsurpassed cuisine Shanley's is one of the city's most attractively appointed restaurants.

A cabaret one can not help but enjoy—evenings seven to one.

Always enjoyable — the seven-course luncheon—75c (Music)

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All Outside, Light, Sunny Rooms.
Complete Hotel Service.
Rates Include All Meals.
Single Room (Running Water) $12 per wk.
Double " " $20 "
Single " (With Bath) $15 "
Double " " $25 "
ANY NUMBER OF ROOMS TO SUIT PERMANENT OCCUPANTS.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

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Apartments and Rooms with Bath,
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EXCEPTIONAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.00
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DANCE DURING COURSES —:— AMPLE A LA CARTE PORTIONS

Assorted Relishes.
Blue Points, Cherrystone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Smoked Salmon, Canape Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Spiced Anchovies, Deep Sea Caviar.
Soups (Choice)
Lamb Broth, Cream of Celery, Consomme Princesse.
Fish or Entree (Choice)
Boiled Halibut, Broiled Blue-fish, Salmon Salad, Beef Roulade, Boiled Smoked Ham, Broiled Lamb Chops, Salmi of Squab, Sirloin of Beef.
Roasts to Order (Choice)
Roast Leg of Mutton, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Half Fried Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Hamburger Steak, Wiener Schnitzel, Entree of Turkey.
Cold
Half Chicken, Roast Beef, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Chicken, Sliced Star Ham, Sliced Virginia Ham, Smoked Beef Tongue, Salami, Combination Cold Cuts, Meat Salad, Mexicaine, Smoked Salmon, Sardines de Riga, Bismarck Herring or Marinierter, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice)
Green Salads, Tomato, Green-pepper, Combination.
Dessert or Cheese (Choice)
Farina Pudding, Plum Tartelette, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Lemon Water Ice, Raisin Cake, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Coffee Cake, American Cream, Swiss, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.
Genuine Old-Fashioned Beefsteak Dinner (Served in Grill Every Ev'g, 6-9.) $1.25
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MONS. ANDRE'S COLOSSAL CABARET
HAS BEEN POSTPONED TO SAT'Y, OCT. 2—ON THIS DATE AND THEREAFTER TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12:00.
Dancing on 5 Floors—Contests on Friday.
Private Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Catering. Estimates submitted.
MONSTER CABARET NIGHTLY from 7 to CLOSING

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17 Stories.
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Housekeeping and Non-Housekeeping Apartments of any number of rooms required, furnished or unfurnished, with or without full hotel service, for long or short periods.
Particular attention is paid by the management to the comfort of ladies traveling alone.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
Leases now being made for the season or year.

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Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

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IN YONKERS
On B'way—15 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park.
The Suburban Restaurant Beautiful
Food unexcelled.
Service perfect.
Appointments Elegant.
Dancing
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Parking Space for Autos.

Beginning Oct. 1st
DINE AT
THE HOLLAND HOUSE
Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
(J. Charlton Rivers, Prop.)
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
UNEXCELLED SERVICE

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DINE AT
THE HOLLAND HOUSE
Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
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TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
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"As much like home as a hotel can be."
Hotel Bristol
122-124 West 49th St., New York
Caters to the discriminating public requiring conveniently located, quiet, and attractive accommodations, at moderate cost.
American Plan $3.00 and $3.50 Per Day
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Several attractive suites available for permanent rental.
For 2 Persons. Rooms with Bath.
EUROPEAN—$17.50-$21-$25-$28 per week.
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7 & 8 Rooms, $1,100-$1,800
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Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station
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Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.
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SEASON OPENING Next Saturday Evening OCTOBER 2D DALY'S GRILL AND RESTAURANT 20 East 42d Street Half-block w. of Grand Central

TEA ROOM. 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

RELICS OF LOST CITY FOUND IN HONDURAS

Prof. Saville Brings Back a Treasure Trove of Vanished Civilization.

BOWLS 3,000 YEARS OLD

Beautiful Pottery and Jewelry Found — A Metropolis Long Before Columbus Arrived.

Discoveries indicating that in Honduras was a mighty city which was the centre of a high civilization and evidently drew to it the finest art of many countries, and that in Cuba and in Venezuela existed an ancient culture, have been made by expeditions of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation.

Professor Marshall H. Saville, director of the museum at 10 East Thirty-third Street, was having unpacked yesterday specimens brought here by the steamship Mireval on Tuesday, and wae arranging the thoueands of remains of a régime which long since passed from earth.

This private museum, of which the general public knowe almoet nothing, is filled with objects of the highest value and from its collections, in view of the latest finds, it would be possible to rewrite the early history of Central and South America. The institution with its unsuspected treasures is dedicated to ehowing how the civilization of the Western world had developed before the arrival of Columbus. With the coming of the recent accessions gathered by Dr. Saville himself and by his associates, Profeseor M. R. Harrington and Captain Theodorc de Poy, the Mnseum of the American Indian in many of its divisions rivale any institution in the world. It has taken over in this latest exploration important work which hitherto had been left to the German savante. Several floors of the tall building where the museum is housed are crowded with rare specimens so closely packed that the curators can scarcely get around among them.

Work Stopped by Locusts.

Professor Saville was seen yesterday afternoon in the little office of the museum after bis return from the opening of Columbia University, where he is the head of the Department of American Archaeology. Remarkable as are the rare objects which he brought back from Honduras, he regrets that he was not able to penetrate further into the interior of the country, for his progress was stopped by a plague of locusts which devaatated the inner provinces while thousands of emaciated refugees were being driven to the sea by the devouring hosts of insects.

The region which Professor Saville explored was between the Ulua and Chamelicon Rivers and approximately twenty-five miles from San Pedro Sula. There is a distance of eighteen miles between the two streams at the point, and there are times when the whole region between is flooded. Along these rivers and in the areas between, the exploring party, assisted by the natives, found many objects, principally potteries and ornaments of stone and jade.

"The remarkable fact about the potteries and other objects," said Professor Saville yesterday, "is that they represent at least six kinds of civilization. We have not the facilities at present to dig down eighteen feet, which seems to be necessary, but what bae been found shows that there is an opportunity for great research."

Many of the objects which Professor Saville exhibited were of exquisite beauty, as for instance aome perfect bowls of the Maya civilization, dating back probably from two to three thousand years. Other objects found orlginated, according to the archaeologist, in Vera Cruz, in Costa Rica, in Nicaragua, in Jalisco, in Oaxaca, in various provinces of Mexico, and in the Lesser Antilles.

Ancient Whistling Jar.

One of the gems of the collection brought from the Ulua, the banks of which are literally lined in times with such things, was a whietling jar which closely resembles some of that type found in Peru, although more artistic in design and more ingeniously fashioned. Thie jar is in the form of a man holding in his lap a bowl. When the bowl is filled with water, and the eo-called jar, which is really a figurine, is suspended by strings its swaying in the wind causes the water to move and there issuee a low musical sound from a hole in the figurine's neck. After all theao centuriee the quaint contrivance still whistles when filled as it did in days of yorc.

There is an example of carved pottery in this Ulua River collection which suggests the classic camcos in its delicacy and beauty of design. Here, too, are ceremonial vessels carved from marble, pierced ingeniously after a method so often seen in fine Chinese art, and ae perfect, in epite of their rough usage in the surge of the Ulua, as though they had only recently come from the hands of the unknown sculptor.

And, making a swift detour from the aesthetic to the practical, this search has also yielded the second aboriginal clay pipe ever found in America.

Prof. Saville said that all the indications pointed to the existence of a great city where a culture had been reached which is a revelation to the explorer. There must have been considerable wealth there also, judging from the ornaments and beads and various articles of jewelry, though examination does not reveal the presence of gold or bronze.

Like Tyre of Old.

It, is probable that to this ancient metropolis were drawn peoples from all Central and South America. It may have been like Tyre of old. Interesting explorations and a series of mounds not hitherto described were found several miles from the site of that Naco which is famous in the tales of the Spanish conqueats.

The expedition also explored Lake Yojoa, which Dr. Saville says is one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the world and well adapted for a Summer resort if it were more accessible. Not far away is the unexplored mountain of Santa Barbara.

"I had intended," added he, "to follow the course of the Ulua and penetrate into the interior, but our progress was stopped by the fearful plague of the locusts, which had begun literally to devour the country. They were of two varieties, one large and one small, and they had such a hold on the country that within one's vision there were billions of them. They ate up all the vegetation as they swarmed along the land. In the roads I saw the smaller ones piled four inches deep. I was told by friends that trains were often stopped by the insects on the tracks. The natives catch them by the barrelful and dump them into pits and quickly cover them with earth. I witnessed most pitiable sights—men and women and children etarved to skeletons, staggering weakly to the coasts, for all their food and every green thing had been eaten. The country was so wasted where I wished to go that it was impossible to proceed except with a large caravan carrying food, for there was none to be had in that locust swarmed land. While the emaller ones crawled along the ground the larger variety, which measured about two and a half inches, flew overhead. The sight was terrifying to the inhabitants. They said that such a thing had never been known before.

"The Government, when I left there three weeks ago, was doing all it could to alleviate suffering, but the conditions were still terrible. A project was under way for destroying the locusts by infecting them with some kind of bacillus, but whether or not there can be any relief from that source I am unable to tell. The way the insects multiply seems to make all schemes of relief futile. The female lays sixty eggs at a time, and in six weeks the insects attain their growth, and so they continue to multiply. It is not surprising in such conditions that I should be only too glad to abandon any expedition into the centre of euch an afflicted country."

Pre-Columbian Paddle.

The specimens which Professor Harrington obtained in the caves of Cuba were of especial value. Among them was a pre-Columbian paddle of the type which the great discoverer himself described and which had never been found until last year. The museum, therefore, has the only two specimens in the world. The Cuba cavee also yielded a number of ornately carved food vesseis of an entirely unknown type. Profeseor Harrington expects to start back for Cuba today to continue his work.

The objects which havo been brought back by Captain de Boy are of especial value as showing a missing link in the history of the civilization of Venezuela.

Professor Saville will make a detailed announcement concerning the discoveries to the Explorers' Club a week from tomorrow at its meeting to be held in its house, 345 Amsterdam Avenue.

The recent researches of the Museum of the American Indian are in the opinion of the Director of far-reaching importance in that they fill up gape in the history of the Indians in this hemisphere and reveal them as they were. The results of the investigations are to be embodied in an elaborate illuetrated report. The exponses of the museum, large as they are, have been borne by George H. Heye of this city, who for yeare had been an enthuelast in aboriginal lore.

DUTCH FARMHOUSE A GIFT TO THE CITY

Home Which William Dyckman Built in 1783 to be Preserved in Park.

IS THE LAST OF ITS TYPE

Park Commissioner Announces Gift from Women Descendants of Early Settler at 204th St.

The Dyckman House, at 204th Street and Broadway, which is said to be the last remaining old Dutch farmhouse in this city, has been presented to the city. Park Commissioner Cabot Ward so notified the Board of Estimate yesterday. In addition, Commissioner Ward has obtained a gift of five lots surrounding the house, to be known as Dyckman House Park.

Mre. Bashford Dean and Mrs. Alexander McMillaud Welch, daughters of the late Isaac Michael Dyckman, a descendant of William Dyckman, who built the house, made the gift of the house in the name of their parents. The farm building will be completely restored by the donors. They will also provide it with a museum of valuable historical articles. In his letter to the donbrs Commissioner Ward said:

"As Park Commissioner I accept the propoeed gift and wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you as well as the city. I feel that it is a splendid thing for the city that through your generosity New York can preserve this landmark and centre of historic associations of early daye. I wish to express my eincere apreciation for the broad-minded spirit in which you have conducted this whole matter, and my renewed assurances that nothing that can bo done by me shall be left undone to secure this wonderful gift to the city."

William Dyckman, tho builder of the house, wae a descendant of Jan Dyckman, who came here from Bentheim, Westphalia, Germany, in 1666. He was one of the original patentees of Harlem and when he settled he built a house on Sherman Creek, about 210th Street, near the Hariem River. Here, when the Indians were not troublesome, he farmed and bronght up a large family. The "Dyckman meadowe" comprise a large tract north of Inwood.

William Dyckman, grandson of Jan, was born in 1725. He was a stanch patriot and soon after the British invaded the Bronx in 1776 he was forced to flee with hie family. His sons became active in the patriot cause, becoming members of the "Westchester Guides," who were useful in gathering information and scouting for the Colonial army. Dyckman's home was burned and he was an exile for seven years. Immediately after the Revolution he returned to his farm and in 1783 built the present farmhouse, which he occupied until his death, when the property was divided among his heirs.

The house is now substantially as it was when Dyckman built it. It has one story with an addition. The land which was given with it includes an area with 125 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on 204th Street.

The gift of the park is the second addition within a few months to park property in the northern part of the city. Only a few months ago the Isham heirs gave a valuable plot of land to round out the ground originally given for Isham Park.

Commissioner Ward, in his letter yesterday to the Board of Estimate, expressed himself as follows in respect to city gifts:

"Gifts, when made, should include not only the monument or building, but should provide in addition for a suitable setting and the expense of all changes made necessary to provide adequate surroundings."

MISREPRESENTS MILITIA.

Gen. O'Ryan Complains of Program Sold at Manoeuvres.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, National Guerd, wrote to District Attorney Perkine yeeterday, calling attention to the sale at Van Cortlandt Park during the National Guard manoeuvres last Saturday of a program which contained offensive referencces to the Business Men's Training Regiment at Plattsburg, saying, among other things, that the guerd wae "aggrieved over the enthusiasm" shown toward the camp. The program, of which thousande were sold, had a picture of President Wilson on the cover, and professed to be an official programme of the manoeuvres.

In hie letter, in which he asked that the matter be investigated, General O'Ryan said:

It seems to me that some action should be taken to prevent exploitation of military activities of public interest by a private individual without authority, particularly when the action involves misrepresentations. The matter is submitted for your consideration and such action as may be proper.

It was announced at the District Attorney's office that the matter would be investigated to ascertain if it came within the scope of the law.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the month of September will be as follows: General motions on Sept. 30; notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day; notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Room 433 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Adjourned causes:
Amer Press Assn<U.S.
C F Harms Co<Fred'k Starr Cont Co.
Independeot Lamp & Wire<Deuth.
Steveoson<Fox.
Cullen<House.
O-So-Ezy Mop Co<Channell Chem Co.
Sheetz<J M Washburne Co.
Bane<A M Wood & Co
Cheyney<Columbia Tr.
Notice causes:
Bowker<Donnell.
Cent Tr Co<Chi, R I & Pac RR.
Lavers<State Bank.
Marconi Wireless Tel Co<De Forest Radio Tel & Tel Co.
Donald SS Co<Gilbert.
McManus<Sawyer.
Bronner<NY, NH & H RR.
Marconi Wireless Tel Co<De Forest Radio Tel Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Mulquoen<N Y Edison Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations at 9:30 A. M.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR:
Cladel<Seaman
Emple<Smith.
Porter<Smith.
Re W. H. Penfold.
Re Josephine Penfold.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.<Woodbury (Town of Root.)
Re Norton.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J.—Litigated motions.
Casamo<Seaman.
McManus<McManus.
Peterson<Noonan Bldg Material Co.
Re Sachs & Levens.
Clark<Int R T.
Weeks<same.
Buckman<same.
Springs<Duveen.
Kassoff<Alexander.
Manh Ry Co<Greenwood.
Rosenberg<Bolognino.
CNY<Worth (3.)
Bernhardt<Bernhardt.
Diecbmann<N Y Rys.
Rector, Wardens, & Vestrymen Church of Zion, &c<Goldfinger.
Ehrich<Guaranty Trust Co.
Lulck<Woll.
Haviland<Allen.
Tepper<Tepper.
Re Zerega.
Lebaudy<Carnegie Trust Co.
Ogden Estate Co<N Y C & H R R RR.
Levy<Halliday (2.)
Rau<Mut Life Ins Co.
Berlin<Kleb.
Berry<Johostone.
N Y Trust Co<Simon.
Davis<Davis.
Herrman<Jeffe.
Re Pan-Amer States Assn.
Wolf<Coopar.
Jacobs<American Play
Spreesig<Spreesig, Jr.
Comathier<Sun Pub & Print Co.
Campbell<Campbell.
CNY<Pearsall.
Equit Life<Bryan.
from<Rutherford.
McAllister<N Y Rys Co (2).
Schwarzer<Schwarzer.
Fairclough<Southern Pacific Co.
Vampoiski<N Y Rys.
Teechmacher<same.
Stastsky<same.
Purtell<same.
Lefkowitz<same.
Kruman<same.
Jackson<same.
Grimss<same.
Feldman<same.
Dayton<same.
Coughlin<same.
Carey<same.
Clerk<same.
Hunnerg<same (2.)
Calabro<Calabro.
Gilbert<Mech & Metals Natl Bank.
Smith<Smith.
Manhattan<Altschuler.
Sams<Loewe.
Stern<Soof.
Manheim<Loewe (2.)
Fullen<Close Taxicab Co<Inanes<N Y Rys.
Rodley<same.
McAllister<Krulewitch.
Sara<Third Ave Bldg Co.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Christloe K. Griffin,
Charles H. Numan,
Isaac Rosenfeld,
Emma M. Roaf,
Isidor Zippert,
William A. Leggett,
Henry Mannes.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.
C. Z. Hawk & Soo Co<Jacobs.
Hawk<Jacobs.
Brodie<Irwin.
Durkin<Hemistead Terrace Corp.
Merritt<Gibbons
E. D. Dutton & Co<Cuchman.
Seletsky<Anger.
Black & Boyd Mfg Co<Dent.
Arfberger & Crum<Courtney.
Embroideries Supply Co<Lieberman.
Vogel<Penton.
Harding<Teller.
Davis<Ziegfeld.
Cedney<Planton.
Bernheim<Albert Daube Co.
Schpsider<Conway.
Shackleton<Greenwood
Brown<Sinclair.
Morris<Runkle.
Friedkin<Kamatsky.
Van Petten<N Y Rys.
Elliott<Wendt.
C. Kaye Renting Co<Lapidus.
Brodek<Hatt.
Welsman<Strook.
Farrell<Phillips.
Diehl<Oppenheim.
Hodgkins<Bodge.
Giraud<Watson.
Security Bank<Gottlieb.
Gelsselmen<Weiermann.
Kammer<Wilner.
Beinlch<Lipschitz.
Wood<Hopbar Co.
Peppard<Linkle.

PART II.—Allan, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Baum<Progress Holding Co. (2.)
Andretta<Angellllo.
Maravensky<Slaveck.
Pollack<Schwartz.
Chernak<Levins.
Unger<Imperial Auto Renting Co.
Todor<Haher.
Riga<N Y Rys.
Darhansoff<Mohisaat.
Belvedero Bldg<M. T. O'Reilly Co.
Same<O'Reilly.
Reliance Auto Parts Mfg Co<Ketterer Co.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Travers<Vanzandt—Milton M. Sitteofeld.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—In re Melvin Stable Co.—James C. Connell. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bk.<140 West 27th Corp.—Winter Russell. Lindsley<Secured Holding Co.—Hermso Stiefel. Kipp<Secured Holding Co.—Louis M. Ogden.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Union Trust Co.<Wm. C. Mundt—Arthur D. Truax. Same<Geo. E. Relyea—Jones J. O'Brien. City R. E. Co.<Catherioe E. McKenna—John J. Macklin. Central Trust Co.<Geo. Kocher—Reginald E. Wigbam.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte at 10 A. M. Motion calendar adjourned until Oct. 4.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—Ex-parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Elisa F. Kaucher<Merrivale Realty Co.—John W. Stocker. Gussle Morgenstern<Uwanta Construction Co.—Morris Morgenstern.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, JJ. Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
Doefler<Potthers.
People<Davies.
Same<Martin.
Same<Di Stefans.
Same<Schildbach.
Same<Pullman.
Same<Aronson.
Plotin<B H R RR.
Eddery<I R T.
Hoose<NY, W & B RR.
Childers<B E Term.
Horan<NY, NH & H RR.
Bruce<Swanston.
Quillimen<Waldo.
Volponi<NYC & H RR
Tiernan<Havens.
Lourla<Shetland.
Feldman<Econoponly.
Tompkins<Vanderveer Syndicate.
Horowitz<Cohen.
Witt<Ollman.
Jones<Devine.
Mittnach<Sountag.
Ramey<Gleichmann.
Sachs<Maryland Casualty Co.
Philbott<Wilson.
Fitzgerald<Westch's Brew Co.
Farrell<Ott.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Clark, J.—Motions.
Re Woodhloe St.
Re Bay 10th St-Cropsey Av.
Zubriskas<Phila & Rdg C & I Co (2.)
Walsikoski<same (2.)
Re Schildbach.
Penny<Ernst Zobel Co (2.)
Steveos<Stevens.
Hebblethwalte<Flint.
Lewis<Peck.
Curtice Bros Co<Van Brunt.
Carney<Penn Rity Co.
Forbes<People.
Olson<Empire Light & W Co.
Egan<Birch.
Re Joralemon St. (Low.)
Lomnicky<Buck.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Ernst Zobel Co<Klein.
Re Chester, (Myers, assignee.)
Re Lucille Co (Brown, assignee.)
Turner<Dean.
Weber<Weber.
Re Sidel, (Hastings, assignee.)
Re Church Av, (Catalano.)
Armstrong<Little Farms Assocs (3.)
Sharlot<Henry.
Schert<Schert.
Re E 32d St.
Brown<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Maas<Sullivan.
Dikeman<Fino.
Smith<Palmer.
Ehrenhardt<Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
Stroheon<Duffy.
Ahrens<Harrold's Motor Car Co.
Re Roslyn Estates, Inc.
O'Mally<O'Mally.
Gallagher<Gmelin.
Wlan<NY Rys.
Sternsbrg<sams.
Pelletierre<sams.
Mueller<sams.
Callaghan<sams.
Bogduff<same.
Silber<Adelson.
Annys<Bellman.
Friedland<Levy.
McCafferty<O'Connor.
Bozovitch<Jamison.
Rohinson<Rohinson.
Stout<Olson.
Re Valley Stream.
Re Spier (Uhr.)
Feldman<Blank.
Wood & Selick<Hoppe.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Henry Bosch,
Betty M. Shearns,
Minnie Berghauser,
Meta F. Frank,
Sarah C. Clark,
Hannah Johnson,
Frank Kratzel,
J. R. Hodgson,
Flora Lehnan,
Anna M. Reynolds,
Morris Berman,
Ernst Nathan,
Harold M. Rice,
Administrations of:
Charles Sargant,
Thomas Kain,
Accounting of:
Hans J. Popper,
Hannah Van Olinda,
Joseph Farrell,
Daniel Robbins,
Dennis Nolan,
Isabel Bailey,
John W. Stirrup,
Herman Koehler,
Joseph B. Phlson,
Benjamin Hawley,
Aloysius Kinn,
James Dykeman,
L. Magenheimer,
W. Lowery,
Joseph Conlon,
Catherine Davis,
Estates of:
Lucy O. Miver,
Mary McManus,
Jnmes Simpson,
Anna E. Wigton,
John Fallon,
Nelson D. Moulas
Transfer tax:
David H. Valentine.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Koster<C I & B Ry.
Scherer<B H R R Co.
Buck, an infant<N Y & Q El L & P.
Nadler<B, Q Co & S Rv Co.
Brodie<NY & Q El L & P Co.
Sweeney<B H RR Co.
Borger<Foy.
Witipen<Kelsey.
Huron Cigar Co<Stecker (2.)
Fonzi<Gino.
Shomar<Strasber.
Gordon<Loose-Wiles Biscott Co.

Remainder of the calendar passed for the day.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 20.

RESORTS.



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Courses: Commercial, Stenographic, Regents, College Preparatory, High School & Grammar School
Sixty Evening Courses Also
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BOYS FROM 6 TO 20. ALL DEPARTMENTS. 150 Graduates Have Entered College. No home study for boys under fifteen. Outing Classes and Games, including Saturdays. Telephone 4686 Schuyler. School Reopens Thursday, Sept. 30th.

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VACANCIES FOR DAY PUPILS ONLY.
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Designed and equipped solely to train, develop and educate the younger boy. New buildings in centre of large private park; 600 feet elevation. 25 miles from New York. Special attention to physical development.

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Reopens Sept 28th—Primary Oct 4th
Gymnasium—Field Sports—Outing Class
No 49 & 51 East 61st St

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139-147 WEST 91st ST., NEW YORK.
Founded 1709.
Primary, Grammar and High Schools. Prepares for all Colleges.
207th Year Begins September 27th.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Boarding and Day Department.
52 EAST 72D STREET.
Elective and Advanced Courses.
REOPENS OCTOBER 7TH.
Until October 4th Telephone 1813 Lenox for Appointments.

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Elementary and college preparation. Classes average 8. Diploma admits to leading colleges.
HAMILTON Institute for Girls
Riverside Drive & 90th St. Tel. 2235 Riv.

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The student soon begins to show a marked change in his point of view. Work grows to be a game—the leading game. Send for circular with references and read Sunday's ad.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls, College Preparatory and Special Courses. Opens Oct. 7th.

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113½ West 86th Street
Kindergarten through High School
Reopens Wednesday, September 29
Now open for registration.

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"The Castle"—Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Upper and Lower Schools—girls 7 to 25. Graduating and Special courses. Catalog. Address Box 982.

The Holbrook School for Boys
500 ft. high, overlooking the Hudson, 30 m. from N. Y. College preparatory. Character references. Catalog.
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J. M. FURMAN, Headmaster, Box 777.
WILL ANY Standard Manhattan private school for $100 yearly prepare for college a gentleman's athletic son of 19 working his way? "Harvard," T 158 Times.
CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL, Kingston, N.Y. A school of the English type for boys under 14. Terms $300-$600.
Boarding and day school, children 4 to 16; private tutoring backward children; music, languages. 857 Madison St., Brooklyn.
WANTED—Children from 4 to 16 years old in select boarding school. 657 Madison St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bushwick 7602.

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NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
Directors—Carl Hein, Aug. Fraemcke. Send for Catalogue. 128-130 East 58th Street, New York.
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Directors—Carl Hein, Aug. Fraemcke. Send for Catalogue. 304 to 308 Madison Av., near 42d St., N. Y.
N. Y. College Music 128 East 58th St.—Exceptional instruction all branches music.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR A
BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL
SEE TODAY
Riverdale Country School
The most accessible country Boarding and Day School for Boys
Fifteen acres of country as real as

RICH AIRMEN PLAN OUTINGS IN FLORIDA

Vincent Astor and Others Will Establish a Flying Colony at Miami.

WHITNEY TRIES HIS AIRBOAT

Aided by R. S. Fowler, the Aviator, He Pilots His Hydroaeroplane at Manhasset.

Florida is to have a colony of sportsmen fliers, most of whom are New Yorkers, during the Winter, according to information that reached THE TIMES yesterday. Among these will be Vincent Astor, G. Maurice Heckscher, son of Commodore August Heckscher; Robert Glendinning, the banker of Philadelphia and this city; Clarke Tomson of Philadelphia and New York, Harry Payne Whitney, and a number of others.

During October these sportsmen fliers plan to take their hydroaeroplanes to Florida, where a flying colony will be formed at Miami. They will fly daily, and, as all can carry one or two passengers apiece, they plan to use the machines for outings and excursions to the unfrequented and practically unexplored portions of that State. All the machines have a flying radius of up to 500 miles, and the slowest make better than forty-five miles an hour.

Residents of Manhasset, L. I., were astonished yesterday to see a high-powered hydroaeroplane, carrying two persons, skimming across the surface of the bay, and now and then making short flights. Those in the airboat were Harry Payne Whitney of Roslyn, L. I., and Robert G. Fowler, the aviator, who is teaching Mr. Whitney to fly.

Mr. Whitney bought the hydroaeroplane, which is of the Burgess-Dunne type, with a 100-horse power motor, about three weeks ago, and it was delivered to him last Saturday. Clifford L. Webster of the Burgess-Dunne Company brought the machine from Marblehead, Mc., and will remain at Manhasset Bay for the next few days until he is sure that Fowler requires no further assistance in handling it and in instructing Mr. Whitney, who will take daily flights from now on. Mr. Whitney wishes to qualify for his license as soon as possible, and yesterday he had advanced so far in the course of instruction that he was allowed to handle the controls for short flights.

Mrs. Whitney, who has recently recovered from an operation, is an interested spectator of her husband's flights and it is said that she will fly with him just as soon as he receives his license and feels that it is safe to take her up.

This is the first flying that Mr. Whitney has done, although he has long been a hydroplane pilot. He owns several of these fast motor boats and has had some exciting experiences in them. In June, 1912, when he was testing the Dixie Junior at Glen Cove, L. I., the boat shipped water, which short-circuited the batterice, with the result that Mr. Whitney and his mechanic were spilled into the water. Miss Alice De Lamar, daughter of Captain Joseph De Lamar of 233 Madison Avenue, went to their rescue in a small boat and landed them both shortly after.

It became known yesterday that Mr. Whitney's joining the ranks of the sportsmen fliers meant the addition of another active member to the "Florida Flying Squadron," as it is informally known.

Vincent Astor, who, like his father, the late Colonel John Jacob Astor, is a life member of the Aero Club of America, is now bringing his hydroaeroplane and houseboat hangar from Marblehead to these waters. His yacht, the Norma, is towing the houseboat over. Mr. Glendinning and Mr. Tomson during the past Summer practically lived on their houseboats. Mr. Glendinning used his hydroaeroplane to go to and from business, and any afternoon it might be seen dropping from the clouds at one or the other of the country clubs to which he belongs. Since becoming a skilled pilot it is said that he only used his motor cars after dark. Last week he flew 140 miles without a stop, carrying a passenger, in his bid for the Curtiss flying trophy prize.

Mr. Whitney's hydroaeroplane cost between $9,000 and $10,000, and Fowler yesterday took Robert J. Collier for a flight in it. Mr. Collier, who owned aeroplanes and flew them as far back as 1911, said when he alighted that the hydroaeroplane today has been vastly improved over those he first flew.

GOT THE THAWS MIXED.

French War Aviator Sues New York American for Libel.

William Thaw of Pittsburg, now a French war aviator, through his counsel, former Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, yesterday brought a libel suit against the New York American in the United States District Court, asking $100,000 because of the publication in The American of June 13, 1915, of an article telling how love had redeemed "William Thaw" from a life of dissipation.

The "William Thaw" described in the article was said to have married Miss Gladys Virginia Bradley in 1910. William Thaw, who brought the suit yesterday, says in his complaint that he is unmarried.

"The trouble hinges on the fact that the person who wrote the article got his 'William Thaws' mixed," said Justice Gildersleeve last night. "There is a William Thaw who married a Miss Bradley, but the article complained of was headed by a picture of my client, and it was recorded that love had won him from a wild life and sent him fighting in an aeroplane. Now my client, the William Thaw whom I represent, is a sober young fellow and he feels that the allegations in the article libel him."

The article printed one drawing headed "His Record Before," showing a young man, a woman on his arm, pureued by a bottle of champagne. It was recorded that "William Thaw" drank sixty-eight brandies at one time, gave a girl $100 for manicuring his nails, gave a dinner to twenty stage beauties with "the sky as the limit," and "spent the income of his $2,500,000 fortune in high living." A second drawing showed an aviator with cupid perched on his aeroplane holding out a laurel wreath, and was headed "His Record After." It was recorded that "William Thaw" had won fame as an army aviator in France, read the Bible to men in the trenches on Thanksgiving Day, and did other commendable things.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town

WOODWARD & VAN SLYKE, INC.—Woodward & Van Slyke, publishers, 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, have filed petitions in bankruptcy. The liabilities of the corporation are $34,358 and assets $8,875. The liabilities of the firm are $13,401 and assets $10,350.

SAMUEL SIMON, 237 West Sixty-eighth Street, a wholesale butcher in Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, has assigned to Arthur C. Levy. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Stern & Jordan, $400; Link Brothers Company, $90, and the Wieser Trucking Company, $6. Liabilities are put at $30,000 and assets $15,000.

PINCUS LESSER, designer, 532 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $24,317 and no assets.

HARRY ABRAMSON, clerk, 1,415 Franklin Avenue, formerly a partner in the Empire Petticoat Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,081 and no assets.

BELMONT WAIST AND DRESS COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the Belmont Waist and Dress Company of 130 West Twenty-seventh Street with creditors at 22½ per cent.

OSCAR BERLER.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Oscar Berler, shoes, 154 Nassau Street, 92 Lenox Avenue, and 517 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, with creditors at 60 per cent., 10 per cent. cash and 50 per cent. in indorsed notes.

AARON BORDEN.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Aaron Borden, silks, 223 Fourth Avenue, with creditors at 25 per cent.

M. B. SCHAENEN & SONS.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of M. B. Schaenen & Sons, woolens, 251 Fourth Avenue, at 35 per cent.

NAETHING BROS., lunch room, 116 Fulton Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $46,151 and assets of $13,176.

COOPER & POLLAK, iron works, 18 Jackson Street, have offered creditors 15 per cent., and have filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,877 and assets of $1,900.

BLOCK & MILLER, boys' clothing, 722 Broadway, have assigned to Benjamin Lesser.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

CHARLES O. TOBIAS, formerly clothing manufacturer, 740 Broadway, liabilities $111,247.

ROBERT LINDENTHAL, 30 Church Street, formerly dealer in concrete machinery in Berlin, liabilities $31,040.

JOHN MASSIMINO, 4,354 Park Avenue, formerly real estate, liabilities $30,183.

WILLIAM PRICHEP, men's furnishing goods, 213 St. Ann's Avenue.

A. SEIDEN & SON, furs, 450 6th Av.

MAX KLINE, 208 East 174th Street, formerly umbrella manufacturer.

HOMLER BROTHERS, waist manufacturers, in Walker Street.

JOSEPH BEARSH, furniture, 774 Tremont Avenue.

HYMAN FLEISCHER, butcher, 616 East Fifth Street.

BENJAMIN BERMAN, delicatessen, 12 East Thirteenth Street.

PETER C. SPENCE, civil engineer, 70 West Seventy-first Street.

JUNIUS A. HOWE, 1,733 Broadway.

WILLIAM H. BURNSTEIN, 560 West 165th Street.

WILLIAM H. GRILL, brass finisher, 627 East 233d Street.

JOHN A. STEIN, 120 Second Avenue.

SOLOMON KAHN, 1,542 Minford Place.

JOHN and BEULAH M. BOWERS, play producers.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—C. W. Bryant, a lumber dealer, voluntary petition; liabilities, $260,121; assets, $18,929. Mr. Bryant was President of the Bear State Lumber Company and Secretary-Treasurer of the White Lake Lumber Company. The companies owned extensive lumber tracts in Arkansas.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—Robert J. Schoenholz, a hardware dealer, voluntary petition. Liabilities $9,157, assets $11,250.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Adler-Edelstein, Inc.—O. J. Gude Co. $148.16
Berent, Abraham—Gorham Co. 17.65
Buckner, Arthur—Kelting Electric Co. 271.80
Berry, Harry J.—E. E. Alley 784.86
Bellmer & Singer—Onondaga Vitrified Brick Co. 142.67
Blankenstein, Israel—D. Coulter et al. 231.70
Birnbaum, Max J.—Isaac L. Rosenstein and Michael H. Spanier—H. C. Irving 162.91
Chapin, Ernest M.—H. Abrams 274.41
Cohen, Martin H.—M. E. Townley 24,790.60
Columbia Construction Co.—I. Hall et al. 250.04
Costello, John H.—Burtis & Powell 379.78
Crane, Thomas J.—A. E. Manahan 713.88
Cohen, Frank—A. B. Albert 171.91
Davis, Bernard—M. S. Oberg, Blumberg & Beyer 133.66
Dennin, James A.—De Caballero & Conrady 235.64
Flannagan, Thomas—Hannis Distilling Co. 198.17
Flynn, John J.—Brown et al. 173.61
Frank, Louis S.—F. W. Hartman et al. 718.53
Fusco, Louis or Luigi—M. Rosenberg et al. 365.12
Harrison, Meyer J.—F. Walker 134.05
Hodgkins, Geneva—Aaron Co. 115.40
Higgins, Anna—Wilgar Realty Corporation 373.26
Joyce, John W.—Eastern Holding Co. 351.90
Jonas, Joseph—Marco Bros., Inc. 250.87
Kennedy, Georgs H., Jr.—H. Weiss et al. 224.17
Kautzenbach, Arthur—J. E. Young 121.66
Krispien, Otto W.—M. Meyers, Inc. 123.54
Liberty Paper Co.—B. L. Grey 270.25
Lawrence, George—H. Weiss et al. 252.93
Levy, Samuel—Anderson 630.32
Lenkowsky, Louie and Hyman—M. Schneider 640.77
Lake, Frank—Pioneer Pearl Button Co. 330.06
Meesenaft, Benjamin, Harry Moses, Frank Becker and Barnet Becker—H. Rothharth 235.18
Morschauser, Geo. N.—John Burke Importing Co. 125.71
MacNemara, Jemima—S. J. Goan 582.70
O'Donnell, Joseph P. A.—Pittsburgh Life Trust Co. 298.67
National Educational Service Co.—280 Fifth Avenue Corporation 267.51
N. Y. & Pennsylvania Smokeless Coal Co.—Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. 4,240.10
Osner, Alfred J.—I. Bernstein 150.86
Posnick, Max, Becky Mehlman and Louis Mehlman—B. Lowenbein 118.07
Ridar, Chas. M.—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. 204.77
Reuben, Arnold—F. Metsger 517.36
Rosenthal, Sol D.—T. P. Denzer et al. 214.41
Shivler, Geo. L.—Samual Schwartz Sons & Co. 103.42
Swift, Florence F.—Frank V. Strauss & Co. 119.91
Seldman, Michael J.—Publicity Leasing Co., Inc. 270.01
Sullivan, John—E. J. Markey 466.92
Sheehan, Olga C.—J. Wingar 137.02
Taylor, Geo. M.—Hnb Mfg. Co. 120.16
Von Norelly, Egon—D. C. Reid 521.91
Vanderhoof, Francis E. and Elizabeth S. Sullivan—C. E. Nylander 341.93
V. R. Building Corp.—Southside Construction Co., Inc. 317.91
Witteman, Harold E.—L. Ricca 150.00
Wood, Howard B.—Browning, King & Co. 133.17
Wall, Arthur W.—H. S. Wright $225.41
Wasserman, Pincus & Joe Cohen—J. Meyer Co., Inc. 152.15
Wacht, Helen, & Adolph Kuhn—J. Spirer 100.91
Zimmerman, Sam—D. Turkish 108.90
Anhaltzer Automatic Mantis Works—City of New York 146.05
Adams, Caroline A., ex'x—Same 262.42
Ditson, Chas. H., & Charles Smith, trostees—Same 1,681.79
Carlin, John—Same 531.88
Ferguson, Cornelius, Jr., ex'r—Same 258.51
Same—Same 247.47
Farrell, Mary E., & Mary T. Paris—Same 166.63
Greenberg, Hyman—Same 140.63
Gund, Adolph—Same 249.89
Greentree, Benjamin E.—Same 365.72
Hornberger, George—Same 287.46
Helm, Carl, adm.—Same 624.46
Hummel, Abrahem H., ex'r—Same 137.88
Same—Same 192.53
Henry Mugge Cigar Co.—Same 230.47
Morris, Semuel D.—Same 539.53

In Bronx County.

Black, Joseph—M. Blatt $174.22
Beales, William T.—A. H. Beales 41.08
Cohan, Harry N.—A. Lavine 17.50
Castro, Pietro—People of the State of N. Y. 97.01
Davis, Bernard—M. S. Blumberg et al. 733.66
Estrin, David—H. Lax et al. 54.87
Fox, Peter—S. G. Salomon et al. 75.41
Halpern, Sam—J. J. Schwebel 119.41
Kurth, Ernest—Empire State Liquor Co. 195.53
Koenig, Max and Julia—I. Mantler 2,860.44
Linck, William—G. A. Hearn et al. 22.72
Parentin, Nicholas—Luyties Bros., Inc. 206.06
Pope, Charles D.—E. A. D. Ames et al. 2,900.50
Saffer, Lew—A. Acsland 74.72
Woodall, O. Herbert—A. D. Shaffron 202.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed;

In New York County.

Shostak, Herman W.—J. F. A. Clark et al. $598.35
Zion Press Ass'n—D. B. Tierkle. March 22, 1915. ..... 474.50
Mizel, Morris—Forty-third St. Associates, Jan. 8, 1914. ..... 162.50
Schaefer, Charles and Charles, Jr.—J. P. Rotella, Sept. 22, 1915. (cancelled) 2,001.89
Kraft, Nellie, exrx., and Emil Hasenbalg—J. Roediger, Feb. 2, 1915. (reversed) 12,279.81
Altman Furniture Co.—City of N. Y., June 1, 1915. ..... 107.35
Geisler, Jack—Torio Optical Co., Sept. 30, 1914. ..... 620.74

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Keeler Art Galleries,
12 Vesey St., near Broadway.
(Suhway Station at Fulton St.)
Absolute Auction Sale
This Day and Tomorrow,
AT 8:15 EACH AFTERNOON.
Important Foreign and American
Oil Paintings
Works of many famous artists.
Mr. George W. Keeler, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE.

Having suspended our Auction Sale at Nos. 451-453 Broadway, nr. Grand St., for one week only, we will sell during that time, at private sale, at strictly wholesale prices as per catalogue, our immense auction stock, consisting of $500,000 worth of Mahogany, Oak, and Metal Office Furniture, Desks, Chairs, Filing Cabinets of all kinds, and Tables.

This stock consists of absolutely new Furniture, some slightly damaged by water, belonging to the well-known firm of Budd & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER, sells Friday, Oct. 1, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 5 East 33th St., Borough of Manhattan, a large stock of silverware, novelties, &c., comprising Match Holders, Bottles, Cigar Cutters, Pictures, Cigarette Boxes, Ash Receivers, Calendars, Handbags, Flower Holders, Humidors, Shaving Sets, Safety Razors, Decanters, Trays, Glasses, Cups, Toilet Sets, Candle Holders, Party Cases, Traveling Cups, Hat Brushes, Pin Boxes, Frames, Loving Cups, Candelabra, Bowls, Butter Dishes, Ladles, Spoons, Puff Boxes, Mirrors, Strainers, Tea Balls, Tea Pots, Pitchers, Vegetable Dishes, Percolators, Desk Sets, Vases, Plates, Casseroles, Fern Dishes, Clocks, Jewelry Boxes, Saltcellars, Knives, Forks, Smoking Sets, Chafing Dishes, Flasks, Ornaments, Brushes, Card Cases, Fans, Sugar Holders, Cream Sets, Bread Trays, Buckles, Plaques, and a very elaborate lot of fixtures, consisting of Wallcases, Extension Tables, Mirrors, Leather Chairs, Show Cases, File Cabinets, Electric Fans, Desks, Boxes, Paper Racks, Counters, Shelving, Bookkeeping Machine and Motor, Plating Baths, Typewriter, Safe, &c.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 630-632 BROADWAY.

B. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 16 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway, Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 589 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2246.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard, 2547 Franz.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fa 4545. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures

In BROOKLYN, it's A. SINGER, 532 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2956 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Capt. Greenwald, Asst. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Franklin.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays mdse. & prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 304 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway, Auctioneers and commission merchants.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3266 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

William Jacobus, 38 Park Row, specializing in scrap machinery and materials and condemned stores.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 886 Spring.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 85 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 429 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

K. KAPREILIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 170 Madison Av., at 34th St.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 366-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

The Entire High-Grade Stock of

FURS

DRESSES, WAISTS, COATS, HATS.

ALSO ALL THE ELABORATE FIXTURES
Of One of the Foremost Retailers
WILL BE SOLD
Today, Thursday, Sept. 30th, '15,
At 10:30 A. M., on Premises,
330 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. C.,
Bet. 32nd and 33rd Sts.,
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.

This stock consists of a very fine line of Scarfs, Muffs, Sets and Coats. Also Skins, consisting of Silver, Cross, Black, Blue, Red and White Foxes, Hudson Bay Sables, Skunk, Hudson Seal, Chinchilla Squirrel, etc. The Fixtures consist of very high quality Wall Cases, Cabinets, Mirrors, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, very fine Curtains, Curio Cabinet, Display Stands and Figures, Racks, and, in fact, everything found in a first-class establishment of this kind.

The entire fixtures were put up at a cost of over $5,000. Anyone intending to establish himself would find this a great asset. Sale will be held strictly without reserve. For further information telephone 4299 Spring.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 10 o'Clock
Woolens, Dress Goods, Cotton Goods, &c.
27 CASES HOSIERY
For acc't Underwriters in Good Order.
17 CASES FINE MILLINERY
2 Bales Burlap.
BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers,
7-11 Greene St. and 337-341 Canal St., N. Y.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; Silks, Trimmings and Findings. Tel. Spring 4364.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting Duties on Various Imported Articles.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that split bamboo, in lengths varying from twelve to twenty-four inches, was properly free of duty under the tariff as "wood unmanufactured." This was the claim made by Wilkens Brothers, the importers. Collector Malone was reversed in taking duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood.

G. S. Lennig, Philadelphia, imported boxwood sticks about fourteen inches long intended to be ultimately used for umbrella handles. They were assessed for duty at 10 per cent. ad valorem as manufactured umbrella sticks, and were claimed to be free of duty as umbrella sticks not advanced in value or condition. The board sustained the contention and ordered the Collector to make a reliquidation.

The Los Angeles Notion Company, Los Angeles, was given a rate of 20 per cent. duty on metal snap fasteners or clasps. The Collector took duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem on the ground that the articles were silver-plated. The testimony showed that the goods were not treated with plating of any kind. It was accordingly ordered that the goods be admitted as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for."

Bernard, Judae & Co., Chicago, were overruled in protests on the classification of surface coated paper. The Collector took duty at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "papers with coated surface or surface euitable for covering boxes." The importers claimed a tax of 35 per cent. as "surface coated paper not specially provided for." The protestants attempted to show that the shipment in controversy was used for covering pasteboard, but failed to offer proof that the paper was not likewise entirely suitable for covering boxes. On account of this the Collector was affirmed in levying the higher duty.

Rothschild Bros. & Co. were sustained in the claim that importations of agate buttons were properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision for such goods. The Collector was reversed in returning the merchandise at 40 per cent. as buttons not specially provided for.

The Aims & Doepke Co., Cleveland, protested the Collector's assessment of 30 per cent. ad valorem on cotton toweling held to be Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton. The board decided that the toweling was more specifically provided for under the provision for cotton cloth with duty at the appropriate rate according to yarn number. The protest was sustained and the Collector directed to make a reliquidation.

TRADE GOOD AT THE SOUTH.

Demand for Iron, Steel, and Coal Reported from Alabama.

Frank Nelson, Jr., President of the Bryan Coal Corporation and of the Empire Coal Company, of Birmingham, Ala., arrived at the Waldorf yesterday with an optimistic report of business in Alabama.

"The situation now is excellent," said Mr. Bryan. "You see the furnaces, foundries, and steel mills are the biggest users of coal, and they had been skimping for a long time. They and the railroads had really led a sort of hand-to-mouth existence. But when they began to get orders, that started the demand for our product.

"General business in Alabama is good, and the people are optimistic. Southern people do not endorse Senator Hoke Smith's efforts to make trouble with England on account of the cotton situation. They want their rights, but they don't want to force something that is unreasonable. The South is strongly in sympathy with the cause of the Allies."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

As the closing days of the present month mark the final operations in the September position, it is thought that outstanding contracts are being rapidly evened up and that this may influence the demand for cash wheat. Early in the day the market showed an advance of ½@1 cent a bushel on covering prompted by reports of a very active cash demand in the Northwest, which was said to be absorbing the large arrivals, but subsequently selling pressure increased materially and at the close of the day the market was weak with net losses of 1@1¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter and No. 2 hard Winter wheat were quoted at $1.19½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.01½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 97c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.13½	1.14	..
December	..	..	1.01¾	1.02⅝	1.16½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.06	1.03	1.03⅝	1.05	1.04
December	96⅝	94⅜	94⅝	95⅝	1.06¼
May	98⅛	97	97⅛	98¼	1.15

CORN.

Liquidation on the part of September longs resulted in a decline of 2⅜c in that position, while the later months were ½@⅝c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 76c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	67¾	65¼	65¼	68	71
December	55¾	54¾	54⅞	55¼	67¼
May	57¾	56⅜	56⅜	57⅝	70¾

OATS.

The oats market also felt the pressure of actual supplies and prices were easier, September showing a decline of 1¼c, while the later months were ¼@⅜c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 white was quoted at 39½@40c; No. 4 white, 38@38½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40@42c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	38¼	38¼	38⅜	38½	45¼
December	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	35¾	46
May	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞	38½	50¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and prices were easier under liquidation, principally of lard and ribs, while pork rallied from an early decline on covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Thursday, 17,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
October	8.77	8.65	8.77	8.82	9.62
January	8.77	8.65	8.75	8.80	10.10
Ribs—					
October	8.72	8.62	8.75	8.75	11.25
January	8.92	8.80	8.92	8.90	10.47
Pork—					
October	13.40	13.05	13.40	13.22	17.20
January	16.00	15.75	16.00	15.85	19.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

A reactionary tendency developed in the market for cottonseed oil, and prices gave way under heavy selling. Closing prices were 3 to 22 points net lower, and sales for the day were 41,600 barrels. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.60@6.88	7.14
October	6.97	6.80	6.82@6.84	7.04
November	6.95	6.95	6.85@6.90	7.02
December	7.01	6.78	6.82@6.85	7.08
January	7.09	6.90	6.91@6.92	7.12
February	7.11	7.00	7.01@7.04	7.25
March	7.24	7.08	7.14@7.15	7.28
April	7.34	7.28	7.25@7.28	7.39
May	7.48	7.43	7.37@7.40	7.50

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed a firmer tone during the early operations, but at best the market was a narrow one and easily influenced either way. Local traders were moderate buyers early, but after showing an advance of 4 to 5 points for the late months prices sagged off late and closed barely steady at 1 to 8 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 10,750 bags. The local spot market was unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.04	6.00
November	..	..	6.00@6.05	6.00
December	6.07	6.04	6.06@6.09	6.07
January	..	..	6.06@6.10	6.07
February	..	..	6.12@6.18	6.11
March	6.20	6.14	6.16@6.17	6.15
April	..	..	6.21@6.22	6.20
May	6.30	6.27	6.27@6.28	6.26
June	..	..	6.33@6.35	6.33
July	..	..	6.39@6.40	6.38
August	..	..	6.44@6.45	6.43

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, 4 to 7 points lower, with first sales 1,000 tons. In the early morning leading trade interests were active sellers of November and December, with a little support coming from Wall Street operators. The market closed weak, unchanged to a net decline of 7 points, with sales for day 6,150 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	..	2.90
October	2.88	2.88	2.88@2.89	2.90
November	2.91	2.88	2.88@2.89	2.93
December	2.93	2.90	2.90@2.91	2.97
January	2.92	2.82	2.81@2.82	2.87
February	2.82	2.82	2.81@2.82	2.85
March	2.89	2.87	2.87@2.88	2.93
April	..	..	2.88@2.89	2.94
May	3.00	3.00	2.97@2.99	3.03
June	..	..	3.01@3.03	3.08
July	3.08	3.07	3.08@3.10	3.08
August	..	..	3.10@3.12	3.10

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 14,851 packages. Tuesday's advance in fresh creamery was held without difficulty, but the buying was not quite so free. Stock is arriving irregularly, so that some houses were a little short. The feeling is steady on most grades. Renovated firmer in tone under stronger Western advices. Ladies have fair demand. Packing stock firm and selling well. Creamery, extras, 92-score, 27½c; higher scoring, 28@28¼c; firsts, 25@27c; seconds, 23@24½c; thirds, 22@22½c; State dairy, finest, 26½@27c; good to prime, 24½@25c; common to fair, 21@24c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 23@23¼c; lower grades, 21@22½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladies, current make, firsts, 22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20¼@20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 17@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,054 cases. Very high qualities of fresh gathered eggs showing a good in large proportion of new laid continue very scarce and wanted at strong prices. Good medium qualities have some call, but seriously defective fresh gathered continue dull and irregular in competition with storage eggs. The latter are held firmly, with a fairly liberal movement. Nearby white eggs continue extremely scarce and sellers have the advantage in the matter of prices for all strictly fancy goods; receipts are of very irregular quality and range widely in value. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 32@33c; extra firsts, 30@31½c; firsts, 28½@29c; seconds, 23½@26½c; thirds and poorer, 20@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21¼@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25½@26c; firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds or poorer, 19@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 44@46c; ordinary to good, 38@43c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 38@43c; Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, browns, 34@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@33c.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

LARGE JOBBER open to buy for spot cash pile fabric coats; write for appointment. L 48 Times.

WANTED, DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes, carded or bulk; specify quantity and price. 313 Wool Exchange.

WANTED.—Job lots of mesealins and taffeta silks, all colors, any quantity. 136 5th Av., 3d floor.

LOOKING AT Misses', Ladies' Coats, fur trimmed. Room 609, 33 West 34th St.

CONTRACTORS ON MEN'S NECKWEAR in position to solicit additional business with reliable manufacturers; best of references. Geller & Weissman, 302 East 4th St.

WHITE CHINCHILLA AND PLUSH COATS to close out. Rineberg, 33 West 18th St.

150 LADIES' FALL COATS to close out. Select Cloak & Suit Co., 54 West 22d.

COATS for immediate delivery and coats to close out. A. Herman & Co., 11 W. 20th St.

100 SUITS at low price; broadcloths and mixtures, ladies' and misses', 16 to 44s, good values, for the Southern trade. Ph. J. Mendetz, 29 West 35th St.

DRESSES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.—All of our best selling styles in serge and silk in stock. The Elgrade, 121 West 35th St.

WE HAVE for delivery party and street dresses, also serges and velvets. Tip-Top Waist & Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

500 SERGE COMBINATION DRESSES.—Immediate delivery; $8 up. 18 West 27th, room 704. Madison Square 7078.

WE HAVE nifty Fur-trimmed Dresses for quick delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

SUITS for immediate delivery; up-to-the-minute styles. Max Singer, 23 W. 26th St.

CORDUROYS for immediate delivery. Albert Fried, 33 Union Square.

JOB CHILDREN'S COATS, sizes 6 to 14, $2; value $4. T 145 Times.

FUR TRIMMED SUITS for immediate delivery. J. & M. Yellin, 136 W. 21st.

HAVE OPOSSUM SKINS for delivery. 18 West 27th, Room 601.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Bumnar, 3 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 858.

OFFER for at once shipment 426 dos. SWEATERS. Alfred Boepple, 780 Madison St., Brooklyn. Tel. 5472 Bushwick.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed, all shades. Royal Dye Works, 19 W. 20th St.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 42 Union Sq. 226 Stuyvesant.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—WIDE AWAKE, CLEVER SALESMAN WANTED BY PROGRESSIVE SILK AND COTTON WAIST MANUFACTURING CONCERN THAT SELLS LARGE LOCAL DEPARTMENT STORES; MUST HAV

ROCK ISLAND WAR IS COMPROMISED

Hayden and Amster Committees Combine in Naming Ticket for Seven Directors.

INCLUDES 2 NEW YORK MEN

Chicago Interests Represented by Three—Suit Against Old Officials for $7,500,000.

The Hayden and the Amster Stockholders' Committees of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway have buried the hatchet and agreed on a compromise ticket for the seven Directors of the railway company to be elected at the annual meeting in Chicecago on Oct. 14.

Here are the men selected by the two committees: Edward D. Hulbert, President of the Merchants' Loan and Savings Bank, Chicago; Charles G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company of Chicago; John G. Shedd, President of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; Nathaniel French, Davenport, Iowa; William B. Thompson, Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of this city; John R. Morron of this city, President of the Atlas Portland Cement Company, and Joel W. Burdick, a Pennsylvania steel man.

Agreement to accept the nomination on the part of each of the seven men was conditioned on the premise that there would be no contest. So far no opposition has presented itself, and it is proposed by the two stockholders' committees to get the present Directors of the Rock Island to agree that any proxies received by the company will be voted for the candidates named. It appears, therefore, that the election of the compromise ticket is a certainty.

If those men are elected the old Reid-Moore management of the Rock Island, which has been in power since 1901, will cease, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will be in control of a board of so-called independents. There are fifteen Directors on the board.

Colonel Jacob M. Dickinson, now sole receiver for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, brought suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against a number of former Directors of the company for $7,500,000 alleged to have been misappropriated in the San Francisco Railroad stock deal.

The defendants are Daniel G. Reid, William H. Moore, Richard A. Jackson, Francis L. Hine, William T. Graham, Ogden Mills, Edward S. Moore, Henry U. Mudge, George T. Boggs, and the executors of George G. McMurtry. W. H. Moore, E. S. Moore, Mr. Hine, and Mr. Mills are still on the railway company's board.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

General Motors, Crucible, and Smelting Securities Admitted.

Governors of the Stock Exchange at a special meeting yesterday added the official trading list $14,985,200 preferred, and $16,500,800 common stock of the General Motors Company. The special action was made necessary by the fact that the voting trust for General Motors shares expires Oct. 1, which will automatically eliminate the voting trust certificates from the Exchange. The stock takes the place of the certificates.

Other securities listed were $16,639,800 6 per cent. preferred stock, series A, of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and $421,600 common stock of the Crucible Steel Company.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Thirty-two companies with aggregate capital stocks of $965,200 were incorporated today. They include:

Curtis Bay Chemical Co., $250,000; C. J. Carbone, G. H. Makepeace, E. G. Peters, 120 Broadway.

The Marine Oil Engine Co., marine, mechanical, constructive, engineers, $200,000; L. P. Chittenden, A. V. Dugan, W. R. Haynie, Great Neck.

Axion Amusement Corpn., motion pictures, $200,000; L. Grover, Jr., A. C. Muttart, W. T. Grover, 488 St. Marks Av., Westfield, N. J.

Metropolitan Motor-Vim Agency, merchandise, $50,000; W. C. Freeman, B. B. Stowe, C. Flock, 200 Wadsworth Av.

Hotel Publicity Corpn., advertising, paper, fancy articles, $50,000; J. F. Brimer, L. Ullman, W. B. Hord, 38 Park Row.

Fifteen Twenty Broadway, theatrical restaurants, $25,000; J. W. Ebbs, H. H. Newman, R. H. Waddell, 220 Broadway.

Kalck Safety Specialties Co., metal, wood devices, novelties, receptacles, $20,000; W. Barnfeld, E. and F. R. Kalck, Amityville.

Concourse Lunch Co., hotel, restaurant, $20,000; R. and E. K. James, W. P. Buckner, Yonkers.

Clearfield Development Co., realty, $20,000; B. R. Richards, G. B. Hunter, Newman H. Raymond, 624 East 17th Street, Brooklyn.

The Boye Needle Co. of New York, $10,000; F. W. Lahr, J. L. and J. L. Flannery, jr., Hotel Clinton, East Orange, N. J.

Liberty Merchandise Co., dry goods, furriers, clothiers, $12,000; L. Lando, A. Stepensky, N. Goldstein, 107 Rivington St.

Solar Photo Chemical Corpn., development, chemicals, $10,000; L. N. and G. W. Vanse, S. Heiman, 393 East 51st St.

Peerless Waist and Dress Co., women's apperel, $10,000; J. Brunswick, N. Chase, J. Benkovitz, 1,072 Findley Av., Bronx.

The Rand Systems Corpn., Tonewanda, bank and office supplies, $10,000; T. Emerson Murphy, M. S. and J. H. Rand, Jr., North Tonawanda.

Pecopen Enterprise Co., hotels, restaurants, theatres, $7,500; L. and F. Penso, S. Cohen, 1,370 6th Av.

Carey Box and Lumber Corpn., $10,000; A. S. Pratt, A. C. Carey, T. J. Moore, 552 West 118th St.

Rogner's, Buffalo, confections, soft drinks, $15,000; E. G. Kinkel, C. Pascal Franchot, 60 Chester, 401 Delaware Av., Buffalo.

Marshall Contracting Co., Queens, trucking, realty, construction, $5,000; M. T., W. I. and G. Marshall, 1 Delap Place, Jamaica.

Schultz Dress Co., ladies' garments, materials, $5,000; S. Fish, B. F. Steinberg, J. Harris, 416 East 55th St.

Harlem Lumber Co., $5,000; F. Jobiin, H. Finkel, L. Miller, 460 East 146th St., Bronx.

Williamsburg Steam Laundry Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; C. Drucker, S. Hausman, H. Krant, 45 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

Doyne & Feinsilber, ladies' hats, $7,000; B. Feinsilber, M. H. and C. Doyne, 874 Kelly St., Bronx.

Nielk Shoes, Bronx, footwear, $5,000; I. Heck, S. and M. Klein, 121 East 101st St.

Authorizations.—New England Panama Hat Co., Massachusetts, $11,000. Representative, Mex R. Litman, 27 West 4th St., Manhattan.

Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., Dover, Del., teas, coffees, cocoa, jelly, tablets, $2,000,000. Representative, Thomas Crane, 149 Franklin St., Manhattan.

Capital increases.—George A. Fisher Co., New York, $10,000 to $140,000. Shuriok Elevator Safety Co., New York, $100,000 to $250,000. Samuel I. Davis & Co., New York, $750,000 to $1,250,000. Lyons & Slater, New York, $1,000 to $5,000. The Seneca Falls Mfg. Co., Seneca Falls, $60,000 to $300,000. United States Mail Contracting Corporation, New York, $5,000 to $45,000. The International Historical Society, New York, $10,000 to $30,000.

Voluntary dissolutions.—Becker Steel Co. of America, Manhattan. Hudson View Realty Co., New York. Robert Reid Co., Manhattan. Mountain Lake Ice Co., Manhattan. Koppe Chemical and Oil Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 29.—Charters filed here today:

The Darwin Development Corporation, $1,000,000, to mine for gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, etc.; to develop mineral lands of all kinds; Herbert E. Latter, Normen P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, all of Wilmington, Del.

The Haythe Mercantile Agency, Inc., New York, $200,000; to conduct a general mercantile agency and publishing business; Robert O. Haythe, Le Roy W. Sbattuck, Peder A. Pederson, all of New York.

The Masson Manufacturing Corporation, New York, $200,000, manufacturing, buying, selling, and dealing in and with automobiles, etc.; S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlan, Samuel B. Howard, all of New York.

The Lloyd Real Estate Securities Company, New York, $10,000, to acquire real estate of all kinds and deeding the same; Harold Vardy, Harrison Hall, of New York, and Frank A. Lloyd, [illegible] Park, N. J.

WOOL MARKET QUIET.

Lower Prices Expected as Result of Lifting of British Embargo.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 29. — The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market is still quiet, but has a firm undertone. The lifting of the British import on crossbreds, it is felt, will make the American market unsteady to a certain extent and may tend to lower the prices of medium wool, although the depresing influence will be only temporary. All indications point toward further advanced prices for wool. These will take place, it is thought, on each big buying movement.

"The woolen goods market is dull with only a few buyers. The greatest interest is in connection with the heavyweight season, and buyers are soon expected to obtain spot goods. The number of manufacturers producing goods for war orders is increasing all the time.

"The dyestuff situation continues to be of great importance. Some sellers who have been using logwood are now in a rather satisfactory position. Manufacturers who have been using other dyes are feeling rather disturbed in connection with making any change, because of unfamiliarity with the methods of handling.

"The cotton goods market is showing great strength with a prospect of further improvement. The condition of the raw cotton market is undoubtedly responsible for almost all of the improvement."

CITY BANK REACHES OUT.

Agent Studies Scandinavian Situation—May Open Branches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 29.—Significant of American efforts to extend business to neutral countries is the fact that Mauritz Pyk, representing the National City Bank of New York, who lately opened branches in several cities of South America, has now undertaken a voyage to the northern capitals in order to discuss the question of establishing branches in Scandinavian countries.

After having approached leading bankers here Mr. Pyk a week ago went to Stockholm, whence he returned yesterday. In a few days he will leave for Copenhagen.

New Bank Officials Chosen.

Directors of the National Bank of Commerce yesterday elected J. Howard Ardrey of Dallas a Vice President. Mr. Ardrey is Vice President of the National City Bank of Dallas. He will come to New York on Nov. 1. The Directors also elected as a Vice President Stevenson E. Ward, who has been Cashier of the Bank of Commerce for several years, and appointed Farie R. Russell, Assistant Cashier, to Mr. Ward's place. A. F. Maxwell was appointed Assistant Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

To Holders of Preferred Stock:

The Committee, as a result of the examination being made on its behalf of International Mercantile Marine Company, is now in a position to make the following announcement:

It appears from the records of the Marine Company that during the month of March, 1915, it was in a position to pay all interest then in default upon its bonds, and that by order of its board of directors the Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, who is President of the New York Trust Company, the Trustee under the mortgage, was notified of this fact. Such a default cannot be made the basis for declaring the principal of the bonds due, and the Committee is advised that the pending foreclosure suit can be successfully defended; that the present receivership was unnecessary and that it could have been avoided by the board of directors of the Marine Company.

The preliminary report of Messrs. Ernst & Ernst, the accountants for the Committee, states:

(1) Exclusive of depreciation and new war tax, and also exclusive of undivided earnings of the Thompson & Co., Limited, Shaw Savill and Albion Co., Limited, Holland-America Line, but after deducting all current interest charges, including bond interest (amounting to $2,232,776), the earnings of the Marine Company for the seven months which ended July 31, 1915, were over $11,000,000; in addition the Marine Company's share of the earnings of the Leyland Line for said period were over $7,000,000; for the month of July, 1915, (the latest figures available;) such earnings of the Marine Company, including the Leyland Line, were over $3,500,000.

(2) The Marine Company was at all times during the month of March, 1915, and thereafter in a position to pay all back interest and current interest on its bonded indebtedness. On March 31, 1915, the last day to cure the six months default in the payment of interest on the 4½% bonds, there was on deposit in cash to the credit of the Marine Company, and subsidiary companies, $8,538,394.

(3) Many of the assets and particularly investments in other steamship companies are carried on the books of certain of the Marine Company's subsidiary companies at values far below their real worth.

(4) The property and assets of the Marine Company, including ships, securities and cash, but excluding good will, trade routes and the like, are, excluding inter-company accounts, obviously of a value largely exceeding the bonded debt and other indebtedness of the Marine Company and its subsidiary companies.

The Committee does not intend to permit this valuable property to pass under the present reorganization plan which presents to the bondholders the entire property, with its present enormous earnings, except the insignificant portion of the equity left to the stock. The examination of the affairs of the Marine Company is proceeding, and arrangements are being made for the defense of the pending foreclosure suit.

Holders of preferred stock who desire to protect their rights from sacrifice, and who do not intend to surrender their property at the invitation of the bondholders so that they (the bondholders) may reap substantially all the benefit of the earnings, are urged to immediately deposit their preferred stock and thereby aid the Committee in its efforts. Deposits should be made with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City. Certificates of deposit will be issued for all deposits made. Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee. A substantial amount of preferred stock has already been deposited.

Dated, September 29, 1915.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman,
HENRY EVANS,
HARRY BRONNER,
FREDERICK W. SCOTT,
Committee.

C. E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
LOUCKS & ALEXANDER,
Counsel.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities, (book value, $390,750.00,) market value	$392,950.00
Private securities, (book value, $807,553.14, market value	806,286.50
Real estate owned	211,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	61,228.75
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	228,811.60
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	1,993,432.28
Overdrafts	16.71
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $814,141.71	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding items	32,839.52
	847,481.23
Specie	432,600.90
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	178,470.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings $135,384.55	
Other cash items	32,939.33
	168,323.88
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	8,300.00
Total	$5,419,607.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus on market value:	
Surplus fund $100,000.00	
Undivided profits 95,416.44	
	795,416.44
Surplus on book values	$794,983.08
Deposits:	
Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions. $674.20	
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check 4,287,769.16	
Demand certificates of deposit 1,776.59	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 4,730.39	
Certified checks 37,841.07	
Extend total deposits	4,332,191.41
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Mortgages on real estate owned $78,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c. 5,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 2,500.00	
Estimated unearned discounts 6,500.00	
	92,000.00
Total	$5,419,607.85

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COLONIAL BANK

at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $30,747.09,) market value	$30,747.09
Private securities, (book value, $225,148.33,) market value	225,148.33
Real estate owned	230,000.00
Mortgages owned	10,750.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	2,038,343.62
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	4,081,907.54
Overdrafts	902.62
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $815,256.90	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item 67,614.52	
	882,871.42
Specie	862,732.36
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks	224,307.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings $208,851.05	
Other cash items	80,667.25
	289,518.30
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	3,000.00
Total	$9,780,228.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$400,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund $600,000.00	
Undivided profits 207,486.46	
	807,486.46
Surplus on book values, $827,786.46	
Due New York State savings banks $102,665.98	
Deposits by the State of New York 30,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets 66,169.13	
Deposits subject to check 8,122,771.38	
Demand certificates of deposit 69,736.80	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 1,468.14	
Certified checks 65,973.16	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers 74,443.32	
Total deposits	8,533,227.91
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$12,081.24
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 6,132.67	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 2,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts 19,300.00	
	39,513.91
Total	$9,780,228.28

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRONX BOROUGH BANK,

at the close of business on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities, (book value, $312,837.50;) market value	$301,988.75
Private securities, (book value, $159,793.75;) market value	156,653.75
Real estate owned	276,270.66
Mortgages owned	133,050.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	45,406.86
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	168,374.38
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	788,048.85
Overdrafts	287.21
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $70,788.71	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item 27,285.52	
	98,074.23
Specie	48,277.88
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	65,937.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings $65,065.97	
Other cash items 50.59	
	65,116.56
Other assets, viz.:	
Furniture and fixtures $13,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 15,894.79	
	28,894.79
Total	$2,221,386.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$150,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund $50,000.00	
Undivided profits 2,189.89	
	52,189.89
Surplus on book values $59,571.41.	
Deposits:	
Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State savings banks $49,903.18	
Deposits by the State of New York 140,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets, N. Y. City 25,000.00	
Not preferred as follows:	
Deposits subject to check 1,503,045.21	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-book 149,415.31	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 3,777.73	
Certified checks 16,876.29	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers 15,845.25	
	1,903,362.07
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Mortgages on real estate owned $107,100.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 8,059.10	
Estimated unearned discounts 4,774.46	
	115,833.56
Total	$2,221,386.42

DIVIDENDS.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, Sept. 21, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after October 1st, 1915. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 25.
New York City, September 22, 1915.

The Directors of this Company have today declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. from the surplus earnings of the Company upon the Preferred Stock, payable October 30th, 1915, at the offices of the Company, to the Preferred stockholders of record on October 25, 1915.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on October 25, 1915, at three o'clock P. M., and opened on November 1, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 65.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1915, at the office of the Company, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22, 1915.

JOHN W. DAMON, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 2, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, October 1, 1915, to the registered holders of September 7, 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 7th inst., and will be reopened September 13, 1915.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities, (book value, $318,174.09,) market value	$315,660.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,002,536.52,) market value	1,544,439.48
Real estate owned	515,341.70
Mortgages owned	30,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	5,240.17
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	1,270,232.97
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	2,442,662.62
Overdrafts	78.16
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $499,038.94	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item 49,464.20	
	548,503.14
Specie	806,606.98
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks	105,000.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings $188,418.76	
Other cash items 110,068.11	
	298,486.87
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 42,407.19	
Total	$7,924,681.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund $800,000.00	
Undivided profits 199,701.44	
	999,701.44
Surplus on book values $1,037,085.51	
Deposits:	
Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State savings banks $915,638.41	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets 50,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check 5,503,783.65	
Demand certificates of deposit 167,300.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 75,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York 1,485.95	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets 105,000.00	
Not preferred as follows:	
Deposits subject to check 3,754,167.14	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books 5,907,266.29	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 22,934.87	
Certified checks 55,830.20	
Unpaid dividends 35.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers 33,347.84	
	9,959,437.90
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Mortgages on real estate owned $40,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc. 7,625.76	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 21,600.00	
Estimated unearned discounts 24,000.00	
	93,225.76
Total	$11,152,031.70

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE PUBLIC BANK OF NEW YORK CITY

at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities, (book value, $772,617.33;) market value	$772,617.33
Private securities, (book value, $2,856,793.04;) market value	2,856,793.04
Real estate owned	470,118.41
Mortgages owned	34,150.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	147,684.20
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	1,298,000.00
Overdrafts	3,008,819.60
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $802,948.74	877.83
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item 686,784.16	
	1,289,732.90
Specie	449,318.05
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks	582,507.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings $96,892.90	
Other cash items 4,844.50	
	103,237.40
War tax stamps	300.39
Other assets, viz.:	
Furniture and fixtures $66,849.61	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date 13,122.95	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 55,807.00	
Accounts receivable 1,300.00	
	136,979.56
Total	$11,152,031.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$750,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund $250,000.00	
Undivided profits 119,368.04	
	849,368.04
Surplus on book values, $203,761.04.	
Deposits:	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary $4,421.11	
Deposits by the State of New York 75,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York 1,485.95	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets 105,000.00	
Not preferred as follows:	
Deposits subject to check 3,754,167.14	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books 5,907,266.29	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 22,934.87	
Certified checks 55,830.20	
Unpaid dividends 35.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers 33,347.84	
	9,959,437.90
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Mortgages on real estate owned $40,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc. 7,625.76	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 21,600.00	
Estimated unearned discounts 24,000.00	
	93,225.76
Total	$11,152,031.70

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

ASTOR TRUST COMPANY.

5th Ave. and 36th St., New York City. Sept. 25, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans, demand and time	$12,407,100.52
Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	12,020,461.00
Cash on hand and in banks	5,587,728.26
Real estate and other Resources	267,761.75
Total	$30,282,561.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,250,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,339,680.23
Deposits	27,490,703.06
Other Liabilities	203,168.19
Total	$30,282,561.50

OFFICERS.
E. C. CONVERSE, President.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS }
RANALD H. MACDONALD, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY J. COCHRAN, }
THOMAS HILDT, }
BARKLEY WYCKOFF, Cashier.
AMES R. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.
CLIFFORD WILMURT, Asst. Cashier.
LELAND S. STILLMAN, Asst. Secretary.

BOON FOR INVESTORS.

In addition to many important articles on financial and commercial developments, The Annalist publishes under the head "Open Security Market" extended lists of bonds and stocks not quoted elsewhere. Bid and offered prices by first-class firms. Every Monday, 10 cents—$4 a year. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY
September 16, 1915.

The Board of Directors of General Motors Company has declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company, to be paid November 1, 1915, to the preferred shareholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1915; and has also declared a dividend of 50 PER CENT., being $50 per share, on the common stock of the Company, to be paid October 15, 1915, to the common stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1915.

JAMES T. SHAW, Treasurer.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY
Preferred and Common Stock Trust Certificates.

Referring to the foregoing notice of General Motors Company, checks for the dividend upon the preferred shares when received will be mailed to the holders of preferred stock trust certificates of record at the close of business September 30, 1915, and checks for the dividend upon the common shares when received will be mailed to the holders of common stock trust certificates of record at the close of business September 30, 1915.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agent for Voting Trustees.

The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York.

Coupons due October 1st, 1915, from the Four Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, Series 2, of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.

J. HENRY WESTON, Treasurer.
New York, September 30th, 1915.

METROPOLITAN BANK.

Condensed statement of condition as reported to the State Superintendent at the close of business September 25th, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$10,745,116.72
Stocks and bonds	595,713.15
Real estate	997,385.10
Due from banks and trust companies	$5,022,460.23
Cash on hand	2,764,536.64
	7,786,996.87
	$20,095,211.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	2,013,510.99
Dividends unpaid	154.00
Reserved for taxes	27,065.71
Deposits, individual	$14,743,062.31
Deposits, banks	1,311,410.23
	16,054,472.54
	$20,095,211.84

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J. HENRY WESTON, Treasurer.
New York, September 30th, 1915.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

The Directors submit to the Stockholders the following report of the operations of the Company for the year ending June 30th, 1915, and of the condition of its property and finances, at the close of that year.

The operations for the year show the following results:

Operating Revenues	$91,435,374.26
Operating Expenses	61,971,701.03
Net Operating Revenue	$29,463,673.23
Taxes Accrued	4,746,721.21
Operating Income	$24,716,952.02
Other Income—	
Interest on Bonds	$342,257.36
Dividends on Stocks	515,191.00
Interest on Other Securities, Loans and Accounts	1,974,565.02
Rents—Received	487,987.73
Miscellaneous	329,711.97
	3,649,713.08
Gross Corporate Income	$28,366,665.10
Deductions—	
Interest Accrued on Funded Debt	$14,636,297.81
Rents—Paid	871,503.67
Hire of Equipment	173,305.97
Miscellaneous	716,772.05
	16,398,382.60
Net Corporate Income	$11,968,282.50

ACQUISITION OF THE GREAT FALLS TERMINAL RAILWAY.

The railway of the Great Falls Terminal Railway Company was constructed at Great Falls, Montana, as a terminal facility of the Great Falls-Lewistown Line. There are 3.45 miles of this railway, all of which has been electrified and is being operated very economically with electric locomotives. It was deemed advisable, both on account of economy and efficiency in operation, to take over these terminals and make them a part of the St. Paul System.

Accordingly the Great Falls Terminal Railway Company conveyed all of its railway property and franchises to this Company by deed dated November 5th, 1914, since which date this Company has operated such railway as a part of its system and as the owner thereof.

SEATTLE, PORT ANGELES & WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Seattle, Port Angeles & Western Ry., the outstanding Capital Stock of which is all owned by this Company, has under active construction a line of railway extending from Fairmount, Jefferson County, Washington, westerly through Port Angeles to Earles, a point in Clallam County, Washington, a distance of approximately 62 miles. That portion of the line west of Port Angeles, approximately 24 miles, has been completed and was placed in operation in January, 1915.

This line taps the rich timber country of the Olympic Peninsula, and is proving to be an excellent feeder for the St. Paul System.

MILES OF TRACK, JUNE 30TH, 1915.

Owned solely by this Company:		
Main track	9,617.22	
Second main track	1,023.50	
Third main track	21.72	
Fourth main track	13.11	
Connection tracks	46.98	
Yard tracks, sidings and spur tracks	3,104.48	
		13,827.01
Owned jointly with other Companies:		
Main track	103.45	
Second main track	6.14	
Third main track	1.94	
Fourth main track	1.83	
Connection track	5.92	
Yard tracks, sidings and spur tracks	175.34	
		294.72
Used by this Company under contracts:		
Main track	354.94	
Second main track	76.47	
Third main track	1.14	
		432.55
Total miles of track		14,554.28

Average miles of main track in operation during the year:

Owned solely	9,663.62 miles
Owned jointly	103.36 "
Used under contracts	345.60 "
Total average miles operated	10,052.58 miles

EQUIPMENT.

During the year twenty-five locomotives and forty cars of various classes have been purchased or built as follows:

1 Compound	
1 Dining Car	
2 Mail and Baggage Cars	
2 Passenger and Baggage Cars	
10 Passenger Cars	
13 Sleeping Cars	
3 Observation Sleeping Cars	
4 Parlor Cars	
2 Observation Parlor Cars	
2 Cafe Observation Cars	
1 Track Scale Test Car	

During the year eleven locomotives and one thousand four hundred and sixty-one cars of various classes were destroyed by wreck or fire, sold or taken down on account of small capacity, as follows:

11 Locomotives	
1 Passenger Car	
1 Passenger and Baggage Car	
1 Mail and Baggage Car	
1,117 Box Cars	
68 Stock Cars	
179 Flat and Coal Cars	
9 Ore Cars	
26 Refrigerator Cars	
2 Refrigerator Express Cars	
2 Vegetable Cars	
15 Ballast Cars	
13 Caboose Cars	
22 Cinder Dump Cars	
5 Work Train Cars	

The original cost of the equipment retired has been credited to Property Investment—Road and Equipment.

PROPERTY INVESTMENT—ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

Equipment	$818,501.82
Purchase of Great Falls Terminal Ry.	855,902.47
New Branch Lines and Extensions	2,074,731.86
New Additional Main Tracks and Reducing Grade and Perfecting Line	4,461,992.91

A
Commission Approved
Preferred Stock
To Yield 6.38%

Protected by very substantial earnings and valuable property.

Send for Descriptive Circular No. A-57.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Investment Securities
14 Wall St., New York

Your Personal Property
may or may not be taxable
October 1st
You will want to know upon what property you are Taxable and your justifiable exemptions.

We have in preparation booklet AG-67 concerning
"Personal Property and Secured Debts Taxes"
which we will be glad to send upon request.

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Eastern Power & Light Corporation
5% Convertible Gold Bonds
Due March 1, 1918
Yielding 6.50%
The Eastern Power & Light Corporation operates through subsidiaries successful and growing Public Utility properties in the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Vermont and Indiana.
Send for Circular No. 183 which gives full information about this investment.
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An opening for investments in dividend-paying stocks and bonds of $100 par (when issued) is provided by our
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You pay a moderate cash sum and subsequent small monthly payments and dividends or interest accrue to you from time of first outlay.
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New Secured Debts Tax Law
The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request.
Send for Booklet 60
Harris, Forbes & Co
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NEW YORK

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
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Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Still Very Active—Success of Anglo-French Loan Considered Assured.

The financial community was convinced yesterday that signal success would attend the underwriting of the Anglo-French loan, the terms of which were formally announced late on Tuesday. This belief played considerable part in the optimism which prevailed in banking circles yesterday and it had some share, too, in the stock market, although that was again governed primarily by the great rush of speculative buying, and by the counterprofit-taking movement, which caused much irregularity in the course of prices. It was made clear that a too-great violence of movements in certain stocks was increasing the disposition on the part of many traders to take their profits in other issues, as well as in those.

Another factor of consequence was the further favorable news regarding the operation of the Allies in France and the reports that still greater victories than those already publicly made known had been obtained. It was rumored that the Dardanelles were on the eve of yielding to the Anglo-French operation against the Turks, a report which had been heard less widely on sevsral preceding days. This war news and war rumor not only increased general optimism, but helped also to strengthen the belief that the Anglo-French financing, which is now taking definite form, will be carried through with ease. From the beginning of the negotiations between the foreign financial commission and our bankers some of the closest observers of investment possibilities expressed the opinion that if it was hoped to arouse the keen interest of investors it would be necessary to give them 5½ per cent. or very close to that. In these same quarters it was said that at a less rate the bonds might be sold, but not with great ease. The commission, having assented to terms which afford to investors in these joint obligations of Great Britain and France an opportunity to obtain 5½ per cent. on their money, chose the course which in the opinion of a great many in Wall Street rendered the success of the undertaking certain, and it has all along been felt that making this loan a decided success was more important for the borrowers than to save on the rate and increase the difficulty of finding purchasers for the bonds.

All that was said during the course of the negotiations in respect to the importance, from the American point of view, of establishing this credit holds true now and it follows, therefore, that the success of this great loan as a factor of very favorable importance for American trade. It bears primarily on our foreign business, but because of the close connection between home and foreign trade it bears also in no unimportant manner upon the whole fabric of our commercial activities. It seemed inevitable that domestic business should improve if our foreign commerce continues to enjoy extraordinary prosperity and the signs are increasing that home trade is becoming more active. This fact is being shown in the steel trade, whose activity until recently was made known in abnormal share from orders placed here by foreign consumers, including the countries at war. Improvements in railroad earnings have increased the willingness of railway managers to commit themselves to the purchase of additional equipment and for supplies, and the steel trade is thus gaining business from all sources, which has for a long time taken far less than its normal quota of the steel mill output.

These facts are among the many which indicate the very substantial basis for the improving tendency which has been shown in the security market, but neither these factors nor any others render it prudent for speculators follow their bent for higher prices with too great rapidity. Advances at a rate which it is impossible to maintain long, instead of increasing the effect of favorable business factors are deemed rather to diminish them by calling forth sales of a sort which seek assurance against unfavorable sequel to large speculative operations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4 up to 5	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	*4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	*4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	*4	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap	4	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	5	5
Dallas	4	4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½
ON TIME.				
90 days	2½@3	2½@3	2½@3	3@3½
90 days	2½@3	3	3	3@3½
4 months	3	@3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months 3 @3½ | 6 months 3 @3½
60 to 90 days 3
Other Names.
4 months 3½@3⅝ | 6 months 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.72	$4.71⅞	$4.72	+ .01
Cables	4.72½	4.72⅜	4.72½	+ .01⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check,)	Cable.
London	$4.72	$4.72⅛
Paris	5.70⅛	5.78¼
Switzerland	5.26	5.25
Scandinavia	25.87	25.95
Berlin	.35¾	.35⅞
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	43.25
Shanghai	58.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.14	5.15
Holland	.40⅞	.40⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.25	5.24
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.25	42.35
Rio	23.35	23.50
Spain		10.25
Austria	15.50	15.60
Russia		35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.68	$4.66	$4.67	$4.65

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $478,264,780; balance, $18,792,327. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $108,788.

The local banks have lost $1,600,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 93⅜c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 11-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 49¾¢, up ¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,454,112
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	114,000,549
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	84.07 — .08
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	85.45 Sept. 29	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32	32½	900	Alaska Gold Mines	32½	32¼	32½	32½	+ ⅛
43	45⅜	26,570	Allis-Chal. Mfg.	47	47⅜	43	45⅛	— 1⅞
74	74⅞	4,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	76	77	73⅞	74	— 1½
62⅞	63	2,300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	62¼	63¼	62¼	63	+ ⅝
63⅜	65⅜	5,800	Am. Beet Sugar	64½	65¾	64	65⅜	+ 1⅛
63¼	64	56,500	Am. Can	63	63⅞	63	63⅝	+ ⅞
108¾	108½	820	Am. Can. pf.	107¾	108½	107⅞	108¼	+ ⅞
81½	81¾	43,200	Am. Car & Found.	81	85	80¾	81⅝	+ 1½
115	116½	100	Am. Car & F'dy pf.	116¾	116⅝	116⅝	116½	— ⅜
115	116½	50	do., odd lot	116½	116½	116½	116½	
152¼	153	1,900	Am. Coal Prod.	152⅝	153	152	152	— 1
51½	53	2,000	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53⅝	52	52	— ¾
96	99½	500	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	95¾	95¾	95½	95½	
101½	104	100	Am. Express	101¾	103¾	101¾	101¾	— 1½
12	12½	1,500	Am. Hide & Leath.	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
50½	51	5,300	Am. H. & L. pf.	51¾	52⅝	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
22	22½	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	23	23	22	22	— 1
19	19½	1,500	Am. Linseed	19	19½	18⅞	19	+ ½
34½	35¼	300	Am. Linseed pf.	35¾	35¾	35	35	— ½
69	69½	50,400	Am. Locomotive	69½	72⅝	68½	69¼	+ 1½
99	100	800	Am. Loco. pf.	99⅞	100	99	99⅞	— ⅛
7½	7¾	400	American Malt	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ½
83⅞	84½	5,400	Am. Smelt & Ref.	86	86½	83⅝	84½	— ¾
108	108½	200	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	108½	108½	108	108⅜	— ⅛
80	80½	100	Am. S. Sec. pf. b	80½	80½	80½	80½	
149	151	200	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	150	+ 2
58¾	58½	5,200	Am. Steel F'ries	58⅝	59¼	58½	58½	
108½	109	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref.	108½	109½	108½	109	+ ⅝
115	117	100	Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	116	116	116	116	
125⅜	125⅝	2,700	Am. T. & T.	125⅞	126	125⅞	125⅝	
226	230	100	Am. Tobacco	227	227	227	227	+ 1
100½	110	100	Am. Tob'co pf new	110	110	110	110	
50½	51¼	2,900	Am. Woolen	52	52	50⅜	50⅜	— 1⅝
50½	51¼	2,200	Am. Woolen, t. r.	51½	52¼	51	51	— ½
94½	95⅜	200	Am. Woolen pf.	95	95	95	95	
9	10	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	10	10	10	10	+ ⅜
72⅝	73	15,650	Anaconda Cop. Co.	73⅝	73⅝	72½	72¾	— ⅜
103¾	104¼	3,500	At., Top. & S. Fe.	103¾	104½	103⅝	104⅛	+ ⅜
100½	101	300	At., Top. & S. Fe pf.	100½	101	100½	101	+ ⅜
109	110¼	200	Atlantic Coast Line.	110⅛	110¼	110¼	110½	+ ½
131	132	44,100	Baldwin Locomo.	135	140	127½	131¼	+ 3¼
113	114	600	Baldwin Loco. pf.	113	114	113	113	+ ⅛
88¼	88¼	5,900	Balt. & Ohio	88	89	88	88¼	+ ⅛
74¾	74¾	1,300	Balt. & Ohio pf.	74⅜	75	74¼	74½	+ ⅛
1½	1⅝	200	Batopilas	1½	1½	1½	1½	
358	362	1,500	Bethlehem Steel	360	365	360	360	— 5
84	84½	1,900	B'klyn R. T.	84	84¼	83½	84	— ½
6	7¼	900	Bruns. Tcr. & R. S.	5	7	5	7	+ 2
59¾	60¼	2,100	Butte & Superior	59¾	61	59¾	60¼	+ 1⅛
20⅝	20¾	1,200	Cal. Petroleum	20¼	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
45½	45¾	400	Cal. Petroleum pf.	45⅞	46	45½	45½	— ½
54	56¾	100	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	
161	161½	3,600	Canadian Pacific	163¼	162⅞	161	161	— ¾
52¼	52⅞	28,350	Cen. Leather Co.	51⅞	53⅜	51	52⅜	+ 1⅝
107⅜	108	250	Cen Leather Co. pf.	107⅜	108	107⅜	108	+ 1
50¾	51	5,500	Ches. & Ohio	50¼	51½	50¼	50⅝	
12⅞	13⅛	200	Chi. Great Western	13	13	13	13	
32½	33	900	Chi. Great West. pf.	33	33	32½	32½	— ½
86¼	86¾	2,410	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	87	88	86½	86½	— ½
124¾	125	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	125¾	125½	125	125	
128½	130	700	Chi. & Northwest.	128	129	128	128½	
22¾	22¾	25,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	20⅝	23¾	20½	23¼	+ 2½
45⅜	45½	2,650	Chino Copper	45¾	45⅞	45¼	45¾	— ½
34	34¾	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	35	35	35	35	— 1
70	75	100	Cluett, Peab. & Co.	75	75	75	75	+10
61⅜	62	81,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	65	66½	61⅝	61⅞	— ⅞
129	130	600	Consol. Gas	131¼	131¼	130	130	
107	108¼	11,450	Continental Can	94¾	111	93½	108	+14¼
19¾	19¾	27,500	Corn Prod. Ref.	19	20⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅝
85½	86	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	86⅜	86⅜	85⅞	85⅞	— ¼
104⅜	105	69,210	Crucible Steel	102	106⅞	100½	104⅜	+3½
110¼	111	1,900	Crucible Steel pf.	111⅜	112½	110½	110½	+ ½
117	120	300	Cuban Am. Sugar	119	119	118½	119	
101	101½	100	Cuban Am. Sug. pf.	102	102	102	102	— ⅝
31⅞	32	9,800	Distillers Securities	33½	33¾	31⅝	31¾	— 1¼
22	22½	400	Dome Mines	22¼	22½	22	22	— ⅝
6	9	100	Dul., So. S. & At.	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ½
9½	11½	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	— 2¼
73	75¾	1,400	Elec. Storage Bat.	76	76	75	75	— ½
33¼	32¼	34,100	Erie	33¼	33¾	32¾	32⅝	— ½
52	53¼	5,700	Erie 1st pf.	52	53¾	52	52⅞	— ½
40	41¼	500	Erie 2d pf.	41½	41¾	41	41	— ½
27	32	100	Federal Mining & S.	31⅝	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
112	115	100	Gen. Chem. Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	+1
173½	174½	3,100	General Electric	175½	176	173½	174	— 1
355	365	500	General Motors	365	365	352	353	—12
115	115¼	400	General Motors pf.	115	115¼	114½	114½	— ¼
72⅜	72⅝	36,585	Goodrich, (B.F.,) Co.	73⅛	74½	72⅜	72⅝	+1½
120½	121¾	9,100	Great Northern pf.	120⅜	121½	120½	120⅝	— ⅝
48¾	48⅝	72,750	Gt. N. ofs. for O. P.	49¼	50½	48¾	48¾	— ¼
65⅜	65⅝	3,300	Guggenheim Expl.	66¾	66¾	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
98	102	100	Hav.El. Ry. & L. pf.	100	100	100	100	
118½	...	2	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	
37⅝	38	31,050	Inspiration Copper	38½	38¾	37¾	38	+ ⅛
20	20¼	600	Inter.-Met.	20	20	20	20	
120	...	100	Inter.-Met. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76⅝	— 1¼
19⅝	20	2,700	Interbor. Consol.	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
73⅝	74	1,050	Interb. Consol. pf.	74⅛	74⅞	73½	73¾	
21½	22	5,100	Inter. Agricultural.	19⅞	23¾	19⅞	22	+3
42	42½	2,400	Inter. Agricul. pf.	39	42¾	39	42¾	+1¼
106	107	1,300	Inter. Harvest., N.J.	107¼	107¾	107	107	— ⅛
10	11	100	Inter. Paper	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
27¼	27½	1,800	Kaneas City South.	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
59⅝	60½	200	Kansas City So. pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	— ½
165	175	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	168	170	168	170	+10
89½	90	64,100	Lackawanna Steel	82½	94¾	82½	89¾	+7¾
101	103	100	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	102	— ½
8	9¼	100	Lake Erie & West.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
20½	23	100	L. E. & West. pf.	21	21	21	21	— ¼
143¼	146	1,800	Lehigh Valley	143¼	147¾	143½	145½	+ ¼
24	25	100	Loose-W. Biscuit.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
51½	52	3,850	Maxwell Motors	53½	53¾	51½	51½	— 2⅜
92	92¼	700	Max. Motors 1st pf.	92	92	91¾	91¾	— ¾
44½	44¾	1,700	Max. Motors 2d pf.	45	46	44½	44½	— 1½
45	50	100	May Dept. Stores	50	50	50	50	— 2
87⅜	88	6,700	Mexican Petroleum	89¼	89¾	87¼	87½	— 1½
27⅞	28	3,150	Miami Copper	28¼	28¼	27⅞	28	
12	13	100	Minn. & St. Louis	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
121	122	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121⅛	122	121¼	122	+2
5	5	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	5	4⅞	+ ⅛
11	11	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
3⅞	4	1,300	Missouri Pacific	4	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
58	58¼	400	Montana Power	58½	58⅝	58	58	
162	163	100	Morris & Essex	163	163	163	163	
127	125½	1,700	Nat. Biscuit Co.	122	125	122	125	+3
108	109½	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
29½	30	6,600	Nat. En. & St. Co.	30⅝	31	29⅜	30	
89	91	25	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	88	89	88	89	
66¼	67	3,300	Nat. Lead	68	68	66⅝	66¾	— ⅜
15	19½	100	N. Rys of M. 1st pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+5
14¾	14¾	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
157	157¼	2,000	N. Y. Air Brake	160	160½	157	157	—1
96⅞	97¼	2,650	N. Y. Central	97⅜	98	97	97	+ ⅛
69	69½	11,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68¼	70⅜	68¼	69	+ ⅛
28¼	28¾	900	N. Y. Ont. & West.	28¼	28¾	28	28¼	+ ¼
114	115	800	Norfolk & Western.	113¾	115⅛	113¾	114¾	+ ¼
74	75	200	North American	73¼	74	73¼	74	+1½
111	111¾	2,600	Northern Pacific	111	111¾	110¼	110¼	— ⅝
33	33	600	Pacific Mail	33	33	33	33	
33	35⅞	1,100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	33	35⅞	35	35¾	+1⅝
113⅞	114	5,100	Penn. R. R.	113⅞	114	113⅛	113⅝	
9	9	100	Peoria & Eastern	9	9	9	9	
88¾	89	5,550	Philadelphia Co.	88½	89¾	88	88¾	— ⅝
75	75	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	75	75	75	75	+3½
37⅜	37¾	9,150	Pittsburgh Coal	37⅜	37¾	35¾	35⅝	— ⅞
105⅞	106¾	1,400	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	105⅞	106¾	104½	104⅞	
75	75¾	33,900	Pressed Steel Car	75	75¾	72¼	73	+ ¼
160	160¾	200	Pullman Co.	160	160¾	160	160¾	— ⅝
142	143¼	13,900	Studebaker Co.	142	143¼	138¾	139¼	—2⅝
108¼	108½	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼	
65	68	28,375	Tennessee Copper	65	68	61¼	63½	+3⅛
166	168	200	Texas Co.	166¼	169¼	166	168¼	—1½
56¾	57	3,500	Third Avenue	58½	58¾	56¾	56¾	—1⅝
99	102	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
6¾	7	100	Union B. & P. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
132⅞	133¼	21,200	Union Pacific	132⅝	134⅜	132½	133	+ ⅛
81½	82¼	300	Union Pacific pf.	81¼	82¼	81½	82½	+ ¼
		200	do., s 20 f.	81¼	81⅞	81⅜	81⅝	
57¼	58	3,700	United Cigar Mfrs.	58	61	58	58	+2
57⅜	58	300	Un. Dry Goods pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
23¼	23¾	1,400	United Rys. Inv.	23½	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
39¼	39¾	1,100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	39½	39½	38¾	39¼	+ ¼
23	23¾	7,100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	24	25	23¾	23¾	+1¼
45	46¼	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	46	46	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
65	66	100	U. S. Express	65¾	65⅞	65¾	65¾	— ¼
92	93	3,800	U. S. Indus. Alco.	95½	96½	91	92⅛	—2⅞
98	101	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
53¼	53¾	4,400	U. S. Rubber	53⅝	54¼	52⅝	53¼	+ ⅛
78	78¼	107,600	U. S. Steel	78¼	79⅝	78	78	— ⅜
114⅜	114⅝	1,610	U. S. Steel pf.	114⅜	114⅞	114½	114½	— ⅜
67⅝	68	6,300	Utah Copper	68	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛
29	29¾	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	30¼	30¾	29½	30½	— ⅛
62	64	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	62	64	62	64	+2¼
108	113	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	111	111	111	111	+1
29¾	30	700	Western Maryland	30	30¾	29¾	30¼	+ ½
77¼	77¼	1,400	Western Union Tel.	77¼	77¾	77	77	— ¼
124½	124½	80,300	Westingh. E. & M.	125⅜	127⅞	124	124½	— ⅛
216	218	1,100	Willys-Overland	220	221	218	218	—3
109	109¼	100	Willys-Overland pf.	109	109	109	109	+ ½
109	109¼	10	do., odd lot	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	
34	34¼	400	Wisconsin Central	34	34½	34	34½	
107½	108½	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	108	108	108	108	
122	154	100	Woolworth pf.	122	122	122	122	— ¼

BOND INTEREST ARBITRATED

New York Railways' Adjustment Issue to Pay 1.37% for 6 Months.

The Arbitration Committee appointed to fix the amount of interest to be paid on the New York Railways Company's 5 per cent adjustment mortgage bonds for the six months ended June 30 declared yesterday that 1.37 per cent. would be an equitable payment. This amounts to $13.70 for each $1,000 bond, and a total of $419,589.59 will be paid out. This interest compares with 1.288 per cent. for the corresponding period last year, an increase of .82 per cent. The payment for the last six months of 1914 was 1.769 per cent.

James Marwick, H. Hobart Porter, and E. G. Connette, President of the International Railway Company of Buffalo, constituted the board which made the adjustment. This is the third award made by arbitration. Altogether seven semi-annual payments have been declared on the adjustment mortgage bonds.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Midvale Secret.

The plans of the syndicate which owns the Midvale Steel Company are being more closely guarded than many traders could wish. The belief has become general that a big merger of independent steel and coal companies is being worked out, and lack of details is a handicap on the activities of speculators who would like to profit from advance knowledge about a new undertaking on a broad scale. The heaviness of United States Steel in yesterday's market was credited in some quarters to selling by holders of long stock who feared that the pending combination might offer severe competitor to the corporation. This reasoning might seem to be rather far-fetched, inasmuch as even the outlines of the syndicate's plans have not become public, but there is ground for another argument from the traders' point of view. This is that another great flotation of steel company stock might affect the market for United States Steel in accordance with the laws of supply and demand.

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Mexican Railway Buys Steel.

The first transaction in National Railways of Mexico first preferred in a month brought an advance of five points yesterday. News regarding the position of this road is meager, but in railway equipment circles it is said the company is buying rails, bridge material and track supplies in large amounts. The business is largely in the hands of American jobbers and so does not figure directly in the orders of equipment companies. Cash is being paid on delivery at the seaboard. In steel jobbing circles the prediction is made that buying by this Mexican road and Mexican industrial concerns will increase substantially in the near future.

***

Words of Caution.

Even the wildest bulls admitted in the first half hour of trading yesterday that the market was beginning to look topheavy. The third successive session to bring initial advances extending from 2 to 12 points was enough to cause deep thought. The heads of many brokerage houses shook their heads in doubt over what might happen if some bad news came, and, it was said, the most bullish customers of certain firms were cautioned to keep their enthusiasm within bounds. The recession of the afternoon improved the state of the market, if anything. Heavy profit taking was in evidence, which went to offset the influence on prices of buying for the rise.

***

Continental Can's Advance.

Continental Can's burst of strength was none the less impressive because it came without warning. After the rise was well under way many traders wondered in disappointed fashion how the tip bad gone around without coming to them. Talk of a large war order finally closed accompanied the stock on its 17 point upturn to the top price of its history.

***

Ammunition and Watches.

An ammunition concern which received a large order for British shrapnel shells, according to a report circulated yesterday, was unable to make the kind of fuses required. Inquiries were sent to contractors, and a reliable sub-contractor presented itself. It was one of the country's largest watch factories. "Well," remarked a broker when he heard of this new freak in war orders, "there is a close similarity between a manganese ribbon fuse and a mainspring, isn't there?"

***

Marine Company's Assets.

The statement that newly discovered assets of the International Mercantile Marine Company, as unearthed by accountants of the Wallace Committee, amounted to between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 was repeated yesterday on good authority, and the fight over the reorganization of the company centres on the question of assets. No detailed statement of the assets has yet been made, but it was learned yesterday that the war, at least in a large measure, was responsible for the greater ascribed values of the marine company's properties. It appears that the accountants took into consideration the present earning power of the company's fleets as operated on a war basis, whereas the Bannard Reorganization Committee accepted the valuations as determined when the fleets were operating on a peace basis. The high shipping rates have greatly increased the earnings of the marine company, and it is now contended by the preferred stockholders who are fighting the reorganization plan that the value of the ships and of the stock of other shipping companies held by the International Mercantile Marine should be based on present earning power and not on 1914 earnings. A representative of the Bannard Committee admitted yesterday that the valuations on the books had been left unchanged. There should be no juggling of figures from month to month, he said, because

Moderation in Thrift

For the man of moderate income who has to think of his responsibility to others, there is need of especial caution in the matter of investment.

We have long maintained that a low return offered for your money is not a guarantee of safety. A liberal return does not always mean danger.

A year ago when prices were at the bottom we suggested to the thrifty business and professional man that he put his money into industrial shares, which were then selling at prices which offered liberal investment yield.

Now we think that, for the average man, good railroad stocks are best. You can buy them on the Partial Payment Plan.

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Price to Yield 6½%

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Established 1871
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Computing-Tabulating-Recording
Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
Int. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd.
Eastern Steel Com. & Pfd.
Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
New York Shipbuilding
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Scovill Manufacturing
Yale & Towne Mfg.
New Jersey Zinc
E. W. Bliss Com.
American Brass
Powder Stocks
Midvale Steel

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CHEVROLET MOTOR
NEW STOCK
(When Issued)
MORGAN & FINLAY
STOCKS & BONDS
115 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rec. 9272.

SMASH IN COTTON AS BULLS UNLOAD

Prices at the Close Represent a Decline of $3 a Bale from Tuesday's High Level.

NET LOSS 49 TO 57 POINTS

Shorts Had Been Driven from Market, and Sellers of 500,000 Bales Found Support Lacking.

Cotton yesterday showed that it could decline as rapidly as it advanced and prices at the close represented a break of 60 points, or $3 a bale, from the high level of Tuesday.

The decline came in the face of bullish crop news, an unfavorable weekly weather report, and fears of damage from a tropical storm which prevented the receipt of closing quotations from New Orleans as well as spot prices from some of the leading Southern markets. The decline was due purely to the overbought condition of the market, and when some of the commission houses with large lines of long cotton started to unload a violent break ensued. The withdrawal of bull support found the market without buying power, as the floating short interest had been practically eliminated by the tremendous advance of the last week.

The weekly weather report was favorable only in respect to its reference to picking weather in the Eastern belt. In Oklahoma the crop was said to be ripening slowly, and in Texas the weevils were said to be destroying the young bolls resulting from the late growth.

Trading was on a very heavy scale, and it was estimated that more than 500,000 bales changed hands in the course of the day's transactions. Bullish sentiment has received a severe shock, but if the Government report on Saturday indicates that the crop is around 11,000,000 bales it is believed that any decline will prove temporary. Such a showing from official sources probably would convince many stubborn bears that they have been mistaken in their attitude toward the market.

Exports yesterday were very heavy and amounted to 52,000 bales even without the report from New Orleans.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 50 points decline, 11.90 for middling. Futures closed easy.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.15	11.54	11.60@11.63	12.10@12.15
Dec.	12.51	11.96	11.97@11.99	12.45@12.49
Jan.	12.68	12.11	12.15@12.18	12.64@12.65
Mar.	12.94	12.33	12.35@12.38	12.92@12.93
May	13.07	12.50	12.52@12.55	12.98@12.99
July	13.06	12.50	12.53@12.55	13.08@13.10

Total port receipts, 42,000 bales; last week, 44,495 bales; last year, 51,378 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	5,355	4,113	3,248
Galveston	132,777	16,895	15,070
Mobile	661	776	676
Charleston	4,397	3,545	1,740
Savannah	5,711	10,980	4,711
Wilmington	3,945	3,631	774
Norfolk	1,906	1,916	815

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	4,069	5,869	2,931
Memphis	2,367	1,141	4,461
St. Louis	90	848	355
Houston	..	13,163	11,062

Exports, 52,023 bales; total thus far this season, 521,008 bales; total last season, 12,825 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
... Galveston	..	219,235	90,692
... New Orleans.	..	148,749	53,709
... Mobile	11.63	15,071	10,119
1,398 Savannah	.11½	176,377	44,420
... Charleston	.11½	75,899	15,516
... Wilmington	.11c	54,219	12,561
928 Norfolk	11.75	62,375	15,522
4,286 Augusta	11.63	117,573	40,906
1,250 Memphis	11.75	59,177	24,634
... St. Louis	.11½	7,268	12,471
... Houston	..	..	57,451

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling unchanged, at 7.04d. Sales, 12,000; receipts, 1,000. Sales, American nil. Market closed weak.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Industrials	96.21	92.80	93.16	— .26
Railroads	75.62	74.59	74.93	+ .10

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sept. 17	80.20	79.07	79.68	+ .60
Sept. 18	80.85	79.80	80.87	+ .69
Sept. 20	81.66	80.43	80.97	+ .40
Sept. 21	81.95	80.54	81.30	+ .33
Sept. 22	82.19	81.12	81.76	+ .43
Sept. 23	82.06	80.36	81.65	— .17
Sept. 24	82.89	81.46	82.51	+ .55
Sept. 25	83.38	82.42	83.06	+ .57
Sept. 27	84.95	83.03	83.99	+ .91
Sept. 28	85.16	83.52	84.15	+ .16
Sept. 29	85.46	83.59	84.07	— .08

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Sep., 1916	85.45 Sep. 29	76.71 Sep.	1 84.07
Sep., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Sep., 1913	72.75 Sep. 15	69.81 Sep.	4 70.14
Sep., 1912	85.33 Sep. 30	82.10 Sep.	12 85.19
Sep., 1911	75.84 Sep. 5	69.57 Sep.	25 72.45
*Year, 1915	85.45 Sep. 29	58.90 Feb.	24 84.07
Year, 1914	73.70 Jan. 31	57.47 July	30 60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.09 Feb.	1 68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb.	1 78.35
Year, 1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep.	25 77.90

*To date.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.50
Lead	4.50	..	4.50	..
Spelter	*14.50	..	*14.25	..
Antimony	27.50	28.50	27.00	28.00
Quicksilver	$90.00	..	$90.00	..
Aluminium	47.00	49.00	47.00	49.00
Iron, No. 2 X rdy.	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18@18¼c a pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Wed'day. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	71 5 0	71 0 0
Copper futures	72 5 0	72 0 0
Tin, spot	153 0 0	153 5 0
Tin, futures	154 0 0	154 0 0
Spelter	63 0 0	63 0 0
Lead	23 15 0	23 15 0

Regular weekly cable to local Metal Exchange quoted antimony in London as follows: Hallett's, £100.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	97	98	Pan Sa. r.		
2s, c. 1930	97	..	1938	96	..
3s, r. 1918	100¾	..	Pan Sa. c.		
3s, c. 1918	100¾	..	1961	100½	..
4s, r. 1925	109	110	Pan Sa. c.		
4s, c. 1925	109½	..	1961	100½	..
Pan 2s, r.					
1938	96	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	95	100	Col & So.	28½	30
Am Ag Ch pf	94½	96	Do 1st pf	47	55
Am Ag Chem pf	84	88	Do 2d pf	38	45
Am B Sug pf	104	104	Crex Carp	38	45
Am B S & Fdy	100	104	D & Co pf	97	98
Do pf	170	175	Del & Hud	140	144
Am Coal	80	..	D, L & W	411	421
Am Coal pf	117	121	D & R G	8	8½
Am M pf	29	30	Do pf	10	11½
Am Sm & R	106	..	Do pf	90	..
A T & C	61½	65	Det Edi	125	127½
Assets R.	6	5½	Det U Ry	60	62
A M 1st pf	95	..	East Kod	500	..
Do 2d pf	93½	98	F M & S pf	42	46
Booth Fish	40	..	Gen Chem	280	290
Beth S pf	155	160	G'drich (B F) Co	106¾	108½
B Un Gas	128	132	Hav E Ry	35	37
Brown Sh	83½	87	L & P	88	88
Do pf	93	96	Helme (G W) Co	150	170
B R & P	80	95	Hock Val	..	112
Do pf	100	..	Ill Cent	106	107
But'k Co	28½	31	I H, N J	..	..
C R P of N J	260	270	pf	..	117
C & A	..	..	Int H C	70	74
Tel	130	135	Do pf	..	117
Chi & Alt	..	15	Int Nickel	210	214
Do pf	10½	20	Do pf	107	110
C & N W pf	170	..	Int P pf	30	40
Chi St P, M & Om	115	120	Iowa Cent	..	10
Do pf	125	131	Do pf	..	20
C C C & St L pf	68	70	Kayser (J) & Co	82	86
Cluett-P pf	107½	108	Do 1st pf	107	112
Cont C pf	107½	108	K & D M pf	1½	..
			Do pf	30	..
			Kg's Co El L & P	125½	126½
			Kresge (SS) Co pf	110	112
			Ligg & M	225	230
			Do pf	116	120
			Long Isl	45	47½
			L-W B 1st pf	95	97½
			Do 2d pf	55	65
			Lorill'd Co	168	175
			Do pf	113	116
			Louis & N	120	122
			M'kay Cos	75	75¾
			Do pf	66½	67
			Man E'ch	2	8
			Man Elev	127	130
			Man Shirt	54	65
			Do pf	103	..
			Mex Pet	94	98
			Mex F pf	83	88
			Mich Cent	105	110
			M & St L pf	25	35
			M, St P & S S M pf	124	127
			Do 1st pf	69	78
			Mon P pf	105	106
			M & B pf	80	75
			N, C & St L	120	130
			Nat B pf	123	..
			N O G & S	86½	87½
			Nat L pf	110	114½
			Nat Rys of M pf	5¾	6½
			N Y, O & W	33	34½
			St L	70	90
			Do 1st pf	45	65
			Do 2d pf		
			N Y, L & W	111	123
			N Y S R	44	..
			N & W pf	82	90
			N Y Tel	102	..
			Ont Min	8½	9
			Pabst B pf	..	88
			Peo G. C	116¾	117
			Petit-Mnil	56	65
			Do 1st pf	89	96
			P, C, C & St L pf	90	94
			P, Ft W & C	150	..
			Pitts S pf	94	99
			Pr St'l Car pf	102	106
			P S, N J	103	107
			Rdg 1st pf	84	84¾
			Do 2d pf	80	86
			Rock pf	¾	½
			St L & S F 1st pf	7½	8½
			St L & W	12	14½
			Sears-R pf	124½	125
			So P R S pf	100	105
			So R, M & O ctfs	60	65
			St'd Mill	72	75¾
			Do pf	80	81
			Tex Co, f paid	..	175
			Tex Pac	11	12
			T P L Tr	105	..
			T, St L & W pf	8	4
			Do pf	6½	8
			T C I	92½	93
			Und Type	75	81
			Do pf	100	107
			Un B & P pf	25	28
			Un Cig M pf	106	110
			Un Dry G	10	50
			U S R & I	18	27
			U S R & Ref	..	2½
			Do pf	8	5
			U S R 1st pf	107¼	108
			Va-Car Ch pf	108	109¾
			Va R & P	..	46
			Vul Detin	6½	14
			Do pf	..	40
			Wabash	..	½
			Do pf	..	¾
			W Md pf	46	47
			West A B	238	288
			W E & M 1st pf	30	148
			Weym-Bru	233	280
			Do pf	112	..
			W & L E	2	2½
			Do 1st pf	8	15
			Do 2d pf	2½	3½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.00	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.58	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'46	4½	4.60	4.70
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.15	4.95
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.88	4.62
Chi. & Northwest.	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	5.10	4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.62	..
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	5.10	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1916-'22	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.90	4.65
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.88	4.62
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.75	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	7.00	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.90	4.65
Norf. & West	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.90	4.70
Pa. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.25	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'23	5	4.90	4.70
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.62
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.58	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.68	4.60

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry	85	93	85	93
Conley Foil	840	880	840	880
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	150	125	150
J. S. Young	163	173	163	176
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	150	160	153	160
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	190	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	400	415	400	415
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	123	120	123

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

That the negotiations for the Anglo-French loan had been satisfactorily concluded was a favorable influence on the Consolidated Stock Exchange from the opening of business. But after sharp advances in the early trading profit taking sales were in evidence and the necessity of the market to take care of this selling imparted a good deal of irregularity to the course of prices. While some stocks were advancing, others were declining. The general tendency toward the close was reactionary.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,450	Allis-Chal. pf	47¼	47¾	45	45¼
400	Am. B. Sugar	64½	65¾	64½	65¾
3,170	Am. Can	63½	66¾	63½	65¾
1,260	Am. C. & Fy	80¾	85	80¾	81¾
190	Am. H. & L. pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
30	Am. Ice Sec.	23½	23½	22¾	23½
50	Am. Linseed	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾
5,670	Am. Locomo	69	72¾	68¼	69
200	Am. Smelting	84¾	86¾	83½	85¼
910	Anac. Cop	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾
20	A., T. & S. F.	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,070	Baldwin Loco.	125	127	126½	127½
120	Balt. & Ohio	86¾	86¾	85½	85¾
80	Brook. R. T.	84	84	83¾	83¾
90	Cal. Petrol.	20¾	21	20¾	20¾
10	Can. Pacific	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾
980	Cent. Leather	51¾	53¾	51½	52½
70	Ches. & Ohio	51	51	50¾	50¾
10	Chi. Gt. W.	13¾	13¾	12¾	12¾
10	C., M. & St. P.	87	87	87	87
210	C., R. I. & P.	20¾	22¾	20¾	22¾
10	Chino Copper	46	46	46	46
4,870	Col. F. & I.	65	66	62	62¼
20	Contin. Can	110	110	110	110
920	Corn Products	19¼	20¾	19¼	19⅝
3,220	Crucible Steel	102¾	106¾	101	104
160	Dist. Secur.	33¾	33¾	32	32¼
840	Erie	33	33¼	32¼	32½
80	Erie 1st pf.	52¾	53	52¾	52¾
1,780	Goodrich Co.	72¼	74½	72¼	72¾
2,190	Gt. N. ore pr.	49	50½	48¼	48½
40	Gr. North. pf.	121	121	120¾	120¾
770	Insp. Copper	33¾	35¼	31½	31¾
10	Interb. Con.	20¼	20¾	20½	20½
40	Lack. Steel	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾
40	Lehigh Valley	146	146	146	146
110	Max. Motors	54	54	52½	52½
60	Max. 2d pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
170	Mexican Pet.	85¾	88¾	87¾	87¾
20	Miami Cop.	28¼	28¼	28	28
180	Mo. Pacific	4	4	3¾	3¾
20	Nat. Enam. & S.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
50	Nev. Con.	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
40	N. Y. Central	97	97¾	97	97¾
220	N.Y., N.H. & H.	69½	70½	69½	69⅝
10	Northern Pac.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
40	Pennsylvania	113¾	113¾	113½	113½
80	Pitts. Coal	86¾	86¾	85¾	85¾
290	Pr. Steel Car	75½	75¾	72¾	72¾
70	Ry. Steel Spg.	47	48¾	46¾	48¼
120	Ray Copper	22¾	24	22¾	23
1,200	Reading	152¾	154½	152¾	153
1,250	Rep. Iron & S.	55	56	53¾	54
30	Rumely Co.	5	5	4	4½
190	Southern Pac.	94	94¾	93¾	93¾
50	Southern Ry.	19½	19½	18¾	18¾
80	Studebaker Co.	141½	141½	139	141
1,540	Tenn. Copper	68	67½	63	64½
30	Third Av.	57¾	57¾	57	57¾
1,940	Union Pacific	132¾	134½	132½	132¾
550	U. S. Rubber	52½	54¾	52½	53
14,420	U. S. Steel	78¾	79¾	78	78
100	Utah Copper	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼
80	Va.-Car. Chem.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
220	W. Union Tel.	77½	77½	77	77½
2,760	West'ghouse El.	125¾	125¾	124¼	124¼
57,860					

MINING STOCKS.

2,300	Atlanta	.28	.31	.23	.31
1,000	Dmndfld. B.B.	.06	.06	.06	.06
1,100	Goldf'd Con.	1.62½	1.67½	1.62½	1.67½
500	Goldf'd Merg.	.19	.19	.19	.19
500	Great Bend	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Iron Blossom	.74	.74	.74	.74
900	Jacket Con	.15	.15	.15	.15
500	Jumbo Ext	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
500	Kewanaa	.38	.38	.33	.38
300	Portland	1.82½	1.82½	1.82½	1.82½
200	Round Mtn	.42	.42	.42	.42
800	Sierra Nevada	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Tonopah Ext.	2.50	2.50	2.47½	2.47½
8,600					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	103	105
American Light & Traction	339	344
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	36	38
*American Gas & Electric	102	103
*American Gas & Electric pf	48½	50
American Power & Light	60	62
American Power & Light pf	78	180
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	63	65
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	14	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	53	57
Atlantic Pow. & L. 7% cum. pf	92	95
Cities Service	48	52
Cities Service pf	60	63
Colorado Power	18	21
Colorado Power pf	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	51	53
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	79	81
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Consumers Power (pfd) Mc	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	36	40
Dayton Power & Light pf	88	91
Denver Gas & Elec. Gen. 5s	91½	94
Electric Bond Deposit pf	61	66
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	80
Empire District Electric 5s pf	62	68
Federal Light & Traction	14	16
Federal Light & Traction pf	52	60
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	50	70
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	16
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	51	55
Northern States Power	29	30
Northern States Power pf	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	50	51
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	86	90
Republic Ry. & Light Co	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	60	63
Southern California Edison	72	75
Southern California Edison pf	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	27½	29
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	4	27
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	13½	16
Western Power pf	46	50

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market, with Price Changes Irregular—Bonds Dull.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 461,026 shares of stock and $90,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 221,274; oils, 5,027; railroads, 700, and mining, 234,025. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Am. Zinc	55¾	55¾	55½	55½
3,000	†Can. Car & F.	106	112	106	106
6,000	†Can. C. & F. pf.	119½	121	119	119
550	†Carbon Steel	69¾	70	67	68½
3,900	†Car. Lt. & P.	9¾	9¼	8¾	8¾
400	†Cent. F'dry	17	17	16	16
300	†Cramp-Ship	88	90	88	89
1,084	Driggs-Seab'y	110	110	105½	109
380	Emer. Phono	12	13	12	13
2,500	†Hall Signal	22	23½	22	22¾
1,600	†Hall Sig. pf	45	47	43	44
1,280	†Hendee Mfg.	31	31½	30	30
30,000	†Int. Mer. Ma. 7%	8	8¼	6	6
35,000	†Int. M. M. pf.	35½	36¾	29½	29½
850	†Int. Motors	29	29	27½	27½
680	Kath. Er's pf.	4	4¼	4	4¼
15,200	†Lake Tor. Bt.	21¾	23¾	20	23¾
12,000	†L. T. B. 1st pf	20¾	24	20¼	24
5,000	Mar. of Amer.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
200	Man. Transit	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	N. Y. Transp.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
150	†Py. Mfg. Co.	14	14½	14	14
2,100	Corp. of R. & H.	5	5	4	4
300	M. Rnm. w. i.	21¾	22¾	21¾	22¾
1,500	†St. Co. of Can.	84¾	86	84	86¾
100	Sterling Gum	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
600	St. Jos. Lead	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
30,000	Sub. Boat	48¾	50¾	48	48
40,000	†Tob. P. com	45	45½	43	43
15,800	Trd. Film ctfs.	3⅞	3¾	7⅛	3½
9,000	Un. C. St. new	9¾	10¼	9¾	10
1,500	Un. Pft. Shg.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
1,500	U.S.L. & H. Corp.	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
600	†World Film	3½	3⅝	6½	3½

RAILROADS.

600	†Wabash w. i.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
100	†Wabash pf. b.	28	23	23	23

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
90	Buckeye P. L.	125	110	125	+15
25	Galena-Sig. Oil.	161	161	161	— 1
550	Houston Oil	18½	18½	18½	..
40	Ill. Pipe Line	157	156	157	+ 2
52	Ind. Pipe Line	109	107	108	+ 1
1,000	Inter. Petrol.	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ½
200	Nat. Transit	33	32½	33	— 1
25	N. Y. Transit	226	224	226	+ 6
83	Ohio Oil	159	157	159	..
165	Pr. Oil & Gas	425	422	422	+ 1
80	Prairie Pipe L.	219	216	216	— 1
82	So. Penn. Oil	849	845	846	— 1
80	S. O. of Cal.	315	311	312	+ 1
90	S. O. of Ind.	480	474	480	+15
180	S. O. of N. J.	502	492	495	— 6
400	S. O. of N. Y.	208	200	205	+ 5
90	Union Tank L.	82½	82	82	+ 2
85	Vacuum Oil	230	225	229	+ 6
75	Ventura Cons.	12½	12½	12	..
1,000	Victoria Oil	½	½	½	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	†Alas. Juneau

FINANCIAL.

31 Pine Street, New York City, July 1, 1915.
To Holders of Preferred Stock of

Georgia-Carolina Investment Company

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Article III. of the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, the Board of Directors of said corporation has elected to call all of the preferred stock of said corporation issued and outstanding, and deliver in exchange therefor certificates of stock representing an equal amount in par value of the Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation, a corporation of the State of South Carolina, such exchange to be made on October 1, 1915, and said Georgia-Carolina Investment Company and its said Board of Directors do hereby call all of said preferred stock for exchange as aforesaid on said day, and Holders of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company are hereby required to present their certificates, properly endorsed in blank, on or after October 1, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, David H. Thomas, Secretary of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for surrender and exchange for certificates for an equal amount in par value of said Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation. Said exchange will be without expense to the holders of said preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company. Stockholders are requested to have their endorsements of certificates to be surrendered properly authenticated.

Holders of record as of 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be entitled to receive on October 1, 1915, a dividend of 14% on their par value of such stock, but, as provided in the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, upon and after October 1, 1915, all dividends upon the preferred stock of said corporation will cease, and the holders thereof will have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof except to receive from said corporation, upon demand and surrender of the certificates representing the shares of preferred stock severally held by them, the amounts of said preferred stock of said Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation to which they shall respectively be entitled as aforesaid.

The transfer books of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be closed to transfers of preferred stock at 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, and thereafter, pending further action of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID H. THOMAS,
Secretary, Georgia-Carolina Investment Company.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Four Per Cent. One Hundred-Year Adjustment Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared to be due and payable on the first day of November, 1915, an annual installment of interest (being the nineteenth installment) upon the ADJUSTMENT Adjustment Mortgage Bonds at the rate of Four Per Cent. (4%) on the par amount thereof, being Forty dollars ($40) upon each One thousand dollar ($1,000) bond, and Twenty dollars ($20) upon each Five hundred dollar ($500) bond. Such interest will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City, on the Coupon Bonds upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 19 and on the Registered Bonds to the registered holders thereof. The Transfer Books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 15, 1915, and will remain closed until November 3, 1915.

Stamped Adjustment Mortgage Bonds.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

A semi-annual installment of Two Per Cent. (2%) in respect of interest on the STAMPED Adjustment Mortgage Bonds, being Twenty dollars ($20) upon each One thousand dollar ($1,000) bond, and Ten dollars ($10) upon each Five hundred dollar ($500) bond, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City, on November 2, 1915, on the Coupon Bonds upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 38 and on the Registered Bonds to the registered holders thereof. The Transfer Books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 2, 1915, and will remain closed until November 3, 1915.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York City, September 14, 1915.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY.

Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Income Bonds.

Under the terms of its Adjustment Mortgage, dated January 1, 1912, the New York Railways Company will pay on October 1, 1915, to the Adjustment Mortgage Income Bondholders the sum of $13.70 per $1,000 bond for the six months ended June 30, 1915. Payment will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 7 at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, Room 621, No. 165 Broadway, New York City.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
New York, Sept. 29th, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK

New York, September 14th, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Centum (2%) on the Capital stock of this Bank, payable October 1st, 1915. Transfer books will remain closed from 3 o'clock P. M., September 20th, to 10 o'clock A. M., October 1st, 1915.

J. F. Bouker, Cashier.

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Income Bonds.

Under the terms of its Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated February 1st, 1913, Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company will pay on October 1st, 1915, to the Adjustment Income Mortgage Bondholders the sum of $10 per $1,000 bond, being the rate of interest earned and declared for the six months ended June 30th, 1915.

Upon presentation of Coupon No. 5 payment will be made in New York at the office of the Company's fiscal agents, Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons, 62 Cedar Street, and in London, England, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.

JAMES S. O'NEALE, Secretary.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY.

51 Wall Street, New York City.

(Correcting advertisement of Sept. 28th.)

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3% on the preferred stock of the Company, payable November 15th, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business November 8th, 1915.

Checks will be mailed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE T. ZIMMERMAN,
Treasurer.

ST. PAUL UNION STOCKYARDS CO.

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon Series No. 35, due October 1st, 1915, will be taken up and paid on behalf of the Company by Messrs. Robert Benson & Company, London; The National Bank of Commerce, New York City, and The Stock Yards National Bank, South St. Paul, Minnesota, on and after the due date.

A. A. McKECHNIE, Secretary-Treasurer.

William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc.

New York, September 29, 1915.

Regular quarterly dividend No. 11 of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the first preferred stock outstanding of William P. Bonbright & Co., Incorporated will be paid on October 11, 1915, to stockholders of record September 30th, 1915.

A. P. TALIAFERRO, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, September 21, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after October 1st, 1915. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The coupons due October 1st, 1915, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, New York.

J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

First National Copper Company.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Carson City, Nevada, on Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 8th day of October, 1915, and reopen upon the final adjournment of the meeting.

WILLIAM A. KERR, Secretary.

New York & East River Ferry Co.,

61 Broadway.

New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 61 Broadway, New York, on Thursday, October 7th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 23d, 1915, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Oct. 8th, 1915, at 10 A. M.

LEWIS A. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Keokuk & Des Moines Railway Co.

September 22d, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the seventh day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. U. MUDGE, President.
F. W. SARGENT, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC INCOME LESS.

Annual Report Shows Decrease of $4,887,009.

The Union Pacific System, for the year ended June 30, had operating revenues of $80,958,295, a falling off from the previous year of $4,887,009. The total operating income was $30,180,106, a decrease of $1,446,108. With the income from other sources the net railway revenue, above charges, amounted to $28,404,330. This made a decrease in the sum available for dividends of $4,701,557, compared with the previous year.

The surplus for the year amounted to 10.08 per cent. for the $222,291,600 common stock outstanding, against 13.10 per cent. earned in 1914. The usual 4 per cent. was paid on the preferred, and the common received 6 per cent., compared with 9 per cent. in 1914. After meeting the dividends and the betterment costs, $5,544,032 was transferred to the profit account. In 1914, despite the payment of an additional 1 per cent. on the common, the surplus laid aside was $8,331,425. The total surplus of the Union Pacific system, as of June 30, was $96,962,242.

Chairman Robert S. Lovett, in the report, said the loss was practically offset by a reduction of expenses by 5.4 per cent. The property, he said, had been maintained at its highest standard.

HOME STEEL DEMAND GROWS

Railroads Are Placing Orders for Deliveries Next Year.

An encouraging feature noted in the steel trade this week is an improvement of buying for purely domestic account. The Iron Age says:

Signs of increasing home consumption are plainer as the steel trade enters the last quarter of the year. The upward trend of prices is, if anything, more marked, and inquiry for rolled steel for the first quarter of next year is broadening.

The problem of the bar mills in making deliveries on home contracts, and at the same time meeting the demands for war steel, is growing more difficult. A Cleveland company closed this week with the Lackawanna Steel Company for 35,000 tons of bars, deliveries extending over twenty months. New orders for shell steel are coming out constantly. Additional requirements for France that will come to the mills when the present French contracts are finished in February amount to 300,000 tons.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Purely domestic business, not identified with war needs, is showing up conspicuously in the steel industry, and gratification over this development has shared a place with curiosity over the numerous rumors of works combinations. Little credence is to be found in well-informed quarters of the steel trade that any large combinations of independent steel companies, at present without identical stock ownership, is in negotiation, or, in fact, is feasible under present conditions. The railroads are prominent in this buying movement. Orders for cars and locomotives are coming out more freely, and prospects for future business in these lines have improved decidedly. Car orders of the week totaled 6,000 to 7,000, the best showing in some time. Rail buying for 1916 delivery is going forward vigorously, and to date about 300,000 tons has been taken by the mills for shipment during the first half.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

For account of Trustee in Bankruptcy of Lathrop Haskins & Co.:

$22,400 Hocking Valley Products Company first mortgage 6% sinking fund 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, certificates of deposit, 22%.

719 shares Hocking Valley Products Company, voting trust certificates, 1⅞.

100 shares Wabash Railroad Company common, $100 each, $5 lot.

300 shares Rock Island Company common, $100 each, $41 lot.

For account of executors:

$5,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway, Wheeling Division, first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1928, interest January and July, 91½.

$5,000 Missouri Pacific Railway third mortgage extended 4 per cent. bonds, due July, 1938, interest May and November, 78.

$5,000 Lake Erie & Western Railroad second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1941, interest January and July, 85¾.

$4,000 Peoria & Pekin Union Railway second mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due February, 1921, interest May and November, 85.

$5,000 American Tube and Stamping Company second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due July, 1921, interest January and July, 80.

$1,000 New York Central, Lake Shore collateral 3½ per cent. assented, registered, (J. P. Morgan & Co. certificates of deposit,) now 4 per cent. bonds, due February, 1998, interest February and August, 73.

$1,000 Peoria & Eastern Railway first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due April, 1940, interest April and October, 60¾.

$1,000 Central New England Railway first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, principal and interest guaranteed by New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, due January, 1961, interest January and July, 70.

5 shares Associated Industrials Corporation common, $100 each, $25.

5 shares Associated Industrials Corporation preferred, $100 each, $425.

For account of whom it may concern:

50 shares Hinds Manufacturing Company of Fairport County, Va., $100 each, $5 lot.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TERMINAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY,

17 South William Street,
New York, Sept. 22, 1915.

To the Stockholders of the Terminal Warehouse Company:

Pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the company, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Terminal Warehouse Company will be held on October 7, 1915, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, No. 17 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon and authorizing the following proceedings:

(1) The increase of the capital stock of this company from the present amount thereof, one million two hundred thousand dollars ($1,200,000), consisting of twelve thousand (12,000) shares of the par value of one hundred ($100) each to two million dollars ($2,000,000), consisting of twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each;

(2) Consideration and action upon a statement of the company's financial condition, to be submitted at such special meeting;

(3) The issuance of two thousand (2,000) shares of stock at present unissued, or any part thereof, and the said eight thousand (8,000) shares of additional stock, when authorized, or any part thereof, in the form of a stock dividend to said stockholders in proportion to their holdings, or the offering of said ten thousand (10,000) shares of stock or any part thereof, to the stockholders for subscription to the extent of such pro rata, as may be determined by the Board of Trustees of the respective holdings of the said stockholders as shown by the stock book, on a date to be fixed by the Board of Trustees, and at a price not less than par, to be fixed by the Board of Trustees; and the passage of a resolution of the stockholders at such special meeting, authorizing the Board of Trustees to take action accordingly.

And for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JOHN H. LYNCH, President.
WALTER J. DOREMUS, Secretary.

CENTRAL NUEVA PAZ, 1914, INC.

The regular Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Company's office, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, Monday, October 4th, 1915, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

CECIL A. CLARKE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 19th, 1915, for CONTRACT 166, for the erection of two steel frame buildings, galvanized-steel-covered, for the drainage chambers, at Shafts 11 and 21, of the City Tunnel of Catskill Aqueduct, New York City. Both buildings are of approximately the same size, the larger one being about 48 feet by 40 feet by 33 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings are being built under other contracts.

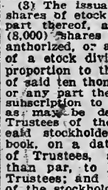
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.

GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., October 14, 1915, for furnishing 20,000 lbs. white zinc in 12½-lb. cans, boxed 100 lbs. to box. Information upon application to above office.

FOR SALE.



VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete stock of records
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 632 Cols.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,958 1st Way, near 57th.
700 5th Av. near 53d St.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Fourteen roads	$5,116,896	+$322,778
Six roads	5,736,534	— 440,029
Total (20 roads)	10,853,430	— 77,251

CANADIAN PACIFIC for August—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$8,801,452	$9,917,765	$11,434,460
Net	3,442,315	3,863,158	3,961,149
2 mos. gross	16,695,327	20,399,737	23,427,522
Net	6,242,718	7,141,604	8,077,929

DETROIT & MACKINAC for August—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
August gross	$98,835	$102,067	$3,232
Net aft. tax	19,807	25,711	5,904

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for August—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	317,751	315,072	335,468
Net aft. tax	100,703	79,499	64,281
8 mos. gross	2,635,571	2,540,770	2,667,489
Net aft. tax	851,524	745,981	128,801

PHILADELPHIA & READING for August—

Receipts	4,230,252	4,129,395	100,856
Expenses	2,899,947	2,893,269	6,677
Net	1,330,305	1,236,125	94,179
Charges	790,966	790,961	5
Surplus	560,055	466,459	93,596
From July 1:			
Receipts	8,313,451	7,951,195	362,255
Expenses	5,648,724	5,537,457	*40,743
Net	2,796,728	2,383,737	402,990
Charges	1,540,500	1,539,333	1,166
Surplus	1,256,226	824,394	401,832

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON CO. for August—

Receipts	1,971,931	2,477,893	*499,398
Expenses	2,107,598	2,504,425	*396,827
Loss in op.	135,666	26,531	106,634
Charges	8,000	8,000	
Deficit	141,666	35,031	106,634
From July 1:			
Receipts	3,791,212	4,300,344	*509,132
Expenses	3,996,215	4,418,436	*422,220
Net	†205,003	†118,091	86,911
Charges	16,000	16,000	
Deficit	221,003	134,091	86,911

*Decrease. †Deficit.

READING COMPANY for August—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Receipts	$567,338	$537,486	$9,852
Expenses	5,236	4,901	334
Net	562,102	532,584	9,518
Charges	457,066	403,000	*5,333
Surplus	104,435	89,584	14,851
From July 1:			
Receipts	1,134,787	1,118,296	16,490
Expenses	9,901	10,874	*972
Net	1,124,885	1,107,422	17,463
Charges	915,333	926,000	*10,666
Surplus	209,552	181,422	28,130

UNION PACIFIC for August—

Gross	8,448,063	8,488,027	8,441,501
Net aft. tax	3,402,716	3,455,946	3,262,727
2 mos. gross	16,292,929	16,027,264	16,264,110
Net aft. tax	6,252,033	6,132,282	5,950,360

Miscellaneous Earnings.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for August—

	1915.	Over 1914.	P. C. Gain
Gross	$1,181,948		1.34
Net earnings	567,055		3.79
Surplus after charges	160,262		6.10
Balance after pref. divs.	80,262		12.96
Eight months gross	9,202,661		0.90
Net earnings	4,763,704		1.57
Surplus after charges	1,340,906		*3.52
Balance after pref. divs.	700,906		*7.25
Twelve months gross	14,058,122		0.39
Net earnings	7,318,052		3.21
Surplus after charges	2,198,936		*1.51
Balance after pref. divs.	1,228,936		*2.98

*Decrease.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for August—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$369,055	$343,543	$16,512
net aft. taxes	145,496	141,938	3,703
Sur. aft. chgs.	92,177	90,561	1,616
Balance after pref. divs	75,798	75,456	342
8 mos. gross	2,488,442	2,416,902	71,540
Net aft. taxes	852,533	840,252	3,281
Sur. aft. chgs.	538,945	545,432	*6,487
Balance after pref. divs.	408,283	425,105	*16,842

*Decrease.

AMERICAN VESSEL BURNED.

The Sailing Ship Vincent Destroyed at Sea—Her Crew Saved.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The American sailing ship Vincent has been burned. Her crew was saved.

The Vincent sailed from Archangel on Sept. 4 for London, on her way to New York. Her gross tonnage was 1,904. She was built in 1894 and owned in Boston, Mass.

NO LICENSE REQUIRED

At Custom House by the Agent of Vessels or Consignee.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters has sent a letter to collectors of customs stating that the resident agent of a vessel or line of vessels is not required to be licensed as a Custom House broker in order to transact business at the Custom House on behalf of the vessel or line for which he acts as agent unless such person holds himself out to be a Custom House broker and engages to transact Custom House business for various vessels or lines or other persons who may employ him, for which he charges a brokerage fee or commission.

Mr. Peters also ruled that a person named as the consignee on a bill of lading, or holding a bill of lading by indorsement of the consignee or consignor, may make entry of the merchandise covered thereby without being required to be licensed as a Custom House broker. This is the case, notwithstanding the fact that the merchandise may be ultimately destined to some other person, unless such person advertises or holds himself out to be a customs broker and engages to transact business at the Custom House for a prescribed fee or commission. In such a case the party must be licensed as a Custom House broker.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con	.01	Justice	.03
Andes	.01	Kentucky Con	.02
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.41
Caledonia	.56	Occidental Con	.19
Challenge Con	.06	Ophir	.22
Chollar	.03	Overman	.33
Confidence	.16	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.24
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con	.45
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con	.08
Jacket Con	.13		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.77	D'field Daisy	.04
McNamara	.02	D'field B. B.	.06
Midway	.11	Florence	.01
Mispah Exten	.19	G'field C. M.	1.67½
Montana	.30	G'field Kewanas	.38
North Star	.11	G'field Merger	.15
Rescue Eula	.09	Jumbo Exten	1.80
Tonopah Exten	2.47½	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Merger	.34	Silver Pick	.07
Victor	.25	Vernal	.04
West End	.59	Nevada Hills	.19
G'LDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.43
Atlanta	.30	Round Mountain	.41
Booth	.44	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Manhattan Con	.01
		Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9	9¾	Isabella	16¼	16¾
Elkton	24½	25¼	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	74	90	McKinney	86¾	87½
Findlay	3¾	4⅛	Portland	154	157½
Golden Cy	179	181	Vindicator	155	157½
Gold Dol		4	R. B. H.	3¼	4
Gold Sov	3¼	4			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Cons. Power	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Fidelity Dep.	186	186	136	136
135	Houston Oil	18	18	17½	17½
10	M. & Mec. Bks	28	28	28	28
40	North'n Cent.	82½	82½	82½	82½
10	Seaboard	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
3	Symington pf.	80	80	80	80
10	Un. Bys. & El.	24	24	24	24
40	U. S. Fid. & G.	195	195	195	195

BONDS.

$10,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s	87	87⅛	87	87⅛
5,000	Balt. Water 5s	92	92	92	92
4,000	City of Balto. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	City of Balto. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½
4,000	Cons. Coal 6s	101½	101¾	101½	101¾
1,000	C. Coal Ry. 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Cons. Gas 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
2,000	F. mont. Trac. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
11,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 6s	41	41½	41	41
2,000	Nort. Ry. & L.L. 5s	95½	96½	95½	96½
2,000	Ut. Fuel & Ind. 5s	89	89	89	89
7,000	Un. Ry. & El. Inc. 4s	81¼	81½	81¼	81½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
62	Ahmeek	99	99½	98½	99½
2,502	Alaska	32½	32¾	31¾	32
45	Allouez	55	55½	55	55
7,680	Am. Zinc	55¼	56½	55¼	55½
150	Anaconda	73¼	73¼	73	73
135	Ariz. Coml	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼
25	Butte Balak	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,045	Butte & Super.	60	61½	59¾	60½
187	Cal. & Ariz.	83	83	82	83
16	Cal. & Hecla	553	553	550	550
50	Centennial	18½	18½	18½	18½
10	Chino	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
788	Copper Range	55	55¾	55	55¾
110	East Butte	12¼	12¼	12	12
150	Franklin	9	9	8¾	8¾
312	Granby	85½	85½	85	85
700	Greene-Can	38¾	39½	37¾	37¾
52	Hancock	16	16½	16	16½
25	Indiana	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
145	Inspiration	38	38	38	38
130	Island Creek	44¾	44¾	44½	44½
90	Lake	13¾	13½	13½	13⅝
195	La Salle	5¾	5¾	5	5
125	Mason Valley	1½	1½	1½	1½
180	Mass. Con	11	11	10¾	10¾
140	Miami	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾
100	Michigan	2½	2½	2½	2½
10	Mohawk	73½	73½	73½	73½
150	Nevada Con	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	New Idria	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
85	Niplssing	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
90	North Butte	30	30	30	30
50	North Lake	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
155	Old Colony	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20	Old Dominion	52½	52½	52½	52½
20	Osceola	83½	83½	83½	83½
15	Pond Creek	17	17	17	17
10	Quincy	81	81	81	81
265	Ray Con	22½	23¼	22½	23¼
6,405	Santa Fe	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾
120	Shannon	7	7	7	7
210	Shattuck	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
50	South Lake	6	6	6	6
5	St. Mary's	55	55	55	55
190	Superior & Bos.	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
160	Superior Cop.	27	27½	27	27
775	Tamarack	56½	57½	55½	56
55	Trinity	4	4	4	4
450	U. S. Smelting	41	41	40½	40½
1,139	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47	47¼	46¾	47
200	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
210	Utah Con	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
55	Utah Copper	68¾	68¾	68	68
35	Wolverine	58	58	58	58

RAILROADS.

10	Boston & Alb.	189	189	189	189
73	Boston Elev.	81	81	80¼	80¼
1	Boston Me.	130	130	130	130
287	Boston & Me.	25½	26	25¼	25¾
9	Bost. & Me. pf.	38	38	38	38
3	Bost. & Prov.	235	235	235	235
104	C. J. & S.Y. pf.	105	106	105	105
5	Fitchburg pf.	67	67	67	67
70	Mass. Elec. pf.	43	43	43	43
15	Maine Central	98½	98½	98	98
1,103	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	69½	70¼	69½	69¾
10	Nor. & W. pf.	139	139	139	139
12	Old Colony	148½	148½	148½	148½
105	Union Pac. ctfs.	132¾	134	132¾	134
5	W. E. S. R. pf.	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

155	Am. Agr. Ch.	62¼	63	62¼	63
72	A. A. Ch. pf.	95	96	95	96
100	Amoskeag	63	63	63	63
65	Amoskeag pf.	99	99	99	99
20	Am. Pn. Serv.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	A. Pn. Ser. pf.	15	15	15	15
35	Am. Sugar	108½	106½	108½	106½
44	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	115½	115	115
452	Am. T. & T.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
5,710	Am. Woolen	52	52	51	51
101	Am. Wool. pf.	95	95½	95	95½
15	A., G. & W. I.	16½	16½	16½	16½
505	A., G. & W. I. pf.	35¾	34½	35¾	33¾
238	E. Boston Ld.	9	9	9	9
216	Edison	238	241	238	241
3	Gen. Electric	176	176	176	176
40	Mass. Gas	90	90	90	90
11	Mass. Gas pf.	85½	86	85½	85½
27	McElwain pf.	97½	98	97½	98
29	N. E. Teleph.	132	132	132	132
57	Swift & Co.	118½	118½	118½	118½
55	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	34½
253	United. Fruit.	134	134	130½	130½
455	Un. Sh. Mach.	40½	40¾	40¼	40¾
33	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29¼	29½	29¼	29¼
1,979	U. S. Steel	71¾	70½	71¾	71¾
1,709	Ventura Oil	12	12½	12	12½
200	Well. Land	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15	Western Union	77½	77¾	77½	77⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	A. Ag. Ch. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
11,300	A. T. & T. 4½s	103¾	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
18,500	A., G. & W. I. 5s	72½	72½	72½	72½
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Shipbdg.	87½	87½	87½	87½
100	Am. Ship. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
310	Chi. P. Tool	85	85	84½	84½
35	Chi. Ry. 2d	19	19	19	19
25	Chi. T. & T.	208	208	206	206
8	Com. Edison	136½	136½	136½	136½
110	Dia. Match	102½	106	102½	102½
50	Goodrich	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
50	Illinois Brick	64½	64½	64½	64½
50	K. C. Ry. pf. ctfs	51	51	51	51
75	Hart, S. & M.	112	112	112	112
3	M. Ward pf.	112	112	112	112
50	Nat. Biscuit	122	122	122	122
250	Nat. Carbon	148

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—There have been rains in the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic, East Gulf, and the Plains States and Rocky Mountain region. The rains were very heavy on the Middle and East Gulf Coasts and in North Florida.

Temperatures have fallen in the Gulf States and the South Plains States, but have changed little elsewhere.

Indications are that fair weather will prevail Thursday and probably Friday in New England, New York, and the Lake region. In the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley generally fair weather Thursday will probably be followed by rains Friday. In the South Atlantic States and Tennessee there will be rains Thursday and probably Friday. In the East Gulf States rains Thursday will be followed by clearing and cooler weather on Friday.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the East during the next twenty-four hours.

Hurricane warnings are continued on the Gulf Coast from New Orleans to Pensacola, and storm warnings are displayed on the West Florida Coast from Panama City to Cedar Keys.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable becoming west; South Atlantic Coast, fresh east to south.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York and New England—Fair Thursday and probably Friday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday; followed by rain by night.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	45	67	4 P. M.	60	...
6 A. M.	42	66	6 P. M.	58	65
9 A. M.	47	57	9 P. M.	57	59
12 M.	56	65	11 P. M.	55	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 57; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding dates for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. 66. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 1:50 P. M.; minimum, 46 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 42 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
3:25—219 E. 121 St.; Max Garfinkel..Slight
4:15—667 1 Av.; Uneeda Laundry Co..Slight
6:05—1,552 Amsterdam Av.; (auto.,)
Chas. Gaynor $200
7:50—209 Clinton St.; Sarah Ginsberg....Slight
11:07—313 E. 135 St.; Frank Custer & others .....Not given
11:20—560 E 139 St.; Rose Leidstrucker.Slight
11:26—541 E 16 St.; Marie Klingler..Slight
P. M.
12:50—Park Av & 134 St.; Charles Fisher & Co. and others.....$27,500
1:10—1,076 Washington Av.; Edgar Gaynor .....Slight
1:12—540 6 St.; Harry Landon.....None
2:30—2,840 8 Av.; Max Kunnar.....Slight
3:10—2,543 8 Av.; T. Purso.....Slight
4:06—2,052 Prospect Av.; Vincent Gragagne .....Slight
4:38—277 Av. B.; John Jamulouty.....$100
6:18—188 St. Nicholas Av.; Richard Bader $10
5:45—538 W. 49 St.; P. Praviekus...$5
6:15—62 E. 118 St.; not given.....Slight
6:48—1,656 Bathgate Av.; Jacob Kushner .....Slight
7:00—137 Allen St.; Morris Heughberg..Slight
7:35—850 10 Av.; Abraham Cohen.....Slight
7:45—356 10 Av.; James Nicholas.....Slight
8:00—256 W. 117 St.; Van Buren Co..Slight
8:20—Cooper & Academy Sts.; not given.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Sept. 30: Mtd. Sergt. with horse and equip. J. L. McNulty, 66, to Traf. Sergt. Wm. Scully; Det. Prof. R. A. Laurie, 8 I. D., to 21. Mutual, 4 P. M., Sept. 30: Patrol. F. W. Rogers, 18, to 172; J. J. Flynn, 172, to 18.

Temporary Assignments: Inspectors E. I. Walsh, 1, to command 14; Lieut. J. D. Hand, in addition to his own, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 6; T. Myers, Traf. and Mar. Div., to command 18 I. D., in addition to his own command, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 6; Lieuts. J. E. Mulligan, 23, to command, during absence of Capt. on sick report, 1:50 P. M., Sept. 28; J. McCarthy, 65, to command 63, 1 day, 12:02 A. M., Oct. 6; Patrol. J. Cunniff, 4, to Det. Bu., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 29; M. Manning, 39, and Sergt. J. Sweeney, 39, to C. O. duty in office of 3d Deputy Comm'r, 5 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 29; A. M. Mullen, 63, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Spec. Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 2; F. J. McCarthy, 143, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Warrant Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 3; J. H. Kelly, 143, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Spec. Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 4; F. Fasullo, 154, to 17 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 30; S. J. Brady, 156, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Spec. Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 5; S. S. Dixon, 100, and C. F. Vander, 162, to 10 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 30. To duty in plain clothes, precinct indicated, 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 2: L. Gisselbrecht, 19; T. P. Callan, 30; L. B. Snowden, 39; H. Noar, 39.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. W. R. Byrnes, 65, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 26; Matron Mary A. Sullivan, 150, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 2.

Sick leave: Patrol. J. J. Callaghan, 13, 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. J. B. Nevin, 270, 11 A. M., Sept. 25, during disability; Patrol. J. Salmon, 39, 7:55 P. M., Sept. 6, to 12:01 A. M., Sept. 21; F. J. Niedhamer, 43, 2:15 P. M., Sept. 19, during disability; J. Sullivan, 160, 10:45 P. M., Sept. 13, to 12 M., Sept. 30; A. Luttge, 180, 9:30 A. M., Sept. 5, to noon, Sept. 7, and from 7:15 P. M., Sept. 9, to noon, Sept. 13; B. A. Sattig, 274, 9:10 A. M., Sept. 10, during disability; F. Hall, 274, 9:10 A. M., Sept. 11, to noon, Sept. 20.

Advancements to grade: Patrol. to $1,250 grade, Oct. 9.—J. F. McGuire, 14; W. A. Kalnan, 25; P. A. Puncheon, 25; J. Donlan, 29; W. J. Seeley, 31; C. Meyer, Mullaney, 86; J. J. Ryan, 43; O. F. Devery, 68; W. A. Bambay, 79; W. J. Foley, 150; F. J. Kupack, 150; H. J. McCloy, 160; W. G. Price, 163; R. W. Stanley, 172; J. H. Kelly, 277; A. Kinkman, 281; F. D. Pickett, D. B.; E. M. A. Panevino, D. B. W. S. Oswald, Traf. B.; R. C. Mahrt, Traf. C.; T. F. Kelly, B. H. S.; J. Suehanek, 23; P. F. J. McVeigh, 25; H. Schelder, 31; W. J. Bennett, 31; C. H. Hasse, 35; A. E. Jaworsky, 68; H. E. Ellerbe, 71; C. J. Anderson, 145; J. Pitt, 146; P. J. Concannon, 156; E. G. Zeiher, 156; F. J. Oberle, 166; A. Pape, 165; F. D. Neylon, 172; A. P. Kramer, 245; G. M. Peebles, D. B.; E. Cooper, D. B.; W. F. Culhane, D. B.; J. A. A. McKenna, Traf. C.

Reprimanded: Lieut. P. Surgus, 150, (permitted patrolman to be absent from post and in clerical room of station house without making a record of same.) Patrol. G. H. A. Barchfeld, 12, (while off duty in full uniform was riding in an automobile.) H. M. Gonder, 18, (failed to properly signal.) D. Murature, 25, (absent from post, sitting in a shanty.) D. Curry, 29, (absent from post.) H. Bader, 81, (absent from post, seen entering premises.) H. D. Bloomfield, 96, (absent from post in premises.) G. Bost, 98, (absent without leave.) F. T. Leahy, 144, (absent from post, coming from premises.) L. P. O'Brien, 156, (absent without leave, reported sick.) J. J. McCormack, 153, (absent from post, coming from premises.) J. H. Hughes, 283, (failed to enter in memorandum book that he had taken a prisoner to the station house.)

Suspended without pay: Patrol M. Lawless, 231, 4 A. M., Sept. 24, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 6; dismissed, 4:40 P. M., Sept. 28, Patrol. H. J. Held, 28, (intoxicated.)

Appointed: Special Patrol. W. H. Kelley, with John Wanamaker, Broadway, between 8th and 10th Sts., Manhattan, Sept. 27.

Fire Department.

Death announced: Fire. 2d Gr. C. F. A. Hasg, Eng. 217, at 3:45 P. M., Sept. 27. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 280 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood, L. I., Sept. 30. Interment at Lutheran Cemetery. Members of Eng. 217 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River on date and time specified for practical test on operating steam fire engines: Oct. 1, 1915, 9 A. M., A. A. Kunkel, Eng. 12; J. V. Rousseau, H. & L. 28; J. E. Jones, Eng. 82; P. Herlihy, No. 2 Eng. 84; J. Gray, Eng. 226; J. T. Lee, L. O'Toole, Eng. 55; E. H. Coffey, Eng. 62; J. J. Lynch, Eng. 159; F. B. Hader, H. & L. 102; J. F. Connolly, Eng. 242; 12 noon, J. Welsh, H. & L. 8; J. J. Geiser, Eng. 33; F. Kuman, H. & L. 49; C. H. Tennis, Eng. 25; A. Baier, Eng. 288; 2 P. M., P. Donohue, H. & L. 2; W. Kienast, Eng. 91; F. F. Martens, H. & L. 148; H. Brisco, Eng. 244; J. M. Dolan, Eng. 279.

Paragraph 5, Special Order No. 173, dated Sept. 28, 1915, is amended to read: H. & L. 137 in lieu of H. & L. 135.

Retired: Lieut. Wm. Schiebel, Eng. 224, has been prepared by the architect, S. Edson Gage, for a five-story American basement residence, to cost about $50,000.

The plot was bought from Bing & Bing, who recently bought it from L. Simon to protect the southern light and exposure of the new twsive-story apartment recently completed by the operators on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-second Street. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

Pinkney Estate Sells Eight Lots in Harlem.

One of the largest Harlem deals closed in some time has just been made by the estate of Mary G. Pinkney, Clarence H. Kelsey, administrator, in the sale of eight vacant lots on the north side of Cathedral Parkway, (110th Street,) 500 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

The buyer is the Rosefe Realty Corporation, Samuel Rosefe, President, and Samuel Grodinsky, Treasurer. The property adjoins the new Women's Hebrew Technical School, and is opposite Central Park. The Pinkney family formerly owned the entire block of seventy lots, and the recent sals disposes of the balance of the block owned by the estate.

The new owners will srect on the site three five-story apartment houses. They recently erected seven houses of five stories each, on a plot of 650 feet, on 111th Street, in the rear. The new buildings will be ready for occupancy in June, 1916. The purchase was made for cash and no building loan was required.

The broker in the transaction was Francis B. Robert.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

An investor has purchased from Louis D. Frees, 36 East Sevsntieth Street, a four-story private dwelling on a lot 16 by 100.5.

H. A. Berger has purchased from the Tilmil Construction Company, 103 East 111th Street, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 15.11 by 100. The building will be altered for buisness purposes. F. J. Moore was the broker in the transaction.

Third Resale of Columbia College Leasehold Property.

Dr. Fredsric Huntington has sold to a client of Louis Biloon for occupancy, 61 West Forty-eighth Street, a five-story English basement dwelling on a lot 21.6 by 100.3, Colmmbia College leasehold.

This is the third sale of this particular parcel by the A. N. Gitterman Corporation, they having sold it for Dr. Brewer to Everett A. Levy, and resold it for Mr. Levy to the preeent buyer.

Investor Buys Harlem Flat.

J. Koenigsberg has purchased for investment from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1 East 106th Street, a five-story flathouss, on a plot 40 by 100.

This is one of the parcels recently taken over by the Mutual Life in foreclosure proceedings. Edward C. H. Vogler negotiated the sale.

Harlem Dwelling in Trade.

Frederick Brown sold to Mary C. Russel, 128 West Sixty-third Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave 245 West 138th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 17 by 100.

Dyckman Corner Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for W. Stanley Hill the five-story building, northwest corner Nagle Avenue and Arden Street. The property fronts 50 feet on Nagle Avenus and 180 feet on Arden Street. It contains three stores and thirty apartments and will be held for investment.

Bronx Flat in Trade.

John S. Kaiser sold to David McBride the four-story triple flat with three stores occupying a plot 50 by 100 on the southeast corner of 165th Street and Woodycrest Avenue, in exchange for the buyer's property on the west side of Cedar Avenue ninety-two feet north of 178th Street. Cahn & Pittman were the brokers in the transaction.

Bronx Sales.

Eberhardt & Podgur have sold to an investor the five-story apartment house 2,486 Valentine Avenus, occupying a plot 50 by 100. It was an all cash deal negotiated by H. A. Kelbur.

Max Marx sold to a client of Arnold Byrne and Baumann 2,297 and 2,299 Crotona Avenue, a four-story double flat on a plot 35 by 80.

Smith & Phelps have sold for the Level Realty Company, Maurice Miller, President, the five-story apartment house at 2,520 Creston Avenue, near Fordham Road, on plot 34 by 70. It is one of five apartments recently completed by the Level Realty Company.

Brooklyn.

The Rockmore Realty Company has sold the following two-story brick dwellings, each occupying a lot 18 by 100 feet: 9,422 Forbell Avenue to Walter L. Callaghan, 9,482 Forbell Avenue to Bertha Marie Dudley, 576 Elderts Lane to Fannie D. Ponton, 515 Elderts Lane to William W. Ponton, and 587 Elderts Lane to Charles D. Seiler.

Meister Builders, Inc., have sold 1,125 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, a two-story one-family house, to a client for occupancy.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist, Inc., have sold the building at 83 Lafayette Street for Albert S. Koenig, President of E. G. Koenig's Sons, to the Wagner Market Company, a new two-story and basement buff brick and Indiana limestone structure of most modern construction, occupying a plot having a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 108.4 feet on the north side of La-

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Loan Headquarters

Both investors and property owners heve found their wants satisfactorily met here. Ask any one of the several hundred who heve used "Morgenthau Service" during the last sixteen years.

We have earned our reputation for the satisfactory handling of mortgage matters because we bave built our business on the basis of fair dealing and prompt, considerats service.

MORGENTHAU JR © 111 BROADWAY

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRADLEY, ALICE G. (Jan. 12, 1914;) net estate, $19,790. The heneficiaries were thirteen nephews, nieces, and grandnieces, five friends, and St. Francis Xavier R. C. Church. The church receives $200. Assets: 40 W. 16th St., $24,000; bank, $2,987; personalty, $151.

BRISTOW, Mrs. ABRIE S. (April 7;) net estate, $187,256. William S. Bristow, son, receives $123,416; B. H. Bristow Draper, Eben S. Draper, and Mrs. D. G. Gorsett, grandchildren, $2,000 each; Mrs. Louise R. Bristow, daughter-in-law, and Mrs. Mary W. Schumacher, niece, $1,000 each; Hilda Anderson, an employe, $500, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art $500. Assets: Bank, $1,533; jewelry and personalty, $4,078, and stocks and bonds, $137,162. The largest holdings were: Bonds, Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., $19,987; 100 shs. American Sugar Ref. Co., pf., $12,200; 100 shs. American Tel. & Tel. Co., $11,900; 100 shs. U. S. Steel, pf., $10,650; 150 shs. Draper Co., pf., $19,500, and 81 shs. Pullman Co., $12,883.

DE COPPET, FREDERIC, late of the firm of de Coppet & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., died Oct. 18, 1914; net estate, $3,645; Seraphine M. de Coppet, widow; L. Casimer Ernest H. and Robert F., sons, receive decadent's, interest in the firm of de Coppet & Co., each share appraised at $33,431. Robert F. de Coppet receives also a collection of stamps appraised at $6,000. The gift to the widow is outright, but the shares of the sons are in trust, the income payable to the beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $2,830; collection of stamps, $6,000; personalty, $482; securities, $6,034; interest in the firm of de Coppet & Co., $128,792; stocks, held by de Coppet & Co., $4,925. The value of personalty and other property located in France is not disclosed.

FENNESSEY, FRANCIS J., (Sept. 2, 1914;) net estate, $3,447. Mrs. Ellen Fennessey, widow, and Francis J. Fennessey, son, are the beneficiaries. Assets: Eight lots at Flushing, L. I., $2,725; four at Hampstead, L. I., $440; bank, $360.

FLAHIVE, Mrs. ROSE, (Jan. 2;) net estate, $44,613. Helen G. Donovan, daughter, receives $4,722.50; Mary Flynn, niece, and Edward Flahive, son, receive $14,421 each; two grandchildren, $500 each. Assets: 62 West 105th St., appraised at $40,000; two lots at Whitestone, L. I., $1,000; bank, $4,034; personalty, $350.

HAMMER, Mrs. THERESA, (Dec. 21, 1914;) net estate, $85,000. Leander M. Hammer, son, receives $39,686; Theresa Eschmann, daughter, a life estate in $39,685; Marion Eschmann, granddaughter, $5,000, and the remainder after the life estate of Theresa Eschmann. There were seven other bequests of small amounts. Assets: Equities of $3,647 in 332 E. 91 St., appraised at $22,000; $6,067 in 427 E. 12 St., appraised at $22,000; 1,133 Madison Av., appraised at $15,500; bank, $9,750; personalty, $1,000; insurance, $510; mortgages, $50,713, and stocks and bonds, $19,894.

LEVY, BERNARD, (May 12, 1914;) net estate, $22,661. Lena Levy, widow; five daughters, two sons, and five grandchildren are the beneficiaries. Assets: Equities of $2,525 in 17 E. 127 St., appraised at $12,000; $1,545 in 329 E. 150 St., the income payable to Mrs. $26,000 in $3,882 in 1 Claremont Parkway, the Bronx, appraised at $30,000; bank, $3,572; personalty, $2,376.

REINMULLER, HENRY JR., (Nov. 17, 1909;) net estate, $4,179; Lillian Reinmuller, widow, and Charles Henry Reinmuller, son, are the beneficiaries. Assets: Third interest in 102 W. 47 St., $3000; 1-6 in 30 Vernon Pl., $1,116; interest in wheelwright business, 321 W. 47 St., $500.

STEINER, SIEGFRIED, (May 23, 1909;) net estate, $482,768; Mamie Steiner, widow, receives life estate in $311,187; Erwin, Siegfried, and Amelia, sons and daughter, to receive $51,974 each when they are 25 years old. Anna Steiner, Sophie Strauer, and Therese Krans, sisters, each $6,250. The assets are an equity of $8,000, in 889 West End Av., appraised at $28,000; bank, $3,155; insurance, $12,000; notes and mortgages, $43,-nan, 281; P. D. Pickett, D. B.; E. M. A. Panevino, D. B. W. S. Oswald, Traf. B.; R. C. Mahrt, Traf. C.; T. F. Kelly, B. H. S.; J. Suehanek, 23; P. F. J. McVeigh, 25; H. Schelder, 31; W. J. Bennett, 31; C. H. Hasse, 35; A. E. Jaworsky, 68; H. E. Ellerbe, 71; C. J. Anderson, 145; J. Pitt, 146; P. J. Concannon, 156; E. G. Zeiher, 156; F. J. Oberle, 166; A. Pape, 165; F. D. Neylon, 172; A. P. Kramer, 245; G. M. Peebles, D. B.; E. Cooper, D. B.; W. F. Culhane, D. B.; J. A. A. McKenna, Traf. C.

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Suspended without pay: Patrol M. Lawless, 231, 4 A. M., Sept. 24, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 6; dismissed, 4:40 P. M., Sept. 28, Patrol. H. J. Held, 28, (intoxicated.)

Appointed: Special Patrol. W. H. Kelley, with John Wanamaker, Broadway, between 8th and 10th Sts., Manhattan, Sept. 27.

Fire Department.

Death announced: Fire. 2d Gr. C. F. A. Hasg, Eng. 217, at 3:45 P. M., Sept. 27. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 280 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood, L. I., Sept. 30. Interment at Lutheran Cemetery. Members of Eng. 217 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River on date and time specified for practical test on operating steam fire engines: Oct. 1, 1915, 9 A. M., A. A. Kunkel, Eng. 12; J. V. Rousseau, H. & L. 28; J. E. Jones, Eng. 82; P. Herlihy, No. 2 Eng. 84; J. Gray, Eng. 226; J. T. Lee, L. O'Toole, Eng. 55; E. H. Coffey, Eng. 62; J. J. Lynch, Eng. 159; F. B. Hader, H. & L. 102; J. F. Connolly, Eng. 242; 12 noon, J. Welsh, H. & L. 8; J. J. Geiser, Eng. 33; F. Kuman, H. & L. 49; C. H. Tennis, Eng. 25; A. Baier, Eng. 288; 2 P. M., P. Donohue, H. & L. 2; W. Kienast, Eng. 91; F. F. Martens, H. & L. 148; H. Brisco, Eng. 244; J. M. Dolan, Eng. 279.

Paragraph 5, Special Order No. 173, dated Sept. 28, 1915, is amended to read: H. & L. 137 in lieu of H. & L. 135.

Retired: Lieut. Wm. Schiebel, Eng. 224, has been prepared by the architect, S. Edson Gage, for a five-story American basement residence, to cost about $50,000.

The plot was bought from Bing & Bing, who recently bought it from L. Simon to protect the southern light and exposure of the new twsive-story apartment recently completed by the operators on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-second Street. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

Pinkney Estate Sells Eight Lots in Harlem.

One of the largest Harlem deals closed in some time has just been made by the estate of Mary G. Pinkney, Clarence H. Kelsey, administrator, in the sale of eight vacant lots on the north side of Cathedral Parkway, (110th Street,) 500 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

The buyer is the Rosefe Realty Corporation, Samuel Rosefe, President, and Samuel Grodinsky, Treasurer. The property adjoins the new Women's Hebrew Technical School, and is opposite Central Park. The Pinkney family formerly owned the entire block of seventy lots, and the recent sals disposes of the balance of the block owned by the estate.

The new owners will srect on the site three five-story apartment houses. They recently erected seven houses of five stories each, on a plot of 650 feet, on 111th Street, in the rear. The new buildings will be ready for occupancy in June, 1916. The purchase was made for cash and no building loan was required.

The broker in the transaction was Francis B. Robert.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

An investor has purchased from Louis D. Frees, 36 East Sevsntieth Street, a four-story private dwelling on a lot 16 by 100.5.

H. A. Berger has purchased from the Tilmil Construction Company, 103 East 111th Street, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 15.11 by 100. The building will be altered for buisness purposes. F. J. Moore was the broker in the transaction.

Third Resale of Columbia College Leasehold Property.

Dr. Fredsric Huntington has sold to a client of Louis Biloon for occupancy, 61 West Forty-eighth Street, a five-story English basement dwelling on a lot 21.6 by 100.3, Colmmbia College leasehold.

This is the third sale of this particular parcel by the A. N. Gitterman Corporation, they having sold it for Dr. Brewer to Everett A. Levy, and resold it for Mr. Levy to the preeent buyer.

Investor Buys Harlem Flat.

J. Koenigsberg has purchased for investment from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1 East 106th Street, a five-story flathouss, on a plot 40 by 100.

This is one of the parcels recently taken over by the Mutual Life in foreclosure proceedings. Edward C. H. Vogler negotiated the sale.

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Frederick Brown sold to Mary C. Russel, 128 West Sixty-third Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave 245 West 138th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 17 by 100.

Dyckman Corner Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for W. Stanley Hill the five-story building, northwest corner Nagle Avenue and Arden Street. The property fronts 50 feet on Nagle Avenus and 180 feet on Arden Street. It contains three stores and thirty apartments and will be held for investment.

Bronx Flat in Trade.

John S. Kaiser sold to David McBride the four-story triple flat with three stores occupying a plot 50 by 100 on the southeast corner of 165th Street and Woodycrest Avenue, in exchange for the buyer's property on the west side of Cedar Avenue ninety-two feet north of 178th Street. Cahn & Pittman were the brokers in the transaction.

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Max Marx sold to a client of Arnold Byrne and Baumann 2,297 and 2,299 Crotona Avenue, a four-story double flat on a plot 35 by 80.

Smith & Phelps have sold for the Level Realty Company, Maurice Miller, President, the five-story apartment house at 2,520 Creston Avenue, near Fordham Road, on plot 34 by 70. It is one of five apartments recently completed by the Level Realty Company.

Brooklyn.

The Rockmore Realty Company has sold the following two-story brick dwellings, each occupying a lot 18 by 100 feet: 9,422 Forbell Avenue to Walter L. Callaghan, 9,482 Forbell Avenue to Bertha Marie Dudley, 576 Elderts Lane to Fannie D. Ponton, 515 Elderts Lane to William W. Ponton, and 587 Elderts Lane to Charles D. Seiler.

Meister Builders, Inc., have sold 1,125 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, a two-story one-family house, to a client for occupancy.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist, Inc., have sold the building at 83 Lafayette Street for Albert S. Koenig, President of E. G. Koenig's Sons, to the Wagner Market Company, a new two-story and basement buff brick and Indiana limestone structure of most modern construction, occupying a plot having a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 108.4 feet on the north side of La-

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Sept. 30: Mtd. Sergt. with horse and equip. J. L. McNulty, 66, to Traf. Sergt. Wm. Scully; Det. Patrol. R. A. Laurie, 8 I. D., to 21. Mutual, 4 P. M., Sept. 30: Patrol. F. W. Rogers, 18, to 172; J. J. Flynn, 172, to 18.

Temporary Assignments: Inspectors E. I. Walsh, 1, to command 14; Lieut. J. D. Hand, in addition to his own, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 6; T. Myers, Traf. and Mar. Div., to command 18 I. D., in addition to his own command, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 6; Lieuts. J. E. Mulligan, 23, to command, during absence of Capt. on sick report, 1:50 P. M., Sept. 28; J. McCarthy, 65, to command 63, 1 day, 12:02 A. M., Oct. 6; Patrol. J. Cunniff, 4, to Det. Bu., 5 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 29; M. Manning, 39, and Sergt. J. Sweeney, 39, to C. O. duty in office of 3d Deputy Comm'r, 5 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 29; A. M. Mullen, 63, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Spec. Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 2; F. J. McCarthy, 143, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Warrant Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 3; J. H. Kelly, 143, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Spec. Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 4; F. Fasullo, 154, to 17 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 30; S. J. Brady, 156, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Spec. Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 5; S. S. Dixon, 100, and C. F. Vander, 162, to 10 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 30. To duty in plain clothes, precinct indicated, 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 2: L. Gisselbrecht, 19; T. P. Callan, 30; L. B. Snowden, 39; H. Noar, 39.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. W. R. Byrnes, 65, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 26; Matron Mary A. Sullivan, 150, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 2.

Sick leave: Patrol. J. J. Callaghan, 13, 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. J. B. Nevin, 270, 11 A. M., Sept. 25, during disability; Patrol. J. Salmon, 39, 7:55 P. M., Sept. 6, to 12:01 A. M., Sept. 21; F. J. Niedhamer, 43, 2:15 P. M., Sept. 19, during disability; J. Sullivan, 160, 10:45 P. M., Sept. 13, to 12 M., Sept. 30; A. Luttge, 180, 9:30 A. M., Sept. 5, to noon, Sept. 7, and from 7:15 P. M., Sept. 9, to noon, Sept. 13; B. A. Sattig, 274, 9:10 A. M., Sept. 10, during disability; F. Hall, 274, 9:10 A. M., Sept. 11, to noon, Sept. 20.

Advancements to grade: Patrol. to $1,250 grade, Oct. 9.—J. F. McGuire, 14; W. A. Kalnan, 25; P. A. Puncheon, 25; J. Donlan, 29; W. J. Seeley, 31; C. Meyer, Mullaney, 86; J. J. Ryan, 43; O. F. Devery, 68; W. A. Bambay, 79; W. J. Foley, 150; F. J. Kupack, 150; H. J. McCloy, 160; W. G. Price, 163; R. W. Stanley, 172; J. H. Kelly, 277; A. Kinkman, 281; F. D. Pickett, D. B.; E. M. A. Panevino, D. B. W. S. Oswald, Traf. B.; R. C. Mahrt, Traf. C.; T. F. Kelly, B. H. S.; J. Suehanek, 23; P. F. J. McVeigh, 25; H. Schelder, 31; W. J. Bennett, 31; C. H. Hasse, 35; A. E. Jaworsky, 68; H. E. Ellerbe, 71; C. J. Anderson, 145; J. Pitt, 146; P. J. Concannon, 156; E. G. Zeiher, 156; F. J. Oberle, 166; A. Pape, 165; F. D. Neylon, 172; A. P. Kramer, 245; G. M. Peebles, D. B.; E. Cooper, D. B.; W. F. Culhane, D. B.; J. A. A. McKenna, Traf. C.

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RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

154th St, 424 East, s s, 48.8 ft e of Brook Av, 13x89 to Brook Av x 29x irregular, two-story dwelling; trustees' sale, estate of Newberry Lawton, deceased; to Chester J. Byrne, for $1,500.

Long Island City—Queens Boulevard, n w corner of Packard St, 100x225, vacant; administratrix's sale; estate of Robert L. Kentnedy, deceased; knocked down to parties in interest for $9,900.

7th Av, 363, e s, 23.3 ft n of 30th St, 23x75, four-story tenement and stores; Greenwich Savings Bank against Maurice Myers et al.; B. A. Sands, attorney; C. W. Dayton, referee; due, $34,741.86; taxes, &c., $1,223.19; to the plaintiff for $36,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 64, w s, 24.9 ft n of 27th St, 24.8x96, three-story loft and stores building; adjourned to Oct 8.

Amsterdam Av, 2,560, n w corner of 187th St, 94.10x100, 2 five-story flats; Rosa Schlaisaner against Janpole & Werner Construction Co. et al.; Edward Jacobs, attorney; T. L. Hurley, referee; due, $5,290.19; taxes, &c., $56; subject to a prior mortgage of $75,000; to Morris Rosenfeld for $90,000.

St. Nicholas Av, 384, e s, 40.4 ft n of 128th St, 20.3x83.7x20x86.6, five-story flat; C. G. Kose against Nellis Sandy et al.; G. F. Warren, Jr., attorney; J. M. Edelson, referee; due, $14,856.18; taxes, &c., $182.92; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bush St, 211, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 43.11x80x20.7x86.6, two-story frame dwelling; W. D. Lent against F. A. Schorer et al.; J. H. Shaffer, attorney; S. S. Koenig, referee; due, $7,389.06; taxes, &c., $525; to Clarence Giesen, for $11,700.

By George Price.

Webster Av, s e cornsr of 170th St, 50x90, vacant; Theodore Roehrs against Olin J. Stephens, Inc., et al.; A. L. Hoyt, attorney; J. T. Martin, referee; due, $6,692.89; taxes, &c., $1,449.53; to the plaintiff for $6,600.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Wickham Av, 4,878, n s, 125 ft e of Nereid Av, 25x97.6; Mutual Benefit Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church against Vincenzo Manzione et al.; Jeroms Eisner, attorney; J. P. Dunn, referee; to A. Ciccarone for $4,525.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

8th Av, 324, w s, 65.10 ft n of 52d St, 15.11x100, five-story store and one-story extension; Livingston Phelps against Samuel Kurzman et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; L. J. Conlon, referee; due, $130,813.06; taxes, &c., $1,071.10.

By Joseph P. Day.

142d St, 513 West, s s, 175.3 ft w of 6th Av, 25x90, five-story flat; City Real Estate Co. against Rosa Kahl et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. G. Meyer, referee; due, $16,967.88; taxes, &c., $304.70.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Houston St, 249 East, s s, 37.6 ft e of Norfolk St, 18x75, three-story tenement and store; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Frahel Plancer had on Aug. 10, 1915, or since; Schlesinger & L., attorneys.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Bronx Park Place, s w corner of White Plains Road, 91.6x100x107.8x101.1; M. S. Weil against Joseph Hahn et al.; Arnstein & L., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $2,008.96; taxes, &c., $746.51.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Olinville Av, e s, 100.86 ft n of Magenta St, for a 2½-story frame dwelling, 21x41.6; Mrs. Adam Lungen, 3,416 Olinville Av., owner; Ernest Plassmann, Scarsdale, N. Y., architect; cost, $4,500.

University Av, e s, 125 ft s of Ogden Av, for a one-story brick store and storage house, 66x154.2; Highbridge Building Co., Joseph H. Jones, 950 Ogden Av, President, owners; Moore & Landsidel, Third Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $8,000.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT

The Valuable Properties

No. 56 Park Avenue, N. Y.

Brick dwelling, Boston basement, 5 stories; 26x80. Furnished or unfurnished.

Nos. 303 to 319 West 139th St., N. Y.

Eight dwelling houses, brick, 3 stories high, stoop; 18x100. One for rent and all for sale, unfurnished.

Katonah Farm, Westchester Co., N. Y

72 acres, fine location, colonial dwelling; furnished; stable, garage, and farm dwellings; electric light and water. Estate of James C. Fargo.

Apply 56 Park Avenue, or your own broker.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE, 19 WEST 88TH STREET,

4-Story Dwelling

Caretaker on Premises.

ROBERT R. RAINEY

95 Liberty Street

We Want a Cash Bid for 32 Greene St.

Size 24 feet 7 inches x 100; five-story and basement building, in good order; all rented. Owner will consider any reasonable offer. Full commission to brokers.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park

Only 29 Minutes from Park Row, on

Sea Beach Subway.

Beautiful Brick Houses, $6,000

$500 cash; balance $35 a month, covering principal and interest. Booklet No. 1.

Alco Building Co., 66 Liberty St. Phone 7440 Cort.

Property Office, 20th Av. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

Water Front to Lease.

East River, Brooklyn; 50x414; large pier, extending 250 feet into water; accessible by land and water approach; convenient to ferries, warehouses and steamship lines; long term. CHARLES L. HADLEY, 114 Liberty St., Manhattan.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet S.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.

8 rooms and bath, hot water heat; all improvements; sewer, water, gas, electricity; large plot; 30 minutes from Herald Square; restricted neighborhood; private bathing beach; $500 cash, balance to suit. B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St. Tel., 1760 Greeley.

GREAT JAMAICA BARGAIN.

Four-room house, large garden plot, fruit trees, berries, hedges, &c., only 30 minutes out; full price $1,850; worth $2,500. Must have $250 cash at once, balance $10 per month. A. BROWNE, 349 East 14th St., N.Y.

Small Suite of Offices

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7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,800—$2,500

535 Park Avenue
Cor. 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500

565 Park Avenue
At 62d St.
6 rooms and 2 baths.....$2,300

829 Park Avenue
Cor. 76th St.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800

1,190 Madison Avenue
Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath...$850—$1,200

WEST SIDE

411 West 114th St.
Morningside Ave.
7 and 8 rooms and 2 baths, $960—$1,400

110 Riverside Drive
Cor. 83rd St.
8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,600—$1,800

127 Riverside Drive
Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management, consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

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118 East 54th St.
1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,380.

123 East 53rd St.
2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $2,100, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

Most attractive apartments, on the West Side. Only a few left.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 W. 107th St.
Near Broadway
6-7-12 rooms
1-3 Baths
Electricity Free.
Rents, $780 to $1,800
Exceptional offerings with every convenience.

PARKWAY HALL
501 West 110th Street.
Opposite St. John's Cathedral
6-7-8 rooms
1-2 Baths
Best Location.
Rents, $1,120 to $1,620

MANAGERS ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE Manchester
Broadway, 108th St.
Northeast Corner
New Fireproof 12-Story Apartments
6-7-8 Rooms
Southern Exposure
$1400 $1900
Management of Owner
Superintendent on Premises

MANHATTAN—West Side.

498 West End Av.
Southeast Corner 84th St.
New Fireproof 12-Story Apartments
6-7-8 Rooms
$1,600 to $2,400
Management of Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.

---

288 WEST 92D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
8 ROOMS, BATH | Large Pantry and Closets. Elevator, Phone | 2 Toilets. $900-$1,050.

THE MARION
$613 BROADWAY (92TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath. $570 to $980.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
5 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $17.50 to $35.

200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
8 Rooms & Bath, $60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
8 ROOMS $1,700 PER ANNUM
3 BATHS
Apply on Premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50

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1 or More Rooms,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
In The Calumet, high-class family hotel, 340 West 57th St.; catering to refined patronage; superior restaurant and service; doctor's suite, three rooms, ground floor.

El Dorado
Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
5 Rooms and Bath
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths
An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
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507 W. 113th St. Phone, Morn.—8240.

West End Av. Apartments
7 and 8 rooms with bath.
$60 up.
841 West End Ave. Cor. 101st Street.
Apply on Premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d Street.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington, The Jefferson
6-7-8 Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. **$55 up**
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10-Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 88th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,300.

66-68-72 EAST 77TH
Near Madison Ave.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
$600 to $800.
Choicest Location on East Side.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

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248 Audubon Avenue,
Near 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
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THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 103d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 3 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,800.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.

RAMONA
525 West 111th St.
8-Story Fireproof Apartment.
All Modern Improvements.
Subway at 110th St.
4 Rooms, 1 Bath.
Rents $720.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
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One Apartment Left.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Outside.
Southwest Exposure.
Rental $1,600.

CASTLETON WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $900.

35 WEST 82D ST.
New 9-story Fireproof.
Near Central Park West.
One Block from "L" Station.
All Outside Rooms.
5 Rooms and Bath.
$900.
South and West Exposure.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
7 Outside Rooms, Corner, $900.
All New Fixtures.
Immediate Possession.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $1,800 to $2,400.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 86th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 95d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
8-Story Fireproof Building, Surrounded by Private Houses.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
$900 to $1,400.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
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Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 7 and 9 Rooms.
$2,200 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

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Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $75.
Telephone and Hall Service.

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500 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $30 to $45.

LARCHMONT
445 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

SYLVIA HALL
500 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $720.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,300 to $1,800.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,550 to $2,400.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $930 to $1,150.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 106th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large, Light Rooms.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
8 & 9 Very Large Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,650 to $2,000.

THE PASADENA
10 West 81st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 3, 4, 8 & 9 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,600.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
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Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Cor. Apartment. All Southern Exposure
Immediate Possession.
4 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
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462 Convent Av.
Corner of 150th St.
7 Rooms. Excellent Value.
Rent $540.
Southern Exposure.

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Very Unique Corner, new Fireproof Building
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One Splendid Doctor's Suite. Resident Manager. Phone 7510 Audubon.

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3-5-6-7 ROOMS with 1 to 3 BATHS
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets
Best of Service. Resident Manager. Telephone 7510 Audubon.

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2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

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6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface lines.
Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $480 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars and Riverside Drive "Bus" line.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,200. Liberal concessions.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 6 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
In connection with Chatsworth are also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
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2 & 3 Rooms and kitchenette, $35 upwards. Every room has a perpetual river and park view; high elevation; modern equipment; wholesome atmosphere pervades; there's maximum comfort, minimum care.

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(Adjoining Broadway.)
3 to 6 Rooms Rents $30 to $50. New elevator apartments, park-like outlook or river view; light, airy rooms, latest improvements; block "Stadium," subway, Riverside bus, surface cars; elevator attendance.

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615 W. 162D STREET,
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L. J. Phillips & Co., 3787 B'way (Cor. 157th St.)
4 to 7 Rooms Rents $40 to $65. Delightful, bright, airy rooms; building on "Park" street, corresponding to West End Avenue; seclusion, though only two blocks to surface cars, subway, "L."

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160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
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Open Evenings.
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New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of 14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
Master's Room 15x28. Servants' Dining Room.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
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HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
Two Front Apartments Left
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,400
All Large and Light.
Special terms to desirable tenants
Apply to Superintendent, on Premises.

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Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
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THE IRADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

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65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

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9 LARGE ROOMS.
All outside corner, high-class, modern elevator; exceptionally refined; owner resides on premises; restricted avenue.
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New 9-story fireproof apartments.
Southern exposure.
5 Room Apartment 6 Rooms, Ground Floor, $1,025
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NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 ROOM and bath $540
2 ROOMS and bath $810 to $870
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We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment; telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,200. Inquire Superintendent.

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Elevator Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600-$660
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UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, cor. 113TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
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NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
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All outside sunny rooms.
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7 " " " " . . $1,000
Apply Superintendents respective buildings, or
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8 Rooms and Bath
RENTALS $65 & $70
Extra Maid's Lavatory.
Modern Elevator.
All Improvements.
42 West 120th Street
Overlooking Mt. Morris Park.
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BROADWAY AND WEST END AVE.
Model Apartments.
4-5-7 ROOMS—RENT $35 TO $55
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
BLOCK TO SUBWAY.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT.
NO LONG HALLS.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath.....$65
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Representative on Premises,
Or
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BANCROFT
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Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH. $35 to $42.50
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH. $45 to $60
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
References absolutely indispensable.

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5 and 6 Rooms.
High Class Elevator Apts.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $45 TO $55.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

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Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 exceptionally large, light, all outside rooms, 2 baths.
All night elevator service.
One apartment suitable for physician.
Moderate Rents

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8 large, light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and 'phone service; superb location.
Moderate Rents
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THE GARFIELD 200 Claremont Av. at 127th Street } 5-6 Large, Light Rooms
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B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-6 Rooms, $28.00-$42.00
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
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Exceptionally well managed high-class elevator apartment house; rooms contain every modern improvement; convenient to elevated and subway stations.
4-5 Rooms $32-$40
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629 WEST 138TH ST.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
Private house block; subway station 137th Street. Fifth Avenue bus line 125th.
4 AND 5 ROOMS.
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404 West 115th St.,
Charming location, overlooking Morningside Park and near Columbia University.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
Mail Chute and all improvements.
One 7-room Apartment, $70
One 6-room Apartment, $60
AGENT ON PREMISES.

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320 West 84th St.,
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Beautiful 6-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side.
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Liberal Concessions.
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N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
9 and 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
High-Class Elevator House $1200-$1600
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
Apply SUPT. ON PREMISES.

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Large, light rooms, fireproof building; elevator and all modern improvements; unexcelled service.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,375 up
Apply premises or JOSEPH ATT, 20 Church St.

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ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
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BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
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Very desirable north light Studio Apartments, 2-4 Rooms and Bath.
From October 1. Superintendent on premises.

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
5 ROOMS, $35-$37.50.

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72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service elevator.
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Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
One Duplex Apartment of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths
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Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
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Rentals $1,200 to $1,800

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Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
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ONLY A FEW LEFT

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1,155 PARK AVE.
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8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,900
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,100
12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900

Larger Suites can be arranged.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO
BRENTMORE
88 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Cor. 69th St.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000
Apply on premises or at the Office of **Bing & Bing,**
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Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?
Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in Modern Houses Where the Service Is Perfect and Rents Moderate

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1261 MADISON AVE. Corner 90th Street	8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, Only One Left.	$2100
THE ALCAZAR 130 East 96th St., Near Park Ave.	7 & 8 ROOMS. Bath, Elevator.	$720 to $840
1246 MADISON AVE. Near 90th Street	7 ROOMS. Bath. Single Flats.	$600 to $720
58 TO 66 EAST 96TH ST. Near Park Avenue	7 ROOMS. All improvements.	$420 to $540

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments
Telephone Lenox 8900. **DUFF & CONGER** Madison Ave., Corner 86th St.

150 E. 35th St.
Near Cor. Lexington Ave.
A fireproof building conveniently located in the Murray Hill Section. Large rooms, ample closets.
Two beautiful four-room suites $1,200

200 W. 58th St.
Corner of 7th Ave.
These apartments offer every convenience for comfort as well as luxury, including refrigeration.
Apartments of 4 and 5 rooms, renting from $1,400 to $2,000

Under Direct Management of the Owners.
DURHAM REALTY CORPORATION
Tel. Gramercy 7030. 200 5th Ave.

JACKSON REALTY COMPANY
HAVE ONLY ONE STRICTLY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT LEFT

771 Madison Avenue
Southeast cor. 66th St.
Third Floor, 11 Rooms and 4 Baths
AMPLE NEW SERVANTS' QUARTERS
All Light, Airy Outside Rooms.
BEST SERVICE IN NEW YORK.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Ave. (48th St.)

MANHATTAN—East Side. | BRONX.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ROOMS AND BEST SERVICE AT A MINIMUM OF PRICE

A REAL BARGAIN ON PARK AVENUE
Considering Location and Exposure.

7 ROOMS 2 BATHS RENT $1,650

9 ROOMS 2 BATHS $1,500 to $2,100

981 PARK AVENUE,
Northeast Corner 83rd St.
Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co. Agts.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600

FORDHAM HEIGHTS
The West Bronx
Most Healthful and Attractive Community in New York.
YOUR IDEALS REALIZED
If You Live Here
NEW APARTMENTS
3 to 7 Rooms, $20 to $60.
Transit—B'way Sub. to 207th St., then Eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse. New Lex. Ave. Sub. Station Fordham Road and Jerome Ave. N. Y. Central (Harlem Div.) to Fordham, 20 minutes from 42d St.; 3rd Ave. L. to Fordham Road, then walk WEST to Grand Concourse.

These are only a few of the choice apartments now ready for occupancy:

Entire Block Front
Corner of 188th St., Valentine to Tiebout Ave.
3-4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, $23 to $42.
FRANK BEGRISCH, JR., Owner and Builder. Apply on premises.
Elegant new apartments; large rooms and closets; every modern improvement; telephone in each apartment.

Bedford Park Ap'ts.
Block front—South Side 199th St., Briggs Ave. to Bainbridge Ave.
3-4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, $25 to $50.
DANIEL HOULIHAN, Owner and Builder. Apply Premises.
New, high-class apartments; every modern improvement; extra large, light rooms; telephone, electric lights, etc.

2327-2331-2351-2355 Grand Boulevard & Concourse
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$55-$58
5-6 Rooms.....$46-$48
F. J. KEARNS, Owner and Builder. Apply Premises.
Large rooms; plenty of closets; telephone, vacuum cleaner and every up-to-the-minute convenience.

GRAND BOULEVARD & CONCOURSE APARTMENTS.
N. E. Corner 198th St.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath
Rents Reasonable.
APPLY AGENT ON PREMISES.
Exceptionally well planned apartment; large, light, beautiful rooms.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1968-1976 ANDREW'S AVE.
Cor. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st, to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

The Duncraggan
181ST STREET RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.
3-4-5 ROOMS
A FEW DESIRABLE APARTMENTS LEFT.
Within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. Cor. 180th St. 1 Block W. of B'way.
3 & 5 ROOMS, CORNER
Exceptionally Well Arranged.

The Trossachs
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS
Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants.
SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

The Fairfield
97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.
Only Two Apartments Left.
4 & 6 Rooms, Moderate Rent
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT. ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE. STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT.

Courteous and Competent Renting Agents on Premises, or
87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** 5616 Schuyler

MANHATTAN—East Side.



The Schermerhorn
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, MADISON AVE., 82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS OF
9 and 10 ROOMS,
Foyer & 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

161 East 79th Street
Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Now Ready for Occupancy
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
Two Doctors' Apartments,
3 and 4 Rooms, $1,000-$1,200
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Free Rent
until
November 1
and
Concessions
Elevator Apartments
in the best section of Washington and Morningside Heights.
4-5-6-7 and 8 Rooms,
1 AND 2 BATHS.
Rents Extremely Moderate.
Apartments are up to the minute in every respect, recently completed. Owner is anxious to have them entirely rented and will allow any concessions within reason.
Phone Owner, Apt. B, Audubon 4353, SUNDAY, DAILY AND EVENINGS.

Liberal offer by the Owner
The owner of this house is desirous of filling it at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.
Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street, N. E. Corner Broadway
4 Rooms.....$40 to $44
4 Rooms, corner..$46 to $50
5 Rooms.....$50
6 Rooms.....$55
This house is exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and is located in the best section on Washington Heights.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway at 181st St.
3758 Broadway at 156th St.

536 W. 111th St.
Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
7 Rooms and 2 baths, $1,100 to $1,250
APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

Smithsonian,
90 WEST 123RD STREET.
7-8 rooms in modern elevator building; rents $50 to $60. Apply premises, or
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

CORNER APARTMENT,
Seven and eight Rooms and Bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $65 AND $70.
400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent. 3,573 B'way (147th).

THE PLAZA
736 ST. NICHOLAS AV., CORNER 150TH ST.
High-class, seven, eight rooms elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$70.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A.—"HOFFMAN ARMS"
640 MADISON AV., Cor. 59th St.
FIVE TO EIGHT ROOMS.
$1,100 TO $1,600.
Spacious rooms; excellent service; accessible location.
Large skylight studio, bedroom, bath, $950.

The ST. ANDREW
2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
6 ROOMS, $60-$65.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,950 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

27 East 62d St.
Unusual
4-Room Housekeeping Apartments.
Rentals $1,000-$1,200.
Only 2 left.
Apply on Premises, or
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc.
569 5th Avenue.
Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

The Manhanset
63 East 59th Street
ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.
There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.
For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

645-647 Madison Ave.
Adjoining 59th St. (Transfer Corner)
Rooms and bath; several Studios; north light.
2-3 $50-$80 per month.
Day and night elevator and telephone service. Maid and meal service.
MARSTON & CO., Agents,
30 East 42d St. Tel., Murray Hill—540.

550 PARK AVENUE, S. W. Cor. 62d St.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,250-$1,750.
Fireproof; all night elevator.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street.
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $7,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
5 & 7 Rooms and Bath, $420—$540
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few Apartments available for fall renting, 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,320.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

114 East 84th St.
Near Park Av.
New Fireproof Apartments
Two Apartments
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1600
Service Elevator, Individual Storage Rooms, etc.
Apply
DOUGLAS ELLIMAN, 421 Madison Av., or S. A. HERZOG, 299 Madison Av.

515 Madison Ave. CORNER 53RD ST.
7 Rooms and two baths $2500 per annum
11 Rooms and three baths $3800 per annum
Also furnished, 11 rooms and 3 baths, $3,500 for season.
MARSTON & CO., 30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 540.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to $1,400. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

LENOX COURT
114 EAST 71ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths.
All Light Rooms, Rent $1500
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

BACHELOR
691 Madison Ave. nr. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included:
RENTS $480 TO $780.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1268 Bryant.

APARTMENTS
GRAYLOCK COURT
631 East 169th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises, or 855 West 181st St.
Estate O. M. Silverman.

109-111 East 56th St.,
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light rooms, elevator, room service; 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace and balcony.

BROOKLYN.

Royal Arms
186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $30 to $60.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Apply on premises or
J. J. BROOKE, 315 Montague St., Brooklyn.

STUDIOS
New studios on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, 64 Poplar St., three minutes' walk from Bridge. Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, steam heat, hot water, excellent light. Pyle & Co., 301 Montague St., Brooklyn.

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

WM. L. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate 46 Cedar St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2765 B'way.

Real Estate For Sale.

For Sale or To Rent—The valuable properties No. 56 Park Avenue, N. Y. Brick dwelling. Boston basement, 5 stories, 26'x80'. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Nos. 803 to 813 West 139th St., N. Y. Eight Dwelling Houses. Brick, 3 stories high, stoop; 18'x100'. One for rent and all for sale. Unfurnished.

Katonah Farm, Westchester Co., N. Y., 72 acres; fine location; Colonial dwelling. Furnished; stable, garage, and farm dwellings; electric light and water. Estate of James C. Fargo. Apply 5 Park Ave. or your own broker.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, E. 1st, 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell first mortgage, $5,000, Bronx property, liberal discount. L. G. Mapes, attorney, 1,469 Williamsbridge Road, New York City.

Taxpayer.—Jerome Av., adjoining station; great future. Brooker-Schneider, 4,205 3d Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Comfortable cottage, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; lawn and garden; near trolley and depot; 25 minutes from Manhattan; $100 down, $17 monthly; get tickets to visit. C. Crudo, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

House at Jamaica; garden plot; variety of vegetables and fruit trees; grape arbor; hedge and chicken house; easy terms. C. Bischeff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. depot.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Pique, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARGAIN.
Modern cottage at New Dorp, Staten Island, just completed; 6 rooms and bath, steam heated, electric fixtures, decorated throughout; $200 cash, balance on easy terms. J. W. Hughes, owner, 45 Broadway, N. Y. C.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 865.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

146th, 404 West, (near Convent Av.)—20-foot 2-story extension, 10 rooms, 2 baths; perfect condition. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th).

Real Estate Wanted.

Client will rent or purchase factory with railroad siding, (seventy to one hundred thousand square feet on one or two floors,) along N. Y., N. H. & H. preferred. Might consider nearby New York or New Jersey location. Replies with full particulars only can be considered.
BURTON THOMPSON & COMPANY, INC., 7 Wall Street, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On September 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against thirteen thousand five hundred cases of canned vegetables and fruits upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
September 23, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On September 24, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 612 Sacks of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
September 24, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On September 22, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 791 Sacks of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
September 23, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On September 27, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against One Carload of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 18, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
September 27, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

CHARLES BRUNIG.—The people of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of Charles Brunig, assigned to Charles H. Meyer for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held for the County of Kings, New York, to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of November, 1915, at ten-thirty o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of Charles H. Meyer, assignee of above named Charles Brunig, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for the County of Kings, New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Joseph Aspinall, a Justice of the said court, this 27th day of September, 1915.
(Seal) By the Court,
CHARLES S. DEVOY, Clerk.
GEORGE W. SIMPSON, Attorney for Assignee, 51 Chambers St., New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHMIDT, ANNA E.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA E. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Carl Schnrr Petrasch, No. 80 Maiden Lane, Room 302, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of April next.
Dated New York, the 21st day of Sept., 1915.
WILLIAM H. SCHMIDT, Executor.
CARL SCHURZ PETRASCH, Attorney for Executor, 80 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Would like to sell or exchange a three-family brick house on Pulaski St., Brooklyn; $4,000 first mortgage. S. Aronson, 229 5th Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

To let, furnished or unfurnished, 415 Convent Av., between 147th and 148th Sts., a very desirable house. Caretaker in house, or get keys from Duff & Brown, Amsterdam Av. and 145th St.

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

Want to sell, lease rooming house, beautifully furnished. 67 West 44th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

14 WEST 98TH.
15 rooms, 7 baths; exceptional boarding; $2,200. Raphael Co., 43 West 125th.

8 WEST 82D.
14 rooms, 2 baths; choice section; $1,900. Raphael Co., 43 West 125th.

To Let For Business Purposes
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To let, 30,000 sq. ft. floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenant; Erie Railroad siding on premises; 12,000 sq. ft. floor space and throwing plant for sale cheap; ready to operate; cheap power; capacity, 600 ottan and 600 tram per week. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

412 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penna. R. R. Sts., and new Post Office; large store and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

$3,600 PER YEAR.—Light loft above 30th Street, near 5th Avenue, in 12-story, 50-foot front loft building; 3 elevators; now occupied as ladies' shirtwaists, cloaks and suits. Owner, 208 Broadway, Room 711. Afternoons.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Studio for Rent.—Third floor, middle studio, bedroom and bath; 114 East 66th St.; rental, $900. Apply to Caretaker, on premises, or Reynolds & Goodwin, 2 Wall St.

Times Square district; large, light parlor floor; millinery or tailoring or dressmaking; suitable specially for lodge or clubroom. 133 West 41st St.; $80 month.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable 30x88, five story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

VERY LIGHT and choice suits offices and store room, suitable at very low rental. The Sanitas Co., 23 Union Square.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Office to sublet, sacrifice; 7 months. Room 622 Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d.

50th, 119 West.—Well-furnished parlor to be used during the day.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St., New York City.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED.—Warehouse near East River, between Grand Street and Catharine Street; about 50,000 square feet, with good ground floor and basement; state rental price per square foot. C 872 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., 261 Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

New Rochelle Real Estate.—O'Connor Real Estate Agcy., 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains daily, five minutes from express station, restricted, refined neighborhood, garden, shade trees, schools, churches, library; 7 fine rooms and tile bath, glass sun parlor, sleeping porch and conservatory, hardwood trim, parquet floors, gas, electricity, all city improvements; built by day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.
P. S.—This house nearing completion is a home of quality, built on merit.

A.—If only one man in every 437,125 in New York has the foresight to recognize a real bargain—then by this time next week you'll be too late to get the benefit of the $1,300 reduction now offered on Colonial brick houses on Middlestown Street, Jamaica. Two blocks north of Long Island R. R. station. $5,950 for a $7,250 New Brick 8-Room House. Write or 'phone for details—and remember the odds are 437,125 to one that somebody else will get there first.
Suite 1902, 220 West 42d Street.
Phone Bryant 6644.

BUILDER forced to sell beautiful new artistic home; 7 rooms, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat, interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; only 8 blocks from station and trolley; 30 minutes out; price $3,450; small amount down, balance like rent; title guaranteed. BROWER, 715 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CAN YOU SPARE 50c a week? If so, that amount will purchase 4 full size lots at $35 each at Huntington, L. I., near trolley, town and harbor, high and dry. Call for free tickets. Estate, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Ave. L. I. R. R. Depot.

WATER-FRONT LOTS AND BUNGALOWS. $10 secures plot 40x100, 20 minutes from Flatbush Av. station; shade trees, water, sidewalks, asphalt streets; no assessments; write and make appointment to visit property. Callow, 51 Chambers St., Suite 1,111.

Small old-fashioned cottage, with garden plot; near trolley; boating, bathing, and fishing; 45 minutes from Manhattan; $1,900; terms, $100 down, $12 monthly. Call or write C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 8 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

Country Real Estate. L'Enluss, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone, Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

BELMAR, N. J.
12-ROOM COTTAGE, WELL FURNISHED, electric lights, gas and heater; also garage, 150 feet from ocean on Tenth Avenue; lot 50x150. Easy terms, price $6,200. Address 736 DeKalb St., Norristown, Penn.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Dreesbach, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

For Rent—Small farm, one acre, nice five-room house; laundry and bath; steam heat; five minutes' walk from station; poultry house. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

ALL THE GRANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Commuters' farms, 1 to 5 acres, $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm Foreclosure. Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; excellent spring; 135 acres; a rare chance. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN!—Beautiful half acre, Greenwich; small bungalow, furnished; barn; commutation; only $4,000; $2,000 cash. Harry Snead, Noroton, Conn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

$10 A MONTH buys my fine, well located chicken farm; just the place for a laborer or mechanic to make a good living; nice house, and enough land for chickens and vegetables. Further information, Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Ave. L. I. R. R. Depot.

IF YOU ARE looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Ave. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Country Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

FURNISHED HOUSE for the Winter; all improvements; moderate rental; Rye, N. Y. Phone 100 Morningside. Van Burgh, 208 West 124th.

For rent, for long or short period, an all-year furnished house at Larchmont Manor, N. Y.; 40 minutes from Grand Central. S 97 Times.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Orford, 35 East 27th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5362.

Corner, 922 Madison, 73d.—Attractive, sunny, modern 2 rooms, bath, furnished, unfurnished.

Madison Av., 1,200.—Corner apartment, to rent, furnished.

Two-room kitchenette and bath studio, furnished, $35. 747 Madison Av.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.
225-229 West 68th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up.
2 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $45 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, and Kitchenette, $50 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 2, 3, 4 room apartments
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9788 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APTS.
At Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone, Columbus—3547.

Most beautifully furnished 7 extra large, light rooms, with two baths, in new 8-story building; near 72d St. subway; bedrooms have twin beds; pianola, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated. Hayward, Tel. 9084 Riverside.

2,030 Broadway, (cor. 70th St.)—

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

CHISELHURST, 125 Fort Washington Av., between 180th and 181st Streets. Very attractive apts....4 rooms, bath, $38, up All-night elevator.....5 rooms, bath, $45, up Faisphone, &c.....6 rooms, bath, $50, up Apply on premises, or GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 WEST 98TH ST. Only 4 Left.
rooms, bath, $45 Very light rooms.
rooms, bath, $50. All night elevator.
rooms, bath, $60. Telephone, &c.
rooms, bath, $70.
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV. HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS. APPLY ON PREMISES OR L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

FINEST NINE-ROOM APARTMENT IN NEW YORK, facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 84th St.; real fireplace. Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

300 WEST 109TH ST.
"The Manhasset," seven rooms, occupying entire wing of building; beautiful views of Hudson; $1,600; concession. Apply Superintendent.

Six rooms and bath, 1,271 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3798 Rector.

THE LANGHAM,
72d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-13 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

Apartment to Sublet.—Five rooms; new and attractive; $900. Call 5 to 7, 252 West 85th St., Tiletson.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

55TH ST., 236 WEST.
5-6 large rooms, elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; rents $55-$75.

Broadway, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $36 up.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.—Delightful 3-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 3-story elevator, fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

November, May; quiet, orderly foreign family, adults, giving highest references; six-seven rooms; between 60th and 100th; prefer Riverside or Central Park; not over $100. M 53 Times.

Business couple desires 3 or 4 room furnished apartment with kitchenette, centrally located; rent $90-$70; references exchanged. Address R. L., 69 Times Downtown.

High-class furnished apartments from private families only, 2 to 12 rooms, wanted for waiting clients. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments wanted, furnished; have exceptional clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

Furnished apartment for Winter; convenient to Teachers College; references. T 139 Times.

Wanted—Four-room apartment, furnished, to sublease; state all particulars. T 143 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

87TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

187TH, 114 EAST.—Rooms, single and en suite; restaurant service; terms moderate.

197TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST. (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

62D, 16, 38 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; other rooms; excellent board.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th.)—Large rooms, all conveniences, newly furnished, cellent cuisine; references.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,063, (123d.)—Unusual opportunity. Secure attractive rooms; steam; home cooking.

7TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

21ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Pleasant room, breakfast, private family, $7; references exchanged. Hamenway.

53D, 57 WEST. — Attractive suite, facing south; suitable three; excellent cuisine; service; genteel Christian home; rates for permanency; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity. references. A.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms with board: suite; private bath; references.

56TH, 146 WEST, (just opened.)—New, handsomely furnished large room, with bath; also small; doctor's office; table board; references.

65TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; table and service unexcelled.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive front and back rooms, with board; references; table guests.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; single, en suite; refined surroundings; central location; conveniences.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; back room; excellent table.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large room; bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Select pension; few more exquisite large rooms, private baths; suite, single room; electricity; parlors; best home table.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; table guests; subway, "L"; reference.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; conveniences; references exchanged. Phone Schuyler 4552.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table board.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Newly renovated large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board.

79TH, 114 AND 152 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; every convenience; high grade.

79TH, 123 WEST.—Newly furnished; electric lights; open Oct. 1; meals optional; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Suburban family will board children; best of care; Columbia references. 174 Times Harlem.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful, home; moderate prices. Telephone 4126 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
20 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its olled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week, take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Montclair, N. J.—Three-room suite and bath; suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; select neighborhood; exclusive. X 224 Times Annex.

Young couple would share refined home, 35 minutes from New York, with bachelor or congenial couple. D 242 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

81ST, 15f WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms, bath; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor front; private bath; smaller rooms; moderate.

82D, 174 WEST.—The little house; single room; homely atmosphere; table guests.

83D ST., 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive, modern improvement suite, singly; reservations coming season.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; small rooms; running water, electricity.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private bath; Jewish; table guests accommodated; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Unusually large sunny south room; open fireplace, parquet floor, large dressing room, and private bath; excellent table and service. Particulars, Frederick L. Hurt, 80 East 42d.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; rooms with private bath; excellent table; reference.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large, small rooms; every convenience; exclusive house; excellent home cooking; reference; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, accommodate few people; private baths; excellent table.

91ST, 23 WEST.—Large, sunny room, second floor, front; other rooms; telephone; references.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, or singly; private bath; select neighborhood; near Park; house just opened; newly decorated; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private bath; board.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; reference.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, electricity; table guests; excellent meals; reference.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Apt. 4-B.)—Superior accommodations; reasonable; couple and two gentlemen. Chauncey.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; one room for couple or gentlemen; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

103D ST., 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; single; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 822 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 8 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Single rooms; table guests accommodated; private boarding house; home cooking.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

121ST, 143 WEST.—Handsome large room, southern exposure; excellent board; American family.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for two; southern exposure; home cooking; telephone.

137TH ST., 296 WEST.—Private house; well-furnished rooms, with bath; excellent Vienna table; telephone; reasonable.

157TH.—Broadway subway; pleasant, quiet rooms; home table; reasonable. Phone Audubon 203.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Will rent handsomely furnished studio, 36 feet long, open fireplace, six windows, facing Hudson, and large bedroom facing Riverside, with private bath and exceptional cuisine to gentleman or gentlemen looking for exclusive accommodations. Telephone 5926 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4060 Morningside. Payne.

WEST END AV., 690, (93d St.)—Sunny, double front room; electricity, steam heat; easy transit; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. Phone 1159W.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED LARGE ROOM and board by young couple, observing dietary laws. A 219 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.) Pleasant large rooms; breakfast optional.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; southern exposure; telephone.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room, modern conveniences; gentleman.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Rooms, also suites, with baths; elevator; fine home.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH.

43D, 4 EAST — Furnished rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only; references.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

68TH, 250 EAST.—Attractive, medium-sized room; private residence; references. Plaza 1350.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Large room, suitable two; board optional; conveniences; private house.

62D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, steam-heated front room, suitable two; permanent; Ackerman.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,872, (90th.)—Large or medium first-floor room; every convenience; bath adjoining; physician's residence) $5 and $3.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive, large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

LEXINGTON AV, 175.—Large, sunny room; private family; gentlemen preferred. M. R.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios subrented by day, month.

MADISON AV., 1,227, (88th St.)—Light, airy room; apartment; Christian family. Phone Arnold.

PARK AV.—Attractive room in a private apartment on Park Av.; home privileges; $9. C 246 Times Downtown.

West Side

11TH ST., 142 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, $3 to $6; basement for catering.

12TH, 84 WEST.—Large, small rooms, communicating; private house; steam, electricity; references.

12TH, 124 WEST.—Connecting rooms, nicely furnished; southern exposure; telephone; references.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Single room, $2.50; double, $4.50; exclusive house; telephone; desirable.

23D, 260 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, running water, $3.50; gentlemen.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms with and without private bath, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $13 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove room, running water, bath, $7.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large small; private baths; electricity; elevator.

49TH, 59 WEST.
Exceptionally desirable rooms; private house; (gentlemen.)

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Large room with bath; single rooms with running water.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with bath and electricity; also single rooms.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Homelike, medium, and hall rooms; convenient cars; private house.

56TH, 49 WEST.—Two large, comfortably furnished rooms; gentlemen; hallroom; references.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation offered to a gentleman in refined home of private family; references exchanged. Mrs. Boden.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; electricity; $7, $10, $12; telephone; reference.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly kept house. rooms,$10,$11.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Private house; well-kept rooms; $7, $5, $3.50; references.

115 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.

Medium size room, with private bath; southern exposure; also large room, suitable for two; man only.

69TH ST., 113 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suites; baths, electricity, steam; reference; telephone.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; private baths; beautiful doctor's suite.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive, large sunny room; bath; steam; also smaller rooms.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; finest locality; subway; elevated; gentlemen.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Furnished, pleasant rooms, large and small; every convenience.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms, board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 151 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large rooms, adjoining bath; very clean; all conveniences.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.—Private family offers comfortably furnished rooms, bath; breakfast; near elevated and subway.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; subway, "L"; all conveniences.

72D, 121 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front rooms, with dressing rooms; Southern exposure.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Large parlor, suite, and bath; other rooms; excellent board.

73D, (between Broadway-West End Av.)—Two attractive rooms and bath on one floor; private house; gentlemen. X 244 Times Annex.

73D, 132 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; entire third floor; electricity; private house.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large room; also single; west of Broadway; electricity; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large and small room; gentleman; high-class; references. Owner.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Back parlor with extension; also front rooms; southern exposure.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Physician's office; electricity, service, attractive; $100 monthly. Schuyler 9290.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, Large, Small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished room for rent; all conveniences. Phone Schuyler 9290.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms en suite, with baths, electricity; or single; $5-$8-$14.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, (325 Ameterdam Av.)—Attractive furnished rooms, suites; also single; elevator; references. Apt. 4, south.

76TH ST., 235 WEST.—Desirable single room; elevator apartment; references.

78TH, 125 WEST. — Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large floor with, without bath; electricity; subway.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Modern suite, 3 or 4 rooms; block subway; references; see door boy. Greeley.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths, phone; select.

79TH ST., 148 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms, also parlor floor; gentleman.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and small beautiful rooms; private bath; steam heat, electric lights, telephone, continuous hot water; reference.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home, pleasant single rooms, adjoining bath, electricity; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; every convenience; reference.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity; near subway, elevated; gentlemen. Barnay.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished large room; all conveniences; "El.," subway.

82D, 80 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $3.50; electricity; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome large room, 2d floor; single room; reasonable rates.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; references.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished front and rear parlor; running water; single, en suite. Phone Kennedy, 6406 Schuyler.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second-etory front room; conveniences; reference.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private bath; electric light. Phone 8725 Schuyler.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Parlor floor, baths; second floor, baths; hot water. 6721 Schuyler.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; breakfast.

88TH, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room; private bath; private family; all conveniences. Riverside 8064.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Sunny front parlor, piano, bedroom; medium room; select house; breakfast.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; parlor, back parlor, bath; second floor, 2 rooms, bath; en suite, single; electricity; telephone.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Exceptional, desirable room, private bath; single or en suite; reference.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Suite, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service; other rooms.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, well-kept room, private bath; private house; references.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; baths; private residence.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

96TH, 88 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; reasonable; board optional.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room, bath, phone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; gentlemen; single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

105TH, 245, (Broadway.) — Pleasing sunny front room; private family; select; elevator. Phillips.

111TH ST., 504 WEST, (Apartment 43.)—Large, light room. Call evenings or Sundays.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; elevator; quiet; New Englanders; fifth floor, south.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

113TH, 508 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, immaculate; elevator, electricity, telephone; private. Coffey.

114TH, 823 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

114TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; near Columbia. Apartment B1.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Attractive room; modern, overlooking Hudson; refined surroundings; references. Sweet.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Large, corner room; southern exposure; fair size and small, separately or en suite; western exposure; all outside, facing Columbia campus; transportation; gentlemen only; concession if permanent. Apt. 6L. Lawrence.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Two large southeast corner rooms overlooking Drive $6-$7.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Beautiful front rooms; southern exposure; first-class board; all night phone and elevator service; references. Apt. 23.

147 WEST 121ST.—Comfortably furnished large room, southern exposure, all conveniences; references.

121ST ST., 420 WEST.—Cheerful, homelike rooms; double, single; modern apartment. Apartment 23.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; two windows; every convenience; private family. Ogden.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Business woman; large, light room; all improvements. Apt. 42.

138TH, 604 WEST.—Private family have comfortable room, also back parlor room; telephone.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove; running water; bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Private house, newly furnished large, small rooms; board optional.

156TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room; improvements; privacy, breakfast optional; subway. Apartment 3.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,649. — Medium room, suitable one or two gentlemen; elevator. Apartment 74.

Bachelor will rent large, well-furnished room; improvements. Mayer, 3,604 Broadway, (143th.)

BROADWAY, 2,580, (112th.) — Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

EDGECOMBE AV., 53, (near West 137th St.) —Large room, conveniences; private residence.

EXCEPTIONAL high-class rooms; private baths; business home; board optional. 261 West 124 St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Pleasant room, bath adjoining; kitchen privileges; women or married couple. Telephone Audubon 4570, Apt. 6-D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 46.—Double and single rooms; conveniences; near subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 8A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (187th Subway.)—Rooms with board; exclusive apartment; $10 upward. 4 D.

RIVERSIDE 668, (144th.)—Single, well-furnished room, in private family. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full board and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 767.—Front room, top floor; private family; $4.50 weekly; references.

WEST END AV., 569, (86th Subway.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

85th, 300 West.—Attractive rooms; private dwelling; select locality; near subway; references.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45; hall room, $15 monthly. 140 West 36th St.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Three young men wish two connecting rooms, $40, with bath. L 58 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; Christian; 25; good confidential assistant; experienced corporation controlling accounts; capable managing office; well versed all detail work; $15. B 376 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Typist; knowledge stenography; Christian; 7 years' experience; $15. B 349 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent; 4 years' experience; trial balance; $10. C 364 Times Downtown.

COMPANION—NURSE.—A refined young woman as companion, nurse to semi-invalid; cheerful, obliging, practical; good personal reference. D 244 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Refined, cultured woman desires position as companion to elderly woman or care of invalid. Mrs. Grant, 63 W. 50th.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable woman wishes a few hours' work daily; references. 26 East 62d St.

DAY'S WORK.—Colored woman; any kind day's work; reference. Ellen Green, 807 West 68th St.

DOCTOR'S PRIVATE OFFICE ATTENDANT.—Best references from previous employers. Mrs. Dahlgren, 8 West 64th St. Tel. 9994 Columbus.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; street, reception gowns; remodels; out home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Telephone 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER wishes customers home, out; good fitter, remodelling. Ward, 155 W. 66th.

DRESSMAKER. — High-class work; home, out; best references. Phone 6416 Audubon.

GRADUATE TEACHER, experienced, wishes position teaching, amusing children; coaching backward and deficient pupils a specialty; all or part time daily. K 1,144 Tinton Av.

GOVERNESS — NURSERY GOVERNESS. — North German, fond of children, takes entire charge children over 8; wages, $40-$35. A. L. W., 160 East 57th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman with 10-year-old girl wishes position as housekeeper; small family; good references; city, country, Biro, 402 East 72d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—French woman, with girl, 9 years old, wants situation with elderly couple or one or two bachelors; highest reference given. Answer by mail only, Mrs. Reinfried, 234 West 35th.

HOUSEKEEPER. — AN EXCEPTIONALLY CAPABLE AND REFINED YOUNG WOMAN WISHES POSITION AS HOUSE KEEPER; DISENGAGED OCT. 1. ADDRESS W., 340 WEST 86TH ST.

HOUSEKEEPR.—Refined general housekeeper for adult home; country; all duties; particulars letter. X 237 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured, (age 35,) fond of children, wishes charge of refined home; experience; highest credentials. M 155 Times.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants family washer; ladies', children's wear specialty; sanitary conditions; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing, L. I.

MANAGER tea room or lunch club; experienced person desires position. X 276 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Special child's nurse; faithful, successful, ready; travels. H., Box 44, Babylon, L. I.

OFFICE POSITION wanted; capable, reliable, sensible young woman; experienced; salary, $12. T 77 Times.

PHYSICIAN recommends refined woman as attendant or companion to invalid or nurse for children; trustworthy. Telephone Lenox 5537.

RELIABLE colored laundress, work by day; wash home. Thompson, 37 West 99th.

SECRETARY.—Expert law stenographer, possessing initiative, executive ability; highest credentials. C 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; neat, bright girl; beginner; American; plain penman; graduate of full course; no agency; $7. C 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; touch typist; 2 years' experience; capable handling technical dictation; exceptionally wide awake; not afraid of work; $12; Christian; good references. B 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (25.)—Possesses executive ability; 5 years advertising, real estate, commercial experience; accurate, rapid; high school education; good speller, mathematician; $12. C 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, capable girl with brains, ability, one who uses common sense, discretion; operate all machines; neatly dressed; broad, practical experience; $15. C 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent and reliable; rapid and accurate; $10. D 241 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Fifty cents an agate line.

FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAIN, DETROIT ELECTRIC BROUGHAM; DUPLEX DRIVE, WORM GEAR, AND PERFECT CONDITION; PRACTICALLY NEW. ADDRESS BROUGHAM, C 967 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

50 H. P. Fiat limousine, 1914; in appearance and condition practically a new car; has not been used more than a month, in city only; completely equipped; in storage at Brewster's, L. I. C. 8 Nieuenhous, Inc., 412 8th Av.

Hupmobiles, 1912, 1914, 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all in excellent condition throughout and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

For sale, 1913 Cadillac, 7-passenger; driven myself; taken good care of; with plenty of extras; come and take a look at it; make me an offer. Perry, 224 State St., Brooklyn.

Pierce-Arrow (1915) touring, 38 H. P.
Rolls-Royce (1915) five-passenger touring.
Pierce-Arrow (1914) landaulet, 38 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

Bargain in 2-ton Pierce-Arrow truck equipped with Char-a-Banc body, seating 21 persons; suitable for jitney purposes. X 271 Times Annex.

Packard (6-48) Phaeton; guarantee perfect condition; sacrifice. C. W. Whitney, 216 West 76th.

High type speedster, excellent condition; sacrifice, $625.00; act quick. Aeon, Broadway and 76th.

LIMOUSINE bodies for Packards, $100, $150, $250. 301 West 59th, near Broadway.

Automobiles for Hire.

Seven-passenger Packard touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Garage, 15 East 60th St. Telephone 853 Madison Square.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

BENZ limousine town car to rent, monthly; very reasonable; owner drives. R., 700 West 178th St., Apt. 48.

For Rent—High-class automobiles. Schmaltz, 882 East 67th. Telephone Plaza 5217.

Large five-passenger touring car; reasonable. Williams. Phone 429—Madison.

For Hire—4 and 7 passenger touring cars; very reasonable. Phone Prospect 9178.

Automobiles Wanted.

Will trade and pay difference, beautiful imported saddle mare for Mercer speedster or Stutz Bear Cat automobile. L 55 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pars to school free.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; years' stock brokerage experience; operate switchboard; understands all office detail; $10; good references; Christian. Miss Elmore, C 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts, good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 1,236 St. Phone 1,236 St. Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, refined, accurate and reliable, seven years' experience, desires position. Miss Oliver, 123 Tuere Av., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable stenographer who can do and get work done desires employment with reliable firm. C 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, telephone operator; 5½ years' publishing, chemical experience; 22; neat, reliable; good references; $12. C 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience competent, desires position, reliable firm; $10. D 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' thorough practical experience; competent, efficient; $15. L 31 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; charge correspondence office; good grammarian, speller; $12-$15. T 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take, fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; willing worker; $8. May Plunkett, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; neat appearance; knowledge of bookkeeping; $7. C 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; competent; good address; excellent references; $15. C 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; knowledge bookkeeping; operate switchboard; $6. M 330 West 141st.

TEACHER, GOVERNESS. — North German, Dr. Phil. of the University Berlin, fluent German, French, English, piano, singing, all usual subjects, as finishing governess; salary not under $60. Dr. Phil., T 136 Times.

TRAVEL with theatrical company as wardrobe mistress or dresser. 2,608 Lenox Av. Fagin.

TWO TEACHERS DESIRE DAILY VISITing engagements; superior music; fluent languages; translations. B 165 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 514 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1898.

COOKS, $30; waitresses, chambermaids, housekeepers, $25; nurses, seamstresses, $20-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 133d, 6916 Morningside.

WHITE, Southern, Colored; male, female. Noel Agency, 77 West 11th St. 7656 Chelsea.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A FIR LUMBER, (not timber,) salesman wanted; address, stating what you have been selling and giving age, experience, references and idea of remuneration. Reesw, P. O. Box 521, New York.

A REFINED, well-educated woman, over 30, to travel New York State territory; good opportunity for one who possesses and is quick to learn; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant to accountant; must be stenographer; unusual opportunity for advancement; salary $12. D 246 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT wanted; one who is bright, quick, understanding Elliott-Fisher billing machine; good chance. D. F., 210 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer to represent New York office out of town; unquestionable references required; permanent position. T 157 Times.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
5th Av. and 38th St.,
Require the services of
MILLINERY SALESWOMEN
for their showroom.
Only those accustomed to highest class millinery trade need apply.
Apply to Supt's office, 38th St. Entrance.

CHAMBER

GRIFFIN AND O'NEILL IN THREE FIST FIGHTS

Hoboken's Mayor and Assessor Come to Blows Over Kinkead and Primary Results.

SO. O'NEILL LOSES HIS JOB

Offered His Resignation in a Huff, and Griffin Got His Commissioners to Accept It.

The political fight in Hudson County, N. J., between the factions of Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead and Naval Officer H. Otto Wittpenn brought about a street fight yesterday between Mayor Patrick Griffin and Tax Assessor William O'Neill of Hoboken, and incidentally cost O'Neill his city job.

Griffin, who is the leader of the Hoboken Democratic organization, is supporting Wittpenn, and O'Neill is a Kinkead man.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning while the Mayor was awaiting primary returns in his office O'Neill entered, and a quarrel followed. Friends interfered. The Mayor says O'Neill shouted that the Mayor could have his resignation at any time. O'Neill afterward said he offered his resignation during the excitement of the moment, and did not intend to resign.

Two hours later Mayor Griffin, with Richard Harnell, business manager of the Hoboken schools; Captain Sullivan, and several others, was at a table in the Duke's House, near the Lackawanna Terminal. O'Neill, accompanied by several friends, appeared, and, after a few words, it is said, struck at the Mayor, hitting him in the face. Griffin struck back and both men were struggling when friends again intervened.

After breakfast Mayor Griffin called a special meeting of the City Commission, at which he presented the resignation of O'Neill. In offering it to the Commissioners the Mayor said:

"Mr. O'Neill called at my office this morning and gave me his resignation, which I accepted and now ask you gentlemen to accept. Before voting on the resignation I would say further that when Commission Government was adopted in Hoboken I asked you to vote for the appointment of O'Neill as Assessor, for which I am very sorry and I humbly apologize for so doing. During the campaign O'Neill has been going around saying that I begged him to accept that office. Now I did not do anything like that in my life, as I never thought enough of O'Neill's influence to do that."

After the commission had accepted the resignation unanimously Mayor Griffin started for his home, at 98 River Street. He was intercepted at Newark Avenue and Hudson Street by Assessor O'Neill, who aimed a blow at the Mayor's face, which glanced to his shoulder as the Mayor sidestepped. Then Griffin hit O'Neill and sent him reeling into the arms of Michael Dorsey. Michael Whalen, brother-in-law of ex-Mayor Gonzales, seized the Mayor, but he shook him off, and was charging upon O'Neill again when a dozen other men got between the two officials.

"The Mayor has taken advantage of a remark I made to force me out of office!" shouted O'Neill to a noonday crowd of 200 persons, who had been attracted to the busiest corner in the city by the fight.

"I defy you to say that you didn't resign," retorted the Mayor.

Then the conflict of words and blows ended, and friends escorted each man in a different direction.

MOOSE DINE WITH PERKINS.

Chairman Announces an Aggressive Campaign for 1916.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, told 200 local party leaders who were his dinner guests at the Hotel Manhattan last night that great national issues which the Progressive Party intended to present in the campaign of 1916 would bring the organization greater strength in the whole country than in the Presidential campaign of 1912, when it polled more than 4,000,000 votes.

"The party has broken away from national issues since it polled its great vote in 1912," he said, "and that accounts for the varying vote. The issues of 1916 are of greater importance. They include the tariff, the merchant marine, corporations, the trusts, and other economic problems."

Mr. Perkins announced that 400,000 printed circulars asking for enrollment work had been sent throughout the State, and a similar number of another circular would be sent out today containing a signed statement by him to the Progressive and independent voters, warning them that they had nothing to expect in the way of settlement of big problems by the Republican Party. In this circular he reviews the political career of Colonel Roosevelt from the time he was Governor to his fight with Mr. Barnes and the Republican Convention of 1912.

GIRL INVENTS 'RIPPER' FAKE.

Found Tied to Chair, She Sticks to Fib for Eight Hours.

Minnie Bnrckhardt, 17 years old, who is employed in the home of Hugo Fredricks, Jr., 398 St. Nicholas Avenue, admitted last night that she had tied herself in a chair in the Fredricks kitchen yesterday morning, draped a tubo from a gas jet, opened just the merest trifle, over her shoulder, and then, when found by Mrs. Fredricks, who wondered why breakfast wasn't ready, told a thrilling tale of a strange man who had attacked her. She admitted she had written herself the two Jack the Ripper letters which she had displayed to the Fredrickses, and had conceived the whole plan after seeing something like it in a moving picture show.

Mr. Fredricks and his wife were frightened when they found the girl, and she feigned unconsciousness so successfully that they worked over her for half an hour before she opened her eyes and they believed they had resuscitated her.

The girl persisted in the story of persecution by a strange man who had followed her when she went to walk, and had threatened to injure her as other victims of the Ripper had suffered. She stuck to it for eight hours, but Detectives Boyle and Hawkins noticed that details were not always the same on repetition, and they summoned her brother Karl, who lives in East 125th Street. To him she finally confessed, and Karl took her home.

Acting Captain Cooper of the Fonrth Branch Detective Bureau said the girl was undoubtedly unstring by news of the capture of her father by Russian troops, the destruction of her home in Poland, and the death of a relative in the European war. So no charge of attempted suicide was made against her, it being evident, anyway, that the girl had had no idea of taking her own life.

IRISH PARTY IN HOSPITAL.

Italians Resent Celebration of McGillick's Primary Victory.

The friends of Charles McGillick, who won the Democratic nomination for Alderman in the Thirty-second Aldermanic district on Tuesday, celebrated last night with a keg of beer furnished by the nominee in the apartment of Miss Sadie Lewis at 2,493 Second Avenue. At 9:30 o'clock there was an interruption when Tony Paprico, a barkeeper of 551 East 150th Street, arrived with two friends. Paprico is a friend of Miss Lewis, and had been accustomed to call on Wednesday night, and when he found the Irish party holding forth there was an immediate engagement with knives and other handy weapons.

The keg of beer was hurled through the window to the avenue below; by twos and threes the guests emerged fighting and rolled downstairs, still fighting. The battle was continued in the street and neighbors who had not been invited to the party went up on the roof of nearby apartment houses and threw bricks at everybody in sight.

William Voges of 110 East 129th Street ran toward the fighting group blowing his police whistle, and when he recovered consciousness later he was in the Harlem Hospital being treated for stab wounds in the neck and chest and bruises all over his head and body.

His whistle had summoned policemen, and presently all the reserves of the East 126th Street Station and detectives from the Third Branch were on the scene. Paprico ran west on 129th Street, under fire from Policeman O'Callahan, who finally overtook and arrested him on the charge of felonious assault. No other arrests were made, but Dr. Gordon of Harlem Hospital, who attended to gathering up the wounded, took the following to the hospital besides Voges: Thomas Murtha, 2,497 Second Avenue, shot in the left arm and stabbed in the left side; Elner Tiffernan, 2,097 Lexington Avenue, shot in the right arm and badly beaten; John O'Brien, 323 East 125th Street, shot in the back of the neck and stabbed in the chest.

Edward Secchi of 407 Pleasant Avenue, who was stabbed in the face, neck and left arm, walked to the Sydenham Hospital, in 116th Street near Second Avenue, and was treated by Dr. Meedle. The police think that at least six more wounded were carried away from the battlefield by friends.

SOLACE BACK FROM HAITI.

Hospital Ship Brings Sick Navy Men from Troubled Land.

The hospital ship Solace of the Atlantic fleet, which has been in Haitian waters since the occupation of that country by American marines and bluejackets, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from Cape Haitien yesterday afternoon. She brought fourteen sick bluejackets and marines, several officers who had been detached from duty in Haiti, and plenty of stories about the land of never-ending revolutions.

From what the officers and men said, the Haitians were the most surprised people in the world when Rear Admiral Caperton sent his men ashore and took charge of the Government, the custom houses and things in general. For years the Haitians had been hearing talk about a possible landing of Americans to preserve order, but few among them believed that the landing would ever take place.

At Cape Haitien the marines, under Colonel Waller, are running the town as it was never run before. Captain "Dick" Hooker, the famous provost of Vera Cruz, is now provost of Cape Haitien, and the returned Americans say that for the first time in the history of that port graft has been eliminated from the affairs of the municipality.

WOMAN BUYER INDICTED.

Frances Clyne Held in $1,000 Bail on Smuggling Charge.

Miss Frances Clyne, foreign buyer for a women's outfitters' concern in Fifth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, who was secretly indicted last April, was arraigned in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court yesterday, charged with violation of the customs laws. The case was kept secret to permit the customs authorities to investigate the importing methods of other concerns dealing in foreign-made millinery.

Miss Clyne entered a tentative plea of not guilty, and was released in $1,000 bail. Specifically the indictment accused her of omitting mention of five hats and a set of gray fox furs which she brought with her from abroad. Two of the hats and the furs were alleged to have been brought over on July 30, 1913, and the others in February of this year.

Customs agents who have been conducting the investigation have expressed the opinion that the alleged irregularities were due to the anxiety among millinery importers to keep their styles secret from competitors. They are convinced that the practice is widespread

GOMEZ WARNS THE CUBANS.

Says Re-election of President Menocal Would Mean a Revolution.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—Interest in the Cuban presidential campaign, which, up to the present, has been languidly speculative, has received an impetus by a declaration of ex-President José Miguel Gomez, published in the Heraldo this afternoon.

General Gomez, in response to a request for his opinion as to the possible candidacy and re-election of President Menocal, said: "His re-election would mean revolution."

The belief is growing here that General Gomez, who is one of the leaders of the Liberal Party, will himself be a candidate for the Presidency. That party, however, is divided into various groups, including one led by ex-Vice President Zayas.

In his pronouncement today General Gomez also declared himself unalterably opposed to the nomination of Dr. Zayas for the Presidency. The aspirations of General Gomez, therefore, would be dependent, in a measure, upon the elimination of Dr. Zayas and the unification of the Liberal Party.

L. S. Chanler Defends Chauffeur.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler of 673 Fifth Avenue appeared in Yorkville Court yesterday before Magistrate Krotel as a witness in behalf of his chauffeur, Cornelius Duggan of 48 Amsterdam Avenue, who was summoned by Motor Cycle Patrolman Etchells for failing to display his license badge and allowing his automobile to smoke. Duggan pleaded guilty to having his badge in his pocket and sentence was suspended. On the other charge a fine of $2 was imposed. Mr. Chanler told the Court that he was in his car at the time and had seen no smoke. He thought the patrolman in error.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Dancing on Page 12.

MOSS THINKS MONEY CARRIED PERKINS IN

May Try to Beat District Attorney by Running as Bull Moose Candidate.

MANY PETITIONS FORGED

Honest Ballot Association Seeks Prosecution of Notaries Who Copied Names from Lists.

Following his nomination at the primaries on Tuesday as the Republican candidate for the office he now holds, District Attorney Charles A. Perkins announced yesterday that he would begin at once a vigorous campaign to defeat his Democratic opponent, Judge Edward Swann, at the November election. County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig also said a vigorous campaign would be begun immediately.

Just what Frank Moss, defeated candidate for the Republican nomination, is going to do was a matter of much speculation. Mr. Moss, although a lifelong Republican, is the candidate of the Progressives and the American Party, the Sulzer organization. Mr. Moss was non-committal. When he was asked if he intended to run as the Progressive candidate against Mr. Perkins he said:

"Under the law I cannot withdraw, but should I desire not to run I could issue a statement indicating my wishes to the friends who have so loyally stood by me."

Moss Won't Support Perkins.

"Would you urge the voters to support Judge Swann?"

"I shall not commit myself," the defeated candidate replied. "I certainly am not inclined to support Mr. Perkins."

Mr. Moss said that all things considered, he thought he had the laugh on his opponents.

"Although money was lavishly used against me," he said, "although, despite Chairman Koenig's repeated pledge that the Republican organization would favor neither Perkins nor myself, its entire power was used against me; and although every newspaper except two was constantly pounding me, I polled three votes for every five cast for Perkins. I am proud of that vote. I am also thankful to the Progressives and the American Party men who put me on their ticket."

Chairman Koenig refused to comment upon the charge that money had been used to defeat Moss.

The Perkins-Moss fight brought out about 17,000 of the 64,385 Republicans enrolled in New York County. Perkins defeated Moss by about 5 to 3.

One of the surprises of the primary vote was the defeat of Robert H. Elder, head of the Bull Moose in Brooklyn, by District Attorney James C. Cropsey for the Progressive nomination. Cropsey was unopposed in the Republican primary. The total Progressive vote was Cropsey, 1,900; Elder, 1,720.

With six election districts missing, Ellsworth Healy, a relative by marriage of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, defeated the Home Rule nominee for Congress in the Twenty-third District. Healy was strongly backed by Tammany, while George B. Hayes had the support of the anti-machine men in the Bronx. The vote stood: Healy, 5,293, and Hayes, 4,489.

Tammany Leaders Lose.

In the Twenty-second William H. Sinnott, the Tammany leader, was defeated by Michael Cosgrove. In the Twentieth, William Shannon and in the Eighteenth John V. Coggey lost their candidates for Aldermen. Maurice Featherson, led the anti-Shannon forces.

Herman Beyer, opposing George Wanmaker, the Republican leader of the Eleventh, succeeded in nominating his candidate for Assembly, Martin G. Brennan, but Wanmaker elected his Aldermanic candidate, Joseph A. Miller. In the Thirty-second District, James Geraghty saved his leadership from Joseph Brown by only four votes.

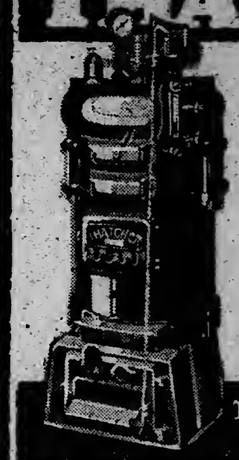
Lorenz Zeller, Democratic candidate for Judge of the City Court, won over Joseph T. Ryan by a vote of 28,902 to 16,716, with 93 election districts missing.

Forgeries in Petitions.

The Honest Ballot Association announced last night that in a week's investigation of petitions filed by candidates with the Board of Elections for Tuesday's primary many of them had been found to contain forgeries. Secretary George W. Kessler last night sent a letter to District Attorney Perkins calling his attention to the frauds and asking for a thorough investigation and prosecution.

"Although we have found fraud in practically all the designating petitions," said Secretary Kessler, "it is most numerous and daring in the Progressive petitions which designate District Attorney and Sheriff. In these petitions forgeries are common. Errors in the spelling of names and the location of addresses are so frequent and correspond so closely to the errors of printing in the published list of registered voters, it is perfectly apparent that notaries have filled up their petitions with names copied directly from this printed list.

"When interviewed at their homes the persons whose names appear on the petitions have invariably denied that they signed them and have either stated their denial in the form of an affidavit or have shown their eagerness to assist in the prosecution of those responsible for the forgeries. In some cases names appear on the designating petitions from addresses where there is no residence, or from street numbers that never existed."



THATCHER

Makers of GOOD House Heaters and Kitchen Ranges Since 1850

THATCHER FURNACE CO. 131-137 West 35th Street NEW YORK

Hippodrome
Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
Every Eve., 8:15. Mat. Every Day, 2:15.
OPENS TONIGHT Curtain Will Rise at 8 sharp.
Seats Now On Sale
Everything New But the Name
The Biggest Show In the World At The Lowest Price
NIGHTS Best Seats $1.50 | MATINEES Best Seats $1.00
"Hip-Hip Hooray" 10 Musical comedies in one. Sousa's Band Conducted by the March King himself.
—AND—
A HUNDRED NOVELTIES. Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.
—and—
The Ballet Sensation of the Century. Flirting at St. Moritz.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT First HIPPODROME CONCERT. Sousa's Band and Soloists BEST SEATS $1.

ASTOR B'way, 45th Street. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. Bryant 287. FIVE THOUSAND AMERICAN LAUGHS.
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FREO NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. The Record-Smashing American Drama. "The House of Glass" Best Dramatic Offering New York Has Seen.
with Mary Ryan and Cast of Popular Players. ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50. FIRST BALCONY $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Bryant 33. Evenings 8:20, $2 to 50c. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday $1.50 to 50c. THE SEASON'S MUSICAL TRIUMPH. The Girl Who Smiles By the Authors of "ALMA," "ADELE," &c. With Nathalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth, Fred Walton.

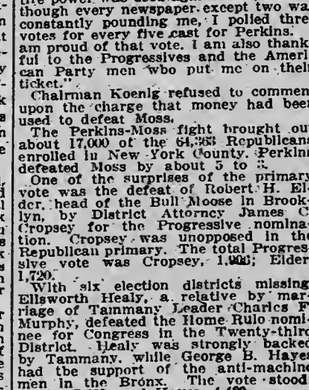
CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8.15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2.15. A MUSICAL TRIUMPH, THE Princess Pat WITH ELEANOR PAINTER A SMASHING HIT!
By HENRY BLOSSOM & VICTOR HERBERT.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Today, 25c & 50c. A. H. Woods Presents "The Song of Songs" With Irene Fenwick, Thos. A. Wise & Star Cast. Next Week—"UNDER COVER."

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Today, 25c & 50c. Arthur Hammerstein Offers "HIGH JINKS" Next Week—"THE SONG OF SONGS." NEXT SUNDAY AT 3 and 8:30 P. M. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Seats Now. CREATORE AND HIS BAND OF 50

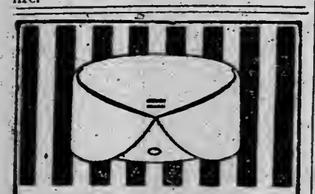
YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. Messrs. Shubert Present LOUIS MANN in "THE BUBBLE" Next Week, MME. PETROVA in "The Revolt."

Good--- for Keeps
The worth of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes is not a "nine days' wonder." It is a source of constant satisfaction as enduring as the clothes themselves.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
fit you as well after you've worn them awhile as when first you try them on in the store.
There's a Varsity Fifty Five suit at $25 in our stock that's just your kind. We suggest this figure, for we can give you extreme value for it; more, even, than you expect.
Suits $18 to $50; Overcoats $15 to $60.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 20th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 125th St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

STARWOOD

Men of good taste and refinement will wear this new E&W RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. THE ROSELAND GIRLS
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Kra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

Week-End Special, $20
Materials of exceptional value in a wide range of weaves and colorings. Made to your measure—to conform to your preference as to cut and detail.
Suits or Overcoats, to Measure, $20
The American cloths are remarkable this year, but if you prefer imported materials we have a large assortment.
Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim


MOHAWK
MADE WITH SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N.Y.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2:15. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 2 WEEKS

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST In the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D Street. Tel. 3098 Bryant. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY in MOLOCH "It is better than the best war play ever written."—Ev. Sun. After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES, "THE MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD." NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Above This Theatre.

GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. 210 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20 "SOMETHING NEW IN TOWN," YOUNG AMERICA "BETTER THAN 'PEG O' MY HEART' OR 'DADDY LONG-LEGS.'"

ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. GEO. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY FUNNIER THAN "WALLINGFORD," "BALOPATE" and "BROADWAY JONES" ALL ROLLED INTO ONE.
with FREO NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2:15. Without noise or horror —but with— thrills, comedy, romance. UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:25. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'y & 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Last Matinees Sat. 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY." LAST 4 TIMES. TUESDAY, OCT. 5TH—SEATS TODAY. ELSIE JANIS In a New Play, "MISS INFORMATION"

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE SPECIAL $100,000 WORTH OF GOWNS The greatest collection ever seen in this country $200,000 worth of specially designed JEWELS MRS. WHITNEY'S FASHION SHOW TODAY AT 2:30, Also TOMORROW AFTERNOON 2:30. The Complete and Authentic Style Show in America. The Supreme Achievement of the Style Creators of Paris and New York Exhibited on STUNNING LIVING MODELS. PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS AT $1.00.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

PARK Thea., 59th & Col. Circle. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30. MAY IRWIN in "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE." Suffrage Benefit This Week

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. The Biggest Drama of Modern Times. "The House of Glass" A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL"
with MARY RYAN and Cast of Popular Players. Orchestra Seats, $2.00, $1.50. First Balcony, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Hip-Hip-Hooray!
ANOTHER DILLINGHAM TRIUMPH
Tickets for the Hippodrome, in all parts of the house, on sale at
NEWMAN'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE 1482 BROADWAY
Entrance Geo. M. Cohan Theatre Bldg. Tel. 516 Bryant.

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. 6597 Greeley. MAT. DAILY, 15-50. Evs. 25-75. NEW YORK'S CLASSIEST BURLESQUE "THE TEMPTERS" Next Week, "The United States Beauties." Every Sunday, Vaudeville Concerts (Pop. Prices.)

IRVING PLACE THEATRE EVERY EVENING at 8:15 | DAS WEITE LAND

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Donald Brian, "The Noon to 11:30. Voice in the Fog." 10c to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Week, Pauline Frederick in "ZAZA."

YORKVILLE 86th St. Burlesque at 3d Av. Mat. Today 15c to 50c. "HELLO PARIS!" Smoking Permitted.

THE CENTURY Phone Columbus 8300. CENTRAL PARK W., 62d-63d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 2:15. THE ONLY CONTINENTAL MUSIC HALL IN AMERICA. Ned Wayburn's Town Topics Prices Evs. 25c to $2. Sat. Mat. & Sun. Nights 25c to $1.50. Tues. Thurs. Mats. 25c to $1. No Higher. Mat. Today 25c to $1.00

GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY THE BIGGEST LAUGHING HIT EVER WRITTEN
with FREO NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY." ASTOR BROADWAY, 45TH STREET NOW Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.

GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY The Actors Have to Laugh Themselves. That's How Funny It Is.
with FREO NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY." ASTOR BROADWAY, 45TH STREET NOW Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.

TRIANGLE PLAYS Produced under the supervision of Griffith-Ince-Sennett This Week: Dustin Farnum in "The Iron Strain." "The Lamb," featuring Douglas Fairbanks. Raymond Hitchcock in "My Valet." Twice Daily, 2 and 8 P. M. Evs. & Sat. Mats. 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other Matinees 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. Main entrance and Box Office on 38th Street.

BATTLE CRY OF PEACE VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. TWICE DAILY, 2:00 & 8:00. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00. Feature Picture CHARLES RICHMAN. School Children's Mat. Saturday at 11. Special children's prices, 25c and 50c.

GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY BIGGEST Box Office SUCCESS SINCE "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES"
with FREO NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY." ASTOR BROADWAY, 45TH STREET NOW Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY AT 47 ST. Mats. Daily 25c to $1. Evs. 25c to $1.50. FRITZI SCHEFF Ralph Herz, Frank Fogarty, Muriel Worth & Co. Lew Brice, Fred V. Bowers & Others. ALEXANDER CARR During Subway excavations on Broadway, persons in autos may be driven to 47th St. entrance. COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. MR. & MRS. WILTON LACKAYE, Farber Girls, Ryan & Tierney, others.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY PARKING SPACE. Reserve Parking Spaces and Grand Stand Seats. Prices, $2.00 & $3.00. Normandie Hotel. TICKET OFFICE, Broadway & 38th St. PHONE 4180 GREELEY.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Evenings 25c to $1.50. Mat. Wed. Mats. 25 and 50 cts. A FULL HOUSE The Funniest Farce in 20 Years. Next Week—LOUIS MANN in "THE BUBBLE."

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

Read This Story of a "War Bride's" Profits, of Wealth Over-Night; of a Desperate Boy Who Won a Girl and Saved His Self-Respect

America Is A COUNTRY OF WONDERFUL ACCIDENTS. A Brickmason Is the Mayor of St. Louis. An Humble Jew Becomes Governor of Idaho. An Eating Station Waiter Is Governor of Arizona; A Cowboy Is Mayor of Chicago.

Copyright, 1915, by Selwyn & Co.

A young woman of our acquaintance owned ONE THOUSAND SHARES of Baldwin Locomotive common stock.

On the third day of March this year, she needed money badly. She could not wait for her stock to rise in value.

She did not wish to obtain a loan from her bank on this stock, for they would not lend her its full current value.

So she persuaded a fairly prosperous young man of her acquaintance to take the stock off her hands at 27.

On Tuesday of this week THIS LUCKY AND FORTUNATE YOUNG MAN sold the thousand shares of Baldwin at 124.

Since March 3 Baldwin has become a "WAR BRIDE" stock and the young man who bought then, and has sold now, is between NINETY-SIX AND NINETY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS winner above his original investment.

He did not wish to buy the stock in March. It was only a fair investment, but he saw an opportunity to help his friend without losing any money for his Samaritanism.

His accidental entry into the stock market has made him a fortune.

Just such "accidents" as this one we have cited make the United States the amazing country that it is.

Men have stepped from the white-hot heat of blast furnaces into the occupancy of Fifth Avenue mansions or entire-floor apartments of the costly New York hotels.

In no other land in the world can the turn of life's wheel produce such marvelous winnings.

Young Mr. Weeghman, who owns a hundred restaurants, the Chicago Federal League ball team and much real estate, used to serve hundreds of moderately prosperous Chicagoans with "ham and" or coffee and rolls as a waiter in a "Loop" eating place. To-day he could buy and sell a hundred of his former patrons put together; perhaps several hundred of them.

George Hunt, who went out to Arizona as a waiter in a Harvey eating house on the Santa Fe R. R., to-day is the Governor of Arizona, besides being quite prosperous outside of politics.

An humble Jewish emigrant to Idaho amassed a fortune and is to-day the Governor of the State—the second Jewish Governor in the history of the American nation.

Henry W. Kiel, the able Mayor of St. Louis, is an efficient brickmason who worked at his trade, became a contracting builder and is now one of the most capable municipal executives in America.

William Hale Thompson, the new Mayor of Chicago, was, like Roosevelt, a cowboy and ranchman.

And there are THOUSANDS of other big men active in American life to-day who are competent and capable and well-to-do "ACCIDENTS"—but accidents nevertheless.

Therefore—

When you go to see a remarkable play like "ROLLING STONES" at the Harris Theatre in West Forty-second Street, you will be actually SEEING just such a fascinating and engrossing story as these stories related above, which make the American nation and American LIFE the thrilling, impulsive, get-to-the-top daily dramas that they ARE.

In "ROLLING STONES" you see a youngster ousted from his boarding house. He cannot pay his bill.

You see him stuff his revolver in a pocket and go out into the highways for a victim.

You see him hold up another young man who is about to commit suicide off the Clark Street bridge in Chicago.

Our highwayman's first victim is a boyish young fellow without a nickel; a victim who has gone without food for days.

And THEN—just like the wonderful, topsy-turvy drama of our amazing country—within twenty-four hours we find two penniless and recently hungry men IN FULL CONTROL AND OWNERSHIP OF A BIG AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS; equipped with their own private secretaries, clothed in the best of fashion, buying their own motor cars and headed straight down the road to matrimony, "hitting" on all six cylinders.

If some one said to us to-morrow: "Show us a play as wonderful as America," we would take him into the Harris Theatre to witness "ROLLING STONES," and rest content with his verdict.

For, in "ROLLING STONES" there is not a dull or morbid moment.

It is NOT a "crook" play.

It provides everyone who witnesses it with A WONDERFUL ADVENTURE IN OPTIMISM AND LAUGHTER.

It shows you how men can start—and have started—from nothing and by work and honesty grow great and powerful.

It is the kind of play that will make almost every one in the house turn to his or her seat-mate and say: "Don't you remember when old man Collins down our street made $15 a week. Now he's worth a million."

Or, "Just like that Stegmeier boy in OUR street, who had nothing but his ambition and his nerve, and now HE is worth a quarter of a million."

Of course, as all of you know, such things as these DO happen; not once or ten times, but HUNDRDS AND HUNDREDS OF TIMES.

And these are just a few of the reasons why you should telephone to or call at the Harris Theatre and reserve seats for "ROLLING STONES."

You really cannot afford to say late in the Winter that you failed to see this engrossing play by Edgar Selwyn.

It drives its way into your liking and good graces with the force of a pneumatic riveter.

"ROLLING STONES"

Harris Theatre, 42d St. West of Broadway. Eves. 8:20. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:20

Prices 50c-75c-$1.00-$2.00. Popular Matinee Wednesdays, 50c to $1.50.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasingly cloudy, followed by rain today; tomorrow rain; fresh east winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,069. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1915. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BONDS OF ALLIES TO PUBLIC AT 96¼

But Only to Investors Who Participate in Underwriting the Big Loan.

ONE MAN TO GET $30,000,000

John D. or Wm. Rockefeller or H. C. Frick May Be the Buyer of the Allies' Notes.

$5,000,000 TO GUGGENHEIMS

City Bank Has a $5,000,000 and a $3,000,000 Order—First May Be for James Stillman.

J. P. Morgan & Co. were deluged yesterday with applications from banks and individuals eager to participate in underwriting the Anglo-French $500,000,000 loan. At the close of the day Mr. Morgan said the aggregate had not been computed, and he was not prepared to say when the syndicate would be closed. The flood of applications confirmed members of the syndicate in the belief that the underwriting of the huge credit would be found to be oversubscribed when all the applications were in. The London Times says that this is the largest exterior loan ever floated in any country.

Under rules adopted by the syndicate managers yesterday investors may obtain the 5 per cent. joint notes of Great Britain and France on a basis that will yield about 5.85 per cent., and a large demand from the investing public is expected.

One Investor Wants $30,000,000.

It was learned that a single subscription from one of the richest men in the United States had been received for more than $30,000,000 of the issue. Members of the Morgan firm, beyond admitting the fact, would not discuss this subscription or give any hint as to the identity of the man making it. One banker reported on Wednesday that he knew of investors who had pledged themselves to take more than $100,000,000.

Wall Street had a number of guesses as to the lone investor who could put $30,000,000 into a single class of paper. The three names heard most often were those of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., William Rockefeller, and Henry C. Frick. There are many other millionaires whose wealth would permit them to take that much of the new loan if it were not for the disturbance it would cause their other investments. In this class are J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, Andrew Carnegie, Vincent Astor, Otto H. Kahn, Hetty Green, William A. Clark, and Charles M. Schwab. The latter was picked by a number of persons as the most likely purchaser of such a huge block. Samuel Untermyer could pay for $30,000,000 worth of bonds if he were to realize on all of his holdings at the present market values.

The Guggenheims Want $5,000,000.

M. Guggenheim's Sons, consisting of five of the Guggenheim brothers, have agreed to take $5,000,000 of the loan. It is understood that their application for this amount was made several days ago and was in fact one of the first received.

Two other large individual subscriptions were reported from the National City Bank. One of these is for $5,000,000, and the other for $3,000,000. There was a rumor in Wall Street that the $5,000,000 application was made in the name of James Stillman, but this could not be verified.

All of the banks taking part in the offering and many bond houses received a large number of applications yesterday, although few persons had had an opportunity to study the syndicate agreement.

Concession to Investors.

It developed yesterday that while individuals desiring to take small blocks in the offerings cannot become syndicate members direct, they can get the new bonds at the syndicate price, even though subscribing for a single $100 bond, by placing their subscription with one of the syndicate banks to be grouped with other applications and forwarded to the syndicate managers.

Purchases by investors in this way are to be handled as follows: Having subscribed for the underwriting, they can withdraw their bonds from the syndicate by payment of 98, the public offering price, and after the expiration of the syndicate agreement in sixty days, they will receive as a "commission" at least 1¾ per cent., making the net cost to them 96¼ or less. This ¼ above the price of 96 which Great Britain and France receive for the bonds is to cover the cost of the extensive advertising and circularizing of the loan and other minor expenses of the syndicate, the total of which will be below one-quarter of 1 per cent. on the full amount.

Terms of the Syndicate.

The terms of the syndicate formed to underwrite the loan are as follows:

(1) Participations to be given to all classes of institutions, investors, dealers, &c., without restrictions;
(2) Syndicate to have right to repurchase up to 10 per cent. of total underwriting;
(3) Selling commission to be ¾ per cent. from which (a) ½ per cent. will be allowed other dealers and institutions with bond departments not in syndicate and (b) commissions not to be paid until syndicate is closed;
(4) Withdrawals to be allowed at 98 and interest, and not less than 1¾ per cent. will be rebated on bonds withdrawn after the syndicate is closed. Not to exceed ¼ per cent. of 1 per cent. reserved to cover expenses;
(5) Temporary receipts will be delivered at once in the form of direct obligation of the two Governments;
(6) Duration of syndicate sixty days;
(7) Withdrawn bonds shall not be resold during the life of syndicate and withdrawing participants shall be responsible for their numbers;
(8) Any incorporated bank gets a deposit equal to its participation on which it allows interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and
(9) Any participant withdrawing his full participation is relieved from any further syndicate liability.

More New York Underwriters.

In addition to the list of institutions in the New York group participating in the loan, as made public yesterday, J. P. Morgan & Co. announced the following yesterday:

Bank of Manhattan, Hanover National Bank, Columbia Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

Continued on Page 2.

LONDON ANNOUNCES HOLD-UP ON CABLES

48 Hours' Delay on All Messages to Neutral Nations and to Russia for Military Reasons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Postmaster General announced today that, pending further notice, telegrams for all neutral countries in Europe, for Russia via Great Northern Lines, and for Siberia will be subject to forty-eight hours' delay.

A Berne dispatch says telegraph communications between Switzerland and Italy are interrupted.

Private telegrams sent from France to Swiss destinations are momentarily held up. Private telegrams passing through France, destined for Albania, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Greece, Montenegro, Norway, Holland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Sweden, North, South and Central America, will be subject to forty-eight hours' delay.

These restrictions do not apply to official telegrams and telegrams destined for newspapers and telegraphic agencies.

Western Union Telegraph Company officials announced yesterday that the French Government had notified them that on account of military necessities the acceptance of private messages destined to Switzerland had been provisionally suspended and that messages for the Continent via France would be subject to a delay of forty-eight hours.

BRITISH NEAR BAGDAD; MANY TURKS CAPTURED

Town of Kut-el-Amara Abandoned —Fleeing Ottomans Are Being Pursued.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1.—J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, last evening gave out additional details of the British success against the Turks in Mesopotamia. The previous report said that the Ottoman forces were in full retreat toward Bagdad, with the British in hot pursuit.

Last night's statement says the British cavalry entered Kut-el-Amara (ninety miles southeast of Bagdad) on Wednesday. The town was found to be deserted and the Turks in flight toward Bagdad by road and river. Along the river gunboats and steamers with an Indian brigade aboard started in pursuit. An aeroplane dropped bombs on one of the Turkish steamers.

"The total prisoners captured aggregate 1,650," says the statement, "but more are coming in. The Turkish force, which is commanded by Nureddin Pasha, is estimated at some 8,000 regular troops, who are assisted by a considerable number of tribesmen.

"The captured positions showed that the trenches had been constructed with remarkable thoroughness, having communication trenches extending for miles and a system of contact mines."

CAN'T GIVE NUMBER OF U-BOATS SUNK

Results of Attacks Too Indefinite, Balfour Explains to Commons— Story of Portsmouth Round-up.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A desire for absolute precision was advanced by Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons this afternoon as the reason for not making public figures on German submarine losses. Mr. Balfour expressed great sympathy with the desire for such information, but said that the difficulty of satisfying curiosity on the subject was from "the inevitable margin of doubt which attached to any attempt to estimate the number of enemy submarines destroyed, and the consequent impossibility of giving accurate statistics.

"We have every graduation," he added, "from absolute certainty, through practical assurance, down to faint possibility. Facts like these are not fitted for statistical statements. Should the Admiralty confine itself to cases of absolute certainty we undoubtedly would be understating the truth. If we included all cases of reasonable possibility we might be exaggerating, and no defensible line can be drawn between these two degrees."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I learn from Berlin that in well-informed naval circles no news has been received during the last few months from forty-seven German submarines. These are, therefore, supposed to be lost. The Admiralty has hitherto announced only seven losses in order not to disquiet the people, but the real number is said to be fifty-four.

Two German submarines were discovered in Portsmouth Harbor, England's chief naval depot, on Sept. 6, according to a correspondent at Southsea, a nearby watering place.

Destroyers succeeded in sinking one of the submarines and capturing the other, which turned out to be one of the latest and largest of the German U-boats. After placing the officers and crew ashore under guard, the submarine was docked and inspected. While the machinery was entirely different from that of England's undersea boats, the difficulties were overcome. The plant submarine is now fully manned by British, according to the correspondent, and has set out from Portsmouth on duty against the Germans.

ASKS BERNSTORFF'S AID TO PREVENT MASSACRES

State Department Makes Informal Request to Ambassador in Behalf of Armenians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The State Department has placed an informal request before Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, asking that he use his influence with the German Government to interfere in behalf of the Armenians in Turkey.

The request, it became known today, was made some time ago, and as yet has not been directly answered by the Ambassador except with the text of a German consular dispatch, which stated that conditions among the Armenians had been exaggerated. Officials here stated that no formal representations on the subject had been directed to the Berlin Foreign Office and no such steps were now contemplated by the Government.

State Department advices have shown that, while so far there has been no violation of American rights which would make a basis for formal protest, evidence from unofficial sources indicate that American lives and property have been threatened.

Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople today sent a telegram to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, urging that contributions toward the fund for Armenian relief work be increased.

Continued on Page 2.

WIRELESS WAFTS VOICE 4,600 MILES

Messages Spoken in Washington Are Distinctly Heard at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

WILL CHANGE TELEPHONY

Likely to Take the Place of Trunk Lines Between Large Cities.

SCIENTISTS ARE IN DISPUTE

T. N. Vail Says His Engineers Worked Out the Problem—Nally Tells of Marconi's Tests.

While over all the world was being flashed the news yesterday morning that the human voice had been sent by wireless telephony 2,500 miles through the air—from Washington to California—a lone operator in a frame hut at the foot of a towering mast on the shore of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, knew that the human voice had been heard almost twice that distance, for he had listened to words spoken in Washington 4,600 miles away.

That man was Lloyd Espenchied, an engineer for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who had been sent to the far-off Pacific island by President Theodore N. Vail to await the test, which came as a climax of more than a year's preparation. Espenchied carried with him only a receiving instrument and was therefore unable to talk back to the United States naval wireless station at Arlington, Va. It was hours before he could get wireless telegraph connection with Mare Island, Cal., and tell J. J. Carty, chief engineer of the telephone company, that a miracle had been wrought. The news was relayed to Mr. Vail and the announcement of the accomplishment was made from the offices of the telephone company at 15 Dey Street at noon yesterday.

Exceeds Distance to North Pole.

The distance over which Espenchied heard naval officers at Arlington talk is greater than the distance from New York to the North Pole, which is 3,435 miles.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company yesterday made the following announcement:

"Wireless telephone communication from the Atlantic seaboard to Hawaii, a distance of 4,000 miles, is an accomplished fact. A message from the navy wireless station at Arlington, just outside of Washington, was sent last night to the United States naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, near Honolulu. The special wireless developments which resulted in this feat were made by engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company.

"The distance over which this wireless communication was held is greater than the distance from New York to London, New York to Paris, or from New York to many other important points such as Rome, Vienna, and Berlin.

"That transatlantic wireless communication is assured as soon as the disturbed conditions in Europe will permit of tests from this country is obvious when it is remembered that it is much more difficult to send wireless telephone communication across land than across water. This wonderful wireless message from Washington to Hawaii had to pass over the width of the entire United States before it encountered the more simple wireless conditions of sending over water. For the purpose of this test the sending was done from Arlington and the receiving was done on small special antennae erected by engineers of the telephone company by special permission of the United States Navy, at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

"The message at Honolulu was received by Lloyd Espenchied, an engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who had been sent there by J. J. Carty, its chief engineer, to take charge of the observations, the successful results of which we are now able to report."

Following the receipt of Mr. Carty's telegram announcing the feat of talking through 4,600 miles of air, President Vail sent this telegram to his chief engineer at Mare Island:

"Carty, I want to congratulate you on yesterday's climax in the way of achievements, the greatest in intercommunication that the world has ever seen. To you and the wonderful staff created by you the world owes a debt.

"To throw your voice directly, without the aid of wires, from Washington to Hawaii—nearly 5,000 miles—a greater distance than from New York to Paris, Berlin, Vienna, or Petrograd, and greater than that between Seattle and Tokio or Yokohama, was wonderful but to send the recognized voice part way over wire and part through the air was still more wonderful and was the demonstration of the chiefest use that probably will attach to the wireless art, amplifying and supplementing, not substituting the wire system and bring into conversational communication ships, islands, and places which cannot be reached.

"Your work has indeed brought us one long step nearer our "ideal"—a "universal system."" THEO. N. VAIL.

Worked a Year Before Test.

Bancroft Gherardi, engineer of plant of the telephone company, who assisted Mr. Carty in the development of the wireless telephone, told last night of the painstaking work of more than a year preceding the achievement of talking 4,600 miles through air. Early in the Spring of this year, as a result of work already done, the engineers of the company talked over a distance of about 250 miles, using an experimental tower erected at Montauk Point, L. I., and a small tower in Wilmington, Del. Soon after this they talked 1,000 miles, from Montauk Point to St. Simon's Island, Ga.

Then Mr. Vail approached Secretary of the Navy Daniels and obtained permission to try experiments by the use of navy wireless stations. Mr. Daniels readily consented, and tests were started looking to transatlantic, and even transpacific, telephony.

"Another interesting feature of the tests yesterday," said Mr. Gherardi, "was that in a practical way the ability to connect wireless telephone systems with wire telephones was shown. Mr. Carty, in the office of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, talked with Mr. Vail, in the office of the President, in 15 Dey Street, through the wire telephone system, and Mr. Vail talked to Mr. Carty through the wireless telephone system to Arlington, Va., and thence by wire to Mare Island, Cal., and thence by wireless to Honolulu, and Mr. Carty talked to Mr. Vail in the same way. Mr. Carty talked to Mr. Vail in the same way. Mr. Carty talked to Mr. Vail in the same way. Mr. Carty talked to Mr. Vail in the same way.

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Russian Mine Destroys American Ship; Captain of Vincent and Three Others Hurt

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The American sailing ship Vincent was blown up by a mine off Cape Orloff, on the White Sea coast of Russia, near Archangel, on Sept. 27, and is a total loss, according to messages received at the State Department today from American Ambassador Marye at Petrograd and the Consul General at Archangel. Captain Amberman and three other men were injured and were taken to the naval hospital at Archangel; the rest of the crew were uninjured. The messages did not state whether the Vincent struck a mine that had become detached or ran too close to one of the Russian mine fields.

The Vincent was a freighter of 1,904 gross and 1,776 net tons, and was built in 1894. Until recently she flew the British flag and was owned by Charles Edgar Kelley. Under the act of Congress of Aug. 18, 1914, which admits foreign-built vessels to American registry under certain conditions, the Vincent was sold to Harris, Irby & Voss of New York, and was by them transferred to the American flag.

This is the fourth ship in which Mr. Harris and Mr. Irby were interested that has been lost since the outbreak of the war in Europe. Two others were lost off the Dutch coast by striking mines, and the fourth, the Leelanaw, was struck by a German submarine on July 25 last off the Orkney Islands while bound from Archangel for Belfast with a cargo of flax, listed as contraband by the Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Captain, first mate, second mate, and carpenter were injured in the fire which destroyed the Vincent.

The loss of the Vincent was made known here in a dispatch from London Wednesday, which said the vessel had been burned. No details were given.

William L. Harris of the Harris-Irby Cotton Company of 15 William Street, owner of the Vincent, received a cablegram yesterday from Captain J. C. Amberman giving particulars of the disaster.

"The message was sent Sept. 29," said Mr. Harris, "the Vincent having hit a floating mine Sept. 27. The Captain and two or three of the crew of twenty-two men were struck by pieces of metal, but no one was seriously hurt. After the Vincent struck the mine she caught fire and became a total loss, the Captain stated. The ship was on her way from Archangel to England with 1,200 standards of railroad ties, and must have left port about a week ago."

CITY ASKS TAXES ON $12,000,000,000

Personalty Assessment Is Increased Twelvefold, Realty by $100,000,000.

BOOKS TO BE OPEN TODAY

Land Values Not Raised—Increase Is on New Buildings and Improvements.

When the tax books showing the 1916 assessments on all personal property and real estate in the city are opened at 9 o'clock this morning at the Tax Department in the Hall of Records, the assessment rolls will present a big surprise, it was said last night. It is understood that the personal assessments will aggregate between $3,500,000,000 to $4,000,000,000, and that the increase in the total tentative assessment on real estate will be more than $100,000,000 in the entire city.

This increase, it was said, will all be on new buildings and improvements mostly in the suburban districts, and the land values will remain about the same. While some of the tax officials expected there would be an enormous increase in the assessments on personal property this year, few believed that it would reach anything like the figure indicated a few weeks ago, when the amount was put at $4,000,000,000. The final assessment on personal property for 1915 was $340,295,560.

Realty Increase $100,000,000.

The assessed valuation of real estate in the city in 1915 was $8,049,855,912. It was expected that the amount would remain practically the same for 1916, or if it was decreased, the slump in real estate values in certain parts of Manhattan would be offset by the increase in new buildings, but instead of this being true, the slump in Manhattan values has been very small. It has been greatest in the Twenty-third Street district. In many other parts of Manhattan where a slump in values was expected, there has been a rise in values in new buildings and improvements on old buildings, particularly in the outlying districts, and this rise has jumped the assessment $100,000,000 more than the present amount.

The tax books showing assessments on real estate will be open until Nov. 15. Until then owners of real estate may make application to the department to have their assessments decreased. The personal property tax books will not close until Nov. 30.

The difficulties the city will encounter in the collection of a large tax assessment were outlined yesterday by Henry M. Powell, counsel to the Mills Legislative Tax Committee, which is soon to hold public hearings in this city. Mr. Powell said there are two opposing theories as to the effect this enormous increase in valuations will have. Some people, he said, believe it will result in a large increase in the payment of personal taxes which will lighten the burden on the already overtaxed real estate taxpayer, while others believe that instead of helping the real estate taxpayer, it will add to his troubles by increasing the amount of uncollected taxes.

Uncollected Taxes No Asset.

In this event, instead of there being an increase in the amount of the taxes at the end of the swearing-off period, there will be a decrease which will result in a large amount of uncollected taxes appearing on the State's books as assets of the city, whereas in fact they will be a liability.

Past experience has shown, Mr. Powell said, that whenever the assessment rolls have been increased, notwithstanding the increase in population and increase in wealth, there has been a corresponding decrease in the personal tax list. In 1899 the personal tax valuation was $13,374,239, and in 1914 it was $6,083,311.

The Federal income tax, Mr. Powell said, is based on a person's income for the entire year, but the liability to pay a personal tax is based on a person's wealth for a single day, namely, Oct. 1. No matter what personal property a person may have on Sept. 30, the day before, or Oct. 2, the day after, if the person has no personal taxable property on Oct. 1, that person is not liable to pay a personal tax for that year.

"When a much-heralded increase in the personal tax assessments is announced, the prudent citizen hastens to place his taxable assets on that day in such shape that he escapes liability."

The four largest items of personal property which are exempt or can be made exempt from assessment for local purposes are:

1. Savings bank deposits are not taxable to the savings banks, nor can the deposits be assessed to the depositors.
2. Stock in corporations are not taxable to the owners.
3. Owners of mortgages secured by real estate are not liable to taxation for local purposes if the mortgagees have paid the mortgage registration tax.
4. Owners of bonds secured by property outside of the State are not taxable if they pay the State tax on secured debts nor are owners of debenture bonds liable to a local tax if the secured debts tax is paid.

There is a mass of other property that is not taxable, such as imported goods in original packages, municipal bonds, United States Government bonds, State bonds, patent rights, copyrights, goods outside of the State, stock exchange

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SUDDEN FORTUNES MADE IN WALL ST.

Speculators in War Stocks Gain Rapid Wealth as Prices Go Soaring.

$500,000 ON $650 START

Investor Who Put $18,000 Into Bethlehem for His Baby Has $364,000 for Youngster.

Riches are coming so fast in Wall Street that families are being endowed from the profits in war stocks, and one baby, whose parents are very much in society, is wealthy without knowing it, according to stories flying about there.

J. Robineon Duff, who less than a year ago was just about able to buy 50 shares of Electric Boat at 13, has set aside $250,000 for Mrs. Duff and the youngsters, and yesterday he rented a new office at 61 Broadway to take the place of his desk room. How much more he has he doesn't know, but all in all he is worth more than $500,000, according to all accounts, and he admits he has that much and some more.

Considering that it took only $650 to buy his start in Electric Boat, J. Robinson Duff is doing very well, and so are many others. As the cigar stand man remarked looking out in Broad Street: "There are more millionaires than clerks in the Street."

Mr. Duff, who is a curb broker, made his first purchase when the war was well under way. He traded in and out of the market for a few weeks and at the first of this year he was pyramiding his gains and enjoying life. That won't look such as he used to have when he was trying to turn a few dollars with Ford Starters faded from his face. Electric Boat kept speeding up, its revolutions increasing every day the fortunes of J. R. Duff, now J. Robinson Duff. When it reached 500 he felt that the going was so good that he might as well unload ballast. That is why he set the quarter of a million aside for his wife, thus giving her an income of about $17,500 a year.

Mr. Duff, in the offices of James H. Oliphant & Co. at 61 Broadway, where he has been anchoring his electric boat to a mahogany rolltop, said he expected to move very soon into his more commodious quarters. For ten years he was an engineer with the Edison Electric Company, and that is how he got such an insight into the possibilities of what magnetically propelled craft might do. His ancestors came here in the Mayflower, and he expects to go away some time in a yacht. Many of his friends have congratulated him on his good fortune, for in the last four or five years he has had his ups and downs, especially in that era of the blue funk which settled over the Street before the battle of the Marne.

There is another case of sudden wealth which is known to the Street and also to the public. It pertains to the considerate fathers who bought 100 shares of Bethlehem Steel at 18 a little more than a year ago. The stock had been even lower than that. He did not need the money, so he just put the stock aside until the youngster should become of age. He had an idea that under the management of Mr. Schwab Bethlehem would improve. Then came the demand for shrapnel and munitions and the general activities of war time.

The stock was quoted yesterday at 364. If it keeps up to its record for the next few years, there will be something like a million-dollar melon to hand over to the young person when he reaches his majority.

Everywhere there are signs of exultant rejoicing down at Broad and Wall. But there was also joy in Havemeyer and Cog Cob, for the general public has shared in the profits in many a transaction in these stocks which the war has boosted.

Only the other day a man who last October was wearing his straw hat and dining at the Cafe des Enfants and glad of the chance, made a $50,000 killing in a week and gave a party at Long Beach that was certainly a function.

It is not unusual to hear of speculators clearing up $10,000 and $25,000 at a time, and some more than that, judging by the way they spend money for automobiles, have money in the bank.

TWO DIE IN AUTO WRECK.

Yonkers Man and His Mother Killed in Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Allen H. Seaman of Searsdale Avenue, Yonkers, and his mother, Mrs. Mary Seaman, were instantly killed and Mr. Seaman's wife was probably fatally injured in an automobile accident this morning. Seaman, who was an inexperienced driver, lost control of his car while riding on the State Road and suddenly swerved to one side and rolled down an embankment.

Seaman and the women were buried under the wreckage. They were hurried to the Thrall Hospital, where the older woman died without regaining consciousness. Mrs. Allen Seaman is suffering from internal injuries and lacerations. The automobile was wrecked.

Mr. Seaman, with his wife and mother, left their home in Yonkers early yesterday morning for Milford, Penn., where they were to have spent a few days with friends.

Mr. Seaman, who was about 48 years of age, was well known throughout Westchester County. He was the proprietor of The Eastchester Citizen Bulletin, a weekly newspaper.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

FRENCH MAKE NEW GAINS IN CHAMPAGNE, PIERCING THE SECOND GERMAN LINE; BERLIN ADMITS LOSS OF IMPORTANT HILL

Serious Nature of the Allies' Drive Being Impressed Upon the German People

AMSTERDAM, Friday, Oct. 1, (via London.)—The fighting on the western front occupies large space in the German press. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"It cannot be denied that the new offensive of the enemy is of the greatest importance. The enemy obviously is making repeated efforts to gain at last a decisive success. How long he will be able to maintain his efforts is uncertain, but we must expect that the heavy fighting will continue."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The severe fighting has reached the sixth day without slackening. This confirms the opinion already expressed that this time we have to do with extraordinary efforts.

"In view of the bitterness and indefatigable severity of the daily repeated attacks, we must come to the conclusion that this offensive surpasses all previous operations of the kind. It shows methodical and careful preparation, which can only be explained by a firm determination to force a decision."

BERLIN, Sept. 30, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"German newspapers all point out the importance of the battle now in progress on the western front," says the Overseas News Agency. "The struggle is being carried on tenaciously, and up to the present time all the violent attacks of the enemy have failed. The losses of the enemy have been gigantic, but the fighting is still under way and a final decision has not been reached.

"The newspapers say it is useless to minimize the importance of the struggle, but they point out that the German Nation can well look into the future with confidence and trust in the bravery of the German Army, which is resisting heroically the enemy's well-organized efforts."

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 30, (via London.)—"News of the offensive on the western front is taken very seriously here," says the Berlin correspondent of the Politiken. "The Tageblatt remarks that nothing would be more foolish than to overlook the terrible seriousness of the recent battles in the west, and that it would be equally wrong for Germans not to have fullest confidence in their troops and leaders.

GENEVA, Sept. 30, (via Paris.)—The Pan-German Strassburger in commenting on the British victory in Northern France says:

"We must not underestimate the bravery of this adversary.

"In the Champagne, also, our losses unhappily have been heavy, notably in prisoners. In trench warfare captures are unavoidable when men remain to the end. It is not known if the French figures are exact, but they may be correct. Our losses are painful, but are compensated for by results."

DRIVING GERMANS BACK ON VILNA

Russians Gain 25 Miles in One Attack and 8 Miles in Another.

LOSE BATTLE AT SMORGON

Czar's Troops Are Hammering Heavily on the Austro-German Front in Galicia.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1.—While Field Marshal von Hindenburg claims to have made some progress in his operations against Dvinsk and the official German report mentions that his cavalry had the best of engagements in the region of Postawy, it appears from Petrograd advices that the Germans were driven back 25 miles to the station of Postawy from the terminal station at Glubokoi on the Sventeyany-Gluhokoi Railroad. This is a military supply vein running east from the Vilna-Dvinsk road and Postawy is about equi-distant from Glubokoi and the Vilna-Dvinsk artery. Its possession would greatly facilitate the attempt to flank the fortress of Dvinsk.

Further south, in the district west and south of Molodechno, the Russians say they have thrown Hindenburg's right wing back eight miles across the Lida-Molodechno Railway beyond the village of Krewo, so that General Ruzsky seems to be driving the invaders upon Vilna again.

West of Molodechno, on the railroad from that junction to Vilna, however, the Berlin official report says that the Germans have broken through the Russian position at Smorgon (which town has changed hands two or three times since the retreat from Vilna) and captured a thousand prisoners.

This drive is believed to be part of a movement southeastward in the direction of Minsk, designed to cut off the Russians retiring from Baranovichi.

South of the Pripet marshes, in which Field Marshal von Mackensen and his troops are stuck, the Russians have been driven back across the Styr River, but along the Galician border they are still hammering heavily at the Austro-German armies.

Russians Driving Germans Back.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30.—Territorial gains of considerable extent by the Russians are indicated by the latest information received at the War Office. The Germans have been pushed back from the terminal station at Glubokoi, on the Sventeyany-Gluhokoi Railway, to a point midway to the Vilna-Dvinsk Railway. The position thus reached is the station of Postawy, representing a gain of twenty-five miles.

In the district west and south of Molodechno the Germans have been forced back eight miles across the Lida-Molodechno Railway, beyond the village of Krewo.

At no point of the northern lines have German gains been announced, although of great intensity are being fought on the line from Koziany, on the Disna River, to Krivo, a distance of only miles in a straight line. On account of a bend to include the Vilya line to Smorgon, the actual extent of the front is eighty miles.

Reports have concentrated strong forces along this line, including considerable bodies of troops drawn from the Riga region.

South of the Pripet the Germans have won a measure of success at Chartorisk, twenty miles west of the railway junction at Sarny. They appear to have gained control of the Styr to a point south of Lutsk, which lately has been the scene of heavy fighting and now appears to be in the hands of the Germans.

A strong effort also is being made by the Germans in the region of Novo Alexiniec, fifteen miles north of Tarnopol. The Russian authorities believe

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CALLS ON BULGARS TO DEMOBILIZE

Greek Premier Tells the Nation Neighbor's Attitude Is a Menace to Peace.

ALLIES MAY BACK DEMAND

Bulgar Movements on Frontier Compel Serbs to Shift 120,000 Men from Austrian Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—At an impressive session in the Chamber this afternoon, Premier Venizelos characterized the summons to the colors of Bulgaria's forces a grave menace to peace, and virtually called on that power to demobilize. Former Premier Gounaris, amid great enthusiasm, extended unreserved support to the Government's policy and the House ratified the decree of national mobilization and authorized a war loan of $30,000,000.

As soon as the Chamber had assembled Premier Venizelos mounted the tribune and made the following declaration:

"In September of last year I explained to the House the policy of the Greek Government toward the international situation as created by the European war. In February last we considered that the time had come to change that attitude but, having disagreed with the Crown, the Cabinet resigned.

"After the recent elections, having again been called to power, I considered in view of the great changes that have taken place meanwhile in the international situation that we should return to our original policy; but this normal situation was suddenly disturbed by the Bulgarian general mobilization, to which measure Greece could make but one reply—by ordering mobilization likewise.

"I must inform the House that after these two measures reassuring assurances were given by both sides. M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, declared to our Minister in Sofia that Bulgaria's mobilization had no purpose of attack either against us or our ally, Serbia, but was necessitated by Bulgaria's propinquity to the theatre of war and the object was to enable Bulgaria to maintain a policy of armed neutrality. We replied that so long as such was the significance of the Bulgarian mobilization, our own must not be considered as having any other object than the same armed neutrality.

"Despite these assurances, however, the situation must still be considered grave. Modern mobilization means such a serious dislocation of the country's financial and social life and entails such enormous expenditure that it cannot long be continued without serious danger to peace, and this danger is all the greater when one of the mobilized States does not conceal the fact that territorial statutes established by treaty between her and neighboring States is not considered worth respect.

"I do not say this to depict the situation as being darker than it is in reality, but may not conceal the real state of affairs from the nation, for although everybody in Greece desires peace I know well the incomparable spirit of self-sacrifice with which the Greek nation under arms is ready to defend both the country's territory and the nation's vital interests and oppose any attempt of any one Balkan State to acquire for itself a preponderant position which would put an end to the political and moral independence of the rest. Nevertheless, I should be happy if the quieting assurances given by the Governments of both the mobilized Balkan States should be followed by the simultaneous and prompt recall of mo-

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WAR BOOTY MOUNTS UP

121 Field Guns and Heavy Pieces Have Been Taken in Five Days.

MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED

Germans Regain a Footing in Strong Works by a Fierce Counter Attack.

BUT ABANDON HILL NO. 191

Operations Against the New British Position at Loos Progressing Slowly, Berlin Says.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—While the Anglo-French troops in Artois apparently are now simply engaged in consolidating the ground won and opposing the German counterattacks, the battle for the German second line of defense in Champagne, the collapse of which would acutely menace the greater part of the German position in the west, is proceeding with the greatest stubbornness.

At several points the French troops have gained a footing in the second line, and some of them even went right through; but, encountering German reserves, were unable to maintain their progress. According to the German account, these latter troops were captured or exterminated.

The Germans, however, admit the loss of Hill 191, to the north of Massiges, where the French are not far from the railway triangle, the possession of which has been the greatest advantage to the Germans, as one of the lines has been used for supplying the Argonne army.

It is believed here that, besides the gain of ground both in Artois and Champagne and the improved position of the Allies generally, the recent successful operations must soon relieve the pressure on Russia and perhaps prevent the Austro-Germans from sending any large force against Serbia.

Already large reinforcements for the Germans are arriving on the western front, and their presence has already had the effect of slackening somewhat the Allies' offensive.

French Continue to Advance.

This official statement was given out by the French War Office tonight:

In Belgium our heavy artillery has supported the action of the British fleet against the batteries along the coast.

No important action occurred in Artois. The enemy has shown some activity near Armancourt. In the environs of Roye a strong reconnoissance was dispersed by our fire.

Before Beauvraignes we exploded several mines, which shattered the German trenches.

In Champagne we have gained ground to the north of Mesnil and more to the east, between Hill No. 190, to the north of Massiges, and the road from Ville-sur-Tourbe to Cernay-en-Dormois. At the latter point we have taken additional prisoners.

By a counterattack the enemy succeeded in recovering a footing in the "Ouvrage de la Defalte." A second counterattack, very violent in character, in the same sector was completely repulsed. The enemy has suffered important losses.

The clearing of the former German positions has permitted a more complete computation of the cannon captured. Their number is much greater than was previously announced. The total of field guns and heavy pieces captured from the enemy since Sept. 25 on the Champagne front alone has reached 121.

A flotilla of aeroplanes today dropped seventy-two bombs on the station at Guignicourt. The bombardment appeared to be very efficacious. The aeroplanes, though violently cannonaded, returned in safety to their base.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There has been intermittent cannonading at divers points on the front, Ramscapelle, Caeskerke, and Beninghe were bombarded.

The text of the French communication of the afternoon follows:

The only resistance of the enemy in the Artois district has been a very violent bombardment of our new positions to the east of Souchez.

In the Champagne district we have secured a footing at several points in the trenches of the German second line of defense, to the west of the Butte de Tahure and to the west of the Navarin farm. At this latter point certain detachments of our troops made their way through and resolutely advanced beyond the German lines, but it was impossible for them to maintain this advance because of a curtain of fire maintained by the German artillery, as well as a very violent flanking rifle fire. Our men, however, hold firmly the points conquered by them on the second line of the enemy.

To the south of Ripont we have enlarged and completed our conquest of the first line German positions by taking possession of a portion of the

SARONY CELEBRATED PORTRAITS $5 for 1. 164 5th Ave. (34th St.)—Advt.

important supporting works known locally as the "ouvrage de la defaite" (the defeat earthworks).

The night passed quietly along the remainder of the front.

In spite of most unfavorable atmospheric conditions, our air squadrons yesterday bombarded the lines of communication behind the German front. Shells were thrown down on the railroad stations in the valley of the Suippe, Bazancourt, Warnerville, Pont Faverger, and St. Hilaire-le-Petit, as well as upon a German column marching near Somme-Py.

The German official statement reads as follows:

Yesterday the enemy continued his attempts to break through our lines only in the Champagne region.

South of the Menin-Ypres road a position occupied by two English companies was blown up.

North of Loos our counter-attack progressed slowly.

Southeast of Souchez the French succeeded in penetrating our lines in two small sections. Fighting continues.

A French attack south of Arras easily was repulsed.

Battles between Rheims and the Argonne were very bitter. South of St. Marie-Py an enemy brigade broke through our outer lines of trenches and came in touch with our reserves which, during the counter-attack, captured 800 prisoners and destroyed the others.

All French attacks between the Somme-Py-Souain high road and the Challerange-St. Menehould railway were repulsed partly yesterday after bitter hand-to-hand fighting in which the enemy suffered heavy losses.

Early today a strong enemy attack on the front northwest of Massigas broke down. North of Massiges Hill No. 191, which was very much exposed to the enemy's flanking fire, was lost.

On the other front artillery duels and mining engagements of varying intensity took place.

KAISER WILL FIGHT WHILE HE HAS SWORD

Won't Make Peace Till It Is Snatched Away, He Tells a Wounded Sepoy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Three disabled Indian sepoys, a Rajput and two Gurkhas, exchanged prisoners, are now in a Brighton hospital after ten months' captivity in Germany.

They were visited in their camp by the Kaiser. The Rajput describes the German "Padishah" as a gentleman with a big mustache wearing a uniform covered with crosses and medals." He spent fifteen minutes with the Indians, asking them a number of questions and laughing and smiling all the while.

As the Kaiser left a sepoy's cot he touched the sahre by his side and said: "I will not make peace until this sword is smached out of my hand."

KITCHENER SENDS HIS CONGRATULATIONS

Praises General French and Whole British Force for "Substantial Success."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1.—The South Wales Daily Echo of Cardiff says an army order issued to the troops in France contained the following telegram from Lord Kitchener to General French:

"My warmest congratuletions to you and all serving under you on the substantial success you have achieved, and my best wishes for the progress of your important operations."

SPEED IN ATTACK CUT FRENCH LOSSES

Men Charged So Rapidly That Relatively Few Were Hit, Paris Hears.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 1.—The French losses in the recent offensive, so costly to the Germans, were relatively very light, according to statements made by persons in a position to know. The soldiers explain this by the speed with which the charges were carried out. In speed, they say, lies not only success for the attack, but safety for those who attack.

Most of the wounded were struck either by bullets or splinters from high explosive shells.

DESCRIBES SOUCHEZ CHARGE.

Frenchman Says His Side Had Personal Affronts to Settle.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 1.—The French capital is being thrilled by stories of the fighting on the western front related by soldiers wounded in the desperate combats which have resulted in important gains for the Allies.

"For several days the Germans had been getting singularly aggressive and insolent," said one of the men who charged at Souchez. "They shouted insults at us and flung into our trenches notes wrapped around pebbles. One of their favorite taunts was 'You are too cowardly to come over here—come on if you are not too lazy.' This ended by getting on our nerves. It seemed to each one of us that we had not only France to defend, but a personal insult to wipe out.

"Thus when, at 12:45 on the 25th, the order came which sent us up against Hill No. 119, we were filled with joy. I was in the first 'wave.' We made one dash for the German trenches. Fifty yards from the goal machine guns took us, but we put on speed and bumped over the first trench without stopping. We knew the second 'wave' which followed would occupy the trench we passed.

"What struck me about this rush, the force and rapidity of which was incredable, was the smallness of our losses. Personally, I saw no one killed. Things changed, however, when I got between the first and second line of trenches. Until our supporting 'wave' arrived we underwent the united fire of both lines. It was then that a fragment of shell broke my arm and put me out of action."

Another man, wounded in the fighting between Perthes and Tahure, said:

"We took the offensive at 9:30 o'clock. I never shall forget the spectacle of our 'wave' of assault. A seething mass of men, clothed in uniforms hardly two or which were alike, but all animated by the same energy, joined in the charge. I was in a stream which paseed four lines of trenches in four jumps. We ran like mad men forward, alwaye forward. At ons moment we were confronted at a distance of not more than ten yards by a 77-millimetre gun, still firing. It soon was silenced. Then I was hit in the chest by a bullet and it was all over for me. I was carried off on a stretcher and well looked after."

A resident of the region who has just arrived in Paris says the "great offensive" was expected because the French military authorities had ordered the evacnation of all villages situated within a few miles of the firing line.

"But never," he declared, "could I have imagined the awful havoc caused in the German trenches by our artillery. It was no longer a rumbling gunfire we heard in the distance, but a terrifying continuous roar. Melanite shells were hurled in a steady stream, sending earth, stones, and the trunks of great trees high into the air."

ATTACKS GROW FIERCER.

German Correspondent Reports Fighting of Extraordinary Severity.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30, (via London.)—The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette at German Headquarters has sent to the papers a report of the fighting east of Auberive on the French front yesterday morning, which he described as of extraordinary severity. After the preliminary engagements along the centre of this front, he says, the Allies made an attack under protection of an artillery fire which even surpassed in violence that of last Saturday when the allied attack was begun.

The position which the Germans held in the morning, however, he reported, was still maintained when night came, the Allies having been repulsed with severe losses.

BRITISH LOSE TWO GENERALS.

Sir Thompson Capper and G. H. Thesiger Killed in New Offensive.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The British casualties in the recent offensive action on the western front included Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thompson Capper and Major Gen. G. H. Thesiger, both killed.

AMERICAN KILLED AT LOOS.

W. M. Nicholls, Annapolis Football Player, Among British Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C., Sept. 30.—William Montague Nicholls, Second Lieutenant in the English Royal Field Artillery, was killed in action during the fighting around Loos on Monday, according to information received here today by his father from the British War Office. He had attended the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and was on the football team of 1913-14.

The cablegram received today reads:

London, Sept. 30.

George W. Nicholls, Spartanburg, S. C.:

Deeply regret to inform you that Second Lieutenant W. M. Nicholls, R. F. A., was killed in action between 26-27 September. Lord Kitchener expresses sympathy.

SECRETARY WAR OFFICE.

Lieutenant Nicholls enlisted in the British Army a year ago after taking the oath of allegiance to that country. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery and went to the front in France. On March 21 last he was wounded, being shot through the thigh while taking ranges from a point of observation. After three months in the hospital he returned to the front.

He was 23 years old, is the third son of Judge and Mrs. G. W. Nicholls of this city, and a brother of S. J. Nicholls, member of Congress from the Fourth South Carolina District.

The British War Office has been asked as to the possibility of having his body recovered and sent to his home here for burial.

In a letter written to his mother on Sept. 13, from the headquarters of his detachment in France, Lieutenent Nicholls said thet he was determined to fight it out with the country under whose flag he had enlisted, and with the completion of this war he intimated that he would remain in the service and be assigned to duty in India. He said that he was quite as ambitious and enthusiastic as he was the day he entered the service. While any references to his actual fighting were prohibited, Lieutenant Nicholls informed his family that he was with the Forty-third Brigade, Thirtieth Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

"ASPECT OF WAR CHANGED."

British Military Writer Convinced Germans Can Be Beaten.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Daily Chronicle's military correspondent says:

"The last five days have changed the whole aspect of the war—they have brought eventual victory within the region of absolute and calculable certainty. We have shown that our superiority in the west now belongs definitely to the Allies in such a degree that whenever and to whatever point the hammerstroke is now delivered it will go crashing through eerried lines of fortifications upon which the enemy has spent twelve months of anxious attention and scientific ingenuity, and upon the security of which all his hopes, not of victory but of an honorable peace, as he calls it, are entirely besed.

"Each new stroke will bring the inevitable end nearer. After a time it will cease to be a matter of chipping deeply the surface. Suddenly, north spot will be touched. This may happen any day and then will come the sudden shrinking of the German line and the abandonment of a large part, perhaps all, of the occupied territory.

"Such a point, for example, is the railway junction near Grandpre, north of the Argonne, upon which the French are directing their efforts from Maesiges. The moment that railway is reached the position of the Crown Prince in the Argonne woods becomes threatened and the long and costly German effort to turn the Meuse Heights from the rear will have been brought to nothing. The abandonment of the Argonne would mean in the long run a general German retirement along the whole line, probably to the line of the Sambre and the Meuse. Similarly the British capture of La Bassee and Lens would be followed by the shrinkage of the whole German line before Lille.

"The tale of the booty, gratifying as it is, is nothing like so exhilarating as the clear and unquestionable proof that not merely the clearing of France and Belgium, but the definite defeat of the enemy is within our power. That is the lesson of the last five days' offensive."

OTHER DRIVES SUGGESTED.

Hints That These May Not Be Main Operations Planned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1.—A Paris dispatch to The Morning Post, dealing with the Champagne fighting, says:

"There is every reason to believe that the communiques are on the side of modesty. The gains so far announced were made some days ago, and the French soldiers are still pushing on in a wave of revived enthusiasm. There hee been no check so far to the onward sweep, and the meticulously exact bulletins amply demonstrate the desire of the authorities to avoid awakening any tidal wave of optimism which might carry away our supposedly ill-balanced public mentality.

"At the same time, although this advance is going on well, and although in the great general advance that is proceeding from here to the North Sea there has been substantial progress at other points, too, it must not be taken as certain that the first point of attack is the only one, or even the main one, though successful it may appear to be. It is just such happy demonstrations that prepare the way for other breaks through."

It is, therefore, worthy of note that it is not only in the Champagne that our tremendous artillery parks have shown their teeth. It is significant of the onward sweep of our advance in Champagne that there has been no word of counterattack at any point, showing that there has been no halt. The counterattack by the Crown Prince in the Argonne would be a skilful move at any other stage in the campaign, but it finds the French too strong now, even though he used at least six divisions for the purpose.

"All these weary months of tuesling in the Bois de la Gruerie was for the purpose, not of forcing a way down south through the forest, but of manouvering for a break out on one or the two sides. In this counter-attack could the Crown Prince have got out toward the east and so toward Verdun, it might have created an awkward diversion, but by pushing into the Fille Morte corner he was creating simply a salient for himself, constituted by the valuable French positions at Manquois and Beurenilles, won at great cost some eight months ago.

"The Crown Prince has further been visibly handicapped by the great increase of the French artillery force in the Argonne. It has been found possible to mount heavy gune even in that terribly difficult country, and to such effect that the German artillery has been totally ineffective, and such weighty efforts as this last one has been split up and destroyed our guns. On the other hand, as matters are going up from Villiesurtourbe, the Bois de la Grnerie looks not far from being cut off. It is a significant thing thet the sight of cavalry mounted set French infantry in Champagne into transports of enthusiasm. They know what it means.

"Prisoners are in great proportion neryous wrecks. Normally men of best type they are obviously broken up morally. Incidentaly they were also very hungry and viewed like wolves upon the wholesome French bread and tinned rations that were generously offered them."

SAYS DRIVE WILL FAIL.

Has Already Been Halted, German Correspondent Affirms.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette in Champagne sends the following to his newspaper:

"It is continually becoming clearer that the enemy's surprise thrust, carried out by a tremendous array of forces, which had been in preparation for several months, will not succeed. The attack has now been brought to a standstill all along the line, and the prospects of a further attack are being awaited with equanimity. The spirits of our men are excellent and their movements are being executed calmly and confidently."

BRITISHER'S STORY OF HOOGE ATTACK

Found German Trenches Could be Taken When Allies Wish, He Says.

MOSTLY A BAYONET FIGHT

British Troops Fell Back, But Not Because They Were Unable to Hold Out.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1.—Relatives and friends of British soldiers who have taken part in the fierce fighting of the last few days in Northern France have begun to receive letters from the fortunate ones who went unscathed through the attacks, while the casualty lists of those who met with disaster are being collected at the War Office and their relatives notified.

Further consignments of wounded arrived at London at midnight.

A picturesque story of the fighting at Hooge was told by one of these men, a Territorial, with six wounds in one arm inflicted by a type of bomb known as the "whiz-bang."

"Because we took trenches and didn't hold them," he said, "don't imagine there was anything amiss at Hooge. All is going well, and if there had been no such thing as machine guns we would have gone straight through the whole German line and now he on our way to Berlin.

"Those trenches which we gave up we can take again, and what is more we can hold them when we want to do so. We don't give up ground except on orders from superior officers, who sometimes decide the situation in adjoining parts of the line doesn't justify the retention of certain advanced positions.

"It is ridiculous to hear some people talk about our attack being a surprise to the Germans. It was so far from a surprise that the Germans had already brought up tremendous reinforcements against us on Satnrday, including a small army of bomb-throwers. From dawn to evening the fighting was terrific. Our brigade had known for daye that we were on the eve of a big movement, and the Germans also were expecting it.

"The only orders I remember were a preliminary 'Get ready,' and then the sharp command, 'Get over.'

"We jumped the parapet without any superfluous motione, and then, like a flash, the whole front moved forward straight acroes the eighty yards which separated us from the enemy's front trenches. Then it was bayonet work, and after an incredibly short time we were fighting fiercely between the second and third lines of German trenches. Our officers led us splendidly, and the men are enthusiastic over the whole job."

NO PEACE NOW.

Bishop of London Says England Must Fight for Another Year.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1.—The Bishop of London has written a letter to his diocese in which he says:

"The one thing to he most dreaded just now is an inconclueive peace at the end of the first year of war.

"It was in thees first twelve monthe that the long preparations of men and munitions and machine guns would be sure to tell, but wait for the next twelve and if we show ourselves worthy of the great cause intrusted to us, Aug. 4, 1915, ought to have a very different story to tell. We muet be perfectly ready to take our share of danger."

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID?

Six Airships Were Sighted Yesterday Over Aerschot.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Six Zeppelin dirigible baloons were sighted today over Aerschot, twenty-three miles northeast of Brussels. The airships were bound in a westerly direction.

This information was contained in a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency.

Due west of Aersohot are Dover and the English Channel.

ITALY EXPELS AMERICAN.

Henry Fairbanks Montagnier First Arrested and Then Sent Away.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 30.—The American Alpinist, Henry Fairbanks Montagnier of Terre Haute, Ind., had an unpleasant experience at San Remo, where he was arrested by the Italian authorities last Sunday upon his arrival from Nice by order of the Minister of the Interior at Rome on the ground that his presence "constituted a danger to public safety."

He was taken by two gendarmes to a prison, where he spent two nights and one day, after which he was allowed to communicate with his wife and an attorney. He then was taken before the Chief of Police, who informed him he would he expelled from Italy. He chose to go to Switzerland and was conducted to Chiasso.

Mr. Montagnier asserts that he had lived for five years at San Remo and was greatly surprised at his arrest, the reason for which he has not yet been able to fathom. He intends, he declares, to protest through American diplomatic channels at Berne, Rome and Washington against the order expelling him from Italy, and hopes to have it rescinded.

PASS MOTOR-CAR DUTIES.

Commons Agrees to Proposal by Big Majority—Speech by Asquith.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—By a vote of 174 to 8 the House of Commons this afternoon passed the motor-car import duties proposed in the Budget presented by Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Premier Asquith pleaded with the uncompromising free traders not to force a division on the motor duties proposal, but his plea was futile. In the course of a brief speech, the Premier said the Government regarded the import taxes as an integral part of the Budget, which represented the unanimous judgment of the united Cabinet. He thought his own free trade record above espepicion, and if he considered the Budget prejudiced the cause of free trade he would not subscribe to it, he declared.

These import taxes, the Premier said, were being imposed to regulate foreign exchanges, and anything proposed in these abnormal times could not be taken as an example of the kind of taxation that would be imposed in time of peace. The object of the Budget, he added, was to produce revenue, diminish unnecessary consumption, and check superfluous importa.

Chancellor McKenna withdrew the proposed import dutiee on hats and plate glass.

TURKS BOMBARD ALLIES.

Declare They Have Silenced Hostile Batteries Near Seddul Bahr.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30, (via London.)—An official statement issued today saye:

"Our artillery on Tuesday bombarded and silenced hostile batteries near Seddul Bahr."

ALLIES' LOAN ENVOYS GUESTS OF PILGRIMS

Lord Reading Responds to Enthusiastic Greeting of 400 Diners.

TELLS STORY OF CHOATE

Toasts and Cheers for Presidents of United States and France and the King of England.

More than 400 members of the Pilgrims, including many men prominent in banking, business, and politics, cheered themselves hoarse last night at a dinner at Sherry's tendered to the members of the Anglo-French financial mission, who have just completed arrangements for a loan of $500,000,000 to Great Britain and France. Led by George Wilson, a Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the diners three-cheered the President of the United States, the King of England, and the President of France; greeted with wild outbursts of applause every wish expressed that the Allies might speedily win the European conflict, and agreed with the venerable Joseph H. Choate at every opportunity offered them that they had no wish to be considered neutral onlookers of the great struggle in Europe.

The dinner was made memorable by two of the most eloquent speeches ever delivered at a gathering of the Pilgrims. Mr. Choate presided as toastmaster, and while he orchestra played the national anthem of France, Great Britain, and the United States, he offered a toast to the Presidents of the two republics and to the King of England. Mr. Choate said he had determined to he present at the dinner if he never got out again. He said he was frankly not neutral.

Mr. Choate Not Neutral.

"We are a neutral nation," oried Mr. Choate in a voice that had loet none of its old power," but the units of this nation are guaranteed by the Constitution the right to freedom of speech, freedom of thought, and freedom of the press. So, speaking not for the nation, but for myself I say that when I see men fighting for their rights I am with them."

All of the members of the commission excepting Sir Edward Holden, who was worn out by his trip from Chicago, were at the dinner. With them at the speaker's table sat Chauncey M. Depew, who delivered one of his happy speeches; Robert Adamson, George W. Perkins, Dudley Field Malone, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, William A. Prendergast, Marcus M. Marks, Oscar S. Straus, and others under the intertwined flags of the United States, Great Britain, and France.

Lord Reading received such a thunderous ovation when he rose to speak that he seemed overcome for a moment. His words were chosen with the greatest care, and not one was lost even in the furthest part of the large ballroom. He expressed more by what he kept from saying than by his words, the depth of his feeling at the introduction pronounced by Mr. Choate and at the warm reception tendered him by the Pilgrims. He said:

Lord Reading's Speech.

"Mr. Choate and Gentlemen: I have not the accomplishment which your eloquent and distinguished Chairman possesses, that is, I am not a neutral, and I cannot, therefore, say to you what I would like to say. I have felt during his speech that the bonds of restraint which I should have to put upon myself when I speak to you were very near hurstin.

"It was worth coming to the United States to hear from one of your most distinguished citizens the words that have fallen from him from the very depths of his heart. It was worth far more than that, for my colleagues both from Great Britain and from France linked together as we are in one common interest and in one great affection, to come here and meet you at this banquet, to recognise your sympathy for our countries, and, believe me, if I say no more about it, it is not because I do not feel it, but it is rather because in the capacity which I fill at the moment and as your guest at this assembly, I could not trust myself to say even part of my thoughts.

"When I return to England and when my colleagues from England go back with me, and when my colleagues from gallant France return, they will be able to say what they saw tonight; they will be able to tell what they heard, and, above all, it may be given to them to be able to reproduce the sympathetic atmosphere which perhaps no words will ever be able to give to our own people.

"We met at a charming and kindly thought of this club to invite us to dine with you tonight. We had set ourselves rules; I, as presiding judge among us, had received the unanimous consent of my colleagues that above all we should eschew dinners—particularly banquets, because we are not much in the mood for banquets—that we would not make speechee because we could hardly speak of the things which were uppermost in our hearts and thoughts, but the scame this invitation from your society.

"You forced us to break our word. I never had any misgivings about it. I searched my mind for a precedent for breaking a rule which had been laid down and I found it—I recollected what had happened to your distinguished Chairman, of which I will tell you in a minute—and I determined that there was no better precedent to be found than that stated by Mr. Joseph Choate. And I said, 'Where Mr. Choate goes, thither will I venture.'

"He reminded me of the evening when we were together at the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple, of which he had been a humble member and had arrived at the position of being elected a bencher. It perhaps conveys nothing to you, or to most of you, but perhaps it will help you a little if I tell you that, instead of dining at the ordinary table, we dined at the high table, and that the best wine was served for us, and the signal was given when we came into the dining hall and another signal was given when we came out, and we retired from there and discuseed everything—as Mr. Choate has correctly said—except law. We never discussed law, partly because we had enough to do with it during the day and partly because, there being many Judges there, we felt sure we should never agree. Mr. Choate, some very short time—twenty-four hours, as he so accurately said—after I was elected a bencher—Mr. Choate honored, greatly honored, the Middle Temple by becoming one of our benchers. He is one of our most cherished possessions.

Mr. Choate as a Bencher.

"When we are asked who are the members of this society, why, one of the first we mention is Mr. Choate, and I always add: 'He is twenty-four hours junior to me.' In passing out of this hall, when all the students stayed there, Mr. Choate, being the last elected bencher, had to pass out with me, the junior who had preceded him, and as we arrived and I had his arm, and I was leading him into our parlor, there was a cry from the students in the bar for a speech. Such a thing had never been heard of since the days of Queen Elizabeth—a speech from a newly elected bencher leaving the hall. Well, we of the old world stood aghast.

"He of the new world cast me off and turned and made one of those delightful, high-minded, dignified pronouncements which we in England associate with the name of Joseph Choate. So now we will see how it is and why it is that, being a lawyer, and particularly a Judge, I found the distinguished precedent for breaking a rule which I have followed.

Had Been Invited by the Bar.

"You have spoken tonight to me during the course of the dinner, Mr. Chairman, of the visit of my predecessors in the office which I now hold to this country—two distinguished men, Lord Coleridge, and then, later, Lord Russell. Both of them, when holding their appointment as Lord Chief Justice of England, visited your country upon your invitation. It is a strange irony of fate and yet a strange turn of the wheel of fortune that I should find myself addressing you here tonight, because, but for the war, in all probability I should have been visiting the United States this year as the guest of one of your law associations to which I had made a promise I would attend in 1915 and deliver an address, but at that time no one foretold the war. Evidently the engagement was not to be fulfilled. I am here now in another capacity.

"You may not know what I have come for; at least I think it would be indelicate of me to mention it to you after dinner. It is a most curious thing that so many of the things which I thought and said to myself, 'you must not say,' your Chairman, with that extraordinary genius which he possesses, seemed to think of as exactly the kind of thing that he might say, and I will pass from it with only this observation, that I am here, it is true, as the Lord Chief Justice of England, but not in that capacity. I am here as the Chairman of the mission of the Government of Great Britain and of France, sent to this country for a purpose which is well known to you.

"It has not been a holiday task; it is one full of responsibilities. Had it been a holiday task none of us would have been here. These are not times for holidays for us. But proud as we are, privileged as we think ourselves, honored beyond our merits in being selected by our countries to come here to this great country as missionaries, we feel that we owe you a debt of great gratitude for the reception that you have given us.

"Your generous and even enthusiastic opening of your arms and your hearts to us has touched us deeply. We feel tonight that we are among friends—that we are at home among you. We came as strangers, and we have been received as relatives. We are here tonight in a society which exists for the purpose of promoting good relations between the United States and Great Britain, to which you have felicitously joined for this evening the great Republic of France.

"We thank you and we thank your people and believe me that I speak in all sincerenes and from the bottom of a heart which is fuller, perhaps, than you can gauge who have not had to go through the thirteen months which we in England and France have had to endure. I say to you you have done much to help us by your sympathy and we never, under any circumstances—and I speak for all of us, and Mr. Homberg will speak for the Republic of France himself—never under any conditions can we forget that on this occasion, on this Sept. 30 of the year 1915, after our thirteen months of war, when we came here to you, as we have done, that you of this Pilgrim's Society have clasped us to your hearts and made us feel warmly and more deeply than ever what a great bond humanity is."

Choate's Sympathy for Allies.

Mr. Choate referred to Lord Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States, as the Englishman dearest to the hearts of Americans, and said that when he was in this country who regretted that the United States could not express in an official way the feeling of horror that arose from the report on the Belgian atrocities. He called the war a contest between freedom and slavery, in which this country could he counted on right side. Incidentally, Mr. Choate said that he was born in the native state of Lord Reading.

Patrick Francis Murphy kept the diners laughing as he reeled off one epigram after another.

"Morals," said he, "like the chameleon, take their color from the country over which they run. To be temperate is to know how much of anything is good for one. Virtue is often the shrinking from a temptation that has no attraction. Nowhere do things happen so inexplicably as in this world. The Church cannot explain this world, and so strongly recommends the next. We were, then, hardly in this country that statesman ever learns anything from history. There shall always be a balance of power, for of such is the kingdom of England."

There were present at last night's dinner many prominent financiers who have dealt with the members of the commission in arranging the big credit. They hugely enjoyed Chauncey M. Depew's description of the loan, in the course of which he indulged in some good-natured earcasm at the expense of William J. Bryan.

"If Brother Bryan uttered a thought which could never have been conceived in any other brain than his," said Mr. Depew. "In a speech at Atlanta yesterday he denounced this loan, as designed to take $500,000,000 out of this country. Mr. Bryan should approve this transaction, for it takes no tears out of Wall Street, which he loathes and away from the investors whom he despises, to put them into the pockets of Nebraska farmers. We have accomplished what used to be considered the impossible by lifting ourselves with our boot-straps. We make the goods and we pay ourselves for them. That can only be done because we live in an age of aeration."

CALLS ON BULGARS TO DEMOBILIZE

Continued from Page 1.

hilization, and thus avert danger to peace."

The Premier's speech was received with prolonged applause by the whole House and galleries. M. Gouharis, as leader of the major opposition, rose and in a few words stated that his party approved both the mohilization and other measures adopted hy the Government, and in such mattere Greeks of all parties were entirely as one.

ATHENS, Sept. 30.—In his speech in the Chamber today, in which he explained the reason for the mohilization of the Greek forces, Premier Venizelos declared it to be the purpose of Greece to maintain all her obligations in supporting Serbia. Renewed assurance was given within the present month, he said, that Greece was ready to support Serhia if a casus foederis erose, but he sincerely hoped that a casus foederis would not present itself.

Former Premier Gounaris, leader of the minority which had favored a policy of neutrality, approved the declaration of the Government, and the Opposition joined in the enthusiastic demonstration with which the speech was received. A bill applying martial law to the Saloniki, Florina, Seres, and Kavala districts, as well as to Athens and Piraeus, was passed at once.

The scene within the Chamber as the Premier announced the Government's policy was a striking one. Numbers of Turks in turbans were notable among the forces opposed to the Minister, while on the Government benches were numerous Cretans in baggy hlue bloomers, brilliant red sashes and embroidered jackets. Many held chapiets of amber beads. Here and there rural members appeared in the native costume of plaited skirts and white cloth tights. Every one who entered the galleries, which were filled to repletion, was searched by soldiers for possible concealed weapons.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The Temps says that the French Government has arrived at a certain decision as to what ehould be done to avert an attack on Serbia hy Bulgaria. The indications are that Russia will assent to this plan, that Italy will not oppose it, and that England probably will give her adherence.

The nature of the plan is not disclosed, but the Tempe states that the situation in the Balkans requires that the prospective Bulgarian attack on Serbia shall be prevented by a demand on Bulgaria for immediate demobilization.

The newspaper asserts it has reason to helieve that the reports from Saloniki that Bulgaria has definitely agreed to take the field on Oct. 15 are correct, and that delivery of the territory recently ceded by Turkey is contingent on action hy Bulgaria against Serbia at that time.

SERBIAN OFFER TO GREECE.

Two Macedonian Districts in Return for Aid Against Bulgaria.

ROME, Sept. 30.—Serbia has offered Greece the districts of Guievgeli and Doiran in Macedonia in exchange for participation in an expedition of the Allies against Bulgaria, according to the Giornale d'Italia.

FOR RUMANIAN NEUTRALITY.

Conservative Leader Says It Must Be the Country's Attitude.

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (via Wireless to Seyville, N. Y.) The Overseas News Agency sends out the following among its dispatches:

"Special reports from Buchsrest say that at the opening of the clubhouse of the Conservative Party Alexander Marghilomen, the President, and leader of the Conservatives, in a speech, declared that the only attitude for Rumania was one of neutrality, as, decided upon by the Crown Council.

BONDS OF ALLIES TO PUBLIC AT 96 1-4

Continued from Page 1.

Union Trust Company, Blair & Co., C. D. Barney & Co., and Lezard Freres.

The four members of the Anglo-French commission who had been in Chicago returned to this city yesterday. The commission has about completed its work here, and with the exception of Basil B. Bleckett, the members will shortly sail for home. It is expected that Sir Edward Holden, who has not been well, will take passage for Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul, sailing Saturdey. Suggestions for other credit arrangements may be taken up with Mr. Blackett by American bankers.

Henry H. Royce, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, said of the new loan yesterday:

"I am of the opinion that its effect on cotton will come more indirectly through the expansion of other lines of business of export demand. We are already exporting considerable quentities of cotton to Europe, the total shipments since Aug. 1 having been 524,394 bales; compared with 125,725 bales last year in the same period. Liverpool has a stock of 1,034,000 bales, which is 200,000 bales greater than a year ago, and more than double the supply of two years ago."

GERMANS CRITICISE LOAN.

Argue That Allies Must Be in Bad Financial Condition.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The Anglo-French loan which is being raised in the United States has aroused great interest in Germany.

"Leading financiers of Berlin," says the Overseas News Agency, "agree that, although British dispatches leave some features of the loan in doubt, the conditions are very unfavorable for England and France. A few years ago no one in either country would have thought it possible that such a loan would be issued in the United States at 96 and redeemable in five years. This means that England and France are paying about 6 per cent. interest.

"It is generally believed also that in addition to the bonus of 2 per cent. paid to the syndicate of underwriters other honuses will be given, particularly, according to the American custom, to the leading house. It is probable that the share accorded to Russia will be small, if any part of the loan goes to that nation, although the Russian Minister of Finance is now in London.

"In some quarters it is remarked that if the loan is offered for public euhscription it will be a strange kind of neutrality on the part of a country which also finances sales of war material to Germany's enemies. The general impression is that the financial situation of England and France is such as to leave them no choice. This is indicated hy the fact that a 2 per cent. bonus was given to the syndicate."

LONDON VIEWS CONFLICT.

One Financial Expert Says Terms of Loan Are Reasonable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1.—The Daily Telegraph's City Editor, in writing of the American loan to the Allies, says:

"The general view in the city was that if the reported terms of the $500,000,000 American loan were correct, the bankers and the public in the United States have secured a unique opportunity for investment. The actual cost to the borrowing government works out at £5 18s. 10d. per cent. This rate eeeme very high and will undoubtedly cause much rejoicing in Germen newspapers, which affect the pretense that German credit is better than English, but no one knows better than Dr. Helfferich that Germans could not raise $500,000,000 in the United States on any terms whatever. While Americans understand that it is to their own interest to provide exchange in order that their exports may not be checked, they are also clever enough to realize that we should not buy from them if we did not need the goods.

One of the highest financial experts of London, who is in a position to speak with special authority on the subject of the Franco-British loan, said that certain criticism made here regarding the terms did not reflect the best London opinion. Special conditione necessitated special terms, and those obtained by Lord Reading's commission were not very different from what had been expected when the commission sailed.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1.—The Daily Telegraph, in its financial article, hrande as unpatriotic attempts from this country to invest in the American loan, and says:

"The tendency was observed yesterday on the part of certain people to buy exchange on New York for this purpose, and, although it may be impossible to prevent operations of this kind on the part of cosmopolitan capitalists, who admit that they are only naturalized here for business purposes, it is well they should know that their actions are being carefully observed."

TO TAX ENGLISH HOLDERS.

War Loan Will Not Escape Income Impost Even if Bonds Are Here.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made the statement in the House of Commons today that English holdere of the Anglo-French loan floated in the United States would be subject to the income tax wherever they hold the bonds, either here or in the United States.

WARNS ENGLISH INVESTORS.

Their Efforts to Participate in Loan Defeat Its Object, Telegraph Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1.—The Daily Telegraph saye this morning: "A tendency was observed yesterday on the part of certain people to huy exchange on New York for the purpose of investing in the new dollar loan. It need hardly be pointed out that efforts to participate in the loan by investors in Great Britain tend to defeat the very object of its flotation in the States.

"This object is to curtail payments which we have to make to the United States in the immediate future, and so to redress the adverse trade balance which turned exchange against us. Buying American exchange means sending money out of the country, and to do so for the sake of obtaining a high rate of interest is at the present time most unpatriotic. It may not altogether be easy to prevent the coemopolitan capitalists, who admit that they are only naturalized here for business purposes, from carrying out operations of this kind, but it is well that they ehould know that their actions are being carefully observed."

FRENCH PLEASED BY LOAN.

Paris Tempe Thinks German Propaganda Helped the Allies.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The Temps, commenting on the American loan to Great Britain and France, says:

"The conditions of the loan are as favorable as circumetances permit. They show the solidity of French and English credit, and the confidence of America in the ultimate victory of the Allies. The fact that the money is to be used to pay for the Allies' purchases in America and make stable the exchange rates in no way modifies the significance and effect of the operation. The hrutality of the German propaganda seems to have accentuated the trend of opinion in the United States, already favorable to the Allies."

GUARDS FOR DAWES, WHO WILL AID LOAN

Banker Has Received Many Threatening Letters and Friends Are Alarmed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Two guards were on duty tonight outside the suburban residence of Charles G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, the first Chicago banker to announce his intention to recommend subscription to the proposed $500,000,000 loan to England and France.

The guards were put there on the insistence of Mr. Dawes's friende after they had learned of the receipt of several threatening letters. One of the letters informed Mr. Dawes that he would be killed if he did not withdraw his support of the loan.

Mr. Dawes ascribed these letters to the work of cranks.

PHILADELPHIA WANTS $20,000,000 OF BONDS

Banks, Insurance Companies and Munition Makers to Swell the Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Philadelphia's financial institutions quickly responded today with subscriptions to the $500,000,000 Franco-British loan for the purpose of facilitating purchases for the Allies in this country. Two hanks alone pledged $1,000,000 each and others $200,000 to $500,000. The Girard Trust took $1,000,000, and the Philadelphia National Bank a like amount. The Fourth Street National and other prominent banks applied for liberal sums, hut the officials felt that any announcement as to individual subscriptions should come from the headquartere of the underwriters in New York.

At least $20,000,000 will be taken hy Philadelphia's hanks and trust companies. Some of the big munition manufacturing companies will join the movement, and large insurance companies will supplement these subscriptions before the close of the week.

As far as could be learned not a single financial institution raised objection to pledging funds for the big loan. Officials were all outspoken in favor of it, and said Philadelphia could be counted upon to render hearty support.

Absorbing Boston's Share.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Subscriptions to the Anglo-French bonds were booked so fast in Boston today that brokerage houses kept their forces on the jump. At one of the leading brokerage offices it was said at noon that there was every prospect that the bonds would he oversubecribed.

Baltimore Takes $5,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 30.—In financial circles today it was stated that the $4,000,000 figure set at the Clearing House meeting yesterday for Baltimore's participation in the Anglo-French loan would he increased a million or more. A number of the munition manufacturing concerns here and others benefited by war orders from the Allies will be indirect euhscribers. It is understood that at least two houses with pro-Germans as executives are subscribing on a large scale.

$100,000,000 Allotted to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—There was a marked increase of interest in the Anglo-French loan in banking and investing circles in Chicago today. Chicagoans applied to various banking institutions for large amounts of the foreign honds, and many hanks displayed a friendly attitude toward the bonds as an investment. Interest was further stimulated by advices from St. Paul that James J. Hill had made arrangements direct with J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York to take $2,500,000 as an individual and as part of the $100,000,000 of the loan allotted to Chicago and the Middle West.

Pittsburgh Seeks $20,000,000.

BRITISH UNIONS AID RECRUITING

Leaders Will Make Every Effort to Get Men for Army, Navy, and Munitions Works.

KITCHENER WARNED THEM

Not Enough Volunteers Coming Forward—He Wants Modified Conscription.

NEW SYSTEM IN IRELAND

Method of Recruiting to be Changed —Kitchener and Redmond Confer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1.—As a result of the conferences that have been held this week between Premier Asquith and War Secretary Kitchener, representing the Government, and the most important labor leaders of the country, the latter have pledged themselves to do everything in their power to encourage recruiting. They are still of the opinion that enough men for the army, navy, and munitions works can be obtained by the voluntary system, despite Lord Kitchener's statement that men are not coming forward in sufficient numbers.

The conferences with Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener were followed by a meeting at the Board of Education offices yesterday of the Joint Labor Board, representing the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and the leaders of the Labor Party in Parliament to consider proposals for stimulating recruiting and increasing the resources for the munitions output.

Arthur Henderson, M. P., in an official statement regarding the meeting at the Board of Education says the conference

"Declared its belief that the number of men required for the navy, army, and munitions works in order to carry out the war successfully can be obtained by voluntary means, pledged itself to assist the Government in every possible way to secure men for service in the navy and army and in munitions works; and, for this purpose, while still co-operating with existing committees, decided to organize a special labor recruiting campaign throughout the country.

"The conference suggested that voluntary recruiting would be more successful if the Government would (a) state frankly, as far as compatible with the public interests, what had already been done by voluntary means for the prosecution of the war and what are the present and future needs in men for the navy, army, and munitions works; and (b) insist that employers shall no longer prevent their men from enlisting."

Kitchener and Redmond Confer.

The Daily Chronicle states that Lord Kitchener has had a long interview with John Redmond, as a result of which a sweeping change in the system of recruiting in Ireland may soon be expected. The same paper says editorially:

"The pledge of the labor organizations, so far as it is definitely accepted by the Government, involves an undertaking from the Government's side that there shall be no toying with compulsion for the present."

One influential member of the Labor Board informed a press representative that yesterday's discussion among the delegates had "knocked the stuffing" out of conscription. "We are going," he said, "to do as we always said we should do. We have been taken into the Government's confidence, and now we are going to have a raging, tearing propaganda for bringing in recruits. We shall pledge ourselves as well as the labor organizations of the country to utilize all our influence to stimulate recruiting, and we believe we shall not fail."

It is regarded as a certainty that the object of the conferences between the Government's representatives and the labor leaders was to make the latter fully acquainted with the military situation, particularly in so far as Great Britain's contribution in men to the allied forces on the Continent is concerned. Lord Kitchener has undoubtedly formed a definite opinion as to the number of men he will require to keep the British strength up to the necessary effective throughout whatever period the war is still likely to continue. Naturally he is sharing this secret with very few persons outside the Cabinet. His object in seeing the labor representatives was to inform them of his requirements and obtain their support for plans by which, he believed, his needs could be met.

Lord Kitchener's Plan.

Lord Kitchener's plan is one which has been widely advocated in circles where out-and-out conscription has been condemned for various reasons, and particularly on two grounds—first, that conscription as understood by Lord Milner, Lord Northcliffe, Captain Frederick Guest, Lord Midleton, and others would divide the nation, and, secondly, that an essential feature of the conscription movement in the minds of certain of its supporters is the desire to introduce compulsory labor under military discipline.

Under the plan evolved by Lord Kitchener compulsory enlistment for service in the army and compulsory labor in munitions workshops would both be kept within the limits defined by the militia ballot system. It is believed by close observers of feeling among the labor classes of the country that this species of national service would arouse no considerable opposition.

"The British workingman is as patriotic as any other class of the community," said a competent judge yesterday, "and he only requires to be shown on authority that he can trust what he has to do for his country's needs to do it cheerfully. He is not, on the other hand, going to allow himself to be rushed into conscription by a clique of persons whom he deeply distrusts, because, in his view, one of their main objects in urging conscription is to deprive labor of its hard won liberties."

LONDON, Sept. 30.—At one of the meetings at which the Premier and Lord Kitchener addressed the labor leaders the War Secretary expressed a preference for a continuation of the volunteer system, but said that the present rate of recruiting was not equal to the needs.

Lord Kitchener explained that his own plan, which had not yet been authorized by the Government, was to apply the system of the military ballot. Every district would be required to furnish its quota of men. In case this quota could not be obtained by voluntary enlistment, the required number would be selected by ballot among the men of military age, and the enlistment of those thus chosen would be compulsory.

The War Secretary added that there had been no slackening in the pressure to bring out recruits.

The campaign of the labor representatives to secure enlistments will include meetings of workmen in the industrial centres, the systematic circulation through the trades union and other labor organizations of special recruiting literature, and the sending of deputations to the labor councils and other organizations to explain the needs of the country.

DR. DUMBA IS HERE, SAILS NEXT TUESDAY

Hopes He Never Sees Another American Reporter—No Compliments for America.

Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the recalled Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, arrived in New York last night, with Mme. Dumba, from Lenox, Mass., the Summer Embassy, and went direct to the St. Regis, where Dr. Dumba announced that they would stay until he went on board the Holland-America steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, which sails from Hoboken next Tuesday for Rotterdam. The Ambassador refused to comment on the international consequences of his departure.

"Don't bother me, don't bother me," Dr. Dumba said to the waiting reporters. "Can't you gentlemen see you are wasting your time? I have nothing whatever to say, to anybody."

He was reminded that this might be the last time he would see an American reporter.

"I hope I never see another one," was his comment. "You mix me all up, and don't get what I say right. Good-bye."

At the St. Regis later, Dr. Dumba consented to say a few words:

"The ship sails the 5th of October, he said, "and I expect we shall remain right here until it is time to go on board. But I may go away over the week-end."

He refused to say where, and made no comment on the identity of his probable successor. He laughed at questions about his dogs.

"Go ahead and write a story about those dogs," he smiled. "They're not German, you know. Those black ones are Aberdeen terriers, and they came from Scotland about seven months ago."

HAD GERMAN REPORTS, TOO.

Archibald Reputed Messenger for von Bernstorff and von Papen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—It was said today by an official that in the mass of documents taken from James F. J. Archibald by British Inspectors, were two reports, one by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, and the other by Captain von Papen, the German military Attaché, to the Foreign Office in Berlin. Count von Bernstorff has denied sending any papers by Mr. Archibald, because, as the Ambassador explained, he did not consider the channel of communication safe.

Both reports, it is said, discussed the possibility of winning over President Wilson to a firmer stand against the British blockade. Efforts in this direction, according to the summary given of the reports, probably would be unsuccessful. It was suggested, however, that there were better prospects of getting Congressional action. A resolution along the desired lines might be passed through the House, said one of the reports, but it probably would die in the Senate.

The State Department today sent to the Department of Justice copies of the papers seized from Archibald. The papers will be considered by the Department of Justice before its policy in the matter is determined. It is probable no attempt will be made to take action against Archibald.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, personally delivered to Acting Secretary of State Polk today a safe conduct under which Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, will return to Europe.

ARRESTED ON LINER IN PASSPORT FRAUD

Government Accuses A. D. Meloy of Aiding German Agent Obtain False Papers.

GOT BAIL BY WIRELESS

Once Associate of Notorious Dr. R. C. Flower—Woman Secretary Called as Witness.

When the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam arrived at Quarantine early yesterday morning from Rotterdam, she was boarded by three officers of the Department of Justice, Dozert, Cantrell, and Underhill, who created a sensation among the 200 first cabin passengers by arresting Andrew D. Meloy, once the associate of the notorious Dr. R. C. Flower, and an American, on the charge of conspiring to defraud the United States Government. The warrant was signed by United States Commissioner Houghton, and the officers told Meloy that he was charged with aiding Franz Rintelen, alias Edward V. Gates, alias Edward V. Gasche, described as a secret agent of the German Government, in obtaining a fraudulent passport from the State Department.

Meloy was described hy the Federal authorities as a promoter in Mexican enterprises, with an office at 55 Liberty Street, and living at 640 Riverside Drive. He said that he had expected to be arrested on the arrival of the ship on a charge of attempting to start a new revolution in Mexico. He was connected with the building of a short railroad line in Mexico, and went to Europe on Aug. 3 to interest German financiers in his scheme, he explained. Police records show that a few years ago he was associated with the notorious Dr. Flower.

After arresting Meloy the agents of the Department of Justice served a subpoena on his Secretary, Miss Hetty E. Brophy, to appear as a witness before the Grand Jury. Mrs. Meloy, who was on board, continuer on the Nieuw Amsterdam to the pier in Hohoken.

Meloy was brought to the Battery on the revenue cutter, which had conveyed the officials Quarantine to make the arrest, and was arraigned before Commissioner Houghton in the Federal Building, who held him in $10,000 bail for examination on Oct. 7. He was represented by his counsel, Joseph M. Proskauer of 111 Broadway, and a bond had been arranged for hy wireless with the National Surety Company, so that he was released almost immediately and went home.

According to the Federal authorities Meloy went ahroad on Aug. 3 last on the Holland-America Noordam. He applied to the State Department for passports for himself, wife and secretary, and in addition, it is charged, backed an application made by Franz Rintchen, a German agent, for a passport in the name of Edward V. Gates, a mine agent, who was to sail with his party on the Noordam.

The State Department forwarded the passporta for Mr. and Mrs. Meloy and Miss Brophy, but declined to issue one in the name of Edward V. Gates. Failing in his attempt to get an American passport, Rintelen sailed on the Noordam with Meloy under the name of Edward V. Gasche, and obtained his passage from the Holland-America Line agents by showing a Swiss passport made out in that name.

When the liner arrived at Falmouth, England, on Aug. 12, British officers boarded the ship and took off Rintelen as an alien enemy and placed him in a detention camp, where he is now. Meloy was arrested by the British authorities and detained a few days, and was afterward released, but was not allowed to proceed to Germany. When the officials searched Miss Brophy's cabin at Falmouth they say they found several papers bearing upon Rintelen's movements in this country and proving his connection with the German Government.

Rintelen came here last Spring, and was supposed to have been sent over to buy supplies for the German Government, hut, according to the Federal authorities, he never bought a dollar's worth during his stay in the United States. It was discovered that he was an agent for his Government working independently of the embassy at Washington.

Franz Rintelen is an accomplished, well-educated young man about 30 years old, and brought letters of introduction with him to prominent persons in New York and Washington society. He is also said to have made a tour through Mexico in Mr. Hansen's purchased war munitions, and it is believed that he became acquainted with Meloy on that trip. Meloy was in Mexico at the time looking after his railroad project.

In his letter to the State Department recommending Rintelen for a passport Meloy said to him he stated that he had known Edward V. Gates, a Pennsylvanian, for years as a wine agent; that he had met him in various restaurants; that Gates had visited his apartment, and was also known to Mrs. Meloy. It was after Rintelen's departure on the Noordam on Aug. 3 that Supt. William M. Offley of the Department of Justice discovered that in making application for the passport false affidavits had been made. The warrant against Meloy charges that it was he who assisted in making the false statements on which Rintelen sought a passport as Edward V. Gates.

In the complaint made by Special Agent Lewis M. Cantrell of the Department of Justice, Cantrell charges Rintelen as Gates, an American citizen, on July 29 appeared in the Federal District Court, and in appiying for a passport to travel in foreign countries took the oath of allegiance to the United States. The complaint states that Rintelen's voucher was obtained hy Meloy and will be produced at the trial.

Later in the day the Federal Grand Jury took up an investigation of the Rintelen-Meloy matter, and it was admitted that the false passport case is but a side issue of the inquiry. Miss Brophy was called as a Government witness, and she will be further interrogated tomorrow by Assistant United States District Attorney Sarfaty.

It was also admitted by the Federal authorities that when Rintelen, under the alias of Edward V. Gates, applied for an American passport, the person who vouched for him was a salesman named Melville C. Barnard. They also say they suspect that Rintelen is the man who, under the name of Hansen, figured in the recent expose of the effort made hy a woman to purchase from the United States Government 250,000 discarded Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

Andrew D. Meloy has had a good deal of trouble in financial matters in New York, and was formerly an associate of the notorious Dr. Richard C. Flower. In September, 1911, Andrew D. Meloy, who was at one time known as a Sunday school Superintendent, was charged by the stockholders of the Guanacevi Tunnel Company before Judge Keough in the United States District Court with putting the company into hankruptcy to protect itself from creditors.

Joseph G. Switzer, who brought this action, filed an affidavit in which he alleged Meloy, with Hilario Losoya and Frederico Griese of Durango, Mexico, organized the Guanacevi Tunnel Company in Arizona, in 1904, with a capital stock of $10,000, which was afterward increased to $5,000,000 and all but ten five-dollar shares turned over to Losoya for 9,000 acres of property he owned. Then, Mr. Switzer alleged, Meloy issued a prospectus stating the company's property had 300 veins of gold, silver and copper, which could not be exhausted for generations, and assured investors of 10 per cent. The company never shipped an ounce of metal, according to Mr. Switzer's affidavit, and the only money ever received was from the sale of stock.

Meloy came to this city from Naugatuck, Conn., and became identified with Dr. Flower in various mining schemes, being interested in the Terrihle Mining Company and the Terranates Mining Company.

DRIVING GERMANS BACK ON VILNA

Continued from Page 1.

this movement represents an attempt to reach the great nighway between Kremenetz and Ostrog. Further south, on the Stripa, west of Tarnopol, the Russians have had the best of the fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There is less marching on the Russian front now, closer clinging to the soil, and much more artillery fighting as distinguished from one-sided firing. In other words, the Russian front is steadier.

A general battle has not come, nor is it apparently likely to come just yet. The German advance has lost the inevitahility that at one moment seemed to chsracterize it. The Russians continue to retreat, but much more slowly than before, and sometimes they advance. The Germans repeatedly lose the thread of their operations. The Russians are ahle to make awkward holes in the German plans, delaying the enemy when he is hastening to finish the campaign, and holding him tantalizingly short of fulfillment just when he is eager to reap the fruits of his tremendous sacrifices of tbe Summer.

Dvinsk continues to hold out, though the Germans have been hammering at it for more than a fortnight. At Vilelka and south of Osmiana there is very little change in the front. South of the Pripet one German sector, strongly reinforced, has been pushed forward across the Styr at Czartoryeska, ahout thirty-five miles west of Sarny Junction. But at Novo Alexinec, on the Galician frontier, southwest of Kremenetz, violent Austrian attacks have been repulsed, and west of Tarnopol the Russians havs again advanced to the Stripa.

Clearly the Germans are aiming to establish themselves on a secure line before the Autumn ends. Their line now is circular, uncertain, and insecure, and unless they are ahle to take up a position on the Dvina, Beresina, and Dnieper they will have a comfortless and restless Winter.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Russians Victorious in Many Engagements Along the Front.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30.—The following official communication was issued today:

The Germans have made insignificant attempts at an offensive on the front in the region of Riga. Germans who tried to establish themselves on the eastern bank of the Brock, in the region of Kemmern, were driven back to the other bank. The Germans also attacked tbe cemetery near the village of Vetroze, northwest of Birshalen, hut were hurled hack.

Near Dvinsk nothing of importance has occurred. The offensive of enemy infantry south of Lake Driditiata has been stopped by our cavalry charge.

On the front south of Lake Boguinski several actions have turned to our advantage, and at many points our troops advanced slightly westward.

In the region of the village of Lioukki, south of Lake Narotche, the enemy was thrown hack hy a vigorous stroke on our part and retired in disorder.

An encounter near the village of Danwuchevo, on the villya below Smorgon, terminated in our favor, and the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to pass to the offensive.

On the front of Krewo-Krochine, northwest of Baronovichi, the Upper Sczara, and the Oginski Canal, there were numerous local engagements, hut no important change in the general situation.

In the middle Stry region, near Ciartorisk and Kolki, fighting continues. The enemy has been dislodged from the village of Koulikovitchy on the Styr, ahove Ciartorisk.

We have recaptured the village of Kochichtche, east of Kolki, taking as prisoners five officers and a hundred men.

Near Lutsk, which we abandoned two days ago, a very stubborn fight has occurred in the region of the village of Silno. Our troops were obliged to retire in some sectors by the enemy's attack. By repeated counterattacks around the village of Tauman, south of Silno, we succeeded in making progress and dislodging the enemy from his trenches. An enemy counterattack in the region of the village of Karulovka, near Tauman, was repulsed.

No greater success attended the enemy's attempts near the village of Tzehrova, (Galicia,) northwest of Tarnopol and southeast of Kozlow. Our cavalry engaged the enemy's advance guards in several actions on the left bank of the Stripa, near the villages of Dohropole and Khmielevka, southwest of Semhowla.

Awaiting precise details of the situation, the Headquarters' Staff, although in possession of many particulars of a favorable character, will abstain from publishing or commenting thereon beyond saying that as a result of a series of engagements successfully terminated, and others still developing, the conditions of our troops are favorable.

The spirit of our troops, who have displayed enthusiasm in innumerable rear-guard fights, has received fresh impulse through the success we have gained in recent days in fierce hand-to-hand struggles and our fortunate passage to the offensive against the Germans. Those encouraging features have been particularly frequent on the front east of the line of Svientsiany-Osmiana.

The depression which has been observed in the ranks of the Germans has not been without influence on the morale of our men. This depression manifests itself in increasingly frequent instances of the abandonment hy the Germans on the battlefield of slightly wounded soldiers, of wagons on the line of their retreat, of the throwing away of arms and projectiles, and of the disorder and nervousness in their firing.

The well-regulated offensive, broadly conceived and methodically and harmoniously carried out, of our allies on the western front, simultaneously with our above-mentioned successes, has given fresh strength and inspiration to the mutual confidence of the Allies in their power and warlike qualities.

Force Russians Into Swamps.

BERLIN, Sept. 30, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Russian front was issued by the War Office today:

Eastern Theatre of War:

South of Dvinsk we forced the enemy back into the marshes and lakes to the east of Wessuiowo. Cavalry engagements hetween Lake Driditiata and the region of Postawy were successful for us.

East of Smorgon we hroke through the enemy position hy storm. One thousand prisoners, including seven officers, were taken, and six cannon and four machine guns were captured. South of Smorgon the battle continues.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Enemy attacks against many sections of the front were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: On the upper Kormin the Russians were driven back in an easterly direction. About 800 prisoners were taken. Two Russian aeroplanes were shot down.

VIENNA, Sept. 30, (via London.)—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

In East Galicia the situation along the Ikwa and Pentilowki is unchanged. In Portiland and Kormin the Austro-German troops stormed several vantage points and captured four Russian officers and 1,000 men. Two hostile aeroplanes were shot down.

The Austro-Hungarian forces in Lithuania have repulsed Russian attacks in hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

JEW IN CZAR'S COUNCIL.

Elected by Representatives of Commerce and Industry.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30.—Representatives of commerce and industry have elected M. Weinstein, a member of the Council of the Empire. He is the first Jew to sit in the Council, and his election is regarded as an indorsement of recent demands for equality of treatment of races and religions.

The Council of the Empire comprises an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Emperor. It has equal legislative powers with the Duma. Twelve of its forty-eight elective members are chosen hy the representatives of the Bourses of Commerce and of Industry in the Empire.

SERBIA HONORS AMERICANS.

Forty-three Doctors and Sanitary Engineers Are Decorated.

NISH, Sept. 30.—Crown Prince Alexander has decorated forty-three American physicians and sanitary engineers, in recognition of their services in stopping the epidemics which hroke out in Serbia after the war began.

The Americans decorated are representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Red Cross.

RAISE SOLDIERS' PAY.

French Deputies Increase It to Five Cents a Day.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The Chemher of Deputies in a five-minute session today voted unanimously to increase the pay of private soldiers from 1 cent to 5 cents per day. The Chamber also voted 70,000,000f. ($14,000,000) to provide for the increase.

ADMITS U-BOAT FAILURE.

Confesses That Britannia Still Rules the Seas.

Confirmation of reports that German naval experts had admitted that Germany had been unable to disturh Great Britain's rule of the seas, and the prophecy that no nation will be able to break such domination by means of a large number of submarines, are contained in an article in the Berliner Tageblatt of Sept. 9, by Captain L. Persius, the naval expert of that paper. Under the caption, "The Freedom of the Seas," he says:

"At the beginning of the war Germany had the second strongest fleet. The British sea power was more than twice as strong. It succeeded in a short time in depriving us practically completely of the freedom of using the oceans, while the British merchant shipping could travel the oceans almost undisturhed. Almost. To he sure, our submarines restrict the British rule on the sea. But no one will assert that the measure of such restriction, if considered in the light of the facts, is so considerable that we may speak with justification of the loss of British rule on the seas.

"The submarine is frequently regarded as an extraordinarily effective weapon in the fight for the freedom of the seas. For instance, the view that even small countries could insure the freedom of the seas for themselves by building submarines does not stand the test of expert judgment. There would be needed a mighty array of submarines in order to fulfill this task completely, and in spite of that submarines, even if they are developed in far more perfect form than now, will hardly suffice of themselves alone. Their supporting bases at least must be safeguarded. It would be premature to express a judgment today concerning the development of shipbuilding after peace. Today we must still exercise restraint. Inasmuch as at present no navy has several hundred submarines at its disposal, no conclusions can be drawn as to the efficacy of such a number. England has placed many hundreds of ships for defense against the submarine danger all around her coasts. In that way she insures at least in the main the passages for imports into her harhors."

REPORTS ITALIAN DEFEATS.

Austrian War Office Says Enemy Was Repeatedly Repulsed.

VIENNA, Sept. 30, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Italian frontier was issued today hy the Austrian War Office:

"On the western Tyrolean frontier there was fighting last night in the region of Adamello. An attack by the enemy in the defile west of Cima Presena was repulsed hy our artillery. Near Oadrouhuette the Italians, after a fight lasting several hours, were compelled to retreat. On the plateau of Vilgeruth they attacked twice during the night without success.

"On the Carinthian front night attacks failed against our fortified line near Pontaeel. Battles near and north of Tolmino continue. Before Mrzli Vrh (Monte Nero) the enemy retreated to his former positions. The Italians repeatedly delivered attacks against Dolje, but were repulsed every time. Early this morning the artillery, which was very active yesterday against the region of Tolmino, resumed firing."

Miss Duer Will Assist Dr. Blake.

Miss Diane DelMonte will sail for England and France on the St. Paul next Sunday. She is making the trip partly on behalf of the Lafayette Fund. She will personally make an inspection of the work of the fund in France. Miss Elsie de Wolfe and Miss Caroline Duer will also sail on the St. Paul on Sunday. Miss de Wolfe will visit her hospital at Versailles, and Miss Duer will assist Dr. Blake at his new hospital in Ris Orgis.

Canada Makes 50,000 Shells a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.—Canadian workshops are now producing one million empty shells per month and 17,000 shells per day with fixed ammunition, according to an official statement today. The number of loaded shells will be increased to 50,000 per day in the near future.





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WIRELESS WAFTS VOICE 4,600 MILES

Continued from Page 1.

Vail in his talk to Mare Island used wire communication from New York to Arlington, and from there the message went by wireless to its destination."

To Try Philippines Next.

The sending of a wireless conversation to Hawaii marks the limit of experiments now ready, hut Mr. Vail said last night that as soon as practicahle the instruments would be sent to the furthest naval wireless station, in the Philippines, halfway around the world, and that as soon as the war was over world-wide tests would he made

Mr. Vail was asked last night hy a reporter for THE TIMES to tell just what new inventions had been used to accomplish the world's greatest feat in intercommunication.

"That all depends on what you mean hy invention," he replied. "The whole thing is difficult to explain to a layman. Wireless is so wonderful that indeed no scientist knows all about it.

"So far as the perfection of the wireless telephone goes, there has been no new hasic invention, merely a perfection of the sending and receiving instruments. Of course, in the perfection of these delicate machines there have been minor inventions. But the principal is the transmission hy waves in the ether of sound. In this the wireless telephone differs from the wireless telegraph. In the latter electric currents pass through the ether to the destination.

"In the wireless telephone nothing, more or less, has been done than to send messages precisely like they are sent over telephone wires, without the wires. By a powerful current, the most important factor, the vibrations at the sending station are greatly magnified. Tho electric telephone message that left Arlington was strong enough to run an engine; when it was received it was prohahly so weak that it could be recorded only by the sensitive receiving instrument, which magnified the sound waves precipitated through the ether so that they could make a record at Hawaii. To show that the wireless part of the message was analagous to the wire part, the message I sent to Mare Island was carried to Washington hy wire, then thrown out by wireless, and picked up again on a wire at Mare Island before it was heard by Mr. Carty. I can't go into the details further than this."

FUTURE OF WIRELESS PHONE.

Scientists Say It Will Aid, Not Replace, Wire System.

Scientists differ widely on the ultimate commercial possihilities of the wireless telephone. President Theodore N. Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, under whose direction the greatest achievement in wireless telephony has been wrought, said last night that the wireless would never replace the wire telephone. Other scientists, notahly Edward J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, thought that the wireless telephone would replace the wire trunk lines in use today.

"Wireless telephones will never snbstitute or supplant the wire systems hut will greatly amplify them and extend their usefulness. It is humanitarian rather than commercial," he said, "but it is useful in that it makes conversation possible between places, and between places and moving objects that could not be connected hy wire.

"My engineers have gone deeply into the question of replacing wire lines with the wireless, and they have decided that will not be done. In the first place it is not conceived that the wire system of a city could be replaced by wireless, hut the theory has been advanced that the trunk lines could he done away with, and that each city would have a great wireless station connecting with another great wireless station in another city. I do not believe this will be done. In the second place the wireless telephone will not prove reliahle, as the wireless telegraph has not always proved reliable.

Phone Messages at Sea.

"But the wireless telephone will render service where wires could never reach. Ships can talk to one another, places which could never he reached by wires for physical reasons will be put within range of easy communication. The wireless telephone adds to the wire telephone hut does not take its place."

J. J. Carty, Chief Engineer of the telephone company, in immediate charge of the experiments, was asked last night for his opinion of the commercial use of the wireless telephone, and from Mare Island telephoned:

"As an extension of the regular wire system the field for the wireless telephone is restricted. At certain times of the year, particularly in the Summer, static conditions will make it uncertain. Static interference is one of the things we know very little about, and is one of the big problems to he solved. We are going after it.

"The number of calls that can he handled simultaneously on the wireless telephone is limited, but for emergency use on long distances it will be invaluable and for use in limited areas it should prove a great boon. It will be possible for instance, for fishing smacks and other small hoats, unable to afford a wireless operator, to carry a wireless telephone and be in immedate communication with the shore and with each other."

Messages to Europe Next.

Mr. Nally was not so conservative in his estimates of the future of the wireless telephone.

"I feel safe in predicting that by the end of the war," he said, "the Marconi system will be ready with commercial wireless telephones from New York to London, Paris, Rome, and to the other European capitals. I do not predict any great reduction in rates, for there must still he equipment, but the service will be much more effective, for the human voice is much more reliable than mechanical means of the telegraph, either by wire or wireless.

"I do not share the alarm that there may be difficulty in sending a number of messages at the same time. That is a problem that is heing solved, just as the other seemingly insurmountable obstacles of wireless communication have been solved. The thing will be worked out to perfection. The time is very near when commercial conversations with Europe will be every day occurrences."

Peter Cooper Hewitt was most enthusiastic over the success of wireless telephony. He said:

"The time is close at hand when it will be possible to talk half around the world. To talk from New York to Peking by wireless is a feat that lies in the near future. The ability to talk by wireless with a low-power current is the chief factor in the realization of this, and I am confident that it will soon be found that the high-power currents are not needed.

"I believe an almost immediate development will be the attachment of a phonograph to the receiver so that if the person to whom a message is sent is not ready to listen it can be canned until he is ready to listen. This is only one of the numerous improvements that suggests itself. I expect great things of the wireless telephone tomorrow."

DISPUTE OVER EXPERIMENT.

Wireless Men Differ Over Who Should Get the Credit.

With scores of inventors working on wireless telephones, the announcement of the success of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with the assistance of the General Electric Company, has caused already certain differences as to whom the credit is due.

Theodore N. Vail, President of the telephone company, said yesterday that the engineers had worked out the problem from known wireless principles, and owed no debts to anyone, except to the United States Government for the use of its naval wireless stations. He says there is nothing remarkable about their accomplishment except the development of the machinery fashioned upon well-known principles.

The Marconi Companies have been working for years upon wireless telephones. Last Spring signor Marconi announced he had talked from the Irish coast to Nova Scotia, sending not only a word message, he said, hut a cornet solo over the Atlantic. General Manager Nally of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company said last night that his engineers had been experimenting for many months, and that they had talked from California to Hawaii, and were now trying to establish wireless telephonic communication with Japan from the Californian coast. He said wireless telegraphic communication of the best nature had been established, and that wireless telephony over the Pacific lay in the near future. He said that the Marconi Companies had not sought publicity until they were ready to offer commercial service across the Atlantic, which he predicted was almost a reality.

A Success in 1912.

"The development of wireless telephony has occupied the attention of Mr. Marconi and his engineers for a number of years," said Mr. Nally. "Successful communication hy wireless telephony was conducted hy him as early as 1912. In March, 1914, Mr. Marconi conducted tests on one of the Italian Government's war vessels, and as a result of these tests the Italian Government equipped a number of the vessels of its navy with the Marconi wireless telephone.

"The Marconi Company is naturally finterested in the reports of the tests conducted between the naval stations at Arlington, Mare Island, and Pearl Harhor, hut, not being in possession of the full particulars concerning these tests, it cannot make any statement as to their value. There are no limits to the possibilities of wireless, and the difficulties that seem to preclude the commercial use of the wireless telephone will all fade away."

Mr. Vail said he had no doubt of the merit of the Marconi experiments and inventions, but repeated his statements that the work of his engineers had been conducted independently.

Purporting to come from the American Defense Society, a communication was sent to THE TIMES last night saying that Dr. Lee De Forest, "under whose patents the Navy Department opened a transcontinental wireless telephone from Arlington to Hawaii," believed the invention one of the most important steps yet made in the advance of wireless telephoning." It was said that Dr. De Forest had sent a letter of congratulation to Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Early Tests in Paris.

"I have particular interest in this epoch-making feat," said Dr. De Forest's statement, "on the part of the navy in telephoning across the continent. The longest wireless telephone transmission prior to this from Arlington was made from the Eiffel Tower in Paris in March, 1908, when messages were transmitted from the French Army station and picked up by army stations on the Mediterranean, a distance of 600 miles. Those experiments were conducted by me at the request of the French Government.

"The successful experiments at Arlington were made possihle in part hy the great height of the towers, the large power available, and, finally, by making use of the principle of the incandescent lamp as a generator of power. I have been devoting the last twelve years to the development of this lamp principle and naturally I have a father's interest by the feat performed hy it under the direction of Secretary Daniels."

Mr. Vail was asked to comment upon the claim of Mr. De Forest.

"I will say in the first place that Secretary Daniels conducted no experiments and accomplished no feat in connection with the wireless telephone," replied Mr. Vail. "He allowed us to use the naval stations. That was his rôle in the experiment.

"As far as Mr. De Forest's lamp goes, if it played any part in the wireless telephone conversation with Mare Island and Pearl Harhor, it is news to me. There are lots of wireless inventions, lots of good inventions. Mr. De Forest's inventions may he good. I don't know. But if Mr. Daniels used the De Forest invention to talk to Hawaii, I know nothing of it."



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Newest London Slip-On, Box or Raglan models *made by the makers of the highest grade English Overcoats,* of English Invisible Overplaid Covert Cloth, Tweed, Irish Homespun and high grade Invisible Overplaid fabrics. 32 to 46 chest.

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Men's Silk-lined Overcoats
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Hand tailored, of Black or Oxford Vicuna, silk lined throughout, plain or silk lapel. 33 to 46 chest.

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FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

The approved custom tailor, two or three button models of the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with Stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, also English Tweed.

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Two, three or four button models of the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with Stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Navy Serge; 33 to 46 chest.

20.00 *Regular Price $27.50*

FIGURES AND FACTS

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WOMAN SURGEON HOME FROM WAR

Dr. Mary Crawford Says American Hospital in Paris Has Accomplished Wonders.

LAUDS FRENCH FORTITUDE

Tells of Shrapnel Driving Watches, Keys, and Other Objects Into Soldiers' Wounds.

After being abroad a year treating the wounded soldiers in the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, Dr. Mary M. Crawford of Brooklyn returned yesterday on the French liner Espagne from Bordeaux. Notwithstanding the rough voyage across the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic, she looked in the best of health and did not appear to have suffered from her experiences near the firing line in France.

"I did not experience any great thrills," Dr. Crawford said, "and did not have any narrow escapes from being struck by flying shrapnel. I have come back enthusiastic over the spirit shown by the French soldiers and confident that the Allies will win in the end. It must be so. It is hard to describe the spirit of the French soldiers. It isn't that they are confident of success, but merely that they are determined to win out and are sticking to their task with bulldog tenacity. If you could see them and hear them talk in the hospital as they are nearing convalescence you would realize that they will never give in.

"Since I went over last October I have seen the most wonderful surgical operations in my life performed by the American and French surgeons. Operations were performed daily that I had never seen before because there was not the opportunity until the war came. The American Hospital has handled about 3,000 patients during the year and has done well, but it is only a small part of the work done by the French Government, which has to deal with men in millions."

Dr. Crawford told of the peculiar effect of shrapnel, which drove watches, knives, keyrings, tobacco boxes, and all kinds of objects into the victims' bodies. From one wound she saw twenty small pieces of wood extracted, and another soldier had several nails taken from a wound in his side.

When asked about the suffocation from the poisonous gases used by the German troops Dr. Crawford said that she had seen several cases of bronchitis brought on by inhaling the fumes, but had not seen any of the very serious ones because the victims died before they reached Paris.

Dr. Crawford said that she had charge of five small wards in the American Hospital outside Paris which were under the chief direction of Dr. Minnot, who came over every morning to make examinations, perform operations, and give directions for the various treatments to be administered during the day. Dr. du Bouchet had another division, Dr. Blake the third, and the fourth was directed by various doctors, who came from Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and other universities in the United States. She said that the resignation of Dr. Blake from the American Hospital had caused great regret, because he had done such very good work and assisted in establishing the reputation of American surgery in France and all over Europe.

"The only times that the automobiles belonging to the American Ambulance Corps have been used for shopping purposes in Paris have been in carrying supplies. The American Hospital is outside the old walls of Paris, near the Porte Maillot, which is a few miles from the centre of the city, and when supplies were needed urgently a nurse was dispatched in an automobile to get them."

Dr. Crawford did not know of the advance of the Allies along the western firing line until the Espagne reached Quarantine yesterday morning, but she said she was glad to hear it, because the soldiers had been expecting it to happen since May and had been so patient over the delay.

WOMAN IN SUIT ASKS ACCOUNTING OF DR. HILL

Says She Gave Peace Forum President Money to Invest and Has Had No Return.

Lucille Covington, one-time business associate of the Rev. John Wesley Hill, former pastor of the Metropolitan Temple and President of the International Peace Forum, who began a suit against him on Tuesday in the Supreme Court, never had the least idea of suing the minister for breach of promise, according to the news that came last night from Alpena, Mich. Miss Covington was found there, working to organize a fraternal order, and she laughed when she heard the story that her suit had started.

"My suit is for an accounting of money I gave Dr. Hill to invest. I haven't been able otherwise to obtain an accounting, so I have applied to the courts. That's all there is to it. The idea of my suing Dr. Hill for breach of promise!"

Miss Covington, the dispatch said, looked at a newspaper portrait of the minister and exclaimed: "I don't like that. He's homely enough as it is without the papers making him appear worse, poor man."

Dr. Hill was not so ready to talk of the $100,000 suit against him. He had started West, but hurried back to this city from Utica yesterday in response to a telegram from his lawyer, Bainbridge Colby. At his home, 131 West 118th Street, he told a TIMES reporter last night:

"My case is in the hands of my lawyer. Any statement must come from him."

Mr. Colby was willing to talk, but was not much more informative. Said he:

"This suit will be fought to a finish, you may rely on that. There will be no compromise. It is unfortunate that a man of Dr. Hill's standing can be attacked in such a manner. I can assure you Dr. Hill will be the plaintiff in an action growing out of this suit."

The lawyer filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office notice of appearance on behalf of Dr. Hill. The complaint in the action has not been filed, but Nathaniel F. Schmidt, counsel for Miss Covington, said yesterday it would be filed today.

GAS KILLS 2 WOMEN BUSY IN DINING ROOM

One Discovered Holding Samples of Cloth, the Other Reaching for Telephone.

MYSTERY PUZZLES CORONER

Finds Water Heater Collapsed—One Victim, Mrs. Marie S. Wiggins, Said to be Wealthy.

Mrs. Maria S. Wiggins, 59 years old, and her seamstress, Miss Anna Mary Good, 45 years old, were found dead in the dining room of Mrs. Wiggins's three-story and basement brownstone house at 316 West 139th Street yesterday morning.

They had been overcome by the gas escaping from a water heater wrecked on Wednesday morning between 8:45 and 9:30 o'clock. Both were fully dressed, and in Miss Good's hand was a paper of pins. Mrs. Wiggins wore a gingham apron over her gown and held samples of cloth in her hands when she was overcome.

Mrs. Peter Keating of 314 West 139th Street telephoned to the Consolidated Gas Company early yesterday morning that there was a gas leak in her home and asked that men he sent to stop it. Inspector George Bridgeworth, after a fruitless search, decided that the leak must be somewhere else. With Policeman Arthur Beatty he went to Mrs. Wiggins's home and found that the gas was coming from under the basement door. They rang the bell, and when there was no answer, broke in the door.

A rush of gas drove them to the sidewalk, but they were able to enter the basement after a few minutes and open the windows. On a lounge near the telephone was Miss Good, who had collapsed as she was reaching for the receiver. Across the room, on the floor near a swing couch, lay Mrs. Wiggins.

Bridgeworth found the gas flowing from the jets of the water heater and that the forty-gallon copper boiler had collapsed flat.

When Deputy Coroner A. S. Weston viewed the premises he advanced the theory that whatever crushed the boiler blew out the gas, which then flowed from the large burner, which was fully turned on. What manner of accident might cave in the boiler without breaking its surface he was unable to say.

After Mrs. Wiggins's death was discovered her friends were notified, and Mrs. Emily N. Pratt of 9 East Forty-third Street came to the house, as did Mrs. R. N. Bruce of Saratoga, with whom Mrs. Wiggins had spent the Summer.

According to the stories told to Dr. Weston, the ice man called at the house at 8:45 Wednesday morning and Mrs. Wiggins met him at the door and said that she would not want ice that day. At 9:30 Frank Criscuola of 2,609 Eighth Avenue, called to get the grocery order. He rang the bell several minutes, but got no answer. It was probably within this forty-five minutes that the accident occurred.

Criscuola called again at 10, and, finally, at 11:30, but received no answer to his rings. Mrs. Pratt telephoned to Mrs. Wiggins five times during Wednesday and received no answer. She finally gave up, thinking the telephone was out of order.

Both Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Bruce said last night that Mrs. Wiggins was very wealthy and that she owned much property in Bayonne and several houses in this city, including the one in which she lived. Mrs. Bruce said her maiden name was Mary Sheldon, and that her home was in Binghampton, N. Y., where her father had been a bank president and her uncle a Justice of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Wiggins took the house in which she died five years ago, giving for it property in Binghamton.

Mrs. Bruce said she had known Mrs. Wiggins for thirty years, and that her son died in Saratoga from gas poisoning. He was found one morning dead in bed, with the gas turned on.

Mrs. Pratt said Mrs. Wiggins had been married three times, her first husband being named Spencer, the second named Reimer, and the third, who died three years ago, was an officer of the United States Army.

Miss Good will be removed to her home, 22 Hamilton Place, Brooklyn, today, and will be buried in her own plot in Greenwood Cemetery, while it is expected that Mrs. Wiggins will be buried in her family plot at Binghamton.

CITY ASKS TAXES ON $2,000,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

seats, automobiles paying the registration fee, household goods, furniture, clothing, and personal effects up to the extent of $1,000, and a further exemption of $250 to each household. In addition to all these, a person is allowed, as an offset, all his just debts.

"If a person cannot get away from the assessment in spite of all these exemptions," said Mr. Powell, "and he happens to be a non-resident, he can write his own ticket,' in sporting parlance, or make his own assessment, as, under a decision of the Court of Appeals, it has been held that non-residents cannot be made liable in an action to recover a personal tax under the personal tax collection statute in the City of New York, and as the City of New York is the only place in this State where any serious effort is made to collect personal taxes, if he does not pay them here he does not need to pay them anywhere else."

$54,000,000 Not Collected

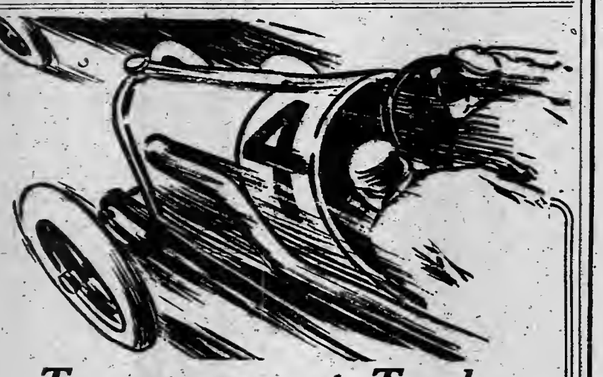
Mr. Powell said that from a recent statement prepared by the Corporation Counsel, who has charge of the collection of the arrears of personal taxes, it appears that in the past fifteen years there has been transmitted by the Receiver of Taxes for collection, $56,587,758.03, and of this amount the Corporation Counsel has only collected $1,597,733.59. This leaves more than $54,000,000 of uncollected personal taxes on the books as an apparent asset.

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Parking space behind the open stand seats free to occupants of those seats.
Boxes, holding six persons, including admission, $50, $75, $100 and $150.
Parking space, located behind grand stand, free to holders of boxes and grand stand seats.
Parking space within oval fronting homestretch, not including admission:
FIRST ROW.....$25.00 SECOND ROW.....$15.00

Tickets on sale at Tyson's, McBride's, Information and Public Service Bureau of R. H. Macy & Co., American Automobile Assn.; Abraham & Straus, B'klyn; Hotel Biltmore Theatre Ticket Office, Motor Club of Brooklyn, 1255 Bedford Ave., cor. Fulton St., Phone 177 Decatur. Newark Automobile Club, Newark, and Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp., 1696 Broadway, between 53d and 54th Sts., N. Y., Phone Circle 1915.

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Three Broadway Offices | 1158 Broadway Cor. 27th St. | 366 Broadway Cor. Franklin St. | 39 Broadway Near Wall St. | Phone, Franklin 3965

B. Altman & Co.

Commencing to-day (Friday)

An extraordinary value will be offered in over 4,000 yards of 54-inch

Black Duchesse Satin

at $1.78 per yard

Owing to the unusual width and quality of this Satin the offering is most exceptional.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

A Special Sale of Tailored Separate Skirts

for to-day and Saturday, will comprise several new styles developed in the smart seasonable fabrics, and unusually priced as follows:

Separate Skirts of corduroy and checked velour de laine $5.75
Wool Plaid Skirts 6.75
Black Broadcloth Skirts, fur trimmed, 8.75

Men's Balta Footwear
(exclusive to B. Altman & Co.)

is designed with a view of producing the acme of style and comfort. The materials used are selected by experts and put together by qualified workmen over specially constructed lasts. Extensive assortments of attractive House Slippers are also displayed at moderate prices.

Men's Balta Lace Shoes

Will be placed on Special Sale to-day and Saturday at $5.50 per pair

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.



6 PHOTOGRAPHS FOR 75c
Taken in any position
IF YOU PRESENT THIS COUPON WITHIN 15 DAYS

This special offer is open to any reader of this paper and is good for 6 photographs of yourself or any member of your family, finished in artistic engraving black.

Regular price without this coupon, $3.

SOL. YOUNG PHOTOGRAPHER N. Y. T.

MANHATTAN.
40 W. 34th St., bet. B'way & 5th Ave.
107-109 W. 125th St., near Lenox Ave.
985 Lexington Ave., cor. 71st St.
1307 Amsterdam Ave., bet. 149th & 150th Sts.

BRONX, N. Y.
474 Tremont Ave., cor. Washington Ave.
398 Willis Ave., cor. 140th St.

BROOKLYN.
23 Flatbush Avenue.
850-852 Broadway, corner Park Ave.

NEW JERSEY.
157 Newark Ave., opp. Erie St., Jer. City
923 Broad St., opp. City Hall, Newark.
197 Market St., Paterson.
2 No. Broad St., Trenton.
129 Wall St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Coupon Should be Presented at Sitting on or Before Oct. 15th.

Broadway Saks & Company 34th St.

Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 6 P. M.

Specially arranged for today and tomorrow an Important Showing of

Motor Lap Robes

You will need one or more for the races.

PLUSH ROBES

Double-faced, black, green or blue.....at $2.95
Double-faced, extra size.....at $4.75
Angora Plush Robes, double, black or brown.....at $7.50
Crushed Mohair Plush Robes.....at $17.50
Imported Plush Robes.....at $27.50 and $40

BOX CLOTH ROBES

Blue, green, brown, maroon or black, with English checked lining,
$15.00, $25.00, $35.00, $50.00

Steamer Robes.....$7.50, $10.50 and $12.50

FUR ROBES

Black Dog Skin Robes.....at $19.50
Natural Muskrat Robes.....at $65.00
Squirrel Robes.....at $125.00
Raccoon Robes.....at $69.50
Japanese Mink Robes.....at $125.00
Mole Skin Robes.....at $85.00

Motor Apparel Shop, 6th floor.

We are exclusive agents for the famous "Aquascutum" London-made, all-wool, shower-proof

Top Coats for Men at $25.00

These coats combine the uses and qualities of several Coats. Thoroughly reliable protectors against dampness and rain; warm, yet light in weight; silk-lined yoke and sleeves.

Motor Apparel Shop, 6th floor.

For two days only, today and tomorrow

An Important Sale of

Men's High-Grade Union Suits
(regularly $2.00), at $1.45

An ideal worsted fabric of medium weight. Splendidly made; fit perfectly. Ankle length; long sleeves.

Men's mediumweight natural Worsted Shirts and Drawers at 69c
Our regular price $1.00.

Long-sleeve Shirts; Drawers regular and stout sizes.



Never put all your eggs in one basket!

An old adage but a good one. Neither should you keep important business records, duplicate files, account books, etc., in the same building in which your business is conducted.

The most important corporations and firms in Manhattan believe in this policy and are using our facilities. You should consider it.

Have our representative talk it over with you.

We rent specially fitted rooms in our Fireproof Warehouses (the largest and most modern in New York) as low as $5.00 per month, accessible 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. The Nevins Street Subway Station, 7 minutes from Wall Street and out of lower Manhattan's congested district, is at our door.

OUR 36TH YEAR

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES 37 TO 53 FLATBUSH AVE PHONE MAIN 6900

Your own taste will tell you---convince you---that

WARD'S Wheatheart BREAD

the genuine whole wheat loaf, is an unusually fine loaf and is as palatable and appetizing as it is healthful.

The reason for WHEAT-HEART'S fine flavor is that it contains a very large proportion or volume of whole wheat flour, and this flour is ground specially for us by the old fashioned stone process.

Order a loaf of WHEAT-HEART BREAD today from your grocer. It is made in large size 10c loaves.

Made in the WARD Bakeries at New York, Brooklyn and Newark.

EUGENIA KELLY SEEN AGAIN ON BROADWAY

Al Davis, the Dancer, Left Murray's with Young Heiress Following Him.

LAWYER McINTYRE TALKS

Hasn't Seen Mrs. Kelly Yet, but Thinks Some Legal Action Will Be Taken by Mother.

The case of Miss Eugenia Kelly, the young heiress to a $1,000,000 estate who was brought into court last May on her mother's charge of incorrigibility because of her infatuation for Broadway night life, the "trotteries" of the gay white way, and a crowd of professional dancers and other habitues of the "trotteries," has come into the limelight again. This time, according to John F. McIntyre, counsel for the mother, Mrs. Edward Kelly, it is because of the "continued pernicious influence" of the professional dancer, Al Davis, over the young heiress. Davis was said to be the one who had most to do with introducing Miss Kelly to the sort of life that prompted her mother's action.

Mrs. Kelly now plans to take some sort of action against Davis personally to obliterate him from her daughter's life, Mr. McIntyre said yesterday. The method by which this is to be done has not been decided upon definitely, and the lawyer and Mrs. Kelly will hold a conference today to decide this point.

"I haven't seen Mrs. Kelly personally since she returned to the city," Mr. McIntyre said yesterday afternoon, "but I know that she is thinking of taking severe action against this man Davis, as that seems to be the only way to end his influence over her daughter. We will discuss ways and means when I see Mrs. Kelly."

Asked what kind of an action could be brought against the professional dancer, Mr. McIntyre said:

"The most likely action in the present circumstances would be to charge him with enticement and inveiglement and to send him to State prison. He certainly must be sent away somewhere."

The reason that Mr. McIntyre and Mrs. Kelly feel that it is so necessary to get Davis away is that, in spite of her renunciation of him and of the gay night life she had been leading and of the friends she had made, as a result of which renunciation Mrs. Kelly withdrew the incorrigibility charge, Miss Kelly has since permitted Davis to see her on some occasions. With her mother she went to the West for the Summer, after the court proceedings here had been stopped. Val O'Farrell, a private detective, was engaged by Mrs. Kelly to keep a watch on Davis. In the Summer Davis also went West, and was seen in the same resort where the Kellys were stopping. Soon after this, Miss Kelly was quoted in dispatches as saying that she would marry Al Davis despite all opposition.

On returning to New York Mrs. Kelly and her daughter registered at the Hotel Belmont. Al Davis found Miss Kelly there, and night before last he took her to Murray's restaurant. The management ordered him out, and as he hurried out of the crowded dining room Miss Kelly followed after him, smiling.

"Davis got into trouble at Murray's some months ago," Val O'Farrell said yesterday, "and instead of prosecuting him, the management barred him from returning to the restaurant.

"I have had men watching his movements all Summer. He spent most of his time at Atlantic City, Long Beach and Jersey resorts, spending money lavishly. Undoubtedly Mr. Intyre has enough evidence in his hands to prosecute Davis."

Mrs. Kelly, after finding that Davis had discovered that she was at the Belmont with her daughter, returned to her apartment at 116 East Sixty-third Street. She was not at home yesterday afternoon, and Miss Kelly was also out. A maid said that Miss Kelly had not told her where she was going when she went out, but had said not to prepare dinner for her as she would not be back until later. It is considered probable that an effort will be made to take action against Davis quickly, for the divorce his wife procured from him will become final on Nov. 1.

Not Joseph Francolini's Widow.

It was erroneously stated in THE TIMES yesterday that Mrs. Matilda Francolini, against whom the Grand Jury returned three indictments for grand larceny, was the widow of Joseph Francolini, former President of the Italian Savings Bank. Joseph Francolini is living and still President of the Italian Savings Bank. The woman under indictment is the widow of another Francolini who had no connection with the bank, and who died before his wife became involved in the real estate transactions which eventually caused her arrest.

Rofrano Not in Jamaica.

The search for Michael A. Rofrano, former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, who was indicted by the Grand Jury for planning the murder of Mike Galmari, has developed no new clues as to his whereabouts. Rumors that he was in hiding in Jamaica, according to the police, have no foundation in fact. Rofrano, they say, has not been seen in that locality since his indictment.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled at the Springs

MADE ON PREMISES
Vogel's Bench-Made Shoes are made on proper lasts of Right leather and at the Right price.

$5.00
E. VOGEL,
64 Nassau Street.

CARPET CLEANSING

MURDER SICK MAN IN BED.

Wife Returns from Errand to Find Husband's Skull Crushed.

Ahram van Raalte, an insurance agent of 876 East 181st Street, the Bronx, had reached the third floor of the flat house at 735 East 182d Street last evening, seeking an acquaintance, when a door was flung open and a woman rushed out screaming that her husband had been murdered. Van Raalte ran into the flat with her. On a bed lay a man whose skull was crushed in over the left eye. Beside him lay an improvised weapon made of two heavy files tied together and wrapped in a newspaper.

Van Raalte ran to the street blowing a police whistle and presently several policemen and detectives as well as a doctor from Fordham Hospital were in the flat. The latter said the man was dead and the woman, who said she was the dead man's wife, told the detectives how she believed two men had murdered him.

She said she was Mrs. Frances Gaglio and that her husband, Salvatore, had been a partner in the skirt factory of Brown & Gaglio, 510-512 Sixth Avenue. Recently he had mastoiditis and had returned several days ago from a hospital where he had been told his case was incurable.

Last evening two men, both young, one slender, the other very short, called to see Gaglio and, although he was in bed, the wife admitted them, and they entered the bedroom. Gaglio seemed to know them, said his wife, though she had never seen them, and the three chatted, to all appearances, pleasantly enough until she went to a drug store to have a prescription for her husband filled. When she returned she found him dead in bed and the house ransacked. From her handbag $40 had been taken.

Van Raalte said he had seen two such men leave the house as he entered, and a small boy, Herman Brunner of 2,106 Clinton Avenue, said he had seen them and that one carried a bag. Detectives started to look for them.

Mrs. Gaglio said her husband had received Black Hand letters two years ago and had turned them over to the police. Nothing ever came of them, however, and about eighteen months ago they ceased.

Gaglio was 31 years old and had two children, Pellegrino, 8 years old, and Leonardo, 3½. Both children were with relatives last evening, so no member of the family was in the house when Gaglio was killed.

Perkins Loses Three Assistants.

Three members of District Attorney Perkins's staff resigned yesterday. Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford resigned to accept the place of general attorney for the Star Publishing Company. Deputy Assistant Frank J. Coleman, Jr., will become secretary to Supreme Court Justice Finch, and Deputy Assistant Joseph O. Skinner of the Homicide Bureau will enter private practice in Jersey City.

JAIL LAWYER SLADE ON BRIBERY CHARGE

Arrested in Brooklyn Court, Following Indictment by Grand Jury.

BROTHER'S SURETY REFUSED

Police Charge the Accused Offered Money to a Witness to Induce Him Not to Testify.

Maxwell Slade, member of the law firm of Slade & Slade, with offices at 200 Broadway, Manhattan, was indicted yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury on a charge of attempted bribery and arraigned before Judge Robert H. Roy in the County Court. He pleaded not guilty and bail was fixed at $2,000. Benjamin Slade, a brother of the accused lawyer, offered property in Freeport, L. I., which he said was worth $4,000, as security for the release of Maxwell, but Judge Roy refused it, saying that he would accept only realty in Kings County. In default of bail Slade was committed to Raymond Street Jail. The Slades were attorneys for Rae Tanzer in the James W. Osborne case.

According to the indictment against Slade, he is accused of offering $200 as a bribe to William J. Fitzgibbons, a driver, if he refused to testify against James C. McGowan, a driver for the American Smelting and Refining Company, who was accused of receiving stolen goods. Fitzgibbons said he rejected the offer of the lawyer and was a witness against him before the Grand Jury.

The charges against McGowan were dismissed, but the case caused Detectives Friday and Lohman of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau to make an investigation of the story of the stolen goods. The property consisted of fifteen ingots of copper valued at $60. It was owned by the smelting company, but the detectives learned that while it was supposed to be in transit between Baltimore and a town in Connecticut on July 16, it was found on a truck on its way to Frank P. and William H. Harrison, junk dealers, at 169 South Street, Manhattan.

As a result of the investigation by the detectives a charge of receiving stolen goods was made against the two Harrisons, and they, too, were indicted yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury. They were arraigned before Judge Roy in the County Court and pleaded not guilty. Each was held in $2,000 bail.

Both the Harrisons and their lawyer went to jail together.

KILLS WIFE IN PARK, THEN KILLS HIMSELF

Couple Had Been Separated for a Month and Husband Had Sued for Divorce.

Persons in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, near the Third Street entrance, heard a man and woman sitting on a bench, quarreling in loud voices shortly after 8 o'clock last night. One man saw the woman tear a bulky letter into small pieces and throw them to the ground, at the same time exchanging bitter words with her companion.

The witness had gone on about 200 yards when he heard four shots. He ran back toward the bench and arrived there with several National Guardsmen of Troop C, who were on their way through the park, and Policemen Cross and Fitzgerald of the Prospect Park station. They found the woman dead from three wounds, one in the face and two in the body, and the man unconscious and dying from a bullet in the heart.

Beside the man they found a pencil and an envelope on which he had scrawled, evidently as he was dying, the words:

"Please call my brother, Dr. Charles I. Gordon, 1,662 Eastern Parkway, or call C. Y. Gordon. Ask Mr. Dunkise, the druggist of Rochester Avenue, near Eastern Parkway, for Mr. Gordon who lives in that house."

The police reached Cyrus P. Gordon at 268 Rochester Avenue, who went to the Prospect Park Station and identified the dead man as his brother, Murry Gordon, 25 years old, a salesman of 1,662 Eastern Parkway, and the dead woman as Mrs. Bessie Gordon, the dead man's wife.

He then told the police that Murry Gordon and his wife had quarreled frequently, that they had been separated for a month, and that he had started a suit for divorce. How they had come to meet and go to the park together, the brother did not know.

In the pocket of the dead man, the police found several pages torn from a magazine on which were printed, with illustrations, the story of a tragedy due to the unfaithfulness of a wife.

Thrill with Autumn Pleasures
Evans Ale and Stout
Fills with Joy
Good Restaurants, Saloons and Dealers.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

The Highly Important Pre-Announced Sales of

Men's Clothing and Accessories

Will continue To-day and To-morrow, offering exceptional early season price advantages in the following departments:

Men's High Class Autumn Clothing

On the Third Floor, offering the utmost in style, material and tailoring, for both business and dress wear, at very special early season prices.

Men's and Young Men's Sack Suits, . . . at $25.00

The models are the very latest and are here in a range of styles to suit every individual taste from the conservative to the extreme. Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, plain and unfinished, predominate in plaids, overplaids, stripes, checks and mixtures. Every smart and desirable coloring, also blues and blacks.

Men's Imported London Made Overcoats at $25.00

Specially made for us of English and Scotch tweeds and cheviots; plain and fancy heather mixtures. Every overcoat in the lot is an exceptional value at the price. Values $30, 35 and 37.50.

Men's Cape Gloves at 95c pair

One clasp, prix seam sewn; double drawn backs; in shades of tan.

Men's Autumn Shoes at $3.75 a pair

Laced models, embodying superior workmanship, made on flat lasts with the popular low broad heels; also high arched lasts with medium high heels, in tan and black Russia calfskin.

Men's Furnishing Department

Very Special Prices for this Interesting Men's Event:

Men's Fine Neckwear of rich Imported and American Silks, flowing end shapes; reg. $1.00 & 1.50 — 65c

Men's Negligee Shirts Plaited and plain bosoms, with laundered cuffs, Fall 1915 designs, — $1.15

Men's Pajamas of Striped Madras, Plain Colored Pongee and Domet Flannel, suit — 95c

Men's Pajamas of Imported Madras and self-figured Mercerized Pongee, suit — $1.25

Men's Hosiery

Very Specially Priced

Cotton Half Hose, in black, tan or gray; medium weight; . pair — 21c

Lisle Half Hose, in black only, . . . pair — 32c

Silk Half Hose, in black, tan, gray and navy; lisle soles; . pair — 42c

Men's Underwear

Very Specially Priced

Balbriggan Shirts & Drawers, medium weight; shirts with long or short sleeves; drawers in regular or stout sizes, . . . each — 45c

Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, of superior and serviceable qualities; medium weight, — 85c

"Tru Form" Union Suits, of

FIFTH-BIRTHDAY SALES


Beginning Today—To Make October the Most Remarkable Month of Merchandising in the History of the GIMBEL Store

Important occasions demand important recognition. This store has completed its first half-decade in serving New York. Its gratification at having won its place in the arduous field of New York retailing, by something more than the mere buying and selling of goods, impels it to celebrate its reaching of the Fifth Milestone by offerings of unusual public benefit.

Our whole store organization has worked with high enthusiasm to make this The Great Event. A long list of manufacturers and dealers have shown their sympathy with our endeavors by providing many fine lots of goods at low prices. The result is a series of wonderful events which will crowd the month with profit for the public and add thousands of new friends to those we already have.

Here is to-day's instalment of the Birthday News. There will be chapter after chapter of intense interest throughout the month—read them day by day. Plan to become a frequent visitor to GIMBELS, in order to share in the Special Offerings and to see each day's displays of the new merchandise.

Women's $15 Black Velvet Ostrich Trimmed Sailor Hats, $10

For today and Saturday only! These stunning Sailors from the GIMBEL French Salons. They are a perfect reproduction of Maison Lewis's newest broad brim sailor. One large French gray curled ostrich plume as the only trimming.

Third Floor

Women's $35 Broadcloth Suits, $29.50

100 Suits of fine quality broadcloth in navy blue, black, African brown, plum or taupe; medium length Jacket with rippling fullness from waist, high choker collar; fur trimmed.

Third Floor

Women's $35 Two-Tone Velour Coats, $25

High military collar of skunk, opossum, belted set-in-sleeves and lined throughout with peau de cygne; in gray or brown.

$32.50 Velour Raye Coats $21.50

Very high collar of self material, new shoulder yoke, belted, set-in sleeves and lined throughout with peau de cygne.

Third Floor

New Button-in-Back Blouse, $2

First copy of the latest Paris Blouse, with high "Lily" collar and full puffed sleeves. White voile, inset with bands of Irish Crochet. As illustrated.

$6.95 Georgette Crepe Blouses, $3.95

Joffre blue, military rose, white and flesh color. Two-in-one Collar; fastens down front with pearl buttons. Third Floor

Young Women's $39.50 to $45 "Sample" Suits, $29.50

Latest fall and winter models of whipcord and broadcloth. Some are fur trimmed. Colors—Blue, African brown, Russian green, and a few black-and-white checks. Sizes, 14 and 16 years.

Girls' $15 Velvet Dresses $10

Several attractive styles from which to select in blue, brown, green or black. Sizes, 6 to 14 years.

Third Floor

$10 Latest Model Smart Set Corsets, $3.50

600 Corsets of lightweight imported fabrics. They were ordered by a high-class retail store, but delay in receiving the Imported materials caused the order to be cancelled; fresh, perfect and latest autumn styles for small and medium figures; medium bust, medium length hip, white or flesh color; sizes 21 to 28.

Pink Corset Shop, Second Floor

Women's $8.75 to $10.75 Cloth Skirts, $5

200 Skirts bought specially for this Birthday Sale. Serges, Poplins, Mixtures, Striped materials, Taffetas, Satins.

$7.95 Corduroy Broadcloth Skirts, $5.75

An entirely new skirt material in black, navy blue, African brown, field mouse, and Russian green. Third Floor

$6,500 Worth of Handbags at Average Half

All newly made for this and the coming winter season.

At 85c, $1, $1.35, $1.65, $1.95 and $2.95

More than three dozen styles, including Avenue, Envelope, Carriage, Shopping, Pouch and Dress Bags, of Vachette, Saffian, Morocco, and Seal, in black, brown, purple, green, navy and gray; plain and fancy linings.

Main Floor

7,800 Pairs Women's $1.50 Pique Glace Gloves, 95c Pair

New, desirable Gloves, having one large clasp at wrist. Black, white, tan and gray, with self-embroidery, contrasting embroidery on black and white.

Women's $2.50 White French Lambskin Gloves $1.55

1,200 pairs made of wonderfully elastic skins, full cut, 16-button length, with three Cleopatra clasps at wrist. Main Floor

Men's & Women's $3 to $4 Umbrellas, $2

Fine Silk and Union Taffeta Umbrellas. Women's handles—long silver caps, gunmetal, silver-mounted, carved, etched and engraved silver caps. Men's handles—cape and buckhorn hooks, silver-mounted and plain natural woods. Main Floor

$7.50 to $16.50 Paradise, $5 to $12.50

Black and natural; Fountain effects and curled side sweeps.

$27 Large Paradise with Head $21.50

$10 to $40 Paradise Bandeaux, $8.50 to $37.50.

$4.25 to $6 Fan Effect Gouras $3.50 and $5

Black or natural; with or without tips.

50c to $3 Fancy Millinery Ornaments 25c to $1

Steel, beaded and assorted ornaments. Third Floor

$3.75 Woolen Blankets, $2.75 Pair

White and fancy block plaids, with mohair binding; size 66x80 in.

$3.25 Silk-Mull Comfortables $2.25 Each

Dainty new floral designs and colorings; filled with white fluffy cotton; 9-in. plain borders to match.

2,300 Men's New $25 and $30 Fall Suits and Overcoats at $14.75

Newest fabrics, styles and colorings in the Suits. All sizes from 33 to 48. A very remarkable presentation of the latest styles at a new price.

Overcoats are mostly silk-lined Chesterfield or loose-fitting models. Oxford gray, tan, brown. Knitted cloths. Tan coverts. Sizes 33 to 44.

Fourth Floor

Men's $1.50 Soft Shirts, 85c

All with five buttons and centre pleat. Fine woven madras and mercerized cotton pongee. All sizes from 14 to 17.

Men's $1 Silk Open-End Ties 50c

Men's $1 Elastic Web Suspenders 50c

Main Floor

Men's $3—and Better—Hats, $1.65

Soft Hats and Derbies in Fall styles and colorings.

Men's $2 Cloth Stitched Hats $1

Fourth Floor

Men's $1 and $1.25 Silk Hose, 65c

Black and colors. Double silk sole and top.

Men's 35c Silk Hose 6 Pairs for $1

Men's 50c Silk Lisle Hose 3 Pairs for $1

Main Floor

Men's $1.75 Union Suits, $1.25

Heavy natural merino. Closed crotch. Sizes, 34 to 46.

Men's $1.50 "Otis" Union Suits 85c

Men's $1 Sample Union Suits 65c

Main Floor

Women's $2 to $4 Fine Lingerie, $1

2,000 Nightgowns, Envelope Chemises, Combinations, Corset Covers, that were bought several weeks ago in anticipation of this sale, otherwise with the advance in laces and embroideries the same garments could not be duplicated except at the higher prices. Of fine nainsook, batiste or cambric; lace, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. Second Floor

Women's High-Grade Boots, $3.95 Pair

Discontinued styles, taken from stock, of our highest grade Shoes that sold for $6, $7, $8 and $10. Dress and street models of patent leather, suede, satin, and glace kid in various combination effects; some with gray, putty and fawn cloth or buckskin tops. Not all sizes in every style, but all sizes in the entire lot. Second Floor

$2.75 Damask Table Cloths, $1.85

2 x 2 yards. Also 2 x 2½ yards at $2.45 from $3.50 and 2 x 3 yards at $3.15 from $4.50.

The 22 x 22-in. Napkins to match at $2.75 from $4.

$4.25 All Linen Huckaback Towels, $3 Dozen

$1.50 and More Imported Chiffon Broadcloths, 95c

Width 48 to 54 inches. Lustrous finish. New Fall colorings, including dark brown, dark green, navy blue and plum.

$1.50 to $2 Silk-and-Wool Dress Goods, 85c Yard

In black and newest Fall colorings.

$2 All-Wool Checks and Plaids, $1.25 Yard

Various size checks and various color combinations. Second Floor

Luxurious $100 Davenports, $50

All-over upholstered in tapestry. Length 7 feet over all. Loose cushion seats.

$40 "COWAN" Library Tables, $30

Colonial. Solid mahogany. Top 28x48 inches. Seventh Floor

$25 Austrian China Dinner Sets, $15.75

Floral spray design, coin gold handles. 100 pieces.

$27.50 English 106-Piece Dinner Sets, $16.75

Fifth Floor

4,000 Pairs Lace Curtains

$4 Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, $2.95 Pair

White and Arabe. Full width, length 2½ yards. Three designs.

$9.50 Real Imported Irish Point Curtains, $6.95

$5 and $5.50 Imported Cluny Curtains, $4 and $4.50

$5 Dutch Curtains, with Valance, $2.50

$1.75 Cluny-trimmed Dutch Curtains, $1.45

$8 White or Arabe Bedspreads, $5.50

Sixth Floor

Rugs—Five Fine Groups at $5

French Wilton Rugs, "name of maker woven in the back." Hearth size—36x63 inches. Regularly $10, for $5.

Axminster Rugs, size 4 ft. 6x6 ft. 6. Regularly $8.50, for $5.

Axminster Hall Runners, 22½ in. x15 ft. Regularly $8.50, for $5.

Rag Rugs, 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6. Regularly $8, for $5.

Oriental Rugs, small sizes. Regularly $7.50, for $5. Sixth Floor

SHOPPING for specialties—the toy that comes from Schwartz, a new record from the Aeolian Co., a book from Putnam's, a box of bon bons from Maillard's, is a matter of convenience and comfort if you travel from place to place by a

FIFTH AVENUE BUS



SONORA GRAND
PRICE $225.00

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

THE SONORA is the only phonograph that plays *perfectly* all makes of disc records.

Its famous Swiss motor plays nearly twice as long (with one winding) as any phonograph at the same price.

With the Sonora Multi-Playing Jewel Needle or with the Diamond or Sapphire Needles, there is no need "to change"; a great comfort.

Prices $35, $50, $75, $100, $135, $150, $225 and $300.

Call and let us play a Sonora for you.

SONORA PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION
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Fifth Avenue Salons at 53rd Street
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NINE COMPETITORS IN SUBMARINE BIDS

Unparalleled Rivalry Shown for Contracts to Build 16 New American Submersibles.

BOTH COASTS REPRESENTED

New Companies Propose New Types —Bids Range from $510,000 to $550,000, the Legal Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Evidence of a probable development of submarine types and building plants in the United States as a resnit of the lessons of the war in Europe was furnished today, when bids were opened at the Navy Department for the sixteen coast defense submarines for which authorization was made by the Naval Appropriations act of 1915. This was indicated by the keen competition and the offering of plans for new types.

The gallery was as large as that which usually witnesses the opening of bids for battleships. Ordinarily there have been only two companies bidding for the construction of submarines for the American Navy, and only a few persons present. Today there were nine competing companies, and, besides representatives of the bidders, there were agents present representing shipbuilding companies that did not bid, as well as a representative of Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Works.

The bids ranged from $510,000 to $550,000 for a complete submarine. Time of delivery varied from twelve months to twenty-five months. There were also bids only to furnish the propelling power, the submarine to be built by the Government.

The principal competitors in the past for American submarines have been the Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Bridgeport and the Electric Boat Company of New York. Most of the submarines thus far built for the navy have been built by the latter company, or under license from that company, which controls the Holland patents.

Proposals Under M Type.

One of the bids made by this company today was for a duplication of the M-1 type of submarine, built under contract at the Navy Department and now undergoing her preliminary trials at Provincetown, Mass. This vessel is the largest submarine yet built for our navy, and has a tonnage of 550 on the surface and about 800 submerged. The company offers to build eight or more boats of this type for $550,000 each.

This type is 185 feet long and has four torpedo tubes and a three-inch gun mounted on the forward deck. It is designed for a surface speed of fifteen knots, with a maximum cruising radius of 6,000 miles. It is the first example of a new type of submarine thus far built in this country. The company contends that it is the equal of any of the German submarines. Today's proposals for this type called for delivery in sixteen months, whereas the usual time of delivery has been from twenty-two to twenty-eight months.

Design 37-L, submitted by the Electric Boat Company, is for submarines similar to the L type, now undergoing trials. Design 37-M of the same company is an improved L type. The same company also submitted Design 68-A for an entirely new type of submarine.

The Lake Company offered to build any of eight types of submarines at prices ranging from $532,000 to $545,000. It also offered to grant a license to the Navy Department to build a submarine at any Atlantic Coast navy yard on company plans at the rate of $100 a ton for each net ton of submerged displacement.

New types of submarines were proposed by both the Newport News and the New York Shipbuilding Company. It is understood that these companies contemplate building after the Hay-Denny designs, in connection with which the President of the Newport News company was en route to Europe on the Lusitania when he lost his life. The bids of these companies were each for the construction of two boats, and their bids were identical, $550,000 for each boat.

Pacific Coast Bidders.

The Union Iron Works of San Francisco propoeee to build submarines of 380 tons each within twelve months for a contract price as low as $510,000 under patent license from the Electric Boat Company.

Another bidder was the California Shipbuilding Company of Long Beach, a $5,000,000 corporation recently organized to buy the John F. Craig Ship Yard at Long Beach, adjoining the Los Angeles harbor, if contracts should be obtained. This company bid for not less than three nor more than five 483-ton submarines at $548,500 each and offered the Government a license to build duplicate boats for a compensation of $100 per net ton. The company has under option a license to build an even-keel submerged type of submarine which, as to general form of construction and principle of operation by lateral hydroplanes, is declared by representatives of the company here to be practically the same as the German submarine type.

The President of the new company is George H. Bixbie, President of the Long Beach Trust Company. The Vice President, W. C. Foley, formerly was Superintendent of Construction at Newport News and later a Director of submarine construction at the Government shipyard of one of the European belligerents. The company's consulting naval architect is Commander R. H. M. Robinson, until recently a naval constructor of the United States Navy, who had charge of the designing of most of the dreadnoughts now in commission. It was announced here tonight that if the Craig yard were turned over to the new company John F. Craig would be identified with it under a ten-year agreement. The company announced that if awarded contracts for any of the submarines it would expand its shipyard and make a specialty of constructing war craft.

Abner R. Neff of Washington, another new bidder, proposes to build and deliver to the Government the Neff system of submarine propulsion for one submarine, the boat itself to be built by the Government. The other new bidders were B. P. Finigan of Washington and Sloan, Danenhower & Co. of New York.

Details of the Bids.

The bids were so complicated as to make comparison at a glance impossible. The complete bids follow:

(1) Lake Torpedo Boat Company, Bridgeport, Conn.:

Bid A—Construct and complete at Bridgeport works and deliver at Navy Yard, New York:

Class 2—485 tons, 4, 5, or 6 even-keel control submarine boats of 14 knots surface speed, 11 knots submerged speed, of one of the following designs: Design 24 M-1, $545,000 each; Design 24 K-1, $543,000 each; Design 24 M, $543,000 each; Design 24 K, $541,000 each.

Time—First boat of Design 24 M or 24 K within 21 months, or first boat of Design 24 M-1 or 24 K-1 within 22 months, and successive boats at intervals of one month thereafter.

Bid B—Construct and complete at Bridgeport works and deliver at Navy Yard, New York:

Class 2—485 tons, 4, 5 or 6 even-keel control submarine boats of 14 knots surface speed and 10½ knots submerged, of one of the following designs: Design 24 H-1, $535,000 each; Design 24 P-1, $534,000 each; Design 24 H, $534,000 each; Design 24 P, $532,000 each.

Time—First boat of Design 24 H or 24 P within 21 months, or first boat of Design 24 H-1 or 24 P-1 within 22 months, and successive boats at intervals of one month thereafter.

Bid C—License for department to build boat at Atlantic Coast navy yard, company furnishing duplicate plans and specifications of one of foregoing designs, selected by department, $100 a ton of net designed submerged displacement.

(2) B. P. Finnegan, Washington, D. C.:

Proposes to construct under United States supervision at the United States construction yards, &c., sixteen sumbersibles for coast defense purposes at a cost of $125,000 each. Total—$2,000,000. Government to select its employes and its officers to superintend the work. Time of delivery, three months from date of award. Entirely new type of submersible.

(3) Sloan, Danenhower & Co., inc., 233 Broadway, New York City:

License to Government to construct at a navy yard one submarine of "Davidette" type, furnishing plans, specifications, &c., at a cost of $15,000. Company to furnish engineers to supervise construction of boat and carry out trials. Company submitted letter giving a price of 15 per cent. royalty based on estimated cost of $550,000 a boat. Four submarine torpedo boats of Laurenti type. License to Government to construct at a navy yard, company furnishing plans and specifications, $330,000.

(4) Electric Boat Company, 11 Pine Street, New York City:

Bid A.—Design 68-A, Class 1, 520 tons; eight boats at works of Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass., $550,000 each.

Time—One boat within 21 months and two each month thereafter.

Class 2, design 37 M, 458 tons; eight boats, $531,000 each.

Time—One boat within 20 months and two each month thereafter.

License Department to construct at a navy yard a boat of either design 68-A or 37-M, furnishing plans and specifications, $1,000.

Bid B—Design 37-L, class 2, 453 tons; eight or more boats at Quincy, $523,000 each.

Time—One within 17 months and two each month thereafter; also license Department to construct boat of design 37-L at a navy yard, furnishing plans and specifications, $1,000.

Bid C—Design 39-M, class 2, 487 tons; eight or more boats at Quincy, $550,000 each.

Time—One within 16 months and two each month thereafter.

Also license Department to construct boat of design 39-M at a navy yard, furnishing plans, &c., $1,000.

Bidder reserves right until Oct. 15, 1915, to withdraw bids on this design pending result of trials of U. S. S. M-1.

(5) Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.:

Bid A—Class 2, construct at Newport News two boats of 490 tons displacement, one within 24 months and other within 25 months, $550,000 each.

Bid B—Class 2, alternate; construct at Newport News two boats of 490—tons, one within 24 months, other 25, $550,000 each.

(6) New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J.:

Class 2—Construct at Camden, two boats of 490 tons, one within 24 months, other within 25 months; $550,000 each.

(7) Union Iron Works Company, San Francisco, Cal.:

Bid A—Design 61-C, Class 2; five or more boats, one within 12 months and two each month thereafter; $510,000 each. Same as Electric Company's Design Pan-B with minor exceptions.

Bid B—Design 37-L, Class 2; five or more boats, one within 12 months and two each month thereafter; $544,000 each. Same as Electric Company's Design 37-L.

Bid C—Design 37-M, Class 2, 458 tons; five or more boats, one within 22 months and two each month thereafter; $550,000. Same as Electric Company's Design 37-M.

(8) California Shipbuilding Company, Long Beach, Cal.:

Class 2—485 tons, at Long Beach, Cal.; not less than three nor more than five boats of the Simon Lake even-keel submerged type design, with Busch-Sulzer Brothers' Diesel engines; surface speed, 14 knots; submerged speed, 11 knots or 10½, first boat within 23 months and successive boats at intervals of one month thereafter; $548,500 each.

License Department to construct boat of L-8 type at Pacific Coast navy yard, furnishing plans, &c., $100 a ton of net design submerged displacement.

Boats duplicates of Lake boats and conditioned upon award being made to Lake Company for Bridgeport construction.

(9) Abner R. Neff, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C.:

Class 2—Design 1-A, 400 tons; complete within 16 months at an Atlantic Coast navy yard or ship yard and deliver the Neff system of submarine propulsion for one boat; $262,500.

What Specifications Require.

Under the specifications the sixteen submersibies for which bids were opened are to displace from 450 to 500 tons each, measure ices than 200 feet in length, have a speed of fourteen knots on the surface and eleven knots submerged, and carry a three-inch gun battery. The specifications call for quarters for about twenty men on each boat and space for stores to permit the craft to remain away from base for thirty-day periods. The maximum cost of each vessel of this type, exclusive of armament and submarine signaling and radio outfits, was fixed by Congress at $550,000. The act also provides that under certain conditions five of the boats should be built on the Pacific Coast.

SING SING PRISONERS FIGHT WITH KNIVES

"Lifer" Cuts Welfare Delegate and Is Stabbed by His Victim's Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Workers in the clothing shop in Sing Sing Prison here, between 150 and 200 of them, were greatly interested this morning when an argument began between Jack Layden, a short-term prisoner, and Jim Rooney, a "lifer." The men had a grudge against each other from the time when Rooney was a delegate of the Mutual Welfare League in the prison, and the argument quickly grew bitter.

Rooney was handling a pair of cutting shears and Layden had a big knife with which he was cutting cloth. As they talked they gesticulated with these tools, and presently, as the other men gazed at them, too startled to interfere, they sprang at each other. The knife blade and the shears flashed as the men struck at each other, and presently blood poured from the right arm of each.

By now, however, guards and other prisoners had recovered their wits, and the men were grabbed and separated. Layden was found to have such a had cut through the biceps that he was taken to the hospital. Rooney was led into the yard, where a bandage was put around his arm, his wound being slight.

From the hands of the doctor Rooney stepped into the tailor shop to resume work, and was walking to his place when "Gyp" the brother of Rooney's former antagonist, leaped at the "lifer." He swung a big tailor's knife, and before any one could interfere he had slashed Rooney across the back from shoulder to shoulder and had ripped open his throat.

Rooney dropped senseless and Layden was grabbed and disarmed and hurried off to a cell, while Rooney was carried to the hospital. It was found the knife had missed his jugular vein by a fraction of an inch only, and the doctors said he would recover although his condition was serious.

Layden's case will be taken up by the Welfare League, but it is supposed also that District Attorney Weeks, who is to begin a Grand Jury investigation of the prison on Monday at request of Supt. Riley, Warden Osborne's opponent, will use the occurrence as matter for his inquiry.

Warden Osborne made an address to the men in the mess hall of the prison this morning. He explained to them the new currency system which he has instituted, and under which every worker in the prison will receive $1 a day in "token currency" issued by the Welfare League.

He assured the men that friends had pledged him sufficient financial support to guarantee the redemption of every piece of token currency held by a prisoner at the time of his discharge, the redemption in United States currency being on the basis of dollar for dollar.

HILLSTROM SAVED BY WILSON'S PLEA

Reprieved Until Oct. 16 to Afford Swedish Minister Time to Present Evidence.

AS FAVOR TO PRESIDENT

Governor Spry Declares J. W. W. Man Was Fairly Convicted of Double Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 30.—Joseph Hillstrom will not face the firing squad tomorrow.

In response to a request from President Woodrow Wilson, Governor William Spry this afternoon granted a reprieve to the convicted murderer of J. G. Morrison and his son, effective until the regular meeting of the Board of Pardons on Oct. 16.

The message of the President follows:

Sept. 30, 1915.

The White House, Washington, D. C.,

Hon. William Spry, Governor of Utah, Salt Lake, Utah.

Respectfully ask if it would not be possible to postpone execution of Joseph Hillstrom, who, I underetand, is a Swedish subject, until the Swedish Minister has had an opportunity to present his view of the case fully to your Excellency?

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

The reply of Governor Spry was:

The President, Washington, D. C.

The undisputed records of the Hillstrom case show he was convicted of a most revolting murder, that the evidence shows his guilt, and that he had a fair trial. His case has been more thoroughly investigated by the Board of Pardons, consisting of the three Superior Judges, the Attorney General and the Governor, than any similar case in the history of the State. We have found no reason whatever why clemency should be extended.

All these facts have been forwarded through the State Department to the Swedish Minister and the Swedish Minister has been asked to indicate what, if anything, further could be presented by any one on a rehearing of the case which would warrant clemency. Up to the present time the Minister has failed to indicate anything whatever which would throw additional light, and has failed even to assure the board that he could or would furnish anything should a rehearing be granted, and nothing has been made to appear to justify interference with the judgment of the court.

However, on the assumption that you have been convinced that additional facts can and will be presented to the board why clemency should be extended, and upon your request, and your request only, I will grant a reprieve until the next meeting of the Board of Pardons, which will be held Saturday, Oct. 16, next. The constitution of this State prohibits me from making a further extension.

I must insist, however, that the Swedish Minister shall come here and make a personal investigation prior to the meeting of the Board of Pardons, for the reason that the Swedish Vice Consul for this territory has gone thoroughly into the case, has assured the board and, as I am informed, has advised the Swedish Minister that he knows no reason why the board should change its decision.

(Signed) WILLIAM SPRY,
Governor of Utah.

Announcement by the Governor of issuance of the reprieve was made following a conference between himself and the other members of the State Board of Pardons, held in the Supreme Court Chambers, at which the telegraphic request of President Wilson was considered.

Prior to the action of the Governor in granting a reprieve, the Warden of the penitentiary had established a death watch on Hillstrom at the prison, the watch beginning his duty this morning early.

During the morning Sheriff Corless visited Hillstrom at the penitentiary and asked him whom he desired to have present at the execution. Hillstrom replied that he wanted no one, not even a spiritual adviser; that he did not want anybody there except those who had to be there. "I want to be shot in my good clothes," said Hillstrom.

This was the only request the condemned man had to make, and the Sheriff promised him that it would be granted.

If the Board of Pardons fails to pardon Hillstrom, he will have to be taken before the district court again and a new date for execution set before the death penalty can be carried out.

Among the letters Hillstrom wrote was one addressed to Ben Williams of Cleveland, Ohio, containing greetings to the I. W. W. organization, in which he said: "I have said time and again that I was going to get a new trial or die trying." He closed the letter with "a last fond farewell to all true rebels."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Wilson today by telegraph, requested Governor Spry of Utah to postpone the execution of Joseph Hillstrom, a Swedish subject, until W. A. F. Ekengren, the Swedish Minister, could lay before the Governor certain information in his possession.

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Crisp, delightfully flavored biscuit to serve with any dessert or tea. 10c.

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Slightly sweetened biscuit that make any dessert taste better. 10c.

Sunshine Butter Thins
Crisp little wafers, made with real butter and toasted an appetizing brown. 10c.

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Distinctive Tailored Suits in both plain and dressy models. Copies of the season's latest imports. Materials include Venetian Broadcloth, Kitten's Ear, Duvetyn, Gabardine, Chiffon Velvets, Velveteen, Cheviots, Serges. Prices range $33.50 to $165.00.

Dancing and Evening Gowns, Afternoon Frocks and Street Dresses. Prices range $23.75 to $159.00.

Special Offering in
Mourning Wear Department

Afternoon Gown of Black Crepe de Chine with vestee, collar and cuffs of tucked Georgette Crepe, revere effect, trimmed with cord and small buttons, side plaited skirt, $19.50.

Black Wool Poplin Suits strictly tailored lines. Black Faille Silk collar, trimmed with dull bone buttons. Skirt has section plaits at side and belt which forms a yoke at back, $23.50.



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31 DIE IN STORM ON GULF COAST

Seven Perish In New Orleans and Property Loss There Is $2,000,000.

TWO BLOWN FROM SHIP

Wind Velocity Exceeds 120 Miles an Hour, with Phenomenal Reading of the Barometer.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—Unofficial estimates today placed the property damage in New Orleans from yesterday's storm at nearly $2,000,000, and the loss of lifs at seven in the city proper. It was estimated that at least 150 persons were injured by the collapse of buildings, falling signs, or flying glass.

The maximum velocity of the wind was reported by the Weather Bureau as bstween 120 and 130 miles an hour. The wind blew at this rate for one minuts, between 5:30 and 6 o'clock last night. The highest sustained velocity was 96 miles, about 5:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

For more than seven hours the hurricane swept over the city at a rate of more than 60 miles an hour. The lowest mark registered by the barometer was 28.11, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which, according to local Weather Bureau officials, is the lowest mark ever registered in ths United States.

Of the seven known dead, three wers drowned, and four were killed in the ruins of structures which collapsed. Two of those drowned were blown overboard from the steamship Creole, which left yesterday morning for New York, but anchored near the mouth of the river to await better weather.

The Creole reported by wireless early today that a number of bodies were seen floating down tbe Mississippi, and that houses for miles were demolished.

Communication with Louisiana points on the Gulf Coast was cut off early yesterday, but last reports were that the inhabitants had fled to bigh ground inland before the storm broke.

Officials of railroad and telegraph companies said today that it would be several days before normal service between New Orleans and the outside world was restored. With the exception of the wireless plant aboard the Southern Pacific steamship Excelsior, in port here, all the radio stations were disabled.

An abatement in the storm came about 7 o'clock last night, when the barometsr began to rise, but the wind fell slowly. At 3 o'clock this morning the velocity varied from ten to twenty miles an hour in intsrmittent gusts.

From every part of the city come reports of property damage. A number of widely known landmarks show the effects of the wind. The Felicity Street Methodist Church, a brick structure at Felicity and Chestnut Streets, was almost demolishsd. The Masonic Temple, at St. Charles and Perdido Streets, sustained damages estimated at $20,000 through the collapse of ornamental chimneys and gables. The Beauregard public school building and the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum also were badly damaged.

Fire shortly after midnight destroyed part of the plant of the Sterns-Orleans Acid Company, at Elysian Fields and Florida Avenue, with a loss estimated at $80,000. The fire is believed to have been caused by lightning.

Many passengers on the San Antonio Express of the Southern Pacific Railroad spent the night on the railroad ferry, which grounded in tbe Mississippi River, two milss abovs ths city. Four tugboats stood by all night, and, although it was said the passengers were in no danger, the heavy sea made it impossible for the tugs to attempt to take them off.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 30.—Sevsn white persons and seventeen negroes were drowned and a score more injured at Frenier, La., in yesterday's storm, according to reports received by the General Superintendent of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad today. Ths news came from Supt. T. E. Hill at McComb City, Miss., who also said that sixty persons, some of them injured, were marooned on box cars, and assistance was needed.

The velocity of the wind here during the night ranged from 25 to 60 miles an hour. The Mobile River flooded two blocks of the wholesale district.

MINING ENGINEERS NEEDED IN SUBWAYS

Engineering Journal Blames Commission and Contractor for the Cave-Ins.

The two recent subway cave-ins were caused by a failure of ths engineers of the Public Service Commission and of the United States Realty and Improvement Company to meet engineering problems of a very ordinary character, according to the current issue of The Engineering and Mining Journal, whioh says editorially:

"If there is any blame to be fixed for the two cave-ins, the Journal is of ths opinion that it should fall on the responsibls heads of the Public Service Commission for not obtaining the assistance of soms mining engineer when ths subway work was begun. The engineers in actual chargo of the work found themselves against problems for which they had no previous experience and simply did not know how to meet.

"In other portions of the subway there may be stretcbes of ground that also are treacberous, and there may be stretches that would be safe without any timbering. In the meanwhile it is ridiculous for Mayor Mitchel to be giving directions for more braces and having his orders carried out by somebody spiking on a fsw 3 by 10 diagonals with four 60-penny nails per end."

The editorial is based on an article signed by Percy E. Barbour, a mining engineer on the editorial staff of The Engineering and Mining Journal, who sums up the cause of the two accidents in this way:

"Thus two serious accidents causing much damage and loss of life bave occurred through ovsrlooking the precautions taken by the miner in his everyday work when confronted by similar problems."

Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer to the Public Service Commission, said last night regarding Mr. Barbour's article:

"The man has a misconception of our work. That is all that I have to say for the present. I expect to take up his criticism in detail tomorrow."

PRESIDENT MEETS 5,000 WAR VETERANS

G. A. R. Men Flock to White House Through Misunderstanding, but Are Not Disappointed.

MANY HURT IN BIG CRUSH

Bunco Men Sell Badges to Veterans for Admission—Next Year's Meeting In Kansas City.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Grand Army of the Republic, which is meeting here today, decided unanimously to hold the 1916 encampment at Kansas City. The election of officsrs for ths coming year will take place tomorrow.

While the business session was in progress thousands of ths veterans and their families flocked to the White House. Thsre, through a misunderstanding, what had been planned as a brief reception for a few hundred members of organizations affiliated with the G. A. R. developed into a rush, during which nearly 5,000 old soldiers and their wives shook hands with President Wilson. For two hours they filed through the historic East Room, each receiving a smils and a handclasp from the President.

Arrangements had been made for the President to greet msmbers of ths Loyal Legion, the Association of Ex-Prisoners of War, officers of the Union Army, and members of the Women's Relief Corps. A report gained circulation, however, that all G. A. R. visitors were invited. To add to the confusion, many of those in the crowd that appeared when the hour for the reception arrived wore badges, whlch they said had been sold them at 25 cents, with the understanding that tbey would admit tbe wearers to the White House.

Excited men and women clamored for admission at all ths gates, whsre ths policemen had instructions to admit only those wearing a certain kind of badge. When the trouble was at its height Secretary Tutumity hurried out and restored quiet, by ordering that everybody be permitted to enter.

Already several men and women had fainted, and others wers so exhausted that they had to be taken inside the White House and revived.

Colonel Eli Torrance, former Governor of Minnesota, and former G. A. R. Commander in Chief, introduced the former officers to the President. In a short address the Colonel assured the President that the members of the G. A. R. stood solidly bshind him in his conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States.

After the business meeting tomorrow most of the veterans remaining in town will go to Arlington National Cemetery to attend the services incident to the laying by President Wilson of the cornerstone of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheatre.

Thousands of the veterans left Washington today. To those wbo departed the parade of yesterday was the crowning event of the encampment.

The Women's Relief Corps, an auxiliary of the G. A. R., organized thirty-three years ago, he[illegible] its annual meeting tonight, and [illegible]ected Mrs. Carrie Alexander-Bahrenbe[illegible] of Bellville, Ill., President. The cor[illegible] also voted from its treasury a gift [illegible] $1,000, to be used as G. A. R. officials see fit.

Colonel David J. [illegible]almer, Commander in Chief, announced in a speech at the opening of the busi[illegible]ss session that the organisation was te[illegible] make an effort to obtain "proper" pe[illegible]sions for civil war nurses. Other spea[illegible]ers included Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Mi[illegible]s, who deprecated the fact that many [illegible] the veterans were forced to stand fo[illegible] several hours before they took their [illegible]laces in the parade yesterday, which re[illegible]ulted in many exhaustion cases.

Most of the 200 [illegible]eterans who were taken to hospitals [illegible]sterday when they became exhausted [illegible]n the parade had fully recovsred tod[illegible]y and were ready for participation i[illegible] the remainder of the program.

Founded 1850

Another Fall season is upon us.

Our Fall Suits and Overcoats now are being displayed in a broader, bigger, better range of quality values than ever before.

Trimness is their chief charm. Quiet elegance is their principal characteristic. Fit and comfort and goodness are their outstanding qualities.

BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

Stating it modestly
These Saks Suits
for Men and Young Men
at $20
are unlike any suits you can buy at that figure

¶ Better suits for the money—that is the best way to express it—better workmanship—more individuality in the cut—more elegance in the tailoring—more nicety of detail in the finish—more character and style clean through than is usually identified with a twenty dollar bill. Or, in other words, suits that raise the standard of value without raising the price.

Getting down to the selection
(though *getting up to them,* is better)

¶ Fabrics that include stripes of varying widths, small checks, black and white effects predominating, and a splendid aggregation of the wanted browns.

¶ Braided models also included, in Oxfords, stripes of varying widths, checks, and plain blues, the braid laid on as delicately as paint on a canvas.

¶ Suits for men of radical tastes, or of mature and conservative preferences—straight coats, shapely coats, soft lapels, flat lapels, and all the little exclusive touches that make for style and character in clothes.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, Friday, October 1.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T. 10-1-15. Greenhut's. 85

Men's and Women's Knit Underwear
Great Timely Purchase From Two Well-Known Mil

Men's Shirts and Drawers—today at..... 98c
Medium weight natural gray Worsted or fine Wool; also heavy double breast and back and single breast shirts and drawers. Excellent quality. Every garment steam shrunk; perfectly finished; fine, first quality pearl buttons; suspender tapes and sateen bands. All sizes.

Men's Union Suits—at..... 98c
"Oxford" brand; perfect fitting garments. Medium or heavy weight ribbed cotton; natural, gray or ecru. All sizes.

Women's Knit Underwear—today at..... 29c
Medium weight, slightly fleeced VESTS, TIGHTS and DRAWERS. High or low neck vests, neatly finished with silk tape. Regular and extra sizes.

Women's Knit Underwear—at..... 39c
Here you may choose COMBINATION SUITS and VESTS, TIGHTS and DRAWERS. Nicely fleeced; regular and extra sizes.
The vests are hand finished; silk trimmed tops.

Surprisingly Attractive
NEW FALL MILLINERY
at $5, $7.50 and $10
An assemblage of the very newest and best Trimmed Hats which have received the sanction of Paris. Models of elegance combined with practicality. Here are hats which, in specialty stores, are priced at double what we ask.
Trimmed Hats for Youngsters—charmingly dainty confections which range in price from..... $2.95 up

Automobile Supplies
Prices Lower Than Anywhere Else.

"New Era" Auto Hand Horns..... $2
Can be attached to any make of car. Operated by slight pressure of hand or elbow; gives loud and distinct sound, requires no batteries; length over all, 10½ inches; diameter of bell, 5 inches; finished in black and nickel; fully guaranteed.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES
The "TIMESCO" 4,000 MILES GUARANTEED TIRES; this figure is based on 30 mlles usage per day from date of sale up to and including 3½ inch, the 4 inch tire is adjusted on the basis of 40 miles per day; 5 inch tires on 60 miles per day.

Size	Plain	Non-Skid	Tubes
30x3	$7.65	$8.40	$2.15
30x3½	$10.00	$11.00	$2.50
32x3½	$11.45	$12.60	$2.60
34x4	$16.70	$18.45	$3.70
36x4½	$23.70	$26.05	$4.85
37x5	$27.75	$30.50	$5.75

SPECIALTIES FOR FORD USERS

Ford 1915 Extra Fine Seat and Top Covers—at.... $8.75
Ford "Red Head" Spark Plugs—at..... 19c
Ford Channel Steel Clamp-on Bumpers—at..... $4.45
Ford Wind-Shield and Cowl Combined—at..... $11.95
Ford Stewart Speedometer at..... $7.50
Ford Oil Gauges—at..... 15c
Ford Hub Caps—at..... 12c
Ford Radiator Caps—at..... 29c
Ford Extra Seat—hang from the doors—at..... $1.25
Policeman Radiator Ornaments—at..... $1.15
Mobile Oil—A or E grade—at..... $2.69
Havoline Oil—light or medium; at..... $1.95
Storage Batteries—6 volts; 60 amperes..... $6.50

Think of It!
A Porcelain Dinner Set
For $2.98
Forty-two pieces of fine porcelain, Grecian design on plain shapes. Set complete, consists of: 6 Dinner Plates, 6 Tea Plates, 6 Soup Plates, 6 Vegetable Dishes, 6 Cups and Saucers, 2 Meat Platters, Covered Vegetable Dish, Open Vegetable Dish, Pickle Dish.
Quantity limited.

$21.50 English Porcelain Dinner Sets—at..... $15.00
Blue underglaze on new shapes, complete for 12 persons. Choice of two designs.

8-Piece Cut Glass Water Sets—regularly $9; at.. $6.95
Rich and brilliant, and deep cutting, combination design; set consists of 4-pint water pitcher, 6 tumblers and 14-inch plated footed reflector.

Conservatory Specials

Imported Male Canaries—extra fine birds, at... $2.25
Brass Cages—at... $1.10 & up
Ostrich Feather Ferns—at..... 85c
Large Scotti Ferns—at... $1.00
Large Scotti Ferns—at.... 59c
Extra Large Scotti Ferns—fine stock; at..... $1.45
Rubber Plants—very fine; at..... 59c
Kentia Palms — bushy plants; at..... 95c
Tradescantia Plants—free growers; pot..... 20c
Pans Filled With Growing Table Ferns—at..... 39c
Table Ferns—in variety; at..... 5c
Large Size Japanese Fern Balls — in full foliage; each..... 49c
Gold Fish—including pail; 3 for..... 20c

Fine Surplus Stock of
AXMINSTER RUGS
Purchased Under-Price from the Hightstown Rug Co.
Rugs of superior quality, sure to give long, satisfactory service. Big variety of patterns and colorings for your choice.
"HIGHTSTOWN" SEAMED AXMINSTER RUGS

Regularly.	Size.	Sale.	Regularly.	Size.	Sale.
$14.50	6x9	$10.25	$22.50	8.3x10.6	$15.75
$19.50	7.6x9	$13.75	$24.50	9x12	$17.75

Fall Suits and Top Coats
For Men and Youths In This Sale, Today, at **$13.95**
Whatever your taste—be it the latest novelty or the most conservative style—youthful fashions for the younger generation, or conservative styles for the business man—you'll find it included.

The Suits at $13.95
WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, CHEVIOTS, SERGES and FANCY SUITINGS—in all the new shades and staple colorings.
America's leading manufacturers have contributed their very best to this assemblage of Men's and Youths' Clothing. The colors include browns, grays, blues and serviceable mixtures in stripes, checks and plaids.
And every man and youth, no matter what his size, may be fitted, the big fellow who wears size 50 as well as the youngster of 15 years of age.

The Webster

New York
40 WEST FORTY-FIFTH ST.
(Just off Fifth Avenue)

Within a block of Sherry's and Delmonico's, the Harvard and Yale Clubs, and a block and a half from Times Square.

The transient clientele is from the best families of Europe, Canada and America.

Service and cuisine comparable with the best clubs, but with the advantage of hotel privileges and conveniences.

Moderate prices. Booklet on request.

PAUL L. PINKERTON

R. H. Macy & Co.

Macy Fall Suits at $14.75 to $34.75 for Men and Young Men.
Overcoats $14.75 to $34.75.

A "Proposition" for Men and Young Men at $19.75

We have found the finest clothes that human ingenuity can make to sell around $25. And we've put on them a typical Macy price—$19.75. We use the superlative at the risk of appearing extravagant because we know all clothes, and we have not seen the equal of these anywhere under $25. Our proposition to you is to come and see.

These clothes have what artists call "line." You never saw clothes more to the liking of men who want the "New York look."

Merchant tailors will tell you that "finish" is the soul of a suit of clothes. These garments are *hand-finished* in a way you'll appreciate. Many of them are silk-lined.

We've "put our heads together" with the great master tailoring concerns of America. Macy cash, Macy leadership, Macy reputation—plus the best brains in the clothing business.

And the result is clothes at $19.75 that we here and now pronounce the best clothes for the money in these United States.

Young Men's Suits at $14.75
Snappy New Styles
Suits with the "pep" that young fellows insist on at a price they will understand. Sizes 34 to 42.

Fall Overcoats at $14.75
Chesterfield—Silk Lined
The overcoat of a gentleman, a refined looking garment, well tailored, yet at a common-sense price.

Macy's—Men's Clothes Store—Fifth Floor
Special Entrance on 35th St., just off Broadway

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
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HEART OF THE SUNSET
By
REX BEACH.
Rex Beach's foot is on his native heath again in his new novel of the Mexican border. Real incidents of before and after the landing at Vera Cruz are transmuted by Rex Beach into colorful romance. And, as in his other books, neither danger nor death can banish the genuine Beach humor.
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PIONEER FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES
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Largest in New York
MOVING, STORAGE, SHIPPING
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CALIFORNIA

PIPING ROCK AND WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOWS—FOOTBALL PRACTICE

SADDLE AND HUNT HORSES IN THE RING

Long Island Society Sees Keen Competition at Piping Rock Show.

Long Island society's pet horse show opened for a three-day run on the grounds of the Piping Rock Country Club, at Locust Valley, yesterday, favored by perfect weather conditions. The increasing popularity of the Piping Rock Association's exhibition, now in its thirteenth year, was reflected in the large assemblage of society folk.

There was lots of keen competition, ten classes being judged in the afternoon session, and all except one surpassing expectations in the number of contestants. Only the saddle division for horses exceeding 15.2 hands failed to draw a big entry. In the morning the elimination tests were held in the class for hunters, performances over the fences only to count, and of the fifty-four nominations thirteen qualified to compete in the final, which will be contested this afternoon.

The name of some of the most prominent exhibitors of show horses in the East appeared among the winners. The double blue ribbon winners of the session were Mrs. Attmore Robinson and Howard C. Phipps. With her big bay mare, Golden Duck, Mrs. Robinson carried off the principal honors in the ladies' hunters class for horses up to carrying 165 pounds, and in the local section for lightweight hunters up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds. In each class Mrs. Robinson rode the winner. Phipps's entrants were best in the two polo pony events decided.

No class attracted as much attention as that for ponies to be riddsn over the jumps by boys or girls under 15 years old who are sons or daughters of members of the Piping Rock Horse Show Association or of any recognized club. Little Harriet Pratt, daughter of Herbert L. Pratt, was the sensation in this class, although she failed to take the blus ribbon. She displayed all the ability of a horsewoman, and, handling her father's two entries, Bob and Baby, took second and third prizes. The blue went to Howard C. Smith's Pet, mounted by F. R. Coudert, Jr. There was some criticism of Judge E. Victor Loew in this class because of the undoubtedly superior ability with the reins of little Miss Pratt, but there was none who doubted that Pet was the better pony. Prior to capturing the blue for Mr. Smith, young Coudert came a cropper with Tidy, but escaped without a scratch. Tidy jumped high enough before reaching the brush, but refused absolutely to clear the hedges, and went the way of unruly horses—through the gate.

Paul D. Cravath, President of the Piping Rock Horse Show Association, triumphed in the local novice hunters class with his bay gelding, King Arthur. The competition in this division was exceptionally keen.

In the local class for middleweight hunters Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock took first honors with Sorrell, which also won for her in the recent Mineola exhibition. Mrs. Payne Whitney's Unmack was the runner-up in this event.

There was little improvement over their form of last year exhibited by the healthy looking Irish hunters which competed in the subscription class. Mortimer L. Schiff's The Irishman, which proveu the best of the field, bore few marks of the ideal hunter, though it is big and rugged. Balbriggan, one of the best appearing horses of this lot, became unmanageable while going through his paces, and after hurling his mount to the ground was ruled out of the competition.

Howard C. Phipps came near to making a clean sweep of the class for polo ponies up to carrying 190 pounds, capturing first, second and fourth places. His Cob Web, a 10-year-old bay gelding, scored for the blue over his stablemate, Lancer. Mortimer L. Schiff's Tipperary Maid prevented the Phipps stable from sweeping the division.

W. R. Coe at the last minute entered his 5-year-old chestnut gelding, Golden Echo, in the class for saddle horses exceeding 15.2 hands, and was the winner of the event, Harry C. Peters riding.

Efforts are being made to arrange for a special sweepstakes for hunters, to be decided tomorrow simultaneously with the judging of the Meadow Brook cup competition. The victor would be acclaimed the best hunter in the show. One horse may win both the sweepstakes and the Meadow Brook trophy, for jumping will count largely in the former and appearance in the latter.

Miss Lida Fleitmann was cut on her right hand when Paul D. Cravath's automobile, in which she was riding to the afternoon session, struck a guide rope stretched outside the grounds, shattering the windshield and scattering the glass in all directions. The chauffeur was cut about the face and hands. Miss Fleitmann received medical attention at the Piping Rock clubhouse. She was unable to ride any of her entries in the hunters classes, but probably will be seen in the saddle today.

Among those in the boxes and around the ring yesterday were Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Edward L. Tinker, Harvey Ladew, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker Kirlin, Miss Kirlin, Miss Eleanor Green, Harry T. Peters, Dorothy Battle, Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Miss Vera Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Helen Hite, Mrs. F. L. Richardson, Mrs. H. P. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, Miss Vieva Fisher, Mr and Mrs. W. R. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, and Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer.

There will be two sessions today, that in the morning starting at 10 o'clock, and the afternoon events at 2.

HARVARD STANDS' TROUBLE.

Boston Council Refuses ePrmission to Build Football Bleachers.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—An attempt by Councillor J. J. Watson to give Mayor Curley and city department heads blankot authority to "make possible the playing of the Yale-Harvard game at the Stadium," was defeated by the City Council tonight. The resolution was characterized as "undignified," and "irrelevant" by Councillor J. J. Storrow, himself a Harvard graduate.

An order seeking to amend the fire hazard limits to exclude the Stadium was pronounced illegal by Corporation Counsel Sullivan, who told the Council that it was without power to amend the city ordinaces to allow wooden buildings at the Stadium. The extra stands desired for the game, he said, could be erected by authority of the Building Commissioner if he approved of the construction plans.

Mayor Curley said tonight that while Building Commissioner O'Hearn would probably maintain his position that such stands would be illegal, there was every reason to believe that a way would be found to have the game played in the Stadium, as scheduled.

"PICNIC" AT HORSE SHOW.

Motor Parties Spread Tables in Cars Parked at White Plains.

Greater variety of classes marked the second day of the twenty-second annual Westchester County Horse Show, which is being held on the Fair Grounds at White Plains. The warm, sunny weather helped to increase the attendance, which was almost double that of the opening day.

The parking place for motors was crowded to capacity, and there was hardly a vacant seat upon the clubhouse porch. A number of motorist arrived early and brought lunch baskets, the contents of which were spread in the cars upon improvised tables. This picnic idea was followed by two or three coaching parties, who had driven to the show from various sections of the county. There was also a large attendance of society folk who have country homes in that section.

The program opened with a class for jumpers, in which only performance counted, up to carrying a minimum weight of 140 pounds. Besides the ribbons, money prizes of $50 and $25 were offered for the winner and second horse by Mrs. James C. Brady. The event brought out fifteen lightweight hunters. A number of them were qualified, although some were very green and did not take kindly to the fences. The blue went to Charles D. Lanier's Lister, the mare which won the lightweight hunter class on Tuesday. Miss Clemence Craft's The Model, a four-year-old, which gave an almost perfect performance over the jumps, was second. T. L. Chadbourne received a white with Confidence, the gelding with which he took a number of ribbons at the Mineola Horse Show last week.

J. Campbell Thompson's Nestledown Dermod came off with flying colors in the class for harness horses over 15.2 hands, open only to horses belonging to residents of Westchester County, N. Y., and Fairfield County, Conn. William Ziegler, Jr.'s The Pilot was second, the yellow also going to J. Campbell Thompson with Nestledown Rob Roy.

While there were six entries in the event for horses suitable to become hunters, only two appeared in the ring—Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Jasper Red Heart and Little Farm's Veronique. They received ribbons in the order named.

J. Campbell Thompson and Emil Seelig were once more opposed to each other in the harness pairs. This time the latter's entry, Perfect and Perfection, was placed first, while the Nestledown pair was only able to get the yellow, second prize going to F. M. Warburg's Woodland Empress and Woodland Emperor.

The chestnut mare Jessica again won the blue for Miss Ethel May Davis in the class for saddle horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15 hands. Powelton Farm's Kilkee repeated her performance of Tuesday and took another red. The same owner took the yellow ribbon with Bella. Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid received the white ribbon, which was pinned on Cinderella.

The majority of the ponies under saddle in this event on the opening day were seen yesterday in harness. They were driven by children not over 14 years of age. It was the most picturesque class of the show. Seven youngsters took part. Jesse W. Powers drove the Earl of Shrewsbury, and as the young horseman was in a basket wagon he had no chance to fall out. After the judges had looked the Earl of Shrewsbury over very carefully and put him under the measure, they pinned the blue on the Powers entry. The Earl is a bay stallion, only 13 hands, and is almost a miniature hackney in style and conformation. Miss Beatrice Black, with Master Dick, received second prize. George Gunther Wallen's Jingahoo, who was in the saddle class, was third.

Special prizes were offered by Oliver Harriman for the best horse shown to a gig. As far as quality went, this was one of the best classes of the afternoon. The blue went to J. Campbell Thompson's Nestledown Dermod, a handsome gelding which showed high-class breeding, and also had good conformation and manners. William Ziegler, Jr.'s, The Pilot was second. Mrs. Charles M. Allaire, driving Emil Seelig's Flash, took first honors in the event for harness horses, to be shown before a lady's appropriate vehicle, in which a lady was to drive. Forty per cent went for the vehicle and appointments. Mrs. Julius S. Walsh, Jr., formerly of St. Louis, who handled Thompson's Nestledown Asthor, came in second.

The class for handy hunters brought together nine timber-toppers, which were required to trt up to a fence and stop while the rider pulled out the top rail, then jump the fence, turn around and jump back, and a number of other such stunts. Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Tip Top fulfilled all the requirements, besides having good manners, and received the blue. The red went to Owenoke Farm's Heartland.

John McE. Bowman's fine old mare Sweetbriar, which has won a large number of prizes, was first in the ponies under saddle class. She was ridden by her owner. Mr. Bowman also took the red with Yellow Jacket. Miss Marjorie Garner West's Cynthia was third.

There were only two entries in the four-in-hand class, which went to J. Campbell Thompson's Nestledown team, driven before the coach. Emil Seelig's span received the red.

Five mounts were entered in the event for polo ponies up to carrying 200 pounds. They were judged by E. L. Crawford of the Post Chester Polo Club. The riders were in polo attire, and carried mallets. The mounts were first tried out to compare their handiness and then raced up and down the ring as a speed test. The blue went to F. M. Warburg's Woodlands Waffles. John I. Downey's Extra Special captured the red.

"BUZZ" LAW JOINS TIGERS.

Princeton Rejoices That Full Back Is Able to Resume His Place.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 30.—There was rejoicing in Tigertown tonight when it became known that "Buzz" Law, who has been the 'Varsity full back for the past two seasons, had reported to Coach Rush today. Law has been sick for some time, and returned to college a few days ago. It had been feared that he would not be on hand at all this season. He is still slightly under weight, but with regular exercise and practice it is expected that he will soon be the Law of old.

The orange and black team was today put through the lightest practice in some time, Coach Rush deciding to give the men a rest after their recent strenuous work. Most of the work out was devoted to a drill in the rudiments of the game. There was a scrimmage for only half an hour, and many second strong men were used in the 'Varsity line-up. After the tussle the men had signal practice behind closed gates. A defense against ths Rutgers mass play and shift formation was worked out.

YOUNG TAFT PLACED ON YALE'S ELEVEN

Former President's Son to Play Right Half Back on the 'Varsity Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30.—Charles P. Taft, 2d, son of William H. Taft, ex-President of the United States, was placed at right half back on the Yale 'Varsity football eleven today. He is a sophomore and failed to make his freshman team last season. He played half back on the Taft School eleven at Waterbury, Conn., where he prepared for college. He was a member of the Yale basket ball five which last season won the intercollegiate championship. Young Taft has succeeded Mal Scovill, who has been shifted to full back in place of Otis Guernsey, who had played full back since the season opened.

Although Taft has grown powerful his work today did not indicate that he has mastered the finesse of the complicated Yale team game sufficiently to predict that hs will start the play against the Virginians on Saturday.

Guernsey allowed a punt to be blocked yesterday, giving victory for the day's play to the scrubs and today's layoff was supposed to be to allow him to rest.

Harry Legorc, the backfield star, who has been kept on the scrubs, did not play, finding his shoulder slightly bruised after yesterday's practice. He did not get into Saturday's game against Maine and his injury will probably prevent his facing Virginia, even if the coaches planned to promote him to the regulars.

"Bull" Roberts took Walden's place at right guard on the 'Varsity and Gates displaced "Chub" Sheldon at left tackle. Clark, the half back who was promoted to quarter back on the 'Varsity, went back to quarter back for the scrubs, Dick Bentley coming from the second team to succeed him.

Because of the warm weather only ten minutes' scrimmaging took place, and neither eleven scored or even threatened the other's goal. Phil Wiser of last season's freshmen starred for the scrubs at half back, but no long runs were pulled off.

Despite reports from Philadelphia that the Yale-Pennsylvania matches will be resumed another season, denials were made by Yale athletic authorities tonight that there is a prospect of such a Yale move. It became known that the Pennsylvania football officials spent two days here during the Winter trying to induce Yale to arrange a game for 1915 with the hope that home-and-home series might eventually be arranged.

NEWS OF OTHER TEAMS.

Football practice for the New York University football team yesterday gave every indication that the Violet is gradually developing a successful offensive machine. Coach Reilley devoted yesterday's work to the 'Varsity line, which came in for a stiff drill in charging and in breaking up interference which the scrub eleven had to offer. Captain Somers and Williams gave evidence of good work in the defense. Because of the temporary absence of McCullough at right end, the coaches have shifted Egan, a halfback on the 'Varsity, to the line position. Another change was Erwig, the former Morris High School player, who played at right halfback. Captain Somers wrenched his knee and stayed out of the practice. The injury is a slight one, and it is not expected that the New York eleven will be crippled on that account in its game with R. P. I. tomorrow.

The 'Varsity backfield gave a good demonstration of offensive tactics in yesterday's scrimmage, and the second eleven was repeatedly obliged to depend upon its secondary defense to avoid a touchdown. Cann showed ability in running with the ball, and made several long gains.

For two hours and ten minutes yesterday Coach Metcalf of Columbia drilled the four elevens, first in tackling the dummy and falling on the ball, and for more than one hour in signal drills. There was no scrimmage because of the hard workout on Wednesday. Coach Metcalf won't admit that he has picked a first and second eleven, but yesterday he continuity made new combinations of the back fields and lines, and by Saturday he will have an aggregation of eleven men that will stand several days of hard practice early next week. With the help of Assistant Coaches Telfer, Stimson, and Henderson, Metcalf gave personal attention to each eleven. The men showed considerable improvement over Wednesday's practice, and the fumbles by back field men were noticeably fewer. Columbia still has a problem in the punting. Cochrane, Donoho, Manebach, and Simonds can average fifty yards and better with their kicks, but they are rather slow in handling the ball after receiving it from the centre. Moreover, there are few men on the Columbia squad who can make sure catches of the punts. Fumbles are frequent and misjudging is a fault with many. E. V. Littauer, 517, one of Bernie Wefers's track team men, reported yesterday for a back field position. He is big and weighs 196 pounds. Littauer played full back on the Boys' High team of Brooklyn for several years. Other new men are S. Vande Water, A. E. Wilber, S. P. McCabe, W. H. Corbett, and K. F. Chamberlain.

The last hard workout before the opening of the season at Fordham Saturday was held by the Maroon candidates yesterday. Following a brief practice tackling the dummy the first and second teams were lined up for scrimmage. Every play prepared so far came in for several trials, although special attention was devoted to open formations. In all the close formation plays the lineup consisted of Yule and Golden with Dunn at quarter back and Butler at right half.

Although no score was attempted several good gains were made on each side. The scrubs put up a sturdy defense and broke through repeatedly. Delehanty had all he could do to keep centre safe, as Treanor opened several big holes through the 'Varsity main defense. An experiment was tried on the ends and Hall and Cantwell took the places of the two regulars, Conklin and Corriden. Both ths newcomers showed up strong.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 30.—The Lafayette 'Varsity worked its way through the scrub line this afternoon in a reckless fashion and carried the ball from one end of the field to the other for a touchdown. The scrubs, on the offensive, were held at bay in the shadow of their own goal posts, and when the 'Varsity had assumed the attitude of "this is too easy" Frank Martin shot a neat forward pass into the hands of Ralph Mackett, a Trenton High School boy, and the latter cantered away for within a few inches of the goal line.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 30.—The last practice for the Rutgers 'Varsity before the Princeton game tomorrow was held this afternoon, and the men were put through a hard scrimmage against the scrubs. Talman had a lot of practice in punting, as it is thought that this will be a big help against the Tigers. He averaged forty-five yards. In twenty plays the 'Varsity gained 192 yards on the scrub, which failed to make first down. A special train of two sections will be run from New York to Princeton by the Pennsylvania Railroad on Saturday.

COACH GIANNINI QUITS.

Yale Freshman Rowing Instructor Gives No Reason for Resigning.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30.—Announcement was made here tonight that Eugene V. Giannini, coach of the Yale freshmen crews for the last two years, had resigned three weeks ago. No reason for the resignation has been made public in official quarters. No action has been taken regarding his successor.

BOXING CHAMPION LOSES.

J. Pilkington, State Amateur Title-Holder, Defeated by Willie Morris.

There were two big surprises in the amateur boxing tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club last night. The first was the defeat of J. Pilkington of the Union Settlement A. C., New York State and metropolitan champion at 115 pounds, by Willie Morris of the East Side House. The other surprise was the defeat of A. Kaufman of the Trinity Club, runner-up for the 158-pound championship at the Panama-Pacific Exposition by J. Goddi of St. Bartholomew A. C., metropolitan champion at that weight.

Pilkington and Morris both came through the preliminaries and boxed in the semi-finals. Morris proved too fast for the State champion and forced the boxing all around the ring. Although Pilkington had a decided advantage in height and reach, Morris waded right in and broke through Pilkington's long-range defense.

M. Perkel of the Educational Alliance A. C. and M. Birdie, unattached, were the contestants in the final of the 108-pound class, and Perkel, who is metropolitan champion at this weight, received the judge's decision.

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Package of 10 and 2 Valuable Mutual Coupons	11c	Package of 10 and 2 Valuable Mutual Coupons	8c
Package of 20 and 4 Valuable Mutual Coupons	21c	Package of 20 and 3 Valuable Mutual Coupons	16c
Package of 50 and 11 Valuable Mutual Coupons	53c	Package of 50 and 8 Valuable Mutual Coupons	40c
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FRENCH COMMANDERS—Generals Michell, Martineau, Rodiquit and Pallat near Marseilles; General Couturier addressing soldiers in trenches; Sir John French with General Foch; General Joffre behind battle line.

THE DARDANELLES—Sand-bag houses at Gallipoli; English wounded returning from Dardanelles; Australian soldiers searching for snipers.

GERMANY'S PRISONERS—Mohammedans in prison camp at Zossen; Russian prisoners; the famous "Entlausungsstation."

FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION—Maxim Gorky's son; American members serving in the Legion; view of the Foreign Legion in camp.

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Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle dancing the Fox Trot

© Ira L. Hill's Studio, N. Y. C.

FIFTEEN CARS QUALIFY FOR ASTOR CUP RACE—RED SOX AMERICAN PENNANT WINNERS

DE PALMA MAY NOT RACE FOR ASTOR CUP

His Mercedes Car Balks at Tuning Up—Trials Period Extended Again.

The momentous question as to whether Ralph De Palma will drive his Mercedes car in the Astor Cup race tomorrow at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway is still a matter of conjecture. Around the racing camps at the track there is a strong impression that De Palma will not start.

The only reason given for his not qualifying is that he cannot get his car working satisfactorily. In other quarters, however, it is stated that De Palma is through with automobile racing and is content to rest on his laurels in having defeated Resta in a Peugeot in the Indianapolis 500-mile race on last Memorial Day.

The Publicity Department announced last night that De Palma would start, even if he was unable to drive in his Mercedes. It was stated that if the Mercedes was not repaired in time De Palma would drive a Stutz.

It is now certain that Harry Harkness, President of the Speedway, will not take part in the race. His Delage will be driven by Limberg, and his Baby Peugeot by Hughes if the entries qualify.

A change was made in the Maxwell team. Tom Orr has been succeeded by Ralph Mulford as pilot of one of the Maxwell entries. Grover Bergdoll of Philadelphia arrived at the course yesterday and tuned up his Erwin Special, and hopes to qualify for the race.

Up to the present time fifteen cars have qualified for the race. Twenty-three were nominated to start, but from the present indications the entry list will probably be under eighteen. In order to give all the cars which have not qualified every chance to get into the race, the management yesterday extended the time for qualifying until Saturday morning, a few hours before the race. It is hoped by that time that De Palma and some of the others who have not met the requirements will be ready for the big event.

There was plenty of speeding and warming up of the cars yesterday, and during the afternoon most of them were whirling about the track at one time or another. There were no officials or timers present, however, so no record of the trials was made.

The two Peugeot cars, driven by Howard Wilcox and Jack Aitken, were let out by their drivers yesterday and showed much speed. Wilcox was on the track with Barney Oldfield in his Delage and trailed him for several laps. Toward the end, howaver, Wilcox let the Peugeot go and passed Oldfield with little trouble. Ralph Burman in another Peugeot also drove several fast laps.

A new car on the track was the Ogren, driven by Tom Alley, who will try to qualify on Saturday morning. Tom Rooney drove one of the Stutz cars several miles at top speed and Eddie Rickenbacker tuned up his Maxwell.

Many of the automobile sharps about the course will watch Jack Aitken in tomorrow's race. His Peugeot finished well up in the Grand Prix in France two years ago and is regarded as one of the fastest machines on the course. Aitken is a conservative driver and may be depended upon not to use the power of his car in the first few miles of the journey. Wilcox's Peugeot is also regarded as a very fast car, in fact, many believe that the two cars are faster than the one driven by Dario Resta.

It is not always the speediest car which wins in a long automobile race. It is usually the driver who best conserves the power of his car who is well up at the finish. Resta has an advantage because he is more familiar with the mechanical workings of the Peugeot than the other drivers. Harry Stutz, President of the Stutz company, is confident that his entries will be near the front. The Stutz cars have shown well in several of the season's races and Cooper and Gil Anderson will strive hard for honors tomorrow. Barney Oldfield in the Delage expects to make things interesting for any car which is in front of him, and if Harry Harkness's Delage is driven by Limberg, this entry may be heard from. The Maxwells are running smoothly and Rickenbacker is the type of driver who will take extreme chances to gain an advantage. If De Palma decides at the last moment to enter his Mercedes, this car will have to be reckoned with from tha start.

The list of honorary stewards for the race was announced last night and include: Lawrence Waterbury, Harry Payne Whitney, Joseph A. Burden, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Hobart A. H. Baker, W. Averill Harriman, Albert Eugene Gallatin, Arthur Iselin, Senator Ogden Livingston Mills, Francis G. B. Roche, Richard H. Williams, Jr., M. Taylor Pyne, Jr., Hermann Oelrichs, Buell Hollister, Robert W. Goelet and Robert L. Gerry.

The fifteen cars which have qualified for the race are as follows:

Car and Driver.	Time. Two Miles.	Av. Miles Per Hour.
Peugeot, Resta	1:08.20	106
Peugeot, Aitken	1:08.85	105
Delage, Oldfield	1:09:25	104
Peugeot, Burman	1:09.78	103
Stutz, Anderson	1:10.84	102
Stutz, Roonsy	1:10.33	102
Peugeot, Wilcox	1:11.00	101
Maxwell, Rickenbacker	1:11.56	101
Stutz, Cooper	1:11.80	100
Duesenberg, O'Donnell	1:12.00	100
Maxwell, Orr	1:12.72	99
Mulford Special, Vail	1:16.50	94
Fugh Special, Le Cain	1:17.25	93
Sebring, Hnihs	1:17.44	93
Duesenberg, Haupt	1:20.05	89

ROUTES TO THE SPEEDWAY.

How Motorists May Reach Scene of Astor Cup Race.

Automobilists who will drive to Sheepshead Speedway tomorrow may find the following information of valuc, as it suggests the best routes to be taken in order to avoid the roads which are torn up for subway and other purposes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

Although several miles longer than the more direct routes over the downtown bridges, the route by way of Queenshoro Bridge possesses the distinct advantage of avoiding all the congested districts of Brooklyn and for this reason it is highly desirable.

From Columbus Circle go south on Broadway and turn right into Fifty-seventh Street, to Second Avenue. Here turn left to Queenshoro Bridge. At the Long Island end of bridge, go straight on, crossing the viaduct into Queens Boulevard. Turn right into Woodhaven Avenue. Keep on under the railroad and take left fork. Turn right into Cooper or Central Avenue. Keep straight on across a railroad. Cross Myrtle Avenue and, after paesing an inn on the right, turn left and next right, still following Cooper Avenue, cross Cypress Avenue, then run nnder railroad and after crossing railroad, turn right on Knickerbocker Avenue. One block beyond, turn left on Decatur Street to Bushwick Avenue, where turn left and after running several blocks, turn right on Aberdeen Street. Caution. Go left and right under elevated into McDougal Street a short distance, then turn left into Stone Avenue, shortly coming on to the Eastern Parkway.

ROUTE NO. 2.

The most direct way from Manhattan is over the Manhattan Bridge, south on Fifth Avenue through Washington Arch and turn left on Fourth Street, continue on to Lafayette Street, where turn right and run straight to Grand Street. Here turn left, and a short distance beyond turn right into Third Avenue straight to the Manhattan Bridge, the surface of which is in good condition. Cross the bridge and keep straight ahead on Flatbush Avenue Extension, becoming Flatbush Avenue. Turn right on Plaza Street West and run to the entrance of Prospect Park. Entering the park the East Drive is taken, hearing to the left until the "Parkside" exit is reached. Cross Parkside Avenue and bear right into Ocean Avenue, straight to the main entrance of the Speedway.

ROUTE NO. 3.

Staten Island motorists, as well as those in central and southern New Jersey, who wish to avoid the traffic congestion of New York will do well to use the ferry which plies between St. George, S. I., and Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. From the Brooklyn end of the ferry turn sharp left on the Shore Road which follow to Fort Hamilton Parkway; here turn left a short distance to Sixtieth Street, where turn right and continue to Bay Parkway. After turning sharply to the left, pass the Washington Cemetery on the left and proceed to Ocean Parkway. Turn sharp right on this thoroughfare, cross King's Highway and turn left on Neck Road. Keep on a short distance to Ocean Avenue, where turn right to the main entrance of the Speedway.

Information About the Race.

The following information, for the benefit of Astor Cup Race goers tomorrow, was issued by the Sheepshead Bay management: The race will start at noon. The gates of the Speedway will be opened at 8 o'clock A. M. Tickets will be sold at three entrances on the Ocean Avenue front. The main entrance, which will be for foot passengers only, will have twenty-four ticket booths. There will be two entrances for automobiles. The one at the Neck Road corner of the Speedway, the corner first encountered coming from the city, will be for grandstand ticket holders, for whom ample free parking space near the grandstand has been provided; and for holders of reserved parking spaces along the homestretch, and general parking privileges in the inner field, both of which classes will pass through the three tunnels as directed. The other automobile entrance will be at the town corner at Jerome Avenue. This is intended mainly for holders of general admission tickets, which will entitle the holders to free seats on the open field stand up to its 25,000 capacity. It will give access to a spacious free parking space.

The Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation's ticket office at 1,696 Broadway will be open up to midnight on Friday, and until 10 o'clock on the morning of the race.

BIG RACE IN ENGLAND.

Jockey Club Stakes of $50,000 Won by Lanius at Newmarket.

NEWMARKET, England, Sept. 30.—The Jockey Club Stakes, the only 10,000-sovereign ($50,000) race of the present English turf season, was run here today and won by Lanius. Dame Prudent finished second and Sir Ernest Cassel's Gadabout was third.

The race was for three years old and upward, and the distance run by the eleven starters was the last mile and three-quarters of the Cesarewitch Course.

GIANTS SHUT OUT DODGERS.

Gain Victory by Score of 2 to 0—Tesreau Pitches Good Game.

If the season had another month to run the Dodgers might land in the second division. With the pennant out of reach they are crumpling up. Even the Giants, the tail-enders in the league, were able to trounce them yesterday, and for such a result to have been accomplished the strength of the Brooklyn men must have been at particularly low ebb. The Dodgers were shut out by a score of 2 to 0, and it simply emphasizes the disaster to add that at no time were the men from across the bride the least bit formidable. A run never threatened the Giants from the first inning to the last.

There was, however, one good feature of the game at the Polo Grounds. It served to show that baseball laughable spectacle a post-season series would be in this city. Thera were not more than 200 people present, and thera wasn't a murmur of enthusiasm from any of tham. There will be no game today. It has been put over to make up a double-header for tomorrow.

Pfeffer, who has been Brooklyn's most dependable pitcher, was on the mound for the Dodgars. His skill, however, was far ahort of what it has been in the past. He was hit freely, but saved himself from greater difficulties by keeping the safeties scattered. Opposed to him was Jeff Tesreau, and he was the one bright light of the game. He pitched masterly hall, allowing only four hits, and in all except two innings retired the Dodgers in one-two-three order.

The Giants won their first tally in the third inning. Chief Meyers scorched a sigle to centre, and advanced to third on two infield outs. Rohertson heat out a hit to Getz, and the Chief scored. In the sixth inning Larry Doyle got a lucky double that just managed to stay in fair territory as it akimmed over third base. Merkle sacrificed, and Doyle scored when Fletcher singled to centre. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
R'tson, rf.	4	0	2	4	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	1	2	0
Myrcle, 1b.	3	1	1	7	0
F'cher, ss.	4	0	2	1	1
Becker, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Dyer, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Myers, c.	3	0	1	9	3
Tesreau, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total.	31	2	9	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'Tra, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
D'hert, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0
St'nigel, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Wheat, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
C'sw, 2b.	3	0	1	0	4
Myers, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Getz, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
M'C'y, c.	3	0	1	7	1
Pfeffer, p.	2	0	0	0	0
*Nixon	1	0	0	1	0
Total.	30	0	4	24	12

*Batted for Pfeffer in ninth inning.

Errors—Stengel, Pfeffer, Tesreau.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Doyle. Earned runs—New York, 2. Sacrifice hit—Merkle. Left on hases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 5; by Pfeffer, 3. Time of game—One hour and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Reds Win with Aid of Errors.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Erratic fielding by Chicago enahled Cincinnati to win the final game of the series here for the year, 3 to 2. Groh started the eighth inning with a double and Beall struck out. Groh was caught off second base, hut Fisher dropped the ball and Groh reached third. McCarthy fumhled K. Williams's grounder when he batted for Herzog, and Groh scored. Each club had scored two runs earlier in the game by bunching hits. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	1	1	2	0
Groh, 3b.	3	1	2	0	1
Beall, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Grif'h, rf.	2	0	1	3	0
H'zog, ss.	3	0	0	3	0
*K. Wil'a	1	0	0	0	0
M'ag'r, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
R'ds's, 2b.	2	0	0	2	3
Moll'z, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	6	2
M'K'ry, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Total.	30	3	6	27	11

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Fisher, ss.	4	0	1	3	6
Sch'te, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Zim'n, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0
Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	9	2
F.W's, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
M'C'y, 2b.	2	0	0	4	3
W'lace, c.	4	1	1	7	1
L'ven'r, n.	3	0	1	0	3
†Mulligan	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	2	5	27	16

*Batted for Herzog in eighth inning.

†Ran for McCarthy in ninth inning.

Errors—Fisher, McCarthy.

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Good, Mollwitz, Saier. Stolen hases—Good, Herzog, McCarthy. Earned runs—Chicego, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hit—Groh. Left on haes—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 7. First base on error—Cincinnati. First hase on halls—Off Lavender, 5; off McKenry, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Lavender (Rodgers). Struck out—By Lavender, 5; by McKenry, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Athletics' Recruit a Victor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Sherman, a recruit, pitched the Athletics to victory over Washington today, 4 to 3. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Seb'g, lf.	5	1	0	5	0
Str'k, rf.	5	1	0	3	0
M'lone, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2
Oldr'g, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
M'T'y, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1
Kopf, se.	3	0	1	2	2
D'm'u, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0
Perk's, c.	4	0	1	4	0
Sher'n, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total.	38	4	8	27	7

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge, rf.	5	1	3	1	0
Foster, 2b.	5	1	2	2	8
C.M'n, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
G'nhll, lb.	5	0	1	2	10
Jami'n, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Sh'ks, 3b.	4	0	1	0	6
Will's, c.	3	0	0	8	2
Con'ly, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
Harper, p.	2	0	1	0	0
Bosh'g, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Acosta	1	0	0	0	0
†Kopp	1	0	0	0	0
‡Ainsmith.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	3	11	27	11

*Batted for Harper in sixth inning.

†Batted for Boehling in ninth inning.

‡Ran for Gandil in ninth inning.

Errors—Foster, Shanks, Connolly, Boehling.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—4
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3

Two-base hit—Foster. Three-base hit—McInnis. Stolen hases—Milan, Kopf, Malone, Gandil. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Washington, 11. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Harper, 3; off Sherman, 1; off Boehling, 2. Hits—Off Harper, 7 in six innings; off Boehling, 1 in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Sherman, C. Milan, Williams. Struck out—By Harper, 6; by Sherman, 4; by Boehling, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

'DOPE' ON INFIELDERS IN WORLD'S SERIES

Two Shortstops Are Closely Matched, Although Bancroft of the Phillies Is Better.

The Shortstops.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

	Value in Offense.	Value in Defense.	Value in Season.	Value in Series.
Scott	819	732	703	695
Bancroft	621	737	706	697

Here are two youngsters, coming stars, who are just beginning to shine brightly, facing each other in a world's series. It is a toss-up between them in every department of the game, and they figure so closely together that it is hard to choose hatween them. Beyond doubt, Bancroft will he a greater ball player than Scott ever can hope to be. Nature has given him some advantages that are denied the Red Sox shortstop. The fact that the Qnaker youngster, fresh from the Coast league, where he was a marvel, does not ontshine his rival more in the figures is dne to the fact that Scott has a year the advantage in the big show, and that Scott has played with an infield that could teach him more of the ineide work than Bancroft knows. Last year Scott got his tralning down there with Wagner and Gardner and Yerkes to instruct and lead him, which in itself is a liberal education for a youngster, and this year he has had Jack Barry, the wisest of all the infielders and the most patient teacher of youngsters.

Bancroft is a first year man. He is perhaps the most brilliant youngster sent on East from the coast in many a year, and down at Philadelphia he is regarded as the wonder of the season. Naturally, in the enthusiasm of victory, his faults have hcen overlooked. He is not yet a finished hall player and he makes many hlunders on the play around the hase, hlunders that are hidden to a great extent by the individual brilliancy of his work. Bancroft, a "hunher," practically won the pennant for Philadelphia. To him, even more than to G. Cleveland Alexander, helonga the credit of the victory. Of course, neither could have won without the other, but Bancroft "made" that infield, transformed it from an uncertain and ragged defensive proposition into a hard fielding, clean working machine.

Getting down to figures, Bancroft can outhit Scott about thirty points against all kinds of pitching. He is speedier on the hases and clever at getting the jump on the pitchers. I shall have more to say later about the effect of the American League "halk" upon National League base runners who are not accustomed to such liheral interpretations of the balk rule. This is something Moran might advise Bancroft upon, or Boston's adoption of the halk will teach him off first about as often as he gets there. In the field the men figure very closely together, Scott not being quite the equal of his rival in going toward third hase or in coming forward and cutting across in front of second hase; but he plays the deep field perfectly, and is ready and brilliant at the plate, play, especially with the infield drawn close. He handles a ground hall cleanly and gets it away to the bases quickly, but in that he is not the peer of Bancroft, who shoots from any position.

The players declare that Bancroft, in this respect, is almost the equal of Doolan, who was considered the greatest of all players at that style of defensive work. Bancroft is faster in double plays, but there is one thing I want you to observe in comparing these two fellows: Watch Scott when he passes the ball to Barry and see the difference in the manner in which he handles it from what he did last year. Then watch Bancroft and Niehoff make the same play. This play is, I think, executed better by Evers and Maranville than by any pair. They slip the ball each to the other with a scoop motion, merely pitching it toward the bag while the other is sprinting to meet the ball and tiying to reach the bag in position to make the throw to first quickly. The danger of an error that will ruin a double play is minimized and the danger of the ball going to centre. Then Maranville got in wrong. Allen banged the ball to Magee, who threw to Simon to catch Engle at the plate. Mullin called Engle safe, but the Brookfed players and the spectators thought he was out. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Delton, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
D'ney, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
H'frm'n, lf.	4	1	0	2	0
Chase, 1b.	4	1	1	8	1
L'den, 2b.	3	0	2	0	4
Engel, cf.	2	1	0	2	0
Roach, ss.	4	0	2	1	3
Allen, c.	4	0	1	10	0
Krapp, p.	3	0	1	2	1
Total.	31	3	7	27	10

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'rson, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Kiley, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Magee, 2b.	4	0	1	2	7
Kauff, cf.	3	0	2	3	0
Coper, 1b.	2	1	0	11	0
O'F. S'th, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Holt, 3b.	3	0	1	2	0
Simon, c.	3	0	0	2	3
Marion, p.	3	0	1	0	5
*Myers	1	0	0	0	0
†Griggs	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	2	6	27	18

*Batted for Simon in ninth inning.

†Batted for Marion in ninth inning.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Errors—F. Smith, Holt.

Left on bases—Buffalo, 6; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Kauff, Roach. Three-base hits—Krapp, Magee. Sacrifice hit—Louden. First hase on error—Buffalo, 1. Stolen hases—Chase, Hofman, Roach, Dalton. Double play—Louden, Roach, and Chase. Bases on Balls—Off Krapp, 4; off Marion, 3. Struck out—By Krapp, 3; by Marion, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Mullin and Wilhelm. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburgh, 6; St. Louis, 5. (Ten innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 3.
St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Newark, 3; Baltimore, 1.
Newark, 5; Baltimore, 1.
Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 4.
St. Louis, 4; Kansas City, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	87	61	.588	6
Boston	79	67	.541	8
Brooklyn	79	70	.530	5
Pittsburgh	72	79	.477	3
Chicago	71	79	.473	4
St. Louis	70	80	.467	4
Cincinnati	70	81	.464	3
New York	68	79	.462	7

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	99	46	.683	9
Detroit	98	54	.645	3
Chicago	89	61	.593	4
Washington	83	66	.557	5
New York	66	81	.449	7
St. Louis	63	87	.420	4
Cleveland	57	93	.380	4
Philadelphia	41	108	.275	5

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	85	64	.571
St. Louis	86	66	.566
Chicago	83	65	.561
Kansas City	80	71	.530
Newark	77	71	.520
Buffalo	74	78	.487
Brooklyn	70	82	.461
Baltimore	46	104	.307

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
(Postponed until Saturday.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo at Brooklyn.
Newark at Baltimore.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

PHILLIES EASE UP A BIT.

With Pennant Won, They Don't Try Hard and Lose to Braves.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The Philadelphias, with the National League championship won, let up a bit today, and the Braves won easily, 8 runs to 2. Hughes held the new champions to three hits, but an error hy Maranville in the third inning paved the way to the two runs that were scored on Cravath's triple. Boston sent Rixey from the box by scoring four runs in the first inning. Baumgartner, who followed him, pitched well until the eighth, when the Braves again bunched hits for three runs. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Evers, 2b.	4	0	0	3	0
Egan, lf.	4	1	3	4	0
Magee, lb.	4	2	2	9	0
Smith, 3b.	3	2	2	1	2
F'pat'k, cf.	4	2	2	1	0
Mar'e, ss.	4	0	1	2	0
Black'e, c.	4	0	0	6	1
H'ghes, p.	3	0	0	3	0
Total.	32	8	9	27	3

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	1	0	2	3
B'cr't, ss.	2	1	0	1	5
P'kert, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Crav'h, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Lud'h, lb.	4	0	1	9	0
Becker, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0
Adams, c.	3	0	1	4	0
Rixey, p.	1	0	0	0	0
B'ng'r, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total.	30	2	3	24	16

Errors—Bancroft, (2,) Cravath, Becker, Maranville.

Boston	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	x—8
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Egan, (2.) Three-base hits—Fitzpatrick, (2,) Cravath. Stolen bases—Fitzpatrick, Magee. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 4; off Rixey, 1; off Baumgartner, 2. Hits—Off Rixey, 7 in 2-3 inning; off Baumgartner, 1 in 7-3 innings. Struck out—By Hughes, 4; by Baumgartner, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Pirates in First Division.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Pittshurgh went into the first division by defeating St. Louis in a ten-inning game here today, 6 to 5. Errors by the home team gave the visitors their first four runs. A triple by Roche with two out in the ninth tied the score for the locals. Pittshurgh won in the tenth on a single by Viox and Gibson's double. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
J'son, lh.	4	0	0	16	0
Barney, cf.	5	0	0	1	0
H'm'n, rf.	5	0	0	0	0
Wag'r, ss.	5	0	1	3	6
Viox, 2b.	4	8	3	1	3
Baird, 3b.	3	1	1	1	4
Gibson, c.	3	1	2	6	2
Adams, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Costello	1	0	1	0	0
Kant'r, p.	3	0	2	0	0
H'mon, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	41	3	11	30	18

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
†Rooke	1	0	1	0	0
Purdue, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Seek, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Dolan, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
Miller, lh,					
2b.	5	1	0	12	1
Long, rf, lf.	5	1	1	4	1
Betzel, 3b.	4	1	1	2	2
‡Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	2	4	1
Hay, ss.	4	1	1	4	0
Mead'a, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Roh'son, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Sallee, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Gons'e, 2b.	1	0	1	0	1
Total.	39	5	9	30	15

*Batted for Adams in fourth inning.

†Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.

‡Batted for Betzel in tenth inning.

Errors—Wagner, (2,) Viox, Huggins, Dolan, Hornby, (2.)

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	—6
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—5

Two-base hits—Snyder, Carey, Gibson. Three-base hits—Long, Dolan, Roche. Earned runs—Pittshurgh, 2; St. Louis, 4. Sacrifice hits—Dolan, Hornshy, Viox, Johnson, Baird. Double play—Hornsby to Miller. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 10; St. Louis, 7. First hase on errors—Pittshurgh, 3; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Kantlehner, 1; off Meadows, 2; off Robinson, 2. Hits—Off Adams, 4 in three innings; off Kantlehner, 4 in six innings; off Harmon, 1 in one inning; off Meadows, 4 in three and one-third innings; off Robinson, 2 in one and one-third innings; off Salles, 3 in four and one-third inings; off Purdne, 2 in one inning. Struck out—By Kantlehner, 1; hy Meadows, 3. Time of game—Two hours and eight minntes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

FEDERAL FIGHT NEAR END.

Slight Chance for St. Louis or Chicago to Defeat Pittsburgh.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30. — Chicago today was almost put out of the Federal League pennant race by losing to Pittsburgh, which thereby strengthened its hold on the lead in the close race, while St. Louis resumed second place by defeating Kansas City again. To win the championship Chicago will have to win all of the four remaining games it has to play, as they are all with Pittsburgh.

St. Louis tonight still seemed to its supporters to have the best chance for the flag, as it has only two games to play, and has one more victory to its credit than the leader, which has to play its four remaining games with Chicago. In order to win, however, St. Louis will have to win both its games while Pittsburgh loses half of its four, or take one game while the Rebels lose three.

Pittsburgh Appreciates Clarke.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30.—A resolution expressing appreciation for the services to the city of Fred C. Clarke, retiring manager of the Pirates, has been drawn up by Councilman Robert Garland, and will be presented to Council at its session next Tuesday. The resolution has been signed hy all the members of Council and the City Controller.

DETROIT'S DEFEAT GIVES BOSTON FLAG

Browns Beat Tigers and Their Last Pennant Chance Is Swept Away.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 30.—Boston became the American League champion today, though not playing, through Detroit's loas of the final game with St. Louis, 8 to 2. Wellman won his eighth game of the year from the Tigers, and would not have been scored on but for three errors, bunched in one inning. With a single exception every game won from the local team by St. Louis this season has been pitched by Wellman. He has been beaten by the Tigers only once.

The result was determined in the fifth inning, when five hits, including a double and triple were bunched with a pass, for five tallies. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
H'w'd, lh.	3	0	0	1	0
Sisler, rf.	5	1	2	2	1
Pratt, 2b.	5	3	3	7	2
W'ker, cf.	5	1	3	2	0
A'stin, 3b.	4	1	2	3	2
Lavan, ss.	5	0	0	1	7
Agnew, c.	3	1	1	1	1
W'man, p.	4

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1915.

BUSINESS AS USUAL.

From comments that have already appeared in the English press it is evident that opinion there will be divided as to whether the Anglo-French Commissioners, in arranging for a $500,000,000 loan in this country, made a bargain to be proud of. That Great Britain and France should have to pay 6 per cent. for American accommodation is thought by some critics of the transaction to be a reflection on the credit of the borrowers. But it is not. The loan is to run five years. It bears 5 per cent. interest per annum, and is placed with the underwriting syndicate at 96, so that the cost of the money to the joint borrowers will be approximately 6 per cent. flat. The syndicate, adding one-quarter of 1 per cent. to cover the bare cost of its work, will offer it at 96¼ to subscribers, that is, on a basis to yield 5.85 per cent. After the close of the subscription it will be for sale at 98, to yield 5½ per cent. Any one, even the smallest investor who wants only $100 of the loan, may participate in the subscription by applying at the nearest bank before the lists are closed, thereby gaining the advantage of the first price, namely, 96¼.

These are not onerous terms. They connote nothing in the least unfavorable to the credit of the borrowing countries. They are the "market terms," which is to say, a loan less attractive, in competition with what American borrowers are willing to pay for American capital, might not have been sure of success, and certainly its success was much more important than the rate of interest. To say, as some English commentators do, that for the sake of something other than business the people of the United States should place their credit at the command of the Allies on more favorable conditions is to take an emotional view of international finance which it will not bear, and to expect Americans to be more responsive than the English themselves have been to the needs of Great Britain. The English, out of their long financial experience, ought to know that when you borrow you have to pay the market price. They knew that well enough at home, when, on the last war loan, the rate of interest was raised to 4½ per cent., besides which buyers were guaranteed against loss in the event of subsequent domestic loans bearing a higher rate. The implication is that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, as well as everybody else, thinks it probable that succeeding war loans at home will be issued on rising rates of interest.

It is not a matter of security or of the credit standing of the borrowers. The reason Great Britain has to pay 4½ per cent. for British money, the highest rate since the Napoleonic wars, and 6 per cent. for American credit, though nothing had ever been borrowed abroad before at all, is that she is displacing capital from other employment and converting it to the uses of war at a rate unparalleled in all experience. According to the estimate of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, the total British debt on March 31, 1916, will be eleven billion dollars, against three and one-half billions at the beginning of the war in August, 1914. Borrowing 7½ billions for war in seventeen months does not wreck British credit. It is rather an astonishing achievement and a proof of resourcefulness beyond anything hitherto imagined. But it does raise the rate of interest in the world.

THE OLD DYCKMAN HOUSE.

To the few quaint and interesting landmarks which have escaped destruction in the growth of New York City, has been added, for permanent preservation, the ancient Dyckman farmhouse near the northern extremity of Manhattan Island. Through the generosity of Mrs. BASHFORD DEAN and Mrs. ALEXANDER MCMILLAN WELCH, lineal descendants of its seventeenth century builder, it has been presented to the Park Department with sufficient land to give the brick homestead with its broad gambrel roof a picturesque setting for future years on its original site.

Already are those broad acres, which, up to recent years, had lost but little of their early bucolic charm, crowded with apartment houses, and the Subway daily is carrying there a population greater than all Manhattan Island contained over two centuries ago when the first Dutch resident of the name of DYCKMAN, and who also was one of the patentees of Harlem, settled down to the life of a peaceful farmer on the fertile meadows popularly known as the Dyckman tract.

The house was erected at the close of the revolutionary war in 1783, the earlier home having been burned during the British occupancy of the city, in retaliation, perhaps, for the patriotic fervor of the DYCKMAN family. This fact doubtless has saved it from the dubious reputation of having been a Washington headquarters. It is, moreover, the last remaining type on Manhattan Island of a genuine Dutch farmhouse, a characteristic which is visibly exemplified in its architecture and in its suggestiveness of homely, simple hospitality and family comforts.

The passing years have brought new scenes and new conditions to the ancestral farm, but the old house remains unchanged. Built in the days when a house was destined to be the homestead of many generations of the same family, it is in prime condition today. When neatly renovated, with museum features in the low-ceilinged living rooms, this venerable relic will take its place beside the historic Fraunces Tavern and the Morris house, in both of which WASHINGTON was entertained, our City Hall and the old King mansion in Jamaica, as one more link recalling vividly the progressive steps in the metropolitan growth of the little settlement on the lower end of Manhattan Island.

AN INDIAN HOLIDAY.

So we are to have a new holiday. The Society of American Indians has decreed it at its session in Lawrence, Kansas. It is to be the second Saturday in May and is to be observed as American Indian Day.

Of course, every day in the year should be a holiday. There should be an Italian holiday—there is, by the way—an Irish holiday, a German holiday, and so on until, as BILL NYE used to say, "the mind grows dazed and giddy with the mighty thought." And yet it is impossible to feel the proper amount of irritation when it is the Indians who propose one. Certainly, if any class of Americans are entitled to a day of their own, it is the Indians. "The Indians," runs the declaration of their press agent, "are the only race in America without a national holiday." The only race in America; and still they are the only American race. It strikes the ear oddly to hear President COOLIDGE's proclamation:

> In the judgment of wise and impartial men, the heroic struggle of our fathers against force which they had no means of measuring or appreciating, yet which they fought against for homes, for family, for country, and the preservation of native freedom has no parallel in history.

We are not accustomed to think of the three hundred years' war "when the white man met the red" in just that way; but it seems that there is a race pride, even a patriotism, in this crushed race. Looking at GERONIMO in his Florida confinement, ERNEST MCGAFFEY dismissed him curtly as "a red Apache TAMERLANE." GERONIMO was not able to reply; perhaps if he had been it would not have been TAMERLANE but some famous figure in the gallery of national patriots whose name would have been drawn upon for a comparison.

There is something pathetically respectable about this attempt to create a national feeling among the members of the only race which has full title to the name American, even though they have gone about it in the wrong way. We have holidays enough and too many; but perhaps the Indians are really less anxious about the creation of a new holiday than about getting publicity for this new birth of a racial pride among them. In that case, though approval will have to be withheld from the holiday idea, one can honestly wish them well in their larger purpose.

THE BURDEN OF "THE GROWLER."

For some days students of café sociology have read this warning, appropriately printed in blue letters, which saddens the "saloons" of Manhattan and Brooklyn:

> Owing to additional taxation on our business, beer, per pint, will be 15 cents, to take effect on and after Oct. 1, 1915.

This is the day, dark to the sons of thirst, when the State liquor license tax here jumps from $1,200 to $1,500. The city gains nothing in revenue. It got half of the old fee, gets 40 per cent. of the new. Indeed, a considerable loss is anticipated, as many "places" will have to go out of business, if the retail sellers are not mistaken. Manhattan has "one saloon for every 450 of population." The community would be able to bear the loss of a good many barrooms. Indeed, the wonder grows how so many of them can make a living, what with the war tax on beer and wine, the spread of total abstinence, and the cost of living. The stranger within our gates, ready to spend and indulgent to excitements which he perhaps foregoes at home, lets us lay on him a fat share of the Manhattan consumption of the cup that cheers. Brooklyn is to be defended on the ground that, as a domestic and dormitory settlement, she cleaves to domestic beer.

It is matter of common observation and remark that people drink less generally and more moderately than they did even ten years ago. Common sense, athletics, knowledge of hygiene, the passion for "efficiency," most of all, perhaps, the pinch of expensive times have made a marked effect. One wonders how so many saloon keepers survive in the business.

The 50 per cent. rise in the price of the pint of beer, carried home in the "can" or "growler," will enable the "rushers" of that humble container to decide for themselves whether beer is a necessary or a luxury. If they hold that it is the latter, they will continue to buy. The size of the pint, its marvelous capacity of foam, have long been causes of acrimonious lament on the part of the buyers, the sociologists tell us, while the sellers have insisted that they lost money on the transaction. From today we shall gain light on an economic problem which must interest multitudes, judging from the multitudes of saloons. What interests the mere observer is who supports that crowd of "cafés."

ON A REEF AND BREAKING UP.

The direct primary continues to display new and unexpected possibilities. When the Legislature hurriedly obeyed Governor GLYNN's command and touched the match off under our electoral system it had no idea of the queer and unimaginable pyrotechnics that would result.

Take, as the latest example, the primary in Brooklyn. The Progressive Party, which has been shattered as an organization, nevertheless occupied the place of honor, the grand stand, the spotlight. Mere Republicans and Democrats went unsought and unnoticed; nobody even took the trouble to go and ask them for their votes; but all over that large, unwieldy borough men were piling into taxicabs night after night to collect the votes of Progressives. A stranger might have imagined that the Bull Moose Party was the largest and most important one in Brooklyn, instead of being a wreck on the shore.

The reason was simple enough. The Progressives were not strong enough to make any nominations of their own, in most districts, and consequently there ensued a fierce struggle between Republicans and Democrats to part the Bull Moose raiment among them and for its vesture to cast lots. There were virtually no Progressive candidates, only Republicans and Democrats designated by Bull Moose committees or failing of designation, and in either case struggling frantically to get the Progressive vote at the primary. There were curious results; if there was anywhere a straight Progressive candidate it was ROBERT H. ELDER, yet he seems to have lost the Progressive primary to a Republican of the strictest sect, District Attorney CROPSEY. If there are any real Progressives left, what do they think of the spectacle presented by their smashed and broken party, partitioned and dismembered by the two old parties who three years ago were supposed to represent all that was detestable in politics? The same scene was to be observed in Manhattan, but hardly on such a scale. Brooklyn has furnished the most thoroughgoing demonstration yet given of the wreck and ruin of what three years ago was a formidable movement in American politics.

AFFLICTED TORREON.

The occupation of Torreon by the soldiers of CARRANZA under command of OBREGON is the first noteworthy achievement of the Mexican Constitutionalists since the last statement of the Pan-American Conference, which seemed to foreshadow recognition of CARRANZA as de facto ruler of Mexico. The occupation was effected without bloodshed. VILLA has abandoned Torreon and it is believed that he intends to abandon Chihuahua also, and to confine his operations in the immediate future to Sonora. It must be admitted that VILLA's recent doings measurably justify the assertion of the Carranzistas that VILLA is not at present a formidable antagonist. He has certainly abandoned the field of his former operations, for the time being, but he has not been captured, he has followers, arms, and ammunition, and the Villista party refuses to admit defeat. There are agents of VILLA in this country who expect to make strong representations to the Pan-American Conference at the meeting next week. They can scarcely hope to convince the mediators that VILLA has established a Government worthy of recognition, but they may be able to postpone recognition of their opponents until the factions can be harmonized.

Meanwhile, General OBREGON has a good opportunity in Torreon to correct the impression made, during his brief occupancy of Mexico City, of callous disregard for human suffering and a lack of constructive ability. The people in Torreon are suffering, the town needs cleaning, business has been paralyzed. General OBREGON can do much to restore comfort and prosperity to the inhabitants. The cotton crop has not been harvested and the other crops of the rich laguna district have been sadly neglected. If OBREGON chooses to exert himself while he is in Torreon he can greatly increase the repute of the Constitutionalists of Mexico in this country. Torreon has been a city of many miseries since the outbreak of the Madero revolution against DIAZ. OROZCO began there his unlucky campaign against MADERO. In the war of the Constitutionalists against HUERTA it was the scene of the bloodiest battle, in which the courage and skill of VILLA were amply proved. It has since, until lately, been one of VILLA's chief military depots, it has lost prestige as a manufacturing and trading centre, and probably its inhabitants are now hoping for the dawn of a new era.

ONE PHASE OF THE MOVIES.

The spectator at the moving pictures is often struck by the familiarity of the background of a scene on the screen. There is a building, for instance, that he seems to have seen frequently in his walks and drives abroad, but it must be a delusion, for there is a quaint old doorway he does not recognize, and a swinging sign proclaiming good entertainment for man and beast. The sign and the doorway, however, may be portable scenery and the ancient inn of the pictured romance may, indeed, be that very Elizabethan garage of a Long Island country club. Your movie man, like LOPE DE VEGA and MOLIERE, helps himself to what he finds that suits his needs. NERO has courted POPPEA in Rahway and Australian bushmen have been quelled by settlers in the Bronx. The Italian gardens on the suburban estates of New York citizens have been transformed, by permission, into ducal pleasure grounds, where Queens and soldiers have played deep with hearts and Princes have fought duels to the finish. The Rome of the movies may be Rome in Italy, but it is quite as likely to be a private park in Saratoga or the terrace of a country house on the Hudson. One who goes abroad much may often encounter the movies in the course of making. He may barely escape confusing himself, in his sober modern attire, with the gay Neapolitan bandit, he may be a witness of the rescue of a lady from a desperate villain, and then see the two going off together in the same motor car to the place chosen as a background for the next picture.

In a letter printed on this page yesterday a moving-picture man, anxious that the repute of his calling shall not suffer for the misdeeds of a few who have abused hospitality, uttered his protest against the ill-treatment of lawns and gardens lent to the showmen by their generous owners. He says that wealthy suburbanites are already turning the cold shoulder to the movie men, because of their bad manners and lack of gratitude. Flower beds have been trampled upon, hedges broken, sometimes houses have been invaded. The matter has not been brought to public notice often, but the respectable moving-picture men should band together to protect themselves from the disrepute the black sheep in their calling, managers and performers alike, are tending to bring upon them. If it were necessary to pay a price every time for the setting of every movie scene in the open the profits of the business would be materially decreased. The situation as it stands is very interesting, however, as it throws a bright light on one hitherto obscure phase of a new kind of business whose potentialities are as yet but faintly comprehended. One who cares to take up the study of the movies may learn something new about them every day, and at the end of a year still have much to learn.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Relation of Fiction to Truth.

Mrs. GERTRUDE ATHERTON is probably quite justified in resenting, for herself and other producers of romance, every charge or intimation that the writing of books admittedly not veracious in the way that historians try and pretend to make their chronicles true, lessens either the ability or the inclination to be accurate.

Not all novels, of course, are trustworthy portrayals of life as it is or was lived in the time and place selected for exploitation; but with rare exceptions they are so to the full extent of the author's power to make them, and the merit of a novel is almost exactly proportioned to his success or bars in the achievement of this estimable and inevitable purpose. That it is sometimes attained with a close approach to perfection, and not infrequently in no small degree, is evidenced by the insatiable demand for novels and the tireless interest in them which no small fraction of humanity has always shown.

A successful novelist has more than an excuse, therefore, for claiming confidence as one whose habit as well as business it is to observe carefully and to tell truly what has been seen. This is compatible with the exercise of imagination—perhaps is dependent on its possession, for people without imagination are notably prone to mistakes and misjudgments.

Talking, Now, Across a Continent!

So wonted have we been of late years to regularly recurring announcement by the electricians of a new achievement in the domain of what had passed for the impossible that nobody is even surprised, much less excited, by the news that telephone messages were sent on Wednesday from New York to San Francisco—the greater part of the distance, 2,500 miles—without a wire to carry the vibrations. The thing, as well as yesterday's report of talk with Honolulu, is taken the more calmly, perhaps, because for two or three years we have been hearing of minor triumphs in ethereal telepbony, and this, to the uninitiate, seems merely to be doing better and over a longer distance what has already been done.

It is, however, much more than that, and how much more is realized only by those who know that new difficulties, as well as an increase in those previously encountered, had to be overcome before the miles between Arlington and the Pacific Coast and Hawaii could be bridged without the help of a wire.

In characterizing Wednesday's exploit, Colonel REES of the Government's Aerial Service was content to say that it marked "an epoch in technical achievement and in the development policy of a great corporation." Other experts cautiously refrain from claiming more of immediate utility for what it is convenient though inaccurate to call aerial telephony than that it will be of enormous value in emergencies, created by breakdowns of the more familiar system of communication and as a substitute for them where topographical conditions make the employment of those systems impracticable or prohibitively expensive. That is, of course, the safe way to view the invention in its present state, but there is sufficient justification for fairly confident predictions that these limitations will soon be passed, and passed as far, too, as have been those which carefulness and incredulity placed on the first telephones and on wireless telegraphy when it was new.

Some of us have not forgotten that certain Wise Ones sniffed at them both as "toys," interesting, indeed, but unimportant. And now it would seem to be next to impossible to live without them!

A Doctor Criticises Journalism.

In addressing the medical students in the course of the exercises marking the opening of Columbia's new year, Dr. F. C. WOOD, Director of the Crocker Cancer Research Fund, took occasion to scold the newspapers at considerable length and with no little vivacity. To their ignorance in scientific matters, and to their love of the sensational, he ascribed, among other things, the public's dangerously exaggerated estimate of radium as a curative agent and the undeserved amount of attention which the public gave for a while to the claims of Dr. FRIEDMANN that be had conquered tuberculosis.

"If the newspapers would only publish the facts!" exclaimed Dr. WOOD. Would he have an answer ready if somebody should ask him when a newspaper, and what newspaper, refused to publish "the facts"—when one of them failed to show an eager desire to get and print "the facts," in medical as in other matters—whether doctors, as well as newspapers, do not occasionally make honest and unavoidable mistakes in deciding between truth and error?

If the newspapers led their readers to expect much from radium, they had the excuse that the statements and predictions they printed were all made on the authority of reputable and distinguished members of the medical profession, and if such men are not to be trusted on such a subject, who is? Perhaps Dr. WOOD will say that the newspapers have no business to discuss medical subjects at all. If so, he will not be alone in holding that opinion, but he and the others who hold it are contradicted by many of their own colleagues, and, anyhow, it is a question that has not been, and will not be, left to them for decision.

As regards Dr. FRIEDMANN, the critic of the newspapers had for once a pretty good case. The papers were hasty, then, and they ignored warnings which they should have heeded; but even in that case there was no reluctance to print "the facts" as soon as they were available, and if the newspapers blew the Friedmann bubble, they also pricked it without hesitation as soon as the propriety of doing so was demonstrated. That's something.

ART NOTES.

Works in New Style at Montross Gallery—Roll's War Painting.

At the Montross Gallery today is an opening at which are shown the latest fashions in art. And the fact that the works shown are in the new style and feeling makes them not a whit the less art. Whether you do or do not see what you like in this handsome collection of moderns, you admit that it contains much that is serious and a little that is very beautiful. There is Mr. Stella's jug of something or other beneath the bough, for example—where could one match the blithe and learned color which has bloomed on the canvas with as little trace of effort or manufacture as though a seventeenth century Fleming had put it there. Few of Mr. Speicher's Academy friends will be reconciled to his plunge into the dark waters of his new manner, which possibly derives from Cézanne and possibly from a nearer source, but which, by force of genuine talent, the artist has made his own.

Mr. Preston's "Fruit" plainly reveals his gift for composing color—"organizing color" is the way to say it now. There is lovely color, again, in Arnold Friedman's spotted surfaces. Bertram Hartman is amusing but detached in his "Madame Fashion"; she seems not to belong in this quite sincere group, although her author lacks nothing of sincerity in his particular genre. Why, also, is Guy Pené du Bois just around the corner from Kenneth Hayes Miller? His social satires are irresistible in acumen and wit, and technically they are expert, but the contrast with Mr. Miller's caveman types is almost too violent for comfort. Still, one should not complain when such a wealth of free fancy is offered. In the outer room are the sketches, with a few in the inner gallery. Among the latter are the curious "Studies" by Maurice Sterne of one model, Mabel Dodge. The bold foreshortenings and interesting poses are decidedly arresting, and give the effect of strength and vitality. They call for closer study, as do many of the other things which will receive a later notice. The exhibition will be on for three weeks.

"War—Forward March."

At the exhibition of Alfred Philippe Roll's paintings, which will open at the Knoedler Galleries on Saturday, one will attract especial attention for its historic importance and contemporary interest with all the world at war. This is the "War—Forward March," painted in 1886 and 1887, when the people of France were still agitated by the incidents which had taken place on the Franco-German border. The catalogue contains this eloquent description of the picture:

> "The 'Forward March' is without doubt one of the best military pictures of our time, of which so many have been painted. Roll's soldiers are genuine troopers in action, gray with dust, perspiring, exhausted, unnerved by the pending battle, marching because it is their duty, without enthusiasm but also without recrimination. This picture is neither a panegyric nor a useless, bitter dissertation of war, dating from the time when the hostilities began. There is in it only a distressing proof of what war is, nothing else. When one's native land is in danger one must sacrifice one's self to defend it; there is no duty more sacred—this is the only thought evoked by Roll's picture. A battalion of infantry comes out in the road, where one perceives quite near, stretched and bleeding, under a mule, a soldier who has just been killed; a patrol is leaving a troop; the scouts, gun in hand, are preparing to reach a wood; down the valley they are fighting; the cannon thunder; a battery of artillery has taken position to silence a German battery; shells are exploding; the noise of the shooting is beginning to be heard; the enemy, signaled on the left, is certainly very near; the infantry is about to charge; no cries, no manifestations of any kind; duty accepted without a murmur."

ZEPPELINS AND TEA.

A Picture of Life in England Under Everyday War Conditions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send you a letter which I recently received from a friend in England. The remarks on conscription, I think, are rather illuminating, while other parts give one rather a good idea of what is going on in that section of England. B. H. NYE.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1915.

[Inclosure.]

Buck and Hill, Maidstone,
Aug. 9, 1915.

Dear Mr. Nye: Thank you very much, too, for the two newspapers. Your papers have much more news in them than ours. The censorship is so rigid that we seem to get only the scrapiest news every morning.

For example, there have been several Zeppelin raids lately; but if no casualties are caused there is nothing said about them, and if any damage is done the name of the raided town is not given. But as we are in the southeast we hear when there have been Zeppelin visits. A neighbor's sister living at Dover had a fine fireworks sight last week when she saw a Zeppelin dropping bombs on the Admiralty pier in the full blaze of the searchlights. We ourselves were visited by a Zeppelin about two months ago. It did no bomb-dropping here at all, but it caused a rare excitement, for people were awakened by the sound of the guns firing on it.

Quick-firers are mounted on armored motor cars under the control of the Naval Air Service, and they can be telephoned for by the police when an air raider is in the neighborhood. There is also a very powerful steamer siren at the electric works, which is blown to warn the townspeople to take shelter in their cellars, and this thing going off at 12:15 (midnight) woke us with a great start. We heard the Zeppelin motors distinctly, so we flew downstairs promptly and sat in the cellars for a solid hour and a half till the siren went off again to say the danger was past. Since that even the restriction of the lights has been very rigorously enforced. No street lamps are even lighted, all shops must have their lights well shaded and the sun blinds let down, while blinds must be kept carefully down and lights shaded in people's houses. We have had a policeman after us twice for leaving our blinds up, so now we put brown paper around our lamp globes.

The town is still very full of soldiers—a new set of men comes in about every three weeks. Their work for some time past has been to dig trenches on the hills which, you no doubt remember, lie to the northeast of the town. Not only does this give them practice, but is of actual practical use in providing the third line of defense for London at a radius of about forty miles. Today has been quite exciting for the loungers in the town, for these trenches for some distance have been destroyed by bombs dropped from airships in the presence, it is said, of Lord Kitchener.

We were out this afternoon and saw a continuous procession of motors containing staff officers with the distinguishing scarlet around their caps, and naval officers, together with elegant French officers, Belgians, and Japanese.

On our return home we saw a large airship and five smaller ones appear at a fair height. They looked wonderfully pretty, with their aluminium-colored envelopes gleaming in the sun. After making sundry revolutions they were over the hills and remained there dropping bombs on the trenches, which exploded with a pretty loud bang and sent up clouds of black smoke.

The agitation for conscription is being carried on more actively than ever by The Daily Mail and its allied papers, and it is difficult to know what the National Register, which everyone filled up last Sunday, means. There are many people who think it is the forerunner of conscription, and I hear that the names of all men of military age will be marked and that they will later receive a visit from the recruiting Sergeant. Of course conscription could not be introduced without a measure in Parliament, and it is to be hoped that democratic opinion will declare itself firmly against it. I think it will, for the supporters of it are the aristocratic and wealthy classes.

A few Sundays ago one vicar, who is in close touch with the military set, preached a sermon upholding the virtues of national service. In the afternoon we went to tea with some friends who are a country family—the grandfather was a peer. They were strongly in favor of it, too, and the vicar of the church in their village—the nephew of a Tory, Lord Chancellor—was practically dragooning the yokels into joining the army in his sermon that night. We thought we had had an enlightening day. The other night at the "movies" (I like the American name) there was the word 'Conscription' on the screen, and it evoked loud applause from all the hits of girls, but the men and soldiers, I noticed, showed no enthusiasm.

Signed, _____

A Cat's Joy of Killing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to refer to your editorial comment on the proposed investigation of the Association of Audubon Societies relative to the slaughter of birds by cats.

After a study of bird life extended over a period of forty years, it is the conclusion of the writer that the cat should find no friends among ornithologists. I dispute the allegation that the killing is done "to interest, amuse, and instruct the kittens," although at times this is undoubtedly an attendant circumstance. Within a few weeks I have observed a half-grown cat which had never known maternal joys in a constant hunt for birds. To the writer's knowledge the creature killed three robins in two days, and there was circumstantial evidence that she destroyed a brood of myrtle warblers (worth all the cats in New England) and was prevented a few days later from destroying a brood of catbirds, which doubtless she eventually consumed. The cat is cunning and persistent in her destruction of bird life, and it is high time that her temperamental kultur should be understood.

JANBORN G. TENNEY.

Padanaram, Mass., Sept. 20, 1915.

THE STORM.

The wild, kind rain is driving in my face,
As joyously I challenge winds to race.
Its warming sting doth set me all a-glow,
I leap in ecstasy as forth I go
Down, down the way so often trod before
Along the smooth, firm-beaten, much-loved shore
Its fascinating beauty lures me on—
It is a glorious thing to think upon!

Above my head be sea-gulls circle high,
Great clouds roll o'er the gray expanse of sky—
Yea, everything is moving in a song,
Its happy spirit carries me along!
Look! There with every charm of fairy lace,
Flung wide from Father Neptune's fond embrace,
Bright heaps of coral mosses dye the beach,
The sport wind whirls them from my longing reach.

I scarce can hold my course, but needs must blow
Just where the urging wind would have me go.
The breakers madly dash about my feet,
As if their unseen sovereign Lord to meet.
Oftimes mere ripples drop a shy curtsey
And, gurgling low, retire gracefully;
But these pound forth their souls' best energy,
In earnest homage bending low the knee.

Like them, I, too, would gladly worship there,
And add my part to Nature's mighty prayer.
At times like his my weakness full I see,
In contact with the great infinity.
I feel such joy! My thankful heart expands
With all the gifts of the Almighty Hand.
I find myself where I would long to be,
Lost in the power of God's immensity.

CHARLOTTE LOUISE GREENE.

SENTIMENTAL ASPECT OF THE WAR LOAN.

To England We Owe Friendship; to France Gratitude for Assisting the Sublime Audacity of the American Revolution.

By JAMES M. BECK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every American should rejoice that the negotiations between the Anglo-French Commission and our American financiers did not fail. Such failure would have been a lasting disgrace to this country, for this loan has its sentimental as well as its purely economic significance. It is natural that the distinguished financiers, who conducted the negotiations in behalf of American business interests, could not take into account the purely sentimental aspects of the problem, for they were acting, in a sense, as the trustee for others.

The American, who sympathizes with the great cause of the Allies, and who believes that they are fighting for the basic principles of civilization and for the cause of democracy as against absolutism, may well regard the question of this loan as more moral than economic.

Many of those who have this belief—and their number is legion—have increasingly chafed at the inaction of our own Government and its unwillingness to take an active and efficient part in this great struggle, upon which in very truth the whole future of humanity depends. To these the opportunity, within the narrow limits of strict neutrality prescribed for us by the Administration of the day—to contribute moral and material support to the Allies should and doubtless will be very welcome.

There is in this connection a question of gratitude, which should not be lost sight of.

So far as England is concerned, it must not be forgotten that in the last war which this country had with a great European power Great Britain gave to us both moral and material support. Dewey's fleet left for Manila Bay with the cheers of English sailors ringing in his ears, with English coal in the bunkers of his ships, and with the good will of the British Empire. When the Central Powers, largely acting at the instigation of Potsdam, attempted to form a coalition against this country in behalf of Spain, this attempted interference—which might have led to grave and possibly disastrous consequences—was stopped by the action of England in proclaiming its moral sympathy for us.

To France, however, the debt of this country is even greater, and should be recalled at this time, when this gallant nation is truly fighting our battles for us, just as it fought for us in our war of independence.

Many Americans do not realize the magnitude of that debt.

Our war of independence was an act of sublime audacity on our part.

Our Revolution began and almost prematurely ended in a struggle for powder. There was not in the United States at that time a powder mill which supplied more than purely local necessities, and so far as known there was but one small manufactory of muskets. Unless the Colonists could obtain powder and shot resistance was obviously out of the question.

Two days after Lexington the Massachusetts Committee of Safety made an accurate estimate of the existing supplies in New England for their hastily improvised army, and it revealed twelve field pieces, 21,000 firearms, 17,000 pounds of powder, and 22,000 pounds of ball. Obviously a pound of powder per soldier could not last very long and we are not surprised to learn that a few months later Washington had kegs of sand, labeled "powder," rolled into camp in order to delude his soldiers into the apparent security that there was plenty of ammunition. On the morning of Bunker Hill each man of Colonel Stark's brigade, according to a contemporary record, only "received a gill cupful of powder, fifteen balls, and one flint." It was the failure of ammunition, it will be remembered, that compelled the Colonists to retire from that glorious defeat.

By August, 1775, powder was almost gone. Washington wrote that the situation was "terrible" and he had left only thirty-two barrels of powder for his army. The poverty of powder was so evident that General Charles Lee suggested to Franklin that pikes should be manufactured, and Franklin even gravely urged the use of bows and arrows.

Shortly after the Battle of Lexington, when the fathers of the Republic were in despair as to their ability to wage war without money, credit, powder or shot, a mysterious stranger appeared in Philadelphia and requested the Continental Congress to give him an audience. Who he was is still a mystery, but he was undoubtedly a French officer, and came as a representative of the French Government. He told the Committee of Congress which was delegated to meet him that the infant colonies would not be left alone in the struggle, and that France would help them. As a result of this interview the Continental Congress appointed Dr. Franklin, Benjamin Harrison, John Dickinson, John Jay, and Robert Morris a Secret Committee of Correspondence to correspond with France and other European nations and secure this invaluable aid. This committee first sent Silas Deane, and later Franklin, as the representatives of the Colonists to the Court of France. Before the former reached France its Government, actuated partly by motives of self-interest, but largely by the enthusiasm of its people for the cause of the Colonists, had already determined to give generously and without any security the indispensable aid of the Fathers of the Republic. Had they been guided solely by calculations of policy they would have refused to do so, for apart from the fact that the Colonists had assisted in wresting from France its Canadian empire, and that the principles for which the Colonists fought were antagonistic to the French monarchy, there was the grave danger to a nation, that was even then drifting rapidly toward bankruptcy, in antagonizing the first power in the world.

France, however, did not hesitate. Without formally breaking with England, it indirectly gave to the United States 3,000,000 of livres and permitted the arsenals of France to be stripped of cannon, powder and shot for the same purpose. With these, ten cargoes of arms and ammunition, sufficient to equip an army of 25,000 men, were sent to Washington's army, and it is possible and perhaps probable that without these indispensable gifts the cause of the colonists would have suffered the same debacle as attended the Russian operations in Galicia and for the same reason, namely, the inability of men, however brave, without guns, powder, or shot, to resist the attacks of an enemy which has a full equipment of these essentials of war.

Nor did her chivalrous assistance stop with mere gifts of money or loans of credit. France sent to us the bravest of her soldiers, including the knightly Lafayette, and no one recognized more fully than Washington the inestimable debt that he and the American cause owed to the armies of Rochambeau and the fleets of De Grasse.

America has now the opportunity, without any breach of neutrality, to recognize and repay in some small measure this immeasurable debt, and this sentimental aspect of the question should not be forgotten by American investors when they consider what action each will take with respect to the present loan to France and England when it is offered to the public. No one can or should quarrel with those of our people who, sympathizing in the same sincerity of spirit with the cause of the central powers, have subscribed liberally to the German loan, and the opportunity now presents itself to that larger class of Americans, who, like the writer, deeply sympathize with the cause of the Allies, to render them some small measure of assistance.

Had the proposed loan failed, it would, as I have said, been a lasting disgrace to this country. Should the public fail to subscribe for it, it would be even a greater disgrace. In the first instance, the fault would have been that of the financiers who conducted the negotiations, but in the latter instance the fault would be that of the American people themselves.

If only prudential considerations are to guide the investor, it will be recognized that France never defaulted in a public loan but once, and that England's obligations have always been paid.

Americans should remember the one occasion when France's credit as a borrowing nation was temporarily destroyed. It was in the reign of Louis XVI., and while its underlying cause was the extravagance of the French monarchy under Louis XIV. and Louis XV., yet the last straw which broke the back of French credit and precipitated the French Revolution was the generous aid which the French monarchy and the French people gave to our country in its hour of need. But for that aid we might never have become a separate and independent nation. Partly with that aid the crowning triumph of Yorktown was achieved. It is a historical truism that no nation ever owed more to another than the United States owes to France, and this fact should not be forgotten in this hour of our unchallenged security and amazing prosperity.

Thousands of us during the last terrible twelve months have longed to be, within the limits of neutrality, of some service to the cause of the Allies other than by charitable contributions to non-combatants. The golden opportunity is now presented to us. We can show in a more striking way than merely by idle words the depth of our interest.

France and England could, if need be, do without this American loan. In its economic aspect it possibly affects the American producer and exporter more, in a practical sense, than it does the people of England and France. But this balancing of economic advantages seems to me of minor importance as compared with the greater moral question as to whether the American people will inflict upon the cause of the Allies the unquestioned moral injury by permitting this loan to be unsubscribed. We have again and again expressed our sympathy for the Allies, and the practical question now arises, how much do we sympathize? If this loan shall be largely oversubscribed it will be a manifestation of moral sympathy in this country, which will be of great value to those who are fighting the cause of democracy for us, and it follows of necessity that if there should be a niggardly response by the American public to this call, which rests so largely upon moral as well as material considerations, then the cause of the Allies will have sustained an injury for which no pecuniary advances can possibly compensate.

Let every American who remembers what France did for us in our hour of need consider it his personal duty, without respect to the economic advantages of the loan, to subscribe as liberally as possible, and thus by an immense oversubscription show where the sympathies of America truly lie in this great struggle of liberty against absolutism.

JAMES M. BECK.

IN THE POLISH UNIFORM.

How Austrian Subjects Were Lured to the Teutonic Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though the organization that accredited Messrs. Hausner and Mlynarski to the Poles in the United States styles itself the Chief National Committee, the author of a letter in defense of Hausner and Mlynarski assumes too much for it when he asserts that it "has clustered around itself the whole of the Polish nation."

The Chief National Committee has not been recognized by Russian Poland, nor has it been recognized even by German Poland. It represents solely Austrian Poland. It may be the only authoritative body in Austrian Poland, therefore; but as Austrian Poland constitutes only one-fifth of the former Polish Republic, the Austro-Polish

THE HIPPODROME — A LA DILLINGHAM

Largest of All Playhouses Reopens with a Sumptuous Spectacle.

A GAY BALLET ON SKATES

Sousa, Aldrich, Belle Storey, and an Ice-Bound Tank Among the Joys of "Hip-Hip Hooray."

HIP HIP HOORAY.—Charles Dillingham's first Hippodrome show; lyrics by John L. Golden; music by Raymond Hubbell.

THE PLAYERS.

Arthur Deagon,	The Gloriss,
Nat Wills,	The Amaranths,
Orville Harrold,	Dippy Diers,
Belle Storey,	The Romanos,
Toro,	Hale and Pstereon,
Dave Abrahams,	Leslie Leigh.
Charles T. Aldrich,	

Sousa and his band, the Miramba Gnatemalan Band, the Borsnny troupe of acrobats, Power's elephants, skaters and ski jumpers.

All cleaned and burnished till it was as gay and bright as a new dollar, the Hippodrome threw wide its doors last evening for the first season under its new management. The audience that packed to the doors the largest theatre in the world saw unfolded on the roomy stage gargantuan spectacle, smarter and more sumptuous than any that stage had ever known.

The entertainment there exhibited is a handsome expression of the wisdom, enterprise and amazing energy of Charles B. Dillingham. He has done his work with his head full of ideas and his pockets full of money. He has gone deep into the possibilities of the Hippodrome and come up smiling. There are riches of experience from Burnside, there are marches from Sousa, and new devices from Berlin. The characteristic music is by Raymond Hubbell, but the characteristic prodigality is by Mr. Dillingham, whom we have to thank for "Hip Hip Hooray." The same to him and many of them.

A very army of entertainers is here at work. They range all the way from a grand opera singer to the smallest of the tots that romped all last season in the gayeties of "Chin-Chin," from a tramp out of vaudeville to a clown out of Germany. Orrville Harrold sings with might and main, to say nothing of a look of mild surprise as thus finding himself a mere vocal interlude between successive scenic splendors.

The magic Dillingham success at the Globe has sent over its contingent. There are not merely the children, bewitchingly headed by that delightful actress, Miss Belle McCarthy, but there is Belle Storey, whose flute notes would scorn even more difficult acoustics than those of the Hippodrome, and there is Charles T. Aldrich, that marvelous Englishman who can change from a dialect into a chorus girl with a gesture or so. His instantaneous transformations baffle now as always, and as a crowning trick he cruelly penetrates the Peking Mysteries by producing great urns of water from under a bit of tapestry and then showing how he does it.

But, after all, no individual in sight of the audience really counts at the Hippodrome. What counts is the scenic endeavor, the color, the splendor, and the novelty. Here we have the same old thing done handsomely—spectacle interspersed with dashes of circus, musical comedy and vaudeville, with the emphasis on the spectacle. This is Director Burnside's business, and when he attended to it he was feeling ingenious.

Most of us think of our bright rejoinders when it is too late to make them, and must solace ourselves alone with what Mr. Wells calls neat but belated repartee. Doubtless soon after Mr. Burnside packed up and moved out of the Hippodrome some seasons ago he began to think of things he wished he had thought of when he was still at work on its mammoth stage. It is now as if he had made idle mental notes of all those ideas and found them suddenly useful on his return.

Quite the handsomest scene as well as the gayest novelty is the ice ballet which winds up the entertainment. During the long summer, when the sounds of mighty preparations issued from behind the locked doors of the big playhouse in Sixth Avenue, there was circulated a base rumor that the management would have none of the famous tank where once the good ship Pinafore rode at anchor on a miniature Portsmouth tide.

The rumor was baseless. The tank is still there, but now it is ice-bound and its cool surface, with the snows banked high beyond, invites you to St. Moritz. On this great white floor skating ballet from Berlin disports itself with lovely grace and striking skill. They are led by one Charlotte, a golden-haired vision in white whose skating is a marvel. It all ends with ski-jumping of the sort that takes your breath away and a final appearance of a lantern chorus on the ice at night.

Then there is Mr. Sousa and his band; Sousa at the Panama Exposition with the Tower of Jewels rising behind him and himself obliged to wave his baton over a limitless sea of chorus girls. It is the pageant of the States, each Commonwealth represented by a group in costumee cleverly designed by Robert McQuinn, and all tripping along to the "March of the States."

This is a new Sousa composition, wherein he ties catches from a gazetteer of melodies that includes such strains as "Cheyenne," "Louisiana Lou," "Maryland, My Maryland," that listens to Cohan for the musical voice of New York and that winds up with his own "Stars and Stripes Forever." It is all very fine and will make geography temporarily pleasant for every schoolboy in the country.

There might be mention, too, of the elaborate representation of the Cascades at the Biltmore, an excuse for the dancing of which there is a bit too much, and of a rather sleazy trip to Chinatown with an exhibition by the agile Boggany troupe, which winds up with an offensively unpleasant exhibition that will doubtless be dropped before long. There certainly must be mention of the opening scene on the roof-tops downtown, a good view of the Brooklyn Bridge and the river at night, with its novelty of a scrambling dance by myriad cats.

The whole enterprise has been undertaken on a gigantic scale. "Hip-Hip-Hooray" is drawn to scale, and imagination swoons at an estimate of the dressmaker's bill alone. The show was received with acclaim by the big and decidedly impressive audience which attended the première, and which included Mayor Mitchel, who, from his box draped with the flag of the city, smiled down on an entertainment whose almost imperceptible book included one irreverent reference to himself as a possible understudy for Vernon Castle.

REICHER TALKS ON DRAMA.

Unfolds Its Development to the German Society of Art.

Emanuel Reicher, head of The Modern Stage and the People's Theatre, delivered an address on "The Development of the Modern Drama" before the German Society of Art and Sciences at the Hotel Majestic last night. More than 200 persons heard Mr. Reicher's address and applauded his review of the history of the stage through its successive periods of development, classic, romantic, and modern, especially in reference to Germany.

Mr. Reicher analyzed the significant aspects of the modern drama as developed by M. Antoine in Paris and Max Reinhardt in Germany. He declared the trend of the dramatic theatre was entirely away from the hackneyed situations and characters which still prevail on the ordinary stage. He said the drama was becoming a greater work of art, with a higher appreciation of effects of atmosphere and with a firmer emphasis on the truth and reality of characters.

Short Movie Farce in Triangle Bill.

A new plan of program arrangement will be introduced at the Knickerbocker Sunday, when the second Triangle bill is given for the first time. A short motion-picture farce, will be given at 1:30 in the afternoon and at 7:50 at night, to amuse the early arrivals at the theatre. The second bill will be made up of Hale Hamilton in "Her Painted Hero," Dorothy Gish in "Old Heidelberg," Eddie Foy and his large family in "A Favorite Fool," and Frank Keenan in "The Coward."

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S WILL WAS JUST SAVED

Statement by Miss Thomson, Whose Father Rescued It in the Virginia Court House.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—The will of Martha Washington now reposes in the safety vault in the private office of Governor Henry C. Stuart of Virginia, having been handed to him by Justice James Keith, President of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, to whom J. Pierpont Morgan, through Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, delivered the will.

Mr. Morgan decided to surrender the will following a friendly exchange of compliments with Governor Stuart and General Eppa Hunton, acting as his legal counsel and intermediary. The history of the Martha Washington will, subsequent to the time it was taken from the old Court House at Fairfax, Va., is told by Mr. Morgan in the following communication to Justice Keith:

"The facts in regard to the history of this paper are as follows, according to the statement of Miss Mary Espy Thomson, from whom it was purchased by my father in the year 1903. Miss Thomson's statement is:

"Lieut. Col. David Thomson, commanding the Eighty-second Regiment, Ohio Vountecr Intantry, was during the Spring or Autumn of 1862 stationed at Fairfax Court House, Va. His headquarters were in the Court House building. The safes had previously to this been broken open by the Binkers, a command of men noted for reckless vandalism. The papers were on the floor and had been destroyed in large quantities, used to kindle fires. My father, going into the office, found his men shoveling the material from the floor for this use, called them to stop and, looking over them, found the document in question. Prior to his death in 1892 he gave the document to me, to be done with as I thought proper.

"MARY ESPY THOMSON.

"2655 Irving Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn."

"The facts in the case have been submitted to eminent counsel, and I am advised that the title of my father's estate to the paper is, on well recognized legal principles, perfect and unassailable. An answer to the suit in the Supreme Court of the United States, brought by the Commonwealth of Virginia, has been prepared and is ready to be filed. Should the case ever come to trial, issues will be raised as to the late war and the statue of participants therein, which it seems to be better should not be raised in view of the fifty years of peace and unity which have elapsed since the termination of the war. I do not think that, through any act of mine, differences long settled should be recalled. Rather than revive the memories of ancient strife, long since consigned to oblivion by the good sense and good feeling and patriotism of the people of the United States, I greatly prefer to waive such personal rights as I believe I have in this matter.

"Moreover, I have the highest regard for the people of Virginia and the pride of all Americans in their splendid traditions and lofty spirit.

"In view of the foregoing, and of your eminent position as Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia, and of the confidence and esteem in which you are justly held by that Commonwealth, I hand you herewith the original will of Martha Washington, with a request that it be disposed of by you in such ways as will best meet the approval and gratify the sentiment of Governor Stuart and the people of Virginia.

"With great respect, I am, yours sincerely, J. P. MORGAN."

Mr. Morgan suggeste the placing of the document in the care of the Mount Vernon Association.

Justice Keith today acknowledged the receipt of the document and on behalf of the people of Virginia thanked Mr. Morgan for its return.

RECEIVER FOR MANHATTAN.

Court Appoints S. B. Preston to Collect Rents—Shuberts Codefendants.

Justice Pendleton in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Stuart B. Preston receiver of rents for the Manhattan Opera House, which was built by Oscar Hammerstein, and in which he gave opera. The receiver was appointed on the application of the Maximilian Fleischmann Company, holdera of a $300,000 first mortgage on the property.

The company sets forth in an affidavit that $300,000 on three mortgages became due Sept. 15, and that no part of it has been paid. The Maple Realty Company, holders of a second mortgage, and the Shuhert Theatrical Company, lessees of the property, are made codefendants with the Hammerstein Opera Company. The Maple Realty Company recently filed a suit against the Shubert Company for $15,600 rent, alleged to be due for the last quarter.

Russian Baritone Here from War.

George Baklanoff, the Russian baritone, who was here before with the Boston Opera Company, arrived yesterday on the French liner Espagne to sing in Paviowa'a company under the direction of Max Rabinoff. He said he took part in the war, serving with the 112th Regiment of Kiev, and was injured by the concussion of a big shell in Galicia, which rendered him deaf for a time. He still suffere a little from its effects, he said.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink will give her first recital of the season here at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 2. Some other November recital dates are the following: Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, Aeolian Hall, afternoon of Nov. 8; Henriette Bach, violinist, Aeolian Hall, evening of Nov. 8; Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Carnegie Hall, afternoon of Nov. 13; Even Williams, tenor, Aeolian Hall, afternoon of Nov. 14; Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler, pianist, Carnegie Hall, afternoon of Nov. 16; Herbert Witherspoon, bass, Carnegie Hall, afternoon of Nov. 23, and Mme. Louise Homer, Carnegie Hall, afternoon of Nov. 30.

The Music League of America has arranged for the use of the Princess Theatre this season wherein to hold recitals for artists under its management. New activities of the organization this season will be five lectures by Walter Damrosch, three instruction recitals by Paul Reimers, and four lectures by Georgianna Roberts.

The Kneisel Quartet will give the first concert of its annual subscription series at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, the remaining dates for the season being Dec. 7, Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 7, and March 21. The quartet's season opens on Oct. 16, when it will give its annual concert under the direction of the People's Symphony Concerts.

Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Society, will play this year John Alden Carpenter's suite, "Adventures in a Perambulator," which received its first presentation last season by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

The first New York recital this season of Leopold Godowsky, pianist, will be given at Aeolian Hall on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 17.

The Young Men's Symphony Orchestra, under Arnold Volpe, will begin its season of rehearsals on Sunday morning, Oct. 17, at Terrace Garden. Enrollment and examinations will occur at the same place next Sunday morning and the following Sunday.

The Society of the Friends of Music will give the following concerts during the season in the ballroom of the Ritz-Cariton: Sunday, Nov. 14, under direction of Leopold Stojowski, first performance here of Schoenberg's Kammerinfonie; Sunday, Nov. 21, the Barrere Ensemble and Harold Bauer in a classic program; Jan. 17, program of American music under direction of Franz Kneisel. At the February concert Granados, the Spanish composer, will give his first recital of his own works here.

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NAMESAKE THE CHIEF HEIR

Inducements to Keep Descendants in the Medical Profession—Gifts to Friends.

The will of Dr. Austin Flint, the alienist, disposing of his estate, estimated to be more than $500,000, was filed for probate yesterday. The instrument omits any mention of Mrs. Elizabeth McMaster Flint of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street, widow of the physician, and also fails to make any provision for his daughter, Miss Annie Flint, whose address is given as 60 East Thirty-fourth Street.

In explanation of these omissions Dr. Austin Flint of 51 West Fifty-second Street, son and chief beneficiary under the will, said that nearly all his father's estate had been transferred several years ago to the widow and the daughter.

The residuary estate, according to the will, is to be divided two-fifths each to the sons, Dr. Austin Flint and Sherman Flint, and one-fifth to George Elliot Flint. Upon the death of the beneficiaries, their interests go to their heirs in equal shares.

The son Austin gets, in addition, all family portraits, all eliver, including the gifts of the Faculty of Bellsvue Medical College; all gifts of the Cornell Medical School, and all books concerning the genealogy of the Flint family. He also receives, among other things, a certain painting in the dining room at 118 East Nineteenth Street; which was painted and signed for the testator by Sir William C. Van Horne. Austin receives also a gold pocket matchbox and all wines and liquors in the residence in Nineteenth Street.

Inducement for Physician.

The instrument further provides that most of the alienist's books on medical subjects go to Austin and the remainder to Sherman. There is another provision that most of these articles go in equal shares to any child that Austin may adopt and who shall receive a physician's certificate to practice. Sherman also receives additional shares in the library and some personal effects of his father.

Marion Wing Flint, wife of Austin, receives a brocade bought at the sale of the effects of John La Farge, the artist, and a brass wood-box. Olivia Slocum Flint, wife of Sherman, receives some opera glasses and a hanging clock. The granddaughter, Adelaide, receives a chaise longue; Margaret, another granddaughter, receives certain pieces of furniture, and a grandson, Austin J. Frodsham, receives a gold watch.

Beverly Chew, a friend, receives a chronometer, while another friend, Paul Fuller, receives a bust of Salome, with the pedestal.

The will is expressed in the will that the grandson, Edwin Dean Flint, shall not have his name changed to Austin Flint without the consent in writing of the boy's uncle.

Picks Burial Place.

The testator says he prefere to be buried beside his father and mother in the family plot at the Forest Hills Cemetery in Boston.

The friends, Chew and Fuller, and the son, Austin, are named as executors and trustees under the will.

Dr. Flint died in the Nineteenth Street residence on Sept. 21.

GIVES BEQUEST TO MASONS.

William Richard Denham Makes Asylum Fund Residuary Legatee.

William Richard Denham, who for fifty years was Treasurer of the Masonic Board of Relief, bequeaths in his will, filed for prohate yesterday, all his residuary estate, the value of which is not given, to the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund of Utica, N. Y.

There are bequests of $10,000 each to the following nephews and nieces: John D., William C., James R., Robin F., and Mary L. Merrill.

Frederick Beckner, an employe of the testator in the metallic goods business, receives $5,600, while a brother of the decedent, John C. Denham, receives only $300. There are minor bequests to friends and relatives.

WILSON TO PRUNE BUDGETS.

Will Attempt Economies to Offset Shrinkage in Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Wilson today began a study of the departmental estimates with a view to economy. He already has instructed his department chiefs to make the estimates as low as possible, because of the falling revenues. Before they are submitted formally to Secretary McAdoo at the Treasury, on Oct. 15, the President probably will go over them with Mr. McAdoo and in each case with the Cabinet officer concerned, suggesting modifications.

The estimate of the Department of Justice have been laid before the President. Today he discussed them with Mr. Gregory, the Attorney General.

Stewart H. Jones to Marry Again.

Stewart Hill Jones, the President of the Canadian Bronze Works, and Miss Sallie Cohb Johnson are to be married on Wednesday next in Atlanta, Ga., where Miss Johnson lives. She is a sister of Ashley Johnson of New York.

Mr. Jones sued his first wife, who was Miss Eleanor Thompson, a daughter of John D. Thompson of Buffalo, for a divorce, which was granted him in 1912. He had married her in 1897. He and his son, Stewart O. H. Jones, live in Alwyn Court, Fifty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, and his offices are at 2 Rector Street. The wedding will be a quiet one and none except relatives and a few intimate friends have been invited.

Burnap-Bottomley Wedding Plans.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Anna T. Bottomley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bottomley, and Clement Foster Burnap, which is to take place on Thursday, Oct. 7, in St. Andrew's Dune Church, Southampton, L. I.

Miss Susanne M. Bottomley is to be her sister's maid of honor, and Robert L. Burnap, elder brother of the bridegroom, will be best man. The ushers selected include Graham Youngs, Frederick B. Wright, George W. Hubbell, Jr., and Benjamin S. Young.

A reception will follow at Gortmore, the country home of the bride's parents.

Subscription Dances at Sherry's.

Arrangements have been completed for the series of cubscription dances to be given at Sherry's on Wednesday evenings, beginning Nov. 10, under the direction of Mrs. Lindsley Tappin and Mrs. G. Knight B. Wade. The patronesses include Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. Adams Batcheller, Mrs. Frederick Carey, Mrs. Noel Carpender, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Ralph Johnson, Mrs. John Prentice Kellogg, Mrs. James Parrish Lee, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Mrs. Huntington Norton, Mrs. Richard Peabody, Mrs. Reeve Schley, Mrs. S. Oakley Van der Poel, Mrs. Waldron Williame, Mrs. Tappin, and Mrs. Wade. The dances will continue until Easter.

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BALTIMORE BANKER WEDS HIS SECRETARY

Samuel Rosenthal and Miss Leimbach Married at Rabbi Silverman's Home.

Samuel Rosenthal, a merchant and banker of Baltimore, and Miss Gertrude Leimbach, who for fourteen years was his secretary, were married last night in this city by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El, at his residence, 45 East Seventy-fifth Street.

According to advices from the Oriole City Mr. Rosenthal is about threescore and his bride is half his age. Both are well known socially in Baltimore.

Mr. Rosenthal is a member of the firm of Strouse & Bros., wholesale clothing dealers of Baltimore, and is also a Director of the Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank. He has been President of the Phoenix and Suburban Clubs. Mr. Rosenthal has two grown sons, Stanley and Calvert Rosenthal. His bride is a capable business woman, for she conducted a woman's apparel store in Baltimore and acted also as secretary and notary public for Mr. Rosenthal.

The wedding was arranged in this city because the contracting parties were well acquainted with the Rev. Dr. Silverman and also because they did not wish to have an elaborate function in their own city.

After the ceremony a dinner, at which a few relatives and friends were present, was given at the Hotel Biltmore.

MISS SCOFIELD A BRIDE.

Weds L. D. Bonnet in St. James's Church—A Trip Around World.

Miss Grace Scofield of Tuxedo Park and Leon D. Bonnet of New York and Philadelphia were married yesterday afterncon in St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Courtney officiating. It was a quiet wedding, and after the ceremony the couple received their relatives and a few intimate friends at the Lorraine, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, where the bride has an apartment.

The young niece of the bride, Helen S. Stone, and her nephew were her only attendants. Gordon Russell Thayer, her brother-in-law, was best man.

The couple plan to make a trip around the world. The bride is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Scofield, and is prominent socially at Tuxedo, where she owns a fine estate.

GEO. S. VIERECK MARRIES.

Editor of The Fatherland Weds Miss Edith Hein at the Plaza.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, and Miss Edith Hein, daughter of Max R. Hein of 202 Riverside Drive, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the State Room at the Hotel Plaza. The Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and a veil of net and lace, which fell almost to the end of her court train. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and myrtle.

Mrs. Philip Lewisohn was the matron of honor, and the Misses Amelia Desvernine and Rhoda Machol were the bridesmaids. Young Robert Hein acted as page, and little Anna Hein was the flower girl.

Alfred Rau was best man for Mr. Viereck, and the ushers were Ford E. Tarpley and Henry E. Hein.

A reception followed the ceremony and was largely attended. The punch served was made of wine as old as the bride, who is 19. Mr. Viereck is 31 years old.

After a honeymoon trip in the South the couple will reside at 230 Riverside Drive.

WEDS FORMER SHOW GIRL.

Wm. Stackpole, New York Broker, Marries Miss Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—Announcement was made today of the marriage last Friday in Trinity Church of Miss Florence Helen Williams, who sang for four years as a chorus girl and played small parts with Montgomery and Stone, to William Stackpole, member of the New York Stock Exchange and well known in society.

Mr. Stackpole, who was graduated from Harvard in 1898, makes his headquarters with Hayden, Stone & Co. of 25 Broad Street, New York. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stackpole of Cambridge, Boston and Nahant, and a member of several Boston and New York clubs. Mr. Stackpole has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1908. He lives at 22 East Fifty-fifth Street. The romance dates from the time several years ago when Miss Williams was singing in "The Lady of the Slipper."

Miss Williams is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Williams of 7 Wendell Street, Cambridge.

REDINGTON-MILLER WEDDING.

Attendants for the Ceremony in Baltimore on Oct. 26.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Allison Janney Miller, daughter of S. Bevan Miller of Baltimore, Md., to George O. Redington of this city, which will be celebrated on Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 4 o'clock in the chapel of the Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore. The Rev. Dr. Hugh Birckhead, rector of the church, will officiate.

Miss Miller will have as her only attendant her sister, Mrs. Henry Fairfax Ayrea of this city, who will act as matron of honor. Edward J. Redington will be his brother's best man, and the ushers chosen are George W. Carpenter, Hunter S. Marston, Albert W. Putnam, William R. Maloney, and John Harper Mallory, all of this city, and Howard K. Brown of Syracuse, N. Y.

After the ceremony a small reception will be held at The Stafford. The engagement of the couple was announced last April.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Francis B. Thorne, who is to marry Miss Evelyn Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, next Wednesday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, will give his farewell bachelor dinner tomorrow night at the Yale Club.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt came from Tuxedo Park yesterday, and is at the Ritz-Carlton for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman of 555 Park Avenue will remain at The Maples, Greenwich, Conn., through October.

Count Jacquee des Garets of Paris is at the Wolcott, to remain for several weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter Lester Carr have returned from Provincetown, Mass., to their home, 68 West Fifty-first Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Bezner have returned from Europe after two years' absence abroad, and are at the Hotel Gotham for the Winter.

The wedding of Miss Marion Hazel Vermilye, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Hoagland Vermilye, and Walter Bryant Harvey, will take place tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, at Holy Trinity Church.

Miss Freda Frost, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frost, and Stephen Payne Nash Rhoades, a son of Mrs. Lyman Rhoades, were married on Thursday at Summit, N. J. Their engagement was announced on July 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus Town Kirby, who are at their Summer home at Bedford Hills, will be at 7 East Ninth Street this Winter and will occupy their town house on Oct. 12. They formerly resided at 43 Fifth Avenue.

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WILLIAM WATSON, SCIENTIST, IS DEAD

Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for 31 Years.

ONCE HARVARD INSTRUCTOR

Noted Authority on Technical Education Was a Member of Many Learned Societies.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—William Watson, Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences since 1884 and a noted authority on tecbnical education, died today at his home, 107 Marlborough Street, in his 82d year.

He was born in Nantucket, Mass., and entered Harvard University at an early age. Mr. Watson received the degree of S. B. from the Engineering Department, and also won tbs Boyden prize in mathematics. He then became a member of the Harvard Faculty as instructor in mathematics, and in 1858 became instructor in differential and integral calculus at the Scientific School, where he remained until 1859.

Mr. Watson then went abroad to study, and in 1862 received the degree of Ph. D., from the University of Jena. After this he took a partial course at the Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chasseurs, and then rejoined the Harvard Faculty. From 1865 to 1873 he was Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Massachusette Institute of Technology, after which he devoted his time to apecial work.

In 1873 he was United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition; five years later be was a member of the International Jury at the Paris Exposition, and Honorary President of the Paris Congress of Architects. In addition to this, he was Vice President of ths International Congress of Hygiene in the same year. Mr. Watson was Honorary President of the engineering section of the French Association for the Advancement of Science in 1878, 1881-3-9, and in 1889 was also Vice President of the International Congress of Construction. In 1893 he was Secretary of the World's Columbian Water Commerce Congress.

Mr. Watson was a member of the French National Academy, the Cherbourg French Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and many others. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Among the other organizations to which he belonged were the Colonial Society of Massachusetts and the St. Botolph, Athletic, Round Table, Mathematical, and Physical Clubs of Boston. He was the author of many mathematical text-books.

Mr. Watson married Miss Margaret Fiske of Boston in 1873.

LOWELL M. PALMER DEAD.

Prominent Brooklyn Business Man and Philanthropist Was 70.

Lowell M. Palmer, a prominent Brooklyn business man, philanthropist, and art connoisseur, died from heart disease yesterday morning at bis Summer home at Stamford, Conn. Mr. Palmer was in his seventy-first year, and lived at 206 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Chester, Ohio, and when the civil war began he enlisted and served throughout the struggle. He then came to New York and began a career that made him a notable figure in the business life of the city, especially of Brooklyn.

Mr. Palmer was the founder and for many years President of the Palmer Dock Company, in the Eastern District, and he also organized and was President of the Brooklyn Cooperage Company. This company made the barrels used by the American Sugar Refining Company, of which Mr. Palmer was also a Director. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Academy of Music and for a number of years was a Director of that institution.

Mr. Palmer was President of the firm of E. R. Squibb & Sons of Manhattan, Vice President of the Palmer Lime and Cement Company, and was interested in the following institutions, either as a Director or Trustee: Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of Manhattan, the United States Lloyds ship insurance concern, the Market and Fulton National Bank in Manhattan, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Colonial Safe Deposit Company, Colonial Trust Company, New Jersey and New York Zinc Company, and the Union Ferry Company.

He was a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry Street, and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Ohio Society of New York, and of the Loyal Legion. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Grace Humphrey Foote; two sons, Lowell M., Jr., and Carleton H., and four daughters, Mrs. Florence E. Welcker, Mrs. Grace M. Johnston, Mrs. Lillian C. McIlvain, and Miss Ethel J. Palmer.

ABRAHAM VAN WINKLE DIES.

Chemical Manufacturer Owned an Island Like Robinson Crusoe's.

Abraham Van Winkle, President of the Haneon & Van Winkle Company, manufacturers of chemicals, of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 35 Lincoln Park. He was 77 years old and was stricken on Sunday with apoplexy.

Mr. Van Winkle for many years was the leader in the electro-plating industry. He was a descendant of an old Holland family. His wife, Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, is one of the most prominent suffragists in New Jersey, being President of the Women's Political Union.

Mr. Van Winkle was the owner of an island three miles long in the Bahama group, where he spent the Winters for the last twenty years. Fascinated in his boyhood by the story of Robinson Crusoe, Mr. Van Winkle resolved he would own an island as nearly like the one of the Defoe tale as possible. The island is called Salt Cay and over the door of Mr. Van Winkle's island bungalow is the stanza of Cowper's poem beginning "I am monarch of all I survey." Mr. Van Winkle was born in Pompton, N. J., Oct. 7, 1838.

Robert N. Wood.

Robert N. Wood of 202 East Ninety-ninth Street, a member of the Democratic State Committee, a lifelong member of Tammany Hall, and for many years active in politics here, died yesterday morning at St. Vincent's Hospital, in his fifty-second year. Mr. Wood was for fourteen years an inspector of the Bureau of Highways. He organized ths first negro regiment of the National Guard in this State.

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MANHATTAN

Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX

Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN

Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

ROCKEFELLER FOUND GROWS.

Foundation Expenditures Less Than Half of the Income.

That part of the annual report of the Rockefeller Foundation dealing with its finances and made public yesterday shows that $2,571,900.81 was expended between May 29, 1913, and Jan. 1. It shows also, however, that these expenditures have amounted to approximately less than half of the income earned by the foundation in the same period. Despite its expenditures, therefore, the foundation was approximately $3,000,000 richer on last Jan. 1 than on March 6, 1913, when the last of John D. Rockefeller's endowments brought the foundation to the $100,000,000 mark.

The first of these endowments, amounting to $3,200,000, came into possession of the foundation on May 29, 1913, having previously been held as a trust fund by John D. Rockefeller Jr., Starr J. Murphy, Edward L. Ballard, and Jerome D. Greene. The approximate interest on this sum to Jan. 1 last at 5 per cent. would be $253,331.

On June 4, 1913, Mr. Rockefeller gave the foundation $21,028,054 in securities and accrued income. On this the approximate income would be $1,700,351. On the following June Mr. Rockefeller added $10,178,402 in securities and accrued income, and on this the approximate income would be $763,380. Mr. Rockefeller's last gift, on March 6, 1914, was $65,569,46. on this the approximate income would be $2,732,064, or, in all, approximately $5,449,126; roughly $3,000,000 more than expenditures.

The direct expenditures made by the foundation comprised $142,467 to the International Health Commission, $5,252 for the investigation of industrial conditions; $39,269 for the China Medical Commission and Board; $224,886 for the Louisiana Bird Refuge purchase, $10,000 for research in government problems, and $904,513 for war relief.

Appropriations, totaling $282,519 were made to assist various societies to continue or increase work in various branches, and requisitions by Mr. Rockefeller caused the expenditure of $853,940.

YALE OPEN FOR 215TH YEAR.

Gifts and Bequests to University in Last Year Total $965,791.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30.—Yale opened today for the two hundred and fifteenth academic year. While no figures could be obtained of the student registration from the university authorities, it is believed that the entering classes in both the college and the Sheffield Scientific School will be larger than those of last year.

Gifts and bequests to the university during the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to $965,791.81, according to the annual report of the Treasurer, which was made public today. The total funds of the university are $16,152,835.40, which represents an increase of 119 per cent. in the last ten years.

AWAIT WORD OF MACMILLAN.

Explorer's Friends Expect Relief Expedition to Report Soon.

FREEPORT, Me., Sept. 30. — Word concerning the return of the relief expedition which left New York in July for Greenland to search for Professor Donald B. MacMillan, who went north two years ago to find and chart Crocker Land, is expected here as soon as the party can establish communication through wireless station on the Labrador or Newfoundland coast. Unless it was necessary to prolong the search for another year, it was said here today that the auxiliary schooner John B. Cluett, carrying the relief party, might send a report of her voyage homeward almost any day.

MRS. FRANK LAUDS HUSBAND

Denies She Did Not Stand By Him When He Was Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 30.—Mrs. Leo M. Frank, from her Atlanta home, writes to the editor of The Augusta Chronicle, denying the charges of Thomas E. Watson and his publications that she did not go to her husband as soon as she knew he was arrested on suspicion of murdering Mary Phagan. Watson has stated that Mrs. Frank did not hear her husband for some time and then only at the urgent solicitation, almost compulsion, of relatives and of Frank's attorneys.

She expresses her appreciation of a statement appearing in The Chronicle that her husband's manner toward her was a manly one, that he was a gentleman, kind, thoughtful, and considerate, clean in person, mind, and heart," she says.

New Bear in Central Park.

The bear colony at Central Park was increased yesterday morning by the arrival of Gelatine, a ten-months-old black bear cub, from the Adirondacks, the gift of James E. Kno, who brought her in his touring car from Johnstown, N. Y. Gelatine was taken in charge at the park by Bill Snyder.

Obituary Notes.

ABRAHAM COHEN, who became widely known in New Jersey a few years ago as the proprietor of the Anti-Suicide Club, dropped dead from apoplexy yesterday afternoon, in his office at 1 Washington Street, Paterson, N. J. He was in his fifty-third year and had been a justice of the Peace for the last quarter of a century.

Mrs. ANNA C. COLEMAN, wife of B. Dawson Coleman, resident manager of the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Lebanon, Penn., died on Wednesday at her home there. She was a Miss Anna Churchill before marriage, and was a daughter of the late Mrs. Joseph Bleecker Long, of N. Y., and a sister of Mrs. De Lance Nicoll of this city.

Captain WILLIAM EVANS of the steamship Brazos died recently in San Juan, Porto Rico, according to word received here yesterday. He was 68 years old, and was the senior Captain of the Clyde and Mallory Lines.

FREDERICK H. GERDERMAN, a silk manufacturer in Paterson for many years, died recently at his home in that city.

WALLACE J. PFLEGER, with the Ferguson Brothers Manufacturing Company of this city, died recently at his home in Arlington, N. J., in his fiftieth year.

Mrs. SOPHIA BEEBE, wife of former Mayor William R. Beebe of Phillipsburg, N. J., died yesterday at her home there in her eighty-fifth year.

Mrs. ANGELINA THERESA DEALY, who was born in this city on the spot where the approach to the Manhattan Bridge now stands, died on Wednesday at her home in Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., in her eighty-ninth year.

Mrs. KATHERINE BROWN

SHOOTS GEM CLERK; MISSES RICH JEWELS

Hill, ex-Convict, Holds Up Shop in Busy Twenty-third Street as Hundreds Pass.

POLICEMAN FIRES IN CROWD

Robber, Thinking Himself Hit by Bullet, Drops His Pistol and Surrenders.

Out of the hurrying crowd in Twenty-third Street at 11:30 yesterday morning stepped a small, white-faced man and entered the jewelry store of Robert W. Hurd, at 125, just west of Sixth Avenue. Many were pausing in front of the store to look in at the jewelry displayed in the window, which included a heart-shaped diamond brooch marked $850, a pearl necklace marked $800, a gold mesh bag set with diamonds and rubies marked $650, and several other articles priced at more than $500.

"I want to have a seed pearl set in this ring," the man who entered the store said to Edward A. Krauss, the clerk on duty. Krauss took the ring and told him to come back in two days.

"While I'm here I want you to regulate this watch for me," the man said, at the while looking nervously into the street, only ten feet away. The clerk set the watch and handed it back to the stranger, who paid for the regulating, but still lingered.

"Say, let me see those opera glasses," the customer said. Krauss bent to get them, and as he straightened up the man hit him over the head with a piece of lead pipe. Krauss fell, but was up again in a moment pointing an empty revolver at his assailant. The stranger then drew a revolver and shot the clerk.

Persons outside heard the report and saw the man run from the shop, west to Seventh Avenue, and turn downtown.

At Twenty-second Street Patrolman Frederick Dietrich called to him to halt. The fugitive turned his revolver toward the policeman and called that he would kill him if he gave chase.

Half a block down from Twenty-second Street Patrolman Dietrich fired into the air, but the man only ran faster. Then he fired at the fugitive, who dropped his revolver and cried out, "I'm shot."

He was taken to the West Twentieth Street Station, where he said he was Joseph Riley, 26, a salesman, of 353 West Fiftieth Street. Later, however, when Detective Daley confronted him, he admitted that he was Edward Hill, well known as a burglar.

Inspector Faurot, Assistant District Attorneys Deacon, Murphy, and T. N. Pfeiffer went to the West Twentieth Street Station and questioned him. He admitted to them that he had served terms for burglary in Elmira and Dannemora, from which he was released about fifteen months ago.

Hill said that for several months he had been trying to make an honest living selling fountain pens, but that the attraction of the old life was too great. He had seen the jewelry in the Hurd window and decided to go after it.

Krauss was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said last night that he was not seriously wounded. The shot took effect in his right side.

RECTOR'S

"There Is Only One Rector's"

Dinner Dansant at Rector's

Come and enjoy Rector's famous table d'hote served in the beautiful ballroom from 6 to 9 P. M. Every course cooked to order. At $1.50 a cover, this dinner is the finest value in town. High-class entertainment and dancing. After theatre supper in main restaurant and grand ballroom. Two dance floors. Two dance orchestras. Two high-class entertainments.

See Ernest Evans and His Company in Their Beautiful New Military Number

Rector's Beautiful Pompeian Room Now Private Banquet Room
Ready to serve from fifteen to one hundred and fifty guests. Music and entertainment furnished free. Absolute privacy. Make your reservations well in advance.

BROADWAY, 48th ST. and 7th AVE.

THE NEW **Pierrot Ball Room**
Wallick's Restaurant
Broadway at 43rd Street
WILL OPEN THIS EVENING AT SIX O'CLOCK
OUR GUESTS WILL FIND A VERY NOVEL ROOM

REISENWEBER'S 58th Street and Columbus Circle, Phone 9640 Columbus.
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.00
(Served Daily from 6 to 10 P. M., and Sunday Noon to 10 P. M.)
DANCE DURING COURSES —:— AMPLE A LA CARTE PORTIONS

Assorted Relishes.
Blue Points, Cherrystone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Smoked Salmon, Canape Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Spiced Anchovies, Deep Sea Caviar.
Soups (Choice)
Lamb Broth, Cream of Celery, Consomme Princesse.
Fish or Entrees (Choice)
Boiled Halibut, Broiled Bluefish, Salmon Salad, Beef Roulade, Boiled Smoked Ham, Broiled Lamb Chops, Salmi of Squab, Sirloin of Beef.
Roasts to Order (Choice)
Roast Leg of Mutton, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Half Fried Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Hamburger Steak, Wiener Schnitzel, Entree of Turkey.
Cold
Half Chicken, Roast Beef, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Chicken, Sliced Star Ham, Sliced Virginia Ham, Smoked Beef Tongue, Salami, Combination Cold Cuts, Meat Salad, Mexicaine, Smoked Salmon, Sardines de Riga, Bismarck Herring or Marinierter, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice)
Green Salads, Tomato, Green-pepper, Combination.
Dessert or Cheese (Choice)
Farina Pudding, Pluot Tartelette, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Lemon Water Ice, Raisin Cake, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Coffee Cake, American Cream, Swiss, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

Genuine Old-Fashioned Beefsteak Dinner (Served in Grill Every Ev'g. 6-9.) $1.25

OWING TO ILLNESS THE PRESENTATION OF
MONS. ANDRE'S COLOSSAL CABARET
HAS BEEN POSTPONED TO SAT'Y, OCT. 2—ON THIS DATE AND THEREAFTER TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12:00.
Dancing on 5 Floors—Contests on Friday.
Private Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Catering. Estimates submitted.
MONSTER CABARET NIGHTLY from 7 to CLOSING

Reopening
of the
McAlpin Terra-Cotta Grill
Saturday, October 2nd
Dancing during Dinner and throughout the evening
Exhibition Dances by
MISS WILMA WYNN
Assisted by Mr. John Clay and Mr. Alan Jefferson
MUSIC BY ERNEST HUSSAR
and His Orchestra
With Bela Nyary as Cymbalum Soloist
HOTEL McALPIN—Herald Square

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
300 Rooms with Bath.
Rates, $2 and up.

OPEN AIR DINING
CARLTON TERRACE
100TH ST. & BROADWAY
JOSEPH F. PIKE, SOLE OWNER.

Breakfast 35c-50c
Luncheon 60c
Tea with Waffles 50c
Club Dinner 75c
Open Sundays & Holidays.
The Fernery
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.
Miss Tucker, 22 East 33d Street.

Known the world over for French Cuisine. Dancing & Cabaret from Luncheon till Close.
BUSTANOBY'S
RESTAURANT.
39th Street. METAMORA CLUB. Paris in New York. Artistic Tryouts Every Evening at 11.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 2.50

DINE AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE
Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
(J. Charlton Rivers, Prop.)
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
UNEXCELLED SERVICE

HOTEL BOSSERT
A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights; overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., B'klyn.

HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and Forty-third Street.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the Leading Theatres Within a Short Walking Distance.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.

SEASON OPENING To-morrow Evening OCTOBER 2D
DALY'S GRILL AND RESTAURANT
Music and Dancing.
20 East 42d Street
Half-block w. of Grand Central

Dinner $1.25
Luncheon 75c
Hammerle *Arthur*
5 EAST 45TH STREET
Cuisine Francaise
No Cabaret
CLOSED SUNDAYS.

The Cafe Moderne is the last word in smart dancing places. See the reproductions in colors of "Vogue" covers. Talented artists appear every evening.
HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, at 72d St.
Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

The Fairmount Apartment Hotel
IN THE HUDSON BOULEVARD SECTION OF JERSEY CITY
Here is a neighborhood with the refinement, beauty, and restriction of Central Park West. The Fairmount Hotel is on an open site facing beautiful lawns and residences. Rooms are all outside, the air is good, and apartments get the sun all day. Maid service and reasonable rents. Twenty-three minutes from 23d Street and Broadway.
FAIRMOUNT APARTMENT HOTEL, Fairmount Av. and Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City. Take Hudson Tubes and get out at Summit Av. Station. Phone Bergen 862.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTEL GRAFTON
Washington, D.C. Harrington Mills, Mgr. Am. Plan

Japan's Plans to Invade and Conquer the United States Revealed by Its Own "Bernhardi"

Strategies That Are Planned to End in the Capture of Our Island Possessions and Western Coast, Humiliating Terms Upon Which Our Beaten Nation Will Finally Be Granted Peace---All Are Explained in Great Detail in the

Remarkable Japanese Book

Which Is Translated and Presented to the American Public for the First Time in Next

Sunday's American
The Great "Want Ad" Directory

318,274

[Reported to Post Office Department, Oct. 1, 1915.]

Average net paid circulation of

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Daily and Sunday

for six months ending

September 30, 1915, **318,274**

—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

RECORD OF GROWTH

The circulation reports of The New York Times to the Post Office Department—as required by law—are as follows:

I. Report (average for 6 months)	**Oct. 1, 1912**	**209,751**
II. Report " " "	**Apr. 1, 1913**	**228,534**
III. Report " " "	**Oct. 1, 1913**	**230,360**
IV. Report " " "	**Apr. 1, 1914**	**246,118**
V. Report " " "	**Oct. 1, 1914**	**259,673**
VI. Report " " "	**Apr. 1, 1915**	**298,248**
VII. Report " " "	**Oct. 1, 1915**	**318,274**

CIRCULATION
THE NEW YORK TIMES
SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

One-Cent Circulation:		
Metropolitan District Dealers		210,911
Two-Cent Circulation:		
Out of Town Dealers	85,127	
Mail Subscribers	30,727	115,854
Total Advance Sale		326,765
Advertising Mail List		348
Exchanges		111
Downtown Office		927
Main Office		1,075
Annex		900
Office Use		416
Total Net Circulation		**330,542**

No Returns and No Unsold Copies.

1898—1915
THE NEW YORK TIMES
CIRCULATION RECORD

1898,	October	25,726
1899,	"	76,260
1900,	"	82,106
1901,	"	102,472
1902,	"	105,416
1903,	"	106,386
1904,	"	118,786
1905,	"	120,710
1906,	"	131,140
1907,	"	143,450
1908,	"	172,880
1909,	"	184,317
1910,	"	191,981
*1911,	"	197,375
*1912,	"	236,668
*1913,	"	253,340
*1914,	"	292,388
*1915,	"	330,542

*No Returns and No Unsold Copies.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 45 cents per agate line, with circulation both Sunday and daily far exceeding 318,274, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 7,000 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

The New York Times Leads All New York Newspapers in **Volume, as Well as in Character,** of General Advertising

TAKE UP PROBLEMS OF RAILROAD VALUES

Commerce Board Hears Argument to Fix Fundamental Principles to be Followed.

WILL COVER MANY POINTS

Railroad Presidents Describe the Magnitude of the Task Which Commission Undertakes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today began an important hearing on the regulations in regard to the valuation by the Government of the physical properties of the railroads of the country. The hearing is held in response to the request of the conference committee of the railroad Presidents of the United States, and is designed to afford opportunity for discussing the fundamental principles to govern the determination of the value of railroad properties.

The Government was represented before the Commission today by ex-Commissioner Prouty, now Director of the Valuation Service, and the Railroad Commissioners of various States participated in the discussion from time to time. The chief arguments today were made by George Stuart Patterson, General Counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, representing the Eastern group of roads; Pierce Butler, representing the Western group, and ex-Representative W. G. Brantley of Georgia, representing the Southern group. A brief was filed by the Conference Committee of Railroad Presidents. The argument will continue for several days and has been arranged to cover the following points:

The reasons for the enactment of the Valuation act of March 1, 1913; cost of reproduction new; the determination of unit prices; appreciation and depreciation; land; the meaning of the phrase "owned or used for the purposes of a common carrier"; the valuation of all property, the cost of which was charged to expenses or surplus; the other values and elements of value, and the form of the valuation reports.

Commissioner McChord, the Chairman, announced that the Commission welcomed the discussion as an aid to the ultimate determination of the questions of method that might arise, but that no formal set of regulations would be attempted by the Commission as a result of the hearing. It was the purpose, he said, to decide all questions of method from time to time as the various questions might be presented and demand a determination.

In behalf of the State Railroad Commissioners, it was announced that the association embracing the commissioners of all the States would hold its annual convention in the coming month at San Francisco. It is planned to authorize and prepare at the convention a brief on the questions presented by the Commission of Railroad Presidents, which will be filed with the Commission at the proper time.

The magnitude of the task of valuing the railroads of the country was set forth in the brief filed by the Conference Committee, which showed that of the 250,000 miles of lines in the United States, or 376,000 miles when sidings, yards and double tracks are included, the Committee of Presidents represents 214,000 miles, or a percentage exactly 57 per cent. of the total. The capital securities of these companies outstanding in the hands of the public on June 30, 1913, approximated $15,330,000,000, divided into about 60 per cent. of bonds or other forms of indebtedness and 40 per cent. of stock, the latter owned by more than 620,000 stockholders. More than 10 per cent. of these securities, it was said, were held by insurance companies and savings banks.

In the year ending June 30, 1914, the operating revenues of the railroads exceeded $3,125,000,000; their expenses of operation exceeded $2,000,000,000, and their net operating income exceeded $900,000,000. The number of employes for the year ending June 30, 1913, was 1,515,239, and their compensation aggregated $1,373,000,000. The carriers represented at the hearing paid in taxes for the same period more than $120,000,000.

Mr. Patterson in his argument urged co-operation between the roads and the Government in a task of such huge proportions. He asked the Commission to avail itself of the methods of the engineers in the ascertainment of values. Many of the roads had set in progress valuation systems of their own in order to arrive at results in co-operation with the Government, he said, and this data should afford valuable assistance.

Any method of valuation, he added, must depend sooner or later on the interpretation of fundamental and substantive principles of law as laid down in the valuation act of 1913. It was realized, he said, that the time was approaching when the commission should enunciate some, at least, of the principles necessary for the guidance of the field parties of the Government in ascertaining basic elements of value.

"The cost of reproduction new"—to use the language of the act—the appraisement of laid, the estimate of depreciation, and similar items involved in the undertaking, Mr. Patterson argued, should, as soon as possible, be made clear.

Mr. Butler set forth the necessity of taking into account non-existent elements of value, such as the organization, promotion and exploitation cost attendant on building a railroad.

Mr. Brantley discussed at length the problems of depreciation, and for the first time brought before the Commission actual figures ascertained in railroad valuation. He cited the Texas Midland Road, which was the first, and, thus far the only, carrier, he said, to complete a valuation on its own account of its physical properties. He said that the average depreciation of this whole property was 28 per cent. That is, he explained, there had been a depreciation from 100 per cent., as a standard, to 72 per cent.

In the matter of bridges, he said, the depreciation had gone from 100 per cent. to 85; in ties, from 100 to 57; in rails, from 100 to 68; in locomotives, from 100 to 50, in freight cars, from 100 to 55. In the case of another road, the name of which he did not give, the depreciation had been down to 83 per cent. of first cost.

Mr. Brantley said that much confusion existed in regard to deterioration and depreciation, and that repairs and maintenance should keep a property up to a fair operating value, not subject to writing off for depreciation.

Judge Prouty challenged this principle and presented illustrations to show the peculiar problems that confront the commission in trying to carry out the law.

RESERVE BANK ELECTION.

Group 3 Banks to Choose Two New Directors Next Month.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank, notified the member banks yesterday that an election would be held on Nov. 16 to choose successors to two Directors whose terms expire at the end of the year. These are Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo and Leslie R. Palmer of Croton-on-Hudson. Mr. Locke is a Class A or banking director, and Mr. Palmer a Class B or business director. Both represent the banks in Group 3, composed of the smaller institutions, so only banks in this group are eligible to vote for their successors, who will serve full terms of three years.

Each bank in the group may nominate one candidate for each of the two places and is to choose an elector to cast its vote in the election. They have until Oct. 29 to do so, and on Nov. 1 a list of all nominees will be sent out by Mr. Jay. On Nov. 15 ballots will be sent to electors and they will have fifteen days within which to cast their votes by mail. The result will be declared about Dec. 1.

WHEAT GOES UP TO $1.15¼.

Big Advance Made During Day of Excitement in Chicago Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—An advance of 11⅝ cents was made in September wheat, mostly in the last fifteen minutes of trading, on the Board of Trade today. The price was carried to $1.15¼ at the close, the highest since the first week in June.

It was a case of belated shorts, among whom were local traders, foreigners, New Yorkers, and the Northwest, overstaying their market, and of light offers. Had it not been for the sales of 400,000 bushels by Norris & Co., an export house which was long, and large sales by the Armour Grain Company, it was said, prices might have been forced materially higher by the frantic shorts, who in an effort to cover their trades bid prices up 1 cent at a time from $1.07½ to $1.15¼. Corn advanced 3¼ cents.

There were more than 2,000,000 bushels of wheat bought in the last hour today. The gossip on the Exchange was that W. B. Lanyon, the St. Louis trader, had made some handsome profits in the day's trading.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Coverlog by shorts sent the September position in the Chicago wheat market up 11⅝c during yesterday's operations, and that month closed firm at the top. Other positions were more or less irregular throughoot the day, and final quotations were net unchanged to ⅝c higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red and No. 2 hard Winter wheat were quoted at $1.22½ c. i. f. New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.03¼, and No. 1 Nortbern Manitoba, 97c c. i. f. Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	..	..	..	1.12½	1.14⅞
Dec.	..	..	1.02⅝	1.01½	1.23

CHICAGO PRICES.

Sept.	1.15¼	1.03⅜	1.15¼	1.03⅝	...
Dec.	.95⅜	.94⅝	.95¼	.94⅝	1.06⅛
May	.98⅛	.97	.97¼	.97⅛	1.18⅛

CORN.

September shorts were active buyers in the corn market, and the September position closed firm at an advance of 3¼c, while later months were ⅜c to ⅝c higher. Exporters are showing a little interest in the new crop, and sales were reported of 300,000 bushels for forward shipment. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 76¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	68½	65	68¼	65¼	...
December	55½	54¾	55¼	54⅞	66⅞
May	57⅜	56⅜	57⅛	56⅞	69½

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were comparatively narrow, but the undertone was steady to sympathy with wheat and corn, and final prices were ⅛c to ⅜c net higher. The local cash market was quiet; No. 3 white quoted at 39½c to 40¼c; No. 4 white, 38c to 39c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40c to 42c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
September	35¼	36½	37	36⅜	...
December	36¼	35⅞	36¼	35⅞	47½
May	38¼	37⅜	38¼	37⅞	50⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market in the West was moderately active and irregular, but the tendeocy was downward, and at the close of the day values were weak. Local hog slaughterers were very much at sea over the local situation, as the State of Pennsylvania has declared an embargo against all shipments of live stock through that State on account of the existence of foot and mouth disease in a number of counties in Illinois. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimate for Friday, 11,000; Kansas City received 6,000, and Omaba 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
October	8.30	8.10	8.20	8.27	9.55
January	8.55	8.62	8.67	8.75	9.95
Ribs—					
October	8.75	8.47	8.50	8.75	10.85
January	9.05	8.80	8.80	8.92	10.20
Pork—					
October	13.70	18.80	13.82	13.40	16.70
January	16.27	15.90	15.90	16.00	19.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was active, total sales amonnting to 45,800 barrels, hut orders were apparently evenly distrihuted, and price changes were not particularly wide. Early in the day there was a partial advance, hut at the close values were 1 to 9 points net lower. Rangs of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
October	6.05	6.07	6.05	6.07@6.08	6.02
November	..	..	..	6.08@6.10	6.03
December	6.05	6.11	6.04	6.10@6.11	6.05
January	..	..	..	6.14@6.15	6.09
February	..	..	..	6.18@6.19	6.13
March	6.18	6.22	6.18	6.22@6.29	6.18
April	..	..	..	6.27@6.28	6.21
May	6.29	6.33	6.29	6.32@6.33	6.27
June	..	..	..	6.37@6.38	6.33
July	..	..	..	6.42@6.43	6.39
August	..	..	..	6.47@6.48	6.44

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was quiet, total sales for the day amounting to 2,950 tons. Prices were irregular, ranging from 4 points lower to 1 point higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
Oct.	2.86	2.84	2.84@ 2.86		2.88
Nov.	2.85	2.84	2.84@ 2.86		2.88
Dec.	2.88	2.84	2.87@ 2.88		2.90
Jan.	2.80	2.78	2.79@ 2.80		2.81
Feb.	..	..	2.79@ 2.80		2.81
March	2.88	2.87	2.86@ 2.87		2.87
April	..	..	2.87@ 2.88		2.88
May	2.99	2.96	2.97@ 2.99		2.97
June	..	..	3.02@ 3.03		3.01
July	3.08	3.08	3.07@ 3.08		3.08
Aug.	..	..	3.10@ 3.12		3.10

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,122 packages. Stock is arriving very irregularly, and a good deal of the butter due here early in the week is still back. The receipts are being absorbed quite promptly and the market has a fairly good tone, with no quotable change. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 27¼c; higher scoring, 28@28½c; firsts, 25@27c; seconds, 23@24½c; thirds, 22@22¼c; State dairy, finest, 26¼@27c; good to prime, 24½@25½c; common to fair, 21@24c. Renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22¼@23c; ladies, current make, firsts, 22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, fine, 20½@20¾c; prime make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grade, 17@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,909 cases. Market generally unchanged. High grades of new-laid quality continue very scarce. Any lots showing a good to large proportion of such sell promptly at firm prices. The lower qualities of fresh gathered continue dull, in competition with storage eggs, and values show an extremely wide range. Storage eggs firm, with a fair movement; further lots are going for export this week. Near-by white eggs in small supply, and there is a very small proportion of fancy new-laid qualities, for which the demand is rather more than equal to the supply. Undergrades irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozn., 32@33c; extra firsts, 30@31½c; firsts, 26½@28½c; seconds, 23½@25½c; thirds and poorer, 20@23c; thirties, No. 1, 21½@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to oboice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25½@26c; firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 22½@23c; thirds or poorer, 19@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 44@46c; ordinary to good, 35@43c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@43c; Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 34@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@33c.

First Snow of Season in England.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The first snow of the season fell this morning. The mountains of North Wales and the peaks of Derbyshire are thickly capped with white.

ROCKEFELLER PLAN TO BANISH STRIKES

Studies of Colorado Field Result in a New Industrial Scheme.

"BROADER THAN UNIONISM"

Financier to Announce It at Meeting of Company Officials and Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 30.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has settled upon an industrial plan which he believes will make strikes unnecessry and impossible.

This industrial scheme is new, and Mr. Rockefeller and his associates have great hopee for its success. Some of the details are still to be worked out, but in general the plan has been determined on. The plan will be submitted to employes and officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at a meeting to be held at Pueblo on Saturday. The grievance men of the various campe will represent the employes.

Mr. Rockefeller tonight declined to make known any of the details of his industrial scheme. He, however, denied that it was an attack upon union labor. In answer to questions he said:

"At the outset of the strike in 1913 the company took the position that every man was entled to work on his own terms and conditions; that he should be free to join a union or not. That position, when stated by me before the Congressional Strike Investigation Committee in 1914, was misconstrued in some quarters as a statement that we were figbting organized labor.

"What my statement meant and what the position of the company's officers meant was that we did not think those of our employes who did not care to join a union should be forced to do so, as would have been the case if we had signed the contract tendered by the United Mine Workers of America. This is the position which I always have maintained."

"Do you mean that you will never in the future be willing to grant recognition to the United Mine Workers?" Mr. Rockefeller was asked.

"I never have said that I will not recognize the union in the future," was the reply. "If the time ever should come when that course should seem to be the best for the common good of employers and employes, the door is not locked against its adoption."

"Unionism," continued Mr. Rockefeller, "benefits only one class of workmen—those who belong to the union. Our plan takes in all men, irrespective of whether they join a union or not. Unionism benefits one group, not all the workingmen. Our thought has been to devise something absolutely democratic—something that will take in all workmen whether they helong to the union or not."

Mr. Rockefeller describes his plan as "broader and more democratic than unionism."

It is helieved here that in a large measure the new plan will be an outgrowth of the system now being tried in Southern Colorado. It is understood that under the modified and enlarged arrangement every question that has to do with wages, hours of work, living conditions, and the employe's welfare will be settled by discussion among the men directly interested. A constitution and by-laws for organization have been framed, it is understood, which the men named are being drafted. The employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company will hold meetings at regular intervals and will elect by ballot two of their numher who will constitute a grievance committee empowered to deal with any of the officials of the company. The official or salaried representative of the company will be permitted to attend or participate in these meetings.

Thus far the plan would be patterned exactly after the plan now in effect. Under the present plan, failure to adjust any grievance results in an appeal to the General Manager of the company. If the matter is not satisfactorily adjusted, the case goes to the Mediator.

David Griffiths is the present Mediator. He worked for years as a miner, and finally became Superintendent of a mine. He has also been a State Inspector of Coal Mines.

Mr. Griffiths, under the present arrangement, considers the grievances of the men when the General Manager cannot adjust them, and he then carries the case himself to the President of the company if he is unable to arrange a satisfactory settlement. If Mr. Griffiths cannot get what he wants from President Welborn, he writes to Mr. Rockefeller in New York.

It is asserted by company officials that thus far this plan has worked to perfection, and that every grievance has been adjusted quickly. It is the success of the present plan which leads to the belief that it will be the foundation of the perfected scheme to be announced by Mr. Rockefeller on Saturday.

HELD UP GLUCOSE DIVIDENDS

Corn Products Secretary Tells of Former Trade War.

Frederick T. Fisher, Secretary and Treasurer of the Corn Products Refining Company, continued his testimony yesterday in the suit the Government has brought against the concern to determine if it is a monopoly. He explained the affaire of the subsidiary companies just before they were taken over by the defendant company. Regarding the New York Glucose Company, one of the subsidiary companies, the witness admitted there had been a trade war hetween this concern and the Corn Products Company, which held 49 per cent. of its stock. The New York Glucose Company issued a dividend of 11 per cent. in 1904, before the trade war hegan, and paid no more until it had been entirely taken over by the Corn Products Refining Company. Then, in 1906 and 1907, it issued a dividend amounting to 36 per cent.

"Were the dividends held up hecause of the trade war?" asked Van Sinderen Lindsley of counsel to the Government.

"Why," he feplied, "it wasn't thonght good hnsiness to aid a competitor, and hesides, the New York Glucose Company needed a working capital more than $1,000,000."

The witness said that 51 per cent. of the stock of the concern was held by the General Trading Company, a holding company.

That company was made up of William G. Rockefeller, E. T. Bedford, Charles M. Pratt, and other Standard Oil people, was it not?" asked Mr. Lindsley.

"There were some in it not connected with the Standard Oil Company," replied the witness.

Frank Halpen, memher of the wholesale grocery firm of Halpen, Green & Co. of Philadelphia, testified that he could always huy glucose five points cbeaper than the Corn Products Refining Company sells it. The hearing will he continued today.

TO FIT SHIPS TO BURN OIL.

Finland and Kronland to Have New Refrigerating Apparatus, Too.

Judge Charles M. Hough in the Federal District Court yesterday made an order authorizing P. A. S. Franklin, receiver for the International Mercantile Marine Company, of 9 Broadway, to convert the two American steamers, Finland and Kronland, into oil burners, at a cost of about $47,000 each. The vessels are in the New York-San Francisco trade via the Panama Canal, and the change is expected to save wages and fuel.

The receiver will also spend $12,000 on each steamer for refrigerating machines to fit them for tropical trade. Mr. Franklin said the ships would save $9,000 in fuel and $3,500 in wages and board of firemen on each voyage. The saving in hunker space and firemen's quarters will enable the ships to carry 1,000 additional tons of cargo at a profit of $25,000 per voyage.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town

IRVING RULAND.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Irving Ruland, real estate, 155 East Seventy-second Street, by William M. Streeton, $1,500; Clarence Mudge, $2,500, and Charles Williams, $1,200, all assigned claims. Mr. Ruland is President of Ruland & Whiting Co., real estate agents, of 5 Beekman Street, is a Harvard graduate and a son of the late Manuel A. Ruland, former President of the company who founded the business in 1867.

SAMUEL SIMON.—Another petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Simoo, 237 East Sixty-eighth Street, wholesale butcher, at 210 Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, by Sulzberger & Soos Co., $2,182; Sulzberger & Soos Co. of America, $807, and Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., $200.

BLOCK & MILLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Block & Miller, clothing, 722 Broadway, by Murray Kanner, $384; Edward Golden, $49, and Benjamin Grabiacb, $77.

MORRIS MILHAUSER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Milhauser, shoes, 2,047 Second Avenoe, by Rice & Hutchins, $350; Bernard Lebovitz, $50, and Thomson Croaker Shoe Co., $200.

FRENCH RANGE MANUFACTURING CO., 428 Eleventh Avenue, has assigned to Abbez S. Verlin. A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Peter Prandoni, $793, wage; John F. Stern, $5, and Harold M. Silverman, $2.

JOHN W. YATES, sheet metal worker, 168 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,072 and no assets.

GREEN LIQUOR Co.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Aug. 6 against the Green Liquor Co., 778 Eighth Avenue, on a settlement of 30%.

JACOB STERLING.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Jacob Sterling, men's furnishings, 1,378 Boston Road, at 30%.

WOODWARD & VAN SLYKE, INC.—Judge Hough bas appointed W. L. Canoon receiver for Woodward & Van Slyke, Inc., publishers of 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, under a bood of $1,000.

RAPHAEL JARET, grocer, 2,423 Arthur Avenue, has filed schedules showing liahilities, $4,571, and assets, $1,050.

LE BARON B. JOHNSON, switchboards, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue and 449 West Thirty-sigbth Street, has assigned to Franz Nelsoo. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on March 31, 1908; he turned over his assets to a committee of creditors, and the petition was dismissed.

THEODORE L. HEYSE, grocer, 922 Third Avenus, has assigoed to John Scholl.

Out of Town.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Jacob Cohen, wbolesale jewelry dealer of Utica, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $75,000 and assets around $10,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed as follows:

Wendell Pyrrington of Arlington, wool broker; liabilities, $32,034; assets, $1,407.

Alfred H. Hines of Somerville, mason and builder; liabilities, $19,594; assets, $5,177.

William E. Fort of Cambridge, garage proprietor, has been petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy at the instance of three creditors wbose claims amount to $1,072.

The Randall Miller Company of Boston, automobile supplies, has assigned for the benefit of its creditors to E. Dwight Fullerton. A factory is operated at Amesbury.

Mayer M. Lesnick and Michael Lesnick, dolog business as the Lesoick Shoe Compaoy, 200 Lincoln Street, Boston, have assigned to David Stoceman and Thomas F. Dolan.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first nams being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Alemani, Cesare—Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Co. $164.41
Blumenthal, Joseph—M. A. Enright 121.23
Barnett, Harry—E. Schwartz 111.91
Blair Walter—Washington Heights Garage 109.14
Berney, Charles—J. Nechols 370.03
Berger, Andrew—F. D. Ramm et al 115.38
Dennis, Dorr—F. E. Peters 367.89
Dirigo Mfg. Co.—I. C. Letner 1,333.66
Davis, W. A. Pollock—A. Condert 690.04
Estate Income Realty Co.—Walter T. Murphy, Inc 1,109.31
Electrical Inspection & Audit Corp aod Benjamin B. Bolaro—W. J. Salomon 240.52
Feinberg, Henry G.—Buffalo Wine Works Co., Inc 103.98
Feldmao, Joseph C.—J. Confac 136.01
Gunther, William, Julius Uebels, and Benjamin Kopke—B. Senit 198.91
Guggenheim Exploration Co.—A. C. Beatty 179,085.00
Greenberg, Harry, and Isaac Tanenbaum —Metropolitan Electric Protective Co., Inc 166.06
Gilliee, Homer R.—J. N. Stillman 5,241.40
Greenberg, Hyman, and Jaks Arbetman —Ivy, Berman 140.50
Hoffman, Abrahams—S. August 114.92
Holy Crucifix Society of Mutual Benovolence Montemaggiore Belsito—C. Ippolito 214.90
Jaroe, Michael—F. E. Peters 267.68
Johnson, Emma Z., or Zora E. Fiegler, or Zora E. Howe—F. J. Mahoney 4,565.41
Kessler, John H., and William H. Kissinger—A. P. Villa et al 974.61
Kraus, Max—W. H. Wheeler 453.76
Kimball, Francis H.—Journal of Commerce & Commercial Bulletin, Inc 176.56
Kupchick, Edward, and Solomon Ostrin —D. Belais et al 225.78
Linber, Martin—F. E. Peters 234.68
Merwin Sash Co., Inc.—Argus Co 288.74
Murray, Charles—Fritz Hendrich & Son, Inc 198.24
Morgan, Edw. W.—Indian Exhibits Co., Inc 525.21
Magar, George, and Marie A. Gougelman—J. Boyd 200.41
Moeller, Max—H. Lederman 173.77
McLoughlin, James G.—J. S. Sullivan 2,668.78
Moore, Frank F.—V. Cerabons Construction Co 134.83
Pelzotto, Morris A.—C. H. Walker 120.91
O'Brieo, Frank—Pabst Brewing Co 129.50
Pope, Charles D.—E. A. D. Ames et al 2,900.50
Pilkington, Jessel L.—R. E. Hicks 143.15
Perry, Oscar B.—A. C. Beatty 39,312.00
Professional Service Co.—Echo Investing Co 1,679.00
Rogers, Harris—Burns Bros 203.06
Rachmel, Abraham, or Abraham Rockmill—H. Harris et al 106.11
Rapps, Herman, and Louis Press—L. Watkins 138.82
Seminole Distilling & Distributing Co.—W. J. Salomon 261.30
Sofield, Stephen B.—C. Murphy 1,279.59
Sullivan, Jasper—Goldenberg Bros 1,119.40
Solinsky, Moe—H. A. Salomon 116.91
Tresca, Carlo—C. Bowen 559.73
Treen, Jefferson—Imperial Property Co., Inc 1,624.54
Tepfer, Albert E.—Ebling Brewing Co 223.77
Verity, H. Sydney—E. Miltimore 129.91
Underwood, Carlton H.—C. T. Sliver 217.35
Von Kada, Lajos, and Margaret S. Eddy —Paquin, Ltd 622.14
Same—Reboux et al 820.99
Vassie, Alexander—H. Bollman 221.50
Wallace, Ansel—B. Crystal & Son 331.83
Widerof, Adolf, or Adolf Wider—A. Newman 370.91
Wollenhaupt, Henry J.—F. Kranepuhl 227.01
Young, John C.—M. A. Hays 101.61
Banks, Joseph F.—City of New York 118.22
Branc, Sigmund—Same 395.72
Bronx Sentinel Co.—Same 106.27
Emerick & Maud Hoffman Cafe Co.—Same 133.97
Ebury, Thomas G.—Same 260.67
Engeman, William A.—Same 260.67
Gothard Mining and Engineering Co.—Same 249.89
Marx, Joseph F.—Same 713.54
Peerless Tube Co.—Same 192.47
Pellman, David—Same 200.67
Roxbury Realty Co.—Same 319.89

In Bronx County.

Amabile, Thomas—A. Maxwell $116.92
Campbell, Peter C.—J. Mandel 52.72
Hernst, Charlotta J.—D. Taylor 1,145.99
Hyman, Thomas—A. P. Babcock Co 74.90
Jacob, August—L. J. Van Deusen 503.49
Janer, Marie L.—P. Aprill et al 62.54
Kinsbruner, Solomon—M. Sena 32.31
Knight, Harry P.—Church E. Gates & Co 218.75
Martini, William—B. H. Novick et al 74.72
O'Brien, Michael J.—B. Altman & Co 129.80
Purchase Holding Corporation—A. Fagin 61.10
Rosenbaum, Greenbaum 74.22
Tepfer, Albert E.—Ebling Brewing Co 225.77
Zarembowitz, Charles—M. H. Kalden 42.32

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and dats that when judgmeot was filed:

In New York County.

Concoulomatic, Panagiotis, and George Coulacos—T. Panagakos, Dec. 4, 1914 ..... $120.86
Criscuolo, Pistro—Frymler & Hanna Co., Sept. 15, 1915 ..... 108.76
Firsichbaum, David—R. Seydel, June 25, 1915 ..... 740.98
Goodman, David C.—G. S. Wright, May 22, 1915 ..... 351.35
Stauch, Louis—M. L. Van Duzer, April 14, 1915 ..... 376.67
Wagner, Joseph—C. Item, July 8, 1911 ..... 154.72
Berger, Harry, Samoel Spachner and Morris B. Herman—M. Goldberg et al., April 1, 1912, (released) 886.22
Paulvin, Paul—Nassau Finance Co., Sept. 28, 1915, (vacated) 692.69

In Bronx County.

John J. Tully Co. and John J. Tolly—P. Indelli, Sept. 7, 1915 ..... $272.59

Wool Sales to Close Today.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The offerings at ths wool auction sales today amounted to 7,700 bales. It was a moderate selection, and the demand was quiet at unchanged prices. The tone was perhaps a shade steadier. The auctions will close tomorrow.

Demand Fair for Sheepskins.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A sale of sheepskins was held here today. There were 6,200 bales offered, and the demand was fair. Full woolen merinos ranged from unchanged to ¼d dearer, while crossbreds and short and shorn skins declined ¼d.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DESIRE AT ONCE, on cash terms, high-grade Dresses, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner and Lispenard Sts. Franklin 4545.

LARGE JOBBER open to buy for spot cash pile fabric coats; write for appointment. L 48 Times.

WANTED, DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes, carded or bulk; specify quantity and price. 313 Wool Exchange.

MR. KANE is buying jobs of Mixtures and Pile Fabric for Coats. 141 West 23th St., 1st floor.

OPEN FOR ASTRAKHANS in Copeohagen and brown; also Plushes. Ritter Bros., 3 West 17th St.

WILL BUY Plush and pay cash. Rineberg, 39 West 18th St.

500 SERGE COMBINATION DRESSES—Immediate delivery; $3 up. 18 West 27th, Room 704. Madison Square 7078.

VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, from $12.75 to $18.50; quick deliveries. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

LARGE QUANTITY OF BLACK ASTRAKHAN FOR SALE. X 297 TIMES ANNEX.

WE HAVE nifty Fur-trimmed Dresses for quick delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

SUITS for immediate delivery; up-to-the-minute styles. Max Singer, 28 W. 25th St.

CORDUROYS for immediate delivery. Albert Fried, 33 Union Square.

FUR TRIMMED SUITS for immediate delivery. J. & M. Yellio, 138 W. 21st.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed, all shades. Royal Dye Works, 19 W. 20th St.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fra. 1050.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted for popular priced corset covers; commission. J. Zimit, 124 Wooster.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...3@3¼ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Duty Allowance to be Made.

With a view to liberalizing Custom House practice, Assistant Secretary Petere of the Treasury Department has issued an order directing that when merchandise, not perishable, is found by the appraising officers to be entirely without commercial value by reason of damage and is so reported by the collector, an allowance in duties on such merchandise should be made in the liquidation of the entry.

A Full-Dress Collar.

A new wing collar to be worn with full dress has just been brougbt out by a leading house. The wing is cut square with the line of the tie, but is small. The collar comes together at the top very closely. The button tab has been made narrower than usual, with the result that the tie can be made to set more snugly and with better effect. Buyers who have looked at it have heen very favorably impressed with the design.

Commerce Bureau Kept Busy.

September transactions in the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were the heaviest in any single month since its establishment, according to E. C. Porter, Commercial Agent in charge of the branch. Visitors calling at the office last month totaled 1,648, while 4,768 letters were received from many sections of the country making inquiry regarding matters connected with export trade. The callers at the bureau included manufacturers, exporters, and merchants, as well as buyers from foreign countries. Ten representatives of foreign firms made use of its facilities. Seven countries were represented by these buyers.

Sport Shirts Popularly Priced.

From present indications the demand for sport shirts next Spring and Summer will be for the popularly priced lines. In fact, the manufacturers who have watched the growth of this novelty with interest do not expect to do business on anything in this line which is high priced. One of the leading factors in the trade, however, is bringing out a sport shirt of a conservative type for which large sales are predicted. This is the ordinary shirt with soft collar attached. The facing below the front button is so arranged, however, that the inside effect is the same as that outside; that is, of the same material. This gives a tidy appearance to the neck of the shirt when opened.

It Was a Failure.

That secret meeting of manufacturers of gray goods in Fall River and of Treasurers of big mills making these goods, which was told of in this column on Wednesday, was a failure. This mucb is definitely known, hut the purpose of the meeting, somehow or other, bas not yet been divulged by those present. If it was held for the purpose of securing an agreement not to huy cotton, it was doubly a failure, for the manufacturers were said to be buying that staple most thoroughly on Wednesday, taking all the advantage they could of the break that resulted from profit taking. Many an "I told you so" was heard in the market yesterday morning following the break from the lips of men who maintained that the advance could be sustained, but as the day progressed and prices moved upward again there was not much said on the subject.

Raw Silk Prices Are Advancing.

The Yokohama raw silk market has taken a sharp upward turn, and prices have advanced 40 yen per picul over the quotations of a week ago. The advances brought them to the highest point touched since August, 1914, with donhle extra Japan filaturcs quoted at 940 yen. Sales for the week there amounted to 4,200 bales, with stocks left at 10,000 bales. Canton remains very firm at prohibitive prices, and business is handicapped by the lack of stocks. The Shanghai market bas further advanced on steam filatures, and reelers have little silk to offer, excepting for the far-off deliveries. Tsatiees are 10 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the month, and Yussabe are firm at the recent advance. Cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. of this city say that the Milan market is unchanged and prices are very firm. Local business is very good, all grades of silk being in demand at full prices.

Are Registering Their Marks.

According to a local international patent attorney, the way that American business firms are registering their trademarks in Latin America shows that they are going bot-foot after the business down that way that is not being done now hy the English and Germans, particularly the latter. In practically all of these countries, if not all, priority of registration determines the ownership of a mark, and it not infrequently happens that some well-known American firm prepares to do business in them, only to find that its mark has already been registered. This requires that it abandon its mark so far as the country in which it is registered is concerned, or that they huy it back from the person who registered it at whatever price is asked. This practice is quite general, Argentina being about the only South American country to frown upon it in an official way.

Say Wall Street Helps.

The improved business in Wall Street is certainly helping retail business in the Maiden Lane jewelry district these days, particularly that of the hig silverware makers. Reports from them indicate that things are much better now than they were a year ago, and that they are getting better all the time. The approach of the October wedding season is also helping this branch of the business, flat ware being especially in demand. The wholesale departments also report improved business. Good mail orders are told of, and the travelers are doing better than last year. While the number of out-of-town buyers here this season is probably not much larger than last year's, the amount of business placed shows general improvement. This is said to be particularly true of the business given by Southern and Far Western buyers. Makers of gold jewelry also report

RAILROAD REPORTS SHOW BETTER TRADE

Pennsylvania's August Net $1,245,729, Greater Than in Same Month in 1914.

N.Y. CENTRAL GAINS $896,618

Both Systems Show Increased Net Earnings for the First Eight Months of the Year.

Great improvement over last year is indicated in the statements for the month of August of revenues, expenses, and operating incomes of the New York Central lines and the Pennsylvania system. Both statements were issued yesterday.

The Pennsylvania reports an increase in net earnings over those of August, 1914, of $1,245,729. The New York Central reports a net increase of $896,618, excluding the Boston & Albany Railroad.

Including its lines East and West, the Pennsylvania reports total operating revenue for the month of $34,769,895, an increase of $966,078 over August, 1914. It reports total operating expenses of $23,912,508 for the month, a decrease of $279,850.

The New York Central reports operating revenues of $14,458,639, an increase of $583,072, and operating expenses of $8,966,340, a decrease of $379,684. The net earnings reported by the Pennsylvania, minus total operating expenses, including tax accruals, are $10,857,387 for the month, and those of the New York Central, minus all deductions., $4,775,555. The net earnings for the Pennsylvania's lines east were $7,395,643, an increase over the previous August of $782,637. The total operating expenses for the month, for the lines East, were $16,221,-310, a decrease of $177,179.

Most of the roads connected with the two systems reported increased incomes and decreased expenses. The Pennsylvania reports increased expenses for only three of its twelve lines, the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, $18,729 increase; the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, $40,621 increase, and the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Railroad, $1,056 increase.

The New York Central reports increased expenses on the Michigan Central, $100,696; Cincinnati Northern, $5,670; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, $24,092; Lake Erie & Western, $39,695. The Lake Erie & Western is the only one of its lines for which the New York Central reports increased operating expenses for the eight months ended Aug. 31, giving an increase of $14,811. The Pennsylvania reports increased operating expenses for the same eight months for the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, $34,282, and for the West Jersey & Seashore, $123,876.

For the first eight months of the year ended Aug. 31 the Pennsylvania reports total operating revenue, $232,746,620, total operating expenses $183,342,740, and net income, $49,403,880. This total revenue was $3,754,043 less than that for the same eight months of 1914, but a decrease of $9,006,808 in the total operating expense for the eight months of this year brought the net income up to an increase of $5,252,855 over the same months last year.

For the same eight months the New York Central reports total operating revenues of $103,873,493, an increase of $3,816,726 over 1914 and net income of $27,482,539, an increase of $8,872,959.

CUTS RAILROAD'S DEFICIT.

Boston & Maine's President Cheers Stockholders of the Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—In his annual report, issued today, President James H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company cheers the stockholders of the property by announcing a saving of $1,710,279.88 as the result of a year's economical management. He expresses in conservative terms the belief that the company's situation fundamentally is sound.

Mr. Hustis shows that the reduction of operating and other expenses has cut a deficit that on June 30, 1914, stood at $2,044,742.01 for a year, to $334,462.13 for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. Cooperation of noteholders, he says, has enabled the company to carry its burden of $24,310,000 short-term notes after their maturity. Express business, under a new contract, he says, shows an increase of 5.58 per cent. in revenue, and with normal business conditions will show more.

The report shows that the company spent on additions and betterments in the fiscal year $1,316,042.89. Equipment and property retired and land sold, amounted to $882,288.06, leaving a net amount of $433,754.83. Improvements to equipment made to comply with Federal laws cost $138,662.49. Steel underframes in 1,715 freight cars cost $205,727.07.

Mr. Hustis says that the valuation work of the Boston & Maine system has been continued during the year at a cost to the company of $135,558.56. This is included in operating expenses. The total expenditure incurred by the Boston & Maine system, on account of this work, to June 30, 1915, was $183,430.74. The work will probably be completed in 1916. The Boston & Maine will therefore be one of the first, if not the first, of the large systems to arrive at a valuation.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Fifteen roads	$5,438,194 + $377,843
Eleven roads	7,304,771 — 451,199
Total (26 roads)	12,742,965 — 73,351

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for August—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$8,285,177	$7,782,202	$8,072,636
Net after tax..	2,500,704	2,157,688	1,901,853
Two mo. gross.	16,504,458	16,014,187	15,993,470
Net after tax..	5,321,432	4,541,536	4,132,122

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for August—

Gross	5,529,543	5,845,351	5,607,121
Net after tax.	1,123,560	1,260,284	991,865
Two mo. gross.	10,425,089	11,341,473	11,057,929
Net after tax..	1,654,857	1,956,605	1,760,225

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for the year ended June 30—

Total op. rev..	10,035,866	10,970,403	10,706,309
Op. exp. & tax	7,055,137	7,473,177	7,212,496
Net op. rev....	2,982,729	3,492,225	3,493,813
Other income..	170,919	197,413	167,982
Total income..	3,153,678	3,689,638	3,661,795
Charges	2,013,247	1,964,189	2,015,589
Surplus	1,140,431	1,725,449	1,646,206
Pref'd div....	840,000	840,000	840,000
Net surplus...	300,431	885,449	806,206
Prev. surplus..	5,669,247	4,933,578	4,329,798
Total surplus..	5,969,678	5,839,022	5,136,004
Bond discount..	13,018	12,600	67,020
Miscel. adj....	70,927	157,274	114,811
P. & L. surplus	5,885,533	5,669,247	4,953,573

NEW HAVEN reports to the Massachusetts Public Service Commission for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
R'way op. rev.	65,375,263	67,452,591	*2,073,328
Net revenue...	21,257,539	18,219,582	3,035,957
Total op. inc..	18,502,061	14,665,212	3,836,849
Gross income..	24,357,132	21,867,594	2,489,538
Total deduct'n.	22,049,161	21,598,931	450,230
Net income ...	2,307,971	268,663	2,039,308

NORTHERN PACIFIC for August—

Gross	6,006,329	6,975,932	896
Net op. inc...	2,407,327	1,771,763	635,564
Other income..	254,878	264,289	*9,396
Total income..	2,662,200	2,036,052	626,168
Bal. av. for divs.	199,016	1,294,565	624,451
Sur. after divs.	472,340	1152,102	624,451

*Decrease. †Deficit.

TEXAS & PACIFIC for August—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,452,090	1,448,240	1,536,809
Net	347,017	339,008	329,496
2 mos. gross...	2,895,240	2,921,742	2,911,522
Net	747,975	663,142	591,612

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for August—

August gross..	996,254	925,111	899,380
Net aft. taxes.	239,589	170,220	139,895
2 mos. gross..	1,597,044	1,778,803	1,698,219
Net aft. taxes.	885,192	251,106	178,555

NEW MOTOR CAR COMBINE.

Chevrolet Company's $20,000,000 Stock Sold in a Few Hours.

The Chevrolet Motor Car Company has been formed, through the coalition of two concerns of the same name, one incorporated in New York and the other in Indiana, with capital stock of $20,000,000. The banking firm of Hornblower & Weeks offered the stock for private subscription at 85 yesterday, and the entire issue was sold in a few hours.

The combined capital of the constituent companies was $1,900,000, all of which was held by interests identified with the General Motors Company. W. C. Durant, a Director of the General Motors Company, is the moving spirit in Chevrolet affairs. It was learned yesterday that owners of the old Chevrolet stock had taken up $13,500,000 of the new shares, while the balance of $6,500,000 was disposed of to large investors. A statement issued by Hornblower & Weeks said the company's product would be low-priced passenger cars.

"The company is controlled by interests identified with the General Motors Company," the statement said, "and the management will be in the hands of those identified with the management of the General Motors Company. Constituent companies show earnings in the twelve and one-half months ended Aug. 14 of $965,000, equivalent to 4.8 per cent. on the total stock outstanding. Current earnings are at the rate of $2,000,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock. The purpose of the financing is to provide extensions which will enable the company to increase its output from 100 cars a day, its present rate, to 300 cars per day, according to present plans, and ultimately to a much higher figure."

The company has no bonds, and the stock is all of one class.

E. H. GARY ON STEEL TRADE.

Reports Mills Working at Capacity and Most Prices Good.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, said yesterday that the corporation's business was satisfactory, and that there was nothing in the price situation to complain about.

"Since I left the city June 30 on my vacation," he said in a statement, "I have given no interview or statement to any newspaper or representative concerning business matters, present, past, or prospective. In remarks before the Commercial Club in San Francisco early in July I referred to general business prospects as being improved, and gave the reasons. However, I am pleased to say at this time I find on my return to the office that the steel business at present is satisfactory. Our bookings and shipments are about equal to our capacity, and the prices received, while not in some respects sufficiently and reasonably remunerative, are on the whole good and therefore will result in substantial profits."

The corporation's manufacturing capacity is estimated at 43,000 tons of semi-finished and finished products a day, exclusive of the Minnesota Steel Company, a subsidiary which will soon be in operation. If this pace were continued for a full year the total output would be in the neighborhood of 6,200,000 tons of steel, a figure nearly 4,000,000 tons greater than in any past year of the corporation's history.

SEPTEMBER TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of September aggregated 18,497,797 shares, a decrease of 1,920,589 shares, as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 10,814,831 shares, as compared with the same month in 1913, the Stock Exchange remaining closed during the corresponding month last year. There were five days on which the dealings exceeded a million shares, with the trading on the 28th the largest. The total on the latter date was 1,663,917 shares, the heaviest amount of dealings since Sept. 27, 1911, when the total was 1,033,729 shares. The smallest full day's total was 348,671 shares on the 13th. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was 571,611 shares on the 25th and the minimum 169,163 shares on the 4th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for September and the nine months of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1899:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	September.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
1915	18,497,797	115,502,651
1914—Stock Exchange closed.		
1913	7,682,966	64,959,105
1912	10,064,072	95,596,044
1911	17,869,905	91,493,471
1910	7,683,284	129,756,344
1909	20,054,496	156,488,657
1908	17,498,727	134,716,920
1907	12,142,239	185,901,351
1906	26,121,583	222,225,136
1905	16,092,702	187,006,492
1904	18,704,717	98,913,437
1903	10,718,440	122,166,358
1902	20,912,017	189,135,757
1901	14,080,762	216,621,405
1900	5,159,212	81,886,757
1899	12,350,274	133,651,440
1898	9,374,809	78,588,637
1897	13,089,815	56,915,062
1896	4,596,874	39,742,453
1895	9,810,543	49,212,482
1894	4,065,735	36,876,144
1893	4,708,004	62,527,697
1892	6,845,296	61,512,000
1891	10,965,800	49,247,280
1890	7,045,693	42,333,537
1889	5,388,580	47,550,267

The dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to par value of $77,472,000; in Government bonds to $486,500; in State bonds to $184,000, and in city bonds to $2,519,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $81,661,500, an increase of $8,611,500, as compared with the previous month and of $46,643,390, as compared with corresponding month in 1913. The largest total was $6,378,500 on the 27th and the smallest for a full day $2,165,500 on the 17th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $2,963,000 on the 25th and the minimum $1,009,500 on the 4th.

Bond dealings for the month and nine months of this year make the following showing as compared with preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	September.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
1915	$81,661,000,	$606,401,700
1914—Stock Exchange	closed,	
1913	35,018,120	381,868,920
1912	45,031,500	545,429,300
1911	62,730,000	637,170,500
1910	48,108,500	452,870,000
1909	91,756,000	1,025,895,700
1908	82,951,500	691,512,820
1907	36,415,500	329,963,100
1906	44,785,500	588,163,800
1905	68,881,000	753,150,200
1904	114,392,000	551,089,400
1903	45,275,800	496,218,059
1902	94,623,950	707,498,850
1901	44,684,100	767,977,520
1900	18,383,400	352,478,800
1899	30,189,550	687,387,690
1898	58,123,300	597,172,740
1897	68,770,890	400,718,440
1896	25,028,100	277,264,000
1895	41,228,200	392,164,170
1894	26,720,450	292,044,570
1893	21,912,700	274,380,000
1892	27,072,900	308,141,910
1891	53,500,000	282,065,400
1890	25,891,000	265,048,960
1889	23,307,050	277,557,024

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Jacket Con.	.18
Andes	.09	Mexican	.54
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.79
Caledonia	.27	Ophir	.20
Challenge Con.	.09	Overman	.08
Confidence	.16	Potosi	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Savage	.06
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.22
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con.	.40
Kentucky Con.	.02	Utah Con.	.03

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.75	D'df'd Daisy	.03
MacNamara	.02	D'df'd B. Butte	.05
Midway	.11	D'df'd Con. M.	1.57½
Mizpah Ext.	.16	D'df'd Kswanas	.86
Montana	.80	D'df'd Merger	.18
North Star	.11	Jumbo Ext.	1.27½
Rescue Eula	.10	Lone Star	.06
Tonopah Ext.	2.40	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopoh Mer.	.34	Vernal	.03
Victor	.25	Nevada Hills	.19
West End	.58	Rochester Mines	.41
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.42
Atlanta	.29	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.03	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	9	10	Isabella	16¼	16¾
Elkton	24½	24¾	Jackpot	6¼	7½
El Paso	75	90	McKinney	86¼	87½
Findlay	3¼	4	Portland	153¼	166
Golden Cy.	176	178	Vindicator	154	159
Gold Dol.			Rav. B. H.	3¾	3¾
Gold Sov.	3¼	4			

STOCKS IN A SHORT FLURRY.

Temporary Drop on News of Submarine Attack on American Ship.

The stock market paused shortly before noon yesterday, then broke violently from 2 to 6 points, and shortly renewed its advance in as headlong a fashion as ever this week. Early dispatches from London regarding the damage done the American vessel Vincent started a rumor that a German submarine had sunk the ship. The violent advance of the last few days had left prices in a position to reflect bad news by dropping rapidly, and for a time there was tremendous selling. Later news that the vessel had struck a mine soon brought about a recovery, which was continued in the afternoon.

Transactions aggregated close to 1,500,000 shares. Except for gains of 12 and 11 points each in General Motors and Continental Can, the market was orderly, save in the quarter hour after stocks began to recover from the shock. Copper shares and those of certain companies which have received war orders were features, Tennessee Copper gaining nearly 6 points, and Railway Steel Spring the same. Baldwin was active, but showed a net gain of only a fraction.

The influence of the Anglo-French loan was again evident in the business of commission houses. The rampant bulls said there was no question that the loan would be a great success and that it could not but help stocks.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

September, 1915.

*The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues, and these two groups combined for the month of September:

		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sept.	1	72.04	71.33	71.54	— .25
Sept.	2	72.11	71.24	71.35	— .49
Sept.	3	72.43	71.29	71.98	+ .63
Sept.	4	72.55	71.97	72.45	+ .47
Sept.	6	Holiday.			
Sept.	7	72.39	71.93	72.39	— .06
Sept.	8	72.58	71.96	72.25	— .14
Sept.	9	72.96	72.29	72.71	+ .46
Sept.	10	72.96	71.99	72.24	— .47
Sept.	11	72.29	71.87	72.16	— .08
Sept.	13	72.56	72.07	72.36	+ .20
Sept.	14	72.68	72.09	72.34	— .02
Sept.	15	72.55	72.18	72.29	— .05
Sept.	16	72.40	71.95	72.14	— .15
Sept.	17	72.45	72.03	72.35	+ .21
Sept.	18	73.12	72.48	73.05	+ .70
Sept.	20	73.49	73.00	73.20	+ .15
Sept.	21	73.40	72.94	73.07	— .13
Sept.	22	73.84	72.98	73.19	+ .12
Sept.	23	73.63	72.76	73.39	+ .20
Sept.	24	74.32	73.26	74.72	+1.33
Sept.	25	75.07	74.84	75.47	+ .75
Sept.	27	76.13	75.21	75.35	— .12
Sept.	28	75.44	74.71	74.88	— .47
Sept.	29	75.69	74.59	74.98	+ .10
Sept.	30	75.24	74.28	74.88	— .10
		Industrials.			
Sept.	1	84.19	82.09	83.94	+ .94
Sept.	2	84.88	83.49	83.23	— .71
Sept.	3	83.72	82.17	82.79	— .44
Sept.	4	83.38	82.82	83.23	+ .44
Sept.	6	Holiday.			
Sept.	7	83.90	82.43	83.27	+ .04
Sept.	8	84.45	82.87	83.86	+ .61
Sept.	9	86.16	84.16	85.62	+1.74
Sept.	10	86.22	84.26	84.38	—1.24
Sept.	11	83.98	83.31	83.59	— .79
Sept.	13	85.83	84.21	85.62	+2.03
Sept.	14	86.37	85.36	86.32	+ .70
Sept.	15	87.26	85.94	86.55	+ .23
Sept.	16	87.22	85.55	86.43	— .12
Sept.	17	87.92	86.11	87.42	+ .99
Sept.	18	88.59	87.13	88.10	+ .68
Sept.	20	89.34	87.86	89.14	+ .84
Sept.	21	90.51	88.04	89.54	+ .80
Sept.	22	91.05	89.27	90.28	+ .74
Sept.	23	90.54	89.00	89.74	— .54
Sept.	24	90.96	89.66	90.31	+ .57
Sept.	25	91.10	90.00	90.70	+ .39
Sept.	27	93.78	92.84	92.64	+1.94
Sept.	28	94.83	92.34	93.42	+ .78
Sept.	29	95.21	92.60	93.16	— .26
Sept.	30	94.65	91.24	93.53	+ .37
		Combined Average.			
Sept.	1	78.11	76.71	77.89	+ .35
Sept.	2	78.49	77.11	77.29	— .60
Sept.	8	78.07	76.73	77.38	+ .09
Sept.	4	77.96	77.39	77.84	+ .46
Sept.	6	Holiday.			
Sept.	7	78.38	77.18	77.83	— .01
Sept.	8	78.53	77.41	78.06	+ .23
Sept.	9	79.56	78.22	79.16	+1.10
Sept.	10	79.59	78.12	78.31	— .85
Sept.	11	78.09	77.59	77.87	— .44
Sept.	13	79.18	78.14	78.99	+1.12
Sept.	14	79.72	78.72	79.33	+ .34
Sept.	15	79.90	79.06	79.42	+ .09
Sept.	16	79.81	78.75	79.28	— .14
Sept.	17	80.20	79.07	79.88	+ .60
Sept.	18	80.85	79.80	80.57	+ .69
Sept.	20	81.66	80.43	80.97	+ .40
Sept.	21	81.95	80.54	81.30	+ .33
Sept.	22	82.19	81.12	81.73	+ .43
Sept.	23	82.08	80.88	81.56	— .17
Sept.	24	82.58	81.46	82.51	+ .95
Sept.	25	83.38	82.42	83.08	+ .57
Sept.	27	84.95	83.03	83.99	+ .91
Sept.	28	85.16	83.52	84.15	+ .16
Sept.	29	85.45	83.36	84.07	— .08
Sept.	30	84.89	82.76	84.20	+ .13

September Range This Year.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
Railroads	76.13	Sept. 27	71.24	Sept. 2	74.88
Industrials	95.21	Sept. 29	82.60	Sept. 1	93.53
Combined	85.45	Sept. 29	76.71	Sept. 1	84.20

*The Stock Exchange was closed during September last year.

September Range in 1913.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
Railroads	83.97	Sept. 15	80.96	Sept. 4	
Industrials	61.53	Sept. 15	58.29	Sept. 30	
Combined avg.	72.75	Sept. 15	69.81	Sept. 4	

September Range in 1911 and 1912.

RAILROADS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1912	97.10	Sept. 30	93.13	Sept. 13	96.59
1911	89.44	Sept. 6	84.40	Sept. 25	86.73
	INDUSTRIALS.				
1912	74.50	Sept. 30	70.73	Sept. 13	73.88
1911	61.85	Sept. 6	54.74	Sept. 25	58.18
	COMBINED FIFTY STOCKS.				
1912	85.83	Sept. 30	82.10	Sept. 13	85.19
1911	75.64	Sept. 6	69.57	Sept. 25	72.45

This Year's Range to Date.

Railroads	76.19	Apr. 19	66.18	Feb. 14	74.88
Industrials	95.21	Sep. 29	51.85	Feb. 24	83.00
Combined	85.45	Sep. 29	78.18	Aug. 28	77.54

Last Year's Range to Date.

Railroads	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	66.78
Industrials	81.71	Mar. 23	48.48	July 30	48.76
Combined	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	57.77

Year's Range in 1914.

Railroads	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.04
Industrials	81.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.36
Combined	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20

Year's Range in 1913.

Railroads	101.41	Jan. 9	75.92	June 10	79.79
Industrials	87.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.84
Combined	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	68.06

Year's Range in 1912.

Railroads	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
Industrials	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	66.13
Combined	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.10

Year's Range in 1911.

Railroads	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.37
Industrials	69.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83
Combined	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BOND AVERAGES.

September, 1915.

Sept.	1	82.00	— .09	Sept. 16	82.08 + .04
Sept.	2	81.77	— .28	Sept. 17	82.12 + .04
Sept.	3	81.83	+ .06	Sept. 18	82.12 + .00
Sept.	4	81.80	— .03	Sept. 20	82.29 + .17
Sept.	6	Holiday.		Sept. 21	82.31 + .02
Sept.	7	81.75	— .05	Sept. 22	82.32 + .01
Sept.	8	81.70	— .05	Sept. 23	82.33 + .01
Sept.	9	81.70	—	Sept. 24	82.43 + .10
Sept.	10	81.66	— .04	Sept. 25	82.72 + .29
Sept.	11	81.71	+ .05	Sept. 27	82.96 + .24
Sept.	13	81.88	+ .17	Sept. 28	83.04 + .08
Sept.	14	82.06	+ .18	Sept. 29	83.09 + .05
Sept.	15	82.05	— .01	Sept. 30	82.96 — .13

RANGE FOR SEPTEMBER.

	High.	Low.	Last.
1915	83.09 Sept. 29	81.66 Sept. 10	82.96
1914—Stock Exchange closed.			
1913	88.16 Sept. 15	87.71 Sept. 4	87.84

*Range, Year 1915—High, 84.48, Apr. 29; low, 81.51, Jan. 2; last, 82.96.

Range, Year 1914—High, 89.42, Feb. 4; low, 81.42, Dec. 2; last, 81.96.

Range, Year 1913—High, 92.81, Jan. 10; low, 85.45, Dec. 18; last, 86.84.

*To date.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII 4½% PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BONDS SERIES 1903-04.

All holders of bonds of the Territory of Hawaii dated October 1st, 1903, issued pursuant to an Act of the Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, and pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii entitled "An Act to provide for public loans," approved April 25, 1903, and an Act of the said Legislature entitled "An act making special appropriations for the use of the government of the Territory of Hawaii during the two years which will end with the 30th day of June, A. D. 1905," approved July 11th, 1903, are hereby notified in accordance with the option reserved therein that the principal of Bonds numbered 151 to 250, both inclusive, amounting to One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and accrued interest to October 1st, 1915, on said bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the office of The National Park Bank of New York, New York City, N. Y., on the next interest due date; and that interest will cease on October 1st, 1915, on all bonds hereby called for payment. C. J. McCARTHY,

Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, Hawaii, August 17, 1915.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES. | REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Evidence

of the strength in resources of this Trust Company is contained in its report of condition at the close of business September 25, 1915, made to the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York

Resources

New York State and City Bonds	$4,037,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	9,721,629.09
Bonds and Mortgages	1,236,595.83
Loans and Bills Purchased	30,936,510.48
Real Estate	62,219.50
Accrued Interest Receivable	264,392.23
Cash on Hand and in Banks	11,135,334.30
	$57,393,681.43

Liabilities

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits (Earned)	6,293,874.00
Deposits	48,840,145.29
Accrued Interest Payable	244,447.13
Reserve for Taxes and Rent	15,215.01
	$57,393,681.43

Deposits, Sept. 12, 1914... $24,458,400
Deposits, Sept. 25, 1915... 48,840,145

Metropolitan Trust Company

of the City of New York

George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President

49 Wall Street

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, $1,471,985.16) market value..	$1,490,972.97
Private securities (book value, $4,529,937.03) market value..	4,518,763.06
Real estate owned	3,710,632.37
Mortgages owned	7,623,793.28
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral....	288,288.12
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	2,319,972.01
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	1,657,124.57
Overdrafts	231.63
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,916,135.22
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	1,668.95
	1,917,804.17
Specie	1,251,438.91
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks..	292,810.00
Federal reserve notes	7,850.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$68,504.78
Other cash items	614.19
	69,118.92
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$246,496.56
Accounts receivable for search, title fees, &c.	126,767.89
	873,264.45
Total	$25,512,064.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$4,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund	$5,000,000.00
Undivided profits	90,220.43
	5,090,220.43
Surplus on book values, $5,087,406.59	
Deposits:	
Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State savings banks	$646,770.50
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	13,408.62
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	508,578.40
Deposits by the State of New York	97,000.00
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	144,307.15
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	104,773.27
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	296,884.47
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check	11,986,443.09
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	324,658.64
Demand certificates of deposit	1,298,078.75
Other certificates of deposit	272,937.25
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	46,039.81
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	43,640.31
Certified checks	13,516.78
Unpaid dividends, (payable Oct. 1st, 1915)	50,000.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	217,917.87
Extend total deposits	16,065,079.41
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Mortgages on real estate owned	$107,000.00
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	108,782.19
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	120,956.76
Estimated uncarned discounts	20,025.67
	356,764.62
Total	$25,512,064.46

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.

59 CEDAR STREET

NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1915:

OCTOBER 1ST, 1915.

Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Reg'd 5s.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½s and 3½s.

Franklin, Indiana.

Marion County, Indiana.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Spl. Gr. Quarterly div. 1¾%.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Street Improvement 5s.

OCTOBER 5TH, 1915.

Pittsburgh, Ft, Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Reg. Gtd. Quarterly div. 1¾%.

OCTOBER 7TH, 1915.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Street Improvement 5s.

OCTOBER 10TH, 1915.

State of Indiana, Vincennes University Bonds.

OCTOBER 15TH, 1915.

Pulaski County, Indiana

WE OFFER
A Bond Yielding 5.60%
The unusual mortgage provisions of this bond offer the investor practically
Double Security of Principal
Earnings from properties on which the bonds are a first lien more than
2½ times annual interest
Surplus earnings of properties controlled through stock ownership more than
3¾ times annual interest
Circular AG-70 on request
N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

A TEN-YEAR 6% COLLATERAL BOND
of a large Public Utility Holding Company, operating subsidiaries in twelve States and serving a population in excess of 900,000.
The strong security behind these bonds, the earnings of the Company and the large equity represented by the present market value of the stocks are described in Circular TM, sent free upon request.
A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

English—French Government Bonds
Our Bond Book No. 20, now in press, gives the history and present status of the public debts of these nations.
It describes their vast resources and their effective fiscal systems.
Ready October 12th
Harvey Fisk & Sons
Dealers in Government Bonds
62 Cedar Street New York

STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY WE WILL SELL
25 Atlantic Refining | 50 Buckeye Pipe Line
25 Continental Oil | 25 Northern Pipe Line
50 Ohio Oil | 25 Prairie Pipe Line
50 S. O. of Calif. | 25 Southern Pipe Line
20 S. O. of Nebraska | 25 S. O. of New Jer.
50 S. O. of N. Y. | 25 Vacuum Oil
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4600-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR DESCRIBING 105 ISSUES
Listed Stocks
The circular also contains suggestions as to how to effect a purchase or sale of stocks, and tables showing net returns from dividend-paying stocks.
Write for Circular 1493
"Railroad and Industrial Stocks"
Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Our Billion Dollar Trade Balance
and how Europe will settle its fast growing indebtedness to this country.
Ask for Booklet B-10
Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne
15 William St., New York

Investment Securities
MEGARGEL & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 Pine Street New York

Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Northern States Power Com. & Pfd.
Adirondack Elec. Power Com.
Duluth Edison Elec. Pfd.
Georgia Railway & Power Com.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Anotner Active Day, with Wide Price Changes and Large Gains.

Yesterday's stock market was similar in many respects to those on the earlier days of the week. That is to say, it was very active, with total dealings close to 1,500,000 shares; it was very irregular, with, however, large gains and very small losses; and it was extremely sensitive to rumors.

An opportunity to test the truth of the oft-made saying that the advance had carried prices so far that it needed only a small shock to overturn the whole structure came yesterday morning in a report that an American ship had been submarined. The effect of the news, which later lost its unfavorable significance, was an almost instantaneous drop in prices all the way across the board. This reaction carried the highly speculative war issues, which had added from two to fifty points to their prices of a week ago, back several points without any difficulty. On the lower level such a volume of support appeared as to indicate very clearly that however close to the top the movement in some of the war order stocks may have gone, the public interest is nevertheless so great that it needs only a moderate resumption to bring in a veritable flood of buying orders.

Spectacular gains were again in evidence in a few issues. Continental Can almost duplicated its performance of the previous day by selling up eleven points more. Goodrich Rubber sold up 4⅞. Inspiration Copper, which has been lagging for a number of weeks despite the most optimistic reports from its sponsors, resumed the advance begun on Wednesday and closed 5¼ points higher. Railway Steel Spring was another issue which made good the prediction of its friends by selling up six points before the close. Tennessee Copper, after swinging over a range of more than seven points, closed with a net gain of 5⅝.

Much of the steam seemed to have gone out of the Baldwin movement before the opening yesterday and, as compared to its recent antics, that issue behaved in staid fashion. On dealings of less than 30,000 shares it closed at 131¾, at which point it showed a net advance of one-half point.

The most favorable comment in the financial district yesterday had to do with the really surprising response made by the country to the preliminary offering of the Anglo-French bonds. It looked last night very much as though bona fide subscriptions from those desirous of participating in the syndicate had already come mto aight for the full amount available.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money In Good Demand and Discount Rates Steady.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were steady today. American exchange opened firmer, at $4.72¾, and later reacted to $4.72.

While the tone of the stock market continues good, the demand exists principally for short-term issues and the war loan. A few home rails and Russian bonds hardened today, and Kaffirs continued in demand for Africa.

American securities were quieter, but the scarcity of stocks keeps the market comparatively steady. A few gold bonds were marked in the late trading.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£2,068,000
Circulation increased	1,177 000
Bullion decreased	891,000
Other securities decreased	3,362,000
Other deposits decreased	12,936,000
Public deposits increased	7,478,000
Notes reserve decreased	1,899,000
Government securities decreased	26,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 24.79 per cent.; last week it was 25.06 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Prices Irregular on Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 25½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap	..	4	4	4	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅜
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜
90 days	2½@2⅝
4 months	2½@2⅝
5 months	3@3¼
6 months	3@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3
4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.72¼	$4.71¾	$4.72¼	+ .00½
Cables	4.72⅝	4.72⅜	4.72⅝	+ .00⅝

Closing Rates.

Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.72⅛ $4.72⅝
Paris	5.17 5.16
Switzerland	5.25 5.24
Scandanavia	25.95 26.05
Berlin	.84⅛ .84⅜
China—	
Hongkong	43.85 43.25
Shanghai	56.00 ..
Singapore	57.50 ..
Greece	5.14 5.15
Holland	.40½ .40⅝
India—	
Bombay	33.00 ..
Calcutta	33.75 ..
Italy	6.24 6.23
Japan—	
Kobe	49.37 49.45
Yokohama	49.12½ ..
Philippine Islands—	
Manila	49.62 49.75
South America—	
Buenos Aires	41.00 41.12
Rio	23.37 23.50
Spain	.. 19.25
Austria	15.60 15.70
Russia	.. 35.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.			Commercial.	
60 days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days	
$4.63	$4.68	$4.67¼	$4.63½	

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $511,597,837; balance, $18,128,756. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $420,469.

The local banks have lost $1,488,022 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23¾d, up 1-16d; New York, 40½c, up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,491,502
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	115,502,651
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	84.20 + .13
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	85.45	Sept. 29	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32¼	32¾	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	32	32¾	32	32½	+ ⅛
46½	46⅞	21,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	45⅝	46⅞	43	46¼	+1⅛
74½	75¼	2,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74½	75¼	73½	75	+1
63	64	3,700	Am. Agricul. Chem	63	64½	63	63¾	+ ⅛
66⅛	66¾	13,200	Am. Beet Sugar	66	67½	65	66½	+ ⅜
173	177	100	Am. B. S. & F.pf.tr.	174	174	174	174	-6
64	64⅝	68,300	Am. Can	61⅝	65⅜	62⅜	64¼	+ ⅝
108½	106¾	300	Am. Can pf	108½	108⅝	106½	106¾	+ ⅞
81¾	82	23,600	Am. Car & Fdry	83¼	83⅝	79	82	+ ½
152½	153	500	Am. Coal Products	152	152¾	152	152½	+ ½
53½	54	3,900	Am. Cotton Oil	53¼	54	53¼	53¼	+1¼
101½	105	100	Am. Express	102	102	102	102	+ ¼
11⅞	12⅛	1,500	Am. H. & Leather	12¼	12⅜	11⅞	12	- ⅛
50	51½	4,900	Am. H. & Leather pf	51½	51½	50	51	+ ⅛
22½	23	2,300	Am. Ice Securities	22½	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅛
20	20½	10,800	Am. Linseed	19½	21½	19½	20	+1
35½	37	1,300	Am. Linseed pf	34½	37	34½	36	+1
69¼	69½	21,500	Am. Locomotive	70	70⅜	67	69¼	- ¼
99	100	200	Am. Locomotive pf	99½	99½	99¾	99⅜	- ½
99	100	10	Do., odd lot	100	100	100	100	..
6¼	7¼	300	Am. Malt	7¼	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	- ⅛
85⅞	85½	11,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	85½	87¾	84½	85½	..
108⅜	105⅜	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108½	108½	108⅛	108½	+ ⅛
86½	87½	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86	87	86	87	...
86½	87½	100	Do., s. 20	85¾	86¾	85¾	85¾	...
57½	58½	2,000	Am. Steel F'drics	59	59½	58¾	58½	..
108¾	109	5,300	Am. Sugar Ref	109¾	110½	106½	108½	- ½
115	116¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	...
125⅜	125¾	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. x d	125¾	125¾	124	123½	...
228	230	100	Am. Tobacco	228	228	228	228	+1
51⅜	51½	7,800	Am. Woolen	50	53	49½	51½	+ ⅜
50¾	51¼	1,200	Do., t. r	50	51¼	50	51¼	+ ¼
96¾	97	1,700	Am. Woolen pf	95½	97⅜	95½	96¾	+1¾
9	10	200	Am. Writing P. pf	9	9	9	9	+1¼
73⅞	74	35,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	72⅜	74¼	72¼	73⅞	+1⅞
103⅜	104	2,625	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅛	104¾	103¾	103⅞	+ ¼
100⅞	101½	1,100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101	101¼	100⅞	101¼	+ ¼
131	132	29,500	Baldwin Loco	131	133½	125	131¾	+ ½
112	114	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	113⅝	113½	113½	113¾	+ ½
88⅞	88½	5,100	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	88⅞	87½	88⅜	+ ¼
74½	74⅝	500	Baltimore & O. pf	74½	74⅝	74¼	74⅝	+ ⅛
362	364	1,000	Bethlehem Steel	360	364	350	364	+4
155	157	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	153	153	155	155	-10
83½	84¼	400	Brklyn Rapid Tran	84¼	84¼	84	84	..
6	7¼	380	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	- ⅛
60	60¼	2,000	Butte & Superior	60¼	61	59⅛	60¾	+ ⅞
19¼	20	1,900	California Petrol	20¼	20¾	19¾	20	- ⅜
45	45½	200	California Pet. pf	45	45	44⅜	44⅜	- ⅜
159½	159¾	4,500	Canadian Pacific	161⅜	161⅜	159¾	159¾	-1¼
78	85	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	80	80	80	80	+17
52⅜	52⅝	8,775	Central Leather Co	53	53	51⅝	52⅝	⅞
107	108	100	Cent. Leath. pf	107	107	107	107	...
50¼	50½	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	50¼	50½	50	50½	- ⅛
32½	33	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	33⅜	33⅜	32½	32½	...
86⅞	87	2,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	86⅜	87	85⅝	87	+ ⅛
124½	124⅝	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124⅜	124⅝	124⅜	124⅝	- ⅛
128	128	600	Chi. & Northwest	128	130	128	128	-1
22⅜	23⅞	36,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23½	25	23	23½	+ ⅞
47½	47½	14,300	Chino Copper	45⅜	47½	45⅝	47½	+2⅛
34½	35½	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L	34	34	34	34	-1
65	70	300	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	65	65	65	65	+ ½
108	114	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	109	109	109	109	+1½
61⅛	61¾	57,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	62¼	63¼	59	61	- ⅞
10	11	1,000	Comstock Tunnel	*10	10	10	10	-2
122½	131	1,700	Consolidated Gas	130⅛	130¾	128¾	129¾	..
110½	110¾	11,700	Continental Can	114	120½	110	119	+11
108	108¾	200	Continental Can pf	106	109	108	108	+ ½
19¾	19¾	9,650	Corn Products Ref	20	20	19	19⅝	..
87	87½	1,700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	80¼	87¼	86	87¼	+1⅝
105	105½	52,600	Crucible Steel	105½	109¾	102	105	+ ¾
109½	110¼	1,000	Crucible Steel pf	110	110	109¼	109¾	+ ¼
118	119	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	118	118	118	118	-2
94	98	100	Deere & Co. pf	97	97	97	97	-1
6½	8½	100	Den. & Rio Grande	8	8	8	8	- ⅛
11	12	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11	11	11	11	- ⅛
32¼	32¼	9,400	Distillers' Secur	33	33	31	32	+ ⅛
21⅞	22¼	1,100	Dome Mines	22	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
2½	7	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
74½	75	1,100	Elec. Storage Bat	73½	75¾	73¾	75	..
32¾	32¾	12,600	Erie	32½	32¾	32	32½	+ ⅛
51⅝	51⅞	5,100	Erie 1st pf	52¾	52¾	51½	51⅝	- ⅛
40⅜	40⅞	400	Erie 2d pf	40½	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	- ⅛
51¼	51⅜	1,500	Federal M. & S. pf	48½	51½	48½	51	+2½
173½	174½	1,800	General Electric	174	175½	173	174½	+ ½
817	824	737	General Motors x d	812	815	810	815	+17
77⅜	77½	64,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74	77¾	73¾	77¾	+ ⅝
108	110	100	Goodrich pf	109¼	110¼	109¼	109¼	..
119¾	120	2,300	Great Northern pf	120½	123⅝	118	119	- ⅝
48¼	48½	16,875	G. N. certs. ore prop	49	49⅛	47¼	48¾	- ⅛
67⅜	67½	9,000	Guggenheim Explor	63⅝	68	64⅞	67½	+2⅛
105	106½	100	Illinois Central	106½	106¼	106½	106½	- ½
43¼	43⅝	140,885	Inspiration Copper	39	47⅜	38⅝	43¼	+5¼
20	20¼	700	Inter.-Met	19¾	20¼	19¾	20	..
19⅞	20	100	Interboro Consol	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
73½	73¾	700	Interboro Consol pf	73¾	74	73¾	73¾	- ⅛
23	23¼	2,200	Int. Agricultural	22	23⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
44	45	2,600	Int. Agricultural pf	43¾	44¾	41	44¾	+2
106½	107	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	106	106	106	106	-1
70	72	100	Int. Harv. Corp	70	70	70	70	+ ¼
214	215	1,300	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs	210	214¼	208½	214¾	+ ⅞
10¼	10⅜	100	Int. Paper	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	..
26⅞	27	1,500	Kansas City South	27¼	27¼	26¾	27	- ⅛
59	60¼	100	Kan. City Sou.pf.x d	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+ ⅞
77	85	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	85	83	83	83	..
181	185	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	180	180	180	180	+10
89	89¼	29,780	Lackawanna Steel	92	92	83	89	- ¾
20	23	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ½
145	146½	1,200	Lehigh Valley	145	146½	143	146½	+ ½
44	47	300	Long Island	45	45	45	45	-3
22	23	3,600	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	24¼	24½	24½	24½	+1
76	80	200	Mackay Cos.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ¾
52¼	52¾	3,600	Maxwell Motors	52⅛	52¾	51¼	52¾	+1½
91	92	1,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	92	92	91	92	+ ¼
44	45	8,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	44	44½	42¾	44½	- ⅜
47	50	100	May Dept. Stores	47	47	47	47	..
88¼	89¼	12,500	Mexican Petroleum	87	90	87	89⅝	+ ⅞
20⅛	20⅝	17,500	Miami Copper	28	29¾	28	29	+1
120	121	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	-1⅝
4⅞	5¼	600	Mo., Kansas & Tex	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	..
11¼	18	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
3⅞	4	800	Missouri Pacific	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅞	..
53	53½	100	Montana Power	53¼	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ¼
106	107	400	Montana Power pf	106	106	106	106	+1
..	..	200	Do., s. 20 f	105½	105½	105½	105½	..
126	127	3,000	Nat. Biscuit Co	126	130	126	128¾	+3⅝
86½	87½	600	Nat. Cloak & Suit	87½	88	87	87	+1½
29⅞	30	3,700	Nat. Enam. & St	30	30¼	29	30	..
90	92	100	Nat. Enam. & St.pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
66½	66¾	2,300	Nat. Lead Co	66½	67	65½	66¾	+ ⅝
14⅞	15	2,000	Nevada Con. Cop	14¾	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅝
157	157	1,400	N. Y. Air Brake	157½	159¾	155¼	158	+1
97	97¼	2,500	N. Y. Central	97¾	97¾	96½	96¾	- ¼
33	34½	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	33	33⅝	33	33⅝	+1⅝
69	69½	2,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	69	69¾	68½	69	- ½
28	28¼	800	N. Y., Ont. & West	28¾	28¾	28	28	..
15	15	45	Norfolk Southern	15	15	15	15	- ¾
114	114½	800	Norfolk & Western	114⅝	114¾	114	114	..
74	75	100	North American	74	74	74	74	..
110¼	110⅜	8,020	Northern Pacific	110¼	110⅝	110	110⅜	+ ⅜
80	84	800	Ontario Mining	81½	84	81½	84	+ ⅞
32⅜	32⅝	100	Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅝	32¾	32⅝	- ⅛
44⅞	44⅞	9,400	Pacific T. & T	44⅞	47	46¾	45	- ¾
113⅛	113⅝	2,200	Penn. Railroad	113½	113¾	112½	113	- ⅞
116¾	117	100	People's Gas, Chi	117	117	117	117	..
8	9	100	Peoria & Eastern	9	9	9	9	..
96½	97	22,850	Philadelphia Co	93	98	92	96½	+7¾
73	75	100	P. C. C. & St. L	75	75	75	75	..
86	86⅜	6,600	Pittsburgh Coal	86¾	86⅞	85¾	86½	+ ⅜
103½	104½	2,600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	104⅝	105¾	103½	103½	-1½
72½	73	15,930	Pressed St. Car	73⅞	73⅞	68¾	73	..
160½	161⅛	200	Pullman Company	161¼	161¼	160¾	160¾	..
52¼	52½	28,625	Railway St. Spring	47¾	53	47⅛	52⅝	+5
94	95	200	Ry. Steel Spring pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
..	..	30	do., odd lot	93	93	93	93	..
..	..	..	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	25	23⅛	25	+2
153	153⅜	9,700	Reading	152⅞	153½	151⅝	153¼	..
83	84½	100	Reading 1st pf	85	85	85	85	..
53½	54	28,250	Rep. Iron & Steel	53⅜	54¼	49½	53½	- ⅝
103	103¼	400	Rep. Iron & St. pf	102⅜	102⅞	102	102⅞	-1
⅝	1	100	Rock Island Co.	½	½	½	½	..
4	4¼	3,000	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	4½	4⅝	3¾	4	- ⅛
8	8¼	5,150	R'mely, (M.,) Co. pf	8½	8½	8	8	+ ⅛
..	..	10	Rutland pf	22	22	22	22	..
15	15½	600	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	15	15	-1
35½	36¾	400	Seaboard Air L. pf	37	37	36	36	- ½
153⅞	154½	700	Sears, Roe'buk & Co	154⅛	164¼	153½	154¼	+ ⅛
62	63	5,100	Sloss-Sheffield	63	63¼	59	62½	+ ⅞
93¾	94	9,200	Southern Pacific	93⅝	94¼	92¾	93¾	+ ⅛
..	..	20	S. Pac. Tr. R'ents	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	..
90	95	100	S. Porto Rico Sug	93	93	93	93	+2½
18½	18¾	4,900	Southern Railway	18¾	18¾	18	18⅜	- ⅛
56½	57¼	300	South. Ry. pf	57¼	57¼	56⅞	56⅞	- ⅝
80	81	10	Stand. Milling pf	81	81	81	81	..
140	140¾	11,100	Studebaker Co	139	142	136½	140¾	- ⅛
69⅛	69¾	51,575	Tenn. Copper	63¾	70	62	69¼	+5¾
165½	167	900	Texas Co	165½	167½	163½	167½	+1
57	57½	1,900	Third Avenue	57½	57½	56¾	57	+ ¼
93	94	200	Twin City R. T	93	93	93	93	+ ⅞
75	80	100	Underwood Typewriter	77¼	77½	77½	77½	-2½
6¾	7	900	Union B. & P. Co	6¾	6¾	6¼	6½	- ⅛
25	28	100	Union B.&P. Co. pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	- ⅛
132¾	132⅞	18,100	Union Pacific	132¾	133	130	132¼	- ⅛
..	..	100	Union Pac. War	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+1½
80½	81¼	100	Union Pacific pf	81	81	81	81	-1¼
58	60	2,400	United Cigar M'fs	58	61	58	60	+2
26⅞	28½	23,500	United R'ys Invest	24½	27	24½	26½	+2⅞
43¾	44¼	13,800	United R. Invest pf	39⅞	45¾	39⅞	44	+4¾
23½	24	2,100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	24	24½	23	23	- ⅛
92	93	4,300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	94½	94½	92	92	- ⅛
4	4½	1,700	U. S. Red. & Ref	5	5	3¼	4	+1⅜
5	6	700	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	5	5⅝	5	5½	+2⅝
53½	54	11,600	U. S. Rubber	53¾	54⅞	52⅝	53½	..
108	108½	2,500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107⅝	108½	107⅝	108	+ ⅜
70	79½	166,700	U. S. Steel	78¾	79½	76⅞	79½	+1⅛
114¾	114¾	1,700	U. S. Steel pf	114⅜	114⅞	114¼	114½	..
69⅞	70	35,800	Utah Copper	67⅝	70¼	67⅞	70	+2⅜
23¼	39¾	2,000	Va. Car. Chemical	39⅜	40	39	39½	..
61	65	200	Va. Ir., Coal & Coke	63	63	60	60	-4
108	115	200	Wells-Fargo Exp	112¾	113	112¾	113	+2
29½	30	200	West. Maryland	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	- ¼
45	46	200	West. Maryland pf	46½	46½	46½	46½	-1¼
77	77½	800	West Union Tel	77	77½	77	77	..
123¼	123½	91,100	W'ho'se E. & M. x d	123	126	121¾	123½	+2½
2	2½	100	Wheel & L. E	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
217	220	1,000	Willys-Overland	221	221	219	219	-1
109½	110	400	Willys-Over'ld pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
34	34¾	200	Wisconsin Central	34¾	35	34¾	35	+ ⅞
108¾	100	400	Woolworth, (F. W.)	108½	108⅞	108	108	..

*Cents per share.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 28.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$412,695	$14,068,959	$44,835,143
In. Rev., or.	1,453,471	28,929,654

I recommend the purchase of

South Porto Rico Sugar Common

which is paying regular dividends of 4% and has so far this year paid two extra dividends aggregating $6 per share; in view of the excellent results of this year's business, which shows a profit of over two million dollars, I feel that further large disbursements may be confidently looked for and that the stock should sell at a considerably higher level.

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THE STEEL INDUSTRY

In the concluding article on the Steel industry in this week's issue, Mr. Haliburton Fales, Jr., notes the effects on this industry from inflated currency and other fundamentals, and gives his idea of the industry's future prospects.

Send for Copy.

The Financial World

18 Broadway New York

COTTON, IRREGULAR, CLOSES 18 POINTS UP

Market Gains Strength from Rumors of Bulls Ready to Buy on Any Decline.

BAD CROP REPORT EXPECTED

Private Investigations All Show Deterioration Since August Announcements.

Cotton made a fair recovery yesterday from the break of Wednesday afternoon, and at one time prices showed a gain of nearly 50 points. There was considerable irregularity throughout the session, however, with several up-and-down movements of 15 to 20 points. There was no especial weakness except when rumors were circulated that another American ship had been torpedoed. When the falsity of this report had been proved the market recovered as rapidly as it had broken, and closed at a net gain of 13 to 18 points in the more active options.

Liverpool showed no disposition to follow the extreme break of Wednesday in the New York market. Moreover, it was believed that damage resulting from the Gulf hurricane migbt be more severe than was at first reported. Considerable cotton was said to have been destroyed in Alabama.

In addition to this the technical position of the market reflects surprising strength, and indications point to a large number of sold out bulls who are waiting to buy on a moderate further decline.

The Government report tomorrow is expected to be unfavorable. The report of the Watkins Bureau publisbed by H. F. Bachman & Co., placed the condition at 62.5 compared with 69.7 at the end of August. The average of the four private reports thus far issued is 61.9. The Giles report will be issued at 10:30 this morning, and on account of the interest taken in the condition of the crop it is expected to have even more weight than usual.

The special reports of the Journal of Commerce indicate considerable deterioration in the two Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee. Heavy damage has resulted from shedding caused by heat and drouth.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were quiet, 13 to 25 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance, 12c for middling. Sales, 500 bales. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	11.88	11.70	11.82@11.84	11.60@11.68
Dec.	12.28	12.03	12.15@12.16	11.97@11.99
Jan.	12.44	12.16	12.31@12.32	12.15@12.18
Mar.	12.71	12.40	12.59@12.60	12.38@12.38
May	12.85	12.60	12.75@12.76	12.52@12.55
July	12.83	12.63	12.76@12.77	12.53@12.55

Total port receipts, 50,000 bales; last week, 36,063 bales; last year, 21,072 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	.....	6,383	1,114
Galveston	11,347	12,940	11,416
Mobile	.....	1,254	1,254
Charleston	4,186	3,349	1,817
Savannah	10,732	6,914	.....
Wilmington	2,909	2,527	1,092
Norfolk	.....	2,396	520

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	3,595	5,046	1,995
Memphis	2,982	1,560	3,859
St. Louis	.....	309	181
Houston	9,192	14,532	13,866

Exports, 32,402 bales; total thus far this season, 556,796 bales; total last season, 136,214 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
—— Galveston	.....	.....	104,842
—— New Orleans	.....	.....	53,922
—— Mobile	11.63	15,071	10,388
2,662 Savannah	11½	176,004	43,327
—— Charleston	11¾	77,413	16,008
—— Wilmington	11¼	42,807	16,153
444 Norfolk	11.50	38,472	15,504
1,015 Augusta	11.50	120,892	41,141
600 Memphis	11.75	60,719	36,985
—— St. Louis	11¾	7,268	12,470
—— Houston	.....	115,754	59,101

The Liverpool market opened irregular. There was a fair demand in spot cotton, with middling 19 points decline at 6.55. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 11,0000 bales. American, 300 bales. Market closed steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	100	105
American Light & Traction	340	345
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	49	53
*American Gas & Electric	102	103
*American Gas & Electric pf	48½	50
American Power & Light	60	62
American Power & Light pf	78	180
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	63	65
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	53	57
Atlantic Pow. & L. 7% cum. pf	92	95
Cities Service	48	52
Cities Service pf	60	63
Colorado Power	19	21
Colorado Power pf	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L	52	54
Commonwealth P. & L. pf	79½	81
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Consumers Power (pfd) Me	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	36	40
Dayton Power & Light pf	91	93
Denver Gas & Elec. Gen. 5s	91½	94
Electric Bond Deposit pf	61	...
Electric Bond & Share pf	98	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	80
Empire District Electric 5s pf	62	68
Federal Light & Traction	10	16
Federal Light & Traction pf	50	55
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	50	70
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	51	55
Northern States Power	29	30
Northern States Power pf	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	55	...
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	86	90
Republic Ry. & Light Co	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	60	63
Southern California Edison	72	75
Southern California Edison pf	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	27½	29
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	24	27
United Light & Rys	35	40
United Light & Rys 1st pf	67	69
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf	46	50

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17½	16¼	17¼
Atlantic Refining	675	686	670	680
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	117	122	120	125
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	140	150	140	150
Continental Oil	260	265	257	263
Crescent Pipe Line	47	49	47	49
Cumberland P. L.	60	65	57	62
Eureka Pipe Line	270	280	265	275
Galena S. Oil com	130	135	140	145
Galena S. Oil com—160	162	160	162	
Illinois Pipe Line	155	158	155	158
Indiana Pipe Line	106	112	106	109
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
National Transit	32	34	32	34
N. Y. Transit	223	228	223	228
Northern Pipe Line	112	116	107	110
Ohio Oil	157	159	157	159
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie O. & G.	420	425	420	425
Prairie Pipe Line	210	215	215	218
Solar Refining	280	290	270	280
Southern Pipe Line	230	236	233	236
South Penn Oil	342	347	344	348
So. W. Pa.	128	132	125	130
Stand. Oil of Cal.	310	313	310	313
Stand. Oil of Ind.	475	480	475	480
Stand. Oil of Kan.	415	425	410	420
Stand. Oil of Ky.	310	320	305	315
Stand. Oil of Neb.	345	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	492	495	490	495
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	295	300	295	300
Stand. Oil of Ohio	510	525	510	525
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	133
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	225	230	225	229
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry	85	93	85	93
Conley Foil	340	380	340	380
Johnston Tin F. & M.	125	150	125	150
J. S. Young	163	173	163	173
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F. pf	90	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Toh.	400	415	400	415
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	123	120	123

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Elkhorn Fuel	19	19	19	19
3	Fidelity & Dep.	136	136	136	136
1,000	Houston Oil	17¾	18½	17¾	18½
210	Houston Oil pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½
2	Northern Central	83	83	83	83
845	Unit. Rys. & El.	24	24¼	24	24½

BONDS.

$33,000	Consol. Power notes	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Chf. Ry. 5s	94	94	94	94
5,000	City of Bal. 4s, '58, w. i.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
10,000	City of Balt. 4s, '51, s. l.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	City of Balt. 4s, '61, s. l.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
6,000	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	95⅝	97	96⅝	97
15,000	Houston Oil ctf. 6s	75	75	75	75
7,000	Houston Oil div. 6s	75½	75½	75½	75½
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98	98	98	98
3,000	M. & St. P. jt. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
10,000	N. O., Mob. & C. 6s	40	40	40	40
6,000	Unit. Rys. & Elec. 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½
3,000	Unit. Rys. & Elec. inc. 4s	59	59	59	59
300	Unit. Rys. & Elec. fdg. 5s	82½	82½	82½	82½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Ahmeek	99¾	100	99	100
1,195	Alaska Gold	32	32⅜	31⅝	32
60	Algomah	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
168	Allouez	55	55½	54⅜	55½
4,460	Amer. Zinc	55½	56¼	54⅝	55⅞
281	Anaconda	73¼	74½	73¼	74½
1,160	Ariz. Commer.	8¼	8⅞	8⅛	8⅜
500	Bonanza	35c	35c	35c	35c
150	Butte & Bal.	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
765	Butte & Sup.	60¼	60¾	59⅞	60
315	Cal. & Ariz.	62½	64⅜	62½	64
160	Cal. & Hecla	550	560	550	560
35	Chino	45½	46⅝	45½	46½
2,174	Cop. Range	50½	51¾	50¼	51¼
2,065	East Butte	12	12⅞	12	12⅞
68	Franklin	9	9	9	9
915	Granby	85½	87	84½	86½
615	Greene-Can.	27¼	28¼	27	28¼
40	Hancock	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅝
187	Inspiration	38⅝	42	38⅝	42
10	Isl. Creek pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½
355	Isle Royale	27¾	28	27½	28
30	Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
35	Lake Copper	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	14¼
10	La Salle	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
460	Mass Cons.	10¼	11¼	10¼	11⅛
125	Miami	23⅝	29	23⅛	29⅜
375	Mohawk	73½	75	73	74⅞
305	New Arcadian	9¾	10	9¾	10
10	New Idria	10¼	10½	10	10
690	North Butte	29¾	30¼	29¾	30½
50	North Lake	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
15	Old Col. Min.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
310	Old Dominion	53	53½	53	53½
162	Osceola	82	85	82	85
610	Pond Creek	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16½
20	Quincy	83	83	83	83
1,146	Rav Cons	23¼	25	23½	24⅞
2,120	Santa Fe	3⅛	3⅞	3⅛	3⅜
88	Shannon	6¾	7	6¾	7
295	Shattuck	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
125	St. Mary's L'd	54½	56½	54½	56
50	Super. & Pos.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅝
75	Superior Cop.	26¾	28	26¾	28
315	Tamarack	56	57¼	55	57
50	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
500	Tuolumne	45	50	45	50
815	U. S. Smelters	40½	41¼	40	41¼
300	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47	47	47	47
100	Utah Apex	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
135	Utah Cons.	12¼	12⅝	12⅜	12½
220	Utah Copper	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
50	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
125	Winona	3	3	3	3
795	Wolverine	58	62	58	61½

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison pf.	101	101	101	101
1	Boston & Alb.	188½	188½	188½	188½
30	Boston Elev.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80½
109	Boston & Me.	25½	25½	25	25
9	Bos. & Me. pf.	38	38	38	38
38	Bos. & W. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½
5	Fitchburg pf.	67	67	67	67
10	Mass. Electric	9¼	9½	9	9
1	Mass. Elec. pf.	43	43	43	43
206	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	69¾	69¾	69	69
3	Union Pacific	133½	133½	133¾	133½

MISCELLANEOUS.

140	Am. Agr. Ch.	64	64	63	63
27	Am. C. pf.	96	96	95½	96
515	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
250	A. P. S. pf.	15	15	15	15
475	Am. Sugar	109½	110¼	109	109
85	Am. Sugar pf.	115½	116	115½	116
349	Am. T. & T.	122¾	123¾	122½	123⅝
3,114	Am. Woolen	50	53	49½	52
665	Am. Wool. pf.	95	97	95	96
335	A.,G. & W.I. pf.	33¼	33⅞	33⅜	33¾
200	E. Boston Land	2¼	2⅞	2¼	2⅞
10	Gen. El. & E. pf.	85	85	85	85
31	Gen. Electric	173¾	175¾	173½	175¾
86	Mass. Gas	90	90	89½	90
10	Mass. Gas pf.	86	86	86	86
30	McElwain pf.	97½	97¾	97½	97¾
5	Mergenthaler	179	179	179	179
281	N. E. Teleph.	132	132	132	132
125	Swift & Co.	119	119	118¾	119
20	Torrington pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
95	United Fruit	132	133½	132	133½
218	United Shoe M.	49¼	49¼	49	49½
50	United S. M. pf	29½	29½	29¾	29½
1,394	U. S. Steel	78⅜	78⅞	77	78⅝
25	U. S. Steel pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	115
3,353	Ventura Oil	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
485	Wollaston L.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$10,000	A. T. & T. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
2,200	A. T.&T. 4½s	103½	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
5,500	A.,G.&W.I. 5s	73	73	72½	72½
500	Miss. R. F. 5s	74	74	74	74
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	100⅛	100⅞	100⅛	100⅝
6,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Chi. P. Tool	84	84½	84	84
100	Col. Ry. Ser. 2	19	19	19	19
7	Com. Edison	136	136	136	136
155	Diamond M.	100½	100½	100½	100½
100	Goodrich	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
22	Illinois Brick	64¼	64½	64¼	64½
25	K., C. R. & L. ctfs. pr.	51	51	51	51
2	Mont. Ward pf.	112	112	112	112
70	Nat. Biscuit	129	129	128	128
628	Nat. Carbon	148½	153	148½	154
15	People's Gas	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
116	Public Service	95	95	93	95
10	Public Serv. pf.	97	97	97	97
25	Quaker Oats	235	235	235	235
128	Sears-Roe	154	154½	154	154½
860	Stew.-Warner	76	76½	74¼	76
880	Swift	118¾	119¾	118¾	119¾
105	Union Carbide	159	159	159	159

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
10,000	Com. Edison 5s	101¼	101	101	101¼
5,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
7,000	Swift 5s	96	96½	96	96½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. T. & T.	124	124	124	124
100	Anaconda	73½	73½	73½	73½
5	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
10	Am. Railways	24	24	24	24
30	Am. Locomo.	70¼	70½	69¾	69¾
300	Baldwin Loco.	130	132¼	130	132½
1	Bald. Loco. pf.	115	115	115	115
400	B. & Susq. pf.	42	42	42	42
1,811	Brill	52½	54	52	52
3	Cambria Iron	45	45	45	45
21,893	Cambria Steel	69¼	70	67	69½
50	C., R. I. & P.	24	24	24	24
100	Chino	47	47	47	47
493	Elec. Storage	74	74½	73	73½
820	Erie	32½	32½	32	32½
560	Gen. Asphalt	33	33	32⅝	33
80	Gen. Asp. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½
55	Ins. Co. of A.	23½	23½	23¼	23¾
1,555	Lake Superior	9⅝	9⅝	8½	9½
177	Lehigh Nav.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
27	Lehigh Val.	73¼	73½	72⅜	73
225	L. Val. Tr. pf.	37	37	36⅝	36⅞
12	Minehill	56½	56½	56½	56½
1	North Penn.	90½	90½	90½	90½
561	Penn.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝
10	Penn. S. Mfg.	95	95	95	95
60	Penn. St. pf.	85	85	85	85
2,706	Phila. Co.	45	45¾	45	45½
620	Phila. Co. 6% cum. pf.	44	46	44	45
1,890	Phila. Elec.	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼
415	Phila. R. T.	12¾	12¾	12	12⅛
975	Ray Consol.	24	24⅝	24	24½
100	Rep. I. & S.	54	54	54	54
400	South. Pac.	94½	94½	93¾	93¾
100	Southern Ry.	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
200	Tenn. Copper	64¾	67	64¾	67
355	Ton. Belmont	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
70	Ton. Mining	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
100	Utah	65⅝	68¾	65⅝	68⅝
1,035	Union Trac.	41½	41⅞	40	41
195	Un. Gas Imp.	85⅝	85⅝	85½	85½
8,882	U. S. Steel	78¾	78¾	77½	78⅜
20	War. I. & S.	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10½
5	West. Coal	66	66	66	66

BONDS.

$500	E. & P. tr. 4s	74	74	74	74
4,000	I'state Rys. 4s	55½	55¾	53½	53½
1,000	L. N. gen. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	L. V. gen. 4s	87	87	87	87
5,000	Perk. 2d 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
15,000	Penn. gen 4½s, 1965	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝
1,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	88½	88½	88½	88½
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½
10,000	Read. Term. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½
8,000	Sp.-Am. 1. 6s	101	101	101	101
79,000	U. Ry. Inv. 5s	72	74¾	72	74¾
4,000	W.N.Y. & P. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
395	Am. W. G. M.	20	20	19¾	20
330	Colum. Gas	13⅞	14¼	13⅝	14½
110	Ind. Brew. pf.	16½	16½	16	16
601	La B. Iron	45½	45½	45	45
50	La B. I. pf.	115	115	115	115
930	Nat. Fireproof.	9¾	9¾	8¾	8¾
10	Nat. Fire. pf.	21	21	21	21
10	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
70	Ohio Fuel Oil.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2,020	Pure Oil	17	17⅛	16¾	17
65	Pitts. Oil & G.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Pitts. Brewing.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
110	Pitts. Brew. pf.	15	15	15	15
10	Pitts. Plate G.	106	106	106	106
75	U. S. Steel	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
118	Un. Sw. & S.	121¾	121¾	120	120
15	U. S. Glass	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
279	West. Electric	61½	62⅜	61½	62⅜
120	West. Airb'ke.	142½	142½	141¾	142
700	San Toy	13c	13c	13c	13c
1,750	Pitts Coal	36⅜	36⅜	36	36⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼

*Cash.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Strength marked the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. There was a pronounced rebound from a spell of acute weakness around midday, when the whole list was carried down for a time under general selling precipitated by a report that another American vessel had been blown up. The recovery started when it was stated that the disaster to the ship had been due to a mine and not a German submarine.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,440	Allis-Chalmers	46	46½	42¾	46¼
1,370	Am. Bt Sugar	66¾	67⅝	66	66½
3,040	American Can	64½	65⅞	62⅝	64½
990	Am. C. & Fdy.	82⅝	82⅝	79	82¾
80	Am. Hide & L.	12½	12⅝	11½	11½
50	Am. H. & L. pf.	52	52	52	52
810	Am. Linseed	20	21¼	20	20½
1,720	Am. Locomo	70	70⅝	69	69
500	Am. Smelting	85⅝	86⅞	84⅝	86
60	Am. Sugar	110¼	110¼	110	110
10	Am. Woolen	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
2,463	Anaconda Cop.	75	74⅝	72	74
60	At. T. & S. F.	104¼	104⅝	103½	103½
1,190	Baldwin Loco.	133	133⅞	127	133
80	Balt. & Ohio	88	89⅝	87⅞	88¾
80	Brooklyn R. T.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
80	Cal. Petrol	20⅞	20⅞	19⅝	20
870	Cent. Leather	53	53	51¾	53½
30	Ches. & Ohio	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
20	C., M. & S. P.	86	86½	86	86½
510	C., R. I. & P.	24	24⅛	23	24
280	Chino Copper	46½	47¼	46	47¼
1,720	Colorado Fuel	62⅝	63¼	59½	61⅝
200	Corn Products	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10⅝
1,486	Crucible Steel	103⅛	108⅝	102¼	105
100	Dist. Securities	32¼	32½	32	32
820	Erie	32¼	32½	32	32½
100	Erie 1st pf.	51⅞	52	51⅞	52
2,500	Goodrich Co.	74¾	77¾	73	77½
750	Gt. No. Ore. P.	49¼	49¼	47¾	48¼
180	Guggenh'm Ex.	65¼	68⅜	67½	67½
4,800	Inspirat'n Cop.	38⅝	48⅞	38⅝	48⅜
80	Inter.-Met.	20	20¼	20	20¼
10	Interboro. Con.	20¼	20½	20¼	20½
120	Int. Agri. pf.	40¾	40⅝	40¾	40¾
40	Kansas C. So.	26⅜	28⅜	26⅜	26⅜
40	Lehigh Valley	146	146	146	146
110	Maxwell Mot.	51¾	62⅜	51⅝	52⅜
320	Mexican Pet.	87	90¼	87	85⅝
270	Miami Copper	27	29⅜	28¾	29½
60	Nat. Enamel	30¼	30⅜	30	30¼
80	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	68¼	69½	68¼	69½
100	Pennsylvania	113	113¼	112⅞	112⅞
10

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Greater Activity In the Curb Market, with Prices Much Higher in Many Issues.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 492,820 shares of stock and $133,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 209,379; oils, 5,046; railroads, 700, and mining, 277,695. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
355	Am. Zinc	56	56	56	56
8,500	‡Can. C. & F.	109	109½	107	109½
300	‡Can. C. & F. pf.	120	120	115	119
680	‡Carbon Steel	67	70	67	68
280	‡Car. St. 2d pf.	52	54	52	52
2,450	‡Car. L. & P.	9	9½	8¾	9
500	‡Cent. Fdry.	16	17	16	17
1,700	Chevrolet Mtr. Car Co., w. i.	93	100	93	100
1,000	Corpn. of R. & H.	4¼	5	4¼	4¾
554	‡Cramp Shbldg	88	88	87½	87½
880	Driggs-Seab.	108	114	108	114
100	Emerson Phon.	12	12	12	12
10,500	‡Hall Signal	23¼	26¾	23¼	25
600	‡Hall Sig. pf.	45	45	45	45
700	‡Hendee Mfg.	30	30	28	29½
30	‡H. & A. Arms	40	41	40	41
40,000	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	7	7⅞	6¼	7
40,000	‡Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	35-40	40	33	38
1,500	‡Int. Motors	29	30	29	29
310	K. Bronze pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
15,000	‡Lake Torp. B.	25	*20½	*20	22¾
15,000	‡Lake T. B. pf.	20½	26¾	20¼	23
3,000	Marc. of Am.	4¼	4¾	4¾	4¼
100	M. Rumely, w. i.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
700	‡Steel Co. Can	35	35	34½	35
400	Sterling Gum	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1,800	‡St. J. Lead	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
20,000	Submarine Boat	48½	50¼	47¾	49¾
25,000	‡Tob. Products	45	45½	45½	45
12,500	Tri. Film cfs.	8	8¾	7¾	8¾
2,000	Un. C. S., new	10	10	9¾	10
2,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	U.S.L. & H. Corp	2¾	8	2¾	2¾
150	U.S.L. & H. C. pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,600	‡World Film	3½	3½	3¾	3½

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
50	Buckeye P. L.	121½	118	118	— 2
650	Houston Oil	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¾
700	Illinois P. L.	157	155	156	— 1
120	Int. Petrol'm.	9¾	9½	9¼	— ¼
150	Ohio Oil	159	157½	158	— 1
80	Prairie O. & G.	425	421	424	+ 1
40	Prairie P. L.	217	210	210	— 6
25	St. Oil of Cal.	318	312	312	..
10	St. Oil of Ind.	478	477	478	— 2
21	St. Oil of Ky.	813	810	818	+28
50	St. Oil of N. J.	499	494	494	— 1
200	St. Oil of N. Y.	205	203	205	..
500	Ventura cons.	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
2,500	Victoria Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ¼

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	‡Wabash, w. i.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
100	‡Wab'h pf. (a)	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
300	‡Wab'h pf. (b)	22¾	23	22¾	23

MINING STOCKS.

1,900	‡Alaska Jun.	11½	11½	11	11¼
700	‡Alta-C. Min.	27	27	25	25
3,000	‡Am. Com.	12	12	11½	12
6,500	‡Atlanta	31	31	29	30
1,400	Big L. Devel.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
600	‡Booth	48	47	46	47
12,800	Braden Cop.	9¾	10	9¼	9⅞
200	Butte C. & Z.	2½	2½	2	2
3,100	‡Caledonia	99	100	99	100
500	Canada Cop.	1	1	1	1
1,400	‡Chile Copper	19¾	19¾	18¾	19⅝
40,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Con. Cop. Min.	2½	2½	2½	2½
6,500	‡Djam. B. B.	5	6	5	6
3,500	‡‡Emma Cop.	30	30	28	28
200	‡‡Florence	47	47	47	47
6,200	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
1,200	‡‡Goldfield M.	19	19	18	19
200	‡‡Iron Blossom	75	75	75	75
9,600	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
20,000	Kenn. Copper	54½	56¼	52½	55⅝
6,700	‡‡Kewanaa	37½	38	36	37
500	‡Lone Star	5	5	4½	4½
400	Magma Cop.	14½	14½	14¼	14½
3,000	‡McK.-Dar.	25	28	25	28
4,000	‡‡Marsh Min.	37	38	37	38
92,000	‡‡Mother Lode	35	37	30	37
1,200	‡‡Nat. Z. & L.	41	43	41	42
500	‡Nevada Hills	18	18	18	18
400	New U. B'ham	3¼	3¼	3	3
8,000	Nip. Mines	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼
3,000	‡Oro	7	7	7	7
9,200	‡‡Rex Con. M.	55	56	55	55
3,700	‡‡S'st'n Ken.	11	12	11	11
2,100	‡‡Silver Pick.	7	8	7	8
3,500	Stewart	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	⅞
6,700	‡‡Success Min.	87	87	85	85
2,000	‡Ton. Cash Boy	5	5	5	5
320	Tonopah Ext.	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Tonopah Min.	*5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
11,500	Tuol. Copper	¼	¼	¼	¼
200	‡West E. Cons.	60	60	60	60
175	‡W. K. Cop. pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$15,000	Anglo-Franco Loan 5s, w. i.	97½	97½	97½	97½
67,000	Del. & H. 6s, w. i.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜
60,000	Kenn. Cop. 6s.	170	170	170	170
1,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	79	79	79	79

‡Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 29. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord.	13½	14½	13½	14½
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord., bearer	14	15	14	15
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	70	75	70	75
Dominion Steel	47⅜	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞
Fisk Tire	115	120	120	124
Franco-Span. Petrol., (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar	60	62	60	62
Internat. Motors pf.	68	71	68	71
Kelly Springf'd Tire	223	227	224	230
Kelly Springf'd Tire new 1st pf.	89½	91	90	92
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
N. Y. Transportation	16⅝	17	16⅞	17
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	14	14½	14	14½
Sherman Carbide	7½	8½	7½	8½
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	16
Standard Motors	10	10¼	10	10¼
Wayland Oil & Gas	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	11½	12¾	11½	12
Savoy Oil	9¾	10	9¾	10

MINING STOCKS.

Albion Mining	35	40	41	45
Arizona Duquesne	37	40	38	40
Big Cottonwood	4	5	4	5
Buffalo Mines	½	¾	½	¾
Howe Sound	3¾	4	3¾	4
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
La Rose Consolidated	⅝	½	⅞	½
McIntyre	48	50	48½	50
Majestic Mines	60	70	60	70
Marsh Mining	36	37	37	39
Belle	30	35	30	35
Stand. Silver-Lead	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝

BONDS.

Int. M. M., new, 5s	85	90	85.	90

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	157	162	159	162
Aetna Explosives pf.	79	82	80	84
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co.	12	14	12	14
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	32	40	32	40
Atlas Powder	242	247	240	250
Atlas Powder pf.	96	102	96	102
Bliss (E. W.)	190	195	180	190
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	70	75	70	75
Canadian Explosives	360	380	360	380
Can. Explosives pf.	105	110	105	110
Carbon Steel	67	71	69	73
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	70	75	70	75
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	54	58	54	58
Colts Arms	733	740	735	745
Driggs-Seabury	106	111	110	113
Du Pont Powder	775	795	772	775
Du Pont Powder pf.	102	106	102	106
Hercules Powder	415	425	415	425
Hercules Powder pf.	110	116	110	116
Hopkins-Allen	42	46	42	46
Hopkins-Allen pf.	90	97	90	97
Lake Torpedo Boat	25	28	20	21
Midvale Steel	325	..	285	295
Niles-Bement-Pond	148	153	144	149
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	101	107	101	107
Savage Arms	300	325	300	310
Submarine Boat	45	48	45	48
Scoville Mfg. Co.	450	475	450	475
W'ch'ter Rep. Arms	2250	2400	2250	2400

Chevrolet Motor
Bought—Sold—Quoted
CHAS. E. MERRILL & CO.
7 Wall Street New York
Penobscot Bldg. Detroit
'Phones Rector 9376-9377-8563-8564

Aetna Explosives
Chalmers Motor Com.
Mechanics & Metals Bank
National Surety
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Records for your guidance and suggestions for safe investment are contained in
The Investor's Pocket Manuel
Any investment banker or broker will furnish these 272-page booklets to investors.
FREE ON APPLICATION, or the publishers will send a copy on receipt of 50 cents.
THE FINANCIAL PRESS,
124 Front St., New York City.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE OCT., 1915, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE.

Birmingham Ry., Lt. & Power Co. 4½s
Carter Coal & Iron Co. 1st 5s
Citizens' Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute 1st 5s
Clinchfield Navigation Co., Guaranteed Gold 5s
Clinton Iron & Steel Co. 1st 5s
Col. Springs Light & Power Co. 1st 5s
Columbia University Club 2d 4s
Columbus, London & Springfield Ry. Co. 1st 5s
Consolidated Light & Power Co. of Whitehall 1st 5s
Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. Cumulative Adj. 7% Gold
Erie Electric Motor Co. 1st Ref. Skg. Fund Gold 5s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Cons. 6s
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st 5s
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. 1st 3s
Lincoln Heat, Light & Power Co. 1st 5s
New London Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s
New London Gas & Elec. Co. 2d 5s
New York & Stamford Ry. Co. 1st 5s
Otis Elevator Co. Conv. Gold Deb. 5s
Peekskill Ltg. & R. R. Co. 1st 5s
Pine Bluff Natural Gas Co. 20-year 1st Gold 6s
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co. 2d 5s
Raleigh & Southport Ry. Co. Gen. 6s
Santa Fe Water & Light Co. 1st Prior Lien 5s
Santa Fe Water & Light Co. 1st Cons. 4s
Spring Brook Water Supply Co. 1st 5s
Standard Screw Co. Gold Deb. 5s
Tomkins Cove Stone Co. 1st 6s
The Tri-City Railway & Light Co. 1st Lien Coll. Trust 5%
Union Electric Co. Dillon, Mont., 1st 5s
Water, Light & Gas Co. of New Jersey Cons. & Ref. 5s

DUE OCTOBER 15TH, 1915.
Dedham & Hyde Park Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st 5s
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R. Co. Equip. 6s

DUE OCTOBER 20TH, 1915.
Colorado Springs Electric Co. 1st 5s

We Deal In
Aetna Explosives
American Brass
American Hardware
Atlas Powder
Babcock & Wilcox
Colt's Arms
Carbon Steel
Childs Co.
Du Pont Powder
Empire Steel & Iron
Eastern Steel
Hercules Powder
Midvale Steel
New York Shipbuilding
New Jersey Zinc
Phelps Dodge & Co.
Standard Screw
Savage Arms
Scovill Mfg. Co.
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Winchester Arms
White Rock Mineral Springs
Yale & Towne
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York. Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

We Specialize in
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Du Pont Powder
(NEW)
Bought—Sold—Quoted
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway.

AMERICAN TUBE AND STAMPING.

This Company manufactures open hearth ingots, billets, bar steel and sheet steel stampings.

The plant at Bridgeport, Conn., covers 50 acres and is advantageously located, having half a mile of dock frontage.

This Company is reported to be doing a record business with extensive orders ahead.

In our opinion, the intrinsic worth of Am. Tube & Stamping stock is much greater than prevailing prices. We believe a material advance in this issue is to be expected.

Descriptive circular sent on request.

SHIVERS & FAY
Tel. 4550 Rector. 66 Broadway.

I Specialize In All
Powder
Steel
Sugar
Issues
Inquiries Solicited
ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974-5 Broad.

Carbon Steel
2nd Pfd.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Slattery & Co.
Specialists
40 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 4361 Broad.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company, 55 CEDAR STREET

On and After October 1st, 1915

Alexandria, La., Pub. Imp. 5s
Asheville, N. C., Funding 5s
Asheville Power & Light Co. 1st 5s
Barton Heights, Va., Water 6s
Bergen Co., N. J., New County Bldg. 4½s
Bexar Co., Tex., C. H. Reg. (Oct. 10) 4½s
Binghamton, Tenn., P. S. Bldg. 5½s
Boca & Loyalton R. R. Co. 1st 6s
Camden Co., N. J., Road Imp. 4½s
Camden Co., N. J., Turnpike Road 4½s
Camden Co., N. J., Bridge 4½s
Camilla, Ga., Various 5s & 5½s
Castile, N. Y., Water 4s
Cold Spring, N. Y., Sewer 3¾s
East Rutherford, N. J., Funding 4½s
Ecuadorian Corp., Ltd. 1st Deb. 6s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works 4s
Englewood, N. J., Funding 4½s
Essex Co., N. J., Bridge 4½s
Essex Co., N. J., Hospital 4s
Essex Co., N. J., Park 4s
Fairview, N. J., Funding 5s
Fort Wayne, Ind., Rfdg. (Oct. 10th) 4½s
Franklin Co., Ohio, Bridge 4s
Fulton, N. Y., Standpipe Water 4.75s
Greenwich, Conn., Funding 4½s
Hawaii Territory Improvement 3½s
Hillsborough County, Fla. 5s
Jamestown, N. Y., Water 4s
Key West, Fla., Pav., Sewer & R. Pd. 5s
Lake Superior Invest. Co. 6s
Lancaster Co., S. C. S. D. No. 40 6s
Marquette & Bess. D. & N. Co. 1st 4½s
Memphis, Tenn., Artesian Water Co. 4½s
Memphis, Tenn., Parkway 4½s
Monroe, La., Improvement 5s
N. Hempstead, N. Y., U. F. Sch. Dist. No. 7 5s
Ossining, N. Y., Water 3.95s
Oswego, N. Y., Water 3½s
Ottumwa Traction & Light Co. 5s
Pensacola, Fla., Refunding 4½s
Ridgewood, N. J., Town School 4s
Rome, Ga., P. S., St. Pav., S. & W. 4s
St. Louis S. W. Ry. Co. Equip., Ser. "A" 5s
Salem, Va., Refunding 4s
Salt Lake City, Utah, W. & S. 4s & 4½s
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co. Equip. Trust 5s
School City of Fort Wayne, Ind., 3½s & 4s
Southern Utilities Co. 1st 6s
Syracuse, N. Y., Imp. 3½s & var. others
Third Ave. Ry. Co. Adj. Mtge. Income 5s
Toledo, Ohio, Imp. 4s & various others
Toledo, Ohio, all issues of Board of Educ.
Virginia Elec. Co. 1st 5s
Water Wks Co. (San Antonio, Tex.) 1st 5s
Wilson, N. C., Electric Light Plant 5s
Wilson, N. C., Improvement (Oct. 15) 5s

BRANCHES
Broadway at 73d St. 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

Chalmers Motor
Niles-Bement-Pond
Hercules Powder
Safety Car Htg. & Lg.
Aetna Explosives
Yale & Towne
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 2622 Rector

Coupons Maturing October, 1915, Payable at the Offices of
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William, New York
Also Payable at the Office of our

Chicago Correspondent
Harris Trust & Savings Bank

Boston Correspondent
N. W. Harris & Co., Inc.

First
Ada, Minn., Independent School District School Building
Anderson County, Tenn., Road
Auburn & Syracuse Electric R. R. 1st and Refunding 5%
Bay County, Mich., Third Street Bridge Refunding
Batavia, Ill., Bridge 4½%
Batavia, Ill., School District No. 101 4½%
Belton, Texas, Bridge
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railway Equipment
Charleston, Ill., Refunding
Charlotte, Mich., Sewer
Chickasha, Okla., Sewer
Chickasha, Okla., Water Works
Coos County, Oregon, School District No. 41
Danville, Ill., School District
Dayton, Iowa, Water Works
Dominion Power & Transmission Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Dunmore, Pa., 4½s
Elk Point, So. Dak. Elect. Light
Fayette, Mo., Water Works
Ford County, Ill., School District No. 102
Fort Dodge, Iowa, Refunding
Galesburg, Ill., Electric Light Works
Grand Haven, Mich., Water Works 4½%
Greenville, Tenn., School Series "A"
Highland Park, Ill., School District No. 107
Home Independent Tel. Co.
Huntington, West Va., 6%
Interurban Railway, Des Moines, Iowa, 1st Mortgage 5%
Independence, Iowa, School District
Knoxville, Tenn., Market School House
Knoxville, Tenn., Public Imp't
Knoxville, Tenn., Viaduct
Lancaster, Ky., High School
Louisiana Port Commission (New Orleans) 4½% of 1914
Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sewer 4.55%
Merchants Heat & Light Co. Refunding 5%
Midland Valley Railroad Co.
Monmouth, Ill., Refunding
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works Refunding

Second
Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent S. D. Refunding 4½%
Poplar Bluffs, Mo., Refunding

Sixth
Henry, Ill., Water Works

Tenth
Bell County, Texas
Fayette, Mo., Water Works
Harris County, Texas, Road
McLennan County, Texas, Road District
Morgan County, Ga., Courthouse

Fifteenth
Burleigh County, No. Dak., Refunding
Carroll, Iowa, Independent School District, School Funding
Chippewa County, Mich., Rfdg.
East Tawas, Mich., Refunding
Islip, N. Y., Union Free School District No. 1
Pana, Ill., High School Building
Warsaw, Ill., Water Works
Winnsboro, So. Car., Electric Light & Improvement
Woodlawn Township, No. Dak., Refunding
Windsor, Mo.

October Investments

We own and offer over 200 different issues of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public service corporation bonds which we recommend for conservative investment at prices to yield

4% to 6%

Write for circular offerings TS for investors

READJUSTMENT OF CAPITAL AND DEBT OF The Missouri Pacific Railway Company AND St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

In view of the appointment of a Receiver for each of the above named Companies, the time for the deposit of the securities hereinafter described with the Depositaries and Sub-Depositaries named below, subject to the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated July 1, 1915, has been extended TO AND INCLUDING OCTOBER 15, 1915.

Default having been made in the payment of the interest due September 1, 1915, upon the Forty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds, the Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds and the Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds due January 1, 1917, mentioned below, THE RESPECTIVE DEPOSITARIES AND SUB-DEPOSITARIES FOR SUCH BONDS WILL, IF DESIRED BY DEPOSITING BONDHOLDERS, ADVANCE TO THEM UPON THEIR BONDS, AT THE TIME OF DEPOSIT OF THE SAME, OR UPON PRESENTATION OF THEIR CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT HERETOFORE ISSUED, THE AMOUNT OF THE INTEREST DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1915, UPON THEIR BONDS. Ownership certificates in accordance with the Federal income tax law will be required in case of all advances.

DEPOSITARIES

For Capital Stock of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

For the Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds, due March 1, 1945.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall Street, New York City.

For THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, due September 1, 1959.
Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due November 1, 1920.
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, due January 1, 1917.
First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, due August 1, 1920, and Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due August 1, 1920.

ST. LOUIS IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1952.

THE KANSAS AND COLORADO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1938.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1919.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due June 1, 1948.

THE LEROY AND CANEY VALLEY AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1926.

THE KANSAS CITY NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A, due January 1, 1933.

BOONVILLE, ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1961.

LITTLE ROCK JUNCTION RAILWAY'S First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, due April 1, 1910.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 140 Broadway, New York City.

SUB-DEPOSITARIES FOR ALL SECURITIES

St. Louis: MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
London: GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ADDITIONAL SUB-DEPOSITARIES

Amsterdam: For Bonds: HOPE & CO., AMSTERDAMSCHE BANK. For Stock: Administration office of BROES & GOSMAN.
Basle: for Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds: BANK VEREIN SUISSE.
Zurich: For Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds: SCHWEIZERISCHE KREDIT-ANSTALT. For Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds: BANQUE FEDERALE.
Berlin: For Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds: DEUTSCHE TREUHAND GESELLSCHAFT.

Stock certificates must be duly endorsed in blank for transfer or be accompanied by blank transfers and must be stamped at the rate of two cents per share under the New York stock transfer tax law and also two cents per share under the Federal Emergency Revenue Act. Coupon bonds must be accompanied by all coupons maturing on or after September 1, 1915. Bonds registered as to principal must be restored to bearer form before deposit; and registered bonds must be exchanged for coupon bonds, or be registered in the name of the proper Depositary and be accompanied by proper assignments of any interest thereon maturing on or after September 1, 1915, and on or prior to the date of such registry.

Deposits of securities will not be received after October 15, 1915, except upon terms approved by the Readjustment Managers.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment may be obtained from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries or from the Secretary of any of the three Committees named below.

Dated, New York, September 8, 1915. KUHN, LOEB & CO., *Readjustment Managers.*

The undersigned Committees have approved and adopted the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment mentioned in the foregoing notice and recommend to holders of the securities which they respectively represent the prompt deposit of their securities.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, *Chairman*
ROBERT FLEMING (London)
DONALD G. GEDDES
JEROME J. HANAUER
ALVIN W. KRECH
C. E. Ter MEULEN (Amsterdam)
Committee representing Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds.
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN, *Secretary*, 140 Broadway, New York City.

FRANK N. B. CLOSE, *Chairman*
OTTO H. KAHN
JOHN H. McCLEMENT
JOHN W. PLATTEN
T. G. SIEGERS (Amsterdam)
W. H. WILLIAMS
Committee representing Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds.
B. W. JONES, *Secretary*, 16 Wall Street, New York City.

JAMES N. WALLACE, *Chairman*
J. HORACE HARDING
FREDERICK STRAUSS
ALBERT H. WIGGIN
ROBERT WINSOR
Committee representing Missouri Pacific Railway Company Stock.
C. E. SIGLER, *Secretary*, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

To Holders of Preferred Stock:

The Committee, as a result of the examination being made on its behalf of International Mercantile Marine Company, is now in a position to make the following announcement:

It appears from the records of the Marine Company that during the month of March, 1915, it was in a position to pay all interest then in default upon its bonds, and that by order of its board of directors the Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, who is President of the New York Trust Company, the Trustee under the mortgage, was notified of this fact. Such a default cannot be made the basis for declaring the principal of the bonds due, and the Committee is advised that the pending foreclosure suit can be successfully defended; that the present receivership was unnecessary and that it could have been avoided by the board of directors of the Marine Company.

The preliminary report of Messrs. Ernst & Ernst, the accountants for the Committee, states:

(1) Exclusive of depreciation and new war tax, and also exclusive of undivided earnings of the Thompson & Co., Limited, Shaw Savill and Albion Co., Limited, Holland-America Line, but after deducting all current interest charges, including bond interest (amounting to $2,232,776), the earnings of the Marine Company for the seven months which ended July 31, 1915, were over $11,000,000; in addition the Marine Company's share of the earnings of the Leyland Line for said period were over $7,000,000; for the month of July, 1915, (the latest figures available,) such earnings of the Marine Company, including the Leyland Line, were over $3,500,000.

(2) The Marine Company was at all times during the month of March, 1915, and thereafter in a position to pay all back interest and current interest on its bonded indebtedness. On March 31, 1915, the last day to cure the six months default in the payment of interest on the 4½% bonds, there was on deposit in cash to the credit of the Marine Company, and subsidiary companies, $8,538,394.

(3) Many of the assets and particularly investments in other steamship companies are carried on the books of certain of the Marine Company's subsidiary companies at values far below their real worth.

(4) The property and assets of the Marine Company, including ships, securities and cash, but excluding good will, trade routes and the like, are, excluding inter-company accounts, obviously of a value largely exceeding the bonded debt and other indebted

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Thirty-two corporations with aggregate capital stocks of $949,800 were chartered today. They include:

Associated Americas Commercial Company, commission, selling agents, importers, exporters, $120,000; Nathan A. Smyths, Sumner Gerard, Woolsey H. Field, 60 West 115th St.

Credit Guide Publishing Company, mercantile, investing, credit news, information, $50,000; William L. Burger, Cyrano Hilton, Herman B. Wilson, Jr., 50 West 174th St., Bronx.

Edward B. Stott & Co., contracting, $90,000; Richard J. Kent, Haverlock Weiser, Edward B. Stott, 1,648 Beverly Road, Brooklyn.

Goldstein & Tipiitz Company, Brooklyn, clothing, merchandise, $25,000; Phillip Hirschman, Herman Weschner, Hymsu Tipiitz, 64 McKibben St., Brooklyn.

Deslaurles Column Mold Company of New York, realty, construction, concrete ceilings, columns, $50,000; James Marx, Leonard J. Martin, Henry A. Dahlen, 206 Bergen Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Quogue Homestead Company, Westhampton Beach, realty, construction, $25,000; William T. Calloway, Edwin P. Maynard, Frederick A. Burrell, 1,400 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

Common Sense Coupon Corporation, Albany, coupons, premiums, printing, advertising, merchandise, $15,000; Guy A. Smith, Vallance W. Collins, Florence W. Stern, 68 Morris St., Albany.

Yonkers Grocery and Paper Company, Yonkers, grocery specialties, wrapping paper, $10,000; Morris Sobie, Bernard Klein, Louis Clark, 45 Warburton Av., Yonkers.

The Sloan Syndicate, publishing, $10,000; John J. Fish, Edward L. Hale, Joseph V. Sloan, 393 Fourth Av.

Vewinkls Medicine Company, Oswego, drugs, sundries, chemicals, hospital supplies, $10,000. Mulford R. Burt, John J. Clancy, Christopher J. Vewinkle, Oswego.

Moving Picture Stories, publishing, books, magazines, newspapers, $10,000. Nat Hess, Charles E. Nylander, Charles Warren Hastings, 610 West Forty-ninth St.

Royal Fish, Inc., Brooklyn, pbonograph records, musical instruments, $10,000. Alice S. Fox, William A. Thomas, Royal Fish, 96 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

Banlea Chemical Co., chemicals, fluids, $10,000. Anna Horowitz, Sophie and Benj. Leavy, 251 West 112th St.

Conservation Construction Company, Peekskill-on-Hudson, realty, construction, heating appliances, office fixtures, $8,000. Walter Grant Wilder, Jr., Jesse H. Ingersoll, Adelbert L. Eastman, Peekskill.

Kahl Engraving Company, printing, stamping, stationery, $9,000. Charles D. Jocelyn, Edward and Charles Kahl, 22 Beekman St.

Engel Construction company, realty, construction, $7,500. Leopold Geissman, Halen V. and Louis Engel, 545 West 111th St.

C. and W. Cloak and Suit Company, $5,000. Nathan Cohen, Sarah and Samuel Weinberg, 814 East 165th St., Bronx.

Gettys Square Corporation, Yonkers, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000. Charles T., Florence C. and John E. Pawsou, 20 Stanley Place, Yonkers.

A. Sapadin, Inc., Brooklyn, stationery, cigars, newspapers, candies, novelties, $5,000. Philip A. Witt, Abraham Sapadin, Samuel Hyman, 615 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Elite Jewelry Company, $5,000. Max Huffman, Samuel Benson, Jacob Levine, 71 Nassau St.

Knoll Automobile Electric Service Company, Buffalo, electric equipment, motor cars, $5,000. Charles A. Hamlin, Francis J. Rogan, John G., W. Knoll, Buffalo.

Western Export Corporation, ammunition, war supplies, insurance brokerage, $5,000. Peter J. Shields, Kingsley L. Martin, Henry S. Thompson, 66 Liberty St.

Altman Pleating Company, pleating ladies', children's dresses, $5,000. William L. Rosan, David Price, Leo Altman, 148 Bay 26th St., Brooklyn.

Authorization, — Pneumerator Company, Augusta, Me., patent article, $50,000. Representative, Gardner Cornett, 118 Liberty St., New York.

Capital Increases.—Czarnikow-Rionda Company, Manhattan, $1,440,000 to $3,500,000. Merchants Line, Rensselaer, $10,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary Dissolution.—Brod & Co., Manhattan; Cohn & Loew Theatrical Company, New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 30. — Charters filed here:

Zenith Motion Picture Company, New York, $500,000; to manufacture, sell, lease, own, and operate motion picture films of all kinds. Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

Smith Form-A-Truck Company, New York, $100,000; to manufacture motor trucks, &c. Joseph F. Curtin, Daniel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The following Patrolmen, having been promoted to the rank of Sergeant, are transferred and assigned as indicated: 6 P. M., Sept. 20: W. J. McGowan, 43, to 74, motorcycle duty. M. W. Corr, 167, to 162.

Retired: 12 P. M., Sept. 29: Seargt. J. A. Ester, 162, (on his own application,) at $575 a year; appointed Jan. 5, 1888.

Transfers and assignments: 6 P. M., Sept. 30: Sergts. J. J. Waters, 74 to 167, from bicycle to motorcycle duty. M. McDonough, 81 to 13. Motorcycle Sergt. C. West, 167 to 81.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. G. F. Ferre, 22, to D. B., 15 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 29; J. McLaughlin, 79, to C. O., duty in office of Fourth Deputy Comm., 10 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 4; Patrol. J. T. Corcoran and J. McLaughlin, 38, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 1; T. Brawley, 63, to D. B., 5 days, noon Sept. 28; E. R. Friel, 155, to 9 I. D., 10 days, noon Oct. 5; A. Kollmer, 156, to 9 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 3; G. Sweeney, 172, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 22.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. A. Phair, 15, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 3; P. M. Duffy, 18, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 6; C. J. H. Schroeder, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M. Oct. 6; W. S. Lee, 132, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 29; V. A. Ebel, 164, 1 day, 8 A. M. Sept. 29; J. F. H. Pickhardt, 166, 1 day, 8 A. M. Sept. 29; J. Eisenla, 283, 1 day, 8 A. M. Sept. 29.

Fines imposed: Patrol. H. Klug, 6, (absent without leave,) 3 days; J. J. Conway, 8, (absent from post, in conversation,) 2 days; J. T. Backes, 22, (absent from post, in liquor saloon,) 7 days; D. Sullivan, 23, (absent without leave,) ½ day; F. W. Kaiser, 23, (absent from post, in conversation with patrolman,) 2 days; J. D. Baumann, 28, (absent without leave,) ½ day; T. J. Stokes, 26, (at side entrance of liquor saloon drinking from whisky glass,) 8 days; H. Goodale, 26, (absent from post, at side door of liquor saloon drinking from whisky glass,) 8 days; J. O'Connell, 28, (absent from special post, coming from premises,) 4 days; H. A. O'Brien, 29, (absent from post, coming from side door of liquor saloon,) 8 days; (absent without leave,) 2 days; C. J. Leahy, 28, (absent from reserve duty,) 3 days; G. Fnico, 29, (absent from post, coming from garage,) 2 days; G. W. Pape, 31, (absent from fixed post, sitting,) 4 days; R. M. Tweed, 32, (absent from post, reading,) 2 days; J. Steinback, 37, (absent from post, in apartment,) 3 days; G. T. Rowley, 39, (absent from school crossing,) ¼ day; H. B. Schopper, 42, (loitering and in conversation,) ¼ day; A. B. Cramb, 62, (absent from post, loitering and in conversation with patrolman,) 5 days; F. T. Finnegan, 65, (absent from post, coming from premises,) 4 days; R. F. King, 74, (failed to report at end of vacation, absent without leave,) 1 day; M. H. McCormack, 162, (absent without leave,) 4 days, (improper patrol,) 3 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. D. J. McNichol, 5, (improper patrol, absent from post;) V. Novetny, 6, (absent from post, in grocery, eating;) A. H. Johnson, 6, (absent from special post;) R. J. Weltsch, 18, (absent from post, coming from restaurant.)

Charges dismissed: Lieut. T. J. Blunt, 285, (failed to keep telephone record in conformity with the rules;) Sergt. J. M. Jenkins, 148, (failed to observe or report dereliction of duty on the part of a patrolman;) Patrol. E. A. Nelson, 148, (improper patrol, coming from side door of liquor saloon;) J. F. Havan, 160, (absent from post; coming from entrance of liquor saloon;) L. W. Martin, 286, (improper patrol.)

Resignations accepted, 12 P. M., Sept. 29: Patrol. F. J. Broderick, 26; A. D. Brown, 32.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Plans for the new Manhattan Trade School for Girls have been approved.

Maternity leaves of absence of two years granted to Mrs. Florence E. Morse of P. S. 56, the Bronx, and Mrs. Marion C. Wickes of P. S. 149, Brooklyn, have been terminated.

A continuation class will be organized in the establishment of Kops Brothers, 120 East Sixteenth Street, Manhattan.

John R. Cave has been assigned as substitute supervisor of trade equipment in evening high and trade schools.

Trimble Foster has been assigned as Chief of the furniture division in the Bureau of School Buildings.

Annexes will be established to the East Side Evening High School in P. S. 91, Manhattan, and to the South Brooklyn Evening High School for Men in P. S. 2, Brooklyn.

There will be a meeting of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers in the Metropolitan Life Building at 8 P. M. today.

Temporary licenses as teacher in training in high schools have been granted to the following: Cooking—Marjorie C. Barbine and Jean S. Barrick; Economics—Owen Reilly.

A class in embroidery is being formed in Evening School 157, on St. Nicholas Av., between 125th and 127th Streets. Registration is now being held in the evening at the school. Class sessions open at 7:45 P. M. on Oct. 4.

Representatives of the Education Department next week will confer with Mayor Mitchel upon the proposal of Supt. Wirt to extend his work, play, and study plan to all schools without waiting for the result of the experiment in the twelve Bronx schools.

The Board of Education has asked the Board of Estimate for $25,000 to conduct an industrial survey. The United States Bureau of Labor and the State Department of Labor will be requested to co-operate.

The examination for license for promotion was taken by 301 teachers.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises 5:55 | Sun sets 5:45 | Moon rises 11:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water.	Low Water.
	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:44 1:04	6:50 7:49
Governors Island	1:30 1:45	7:42 8:46
Hell Gate	3:20 3:35	9:32 10:26

Arrived—Thursday, Sept. 30.

SS Espagne, Bordeaux, Sept. 19.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 18.
SS Caracas, San Juan, Sept. 25.
SS Amberton, Avonmonth, Sept. 5.
SS Jethan, Boston, Sept. 29.
SS St. Patrick, Boston, Sept. 29.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Sept. 27.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Sept. 24.
SS Mount Vernon, Sagua, Sept. 11.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Sept. 25.
SS Panama, Colon, Sept. 23.
SS Patagonian, Cardiff, Sept. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Bellerer	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Citta di Messina	Naples	Sept. 14
Bristol City	Swansea	Sept. 15
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	Sept. 15
Corinthic	Hull	Sept. 17
Obeyenne	Barrow	Sept. 17
Strathleven	Havre	Sept. 21
Radiant	New Orleans	Sept. 23
El Alba	Galveston	Sept. 28
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 24

DUE TOMORROW.

France	Barbados	Sept. 24
Eastern City	St. Nazaire	Sept. 17
Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Rowland	Gibraltar	Sept. 18

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Archgrove	London	Sept. 23
Chiden	London	Sept. 17
Ngariz	Rotterdam	Sept. 17
Norseman	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Saxon Monarch	London	Sept. 24
Carnhill	Havre	Sept. 25
Yumuri	Fontera	Sept. 25
Buffalo	Hull	Sept. 18
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 26
St. Joseph	Marseilles	Sept. 16
Terence	Rio Janerio	Sept. 14

DUE MONDAY.

Duca Degli Abruzzi	Gibraltar	Sept. 23
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Sept. 26
Chariots	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Ryswijk	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Brazos	Mayaguez	Sept. 29
Patria	Cristobal	Sept. 29
Vivian	Santiago	Sept. 29
Lancastrian	London	Sept. 21
Auchendale	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Norben	Manchester	Sept. 17
Sicilia	Malaga	Sept. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ioannina, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Raphael, Agrentina	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Hubert, Barbados	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Mortilius, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Santiago, Santiago		3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Maasdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephan, Barbados	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaguez, Peoguso	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Italia, Naples		2:00 P.M.
Lord Sefton, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Minuesotan, San Francisco		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 30.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 8:30 A. M.; due Oct. 1, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 212 miles S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 25 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 59 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 226 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 516 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 45 miles S. E. of Mobile Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, was 107 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Manuel Calvo, at Barcelona, Sept. 23.
SS King Howd, at Marseilles, Sept. 25.
SS Mauri, at London, Sept. 30.
SS Trinidad, at Cardiff, Sept. 28.
SS Bsnter, at Malcendo, Sept. 28.
SS Jemtland, at Gothenburg, Sept. 28.
SS Kansas City, at Bristol, Sept. 29.
SS Chicago, at Bordeaux, Sept. 29.
SS Dwinsk, at Archangel, Sept. 29.

Sailed.

SS Lackawanna, from Belfast, Sept. 30.
SS Pathan, from Hongkong, Sept. 28.
SS Eibugin, from Santos, Sept. 29.
SS Philadelphia, from St. Nazaire, Sept. 29.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Oct. 1
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru..Oct. 2
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurlima..Oct. 7
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Msrama.Oct. 5

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 2, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 2, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Oct. 1, SS Ioannina.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 7, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 2, SS Stampalia.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for actuarial clerk, grade 3, will be received until 4 P. M. on Oct. 18. The subjects and wsights are: Duties, 4; mathamatics, 4; experience, 2. The duties are assisting in the adjustment of crude mortality rates prepared from tabulations in the computing department; constructing commutation columns; preparing annuity values and present values of pension benefits and working tables. The minimum age is 20 years. There is one vacancy in the Commission on Pensions. The salary is $1,050 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 20 at the New York Custom House an examination for junior mechanical engineer, Grades I. and II., for men only. Full information as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers. The following positions established under the above act will be filled from the register resulting from this examination: Junior mechanical engineer, Grade I., $1,200 to $1,650 a year. Junior mechanical engineer, Grade II., $720 to $1,080 a year. In addition to the above salaries necessary expenses will be allowed when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Applicants for examination and appointment to either of the above positions are not debarred from taking any other examinations that may be offered. Persons employed in any of these positions are eligible for promotion to the next higher grade upon recommendation of their superiors and by passing an appropriate noncompetitive examination to meet the requirements of such higher grade. Appointments to these positions will be principally for field service. Competitors will be examined in: Theory and practice of mechanical engineering as applied to railway rolling stock and other machinery, and the mathematics used in this branch of engineering, including algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, but not including calculus; education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

TO ATLANTIC CITY

by Daylight Ocean Route, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9:30 A. M. Pier 46, North River, foot of West 10th St. Writs or phone Spring 712 for Folder "R."
ATLANTIC CITY STEAMSHIP LINE.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Pack Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 p. m. for CONNECTICUT RIVER LANDINGS.

Str. of Montauk S. B. Co. lvs. pier ft. 34th St., E. R., for Greenport and Sag Harbor Tues. and Thurs., 5:00; Satr., 1:00 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES, Pier 42, N. R., daily except Sundays, 6:30 P. M. Tel. Spring 1097.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS, Sandy Hook Route. New Jersey Central.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The tropical storm has continued to move in a northnortheast direction, and Thursday night its centre was over Tennessee, while its pressure has risen decidedly and its violent winds have subsided in the region of its centre, yet this disturbance has caused general and heavy rains in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the lower Ohio Valley. Storm warnings have been lowered at Southern ports.

Moderate temperature continues throughout the country.

The weather will become overcast in New England Friday, and will be followed by rains Friday night and Saturday. In the Middle and South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, rains Friday will be followed by clearing weather saturday. In the region of the great lakes the weather will be overcast Friday and, Satnrday, with rain over southern portions. In the Gnlf States generally fair weather will prevail Friday and Saturday.

Temperatures will not change materially over the eastern half of the country within the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, becoming fresh east over the south portion; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh and probably strung east and southsast; South Atlantic Coast, fresh south.

FORECASTS—TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southsrn New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Rain Friday and probably Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, was as follows:

1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
3 A. M. 51	54	4 P. M. 67	67
6 A. M. 51	49	6 P. M. 62	60
9 A. M. 59	54	9 P. M. 58	59
12 M. 65	64	11 P. M. 56	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 6:15 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.23 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:10—606 W. 181 St.; Hy. Schlombohm	Slight
12:10—444 W. 58 St.; Felix Muldoon	Slight
9:15—435 E. 128 St.; Marg. Tuscellar	Slight
10:15—105 E. 104 St.; Frank Geeler	Slight
11:00—321 10 Av.; Robert Bibbs	Slight
11:10—379 1 Av.; Albert Zina	Slight
11:20—93 Cannon St.; Morris Leiben	Slight
11:25—819 10 Av.; John Cerra	$20
P. M.	
1:00—301 W. 126 St.; Mrs. Irving	Slight
1:30—B'way & 155 St.; Van Buren Bill Posting Co.	Slight
2:30—231 E. 29 St.; Abe Feinberg	$200
4:00—5,050 B'way; Haven Construction Co.	$50
4:30—664 W. 161 St.; Hudson View Construction Co.	Slight
4:40—338 E. 101 St.; 1. Ginsberg	Slight
4:45—228 E. 116 St.; Yetta Goldstein	Slight
5:35—238 Henry St.; Sarah Goldberg	Slight
5:55—89 Montgomery St.; Jacob Schowsky	Slight
6:45—95 1 St.; Bersard Ershowsky	Slight
7:00—452 W. 41 St.; Eugene King	Slight
8:30—80 Sheriff St.; Z. Essex	Slight
9:10—915 Jennings St.; Hermnn Doorman	Slight
9:10—341 E. 121 St.; David Kernan	Slight
10:45—680 E. 224 St.; Henry D. Vos Horskey	Slight
10:50—2,850 B'way; Samuel Beerman	Slight
11:45—1,506 1st Av; Ernest Adler	not given

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ALEXANDER, MAX, (April 27, 1914;) net estate, $18,155; Mrs. Tiene Alexander, widow of decedent, was the beneficiary; assets, an equity, $7,875, in 1,620 Madison Av., appraised at $24,000; an equity, $1,853, in 1,720 Lexington Av., appraised at $9,000; deposits, $4,141; personalty, $25.

BAXTER, JOSEPHINE M., (July 18, 1914;) net estate, $9,594; May Miller Powers, stepsister, given $5,894; two nepbswa and a niece each received $1,000; assets, deposits, $2,536; mortgages, $4,800; stocks, $1,400; wearing apparel, $10; trust accounts, $2,892.

BIEDERMANN, Mrs. CAROLINE, (Nov. 8, 1914;) ne estate, $9,136; Katelie H. Biedermann, daughter, given $8,986; Ernest Biedermann, husband, and two grandchildren each given $50; assets, equity, $2,500, in 427 E. 80 St., appraised at $18,000; equity, $4,000, in 364 W. 161 St., appraised at $11,500; deposits, $3,061; stocks, $10.

BOLEY, MORRIS, (Oct. 21, 1914;) net estate after deductions for debts and expenses, $18,279; Mrs. Beck, Boley, widow, beneficiary. Assets—Deposits, $8,203; insurance, $5,679; glove and hosiery business, 506 Broadway, $27,383.

BRANDT, ALBERT, (Feb. 20, 1914;) net estate, $31,306; Elizabath Brandt, widow, beneficiary. Assets—Equities in five parcels of realty, $9,770; deposits, $611; notes and mortgages, $22,970.

BRANDT, WILHELMINA, (April 2, 1915;) net estate, $1,947; Anna Brandt, daughter, beneficiary. Assets—Deposits, $1,580; mortgages, $1,000.

BRENNAN, IDA F. P., (April 18, 1915;) net estate, $77,108; Samuel Lopez Pereira, step-father of decedent, $1,000 in cash and an annuity of $300; Willisrd Taison Ray, not related, $1,000; residuary estate to Erastus Hamilton, not related. Assets—Equity, $37,690, in 211-213-215-217 Columbus Av., appraised at $98,500; deposits, $12,883; personalty, $628; mortgages, $12,177; stocks and bonds, $17,490.

BRIDGHAM, SAMUEL W., of East Providence, R. I., (Feb. 11, 1915.) Assets taxable in New York: 954 Fifth Av., appraised at $337,000, subject to election of widow for dower; furniture and personal effects, $4,207, making gross New York estate $304,197; net New York estate after deductions for New York debts and administration expenses, $296,134. Mrs. Fanny Bridgham, widow, beneficiary.

BUBLA, JOSEPH, (Dec. 9, 1913;) net estate, $5,290. Mrs. Mary Bubla, widow, and two sons, beneficiaries. Assets: Two lots at Jamaica, L. I., $2,000; deposits, $1,242; mortgage, $2,687.

CHARTRESS, CHARLES J., (Jan. 9, 1910;) net estate, $3,190. Estate passed to ten children, equal shares. Assets: Equity, $3,000, in 461-463 W. 150th St., appraised at $18,000; deposits and personalty, $1,382.

CLANCY, BRIDGET, (Feb. 14, 1915;) net estate, $8,800. Isabel Levers, niece, was given $8,528, and there were three other minor bequests. Assets: An equity, $7,325, in 70 W. 105th St., appraised at $19,500; lot on Staten Island, $25; deposits, $2,629, and personalty $75.

CLARK, MARY JANE, (March 7, 1914;) net estate, $47,050. Mary Ellen Keys, daughter, given $10,326; Frances A. Merrlefield, daughter, $10,326; Thomas B. Clarke, son, $10,230; William Addison Clarke, son, $3,952; Harman G. Clarke, son, $4,585; Mary Clarke, daughter-in-law, $1,460; Paul Irving Clarke, son, $4,337, and Eleanor Clarke, daughter-in-law, $1,293. Assets: Deposits, $100; notes, mortgages, and personalty, $15,552; stocks and bonds, $36,677.

COHEN, HARRIS, (Jan. 29, 1915;) assets, $1,467; no debts. Mrs. Ida A. Cohsn, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Interest, $1,435, in 362 Baltic St., Brooklyn, appraised at $11,000, and a junk business, 249 E. 56th St., $522.

CUMMINGS, PATRICK, (Oct. 6, 1913;) net estate, $1,443. Two nieces and a nephew beneficiaries. Assets: Two lots at Massapequa, L. I., $300, and deposits, $1,561.

DOODY, JOSEPH, (Jan. 15, 1915;) net estats, $4,113. Two grandchildren given $500 each and residuary estate passed to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 64th St. and Park Av.

DWYER, TIMOTHY, (March 18, 1914;) total assets, $11,410; net estats, $10,737. Mrs. Ada Dwyer, widow, given bulk of estats. Assets: Equity, $10,500, in 1,246 Second Av., appraised at $20,000; deposits, $385; personalty, $525.

FREEMAN, THOMAS B., of St. Louis, Mo., (Nov. 25, 1914;) value of entire estate not disclosed. Assets in New York State: A stock of wines and whiskies and furniture, $398; no deductions enmerated. Names of beneficiaries do not appear in report.

FOX, Mrs. HARRIOT, (March 19, 1915:) net estate, $46,417; George Henry Fox, husband, given $24,000; an equity, $1,853, in 1,720 Lexington Av., appraised at $9,000; deposits, $4,141; personalty, $25

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Riverside Drive Purchase Near 152d Street—Edwin Gould Buys West Thirty-fifth Street Hotel—Bronx Apartment Sale—H. P. Whitney Leases Shore Front for Hydroplane Hangar.

The City Real Estate Company, evidently representing a builder or investor who contemplates an apartment house on upper Riverside Drive, purchased yesterday a large frontage on the easterly side of the Drive, between 152d and 153d Streets. The thoroughfare curves sharply toward the northwest from the former street and the property acquired begins 30 feet north of the 152d Street corner, fronting 137.7 feet on the Drive by 175 deep on the easterly line, running through to 153d Street, with a frontage of 100 feet there, and having a westerly line of about 81 feet.

The property was bought from the estate of C. R. Maltby and Miss Elizabeth R. Wellington, the latter being the daughter of Aaron H. Wellington, who formerly owned a large tract there. The 153d Street portion faces Trinity Cemetery, and the block below is improved with two six-story houses.

The deal was closed by David Stewart in conjunction with Bernard London.

Deal on West Thirty-fifth Street.

The Five Boroughs Realty Company, of which Edwin Gould is President, has added to its midtown realty holdings by the purchase of the six-story hotel at 147 to 151 West Thirty-fifth Street. The structure, which occupies a plot 60.8 by 100 by irregular, was sold by the Innovation Realty Company, M. S. Manness, President.

Harlem Tenement Sale.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for cash to a Staten Island investor for Isidor Brand the five-story tenement known as 229 East 107th Street, on a plot 25 by 100.11, between Second and Third Avenues.

Fifth Avenue Apartment House Loan Increased $100,000.

An additional loan of $100,000, at 6 per cent., to run until June, 1918, has been secured by the 907 Fifth Avenue Company from the M. S. C. Holding Corporation on the south corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, where a twelve-story apartment house is in process of erection on the former Cornelius Vanderbilt-James A. Burden properties.

They already carry two mortgages for $1,825,000, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company having supplied $1,400,000 of this sum.

A Recent Buyer.

Herbert C. Gerlach of Oasining, N. Y., is the buyer of the private dwelling 36 East Seventieth Street, sold Wednesday by L. G. Frees.

1916 Tax Rolls Open Today.

The tax rolls, showing the valuations placed on real estate for the purpose of the 1916 tax levy, will be opened for inspection this morning. Application for reductions in assessments must be made to the Tax Commissioner before Nov. 1.

Bronx Apartment Deal.

Daniel H. Jackson of the D. H. Jackson Company has bought from William F. Gorman the five-story new law apartment house at 1,020 to 1,028 Simpson Street, about 200 feet from Westchester Avenue and the Simpson Street subway station, on plot 40x100. Ogden & Clarkson were the brokers.

This is the fourth apartment house that Mr. Jackson has purchased in that block within the past four weeks, among them being the Sinbar Court, at 906 to 914 Simpson Street, 150 by 105, and since resold to the Bronx Industrial Estates, a corporation formed by William Suesman and Edward Gibbe, to which title was passed yesterday.

Brooklyn.

The Jerome Property Corporation of Brooklyn sold 339 Fourth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, a four-story single apartment house on a lot 28 by 100, for J. Stoerger to Mrs. E. Walker, who owns the adjoining property.

Louis Gold has sold the two-story and store brick building at the northeast corner of Flatbush and Parkside Avenues to Frederick Platt for investment.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Henry Kettelhodt and others to the March Realty Corporation, a plot 160 by 100 on the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street for immediate improvement with three-story brick stores and dwellings.

The Realty Association has sold a plot 200.6 by 131 on the north side of President Street, 100 feet west of Bedford Avenue, to Charles A. Chase, who will erect twelve one-family dwellings on the property. Mr. Chase recently purchased a similar plot adjoining on Union Street, which he has improved with high-class private houses, several of which have been sold.

The Realty Association also sold No. 1204 Union Street, between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues, a two-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 127.9, to Robert W. Belcher; No. 1,208 Union Street, between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues, a two-story brownstone, 20 by 127.9, to Rebecca E. Thelss, and No. 339 Chester Street, near Dumont Avenue, a three-story single frame, on lot 20 by 100, to Hyman Krieger.

Meister Builders, Inc., have sold the one-family two-story stucco and hollow tile house, 1,135 Seventy-fifth Street, to be occupied for occupancy.

Long Island.

At North Richmond Hill, in the New Gardens section, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson sold twenty-four lots to the Brooklyn Heights Land and Mortgage Company, which resold to Joseph and John Campbell and Loretta C. Cahill. The property fronts on Green and Gould Streets, Long Island Railroad, and Hillside Avenue.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 60 by 100 on Park Avenue to C. Betterley, and a plot 40 by 125 on Sterling Street to A. C. Young.

A client of Frederick Zittel & Sons has purchased from the Thompson Land and Water Company, 120 Fourteenth Street, Murray Hill, Flushing, a three-story dwelling and garage on a plot 75 by 200.

Whitney Lease for Hydroplane Hangar.

Cocks & Willets leased to H. P. Whitney five acres of land on Cow Bay, L. I., upon which he will erect a hangar for his new motor hydroplane. This property is near the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club and is admirably adapted for a hydroplane, having a marine railway running down to the water.

Bronxville Sale.

Fish & Marvin have sold for D. B. Lawrence the Stratford House at Lawrence Park West, Bronxville, to C. L. Relerson, formerly of St. Louis. It fronts on Sunny Brook and adjoins the Lawrence Park Country Club. The plot contains one large dwelling. It was held at $27,000.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for the Narrows Improvement Company, Inc., to W. Washington, the dwelling house, with lot 40 by 162, at Harbor View, Clifton, Staten Island.

New Jersey.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 40 by 150 on Third Avenue to G. & A. Matarazzo and a plot 40 by 153 on North Washington Street to S. Rocca.

Sales in the Tuxedo Park tract, South Orange, have been made by the Crawley-O'Brien Company to Harry W. Barclay, Margaret C. Gray, Joseph I. Conlan and Anthony J. Mueller, who have acquired plots for residence improvement, and a new dwelling there has been bought by Robert W. Brown.

Famous Players Co. Lease Old Riding Academy.

As a moving-picture studio the Famous Players Film Company has leased the old Dickel Riding Academy building, 100 by 200, at 124 and 126 West Fifty-sixth Street, running through to 123 and 125 West Fifty-fifth Street. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the lease for William S. Mason; the owner of the property.

Commercial Leases.

Rice & Hill have leased for the Willard S. Burrows Company, as agents, to the Harry Blum Cigar Company the southerly store in the building at 1,204 to 1,210 Broadway for ten years.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased for a term of years the store and basement at 24 and 26 West Twenty-fifth Street to the firm of Atlas & Eluhn, formerly of 103 Fifth Avenue, for the storage and sale of cotton goods.

Ogden & Clarkson have leased for the estate of David Frankenberg the entire building at 157 West Thirteenth Street, and for the Cross & Brown Company the store and basement at 1,875 Broadway to Senior Bros.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has leased 37 East Fiftieth Street, a five-story dwelling, for S. A. Reed to Augustus Van Cortlandt; also the dwelling at 130 East Thirty-seventh Street for Grace T. Cumnock to Ross McPherson.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for the Hanover Mortgage Company 124 East Thirtieth Street, a three-story house, to Mrs. G. Herring and Miss T. Saxon.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Mrs. E. L. Norton to Fernanda Tanara the three-story residence at 756 West Seventy-fourth Street, and for Mrs. E. R. Osborne the four-story residence on the south corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-third Street to Charles C. Deming.

Richmond Borough Wants a Subway.

The Staten Island Subway Conference, composed of the various civic organizations in the Borough of Richmond, has completed arrangements for a mass meeting in the interests of a subway to Staten Island to be held at Hugueinot Park, Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct. 14.

Percival G. Ullman, Jr., a member of the Executive Committee of the conference, said yesterday: "The movement for a subway is rapidly engaging the public of this borough and outside people who have realty interest here. It has been rumored that private interests have bought Staten Island and its connections with New Jersey for railway connections to and through the borough. I am also informed that bankers in all towns throughout the borough will shortly be raised and that mass meetings are being formed for the purpose of presenting the subway matter to the people."

Real Estate Notes.

Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for a high-class apartment house to be erected on the southwest corner of Avenue I and East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush, for Bernard Kempner, a Manhattan operator, who has entered the Brooklyn field with Jacob Glaser, under the name of the Rangeley Construction Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

5th Av, 524, w s, 65.10 ft n of 52d St, 15.11x 100, five-story store and one-story extension; Livingston Phelps against Samuel Kurzman et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; L. J. Conlon, referee; due, $130,813.06; taxes, &c., $1,971.10; Col. H. Oldenborg, for a party in interest, for $133,107.

142d St, 312 West, e s, 176.8 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; City Real Estate Co. against Conway Realty Co.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. G. Meyer, referee; due, $16,967.85; taxes, &c., $304.70; to the plaintiff, for $15,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Houston St, 249 East, e s, 37.6 ft e of Norfolk St, 18x75, three-story tenement and stores; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Fishel Plancer had on Aug. 10, 1915, or since; Schlesinger & Co., attorneys; to the plaintiff, Abraham Plancer, for $7,000.

AT 5,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Bronx Park Place, e w corner of White Plains Road, 91.6x100x107.8x101.1; adjourned to Oct. 7.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St. Nicholas Av, 691 and 693, for a one-story garage, 50x26; Barney Estate Co., 61 Broadway, owner; Kroh Portable Building Co., 30 Church St., architect; cost $950.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

47th St, 243 and 245 West, to a five-story loft, Forty-seventh Street Realty Corporation, 32 West 25th St. owner; M. Muller, 115 Nassau St., architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, SEPT 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner 140th St, 99.11x100; Pauline D. Riggs et al to Surety Land Co., 2 Columbus Circle, (mtg $51,000,) June 15; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

AMSTERDAM AV, 2 and 4, n w corner of 59th St, 50.5x100; Edward Joyce to Edjoy Realty, Inc., 338 West 85th St, all liens, Sept. 29; attorney, John F. Joyce, 20 Vesey St $100

ARDEN ST, 2, e w s, at n w s of Nagle Av, 129.6x50; W. S. Hill Realty Corporation to Sarah A. Funderford, Fisheau, N. J., (mtg $37,000,) Sept. 13; attorney, J. Harry Hill, 17 Liberty $100

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 190th St, 100x100; Howard T. Cole to White Cap Holding Co., in New York City, all liens, Sept. 29; attorneys, Menken Bros., 81 Nassau St. $100

HAVEN AV, w s, 362.10 ft s of 181st St, 50.8x102.2 to Riverside Terrace x 50 x 100.3, (foreclosure Sept. 17, 1915;) Richard C. Murphy, referee; to Carrie S. Weiss, 44 West 90th St, Sept. 29; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. & W., 61 Broadway $15,000

LEXINGTON AV, 71, s s, 74 ft s of 20th St, 24.8x100; Annie L. Chase to Kate Blank, 1,219 Union Av, (mtg $32,000,) all liens, Sept. 23; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & $100

136 Broadway $100

MACDOUGAL St, e e s, 115.8 ft n e of Spring St, 22x76.1; Zelick Peshkin to Goldie Peshkin, 8 Macdougal St, (mtg $11,000,) May 28 ..... $1

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 48.11 ft n of Christopher St, 17.3x60; Betsy Rosenstein to George Wildung, 406 East 141st St, all liens, April 25; attorney, Abraham Wolff, 1,169 Lexington Av $100

5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 116th St, 20x100; Hannah Friedman to Charwyn Realty Co., 135 Broadway, (mtg $23,000,) Sept. 27; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St..1100

5TH AV, 324, w s, 65.10 ft n of 3d St, 15.11x 100, (foreclosure Sept. 30;) Lewis J. Conlon, referee, to John H. Aldenborg, 136 North Elliott Place, Brooklyn, Sept. 30; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St. $133,167

11TH AV, s e corner 37th St, 49.5x100; Edward Joyce to the Edjoy Realty Co., 338 West 88th St, all liens, Sept. 29; attorney, John F. Joyce, 20 Vesey St. $100

5TH AV, 524, w s, 65.10 ft n of 3d St, 15.11x 100, (foreclosure Sept. 30;) Lewis J. Conlon, referee, to John H. Aldenborg, 136 North Elliott Place, Brooklyn, Sept. 30; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St. $133,167

11TH AV, s e corner 37th St, 49.5x100; Edward Joyce to the Edjoy Realty Co., 338 West 88th St, all liens, Sept. 29; attorney, John F. Joyce, 20 Vesey St. $100

5TH AV, 324, w s, 65.10 ft n of 3d St, 15.11x 100, (foreclosure Sept. 30;) Lewis J. Conlon, referee, to John H. Aldenborg, 136 North Elliott Place, Brooklyn, Sept. 30; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St. $133,167

11TH AV, s e corner 37th St, 49.5x100; Edward Joyce to the Edjoy Realty Co., 338 West 88th St, all liens, Sept. 29; attorney, John F. Joyce, 20 Vesey St. $100

11TH AV, 670, s e, 50.2 ft n of 3d St, 25x 100; Julia Bachrach to William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., 68 William St, all liens, Sept. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

7TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 24.10x97.6; Federation of Bessarabian Organizations to United Bessarabian and Southern Russian Jews of America, 67 East 7th St, (mtg $22,500,) Sept. 29; attorney, Leo Lerner, 220 Av $1

17TH ST, 30-34 West, s e, 425 ft w of 6th Av, 50x92; Max A. Singer to 130-134 West Seventeenth Street Co., Inc., 206 East 27th St, (mtg $90,000,) Sept. 25; attorney, Herman B. Goodstein, 38 Park Row $1

70TH ST, 127 West, n s, 255 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Sarah A. Punderford, Freneau, N. J., to the W. S. Hill Realty Corporation, 103 Park Av, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, Sept. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

101ST ST, 122 East, s s, 176.7 ft e of Park Av, 17x100.11; Louie Newman to Philip Mergulies, 125 East 50th St, (mtg $5,000,) Sept. 28; attorney, Louis A. Sable, 51 Chambers St. $100

114TH ST, 316 East, e e, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, (foreclosure Sept. 16, 1915;) Lawrence S. Greenbaum, referee, to Max Weinman, 1,275 Wheeler Av, Bronx, and Samuel Kreesin, 1,184 Manhattan Av, Brooklyn, Sept. 23; attorney, George H. Ittleman, 66 Graham Av, Brooklyn $500

117TH ST, 121 West, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.11, (foreclosure Sept. 24;) Samuel S. Koenig, referee, to Margaret O. Sage, 604 5th Av, Sept. 30; attorneys, De Forest Bros., 30 Broad St. $5,000

152D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 75 ft to n e s of Riverside Drive x70.2x143.10 to 153d St x50x199.10; Hugh H. Kendall, Corning, N. Y., et al. to Edwin A. Walter, 67 Halleck Av, Brooklyn, all liens, Sept. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

153D ST, s e, 600 ft w of Broadway, 50x 98.1 to n e s of Riverside Drive x67.9x143.10; Elizabeth R. Wellington to Edwin A. Walter, 67 Halleck Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTIES, 1124 and 1130 St; Edwin A. Walter to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, (mtg $61,000,) Sept. 29..$100

160TH ST, 546 West, s e, 419.11 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 14.9x99.11, (foreclosure;) Harold E. Lippincott, referee, to Jessie N. Stillman, 235 West 84th St, Sept. 29; attorneys, Beals & N., 1 Madison Av $3,000

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, e w corner of 199th St, 68.11x irregular; Daniel Houlihan to 199th Street Building Co., Inc., 2,867 Bainbridge Av, Sept. 29, mtg $22,000; attorney, F. J. Snow, 15 Wall St. $100

BATHGATE AV, e e corner of Fordham Road, 100.7x82.5x100.5; Augusta Keller to Joseph F. Ryan, 867 West 922 St.; attorneys, Elsman & L., 135 Broadway $6,000

BECK ST, 853, w s, 40x100; Mardeco Construction Co. to Bessie Harwitz, 278 East Houston St. (mtg $28,400,) Sept. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BECK ST, 857, w s, 40x100; Mardeco Construction Co. to Sarah Berend, 857 Beck St, Sept. 28, (mtg $28,400;) attorney, same. $100

BRIGGS AV, n s, 150 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; also Mosholu Parkway, n e corner of Hull Av, 110x151.11; also Briggs Av, w s, 250 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 100x110; also 12th St, e s, 201.8 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.6; Frank P. W. McGowan to Buena V. M. Busch, Great Neck, L. I., June 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Buena V. M. Busch to Clarence M. Busch, Great Neck, L. I., Sept. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trnet Co., 160 Broadway $1

COSTER ST, e s, 520 ft e of Spofford Av, 20x100; Samuel J. Joseph, referee, to Emily A. D. Ames et al., 260 Gates Av, Brooklyn, Sept. 27; attorney, E. P. Orrell, Jr., 256 Broadway $4,000

LOT 442, map of Van Nest Park; Henry T. Unger, referee, to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, Sept. 29; attorneys, MacKeller & G., 43 Cedar St. $9,000

LOT 169, map Sec. 2, St. Raymond's Park; Nora C. Carroll to Wm. Cleary, 4,118 Hewitt Av, Sept. 28; attorney, C. H. Baecher, 1,126 Walker Av $100

LOTS 38 to 40, map of Upland Realty Co.; Upland Realty Co. to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, Sept. 23; attorney, P. J. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St $100

MAGENTA ST, being Lot 168, map of building lots in 224 Ward, 35x100; A. Abr. Sarafin to George Greenberg, 883 Stebbins Av, May 26; attorney, P. Zalkind, 47 Stebbins St $1

MANIDA ST, n e s, 113.10 ft n e of Lafayette Av, 25x100; Jos. M. Lewine, trustee, to Bernhard L. Levy, 135 West 141st St, Sept. 16; attorney, B. H. Levy, 2 Rector St. $1

MORRIS AV, e s, 180 ft s of 179th St, 20x 100; Arthur W. Glegerich, referee, to L. Josephine Van Deusen, 25 Marion Place, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Sept. 24; attorney, William R. Adams, 25 Broad St. $9,000

NEWELL AV, s e corner of Elizabeth Av, 100x100; Antonio Brandi to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, Sept. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,099.29

NELSON AV, w s, 125.4 ft n of 166th St, 25x106.6x25x103.9; Michael Mee to Patrick Corrigan, 310 West 1st St, Sept. 29; attorney, R. C. Murphy, 51 Chambers St..$1,500

RYER AV, e s, 143.9 ft n of 180th St, 18.9x 10.4x18.9x104.2; Chesterman Muller, guardian, to Thomas F. Muller and another, 252 South 4th St, Brooklyn, Sept. 29. (mtg $517;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,300

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 188-190, n e corner of 186th St, 67.9x46.1; Nathan Strauss, referee, to Jennie Heyman, 129 West 75th St, Sept. 29; attorney, M. Merks, 233 Broadway $15,000

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 102.2 ft s of Fordham Road, 100.3x135; Agrippina Podgor to Ardee Construction Co., Inc., 3,436 Broadway, (mtg $18,000.) Sept. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

137TH ST, 635 EAST, n s, 37.6x100 D. H. Jackson Co. to Bronx Industrial Estates, Inc., 892 Prospect Av, Sept. 20, (mtg $31,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

215TH ST, e e, Lots 89 to 91, map of Jerome, 75x25; Henry W. Unger, referee, to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, Sept. 29; attorneys, MacKeller & G., 43 Cedar St. $12,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e w corner of 140th St, 99.11x100; Surety Land Co. to Pauline D. Riggs, at Paris, France, June 18, 2 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, Guy Ven Amringe. 31 Nassau St $51,000

SAME PROPERTY, prior mtg $59,000; same to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, Sept. 29, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $10,000

BOND ST, n e, 124.6 ft w of Bowery, 27x100; Charles E. Irvin to Brulkshank Co., 141 Broadway, Sept. 22, (prior mtg $8,000,) demand; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $4,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 108th St, 100.5x 125; Charlee E. McManns to George S. Heil et al., executors, 350 West 88th St, Sept. 28, (prior mtg $845,000,) due Oct. 10, 1926; attorney T. C. Ennever, 132 Nassau St. $60,000

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 21-7, n s, 97.6 ft e of William St, 83.10x54x72.7x8.6; Jacob New Realty Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 30, due, &c., as per bond $20,000

3D AV, e e, about 75 ft n of 120th St, 25.2x 150; Fredericka Fennell et al., exre., &c., George Fennell, to Fredericka Fennell, guardian Robert W. Fennell, end ano., June 29, 1909, demand 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Mann, B. & S., 856 Broadway, Brooklyn. $12,000

5TH AV, w e, 65.10 ft n of 32d St, 15.11x 100; John H. Oldenborg to Lillian Phelps, 1 East 51st St, Sept. 30, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Well St. $120,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 72d St, 115x125, prior mtg $1,825,000; 907 5th Av, due to M. S. C. Holding Corpn., Sept. 25, due June 18, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. B. Knowles, 165 Broadway $100,000

8TH AV, w s, 40 ft s of 153d St, 40x100; Sophie Krebs to Annie R. Bauerdorf, 2 West End Av, prior mtg $33,000, due as per bond, Sept. 30; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $5,000

10TH ST, n s, 145.8 ft e of Avenue A, 25x--; Nicol M. Mandl to Cornelius Weles, 417 East 8th St, Brooklyn, Sept. 30, (prior mtg $20,-500.) 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Berger, D, & A., 41 Park Row $4,000

81ST ST, e s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x85.9; Sarah H. Shea to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 29, due as per bond $9,000

77TH ST, e s, 137.6 ft e of West End Av, 18.8x102.2; Cornelius S. Pinkney to Farmers Loan and Trust Co. 22 William St., Sept. 29, 8 years, percentage as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 170 Broadway $13,000

85TH ST, 8-12 East, s e, 164.6 ft e of 5th Av, 60.6x102.2; Jacob New Realty Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 30, due, &c., as per bond..$50,000

152D ST, n e, 550 ft w of Broadway, 7.10x--; Edwin A. Walter to Hugh H. Kendall, Corning, N. Y., Sept. 9, due Aug. 18, 1916; attorney, Frederick W. Yates, 84 Nassau St $37,500

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,600, e s, 16.8x67.9; Gustavus Gick to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 30, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

COSTER ST, e s, 520 ft s of Spofford Av, 20 x100; Emily A. D. Ames et al. to Matilda Protsman, 296 East 162d St, Sept. 27, 1 year; attorney, E. P. Orrell, Jr., 256 Broadway $650

LOT 473, map of Van Nest Park; Shirley Goldberg to George Hauser, 1,749 Taylor Av, Sept. 29, due July 1-19, 5½ p. c.; attorney, C. H. Boechler, 1,120 Walker Av $5,000

LOT 1,132, map of Wakefield, n s, 20x100; Vito Arcioli to Giulia Vannecol, New Rochelle, N. Y., sept. 16, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph L. Zoetal, 4,102 White Plains Av $2,000

RYER AV, 2,004, e e, 14.9x104.2; Thomas Muller et al. to Joaquin M. Aguero, 2,088 Valentine Av, Sept. 29, 8 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 102.2 ft s of Fordham Road, two lots, each 50x100, two mtgs. each $6,000; Arden Construction Co. to Boernarut & Podgur, 505 5th Av, prior mtg $36,000, Sept. 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $12,000

199TH ST, s e corner of Bainbridge Av, 98.11x75.6; 199th Street Building Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Sept. 29, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. J. Snow, 15 Wall St $4,500

199TH ST, s s, 175.10 ft w of Bainbridge Av, aux irregular; same to same, Sept. 29, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same. $24,000

199TH ST, s s, 125.4 ft w of Bainbridge Av, 39.6x54.11; same to same, Sept. 29, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same. $24,000

199TH ST, s s, 65.1 ft w of Bainbridge Av, 41.10x79.4; same to same, Sept. 29, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same. $22,000

199TH ST, e s, 98.10 ft w of Bainbridge Av, 39.7x22.2; same to same, Sept. 29, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same. $22,000

206TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Keppied Av, 25x 100; Emily M. Elliott to John G. Vogel, 208 East 58th St, Sept. 29, 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, Hummel & H., 1,511 3d Av $5,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

8TH AV, 236, corner of 22d St, 275-279 West, all; Mary Drake to Abbott Bakeries Co., 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, George W. Mercer & Son, 256 West 23d St. $1,000

26TH ST, 24 East, all; United Cigar Stores Co. to Samuel King and another, 721 Broadway, 4 years from Sept. 25, 1914; attorney, S. N. Stroock, 44 West 18th St. $2,400

52D ST, 146 West, all; Potential Realty Corp'n to Lotta A. Tucker, Great Neck, L. I., 5 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, William S. Allen, 42 Broadway $4,000

Bronx.

LONGWOOD AV, 1,129, all; Helen M. Kearns to William H. Bignell, 143 Myrtle Av, Brooklyn, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, L. W. Ostarweis, 200 5th Av, ... $740 to $900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,521 and 1,523; Bronx Commercial Iron Works against Mary S. Horan, owner; David Kaufman, contractor $50

BROADWAY, n e corner of 88th St, 100x100; Sun Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Eighty-ninth Construction Corporation, owner; Kalamein Construction Co., contractor $494

BROADWAY, e s corner of 89th St, --x--; Diamond Door Hanger Co. against Eighty-ninth Construction Co., owner; Kalamein Co., contractor $234

VYSE AV, 2,125; Salvatore Perrotto against Simplex Improvement Corporation, owner; Michael d'Amora and Louis Lanzetta, contractors, (renewal) $947

114TH ST, 417 West; Louie Robin against Charles H. Parmly, owner; City Contracting Co., contractor $157

133D ST, 107 and 109 West; Louis Robin against Lula R. Shephard, owner; City Contracting Co. contractor $175

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,620 and 1,622; A. Cummaro against Wattenberg, Kahn & Pittman, owners; Glassberg Manufacturing Co., Inc., contractor $494

EB RENNER AV, e s, 857 ft n of Edenwald Av, 25x100; Mount Vernon Builders' Supply Co. against Alessandro Manro, owner; Frank d'Amors, contractor $73

LIND Av, 950, Rudolph Hat against Hilbridge Building Co., owner; Cussman Candy Co., lessee and contractor $127

TINTON AV, 1,116; Gustav Ernst against Adolphus Realty Corporation, owner and contractor $514

VYSE AV, 2,125; Salvatore Perrotto against Simplex Improvement Corporation, owner; d'Amore & Lanzetta, contractors, (renewal) $947

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,592 to 1,596, and 7th Av, 762 to 730; Fleischmann Bros. Co. against Helen C. Juilliard et al., May 20, 1912, (canceled). $10,979

85TH ST, s e, 80.6 ft w of Madison Av; Ernest A. Turner against Jeanette A. Parsons et al., May 6, 1915 ..... $7,617

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, w s, 89 ft n of 216th St, 25.1x105; John Tedeschi against Alfonso Rosati et al., Sept. 1, 1915 ..... $66

142D ST, n w corner of Wales Av, 100x140; David Kraus against Ward Baking Co. et al., June 3, 1915 ..... $900

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

FILLMORE ST, e s, 250 ft e of Morris Park Av, 25x95; George Hauser loans Sherry and Jeannie Goldberg to erect one two-story apartment $5,000

TREMONT AV, s s, 123 ft e of Anthony Av, 66.6x100; Prospect Investing Co. loans Davidson Avenue Realty Co. to erect one five-story apartment $46,000

166TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 45x 99.9; Prospect Investing Co. loans Charles T. Streeter Construction Co. to erect one five-story apartment $20,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LAFAYETTE ST, s w corner of White St, 120.8x106.10x irregular; Borgie Brothers Co., Inc., against Hungerford Hallenbeck Realty Corp., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, Louis Lubin.

147H ST, n e s, 291 ft n w of 2d Av, 20x 103.3; Myron L. Borg et al. against Equitable Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leventritt, Cook & Nathan.

47TH ST, 43 and 145 East; Lorenzo Borriello against Terence J. Lynch et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Palmieri & Wechsler.

222D ST, n e s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x99.11; William H. Morgan against Morrow Steinman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Stier.

140TH ST, 211 West; Mary Foley against Otto Mayer, (specific performance;) attorney, L. Schafran.

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, 2,207; Emily Fowler et al., as executors and trustees, against Ellie D. Culverson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Kelly.

LOT 1,000, (westerly half,) Map of Village of Wakefield; also 187th St, n s, 226.2 ft e of Southern Boulevard 12.9x100; Anna G. Doherty against James J. Doherty et al., (partition;) attorney, D. C. Brodsrick.

MORRIS AV, s s, 100 ft e of 179th St, 20x 100; Rudolf Seun against August Jacob et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weechler & Kohn.

NORWOOD AV, s s, 144.5 ft e of 205th St, 50 x100; Alfred M. Bull against Marie E. Von der Linden et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Schenck.

PUGSLEY AV, n w corner of Powell Av, 108.7x188.4; Magdalene Hess against Peter Handibode, Jr., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wager.

RAILROAD AV, e s, 275 ft s of Fletcher St, 23x150; Mary E. Dugran against Patrick J. Duggan et al., (partition;) attorney, F. J. Sullivan.

4TH ST, w s, 78.6 ft e of Ruskin St, 26.2x 99.6; Emma E. De Vinns et al. against Frank McGarry et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On September 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against thirteen thousand five hundred cases of canned vegetables and fruits upon reliance thereof, entering forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

September 23, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

It is not the number of replies an advertisement brings, but the actual business accomplished, that makes *Want advertising profitable.*

Readers of The New York Times are not curiosity seekers. An answer to a New York Times Want advertisement is one which means business.

To Sell, Rent, Exchange, Purchase, to obtain Boarders, to secure Help or a Situation, the one paper that reaches the greatest number of prosperous and intelligent people most likely to respond to your Want is

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The Times Building,
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Call, to-day. Rent Moderate.

Rental Agent—Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means certain or contested.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Magnificent City Residence

For Sale or To Let

Located at 45 WEST 74th STREET, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. Lot size 20' x 102' 2". House size 20' x 60'. Four stories and basement with four-story extension to rear line.

Large, light, cheerful dining and drawing rooms. Seven bedrooms, three baths, four dressing rooms, library. Decorations throughout in rare good taste. Commodious servants' quarters. Excellently arranged for entertaining. Den that can be used for library or office. Easily accessible to all transit lines. Inspection at any time. Caretaker on premises. Immediate possession.

A Dwelling
Near Riverside Drive
For Sale
At a Very Low Figure.
350 West 87th St.

A limestone and brick Dwelling of superior construction.
Size 20x60x102.2.
PRICE $35,000.
Full Particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St.

We Want a Cash Bid for 32 Greene St.

Size 24 feet 7 inches x 100; five-story and basement building, in good order; all rented. Owner will consider any reasonable offer. Full commission to brokers.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Craftsman Homes

$5,500 WITH GARAGE

Open Fireplace, Steam Heat (American Radiator Company's Ideal Boiler), Parquet Floors, Electric Lights, &c. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations. High-class, restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach subway, NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, N. Y. Fare, 5c.

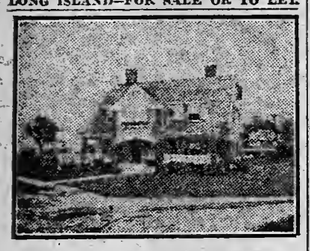
Send for booklet "T," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 635.
Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, B'k'n.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE. 5 Minutes of Station. Fine stucco dwelling; 11 rooms, 3 baths; every convenience. Fine shade. Rent $1,800, unfurnished. To desirable tenants owner would rent at same price furnished. SCARSDALE, N. Y.
ANGELL AND CO. Office, Station Park. Tel. 300—Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Above house for sale in Port Washington, 26 minutes Penn. Terminal. 10 large rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets, open fireplaces, new hot water system. Electricity and gas. 200-feet frontage. Wide verandas. Fine views Manhasset Bay. Pure water. Eight minutes' walk to depot, less to beach. For accessibility and desirability cannot be surpassed. Convenient terms to desirable party, or might rent furnished.

Plans and photographs at Owner's Office, Room 1203, McCutcheon Building, opposite Waldorf-Astoria.

CORNER PLOT FOR INVESTMENT

On 80-ft. Boulevard; all improvements; water, gas, electric lights; sidewalk, curb, shade trees, fire hydrants, electric and gas street lights; $30.00 per front foot, worth $75.00. OWNER, 243 West 34th Street, New York City, or 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Avenue Depot.

FOUR UP-TO-DATE HOUSES,

All city improvements, from $2,750 to $500 on plots from 40 to 80 ft., less than 40 minutes from New York, on very easy terms. Call or write, Owner, 243 West 34th Street, New York City, or 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Avenue Depot.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NAVESINK PARK,
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway. New York City.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at privats sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.

For further details and terms address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICES, STUDIOS AND WORK ROOMS
TO LET
on 14th and 15th Streets,
bet. Broadway and Fifth Av.
Very low rentals ($8 to $50 per mo.)

DEMOREST ESTATE,
15 East 14th St. Tel. 366 Stuyvesant.

133 WEST 72D STREET.
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single and Denble Suites.
Inquire Superintendent.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 27, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against One Carload of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act., June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 18, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
September 27, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

One Artist Studio
and
3 Bachelor Apartments
7 Rooms and Bath

Unfurnished, one block from subway, "L" and surface lines. $40 to $45 per month. Excellent appointments throughout. Hardwood floors, electric light in rooms and in clothes closets, etc. Meals served in rooms as desired. Apartment and valet service. Washing, mending, etc., at slight cost. Call, telephone, or write for booklet showing plans.

THE SHROPSHIRE
138 West 65th Street. Tel. 3648 Columbus.
Owner and Superintendent can be seen on premises.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
OPEN EVENINGS.
Renting Agent on Premises—Phone Audubon 9045.
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 189 Broadway

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE Manchester

Broadway, 108th St.
Northeast Corner
New Fireproof
12-Story Apartments
$1400 $1900
Management of Owner
Superintendent on Premises

320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,
8 rooms, 3 bathe, $2,400.
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments in high-class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,
7 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, $1,500 to $1,900;
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath, $1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 West 72d St.

498 West End Av.
Southeast Corner 84th St.
New Fireproof
12-Story Apartments
6-7-8 Rooms
$1,600 to $2,400
Management of Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.

Robert Burns
254 West 98th St.,
bet. West End Ave. and Broadway.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
Two Front Apartments Left
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,400
All Large and Light.
Special terms to desirable tenants
Apply to Superintendent, on Premises.

West End Av. Apartments
7 and 8 rooms with bath.
$60 up.
841 West End Ave. Cor. 101st Street.
Apply on Premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d Street.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

59 WEST 89TH ST.
69 WEST 89TH ST.
RENT, $1,700 EACH.
Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.

331 WEST 88TH ST.
RENT, $2,500.
Four-story and basement whitestone dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.

OTTO DENCKER,
502 5th Av. Tel. 3977 Murray Hill.

16 EAST 75TH STREET
Four-story brownstone Dwelling, 25x100, for rent, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years. Electric light, open plumbing, hardwood floors. French doors between hall, drawing room and dining room. Usual commission to brokers.
MINTURN POST COLLINS,
Greeley 265. 1 West 34th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

—166 West 72nd St.—
AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x18.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for the winter at $250 per month. Maid service if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640 Columbus.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

Golf at Your Door.

Owner whose business calls him to another city will rent choice residence, 15 rooms, 3 baths, every improvement, billiard room, etc., 13 miles from New York, one block from station; magnificent view; adjoining golf club; an excellent opportunity; references required. Rent $150 per month, or will rent partly furnished if desired. L 312 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

—THE MAJESTIC—

St. Nicholas Ave., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Rental $720 to $1,000
Large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service.
All modern conveniences. Close to Subway and Elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO. 299 Madison Ave.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481. Renting Agent on Premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
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141st-142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House. Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS.
Every modern improvement.
Excellent elevator service.
Superior steam heating plant.
Private laundries.
Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Moderate Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6890 Audubon.

320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,
8 rooms, 3 bathe, $2,400.
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments, in high-class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,
7 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, $1,500 to $1,900;
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath, $1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 West 72d St.

36
Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.
ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED
New 14-story high-class Apartment House; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.
ONLY TWO APARTMENTS LEFT.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath,
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Dining Room on First Floor.
Service in Rooms if Desired.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

166W.72dSt.

Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, **$900 to $1400**
4 Rooms and bath, **$1400 to $2000**
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

AVONMORE

2,131 Broadway, at 74th Street
Beautifully Appointed Apartments,
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,100-$1,800
Southern Exposure.
Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

RAYMORE

1 West 68th Street,
Corner Central Park West.
3 ROOMS AND BATH
$62.50 and $75
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

THE ANICO,
1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)
Two, three, five, eight rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; seven, eight rooms, have three master's baths; $50, $65 to $125.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK
15 W. 103th St.
Large, light 6 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35. Hall boy on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

—THE CAMBRIA—
347-351 West 55th St.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette,
Unfurnished.
$50 to $67.50 per Month.
Furnished, $60 to $77.50.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Ave.

DORILTON.



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only, 7 and 9 Rooms at $2,200 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

160 W. 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.
5 Room Apartment 6 Rooms, Ground Floor, **$1,025**
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
16 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

309 West 86th St.
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 ROOM and bath **$540**
2 ROOMS and bath **$810 to $870**
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT. RESTAURANT.
Manager, on premises. Tel., 3280—Schuyler.

The Sherwood
2790 Broadway—107-108 Sts.
Exceptionally Large, Light Rooms.
One Seven-Room Apartment.....$1,100
One Eight-Room Apartment.....$1,250
Inquire Superintendent.

14 to 20 W. 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 Light Rooms, **$35 to $65**
Best in New York at Price

73 WEST 92D ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
8 Large Rooms, $60.00
Beautifully decorated; abundant closet space. Short walk to all transit lines and prettiest part of Central Park.
Agent on premises or
KEMPE & CO. 87th St.-Broadway. Schuyler 5610.

57 W. 57th Street

We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment,
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

9 LARGE ROOMS.
All outside corner, high-class, modern elevator; exceptionally refined; owner resides on premises; restricted avenue.
WESTWOOD & CLIFTEWOOD COURTS, West 179th Street, on Fort Washington Avenue.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

51st St., 353 W., 8 Rooms, Bath.
Especially large, light, beautifully decorated, quiet, well kept, conveniently located house. Superintendent, premises, or
WALDRON & FREEMAN, 489 5th Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

288 WEST 92D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
8 ROOMS, BATH | Large Pantry and Closets. Elevator. Phone | 2 Toilets. $900-$1,050.
THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $570 to $930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.
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6 Rooms & Bath, $60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive,
Corner 99th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600 to $1,700.
6 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,500.
12-story fireproof; most complete housekeeping apartments on the Drive. Overlooking a magnificent part of Hudson and Palisades.

RAYMORE COURT
232-238 West 106th St,
Near Riverside Drive.
6-7 Rooms,
All Outside Chambers.
An elevator apartment house of the highest class; the very newest in apartment house construction.

CHESBURNE
91 Fort Washington Ave.,
Corner 162d Street.
4-5-6 Rooms, Rents $540 to $840.
A magnificent new elevator apartment, on a tree-lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades. All outside, sunny apartments.

Orinda & Amazon
522 to 530 West 157th St.
5-6-7 Rooms.
Elevator. Subway Express corner. All large rooms; all latest improvements; at greatly reduced rentals.

Berlin Renting Agency
Broadway, Cor. 162d St.
'Phone, Audubon—7478.

A Good Place to Live
40 East 62nd Street
Between Park and Madison Avenues
7 rooms, 3 baths and extra servants' quarters if desired.
Rooms unusually large and light.
For particulars you are invited to apply on the premises or to
American Real Estate Company
Owners
527 Fifth Avenue Murray Hill 4480

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

420 W. 119th St.
THE IRADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

See the Exceptional Values we offer in these ELEVATOR HOUSES

THE GARFIELD 200 Claremont Av. at 127th Street	5-6 Large, Light Rooms
THE SPENCER 523 West 121st St. near Broadway	4-5-7 Large, Light Rooms

Rentals $45 to $70
Representatives on premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
2640 Broadway. Phone River 9084

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
8 ROOMS **$1,700** PER ANNUM
3 BATHS
Apply on Premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.

610 WEST 115TH ST.
Modern fireproof building, near Riverside Drive; large, bright rooms; every modern improvement; superior service; subway express station one block.

3 Rooms	kitchenettes and bath	$47.50 to $52.50
4 Rooms	and bath	$50.00
5 Rooms	and bath	$67.50 to $75.00

Representative on premises. Tel., 3835—Morn.

536 W. 111th St.
Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
7 Rooms and 2 baths, $1,100 to $1,250
APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW APARTMENTS
ONLY A FEW LEFT

993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,800-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,900
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,100
12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900
Larger Suites can be arranged.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.
ALSO
BRENTMORE
88 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Cor. 69th St.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000
Apply on premises or at the Office of **Bing & Bing,**
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.

161 East 79th Street

Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Now Ready for Occupancy
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
Two Doctors' Apartments,
3 and 4 Rooms, $1,000-$1,200
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

521-3W.112

NEW FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT.
NO LONG HALLS.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath.....$65
6 Rooms, 1 Bath.....$75
7 Rooms, 2 Baths....$90, $100
Representative on Premises,
Or
CHARLES F. L. HUSTON CO.
Tel. 6860 M. H. 15 E. 40th St.

WARREN HALL

404 West 115th St.,
Charming location, overlooking Morningside Park and near Columbia University.
High Class Elevator Apartments. Mail Chute and all improvements.
One 7-room Apartment, $70
One 6-room Apartment, $60
AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE HYPERION

320 West 84th St.,
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side.
Rents, $1,100 to $1,200.
Liberal Concessions.
Agent on premises or
Louis Kempner & Son,
2,443 Broadway, at 90th St.

8 Rooms and Bath
RENTALS $65 & $70
Extra Maid's Lavatory.
Modern Elevator.
All Improvements.
42 West 120th Street
Overlooking Mt. Morris Park.
Houghton Company,
200 West 72d St. Col. 280.
or Superintendent on Premises.

Axton Court

622 West 141st St.,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apartment; Excellent Service.
Only One Apartment Left **5 Rooms $65**
Agent on Premises.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
New High Class Elevator Apartments, *directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.*
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

THE OSTEND

N. E. Cor. Broadway & 112th St.
9 and 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
High-Class Elevator House **$1200-$1600**
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
Apply SUPT. ON PREMISES.

123d ST., 510-512 & 543 West.
COLUMBIA COURT
TRANQUILLITY DIGNITY & COMFORT.
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms modern elevator apartments; all conveniences; rents $32 to $45.

Parthenon and Hesperus
117th to 118th Sts. and Manhattan Ave.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Very Attractive Apartment
Entire Floor, Consisting of 8 LARGE ROOMS, BATH, &c.
Large Closets. Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
3 EAST 25TH ST.

MON BIJOU

210 East 17th St.
5 rooms, all improvements, electric light, hall service, telephone; $38.

CORONADO

Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment, 7 and 8 rooms, Rents $909, $1,200 yearly.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

587 Riverside Drive

Corner 136th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $960 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.

Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6900—Murray Hill.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting, 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,320.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

114East84thSt.

Near Park Av.
New Fireproof Apartments
Two Apartments
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1600
Service Elevator, Individual Storage Rooms, etc.
Apply
DOUGLAS ELLIMAN, or S. A. HERZOG.
421 Madison Av., 299 Madison Av.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,950 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS.
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—6800.

27 East 62d St.

Unusual
4-Room Housekeeping Apartments.
Rentals $1,000-$1,200.
Only 2 left.
Apply on Premises, or
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc.
569 5th Avenue.
Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

515 Madison Ave. CORNER 53RD ST.

7 Rooms and two baths **$2500** per annum
11 Rooms and three baths **$3800** per annum
Also furnished, 11 rooms and 3 baths, $3,500 for season.
MARSTON & CO.,
80 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 540.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

109-111 East 56th St.,

2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light rooms, elevator, room service; 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace and balcony.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

BROOKLYN.

MOST CONVENIENT
and
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
IN BROOKLYN.
2 Rooms and Kitchenette.....$35.00
2 Rooms and Bath.....50.00
Large rooms, ample closets; southern exposure; service, electricity, and gas included in rent.
Resident Manager on Premises.
POUCH MANSION, 345 Clinton Avenue.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Twelve-room dwelling and garage, block from "L," fine neighborhood; lot 80x112; great chance; owner must sell 10 days. Call Edward Polak, Inc., 587 Tremont Av., near 3d Av.

Real Estate For Sale.

For Sale or To Rent—The valuable properties No. 56 Park Avenue, N. Y. Brick dwelling. Boston basement, 5 stories, 26'x80'. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Nos. 303 to 319 West 139th St., N. Y. Eight Dwelling Houses. Brick, 3 stories high, stoop; 16'x100'. One for rent and all for sale. Unfurnished.

Katonah Farm, Westchester Co., N. Y.; 72 acres; fine location; Colonial dwelling. Furnished; stable, garage, and farm dwellings; electric light and water. Estate of James C. Fargo. Apply 50 Park Ave. or your own broker.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

No. 344 Madison St., Brooklyn, between Marcy and Tompkins Avs.—Two-story and basement brownstone dwelling; thoroughly renovated; new plumbing; ready Oct. 15; go and see it now; open for inspection all day. Owner, Tredwell, 336 Madison St.

No. 344 Madison St., Brooklyn, between Marcy and Tompkins Ave.—Two-story and basement brownstone dwelling; thoroughly renovated; new plumbing; ready Oct. 15; go and see it now; open for inspection all day. Owner, Tredwell, 336 Madison St.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 19th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

House at Jamaica; garden plot; variety of vegetables and fruit trees; grape arbor; hedge and chicken house; easy terms. C. Bischoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. depot.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Pliquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARGAIN.
Modern cottage at New Dorp, Staten Island, just completed; 6 rooms and bath, steam heated, electric fixtures, decorated throughout; $250 cash, balance on easy terms. J. W. Hughes, owner, 45 Broadway, N. Y. C.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 365.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

Real Estate Wanted.

Client will rent or purchase factory with railroad siding, (seventy to one hundred thousand square feet on one or two floors,) along N. Y., N. H. & H. preferred. Might consider nearby New York or New Jersey location. Replies with full particulars only can be considered. BURTON THOMPSON & COMPANY, INC., 7 Wall Street, New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Would like to sell or exchange a three-family brick house on Pulaski St., Brooklyn; $4,000 first mortgage. S. Aronson, 220 5th Av.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To let, 30,000 sq. ft. floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenant; Erie Railroad siding on premises; 12,000 sq. ft. floor space and throwing plant for sale cheap; ready to operate; cheap power; capacity, 800 organ and 600 tram per week. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

412 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penna. R. R. Sta. and new Post Office; large store and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

Studio for Rent.—Third floor, middle studio, bedroom and bath; 114 East 66th St.; rental, $900. Apply to Caretaker, on premises, or Reynolds & Goodwin, 2 Wall St.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable 30x88, five story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

Sublet attractive furnished, outside office; telephone and stenographer. 1,208, 110 West 40th St.

80th, 119 West.—Well-furnished parlor to be used during the day.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BELMAR, N. J.
12-ROOM COTTAGE, WELL FURNISHED, electric lights, gas and heater, also garage, 150 feet from ocean on Tenth Avenue; lot 50x150. Easy terms, price $8,200. Address 718 DeKalb St., Norristown, Penn.

Ho Hokus, N. J.—Cottage, practically new, six rooms and bath; all improvements; 5 minutes from station. Apply Ho Hokus postoffice or Sherwood, Room 5, 52 Beaver St. Tel. Broad 3098.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

For Rent—Small farm, one acre, nice five-room house; lavatory and bath; steam heat; five minutes' walk from station; poultry house. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linharker, 197 North Av.

Commuters' farms, 1 to 5 acres, $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
Augusta Allen, Plaintiff, against Albert Allen, Defendant.
Action to Annul Marriage.
To the Above-Named Defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated, New York, August 24th, 1914.
LEON FORST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To the Defendant Albert Allen:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward G. Whitaker, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of September, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Dated, New York, September 7th, 1915.
LEON FORST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Pryer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.
Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915. CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS,
Executor.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful house, nine rooms, alcove study, bath; corner lot, 70x149; landscape improvements; everything in excellent condition; best section New Rochelle; very low price. X 289 Times Annex.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Hudson River.

KENNETH TYES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d-St., N. Y. City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.

28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains daily, five minutes from express station, restricted, refined neighborhood, garden, shade trees, schools, churches, library; 7 fine rooms and tile bath, glass sun parlor, sleeping porch and conservatory, hardwood trim, parquet floors, gas, electricity, all city improvements; built by day's labor, and guaranteed; easy terms.

MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

P. S.—This house nearing completion is a home of quality, built on merit.

Not everybody can tell when to buy a home, but there are at least 12 people in all New York who CAN and WILL; there's a chance to make $1,300 for yourself on a home in Jamaica.

$5,950 for a $7,250 New Brick 8-Room House.

Man on premises every day, 61 Middletown St., Jamaica, 2 blocks north of Long Island R. R. Station, or 'phone or write.

Suite 1,902, 220 West 42d St.
Phone Bryant 6044.

BUILDER forced to sell beautiful new artistic home; 7 rooms, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat, interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; only 3 blocks from station and trolley; 30 minutes out; price $3,450; small amount down, balance like rent; title guaranteed. BROWER, 715 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$10 A MONTH buys my fine, well located chicken farm; just the place for a laborer or mechanic to make a good living; nice house, and enough land for chickens and vegetables. Further information, C, Farm, 5 Henson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

WATER-FRONT LOTS AND BUNGALOWS.

$10 secures plot 40x100, 20 minutes from Flatbush Av. station; shade trees, water, sidewalks, asphalt streets; no incumbrances; write and make appointment to visit property. Cellow, 51 Chambers St., Suite 1,111.

CAN YOU SPARE 50c a week? If so, that amount will purchase 4 full size lots at $35 each at Huntington, L. I., near trolley, town and harbor; high and dry. Call for free tickets. C. Estate, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Near Sound and Harbor.—Six-room house on plot of ground suitable for poultry raising; near trolley and depot; about one hour from city; terms, $100 down, $12 monthly. Tickets, &c., from C. Finn, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

House, 6 rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, gas, electricity; coal and gas ranges; plot 50x100, in Mineola; 35 minutes out; near station; $2,750; easy terms; wonderful bargain. Archie Smith, Builder, Roosevelt, L. I.

FREEPORT, L. I.

Opportunity to purchase at sacrifice figure beautiful all-year country home, with stable-garage. Whits, 23 South Bergen Place.

$1.00 PER WEEK.

Must dispose, splendid plots viewing N. Y., $175. SAMUEL KRAFT, 30 Church, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN!—Beautiful half acre, Greenwich; small bungalow, furnished; barn; commutation; only $4,000; $2,000 cash. Harry Snead, Noroton, Conn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

IF YOU ARE looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

STUDIO.
51ST ST., NEAR LEX. AV.
Large studio on first floor, suitable for sculptor workroom, 20x50; reception room, 15x18; bathroom.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42D ST.

111 EAST 34TH ST.,
Near Park Av.
Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenettes; beautiful rooms, extremely large and light; parquet floors; all improvements; one apartment to a floor.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Corner apartment, elevator; 7 rooms; parquet floors, electric light, &c.; real value; other apartments, too, $65 to $100. Agents on premises.

A.—A.—102 East 31st.—Elegant apartment, containing seven light rooms and bath, all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent in 2 floor.

Two-room kitchenette studio apartment, furnished or unfurnished. 747 Madison Av.

19th, (234 East.)—Five rooms, bath; modern heating; electricity; private house; $50.

West Side.

CHISELHURST, 255 Fort Washington Av., between 180th and 181st Streets.
Very attractive apts....4 rooms, bath, $38, np
All-night elevator.....5 rooms, bath, $45, up
Telephone, &c.....6 rooms, bath, $50, up
Apply on premises, or
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 WEST 95TH ST.
Only Two Left.
7 rooms, bath, $65. Very light rooms.
7 rooms, bath, $70. All night elevator.
Telephone, &c.
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

FINEST NINE-ROOM APARTMENT IN NEW YORK, facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperly Hall, 41 Central Park West.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

Apartment to Sublet.—Five rooms; new and attractive; $900. Call 5 to 7, 252 West 85th St. Tileston.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

55TH ST., 236 WEST.
5-6 large rooms, elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; rents $55-$75.

Broadway, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $36.

ARTISTS studio apartment; size studio, 25x17 ft.; bedroom, 11x10 ft., and bath. Miss Elfiein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

10th, 60 West.—Four rooms; high-class elevator housekeeping apartments; $45, $55, $60. Supt.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Dongiss Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 75 Times.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator, Broadway, 71st St. Address Bargain, L 50 Times.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Lenox Av., 344-346.—5 large, light rooms, bath, hot water, $20.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 4-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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51ST ST., NEAR LEX. AV.
Large studio on first floor, suitable for sculptor workroom, 20x50; reception room, 15x18; bathroom.
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111 EAST 34TH ST.,
Near Park Av.
Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenettes; beautiful rooms, extremely large and light; parquet floors; all improvements; one apartment to a floor.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Corner apartment, elevator; 7 rooms; parquet floors, electric light, &c.; real value; other apartments, too, $65 to $100. Agents on premises.

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Two-room kitchenette studio apartment, furnished or unfurnished. 747 Madison Av.

19th, (234 East.)—Five rooms, bath; modern heating; electricity; private house; $50.

West Side.

CHISELHURST, 255 Fort Washington Av., between 180th and 181st Streets.
Very attractive apts....4 rooms, bath, $38, np
All-night elevator.....5 rooms, bath, $45, up
Telephone, &c.....6 rooms, bath, $50, up
Apply on premises, or
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 WEST 95TH ST.
Only Two Left.
7 rooms, bath, $65. Very light rooms.
7 rooms, bath, $70. All night elevator.
Telephone, &c.
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

FINEST NINE-ROOM APARTMENT IN NEW YORK, facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperly Hall, 41 Central Park West.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

Apartment to Sublet.—Five rooms; new and attractive; $900. Call 5 to 7, 252 West 85th St. Tileston.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

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10th, 60 West.—Four rooms; high-class elevator housekeeping apartments; $45, $55, $60. Supt.

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A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

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Lenox Av., 344-346.—5 large, light rooms, bath, hot water, $20.

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ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 4-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $42 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 8 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

Two rooms, bath; excellently furnished; $65; lease. T 216 Times.

Madison Av., 1,200.—Corner apartment to rent, furnished.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
EIGHTH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments
$20, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 9070. 6th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up;
rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 57th Av. bus; short cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

96th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 Rivar.

Most beautifully furnished 7 extra large, light rooms, with two baths, in new 8-story building; near 72d St. subway; bedrooms have twin beds; pianola, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated. Hayward. Tel. 9084 Riverside.

7 ALL LIGHT ROOM APARTMENT, FACING PARK; ORIENTAL RUGS, MAHOGANY FURNITURE, STEINWAY GRAND, SILVER, LINEN; FRESHLY DECORATED; IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY; $300 MONTHLY. 1 WEST 88TH.

2,030 Broadway, (cor. 70th St.)—Magnificent apartment, beautifully furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; free light and ice; 10th floor, corner; October 15th; $250 per month; to June, $300. Tel. 6314 Columbus.

Housekeeping apartments, 5, 6, and 8 rooms, baths; high-class elevator house; will spend $2,000 on new furnishings and rent reasonable. Telephone 973 Riverside.

Handsomely furnished apartments, all sizes, best localities; long, short leases. R. de Storm, Circle Building, 1,854 Broadway. Columbus 4560.

Beautifully furnished six-room apartment; west side; new building; two baths; $175 monthly; other similar apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

Attractive, three, two, large outside rooms; bath, kitchen, kitchenette; antique furniture; rugs; southern exposure; references. 140 West 54th.

Near 96th subway.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; new building; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

CENSORED LIST HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS: $100 UPWARD. WICKLIFFE GRAY, 269 WEST 73D. COLUMBUS 3974.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath; also four rooms and two baths, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Three-room, high-class housekeeping apartment; complete; off Riverside; subway one block; excellent value, $56. 619 West 127th.

Two-room, kitchenette, bath, apartment; cosy, suitable couple, bachelor. Smith, Cathedral 8080.

High-class apartment, 3, 4, 7 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished. Coyle, 137 West 42d St.

BEAUTIFUL seven-room apartment to sublet; large rooms, lots of closets. A, Apartment One, 559 West 164th.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; inspected lists obtainable. Mrs. Dinglemen, Renting Specialist, 176 West 79d.

96th, 100 West.—Hi_ class furnished 8-room apartment, elevator, steam, moderate. Baird.

Well-furnished 7-room, attractive, light, modern house; $150. 288 West 106th St.

149TH, 601 WEST. (Broadway.)—Seven rooms, 2 baths, $125. Ellsworth, Aud. 5515.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Immediate occupancy, fully furnished; $100 monthly. Apartment 52, 401 W. 115th St.

73d, Riverside, Drive, Chateworth; 6 rooms, all outside; beautifully furnished. Apt. 7 G.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

115th St., near Broadway; five-room corner; couple or adults; $65. P. O. Box 1,491.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—By married couple, furnished apartment, two or three rooms, kitchenette, near "L," 35 minutes from Battery; front exposure, elevator service or one flight; state price; references exchanged. Box E Times, 2 Rector St.

Business couple desires 3 or 4 room furnished apartment with kitchenette, centrally located; price $60-$75; references exchanged. Address R. L., 69 Times Downtown.

Apartments wanted, furnished; have exceptional clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Rentiog Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

Bachelor wants two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, furnished, near 5th Av., 8th to 59th. W 1 Times.

Unfurnished.

One or two rooms, bath, 10th to 50th, near 5th Av. W 11 Times, 2 Rector St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

117TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Unusually large rooms; ample closets; steam heat; private baths; electricity; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Unusual opportunity secure attractive rooms; steam; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Pleasant room, breakfast, private family, $7; references exchanged. Hemenway.

85TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room; all conveniences; gentleman; also front parlor suitable doctor.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive suite, facing south; suitable three; excellent cuisine; service; genteel Christian home; rates for permanency; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity, references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST, (just opened.)—New, handsomely furnished large room, with bath; also small; doctor's office; table board; references.

46TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive large, single rooms; parlor dining room; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; steam, hot water, excellent table.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Comfortable room; single, double; conveniences; moderate; table guests; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, bath; southern exposure; well-appointed house.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom, bath; other rooms; electricity; excellent board.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, and electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; single, en suite; refined surroundings; central location; conveniences.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; back room; excellent table.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large room; bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 801 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Select position; few more exquisite large rooms, private baths; suite, single room; electricity; periors; best home table.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; conveniences; references exchanged. Phone Schuyler 4552.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table board.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Newly renovated large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "L" suites, with large parlors, immediate possession; rent moderate.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; every convenience; high grade.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished; electric lights; open Oct. 1; meals optional; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms, bath; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small adjoining rooms; second floor; home cooking; reasonable.

82D, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor front; private bath; smaller rooms; moderate.

83TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large room, bath; one single room; private house; references.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private bath; Jewish; table guests accommodated; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

87TH, 352 WEST.—With owner; large room, with or without bath; elegant, refined surroundings.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; rooms with private bath; excellent table; reference.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, accommodate few people; private baths; excellent table.

91ST, 56 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; en suite or singly; private bath; select neighborhood; near Park; house just opened; newly decorated; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private bath; board.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, electricity; table guests; excellent meals; reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; suite, room for couple or gentlemen; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

103D ST., 248 WEST.—Large, small rooms; single; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadwey.

115TH, 525 WEST.—Single rooms; table guests accommodated; private boarding house; home cooking.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Handsome large room, southern exposure; excellent board; American family.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west side. X 288 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Will rent handsomely furnished studio, 36 feet long, open fireplace, six windows, facing Hudson, and large bedroom facing Riverside, with private bath and exceptional cuisine to gentleman or gentlemen looking for exclusive accommodations. Telephone 5926 Andnbon.

RIVERSIDE, DRIVE, 587.—Room and board; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

WEST END AV., 531, (86TH ST.)
Table guests especially catered to.
Phone Schuyler 8958.

WEST END AV., 790.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; excellent board. Telephone Riverside 8689.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. Phone 1158W.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOARD WANTED.—Single room, heated, between 3d and 5th Ave., 46th to 65th Sts.; private family or small hotel; business woman. Box 142 Times.

FURNISHED LARGE ROOM and board by young couple, observing dietary laws. A 219 Times Downtown.

REFINED Jewish lady wants home in congenial family. Home, 442 Columbus Av.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant large rooms; breakfast optional.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; southern exposure; telephone.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room, modern conveniences; gentleman.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath; electricity; $6.50; another $4; telephone.

83TH ST., 10 EAST.—Rooms, also suites, with baths; elevator; fine home.

43D, 16 EAST, GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH.

43D, 4 EAST. — Furnished rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only; references.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

56TH ST., 83 EAST.—Elegant modern south front rooms overlooking Park Av.; baths adjoining.

68TH, 250 EAST.—Attractive, medium-sized room; private residence; references. Plaza 1350.

82D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, steam-heated front room, suitable two; permanent; Ackerman.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINOTN AV., 1,872. (90th.)—Large or medium first-floor room; every convenience; bath adjoining; physician's residence; $5 and $3.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV, 175.—Large, sunny room; private family; gentlemen preferred. M. R.

MADISON AV., 230.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios subrented by day, month.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

PARK AV.—Attractive room in a private apartment on Park Av.; home privileges; $9. C 246 Times Downtown.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

11TH ST., 142 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, $3 to $6; basement for catering.

12TH ST., 217 WEST.—Quiet, refined people desiring convenient location, Greenwich Village neighborhood; newest, best furnished house. Phone Stuyvesant 849 or call.

22D ST., 441 WEST.—Clean comfort; better than other rooms; handsoma house; worth being visited; no housekeeping; telephone.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; exclusive house; references; bachelors.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small; private baths; electricity; elevator.

49TH, 59 WEST.
Exceptionally desirable rooms; private house; (gentlemen.)

52D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Large room with bath; single rooms with running water.

53D, 60 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with or without bath; breakfast optional. Plaza 7295.

53D, 32 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with bath and electricity; also single rooms.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large and small room; conveniences; private house; telephone.

56TH, 49 WEST.—Two large, comfortably furnished rooms; gentleman; ballroom; references.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; electricity; $7, $10, $12; telephone; reference.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly kept house, rooms, $10, $11.

64TH, 119 WEST.—Large, bright, warm room; twin beds; hot, cold water; $6.

113 WEST, 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Medium size room, with private bath; southern exposure; also large room, suitable for two; men only.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suites; baths, electricity, steam; references; telephone.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Attractive, large sunny room; bath; steam; also smaller rooms.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished suites; also rooms; strictly private house; references.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen; private residence; all conveniences. Telephone Columbus 2087.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms, board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny room, privats bath; subway, "L"; all convsniences.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Large parlor, suite, and bath; other rooms; excellent board.

73D, (between Broadway-West End Av.)—Two attractive rooms and bath on one floor; private house; gentlemen. X 244 Times Annex.

73D, 132 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; entire third floor; electricity; private house.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; board; near Riversids.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large and small room; gentleman; high-class; references. Owner.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, Large, Small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished room for rent; all conveniences. Phone Schuyler 9299.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished bedroom rooms en suite, with baths; electricity; or single; $5-$8-$14.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractive furnished rooms, suites; also single; elevator; references. Apt. 4, south.

76TH ST., 235 WEST.—Desirable single room; elevator apartment; references.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Modern suite, 3 or 4 rooms; block subway; references; see door boy. Greeley.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths, phone; select.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and small beautiful rooms; private bath; steam heat, electric lights, telephone, continuous hot water; reference.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home, pleasant single rooms, adjoining bath, electricity; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; every convenience; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity; near subway, elevated; gentlemen. Barney.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished large room; all conveniences; "El," subway.

82D, 30 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $3.50; electricity; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome large room, 2d floor; single room; reasonable rates.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; references.

84TH, 154 WEST. — Exceptionally desirable suite, well furnished bath adjoining; one, two gentlemen; $40 monthly; references exchanged. Simpson.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests; use.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished front and rear parlor; running water; single, en suite. Phone Kennedy, 6408 Schuyler.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second-story front room; conveniences; references.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished private bath; electric light. Phone Schuyler.

85TH, 184 WEST.—Parlor floor, baths; second floor, baths; hot water. 6721 Schuyler.

87TH, 100 WEST. — Comfortably furnished outside room, heat, bath, $3.50; gentleman. Gillespia.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large room, newly furnished; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room; privats bath; privats family; all conveniences. Riverside 9064.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Sunny front parlor, piano, bedroom; medium room; select house; breakfast.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Exclusive house; parlor, back parlor, bath; second floor, 2 rooms, bath; en suite, single; electricity; telephone.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Exceptional, desirable room, private bath; single or en suite; reference.

91ST, 64 WEST. — Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; reference.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Suite, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service; other rooms.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, well-kept room, private bath; private house; references.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; baths; private residence.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor; sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; reasonable; board optional.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Door from Riverside Drive; en suite or single; gentleman; references.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

102D, 802 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room, bath; phone.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

80 H. P. Flat limousine, 1914; in appearance and condition practically a new car; has not been used more than a month, in city only; completely equipped; in storage at Brewster's, L. I. C. S. Niswenhous, Inc., 412 6th Av.

Hupmobiles, 1913, 1914, 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all in excellent condition throughout and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Flat landeulet 30 H. P., foreign; excellent condition; bargain for $800; also Brick, oneton delivery, $100. See those cars, Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

For sale, 1913 Cadillac, 7-passenger; driven myself; taken good care of; with plenty of extras; come and take a look at it; make me an offer. Ferry, 224 State St., Brooklyn.

Packard 6-46 limousine; had only Winter usage; excellent mechanical condition; bargain. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Rauch & Lang 4-pass. brougham; just overhauled, painted; new battery; $900. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17-19 Central Park West. Coll. 2830.

Ranch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

LIMOUSINE bodies for Packards, $100, $180, $250. 801 West 59th, near Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; chauffeur and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Seven-passenger Packard touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Garage, 15 East 30th St. Telephone 883 Madison Square.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

For Rent, season, Renault landaulet, seven passengers; will upholster and paint same suit client. Latour, 32 West 58th.

18 Packard Limousine, newly painted, to hire monthly; owner drives. Tel. Schuyler 4360. Greene, 211 West 82d St.

Elegant touring limousine, day, week, month-ly preferred; reasonable; references. Jones, Columbus 9021.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard seven-passenger touring; hour, $2.50 up; owner drives. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Large five-passenger touring car for races or trips. Phone 429 Madison.

For Rent—High-class automobiles. Schmaltz, 882 East 67th. Telephone Plaza 5217.

For Hire—4 and 7 passenger touring cars; very reasonable. Phone Prospect 8178.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems.
Installed. Repaired. Delco Specialists.
Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1568.

**Automob

BROKER A SUICIDE ON WOMAN'S GRAVE

Maximilian Schmitz, Young Cotton Dealer, Kills Himself in Hastings Cemetery.

MOURNED MRS. SIMMONDS

His Attachment a Surprise to Her Relatives—Notes Indicated Unsettled Mind.

Several men who were working in Mount Hope Cemetery, just outside of Hastings on Hudson, heard a revolver shot at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The sound came from the direction of the monument erected to the memory of Confederate soldiers. Near the base of the monument, in what is known as the Caskin burial plot, they found a tall, well-dressed man lying dead across a grave, with an automatic revolver in his hand. Beside him on the grave lay a hunch of white carnations and a note. It read:

"I am Maximilian Schmitz, Swiss citizen, born in Havre, France, July 21, 1887. Notify William S. Moore, 56 Beaver Street, New York City. Telephone 6240 Broad."

The body was lying across the grave of Mrs. Lucy A. Simmonds, which is beside the graves of her parents, Theodore Clark Caskin and Lida Pickett Caskin.

In the man's coat pocket was found a memorandum book in which were many notations written in a fine hand. Some of these were written in French, others in Spanish, and others in English. In the middle of the book was found the following memorandum written in English:

"Died at Polyclinic Hospital, New York, Room 656."

The date of the memorandum on the next page was Jan. 15, 1915, indicating that the death memorandum had been written early in January. A search of Superintendent Haskell's cemetery record showed that Mrs. Simmonds, aged 27 years, died on Jan. 13, 1915, in Polyclinic Hospital, Room 656.

News of the suicide was telephoned to Mr. Moore at the telephone number given in the note. Mr. Moore said that he would go to Hastings as soon as possible. The telephone number was at the office of Robert Moore & Co., 56 Beaver Street. Mr. Moore is an employe there. Later it was learned from Henry Shanz of Robert Moore & Co. that Schmitz was a member of the New York Cotton Exchange and had had desk room in the Moore office for about a year. Mr. Shanz said that Schmitz was what is known as a "floor member," and that, while his dealings were never large, he was considered successful for a young man, and that he had impressed other members as being unusually clever.

When Mr. Moore arrived at the cemetery he said Schmitz had a brother living in Norfolk, Va., with his mother, and that he would notify them to take charge of the body. He would give no further information. It was learned that Mrs. Simmonds had a sister, Mrs. J. O. Williams, living at 9 Highland Avenue, Madison, N. J.

Mrs. Williams was amazed when she heard of Schmitz's suicide late last night.

"I am at a loss to understand it," she said. "I knew that Mr. Schmitz was very fond of my sister before she died, but we always regarded him merely as a dear friend. He came to this country about six years ago and met my sister when she was Lucy Caskin of Virginia. She married G. Watson Simmonds, who is in the insurance business in Manhattan, and Schmitz went abroad for about two years. She was married about four years ago. She was ill a long while before her death, and was very ill when Schmitz returned to America. We knew that he was greatly grieved when she died."

J. O. Williams said that he knew Schmitz well. Schmitz was the son of Paul Schmitz, one of the largest cotton factors of Bremen, Germany, he said, and the young man received an excellent education abroad before coming to this country. On returning to America the second time he became interested in the cotton business himself.

A thorough search of the suicide's clothing was made last night by Coroner Dunn. Some money was found in his pockets and a check book on the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. The stubs represented checks for several thousands of dollars.

On the last page of the memorandum book were found a few lines scrawled in pencil. It is believed that he wrote these last lines while beside Mrs. Simmonds's grave. As the authorities can find no clear meaning in the lines they believe that he was slightly deranged when he committed suicide.

Several persons in Hastings recalled having seen Schmitz on Wednesday night and yesterday morning. They had taken particular notice of him, they said, because of his distinguished appearance and excellent clothing. He was tall, clean-cut and light haired. Schmitz went to Hastings on Wednesday and engaged a room at Doner's Hotel for the night. He sent down to the office for writing materials, and when he left the hotel yesterday morning he mailed several letters he had written. It was noticed that he carried a large bundle with him when he went to the hotel, and it is believed that this contained the carnations which he left on Mrs. Simmonds's grave.

Word was received in Hastings last night from Pierre Schmitz, the brotber, who is in the spot cotton business in Norfolk, that he probably would arrive tonight to take charge of the body. The suicide, is was learned, had made his home at the Hotel Earle, at 103 Waverly Place, Manhattan, until about nine months ago, when he moved and left the mailing address 154 West Seventy-second Street. During the Summer he made his bome at Sewaren, N. J.

Theodore Clarke Caskin, father of Mrs. Lucy A. Simmonds, was born in South Carolina, and was for a long time a member of the Palmetto Guards, the crack military organization of Charleston. He was a Confederate veteran.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Caskin were members of distinguished Southern families. Superintendent Haskell recalled last night that Mr. Caskin died in 1911 and Mrs. Caskin in 1900, and that Mrs. Simmonds often went to Mount Hope Cemetery to decorate their graves before she died. She was an unusually handsome woman, he said.

G. Watson Simmonds, husband of the late Mrs. Lucy A. Simmonds, is a member of the insurance firm of Simmonds, Flowers & Smith.

Hotel and restaurant advertisements on Page 12.

Passaic Keeps Pro-German Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 30.—Following a meeting at the City Hall last night at which 150 or more citizens of German and Irish extraction vehemently protested against the removal of the Fatherland and the Gaelic-American from the files of the library, the trustees today unanimously voted to put them back on the files. About two weeks ago the trustees passed a resolution to exclude from the libraries of the city all "controversial literature," with the result that the Librarian, Miss Elizabeth White, took from the files all copies of the Fatherland and the Gaelic-American. Immediately there was a storm of protest from German and Irish Americans.

AMUSEMENTS.

Best Play in New York

What Charles Henry Meltzer of The New York American Says About Triangle Plays:

"Two years ago it would have seemed impossible that leaders of society would flock to the opening of motion picture plays as they would to a 'premiere' at the opera. Yet that is just what did take place Thursday night.

"The piece de resistance was an exciting and romantic play of adventure called 'The Lamb.' THE FIGHTS BETWEEN THE YAQUIS AND THE LAMB AND THE RESCUE BY THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY WERE QUITE AS THRILLING AS THE BEST EPISODES IN 'THE BIRTH OF A NATION!'"

at the Knickerbocker Now

Afternoons at Two—Best Seats $1.00; 500 GOOD SEATS 50c. Evenings at Eight—50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2. Saturday Matinees same prices.

HIPPODROME
Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM
Every Ev. 8:15. Mat. Daily 2:15
First Matinee Today
"HIP, HIP" AT THE HIP IS A HIT
"Hip-Hip-Hooray"
TEN MUSICAL COMEDIES IN ONE.
SOUSA'S BAND Conducted by The March King Himself.
EVERY NIGHT and Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50
The Biggest Show in The World at the Lowest Price
MATINEE DAILY BEST SEATS $1.00
The New Craze—Dancing on Skates
FLIRTING AT ST. MORITZ
The Greatest Ballet Novelty Ever Seen in America.
150 MUSICIANS—600 PEOPLE
In the House of a Thousand Wonders
Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.
SUNDAY NIGHT—FIRST HIP CONCERT
SOUSA AND HIS BAND and SOLOISTS
SEATS READY. HIGHEST PRICE $1.00

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8.15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
THE Princess Pat
WITH ELEANOR PAINTER.
By HENRY BLOSSOM & VICTOR HERBERT.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
A. H. Woods Presents "The Song of Songs"
With Irene Fenwick, Thos. A. Wise & Star Cast.
Next Week—"UNDER COVER."

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c to 75c.
Arthur Hammerstein Offers "HIGH JINKS"
Next Week—"THE SONG OF SONGS."
NEXT SUNDAY AT 3 and 8:30 P. M.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Seats Now.
CREATORE AND HIS BAND OF 50
YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w 25c to 75c.
Messrs. Shubert Present LOUIS MANN in "THE BUBBLE"
Next Week, MME. PETROVA in "The Revolt."

THE CENTURY Phone Columbus 8500. CENTRAL PARK W., 62d-63dST.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 2:15.
THE ONLY CONTINENTAL MUSIC HALL IN AMERICA.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
Prices Evs. 25c to $2. Sat. Mat. & Sun. Nights 25c to $1.50. Tues. Thurs. Mats. 25c to $1. No Higher.

ASTOR Broadway, 45th St. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
BIGGEST Box Office SUCCESS SINCE "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES"
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30.
Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
—Featuring—
CHARLES RICHMAN.
School Children's Mat. Sat. morning at 11. Special children's prices, 25c and 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Daily 25c to $1.
FRITZI SCHEFF | ALEXANDER CARR
Ralph Herz, Frank Fogarty, Muriel Worth & Co.
Lew Brice, Fred V. Bowers
During Subway excavations on Broadway, patrons in autos may be driven to 47th-St. entrance.
COLONIAL MAT. DAILY 25c. MR. WILTON LACKAYE, Farber Girls, Ryan & Tierney, others

Silhouette Room, Hotel Martinique
BROADWAY and 32nd Street
"THE CUT-UPS"
A Musical Entertainment During Dinner & Supper.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
"HELLO PARIS!"

ASTOR B'way, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
FIVE THOUSAND AMERICAN LAUGHS.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
"The House of Glass"
Best Dramatic Offering New York Has Seen.
with MARY RYAN
And the Great All-American Cast.
ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50 & $2
500 GOOD SEATS First Balcony 50, 75c, $1

LONGACRE West 48th St. Bryant 23. Evenings 8:20. $2 to 50c. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday $1.50 to 50c.
THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT.
The Girl Who Smiles
by the authors of "ALMA," "ADELE," etc., with Natalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth.

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW 2 for 25c COLLAR
IT FITS THE CRAVAT
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15
MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 2 WEEKS

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:15.
MARIE TEMPEST In the Double Comedy Bill
J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D Street. Tel. 3093 Bryant.
Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
HOLBROOK BLINN'S SUPERB CO. in MOLOCH "It is better than the best war play ever written."—Ev. Sun.
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. "THE MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop This Theatre.

"A JOY FOREVER!" SEE YOUNG AMERICA FIRST
BETTER THAN "PEG O' MY HEART" OR "DADDY LONG-LEGS"

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. NOW

ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20
GEO. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
FUNNIER THAN "WALLINGFORD," "BALOPATE" and "BROADWAY JONES" ALL ROLLED INTO ONE.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15.
Without noise or horror —but with— thrills, comedy, romance.
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:25.
SOME BABY! "A Laugh'ng Triumph." —American.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'y & 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:20.
JULIAN ELTINGE in COUSIN LUCY." LAST 3 TIMES.
TUESDAY, OCT. 5TH—SEATS NOW. In a New Play. "MISS INFORMATION"
ELSIE JANIS

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE SPECIAL
$100,000 WORTH OF GOWNS
The greatest collection ever seen in this country
$200,000 worth of specially designed JEWELS
MRS. WHITNEY'S FASHION SHOW
TODAY AT 2:30 (Last Time)
¶ First Complete and Authentic Style Show in America. The Supreme Achievement of the Style Creators of Paris and New York Exhibited on STUNNING LIVING MODELS.
PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS AT $1.00.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. ... 25c. 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

PARK Thea., 59th & Col. Circle. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:30.
MAY IRWIN "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE."
Suffrage Benefit This Week

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
"The House of Glass"
The Biggest Drama of Modern Times. A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL"
With MARY RYAN
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
ORCHESTRA $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

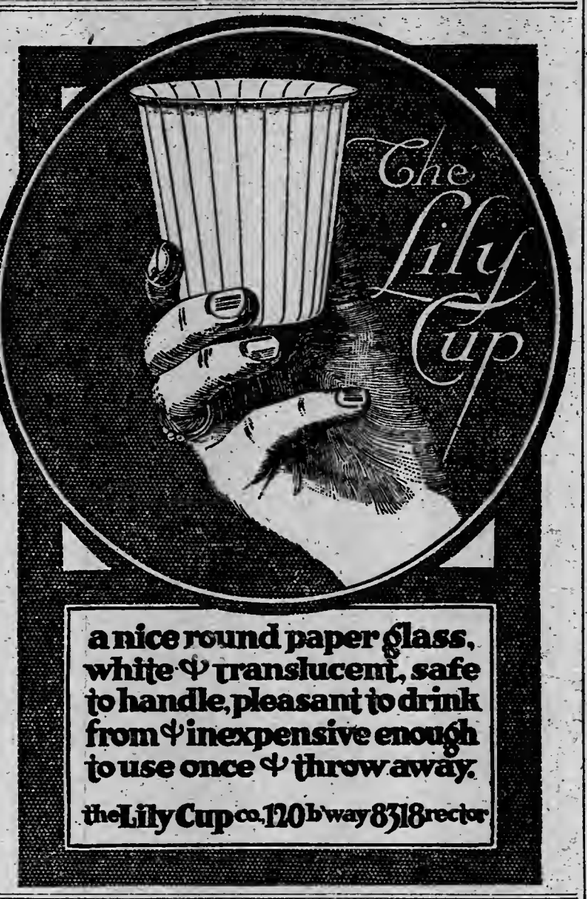
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

ASTOR Broadway, 45th St. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
THE BIGGEST LAUGHING HIT EVER WRITTEN
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Donald Brian, "The Voice in the Fog." Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, Pauline Frederick in "ZAZA."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
EVERY EVENING at 8:15 DAS WEITE LAND





Special—Fibre Silk Sox
18c
6 pairs, $1
Regularly 25c per pair
Friday and Saturday only
Made of fine quality fibre silk—lisle lined for greater wearing quality. Double soles; reinforced heels and toes, with extra high spliced heels.
Here is real hose value—particularly attractive in view of the recently advanced price on socks of this texture.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 20th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. 647 Eighth Ave. } Open Evenings
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Browning, King & Company
No one has more models in Men's Suits than we, from the most conservative to the extremes of youthful taste:—
$15 & $20 to $40.
And a like range in top coats.
We want you to see them.
The patterns and fabrics are certainly very attractive.
How about the new Shirtings, Underwear, Gloves and Scarfs?
We guarantee you Full Satisfaction.
B&K Broadway at 32d St. Cooper Square at 5th St. Manhattan. Fulton St. at De Kalb Av. Brooklyn.

VINCENT says
I HAVE a Fall model for young men built on a style which is adapted to trim, lithe figures.
It is my own manufacture, which I retail myself, and it is therefore priced moderately, because it is direct from the maker.
Drop into my store and look over these varied patterns made from the best weave of woolen cloth. Tell the salesman you wish to see *THE ENGLISH-GIBSON*.
G. N. VINCENT 524-526 6th Ave., of Herald Square. at 31st St.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Evenings 25c. to $1-Sat. Mat. Wed. Mats. 25 and 50 cts.
A FULL HOUSE The Funniest Farce in 20 Years.
Next Week—LOUIS MANN in "THE BUBBLE."

—LOUIS H. CHALIF.—
Graduate, Russian Imperial Ballet School
Personally teaches teachers, in daily normal classes for interpretive, simplified classic, racial and ballroom dancing, at 7 West 42nd St., N. Y.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4557.
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.
LILLIAN LANG ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO
ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.
30 E. 34th St. Mar. Hill 2010.
Mansfield Studios, 38 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy. Terms, reasonable.
John A. Ross. Miss Mabelle C. Joyce.
Studio closed for the summer.

Humor and Pathos.
The war pictures in The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times give both the serious and humorous aspects of the war. On one page we have a cartoon picturing Austria complaining to Uncle Sam about the sale of war munitions to the Allies, and on another a picture of the capture of an Austrian spy and sniper in his hut by Italian Bersagieri, with the little daughter of the prisoner weeping in terror at the fate in store for her father. Filled with pictures of great and little happenings of the war. Every issue is a treasure in itself. Mid-Week Pictorial, 10c. a copy. On all news stands. Bound volume, containing ten early numbers, $1; postpaid. Times Square, New York.—Advt.



The most stylish top-coat
for the Fall season
YOUNG MEN especially—and all others—will like this coat; it has lots of swing. These things give it extra style: the box back, three-button-through, stitching around bottom.
A 38-inch coat, inlaid velvet or cloth collar, yoke lined. Made also full lined, no stitching around bottom.
Ask to see our label in it; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find
Hart Schaffner & Marx
You will like to see yourself in one of the many new models of these smart Hart Schaffner & Marx Fall Overcoats—now waiting in our stores for you to try on.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, cor. 20th St Broadway, Below Chambers St.
Third Av., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today, strong east winds or moderate gales on the coast; Sunday fair, slightly warmer.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,070. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SCHWAB TO TAKE $25,000,000 BONDS

Subscribes to the Allies' Loan on Behalf of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

ORDERS IN FOR $400,000,000

Subscriptions to Underwriting by Mail Today Expected to Absorb $100,000,000.

TO FAVOR SMALL INVESTOR

Managers to Grant Him the Full Amounts Asked For—Notes Payable in Three Installments.

At the rate at which subscriptions to the $500,000,000 Anglo-French bond offering were coming to hand yesterday it appeared likely that the total at the close of business today would justify the closing of the underwriting syndicate. A man in a position to know the progress of the flotation gave it as his opinion that $400,000,000 was in sight before 3 o'clock yesterday, and he predicted that an additional $100,000,000 would be subscribed when today's mail had been opened.

None of the bankers concerned in the formation of the syndicate would give out the names of any of the large subscribers, nor even indicate the amount of their applications. From another source it was learned that Charles M. Schwab, acting for the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which has profited more by the war business than any other American company, had agreed to take $25,000,000 of this issue. This would make more than $55,000,000 taken by two investors, an individual subscription in excess of $30,000,000 having been received earlier.

So far the underwriting syndicate has not taken form, and the subscription books have not been opened. It was explained that even if it appeared certain that the full amount had been applied, the offering would not be closed for several days in order to give banks on the Pacific Coast time to get their applications here by mail. It is expected that the books will be opened the latter part of next week, and closed almost immediately, with the announcement that the issue has been oversubscribed.

To Favor Small Investors.

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said last night that the response from all centres had been most gratifying, and that the enthusiastic response made by New York City, which will probably take $300,000,000 of the issue, had been beyond expectations. Instances were reported of smaller banks and trust companies, which had been put down provisionally for small amounts, taking several times the amount set opposite their names. One Wall Street institution, which had been asked to take $250,000, put in its application for $3,000,000.

With the indications pointing to a large oversubscription for the issue, some of the small bidders became uneasy yesterday over the prospect of having their applications cut down. On this point one of the managers said:

"Generally speaking, the smaller the bid the more likely the applicant will be to get the full amount asked for. The practice in making previous offerings of corporation bonds will be followed, and where it appears that an applicant wants the bonds for a personal investment and not for re-sale he will get his full quota. If the $500,000,000 is largely oversubscribed, the scaling will be done on the large subscriptions and will not reach those running from $100 up to several thousand. The idea is to get the bonds as near to the ultimate holder as possible at the outset."

Demand Surprises Bankers.

Never has any Government made an external loan approaching this in size, and the syndicate managers are feeling their way. Few of them believed a week ago that it would be possible to distribute anything like half a billion dollars at once, and they felt safe in allowing individuals desiring only small amounts to come in on equal terms with J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, and other great banking institutions forming the syndicate.

Some banks not included in the sixty institutions in New York City which have become identified with the underwriting told customers yesterday that they could not put them into the underwriting syndicate. On the other hand, one of the very largest banks in the country told inquirers that not only were they allowing customers to enter the syndicate at 96¼, but they were granting the same privilege to any one applying, even though the applicant was prepared to take but $100 worth and was not known to the bank.

The small applications will be grouped and included as a part of the application made by the bank, but if the total applied for by the institution is scaled down no reduction will be made in the small applications. Many people called yesterday to enter subscriptions running from a single $100 to $1,000, and they were all assured that they would have the full advantages of syndicate membership.

Payable in Installments.

The bonds will be paid for in three installments. The first will be 25 per cent., payable Oct. 15; the second of the same amount, payable one month later; and the final payment, 50 per cent., due Dec. 15. The syndicate will be closed after sixty days, or in the early part of December. Those applicants who want to be sure of getting bonds can pay for them in full on the first date at 98. At the end of the sixty days they will be rebated the difference between 2 per cent. and the cost of selling the bonds, which it is agreed shall not exceed ¼ of 1 per cent., making the net cost not over 96¾.

The Anglo-French Commissioners were entertained last night at a private dinner given by J. P. Morgan & Co. at the Metropolitan Club. The affair was entirely social, but notice that the flotation was a success and that the preliminary agreement was accordingly binding was given to the Commissioners.

Curb brokers were willing yesterday to sell the new bonds, when, if, and as issued, and it was reported that there were some transactions at 97¾. Why any one should pay that price when he could get the bonds as an underwriter at 96¼ was not made clear by the Curb operators reporting the sales, and the market in the new issue was not taken seriously by the bankers.

A number of captains of industry came out yesterday with statements extolling the loan and the objects it is designed

Continued on Page 2.

H. J. REILLY ARRESTED IN CUBA ON OLD CHARGE

New York Contractor Who Built Cienfuegos Aqueduct Taken to Havana—Indicted in 1914.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—Hugh J. Reilly of New York, the contractor who built the aqueduct and street railways at Cienfuegos, was arrested today on a charge of swindling preferred early last year by ex-Senator José Antonio Frias, his former partner, after Reilly had accused Frias of perjury in the New York courts. When Reilly failed to appear for trial a Havana Judge ordered his arrest whenever he should be found. Reilly returned to Havana recently after visiting Cienfuegos to look after his interests, remaining here for several days unmolested, meeting Frias, making up the quarrel, and being assured that the old charges would not be pressed. Later he again went to Cienfuegos, where newspapers opposed to Reilly's interests recalled the old order of the Havana Judge for his arrest and insisted that the police carry it out.

Police officers left Cienfuegos tonight with Reilly, bound for Havana.

The affair is an outgrowth of the Cienfuegos aqueduct contract in which Bishop Bonaventure Broderick, David Broderick Reilly, Reilly's son, and Frias were all partners. All parted enemies after Reilly, with the help of the United States Government through the United States Legation, collected from Cuba the final $700,000 payment.

NEW SENSE AFTER DARK NEEDED BY LONDONERS

Regulations as to Lighting Compel Them to Rely on Their Faculty of Hearing in Street.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2.—"The new lighting regulations which came into force in London and Greater London last night will," says The Daily News, "make it necessary for the public to develop a new traffic sense after sunset.

"Seven millions of people will have to rely more on their sense of hearing than on their sense of vision when they intend to cross crowded streets and squares, to learn how to judge the distance between them and an oncoming motorbus or taxicab by the sound of its wheels or the pitch of the driver's horn.

"All the streets of London were patrolled last night by policemen whose special duty it was to observe the lighting and acquaint any householder, shopkeeper, and restaurant or hotel proprietor of the penalty he was likely to incur if he showed what was considered to be too strong a light.

"London was a new city of weird nocturnes. Whistler in his most fantastic mood never conceived anything so mystic as the gloom that enwrapped every street and square and alley. A Daily News representative who groped his way through streets and railway stations last night came to the conclusion that the public generally was doing its part dutifully in the matter of hiding lights."

WAR ORDER STOPS TREATING IN LONDON

And Will Allow More Water in the Whisky—May Close the Night Clubs.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A formal order was issued tonight declaring London and surrounding districts to be an area, under the Defense of the Realm act, in which the practice of treating is prohibited and a further dilution of spirits is allowed. No order was made regarding the hours of opening and closing public houses. The measure becomes effective on Oct. 11.

In order to prevent evasion of the regulation by residents of London hy driving a few miles out of the city, the whole metropolitan district and parts of Essex, Hertford, and Kent are included in the prohibited area. The Central Board in charge of the liquor traffic will, it is understood, next deal with night clubs, which flourish in central London and which now keep open until the early hours of the morning.

FRENCH TRAIN ENGLISH TO KEEP OFF ZEPPELINS

Picked Aviators Go to London to Introduce the Methods Effective in the Defense of Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 21, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.) — Nearly a dozen French aviators, all of them picked men, have come to England to aid British fliers in keeping off Zeppelins. At least, that is the report current in London.

The air patrol of Paris has been remarkably effective. Though the battle line is less than sixty miles from the city, Paris has been practically immune for months from air attacks; an immunity doubtless due to the fact that day and night French birdmen are on the wing over the city.

Until the raid of Sept. 8 England hardly took the Zeppelin menace seriously. But when the city proper was attained by the raiders a great change came. Lighting restrictions, already severe, were made even more drastic; the air service was reorganized, with the appointment of Admiral Sir Percy Scott as the head of the forces defending London, and new and more powerful anti-aircraft guns were installed at various strategic points throughout the city.

The French aviators, it is said, are drilling the English fliers in the art of pursuing Zeppelins in a manner found by the French to prove effective. Theirs and the English method are widely different. The English, it is said, used to persist in spiraling upward when first a Zeppelin was sighted. This process required considerable time, during which the fast-moving airship was likely to escape. The French method, which, it is understood, the Englisb are adopting, calls for the aviator merely to clear the housetops on first sighting a Zeppelin, then to shoot ahead at this comparatively low altitude in the same direction as the Zeppelin. Gradually the desired altitude is reached, and in the meantime the Zeppelin has not outdistanced the pursuer. Having headed it off, the aviator, finally achieving a height greater than the Zeppelin, begins to drop his bombs or fire with his machine gun.

For sale, 150 high-grade, 50-h. p. auto chassis. L. C. Erbes, Hotel Cumerbland, N. Y. —Advt.

NEW DEVICES END SUBMARINE PERIL

Washington Learns Officially That 50 to 70 German U-Boats Have Been Sunk.

MAY CHANGE NAVY PLANS

Underwater Telephones Show Where Craft Are—Motor Boats and Aeroplanes Catch Them.

AMERICAN DEFENSE PLAN

Detectors to Show Approach of Any Warship Tried—Also a Torpedo Guided by Vibration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Great Britain has discovered and put into effective operation means of combating the submarine which, according to official reports to the United States Government, already have resulted in a loss estimated at between fifty and seventy German submarines. The reports declare that the British Admiralty confidently believes it has crushed the German undersea campaign.

New methods of offense and defense that may revolutionize naval warfare have been adopted, and high British naval officers are of the opinion that unless the effectiveness of the submarine is increased it will no longer constitute the menace that it has to commerce and battle fleets.

The British censorship has prevented the disclosure of details concerning the developments. Within the last three weeks, however, confidential reports to various Government departments from representatives in European capitals of neutral as well as belligerent countries have confirmed the British Admiralty's view that an effective means of dealing with the submarine has been found.

These reports are being closely scrutinized on account of the bearing they may have upon the naval policy of the United States. They reaffirm officers of the navy in their conviction that the dreadnought still is the mainstay in warfare on sea, and tend to dissipate the profound impression created by the spectacular and for a long time apparently unsuppressed operations of the German U-boats around the British Isles.

According to the reports, destruction or capture of fifty submarines actually had been reported several weeks ago, and it was regarded as possible that the number might have reached seventy. A dinner was given recently in London which, while not a formal state affair, was attended by high Government officials, in celebration of the destruction of the fiftieth underwater enemy. Reports of the dinner apparently were suppressed by the censor in accordance with Great Britain's policy of keeping Germany in doubt as to how many of the boats have been destroyed.

Detected by Sound.

While the greatest secrecy is thrown around the means employed, the United States Government has information concerning the principal methods which have been successful in meeting the German war zone campaign. A submarine telephone has been developed to detect submarines from observation boats or stations planted off shore connected with points in the mainland.

For the capturing of craft whose presence has not been detected or even suspected, the Government's reports describe how huge nets have been stretched across the channels through which the submarines may be expected to attempt to pass, and in open waters, near steamship lanes or in the vicinity of warships, nets suspended between floats have been spread broadcast. Armed patrol boats watch, and when the floats disappear beneath the water, showing that a submarine has become entangled, the patrols congregate at the place, and when the victim comes to the surface, as it inevitably must to disentangle itself, it is destroyed by gunfire or captured.

A special type of mine also has been devised, which is laid in large fields that have proved particularly dangerous to submarines approaching steamer lanes.

German Bases Destroyed.

The German methods of supplying submarines with oil and provisions, either at sea or from concealed places along the coasts of the British Isles, have been ferreted out and practically disposed of. This compels the boats to return to their bases at more frequent intervals and leaves them only a comparatively short time in position and equipped for effective duty.

Destroyers, the reports declare, become expert in the game of submarine hunting, and armed trawlers also have proved very effective, on account of their speed and ability to quickly get within easy range of their victims. But the greatest single factor, it is said, has been a newly designed and built fleet of small sea-going motor boats, armed with one or two three-inch guns and possessing very high speed. These boats literally swarm over suspected expanses of the waters, and by an effectively worked-out system of patrol cover almost every mile of the surface in channels of commerce adjacent to Great Britain. As a submarine must frequently rise to renew its air supply and recharge the storage batteries by which it is propelled when submerged, any in the territory covered by the scout is almost certain to be eventually detected and destroyed. These small boats have been built in large numbers in England, and it is reported that about 500 of them are being constructed in the United States and Canada to be shipped in sections to Great Britain.

Aeroplanes are described as exceedingly useful in locating and following the trail of submarines. They can detect one even a hundred feet beneath the surface. It is the habit, the reports say, of the German submarines to slip into favorable positions, along the steamer lanes and lie on the bottom for long periods, rising occasionally to the surface for observation and other purposes. As the batteries are not exhausted by this method, the boats not being in motion, only a very brief stay on the

Continued on Page 3.

Great Britain to Aid Russia's Finances; "Joint Course of Action" Is Announced

LONDON, Oct. 1.—It is officially announced that the conferences between Reginald McKenna, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Pierre L. Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, have resulted in an arrangement for "a joint course of action between the two allied Governments."

M. Bark on Sept. 21 concluded a conference in Paris with Alexandre Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, and departed for London to discuss financial matters affecting the Allies with Mr. McKenna. He said that Russia was going through a difficult period as regarded exchange. She was unable to export her products. Russia had large payments to make abroad, but she could not make them in goods or products.

M. Bark said that this difficulty had been examined into in February by the allied Financs Ministers, and that Great Britain and France had coms to Russia'a assiatancs with advances which had been employed to pay Russia's debt coupons and to purchase supplies. He added, that this policy of co-operation evidently must be continued, and that certain precautions must be taken to raise the rate of exchange for the ruble and give it stability. An improvement in the exchange, he said, would facilitate importations into Russia, which were obstructed by the depreciation of the ruble.

PERSONALTY VALUES ARE $3,704,305,965

City Adds More Than 8,000 Names to the Assessment Rolls for 1916.

$143,000,000 MORE REALTY

Mayor Says Collection Will Be Enforced—Controller Says Values Are Inflated.

The tax books showing the tentative personal and real estate tax assessments for 1916 were opened to the public at the Tax Department yesterday. Although it was expected that the increase in valuations over 1915 would be large, many were surprised to learn that all previous figures had been surpassed. The books show an increase of more than $3,350,000,000 in personal property valuation over the 1915 figures, and an increase of approximately $143,000,000 on real estate values.

The total tentative assessment on personal property amounts to a little more than $3,700,000,000 for 1916, as compared with the tentative assessment on personal property for 1915 of $350,640,140. Of this latter amount, which appeared on the books of the Tax Department one year ago, all but $332,051,455 was sworn off.

The 1916 real estate tentative figure is $7,872,268,444. The tentative figure this year was $7,800,180,532, which, after property owners had obtained deductions, was finally set at $7,728,787,717.

The tremendous increase in the valuation of personal property, more than ten times that of the 1915 final figure, is not the beginning of a new policy in tax collection by the present administration, Mayor Mitchel says, but is simply the result of greater efficiency on the part of the tax officials. The Mayor intends to go after the tax dodger as never before. He said he had heard altogether too much about tax dodging and tax perjury. Nevertbsless, what many officials call "the Mitchel policy," has opponents among members of the Mayor's Cabinet, and these predicted yesterday that the experiment was a dangerous one and would result in piling up enormous totals on the tax books which would never be collected.

Look for 10 Per Cent. More.

The Tax Commissioners who have followed out the Mayor's orders believe that if they are able to produce a final assessment 10 per cent. larger than this year's final assessment of $352,051,735, the new policy will have been justified. It is expected that there will be a sharp division on the matter in the Board of Estimate when the 1916 tax budget is taken up.

A comparison of the assessments on real estate in 1915 and 1916 shows that the largest increases in real estate values are around Herald Square and Times Square and the neighborhood of the Grand Central Terminal. The latter was assessed for $18,175,000 in 1915 and is down for $18,800,000, for 1916, a jump of $625,000. The Pennsylvania Station drops from $16,350,000 in 1915 to $16,265,000 for next year. Hotels and other public buildings in the neighborhoods named show a slight gain in valuation, while the assessment on property further downtown either remains the same or drops back slightly, as in the case of the Whitehall Building, which falls from $6,300,000 to $6,200,000.

The largest increase in the real estate assessment is placed on the Metropolitan Building, which jumps from $12,415,000 to $17,000,000. The Equitable Building, which was assessed this year as an uncompleted building at $15,000,000, is assessed for next year as a completed building at $22,000,000. The valuations on the Singer and the Woolworth Buildings are not changed. Madison Square Garden remains at $3,000,000, while the Metropolitan Opera House valuation has been increased from $3,120,000 to $3,675,000.

Many More on Personalty Rolls.

In the personal tax assessment for this year 73,047 persons found their names placed on the tax books, and of this number only 41,998 names were sent to the Receiver of Taxes as having taxable property. In the 1916 list many thousands more than in 1915 have been tentatively assessed for personal property.

The personal property of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and of Andrew Carnegie is tentatively valued at $5,000,000, the same amount as this year. The only other $5,000,000 assessment is that of Isaac H. Weinstein. The next highest figure is $4,000,000 for Mildred B. Bliss. Emily F. Southmayd is down for an assessment of $2,000,000. There are a large number of names down for an assessment valuation of $1,000,000. The total for the five Vanderbilts, Cornelius, Frederick W., Reginald C., Alice G., and Margaret is $1,970,000. For James B. Ford the tentative estimate is $1,384,000.

Mayor Mitchel's Statement.

Mayor Mitchel made this statement last night:

"Much apprehension exists with respect to the personal tax assessment. In the first place, the figures are merely tentative and are subject to very great reduction because of deductions and offsets provided by law. It is altogether

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TALK BY WIRELESS TO LONDON IS NEAR

Marconi Says System Would Be in Effect Now if the War Had Not Interfered.

TEST TO HAWAII REPEATED

Prof. Pupin Declares with His Device the Human Voice May Be Heard Around the World.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—"There is not a shadow of doubt that wireless telephony across the Atlantic Ocean is assured in the future," said William Marconi in a talk tonight to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Marconi expressed deep interest in the news that Washington had talked by wireless with Honolulu, and that efforts were under way to connect up with Japan. He said:

"While it is likely that the operators had to wait for advantageous atmospheric conditions, the fact that wireless telephoning was accomplished from Washington to Honolulu is extremely interesting. It does not matter if for the present such a result is possible only under ideal conditions. That talking over such a distance has been possible makes it certain that whatever obstacles may exist at present in the way of a fairly perfect service will be removed after further experiments.

"Two years ago I said that within a few years arrangements would be perfected so that telephonic wireless across the Atlantic would be established. Had it not been for the war, which made it necessary to stop our experiments, we would probably have had a transatlantic telephone wireless service by now. London might be talking over the telephone every day with New York.

"After the war a service will be installed as rapidly as we are able to do it. When that is accomplished London and New York will be within a half hour's conversational distance. It will undoubtedly be possible, once the system is going, to get into telephone communication with New York as easily as from New York to Chicago.

"Atmospheric disturbances must, of course, be taken into consideration. At times they will delay the work of making connections and otherwise cause trouble. In the event of terrific storms at sea the wireless would work slower. But constant experiments ought to do a great deal to remove such difficulties.

"Whether wireless telephony across the Atlantic will for years to come be anything more than an expensive luxury is another matter. Millionaires could talk without feeling the pinch, and urgent business conversations might be conducted that way, but I am afraid the general public would find the cost too high. Still, as time goes on, the expense will be reduced, so that the wireless telephone will be an actually practicable means of communication for those having urgent need of it.

"The time will come after the war when a man may take up a receiver in his London home or office, ask central to connect him with New York, and do his talking without any more effort than if he were in conversation over a wire with Paris. Wireless telephone messages would be communicated through a wireless station in London, transmitted direct to some coast station, received at a station on the Atlantic coast, and put through to the individual at the other end of the telephone with no break.

"An ordinary receiver such as is now used could be employed at each end. The voice would be as clear and distinct as if those talking were not separated by the ocean."

Godfrey Isaacs, Managing Director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, was interviewed today in regard to the successful experiments of the United States Navy Department. He said:

"Our experiments have been interrupted by the war, as our stations are now used for Government work, but we have carried them far enough to know that undoubtedly after the war we shall be able to talk with New York. We would now be talking across the Atlantic were it not for the war."

WASHINGTON TALKS TO HAWAII AGAIN

Prof. Pupin Perfects Device Which Will Enable Wireless Phone to Circle the Globe.

President Theodore N. Vail, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, received late yesterday afternoon from J. J. Carty, the company's chief engineer, at Mare Island, Cal., a message that earlier in the day Lloyd Espenschied, his representative at Pearl Harbar, Hawaii, bad cabled that the success of communication between the Naval wireless station at Arlington, Va., and the station at Pearl Harbor Wednesday night had been repeated Thursday night.

But the most astounding part of Espenschied's message was that on the mid-Pacific island he was able to recognize clearly the voice of R. A. Heising, of the engineering staff of the Western Electric Company, who was talking to him from Arlington, 4600 miles away Thursday night. Mr. Espenschied and Mr. Heising are friends and know each other's voice. Engineers of the telephone company pointed to the circumstance of Espenschied being able to identify the voice of the man talking to him as illustrating their claim that wireless telephony would bring persons into more reliable communication than impersonal wireless telegraphy. The projection of personality through the

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BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne. —Advt.

ALLIED ARMY TO CHECK BULGARIA; PARIS SPURS LONDON TO QUICK ACTION; FRENCH PUSH AHEAD NEAR SOUCHEZ

Grey Calls Bulgarian Situation Grave; Tells Commons Teuton Officers Direct Army

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons this afternoon made the following statement:

"Information has been received that German and Austrian officers have for several days been arriving in Bulgaria with a view to taking an active part in directing the Bulgarian Army. This action is precisely similar to that taken in Turkey, where German officers forced Turkey to make an entirely unprovoked attack upon Russia last year.

"Since the allied powers are bound to support the States which are threatened by such proceedings in Bulgaria, this news is regarded as of the utmost gravity."

BRITISH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

Lose 150 Yards of Hulluch Trenches, but Maintain Their Other Gains.

CHAMPAGNE FIGHT STILL ON

French Claim Slight Successes, but Germans Assert That They Are Holding Their Ground.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—In the first report from the British Headquarters on the western front received here since that describing Tuesday's operations, the Commander in Chief tells of severe fighting on Wednesday, the 29th, in which the Germans retook 150 yards of trenches near Hulluch (north of Loos) and captured and then lost positions near Hooge (east of Ypres.) Otherwise the British have maintained their early gains. There has been no change in the situation on their front today. Field Marshal Sir John French also reports that in the last week the British aviators have done much damage to railways in the rear of the German lines.

Slight progress at Givenchy (east of Souchez) and the checking of a violent German bombardment in the Argonne are reported from Paris. A French airship has bombarded Vouziers and Attigny, German railway stations east of Rheims.

Berlin reports "further progress" of German counterattacks north of Loos—probably those referred to by Sir John French—and the repulse of French attacks in Champagne. Long range German guns have dropped shells on Verdun.

The communication from Sir John French, which bore the date of 9:15 o'clock, Friday evening, was given out by the British War Office as follows:

On the 29th the enemy made several attacks on our position northwest of Hulluch. Severe fighting continued all day with the result that we maintained all our positions except on the extreme left, where the enemy gained about 150 yards of a trench. Our position has been firmly consolidated. The hostile counter attacks have now weakened.

On the afternoon of the 29th, near Hooge, the enemy fired a mine under our trenches south of the Menin Road, gaining a footing in our front line. Counter attacks delivered on the 30th recovered all but a small portion of the trench lost.

Today there has been no change in the situation on our front.

During the last seven days our aircraft have been very active. Seventeen air combats are reported, in only one of which was a British machine worsted. A German machine was brought down inside our lines. Yesterday attacks were made on the railway in the hostile area. The mine lines are known to have been damaged in fifteen different places. Five, or probably six, trains were partially wrecked, and the locomotive sheds at Valenciennes were set afire. Considerable interference thus has been caused to the German railroad organization.

French Progress Near Souchez.

The text of the Paris night communiqué follows:

Some new progress has been realized in the southern part of the Givenchy Wood, [east of Souchez.]

To the east of Souchez we have made prisoners of sixty-one members of the Prussian Guard and cast free some French prisoners who had been in the hands of the Germans since Sept. 29.

In Champagne a sudden attack between Auberive and Lepire de Vedegrange has enabled us to take from the enemy more machine guns and about thirty prisoners.

The Germans have directed on some of our new positions an intermittent bombardment, in which they used shells which caused irritation of the eyes, causing them to run water. Our batteries have efficaciously responded.

A violent bombardment of our trenches in the Argonne to the north of La Harlette has been stopped by efficacious fire from bomb throwers on the German trenches.

Some shells have been thrown from a long range on Verdun and Nomeny by the enemy batteries, which were immediately counter attacked by our artillery.

We have, on our part, cannonaded at long range some trains in the station of Vigneulles-les-Hattonchatel and caused two violent explosions.

In the Vosges, in the environs of the Violna, an offensive demonstration of the enemy, which was accompanied by cannonading and rifle firing, has not been followed by any infantry action.

Our airship Alsace bombarded, during the night of Sept. 30-Oct. 1 the junction of Amagne Lucquy and the stations of Attigny and Vouziers. The airship was shelled all along its journey, especially at Vouziers, where it found itself surrounded by numerous clusters of incendiary rockets. The airship has returned safely to its base after the fulfillment of its mission, having been hit only by a few splinters of shells, which caused no damage.

German Counterattacks Repulsed.

This is the afternoon report of the French War Office:

In the Artois district we have made progress by the use of hand grenades

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ENGLAND DENIES TAKING OUR TRADE

Grey Sends Note Saying We Far Outstrip Britain in Increased Exports to Neutrals.

ANSWERS CONSUL'S CHARGE

With Array of Figures He Intimates That German Agents Are to Blame.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The State Department today made public a long note from Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, in which he replied to charges that the British blockade was working to prevent American exports to neutral countries while British exports to the same countries had greatly increased.

Sir Edward Grey admits that British exports or re-exports of many commodities to the neutral countries have increased as a result of the loss to those countries of German sources of supply, but he cites figures, many of them taken from official American documents, to show that in nearly every instance the increase of American goods shipped to the countries under discussion has been far greater than the British increase.

The British note makes it plain that reports from Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General in London, which have been published in Commerce Reports, a daily publication of the American Department of Commerce, are regarded unfavorably in London. A report from Mr. Skinner, published on Aug. 30, said: "It continues to be the case that many classes of goods, the exportation of which from the United States to neutral countries is attended with great difficulties and hazards, are going forward freely from Great Britain to the same countries, and in some cases in largely increased quantities." Mr. Skinner cited cocoa as an illustration, without giving figures of American exportation.

Sir Edward Grey's paragraph regarding cocoa gives an idea of his discussion of many other articles, from the increased export of which the United States is profiting. He says:

"United Kingdom re-exports of cocoa have risen from 2,976,143 pounds in January-May, 1914, to 14,504,013 pounds in January-May, 1915, an increase, in round numbers, of 11,500,000 pounds. Exports from the United States for the same months have risen from 12,300 pounds in 1914, to 16,016,000 pounds in 1915, an increase of 16,000,000. These figures speak for themselves."

Laid to German Agents.

Sir Edward Grey's note comes very near coupling Consul General Skinner's reports with "statements no doubt inspired by German agents." After referring to a dispatch from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington, in which he said that the acting Counselor of the State Department had referred in conversation to the bad impression created in the United States by Mr. Skinner's reports on increase in British foreign trade, Sir Edward Grey adds that he thinks it well to invite Ambassador Page's attention to the facts because "statements no doubt inspired by German agents are being circulated in America to the effect that His Majesty's Government is trying to stop legitimate trade of the United States with neutral countries in order to capture the trade for the British Empire."

The correspondence arose ostensibly from a request presented to the British Foreign Office by Ambassador Page on June 3, asking that certain information regarding British exports of cocoa be supplied to Mr. Skinner. On June 16 tables containing the desired information were supplied, and these were probably the basis of Mr. Skinner's report published in Washington on Aug. 30. Sir Edward Grey, then, on Aug. 13, wrote the extended note made public today. Why the note has been withheld from publication so long is not explained. The note is now in the hands of the Department of Commerce for a scrutiny of its statements of fact.

Sir Edward Grey says with regard to increases in the cotton and rubber trade:

"The increased re-export of cotton from the United Kingdom to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands during the months of January to May, 1915, as compared with the same period in 1914, amounted to 503,995 centals of 100 pounds. The United States exported to the four countries mentioned during the period in 1915 as much as 3,333,638 centals, as compared with 204,137 centals during January to May, 1914, an increase of 3,149,461 centals, or six times the increase in the export of cotton from the United Kingdom.

"The above figures for the United Kingdom are taken from the official customs returns; those for the United States have been carefully compiled by the War Trade Department from the manifests of those vessels which actually arrived with cargo from the United States in Scandinavian and Dutch ports during the five months, February to June, 1915, as compared with the five-twelfths of the total recorded exports from the United States to those countries in the year ended June 30, 1914. It has been necessary to adopt this

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GREECE AS BALKAN BASE

Great Anglo-French Force to Operate from Kavala or Saloniki.

MAY BE DISEMBARKING NOW

Russia to Co-operate in the Black Sea and Italy in the Mediterranean.

ULTIMATUM TO BE SHARP

Will Demand Immediate Demobilization—Clash Reported on Serbo-Bulgarian Frontier.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The Temps announces that France and Great Britain already have taken military measures to defend Serbia and Greece against Bulgarian aggression.

The Temps does not indicate what armed steps have been taken by the Allies, nor is anything official available respecting their military dispositions. It is presumed in military circles here, however, that a formidable expedition will land either at Kavala or Saloniki, or that it already may be landing.

The indications are that Italy and Russia are co-operating with France and Great Britain in the execution of this joint movement, although the actual military forces probably will be drawn from Great Britain and France, and that the Italians will lend their aid in the Mediterranean, and the Russians on the Black Sea front.

The allied movement, it is stated here, is designed to offset the agreement said to have been effected between Bulgaria and the Teutonic Allies, under which Bulgaria will act against Serbia before Oct. 15. It is understood that Great Britain felt disposed to await the result of that eventuality but that French diplomacy favored an immediate initiative for the purpose of overcoming any Bulgarian menace to Serbia before it could be put into effect.

A Minister of one of the Balkan States said today that Bulgaria had never replied to the joint note of the Triple Entente Allies submitting Serbia's concessions to Bulgaria with regard to Macedonia. Instead of replying, this Minister said, Bulgaria had ordered a mobilization within a few days after she received the Allies' joint note. This mobilization, in the opinion of the Minister, was in itself an adverse reply, and he expressed the belief that Bulgaria did not intend to make any further answer to the Allies. The Minister said he considered two courses open to the Allies: First, a peremptory ultimatum to Bulgaria to demobilize immediately, and, second, a military expedition to safeguard Serbia before Bulgaria's project could be carried into execution Oct. 15.

There are indications in Paris that both these moves are under way or in contemplation, and the Temps's definite announcement appears to assure the early execution of the expeditionary move.

Situation Grave, Says Grey.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2.—The hope expressed on Wednesday that war in the Balkans might be averted virtually has been abandoned, according to the belief expressed in official quarters.

Foreign Secretary Grey announced yesterday afternoon that German and Austrian officers were arriving in Bulgaria to direct the Bulgarian Army. The Secretary said this was a fact which the Allies regarded "with the utmost gravity."

Sir Edward Grey's statement is taken to mean that Bulgaria has definitely decided to join the Germans. Such a move by Bulgaria would result in the Entente Allies being called upon to keep their promise to support with all the means in their power those Balkan States which remain friendly to them and who are menaced by the threatened Bulgarian aggression.

Athens never had much confidence in the Bulgarian assurances that Bulgaria's mobilization was quite innocent, it was asserted here yesterday, and the other capitals have now been forced to the same conclusion. There is nothing to indicate the attitude of Rumania, but it has always been taken for granted that her friendship for Italy and France assured her continued support of the cause of the Entente Allies.

The question arises as to what assistance the Entente Allies could give Greece and Serbia. It is suggested that an agreement be made with Greece that for every soldier sent by her to help Serbia the Allies would land a soldier and equipment at Saloniki to protect Greek territory to the south and, when the time came, to march against Bulgaria.

It is probable that this would be only one of the steps taken against Bulgaria should her attitude continue provocative, which officials now consider it to be, despite the fact that a large majority of the people in that country are believed to be still friendly to the Entente Allies, particularly Russia and England.

Radoslavoff Going to Berlin.

VIENNA, Oct. 1, (via London.)—It is reported from Sofia that Premier

Radoslavoff of Bulgaria is planning a trip to Berlin in the near future.

The ostensible purpose of the trip is a visit to the Premier's son-in-law.

SOFIA SEEKS TO FORCE SERBIAN CONCESSIONS

Intimates War Could Be Averted by Giving Up Zone in Macedonia.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 29, (via London, Saturday, Oct. 2.)—(Delayed in Transmission.) — M. Malinoff, former Premier and now leader of the Democratic Party, before acting on the proposal that he accept a portfolio in the Cabinet of M. Radoslavoff, on Tuesday visited the Russian and British Ministers to convince himself as to the real intentions of the Triple Entente Governments toward Bulgaria.

The previous afternoon M. Malinoff had a four hours' audience with King Ferdinand. What M. Malinoff's decision is with regard to entering the Cabinet is not yet known.

Hope is dwindling here that the Balkan situation will be settled peacefully. The impression is gaining ground that Bulgaria, by retracting her steps, will invite a situation which might become dangerous after the war.

The only means for the prevention of a Balkan war, in the opinion of high authorities in Sofia, seems to be the immediate cession by Serbia to Bulgaria of the unconteated zone in Macedonia without reservation, and an acknowledgment of Bulgaria's right to occupy the zone forthwith. In well-informed circles it ia etated that the key to the situation lies in Nieb, and not in Sofia, and that the Triple Entente Governments, in order to settle matters, must become active there.

Premier Radoslavoff yesterday, when receiving prominent members of the Agrarian Party, said that Bulgaria'e hande were not tied by obligations to any belligerent group, and that the negotiations concerning Bulgaria's claims in Macedonia were progressing.

It has been learned in authoritative quarters, however, that the time left for pourparlers is very short, since the Bulgarian Government realizes that further delay without eome positive action is likely to jeopardize Bulgaria's interests.

CLASH ON BULGAR FRONTIER.

Serbian Sentinels Attacked by a Bulgarian Patrol.

TURIN, Italy, Sept. 30, (via Paris, Oct. 1.)—There already have hcen several clashes between Serbians and Bulgarians along the frontier, according to reports received here. A Bulgarian patrol at Tritchouke is reported to have attacked Serbian sentinels, who retreated. The Bulgare crossed into Serbian territory, where they remained several hours.

Bulgarian troops are said to be digging trenches all along the frontier and protecting them with barbed wire entanglements.

BULGAR PEOPLE FOR ALLIES.

British Authority Predicts Revolution if King Aids Teutons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2.—Sir Edwin Pears, one of the greatest living authorities on Balkan politics, discussing the Bulgarian situation yesterday with a representative of The Daily News, said:

"The position of the Bulgarian people is this: Russia is spoken of as her deliverer, and in nearly every cottage you will see a portrait of Czar Alexander. In hundreds of thousands of them you will see another of Gladstone or Salisbury.

"The present King is an Orleanist and his family connections are with Austria rather than with Russia; still he has made great sacrifices in order to obtain the throne and maintain himself there. The people have come to the belief that he has identified his interests with those of the country, but they mistrust him as on the side of Austria.

"I never am convinced that if he were to attempt to bring in Bulgaria to fight on the side of Austria and Germany there would be a revolution, and it would probably end in the nation getting rid of the royal family."

The Daily News says editorially:

"The effect of hostile action by Bulgaria on the European campaign would be material, but under no conceivable conditions decisive. A Bulgarian attack on Serbia would almost certainly involve the intervention of Rumania as well as of Greece, nor is it likely that the conceivable alternative of a German attack from the Danube with a reinforcement of Turkey by Bulgaria would have any different result.

"The Vardar Valley railway, which would doubtless be immediately secured, is open for the reinforcement of Serbia, and the Allies have troops available for the task. Germany, on the other hand, firmly held by Russia in the East and heavily pressed by the offensive in the West, can have no considerable force to detach for the Balkan adventure. Serbian mountains offer as bleak a prospect for a Winter campaign as the Russian steppes.

"In the turmoil of Balkan politics the wrong horse hae been backed with tragic frequency. Bulgaria, if her King ie to overbear the judgment of her ablest politicians, will have furnished the classic instance of that fatal error."

SLAVS APPEAL TO BULGARS.

Say It Is Unthinkable That They Will Aid Foes of the Race.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2.—The Southern Slav Committee in London sent the following message to the President of the Bulgarian Sobranje, according to The Daily Chronicle:

"The Southern Slav Committee in London, representing Southern Slav countriee inhabited by Croates, Slovenes, and Serhs still undcr Austro-Hungarian domination, eends the following brotherly message to the Bulgarian nation at the moment of its coming to a fateful parting of the waye:

"Thia committee, which is working for the liberation of the whole Serbo-Croate-Slovene race from the hateful German-Magyar oppression and for the realization of national and political unity with Serhia and Montenegro after centuriee of suffering and longing, refuses to credit the gloomy forecast circulated in Europe in connection with Bulgarian mobilization.

"In the name of the geniue of the nohle Slav race, in the name of the Slav blood, which has been ehed like water in the never-ending struggle against Turkish aggression, we proteet einphatically in defense of the Bulgarian Nation against the German insinuation that the Bulgarian Army would attack Serbia in the hour of her martyrdom and provoke a fratricidal war.

"It is unthinkable that Bulgaria shall stretch her hand across Serbia to help German-Magyar forces to join Turkish armiee and thereby assist in the subjection of Bulgaria, of the whole of Slavdom and the civilization of the human race to the most hrutal tyranny ever known in the world'e history."

DROP BOMBS AT SERB STAFF.

Austro-German Aeroplanes Attack Crown Prince's Headquarters.

NISH, Serhia, Oct. 1.—Kraguyevatz, where Crown Prince Alexander and the Serhian Army Staff have headquarters, was hombarded today by Austro-German aeroplanes.

The Crown Prince was uninjured.

Kraguyevatz, whlch is fifty-nine miles southeast of Belgrade, has a population of about 15,500. It hae an arsenal and manufactorlee for arms and ammunition.

GERMAN REPULSE ON DANUBE.

A Battalion Annihilated, Bucharest Hears—Bulgars Deserting.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 2.—A dispatch received from the Serbia frontier announces that German troops have relieved the Austrian forces on the first line along the bank of the Danube, according to the Petit Parisien's Bucharest correspondent.

"A German battalion, which tried to cross the river at Semendria last Saturday, was destroyed," the correspondent adds. "A detachmeat coming to its help in a harge was drowned. Several different attempts at various places to cross the river were repulsed with heavy losees.

"Bulgarian soldiere are deserting in large numbers and taking refuge in Rumania. Eight hundred srrived Thursday at Calafat. Most of them belonged to the cavalry regiment at Widin. A majority of the men saved their equipment. They declare that the Bulgarian women are doing their utmost to prevent the men from joining the colors and and that the soldiers will throw down their arms on the first occasion they meet the Russians. They add that the gulf between the people and the Governmen is increasing and that M. Stamhulowski, the leader of the Agrarians, has presented a new petition to King Ferdinand."

CALLS GREEKS PRO-GERMAN.

Local German Information Bureau's View of Situation.

The German Information Service gave out a statement last night, in which it was stated among other things that Greek public opinion was swinging away from the Allies and toward Austro-Hungary and Germany. The statement, it was explained, was based on an article appearing in a recent issue of the Rotteroam Courant.

"A very hitter sentiment, which ie expressed in all sorts of ways," the statement reads, "prevails among the entire Greek nation against the entente. The papers publish articles filled with hatred against the powers that only a short time ago could count on the sympathy of the public. In the open-air theatree anti-English and pro-German songs are sung.

"A sudden change has taken place in the way in which the Greeks regard the war, and what was worshiped hefore is burned now, and that is worshiped now which was burned before. It is nouable that not the slightest expression of hatred against France is heard and that the admiration for chivalrous and brave France has not changed. But the feeling against the English ie much more violent. In the last few daye a small reaction in this bitter feeling has made itself felt.

"The thing which has increased the pro-German sentiment here to such an extent is that many people now believe in the victory of the Central Powers. The capture of Warsaw made a tremendous impression on many here, and in the pressure which the entente ie bringing to bear on the Balkan powers is seen proof of weakness."

Doubt Teutons Will Invade Serbia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 1.—Balkan circles here declare that the Austro-German threat to invade the Balkans, now that the Allies have promised assistance to Greece and Serbia, will remain a threat and nothing else, as the Austro-German staff knows the enormoue difficulty of penetrating the Balkans and the losses the attempt would entail, even if only Greco-Serhian resistance were encountered.

Germans Criticise Grey's Speech.

BERLIN, Oct. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—" The Berlin official world expreeses astonishment at the recent speech of Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, regarding the Balkans," says the Overseas News Agency today, "because it is considered that he employed clumsy means of influencing the Balkan States when he declared that Germany desired to subjugate them. As a matter of fact, it ie pointed out here, no great power has more interest than Germany in seeing that the Balkan States maintain their complete indepsndence."

NUN LEADS RUSSIAN CHARGE

Falls, Mortally Wounded, as German Trench Is Captured.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1. — A Ruselan Sister of Charity, Mira Ivanovna, was on the field of battle during a severe engagement on Sept. 22, it is hecess of the entreaties of the officers near her, including her brother, who is a regimental surgeon, that she leave the field, she continued to care for the wounded amid a hail of rifle and machine gun fire.

The commander and all the other officers of the Tenth Company of her regiment were killed in the action. Realizing that the position was a critical one, she rallied the survivors of the company, and, with them, charged the German line, drove it back and captured a German trench. At the moment of victory she fell, mortally wounded.

REWARDS LUSITANIA MEN.

King Gives Medals to Two Sailors Who Saved Many Lives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2.—King George yesterday presented Board of Trade medals for gallantry in saving life at sea to two Lusitania eailors, Leslie N. Morton and Joseph Parry.

Morton was the firet to observe the approach of the torpedo. Having done all he could on board he jumped overboard and while in the water managed to get hold of a floating collapeible lifeboat. With the assistance of Parry he succeeded in rescuing fifty or sixty passengers. Morton and Parry then rowed the boat some miles to a fishing smack, and after putting the rescued passengers aboard the smack they returned to the scene of the wreck and rescued twenty or thirty more persons.

RUSSIANS HALT GERMAN DRIVES

Offensive on Whole Front, from Riga to Pinsk, Virtually Arrested.

CZAR'S FORCES NOW ATTACK

Cossacks Cut Off Convoys While Infantry Ousts Invaders from Several Positions.

TEUTONS TAKE PRISONERS

Win Local Successes in Hard Fighting on Dvinsk Front and in Volhynia.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2.—The Russiane appear to be making a much better effort to hold their positions, for, except in front of Dvinsk and in Volhynia, the Germane do not claim to have made progress, while between thoee two points and in Galicia, as shown by the Berlin official report, all the attacking ie heing done by the Russians.

Russian military writers, in the light of the latest dispatches, says the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's, are of the opinion that the great German thrust east of Svientsyany (on the main line of the Warsaw-Vilna-Dvinek-Petrograd railroad) may be considered at an end. The enemy is being forced back toward the Dvinsk-Vilna railway, the Russians are straightening out their front to the south of Dvinsk and west of Vileika, and in general the enemy's offensive from Riga to the Pinsk region has been arrested.

"It is pointed out with satisfaction," concludes the correspondent, "that the enemy, although greatly reinforced, apparently has been unable to follow up the recapture of Lutsk."

German Losses at Dvinsk Terrible.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The position on the Russian front from Dvinsk to the southern borders of Polieesie above Pinsk after their successful move westward from tbe line Molodechno-Polozk is now definitely secure. By pushing from Glubokoi to Kosiany the Rueeians compelled the Germane to make a disorderly retreat eouthward to Lake Narotchi.

There ie no question now of the enemy being able to threaten the Vileika-Polozk Railway, and the Ruselan advance from the north along the left bank of the Dvina oompels the enemy to readjuet his forces operating southward of Dvinsk.

Three weeks' operations against Dvinsk brought the Germans nothing. It ie reported from Dvinsk that they lost 20,000 men killed during the last furious attack. Life in Dvinsk continues normal and the railways are working in all directions.

Refugees from Ostrov etate that the Germane are finding themselves in great difficulty in the hoggy locality northwest of Baranovichi. The passage of artillery ie aheolutely impossible. Once over 200 Germans with five gune stuck in the marsh and met with a horrible death in the treacherous ground.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—From Dvinsk to the Rumanian frontier the Ruselan front now once more runs in an almost straight line. For a week past the Germane have won no considerable success at any point, and the Russians by working steadily at the sectors chiefly threatened have reestablished a certain equilibrium.

There is no need to indulge in wild hopes or predictions. The process of undoing the results of a long accumulation of reverees must necesearily be a slow one. It ie sufficient for the present and very satisfactory to note that the procese has begun.

The temper and energy of the Russiane are rising, and the epirits of the enemy are falling, in view of the wholly indecisive position to which his colossal efforts and sacrifices have brought him.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Berlin and Vienna Report Repulse of All Russian Attacks,

BERLIN, Oct. 1, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following concerning the operations on the Ruesian front:

Eastern theatre of war:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg west of Dvinsk, near Grendsen: Another position of the enemy was stormed.

During the battles east of Miadsiol and on the front between Smorgon and Wischnew Russian attacks broke down with heavy losses. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army group took 1,800 prisoners yesterday.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The enemy repeated his fruitless attacks. All his advances were repulsed, and six officers, 494 men, and six machine guns fell into our hands.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of General von Linsingen: Our attack is progressing.

VIENNA, Oct. 1, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In East Galicia there is nothing of importance to report.

A Russian attack near Novo Alexiniec collapsed hefore our infantry fire. On the Ikwa and in the Volhynian Triangle Fortress region the situation is unchanged.

On the Kormin Rivulet the Austro-Germans have again gained ground. Russian counterattacks there were repulsed. During one of these counterattacks Austro-German squadrons captured two officers and 2,400 men and one machine gun. In the battles of the last two daye in this district we took altogether ten officers and 2,400 men prisoner.

Russians Capture German Convoys.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1.—The War Office tonight made public the following official communication:

German attacks in the region of Mishof on the railway east of Mitau, were unsuccessful. German aeroplanes threw homhs on the Ust-Dvinsk-Riga railroad and the station of Oger, but without causing any military damage.

In the region of Grendsen, northwest of Lake Swenten, after a fierce bombardment the Germans attacked and seized some of our trenches. The fighting continues.

German attacks in the region of Berhof on Lake Medmousk, or Medum, and against the defile near the northern extremity of Lake Drisitiata were repulsed.

We carried by assault the town of Dunilovitch, northeast of Lake Medziol. The enemy also was dislodged from the village of Ajouny, in the Dunilovitch region, and from the Medziol station.

In the region of the village of Goull, slightly east of Lake Narotche, our cavalry attacked infantry protecting enemy convoys and seized a number of wagons and seventy prisoners. At another place we captured over one hundred wagons and horses and dosens of prisoners, many Germans being sabred in the pursuit.

Near the village of Gat, south of Lake Narotche, one of the German companies was cut up. Its survivors were made prisoners.

On the Lower Serwetsch, east of Novo Grodek, our troops without firing aided the villages of Jouki and Korelitzy. The Germans fled to their main positions, throwing away their arms and ammunition. Near Korelitzy they left about a hundred dead killed with the hayonet.

By a sudden attack in the region of Novo Zelki, on the Serwetsch, southeast of Novo Grodek, the Germans were repulsed and prisoners and trophies captured.

Near Zarietchie and Denisxovehtchieny, southeast of Baranovichi, the enemy has been driven over the River Sezara.

On the middle Styr in the Ohorki region, southeast of Kolki, the Germans, after preparation by heavy artillery, attacked our troops. After gaining not more than a hundred paces and sustaining enormous loeses, they broke and fled in disorder. A fierce fight is proceeding south of Ohorki.

According to reports received an Austrian aircraft, which was making a reconnaissance of our extreme left, flew over Rumanian territory in order to escape our fire.

It is stated that during the fighting of the last few days on the Styr the Germans and Austrians employed explosive bullets almost exclusively.

GEN. D'AMADE IN RUSSIA.

Heads French Military Mission Which May Aid Czar's Armies.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1.—A special French military mission, headed by General A. C. L. d'Amade, has reached the headquartere of Emperor Nicholas at the front.

General d'Amade for some time was in command of the French forces on the Dardanelles front. He was relieved of this charge in May and recalled to France for a governmental mission, the nature of which was not announced.

The Lokal-Anzieger of Berlin said last month that France and England were ready to assist Russia by sending to her field headquarters expert strategists to replace Russian officers.

TOOK 96,000 RUSSIANS.

Germans in Month's Haul Also Got 37 Cannon and 296 Maxims.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The German War Office announces today that during September there were captured on the Russian front about 96,000 men, thirty-seven cannon and 298 machine guns.

Kuropatkin to Command Guards.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2.—General Alexis Kuropatkin has been appointed Chief of the Russian Grenadier Corps, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

AMMUNITION GAVE VICTORY TO ALLIES

Germans Had to Economize in Shells, Says a British Artillery Officer.

GUNS AS WIRE-CUTTERS

Entanglements Were Blasted with High Explosives and Severed with Shrapnel.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2.—" As in the earlier battles of the war, the victory in the latest fighting was mainly a question of which eide had the biggest supply of shells. Our supply was unlimited, but the Germans had to economize in ammunition; therefore they lost," writes a London artillery officer in a letter giving a detailed account of the past week's battle in Northern France.

"There was no element of surprise in our success," says the officer. "Although ths actual advance came on Saturday, we knew of the plan on the previous Sunday and began preliminary artillery operations on Tuesday. The Germane must have known what was up as soon as we began systematic wire-cutting operations along the extensive front. They tried to turn the tahles on us by firing into our wire, but they didn't have half enough guns or ammunition to keep up the pace we set.

"On Tuesday we hegan the work of wire-cutting and parapet-pounding. Eighteen-poundere with shrapnel and howitzers with high explosivee etarted at dawn and continued throughont the day, systematically smashing the German defenses. At night the Germans came out to repair the damage, but were swept back by the most prodigal of machine-gun fire.

"Wednesday was a repetition of Tuesday. There was no stinting of ammunition anywhere along our line, although the number of guns in action was wonderful. It was noticeable that the Germane already were husbanding their ammunition, making only a feeble reply, and their guns were palpahly inferior in number and strength to ours. Wednesday night repair work again was attempted with tremendous German loeses. Thursday was the same story.

"On Friday we intensified our fire. All along our section of the front the German wire was down and parapets were badly hreached. The Germans had brought up more guns and ammunition and increased their artillery fire, attacking our trenohes and searohing for our hatteries and observing stations.

"But the weight of our inexhaustihle supplies of shells began to tell. The German front trenches became well nigh uninhahitable from constant pounding, and it was evident that the front line was very lightly held.

"Meanwhile the euperiority of our aeroplane equipment also was evident. The numbers of our machines were so great that we were able to keep observers in the air above the German lines at all times, with plenty of machines in reserve to foil every German attempt to make observations above our positions.

"On Friday night the machine gun fire on the Yiko line, falling constantly on the German positions and preventing repair work on the wire. Then, at 4:25 o'clock Saturday morning, the real cannonade began. Along our section of say, five miles, there must have been 3,000 shells fired in five minutes. The bombardment was the biggest thing in the history of the war. The flash of guns was so continuous as to give an almost unhroken light in the grey dawn. The earth shook as in continuous ague.

"We had guns everywhere, and all were firing their hardest at carefully registered points in the German trenches. For every yard of trenoh four shells fell within five minutes, and each shell had a radius of deetruction of at least twenty yarde.

"After five minutes there was a second's pause. The guns were switched to longer ranges, and tbe infantry began its work: Now it was the guns' business to search out the enemy's supports. This second bombardment was not so intense, hut was fierce enough to shake the earth. It lasted fully thirty minutes, and then the guns slackened and we began to get news of how things were going.

"Our men had carried the first trench with ease, the second with some loss, and were now engaged in subduing the trench forts that still held out. At noon the task set for our section had been accomplished. During the afternoon it became evident that great German reinforcements had arrived, and they shelled us heavily, hut we held the ground won."

LORD PETRE DEAD IN FRANCE.

Wounded in Recent Fighting—Lieut. Hood Killed at Dardanelles.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2.—Among the deaths at the front announced by the War Office are those of Lord Petre, a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, who succumbed to wounds received in the recent fighting in France, and Lieutenant the Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, eldest son of Viscount Bridport, who was killed at the Dardanelles. Lord Petre was 25 years old. Lieutenant Hood was born in 1881.

GERMANS FIGHTING 1 TO 5?

Cologne Paper Says They Are, Nevertheless Holding Fast.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 1, (via London.)—The Kölnische Zeitung says that the Germans on the western front are opposed by forces between four and five times as strong as their own,

"German machine guns and cannon," says this newspaper, "mowed down the enemy, but despite the mountains of bodiee the French column continued to advance. Enemy troops appeared provided with ratione for from eight to ten days and apparently counted on marching through Luxemburg and Belgium immediately. The offensive on this front has so far resulted in a complete defeat for the enomy.

"Despite the fate of those mowed down by German machine guns at barbed wire entanglements, the Britiah repeatedly sent fresh troops to the attack."

Franco-Swiss Frontier Open Again.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The Franco-Swiss frontier, which was closed on Sept. 29, has been reopened to travelers and mail.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

HALF OF GERMANY'S UNION MEN AT WAR

Shows Effect on Teutonic Industries—Butchers Lead with 84.2 Per Cent. Enlistments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—War's effect upon Germ n trade and industry is indicated in statistics made public today hy the Bureau of Foreign and Domes ic Commerce, showing the numher of enlistments of male members o the German Central Union up to April 15, 1915. That organization is credited with having on April 1, 191 , 2,300,298 members, representing about fifty different trades. Considering all trades, the number registered represented about 64 per cent. of the corresponding population of Germany.

Of the total membership, 958,247, or 41.7 per cent., had enlisted in the war up to April 30 last. Trades furnishing the largest number of enlistments were, in order of numerical importance, as follows: Metal workers, with 517,591 members, furnished 228,594 enlietments; builders' men, with 309,562 member , had 135,160 enlietments; transportation employes, with 218,614 members, had 98,331 enlistmente; wood workers, with 184,890 members, had 74,740 enlistments; factory workers, with 181,812 members, had 71,244 enlistments, and minere, with 101,956 members, had 34,296 enlistments. Othe trades furnishing the largest number of enlistments included textile workers, book printers, carpentere, municipal employes, and brewery and mill workers.

Entchere, with only 6,620 members, furnished 5,573 enlistments, or 84.2 per cent., while tobacco workers, with 15,066 members, had only 3,253 enlistments, or 21.6 per cent.

SEES GERMAN BALANCE ON THE WAR'S LEDGER

Empire Can Hold Out, Bavarian Minister Asserts, and Win "Honorable Peace."

BERLIN, Oct. 1, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—In his speech opening the Bavarian Parliament, the Prime Minister, Count von Hertling, reviewed the progress of the war and summarized the achievements of Germany and those of her foes, The Overseas News Agency quotes his remarks as follows:

"No enemy has reached the Rhine, nor entered Berlin, whereas the Germans occupy almost all of Belgium, a considerable part of France, and a vast area in Russia. Germany has not been starved by the enemy, and the future will prove also the impossibility of success in the attempt to ruin German industrial life. The results of the third German war loan were sufficient to show this.

"The Prime Minister, the News Agency continues, reviewed the measures taken to prevent the charging of unreasonable prices for commoditiee and expressed appreciation of the patriotic activity of the trade unions. He concluded by expressing the belief that the German nation would hold out as a unit until an honorable peace had been obtained on terms that would insure its duration.

Statistics of the third German war loan have now been completed. They show an increase over the total announced provisionally shortly after the subscription lists were closed. The final total is given by the Overseas News Agency as 12,401,000,000 marks ($3,025,250,000). Of this amount 7,676,000,000 marks were placed with banks and banking houses and 2,592,000,000 with savings banks.

CZAR'S CABINET SNUBS ZEMSTVO CONGRESS

Won't Permit Delegation to See Him—Refuses to Convoke Duma Before November.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1.—The Russian Council of Ministers today decided against the reception by Emperor Nicholas of a deputation from the Zemstvo municipalities on the ground that at the Zemetvo and municipal congresses recently held the delegates exceeded their authority.

The Cabinet Ministers remain unchanged in their determination that the Duma shall not be reassembled before November.

BERLIN, Oct. 1, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A dispatch received today by the Overseas News Agency from Stockholm says:

"Premier Goremykin of Ruesia, on receiving the liberal members of the Duma and a number of Russian financiers, announced that the Government would not deviate an inch from the way which it considered to be the correct one. A reopening of the legislative hody, the Premier said, would influence unfavorably the situation in the interior of Russia. This was especially so hecause of the criticisms which had been directed against bills presented by members of the Left. The program of the 'bloc' party, he added, was so unacceptable to the Government that he refused to discuss it.

"The Premier said it was true that a majority of the Russian Ministers were inclined to reopen tbe Duma, but they had yielded to the minority when the Ministers composing it had stated their reasons.

"The declaration of the Foreign Minister was received with silence by the deputation. Russian newspapers publish the reports of the conference without comment."

FORD ASSAILS HUGHES.

Says Canadian Minister of Militia Has Been Discourteous.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 1.—Henry Ford, who recently withdrew from a controversy with Professor Herschel C. Parker over the parentage of the haby submarine, has another argument on his hande. This time his antagonist is General Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia.

Shown a dispatch from Ottawa in which Sir Sam said he had wired Mr. Ford for a statement as to whether he was correctly quoted regarding his antipathy to the Allies' war loan, Mr. Ford said:

"I have never received any message, wired or otherwise, from Sir Sam Hughes. Furthermore, I regard it as an act of discourtesy on his part to give out the text of any message he has sent, or intends to send me, without allowing me time to make an answer to it."

Ottawa dispatches said that Sir Sam had telegraphed Mr. Ford on the latter's alleged statement that he would "tie a tin can" to the Anglo-French Financial Commission and send it out of the country.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada, with a big plant in Windsor, which recently cut an $18,000,000 "melon," has been doing a tremendous business on Canadian Government orders of late. The production is of motor chaesie only, and these, it is presumed, are used for transport and ambulance service for the Allies. Mayor Jackson of Windsor, commenting on Mr. Ford's attitude toward the Anglo-French loan, issued a statement today strongly criticising Mr. Ford for his utterance.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

SCHWAB TO TAKE $25,000,000 BONDS

Continued from Page 1.

to accomplish. Colonel Samuel P. Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company, said of its probable effect on the export trade:

"You cannot pnt me down too strongly on this matter. I thoroughly believe that the beneficial effect will he very pronounced. I so expressed myself at the regular weekly meeting of the executive committee of the United States Rubber Company yesterday afternoon. The Allies will now be in a position to meet obligations already incurred and to pay for additional orders which they will feel the necesaity of placing in this country. Foreign exchange should be stabilized also.

"The Industrial Trust Company of Providence, of whose board I am the Chairman, led off among the institutions of that city Wednesday with a substantial subscription to the loan. Other representative banking institutions and individuals in that city have done likewise. Apparently the loan has been extremely well received in New England."

Jacob H. Schiff's Statement.

Jacob H. Schiff, senior member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., made his first authorized statement on the decision of his firm not to join the syndicate. It had been known that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would not participate, but it is understood that Otto H. Kahn will be a large subscriber. Mr. Schiff said:

"With differing sympathies on the part of the individual members of our firm, we decided at the outbreak of the war to refrain from financing public loans for any of the Governments of the belligerent nations. Concerning the present Anglo-French dollar loan we have felt that, as American bankers, we should assist in what we believe will result in promoting the interest of the country's commerce and industries, but it not having been found practicable to give any actual assurances that the Government of Russia—against whose inhumanity the members of our firm have ever raised their voices—is not to derive henefit from the funds that are to be raised through the Anglo-French loan, I have felt constrained to advise my firm to refrain from becoming participants in the loan."

GRATEFUL TO AMERICANS.

Anglo-French Commissioners Give Thanks for Aid to Allies.

American sympathy for the French and English allies, as exemplified in the $500,000,000 loan, was the theme of speeches by Octave Homberg and Lord Reading, who, with the other members of the Anglo-French commission, were the guests of honor at a dejeuner given by the France-America Committee at the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday.

William D. Guthrie, Vice President of the France-America Committee, presided. Among the guests were United States Senator O'Gorman, Robert Bacon, Chief Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, Vicomte Deforn, Rear Admiral Peary, Raoul Laudurand, A. P. Jenks, George T. Wilson, George W. Wickersham, Henry D. Hotchkiss, Paul Fuller, Sr., Paul Fuller, Jr., Consul General of France M. Gabriel d'Anglade, Consul General of Russia Michael Oustinow, Alton B. Parker, Lindsay Russell, Theodore S. Woolsey, Frank Vanderlip, Lewis L. Clark, Thomas W. Lamont, R. Fulton Cutting, Henry Clews, Bradley Martin, Frank A. Munsey, Chester S. Lord, John B. Stanchfield, William Church Osborn, Paul Dana, Jacob H. Schiff, Robert Adamson, Ogden M. Reid, George F. Kunz, Frederick H. Eaton, Charles E. Rushmore, John Hays Hammond, Rhoades, Horace White, John H. Finley, John A. Sleicher, Joseph B. Martindale, Takashi Nakamuda, Frank A. Vanderlip, W. A. Clark, J. S. Alexander, Benjamin Strong, Jr., Elbert H. Gary, Robert Underwood Johnson, Charles H. Sherrill, George McAneny, Francis B. Bange, and R. A. C. Smith.

After explaining the debt of duty due from Amcricans to France for its aid in the Revolution, Mr. Guthrie called on M. Homberg for a response.

M. Homberg replied in French on behalf of himself and his colleagues, saying in part:

"Our mission is an assured success. You have shown us much sympathy, which, too, helped us in our task. France is the champion of freedom and of right, and I have been pleased to read in the sympathy in your eyes, and to he in the United States, where you say you owe us something. But we are at last your debtors."

M. Homberg in closing said that close as had been the bonds between France and the United States, the two countries were now drawn together as never before.

Mr. Guthrie then addressed Lord Reading and the English members of the commission, dwelling on the ties of race, language and customs that hind Americans and Englishmen.

"We Americans are prouder than ever before of belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race," he said. "You Englishmen may prevail in this war, or you may fail; we believe and hops and pray that you will prevail. But whatever may happen, whatever may be decreed by Providence, the magnificent heroism of England, springing to the defense of Belgium has added to her fame and to our race a glory which is priceless and infinitely beyond the whole cost of the war, a glory worth dying for."

With ringing words Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, replied, declaring in regard to England's attitude in the conflict: "It is better for humanity, it is nohler for civilization, that a nation should die than that a nation should be dishonored.

"You have said many eloquent and true things in regard to the hond of friendship between France and America, but I say: We are pleased to hear these things said, as it teaches the Englishman to avoid in the future the errors which he committed in the past. It teaches him to realize that, although there may have been conflicts in the past, he is yet able to wipe out ancient memories that may have lingered in our ancestors' minds; it makes us realize all the more clearly the realties that bind us together.

"Had this year not been clouded by the great conflict across the seas, the centenary celebration of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent would have been held in the United States and England. We have learned as we have been here the true feeling of America for England. We have the same ideals, the same traditions that are founded upon the administration of justice.

"I can tell you in behalf of England that in all of your development and expansion we rejoice. We are not envious of your success, for we believe that the greater and more powerful America becomes the better it is for the principles of justice and liberty on which we take our stand, and the better it is for humanity."

GERMANS ANNOYED BY LOAN.

Consoled by the Fact That the Allies Get Only $500,000,000.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The financial expert of the Tageblatt of Berlin, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company, admitting German annoyance at the success of the Anglo-French loan in the United States, says:

"President Wilson has a strange conception of neutrality in not opposing it."

The Writer extracts consolation, however, from the fact that the loan will not be for $1,000,000,000, and adds that the Entente Allies are piling up a debt in America which will smash Great Britain's position in the financial market forever.

FRENCH HAPPY OVER LOAN.

See Benefits to Warrant Terms and Grateful to America.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—General satisfaction is expressed in official and financial circles and among the French public over the favorable statue of the Anglo-French loan in America. The prevailing sentiment was one of relief that the negotiations were nearing a conclusion, and there was no disposition to question the rate at which the loan will be issued.

Advices reaching the Bourse from London were to the effect that some feeling existed there because the British public had taken a war loan at 4½ per cent., subject to the income tax, while the American public was getting a 5 per cent. loan not subject to the income tax and yielding the British and French Governments only 98 cente on the dollar.

French financiers, however, do not share the view that a better bargain might have been made, and express the opinion that the general results of the loan will be highly advantageous in stabilizing financial conditions, removing the danger of a further depletion of France's stock of gold and preventing a renewed decline in the exchange rate. Bankers pointed out that the new credit would take care of most of the trade halance due America for war supplies, not only for England and France, but also for Russia, as it is understood that part of the new credit will be placed at the disposal of Russia as a means of liquidating her purchases of supplies.

America's heavy trade balance, constantly draining Europe's stock of gold, was regarded as the chief menace. Now that this has been removed, French bankers say, large internal expenditures can be readily looked after by the funds available and issues of paper currency as required, these issues passing current within the country but not serving to meet foreign balances.

The effect of the loan in steadying exchange already is apparent. The rate, which at one time reached 6.04, today was down to 5.75. However, a leading French banker said that the American loan would merely prevent a further adverse fluctuation, but would not send the rate down greatly for two reasons: First, the amount of the loan was too small, considering the gigantic daily expenditures; second, the effect of the loan had been foreshadowed and was now in operation.

Besides a satisfactory feeling in official and financial quarters, the French public expreeses gratification at the cordiality of the reception shown the Anglo-French Commiseioners. It is expected that Felix Ribot, French Minister of Finance, will take occasion at an early date to make a statement to Parliament concerning the consummation of the loan.

VICE PRESIDENT ON LOAN.

Marshall Says Government Has No Right to Interfere.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Vice President Marehall arrived in Chicago today on his way to Arizona, where he and Mrs. Marehall will make a stay of five weeks to prepare for the Washington season.

"I don't know of any law that prevents an American business man from investing his money where he see fit," said the Vice President in discussing the $500,000,000 loan to England and France.

As to the wisdom of making the loan, I have nothing to say. It is a matter of business alone, and the Government has absolutely nothing to do with it. What business men do as individuals is a matter with which the Government, interested solely in maintaining strict neutrality, has nothing to do."

HARTFORD TAKES $3,000,000.

Insurance Companies to Buy Blocks of Allies' Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1.—Insurance companies, banks, and individual capitalists in this city have already subscribed for about $3,000,000 of the Anglo-French loan. The Aetna Life Insurance Company, of which ex-United States Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley is President, announced today it had subscribed for $500,000. The banks which Mr. Bulkeley controls will take $1,000,000. The United States branch of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Mr. Bulkeley being a United States Trustee, is another large subscriber.

President Sylvester C. Dunham of the Travelers' Insurance Company explains his company has always confined its investments to the securities of the United States and Canada, where the company gets its business, and will not alter its policy.



PEP!—that's what you want.
—in your duds, as well as in your disposition.

We are not telling you so *you* will know it, but so you will know *we* know it.

Pop doesn't mind the pep, but he may want to sort of supervise. (Bring him along.)

Two Important Sales for Saturday
much below regular prices.

Boys' All-Wool Reefers, double breasted, button-to-neck; sizes 2 to 10 years. Regularly 10.75.....9.50

Boys' All-Wool Cheviot Suits, single breasted; sizes 8 to 17 years. Regularly 9,75.....8

VON PAPEN MUST GO; MAY STAY IN MEXICO

Cipher Messages Carried by Archibald Likely to Cause German Attache's Recall.

U. S. OFFICIALS READ THEM

Lansing and von Bernstorff to Hold an Important Conference Here Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—From a responsible source it was ascertained today that unless Germany voluntarily withdrew Captain Franz von Papen as Military Attaché to the United States, this Government would ask for his recall on the basis of his connection with the plan suggested by Dr. Dumba for crippling munition plants in this country.

From sources close to the German Embassy, it was intimated that Captain von Papen would not return to Washington from Mexico, whence he is now going, but would remain in Mexico City as Military Attaché. This would satisfy the State Department.

The State Department has in its possession copies of three cipher letters, taken from James F. J. Archibald, who acted as messenger for Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hinngarian Ambassador. Two of these letters were signed by Captain von Papen and one by Dr. Dumba. They have not been made public, and officials of the State Department declined today to discuss them. It is understood that officials of the department are aware of the contents of these cipher messages, and that they are of such a character as to render Captain von Papen persona non-grata.

The State Department today gave out a descriptive list of the sixteen documents thus far forwarded by Amhasedor Page from London, constituting the two hundles of letters and other communications taken from Archibald at Falmouth by British authorities. The list follows:

(1) Memorandum of the German Ambassador containing his defense made to Secretary Lansing of reported activity of the embassy officials in violation of American neutrality.

(2) The unsigned memorandum from a Hungarian editor suggesting a means of interfering with American industry.

(3) Captain von Papen to the German War Office, mentioning the Bridgsport Arms Company, already made public.

(4) Captain von Papen to the German War Office, mentioning the purchase of tolite.

(5) Captain von Papen to his wife, in which he refers to "Idiotic Yankees"; Captain von Papen to the German War Office on matters of routine.

(6, 7, and 8) Three cipher letters, two to the German Government and one to the Austrian Government.

(9) Austrian Ambassador to his Foreign Office, criticising the President and discussing the inadvisability of continuing protests of the Department of War Munitions to the Allies.

(10) Austro - Hungarian Consul Schwegel, at St. Louis, reporting a conversation with Mr. Meeker, representative of Chicago packers.

(11) Count von Bernstorff, to James F. J. Arcibiald.

(12) Captain von Papen introducing Arcbibald.

(13 and 14) Four letters from Count von Bernstorff, introducing Archibald.

MAY SETTLE ARABIC CASE.

Lansing and von Bernstorff to Meet Here Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, will have a conference in New York City tomorrow with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The conference, it is said, was arranged at the request of tbe Ambassador, who is understood to bave received advices from the Berlin Government relative to the request of the American government for a disavowal of the action of the German submarine commander who torpedoed the White Star liner Arabic.

Secretary Lansing has for the past two weeks been on a vacation in the northern part of New York State. He will return to Washington on Sunday.

When Secretary Lansing left here for his vacation it was understood that there would be no responee from the German Government concerning tbe Arabic for at least ten days. The German Government hae had ample time to study the evidence submitted by this Government in ths Arabic case and to determine whether it was efficiently impressed by this evidence to disavow the action of the submarine commander.

There has been a feeling in official circles that the submarine controversy would be solved at an early date and dispatches during the past three weeks from Berlin have indicated that the German Government was adopting a conciliatory attitude.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, left here tonight for New York, after spending his vacation at Henderson Harbor. He will confer with the German Ambassador in New York tomorrow.

MARCUS BRAUN'S DEFENSE.

Editor of Fair Play Assails World for $5,000 Check Exposure.

The October number of the monthly publication Fair Play, out today, contains a reply signed hy the editor, Marcus Braun, to the exposé of his alleged pro-German activities published by The World on Aug. 21. The World printed a photograph of a check for $5,000 sent to Fair Play on May 28 by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and the text of a letter written to Mr. Braun hy the Ambassador on March 15, in wbich he said:

"I have read Fair Play for the last three years, and can say that it has been living up to its name and bas always taken the American point of view. During the last seven months the editorial policy has treated all belligerents fairly, and has therehy rendered a great eervice to the millions of foreign-horn citizens, especially those of German and Austro-Hungarian origin. Fair Play has fougbt for tbe rights of the latter and for truth, alwaye maintaining the American attitude and wiring true American spirit."

Mr. Braun has this to say about it: "During my absence at the various war fronts a non-byphenated American patriot, a cheap, self-confessed crook and embezzler, at the end of bis wits for the next meal, took from my shelves a copy of a letter of which several thoueand other copies were at hand, and which any one might have bad for the asking, and sold it to The New York World. To any one who has read it, that letter is a credit not only to the one who wrote it, but is a bonet compliment to the person whom it was directed. The photograph of the eheck might have been had for the asking on application to the office."

Mr. Braun says that this transaction has been explained hy the German Ambaseador, and that he has offered to let The World appoint a certified public accountant to go through all the books and accounts of the Fair Play Printing and Publishing Company if The World will allow a certified accountant nominated by Mr. Braun to do the same with its books. This, he says, The World has not agreed to. Mr. Braun defends bis patriotism as an American though admitting that he is proud of bis Hungarian birth, and makes a vigorous attack upon Ralph Pulitzer, publisher of The World. He intimates that Lord Northcliffe has a hand in directing The World's policies, suggests that the bankers favoring the Allies dictate all newspaper policies, and observes:

"Tbe charge has been made publicly that no public printer, no magazine, and no journal, and certainly no daily paper, could exist twenty-four hours if it embraced the cause of the Teutonic empires, for it would be financially crushed by these seifsame interests—they want the Allies to win for eocial as well as financial reasons.

"The spirit of Russia, Serhia, and Italy," he adds, "permeates the journalism of this fair land."

Fewer Bankruptcies in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 1, (by Wireless Telegraph to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The number of bankruptcies in Germany from July to September of thie year was 981, as compared with 1,688 in the same period of last year, the Overseas News Agency announced today.

PRESIDENT ORDERS MIDDIES PUNISHED

Directs Dismissal of Six Students for Hazing at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

ACTION AGAINST 19 OTHERS

Four Suspended for One Year Without Pay, While Fifteen Are Sent to a Lower Class.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—President Wilson today issued orders meting out punishment to twenty-five midshipmen in three classes at the Naval Academy at Annapolis for bazing. The sweeping and drastic order directed the dismissal of eix midshipmen, the suspension of four others for ons year, witbout pay, and the turning back of fifteen midsbipmen into the next lower class.

The list of midshipmen affected by tbe President's action follows:

Dismissed—Midshipman, First Class, Robert S. Lamote of Seattle; Midshipman, Third Class, Alexander H. Bolling of Philadelphia; Midshipman, Third Class, Charles B. Tuley of Louisville; Midshipman, Third Class, Edward H. Hill of Moscow, Idaho; Midshipman, Third Class, Dwight C. Cook of Cincinnati; Midshipman, Second Class, David Glick of Pittsburgh.

Suspended for One Year Without Pay—Midshipman, Third Class, W. C. Wilcock of Buffalo; Midshipman, Third Class, Joseph S. Ives of Bardstown, Ky.; Midshipman, Third Class, Paul D. Dugwell of Pawtucket, R. I.; Midshipman, Third Class, David P. Minard of Aberdeen, S. D.

Turned back to the next lower class—Midshipman, Third Class, Frederick A. Westphal of Providence; Midshipman, Third Class, Howard G. Gamble of Tallahassee, Fla.; Midshipman, Third Class, Morton T. Seligman of Santa Fe., N. M.; Midshipman, Third Class, William M. Mullan of Wahoo, Neb.; Midshipman, Second Class, Thomas C. Fisher of Congress Heights, D. C.; Midshipman, First Class, Francis W. Benson of Charleston, S. C.; Midshipman, Second Class, Arthur B. Craig of Raleigh; Midshipman, Second Class, Joseph J. Clark of Chelsea, Okla.; Midshipman, Second Class, Albert L. Hutson of New Orleans; Midshipman, Second Class, Paul L. Meadows of Ruston, La.; Midshipman, Third Class, John A. Whitson of Water Valley, Miss.; Midshipman, Second Class, Martin J. Connolly of Taunton, Mass.; Midshipman, First Class, Joseph W. Gregory of Kingston, N. Y.; Midshipman, Second Class, Charles K. Post of Bayport, N. Y.; Midshipman, Third Class, Logan C. Ramsey of Washington, D. C.

At the eleventh hour strong influence was brought to bear upon the President in an effort to save some of the midshipmen from punishment, hut the President remained firm. Senator Ollie James of Kentucky was at the White House several daye ago interceding for two midshipmen from Kentucky, one of whom was ordered dismissed today, while the other was ordered euspended tor a year without pay. President Wilson took the position that tbe record in the case fully warranted the action taken, and it is his hope inat the moral effect of tbe punisbment of twenty-five middies will be beneficial at the Naval Academy.

No discrimination was shown by the President, and some of the affected midsbipmen belong to prominent families. Midsbipman Craig, who has been ordered turned back to the next lower class, is a son of ex-governor Craig of North Carolina, and Midsbipman Benson of South Carolina is a eon of Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Operations in the Navy Department.

In announcing tbe action of the President, Secretary Daniels issued this statement:

"This action is taken with determination that hazing of all kinds is to be ended at the Naval Academy. There is no room at the academy for any man who cannot obey the law of the United States Congress, or who has been estimated that it costs $12,000 to educate a man for the navy. In the navy tbe first duty is obey orders. If, at tbe academy, a man connot obey the orders of the Superintendent and an act of Congress, he demonstrates that he lacks the first essential quality required of a naval officer.

"There is hardly a week that passes that I fail to receive letters or calls from young men or their fathers, who are anxious for these young men to enter the Naval Academy. Many of these young men have looked forward all their lives toward going there—it bas been the real ambition of their lives.

"It is a wasts of puhlic money to put a youth at Annspolis wbo does not know that the first duty of a naval officer is to obey orders, particularly if those orders take the form of laws passed by Congress. There is a law of Congress prohihiting bazing, and this order by Congress must be obeyed by the Midshipmen. We are going to let the Midshipmen at Annapolis understand that if they do not care to obey orders there are plenty of applicants for their places who will obey orders.

"The sooner that midshipmen at Annapolis who do not obey orders get out and make places for boys that will obey tbe better it will be for the navy. It is a pretty hard thing to have to take such severe action, particularly as hazing has, in the past, gone largely unpunished. It is a very difficult thing to know just how to handle such a situation. I believe that what we have done in these cases is justice and that we have administered just tbe right kind of medicine. We want the midshipmen to understand, however, that if they desire to continue to engage in hazing the place for them is outside of the Naval Academy."

REV. DR. KEMP ARRIVES.

New Calvary Pastor Looks for Religious Revival After the War.

Captain C. Lucas of the American liner St. Paul, wbich arrived yeterday from Liverpool twenty-fonr boure late on account of tbe heavy weather in the Atlantic, said his ship missed the hurricane encountered hy tbe Nieuw Amsterdam and the Espagne off Cape Race. Ths Captain laugbed at the idea of passengers reporting that the steamer had been chased by a submarine into Liverpool on her last eastward voyage. He said he had never seen a submarine.

Among the paseengers was the Rev. Joseph W. Kemp of Charlotte Chapel, Edinburgh, wbo has come over to he tbe pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street, New York. Dr. Kemp, his wife, and eon and daughter received an enthusiastic greeting from the 150 members of the Calvary Baptist Church wbo came to meet their new pastor.

"In the United Free Assembly Hall in Edinburgb," said Dr. Kemp, "there are weekly meetings for prayers for success in the war, and fully 2,500 persons usually attend. I cannot see that in Scotland there is any deeper religious feeling because of the war. People are more soher tban formerly, and the moment the war ends I look for a tremendous revival of religion. Now people are too much distracted; too often sorrowing for losses of friends. There has been terrihle slaughter, and it is going on now, especially on the western front. The suspense is terrible to bear hy relatives of men who are in the battle."

Dr. Kemp will preach in Calvary Church for the first time tomorrow.

A PLEDGE BY PADEREWSKI.

His Fortune and Life's Work for His Native Land, He Tells Poles.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 1.—Ignace Jan Paderewski addreseed the 800 delegates attending the Polisb National Convention here this afternoon. His appearance was followed by an ovation, and a great demonstration followed bis eloquent plea for Poland's cause. The pianist pledged his fortune and his life's work to his native land.

"We alone are the only ones of the oppressed peoples that are unprepared to take up our task after the war is over," he said. "The reason for this is tbat we have no funds. Yon bave given freely, and I expect you to keep up your good work.

"I come from people who left me no inheritance. All I have, or rather had, is what I made myself and for which I have worked hard. Some days I bave worked as much as eighteen bours. All I have is my conntry's, and I will always work for it."

BAR EXPRESS CHECKS.

And When Taken in Seville They Only Bring Sterling Value.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The State Department issued this announcement today:

"The department is informed hy the American Consul in Seville, Spain, that banks and hotels in bis district refuse to cash expreee checks on presentation, and that when accepted they are paid only on their sterling face value."

MILLION-SHARE DAYS SWAMPING WALL ST.

Stock Exchange May Close to Let Clerks and Bookkeepers Catch Up.

MEN WORK DAY AND NIGHT

Cots in Offices Where Employes May Catch a Nap—War Share Speculation Making New Records.

The endurance of employes in Stock Exchange houses nndsr the stress of this week's succession of tremendous markets so nearly reached the breaking point yeterday that a movement was started to close the board for a day. It was proposed hy several Governors that either the Exchange remain closed today or decide not to reopen until Monday noon to give commission houses a chance to catch up in their accounts. Tbe suggestion was tboroughly discussed, but was dropped when influential members said that so short a notice to the public would not be advisahls in view of the puhlic's interest in the market. Hope was expressed that Saturday's half session would aid in restoring normal conditions, but that if conditions grew worse in a clerical way, the matter of a holiday would be considered next week. After the Nortbern Pacific corner in May, 1901, the Exchange was closed for a day to belp the worn clerks.

Sleep bas been at a premium in nearly all the brokerage offices since last Sunday night. Yesterday scores of wan-faced men leaning over stock book and ledger said wearily that they had not heen home for two days and nights. In one office, which specializes in odd lots of stock, there are more than 100 cots lined up along the walls. Another firm is also equipped on a scals nearly as large, and truckloads of cots were being taken into other houses after the close of business yesterday. Certain firms, which do a hig general business in stocks, largely with interior cities, are said to be three days behind in their clerical work.

In the opinion of old members of the Exchange the labor incident to a great speculative movement has never been beavier than just now. There have heen other periods of continuous million-share days, one being no further back than 1911, in fact, but congestion then was of a different character. Ths growth of trading in odd lots has complicated the processes of business and tbe keeping of records, while additions to the list of stocks on the board bas widened the scope of trading activity. In other great markets of recent times have been the subject of speculative fevsr.

The tape has recorded daily sales this wsek averaging close to 1,500,000 shares. As large as this total is, brokers say it does not represent by at least 500,000 shares the actual daily turnover. Few odd lots are recorded by the ticker, and with interest in them it may be seen that a great deal of business does not figure at all in each day's story. It is estimated that two leading odd-lot bouses handle 200,000 shares eacb in a session like yesterday's, when 1,500,814 shares were sold. There are eight firms whose daily turnover is said would average 600,000 shares in the aggregate, and many others are active in fractional amounts of stock.

Stock Exchange firms are suffering from tbe four months of idleness which followed the outbreak of war last year. Hundreds of young clerks who were turned away then went into other lines of work and have not returned to the Street. It requires time for new men to gain facility, and the succession of extraordinary market daye this month has caugbt many commission houses with inadequate forces on the high steels. The fact that extra hookkeeping incident to the end of the month came in the midst of the million and a half share days has increased the complications in the brokerage offices.

In yesterday's market Steel swung into prominence, and selling close to 82, toucbed the higbest price in four years. Transactions in Steel alone amounted to nearly 300,000 shares. Great activity was displayed also by Westinghouse, American Can, Lackawanna Steel, Tennessee Copper, and other industrials. The list at the close showed declines among the railroad shares, but gains extending from 2 to 5 points were scattered liberally in tbe industrial list.

TO SUCCEED BENNETT HERE.

Charles Clive Bayley Appointed British Consul General.

LONDON, Oct 1.—Tbe appointment of Charles Clive Bayley as British Consul General at New York was announced today.

Mr. Bayley was born in 1864, tbe son of the late Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K. C. S. I. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1888 entered the Colonial Office. In 1894 he was appointed Treasurer of tbe Niger Coast Protectorate, and in 1897 he served in the Benin campaign. Two years later he was appointed Consul at New York, which post he held until 1903. He was then appointed Consul at Warsaw, and in 1913 became Consul General at Moscow.

Tbe new Consul General married in 1910 Miss Constance Ricardo, daughter of Francis Ricardo of The Priory, Old Windsor. He is a member of the Athenaeum Club.

Mr. Bayley succeeds as Consul General in New York Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, who has been stationed here since 1907, and recently sought retirement from active service.

ROCKEFELLER'S NEW PLAN

Will Be Submitted to All Factions at a Meeting in Pueblo Today.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 1.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., left for Pueblo tonight to attend a meeting tomorrow of officials and employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. At this meeting Mr. Rockefeller will reveal his industrial plan for the consideration of the thirty-six delegates, representing the miners employed in the eighteen mines of the company. With Mr. Rockefeller and the miners' delegates, executive officers and the various mine superintendents will participate in the discussion.

After the Pueblo meeting, the Rockefeller party will return to Denver. It is expected before his return to New York he will visit the company's iron mine at Sunrise, Wyo. Tbe miners there have not yet been organized under the mediation and repreeentation plan recently put into effect in Colorado. Their participation in that plan is expected to he one result of tbe Rockefeller visit.

MUNITION WORKERS STRIKE.

Four Hundred Machinists Quit at Cleveland Automatic Machine Co.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 1.—The first interference in the manufacture of war munitions in Cleveland was felt today when 400 employes of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company were called out on strike hy officials of the machinists' nion. This action came after the general manager of the company bad refused to reinstate fifteen machinists, who were dismissed within the past few days for alleged strike agitation. The company's plant said their work would not he crippled, and that they would employ strikebreakers. The concern is manufacturing sheil-making machinery.

The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company is the concern which recently drew the condemnation of the Secretary of Commerce Redfield for inserting an advertisement in a technical magazine exploiting the death-dealing power of poisonous gases emitted hy shells made with macbinery manufactured at its plant here.

TURKS SINK TORPEDO BOAT.

Constantinople Tells Berlin One of Allies' Craft Is Destroyed.

BERLIN, Oct. 1, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)— An official communication issued in Constantinople under date of Sept. 27, as received here today by the Overseas News Agency, says:

"The Turkish coast batteries sank a torpedo boat of the enemy near Kerevigedire."

IMPROVEMENTS IN BERLIN.

New Tracks Being Constructed and Big Station Remodsled.

BERLIN, Oct. 1, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The new railroad tracks are being constructed through the heart of Berlin, and the great Friedrichstrasse Station is being remodeled without interruption to traffic or alteration of scbedules even during the period of greatest congestion.

Four platforms for through trains and six for locals are being constructed, so that in future these two classes of service may be operated without interfering with each other.

What Fred J. Wagner Says About Skidding

Fred J. Wagner, so well known to all motorists and official starter in the Astor Cup Race, says—

"Chains, according to nearly every motorist, are superior to any other form of non-skidding devices. I have seen substitutes for chains skid, and skid badly, too, when traction was vitally important to keep the car out of a ditch. There is no such thing as a "non-skidding" tire. Ask any legitimate manufacturer and he will admit that no matter what sort of a tread the casing may have, it will slip to some extent when the road's surface is covered with slippery mud or slime. What can be claimed, however, for certain treads is that they skid a deal less than ordinary smooth treads. However, I have been on tours when expert drivers of cars equipped with so-called non-skidding tires required even two sets of chains in order to obtain sufficient traction."

Weed Chains

Absolutely Prevent Skidding

Weed Chains are a necessity on both rear tires and to doubly guard yourself against accidents and to make steering comfortable and easy, put them on the front tires too. Cannot injure tires because "they creep." Applied in a moment without the use of a jack or other tool.

Join today the army of "Anti-Skidders." Consider your own safety—consider the safety of other road users. Equip your own car with Weed Chains and insist for your own protection that other drivers do the same.

For sale by dealers everywhere

Weed Chain Tire Grip Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

REPORTS BIG ITALIAN LOSS.

Austrian War Office Says Attacks at Monte Nero Failed.

VIENNA, Oct. 1, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on tbe Italian frontier was issued tonight by the Austrian War Office:

"On the Tyrolean and Carinthian fronts yesterday there were only artillery combats. The attacks against fortified positions west of the Bombasch ravine, previously reported, were repulsed by our brave Salzburg sharpshooters.

"Early yesterday morning strong forces of Italians thrice attacked unsuccessfully Mrzli Vrh (Monte Nero) and the southern slopes of this mountain, the Italians suffering very severe losses. The attacks against some points of the bridgehead of Tolmino also were repulsed."

ROME, Oct. 1, (via Paris.)—The following official communication, received from the main headquarters of the Italian army, under current date, was given out here tonight:

"In the mountainous part of the theatre of operations frequent heavy fogs hamper the work of the artillery, but enable the infantry sometimes to make bold raids in small groups, which, approacbing the enemy's position, destroy tbe accessory defenses, open large breaches in the barbed wire entanglements, and alarm the defenders.

"In the Tolmino section our troops during the night of Sept. 30 attacked all along the front Mrzli and Codil (Monte Nero), and heights of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia, succeeding, notwithstanding the enormously difficult terrain, rendered still worse by bad weather, in conquering very strong enemy detachments and taking a certain number of prisoners.

"The enemy in force counterattacked violently. The success we realized at the price of strenuous efforts on the left wing on the spurs of Mrzli and Codil could not he maintained. On the right wing, on the heights of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia, we are on the contrary possible to strengthen and maintain the gronnd conquered."

SAYS ITALY BROKE HAGUE LAW

Austria Declares Her Torpedo Boats Misused Red Cross Flag.

BERLIN, Oct. 1, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency says today:

"The Austrian Foreign Office has issued a note of protest against the fact that several Italian torpedo boats, while flying the Red Cross flag, attacked the Austrian submarine which sank the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi in the Adriatic last July.

"Such misuse of the Red Cross flag is in open violation of the convention adopted at The Hague in 1907."

474 SURVIVORS OF THE BRIN.

Several More Guns Lifted Out of Italian Battleship.

ROME, Oct. 1, (via Paris.)—Tbe number of survivors of the Italian battleship Benedetto Brin, which was wrecked on Sept. 28 by an explosion that followed a fire, is now announced as 474.

Quantities of lime have been thrown on the wreckage to disinfect and permit the work of salvage to continue. Several more guns have been lifted out.

The complement of the Benedetto Brin in peace times was 720 men

CYMRIC CARRIES WAR CARGO

White Star Liner Sails with Trucks, Aeroplanes, and Empty Shells.

The White Star liner Cymric sailed at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Liverpool with 135 cabin and 241 steerage passengers. She was half an hour late waiting for 22 cases of aeroplane parts to come to the pier, making a total of 122 cases on her manifest.

The Cymric had 15,000 tons of cargo, including 100 motor trucks for the Allies and a quantity of empty shells and small arms ammunition in her hold. Captain Beadnell expects that his ship will be met about 100 miles west of the Fastnet hy an escort of destroyers or cruisers as she was on her last trip.

Swedes Buy the Steamer Potsdam.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 1.—The Swedish-American Steamship Line, which, since its formation a year ago, has been unable to operate because it has had no ships, has purchased the Holland-America liner Potsdam, which for years was in service between New York and Dntch ports.

NEW DEVICES END SUBMARINE PERIL

Continued from Page 1.

surface is necessary to renew the air supply and take a hurried observation. Undersea boats adopting these tactics have been the most difficult to catch. Here the aeroplane has shown its greatest usefulness, as the comparatively shoalwater, along much of the British coast, makes it possible for the aeroplane operators to see the ships lying on the hottom. The aeroplane notes the position and notifies the nearest destroyer or patrol boat which speeds to the spot and waits for the submarine to rise.

U. S. NAVY TRIES DETECTORS.

Also a Torpedo Which Is Guided by Ship's Sound.

The United States Navy is working out at Fort Totten, L. I., a system of submarine and warship detection for the defense of the American coast line similar to one which is credited with the destruction of scores of German submarines off the coast of England.

The European detectors were described yesterday by William Dubilier, an electrical engineer who has been engaged in installing them along the French channel coast. He declares that sixty-five German submarines have been captured or destroyed.

The American eytem represents the combination of many inventions gathered by the Navy Department. Its basic principle like that of the one in use abroad, is the employment of microphones placed in the water which signal to the shore the approach of hostile warships, either submersible or surface craft. The apparatus has been tested in Long Island Sound and other improvements are being added which will be followed by more extensive tests.

Captain F. G. C. Gardner, U. S. N., is in charge of the submarine defense work at Fort Totten.

In actual practice for the defense of New York harbor, the entrance, and for a considerable distance out to sea, would be divided into imaginary squares, like a checkerhoard. At the corner of each square would be anchored beneath the surface a microphone, an instrument identical in principle to the receiver of an ordinary telephone instrument. From these sea microphones wires would connect with a miniature checkerhoard on shore, corresponding to the imaginary checkerboard at sea.

The propellers of an approacbing vessel cause vibrations to be set up in the sensitive microphones under the water. These vihrations are communicated to the checkerhoard on shore and indicate as the vessel passes successive sea microphones her exact location. There are amplifiere, sounding tubes and otber mechanical details which are not necessary to a comprehension of the principle of the apparatue.

For attack purposes it is planned to haye tbe sea checkerhoard set with mines at frequent intervals. The ordinary mine field would not protect against eubmarines, which can go under the mines, as was done when English submarines penetrated into the Dardanelles. But it is pointed out hy the inventors that while a submarine could eecape an ordinary mine field by going beneath it and not striking the contact mines, after the defenders on shore had been able to figure out the exact location of the approaching submarine, it would be feasible to destroy it in many instances by the electrical explosion of a mine, the submarine being vulnerahle from mine explosione at a much greater distance than a warship.

Another method of defenee against the attacking submarine, after it has been located by the sea microphones, is the proposed use of a special torpedo fitted with microphone "ears"—that is, microphones placed in the head of the torpedo and adjueted to steer the miselle true to its mark. This invention, carried to a high state of perfection by Captain Leon of the Swedieh Navy, has been further improved by American inventors. It is said that Germany is in poeeession of a similar device. The torpedo would he steered to the field of action by the ordinary gyroscope-controlled rudder.

This special torpedo is perhaps the most complicated piece of machinery of war. It is of the 10,000-yard range, 21-inch size recently adopted by the United States Navy. The two, or sometimes four, microphones in the head are very sensitive and are connected with the steering gear. The torpedo is started on its way from any craft that can send a torpedo and aimed as nearly as possihle to the location of the approaching suhmarine or warship. While it is considered practicable at present against a surface hoat naval men and inventors believe it will soon be perfected to he used against submarines.

When this torpedo is going straight at the approaching ship vibrations caused hy the enemy's propellore fall alike on the ears and the torpedo goes straight ahead. If the vibrations of the British eubmarines, he said, and the German blockade of the Englieh and French coast was a failure. Some of the euhmarines were caught in the nets laid in the Channel hetween Folkeetone and Boulogne and Havre and Southampton, which were attached to big metal buoys and could be swung by ropes in any direction. There were 1,500 craft of all descriptions, he said, from the forty-five knot topedo boat destroyers to the fast motor yachts armed with quick firing gune, on patrol around the British Isles.

"When I landed in France in May," Mr. Duhilier continued, "I went to the Frenob War Department to get a contract for supplying wireless apparatus to he used in aeroplanes. There was nothing to be done in that line just then, the officials told me, but I was requested to leave at once for Brest and work with Professor Tissot, who was improving the apparatue for detecting submarines hy means of a highly sensitive microphone with an amplifier which magnified the sound under water 10,000 times.

"They had already succeeded in detecting a submarine's approach at a distance of five miles, but were bothered by other sounds under water. The propeller of a steamer made a great noise, especially large vessels going through the water at a high speed. The object of the experimente made by Professor Tissot at Brest and myself at Cherbourg was to filter out these sounds. This was effected by getting four resonance tubes which responded to tbe varying sounds, from the low notes made by the big ship propellers to the high notes made hy the submarines.

"We extended the range from five to twenty miles, and then, by the use of Dr. Lee De Forest's amplifier, we were ahle to detect the presence of a suhmarine fifty miles away, and by this time I am sure that Professor Tissot has improved on that up to 100 miles.

"These detectors were placed in the water along the French coast about three miles from the shore, at varying distances apart, and kept under observation. If a submarine was heard, the direction could be ascertained by a increase or decrease in the volume of sound. The record was taken at the next station, about six miles away. By noting the varying strength at different points the submarine could he located.

"On Sunday, Aug. 22, when I was crossing from Folkestone to Boulogne in the afternoon I saw a submarine sunk that had been located by tbe detectors on the French shore. As she came up the torpedo boat destroyer, which was ahead of our transport, fired the three-inch bow guns, and the submarine went down in a pool of oil. I was told later that several of the crew were captured and taken to Boulogne."

Mr. Dubilier went on to say that the artillery fire was all directed by wireless from aeroplanes a mile back of the trenches. The only difficulty tbe Allies had now was to devise means to communicate from one trench to another. Telephone and telegraph systems had been tried and proved failures because the wires were cut or disarranged in the night by the soldiers.

Mr. Dubilier said he had heen told in London that the Admiralty bad directed tbe movements of the fleet at the Dardanelles by wireless from Whitehall and that Germany had wirelessed directions from some section of the British metropolis to the raiding Zeppelins. He said it would he quite feasihle for the enemy to operate wireless from London that could not be detected hy the English wireless stations on account of the instruments heing attnned differently.

HEAR SUBMARINES 50 MILES.

Detectors Used on French Coast Caught German Raiders.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul was William Duhilier, an electrical engineer and manufacturer of wireless apparatus at 168 Duane Street, who has been four months in France engaged with Professor Tissot, the French scientist, in installing submarine detectors along the French coast from Brest to Dunkirk. He has returned to make a wireless apparatue with a low aerial for use in the trenches.

By the aid of the detectors the British Government bad been successful in sinking or capturing sixty-five German submarines, he said, and the German block-

SUBMARINE SAVES A CREW.

Sets Fire to Norwegian Craft and Tows Men to Shore.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 1.—The Norwegian bark Actie, 563 tons gross, with a cargo of props from Krageroe to Leith, was set on fire laet night by a German submarine at a point twenty miles south of The Naze, at the southern extremity of Norway. The Actie's crew of eleven men was towed in a small hoat by the submarine to a point on the shore near Tbe Naze.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The sailing vessel Helen Beyon has heen sunk. Her crew was saved

A dispatch to Lloyds from Christiansand, Norway, says:

"The Norwegian lighter Florida, bound from Christiania for Hull, laden with pit-props, in tow of the Norwegian whaler Whangaroa, was set on fire last night by a German snhmarine forty miles off the Naze. Two otber vessels were seen afire. The Whangaroa put in here."

TALK BY WIRELESS TO LONDON IS NEAR

Continued from Page 1.

ether waves they regard as a most important feature of the perfection of the wireless telephone.

Espenschied's message to Mr. Carty said that Rear-Admiral Rousch, Commander Furor and Lieutenant Lande, of the United States Navy, stationed at Honolulu, had listened in while Mr. Heising was talking from Arlington and that their enthusiasm over the success of the experiment knew no bounds.

The mechanical invsntions which made possihle wireless telephony from Washington to Hawaii, and set a new milestone in the development of human intercommunication, will be kept a profound secret because of their proposed use for national defense. The secret is known only hy high officials of the American Telephone and Telegrapb Company, which conducted the successful experiments this week, and one or two navy officers, who aided the engineers of tbe telepbone company.

These facts became known yesterday in reply to a request of THE NEW YORK TIMES to officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for a technical description of the apparatus which has made a reality of the dream scientists have had for a decade. The request was referred to Bancroft Gherardi, Superintendent of Plant for the telepbone company, wbo worked with Chief Engineer J. J. Carty in perfecting the invention, or inventions, for wireless telephony represents many inventions.

"The request is not a reasonable one at this time," said Mr. Gherardi. "In the first place our company is interested in the commercial possibilities of the project, for it means the expenditure of much work and money. We have not yet obtained the patents, and to reveal the details now would mean to give ourselves away."

"Suppose a foreign nation were to offer a vast sum of money for the rights to the inventions," was suggested to Mr. Gherardi.

"We would not listen for one moment," was the reply. "This company and its engineers will do everything possible to safeguard the interests of the American Government in the wireless telephone."

Mr. Gherardi said he desired to correct the report that the invention belonged to the Government. It belonged to the telephone company, which would do everything to facilitate its use hy the Government, he explained.

The chief propoeed uees of the wireless telephone are for intercommunication hy ships, for emergency uses for long distance, and for reaching places inaccessihle by wire lines.

The next step in the experiments of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is the installation of sending stations at Mare Island and Pearl Harbor. The experiments of this week were conducted with only receiving instruments at Mare Island nd Pearl Harbor, so that news of the success of the messages sent from New York and Arlington, Va., had to be returned by wire and wireless telegraphy. When sending as well as receiving stations at those places Mr. Vail hopes in the near future to talk to and get answers from Mare Island and Pearl Harbor, all by talk throngh the air. When tbat is accomplished efforts will be made to talk across the Pacific to Japan and from Washington to the Pbilippines, half way ronnd tbe globe.

Mr. Carty and Mr. Gherardi said that the chief limitation to the general use of the wireless telephone was static electricity. Yesterday Professor Michael I. Poupin of Columbia University, whose induction coil did much to make long-distance wire telephony and telegraphy efficient, announced that he had perfected a device which would have the same effect upon wireless communication hy preventing static interference. With the application of this device Professor Pupin said it would be possible to transmit the human voice an unlimited distance by wireless without interference by static factors which now, he said, made possible wireless telephony over 4,600 miles possible only under ideal conditions.

"There is nothing now to prevent the transmission of messages by wireless telephone to every part of the globe," said Dr. Pupin. "We may talk to the antipodes—or for that matter send a message completely around the globe if we like."

Dr. Pupin said that his invention was the result of seven years' work in the engineering laboratory of Columbia University. He congratulated Mr. Vail upon the accomplishments of his engineers in talking 4,000 miles by wireless. In reply Dr. Pupin received this letter from Mr. Vail yesterday:

My Dear Dr. Pupin:

Thank you for your note. In return, let me congratulate you on accomplishing in regard to artificial lines as important a step in wireless as your coil did in wire transmission. It does indeed bring it nearer to practical achievement. Very truly yours,

THEODORE N. VAIL.

Dr. Pupin said that for obvious reasons he could not go into details of his invention, but said that it had been in succeseful use at Columbia for several months. He explained that in effect his invention enahled the wireless to turn a deaf ear to whatever it did not wish to hear. He explained that he had strung an aerial between the roofs of Havemeyer and Schermerhorn Halls, and although there was not enough power to send messages far, he was able to listen in on messages from a long distance. He said he had been able, too, to read distinctly messages intended for other stations, which because of static interferences were unable to receive them.

Dr. Pupin explained tbat to understand what his invention meant it was necessary to know that there were electrical discharges ever present in the atmosphere and that the air was as full of electrical waves as the sea is of water waves. In the conrt of Mexico and in some parts of South America, he said, the atmosphere was in a state of constant electrical disturbance, so that wireless communication throngh these areas was almost impossible.

"The great st trouble with wireless," said Dr. Pupin, "ever since its invention has been that wireless apparatus was as sensitive to these natural waves as to those sent out from other wireless stations. Wireless communicat on today is dependent upon static conditions. The best effort has been to make the sending apparatus very powerful and thus overcome the forces of nature. But it is useless to try to beat nature at her own game."

Dr. Pupin enumerated Chief Engineer Carty and his assistant, Mr. Arnold, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Mr. Colpitts, head of the Western Electric Company's research laboratory; Dr. Whitney, director of the General Electric research work, and his assistant, Mr. Langmuir, as the men who should get full credit for the success of the recent wireless experiments.

Dr. Lee De Forest said last night that Mr. Vail had been mistaken in saying that his De Forest invention had been used in talking by wireless to Mare Island and Hawaii.

"Mr. Vail is uninformed as to the technical details involved in this epoch-making feat," he said. "I may venture to say that probably not one wireless man out of fifty is not aware that this extraordinary long-distance wireless reception is possihle only by the use of the Audion detector and the

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VILLA MEN LEAVE SONORA TO BANDITS

Governor Maytorena and Fifteen Other Officials Abandon Their Posts.

YAQUIS LOOT AND KILL

Many Raids Reported by Travelers —"Texas Revolt" Leaders Found on the Mexico Side.

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 1.—General Jose Leyva, former Villa commandant at Guaymas, and fifteen other army and civilian officials of Nogales, Sonora, were reported to have resigned today, leaving the border post, which Governor José Maytorena quit last night, practically without authority, either civil or military.

Urbalejo, the Yaqui chief who was named commander of the Villa forces in Sonora, is somewhere south of the border, but has not entered Cananea, the mining town which has been occupied by bandits. The outlaws, according to reports here tonight, have killed two Chinese.

Maytorena, who was placed under military guard last night when he crossed the American border, was released tonight. According to report, he will proceed to Washington with Albert Morales, his official adviser, but Mexicans conversant with the situation say he will have no official status as a factional representative before the Pan-American Peace Conference.

Travelers from Hermosillo, capital of Sonora State, reported today that bands of Yaqui Indians were raiding and looting ranches and small settlements, committing murder and other crimes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Carranza agency here tonight gave out a statement conveying the intimation that General Villa was planning to evacuate the entire State of Chihuahua and move his forces west into the State of Sonora. The announcement was based on disclosures contained in an alleged intercepted Villista telegram which was forwarded to Washington by Carranza officials in San Francisco. The message, from the latter Bilisteo Arredondo, Carranza's special agent here, follows:

"For your information I transcribe the following bulletin sent on Sept. 24 by the Villista consul at Tia Juana to Enrique C. Llorente, Villa's representative in Washington. It is self-explanatory and shows that the remnant of the Villista army is now and will be engaged in loot and rapine as long as opportunity and time are presented. It says: 'The situation here is growing worse every day, ever since it became known that the plan of General Villa is to abandon the whole territory in the State of Chihuahua extending from Torreon to Juarez. It is said that General Villa, accompanied by those who may wish to follow him, will now proceed westward into districts heretofore untouched by the fighting forces of the revolutionaries and where there are crops in abundance.'"

CHIEF OF RAIDERS FOUND.

Carranza Leader Awaits Orders to Attack—11 Mexicans Found Dead.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 1.—Luis de la Rosa, known as leader of the "Texas revolt," and seventeen followers, including one man said to be an American, have been discovered on the Mexican side of the river, according to an announcement tonight by General E. P. Nafarrate, Carranza commander. Nafarrate said he had asked for instructions to attack them.

Eleven dead Mexicans were found today on the American side of the river near Donna, about forty-five miles above here. The finding of the bodies was reported by Major Edward Anderson of the Twelfth Cavalry. He said they had apparently been dead about a week. Their bodies lay on both sides of the road. All were dressed in farm hands' working clothes and wore soft felt hats. Several of the bodies were identified as members of a family residing near Donna, Texas.

NEW APPEAL FOR CATHOLICS.

Cardinal Gibbons Sees Little Hope of Improvement in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Recognition by the United States of any of the present military leaders, especially Carranza, gives no prospects of peace in Mexico, according to Cardinal Gibbons, who again is much distressed by the situation in the turbulent republic.

He talked of the situation today in connection with a conference that is to take place at his home tomorrow or Monday, when Thomas Mulry of New York and others will meet him to discuss ways and means of providing funds to aid those in distress in Mexico. He has received from two members of the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in Mexico a letter which contains an appeal for immediate help.

The Cardinal called attention to the fact that the United States had locked up former President Huerta of Mexico without giving him a trial, and said he considered this an injustice. He expressed the opinion that Huerta should be arraigned at once and his case settled in open court, so that he could come to the aid of his country if he saw fit. He pointed also to the fact that the murder, or even the molestation, of a missionary in Armenia, as recorded in the newspapers a few weeks ago, aroused the nation.

"Let a missionary be threatened, and the United States will send a gun to see that American lives are protected," he said. "Yet there are many lives being snuffed out in Mexico and we take no action."

The letter he received from the Mexican Archbishop and Bishop, who have taken refuge in Chicago, follows:

Your Eminence—The Most Reverend Archbishop of Mexico has been officially notified that the penniless religious communities of our unhappy country, especially Sisters and children, they being unable to obtain a living on account of lack of food and every source of money, endure an overwhelming situation that can be ended only by deplorable casualties. There are communities in which both Sisters and children eat but one cup of corn flour and water at every morning and evening, and some wild grass they seek and pick up in the field.

The Most Reverend Archbishop, not finding other way of assuaging such a situation but an urgent request to unexhausted charity of the American Catholics, has charged us with the honorable commission of entreating your Eminence in the forementioned request. If your Eminence thinks that a personal interview is necessary for getting full reports, we are willing to leave for Baltimore immediately.

LEOPOLDO RUIZ,
Archbishop of Michoacan.
MICHAEL M. de la MORA,
Bishop of Zacatecas.

PRAISES YUCATAN REFORMS.

American Banker Sends Statement to Secretary Lansing.

Thomas J. Agnew, representative of the New York banking and brokerage firm of Barnes Brothers in Yucatan, Mexico, where he has lived for sixteen years, gave to THE TIMES last night a statement he had just sent to Secretary of State Lansing. The facts he sets forth about Yucatan afford a pleasing contrast to most of the stories coming out of troubled Mexico, for he tells how the Carranzista Governor, General Alvarado, has reorganized on modern lines the entire system of State rule, giving to the people a peace and prosperity they never knew before.

The story of Yucatan as reviewed by Mr. Agnew supports the brief statement made by passengers arriving here last Sunday on the steamship Morro Castle. His statement, in part, follows:

"The first move on the part of the new Government was to establish an entirely new form in the educational system of the State. Sectarian schools were abolished, and a great number of competent teachers were brought into the State, who quickly established the most up-to-date methods of education. In a great many of the smaller villages where no schools had existed, and children were reared in ignorance, schools were promptly opened and every child, even to the poorest Indian, was given an opportunity to obtain a modern education, which heretofore, under the old régime, had been denied them, as it was then considered that the greater the ignorance of the lower peon class the more amenable would they be to the wishes of their masters. As the Indian is by nature very bright and quick to learn, it is safe to assume that within a very few years there will not be a child in the State who will not possess a fair education, one suitable to its future calling or line of work.

"In addition to common schools, a teachers' college and one for domestic science have been established. It must be understood that heretofore neither of the above branches of education existed. An agricultural school has been started which will prove a boon to the country laborer, who for the last one hundred years has followed the routine methods of his forefathers, and no new methods have ever been introduced by former Governments to advance agriculture in the State, hence the most primitive usages exist, and no advancement has been made in this most important industry. The new State Government now proposes to educate both the large and small farmers, and no doubt the State will soon derive the benefits in larger and more profitable crops, as both lands and seed will be furnished gratis to all those who desire to follow agricultural pursuits.

"Many of the most obnoxious abuses practiced by the rich and influential class upon the laboring classes, and many laws that encourage these abuses, have been abolished, so that the peon or Indian, who was formerly deprived of his land and the means of independent support, has been now placed in full possession of his rights, and henceforth can feel, for the first time, that he is in possession of his own.

"Another great reform has been in the abolishment of bullfighting, which for generations has been the popular but degrading amusement of the native. Lotteries that formerly flourished, absorbing to a great extent the earnings of the poor and causing great misery, have been suppressed.

"An act which called forth great praise from even the enemies of the Government was that of the liberation of all political prisoners. This took place on Sept. 16, on the occasion of the celebration of Mexico's independence from Spain, and brought great joy to many sorrowing families.

"Stimulated by the guarantee afforded by the Government, many new industries are contemplated, which will give employment to a vast number of idle persons.

"The most cordial feeling is expressed by this new State Government toward all foreigners, and the American in particular. And it is to the American and American capital principally that Mexico must look for the rehabilitation of her idle mines and industries in general."

CANAL TIEUP GROWS.

More Slidee and 76 Vessels There Awaiting Passage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 1.—According to statements of officials tonight, the outlook for an early opening of the Panama Canal is discouraging, owing to a renewal of a rapid movement of both banks of the canal north of Gold Contractors' Hill.

Colonel Harding said this afternoon that it was impossible to say when the channel would be large enough to permit the passage of even small vessels. He withdrew his previous announcement that the channel would be ready on Oct. 5, stating that it would not be ready for traffic before the 10th, and that there would be no chance of sending ships through before that date.

Dredging officials profess inability to say when the canal will again be ready for traffic. They seem discouraged with the outlook and altogether appear rather pessimistic.

On the other hand, Colonel Harding seems more hopeful. He seems not to be worried over the situation, and believes the time le not far off when there will be no more slides into the channel.

This evening there were seventy-six vessels awaiting canal transit with several others expected during the night.

Not Creatore's Wife.

It was reported from Memphis, Tenn., on Sept. 21 that Marguerite Favar, who, with J. C. Crowell, a wealthy planter of Greenwood, Miss., was found murdered in her apartment, was formerly the wife of Guiseppe Creatore, the bandmaster. According to Frank Gerth, manager for Creatore, Miss Favar was never the bandmaster's wife. Mrs. Johanna Creatore, who became the wife of Guiseppe Creatore some years ago, died on April 18 of this year, while his band was playing in Sacramento, Cal. Mr. Gerth says that it is likely that Miss Favar was at one time the wife of a musician who was recently enjoined from giving performances under the name of Creatore.

Dust Explosion Causes 30 Deaths.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 1, (via Paris.)—Investigation has disclosed that from thirty to fifty workmen were killed in the fire which destroyed a large comb factory at Muemliswyl following a dust explosion yesterday. Four hundred persons were at work in the factory at the time of the explosion, and the majority of them were more or less injured.

AILING ENGLISHMAN FORBIDDEN TO LAND

Ward Bailey, a Civil Engineer, Sent to Ellis Island by Health Doctor.

WANTED ONLY A NIGHT HERE

Recovering from Gastritis, Visitor Planned to Return on the St. Paul Tomorrow.

Ward Bailey, a civil engineer of Liverpool, England, who arrived here yesterday in the first cabin of the American liner St. Paul, was sent to Ellis Island because he was ill by order of Dr. Dunlop Moore of the Public Health Service. The passenger, who is 40 years old, explained that he had been ill last May with gastritis which had left him very weak, and the doctor in Liverpool suggested that he should make a round voyage to New York and back on the same steamship. He was bronsed and, although rather emaciated, he looked to be in good health and requested the Immigration Inspector to permit him to remain on the St. Paul until she would sail again for Liverpool tomorrow morning.

The Inspector explained that as the order had been made by the Public Health doctor he was powerless to act. The representatives of the company at the pier offered to be responsible for Mr. Bailey's remaining on the ship until she sailed, but could do nothing in the matter.

Before starting in the heavy rain to board the immigrant barge alongside the pier to go to Ellis Island, Mr. Bailey told a TIMES reporter that he did not wish to land in the United States after the manner in which he had been treated.

"I had read stories in the newspapers on the other side about the indignities to which foreigners have been subjected on their arrival in New York, but I did not believe them to be true. I shall take pains on my return to see that the public is warned of what to expect here if they are traveling for health's sake. Had the steamship agents told me of the I would not have come to New York."

It was stated at Ellis Island that Mr. Bailey would remain there until this afternoon, when he would be taken, with other aliens to be deported, to the St. Paul and be under charge of one of the immigration officers until the liner should sail at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. Bailey said that he had some friends in this country in the engineering profession, but would not communicate with them in the circumstances, as he wished to return to England as soon as possible and forget his voyage across the Atlantic.

Dr. Ezra Prentice Sprague, Acting Chief Surgeon of the Public Health Service at Ellis Island, said that Dr. Moore had been detailed to the St. Paul, and had only carried out his duty when he sent Mr. Bailey to the hospital on the island for further examination.

"From the preliminary examination on the steamer," Dr. Sprague said, "it looked as if Mr. Bailey had tuberculosis, and if that was proved to be the case he could not land in the United States. He is under observation in the hospital, and we shall know tomorrow whether he has the disease or not. He might have had gastritis last May, but that is no reason why he might not also have consumption.

"The immigration laws of 1907 state clearly that an alien cannot be held on the ship, but must be brought to Ellis Island while the vessel stays in New York. Technically, Mr. Bailey is on the St. Paul now in the eyes of the Government, because the agents of the American Line have to pay his expenses at the hospital."

Dr. Sprague added that after the physicians had finished the examination at Ellis Island today Mr. Bailey would be turned over to the immigration authorities with a statement of fact whether he was physically fit to enter the United States.

W. A. Anderson, a wealthy real estate operator in Vancouver, B. C., who arrived in New York in the first cabin on the White Star liner Lapland on Aug. 8, after undergoing an operation in London, had an experience similar to Mr. Bailey's, and was sent to Ellis Island for examination. He went in a taxicab to the Battery, and from there on the ferry to the Immigration Bureau, where he could not find any one who wanted to see him, he said. Finally, he wandered to the hospital, where two of the surgeons of the Public Health Service treated him very kindly and said that he could start for his home in Vancouver as soon as he pleased. Mr. Anderson could not understand why he should be detained here when he was only on the way to Canada.

TO REPLACE F SUBMARINES.

Four Boats of the K Type Ordered to Honolulu Naval Station.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The United States submarines K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8 were ordered today to be ready to sail from here for Honolulu. They will be convoyed by the cruiser Maryland, the tug Iroquois, and the naval collier Nanshan. Lieutenant Commander Frederic N. Freeman, commanding the flotilla, will go on the K-7.

The K type submarine will replace, at the Honolulu Naval Station, the F group, one of which sank off Honolulu Harbor last March with all on board. The three remaining F submarines have been ordered overhauled, pending final decision as to their disposition.

PRESIDENT UNDECIDED ABOUT DEFENSE BONDS

But He Is Seriously Considering Plan For a Small Issue to Increase Army and Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—It was authoritatively stated today that President Wilson had not decided to issue bonds to pay for proposed increases in the national defense. The inference is, however, that he is seriously considering such a move. It is not believed that the bond issue, if finally ordered, will be large, as the plan now under consideration seems to involve only the extraordinary expenses of the proposed increase and not an issue large enough to provide for the entire army and navy appropriation this year.

Even a moderate increase in the army and navy would mean an expenditure larger than the Treasury could now support without some commensurate increases in revenue. The impression is growing that the Ways and Means Committee of the House, which will meet in November, two weeks before the convening of Congress, will recommend at least the retention of the present rate on sugar.

An issue of bonds even up to the unthought-of limit of $200,000,000 could be ordered without action by Congress. Panama bonds to this amount are already provided for, dating back to the Payne-Aldrich Tariff act. So far, the extraordinary expenses of constructing the canal have been paid for from the ordinary receipts of the Government. But it has always been anticipated that the Treasury would reimburse itself ultimately by selling the bonds.

CONDEMNS WILSON'S ACTION

Utah Judge Assails President for Requesting Reprieve for Hillstrom.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 1.—President Wilson was severely arraigned by Judge W. M. McCarty of the Utah Supreme Court today for his action in requesting a reprieve for Joseph Hillstrom, who had been sentenced to die for murder. The Judge, in an interview published in a local newspaper today, said:

"In this unfounded and unseemly agitation, Hillstrom seems to be lost sight of. The case has broadened out until it presents a situation of law and order on one side and absolute disregard on the other. While it remains for the admirers of the President to determine as to propriety or impropriety of his interference in the case, I fully approve of Governor Spry's action in granting the request.

"There is no doubt in my mind but that the lawless element with which Hillstrom is associated, the Industrial Workers of the World, will construe the Governor's action as a tacit approval of their course and methods. I have no doubt but that hundreds of members of the lawless organization will swarm into the State and, using Hillstrom as an excuse, create a reign of terror such as existed in the Coeur d'Alene country, at San Diego, at Seattle, and at Goldfield, Nev. If this course occurs only President Wilson is to be held responsible.

"This element has the freedom of the United States mails to make vicious and uncalled for attacks and threats on the Governor, myself, and other State officials. The situation is extremely serious, and apparently President Wilson has no faith in the Utah courts. If the Swedish Minister and other advisers of the President to produce the evidence which they profess to hold to support their claims of Hillstrom's innocence. But the queer part of the entire business is why President Wilson interfered at the eleventh hour."

The following telegram was received from Carrington, N. D., today by Governor Spry:

"Hillstrom innocent; William Brown guilty of Morrison and son murder.

"WILLIAM BROWN."

The identity of the sender is unknown. Hillstrom today wired the Swedish Minister that whatever additional evidence he has is now in the hands of the Pardon Board. This statement the board has had for three days, but has refused to give it out for publication.

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Misgivings of a MALE Suffragette

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October Scribner

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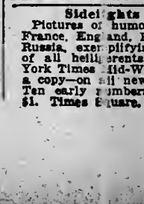
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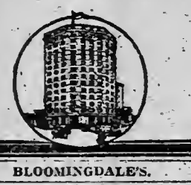
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General Admission $2.00
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30,000 open stand seats free to purchasers of general admission tickets. Gates opened at 9 A. M.

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By Automobile: Via Brooklyn, Manhattan (Canal St.), Williamsburg (Delancey St.), and Queensborough (59th St.) Bridges.

By Rail: Brighton Beach "L" at Brooklyn Bridge, Subway to Borough Hall, changing to Brighton Beach "L"; E. 34th St. Ferry via Long Island R. R.

RIGGS BANK MEN ACCUSED OF PERJURY

Grand Jury Indicts Them for Affidavit on Institution's Stock Dealings.

CASHIER FLATHER RESIGNS

Bank Defends Its President and Says Matter Was Explained to Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The three highest officers of the Riggs National Bank, Charles C. Glover, President; William J. Flather, a Vice President, and Henry H. Flather, Cashier, were indicted today by the Grand Jury for "willful and corrupt perjury against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace of the United States."

The alleged perjury was committed during the trial last June of the bank's suit against the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, and the Treasurer of the United States, when the three indicted bank officials signed an affidavit asserting that the bank never at any time bought or sold stock through or from the now bankrupt and defunct brokerage house of Lewis Johnson & Co. One indictment named the three officers jointly, while three others were returned against them individually.

The bankers will not be arrested and no process has been served on them. By arrangement between United States District Attorney Laskey and Frank J. Hogan, of counsel for the bank, bonds of $5,000 for each of the defendants will be filed by a surety company. Ex-Senator Bailey of Texas and Mr. Hogan are the bank's counsel in the suit against the Treasury officials, in which a final decision has not been handed down and Mr. Hogan is acting now in regard to the indictments. Whether there will be a change in counsel before the criminal case comes to the bar is unknown.

Cashier Flather Resigns.

Following the action of the Grand Jury came an announcement tonight from the Treasury Department that Cashier Henry H. Flather of the Riggs Bank had resigned. The bank, as required by law, notified the Treasury Department of the resignation today. Further than to confirm the Treasury's announcement the bank officials declined to comment on the resignation.

Mr. Flather has been out of the city for several days. It was said at the bank that he was on vacation. It is understood that his resignation was presented a week ago. It was considered at a Directors' meeting last Tuesday, but no action was taken at that time, and a special meeting was called for yesterday, at which it was decided to accept it. The members of the Board of Directors were told that Mr. Flather's action must be kept secret. It was therefore not known until the Treasury Department made its announcement this evening.

The significance of the retirement at this time of the bank's cashier was the subject of speculation tonight. There has been a rumor current in Washington for some time that there is a disposition on the part of the Treasury officials to drop the case against the bank's officers if the officers against whom complaint had been made would resign.

Affidavit Attacked at Trial.

The bank's affidavit which caused the perjury indictment, was the subject of bitter comment at the trial last June, both by counsel for the Government, and by Justice McCoy of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The court asserted that the affidavit was undoubtedly misleading, although he expressly acquitted Mr. Hogan, who drew and presented it, of intent to deceive the court. Mr. Hogan explained then, as the bank's officers still insist, that the affidavit was true, that it applied only to transactions by the bank as such, and was not intended to deny what was a common knowledge, that the bank's officers, individually or on behalf of customers, traded through Lewis Johnson & Co.

Counsel for the Government sought to offset the affidavit and Mr. Hogan's explanation by an affidavit sworn to by W. Morris Lammond, who was bookkeeper of the Johnson company. He swore that he was familiar with the bank's transaction with the company, and that the company's hooks carried the bank's account for 164 pages, with more than 6,000 transactions recorded on the bank's own behalf.

Justice McCoy, in giving a partial decision last June, which denied nearly all the bank's prayers for relief from alleged persecution by the Treasury Department, said that the bank had been in violation of the laws for years and still continued its unlawful practices.

Charges Malicious Prosecution.

Mr. Hogan, in a statement issued this afternoon, said:

"The indictments returned today, in my opinion, furnish conclusive proof of that malicious persecution which the Riggs National Bank charged in its suit against Messrs. McAdoo and Williams. I doubt whether in the history of American jurisprudence men have ever heretofore been indicted in either Federal or State courts because of a difference in opinion respecting the legal interpretation of a written instrument.

"On a purely technical construction of the wording of an affidavit, by which nobody was or could have been deceived, with no question of moral culpability involved, and while the civil suit of the bank against two Government officials is still pending, this action is taken. It looks dangerously like an attempt to invoke the operation of the criminal courts to punish the officers of this splendid bank for their 'temerity' in appealing to the courts of the community in which they live for protection against official persecution. In inducing the Department of Justice to obtain these indictments, Messrs. McAdoo and Williams proved that malice against which the bank sought protection in court.

"The indictments are not surprising, because we have long expected that all the power of the Administration would be invoked to punish men who refused to remain silent under persecution. The indictments are not alarming, because conscious innocence cannot be alarmed at any attack that must result in giving public opportunity for complete vindication.

"The officers of the bank who have been subjected to this new form of attack are prepared to meet the issue with the same vigor, manliness, and determination which inspired them when they and their associates appealed to the courts of the land for protection against the gross abuse of official power to which their bank and themselves had been subjected by the Treasury officials."

Statement by the Bank.

The following statement was issued at the bank this afternoon:

"The indictments grew out of a controversy regarding the technical construction of the phraseology of an affidavit filed in the course of the argument in the pending suit of the Riggs National Bank against officers of the Government. This new proceeding does not concern any moneys or other property of the bank, and is entirely personal to the officers signing the affidavits.

"On a purely technical construction of the wording of the affidavit, by which neither the court nor any one else was deceived, and without any charge involving loss or injury to the property or business of the bank, this long-threatened action is taken at the instance of the Government, and, contrary to what is understood to be the usual course in such cases, while the suit of the bank against the Government officials is pending.

"To facilitate its depositors and customers in making their investments, it was the habit of the Riggs National Bank to attend to the execution of orders when received through one of its officers, acting in his individual capacity as a member of the Washington Stock Exchange, or otherwise. These orders were upon a cash basis and not upon margin. As the transaction was conducted upon the order and for the account of a particular depositor, customer, or other individual, in the current course of business, the execution of these orders was reported by the brokers directly to the bank, but no order or transaction was ever made by the bank for its own behalf or profit, but invariably for and in behalf of others.

"The fact that the bank cleared orders of this nature for depositors and customers was open and well known to the investing community, and to every Controller of the Currency, and to every bank examiner passing upon the affairs of the bank. Since the new Federal Reserve law came into effect, the bank has not accepted any orders of this nature, and the practice referred to then ceased and is no longer in operation. These facts are stated to make it clear that there never has been the least dispute or question that the officers of the Riggs National Bank aided its depositors and customers in the making of their investments in the manner referred to, and also to make it manifest that in the affidavit it could by no possibility have been intended to deny that orders of this nature were made through Lewis Johnson & Co., but to deny that they were made for the account of the bank.

Origin of the Affidavit.

"During the preliminary hearing last May, in the trial of the suit of the bank against the Treasury officials, counsel for the Government sought to create the impression that the bank itself had been a trader in stocks by speculating in its own name and for its own profit, with the moneys of the bank, and that the bank had sold stocks short. To correct that false impression it was deemed advisable by the bank's counsel in the course of the argument to submit an affidavit specifically denying that this was the case, and the affidavit in question was prepared by counsel to deny the erroneous inference that the bank had cleared such orders for its own account, or that it ever made short sales.

"When it appeared that this affidavit was being misinterpreted, counsel for the bank immediately arose and explained to the court the meaning and intent of the affidavit, namely, that it was drawn solely to meet the charge, whether directly or impliedly made, that the bank had speculated with its funds for its own account, or had made short sales on stocks, and pointed out that only by a forced construction of the wording of the affidavit was it possible to contend that it was misleading, rendering it impossible that the affidavit could have been misunderstood or anyone deceived.

"As soon as the question of the meaning of affidavit arose, the bank's Board of Directors took measures to ascertain the facts for its own benefit, and within a few days thereafter, at a meeting of the board appointed a special committee, consisting of H. Rosier Duiany, Charles L. Corby, and Joseph Paul, with directions to investigate all matters involved in the affidavit with authority to employ expert accountants and special counsel. This committee promptly employed the American Audit Company of New York, accountants having no connection with the bank or its officers, to make a complete examination of the records of the bank and of Lewis Johnson & Co.

"The Audit Company and the committee pursued their investigation daily during the last four months. One by one the items referred to in the affidavit of W. Morris Lammond, filed by Government counsel, were traced and identified, and all but a relatively small number have been actually identified as being for the account of particular individuals, and it has been established that no one of the transactions was made for or in any way on account of the Riggs National Bank. Also, each and every so-called short sale was traced and identified as being that of an individual and not in a single instance as that of the bank.

"It is deemed proper for the stockholders, depositors, and customers of the bank, as well as for the public, to make this statement and to add that we are fully prepared to meet this new form of attack."

The bank's officers today said that the long litigation had not injured the bank's business. Deposits were as large as ever, they said, and on Monday, the regular half yearly dividend of 13 per cent. was declared.

AIRCRAFT CO. INCORPORATED

New Concern May Also Manufacture Munitions of War.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—The International Aircraft Company of New York was incorporated with the Secretary of State today.

The company, which is capitalized at $250,000, is authorized to manufacture aeroplanes and deal in all kinds of aircraft and accessories, and also to engage in passenger service and manufacture and sell explosives of various kinds.

The Directors are Louis Kaess, Max Jagermann, Isaac Lowenstein, and Alfred S. Shaeffer of New York; Adolph Siedel of Brooklyn, and Frank M. Staats of Newark, N. J.

TEACHERS AGAINST NEW CONSTITUTION

Miss Strachan Tells Them to Ask Their Friends to Oppose It at the Polls.

THEIR PENSIONS AT STAKE

President of School Association Goes on Record as Favoring the Suffrage Amendment.

Miss Grace Strachan, President of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, at the annual meeting last night in the Metropolitan Building, declared that it was the duty of every friend of New York City teachers to vote against the new constitution when it is submitted to the voters in November. She urged the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment.

"Every teacher faces a most serious situation," she said. "It is absolutely imperative that they stick together and join one association or another. If the new Constitution is passed, the Controller will take the regulation of schools out of the hands of the Board of Education, and the only way that teachers will be secure in their present positions and salaries is by means of the law courts, and you all know what a long time the courts take to act."

The meeting of the Interhorough Association of Women Teachers was called last night to elect officers and to discuss the subject of teachers' pensions and the Silverstein law, which the teachers assert by its wording implies a discrimination on account of sex for seventh and eighth grade teachers.

The last year's officers were re-elected unanimously except in two cases where the present officers resigned. After the election Miss Strachan said:

"I would like to resign this year, but if I did so there are many who would say I went out under fire. We have vital things to consider before next October, and I would not think of leaving until then at least. Something must be done about pensions for teachers, and our hope is in the enactment of favorable legislation. Of course the Mayor might veto it; but although we will not vote in the coming election, we may help and aid by our influence the taxpayers, who are our real friends."

Miss Strachan declared that under present conditions, where the pension fund of the teachers is taken out of 1 per cent. of their salaries, together with 5 per cent. of the excise money, there is not enough money to pay the full pensions of teachers who are unable to continue on account of their age. These get only 42 per cent. now, she said, although they are supposed to get fifty. The board did not retire any teachers at all last year, because of the scarcity of the pension fund.

Miss Strachan urged the teachers to take part in the suffrage parade which will be held in New York Oct. 23, and pointed out that 11,000 out of the 20,000 women teachers of New York had already enrolled themselves as favoring the ballot for women. Miss Strachan announced that she would be one of the leaders of the parade, although she had always said heretofore that she would never march for suffrage.

In an interview afterwards, Miss Strachan said that she was not in favor of the New York teachers following Samuel Gompers's suggestion that they organize into a union, as they have done in Chicago.

"We have our organizations here," she declared, "which do us just as much good. If we were in a union we might be asked to strike, and no matter how we may feel about the treatment we receive at the hands of the city or State, we would never think of walking out and leaving these girls and boys without teachers."

WARNS VESSEL OWNERS.

Secretary Redfield Outlines Policy as to Seamen's Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The degree of strictness with which the Government will enforce the Seamen's act on the Great Lakes is outlined in a letter made public today by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Redfield says that it is all a matter of good faith and, while the law goes into effect only twenty-six days before navigation closes on the Great Lakes, it is necessary for the Steamboat Inspection Service to require as far as possible that ship owners and captains shall comply with the terms of the law. The Secretary's letter is addressed to all the Collectors of Customs at ports along the lakes.

In outlining the department's policy he quotes from a letter which he wrote recently to the Supervising Inspector General. In this letter he says regarding the enforcement of the law this Fall:

"The question may in part resolve itself into one of good faith. The vessel owners have had ample notice and are obligated to do all possible to be ready to meet the law fully when it takes effect. Your inspectors should therefore look to all to obey the law and, in cases where the obedience may not be complete, will report the facts, which will be considered by the department on the particular merits of each case.

"The failure on the part of a vessel owner to take every practicable step toward preparedness for complying with the law will not be considered an excuse for the lack of such compliance. Those, however, who in good faith do their utmost practicably to be ready, and who when the law takes effect are striving to comply with it, will be given the consideration that the facts may warrant when considering penalties for noncompliance."

Dr. Herman Fisher Safe.

The agents of the Scandinavian-American Line announced yesterday that a cablegram had been received from the head office in Copenhagen saying that Dr. Herman Fisher, who was detained at Kirkwall on Sept. 16 by the British authorities, had arrived at the Danish capital. Dr. Fisher was held at Kirkwall because he did not have his naturalization papers with him when he sailed from New York on the Oscar II. on Sept. 9.

TRACE MELOY IN MEXICO.

Grand Jurors Hear Villa Adherent in Passport Case.

Felix Sommerfeld, who was one of the close associates of the late President Madero of Mexico and has of late been identified with the Villa cause, was one of the witnesses called yesterday before the Federal Grand Jury in its investigation of the charge that Andrew D. Meloy had aided Frank Rintelen, a German Government agent, to obtain a fraudulent American passport. Thereby the investigation broadened into an inquiry into possible German connection with the Mexican troubles and attempts to foment these in order to keep the attention of the United States occupied in events in this hemisphere.

Assistant District Attorney Raymond H. Sarfaty interrogated Mr. Sommerfeld, and it is understood paid special attention to the various revolutions in Mexico and the activities of German agents in keeping up the civil strife. Mr. Sarfaty also wanted to know about a proposal, which is said to have been made to Mr. Sommerfeld by an agent of the German Government, who is now interned in a detention camp in England. When Meloy was arrested on Thursday on the Nieuw Amsterdam, he said to the agents of the Department of Justice that he presumed he was being taken into custody on suspicion that he was conspiring to cause a new outbreak in Mexico.

It is believed that when the Grand Jury reconvenes on Monday the Government will call several witnesses of importance to testify about the Mexican phase of Meloy's career. Several of these will be men of prominence in Mexican affairs, and Mr. Sommerfeld himself has played of late a leading part in its revolutionary affairs.

TO DECLARE DIX A BANKRUPT

Ex-Governor Has Failed to Contest Claims of Alleged Creditors.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Judge Ray will sign an order tomorrow adjudicating ex-Governor John A. Dix as a bankrupt. An order will be signed at the same time adjudicating the Moose River Lumber Company, with which the former Governor was connected. Yesterday was the last day in which either of the alleged bankrupts might have contested the claims of the petitioning creditors.

SAN FRANCISCO SHAKEN.

Earth Shock Lasts Three Minutes, but Does No Damage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—A slight earth shock was felt in San Francisco and other cities and San Jose, fifty miles south of here, about 7:30 A. M. today. The shock was of about three seconds in duration.

No damage was reported.

Maxwell Slade Gets Out of Jail.

After a night in a cell in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, Maxwell Slade of the law firm of Slade & Slade was released in $2,000 bail yesterday pending his trial on an indictment charging him with attempting to bribe a witness. It was not until noon that bail approved by Judge Roy and District Attorney Cropsey was offered.

TAFT DEFENDS JUDGES.

Describes the Recall as a Menace to Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Ex-President W. H. Taft, in an address at the laying of the corner stone of the new Hamilton County Court House today, said, in discussing efforts to change the judicial system:

"It is appropriate to refer to the danger to our administration of justice involved in the effort to have the people en masse carry on the courts and decide cases. This attempt to change our judicial system was inaugurated by a muckraking campaign intended to discredit the Judges and the courts. Their motives and so-called class prejudices were attacked. Every case in which the judgment could be tortured into a demagogic argument against the court rendering it was used to fan the flame. Judges were said to be tyrants and to be cherishing a doctrine called the divine right of Judges!

"They were charged each time they held a law, palpably in violation of the Constitution, to be invalid, with defeating the will of the people. When, in the crudities and inconsistencies of hasty legislation, they were obliged to resort to judicial construction to reconcile the laws and make them workable, their decisions were heralded as Judge-made law and the result of judicial usurpation. We can never quite estimate the injury to our society which this attempt to destroy the confidence of the public in our courts has done.

"To hold that a Judge who upholds a Constitutional guaranty in behalf of a minority or an individual should be subject to removal by a majority of voters in his district who don't like the individual or the application of the guaranty in his case, or to hold that the same majority may suspend the protection of that guaranty of the right of such an unpopular individual by a recall of the judicial decision in his case, is to give up the administration of uniform and equal justice."

FORTY-FIVE CATS IN FILM.

Bide-a-Wee Home Furnishes Animal Actors to Movie Man.

Cats of all colors and of all kinds, great, big black cats and little yellow cats, forty-five cats in all, went for an outing yesterday from the Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, at 410 East Thirty-eighth Street. It was not really an outing, though the cats seemed to consider it such—for its features were an automobile ride and a big meal of fish and milk. Also the cats were "supes" in a motion picture play, and some of them seemed to enjoy their histrionic debuts.

A motion picture film manufacturer is preparing a play to be called "A Corner in Cats," and he wanted forty-five cats in his corner, so he borrowed them from the Bide-a-Wee Home. Three men were for them yesterday morning with an automobile and brought them back in the afternoon.

The cat-actors were picked from 150 in the Bide-a-Wee Home. The homeless cats collected during the past Summer are now well-fed, tame, and waiting to be taken into good homes by persons wanting pets.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Gorgeous Moussoul Rugs at "Lowest-in-City" Prices

The Orient has yielded a splendid tribute of beauty to the power of Macy CASH.

Over a thousand wonderful specimens are displayed in Macy's Rug Bazaar at almost a fraction of what their price would be under ordinary conditions.

Macy's is the most influential of the few big houses in this country able to buy and transport rugs now. These figures will show what it means to YOU:

At $14.48 there are "scatter" rugs 3 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft. 5 inches in size that surpass anything you see elsewhere at higher prices.

At $27.50 there are choice Kurdistan Moussouls (about 3x6 ft. in size) of a beauty that usually brings their cost to a much greater figure.

At $34.50 there are "den size" rugs about 4½ ft. wide and 8½ ft. long that are nothing less than remarkable, considering the cost.

At $19.89 there are Kurdistan Moussoul rugs usually priced at least $21.50 in other stores. Average size 3 ft. 7 in. x 6 ft. 8 in.

At $39.50 to $49.50 (just about the price of a good domestic rug) there are beautiful, perfect specimens from 4½ to 5½ ft. wide and 7½ to 11 ft. long—heavy, silky rugs in wonderful shades of blue, rose and ivory—better examples of Orientals than similar rugs now selling for at least 50% more in the best specialty shops.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Books on Industrial Efficiency

"EFFICIENCY" is the big word in business today. A practical knowledge of its principles is invaluable to both employer and employe.

Macy's Bookshop offers works of undoubted authoritativeness by the foremost experts in this field, at less than Publisher's Prices. A partial list follows:

	Publisher's Price.	Macy's Price.
Getting the Most Out of Business —*E. S. Lewis*	$2.00	$1.79
New Business —*H. Tipper*	$2.00	$1.79
Efficiency as a Basis for Operation and Wage —*H. Emerson*	$2.00	$1.79
Twelve Principles of Efficiency—*H. Emerson*	$2.00	$1.79
American Office: Its Organization, Management and Records —*J. W. Schulze*	$3.00	$2.79
Increasing Human Efficiency in Business —*W. D. Scott*	50c	44c
Economics of Business —*N. A. Brisco*	$1.50	$1.34
Exceptional Employee —*Q. S. Marden*	$1.00	89c
Psychology and Industrial Efficiency —*H. Munsterberg*	$1.50	$1.34
Business Administration —*E. D. Jones*	50c	44c
Principles of Scientific Management —*F. W. Taylor*	$1.50	$1.34
Shop Management —*F. W. Taylor*	$1.50	$1.34

Macy's—Book Dept., Main Floor, Rear.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Remarkable Sale Today

MEN'S RAINCOATS

"Kenreign Weatherproof" Raincoats

9.75

regularly 12.75, 18.00 and 20.00

The materials include English Tweed, Homespun, Worsted; all soft woven, in light, medium and heavy weights. Also suitable for auto or topcoats.

Raincoats made of Tan Gabardine Cloth. Satin lined sleeves.
13.75
regularly 18.00 and 20.00

Knitted Rain or Topcoats in Gray and Heather Mixtures; set-in sleeves.
16.75
regularly 22.50

GIMBEL
"Fifth-Birthday Sales" for Today

Men's Fall Suits and Overcoats—$25 and $30 Qualities—for $14.75

The Suits in the latest styles, weaves and effects and in all sizes from 33 to 48.

The Overcoats include silk-lined Chesterfields or loose-fitting "slip-ons," in Oxford gray, tan, and brown. Also Coats of knitted cloth and "covert" cloth. Sizes 33 to 44.
Fourth Floor

Men's $1.50 Soft Shirts, 85c

Of such fine materials as woven madras and mercerized cotton pongee. Sizes 14 to 17.

Men's $1 Ties of Fine Silks, for 50c
Men's $1 Elastic Web Suspenders, 50c
Main Floor

Men's $3 Hats—from London—$1.65

Soft Hats and Derbies in Fall styles and colorings. The soft felts of the pliable, adaptable kind, that England makes so well.

Men's Stitched Cloth Hats, $1.
Fourth Floor

Men's $1 and $1.25 Silk Hose, 65c

With double silk sole and tops. Black and colors.

Men's 35c Fine Silk Hose, 6 Pairs for $1
Men's 50c Silk Lisle Hose, 3 Pairs for $1
Main Floor

Men's $1.25 Capeskin Gloves, 95c Pair

Imported capeskin; 3 needle and double drawn spear back. They possess good wearing qualities and fit well.

Men's $1 Gray Duplex Wash Gloves, 65c Pair

The fine fabric Gloves look like mocha, wear well and can easily be kept clean.
Main Floor

Men's WELBRED Low Shoes, $3.95 Pr.

Early season prices were $6 to $10. Made especially for GIMBELS by a famous maker of Men's Shoes. Patent leather, French calf, black Russia calf, black glace kid and tan Russia calf, in blucher or lace models. All sizes, although not in every style.
Second Floor

Boys' $7.50 Norfolk Suits, $4.75.

Smart mixtures, overplaids and stripes in cheviots, cassimeres and tweeds; also blue unfinished worsted.

Clever Norfolk model with 3-piece belt, pleated back with yoke, patch pockets; lined with blue serge or alpaca; knickerbockers are fully lined. Sizes 6 to 18 years.
Fourth Floor

Young Women's $25 Cloth Suits, $18.50

100 Fur Trimmed Suits—Whipcords, Broadcloths, Velour de Laines. Several entirely new models, with Coats silk lined throughout. In blue, brown, black, green and taupe. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Young Women's $25 Dresses, $18.50
A charming combination of plaid taffeta and velvet; blue, green, garnet, or black velvet. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Young Women's $22.50 Dancing Frocks, $15
Of taffeta, trimmed with rosebuds. In white, blue, pink and maize.
Third Floor

Women's $25 Velour Raye Coats, $16.50
Full belted model, large Drecoll pockets, high military collar and lined throughout with peau de cygne. In African brown, bottle green, slate and tan.
Third Floor

Women's $2.50 Untrimmed Velvet Hats, $1.75

High crowns, Tricornes, Pokes, Turbans, Sailors, Side Roll Hats; shirred and plain Velvet Hats.

Misses' and Children's School Hats, $1.25 to $3.95
In bright finished felt, Velours, Clipped Beaver and Velvet.

$2.95 Ostrich Bandeaus, $1.95
Some in solid colors, others with centre shading.

$2 Wings and Fancy Feathers, 65c
Specially selected for this sale from our own importation.
Third Floor

Women's $6.95 Plaid Wool Skirts, $5

Smart sport model with shirred ruffled top back; open down front with smoked pearl buttons; patch pockets.

$6.75 Black Silk Skirts, $5
Satin and Taffeta Skirts; choice of three new models.
Third Floor

Women's $4.95 Sweaters, $3.25

A warm, practical wool sweater with large shawl collar and patch pockets. In Oxford grey, Maroon, Delft blue; sizes 36 to 44.
Main and Third Floors

Women's $1.75 to $3.50 Nightgowns, $1 to $2

Twenty-nine styles that are copies of French Nightgowns. Fine laces and embroideries that are often seen on Nightgowns priced up to $5. Of nainsook, batiste, brocaded secco silk and cambric. These were bought weeks ago and could not be duplicated at these prices today.
Second Floor

$3.50 Taffeta Petticoats, $2.45

Latest Autumn styles and colors. Changeable effects, plain colors and black.

$1.50 Flannelette Kimonos, $1
Plain and floral designs; embroidered organdie collar and cuffs.
Second Floor

$1.50 and $2 Chiffon Broadcloths, 95c Yard

Widths 48 and 54 inches. Fall colorings, including dark brown, dark green, navy blue and plum.

$1.50 to $2 Silk-and-Wool Dress Goods, 85c
$2 All-Wool Checks and Plaids, $1.25 Yard
Second Floor

$3 to $4 Fine Umbrellas, $2

Silk and Union Taffeta. Women's handles—long silver caps, gunmetal, silver-mounted, carved, etched and engraved silver caps. Men's handles—cape and buckhorn hooks, silver mounted and plain natural woods.
Main Floor

$13.50 French Ivory Toilet Sets, $9.50

"Du Barry" Sets of 9 pieces: Hair Brush, Mirror, Comb, File, Cuticle Knife, Button Hook, 2 Cold Cream Boxes, Polisher in boat.
Main Floor

1,500 Standard Books, 50c Volume

New and original editions, embracing Biography, Travel, Essays, Belles Lettres, Sport and other subjects. Publishers' price $2 to $6 volume.

Selected Works of Charles Dickens, $1.50 Set

Published at $3. Oliver Twist, A Tale of Two Cities, Great Expectations, Child's History of England, Pickwick Papers, Parts I. and II.
Main Floor, Rear

HARPER'S BOOKS

The Story of a Pioneer
By Dr. Anna Howard Shaw

"Dr. Shaw writes with a sense of humor that laughs from every page."—The Bookman, New York.

"A charming and brilliant story. The writer is blessed with humor, courage, simplicity and common sense."—Washington Evening Star.

"A brilliant and intimate life. It reads like a romance."—Boston Zion Herald.

"A book which is already taking an eminent place."—N. Y. World.

"One of the most readable of recent American books."—Springfield Republican.

"The absorbing life story of one of the most interesting women of today. . . Wholly delightful humor."—Newark Call.

Australian Byways
By Norman Duncan

A chatty, leisurely account of his trip along the outskirts of Australian civilization. The big cities were merely passed through, and the journeying was principally by stagecoach, on camel-back, or small coastal steamers from Western Australia to New Guinea. There are stories of the earlier days of the gold rush and of modern life in the sheep country.

The Money Master

What some of the London papers say of it:

"The book is as kindly as it is arresting. If any one desires romance pure and undefiled as a relief from the troubles of the times, it is here. 'The Money Master' is the work of a master craftsman."—The Standard. "This is Sir Gilbert Parker at his best and happiest. Jean Jacques Barbille is an admirable piece of drawing. It is a tale to which the easy word charming is readily applied, but Jean Jacques is more than a picturesque figure. He Lives."—Daily News and Leader.

Heart of The Sunset
By Rex Beach

Rex Beach's foot is on his native heath again in his new novel of the Mexican border—for his heath is wherever the wind blows out of doors and men and women are not too much bound by conventions of dwellers in crowded places. Real incidents of before and after the landing at Vera Cruz are transmuted by Rex Beach into colorful, humorous romance.

Around Old Chester
By Margaret Deland

A new book of stories about Old Chester town. In these new tales many of the well-known characters—the beloved Dr. Lavendar, Willie King, and others—reappear.

Poems
By Dana Burnet

Here are verses by one who is believed to be a real poet—verses of exquisite sensibility, of singing quality. It may be that some day you may boast of having bought one of this first edition.

"Booth Tarkington's great novel, 'The Turmoil,' is still unmatched."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World.

LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea and Its Treatment by the Quartzlamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub. $1.50 (Postpaid.) 87 Illustrations.

BREACH OF PROMISE BASIS OF HILL SUIT

Miss Covington's Complaint, Filed in Court, Asks $100,000 for Failure to Wed.

ROMANCE DATED IN 1910

Woman, Despite Court Record Here, Again Declares She Only Seeks Accounting.

Nathaniel F. Schmidt of 220 Broadway, attorney for Miss Lucille Covington, set aside yesterday all douht that she had sued the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, former pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, for $100,000 for breach of promise to marry.

The complaint which was filed was signed by Miss Covington in the lawyer's office last Saturday. The effect of the legal phraseology is that Miss Covington was prospering as a booking manager when Dr. Hill happened along and proposed marriage to her. The body of the complaint declares:

"That on or about the 12th day of July, 1910, in Chicago, and at divers times and places and on divers occasions thereafter in conversation, the plaintiff, who was then unmarried, at the request of the defendant, promised to marry him on request, and he promised to marry the plaintiff within a reasonable time.

"That the plaintiff, confiding in said promise of said defendant, has always since been and is now ready and willing to marry the defendant."

The plaintiff then recites that before the promise she was manager of the lyceum and Chautauqua department of the Western Vaudeville Association in Chicago, and received a large income; but after the promise, at the desire of Dr. Hill, she abandoned her job. She adds that Dr. Hill has refused and still refuses to marry her and has thereby damaged her to the extent of $100,000.

Bainbridge Colby, counsel for Dr. Hill, received a copy of the complaint yesterday. "As for the absurd charge," Mr. Colby said, "that Dr. Hill ever promised to marry Miss Covington, it is a well known fact that he was married and living happily with his wife."

After reading the complaint carefully, Mr. Colby dictated the following statement:

"The complaint that was served today is a very meagre, irresolute statement, containing no facts. It alleges a promise and its breach. The most threatening statement of the complaint is the allegation that the plaintiff is still ready and willing to marry the defendant.

"This complaint, which has been finally produced in response to my demand, is in my opinion nothing but a clumsy little pretext for the publicity which was apparently the primary object of the plaintiff."

Mr. Schmidt said last evening that he had sent a long telegram to Miss Covington, who is in the West, asking her to deny or confirm her reported interview in which she is reported to have said that her suit against Dr. Hill was not for breach of promise to marry, but was merely connected with a monetary transaction. He added that he had received no reply to the telegram.

WOMAN AGAIN DENIES.

Miss Covington Says Her Suit Is Only for Accounting of Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 1.—Miss Lucille Covington said positively in an interview here today that she had brought no suit against Dr. Hill for breach of promise, but she did admit that she had sued to recover sums of money given to him for investment, and which money, she said, she had been unable to get an accounting for. Miss Covington said with emphasis that no suit for breach of promise had been instituted by her, and that if one had been filed it was without her knowledge.

Miss Covington left Alpena at 4:55 o'clock for Detroit, where she will be on business until Saturday evening. Miss Covington has been here in the interest of the Yeoman Insurance Company and contemplates being in Alpena until December.

Miss Covington before boarding the train this evening again denied that she had started any breach of promise suit and referred to the whole affair as perfectly horrid.

MAY SUCCEED GOLDWATER.

Health Job Offered to Dr. Heiser, but He Wants $10,000 a Year.

The office of Commissioner of Health has been offered to Dr. Victor G. Heiser, long connected with the United States Public Health Service, and it is understood that he will accept if the salary is raised from $7,500 to $10,000. Dr. S. S. Goldwater, who now holds the place, wants to take up private work.

Mayor Mitchel would not discuss the matter yesterday, but it was said he desired to get Dr. Heiser, and would take up the salary with the Board of Estimate. It was also said that no other name was under consideration.

Dr. Heiser was born forty-two years ago in Johnstown, Penn., and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1897. He was appointed as assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service in 1898. In 1900 he was sent to Egypt to study the plague, and in 1903 was sent to Manila to be chief quarantine officer in the Philippines. Dr. Heiser built the Culion Leper Colony and introduced a system of sanitation which greatly reduced the death rate. Dr. Heiser was an organizer of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, and Oct. 1, 1914, he joined the International Health Commission and made a tour of the Orient, as a result of which much important health work has been started.

WIDE RANGE OF PRICES.

Thompson Committee Gets Details of Third-Tracking Contracts.

Two of the contractors to whom the work was awarded on the extension and third-tracking of the elevated railroads testified yesterday before the Thompson Legislative Committee, which is looking into the affairs of the Public Service Commission. Frederick Snare of Snare & Triest said the work was of a very hazardous nature, as it must be accomplished without interfering with the regular train schedules, and that fifteen men had already been killed upon it.

He denied that he knew the competition for the contracts had been restricted to three companies, and explained the willingness of his own concern to undertake the work at 4½ per cent. above cost, although the T. A. Gillespie Company had asked 12½ per cent. above cost for it. He said his own concern had the plant ready for the job and the 4½ per cent. contract was merely an additional one.

It was brought out that the purchasing for all the work was done by the Gillespie Company, after the approval of the Interborough officials. The hearing will be resumed on Wednesday morning.

BRONX DAY AT THE GARDEN.

Uptown School Children Visit Educational Exposition.

Bronx Day was celebrated yesterday at the Educational Exposition in Madison Square Garden. Hundreds of children from the schools in the Bronx visited the Garden in the afternoon, though the rain kept the attendance from coming up to expectations. There was a drill by the boys and girls, but most of the time was spent by the visitors inspecting the work of the school children. The boys of the Vocational School won much applause as they worked putting the finishing touches on the frame work of a four-room bungalow.

Warden Osborne of Sing Sing Prison will speak today on Vocational Training for Prison Inmates, and H. E. Miles, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Education of the National Association of Manufacturers, will show the work that has been done by that association in the last ten years for the extension of industrial education. The exposition will close tonight.

WOMAN RIDER HURT IN JUMPING CONTEST

Miss Lida Fleitmann's Right Leg Broken When Mare Falls Upon Her.

MOUNT SLIPS AT OBSTACLE

Mud Cause of the Accident at Annual Exhibition of Piping Rock Association.

Miss Lida Louise Fleitmann, one of the best known women riders in the Long Island hunting set, suffered a double fracture of the right leg yesterday afternoon when she was crushed by her lightweight hunter, Cygnet, which slipped and fell while competing in one of the jumping classes of the Piping Rock Horse Show Association's thirteenth annual exhibition on the grounds of the Piping Rock Club at Locust Valley, L. I. The injury was the second received by the young society woman in the course of the show, for while riding to the grounds on Thursday in Paul D. Cravath's automobile her right hand was cut when the windshield of the machine was shattered by striking a rope stretched across the roadway.

Miss Fleitmann, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Medlicott Fleitmann of 32 East Sixty-seventh Street, was fortunate in escaping with only a broken leg and minor bruises, as her fall was a bad one.

Rain had made the ground muddy and extremely slippery, and just before the contesting of the lightweight hunters' division fresh hay had been strewn around the obstacles so that the contestants might have better footing. Following the refusal of Rhoda, with Miss Ivy Maddison up, to take the first jump, directly opposite the grand stand, which was well filled with society folk despite the rain, Miss Fleitmann cleverly guided her bay gelding Secuga over the rails. The poor footing did not trouble him. Then she appeared on Cygnet, a big gray mare, and came to grief at the first jump, a brush topped by a white rail. In attempting to clear this obstacle Cygnet slipped, and instead of going straight over the jump skidded and tried to get over sideways. The result was she went down, with Miss Fleitmann underneath her.

Thomas Hitchcock was one of the first to the assistance of the injured girl, and he made her as comfortable as possible in the rain pending the arrival of Dr. Walter B. James, who was called from the clubhouse. With sticks torn from the wings of the jump Dr. James bound up the leg temporarily, and when a policeman had carried Miss Fleitmnn to the clubhouse Dr. Louis Lenehart was called and he set the broken bones.

Miss Fleitmann was one of the few women riders to brave the elements to ride in the jumping classes. In the morning session she had captured two blue ribbons with entrants from the W. R. Coe collection of saddle horses.

Rockefeller Church Organist Quits.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Oct. 1. — Professor Robert C. Jones, for fifty years organist of John D. Rockefeller's church, resigned today. Mr. Jones is believed to have the record for continuous service in one church in this State. Mr. Rockefeller's church is now without a pastor or organist, as the pastor, the Rev. Arthur T. Brooks, resigned today to take up field secretary work in New York.

LEBAUDY IN AN ASYLUM.

Physicians Send Him to Kings Park for Ten Days.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 1.—Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn, jail physician, and Dr. Joseph H. Bogert, Health Officer of North Hempstead, today signed a certificate stating that in their judgment Jacques Lebaudy was not fitted to care for his affairs and committing him to the Kings Park Asylum for ten days pending further examination.

Although Lebaudy has asserted at times that he is not married, he gave, when being questioned for booking in the jail records, the information that he was married and had one daughter. The medical examination was ordered on motion of Hary W. Moore, counsel for Mrs. Lebaudy.

Lebaudy slept in the Nassau County Jail last night after being brought here by Deputy Sheriff George D. Smith. Arrested in Manhattan and arraigned in the Night Court, he surrendered to Smith, who had a warrant based upon a complaint made by Mrs. Lebaudy that on Sept. 20, 1914, her husband choked her and beat her at their home, Phoenix Lodge, Westbury.

In the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan, Lebaudy asked Smith to take him to Westbury so that he could get clothing. Smith went to telephone to make the change in arrangements, and Lebaudy made a dash for the exit. Smith chased and caught him. Then handcuffs were put on the wrist of the "Emperor of the Sahara."

At Phoenix Lodge, Mrs. Lebaudy greeted her husband quietly, and he obtained what he wanted. He asked his wife about some securities he said should be in the house, and she told him she had not seen them.

Smith and Lebaudy then were driven over to Bellmore, where Justice Morton lives. There in the dining room of the Justice's house at 2 o'clock this morning court was held and Lebaudy pleaded not guilty. Justice Morton committed him until Monday for further examination. Mr. Moore's motion was made later this morning.

Lebaudy has the right to appear before County Judge Niemann at any time in the ten days for a test in open court.

WILLIAM ZIEGLER, JR., SUED.

Grace Filkins, Actress, Wants Him to Pay a Judgment.

Miss Grace Filkins, an actress who appeared in the "Rule of Three," started suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against William Ziegler, Jr., and the New Era Producing Company, in which the young millionaire is alleged to be the controlling factor.

The complaint alleges that there is an unsatisfied judgment of $3,116 against the defendants, and asks that a receiver be appointed for the company, and that Mr. Ziegler be compelled to pay the amount of the judgment.

It is recited in the complaint that Joseph Bickerton, Jr., as President of the concern, held 149 of the total of the concern's 300 shares of stock, and that Oscar Hungerford, as Treasurer, held the remaining 151 shares, which "were in secret and unrecorded transferred to William Ziegler, Jr."

POLICE CLEAR SUBWAY JAM.

Women Terrified in Crowd That Thronged Bronx Station.

Women's clothes were torn, and they were terrified by the crowds that thronged the station of the Third Avenue elevated at 149th Street, the Bronx, in the rush hour last evening. A third track is being added to the structure and while the work is in progress a passageway has been built beneath the platform. On this transfers are issued to and received from the suhway. It was here the jam was worst.

Four policemen struggled unsuccessfully to clear the structure, and seeing women's wraps and skirts torn from them they sent in a call for the reserves. Extra policemen from the East 146th Street and the Morrisania stations worked half an hour before they cleared the crowd away and got things working smoothly at the station.

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—5,000 in daily service in all lines of trade.

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have now on display in the Millinery Showrooms on the Third Floor

A very interesting collection of Smart Hats

in a number of designs which are suited to meet the wants of the younger set.

The prices are very attractive.

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Men and Women of New York and Surrounding Territory Will Welcome This

Sensational Sale of "Regal" Shoes

A Phenomenal Purchase of "Rejects" in Shoes This World-Famous Make —Entire Assortments Here, Today, as Follows:

Men's $4 to $6 "Regal" Shoes (Factory Rejects) Today, at $2.85

Women's $3.50 to $5 "Regal" Shoes (Factory Rejects) Today, at $2.25

The headlines alone in this announcement tell enough of this story to pack our Shoe Department within a few moments after store-opening time today—for they briefly tell of the biggest and best shoe sale New York has had in many seasons or is likely to have for a long time after this event.

You know—your friends know—everybody knows—"Regal" shoes—for they are being worn today by hundreds of thousands of the best dressed men and women throughout the country.

"Regal" Shoes Are for Sale Only in Their Own Specialty Stores

Though these shoes are classed as "rejects" by the Regal Co., they are exceedingly desirable and will give excellent service. The inspection system of the Regal Shoe Co. is very strict, and any shoe that leaves the Regal factories must be O. K'd by their experts for 100 per cent. quality, workmanship and finish. If for even the slighrest reason they do not measure up to the Regal standard of perfection, they are immediately put to one side and stamped "rejects." To all appearances and for all practical purposes it would be difficult for even an expert to detect the imperfections. "The Big Store's" guarantee for satisfactory wear goes with every pair.

The "Regal" Shoes for Women *Regular Prices $3.50 to $5* at $2.25

Beautiful footwear in button and lace styles. Patent Leather, Gunmetal Calf and Kidskin, plain or tipped toes, cloth or kid tops, all style heels. All sizes and widths.

The "Regal" Shoes for Men *Regular Prices $4, $5 and $6* at $2.85

Button and lace in Patent Leather, Gunmetal Calf, Tan Russia Calf and Kidskin. Also several hundred pairs of heavy tan grain waterproof shoes in all sizes and widths.

Remember, Please, All of These Shoes Bear the "Regal" Stamp & Trade Mark.

Sale begins this morning promptly at 9 o'clock.

Practically the entire shoe store given over to this event.

Extra salespeople in attendance to help you make your selection and to fit you perfectly.



Choice at $2.85 Choice at $2.25

By Far the Season's Best Sale for Men and Youths—
New Fall "Schloss Bros. & Co."
Suits and Overcoats
Today, at $16.75

Garments Made to Retail Regularly at $20, $22.50, $25 and up to $30 Each



This is above all a powerful demonstration of "The Big Store's" supremacy as a value-giving center in men's clothing. A store that saves you money without sacrificing style or quality.

Here are hundreds of the finest Fall and Winter suits of the famous, Schloss Bros. & Co. make, offered at the very beginning of the season at a price that would create heavy selling even, at the end of November.

This sale is made up chiefly of small but choice lots of fine suits. The entire collection is splendid and includes: FINEST PLAIN GRAY SERGES, SMARTEST CHECKS, MIXTURES, PLAIDS AND STRIPES.

Swagger fashions for young men who want snappy clothes as well as for conservative dressers.

Not a word need be said here about the tailoring and finish—for Schloss Bros. & Co. clothes are among the finest ready-to-wear garments produced. In addition to the above, we also offer

Hundreds of High-Class Suits of Other Well-Known Makes Also at $16.75

Very handsome suits for men and youths in newest Fall shades—grays, browns, greens and blue mixtures, also heavy-weight blue Serges. All in all combined, this is the finest collection of suits ever offered in October in a sale at $16.75.

Smart Fall Overcoats for Men and Youths *Very Special Today at.....* $16.75

Beautifully made of Coverts and Fancy Mixtures in single or double-breasted shaped or box effects.

Every man who attends this sale is sure to find exactly what he wants. All sizes in the lot.

Young Men's New Fall Suits at $10

700 Suits—700 bargains—in a great variety of desirable patterns and styles. All sizes for youths of 15 years up to big fellows who measure 42 inches around chest.

Fall "Kingly" Trousers at $2, $3.85 and $5

A complete showing of new Fall trousers of this make.

Every pair guaranteed. Faultlessly tailored of Striped Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cheviots, plain Blue Serges, Black Thibets and Fancy Worsteds. No better ready-to-wear trousers are to be had.

All sizes from 28 to 58 waist measure.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases till 12 o'Clock—Single S. H. Stamps Thereafter

Japan's Threats of Invasion Warn the United States to Prepare to Defend Itself

Strategies That Are Planned to End in the Capture of Our Island Possessions and Western Coast, Humiliating Terms Upon Which Our Beaten Nation Will Finally Be Granted Peace—All Are Explained in Great Detail in the

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The Great "Want Ad" Directory

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By ARTHUR GLEASON

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Journeys Today by Way of Yesterday.

By Sarah Comstock

Author of "The Soddy."

8°. 100 Illustrations. $2.50

The author follows, for a distance of thirty miles from the Battery, those ferries and roads which most nearly correspond to the ferries and roads of other days. Starting toward the east, the old ways to and upon Long Island; then the region to the south, the Highlands, Staten Island, and New Jersey; then north until the Palisades are reached, and Rockland County in New York State is brought within the survey; finally across the Hudson to Westchester, moving across it to the shores of the Sound and East River. A fascinating guide historically, and a useful one to the traveller afoot, by motor or trolley.

Germany's Violations of the Laws of War

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A report prepared under the direction of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and based chiefly upon the original German documents. Contains nothing irrelevant or of doubtful authenticity. Presents irrefutable documentary evidence that exposes in all its ruthless inhumanity the system of calculated terrorism by which Germany hopes to back its way through to the domination of Europe.

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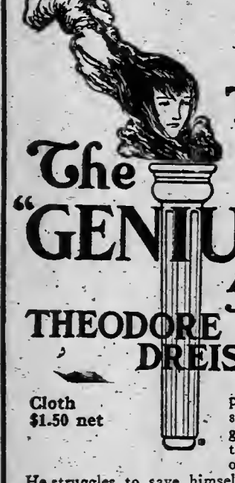
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Eugene Witla is one of those strange personalities which occasionally spring up among the humdrum types of common life, an exotic flower in a vegetable garden. Brilliant, irregular, unstable, he attracts and repels, in the book as in life. The story deals with his rise as an artist, and later as a business man.

Eugene is in search of the "Impossible She." When he is at the height of his success he finds her. He reaches out his arms to grasp her, and at that moment the whole structure of his life crumbles beneath him. Abysses open, at the bottom of which lie all but insanity. He struggles to save himself. At the end of the book—but read it.

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A wrecked man finds an unknown island in the Pacific, which is already inhabited by a white man and a Kanaka girl. Their explorations lead to the discovery of pearls, and the result is an engaging story of strategy, conspiracy and romance.

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This new collection of the poems of G. K. Chesterton covers a multitude of subjects—Love Poems, Religious Poems, Rhymes for the Times, etc., and his verse, no less than his prose, contains delicious humor and deep philosophy.

Do You Believe in Witches?

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By FRANCIS FENWICK WILLIAMS, *author of "The Arch-Satirist." Cloth, $1.30 net.*

The heroine, a young girl, is the direct descendant of a supposed witch. The marvels of modern psychology play a part in solving so-called mysteries, and the ending is cheerful, but at the same time totally unexpected.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF EGYPT

By BARON DE KUSEL (BEY). *With 32 illustrations and a map. Cloth, $3.00 net.*

The author, Sometime English Controller-General of Egyptian Customs, has been closely connected with Egypt for nearly twenty-five years, and his book is a valuable contribution to the literature of modern Egypt. The Epilogue dealing with the present difficult situation there makes the work of particular importance and interest at the moment.

JOHN LANE COMPANY, *Publishers*, NEW YORK

DOLLAR DAY YIELDS $1,000 FOR SUFFRAGE

Women Drink Tea and Make Speeches as Offerings for the Cause Pour In.

SECRET FROM MISS RUSSELL

Actress Says Egyptian Told Her the Queen of Sheba Was the First Mason.

At the Dollar Day Tea of the Woman Suffrage Party at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon Miss Lillian Russell told the "secret," never known before, of why Masons wear aprons.

The Masons were organized by a woman as a society for women, but the men, seeing what a good thing it was, wrested it away and have been keeping it ever since, asserted Miss Russell. The Queen of Sheba was the original Mason. She founded the order under the name of the "Woman of the Seven Veils."

An erudite Egyptian confided this secret to Miss Russell some time ago.

"Dollar Day," which had been heralded for a long time by the Suffrage Party, was a great success. A beautiful box in blue and white and gold, the campaign colors, stood at one end of the big drawing room of the party headquarters, and the dollars poured into it like raindrops. At 5 o'clock there were $1,000 and many promises in the box. The party had invited all its friends to beg, borrow or earn a dollar and give to "the cause" to provide bands for the big Suffrage parade of Oct. 23. Dollars appeared in basketfuls, sent from schools and groups of individuals. Mrs. Bertha H. Gorden of Brooklyn drove up in a decorated auto, a bugler announcing her arrival, and brought $100 from the Borough of Churches; School 59, Manhattan, sent $20 with promises of more, and there was one check in the box for $51.

The hostesses of the day wore $1 bills pinned to the front of their gowns, with suffrage buttons as badges, and Mrs. Frederick Nathan wore a $5 bill. It represented contributions of friends. Tea was served informally with cake with suffrage colors, and there were several speakers. Miss Russell, among them, told the women how to win over the men "antis." She said the men were afraid that the women would take all the big political positions.

"Lillian, Lillian," said Daniel Frohman when Miss Russell tried to correct him, "you don't want to be President of the United States, do you?" and Miss Russell told him she certainly did not.

"We don't want the vote to down men," Miss Russell told Mr. Frohman. "We want to help you. There isn't a woman but who would not rather have her husband, father or brother as President or Governor or Senator than any position that could be offered her."

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper told the women that they had a serious responsibility resting upon them, and that the most damaging arguments the antis used were ill-considered speeches by the suffragists.

"We must be wise as serpents and harmless as doves," said Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, who was Chairman of the day. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the party, also spoke.

There were many anonymous contributions sent in for Dollar Day. "Six Minneapolis Suffs" sent $6 in a letter. Dr. Almon Gunnison, ex-President of the St. Lawrence University, and his daughter sent dollars, and Mrs. L. B. Prince, wife of the ex-Governor of New Mexico, sent $10. Mrs. Alice Riggs Hunt telegraphed from California that she was bringing $100 from San Francisco women.

Mrs. Jarvis Fairchild and Mrs. Julia Wheelock guarded the Dollar Day box all the afternoon. Among the hostesses of the day were: Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Frank Stratton, Mrs. Joseph Fitch, Miss Eliza Macdonald, Miss Emily Hooper, Miss Amelia Summerville, Mrs. Nora Jeanson, Miss Ida Craft, Mrs. Emily Lockwood, Miss Mary Walsh, Mrs. Rubin Adler, Miss Katherine Wells, Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, Mrs. William Valet, and Mrs. John Blair.

SUFFRAGE RALLY TONIGHT.

Final Preliminary to the Parade Scheduled for Oct. 23.

The last of the "Yellow Rallies" preliminary to the big woman suffrage parade on Fifth Avenue on Oct. 23 will take place tonight on the lower east side, starting at Seward Park and winding through East Broadway, East Houston Street, under the Williamsburg Bridge, and up Second Avenue and west to the north side of Union Square, where there will be an open-air meeting. The last of the rallies is called Miss Lavinia Dock's Parade, as it is in charge of Miss Dock, who is called the suffrage leader of Southern Manhattan.

A special feature will be a group of nurses in uniform from the Nurses' Settlement on Henry Street, who will carry banners bearing mottoes in several languages, representing the people among whom they work. The Disfranchised Woman, dressed in white and chained to three black-robed masculine figures, labeled Vice, Prejudice, and Ignorance, will be a feature of the line, after all, although at first none could be found to play the parts. The east side young men refused to represent the villains in black, and even the Disfranchised Woman could not find a representative among the east side girls. It was a perfectly good suffrage husband who finally came to the rescue, and with two brothers, college men, will take the obnoxious parts. They said their names must not be used. A Disfranchised Woman was then found, but her name, too, is a secret. The parade will form at 7:45 o'clock and start at 8:30.

3 HELD IN GAGLIO MURDER.

Slain Man's Wife Sent to Jail as a Material Witness.

Mrs. Frances Gaglio, widow of Salvatore Gaglio, member of the clothing manufacturing firm of Brown & Gaglio, 510 Sixth Avenue, who was murdered on Wednesday evening while ill in bed in his home at 735 East 182d Street, the Bronx, was held as a material witness yesterday by Coroner Healy. The woman's cousin, Ignatz Friscia of 496 West Broadway, and Mrs. Rosina Scarlambra, laundress for the Gaglio family, of 2503 Hughes Avenue, were also sent to the Bronx County Jail under $2,500 bail as material witnesses after the Coroner found their statements differed in some important details.

District Attorney Martin decided that robbery was not the motive of the murder. He said Mrs. Gaglio had made untruthful statements concerning money matters. She had said that $45, taken from the room at the time of the murder, was part of $150 she had borrowed from Mrs. Scarlambra. The latter denied making the loan.

Friscia was held because of his statement regarding telephone conversations he had with Mrs. Gaglio the day of the murder, concerning the $2,000 life insurance policy of her husband, in which she was the beneficiary, and which he had intimated he intended to transfer to the use of his business partner. Friscia said Mrs. Gaglio asked him if the policy had been transferred. He told her he did not know, but would find out.

It was found that Mrs. Gaglio, said the District Attorney, had not used the house telephone, but had gone across the street. After this Dr. H. L. Bibby of 32 East Seventy-sixth Street had called and departed at 6:30 o'clock, leaving a prescription, which Mrs. Gaglio says she took to a drug store fifteen minutes later. She went for the medicine a few minutes after 7 o'clock, leaving two men whom she did not know talking with her husband. When she got back to the house the visitors were gone and her husband was dead.

His head had been crushed by three blows with an iron brace two feet long, a piece of metal used in building construction. The brace was wrapped in an Italian newspaper printed on the afternoon of the murder, and this was fastened with black thread.

Admiral Sigsbee Is Ill.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired, is a patient in the Naval Hospital at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. It was learned there last night that he entered the hospital a few days ago suffering from a severe cold, having been removed from his home in Manhattan. His illness, however, is not serious, as the hospital physicians say his condition is improving and he will be out in a week. Admiral Sigsbee was in command of the battleship Maine when the vessel was blown up in Havana harbor in 1898.

CONVERT CHRISTIANS AL JENNINGS' SLOGAN

Former Oklahoma Bandit Wants to Make Church Members See Social Duty.

OPENS REVIVAL TOMORROW

Evangelist Says He Is Not Out Particularly to Save Sinners—Tells of Own Conversion.

Al Jennings is now "going after" Christians.

The ex-bandit, who as a reformer made trouble for the Oklahoma politicians, will open the Brooklyn campaign of the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church tomorrow evening. He will preach every evening in the month.

Jennings told in detail yesterday how he had been "converted" and how he solved to preach and made it clear what kind of an evangelist he was.

"I'm not out to save sinners by making them join the church," he said. "Of course I'll be glad if my influence makes anybody join a church, but there's no 'hit-the-trail,' 'mourners' bench excitement in my evangelism. I want to talk to the people already in the church. I'm going after the Christians. I want to try to show them how to practice what they profess. I want to make them see their social duty.

"Do you think it odd that a man who was anti-social as long as I was, who was an outlaw from society and who was kept five years in jail by society, has a right to tell Christians what their social duty is? That's just why I can tell these Christians a few things. I know what it is to fall down on my social job. I know what it means for a man to neglect his social responsibility. And I also know how good Christians who don't practice their Christianity help to drive others out of society."

Jennings is in a new rôle, for until last April he was more against than for church organizations. He fought many church leaders in Oklahoma who were supporting the politicians he believed to be corrupt. He told of how he came to change his attitude.

"I always believed in God," he said, "but I didn't put much faith in church organizations. Being on the outside I saw the self-satisfaction and hypocrisy of many church members and I didn't see much good in any of them.

"When the politicians counted me out in my race for the governorship of Oklahoma last year I was broke. I had spent every cent I had in the fight. I hadn't accepted but one contribution for my campaign—that was $100 from Warden Thomas Mott Osborne. Well, I was out of things in Oklahoma for the time, so I borrowed enough money to go West on a lecture tour.

"I toured through California, and one Sunday in April of this year I lectured in Glendale, Cal. One of the men who turned out to hear me was the Rev. John H. Troy, a Baptist minister there. He was criticised because he came to hear me. You see, it was a Sunday afternoon at the first place, and I was not a church member in the second, so some of those witchburners of Glendale didn't approve of their minister coming to hear me. But Mr. Troy didn't mind such criticism. He came to hear me, and after the lecture he came to see me.

"'Look here,' he said to me, 'you ought to be in the church.'

"I didn't get his point of view and told him I had stayed outside the church because of the hypocrites and self-satisfied phoney saints in it.

"'Sure,' he said, 'there are such people in the church and they need a man like you to talk to them. But they won't listen to you if they think you are irreligious or against religion. You are really a Christian, so why not say so, and then show these false Christians how to be real?' I thought about what Mr. Troy said—and it ended in my joining the church."

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Troy, the father of the minister who converted Jennings, is the pastor of the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, and organized the revival to be conducted by Jennings.

Jennings will make prison reform a part of his campaign. He thinks Thomas Mott Osborne is doing the biggest work in the country, and he will go to Sing Sing to deliver a lecture to the prisoners next Saturday week.

"Of course," he said yesterday, "you can't save every fellow who goes to prison. Many of them will slip back into crime after they get out, but thousands of men are realeased from prisons every year who would 'beat back' to good citizenship if they received a chance—first, a chance in prison to see society from society's point of view, and afterward, a chance outside of prison to win back their self-respect by playing straight."

TAMMANY RE-ELECTS BLACK

County Committee Organizes and Welcomes One New Leader.

At the annual meeting of the Tammany County Committee and the Executive Committeemen at Tammany Hall last night the present officers were re-elected. They include William Harmon Black, Chairman; P. F. Donohue, Treasurer, and Thomas F. Smith, Secretary. The Executive Committee welcomed Michael Cosgrove, the new leader who dethroned William H. Sinnott in the Twenty-second District Tuesday.

The expected trouble between John H. O'Connell and Patrick F. Cotter, who were reported to be tied for the leadership in the Twenty-first District, did not appear. O'Connell had votes to spare to make him a member of the Executive Committee. Thomas F. McAvoy was re-elected Chairman, and Thomas F. Rush and Thomas F. Smith, Secretaries.

Chairman Black of the County Committee predicted a sweeping victory for the Democratic nominees at the coming election. He said that District Attorney Perkins's anti-Tammany slogan was out of date and said he should remember that Judge Swann was the unanimous choice of his party, while Mr. Perkins barely pulled through the primaries.

The Republican District Committeemen of the Fifth Assembly District met last night and elected John H. O'Connell leader to succeed Richard M. Greenbank.

The Jeffersonian Alliance will place one candidate of its own in the field for county office in Brooklyn. Francis A. McCloskey, who lives in the Eighteenth, McCooey's home district, has been selected to make the run for one of the County Judgeships. Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas F. Magner, leader of the Jeffersonian Alliance, said his organization wanted to test the strength of the anti-Tammany sentiment among the Democrats of Brooklyn.

NEW G. A. R. COMMANDER.

Elias R. Monfort of Cincinnati Elected—Rain Prevents Festivities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Elias R. Monfort of Cincinnati, Ohio, was today elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The contest was between the new Commander in Chief and Frank O. Cole of New Jersey. Cole withdrew and the election of Captain Monfort was made unanimous. The new Commander in Chief was formerly Postmaster of Cincinnati.

George H. Slaybaugh of Washington, D. C., a Treasury Department employe, was elected Senior Vice Commander in Chief.

The Army Nurses of the Civil War today elected Mrs. Alice C. Risley of Jefferson City, Mo., as its President. Colonel Ambrose E. B. Stephens of Cincinnati was installed as Commander in Chief of the Sons of Veterans.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new national amphitheatre in Arlington Cemetery was postponed because of a driving rain. President Wilson, who was to have laid the cornerstone, held himself in readiness despite the downpour, but the committee in charge postponed the affair to some day next week.

DAVIS WILL DIVIDES ESTATE OF $1,500,000

Banker Left Request That He Be Buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

BULK OF PROPERTY TO SON

Widow to Receive Income from $150,000—Would Preserve Ancestral Residence.

The will of Daniel A. Davis, the retired banker, who died at Indian Rock, Me., on Sept. 25, was filed for probate yesterday. This instrument, which disposes of an estate of $1,500,000, contains the request that the testator be buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown.

To the widow, Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Davis, second wife, is bequeathed the privilege of residing for life in the family home at 52 West Fifty-seventh Street, and the income for life from $150,000 unless she shall remarry. In the event of her remarriage or death, the trust fund goes to the testator's son, Frank Hamilton Davis. The will then says:

"Prior to my marriage to said Margaret Elizabeth Davis we entered into an agreement whereby she covenanted and agreed to take and receive the consideration then paid her in full satisfaction and in lieu of all her rights of dower and thirds at common law or statute in or to my lands.

"Nevertheless, I have made the additional benefactions to her provided in this my last will and the same are also made in lieu and bar of any dower or right of dower on her part in or to any real property of which I shall die possessed."

Additional bequests to the son, Frank H., of 52 West Fifty-seventh Street, include all of his father's silver, art objects, and books not otherwise bequeathed, and a life interest in $350,000, the principal to go to Mary H., Frank H., Jr., and Daniel A. Davis, children of the beneficiary, upon the latter's death.

There is a further direction that eighteen acres of ground at Barnstable, on Cape Cod, Mass., go to the same son, "because said real property has for many years been in our family and is in the nature of an ancestral residence. I hereby earnestly request my said son that he continue to hold the same and keep it in good order and to give the same to his son, my namesake, Daniel A. Davis, 2d." Frank H. also receives the residuary estate outright.

Mary Hamilton Davis, a granddaughter, receives a life interest in $100,000, and all jewelry of the testator's deceased wife, Minnie Estelle Davis.

Frank H. Davis, Jr., a grandson, receives $1,000 in cash and a life income from $100,000, while another grandson, Daniel A. Davis, 2d., receives a life income from $100,000 and all deposits of the decedent in savings banks in Boston.

Mary E. Costello, "my faithful servant for many years," receives $500 in cash and an annuity for life of $650. Elizabeth McKiernan, another servant, receives $1,000 in cash.

The Farmers Loan and Trust Company is named as trustee, and David A. Davis, a brother, and E. Bayard Halstead as executors.

THINKS PLANT OVERVALUED

Federal Attorney Questions Officials of Corn Products Company.

Frederick T. Fisher, Secretary and Treasurer of the Corn Products Refining Company, explained yesterday, in testifying in the Government's suit against his corporation at the Whitehall Building, that neither he nor E. T. Bedford had received salaries as officials of the General Trading Company, but had been paid as officials of the New York Glucose Company. Mr. Bedford was also an official of the Standard Oil Company.

The bonded indebtedness of the company, the witness stated, was $12,877,560, most of which was assumed when it took over debts of subsidiaries. In 1907 the plant and securities account was $77,190,342.03, and on Feb. 29, 1912, the real estate, machinery, and building account was $86,212,127.56; to which had to be added the security account of $3,737,689.43. When the Government suit was begun, March 1, 1913, the company had written off for depreciation $6,206,936.07 from its own and the National Starch Company's properties.

Van Sinderen Lindsley, of counsel for the Government, asked the witness whether the plants of the company were not really worth only $20,000,000. Mr. Fisher replied that if such a valuation were adopted it would be necessary to carry the outstanding stock at its market and not its par value in order to make the assets account balance.

T. A. Gantt, Traffic Manager, denied that the company had received a rebate from any railroad company since he had been in its employ, or that there had been any arrangements with the small railroad companies it controlled.

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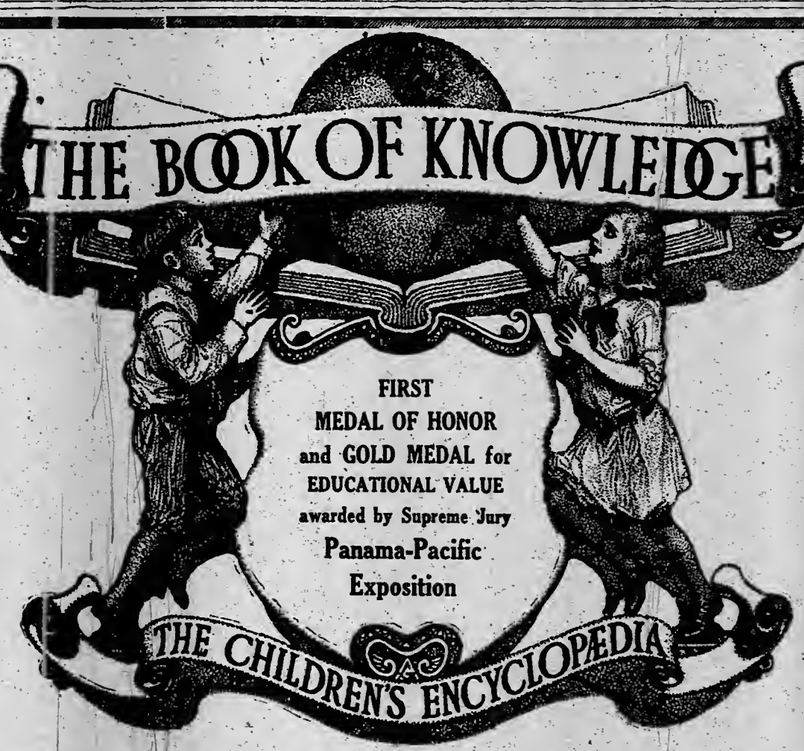
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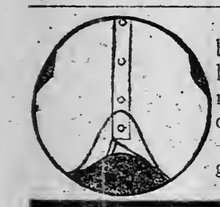
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TWO HORSE SHOWS HELD IN RAIN—LESLEY CUP GOLF

RAIN MARS PIPING ROCK HORSE SHOW

Captain Alexander, Riding Metaphor, Wins Military Contest for Hunters.

Continuous rain and the resultant poor footing did not entirely spoil the second day of the thirteenth annual exhibition of the Piping Rock Horse Show Association on the grounds of the Piping Rock Club at Locust Valley, L. I., yesterday, though it did combine to make conditions disagreeable for both spectators and contestants.

With one exception, the morning programme was completed. The reluctancy of mothers to permit their sons and daughters to ride in the class for children's ponies under saddle because of the conditions, caused the postponement of this exhibition until today. In the afternoon the jumping contest for hunters selected in the elimination tests on Thursday was also put over until today, the final day of the exhibition.

Under the trying conditions they were compelled to overcome, the hunters made an especially brilliant showing. When the ground became too soft for safety, Thomas Hitchcock suggested that hay be laid in front of the jumps, and this was done, alleviating in the measure the soft footing.

The most picturesque contest brought together nine military hunters, mounted by officers of the United States Army and National Guard in dress uniform. The army mounts showed well considering the circumstances. Captain B. G. Alexander rode the winner, his brown horse Metaphor, and with his roan gelding, True Heart, he also took the fourth place ribbon. Captain A. H. Platt's Chance, and Lieutenant Daniel D. Pullen's Florentine were second and third respectively.

Prior to falling with Cygnet, Miss Fleitmann won two blue ribbons for Mrs. W. R. Coe with Natalie, first winning the class for novice saddle horses not exceeding 15.2 hands, and then taking the honors in the division for ladies' saddle horses of the same size.

Master A. S. Alexander also became the proud possessor of two blue ribbons, winning twice with his Pitapat in classes for ponies. Mrs. Payne Whitney's pony The Swell, captured the Williard Straight trophy. Mortimer L. Schiff was another winner in the pony division with Northwood Girl.

There were only two contestants in the competition for the Shonnard Cup in the ladies' saddle horse event, in which T. Ashley Sparks's chestnut mare, Last Post, scored over Miss Vera A. H. Cravath's Warwick. The Cravath stable came back with King Arthur, a bay gelding which triumphed among the saddle horses over 15.2 hands. Mrs. Joseph E. Davis's Tiny Tad, with Mr. Davis up, took the second honors with Red Prince, the property of J. Parker Kirlin and Jolly Dixon, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock's entrant, third and fourth. Though beaten in this division, the class of Jolly Dixon showed itself in the open section for heavyweight hunters, in which it triumphed over Mrs. Davis's Tiny Tad, Paul D. Cravath's King Arthur, and Mrs. J. E. Aldred's Winchester.

The Middleweight Hunters Class also resulted in a triumph for Mrs. Hitchcock, Cavalier this time being judged superior over eighteen rivals. Golden Buck, Mrs. Attmore Robinson's gray mare, which won on the opening day met its master in Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden's chestnut gelding Cleveland in the Lightweight Hunters Class, the prize for which was donated by George D. Pratt. Golden Duck got second place beating Mrs. Burden's Sara Maud and Harry Payne Whitney's Moonblossom.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and their daughter Helen rode Cavalier, Calvinist, and Jolly Dixon in the class for trios of hunters owned by one exhibitor, but were beaten by the F. W. M. Cutcheon combination, Virginia, Rebel and General Bons. Third place went to Herbert L. Pratt's entranta, Strawberry, Zephyr, and Annabelle, with fourth being annexed by Black Bird, Starlight, and Baize, nominated by John T. Pratt.

Halsted Billings Vander Poel broke into the list of winning owners with his combination harness and saddle pony Tango, which obtained first place over The Swell, Lord Salisbury, and Rattler. Frederic L. Coudert, Jr., piloted his brown mare Lady Bird to success in the saddle class for ponies not exceeding 14 hands. C. K. Billings's trophy for the best among ladies' saddle horses not 15.2 hands became the property of Mrs. L. E. Aldred, who, with Dixie Lad, scored over Gene F., Mrs. Thomas Hastings's entry, and Mrs. Crawford Burton's Surtees.

Miss Vera A. H. Cravath and Paul D. Cravath had the winning pair of saddle horses in Warwick and King Arthur. The runners-up in this class were Red Prince and Queenlight, entered by J. Parker Kirlin and Miss Elisabeth L. Kirlin.

THOMPSON'S "FOUR" WINS.

Park Team Beats Two Others at Westchester Horse Show.

Only the most enthusiastic horsemen and horsewomen—and there were many of the latter—attended the Westchester County Show at White Plains yesterday. The cold rain which fell throughout the afternoon kept the attendance down to those who were either showing their horses or to persons who could view the contestants in the ring from the inside of a limousine motor car.

J. Campbell Thompson carried off the blue in the four-in-hand class for park teams, to be shown before a drag or break, horses only to count. It was a keenly contested event, F. M. Warburg and Emil Seelig being the other exhibitors. The judge, H. H. Salmon, Chairman of the Brooklyn Horse Show Association, and one of the oldest tandem and four-in-hand men in the country, drove every team before making his final decision. The winning four acted well in the ring, while being driven by their owner, but when Mr. Salmon got on the box the offside leader began to prance, and it was some time before it was subdued. Once the team settled down it went along smoothly.

Many thought that the Seelig four, which received second prize, was a better park team than the blue-ribbon winners, which were much heavier and had the appearance of a fine road team, rather than that of a four for light park drag or break. The winning four were all Nestledowns—Rog Rog, Brian Boru, wheelers, and Dermod and Tyrconnel, leaders.

Miss Clemence Crafts carried off first honors with The Model in the Corinthian class, open to all hunters. The horses were ridden by members of a recognized hunt club in colors. There were only five contestants. The jumping was made exceedingly difficult, as the turf had been badly cut up in the previous class by the polo ponies, which had been raced in the ring. The jumpers slipped and foundered around, while the takeoffs in front of the fences were like miniature plowed fields.

Dick Donnelly rode the winner, in the colors of the Richmond County Hunt. The red ribbon went to Charles D. Lanier's Sister, with the huntsman from the Fairfield County Hounds in the saddle. Donnelly also took third prize with T. L. Chadbourne's Confidence, a slashy big gelding which gave a splendid performance over the fences.

First and second prizes went to Miss Clemence Crafts in the saddle class for horses belonging to residents of Westchester County and Fairfield County, Conn. She rode The Monk, which received the blue, and Mrs. F. D. Grinnell was up on The Minx. Miss Louise Van Wyck, with the Owenoke Farm's Tennessee, came in third, the white going to Chesterfield, ridden by the owner, Miss Dorothy Webb.

Miss Crafts also captured the blue with The Monk in the class for saddle horses over 15.2 hands. Alfred Meyer's Northern Star was second. In this event W. H. Rhodes's Radiant and Harry Balfe's Maximum, both prominent prize winners at other shows, were unable to win ribbons.

Squire Jack, owned by John I. Downey, of Portchester Polo Club, took first prize in the event for polo mounts up to carrying 150 pounds, in which performance only counted. All the riders were in polo attire. Second and fourth prizes went to White Chief and Freckles, the property of Edgar Clausen, another Connecticut polo ist.

The two events for pairs of harness horses over 15.2 and over 14.2, the latter class to be shown before a lady's appropriate vehicle, was a contest between the entries of J. Campbell Thompson and Emil Seelig. Nestledown Chancellor and Counsellor were first, and Nestledown Rob Roy and Brian Boru second in the 15.2 Class, while Seelig's Perfect and Perfection defeated Neatiedown Galtee More and Galway Blazer in the ladies' event.

Only three horses were shown in the ladies' hunter class up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds, with ladies up. This was an easy victory for Miss Vera Cornell's rangy jumper, Rock Cress, which stands 16.1 hands. The gelding was competing against T. L. Chadbourne's Confidence, which came in second, and the Owenoke Farm's Heartland.

William Ziegler, Jr.'s, old champion Lord Delaware came out with flying colors in the class for harness horses, where conformation, pace, and action were the requisites. The second prize of $25, offered by John I. Downey, went to Seelig's Surprise, another veteran of many shows. Bagthorpe Queen, a black mare entered by the Springside Farm, was third.

An added feature to the program for this afternoon will be a quarter of a mile sweepstake race for polo ponies, which will be run on the trotting track. The riders will be mounted in colors.

Grand Circuit Racing Postponed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Because of track conditions following heavy rains last night the Grand Circuit races carded for today were postponed.

METROPOLITAN GOLF PLAYERS VICTORS

Pennsylvania Will Be Opponent of New Yorkers in Lesley Cup Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The Metropolitan Golf Association team won rather easily from the Veterans, a new combination, in the first half of the intercity competition for the Robert W. Lesley Cup on the links of the Merion Cricket Club today. The total was 11 to 4. In the other match Pennsylvania defeated Massachusetts after an uphill fight, 9 to 6. Pennsylvania and Metropolitan golfers, therefore, will play in the decisive contest tomorrow.

A driving rain fell all day and it is surprising that the golfers made as good a showing as they did.

It was unexpected that the Massachusetts team would be defeated after it had a 4 to 1 lead in the morning foursomes. What started things going wrong for the Bay State forces was the defeat of Francis Ouimet, the former national champion, at the hands of W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh. Ouimet stood 2 up at the turn, going out in 40, and he would have won handily had he not missed short putts. The match was carried to an extra hole which Fownes played faultlessly, whereas Ouimet found a bunker on his second shot.

The veterans, although not taken seriously, started to make trouble for the Metropolitan team in the foursomes, but toward the end there was nothing to it. Oswald Kirkby did not arrive in time for the foureomes, but played in the singles and defeated Paul Tewksbury in decisive fashion.

Another late arrival was Jerome D. Travers, the national open champion from Upper Montclair. With these two playing tomorrow the metropolitan line-up will look formidable. The summary:

MASSACHUSETTS.

Francis Ouimet and R. W. Brown	1
P. W. Whittemore and H. H. Wilder	1
B. W. Estabrook and W. C. Chick	1
S. K. Sterne and R. Hornblower	0
Ray Ouimet and J. H. Sullivan, Jr.	1
Total	4

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. C. Fownes, Jr., and G. A. Ormiston	0
R. W. Whittemore and C. B. Burton	0
Davison Perron and J. H. Oliver	0
R. S. Worthington and J. N. Stearns	1
George C. Crump and H. W. Perrin	0
Total	1

Match Play Summary.—F. Ouimet and Brown beat Fownes and Ormiston, 5 and 3; Whittemore and Wilder beat Byers and Buxton, 1 up; Worthington and Stearns beat Hornblower and Sterne, 1 up, (20 holes;) Estabrook and Chick beat Perron and Oliver, 6 and 5; R. Ouimet and Sullivan beat Crump and Perron, 1 up.

SINGLES.

MASSACHUSETTS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
F. Ouimet	0	W. C. Fownes, Jr.,	1
P. W. Whittemore	1	S. M. Byers	0
W. C. Chick	0	R. S. Worthington	1
B. W. Estabrook	0	J. N. Stearns	1
R. W. Brown	0	G. A. Ormiston	1
H. H. Wilder	0	D. Perron	1
S. K. Sterne	1	C. B. Burton	0
J. H. Sullivan, Jr.	0	H. L. Willoughby	1
R. Ouimet	0	J. B. Crookston	1
J. B. Chase	0	H. W. Perrin	1
Total	2	Total	7
Grand total	6	Grand total	9

Match Play Summary.—Fownes beat Francis Ouimet, 1 up, (19 holes;) Perrin beat Chase, 4 and 3; Ormiston beat Brown, 1 up; Willoughby beat Sullivan, 1 up; Crookston beat Ray Ouimet, 3 and 2; Perron beat Wilder, 1 up; Whittemore beat Byers, 4 and 3; Sterne beat Buxton, 2 and 1; Stearns beat Estabrook, 3 and 1.

FOURSOMES.

METROPOLITAN.

J. N. Anderson and Philip Carter	1
M. R. Marston and G. W. White	1
A. F. Kammer and R. D. Webb	1
Dwight Partridge and C. L. Watkins	1
A. M. Reid and F. S. Douglas	0
Total	4

VETERANS.

F. S. Wheeler and C. B. Webster	0
S. W. Sargent and Richard Mott	0
W. P. Smith and J. M. Ward	0
T. M. Claflin and E. M. Barnes	0
Bryce Evans and Tewksbury	1
Total	1

Match Play Summary.—Anderson and Carter beat Wheeler and Webster, 2 up; Marston and White beat Sargent and Mott, 1 up, (19 holes;) Kammer and Webb beat Smith and Ward, 3 and 2; Partridge and Watkins beat Claflin and Barnes, 4 and 3; Evans and Tewksbury beat Reid and Douglas, 5 and 4.

SINGLES.

METROPOLITAN.		VETERANS.	
Oswald Kirkby	1	P. Tewksbury	0
M. R. Marston	1	Bryce Evans	0
Philip Carter	1	E. M. Barnes	0
J. G. Anderson	1	T. M. Claflin	0
Roy Webb	0	J. M. Ward	1
A. Kammer	1	W. P. Smith	0
G. W. White	0	C. R. Webster, Jr.	1
A. M. Reed	0	S. W. Sargent	1
C. L. Watkins	1	R. Mott	0
D. Partridge	1	F. S. Wheeler	0
Total	7	Total	3
Grand total	11	Grand total	4

Metch Play Summary.—Kirkby beat Tewksbury 7 and 5; Maraton beat Evans 1 up; Carter beat Barnes 1 up; Webster beat White 4 and 2; Partridge beat Wheeler 5 and 3; Watkins beat Mott 3 and 2; Ward beat Webb 1 up; Kammer beat Smith 4 and 2; Anderson beat Claflin 2 and 1; Sargent beat Reid 2 up.

New Y. M. C. A. Swim Record.

The indoor swimming season of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was inaugurated last night with a record number of contestants. Henry Knecht, Captain of the club, made a splendid start by creating a new branch record of 58 2-5 seconds for the 100-yard swim, supplanting his own mark of 0:59 3-5 made several years ago. Knecht started from scratch and easily defeated G. Nodine with 16 seconds start and C. Dixon with 5 seconds advantage.

In another feature event R. Galbraith captured the fancy diving honors from a low board with 89 points. His total was 27 points better than the score of H. Moeller, who finished second. S. Simpson took third place with 91 points.

The 40-yard handicap swim brought out a big field, and resulted in a victory for C. Hanner, with 2 seconds start, in 0:22 3-5. The runner-up was K. Kendall, off 3 seconds, with third place going to H. Moeller, with 5 seconds allowance.

The 320-yard relay race went to the team composed of Nodine, O'Donnell, Webb, Dowling, Griffin, Garrigus, Dixon, and Knecht, in 3:15 3-5. The second squad was composed of Galbraith, Aitken, Kranich, M. Kendall, Moeller, Lothian, K. Kendall, and Hanner.

Among the novices P. Garrigus defeated M. Griffin and N. Kendall in 0:30 2-5.

NOTES FOR THE GOLFERS.

A novelty in conditions has been provided by the Shawnee Country Club for its tournament Oct. 7, 8, and 9. Rather than cater exclusively to star performers, the club has announced that it will pay special attention to the average handicap man. After the qualifying round at scratch for the purpose of dividing the field into sixteens, match play will continue with each player using his regular club handicap. This condition is quite different from that which prevails in the average tournament, and shows a disposition to give special attention to the medium player.

The seniors' tournament has become popular enough to be more widely adopted in its idea than ever, for today two clubs will run of competitions for middle-aged men. The Deal Golf and Country Club will stage a special competition, open only to members who are 50 years of age or older, conditions calling for eighteen holes medal play as a qualifying round, with subsequent match play. James B. Regan and George Harvey are the donors of the prizes. Club handicaps will be used. At the Englewood Country Club the age limit is 55 years, and Herbert Barber is the donor of the chief cup. If possible the club officials will make it a regular annual event. Eighteen holes of medal play will be in order, and the cup will be won outright.

Toronto University Drops Sports.

Secretary T. A. Reed of the University of Toronto Athletic Directorate, gave out the statement recently, at the conclusion of a meeting in Toronto called for the purpose of discussing the advisability of continuing intercollegiate athletic competitions this year, that it was unanimously decided it would be advisable on account of present conditions to withdraw from all intercollegiate contests for the present academical year. This limit of time was fixed because the life of the present directorate is limited to that duration. It was felt that athletic activity necessary for the students could be obtained in the interfacuity sports, which could be regulated so as not to conflict with military drill, and the feeling was general that intercollegiate contests at such a time as this would be undignified.

NORWAY GIRL'S NEW TITLE.

Miss Bjurstedt Defeats Mrs. Wightman in Longwood Singles.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Mrs. G. W. Wightman and H. B. Johnson of this city, national mixed doubles tennis champions, won an impressive victory today over Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway and Irving C. Wright of Boston in the final match of the tourney on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. It required only twenty-three minutes for the victors to register a 6—0, 6—0 score.

Mrs. Wightman, who was Miss Hazel Hotchkiss of California, was the star of the courts. Her individual skill and the effective work of her partner literally played Miss Bjurstedt, the national champion, to a standstill. The latter's partner was equally at a loss to stop his opponents.

With other partners, Mrs. Wightman and Miss Bjurstedt will meet again on Monday in the final of the women's doubles play.

Miss Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Wightman in the singles finals 8—6, 7—9, 6—2. It was the third victory for Miss Bjurstedt in her four meetings with Mrs. Wightman in the last four months.

The contest was one of the hardest played at Longwood between women in many years. Miss Bjurstedt used her backhand more than usual, and rallies were comparatively few, owing to her large number of placements. Mrs. Wightman weakened in the final set, although she carried three of the games to deuce.

Miss Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Wightman in the finals for the championship at German own in June, and again on the clay courts at Pittsburgh, while Mrs. Wightman was successful a month ago at Long Is and. The summary:

Singles.—First Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, defeated Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., 8—6, 7—9, 6—2.

Women's Doubles—Semi-final—Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Eleonora Sears, Boston, defeated Miss Evelyn Sears and Miss Marion Fenno, Boston, 6—0, 2—6, 6—2; Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Anne Sheafe, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. L. Bremer and Mrs. Joseph Warren, Boston, 9—7, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—Mrs. Wightman and I. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated Miss Bjurstedt and Irving C. Wright, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

COLUMBIA TO ROW YALE.

Crew Race May Be Held at New Haven on Nov. 2 or Nov. 13.

Columbia and Yale crews will row this Fall in a dual race. This decision was reached yesterday and announcement was made by Jim Rice, Coach of the Blue and White oarsmen. The date and place is still to be selected, but it is expected the race will be held at New Haven, either on Election Day, Nov. 2, or on Saturday, Nov. 13. On the latter date, the Yale-Princeton football game will be played at New Haven.

Columbia and Yale have not met in a varsity crew race in about twenty years and the renewal of rowing relations will be received favorably by the alumni of both institutions. The freshman oarsmen of both universities have competed in the Schuylkill regatta at Philadelphia on several occasions.

Coach Rice will make no attempt to take his crew away from the football field this Fall as he believes that the few oarsmen now out for the eleven will be in better condition for the Winter work on the rowing machines as a result of their efforts on the gridiron.

YALE ROWING STARTS TODAY

Coach Nickalls Says Giannini Will Assist Another Year.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—Guy Nickalls, coach of the Yale crews, arrived in New Haven late today and will begin work tomorrow with the oarsmen. Referring to the recent resignation of L. J. Giannini, the freshman coach, Nickalls said that Giannini's contract held still this year to run and he would be here for the Fall and Spring work.



Stepping Stones of the Western World

"The noble lesson of devotion to duty and of democracy in government is the imperishable glory of the Pilgrim Fathers. The true glory of Plymouth was in the ideas and the spirit of its people."

The "First Stone" of the Baltimore & Ohio, the first railroad in America, became the corner-stone of transportation in the Western World.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD rendered great service in the past. Its greatness to-day is in the splendid service and transportation facilities between the great cities of the East and West.

Solid bands of steel connect New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, over which all-steel passenger trains of modern construction afford its patrons the best that is to be had in railroad transportation.

ALL THROUGH TRAINS RUN VIA THE NATION'S CAPITAL — WASHINGTON. LIBERAL STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES.

Four splendid trains leave NEW YORK daily for CHICAGO via PITTSBURGH; and three through trains leave NEW YORK daily for ST. LOUIS via CINCINNATI.



Secure copy of the illustrated "Book of Trains" from any of the following Ticket Offices and make your own comparisons: 1276 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., 243, 379, 398, 1228, 1354, 2174, 2061 Broadway, 225 Fifth Ave., 4 West 125th St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and stations foot Liberty St. and foot West 23d St., or write to

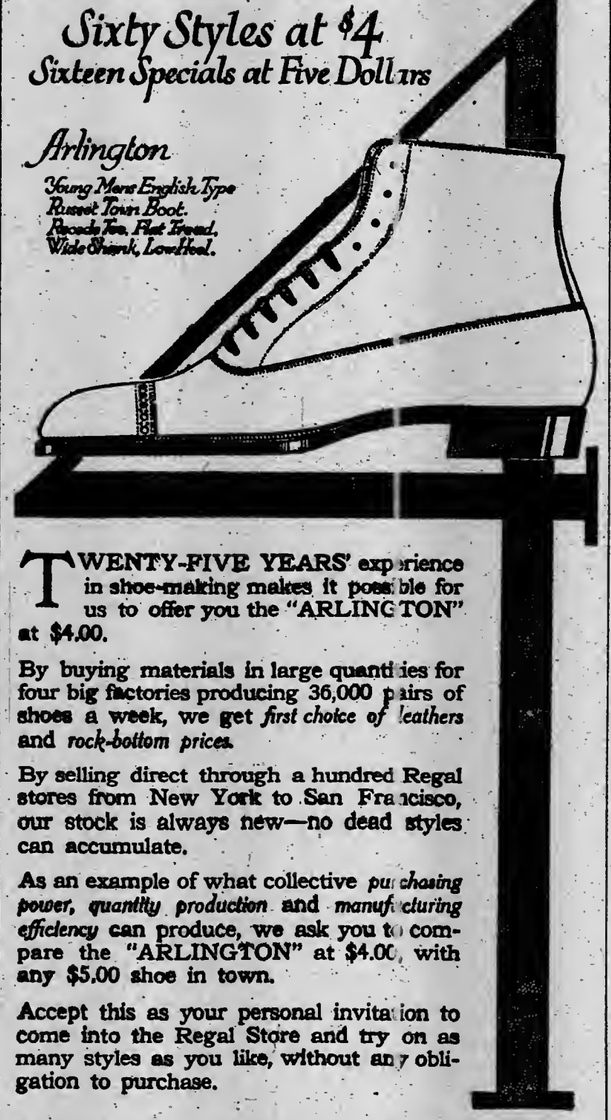
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BALTIMORE & OHIO

"Our passengers are our guests."

REGAL

Sixty Styles at $4
Sixteen Specials at Five Dollars



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' experience in shoe-making makes it possible for us to offer you the "ARLINGTON" at $4.00.

By buying materials in large quantities for four big factories producing 36,000 pairs of shoes a week, we get *first choice of leathers* and *rock-bottom prices.*

By selling direct through a hundred Regal stores from New York to San Francisco, our stock is always new—no dead styles can accumulate.

As an example of what collective *purchasing power, quantity production* and *manufacturing efficiency* can produce, we ask you to compare the "ARLINGTON" at $4.00 with any $5.00 shoe in town.

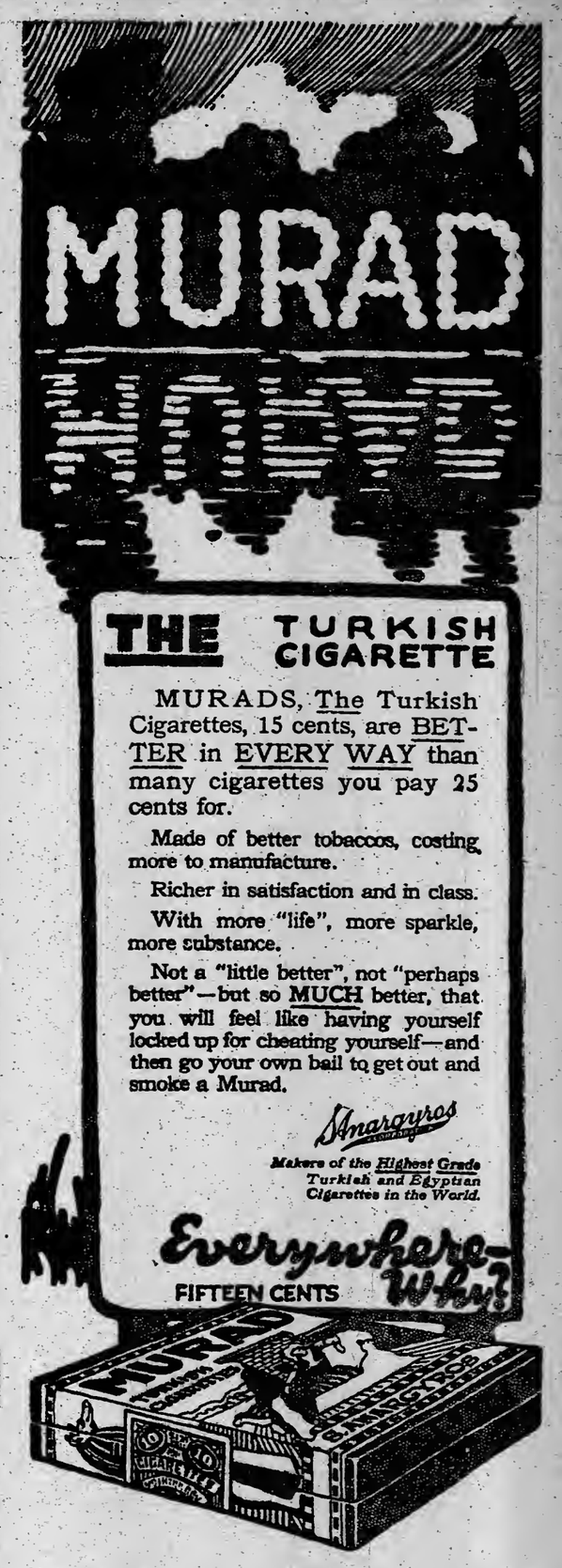
Accept this as your personal invitation to come into the Regal Store and try on as many styles as you like, without any obligation to purchase.

REGAL SHOE COMPANY

Twenty Stores in Greater New York

MANHATTAN		BROOKLYN	
*175 Broadway	**40 W. 34th St.	*301 Broadway	357 Fulton St.
Broadway at Duane	Nassau at Ann	**1049 Broadway	**512 Fulton St.
Broadway at Spring	*6th Ave. at 31st St.	*1375 Broadway	**466 Fifth Ave.
*Broadway at 19th	*14th St. at 3rd Ave.	NEWARK, N. J.	JERSEY CITY
*Broadway at 37th	**125th St. at 7th Ave.	**825 Broad St.	**108 Newark Ave.
*Broadway at 57th	**2929 3rd Ave.		

*Shows stores selling women's shoes. **Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.
All stores sell men's shoes.



THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

MURADS, The Turkish Cigarettes, 15 cents, are BETTER in EVERY WAY than many cigarettes you pay 25 cents for.

Made of better tobaccos, costing more to manufacture.

Richer in satisfaction and in class.

With more "life", more sparkle, more substance.

Not a "little better", not "perhaps better"—but so MUCH better, that you will feel like having yourself locked up for cheating yourself—and then go your own bail to get out and smoke a Murad.

S. Anargyros
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.

HOUK CUICK CHANGE WIRE WHEELS

Will be much in evidence at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway today.

Time the tire changes

Geo. W. Houk Company
Broadway at Fifty-Eighth Street,
NEW YORK
Buffalo Boston Chicago San Francisco

SAXON CARS
Strength-Economy-Service

New Series "Six"

It's here—the New Series Saxon "Six"—with 24 new features, including two-unit electric starting and lighting system, Timken axles and bearings, big, roomy rear seat, highest class body finish, linoleum covered floor boards and running boards.

Saxon "Six" Touring	$785
With Limousine Top	935
Saxon "Six" Roadster	785
Saxon "Four" Roadster	395
With Coupe Top	455
Electric Starter and Lights	50

Saxon Motor Co. of New York
251 W. 57th St. Phone Col. 7811
Brooklyn Agency, 1370 Bedford Avenue.
(143)

350-MILE ASTOR CUP AUTOMOBILE RACE AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY TODAY—WORLD'S SERIES PLANS

AUTOS TO RACE FOR $50,000 TODAY

Great Speedway at Sheepshead Bay to be Opened with 350-Mile Contest.

15 OR MORE CARS TO START

Qualification Trials Indicate That 100 Miles an Hour Will Be the Average Speed for the Distance.

First Astor Cup Race Today.

Sheepshead Bay Speedway—Distance of Race 350 Miles.

Trophy, the Astor Cup, offered by Vincent Astor.

Winner must defend cup each year to qualify for possession in 1920.

Cash prizes total more than $50,000.

Cost of Speedway, $3,500,000.

Stands accommodate 75,000 people, with parking space for 20,000 cars.

The track is a two-mile oval, built of 2 by 4 pine, laid on edge. It is 70 feet wide. There are two straightaways of a half mile each, and two turns of the same distance. The height of the outside edges of the track on the curves is 25 feet.

Qualified Entries, (Car and Driver.)—Peugeot, Resta; Peugeot, Aitken; Delage, Oldfield; Peugeot, Burman; Stutz, Anderson; Stutz, Rooney; Peugeot, Wilcox; Maxwell, Rickenhacker; Stutz, Cooper; Duesenberg, O'Donnell; Maxwell, Orr; Mulford Special, Vail; Pugh Special, Le Cain; Sebring, Haibe; Duesenberg, Haupt.

Probable Post Entries, (Car and Driver.)—Mercedes, De Palma; F. R. P., Porporato; Delage, Limberg; Ogren, Alley; Erwin Special, Bergdoll.

The first Astor Cup race will be held today at the opening of the new speedway at Sheepshead Bay. The Weather Bureau assured the promoters late last night that today would be clear, but if a postponement is necessary it will be announced at 10 o'clock this morning. If rain is falling at that time the race will be postponed until Saturday, Oct. 9.

The 350-mile whirl over the new two-mile course will be the first big automobile contest New Yorkers have seen since the last Vanderbilt Cup race over the Long Island roads. Since that time the improvement of racing motors has progressed to such a high standard that it is believed that in today's classic the winning car will average a speed of 100 miles an hour.

It is certain that there will be fifteen cars to start, these machines having qualified in the preliminary tests which called for an average speed of 85 miles an hour or better. However, some of the cars, including the Mercedes of Ralph De Palma, the Erwin Special of Grover Bergdoll, and the F. R. P. of Porporato, and a few others will have a chance to qualify this morning, and it is likely that they will be post entries.

The new motor racing establishment at Sheepshead Bay constructed on the site of the old race track is completed, and today's army of spectators will see the finest motor speedway in the world. The grandstand opposite the start and finish of the race will seat about 40,000 people, while the bleachers on the back stretch will accommodate about 25,000 spectators.

The racing cars will include the latest types in automobile construction and will be driven by the best known drivers in the world. Much attention centres on Dario Resta, the young Italian driver who in a Peugeot, a French car, won the Vanderbilt Cup and the Grand Prize races on the Pacific Coast during the past season.

The one blot on Resta's great racing record is his defeat by Ralph De Palma in the Indianapolis race on May 30. While there is some doubt about De Palma starting his Mercedes in today's race, the management announced definitely last night that he would be in the race, even if he had to drive one of the Stutz entries.

The rain prevented all of the drivers except De Palma from practicing yesterday. In the morning he risked the wet track and whirled around the track several times at top speed. Much attention is centred on De Palma and Resta, and the performances of their cars will be watched with the greatest interest.

The gossip among the drivers and mechanicians at the track yesterday did not reveal much in the way of inside information about the probable winner of this big race. There is much at stake for the drivers, as the purse amounts to $50,000 in gold, the winner to receive $20,000.

Parking reservations have been made for thousands of automobiles and the roads to Sheepshead Bay today will be alive with more cars than ever attended the old Vanderbilt Cup races on Long Island. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will run special expresses from Brooklyn Bridge on the Brighton Beach and Coney Island lines. The gates to the Speedway will be opened at 6 o'clock this morning for the benefit of the early arrivals.

The Astor Cup race, staged on a track which is the last word of motor racing construction, lacks the picturesque features of the Vanderbilt Cup race, when thousands went to the Long Island roads the night before the race, and waited for the big event to start at daybreak.

Instead of sitting on a rail fence all day to watch the cars go by at long intervals, the spectators at today's race will sit in the large grandstand and see the cars from start to finish.

The track is a two-mile circuit, 70 feet in width, part of the homestretch being 100 feet in width. The surface is of two by four Georgia pine laid on edge on cement pilliars and steel framework, and is so carefully fitted and planed that it is almost as smooth as a bowling alley. The circuit is made up of two curves and two straightaways, all of equal length. The banks at the turns run up in a true parabola curve to a height of 25 feet 6 inches.

In the construction of the track the safety not only of the drivers but also of the spectators has been considered. There is a safety "apron" around the inside of the track 40 feet in width on this homestretch, 30 feet on the turns, and 15 feet on the backstretch. A cement retaining wall 30 feet high, topped with wire fencing, shuts off the track on both sides from the spectators.

The trophy from which the race takes its name is the gift of Vincent Astor. In giving it Mr. Astor follows out the traditions of his family in supporting high-class sport. In the heyday of horse racing his ancestors owned big racing stables. In yachting the Astor colors have been classic for years. In lending his name to a motor-racing classic Mr. Astor also honors his father, the late Colonel John Jacob Astor, who was one of the founders of the Automobile Club of America and a motoring enthusiast.

MOTOR RACING HISTORY.

1895—First motor car race in America, held at Chicago, was about fifty miles on the road and won by a Duryea car, averaging 7.5 miles an hour.

1901—Mors racer made world's record for a mile in 51 4-5 seconds on Coney Island Boulevard.

1902—Baker Electric made record for kilometer in 36 1-5 seconds at Staten Island.

1902—Ford "999," one mile in 28 1-5 seconds on Ormond Beach.

1904—Bowden Mercedes, five miles in 4 minutes 37 3-5 seconds at Providence, R. I. Peerless Green Dragon, five miles in 4 minutes 29 seconds at Los Angeles, Cal.

1905—Rose Steamer, one mile in 38 seconds at Ormond. Fiat, one mile in 52 1-5 seconds on track.

1906—Napier, five miles in 2 minutes 36 seconds on Ormond Beach.

1911—Blitzen Benz, one mile in 25.4 seconds on Ormond Beach; world's record.

1912—Simplex, three miles in 2 minutes 27.31 seconds; four miles in 3 minutes 17.02 seconds; five miles in 4 minutes 6.58 seconds; Cleveland circular track.

1913—Christie, one mile in 46.40 seconds at Bakersfield, Cal., on dirt track. Mason Special, 200 miles in 3 hours 21 minutes 48 seconds on mile circular track at Columbus, Ohio.

1914—Stutz, twenty miles in 13 minutes 58 seconds, and twenty-five miles in 17 minutes 30 seconds. Excelsior, fifty miles in 33 minutes 45.32 seconds, and seventy-five miles in 50 minutes 21.24 seconds. Peugeot, 100 miles in 1 hour 10 minutes 46.50 seconds; 150 miles in 1 hour 46 minutes 20 seconds, and 200 miles in 2 hours 25 minutes 11 seconds. Delage, 250 miles in 3 hours 0 minutes 58.48 seconds, and 300 miles in 3 hours 38 minutes 29.59 seconds; 350 miles in 4 hours 15 minutes 22.89 seconds. Delage, 400 miles in 4 hours 52 minutes 2.10 seconds; 450 miles in 5 hours 27 minutes 33.50 seconds, and 500 miles in 6 hours 3 minutes 45.94 seconds, all at Indianapolis.

1915—Mercer, 250 miles in 2 hours 57 minutes at Tacoma. Maxwell, 300 miles in 3 hours 17 minutes 39.20 seconds at Omaha. Peugeot, 500 miles in 5 hours 7 minutes 26 seconds at Chicago, and 100 miles in 58 minutes 54 seconds at Chicago. The latter event was the fastest competitive event on record.

SOME OF THE BOX HOLDERS.

Prominent New Yorkers to View Race from "the Front."

Today's race will attract motor enthusiasts from all over the country, and New York will be represented by people prominent in the city's social and commercial life. The list of box holders includes the following:

Arch Russell, M. Taylor Pyne, W. Redmond Cross, Edwin Gould, Mortimer L. Schiff, Richard F. Hows, Watson R. Lewis, Sherman Day, M. Taylor Pyne, Jr., Aymar Johnson, Sherman Day, Harold K. Vanderbilt, W. P. Thompson, M. Orme Wilson, R. Thornton Wilson, Lynford Biddle, H. M. Kilborn, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Mrs. J. W. Gates, Governor Livingston Beeckman, Kenneth Cowan, James A. Blair, Jr., Robert W. Goelet, H. S. Vanderbilt, R. H. Williams, Jr., Charles H. Marshall, Henry W. Farnum, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Payne Whitney, Stanley Mortimer, Henry R. Taylor, Judge Elbert H. Gary, George McAneny, Harry S. Harkness, Governor A. N. Fletcher, James Speyer, Thomas B. Clarke, Marsden J. Perry, W. Hull Wickham, Charles H. Sabin, H. K. Pritchett, Alan Trawley, Francis Speyer, John F. Harris, Daniel G. Reid, George Arents, Jr., Edgar Palmer, J. K. Rice, Jr., Irving M. Day, Richmond Talbott, Bayard Dominick, W. A. Prendergast, George T. Brokaw, Henry W. Marsh, Colonel George R. Fearing, C. E. Danforth, Brook Club, L. E. Waring, A. R. Kuser, Townsend Hornor, Count Monkowski, Frank Prashrey, Otto Kahn, John N. Willys, Orson Kilhorn, Jr., Paxton, Beckwith, J. A. Blair, Jr., Dewees W. Dilworth, William C. Langley, Walter Allen, W. M. Greve, A. F. Billings, W. A. Shanahan, Robert Adamson, S. D. Babcock, Jr., G. T. Hollister, A. G. Batcheller, George W. Owen, R. L. Benson, W. L. Armstrong, Henry Alexander, Ivy Club, Princeton.

Auto Racing Dates for Next Year.

Promoters of automobile speedways throughout the country met at the Motor Club yesterday and drafted a tentative racing schedule for next season. Nine cities were represented and the sport of motor racing was placed on a more systematic basis than ever before. The Sheepshead Bay Speedway gets two dates, May 13 and Sept. 30.

Among those represented at the meeting were: New York—Everard Thompson, Anderson T. Herd, W. M. Greve.; Chicago—Daniel F. Reid, Frank Foster, Chris Weihe; Indianapolis—C. C. Fisher, James Allison; Minneapolis—Douglass F. Wheeler; Omaha—J. F. McShane; Des Moines—Henry Gehring; Tacoma—George Dunn; Sioux City—E. Schultz; Providence—F. H. Perkins.

The tentative schedule adopted was as follows:

New York—May 13, Sept. 30; Indianapolis—May 30, Sept. 15; Chicago—June 17, Oct. 14; Des Moines—June 28, Sept. 4; Minneapolis—July 4; Sioux City—July 4; Omaha—July 15, Oct. 7; Tacoma—Aug. 5; Providence—Sept. 16; Elgin road race—Aug. 18 and 19.

Charlie Leonard Hower, Secretary and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Motor Speedway Association, and P. A. Shanor conferred with Chairman Kennerdale of the A. A. A. regarding the date for the opening event at Philadelphia. The track of the Philadelphia Motor Speedway Association, near Philadelphia, is near completion and promises to equal the new Sheepshead Bay track in point of speed and accommodation for spectators. In their application for sanctioned races filed with the Contest Board of the A. A. A. the Philadelphia Association asked for a date early in May.

Imported Sealyhams Not Exhibited.

Keep Smiling and Sammy Bumble Bee are two Sealyham terriers of great merit that have been in this country a long time without being exhibited. They are the property of Tom Harris, who has been in charge of the Ross Proctor Sealyham terriers and Sealyhams at Shohola, Penn. Mr. Harris had these dogs out for private view at the Asbury Park show. Keep Smiling is about 2 years old and possessed great strength of head. Mr. Harris believes in powerful Sealyham terriers, while he looks upon as essentially badger drawing dogs. He thinks that in several cases the Sealyham is inclined to become too small for the great task often set them at the trials held for the breed in England and Wales.

SPEED TABLE.

The following table was made up especially to calculate at once the speed a car is going when it negotiates the speedway track in a certain time. If a car goes around the two-mile track in 1:36 it is traveling at the rate of 75 miles an hour and so on:

TWO MILES.

Time. M.S.	Miles Per Hour.	Time. M.S.	Miles Per Hour.
1:36	75	1:13.5	98
1:34.7	76	1:12.7	99
1:33.5	77	1:12.0	100
1:32.3	78	1:11.3	101
1:31.2	79	1:10.6	102
1:30.0	80	1:09.9	103
1:28.8	81	1:09.2	104
1:27.8	82	1:08.6	105
1:26.8	83	1:08.0	106
1:25.7	84	1:07.3	107
1:24.7	85	1:06.7	108
1:23.7	86	1:06.1	109
1:22.8	87	1:05.5	110
1:21.9	88	1:04.9	111
1:20.9	89	1:04.3	112
1:20.0	90	1:03.7	113
1:19.1	91	1:03.1	114
1:18.3	92	1:02.0	115
1:17.4	93	1:02.1	116
1:16.6	94	1:01.6	117
1:15.8	95	1:01.0	118
1:15.0	96	1:00.5	119
1:14.2	97	1:00.0	120

BIG AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE RACES.

VANDERBILT CUP.

Date.	Starters	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Ave.
1904	18	Panhard	Heath	Long Island	284.4	52.2
1905	19	Darracq	Heiney	Long Island	283.3	61.4
1906	17	Darracq	Wagner	Long Island	297.1	60.8
1908	18	Locomobile	Robertson	Long Island	258.6	64.8
1909	16	Alco	Grant	Long Island	278.08	62.8
1910	30	Alco	Grant	Long Island	278.06	65.18
1911	14	Lozier	Mulford	Savannah	291.88	74.07
1912	9	Mercedes	De Palma	Milwaukee	289.54	68.97
1914	15	Mercedes	De Palma	Santa Monica	294.085	75.60
*1915	31	Peugeot	Resta	San Francisco	300.78	66.29

*Decided over specially constructed road inside Panama-Pacific Exposition Grounds measuring 3.905 miles or 77 laps, and built of dirt and wood.

GRAND PRIZE.

1908	20	Fiat	Wagner	Savannah	402.08	65.1
1910	15	Benz	Bruce-Brown	Savannah	415.2	70.55
1911	16	Fiat	Bruce-Brown	Savannah	411.86	74.45
1912	14	Fiat	Bragg	Milwaukee	409.9	68.4
1914	19	Mercer	Pullen	Santa Monica	408.24	71.22
*1915	30	Peugeot	Resta	San Francisco	402.75	56.78

*Decided over specially constructed road inside San Francisco Fair Grounds.

ELGIN NATIONAL.

1908	11	Buick	Chevrolet	Chicago	395.65	49.33
1910	9	Lozier	Mulford	Chicago	305	62.05
1911	10	National	Zengel	Chicago	302.5	66.88
1912	11	Mercedes	De Palma	Chicago	302.5	68.9
1913	13	Stutz	Anderson	Chicago	301.16	71.05
1914	23	Mercedes	De Palma	Chicago	401.18	73.05
1915	12	Stutz	Anderson	Chicago	301.44	77.266

LOS ANGELES-PHOENIX DESERT.

1908	12	White	Col. Tenner	.....	418	17.6
1909	13	Bulck	Joe Nikrent	.....	418	21.02
1910	15	Kissel	Herrick	.....	418	26.41
1911	16	National	Herrick	.....	551	27.03
1912	19	Franklin	Hamlin	.....	511	28.02
1913	23	Locomobile	Davis	.....	574	30.47
1914	20	Stutz	Oldfield	.....	671	29.02

SANTA MONICA.

1910	11	Lozier	Tetzlaff	Santa Monica	202	71.81
1911	12	National	Herrick	Santa Monica	202	74.82
1912	11	Fiat	Tetzlaff	Santa Monica	303	78.7
1913	13	Stuts	Cooper	Santa Monica	445.2	78.77

CORONA.

1912	9	Stutz	Cooper	Corona	301.80	74.62
1914	19	Mercer	Pullen	Corona	301.80	87.89

AUTO SPEEDWAY RECORDS.

Miles.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Time.
1	Blitzen-Benz	Burman	Indianapolis	35.35
2	Fiat	Bragg	Los Angeles	1:15.96
3	Fiat	Bragg	Loe Angeles	1:54.58
4	Fiat	Bragg	Los Angeles	2:38.37
5	Fiat	Bragg	Los Angeles	3:11.75
10	Simplex	Robertson	Los Angeles	6:35.62
15	Benz	Hearne	Indianapolis	10:26.17
20	Stutz	Oldfield	Indianapolis	13:58.14
25	Stutz	Oldfield	Indianapolis	17:30.40
50	Excelsior	Christiaens	Indianapolis	33:45.32
75	Excelsior	Christiaens	Indianapolis	50:21.24
100	Peugeot	Duray	Indianapolis	1:10:46.50
150	Peugeot	Duray	Indianapolis	1:46:20
200	Peugeot	Duray	Indianapolis	2:23:11
250	Mercer	Rickenbacker	Tacoma	2:57:00
300	Maxwell	Rickenbacker	Omaha	3:17:39.20
350	Peugeot	Boillot	Indianapolis	4:15:22.69

THIS YEAR'S SPEEDWAY RACES.

Miles	Size of Track.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Time.	Ave.
500	*2½	24	Mercedes	De Palma	Indianapolis	5:33:55.51	89.84
500	2	21	Peugeot	Resta	Chicago	5:07:26	97.58
300	2	15	Maxwell	Rickenbacker	Sioux City	4:00:54	74.7
300	1¼	8	Maxwell	Rickenbacker	Omaha	3:17:39.20	91.27
250	2	11	Mercer	Ruckstell	Tacoma	2:57:00	84.74
300	2	14	Dusenberg	Mulford	Des Moines	3:27:05.33	86.91
500	2	14	Stutz	Twin City	Twin City	5:47:29	86.33
100	1	14	Maxwell	Rickenbacker	Providence	1:29:24.75	67.11

*Miles.

CHICAGO CENTURY CHALLENGE—100 MILES.

Car.	Car.	Driver.	Time.	Average.
1	Peugeot	Resta	58:54	*101:86
2	Stutz	Cooper	59:39	†100:58
3	Peugeot	Burman	61:22	97:77
4	Delage	Oldfield	Flagged at 96 miles	

*World's competitive record.
†Fastest time ever made by American car.

RED SOX SUPERIOR IN THIRD BASEMEN

Gardner and His Understudies Far Better Than Stock and Byrne of the Phillies.

Comparison of the Third Basemen, By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

	Value in Offense.	Value in Defense.	Value in Season.	Value in Series.
Gardner	814	720	148	757
Stock-Byrne	666	713	716	716

When the final figures showing the relative values of the third basemen who are rivals in this world's series are compiled and reduced to the concrete we find Boston's Red Sox again have the advantage. The advantage this time is a bit larger than we have found elsewhere save in centre field.

Stock, in fact, compares so badly with Larry Gardner that, even allowing for all claims of improvement made for him by the Philadelphians, he is beaten far and away. As Moran knows these things perhaps better than any of us outsiders do, I expect that Bobby Byrne will be in there helping out with his rich experience, his gameness and fighting ability, during at least part of the series, and I have figured Philadelphia's third baseman on the basis of five parts Stock and two parts Byrne.

This combination is rather unfortunate, for the showing it makes, while good as compared with the average third baseman, looks bad when it is laid alongside the value of Larry Gardner. For this fellow Gardner is today the ranking third baseman of the country in all-round value to the team. An odd case is that of Gardner. He was a second baseman of some merit, but held the job mainly because he could hit, as he was an unpolished gem and jarred the harmony of the field. One day John I. Taylor got one of those hug notions that seize magnates at times and ordered his manager to put Gardner over at third. He had seen Larry practice there for a few minutes.

Gardner didn't like the thought a great deal, but he is one of those smart, quiet, intelligent Yankees, and he went over there because third basing is a pudding compared with playing second. And instead of just grabbing a sinecure, he became, almost overnight, the sensation of the league, the best and cleanest fielding third baseman of them all, an instinctive third baseman, a great thrower, a fellow who got the jump on hunts, who blocked down the bard ones, who tagged runners and blocked them off. In fact, he looked as if he had played third base all his life.

Now, oddly enough, Gardner has not been fielding the base so well this season as he has in preceding years; but he has been doing well enough to hang right on at the top of the third basemen of the league. He is a grand worker with the other infielders, helps Scott out by cutting across toward the pitcher for the slow, high hounders, and he travels a long way after fouls. His chief strength, however, is at the bat. Again he is a bit off his hitting stride this season, and he hasn't been piling up so many stolen bases as usual. Still, he holds enough of a lead to earn him figures well above those of Stock.

Stock is a fair ball player. He is much improved this season over last, not so much by added experience as by escaping from the McGraw kennel. It is evident now that McGraw's tactics fussed Stock so that he could not do himself justice. McGraw wanted another Herzog or another Shafer and was disappointed. Stock is spry and quick, catlike in his actions around third, and he covers along the line well. Even so, Stock is hardly strong enough for a regular job on the Phillies while Bobby Byrne is on the list. Byrne, a grand little veteran, slipped a lot in his hitting this season, being 50 points below his normal average, and Stock got the job because he was nicking the marble a lot handier than even them he wasn't a Lajoie. Byrne, the veteran, took the understudy role, and, as Stock has been going along well, Moran, like other managers, would be foolish to make a change while the team is winning.

However, the figures plainly reveal the fact that Byrne would probably strengthen his team by sending Byrne to third for the series, especially as Byrne was through one world's series when with Pittsburg, and the experience is valuable. Byrne has played around the circuit nine seasons now, and always has been a capable and fighting player with a lot of punch and ginger in him. Stock has not shown much evidence of the fighting spirit.

Probably, for a regular season and under the present conditions Stock is the batter man for Moran's use, but when we come to examine what they are likely to do against Boston's great pitching corps, it is a different story. Not that either one of them is liable to drive Ruth or Wood or Shore or Leonard or Foster off the slab, but the chances are better for Bryne to do some hitting. If Carrigan's pitchers go into this series on edge, which they undoubtedly will, as he has more good ones than is needed by the two clubs, Stock will be almost helpless. Byrne has in the past been a fellow who took a nice snappy crack at the offerings of the left handers especially, which might help a lot, as it is a cinch that Carrigan will use southpaws in three games out of six, if it goes that far.

Stock has not been doing much pinch hitting, and the fast boys seem to have him choked to death. Under those circumstances Wood ought to make him hide his bat and he doesn't figure much better against either Foster or Leonard. In fielding Byrne is experienced and about the equal of his teammate and a better judge of pitching, according to the players.

Gardner figures to be one of the few Red Sox who will hit well against Alexander, but you may wipe him off the slate against Rixey if Eppa, Jr., gets is near his best form. The comparison is hardly flattering to the National League champions and gives the Red Sox a slightly larger advantage on the comparison of the entire infields than I supposed they had when I started doping them out.

On the total infield comparison the Red Sox figure 2,635 points to the Phillies' 2,906, which is a considerable lead, especially since the greater portion of it is due to the greater attacking strength of the Sox. Besides Carrigan appears to have the more mobile infield strength. Gardner's ability to hit left-handers offsets Hobby's weakness, and with Wagner as understudy for second or short, with Janvrin an understudy almost anywhere, Carrigan has much the advantage in substitute strength to use in emergencies. Moran's team is weak on "subs."

Tomorrow we will pass on to the right fielders.

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To Oppose N. Y. A. C. Amendments.

The constitution of the New York Athletic Club will not be amended to provide for an increased membership without a fight at the special meeting which has been scheduled for Oct. 18 by President William H. Page. During this week serious opposition has developed against the proposals made recently by the Board of Governors, and those who are against the amendments to the constitution believe they will muster enough strength to defeat them. The Mercury Foot club desires $100,000 to reclaim considerable property at Travers island, now under water, to build a new athletic field and to make additional changes in the property. By increasing the resident membership from 3,500 to 4,000 and making proportional increases in the other memberships the Board of Governors hopes to raise this money.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 9; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 3.
Chicago at Cincinnati—rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 0.
Boston at Washington—rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
All games postponed—rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	88	61	.591	5
Boston	79	68	.538	7
Brooklyn	79	70	.530	6
St. Louis	71	80	.480	3
Pittsburgh	72	80	.474	2
Chicago	71	79	.473	5
Cincinnati	70	81	.464	3
New York	68	79	.462	7

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	99	46	.683	9
Detroit	88	54	.646	2
Chicago	80	61	.596	3
Washington	83	66	.557	5
New York	69	81	.449	7
St. Louis	63	88	.417	3
Cleveland	57	93	.380	4
Philadelphia	41	108	.275	5

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	85	64	.571
St. Louis	86	66	.566
Chicago	83	66	.661
Kansas City	80	71	.530
Newark	77	71	.520
Buffalo	74	78	.487
Brooklyn	70	82	.461
Baltimore	46	104	.307

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at New York—2 games.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati—2 games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia—2 games.
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Brooklyn—2 games.
Newark at Baltimore.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

LANNIN STANDS BY FANS.

Philadelphia Must Provide Seats for Boston's "Royal Rooters."

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—President Joseph J. Lannin of the Boston Americans, who left tonight for New York to attend the meeting tomorrow of the National Commission, which will make arrangements for the world's series, asserted that the series would not be played unless Boston's "Royal Rooters" were allowed a block of 400 seats at $3 each for the games to be played at Philadelphia. William F. Baker, President of the Philadelphia Nationals, last night refused such a request, stating that only 35 seats were available.

"Fandom is bigger than the owner of the Philadelphia National League Club and is bigger than the National Commission," said President Lannin. "Either I will secure for Boston rooters the necessary space allotment through the National Commission or there will be no world series."

NEHF'S DELIVERY EASY.

Phillies Bat Boston Pitcher for Fourteen Hits and Win, 9 to 2.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The Philadelphias found Nehf's delivery easy of solution today and won, 9 to 2. The Braves did not get a hit in six innings, but in the seventh and eighth obtained five off Mayer for two runs. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Stock, 3b.	5	2	4	0	1
B'cr't, ss.	5	2	3	0	3
P'kert, cf.	5	2	2	1	0
Crav'h, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Lud'e, 1b.	5	2	2	7	2
Weiser, lf.	2	0	0	3	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	5	0	0	4	4
Dugey, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
Adams, c.	4	1	1	5	0
Mayer, p.	2	2	2	1	5
Total.	37	9	14	27	15

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Moran, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Evers, 2b.	5	1	1	3	3
C'mp'n, cf.	4	0	0	5	0
M'gan, 1b.	4	0	1	10	2
Smith, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3
Collins, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Mar'e, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
B'k'n, c.	1	0	1	2	1
Egan, c.	2	0	0	4	0
Gowdy, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Nehf, p.	4	0	0	1	3
Total.	32	2	5	27	14

*Batted for Blackburn in eighth inning.

Errors—Bancroft, Welser, Evers, Smith.

Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	2—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Paskert, Stock, Bancroft. Three-base hits—Mayer, Collins. Stolen bases—Stock, Compton, Niehoff, Weiser. Sacrifice flies—Cravath, Welser. Double plays—Nehf, Evers, and Mages; Bancroft, Niehoff, and Ludorus; Smith, Evers, and Mages. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 5; off Nehf, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Moran); by Nehf, (Welser.) Struck out—By Mayer, (2); by Nehf, (3). Wild pitch—Nehf. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Pirates Blow Up in the Eighth.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—A batting rally in the eighth inning gave St. Louis victory over Pittsburgh here today 6 to 3. In this inning Hill weakened and the locals hit for two singles and a triple. Adams, who then relieved Hill, also was hit for a triple and a single. This, coupled with a base on balls and two errors, netted St. Louis six runs. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Smith, lf.	4	1	0	2	0
Bolan, cf.	5	0	2	2	0
Miller, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3
Long, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Hyatt, 1b.	4	1	2	15	0
Fitzel, ss.	3	2	1	1	5
Snyder, c.	4	0	3	5	1
Gone's, c.	0	0	0	0	0
H'nsby, ss.	3	1	1	1	1
Doak, p.	3	0	0	0	4
*Roche	1	1	1	0	0
Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Huggins.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	38	6	11	27	10

PITTSBURGH.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
O'Ne'n, 1b.	4	2	1	8	0
B'ney, cf.	3	1	1	4	1
H'cb'n, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Was'r, ss.	4	0	2	1	3
Vice, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
Baird, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
Gibson, c.	4	0	0	7	1
Hill, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Adame, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	3	7	24	9

*Batted for Doak in eighth inning.
†Ran for Snyder in eighth inning.

Errors—Hinchman, Wagner, Betsel, Hornsby.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	—6

Two-base hit—Hinchman. Three-base hit—Dolan. (2), Hyatt. Stolen bases—Johnston, (2), Barney, Dolan, Miller. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 2; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Barney, Baird, Betsel. Double play—Barney to Gibson. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; St. Louis, 3. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hill, 4; off Doak, 1. Hits—Off Hill, 9 in 7 1-3 innings; off Adams, 2 in 2-3 inning; off Doak, 7 in 8 innings; off Sallee, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Hill (Miller.) Struck out—By Hill, 6; by Doak, 4. Wild pitch—Hill. Passed ball—Snyder. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Harvard May Build Stands.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The Municipal Board of Appeals tonight sent notice to Building Commissioner O'Hearn that he should issue a permit for the erection of temporary stands at one end of the Harvard Stadium for the Yale-Harvard football game. The Commissioner had held that such stands were illegal under the fire hazard regulations.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1915.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, &c., of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Managing Editor—C. V. Van Anda, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Business Manager—Louis Wiley, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Publisher—Adolph S. Ochs, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

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Adolph S. Ochs, The Times, New York City; New York Trust Company, New York City, Trustee for The New York Times Co. Sinking Fund.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement, 318,274.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher.
October 1, 1915.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1915.
[Seal] JOSEPH F. MACDONALD,
Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 4; registsred Bronx County, No. 605; New York County, No. 9; New York Register's No. 6062. Commission expires March 30, 1916.

CIRCULATION ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1915, AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

The statement above, required hy law, gives the average circulation of the Daily and Sunday NEW YORK TIMES during six months ending September 30, 1915.
The following is the actual distribution of THE NEW YORK TIMES on September 30, 1914, and September 30, 1915:

THE NEW YORK TIMES CIRCULATION REPORT.

	Sept. 30, 1914.	Sept. 30, 1915.
GENERAL DISTRIBUTION—		
City Dealers	197,034	210,911
Country Dealers	68,790	85,127
Mail Subscribers	22,475	30,727
Total Advance Orders	288,299	326,765
Counter Sales, etc.	3,066	2,902
Advertising Mail List	431	348
Exchanges	126	111
Office Use	466	416
Total Net Circulation	292,388	330,542

D. L. CORCORAN.
Foreman Mail and Delivery.

THE CITY'S TAX ROLL.

It will be interesting to observe whether the result of the tenfold increase of the personal tax shall be the repeal of the tax altogether. That was almost the result of the last previous attempt to enforce the State's unworkable tax system. A bill was pressed at Albany for that purpose, with the support of those who know most about taxation. But the views which then prevailed were those which now are represented in this year's tax roll, although opposed by the older and more experienced of the Tax Commissioners. This foolish assessment will prove again how expensive it is to educate our rulers, and what a mistake it is to yield to those whose intentions may be good and whose words are fair, but whose ability is inadequate to translate wisely and successfully their words into deeds. If really a personal tax could be fully collected it would equalize the rate of taxation on various kinds of property, but would have unfortunate results in too many ways to specify.

It will suffice to recount how the law works actually and in this State, leaving tax theory aside. LAWSON PURDY, the President of the Tax Board, who is said not to approve the taxation of personal property in the manner of the budget, has written and spoken uncounted times in support of the fact, not theory, that "personal taxes are rarely a burden "on the rich, but they sometimes "confiscate the meagre income of the "poor." The reason is that the rich man knows how to obey the law perfectly, and yet pay no personal tax. On the other hand, there are many unable to enjoy a like exemption because the operation of still other laws discloses to the tax authorities personal property respecting which the rich man's protective measures cannot be taken. Equality is the theory of the equal taxation of personal and real property alike. Inequality and injustice always and everywhere have been the results.

In 1900 LAWSON PURDY made a study of the State's taxation of personal property, with the result of disclosing greater inequality between cities than between individuals. He found ten cities with five times the population of four others, and with eight times the real property, which had a smaller personal tax. He compared seven cities with four of equal population, and found for the seven cities a personal property tax of $380,870, and for the four cities $7,916,911. For all the forty-eight cities of the State there is a range of personal assessments from .49 per cent. to 12.96 per cent. There was no four billion boost of the personal assessment that year, and yet the personal assessment of this city alone was within $54,710,973 of the personal assessment in all other cities. It would be illuminating to compare this year's assessment of this city with that of the rest of the State. But it would be futile. The tax will not be paid this year any more than another. If there is by any chance any considerable addition this year it will be evaded next year. Taxpayers can be educated as well as Tax Commissioners, and much more quickly.

The question is sprung as a novelty this year, and yet it is more than a generation since DAVID A. WELLS prepared for the New York Tax Commission his unanswerable argument against the course taken now hy those who think they know better. Of course the rest of the State, which levies hardly any personal tax, and which taxes realty lower than the law allows, likes to see this city's tax list raised by billions. It makes the up-State taxpayers feel rich, and it lessens their hurdens to have the city pay more than they do. But why should the city in that manner play into the hands of those who cheat the city worse than any millionaire cheats the personal tax laws? The personal property tax is not evaded as badly as is argued from the small amount paid under that head. In 1880 this State adopted the policy of classifying personal property and taxing it under different heads. The corporation taxes are equivalent to 2 per cent. on $500,000,000, or a State tax of 3 mills on $3,500,000,000. The bank tax produced 2 per cent. on $250,000,000, or 3 mills upon $1,500,000,000. To cut a long story short, the tax on property other than real has tripled since the State changed its policy. In the old City of New York taxes on personalty produced 13 per cent. of the city revenue. Now real estate pays only about two-thirds of the total. For the State the indirect taxes, mostly classified personal property taxes, produce 2 per cent. on nearly $2,000,000,000, or 3 mills upon over $12,000,000,000. And yet the personal levy for this city alone is made approximately $4,000,000,000 on the theory that personal taxes are evaded. It can only be said that this year's tax roll represents the triumphs of hope and theory over experience and practice.

LORD READING'S PILGRIMAGE.

With that discretion of speech which BACON says is "more than eloquence" Baron READING, Lord Chief Justice of England, charmed his audience at the dinner given by the Pilgrims in honor of himself and his associates of the Anglo-French Commission and confirmed the impression already formed that the business which the commission was charged to transact was one which England and France deemed it wise to intrust to men of surpassing tact and ability. Lord READING was in a difficult position. It would have been easy to err, the path of indiscretion lay almost invitingly open before him. He is, as he candidly said, "not a neutral," and he must have felt that most if not all of those who listened to his speech would have given him their sympathy even had he spoken what he felt from the fulness of his heart. Lord READING showed his perfect understanding of the proprieties and his full command of himself by avoiding any lapse into discourse which from its nature or from its subject might have laid him open to criticism.

His resolve to be tactful did not impose upon him the necessity to be uninteresting. As an address of occasion what he said was delightful to his immediate circle of listeners and to the larger audience of the nation where the difficult and delicate labors in which he has participated have been brought to a successful conclusion. This community is always ready to turn a pleased and listening ear to praise of Mr. CHOATE, and Lord READING'S citation, for a precedent to justify his breaking of the commission's rule not to attend banquets, of Mr. CHOATE'S adventure as a hencher of the Middle Temple, was happy and appropriate. The work in which the Englishmen and Frenchmen of the commission have been engaged was, as Lord READING said, not "a holiday task." It was a serious task and those who performed it had a full sense of their great responsibility. It is of good augury for our future relations with England and France, not only in the field of finance but in every field of international relations, that Lord READING and his associates carry away impressions of our people and of our men of affairs as agreeable as those we have formed of them.

A BAD EXAMPLE.

"Happy for our nation," cries Mr. BRYAN with Chadbandian unction, "that we have in the White House at "this time a President who believes "in setting before the Old World a "good example, instead of following "the bad example which the Old "World sets."

Why did Mr. BRYAN desert his exemplary President? Why did he set before the New World and the Old the bad example of a Minister of Foreign Affairs who did all in his poor power to injure his country and his chief? Why did he collogus with 'DUMBA, and at a moment of grave international controversy and complication misrepresent the patriotic policy of the President and the United States?

THE NEW SUBMARINES.

The result of the opening of bids by the Navy Department for the construction of new submarines indicates that the facilities for the modernization of our navy are ample and encourages the hope that the sea defenses of the United States will soon be placed, as President WILSON has declared they should be, upon an "equality with the most efficient and most practically serviceable." The last Congress authorized the construction of eighteen new submarines. Bids for the building of sixteen of these have now been received from nine competing companies, while other shipbuilding companies, which did not offer bids, were represented at the Navy Department when the bids were opened. Hitherto competition for the building of American submarines has been practically limited to two companies. It is no secret that the submarines we have had thus far have been experimental and many of them have not proved very satisfactory. One company now undertakes to finish one boat within twelve months and to turn out two each month thereafter until the terms of the contract are fulfilled. The time asked for by the others ranges from sixteen to twenty-four months for the first boat, but all are ready to hand the others over to the Government at the rate of one or two monthly.

Most of these boats are to be designed for coast defense. Only a few of the new submarines are to be of the sea-going type. The M-1 type has a maximum cruising radius of 6,000 miles and is said to be equal in power to the best of the German boats, and we shall in time have several of that kind. But the best purpose the submarine can serve is the defensive. It is not within the hounds of probability that the United States will ever engage abroad in such a warfare as Germany has lately pursued in the waters around the British Isles. We need submarines chiefly to protect our coasts, and most of the boats now authorized are for that purpose. The specifications in the hids show that the shipbuilders have taken to heart the lessons of the European war; they have studied the submarine. There will be no more F-4 disasters. The cost of the sixteen new vessels will range from $500,000 to $550,000 each, exclusive of armament and signaling and radio outfits. A new type of electric engine for under-water service will be used, with the Diesel engine for surface power, and the average of speed will be not less than 14 knots on the surface or 11 knots when submerged.

The submarines have constituted the most troublesome problem to be overcome in upbuilding our navy. The type has been neglected here, although it was an American invention. The eagerness of the shipbuilders to enter upon this work indicates that they are confident that all the difficulties of effective submarine construction can be overcome. Our shipyards have turned out dreadnoughts and armored cruisers equal to any in the world's navies. The knack of submarine building having been discovered, they should now have a chance to show what they can do toward equipping our navy with fast-going battle-cruisers.

ARE THE JAPANESE GRATEFUL?

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, which bought the Pacific Mail passenger steamer Persia, now runs four boats from San Francisco to the East. Before 1915 ends this Nipponese beneficiary of American altruism will be running ten boats, all but the Persia freighters with steerage passenger accommodation, hetween San Francieco and the Orient. So says the Assistant General Manager.

The company has just bought the Shinyo Maru II. and the Darien Maru for this service. It would be characteristic of Japanese courtesy, besides showing a grateful sense of favors received, if the names of these vessels were changed to Andrew Furuseth and Robert Marion La Follette. The men who swept American shipping from the Pacific could not be commemorated more fittingly.

A PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN.

Mr. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, twice Progressive candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, tells his old opponent, SAMUEL WALKER MCCALL, recently nominated for Governor at the Republican primaries:

> If you can get the Republican Convention to adopt a liberal platform, one that sincere and progressive men and women can with self-respect and honesty subecribe to, I will support you; and if the Republican Party in the nation will adopt such a platform and nominate candidates wbo are ahis and willing to carry out such a platform, I will support the Republican Party in the national campaign of 1916.

Mr. BIRD, the son of FRANK BIRD, a powerful Republican politician of the great days of the Republican Party, who became a Liberal Republican when straight Republicanism was almost a religion in the Bay State, is, like his father, a vigorous, positive, independent, and sincere man. He is laying no trap. He can praise Mr. MCCALL justly for his adherence to "certain progressive doctrines." Mr. MCCALL is, in fact, just as independent as Mr. BIRD, except that he has stayed in the Republican Party. There are "certain Progressive doctrines," laid on the shelf now or exhibited only by the undaunted Progressive remnant, which Mr. MCCALL opposed, in Congress and put of Congress, with extraordinary power of reasoning. He has much of the Websterian love of the Constitution. As an eminent lawyer, a sound historical scholar, and an earnest believer in representative government and the independence of the judiciary, he detests such revived old nostrums as "direct government" and the recall. But he is essentially a liberal, an independent, a reformer. Only he won't burn the bouse to set it in order.

"If we had a Governor who was a man, and not a cockade;" said Mr. EMERSON bitterly sixty years ago. Mr. MCCALL is a man of great force of intellect and character. He has not been too warmly loved by the Republican politicians.

Presumably, the Massachusetts Republicans, naming such a candidate, will make a platform expressive of the new, broad, forward-looking Republicanism, which, while clinging immutably to the principles and guarantees of the Constitution, understands the needs and wishes of the younger generation. Still, Mr. MCCALL ought to be a sufficient liberal platform, even for Mr. BIRD.

THE GIANTS WIN.

While Philadelphia gives herself up to a joy the effects of which can't do her venerable constitution any good; while Boston, mightily first in the American, a fine second in the National League, feels that the Sacred Codfish, palladium of her liberties, looks no paler about the gills, New York contemplates with a pride quiet hut deep the glorious work of her Giants. There have been moments, happily few, when she trembled for her darlings. Though from the first of the season they fixed their hopes and hearts on a high and difficult aim, yet that coveted last place in the National League was not always easy to keep. Sometimes they would be dislodged from that ultimate trench. Sometimes our heroes were only in the penultimate, sometimes—and what a racking anxiety was Manhattan's then!—they were even in the propenultimate place. Last, next to the last, next to the next before the last: what blight, what curse, was on that lofty ambition? Manhattan tremhled, yet she knew all the time in the soul of her that her faith would be triumphant o'er her tears. It's dogged as does it, and the original giants were no more bent on licking the gods than our Giants were bound to be licked by everybody and be the tailenders.

They have won nobly. The end crowns the work. New York felt that her reverse champions would not fail her. The vanquished cause pleased CATO. Cincinnati and St. Louis may go hang. Nobody can wrest from the Giants the honor, so stoutly contested, of being the hase, the ground, the bottom of the National League.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Speculation and Its Peculiarities.

That men, several of them, have been able in the last few months to make enormous profits on what were originally small investments in stock cannot be denied, at least not with safety. The opportunity to do it hy the perfectly well-known method of "pyramiding" bas been prssented, and it is equally well known that speculators with the courage required for that perilous operation exist in considerable numbers.

From Wall Street there are now coming, therefors, stories, soms of them credibly equipped with names and figures, of fortunes thus acquired, and naturally these tales are exciting in some envious regret—which is an unamiahle, but fairly harmless, emotion—for not having done likewise while the doing was good, and in others a belated determination to get suddenly rich in the same easy manner. To the members of the latter class solemn warnings probably ought to be issued, not in any expectation that they will be heeded, but just for the sake of the record and preparatory for future claims to recognition of wisdom, based on those most irritating words of tongue or pen—"I told you so!"

And before accepting at face value either the rumors or the reports—there seems to be a difference between the two—of wealth thus made out of next to nothing, it would be well to discover how much of it is real money in bank, and how much is a paper profit, still exposed to all the dangers of a market which in the judgment of observers either judicious or cautioue certainly will not keep on going up forever, and more than probably will some day have what in the jargon of the street is called a reaction. When that comes there will be many demonstrations of the well-established fact that the equilihrium of inverted pyramide is highly unstable, and that when they topple over elation usually turns to the most thorough sort of deflation. Then the unfortunate victim awakens from dreams of steam yachts and estates on the banks of the Hudson to the dull reality of possessing only debts and the inconvenient habit of expensive living.

Meanwhile the payment of commissions to the brokers goes steadily on. And there is nothing unsubstantial about that money, whatevsr may be the quality of the thousands and the millions more or less veraciously ascribed to several absurdly lucky venturers.

An Expert Changes His Mind.

It was not many months ago that Captain PERSIUS, the Berlin naval writer, was indulging in frequent exultations over the amount of British commerce that the German submarines were destroying, and hs did at least as much as any other writer to quiet any compunctions his fellow-countrymen might feel for the sinking of passenger steamers by assuring them that this was a mere inoident, regrettable but inevitable, in carrying on a polioy that promised to end England's supremacy at sea. In other words, the Captain found for submarine warfare of this kind the reasons and justifications that had to be found for it as long as the German Government persisted in carrying it on.

Now, however, the situation has changed, and reasons and justifications have had to be found for abandoning the course hitherto held to be defensible because expedient. And Captain PERSIUS has found them in a comparison between what the submarines have accomplished toward the stopping of British trade and the amount of it that remains unaffected. His present conclusion is that, for this particular purpose, the submarine has not fulfilled the promises made in its behalf or realized the expectations that were founded on them. Therefore, by clear implication, the Captain says that to continue the raids on merchantmen would be unwise!

He does not say, as well he might, that the submarines, as Germany has used them, have provsd to be in one way only too efficient. They have been lamentably and even terribly effectual in adding bitterness to the hostility of her enemies in arms, and in exciting against her the horror of neutral nations. These are indeed lamentable products of the heroic devotion shown by the crews of the submarines, and poor rewards for the dreadful deaths by slow asphyxiation that have come to so many of them. Captain PERSIUS, if he knows, does not tell how many of these craft have been sent to the abysses over which at all times they are so perilously suspended.

An estimate of the number sunk is withheld by the British authorities because, they say, it would have to he hased in part on guesses and conjectures, and accuracy is for them impossihle. This explanation for reticence is rather weak, but it will serve, since insistence on a better one would be useless. There is no doubt, however, that many of the boats have been lost, and that the remainder are now doing next to nothing.

Lenience Is Seemingly Undeserved.

President WILSON could hardly have refused the request of the Swedish Minister to ask from the Governor of Utah a reprisve for the man HILLSTROM, hut unless the Minister is prepared promptly to present new and material evidence of HILLSTROM'S innocence, the effects of this interference with a State's execution of its own laws will be in several respects embarrassing to those concerned in it.

Governor SPRY, in yielding to the pressure brought to bear on bim, insisted that the murder committed was a particularly revolting one, and that the trial was fair, the conviction just. Since sentence was passed, too, the case has been subjected to more than the usual amount of investigation by the State Board of Pardons and other officials, and the only reason for sparing HILLSTROM that has been discovered seems to be the insufficient one that he is a member of the I. W. W., and its other members object to having him shot. Tbsy have dons more than object—they have threatened to avenge his death by further murders.

How the Swedish Minister came to be interested in the man's fate is the harder to understand because, as Governor SPRY says, the Vice Consul who represents Swedsn in that part of the United States, after an inquiry of his own into the facts in the case, has reported to his superior that the conviction was deserved. No questions of race or nationality are involved, for thsre is no pretense that HILLSTROM was a victim of local prejudice against bim as a Swede.

Probably there would have been none of this etir over a criminal in no way attractive or provocative of sentimental hysterias if it were not that Utah shoots her murderers instead of getting rid of them in ways less trying to the nerves because more familiar.

Greek Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Bulgarian, no matter what his exalted standing or personal attainments may he, the Hon. P. M. Mattheefe is not qualified to draw a picture of the Grecian character. His intense hostility toward everything Greek renders him incapable of producing anything else but an absurd monstrosity.

The modern Greek has abundantly proved in later years that he is not destitute of those mental faculties and physical attributes which his forbears so eminently displayed and whioh contributed largely to the splendor and glory of ancient Greece. Our Bulgarian neighbors may well afford, for the time being, to gloat at the persecution of the Greeks by the Turks, but the day of reckoning is approaching and is already knocking at our door. It will be the same Grecian bayonets, wielded by the same indomitable Evzones, who, like Nemesis, will pursue and punish the tormentors of our race, dealing the death blow that will put an end to the Turkish reign over Christian peoples, just as they brought about the collapse of the insolent Bulgarian pride on the Macedonian battlefields.

C. L. KOZIAS.
Albany, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1915.

Annulling Gravity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suspension unsupported of a body in space by the means of electricity is neither an impossibility nor a mystery. A physicist, M. Bachelet, pureued this particular work in Mount Vernon for several years. About four years ago he exhihited publicly some of the results of his investigation. One of his feats was to keep a globe about three inches in diameter suspended in the air, controlling its movements as he chose, within the sphere of influence. The control was effected apparently by high potential discharges. Practically the same thing occurs during the progress of desert dust elorms. The particles of dust remain in suspension in the perfectly still air following the storm for several days. The opposite phenomenon occurs when very fine water spray is properly electrified. The droplets coalesce into very large drops and fall to the ground as though they had been shot from the sky.

Mr. Bachelet is now in Europe, and perhaps the dispatches noted in THE TIMES refer to his achievements.

J. W. REDWAY.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1915.

THE SPIDER.

Thou knowest nought of measuremsnt,
or law
Of radius to its circumference;
And yet in sector or in arc no flaw
Betrays crude workmanship or ignorance.
Thou spinnest well thy web. Taut are
the ropes
On which each delicately woven
thread—
As frail and perishable as man's hopes,
And glowing with false tints, like
dreams—is spread.
The arcs sink concave from the wheel's
straight rays,
As soft winds blow the rainbow
threads, loose strung.
Across the web a white-winged creature
strays;
From its soft bulk the life-stream
soon is wrung.
And thou, who huildest as no man can
build,
Canst frame thy dwelling, weave its
tapestries
Light as the dew from fairies' breath
distilled
And tinted with the dewdrop's mysteries,
Hast used thy art to snare thy prey!
'Tis done!
All ends in self which has in self bsgun;
Thou reliest up thy web which thou
hast spun,
And diest in the passing of a sun.

A. M. R.

PORTRAITS OF GHOSTS.

An Interesting Explanation of Those Weird Results in Photography.

New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comments on spirit photographs were to the point and emphasize the importance of adhering strictly to fact. Will you permit a member of the Order of Rosae Crucis to call attention to the remarks in scientific facts discovered by the members of the order in Germany regarding such photographic phenomena? The workers in this order are seeking truth regardless of theory, and they hold to the principle that nothing should be attributed to the supernatural if it can be explained by natural laws.

Adhering to this principle, the late Professor Jacob Heimmuller of Leipsic, a Master in the Order of Rosae Crucis, conducted experiments to determine the natural causes for the strange effects sometimes obtained upon photographic plates. These same experiments have been conducted by members of the order in this city, and the same results have proved that photographic plates in various stages of chemical development are susceptible to electrical vibrations, as well as actinic light.

For instance, it was found that a photographic plate of the very ordinary kind, unexposed to light impressions, would be affected by the high frequency vibration of the wireless spark-gap, or aerial, while the plate was wet in the developing bath composed of hydroquinone and its assistant chemicals. The vibrations referred to were being discharged within a mile or two of the darkroom, and caused various changes in the chemical development of the silver, ranging in intensity according to the "tune" of the vibrations and their period of duration. The objective effect was usually a combination of curves, spirals, and definite spots of lights and shadows, easily printed upon photographic paper.

Such experiments led to those which any photographer can make in this manner. After the unexposed plate is wet with the developer it should be held in the left hand, the feet of the photographer being grounded through either dampness or a metal plate attached to the water pipes. Now let the photographer or some one else touch to the corner of the wet plate an electric wire from dry or storage batteries, giving to the plate only the positive current. After a two seconds' influence by the current the plate may be developed, and upon its film will be seen flowers, scrolls, designs, seeming faces, scenes, &c., in varying intensity, and very often in beautiful colors. After the plate is fixed it may be printed as usual, and, while the colors will not show, the phantom impressions caused by the current can be interpreted by the seekers for spiritual phenomena as "spirit pictures," or most anything else. It all depends upon the reason for the experiment and the preconceived convictions of the experimenter.

Just why electrical currents should effect a partially developed, unexposed plate, and why only certain strengths of current or definitely tuned wireless virhrations cause such designs, has not been learned, although the research workers of the R. C. Ordsr in this city are giving this matter considerable thought. This may explain many of the peculiar troubles which all photographers have experienced during the past few years since the air—the ether—has hecoms so heavily charged with slectricity. Undoubtedly ths experiments will lead to assisting in solving the problem of color photography, but it has been definitely found that spirits have nothing to do with the causes or results.

H. SPENCER LEWIS, F. R. C.

The Great Bucolic Illusion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Good reading, indeed, are the articles written by would-be farmers and deserted farm owners printed lately in THE NEW YORK TIMES. But so far we did not hear what the genuine farmer has to say. By the genuine farmer I mean the man who does all the farm work—the plowing and the seeding; who works in the fields under the broiling sun; who takes care of the cows, horses, chickens, &c. In fact, the man who is born in the country and has done that kind of work all his lifetime.

How many New Yorkers who never did any farm work could resist a couple of hours in the fields with the temperature above 90? The country is very alluring for city folks who take an occasional stroll through it in Summer and in perfect weather. They look in admiration at the fruit trees in bloom or laden with fruit. They like to smell the aromatic fresh-cut hay, and after a little walk they sit down to enjoy a hearty meal made out of the products of the farm, and during the ecstasy that follows a good digestion think abont the happy lot of "that lucky dog." But does the farmer enjoy it?

DESIRE LESCARBOURA.
New York, Sept. 27, 1915.

The Fickle Ballot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To escape the tortures of two daily rides in the subway I am going to move from the Bronx to Manhattan. I find that as a punishment for this I am to be deprived of my vote, because some time after I had settled in the Bronx that integral part of New York City had become "an independent county." The old Constitution demands "at least four months residence in the county" and the new Constitution leaves this provision (Article XI., Section 1) undisturbed. Moving from the Bronx to Manhattan is clearly an act that unfits me to remain a voter.

I. M. RUBINOW.
New York, Sept. 27, 1915.

The Boy's Advantage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will some interested reader kindly tell me why it is that the majority of business men take it for granted that a young woman is not capable of being more than a machine to take down and write his letters? Why is it that whenever there is an opening for a good clerical position of responsibility and advancement they invariably find some "bright boy" instead of looking for a reliable person of the other sex, who does not sneak off for a smoke, or get sick in baseball season—why don't they give us a chance?

A. M.
New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

A Monkey's Trials.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if the monkey that E. C. Smith of South Norwalk, Conn., refers to is the same little animal that I saw in the Berkshires last August. This man (a hard-looking Italian) jerked and pulled the chain constantly, and to me it was a pathetic sight to see the little paw holding on to the chain, fastened to its collar, in a useless endeavor to ease the strain on its neck. I tried to speak to the man, but my voice was drowned by the raucous "music."

E. H. SMITH.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1915.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue in which you report "Consul Gaffney has been ordered to resign," you make a reference to my brother, Sir Roger Casement, "that he left the Consular Service of Great Britain soon after the war started." Allow me to say this is quite inaccurate. My brother voluntarily resigned. He left for the United States of America the first week in July, 1914, when no thought or rumor of war was in the air.

MRS. AGNES NEWMAN.
New York, Sept. 29, 1915.

CRAFT IN OUR ANTI-GERMAN SENTIMENT.

The Secret American Design Is to Overcome the Power and Prestige of England and Then Swallow Up the World.

From Vorwaerts, Central Organ of the German Social Democrats. Translation of an Article Entitled "The Intentions of America."

At a superficial view it may seem as if America has pledged itself body and soul to England and its allies. Does not the entire attitude of the American Government indicate that? Are not the export of all sorts of war materials, carried on at high pressure, and the loans to the enemies of Germany explicable so, and only so? Has not Professor Usher asserted that there is a treaty between the United States and Great Britain the effects of which we are now experiencing? Finally, who could otherwise judge the situation, in view of the anti-German attituds of the American press? The facts seem to be so clear that any other interpretation of the intentions of the ruling classes of America might be designated as a paradoxical chimera.

And, nevertheless, if you regard the policy of the United States more closely and study its more remote consequences, you must reach the conclusion that it is, in fact, more hostile to England than to Germany. This recognition is made more difficult only by the curiose view that the American capitalists are carrying out a policy of sentiment, (Gefühlspolitik.) Rockefeller and Morgan and a policy of sentiment! To be sure, they place ths policy of sentiment in the service of their interests. Crafty reactionaries assure ths peopls that America is serving the cause of freedom and democracy through the export of arms. If Germany and not its enemies were receiving the arms, they would say precisely the same thing. And if they could deliver to both parties, they would assume a benevolent sportsmanlike attitude.

The same is true in ths case of the loans, or, more accurately, the credits, that are being granted to the Allies. The American capitalists do not dream of placing moneys at ths disposal of the enemies of Germany in an altruistic way. They say "No, thank you," for the State loans of the belligerent countries, and turn up their noses at the rotten 4½ per cent. of the new English loan, from which the English income tax is also to be deducted. They can invest their money to better advantage. High interests and ths depositing of first-class American securities as collateral; those are the conditions which countries like France must subscribe to unless they are willing to pay for their American purchases not with their own money, which has declined greatly in exchange, but in dollars. Thus the French loan, which was to total $43,000,000, had to be secured through American railroad securities which are in the hands of French holders. It required two months to get together the collateral; for the French capitalists know very well what they hold in the American papers. Attempts have been made for some time also to encourage the English to take up a loan under similar conditions. The only sympathy that moves the American capitalists in these transactions is the sympathy for the dollar. As Donna Inez in "Don Juan" fumes about ths treacherous lawyer, so ths Englishmen and Frenchmen might now fume about the shrewd Yankee business man:

> He did it hut for dirty decency,
> And, not, indeed, for love of yon and me.

But the sentimental policy with which the American capitalists are leading the people around hy the nose serves another purpose. It serves imperialistic aims. Never was ths opportunity more favorable to talk the American people into burdening itself with a large army and a mighty navy. The very thought of the future of the armament industry, whiob is now expanding and extending so rapidly and which must have contracts after the ending of the war, was bound to determine the agitators for armament to begin a powerful propaganda.

The plight of this industry is far less safe than one generally imagines. Many American manufacturers who have undertaken armament contracts for Europe have found that the orders could not be carried out without great changes in their machinery. Now, what is to become of these new machines when the war ends? The answer is: America must arm. The imperialistic jingoes have been saying the same thing for a long time. The question is only, against whom must America arm?

Now, here is, where ths armament propaganda finds excellent use of the anti-German sentiment. It keeps the country in constant excitement and uncertainty and creates a receptive public. To be sure, the arguments of the capitalistic newspapers do not sound very logical, since they paint the German devil on the wall and advocate a campaign of armament. For the same newspapers never tire, in their expressions of sympathy for Germany's enemies, of assuring their readers that Germany cannot possibly win the war. If that is true, why, then, is there need of putting an armament? Can it be that there is no English danger?

But lack of logical presentation has not detracted in the slightest degree from the propaganda that speculates upon fear. It has already several handsome successes to show. President Wilson has become converted and has already declared himself to he in agreemsnt with ths propaganda in principle. The Secretary of the Navy, Daniels, has already moulted into one of its most determined sponsors. Only a few months ago Daniels was still slandered at the side of Bryan by the capitalistic press of New York. Both were called clowns, incapable fellows who should receive their walking papers as quickly as possible. Bryan, true to his character, resigned. Daniels placed himself in the service of the armament agitators. Recently he nominated a committee of experts, to which belongs also old Edison, and which is to make the United States, in the peculiar Puritan jargon, the "pacemaker and peacemaker" of the world. The American spirit of invention has been placed in the service of human slaughter.

What the building up of the already powerful American Navy is aimed at is clear. At the end of the war, England, which follows the building of navies by other nations with great anxiety always, will find itself confronted by a mighty American fleet, which, according to the view of Congressman Gardiner, the leading propagandist of the friends of armament, must be at least equal in prestige to the English fleet. America will win the war, as has been said jestingly.

In economic realms also the true intentions of the American rulers are anything but Anglophile. All the assurances of friendship cannot alter that fact. The Americans not only desire to take away a good-sized bit of the business of finance from the English, but also to drive them out of their predominant position in South American trade.

The August letter of the National City Bank said, among other things: "The best opportunity it will ever have is now offered this country to buy back its own securities from foreign holders and thereby to become complete owners of the property they represent, and there is offered the further opportunity to make the United States a nation of creditore by investing in other countries, namely in the developing countries of this continent." There might be cited statements from leading representative institutions and individuals in large numbers. The North Americans have already swallowed Central America. The next portion is South America.

The purposely conducted American expansion will in the end hurt not the Germans, but the English most. It may well suit America if the war lasts a good while longer, as long as the various Governments allege they can hold out. But in the end the balked European practical politicians must after all come to a realization of ths true facts.

MR. McCLELLAN'S GERMANY.

Wherein It Differs from the Germany Other People Know.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg you to allow me to call attention to three of the more definite inaccuracies in Professor McClellan's last article which will perhaps enable the public to form a just idea of the whole.

The professor says: "Civilian Englishmen were not interned until Nov. 14, three months after the war began, when it became evident that Great Britain would not release the German civilians she had imprisoned." This is quite inaccurate. The authorities began arresting the British in the beginning of September, starting in Berlin, where the prisoners were thrown into the common jail (Stadtvogelgefaengnis) and kept there for weeks. Among them was a young man named Green, employed at the American Embassy, who was arrested in mistake, and was in jail a fortnight because during that time no official came there who could speak English or read the card which notified him of his Embassy appointment. Before the end of September practically all the British in Germany were interned, except Australians and Americans, who were arrested later, notwithstanding that the German authorities had agreed not to intern them on the ground that the corresponding practice was not adopted in the colonies.

He says: "The Germans do not intern women as the French do." This is directly untrue and indirectly entirely misleading. Nearly all British and French women were practically compelled to leave Germany. Those who remained were the wives of German born naturalized British subjects (nearly all workmen) who had returned to Germany and had not renewed German nationality. The husbands were all interned in the usual way, but the wives, not having the considerable sum of money then required to leave the country, were confined in a special camp, known by the German equivalent for "internment camp for destitute women." The number of women interned I do not know, hnt in one week over 100 were sent from Frankfort alone.

The professor says that the Germans claim that their losses in killed and wounded and prisoners have been a third of those of the French and English and a fifth of the Russians. Now, according to their official lists, the Germans admit losses of 1,700,000 men, so that if these figures he correct the French have lost 5,100,000, or more than double the total they have had at the front since the war started, while the Russians have lost 3,500,000, also more than double the number sent to the front. And yet a university professor gives these figures without comment, notwithstanding that in another part of the same article he gives ths total French

THEIR TROTH BROKEN NEAR WEDDING DATE

Miss Elinor Gates of Dorner House, Locust Valley, Is Not to Wed Geo. R. Elder, Jr.

BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT

Daughter of Mrs. C. O. and Late Prof. Gates Won Tennis Championship at Pinehurst Last Spring.

Society was surprised yesterday to learn that the engagement of Miss Elinor Gates, daughter of Mrs. Charles Otis Gates of Locust Valley, L. I., and George R. Elder, Jr., of New York and Easton, Penn., had been broken. There had been rumors to this effect among friends of Miss Gates, but it was not until yesterday that she confirmed the report.

No reason has been given except that the engagement was broken off by mutual consent.

The couple's engagement was announced last July, and plans were being arranged for a large Autumnal wedding.

Miss Gates is one of the most popular young women in the Locust Valley and Glen Cove section, and has been spending the Summer with her mother at Dorner House. They formerly lived in Brooklyn. Her father was the late Professor Charles Otis Gates, whose large estate, Peacock Point, near Glen Cove, was purchased about five years ago by Henry P. Davison.

She has gained considerable fame as a tennis player, and last Spring she won the women's championship tournament at Pinehurst, N. C. She is a granddaughter of the late Cornelius Hoagland, and is a sister of Hoagland Gates of Maryland and of Stephen Gates.

Mr. Elder is a son of George Elder of this city and Easton, and is a graduate of Lehigh University, class of '15. He is well known on the North Shore of Long Island, having visited frequently in that section with Miss Gates before and after their engagement was announced.

MISS BAKER'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Henry Le Roy Finch on Oct. 5.

Miss Mary Farquhar Baker, whose marriage to Henry Le Roy Finch will take place on Tuesday, Oct. 5, will have her younger sister, Miss Margaret L. Baker, as her only attendant. Mr. Finch is to have his brother, Justice Edward Ridley Finch, as his best man, and the eight ushers selected are Charles D. Baker, a brother of the bride; Rufus C. Finch, another brother; Bernon S. Prentice, Frederick C. Tanner of New York, Thomas J. Mumford of Plainfield, N. J.; William Palmer Smith of Netherwood, N. J.; Wilbur S. Tarbell, and George W. Elkins, Jr., of Elkins Park, Philadelphia.

The wedding will take place in St. James's Episcopal Church, at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, and Bishop Frederick Courtney of that church, and the Rev. E. Vicars Stevenson of Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield, N. J., will perform the ceremony. The reception will be held at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker, 8 East Seventy-fifth Street.

A dinner for the bridal party and a few of their intimate friends will take place on Monday evening, but Mr. Finch will give no bachelor dinner.

MISS FARRAR SEES 'CARMEN'

Prima Donna Attends Opening of Photo Play in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—Geraldine Farrar, American prima donna, saw herself on the screen for the first time in public tonight when the Lasky Feature Play Company's production of "Carmen," with Miss Farrar in the title role, was presented before an audience of 2,500 persons, including Mayor James M. Curley.

Miss Farrar occupied a seat in the orchestra near her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Farrar; Lou-Tellegen, the French actor; Frank Conor, Andreas Dippel, Samuel Goldfish, Mrs. David Belasco, Mrs. Morris Gest, and others from New York.

As the picture unfolded itself, revealing Miss Farrar in a series of scenes the like of which she never has presented to grand opera audiences, because the opportunities of the photo-play afforded greater liberties, a symphony orchestra of fifty played an elaborate score specially written for the picturization. The photography and general direction of the picture were by Cecil B. De Mille.

Asked for her impressions, having seen herself on the screen in one of her characterizations, Miss Farrar said that she was thrilled as if she had left her seat and actually was acting on the screen.

Actresses Plan Fashion Exhibit.

A meeting of actresses was held yesterday in the office of Daniel Frohman in the Lyceum Theatre to perfect arrangements for the fashion exhibit to be held next week at Carnegie Hall for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. Lillian Russell was chosen to take charge of the opening performance, and the second night Marie Tempest will fill this position. Among others at the meeting were Hazel Dawn, Gail Kane, Violet Heming, Peggy Wood, Elsie Mackay, Hilda Spong, Lillian Albertson, Alma Tell, Natalie Alt, Grace Valentine, Ann Murdock, Josephine Drake, Marie Fanchonetti, Rae Selwyn, Emma Frohmann, and Francine Larrimore. These women will assist at the exhibition.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Robert Potter Breese, who is to marry Miss Beatrice Claflin at Southampton, L. I., on Oct. 9, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. His guests included his best man, Gerald de Courcey May of Washington, D. C., and his ushers, Sydney S. Breese, Harry McVickar, Richard Whiting, Charles Lawrence, T. C. Richardson, and T. Gaillard Thomas 2d.

Colonel and Mrs. Oliver Bridgman of 507 Madison Avenue have returned to their country home at Mamaroneck, N. Y., to spend the Autumn.

Mrs. Alfred L. White of 53 East Fifty-fourth Street has closed her camp in the Adirondacks and is staying at the Elmwood Court Inn, Pittsfield, Mass.

The wedding of A. Perry Osborn, son of Professor and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn of this city, and Miss Anne M. Steele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Tagart Steele of Baltimore, Md., will take place in that city at noon today.

Mrs. Henry Clinton Backus of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street returned this week from the Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, who have been in Paris since the war began, returned on Thursday on the Nieuw Amsterdam and will spend the Winter at their home, 23 West Fifty-third Street.

Miss Marian H. Vermilye, whose marriage to Walter Bryant Hervey will take place today in Holy Trinity Church, will have Miss Mary Christine Hervey as her maid of honor. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Katherine Relgart and Beatrice T. Ritchie of New York, Louise Worthington of Los Angeles, Cal., and Marguerite Page of Madison, N. J. Little Neal Bauer will be the flower girl.

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PRESSES ARMENIAN PLAN.

Ambassador Morgenthau Promises $5,000,000 to Send Oppressed Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—In reference to the plan of Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, to transport to America the 550,000 Armenians who have escaped slaughter, The Chronicle has received some additional details from an authority on near Eastern affairs who has information direct from Constantinople, by way of Sofia.

Besides offering to make himself personally responsible for $1,000,000 to defray the expense of the emigration, Ambassador Morgenthau has offered to find men in the United States who will raise $4,000,000 more.

Whether this offer has been accepted or rejected by the Turkish authorities is not known. The probability is that it is being considered.

ALONZO ROTHSCHILD DEAD.

Author of "Lincoln, Master of Men," Is Drowned While Swimming.

Alonzo Rothschild, author and authority on the life of Abraham Lincoln, was drowned on Wednesday while swimming in Beaumont's Pond, in East Foxboro, Mass. He had been playing tennis with his wife and decided to take a swim, and when he did not return she went to the pond and found his clothing on the bank. His body was recovered.

Mr. Rothschild was born in this city and was in his fifty-fourth year. He studied at the College of the City of New York and later attended Harvard University. Since 1884 he had been a journalist and author. Mr. Rothschild was Vice President of the Lincoln Fellowship, a Director of the Free Religious Association, and a member of the Anti-Imperialists' League, the Massachusetts Reform Club, The Grange, and the New York Press Club and the Society for Ethical Culture of this city. He was a consulting editor on American history, the civil war, and Lincoln. His book, "Lincoln, Master of Men," was published in 1906, and is considered one of the best works on the subject.

Mr. Rothschild's home was at Brook Farm, East Foxboro, Mass.

LOUIS A. TRANBERG DIES.

New York Scales Merchant and Banker Stricken in Los Angeles.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 1.—Louis A. Tranberg of 75 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, died suddenly this morning at 8 o'clock at the Hotel Alexandra from apoplexy. He suffered the stroke at breakfast and remained unconscious until the end. With his only daughter, Mr. Tranberg came to this city four days ago from San Francisco, where they had been visiting the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mr. Tranberg was Secretary and Treasurer of the East New York Savings Bank, and was also Secretary and Treasurer of John Chatillon & Sons, scales and balances, of 87 and 89 Cliff Street, New York City, with whom he had been associated for more than forty years. He was a native of Denmark and came to this country when a boy. He was 68 years old.

Mr. Tranberg's body will be sent to Brooklyn for interment.

Mrs. Matilda May.

Mrs. Matilda May, for many years prominent in Jewish societies in this city, died on Thursday night at her home, 77 West Eighty-fifth Street, after a brief illness. Mrs. May was born 65 years ago in Troy, N. Y., and was the wife of Simon May, a retired worsted merchant of that city. She was for many years President of the Hadassah Lodge, and Governess of Grand Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. Besides her husband she is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Dora M. Weil, and two sons, Lewis H. May, Treasurer of the real estate firm of Lewis H. May Company, at 18 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Jack W. May, proprietor of Murray's and the Cosmopolitan Clubs, two of the best-known supper clubs in London, England. Jack W. May will sail for this country on the Amerika next Tuesday with the body of his wife, Mrs. Drusille Sylvester May, who died in London recently.

Erastus Gaylord Putnam.

Erastus Gaylord Putnam, a member of the Putnam family of Revolutionary fame, died yesterday at his home, 219 South Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., in his eighty-third year. He was born in Hartford, N. Y., and was a son of Hamilton Putnam and Mrs. Jeanette Cleveland Putnam, a daughter of Brigadier General E. Cleveland, who received his Colonel's commission in the War of 1812. In 1868 Mr. Putnam became business manager for Cornell University, in Ithaca, N. Y. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Board of Education in Elizabeth, and during 1890-98 was Health Officer of that city. Mr. Putnam was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is survived by his wife.

Rev. G. P. Knapp, Missionary, Dead

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—News of the death at Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey, of the Rev. George Perkuns Knapp, a missionary, about Aug. 10, last, was received today by the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. Mr. Knapp had been stationed at Bitlis, which, on the withdrawal of the Turkish forces from Van before the Russian advance, became one of the storm centres of the war.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMMA VAN VOLKENBURGH RAPALLO, wife of Edward Sumner Rapallo, of 841 Madison Avenue, died at her Summer home in Pelham Manor yesterday. She was a daughter of the late Philip and Mrs. Ann S. Van Volkenburgh, and was married in 1881. Mr. Rapallo is a member of the law firm of Holmes, Rapallo & Kennedy and has been counsel for a number of the traction companies of this city.

JAMES CONLEY, 74 years old, a civil war veteran, died yesterday at his home, 146 Park Place, Elizabeth, N. J. He served in the Thirtieth Regiment, Company B, New Jersey Volunteers.

WILLIAM B. COGGESHALL, 77 years old, a civil war veteran, and one time Postmaster of Summit, N. J., died yesterday from paralysis at Overlook Hospital. He was stricken while visiting his daughter, the wife of Dr. William Lawrence, Jr., at their Summer home in Saltair, L. I. Mr. Coggeshall was a native of Newport, R. I. He was Postmaster of Summit from 1896 to 1900. Besides Mrs. Lawrence, another daughter, Miss Ada B. Coggeshall, and a son, William H. Coggeshall of Florida, survive him.

JACOB FREDERICK WITTEMANN 62 years old, President of Wittemann Brothers, manufacturers of breweries and bottlers' supplies in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 8,726 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn.

GEORGE HARRY MARTIN, for many years in the grain brokerage business, died on Wednesday at his home, 226 St. James Place, Brooklyn, after an operation.

JAMES A. HOPSON, 71 years old, blind and bedridden for twenty-eight years, a veteran of the civil war and of the Brooklyn Fire Department, died on Thursday at his home, 125 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

LEWIS WASHINGTON BRIGGS, civil war veteran, died yesterday at his home, 432 Linden Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year. He returned from the Grand Army encampment at Washington the day before, and was in ill health before making the trip.

Mrs. MARY SYDNOR TUCKER, widow of Judge Charles Frederick Tucker of Dallas, Texas, died on Thursday at the home of her son, St. George Brooke Tucker, at 15 East Thirty-eighth Street, in her sixty-second year.

Colonel HARRY WALKER, head of the firm of Harry Walker & Sons, Ltd., manufacturers of jute goods, of Dundee, Scotland, who held a command in the Black Watch, died on Monday from wounds in Flanders.

ALBERT ROTHSCHILD, a member of the firm of Frank & Co., house furnishers, of this city, died on Wednesday at his home, 964 Simpson Street, the Bronx, in his thirty-eighth year.

Mrs. MARIA P. PHELPS BEATTY, widow of James H. Beatty, died recently at her home in Hackeneack, N. J., in her ninety-first year.

Mrs. BABETTE MEYER, widow of Isaac Meyer, died recently at her home, 217 West 110th Street, in her seventy-fifth year. She was born in Germany and came here fifty years ago.

CHARLES S. BENNETT, an Adirondack hotel proprietor and for many years in charge of the Antlers Hotel at Raquette Lake, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his home there.

GALUSHA P. EAMES of Boonville, N. Y., a secret service man of the civil war and one of the three men who buried John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln, died on Thursday at his home, in his eighty-sixth year.

JACOB FOX, a cigar manufacturer in this city until he retired many years ago, died yesterday at his home, 220 West 107th Street, in his ninety-second year.

Mrs. MARY ALFORD, widow of Colonel Oliver Perry Alford, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clifford Gratz, 11 King Street, Flushing, L. I.

HENRY M. WILDMAN died yesterday at his home, 83 Stenben Street, East Orange, N. J., in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in Danbury, Conn., and removed to East Orange fifty years ago.

JOHN SWEENEY, Jr., a hotel proprietor of Ogdensburg, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his fifty-fifth year.

Mrs. ELLEN WALSH HUMPHREYS, one of the oldest residents of Bayonne, N. J., and widow of Scion Humphreys, who was a member of the firm of E. D. Morgan, Manhattan, and served as President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, died yesterday at her home, "Pepperidge," on the shore of Newark Bay, at Avenue A and Ninth Street. She was born in St. Louis, Mo., and was in her ninety-second year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

GERAGHTY—ENTELMANN. — Mrs. Jesine Entelmann announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Anna Kathryn Entelmann, to Elwood H. Geraghty.

TOMBERG—LAPIDUS.—Carolyn R. Lapidus to William Tomberg.

Married.

BRUSH—HOYT.—On Sept. 29, at the home of the bride's parents, Pine River Farms, Gustin, Michigan, Mr. Graham Brush and Miss Dorothy Gustin Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert U. Hoyt.

JOHNSON—GLOVER.—At Westport, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Dr. Lassen, Miss Katherine Sturges Glover of Fairfield, Conn., to Mr. Allen Apgar Johnson of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

HATHAWAY—HOOKER.—Sept. 29, Marjorie S. Hooker to Harrison R. Hathaway.

Brooklyn.

GRADY—SMITH.—Sept. 28, Ida Smith to George Grady.

HART—KENNEDY.—Sept. 26, May Kennedy to George W. Hart.

LOHMEYER—FITTER.—Sept. 29, Amy I. Fitter to Henry F. Lohmeyer.

Jersey City and Newark.

HAMMOND—KLEIN.—Sept. 29, Jersey City, Edith M. Klein to Willard D. Hammond.

MAXWELL—WEHMEYER.—Sept. 29, Newark, Bertha J. Wehmeyer to Leon A. Maxwell.

MIGATZ—HALLEMAN.—Sept. 26, Newark, Loretta Halleman to Herbert Migatz.

NEVILLE—SPILANE.—Sept. 29, Newark, Helen B. Spillane to James J. Neville.

VREELAND—PFISTER.—Sept. 29, Newark, Eleanor R. Pfister to Frederick J. Vreeland.

Long Island.

GROSSMANN—SCHRAMM.—Sept. 28, Astoria, Theresa Schramm to John Grossmann.

LAIER—KRANZ.—Sept. 28, Astoria, Christina Kranz to Carl T. Laier.

Died.

CALLAHAN.—Mary Ailis, in Seattle, Wash., in 95th year of her age, wife of the late Rev. Henry Callahan of Franklin, N. Y. Interment in Gilbertsville, N. Y. Papers at Milwaukee and Boston please copy.

COLEMAN.—At Lebanon, Penn., Sept. 29, 1915, Anne Mason Churchill, wife of B. Dawson Coleman, daughter of the late Richard Randolph Cuyler Churchill, U. S. A. Funeral and interment private.

DARRACH.—On Sept. 30, at Enfield, Conn., Julia Angel Darrach, widow of Samuel Adger Darrach, in her 81st year.

DEALY.—Angelina Theresa, widow of David, on Wednesday morning, in her 89th year, at the residence of her son, D. Ed Dealy, 10 Circle, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral on Saturday, Oct. 2; requiem mass at St. Gabriel's, 10 o'clock. Interment, Calvary. New Haven train from Grand Central, 9:18 A. M.

DODD.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, 1915, Martha Elizabeth, widow of Frederick Dodd. Funeral services at her late residence, Griffen, 5th Av., Nyack, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 3, at 2 P. M.

FOX.—Jacob, in his 92d year, at his residence, 230 West 107th St., on Friday, October the first, husband of Elise, and father of William and Mrs. Menko Rose. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

FROEHLICH.—On Friday, Oct. 1, Elsbeth, dearly beloved daughter of Herman and Hattie Froehlich, in her 15th year. Funeral service at residence, 668 West 149th St., Sunday, 10 A. M. sharp.

GUFFANTI.—On Wednesday, Sept. 29 at 1:45 P. M., Mary Guffanti, beloved wife of Joseph Guffanti. Funeral from her late residence, 2,830 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M.

HEYN.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, 1915, at San Francisco, Cal., Minna L. Heyn, aged 70 years, mother of Edward T., Joseph G., Herbert A., and Bernard G. Heyn. Funeral private.

HUMPHREYS.—Mary Ellen, wife of the late Solon Humphreys, suddenly, in her 92d year, at her residence, West 8th St., Bayonne, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 1. Funeral services at her late residence at 2 P. M., Sunday, Oct. 3. Kindly omit flowers.

HUTCHINSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1915, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Henry Hutchinson. Funeral services at her late residence, 98 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 4 P. M.

LEWISHEIM.—On September 30, aged 27 years, Walter D., beloved husband of Jennie, (nee Cohn,) and son of Leopold and Louisa Lewisheim. Funeral private, at Beth-El Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 3, 11:30 A. M.

MOORE.—Suddenly, at Watkins Glen, on Sept. 30, George Whitney Moore of Detroit, husband of Zillah De Lamater. Funeral in Detroit.

MOREHOUSE.—On Oct. 1, Isobel B., widow of Wellington Morehouse, at residence of Lyle W. Morehouse, Little Falls, N. J. Notice of services to be held at Westfield, in Monday's paper.

NEWCOMB.—Henrietta C. Newcomb, wife of the late James W. and daughter of the late Franklyn and Elizabeth Waterbury, after a long illness, at her late residence, 640 West 139th St., on Thursday, Sept. 30, 1915. Services Saturday, Oct. 2, 1915, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

NICHOLS.—Suddenly, on Oct. 1, 1915, at her residence, 570 Amsterdam Av., Mabel A., widow of Henry B. Nichols. Funeral services on Monday, Oct. 4, at 1:30 P. M., from St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, West 69th St., near Broadway.

PALMER.—At his country seat, Edgewood, in Stamford, Conn., on Sept. 30, Lowell M. Palmer, in his 71st year. Funeral services will be held at the late residence, 206 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of family.

PALMER.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, Office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death on Sept. 30, 1915, in Stamford, Conn., of their late associate, Lowell M. Palmer, No. 994 on the Roll.

HENRY GANSEVOORT SANFORD, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

PECOR.—Edgar F., aged 33, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Saturday, 2 o'clock.

POST.—On Friday, Oct. 1, 1915, at Englewood, N. J., Cornelia S. Post, daughter of Margaret C. Post and the late Andrew J. Post. Funeral service at her late residence, Brayton St., Englewood, on Monday, at 2:30 P. M. Conveyances will meet the train leaving Jersey City, Erie depot, at 1:20 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent. Hartford, (Conn.,) papers please copy.

PUNDT.—Henry, Friday, Oct. 1, beloved husband of Hermine Pundt. Funeral services at his home, 145 South 9th St., Brooklyn, Sunday at 2 o'clock.

RAPALLO.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, 1915, at Pelham Manor, Emma Van Volkenburgh Rapallo, wife of Edward S. Rapallo and daughter of the late Philip and Ann S. Van Volkenburgh. Funeral private.

REYNOLDS.—On Friday, Oct. 1, 1915, Emma Gregory, beloved wife of Wakeman F. Reynolds. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., Sunday, Oct. 3, 1 P. M.

ROTHSCHILD.—At East Foxboro, Mass., on Sept. 29, Alonzo, beloved husband of Meta Rothschild, in the 53d year of his age. Funeral services at the Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and 64th St., on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 10 A. M.

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Died.

SEARLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, 1915, Caroline F., widow of H. A. Searle. Funeral service at her late residence, 142 West 58th St., Monday, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn at convenience of family.

SELICK.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, Ida Kegeler Selick, beloved wife of George H. Selick and daughter of the late H. Chas. and Doris Kegeler. Funeral services Saturday evening, Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 328 East 27th St. Funeral private.

SHARKEY.—On Friday, Oct. 1, 1915, Anna, beloved daughter of John J. and the late Mary Sharkey. Funeral from residence of her sister, Mrs. J. Keating, 759 Madison St., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.

SIMON.—Jacob A. Maimonides Lodge, No. 743, F. and A. M.: Brethren are hereby respectfully requested to pay our last respect to Jacob A. Simon at his late residence, 227 Hait St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 3, 1915, at 2 P. M.

BERNARD H. ARNOLD, Master.
H. H. GUTTMAN, Secretary.

SMITH.—Suddenly, Sept. 29, 1915, Edgar Hyatt, beloved son of the late Cornelia A. Smith, in his 37th year. Funeral from his late residence, 473 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Saturday, 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

STEPHENS.—Clinton, of Clason Point, Suddenly, at South Bay, N. Y., in the 82d year of his age. Notice of funeral later.

VAN WINKLE.—At his home, 35 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 30, 1915, Abraham Van Winkle, husband of Wilhelmina Caroline Ginger. Funeral services and interment private.

VERY.—In Hartford, Conn., Sept. 30, 1915, William Very, aged 80. Funeral service 23 Sumner St. this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On Sept. 30, at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J., the Rev. Richard Richardson Williams, aged 72 years. Funeral services at 252 Ridgewood Av. on Saturday afternoon upon arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:39 o'clock Kindly omit flowers.

WITTEMANN.—Jacob F., on Thursday, Sept. 30, at his residence, 8,726 Ft. Hamilton Av., Brooklyn. Funeral Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

WORTHLEY.—Sept. 30, Catherine Neill, wife of James G. Worthley, 596 East 19th St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

BERGMAN.—Michael, 113 West 70th St., Sept. 29, aged 82.

CAHILL.—Bridget, Sept. 29. Funeral 445 East 145th St.

CALLAHAN.—Catherine, 223 West 10th St., Sept. 28, aged 5 months.

DORST.—Anna, 233 West 143d St., Sept. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DYER.—Della, 401 East 91st St., Sept. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

FITCH.—Caroline E., 2,390 Morris Av., Bronx, Sept. 30, aged 67.

GRAY.—Cornelia A., 871 East 170th St., Sept. 29. Funeral private.

HEIL.—Henry, 211 East 89th St., Sept. 30. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HOEY.—Mary, 647 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, Sept. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

LYONS.—Catherine, 165 East 118th St., Sept. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McHUGH.—Martin, 79 West 101st St., Sept. 30. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MAY.—Matilda, 77 West 85th St., Sept. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

MURTHUN.—Ellen, 340 East 41st St., Sept. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'ROURKE.—Patrick J., 428 West 52d St., Sept. 30. Funeral today.

OWENS.—James W., Sept. 29. Funeral 84 Christopher St. today, 1:30 P. M.

ROMAINE.—Francis G., 553 East 86th St., Sept. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHUMACHER.—Aihert, Sept. 29, aged 29. Funeral 332 East 86th St. today, 2 P. M.

SHEA.—William P., 153 East 44th St., Sept. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SMITH.—Margaret, 310 West 29th St., Sept. 30. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

STADTLANDER.—George, 405 West 25th St., Sept. 30, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

WILMOCH.—Ward, 14 West 60th St., Sept. 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BAYERLICH.—Catherine, 2,005 Woodbine St., Sept. 30, aged 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—Catherine, 206 Kent St., Sept. 30, aged 59.

DUFFY.—Margaret, 325 Senator St., Sept. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EHLERS.—John D., 65 North Portland Av., Sept. 29, aged 45. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GILNAGH.—Francis J., 494 St. Mark's Av., Sept. 30, aged 56.

GOODWIN.—George, 5,606 3d Av., Sept. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GUERIN.—Daniel, 113 King St., Sept. 30.

HOPSON.—James A., 125 St. John's Place, Sept. 30, aged 71. Funeral notice later.

KEENAN.—Joseph, Sept. 30. Funeral 418 11th St., today, 9:30 A. M.

McGANN.—John H., 402 De Kalb Av., Sept. 30. Funeral Oct. 4, 9 A. M.

McNICHOLS.—Bernard, 154 Clinton Av., Sept. 30. Funeral notice later.

MARTELLA.—Benedetti, 120 Carroll St., Sept. 30. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MONTEMARANO.—Nicholas, 402 President St., Sept. 30. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

MORIARTY.—Joseph, 198 Sackett St., Sept. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MOSHER.—George W., 743 Lincoln Pl., Sept. 30, aged 42. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

NOONAN.—Thomas, 227 Lee Av., Sept. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Philip P., 658 Leonard St., Sept. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RONAYNE.—Maurice, 190 Sanford St., Sept. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

STURGES.—George, 86 Harman St., Sept. 30. Funeral private.

SULLIVAN.—Geno, 138 Weirfield St., Sept. 29, aged 39. Funeral today.

WARDE.—Frances V., 125 East 5th St., Sept. 30, aged 17. Funeral Oct. 4, 9 A. M.

WESTERMAN.—Fredericke, 1707 Av. V, Sept. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BIGAZZI.—Julius, 810 Hoboken St., West Hoboken, Sept. 29.

DELANEY.—Anna, 127 Willow Av., Hoboken, Sept. 29.

KUNZLI.—Joseph, 222 Adams St., Hoboken, Sept. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MIDDLETON.—Miriam C., 372 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, Sept. 29.

QUINN.—Joseph E., 940 Willow Av., Hoboken, Sept. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RYAN.—Joseph, 74 Hartford St., Newark, Sept. 28.

SALVESEN.—Samuel, 36 Gates Av., Jersey City, Sept. 29, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TAGENHORST.—Carl E., 515 Washington St., Hoboken, Sept. 30, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

BAUER.—Emma, East Williamsburg, Sept. 28, aged 53.

BRADY.—Joseph D., Woodhaven, Sept. 28, aged 39.

FELTER.—Mary E., South Aqueduct, Sept. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

GRANDNER.—Catherine, Glendale, Sept. 29, aged 30. Funeral today.

HORKEY.—Anna, 67 Wolsey St., Astoria, Sept. 28, aged 66.

McCAFFREY. — Raymond J., Rockaway Beach, Sept. 28, aged 8 months.

MACH.—Mary, 62 5th Av., Long Island City, Sept. 28, aged 8 months.

RAHNER.—Florence, Ridgewood, Sept. 28, aged 5 months.

ROBERTSON.—Ellen S., Ridgewood, Sept. 28, aged 69.

SANDLANDS.—Anna T., Glendale, Sept. 28, aged 34.

SCHWILK.—Anna, Woodhaven, Sept. 28, aged 30.

SOLOMON.—Sarah M., Woodhaven, Sept. 28, aged 63.

VAN DAM.—Florence, Hewlett's, Sept. 29. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

In Memoriam.

TAYLOR.—In loving memory of my beloved mother, Cecelia, who died Sept. 30, 1869.

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RECORD OF GROWTH

The circulation reports of The New York Times to the Post Office Department—as required by law—are as follows:

I. Report (average for 6 months)			Oct. 1, 1912	209,751
II. Report	"	"	Apr. 1, 1913	228,534
III. Report	"	"	Oct. 1, 1913	230,360
IV. Report	"	"	Apr. 1, 1914	246,118
V. Report	"	"	Oct. 1, 1914	259,673
VI. Report	"	"	Apr. 1, 1915	298,248
VII. Report	"	"	Oct. 1, 1915	318,274

CIRCULATION
THE NEW YORK TIMES
SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

One-Cent Circulation:		
Metropolitan Dealers		210,911
Two-Cent Circulation:		
Country Dealers	85,127	
Mail Subscribers	30,727	115,854
Total Advance Sale		326,765
Advertising Mail List		348
Exchanges		111
Downtown Office		927
Main Office		1,075
Annex		900
Office Use		416
Total Net Circulation		**330,542**

No Returns and No Unsold Copies.

1898—1915
THE NEW YORK TIMES
CIRCULATION RECORD

1898,	October	25,726
1899,	"	76,260
1900,	"	82,106
1901,	"	102,472
1902,	"	105,416
1903,	"	106,386
1904,	"	118,786
1905,	"	120,710
1906,	"	131,140
1907,	"	143,460
1908,	"	172,880
1909,	"	184,317
1910,	"	191,981
*1911,	"	197,375
*1912,	"	236,668
*1913,	"	253,340
*1914,	"	292,388
*1915,	"	330,542

No Returns and No Unsold Copies.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 45 cents per agate line, with circulation both Sunday and daily far exceeding 318,274, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 7,000 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

The New York Times Leads All New York Newspapers in
Volume, as Well as in Character,
of General Advertising

BETTER BUSINESS ALL OVER COUNTRY

Reserve Board Reports Improvement in Trade Conditions and Good Crops Everywhere.

NOT LIMITED TO WAR ORDERS

Nation Is Responding to Movement to Push Ahead and Shows Confidence in the Future.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—General improvement of business conditions all over the country is indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's monthly report. This improvement is not limited to the so-called war industries, but is so widespread that wholesalers and jobbers, even in the dry goods and cotton goods business are feeling its good effects. The general tone as indicated in the board's compilation of reports from the twelve Federal Reserve districts, is one of confidence in the future.

The only notes of despondency sounded anywhere come from Philadelphia and San Francisco, hut even in the Philadelphia district there is improvement in steel, petroleum, leather and tobacco. San Francisco complains of dullness in lumber, but this is offset by good crops and by the growing importance of the trade with Alaska. The lack of dyestuffs seems to he felt everywhere.

In New York there is a general expansion. Cleveland reports improvement, with particular mention of ore, grain, wool, cotton goods and dry goods. The Richmond district reports improvement in the msnufacture of furniture and the movement of coal. Atlanta is encouraged over the cotton outlook.

Chicago reports improvement, particularly in steel. St. Louis wholesalers and jobbers share in the improvement. At Minneapolis, though the crops are later than expected, things are going well. Kansas City reports a new epoch in sheep raising, while the mining of lead and zinc continues to boom.

The New York summary is as follows:

Correspondents report good harvests of wheat, rye, oats, and other crops. In some sections there was serious damage to Winter grain, fruit, and tobacco from the excessive moisture, but the loss is not so great as was earlier feared.

While advices of poor retail business and slow collections are reported from certain sections, wholesalers in New York City say that trade is expanding, and they believe the outlook is good for Fall and Winter business. The industrial situation remains unchanged, with continued activity in lines affected by foreign demand.

Many reservists left the country in the past year and immigration has fallen to the lowest figures since 1899. There were fewer reports of labor unrest in August than in the early Summer.

Statistics for August, 1915, compared with the same month last year, show the following: Exchanges through the New York Clearing House, $8,537,442,170, an increase of $3,965,241,575. The Stock Exchange was closed a year ago. New York City building permits, forty-three, for structures to cost $7,260,000, an increase of eleven in number and $3,651,100 in amount. New York State failures, 178, with liabilities of $1,458,765, a decrease of fifty-seven in number and $22,408,488 in liabilities.

During August $73,061,500 par value of honds were sold on the New York Stock Exchange, an increase of $16,672,000 over July, and 20,424,237 shares of stocks, an increase of 6,097,424. A compilation of railroad earnings for the first six months of 1915 shows gross $1,407,465,982 and net $394,683,548. Compared with the same period of 1914 gross decreased $39,998,590, and net increased $47,615,341. The export trade of the Port of New Yrok continues to exceed that of last year. The latest compilations shows exports of $975,288,040, against $802,812,384 last year, and imports of $664,028,664, against $689,700,347.

New York Clearing House banks, on Sept. 18, reported loans, &c., of $2,708,761,000, deposits $2,903,146,000, excess reserves $220,373,000. Compared with July 31, loans, &c., have increased $180,817,000, deposits $207,844,000, and excess reserves $69,983,950. Local money rates remain practically unchanged; bankers' acceptances at 2 to 2¾ per cent, commercial paper at 3¼ to 4 per cent., with a fair volume of transactions at 3 per cent., time loans on collateral at 2½ to 3¼ per cent.

There has been extraordinary unsettlement in the foreign exchange rates. Sterling sight bills, after a long decline, dropped continually, and on Sept. 1 reached the record low price of 4.50. Francs touched 6.02, marks 80½, lire 6.55, and rubles 32¾. This was followed hy a quick rise of 2½ cents in sterling to a moderate volume of transactions, and the market has recently fluctuated between 4.63 and 4.75.

Other noteworthy happenings are the arrival from London, between Aug. 1 and Sept. 8, of three shipments of gold and securities aggregating about $90,000,000 in gold and about $34,000,000,000 in securities; the loans by New York bankers of $8,000,000 to the Republic of Chile and $500,000 to the Santiago de Chile Water Company, the establishment of a $30,000,000 credit to French bankers, and the arrival of the English and French Commissioners to adjust exchange through the negotiating of a great loan.

LONDON WOOL SALES END.

The Great Bulk of the Buying Was for the Home Trade.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The wool auction sales closed today with offerings of 7,550 bales. The selection was a moderate one and met with a good demand. The sales closed with good merinos and greasy crossbreds unchanged to 5 per cent. dearer, while other grades ranged from 5 to 20 per cent. lower, carbonizing wools and heavy slipes and crossbreds showing the most decline.

The feature of the sales was the Russian demand for scoureds. A few new clips were offered and sold satisfactorily. During the series the home trade bought 134,000 hales and America, France, and Russia combined 22,000. About 48,000 bales, principally carbonizing wools, usually taken by Belgium, were held over. American purchases were difficult to obtain, hut they were estimated at between 9,000 and 15,000 bales.

DRY GOODS TRADE ACTIVE.

Large Attendance of Buyers in Market—Expect Rise in Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Marshall Field & Company in their weekly review of the dry goods trade saye:

"The current week shows a more active and wholesale distribution of dry goods. There has been a larger attendance of buyers in the market. Collections are fair. The advancing market on raw cotton has resulted in material advances in prices on cotton yarns and in many lines of cotton goods.

"The conservative manner in which retail merchants have been buying during the last few months and their light commitments for Fall delivery have created a shortage in many lines of merchandise, which always means advancing prices as well as uncertain deliveries."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Opposing Testimony in a Case Over So-Called Prayer Rugs.

The Dame, Stoddard Co., Boston, imported metal boxes or containers solely designed for and used hy fishermen for holding artificial fish flies and fishing leaders. The Collector took duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "all other fishing tackle or parts thereof." The Board sustained the claim that the articles were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as metal manufactures not specially provided for.

Several firms were sustained in protests dealing with the classification of silk mufflere under the Acts of 1909 and 1913. Duty was taken at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem on the mufflers imported under the old act and at 50 per cent. on those brought in under the present law. The importers claimed a rate of 50 per cent. on the old tariff importations and 40 per cent. for the goods entered under the act of 1913. The protestants included the M. Burke Company, B. Altman & Co., M. L. Eckstein & Co., Spielmann & Co., Jonn Wanamaker, and G. W. Sheldon & Co.

Hirshbach & Smith entered goode reported by the appraisers to be table covers. They were returned for duty at 40 per cent. ad valorem as pile fabrics under the present act. The goods were claimed dutiable at 20 per cent. as "ruge of cotton." The importers attempted to prove that the articles were commercially known as "prayer rugs," three witnesses testifying that the goods are bought and sold in the wholesale trade and commerce of this country under that designation. Four witnesses testified on behalf of the Government that they handle articles of this character and that they had never heard the term "prayer rugs" nsed in the wholesale trade in connection with this merchandise, hut that the articles were bought and sold for use as table scarfs or other upholstery purposes. Judge Cooper ruled that in view of the conflicting and unsatisfactory state of the record no commercial designation had been established. The Collector was affirmed.

McKesson & Robbins and P. E. Anderson were overruled in protests against the Collector's assessment on merchandise returned hy the appraiser as crude lavender flowers used in their imported condition as an aromatic substance in sachets and pot pourris. Duty was taken at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff as "aromatic substances." The importers claim that free entry should be allowed as a crude drug, or dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem as natural and uncompounded drugs. Judge McClelland said there was no doubt that the flowers in question were aromatic, but the testimony regarding their use would seem to leave doubt as to the correctness of the Collector's classification under Paragraph 49. As neither of the claims made in the protest, however, was sustained by proof, they were overruled without affirming the Collector's action.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

Those at This Port Last Week Included Much Dyestuffs.

Imports at this port, which have been fluctuating up and down for a long time, took a spurt in the week ended Sept. 25, and reached $17,278,772, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. In the week before the entries were only $14,594,242, and in the week before that $15,456,624. Dry goods also showed an increase over the preceding week.

Aniline color imports for the week totaled $11,935, while indigo, chiefly synthetic, was valued at $75,990. Dyewood extract entries were heavy, being appraised at $184,039. Dyewood imports were set down at $62,362, and logwood at $12,193. Fustic entries were down to $2,252. Argois totaled $52,069.

Imports of watches, precious stones, and jewelry had a value of $491,185, while furs were returned at $266,391. Sugar entries were 104,365 bags, appraised at $1,191,322, while coffee imports aggregated 44,005 bags, worth $583,708. Raw cocoa imports amounted to $361,809. Hides, leather and leather findings had a value of $1,446,134, while India rubhber, manufactures and waste, were returned at $3,791,031. Wool importations amounted to 5,461 bales, appraised at $399,296.

Dry goods entered for consumption were valued at $1,855,640, silk entries being appraised at $485,945. In the week before dry goods imported for consumption were returned at $1,278,603, silk entries being $332,326. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $645,977, while warehoused goods had a value of $439,099. In the corresponding week last year the entries were, respectively, $602,522 and $826,349.

MORE GEMS COME IN.

Last Month's Imports Over $500,000 More Than in August.

September importations of precious stones exceeded those of August by more than $500,000, according to a report given out yesterday hy Appraiser of the Port Sague. September entries here of gems, including pearls, reached $2,103,292, against $1,561,502 the month before.

In September, 1914, when the European war demoralized shipping and business generally, the importations amounted to only $584,324, while in the same month in 1913, just before the new tariff with its higher duties became effective, the gem imports reached the high total of $6,522,207.

Cut stones predominated in last month's imports, as their value as returned by Examiner Treadwell aggregated $1,411,989. Uncut gems were appraised at $668,879, while miners' and grinders' diamonds reached $22,924.

The European diamond centres, such as London, Antwerp and Amsterdam, continue to be more or less demoralized on account of the war, it was said yesterday. Demand has ceased in Europe for precious stones with the result that handlers there are making every effort to find a market for their wares here. This circumstance, in connection with the approach of the holiday season, was said to he responsihle for the increased imports last month.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WALD & ZEIGER, restaurant, 278 Lenox Avenue, have filed a petition in hankruptcy, with liabilities $2,002 and no assets.

SAMUEL M. RAPPAPORT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel M. Rappaport, button manufacturer, 507 Sixth Avenue, by Isidore A. Weidhorn, $194; N. Montfort Manufacturing Company, $154, and Oscar Meisien, $200. Liabilities are $1,700 and assets $300.

THEODORE L. HEYSE.—A petition in bankruptcy hae been filed against Theodore L. Heyse, grocer, 922 Third Avenue, by Francis H. Leggett Company, $591; Hudson Paper and Woodenware Company, $21, and Koester & Wieners, $128.

EUGENE GORDON, chemist, 807 Tinton Avenue, has filed a petition in hankruptcy, with liabilities $1,969 and no assets.

ORSAW B. RONK, blacksmith, Plattekill, Ulster County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,233 and assets $11.

MRS. MAUD BREVOORT BARCLAY, 9 West 92d St., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,080,249, and assets consisting of real estate, $404,000, on which there are many mortgages.

KONRAD ETTER, butcher, 118 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,840, and assets $1,834.

LOUIS KLEIN, 700 West 179th Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules shewing liabilities $13,491 and no assets.

AMELIA SPIER, dry goods, 534 East 138th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,297 and assets $313.

BANKERS BUILDING BUREAU, bank equipment, 106 East 10th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $39,076, and assets $1,233.

D. KIGNER & BRO., furriers, 12 East 32d Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $7,988, and assets $447.

TRENCH ART NOVELTY WORKS, INC., rhinestone novelties, 78 Bleecker Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,071, and assets $553.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Frank J. Wilson, a real estate agent and former Alderman of the City of Chicago from the Twenty-seventh Ward. Voluntary petition. Liabilities, $104,541; assets, $2,880.

Edward T. Kennedy, a physician. Voluntary petition. Liabilities, $21,868; assets, $483.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 276 business failures in the United States during the week, against 320 for the previous week, and 290, 230, 268, and 201 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 66, New England 36, Southern 60, Western 57, Northwestern 35, and Far Western 23. Canada had 46, against 39 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the concerns failing had less than $5,000 capital, and 7 per cent. had from $50,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—D. J. Skelton $143.90
Bodker, Chas. E.—M. J. Connelly 267.51
Bloom, Edw. L.—E. M. Statler 147.80
Butler, Joehua T.—Garrison Realty Co. 165.07
Barnard, Sidney W.—Phillips-Jones Co., Inc. 102.88
Carlock, Helen—C. L. Hutchison 527.81
Crandall, George P.—E. Corbett 120.18
Delemarre, John B., and Louis Delemarre, Jr.—National Cash Register Co. 292.02
Draper, Theo. S.—A. W. Schumann 210.25
E. B. Halsey Co., Inc.—W. Kronenwott 672.40
Eckhouse, Elmer M.—J. Rothschild 757.69
Embesi, John—Figge & Hutwoelker Co. 240.88
Florsi Garden Development Co.—U. S. Realty & Improvement Co. 315.91
Gwynne, Arthur—W. H. Steers 136.91
Goldner, Joseph and Benjamin—J. Leaman 759.60
Gates, Chas. M.—Butler Bros. 201.83
Harris, Bernard—P. A. Franklin, Jr., et al. 777.64
Henry Mohr, Inc.—M. J. Frenzaid 302.41
Henshaw, John—T. Wolf et al. 151.40
Hernstadt, Inc.—Sonn Bros. Co. 202.09
Harlem Wine Liquor Co., William Pasternack and Dora Pasternack—Max Stiner & Co. 995.98
Hoffman, Isaac—S. Rosenberg 201.29
Ingram, James E., Jr.—F. De K. Huyler et al. 10,978.30
Iiking, William—H. Michaelson 111.65
Krinsky, Samuel—J. Delmonte 304.54
Kadner, Allen—E. R. Goldsmith 408.25
Kander, Allen—B. L. Leventritt 294.27
Koenig, Max & Julia—I. Mastler 2,890.44
Konowitz, Sarah—M. Rothenberg 5,837.53
Keller, Samuel L.—W. C. Stuart 819.17
Lockwood, Edmund C.—R. C. Turnbull 1,481.06
Lindol, Harry N.—A. J. Bradley 250.28
Lang, Joseph—J. Bogart et al. 485.40
Levi, Joseph—E. S. Moss Theatrical Enterprises, Inc. 170.72
Lehmsn, Isaac—Alexander & Co., Inc. 440.67
Lampke, Abraham G.—I. M. Ullman et al. 142.88
Levy, Samuel—M. Harris et al. 107.96
Morgan, Dan—J. Horowitz 474.06
Miller, Hyman—S. E. Collins 163.91
Meusch, Jacob—B. Boonims 126.65
McKasty, Frank, Jr.—Leiters Agricultural Works 372.87
Meyer, Fred—Swift & Co., Inc. 358.85
Moore, Chas. E. & Walter E. Preble—U. S. Realty & Improvement Co. 265.00
Maisel, Morris—J. Elterman et al. 148.17
Metropolitan Film Mfg. Co., Inc.—M. Courtney 940.17
Matt, Lawrence M.—C. Gartner 208.19
Nass, Joseph—L. Samenfeld 151.01
Pyke, Joseph D.—Cook & Bernheimer Co. 319.27
Prescher, John—Standard Oil Co. of New York 198.89
Paternack, William & Dora—Max Stiner & Co. 294.88
Quelmelz, Oscar—Tokstadt Burger Co. 105.04
Ross, Louis—Imperial Auto Touring & Taxicab Co., Inc. 302.15
Rau, Seymour L.—Hotel La Salle Co. 1,406.45
Schwartz, Dave, Annie Schwartz, Philip Braunstein & Lizzie Braunstein—Frank Brewery 1,202.28
Sill, William R.—Rembrandt Realty Co. 221.75
Stoecklin, Frank—J. J. Singer 324.67
Silverman, Adolph—A. L. Tuska, et al. 282.04
Sarasohn, Abraham—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 683.56
Schneider's Cafe Co. and Morris Schneider—John Hartell & Co. 338.47
Salman, Edward, Solomon H. and Isaac Schlanger—People, &c. 500.00
Smallwood Film Corp.—H. M. Knapp 117.76
Thomas, Isaac R.—H. S. Deming 168.47
Weber, Louis—E. J. Rieser 3,292.65
Weiner, Falk, and Max Hirsch—M. G. Palliser 205.85
Warner, Walter H.—Illinois Life Insurance Co. 481.79
Wray, Seda, and G. Ewald Menzel—H. Vogler 173.61
Wilgro Realty Co.—D. Seymour 1,127.34

In Bronx County.

Burger, Charles—E. Kuebn 45.72
Carney, Joseph—W. J. Dunning 289.27
Dreyfus, Bernard J.—J. Karlin 89.52
Davidson, Harris—S. Auguet 28.58
Everett, Sidney J.—R. C. Turnbull 1,616.44
Hoffman, Abe—S. Schwartz 114.92
Hurwitz, Meyer—N. W. Herbst 335.39
Johanson, Emil—L. Bauer 179.62
Lorraine, Helen—M. Loebenberg 141.91
McMshon, John—J. Schroeder 502.87
Russo, Catalina and Antonio—Dollar Savings Bank 393.90
Stoecklin, Frank S.—J. J. Singer 324.67
Shukin, Meyer—H. Krulewitch 218.21
Thomas F. Fenders Co., Inc.—E. Hirschberg 158.22
Williams Carpet Cleaning Co., Inc., and William A. Williams—J. Beck 166.66
Williams Carpet Cleaning, Inc.—Same. 241.11

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

People's Surety Co. of N. Y.—M. Chodaskwska, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... $380.61
Same—B. Goldberg, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 681.10
Same—J. Willner, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 345.98
Same—D. Rosenblatt, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 265.50
Same—E. Solomon, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 212.66
Same—J. Solomon, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 178.78
Same—A. Powychalska, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 174.61
Same—S. M. Unterhalter, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 253.12
Same—J. Newman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 268.01
Same—H. Davidovitz, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 278.37
Same—I. S. Weisblum, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 314.96
Same—Y. Weiss, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 292.19
Same—I. Geva, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 333.24
Same—P. Goldberg, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 272.54
Same—A. Caplap, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 230.06
Same—I. Cagle, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 55.01
Same—K. Densinger, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 83.52
Same—E. Friedman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 27.78
Same—R. Herschel, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 104.32
Same—A. Czarnick, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 116.41
Same—A. Blatt, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 45.40
Same—F. Friedman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 77.99
Same—S. Solomon, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 7.01
Same—S. Seller, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 5.23
Same—B. Berger, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 173.90
Same—S. Felth, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 48.50
Same—J. Kamensky, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 54.49
Same—M. Dolfin, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 75.48
Same—M. Rottenberg, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 93.08
Same—H. Rosenblatt, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 14.55
Same—C. Reiser, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 46.51
Same—A. Szafi, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 91.90
Same—B. Silber, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 78.37
Same—A. Szafi, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 40.77
Same—A. Silzrabin, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 93.12
Same—J. Scheer, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 21.87
Same—J. Skrys, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 98.30
Same—S. Zoberman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 6.40
Same—M. Weiss, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 23.25
Same—J. Howat, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 64.02
Same—M. & R. Reich, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 61.84
Same—M. Dzurba, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 797.55
Same—B. & S. Bartfeld, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 323.70
Same—L. Dudice, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 109.59
Same—J. Iwachow, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 64.02
Same—J. Groman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 122.23
Same—H. Egrowitz, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 54.17
Same—E. Klein, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 148.42
Same—N. Shtokalo, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 52.01
Same—N. Berkovics, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 117.80
Same—E. Friedman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 16.56
Same—M. Steinberg, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 58.20
Same—T. Rusyn, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 58.20
Same—J. Philip, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 85.29
Same—J. Myczkowski, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 320.29
Same—H. Soherman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 48.89
Same—I. Ehrlich, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 56.45
Same—A. Allwelse, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 157.57
Same—B. Weleshium, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 170.55
Same—S. Guttman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 63.40
Same—C. Goodman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 141.94
Same—S. Rubin, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 51.58
Same—A. Kandutis, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 175.97
Same—P. Plazas, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 133.87
Same—I. Ondulas, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 192.07
Same—M. Breler, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 183.34
Same—C. Ryrmower, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 174.63
Same—D. Morrison, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 1,538.40
Same—I. Konigsberg, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 84.97
Same—J. Markatle, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 906.58
Same—J. Eliss, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 106.51
Same—S. Guttman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 196.75
Same—M. Budin, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 23.26
Same—W. Zeba, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 58.20
Same—A. Kalas, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 5,226.88
Same—A. Torak, Dec. 16, 1913 ..... 119.12
Same—S. Sabo, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 33.86
Same—I. Heimowitz, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 128.97
Same—L. Last, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 134.00
Same—N. & R. Jacshia 425.13
Same—S. Soberman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 52.49
Same—Mrs. A. Hourick, Dec. 30, 1914 247.37
Same—H. Adler, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 22.70
Same—M. Malone, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 69.38
Same—B. Goldberg, May 7, 1914 ..... 97.80
Same—M. Parsky, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 308.43
Same—M. Rottman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 54.13
Same—J. Neuman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 105.09
Same—J. L. Horowitz, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 27.07
Same—E. Heiman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 23.33
Same—S. Fraucr, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 186.81
Same—M. Veltman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 27.89
Same—F. Xvoinicek, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 88.07
Same—A. Guttman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 141.34
Same—A. Struevich, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 311.00
Same—C. Michelyiar, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 107.53
Same—J. Malawski, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 494.79
Same—W. Zamiato, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 58.20
Same—M. Pzpetts, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 63.30
Same—J. Lask, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 118.46
Same—A. Goldman, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 186.04
Same—F. Insel, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 117.41
Same—C. Insel, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 183.70
Same—T. Klynks, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 238.15
Same—E. Plarh Kness, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 174.61
Same—A. Merken, Dec. 30, 1913 ..... 88.88
Albany Bargain Co.—I. Greenbaum et al, Sept. 14, 1915 ..... $106.81
Bamberger, Leon J.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915 ..... 1,124.68
Friedman, Charles, Jacob Rabinowitz and Samuel Rabinowitz—D. LaSala, April 12, 1915 ..... 1,132.78
Hildebrand, George—Sargent & Co., Sept. 15, 1915 ..... 128.72
Midville Realty Co.—City of New York, Oct. 29, 1914 ..... 264.41
Stinzing, Frank C.—W. O. Masche, July 29, 1915 ..... 1,219.86
Schechter, Daniel, and Irving Chestney—M. Gottlieb, March 4, 1915 ..... 145.41
Schechter, Daniel M. and Irving Chestney—D. J. Gladstone, Nov. 13, 1914 .. 274.81
Tiber Building Co. and Nicholas Comforti—J. Gerosa, March 10, 1915 ..... 187.81

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED.—Ladies' fur-trimmed suits, costing $7 to $9. Call 9 to 11 A. M. Saturday, Wm. M. Van Buren, 18 East 22d St.

JOBBERS placing orders on waists and kimonos, all prices. Call Saturday, Room 804, 22 East 21st St.

WANTED, DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes, carded or bulk; specify quantity and price. 613 Wool Exchange.

WANTED.—Columbia broadcloth, all shades, $1.50; 7% cash. Madison Square 5441.

WE ARE LOOKING at fur-trimmed suits, coats. 164 West 25th, 11th Floor.

JOB OF SERGE DRESSES; serge, crepe, meteor and charmeuse dresses to close out. Vogue Costume Co., 47 West 42d.

25 DOZ. CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS ready for delivery. 13 and 15 West 20th St., 6th Floor.

SUITS for immediate delivery; up-to-the-minute styles. Max Singer, 28 W. 25th St.

WE ARE OPEN TO BUY large quantities of messaline for spot cash in black, navy, blue, and brown. Kayanee Waist and Dress Co., 536-38 Broadwsy.

DESIRE AT ONCE, on cash terms, high-grads Dresses, Suits, Skirts, Wsists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 3 Lispenard St. Franklin 4845.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 498 Broadway. Spring 854.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday....3@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Exports of Cotton Goods.

Reports from local exporters of cotton goods do not tell of a great deal of change in the situation. The lack of color stuffs continues to hamper business in colored cottons with the world's markets, and the higher prices that have been made on gray and bleached goods as a result of the advance in cotton have made foreign buyers a bit wary about coming in just now. This is true of practically all constructions but duck, which is so much in demand and so scarce that price has become a secondary factor. This applies hoth to the military and commercial construotions. About the best business of the moment in general commercial cottons seems to be coming from the West Indies.

Jobbers Are Coming Back.

Many of the Southern and Western jobbers, especially the former, are said to be either coming or preparing to come back to this market as a result of the changes that have occurred in cotton goods following the sharp moving up of that staple. The retailers are said to be piling in orders to the jobbers in those parts of the country in an endeavor to beat further advances, and, as the average jobber had made no special preparations to meet a demand like that which has apparently developed, frequent reorders have been necessary in the last week or two. As one Southern buyer expresses it, he has got tired of reordering goods by mail and telegraph and is coming here in person to do the necessary buying.

Millinery Trade Active.

The wide variety of styles in women's hats has exerted a stimulating influence in the millinery business. There is no firmly established size or shape, and a wealth of materials may he used with equally good effect. The demand at present, however, favors the toque, but there is every indication that larger shapes will grow in favor as the season advances. Hatters' plush, velvet and fur seem to be the ground materials in most use, with the first named material well outranking the others. The darker colors rule, and hlack is easily the best seller. In sport hats, which have quite an established vogue, bright, flaring ehades are in demand, of course, and the styles, while simpie, are remarked upon for their attractiveness.

Ribbons Increase in Demand.

An increasing demand is felt for ribbons, and manufacturers believe that, now a start has heen made, the business should grow to very satisfactory proportions. For some time past conditions have been slack in the trade and the improvement will he welcomed. For some reason or other the manufacturing trades that are usual purchasers of ribbons have been slow to take up the ideas expressed at the Paris openings as far as ribbons are concerned. Some of the models brought from the other side have heen lavishly trimmed with ribbons, and all of them in some form or other have used ribbons as trimmings. Despite the manufacturers' attempt to create a vogue, however, the demand has been slow in "taking hold." The outlook now has become much brighter.

Operating for Spring.

A peculiar feature of trading in the dress goods market is the proportion of Spring to Fall buying. At present the cutting-up trade should he just in the midst of Fall manufacturing and placing large reorders on heavyweights to fill an active demand. But for the time being Spring business seems to have overshadowed that for immediate needs. Whether the coat and suit houses are growing uneasy over a possible shortage of merchandise for next Spring, or helieve that the Fall season has no further prospects, is a question sellers in the market cannot answer satisfactorily for themselves. Some of the mill representatives believe it is too late now for the promised Fall business to materialize, while others look for an end of the season rush to secure merchandise.

Hosiery Is Moving Well.

There is not much complaint to make of the hosiery business that is now heing done hy the local jobhing trade on seasonahle goode. Not only is the near-by trade taking this merchandise well, but duplicate orders from buyers who have heen to this market from more distant points are coming in freely. Noveities continue to lead the demand, practicaliy all kinds of striped, clocked, and boot effects being wanted. Staple cotton goods are moving as well as can be expected in view of the present vogue for noveities. In the primary markets the rise in cotton, in addition to the increased cost of dyeing, is strengthening the mills in their belief that prices should be advanced beyond present levels on Spring goods. Prices on artificial silk hose have now advanced to a point for the new season that practically precludes their being retailed at 25 cents a pair.

Gray Goods Were Firm.

The upset in the cotton market yesterday had no marked effect on gray goods here one way or another, though it did, perhaps, check trading a little. Good sales were made on 39-inch 80-80s at 6¼ cents for spot delivery, and many houses were unwilling to sell this construction at less than 6⅝ to 6¾ cents. All the 38½-inch 60-48s available for any delivery at 4 cents have been cleaned up, apparently, and mills are firm in their demands for 4½ cents. Other wide goods continued firm on the bases of 4½ cents for 38½-inch 64-60s and 5¼ cents for 39-inch 68-72s. Sheetings and drills were fairly active and firmly held. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s...4⅝c
39-inch, 72-78s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s...4½c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s...4½c
39-inch, 56-44s....3½c 27-inch, 64-60s....3⅞c
38½-inch, 64-60s...4¾c 27-incb, 56-52s....2¼c

Big Season in Furs.

If furriers were in a pessimistic frame of mind some months ago over the outlook, they have no reason to be at the present time. Furs have come to be the leading fashion note. In all branches of women's outer apparel, and in petticoats as well, fur is used in large or small quantities as the case may be—but used nevertheless. The coat and suit trade has taken up fur trimmings with a vim beyond precedent. Practically every model has its touch of fur. The skin may be used in either narrow or wide bands, in small tufts or balls. On the very low priced apparel, imitation fur is used. Beaver, opossum, krimmer, and skunk seem to be the furs mostly needed, and prices have advanced in company with the large demand. The use of fur trimmings has not exerted a detrimental effect on the sale of fur sets, for they are selling even better than usual.

Why Are They Afraid?

One of the best-known men in the cotton goods trade is much disgusted with the way the average person in that business conducts it. He says that the reason for this unsatisfactory condition is that there is either too much selfishness in the American business man or else there is not enough courage. He claims that everybody in the trade wants to buy at the bottom and sell at the top price, with the result that neither is done very often. He asserts that while the gray goods makers would not buy cotton a month or two ago at prices more or less under present levels, because they thought it would go lower, they are now tumbling over one another almost to get a supply of it. They will now make up goods, he says, and hold them out for top prices, believing a decline out of the question, and will not sell them until the market starts to crumhle, and they have to sell at prices lower than they could have. The same charge holds, he says, for buyers of fabrics in the gray.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks Dun's Review says:

Success of the foreign loan negotiations foreshadows a further extension of American enterprise and emphasizes the position occupied by this country in the field of international finance. With constructive factors multiplying, prospects steadily brighten and actual gains in business are now more in keeping with the growth of optimistic sentiment. Almost without exception, reports from the leading centres tell of accumulating evidences of progress and only in isolated cases, such as in the lumber trade, is depression still manifest.

Clearings through the banks at the principal cities in the United States more than maintain the improvement recently established, the total this week, according to Dun's Review, amounting to $3,678,529,573, an increase of 70.9 per cent. as compared with the $2,151,443,417 of the same week last year and of 15.6 per cent. as contrasted with the $3,177,617,592 reported for the corresponding week in 1913.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade reports, good last week, are even better this week. There is mere snap to trading uncertainty about the future has well-nigh given place to certainty, interest in the European war is simmering down to a discussion of what it will produce in the way of orders for the United States, the Anglo-French loan to be floated here favorably affects credit-making factors, money is abundant at low rates, some branches of the finished steel industry are in a sold-up condition, railway buying is in evidence, reports of car shortage in the Middle West are noteworthy, labor is becoming scarce, lower temperatures have quickened distribution of seasonable goods, jobbing trade tends to broaden, road sales to improve, mail-order business to rise, holiday buying to increase and payrolls to expand.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The T. Holt Haywood department of Frederick, Victor & Achelis yesterday announced these advances over recent prices: On Pevona, Royal, and Mustava sheviots, ¼ cent a yard; on Oneida and Pathfinder plaids, ¼ cent a yard, and on Rescue plaids, ¼ cent a yard. Mr. Haywood said that the business done during September was the second largest in the history of the department, which has been in existence for about thirty years.

Owen J. Brady, a general salesman for the H. B. Claflin Corporation, returned yesterday from Washington, where he participated in the parade of the civil war veterans. Mr. Brady, who served in the Federal Cavalry, enlisted at the age of 15.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; P. D. Slocum, furs; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON.—J. Cohen, clothing, men's furnishing goods; Broadway Central.
BOSTON.—Sullivan Bros.; J. J. Sullivan, tailors; Brotzell.
BOSTON.—Moore, Smith Co.; J. Reading, hats, caps, straw goods, gloves, furs; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Brown, Durrell Co.; J. W. Hammond, hdkfs.; 10 W. 19th; Navarre.
BUFFALO—Sinclair-Rooney & Co.; C. O. O'Rourke, hats; 621 Bway.
BUFFALO.—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. Bader, jobs curtains, pictures, art novelties; N. S. Hens, jobs notions, toilet goods; 31

SCHULTE TO EXTEND CIGAR STORE CHAIN

Trade Looks for War on the United Company as Rival Reaches Across Country.

PRICE AGREEMENT DENIED

Recent Organization of Tobacco Merchants Said Not to Mean Increase in Rates.

The A. Schulte cigar stores are to stretch across the country in a chain 150 strong, and other links will be added as rapidly as feasible, it was learned yesterday. There are at present forty-six of these stores in Manhattan and Brooklyn and Newark.

D. A. Schulte will leave for the West next Monday to look over the ground in connection with the big drive. The new stores will be supplied from the factory here for the present, and the direction will be from the executive offices in this city.

Although the Schulte Corporation is a member of the newly organized Tobacco Merchants' Association, Mr. Schulte said yesterday that it had not entered into any agreement with the United Cigar Stores Company to resume the regular rates on cigarettes, which are now greatly reduced. The association is to consider the matter of price cutting and coupon giving. Mr. Schulte said that an article in THE TIMES last Sunday gave the impression that there had been some kind of a rapprochement between the United and the Schulte forces.

"The Schulte interests," he continued, "have not entered into any agreement with the United Stores, and they are operating their business independently of the United and of any other company. The aggressive policy of the Schulte business will be continued, with the idea of presenting the Mutual coupons as a national enterprise."

The Schulte stores, as they are extended to other cities, will distribute the Mutual coupons. At the same time it will be possible for independent cigar dealers to purchase these coupons and distribute them to their customers as premiums. In other cities there will be Mutual coupon stations, controlled by the Schulte interests, where customers of both their stores and of independent dealers may exchange the coupons for goods.

G. Fred Cresby, who presided at the recent conference of tobacco dealers, held at the Biltmore, made public yesterday the names of the members of the committee which he was authorized to appoint for the purpose of preparing a constitution and by-laws for the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States. The following were selected:

Jesse Bloch of Bloch Brothers, Wheeling, W. Va.; William T. Reed of Larus Brothers Co., Richmond, Va.; Edward Wise, United Cigar Stores Company, New York; Frederick S. Lucey of Phillip Morris & Co., Limited, New York; Charles J. Eisenlohr of Otto Eisenlohr & Brother, Philadelphia; Charles Fox, President National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association, New York; Curtis A. Wessel of The United States Tobacco Journal, New York; Carl Werner of The Tobacco Leaf, New York; Asa Lemeln of E. H. Gato Cigar Company, Key West and New York, and Nicholas Ehrlich, President of the Independent Retail Tobacconists' Association of Brooklyn.

Whitestone Vamps Replaced.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Oct. 1.—After nearly fifty years of service the Volunteer Fire Department was replaced today by the paid department. The twenty-two men installed in the new fire house on Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street as the first company will be under the direct charge of Chief La Mont of Flushing. George Hipple, the retiring chief of the volunteer force, turned over all city-owned apparatus and other equipments to the new head.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A protective committee to represent the first mortgage gold 5 per cent. 1942 bonds of the Texas & Oklahoma, guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, has been formed. The committee consists of F. N. B. Close, (Chairman,) Robert W. Drayton, R. Walter Leigh, William W. Clench of Springfield, Mass., and John W. Stedman.

It was announced yesterday by the reorganization managers of the Kansas City Railway & Light Company that more than 90 per cent. of the securities embraced in the reorganization plan had been deposited. An extension of the time has been granted to Oct. 9 for the deposit of all bonds other than those of the Kansas City Plaza and Kansas City and Westport Belt Companies.

The National City Company and Sntro Brothers & Co. head the underwriting syndicate for the sale to stockholders of the Tennessee Copper Company of $2,000,000 of that company's first mortgage 10-year convertible 6 per cent. gold bonds. The stockholders of the Tennessee Copper Company will meet on Oct. 18 to pass on the Directors' recommendation to authorize a total of $3,000,000 bonds.

George Weston, formerly manager of the foreign exchange business of the American Express Company, has been appointed an additional assistant to Vice President Max May in the management of the foreign exchange business of the Guaranty Trust Company. He will be the manager of the department.

PERSONALTY VALUES ARE $3,704,305,965

Continued from Page 1.

too early to forecast what the actual personal assessment will be until the Tax Department has finished sifting the preliminary figures. In the second place, the increase does not represent any policy or scheme of this administration, but is simply the result of greater care and thoroughness on the part of the tax officials in the discharge of a sworn duty.

"Plans of taxation are matters of State law. The duty of the City Government is to administer the law as it finds it. While personally I regard the personal tax law as faulty and even unjust, it plainly makes it obligatory upon the Tax Board to assess personal property at its actual value wherever it finds it, unless specially exempted by law.

"On reading the tentative figures published today, I have, however, given positive instructions to the commissioners to use the utmost care to prevent over-assessment and injustice, and particularly to prevent uncollectible taxes from being put upon the rolls. While naturally in dealing with so large a population and under the faulty machinery of the existing law there will be many errors in the preliminary assessments, these can be corrected on the hearings. I am confident that public opinion will approve this earnest effort on the part of the commission to discharge its statutory duty.

"I may also add that when the final assessments have been determined I shall see to it if necessary, that the whole machinery of the city government is used to enforce collection. I have heard altogether too much of tax dodging and tax perjury."

Increases in All Boroughs.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board made this statement:

"The net increase in the tentative assessment of real estate, exclusive of special franchise, is $143,480,727. Of this total increase there is on account of real estate of corporations an increase of $25,520,445, and an increase on ordinary real estate of $117,960,282. In arriving at the iherease of over $117,000,000 for the whole city, there was an increase of 3,000 new buildings of $110,000,000, an increase of land values of approximately $131,000,000, and a decrease on land values and old buildings of $124,000,000.

"In Manhattan the net increase in round figures was $53,000,000, but the decrease in various parts of the borough amounted to $105,000,000. The increase for new buildings was $50,000,000 and the land increase was $88,000,000. In four sections of the borough there was a net decrease. In Section 2, from Grand Street to Fourteenth Street, the net decrease was $9,000,000; from Fourteenth to Fortieth Streets the decrease was $21,000,000. In the sixth and seventh sections, namely, in Harlem, the decrease was about $10,000,000. The sections which yielded an increase were the first, the fourth, and fifth, which lie between Fortieth and Ninety-sixth Streets, and the eighth, which is Washington Heights and all the northerly end of the island.

Greatest Increase in Brooklyn.

"In the Borough of the Bronx new buildings amounted to an increase of $13,000,000. There were decreases of nearly $7,000,000. The net increase was $24,641,410. In Brooklyn no district showed a net decline, although in several districts the net increase was very small. New buildings accounted for $32,000,000. There were various decreases aggregating $8,500,000, and the net increase was $54,802,785. In Queens the increase for new buildings was almost the same as in the Bronx, being $13,391,000. The net increase was $27,575,541. In Richmond every district showed a small increase, amounting in the aggregate to $2,068,630.

"A recapitulation of the tentative assessment on real estate shows the following increases by boroughs:

"Manhattan, $4,914,008,871, as against this year's assessment of $4,880,461,510.

"The Bronx, $676,757,816, as against $652,116,406.

"Brooklyn, $1,674,180,957, as against $1,619,378,172.

"Queens, $522,298,925, as against $494,743,384.

"Richmond, $85,056,875, as against $82,988,245.

"The largest net increase in assessments is in Brooklyn, where the assessment jumps $54,802,785. Manhattan is second, with a net increase of $33,542,361. The smallest net increase is $2,068,630 in Richmond."

8,633 New Names on Rolls.

Mr. Purdy made this additional statement later:

"The aggregate tentative personal assessment for 1916 is $3,704,305,965. This increase represents simply the preliminary figures and is subject to the offsets, deductions and exemptions provided by law, which will materially decrease the amount upon which taxes are based.

"It will be observed that there is a comparatively small increase in the number of names added to the rolls—8,633 residents in the entire city. The increases come from larger assessments of individuals and corporations, based upon information in possession of the departments. The tentative assessments have not been made hap-hazard or by guesswork. On the contrary, they have been carefully and systematically compiled from the most reliable sources of information available to the department.

"Before the final tax rolls are completed every care will be exercised to see that no injustice is done, either to the city or the taxpayers, and no one need fear over-assessment if he will take the trouble to make personal application for correction. On the other hand, thorough investigations will be made and attempted frauds will be rigorously dealt with. The department is determined to proceed vigorously to punish any attempt at perjury and tax dodging."

Controller Calls It "Inflation."

When Controller Prendergast was asked for his opinion of the increased personal assessments, he said he stood on his statement of two weeks ago. At that time he said the most vigorous protest should be directed against any scheme having for its object the reduction of the tax rate next year through "the inflation of the personal property assessment," and that he would oppose such a tax levy.

At that time the Controller wanted to know how it would ever be possible to enforce collection of taxes on $4,000,000,000 when it had been found impossible to enforce collections in full upon assessments that had run as low as $325,000,000 in a single year.

The Law on Tax Perjury.

Authorities admit that it is very difficult to obtain a conviction in the case of a person charged with swearing falsely as to his taxes. The statute says:

"A person who, in making any statement, oral or written, which is required or authorized by law to be made as the basis of imposing any tax or assessment, or an application to reduce any tax or assessment, wilfully makes, as to any material matter, any statement which he knows to be false, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

New Values on Buildings.

Among the largest and most important buildings, clubs, theatres, and hotels on the real estate assessment books, with their present and new valuations, are:

	1915.	1916.
Whitehall Building	$8,800,000	$6,200,000
Standard Oil Building	3,250,000	3,250,000
City Investing Building	6,625,000	6,625,000
Singer Building	7,000,000	7,000,000
Woolworth Building	9,500,000	9,500,000
Hudson Terminal B'd'gs	12,250,000	12,250,000
Flatiron Building	2,075,000	1,600,000
Metropolitan Building	12,425,000	17,900,000
Fifth Avenue Building	7,390,000	7,390,000
Park Row Building	2,700,000	2,700,000
Broad Exchange Building	5,495,000	5,105,000
Emigrant Savings Bldg.	3,100,000	3,900,000
Equitable Building	15,000,000	22,000,000
Tribune Building	1,750,000	1,750,000
Pulitzer Building	1,950,000	1,950,000
Times Bldg., Times Sq.	1,885,000	1,885,000
Times Bldg., Park Row	1,450,000	1,400,000
Herald Building	2,250,000	2,175,000
Evening Mail Building	1,000,000	1,000,000
Evening Post Building	1,300,000	1,300,000
German Herald Building	240,000	240,000
National City Bank	5,500,000	5,500,000
N. Y. Stock Exchange	5,390,000	5,390,000
N. Y. Produce Exchange	4,000,000	4,000,000
N. Y. Cotton Exchange	975,000	975,000
Bowery Savings Bank	350,000	350,000
Harlem Savings Bank	275,000	275,000
Knickerbocker Club	970,000	930,000
Harvard Club	950,000	1,300,000
Yale Club	390,000	390,000
Army and Navy Club	130,000	130,000
City Club	305,000	305,000
Friars Club	48,000	48,000
Lambs Club	278,000	295,000
National Arts Club	405,000	392,500
N. Y. Athletic Club	925,000	1,000,000
Princeton Club	165,000	160,000
Elks Club	900,000	800,000
Union League Club	1,835,000	1,850,000
Aneonia Hotel	3,750,000	3,750,000
Astor Hotel	3,840,000	4,050,000
Algonquin Hotel	610,000	565,000
Belmont Hotel	4,550,000	4,550,000
Broadway Central Hotel	690,000	675,000
Buckingham Hotel	1,960,000	2,050,000
Biltmore Hotel	6,575,000	8,975,000
Endicott Hotel	675,000	675,000
Collingwood Hotel	485,000	490,000
Herald Square Hotel	805,000	840,000
Holland House	1,315,000	1,245,000
Hotel Imperial	3,940,000	8,565,000
Hotel McAlpin	9,450,000	9,450,000
Hotel Knickerbocker	4,050,000	4,050,000
Hotel Majestic	1,830,000	1,830,000
Hotel Martinique	2,100,000	2,000,000
Hotel Marlborough	1,900,000	1,760,000
Hotel Martha Washington	890,000	890,000
Hotel Netherland	2,030,000	2,000,000
Park Avenue Hotel	1,700,000	1,700,000
Hotel Plaza	8,000,000	8,600,000
Hotel Ritz-Carlton	2,400,000	3,500,000
Hotel St. Denis	565,000	515,000
Hotel St. Regis	2,650,000	2,170,000
Hotel Savoy	2,350,000	2,070,000
Hotel Vanderbilt	2,950,000	2,950,000
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	12,125,000	12,125,000
Hotel York	620,000	620,000
Hotel Navarre	700,000	670,000
Madison Square Garden	3,000,000	3,000,000
Academy of Music	775,000	750,000
Astor Theatre	850,000	875,000
Belasco Theatre	440,000	440,000
Booth Theatre	800,000	800,000
Broadway Theatre	1,460,000	1,540,000
Casino Theatre	880,000	1,145,000
Eltinge Theatre	375,000	390,000
44th Street Theatre	650,000	650,000
Globe Theatre	725,000	725,000
Hammerstein's Victoria	1,175,000	1,150,000
Hippodrome	2,250,000	2,250,000
Knickerbocker Theatre	1,200,000	1,345,000
Longacre Theatre	280,000	310,000
Metropolitan Opera House	3,120,000	3,570,000
New Amsterdam Theatre	805,000	830,000
Palace Theatre	1,070,000	1,070,000
Playhouse	328,000	326,000
Vitagraph Theatre	2,525,000	2,425,000
Grand Central Terminal	18,175,000	18,800,000
Pennsylvania Station	16,350,000	16,205,000

PERSONALTY ASSESSMENTS.

New York's Rich Men and Women on the Tax Books.

Prominent among those assessed on the personal tax books with their 1916 assessments are:

John D. Rockefeller	$5,000,000
Andrew Carnegie	5,000,000
Isaac E. Wetmore	5,000,000
Mildred B. Bliss	4,000,000
Emily F. Southmayd	2,000,000
James B. Ford	1,384,000

The following persons are assessed on $1,000,000:

Joseph Aaronson, E. L. Adams, Paul W. Alexander, Sidney Alsberg, William Alsberg, Charles Altschul, William L. Ammerman, A. B. Ansbacher, David A. Ansbacher, Louis A. Anebacher, Christian Arndt, Max Arnstein, Emanuel Arnstein, Samuel Arnstein, Simeon Arnstein, Elias Asiel, Nelson S. Asiel, L. A. Ausrbach, Joseph Auerbach, A. J. Bach, F. A. Bah Bach, Isaac Bachs, L. S. Bachs, Francis M. Bacon, James Bacon, Wendell Baker, W. H. Baldwin, Sumner Ballard, T. H. Banks, Henry Batjer, Jeremiah Beall, Ainslie Bear, Godfrey O. Becker, Edwin E. Bernheimer, S. R. Bertrom, E. C. Bayer, Abraham Bijur, Samuel Bijur, Samuel Bijr, C. E. Biliquist, A. M. Bing, Leo S. Bling, John W. Bird, George Blagden, Frank W. Blauvelt, S. S. Blood, G. B. Blumentbel, Simon B. Blumentbal, E. C. Bodman, Harbart Bodman, S. M. Bond, Chester A. Bronson, Charlotte G. Breitung, Edward N. Breitung, Jules Brenchard, B. D. Brewster, Franklin G. Brown, J. Crosby Brown, James Brown, H. W. J. Bucknall, Winthrop Burr, George H. Burr, Crawford Burton, Frank B. Burton, F. D. Bush, Henry H. Caesar, Jasper A. Campbell, Emil Carlebach, Joseph N. Carpenter, Leslie N. Carpenter, David C. Clark, E. E. Clark, George C. Clarke, George C. Clarke, Jr., Lewis C. Clark, Jr., Henry Clews, James B. Clews, Albert Cohen, Henry L. Cohen, Hyman Cohen, Max Cohen, James C. Colgate, Russell G. Colt, Henry B. Cooper, Arthur Coppell, Clarkson Cowl, William R. Craig, Georgs A. Crocker, Jr., L. R. Crocker, Lincoln Cromwell, Seymour L. Cromwell, Ellena P. Cronkbite, William R. Cross, Joseph S. Cullman, Arthur J. Cutlbreth, John L. Cutler, Eleanor D. Cuyler, Jerome J. Darwig, Howland Davis, Julian H. Davis, H. P. Davison, Harry V. Day, Harbert H. Dean, J. P. Degener, William Degener, Eugene Delan, Morean Delan, John B. Dennis, T. R. Denzer, William L. Delmold, William Dette, Charles D. Dickey, M. H. Dodge, Marshall J. Dodge, D. D. Duernberg, L. W. Dommsrich, Otto L. Dommerich, J. Dreicer, Michael Dreicer, Ludwig Dreyfuss, Fred N. 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Wolff, Herman R. Wolff, Sidney E. Wolff, Wellman E. Wolff, Alfred Wallerssn, William J. Wallman, Rosen L. Wood, Leopold Zimmermann.

The following persons are assessed on $500,000:

Bruno Richter, William A. Street, Richard A. Strong, John B. Taylor, Edward M. C. Tower, Arthur Turnbull, Edmond L. Knoedler, Robert H. McCurdy,

John W. Auchincloes, Leo L. Doblin, Fred L. Samuel Fleischeimer, Archibald B. Gwathmey, Jr., David Haas.

James B. Regan is assessed for $800,000 and the following persons are on the books for $500,000 each:

Madeline T. F. Astor, David Belais, Edward W. Davis, Jr., Thomas P. Dooley, Henry J. Duveen, Otto M. Eidlitz, Walter S. Fisher, Felix Haar, David B. Caplan, Samuel S. Menges, Adolph Oppenheimer, Leopold Oppenheimer, Wm. H. Rankine, Paul J. Rainey, Anthony P. Rail.

Thomae C. Reid, J. D. Rockefellar, Jr., Oscar D. Thees, William H. Taylor, David B. Thompson, Geo. W. Thompson, Edward M. Timmins, Herbert W. Todd, Jos. B. Tompkins, Jr., Calvin Tomkine, Jos. B. Tompkins, William Trevor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, James P. Ward.

Assessed on $400,000 each are the following:

Ambrose R. Adams, Reuben Arknsh, Benj. L. M. Bates,

Leon Dargin, Jno. A. Davis, Jas. H. Dowd,

Jno. C. Dowd, Otto E. Dryfooe, Walter M. Emmerich, Simon F. Guggenheim, Max Mandell, Wm. Menke,

Sam'l Mayer, David F. Meyers, Justice Oesterlein, W. Parie, Benj. F. Rees, Iugo A. Thomsen.

Other assessments are as follows:

Alice G. Vanderbilt	$350,000
Frederick W. Vanderbilt	320,000
James Gordon Bennett	300,000
William P. Clyde	300,000
Margaret E. Vanderbilt	300,000
William Rockefeller	300,000
Theodore Mischei	250,000
Jamee B. Mabon	250,000
George Topltz	250,000
Eugene W. Durkee	250,000
Uriah J. Hecbt	250,000
Walter W. Ray	250,000
John Harsen Rboades	250,000
Michael Sinshetmer	250,000
Maurice M. Toohey	250,000
Augustus H. Bliss	200,000
Thomas F. Ryan	200,000
Louies W. Carnegie	200,000

Among the wealthy men claiming residences outside the juriadiction of the State are George Jay Gould, one of his sons Jay and Frank Jay. While all have city residences, George Jay and his son Jay gave their legal residences as Lakewood, N. J., and Frank Jay gave his residence as Parla, France. They are assessed only on household furnishings, Frank Jay Gould for $75,000, George Jay Gould for $150,000, and Jay Gould for $3,200.

VISITS HERE AFTER 23 YEARS

F. A. Aldrich of Alaska Rides on Elevated for First Time.

Frank A. Aldrich of Alaska arrived at the McAlpin yesterday. He is on his first trip outside of Alaska in twenty-three years.

"Conditions in Alaska are better than they were last year," said Mr. Aldrich, "and, in fact, better than ever before. Every boat leaving there is carrying a great deal of copper to help fill European war orders."

Mr. Aldrich had his first ride in an elevated railway train yesterday. He decided that riding in lanes of tall buildings was like scurrying along canons and gorges in Alaska.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Twenty-eight corporations having aggregate capitals of $608,000 were chartered today. They include:

International Aircraft Company, aeroplanes, air craft parts, $250,000; Adolph Siedel, Saule Kaess, Max Jagemann, 674 East 138th St.

Royal Divorce Film Company, theatrical motion pictures, $100,000; Harry Mountford, Martha S. Joy, Kats M. Brown, 67 West 90th St.

Superior Paper and Pulp Manufacturing Company, Coboes, $100,000; A. J. Burch, F. W. Kavanaugh, R. 1. Prankard, Waterford.

Thomas Blake, Inc., metals, lumber, other materials, $25,000; Nora and Patrick Keating, Thomas Blake, 314 West 135th St.

International Machine and Tool Corporation, mechanical, electrical engineers, metal workers, $10,000; F. M. Lewis, Herbert C. Bugbird, Oscar J. Heig, 611 41st St., Brooklyn.

The K. and R. Engineering and Construction Company, railroad contracting, engineering, highway building, $10,000; Frank Kromer, Joseph Kahn, Joseph J. Kisin, 547 West 142d St.

Taxpayers' Service Corporation, information as to legislative and administrative acts, $10,00; Watt W. Clinch, Theodore T. Baylor, Daniel C. Evans, 10 West 94th St.

Emenar, Inc., merchandise, advertising devices, novelties, $10,000; Jacob Breen, Abraham M. Davis, Monte Loudon, 55 Liberty St.

Post Toffy Company, candy, syrup, confections, $10,000; Martha M. and J. Roy Hallen, 455 L. Post, 161 Eldridge St.

De Witt Clinton Stables, livery, $10,000; Henry, Mary, and Milton Abrams, 437 West 56th St.

Bernstein, Feissiar & Co., clothing, wearing apparel, $8,000; Hyman Bogg, Samuel J. Fleisaler, Abraham Bernstein, 210 East Broadway.

Star Credit Corporation, Bronx, goods, wares, merchandise, $5,000; Aaron H. Newman, Jacob and Samuel Zasuly, 293 Division Av., Brooklyn.

Business Property Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, construction, insurance, $5,000; Robert Rudd, Morris Bleyman, James Yerkee, 1,045 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Willard Improvement Co., realty, construction, $5,000; Jacob Lurie, William and Ezra M. Max, Baldwin.

Benrosa Cigar Co., tobacco, smokers' supplies, $5,000; Emanuel S. Lassen, Asher Lewine, Claude M. Harburger, 619 Madison Av.

Lipman Bros., metals, junk, iron, lead, copper, $5,000; Beckie, Bessie, and Aaron Lipman, 161 Eldridge St.

Rorapaugh & Sturm, Ithaca, clothing, furnishing goods, $5,000; Nina Sousa, Andrew F. Sturm, Earl Rorapaugh, Ithaca.

Fabrics Importation Co., woolen goods, fabrics, $5,000; Samuel Klien, Emil Drechsler, Peter A. Lee, 224 West 4th St.

C. Moore & Co., clothing, wearing apparel, $5,000; Philip Hoag, E. Moore, and Furman R. Blair, 354 41st St., Brooklyn.

Schlesinger-Steiner Co., dressee, wearing apparel, $5,000; David L. Gluck, Martin N. Cohenno, Matthew P. Doyle, 652 East 165th St.

Capital increases: Acme Die Casting Corporation, Brooklyn, $125,000 to $200,000; the Jacobus-Grauwiller Co., Hndson, $12,000 to $75,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Watertown Spring Works, Watertown; Gotham Motor Car Co., Manhattan.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

While the impression prevailed in the wheat trade that with the September position out of the way price changes will depend largely on commercial conditions, operators were apparently as much at sea as ever regarding the probable course of values, and after moving within a range of about 1½c the market closed rather heavy, with net losses of ⅛c to ¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat and No. 2 hard Winter were quoted at $1.16½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.09, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 96¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.03¾	1.02¾	1.02¾	1.03¾	1.21½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	96¼	94¼	95¼	95¼	1.05¾
May	98¼	96¾	96¾	97¼	1.11⅛

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active, but prices were lower, closing with net losses of 1¼c to 1¾c. Underlying sentiment was bearish, owing to the continued absence of killing frost over the corn belt and a private crop estimate indicating a prospective yield of more than 3,000,000,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 76¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	53¾	58¾	51¾	53¼	66¼
May	57⅛	55¾	55¾	57⅛	68⅞

OATS.

The oats market was easier in sympathy with corn and on a private crop estimate indicating a yield of 1,500,000,000 bushels. The local cash market was quiet. No. 3 white quoted at 39¼c to 40¼c; No. 4 white, 38c to 38c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40c to 42c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	36¼	35¾	35¾	36¼	47¼
May	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	38¼	50½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was nervous and irregular, with the undertone barely steady. The embargo against the movement of live stock on account of the foot and mouth disease had a disturbing influence, and the trade is also impressed by liberal deliveries on September contracts at Chicago. Stocks abroad were said to be light, but apparently the high freight rates are against export business. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 14,000 head; estimated for Saturday, 9,000 head; Kansas City received 2,500 head and Omaha 4,800 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
October	8.22	8.10	8.20	8.20	9.42
January	8.17	8.00	8.05	8.07	9.77
Ribs—					
October	8.72	8.50	8.70	8.50	10.60
January	8.97	8.82	8.87	8.85	9.95
Pork—					
October	13.50	13.17	13.20	13.32	16.50
January	14.22	10.00	16.00	15.90	19.02

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was slightly lower early in the day as a result of liquidation, prompted by the early break in the cotton market. Offerings were well taken, however, with renewed buying for Southern and Western account, and prices rallied and closed firm, with net gains of 7 to 11 points.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	6.95		6.91@7.20	6.80
October	6.91	6.85	6.91@7.00	6.80
November			6.93@6.99	6.81
December	6.86	6.78	6.02@6.95	6.81
January	7.00	6.83	6.99@7.01	6.89
February	7.05	7.05	7.07@7.15	7.00
March	7.21	7.07	7.20@7.21	7.09
April	7.29	7.19	7.28@7.30	7.18
May	7.88	7.28	7.36@7.39	7.28

COFFEE.

The better feeling which was apparent in the coffee market during the late operations on Thursday continued yesterday, and at the close values showed further gains of 8 to 9 points. The volume of business was not large, however, total sales amounting to 15,500 bags, and of this amount a considerable portion was in the form of exchanges from December to May 22 points difference. Trading in the spot market was not as active as on Thursday, although there was a fair jobbing demand. Spot prices were unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	6.06	6.08	6.10@6.12	6.07
November			5.13@6.15	6.05
December	6.12	6.12	6.15@6.17	6.10
January			6.19@6.21	6.14
February			6.23@6.25	6.18
March	6.25	6.24	6.27@6.29	6.22
April			6.32@6.34	6.27
May	6.36	6.32	6.37@6.39	6.62
June			6.42@6.44	6.37
July	6.46	6.45	6.49@6.51	6.42
August	6.58	6.56	6.56@6.59	6.47
September			6.69@6.61	

SUGAR.

Following reports of further weakness in raw sugar, futures opened barely steady, 1 point higher to 7 points lower, with first sales 950 tons. Trade interests were sellers throughout the day, and the market closed weak, 4 to 10 points lower, with total sales 7,400 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.			2.75@2.76	2.84
Nov.	2.8t	2.75	2.75@2.76	2.84
Dec.	2.83	2.78	2.77@2.78	2.87
Jan.	2.80	2.78	2.74@2.77	2.80
Feb.	2.80	2.75	2.75@2.76	2.79
March	2.85	2.78	2.77@2.79	2.86
April			2.82@2.84	2.87
May	2.95	2.90	2.90@2.91	2.97
June			2.96@2.98	3.02
July			3.02@3.04	3.07
Aug.			3.05@3.07	3.10
Sept.			3.07@3.10	

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,100 packages. Considerable of the delayed stock came in Thursday afternoon and yesterday morning, and it looks as if most of the goods that were back have now come forward. The market developed decidedly stronger feeling on the top grades of fresh creamery. Little possible that there was a little speculative interest back of the trade today. Current sales of extras were at 28@28¼c, more generally the latter figure, while the higher sco

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New Secured Debts Tax Law

The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Price Movements in Very Active Trading—General Business Increasingly Active.

Notwithstanding the increasing pressure due to the inflow of stocks, as new ones advance eharply or old ones rise further, the general level of prices about held its own in another very active session on the Stock Exchange yesterday. There were a number of issues, all of them industrials, which showed large net gains, and others in which additional advances in the early trading were followed by reactions, which much reduced their net advances, but on the other side many issues yielded to the selling induced by the recent great rise in many stocks. The price movements were again rendered irregular by these cross currents.

The markets of the last few days have not suggested upbidding in certain issues to facilitate profit taking elsewhere so much as they have a spasmodic application of the speculative enthusiasm, which while carrying some stocks forward very rapidly has had the counter effect of inducing selling by more conservative holders whose market sentiment has been unsettled rather than fortified by the rapidity with which some stocks, a quite large number in the aggregate, have risen almost daily to new high figures. The railroads as a group have felt the effect of this latter sentiment more than the industrials, but some of these have not escaped this influence altogether. During this period there have been wide fluctuations, but the general level of the market has made no great gain during the last three days. Prior to that large advances were occurring in the general level of prices, each session adding to the figures attained in the one which preceded it. This suggests that the market is passing through a period of digestion, the effect of which upon the future course of the market can hardly be determined in advance. That will depend upon the final balance between the market's present absorptive power and the disposition on the part of the outside holders of stocks to liquidate them at existing levels.

The business being done by the Stock Exchange is much more varied than that which it was transacting in earlier periods of sustained trading on the present scale, and it may also be doing business for a much larger number of traders. If that is so the market has the advantage of being spread over a much broader field. There has been much wild speculation, but there has also been much speculation by people who ordinarily follow a very conservative course toward the stock market, and many of whom have been investing their recently made trading profits in bonds and other out-and-out investment issues. This is not the least interesting phase of a highly interesting market period.

While formal announcement of the fact was not made during business hours the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan was fully covered by the applications for underwriting which had come to hand yesterday. Bankers familiar with the figures say that the success of the underwriting has been extraordinary, surpassing the expectations even of those who from the beginning had felt sure of the success of the flotation. The success of the issue, and it is probably a very great success, on the terms finally offered to the underwriters is not proof, however, that the money could have been obtained at a substantially lower rate. There would be much less enthusiasm for the notes at par than at 96 or a little above that price. Everywhere the importance of the loan to American trade is being recognized, and the assured success of this financing is coming to be a very definite factor in trade sentiment. Signs continue to multiply that general business grows more active. Dun's Review in describing the trade situation says that, with constructive factors multiplying, prospects steadily brighten and actual gains in business are now more in keeping with the growth of optimistic sentiment. Bradstreet's records that trade reports good last week, are even better this week, there being more snap to trading, and uncertainty about the future having well nigh given place to certainty.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 8 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

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Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

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	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

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60 days	2¼@2⅜ | 5 months 3@3½
90 days	2¼@3 | 6 months 3@3½
4 months	3 @3½

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4 months	3 @3¼ | 6 months 3 @3½
60 to 90 days	3

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4 months	3¼@3½ | 6 months 3½@4

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Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.72¾	$4.72¼	$4.72¼	..
Cables	4.72⅞	4.72⅜	4.72⅜	..

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.72¼	$4.72⅝
Paris	5.76½	5.75½
Switzerland	5.26	5.25
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
Germany	.84⅛	.84¼
China—		
Hongkong	43.75	..
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.14	5.15
Holland	.40½	.40⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.22	6.21
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.25	41.37
Rio	23.40	23.45
Spain	..	19.50
Austria	..	15.90
Russia	..	35.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.68¼	$4.66¾	$4.67⅞	$4.65½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $634,211,309; balance, $38,808,384. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $246,634.

The local banks lost $1,446,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅞d, up ⅛d; New York, 43¾c, up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,500,814
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	117,003,465
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	83.98 — .22
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	85.45	Sept. 29	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32¾	33	2,700	Alaska Gold Mines	33	33⅝	32¾	33	+ ⅜
46	46½	17,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	47	47½	46	46⅜	+ ⅞
74⅜	75	1,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76	76⅝	73	75	+ 1
68½	69	11,650	Am. Agricul. Chem	64½	72	64½	65⅞	+ 1⅝
66½	67	14,775	Am. Beet Sugar	67½	68⅞	67	67	+ ½
87½	89½	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf	88	88	88	88	...
...	104	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	100	100	100	100	−2
170	177	200	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	175	176	175	176	+2
64¾	65	58,400	Am. Can	64⅞	66½	64	64¾	+ ½
105	105¼	200	Am. Can pf	108	108¾	105	105¼	+ ⅛
84	84⅜	25,900	Am. Car & Fdry	82½	85¾	82	84	+2
155	157	7,500	Am. Coal Products	153	162	152	156	+3½
56¾	57	10,000	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	57⅜	54½	56⅛	+2⅝
101⅜	103	100	Am. Express	101½	101½	101½	101½	− ½
11⅞	11⅝	2,110	Am. H. & Leather	12⅜	12½	11½	11⅝	− ⅛
50½	50¾	1,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51½	51½	50½	50½	− ½
22⅜	23	500	Am. Ice Securities	22¼	22¾	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	22	15,400	Am. Linseed	20½	22	20½	22	+ 2
37	38	4,000	Am. Linseed pf	37	38½	36⅞	37	+1
68¾	69	10,000	Am. Locomotive	69¼	70½	68¼	68⅝	− ⅜
99	100	200	Am. Locomotive pf	86¼	87⅛	85	85¼	− ¼
26½	29	100	Am. Malt pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	− ¼
85	85¼	16,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	−2½
108¼	108¾	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106½	100	108⅜	108⅜	− ⅛
86	87	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	87	87	87	87	...
81	81½	600	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	81	81	81	81	+ ½
106	...	50	Am. Snuff pf	108	108	108	108	...
64¼	64½	29,500	Am. Steel Fdries	59½	65	59½	64¼	+5¾
108½	109½	500	Am. Sugar Ref	109¾	109¾	108½	108½	...
123¼	123⅞	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124	124	123¼	123½	...
109	110½	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	110	110	110	110	...
50⅞	51¼	3,500	Am. Woolen	53¾	53¾	50⅞	51¼	− ⅛
49½	51	300	Am. Woolen t. r	51	51	50	50	−1¼
95½	96¾	400	Am. Woolen pf	96¾	96¾	95¾	95¾	−1
9	10	200	Am. Writing P. pf	9	9	9	9	...
74	74⅛	26,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	74⅝	74⅞	73⅞	74	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Assets Realization	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
103⅜	104	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	103½	104¼	103½	104	+ ⅛
100⅝	101⅛	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	− ⅛
108	110	300	Atlantic Coast Line	109	100¼	100	109	−1½
126	126¼	11,900	Baldwin Loco	132	132¼	125	126¾	−3½
112	113	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	112¾	114¾	112¾	112¾	− ⅝
87½	87⅞	3,300	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅝	88¼	87⅝	87⅞	− ½
74	74½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	74⅝	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛	− ¼
74	74½	500	Do., s. 20 f	74	74	74	74	...
364	367	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	364	367	362	365	+1
156	160	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	155	158½	155	158	+3
83½	84	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83½	83¾	83½	83⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	7	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅞	1,900	Butte & Superior	60	61½	60	60⅝	...
30½	31¼	100	Butterick Co	31	31	31	31	...
19⅜	20¼	1,000	California Petrol	20	20	19¾	19¾	− ¼
44	...	200	California Pet. pf	45	45	44	44	− ¾
157½	158	7,900	Canadian Pacific	160	160½	157½	157½	−2¼
52⅝	52⅞	19,500	Central Leather Co	52¾	53⅝	51⅝	52⅝	...
107	108	300	Central Leather pf	107⅝	108	107⅝	107⅞	− ⅛
50	50½	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	50½	50½	50¼	50⅜	− ⅛
33	33½	900	Chi. Gt. Western pf	33½	33⅞	33	33	+ ½
86¾	86¾	1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	87	87¼	86¼	86½	...
127	130	300	Chi. & Northwest	127⅞	129	127⅞	129	+1
22⅜	23	12,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24½	24½	22½	22½	−1
47¼	47⅜	7,100	Chi. Great Western	48	48¼	47	47⅜	− ½
62½	63	51,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	62	64⅞	61¼	63½	+2½
130½	131	3,400	Consolidated Gas	129⅝	131⅝	129⅜	130¼	+ ¾
116	118	4,300	Continental Can	119¾	120½	117	117	−2
108	108½	700	Continental Can pf	108¼	109	108½	109	+1
19¼	19⅝	7,500	Corn Products Ref	20	20	19¼	19½	− ⅛
56½	57	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	...
104¼	104⅝	21,420	Crucible Steel	106	106½	103⅜	104½	− ½
109½	111	700	Crucible Steel pf	110	110½	109⅞	110⅜	− ⅝
117	119	600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	118½	118½	118	118	...
140	144	100	Delaware & Hud	144	144	144	144	...
6½	8	100	Den. & Rio Grande	7	7	7	7	−1
10¼	11	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11½	11½	10½	10¾	− ½
32⅞	33	17,900	Distillers' Secur	32	54½	32	32⅝	+ ⅞
22⅜	23¼	1,100	Dome Mines	22½	22½	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
...	73	100	Elec. Storage Bat	74	74	74	74	−1
32¼	32½	9,200	Erie	32¾	32¾	32¼	32½	...
51⅞	52⅛	2,400	Erie 1st pf	52½	52½	51⅝	51⅞	+ ⅛
40½	41	200	Erie 2d pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅞	+ ⅛
29	32⅝	300	Federal M. & S	32½	33	33	33	+1⅛
48¼	50½	1,000	Federal M. & S. pf	51	52	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
285	295	100	General Chemical	290	290	290	290	+ ¼
285	295	25	Do., odd lot	287	287	287	287	...
176	177½	9,700	General Electric	174⅜	178½	174⅜	176½	+2
340	350	1,000	General Motors	321	340	321	340	+25
111	112½	600	General Motors pf	111⅜	112	111⅜	112	+1
77¾	79	26,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	78½	79¼	77⅝	77⅞	+ ⅛
108	110	200	Goodrich pf. s. 40 f	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	...
119½	120	1,800	Great Northern pf	119½	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝	...
45¾	49	26,800	G. N. certs.ore prop	48¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	+ ½
67¼	67⅝	6,800	Guggenheim Explor	69¼	69¾	67¼	67½	...
105¾	106¼	100	Illinois Central	105¾	106	105¾	105⅞	− ⅜
42½	42⅝	80,000	Inspiration Copper	44¾	44⅝	42⅜	42½	− ⅜
19⅜	20	800	Inter.-Met.	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
76½	78	100	Inter.-Met. pf	78	78	78	78	+1½
19¼	20	1,000	Interboro Consol	20	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
73½	74	1,000	Interboro Consol. pf	73¼	74	73⅜	74	+ ⅜
22½	23½	2,000	Int. Agricultural	22⅞	24½	23	23½	+ ⅜
46	49	2,100	Int. Agricultural pf	48	50	46	46	+1¼
70	75	100	Int. Harvester Corp	70	70	70	70	...
212	215	700	Int. Nickel v. tr. cts	214	214½	210	210	−4½
212	215	70	Do., odd lots	215	215	212	212	...
10	10½	500	Int. Paper	10	10¼	10	10	− ⅛
30½	40	300	Int. Paper pf	39½	39½	39¼	39½	−1⅝
26½	26⅞	800	Kansas City South	27	27	26¾	26⅞	− ⅛
59	59½	100	Kansas City South. pf	60	60	60	60	− ⅞
185	185	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	185	185	185	185	+5
88½	89	28,100	Lackawanna Steel	90	91⅝	87⅞	88½	− ½
101	103	200	Laclede Gas	102	103	102	103	+1
145	146	300	Lehigh Valley	146½	146½	145½	145½	−1
43	48	300	Long Island	43	45	42½	45	...
25¼	27	800	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25	25	24½	25	− ½
56	68	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	65	65	65	65	−1
66	67	100	Mackay Co	66¾	66½	66½	66½	...
53¼	54	3,200	Maxwell Motors	53	54	52¾	53¾	+ ⅛
92	93	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	92½	92⅝	92	92⅜	+ ⅜
45½	45½	2,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	43½	45½	43½	45½	+1
87½	88	2,200	Mexican Petroleum	89	89	87	88	− ⅜
30¼	30⅜	34,835	Miami Copper	30	30⅞	29½	30¼	+1¼
119	120	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120½	120½	120½	120½	+ ⅞
5	5¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
11¾	12¼	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11¾	12	11¾	12	+ ⅝
3¾	3⅞	700	Missouri Pacific	3¾	3⅞	3½	3¾	− ⅛
58½	60	600	Montana Power	58	59½	58	59	+ ⅛
125	128½	600	Nat. Biscuit Co	129	129½	128	129	+ ¼
86½	87½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	87⅝	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	+ ⅛
31¾	31⅞	10,926	Nat. En. & St. Co	30⅞	31⅞	30⅝	31⅞	+1⅛
91	93	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	92	92	92	92	+1⅛
66¾	67	1,800	Nat. Lead Co	66¾	67¼	66½	67	+ ⅜
14⅞	15	4,200	Nevada Con. Cop	15	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
158	160	3,300	N. Y. Air Brake	158	163	158	159	+1
96½	96¾	3,000	N. Y. Central	98	98	96½	96½	− ¼
68¾	69	1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	69	69¼	68⅝	68¾	+ ⅛
27½	28½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
113½	114	800	Norfolk & Western	114	114⅝	113⅜	114	...
110½	110⅝	1,100	Northern Pacific	111	111	110⅝	110½	− ⅛
46½	47½	6,800	Pacific Tel. & Tel	44	49½	44	47	+2
113½	114	2,200	Penn. R. R.	113½	113⅝	113	113½	+ ½
116½	117	800	People's Gas, Chi	117	118	117	117	...
...	...	400	Pettibone, M. & Co	69	70	69	70	+10
...	...	...	do., odd lot	71	71	71	71	...
...	...	7,200	Phila. Co. x d	97½	97½	94⅞	94⅞	−1⅝
...	...	1,100	P., C., C. & St. L	73½	73½	73½	73½	−1½
...	...	27,100	Pittsburgh Coal	36½	37⅞	36⅛	37	−1½
106	106	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	105⅞	106	104⅜	105⅛	+1⅛
72	72½	4,700	Pressed Steel Car	73⅞	73⅞	71¼	72	−1
160	161	200	Pullman Co	160⅝	160⅝	160½	160¾	− ¼
51⅞	52	14,300	Railway Steel Sp	54	54	51	51⅝	− ⅜
95	96	100	Railway Steel S. pf	95	95	95	95	+ ⅛
38,200	Ray Con. Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25	25	...	...	...
153½	154½	10,900	Reading	153½	154½	153	153	...
26,250	Rep. Iron & Steel	54	55⅞	53⅝	55½	...	...	...
102¾	103½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102½	103⅝	102½	102⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	6¼	6,100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	4¾	6	4¾	6	+2
10	10½	2,400	Rumely (M.,) Co. pf	8	10¾	8	10	+2
6	6	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	...
15½	15⅝	100	Seaboard Air Line	13½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
36	36½	200	Seab. Air Line pf	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
36	36½	50	do., odd lot	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	...
154	155	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	153⅝	154⅝	153⅝	154	− ½
...	125	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	− ½
...	63	6,066	Sloss-S. S. & Co	63⅛	64¼	62	62¼	− ⅝
95¼	95¾	4,600	Southern Pacific	93⅞	94	93½	93½	− ⅝
18½	18¾	2,000	Southern Railway	18⅜	18⅝	18½	18½	− ⅛
56⅝	57⅜	100	So. Railway pf	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	− ¼
73	75	400	Standard Milling	74⅞	76	73¼	73¼	−1⅝
80	82	100	Standard Mill. pf	81	81	81	81	...
140	141	4,100	Studebaker Co	142	142½	140	140½	− ⅝
103½	103¾	200	Studebaker Co. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
66½	66¾	20,510	Tennessee Copper	69¾	69	66	66½	−2¾
168¼	169	350	Texas Co.	169	169	168¼	168¾	+ ⅜
56¾	57¼	900	Third Avenue	56⅞	57⅜	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	6¾	200	Union B. & P. Co	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
131¾	132⅜	7,100	Union Pacific	133	133½	131¾	131⅜	− ½
81½	82	200	Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	81¼	81½	+ ½
60¾	61½	1,300	United Cigar Mfrs	61¾	62	61	61	+1
106	109	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	110	110	110	110	+3½
26¾	29¼	14,300	United Fruit Co. Inv	27	27½	26¼	26⅝	− ⅛
45¾	46	8,900	United Rys. Inv. pf	47¾	47¾	45	46	+2
23½	24	2,500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	24⅞	24⅞	23¾	23⅝	+ ⅝
92½	93	4,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	93⅞	95	92	92⅝	+ ⅜
98	102	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	101½	1.1½	101½	101⅝	+ ⅛
4	4½	400	U. S. Red. & Ref	4¼	4¼	4	4	...
4	5¼	400	U. S. Red. & R. pf	6	6⅛	5	5	− ⅛
54½	54¾	8,700	U. S. Rubber	54¾	56	54¼	54⅜	+1¼
106	108½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106⅞	106⅞	106¼	106¼	−1⅛
80⅞	81	287,100	U. S. Steel	79⅝	81¾	79⅜	81	+1⅞
114½	114⅝	1,700	U. S. Steel pf	114½	115	114½	114½	...
69	69½	18,900	Utah Copper	70¼	70⅝	69	69	−1
41½	42½	13,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	41	43⅝	41	42	+2½
107	109	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
66¾	67	6,200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	62	68½	62	66¾	−6¾
29¼	30	400	Western Maryland	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ½
46½	47	100	West. Maryland pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
76½	77	900	Western Union Tel	77¼	77¼	76½	76⅞	− ⅛
132¾	133	198,700	Westingh. E. & M	126¾	132⅞	125½	132⅞	+6⅞
140	142	100	Westingh. E. & M. pf	142	142	142	142	+1½
2½	2⅝	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf	3	3	2¾	2¾	...
220	222	1,000	Willys-Overland	221	221½	220	221½	+2⅛
33	35	200	Wisconsin Central	35	35	35	35	...
109	109¼	1,700	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	109	110	109	109¼	+1½
120	120½	100	Woolworth pf	121½	121⅞	121¼	121½	− ⅛

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Big Demand for War Loan Bonds at Hardened Prices.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—An increased demand for Treasury bills was mainly responsible for the shortening of money supplies today. Discount rates were steady. New York cables announcing big subscriptions to the allied loan held American exchange steady at 4.72¼@4.72½.

The stock market maintained a good tone. The feature was the demand for the war loan at bardening prices. Foreign rails were steady and short term. Colonial, French, and Japanese bonds were in good request. Copper stocks were strong in sympathy with the metal, and Anaconda sold at 15⅝.

American securities were rather uncertain. The continued strength of exchange caused a drooping tendency, but only a small amount of business was transacted. The closing wae quiet.

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 33 centimes.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Central Near Par.

New York Central stock, influenced by another good monthly report of earnings, was two points from par yesterday at the opening of the Exchange. At 98 the stock was selling 10 points higher than it sold two months ago. It failed to maintain its strength, however, and closed at 96¼, which represented a loss of ¾ point. In considering New York Central earnings it must be borne in mind that the gross earnings for the first eight months of the calendar year increased nearly $4,000,000 compared with the same period in 1914. All of this increase in business, with an additional $5,000,000 saved in expenses, was carried to the net earnings, making an improvement of about $9,000,000 in the net. It is easy to see at a glance, therefore, why Central has made its run toward par.

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Pennsylvania Earnings.

The Pennsylvania, too, made a good report for August, and the stock opened and closed at 113½. There were some sales at 113⅝, but this is below the high record for the year. In considering Pennsylvania earnings one fact st

QUICK COTTON RALLY FROM 50-POINT DROP

Rumor of Big Break in New Orleans Market Causes Violent Fluctuations.

CROP REPORTS ALL BULLISH

Government Holds Back Figures Till Monday—Liverpool Quotations Higher.

Fluctuations in cotton yesterday were characterized by extreme violence. A bearish rumor, which is believed to be without basis of fact, was responsible for a break of about 50 points in twenty minutes. The report was that the New Orleans market had broken 150 points.

On account of the hurricane New Orleans has been cut off from wire service for two days and no cotton quotations have been received from there. It is believed, as a matter of fact, that the New Orleans market has been entirely closed. Inasmuch as it was impossible for the New York Cotton Exchange, with its efficient machinery, to get any news, it seems quite strange that any firm should have exclusive information on a subject that was a secret to the rest of the world.

As a result of the unsettled feeling caused by the rumor, the market broke violently from 12.35 for January to 11.85. Enormous buying appeared on the break, however, and prices rallied 20 points in less than five minutes. Traders who rushed to buy around the low figure got most of their cotton around 12.05 to 12.10 for January.

On second thought there is nothing disturbing about a break of 150 points or so in New Orleans, if it did occur. It is known that the market is narrow, and with communication cut off from New York a slump of such proportion would be possible, but it would be significant of nothing except inability of brokers to execute selling orders in a narrow market.

The Journal of Commerce in its monthly report placed the condition of the crop at 63.7, compared with 70.7 last month. The deterioration was ascribed largely to unfavorable weather. Miss Giles, in her report, put the condition at 62.7, compared with 68.4 last month. Adverse weather, insect damage, and an early exhaustion of the plant, due chiefly to lack of fertilizer, were given as the principal reasons for the deterioration.

The movement of the crop for the week was put at 432,783 bales, against 316,273 last year; total for the season, 1,705,000, against 900,000 last year; spinners' takings, 251,176 bales, against 192,726 last year; total for the season, 1,692,000, against 847,000 last year. The visible supply of American cotton is put at 3,149,000, against 1,746,000 last year.

The market closed steady, at a recovery of 40 points from the lowest, but at a net loss of about 3 to 8 points.

Word was received from Washington late in the afternoon that the two Government reports which were to be issued today, the census report in ginning and the bureau report on condition of the crop, would not be issued until Monday.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 25 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, 11.90 for middling. Futures closed firm.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	11.95	11.68	11.79@11.82	11.82@11.84
Dec.	12.24	11.79	12.08@12.11	12.15@12.16
Jan.	12.36	11.65	12.23@12.25	12.31@12.32
Mar.	12.63	12.10	12.51@12.53	12.54@12.60
May	12.78	12.35	12.70@12.73	12.75@12.77
July	12.78	12.40	12.71@12.73	12.75@12.77

Total port receipts—Last week, 29,729 bales; last year, 29,420 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	....	4,695	1,696
Galveston	14,534	11,112	11,276
Mobile	109	289	716
Charleston	2,621	4,140	2,140
Savannah	9,032	8,925	6,686
Wilmington	3,583	3,570	1,332
Norfolk	6,822	1,177	1,812

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	2,932	4,289	4,247
Memphis	3,089	1,777	2,122
St. Louis	168	262	2,404
Houston	16,227	16,742	6,621

Exports, 70,622 bales. Total thus far this season, 623,118 bales; total last season, 136,214 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
.... Galveston	....	201,877	111,648
.... New Orleans.	....	143,748	55,316
.... Mobile	....	12,876	11,089
1,776 Savannah	11¾	150,554	46,086
.... Charleston	11½	78,614	18,143
.... Wilmington	11¼	46,482	14,485
1,171 Norfolk	11.25	40,750	16,089
2,497 Augusta	....	115,804	42,107
900 Memphis	11.75	62,141	38,086
14 St. Louis	11¾	7,431	12,527
.... Houston	....	118,115	58,358

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 12 points advance, at 6.97d. Sales, 15,000; receipts, 10,000; American, 9,600. Market closed irregular and unsettled.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101	5.10
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	99⅛	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99⅝	5.15
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.80
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	99	99⅛	6.50
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	99	99⅛	8.25
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	98⅞	99¼	6.70
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96¾	97	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅝	96¼	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100½	4.80
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100¼	101¼	3.00
Am. Tob.	4	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅛	2.75
Ana. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100	100¼	4.45
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	99¾	99¾	4.85
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.75
Can. Pac. Ry.	4	Nov., 1915	99⅝	99¾	5.75
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¾	102¼	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1918	99¾	99¾	6.70
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	99	5.60
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1918	92	93½	13.05
Chi. Gas.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100¾	4.70
Con. Pr. Co.	6	May 1,'17	99⅜	99½	6.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1918	99	100	6.00
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	Mar., 1918	93	93¾	6¾
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.35
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100	100½	4.95
Grd. Rap. E.	5	May, 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100¼	4.17
Hav. Elec.	6	Sep., 1916	100⅛	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅞	101	4.55
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	5.70
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	99¼	6.40
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1916	100¼	100¾	4.00
Mich. Ry.	5	June, 1918	99⅝	100¼	5.85
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97¼	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97¼	97⅝	6.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.50
North. Pr. F.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun.15,'21	90½	90¾	4.60
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¾	100¾	3.20
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅞	2.90
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1918	100	100⅛	3.85
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅝	98¾	6.00
Sols. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¾	101¼	4.50
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	93½	99½	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	99	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'18	99¾	99¾	6.05
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101½	101¾	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99¼	99½	5.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¾	100¾	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	6.00
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98¼	98½	6.25
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.55
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1.00	Verde	5⅜	5¾
Bay S. G.	.10	.12	Utah Mat.	9¼	9½
Bingham	⅞	1	Ton Bel.	6⅞	7¼
Begole	.50	.90	Ton. Min.	5⅜	6
Bost Ely	.22	.24	Yukon G.	2¼	2½
Butte & L.	.30	.32	G'field C.	1⅛	1¼
Calaveras	1⅛	1⅞	Houghton	2⅜	2½
Cal. Corbin	.08	.05	Iron Blos.	.67	.72
Calef Cons	.87	.89	La Rose	.45	.48
Cons Ariz.	1½	1¾	Majestic	.76	.78
Con Copp	1⅛	2	McKin-Dar	.22	.25
Cortez	.35	.45	Mex Met.	.21	.23
Cr Res.	.37	.43	M of Am.	2¼	2⅝
Davis-Daly	1½	1⅞	N Baltic	3	3½
Eagle B. H.	1½	2	N Cornelia	24	25
First Nat.	2¾	3	New Dougl.	.75	.80
Riker Hes.	4½	5	Old D r.	1¼	1⅝
S W M.	.50	1.00	Ohio Cop.	.10	.12
Stew M.	.65	.70	Oneco	.60	.63

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Cons. Coal	95½	95½	95½	95½
10	Cons. Power	105½	105½	105½	105½
885	Houston Oil	18¾	19¼	18½	18½
88	Houston Oil pf	60½	61¼	60¼	61¼
10	Mer. & Min. Transp.	80	80	80	80
5	Pa. Wat. Pow.	69½	69½	69½	69½

BONDS.

$400	City of Balto. 4s, '31	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Cons. Coal ref. 4½s	91½	91½	91½	91½
8,000	Ga.-Car. N. 5s	101	101	101	101
5,000	Houst. Oil div. 6s	75½	75½	75½	75½
7,000	Minn. & St. P. Jt. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Un.Rys.& El.4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
1,000	Un.Rys.&E.inc.	59	59	59	59

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
130	Adventure	2	2	1¾	1¾
230	Ahmeek	102	102	100	100
630	Alaska	32½	33⅜	32½	33
350	Algomab	2¾	3	2¾	3
325	Allouez	56	57	56	56
8,589	Am. Zinc	56¾	57½	56¾	57
2,310	Ariz. Com	9	9¼	9	9
60	Butte & Bal.	3½	3½	3½	3¾
835	Butte & Sup.	61	61½	60¾	60¾
600	Cal. & Ariz.	64½	65	63¾	63¾
5	Cal. & Hecla	559	559	555	555
90	Centennial	18	18	18	18
480	Chino	47⅜	48¼	47¾	47¾
4,483	Copper Range	55⅞	57¼	57	57¼
210	Daly-West	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,190	East Butte	13	13½	12¾	12¾
316	Franklin	9	9¼	9	9
990	Granby	86¼	87½	86¼	86¾
886	Greene-Can.	39¼	39¾	39	39
331	Hancock	16¾	17	16½	17
90	Helvetia	20c	25c	20c	25c
20	Indiana	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Inspiration	44½	44¼	43¾	43¾
175	Island Creek	44½	45¼	44½	45¼
20	Island Cr. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½
1,280	Isle Royale	20½	20½	20	20
355	Lake	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
140	La Salle	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
20	Mason Val.	1½	1½	1½	1½
229	Mass. Con.	11¾	11¾	11	11¾
145	Miami	30	30¼	30	30¼
220	Michigan	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
410	Mohawk	74¼	75	74¼	74¾
85	Nevada	14¾	15	14½	14½
255	New Arcad.	11	11	10½	10½
425	New Idria	10¾	10¾	10	10
20	Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,196	N. Butte	30¼	30¾	30	30¾
70	North Lake	1½	1½	1¼	1¼
145	Old Col. Min.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
650	Old Dom.	55½	55¾	55¼	55¼
845	Osceola	65¾	66	65	65¾
405	Pond Creek	15½	17¼	15¾	16¾
158	Quincy	83	84	82½	83
1,410	Ray Con.	25¼	25⅞	24¾	24¾
641	Chi. P. Tool	84½	86	84	85
55	Chi., Ser. 2s	19	19	18¾	19¾
24	Com. Edison	137	137	137	137
55	Diam. Match	101½	102	101¾	102
25	K. C. R. & L.	25½	25¾	25½	25¾
42	Mont. W. pf.	112	112	112	112
25	Nat. Carbon	153	158	153	153
28	Pacific Gas	54¾	54¾	54	54
75	People's Gas	117	117	117	117
100	Pub. Service	94½	94½	94	94
33	Sears-Roe	154½	154½	154¼	154¾
563	Stewart W.	75½	76½	75½	76
919	Swift	119½	120	119¾	119¾
25	Un. Carbide	160	160	160	160

BONDS.

$5,000	Armour 4½s	92	92	92	92
5,000	City Ry. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
5,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
11,000	Chi. Tool 5s	96	96	95	95
1,000	Met. ext. 4s	71	71	71	71
5,000	P. Gas. ref. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Allis Chal.	47¼	47¼	47	47
200	Am. Can.	66	66	65¼	65¼
50	Am. Gas.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
100	Am. Rys.	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞
200	Am. Car & F.	83¼	83¾	88¼	83¾
10	Am. Loco.	69½	69½	69½	69½
71	Baldwin Loco.	130¼	130¾	128	128
6,397	J. G. Brill	63¼	63½	63¼	63¼
24,413	Cambria St.	69¾	70	68¾	68¾
200	Col. Fuel	64	64¼	64	64¼
552	Elec. Storage	74	74¼	73	73
150	Erie	32½	32⅝	32¼	32¾
1,600	Gen. Asphalt	83½	84¾	83¼	84
1,125	Gen. Asp. pf.	70¾	71½	70½	71
800	Gt. Nor. Ore	49½	49½	49¼	49¼
51	I. Co. of N. A.	24	24	23¼	23¼
425	Keystone Tel.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
280	Lake Sup.	8¾	9	8¾	9
60	Lehigh Nav.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
25	Lehigh Val.	78	78¾	76	78
440	Leh. Val. Tr.	18¾	19	18¾	19
795	Leh. V. T. pf.	37	37¾	37	37½
850	Miami Cop.	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	29⅞
184	Penna R. R.	56¼	56¾	56¼	56⅜
60	Penna. Salt M.	94¼	94¾	94¼	94½
783	Penna. St. pf.	87	88	86	88
1,106	†Phila. Co.	43¼	48¼	47¼	47¾
20	†Phi. Co. c. pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
238	Phila. Elec.	25½	26	25½	25½
10	Ph. Rap. Tr.	12½	12½	12½	12½
484	Ph. T. Co.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
10	Rail. St. Sp.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
1,140	Ray Con.	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25¾
200	Reading	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
20	Sou. Ry.	13½	13½	13½	13½
140	Ton. Belmont	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ton. Mining	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾
100	Utah Copper	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
470	Union Trac.	41	41¼	40	41
476	United G. I.	85½	85½	85½	85½
17,873	U. S. Steel	71⅞	72⅛	71⅝	71⅞
200	Vivadu Chem.	41½	41¾	41½	41½
385	War. Chem.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Westingh. El.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾

BONDS.

$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s	86	86	86	86
6,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000	City 4s, 1936	101½	101½	101½	101½
4,000	El. & T. 4s	74½	75	74½	75
2,000	L. Val. gen. 4½s	100	100	100	100
20,000	Penna. g. 4½s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6,000	Ph. Co. c. 5s	85	86	85	86
2,000	Ph. El. 5s	101¾	101¾	101½	101½
1,000	Sp.-Am. L. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
30,000	Un. Rys. 1. 5s	74¾	74¾	74	74

†Ex-dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sewer Pipe	16½	16½	16½	16½
23	Am. Wind. pf.	93	96	96	93
95	Am. Mach. pf.	98	98	98	98
405	Colum. G. & E.	14	14¼	14	14
180	La Belle Iron	45	45½	45	45
225	Nat. Fireproof	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼
60	Nat. Firepr. pf.	22	22½	22	22
20	Pitts. Brew. pf.	15	15	15	15
1,370	Pure Oil	17	17	16¾	16¾
85	Pitts. Oil & Gas	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,407	Pitts. Coal	36½	37¼	36½	37¼
825	Pitts. Coal pf.	105½	106	105	105¾
805	Un. Sw. & Sig.	120½	123½	120½	123
30	U. S. Steel	76¾	61	79¾	61
50	U. S. Glass	16	18	15	18
491	West'h'se Elec.	63	65¾	63	65¾
108	West'se El. pf.	69	70	68¾	70
110	W. Penn. Power	10	10	10	10
886	West'se A. Br.	142¾	142¾	141	141
10	Marb.-Walk. pf.	90	90	90	90

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

A Slightly Easier Tone Develops in the Curb Market on Less Active Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 354,631 shares of stock and $184,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 181,897; oils, 6,394; railroads, 1,900, and mining, 214,440. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
750	Am-Brit. Mfg.	10¾	14	10¾	14
4,000	†Can. C. & F.	110	111	109½	109
250	†C. C. & F. pf.	123	123	119	119
150	Carbon Steel	70	70	67½	67½
2,000	†Car. Lt. & P.	9	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝
250	†Cent. Fdry.	16	×17½	16	16¼
4,500	Chev. Mot. Car Co.				
	w. i.	106	111	106	109
1,025	†Cramp Ship.	89⅝	89⅝	86	86
100	†Domin. Steel.	47	47	47	47
200	Driggs-Seab'y.	113	113	112	113
82	Emer. Phono.	12	12	11¼	12
130	Guan. Sugar.	58½	59	58½	59
9,400	†Hall Signal.	34	35½	33	34
1,670	†Hall Sig. pf.	53¼	53¾	47	47
1,500	†Hendee Mfg.	29	30	29	60
190	Hop. & Al.	40	40	35	35
25,000	†Int. Mer. Ma.	7¾	7¾	6¾	6¾
20,000	†Int. M. M. pf.	33	33	34½	35
1,500	†Int. Motors	30	30	29	29
600	K. Bronze pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	K. S. T. 1st pf.	90	90	90	90
12,000	†Lake Torp. B.	21½	22½	15	19
5,000	†L. T. B. 1st pf.	22	22½	18	20
800	Marc. of Am.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾
200	N. Y. Transp.	17	17	17	17
2,500	Coppn. of R. & H.	5	5	4¾	5
800	M. Rumely, w. i.	24	24½	24	24½
60	Stand. Motors.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
700	Steel Co. Can.	34	34½	33¾	34
600	†St. J. Lead.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
6,200	Sub. Boat	49¼	50	49	49
200	Sterling Gum.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
12,000	†Tob. Prod.	45¼	45¼	44¼	44¼
4,500	Tri. Film.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼
1,500	Un. C. S., new	10	10	9¼	9¾
6,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	U.S.L.& H. Corp	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
365	U.S.L.& H. C. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
200	†World Film.	3½	3½	3½	3½

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
550	Houston Oil	19¾	19	19¾	+ ¾
500	Illinois P. L.	159	157	157	+ 1
70	Indiana P. L.	112	110	112	+ 4
900	Int.-Petroleum	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
156	Midwest Refin.	86	85	85¾	— ⅛
10	N. Y. Transit.	228	228	228	+ 7
10	Northern P. L.	116	116	116	+16
60	Ohio Oil	159	157	159	+ 1
25	Prairie O. & G.	420	420	420	— 4
150	Prairie P. L.	211½	207	207	— 3
100	St. Oil of Cal.	318	312	316	+ 4
27	St. Oil of N. J.	493	492	494	
150	St. Oil of N. Y.	208	206	206	+ 1
2,137	Ventura Oil	13⅜	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
1,500	Victoria Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	†Wabash, w. i.	12¾	12¾	12	12
500	†Wab. pf. (a).	40¾	41	40¾	40¾
700	†Wab. pf. (b).	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼

MINING STOCKS.

500	†Alaska Jun.	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
500	†Albion Min.	41	41	41	41
5,000	†Amer. Com.	11⅛	12	11⅛	12
1,500	†Atlanta	30	30	29	29
150	†Big Cotton	3	3	3	3
1,700	Big L. Dev.	3	3¼	2¾	3¼
6,500	Braden Copper	10	10	9¾	9¾
1,000	Buffalo Min.	½	½	½	½
3,800	Butte & N. Y.	2¾	2¾	2	2¼
1,200	†Caledonia	100	100	99	98
1,000	†Cash Boy	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
5,000	†Chile Copper	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20¼
32,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	†Dome Ext.	27	27	27	27
200	First Nat. Cop.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,500	†Diam. B. H.	6	6	6	6
1,100	†Emma Cop.	27	27	26	27
290	†Florence	46	46	46	46
420	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	†Goldfield M.	18½	18½	18½	18¼
200	Howe Sound	4	4	4	4
1,000	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
16,800	Kenn. Copper	56¾	57¼	56¾	56¾
6,700	†Kewanaa	37	38	35	36
900	Magma Copper	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,700	†McIntyre	48½	48½	48½	48½
2,000	†Majestic Mines	65	65	65	65
2,150	†McK.-Dar.	28	30	28	30
2,500	†Mareh. Min.	37	37	36	37
36,000	†Mother Lode	38	38	34	36
800	†Nat. Z. & L.	41	43	41	42
1,300	New Utah B.	3	6¼	3	3¼
8,000	Nip. Mines Co.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
2,000	†Oro	7	7½	7	7½
3,500	†Rex Con. M.	55	55	55	55
2,200	†Sand. Kendall	12	12	10½	10½
2,800	†Silver Pick.	8	9	8	9
800	Stand. S.-L.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,000	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
230	†Success Min.	87	87	85	85
1,600	†Temiekaming	40	40	40	40
1,500	Tonopah Ext.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	Tri-Bullion	½	½	½	½
8,500	Tuolumne Cop.	½	½	½	½
700	†West E. Con.	60	60	57	57
1,500	†White Knob Copper pf.	2	2¼	2	2¼

BONDS.

$75,000	Anglo-Franco Loan 5s, w. i.	98	98	97⅝	97⅝
103,000	Del. & H. 5s, w. i.	100¼	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
6,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	171	171	169	169

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 1. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 30. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord.	13½	14½	12½	14½
Brit.-Am. Too. or. b.	14	15	14	15
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	70	75	70	75
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	50	54	50	54
Dominion Steel	47½	47¾	47¾	47¾
Flek Tire	115	120	115	120
Franco-Span

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Associated Bible Students.

PASTOR RUSSELL AT THE TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—Discourse by A. I. Ritchie. 8:00 P. M.—"The King's Daughter."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 12-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M., Discourse. 7:30 P. M., Bible Study. Seats free. No collection.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th St. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, (Late of Edinburgh,) will commence his pastorate tomorrow. Services: 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Calvary Chorus Choir.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Ameterdam and Columbus Aves. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodebild, D. D., will preach. Subject: 11, "Showing Forth the Lord's Death"; 8, "The Grace of Mercifulness."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Dr. Woelfkin will preach 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40. Tuesday, 8 P. M., Young People's Soc. Meeting. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH Broadway and 79th Street. Pastor, I. M. Haldeman, D. D.

11 A. M.—"THE THIEF IN THE NIGHT; OR, THE INCREASED ENCOURAGEMENT FOR CHRISTIANS TO GET READY FOR THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST."

8 P. M.—"GOD'S WARNING TO THE NATIONS TO PREPARE FOR WAR AND NOT FOR PEACE; OR, THE TREASON OF SOME HOME AND FOREIGN PACIFISTS WHO TALK ABOUT PEACE AND PREACH AGAINST PREPAREDNESS."

(In his sermon Dr. Haldeman will answer the question why he as a christian minister and student of prophecy warns this country to prepare for war before too late).

Friday night, 8 o'clock, Dr. Heldeman will answer the question, Can a person once saved ever be lost? Can a backslider come back?" Dr. Haldeman has just returned from Summer vacation work.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 124-128 Wadsworth Avenue. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth.

11 A. M.—"Dying to Live."

8 P. M.—"The City's Opportunity."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—Rev. Wm. N. Hubbell, 11:00; Rev. A. Ray Petty, 8:00.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. 11 A. M.—"A Communion Meditation." 8 P. M.—"The Gold and the Calf." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"THE MIND OF CHRIST." 8 P. M.—"SPIRITUAL SELF-RELIANCE."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 165th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, Minister. 11 A. M.—"Nightingale of Psalms." 8 P. M.—"Running the Race."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES. Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Rev. E. M. L. Gould will preach.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. 11 A. M., Dr. Jefferson, "Peace of God." 8 P. M., Address by Dr. S. M. Zwemer to the College Students of New York.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Corner Clinton and Lafayette Aves., Brooklyn.—Dr. BOYNTON preaching, 10:30 A. M., morning worship, with communion and sermon. Subject: "ONE THING." 7:45 P. M., evening worship with sermon. Subject: "HONOR."

"MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St. REV. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., Rev. Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor, conducts service; brief addresses by J. P. Sala, C. N. Brady, and Mrs. Craig.

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE CARNEGIE HALL—SUNDAY AT 11 DR. WISE: "JEWISH CONFERENCE OR CONGRESS: WHICH? WHY?" ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Bible and Science." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH Broadway at 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT, WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M. ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d.—Dr. REMENSNYDER; service, 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

FORDHAM M. E. CHURCH, Marion Av. and Fordham Rd.—Hear Dr. TAYLOR at 8 P. M. on "The Gary System."

MADISON AVENUE, MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Pastor. 9:45 A. M., Sunday School. 7:15 P. M., Epworth League Service.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th Rev. C. C. Marshall, services at 11; also at 8, Motion Pictures, "Pilgrim's Progress." Ser., "Men of Violence." Vested Choir—Temple Quar.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Col. Av. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Evangelism of Love." (Rally Day.) 8 P. M.—"When the Philistines Are Upon Us"—Preparedness.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. 10 A. M., Sunday School. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8. P. M. by Rev. J. L. Garland.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister.—11 and 8.

Moravian.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. SEARS, Speaker.

Church of the Healing Christ, LAUREL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, Sun. 10:30 Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject, "The Need of Defense."

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St. Sunday service, 11 A. M. Healing meeting, Friday, 8 P. M. Chapel and reading room open daily, 10 to 5.

Miss VILLA FAULKNER, Page, Saturday mornings at 11, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West. Subject today, "The Golden Rod." Music: Mme. Beatrice Goldie, soprano; Aldo Ricci, violinist.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Preaches, 11 & 8. WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th St. 8 P. M.—Why Prejudice Against Jews and Catholics?

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. West 172d St. and Audubon Av. Rev. JAMES P. LYTLE, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"GOD AND NATURAL LAW." 7 P. M.—C. E. and Rally Service. 8 P. M.—"THE BIBLE."—Dr. Gillespie.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory Service Wednesday Next, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. Communion 4:30 P. M.

COME AND SEE. SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 55TH ST. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., PASTOR. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway. Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 A. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.—Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The pastor will preach, 11 A. M.; Dr. MONTGOMERY at the choral service, 8 P. M.

OLD FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor-elect preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "The Deacon and his Opportunity in the Modern Church." Evening subject, Anthony Cometock: "Apostle of Purity."

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Henry Frank Latimer Janeway, Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and at 4. Bible School at 9:40 A. M. Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor ARTHUR C. McGIFFERT, Ph. D., D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Communion 4 P. M. Evening Service omitted.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M. The Holy Communion. 9 A. M. The Holy Communion (in Italian.) 10 A. M. Morning Prayer. 11 A. M. Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. 4 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. W. Strother Jones. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., tha Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by tha Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. EDWIN J. VAN ETTEN.—Rev. LEWIS B. WHITTEMORE, 8 and 11 A. M. (Rector), 7:30 P. M. Hymns out of doors, 8 P. M. Special night service, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. Barry, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Sermon (Rector.) Ordination and Solemn Mass (Right Rev. REGINALD H. WELLER, D. D., Bishop of Fond du Lac,) 10:45. Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 59th St. near Madison Av. REV HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 7:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., Holy Communion. Sermon by Rector. Parker's Service in "E" by Vested Choir, assisted by Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. 4 P. M., Popular Vespers. Musical Service Vested Choir: Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. Tenor solo, "If With All Your Hearts," from "The Elijah." 8 P. M., Evensong. Sermon (Rev. John Acworth.) Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, Sermon, Rev. Mr. Matthews. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector. 12:00 Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 3:15 P. M.—Italian Service. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer. Sermon, Rector. Holy Communion. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer

CHURCH OF ZION and ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Henry Lubeck. D. C. L. Holy Communion.....8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer.....10:30 A. M. Litany: Holy Communion, Preacher, the Rector.....11:00 A. M. Choral Service, Preacher, Rev. Frederick Burgers.....8:00 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St. Service Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. WITTMEYER, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector, 8; 11 and 8. (Rev. Stuart L. Tyson.)

Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and 122d Street. H. P. Nichols, D. D., Rector. 11 A. M.: Holy Communion and Sermon by Bishop Thurston. (Dedication of Memorial.) 8 P. M., Rector.

ST. ANDREW'S, CORNER 87TH AV. AND 127TH ST. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., Rector. Communion, 8; Sunday School, 9:30; Baptism, 10:20; Service and Sermon, 11; Special Musical Service with Address, 8 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and night. Strangers made welcome.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, St. Ann's Av. and 140th St., Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Rector.—"Parish Sunday," 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector). 8 P. M., Bishop Hulse of Cuba.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address. Preacher, Rev. Sydney N. Ussher.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH Is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. All seats free. KARL REILAND, Rector. Service: 8; 11, (Rectar,) and 8. Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11, Holy Communion and Sermon (Bishop Courtney.) 4 P. M. Eve. Prayer and Sermon (Mr. Bachman.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Rector.—Services, 8, 11, (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Rector.)

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 23 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector. Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 29th St., near Broadway. Dr. SEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11 and Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4.

Protestant Episcopal.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Pastor. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11, Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4, Evensong and Address, (Rector.)

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11.—Morning Service (Rector.) 8.—Musical Service, Gounod's Gallia. (Rector.) Subject: "Clergymen and Riches."

THE TRANSFIGURATION; 1 E. 29. 6th OBSERVATION OF FOUNDATION DAY. COMMUNION, 8, 9 A. M. 10:30 MARTIN'S MASS and SERMON by FATHER HUNTINGTON, O. H. C. EVENSONG, 4.

TRINITY CHURCH. SUNDAY SERVICES. 7, 8, 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11:00 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M.—Evensong and Sermon. 8:00 P. M.—Service and Sermon.

Short service for business people daily, except Saturday, at 12 M.

CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY. WEEKDAY SERVICES. 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 149th St., near Amsterdam Av. PAUL FEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., minister. 11 A. M.—CHECKING THE DRIFT. 8 P. M.—A MATTER OF MOTIVE.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN O. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Well by the Gate of Bethlehem." 8 P. M.—"An Easy Yoke."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister. Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., Special Musical Service. Selections from Gounod. Church School at 9:45 A. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M., addresses by Rev. S. M. Zwemer, D. D., and Dr. Paul W. Harrison.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, JR., D. D., Minister, 11 A. M., Communion Service. 8 P. M., Musical Service.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 20 Gramercy Park, New York; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

First German Spiritualist Church. Services in English, Sunday, 8 P. M. Subject, Spiritual Gifts. Well developed mediums.

Pebat Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, NEW YORK, INC., Tuxedo Building, cor. 59th St. and Madison Av., (624 Madison Av.), New York—Sunday, 8-8; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 8 P. M., Christensen answers questions. Tuesday, 3-8; Wednesday, 8 P. M., Research seance, trumpet, materialization, Mr. Lake.

TOLLNER BUILDING, Bedford and Putnam Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Every Saturday, 3-8 P. M. Christensen answers questions. Admission free Saturdays.

SPIRITUALISM AND THE RULERS OF EUROPE.

Story of angels seen on battle fields of France.

Lecture by EVANGELIST E. L. CARDEY, Gospel Tent, Flatbush Av., Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

Spiritual and Ethical Society, 142 W. 125 St. Resumption reg. Sun. morn., eve. meetings. Helen Temple Brigham, inspirational speaker.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St.—Public lectnre Sunday evening 8:15, snbject, "Theosophy," by B. B. Gattell.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. REV. DR. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. REV. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Assoc. REV. DR. WM. W. FENN, Dean of Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass., will preach. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. at 34th.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister. Morning service at 11. Mr. HOLMES and Mrs. PHILIP SNOWDEN on "WOMEN and WAR." All invited; 8:15 P. M, Public Conference; Mr. HOLMES on the report of the Industrial Relations Commisslon; subject, "A VERDICT OF GUILTY."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11, "The Little Wild Flowere of St. Francis." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wrlght, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "EDUCATION and LIFE."

Y. M. C. A.

S. PARKES CADMAN "The Influence of the Unseen World." West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8 Av., 4 P.M.

23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d St., Sun, 3:45 HON. OGDEN L. MILLS. "The New Constitution."

Y. W. C. A.

MRS. G. SHERWOOD EDDY Speaks Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Miss Morgan, harpist. All are welcome. Central Branch Y. W. C. A., 7 East 15th St.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. The Annual Convention of Christian and Missionary Alliance, Oct. 1 to 11; daily services, 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.; prominent speakers and missionaries; stereopticon views every evening. Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M., by the pastor; 4 P. M., by President BLANCHARD, Wheaton College; 8 P. M., Rev. CHARLES INGLIS of London.

WATCH THIS SPACE. Every week, the Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre, 2nd and 7 Doyers St., Gospel Service nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Supt.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH. Orange St., Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "Reasons Why We Know in Part." Evening subject, "Across the Continent; or Experiences of a Summer."

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn. Dr. ALBERTSON preaches. 10:30 A. M.—"The Law of Liberty." 7:45 P. M.—"Abiding Influence."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian), Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 8 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 27, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against One Carload of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act., June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 18, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal. September 27, 1915. H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The tropical storm is now central over Western Pennsylvania, with an almost total loss of energy, but a secondary development during Thursday night over southeastern Virginia is now off the coast, with resulting strong winds from Hatteras to Block Island.

The rain area from this storm in the last twenty-four hours covers the greater portion of the country east of the Mississippi River, except the States immediately adjoining the upper lake region and northern New England. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair, except from North Dakota westward, where pressure has fallen considerably.

It is considerably warmer in the South Atlantic States, the Northwest, and the extreme West, where temperatures are from seven to thirteen degrees above the seasonal average. Elsewhere temperature changes were small.

There will be rain Saturday from Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey northward, followed by fair weather Sunday, and rain Sunday in North Michigan. Over remaining districts east of the Mississippi River and in the Southwest the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be somewhat warmer Sunday in the northern interior districts. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Portland, and on the Pacific Coast from the mouth of the Columbia River northward.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong east to northeast or moderate gales; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong, shifting, South Atlantic Coast, moderate west, except south and southeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Saturday; Sunday fair and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1913.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	54	56	4 P. M.	64	56
6 A. M.	52	58	6 P. M.	61	54
9 A. M.	56	57	9 P. M.	58	52
12 M.	61	57	11 P. M.	57	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding data last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 57; at 8 P. M. it was 51; maximum temperature, 58 degrees, at 6 A. M.; minimum, 51 degrees, at 8 P. M. Humidity, 75 per cent at 8 A. M.; 91 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.87 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:35—608 W. 55 St.; Sheffield Farms Dairy.....Slight

1:20—2,118 1 Av.; Tony Rabilotta.....Slight

3:20—29 W. 183 St.; Patrick Hogan...Slight

4:55—47 E. 134-St.; Bedella Kelly....$12,000

11:05—160 W. 84 St.; Matthew William.Slight

P. M.

12:10—99 Forsyth St.; Anna Berkowitz..Slight

8:25—50 Walker St.; Germania Roofing Co.....$75

5:40—509 W. 12 St.; Bancroft & Harvey Co.....Slight

5:45—142 E. 98 St.; Joseph Singer.....Slight

5:55—252 E. 152 St.; Rose McCormick.Slight

7:00—411 Grand St.; Max Lenhonsky..Slight

7:55—335 Audubon Av.; Alexander Peterson.....Slight

8:10—1,060 Madison Av.; Dr. —— Osborne.....None

8:50—1,442 Charlotte St.; Tobias Tauh.....Slight

9:10—147 E. 23d; Charles Needham...None

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Col. W. C. Kennedy, General Staff, upon the demobilization of the 2d Div., will repair to this city for duty, reporting to the Chief of Staff.

Orders of Sept. 8, amended to direct 2d Lt. C. M. Smith, C. A. C., to report to Com. Officer, Coast Def. of Balt., for duty.

Resignation of 1st Lt. H. H. Bauckus, M. R. C., accepted.

1st Lt. J. P. Cecil, C. A. C., is relieved from staff duty in the Coast Def. of Puget Sound, and upon relief from treatment at Letterman Hospital, will proceed to Ft. William, Me., for assignment to a company.

Chaplain J. Clemens, 8th Inf., from that regiment and from duty in Philippines, Oct. 15. He will proceed to U. S. upon expiration of leave and on arrival report to Com. General, Western Dept.

Following are relieved from assignment to regiment to which now assigned, effective on date indicated: Capt. C. King, 1st Inf., Nov. 12; and 1st Lt. S. A. Campbell, 1st Inf., Dec. 12. They will proceed on first available transport after date of relief to the U. S. and on arrival at San Fran., report to Com. General, Western Dept., in compliance with previous orders.

Following 10th Inf. officers are relieved from assignment to regiment to which they are now assigned, effective on date indicated: 1st Lt. E. G. Beuret, Oct. 1; and G. V. Heidt, Dec. 4; and 2d Lts. W. H. Wilhnr, Oct. 1, and H. J. Malony, Dec. 25. They will proceed as soon as practicable after relief, to U. S. and on arrival report by telegraph to tha Adj. General for orders.

Following are relieved from regiment to which now assigned effectiva on data indicated: Inf., Capts. M. C. Kerth, 15th, Dec. 1; C. F. Crain, Dec. 3; and 2d Lts. W. Bhaffer, 13th, Dec. 3; 1st Lts. B. F. Miller, 8th, Dec. 8, and J. H. Hester, 27th, Dec. 3, and 2d Lt. O. P. Strelinger, 27th, Nov. 1. Field Art.: 1st Lt. W. H. Rucker, 2d, Nov. 2, and 2d Lts. H. S. Clarkson and C. G. Helmick, 2d, Nov. 2. They will proceed after date of relief to U. S., and on arrival at San. Fran. report ta Comm. General, Western Dept.

Orders of Aug. 17 relating to Col. E. F. Ladd, Adj. General, revoked.

Capt. W. Paterson, C. A. C., from 167th to 17th Co., Feb. 5, and will proceed at proper time to San Fran. and sail about Feb. 5 to join his company in the Philippines.

Following C. A. C. officers are relieved from assignment to present company, Jan. 1, and will proceed to Coast Def. indicatad, reporting to Comdg. Officer thereof for duty: 1st Lt. F. D. Appiin, Southern N. Y., and 2d Lt. H. E. Ellis, San Fran.

1st Lt. L. T. Hughes, C. A. C., after relief from duty at the Mil. Academy and after leave, will proceed to Cristobal, Canal Zone, for duty.

Following C. A. C. officers are relieved of assignment from company to which assigned, Jan. 1, and will proceed to Coast Def. indicated for duty: 1st Lts. J. W. Lyon and W. C. Jacobs, to Panama; F. S. Maslin, R. K. Tilghman, O. H. Schrader, to Oahu, and 2d Lts. L. H. Campbell, Jr., to Panama; G. R. Mayer, H. J. Knerr, and C. M. Burlingame, to Oahu.

Following assignments of Q. M. C. officers ordered: Capt. W. F. Jonee, after arrival in U. S. and on or before leave granted, will proceed to New Orleans and assume charge of the Q. M. office there, and also of all construction work at Jackson Barracks and Ft. St. Philip, La., relieving Capt. W. O. Smith. Capt. B. F. Browne, after arrival in U. S., and on or before leave, will proceed to Ft. Royal, Va., for duty as asst. to Q. M., and also as asst. to the Constructing Q. M. Capt. R. B. Lister, upon arrival in U. S., to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for duty as Q. M., and by letter of comdg. Gen., Southern Dept., and Major C. H. McNisi, upon arrival in U. S., to San Fran., for duty as asst. to Q. M. of Western Dept.

Capt. C. T. Carson, C. A. C., is relieved from assignment to 83d Co., effective upon arrival in U. S., and is attached to 166th Co. until Dec. 30.

Orders, of June 5 directing 1st Lt. N. Horowitz, and 2d Lt. C. N. Wilson, C. A. C., to report to comdg. officers C. D. of Sandy Hook and Eastern New York, respectively, for assignment to companies, is amended to direct each to report to comdg. officer C. D. of Chesapeake Bay for duty until Dec. 30.

Following C. A. C. officers will proceed to Ft. Monroe, Va., in time to arriva there on Dec. 30 and report to Commandant, C. A. School, to take regular courses:

Capts. C. C. Carson, E. C. Long, and W. G. Peace; 1st Lts. N. Horowitz, J. P. Keller, A. L. Loustalot, E. A. Stockton, Jr., B. Reybolt, T. Cook, W. C. Knight, H. C. Garrett, N. M. Beardsley, L. B. Bender, R. C. Harrison, J. W. Wellis, M. B. Willatt, J. F. Cottrell, F. Cannon, E. S. Harrison, H. E. Cerrell, W. K. Richards, F. Seidel, and C. Heins; 2d Lts. J. T. H. O'Rear, R. E. Haines, G. B. Gorham, C. N. Wilson, R. P. Hall, F. Kemble, R. C. Gildart, and G. D. Holland. These not now on unassigned list are placed thereon, Dec. 30, provided they are available for detached service on that date.

Col. S. E. Allan, C. A. C., from command of the C. D. of Sandy Hook to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., assuma command of the C. D. of Southern New York.

Col. T. Ridgeway, C. A. C., from command of the C. D. of Pensacola to Ft. Hancock, to assume command of the C. D. of Sandy Hook.

Leaves: Capt. S. A. Smoke, retired, one month; Capt. A. H. Barkley, C. A. C., one month, and Capt. F. Halstead, 22d Inf., four months.

Navy.

Lt. Comdre. R. D. White, to the Wyoming, and F. L. Oliver, the San Diego, to the Georgia.

Jr. Grade Lt. J. F. Miegs, Jr., the Downes, to Newport, R. I., connection the Wainwright, and on board when commissioned; M. A. Mitscher, the Stewart, to the North Carolina, and G. R. Strickland, the Vermont, to the North Carolina.

Ens. H. Bodfish, the Kaneae, to the Georgia, and A. S. Walton, the Alert, to the F-2.

Midshipman R. M. Parkinson, Academy, to the South Carolina.

Pharmacist T. A. Stareck, warrantsd from Sept. 25.

P. A. Surgns., W. J. Zalesky, Cavite station to the Saratoga, and F. P. W. Hough, Canacao Hosp., to the Wilmington.

P. A. Paymaster T. P. Ballenger, the Saratoga, home, wait orders.

P. A. Engineer A. H. Price, retired, died at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 25.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Wasp, at New York City; Hector, at Guantanamo; Louisiana, New Hampshire, Arkansas, and New York, at Hampton Roads; Saturn, at Mare Island; K-8, at San Francisco; Wadsworth, at Newport; Balch, at New York Yard; Cheyenne, H-1, H-2, and H-3, at Santa Barbara.

Sailed—Eagle, Pert au Prince for Petitriviere, Haiti; Culgoa, Port au Prince for Gonaives; Osceola, Port au Prince for Guantanamo; San Francisco, Hampton Roads for Chesapeake Bay; and the Neptune, Rockland, Me., for Hampton Roads.

The Cushing did not arrive at Newport on Sept

ORDERS MOVIE TRUST TO BE BROKEN UP

It Violates the Sherman Law, Federal Court in Philadelphia Holds.

EXCEEDED PATENT RIGHTS

Government Confers No License, Court Says, to Do What Anti-Trust Law Condemns.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The United States Government won a sweeping victory in one of its important anti-trust cases today when Judge Oliver B. Dickinson in the United States District Court handed down an opinion dissolving the moving picture trust, on the ground that it was violating the Sherman law regulating interstate and foreign commerce. The decision was rendered against the Motion Picture Patents Company, the General Film Company, and many other concerns and individuals manufacturing motion picture films and accessories or controlling the rights of their manufacture. Many millions of dollars are involved in the business.

The court made no suggestions as to how the alleged combination was to be dissolved, but requested that a decree be submitted for approval. The defendants in their argument laid stress upon the rights of those bolding patents to do with their property what they thought best, but the court in its opinion said that the granting of a patent did not confer a license to do that which the law condemned. The court found that the defendants went far beyond what was necessary to protect patent rights and that their acts constituted a violation of the anti-truet laws.

It was charged by the Government that the monopoly was formed in 1908 by virtually all the manufacturers of moving picture films in the country. Under an agreement made by these concerns, it was alleged, the Motion Picture Patents Company was made the holding concern of nearly all the patents that had been issued. A list of theatres and moving picture places was prepared, and no film exchange, it was alleged, was permitted to distribute films to any exhibitor except those named on the list. Uniform prices and rules were made. It was further alleged and if the film exchanges did not observe the orders of the so-called trust their supply was cut off.

The suit was heard in December, 1914. The suit was conducted for the Government by Edwin P. Grosvenor, special assistant to the Attorney General.

Many Defendants Named.

The defendants named in the original petition of complaint besides the Motion Picture Patents Company are the General Film Company, Biograph Company, Thomas A. Edison, (Inc.,) Essanay Film Manufacturing Company, the Kalem Company, (Inc.,) George Kleine, Lubin Manufacturing Company, the Melies Manufacturing Company, Pathe Freres, the Selig Polyscope Company, the Vitagraph Company, Frank L. Dyer, Henry N. Marvin, J. J. Kennedy, William Pelzer, Samuel Long, J. A. Berst, Siegmund, Lubin, Gaston Melies, Albert E. Smith, George K. Spoor, and W. N. Selig.

In its decision the court says that all the contracts enumerated in the Government's petition, and the combination therein described were a conspiracy in restraint of trade and therefore illegal, and that they constituted, with the exception of the operations of the Melies Manufacturing Company, a monopoly in violation of the anti-trust laws. With reference to the Melies Company the court said:

"The Melies Manufacturibg Company has denied (as have all the defendants) that it was in any senee a party to the combination charged. We have gone over all the proofs without finding any which go to making good the charge against this particular defendant. It is, therefore, excluded from the findings made and the petition as against it is dismissed."

The court added the following paragraph to its formal finding:

"The point has been raised by the United States that the Edison patent on the picture film was limited to its negative, and did not cover the positive motion picture films which were dealt in commercially. The conclusions to which we have arrived have been reached without such a finding."

Privileges of a Patentee.

The court dismleses the rights of the holders of patents, eaying:

"It is the right of patentees through having exclusive sale of the patented article to control and in that eense to monopolize the trade in it. It is wrong by an illegal restraint of trade to monopolize it or any part of it. On the one hand, it cannot have been intended to make it unlawful to acquire that right to which the law has conferred. On the other hand, it cannot be that the grant of patent right confere a license to do that which the law condemns."

The court quotes the decision in the bathtub case and says:

"We would feel constrained, on the authority of this case alone, to find that the agreements and acts of the defendants in the present case went far beyond what was necessary to protect the use of the patents or the monopoly which went with them, and that the end and result, which would be expected to be and was accomplished, was the restraint of trade condemned by law.

Finds Plan to Control Trade.

"We would not be justified and would certainly have no wish to deny the presence of the very laudable motives, which defendants avow in their answer, some of which were to gratify the desire, to allay hickerings and recriminations among themselves, to advance and improve the art, to protect the morals of its public, and, as they frankly admit, to make money for themselves.

"Certain it is that the end and purpose of the plan was to dominate and control the trade in all the accessories of the art and, in order to assure this, to control the entire motion picture business. We are driven to this conclusion, not only because that is the plain meaning of what they did, but also because they themselves categorically declare the latter to be the imperative need of the business and one which they alone could supply. The need was for a single directing and regulating head.

"This extended even to a censorship of what was shown. The United States could not, and the States would not, interpose for the purpose of regulation, and the defendants claim the credit of having performed this neglected duty of the State. In doing all that was done the defendants not merely deny the illegality of either end or means, but also lay claim to commendation. We only mention this to make clear the fact that they did monopolize, and the only question left is whether this monopoly is a lawful monopoly or was accomplished through an unlawful restraint of trade."

The court sketched the formation of the alleged illegal combination, showing that it was created in 1908 and that the total investments amounted to millions of dollars. The plan was, according to the court, to combine the manufacturers and importers of all the leading interest. Lists of exchanges and of theatres were prepared and no exchange was permitted to have films and no theatre permitted to exhibit them without the consent of all of the defendants. The names of none appeared upon these lists except such as bought all supplies from the defendants and any who dealt otherwiee were dropped: Every theatre was required to pay a royalty for the use of a projecting machine, even when the machine had been owned by the exhibitor before the combination was formed.

The court showed how the alleged combination exercised its power and came to the conclusion that the defendants went beyond the limits of the law.

Lubin Announces Surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Siegmund Lubin, President of the Lubin Manufacturing Company, one of the defendants in the Government's dissolution suit, said today:

"There will be no attempt on the part of the motion picture people to carry the fight any further. We will have to readjust the business to fit the law, but I hardly see now how we can do it. It means millions in expense for us and a big loss."

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 1.—Heads of independent motion picture companies here wore elated today by the decision of the United States District Court at Philadelphia. The effect of the decision, it was said, would be to open for the first time a free market to producers of picture plays.

The Motion Picture Patents Company and its selling agents, the General Film Company, are represented here by five producing concerns, operating scores of separate companies, and the "independents" by four central organizations, with large staffs of actors, directors, and mechanicians.

Explains Court's Decision.

Edwin P. Grosvenor of the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, who as Special Assistant Attorney General had charge of the case for the Government, said yesterday:

"The decision has unusual importance for a case under the Sherman law, for it concerns the relation of the patent laws to the Anti-trust act and the Clayton Bill. Briefly stated, the charge of the petition was that defendants, competing manufacturers, organized the Motion Picture Patents Company, transferred to it a dozen or more patents, some of considerable, and others of little, value, but all relating to the motion picture art.

"They then simultaneously took licenses from the Patents Company, incorporating in the license agreements many restrictions regulating the distribution of their product, which in the absence of patents would have been unlawful as in restraint of trade under the Sherman act.

"The Government maintained that the fact that the supposed combination took the form of licenees under patents did not make lawful what was otherwise unlawful. The court has taken that poeition.

"The decision protects the rights of patentees; it does not limit those rights. Thie is clear because nearly every great industry is built upon innumerable inventions, all of which have contributed to the development of the industry.

"The decision in effect holds that the owners of a few patents useful in any art or industry may not by combination of their patents secure a power which would enable them, if they saw fit to do so, to exolude from the art or industry the owners of other patents also useful and valuable to the industry."

Gustavus A. Rogers of 160 Broadway, attorney for William Fox, who in behalf of the Greater New York Film Rental Company, made a complaint in December, 1911, that led to the bringing of the Government suit, in a statement yeeterday said the diesolution order was a victory for the millions of moving picture patrons throughout the country.

"It was the alleged act of oppression," said Mr. Rogers, "by the combination of manufacturers engaged in what is now declared to be an illegal combination against Mr. Fox's company that was the climax. After driving out of the field every competitor excepting Mr. Fox's company, which the manufacturers accomplished through the instrumentality of cancellations of licenees by the Motion Pictures Patents Company, and the organization of the manufacturers company known as the General Film Company, the power of the combination was directed against Mr. Fox's company in an attempt to drive it out of business, first, by an offer to purchase which he refused. Upon his refusal to sell cancellation of his licenee agreement canceled, pursuant to which the manufacturers threatened to refuse the delivery of goods. Thereupon Mr. Fox took the matter into the courts and made his complaint to the Government.

"The legal and moral effect of the situation seems to be that the motion picture field is open and untrammeled, that the restrictions beretofore imposed under the guise of a combination of patents no longer obtains, and that thoee who desire to engage in the manufacture or sale of films may do so without fear of annihilation by a combination which has heretofore been so active."

AUTOS KILLED 26 IN CITY.

September Record Shows 35 Children in Street Fatalities.

According to the report of the National Highway Protective Society on accidents due to vehicular traffic, issued yesterday, thirty-five children were killed on the streets of New York in September. Automobiles killed twenty-six, wagons seven, and trolleys two. A large majority of the children killed were stealing rides on vehicles, roller skating, or playing in the streets. The total number of deaths in September due to vehicular traffic was fifty-seven, automobiles having caused forty-three; trolleys five, wagons nine. On the streets and highways of the State, outside of New York City, for the same period, automobiles caused the death of fifty-seven, trolleys five and wagons one.

The report says that out of the 100 persons killed in the State and city by automobiles fifty-five were killed when the owners drove the cars, thirty-five when professional chauffeurs drove, and the remaining ten were unrecorded.

September in New Jersey recorded twenty-nine deaths by automobiles, two by trolleys and two by wagone. There was no railroad grade crossing fatality in the last month on Long Island, but three trolley persons were killed in the State in grade crossing accidents. Of those killed seventeen were occupants of automobiles, one of a wagon and five were afoot. In New Jersey eight pereone met death at grade croeelngs.

WORK FOR FIRE PREVENTION

Civic Bodies Name Committee to Act with Official Departments.

Representatives of civic organizations interested in fire prevention met at the City Club yesterday to cbeck up the work of the puhllo hodles oharged with the enforcement of fire prevention and lahor laws and to appoint a enhcommittee to confer with the Fire Prevention Bureau and the State Lahor Department.

Miss Mary E. Dreler, President of the Women's Tradee Union League, presided at the meeting, which was preceded hy a luncheon. The organizations represented were the City Club, the Safety Committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Safety Committee, the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the Cloak and Suit Industries, the Safety First Society, the Consumers' League, the Citizens' Union and the Women's Trades Unions League. The following were appointed members of the subcommittee:

Mrs. Robert Fraocis Cartwright of the Federation of Women's Clube, Chairman; Dr. George M. Price of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, Peter F. Brady of the Safety Committee, J. Constein of the Fifth Avenue Association, and H. J. F. Porter, Consulting Engineer.

NO CLUE TO ROFRANO.

District Attorney Says Search Has Produced No Results.

District Attorney Perkins denied yesterday that he had received any information directly or indirectly that Michael A. Rofrano intended to surrender. He said the search for Rofrano has produced no results. Neither the District Attorney's office nor the Police Department has received any hut the wildest of rumore.

On Wednesday night Deputy Assistant District Attorney Alonzo Bozzo met James Rofrano, a brother of the missing man, in Park Row, but, according to Mr. Perkins, nothing was said about Michael A. Rofrano.

Louis De Mar, a witness at the trial of Gaetano Montimagno, who was hired to kill Gaimari, was indicted for perjury yesterday. He was held hy Judge Malone in $10,000 ball.

To Unveil Benjamin Altman Memorial.

The unveiling of the memorial to the late Benjamin Altman will take place at the Salem Field Cemetery, Long Island, on Sunday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.

GULF COAST LOSS REACHES MILLIONS

Hurricane Damage Mounts Up as Isolated Districts Report Their Casualties.

149 KNOWN TO BE DEAD

Aid Rushed to Storm Victims Marooned in Flooded Districts Below New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—Reports from the hurricane area in Louisiana and along the Mississippi Gulf Coast late today give 149 known dead, 106 reported dead, and 105 miesing. Hundreds of persons along the Mlssiesippi and interior points are marooned in flooded districts. The property damage is roughly estimated at $12,000,000.

The known dead in Louisiana include: New Orleans and environs, 24; Rigolets, 21; Lake Catherine, 22; near Frenier, 26, and eight drowned hy the sinking of the packet Hazel, near Grand Isle.

There are reported dead and miseing in Louisiana: Shell Beach, St. Bernard Parish, 16; Island De La Croix, 22; Yolosky, 45.

Couriers by boat and train, as well as mail advicee, today brought in reports of tremendous property loss and rumors of many drowned along both sides of the Mississippi River south of here. Boat passengere arriving from Empire, near the Doulloth Canal, about fifty miles down the Mississippi, reported that only four houses still etood in that settlement, and that about 200 persons were marooned in them. The State Conservation Commission has sent a rescue vessel to that point. Many inhabitants of the flooded districts on both sides of the river were reported marooned, and eome were eald to be clinging to tree tops. Relief vessels were sent to rescue them.

Railroad men who arrived today from Morgan City reported no loss of life at that place, but said the property loss was heavy. The hurricane struck that point late on Wednesday night.

From indications the full force of the storm apparently swept over the neighborhood of Houma, a town of 5,000 inhahltants, and as the country is low and level it is feared that district euffered more eeverely than any other. The last report received from Houma at about 9 o'clock on Wineeday morning said that many refugees were arriving there from Gulf coast points.

St. Bernard, adjoining New Orleans parish, was floodod to a depth of two to eight feet, couriers arriving here today reported. The property lose was heavy.

Word from the district around the mouth of the river came today in a wirelese meeeage from the eteamship Creole, anchored off Fort St. Phillip. Captain Jacobs reported that water was flowing over the leveee, and that many houees along the hanks had been swept away.

Captain Menges and three members of the crew of the tug Corsair were drowned in the Mississippi off Nine Mile Point, when the Corsair and three fleets of bargee sank while the storm was at its height last night. The three fleets included more than 200 barges, loaded with coal valued at $1,500,000.

The olearing of débris from the streets of this city has begun, and it is expected the city will hegin to assume a normal aspect tomorrow. Street car service virtually was euepended until after noon today. Considering the terrific force of the hurricane and that it practically was continuous for seven hours, it was felt that New Orleane was fortunate in escaping with so few casualties. A district in the western part of the city, about thirty blocks long and fifteeu wide, was flooded today from one to four feeo deep.

Mayor Behrman today issued a statement asserting that the city had no need of outside assistance. He believed the property loss in the city and environs would reach several million dollars.

Eleven small craft sank in the harhor here during the storm, and six steamships were damaged. The hark Helena sank and two members of the crew were drowned. The United States converted yacht Stranger, assigned to the Louisiana Naval Militia, was rammed by the huge drydock at the naval station and went to the bottom. The gunboat Petrel was in the drydock at the time. The monitor Amphitrite was driven aground.

The Cotton and all other exchanges remained cloeed today. The Illinois Central, Southern Pacific, Texas & Pacific, and the Frisco Railroads started passenger trains out of New Orleans today and the other railroads sent work trains.

Among those killed hy the storm in the city was Captain C. J. Menges of Cincinnati, manager of the floating stock of the Monongahela Coal and Coke Company.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1.—According to railroad officials here, persons who visited Rigolets and Dunbar, La., a few miles from Mobile in a boat yesterday, reported that both towns had practically been destroyed hy the storm. In Rigolets only two houses were found standing, and at Dunbar the damage was almost equally as great.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 1.—The Wolvin Line Steamship Company has had no word from the passenger and freight steamer City of Tampico, one of the higgest boats in the Texas City-Mexican service. The City of Tampico was proceeding up the Mississippi River when the hurrlcane hroke.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantio liners sailing today and some of thoee hooked to leave on them are:

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—Paul B. Bronson, G. F. Crowley, Miss C. K. Duer, A. Fordyce, Wood Foedick, A. B. Faguet, H. W. Gould, Fernand Georges, W. Hunting, R. Harrison, W. L. Harter, Miss F. L. Jurnine, J. W. Macdonell, F. O'Neill, Morris Solor, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dana Winslow, Miss Penelope Winslow, F. Meaney, Ernest Stanton.

STAMPALIA, (Genoa.)—R. J. H. Gay, Miss A. Fitzgerald, Miss A. Alnerinn, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schaefer, Mrs. Maria Canepa, P. Galileo.

Among the passengers who sailed yeeterday for Liverpool on the Cymrlo were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Alley, A. F. Asbby, William Anderson, Mrs. M. Barnes, Mrs. E. R. Bennett, Mrs. S. V. Buckley, Miss A. Bullock, Mrs. W. Burgess, Donald Campbell, C. H. Carruthers, Robert Cooler, Mrs. S. Davies, Edward Dickson, Mrs. R. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dulgnan, T. Elliott, R. B. Foster, Ernest, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. G. Grant, Mrs. L. V. Green, F. G. Harries, A. J. Head, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hopkins, Mrs. E. Howland, H. Jeckson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kemp, Mrs. H. Linscombe, S. C. Matthew, Miss Ina Orr, S. J. Provost, C. Richardson, J. S. Stewart, Miss Alice Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Walton.

Somo of those arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Paul were:

G. B. Adams, W. M. Anderson, A. J. Armstrong, O. N. Beebe, F. D. Bell, Mrs. Carlson Bellairs, Thomas Bilsbury, Mre. J. R. Black, Mrs. J. Bullard, A. Brooke, Mrs. Reginald Brooks, W. Bunting, Professor and Mrs. Thomas Callander, Dr. J. E. Carpenter, Anthony Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. D. Lindsay Crawford, the Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Dale, H. F. Daweon, H. T. Edwards, J. B. Eyrie, Miss Dorothy Fairweather, Percy Gordon, Dr. James J. Hogan, A. E. Hollingsworth, N. W. S. Hunter, G. Jennings, H. V. F. Jones, the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Kemp, D. J. Kiley, W. Knowling, C. C. Lister, C. A. Lyman, F. L. Milner, Guy Nickall, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Pearce, Miss Alice Perkine, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reid, William Salomon, W. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Witt, Captain W. R. Wnayman, and F. R. Willis.

M. H. Ellison Succeeds De Ford.

District Attorney Perkine yesterday eppolnted Deputy Aselstant District Attorney Millard H. Ellison to succeed William A. De Ford, who resigned as Aseietant District Attorney to become general counsel for the Star Publishing Company. The promotion of Ellison led to the advance in grade of the following Deputy Assistant District Attorneys: John M. Minton, Jr., Walter R. Deuel, J. Ward Follette, Edward C. Dicklnson, R. R. Loening, Allan G. Wellman and Bernard S. Van Rensselaer.

BORAH AGAINST WILSON PLAN

Senator Would Pay for Preparedness with New Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 1.—Senator Borah of Idaho today put himself upon record against President Wilson's plan for bonds for a greater army and navy. Mr. Borah believes the Republicans will insist that the money be raised through tariff revision.

"It seems to me that we ought not to even think of issuing bonds to take care of the expense of the proposed program of preparedness," he said. "If in a time of peace at home and while we are feeding and clothing and financing great armies for other nations and when we have tremendous crops, we cannot carry through a reasonable program of preparedness without a bond issue, what kind of a dilemma would confront us if we were called upon to meet a serious situation? We ehould take care of our expenses in time of peace at least as we go along.

"If we eboulld lop off some of the present extravagances of government and readjust the tariff upon a reasonable hasis, and also the income tax, we would have not the least occasion for issuing bonds. We were realizing $60,000,000 a year on sugar and about $28,000,000 on wool. Has the consumer received any cheaper eugar or woolen goods? A readjustment of the tariff would not only aid greatly in bringing revenue, but it would give that assurance and confidence which we now lack."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 1.

With name and address of purchaeer and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AV A, w s, 20.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x87; B. G. Davis & Co., N. Y., to B. G. Davis & Co., Delaware, 446 East 75th St., Sept. 29; all heirs; attorney, Jacob H. Shaffer, 115 Broadway $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n corner 101st St, 27.7x142.10xirreg; Douglas Realty Co. to Peterno Construction Co., 272 West 84th St.; mtg. $80,000, all liens, Sept. 30; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway..$100

3D ST, 518 East, e s, 212 ft w of Ave D, 25.2x irreg; Michael Scanlan, referee, to Jos. Horavits, 907 East 173d St, Sept. 30; attorney, Lawyers Trust Company, 160 Broadway $43,800

13TH ST., 206 East, s s, 498.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x103.8 (foreshortened); Frederick Ehlermann, Jr., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Sept. 30; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St. $10,000

77TH ST, 406 East, n s, 85 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Herman G. Randolph Arnold and others to Herman Arnold, 219 North 7th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and Randolph Arnold, 405 East 75th St., Oct. 1; attorneys, Almond & Nassau, 51 Nassau St. $6,000

SAMMIS PROPERTY; Richard Arnold et al to same; q. c., Oct. 1 .....$1

84TH ST, 122 West, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 30x102.2; Isaac Rothschild to Saml. Kramer, 61 West 89th St, quit claim, Sept. 30; attorneys, Feiner & M., 100 Broadway..$1

84TH ST., 122 West, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 30x102.2; Samuel Kramer to Ella Westbeimer, 94th St. and Broadway; Alfred A. Herman, 122 Cathedral Parkway, and Henry Cahn, 2,540 Grand Av., b. and s., c. a. g., ½ part, all heirs, Sept. 30; attorneys, Feiner & M., 100 Broadway $1

90TH ST, 25 West, n s, 291 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; Monterey Property Company to Alison Construction Company, 18 East 41st St., Feb. 20, 1914; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

97TH ST, 204-208 East, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 81x100.11; Bernard F. Golden to Robert L. Driscoll, Arthur Av., and Ferd. Kretzer, 202 West 107th St., joint tenants, mtg. $33,000, Oct. 1; attorneye, Bowere & S., 46 Cedar St. $1

116TH ST, 87 East, n s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 22x100.11; Minnie Schmitz to Bertha Nellis, 289 18th St., Brooklyn; mtg. $30,550, Sept. 30; attorney, E. P. Orrell, Jr., 256 Broadway $1

123D ST, 201A West, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 15.8x100 (foreclosure Sept. 16); Phoenix Ingraham, Jr., referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. Sept. 29; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St. $3,300

123D ST, 207-209 West, n s, 121 ft w of 7th Av, 31.8x100, (foreclosure Sept. 16); same to same; attorneys, same $19,000

125TH ST, 551 West, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 25x90.11; 125th St, 532 East, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25.6x150xirreg; Isidor Reis to Empire City Mortgage and Holding Co., 59 Pine Row, Sept. 30; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 63 Park Row $100

130TH ST, 19 West, n e, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 20x irreg x104.1½; Roy H. Robinson, referee, to Eminent Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Sept. 30; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St. $14,000

140TH ST, 151-59 West, n s, 204 ft e 7th Ave, 136x99.11; John Weber to Jas Powers, at Mt. Hope, N. Y.; mtg. $180,000, Sept. 30; attorney, P. A. McGolrick, 261 Broadway..$1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of 174th St, 81.4x irr; Corner Construction Corporation to David Baum, Monticello, N. Y., (mtg $51,500,) Sept. 28; attorney, Samuel Dickstein, 299 Broadway $100

BAILEY AV, w s, 129.4 ft s of 231st St, 100x115.2 irr; Bertelsen Realty Co., Inc., to Edward H. Kelly, Unionville, Conn., Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BRYANT AV, w s, 116.8 ft s of Freeman St, 25x100; William Sinnott to John J. Foley, 1,221 Vyse Av, (mtg $5,000,) Sept. 30; attorney, John J. Foley, 1,221 Vyse Av....$100

CROTONA AV, between 176th St and Fairmount Place, being Lot 14, on map of J. Philip Van Kirk, surveyed by W. Stebbins Smith, 960 Brook Av, Sept. 30; attorney, W. Stebbins Smith, 960 Brook Av $2,225

CROTONA AV, e s, between 176th St and Fairmount Place, being Lot 15, on same map same to same, Sept. 30; same attorney..$800

LANE, w s, 740 ft n e of road from Kingsbridge to Williamsbridge, 97.8x80.8x100x34; Mary Gallagher to John G. Scharf, 1,441 Undercliff Av; Sept. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$1,000

LOT 17, Block 42, map of Morris Park; Morris Immerman to Jacob Ganeberg, 953 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $490,) Sept. 29; attorneys, Straus & S., 27 Cedar St. $100

LOT 1, Block 4, map of West Park; Mathilda Mack and another to Mary Siraguson, 1,716 Van Buren St., (mtg $8,500,) Sept. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 2 and 15, map of Allen estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Ani Caputi, 50 East 110th St, Sept. 30; attorney, William Caputi, 133 East 125th St. $1

LOT 2, map of Allen estate; same to Alessandro Tortorella, 822 East 126th St, Sept. 30; attorney, Alessandro Tortorella, 822 East 126th St. $1

LOTS 1 to 6, map of Thomas O. Woolf Estate; Ethan N. Gagerich, (Ref.,) to Eugene T. Woolf, Chappaqua, N. Y., Sept. 30; attorney, J. R. Deering, 135 Broadway..$15,000.

LOTS 15 and 16, same map; same to same, Sept. 30; same attorney $5,000

MOREGAN AV, 2,132, n e corner of 181st St, 31.2x91; Lillian Hof to Emil K. L. Kemmits, Wayne, N. Y., (mtg $25,000,) Sept. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

MORRIS AV, e e, 230 ft n of 165th St, 20x92.6; Rose Blaine et al., (by guardian,) to Abraham Siegel, 1,018 East 163d St, (mtg $6,500,) Sept. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway ..$1,750

SAME PROPERTY; Annie B. Summers to same, (mtg $6,500,) Sept. 30; same attorney $1

SAME PROPERTY; Abraham Siegel to Carrie Siegel, 1,018 East 163d St, (mtg $6,500,) Sept. 30; same attorney $1

OGDEN AV, 1,876, e s, 50x110.7; George Jung to Sigmund Gutfreund, 50 Eldorado Place, Weehawken, N. J., (mtg $35,000,) Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadwey $200

PLOT, begins at n w cornsr of Parcel 28, Sheet 1, map Bronx Parkway Commission, 117 to centre line Bronx River x11.9x68x 54.10x174.6x110.7; New York Trust Co. and another, trustees, to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, Sept. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $3066

RYER AV, 2004, e s, 18.9x104.3; Thos. Miller et al. to Kathryn O'Connor, 1,961 East 181st St. (mtg $5,000,) Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $100

SHERMAN AV, n w corner 165th St, 100x 106.2; also Sherman Av, w s, 106.2 ft s of 165th St, 75x100; Isabella M. Meeks to Hoffman Company Builders, Inc., 1182 Clay Av, (mtg $12,900,) Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 270.5 ft s of Aldus St, 42x150; Henry D. Patton, referee, to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, (mtg $43,000,) Sept. 30; attorney, R. T. Wood, 527 5th Av $9,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 50.11x100; also Valentine Av, e s, 158 ft n of 187th St, 50.11x100; Hoffman Company Builders, Inc., to Isabella M. Meeks, 1090 Southern Boul; (mtg $64,000,) Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $100

WALTON AV, w s, 92.7 ft s of Tremont Av, 25x100; Edward G. Kelly to Bertelsen Realty Co., Inc., 3,055 Bailey Av, Sept. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,469, w s, 15.9x139.8; Sadie Rosen to William J. Rosen, 1,469 Washington Av, (mtg $5,500,) Sept. 30; attorney, William J. Rosen, 99 East 19th St. $100

3D AV, w corner of 170th St, 26.4x22.4; also 170th St, s s, 82.6 ft w of 3d Av, 40x52; also 3d Av, w s, 26 ft s of 170th St, 26x71x26x--; Sophia Yeble to Meta Investing Co., Inc., Oct. 1; attorney, Meta Investing Co., 11 West 177th St. $1

160TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Mary E. Peto to Benenson Realty Company, 401 East 152d St, (mtg $5,000,) Sept. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $100

163D ST, 205 to 209 East, n s, 65.8x123.10; Joseph O'Donnell to Meta Investing Co., Inc., 11 West 177th St, (mtg $5,000,) Sept. 30; attorney, Meta Investing Co., 11 West 177th St $1

JERSEY IRON MINES PROSPER

War Causes Demand for Ore—Workers Get Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., Oct. 1.—Continued demands for munitions of war have created a demand for products of the mines in Morris County, foremost among these being the Empire Steel and Iron Company at Mount Hope and the Thomas Iron Company at Richard Mines, the former shipping about 17,000 tons of ore a month, and the latter about 6,000 tons. The Thomas Iron Company has also purchased the stock on bank of the Hough Mining Company at Wharton, which is being shipped to the company's furnaces at Hibbertown, Alburtis and Catasauqua, Penn.

Much of the ore mined by the Empire Steel and Iron Company at Mount Hope is being shipped to the Bethlehem Steel Company. Notices were posted today at the office of the Thomas Iron Company, advising the employee of a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The average wage before this morning's announcement was: For drill runners, $2.20; for pump men, $2, and for laborers, $1.83 for an eight-bour day.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 1.—An eight-hour workday with the same wages they now receive for nine hours was announced today by the Victor Talking Machine Company for its 7,500 employes. The action was voluntary on the part of the company.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Oct. 1.—Work on the molding floor of the plant of the Warren Foundry and Machine Company was stopped here this morning when the employes walked out of the plant. They want more pay. Superintendent Sheldon Brown says he will give an answer within a week. The men now get from $1.90 to $2.35 a day.

DISPUTES I. M. M. SURPLUS.

Bannard Committee Says Marine Company Could Not Pay Interest.

The Reorganization Committee of the International Mercantile Marine Company, of which Otto T. Bannard is Chairman, in a reply to the recent statement of the Wallace Committee of preferred stockholders that $8,000,000 in cash was in the hanks to the credit of the Marine Company and its subsidiaries when a default was allowed on the company's honds, said yesterday that there was no surplus of cash with which to avoid a default.

"The fact is," said the Bannard statement, "that on March 31, 1915, the day previons to the final default, current liabilities, exclusive of depreciation, were in excess of current cash resources; and the deficit would have been largeer hy over $6,000,000 if in November, 1914, the White Star Line had not borrowed over $6,000,000, increasing the total funded debt of that company to $12,500,000."

In anewer to the Wallace Committee's charge that the default on the honds was unjustifiable and that a foreclosure would not be sustained, the Bannard Committee said:

"Legal conclusions of the stockholders' committee and its accountants are matters for judicial determination. We have acted at all times by advice of counsel, who advise us that we need have no misgivings as to our legal position."

The Bannard Committee announced that it would extend the time for making deposits of International Mercantile Marine securities to Oct. 11.

"MOP" HAS A DEFICIT.

Due to the Decrease in the Earnings of the Iron Mountain.

The Missouri Pacific Railway System for the year ended June 30 was operated with a deficit of $1,240,546. This closely approximatee the estimates made public when the road went into receivership several months ago. The Missouri Pacific proper was ahead of last year in gross earnings hy $1,629,000, or 6.1 per cent. The usual 4 per cent. dividend from its Iron Mountain stock was not available, however, and consequently the larger corporation was unable to meet its interest charges. If the Iron Mountain had not collapsed, the surplue for the Missouri Pacific eyetem would have been above $400,000, it is stated.

Gross earnings of the whole system for the year were $58,209,806, of which the Missouri Pacific proper earned $28,825,676. The Iron Mountain lost $3,406,087, or 10.23 per cent. in gross business, and harely paid its interest charges. There was no accrued surplus in the treasury of either of the companies and on June 30 there was not enough cash on hand to pay fixed charges. This led to the receivership.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Porter< Shnlot, Blan<erCN Reisler I Wks.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Will for probate: William W. Denshaw.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. State Bk< St. Mary's M E Church—Jerome A. Kahn.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J. Wood<Strong—J. Campbell Thorpeoo. Re Everywhere Pub Co—Charles H Murray.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

A. Agresta, as administrx., &c., v. Federal Steam Navig. Co. of England, rspdt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

A. C. Bennett, respondent, v. Austro-American S. S. Co., appint.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals granted.

L. Calvin, respdt., v. J. A. P. Ramsdell et al., &c., dfndts., H. P. Ramsdell, indiv., &c., appint.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

D. C. Cunneen, respondt., v. L. J. Kennedy, appint.—Motion granted and judgment of dismissal directed to be entered in the office of the clerk of the appellate Div.

C. Daly, as admnistrx., &c., respdt., v. J. Ehrgett & Co., appellant.—Motion for stay denied without costs.

Same v. same.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Empire Racing Assoc., respdt., v. Nat'l Fair & Expos. Assoc., Inc., appint., et al., defndts.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

O. Fried, appint., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., respdt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

E. J. Fulton, respdt., v. C. H. Ingalls, dfndt., and Richmond Co. Soc. of Prev. of Cruelty to Children appint.—Motion denied.

C. G. Hottenroth, respdt., v. CNY, Brooklyn Cooperage Co., dfndts., East Riv. Terminal R. Corp., appint.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied without costs.

E. Jones, respdt., v. M. Baldwin-Devins, appint.—Motion granted, without costs.

Wm. Maher, an infor., &c., appint., v. S. Rowland, respdt.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

E. C. Millette, as admnstrx., &c., plntf., v. N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R. Co., dfndt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Ct. of Apls. denied without costs.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

W. J. Nickerson, respndt., v

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Schermerhorn Estate Sells Old Wall Street Building—First Sale on the Street Since 1912—Negotiations Pending for a Two-Hundred-Year Upper Broadway Lease—Bronx Deals.

Wall Street, which seldom figures in realty transactions, furnished an interesting sale yesterday in the property at 68 Wall Street, which was bought by the Henry Morgenthau Company from the estate of William C. Schermerhorn. With it was included the abutting plot at 163 Pearl Street, forming a wide extension around the northwest corner of those thoroughfares, the immediate cornsr of which is occupied by the Seamen's Bank for Savings.

The two parcels have been in possession of the Schermerhorn family for over seventy-five years. They were sold by Charles L. Carpenter, Edward J. Hancy, and William M. Cruikshank, as trustees of the Schermerhorn estate. The brokers in the deal were the firm of L. J. Carpenter & Walter B. Parsons.

The Wall Street plot is covered by a five-story building, and adjoins on the west the ten-story Bank of Montreal Building. The frontage is 24.10 by about 125 feet deep, while the Pearl Street parcel fronts 22 feet by about 100. The 1915 assessment on the two pieces was $221,000, including improvements, a six-story structure being on the Pearl Street frontage.

It is the first Wall Street sale since October, 1912, when 30 Wall Street was bought by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank. A new building will probably be erected in the near future.

Buys to Protect Light and Air.

The three-story and basement private dwelling 787 West End Avenue has been purchased by McMorrow Brothers to protect the light and air of the thirteen-story apartment house they propose to erect on the southwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street and West End Avenue.

In part payment for the structure, which occupies a lot 18 by 80 feet, the buyers gave the seller, Benjamin M. Kremer, the three-story private dwelling 211 West 123th Street. The West End Avenue dwelling will be maintained for residential purposes.

Increases East Side Holdings.

Margaret E. Norwood has sold to Dr. Samuel Murtland the four-story and basement dwelling 38 East Eighty-first Street, on a lot 16 by 102.2 feet. The buyer holds title to 40 and 42 and now controls a plot 48 by 102.2.

Operatur Resells Heights Flat.

Frederick Brown sold to the Empire City Mortgage Company, composed of Adolph Weiss and Samuel Barkin, 502 and 504 West 159th Street, a five-story flat house, occupying a plot 50 by 99.11, adjoining the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue.

The seller acquired the property several months ago in a Bronx trade. Max Blau negotiated the sale.

200-Year Broadway Lease.

Negotiations are pending for the leasing by Harry Schiff for a period of 200 years from the Higgins estate of the vacant plot at 2,524 and 2,526 Broadway, 42 by 139.8, adjoining the northeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street.

The corner plot was recently improved by Mr. Schiff with a twelve-story apartment hotel and, if the lease is closed, the Higgins parcel will be used to enlarge the corner building. The lease is being figured on a rental to be adjusted at five, ten, and twenty year intervals, on an appraisement of the value at the end of each year.

$200,000 Lower Broadway Lease.

Pease & Elliman have leased in the property at 182 and 184 Broadway and 2-10 John Street, being the southeast corner of Broadway and John Street, the entire basement, comprising 6,000 square feet, together with a large portion of the sub-basement, for the John Street Corporation to the Horn & Hardart Company, owners of the Automat Restaurants in New York City and Philadelphia.

The lease is for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of over $200,000.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased through Smith & Phelps 1.752 Monros Avenue, a three-family dwelling, on lot 25 by 95.

Joseph A. Adler has increased his West Bronx holdings by the purchase of a plot, 50 by 112 feet, on the east side of Ogden Avenue, 450 feet south of Washington Bridge. E. Osborne Smith negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for Morris Wolfinger to Morris Berman a one-family three-story brick cottage, 1,428 Forty-eighth Street, on a plot 60 by 100. J. B. J. Sforza, sold for Mrs. Mollie Klein the one-family cottage 1,569 Seventy-fourth Street, on a plot 40 by 100.

Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for Simon Abels to a Manhattan client a three-story singls brick store property on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 21 feet north of Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 20 by 100. The building is now in course of construction.

$110,000 Deal at Great Neck, L. I.

A Manhattan investor has purchased the Harriet Smith estate located at Elm Point, Great Neck, L. I., which adjoins the property recently purchased by George M. Cohan.

It consists of about fourteen acres, with 600 feet of water front on Long Island Sonnd. The new owner will make very extensive improvements on the present buildings. The estate was held at $110,000. Frederick C. Franke negotiated the sale.

New Jersey Development Sale.

Harold E. Wittemann, in conjunction with the Palmer Real Estate Agency, sold the remainder of the property known as the Teaneck Heights Development, consisting of 134 lots on Oak Street, Pine Street, Queen Anne Road, and Teaneck Road, to a New York concern, who is starting immediate building operations to improve the entire tract with high-class private residences. The property has been held at $600 per lot.

Two Big Factories for Brooklyn.

The American Tobacco Company will expend $250,000 for a six-story brick factory to occupy a site 200 by 232 feet at the northwest corner of Park and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn.

The block front on the west side of the Flatbush Avenue extension between Concord and Chapel Streets will be the site of an eleven-story brick factory to cost $175,000, for the Sperry Grocery Company.

Commercial Leases.

Weschler & Jacobs have leased the store 49 West Twenty-eighth Street for three and one-half years to Meyer-Riedel, Inc.

Pease & Elliman have leased 51 East Thirty-third Street, a three-story building, for E. N. Dickerson to Charles H. Smith, a dealer in store fixtures.

Pease & Elliman have leased 10 East Forty-ninth Street, a five-story American basement house, just east of Fifth Avenue, for Arthur Hedges for a term of years to Edward Turnbull, a dealer in rare books, prints, and works of art.

Manning & Trunk have leased for a term of years for Parthenia J. Dodge to Hannah K. Crooke and Clara Irvin, interior decoratore, the five-story American basement dwelling at 116 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Private Dwellings Leased.

F. M. Crawley & Bros. have leased the residence on the west side of Orange Road, near Llewellyn Road, Montclair, N. J., to W. Morgan Shuster, formerly financial adviser to Persia.

Moore & Wyckoff have leased for the estate of Clement C. Moore 431 West Twenty-third Street, one of the old London terrace houses, to Mrs. Catherine Henderson.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for Miss C. H. Livingston 33 East Fifty-second Street, a three-story private dwelling, to Ekin Wallick.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company loaned $50,000 to the Jacob New Realty Company on first mortgage yesterday on the four-story and basement flat property located at 8, 10, and 12 East Eighty-fifth Street. This mortgage is for three years, at 5 per cent.

Harold E. Wittemann and J. T. Nicoll have placed a first mortgage loan of $2,800 for Miss McConagny on property known as 116 East 120th Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

74th St., n s, 25 ft e of Park Av, for a nine-story apartment, 75x86.7; B. Mayer, 3 Beekman St., owner; G. & E. Blum, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $150,000.

Lexington Av, s w corner of 25th St, for a seven-story store and offices, 53.8x49.6; B. W. Mayer, 2 West 33d St, owner; H. L. Meader, 2 West 33d St, architect; cost, $63,000.

Riverside Drive, n e corner of 108th St, for a twelve-story apartment, 50x100; Antbony A. Paterno Construction Corporation, 601 West 110th St, owner; G. Ajello, 1 West 34th St, architect; cost, $300,000.

Park Av, s w corner of 57th St, for a six-story showroom and offices, 28x100.4; H. B. Anderson, 15 Broad St, owner; L. A. Ahrsmson and L. Barsrand, 220 5th Av, architects; cost, $70,000.

River Av, s w corner of 182d St, for a one-story brick garage, 22x35; Alexander Wilson, 182d St and Grand Concourse, owner; Tremont Architect Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

131st St, s s, from Crotona Parkway to Mohegan Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 45x11.0½x145.6%; Jacob Bloom Realty Co., Jacob Bloom, President, 1,832 Clinton Av, owner; Goldman & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $75,000.

Devoe Terrace, e s, 351 ft s of 190th St, for a one-story brick garage, 15.4x21.4; Osborne Realty Co., A. T. McKegney, Preeident, on premises, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost $500.

131st St, s w corner of Concord Av, for a six-story brick tecement; 46x88.2 21-25; Benjamin M. Gruenstein, 230 Grand St, owner; Charles M. B. Meyers, 1 Union St, architect; cost, $45,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 711-13, s s, 25.8 ft s of 95th St, 50x80 (prior mtg. $27,000); Eva G. Sauter to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St. Sept. 30; 5 yrs; attorney, Edw. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$3,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 67.7 ft n of 108th St, 16.8x65; Louis Wolfsky to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Oct. 1, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.

3D ST, 318 East, e s, 112 ft w of Av D, 26.2x irreg; Jos. Horowitz to Susan R. Kendall et al., trustees of Isaac C. Kendall, 2 West 59th St, Sept. 30, 5 years; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$27,000

SAME PROPERTY (prior mtg. $27,000); same to Abr. Schulman, at Spring Valley, N. Y., Sept. 30, dus Sept. 1, 1918, 6 p. m.; attorney, Lawyers Trust Company, 160 Broadway.....$5,000

10TH ST, s w s, 131.4 ft e e of 3d Av, 22x—; Andrew Byrne to Benjamin Patterson, 251 West 93d St, Dec. 31, 1914, 1 year, 6 p. c.

38TH ST, s s, 220.6 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Mary Hafselinger to Jacob Sabathe, Phoenixville, Penn., Oct. 1, prior mtg $7,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Robert D. Geewain, 50 Wall St.....$1,500

49TH ST, 322 West, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Ave, 25x100.5; Barbara M. Gillen to Alice Schimmer, 223 West 140th St, Sept. 30, 2 yrs, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$2,000

72D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Edith M. Ruland to Hy. F. Thompson, Manhasset, L. I., Sept. 28, prior mtg $35,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Brissen & Fox, 25 Broad St.....$25,000

75TH ST, n e, 88 ft s of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Herman Arnold to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Oct. 1, 1 year; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.$4,000

83D ST, s s, 331 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2; Iberia Realty Co. to Oscar Kress, 401 Fort Washington Av, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6 p. c., Sept. 22; attorney, William S. Haskell, 253 Broadway.....$3,000

99TH ST, s s, 265.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15.4x80.8; David C. Grunhut to Heinrich Grunhut, 790 Amsterdam Av, Oct. 1, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years; attorney, F. J. Berman, 261 Broadway.....$2,500

107TH ST, 112-20 West, e s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Louis Schramm to Title Guarante and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, Oct. 1, due, &c., as per bond.....$75,000

129TH ST, s s, 226.1 ft e of Park Av, 20.1x 99.11; Catherine McConsghy to Hy. F. Parsell & ano, executors of Mary F. Collins, 122 West 81st St, Sept. 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$2,800

3D AV, n e corner of 85th St, 25.8x82.7; Samuel Irvine to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Oct. 1, 3 years....$3,000

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, w e, 129.4 ft s of 231st St., 43.1x112.2; Bertelsen Realty Co., Inc., to Charles S. Albert, 4 West Tier St., City Island, Sept. 30, due April 17, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,250

BRYANT AV, e s, 116.8 ft s of Freeman St, 25x100; William Sinnot to Della Mitchel, 246 West End Av, Sept. 30, 4 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Hirtsman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$5,000

BRYANT AV, w e, 116.8 ft s of Freeman St, 25x100; John O. Foley to William Sinnott, 967 East 165th St, (prior mtg $5,000), Sept. 30, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William Sinnott, 967 East 165th St.....$500

CHATTERTON AV, 2,121, n s, 25x103; Angelia Bank Lanzetta Poirca to Fiskhill Savings Bank, at Fishkill, N. Y., Sept. 30; 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$2,000

CHATTERTON AV, 2,117 and 2,119, n s, 49.11x103; same to same, Sept. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$2,000

JACKSON AV, e s, 50 ft n of Beck St, 16.8x 105; Michael Bohnet to Mathias Haffen, 2,979 Marion Av, Sept. 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,020 3d Av.....$3,000

LOT 43, map of Allen estate; Alessandro Tartorella to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, Sept. 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.

LOTS 17 and 18, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Hensle Conetruction Co. to Augustus Van Cortlandt, Sharon, Conn., Sept. 30, 5 years, 6 p. c., and 5 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$41,000

LOTS 76 to 78, map of Welles Estate; Morton M. Green to James G. Ras, 1,215 Gilbert Place, Sept. 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

MOHEGAN AV, n e corner of 179th St, 99.1x45; William J. Diamond to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Sept. 30, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$33,000

RYER AV, 2,094, e s, 18.8x101; Kathryn O'Connor to Thomas Muller, 202 South 9th St, San Jose, Cal., et al., prior mtg $4,000, Sept. 30, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

TREMONT AV, s s, 123 ft e of Anthony Av, 66.8xirregular; Davidson Avenue Realty Co. to Prospect Investing Co., at Purchase, N. Y., Sept. 29, due Dec. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Collins, 63 Wall St.$70,000

WALTON AV, w s, 92.7 ft s of Tremont Av, 75x100; Bertelsen Realty Co., Inc., to Edward H. Kelly, Unionville, Conn., Sept. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,070

WEEKS AV, e s, being Lots 24 to 28, map of Mount Hope, 280x100; Mary Beam to Anna R. Fairchild, 9 Rue Jean Gordon, Paris, France, Sept. 30, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Theall & B., 47 Wall St.$3,000

5TH AV, w s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100; Hilda C. Swenson to East Chester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,700

160TH ST, 409 and 411 East, n e, 50x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Mary E. Fets, 409 East 160th St, Sept. 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

179TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Mobegan Av, 50.2x 99.1; William J. Diamond to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Sept. 30, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$32,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 876, store and basement; Donchian Realty Corp. to Patrick C. Anderson, 250 Manhattan Av, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1915; address, 876 Broadway.....$6,500

LEXINGTON AV, 161 and 163, all; Stephen H. Jackson to Rutledge Hotel Co., 10 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, T. L. Thompson, 27 William St.....$27,500

SULLIVAN ST, 104 and 106, s stors and basement; Raffaela Nota to Giuseppe A. Termini, 104 Sullivan St, from July 1, 1915, to Feb. 28, 1918.....$375

SULLIVAN ST, 224, all; Jacob Gordon et al. to Michele Savieno; 156 Prince St, 3 years from March 1, 1915; attorney, A. M. Yuzzolino, 233 Broadway.....$2,600

SULLIVAN ST, 226, all; same to same, 3 years from March 1, 1915; attorney, same.....$2,600

SULLIVAN ST, 228, all; seme to same, 3 years from March 1, 1915; attorney, same.....$2,600

THOMPSON ST, 145 and 117, s w corner of Prince St. (172 and 174,) all; Gaetano Malzone et al. to Aurelia Aramini, 60 West 8th St, 4½ years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, A. M. Yuzzolino, 233 Broadway.$8,400

58TH ST, 203 West, bas. and 3 upper floors; Charles Hensle to J. Sgardelis, 203 West 58th St, 4 years from Aug. 1, 1915.....$1,800

68D ST, 113 West, basement; Margaret M. Ferguson to Harry Giventer, 1 year from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Benjamin D. Rose, 198 Broadway.....$480

2D AV, 1,806, store floor and basement; Mary Loden to Michael Schoendorf, 1,758 2d Av, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1915....$1,200

107TH AV, 446, and 35th St., 464 West, stores and part of cellar; Mary E. Joyce to Patrick J. Mullane, 339 West 46th St, 10 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$2,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MONROE ST, 173; Sam Gross against G. & I. Realty Co., owner; Jane Silver, contractor.....$67

Bronx.

145TH ST, 463 East; Abelman & Abelman against Beth Hamedrosh, Hagodale Adas Jeshurum of the Bronx, Inc., owners and contractors.....$1,195

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, w s, between 129th and Manhattan Sts; Samuel J. Gottlieb against Mary G. Pinkney et al., July 16, 1915, (canceled,).....$2,014

36TH ST, 533 to 551 West; Racich Ashestos Mfg. Co. against Rohe & Bros. et al., Aug. 9, 1915.....$225

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 194.8 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; Enid Realty Co. loans Bronx Maternity Hospital, to erect one-story apartment; (1 payment).....$3,500

196TH ST, s w corner of Bainbridge Av, 88.1x213.9; City Mortgage Co. loans 196th Street Building Co., Inc., to erect five 5-story apartments; (10 payments).....$100,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, 625; same against Max Canter et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

GREENWICH ST, 555; same against Mortimer Van Cott, Jr., et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

LENOX AV, w s, 79.11 ft s of 144th St, 40x100; State Bank against St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Wesebler.

MADISON ST, 338; Emma R. Slocum against Louis Smith et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Murphy.

PARK ROW, 95; same against Marie Reichs et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 435 and 437; same against Harry Morlach et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

2D AV, 1,133 to 1,141; Manhattan Railway Co. against Daniel J. Dowdney et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 1,877; Manhattan Railway Co. against Schnell Realty Co. et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

3D AV, 701; same against Mary P. Robinson et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 82; same against Arthur Blue, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 621; same against Isabel B. Tyte et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 78; same against William F. Schneider, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 698 and 700; same against Edith T. McDonald et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

3D AV, 62; same against Adolph Katzman et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 237; same against John E. Munchen et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 246; Manhattan Railway Co. against Matilda Epstein et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

3D AV, 243; same against Margaret Grady et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 247 to 251; same against Mary G. Gaith et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

3D AV, 193; same against Arthur Blue et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

3D AV, 162; same against John Weymann, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 189; same against George F. Zinn et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

3D AV, 215 to 223; same against Elmer & Amend et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 201; same against Louise P. Wycherly et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 190; same against Louisa Allarie et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

3D AV, 193; same against Julius Untermann et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

3D AV, 191; same against George M. Still et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 213; Manhattan Railway Co. against Mary Schulz et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 234; Manhattan Railway Co. against Gottfried Borges et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 602; Manhattan Railway Co. against Ernest G. Schwartz et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 67; Manhattan Railway Co. against Diedrich Werfelman et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 214; Manhattan Railway Co. against William Wittholm et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

3D AV, 216 Manhattan Railway Co. against George Schum et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

8TH AV, 2,692 and 2,694; same against Sophis Sterns et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

8TH AV, 2,686; same against Raphael Lyons et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

8TH AV, 2,768 to 2,786; same against Sophie Sterns et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

9TH AV, 814 and 819; same against Matilda B. Bernhauer et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

97TH AV, 787; same against Catherine Werner et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenhush.

9TH AV, 463; same against Katharina Mesmer et al., (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

141ST ST, 212 and 214 West; William A. Butler against Herald Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Wyckoff & Campbell.

Bronx.

LOT 41, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Hattie Field Kellogg against Angelo Rezzano et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. D. Arthur.

WALTON AV, n w s, 288.1 ft s w of 164th St, 110.5x200; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., as trustee, against John H. J. Ronner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Geller, Rolstan & Horan.

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73d to 74th St. and CENTRAL PARK WEST

Apartment of 11 Rooms, Snitably Furnished

Apply Supt. or Phone Col. 4020

THE ANICO, 1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five, eight rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; seven, eight rooms, have three master's baths; $50, $65 to $125.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,600. Supt. on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE Manchester

Broadway, 108th St.

Northeast Corner

New Fireproof 12-

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
36 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

246-248 West 86th St.—To close an estate, these two small houses, 38.4x98.9, now rented on short leases, will be sold at a low price. Particulars of H. S. Shapter, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Twelve-room dwelling and garage, block from "L," fine neighborhood; lot 30x112; great chance; owner must sell 10 days. Call Edward Polak, Inc., 587 Tremont Av., near 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

No. 844 Madison St., Brooklyn, between Marcy and Tompkins Aves.—Two-story and basement brownstone dwelling; thoroughly renovated; new plumbing; ready Oct. 15; go and see it now; open for inspection all day. Owner, Tredwell, 336 Madison St.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises: East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Four-story brick business corner, sacrifice to quick buyer; big equity for almost nothing. W. R. SPENCER, 165 Broadway, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

House at Jamaica; garden plot; variety of vegetables and fruit trees; grape arbor; hedge and chicken house; easy terms. C. Bischoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. depot.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Pignet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Have free and clear lots, 1 and 2 family houses, and flats to exchange; send particulars of yours. Gilbert Elliott, 165 Broadway, New York.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 863.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

14 WEST 96TH.
15 rooms, 7 baths; exceptional boarding; $5,200. Raphael Co., 43 West 125th.

8 WEST 82D.
24 rooms, 2 baths; choice section; $1,900. Raphael Co., 43 West 125th.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5085 Gramercy.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

413 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penna. R. R. Sts. and new Post Office; large store and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

Studio for Rent.—Third floor, middle studio, bedroom and bath; 114 East 66th St.; rental, $900. Apply to caretaker, on premises, or Reynolds & Goodwin, 2 Wall St.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable 30x88, five story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Corner 8-room new house; parquet floor, steam heat, sun parlor, gas, kitchen, large attic; sell or rent $32.50 monthly; others at $23. BERNETT & KOERBER, builders, 35th St., corner Midway Place, North Bergen, 2 blocks west of Woodcliff.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

$1.00 PER WEEK.
Must dispose, splendid plots viewing N. Y., $175. SAMUEL KRAFT, 30 Church, N. Y.

Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

Englewood—8-room houses sacrifice; $3,500, $3,700, $4,700. Epstein, 128 Liberty St., N. Y.

Commuters' farms, 1 to 5 acres, $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 241 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN!—Beautiful half acre, Greenwich; small bungalow, furnished; barn; commutation; only $4,000; $2,000 cash. Harry Snead, Noroton, Conn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

IF YOU ARE looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. C. Stone, 4 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

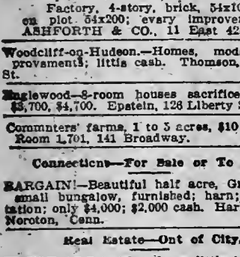
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES ONESIME ROBITAILLE, Plaintiff, against ALICE JENNIE ROBITAILLE et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of August, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, said point being two hundred and ten (210) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Third Avenue; and running thence northerly parallel with said Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-fifth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches; thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Forty-fifth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning. Be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, September 23, 1915.
ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Referee.
HERBERT McKENNIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 233 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 221 East 45th Street.



East Forty-fifth Street.

Dated New York, September 23, 1915.
ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARION H. SEIXAS, Plaintiff, against HENRY L. GRAHAM, Defendant.—Summons. To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 10th, 1915.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward G. Whitaker, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of September, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of September, 1915.

Dated New York, September 3d, 1915.
Yours, etc.,
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 261 Broadway, City of New York.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

107 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story sight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Elderly lady offers use of furnished house, firewood, 10 acres land, for board and taxes; must be refined, intelligent people, personal interview essential. Mrs. Thomson, Millwood, N. Y.

Bungalow colony at station; 5 cent fare; highest point Mount Vernon; all improvements in street; price very low; small amount cash; help to build right parties. Davis, 1,910 Webster Av.

Beautiful house, nine rooms, alcove study, bath; corner lot, 70x149; landscape improvements; everything in excellent condition; best section, New Rochelle; very low price. X 289 Times Annex.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains daily, five minutes from express station, restricted, refined neighborhood, garden, shade trees, schools, churches, library; 7 fins rooms and tile bath, glass sun parlor, sleeping porch and conservatory, hardwood trim, parquet floors, gas, electricity, all city improvements; built by day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone 8876 Cortlandt.
P. S.—This house nearing completion is a home of quality, built on merit.

Tomorrow morning 400 people will hear by letter about the opportunity to save $1,000 on a Colonial brick home on Middletown St., Jamaica.
$5,950 for a $7,250 new brick 8-room house. You can get the details by then also! Write or phone. Nobody will pester you by calling except at your express invitation.
Agent, 61 Middletown St., Jamaica. Two blocks north of L. I. R. R. Station. Nsw York Office, Suite 1,602, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 6644.

BUILDER forced to sell beautiful new artistic home; 7 rooms, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat, interior finish white enamel, mahogany, and golden oak; only 3 blocks from station and trolley; 30 minutes out; price $3,450; small amount down, balance like rent; title guaranteed. BROWER, 715 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$10 A MONTH buys my fine, well located chicken farm; just the place for a laborer or mechanic to make a good living; nice house, and enough land for chickens and vegetables. Further information, C. Farm, 5 Haneon Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

WATER-FRONT LOTS AND BUNGALOWS.
$10 secures plot 40x100, 20 minutes from Flatbush Av. station; shade trees, water, sidewalks, asphalt streets; no assessments; write end make appointment to visit property. Cellow, 61 Chambers St., Suite 1,111.

CAN YOU SPARE 50c a week? If so, that amount will purchase 4 full size lots at $35 each at Huntington, L. I., near trolley, town and harbor; high and dry. Call for free tickets. C. Estate, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

AT NORTH FREEPORT, new house, 7 rooms, all decorated; water and gas; nice plot for raising chickens; 3 blocks to trolley and stores; $2,200, $100 down, $20 monthly. Chas. F. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

GREAT NECK, L. I.
Craftsman house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, 8 fireplaces, furnished or unfurnished. Write Box 124, Great Neck Station, or tel. 59R Great Neck.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

STUDIO,
51ST ST., NEAR LEX. AV.
Large studio on first floor, suitable for sculptor workroom, 20x50; reception room, 15x18; bathroom.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42D ST.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Corner apartment, elevator; 7 rooms; parquet floors, electric light, &c.; real value; other apartments, too, $65 to $100. Agents on premises.

140 EAST 84TH ST.
Two rooms, bath and service.
Reduced rates; men or business women.

30th, 10 East.—Attractive apartment, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; one apartment on floor; fine southern exposure.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

FINEST NINE-ROOM APARTMENT IN NEW YORK, facing south, east and west; 4 master's rooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperly Hall, 41 Central Park West.

801 West End Av., (corner 99th St.)—6 rooms and 2 baths in high-class building, $1,300. Apply to Superintendent.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

55TH ST. 236 WEST.
5-6 large rooms, elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; rents $55-$75.

Broadway, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath; housskeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $36.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator, Broadway, 71st St. Address Bargain, L 50 Times.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Lenox Av., 844-846.—5 large, light rooms, bath, hot water, $20.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Four or five room apartment with bath and kitchenette, on or near Broadway, West End, or Central Park West, between 67th and 100th Sts. Furnished or unfurnished. $75 to $100. Address, giving full particulars, W, 43 Times.

Wanted, from Oct. 15, not above 80th St., modern, completely furnished apartment, with three bedrooms, sitting and dining room; also servants' room. Address F. E., S 131 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)
Unusually large rooms; ample closets; steam heat; private baths; electricity; phone; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,063, (123d.)—Unusual opportunity secure attractive rooms; steam; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive suite, facing south; suitable three; excellent cuisine; service; genteel Christian home; rates for permanency; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity, references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST, (just opened.)—New, handsomely furnished large room, with bath; also small; doctor's office; table board; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Comfortable room; single, double; conveniences; moderate; table guests; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, bath; southern exposure; well-appointed house.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D ST., 261 WEST.—Exceptional high-class rooms; private baths; owners' home; board optional.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom, bath; other rooms; electricity; excellent board.

73D, 260 WEST.—Table guests solicited at $6 and $7 per week; home cooking; the kind you like and long for; cool parlor and dining room; separate tables.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths and electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable double room; steam heat, electric light; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; single, en suite; refined surroundings; central location; convenisnces.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; back room; excellent table.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large room; bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; back room; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; conveniences; references exchanged. Phone Schuyler 4552.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, sun room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; hooklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished; electric lights; opsn Oct. 1; meals optional; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with bath; every convenience; high-grade.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attrastive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms, bath; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82d, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; hooklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small adjoining rooms; second floor; home cooking; reasonable.

82D, 55 WEST.—Hendsomely furnished second floor front; private bath; smaller rooms; moderate.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private bath; Jewish; table guests accommodated; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester.

EDGEHILL INN,
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas, beautiful country; near country club; accessible to train and subway. Tel. 360 Kingsbridge.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y.; 40 minutes from Grand Central, on the water; beautiful location; golf, tennis; excellent table; rooms with bath; moderate rates; Full, Winter; exclusive patronage.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4186 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
20 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week, take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

MONTCLAIR, 41 South Willow St.—Miss Martha E. Macbeth. Attractively furnished rooms in well-appointed house; good home cooking; desirable location; references.

Montclair, N. J.—Three-room suite and bath, in private family, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; select neighborhood; exclusive. X 224 Times Annex.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse will give home and care to tuberculur patient; fine accommodations; $25 per week. Z 859 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

87TH, 352 WEST.—With owner; large room, with or without bath; elegant, refined surroundings.

87TH, 128 WEST.—Refined home; rooms with private bath; excellent table; reference.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, accommodate few people; private baths; excellent table.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; en suite or singly; private bath; select neighborhood; near Park; house just opened; newly decorated; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine.

91ST, 61 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private bath; board.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed honse; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, electricity; table guests; excellent meals; reference.

102D, 258 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private, bath; one room for couple or gentlemen; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

103D ST., 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; single; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 822 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riversids and Broadway.

115TH, 525 WEST.—Single rooms; table guests accommodated; private boarding house; homs cooking.

117TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Elegant large room, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; also one single room.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west sids. X 288 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Will rent handsomely furnished studio, 36 feet long, open fireplace, six windows, facing Hudson, and large bedroom facing Riverside, with private bath and exceptional cuisine to gentleman or gentlemen looking for exclusive accommodations. Telephone 8926 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Room and board; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 790.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; excellent board. Telephone Riverside 9589.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. Phone 1159W.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED LARGE ROOM and board by Jewish couple, observing dietary laws. A 219 Times Downtown.

ROOM wanted, convenient to subway or "L," by gentleman; also board; not to exceed $6.50 with room. X 317 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 128 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; southern exposure; telephone.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room, modern conveniences; gentleman.

81ST, (175 Lexington Av.)—Large and small rooms, private family; gentlemen preferred. M. R.

85TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; gentlemen.

88TH ST., 10 EAST.—Rooms, also suites, with baths; elevator; fine home.

85TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room; all conveniences; gentleman; also front parlor suitable doctor.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

68TH, 250 EAST.—Attractive, medium-sized room; private residence; references. Plaza 1880.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,872, (90th.)—Large or medium first-floor room; every convenience; bath adjoining; physician's residence; $5 and $3.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,014.—Attractive rooms, running water; back parlor; suitable doctor's office.

PARK AV.—Attractive room in a private apartment (Park Av.; home privileges; $9. C 246 Times Downtown.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH ST., 217 WEST.—Quiet, refined people desiring convenient location, Greenwich Village neighborhood; newest, best furnished house. Phone Stuyvesant 840 or call.

12TH, 24 WEST.—Large, small rooms, communicating; private house; steam, electricity; references.

12TH, 145 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, clean room; modern apartment; no other roomers.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; exclusive house; references; bachelors.

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

51ST, 80 WEST.—Large room with bath; single rooms with running water.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with bath and electricity; also single rooms.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 236 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large and small room; conveniences; private house; telephone.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Southern mother, adult son, offer beautifully furnished, large corner room, adjoining bath; electricity, steam; moderate.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; electricity; $7, $10, $12; telephone; reference.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large, attractively furnished room, with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; steam heat, continuous hot-water supply. Equipment and service distinctly high-grade. Gentlemen only.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suites; baths, electricity, steam; references; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

69TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive, large sunny room; bath; steam; also smaller rooms.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentleman; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Desirable, well-appointed rooms; minute from subway; conveniences; telephone.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally, attractive large rooms, board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; subway, "L"; all conveniences.

72D, 122-181 WEST.—Large parlor, suite, and bath; other rooms; excellent board.

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MGR. LAVELLE LIKES WIRT SCHOOL PLAN

But Says Catholic Church Will Still Need Own Educational Institutions.

OPPOSITION ENCOUNTERED

Board of Education Receives Protests Against Allowing Religious Instruction.

Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Vicar General of the New York Diocese and rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, said yesterday that the Wirt plan of education, under which children are permitted to leave school at certain periods every day to receive religious instruction offered by churches in the neighborhood, had great advantages and that the Catholic Church meant to avail itself of them, but he added that the introduction of this system would not result in any change in the school policy of that church.

"The plan has worked very well where it has been applied in the West," he said, "and it ought to do just as well or even better here. The Catholic Church is represented on a committee including many denominations which is studying the plan. Where the system is being applied at Public School 45 in the Bronx there is a large Italian population and Father Caffuzzi of the Church of St. Anthony is holding classes in religious instruction for Catholic children during the period set aside for such instruction

"While I favor the plan and think it presents many advantages to all religions, I can say that it will not in any way affect the educational policy of the Catholic Church. The demand for Catholic schools is deep down in the hearts of Catholics. We have not enough schools now for those who wish to attend them and cannot maintain enough. Of course, we are no worse off than New York City in that respect."

The Board of Education has received several letters protesting against allowing children to leave school during school hours in order that they may receive religious instruction. The board has not directly authorized religious instruction for school children during school hours, but has permitted Mr. Wirt to set aside a period for that as part of his work, study and play program. The children go for religious instruction during the period when there is nothing at school for them to do.

CLARK LAUDS PRESIDENT.

Declares People Won't Drop Their Pilot in a Storm.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 1.—Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives in a speech at a dinner of Democrats of the State tonight reviewed the legislative record of the Democratic Party and expressed confidence in the verdict of the voters in the election of 1916. The Speaker discussed the legislation which the Democratic Party had put on the statute books in the last two years, and, referring to the tariff, said:

"Republican orators assert that the Underwood Tariff bill, even including the income tax feature, did not bring in revenue enough to conduct the Government—which is absolutely untrue. Everybody knows that there is a difficulty in the revenue and that the difficulty was caused and still is being caused by the European war."

Turning to the currency, Speaker Clark said:

"We had for more than half a century a financial system of shreds and patches, with a currency system almost devoid of elasticity. For a generation our Republican friends had been tinkering with it, always promising, but never accepting currency reform. The Democrats, with the assistance of patriotic Progressives and a patriotic contingent of Republicans, placed on the statute books the National Reserve act, which is now praised by all business men."

"The people," Speaker Clark said in conclusion, "seem to have absolute confidence in the pilot of the ship of State—Woodrow Wilson—and are not likely to drop him overboard in mid-ocean while the storm whips the waters into fury. He did his duty, the Democratic House did its duty, the Democratic Senate did its duty. We submit that we deserve well of the Republic—all of us. Having discharged our duty and been faithful to our trust, the people will assume that we will do our duty and be faithful even to the end."

WILSON FOR SECOND TERM.

Massachusetts Democrats Will Be Called Upon to Indorse President.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The platform which the Democratic State Convention will be called upon to adopt tomorrow will include a plank indorsing President Wilson for a second term, it was understood tonight. Some members of the Committee on Resolutions argued against the proposed plank on the ground that the campaign should be confined to State issues.

The committee, after a lively discussion, decided not to endorse woman suffrage or biennial elections, but voted to draft planks favoring the short ballot and non-contributory old age pensions.



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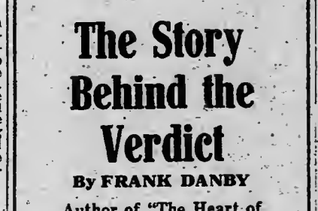
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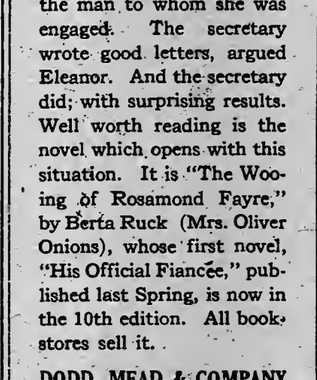
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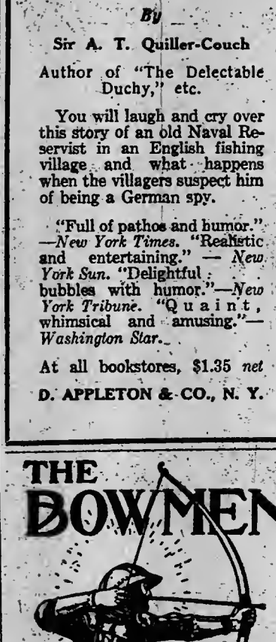
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FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Eves., 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:25.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—American.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. TODAY 2:20.
JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY." LAST 2 TIMES.
TUESDAY, OCT. 5TH—SEATS NOW.
ELSIE JANIS in a New Play, "MISS INFORMATION"

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
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PARK Thea., 59th & Col. Circle. Evs., 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wednesday 2:30.
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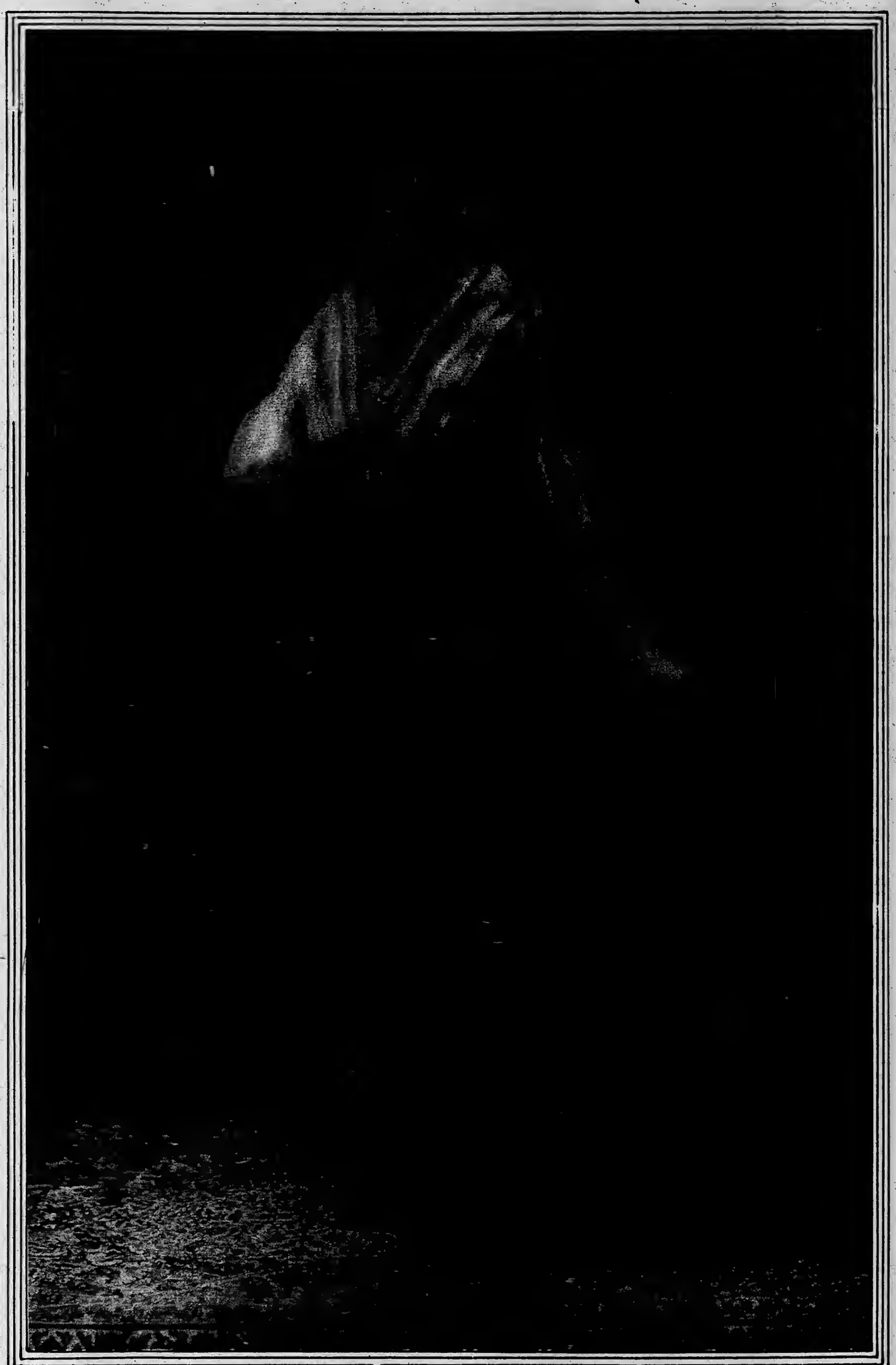
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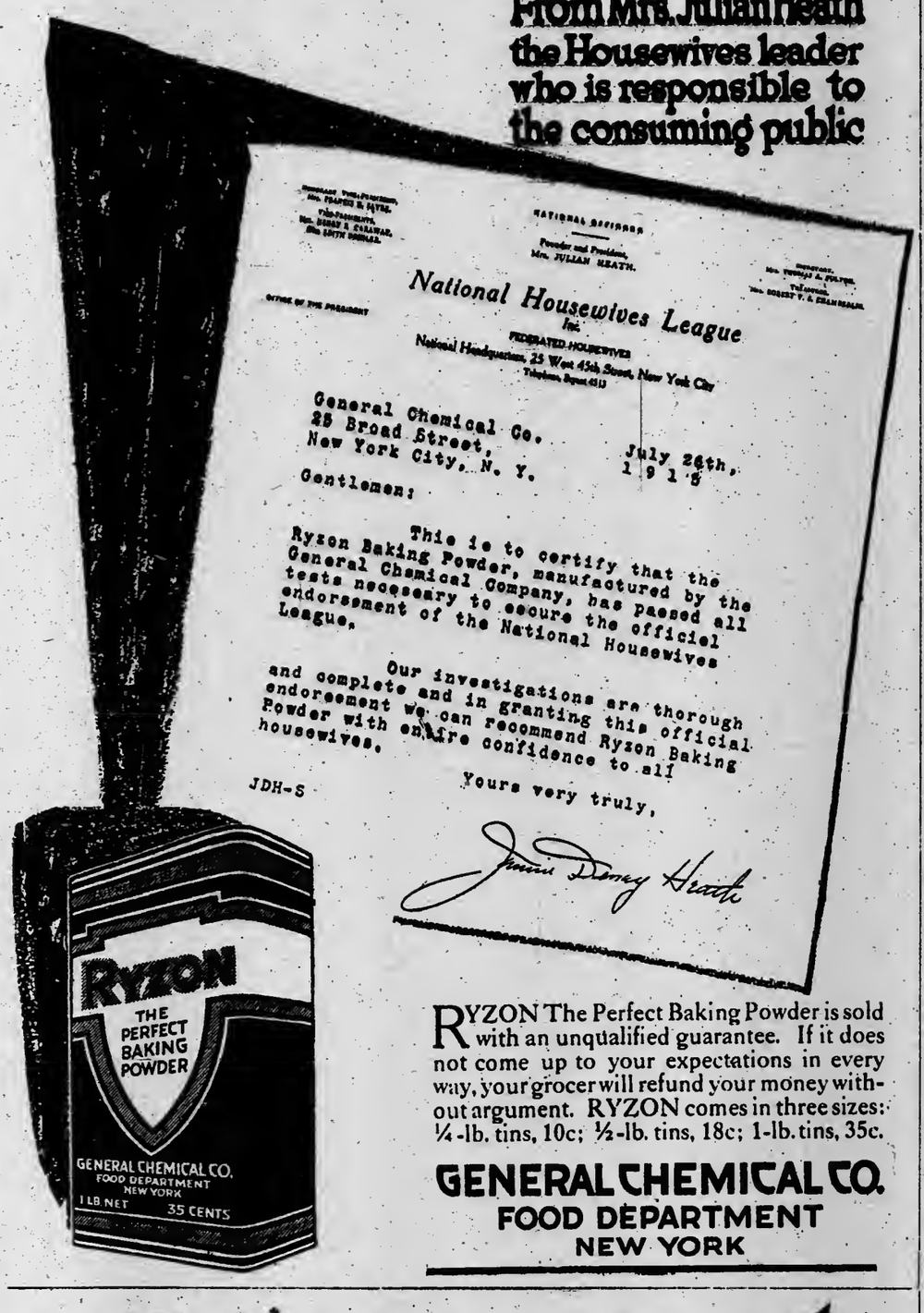


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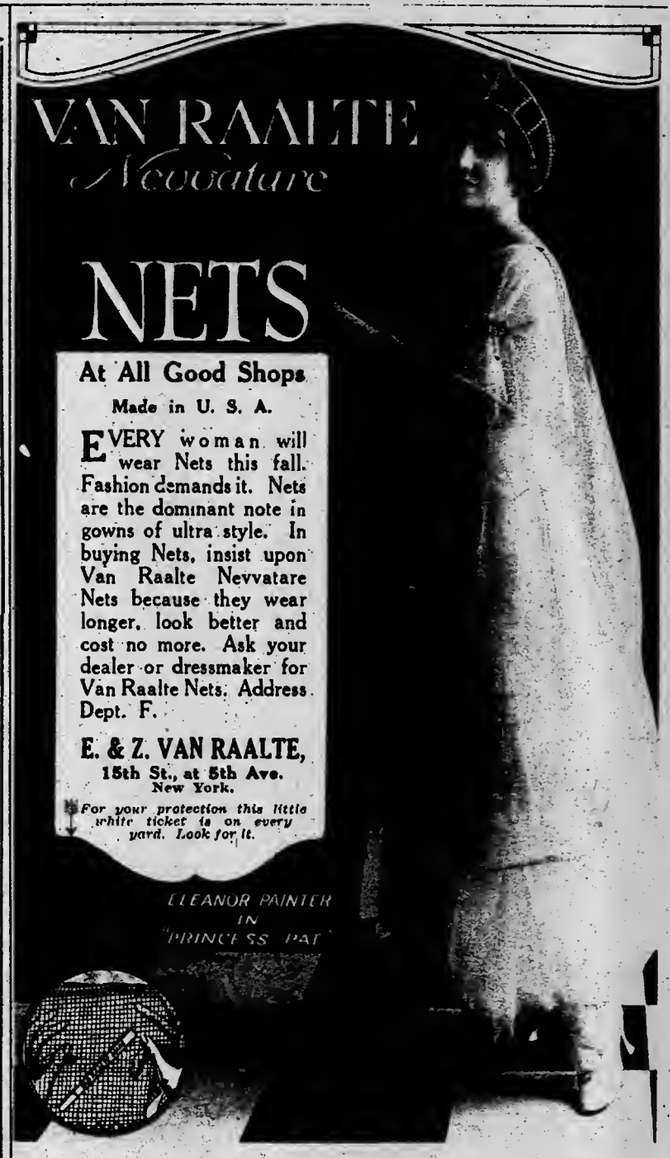
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to fit you from stock, as Lane Bryant, by an original and exclusive method, builds every size and style for distinct types of stout figures. Entire main floor is now devoted to apparel for stout figures, and 75% of our organization, from the designers to the salespeople and buyers, are specially organized and trained to serve the woman who is large or hard-to-fit.

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showing fashionable apparel for stout figures sent out of town. Write Dept. L-8.

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HAIR TONIC

NEVER FAILS



Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss, is highly perfumed and free from oil, makes the hair light and fluffy. Trial will convince you.

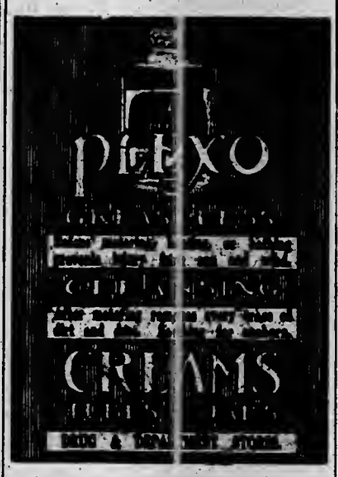
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William and Mary Period 4 Piece Chamber Suite in Italian Walnut

Beautifully figured, dust-proof construction, consisting of Dresser, 52 inches wide; Gentleman's Wardrobe Chiffonier, 36; Lady's Dressing Table, 48; full-sized Bed, four pieces as illustrated.

$325.00

Chair, Rocker, Night Stand and Stool, with cane seats to match.

Announcement

Period Dining Room and Chamber Suite, in all the latest woods, made exclusively for me, are constantly arriving and are being offered at exceptionally low prices for this class of Furniture.



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The Only Bed Spring of Its Kind

That Keeps the Mattress in Place and Shape

CANNOT SAG—ABSOLUTELY SANITARY



Gives to any bed the trim, smart look of the box spring, but has the advantage of being thoroughly sanitary.

Made in All Sizes To Fit Any Bed.

Go to-day to any Reliable Furniture or Department Store and ask to be shown The Englander WIT-EDGE Spring. There is no other like it—none that will wear as long or give such assured service.

The Raised Side Positively Prevents the Mattress from Slipping, Spreading or Sliding.

Look for this label.

ENGLANDER WIT-EDGE SPRING

(PATENTED)

Doubles the Life of the Mattress and Makes Restful Sleep Certain.

Sold under the ENGLANDER GUARANTEE by the best Department and Furniture Stores in the United States. If your dealer does not sell the Englander Wit-Edge Spring, write for booklet and name of nearest dealer.

Englander Spring Bed Co BROOKLYN, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO.

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE Direct from Factory.

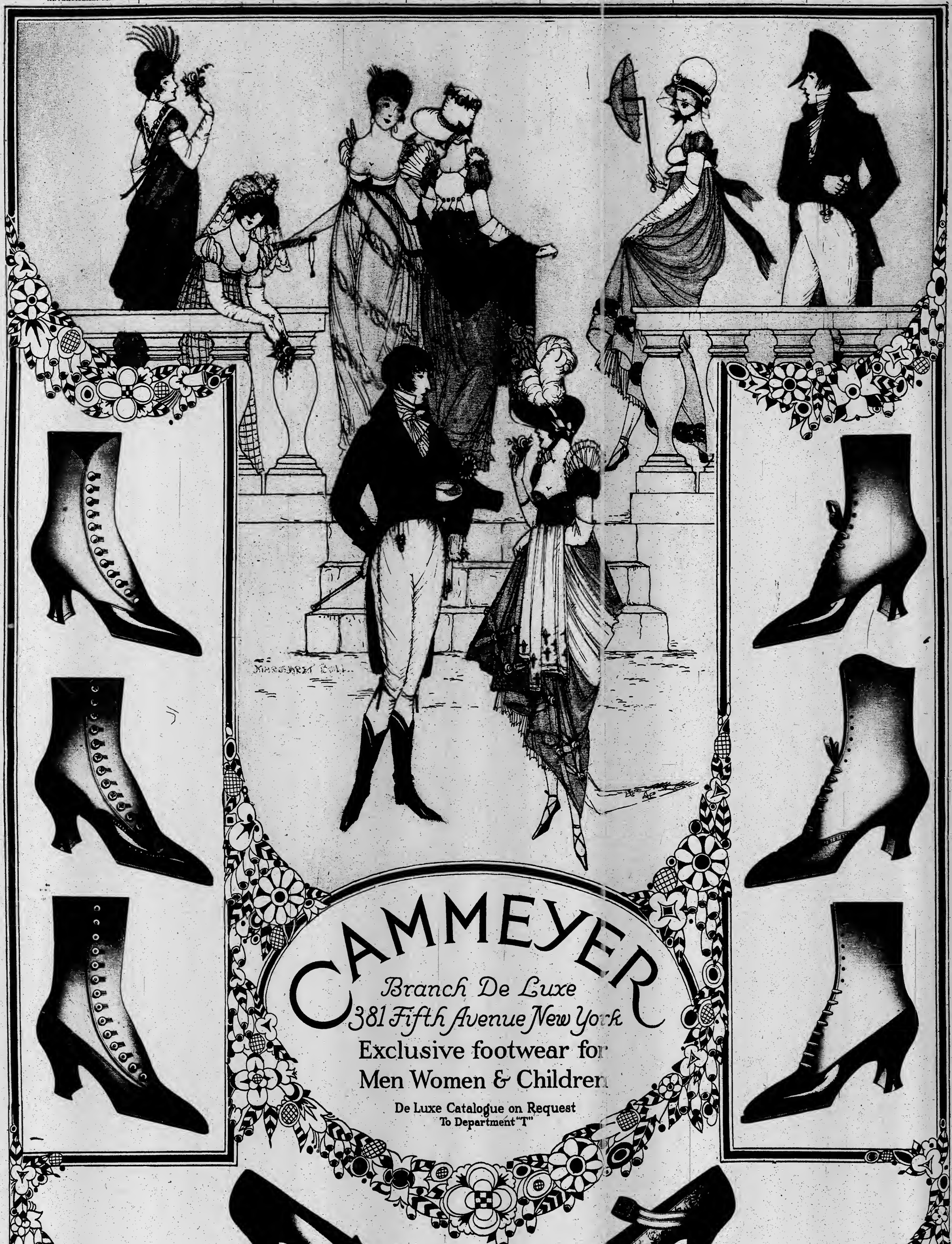
Puritan Corner Closet and Serving Table

Solid Mahogany or Selected Quartered Oak. Fits any corner. Special at REGULARLY $40 **$28.50**

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of Regular Prices

ODD PERIOD PIECES Chairs, Tables, Desks, etc., **$4 up**

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc. Dining



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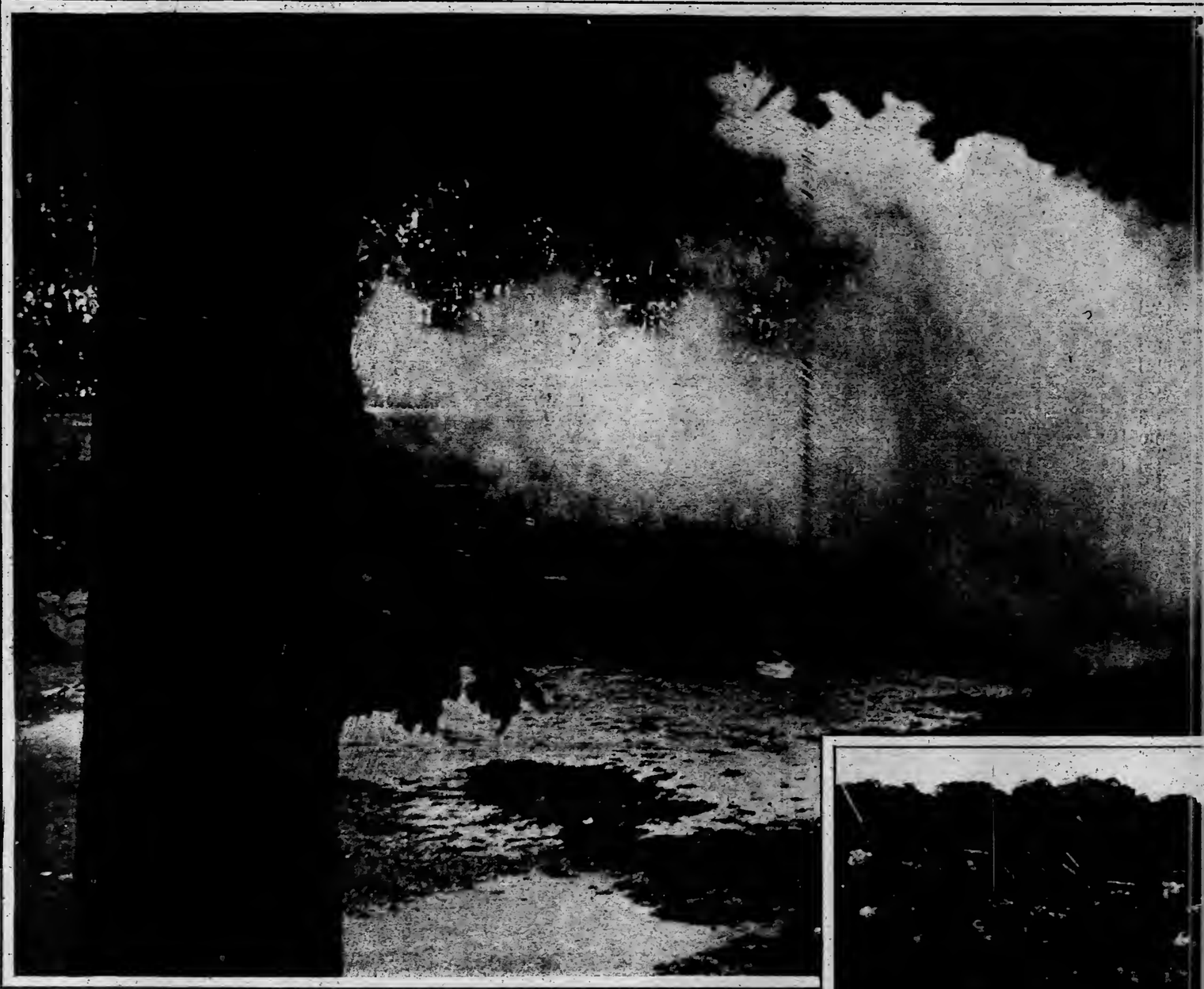
Exclusive footwear for
Men Women & Children

De Luxe Catalogue on Request
To Department "T"

Picture Section,
Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday,
October 3, 1915



FIRST AND SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY, NATIONAL GUARD, NEW YORK,
Shelling the Enemy's Lines in the War Games at Van Cortlandt Park, in Which the Entire 10,000 National Guardsmen of New York City Participated. Spectators Can Be Seen on the Hill in the Background Through the Cannon Smoke.



THE STARS AND STRIPES SNAPPING IN THE BREEZE AT THE HEAD OF AN ATTACKING COLUMN

(Photo by Pictorial News Co.)



SPECTATORS PERCHED ALL DAY ON THE ROCKS TO VIEW THE "FIGHT."



GOVERNOR CHARLES S. WHITMAN, MRS. WHITMAN, AND GOVERNOR WALSH OF MASSACHUSETTS IN THE REVIEWING STAND.

(Photo by Medem Photo Service.)



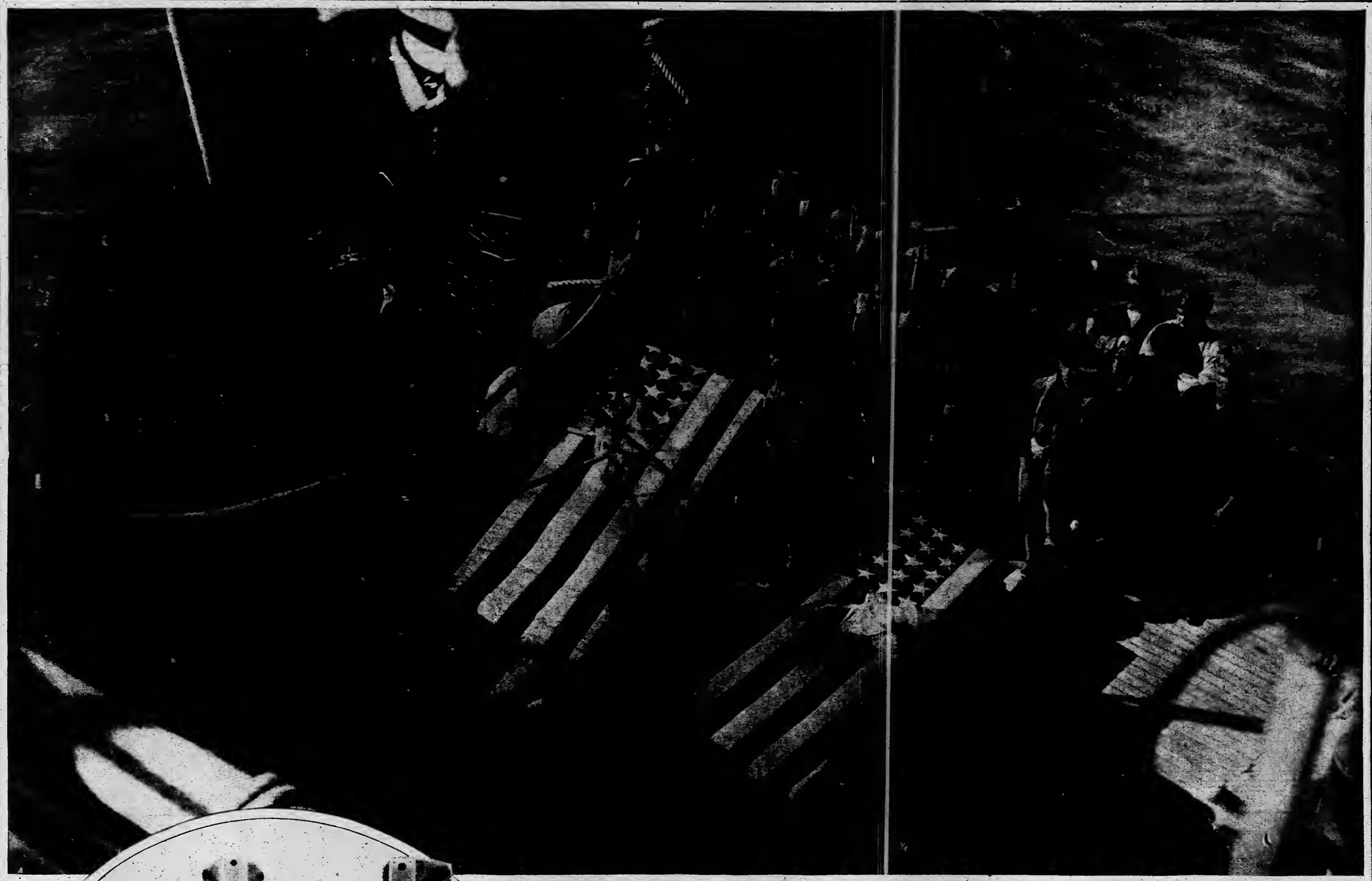
SUNRISE PICTURE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MEADOW BROOK HUNT CLUB OFF ON THE TRAIL IN THE FIRST FOX CHASE OF THE SEASON.



Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden (*Photos by Edwin Levick.*)
Starting from the Harry Payne Whitney Stables, Wheatley Hills, Long Island, for the Meadow Brook Opening Hunt.







BODIES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICERS AND SAILORS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES ON THE SUBMARINE F-4 REACH SAN FRANCISCO.
(Photo © International News Service.)



John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in Overalls Ready to Descend Into His Father's Colorado Mines Where He Handled a Pick. On His Right Are W. McKenzie King, The Rockefeller Labor Investigator, and a Miner.



Over the Jumps in the Fifth Race of the United Hunts Association, Belmont Park, Won by Bill Dudley, of Mortimer Schiff's Northwood Stables. Hibler Can Be Seen Falling.

(Photos by Edwin Levick.)

The New York Times

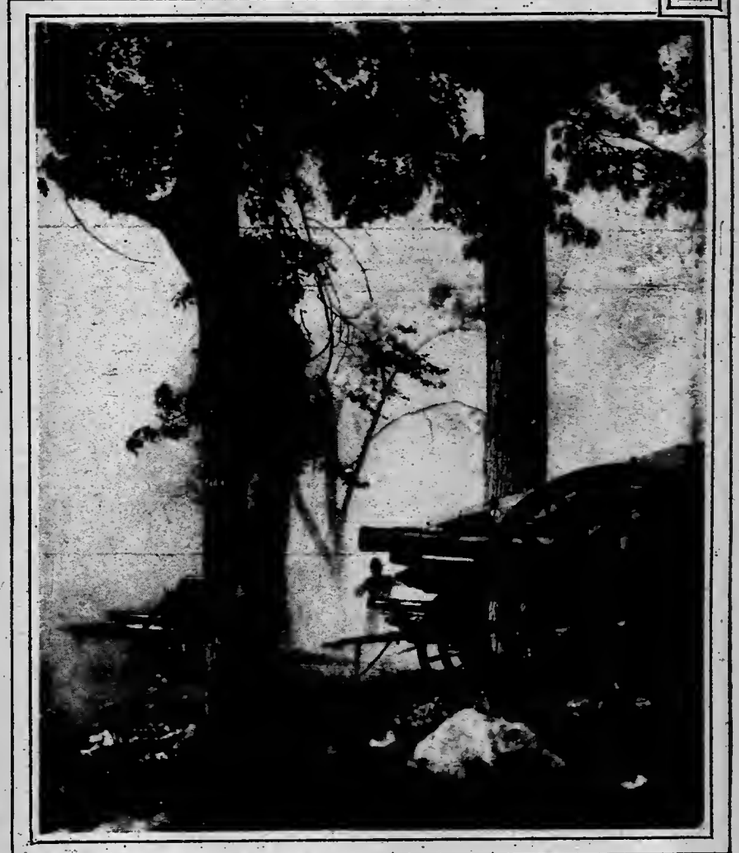
PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE NATIONAL



(Photo © Pictorial News Co.)



GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, MAYOR MITCHEL, AND BOROUGH PRESIDENT MARKS VIEWING THE FINAL PARADE.
(Photo by M. Rosenfeld.)



BATTERY OF COMPANY B., SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY, FIRING FROM A CONCEALED POSITION IN THE WOODS.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



National Guard Cavalry Charging Across the Van Cortlandt Field.
(Photo by Medem Photo Service.)





Galician Woman Living Under a Shelter Constructed by Her From the Ruins of Her Home Which Was in the Path of the War.

(Photo © by Brown & Dawson, from Underwood & Underwood.)







MME. LOUISE HOMER, THE NOTED AMERICAN OPERA SINGER, AND HER LAST BORN, HELEN JOY, NOW FOUR MONTHS OLD.

In the group, photographed at Lake George, there are, besides Mme. Homer and the Baby Helen, Miss Louise Homer, Katherine and Anne, the twins, and Hester.

(Photo by the Bain News Service.)



(Photo from Underwood)

KING ALPHONSO XIII. OF SPAIN

ABOUT TO BOARD HIS YACHT AT SANTANDER FOR A SAIL ON THE BAY OF BISCAY. From a new photograph which reached this country a week ago.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Period Furniture



At Popular Prices

10 PIECE DINING ROOM SUITE

Jacobean Period

In Genuine Quartered Oak, Jacobean finish, consisting of Buffet 50 in. wide, China Closet 40 in. wide, Serving Table 38 in. wide, Dining Table 48 in. wide, 8 ft. extension, 1 Arm Chair & 5 Side Chairs, with slip seats of genuine Leather. Complete Suite of 10 pieces, as illustrated, at

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267 West 125th St.

Near 8th Ave. Open Saturday Evenings

GRAY, FADED HAIR



Given Its Natural Color

Be that natural color black, brown, drab or red, by an application of

La GOUTTE-a-GOUTTE

But one application necessary, and no after shampoo is required.

Then your hair will be soft and glossy in its naturalness, the color will be fadeless, and will not rub off or stain by contact.

La Goutte-a-Gontte is harmless, does not discolor the scalp, and can be applied by yourself in a few minutes in the privacy of your own home.

Full package $1.25 postpaid.

If you prefer, before ordering

SEND me a little LOCK of Your HAIR; I'LL COLOR IT, FREE

Cut close to head and mention shade.

If in the city, call and I'll see you myself. No charge for examination or advice. Private operating rooms.

L. PIERRE VALLIGNY, Dept. T3, 14 East 44th Street, New York.

My "Shampoo Double," in delicately perfumed powder form, most cleansing and satisfactory shampoo made. 35 cts. postpaid.

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American Authority on Modern Dancing

The one distinctly expert school that has been selected by New York's fashionable and well-to-do people.

More than 18,000 private pupils have received instruction from Mr. Wilson.

Terms Most Reasonable.

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Wash them in a mixture of Putnam Dry Cleaner and gasoline, using a stiff brush. Rinse in clear gasoline. This quick, easy and inexpensive method makes gloves look like new.

Putnam Dry Cleaner, can be used for laces, fine prints, silks, embroidery, furs, suits and skirts, curtains, etc. Cleans as well as the professional and at one-eighth the cost.

Your Druggist sells Putnam Dry Cleaner—25c 2nd 50c bottle. If he can't supply you write us—we will send bottle, postpaid, for 25c.

Don't accept substitutes — demand the genuine

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PURITAN

Security Diaper

is the *Mother's Best Friend*

Simple—Efficient—Sanitary

ECONOMICAL

The secret is in the inner layer of waterproof sheeting.

3 Diapers for 50 Cents

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For *MAID and NURSE*

Dix-Make Uniforms are smart, practical, well-fitting and economical. Made in a large variety of attractive models and can be had at leading stores everywhere.

We fill mail orders through responsible dealers.

Have you seen the new and attractive DIX-MAKE HOUSE DRESSES? Ideal for morning wear. Charmingly simple, trim fitting and full of comfort and service. Look for our label.

Send for Blue Book L of new House Dresses or Book U of Uniforms for Nurses & Maids. Specify which book

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Chippendale Double Cabinet of Mahogany

Inlaid Lines

SPECIAL AT

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Lattice glass doors with separate glasses, in eggshell finish; plain or inlaid.

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Latest samples displayed to try on and select from. New hats made in all materials and colors. Hats trimmed. Ostrich Feathers repaired, remade, cleaned, and colored. Flowers. Boas curled and repaired.

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Why Have Gray or Faded Hair?

HENNA D'ORÉAL

New French Discovery



which is composed of pulverized Henna and Herbs, provides a natural coloring. Not affected by previous dye. Will not stain scalp or rub off. All shades, easy to apply.

Price, Postpaid, $1.10.

Permanent coloring for eyebrows and lashes. Price $2.00.

Sold and applied by

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GRAF'S "HYGLO"

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

NAIL POLISH POWDER

GIVES your nails a brilliant, transparent, lasting polish, delicately perfumed, daintily tinted, and absolutely waterproof. Write us a postal for your generous FREE sample of HYGLO. Graf's HYGLO is on sale everywhere. Retails at 50c.

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Sole Agents Leichner's Toilet Articles.

FOR LIMB TROUBLES

Non-Elastic Laced Stocking



The Ideal support for Varicose Veins, Weak Ankles, or any Limb Troubles.

SANITARY, as they may be washed or boiled.

COMFORTABLE, made to measure. Contains no rubber. COST $1.75 each; or two for the same limb, $3.00 postpaid. Call or write for catalog and Self-Measurement Blank No. 4.

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SHEFFIELD PLATE IN EXCLUSIVE PERIOD DESIGNS FOR BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARIES AND WEDDING GIFTS.

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GUERNSEY JUG...$3.50

"DOMES OF SILENCE"

10c FOR FOUR

Make your furniture glide. Save

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We are overstocked and offer 440 pieces at a 25% reduction from former very attractive prices.

Gowns, petticoats, chemises, drawers, combinations and corset covers at prices ranging from $10 to $45.

And, of course, we are showing many fine pieces at lower prices.

A splendid purchasing opportunity for October brides.

Best & Co.

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Other Dainty Models, Moderate Prices.

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Perfect workmanship and exclusive designs at reasonable prices. We also undertake the remodeling and alteration of your old furniture and curtains.

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THE MASTER

Gives you the sunlight put in the oil before the "stars sang together." *New process—no mantle.* Buy a perfect lamp, giving a perfect light, and your eyes will thank you. Dull brass, polished copper, Jap. Bronze, white or yellow shade. De-

Furniture of Distinction



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"For the woman who sews."

MAHOGANY SEWING STAND

This little stand is extremely handy and dainty. Silk poplin bag may be had in old rose, brown or green. When not in use, fold up and put away.

We carry a most comprehensive stock of the highest grade of furniture for the dining, living, and bedroom. Our prices are uniformly low. Will you pay us a visit?

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is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.



Send today for free booklet "T," "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."

JANE COWL says: Dear Mr. Parker:—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

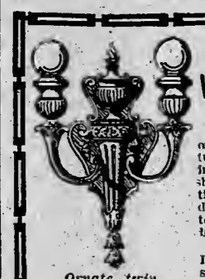
You Can Have Luxuriant Hair!

By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair. HERBEX accomplishes this; it has done it for 39 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.

FRANK PARKER

Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST.

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of lighting fixtures awaits your inspection in our showrooms. Beautiful and original designs priced 20 to 35 per cent. below retail.

Have our lighting engineers solve your Fall lighting problem, free of charge.

Ornate twin side lights.

Write for Booklet—

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Or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,

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INTERNAL BATHS

Are Best Given by the

"J. B. L. Cascade"

which is the scientific invention of Chas. A. Tyrrell, M. D., the eminent specialist of New York City. Dr. Tyrrell has specialized on Internal Bathing for 25 years, and the Cascade is the perfected result of his research and experience. It permanently relieves Constipation, and absolutely prevents Auto-Intoxication. Cut this out while you think of it, and call or write for free book, "The What, The Why, The Way, of Internal Bathing." Dept. 175.

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BERTHE MAY'S

Maternity CORSET

The only corset of this kind made for its own purpose—can be worn at any time, allows one to dress as usual and preserve a normal appearance.

Call at my parlors or write for BOOKLET NO. 21.

Sent free under plain envelope. Mail orders filled with complete satisfaction.

Similar corsets for ordinary

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VACUUM CLEANERS



A VACUUM CLEANER robs housecleaning of its terrors and makes future housecleanings unnecessary. At these prices every home can afford one.

BIG REDUCTIONS
FOR A LIMITED TIME

PRICES SACRIFICED—NOTHING RESERVED

HAND-POWER CLEANERS

P. & W. Hand-Power Long Tube Style Suction Cleaners; guaranteed for 2 years. Former price, $6.00. Sale price..... **$2.75**

Duntley Combination Pneumatic Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweepers; very popular. Former price, $9.50. Sale price..... **$3.95**

All Other Kinds of Hand-Power Cleaners at Big Reductions.

Send for complete price list. See coupon below.

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Eureka electric cleaner, winner of the Grand Prize (highest award) at Panama Exposition, rightly named "The Quality Cleaner." Has many exclusive features. Former price, $40.00. Sale price... **$29.50**

Vacuna Jr. (with Blower), winner Second Prize Panama Exposition. Former price, $95.00. Sale price..... **$79.00**

Magic Electric, winner of Third Prize at Panama Exposition. Former price, $38.00. Sale price **$29.50**

Frantz Premier Electric, winner of Fourth Prize at Panama Exposition. Sale price..... **$22.75**

Liberty (also known as Columbia) was $25, now **$19.75.**
Ohio was $30, now **$25.50.**
Royas was $30, now **$25.50.**
Cadillac was $30, now **$24.75.**

Baby Hoover, with motor-driven brush, was $40, now **$32.75.**
Western Electric was $32.50, now **$26.75.**
Monarch was $75.00, now **$59.00.**
Duntley was $85.00, now **$69.00.**

This is only partial list. Send for complete list. See coupon below.

The Cleaners advertised above are, of course, all brand new goods.

Don't Miss This Opportunity!

We pay express charges anywhere. Special attention to mail and phone orders. Fill out and mail the coupon below today.

In connection with above sale of new cleaners we are having a sale on agents' samples, shop-worn and used cleaners. These cleaners will be sold only to customers calling at our 42d St. offices. Prices as follows:

Arnold Electric was $35, now $7.
Richmond Electric was $65, now $10.
Eureka Electric was $35, now $11.
Frantz Premier Electric was $25, now $12.
Magic Electric was $38, now $13.
Monarch Electric was $75, now $29.
Duntley Electric was $75, now $35.
And many others, all fully guaranteed.

We rent, repair and exchange all makes of cleaners

Muenzen Specialty Co.'s "Vacuum Cleaner Shop"

131 West 42d St., 1 Flight Up, Between Broadway and 6th Ave., Over French Shriner's Shoe Store. Phone 6310-6311 Bryant.

Downtown Branch, **Booth 53,** Hudson Terminal Concourse, 30 Church St.

FREE COUPON NO. 13.
Muenzen Specialty Co., New York:

Without obligation to me, send me pamphlet entitled "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner" and complete price list of sale prices on Vacuum Cleaners, to be operated by

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Address .....

NOTICE:

"Arrow" indicates space to be filled by the word "Hand" or "Electric," as the case may be.

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We Are Selling Our Wholesale Samples at ½ Retail Prices

Here in our wholesale showrooms you will find a great variety of sample suits, coats, and dresses. As wholesalers we have no further use for them, and we are employing these price slashing methods to empty our wholesale showrooms. Every garment is a 1915 mode, made to satisfy style-wise buyers for big stores. Sample sizes only.

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Coats $5 to $25
Novel mixtures, high-class plushes, Kitty Gordon cloths, and many other fabrics.

Suits $9.75 to $25
Smart models in broadcloth and velvet, with fur trimming. Poplins, whipcords, etc., etc.

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A Garden Full of Tulips for $1.00



75 Tulip Bulbs, all first size, taken from 25 named varieties, for $1.00.

PLANT THIS FALL

These Tulips have been selected from 25 of the most beautiful varieties, embracing all the colors that are to be found in this splendid class of Spring blooming bulbs.

Plant near your home—in your garden or back yard. The beautiful blossoms in a multitude of brilliant colors and shades will make April a Spring month worth while.

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which will be copied by tailor shops all over the country during the coming Season because these styles are ORIGINAL AUTHORITATIVE CREATIONS.



THE SARANAC.—Of knitted cheviot with patch pockets, belted waist and flare skirt made to button down front, with the latest pointed cuff.

Price $25.00.

They actually forecast the styles just coming in—created as they are by the Fashion Experts who are originators of Style.

Because of our affiliations with manufacturers we can offer you these and other model suits at about wholesale prices.

Shop all over town and make comparisons.

Smart women are wearing Frentex Knitted Suits for all sport occasions. $25.00 to $35.00. Style Booklet on request.

The fashionable sporting clubs throughout the country have set their seal of approval on these Frentex sport Suits and smart women are now wearing them on all sport occasions as well as for knockabout town purposes. We are specialists in and carry the *largest line of Knitted Sport Suits on Fifth Avenue.*

Six models, twelve colors. Write for booklet.

French Sweater Co. 349 Fifth Ave. Opp. 34th St.



The latest Paquin model in the finest quality Chiffon Broadcloth. Coat trimmed with deep band of Skunk Opossum on collar and bottom of coat.

Special $29.75.



Waltiere *Chapeaux de Paris*

announce SPECIAL SALE of

French Tailleur and Dress Hats

Distinctive and Individual

at **10.00**

400 FIFTH AVE., Opposite Tiffany's

George Kremer
Originator of the Harmless
"Permanent Hair Wave"

The ONE DOLLAR SHOP, *Inc.*

Unusual Gifts for all occasions

and

GRAHAM AND LITTLE

Formerly Mostick & Graham

Interior Decoration

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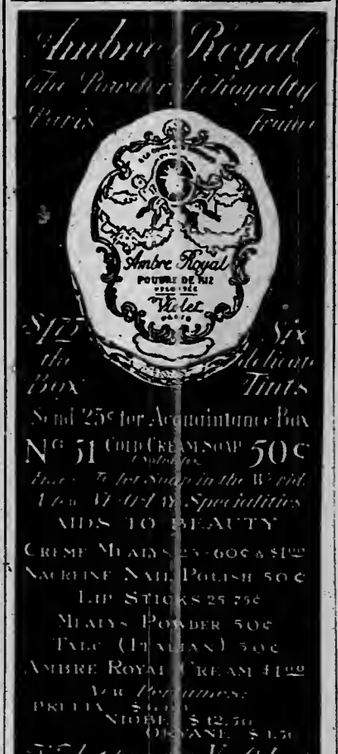
An Unusual Sconce

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With frame carved from solid wood, hand-painted after the manner of the old Italian furniture in polychrome coloring on a black background.

Outside measurements 16 inches

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Ambre Royal
The Powder of Royalty
Paris *France*

Six Fabulous Tints

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Send 25c for Acquaintance Box

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Violet *Ve-O-La*



Modish Apparel
Especially adapted for
MATERNITY

Differ in no outward way from prevailing modes, and do not betray their purpose. Fit when figure is again normal.

ARTISTICALLY constructed to create proper balance for figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of any fastenings.

Having workrooms on premises and selling direct, our prices are very moderate, and we offer unusual advantages, such as duplicating to measure and changing details to suit individual tastes.

Dresses	8.50 to 74.50
Suits	24.85 to 153.75
Skirts	5.95 to 18.75
Coats	9.85 to 57.50
Waists	3.85 to 16.75
Negligees	1.95 to 39.75

Corsets and Underwear.

A wide variety of styles, from the simplest house gown to most elaborate evening gowns.

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A comprehensive presentation of modish maternity apparel and infants' wear will be sent free, out-of-town. Write Dept. L-9.

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AZUREA
The de Luxe
FACE POWDER
Made by L.T. PIVER, PARIS, France



AZUREA is invisibly fine and exquisitely perfumed. Its quality is the highest, but its cost only moderate.

Purest—Softest —Finest

Made in four BLANCHE—ROSEE—delicate tints: RACHEL—NATURELLE

At All Best Dealers

Send 25c for "Surprise Box" containing charming miniature packages of AZUREA Face Powder, Sachet and Perfumes.

CHAS. BAEZ, Sole Agent for U. S. and Can. Dept. "W," 24 E. 22nd St., N. Y. City.





Superfluous Hair
cannot be permanently removed. It may be dispelled without irritating the skin, and its future growth retarded, by the occasional use of a liquid compound of soothing oils, harmless and antiseptic.

EMPRESS HAIR REMOVER

50c and $1.00 at leading department and drug stores, including Wanamaker's, Stern Bros., Macy's, Hearn, Riker-Hegeman's, Lovett's, Hudnut's, James Drug Stores. Trial bottle for 25c from Empress Mfg. Co., 36 W. 20th St., N. Y. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Blyn Shoe

Fall Footwear Styles

Feature Novelty Boots

Fashion demands Novelty Boots—dull leathers are favored, kid is popular in black and the new blue and gray shades.

The stocks in Eleven Big Blyn Stores are complete—almost unlimited in number of new styles, from the extreme novelties by easy gradations to the conservative.

The name Blyn backs the shoes, as it has for more than half a century. Our name always did, and always will stand for a fair deal and a Full Money's Worth.

Style 842½ Red Cross Kid Boot



$4.00

We have moved to our new Fulton Street Store, Brooklyn, 442-444 Fulton Street (Old Milkman Building), opp. Bridge, near Hoyt Street. Across the street from our old store.

Newark Store **689 Broad Street** *Opposite Military Park*

Red Cross Shoe
"Bends with your foot"

Ladies' Dongola Kid Red Cross Button Boots with Cuban heels and the famous Red Cross flexible soles, a stylish model that yields extreme comfort. Same style in Lace Boots at the same price.

Absolute Freedom of Foot Muscles in the



Blyn-Plan Nature Shoe

Every comfort element is built into Blyn-Plan Shoes.

Toe freedom, ankle snugness, arch protection. Yet they cost no more than ordinary shoes.

Style 1812½



Sizes
8½ to 11. $1.75
11½ to 2.. 2.00
2½ to 6... 2.50

For Dress, School or Play.

Children's, Misses' and Growing Girls'

Button Shoes of Patent Colt and Gun Metal Calf, with white stitching—a high cut style exceptionally well-made of choice leathers for dressy appearance and durability.

Gun Metal Calf and Patent Colt
Size 5 to 8....$1.75
" 8½ to 11. 2.00
" 11½ to 2. 2.50

Tan Russia Calf
Size 5 to 11..$2.00
" 11½ to 2. 2.50

10c extra by mail anywhere in the United States

Eleven Big Family Stores. Easy to Reach. New Styles for Fall.

WEST SIDE STORES:
222-224 West 125th St.
6th Ave. & 27th St.
8th Ave., 39th & 40th Sts.

I. Blyn & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO.

EAST SIDE STORES:
3d Ave. and 122d St.
3d Ave., 86th & 87th Sts.
3d Ave., 150th & 151st Sts.
Bowery, near Broome St.

Mail Orders Filled. Mail Order Dept., 2240 3d Ave., N. Y.

Brooklyn Stores: 829-833 Broadway, bet. Park Ave., Ellery St. — Factory
442-444 Fulton St., opp. Bridge, near Hoyt St. — 511-519
1263-1267 Broadway, near Greene Ave. — East 72d St.

George Bernard Co
Originators—Importers

Present for your inspection and approval a most comprehensive showing of exclusive

Gowns—Suits Wraps—Frocks Blouses and Hats

In this display are featured many exquisite models from abroad and our own workrooms.



FIFTH AVENUE, at 31st Street, New York

Lower Rents Make Our Prices Less

for Good FURNITURE *go to*
Worth GOLDBURG'S *Class*
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
HEART OF THE BRONX AND YONKERS

The Only Chorge Account Furniture House in Greater New York Speciolizing in Cash Store Quality

Buying Power of Three Great Stores

ADVERTISEMENTS.



VOGUE

$2* Invested in Vogue

*A tiny fraction of your loss on one ill-chosen gown

Will Save You $200

The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown! Hats, suits, negligees that just miss being exactly what you want, are the ones that cost more than you can afford.

Why take chances again this year when by simply sending in the coupon and at your convenience paying $2—you can *insure* the correctness of your whole Fall and Winter Wardrobe?

VOGUE suggests that before you spend a single penny on new clothes, before you even plan your Winter wardrobe—you consult its great Autumn Fashion numbers:

HERE ARE THE **12** NUMBERS OF

VOGUE

WHICH YOU WILL RECEIVE FOR $2

★**Autumn Millinery Number** — September 15
The best one hundred model hats Paris has produced for the Autumn of 1915. Model gowns from the openings and the newest models in veils and coiffures.

The Paris Openings — October 1
The complete story of the Paris openings—the successful creations of each couturier which, taken collectively, establish the mode.

Autumn Patterns — October 15
Working plans for your entire Winter wardrobe—the newest models adapted to pattern form. Vogue patterns bridge the gap between the limited and unlimited income.

Winter Fashions — November 1
Showing the mode in its Winter culmination — charming models smart couturiers evolve for their private clientele.

Vanity Number — November 15
Those graceful little touches that make the smart woman smart, where to get them and how to use them.

Christmas Gifts — December 1
Vogue's solution of the Christmas gift problem. A new idea.

Christmas Number — December 15
More gifts and practical ideas for holiday entertaining.

Lingerie Number — January 1
Fine linen for personal use and for the household.

Motor and Southern — January 15
The new fashions in motor cars and the new wardrobe for the southern season.

Forecast of Spring Fashions — Feb. 1
Earliest authentic news of Spring styles. Fully illustrated.

Spring Millinery — February 15
Hats, bonnets, and toques from the famous milliners of Paris.

Spring Patterns — March 1
Working models for your Spring and Summer wardrobe.

The Paris Openings — March 15
In this number there will be dozens of the new models from the Spring collections of the haute couture of Paris, together with a full account of the openings.

In the next few months—during the very period in which Vogue's special Fashion numbers appear—you will be selecting your entire wardrobe for the coming Winter and paying out hundreds of dollars for the suits, hats and gowns that you select.

Consider, then, that for $2—a tiny fraction of your loss on a single ill-chosen hat or gown—not only may you have before you at this important season these great special Fashion numbers, but all through the Winter and the coming Spring the numbers that follow them.

★SPECIAL OFFER

Send in the Coupon below with $2 and we will send you with our compliments a copy of the *Autumn Millinery Number* showing the best 100 hats. Paris has produced for the Autumn of 1915—making 13 numbers instead of 12.

Or, if more convenient, send coupon without money and your subscription will then start with the *Paris Openings Number*, and continue throughout the next eleven numbers, twelve numbers in all.

VOGUE, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Send me twelve numbers of Vogue, beginning with the Paris Openings Number, and I will remit on receipt of bill. (OR) I enclose $2 herewith and shall expect Nov. 1st, thirteen numbers of Vogue, beginning with the Autumn Millinery Number.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
(Please write name very plainly)
N.Y.T. Oct. 3

ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. M. HIRSCH
Sample Shoe Co.
NEW FALL MODELS



Black Vici Kid, button, white stitchings, leather, Spanish heel, welted sole..... **$4.98**



Gold or Silver Cloth Pump, guaranteed not to tarnish... **$6.00**

Same style in Patent Leather or Dull Kid **$3.50**

Same style in Black or White Satin **$3.50**



Satin Pump, turn sole, 2 in. Louis XV. heel, all colors... **$3.00**

Silk Hosiery to Match, 95c.

Send for Booklet T, with illustrations of new Fall and Winter Models.

404-406 Sixth Ave., N. Y. Bet. 24th & 25th Sts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



TIP TABLE
Plain or Inlaid 22 in. size
$6.50



FOOT STOOL
Hand-Carved Handles Size 18x18—0½ in. high $4.50



TEA TRAY
Inlaid—Brass Handles Size 14x22 $4.50



MUFFIN STAND
Scoup Plate
$5.50

Artistic and Serviceable Mahogany Furniture Novelties
for Library, Dining Room or Bedroom
Retailed at Manufacturer's Prices



NEST OF FOUR TABLES
Large table 18x28—small table 16x16—29 inches high..... $15.00

THE novelties offered at this establishment are carefully selected and made of the finest grade of mahogany, perfectly constructed and beautifully finished.

Our catalog "T," showing many other useful pieces, sent free on request

LOUIS HESSLER
Quality Furniture Novelties
630 Columbus Ave. New York
Between 90th & 91st Streets
Telephone Riverside 312



MARTHA WASHINGTON WORK TABLE
Has three drawers with compartment tray in top drawer; also two side pockets.. $12.00

Oily skin and shiny nose

How to correct them



That bug-bear of so many—an oily skin and shiny nose has various contributory causes. Whatever the cause in your case, proper external treatment will relieve your skin of this embarrassing condition.

Begin tonight the following Woodbury treatment. You will feel the difference in your skin the first time you use it.

With warm water work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Apply it to your face and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for a few minutes with a *piece of ice.*

This treatment will make your skin fresher and clearer the first time you use it. Make it a nightly habit and before long you will see a marked improvement—a promise of that lovelier complexion which the steady use of Woodbury's always brings.

Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in greater New York and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.



Solid Mahogany $18.00

Solid Mahogany $21.50

The Much-Desired Sewing Table

The charm that characterizes Hathaway Work-Tables is fairly indicated by these three examples. They are faithful reproductions of favorite Colonial models, in solid mahogany, splendidly made in every detail, beautifully finished. Their extremely low prices can hardly be emphasized too strongly. Twenty-two other models are at proportionately low prices this week.

Solid Mahogany $26.50

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York
"Furniture of the Better Kind."

WOMEN'S
Tailored Suits
From Wholesaler
DIRECT TO YOU
Exclusive tailoring service—
Only a WHOLESALE price to pay.
No alteration charge.



Designing and tailoring at wholesale women's Suits and Coats of the highest type, we are able and ready to take your individual order at Wholesale Prices:

Tailored Suits of Broadcloths, Gabardines, Poplins, Velveteens, Whipcords; handsomely lined; fashioned along the newest fall styles at

$20.00

Retail shops ask $35 for similar grades.

THE ROYAL Wholesale Salesrooms
510 SIXTH AVE. Between 30th and 31st Sts.
4th floor. Take elevator.



TRANSFORMATION SIMPLEX

A revelation to women with straight or thin hair. Transformation Simplex is light and airy, with a perpetual loose wave and cannot be detected. It provides a charming coiffure that is never disarranged or stringy.

I have the most artistic staff of Parisian hair dressers in America. Come and let our work prove it to you with the latest coiffures and the most becoming manner of arrangement.

CLÉMENT'S HENNA GLOREAL

TECLA PEARL NECKLACES

are unsurpassed in their exquisite beauty.

So perfect is their iridescence, so pure and true their lustre, that even when placed side by side, no one but an expert can distinguish between them and real gems.

Tecla pearls, sapphires, emeralds and rubies are mounted with genuine diamonds in platinum and gold settings of great distinction.

Tecla
398 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK

Sole Agencies:
Maxwell & Berlet, Inc., Walnut Street at 16th, Philadelphia; Radke & Co., 219 Post Street, San Francisco.



This 8-Day Seth Thomas Clock, $8.75

Delivered prepaid.

This is one of the finest timepieces in our extensive line of substantial and artistic clocks for homes and offices. It has a solid mahogany case 10 inches high; an 8-day Seth Thomas movement; a 5-inch Convex White Porcelain Dial, and strikes the hour and

Special "EXPORT" Sale



The export and shipping conditions now obtaining do not warrant us in seeking the foreign markets for which we have manufactured a large line of the best models of

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATORS

We therefore offer these superb refrigerators, for a short time only, at radical reductions from regular list prices. This is the first special sale of Bohn Syphon Refrigerators we have held in 26 years.

The Bohn Syphon Refrigerator needs no introduction. It is the standard of the world to-day in scientific refrigerator construction. The dining cars and refrigerator cars on practically every railroad in the land are equipped with the Bohn Syphon, which provides rapidly circulating dry, pure, cold air, with consequent smallest ice consumption.

Reductions Average 35%
from list prices.

All sizes, in both wood and white porcelain exteriors, are reduced in price during this sale.

A Rare Bargain.

Our popular Model 43, (*above illustrated,*) 3 doors, size 40x22x49 inches, lined with genuine steel-fused white porcelain enamel, (*not paint,*) ice capacity 125 lbs., list price $64; special sale price, $41.60.

FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

On a small deposit we will hold your refrigerator for future delivery. If you cannot call, write or telephone for our handsome catalog. Remember, we

Removal Notice

Note our new address

353 Fifth Avenue

Entrance on 34th St.,
Third Door East of 5th Ave.
Removed from 45 West 34th St.



Write for Booklet

The famous Bust-reducing Brassiere **$6.00**

DR. A. B. JEANNE WALTER,

Patentee and Exclusive Manufacturer of "Dr. Walter's Famous Rubber Reducing Garments for Men and Women."

For new address see above.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,071. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1915.—108 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture, Rotogravure, Autumn Fashion Section, and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILSON TO VOTE 'YES' ON SUFFRAGE

President Will Support New Jersey Amendment at the Polls on Oct. 19.

ADMINISTRATION IN LINE

Secretary Garrison and J. P. Tumulty to Cast Ballots for Equal Franchise.

REJOICING IN NATIVE STATE

Leading Fighters for Right to Vote and Their Sympathizers Encouraged by the News.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—President Wilson, according to a statement made in official circles today, will vote for the Woman Suffrage amendment at the election in New Jersey on Oct. 19. Prior to the election the President will make known his views on this subject. The President is known to be opposed to it as a national issue.

Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, also is a resident of New Jersey, issued a statement today in support of the amendment which is being worked for by the Suffrage advocates in that State.

Another convert to the Woman Suffrage cause in Administration circles is Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President. He said informally today that he was for the Suffrage amendment, and later authorized a statement to the effect that he would cast his vote for the amendment.

Today's development goes far to indicate that the Administration has taken a stand upon Woman Suffrage, which will be made much of in the hard contest now being waged in New Jersey.

President Wilson has always declared that the subject was a State issue, and had no place as a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Garrison's statement today was as follows:

"I cannot see that any harm whatever can come to the body politic by permitting the women to have the ballot. I am somewhat in doubt if the great reforms that its earnest advocates claim will flow from giving women the ballot. Therefore, the case as it presents itself to my mind is this:

"It does not seem to contain any danger; and if it does bring benefits, so much the better. On the one hand, the only question to be considered is the extra expense involved in practically doubling the number of voters. This consideration is, I think, entirely negligible.

"If you refrain from giving the ballot to women you will always have a very large part of your population convinced that the State is losing the opportunity to obtain the great results which would come from permitting them to participate in elections. By giving them the ballot we give them the opportunity of effecting these reforms, and if they do so it certainly will be matter for great congratulation upon all sides.

"If they do not do so, and if on the whole it turns out that the ballot in the hands of men produces just about the same results as when women also participate, no harm will have come from it, and a great subject which is now diverting the attention of the people from vital public questions will have been removed from the arena of discussion."

CAMPAIGN WORKERS ELATED.

News from the Nation's Capital Received with Enthusiasm.

News from Washington that President Wilson, according to an unofficial but reliable announcement, was going to vote on Oct. 19 for the amendment extending the franchise to the women of New Jersey, and that Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary to the President Tumulty had openly declared they would do likewise, caused great rejoicing among the suffrage workers of that State last night.

One of the ardent suffrage workers in New Jersey is one of its best known women in social circles, Mrs. Everett Colby, wife of the ex-Senator, who is himself a suffragist, and one of the Vice Presidents of the New Jersey Men's League for Equal Suffrage. Mrs. Colby was enthusiastic in speaking of the three new prospective voters for the women's cause in her State.

"It is going to be a tremendous help to us," said Mrs. Colby last evening. "Mr. Tumulty has a large following in New Jersey, and especially in Hudson County, and Mr. Garrison, the Secretary of War, is very much looked up to all over the State. If the President comes out for us it will be an enormous help. It will have a great deal of influence upon a big majority of the members of the better part of the Democratic Party. The women are fighting all the worst elements in politics, the elements that President Wilson himself fought.

"His influence will be very valuable to us and we are already feeling the benefit of having these prominent men stand for us. A great many men of the rank and file of the party are taking a different stand toward us.

"Of course we cannot tell what the President will do, but I have it on the very best authority that he will come

PRUSSIAN CASUALTIES NOW TOTAL 1,916,148

New Lists, Giving Names of 63,468 Men, Indicate Severity of the Fighting on Western Front.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 2, (via London.)—The Prussian casualty lists 330 to 339, covering the period from Sept. 17 to Sept. 28, give the names of 63,468 men killed, wounded, and missing, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant of Rotterdam. The Courant says that these figures increase the total Prussian casualties to 1,916,148.

How the severity of the fighting recently has increased, continues the paper, is indicated by the following figures:

The lists from 300 to 309 gave 49,765 casualties, the lists from 310 to 319 contained 53,396 names, the lists from 320 to 329 gave 58,445 names, and the remaining list as above.

Besides the Prussian lists there have been published 224 Bavarian, 190 Saxon 274 Wurtemberg, 49 naval, and 4 lists of Prussian officers and non-commissioned officers in the Turkish service.

SHORT CIRCUIT STARTS PANIC ON THE ELEVATED

Passengers Rush from Train on Third Avenue Line When Car Begins to Blaze.

Smoke began to ooze up into the sixth car of a seven-car train, north bound on the Third Avenue elevated shortly after 11 o'clock last night, as the train was approaching the Broome Street station, and presently there was a burst of blue flame which shot up by the windows. Men and women, of whom there were about thirty-five in the car, jumped from their seats and rushed for the doors.

Some got into the cars ahead or the car behind. Others would have jumped to the pathway beside the tracks had not the guards stopped them. The flashes of flame were increasing and Conductor John Maguire signaled Patrick McGovern, the motorman, to stop.

The train halted just short of the station and instantly there was a rush from the blazing car. Men and women ran along the pathway to the station and others climbed over the guard rail to the fire escapes outside the old National Hotel in the Bowery, which they could reach from the elevated structure, climbing down these to the sidewalk.

Some one in the street saw the flaming car and sent in a fire alarm which brought Deputy Chief Binns and several pieces of apparatus. The ties beneath the car had taken fire, but Maguire and others of the train crew had extinguished the fire in the car with fire extinguishers and they quenched the blaze in the ties before the firemen could get a line of hose up to the structure.

Interborough workmen examined the car and decided the fire had been caused by a short circuit in the air brake compressor. They pronounced the car capable of continuing the journey uptown, but it was carried empty for the rest of the trip.

RISKS DEATH TO CATCH AN ESCAPING MOTORIST

Policeman at Terrific Speed on Motor Cycle Chases Driver Who Injured a Man.

One of the fastest motor cycle runs through city streets on record was made last night by Motor Cycle Policeman Foley of Yonkers, who covered the distance from Chestnut and Nepperhan Streets, in that city, to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, near Amsterdam Avenue, in twenty-one minutes. The distance is something like fifteen miles, and part of the time Foley was going nearly eighty miles an hour. At Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street, when he turned in, he was almost wrecked, but managed to make the turn at a tremendous angle and got away with safety. The trip was made down upper Broadway and Riverside Drive through a stream of automobiles, and Foley was alert all the time, looking for a car whose driver was wanted for running down a man in Yonkers.

It was at precisely 10:45 o'clock that Foley rode up to the Yonkers corner and saw a crowd surrounding a badly injured man who lay at the side of the roadway. Bystanders told him that three minutes before an automobile, the number of which several of them had obtained, had driven past and struck a man on foot as he was crossing the street, knocking him thirty-five feet into an iron railing. The two men in the car, they said, had gone on south without looking to see what harm they had done.

Foley, seeing another policeman approaching, hopped on his motor cycle and started south after the car, assuming that it was going to New York, he followed the motor road most in use and drove at headlong speed past car after car, but never found the one he was looking for. At last, as he drove down by the corner of West Sixty-eighth Street and saw the green lights of the station, the first he had noticed, he turned in and dismounted, telling the story to the lieutenant at the desk. He learned the name and address of the owner of the car, who lived near Gramercy Park. Then Foley started on downtown to make the arrest, any city policeman having the power to arrest for a felony anywhere in the State.

CLEVELAND STRIKE SPREADS

Machinists of Warner-Swazey Company Threaten to Walk Out.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 2.—Six hundred striking machinists of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, manufacturers of shell-making machinery for war orders, marched on the Warner-Swazey Company plant this noon and as a result 500 machinists at the latter place voted to demand shorter hours and higher wages under threat of joining the strike. The Warner-Swazey Company is not manufacturing war supplies.

The demands of the machinists of that concern will be presented to the company by an agent of the Machinists' Union here. The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company closed its plant last night.

UNFIT MUST SERVE NOW.

Austria Calls Men of Military Age

TAXES PILED UP ON CORPORATIONS

Personal Assessment of Many Concerns Raised from Trifling Sums to $1,000,000.

17,497 COMPANIES ON LIST

Hundreds of Business Men and Firms Also Thrust Into the Millionaire Class.

NEW TAX SYSTEM A SECRET

Lawson Purdy Frankly Admits That He Expects a Largt Part of the Levy Will Be Sworn Off.

In making up the enormous increase in the personal tax assessment for 1916 Mayor Mitchel has landed heavily upon the corporations doing business in the city. A survey of the books in the Tax Department shows that business concerns are expected to furnish nearly a third of the total amount of personal assessments for the coming year. The tentative assessment on personal property for 1916 is $3,704,305,965. Of this amount resident corporations are down on the tax books for $1,013,424,000.

Increases were made after Aug. 1, 1915, and after the assessment had been originally entered at a much smaller figure. At that time the amounts on which the corporations were to be assessed were entered in the books in the regular form, but these amounts were later crossed off and big increases written in.

Many concerns that have hitherto paid taxes on the modest sum of $2,000 are called upon suddenly to pay on an assessment of $1,000,000. The American Brass and Copper Company, for instance, has been jumped from $2,000 to $1,000,000. Acker, Merrall & Condit, who were down on the assessment rolls on Aug. 1 for $5,000, were raised to $1,000,000.

The most consistent increases have been from small amounts to the $500,000 class. Hundreds of corporations entered on the tax books prior to Aug. 1 for amounts as low as $1,000 were advanced to a $500,000 assessment.

Assessors' Methods a Secret.

Just where or how the Tax Department examinere found the apparent additional personal property on which the assessment is based could not be learned. Tax Commissioner Charles T. White, when questioned about the increasee, explained that the examiners had found a new method of determining the value of personal property of corporations, and that the lists had been revised accordingly.

The following table shows the amount of the assessment on personal corporation property in all the boroughs for 1916:

Boroughs.	Corporation.
Manhattan	$887,679,000
Bronx	25,436,500
Brooklyn	81,169,900
Queens	15,463,000
Richmond	3,676,000
Total	$1,013,424,000

The number of corporations assessed in the city is 17,497.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, and the other Commissioners would not say just how much of the tax the city expected to collect. In one quarter it was estimated the yield would be at least 10 per cent. over the figures for 1915. President Purdy said he was confident the Municipal Government would get every dollar coming to it. The department, he said, would strictly enforce the assessments on personal property this year, and tax dodging will be more difficult than ever.'

"Our 1915 tentative personal property schedule was sworn down from $859,640,140 to $852,051,755," said Mr. Purdy. "Similarly we expect to have a great part of our 1916 tentative figures cut down in the swearing-off process, so that the final total may not be anywhere near the present amount. However, the figure will be high, even when the swearing-off is over."

Acker-Merrall Marked Up $995,000.

The assessments of $500,000 and upward are given below with the assessment originally made before the assessors increased them, excepting those in which no change was made in the figures:

	Originally Written Up.	Rev. after Aug. 1, '15.
Abbey, F. R., Inc.	8,000	500,000
Acker, Merrall & Condit	5,000	1,000,000
Akerman, Arthur, & Sons	10,000	500,000
Adams, J. E.	2,000	1,000,000
Adams Mfg. Co.	75,000	1,000,000
Adams & Co. Mfg. Co.	22,000	500,000
Aiken, Son & Co.	30,000	1,000,000
Alexander, Henry	20,000	500,000
Alexander & Reid	2,000	500,000
Allen-Nugent Co.	3,000	500,000
Allied Machinery Co.	10,000	500,000
Allien, H. V., & Co.	5,000	500,000
Altman, B.	150,000	1,000,000
Am. Book Co.	250,000	1,000,000
Am. Brass and Cop. Co.	2,000	1,000,000
Am. Colortype Co.	25,000	1,000,000
Am. Druggist Pub. Co.	5,000	500,000
Am. Encaustic Tiling Co.	60,000	1,000,000
Am. Extract & Supply Co	5,000	500,000
Am. Flag. Co.	25,000	500,000
Am. Gas & Elec. Co.	10,000	1,000,000
Am. Hardware Corpn.	1,000	500,000
Am. High Speed Press Co	10,000	500,000
Am. Ice Co.	5,000	500,000
Am. Lead Pencil Co.	16,000	850,000
Am. Lithographic Co.	25,000	1,000,000
Am. Metal Co.	490,000	1,000,000
Am. Meter Co.	80,000	1,000,000
Am. Mills Co.	3,000	500,000
Am. Press Association	25,000	500,000
Am. Silk Label Co.	25,000	500,000
Am. Sugar Co.	500,000	1,000,000
Am. & British Mfg. Co.	25,000	1,000,000
Andean Trading Co.	7,000	500,000
Anderson, F. W., & Co.	20,000	500,000
Angelo, Harry, Co.	10,000	500,000
Anaco Co.	200,000	1,000,000
Antioquia Comm'l Co.	50,000	500,000
Apex Equipment Co.	2,000	500,000
Apollinaris Agency Co.	85,000	500,000
Appleton, D., & Co.	5,000	500,000
Arabol Mfg. Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Ardsley Garage Corp.	2,000	500,000
Aronson Brothers.	5,000	500,000
Atl. Litho. & Print. Co.	10,000	500,000

Five London Parades Bring Many Recruits, and Conscription May Still Be Avoided

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Although drizzling rain may have marred the spectacular effect of London's final effort at recruiting today, with five huge parades of men in khaki marching through its thoroughfares, it created a deep impression everywhere. Upon nearly every important street soldiers tramped to brisk martial music, while thousands of Londoners looked on. The parades traversed 120 miles of streets, and in the marching lines were 10,000 soldiers.

It was London's last huge rally before the Government takes up the problem of deciding whether conscription must come or if the voluntary system is to prevail. Tonight there is no telling what the outcome will be, but, judging from the spontaneous response at the stops made by the troops, where stirring speeches were delivered in the call to arms, it is safe to say that the voluntary method is by no means played out.

The War Office does not give the figures tonight of the men who fell in line to be measured for khaki, but it is stated that the day's yield was greater even than was expected. Men joined the ranks all along the march, and many thousands of names were added before night to the roll of the nation's volunteers.

Zest was given to the event by the drive of the Allies during the week in the western war theatre. Over the whole scene was a spirit of grim resolve that England must do her whole part in bringing the ultimate victory that it is vividly felt will finally come.

During the last few days ambulances from the railway stations have carried hundreds of wounded from the French battlefields, and in speeches at rallying points in today's parade men in mufti were called upon to take up the fight into which their wounded countrymen had plunged.

At the central point in the parade, the Marble Arch at Hyde Park, an inspiring scene was witnessed when 2,500 men of the Grenadier Guards, Scots Guards, Welsh Guards, Queen Victoria's Rifles, and other famous regiments which have recently been filling in gaps made in battle passed along. The crowds broke into cheers, and there was such a tumult that the parade was halted while an orator in the Guards made a fiery speech for enlistment. The result of this was that 300 men promptly fell into the line and proudly marched along to the end of the route, where they were recruited.

London never saw a more earnest demonstration for recruiting than that of today, and among the anti-conscriptionists hope is rent that the effect will be to convince the Government that conscription is not needed in England.

LOAN BOND ORDERS SWAMP SYNDICATE

Bankers Amazed by Deluge of Calls from Small Investors for Notes of Allies.

MAY CLOSE BOOKS TUESDAY

Waiting to Let Far West In—Application for $35,000,000 May Be for du Pont Powder Companies.

At the close of business yesterday the stream of applications for participation in the underwriting syndicate to be formed for the offering of $500,000,000 of 5 per cent. Anglo-French bonds was pouring into the big financial institutions downtown at a rate that taxed the force of men handling it. It was said that the number of small applications from investors who had read of the proposal to allow individuals to participate in the syndicate with the largest banks and on the same favorable terms was amazing.

It would not have been physically possible to tabulate the subscriptions that had come to hand in time for an announcement yesterday, if it had been intended to close the books at the earliest moment that $500,000,000 was assured. Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. said at noon that the original proposal not to open the books until time had been given Western cities to get their applications in would be adhered to, but he intimated that announcement of the closing of underwriting subscriptions might be made Tuesday. It is regarded as certain that there were enough bonds applied for yesterday to make it possible to reject further applications, if that were deemed advisable.

J. P. Morgan & Co. confirmed yesterday the statement in Friday's NEW YORK TIMES that a single subscription for more than $30,000,000 had been received. The actual amount is $50,000,000. Bankers would give no further information concerning this applicant, Rumor has it that the bonds will be taken by the group of du Pont Powder companies. With another $25,000,000 in a single block, taken by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, it appeared yesterday that a half dozen of the largest subscriptions would remove more than $300,000,000 of the issue from the market.

On the heels of the $30,000,000 application came scores for the minimum amount to be allotted, $100. A report that small buyers could only get the syndicate price through the courtesy of their banking connections was answered by an inquiry on the part of at least one Wall Street firm to get desired amounts at 99¼ for any one wishing them up to the time that the books were closed.

As a rule, individuals applying to their banks for participation are asked to sign a regular application form obligating them to pay 98 for the bonds if they choose to withdraw them before the expiration of the sixty days allowed for the life of the syndicate. Such withdrawal relieves subscribers of any further obligation toward the syndicate, and they are guaranteed a rebate at the end of sixty days of 1¾ per cent., the other one-fourth of 1 per cent. being the estimated cost of handling the distribution.

John V. Farwell, the big dry goods man of Chicago, in discussing the Anglo-French credit loan yesterday, said:

"I can see nothing more than no concur in what James J. Hill has said regarding the benefits that this country will derive from it. All exporters will receive advantages from it, and by sustaining the great outlet for all American products the farmers, in the long run, will be especially benefited."

United States Senator John W. Weeks in a statement in Boston said he favored the Anglo-French loan. He added:

"I see no reason why our people should not get this business. I should as quickly favor a loan to Germany under like circumstances as I would to France and England. This practice has been followed in the past by other countries, especially Germany. The loan is well secured by the promise of France and England to pay."

A meeting of representatives of the 60 banks and investment houses formed to handle the New York City offering under the direction of A. C. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co. was held Friday night, at which it was voted to ask J. P. Morgan to direct the country-wide selling campaign.

BALTIMORE TAKES $4,000,000.

All the Leading Banks Subscribe to Allies' Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 2.—The fact that several Baltimore banks that had intended to subscribe largely to the Anglo-French loan have withdrawn has had no effect upon the other financial institutions, and the subscriptions here

BERNSTORFF GIVES NEW NOTE TO LANSING

Secretary of State and German Envoy Hold a Fifteen-Minute Conference at the Biltmore.

ALL SHROUDED IN SECRECY

Further Parleys to be Held After President Sees Document—Carranza Agents Visit Lansing.

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, were in conference at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday morning. In the course of the conference Count von Bernstorff gave to the Secretary a memorandum dealing with questions at issue between this Government and that of Germany.

Not one word as to the text or contents of the memorandum was given out by either of the conferees, although it was generally understood to have reference to the German submarine question, particularly the sinking of the Arabic, among the victims of which disaster were two American citizens.

After the conference terminated The Associated Press sent out a statement to the effect that it had been informed on reliable authority that the note given to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff furnished a basis for further negotiations, this being borne out by the statement of Secretary Lansing that there would probably be another conference between himself and the German Ambassador at an early date. The Associated Press also said that danger of an immediate break with Germany had been averted. The Secretary did not say anything that would indicate that the issue was about to be settled to the satisfaction of the Washington Government nor would be be quoted as saying that the outlook for an early settlement of the question was bright. He simply refused point blank to answer any question bearing on the German-American situation.

"Is the fact that the conference between yourself and the German Ambassador was so very brief, an indication of anything one way or the other, so far as our relations with Germany are concerned?" the Secretary was asked.

"It is not," he replied.

"The question is of so confidential a nature that I simply cannot be expected to make any expression of any kind at the present time. Something may be given out in Washington next week. Certainly nothing will be given out here today," the Secretary added.

One report yesterday was that Germany had readmitted the principle that no merchantman would be torpedoed without warning, but that she was still anxious to submit to arbitration the question of whether or not the Arabic was manoeuvring as if to ram the submarine at the time she was torpedoed, and, if the verdict was against the contention of the submarine commander, the extent of damages which Germany would have to pay.

Another that it can be stated on highest authority was not discussed was the status of Captain von Papen, the German Military Attaché, whose name figured in the documents found in possession of Archibald.

The conference yesterday lasted for about fifteen minutes. Count von Bernstorff arrived at the Biltmore at 11 o'clock, and was immediately taken to Secretary Lansing's apartment.

When he reappeared the Ambassador was smiling and greeted the newspaper men cordially. But not a word would he say about the conference with the Secretary of State. Anything that was given out, he said, must come from Mr. Lansing.

"There is nothing that I can say at this time. I am sorry, but that's the case," said the Ambassador.

Dr. Albert, Count von Bernstorff's secretary, appeared at the hotel an hour after the Ambassador departed, and it was said he brought a message for Secretary Lansing. Dr. Edler, however, would not admit that he had even seen Secretary Lansing.

Secretary Lansing went to Washington last night, and it was said he might submit the Bernstorff memorandum to President Wilson today. Until the President has seen the document nothing as to its contents will be made public. Count von Bernstorff will probably go to Washington some time this week for another conference.

Secretary Lansing yesterday took the first step in the policy to be pursued by the United States Government toward Mexico. The Secretary heretofore has declined to receive representatives of any faction, but, inasmuch as it is now his intention to listen to the arguments of all sides, he received Roberto Pesquiera, the personal adviser of General Carranza.

Later Charles A. Douglas, attorney for the Carranza Government, called on Secretary Lansing. The Secretary expressed no opinion to any of his visitors,

RUSSIA ISSUES WARNING TO BULGARIA, CALLS HER ATTITUDE TREACHEROUS, AND PREPARES TO SEND AN ULTIMATUM

Offer Which Has Brought Bulgaria to the Side of the Central Empires

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—According to the Sofia correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, the offers made to Bulgaria by the contending diplomats were as follows:

Germany proposed that Bulgaria should bind herself in any case to undertake nothing against Turkey, in exchange for which the Porte should at once cede territory west of the Maritsa and Tundsha, which includes the railway to Dedeaghatch, and declare its readiness to regulate the frontier north of Adrianople as far as the Black Sea, whereby the district of Kirk Kilisse would revert to Bulgaria. On her part Bulgaria was to permit all goods desired and persons provided with special passes to pass through her territory, while the three empires promised Bulgaria efficient help in obtaining the whole of Macedonia, including the so-called disputed part of Uskub and the coast region along the Aegean Sea to the Struma and the desired port of Dobrudja.

On the other hand, the Entente Powers offered in their note of Sept. 14 the cession of Macedonian territory so far as concerns the so-called undisputed zone prescribed in the Bulgarian-Serbian treaty of alliance of 1912, independent of compensations of territorial extensions which other Balkan States might obtain.

The British Minister, according to the same correspondent, communicated further in writing that until the cession of territory to be taken from Serbia, it should be occupied by Italian troops, and this was verbally confirmed by the Ministers of France and Italy, and in slightly different form by Russia. While the note contained nothing about the obligations to be entered into by Bulgaria, it is established, says the correspondent, that Bulgaria would be required to place its whole army immediately at the disposal of the Entente powers for the capture of Constantinople from the land side. After that event Bulgaria would retain for herself Turkish territory northwest of the Midia-Muradli line and the Ergene to Enos and receive at once the western part of Macedonia. Bulgaria was finally promised all necessary financial support.

The strength of Germanic argument, according to this view, lay in the fact that the proposals of the central empires merely required neutrality, though of a very benevolent quality, from Bulgaria, whereas the demands of the Entente called for Bulgarian action against Turkey.

SAZONOFF ASSAILS KING

Allies Disposed to Give the Bulgarian People Time for Reflection.

TO DEMAND DEMOBILIZATION

Ferdinand Will Not Be Allowed to Keep Up Balkan Tension by Menace of Arms.

HIS ATTACK ANTICIPATED

Grey's Statement Taken to Mean That Entente Has Already Taken Steps to Guard Serbia.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 2, (via London, Oct. 3.)—Serglue Sazonoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared to The Associated Press correspondent today that if the Bulgarians "persist in their present treacherous course they must answer to Russia."

"An ultimatum has not been presented yet," added the Minister, "but I presume one will be within a short time."

As a preface to this statement, M. Sazonoff said:

"The situation in the Balkans is very grave. The whole Russian nation is aroused by the unthinkable treachery of Ferdinand and his Government to the Slavic cause. Bulgaria owes her independence to Russia, and yet seems willing now to become a vassal of Russia's enemies. In her attitude toward Serbia, when Serbia is fighting for her very existence, Bulgaria puts herself in a class with Turkey. We do not believe that the Bulgarian people sympathize with the action of their ruler. Therefore the Allies are disposed to give them time for reflection.

"If they persist in their present treacherous course they must answer to Russia. An ultimatum has not been presented yet, but I presume one will be within a short time."

It is explained in diplomatic circles that Bulgaria has received no ultimatum hitherto, but a solemn warning of the consequences of her course, and that no doubt is left that aggression against Serbia will confront Bulgaria with the bayonets of the Entente Allies.

The intimation is also made that Bulgaria will not be allowed to prolong the tension and impose upon Greece the cost of remaining mobilized. Bulgaria must demobilize or declare herself a friend of the Entente Allies, it is asserted.

The words of M. Sazonoff, "Bulgaria owes her independence to Russia," refer to the fact that when on Oct. 5, 1908, the sovereignty of Austria-Hungary was extended over Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria having been informed by Russia of what Vienna was contemplating, straightway declared herself independent of Turkey.

Until the second Balkan war of June and July, 1913, Russia looked upon Bulgaria as the one Balkan State best calculated to extend Slavism in the peninsula under Russian guidance. The ambition of Ferdinand to dominate the Balkans after the defeat of the Turks in the first Balkan war, 1912-13, and his signing of an offensive treaty with Austria-Hungary in order to realize those ambitions turned Russia against Bulgaria and encouraged Rumania to invade Bulgaria the moment the latter attacked Serbia and Greece.

RUSSIANS GAIN ON VILNA FRONT

Germans Forced to Fall Back Over Wider Area, Petrograd Report Says.

LINSINGEN TAKES PRISONERS

And Drives Russians Northward —Stubborn Fighting Continues Along East Galician Front.

LONDON Oct. 2.—Russia appears to be holding her own along virtually all her front. At any rate, the Germans make no claim to advances except by General von Linsingen in the south, and he is moving forward very slowly.

It may be that the Germans are making preparations for some new stroke, having failed to capture Dvinsk by a direct attack and having been countered in their effort to reach Minsk.

In Galicia and at several other points the Russians have now taken the initiative, and are delivering heavy blows, many of which, according to the German accounts, have been repulsed.

East of Vilna, where the Russians yesterday reported a considerable advance, they have again been successful with the result that the Germans are being forced back from the main railway line on a wide front.

The Russian War Office tonight gave out the following official statement:

The German attacks have continued in the region of Groes Ekau, but have been unsuccessful. Heavy German artillery cannonaded the station at Liwenhof, southeast of Jakobetadt. German attacks on Dvinsk forced back our troops in certain sectors between the railway and Lake Swenton for a short distance.

Between Lake Demmen, situated south of Dvinsk, and Lake Drieltiata there was an artillery duel. East of Swenton our cavalry repulsed the Germans and seized the village of Postawy.

As the result of a bayonet action we captured the cemetery at Neee, the villages of Czeremczitza and Stachovtzy, at the southern end of Lake Narotche, and the village of Berejnaya, near Lake Vischnevskoie. After our occupation of these points the enemy was driven back for a considerable distance westwardly from the region of the Vilelka Railway. Near the village of Perevoz, on the Viliya River, north of Smorgon, an action begun yesterday was continued fiercely.

In an engagement near the village of Zaluje, on the upper Szara, south of Lachowitschi, one of our battalions dislodged the enemy from the heights and with a loss of only nine men captured two German officers and 100 men.

In the district of the middle Styr, near the village of Lamane, southeast of Kolki, there was a hard-fought action all day yesterday.

The official German report is as follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: North of Postawy cavalry fighting is taking place. South of Narocz Lake, near Splagli, and east of Wischnew, Russian attacks were repelled. The enemy has not made

BRITISH CAPTURE TWO TRENCHES

Drive Germans from Positions They Had Retaken North of Lens.

MINOR FRENCH SUCCESSES

Take a Salient in Champagne and Some Ground Near Souchez—Many Artillery Duels.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Beyond the fact that the British have taken two German trenches north of Lens, no ground gaining is reported by the Allies as the result of today's fighting. The French last night carried German positions north of Mesnil, in Champagne, and made some progress near Souchez.

A large squadron of French aeroplanes bombarded railway stations in the rear of the German lines on the Champagne-Argonne front.

In general the fighting has resumed the character which marked it before the great battles of last week, having become a series of more or less violent artillery duels for the greater part of the front.

The British Commander in Chief's communication, received under date of 10 P. M., Oct 2, was given out by the War Office as follows:

We delivered a counterattack last night and achieved our objective, which was two German trenches southwest of Fosse [number omitted, but obviously in the neighborhood of Lens,] which the enemy had recovered in his counterattack of the 26th.

There have been no other events on our front.

Artillery Duels Resumed.

Tonight's official communication from Paris reads:

Our heavy artillery has co-operated with the British fleet in the bombardment of the German batteries at Westende, Belgium.

In Artois the enemy directed on our entire front between Neuville-St. Vaast and the woods to the north of Souchez a vigilant cannonade, to which we very energetically replied.

An intense bombardment by both sides has occurred to the north of Berry-au-Bac, in the direction of the Cholera Farm, and to the south, in the direction of Sapigneul.

On the Champagne front there has been cannonading on all sides, in which the enemy has again made use of shells containing suffocating gases. Between the Meuse and the Moselle, to the north of Flirey, there have been several outbursts from the German artillery against rou trenches, but our batteries put a stop to this.

In Lorraine a new and strong reconnaissance of the enemy was repulsed and dispersed to the south of the Foret of Parroy.

In Champagne one of our gun aeroplanes hit a hostile captive balloon, which dropped to the earth in flames.

Raid by Sixty-five French Aeroplanes.

A squadron of sixty-five aeroplanes today bombarded the railway station at Vouziers, the aviation ground near the town, and the station at Challerange. More than 300 obelle were dropped on the objects aimed at, which were struck. Another bombardment cut in two a moving train near the station at Laon.

The Belgian official communication reads as follows:

The night was quiet. This morning the enemy made a demonstration before Dixmude, which was characterized by a bombardment and a very violent stream of bombs. More than 400 bombs were hurled into one section of our trenches before Dixmude.

BULGARIANS MOVING TOWARD FRONTIERS

Troops Reported Massing Against Serbia, Greece, and Rumania.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—It is reported from Athens that Bulgarian troops from Sofia are moving in the direction of the Serbian frontier, and that other forces are being dispatched toward the Greek border.

This information was forwarded today by the Athens correspondent of the Havas News Agency, who asserted it was obtained from a reliable source. It is believed the principal point of concentration will be along the Upper Struma River, southwest of Sofia, near the Serbian border.

MILAN, Oct. 1, (via Paris, Oct. 2.)—Bulgaria is mobilizing all men up to the age of 58 years, according to the Corriere Della Sera's Bucharest correspondent. No citizen under 45 is permitted to leave the country and martial law has been proclaimed. Pro-German manifestations are reported in Bulgarian cities along the Danube.

Bulgarian artillery, the correspondent asserts, is being massed along the frontier of Dobrudja, a part of Rumania bounded by the Black Sea and the Danube, which was taken from Bulgaria in 1878 and given to Rumania. This

received by the Bulgarians, who are incensed," adds the news agency, "over the cruel treatment of Bulgarian elements in the Serbian army."

An interview obtained by the Sofia correspondent of the Tageblatt with M. Toncheff, Bulgarian Minister of Finance, was given out today by the Overseas News Agency. M. Toncheff stated that Bulgaria's finances were in satisfactory condition and that supplies were being paid for in cash. Even though the situation should be further complicated, he said, the moratorium covering liabilities incurred before the war would not be extended. The crops were excellent and Bulgaria, M. Toncheff declared, was ready for whatever might come.

SOFIA, Sept. 28, (via London, Oct. 2; Delayed.)—The Greek Minister to Bulgaria, M. Naoum, said today that Greece did not covet Bulgarian territory, and that the object of Greek mobilization was merely to protect the frontier.

Regarding the treaty between Greece and Serbia, M. Naoum said:

"Like every treaty, it consists of words, and it is circumstances which give meaning to words. That is to say, words have the sense you give them according to circumstances."

ALLIES READY FOR BULGARIA.

London Understands That Military Measures Have Been Taken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The serious view of the Balkan situation reflected by Sir Edward Grey's statement today respecting the presence of German and Austrian officers in Bulgaria is confirmed by dispatches from various sources. It is currently reported that the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would not have published such a statement unless measures had already been taken to counteract the preparations suspected on this side of the Central empires.

The nature of these measures has been indicated by the German wireless message of last Wednesday night. [The message said allied troops had landed near Saloniki.]

German Menace to Serbia.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—It is said that Germany has undertaken the offensive against Serbia independently of Austria, and a Bucharest report says that the Germans have attempted, without success, to cross the Danube, near Semendria. It is at this point that the main Serbian railway most nearly approaches the frontier.

While many writers discredit the statements that the Germans are sending a large force against Serbia, others believe one is doing so to influence Bulgaria, which almost everybody here is now satisfied has decided to join the Central Powers, and is waiting an opportune moment to throw the weight of her army in the scale against the Allies.

The moment she does so, the allied force, which has been promised for the support of Serbia and which the Paris papers are confident is already in or on the way to Macedonia, will take a hand, in co-operation, it is hoped, in the allied countries, with Greece, which is already mobilizing, and Rumania, which, it is reported, has again been threatened by Austria-Hungaria with reprisals unless she permits the passage through her territory of munitions for Turkey.

Interest strategically in the Balkans will be concerned mostly with the railway by which Serbia can be supplied with men and munitions. This runs from Salonika to Uskua, parallel with and west of the Vardar River, and thence to Mitrovitza. About sixty miles from Salonika it passes within a few miles of the Bulgarian border near Strumitsa, the scene of the raid by Bulgarian irregulars a few months ago.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Reports originating in various places that an immense number of German and Austrian troops has been concentrated on the Serbian front appear to have been greatly exaggerated, in the light of advices received here.

These reports gave the size of the Teutonic Army as 200,000 to 600,000 men, who, it was represented, were ready to hack a way to Constantinople. It is now known that only about 60,000 men are threatening Serbia.

ULTIMATUM TO RUMANIA?

Austria Said to be Preparing Demand for Passage of Arms.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A telegram from Amsterdam says that Austria is about to send an ultimatum to Rumania demanding the free passage of munitions to Turkey.

This information was received in Amsterdam from Cologne and forwarded by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. The message says Austria's ultimatum will be couched in friendly terms, and that a short interval will be given in which Rumania may reply.

RAID INTO MONTENEGRO.

Austrians Also Attack Serbians on the Save River.

VIENNA, Oct. 2, (via London.)—The Austrian War Office tonight issued the following report on the operations on the Balkan front:

Near Klubara Mount, on the Save, our batteries, answering the enemy's artillery fire, bombarded the Serbian positions on the bank of the river.

Near Gorazza we put a Montenegrin detachment of 300 men to flight. East of Trehinje (Herzegovina) our troops, supported by artillery fire, undertook an excursion into Montenegrin territory, suppressed bostile outposts, and destroyed some magazines.

FERDINAND FORESAW THIS DAY

Told Bulgars to Prepare for It, While King Carol Urged Peace.

Four days after the signing of the Treaty of Buchaarest, Aug. 7, 1913, which closed the second Balkan war and gave Macedonia to Serbia and Greece at the expense of Bulgaria, two remarkably prophetic speeches were simultaneously made. One was delivered by the late King Carol of Rumania at a banquet to the Balkan delegates. The other was delivered by King Ferdinand to the soldiers of his defeated army at Sofia. King Carol said to his guests at the royal palace at Bucharest:

"It is with great joy that I see gathered round me the delegates of the Balkan States, who have just concluded and signed peace in the capital of Rumania. This peace, so ardently desired by the whole world, has required a great spirit of resignation and painful, though inevitable sacrifices in order to stop the bloody struggles which have lasted only too long between peoples destined to understand one another.

"These sacrifices will, however, be extenuated by the relief which will be brought to all those who are suffering, and by the hope of seeing our era of mutual confidence and prosperity for the Balkan Peninsula opened up.

"It is not only a wish that I have expressed, but also my conviction, that if our States are able to work freely at their economic organization and development, they will not fail in a few years to reap the fruits of their efforts and their wisdom.

"I keep the firm persuasion that the peace concluded will be durable, and that with God's help it will become the first step toward a fruitful understanding which will spare your peoples fresh trials, and will help them to recover from the one they have just been through."

Meanwhile, 180 miles away, at Sofia, King Ferdinand was talking to a different assembly in far different words and expressing a sentiment just the contrary to that being expressed by the King of Rumania. He was saying:

"Soldiers, at a moment when you were going to return to your homes a fresh scourge descended upon us. Our allies, with whom we have fixed treaties, betrayed us and tried to snatch from us that which had been redeemed by the blood of tens of thousands of heroes.

"Provoked by former allies, we were compelled against our will once more to resume a difficult struggle. It would have been crowned with success had not a series of unforeseen political circumstances paralyzed our strength.

"Pressed on all sides, we were obliged to sign the Treaty of Bucharest, our country not being in a condition to struggle with its five neighbors without risking the loss of everything.

"Exhausted and weary, but not conquered, we had to furl our glorious standards until better days.

"Tell your children and your grandchildren about the gallantry of the Bulgarian soldier and prepare them to complete some day the glorious work that you have begun."

WARSAW CONTENT IN GERMAN HANDS

Conquered Capital Goes About Its Business Calmly, Bennett Writes.

MARVELS OF EFFICIENCY

German Officers Bring Order from Chaos Quickly Here as in Other Captured Towns.

BERLIN QUIET IN VICTORY

Did Not Go "Wild with Joy" When News of the Capture Was Received.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.
FIRST ARTICLE.

WARSAW, Russia, Sept. 1.—I have been stopping for the greater part of a fortnight in Warsaw and I can't see that, for the civilian, life here is much different from what it is in any rich, busy town of nearly a million people.

Romance touches a conquered capital, of course, and the everyday incidents of military occupation possess a color and sometimes a splendor that no other routine of existence possibly can possess. There is something electrical and ominous in the air. One constantly has the feeling of never knowing what may happen. If that feeling of uncertainty and expectancy is largely the result of the imagination working under the stimulus of a spectacular routine, the feeling is none the less incessant and pervasive.

The mind is fed on wild rumors.

The pictorial sense is hourly stirred.

Colorful Daily Routine.

At breakfast the throngs of officers and correspondents in the great, sunny morning room of the hotel are touching elbows with a lately created Field Marshal or a General at whose neck gleams the just bestowed cross of Pour le Merite.

At noon you catch a glimpse of six Russian Generals riding under guard in closed automobiles to the railway station to begin the journey into Germany.

At 5 o'clock there is a presentation of the correspondents to a tall, thin, white haired German nobleman who from the big, white inner room of a Governmental palace is administering Warsaw. His eyes are very weary and his voice is low. He speaks briefly and the gist of what he says is that the town is well disposed and is going well. He sees no reason why this state of affairs should not continue and he wishes his visitors a pleasant visit in the city.

The wide, white doors are swung noiselessly open again and the visitors emerge into long quiet corridors, to make room for streams of soft stepping secretaries with black portfolios under their arms and for loud stepping officers whose swords clank along the stone floor.

The excellency with the tired eyes gives a word to this one, a sentence to that, and a paragraph to another, and they all depart on the business of the most important conquered capital in Europe since Paris fell four and forty years ago.

Example of German Efficiency.

There is no clamor, no confusion, no argument.

I first saw this sight twelve days after Warsaw fell.

You would have thought the Germans had been there twelve years and that the white haired excellency had always been Governor of the city.

Toward evening a slow, weary, scuff-scuff-scuff-scuff drifts up to my windows from far down the street. There is a sudden cessation of the clanging of street car gongs and the cars come to a stop. The scuffing articulates itself into a slow tramping. There is infinite weariness in every footfall. A hush settles upon the crowd and the cries of boys selling German editions of the extra papers are stilled.

A column of 3,000 Russian prisoners is being marched through the throngs of Sunday evening promenaders to the citadel on the outskirts of this town. Polish Jews with shining ringlets bobbing at their temples lean far from the car windows to watch the sad sight. They are grinning with satisfaction. But they do not laugh. Their pleasure is furtive. Some men and women of other race edge up to the column and slip coins into the hands of the prisoners.

One man, with a far from convincing assumption of indifference, marches for several paces alongside a friend whom he has discovered in the column, and, after looking swiftly along the line at the infrequent guards, speaks in a low tone to his friend. There was no need for all that playacting. The guards are a good natured lot. Besides they are dog-weary—long to be unshouldered. All the lads—prisoners and captors alike—are weary. There has been desperate hard work in these parts for more than a fortnight and every soldier from Field Marshal to humbliest Pomeranian grenadier has been going on a short allowance of sleep.

After the column has passed an old woman is standing at the curbstone crying. It is not necessary to ask why she weeps.

Poles and Germans Side by Side.

I have said that quite ordinary incidents take on a strange and sometimes ghastly piquancy in a captured city. At midnight of Friday, Aug. 20, I was moving in the glare of a burning fortress among the dead at Novo Georgievsk, twenty-three miles northeast of Warsaw. On Sunday evening of Aug. 22 a party of foreign journalists were the guests of the German General Staff at a hallet performance by Polish dancers in the gardens of the Bagatela, and the German officers applauded the delightful evolutions of the beautiful Polish dancers as beartily as their guests did. Poles and Germans sat side by side, sipping their beer between acts and exchanging the gossip of the hour.

Thus in tremulous, pregnant days of contrast slip by, and for the onlooker from abroad they are fraught with surpassing interest. But the great town goes on about its business. As the Governor said, the people seem very well disposed. A German soldier seeking the nearest way to the railway station does not hesitate to ask a citizen, and I have yet to observe an instance of his not receiving an obliging reply. It was so in Brussels, too, a year ago, when the Germans marched into the Belgian capital. They began to coms at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Before nightfall I found them visiting with the citizens on the steps of the Gare du Nord.

The Happy Wounded!

I did not reach Warsaw until twelve days after it fell, because no correspondents were allowed to make the trip from Berlin to the captured city during the first days of the occupation. Everybody on the east front was too busy to look after us and the trains were too crowded with soldiers to warrant the reservation of a car for correspondents. The city fell early in the morning of Aug. 5. I reached here on the night of the 17th, after a twenty-one hour journey that in peace times is made in a little more than twelve hours.

Throughout the last six hours of the trip—the part of it from the Czar's hunting seat at Skierniewice to Warsaw, a distance of less than forty miles—our train was sidetracked for the passing of trains of ammunition going forward and trains of wounded coming back. The gaunt, patient, happy wounded! Always happy, never complaining! It makes one well man ashamed of his querulousness about nothing every time he gets a feeble wave of the hand from them as their cars glide by his window.

By the evening of the 17th the Germans had got the train service out of Warsaw pretty well established, and if the population of the conquered region had exercised as much common sense in using it as the conquerors had in establishing it they would have contributed enormously to their own comfort.

Alarm of the Peasants.

But every Polish peasant, loaded down with children and bundles, who was anxious to get out of the capital and back to his home village acted as if the end of the world were at hand and the trains standing on the platform were the last trains to another planet. They streamed into the station from the streets, and once inside they hanked themselves against the doors leading out to the tracks. They squalled and they squealed. They said their prayers and they scolded their children.

They sweated profusely and they smelled abominably, but that fact was not to be held against them, for no traveler in an occupied country can long account himself respectable. The most oppressive of the minor horrors of war is the smell that goes with it—the searching, unescapable, indefinable smell that gets into the very tissue of a man.

The Poles wedged themselves so tightly at the station exits that they could not move their hands to extract their passports and to proffer them to the sentries at the doors. The sweltering mass bade fair to remain where it was until it melted when a little Saxon Sergeant took charge of the situation and lifted it from imbecility to order.

German System at Work.

He was undersized and bowlegged and he wore a comedy beard that would have carried no conviction outside the varieties. But he had an arm like a fence post and a voice to threaten and command. With the one word "Zurück," the meaning of which he bore in upon the Poles with overwhelming pantomime, he wedged the crowd apart, dissolved it, and reformed it, and in two minutes he had parents, children, and bundles streaming in orderly array out on to the platform. That was my first glimpse of the German system at work in Warsaw.

The station was very clean and so were the steps and streets outside. A light rain was falling, but the streets were crowded. The first and most surprising sound that struck my ear was the clang of street car bells, for I had read in London papers that reached Berlin a few days before the fall of Warsaw that "the Russians were stripping league after league of copper wire from the poles" and that the Germans would find a city plunged in darkness and deserted by the greater part of its population. There were most ominous statements, too, about the threat of a water famine and the probability that pestilence would soon break out as a consequence of the accumulation of unflushed sewage.

"Threes" of Military Rule.

It was an extraordinarily vivid dispatch, and I read it with intense interest, envying the correspondent who was so lucky as to be in the midst of so drastic a situation. At last, thought I, I am going to see a great capital in throes of military occupation, and it will be something approaching the grim days following the siege of Paris.

What, then, was I to make of these clanging cars, of the white shafts and shimmerings of light that descended through thin rain upon the composed faces of the people below? Whence came these cabs which were racing across the wide plaza to catch up a fare from the party of officers and correspondents just arriving in a sleeping car that had come through from Berlin? What meant these crowded hotels—we went to two before we could get ourselves quartered for the night—and who were these coffee drinkers sitting under canopies in front of the cafés sipping and gossiping while the restaurant band played the exciting Polish melodiee and the women with the wonderful eyes looked languidly on?

Were they the people of a dream and would the flashing lights soon sink and the thrilling music die away in a crying, and would the "stricken city" of my morbid expectations suddenly emerge from behind the lights, the laughter, and the music?

But nothing like that happened nor has happened.

Passion for Order.

The truth is—embarrassing as it is to have to write it—that for a "stricken city" Warsaw was a poor imitation.

Another truth is—and Liége, Namur, Laon, Brussels, Antwerp, Lille, and Lodz are flourishing proofs of it—that the Germans possess a faculty, which amounts to genius, for getting things to rights immediately they are in occupation. They do it at home and they do it in the territories they conquer. In their passion for order they are almost old maidish. Dirt distacts them and confusion drives them wild.

When they came into Warsaw many of the rooms of the main railway station needed whitewashing and disinfecting and they were whitewashed and disinfected even while other Germans were plunging through the mud to storm the outer forts of the city's great defending fortress of Novo Georgievsk, twenty-three miles away. The town's sanitation had gone to loose ends during the frightened days of the German advance on the city and the streets needed cleaning. The Germans got them and went to it again the same way which they were solving the problem of what to do with prisoners of war numbering more than two army corps.

Except for the marching of those columns of prisoners through the streets, I see more signs of the work of setting things to rights in Warsaw than I see signs of war making. From the unshaven, ragged Saxon down at the railroad station was getting things to rights with the repetition of just one word—"Zurück"—and tired eyed, low speaking excellenz in the white, silent conference room of the governmental palace was setting things to rights with nods and ten word sentences.

The Explanation.

Of these matters I talked with Brown of THE NEW YORK TIMES while we paced the station platform on the night of our arrival, waiting for the station commander to say that it was all right that we should fare into the streets. With a relishing eye Brown was watching the little Saxon disntangle the situation at the exits to the train platform, and we also marked the swiftness and precision with which a group of German soldiers just assigned to the duty were sorting out the officers' and the journalists' haggage preparatory to dispoeing it in the cabs.

There were other little details of that kind that captivated us.

"Twelve days here," said I to my colleague, "and everything going like clockwork. You can't beat them."

Then Mr. Brown gave the epitome of the matters we had been thinking about, and I thought it was capital:

"You see, it's this way because every man knows what he is expected to do, understands how to do it—and then does it!"

Same Story Everywhere.

That is why Warsaw is so well ordered today. I didn't know the city before the war, so that I cannot say how its present cleanliness compares with its condition under Russian administration. But I did know the Belgian town of Namur under Belgian administration and a much littered town I found it. Last Spring I was there again and the evidences of the gensral tidying up that it had undergone under German occupation were everywhere apparent.

Three months ago I was in Przemysl the day after it fell, and a year ago I was in Brussels the day the Germans marched in. And always it has been the same story—in a few hours order out of chaos.

Thus were the first fifteen minutes of my stay in Warsaw devoted to finding out the things that are not true, and the task kept my mind active.

It would not be fair to say that the man who wrote the entrancing dispatch about "the stricken city" was merely lying. He did not see the stripping from the poles of "league after league of copper wire," but he heard a rumor that the thing was being done. Then he wrote about it as if he had seen it. The rumor suited his purposes well, for it fitted nicely into a picture of what a captured city ought to look like and he like.

Berlin Not Wild with Joy.

Precisely the same feverish effort to write up to expectations was exemplified in the accounts printed by the London papers of the reception of the news of the fall of Warsaw in Berlin.

"Berlin wild with joy," read the headlines.

Now I happened to be in Berlin when the news came. The town was getting ready to go to lunch when the first message arrived. Erwin, The Trihune office boy, had just been sent out on an errand and in a few seconds he came panting up the stairs with the words "Meine Herren, Warschau ist genommen!" He did not shout, because a German office boy is forbidden to shout on pain of something or other—I don't know what, but I am sure it is severe.

In a few seconds more the flags began to flutter from the windows all the way down Charlottenstrasse, on which our office fronts, and you could see them waving grandly in the breeze far to the north where the golden saint of the French cathedral shines against the sky and far to the south in the direction of the Waterloo Monument.

Then the men of business began assembling for luncheon in the cafés along Friedrichstrasse and the Linden, and they shook hands with each other with more than usual heartinsse when they drew up to the tables and drank healths in wine a bit more costly than they had drunk the day before.

But the town wasn't "wild with joy" nor anything like that. It was just sedately satisfied with life and I did not see a single spectacular demonstration on the streets. Furthermore, I give you my word that by evening the glow had all subsided and the people were speculating as to what would be the next places to be taken. They had to wait just one day for the answer.

For on the 7th Ssgrshe was taken.

Two days later Lomsha fell.

Meanwhile Cyril Brown and I are standing on the steps of the Warsaw railway station waiting for cabs. Some of the things we saw and heard in the next few days I will set down in my next letter.

EMPLOY WORKMEN HERE FOR RUSSIAN RAILROAD

Americans Skilled in Construction Get Transportation and Six Months' Contracts.

All day yesterday, from before 8 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon, an army of men out of work besieged the four-story brick building at 49 Broad Street, where an employment agency had advertised to give work to men on the construction of a "war emergency railroad 500 miles from the fighting zone."

Transportation both ways, with board, lodging, and medical attendance was to be provided free to successful applicants. The wages, it was stated, were good, and contracts were binding for a term of six months, with half pay to cover the time spent in the voyage across the ocean and back. The advertisement added that only Americans who could show citizenship papers were eligible for the work.

It was said at 49 Broad Street that the main purpose of the enterprise was to recruit a great body of skilled railroad workers, to be sent to Russia to work on the building of a great arterial railroad to help in the transportation of troops and military supplies from the interior to points near the eastern front.

Some men were hired, but among those who were turned away were waiters, cooks, clerks, and a great number of others who had no knowledge whatever of railroad work. Only bona fide American citizens were employed, whatever their other qualifications.

The main railroad system from Archangel, the only port which the Russians can use at present, runs due south to Vologda, where a branch runs west to Petrograd and another south to Moscow. The line in its southern portion is roughly 500 miles from the fighting zone. It is possible that a system of double-tracking is being planned.

NEUTRALITY CAUTION TO BRITISH CONSULS

Must Continue to Respect American Laws, Ambassador Spring-Rice Tells Them.

MAY NOT ASSIST RECRUITS

Pending Decision on Legality by United States Courts—Forbidden to Promote Propaganda.

The following circular letter was sent yesterday by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, to all British Consuls in the United States:

British Embassy,
Washington, Oct. 1, 1915.

Sir—It may be convenient at the present moment if I should recapitulate certain points which have already been brought to your notice as to the duties of British officials in the United States during the war in which Great Britain is now engaged, especially in respect to British subjects resident in the United States.

With regard to former British subjects who have become citizens of the United States, their status under the accepted principles of international law does not in any respect differ from that of native-born American citizens. Their rights and duties are governed by the Constitution and laws of the United States. A foreign official may not advise them any more than any other American citizen, as to the manner in which they are to exercise their rights as American citizens; and any such attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the country by representativee of a foreign Government would be contrary to the law and comity of nations. Notice with satisfaction that it has been pointed out by certain prominent American citizens of British birth that the best service which they can render to the country of their origin is to prove by their actions and conduct that they are loyal and law-abiding American citizens and that they observe with fidelity their oath of allegiance to the United States.

With regard to British subjects resident in this country who have not become naturalized, I have to remind you that, according to British and American law, they are regarded as in all respects subject to the law of the country in which they reside and to which they owe a temporary allegiance. You should, if you think it necessary and expedient, call the attention of British subjects to this fact and especially to their duty to observe neutrality laws of the United States. Should they have reason to claim that they are in any way discriminated against by reason of their nationality they have a right, under existing treaties, to claim equal protection with American citizens and can for that purpose appeal to the Government for assistance. I am glad, however, to note that during my residence here no such case has arisen, and I have no reason to suppose that any such case is likely to arise.

Since the war began I have acted in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court of the United States that it is the duty of a citizen when war breaks out and he is advised to return to his country, in order to render her his service, and I have been guided by the decisions of the United States Courts that it is not an offense against the neutrality laws of the United States for residents in this country to leave it with intent to enlist in foreign military service provided there is no engagement, hiring, contract, or solicitation.

I have claimed for trained men, British subjects resident here and who may desire to return to England for military duty, although not obliged to return by local statute, the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed in this respect by the subjects of nations which have compulsory military service. A question, however, has arisen as to the interpretation of the law, and is at present sub judice. I have, therefore, while reserving all rights, issued instructions that until the courts of the United States have decided the question British officials in this country must not assist British subjects to return for military duty.

I beg to add that, according to the British Army regulations, only British subjects may enlist in His Majesty's forces. Should cases arise in which American citizens have enlisted in the British Army their discharge may be obtained by application to the United States Ambassador in London, acting under the instructions of the State Department, to whom persons interested should be referred.

His Majesty's Government, as you are aware, decided at the commencement of the war that it was improper to undertake any special measures with a view to influences public opinion here; still more, that any appeal should be made by British officials to American citizens based upon the fact that they were born under the British flag. Especially it was not thought right or proper that any British official in this country should take part in any form of propaganda. Documents relating to current affairs have been made public in England and are at the disposal of any one desiring information.

You will, of course, continue to follow in the future, as in the past, the line of action prescribed by his Majesty's Government, but I think it as well at the present moment to recapitulate the instructions already imparted to you.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

CECIL SPRING-RICE.

BRITAIN TAKES TWO LINERS.

Charters the Lapland and Orduna—Mail Service Curtailed.

Cablegrams were received yesterday from Liverpool announcing that the White Star liner Lapland and the Cunarder Orduna had been chartered by the Admiralty for transport purposes, and their future sailing dates have been taken from the companies' schedules. This makes a further reduction in the transatlantic mail service, which has been very irregular for the past six months, and has been the cause of many complaints to the Postmaster by bankers, merchants, and others.

The International Mercantile Marine has been trying to carry the Wednesday mails from Liverpool with its American Line steamers instead of White Star vessels and leave the Saturday mails from New York from Liverpool to the Cunard Line, which has the contract with the British Post Office.

The mails of Sept. 25 will arrive here on Wednesday by the Anchor liner Cameronia, and those of Sept. 29 are on the American liner New York, due here on Thursday. The St. Paul, sailing with the mails today for Liverpool, will arrive on Monday, Oct. 11.

Seize $250,000,000 in Property.

BERLIN, Oct. 2, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency says: "A committee appointed to ascertain damages inflicted by foreign governments on German subjects has made a provisional estimate, fixing the total at at least 1,000,000,000 marks. ($250,000,000.)

BRITISH CAPTURE TWO TRENCHES

Continued from Page 1.

getically shelled the enemy batteries with a sustained and effective fire.

French Progress Near Souchez.

Following is the text of the French afternoon communique:

In the Artois district the artillery of the enemy yesterday very violently hombarded our positions to the east of Souchez. Nevertheless, we made perceptible progress from trench to trench on the heights of La Folis.

In the Champagne district the Germans last night bombarded our new lines near St. Legrange, and to the east of the Navarin farm our troops conquered an important section of the positions of the enemy which constituted a salient of the actual line to the north of Mesnil.

In Lorraine German reconnoitering parties have attacked two of our posts near Moncel and near Sornewille, but were repulsed and pursued by French troops back to their own lines. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

Squadrons of French airships have thrown down a very large number of projectiles on the railroad stations and the railroad lines behind the German front, particularly at the junction of Guignicourt-Amifontaine.

During the past night guns mounted on aeroplanes were enccessful in bombarding the German lines.

The German Official Report.

The text of the German official statement follows:

By a counter attack the English last night endeavored to retake the ground north of Loos which we wrested from them during the fighting in the last few days, but the attempt failed with sanguinary losses.

French attacks southwest of Angres, east of Souchez, and also north of Neuville were repulsed.

The nnmber of prisoners taken by our troops in the sector covered by the English-French attack has now been increased to 106 officers and 5,642 men. We captured twenty-six machine guns.

In the Champagne the French attacked during the afternoon east of Auherive over a wide front. The attack failed. Only at one point did the enemy penetrate our position. Our troops went forward in a counterattack and took one officer and seventy men prisoners. The remainder of the soldiers who penetrated the position were killed.

French attacks north of Le Mesnil, northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe, were repulsed. In repulsing the attacks of the last few days northeast of Le Mesnil the Twenty-ninth Reserve Regiment especially distinguished itself.

The total number of prieoners and booty taken in the fighting north of Arras and in the Champagne was increased to 211 officers, 10,731 men, and thirty-five machine guns.

A bomb attack made hy an aerial squadron from Paris upon Laon resulted in the death of one woman and one child, while one civilian was injured. Our anti-aircraft guns shot down an aeroplane south of Laon and made the occupants prisoners. Another enemy aeroplane fell in a burning condition when over Soissons.

SHELLING GERMAN LINES FOR A SECOND DRIVE

French in Champagne Applying the "Iron Curtain" to the New Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The French progress in Champagne continues without abatement, although the official communiqués are becoming more laconic and lacking in detail. The French advance along the entire Champagne front now averages several miles, and the French front line now for the greater part faces what was the German second line.

As I attempted to indicate in my dispatches a few days ago, without disclosing details, the French on their first advance actually penetrated far beyond the first German line in some cases. At one point they actually threatensd a position which would have enabled them to rout the enemy to right and left by the severance of his communications.

One fantastic account, written in Paris by a correspondent who projected his astral body to the battlefield, was allowed to pass because in the light of later press bureau announcements nearly every paragraph in it was found to be wrong. For instance, he mentioned a certain river, describing how the French forded it on bridges composed of the bodies of Germans. It is pointed out this river is so small and dry at this season that one living German standing in it would effectually dam it.

The reason given hy the Foreign Office for the meagerness of details in the latest communiques is that the artillery is now engaged in doing to the second line just what it did to the first—applying, as it were, iron curtain, as the French call it—and carrying out the orders of the General commanging that particular army. "I expect you so to do your work that the infantry can advance with their rifles on their shoulders."

It is this French form of warfare opposed to German mass attacks supported by artillery that has rung the ultimate victory for the French arms. For, no matter how hard, the French Commandsr in Chief's orders addrssed to the soldiers of the republic will be carried out. The country now confronting the French is a long series of hills, averaging about 400 feet high, all strongly fortified. It is in the valleys between these hills that the French cavalry was ahle to penetrate so far beyond the advance previously announced; hut when infantry came up to support them, they were eubjected to a crossfire from machine gun batteries, so all withdrew until the heavy artillery came up, to repeat on the second line the operation it had performed on the first.

The spirit of the army, according to my informant who has just returned from the front, is magnificent. "It still suffers somewhat," he says, "from the same qualities that cost so many lives at the beginning of the war; that is, a wild desire to get at the enemy. The officers say that when orders come to advance nothing can hold the men, although at many points in the first attack the artillery orders have been so faithfully carried out that the infantry could easily advance with rifles on their shoulders."

AFRICAN TROOPS SHONE IN CHAMPAGNE FIGHT

French Gains Total About 15 Square Miles—'Kultur' Trench Captured.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The special correspondent of the Havas Agency, continuing his description of the battle in Champagne on Sept. 26 and 27, says:

"On the evening of the 25th we held in Champagne a sinuous line that was almost absurd, because some of our forces were facing east, while others were facing west. In the following two days we succeeded to the north of Souain and Perthes in establishing our front facing north and installing ourselves in contact with the second German line of defense over a length of twelve kilometers, (seven and one-half miles.)

"The ground thus won represents an area of forty square kilometers (more than fifteen square miles), covered with slanting lines of deep trenches. All the edges of the woods were organized for defense, while innumerable passages, trenches and parallels rendered easier foot-to-foot resistance. We surmounted all these difficulties, advancing from trench to trench and capturing batteries and depots of ammunition.

"As we went, our soldiers were determined to win, and the joy of conquering one powerful German position after another, kept all on the forward move. Our colonels and our generals established their headquarters in the shelters of German officers, the soldiers roamed among the quarters, and rustic canteens were set up in the woods. Our artillery came and took a position in the main ground. The advance was continued with consistent success, which redounded to the credit of the troops, particularly the Africans, who gained the crest hills stretching between Auberive and Souain, north of the Roman Road.

"Our troops advanced in successive bounds, digging trenches as they went, in order to mark the ground which had fallen into their possession, and thus reached the second hostile position, known as the Parallel of 'Epine de Vedegrange.' This French runs continuously eastward to Hill 193, and is also called by the soldiers the 'Parallel of Chevron Wood' and the 'Trench of Lubeck. It extends to the Navarin Farm.

"Further east were trenches known as 'Kultur,' 'The Satyrs,' and 'The Pirates.'

"On the 25th our troops succeeded in joining hands with those installed on Hill 193, thus encircling the last defenders of the defenss in the wood. At the same time our African troops were gaining ground toward the north. They cleared the woods and captured a munition camp calisd 'The Camp of Sadowa,' which our aviators had revealed.

"Further east we pushed forward our line and established ourselves on the top of Hill 201, facing Tahure Hill, on which the enemy had located his second line, called 'The Trench of Vistula.' We took a fortress at the extremity of this trench by main force. In the remainder of the frontal attacks our pressure was kept up by a violent bombardment, grenade fighting and rapid manoeuvres."

HURDLED GERMAN TRENCHES.

French Speed in the Charge an Element of Champagne Victory.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—From the accounts given hy wounded soldiers and others who have returned from the front the story of the French charge which marked the critical point in the new offensive movement is being gradually pieced together. One point on which there is general agreement is the great speed with which the movement was executed.

A Colonial infantryman, who was wounded in the fighting between Souain and Suippes, in Champagne, says:

"Our captain said to us at the moment for the charge: 'You'll have to run hard, for we are in the first wave of men.' And we did run! When we came to the first trench we leaped over it with a rush at the occupants. You could hear nothing but the hoarse breathing of your neighhore and the roar of the guns. Bullets whistled about everybody's ears from one side, evidently from machine guns.

"Our captain shouted: 'Stop at that redouht! We were just in time. Three machine guns were pumping away at us and several others were being brought out of a tunnel. We bayonsted them back and front.

"You've got to be quick in a charge like that. A second lost means death. It is speed alone that counts."

Lieutenant C— of the Colonial Infantry, who was wounded in the Artois district, protests at stories that Germans surrendered without resisting.

"It is only at the last moment, when they realize that their fire cannot stop us, that they ground their arms and throw up their hands," the Lieutenant said. "Even then most of them don't give in, but fight on with trench knives and revolvers.

"It was in one of these encounters that I was wounded. I was fighting with two Germans. I killed one of them who had sliced off my arm with his knife. A Sergeant behind me killed the other."

GERMANS MINIMIZE LOSSES.

Press Bureau Says Neutral Correspondents Testify to Allies' Failure.

BERLIN, Oct. 2, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"The German General Staff recently invited a number of newspapermen from neutral countries—the United States, South America, Holland, and Rumania—to inspect the fighting line in the west during time of battle," says the Overseas News Agency. "They first went to Chsmpagne, near Massiges, where they were permitted to question German soldiers returning from the battleground and captured French soldiers, and also to view field and trenches when under French fire.

"They are thus enabled to verify the reports from the German Headquarters concerning this great and most fearful battle fought on the western front since the beginning of the war. They are, accordingly, in a position to state that exaggerated statements are made in the reports from French Headquarters, and to confirm the facts that the Germans were outnumbered several times by the French; that the French suffered terrific and unheard-of losses, in spite of several days of artillery preparation; that the French attacks failed altogether, as none of them attained the expected result; and that the encircling movement undertaken by General Joffre is without tangible result.

"The neutral newspapermen left Champagne for the northern part of the line in continuation of their inspection tour."

BERLIN, Oct. 2, (By Wireless to Tuckerton.)—The following was among the items given out today hy the Overseas News Agency:

"Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, in an army order, telling of French attacks, repulsed by two other German armies, declared to his troops that the world presently shall see the pompously advertised grand offensive broken by the iron will of our people in arms.'

"The Berliner Tageblatt publishes an interview with Crown Prince Rupprecht in which he dwells on the bravery and steadfastness of his troops and expresses his confidence in German victory as a result of the battles being waged. He pointed out that the nature of the ground made it possihle for the assailants of the German lines to win local successes, hut that they were already losing piece by piece the territory won. Referring to the attack of the Allies, he said: 'They are welcome to try it again if they like.'"

GET MUCH ITALIAN BOOTY.

Austrian Reports of Successes Are Sent to Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 2, (via wireless telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—In connection with the recent heavy fighting reported along the Isonzo River front, where the Italians have attacked, the Overseas News Agency asserts that Austro-Hungarian reports show that in the last few days Austro-Hungarian patrols have collected more than 1,000 rifles, much ammunition, and other war material between the Isonzo and the road to San Martino.

VIENNA, Oct. 2, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Italian front was issued by the Austrian War Office tonight:

"On the Tyrolean front there were only artillery engagements yesterday. In the region east of Sopra Cornella and north of Rocegno there was violent rifle firing Thursday night and Friday. None of our troops took part.

"In the Cristallo region an attack by an Alpine division of the enemy against the ridge between Rauchkofel and Schoenlerenwant was repulsed. The same fate befell attacks on the Carinthian front, where the Italians repeatedly assailed our positions on Malurch, west of the Bombach trench, north of Pontafel.

"In the coastal region the action north of Tolmino has ceased. Last night an Italian attack against the bridgehead of Tolmino miscarried owing to our fire."

ROME, Oct. 2, (via Paris.)—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

"Along the entire Isonzo front from Mont Romhon to Carso the enemy yesterday wasted a large amount of heavy gun and rifle ammunition. In certain districts the aotion was so preciptato that large sheils from distant hatterlos fell on the most advanced Austrian trenohes. However, the enemy's infantry made no effort to advance on any part of the front. Only on the slopes of Mont Romhon did enemy detachments try to approach our lines, but they were promptly repulsed hy a well-directed fire."

ITALIAN PATIENCE EXHAUSTED

Political Circles Demand That Bulgaria Take a Stand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 2.—The general feeling in political circles is that Bulgaria will not he allowed to continue any more her deceptive policy, which since the beginning of the war has constantly aimed to keep on good terms with both groups of belligerents, awaiting the day when the victory of one group was sure to take that side.

Undouhtedly the men in power in Sofia helisve in the success of Germany, and therefore are acting accordingly, although trying to conceal their real plans. But it is said here now that Bulgaria must either openly side with the central empires or make terms with the Allies.

TO HONOR FALLEN SOLDIERS

French Cabinet Plans "Certificate of Glory" for Their Families.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The creation of a "certificate of glory" to perpetuate in families the memory of members who died for their country in the war now in progress, suggested by Deputy Carre-Donvalet, is being considered by the Cabinet.

It is proposed to have the certificato a parchment on which the name of the soldier would be inscribed, with an expression of the nation's gratitude, signed by the President of the republic.

RUSSIANS GAIN ON VILNA FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

Mackenaen:

PACKERS TO DEMAND PROTEST TO BRITAIN

Want United States to Take Diplomatic Action on Seizure and Confiscation of Meats.

WON'T WAIT FOR APPEAL

They File a Brief Assailing the Legality of British Blockade and Findings of Prize Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Attorneys representing the Chicago meat packers decided today to ask the State Department to make diplomatic representations to the British Government regarding the decision of the British Prize Court, which confiscated four shiploads of meat recently at London. The packers will seek diplomatic handling of the matter without awaiting an appeal to the Privy Council. The status of the meat shipments in twenty-nine other vessels which have been held up in England since March is indefinite, as the Prize Court has not passed on them.

On behalf of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., the Sulzberger & Sons Company, and the G. H. Hammond Company, Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., and Henry Veeder of Chicago, who are counsel for Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., today filed a formal statement with the State Department relative to the seizure of the shipments made by these companies. Tonight Messrs. Faulkner and Veeder gave out this summary of their statement to the department:

"All of these shipments were made in neutral bottoms to neutral Scandinavian ports, and to named definite neutral consignees. All of the neutral countries at the time of the several shipments had placed a strict embargo against re-exportation from these countries of the articles composing the shipments. None of the packers has received payment for any of the shipments, and any loss resulting from the seizures will be that of the packers and of no one else.

"It is a long established, fundamental principle of international law that conditional contraband bound for a neutral port in a neutral vessel is not subject to seizure, and Great Britain has declared foodstuffs to be conditional contraband. This is the principle upheld with special stress by the British Government when that Government has been neutral.

"Great Britain has attempted to modify some of the principles of international law by Orders in Council, or municipal regulations, but the rights of American citizens under established principles of international law cannot be modified, limited, or abridged by municipal regulations or Orders in Council, and the Government of the United States so notified the Government of Great Britain in its note of July 14, 1915.

"The so-called blockade order violates the fundamental principles of international law, that blockade must be effective, that it must be impartial, that it must not bar access to neutral ports. There is no pretense that the blockade is effective or impartial. It is common knowledge that the commerce of the countries of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, across the Baltic Sea to German ports is not being, and cannot be, interfered with by England's assumed blockade of Germany under said order, and that such attempted blockade is wholly ineffective as to such trade. It is American trade to neutral ports that is being interfered with, it is American ports and neutral ports that are being blockaded.

"We claim:

(a) That the seizures cannot be justified under any of the recognized principles of international law, and that the British Orders in Council cannot have the effect of altering, modifying, or abridging rights of American citizens under the principles of international law.

(b) That none of said shipments were lawfully subject to seizure under the British Orders in Council of Oct. 29, 1914, all of said shipments being consigned to a named consignee and destined to and to be discharged at a neutral port.

(c) That the seizure of any of said shipments under the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, known as the blockade order, was unlawful and an infringement of the neutral rights of American citizens.

"And we request the Department of State to take the seizures up with the Government of Great Britain diplomatically, and obtain for the packers redress for the past seizures and an opening of neutral ports to the same freedom of trade which this country enjoyed with the ports prior to the war."

The statement filed today did not discuss the decision of Sir Samuel Evans in the Prize Court cases, the text of which has just been received in this country.

FOUND BRITISH COURT GIVING US JUSTICE

Prize Cases Fairly and Liberally Handled, Says Lawyer Hays, Just Back from London.

After spending eight months in England representing the interests of American shippers and importers in the case of the steamship Wilhelmina and in other important cases, Arthur Garfield Hays of Hays, Kaufmann & Lindheim, 60 Wall Street, has returned to the United States impressed with the fairness of the English officials and convinced that they are doing everything possible to combine loyalty to their nation with equitable treatment of the Americans whose cases come before the prize court, the Board of Trade, and other institutions. Mr. Hays arrived last Thursday on the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam.

"Americans who fear damages from the English blockade," Mr. Hays said, "are naturally inclined to resent the British interference with their trade and to imagine that the Government is not willing to give them a square deal; but I want to say emphatically that the English Government is doing everything in its power to arrive at an equitable adjustment of every case which comes up incident to this blockade, and that American shippers and importers will receive legal justice and every extra-legal consideration consistent with England's unshakable determination to win this war.

"When I went to England I represented the owners of cargoes on a number of seized ships—the Wilhelmina, Alfred Nobel, Kim, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Fridland, and others—and I also represented American importers who had German goods consigned to them prior to March, 1915. I expected difficulties because some of the issues between my clients and the English Government were rather acute. I didn't really know just what to expect.

"Well, the first thing that impressed me was the cordiality with which I was greeted by every English official. There was no hypocrisy in their attitude. They knew what I represented and what I wanted and they evinced a sincere desire to hear my side of every case. At the hearings before the Prize Court, the Board of Trade, and other bodies I was treated with the same fairness and open-mindedness that I would have had before any bench in the United States. Often I had to take positive issue with opposing English opinion, but always I was heard with a courtesy that was more than empty complaisance. I could see that the Judges were desirous of giving my arguments honest consideration before making their decisions.

"And I gained the decisions on many points. An appeal to law that could not be refuted was always accepted. Further, I found that in cases in which an ultimate decision could not be reached at once, the authorities, especially in the Board of Trade, were unexpectedly willing to make advance payments on seized cargoes pending settlement of legal questions. For instance, the Board of Trade made an advance payment of 10 cents a pound on 30,000 bales of cotton owned by my clients. This price—only an advance payment, mind you—was as much as the cotton brought in the market, so that, whatever else is allowed on it will come out of the treasury of the English Government, and I am confident that a further allowance will be made.

"In the matter of the wheat on the Kim, Fridland, Björnstjerne Björnson, and Alfred Nobel, I was able to obtain the release of 500,000 bushels, for which I obtained more in the English market than the owners would have received had the wheat been delivered at its original destination, because while the English Government was holding the cargoes for adjudication the price of wheat went up. In the Wilhelmina case, the Government has allowed about one-third of the value of the cargo, and will make further allowance, on which it will lose money, for much of the cargo has deteriorated.

"Let me say, too, that American importers and exporters can place every confidence in the English solicitors who represent them. There may be a natural inclination on the part of some Americans to believe that their cases will not receive proper attention from English lawyers, who, to represent Americans, must often take issue with their own Government; but there is no real ground for this suspicion. You see, in England a lawyer's legal acts and opinions in the interest of a client are not regarded as his personal acts and opinions, and any lawyer may fight his Government in behalf of an American client without in any way impairing his loyalty to his country. Americans may rest assured that the English solicitors representing them will be faithful to them."

WORK OF A DECOY FLEET.

England's "Dummy" Warships Keep the Germans Guessing.

News was received from London yesterday giving particulars of the useful work performed for the British Navy by the so-called "dummy" fleet of warships under the command of Commodore H. C. Haddock, C. B., R. N. R., formerly the Captain of the White Star liner Olympic.

Soon after the commencement of the war the Admirsity purchased thirteen merchant steamers from various companies and sent them to Belfast. Among them were the Cevic of the White Star, the Oruba and Carlhhean of the Royal Mail, the Merion of the Dominion Line, and others. Under plans skillfully drawn by naval architects these vessels were convertsd by means of wood, paint, and putty into duplicates of battleships and cruisers to deceive the enemy.

The passenger accommodation in the superstructure of the steamers was changed hy wooden planks to look like the casements of a battleship, and the deck houses hy the same means were transformed into turrets with apparently formidable-looking guns sticking out of them at either end. The holds were filled partly with rock hallast, which put the vessels down in the water so that their decks looked almost awash in a seaway.

The German Government knew that the "dummy" fleet was heing made up, hut their naval commanders and aviators could not tell the vessels from the real warships when they saw them in the North Sea. Admiral Jellicoc did not recognize the fleet when it came up with flags flying to meet his hattleship fleet in November.

During the six months' wintry weather this fleet did patrol duty in the North Sea around the hattleships to protect them from submarine attack. Four vessels of Commedore Haddock's command decoyed the Germans on Jan. 24, and Admiral Beatty met them and sank the Blücher.

Some of the decoy ships have patrolled the coast of Great Britain and held up liners off Kirkwall as if they had heen warships and have also kept submarines away.

WIRE EMBARGO LIFTED.

France and Italy May Again Communicate with Switzerland.

Announcement is made that telegraphic communication between Switzerland and France and Italy, which was suspended Sept. 30, presumably on account of pending war movements, has been restored, and that private messages passing through France destined for Albania, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Greece, Montenegro, Norway, Holland, Portugal, Rumania, Serhia, Sweden, and North, South, and Central America are no longer received suhject to delay.

GERMAN TORPEDOES CREDITED WITH EARS

Many Naval Men Believe the Kaiser's Submarines Are Using Microphone Device.

DETAILS OF THE SYSTEM

Defense of Our Coast Likely to be Greatly Strengthened by Perfecting Leon's Invention.

Following the announcement yesterday that the United States Navy was perfecting a system of coast defense in which the microphone-guided torpedo was an important factor, additional details of the "ear" which guides the under-water messenger of death were learned.

The system of coast defense which is heing worked out at Fort Totten, L. I., and Pensacola Bay, Fla., is predicated upon the location of approaching war vessels hy sea microphones, and then the launching of the microphone-torpedo, guided by the vihrations in the water caused by the revolution of the enemy's propellers, straight to its mark. This is hut one of the proposed uses of the microphone-torpedo, which will be used by hattleships in firing torpedoes at long range and hy submarines in the course of ordinary under-water warfare.

It is believed by not a few naval men, and hy such scientists at Nicola Tesla, that Germany's submarines steer their torpedoes by just such apparatus.

It is generally understood that major credit for the development of the microphone-guided torpedo belongs to Captain Karl O. Leon of the Swedish Navy. The apparatus being tested by the United States Navy represents a combination of many inventions, including the principles elucidated by Captain Leon.

Torpedoes Often Miss Marks.

The problem of sighting a torpedo true at short range is not complicated, but many witnesses of submarine attacks tell of seeing torpedoes go wide of their marks, even at ranges of less than a mile. The United States Navy has adopted the 10,000-yard torpedo, that is to be sent after the enemy at a range of approximately six miles, if the occasion arises. The veering of a fraction of a degree of the submarine at the instant of firing means that the torpedo will go wide. An enemy warship may change its course after the torpedo is fired, or it may veer from side to side, using the zigzag tactics so often the salvation of British vessels in running the German submarine "blockade" about the British Isles. If the United States could catch its 10,000-yard torpedo, weighing a ton and a half, to reach its mark even though the mark dodged away from the line of aim, it would give this nation the world's most formidable weapon.

The microphone gives ears—electrical ears—to the torpedo which will enahle it to "hear" the propellers of a ship and direct itself toward the sound, for the Leon "ear" is nothing more or less than a microphone. A microphone is found in every telephone transmitter to intensify feeble sounds. It is hased on the principle that the volume of transition hetween loosely joined electric conductors decreases in proportion as they are pressed together. The conductors form part of a circuit through which a current is passing and the variations in pressure due to sound waves in the vicinity of the conductors produce variations of resistance, and hence fluctuations of the current.

Captain Leon mounts four of these sensitive electric ears, or microphones, on a torpedo. When they are affected hy the sounds of the propellers of a ship they steer the torpedo, not at the direct source of sound, hut several yards to the right or left, according to the direction in which the prey is traveling. Two of these ears are located on a vertical line across the head and two on a horizontal line. The right and left microphones on the horizontal centre line control the horizontal steering rudders and the upper and lower ears on the vertical line control the depth steering machinery.

Will Not Turn on Own Launchers.

The old-style gyroscope, which at present steers torpedoes in the line of sight in which they are released, is used hy Leon, hut is automatically put out of commission whenever the roar of propellers affects the sensitive ears. The first objection Captain Leon heard was that the craft which fired the torpedoes also had propellers, and that the torpedo would attack the ship that released it. Accordingly he has perfected a "time-clock" arrangement which deadens the ears until the torpedo is a safe distance from the ship which launches it.

Now it is readily seen, according to naval men, that when the torpedo is pointed directly at the enemy an equal amount of sound will fall on all of the ears. But if the torpedo be traveling too far to the right or to the left an unequal amount of sound strikes the ears on one side and the rudder is shifted and the torpedo's course changes until the ears are all equally affected hy vihrations in the water.

Leon points out that sound travels much more quickly and clearly in water than it does in air, and for that reason the propellers of a large battleship will set up a disturhance which would influence the delicate electric ears over a great distance. Even though the torpedo were many yards out of its course, the inventor thinks it would be drawn toward its prey.

Captain Leon came to America with his invention three years ago and in a Brooklyn machine shop did much of the work of perfecting it. He made little headway at that time in interesting the authorities at Washington, although he organized a company in this city to market his invention. One of the engineers who worked with Leon on the electrical ears was Edward F. Chandler of New York. Mr. Chandler has complete confidence in the practicability of the invention. Mr. Chandler has been working on ears to be used against a stationary ship, against which the Leon ears would not work, because of the absence of propeller vihrations.

"Why not send out a call from a torpedo for the ear he guided hy the echo?" asked Mr. Chandler, yesterday. "In order to make the torpedo effective against sationary boats I have conducted experiments which lead me to helieve that an oscillator, or sound producer, may be inserted in the nose of a torpedo for the purpose of sending out sound vihrations, which may be reflected hy an anchored ship. There is good reason to helieve that the effect of the reflected sound is practically the samc as that of the direct vihrations, except that over great distances they are somewhat enfeehled. But the results thus far obtained encourage me to helieve that it will ultimately be possible to use the Leon torpedo even when a ship's propellers are not working.

Working Along Similar Lines.

"Captain Leon is not the only inventor who has heen working in this field. Christian Berger of Hungary and John Gardner of England, have independently suggested the use of microphones on torpedoes. It was their idea to place one or more microphones on a torpedo, instead of picking up sounds emanating from a hostile vessel, they intended to send out submarine signals from a controlling station, hy means of which the course of the torpedo could he governed. To this there is the manifest objection that the vessel must he seen to he guided. Although it is not necessary to provide the torpedo with high masts, easily shot away, one of the difficulties of wireless control, it would nevertheless be neccssary to watch the course of the torpedo while it was speeding on its errand of destruction.

Mr. Chandler helieves that his electrical torpedo-steering gyroscope, which is being tested hy the United States Navy, will greatly increase the effectiveness of Captain Leon's torpedo ears by giving less work to them.

GRAHAME-WHITE IS SAFE.

He Visits Newspaper Offices—Rumors About Princes Sapieha Untrue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Reports relative to an accident of one kind or another to Claude Grahame-White continue to crop up. The rumors current in New York yesterday of his death were prevalent here also, but were easily disproved. He paid a visit to various newspaper offices today to show that he was alive and well.

Similar reports which, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, recently caused alarm among the American friends of Prince Sapieha were equally devoid of foundation. Though both Prince Jean, who married Alice, Countess Amherst, last December, and his nephew, Prince Alexander, who a few months ago married Miss Sara Hamilton Paine, are technically regarded as Austrians, the British authorities are satisfied that hoth men are friendly to the cause of the Allies, as they are members of the old Polish nobility.

When the war hegan Prince Jean offered his services to Great Britain, hut his Austrian nationality precluded the acceptance of the offer. When he was arrested last November for failing to disclose to an allens officer his possession of a revolver and camera a sessions Judge took the view that his offense was committed through carelessness, and he was hound over to come up for judgment when called upon. He is now living at Belgrave Mansions.

LOAN BOND ORDERS SWAMP SYNDICATE

Continued from Page 1.

banking houses for clients through their New York correspondents.

The manner in which the loan has heen received in Baltimore has been highly gratifying to the hanking houses which have heen connected with the underwriting. Subscriptions have come from all the leading financial institutions, and hundreds of individual investors also have become participants in the syndicate.

BACON CHAMPIONS LOAN.

Ex-Ambassador Appeals to Americans' Patriotic Ideals.

Rohert Bacon, former Secretary of State and former Amhassador to France, said yesterday:

"The American loan to the Allies is an accomplished fact. Its financial success is assured beyond a douht, hut there remains an even more important consideration for the people of this country. This loan affords every American citizen with money to invest, whsther it he $100 or a million, the opportunity to show in a practical way sympathy for England and France in the fight which they are making for truth and democracy. It enables every man and woman to enroll himself or herself on the side of the right.

"This call should go 'through every Middlesex village and farm' in such a manner that the response will he the response of the nation. We cannot fully appreciate what such an answer will mean to our friends in their hour of trial, what it will mean to them morally, and the encouragement it will give to them as they continue the struggle for ideals which have been our own ever since we became a nation.

"We shall soon celebrate the anniversary of Yorktown. It is well to reflect new upon all that we fought for and won there for the world, for our brothers of England no less than for our own country which had revolted from the despotisms of Kings. That was another world crisis, and we won only through the aid of Frenchmen—Rochamheau, Lafayette, de Grasse—and with French treasure. These men came to us in our struggle through no motive of amhition or adventure, but hecause they cherished the ideals of liherty. France loaned us money even when the loan threatened to strain her credit, sending us her millions without thought of repayment.

Meaning of World Crisis.

"I believe that 90 per cent. of our citizens are in sympathy with the cause of the Allies, but we do not appreciate generally the meaning to us of this crisis in the world's history. Whether this nation is to endure as one of the leaders in the society of nations will depend upon the manner in which we realize and fulfill our responsibilities, and this world crisis is putting us to the test. That we have not adequately realized the significance to us of the war is due largely to the fact that it is only within the last few years that we have come into active membership of the 'society of nations,' forced into it and away from our traditional isolation by the inevitable trend of human affairs.

"We still apparently fail to grasp the fact that we must hear our share in the world's suffering and sacrifice. We do not, as a nation, realize that on the outcome of this war will depend whether we too must substitute new standards of conduct for those which we have inherited through the years; that we must give up everything we now stand for in the name of liherty.

"It is even that small proportion of our citizens whose ancestry or hirth instills compassionate sympathy for the Fatherland ready to substitute other ideals for those which first attracted them or their fathers to seek the protection of this country? Are they really willing knowingly to exchange the liherty of democracy which they have found here for a militarism that inevitably means the domination of force alone?

"Men questioned at the heginning of this war what France and England and Russia could oppose to that scientific, mechanical, intellectual military organization which had been developed to a higher degree of efficiency than any other power of the kind the world had known. It was appreciated that this monstrous thing could not he met and defeated with its own weapons; that there must be something higher and higher which could only come from the spirit of the nations. There was a question in the minds of men whether the national soul of France had endured.

Spirit of the French.

"The answer came promptly. This scientific, soulless war machine is already defeated in its alms and ambitions. In spite of the superficial appearance of degenerated standards and ideals, the soul of the French nation had been growing steadily stronger and greater through the decades and France was saved not so much hy her arms or the numbers of her men as by the spirit of her people.

"It is the soul of the people of this country of ours that must now be awakened to national consciousness. We must prove to the world that we have not become so fattened and sated with prosperity that our ideals have become subservient to our material progress. We must rise to a full realization of our solemn responsibilities.

"We hear a great deal about our international rights and the 'trade rights of neutrals,' but how about the necessary corollary of such rights—our duties and obligations?

"I helieve that long ago we should have planted ourselves squarely and unequivocally on the side of the right. We have heen hedged about by many technicalities which have made our people hesitate to show their sympathy in a practical way for the nations which are fighting our battle.

"By force of circumstances, by our isolation in the past, and by our later abnormal growth and prosperity we may appear to the world to have degenerated in our moral fibre, hut the ideals of our country are always the same if only the truth can be brought home to the national consciousness."

$50,000,000 FROM CHICAGO.

One Western Capitalist Orders $1,000,000 of Allies' Bonds.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Telegrams were received from J. P. Morgan & Co. today hy the local managers of the Anglo-French loan syndicate, directing that no further subscriptions be accepted, except on confirmation by the syndicate heads in New York.

Chicago and the Middle West will take not less than $50,000,000 of the honds, according to reports from bond houses here. A meeting of the big investment houses of the city was held today for the organization of the local syndicate and reports of the extent of subscriptions in this territory were made.

One Chicago capitalist, it was reported, had placed an order for $1,000,000 of the honds, and it was said that many subscriptions for $250,000 had heen received.

WEISMANN WRITES WILSON.

Called President a "Political Bankrupt," but Asks His Help.

Henry Weismann, President of the German-American Alliance of New York State, who, in a speech at its State convention in July, referred to President Wilson as "a political hankrupt," has written a letter to the President asking him to disapprove the $500,000,000 loan to England and France. In his letter he says he speaks for more than 60,000 German-Americans in New York State. The President's attention is called to the objection he made at the outset of the war to a loan to France, and adds:

"Mindful of your admonition for neutrality, both in fact and name, as well as your frequent insistence on America's mission of humanity, I earnestly urge your disapproval of the proposed war loan to the Allies."

The letter goes on to say that the German-American Alliance still considers the sale and shipment of arms and ammunition to the Allies, "in their present enormous quantities," an unneutral act, and that this act of "partisanship and inhumanity is accentuated hy our furnishing the money with which to pay these orders." A protest is also made against the participation in the loan of Federal Reserve banks or their officers.

Richmond to Take $1,250,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2.—Richmond's hig banks formed a syndicate today to take $1,000,000 of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French war loan. The amount was later increased to $1,250,000 as a number of small hanks desired to participate.

A CANADIAN DOMESTIC LOAN.

$150,000,000 War Issue Likely—May Prevent Support of Loan Here.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Oct. 2.—When the next Canadian loan for war purposes is issued, which will prohahly be toward the end of the year, there is no douht that it will be raised in the Dominion.

Since the war began there have heen two loans, one for $50,000,000 and the other for $100,000,000, both financed by Great Britain. These are temporary loans and will be readjusted after the war is over. There has also been a Canadian loan for $45,000,000 for domestic purposes, raised in New York.

However, there are many evidences that the financial interests of this country as well as the people generally would welcome a domestic issue, and the policy of an issue of small denominations so that persons of moderate means could participate is now under consideration. The loan will prohahly be for $150,000,000.

Canadian financial interests have been making inquiries regarding the possihility of a domestic loan and have shown that if one is in prospect they would withhold subscriptions to the Franco-British loan in the United States. It is understood that they feel satisfied that there will be a Canadian domestic war loan.

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GAFFNEY DENIES ALL ACCUSATIONS

Didn't Criticise Wilson, Carried On No Anti-British Propaganda, Consul Asserts.

BLAMES ENGLISH INTRIGUE

Undermined, He Says, Because He's Irish—Explains His Entertainment of Casement.

BERLIN, Oct. 2, (via London.)—A statement to the press, in reply to recent criticisms of his conduct, was made today by T. St. John Gaffney, American Consul General at Munich, who has been requested hy the State Department at Washington to resign.

"I know of these accusations only through the newspapers," said Mr. Gaffney. "Neither hy the American Ambassador at Berlin nor hy the Washington Government has the question ever been raised.

"My relations with the local American colony and with approximately 100 British subjects who are still here are excellent. When, where, and how I am supposed to have carried on anti-British propaganda is inexplicahle to me.

"The contention that I, with or without the assistance of my position, smuggled German or Austrian letters or documents is simply laughable. I do not consider it commensurate with the dignity of my office to go into the matter.

"Equally untrue is the claim that I have criticised the policies of President Wilson."

Respecting statements published in the United States that he had entertained Sir Roger Casement, who has been in Germany for several months, devoting himself to his conception of the cause of Irish freedom, Mr. Gaffney said:

"The story of the celehration I am supposed to have held in honor of Sir Roger Casement is a malicious perversion of facts. A few weeks ago George B. McClellan, ex-Mayor of New York, was in Munich. A dinner was given in his honor, which was attended by several Ambassadors and other dignitaries. Sir Roger was then in Munich, and was invited at the express wish of Mr. McClellan.

"The efforts of the British press to involve me are due entirely to the fact that I am an Irishman," Mr. Gaffney continued. "This fact is enough to convict me of having little enthusiasm for British politics."

Mr. Gaffney also commented on assertions that American citizens with whom he had come in contact at the Munich Consulate had heen ill-treated.

"An additional complaint against me," he said, "consists in the fact that I, as Consul General at Munich, should have denied absolutely a few weeks ago reports from London concerning statements said to have been made by American citizens who had been in Munich, which had been printed in American newspapers, and that I should have said that these stories were pure foolishness. I felt it my duty to make such a denial, hecause the American newspapers indicated plainly that anxiety was felt for American men and women in Munich. My report showed up the British reports as falsehoods, which they were—deliherate falsehoods and inventions.

"I regret extremely, for the sake of Americans in Munich as well as the British under my protection, that unrest is being fomented systematically. I am, however, absolutely powerless against this ungentlemanly intrigue. It gives me pleasure to say that as a result of this attack I have won a great deal of sympathy and confidence. Thus far, the manoeuvre of newspapers in the intention of stirring up trouhle between the American colony, my British wards, and myself can be said to have been wholly defeated."

BERLIN, Oct. 2, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"The suspicion of the English that I have little enthusiasm for their politics is correct," Mr. Gaffney is quoted as saying, "but I hy no means mingle my Irish views with my official functions."

SAVED BY GREEK FLAG.

British Freighter's Experience with U-Boat in Mediterranean.

Captain Luckam of the British freighter Demetrios, which arrived yesterday from Piraeus, reported that he had saved his steamer from being torpedoed on Sept. 9 in the Mediterranean by lowering a Greek flag over the side after he had sighted a German submarine two miles away. Ten miles further on the Demetrios sighted a transport hound for the Dardanelles with troops and warned the Captain of his danger.

Captain Luckam said that on Sept. 10, when he was forty miles off the port of Oran, on the Algerian coast, he picked up the crew of the French hark Aude, which had heen torpedoed hy an Austrian submarine. He landed the men at Algiers.

LEFT PICTURES TO DUBLIN.

Other British Galleries Also Benefit by Sir Hugh Lane's Will.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Sir Hugh Lane, the well-known picture collector and dealer, who went down on the Lusitania, left $250,000. He bequeaths many legacies to his family and gifts of pictures to several British art galleries, the Dublin National Gallery, of which he was once Director, heing the chief beneficiary.

Charles Klein, another Lusitania victim, left $9,235 in Great Britain.

SPAIN HAS HOPE OF PEACE CONFERENCE

To Be Held Within Her Borders —Must End Her Isolation, Premier Says.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—A Madrid dispatch to the Havas Agency says:

"The Spanish Premier, Eduardo Dato, discussing the international situation, declared that the national aspiration and strong desire of King Alfonso favor the holding of a peace conference in Spain by the helligerent powers.

"'In view of our situation, our history, and especially hecause of our absolutely impartial neutrality,' said the Premier, 'we must at the supreme hour of peace show energy and foresight in directing our international policy along new paths, since we cannot continue to remain isolated. To attain this purpose we must mediate carefully the course which will be for us the most favorahle and efficacious.'"

DR. BLAKE IN NEW POST.

Finds Proof of French Superiority In Wounds of Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Dr. Joseph Blake today hegan operating at the new British hospital at Ris-Orangis, which is completely filled with wounded as a result of the general offensive.

He said, illustrating the present ineffectuality of German against French artillery that as opposed to the beginning of the war, when the majority of wounds were caused by shells, now a majority of the wounds were caused by rifleballs.

HESPERIAN EVIDENCE HERE.

Fragments of Mine or Torpedo Submitted to Navy Experts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Fragments of metal said to have heen picked up on the deck of the steamer Hesperian before she sank off the Irish coast after an explosion were received today hy the State Department from the American Embassy at London. They have been turned over to the Navy Department. Experts will attempt to determine whether the metal pieces are part of a mine or a torpedo. One piece was of shiny steel about nine inches long, and officers said it appeared to have been a portion of the interior of some machine.

A large package of documents, including affidavits of the Hesperian's officers and crew, came with the metal fragments.

SPANISH STEAMER WRECKED.

Eleven of the Millan-Carrasco's Crew Are Drowned.

BILBAO, Spain, Oct. 2.—The Spanish steamer Millan-Carrasco has been wrecked near here, eleven members of her crew heing drowned.

The Millan-Carrasco was a small vessel, of 667 tons gross. She was built in 1874 and was owned hy A. Millan of Cadiz.

WEALTH FOR PRIZE CREWS.

$20,000,000 Due to Officers and Men in British Navy.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The amount of prize money for officers and men of the navy, which has accumulated during the war, is said by The Morning Post to be $20,000,000. None of this has been distributed, and The Post makes the complaint that purchases hy the Government of confiscated cargoes deprive the navy of prize money.

NEW HONOR FOR MARCHAND.

Wounded French General is Now Grand Officer of the Legion.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Brig. Gen. Marchand, of Fashoda fame, has been promoted to he a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

MURDER AT BRYAN LECTURE.

Woman Shoots Texas Physician Charged with Killing Her Husband.

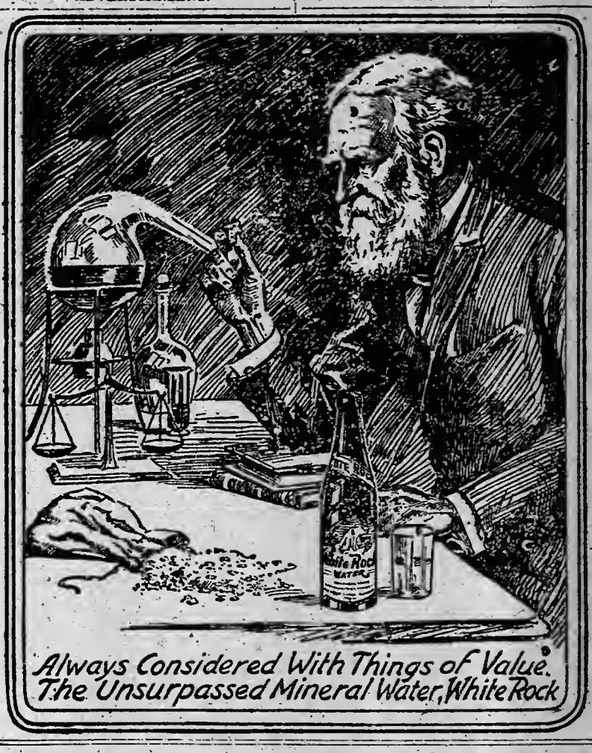
HILLSBORO, Texas, Oct. 2.—Reopening an old family feud, Mrs. Joseph Kirkpatrick today shot and killed Dr. A. C. Saylor in front of the Hill County Fair grandstand, where several thousand persons had gathered to hear a peace lecture by William J. Bryan.

Dr. Saylor, who was one of the most prominent physicians of central Texas, was out on bond for the killing of Mrs. Kirkpatrick's husband last January.

Mr. Bryan had just concluded his lecture and was passing through the crowd when Mrs. Kirkpatrick approached an automohile in which Saylor was seated and opened fire at close range. She then surrendered to the Sheriff.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick is 68 years old.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.



AMERICANS TOLD TO AVOID MEXICO

Lack of Government in Cananea Cause of Fresh Admonition by State Department.

GOOD NEWS FROM CAPITAL

Washington Hears Conditions Are Improving in Metropolis of Troubled Republic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Considerable concern is felt in official circles regarding the safety of a large number of Americans and other foreigners who are marooned in the town of Cananea, in the Mexican State of Sonora, where a state of lawlessness is supposedly existing as the result of the flight of the Villa forces.

This anxiety grows out of a receipt of a telegram, hy the State Department dated Sept. 30 from the horder, which brought word that Cananea had heen without any government for eight days, as a result of which depredations had occurred. There are about 2,000 foreigners in Cananea, according to the report, of whom 1,500 are Chinese and 450 Americans. Among the Americans are 40 women and children. Some of the American women already sent out of Cananea, in an effort to reach the American border, are said to have been unable to reach their goal and to he endeavoring to return to Cananea.

After receiving the telegram on the Cananea situation today the State Department again warned Americans to stay out of Mexico hy giving out this statement:

"In view of the conditions existing at Cananea the State Department calls especial attention to its advice to American citizens to remain out of Mexico while conditions there are unsettled. The American Consular representative at Cananea has made representations regarding the stationing of an adequate garrison at the town, and it is helieved that as a result of this there will be an improvement in existing conditions."

Concerning conditions around Tampico, the State Department received a dispatch today, dated Sept. 30, stating that the depth of the har at the mouth of the Panuco River had been decreased on account of recent freshets, and that on account of heavy seas the river was temporarily closed to navigation.

Advices to the State Department, dated Sept. 30, concerning conditions in Mexico City state that the public "is showing more confidence in the handling of Vera Cruz currency and that the currency situation has been somewhat relieved."

The general situation in the City of Mexico is improved, according to the same dispatch, and the Carranzistas again have possession of the hydro-electric plant, and the water, light, and power services are now reported to he practically normal.

TO AID MEXICAN CATHOLICS.

Plans to Send Help to Sufferers Discussed at Gibbons's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—Thomas Mulry of New York, President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in this country, which has more than 12,000 members, had a conference this afternoon with Cardinal Gibhons at which plans were discussed for aiding suffering persons in Mexico. At the conference were the Rev. W. J. Kirby of the Catholic University in Washington and Robert Biggs, President of the local Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Mr. Mulry also discussed with the Cardinal the proposed forming of an independent branch of the French society and secured the Cardinal's promise to attend the meeting, which will be held in Washington on Nov. 20, when he will act as spiritual adviser. The society will form an American branch and select Washington as its American headquarters.

Another conference on aiding poor Mexican Catholics will he held next week, which Mr. Mulry will attend. After today's conference Mr. Mulry said:

No plans have heen outlined as yet. Politics does not enter into the matter. It is purely religious, and the object is a charitable one. We want to help the poor and suffering people of Mexico, hut we want to know how to do it. There is a branch of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Mexico, and before we can do anything we want to communicate with the head of that society. If we send money to Mexico we want to be assured that it will reach the persons it is intended for."

LECTURER KILLED BY TRAIN.

Police Believe William H. Fleming Committed Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The decapitated body of a man found along the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks west of Harrisburg, Penn., on Friday, is helieved to be that of William H. Fleming of this city, a Shakespearean lecturer. Charles Fleming, a brother, has partly identified certain articles found near the body.

According to the police there are indications that the man committed suicide, as the victim's hat and coat had been carefully placed beside the tracks.

William H. Fleming was about 70 years old and a graduate of Princeton University. He was at different times a lecturer for the Greater New York Board of Education and the Free Library Association of this city.

EARTH SHOCKS ON COAST.

North California, Utah, Nevada, and Canada Affected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Sharp earthquake shocks were felt at 10:56 o'clock tonight at points in Utah, Nevada, and California. Throughout the northern part of California two distinct shocks occurred in rapid succession, the period of vihration heing from ten to fifteen seconds. No shocks, however, were experienced in San Francisco.

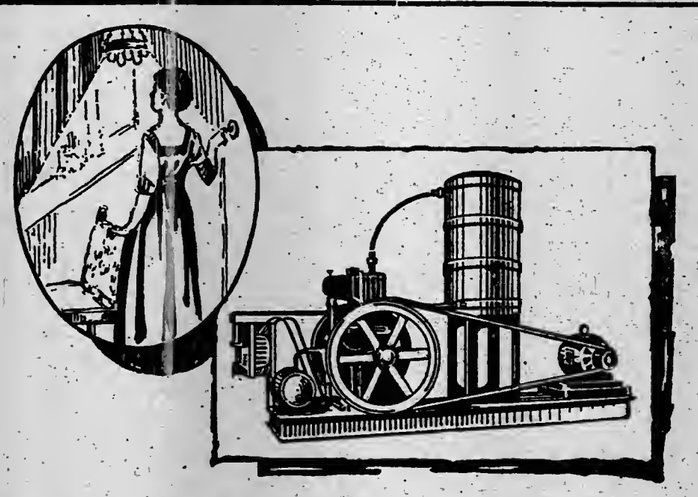
Buildings were swayed in Sacramento and their occupants rushed into the streets. In Fresno, also, the shocks were strong.

In Reno, Nev., two slight shocks were felt this afternoon. Victoria, B. C., also reported a slight shock late today. So far as known no damage was caused.

VOTE AGAINST STRIKE.

Westinghouse Employes Favor Company's New Proposals.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2.—Leaders of the workmen at the East Pittsburgh plants of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, who yesterday voted on a proposition made to them by E. M. Herr, President of the company, today announced that the men had decided not to strike. Only 2,945 of the 15,000 employes favored the strike.



Electric Light for Your Country Home, Garage, Greenhouse, etc., etc.

Self-starting
Self-stopping
So quick
So clean

To Those Who Want Electric Light in Their Homes And To Those Who Are Paying Too Much For It Now.

We have secured the American rights of the famous Bruston Unit System of England for ligh and power.

An absolutely automatic plant by which you generate your current in your own home at a cost of less than one-third the charges of public lighting corporations. Outfits of 50 lights and up.

Labor and care almost entirely eliminated. Does not require an engineer or even experienced attendant.

One thousand plants in successful operation for three years furnishing light and power for the modest fishing camp up to the complete lighting of a small town.

The Bruston System is making the isolated electric light and power plant popular, and is filling a long-felt demand.

Send for catalogue, or call at our office and see a plant in actual demonstration.

Bruston Automatic Electric Lighting & Power Co., Inc.
126 Liberty St., New York City.

DELEGATES ADOPT ROCKEFELLER PLAN

Includes Collective Bargaining in Colorado Coal Camps, but Not Union Recognition.

REFERENDUM TO BE HELD

Fuel and Iron Directors Also Must Pass on It—Rockefeller, Jr., Defends Company in Address.

Special to The New York Times.

PUEBLO, Col., Oct. 2.—The Rockefeller industrial plan was approved by unanimous vote at a meeting of mine officers and delegates of the miners here today. The plan will be submitted to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Directors at their meeting in Denver Monday and to a referendum vote of all the miners for final adoption.

The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock this morning by J. F. Welborn, President of the company, who introduced John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The latter, in unfolding the plan, addressed the gathering as "Mr. President and fellow-members of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company," saying in part:

"This is the first time I have had an opportunity to meet the employes and officers together. I shall remember this occasion to my dying day. Two weeks ago I would have been a stranger to most of you, but now I feel that, through my trip to your homes in the coal camps, we are well acquainted. We meet today as friends. It is only by your courtesy I am here, for I am neither a representative of the employes nor an officer of the company. I am only a Director.

"I want to say a few words outlining my views as to what constitutes a corporation. There are four parts to every corporation. The first are the stockholders. They put up the money to build and operate the plant. The second part are the Directors, whose business it is to see that the chief officers are wisely selected and to see that large policies are formed in the right manner. The third part are the officers. They are chosen to see to the current operation of the business on the ground. Last, but by no means least, come the employes—you men—who furnish the skill and work to uphold all the rest.

"All four parts of the corporation have a common interest. None can be sacrificed to the others. When any of the four considers its selfish interests alone disaster must follow. Every corporation to be successful must be on the square. It must give a square deal to every man in each of its four parts. Equal responsibility rests on all the men, no matter what their work."

Denies Charge of Oppression.

Mr. Rockefeller denied the charge that stockholders of the company had oppressed the employes while piling up millions for themselves.

"For fourteen years," he said, "the holders of common stock in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company have not received one cent on their investment. Does that tally with the stories that the stockholders have been oppressing the miners?"

Mr. Rockefeller expressed his belief that a get-together meeting held a few years ago would have prevented troubls, and promised a square deal for every man working for the company.

"I will personally see that you get it," he told the men. He said that he had been criticised by the stockholders for building clubhouses and model homes and making other improvements of that nature.

"You know," he continued, "that there are thousands of men going over this country saying to labor: 'Work as little as you can, and as easy as you can, do as poor work as you can, and get as much money as you can for it.' My friends, the people who say that are your enemies, as well as mine.

"The officers feel that the men under them are their friends and partners and that what concerns one concerns all. I am sure that the stockholders will be patient if they feel assured that we are sincerely striving to work out among ourselves a method of dealing amicably together. This question has engaged my study for years, and for eighteen months I have put more study on this matter than on all my other interests put together."

The meeting then went into executive session to permit free discussion among the miners of the Rockefeller plan, which was devised by Mr. Rockefeller and W. L. Mackenzie King, in collaboration with President J. F. Welborn and other officers of the company. The meeting was held in the club room at the steel plant here. About fifty men attended.

Among the miners' delegates were seven from Fremont County, all of whom declared themselves members of the United Mine Workers of America, and former strikers. Practically all the other delegates were non-union men, most of them having worked for the company during the strike.

No Recognition of Union.

Collective bargaining, insured by a contract signed and sealed for a term of years, was embodied in the plan submitted. The plan carries a guarantee against discrimination against members of any union, but does not provide for recognition or the United Mine Workers of America.

The industrial system outlined is looked upon as the Rockefeller answer to the demands of the United Mine Workers—demands which in 1913 led to one of the most bitter industrial conflicts in the history of the country. Mr. Rockefeller himself has steadfastly maintained that his plan is not an attack upon unionism, and that it is "broader and more democratic" than the system advocated by the miners' organization.

The Rockefeller plan is based upon a mediation system already in operation. The outline as submitted is divided into four sections:

1. Representation of the employes and the manner of their selection.
2. District conferences, joint committees and joint meetings.
3. The prevention and adjustment of industrial disputes.
4. Social and industrial betterment.

The proposal also contains a memorandum of agreement between the company and its employes.

The miners at each camp are to elect representatives on the basis of one for every 150 wage earners. Each camp is entitled to at least two representatives.

For mediation purposes the company's camps are divided into five districts—the Trinidad district, the Walsenberg district, the Canon district, comprising all the mines in Fremont County; the Western district, comprising all the mines on the western slope in Colorado, and the Sunrise (Wyoming) district.

Settlemeent of Disputes.

For the settlement of disputes and the discussion of any problems in the relations of the company with its employes district conferences shall be held, attended by the grievance representatives from all the camps in the district and company officers not exceeding in number the representatives of the miners.

The delegates representing the miners and the company eligible to sit in each district conference are to select from their number joint committees, composed of six members each as follows: On industrial co-operation and conciliation, on safety and accidents, on sanitation, health, and housing, and on recreation and education.

The plan makes elaborate provision for the settlement of industrial disputes. After pledging the corporation and its employes to observe Federal and State mining laws the manifesto states:

"There shall be no discrimination by the company or by any of its employes on account of membership or non-membership in any society, fraternity, or union.

"The right to hire and discharge, the management of the properties, and the direction of the working forces shall be vested exclusively in the company, and, as expressly restricted, this right shall not be abridged by anything contained therein."

The plan provides, however, that the company must post a list of offenses for which dismissal may be made without notice; for all other offenses employes shall not be discharged without notification that a repetition will cause dismissal. The company reserves the privilege of relieving employes from duty on account of lack of work.

Employes are guaranteed the right to hold meetings, the purchase of supplies where they please, and to employ check weighmen.

Hearing of Grievances.

A miner or group of miners with a grievance against the company shall take the matter to the camp's elected representative. The representative must first seek adjustment from the foreman or Superintendent. Failing to receive satisfaction he then is at liberty to appeal to the President's Industrial representative, at present David Griffiths, or to the higher officers of the company up to President J. F. Welborn.

Another method of settlement open to the miners, after the initial appeal to the foreman or Superintendent, is a hearing before district joint committees on conciliation. If the committee fails to hear, it may select an umpire, whose decision shall be binding on all parties. If the joint committee fails to adjust a dispute, it is provided that it shall be settled by arbitration or by reference to the Colorado State Industrial Comission.

The company guarantees the grievance representatives of the men against unjust discharge or discrimination, and provides that a representative who thinks he has been the victim of discrimination may appeal to the State Industrial Commission.

The contract, or "Memorandum of Agreement," appended to the statement follows:

"It is mutually understood and agreed that, in addition to the rights and privileges guaranteed the employes and the company in the industrial representation plan herewith, the following stipulations respecting employment, living and working conditions shall govern the parties hereto from the date of their signatures hereon until Jan. 1, 1918, and shall continue thereafter subject to revision upon ninety days' notice by either of the parties:

Living Conditions.

"The charge to employes for dwellings without bath shall not exceed $2 per room per month.

"The present uniform charge of 40 cents per electric light per month, with free light on porches, shall not be increased.

"There shall be no charge for domestic water, except in cases where the company is obliged to purchase the same; in such cases the charges shall be substantially cost to the company.

"The rates to be charged employes for powder and domestic coal shall be substantially their cost to the company.

"To encourage employes to cultivate flowers and vegetable gardens the company agrees to fence, free of charge, each house lot owned by it.

"The company will continue its practice of removing garbage free of charge.

"As the need becomes manifest the company will continue its present policy of providing, as rapidly as possible, suitable bathhouses and social centres in the nature of clubhouses for the employes at the several mining camps.

"Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all underground employes. This shall mean eight hourse exclusive of the noon hour and the time required to go and come from the mine opening to the place of employment.

"Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all outside labor, except firemen and engineers.

"All employes shall be paid semi-monthly by check.

"No deductions shall be made from earnings, except where authorized by employes.

"No change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours shall be made without giving thirty days' notice, as provided by statute.

"The schedule of wages and the working conditions now in force in the several districts shall continue without reduction, but if, prior to Jan. 1, 1918, a general increase shall be granted in competitive districts in which the company does not conduct operations, a proportional increase shall be made. For this purpose a joint meeting of the miners' representatives and proper officers of the company shall be called within thirty days after the increase in competitive districts is effective to discuss and determine a method for fixing the schedule in the new districts affected."

The contract is to be signed by the President and Secretary of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and on behalf of its employes by the representatives of the camps.

LAWSON CONDEMNS PLAN.

Lacks Essentials of Real Collective Bargaining, He Says.

TRINIDAD, Col., Oct. 2.—John R. Lawson, international board member of the United Mine Workers of America, confined in the county jail here awaiting decision of the Supreme Court on his application for a new trial on the charge of murder, made a statement tonight relative to the Rockefeller industrial plan.

"The plan is not practical," he declared, "and will not prove the factor to promote industrial peace in Colorado, because it does not contain the essentials of collective bargaining, but rather attempts to substitute paternalism for democracy, or philanthropy for justice.

"The coal miners of Colorado are not seeking charity, they want justice. They are only asking the same rights that the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company claim for themselves, the right to join the organization of their choice, which is provided for by statute in Colorado. They demand the privilege of selling their labor through the medium of collective bargaining. They desire an organization on each side equal in strength, with a sense of equity to govern a contract that is binding on both sides.

"This new plan of labor union, built along the lines of the old Provincial Workmen's Association of Canada, now defunct, will not do in Colorado. Without an organization there is amassed on one side all the wealth and power, on the other are grouped the partially organized employes, without any real organization behind them."

Referring to that part of the plan which says that the company will pay the expenses of miners' representatives to the conferences and reimburse them for time lost, Mr. Lawson said:

"It will be a hopeless task, indeed, if safe representatives cannot be found under this benevolent plan. No intelligent person is going to be deceived by this subterfuge."

CITY BREVITIES.

"Immigration and the Emigrant" will be the subject of lectures to be delivered by Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, beginning tomorrow at 4 P. M. in the United Charities Building at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Mrs. Julia Lang, 60 years old, of 634 Bergen Avenue, Bronx, fell from a third-story window of her apartment yesterday and was killed.

The first annual retreat of the Catholic Actors' Guild of America will open at the Church of St. Malachy, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, on Oct. 17, and continue Wednesday, Oct. 20, under the direction of the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Delany.

WOMAN, IN TANGLE OVER WILL, ROBBED

Mrs. Etta Lyon Asserts Thieves in Subway Got $3,800 Booty from Her Handbag.

SHOCK LEFT MEMORY BLANK

Loss Occurred as Victim, Administratrix, Was Going to See Two Claimants to the Estate.

Mrs. Etta Lyon, a widow, who keeps a boarding and rooming house at 619 West 138th Street, last night told a TIMES reporter that she had been robbed of $2,000 and $1,800 worth of jewelry on Friday afternoon on a subway train between 137th and Fulton Streets.

According to her story, she became administratrix in 1912 of the estate of her sister, Mrs. Laura Mason, a singer and voice teacher, who died intestate, leaving $1,000 realty, $1,800 in jewels, and something more than $5,000 cash. Claims against the estate were preferred by Dr. Alfred Sylvester Walker, a dentist at 295 Central Park West, and Irene Grace and Clarke Walker, a nephew and niece of Mrs. Lyon and Mrs. Mason. These claims amounted to about half of the entire sum. The case was in the Surrogate's Court for some time, Mrs. Lyon said, and then Marcel Levy of 35 Liberty Street was appointed referee.

It was decided, said Mrs. Lyon, to make a settlement, though the exact terms had not been agreed on. A meeting had been appointed in Mr. Levy's office at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Mrs. Lyon left her home at about 1, with the two big rolls of bills and a handkerchief in which the jewels were tied up, all in her handbag, which had only a weak clasp. She changed to an express at Ninety-sixth Street, she said, and when she got off at Fulton Street she saw that the clasp of her bag was unfastened and both money and jewels were gone.

The shock of the discovery was so great that Mrs. Lyon was afflicted with a complete loss of memory, and she could give no account of her actions from the time she discovered the loss of the money until 10 o'clock the next morning, when she found herself on Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-second Street, drenched with rain. Even yet, she seemed unable to recall some of the details of her previous business affairs.

A small purse containing change was in her handbag and she thus was able to get home. She had not notified the police, she said, but had some hopes that the jewels might be returned. The cash she regarded as lost for good.

It was impossible last night to reach Mr. Levy or Dr. Walker.

300 DEAD IN GULF STORM.

Property Loss Put at $12,000,000—Neither Estimate Is Final.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—The listed dead from Wednesday's storm now stands approximately 300.

That this total will be larger is certain; how much larger cannot be told until reports from various outlying sections are complete. From a considerable territory to the southwest of New Orleans there has been little heard.

No real attempt has been made to estimate the property loss in New Orleans or elsewhere, but some persons put it at $12,000,000. The total will be high, although widely distributed, and there were comparatively few individuals who were heavy sufferers.

The tide water along the Gulf coast ranged from two and a half feet in the streets along the bay at Mobile to about sixteen feet at Rigolets, where the greatest loss of life was recorded.

More than 150 schooners were wrecked between Gulfport and New Orleans. A large British steamer was reported high and dry at Gulfport. At Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and other places west of those towns large schooners are on the mainland, some of them ten to fifteen feet above the mean tide water level.

The loss of life at points along the coast east of New Orleans is estimated at 100, including crews of schooners which had not been heard from up to a late hour.

The first wire connection from New Orleans to the outside world was opened at 7:24 o'clock last night. It was a duplex wire direct to Houston via the Southern Pacific, opened by the Western Union.

Street car service was resumed last night. In New Orleans street electric light service in the residential section was partially resumed tonight.

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Women's Hudson Seal Coats

In the Season's Smartest Models.

Superior Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*) in various lengths; trimming of Skunk, Crimmer, Beaver and Fox. Flare, ripple and more conservative models. Richly lined.

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For Women, Misses, Juniors and Girls

Individuality and exclusiveness are presented in the showing of *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* new Autumn Apparel, contributed by the recognized Foreign and American designers, in prevailing materials.

Women's Tailored Suits

Custom tailored Models of Vicuna Velour, Velour de Laine, Suede Cloth, Velveteen, Chiffon Velvet, Broadcloth, Whipcord and novelty fabrics; embroidered, braid or fur trimmed.

25.00 29.75 45.00 55.00 and upward.

Women's Dressy Suits

Imported models reproduced by America's Foremost designers of Chiffon Broadcloth, Suede Cloth, Vicuna, Vicuna Velour, silk and chiffon velvet and other high class materials; smartly fur trimmed.

50.00 68.00 79.50 98.00 and upward.

Important and Exceptional Showing of

Women's Fashionable Coats and Wraps

Practical models for street, motor, travel or sport wear; elaborate models for Afternoon and Evening wear featuring the latest dictates of fashion; many fur trimmed.

Coats for Motor and Travelling of Tweed mixtures and double face materials	15.00	25.00	29.75
Coats for Sport wear of Alpine Cloth, Velour and Chinchilla	18.00	25.00	27.50
Coats for Afternoon and Street wear of Broadcloth, Recontre Cloth and Velour	25.00	35.00	45.00
Evening Wraps and Coats of Velour, Mother of Pearl Velvet and Silks	35.00	48.00	65.00

Women's Exclusive Evening Gowns

Exact copies and modified adaptations of the latest Paris models of Chiffon Velvet, silver or gold embroidered Satin, Georgette Crepe, Gros de Londre and Laces.

39.75 55.00 65.00 78.00 and upward

Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses

For afternoon or street wear of Georgette Crepe, Charmeuse, Faille Silk, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Velvet, Gros de Londre and Satin Gloss.

25.00 35.00 45.00 and upward

Women's and Misses' Cloth Dresses

Practical models for street wear of superior Serge and Broadcloth or Cloth combined with Satin, Taffeta or Georgette Crepe.

20.00 29.75 35.00 and upward



Misses' Suit 42.50

Misses' Suits

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, suitable for Women to 36 bust.

Misses' Tailored Suits of Broadcloth and Whipcord in prevailing colors; smart models with trimmings of fur, braid or velvet.

Special 22.50

Misses' Suits of Broadcloth, Whipcord and Gabardine; collars and cuffs of Beaver, Seal and fashionable furs.

Special 29.75

Misses' Dressy Suits of Velour de Laine and Velveteen, attractive, youthful models, trimmings of fur and silk braid; superior tailored

Special 35.00

Misses' Coats

Misses' Coats of Mixtures and Zibeline belted, braid bound and other models, some fur trimmed, for street, sport or motor wear.

Special 15.00

Misses' Corduroy Coats, several attractive models; collars of Beaver or Raccoon. Silk lined throughout.

Special 19.75

Misses' Dressy Coats of chiffon broadcloth in flare and other models; silk lined throughout and wool interlined, trimmings of fur.

Special 29.75



Misses' Coat 37.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

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Thirty Specialty Shops Under One Roof

Exclusive Apparel

For Women, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants

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TAXES PILED UP ON CORPORATIONS

Continued from Page 1.

	Originally Written Up.	Rev. after Aug. 1, '15.
Bancroft Co.	4,000	500,000
Bankers' Pub. Co.	2,000	500,000
Barker, E. D., & Co.	4,000	500,000
Barnett Bros.	5,000	500,000
Barnum, Lawrence & Co.	50,000	500,000
Bartlesville Zinc Co.	1,000	500,000
Bartram Bros.	150,000	500,000
Basket Importing Co.	3,000	500,000
Batcheller, Geo., & Co.	5,000	1,000,000
Batt, Simon & Co.	5,000	500,000
Battelle & Renwick	60,000	1,000,000
Baumann, J. & S.	2,000	500,000
Baxter, Kelley & Faust	25,000	500,000
Bay View Ribbon Co.	10,000	500,000
Beadleston & Woerz	15,000	500,000
Bean Site Co.	5,000	600,000
Beckwith Special Agency	10,000	500,000
Behrens & Co.	75,000	500,000
Benicke & Co.	25,000	500,000
Bek, Ernst Gideon	15,000	500,000
Belier, A., & Co.	25,000	500,000
Benjamin, A. Wash. Co.	25,000	1,000,000
Benjamin, George G.	3,000	500,000
Benson & Sons	10,000	500,000
Berghorn's, Henry, Sons	4,000	500,000
Berlin & Jonee Env. Co.	65,000	1,000,000
Bernheimer & Schwartz	50,000	500,000
Bing & Bing Const. Co.	1,000	500,000
Bischoff, C. J. & Co.	20,000	500,000
Black, Starr & Frost	150,000	1,000,000
Black & Boyd Mfg. Co.	30,000	500,000
Blancke, R. C. & Co.	5,000	500,000
Blumenthal, S., & Co.	40,000	1,000,000
Blyn, I. & Sons	20,000	500,000
Blyn Shoe Mfg. Co.	1,000	500,000
Boland Commission Co.	4,500	500,000
Bonbright, W. P., & Co.	200,000	1,000,000
Borkel, John, & Co.	7,000	500,000
Borsum Bros.	6,000	500,000
Bosch Magneto Co.	30,000	1,000,000
Bowring & Co.	5,000	500,000
Boyd, F. O., & Co.	15,000	500,000
Boyle, John, & Co.	125,000	500,000
Bradley Cont. Co.	100,000	500,000
Brady, E. L., Co.	20,000	500,000
Brand-Hier Co.	12,000	500,000
Brasch & Rothenstein	4,000	500,000
Breschl, Y. M., M. Co.	5,000	500,000
Brassle, S. D., Bindery	10,000	500,000
Brett Litho Co.	65,000	500,000
Brewster & Co.	100,000	850,000
Brookdale Mills	40,000	500,000
Brooks Bros. Corp.	300,000	500,000
Braun-Gree Co.	30,000	500,000
Brown, Charles, & Co.	3,000	500,000
Brown, Lent & Pett	30,000	500,000
Bruno, C., & Son	50,000	500,000
Brunswick-Balke-Collend.	50,000	500,000
Buschbaum, Aaron, Co.	5,000	500,000
Buhre, Daniel, & Co.	5,000	500,000
Bunke & Meyer	3,500	500,000

Childs Co. Put Up to $1,000,000.

Burnett Co.	12,000	500,000
Burnett & Keeney	8,000	500,000
Burns Bros.	20,000	1,000,000
Burns, Jabez, & Sons	2,000	500,000
Burr Printing House	10,000	500,000
Burt, A. L., Co.	35,000	500,000
Butler, James, Inc.	5,000	500,000
Butterick Pub. Co.	500,000	1,000,000
Campbell, John, & Co.	22,000	500,000
Candee, Smith & Howl'nd	10,000	500,000
Canton Steel Celling Co.	1,000	500,000
Car Advertising Co.	2,000	500,000
Carey Printing Co.	50,000	500,000
Carl, J. H., & Sons	3,000	500,000
Carrol, William, & Co.		500,000
Carter Medicine Co.	35,000	500,000
Carter Piano Co.	5,000	500,000
Carter, Thomas, & Sons	20,000	500,000
Casey, John A., & Co.	10,000	500,000
Cassella Color Co.	20,000	500,000
Centemeri, P. & Co.	10,000	500,000
Central Brewing Co.	5,000	1,000,000
Central Cigar Mfg. Co.	1,000	500,000
Central Fish Co.	25,000	500,000
Central "Los Canos"	3,000	500,000
Central Stamping Co.		1,000,000
Century Co.	75,000	1,000,000
Century Candle Works	8,000	500,000
Chalmers Motor Co.	15,000	500,000
Charles, William, Stores	100,000	1,000,000
Charles & Co.	60,000	1,000,000
Chestnut H. W. Brk Co.		500,000
Childs Co.	10,000	1,000,000
China & Japan Trade Co.	10,000	1,000,000
Church, W. C. & F. P.	2,000	500,000
Churchman Co.	10,000	500,000
Cinelli, R., & Sons	10,000	500,000
Claflin, H. B., Corp.	300,000	1,000,000
Clark & Wilkine Co.	1,000	500,000
Clapp Ammonia Co.	20,000	500,000
Clausen-Flanagan Bery.	5,000	500,000
Coates, O. B., & Co.	6,000	500,000
Coffin-Reddington Co.	20,000	1,000,000
Collamore, Davis & Co.	24,000	500,000
Collier, Baren G.	10,000	1,000,000
Collier, P. F., & Son	250,000	1,000,000
Colman, C. A., Co.	8,000	500,000
Columb-Tyres Imp. Co.	10,000	500,000
Col. Leather Goods Co.	60,000	500,000
Columbia Mills	1,000	1,000,000
Columbia Wrist Mills		1,000,000
Combnetion Engin. Corp.	25,000	500,000
Commission Mer. Ass'n.	4,000	500,000
Conley Foil Co.	120,000	1,000,000
Cormick, A. J., Son & Co.	8,000	500,000
Conron Brothers	3,000	850,000
Consol. Dental Mfg. Co.	8,000	500,000
Consol. Fire Alarm Co.	2,500	500,000
Consumers' Brew. Co.	25,000	500,000
Continental Rubber Co.	15,000	500,000
Converse & Co.	50,000	1,000,000
Cork, N. B., Oil Co.	2,500	500,000
Cook Spring Co.	12,000	500,000
Cook & Bernheimer Co.	10,000	850,000
Cooper & Evans Co.	1,000	500,000
Copper Queen Mining Co.	50,000	1,000,000
Corfiles, Macy & Co.	40,000	500,000
Corning, Edward, Co.	3,000	500,000
Coronet Phosphate Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Crall, L. H., Co.	5,000	500,000
Crane & Clark	12,000	500,000
Craske Belt Co.	15,000	500,000
Crawford-Bradley Co.		500,000
Crimmins Contract. Co.	40,000	500,000

Doelger Brewery at $1,000,000.

Croeby, J. Spencer, & Co.	2,000	500,000
Crow, W. L. Const. Co.	1,000	500,000
Crowley, J. A., & Co.	5,000	500,000
Crown Cordial & Ex Co.	65,000	500,000
Current Literature Co.	6,000	500,000
Curry & Hoeford Co.	15,000	500,000
Curtis & Brown Mfg. Co.	10,000	500,000
Cushman's Sons	300,000	500,000
Czarnikow-Rionda Co.	50,000	1,000,000
Damon, George, & Sons	3,000	500,000
Dana, William B., Co.	60,000	500,000
Daniels, Oscar, Co.	15,000	500,000
Darling, John, & Co.	50,000	500,000
Danohy Co.	7,000	500,000
Davids, Thaddeus, Co.	15,000	500,000
Davis, B. G., & Co.	10,000	500,000
Davison, John	15,000	500,000
Delmonico's	90,000	500,000
Demaret, A. T., & Co.	5,000	500,000
Deming Apparatus Co.	1,000	500,000
Dempsey & Carroll	15,000	500,000
Demuth, A., & Co.	20,000	850,000
Derby, H. C., Co.	15,000	500,000
Detmer Woolen Co.	10,000	1,000,000
Det. Cadillac Motor Co.	5,000	500,000
Dentz Litho. & Eng. Co.	6,000	500,000
DeVinne Press	40,000	500,000
Devoe & Reynolds Co.	50,000	1,000,000
Devonshire Mills Co.	5,000	500,000
Dieckerhoff, Raff. & Co.	5,000	1,000,000
Dietz, R. E., Co.	100,000	500,000
Ditson, C. H., & Co.	2,500	500,000
Dodge, F. W., Co.	40,000	500,000
Dodge Pub. Co.	10,000	500,000
Doelger Brewing Co.	25,000	1,000,000
Dollard Coal Sales Co.	50,000	500,000
Doob, M., Sons & Co.	1,000	1,000,000
Doran, G. H., & Co.	25,000	500,000
Downey, John T.	60,000	500,000
Downing, R. F., & Co.	15,000	500,000
Dow's Soda Shop	15,000	500,000
Diaz, Francis, & Co.	30,000	500,000
Drevet Mfg. Co.	7,500	1,000,000
Dubois, Henry, Sons Co.	75,000	500,000
Dunbar Box & Lum. Co.	5,000	500,000
Dunham, J. H., & Co.	275,000	1,000,000
Dunham, Thomae C.	12,000	500,000
Dunlap & Co.	130,000	1,000,000
Dunmore Worsted Co.	6,000	500,000
Dunlap Silk Co.	2,000	850,000
Duplex Engine Gov. Co.	20,000	500,000
Durex Chemical Works	75,000	500,000
Eagle Pencil Co.	20,000	850,000
Eastern Hotel	1,000	500,000
Eschler Pub. Co.	12,000	12,000
Elner & Amend	50,000	1,000,000
Einstein, Wolff Co.	50,000	1,000,000
Eiseman & Co.	15,000	500,000
Elkeles Cigar Box Co.	9,000	500,000
Encyclopedia Brit. Press	10,000	500,000
Engel Co.	15,000	500,000
Engel, Heller Co.	15,000	500,000

Everhard Brewery Only $500,000.

Eng. Mag. Co.	10,000	500,000
Eppinger & Russell Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Erlanger, Bllumgart & Co.	150,000	1,000,000
Ellich Mfg. Co.	5,000	500,000
Estate of A. Stein	30,000	500,000
Elthington & Co.	15,000	500,000
Ettelson, Henry, Co.	20,000	500,000
Everhard's Breweries	70,000	500,000
Exchange Buffet Corp.	25,000	500,000
Expanded Metal Eng. Co.	3,000	500,000
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.	50,000	1,000,000
Fajardo Sugar Co.	5,000	500,000
Farmer, C. H., & Co.	12,000	500,000
Farmer's Feed Co.	10,000	500,000
Federal Printing Co.	50,000	500,000
Fed. Terra Cotta Co.	10,000	1,000,000
Feist, Leo	4,000	500,000
Feld, Geo. A., Co.	20,000	500,000
Fellows Co.	50,000	500,000
Feustwanger, L., & Co.	3,000	500,000
Fiat Motor Sales Co.	10,000	500,000
Ficken & Hsaren	1,000	500,000
Fisk, Doerr & Carroll	70,000	500,000
Fliegenheimer Bros.	20,000	500,000
Fleischmann's Bakery	25,000	500,000
Flinn, F.	10,000	500,000
Flint & Horner Co.	150,000	500,000
Follmer, Clogg & Co.	20,000	1,000,000
Force, W. A., & Co.	10,000	500,000
Forest & Stream P. Co.	2,000	500,000
Foundation Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Franco-Am. Baking Co.	2,000	500,000
Frank, Albert, & Co.	35,000	500,000
Frank & Lambert	3,000	500,000
Frank, Albert & Co.	35,000	500,000
Frank & Lambert	3,000	500,000
Farnkels, Jos., & Sons	5,000	000,000
Fried, Mendelson & Co.	10,000	850,000
Friedenberg, Chas.	2,500	500,000
Friedman, I. W., & Co.	8,000	500,000
Frollich, Henry	1,000	500,000
Frost & Cunolli	10,000	500,000
Fuchs, Karl	2,000	500,000
Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Co.	13,000	1,000,000
Fuldner, Henry, & Sons	5,000	500,000
Fuller, E. C., Co.	25,000	500,000
Fullerton Electric Co.	30,000	500,000
Fulton Bag & Cot. Mills	25,000	500,000

Raise Gimbels Tenfold.

Gabriel, Sam'l, Sons & Co	2,000	500,000
Garcin, E. H., & Co.	5,000	500,000
Gardiner-Lucas Co.	12,000	500,000
Garford Motor Truck Co.	2,000	500,000
Garrison, Wilbert, Co.	15,000	500,000
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore	200,000	500,000
Geigy-Ter-meer Co.	6,000	500,000
Geleman, Muslin & Br'm'n	20,000	500,000
Gen. Baking Co.	200,000	1,000,000
Gen. Dehydrator Co.	50,000	500,000
Gen. Fire Extingish. Co.	10,000	1,000,000
Gen. Gas Light Co.	20,000	500,000
Gerstendorfer Bros.	60,000	1,000,000
Gerstner, A. W., Co.	4,000	500,000
Getty, Hugh	2,000	500,000
Gibney, J. R., Co.	15,000	500,000
Gimbel Bros.	100,000	1,000,000
Glaccum, Wm., & Sons	5,000	500,000
Glanckopf, Oscar	7,500	1,500,000
Glass, Henry, & Co.	130,000	1,000,000
Glenham Embroidery Co.	75,000	500,000
Goerz Am. Optical Co.	1,500	500,000
Goldberg, I., Inc.	15,000	500,000
Goldenberg Bros., Inc.	20,000	500,000
Goldman, Isaac, Co.	15,000	500,000
Goldschmidt-Loewnick	2,000	500,000
Goodrich, B. F., Co.		2,000,000
Goodyear Rubber Co.	28,000	1,000,000
Gorton Ridgerwood Co.	8,000	500,000
Gottschalk, Dreyfuss & Davis	8,000	500,000
Graff, Waehbowne & Dunn	15,000	500,000
Graham & Matlack	20,000	500,000
Granatelli, Antonio	1,000	500,000
Graves, Robert, Co.	50,000	1,000,000
Greater N. Y. Brick Co.	20,000	500,000
Greeley Sq. Hotel Co.	5,000	500,000
Greenfield's, E., Sons	75,000	850,000
Greenhut Co.		1,000,000
Grifenhagen Bros. & Co.	3,500	500,000
Griffen Mfg. Co.		500,000
Grimond, J. & A. D.	5,000	500,000
Grolier, J., Sons, Co.	10,000	500,000
Groller Soc of London	10,000	500,000
Guarantee Const. Co.	2,000	500,000
Guda, O. J., Co.	5,000	500,000
Guerin, P. E.	35,000	500,000
Gutmann, Carl, & Co.	40,000	500,000
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.	175,000	1,000,000

Harpers' Weekly Up 9,000 Per Cent.

William Haaker Co.	10,000	500,000
Habishaw Wire Co.	60,000	500,000
J. C. Hocker, Inc.	3,000	500,000
R. H. Raphael	10,000	500,000
Hall & Ruckel	20,000	500,000
Halsey, W., & Co.	150,000	500,000
Hammond Typewriter Co.	20,000	500,000
Harding Conical Mfg. Co	30,000	500,000
Hardman, Peck & Co.	100,000	850,000
Harper's Weekly Co.	5,000	500,000
E. G. Harrington & Co.	10,000	500,000
Harris, Forbes & Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Harrolds Motor Car Co.	25,000	500,000
Hartford Lunch Co.	20,000	500,000
Hastings Pavement	60,000	500,000
Hatters' Fur Exchange	25,000	1,000,000
Havone Corporation	5,000	500,000
Hayward Co.	10,000	500,000
Healey & Co.	125,000	500,000
Hecker Cereal Co.	150,000	500,000
Heller & Co.	10,000	500,000
Hendricke Bros.	5,000	500,000
Hensle Construction Co.	5,000	500,000
Herring-Hall-M. Safe Co.	50,000	600,000
Herrman & Ankam Co.	50,000	1,000,000
Heywood Bros. & Wakef'd	15,000	500,000
Hill Pub. Co.	200,000	1,000,000
Hilliard Hotel Co.	10,000	500,000
R. Hoe & Co.	350,000	1,000,000
Holmes Elec. Prot. Co.	100,000	500,000
Hormigner's Central Co.	10,000	500,000
Horeelees Age Co.	15,000	500,000
Hotel Astor	25,000	850,000
Hotel Cumberland	20,000	500,000
Hotel Traymore	5,000	500,000
Hotel Beautiful Pub. Co.	25,000	500,000
Hoyt's Service Co.	17,000	500,000
Hudnut Pharmacy	3,000	500,000
Hungerford Brass & Copper Co.	200,000	1,000,000
A. H. Hyde & Sons	60,000	1,000,000
Hyman & Oppenheim	10,000	500,000
Ice Mfg. Co.	3,000	500,000
Imperial Chem. Mfg. Co.	3,000	500,000
Innovation Electric Co.	7,000	500,000
Int'l Agric. Corp.	10,000	1,000,000
Int'l Coffee Co.	4,000	500,000
Int'l Kerosehief Mfg. Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Int'l Magazine Co.	50,000	500,000
Int'l Tailoring Co.	15,000	1,000,000

Orange Judge Increase $494,000.

Irving Hat Co.	3,000	500,000
Irving Press	1,000	500,000
Isadwin, H., & Sons	15,000	500,000
Jaeger's, Dr., Company	40,000	500,000
James & Holmstrom	4,000	500,000
Jatzen, H., Shoe Co.	3,000	500,000
Jarett-Lolor Co.	10,000	500,000
Jarett-Chambers Co.	15,000	500,000
Jenkins Brothers	9,000	500,000
Jessop, William, & Sons	2,000	500,000
Jewelers' Circ. Pub. Co.	10,000	500,000
Jewish Press Pub. Co.	20,000	500,000
Johns-Manville Co.	50,000	1,000,000
Jonee, B. W.	25,000	500,000
Jones, Charlse H., & Co.	6,000	500,000
Judd, Orange, Co.	15,000	500,000
Judkins & McCormick Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Kaiser, John F., Inc.	10,000	500,000
Kalle Color & Chem. Co.	40,000	500,000
Kampfe Brothers	5,000	500,000
Kandem Electric Co.	2,000	500,000
Katzenstein, J., & Co.	4,500	500,000
Kelso-James R., Inc.	75,000	500,000
Kelley, Henry C., Co.	25,000	500,000
Kelly, Hugh, & Co.	5,000	1,000,000
Kelly, Thomas, Co.	5,000	500,000
Kennedy, P. J., & Sons	7,000	500,000
Keppel, Fredk., & Co.	15,000	500,000
Keuffel & Esser Co.	3,000	1,000,000
Key Cbair Co.	2,000	500,000
Kieley & Mueller	20,000	500,000
Kimball, A., & Co.	30,000	500,000
King, J. B., & Co.	30,000	1,000,000
Kissam, George, & Co.	5,000	500,000
Klauber Brothers & Co.	8,000	1,000,000
Kleinert Rubber Co.	10,000	1,000,000
Knapp Co.	20,000	500,000
Knickerbocker Stable Co.	2,000	500,000
K'bocker Suspender Co.	10,000	500,000
Knickerbocker Watch Co.	15,000	500,000
Kniffin & Demareest	14,000	500,000
Knox Hat Co.	200,000	500,000
Kuy-Scheerer Co.	50,000	500,000
Kuy-Scheerer Corp	50,000	500,000
Koch, F. A., & Co.	20,000	500,000
Koch, H. C. F., & Co.	20,000	500,000
Kohlman, Charles, & Co.	10,000	850,000
Kreider-Baker Shoe Co.	10,000	500,000
Kresse & Owen Co.	50,000	500,000
Krower-Tynberg Co.	50,000	1,000,000

Add $850,000 to Lord & Taylor.

Lichman & Jacobi	25,000	500,000
Lamont, Corlese & Co.	15,000	1,000,000
La Montegnes & Sons	25,000	500,000
J. H. Lane & Co.	25,000	1,000,000
Lang, E. C., Mfg. Co.	1,500	500,000
Langham Hotel Co.	1,000	500,000
Lee Lash Co.	1,000	500,000
Lawrence, L. W., Inc.	15,000	500,000
Legett, Francis H., Co.	130,000	1,000,000
Lehn & Fink	150,000	1,000,000
Lenygon & Morank	10,000	500,000
Leslie-Judge Co		500,000
Lewis Histor. Pub. Co.	4,000	500,000
Lewisohn Imp. & Tr. Co.	6,000	500,000
Libby & Ryker	15,000	500,000
Lichtenstein Millin'y Co.	13,000	500,000
Lichtenstein Packne Co.	25,000	500,000
Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.	250,000	1,000,000
Lion Brewery	200,000	500,000
Liposo Company	20,000	500,000
Little, J. J., & Ivse Co.	10,000	500,000
Livingston Radiator Co.	2,000	500,000
Lockwood Trade J'l Co.	20,000	500,000
Lockwood, W. D., & Co.	2,500	500,000
Locust Farms Co.	5,000	500,000
Lowenthal, Julius, & Co.	2,500	500,000
London Shrinkling Works	10,000	500,000
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	800,000	1,000,000
Lord Construction Co.		500,000
Lord & Taylor	150,000	1,000,000
Lorsch, Albert, & Co.	50,000	1,000,000
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb	5,000	1,000,000
Lowrey, George, & Co.	1,500	500,000
Lyford, C. W., & Son	15,000	500,000
Lyon, J. W., & Sons	150,000	500,000
Mable, Todd & Co.	20,000	500,000
Magnus Co.	300,000	1,000,000
Maigne, O. J., Co.	20,000	500,000
Mail & Express Co.		500,000
Manhattan Brass Co.	20,000	500,000
Manhattan Shirt Co.	20,000	1,000,000
Mannbeim, Williams Co.	12,500	500,000
Mfrs. Commercial Co.	50,000	850,000
Mfrs. Lumber Co.	3,000	500,000
Marsellus, Pitt & Co.	15,000	500,000
Martin Importing Co.	3,000	500,000
Martin, M., & Co.	80,000	850,000
Martin & Martin	50,000	500,000
Marvel Co.	10,000	500,000

Mumm Champagne Co. Up 9,900%.

Marx & Rawalle	60,000	500,000
Mason, E. T., & Co.	35,000	500,000
Mason's Supply Co.	1,000	500,000
Mast, J. B., Co.	40,000	500,000
Mathushek Piano Co.	40,000	500,000
Mattewan Mfg. Co.	80,000	500,000
McCall Co.	55,000	850,000
McCreery, James, & Co.	120,000	1,000,000
McCutcheon, J., & Co.	110,000	500,000
McGraw Pub. Co.	150,000	500,000
McNab & Herlin Co.	5,000	1,000,000
McNulty Bros., Inc.	20,000	500,000
Melachrino & Co.	35,000	500,000
Merchants' Union Ice Co.	15,000	500,000
Merck & Co.	40,000	500,000
Merritt-Elliott Co.	100,000	500,000
Mersein, Berkley &	1,000	500,000
Meteor Auto Tank Co.	10,000	500,000
Meyer Denker Sinram Co.	5,000	500,000
Meyer, Wm., & Co.	5,000	1,000,000
Mi Favorita Cigar Co.	5,000	500,000
Mica Mfg. Co.	35,000	500,000
Miller, Fink & Co.	40,000	500,000
Millinery Trade Pub. Co.	2,500	500,000
Miner, H. C., Lith. Co.	12,000	500,000
Mohican Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Monks, John, & Son	20,000	500,000
Moon, Geo. C., Co.	10,000	500,000
Morgan, John, Inc.	12,000	500,000
Morgan Laundry Co.	1,000	500,000
Morris, Philip & Co.	10,000	500,000
Morrison's, Inc.	5,000	500,000
Mortgage Bond Co.	150,000	500,000
Mosler Safe Co.	40,000	1,000,000
Motor Boat Pub. Co.	20,000	500,000
Motor World Pub. Co.	2,000	500,000
Mott, J. L., Iron Co.	15,000	1,000,000
Mueller, J. P., Co.	10,000	500,000
Mulford, Corey & Conklin	7,500	500,000
Mueller-McLean Co.	25,000	500,000
Muller, Robt., & Co.	4,000	500,000
Mumm C'pagne Imp. Co.	5,000	500,000
Muser Bros.	100,000	500,000
Nahon Co.	35,000	500,000
Nassau News Co.	35,000	500,000
Nathan Mfg. Co.	20,000	500,000
National Sulphur Co.	35,000	500,000
National Zinc Co.	2,000	500,000
Nauss Bros. Co.	7,000	500,000
Thos. Nelson & Sons	10,000	500,000
New Amsterdam Gae Co.	25,000	1,000,000
N. Y. Belt'g & Pack. Co.	10,000	1,000,000
N. Y. Braid Co.	10,000	500,000
N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.	17,000	500,000
N. Y. City Car Adv. Co.	20,000	500,000
N. Y. Evening Post Co.	10,000	500,000
N. Y. French Range Co.	10,000	500,000
N. Y. Law Pub. Co.	35,000	500,000
N. Y. Metal Ceiling Co.	7,000	500,000
N. Y. Motion Plc. Corp.	125,000	500,000
N. Y. Ple Baking Co.	50,000	500,000
N. Y. Quin. & Ch. Wks.	60,000	500,000
N. Y. Talking Mach. Co.	75,000	500,000
N. Y. Times Co.	25,000	500,000
N. Y. & N. J. Gas Co.	12,000	500,000
N. Y. Zeitung Pub. Co.	35,000	5,000,000
F. J. Newcombs Mfg. Co.	65,000	500,000
C. Newman Wire Co.	25,000	500,000
Neweon & Co.	2,000	500,000
Niagara Elec.-Chem. Co.	100,000	500,000
Niesen, Ludwig, & Co.	2,000	850,000
Norma Co. of America	10,000	500,000
North Am. Review Corp.	150,000	500,000
N. W. Con. Milling Co.	10,000	1,000,000
M. O'Neill Supply Co.	4,000	500,000
Oppenheim Pribitsch Co.	3,000	500,000
Orinoka Mills	100,000	850,000
O'Rourke Eng. & C. Co.	200,000	500,000
Oetrander & Co.	200,000	500,000
Ottman, W., Co.	80,000	500,000
Outlook Co.	40,000	500,000
Owen, R. M., & Co.	1,500	500,000
Oxford University Press	100,000	500,000

Park & Tilford Up 19,900 Per Cent.

Packard Motor Co.	3,000	500,000
Palmer, Salem, Inc.	70,000	500,000
Park & Tilford	5,000	1,000,000
Parke, Austin & Lipscomb	6,000	500,000
Parsons Trading Co.	75,000	500,000
Paterno Brothers	1,000	500,000
Payne, W. H., & Sons	15,000	500,000
Peckham Seamless R. Co.	30,000	500,000
Penn. Station Drug Co.	10,000	500,000
Penn. West Virginia Co.	8,000	500,000
Perkins-Goodwin Co.	75,000	1,000,000
Perry, Damo & Co.	50,000	500,000
Perry Pharmacy Assn.	10,000	500,000
Persian Rug Mfg. Co.	40,000	500,000
Pheips-Dodge Co.	100,000	1,000,000
Phoenix Conetr. Co.	8,000	500,000
Phosphate Mining Co.	2,000	1,000,000
Pictorial Review Co.	20,000	1,000,000
Plummer, W. H., & Co.	20,000	500,000
Poors R. R. Manual Co.	5,000	500,000
Poertner Motor Car Co.	6,000	500,000
Pott, James, & Co.	10,000	500,000
Potter & Stymue Co.	27,000	500,000
Nicbolas Power Co.	12,500	500,000
Prager, L., Inc.	50,000	600,000
Pratt, J. W., Co.	18,000	500,000
Prentles Vise Co.	20,000	500,000
Primrose Shirt Co.	7,000	500,000
Printers' Ink Pub. Co.	3,000	500,000
Prizbie Machine Co.	25,000	500,000
Puck Publishing Co.	40,000	500,000
Puritan Pure Food Co.	5,000	500,000
Puritan U'wear Mfg. Co.	10,000	500,000
Frank Queen Pub. Co.	10,000	500,000
Quintard Iron Works	10,000	500,000
Rainbow Dye Co.	1,000	500,000
Raisler Heating Co.	6,000	500,000
Ravenswood Co.	10,000	500,000
Rawitser, S., & Co.	150,000	1,000,000
Rebman Co.	2,500	500,000
Record & Guild Co.	2,500	500,000
Reed, Charles A., Inc.	5,000	500,000
Rees-Hands Sons.	1,000	1,000,000
Reee & Rees.	25,000	500,000
Regensburg, E., & Sons	5,000	1,000,000
Regis Coal Co.	5,000	500,000
Reid, Alex, & Co.	7,500	500,000
Reid, M., & Co.	1,200	500,000
Reinechild Chemical Co.	4,000	500,000
Rele, Robert & Co.	12,000	1,000,000
Reo Motor Car Co.	1,000	500,000
Republic Rubber Co.	5,000	500,000

Hotel Ritz 10 Times as High.

Review Publishing Co.	12,000	500,000
Rheinfrank Bldg. Mat. Co.	7,000	500,000
Rice & Hutchins	5,000	500,000
Richards, A., Shoe Co.	5,000	500,000
Riker, G. L. & D. S.

Annual Week of Sales

58 Years of Growth in Merchandising

34th Street **James McCreery & Co.** *5th Avenue*

COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, EXTRAORDINARY SAVINGS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

This yearly sale offers incomparable values in new Fall Merchandise. Considerable time and energy have been spent in planning this event, and in conjunction with our extensive purchasing facilities enables us to surpass all previous efforts in offering merchandise of high standard of quality at these unusually low prices.

STERLING SILVERWARE

Coffee Sets, including six cups and saucers, in velvet lined case. regularly 20.25 — **16.95**

Tesette Sets, including two tea balls and holder. regularly 5.00 — **3.95**

Salt Sets, six open salts and spoons in case. regularly 5.50 — **3.50**

Almond Sets, including six Almonds and large Bon Bon Dish, in case. regularly 12.75 — **9.75**

Flower Vases, plain design; flare top. 12¾ inches high. regularly 7.50 — **5.50**

QUADRUPLE PLATED WARE

Grape or Fruit Baskets,—pierced design; grape border; gray or bright finish; Sheffield Ware. regularly 7.50 — **4.50**

Cheese Sets,—dish, plate, and knife; bright finish; Sheffield Ware. regularly 3.95 — **2.50**

Bread Trays,—pierced design; bright finish; Sheffield Ware. regularly 4.25 — **2.95**

Coffee Sets,—engraved design; bright finish; three pieces. regularly 10.00 — **8.75**

Bon Bon Baskets,—pierced design; two compartments; wicker handles; Sheffield Ware. regularly 3.75 — **2.00**

DINNER SERVICES

American Porcelain, dainty border design, with gold edge; 101 pieces. regularly 15.00, — **10.00**

American Porcelain, conventional border decoration, with gold tracings and lines. 101 pieces. regularly 20.00, — **15.00**

American Porcelain Sets, conventional blue border patterns; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. regularly 22.50, — **17.50**

English or American Porcelain, with Persian or Blue Grecian border or coin gold band, with coin gold handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. regularly 32.50, — **22.50**

American Porcelain Sets, coin gold band; laurel leaf tracing and coin gold handles; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. regularly 35.00, — **27.50**

English Porcelain, coin gold band between black hairlines; coin gold handles; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. regularly 40.00, — **32.50**

Theo. Haviland & Co. Limoges China Sets, dainty border design, with coin gold ribbon handles; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. regularly 60.00, — **50.00**

Theodore Haviland China, dainty floral border design, with solid coin gold handles or stippled gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 75.00, — **60.00**

ELECTRIC LAMPS

No. 13—Solid Mahogany Hand-carved Table Lamps, as illustrated, two lights, 18-inch flat Empire silk shade with silk fringe; any color. regularly 15.00, — **10.00**

Solid Mahogany Electric Boudoir Lamps, with fancy silk shade in any desired color. regularly 4.00, — **2.25**

Carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps, with fancy 10-inch silk shade; any color. regularly 6.50, — **3.95**

Solid Bronze Desk or Boudoir Lamps, 17 inches high; 10-inch flat Empire shade with silk fringe; any color. regularly 8.00, — **4.50**

Metal Table Lamps, two lights; 18-inch art glass shade; Verde green finish. regularly 17.00, — **12.00**

Carved Gold Wood Table Lamps, two lights; 18-inch Empire silk shade with silk fringe; any color. regularly 18.00, — **12.50**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or Burnished Gold Wood, or finished in Antique Ivory, French Gray or White Enamel; fluted column; two lights; complete with 22- or 24-inch silk shade; 4-inch silk fringe. regularly 20.00 — **12.50**

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps, with polished brass mounting; three lights; hand-painted shade in various scenic effects. regularly 32.50 — **25.00**

HALL CLOCKS

No. 10—Solid Mahogany Hall Clock, as illustrated,—engraved dial and raised numerals; half hour cathedral gong strike. Special — **125.00**

Same case with Westminster and Trinity chime movement. Special — **225.00**

ORIENTAL RUGS

Unparalleled Values

Persian Mahal Rugs,—room size. . . . . **74.00** to **95.00** usually 125.00 to 150.00

Persian Gorevan Rugs,—large room size; rich colors; attractive designs. Special **157.00**

Royal Persian Kirmanshah Rugs,—average size 9x12 ft. usually 250.00 to 300.00, **195.00**

DOMESTIC RUGS

About 25% less than prevailing prices

9x12 ft. Royal Wilton Rugs. . . . . regularly 37.50, — **29.75**

9x12 ft. French Weave Wilton Rugs,—unusually choice designs. . . . regularly 65.00 — **49.75**

Extra Special 9x12 ft. Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs,—handsome and exclusive patterns and colors. . . . regularly 29.50, — **24.75**

300 Royal Wilton Rugs,—size 36x63 inches. . . . regularly 8.00, — **5.95**

BED SETS AND CURTAINS

Extraordinary Reductions

Lace Bed Sets mounted on Net. . . . . Set **3.50** to **9.50** regularly 7.50 to 25.00

Bed Sets of Arabian and Renaissance Lace. . . Set **45.00** to **95.00** regularly 75.00 to 225.00

Scrim Curtains in large variety. . . . . pair **1.45, 1.75** to **4.50** regularly 2.75 to 8.50

Cluny Lace Curtains mounted on Scrim. . . . . pair **4.75** to **15.00** regularly 10.00 to 37.50

Imported Lace Curtains. . . . . pair **17.50, 19.50** and **22.50** regularly 35.00, 39.00 and 60.00

Lace Panels, various styles. . regularly 3.75 to 10.75, each **1.75** to **4.75**

DRAPERY FABRICS

Enormous Reductions

Fine Cotton Tapestries, 50 inches wide. . . . . regularly 3.50, yard **1.25**

Imported Wool Tapestries, 50 inches wide. regularly 7.00, yard **2.75**

50 inch Imported Brocades and Damasks. . regularly 7.75, yard **2.75**

Imported Broche, 50 inches wide. . . . . regularly 8.50, yard **3.75**

PORTIERES

Custom Made, with Open French Edges

Plain Velour,—reversible, in a large variety of colors. . . . . regularly 17.50, pair **11.75**

Figured Velour,—reverse side plain; choice assortment. . . . . regularly 26.00, pair **13.75**

Jaspe Velour,—reverse side plain; various colors. . . . . regularly 32.50, pair **19.75**

Figured Silk Velour,—reverse side plain; pretty colors. . . . . regularly 39.50, pair **22.50**

FINE CUT GLASS

$10,000 Worth for $6,500

This merchandise is all from the regular stock. Only a few pieces of a kind, but an extensive variety of shapes and sizes to select from, in the newest cuttings on the finest grades of lead blown blanks.

1.00 Bon Bon Nappies	**65c**	1.65 Bon Bon Nappies	**1.00**
3.00 Bowls	**1.95**	3.00 Compotes	**1.95**
2.50 Celery Trays	**1.75**	4.00 Celery Trays	**2.95**
13.50 Water Sets	**8.50**	5.00 Vases	**3.50**
45.00 Punch Bowls	**22.50**	50.00 Vases	**25.00**

HOUSEHOLD AND DECORATIVE LINENS.

Remarkable Reductions

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths:

2x2 yards. . . . . regularly 2.50, 3.75 and 4.75, — **1.90, 2.75** and **3.50**

2x2½ yards. . . . . regularly 3.25, 4.50 and 5.50, — **2.65, 3.50** and **4.25**

2x3 yards. . . . . regularly 4.75, 5.50 and 6.50, — **3.25, 4.25** and **5.00**

Napkins to match:

⅝x⅝ inches. . . regularly 3.75, 4.50 and 5.00, doz. **2.65, 3.50** and **4.25**

24x24 inches. . . regularly 4.75, 5.50 and 6.50, doz. **3.25, 4.00** and **5.00**

Heavy Irish Linen Table Damask,—72 inches wide. . . . . yd. **1.00** regularly 1.50

250 Odd Tablecloths,—Superfine Double Damask. . . . . **10.50** to **15.00** regularly 15.00 to 25.00

Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths. . . . . each **1.00, 3.00** to **6.50** regularly 1.50, 4.00 and 9.00

Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins. . . . . doz. **1.95, 2.75** to **6.50** regularly 2.50, 3.75 to 9.00

500 Dozen Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins. . . . . regularly 5.50, 6.00 and 7.00, doz. **3.75, 4.25** and **5.25**

350 Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets. . . . . regularly 4.50, 5.00 and 7.00, set **2.75, 3.75** and **4.75**

Hemstitched Linen Sheets:

Single bed size. . . regularly 5.50, 8.50 and 12.00, pr. **4.50, 6.75** and **7.90**

Double bed size. regularly 7.00, 9.50 and 15.00, pr. **5.50, 7.00** and **10.50**

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases. . . . . pr. **90c, 1.75** and **2.25** regularly 1.25, 2.50 and 3.00

Hand-embroidered Linen Pillow Cases. . . . . pr. **1.95, 2.50** and **4.75** regularly 2.75, 3.25 and 6.50

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases at Decided Reductions

Sheets:	54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	90x108
	45c	**55c**	**65c**	**70c**	**80c**	**90c** each

Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36
	13c	**15c**	**17c**	**19c** each

BLANKETS & COMFORTABLES

California Wool Blankets with pink or blue borders.

Single bed size. . . . . pair **4.50, 6.00** and **8.50** regularly 5.50, 7.50 and 10.00

Double bed size. . . . . pair **5.00, 7.50** and **10.50** regularly 6.50, 9.00 and 12.50

Comfortables

Figured Silk Mull Tops,—plain borders; cotton filled. . . . . each **2.50** regularly 3.00

Silk Mull in solid colors; reversible; wool filled. . . . . each **4.50** regularly 5.75

Novelty Figured Silk Mull Tops with plain back and border; wool filled. regularly 6.75, each **5.50**

Jap Silk in solid colors; wool filled, choice colors. . . . . each **8.75** regularly 10.75

BRASS BEDS & BEDDING

Brass Beds, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., 1½ inch square posts and brazed corners; dull finish. each **33.50** regularly 45.00

Brass Bed with square posts and top rods; bright or dull finish, all sizes. regularly 34.50, **24.50**

Brass Beds, all sizes. . . . . regularly 30.00, **17.50**

Upholstered Box Springs with 72 best tempered steel springs. . . . . **15.50** regularly 20.00

McCreery "Hand-Laid" Mattresses. . . . . regularly 45.00, **35.00**

Long Curled Hair Mattresses in one or two parts. . . . . **19.50** regularly 26.00

MEN'S & WOMEN'S UMBRELLAS

Taffeta Silk Umbrellas,—handles of assorted woods, with sterling silver caps and trimmings; also gunmetal, partridge and English furze **2.95** regularly 4.00 and 5.00

Fine Quality Taffeta and Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas,—handles of plain and fancy mission woods, with assorted sterling silver caps. . . . . **1.95** regularly 3.00 and 3.50

ART GOODS

Evening Bags, made of Changeable Taffeta,—gold braid handle and trimming; mirror at bottom. regularly 4.50, **3.50**

Candy Boxes with knob on cover; 2-lb. size; covered in Novelty Silk; trimmed with gold braid and French roses. regularly 2.00, **1.50**

Double Work Baskets,—one fitted with shirred satin bag; the other lined with shirred satin. regularly 1.50, **1.00**

Pin Cushions, 15 inches long, made of Dresden ribbon; trimmed with ribbon and filled with various kinds of pins. regularly 1.50, **1.00**

Round Sofa Pillows,—made of Taffeta Silk, shirred to form points; trimmed with gold lace and French roses. regularly 12.00, **8.00**

Work Baskets,—round, with handles; made of Silk, fitted with pockets and pin cushion; trimmed with gold lace and braid. regularly 5.75, **4.00**

Pin Cushions,—oval shape; made of Silk, covered with lace, trimmed with gold braid and French roses, and filled with fancy pins. Oval Tray to match. regularly 3.75, Each **3.00**

MEN'S & WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs,—hand-drawn, hemstitched; various width hems. regularly 4.00 to 9.00, doz. **2.75, 3.65** to **5.50**

Women's Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs,—various width hems. regularly 4.00 to 9.00, doz. **2.75, 3.75** and **5.00**

Women's Hand-scalloped and Hand-lettered Madeira Handkerchiefs. regularly 4.50, doz. **3.00**

Women's Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs,—various designs. box of 6. **1.00** and **1.50**

STATIONERY

Desk Sets, plain dull finished Brass; seven pieces; desk pad 16 x 21 inches. regularly 5.00, — **3.95**

Desk Sets, of Black or White Glass; polished brass or nickel trimmed; five pieces; desk pad 14 x 20 inches. regularly 10.00, — **7.50**

Auction Bridge Cases of Black, Blue or Brown Seal Grain Leather; two packs of cards and pads. Special — **2.00**

Cabinets, containing 120 sheets, 100 envelopes; White, Blue or Gray. Special — **75c**

Cabinets, containing one quire of writing paper and one quire gilt edge cards; envelopes to match. White, Gray, Blue and Orchid. Special — **75c**

HAND BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS

Limousine Cases of Black, Long Grain Morocco, ten fittings. Special — **4.85**

Hand Bags, of Black Silk Chiffon Velvet or Moire, inside compartment; enameled catch. regularly 5.00, — **3.95**

Envelope Purses, of Pin Morocco; Black, Blue or Brown. . . . . **1.50** regularly 2.00

Hand Bags, of Black Pin Seal. . . . . regularly 2.95, **1.95**

Hand Bags, of Black Silk Moire or Chiffon Velvet. regularly 2.95, **1.95**

Vanity Envelope Bag, of Pin Seal; Black, Blue or Brown. . . . . **2.25** regularly 2.95

Hand Bags, or Black Pin Seal, with inside frame. regularly 6.75, **5.00**

Children's Hand Bags of Morocco, in Black, Blue or Purple. . . . . **75c** regularly 1.00

Hand Bags of Pin Morocco with inside frame and mirror. . . . . **2.25** regularly 2.95

Hand Bags of Black Silk Moire, shell colored celluloid frame and handle. regularly 3.95, **2.95**

Same of Black Chiffon Velvet. . . . . regularly 5.00, **3.95**

Pigskin Dressing Cases, eleven fittings, for men or boys. . . . . **5.95** regularly 6.75

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

No. 12—Ten-piece Heppelwhite Model Suite, as illustrated, including Buffet 66 inches long; China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. . . . . regularly 550.00, **425.00**

Ten-piece Suites, Adam model; made exclusively for James McCreery & Co.; including Buffet, 72 inches long, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Sidechairs and ane Armchair. . . . . regularly 480.00, **375.00**

Ten-piece Colonial Model Suites, finished in Dull Mahogany. . . . . regularly 325.00, **255.00**

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites, inlaid with satinwood. . . . . regularly 400.00, **325.00**

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. . . . . regularly 375.00, **295.00**

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites, made of Selected Mexican Mahogany. . . . . regularly 500.00, **398.00**

Ten-piece Suites, Elizabethan model, finished in Jacobean Oak, including Buffet, China Closet, Side and Extension Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. . . . . regularly 450.00, **325.00**

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. . . . . regularly 375.00, **295.00**

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites inlaid with satinwood. . . . . regularly 325.00, **250.00**

Ten-piece Mahogany Suites,—plain Sheraton model. . . . . regularly 300.00, **200.00**

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Colonial Model Suites finished in Dull Mahogany. . . . . regularly 175.00, **125.00**

Four-piece Adam Model Suites finished in Ivory Enamel or Mahogany. . . . . regularly 300.00, **225.00**

Four-piece Chinese Chippendale Suites. . . . . regularly 325.00, **250.00**

Four-piece Suites finished in Ivory Enamel; decorated in Delft Blue. . . . . regularly 250.00, **185.00**

Four-post Mahogany Beds. . . . . regularly 60.00, **39.50**

Separate Pieces

No. 11—Fireside Wing Chair, as illustrated, covered in Tapestry. . . . . regularly 40.00, **27.50**

No. 14—Chippendale Model Bookcase, as illustrated, with double doors. . . . . regularly 70.00, **49.50**

No. 15—"Howard" Easy Chair, as illustrated, covered in Tapestry. . . . . regularly 45.00, **29.50**

Famous "Martha Washington" Work Tables. . . . . regularly 20.00, **10.75**

Solid Mahogany Dinner Wagons. . . . . regularly 25.00, **15.00**

Overstuffed Sofas with loose down cushions; spring pillow arms. . . . . regularly 140.00, **100.00**

Overstuffed Sofas with loose down cushions. . . . . regularly 90.00, **69.50**

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"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century
The Finest Silks the World Produces

Chiffon Taffeta Silks

15,000 Yards of Superior Quality

Wide range of the season's fasbionable evening, reception and street colors; also changeable tints and White or Black. 36 inches wide. regularly 1.50, yard **1.15**

New Novelty Taffeta Silks and Satins,—choice color combinations of Military Plaids and Stripes. regularly 1.50, yard **95c**

Extra Wide Width

Black Autumn Dress Satin

54 inches (one and one-half yards) wide. regularly 2.50, yard **1.25**

VELVETS AND VELVETEENS

50,000 Yards of this season's newest weaves, colors and Black, especially adapted for suits, coats, capes, millinery and trimming.

Double Width Novelty Chiffon Velvet.....formerly 6.50, yd. **2.85**
Double Width Novelty Velvets.....formerly 6.50, yd. **2.85**
Double Width Black Chiffon Velvet.....formerly 5.00, yd. **2.85**
Extra Widtb Black Chiffon Velvet, (one and one-half yards) wide.....formerly 8.50, yd. **4.50**
Double Width Black Costume Velvet.....formerly 3.50, yd. **2.25**
Imported Black Dress Velveteen.
44 inches wide.....formerly 5.50, yd. **3.50**
32 inches wide.....formerly 3.50, yd. **2.25**
27 inches wide.....formerly 3.00, yd. **1.75**
27 inches wide.....formerly 2.50, yd. **1.45**
27 inches wide.....formerly 2.00, yd. **1.35**
24 inches wide.....formerly 1.50, yd. **95c**

COLORED AND BLACK DRESS GOODS

5,000 Yards of BROADCLOTH

In a wide range of latest autumn colors and black..... regularly 2.00, yd. **1.35**
Imported Black Chiffon Broadcloth.....yd. **1.65, 1.95** and **2.50** regularly 2.50, 3.00 and 3.50

DRESS TRIMMINGS

Rhinestone Trimming.....regularly 1.50, yard **95c**
Tinsel Bands and Edgings....regularly 20c to 1.25, yard **15c** to **1.00**
Flower Trimming.....regularly 35c to 1.75, yard **25c** to **1.25**
Spangled Bands.....regularly 75c to 2.75, yard **50c** to **2.00**

LACES AND NETS

Chantilly, Net Top and Metal Laces will be greatly favored for the coming season, owing to the many varieties of textures which make them most desirable trimmings for the new Fall models.

Cbantilly and Net Top Edgings and Flouncings, in Ecru or White. regularly 65c to 3.50, yard **35c** to **1.75**
Metal and Colored Novelty Laces. regularly 95c to 7.95 yard **50c** to **5.95**
Silk Nets, in Black, White and a variety of new colors. Special, yard **85c** to **2.95**

RIBBONS

French Finished Taffeta and Moire Taffeta, in a variety of colors, including Black and White; 7¼ inches wide. regularly 39c, yard **25c**
Jacquard Warp Prints in dainty colorings on light grounds; moire or satin effect; 4¾ inches wide. regularly 39c, yard **25c**

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Blouses of Embroidered Cream Net over chiffon lining, with dainty net vestee and new shape convertible collar. Special **5.00**
Blouses of All-over Embroidered Crepe de Chine, in Flesh or White; high or low collar; hemstitched collar and cuffs. Special **2.00**
Effective Blouses of Pussy Willow Silk, combined with Georgette Crepe; collar and turnback cuffs of Georgette Crepe. White, Flesh, Navy Blue and Brown. Special **3.95**
Handsome Blouses of the new Pompadour Georgette Crepe, in Rose or Copenhagen Blue; bemstitched bodice of plain Georgette Crepe; fancy cuffs; wired collar; chenille tie. Special **7.50**
White Georgette Crepe Blouses, with hand-emhroidery, in Oriental design; lace collar witb Copenhagen Blue satin bow and lace cuffs. Special **7.50**
Soiree Silk Blouses in semi-tailored models; cbangeable colors Special **6.95**
Wbite Satin Striped Crepe de Cbine Blouses, witb vestee, collar and cuffs of plain satin; finished with pearl buttons. Special **2.95**

NEGLIGEES AND KIMONOS

Two-piece Negligees,—pleated slip trimmed with lace and rosebuds; lace coatee. regularly 15.50, **9.50**
Bondoir Slip-ons, made of Crepe de Chine, trimmed witb self-colored pleating. regularly 9.50, **6.50**
Negligees of Alhatross,—with embroidered bodice; pleated skirt. regularly 5.95, **3.95**
Negligees of Albatross, with embroidery.....regularly 3.95, **2.95**
Imported Japanese Crepe Kimonos.....**1.50** to **1.95** regularly 2.25 to 2.95
Negligees of French Flannel,—silk lined.....regularly 9.50, **7.50**

WOMEN'S CORSETS

C/B Corsets of superior quality Coutil; new models to suit all types of figures. Sizes 19 to 30. regularly 5.00, **2.65**
C/B Corsets in various models to suit all types of figures. Made of Broche or Broche Batiste in White or White and Pink. Sizes 19 to 28. regularly 5.00, **2.65**
C/B Corsets of White or Flesh Coutil or fancy Broche; medium bust; long hips; douhle hose supporters. regularly 3.00, **1.65**
C/B Corsets of Fine Coutil, slightly boned; elastic at top; especially suited to growing girls. regularly 3.00, **1.65**

WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS

Night Gowns of Sbeer Batiste, trimmed with fine embroidery, lace and ribbon. regularly 3.00, **1.95**
Envelope Cbemises of Flesb Crepe Japon; four distinctive models; finished with shirring, featberstitching or picot lace edge and ribbon...**95c** regularly 1.50
Nigbt Gowns to match.....regularly 1.50, **95c**
Nigbt Gowns of Flesh Crepe Japon; wide eyelets; ribbon trimmed at neck and sleeves.....regularly 2.50, **1.45**
Envelope Chemises to match.....regularly 2.50, **1.45**
Combinations of Fine Batiste, waistline model; corset cover with skirt or corset cover with open or closed drawers. regularly 3.00, **1.95**

WOMEN'S SILK UNDERWEAR

Glove Silk Vests,—hand top; reinforced. White or Pink..... **95c** regularly 1.25
Glove Silk Vests,—band top; embroidered yoke; reinforced. White or Pink. regularly 1.75, **1.35**
Glove Silk Vests,—embroidered yoke; reinforced. White or Pink. regularly 2.25, **1.65**
Glove Silk Union Suits,—band top; reinforced. White or Pink.. regularly 2.75, **1.95**
Glove Silk Union Suits,—hand top; embroidered yoke; reinforced.. regularly 3.75, **2.65**
Glove Silk Bloomers,—reinforced. White or Pink:.....**1.45** regularly 1.95

WOMEN'S SILK PETTICOATS

Petticoats of Superior Quality Taffeta,—deep tucked section flounce finished with scallops; two-tone or solid colorings.....**2.95** regularly 4.00
Petticoats of Messaline in changeable or solid colors; tbree ruffle model. regularly 4.00, **2.95**
Petticoats of Silk Jersey with taffeta flounce; variety of colorings.....**2.95** regularly 4.00
Petticoats of Silk Jersey with deep flounce of taffeta, finisbed with fine pleating. regularly 5.50, **3.95**
Petticoats of Guaranteed Satin in beautiful dark tones; deep tucked section flounce. regularly 6.00, **4.95**
Extra size Petticoats of Taffeta in Black and Colors; deep section tucked flounce. regularly 5.50, **3.95**

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Thread Silk Hosiery,—Black or White with embroidered white or black clox, also with embroidered instep in various designs, in Black only. regularly 1.75 and 2.00, pair **1.35**, 6 pairs **7.75**
Tbread Silk Hosiery,—medium weigbt; reinforced heels, toes and soles. Black or White. regularly 2.25, pair **1.50**, 6 pairs **8.75**
Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced heels, toes and soles. Black or White. regularly 1.50, pair **1.15**, 6 pairs **6.50**
Thread Silk Hosiery,—reinforced heels, toes and soles. Black or White regularly 1.25, pair **90c**, 6 pairs **5.00**
Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle top and soles. Black or White. regularly 75c, pair **60c**

MISSES' WEARING APPAREL

Style 6, as illustrated,—Coat in English Mixtures, Wool Plush or Duvetyne; fur collar; silk lined sleeves; choice colors. Sizes 14 to 18 years. regularly 22.50, **14.75**
Style 7, as illustrated,—Broadcloth Suit, richly braid trimmed; fur collar; newest colors. Sizes 14 to 18 years. regularly 35.00, **23.50**
Broadcloth Suits, fur trimmed; new fall colorings. Sizes 14 to 18 years. regularly 27.50, **19.75**
Afternoon or Evening Dresses,—chic models in Silk Net over Soiree, in Light Blue, Pink, Maize, Orchid or Nile Green. Sizes 14 to 18 years. regularly 26.50, **18.50**
Afternoon Dresses,—Charmeuse skirt, girdle and trimming; Georgette crepe waist, with underlining of embroidered silk net; the latest colors. Sizes 14 to 18 years. regularly 26.50, **16.75**
Serge Dresses,—very smart models, in Navy Blue or African Brown Serge, combined with plain or striped taffeta. Sizes 14 to 18 years..... regularly 18.50, **12.75**

GIRLS' AND JUNIORS' APPAREL

Dresses,—in Navy Blue, Brown or Garnet Serge, trimmed with silk braid, white pique collar and cuffs and silk tie. Sizes 6 to 16 years. regularly 8.95, **5.75**
Cbinchilla Coats,—in Navy Blue, Brown or Gray; lined throughout with silk serge. Sizes 6 to 14 years. regularly 10.75, **6.95**
Three-piece Suits,—in Navy Blue, African Brown or Green Wale Cheviot; velvet collar; lined with peau de cygne. Sizes 12 to 16 years. regularly 19.75, **14.50**
Suits,—in Navy Blue, Black, African Brown or Green Gabardine; handsomely trimmed witb silk braid; heaver collar. Sizes 13 to 17 years. regularly 24.50, **16.75**

INFANTS' WEAR

Style 5, as illustrated,—Coat of Zibeline; velour collar, cuffs and belt. Navy Blue, Brown or Green. Sizes 2 to 5 years. regularly 7.50, **5.00**
Fine Broadclotb Coats, strictly tailored; fur collar; silk lined. Sizes 1 to 4 years. Brown, Green and Apollo Blue. regularly 12.50, **9.75**
White Dresses, of fine Lawn; lace and ribbon trimmed. 2 to 5 years. regularly 3.95, **2.95**
Short Coats of White Crepella, hand-scalloped collar and cuffs; silk lined. Sizes 6 months to 2½ years. regularly 5.00, **3.95**
Imported Corduroy Coats, belted back; tailored model; lined. Navy Blue, Brown, or Green. Sizes 2 to 5 years. regularly 8.50, **6.95**

WOMEN'S STREET HATS

New and distinctive styles in Smart Street Hats, artistically trimmed with fur, fancy ostrich, flowers and metal trimmings....**5.00** and **10.00** regularly 8.50 to 18.00
Untrimmed Velvet Hats in Black and Colors, including Large Hats, Turbans and Tricornes.....**1.75** and **2.95** regularly 2.95 and 4.25

Unusual Values in Ostrich Trimmings

All new colors, including Purple, Old Rose, Taupe, Brown, Navy Blue and Black.
Ostrich Bands, combined witb Imitation Skunk.....**1.75**
Ostrich Roses with fur centers.....bunch of 3, **1.25**
Ostrich Tips witb fur stems.....**95c**
Ostrich Pompons with fur centers.....**95c**

WOMEN'S GLOVES

1-Clasp Prix Seam Capeskin,—White, Tan and Oak.....pair **1.00** regularly 1.25
1-Clasp Mocha,—Mode, Gray and Black. regularly 1.25, pair **1.00**
2-Clasp Kid, overseam sewn. Black, White and colors.....pair **1.00** regularly 1.50
16-button lengtb White Glace, overseam sewn.....pair **1.95** regularly 2.50

COATS AND WRAPS

Style 3, as illustrated,—Afternoon Coat of Velour Cloth, with Fitch Dyed Opossum collar; lined throughout with self color silk; smart English cut. regularly 45.00, **27.50**
Style 8, as illustrated,—Semi-evening Coat of Striped Plush, trimmed with band of plain plush; fancy lining. regularly 45.00, **29.50**
Evening Wraps of Charmeuse, collar of Iceland Fox; warmly interlined. regularly 39.50, **28.00**
Motor Coats of English Mixed Fabrics,—fur collar; lined throughout. regularly 35.00, **22.50**
Motor and Traveling Coats of Mixed Fabrics; very warm; full lined. regularly 22.50 to 29.50, **15.50**
Coats of English Gabardine,—smart cut. regularly 22.50, **14.50**

WOMEN'S FUR COATS

Style 4, as illustrated,—Hudson Seal Coat with Skunk collar, cuffs and border. 45 inches long. regularly 165.00, **125.00**
Persian Lamb Coats with Skunk collar; choice selected skins of high lustre. 40 inches long. regularly 175.00, **135.00**
Hudson Seal Coats,—choice selected skins; handsome silk linings. 40 inches long. regularly 110.00, **85.00**
Hudson Seal Coats, made from choice skins; rich silk linings. 40 inches long. regularly 85.00, **75.00**
Persian Lamb Coats, 40 inches long. regularly 165.00, **135.00**
Girls' Hudson Seal Coats with collar of Skunk or Beaver. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. regularly 77.50, **65.00**

FUR SCARFS AND MUFFS

Skunk Scarfs,—new animal effect.....regularly 32.50, **22.50**
Skunk Muffs of choice skins; new shape.....regularly 38.50, **28.50**
Dyed Blue Fox Scarfs,—animal shape.....regularly 42.50, **32.50**
Dyed Blue Fox Muffs.....regularly 55.00, **45.00**
Alaska Fox Scarfs in Taupe; choice skins. regularly 37.50, **27.50**
Alaska Fox Muffs in Taupe; new style. regularly 42.50, **32.50**
Black Lynx Scarfs.....regularly 32.50, **22.50**
Black Lynx Muffs.....regularly 37.50, **27.50**
Dyed Skunk Pillow Muffs.....regularly 18.50, **14.50**
Dyed Skunk Scarfs.....regularly 12.50, **10.50**
Black Lynx Muffs.....regularly 32.50, **24.50**
Black Lynx Scarfs.....regularly 20.00, **16.50**
Taupe Wolf Muffs.....regularly 25.00, **19.50**
Taupe Wolf Scarfs.....regularly 15.00, **12.50**

WOMEN'S SMART SUITS

Style 1, as illustrated,—Suit of Purple Satin,—Russian model coat; collar, cuffs and deep band at bottom of skirt and coat of Taupe Fox. Special **185.00**
Style 9, as illustrated,—Suit of Chiffon Broadcloth,—Russian model; collar, cuffs and band at bottom of coat of Skunk Opossum. New Fall colors. Special **42.50**
New Russian Blouse Suits, made of good quality Poplin or Gabardine; convertible collar, cuffs and skirt of coat edged with Skunk Opossum; new Fall colors. Special **24.50**
Stylish Fall Suits of excellent quality All-Wool Poplin or Chiffon Broadcloth; uniquely trimmed with graduated silk braid and self buttons; standing collar of beaver; all the new Fall colorings represented. Special **29.50**
New Model Belted Suits, made of Hairline Stripe Poplin, reproduced from a higher-priced model; lined with excellent quality peau de cygne. Special **19.75**
Special Offering of Extra Large Size Stylish Suits, adaptable for women of large proportions. Sizes 42 to 56 inch bust measure. **25.00** to **50.00**

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Style 2, as illustrated. Afternoon Dress adapted from Jenny model, made in Charmeuse; coat effect trimmed with moufflon fur band and fancy filigree buttons. Special **25.00**

Street Dresses, made of Serge combined with Taffeta,—waist finished with white charmeuse collar; full skirt with side yoke of taffeta; skirt and waist trimmed with smoked pearl buttons and silk loops. Special **15.00**

Afternoon Dresses, made of good quality Crepe de Chine,—waist has the new pleated cape collar of Georgette Crepe; vest of pleated chiffon to match dress; hand-made buttonboles on one side of waist and suede leather buttons to correspond on the other side; gauntlet cuffs and wide belt yoke of suede leather; bottom of skirt trimmed with band of moufflon fur. Special **35.00**

Evening Dresses, made of Chiffon Taffeta,—waist has band of gold lace with silk net draped over shoulder, caught with small flowers; short net sleeves; skirt with scalloped bottom and ruffle of gold lace; tiny gold gauze ribbon bows all around skirt. Special **19.75**



PARTIES RATIFY BAY STATE TICKETS

Democratic and Republican Post-Primary Conventions Held in Boston.

PLATFORMS ARE ADOPTED

Republicans Reject Anti-Loan and National Prohibition Planks —Friendly to Progressives.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—State conventions were held here today by both Democrats and Republicans. The candidacy of Governor David I. Walsh for a third term was indorsed by the Democrats. Ex-Congressman Samuel W. McCall accepted the Republican nomination for Governor. The nominations had been made by primary. Ths conventions ratified both State tickets.

Mayor James McCurley of Boston presided over the Democrats. The platform adopted, with the exception of planks congratulating the country upon the administration of President Wilson and favoring neutrality and preparedness, was confined to State issues. The platform in part follows:

"We indorse the program laid down by Governor Walsh for tax reform and recommend the abolition of the poll tax.

"We believe in a Constitutional Convention, the abolition of the Executive Council, the initiative and referendum, and local self-government.

"We demand an investigation of the telephone rates and legislation that will prevent undue increase in passenger and freight rates by common carriers.

"We urge the extension of the water power of the State, an inquiry into the milk business, and legislation favoring old age pensions.

"We cordially commend the extension of free popular education and the establishment of a correspondence educational system, as planned and advocated by Governor Walsh, which will open the avenues of advancement to thousands who cannot avail themselves of the present costly means of higher education. We urge the Legislature to establish the Dspartment of Education Extension upon a permanent basis, and to provide liberally for its development and support."

In giving an account of his stewardship Governor Walsh said that bis second year of service "has only served to deepen my conviction that important changes in our constitution and laws, in our administrative machinery and in the scope of our governmental activities, in the levying, distribution and expenditure of our revenues, are imperatively needed in the interests of all the people as distinguished from the selfish interests of a favored few."

Governor Walsh received an ovation which lasted forty minutes, a new Massachusetts record. A band and 700 delegates, with 200 spectators, contributed to the applause.

Progressives Welcomed.

A disposition to favor overtures made by leaders of the Progressive Party was apparent among a large proportion of the delegates to the Republican Convention. Lieut. Gov. Grafton D. Cushing, who was defeated by Mr. McCall in the primaries, was permanent Chairman.

Ths Republicans voted down two proposed platform planks, one opposing loans to foreign belligerent powers and the other favoring national prohibition. The anti-loan plank was offered by ex-Senator F. A. Sieberlich of Boston, and was defeated almost unanimously. The prohibition plank was offered by ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss, who was defeated in the primary as a candidate for Governor on that issue. The vote on the prohibition plank was 298 for and 1,042 against.

In offering his resolution against the credit loan Mr. Sieberlich declared that it would be in accordance with the neutrality attitude of the nation. Mr. Gillett, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, replied that the issue was covered in a plank in the platform favoring neutrality.

Mr. Foss, in offering the plank for national prohibition, said the party shonld take a stand at once on the question. Chairman Gillett, after an executive session, reported that the Committee on Resolutions fcit that there was a decided difference of opinion in the party over prohibition and that rather than arouse dissension the adoption of the prohibition plank was opposed.

Among the score of planks in the Republican platform as adopted, those favoring a Constitutional Convention, biennial elections, a short ballot, an executive revision of the tariff by an independent commission, an adequate armed force against aggression, and that criticising the national policy toward Mexico stood out prominently. Woman suffrage was not mentioned.

The platform urged Republicans to restore party control in ths State, asserting that internal dissensions had ended and that the party, "with mutual respect and forbearance," was now united "for the common good."

The platform, in part, follows:

National Issues.

"Protection for American industry has long been the cornerstone of every Republican platform. The spasmodic and scattered war contracts are a poor substitute for the secure and steady prosperity under protection. We demand a competent and independent tariff commission, such as the Democratic Party has abolished, which shall furnish the facts necessary for an equal, impartial, unsectional law. The Democratic tariff is a failure.

"We condemn the national policy toward Mexico. It has been vacillating, prejudiced, and partial, by turns unwisely timid, and unwisely pugnacious.

"As to the present war in Europe, it is our earnest desire that the peace of the United States should be maintained with firmness, dignity, and honor, and we believe that, to secure this end, we should observe a strict neutrality, insisting on our neutral rights, and rigidly performing our duties as a neutral. The war has demonstrated that no nation is safe against attack. We believe that our military strength should be great enough to justify a reasonable expectation that we could repell the attack of any nation. We believe that our army should be immediately reinforced, and that the navy should be strengthened.

"We believe the Federal Constitution should be amended and necessary legislation enacted to secure a national corporation law, national regulation of the hours of labor, and the employment of women and children, and a national divorce law."

Nelson B. Clark, Progressive candidate for Governor, issued a statement tonight, saying:

"Honestly sincere Progressives cannot indorse the work of today's Democratic and Republican conventions."

HOLDS CITY JOB 45 YEARS.

Board of Estimate Secretary Has Served Under 16 Mayors.

Joseph Haag, Secretary of the Board of Estimate, on Oct. 1 completed forty-five years of uninterrupted service in the Government of the City of New York. No other city employe has a record for such a length of service. Mr. Haag was appointed on Oct. 1, 1870, as clerk in the office of Receiver of Taxes, when he was 17 years old. At ths time A. Oakey Hall was Mayor, Richard B. Connolly, Controller, and Bernard Smyth, Receiver of Taxes. He has served under sixteen mayors.

Early in 1872 Mr. Haag was transferred to the Controller's Office. More than thirty-five years of his service was with the Department of Finance. On Jan. 1, 1906, he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Estimate. For several months in the early part of that year he was Commissioner of Accounts, having been transferred to the office by Mayor McClellan. Mr. Haag has devoted much of his spare time for many years to the study of the subject of retirement for the superannuated city employes and was one of the leading spirits in the efforts put forth to effect legislation on that subject.

HAITIAN AGREEMENT SIGNED.

Rebels in the North to Deliver Up Their Arms on Tuesday.

CAPE HATIEN, Oct. 2.—In consequence of the agreement between the Haitian rebels and the officers of the American expeditionary force, the rebels will deliver their arms to the Americans on Tuesday.

The agreement for the cessation of hostilities was ratified yesterday. The American staff, accompanied by Lemuel W. Livingston, American Consul at Cape Haitien, and General Carlos Zamor, ex-Minister of the Interior, went to Quartier Morin, six miles out of this city, and there met ths rsbel leaders. A formal agreement was drawn up and signed.

The rebel leaders returned to Cape Haitien with the Americans, and details regarding the surrender of arms were completed. It was agreed that after ths Haitians disarm the marines from the American battleship Connecticut will be withdrawn from Haitian soil.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Rear Admiral Caperton today reported the agreement by which the Haitian rebels promise to disarm on Tuesday.

Ths marines from the battleship Connecticut, who have composed the expeditionary force which in opening the lines of food suppiy inflicted heavy casualties on raiding parties of natives, may be withdrawn as a matter of policy, but so far as is known here there is no intention of withdrawing the other forces which hold the Custom Houses and police the towns.

MISS KELLY DEFIANT; MOTHER BIDES TIME

Both Unyielding in Deadlock Over Daughter's Conduct with Al Davis.

SLANDER SUIT SCOFFED AT

Counsel for Mrs. Kelly Thinks Tango Dancer Won't Press Action for $50,000 Damages.

Mrs. Edward Kelly of 116 East Sixty-third Street, who for several months has been devising ways and means to prevent the marriage of her daughter, Miss Eugenia Kelly, to Al Davis, tango dancer, was as determined as ever yesterday. She won't have Davis for a son-in-law; on that point Mrs. Kelly is determined. But late last night no new step had been taken, despite a reported interview in which she was quoted as saying she would obtain another warrant for the arrest of her daughter bscause of her conduct with Davis. Mrs. Kelly had decided to await developments and her counsel, John F. McIntyre, said he had received no instructions.

Meantime, it developed, Miss Kelly was living at her mother's home—or at least sleeping there—and going pretty much her own chosen course during the day. Mrs. Kelly has been informed that her daughter has had several clandestine meetings with Davis. Mr. McIntyre said last night that he was ready to take any step that his client asked him to in order to prevent the girl's marriage with Davis, but he scoffed at more or less sensational stories which had been published, and said that as far as he knew Mrs. Kelly had not contemplated any drastic step.

That Davis and Miss Kelly have been together lately, even that they have posed for photographs and supplied material for newspaper copy, is not denied. There is even no denial that with Miss Kelly living at home at night and defying her mother during the day a remarkable situation has been created.

As far as could be learned yesterday, both Miss Kelly and her mother are determined to hold their ground, and unless some move on the part of Miss Kelly provokes quick action, the remarkable fight between mother and daughter will bs waged along present lines until Davis obtains his divorce and is in a position to rewed.

Mrs. Kelly and Mr. McIntyre ridiculed statements that Davis's action for slander against her would come to trial. Davis, it was said, would seek to recover $50,000 because of remarks about him mads by Mrs. Kelly.

"There will never be a trial," said Mr. McIntyre. "Davis never would permit me to cross-examine him on the stand. Then I would have a free hand, and he knows that would not be a good thing for him. You can put that suit aside without serious consideration. He has served the papers on Mrs. Kelly, but that is as far as the action will ever go."

And there the case stood last night. Miss Kelly and Davis could not be found by a TIMES reporter, but it was said they were in the city and were not averse to publicity through certain channels.

G.A.R. VETERAN DIES ON BOAT

Collapsed as He Was About to Sail on Fall River Steamer.

Sergeant Samuel J. Ford, a civil war veteran, 70 years old, who was returning to his home in Newburyport, Mass., from the G. A. R. encampment in Washington, died of heart disease last evening on board the steamship Priscilla, of the Fall River Line, while she was at her pier in the Hudson River at the foot of Dsy Street. Sergeant Ford was seen to hurry his steps as he approached ths boat and, just after reaching the deck, he collapsed into the arms of a comrade, Serrcant Joseph Richardson. He died before the arrival of Dr. Sinton from Hudson Street Hospital. The body was removed to the Greenwich Street Police Station.

Sergeant Ford was in Company A, Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, and he was a member of the A. W. Bartlett Post, No. 49, G. A. R. He made a noteworthy record in the war, especially in the North Carolina campaign. His health had not been good recently and friends warned him against the trip to Washington, but he was determined to be present at the encampment, and left Newburyport last Sunday.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Autumn Dress Silks and Velvets

Are here in noteworthy assortments of this season's most fashionable Imported and American plain and novelty weaves and rich Autumn colorings. Included are Tinseled Effects on Chiffon, Satin and Taffeta grounds; Broche Frisette and Frisette Velvet Stripes; Velour Quadrille and Plaids and Taffeta Pekin Velvet; also Imported Chiffon Velvets, Trimming Velvets and English Velveteens and Corduroys.

Exceptional preparations have been made for this Special Offering, Monday and Tuesday:

Crepe de Chine, - - - yard 88c
40 ins. wide; in light and dark shades, also black, flesh and white; Value $1.50

Satin Celeste, - - - - - yard $1.20
36 ins. wide; in black, white, ivory, cream and fashionable street and evening colors; Value $1.75

Chiffon Taffetas, - - - yard $1.38
40 ins. wide; in rich Autumn colorings, also ivory and white; Value $2.50

Satin Charmeuse, - - - yard $1.48
40 ins. wide; in black, white, ivory and the new street and evening shades; Value $2.25

Chiffon Faille, - - - - yard $1.65
40 ins. wide; in black, white, colors; Value $3.50

Black Imported Taffetas, - $1.15
36 inches wide; Regular price $1.75 a yd.

Black Mousseline Duchesse, $1.28
36 inches wide; Regular price $2.50 a yd.

Black Imported Chiffon Taffetas, $1.40
40 inches wide; Regular price $2.50 a yd.

Black Moire Cotele, - - - $1.45
31 inches wide; Regular price $4.50 a yd.

Crepe Meteor, - - - - - yard $1.35
40 ins. wide; white, black and colors; Value $2.00

Fancy Silks and Velvets

Black Chiffon Velvets, - - $3.25
39 inches wide; Regular value $5.50 a yd.

Imported French Plush, - - $3.85
40 ins. wide; light weight, in the new Autumn shades; Value $7.50

Tinsel Brocades, yard $8.50, 11.50
Chiffon and Satin grounds, in light and dark shades; Regular prices $12.50 to 35.00

Autumn Dress Fabrics

A very remarkable sale to-morrow, on the Main Floor, will comprise the following notable values:

Imported Velour de Laine, - - yard $1.65
50 and 54 inches wide; all wool, velvet finish, in a large assortment of wanted colors and black.

Black Chiffon Broadcloth, - - yard $1.43
52 and 54 inches wide; sponged and shrunk, high lustre, in a very desirable light weight for both Autumn suits and dresses.

Dress and Suiting Fabrics, - - yard $1.10
including all wool English satin cloths, poplins, armures, cheviots, serges, plaids and mixed tailor suitings,

Tailored and Untrimmed Hats

At Very Unusual Price Inducements for Monday, on the Main Floor Special Tables

Women's and Misses' Velour Hats, - at $1.95
in black and the fashionable Autumn colorings.

Black Silk Velvet Hats, - at $1.95 & 2.65
in a very wide choice of new shapes.

IN THE MAIN FLOOR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Women's Attractively Trimmed Hats
In the collection are the various smart modes of the season, in correct shapes for every type of face. Some of the models are trimmed with fur,
at $4.95, 6.50 and 8.50

Women's Smart Autumn Outer Attire

Is assembled in the Ready-to-Wear Departments on the Third Floor, in unusually large and well chosen assortments of superb models, reflecting the very latest style tendencies in design, fabric, colorings and trimming decreed by Paris for the new season.

Original Importations, Adaptations, Copies and Our Own Interpretations of the vogue in Suits, Dresses, Coats, Wraps and Sport Garments.

Women's Tailored Suits, - - - $19.75 to 195.00
Street and Afternoon Dresses, - - $16.50 to 135.00
Dance and Evening Gowns, - - $27.50 to 250.00
Street, Motoring and Traveling Coats, $10.75 to 150.00
Afternoon and Evening Coats, - - $45.00 to 350.00
Women's Separate Skirts, - - - $5.75 to 25.00

Monday, a very advantageous and timely offering of entirely new models in

Women's Tailored Suits - at $27.50 & 39.50
of superior quality gabardines, broadcloths and corduroy, in a variety of very choice designs, some effectively trimmed with fur.

Women's Street & Motor Coats - at $16.50
of wool plush, chevron stripe with plaid back, shepherd checks and tweed mixtures, new high collar effects.

Smart Semi-Dress Coats - - at $21.50
of colored corduroy, high collar of natural raccoon, skunk dyed raccoon or self material, lined throughout and warmly interlined.

Women's Street Coats - at $27.50 & 32.50
of velour cloth, broadcloth, two-toned velour, corduroy and silk plush, trimmed with natural or skunk dyed raccoon.

The Exposition of the New Fashions in Furs

now being held in the greatly enlarged department on the Third Floor, will be found highly interesting this season. Included are

Women's Fur Coats
Imported and Original Models, in the very latest styles, for street and evening wear.

Fur Muffs and Scarfs
in a wide choice of luxurious furs, perfectly matched, featuring many new and exclusive styles.

Correct Motor Apparel
for men and women, in both fur and fur-lined garments, also Lap Robes, Rugs, and Foot Warmers.

The Upholstery Departments

Remarkable values provided for Monday on the Fourth Floor in

Reversible Royal Velour Portieres, - pr. $16.50
Custom made; Actual Value $27.50

Imported Irish Point Lace Curtains
$3.45 to 7.25
Values $4.50 to 8.75 pr.

Superior Filet Lace Curtains
$15.75 to 32.50
Values $19.50 to 50.00 pr

Novelty Point Lace Curtains
$4.50 to 8.00
Values $5.75 to 11.50 pr.

Filet Lace Stores, Values $16.50 to 25.00, at $12.75, 15.00 & 19.50

Sunfast Drapery Fabrics and Armures, yard 75c, 95c and 1.50
50 ins. wide, in the leading decorative colorings; values $1.25 to 1.95

Irish Hand Embroidered Linens

Main Floor, at Less Than Import Cost

We have succeeded in securing the entire New York stock of the foremost manufacturer of Ireland at greatly below cost, which enables us to make this most advantageous offering.

Center Pieces at 65c, 95c, 1.25
Regularly $1.25 to 2.50

Pillow Cases, $1.95, 2.50, 3.75
Regularly $2.75 to 7.50

Tea Cloths at $2.25, 2.50, 2.75
Regularly $4.50 to 5.50

Top Sheets at $4.75, 5.50, 6.25
Regularly $8.75 to 12.50

Luncheon Cloths, $1.95 to 6.00
Regularly $4.00 to 12.00

Cushion Covers at 75c to $1.50
Regularly $1.50 to 3.00

Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, Regularly to $3.50, at 75c, 95c, $1.75

A Very Important Sale of Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Consisting of an unusually large assortment of the most wanted weaves and colorings of high decorative excellence, marked in many instances at less than present cost of importation.

Small Size Oriental Rugs
Moussouls, Hamadans, Beloochistans, Bokharas, Berghamos, etc.; values up to $17.50,
at $7.50, 9.75 and 11.50

Medium Size Eastern Rugs
Including Kurdistans, Irans, Kazaks and Serebends. Values up to $45.00,
at $19.75, 24.50 and 29.75

Persian Hall Runners
Many antiques included, in very desirable lengths; Values up to $85.00,
at $29.75 to 49.50

Room Size Persian Rugs
In Mahals, Ghoeravan, Serebends and Anatolians; Values up to $225.00,
at $75.00, 98.00 and 125.00

Room Size Persian Rugs
Including better grades of Sarouks and Kirmanshahs; Values up to $550.00
at $188.00 to 325.00

Extra Large Size Rugs
For clubs, institutions, hotels or large residences,
At Very Special Prices

Robinson's

CORRECT APPAREL FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Step from Stern Bros. — *25 and 27 West 42nd St.* — *Between 5th and 6th Aves.*

Have Arranged for Monday

A SALE EXTRAORDINARY

Fur Trimmed Tailored Suits

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Offered at Very Tempting Prices

A showing of unusual merit, for it features every accepted and fashionable model in vogue this season—Copies of French models and the creations of the best American designers, fashioned in the finest high lustre Broadcloth, Whipcord, Velour, Plain and Chiffon Velvet, trimmed with Beaver, Skunk, Hudson Seal, Natural Raccoon or Natural Opossum.

We offer at $18.50 five distinct styles for your selection. Made of Broadcloth, Gabardine, Whipcord. Coats lined with Peau de cygne. Belt and plain models trimmed with Beaver, Opossum or Raccoon. Graceful hanging flare skirt. **18.50**

We offer at $25.00 four distinct models, each a clever creation in Broadcloth, Whipcord and Gabardine, including velvet and Corduroy; Belted, Box and Flaring Coats, in all lengths, trimmed with Beaver or Opossum. The new flare skirt. **25.00**

We offer at $29.75 Copies of the highest class models, in Broadcloth, Velour, Whipcord—showing the new long coat effect and graceful hanging skirts. Trimmed with Beaver, Hudson Seal, Skunk or Opossum. **29.75**

We offer at $35.00 six distinct models featuring the new long flare coat also the natty short coat, and new style plain or pleated skirts, plain and fur trimmed, fashioned in Chiffon, Broadcloth, Velveteen and the new Velour check. **35.00**

We offer at $47.50 copies of imported models—one or two of a kind—beautifully fashioned in Chiffon Velour, Broadcloth, Kittens Ear Cloth effect, Silk and Chiffon Velvet. New style coats and skirts trimmed with Beaver, Skunk or Hudson Seal. **47.50**

We offer at $59.50 the highest type of perfection in tailoring and workmanship—copies of Paris models, fashioned in the finest Chiffon Velvet, Chiffon Broadcloth, Velours, Novelty Velveteen and white broadcloth. **59.50**

25 and 27 West 42d St. — Robinson's — 25 and 27 West 42d St.

HUDSON TUBE TIEUP HOLDS 6,000 IN CARS

Lines Between New York and Jersey City, by Way of Hoboken, Closed Eight Hours.

BROKEN AXLE DERAILS TRAIN

Passengers for Trains in Jersey Railway Terminals Make Rush for Automobiles.

Train service in the Hudson Tubes between the Thirty-third Street station, New York, and Hoboken, and between Hoboken and Jersey City was stopped from 4:46 yesterday afternoon to 1 o'clock this morning by a derailed Jersey-bound train at a point between the Christopher Street station and Morton Street, caused by a broken axle under the rear car. No one was hurt and the damage was slight, but the delay inconvenienced more than 6,000 persons who were on the twenty-five trains in the tunnels at the time.

When the accident occurred trains were running at intervals of ninety seconds, a few minutes before the usual rush hour, and the congestion was so great that it required forty-five minutes to get all the passengers out of the tunnels. Trains were moved to stations or as near as possible to points of exit, after which the power was turned off.

One train was under the Hudson River, coming from Hoboken, and it was the last to get its passengers out.

From Twenty-third Street to Thirty-third Street there was a continuous line of trains in both tunnels, and passengers made their way to these stations by walking through the cars and from train to train. At every exit automobiles did a thriving business with passengers who had been interrupted in their efforts to reach trains on the New Jersey side. Most of them went over by ferry from Twenty-third Street. The tie-up did not affect the tunnels from the Church Street Terminal to Jersey City and Manhattan Junction.

It was only a moment after the train left the Christopher Street station and was approaching the under-river part of the tube at Morton Street, when the passengers in the rear car heard the axle snap, then a grinding noise as the rear end of the car left the rails and bumped along against the concrete wall of the tunnel. The train was brought to a quick stop by the motorman, who felt the drag of the derailed car in the strain on his motor. Persons in the car were shaken up a little, but none was hurt.

The passengers were permitted to leave the car before the electricity had been turned off, as they had only to step to the concrete wall bench, which runs level with the platform at the tunnel sides, and in that way made their way back to Morton Street exits and to the Christopher Street station.

After the passengers were all out electricity was turned on in the Manhattan-bound tube for the operation of the repair train, which carried over from the Jersey City shop a new truck and wheels for the broken one. This work was slow and difficult in the narrow space of the tunnel. The truck and wheels were lifted across the Christopher Street station platform and carried down the track to the end of the train.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool on the St. Paul are:

Miss Ida M. Adams, Miss F. E. Andrews, W. S. Arbuckle, Walter Austin, J. R. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Baron, Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bennett, Miss Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bishop, A. Booth, J. G. Brennan, Douglas Bucknall, Miss Muriel Cannon, R. W. Child, Miss M. E. Charlton, J. O. M. Clark, Mrs. W. Parwell, F. H. Gallor, Mrs. Douglas Garden, Miss Agnes Gray, James Guthrie, Jr., R. G. Hopper, R. L. Jones, Hon. Captain P. Leigh, Captain E. Metcalfe, J. D. Miller, R. D. Morrison, the Rev. and Mrs. F. V. Paradise, Miss M. L. Parker, W. D. Rankin, Miss Gertrude Richards, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shaw, J. E. B. Stuart, R. J. Walker, C. T. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Younger, Alfred Smith, Miss Dorothy Smith, and John Sutton.

AUTHORESS CHARGED WITH STOCK FRAUDS

Mrs. Ida M. Blighton Arrested on Complaint of Women Who Wanted to Invest.

CAST HOROSCOPE, SAYS ONE

British Officer's Wife Asserts She Was Influenced by Forecast of Husband's Life.

Mrs. Ida Miller Blighton of 69 Madison Avenue, who said that she was a writer of fiction under the name of Alvina Howels, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Birmingham and Lieutenant McConville of the First Branch on a charge of having obtained $6,000 from Mrs. Gillies of the Hotel Iroquois and $300 from Mrs. M. L. Simons of 22 West Thirtieth Street, wife of a British army officer, on the pretense that it was to be invested in war stocks. According to the police, there are a number of similar charges against Mrs. Blighton.

Mrs. Simons told the police that she was introduced to Mrs. Blighton in an uptown shop. She mentioned, a short time after the meeting, that her husband was with the British army in France, and Mrs. Blighton, according to the story told by the police, made a place for herself in the affections of Mrs. Simons by casting the horoscope of her husband and finding that he was safe and would go through the war without harm.

Other women who made charges against the fiction writer told also of meeting her in shops or restaurants, where, according to the police, she sought out women with money and explained how rich stakes could be made by the judicious purchase of war stocks.

Mrs. Simons said that she was anxious to make money in order to pay a visit to her husband in France and gave Mrs. Blighton $100. The following day, she said, Mrs. Blighton telephoned to her that the stock bought on margin for $100 had taken a big jump and that the first day's profits were $700. She suggested, according to Mrs. Simons, that another $200 might run her gains into several thousands, and Mrs. Simons drew $200 more from the bank and turned it over to Mrs. Blighton. Since then, Mrs. Simons said, she had sought to collect some of her winnings and had been unable to find Mrs. Blighton. Then she complained to the police and her charge was followed by those of Mrs. Gillies and several others.

Mrs. Blighton was extremely indignant over her arrest. She insisted that it was all a mistake, and that her operations had been perfectly legitimate and in accordance with the customs governing such transactions.

DALY-CANFIELD WEDDING.

Son of Ex-Supreme Court Justice Marries Miss Helen Canfield.

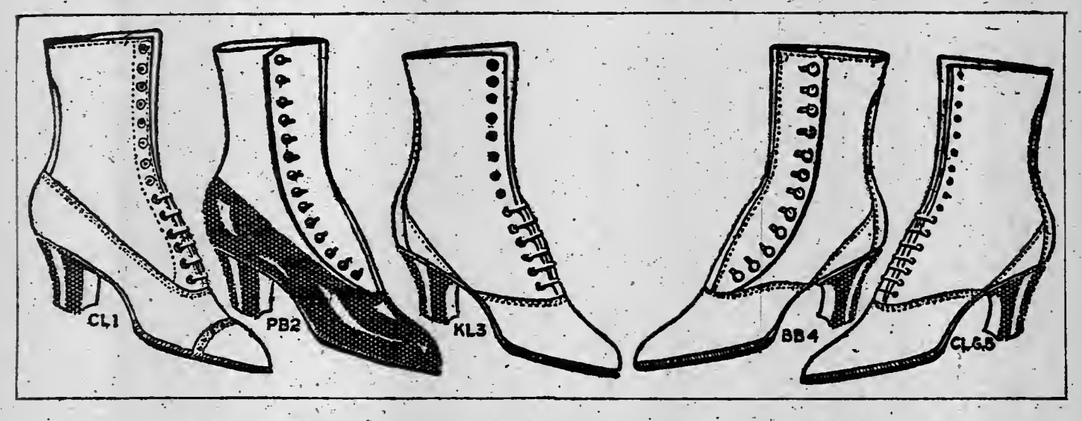
Miss Helen Canfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dayton Canfield of 354 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, was married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Rosary to Wilfred Augustin Daly, son of former Supreme Court Justice Joseph F. Daly of Yonkers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. C. Chambers of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New York.

The bride was attended by Mrs. Karl Beckwith Smith of New York as matron of honor and Miss Corrine Bonnie of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Marjorie Hitchins of Yonkers as bridesmaid.

Edward Daly of New York was his brother's best man. The ushers were Elliot Pitkin, Robert Johnson, Karl B. Smith, and Francis Dayton Canfield, 3d. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, with about 200 guests. The color scheme was pink.

SOROSIS SHOES

EXCEPTIONAL OFFERINGS, COMMENCING MONDAY



WOMEN'S "SOROSIS" SHOES

Style PB 2 "Sorosis" Patent Leather Button, as illustrated; plain toe; Black Cloth top.

Style KL 3 "Sorosis" Black Kidskin Lace, as illustrated; plain toe, Black Cloth tops; leather Louis heels. **3.85**

Style BB 4 "Sorosis" Bronze Kidskin Button; plain toe, Bronze Cloth top to match; leather Louis heels. Same model in lace.

Style CL 1 "Sorosis" Calf Lace, with tip; mat kid tops; leather Cuban heels. **4.50**

Style CLG 5 "Sorosis" Calf Lace; plain toe; Battleship Gray Kidskin tops; white stitching; invisible eyelets; leather Louis heels.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Auenue*

NEW YORK FURNITURE EXCHANGE

Sample Sale of Daven-os & Suites

Instructions received from Cleveland Office to get samples from New York Furniture Exposition Building and remove them to our three retail stores.

BRONX 2906 Third Ave. | DOWNTOWN 34 East 23d St. | BROOKLYN 53 Flatbush Ave.

We must dispose of these samples at once

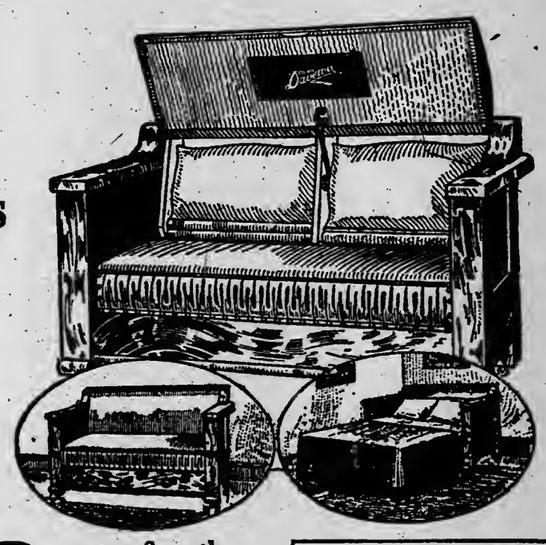
at 25% Less than D. T. Owen prices

Three piece suites in all finishes and coverings. Bed Davenports in short and long lengths. Rockers and armchairs—beautiful sample pieces—better than ordinary.

This opportunity should appeal to those wishing the highest grade furnishings but who desire to save money as well.

Be your own salesman—just take one-fourth off the regular price of any Bed Davenport from this entire line.

The one pictured:—regular price $35, One of the many, at $26.25



Three Stores With Complete Daven-o Lines **D. T. OWEN CO. INC.** Save the Middleman's Profit

BRONX (at 151st St.) 2906 Third Ave. Open Monday and Sat. Evenings

DOWNTOWN: 34 East 23d St. Open Saturday Evenings

BROOKLYN: 53 Flatbush Ave. Open Monday and Sat. Evenings

Credit Arrangement

If the sum of your purchase is greater than the cash you can spare, arrangement may be made for deferred payments.

Annual Week of Sales

REMARKABLE OFFERINGS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 4TH *5th Avenue*



Men's Scarfs

6,000 Extra LargeOpen-End Four-in-Hand Scarfs in Heavy Silks and Satins; advance holiday patterns and colors. each **1.65** doz. **19.00** reg. 2.50 and 3.50

4,800 Large Flowing End Scarfs of Heavy American Silks and Satins; also Silk Knitted Scarfs. each **90c** regularly 1.50 & 2.00

1,000 Dozen LargeOpen-End Scarfs, in figures, stripes and plain colors. "McCreery Special" each **55c**

Men's Raincoats

English Tweed, Worsted and Homespun Raincoats, all soft woven materials in light and heavy weights; suitable for auto and topcoats. **9.75** regularly 12.75 to 20.00.

Raincoats of Tan Gabardine Cloth; satin lined sleeves. **13.75** regularly 18.00 and 20.00

Knitted Rain or Topcoats in Gray or Heather Mixtures. **16.75** regularly 22.50

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

600 Dozen Shirts made of Flannel, Cheviot, Madras and Mercerized Materials; also Silk Mixtures; various models. regularly 1.50 to 2.00, each **1.00**

Shirts of Imported Madras, soft and stiff cuffs; soft plain or pleated bosoms. each **1.95** regularly 2.50 and 3.00

Tub Silk Shirts in a large range of stripes and colors. regularly 3.50 and 4.00 each **2.55**

"McCreery Silk Shirts," made in our workrooms; discontinued patterns and short lengths. Special. each **4.65**

No charge for sleeve alterations.

Washable Tan Capeskin Gloves,—American make; spear back. "McCreery Special." **1.10**

Gloves of Gray Mocha,—assorted shades; regular and short fingers. regularly 2.50, pair **1.65**

Pajamas of Madras, Mercerized Materials, Cheviot and Outing Flannel. regularly 1.50, **1.10**

Pajamas made of Imported Madras and Soft Printed Cloths. regularly 2.50, **1.65**

Pajamas of Fine Quality Flannel, trimmed with silk frogs. regularly 4.00, **2.65**

Silk Pajamas made in our workrooms of Heavy American Silks; plain or striped. "McCreery Special." **4.95**

Night Shirts of Cambric or Muslin; neat and fancy trimmings. regularly 1.00, **75c**

Sweater Coats of Brushed Wool in Gray and Heather Mixtures; "V" and "Ruff" neck models. **5.45** regularly 6.50 and 7.50

Sweater Coats of Gray Worsted; "Ruff" neck model. regularly 5.00, **3.45**

Zenana Dressing Gowns,—silk lined.....**21.00** regularly 30.00

600 Terry and Woolen Blanket Robes...**2.95** and **4.95** regularly 4.50 to 7.50

Dress Vests of White Mercerized Pique and Fancy Silk; custom tailored.....**3.50** and **4.95** regularly 5.00 and 7.50

Men's Golf or Outing Coats of Knitted Fabrics; latest models. regularly 15.00, **10.75**

Accordion Silk Reefers.....regularly 6.50, **4.95**

BOYS' & YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHING

Corduroy Norfolk Suits, in Drab color. Sizes 8 to 17 years. Special **4.50**

Norfolk Suits, made of Fancy Cheviot or Tweed. Sizes 7 to 17 years. Special **5.50**

Junior Norfolk Suits, made of Navy Blue Serge. Sizes 4 to 8 years. Special **4.50**

Young Men's Suits,—coats with flap or patch pockets. Sizes 32 to 42 inch chest. Special **12.50** and **16.25**

Young Men's Soft Felt Hats in the newest shapes and colors. Special **1.85**

Boys' Caps.....Special **50c** to **1.50**

MEN'S UNDERWEAR & HOSE

Shirts and Drawers of Worsted; fall weight; shirts with long or short sleeves; drawers in regular or stout sizes. regularly 1.00, per garment **75c**

Shirts and Drawers, Gray Worsted finished; medium weight; regular and stout sizes. regularly 1.50, per garment **1.15**

Union Suits of Gray Merino; regular and stout sizes.. regularly 2.50; **1.95**

Union Suits,—medium weight; ribbed balbriggan..... regularly 1.50, **1.15**

Shirts and Drawers,—balbriggan; fall weight; shirts with short or long sleeves; drawers in regular and stout sizes. Special, per garment **40c**

Silk Half Hose with spliced heels, toes and soles. Black and colors. regularly 1.00 and 1.25, pair **75c**

Half Hose,—Silk and Mercerized Lisle; Black and Colors; plain and fancy. pair **29c**, doz. pairs **3.25** regularly 35c and 50c

Umbrellas and Walking Sticks

500 Wood Stick Umbrellas of extra heavy quality Taffeta Silk; National frames; Lancewood shanks. "McCreery Special" **4.95**

Walking Sticks in a large variety of all the desirable woods; plain or silver trimmed. **1.65** regularly 2.50 and 3.50

MEN'S SHOES

Calf Balmoral,—all blind eyelets; low flat heel and toe; new English last; same in Tan Calf..... Tan Calf Blucher,—medium toe..... **3.95**

Patent Leather Button,—mat calf top; moderately narrow toe; for street or dress wear; same in lace..... Tan Calf Balmoral,—invisible eyelets; low heel, flat fore part; same in Black..... **4.50**

BOYS' & YOUNG MEN'S OVERCOATS

Chinchilla Overcoats with Hats to match in Gray or Navy Blue. Sizes 3 to 10 years. Special **5.00**

Coats of Pebble Cheviot,—Gray or Navy Blue. Sizes 3 to 10 years. Special **8.50**

Ulsters of Fancy Tweed; convertible collar. Sizes 10 to 18 years. Special **9.50**

Young Men's Overcoats of Oxford Vicuna,—silk lined. Sizes 34 to 42 inch chest. Special **17.50**

Young Men's Overcoats of Knitted Fabrics in Oxford, Heather or Navy Blue. Sizes 34 to 42 inch chest. Special **15.50**

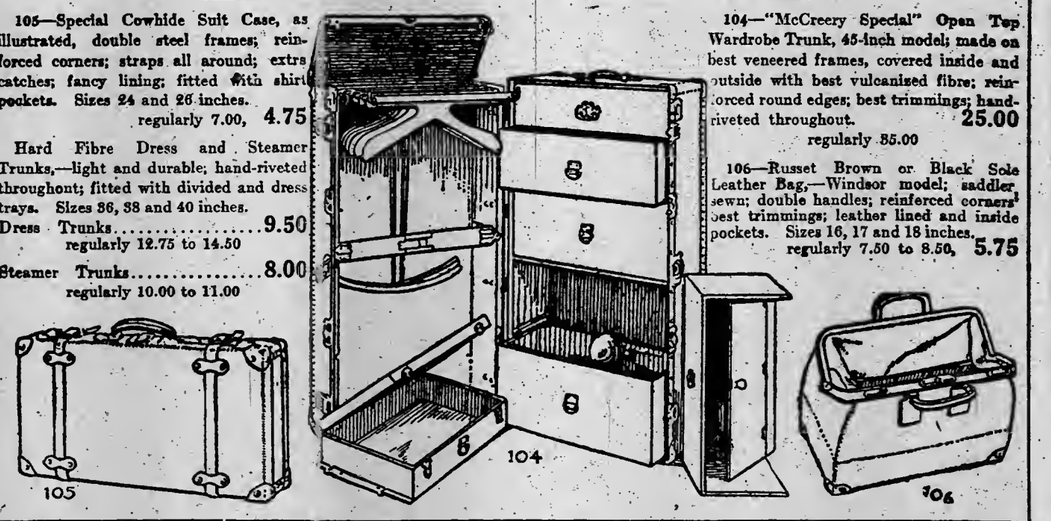
TRUNKS AND BAGS—*Exceptional Offering*

105—Special Cowhide Suit Case, as illustrated, double steel frames; reinforced corners; straps all around; extra catches; fancy lining; fitted with shirt pockets. Sizes 24 and 26 inches. regularly 7.00, **4.75**

Hard Fibre Dress and Steamer Trunks,—light and durable; hand-riveted throughout; fitted with divided and dress trays. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches.

Dress Trunks.....**9.50** regularly 12.75 to 14.50

Steamer Trunks.....**8.00** regularly 10.00 to 11.00



104—"McCreery Special" Open Top Wardrobe Trunk, 45-inch model; made on best veneered frames, covered inside and outside with best vulcanized fibre; reinforced round edges; best trimmings; hand-riveted throughout. **25.00** regularly 35.00

106—Russet Brown or Black Sole Leather Bag,—Windsor model; saddler sewn; double handles; reinforced corners; best trimmings; leather lined and inside pockets. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. regularly 7.50 to 8.50, **5.75**

PRISONERS WANT BANK IN SING SING

Delegates Tell Warden Inmates Need an Institution to Handle Their New Token Money.

NO DEARTH OF OFFICIALS

Charter Member Indorsed for His Moral Character Is Serving His Eighth Term.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing received today a delegation of the most intelligent inmates of the prison, who put before him the plans, including rules and by-laws, for a charter for the Italian-American Bank of Sing Sing Prison. In the petition which the delegates presented to the Warden asking his approval of the bank, it was said that the Chairman had been selected because of his high moral character. He is serving his eighth term in prison.

The delegation explained that its members were to be the charter members of the bank. They told the Warden that since he started paying off the convicts in token money it appeared that some of the prisoners had remained penniless, while others were no longer poor. The delegation did not go into the details of their fiscal accumulations, but assured the Warden that they were financially able to meet the liabilities of the proposed bank and thought it a pity that some of their associates were annexing calluses through carrying around so much coin in their pockets. The delegation wished to care for the wealth of the other inmates, receive deposits, cash checks, and do a general banking business, assuring the Warden there was no lack of trained men available. The Warden told the delegates he'd think it over.

Since the Warden has been paying the convicts for their labor, some have spent their money in moving pictures and other forms of riotous living, all of which now cost "money" at Sing Sing. Others have saved and have several pounds of "cash" after paying their board and lodging. Here some have economized by living in cheaper cells, while the best quarters have cost more. The men have as yet no paper money, but receive brass and aluminium coins of varying denominations.

It is the idea of Warden Osborne that the men will learn to save their earnings and at the end of their terms will have them exchanged for coin usable on the outside. The Warden has already learned that some will have little while others will have much. The State allows the men but a cent a day now, but there is a movement on foot to have the Legislature increase this allowance.

The Warden explained it all to a group of Columbia students who visited Sing Sing today.

"This charter is an elaborate thing, and I think it should be preserved," he said. "The petition recommends G. for his oratorical work, K. for his influence among the men, especially the Italians, and S. for his high moral character. I may add that S. is now serving his eighth term behind prison walls.

"I was stumped this afternoon when my office boy, of course an intimate, asked me if he couldn't get paid for seven days' work.

"I think I shall invite the professor of political economy from Columbia to study the system I am inaugurating and make some suggestions to help along. I am sure much good will come of paying the men in Sing Sing 'money.' It certainly adds to their sense of responsibility."

TO STUDY PENAL SCIENCE.

Class of Twenty-five Columbia Students Visits Sing Sing.

Dr. E. Stagg Whitin opened his class in penal science at Columbia University yesterday morning. The work in the study of prison problems will commence next week. The full registration of the class is not yet known, but it is expected that at least twenty-five students will enter.

As a preliminary to the work a group of students went to Sing Sing Prison yesterday afternoon with Dr. Whitin to get their first glimpse of a real prison. Dr. Whitin and Warden Osborne showed them through the entire prison, with a few trusties to explain to the students the various buildings and shops.

The establishment of the class in penal science, as announced last Thursday by Professor James C. Egbert of the Extension Teaching Department at Columbia, is considered as the first step in the establishment at the university of a chair in penal science. This department would come under the work in political science.

TELLS OF SING SING CANARDS.

Osborne Says False Tales Are Circulated to Hurt Him.

Speaking at Madison Square Garden on the last night of the American Industrial Education Exposition, Warden Thomas Mott Osborne devoted a large part of his address to defending his administration against what he declared to be the exaggerations of the newspapers. "If they would pay less attention to sensational headlines," he said, "and to a punch in the first paragraph, and more to important facts, they would deal more fairly with their readers and with the interests whose activities they report. Don't forget when you read of the terrible things at Sing Sing that the same system has been in operation at Auburn for a year longer. They get along splendidly there, because when anything happens the newspapers go down and learn the facts before they print the story. They aren't after the warden's scalp.

"Much space was given yesterday morning to a breach of the peace of no importance whatever, such as has always occurred in the world outside of prisons and has always occurred in prisons, though much less often now in Sing Sing than before; and only a few words to the most important thing of the last ten months in the prison, the establishment of the token coinage system and of wages for daily work. I am grateful to the papers for all they have said of Sing Sing that is true, but I don't like to see long columns of lies.

"Not long ago you saw a tale of an infuriated witness in the courtroom of the Mutual Welfare League, throwing his stool at the judge and injuring him. This scene occurred only in the imagination of the reporter. The facts are these: The league's judiciary board of five members met in a quiet room, with the sergeant at arms, and were examining two witnesses. One witness, a man of excitable temperament, jumped up and grasped his stool. Perhaps he would have thrown it at somebody if the sergeant at arms hadn't interfered. The whole thing as you read it in the papers was a doctored lie, put forward to discredit the administration.

"You read that saws, knives, and files were found in the cells in large numbers. This is what happened: The Governor received a letter telling him to come at once to Sing Sing; that conditions were dangerous. Very properly, he sent his secretary at once to make an investigation. It happened that I was at home over Sunday, and the idea was spread abroad that the Governor took advantage of that fact. The Governor's secretary ran down the reports, particularly one by a picturesque liar who said that six guns and three boxes of cartridges were in a certain cell. A search was made and the arms were not found there or elsewhere. The secretary saw that it was merely done to make trouble and went back. The next day Deputy Warden Church very wisely decided to make a thorough search, and the result astounded the old officers. There were no knives, hammers, saws, or files found—only one pair of wire cutters and a few pairs of scissors. And there was no disorder among the prisoners.

"I believe that the main cause of men being in prison is the lack of vocational training in their youth. Men who get out of prison often want to go straight, but don't know any calling to follow."

Other speakers were Miss Helen Merrick Crosby and H. E. Miles, Vice President of the National Manufacturers' Association, who spoke on "General Industrial Conditions in the United States Especially as Pertaining to Vocational Schools."

WON'T ENTER SING SING ROW.

Grand Jury Will Consider Only Assault Cases, F. E. Weeks Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 2.—District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks of Westchester County said today that when the Grand Jury takes up the inquiry into assaults committed by convicts in Sing Sing Prison, it will not investigate the administration of the prison by Warden Osborne.

"I want it understood," said Mr. Weeks with considerable emphasis, "that I have nothing to do with any friction existing between Superintendent of Prisons Kilcy and Warden Osborne, so far as the management of the prison is concerned. It is my duty, however, with the aid of the Grand Jury, to investigate any felonies that may be committed within the prison walls, and that is what I am going to do."

GOLDWATER WARNS HOTELS

Physicians Are Not Authorized to Solicit Engagements to Examine Employes.

Health Commissioner Goldwater issued a warning yesterday to hotel and restaurant proprietors against physicians who, according to report, had been going to these places representing themselves to be agents of the Department of Health, authorized to make physical examinations of kitchen and dining room employes in accordance with Dr. Goldwater's recent order that such employes be examined for infectious and contagious diseases. Such physicians have been collecting fees from the proprietors.

"The Department has issued no permission to any physician to solicit patronage in this way," Dr. Goldwater said. "The Department has opened a clinic at 49 Lafayette Street, where employes will be examined free of charge, and any employer may engage a responsible physician who will be empowered to make the examination in that employer's particular hotel or restaurant, and nowhere else."

KILLED BY A SUBWAY TRAIN.

Man Meets Death Before Crowd at 116th Street and Broadway.

Both platforms of the subway at 116th Street and Broadway were well filled shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon when a man, apparently seized with vertigo, staggered against a pillar and pitched off the west platform directly in front of a southbound train. The motorman, C. B. Science, used the emergency brake, but the wheels passed over the man and he was killed.

There were no cards or letters in his pockets to identify the man, but he had $297.15 in a wallet. His clothes bore the name of a Brooklyn tailor, and his hat had been bought in Myrtle Avenue. With these clues and a laundry mark on the man's linen, Detective Thomson of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau set out to try to identify him.

JAPANESE DYE SUBSIDY.

Will Develop the Industry by Providing 8 Per Cent. Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Japan has gone about the dyestuff industry in a manner to achieve results speedily. The Department of Commerce has received information to the effect that the Government has voted a subsidy to all corporations and firms engaged in the manufacture of dyes in Japan, provided more than half of the capital of such concerns is subscribed by Japanese subjects. Japanese industries are dependent for their artistic value largely on dyes, and the supply hitherto has come mainly from Germany.

The Government subsidy is extended to concerns making every form of dyestuffs and dye chemicals, including aniline salt, aniline dyes, alizarine dyes, and synthetic indigo. The amount of subsidy will enable the companies to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. on paid-up capital. The subsidies will be for a period of ten years. Medicines or perfumery specified by Imperial ordinance manufactured from coal-tar by-products will be regarded as manufactured dyes and chemicals. The manufacture of the material for gunpowder will also be regarded as the manufacture of dyes and chemicals.

PRINCETON STAR TO WED.

Walter C. Booth, Football Player, to Marry Miss Lillian Fraser.

Alexander V. Fraser of 346 West Seventy-second Street, announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Lillian E. Fraser, to Walter Cowen Booth, Princeton's star centre rush in the championship football team that met Yale's men and beat them.

Mr. Booth, who makes his headquarters at the Princeton Club, is a business partner of William H. Edwards, familiarly called "Big Bill," in the insurance business at 95 William Street, and Mr. Edwards is to be an usher at the wedding, which is to take place soon after Thanksgiving, although the exact date has not been set.

Miss Fraser plays tennis and golf and is fond of riding and outdoor sports generally.

SPANISH LINE BUYS OCEANA.

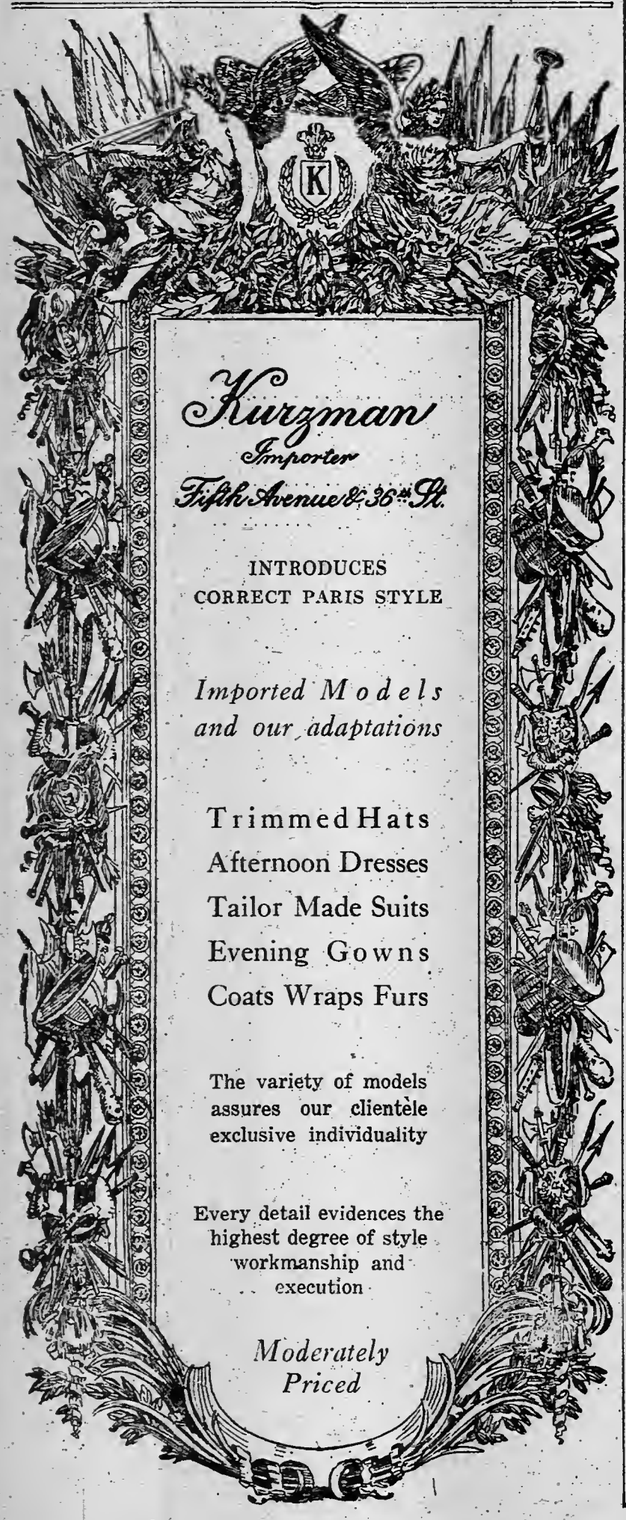
Under New Name She Will Play Between Cadiz and Cuba.

The steamer Oceana, which has been lying up for a year in South Brooklyn after she was taken off the Bermuda trade, was sold yesterday to Compania Trasatlantica, known as the Spanish Line, and will trade between New York, Cadiz, and Havana. The American flag was hauled down and the Spanish merchant ensign hoisted in its place. She will be called the Alfonso XIII., which will be the third name the vessel has borne since she was constructed in Dumbarton in 1891.

Doctor Accidentally Shoots Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Oct. 2.—Dr. Fremont Smith, a Washington physician, accidentally shot himself while handling a revolver in his cottage here last night. The bullet entered just below the collar bone and came out through the shoulder. His condition is not grave.



B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

The Department for Laces and Lace Robes

contains a magnificent collection of novelties, comprising spangled robes, flouncings and all-overs, designed in Paris especially for B. Altman & Co. and conveying the latest mode.

The colors predominating are sapphire, emerald, clair de lune, sphinx, marron and opal. In the metal effects a profusion of silver and gold laces are being shown, including the Flat Venise, as displayed on the Jenny model.

There is also a wonderful assortment of colors in Silk Nets, particularly the shaded or ombre tones.

Misses' and Juniors' Apparel

A considerable section has been allotted, on the Second Floor, to the Outfitting of misses, debutantes, and the younger set. Here may be found pleasing selections in a splendid variety of fashions.

Tailor-made Suits,	$19.50 to 135.00
Dressy Street Frocks,	19.50 to 475.00
Day-time Coats	14.50 to 175.00
Tailor-made Dresses	12.50 to 135.00
Evening Gowns	23.50 to 450.00
Evening Wraps	35.00 to 175.00
Separate Skirts	5.50 to 28.00

In the Blouse Department

the newest originations from abroad are exhibited in dressy models of chiffon, net, lace and faille silk at . . . $16.50 to 110.00

Of lingerie materials, daintily trimmed . . . . $6.50 to 38.00

The American-made Blouses are in an abundance of attractive styles and are modishly made of materials such as French crepe, lace, satin, crepe de Chine, marquisette, satin and chiffon combinations, and various fancy striped fabrics, at $5.75 to 62.50.

While a number of American-made Lingerie Blouses may be obtained at $3.25 to 25.50.

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge, by mail, express or freight, to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

A Special Sale of Women's Marvex Gloves

(GLACE KIDSKIN)

has been prepared for to-morrow and Tuesday, affording a favorable occasion to acquire these celebrated Gloves at prices which present unequalled values.

The offering will consist of

MARVEX GLOVES, in black, tan, gray and white

Three-clasp	per pair $1.65
One-clasp, pique sewn	per pair 1.75
Mousquetaire, eight-button length	per pair 2.25
Mousquetaire, twelve-button length	per pair 2.50
Mousquetaire, sixteen-button length	per pair 2.85

Also Mousquetaire, twenty-button length, in black, light-tan and white, per pair $4.00

An Exceptional Sale of Men's and Women's Silk Hosiery

for to-morrow (Monday) will provide excellent qualities at unprecedented price concessions.

Women's Black or White Silk Hose, with cotton tops and soles, per pair	50c.
Women's Black Silk Hose	per pair 75c.
Women's Extra-size Black Silk Hose	per pair $1.00
Men's Black Silk Half-hose, with cotton tops and soles, per pair	35c.

Contemporaneously with the above, there will be offered

MEN'S BLACK LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE

at the special price of . . . . . per half-dozen $1.50

Special Sales arranged to commence to-morrow (Monday) will consist of

2,000 Yds. of Imported All-silk Black Chiffon Velvet

40 inches wide, at $3.75 per yard

And 15,000 Yards of Choice Black Dress Satin

36 to 54 inches wide,

at 85c., $1.20, 1.35, 1.60, 1.90 & 2.75 per yard

All of these are considerably lower than the regular selling prices.

Mail and telephone orders will receive prompt attention.

Lace Curtains, Panels and Decorative Lace Pieces

To-morrow (Monday) and throughout the week, a Sale of great importance will be held in the Lace Drapery section of the Fourth Floor.

Over 2,000 Imported Hand-made Lace Curtains and Panels
And over 1,000 Imported Hand-made Decorative Lace Pieces

will be offered, presenting a remarkable opportunity to secure high-class merchandise at phenomenally low prices.

	included will be
French Lace Curtains .	$3.75, 4.50, 5.25 to 16.00 per pair
French Lace Panels .	4.50, 5.75, 6.75 to 10.50 each
Filet Lace Curtains .	32.50, 38.00, 45.00 to 85.00 per pair
Filet Lace Panels . .	9.00, 11.00, 13.50 to 37.50 each
Filet Lace Scarfs	from 7.50 upward
Filet Lace Table Covers	from 3.50 upward
Filet Lace Pillow Covers	from 5.00 upward
Filet Lace Chair Backs	from 3.75 upward
Filet Lace Arm Pieces	from 1.50 upward

The Department for Women's American-made Underwear

presents a diversity of unusual and exclusive models, featuring the recognized, advanced fashions in Undergarments, in which the prevailing materials and workmanship are emphasized.

Charming and decidedly chic, are the Pantalettes of satin with gold lace and fur trimming. Many handsome models are shown in Night-robes of silk, crepe de Chine and washable satin (pure dye).

Other garments, including the Red-ingote Combination and Envelope Chemise, have a marked note of originality.

Women's Petticoats

Many entirely new and individual features are presented in the Autumn assemblage of Women's Silk Petticoats, which portray the latest ideas in combination fabrics and trimmings, many of the latter being of dainty lace and fur.

Petticoats of taffeta, messaline, washable satin, crepe de Chine, silk or wool jersey are in stock at $3.50 to $65.00.

Lingerie from the Philippines

The Lingerie Department has received another shipment direct from the Philippine Islands. All of the garments were made under the personal supervision of B. Altman & Co.'s buyer and are unsurpassed in beauty of design; fashioned of the sheerest materials they are adorned with the most exquisite needlework and should prove a delightful acquisition to the Lingerie wardrobe.

In the regular stock are

Chemises	$2.10, 2.25, 2.35, 2.95
Gowns	$2.75, 3.50, 3.75, 4.25, 5.50
Pantalons .	2.35, 2.50, 3.50
Skirts . .	2.50, 3.25, 4.50

The Newest Sweaters

and Sweater Coats for Women and Misses are displayed on the Second Floor. The assortment includes Sweaters of wool, two-toned silk and Angora, also fur-trimmed Sweaters of silk or wool. There is also an attractive variety of Knitted Silk Scarfs, for limousine or evening wear in cooler weather.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

The Saks Store's Anniversary

will be signalized Monday and throughout the week

by a series of SPECIAL SALES of which those here presented for ***Tomorrow's and Tuesday's selling*** are typical

Store Opens at 9 A. M. — Store closes at 6 P. M.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

An Exceptionally Important Sale of

1464 Hand Bags

at $3.95

our regular prices $5.00 to $15.00

Pin seal, crepe seal, beaver or Morocco. A great assortment of the newest models, shown in almost every conceivable color, including African brown, greens, navy, violet, gray and black. German silver, shell or self frames.

Sterling Vanity Cases at $4.50

Our regular price $6.50

Engine-turned or hand-engraved, with mirror, memo tablet, sterling pencil, card, coin and powder compartments.

Sterling Silver Cigarette Cases at $5.00

Our regular price $9.50

Extra heavyweight silver; new, very thin, concave model; to hold cigarettes on both sides; gold-lined; engraved, engine-turned or plain.

Women's Bracelet Watches at $4.95

Our regular price $7.50

Gold-filled; 7-jewel movement; thin model, white-and-gold dial; accurate timekeeper; convertible into watch for regular wear.

Crepe de Chine Negligees

regularly $5.00 to $10.00 at **$3.98**

Crepe de Chine or Albatross Negligees; some embroidered; some lace-trimmed and some accordeon pleated.

Women's Silk Underwear

GLOVE SILK UNION SUITS, in pink, white, or sky; crochetted band top. **special at** **$2.55**

GLOVE SILK VESTS, pink or white; tailored band; **special at** **95c**

GLOVE SILK BLOOMERS, pink or white; strongly reinforced; **special at** **$1.65**

Women's Hosiery

FINE COTTON, LISLE AND SILK LISLE Hosiery, in regular and extra sizes; black, white, tan or "suede"; full-fashioned; double sole, heel and toe; high-spliced; deep, double top. **29c**

SILK HOSIERY, black, white and new colors; full-fashioned; double sole, heel and toe; high-spliced; lisle top. **59c**

Women's Evening Slippers, $3.95

Our regular price $5.00

Opera shape, well arched, Louis XV. heel; ten styles in the lot, which includes satins, patent leather and bronze; also a few mat kid beaded slippers.

Plaid Taffeta Petticoats, $3.50

Our regular price $5.00

One of Fashion's latest decrees. Two models in various beautiful colorings. Not to be found in many stores; nowhere in such quality as here.

Women's all-linen Handkerchiefs

regularly 25c; **special at 15c**

White centre, colored hem; hand-embroidered corner. Also solid color or white centres, colored or white hem. Sheer, yet serviceable.

Women's Sweater Coats

FIBRE SILK Sweater Coats; also Coats of all-wool, Milanese, worsted or Shetland. Not every size in every color or every style, but a large assortment. **Our regular prices from $7.50 to $15.95** **$4.85**

SWEATER COATS of fibre silk, plain weave worsted or Milanese. Assortment extensive, but not complete in any one style, size or color. **Our regular prices, $4.00 to $6.95** **$2.98**

Women's Neckwear

regularly $1.00; **at 59c**

THE NEW MUFF COLLAR; flares very high; uniform height all around, to the ears; four rows of small scalloped ruffles of organdie; tiny black buttons in front; black satin band and bow.

THE NEW COLLARS OF VOILE, to be worn inside high coat collar; new, double, box-pleated back.

THE NEW DIRECTOIRE COLLARS of net and lace insertion, with revers forming fichu effect.

Extraordinary Anniversary Values in

Women's Fur-trimmed Tailored Suits



$33.00 $27.50 $23.50

Suit Illustrated at left *(regularly $50.00)* **at $33.00**

Chiffon broadcloth. The fur is a fine quality of skunk opossum. Also at the same price an exceedingly attractive model in a new semi-box effect, in fine gabardine. Straight back, double-breasted front, choker collar and cuffs, also wide band of Hudson seal at bottom of coat; new pleated skirt.

Suit Illustrated at centre *(regularly $39.50)* **at $27.50**

The fabric is fine twill-back velveteen. Large collar, cuffs, and band at bottom of coat of skunk opossum. Another style is a blouse model, with band of skunk opossum at waist line; large choker collar and cuffs. A third style has flare coat, with convertible collar of skunk opossum or Hudson seal. All the three models have flare skirts. Two other models of velveteen.

Suit Illustrated at right *(regularly $29.50)* **at $23.50**

The illustration is only one of many styles. Others in broadcloth, gabardine, wool failles, whipcord or diagonals; collar, cuffs and in some the bottom of coat trimmed with skunk opossum.

A sale of Hand-made Black Silk Velvet Hats (untrimmed) at $2.85

Twelve of the newest and most fashionable shapes, directly reflecting the mode of the moment in Paris. Fine silk lining.

SAILORS POKES SIDE-ROLL EFFECTS
CONTINENTALS MUSHROOM STYLES

Trimming service without charge.

Women's Serge and Plaid Taffeta Dresses *(regularly $20.00)* $14.50

The serge is of a fine quality, all-wool, in navy, brown or green. The taffeta is plain or striped (much favored in Paris at the moment) and is used in the waist and sleeves. Trimmings of serge. Georgette crepe collar and vestee.

Velveteen-and-Crepe de Chine Combination Dresses *(regularly $25.00)* **at $18.50**

The velveteen of which the skirt is made, and which trims the pleated crepe de Chine Russian blouse effect, is of fast pile and color. Velveteen yoke, belt and bottom of blouse. Navy, black, brown, wine, green, or field mouse.

Georgette Crepe-and-Striped Taffeta Combination Dresses *(regularly $29.50)* **at $18.50**

A charming Russian blouse idea, V-neck, the entire Dress of pleated Georgette crepe, bottom of over-tunic and skirt trimmed with striped taffeta. A rich afternoon gown; black, brown, navy, Hague blue, pearl gray or rose.

Georgette Crepe-and-Charmeuse Combination Dresses *(regularly $29.50)* **at $22.50**

Entire Dress of Georgette crepe, with corded charmeuse band 15 inches deep at bottom of skirt. Dainty flesh-colored crepe vestee and collar; gold lace under blouse. Hague blue, wistaria, field mouse, pearl gray or green. Copy of a "Jenny" model, suitable for matinee and afternoon wear.

Dinner or Matinee Gowns of Chiffon Velvet-and-Georgette Crepe *(regularly $39.50)*, **special at $29.50**

The chiffon velvet used sells regularly at retail for $5.00 a yard. Sleeves and over-tunic of skirt of Georgette crepe, finished with fold of chiffon velvet. Underdrop of chiffon velvet, also overslip of waist. Georgette crepe lining. Reproduction of a Paquin model. Brown, black and five colors.

Fur Sets at very Special Prices

Prices of really good Furs are advancing almost hourly. It is difficult to predict how high they will go. This is a rare economy.

Fox Sets *(regularly $50.00)*, **Anniversary price $40.00**

Splendid, rich, full-furred skins; taupe, Baum Marten or black, animal effect Scarf; newest style Muff.

Black Lynx Muffs *(regular price $32.50)*, **special at $25.00**

Exceptionally fine quality, long, lustrous, silky hair; pillow or ball effect.

Fine Skunk Scarfs at $8.50
Our regular price $11.50
Small animal effect.

Fine Skunk Muffs at $15.00
Our regular price $19.50
To match the Scarfs.

Women's Coats and Wraps

Evening Wraps, 2 Models *(regularly $55)* **special at $39.50**

Imported chiffon velvet in exact reproduction of a Bernard model. Full ripple; shirring back and front; collar and cuffs trimmed with seal plush. Also a full sweep semi-belted effect with drop shoulders and large collar of Iceland fox. Light blue, coral, flame, maize, gold or black.

Fur-trimmed Corduroy Coats *(regularly $25.00)* **at $18.00**

Full length, belted model with large collar of natural raccoon. Lined throughout with peau de cygne, and warmly interlined. Black and colors.

Fur-trimmed Wool Velour Coats *(regularly $35.00)* **at $24.50**

Large, deep, inset sleeves; patch pockets, choker collar of beaver or Hudson seal. Half lined with peau de cygne.

Sport Coats *(regularly $13.50)* **special at $10**

Two-tone corduroy; belted all 'round; convertible sweater collar; lined throughout with peau de cygne; gray or brown tones.

Corduroy Sport Skirts *(regularly $3.95)* $2.95

A new model with trousers pocket; shirred back; detachable belt; black, navy, brown, green, or beige. Waist bands to 36.

Women's Blouses—very Special Prices

NEWEST BLOUSES of fine net in black and gold, combined with silk shadow lace over foundation of white chiffon... **$2.65**
Our regular price $3.95.

NEWEST BLOUSES of fine crepe de Chine, semi-tailored model, elaborately hand-embroidered front..... **$2.65**
Our regular price $3.95.

NEWEST BLOUSES of white or flesh color crepe de Chine, combined with wide bands of filet and shadow laces... **$2.65**
Our regular price $3.95.

NEWEST BLOUSES, tailored in heavy white cotton crepes, corded voiles or fancy novelty stripes..... **69c**
Our regular price $1.00.

NEWEST BLOUSES of fine crepe de Chine; fronts with rows of dainty hand-embroidery and fine tucks; white or flesh tint.. **$1.65**
Our regular price $2.00.

NEWEST BLOUSES, strictly tailored in crepe de Chine; tucked front; flare collar; white or flesh tint..... **$1.65**
Our regular price $2.00.

NEWEST BLOUSES of fine white voile, prettily trimmed with insertions of sheer embroidery and dainty Val. and Venise laces. Many new collar effects..... **69c**
Our regular price $1.00.

NEWEST BLOUSES of excellent quality crepe de Chine, combined with wide panels of filet lace; back lace-trimmed... **$2.65**
Our regular price $3.95.

In the Misses' Salon, Second floor

Tailored, Fur-trimmed Suits at $14.50

Our regular price $19.00

Smart new belted, semi-box and flare effects, braid- or fur-trimmed. Circular or pleated skirt. Gabardine, wool faille or whipcord. Lined with peau de cygne, and interlined. Navy, African brown, Russian green, or black.

Dressy, Fur-trimmed Broadcloth Suits at $17.50

Our regular price $22.00

Fine quality broadcloth in navy, African brown, field mouse, Concord, Russian green, or black. Russian blouse or flare model. Border, collar and cuffs of mole or beaver plush, or collar and cuffs of natural raccoon or skunk opossum. Lined with peau de cygne and warmly interlined. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Street Coats *(regularly $12.50)* **at $8.50**

Check or plaid velour, zibeline, cheviot, tweeds and fancy mixtures. Flare back, semi-belted, inset or kimono sleeves. Colors or black.

Misses' Corduroy Coats *(regularly $16.50)* **at $11.50**

Full-length flare and belted models in wide wale corduroy, lined throughout with satin. Navy, Copenhagen, brown, Russian green, or black.

Misses' Afternoon Dresses *(regularly $22.50)* **at $18.50**

Dressy models of plaid, striped, or plain silk, combined with velveteen. High collar of self material edged with Krimmer fur. Others have embroidered Georgette crepe collar. Navy, brown, plum, Russian green, or black.

Misses' Street Skirts *(regularly $5.00)* **at $3.75**

Tailored with self-tailored belt. Gabardine, men's wear serge, corduroy, wool checks or plaids. Waist bands up to 29 inches.

Anniversary Sale of the World Famous

Binner Corsets at $4.95

Six of the newest styles, the regular prices of which are $7 to $10

For every figure; plain, fancy, white, flesh, batiste, coutil or broche.

A Sale of newest Brassieres

75c and $1.00 qualities at **45c**
$1.50 and $2.00 qualities at **95c**

Included are many of the best makes. Brassieres with linen bottom and lace top, of strong muslin with Cluny top and bottom; muslin, embroidery-trimmed; net; mesh; some with shields; others reinforced under arms hook-and-eye front or crossed and buttoned in back.

An Important Sale of

Umbrellas at $2.95

for Men and Women

our regular prices $4.00 to $5.00

A group of only 475 pieces. Covers are of fine twills, taffeta or Union taffeta, very strong and durable. Women's umbrellas in colors as well as black.

Handles are Malacca, rosewood, partridge or ebony, cape horn, stag horn, full-length sterling silver or mounted with etched, embossed or engraved Sterling silver caps, Russian tula, gun metal, bakelite or ivory.

Women's Gloves

Specially priced for the Anniversary

Gray Mocha Gloves, prix-seam sewn, self or two-tone embroidered backs. **$1.00**

White glace Gloves, black emb. backs. **69c**

12-button length white glace Gloves; imported; 3 buttons at wrist. **$1.00**

16-button length white glace Gloves; 3 clasps at wrist; imported. **$1.49**

Sand color Mocha Gloves; pique sewn; two-tone embroidered backs. **$1.00**

Black washable capeskin Gloves; pique and prix-seam sewn; spear and two-tone crochetted embroidered backs. **$1.00**

White chamois lisle Gloves; 2-clasp; also in 16-button mousquetaire. **45c**

Ostrich Feather Boas at $3.95

our regular price is $5.00

Full, long flues; white, black, navy, taupe, white-and-black, taupe-and-white.

600 Gold Lavallieres at $1.50

Regularly $3.50 to $5.00

Set with sapphires, amethysts, topaz or pearls.

Children's Fur-trimmed Coats of Corduroy, special at $3.98

Our regular price $6.00

Sizes 2 to 6 years. Belted model, sateen lined, with warm interlining. Turn-back cuffs and high collar, edged with fur, Copenhagen, Russian green, navy or brown.

Infants' White Cashmere Coats, Silk-lined,

(Our regular price $6.00) **special at $3.98**

Short or long, warmly interlined, with cape, collar and cuffs hand-scalloped.

Boys' Norfolk Suits at $5.85

each with extra knickerbockers

Our regular prices $8.95 to $10.95

Four clever models of unusually effective style and splendid tailoring. Fabrics include the smartest novelty fabrics and the newest colorings; weaves that give superlative wear. Ages 7 to 18.

Boys' Norfolk Suits at $4.35

with extra knickerbockers

Our regular prices $5.95 and $6.95

Smart models in a wide variety of mixtures, cheviots and corduroys. Coats are serge-lined; tailored with exceptional skill. Sizes 7 to 18.

Boys' Mackinaws at $4.35

Our regular prices $5.95 to $7.95

Box or inverted pleated model; large collar and patch pockets. All-wool plaid Mackinaw cloth.

Boys' and Girls' Sweaters at $2.75

Our regular prices $4 to $6

Brush worsted, Shetland or zephyr yarns, in shaker, jumbo or regular weave; all popular colors. Ages 8 to 18 years.

Children's *(ages 2 to 8)* ***Sweaters at $1.55***

Our regular prices $2.50 and $3

Brush worsted, Shetland or zephyr yarns, in shaker, jumbo or regular weave.

Boys' Blouses, special at 55c

Our regular prices $1.00 and $1.50

Six for $3.25. Imported Madras, Oxford cloth, or mercerized cloths, in a great assortment of patterns and colors. Collar attached or neckband.

Boys' and Girls' Hose, 3 for 50c

Our regular price 25c a pair

Black or white mercerized cotton, medium weight, 1x1 ribbed; sizes 6 to 9½.

Children's School Umbrellas, 50c

Strong and durable; natural wood handles in special designs for both boys and girls, including fancy horns and silver caps.

TO RESUME TRAFFIC SOON OVER SUBWAYS

Mayor's Engineers Report Their Suggestions for Safety Are Being Carried Out.

WORK WITH SERVICE BOARD

Mayor Commends Commissioners for the Assistance Given to His Expert Advisers.

Mayor Mitchel sent to Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission yesterday the report he had received from the city engineers upon the safety of the wooden roadways and their supports in the streets under which the new subways are being built. The report made some suggestions for improvement, where the recent accidents took place, but stated that in general on the other sections the supporting structures were well designed and erected in a workmanlike manner.

The Mayor in his letter took occasion to emphasize the way in which the commission had worked with him and his advisers. He said:

"Permit me again to express my appreciation of the ready co-operation of your commission and of the assistance which its subordinates and engineers have given to my advisory board. Our purpose has been the same, the protection of the public, as far as human foresight and ingenuity can effect it, against a repetition of the disasters of last week. I appreciate that your commission did not wait to weigh the value of the expert opinion expressed by the members of my board, or to question the details of suggestions, but compiled at once with the recommendations."

The Mayor also pointed out that it was already possible to resume the traffic at nearly all the points, at which it had been interrupted, and that longitudinal traffic along Broadway from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth street could be allowed again in a very short time.

In the report which was signed by Nelson P. Lewis, as Chairman of the Board of City Engineers, and twelve other members, the method of inspecting the subway work was first described, and it was stated that many of their suggestions had been carried out already. In certain instances where it was shown that the suggestions of the City representatives might hamper the contractors' work, alternatives plans had been brought forward by the contractors or the Public Service engineers, and these had in most cases been agreed to by the City engineers.

The first criticism made by the report is on the general character of the supporting structures in Seventh Avenue and Broadway, where the accidents occurred. It is pointed out that nothing had been provided to prevent the turning over of the steel beams, which ran across the streets and on which the temporary roadways rested. Diagonal bracing, the engineers assert, both transverse and longitudinal, is very necessary for this method of construction, and they express the belief that the type of structure originally used was entirely unsuitable for the purpose for which it was designed.

The engineers recommended that in Broadway along the stretches, which had been closed to longitudinal traffic, diagonal bracing should be introduced at the street intersections, and rigid towers should be built from the bottom to the top of the cut at a distance of every 100 feet.

Concerning other sections of the work the engineers say that they have few suggestions or criticisms to make. The supporting structures they found to be generally well designed. The engineers, however, took exception to several places in which the excavation under the streets had been pushed forward for a considerable distance without the erection of the steel structures. In one case the excavation had thus been pushed forward without steel for more than 200 feet.

The engineers pointed out that conditions in the subway work change so rapidly that their suggestions should be taken as applying only to the present state of affairs, and went on: "We wish to emphasize the fact that in work of the character now being done and on such an extensive scale in this city in connection with subway construction, where street traffic is being maintained over deep excavations during the progress of the work, some risks must be taken, which no study or skill can entirely eliminate."

EDISON TESTS WOMAN'S IDEA

Mrs. David Forbes, Editor, Invents Mechanical Private Secretary.

Mrs. David Forbes, who is editor of The California Woman, has arrived at the Hotel McAlpin with an invention which she asserts is a sort of mechanical private secretary.

Mrs. Forbes said yesterday she had just come from the Edison laboratories at Orange, where some of Mr. Edison's specialists had been testing her invention. One of the uses of the device is to record telephone messages when nobody is at home.

"The recorder is attached to a telephone, and is capable of recording 1,000 words," said Mrs. Forbes, "so that anywhere from twenty to fifty messages may be awaiting the owner of the device upon his return. The switch is turned on for this purpose before the owner leaves. Another use of the device is to keep a record of what is said in an important business transaction."

CASES OF RABIES DECREASE.

Board of Health Attributes Showing to Muzzling Order.

The Department of Health announced yesterday that of 1,200 dog owners summoned to court during September for permitting their animals to go unmuzzled, 832 paid fines aggregating $1,034, 112 were discharged, and 256 got suspended sentences. Figures regarding rabies indicate that muzzling of dogs has been beneficial. Cases of rabies found in animals decreased from 64, in the second quarter of 1914, to 15 during the corresponding quarter of this year. There was also a considerable decrease in the number of persons affected.

The number of dogs examined during the last three months were 2,030; destroyed, 218; cases of rabies, 15, and persons examined for dog bites, 1,129. Of the cases of rabies Manhattan had 2, Brooklyn 8, and Queens, 10.

CHARITIES.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

are trying to raise $30,000 to guarantee a conditional gift of the same amount, to be used in paying a burdensome mortgage on the Home. The Sisters implore the public for help.

There is no sorrow, no misery, not represented among our patients of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

A TRAGEDY OF REAL LIFE.

They were married; she bore him five children; when he deserted her she was already broken down in health. Her only boy works in a factory; her oldest girl is wayward; the three young ones attend school. Mother is unable to meet obligations and needs $50 immediately for necessities. Will you send $50, $25, $10, or even $1 for this unfortunate family?

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 3 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Arm Chair, Imported Morocco leather.....$65.00

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street



Cowan's New Mahogany Martha Washington Work Table, invisible hinges.....$12.00

Golden October Opportunities and Sales of Great Importance for This Week

SALE OF MEN'S WEAR

Tomorrow starts this Big Annual Event for Men in the Furnishing Section. All new seasonable merchandise at especially reduced prices.

There will be large displays of Shirts, Pajamas, Gloves, Neckwear, Robes, Night Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, Canes and Umbrellas. In fact everything that men need. Stock up and dress up now, at these price economies.

MEN'S SHIRTS

More than three thousand fine shirts made under our careful supervision from the finest materials. The quantities and sizes in all instances are complete.

All silk, also imported madras in plain or pleated bosoms with soft or stiff cuffs, also bosoms and cuffs of various color combinations in Russian cords or Piques. Usually $2.50, 3.00 and 3.50. Special..... $1.95

Madras in soft bosoms with soft French cuffs, and with plain or pleated bosoms with stiff cuffs. Usually $2.00. Special..... $1.25

Dress Shirts, made with French embroidered bosoms and laundered French cuffs; extremely stylish model. Usually $3.50 $1.95

Shirts made of our own custom shirtings in all silk, silk and flannel and silk mixtures. Usually $6.50 to $10.00..... $4.65

Neckwear

Open-end four-in-hand scarfs of imported and domestic silks; a large variety of new and exclusive patterns. Usually $1.50 and $2.00. Special 95c

Gloves

Washable tan capeskin, with spear points or black embroidered backs; regular or short fingers. Usually $1.50 a pair. Special..... $1.15

Pajamas

Genuine Soisette in plain colors, also heavy weight outing flannel in fancy stripes. Usually $1.50. Special..... $1.10

Imported madras in neat fancy stripes, also plain colors in fine self figured mercerized materials. Usually $2.00 and $2.50. Special..... $1.55

Night Shirts

Cambric with white or colored trimming. Usually $1.00. Special..... 75c

Robes

Imported Terry Cloth bath robes, also blanket robes in a variety of new patterns.

Blanket Robes, medium weight, various colors and patterns. Usually $5.00. Special..... $3.95

Terry Robes, usually $6.50 to $12.00. Special..... $4.95

Blanket Robes, usually $6.50. Special..... $4.95

Half Hose

Lisle thread in plain and fancy colored clocks or stripes. Usually 50c a pair. Special..... 35c (3 pairs for $1.00)

Silk in black only, excellent wearing quality. Usually $1.00 a pair. Special..... 65c (6 pairs for $3.75)

Silk in two toned effects with lisle soles and tops. Black and white, black and blue and black and red. Usually $2.00 a pair..... $1.10

Union Suits

White ribbed cotton. Usually $1.50. Special..... 95c

Egyptian ribbed Balbriggan in regular or stout sizes. Usually $2.00. Special..... $1.25

Shirts and Drawers

Medium weight Balbriggan; long or half sleeves. Regular or stout sizes in drawers. Special at, each..... 45c

Canes

Pimento, Malacca, Ebony, Bamboo, Partridge or Rosewood; natural and sterling silver trimmed, some with horn ferrules. Usually $2.00, $3.00 and $3.50. Special..... $1.35

Umbrellas

Silk, Taffeta or Twill, natural or silver trimmed handles; some with natural wood shanks. Usually $4.50. Special..... $2.95

Ground Floor.

MEN'S FINE SHOES

$6.00 to $8.00 Boots

$4.85

Fine selected leathers in Tan, Black Russia or Patent Leather.

$10.00 Bench Made Boots

$6.85

Dull or Tan, also Patent Leather.

Men's Cordwainer Boots

$5.85

The Best Wearing Men's Shoe.

Ground Floor.

Commencing the Sale of

NEW SUITS AND OVERCOATS

For Men and Young Men

No Charge for Alterations

New Fall Suits

$18.50

Regularly $22.50 and $25.00—A round up of a number of extremely smart models in the newest materials and patterns. The new gray and brown mixtures are here as well as stripes and over plaids. All sizes 33 to 44 and the usual "stouts" and "shorts."

New Fall Overcoats

$17.50

A slip-on model made of the popular knitted wool "Cravenetted" of course, so these fine coats are sure to be serviceable in all conditions of weather. Oxford Gray, Blue, Brown and Heather mixtures. All sizes 34 to 46.

220 MEN'S RAINCOATS

$8.75

Usually $15.00 to $25.00

The Product of One of America's Foremost Raincoat Makers

Balmacaan and slip-on models in cheviots, cantons, cassimeres and tweeds, some with silk lined yoke and sleeves; some half silk lined.

Every coat guaranteed waterproof.

None C. O. D. None exchanged or credited.

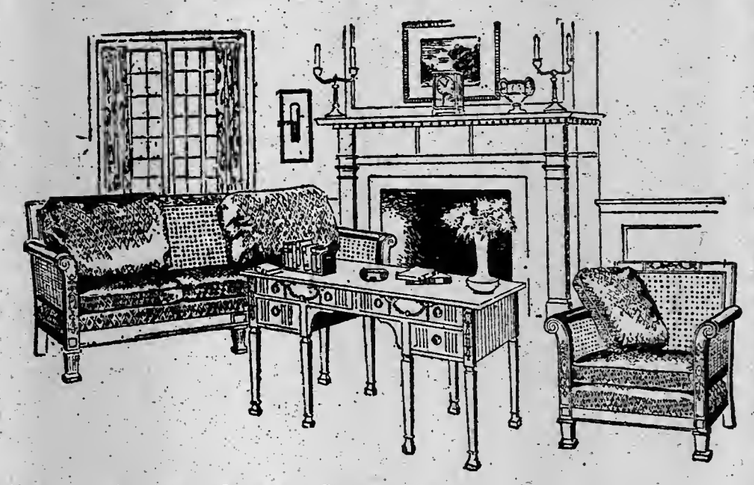
Fourth Floor.

A SALE FOR HOME MAKERS

"Seven Furniture Days"

Twice each year, in the Spring and in the Fall, for seven selling days, all this **Quality Furniture is reduced from 10 to 50%.** A Service extended to our friends. You share the benefits of the many savings and we in turn reduce our stocks so that new suits and pieces may be added to keep the assortments ever new.

Lord & Taylor Furniture is the best our experience of eighty-nine years of Service giving and business building has qualified us to judge and buy for customers whose discriminating taste demands all the artistic refinements of classic design and superior workmanship. The furniture is always reasonably priced when first introduced to the Furniture Section, and at such time as the price is reduced it may truthfully be said the former price is the actual value of the furniture.



"Seven Furniture Days"

Sale starts tomorrow, Monday, October 4th, continuing thereafter throughout the week, ending on Monday October 11th at 6 o'clock. In these seven days we will display the most interesting collection of Furniture to be shown this year at such liberal price concessions. Each suite and single piece shows plainly both the former and the reduced price.

Upholstered Furniture In Highest Grade Velours

All furniture covered in Velour can be furnished in Tapestry or Denim at Corresponding Reductions

The Suite illustrated, loose cushion, cane sofa and arm chair upholstered in velour, usually $325.00—$22[illegible].00. Adam solid Mahogany Table, usually $75.00—$55.00.

Wing Chairs or Rockers

$35.00—Reduced to..$ 25.00
$45.00—Reduced to..$ 30.00
$50.00—Reduced to..$ 37.50
$100.00—Reduced to.$ 75.00

$90.00 Arm Chair...$ 70.00
$200.00 Sofa.....$150.00
$270.00 Suite (2 pcs.) $215.00
$325.00 Suite (2 pcs.) $220.00
$325.00 Suite (2 pcs.) $250.00

$380.00 Suite (2 pcs.) $300.00
$400.00 Suite (2 pcs.) $335.00
$350.00 Suite (2 pcs.) $270.00
$330.00 Suite (2 pcs.) $280.00
$365.00 Suite (3 pcs.) $300.00

$450.00 Suite (3 pcs.) $340.00
$600.00 Suite (4 pcs.) $425.00
$800.00 Suite (3 pcs.) $625.00
$865.00 Suite (3 pcs.) $725.00

Dining Room Furniture

$160.00 Fumed Oak Suite.....$125.00
$250.00 Sheraton Mahogany Suite.....$165.00
$300.00 Jacobean Oak Suite.....$215.00
$400.00 Crotch Mahogany Suite.....$295.00
$500.00 William and Mary Mahogany Suite.....$375.00
$720.00 Adam Mahogany Suite.....$500.00

Bed Room Furniture

$180.00 Colonial Mahogany Suite.....$110.00
$180.00 Colonial Walnut Suite.....$110.00
$210.00 Mahogany Adam Suite.....$145.00
$365.00 American Walnut or Mahogany Suite, (4 pieces).....$265.00
$400.00 Mahogany, Walnut or Antique Ivory Suite...$265.00

165 Pieces of Fumed Oak Furniture to be Closed Out *at* ⅓ to ½ Reductions

Sixth Floor.

Best American Made WILTON RUGS

At the Cost of Ordinary Qualities

Purchased for this event from the surplus stock of the

Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co. and A. & M. Karagheusian

two of our largest Manufacturers, with whom we made such terms as permit of these remarkably little prices; in fact, prices you would usually expect to pay for the ordinary Wilton Rugs. A large range of beautiful designs and harmonious colorings.

A few Sizes and Prices are quoted:

8.3x10.6, Usually $58.00, Special.....$32.50
9.0x12.0, Usually $65.00, Special.....$46.50

AXMINSTER RUGS—A Disposal

Seamless rugs of extra heavy pile fabrics, assuring splendid wear and service. Desirable designs and colorings. All have been reduced to effect an immediate clearance.

27 x54, Usually $2.35, Special..... $1.95
36 x72, Usually $4.25, Special..... $3.65
4.6x6.6, Usually $7.75, Special..... $6.50
6.0x9.0, Usually $15.00, Special.....$12.50
8.3x10.6, Usually $26.00, Special.....$21.50
9.0x12.0, Usually $29.50, Special.....$23.75

Fifth Floor.

ORIENTAL RUGS

300 Room Size Oriental Rugs

At ¼, ⅓ and ½ Less

Kermanshah Rugs

Sizes from 8x10 to 14.4x17.7
$165.00 to $1500.00
Former Prices $300.00 to $2500.00

Persian Sarouk Rugs

Sizes from 7x10 to 9x12 feet
$165.00 to $265.00
Former Prices $275.00 to $450.00

Persian Mahal Rugs

Sizes from 7x10 to 10.4x14.2
$67.50 to $145.00
Former Prices $100.00 to $225.00

Chinese, Indo-Chinese and Laristan Rugs Retailing at Importer's Cost

We are still showing a great variety of these most desirable rugs in sizes from 4x7 feet to extra large room sizes, 15x20 feet. Designs and colorings copied from the 16th century, in Dark Blues, Dull Rose and Cloth of Gold colorings.

Small Oriental Rugs

These rugs are very scarce and show a marked advance in price; a most opportune purchase enables us to offer a large assortment of Persian Hamidans and Bagdad Mosul in sizes ranging from 3 to 4 feet wide and 5 to 7 feet long.

$16.50, 18.50, 22.50, 27.50

Former Prices $22.50 to $37.50

Fifth Floor.

A Disposal and Sale of PORTIERES, LACE CURTAINS and BED SETS

For the most part new goods, but some lines we shall discontinue. A splendid opportunity to purchase at great reductions the finest reversible velour portieres, imported hand-made lace curtains, panels and bed sets.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY

Reversible Velour Portieres

$12.50

Usually $22.00 a pair

Made with open edge in our own workrooms of the best materials and a wide selection of colors to choose from. Green, Olive, Rose, Red, Brown, Golden, Mulberry and Blue. Any combination made to your order.

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets

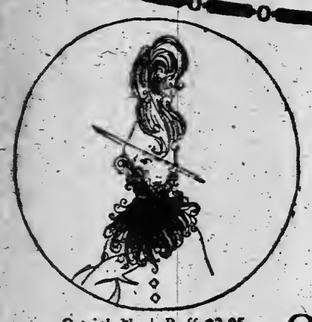
These finely made lace curtains, bed sets, and panels have just been released from the Customs. They arrived too late to find a place in our regular stocks, hence these reductions.

Lace Curtains
$5.75, 7.00 and 12.50
Usually $8.75 to $22.00

Panels
$5.75 and 7.50 each
Usually $8.75 to $12.00

Bed Sets
$9.00, 11.75 and 15.00
Usually $16.50 to $30.00

Fifth Floor.



Ostrich-Neck Ruff, $2.95.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street



Maline and Velvet Collarette, Floral Trimmed, $7.95

Starting a New Month With Fresh Stocks and Notable Values

WOMEN'S HIGH CUT BOOTS
$7.00 and $8.00

Smartest of Autumn Boots in an exceptionally complete assortment, featuring many styles in all the fashionable leathers:

Patent Calfskin **Glace Kid**
Blue Kid **Grey Kid**
Tan Russia Calfskin

Laced or buttoned and with kid or cloth tops. Louis XVI or Cuban heels.

Lord & Taylor

DRESS BOOTS
Special **$5.00**

Comparing favorably with $6.00 shoes elsewhere these are extremely conservative and yet modish; correct new lasts in these high boots of patent and dull leathers with dull kid or cloth tops; also tan Russia calfskin.

Second Floor.

GLOVE SPECIALS
For Monday & Tuesday

1,000 pairs Women's two clasp kid gloves, soft, elastic, black with white embroidery, white with black embroidery. Usually $1.75..... **$1.35**

500 pairs full 16 button length of Lord & Taylor standard French kid gloves in black, white or tan. Usually $4.00 **$2.95**

Ground Floor.

THE FASHIONABLE BLOUSE

It *may* be of silk or satin, of crepe or chiffon, of net or lace. It *must* be smart as to collar, distinctive as to lines. And needless to say if it finds representation in the Lord & Taylor collection it is correct as to style, and very moderately priced.

For Special Selling

Chiffon Cloth Blouses, in new shades of green, brown, navy and black, over flesh color, with shadow lace collar, cuffs and vestee..... **$3.95**

Four models—white crepe de chine, embroidered or tucked and hemstitched. Georgette Crepe, effectively embroidered and trimmed with taffeta. Chiffon Cloth, in colors with embroidery in silk and metallic thread. Special..... **$5.00**

Georgette Crepe Blouses with insets of Venise lace and hand embroidery in model with hemstitched yoke..... **$5.95**

Another style with creamy silk lace and hand embroidered crepe, effectively combined..... **$7.95**

Fur Trimmed Blouses, of brown or blue silk net over flesh chiffon with embroidered chiffon bands and lace collar; bands of nutria fur edge collar and cuffs..... **$8.75**

Georgette Crepe and Silk Blouses, in plum, green, navy, brown and black, a model with over bodice of chiffon taffeta, braided with soutache and trimmed with Dresden buttons..... **$12.75**

Third Floor.

ANNUAL OCTOBER SALE
Lingerie, Negligees, House Gowns, Silk Petticoats & Corsets
Commences Tomorrow—Monday

To welcome the first glorious autumn month and to keep our large stocks always fresh and new, we present this opportune sale at the time when we believe the service is most appreciated. All new merchandise mostly made exclusively for Lord & Taylor of the best materials on smart and correct style lines with thoughtful care for the proper making of each garment. The values listed here are but a few to be found in the various sections participating in the October Sale.

The New Lingerie

Daintiest of models, fashioned of fine soft fabrics and cut to conform to the new lines. Very interesting values:

Night Gowns

Nainsook, lace and ribbon trimmed 98c, $1.45, $1.95 and $2.95

Cotton Crepe, simply trimmed.....98c
Outing Flannel.....98c and $1.25
Washable Satin.....$5.95

Envelope Chemise and Combinations

Nainsook, lace, embroidery and ribbon trimmed, 98c, $1.25 and $1.95

Crepe de Chine Underwear

Lovely luxurious garments of shimmering pink and white crepe de chine; tailored or elaborately lace trimmed models.

Gowns.....$2.95, 3.95, 4.95 and $5.95
Envelope Chemise.....$1.95 and $2.95
Camisoles.....98c, $1.50 and $1.95

Imported Lingerie

Finely hand-embroidered garments at attractively low prices.

Gowns.....$1.50, 2.95, 3.95 to $6.95
Combinations.....$2.45 and $3.95

Philippine Hand Embroidered Gowns

in beautiful patterns and styles. Very Special.....$2.95

House Gowns and Negligees

Albatross House Gowns

in pink, blue and other favored shades.

Embroidered Model with pleated skirt.....$3.95
Empire Model, with hemstitched crepe de chine collar and cuffs; embroidered waist and pleated skirt.....$5.95
Coatee Model, the quaint little coatee hand embroidered, falling in pointed effect over pleated skirt.....$6.95

Crepe de Chine Negligees

in dainty, light colorings.

Empire Model, with finely pleated frills and accordion pleated skirt.....$5.95
Empire Model, with hemstitched crepe de chine collar and cuffs finishing the embroidered bodice.....$6.95
Kimono Model, very elaborately embroidered with heavy rope silk.....$8.75
Coatee Model, the dainty little jacket embroidered and trimmed with fine lace; the skirt pleated and very full.....$10.75
Two-piece Negligees, the coatee of shadow lace, flower girdled and worn over a Princess slip of box pleated crepe de chine.....$14.75
Lace Coats, copied from a Paris model; this picturesque coat of beautiful lace, cut on extremely new lines and trimmed with flower garlands.....$22.50

Second Floor.

House Gown Specials on the Ground Floor

A quartette of truly remarkable special values.

Cotton Crepe House Gowns, embroidered and ribbon frilled, pleated skirt.....$1.95
Albatross House Gowns, empire model with embroidered bodice, special.....$2.95
Eiderdown Robes, or blanket robes satin trimmed; collarless or with collars; very well made.....$2.95
Corduroy Robes, silk lined throughout; well cut model with shawl collar, wide sleeves and turn back cuffs, in rich colorings, special.....$3.95

The New Petticoats

Taffeta Petticoats with tailored and circular trimmed flounces.....$2.95, 3.45, 3.95 and $4.95
Silk Jersey Petticoats, with flounces of taffeta in tailored and ruffled effects.....$2.95 and $3.95
Plaid and Striped Taffeta Petticoats in gay and subdued color combinations with flounces tailored and ruche trimmed.....$3.95 and $4.95
Novelty Silk Petticoats in washable satins, soire de luxe and radium taffeta with circular, hemstitched and scalloped flounces.....$5.95
Taffeta Petticoats in four smart styles with deep flaring flounces, in novel ruched, pinked, ruffled and hemstitched styles.....$5.95, 10.75, 12.75 and $14.75
Paris Inspired Petticoats of washable satin and chiffon taffeta, the deep circular flaring flounce with 5 tiny ruffles in scalloped effect.....$14.75

Corsets and Brassieres

Madame Irene Corsets

Two special models in a complete range of sizes:

Broche Corsets in pink and white. Medium bust and length. Usually $8.50.....$5.50
Broche Corsets of superior quality in pink and white; medium bust, slightly curved waist line; long skirt with elastic inserts. Usually $10.00.....$6.50

Lord & Taylor Special Corsets

Made expressly for us, these are on the correct new lines for slight, medium and stout figures.

Coutil and Fancy Poplin Corsets, in two models for slight and medium figures.....$1.95
Coutil Corsets in two models for stout figures. Slightly incurved waist line, medium bust and length.....$2.50
Coutil Corsets, fine quality, medium bust and length.....$2.95
Pink Broche Corsets, daintily trimmed; medium bust and long skirt.....$2.95
Front-Laced Corsets in two special Lord & Taylor models. Coutil-medium length with free hip bone, also well boned model with slightly incurved waist line. $2.50 and $3.50

Elente Corsets

Broche in beautiful patterns and of fine quality. Medium high bust with elastic inserts over hips.....$5.00

Brassieres

Linen Brassieres, trimmed with wide filet lace, also cambric model embroidery trimmed.....50c
A. P. Brassieres in models of open work embroidery and batiste with torchon lace. Usually $1.50 and $3.50. 98c and $1.75

AUTUMN'S SILKS AND VELVETS

An event extraordinary in which are offered the Silks most in popular demand at prices much below the usual.

Lining Satins, 20 inch.....yard 50c
Colored Satin de Chine, 36 in..yard 78c
Black Taffeta, 36 inch.....yard 78c
Black Satin de Chine, 36 inch..yard 85c
Black Crinkle Crepe, 36 inch..yard $1.10
White Crepe de Chine, 40 inch.yard $1.15
CrepedeChine & Meteor, 40in.yard $1.35
Black Crepe de Chine, 40 inch.yard $1.45
Colored Crepe Gette, 40 inch.yard $1.50
Black Satin Sublime, 40 inch..yard $1.68
Black Imperial Satin, 40 inch.yard $1.95
Black Chiffon Velvet, 40 inch.yard $3.95
Colored Chiffon Velvet, 40 in..yard $4.50

Ground Floor.

THE NEW LACES

Paris says Lace for the Evening Frock, the Blouse, the finishing touches of Afternoon and Street Dresses. In this offering are featured the most fashionable of laces at especially attractive prices.

Real Cluny Laces, insertions and edges to match in widths ½ to 6 inches. Usually 28c to $3.25 a yard.....20c to $1.65
Real Filet Laces, insertions and edges, in widths ½ to 7 inches. Usually 75c to $5.50 a yard.....55c to $3.95
Filet Lace Flouncings, hand made, sheer and fine, widths, 12 to 18 inches. Usually $4.50 to $7.50 a yard.....$3.00 to $4.95
Black Chantilly and Radium Laces, silk lace edgings and flouncings in the newest and most effective patterns. Widths 6 to 36 inches. Usually 95c to $5.50 a yard.....75c to $3.95
Silk Ombre Nets in beautifully blended shades, used for the smartest dance frocks and evening scarfs; width 42 inches. Usually $1.50 a yard.....$1.25
Silver and Gold Laces, solid metallic and delicately traced patterns on silk nets and laces; widths 5 to 36 inches. Usually $1.25 to $3.00 a yard.....$1.00 to $6.95

Ground Floor.

WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR

Timely offerings in garments of the most reliable makes, very specially priced:

Vests—of medium weight cotton with band top. Usually 50c.....35c
Bloomers—of mercerized lisle very well finished. Usually $1.00.....50c
Union Suits—of Swiss ribbed cotton; knee or ankle length styles. Usually $1.25.....75c
Union Suits—band tops in glove silk and lisle lower parts. Usually $1.50.....95c
Union Suits—silk and wool in low or high neck styles; regular or extra sizes. Usually $3.25. $1.65
Silk Vests—of Milanese Silk, with tailored band tops; two weights. Usually $1.25.....95c
Usually $1.75.....$1.35
Silk Bloomers—of heavy Milanese silk; reinforced. Usually $2.25.....$1.75

Second Floor.

FUR TRIMMED HATS

The vogue of Fur is emphasized not only in the season's suits and costumes, but in the Millinery Mode as well.

For Monday we feature a collection of Fur Trimmed Millinery

representing the production of leading New York millinery organizations, and many original creations, the work of our own expert corps of designers.

Every correct shape of the season

in black, corbeau blue, and African brown, the shades which blend so richly with the fashionable furs. Trimmed with Beaver, Nutria, Skunk, Skunk Opossum; edgings and novelty effects, including fur buckles, mushrooms, pompons and brushes. Every woman who wants a fur trimmed hat will find it in this very complete assortment and at a price that is far below the usual.

Special Values at
$5.95 $6.95 $7.50 to $10.00

Copies and Adaptations of

IMPORTED PARIS MODELS

In the French Millinery Section we have prepared a special display of copies and adaptations, not only of our personally selected models but the later importations, just arrived from abroad. All that is newest and most brilliantly original in Paris Millinery is revealed in this notable collection, which includes the

Extremely high turban effects
The gold and silver lace effects

and other most recent French successes.

Copies and Adaptations made in our own workroom

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits
of the Finer Sort

Reproductions of the newest and smartest foreign models, these expertly tailored suits, made exclusively for Lord & Taylor, are in every fashionable fabric of the season and trimmed with the most effective furs.

Specially Priced Suits at
$29.50, 35.00, 39.50, 45.00, 50.00 to 75.00

Velveteen Suits—Fur Trimmed

Superior qualities of velveteen in deep rich shades effectively trimmed with fur. Richly lined and warmly interlined for Autumn and Winter Wear.

Featured Are Models at
$39.50, 45.00, 50.00, 60.00 and 65.00

Women's Winter Coats

Models appropriate for street, afternoon and motoring, in

Novelty Mixtures *Velour Cloth* *Wool Plush*
Broadcloth *Sharkskin Velour and Plush*

Many fur trimmed; all warmly interlined and lined.

$19.50, 25.00, 29.50, 35.00, 39.50 to 85.00

Afternoon and Evening Coats

Luxurious models, developed in chiffon velvets, velours and chiffon plushes, richly fur trimmed and exquisitely lined with brocaded and painted satins, charmeuse and novelty silks. A notably fine collection.

$60.00, 65.00, 70.00, 75.00, 85.00 to 150.00

NEW FUR FASHIONS

So new and so numerous are the season's style-features that it is difficult to catalogue half their charms.

Garments are more than usually luxurious with their flaring skirts, huge collars and rich linings. Fur Sets are decidedly picturesque both in coloring and in the smartness of their odd shapes.

In the Lord & Taylor collection quality and reliability are as always the first considerations. Prices you will find by comparison are exceptionally moderate:

A Hudson Seal Coat on Directoire Lines

With patch pockets, chin collar and very deep cuffs, is richly lined with plaid silk and priced.....$135.00

A Caracul Coat

Ermine collar and cuffs add a smart style note to a decidedly flaring coat with silver rimmed torpedo buttons and lining of gay flowered brocade....$125.00

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats.....$95.00 and $135.00
Caracul Coats—Selected skins..$125.00 and $175.00
Persian Lamb Coats.....$135.00 and $175.00

Fur Sets

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) makes a most becoming set with a soft round barrel shaped muff and the smartest of neck pieces.....$27.00
Skunk, most serviceable of furs is used for an effective Set, the neckpiece in animal scarf shape, the muff in modified melon effect.....$37.00
Black Lynx, soft and lustrous is employed for a modish Set consisting of animal scarf and melon shaped muff at.....$57.50
The soft reds, grey and black of the Cross Fox pelts are wonderfully blended in a Set of this most fashionable

PARK and TILFORD

COCOA, BAKER'S		each
½ lb. cans		.18
CHOCOLATE, BAKER'S		
Plain, ½ lb. cakes		.16
MILK		can
"Magnolia" condensed		.10
"Peerless" evaporated, tall cans		.08
SUGAR		
Fine granulated, 5 lb. bags		.26
Fine granulated, 10 lb. bags		.52
Fine granulated, 25 lb. bags		1.27
CEREALS	Packages doz.	each
Cream of Wheat	1.50	.13
H. O. Oatmeal	1.50	.13
Pettijohn's Breakfast Food	1.40	.12

FAVORITA COFFEE

Our famous blend. Superior in quality to coffees usually sold at 35c. per tin lb. **.28**

MARACAIBO	
Special selection	.19
PLAZA	
A superior blend of selected coffees	.22
JAVA AND MOCHA	
Finest quality	.38

Our coffees are all from the best crops; they are fully matured, carefully ground and roasted daily and are *unequaled at prices asked.*

TEAS

of fragrance and fine flavor at most attractive prices

India and Ceylon, per lb. pkg.	.50	.60	
½ lb. pkg.	.28	.35	
Orange Pekoe Ceylon,			
Per lb. Pkg.	.50	.60	.80
½ lb. Pkg.	.28	.35	.45
English Breakfast,			
Per lb. Pkg.	.60	.75	.90
½ lb. Pkg.	.33	.40	.50
Formosa Oolong,			
Per lb. Pkg.	.50	.75	1.00
½ lb. Pkg.	.28	.40	.55

FRESH VEGETABLES

Of 1915 pack, all of the best quality in their respective grades.

	No. 2½ cans doz.	each
ASPARAGUS		
Extra Large, Green, P. & T.	2.65	.23
Extra Large, White, P. & T.	2.90	.25
Colossal, Green, P. & T.	3.25	.28
Colossal, White, P. & T.	3.50	.30
ASPARAGUS TIPS	No. 1 cans	
Green, P. & T.	2.35	.20
White, P. & T.	2.65	.23
BEANS	No. 2 cans	
Park & Tilford brand:—	doz.	each
String, Refugee	1.65	.14
Stringless, Small Refugee	1.85	.16
Stringless, Fancy Refugee	2.25	.20
Conewago brand:—		
String, Refugee	1.15	.10
Stringless, Extra	1.40	.12
Stringless, Extra Fine	2.00	.18
Wax Beans, highest grade	1.75	.15
	No 2. cans	
PEAS	doz.	each
Early June, Park & Tilford	1.30	.11
Sifted E. J., Park & Tilford	1.60	.14
Sugar, Auto	1.60	.14
Sugar, Sweet Wrinkled	2.00	.18
Fine Sugar, Park & Tilford	2.25	.20
Petit Pois, Park & Tilford	2.50	.22
SPINACH		
Champion, No. 3 cans	1.15	.10
Boyer's, No. 3 cans	1.60	.14

OLIVE OIL—Finest quality		
Pure Lucca, Italian, Park & Tilford		can
Quart cans		.90
½ gal. cans		1.65
1 gal. cans		3.10
Pure French, Park & Tilford		
Pint cans		.50
Quart cans		.95
½ gal. cans		1.75
1 gal. cans		3.25
SOAPS and SOAP POWDERS		
Kirkman's Borax Soap, 7 cakes for		25
Gold Soap, 7 cakes for		.25
	Doz.	cake
Ivory Soap, Large cakes	.90	.08
Small cakes	.55	.05
Gold Dust, 4 lb. cartons, each		.18

BRANDIES, Imported		Bot.
Sazerac, 3 star		1.40
Hennessy, 3 star		1.50
Martell, 3 star		1.50
Otard, 3 star		1.50

WHISKIES, Park & Tilford bottling		gal.	bot.
Alpine Creek Rye		2.50	.65
Corn, Rye and Malt		3.50	.85
Old Cumberland Rye		4.50	1.00
Special Rye		5.00	1.25
Private Stock Rye		6.00	1.50
Private Stock Bourbon		6.00	1.50
Canadian:—			
Royal Crown			1.10
Royal Liqueur, 10 years old			1.50

Guinness's Foreign Extra Stout

Bottled and matured by Park & Tilford

Bottles, per dozen... **1.30**
Splits, per dozen.... **.90**

Charges prepaid by express within 50 miles and by freight to R. R. Depots in 15 States, on assorted orders of $5.00 and above.

Deliveries by our own autos daily in Westchester as far as Tarrytown, White Plains and Portchester. On Long Island, deliveries twice weekly as far as Oyster Bay, Hempstead and Wheatley Hills.

STORES IN NEW YORK

Fifth Avenue and 26th Street
Madison Ave. and 58th Street
Madison Ave. and 76th Street
Broadway and 41st Street
Broadway and 87th Street
Broadway and 101st Street
Broadway and 112th Street

NIKOLA TESLA SEES A WIRELESS VISION

Thinks His "World System" Will Allow Hundreds to Talk at Once Through the Earth.

ENDS STATIC DISTURBANCE

Inventor Hopes Also to Transmit Pictures by the Same Medium Which Carries the Voice.

Nikola Tesla announced to THE TIMES last night that he had received a patent on an invention which would not only eliminate static interference, the present bugaboo of wireless telephony, but would enable thousands of persons to talk at once between wireless stations and make it possible for those talking to see one another by wireless, regardless of the distance separating them. He said also that with his wireless station now in the process of construction on Long Island he hoped to make New York one of the central exchanges in a world system of wireless telephony.

Mr. Tesla has been working on wireless problems for many years. Yesterday he exhibited an article published in The Electrical World eleven years ago, in which he predicted not only wireless telephony on a commercial basis but that it would be possible to identify the voice of an acquaintance over any distance. That its operator in Hawaii was able to distinguish the voice of an engineer friend at Arlington, Va., was announced by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company as the most marked triumph of its communication by wireless telephone from the naval radio station at Arlington to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, a distance of 4,600 miles.

The inventor, who has won fame by his electrical inventions, dictated this statement yesterday:

"The experts carrying out this brilliant experiment are naturally deserving of great credit for the skill they have shown in perfecting the devices. These are of two kinds: First, those serving to control transmission, and, second, those magnifying the received impulse. That the control of transmission is perfect is plain to experts from the fact that the Arlington, Mare Island, and Pearl Harbor plants are all inefficient and that the distance of telephonic communication is equal to that of telegraphic transmission. It is also perfectly apparent that the chief merit of the application lies in the magnification of the microphonic impulse. It must not be imagined that we deal here with new discoveries. The improvement simply concerns the control of the transmitted and the magnification of the received impulse, but the wireless system is the same. This can never be changed.

"That it is practicable to project the human voice not only to a distance of 5,000 miles, but clear across the globe, I demonstrated by experiments in Colorado in 1899. Among my publications I would refer to an article in the Electrical World of March 5, 1904, but describing really tests I made in 1896. The facts which I pointed out in the article were of much greater significance than that of the experiments reported, although this should be taken in a scientific sense, as the experiments were simply scientific demonstrations. I pointed out then that the modulations of the human voice can be reproduced more clearly through the earth than through wire. It is difficult for the layman to understand, but it is an absolute fact that transmission through the earth with the proper apparatus is not more difficult than the sending of a message on a wire strung across a room. This wonderful property of the planet, that, electrically speaking, is through its very bigness small, is of incalculable significance for the future of mankind.

"These tests made between Washington and Honolulu will act as an immense stimulus to wireless telephony and would be of much more value to the world if the principles of the transmission were understood. But they are not. Even now, fifteen years after the fundamental principles have been demonstrated and the possibilities shown, there are many experts in the dark.

"For instance it is claimed that static disturbance will fatally interfere with the transmission, while, as a matter of fact, there is no static disturbance possible in properly designed transmission and receiving circuits. Quite recently I have described, in a patent, circuits which are absolutely immune to static and other interferences—so much so that when a telephone is attached, there is absolute silence, even lightning in the immediate vicinity not producing a click of the diaphragm, while in the ordinary telephonic conversation there are all kinds of noises. Transmission without static interference has many wonderful properties besides, first of which is that unlimited amounts of power can be transmitted with very small loss.

"Another contention is that there can be no secrecy in wireless telephone conversation. I say it is absurd to raise this contention, when it is positively demonstrated by experiments that the earth is more suitable for transmission than any wire could ever be. A wireless telephone conversation can be made as secret as a thought.

"I have myself erected a plant for the purpose of connecting by wireless telephone the chief centres of the world, and from this plant as many as a hundred will be able to talk absolutely without interference and with absolute secrecy. The plant would simply be connected with the telephone central exchange of New York City, and any subscriber will be able to talk to any other telephone subscriber in the world, and all this without any change in his apparatus. This plan has been called my 'world system.' By the same means I propose also to transmit pictures and project images, so that the subscriber will not only hear the voice, but see the person to whom he is talking. Pictures transmitted over wires is a perfectly simple art practiced today. Many inventors have labored on it, but the chief credit is due Professor Korn of Munich.

"His apparatus can be attached to a wireless plant and at any other wireless plant can be reproduced. I have undertaken this in the hope of establishing a service which would greatly facilitate the work of the press. A picture could be sent from a battlefield in Europe to New York in five minutes if the proper instruments were available.

"A further advantage would be that the transmission is instant and free of the unavoidable delay experienced with the use of wires and cables. As I have already made known, the current passes through the earth, starting from the transmission station with infinite speed, slowing down to the speed of light at a distance of 6,000 miles, then increasing in speed from that region and reaching the receiving station again with infinite velocity.

"It's all a wonderful thing. Wireless is coming to mankind in its full meaning like a hurricane some of these days. Some day there will be, say, six great wireless telephone stations in a 'world system' connecting all the inhabitants of this earth to one another not only by voice but by sight. It's surely coming."

WIRELESS 'PHONE AT SEA.

Use from Lifeboat Ahead May Protect Ships in Fogs.

Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, said yesterday that one of the greatest values of the wireless telephone would be in its humanitarian use at sea. Among the uses at sea of the wireless telephone suggested to the company since the announcement that its engineers succeeded in talking from Washington to Honolulu is the employment of the apparatus as a protection to liners against icebergs. It is planned to equip a lifeboat with a wireless telephone, and when the ship gets in a fog where ice may be met to send the boat out ahead to give warning of danger. This use would guard also against collisions. The advantages over wireless telegraphy would be largely in the quickness of communication.

In many cases when a man has fallen overboard rescuers who are sent out in a small boat cannot see the man in the water, while he is clearly visible from the ship's crow's nest. It is pointed out that the officer in the crow's nest or on the bridge could direct the rescue if the lifeboat were equipped with a wireless telephone.

The use of the wireless by shipwreck survivors in lifeboats is believed to be of great practical value. Communication with passing ships would be comparatively easy, and thus the wireless telephone may rob the shipwreck of much of its present-day horror. The wireless telegraph calls for the presence of a skilled operator, while the telephone does not. Inventors say also that the machinery of the wireless telephone will be much more simple than that of the telegraph.

3 KILLED BY AUTOS; C. T. BRIGGS INJURED

Baker's Driver Runs Over a Body on Long Island and Then Disappears.

CHILDREN FATALLY HURT

Little Girl Runs in Front of a Motor and a Boy Is Hit Before His Home.

There were many automobile accidents in this city and vicinity yesterday, and the police were kept busy trying to fix the responsibility in the cases reported to them. Three of the accidents resulted in deaths.

Seven-year-old Elizabeth Doctor of 226 West 144th Street ran in front of an automobile in 142d Street near Eighth Avenue early last evening. It struck her and tossed her several feet. The chauffeur picked her up and, with Policeman Beatty, carried her to Harlem Hospital. She died in a few minutes. Beatty arrested the chauffeur and took him to the West 135th Street station, where he said that he was Irvin Himselberger of 1,819 Buttonwood Street, Philadelphia. He said that he was employed by Mrs. Simon Kirschbaum of 1,820 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, whom he had driven here to visit the family of Fernando Solinger at 150 West Seventy-ninth Street. He asserted that the accident was unavoidable, but was held on a charge of homicide.

Nathan Langson, 7 years old, of 3,830 Park Avenue, the Bronx, was killed in front of his home yesterday afternoon when he was struck by an automobile owned and operated by Frederick D. Uhler of 233 South Second Avenue, Mt. Vernon. Mr. Uhler carried the boy to a store, and Dr. Schenck of Fordham Hospital was summoned, but he found the boy dead. Coroner Healy paroled Mr. Uhler to await the inquest.

Samuel Griffing, a tobacco dealer with a store at Seventy-second Street and Broadway, was killed early yesterday morning on the road between his home at Coplage, L. I., and the railroad station. The driver of a Schulz bakery automobile stopped at the store of Postmaster Joseph P. Howell at Coplage, and said that he had run over some object lying in the road, and had begun to think a time after it had happened that it might have been a man. Mr. Howell went with the driver back along the road, where they found a man dead with the top of his head crushed. The driver of the bakery automobile said that he was sure he had not struck the man, but that he had been lying on the road when the automobile passed over him.

After the body had been identified as that of Mr. Griffing it was taken to an undertaking establishment in Amityville. The driver of the bakery automobile said that he would return after delivering his bread. The driver did not return when he was expected, and the local authorities did not get his name. Mr. Griffing was one of the best-known families in Suffolk County, and was a nephew of ex-County Judge Timothy J. Griffing of Riverhead.

C. Caleb Briggs, 53 years old, of Scarsdale, N. Y., Vice President of the Pacific Mail Commercial Company of 50 Broad Street, was run over while crossing Vanderbilt Avenue at Forty-second Street in this city yesterday evening by an automobile owned by Robert Thorne of 863 Park Avenue, and operated by Joseph P. Boylan of 574 Mott Avenue, the Bronx. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found that he had a broken shoulder blade.

Something went wrong with the car of Mrs. J. T. Kennedy of Shippan Point, Conn., when it was in Grand Concourse, near 173d Street, the Bronx, early last evening, and William Frukbauer, the chauffeur, alighted to make repairs. Mrs. Kennedy and John Schapert, also of Shippan Point, remained in the car, a limousine. The motor was drawn close to the curb, leaving room for passing vehicles, but presently Mrs. Kennedy and her guest were flung from their seats against the front of the car, bruised and frightened.

Charles Bowman, chauffeur for Frederick K. Shults of 170 West Seventy-fourth Street, alone in his employer's car, had driven into the rear of the Kennedy machine.

Mounted Policeman O'Brien of the Highbridge Station galloped up just as Frukbauer was assisting Mrs. Kennedy and Schapert from the wrecked car. The policeman grabbed Bowman, who, Frukbauer declared, was intoxicated, and made that charge against him.

Neither Mrs. Kennedy nor Mr. Schapert was hurt beyond being bruised, and they continued downtown in another car. Mrs. Kennedy's car being towed to a garage. On Frukbauer's complaint Bowman was locked up. Mr. Shults was said to be out of town last night when the police tried to notify him of his chauffeur's arrest.

REILLY IN HAVANA JAIL.

May Stay There Indefinitely Unless Friends Cable $2,000 Bail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—Hugh J. Reilly, the New York contractor who built the Cienfuegos aqueduct and who was arrested there yesterday and brought to Havana on an old charge of swindling, spent today in the Havana jail and will have to stay there tomorrow and the next day.

Unless his relatives or friends cable the $2,000 bail demanded Reilly's stay in prison may be indefinite. Cuban political enemies have prevented the imposition of the bail usual in such cases.

Ticket Sale for Widowed Mothers.

A continuation of the sale of tickets to the Strand Theatre for the benefit of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, will be taken up this week under the supervision of Mrs. Harry Kraft. The tickets will be sold in the streets by girls, who will wear sashes to identify them as authorized agents of the association. The last sale realized more than $1,000.



J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Present the "Fashions of the Hour"

and

Emphasize their Superb Showing of Fashionable Apparel

from the foremost Parisian Couturiers—together with reproduced—adapted and original designs by their own French & American artists

Street & Calling Suits

Fur-trimmed Coats

Evening Gowns & Wraps

Matinee & Calling Gowns

Street Dresses

Luxurious Furs

and

Rich Fur-trimmed Apparel

French Millinery

A collection distinctly representative of the prevailing mode in all its phases

Importers
"The Paris Shop of America"

WE are showing many interesting Models, imported as well as our own, of Coats and Wraps; also a collection of the rarer Fox skins—Natural Black, Silver, Blue and Cross—as well as Sets and Separate Pieces in the popular Colored Foxes.

Sales surpass anything in previous years—confirming our opinion that Fur will this season play a more pronounced part in Fashions than it has ever played in the past.

"Bob," of Paris, has charge of our Gown Department, offering an enticing variety of Models for Street and Evening wear.

A. Jaeckel & Co
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue,
Telephone, Greeley—2044. Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

Franken
Next to Riker's 17 West 34th Opposite Waldorf



This Suit $19.75

Sale of Suits

THIS superbly tailored, elaborately fur trimmed Suit

19.75

The magnificence of this suit and the extraordinary value induce us to hold this particular sale to familiarize as many as possible with the Franken system of furnishing the up-to-the-minute fashionable garments at an extreme popular price.

Also call attention to our wonderful Broadcloth Suit, with natural

Greeley 1900 Founded 1826

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street



The NEW YORK Home of some World Famous

Musical Instruments

The New "Chickering Hall"

WITH the establishment of the new Lord & Taylor Store, on Fifth Avenue, was created a Piano business of exceptional character and individuality. It was planned on a higher than usual plane, because of the high artistic requirements of the Lord & Taylor clientele.

In seeking the pianos that should be presented by this newest Fifth Avenue Store we selected first a line of instruments that have been loved and respected by the musical people of New York City for several generations—

Chickering

a name second to none in the piano-building craft. These superb pianos are now shown in all the newest and best models—grand and upright—also the exquisitely beautiful CHICKERING Player-Piano models, that anyone can play.

In addition, we have assembled here, for bountiful selection and comparison, these other splendid instruments, known and admired wherever high artistic musical quality is recognized and appreciated—

The Beautiful VOSE PIANOS
in Superb Grand, Upright, and Player-Piano Models

The Popular MARSHALL & WENDELL
Upright Pianos, $250 upwards. Player-Pianos, $450 upwards.

The Wonderful WENDELL PIANOS at $195
in Handsome Upright Models, Specially Designed for Us.
Also the Handsome WENDELL PLAYER-PIANOS at $395.

The Famous AUTOPIANO
A Player-Piano of such artistic qualities that it has won the highest praise from musicians all over the world. $500 to $900.

These five remarkable groups of Pianos and Player-Pianos combine such an exhaustive presentation of instruments of unquestioned artistic excellence as will fully meet the desire of every purchaser, in tone quality, architectural beauty, price and easy terms of payment

and comfortable Auditorium—the new Chickering Hall—where frequent recitals not only demonstrate all these distinguished instruments, but provide free and artistic musical entertainment of a high order for visitors to the Lord & Taylor Store

OUR NAVY TO STICK TO BIG-GUN SHIPS

Work of Submarines Never Diminished Faith of American Experts in the Dreadnought.

WILSON CALLS CONFERENCE

Will Take Up Naval Program with Daniels, Tillman, and Padgett —F. D. Roosevelt's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — President Wilson on Monday will receive Secretary Daniels of the Navy and Representative Padgett of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and discuss with them plans for increasing the naval defenses of the country. The President has already discussed the subject with Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and is familiar with his views for a substantial increase, particularly in submarines and cruisers.

Now that successful means of combating the submarine have been developed, the strategists of the Navy Department feel that the naval defense of the coasts of the United States still rests where they have always contended it has—on the big-gun fleet. They feel, too, that while the navy should be equipped adequately with submersibles, the next development is to provide means of repelling submarine invaders, as has been done in Europe, and to carry out a logical, progressive building policy for the big fleet along the lines laid down by the Navy General Board, which stands for forty-eight first line dreadnoughts by 1920.

While confidential reports disclosing that the destruction of from fifty to seventy German submarines had been effected by the use of nets, submarine telephones, new types of mines and of thousands of high speed motor boats armed with rapid fire guns, have fulfilled the convictions of American naval experts that means would be found to successfully combat undersea warfare, these reports also have reaffirmed the faith of American experts in the all-big-gun ship—the dreadnought—as the effective fighting force of any navy.

One immediate development of this newest lesson drawn from the European war undoubtedly will be provision in the new naval bill for continued additions to the dreadnought fleet instead of building submarines on such an extensive scale as had been desired by many.

Want Big Submarines.

It is plain, however, that the development of successful means of repelling submarine warfare will not mean the abandonment of substantial additions to the American submarine fleet. The new naval building program probably will include more than the usual number of submersibles, and they will all be of the new high speed, sea-going cruiser type, carrying rapid-fire guns recently developed in the naval gun factory, but the official plan will not contemplate development of the submarine arm of the service at the expense of the big gun ships.

Naval officers realize that the remarkable success of the German undersea boats created a profound impression throughout the country and was the cause of arousing a powerful sentiment for the building of large numbers of submarines almost to the total exclusion of battleships, on the theory that a submersible had proved its ability to destroy a fighting ship costing ten times as much.

Various means for developing defense against submarines now are being tested in the American Navy. All these experiments are of a most confidential character, but it is known that the best experts of the Technical Corps are working on new ideas in mines, nets, and submarine telephones. Plans for the two new dreadnoughts authorized by the last Congress include means of defense against submarines which probably are not known to any of the European navies, and in the shallow waters of the Atlantic Coast, adjacent to large cities, whose harbors might possibly be the targets of submarine invaders, experiments are constantly being carried on. Obviously, the nature of these will not be disclosed by the Navy Department.

Naval experts consider that a mosquito fleet such as Great Britain has developed might be created in the United States either by building a number of such craft for the navy, or by organizing the thousands of privately owned yachts, motor boats, and launches along the coasts in a reserve defense fleet. One plan for the latter development includes registration of all such craft with the Navy Department, so that their assignment and armament would be a comparatively quick proceeding.

Roosevelt for Dreadnoughts.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, here today to inspect the navy yard, commented on Washington dispatches telling of official reports from Europe concerning Great Britain's anti-submarine campaign.

"Reports on the submarine situation are, of course, extremely confidential," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and I must decline to discuss either the nature of the reports or their origin in any way. However, it would be as foolish to argue that we must have no submarines as it would be to place our faith in submarines alone. The submarine still is a valuable weapon, and what it may become with increased speed in the future cannot be predicted. But, and this cannot be too strongly emphasized, at present the service warship appears to have the best of it, and the main reliance of the navy is still in its sea-going ships. This is really all I feel at liberty to say on the subject."

ADVISORY BOARD TO ORGANIZE.

Newly Created Naval Council Will Meet in Washington Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The recently created Naval Civilian Advisory Board on Inventions, composed of twenty-three members, headed by Thomas A. Edison as Chairman, will meet in Washington at 11 o'clock next Wednesday morning for organization.

Secretary Daniels announced today that after the Inventions Board has been organized, the members, accompanied by the Advisory Council of the Secretary of the Navy, composed of the various bureau chiefs of the Navy Department, will go on board the Dolphin for luncheon and a visit to the Naval Proving Grounds at Indian Head, Maryland, where they will visit the naval powder factory, inspect the chemical and physical laboratories, and witness the firing of the latest model of the 14-inch, 50-calibre naval gun.

CLARK & WEINBERG

Opening
Monday, Oct. 4th

Fur Coats
Scarfs and Muffs
in all the Fashionable Pelts

Silver and Cross Foxes
Also Natural Blue,
Attractive in Quality and Price

Cloth Coats
For Motor and Afternoon Wear
in Novelty Materials

Evening Wraps
Fur Trimmed.
An Unusual Assortment

634 Fifth Ave.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

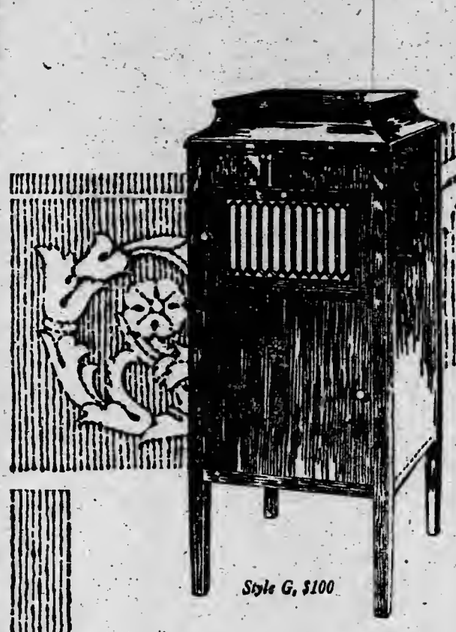
Established 1820

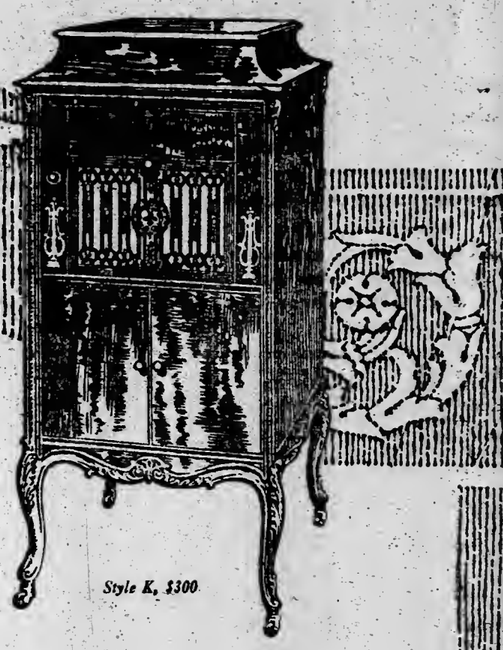
Advance Showing

Models for Fall and Winter

Short and Long Coats in
all the Desirable Furs.

Muffs and Neckpieces in a
large variety of Styles
and attractive combinations.


Style G, $100


Style K, $300

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

A Statement about the New Phonograph by the President of the Aeolian Company

EVER since we announced the Aeolian-Vocalion in the New York newspapers last winter, there have been many surmises as to the policy this Company would pursue in regard to it.

As the instrument has become better known and its unusual features recognized, queries from musicians, members of the music trade and others, regarding our attitude have become so numerous that it has been deemed advisable to make a public statement.

▼

In the first place let me say that the Aeolian-Vocalion was not designed to be what might be called a "popular phonograph"; that is to say, it is not our intention to produce an enormous number annually, or to seek broadcast representation.

We believe the market is already well-supplied with the very low-priced instruments, and that these admirably serve their purpose.

But it is with the phonograph that purports to be a serious musical instrument—that is adopted for educational purposes and finds its way into homes where music is known and appreciated—that the Aeolian-Vocalion has entered into competition.

This is not to be construed that the Aeolian-Vocalion is inordinately high-priced, or is not available for the lighter forms of musical entertainment, such as dancing, etc.

The reverse of this is the case, as its prices are surprisingly moderate, considering its advantages, while its unusual body and depth of tone give it great "carrying" power for dancing. But, as its character is such as to make it appeal most strongly to people of musical taste, the Aeolian-Vocalion will be handled with the conservatism such an instrument deserves.

▼

We feel, as a matter of fact, that the Aeolian-Vocalion is one of the most important musical instruments that have yet appeared.

The phonograph itself occupies a peculiar field. It is the interpreter of all music, instrumental and vocal. It appeals to every taste and is the most practical and broadly useful means of supplying music ever devised.

This company long ago realized the musical possibilities of the phonograph. And, I may add, that the decision to enter the field as a manufacturer was not made until it had proved its ability to develop these possibilities.

The widespread comment that has been made on the obvious superiority of the Aeolian-Vocalion is a significant and gratifying tribute to the musical knowledge and mechanical skill of the men composing the Aeolian experimental staff.

Several years ago I was asked, by an aquaintance, who had recently returned from a trip around the world, "what was the secret of the Aeolian Company's world-wide success?"

He had visited the principal cities of Australia and Europe, and had seen the large Branches we maintain in those cities. Everywhere he went he had found Aeolian instruments in evidence and universally regarded as the leading examples of their respective types.

I replied to his question by stating that while there were undoubtedly many contributing factors, I believed Aeolian success was chiefly due to a spirit that pervades the whole organization and has frequently been commented upon—that of dissatisfaction with present results and the determination to produce the *best*, whatever the instrument or article might be.

▼

This spirit is certainly brought to a very pronounced materialization in the Aeolian-Vocalion.

I have personally been in almost daily touch with those responsible for it and have been gratified, and sometimes even amazed, at their enthusiasm and resourcefulness.

From the period, several years ago, when we first began to investigate the possibility of developing the phonograph musically, until the Aeolian-Vocalion was finally put upon the market, their zeal has never flagged.

During this whole period, hardly a month passed that did not bring to light some new discovery or new application of acoustical principles which would tend to improve the phonograph.

Indeed, the only one of the Aeolian-Vocalion's important musical features not directly attributable to the Aeolian Company's own staff, is the device for controlling tone, known as the Graduola. This was the invention of Mr. F. J. Empson of Sydney, Australia, the exclusive rights of which we secured two years ago.

In this connection it may not be amiss for me to remove a misconception which is sometimes entertained regarding the Graduola.

▼

Wonderful and entertaining as the phonograph is, its value is seriously curtailed unless it possesses some method of tone-control.

That manufacturers have recognized this is evidenced by the doors, shutters, etc., with which they have equipped their instruments, the system of interchangeable needles some provide, and by dozens of inventions on record here and abroad.

Mr. Empson's invention provides the only satisfactory method of tone-control yet produced and has been adopted as an exclusive feature of the Aeolian-Vocalion.

While not arbitrary—that is, it may be used or ignored at will—its advantage, when utilized, is two-fold.

It permits the introduction of delicate shadings in tone-color, without actually changing an artist's own technique and expression, and thus obviates "record monotony".

And it compensates for the recognized limitation in the present method of making records, by enabling one to play with extreme delicacy without *smothering* the tone with doors, or losing any of its tints by using very soft needles.

Indeed, the Graduola, or some device equally effective, is an essential part of any phonograph which, like the Aeolian-Vocalion, makes its appeal to people of genuine musical taste.

And this is the appeal which the Aeolian-Vocalion is designed to make.

▼

We believe the phonograph has an important mission. But we also know that in the past it has been subject to some measure of criticism, from people who were musical.

In the Aeolian-Vocalion this Company has produced a phonograph which goes far towards meeting this criticism, and it is the requirements of people of genuine musical taste and perception that the Aeolian-Vocalion is designed to supply.

H. B. Tremaine
President

AEOLIAN-VOCALIONS are made in a wide variety of beautiful models ranging from very inexpensive instruments to superb Art and Period designs.

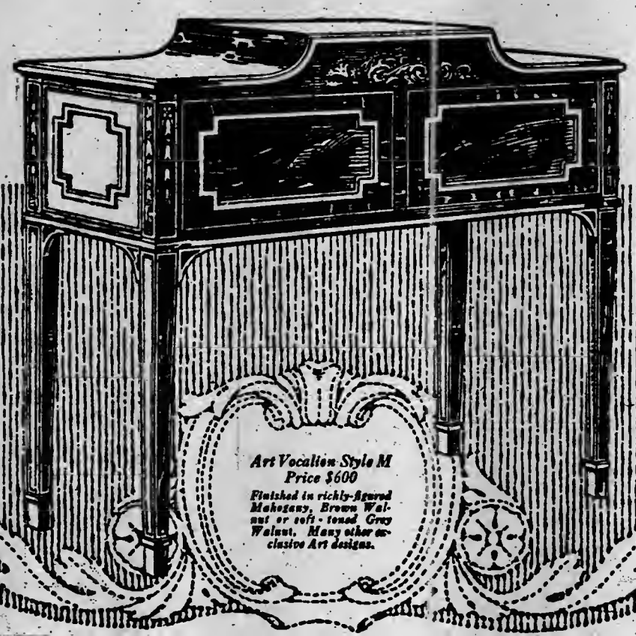
The Vocalion Department at Aeolian Hall is probably the most complete phonograph establishment in the world. Those who merely wish to hear the new instrument as well as all contemplating the purchase of a phonograph, are cordially invited to visit this department.

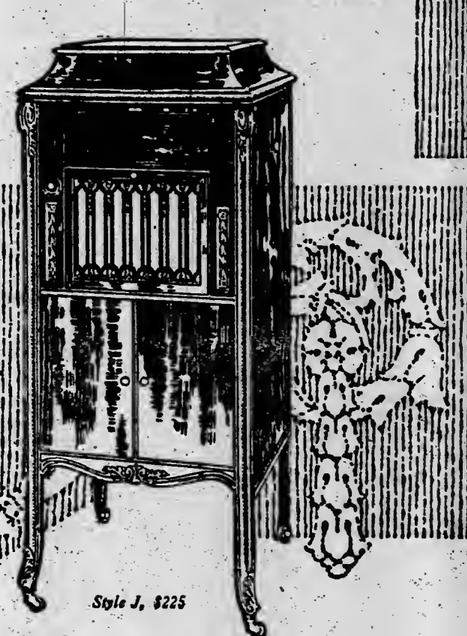
Moderate Monthly Payments

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 29 WEST 42nd ST., NEW YORK
Makers of the famous Pianola—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.

Copyright, 1915, The Aeolian Company


Style H, $150


Art Vocalion Style M
Price $600
Finished in richly-figured Mahogany, Brown Walnut or soft-toned Gray Walnut. Many other exclusive Art designs.


Style J, $225

NAVY LEAGUE FORMS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Will Urge Upon Congress Continuous Building of Ships, Naval Reserve, and Auxiliary Marine.

SECURITY LEAGUE'S PLANS

Mass Meetings for Preparedness in Forty Cities—Garrison for Motor Training Camps.

In its official program, The Seven Seas, issued yesterday, the Navy League of the United States, of which General Horace Porter is President, and among the Directors of which are J. P. Morgan, Herbert A. Satterlee, J. Frederick Tams, Alexander Van Rensselaer, George Von L. Meyer, Emmet O'Neal, and William A. Clark, announces the nature of the legislation it will advocate before the coming Congress.

The program is divided into five parts. The first part advocates "a constant continuing program of naval construction in accordance with the recommendation of our best naval experts." Attention is called to the statement of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske that it will require at least five years to bring the naval service up to a state of efficiency and strength to cope with certain possible adversaries. After quoting the statement of Admiral Fiske that the navy is unprepared, that American shores are not safe from a formidable enemy, and "that the fleet must fail the country in its hour of need unless immediate steps are taken to increase its size and efficiency," the league says:

"A consistent, continuing program covering the next five years that will provide a navy capable of meeting any possible force from across the seas should be adopted as a national policy."

Secondly, the league advocates the organization of a Council of National Defense, to secure official and authoritative information for Congress and to formulate and recommend to Congress naval and military policies and standards, taking into consideration the naval programs and military strength of possible opponents.

Proposed Defense Council.

"The United States," says the league, "is the only Government that does not provide for an effective, oral, official communication between the executive and legislative departments. The proposed Council of National Defense is in entire harmony with the suggestion to give Cabinet officers an opportunity to address either the Senate or the House, and to answer questions appertaining to their departments."

Such a council as advocated would be made up of the President, the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy, the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, Foreign Affairs, and Army and Navy Affairs, the Chief of the General Staff of the army, a high ranking officer of the navy, and the Presidents of the Army and Navy War Colleges.

In the third part of its program the league advocates a new personnel law to provide younger officers for fleet commands. It is pointed out that American officers become Lieutenants at the age when British officers reach flag rank. The present system results, in the upper grades, in the loss of officers from active service as soon as experience has qualified them to exercise flag command, while in the lower grades it keeps trained officers in subordinate positions "until they have lost ambition and initiative and no longer perform subordinate duties in the most efficient manner."

Fourthly, the league advocates the organization of a naval reserve of 50,000 men, and in the fifth place an American merchant marine to include for the foreign trade large and fast liners. These ships, it is pointed out, are necessary as naval auxiliaries in a war crisis and are indispensable to a well-proportioned and adequate navy.

Meetings in Forty Cities.

The National Security League announced yesterday that, in view of the convening of Congress in December, the league would devote all its energies to arouse the country to a realization of the need of adequate preparedness for national defense. Mass meetings in all the larger cities are being arranged for, and at a meeting in the Hotel Belmont, next Wednesday, plans for the extension of the work will be discussed.

This meeting will be followed in the next five weeks by meetings in the forty large cities in which the league has branches. The first of these meetings will be held in Richmond, Va., next week, and will be followed by one in Boston, at which Governor Walsh of Massachusetts will preside. Judson Harmon will preside at the Cincinnati meeting and Philander C. Knox at Pittsburgh.

The Governors of New York, Kentucky, Connecticut, South Carolina, Rhode Island, Iowa, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, and Washington have notified the league of their intention to appoint State committees to take up the question of national defense.

The magazine Motor Print, in its issue for October, will publish an article written by Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, in answer to the question: "Can motor clubs prepare their members for war by converting their country clubhouses and grounds into impromptu training camps?"

The Plattsburg Idea.

"I believe," Secretary Garrison says, "that the Plattsburg encampment has proved a success in teaching the rudiments of the art of war to a number of our citizens and in giving them an insight into actual field work. This success has been attained by having experienced army officers as instructors. It is possible that the idea might in part be extended to motoring clubs by the organization thereat of rifle clubs."

The Secretary points out that an act of Congress, approved April 27, 1914, authorizes the issue of rifles and ammunition to such clubs. Instruction, he says, possibly may be had from retired officers or non-commissioned officers of the army, whose homes are near by or, possibly, from an officer of the active service who may be on recruiting or other duty in any particular vicinity.

"The transport problem," Secretary Garrison adds, "is vital. We all know the great part the motor car has played in the present war. It has transported troops and supplies, carried the wounded to the rear, and transported messengers to important points. The need in time of war of a large number of motor cars and experienced drivers is evident. To know how many are available is of value to the War Department.

"Cars of one make should be combined in one unit—ammunition train, supply column, or sanitary train. A study of the proper organization of such units and how to secure lists of owners and to gain options to purchase or hire motor transportation is now the subject of investigation by the General Staff."

CLEAR SITE FOR BIG CHURCH

Central Baptist to Have Great Plant on Upper West Side.

Workmen began yesterday to tear down the Central Baptist Church at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street to make room for a larger edifice.

The new building will rest on a site enlarged by the addition of the land in the avenue, where an apartment house now stands, and a lot in the side street now occupied by a private dwelling. When the three structures are torn down the plot assembled will be 96 feet in the avenue and 110 in Ninety-second Street. The site is valued at $225,000, and the new church is to cost $200,000.

When the Central Baptist Church moved from Forty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue, a few years ago, it sold its property for $500,000, and consolidated with the Riverside Baptist Church, which owned the structure which is now being demolished. When the new church is finished, which will be in about a year, it will have an endowment fund of $100,000 remaining after the construction costs are paid.

The proposed church building will be of Gothic style, and has been planned to harmonize with surrounding architecture. Adjoining will be a parish house in which there will be a Sunday School room openings into the main auditorium of the church. In the parish house will be a gymnasium and other equipment for interesting the young. In the basement will be a social hall, pratically equal in area to the entire site, where entertainments can be given.

Police Charges Dismissed.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that charges against Inspector George R. Wakefield of the second district, and Captain William H. Scoble of the Mercer street station, for neglect of duty, had been dismissed. There were two charges against the Inspector, that he failed to report gambling in his district and that he failed to serve the owners of properties where gambling was going on with a liability notice. The charge against the Captain was failing to notify Police Headquarters of suspected gambling places.

WEST POINT PLANS FOR CADET INCREASE

Superintendent's Annual Report Outlines Needs of a Student Body of 1,300.

MAY DOUBLE SIZE OF CORPS

Changes Necessary to Provide for 150 More New Officers a Year Put at $1,900,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 2.—That a serious effort will be made in the next Congress to increase the number of cadets at the Military Academy here to 1,200 or 1,300, which would increase the corps to the peace strength of a regiment and would bring into the army about 300 West Pointers every year, about twice as many as is now the case, is indicated in the annual report of Colonel C. M. Townsley, the Superintendent of the academy, just sent to the War Department.

Colonel Townsley believes that 1,300 is the maximum strength to which the West Point corps can be increased, and he points out that in the event Congress authorizes that increase it should appropriate the money needed to house and care for the increased number of cadets, which would be about $1,900,000.

If the corps is increased, a new mess hall, a new barracks building, a new hospital, new quarters for officers and their families, who will be ordered here as instructors, are among the structures that will be imperatively needed and immediately. The plans for these buildings and the enlargement, reconstruction, or rearrangement of others, it is understood, can be available at any time.

In the event the corps is increased the new buildings and other construction improvements, with the cost of each, which will be needed, will be as follows:

Mess hall and cadet store combined	$450,000
Barracks for 350 cadets	380,000
Barracks and cadet headquarters	175,000
Hospital	200,000
Cavalry barracks for another detachment (130 men)	125,000
Cavalry stables for 130 additional horses	90,000
Alterations in academic buildings	15,000
Officers' quarters, (married,) 24 sets	280,000
Excavations, grading, roads, revetting walls, &c.	100,000
Architect's fees, &c.	85,000
Total	$1,900,000

Insists Upon a New Hotel.

In addition to these improvements, and whether the corps is increased or not, Colonel Townsley recommends that an appropriation of $350,000 be made for a new hotel on the Government reservation, to take the place of the present "three hath" structure, which has the distinction of being the oldest hotel in the Hudson Valley.

"If an increase of the corps of cadets to 1,200 or 1,300 is authorized" Colonel Townsley adds, "this increase should be gradual and distributed over a period of four years, so as not to have the increase occur all in one class."

Colonel Townsley directs attention to the fact that many candidates for cadetships are rejected because of physical defects, eighty of the 483 examined the past year having failed. He observes, however, that the physical requirements are none too rigid for those who will be expected to meet the strenuous life in field service.

"With the law of 1910, which is now extended to 1923, in force, and the present standards for entrance maintained," says the report, "I believe that the academy can secure enough cadets to keep up its capacity of 700 very closely. The desire of the academy being to secure the best and most promising material for officers in the regular army, there should be no lowering of its standards for entrance, or of its requirements as to discipline or academic work.

Says Cadetships Belong to the People.

Colonel Townsley does not approve of the provision of the law passed by a recent Congress permitting the enrollment of cadets on certificates from high schools, colleges, and other institutions, approved by the War Department.

"These cadetships," he says, "belong to the people of the district, State, territory, &c., and should be open competitively to all the youths eligible to compete, and it is my recommendation that a law be enacted requiring competitive examinations, to be held for each vacancy, that youth to be appointed who passes successfully the best mental examination, and who is physically and morally qualified. By announcing in the local papers some ten months or a year in advance that such a competitive examination will be held, stating its scope, it is believed that there will be a larger number of eligible youths who will present themselves for examination in each district from which a vacancy is to be filled."

Asks Aid in Preventing Fires.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson says the fire losses in New York City cost each of its inhabitants $1.44 a year. If there are four members in a family, then their share of the annual fire losses averages $5.76. This is paid indirectly by higher rents, cost of insurance and other expenses, or paid direct in the form of taxes. He has printed 250,000 circulars, through which he hopes to arouse interest in fire prevention work.

SHERIFF'S DAUGHTER SUES.

Seeks to Recover Value of Furniture from Her Husband.

That Mrs. Edith M. Zeltz, daughter of Sheriff Grifenhagen, has separated from her husband, Julius C. Zeltz, and has returned to her father's house at 720 Riverside Drive, came to public notice for the first time yesterday in the Supreme Court, where Mrs. Zeltz has started suit against her husband to recover $2,500, the valuation which she has placed upon household furnishings which, she alleges, he has refused to deliver to her.

The wedding of the young couple took place in this city, on June 4, 1913, and was a surprise to their friends, coming several days before the date announced for the ceremony.

The papers contain the statement that on Feb. 17 the couple separated at their home in 565 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, and have not seen one another since. The furniture which forms the basis of the suit disappeared from this residence, the complaint sets forth. It included a Japanese furniture set, which was a wedding present.

Testimony has been submitted by the husband, who was examined on a court order obtained by Mrs. Zeltz. He says that certain pieces of the furniture were purchased by him, other articles were purchased by his wife with money he gave her, and that the bulk of the chattels was the gift of the Sheriff.

Zeltz further testified that the Sheriff had promised the furnishings even before the announcement of their engagement. The goods are in a storage warehouse, the papers read.

Miss Rohl to Wed F. Pusinelli.

Miss Helen Harriet Rohl, daughter of Frederick Raymond Rohl, business representative of President Menocal of Cuba, called on City Clerk P. J. Scully yesterday morning with Fred Pusinelli and obtained a license to be married on Oct. 14. The wedding will be performed by the Rev. George F. Clover of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at the Ritz-Carlton. Miss Rohl, who is 21 years old, lives at No. 77 West End Avenue. Mr. Pusinelli, who was born in Para, Brazil, gave his address as 255 Broadway.

THE ORIGINAL 2ND FLOOR MILLINERY SHOPS

THE Du Barry SHOPS

2nd Floor
2 Elevators
No Heavy Ground Floor Rentals—The Savings Go to YOU.

392 Fifth Ave., Cor. 36th St., New York.
468 Fulton St. at Elm Place, Brooklyn.

TO MAKE ROOM For New Departments

(Formal announcements of which will follow)

We Will Offer Unreservedly Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday

875 Trimmed HATS

An amazingly large variety of the latest Fall Models—identical styles offered elsewhere at 7.50 to 10.00

3.75

A Sale Without a Parallel in Millinery Retailing

The Shop Individual

RUSSEK'S

362 Fifth Ave. 1 W. 34th St.

An Extraordinary Offering This Stylish Silk Lined

COAT

Of FINE QUALITY

Cuite de Pleusch

In ALL COLORS

Collar is Trimmed with Finest Quality

BEAVER

SPECIALLY PRICED AT

$18.75 Value $27.50



Important Announcement

SUITS TAILLEUR

Made-to-Order

$85 Upwards

With a binding pledge of prompt delivery.

Due to a speedy adjustment of the tailors' strike, MAISON MAURICE patrons will receive the usual prompt service. However, we advise an early visit because of limited quantity of imported fabrics in New York this season.

MAISON MAURICE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 43D STREET, NEW YORK.

Field's



GOWNS. BLOUSES. WRAPS. SUITS.

Our Present Showing Includes a Wealth of the Season's Most Captivating Novelties—Reproductions from Models designed by

Callot, Jenny
Drecoll, Doucet
Martial, et Armand

Prices $35.00 up.

17 WEST 45TH St. near 5TH AVE.

MME. NAJLA MOGABGAB MME. NAJLA MOGABGAB

Mme. Najla Mogabgab

Announces Her

FALL OPENING

A Gorgeous Display of the Very Latest

Authentic Fashions

IN

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

Waists — Strictly Tailored and Fancy Trimmed Suits
Auto Coats — Millinery
Sport Coats

and

EXCLUSIVE EVENING WRAPS

Mme. Najla Mogabgab

Fifth Avenue, Corner 50th St.
(Adjacent to St. Patrick's Cathedral.)

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Have in their collection of Underwear

De Milo Corsets (new Fall models) $5.00 up

Young Girls' Corsets $4.00 up

Tea and Boudoir Gowns (all made in our own workrooms) $5.00 up

FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Monday's Important Events

New Fall Dress Silks

"Soiree"—"The silk irresistible"; soft as chiffon taffeta, with the sheen of satin; 36-inch; in all fashionable shades. 2.00

Satin de Luxe—36-inch; a new dress satin of beautiful texture; exceedingly smart for afternoon dresses. Colors are the best of the season. 1.50

Black Taffeta—35-inch; a highly lustrous dress silk, with chiffon finish. 1.35

New Fall Dress Goods

Peau de Souris, 54-inch; an exceedingly handsome fabric for dressy Tailor suits; in Belgian, midnight blue, plum, African brown, Russian green and black. 5.00

Broadcloth, 54 inches wide, of beautiful quality; in black and most fashionable Fall shades. 1.65

Dress Serge—50-inch; in cadet, navy, brown, green, wine and black. *Regularly $1.00 yard* 78c

"Specials" in Fashionable Furs

Red Fox Sets— 50.00
Poiret Fox Sets— 70.00
Blue Fox Sets— 100.00
Skunk Scarfs— 6.00 to 50.00
Skunk Muffs— 17.50 to 35.00
Black Lynx Scarfs— 12.00 to 37.50
Black Lynx Muffs— 25.00 to 35.00
Red Fox Scarfs— 14.50 to 26.50

Savings 25 to 33⅓%

Fall Sale Extraordinary of Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel

Latest Fall Styles

Coats

Women's Silk Velour Coats—In black or brown. A handsome new flare model, seven-eighth length, with high fur collar; suitable for afternoon or evening. Very specially priced 48.00

Women's Motor and Street Coats—In smart heather mixtures, cut in the newest lines and cravenette finish. *Value $22.50* 15.50

Misses' and Small Women's Coats—Of whipcord, broadcloth or duvetyne; Russian model, satin lined; collar and cuffs of fur or velvet. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Value $35.00* 25.00

Misses' and Small Women's Dresses—Copy of a Jenny model in fine navy, Russian and brown serge, combined with plaid silk. Sizes 14 to 20 years. 12.00

Suits

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits, exclusive tailleur and dressy models, in broadcloth, whipcord and Callot check velour, smartly trimmed with fur. Very special at 29.50

Women's Tailor Suits of wide wale cheviot, by Bernard model, in navy, black or green, with velvet collar and cuffs. Specially priced 24.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits of broadcloth in black, brown, green and crow blue. Rolling collar and lower edge of coat trimmed with fur. *Sizes 14 to 20 years.* 29.00

Misses' Whipcord Suits—A Russian blouse model in Russian green, African and navy. Fur trimmed. *Sizes 14 to 20 years* 22.00

Raincoats

Our Exclusive "Waterberry" Rubberless Raincoats

Made from Priestley's practical cravenette coating in tan, navy and black, featuring the latest Fall models, with belted back and raglan or set-in sleeves. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. *Regularly $15.00* 9.50

Smart Gabardine Coats in tan, cravenette finish, beautifully tailored and suitable for utility wear. *Value $16.50* 12.50

Rough Weather Coats of the newest heather mixtures in rich Autumn tones, also gray mixtures, in smart belted models with "Chin Chin" collar of velvet. *Value $15.00* 10.50

Women's Fall Hosiery

Pure Black Silk, of finest quality and medium weight, exquisitely hand embroidered. Sizes 8½, 9 and 9½ only. *Reg. $2.75 to $3.50* 1.50
3 pairs, 4.35; 6 pairs, 8.50

Pure Thread Silk, of desirable weight and superior wearing quality, in black or white, with cotton tops and soles. *Regularly $1.00 pair* 78c
3 pairs, 2.30; 6 pairs, 4.50

Finest Black Cotton, with lavender tops and reinforced heels and toes. *Regularly 35c pair* 25c
3 pairs, 70c; 6 pairs, 1.35

Silk Lisle, in black and tan, of extra fine quality and highly lustrous. *Regularly 60c pair* 39c
3 pairs, 1.15; 6 pairs, 2.25

Silk Underwear

Women's Glove Silk Vests, of superior quality, in white or pink; tailored or beaded tops. *Regularly $1.50 each* 95c

Women's Glove Silk Knickers, in white or pink; reinforced. *Regularly $1.95 pair* 1.45

Women's Fall Furnishings

Outing Flannel Night Gowns—In dainty pink or blue striped effects, finely finished. *Value $1.00* 65c

Silk Padded Vests—In black or white, sleeveless; designed to give extra warmth to tailored suits or evening wraps. Very special at 1.25

Silk Quilted Robes—Made of fine Japanese silk, in black, rose, blue, pink, delft and wistaria. *Exceptional Value* 5.95

French Flannel Robes—With border of wide satin ribbon and cord girdle, in pink, blue, rose, lavender, gray and Copen. Specially priced 7.50

Men's New Fall Top Coats

Cravenette Gabardine, in the newest heather mixtures, for storm and utility wear. *Regularly $25.00* 18.50

Winter Overcoats—High grade coats, in small and medium sizes; unlined. *Reg. $25 to $30* 15.00

Tailleur and Fancy Blouses

Black Lace Over White Chiffon, trimmed with embroidered chiffon.
Crepe de Chine, in hemstitched Tailleur models.
Crepe Voiles and Batiste, trimmed with lace and embroidery.
Black Silk, with long or short sleeves. *Regularly $5.00* 2.95

Crepe de Chine, Tailleur model, in Autumn suit shades.
Crepe de Chine, in hairline stripe; plaited models.
Hand Embroidered Voiles and Crepes, in various styles. *Regularly $7.50* 5.00

Wool Blankets

Of specially selected pure white wool finished with pink or blue borders and especially recommended for good service.

⅓ Under-Price

Double Bed Size— *Regularly $9.00 pair* 6.25
Single Bed Size—Extra fine quality, cut and bound singly with wide silk binding. *Regularly $13.50 pr.* 11.00
Double Bed Size of the above grade. *Regularly $17.00 pr.* 14.00

Throughout the Week of October 4th to 9th

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE OF House Furnishings

Reductions 25% to 50%

Offered Stock $75,000.00

6,700 Yards Bigelow Carpets

Also English makes of high standard in patterns for Fall furnishings.

BODY BRUSSELS
Regularly $1.65 and $1.75 Yd.
Now 1.10 and 1.25

AXMINSTERS
Regularly $1.75 and $2.00 Yd.
Now 1.25 and 1.50

WILTONS
Regularly $3.00 and $3.50 Yd.
Now 1.75 and 2.00

Cotton Sheets

Our Exclusive "Clydesdale" at These Exceptional Prices.

Size	Plain Hem	Hemst'd
63x 99	68c ea.	80c ea.
72x 99	75c ea.	85c ea.
72x108	82c ea.	95c ea.
81x 99	82c ea.	95c ea.
81x108	90c ea.	1.00 ea.
90x 99	90c ea.	1.00 ea.
90x108	1.00 ea.	1.10 ea.

Pillow Cases

Size	Plain Hem	Hemst'd
42x38½	18c ea.	23c ea.
45x38½	20c ea.	25c ea.
50x38½	22c ea.	27c ea.
54x38½	25c ea.	30c ea.

200 Velour Portieres

Reversible—Open Edges.

Plain colored, highly lustrous velour, of exceptional quality, with Jaipe centre and figured borders, in brown and blue, red and green, brown and green, and emerald and rose.

Value $30.00
Now 19.75

Special Offering
Imported Handmade
Lace Curtains
In white and ecru.
At very marked Reductions.
8.75, 12.75, 16.50

Comfortables

"Warmth without Weight," in new Fall patterns; made to our order, under perfect sanitary conditions.

At These Unusual Prices

Figured Silkoline Tops, in Dresden or floral effects; full size; cotton filled. *Regularly $3.00* 2.00

Figured Silk Mull Tops, in pretty pinks, blues and yellow, with plain border; full size; cotton filled. *Regularly $3.75* 2.85

Silkoline Tops, in various designs; full size; wool filled. *Regularly $4.25* 3.25

Silk Mull Tops, with plain silk border and back; full size; wool filled. *Regularly $7.00* 5.95

350 Oriental Rugs

In authentic weaves, rich colorings and practical sizes.

MOUSSOUL AND KURDISTAN
Average size 3.6x6.0.
Now 18.00 to 35.00

ANTIQUE DAGHESTANS
Average size 4x6.
Formerly $40.00 to $75.00
Now 30.00 to 57.00

LARGE ORIENTAL CARPETS
Ranging in size from 6x9 to 14x22.
Regularly $95.00 to $675.00
Now at ⅓ less than these prices.

Linen Table Cloths

Of fine Irish Damask in a variety of handsome new patterns.

½ Less Than Usual Prices

2x2 yards,	Now	3.00
2x2½ yards,	Now	3.75
2x3 yards,	Now	4.50
2½x2½ yards,	Now	7.00

Linen Napkins

⅝ Various designs, doz. 3.75
¾ Dinner Size, doz. 4.50
5.00 and 6.50

Bed Spreads

Crochet—Single Bed Size— *Regularly $1.30* 1.15
Scalloped Marseilles—Satin finish, Double Bed Size— *Regularly $4.25* 3.15

Broadway & 19th Street

REPORT MANY GIFTS IN WEEK'S WAR AID.

Mrs. Duryea Tells of Year's Work for Sufferers, Now Extended to Serbia.

RED CROSS SENDS SUPPLIES

Plea for Wounded Irish Soldiers—Fund for Armenians—$100,000 Sent to Jews.

A year ago Mrs. Nina L. Duryea, whose activity for the relief of suffering in France has been so widely recognized, made her first appeal through THE NEW YORK TIMES for funds to aid that work, which has since been extended to Serbia and to the relief of the allied soldiers fighting in the Turkish operations.

Those desiring to contribute to the above fund should address their gifts of money to C. Stuart Smith, 18 Broadway, and gifts of relief supplies to "Duryea, American Relief Clearing House, 150 Bank Street, New York City."

Among money gifts acknowledged by Mrs. Duryea yesterday were the following:

Forwarded to Paris	$1,187	Miss A. Tarbell	$28
Hnd. Rlv. R. C.	1,000	H. Barber	25
Gertrude S. Achilles	50	F. A. Hammond	10
Mrs. M. Kearns	50	Mrs. H. W. Danforth	25
Mrs. C. S. Curtismith	88	Miscellaneous	14

For Australians and New Zealanders.

An appeal has been made for funds for the Australian Hospital at Cairo, Egypt, which is caring for the wounded Australian and New Zealand soldiers. A. J. Howard, 425 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer.

Red Cross Aid for Europe.

Since the start of the war the New York Chapter of the Red Cross has collected $531,298.04. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New gifts of $10 or more acknowledged yesterday follow:

Italian Nat. Socy.	$500	Uptown Red Crose	$35
Dubuque, Iowa	245	Children's Circus	16
Riverdale School	100		

Gifts to the French Fund.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to about $105,509. New gifts of $10 or more received the past week were:

Mrs. J. W. Elliot	$50	Julian R. Tinkham	$20
E. J. Nissumaner	10	Anonymous	25
Anonymous	25	Mrs. C. A. Griecom	10
Miscellaneous	35	Isahel Peters	15
Dr. W. S. Thayer	10	Miscellaneous	10
Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall	25	A. N. Milliken	25
Mrs. M. Taylor	30	Marins Charavay	10
		Mrs. W. Greenough	25

Aid for the Persians.

The following new gifts to the Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, were received the past week:

D. B. Gamble	$1,000	Mrs. J. L. Potter	$11
Pres. Ch., Pontiac	13	H. W. Brown	15
Sarah Lewis	10	Trinity Ch., Manhattan	27
Pres. Ch., Ardmore	17	Trumansburg, N.Y.	23
Long Beach Pres. Church	13	Julia W. Goodrich	20
Ilwaco Pres. Ch.	12	W. S. Fulton	10
Miscellaneous	13	Miscellaneous	26
Small gifts	14		

Belgian Fund $1,055,503.

The Belgian Relief Fund, 8-10 Bridge Street, of which the Rev. Father J. H. Stillemans is the head, now amounts to $1,055,503.25, of which $2,042.25 was received the past week. Those who gave $10 or more were:

F. H. Osborn	$1,000	A. E. Boris	$10
Refugee Fund	1,000	Francis Halpin	10
L. C. Abercrombie	10	Other gifts	13

For the French Wounded.

Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Treasurer of the American Branch of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, has received the following new donations of $10 or more:

Anonymous	$167	Mrs. E. Nevin	$20
E. E. Griffith	40	Fannie F. Welch	10
Alice Dean	10	Miscellaneous	32

Vacation War Relief Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee's Fund, of which Miss Anne Morgan, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, is Treasurer, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or more received the past week, which brought the total collected by this committee since the war started to about $127,500:

Anonymous	$667	Mrs. H. Brown	$77
Gladys Hollingsworth	100	Mrs. J. E. G. Higgins	10
Evelyn Clark	20	Alice Kauser	12
Mrs. D. Clarkson	12	Winifred Green	20
Mrs. W. B. James	10	Mary Simonds	10
Mrs. Moulton	93	E. M. Stevens	10
Mrs. H. B. Joy	15	Miscellaneous	73

For Polish War Victims.

The American Polish Relief Committee, 14 East Forty-sixth Street, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is the head, has collected more than $90,000. New gifts of the past week of $10 or more were:

A Jerseyman	$100	Miss M. Gruber	$20
Belvidere, Cal.	66	E. B. Greppo	25
Flonzaley Quartet	50	Other gifts	25
Mrs. W. Harkness	10		

The Committee of Mercy.

The fund of the Committee of Mercy, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, now totals $269,073.22. New gifts of $10 or more, received the past week, follow:

B. Stockman	$50	J. B. Hall	$50
Mrs. W. B. Kingsley	50	Anna Schlesinger	10
P. M. Sharples	200	Robert W. Graves	10
R. F. Gribble	15	W. H. Addoms	10
Mrs. C. Strauss	10	James Douglas	25
S. Macklem	10	Carrell Dunham	25
Ohio Commission	332	J. Geoghegan	10
Mrs. W. C. Johnston	10	T. S. Hathaway	50
Mrs. T. K. Lathrop	25	Dr. W. H. Nichols	100
		W. D. Thornton	200
		Small gifts	48

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is Treasurer, and the offices of which are on the French Line Pier, acknowledges these new gifts of money to be applied to relief work in France:

Mrs. M. Smith	$35	Mrs. N. E. Stout	$11
Mrs. Michler	34	Miscellaneous	17
Mrs. A. C. Wagstaff	50		

Plea for Irish Soldiers.

From Mrs. Godfrey Knox of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society of Dublin, Ireland, THE TIMES has received a letter requesting friends of Ireland in this country to aid in making a little more cheerful the lot of the Irish soldiers who are fighting in the British Army in Europe.

For Relief in Armenia.

The following gifts to the Armenian Relief Fund are acknowledged by Brown Brothers & Co. of 59 Wall Street:

Mary L. Ogden	$50	Hancke Hancken	$100
T. B. Belfield	100	A. Tuckerman	10
Armenian R. C.	425	Evelyn M. Thomson	10
Jennie Rouse	10	Mrs. B. Turnbull	10
R. C. Hawkins	200	Charles Collins	50
Mrs. C. Hathaway	10	H. W. Guernsey	25
J. C. Havemeyer	25	Miss J. K. Fraser	20
Mrs. K. Haas	20	Walter Jennings	200
Mrs. F. K. Tembridge	25	Mrs. E. A. Dwight	10
H. W. Gordon	100	Mrs. E. A. S. Clarke	10
A Friend	500	J. W. Frothingham	100
Dr. E. Harlow	10	A. Lathers	25
M. R. G.	10	Mrs. E. B. Thomas	100
W. J. Goulding	15	No Name	10
Elisabeth R. Jones	25	G. W. Dickersman	10
Miss Wisner	50	Mrs. L. Blasius	15
Mrs. L. H. Taylor	10	Barbara Frieos	85
Mildred H. Jarvis	10		

Polish Victims' Fund.

Heretofore reported	$103,006	In memory of E.	
Claudia Phelps	20	D. C. Walcott	$25
Polish Fete, Bar Harbor	100	Mrs. W. H. Crocker	820
		W. G. Van Name	25
		H. J. Banker	25

Relief for Jewish Sufferers.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers From the War the committee, in response to urgent appeals from abroad, appropriated $100,000 for the relief work in Europe.

LOUIS BIEL LEFT $800,000.

Widow Says United Cigar Stores Man Left No Will.

Louis Biel, who was Vice President of the United Cigar Stores Company, left personal property amounting to at least $800,000, and real estate worth at least $20,000, according to the statement of his widow, Mrs. Rose B. Biel of 600 West 141st Street, in her application for letters of administration on the estate, filed yesterday.

The application recited that Mr. Biel left no will as far as the applicant knew. The other heirs entitled to enjoy the property, the paper stated, were four children, Mrs. Antoinette B. Jacobson of 676 Riverside Drive, and Leonard, William, and Herbert Biel, all of whom live with their mother.

SAYS DR. HILL WEPT WHEN HE PROPOSED

Miss Covington Admits Now Her Suit Against Pastor Is for Breach of Promise.

TOLD HER WIFE WAS DEAD

And That He Needed Her to Take Charge of His "Motherless Brood."

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.—"With tears standing in big round drops in his eyes, he declared in heartbroken accents that his poor wife was dead and that he needed me to make a home for his little motherless children. The hypocrite!"

This was the statement made by Miss Lucille Covington today in regard to her suit for $100,000 for breach of promise brought against the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill. Twice before this Miss Covington had denied that her suit against the minister and lecturer was for breach of promise.

"I first met Dr. Hill five years ago," she said today. "Almost at once his proposals of marriage began. It may be an old story with men like him. I have heard it was, but the story to me was new. I did not know he was married, although I did know he had been married. He told me his wife was dead. Ah, how his voice throbbed as he described the condition of his poor little, motherless children. 'I need you,' he said. 'A man in my position in public life, traveling about the country, needs a wife to make a home for his little brood. You are so sympathetic, and I admire you for your sound sense, your beauty, your warm heart, and splendid soul.' That is the way he talked to me.

"I was not an employe of his. He came to our company to get bookings for his lectures. He paid me every attention from the start. His love seemed to spring into quick being. I cannot tell you all that happened, although it will all come out at the trial, I wish I could. I believed in him, thought him a man of sterling worth and great character. It just goes to show how mistaken one can be. He is just like a great many others I know.

"He would stand at my side, and with his voice throbbing, tears in his eyes and his hands held out, he would dwell on his loneliness, his need of companionship, his starved heart and then swing into a beautiful oratorical outburst of love for me. I am here for only today and then I am going to New York.

"The way Bainbridge Colby talks makes me angry. He knows nothing whatever about the case, except what Dr. Hill tells him, and the Lord only knows, no one can depend on that source of information."

Miss Covington, in an interview with newspaper reporters at Alpena, Mich., on Oct. 1, said that she had brought no suit against Dr. Hill for breach of promise, but that on the contrary she had sued to recover money given to him by her for investment. She said that she had been unable to get an accounting from the defendant. She was insistent in repeating that she had not brought a breach of promise action, and that if such a suit had been instituted it was without her knowledge.

Nathaniel F. Schmidt of 220 Broadway, who says he represents Miss Covington as her attorney, asserted yesterday that he had received a telegram from his client, but he would not tell what it said.

Lane Bryant will close out on Monday, from regular stock, 45 Fur-trimmed Suits—gabardine, wool poplin, broadcloth and velvet. All sizes for women and misses..... 22.75

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th Street

Fall and Winter Apparel

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

at Special Prices

Serge Dresses

Splendidly tailored, braid bound model; Special 9.95

Serge-and-Silk Dresses

Distinctive styles; serge combined with taffeta or satin. Special 14.95

Silk Dresses

For street or evening gown—light and dark colors. Plain and novelty taffetas; also charmeuse. Special 19.85

Coats for Street and Dress Wear

Broadcloths, Zibelines and tweeds. Special 19.85

Skirts—Smartly pocketed and button trimmed. Made in all modish materials. 5.95 8.75 to 10.75

Waists—A wide variety of styles and materials, for every occasion. 1.25 1.65 to 16.75

Having workrooms on premises we not only offer low prices for highest class merchandise, but such advantages as duplicating to measure and changing details to meet individual tastes

"We combine made-to-measure satisfaction with ready-to-wear convenience."

Negligees

—our original specialty now displayed on the fourth floor in the largest and most complete variety of styles and materials to be found anywhere. Chic models for the young miss or matron; appropriate styles and fabrics for elderly women.

House Gowns—dotted silk crepe; chiffon cuffs and fichu collar.....Special 4.75

Matinee Suit—two-piece hand smocked: crepe de chine.....Special 12.75

Robe—French flannel; hand featherstitched collar, sleeves and pocket.....Special 6.85

Tea Gown—Crepe de chine with Lierre lace coatee. Special 27.50

Smart Apparel for Stout Figures

A comprehensive display of every edict of fashion and favored style feature of the season, with lines and trimmings cleverly manipulated to give the long, slender, graceful lines and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman. Sizes 37½ to 56 bust measure.

Dresses	11.75 to 127.50	Coats	18.75 to 145.00
Suits	24.50 to 125.00	Waists	1.45 to 19.75
Skirts	5.00 to 24.75	Negligees	1.95 to 29.75

Sweaters, Corsets and Underwear

to fit from stock no matter what your figure or bust measure—a service no other house can render and only made possible by Lane Bryant's original and exclusive patterns.

Our entire main floor and a complete trained organization—designers, buyers and salespeople, under personal supervision of the owner, are devoted to apparel for sizes up to 56 bust.

Established 1900 Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

Evening Wraps

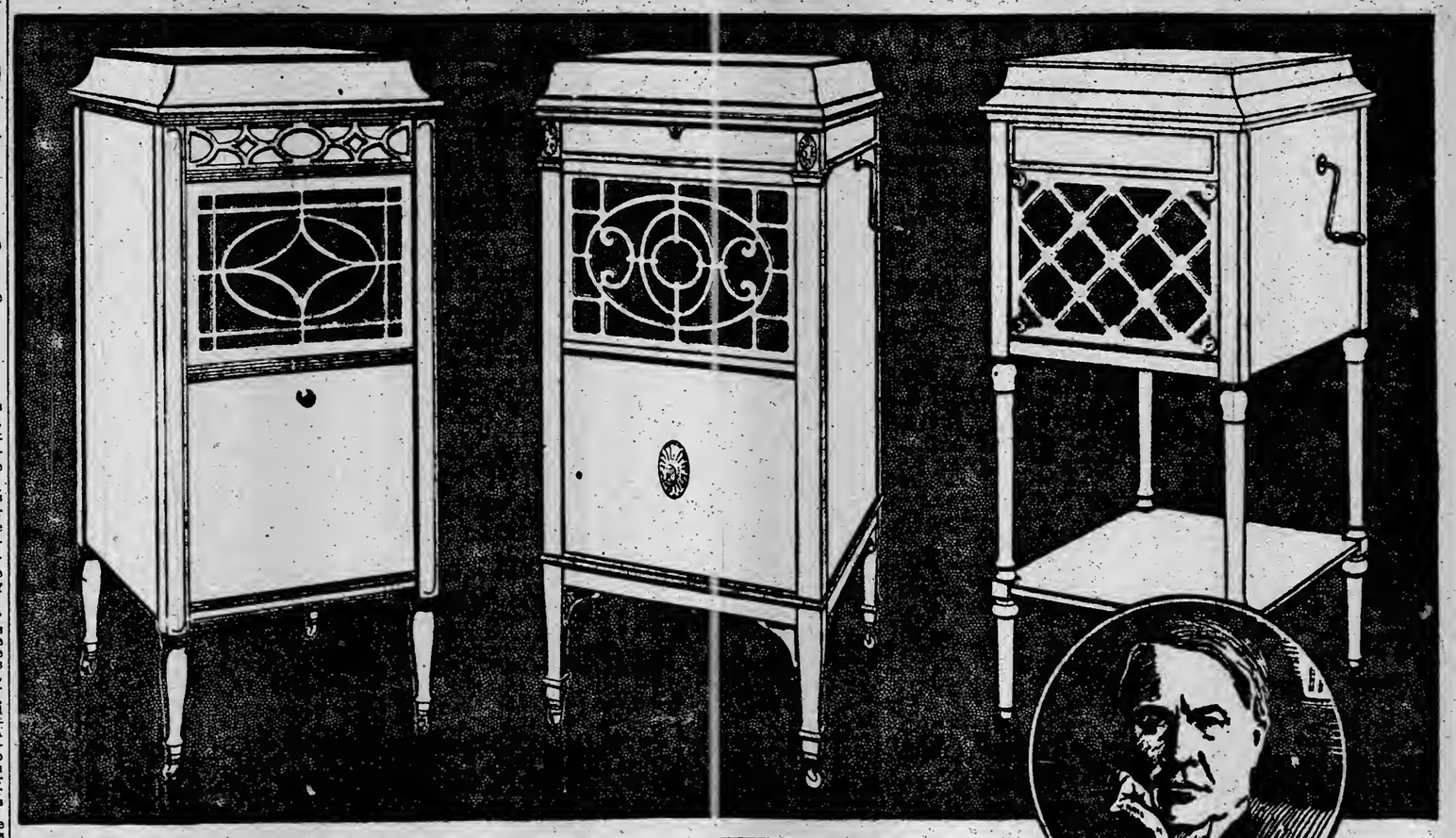
Extraordinary value. High fur collar and deep cuffs of beaver, fox or skunk,

$59.00

These wraps of fine chiffon velvet are lined throughout with peau de cygne and heavily interlined. Rose, sapphire or new blue, green and gold.

SPECIAL—Price quoted is considerably below regular value.

Arthur Lindau
500 FIFTH AVE.,
At 42d St.



See These Three New Edison Models!

JUST out—Mr. Edison's latest achievement. Superb new models—produced under Mr. Edison's personal supervision.

Now on display at the Edison Shop. Come in and see and hear them. No obligation whatever. Mr. Edison's new triumph is further proof of the superiority of the New Edison, not only as a musical instrument, but also as an ornament to the home.

Hear Them Play—

These splendid new models will be used at the special introductory concert today.

Hear Emmy Destinn, Metropolitan Opera star, Albert Spalding, renowned American violinist, and other great artists (see program below) on the New Edison.

Note how perfectly every delicate shade of tone is reproduced, how the distinctive character of the original is preserved. Make the test yourself which has repeatedly established the New Edison as a *real musical instrument:* Close your eyes and see if the artist in person does not seem actually to be before you. At last—Mr. Edison has given to music lovers all that they have hoped for in a phonograph.

Diamond Stylus—No Needles to Change

The wonderful diamond stylus is the secret of Mr. Edison's musical triumph. It brings out for the first time all the delicate overtones that are the body and soul of a musical tone.

The diamond stylus does away with the bothersome process of changing needles. The stylus *floats over* the sound grooves of the Edison records, reducing wear to a minimum.

Program

Beautiful Galatea Overture
Edison Concert Band

Annie Laurie *Mixed Quartette*

Through the Air *Piccolo Solo*

Caprice Viennois
Albert Spalding

Vissi D'Arte—La Tosca
Emmy Destinn

La Furlana—Gioconda
Sodero's Band

Free Concert Tomorrow

Come in and hear the New Edison at the special introductory concert. See the artistic new models. Hear the special program selected from the great library of Edison records—the best in the world of music. Or ask to hear your favorite record on any of the new or old models.

No obligation whatever. We want everyone to see and hear these superb new models, if only to tell others of Mr Edison's triumph.

Easy Payment Plan

The new payment plan which has interested a large number of Edison buyers, including those who are accustomed to buy for cash, applies also to these three New Edison models. We place your choice of the New Edison Diamond Disc in your home, allowing you to enjoy the exquisite music of the New Edison while you are paying for the instrument in convenient monthly payments.

Call and Hear

You Can Also Hear These New Models at the Following Places:

NEW YORK CITY.
Audubon Art Store, 1404 St. Nicholas Av.
Geo. Bergmaier, 77 East 125th St.
Chas. Edison, 10 5th Av.
Geo. Fennell & Co., 2931 3d Av.
Globe Talking Mach. Co., 9 W. 23d St.
Louis M. Greenburg, 3891 3d Av.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 5th Av.
Harlem Furn. Co., 145 W. 125th St.
Bernard A. Kahn, 2659 3d Av.
Fred Kraft, Inc., 38 Cortlandt St.
Krakauer Bros., 17 East 14th St.
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Av.
Henry Saletan, 2163 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.
J. J. Cavanaugh, 452 Fulton St.
Royal Fish, 96 7th Av.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Av.
Bernard Poehland, 1592 Broadway.
Alphonzo Smith Piano House, 25 Flatbush Av.
B. Guy Warner, 1223 Bedford Av.

STATEN ISLAND.
Manhattan Carpet & Furniture Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond.

LONG ISLAND.
Elliott Young, Greenport.
NEW YORK STATE.
Walter E. Clarke, 48 Lawton St., New Rochelle.
Holmes Music Co., 2½ North St., Middletown.
Rockland Talking Machine Co., Main St., Spring Valley.
J. Schoonmaker & Son, 94-106 Water St., Newburgh.
Startup & Knight, 36 North St., Middletown.

CONNECTICUT.
The Phonograph Shop, 165 Greenwich Av., Greenwich.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Ackerman & Co., 87 Linden Av., Scranton.
Fulkerson Music House, 62 Salem Av., Carbondale.
F. A. Hintermister, 222 Wyoming Av., Scranton.
C. F. Murray-Smith Co., 116 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre.
Snowden & Wickes, 14 North Main St., Pittston.
Alex. Stirling & Co., 28 East Broad St., Hazleton.
Stoehr & Pister, 121 Washington Av., Scranton.
Stroudsburg Music Co., 556 Main St., Stroudsburg.

NEW JERSEY.
J. L. Abbott & Son, 18 Moine Av., Fort Lee.
L. Bamberger & Co., Market St., Newark.
Albert Galuchie, 724 Bergen Av., Jersey City.
E. F. Glover, 155 East Front St., Plainfield.
Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St., Newark.
Hyde Music Co., 870 Central Av., Jersey City.
Herman Jaffee, 118 Washington St., Hoboken.
M. L. Kortz, 188 William St., Newark.
Albert Leon, 110 Smith St., Perth Amboy.
F. G. Loeffler, 260 Bergenline Av., Union Hill.
Henry A. Maas, 417 Spring St., West Hoboken.
R. Montalvo, Jr., 77 Smith St., Perth Amboy.
R. Montalvo, Jr., 209 Nelson St., New Brunswick.
Irwin Moser, Hamden.
Phonograph Sales Co., 490 Bloomfield Av., Montclair.
Phonograph Sales Co., 845 Broad St., Newark.
Quackenbush & Co., 186 Main St., Paterson.
Reed-Dawson & Co., 6 W. Park St., Newark.
Wm. Ricker, 658 Newark Av., Jersey City.
H. W. Thompson Co., 198 Main St., Hackensack.
Trusting Piano Co., Main St. and Bange Av., Asbury Park.

The Edison Shop

(The Phonograph Corporation of Manhattan, Props.)

473 Fifth Ave. New York City

Between 40th and 41st Sts. Opposite Public Library

SPORTS CONTINUED FROM SECTION 3

YANKS' NEW HOME WILL BE IN QUEENS

Latest Information Substantiates Many Denied Rumors of the Past Summer.

Although Colonel Jacob Ruppert and Captain T. L. Huston, owners of the Yankees, have several sites under consideration for the new home of the New York American League Baseball Club the property in Queens, not far from the Long Island end of the Fifty-ninth Street Bridge, is the only one that is receiving serious consideration. Much significance is attached to the fact that last night the New York American League Club announced that following the meeting of the National Commission at the Waldorf-Astoria to make arrangements for the world's series, a conference had been held between the members of the National Commission, Colonel Ruppert, Captain Huston, and Colonel Charles Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn club, and that Colonel Ebbets withdrew all objections to the Yankees locating in Queens, providing they decided to build a baseball park there.

The Yankees announced that the owners had not definitely decided upon the Queens property, as they had options on two excellent sites in Manhattan, but it is considered unlikely that either of the Manhattan properties will be selected. It has been reported that Colonel Ebbets of the Dodgers objected to the construction of the Yankees' plant on Long Island because it encroached upon the territory to which he is entitled by baseball law. It has been asserted that the National League has no right to interpose any protest against the location of a new American League field anywhere in New York. But the possibility of friction over the question has been removed by the result of yesterday's conference.

Before yesterday's conference the owners of the Yankees went over the transportation questions very carefully and decided there would be no difficulty in carrying the fans from New York to the new park. The new field may be reached by way of the Fifty-ninth Street bridge, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit dual subway system, and the Steinway tube.

Local Railroad Men Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct 2.—The New York City General Offics team of the Erie Railroad Athletic Association defeated the Chicago team of the Erie Railroad for the championship of the system at the American Giants' Park here today. The game was hard-fought from the start, and the lads from the Metropolis played a fine game. Krisch pitched wonderful ball. The victors won a silver cup trophy. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	1	6	4
Chicago	0	2	3

Batteries—Krisch, Buschman, and Murphy; Bell and Whitehead.

Another Big Score for Exeter.

Special to The New York Times.

EXETER, N. H., Oct. 2.—The Phillips Exeter Academy football team bids fair to duplicate its last season's record if today's showing is any criterion. They tackled the Dartmouth freshmen today, beating the Hanover youngsters 27 to 0, on a slippery field. The Academy's four touchdowns came early in the game, but Dartmouth could not score even against the Exeter substitutes. In the second half the visitors' defense was strong, but their attack was not able to drive Exeter nearer its own goal line than 35, and at this point the Dartmouth freshmen were held for downs. There was much fumbling by both sides. Captain Kempton of Exeter was injured by a fall after a long run. Neely, Dartmouth's left guard, has only one arm, but played a splendid game. Line-up:

Exeter.	Position.	D'tm'th Fr'shm'n.
Martin	Left end	Cogswell
Crane	Left tackle	Kohns
Noyes	Left guard	Neely
Wehner	Centre	Petter
Braman	Right guard	Hutchinson
Hadley	Right tackle	Bevaar
Harvey	Right end	Austin
Kempton	Quarter back	Cannell
Donnally	Left half back	Henderson
Campbell	Right half back	Whalen
Davis	Full back	Shelbourne

Touchdowns—Kempton, (2,) Campbell, Davis. Goals from touchdowns—Wehner, 3. Substitutes—For Exeter: Hewat for Martin, MacNamara for Crane, Duncan for Noyes, Callahan for Wehner, Devitalis for Hadley, Green for Harvey, Benedict for Donnally, White for Campbell, George for Davis. Dartmouth: Freeburg for Austin, Cunningham for Potter, Sheller for Neeley, Hayes for Whalen, Greeley for Hayes. Referee—H. Andrews of Yale. Umpire—R. C. Stevenson of Harvard. Linesman—W. Newton of Williams. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

Lafayette, 13; Ursinus, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 2.—Lafayette gained a victory over Ursinus on March Field this afternoon by the score of 13 to 2, but it was a victory fraught with perils. Ursines held Lafayette scoreless in the first period, although the Maroon and White eleven once worked the ball down to the three-yard line. In the second period an advantageous exchange of punts gave Lafayette the ball on the Ursinus twenty-eight-yard line. Later in the same period Lowe speared high up in the air a forward pass from Weldon, which netted twenty-five yards, and placed Lafayette within striking distance of the goal. From this point it went over on straight football. In the third period Ursinus was on the offensive most of the time. They carried the ball twice within the ten-yard mark, and Lafayette avoided a score only by a display of defense strength which was quite out of the ordinary. In the final period Ursinus did score. The score:

Lafayette.	Position.	Ursinus
Blackburn	Left end	Clark
Livezey	Left tackle	Kerr
Freeman	Left guard	Grossman
Luhr	Centre	Bedder
Mummert	Right guard	Bahner
Ryon	Right tackle	Ginrich
Lowe	Right end	Brown
Lerch	Quarter back	Light
Scott	Left half back	Bowman
Weldon	Right half back	Schaub
Lake	Full back	Kirchlins

Touchdowns—Lerch, Lake. Goal from touchdown—Lake. Safety—Schaub. Substitutions—Ursinus, Evans for Bowman, Richards for Light, Carter for Bahner; Lafayette, Hartman for Lowe, Maloney for Freeman, Hackett for Blackburn, Martin for Lerch, Diamond for Scott, Williams for Lake, Blackburn for Hackett, Gainor for Blackburn. Referee—Dr. Newton, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Paul Smith, Bucknell. Head linesman—Mr. Palmer, Colby. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

Football Long, Long Ago.

Football, while not dating back to the days of Adam, is, nevertheless, a very old game, if one is to believe the article in The Harvard Illustrated, written by Joel A. Goldthwait, an undergraduate statistician of the university. In his article Goldthwait says: "The Spartans engaged in a game called harpaston, during the intervals between battles. The object was the familiar one of getting the ball across the goal line by any means. Two English Kings, Edward II. and Henry VI., forbade football, because the people deserted archery for football, resulting in bad marksmanship."

Dead Storage for Autos
AT NOMINAL RATES
PIONEER
Fireproof Storage
Warehouses
37 TO 53 FLATBUSH AVE.
PHONE MAIN 6900

CLOSE FINISHES AT RUMSON.

First Annual Meet of Hunt Association Attracts Many Sportsmen.

Prominent amateur racing enthusiasts attended in large numbers the first annual meet of the Rumson Hunt and Steeplechase Association held yesterday over the Country Club course at Rumson, N. J. A card of six races furnished close and exciting finishes.

The heavy and slippery going in the jumping events was the cause of a number of spills, and also accounted for the numerous withdrawals. In the race for the Rumson Cup, which was won by Mr. Archibald's Black and White, with J. Park in the saddle, Thomas Wright, who was riding Herculoid, fell twice, but remounted each time, and, with a driving finish, came in second. The young Baltimore amateur horseman was roundly applauded for his plucky riding.

Morton D. Bamberger, who had the mount on his Grey Friar, came near being seriously injured when the saddling slipped, fell, and rolled over upon its rider. Mr. Bamberger was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to the clubhouse, where he was attended by Dr. Ernest Fahnestock, who, after a cursory examination, stated that the rider had no bones broken.

The Seabright Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, over a two-mile brush course, went to the Glen Riddle Farm's J. C. Ewalt, with Ryan up. The feature of this event was the game finish made by Keating on Edward F. Whitney's Cagliostro, which came on with a rush the last time around the course, and closed up five lengths in the final half mile, only to be beaten at the finish by a few yards.

Mrs. Godfrey Preece's bay filly Dash, a promising young two-year-old, took the Monmouth Plate for all ages. It was a six-furlong dash, with eight starters. Hoffman sent Dash to the front at the start, and the youngster was never headed, although frequently challenged by Culvert and Billie Hibbs, who finished in the order named.

Numerous scratches made the race for the Shrewsbury Plate, a mile event on the flat, a match between A. Ludlow Kramer's Doublet and E. B. Ackerman's Hammon Pass. The riders were J. Tucker and Lieutenant Fred Alpers. The horses came into the stretch like a team and kept together until within fifty yards of the finish, then Mr. Tucker applied his whip vigorously and Doublet shot ahead to win by a scant two lengths.

J. G. Leiper, Jr.'s, Bruin Belle, with the owner up, accounted for the Shore Plate, in which he defeated Cloud, ridden by J. Tucker, by three lengths. Hammon Pass trailed on behind. Six went to the post in the three-furlong dash, which was won by A. Ludlow Kramer's old campaigner, Culvert, with Overyonda II. a close second.

Among those present were: W. Struthers Jones, George H. Churchill, Bertram H. and Howard S. Borden, L. W. Baldwin, Edward Dean Adams, Samuel Riker, Jr.; Leland H. Ross, Colonel W. W. Barbour, Arthur Ryle, Charles D. Hasley, Mrs. J. D. Harding, Mrs. Frank Ward, Mrs. Ira Barbour, Mrs. J. Rathbone, Mrs. Joseph Hoagland.

Stevens Wins First Game.

The eleven representing the Connecticut Aggies were defeated by the Stevens team, 14 to 3, yesterday at Castle Point Field. It was the opening game of the season for the Engineers and the second defeat for Connecticut. Stevens first scored in the middle of the first half, when Captain Todd carried the ball over after a series of line bucks. The Aggies executed three long forward passes in the second quarter, but were unable to carry the ball across, but Hopwood kicked and sent a pretty drop over from the thirty-yard line. The half ended without further scoring. In the beginning of the second half Marshall recovered Webb's punt and ran thirty yards for Stevens's second touchdown. This ended the scoring. Hoinkis starred at end, and Captain Todd, Musk, and Webb proved to be good ground-gainers for Stevens. The line-up:

Stevens (14).	Position.	Aggies (3).
Marshall	Left end	Ryan
Fincke	Left tackle	Sinclair
Grytus	Left guard	Persky
Nevins	Centre	Newmaker
Moeller	Right guard	Hale
Middleton	Right tackle	Miller
Heinkis	Right end	Davis
Todd	Right half back	Renehan
Deghuee	Left half back	Harris
Musk	Quarter back	Anderson
Webb	Full back	Crowley

Substitutes—Gennert for Fincke, Oldie for Nevins, Peterson for Deghuee, Hopkins for Hoinkis, Murdoch for Anderson, Clark for Harris, Hopwood for Renehan, Green for Newmaker. Referee—Schwartz. Umpire—Williams. Head linesman—Higley.

PETER SCOTT TAKES BUCKEYE STAKES

Murphy Trotters Win Two Races at Columbus Grand Circuit Closing.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The Columbus Grand Circuit racing closed today with thirteen heats. Peter Scott won the Buckeye $5,000 Stakes for 2:12 trotters in straight heats, while another Murphy trotter, Trampright, took the 2:15 trot away from Seneca Boy. Darkness ended the 2:15 trot after the third heat.

Five heats of the 2:11 trot were run before sundown. This event developed into a struggle between Lustrous McKinney and Texas Jim, but the former was placed first because he stood best in the summary. By winning two straight heats Fred Russell captured the 2:09 pace, three heats of which were decided on Thursday. Summary:

2:09 Class, Pacing.—Three in five; purse, $1,200. (Three heats Thursday.)

Fred Russell, b. g., by Little Frank, (Jersey)	8	2	1	1	1
Fern Hal, blk. m., (McPhersen)	1	1	4	5	4
Hean, b. m., (Murphy)	2	3	2	6	3
Altawood, g. m., (Valentine)	9	7	6	2	2
Aretta V., blk. m., (Jamison)	3	8	3	3	5ro.
Kate McKinney, g. m., (Mallow)	4	5	9	4	ro.
Fleeta Dillon, b. m., (Sbuler)	6	4	7	dr.	
Peter Chimes, b. g., (Rnble)	5	6	8	dr.	
Baron A., b. h., (Cex)	10	9	5	dr.	
The Climax, b. h., (Brennan)	7	10	dr.		

Time—2:06¾; 2:05¾; 2:06¾; 2:06¼; 2:06¾.

Buckeye Stakes. 2:12 Tretters. Best three in five. Purse $5,000.

Peter Scott, b. h., by Peter the Great, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Worthy Prince, b. h., (Cox)	2	2	2
Miss Directed, br. m., (Valentine)	3	4	3
Lettie Lee, b. m., (White)	3	6	4
Alice McGregor, b. m., (McAllister)	5	3	5
Evelyn D., ch. m., (Hall)	6	5	6
Sadie S., b. m., (Shank)	dis.		

Time—2:08¼; 2:09¼; 2:08¾.

2:11 Class, Pacing; 3 in 5; purse $1,200.

Lustrous McKinney, b. g., by McKinney, (Rodney)	1	2	1	2	2
Texas Jim, ch. g., (V. Fleming)	2	3	5	1	1
Wilbur S., br. g., (Gonnell)	5	1	3	3	3
Wait and See, b. g., (Austin)	6	5	2	5	4
Lord Seymour, br. s., (Wilson)	5	6	3	8	ro
All Direct, blk. b., (Brennan)	3	8	6	6	ro
Tommy Direct, b. g., (Crooks)	4	4	4	4	ro
Spring Maid, ch. m., (White)	7	7	7	7	ro
Virginia Brooks, br. m., (Lane)	9	9	5	dr.	

Time—2:07¼; 2:06½; 2:07½; 2:07¼; 2:01¾.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; three in five; purse, $1,200.

Trampright, b. h., by Trampfast, (Murphy)	10	1	1
Seneca Bey, ch. g., (W. Fleming)	1	3	3
Vanko, b. g., (Pierce)	2	2	2
Roy Miller, b. g., (Grady)	3	5	6
R. F. V., b. m., (Burney)	4	4	5
Bertha Carey, br. m., (De Ryder)	11	7	4
Cactne Star, b. m., (E. Hall)	8	6	9
Pittsburgh, ch. g., (Farquhar)	7	9	7
Willew Mack, b. h., (Hedrick)	9	8	8
Rose D., ch. m., (T. Hall)	5	dis	
Don Blazes, b. g., (Goenell)	6	dis	

Time—2:10¼, 2:08¼, 2:10.

Fox Hill Caddies Strike.

Because of a strike of the caddies, who demand the 50 per cent. raise in their fees, the members of the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday impressed into service about everybody they could lay their hands on. In fact, few golfers cared to make the round. The club is one of those in this district which spends considerable money on its boys, the fees amounting to net far from $1,000 a month.

John W. McMenamy won the medal play handicap with a card of 83, 7—76, and the third round of match play for the J. O'Donohue Trophy and the Charles F. Franson Cup also were completed.

Francis Killed in Auto Race.

FRESNO, Cal., Oct. 2.—Dane Francis of San Francisco was killed while driving a car in a 150-mile automobile race here today. His mechanician, Frank Tuttle, was fatally hurt when the car crashed through the fence, be having died several hours after the race.

Francis had gone ten miles and was running about sixty miles an hour. His brother, Roy Francis, also was a contestant in the race.

McDonald Leads in Two Events.

Besides the usual red card competition at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday, the qualifying round for the October tournament was run off. M. G. McDonald's 79, 5—74, led Class A in both events, and in Class B J. L. Wedgewood did similarly, with 99, 21—78.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The main section of the West Indian storm has disappeared by way of Lake Ontario, but the secondary disturbance that was over Southeast Virginia Friday morning is now off the Southern New England Coast, with increased intensity.

It was attended by northeast gales, and storm warnings are still flying from Narragansett Pier to Portland.

The rain area resulting from the storm during the last twenty-four hours covered the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, but there was no other precipitation of consequence east of the Mississippi River except in East Florida.

Over the interior West there has been a marked fall in pressure with the principal centre of disturbance over eastern Colorado, and there were scattered showers in the Upper Mississippi Valley and from the Dakotas westward to the Coast.

It is slightly cooler in New England, but elsewhere temperatures are higher and above the seasonal average, except in the Northwest and extreme West, where they have fallen considerably, with rapidly rising pressure.

There will be rain Sunday in Eastern Maine and showers in the northern and western upper lake region, and showers on Monday in the West Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the greater portion of the lake region.

In Western and Southern New England, the Middle and South Atlantic, and East Gulf States, the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday.

It will be cooler Monday in the southwest.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be northeast to north gales diminishing Sunday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west except southwest and south off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday, showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	52	51	4 P. M.	70	52
6 A. M.	53	54	6 P. M.	62	51
9 A. M.	56	62	9 P. M.	60	51
12 M.	64	61	11 P. M.	56	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 61.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 55 degrees at 7 A. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 12:45 P. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.75 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.87 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:00—Ft. W. 14 St.; Cunard Line	$3,000
1:20—55 Goerck St.; M. Burnosky	Not given
1:20—208 5 St.; Jacob Tine	Slight
1:20—859 Broadway; Benjamin Kaplan	$100
9:35—340 W. 45 St.; Emma J. Hartly	Slight
10—312 W. 59 St.; Hubert & Hubert	Slight
10:15—Pier 36, N. R.; SS. San Marcos	Slight
P. M.	
5:40—240-244 E. 84 St.; St. Ignatius's Church	$100
7:00—21 Bradhurst Av.; not given	None
10:50—Bowery and Grand St.; Interborough Railroad	Slight

Bartfield and Hansen Win Bouts.

Soldier Bartfield, a welterweight of the United States Army, and Larry Hansen, a lightweight from Denmark, were the winners in the two ten-round bouts at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night. The main event brought together Bartfield and Young Dave Kurtz of Jersey City, and although the latter was always trying and willing to mix, Bartfield's superior knowledge of the game and his aggressiveness won the honors for him.

Hansen outpointed Johnny Citton of Brooklyn in the semi-final ten-round contest. This also was an interesting affair, with both boys boxing aggressively from the start to the finish, but the Denmark lightweight was entitled to the honors at the final bell.

Daly Wins at Fairmont A. C.

Johnny Daly, the Staten Island bantamweight, last night easily outpointed Johnny Fisse of this city in the main ten-round bout at the Fairmont Athletic Club in the Bronx. The Staten Island boxer earned the honors in the majority of rounds on his aggressiveness and clever work, and at the finish he had a decided advantage. Marty Cross administered such a beating to Walter McGirr in the semi-final bout, scheduled for ten rounds, that the referee stopped the contest in the third session.

Play for Tierney Cup.

At the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday the semi-final matches for the Tierney Cup were completed. W. E. Bunnell won the handicap against par, finishing 3 down. Arthur Stiles was 6 down. The match play summary follows: Tierney Cup, semi-final round—O. F. Lewis beat Charles Richardson, 4 up and 3 to play; Arthur Stiles beat C. E. Maltby, 5 up and 3 to play.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Beginning with the matinee today, four entirely new TRIANGLE PLAYS will be given at the Knickerbocker Theatre and continue during the week.

If You Want Thrills and Romance

"I never had such a thrill in all my life!"

"The most stupendous thing I have ever seen!"

These expressions came from a case-hardened group of men watching a private view of the second group of TRIANGLE PLAYS, to be shown to the public for the first time this afternoon at the Knickerbocker Theatre. These men are more or less calloused to dramatic thrills or comedy situations. Even the best seldom stirs them.

Yet—

When "The Coward" with Frank Keenan as the principal player was shown the hard-shelled experts were rudely jarred out of their professional calm. They sat up and "took notice"—*hard.*

And when Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic," a screaming tale of East India and Western America: when Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool," a ridiculous story of circus life, were given, an invited guest said:

"If these men laugh like that, what will a regular audience do?"

We don't wonder about that. We know what the audience will do. It will simply *howl!*

And then came "Old Heidelberg" with Dorothy Gish in the leading role. The love story of Karl Heinz and Katie Ruder thrown up against the huge European background of *weltpolitik*, brought something different from thrills and laughter to the experts. It brought—

Just what it will bring to *you!*

You should see these plays; if not this afternoon or evening, then surely sometime during this week at the

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE

Every Afternoon and Evening.

250 good seats at 25c. Other seats at 75c.
300 good seats at 50c. Better ones at $1 & $2.

318,274

[Reported to Post Office Department, Oct. 1, 1915.]

Average net paid circulation of

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Daily and Sunday

for six months ended

September 30, 1915, **318,274**

—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

RECORD OF GROWTH

The circulation reports of The New York Times to the Post Office Department—as required by law—are as follows:

I. Report (average for 6 months)	Oct. 1, 1912		209,751
II. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1913	228,534
III. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1913	230,360
IV. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1914	246,118
V. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1914	259,673
VI. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1915	298,248
VII. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1915	318,274

CIRCULATION
THE NEW YORK TIMES
SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

One-Cent Circulation:		
Metropolitan Dealers		210,911
Two-Cent Circulation:		
Country Dealers	85,127	
Mail Subscribers	30,727	115,854
Total Advance Sale		326,765
Advertising Mail List		348
Exchanges		111
Downtown Office		927
Main Office		1,075
Annex		900
Office Use		416
Total Net Circulation		**330,542**

No Returns and No Unsold Copies.

1898—1915
THE NEW YORK TIMES
CIRCULATION RECORD

1898,	October	25,726
1899,	"	76,260
1900,	"	82,106
1901,	"	102,472
1902,	"	105,416
1903,	"	106,386
1904,	"	118,786
1905,	"	120,710
1906,	"	131,140
1907,	"	143,460
1908,	"	172,880
1909,	"	184,317
1910,	"	191,981
*1911,	"	197,375
*1912,	"	236,668
*1913,	"	253,340
*1914,	"	292,388
*1915,	"	330,542

*No Returns and No Unsold Copies.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 45 cents per agate line, with circulation both Sunday and daily far exceeding 318,274, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 7,000 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

The New York Times Leads All New York Newspapers in **Volume, as Well as in Character,** of General Advertising

COL. JOHN F. GAYNOR DEAD.

Long-Fought Extradition from Canada on Contract Indictment.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Word was received here today of the death at Washington, D. C., last night of Colonel John F. Gaynor. Colonel Gaynor, who was indicted with Benjamin D. Greene in connection with the Savannah Harbor contracts and fled with him to Canada, where they fought for years against extradition, has been living quietly in Washington since his release from the Federal Prison at Atlanta four years ago. He was born at Fayetteville, near here, and lived here up to the time he went to Canada.

Colonel Gaynor was 65 years old. All the other members of his family live here, but it was announced that the funeral would be held in Washington and the body brought here for burial at Fayetteville.

Dr. John T. Gibbons.

Dr. John T. Gibbons died yesterday at his home, 1,308 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was born in that borough fifty years ago and was a graduate of St. Patrick's Academy and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. During the Spanish-American war Dr. Gibbons served as Major Surgeon of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, being stationed at Fort Adams in Rhode Island, and later at San Juan, Porto Rico, where he was in charge of the Caguas district. After the war he began to practice in Brooklyn, and was at different times connected with St. Catherine's Hospital as house, operating, and visiting surgeon, and was a visiting surgeon to the Bushwick Hospital and for the Home for the Blind in Gates Avenue. He was a member of the Corinthian Club of Army Officers, the William H. Hubbell Camp, Spanish War Veterans, and of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity. Dr. Gibbons is survived by his wife.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY A. PUNDT, 61 years old, a retired wine proprietor of Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Friday at his home, 145 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, a daughter, and three sons.

GEORGE W. MOSHER, 42 years old, is dead at his home, 743 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

WILLIAM O. GOULD, for many years in the real estate business at 268 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Friday from shock when he slipped on the wet platform of the Manhattan Crossing station of the Long Island Railroad, his body grazing the wheels of the car of a train that was about to stop. Mr. Gould was in his seventy-seventh year, and lived at Dunton Lodge, Jamaica, L. I. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Odd Fellows, and left a widow and a son, J. Nelson Gould.

JOHN McGINLEY, aged 71, died yesterday from apoplexy in New London, Conn. He was born in New London, the son of Captain John and Louisa Lax McGinley. For several years he was a member of The Day editorial staff and was prominent in the business affairs of New London. He was appointed Postmaster in 1895, holding that office until last April. He is survived by his wife, seven sons and a daughter.

ALEXANDER SYLVANUS PORTER, a Boston real estate operator, died on Friday at his home in that city in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Coldsmuth, Va., and the eighties organized the Boston Real Estate Trust Company. Later he organized the Boston Storage Warehouse Company.

Mrs. REBECCA ELY, widow of Thomas T. Ely, formerly owner of a bonded warehouse in Beaver Street, died recently at her home in Jersey City, where she had lived since 1844. She was born in the city in 1828 and was a daughter of the late Mrs. Jean McIntyre.

Mrs. GESINE HOLTHUSEN, wife of John Holthusen, formerly a public school Principal, died recently at her home in Jersey City in her sixty-eighth year. She was born in Germany, and in addition to her husband, is survived by a daughter and two sons.

Miss MARY N. ERRINGTON died recently at her home in Clifton, S. I., in her forty-eighth year. She was born in Philadelphia and was a member of the Clifton Tennis Club. Two brothers survive her.

Mrs. HENRIETTA C. NEWCOMB, widow of James E. Newcomb, for twenty years an official of the Central Union Gas Company, died recently at her home, 640 West 150th Street, in her seventieth year. She was born there and is survived by three daughters and a son.

D. WALTER TERWILLIGER, President of the Terwilliger Leather Company of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 850 Clinton Avenue. He was 63 years old.

HARRY M. CONOVER of 210 Loraine Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J., died suddenly at a hotel in Burlington, Vt., on Friday. He was associated with the New York Life Insurance Company and is survived by his wife and two sons.

MAURICE G. GENNERT of 448 Riverside Drive, a member of the firm of Gottlieb Gennert, photographers' supplies, of 24 East Thirteenth Street, died yesterday in the French Hospital, in his forty-eighth year. He was a native of Illinois and came to this city forty years ago. Mr. Gennert was graduated from Columbia University in the class of 1887, and was a member of the fraternity of Delta Upsilon. His wife and two daughters survive him.

REYNOLD KOHLHAAS, a pioneer silk dyer, inventor and builder of Paterson, N. J., died there yesterday. He was born in Paterson in 1863 and entered one of the local silk mills at the age of 14. Mr. Kohlhaas retired from business several years ago.

Born

JABLOW.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Jablow, 33 Vermilyea Av., announce the birth of a son, Sept. 29, 1915.

Engaged

DAUB—WEILL.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weill of 30 East 80th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mathilde, to Harry Daub of New York. Reception Hotel Bon Ray, 92d St. and Madison Av., Sunday evening, Nov. 7, after 8. No cards.

DAVID—STRAUSS.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Strauss of 73 East 90th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Jeanetta to Mr. Jerome David. Reception to be held at Delmonico's Sunday, Oct. 3, 4 to 7 P. M.

GERAGHTY—ENTELMANN.—Mrs. Jesine Entelmann announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Anna Kathryn Entelmann, to Elwood H. Geraghty.

ISRAEL—LIVINGSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Livingston of 220 Cathedral Parkway, New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise, to Joseph Jones Israel. No cards.

JONS—FRIEDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Friedman announce the engagement of their daughter Jeanette to Mr. Maurice F. Lyons of Washington, D. C.

MOSS—TERRY.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Appleton Terry announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Catharine L. Terry, to Rev. William Neely Ross of Troy, N. Y. Mr. Ross is pastor of the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, New York City.

TEPLITZ—KAHN.—Mrs. William Kahn of 51 West 113th St., announces the engagement of her daughter, Frances, to Dr. Isidor Teplitz. At home Sunday, Oct. 24, from 1 to 6.

TOWNSEND—FRIEZE.—Mr. and Mrs. Lyman S. Frieze, Jr., of New Brighton, S. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie Hartstene Frieze, to Mr. R. Tailer Townsend of New York.

FOSTER—FARLEY.—Marie Farley to Charles G. Foster.

VARDENBERGH—DE MOYA.—Irma de Moya to Adrisnce Hardanbergh.

Married.

ARGALL—TUREMAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1915, at 7 P. M., in the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. William H. Cavanagh of Philadelphia, Miss Beatrice Teresa Tureman, formerly of New Orleans, La., to Mr. William Argall of Cornwall, England.

BENEDICT—SMITH.—At the Oak Lane Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1915, by the pastor, Rev. E. J. Homeston, A. G. Benedict of New York and Mary Louise Smith of Utica, N. Y.

GOLDMUNTZ—ROSENBLOOM.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenbloom wish to announce the marriage of their daughter, Sadye Evelyn, to Mr. Joseph Goldmuntz on the evening of Tuesday, the 12th of October, 1915, at 6 o'clock, the Linden St. Temple, Scranton, Penn. Reception to take place at the Hotel Jermyn.

INIS—WHEELER.—At Trinity Church, in New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 2, Elizabeth Cruttenden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Newton Wheeler of New Haven, Conn., to William Studebaker Inniss of Providence, R. I.

KELLER—MANHEIMER.—On Oct. 2, 1915, by Rev. Nathan Cantor of Temple Emanuel of Borough Park, Regina Ruth Manheimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Manheimer, to Samuel Keller.

KINGSLAND—OPPE.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, Hattie Louise, daughter of Otto L. Oppe, to Charles Alfred Kingsland.

KNOTT—PARKER.—Miss E. Belle Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Parker of Montclair, N. J., was married yesterday in Jacksonville, Fla., to Mr. William Scott of Orange City, Fla.

Died.

ALLING.—Madison, Ind., Sept. 30, Albert Scovel Alling, aged 54, formerly Indianapolis, Alumnus Hanover College. Service and interment Saturday afternoon, Oct. 2, Madison, Ind.

DARRACH.—On Sept. 30, at Enfield, Conn., Julia Angel Darrach, widow of Samuel Adger Darrach, in her 81st year.

DE LONG.—At Denville, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 1, 1915, Emily J., widow of Delavan De Long. Funeral services will be held at the home of Robert H. Illingsworth, 27 Walnut St., Newark, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.

Deth.

DICKEY.—On Oct. 2, 1915, Margaret E., widow of Thomas N. Dickey of Ocean Grove, N. J., in her 80th year. Funeral services at the residence of her son, Dr. Georgs H. Dickey, 158 Madison Av., Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

DODD.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, 1915, Martha Elizabeth, widow of Frederick Dodd. Funeral services at her late residence, Griffen, 5th Av., Nyack, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 3, at 2 P. M.

FINKELSTEIN.—On Oct. 2, Samuel Finkelstein, age 68 years, senior member of the firm of Finkelstein Bros., 3 West 19th St. Survived by widow and five children, Abraham Finkelstein, Anna Finkelstein, Clara Kommer Finkeletein, Israel Finkelstein, and Mattie Finkelstein.

FROEHLICH.—On Friday, Oct. 1, Elsbeth, dearly beloved daughter of Herman and Hattie Froehlich, in her 15th year. Funeral service at residence, 503 West 149th St., Sunday, 10 A. M. ebard.

GARIEPY.—Marcella C. Gariepy (nee Leddy,) beloved wife of Louis J. Gariepy. Funeral from her late residence, 1,884 Marmion Av., on Tuesday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Daly Av. and 176th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Interment St. Raymond's.

GENNERT.—On Saturday, Oct. 2, at the French Hospital in New York City, after a protracted illness, Maurice G. Gennert, aged 47 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEDGES.—At Chester, N. J., Oct. 2, 1915, Ann F. Hedges, in her 85th year. Funeral services from her home on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 11 A. M.

HIRSCH.—On Oct. 1, Hulda Rice Hirsch, sister of Mrs. W. W. Rubenstein, suddenly, at her residence, 275 Central Park West. Funeral private, at Rocheeter, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 8.

LEWISHEIM.—On Sept. 30, aged 27 years, Walter D., beloved husband of Jennie (nee Cehn) and son of Leopold and Louise Lewisheim. Funeral private, at Beth-El Cemetery, Brooklyn, Sunday, Oct. 3, 11:30 A. M.

LOUDERBOUGH.—At Oakland, N. J., Oct. 1, 1915, Mary Ellen, wife of the late Harry Louderbough and daughter of the late Alfred Enston of Charleston, S. C., aged 65 years. Services at 2 o'clock, Oct. 5, in St. Paul's Church, Duncan Av., Jersey City, N. J. Charleston, S. C., and Bristol, Penn., papers please copy.

McILROY.—At Jersey City, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1915, Mary A., wife of the late John McIlroy. Funeral services at her late residence, 473 Bramhall Avenue, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 8 P. M.

NICHOLS.—Suddenly, on Oct. 1, 1915, at her residence, 370 Ameterdam Av., Mabel A., widow of Henry B. Nichols. Funeral services on Monday, Oct. 4, at 1:30 P. M., from St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, West 69th St., near Broadway.

O'CONNELL.—On Saturday, Oct. 2, Mary Blanc O'Connell, beloved wife of John O'Connell, and mother of John and Margaret. Funeral from bar late residence, 51 East 88th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Saint Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Interment Calvary.

PERKINS.—Read, aged 63. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, Monday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

POST.—On Friday, Oct. 1, 1915, at Englewood, N. J., Cornelia S. Post, daughter of Margaret C. Post and the late Andrew J. Post. Funeral service at her late residence, Brayton St., Englewood, on Monday, at 2:30 P. M. Conveyances will meet the train leaving Jersey City, Erie depot, at 1:29 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. It le earnestly requested that no flowere be sent. Hartford, (Conn.,) papers please copy.

PUTNAM.—At his residence, Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 1, 1915, Erastus Gaylord Putnam, in the 82d year of his age, beloved husband of Mary N. Putnam, son of the late Hamilton and Catharine Cleaveland Putnam, and son-in-law of the late William A. Woodward. Funeral services at 8:30 P. M. on Monday, Oct. 4, at 210 South Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

RAPALLO.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, 1915, at Pelham Manor, Emma Van Volkenburgh Rapallo, wife of Edward S. Rapallo and daughter of the late Philip and Ann S. Van Volkenburgh. Funeral private.

REYNOLDS.—On Friday, Oct. 1, 1915, Emma Gregory, beloved wife of Wakeman F. Reynolds. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., Sunday, Oct. 3, 1 P. M. Cornwall, N. Y., papers please copy.

ROOF.—Kate Hamilton, wife of Clarence M. and daughter of the late H. I. Hoyt, at Napanoch, N. Y., after a short illness. Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 45th St. and 5th Av., Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

ROTHSCHILD.—At East Foxboro, Mass., on Sept. 29, Alonzo, beloved husband of Meta Rothschild, in the 53d year of his age. Funeral services at the Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and 64th St., on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 10 A. M.

SAWYER.—Died, at Pomfret Centre, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 2, 1915, Agnes Denison Sawyer, aged 10 years, beloved son of James D. and Sallie W. Sawyer. Burial at Buffalo, N. Y.

SEAMAN.—Veteran Association, First Battalion N. M., N. Y. It is with great regret that I announce the death of Allen H. Seaman, a member of this association and who was on the U. S. S. Yankee during the Spanish-American war. H. T. Maury, Secretary.

SEARLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, 1915, Caroline F., widow of H. A. Searle. Funeral service at her late residence, 142 West 58th St., Monday, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn at convenience of family.

SELICK.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, Ida Kegeler Selick, beloved wife of George H. Selick and daughter of the late H. Chas. and Doris Kegeler. Funeral services Saturday evening, Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 328 East 27th St. Funeral private.

SIMON.—Jacob A.—Maimonides Lodge, No. 743, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby respectfully requested to attend an emergent communication for the purpose of paying our last respect to our departed brother, Jacob A. Simon, at his late residence, 237 Hart St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 3, 1915, at 2 P. M.

BERNARD H. ARNOLD, Master.
H. H. GUTTMAN, Secretary.

STEPHENS.—Clinton, Oct. 1, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, Clason Point, New York, 3 P. M. Monday.

STOKES.—At the residence of her son, former Surgeon General Stokes, U. S. N., Warwick, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1915, Helen Elizabeth, wife of Charles Stokes of New York City.

TANENBAUM.—Arthur, son of Barnet Tanenbaum of Eagle Swiee Embroidery Company, died at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital Oct. 1, 1915. Funeral Services will be held from Mr. Tanenbaum's residence at 456 Willoughby Av., near Nostrand, at 10:30 Oct. 3, 1915.

TERWILLIGER.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 2, 1915, James Walter Terwilliger, husband of Laura Mercer. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 850 Clinton Av., on Monday, Oct. 4, at 2:30 P. M.

TRENHOLM.—Oct. 2, 1915, after a long illness, Kate Louise, beloved wife of the late William Lee Trenholm. Funeral services and burial at Charleston, S. C.

WILKINSON.—Thomas P., on Saturday morning, Oct. 2, 1915, at his son's residence in Montclair, N. J., in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services at his home, 1,062 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 4, 1915, at 2:30. Please omit flowers. New Bedford papers please copy.

In Memoriam.

GREEN.—Elias and Rosa Green, Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the unveiling of their monument on Sunday, Oct. 10, at 2 P. M.

GREENBERG.—Unveiling of monument erected in memory of Isadore Greenberg will take place on Sunday, Oct. 10, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. sharp, at Machpelah Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited. In case of rain following Sunday.

UNDERTAKERS.

Court of Appeals Decision
Stephen Merritt and
Original Rev. Stephen Merritt
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IN THE UNDERTAKING BUSINESS.
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HATS, GOWNS, WAISTS, VEILS, NECKWEAR, FURS.
375 5th Av. at 35th St.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today,

Sun rises..5:57|Sun sets..5:41|Moon rises..12:24

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:50	3:09	8:57	9:43
Governors Island	3:35	3:45	9:48	10:27
Hell Gate	5:25	5:35	11:24	12:07

Arrived—Saturday, Oct. 2.

SS Splender, Savona, Sept. 15.
SS Balto, Christiania, Sept. 10.
SS Ruby, Genoa, Sept. 11.
SS Llangollen, Algiers, Sept. 8.
SS Egrmand, Cardenas, Sept. 18.
SS Frances, Barbados, Sept. 24.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Sept. 29.
SS Florida, Baltimore, Sept. 29.
SS Agamemnon, Portimao, Sept. 16.
SS Borderer, Glasgow, Sept. 17.
SS Benin, Boston, Sept. 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Citta di Messina	Naples	Sept. 14
Bristol City	Swansea	Sept. 13
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	Sept. 18
Quebra	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Rowland	Gibraltar	Sept. 18
Archgrybe	London	Sept. 16
Chiden	London	Sept. 23
Negriz	Rotterdam	Sept. 17
Noresman	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Yumuri	Fontera	Sept. 20
Buffalo	Hull	Sept. 18
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 36
Ferencs	Rio Janerio	Sept. 14

DUE TOMORROW.

Duca Degli Abruzzi	Gibraltar	Sept. 23
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Sept. 26
Ryswijk	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Brazoe	Mayaguez	Sept. 29
Pastorea	Cristobal	Sept. 27
Tivives	Santiago	Sept. 29
Auchendalia	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Norben	Manchester	Sept. 17
Stellia	Malaga	Sept. 17

DUE TUESDAY.

Noordam	Rotterdam	Sept. 25
Ennisbrook	Oran	Sept. 16
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Sept. 23
Clio	Oenoa	Sept. 16
St. Joseph	Marseilles	Sept. 16
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 2
Sabine	Mobile	Sept. 28
El Cid	Galveston	Sept. 29
Maturo	Port of Spain	Sept. 26
Falkland	London	Sept. 29
City of Montgomery	Savanah	Oct. 3
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 30
El Cid	Galveston	Sept. 29
El Rio	Galveston	Sept. 29

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Cameronia	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Czar	Archangel	Sept. 22
Saxon Monarch	London	Sept. 22
Fairhill	Havre	Sept. 22
Ocean	Rotterdam	Sept. 20
Capri	Genoa	Sept. 14

DUE THURSDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Lucilline	Dartmoutb	Sept. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 5
Saxonia	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Tacapa	Kingston	Oct. 2
Proteus	New Orleans	Oct. 2

DUE FRIDAY.

Ryswyck	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Alliganca	Cristobal	Oct. 2
El Dia	Galveston	Oct. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 5

DUE SATURDAY.

Bergenetfjord	Bergen	Sept. 20
Ardangorm	Cardiff	Sept. 24
Galileo	Hull	Sept. 24
Lancastrian	London	Sept. 24
Henry Williame	London	Sept. 19
Charlois	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Minnesotan, San Francisco		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Ioannina, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Bahia	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Stephen, Barbados	11:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Jungshoved, R. Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Crofton Hall, Barbados	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Suriname, Colombia	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Commewijne, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Mundale, Gibara	———	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ruby, London	———	12:00 M.
Boringuen, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Hyperia, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Corozal, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bord'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bedeharn, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fagersand, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Crofton Hall, Barbdos	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frances, Barbados	10:00 AM.	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Auchendale, London	———	12:00 M.
Madina, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 2.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples to New York, was signalled; time and distance not given; dus 4th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 870 miles E. at noon; due 5th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 75 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 90 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 520 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 460 miles S. at noon.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 65 miles N. E. of Morro Castle at 7 P. M.

SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 38 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was passing Sombrero at 7 P. M.

SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 730 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 114 miles S. at noon.

SS El Sud, in tow, Galveston to New York, was 82 miles S. at noon.

SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 40 miles S. at noon.

SS City of Augusta, Savannah to Boston, was 190 miles N. E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, passed Frying Pan at 7 P. M.

SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 82 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Santa Rosalia, bound for New York, passed Cape Henry at 10 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru...Oct. 8
Japan, Korea, and China (via Vancouver)—Monteagle .....Oct. 6
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru..Oct. 7
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline...Oct. 7
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama..Oct. 8
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Titan .....Oct. 14
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....Oct. 15

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5:30 A. M. Oct. 3, SS St. Paul, and at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 9, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 9, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Oct. 29, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. Oct. 4, SS Ioannina, and at 12 M. Oct. 11, SS Vasilefe Constantinos.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 5, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailings at present.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 7, SS United States.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 9, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Sept. 1; Manila, Sept. 3; (Chinese,) Shanghai, Sept. 9; Yokohama, Sept. 13, and Honolulu, Sept. 25—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched next on Sept. 30, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 4.

ORDER IT FOR YOUR FRIEND.
The New York Times Book Review is a welcome guest wherever an earnest reader is found. For One Dollar a year you may provide him with all news and reviews of the chief books published throughout the world. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The Department Band is directed to report to Fire 1 g. A. J. Muir at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, at 1 P. M., Oct. 8.

Special Order 175, dated Oct. 1, is corrected to read "Special Order 176."

The following members having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer in this department, will report to Chief of Battalion J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at Grand Street and East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Oct. 6, 9 A. M.—J. O'Toole, Engine 27; J. Dannecker, Engine 153; C. Lynch, Engine 227; P. L. Griffels, H. & L. 124; F. Magnussen, H. & L. 28, 10 A. M.—D. J. Oliver, H. & L. 15; W. Gatee, Engine 83; D. Noonen, Engine 92; J. E. Boles, Engine 228; C. Gravius, Engine 275. 12 noon—J. Roth, Engine 17; P. Wintrich, H. & L. 6; W. Soper, Engine 62; C. Jantzen, Engine 255; T. A. Casey, Engine 289. 2 P. M.—P. Kearney, Engine 13; J. J. Frain, Engine 21; W. Hayes, No. 2 Engine 167; C. Schoenfeld, Engine 248; C. Young, Engine 281.

The following is appointed as an ununiformed fireman for a probationary period of three months, to take effect at 8 A. M. Oct. 3: Assignment—J. J. O'Neill, Eng. 18.

Special leaves without pay: Eng. of Steamer Felix Rainhardt, Eng. 76, 24 hours, from 3 A. M. Oct. 3; Fire. 1 Gr. W. C. Petelina, H. & L. 25, 2 p. m. from 8 P. M. Oct. 3; Fire. 1 Gr. J. J. Kelly, Jr., H. & L. 24, 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Oct. 3; Lieut. W. F. Kenzel, Eng. 5, 96 hours, from 8 A. M. Oct. 5.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS. Dante Alighieri, at Genoa, Sept. 24.
SS Gracie, at Stockholm, Sept. 22.
SS Arrino, at Hayre, Sept. 29.
SS Frederik VIII., at Kirkwall, Oct. 1.
SS Louisiana, at Kirkwall, Oct. 1.
SS Ilgato, at Antofagasta, Oct. 1.
SS Finland, at Colon, Oct. 1.
SS Den of Airlie, at Plymouth, Oct. 1.
SS Hartington, at Aden, Oct. 1.
SS Lincolnshire, at Colombo, Oct. 1.
SS Suruga, at Sydney, Oct. 1.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Oct. 1.
SS Calabria, at Gibraltar, Oct. 2.

Sailed.

SS Saxonia, from Liverpool, Sept. 28.
SS Ancona, from Naples, Sept. 20.
SS Harkness, from Hull, Oct. 1.

INSTRUCTION.

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THE PINNEO SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
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FRENCH KINDERGARTEN,
16 West 90th.—Isopen Academy, Oct. 4; Froebel methods; combining French. Telephone 9793 Riverside.

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Lady desires to recommend capable teacher of French and music, class or singly; terms very reasonable. Address Mrs. B. S., 405 West 42nd Av.

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Anna Dalz, piano instruction; assistant to the late Rasael Joseffy. Steinway Hall and 540 West 186th. Audubon 2832.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.

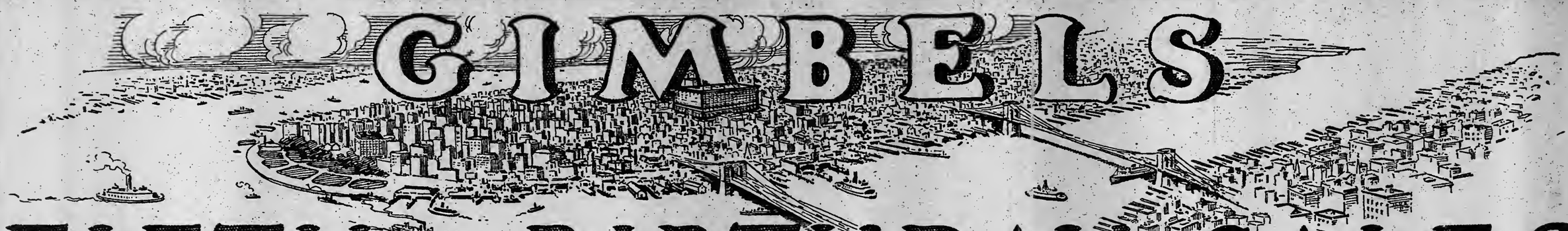
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On Tuesday Next, October 5th, at 11 A. M.
The Fixtures & Furnishings
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NO.



FIFTH BIRTHDAY SALES

All New York Is Interested in This October Celebration!

It strikes, at every point, a new note in public serving, in a Store which, since its very beginning in New York, has been in the habit of doing new things—taking the initiative.

It is a store-wide movement, entered into with whole-hearted enthusiasm by every employee, to make the Month-Long Occasion a co-operative success.

The MERCHANDISE is NEW and in the tip of fashion—hundreds of special lots, great and small, each of which represents a handsome price-concession on the part of some interested maker—and a diminished profit on our part.

PRICE-SAVINGS are very large—as a glance at the items here will show you.

STORE SERVICE will be, as far as in us lies, the most nearly approaching perfection that we have ever been able to accomplish. It is a matter of personal pride with every member of our organization that this shall be so.

EACH DAY will hold its surprises, of which this Budget for tomorrow contains good examples. But please remember that these offerings are merely external evidence of a deeper-lying gratitude on our part—which places this entire establishment at the service of the public which has given it so liberally of its encouragement and support.

GIMBEL Initial Autumn Showing of Paris-Made Blouses



Now it is button-in-the-back Blouses that has caught the fancy of Parisian women, and our recent Blouse importation not only includes every favored new style, but we are the first to present them to America. In Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Satin,

At $14.75 to $18.75

New Features

Wondrous Collars, fastening high at neck.
Quaintly pretty old-fashioned effect Sleeves.
Ribbon Cravats, unusual Cuffs, French bound Buttonholes.

Specials in Import Section Tomorrow

Hand-drawn Lingerie Frill Blouses, $2.95.
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In new Joffre blue, military rose, flesh color and white.
Hand-embroidered Lingerie Blouses, $5 and $6.95.
High button-to-chin Batiste Blouses, $3.95.
Third Floor

Please Take This as an Advance Notice That
"La Promenade des Toilettes"
Will Be Presented, Beginning
Tuesday, October 5th, at 10:30 and 1:30.
You Are Cordially Invited. Eighth Floor

$4 and $5 Silk Petticoats at $2.95

Plaid Trimmed Taffetas, plain colors, changeable effects or Dresden Taffeta Petticoats. All have fitted tops, and full circular Flounces that are ruche trimmed, corded, ruffled, scalloped or well tailored. Also lace trimmed Crepe de Chine Petticoats.

Other Extraordinary Silk Petticoats, $1.95 to $10.50
Second Floor

Velvets, Crepes, Satins, from France, Switzerland and Italy Are the Stars in the Autumn Sale of SILKS

We were one of a very few great stores to send our Silk Expert to Europe this Summer. He covered France, Switzerland and Italy, and the results of his efforts are most apparent in this best of GIMBEL Semi-Annual Silk Sales, which becomes this year a feature of our Fifth-Birthday Sales.

It is a Sale of Fashionable Silks—headed by the favorite of all—VELVET. We believe that no store in America can offer such stocks of Velvet this season as GIMBELS can, either at regular or our special prices. And the combination of fashion and low price runs all the way through the long list.

Gorgeous $10 to $25 (and Higher) Gold and Silver Brocaded Silks, at $6 Yd.

Contrary to expectations, we secured this most superb lot for this Sale—the actual NEW stocks, for Fall, 1915, of the Paris silk houses. Effects are exquisite—varied—indescribable! Light and Heavy Satin, Metal, Poult de Soie and Taffeta Grounds, richly encrusted.

Only a few thousand yards—when shall we ever have any more?

Over 100 Pieces of $5 and $5.50 Imported Chiffon Velvet, $3.10 Yd.

One of the most spectacular offerings of the Sale, inasmuch as Velvet is the scarcest and most fashionable fabric of the season. Double-width. In the best colorings, at a price so low, that even manufacturers are buying it from us.

$3.50 to $5 Dress Silks, $1.95 Yard
Crepe de Chine, Crepe Charmeuse, Crepe Satin, Crepe Meteor, and Novelty Weaves, in black and colors.

$3.50 to $5 White Bridal Satin, $2.95 Yard
Wide width, from one of the most famous mills in Europe.

$2.50 Crepe Charmeuse, $1.55 Yard
Pebbled back, in Paris colorings, black and white.

$2 All-Silk Crepe de Chine, $1.35 Yard

$2.25 Satin Crepe Meteor, $1.35 Yard

$2.50 Silk-and-Wool Poplin, $1.50 Yard

$2.50 Heavy Silk-and-Wool Satin, $1.50 Yard

$2.25 to $3 Italian Black Dress Satin, $1.55 Yard
35 inches, yarn dyed, in a wonderful lumineux finish.

$2 Satin Charmeuse, $1.25 Yard

$1.25 All-Silk Crepe de Chine, 85c Yard

$1.35 to $2 Black Dress Silks, $1 Yard
Peau de Soie, Satin, Taffeta, Messaline, Moire, etc., in wide widths.

$1.75 Colored Dress Satin, $1.25 Yard

85c White Washable Satin, 58c Yard
Imported from Japan for waists, lingerie, etc. 36 inches wide.

$5.50 Black French Chiffon Dress Velvet, $3 Yd.
Another extraordinary velvet offering; 3,000 yards, double width.

$1.10 Satin Messaline, 85c Yard

$2.50 to $3.50 Imported Black Satin, $1.85 Yard

$2 Double-Width White Dress Satin, $1.15 Yard

$2 to $2.50 Double-Width Chiffon Taffeta, $1.45 Yard
In all the scarce blues, as well as plenty of navy.

$2 White Chiffon Taffeta, $1.35 Yard

$1.25 Double-Width Silk-and-Wool Poplin, 95c Yard

$1.25 Black Dress Taffeta, 35-in., 85c Yard
Main and Second Floors

GIMBEL $15 Hats Are the Millinery Achievement of the Season

Only yesterday one woman spoke her thoughts aloud when she said: "I don't see why any woman would buy a Hat anywhere but at GIMBELS. Truly I have never seen the equal of these $15 Hats except in exclusive Fifth Avenue shops at $25 to $40." She selected the stunning Hat illustrated, which is a



Reproduction at $15 of Odette's High Side Roll Hat

Of finest Lyons Velvet, drawn to head size in tucks; medium high crown, encircled by folds of velvet, which end in long velvet tabs.

Paris-GIMBEL Millinery at $6.75, $10, $12.75
Smart Tailleur Hats at $5 to $7.50
Hundreds of these displayed in our Ready-to-Wear Section on Third Floor, Thirty-second Street side. Third Floor

Men's Smart $25 and $30 Suits and Overcoats, $14.75

The newest in style, fabric and color. Suits embodying the newest ideas for Fall and Winter, in sizes 33 to 48. Overcoats in silk-lined Chesterfield, loose-fitting "slip-on" and other models, in sizes 33 to 44. Fourth Floor

6,000 Women's 45c to $1.50 Aprons, 25c, 50c & 75c

Numerous styles, including Princess, Coverall, Bungalow, Band Aprons, long and short bretelles, Tea Aprons. Fine white lawns, cross-bar dimities, striped and checked percales or ginghams; lace embroidery or hemstitched trimmed. Second Floor

Nemo "Self-Help" Exposition at GIMBELS Tomorrow

GIMBELS has been selling the "Self Help" Nemo Wonderlift Corset since last May and it has proved a revelation to hundreds of women.

It gives proper support to the back, the abdomen and the diaphragm, which helps health. The straps and bands of Lastikops webbing make all surplus flesh disappear.

Tomorrow Nemo experts will prove these points to all women who seek style, comfort and health combined. Physicians specially invited. Pink Corset Shop, Second Floor

SELF-HELP Nemo WONDERLIFT

800 Pairs $3 C/B Corsets, $1.85

Made up expressly for this sale by the maker from his small surplus lot of materials. In white and flesh coutils, batistes or brocades; latest models; sizes 18 to 30. Second Floor

$1.50 to $4.50 Lingerie Petticoats, $1

2,000 in many styles, with full circular flounces; fine nainsook, cambric or pique; lace, embroidery and ribbon-trimmed. Second Floor

$1.50 to $2 Dress Goods at 85c a Yard

Mostly in 54-inch width. Plain colors, mixtures, plaids, stripes, and navy blue, brown, green and black aplenty. Serges, cheviots, unfinished worsteds, Bedford cords, zibelines, whipcords, gabardines, etc.

$2 Broadcloth, $1.45 Yd.
Width 54 inches. Sponged and shrunk. Over 25 new Fall shades, including dark greens, dark browns, plum, wine, taupe, cadet, royal blue, navy blue and black.

$1.50 French Dress Serge, 95c Yd.
Width 50 inches. Light weight. Cream, navy blue, royal blue, Copenhagen, Russian green, dark brown and black. Second Floor

Smart Fall Boots for Women

"Havana Brown," The Newest Creation in Authoritative Footwear, $8.

A distinctly individual Boot; one that possesses an exceptional degree of charm. A Boot of striking gracefulness. Made from the finest grade of soft kidskin. Double row white stitching on vamp tip and lace stay. The model is lace style; extra high pattern; very light weight flexible welted soles and covered Louis XVI. heels.

And in Addition an Important Special Disposal of

Women's Dress and Street Boots, $3.95

Former prices were $6 to $10. Discontinued models; patent leather, suede, satin and glace kid in various combination effects; button and lace styles; incomplete sizes. Second Floor

Laces and Embroideries at Less

$1.75 to $2.50 Embroidered Chiffon Flounces, $1; two-toned Persian effects and black; 6 to 20 in.
25c Linen Cluny Laces, Edges and Insertions to match, 12c yard.
$20 to $50 Black Marquise Lace Robes, $10 to $19.50; all are imported; beautiful designs.
18c Embroidered Edges on Swiss and Cambric, 10c yard.
25c 18-in. Corset Cover Flouncings, 18c yard.
25c 15 in. Cambric Petticoat Flounces, 15c yard. Main Floor

$3 Bedroom Window Draperies, $1.75

Fancy stripe cretonne, 2¼ yards long, with trimmed edge and valance.

$22.50 Heavy Cordova Velour Portieres, $17.50
$12 to $19.50 Art Silk Portieres, $8.50 to $14.50
$9 to $14.50 Heavy Duplex Armure Portieres, $7.50 to $11.25
$5.25 Heavy Reversible Tap. Couch Covers, $3.75
Sixth Floor

$38.50 to $41.50 Room Size Rugs, $25

$38.50 Royal Wiltons, $25
Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.

$38.50, $41.50 Royal Wiltons, $25
Size 9x12 feet

$35 to $45 Kirmanshahs, $25
Averaging 3x5 feet

Rich WHITTALL Carpet, Plain Colors Far Underprice

Whittall's $3.25 Wiltons, $2.25 Yard
Whittall's $2.50 Plushes, $2 Yard
Whittall's $2.25 Oxfords, $1.85 Yard
Whittall's $2 Leicesters, $1.65 Yard

Linoleums—Some Exceptionally Fine Values

PRINTED LINOLEUMS, 12-ft. wide, from 75c to 45c Square Yard. Slightly imperfect.

INLAID LINOLEUMS, regularly $1, for 75c Square Yard. Slightly imperfect.

INLAID LINOLEUMS, regularly $1.25, for 95c Square Yard. Slightly imperfect. Sixth Floor

$15 to $18 Blankets and Comfortables, $10

Wool-filled Comfortables in a large variety of figured Satin or Silk tops, with 12-inch plain satin or silk borders to match and plain silk-mull backs. Also plain satin tops with fancy scroll stitching. All double-bed size.

All-wool Blankets made in America of pure California wool, but exact copies of the French and Austrian. In colors, with wide silk binding to match. 72x84-inch.

$6.75 Woolen Blankets at $5 Pair

$4 White Satin-Finish Bedspreads, $2.75
Second Floor

$45 Pope Mfg. Co. Bicycles--New Models--$24.50

Built to our own specifications—$45 machines in every detail—containing some exclusive features that not even the $45 grade possesses. Men's and women's models, with Corbin coaster brake. Fourth Floor



Women's $45 Fur-Trimmed Coats, $35

Of fine broadcloth, in brown, green or black. The very effective Beaver plush appears on the high muff collar, large gauntlet cuffs, borders the very full skirt, buttons the coat and trims the tie-sash of self-material, as shown in the illustration.

$45 Black Broadcloth Coats, $37.50

With new high military collar of Beaver and the very full "Russian Ballet" skirt; half lined with satin and soft tie-sash of self-material.

$35
Third Floor

$6.75 to $20 Traveling Bags, $5 and $10

Black Walrus and Sole leather, in russet and brown; double handles; styles for men and women. Sizes 16 to 20 in. Some fitted.

$7.50 to $8.50 Black Walrus-grain Bags, $5
$15 to $20 English and Army Bags, $10
Black walrus, all sewed; 16 to 20 inch.
$5 Cowhide Suit Cases, $3.95
Strongly made and riveted throughout; 24 in.
$7.50 Cowhide Suit Cases, Extra Deep, $5
Main Floor

659 1915 Model INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks

In An Extraordinary Fifth-Birthday Sale

Only the importance of this Fifth Birthday Event has enabled us to secure this very remarkable concession from the Innovation Company on new, perfect, genuine INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks. Quantities are limited, as here stated—prices speak for themselves.

225 "INNOVATION" Wardrobe Trunks, Style M, Demi Size. At $15

175 "INNOVATION" Wardrobe Trunks, Style M, Full Size. At $17.50

76 "INNOVATION" Wardrobe Trunks, Style C, Full Size. At $28.50

82 "INNOVATION" Wardrobe Trunks, Style H, Full Size. At $35

101 "INNOVATION" Wardrobe Trunks, Style K, Full Size. At $39.50



Also remaining from a previous offering, 18 Women's INNOVATION Hat Boxes in black enamel, and 16 men's, at $10 each, regularly $21.
Fifth and Main Floors and Subway Store

Women's Fur-Trimmed Broadcloth Suits, $47.50

An exact copy of a broadcloth Suit that is selling in our regular stock today at $62.50. We duplicated it—broadcloth, fur, silk lining and workmanship—but at the lower figure.



$47.50

Women's $35 Silk Dresses, $29.50

Combination of plaid taffeta and Georgette Crepe, trimmed with skunk opossum. In brown, navy blue, taupe and garnet.

Also new Straight Line Callot model of Velveteen, with high military collar of nutria, at $29. In brown or amethyst.
Third Floor

50c to $1.50 Imported Cups & Saucers, 25c

English, French, Austrian, China tea cups, "after dinner" cups, bouillon cups and saucers, chocolate cups, etc.

1,100 Pieces SAXE China at ¼ Usual Prices

60c Bouillon Cups and Saucers, 15c.
60c Breakfast Plates, 15c.
40c Bread and Butter Plates, 10c.
$1.50 Cracker Jars at 35c.

$1 to $2.50 Jugs, now 25c to 60c.
$1.50 Sugar Bowls, now 35c.
$1 to $1.50 Compotes, 25c and 35c.
$1 Dishes at 25c each.
Fifth Floor

Section 3 | Editorial Section SPORTS

The New York Times.

Editorial Section WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Section 3

S SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1915. S

R. H. Macy & Co.

Wedding Stationery

Macy Patrons secure the finer grades of wedding stationery at the cost of the more ordinary because of Macy prices. Your Invitations, Announcements, "At Home" and Visiting Cards may be skillfully engraved at Macy's for less than you would pay anywhere else. **Macy's—On the Balcony, Main Staircase.**

A BLUE Transfer enables you to make a dozen purchases as conveniently as you make one. Ask any salesperson.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

USE the Escalators for quick and safe transportation from floor to floor.

Victrolas and Records

The price of Victrolas at Macy's is a fine evidence of how advantageously you buy when you pay cash. Victrolas are ordinarily sold at prices which permit stores to allow easy payments. At Macy's, where you buy only for cash, a $200 Victrola costs $181.00, and so on, for new, dependable, standard goods. **Macy's—Music Section, Fourth Floor.**

R. H. Macy & Co.

October Finds Macy's In Complete Readiness

Broadway Again Open to Traffic at 34th and 35th Streets

You may now drive your motor to any of the entrances to Macy's, or alight from the surface cars in front of the store at 34th Street.

The temporary ban on traffic is lifted, but we are glad in one way of the incident.

Nothing could have shown more clearly the *accessibility* of our location—nothing could have proven better the wisdom of Macy's pioneer move to Broadway and 34th Street.

Herald Square cannot be isolated. So many transportation lines converge at Broadway and 34th Street that nothing short of absolute cessation of traffic in New York could possibly close all the roads that lead to Herald Square—and Macy's.

The convenience of this unusual *accessibility* of Macy's was never more appreciated than in the week just past.

Attractively Low Prices for

Women's Smart Coats

SPECIALLY GOOD VALUE in a long, belted coat of plaid-back coating, with outer edges, pockets and very wide belt bound with black braid. It will do splendid service in all kinds of weather, and may be chosen in gray, brown, or navy. **$18.74**

A ROUGH CHECKED MIXTURE — gray or brown is used in a smart, full coat, cut on raglan lines and topped by a large collar of dyed opossum. **$19.74**



A LONG COAT of fine silky zibeline, lined throughout with matching satin, has large square collar and cuffs edged with skunk opossum. A wide belt holds in the fullness at waistline. *(Illustrated.)* **$24.74**

SUITABLE FOR MOTOR, carriage, or evening wear, is a long coat of seal plush, in full flaring style, with semi-kimono sleeves and very large rolling collar of natural raccoon. Satin lined throughout. **$33.75**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Imported

Velour Portieres, $16.24 Pair

IN a beautiful array of plain colors (blue, rose, red, green, brown) that cannot be duplicated on the continent at any price.

Our original order called for considerably more than 200 pairs, but we feel fortunate in securing even that many.

They are 8 feet long with overlocking edges.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

Ribbons

COME first on your Shopping List — there are so many uses that pretty Ribbons can be put to one cannot afford to miss an offering like this.

Moire Ribbons (yd) 23c
Macy's Usual Price 39c

ALL SILK MOIRE, seven inches wide, in all the wanted Fall shades; so desirable for Hair Bows, Sashes, Girdles, Hat Trimmings, etc.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

An Importation Just Received—

Beaded Tunics and Bodices in Elaborate Designs At ⅓ to ½ Usual Prices

JUST received from our Paris office—this unusual collection of Tunics and Bodices. Owing to conditions abroad, we secured this fine collection at a big discount, enabling us to quote—this unusual collection of Tunics and for Tunics of this character.

For the dance and social occasions many of the new Gowns are a-glitter with beads and spangles—and one of these charming tunics will transform your "old gown" into a 1915 model.

478 pieces in the lot, and in some cases only one of a kind. Chiffon and Net foundations, beaded and spangled—chain effects and beautiful motifs, some with sparkling opalescent beads.

White, black, pink, sky, Parisian blue, American Beauty, Canary, Lavender and Ombre tints. Short bodices; also a few full length tunics with bodice attached.

In the group are some extreme French models, appropriate for theatrical purposes.

Four illustrated below:



At $1.98 Chiffon Bodice, with peplum, ornamented with crystal beads. *Illustrated.*

At $4.96 Three styles; Chiffon with petal shape flounce as *illustrated;* another in beaded chain effect; the third, a full length model.

At $9.89 Elaborate Tunics in all-over crystal design on fine chiffon. One style *illustrated* has double flounced tunic edged with fringe.

At $2.49 Two styles of chiffon; one coatee effect; iridescent and silver beads.

At $6.49 Black Net, heavily beaded in chain effect; beaded shoulder straps. Same style in ombre colorings. An extremely effective overdress.

At $10.49 Short Bodice of Silk Net in beautiful spangled effect, forming a very handsome design. *Illustrated above.*

At $2.97 Double flounced Chiffon Tunic with crystal beads and opalescent tints.

At $8.49 Very effective French model in beaded chain design; long, pointed effect on one side, shorter on the other, finished with velvet girdle.

At $17.49 All-over effect Tunics of cup-shaped spangles. Black and colors. Usually called "Coat of Mail."

Macy's—Robe Dept., Main Floor, 34th Street.

New Arrivals in Smart Suits for Women

A RUSSIAN MODEL of excellent quality broadcloth, with straight collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal *(dyed muskrat)* and stitched belt, circular skirt with shirred back. **$28.75**

ANOTHER BROADCLOTH SUIT at the same price is *illustrated.* The trimming is beaver fur. The belt continues around back. Skirt is a semi-circular model with girdle 5 inches wide.



FOR THE LARGE WOMAN of critical taste is a specially pleasing suit of whipcord—one of the snappiest fabrics of the season. It is shaped on conservatively smart, straight lines, with broad panel back, and bone button trimming. The gored skirt has panel front and back, with shaped yoke. Irreproachably tailored throughout. It may be had in mouse grey, evergreen, navy, and black. Sizes 40 to 52. **$32.75**

SELF-STRIPE PLUSH VELOUR is the fabric employed in a dressy suit with semi-military, belted coat that closes at side-front and has straight collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal *(dyed muskrat).* **$37.75**

GABRIELLE CHANEL designed the original of a handsome model in fine quality corduroy. Semi-blouse coat with wide belt, detachable animal tippet of beaver. Beaver-trimmed cuffs to match. **$44.75**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Fur-trimmed Frocks Are Now the Order of the Day

MOUFFLON FUR trims the bottom and sleeves of a semi-Princess frock of velvet that has panel front and is gathered very full at sides. The round collar of white satin is supplemented by a detachable tippet of the moufflon, trimmed with satin. **$28.75**

GRAY KRIMMER FUR contrasts delightfully with a charmeuse frock in green, navy and brown. The flaring skirt is edged all around with krimmer—as also are the wide bell sleeves. The long-waisted surplice blouse crosses low in front and is edged with tiny buttons. **$34.75**



VERY LOVELY is an evening frock of Pastel-tinted faille taffeta, caught up in bustle effect in the back and hung over a petticoat of silver lace. **$22.74**

AN AFTERNOON FROCK of fine mannish serge has loose, straight Redingote back that is simplicity itself. In front, however, it tells quite a different story—featuring a daringly smart girdle of wide white Hercules braid, with Pompeian red buckles. Also—there are two round pockets in the skirt, trimmed with double rows of buttons, and a white faille collar, tied with white silk cord and tassels. **$24.74**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Specially Low Prices for Furs of Quality and Distinction

WITH one of the greatest fur seasons ever known only just opening up (and no knowing how long the supply will be able to keep up with the demand) such prices as those featured here for dependable furs are most unusual, and cannot be met by any other store carrying only fine furs—furs of character and quality. They are eloquent testimony to a merchandising policy which knows no equal anywhere in the country.

Presenting Unusual Values in Matched Sets

Special attention is given at Macy's to the selection of skins that are to be fashioned into matched scarfs and muffs. Color, quality, texture and finish are all critically considered. The result is a perfection that insures complete satisfaction to the customer.

NATURAL RED FOX SETS. Large, double-fur boa and melon muff with ruffled lining. **$34.75**

REAL SKUNK SETS. Long double-fur boa and five-skin pillow muff. **$29.75**

BLACK FOX SETS. Shaped animal or double-fur scarf with melon or pillow-shaped muffs, very silky fur. **$44.75**

GENUINE LYNX SETS. Straight double-fur animal scarf, and smart melon muff. **$47.75**

NATURAL FISHER SETS. One skin, double-fur animal scarf, and one-skin, trimmed melon muff. **$69.75**

BLENDED SABLE SETS. Double-fur animal scarf and melon muff. **$74.75**

A Few Coat Specials

HUDSON SEAL COATS *(dyed muskrat).* 40 inches long; full flare model; brocaded lining. **$54.75**

HUDSON SEAL COATS *(dyed muskrat).* Made of good quality skins; new style collar of skunk; brocaded lining. **$64.75**

HUDSON SEAL COATS *(dyed muskrat).* Seven-eighths-length model with full flare skirt; handsome collar of real skunk. **$84.75**

HUDSON SEAL COATS *(dyed muskrat).* 45 inches long; collar and border of real skunk. *(Illustrated—first figure.)* **$119.00**

CARACUL COATS. 40 inches long; flare model with contrasting fur collar made of flat or medium-curl skins of high lustre. **$54.75**

HUDSON SEAL COATS *(dyed muskrat).* Full-length, semi-fitted model, with full flare skirt; collar, cuffs, and deep border of skunk; brocaded lining. **$189.00**

REAL SEAL COATS. Three-quarter-length, flare model; smart new style features; brocaded lining. **$196.00**

BEAVER COATS. Seven-eighths-length, ripple-back model; brocaded lining. **$174.00**

LEOPARD COATS. Seven-eighths-length model, with beaver collar, cuffs, and half-belt. **$179.00**



Macy's Third Floor.

The Carpet and Rug Sale Increased 50% in Attractiveness by Big Purchase.

ANOTHER big purchase of hundreds of "3 shot, 13 wire" Wilton Rugs enables us to continue this most important sale one more week. Every one who needs carpets and rugs now, or who will need them very soon, should buy this week, because this is the last week of a sale that *is now* and for a long time *will be* unsurpassed in New York City. The qualities of the floor coverings in this sale are so good that they *should* be selling for *more* than usual prices, instead of so very much less.

Every room in the house, stairs and hallways can be covered beautifully and most economically NOW!

Every Rug Perfect and New—Not One Old Stock Rug Included!

French Weave Wiltons

Most Wiltons are only "2 shot" rugs. These are "3 shot, 13 wire," and therefore firmer and longer wearing—the Wiltons that may cost you more elsewhere.

	Verified Price Elsewhere.	Macy's Sale Price.
22½x36 in.	$4.25	$3.24
27 x64 in.	$6.50	$5.04
36 x63 in.	$10.00	$7.74
4½x 7½ ft.	$21.50	$16.48
6 x 9 ft.	$38.00	$29.50
8¼x10½ ft.	$56.75	$42.25
9 x12 ft.	$62.50	$44.50

Body Brussels Rugs

	Verified Price.	Macy's Sale Price.
22½x36 in.	$2.15	$1.69
27 x54 in.	$3.25	$2.14
4½x 7½ ft.	$11.50	$9.24
6 x 9 ft.	$19.00	$15.24
8¼x10½ ft.	$27.50	$21.89
9 x12 ft.	$30.00	$22.89

Worsted Wilton Rugs

In quality we think this rug excels those advertised at slightly higher prices by another store of repute.

	Verified Price Elsewhere.	Macy's Sale Price.
27 x64 in.	$4.50	$3.45
36 x63 in.	$7.50	$5.45
4½x 7½ ft.	$15.00	$11.24
6 x 9 ft.	$26.00	$19.89
8¼x10½ ft.	$37.50	$28.50
9 x12 ft.	$42.50	$31.50
10½x13½ ft.	$59.50	$49.75
11½x15 ft.	$69.50	$53.75

Beautiful Patterns. **CARPETS** *Best Domestic Quality Made.*

Highest Grade Wilton Carpet — *Macy's regular price, $3.24 the yard* — **Sale price, $2.24 the yard**

Royal Wilton Carpet — *Macy's usual price, $2.48 the yard* — **Sale price, $1.48 the yard**

High Grade Body Brussels Carpet — *Macy's usual price, $1.59 the yard* — **Sale price, $1.24 the yard**

High Grade Axminster Carpet — *Macy's usual price, $1.34 the yard* — **Sale price, $1.14 the yard**

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

See our Gracery Advertisement on other side of this page.

STORM PREVENTS ASTOR CUP RACE

350-Mile Automobile Contest at Sheepshead Bay Postponed Until Next Saturday.

WET TRACK DANGEROUS

Mud Ankle Deep in Places and Homestretch Flooded—Auto Trucks Sank to Hubs.

VISITORS FILL THE HOTELS

Thousands Wait In Vain for Speedway to Open—1,500 Attendants on Grounds to Handle the Crowd.

Thousands of motor-racing enthusiasts, many from Canada and distant points in the United States, were keenly disappointed yesterday when the rainy weather necessitated the postponement of the Astor Cup race, which was to have opened the new speedway at Sheepshead Bay. The wet track would have meant great risks for the drivers, and the grounds about the new course were so wet that many places about the parking spaces behind the grand stand and around the track were ankle deep in mud.

The race will be run on next Saturday under the same conditions that it was to have been run yesterday. During the coming week it is expected that more cars will qualify for the event. The postponement means a big loss of money to the new Speedway Corporation, because of the number of out-of-town people who will be unable to wait over until Saturday. There were indications up to the time of the rainstorm on Friday that the race, under fair weather conditions, would have attracted a crowd close to 100,000 spectators. The management announced yesterday that about three-quarters of their 42,000 grand stand seats had been disposed of.

General Manager Everard Thompson stated that up to the last minute he had depended on the prediction of the Weather Bureau that yesterday's storm would clear away before 10 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Thompson and his associates in this big speedway project are deeply disappointed.

While there was some discussion about holding the race tomorrow, it was deemed advisable to postpone it until Saturday in order to give more of the local ticket holders an opportunity to attend. Manager Thompson stated yesterday that perhaps 85 per cent. of the seats sold thus far had been sold to New York people and people within a few hours of the city, many of them from New Jersey and Connecticut. The visitors to the city for the race, however, included many from San Francisco, Tacoma, Indianapolis, Des Moines, Omaha, and Montreal.

Late Friday night the promoters felt certain that the storm would clear away before noontime yesterday, and they went ahead with the preparations. As early as 5 o'clock yesterday morning Manager Thompson and his assistants were at the track. There was a force of more than 500 Columbia students who were to serve as ushers. In all, about 1,500 employees, including ticket sellers, ticket takers and attendants, were ready to start work.

When 9 o'clock arrived and the rain was still falling, the Executive Committee held a meeting and decided on the postponement. The track was wet, and the pits along the home stretch, in front of the grand stand, were among the flooded spots. Automobile trucks in many places were buried to the hubs. One of them was stalled in front of the garages where the racing cars are housed, and it was impossible to dislodge it for a long time.

Thousands of enthusiasts braved the bad weather, though, and were down at Sheepshead Bay in the early morning. Some of them wore rubber boots and raincoats. There were many women in the gathering, and they were prepared to battle the elements with heavy coats and steamer rugs. The crowds waited about the entrances until almost noontime. Just before 12 o'clock the sun came out for a few minutes. It looked as if the day was going to be clear, after all. There was no one about the racing camps under the track but the drivers and their mechanicians, all the officials having departed shortly after the postponement was announced.

Dario Resta, with his Peugeot, looked over the track and decided to go out for a practice spin. Resta went a few miles slowly and then hit up a fast clip.

He had gone about fifteen miles when suddenly he steered down the west embankment sharply, and his car came to a stop on the safety apron at the bottom of the incline. A repair car, with several of the Peugeot mechanicians, went to his aid, and the engine trouble, which had caused him to come to a sudden stop, was soon repaired. Resta, however, took his machine off the track. Bob Burman was the next driver to risk the slippery track, and he spun around several laps at a rate of 100 miles an hour, but met with no mishaps.

The postponement was a big disappointment, also, to the managers of the hundreds of lunch counter establishments and refreshment stands which had sprung up suddenly. They all had anticipated a big day with the place jammed with hungry and thirsty race followers.

All day there was a steady stream of automobiles going and coming from the track. In this collection of cars were license tags of many States. The out-of-town cars were covered with mud. The ticket brokers were able to get many good seats at reduced prices.

The management will announce early in the week a date for the elimination trials for the cars which have not yet qualified.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 3, 1915.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, &c., of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement, 315,274.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher.
October 1, 1915.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1915.
[Seal] JOSEPH F. MACDONALD,
Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 4; registered Bronx County, No. 605; New York County, No. 9; New York Register's No. 6062. Commission expires March 30, 1916.

CIRCULATION ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1915, AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

The statement above, required by law, gives the average circulation of the Daily and Sunday NEW YORK TIMES during six months ending September 30, 1915.

The following is the actual distribution of THE NEW YORK TIMES on September 30, 1914, and September 30, 1915:

THE NEW YORK TIMES CIRCULATION REPORT.

	Sept. 30, 1914.	Sept. 30, 1915.
GENERAL DISTRIBUTION—		
City Dealers	197,034	210,913
Country Dealers	88,290	85,127
Mail Subscribers	22,475	30,727
Total Advance Orders	288,299	326,765
Counter Sales, etc.	3,068	2,902
Advertising Mail List	431	348
Exchanges	126	111
Office Use	466	416
Total Net Circulation	292,388	330,542

D. L. CORCORAN,
Foreman Mail and Delivery.

THE CITY'S REALTY ASSESSMENT

The assessment of personalty in the budget condemns itself, for it consists preponderantly of increases, after a year of great commercial vicissitude and quietude in all but a comparatively small department of trade. The real estate assessments, on the contrary, go far to commend themselves to fair judgment by a movement in both directions, and justification for each. Manhattan supplies $105,000,000 of the total, $125,000,000 of decrease of valuation of land alone, and an increase of only $33,000,000, including new conatruction. On the other hand, Brooklyn shows the largest increase, or $54,000,000 on both land and buildinge. These are both treated as surprises, and only one of them seems to be welcome.

On the contrary, neither should be a surprise, and both should he as welcome as formerly were the unbroken increases at the expense of the borough now enjoying transit advantages equal to theirs. What is occurring is the logical and intended result of the burden which the mother borough placed upon herself for the benefit of her children, without whose proeperity there could be no continuance for herself of the growth whose culmination was foreshadowed. In like manner now the changes in the real estate values betoken a diminution of the burden assumed in 1911. Manhattan then aseumed a tax hurden on real eetate of $2,108 per capita of its large population for the sake of those whose tax valuations ranged to a maximum for the other boroughs of $1,438 per capita. The disproportion of values and population demanded a redistribution of both as a measure of civic stateemanship, irrespective of a strict financial accounting. That process is now proceeding well, upon the whole, although with eome unnecessary and regretted wastes.

Nobody can douht the great increasea of values in such subway centres as Times Square and the Grand Central Terminal. Everybody can see now that it waa inevitable. Those who saw it first are profiting, and without just discontent. For the fact is that such gains are not at anybody's expense. The gains on Fourth Avenue are undouhted, hut they are not net gains. They are shifts of values rather than gains, for they represent losses in the Broadway district. It is a temporary loss, however. Broadway valuee will come hack after a reduction in the nature of a fine for opposition to the original construction of the subway through Broadway. The suhway is there juet the same, but Broadway now has a competitor well equipped for competition who might not have been in the field. The losses on lower Fifth Avenue and gains on upper Fifth Avenue are ohject lessons in city planning. If the height of buildings on lower Fifth Avenue had been regulated in the interest of it as a residential district it might be the centre of residential valuee today. Unregulated building threw upon the market at bargain rates quantities of loft etructures for which there were no demands, to the consequent deterioration of the district. The Constitutional Convention has started, and the budget should confirm, the movement to prevent such waste of resources, hoth puhlic and private.

The cauees of the increases in the outer horoughs are not less clear. The increase in Brooklyn le due to traneit improvements of which the average Manhattanite knows nothing, which yet are incomplete, and have hardly yet begun to show results. Only the other day there were opened milss of 5-cent fast electric road over a shortened route to Manhattan. It runs through hundreds of acres of empty land, and promises a swift repetition of what happened in the Ridgewood district. The extension of the Myrtle Avenue elevated road created a considerable city of population there, matching another city—"Brownsville"—created also hy transit hetterment It is true that there are tall residential multi-family buildinge appearing in considerable numhers, and threatening the repetition of Manhattan's experience. Manhattanites crowded into flata hecause land increaaed in cost beyond the ability of the average wage-earner to own his home.

It is just to Manhattan that thie should he so. These districts clamored for rapid transit, and some of them still are clamoring, for construction hy assessments. Well, the asseeements are coming, and the laments of these particular taxpayers will fall on deaf ears in the central borough, which assumed the initial hurden and still feels it. What has been aald of Brooklyn today will become true of Queens tomorrow, almost, eo fast are public and private enterprise hastening the day. It is true that the whole city cannot now reckon upon the rate of increase of values upon which the city's inveetment was based. That is only hecause the suhway is atill in its constructive etage. When it is finished we shall see increases in values for all the boroughs rivaling old times. Yet probably never again will the rate of increase surpass old standards. New York, like London, is now too big for that.

SENATOR STONE'S NEUTRALITY.

The senior Senator from Missouri, Mr. WILLIAM JOEL STONE, lives at St. Louis, a city where much "neutrality" wears umlauts. By virtue of his length of eervice, and doubtless in recognition of his intimate knowledge of Missouri politics, Mr. STONE is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. His occupancy of that post givea a national intereet to the statement emitted by him, which otherwise might be regarded as calculated for the latitude of St. Louis:

> In Washington several days ago a gentleman of German antecedents and sympathies, on behalf of a German-American fraternal organization, presented to me a protest against the proposed loan to Great Britain and France.
>
> I told him that the one fear I had was that the moral effect of the loan, if made, to he followed probahly hy other loans of like kind, would he to make the holders of the securities issued partisans of their borrowers. I am resolutely opposed to anything, no matter what the excuse, calculated to convert any part of our people from our national attitude of honest neutrality into an attitude of partisanship in thie European struggle.

Not Mr. CHARLES J. HEXAMER, Mr. HENRY WEIMANN, Mr. W. J. BRYAN, could put this theory of unneutral neutrality more nakedly. Mr. STONE omits to say if he himself or the other gentleman of German sympathies feared the "moral effect" of the two German loans to which "neutrals" of their sort are now copiously asked to suhscribe. But leave that out. The Anglo-French loan is a credit for the benefit of American producers and manufacturers. If Senator STONE is "resolutely opposed" to it, he is reaolutely opposed to the United States. So far as he is concerned, the factories of St. Louis may have no foreign market, the surplus crops of Missouri may rot.

MYSTERIES OF SUFFRAGE.

If you were President of the United States, and your home State was New Jersey; if you had been beset and dogged and pestered by Miss ALICE PAUL and Mrs. O. H. P. BELMONT and other indlviduals who refuee to take the woman suffrage movement with the same honest seriousness and sobriety that is the loveliest characteristic of the Rev. ANNA HOWARD SHAW; if, in short, the time came when fishing or cutting bait aeemed to be unescapahle alternatives, what would you do? Why, if the question of suffrage came up in your State on Oct. 19, and if you had one Jerseyman in the Cahinet and another in a near and confidential capacity, rather close to you, it might be that you would suggest to them that they should end the issue happily hy coming out for auffrage and letting it go at that.

However that may he, Secretary GARRISON and Secretary TUMULTY have come out for suffrage, whioh is to he voted on in their State in two or three weeks, and Mr. GARRISON presents some arguments which almost convince himself. He may be regarded as the proponent of the following great issue: It Won't Do Any Harm. "No harm," says Mr. GARRISON enthusiastically and hypothetically, "will have come from it and a "great suhject which is now diverting "the attention of the people from "other vital puhlic questions will have "heen removed from the arena of die-"cussion."

Mr. TUMULTY did not indoree the It Won't Do Any Harm issue. He "would say nothing except that he "was in favor of woman suffrage "and would vote for the amendment." But why? Does not Mr. TUMULTY, too, helieve that It Won't Do Any Harm? Something muet have converted him; if you aek him he will tell you that he always helieved in suffrage, hut he will look at you with a challenging eye as he says it. Somebody, and within a year or two, has told Mr. TUMULTY that It Won't Do Any Harm. It was not Mr. GARRISON; Mr. GARRISON'S enthusiasm for suffrage is recent, evaneecent, and not native, inherited, or the product of environment; he is not a euffragist to the manner born. Somehow Mr. GARRISON'S interest in suffrage—which is to he voted on very eoon in his State, and Mr. TUMULTY'S State, and for that matter Mr. WILSON'S State—thrills and excites us lese, "humanly speaking," than Mr. TUMULTY'S interest in it.

UNIVERSAL RO.

The long confusion of post-Bahelian speech is to end at last. Not from the ivory, hut the horn, gate speeds the millennial dream. Even in the iron bosom of war stirs the breath of Universal Brotherhood:

> For now the deep, dense plumes of night are thinned
> Surely with glimmering of the winnowing wind
> Whose feet are fledged with morning.

For how can the earth sons be brothers till they are one in language? The Rev. EDWARD P. FOETER of Marietta, Ohio, a graduate of the college of that city, a postgraduate of Yale, Leipsic, Berlin, has been struck with the international dangers of the diversity of speech. How can the different nations get one another's point of view unless they have a common medium of expression? The commercial and social advantages of such a medium are ohvious. Imagine the perplexities of an Ostiak or a Urabunna trying to order "heef and" in a New York beanery.

Every language hut one'a own is as obscure to most of us as Basque or Etruscan. Mr. FOSTER starts fresh. He creates a glohe lingo, Ro. Other experiments have failed. Mr. FOSTER is the editor of World Speech, "a Monthiy Magazine of World-Wide Interests." You can learn a lot of Ro in an hour. This morning's leeson is in verbs. A Ro verb begins with "E." They are divided into three classes, like railroad traine on the Continent:

> They affirm, deny, or interrogate. Ro uses the initial "e" for the affirmative verh, "ye" for emphasis or euphony, "ne" for the negative, and "we" for the interrogative verhe. Ro indicates mood and tenee by the consonant following the "e," thus: "eh," infinitive; "ec," imperative; "ed," pluperfect; "ef," perfect; "ek," imperfect; "el," present; "em," future; "et," future perfect. Verbs are further subdivided into five classes hy the vowel following these consonants, thus: "eba," neuter, affirms state or condition; "ehe," intransitive, middle voice, action confined to the rubject; "ehi," transitive, active voice; "eho," passive, tells what is doue to the suhject of the verb; "ebu," potential mood.

This is as simple as Etruscan. Any child ought to be ahle to learn it in leea than twice the lifetime of Old PARR. Then the potentialities of the Ro potential are marvelous. You use certain consonants in place of the English auxiliary verhs: "b," may; "c," probable; "f," seems; "k," can, and so on. Add the five vowels, mix, you have the whole conjugation. For example: "Eduba," had been posaihle; "educa," had been probahle; "edufa," had seemed. See?

Don't you sleep well? Plaster your memory with a little Ro:

> Ehab—to exist; ebnab—to be non-existent; ebeb—to come into being; nebeb—not to come into being; ebneb—to go out of existence; ehib—to create, to make exiet; ebnib—to annihilate; ebob—to be created; nebob—not to be created; ebnob—to be annihilated; Ecab!—Exist! Ecnab!—Be non-existent! Eceb!—Come into being! Ecneh!—Cease to he! Ecih!—Create! Necib!—Do not create! Ecnib!—Annihilate! Ecob!—Let be created! Ecnob!—Let be annihilated!

Ecnoh whoever loves not this strange, sweet world language. Take a piece home:

> Fefah el femab.—That which has existed is that which will exist.
>
> Awi eteh tiav felab etneb?—What will have come into existence when that which now exists will have passed away?
>
> Feiulab wekuseb? — Shonld that which may exist come into existence?
>
> Fefab wedusab?—Should that have existed which has existed?
>
> Fenefukoh neiuknob, ud feiuknob nedukob.—That which cannot have been created cannot be annihilated, and that which can be annihilated could not have been created.

"Carthage elumnoh": Carthage must he destroyed. So must Volapük and Esperanto. Simple, sensuous, passionate Ro recalls the Miltonian definition, so much admired by MATTHEW ARNOLD, of the essentials of poetry. Ecnih, ecobi The frogs have talked Ro from the first. Here's a short familiar Ro dialogue: "Faw el aci?" "How are you?" "Abi lica," "All right." If Ro is not abi lica, we don't know right from wrong. Why to our green, unknowing youth was this loveliest of tongues denied?

STARING AT DEFEAT.

Germany now is in the plight of a chess player, handicapped hy having fewer pieces, whose hrilliant and audacious attack has failed. His adversary, even with no plan of attack, can win the game eimply hy forcing an exchange of pieces until at last the advantage of a mere pawn is insurmountahle. Germany cannot afford to exchange pieces; yet she will he ohliged to do so. She cannot afford to compete in killing on even terme; yet that is what her enemies now are in a poeition to force upon her.

The elementary principles of warfare are very simple. You heat your enemy in one of two ways only: you kill him or you capture him. To heslege, to starve, to hreak him economically, that is only to capture him by rulee refined. The arithmetic of the position of Germany and Austria wae clear from the beginning. With 115,000,000 people they challenged 235,000,000. That was one against two in terms of population. In terms of soldiery it would he practically the eame, not at first perhaps, hut ultimately so, for the ratio of effective fighting malea to the total population does not vary greatly among the countries of Europe, except, of course, as one may be better prepared than another for first offensives. Therefore, warfare in which for each Englishman, each Frenchman, each Russian and each Italian soldier killed a German or an Austrian soldier also lost hie life was and is a kind of warfare utterly without hope of auccees to Germany. One German might in the average kill hia man-and-a-half (no Teutonic militarist could expect more) and the disaster would be only a ehort time postponed.

From the outset it must have been clear to the General Staff that German victories would have to be victories of strategy. Competition in alaughter was hopeless, hy reason of arithmetic. Teutonic valor could not destroy all the non-Teutonic armiea of Europe. But Teutonic strategy might accomplish miracles. Armiea that could not be destroyed might he captured, and hesidee, at the very first, the Germans had the numerical superiority in effective numhers. The enemy'a strength was partly potential; Germany'a was actual. Therefore, Germany had to win the war before it could settle down to a contest in killing, before her adversaries could begin to force her to exchan pieces.

If you think of it so, th lines become all very clear. Prepa ness to strike the first crushing blows, the haste to reach France even at the cost of invading Belgium, and, failing in that, the heroic, magnificent attempt to get a decision in Russia, purauing it headlong at a pace to hreak men and beasts, all of this was with one aim, namely, to win a war against superior numbers by strategy. And every effort has been baffled. No army has been captured; no great military decision has heen won; but, on the contrary, non-Teutonic Europe's potential force has become actual, and Germany's enemies in their own way may exchange Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians, and Italians for Germans with absolute certainty that the supply of Germans will run out.

With this in mind the Allies' drive on the western front assumes to Germany an ominous aspect. In the Champagne country, where in the year 451 ATTILA, the Great Hnn, King of the Barharians from the North Sea to the boundaries of China, was defeated hy the Romans and their Christian allies, the Franks and Visigoths, the French in the year 1915 may fail to break the German line and fold it back right and left against itself disastrously, which would be a triumph combining hoth killing and strategy. Further north the Anglo-French forces may fail to bend backward through Flanders the top of that same line, breaking it away from the North Sea. Strategically, that is to say, the operation may be thwarted by the Germans, and yet they are bound to lose by it irretrievably in another way. It forces them to exchange life on fairly even terms, and that is the very thing they can least afford to do. It hrings them rapidly nearer to the point of heing overwhelmed by sheer numbers in competitive killing.

That the Teutonic allies have failed to gain one decisive triumph and have now to face the arithmetic of their physical inferiority is a fact which cannot be concealed, no more from Germany than from the world, and no doubt explains the anxiety of German comment on the allied offensive at the west. All that Germany has won is territory, which, in the event of a capital strategic victory she might have heen ahle to trade upon, but which, in any other case, she will be obliged to defend with declining relative forces. Her territorial succeeses in Russia require to be held by a line so long and vulnerable that to weaken it much hy transferring men to the western front would invite disaster. They are, in that senee, a liability. Ruaeia has only to hide her time and produce numbers beyond Germany's power to reaist. In every other way Germany has failed. Her airships, her suhmarines, her frightfulness, all have failed, and she is reduced to the arithmetic of killing. In that direction lies certain and utter defeat. And the fact of its having come to this closes the door to further hope of a miracle in the art of war which alone could avert or postpone disaster. No wonder the thought has occurred to Berlin of defending Germany on the Rhine.

HOW TO GET MORE CADETS.

Why the Present Method Leaves Numerous Vacancies Each Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in the editorial in this morning'e TIMES with the above heading.

If there are to he 250 more cadets at Annapolie (as there certainly ought to be) and at West Point, also, thero should be more appointments at large, on competitive examinations, and they should he appointed after exaninations held as nearly ae poselhle on the Rhodes Scholarehip plan. I heve used that plan as nearly as I could in making appointments from my district and am going to try it again on Oct. 16 in making an appointment to Annapolis.

I notice at the close of your editorial in regard to entrance to Annapolis, the statement: "No applicant who passee the examination is rejected now, and there are ohviously too few for the requirements of the navy." That statement as it stande is misleading.

As a matter of fact many applicants who pass the examinations are rejected. The alternates appointed from each Congressional District are entitled to take the examinations for entrance, and generally do take them, sometimes more than one alternate from a district, hut the only chance they have of entering is in the failure of the principale. It frequently happens that the principal and alternate or alternates from a district all pass, but the alternates have no chance to enter the academy, except in rare cases where they may eucceed in estahliahing a reeidence in eome other district where there is a vacancy, and ohtaining another appointment.

The fact is, there are some districts mostly along the coast, where there are many boys who wish to enter the United States Naval Academy and become officers in the navy, while there are some other districts in which it is difficult to obtain properly qualified candidates. I think there is clearly one important advantage in the selection hy Congressmen, and that is the interest created in the navy in all parts of the country, through the representation of all or nearly all Congressional Districts in the Naval Academy and in the commiesioned personnel of the navy. There are always some districts with vacancies, however, and these vacancies ought to be filled at once hy selections from the whole list of alternates, who have passed the examinations.

I know more about the United States Military Academy at West Point than I do about the Naval Academy, hut the same things apply in the main to hoth academies. There were, at West Point, 82 vacancies last year on Sept. 1, due to the failure of members of Congress to appoint hoys who could qualify. In January the vacancies had increased to 112, hecause of failures to keep up with the work of the academy, to illnees, &c. When the principal and alternates appointed from a district all fail either in the mental or in the physical examinations that district has a vacancy for at least a year, but there are always other districts from which principals and alternates pass, the alternates having no chance of entering. And since West Point has beeu admitting boys on certificate from collegee and from many high echoole the alternates have less chance than hefore.

I introduced a hill in the House of Representatives during the last session, giving the President the authority to fill vacancies hy appointment from the alternates who had passed, taking those who passed with the highest marks. I have no pride of authorship in this hill, because I didn't write it. The hill was written by the Secretary of War, and was first introduced in the Senate at his request by Senator Chamherlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. I happened to know about the hill through a conversation with Secretary Garrison early in the long session, hut in my ignorance as a new memher of Congress I supposed that a hill of undoubted merit that came directly from the Secretary of War and had the sanction of the Administration would certainly be passed.

EDMUND PLATT.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1915.

The Walking Wireless Stations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 27 entitled "Iuvents Wireless Walking Station." This method of transmitting and receiving wireless messages has heen known for eome time. In 1903 sevsral of these schemes were worked out, while many others were puhlished in technical papers. The writer personally has succeeded in receiving from near-hy wireless stations with the use of an umbrella or a metallic cane for an aerial.

SAMUEL COHEN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1915.

THE FLIRTATION.

He sat beside me in a crowded surface car,
And I—I knew what love was at the sight of him!
Our ride together was, alas! too short by far,
Time is relentless—but we loved in spite of him.

I did not hesitate to he the one to woo,
Though I'm not prone to place affection flightily,
But just one side-glance from his eyes of matchless hlue,
And I surrendered—which amused him mightily.

He glanced with favor, then, upon a rose I wore;
I offered it, and he accepted charmingly,
And when he went, he stopped a moment at the door—
One hackward look—my heart heat most alarmingly!

I'd boldly search for him, without a trace of shame,
Had I a clue that would reveal his whereahouts—
A course I could pursue, and be exempt from hlame,
Since he, you see, was only two—or thereabouts!

BEATRICE BARRY.

'TIS THE SOUL OF FREDERICK TORMENTS GERMANY.

This Is the Fight He Left Unfinished, Says Thomas Mann, the Brilliant German Novelist—How Remarkably It Parallels the Seven Years' War.

By THOMAS F. WOODLOCK.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Berlin publishing house—S. Fischer—has issued in a collection of "Schriften zur Zeitgeschichte" a small book hy Thomas Mann, entitled "Friedrich und die Grosse Koalition." The author is one of Germany's moet popular novelists, and has parts which entitle him to a respectable place in contemporary literature. This book contains three papers—one, "Gedanken im Kriege," written in September, 1914; another, "Friedrich und die Grosse Koalition," written in Decemher, 1914, and the third, a letter addressed to the "Svenska Dagbladet" of Stockholm, in April, 1915. It is an interesting brochure as throwing light upon German thought—at least, upon some German thought. I wish to direct attention to two phases of this thought developed by Mann in these papers, hoth of which are outlined in the passage which follows, taken from the first paper written in Septemher, 1914:

> "Germany today is Frederick the Great. It is his fight that we have to finish, to fight over again. The coalition is slightly changed, but it is his Europe, a Europe united in hate, which will not endure us, which will not endure him, the King, and to which it must once more he proved by hard achievement, perhaps seven years of it, that he can not be pushed aside. It is his soul, too, that has awakened within us that not too-conquering mixture of action and enduring patience, that moral radicalism which made him appear to others so repulsive and horrible, like a strange and evil beast." (Pp. 15-16.)

The first phase which we should note is the parallel drawn by Mann hetween the Seven Years' War and the present struggle. First euggested in September, 1914, our author, writing in April, 1915, speaks of it as an "astounding resemblance," which "starties and almost enchants" those who know and love the etory of Frederick. Meanwhile, in the December, 1914, paper, which gives its title to the book, he had summarized the facts leading up to that war.

It is the familiar Carlylean picture drawn on Carlylean lines—so much so that one can almoet hear the Ecclefechan accent through the elaborately rugged phrases of the German etylist. Frederick hae raped Silberia—our author writes so much, Raub he calls it, "das war sie ja wohl auch"—hut time and two treaties have given him a title of sorts. Maria Theresa's undying desire to regain her beloved province (Revanche?) coupled with jealousy and alarm on the part of all Frederick's royal neighbors (into whoee inner circle he had backed his way) cause all Europe to unite against him. The treachery of "neutral" Saxony warrants Frederick in heginning his "defensive" war hy croesing the Saxon border and he excuses the act by publishing the Saxon archives to show that Saxony never was "neutral" except on paper. Hear our author:

> "Of the uproar that hroke out in Europe over this unheard-of breach of the peace and of national rights one can form an idea. Stay; it is true; yes, one could of late form an idea. But if we want to listen to Frederick hefore we listen to Europe, his statements show this violation to be the result of the following calculation and considerations. It was imperative that he should insure himself against Saxony in order that when the time came it should not fight on the side of his enemies. By no means should there he a repetition of 1744 when Saxony plunged a dagger in his back. By garrisoning its territory, disarming its troops, or, rather, enrolling them in his own army he would secure a safe hase for operations against Bohemia. There was no true and honest neutrality to violate. Saxony's heart and evil intent had placed it on the side of the coalition even if cowardice had prevented it from openly admitting the relation. If Frederick committed a technical wrong, if he violated a paper neutrality, the falsity of which was not in black on white, he acted in grimmest self-defense. He had to take guilt on himself in order to bring to light the guilt of his enemies, he had to make himself master of the Saxon archives, that devil's-nest from which he could extract the proof for all the world of Saxony's machinations." (Pp. 91-92.)

Of Frederick's state of mind at that time, Mann says:

> "An evil, bitter, and Mephistophelian laughter must have been in him at the diligent endeavor of the clique on the other side to maintain its innocence, to act on the 'defensive' and throw upon him the odium of heing the aggressor—upon him who was above the hypocrisy and stupidity of a psychology that gravely sought to distinguish hetween "offensive" and "defensive," on him who feared neither guilt nor odium. Once more, he felt, Prussia would have to vindicate, to assert itself; he had war in his hlood, he meant war, whereas in all probahility the others for the time heing intended only a diplomatic haggling match." (P. 84.)

And so he struck. It is clear that in 1914 we are to read "Alsace-Lorraine" for "Silesia" and "Belgium" for "Saxony"—otherwise the situation is much the same except that England and Austria have changed places. Frederick—that is to say, Germany and Austria—is surrounded by conspiring enemies who are trying to squeeze him to death and again it is a "Präventivkrieg," a "defensive-offensive" or "offensive-defensive." In April, 1914, Mann reprinted one of the sentences quoted above. He said:

> "Whoever knows and loves the history of Frederick the Great is startled and almost enchanted by the astounding resemblance hetween the heart of things in midsummer, 1914, and in midsummer, 1756. How hitterly must the King have despised the diligent endeavor," and so forth down to "guilt and odium."

Did Germany, too, in 1914 have "war in its hlood"? Did Germany, too, "mean war" while the others were merely diplomatizing? Mann does not say so. But he does say what is suhstantially equivalent to that thing. Let the reader judge for himself:

> "Take a little courage to think clearly, meine Herrschaften! It requires two or more to make a war, and if it had heen only Germany which stood ready to face the ultima ratio, if the others had not, as the phrase has it, 'accepted the contingency' (in ihren Willen aufgenommen) and enthusiastically chosen it rather than allow Germany a diplomatic success—well, war would not have come. Had not all of them their own hopes and desires? Were not all interested in having war? Russia wanted the open sea. France wanted to reconquer the lost provinces, England to destroy German competition, and all together devoted themselves to the eecret idea of reducing Germany to impotence. All that was impossible without war. Germany alone needed no war for her progress. And yet it took the offensive. One might argue that an enforced offensive is no offensive hut a defense. But Germany did take the offensive. When there are three against one, is it ever very hard for the three to force the one to an offensive? No, not very hard; easy, in fact. Against this is the fact that Germany had willed the war, the Präventivkrieg. It could have had its neat little Präventivkrieg when England was in the Boer war, France had no powder and Russia had not settled with the Japanese. It didn't want to. But now it has taken the offensive. How decent is the deed, the fate-affirming, destiny-ehaping deed in comparison with the amhiguous mendacity of man's word!" (Pp. 122-123.)

Why our author did not complete his parallel hy adopting verhatim the second eentence quoted above as well as the first is hard to see, for if the passage just quoted means anything it means that Germany, like Frederick, had "war in her hlood" and meant war—unless we are to suppose that she thought a repetition of 1908 was possihle, and that the apparition of the "ehining armor" would score another, "diplomatic triumph" for her! Which in face of the Austrian note to Serhia. Serhia's answer and the suppression of the Berlin-Vienna diplomatic exchange are ridiculous.

I have given only the barest outlines of the historic parallel ehown hy Mann; they will, however, serve to indicate the line of his thought on this point. Let ue now look at the second phase of his thought—the soul of Frederick as the soul of modern Germany.

At the outeet of the "Gedanken im Kriege" (September, 1914) he develops a distinction of great importance for the understanding of his hook. "Civilization and Kultur," he says, "are not merely not one and the same thing; they are, in fact, contrary ideas, and they embody one of the manifold examples of the eternal antithesis and opposition of mind (Geist) and nature." No one will deny that Mexico at the time of its discovery possessed Kultur, hut no one would call it civilized. Kultur is obviously not the antithesis of harharism; it is much oftener merely a kind of ordered eevagery, (stilvolle Wildheit,) and probahly the Chinese alone of the ancient races were civilized. Kultur is exclusiveness, (Geschlossenheit,) manner, (stil,) form, mien, (Haltung,) fashion, in eome sort of a spiritual organization of the world, however savage, rihald, hloody, and terrihle that organization may he. Kultur may emhrace divination, magic, • • • Vitzli-putzli, human sacrifice, orgiastic rites, inquisition, auto-da-fe, Vitus dance, witch hunting, poisoning as a fine art, and the most variegated horrors. On the other hand, civilization is reason, enlightenment, a softening, a moralization, a ekepticizing, an explaining—that ie mind. Mind is civilian, bourgeois, a sworn enemy of impulse and the passions. It is anti-dämonisch, anti-heroic, and there is only apparent paradox in saying that it is opposed to genius, (anti-genial.) Genius, especially in the form of artietic talent, may possess intellect and intellectual ambition, • • • hut that does not alter the fact that by essence and ancestry genius belongs wholly to the other side of things; it is an emanation of a deeper, darker, and hotter order of things, the expression and ordered control (etilistische Bändigung) of which we call Kultur." (Pp. 7-8.)

On the next page he calls Kultur "the sublimation of the dämonisch," for which latter word I can find no English equivalent. Nowhere does Mann define it. But he speaks of Goethe as the dämonischter Deutscher and of the dämonisches Wissen with which he achieved what Helmholtz called his "scientific presentiments" (Ahnungen.) It is a characteristically Teutonic concept, misty rather than mystical. It seeme to connote the ideas of autonomy, freedom from all restraint, enhanced personality, irresponsihility. Mann has an instructive contrast hetween Frederick and Voltaire, which throws some light on it.

> "Frederick of Prussia," he aays, "had a friend whom he alike admired and despised, and who on his side admired and hated the King. It was François Marie Arouet de Voltaire, the writer, civilian in chief (Grosshürger), and son of intellect, Father of enlightenment and of all unheroic civilization. • • • Since I have come to know hoth they stand for me as the incarnation of the antitheels with which these lines deal. Voltaire and the King; that is Reason and Dämon. Intellect and Genius, dry hrilliance and clouded destiny, bourgeois convention and heroic duty; Voltaire and the King; that is, the great civilian and the great soldier, then and for all time." (P. 17.)

The German is for Kultur as an end in itself rather than for civilization. It is a more "human" thing, its discipline is more severe than a discipline of mere morals, its knowledge deeper than mere enlightenment, its freedom wider than mere skepticism, its understanding not a mere matter of science but something more mystical. So one gathers from what Mann eays in discussing art—which he insists is a thing of Kultur as is war. War is of the essence of Germany's Kultur—that is, German Kultur is essentially military and German "militarism is in truth the form and the expression of German Moralität," (p. 21.) Here is an interesting paragraph on the German national character:

> "That the German nature is painfully (quälend) problematical who would deny. It is not a simple thing to be a German, not so pleasant as it is to be an Englishman and by far less distinct and cheerful a thing than it is to go through life as a Frenchman. This race has a hard time with itself, (hat es schwer mit sich ecihst,) is a problem to itself, and suffers with itself at times to the point of nausea, hut whether it he race or individual those were always most worth while who 'had it hardest' and whoever wants to see the German kind vanish from the earth in favor of humanité and raison, or 'cant' blasphemes. True it is that something most deep and irrational characterizes the German soul which makes it disturhing, harassing, strange, yes, savage and contrary to the feelings and judgments of other more superficial races. It is her 'militarism,' her conservative ways, her soldierly moral code, an element of the dämonisch and heroic which keep her from recognizing the civil spirit as the final ideal and the ideal most humanly worthy." (P. 30.)

I close with one more passage in which Mann touches an important matter. It follows directly after the passage quoted above from pages 122 and 123, and is as follows:

> "But, it seems, Germany wronged civilization in that it held the notion, and acted upon it, that might goes before right. That is a mistake. Prussian Germany never taught that. It has, good or had, taught that need goes before right, and that right is might. That is a peesimistic doctrine of right which has been forced upon it through centuries of misery by the outside world. • • • Germany was long mere thought. It came late to actuality (Wirklichkeit), and as it began to look around the earth it became aware that in fact might did pass for right. Of late people have found Germany hrutal, hut to he reasonahly just to it one must know that it has borne itself in this case with a calculated brutality (Brutalität aus Gedanklichkeit) with a calculated intention of suiting its actions to the world around it (Weltaughlichkeit, Welttüchtigkeit) • • • is that understood? With a brutality which in no sense implies harharism, but rather correction, rather resignation. Germany, radical in the extreme in affairs of the mind, never wished to he so in actuality." (Pp. 123-124).

Now if Mann be right in what he says of modern Germany, it is profoundly true, as Maximilian Harden said in the early days of the war, that the world does not think as Germany thinks. There is this much to be said for his synthesis: It explains everything that has happened in the last year—Belgium, (Aerschott and the other cities including Louvain,) the chants of hate, the ravings of the professors, the Lusitania, except perhaps the official statements of the German officials from the Kaiser down to Dernburg. These gentlemen have apparently tried to express Kultur in terms of "civilization"—when we are told by Mann that they are two opposite things. Perhaps that is the explanation of the grotesque failure these officials have made of their jobs.

Mann may he right and he may be wrong, but if he be right in his view of modern Germany his book contains a strong statement of the world's case against her.

THOMAS F. WOODLOCK.

WHAT PEOPLE ALWAYS SAY.

Words and Phrases That Ring in Our Hollow Chambers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There must be certain hollow chambers in the min

MISS STEELE, BRIDE IN $15,000 LACE

Baltimore Girl Wears Family Heirloom at Her Marriage to Alex. P. Osborn.

MANY NEW YORK GUESTS

Bridegroom the Son of Prof. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn—His Brother Best Man.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 2.—A large and brilliant assembly witnessed the wedding today of Miss Anne Maynadier Steele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tagart Steele of this city, and Alexander Perry Osborn, son of Professor and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn of New York City, which was celebrated at 12:30 o'clock in Mount Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed according to the extreme high church ritual by the rector, the Rev. W. A. McClenthan.

It marked the first Autumnal wedding in Baltimore society, and was one of the important nuptials of the year. Many prominent guests were present from New York and neighboring cities.

The bride is a niece of Charles Steele of New York, and acted as bridesmaid early last Summer at the wedding of her cousin, Miss Kathryn N. Steele and F. Skiddy von Stade, which took place at Westbury, L. I.

An attractive feature of the wedding wae the bridal costume and the display of rare old rose point lace which had adorned the wedding costumes of four gencrations of the bride's family, the pattern of which has long since been destroyed and cannot, therefore, be duplicated. This heirloom of lace is said to be worth more than $15,000.

The skirt of the bride's gown was full and circular and of short length, tapering in the back into a short, pointed train. In front there were three flounces of rose point attached to a foundation of white net. The corsage was almost entirely made of lace, with long sleeves of tulle with cuffs of lace, and a V-shaped neck, edged with tulle.

The magnificent court train was another distinctive feature of the bride's gown. It was made in two sections, the upper one of old lace depending from the coiffure, where it was caught up with clusters of orange blossoms, to the shoulders, where it passed through the satin and tulle fold of the lower train and formed the drapery on the side of the skirt.

Mrs. Skiddy von Stade was the matron of honor. She wore a becoming costume of maize gros grain silk bordered with blue fox fur, with a full duplex overskirt of maize tulle. The corsage, made in surplice style, was of over taffeta, with tulle sleeves edged with fur. Her girdle was of pastel tints. The costume was topped with a picture hat of tulle, with streamers of the colors combined in the girdle, violet, maize, and pink.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Josephine Osborn, a sister of the bridegroom; Nancy Brewster, Sara White, Anne C. Reed, Dorothy Frick, Virginia Stewart, and Helen Whitridge, all of whom made their début with the bride two seasons ago.

The costumes of the bridal attendants were similar in design to that worn by the matron of honor, except for differences in color. They were made of pink gros grain silk, striped with white, with pink tulle overskirts, and girdles and hat streamers of violet and maize.

H. Fairfield Osborn, Jr., was his brother's best man. The ushers were William Osborn, Percy R. Pyne, Jr., John Alsop, Harold Minott, Rudolph Walton, and Devereux Milburn of New York, Charles R. Reeves of Baltimore, and S. Tagart Steele, Jr., a brother of the bride.

A wedding breakfast followed at the residence in West Madison Street of the bride's maternal grandmother, Mrs. James Madison Thompson.

Among those who attended the wedding from New York were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele and their daughters, Mrs. Devereux Milburn and the Countess Jean de Pourtales; Professor and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, F. Skiddy von Stade and the Rev. and Mrs. J. Nevett Steele.

MISS TANNER TO WED OCT. 19.

Plans for Her Marriage to Felix D. Doubleday.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Rhoda Von Bihber Tanner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John James Tanner of 37 Fifth Avenue, and Felix D. Doubleday, son of Frank N. Doubleday, which is to be celebrated on Oct. 19 in the Church of the Ascension. A reception will follow at the Colony Club.

Mrs. Ahbot A. Low and the Misses Agnes S. Claflin and Mary Stewart Claflin, are to attend the bride. Nelson Doubleday will be his brother's best man. The ushers will include L. Stuart Wing, Jr., Harvey S. Ladew, George A. Dixon, Jr., Brent M. Tanner, Sidney Dillon Ripley, and Douglas Gibbons.

On Oct. 11 Mr. Doubleday is to give his farewell bachelor dinner at the Ritz-Carlton.

MISS FRIEDMAN TO WED.

Engaged to Maurice F. Lyons, Former Secretary to Wm. F. McCombs.

The engagement of Miss Bella Friedman of 238 East Seventy-first Street, and Maurice F. Lyons, former Secretary to William F. McCombs, has been announced.

Miss Friedman is a graduate of Hunter College, class of '13, and holds the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University.

Mr. Lyons was Secretary to Mr. McCombs in 1911, and besides assisting the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, reported the addresses of the President during the pre-nomination campaign. He was appointed by President Wilson in September, 1914, to the Law Division of the office of Internal Revenue at Washington.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Rocsevelt-Andrus Engagement.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Constance Cumings Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Roosevelt, Jr., of Montclair, N. J., and granddaughter of the late James Cumings of this city, to Carl F. Andrus, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Walton Andrus of Upper Montclair, N. J. Miss Roosevelt made her début two seasons ago. No date has been set for the wedding.

Toch-Rosenberg Wedding Oct. 12.

The marriage of Miss Constance Toch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Toch of 329 West Eighty-sixth Street, and Arthur D. Rosenberg will take place on Tuesday, Oct. 12. It will be an afternoon wedding at the bride's home and only immediate relatives will be present. After a motor trip, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg will reside at 258 Riverside Drive.

Miss Sidenberg to Wed Oct. 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sidenberg of 43 West Seventy-sixth Street have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith Rose Sidenberg, to Joel Alexander, which is to take place on Tuesday, Oct. 12, in the West End Synagogue.

Atkinson-Chamberlayne Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Atkinson of Charlotte Court House, Va., have issued invitations for the marriage of Mrs. Anne Atkinson-Burmeister, to Robert Scott Chmaberlayne, Jr., which is to be solemnized on Saturday next at Charlotte Court House.

MISS VERMILYE IS W. B. HERVEY'S BRIDE

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marion H. Vermilye Married in Holy Trinity Church.

The wedding of Walter Bryant Hervey, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Hervey, and Miss Marian Hazel Vermilye, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Hoagland Vermilye, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and 122d Street, the ceremony being performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Harry Pierce Nichols.

The church was decorated with oak leaves, black alder, bayberries, and goldenrod, and astere from Chewink Lodge, the Hervey bungalow in the Watchung Mountains.

The bride wore her mother's wedding gown of dull finished satin with a draped ekirt and long sleeves banded at the wrists with point lace and pearls and ending in frills. The veil, also worn by her mother, was held by a cap and lappets of old point lace and Brussels and old rose point, trimmed both gown and veil. She carried a shower of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Mary Christine Hervey of Auburn, N. Y., was the maid of honor. She wore a short skirted, pale green taffeta frock, the taffeta of corsage ending under the arms and the rest of the corsage and the sleeves being white tulle. Her large pale green tulle hat was wreathed with Mignon roses and black velvet, and a black velvet bow was caught under the left brim and from independent streamers of velvet. She carried an arm bouquet of brilliant pink roses. Miss Neal Bauer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Bauer, was the flower girl, in pink and blue taffeta and tulle and a pink tulle hat, touched with blue. She carried a basket of tea roses.

The Misses Katherine Riegart and Beatrics Ritchie of New York, Marguerite Page of Madison, N. J., and Louise Worthington of Los Angeles, Cal., were the bridesmaids. Their pals pink chiffon cloth frocks had triple skirts outlined with satin bands, and the short sleeves and wide armholes were bound with satin and had eatin girdles. The low necks were outlined with tiny pink, roses and their large shirred pale pink tulle hats were banded with little roses and the brims were turned up irregularly to suit the different face. Their flowers were pink roses and forget-me-nots.

The best man was Alan Erskine, and the ushers were Joseph W. Vermilye, John Connell, Fitch C. Bryant, Carl Russell, Robert G. Ecob, Harold K. Young, all of New York, and Edwin E. Jones of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Hervey gave the wedding reception at the Hervey home, 351 West 114th Street, for about 200 guests. Mr. Hervey will take his bride to live in Chicago.

Luncheon for Two Brides to Be.

Miss Barbara Trent gave a luncheon yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton for the Misses Dorothy Ballantyne and Jane Ogden, who are to be November brides. Miss Ballantyne is to wed Lloyd Jones, and Miss Ogden, who lives in Aihany, is to marry Frederick C. Tanner. The luncheon was followed by a theatre party.

The other guests included Mrs. Raymond Stephenson and the Misses Dorothy and Elizabeth Davidge, Alles and Margaret Brockway, Alice Pierce, and Anna Thihaut.

Miss Gladys Webb Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Webb of 203 West 107th Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys Webb, to Clarendon H. Pfeiffer of this city. Mr. Pfeiffer is a graduate of Columbia, Class of '98. The wedding will be celebrated next month.

O'LOUGHLIN—LIVINGSTON.

M. R. O'Loughlin of 611 West 114th Street has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Gladys Marjorie O'Loughlin, to Dr. John M. Livingston of Ayr, Ontario, Canada. No plans have been made for the wedding.

LIMIT CHEMISTRY STUDENTS

N. Y. U. Finds Class Overcrowded as Result of the War.

It has been found necessary at New York University to limit the number of students studying chemistry in the laboratories at University Heights. The unexpected increase in interest in industrial chemistry is supposed to be dus to the loss of imports resulting from the war and the chemistry department will be taxed to its utmost. Only 330 men will be allowed to register in the department this fall. The elimination of about fifty students will be effected by closing the chemical courses to those taking the general course who have studied chemistry before.

In announcing the new ruling yesterday Professor Arthur E. Hill of ths Department of Chemistry said: "It will be necessary, in order to accommodate those students intending to make a business of chemistry, to cut down the number of students studying chemistry as a cultural subject. Our laboratories were running before as full as efficiency permitted. This year a fresh increase due in part to industrial effects of the European war, has overtaxed our facilities."

FREE ORGAN RECITALS.

Interesting Programs Arranged for Public School Concerts.

The free organ recitals arranged by the Board of Education, in co-operation with the American Guild of Organists, will begin this afternoon. There will be a series of them on Sundays in October, November, and December. Interesting programs have been arranged, including the music of all lands and selections from the classical and the best modern compositions. These recitals will be held today:

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets.—Clifford Demarest.

Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road.—William J. Kraft.

Erasmus Hall High School, Flathush Avenue, near Church Avenue, Brooklyn.—George A. Wilson.

Boys' High School, Marcy and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn.—Philip James.

Other recitals will be held at the same places, with the same organists, on Oct. 10, 17, and 24. The American Guild of Organists was founded in 1896. It occupies the same position in America as the Royal Guild of Organists occupies in England.

Drug Houses Closing Early.

Wholesale drug houses which formerly remained open on Saturday until 3 o'clock are now closing at 1 o'clock. Recently an agreement was reached by practically all of the large wholesale drug houses for the early closing. Among the firms in this agreement are McKesson & Robbins, Schieffelin & Co., Lehn & Fink, Bruen, Ritchey & Co., H. Klein & Co., and Critteuton & Co.

The Days of Convalescence

are critical ones for the sick poor, whose needs often drive them back to work before they should take up the burden again.

To insure for them a brief period of rest without worry is an important part of our family welfare work.

Will you share in this work?

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR,
105 East 22nd Street, Room 210.

JAPAN'S 'WHO'S WHO' PRINTED IN ENGLISH

New Volume Shows Rapid Changes in Nippon Since Perry's Time.

4,000 NAMES PUBLISHED

Hundreds Earned Degrees in American Colleges — Contains Favorite Recreations.

Being honorable "Who'e Whoer" means now more than ever before, for new editions "Who's Who in Japan" has names of mostly live persons, and for the firet time this notable volume may be obtained in this country. All this le dus from new broom. Yasujiro Ishikawa, experienced journalist of twenty years, who has arranged all matter that one may read without unnecessary annoy.

The fourth annual edition just from the press shows, indeed, the remarkable progress of Nippon, for there ars more than 4,000 names in this most interesting book of reference. The records have an air of finality, for the editor says that, having known so many persons, he has written many of the sketches himself, so therefore there is nothing of ths perfunctory. When one becomes of the "Who's Who" brotherhood in Japan it is not enough that he ehould write his own account, for Mr. Ishikawa had taken upon himself ths task of saying what his own estimate of personalities may be.

The firet Japanese Who's Who appeared in 1912 in Japan under the patronage of Count Okuma, and, as is set forth in the present edition, with the aid of "several other prominent ladies and gentlemen." The Japanese equivalent for the title of the volume is Sbinshi Roku, which means Gentlemen's List. Who's Who is devoted to the achievements of men only in Japan, and its style is a combination of the ideals of the American and the English Who's Whos. Like the American volume, it sets forth what a man has done; like the English it gives favorite recreations and social activities, and as a Japanese work it dwells much on decorations.

Printed in English.

Although printed in the English language, which all of the educated classes in Japan are now reading, the book also retains many traces of the Oriental feeling. The name of each person is followed by the Japanese characters, but surely a wonderful concession to the Occidental way of doing things is the printing of these characters on the horizontal plan and running from left to right. Many Japanese books are published in vertical lines of characters, to be read from the back and from left to right. This Who's Who follows a strictly up-to-dats typography.

Here is a volume of 1,000 pages, and although not as large as the American and English publications of the name, it is certainly filled with many suggestions of the rapid changes which have come over the life of Japan since the days of Perry. As the number of illustrations have been tripled since the third edition, the reader may glean an interesting idea of the men who have made Japan what she is today. The abbreviations and explanations at the front of the book illuminate the old culture and the new. They show that there are hosts of graduates of English and American colleges and universities for the degrees of A. B. and A. M. and Ph. D. sst forth in detail and explained were largely conferred abroad, although the graduatee of the Japanese institutions are numerous. When one sees a nams followed by A. B. and G. K. he may know offhand that the possessor of those designations is not only a Bachelor of Arts, but he has the decoration of the Golden Kite.

The old order yet remains in the reference to the Samursi: the newcomer in telephone numbers appended to all addresses.

Japan in Transition.

It is a Japan in transition to which this Who's Who draws attention. In it one may gather many hints of changing social customs, and of the growth also of economic and commercial forces. Many will remember when the so-called Japanese Rockefeller, Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, was here. To the Japanese estimate of a man, and the order in which his points of distinction are noted, as compared with the American standards, read the following estimate of him:

Baron, created in 1900. President of the First Bank, the Tokyo Savings Bank, and of the Imperial Theatre Company; Chairman of the Tokyo Bankers' Association; Director of the Tokyo Almshouse; b. February, 1840, in Saitama-ken; first s. of the late Ichizaemon Shibusawa; m. Kane, first d. of Hachibei Ito of Tokyo. He early went to Kyoto, taking service under the Tokugawa Shogonate in its declining days; visited Europe, 1867-1868, as companion to one of the Tokugawa Princes; appointed Junior Vice Minister of the Financial Department 1869, but left it when with them Senior Vice Minister Marquis Inouye in consequence of a difference of opinion with the Minister on the fixing of the expenditures of 1873. From that time he has consistently kept aloof from Government service, though frequently the portfolio of Fioance has been offered to him; founded the First Bank 1873; as he felt keenly the need of commercial education for the people he established a commercial training institute, which was the forerunner of the present Tokyo Higher Commercial College. Consulting with the Count Okuma and the iste Prince Ito, he inaugurated the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce in 1878, but resigned on account of ill-health. Through his instrumeotality an almshouse was established by the Tokyo Municipal Conncil. Shortly afterwards, when the Municipal Assembly decided to close it, he continued it as a private undertaking for several years. In 1889 it again came under the care of the municipality and he was appointed its Director. Before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war he became seriously ill and severed his connection with a large number of business establishments. These connections were restored again by the reviving of business after the war, but recently he has resigned most of those posts. Traveled Europe and America. In 1902 visited United States as head of the Japanese business men who were invited by the United States Chambers of Commerce. His elevation to the peerage was in consideration of the immense service be has rendered to the cause of the public well-belog. Decorations Second Order of Merit.

Volume Is Up-to-Date.

The recreations followed by the gentleman of Nippon are indicative of new ideas. One of them, Kenzo Wadugski, is described as being a professor of English and as recreations he has "Japanese classical aongs, archery, Chinese poetry, curios and English literature."

The favorite diversions of another gentleman are wrestling, horticulture, reading, and checkers. One of ths notaries public, who has been long in that occupation, finds a change of thought in Western philosophy. The solace of a busy railroad official is billiards, classic songs, and checkers, or its equivalent denominated as "go." The Honorable Hisho Saito, who writes educational works about Japan in the German language, goes for amusement to the theatre and on walking trips.

So it will be seen that the able new editor has brought Japan strictly up to date in everything, for "quite a number who have passed away from this world have been struck out of the present edition and six hundred new prominent names have been added."

There is a supplementary list of foreigners who are in business and professional life in ths country which will also be found useful.

To Promote Social Studies.

The opening of the School of Social Studies under the auspices of the Laymen's League for Retreats and Social Studies will take place Monday evening, Oct. 11, at the College of St. Francis Xavier, 30 West Sixteenth Street. The regular hours for lectures will be 8 to 10 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The courses will be open to men and women and will be free.

HAROLD B. SKINNER MARRIES SUDDENLY

Goes to Little Church with Hazel Evans and Evades "Fuss" of a Big Wedding.

Although Harold B. Skinner of 418 Central Park West, foreman of the first jury that condemned Becker, did not fear to bring in the verdict of "guilty," he was afraid to face the church wedding at which be was to be the bridsgroom two weeks hence, so yesterday he and his fiancée, Miss Hazel A. Evans, daughter of Norman H. Evans of 411 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, slipped away to The Little Church Around the Corner and were quietly married, only the clergyman and witnesses being present.

After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Skinnsr went by taxicab to the Grand Central Terminal, where they took a train for Mr. Skinner's country lodge in ths Thousand Islands, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Mr. Skinnsr ie a son of Charles F. Skinner, former Stats Superintendent of Public Instruction, and is manager of the Eighty-sixth Street office of the New York Edison Company.

Invitations were sent out for the wedding that was to take place two weeks hence and the bridegroom said yesterday that both he and Miss Evans, "hated the fuss and flurry of a big formal wedding and that their ideal was a quiet and romant.c little wedding with no ons bnt the clergyman and ths witnesses."

TO SELL DYNAMITE CARGO.

German Captain Hopes to Dispose of It to Subway Contractors.

Captain Heinrich Orgel of tbe German steamer Magdeburg, who has been laid up in the hospital for several weeks with rheumatism, called at ths office of the Supervisor of Anchorages in ths Barge Office at the Battery yesterday and said he was ready to sell the 300 tons of dynamite he had on board as soon as possible.

By a permit from the Collector of the Port three casee of the explosive were brought ashore on a revenue cutter to be usad as samples. Some have already been sent to the subway contractors to see if they could use the dynamite. According to experts the dynamite has probably deteriorated during the fifteen months it has been in the hold of the Magdeburg.

Captain John F. Wild, the Supervisor of Anchorages, said yesterday that he sent a second letter to Captain Orgel on Thursday, repeating the President's order for the dynamite to be unloaded from the ship at once, and advising him to see the Collector of the Port for a permit. That was all he had to do with the matter, he said. The vessel has been at anchor in Gravesend Bay for nearly twelve months and repeated protests have been made by property owners along the adjacent shores.

Ths officials at the Custom House said yesterday there was no truth in the report that elx lighters had been alongside the Magdeburg on Friday unloading the 300 tons of dynamite from her hold.

Captain Orgel expects to find purchasers for the dynamite in New York and get rid of his dangerous cargo this week and permit the harassed residents of Bay Ridge to sleep in peace.

NEW CAMP TO OPEN OCT. 10.

Some Plattsburg Rookies to Take Course at Fort Hamilton.

Woodruff Leeming of 20 Broad Street, a member of the committee that is arranging for a military instruction camp for business men to be hsld at Fort Hamilton, said yesterday that the camp would be organized on Oct. 10, and that there would be a large attendance. At a meeting hsld in Brooklyn on Friday night, Mr. Leeming said, several veterans of the Plattsburg camp promised to enlist for the Fort Hamilton camp.

A meeting of all those who are going to camp and of those who wish information about ths camp will be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, at Flatbush Avenue and St. John's Place. An officer from Governors Island will address the meeting and will give preliminary instruction in the work to be done at the camp.

The hours at the camp will be from 5 esch afternoon until 6 the following morning, with the exception of Sunday, when the students will spend the entire day in the camp.

H. R. Medina in Columbia Faculty.

Attorney Harold R. Medina has been appointed to ths faculty of the Columbia Law School. He will begin his lectures at once on the subject "Domestic Relations." Mr. Medina is a comparatively recent graduate from Princeton and ths Columbia University Law School. He won the Ordronaux Prize for the best scholar in his class and was one of the editors of the Columbia Law Review. Dean Harlan F. Stone said yesterday that already a large class had enrolled for ths course under Mr. Medina.

Woman Knocks Out Burglar.

Mrs. Fannie Serlen of Maspeth was highly complimented in the Flushing Court on Friday afternoon by Magistrate Leach. Earlier in the day she found Frank Krause, 36 years old, who said hs lived at 209 Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn, ransacking her house. She grabbed a pot stick and Krauss could not bs taken to court for arraignment until Ambulance Surgeon Klein of St. John's Hospital, Hunters Point, had taken some stitches in his scalp and swathed the head in bandages. He was held in $2,000 bail.

MUSIC NOTES.

The earliest recital thus far announced for the season is that of John Barnes Wells, tenor, to take place at Aeolian Hall Thursday evening, Oct. 14.

David and Clara Mannes will give their series of sonata recitals in Aeolian Hall this season, the first to occnr on the evening of Oct. 18. On this occasion Brahms's trio for piano, violin and horn will be played with the assistance of Mr. Franzl, first horn player of the New York Symphony Orchestra.

Josef Stransky, conductor of the Philharmonic Society, has arrived in the city to begin rehearsals of his orchestra, after his first vacation apent in this country.

Carl Friedberg, pianist, will make bis first appearance this season at a recital in Carnegie Hall on Nov. 9.

The foreign compositions announced yesterday for first performance by the New York Symphony Orchestra this season are a "symphonic excerpt" from "Daphnis and Chloe" by Ravel, and two "mood pictures" by Delius called "Summernight on the River" and "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring."

Francis Macmillen, violinist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Monday evening, Oct. 23.

Carolyn Ortmann will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on the evening of Oct. 19, assisted at the piano by Lima O'Brian.

The Symphony Society of New York, under Walter Damrosch, will begin its seventh season of concerts under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on Oct. 21. The other dates in this series are Nov. 27, Dec. 11, Jan. 29, and Feb. 12. At the concert of Dec. 11 a program appropriate to Christmas will be given with the assistance of the choir of St. John's Cathedral, Miles Farrow, director.

Oriental Rugs, carefully selected in quality, color scheme, and style, sold direct from the wholesale importers. Fine Furniture sold direct from the manufacturers.

CHARLES H. KOCH,
Connoisseur Broker.
347 Fifth Ave.

OFFER NEW THEORY OF CANCER'S CAUSE

Experimenters Convinced That True Cause of Disease Has Been Found.

A NOVEL REMEDY ON TRIAL

Element That Makes the Leaves of Plants Green One of Many Important Ingredients.

The New York Medical Journal in its current numbsr gives a novsl expiaiation of cancsr and a new revolutionary theory of heading.

Dr. S. P. Beebe of this city, in one article, describes the favorabis progress of cancer patients through the use of the new remedy, which he calls autolysin, and in a succeeding article Drs. Henry Smith Williams and J. Wallace Beveridge set forth the "proteo-morphic" theory on which the treatment is based.

All throw down the gage of challenge, for tbe metbod has been severely criticised by some members of the medical profession, although there are also many who regard it of great value.

Since the publication of the preliminary report on this remedy in THE NEW YORK TIMES and in the medical press last May, controversy has spread to hospital and laboratory, and in view of this fact the first exposition of the principles on which the remedy is based is bound to be widely discussed.

Dr. Beebe, by way of clearing the air, expresses regret that the preparation should have been referred to as a "cure," and he says that he never declared it to bs a cure. He does assert, however, that many patients to whom it was administered are now clinically well, although it is impossible to tell whether the disease will recur.

Five Hundred Treated.

He declares that within the last two months approximately 500 patients have been treated for cancer with autolysin by different physiciane. The results which have been obtained are practically the same as those following ths treatment of 100 cases which were under his own observation and that of his associate, Dr. Beveridge. Of these 15 patients are apparently or clinically well, 30 are improved, and 20 received no benefit. Of those not benefited 21 are now dead, for all the cases were of what he calls the hopeless, inoperable type.

His associates, discussing the great improvement sbown in cases which are cited, do not attempt to explain all the reasons for the change, but insist, no matter what may be thought of the remedy, that the results speak for themselves, and invite all skeptics to investigate.

Autolysin is not a serum. It is an extract powder compounded from various plants. The ingredients tax the resources of the expert botanist to name. This positive powder contains the anemone, the hepatica, and three colored violet. It has the bog bean, the camomille, the bitter apple, varieties of the mint family, and numerous plants with resounding Latin names. The extract is so complex that even Dr. Beebe says that it is not possible at this time to determine the precise nature of the ingredients, their rslative proportion or the action of them all.

The remedy, in the form of an emulsion, is injected into ths veins, usually those of ths arm.

The explanation of why it is of value rests upon the acceptance of the theory of the origin of cancer as outlined oy Drs. Beveridge and Williams. Cancer le then a condition of the system brought about by the depoeiting of new cells in conjunction with an excess of white corpueeles in the blood and a deficiency of the red corpuscles. It is the lack of the red corpuscles in the blood which makes it difficult for the system to throw off the abnormal growth of new cells which constitute cancer. The deficiency of red corpueeles also makes it impossible, in accordance with this theory, for the system to throw off certain protein products resulting from the breaking down of some of the new cells under the attacks of the white corpusclee.

Causes Auto-Intoxication.

The net result then is protein poisoning or auto-intoxication which causes the cancer cachexia and at last causes ths death of the patient. Protein conetituting ae it does so much of animal and vegetable subetances when appearing in such an excess loses its harmless character. According to this new definition of cancer any kind of a new growth in the organism may on occasion become malignant.

According to the proteo-morphic theory, there is a manifold change of form in the protein brought about by the action of the cells as they are degenerated. The white corpuscles facilitate the digestion or cleavage of the proteids; the red ones aid the splitting up of the proteid products through hydroiyeis. Immunization to bacterial disease, according to this theory, would be merely a special case of protein assimilation. The new mathod rests upon the elimination of dangerous cells. It is cell treatment.

The principal action of the autolysin appeare to be the stimulation of the organs which produce the white and the red corpuscles, as be administration of the remedy is, according to the reports, almost immediately followed by their increase. This is demonstrated by actual blood count. With the increase of the corpuscles there appear certain ferments in ths blood which cause the self-digestion, or autolysie, of the cells of malignant growth. Hsnce Dr. Beebe has applied to this remedy the nams autolysin.

Increases Resistance.

The affect of the extract by huilding up the corpusclee is to increase tbe resistance of ths patient to ths diseaee. The physicians assert that pain is lessensd, that tbe masses of cancerous growth begin to soften, and that odors are banished. The hypodermic administration of tbe autolysin is said to bring into the blood an agent which at once alters its nature.

The action of the remedy is believed to oe dus to its containing in solution certain vegetable proteins. Their exact nature does not appear to be known as yet, but plants are chosen which contain no powerful active principles, no alkaloide, nor poisons of any kind. There seeme to be one of the myeteries of the laboratory of nature here. The principal ingredient of the remedy is chlorophyll, which gives the green to the leaf, and is the only known agency through which inorganic matter is compounded into organic matter.

"No one needs to be told," say Drs. Beveridge and Williams, "that chlorophyll, in the plant leaf, through the action of sunlight, combines carbonic acid and water to form organic sugars and starch. But no one has hitherto had any conception as to what chlorophyll might do when brought into the circulatory system of a warm-blooded animal."

Produce Defensive Enzymes.

The remaining constituents of the autolysin comprise organic salts fermants and vegetable fats. It is pointed out also that foreign proteins of whatever character are likely to produce defensive enzymes. Why the extraordinary assortment of plants mentioned in the formulae are used is not demonstrated, except that they are harmless.

The effect of the remedy, however, is described as resting upon the just right amount of chlorophyll combined with vegetable proteins and other extractives. It is the intsrence that chlorophyll, the life-giving green of ths leaf, is at least one of the agents that fortifies and stimulates the antigenic action of the complex compound called autolysin.

The physicians who stand as sponsors for it and for the theory, assert in conclusion that the remedy opens up an entirely new order in therapeutice and that tho treatment itself is a demonetrated entity.

"IRISH EAGLE" KIDNAPPED.

Adventures of Koko, a Parrot, and Sweeny, Hotel Porter.

If Koko, on his arrival at the Walcott from Europs on Friday, had entered the hotel in the fashion that obtains among birds whose owners come to New York hotels—namely, in a cage—his subsequent adventures would not have had to be told about. But Koko arrived at the hotel in a wooden box, and nobody but his owner knew that he had taken up his residence in the place.

Koko's owner left him in her room while she went down to breakfast. When she went back to the room, there was not a sign of Koko except his traveling wardrobe. Immediately his owner notified the management, and the search that was inetituted threatened to turn the hotel upside down.

While the woman was at breakfast Joseph Sweeny, ths hotel porter, went up to ths room with her oaggage. He was surprised to find the window open, and in the cage-like protection that guards the outer sbi for the benefit of children was a green bird, which saluted the porter with a "Bon Jour!" Sweeney knew it once that the bird had not come from Ireland. The only place for creatures in hotels that cannot give some account of themeelves was in the trunk room in ths basement.

George T. Stockham, the proprietor of the hotel, happened to be passing the door of the trunk room on a tour of inspection as Sweeny, with the bird on his arm, approached.

"What's that an Irish eagle?" asked Mr. Stockham.

Then hs spoke to the parrot. They conversed for some time, and Mr. Stockham, after learning how the bird had been found, decided that a parrot with such a fine vocabulary ought to be made comfortable. He called the hotel carpenter and instructed him to make a cage.

Koko was the centre of a large audience in the basement, and the carpsnter, had got his new house half hulit when word came down that the owner of the parrot had been found in the hotel. The bird's owner seemed indignant that Koko should have been adjudged a fugitive by the porter, but explanations made good feeling on all sides, except that of the carpenter, who was left with a half-finished cage on his hands.

LIKES LIFE IN WORKHOUSE.

Inmate Writes of "Good Eats, No Work, and Bum Arguments."

Life in the workhouse on Hart's Island is made up of "plenty of good eats, no work and a bum argument every minute." Richard Marshall, a prisoner in the workhouse, takes this view of his daily routine in a letter which was found by the police yesterday on Thomas Nolan, known also Timothy Collins, of 20 North William Street.

Ths letter says:

Dear Friend Tim: Your letter of the 21st lost. received and I was certainly glad to hear from you. The weed arrived O. K., and for which I want to thank you for. I showed your letter, Tim, to Chick and he was glad to hear that you are well, he works in the garden gang, and hangs out with the T. B.

This is some joint—no work, plenty of good eats, and there is a bum argument every minute. They are transferring "pen" men up here on the average of 30 a day. There are now 53 of us in the T. B., only about 2 of us are from the works.

We had a little race riot among the T. B. the other day. There came up about 8 coons in one of the draughts and a couple of them started to run things. But it did not last long. A free-for-all fight started —cups, plates, & . began to fly—and when the count was taken one nigger was cut up with a bread knife, another was found under a pile of lumber, and the rest scared to death. Harmony reigns again, and the best part of it was no one was punished.

Yes, we got the wire up here the day your letter came about Pinkey Lee and Face, and Birdie. You told me about Mickey, and I have written to him and got an answer. He is working in the Shoe Shop—getting along nicely—is working alongside of Juggler, and he says he knows quite a few boys so he is not lonesome for company.

Tim, as for myself, I am feeling fine—but on about 15 solid pounds, and if I continue, will look like a Beer Store Keeper. Well, I certainly am sorry to hear that Jerry is in bad. Let me know when you hear how he makes out, also if you see Lizzie, Mike's girl, tell her I got a letter from Mike, and he is doing nicely. English Hughey is not up here, he went out several months ago. I think he is in the Met. Hosot.

All the news at present. I am sending this by way of the Kite, so hope you will receive the same O. K. Give my best regards to Sharp-Face and all the boys. With best wishes to yourself, I am, your Pal. SLIM.

Nolan was held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate Horse in the Tombs Court on a charge of assault and robbsry. His alleged accomplice, John Clark, alias George Smith, was held in the same amount of bail. The two men were arrested for assaulting and robbing Thomas Jenkins of White Plains on Friday night.

Newman Erb Restored to Health.

Newman Erb, the railroad man, who was dangerously ill for some time as ths result of accidentally taking bichloride of mercury, is fully restored to hsalth. Mr. Erb took bichloride on Sept. 14 on a Pennsylvania train, on his way from New York to his home in Deal Beach, N. J., and for some days thereafter was in a critical condition. He had bichloride tablets to make an antiseptic wash for a minor abrasion on his foot, and took them by mistake for bicarbonate of soda.

English Visitor Released from Island

Ward Bailey, the English civil engineer, who was sent to Ellis Island on Friday from the American liner St. Paul on suspicion that he was suffering from tuberculosis, was released yesterday afternoon and crossed to Manhattan by the 3 o'clock boat. He went to the ship and will sail back to Liverpool on the St. Paul at 10 o'clock today.

$829,578 R. R. CLAIM IS LOST TO THE CITY

Court Says Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Need Not Pay Under Railway Law.

HAS NO BRIDGE FRANCHISE

Pays Toll for Privilege Under Which Entry Is Made Into a City of More Than 1,200,000.

In a decision handed down in the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Erlanger holds that New York City is not entitled to collect $829,578 from the Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad.

The suit was brought, under the railroad law, to collect a percentage of the revenue received by the road from Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1907. The city's share of the road's earnings of $7,029,105 for that period, according to the papers in the Corporation Counsel's office, is $361,753. In addition, the city maintained that the company should have been penalized $467,825 for failure to pay the amount due.

The litigation has been going on since 1907. The decision dismisses the complaint and recites a history of the road and its operation.

It is shown that by various consolidations the defendant company in 1893 came into possession of important lines in Brooklyn, the Jamaica Avenue, Broadway, Cypress Hills, Reid Avenue, Ralph Avenue, Metropolitan Avenue & Grand Street, and Metropolitan Avenue roads.

These consolidations completed, the record shows, the company effected an entrance into Manhattan by way of the Williamsburg and Brooklyn bridges. It is then shown that the company's revenues increased 50 per cent. during the year 1905.

The city then contends that this brought the company within the statutory requirement that it was operating within a city of 1,200,000 or more inhabitants, even though the population of Brooklyn at that time was less than the required figure, the road having crossed into Manhattan and established terminals here.

Justice Erlanger decides that the city is entitled only to franchise revenues and bridge tolls. Discussing the case the opinion reads in part:

The remaining question is whether the railroad company has brought itself within the definition of the statute as a corporation building or operating a railroad in the branch or extension thereof within any city of the State having a population of 1,200,000 or more. To become chargeable because of an operation of cars within the Borough of Manhattan the defendant must be found to have operated a branch or extension of its railroad under the provisions of this article."

The Justice then points out that the company's cars were run across the bridges by virtue of permits granted by the city, but that there was no franchise given to the company by the city. Neither the State Legislature alone had that power. The opinion reads further:

"When thus operating its cars, under contracts with the city for payment of tolls, the railroad sought and obtained nothing under the provisions of the railroad law. There was a 'privilege' or license upon consideration,' and it paid for what it received."

ROBBED ON HIS HONEYMOON

Bridegroom Luckily Manages to Cash $1,000 Check Here.

From Smithfield, Va., Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Ellett arrived at the Vanderbilt yesterday on their honeymoon. Mr. Ellett comes of a famous old Virginia family, and his bride was Miss Gladys Lihby, whose name is equally famous in the annals of Virginia.

Mr. Ellett, getting shaved on his wedding day, hung his coat in the barber shop and

VIRGINIA DEFEATS YALE AT FOOTBALL—WORLD'S SERIES STARTS OCT. 8 AT PHILADELPHIA

YALE STOCK DROPS WITH 10-0 DEFEAT

Virginia's Well-Balanced Football Team Scores Unexpected Victory in Big Bowl.

ELIS' LINEWORK CRUDE

Southerners Score in Final Period on Fumble—Thurman Kicks Field Goal from 40-Yard Line.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2.—Using the new Yale Bowl as a soup tureen this afternoon, the University of Virginia football eleven served a dish of Bulldog stew to 5,000 spectators. The spectacle of defeat came from a clear sky to the home crowd, and was all the more depressing and distressing because the Southerners white-washed Yale by a score of 10 to 0. Virginia reached the Yale goal three times and was prevented from registering a third score only by a blocked kick.

Yale was dangerous only once during the game. In the first five minutes of play, Captain Aleck Wilson's men showed the only consistent ground-gaining ability displayed by either team during the game. They took the ball following kick-off, reaching Virginia's 15-yard mark before being checked and resorting to a field goal try by the drop-kick route. Full Back Guernsey's attempt, which missed the upright by only a few feet, was Yale's only threat at a score.

Throughout the remainder of the game Yale did not penetrate the Virginia 30-yard line, making only three more first downs. Although outplayed in every department, it is doubtful whether Yale would have been defeated had it not been for the fumbling of the Yale Captain. His juggling first gave the Southerners the ball only 15 yards from the Eli goal, which directly resulted in the only touchdown they scored. The second fumble gave them the ball 35 yards from the Yale goal and the opportunity to tally their field goal.

Yale's erratic play commenced when Captain Wilson's forward pass was intercepted by Mayer. Virginia, unable to gain its distance, called upon Thurman to punt and he lifter the ball to the Yale fifteen-yard line. Captain Wilson, in attempting a lateral pass, allowed the ball to drop into the hands of T. Coleman, the Virginia centre, who fell upon it with two fellow-members of the Virginia rushline surrounding him. He was nearly ten yards from the Yale goal, but the Yale defense seemed helpless to meet the emergency and pin him motionless. He was fairly rolled hy his fellow-players till he had reached the Yale goal. The small Virginia crowd went into hysterics, while Mayer kicked an easy goal.

Yale's second disaster proved close at hand, for, when Wilson ran back Thurman's kick-off, and again tried to advance by end-running, he fumbled and it was Virginia's ball less than forty yards from the Yale goal.

Yale's rush line held stanchly and three downs were consumed before Thurman resorted to his drop-kick trial. He sent the oval true as a rifle ball forty yards, just over the crosebar, rounding the Virginia score to 10.

The game proved that a crisis has been reached in the Yale foothall situation. An unusual sight was witnessed when, in the final period, after Virginia had registered its touchdown and Yale posseesed five minutes in which to rally its battered eleven and tie the score, the home crowd took up the cry of "Le Gore, send in Harry Le Gore!" This allusion to the Yale star of last eeason, who has been kept on the sidelines or second eleven since the Yale equad reported three weeks ago, was a criticism of the present Yale foothall administration. The line-up and summary:

Yale.	Position.	Virginia.
Moseley	Left end	Stilwell
O. Sheldon	Left tackle	Stewart
J. Sheldon	Left guard	H. Coleman, (Capt.)
Way	Centre	T. Coleman
Roberts	Right guard	Thurman
Baldridge	Right tackle	Moore
Allen	Right end	Ward
Thompson	Quarter back	Berkeley
Wilson, (Capt.)	Left half back	Mayer
Smith	Right half back	Anderson
Guernsey	Full back	Sparr

Touchdown—T. Coleman. Goal from touchdown—Mayer. Goal from field—Thurman. Substitutions: Yale—Kelly for Roberts, Beasley for Thompson, Scovil for Smith; Virginia—Trippett for Sparr, White for Stilwell. Referee—Nathan Tufts of Brown. Umpire—David Fultz of Brown. Linesman—Carl Marshall of Harvard. Field judge—Michael D. Thompson of Georgetown. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

Wesleyan Blanks Rhode Island.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 2.—Playing on a heavy field, Wesleyan defeated Rhode Island State College on Andrus Field this afternoon in the opening game of the season, by the score 12 to 0. The local collegians outweighed the visitors, but the latter kept the Methodists from scoring until the second half. Only two forward passes were tried. Peck gaining 18 yards for Wesleyan on his effort, while Rhode Island failed in its attempt. Stookey, who replaced Markthaler at quarter, made Wesleyan's first touchdown in the third period, after the hall had been carried to the one-yard line by steady rushes. Captain Hingely was unable to kick the goal. The second score came in the final quarter, when Peck made 18 yards for Wesleyan on a forward pass and Stookey added 20 yards on an end run. This brongbt the ball within striking distance, and Peck was pusbed over for the second touchdown. Eustis failed at the try for the goal.

Columbia's New System.

A depsrture in the teaching system of the Department of Physical Education has been made this year at Columbia University, and a conrse in athletics has been added to the curriculum. It is in line with the general policy of American universities to discard the old theory of teaching calesthenics only, and, instead, to instruct the students not proficient enough for intercollegiate sports in athletic training.

Ten branches of sports will he taught in the new course. They are rowing, basketball, football, soccer, track, bandball, gymnastics, swimming, and lifesaving, baseball, and boxing. Under the university regulations governing the return of football, Head Coach Nelson Metcalf is made a member of the instruction force of the Department of Physical Education. Dr. Oberteuffer College he directed track activities, as well as football. Associsted with him will be H. A. Weamans, a trained athletic director, and Vincent G. Sanborn, captain of the Columhia crew last year.

Several of the larger colleges are continually putting the athletics under university supervision, and at Princeton four of the coaches have already been made officers in the Department of Physical Education. Two of the Columbia coaches are also university instructors, Mr. Metcalf and E. T. Kenedy of swimming.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

BAD START FOR NAVY.

Georgetown Finds Many Weak Points in Line—Score 9 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 2.—In the opening game of Navy's echedule Georgetown took the sailors' measure here this afternoon to the tune of 9 to 0, and in doing so ehowed that the Middies have a long road to travel if the present aggregation is going to be made into a winning team. A touchdown in the eecond period and a pretty drop kick in the final minutes of play made the ecore.

The sailors were on the defensive almost from tbe start of the game, and but for a great number of penalties for offside and for holding, due to their overeagerness, the visitors would navo tallied more decisively. The middy line has a lot to learn about protecting its backs, and in addition to this failing it was shown up as unable to reset a straight attack or solve even euch simple plays as the old-fashioned crossbuck. The line-up:

Naval Academy.	Position.	Georgetown
Jackson	Left end	Tracey
Kennedy	Left tackle	Ward
Ward	Left guard	Mahlum
H. S. Jones	Centre	Fitzgerald
Smith	Right guard	Barron
Gilman	Right tackle	O'Connor
Harrison	Right end	Corcoran
Mills	Quarter back	McNamara
Von Heimburg	Left half back	Gilroy
Westphal	Right half back	Vail
Failing	Full back	Leigbty

Substitutions: Naval Academy—Martin for Jackson, Clark for Smith, Kercher for Gilman, Gilman for Kercher, Jackson for Harrison, Craig for Mills, Vail for Westphal, Westphal for Vail, Craig for Failing, Failing for Craig. Georgetown—Cusack for Tracey, Green for Mahlum, Gormley for O'Connor Cusack for Corcoran, Crowner for Cusack, Maloney for McNamara, McNamara for Maloney, Dempsey for Leigbty, Finn for Dempsey.

Score—Georgetown, 9; Naval Academy, 0. Touchdown, Vail; goal from the field, Dempsey. Umpire—Mr. Bennis, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Tyler, Princeton. Head Linesman—Mr. Morse, George Washington. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

HARVARD IN CLOSE GAME.

Aggiee Hold Crimson Team Scoreless for Three Periods.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 2.—It was only a dashing leap and catch by Harte, Harvard's right end, intercepting a forward pass two minutes before the end of the game, that enabled the Crimson to scre against Massachusetts Agricultural College today. The Aggies, who went through the game without subetituting a player, previously had held Harvard scoreless for three periods. In the closing minutee Quarter Back Palmer of the Aggies launched a forward pass from his own 35-yard line. Harte crashed through the defense and caught the ball. Then, eluding would-be tacklers, he raced thirty yards for a touchdown. Rollins kicked a goal, completing Harvard's seven points. The summary:

Harvard.	Position.	M. A. C.
Soucy	Left end	Day
Parson	Left tackle	Plaisted
Duncan	Left guard	Dunn
Wiggin	Centre	Perry
Badmun	Right guard	Jordan
Bigelow	Right tackle	Danforth
Harte	Right end	Graydon
Watson	Quarter back	Palmer
Rollins	Left half back	Bolles
King	Right half back	Daniels
Enwright	Full back	Curran

Score by periods:

Harvard	0	0	0	7—7
M. A. C.	0	0	0	0—0

Referee—W. M. Hollenback, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—F. W. Murphy, Brown. Field judge—W. S. Cannell, Tufts. Head lineman—W. H. Burke, Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Time of period—Twelve minutes. Scoring—Touchdown, Harter; goal from touchdown, Rollins. Harvard substitutions—Wilcox for Watson, Whitney for Rollins, R. Curtis for Parson, C. Coolidge for Harte.

Cornell True to Form.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA., N. Y., Oct. 2.—Cornell showed something of her true scoring power this afternoon when she defeated Oberlin by the score of 34 to 7, though playing rather ragged football. Oberlin succeeded in pulling off that old sbcestring play in the second period when, after Andrus had made two long end runs of tbirty yards each, he ran unobserved out to the side line and took a forward pass from Dunn for fifteen yards for a touchdown. Outside of this play the visitors could do nothing with Cornell. The line-up:

Cornell.	Positions.	Oberlin.
Shelton	Left end	Bruce
Jamieson	Left tackle	Jaique
Miller	Left guard	Putman
Cool	Centre	Hudson
Anderson	Right guard	Mack
Gillies	Right tackle	Annutz
Eckley	Rigbt end	Dunn
Barrett	Qusrter back	Gulde
Colline	Left half back	Forbush
Hoffman	Right half back	Andrus
Mueller	Full back	Smith

Touchdowns: Cornell—Barrett, (3,) Collins, and Mueller. Oberlin—Andrus. Goals from touchdown—Barratt, (4,) Dunn. Substitutions: Cornell—Ryerson for Shelton, Wellee for Jamieson, Snyder for Miller, Moses for Snyder, Brown for Cool, Bard for Anderson, Dixon for Bard, Bailey for Gillies, Jewett for Bailey, Zander for Eckley, Shock for Barrett, Schlotter for Collins, Collins for Schlicter, Benedict for Hoffman, Kleinert for Mueller, Mueller for Kleinert. Oberlin—Bosworth for Andrus, Holgate for Forbusb, Peffers for Putman. Referee—J. A. Evans of Williams. Umpire—Louis Hinkey of Yale. Head linesman—Cal Reed of Springfield Training School. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

Directs Game by Telephone.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Northwestern University defeated Lake Forest College, 27 to 6, today without much difficulty. The college eleven showed to the best advantage in the second quarter, when by a series of forward passes they carried the ball to the one-yard line, where Full Back Gray scored a touchdown. A brilliant run by Quarter Back Underhill was the feature of the Northwestern play.

Directing the play of his team hy telephone was the innovation tried out by Coach Fred J. Murphy of Northwestern. Murphy, barred from the coaching lines by the new Western Conference rules, installed a telephone on the top of a grand stand, and, with a pair of field glasses, planned to direct the operation of his players on the field below. The telephone was connected with the Northwestern bench, on the side lines, where Assistant Coach McDevitt was to receive orders and make changes in the line-up as dire ted. "From the stands I can look down on the players and discover a lot of things which I could not see on the ground," Murphy explained.

Fordham Prep Back in Football.

Fordham Prep will take up football again next Saturday, when the Maroon youngsters play St. Francis Prep at Fordham. Last year the authorities abolished the sport following the death of Corlie Hays. It was decided to resume the sport again after school opened this year, and a hasty schedule was prepared. Frisch has been elected Captain, and Dunc O'Brian of the 1912 team will coach. The schedule follows:

Oct. 9, St. Francis Prep, at Fordham; 12th, Stamford High, at Stamford; 16th, White Plains High, at White Pleins; 23d, Rutherford High, at Rutherford; 30th, Brooklyn Prep, at Brooklyn.

Nov. 6, Hackensack High, at Hackensack; 13th, Rutgers Prep, at New Brunswick.

Wisconsin Rolls Up Big Score.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 2.—Wisconsin University defeated Lawrance College today by a score of 82 to 0. By using the forward pass consistently Wisconsin scored almost at will, often making from fifteen to twenty yards. E. Simpson and Buck played an excellent game, the latter twice making a touchdown on a fumbled ball. Lawrence played in very poor form, making continuous fumbles.

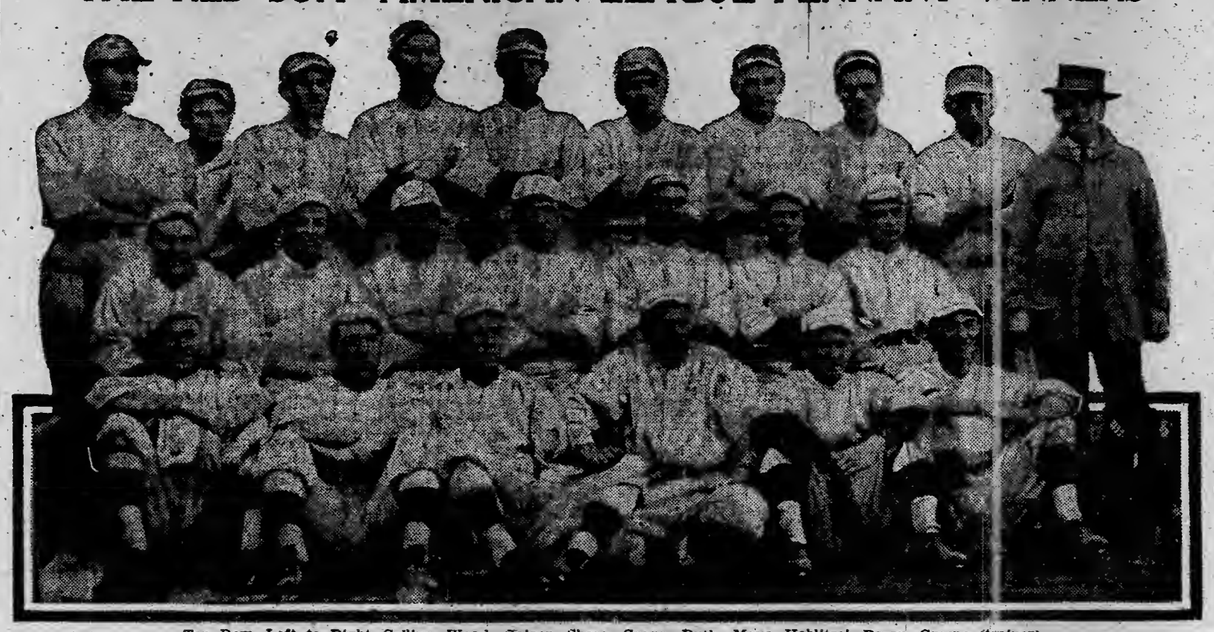
Brown and Trinity Tie.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2.—Brown and Trinity battled to a scoreless tie on a soggy football field today. The only time that either goal line was threatened was in the third period, when George Brickley, a brother of Charles Brickley of Harvard, ran on a fake punt from his own 15-yard line to Brown's 8-yard line, where a moment later Trinity lost the ball on a fumble.

Maine Easy for Dartmouth.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 2.—Dartmouth rolled up almost as many points against the University of Maine today as did Yale a week ago, the Green score being 34 to 0. Dartmouth relied on plunges into the line, varied hy an occasional forward pass.

THE RED SOX---AMERICAN LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS



Top Row, Left to Right—Collins, Wood, Gainer, Shore, Gregg, Ruth, Mays, Hoblitzel, Barry, Greene (trainer).
Leonard, Henriksen, Gardner, Carrigan, Cady, Janvrin, Thomas.
Lewis, Wagner, Speaker, Hooper, Foster, Scott.

WORLD'S SERIES STARTS ON FRIDAY

Phillies' Owner Wins Toss and Chooses Philadelphia for First Two Games.

When Joseph J. Lannin, owner of the Boston American League team, called "tails" as a shiny, new quarter went spinning through the air at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday be lost every chance at starting the world's series in Boston. At the meeting of the National Commission, tbe coin wae tossed in the air to eee whether the first two games would be played in Philadelphia or Boston. William F. Baker, owner of the Philadelphia National League club, maintafned an absolute eilence, and when the quarter landed on the heavy Persian rug it was "heads up."

Owners Lannin and Baker had already agreed to Friday, Oct. 8, as the opening date for the world's series, and as Mr. Lannin lost the toss the first two games will be played in Philadelphia. On Monday and Tuesday the Red Sox and Phillies, champions in their respective leagues, will play in Boston, and if a fifth game is necessary it will be played in Philadelphia on Wednesday, Oct. 13. If the championship of tbe world is still undeolded the sixth game will be played in Boston on Thursday, Oct. 14. Should a seventh game be necessary the place of playing will be decided before the start of the sixth game.

The nieeting of the National Commission, which made arrangements for the world's series, etarted at the Waldorf shortly before 12 o'clock yeeterday morning and a short executive seeeion preceded the regular meeting, at which newspaper men were present. The meeting was called to order by Garry Herrmann, Chairman of the commission, and the other two members of the commission, President John K. Tener of the National League and President Ban Johnson of the American League, were present. John A. Heydler, Secretary of the National League, acted as Secretary of the meeting, and the othere present were William F. Baker, owner of the Phillies; Joseph J. Lannin, owner of the Red Sox; President Edward Barrow of the International League, W. J. Shettsline, business manager of the Phillies, and Robert McRoy, Secretary to President Johnson.

Garry Herrmann first read the rules which will govern the series, and impressed upon the club owners that the commission will stand back of the umpires in any action they take to keep the games free from improper language, unfair tactics, or any other infractions of the rules detrimental to the games. Both owners agreed to Friday, Oct. 8, as the date for the first game of the series, and tben the coin was tossed and Philadelphia won.

President Tener named as his umpires in the series Charles Rigler and William J. Klem, while Ban Johnson's eelection were William Evans and Frank O'Loughlin. The business representative of the National Commission at the series will be Robert McRoy, and the official ecorers will be J. G. Taylor Spink of St. Louis and one member selected by the Philadelphia and Boston branches of the Baseball Writers' Association. The scorers eelected from the Baseball Writers' Association will officiate only in the cities where they are selected. The umpires and club officials will meet in Philadelphia on Friday morning, Oct. 8, for final instructions.

If any game is postponed for legal cause the postponed game will be played in the same city the next day, and if conditions prevent the playing of the game on the next day the two teams will remain in the city until the game is played. The gamee will etart at 2 o'clock, and the rules for playing the gamee will he the same as in the 1914 eeries.

The controversy between Owners Baker and Lannin over the tickets for the Royal Rooters of Boston threatened for a time to cause considerable difficulty, but the commiseion finally settled tho matter by agreeing to furnieh the Royal Rootere with 400 tickets out of the commission's allotment. Mr. Lannin insisted that the Rooters, who were represented at the meeting by John J. Killilen of Boston, get 400 tickets in addition to the 200 which the rules state are allotted to the visiting club in every world's series. Mr. Baker would not agree to any such move and stated that the fans of Philadelphia were entitled to first choice in seats, and because of the limited eeating capacity at the National League Park in Philadelphia he did not feel that the Boston contingent should get their extra 400 tickets.

Statements and explanatione flew thick and fast around the corridore of the Waldorf before the meeting, but the commission quickly settled the controversy to the satisfaction of both sides when it agreed to furnish the tickets from what it itself was entitled to. The compromise of Mr. Baker, who offered Mr. Lannin 100 extra eeats, was flatly refused, and the two owners were deadlocked on the question when the commission stepped in and settled it.

Tbe pricee of seats for the world's eeries were agreed upon as follows:

Philadelphia—Box seats, $5; grand stand, $3; right field pavilion, $2; hieachers, $1.

Boston—Box seats, $5; grand stand, $3; firet base pavilion, $2; third baee pavilion, (general admieeion,) $1; centre field hieachers, (3,000 eeats,), 50c.

The players eligible to take part in the world's eeries are:

Boston—Barry, Carrigan, Cady, Collins, Foeter, Gregg, Gardner, Gainer, Hohlitzel, Hooper, Henriksen, Janvrin, Leonard, Lewis, Mays, McNally, Ruth, Shore, Scott, Speaker, Thomas, Wood, Wagner.

Philadelphia—Alexander, Adams, Bancroft, Burne, Baumgartner, Becker, Byrne, Cravath, Chalmers, Dugey, Demaree, Killifer, Luderus, Moran, Mayer, McQuillan, Niehoff, Paskert, Rixey, Stock, Tincup, Whitted, Welser.

EARLY START FAVORED.

Philadelphia Will Be Unable to Grant All Requests for Seats.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2. — Philadelphia baseball fans were elated when the news was flashed here that the first two games of the World's Series between the Phillies and the Red Sox would be played in thie city. There was also satisfaction expressed that the first game is echeduled for Oct. 8, as the town was eager, despite the fact that it has had five such series in the last six seasons, to have the games start at an early date.

The greatest problem facing the club is how to take care of requests for more than 50,000 seats in a park, the capacity of which will be about 21,000. So far as possible Philadelphia fans will be taken care of first, and the club is disposed to stick strictly to the National Commission rules in providing tickets for out-of-town applicants.

Cubs-White Sox Series.

After the National Commission at its meeting yesterday had settled all details for the world's series, the arrangements for the city series between the Chicago Cubs and the Chicago White Sox were discussed. The same rules that apply to the world's series will apply to the Chicago city series. Ban Johnson selected as the American League umpires in this series T. J. Connelly and William Dinneen and Governor Tener picked E. C. Quigley and A. L. Orth from the National League staff of umpires. The Cubs and White Sox will play the first game of the series Wednesday.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

At New Haven—University of Virginia, 10; Yale, 0.
At Princeton—Princeton, 10; Rutgers, 0.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 7; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 0.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 34; Oberlin, 7.
At Troy—New York University, 23; Rensselaer Polytechnic, 0.
At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 10; Franklin and Marshall, 6.
At Hanover—Dartmouth, 34; Maine, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Bucknell, 0.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 14; Carlisle, 0.
At Annapolis—Georgetown, 9; Navy, 0.
At Rochester—Rochester, 6; St. Lawrence, 0.
At Gettysburg — Gettysburg, 19; Western Maryland, 0.
At Hoboken—Stevens, 14; Connecticut Agricultural, 3.
At Lewiston, Me.—Bates, 6; Fort McKinley, 0.
At Madison, Wis. — Wisconsin, 82; Lawrence, 0.
At Bloomington, Ind. — Indiana, 7; De Pauw, 0.
At Lafayette—Purdue, 7; Wabash, 7.
At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 41; North Dakota, 0.
At Annapolis—St. John's College, 48; St. Mary's, 0.
At Burlington, Vt.—University of Vermont, 0; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 0.
At South Bend—Notre Dame, 32; Alma, 0.
At New York—Fordham-Temple College game postponed; inclement weather.
At Medford, Mass.—Tufts, 13; Norwich University, 0.
At West Point—Army, 14; Holy Cross, 14.
At Swarthmore — Swarthmore, 42; Dickinson, 0.
At Providence—Brown, 0; Trinity, 0.
At Williamstown—Union, 14; Williams, 0.
At State College—Penn State, 14; Lebanon Valley, 0.
At Morgantown, W. Va.—Washington and Jefferson, 6; West Virginia, 6.
At Exeter, N. H.—Phillips Exeter Academy, 27; Dartmouth Freshmen, 0.
At Easton, Pena.—Lafayette, 18; Ursinus, 2.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 82; Westminster, 0.
At Cincinnati—Georgetown, (Ky.,) 21; University of Cincinnati, 7.
At Middletown—Wesleyan, 12; Rhode Island State, 0.
At Amherst, 6; Bowdoin, 0.
At Hamilton, N. Y.—Colgate, 44; Susquehanna, 0.
At Waterville, Me.—Colby, 18; New Hampshire State, 0.
At Allentown—Villanova, 9; Muhlenberg, 6.
At Springfield—Springfield Training, 20; Middlebury, 7.
At Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State University, 33; Butler College, 0.
At Champaign, Ill.—Illinois, 36; Haskell Indians, 0.
At Haverford—Haverford, 7; Maryland Agricultural College, 0.
At Hiram, Ohio—Western Reserve, 8; Hiram, 0.
At Columbus—Ohio State, 19; Ohio Wesleyan, 6.
At Cleveland—Marietta, 19; Case, 7.
At Evanston—Northwestern, 27; Lake Forest, 6.
At Pittsburgh—Carnegie, 88; Waynesburg, 0.
At Beaver Falls—Geneva, 7; Thiel, 0.
At Lynchburg, Va.—Washington and Lee, 20; West Virginia Wesleyan, 0.
At Atlanta—Georgia Tech, 52; Mercer, 0.
At Terre Haute—Rose Polytechnic, 34; Eastern Illinois Normal, 0.
At Blairstown, N. J.—Blair Academy, 43; Lafayette College Freshmen, 0.
At Louisville, Ky.—University of Louisville, 0; Central University, 0.
At Nashville—Vanderbilt, 47; Southwestern Presbyterian University, 0.
At Iowa City, Iowa—University of Iowa, 33; Cornell College, 0.
At Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska, 48; Drake, 13.
At Columbia, Mo.—Missouri University, 13; Oklahoma A. and M., 6.
At Meadville, Pa.—Allegheny College, 53; Bonaventure College, 0.
At Lansing—Michigan Agricultural College, 34; Olivet, 6.
At Yark Deposit, Me.—Tome School, 27; Washington Central High School, 7.
At Lakeville, Conn.—Hotchkiss School, 28; Hartford High School, 0.
At Lawrenceville, N. J.—Princeton Freshmen, 10; Lawrenceville, 7.

THE WORLD'S SERIES.

Schedule of Games.

Boston at Philadelphia Friday and Saturday; Philadelphia at Boston Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 11 and 12; Boston at Philadelphia, if fifth game is necessary; Philadelphia at Boston if sixth game is necessary.

Place of seventh game, if necessary, to be decided by toss of coin.

In case of ties or postponements, games will be played off on following day in the city originally scbeduled, and all succeeding games will be put forward.

All games start at 2 P. M.

In order to win, one team must take four games.

Prices of Admission.

Boston—Box seats, $5; grand stand, $3; first base pavilion, $2; third base pavilion, (general admission,) $1; 3,000 centre field bleacher seats, 50 cents.

Philadelphia—Box seats, $5; grand stand, $3; right field pavilion, $2; bleachers, $1.

Tickets are sold in series for three games in Boston and Philadelphia. In case it is unnecessary to play any of the games, the money will be refunded by the National Commission.

Division of Receipts.

Players get 60 per cent. of gross receipts of first four games after 10 per cent. has been deducted for the National Commission. The players' share is divided again, 60 per cent. to the winning team, and 40 per cent. to the losing team. Tbe remaining 30 per cent. of first four games' receipts is divided equally between the clnb managements. After the first four games clubs get all of the receipts, after 10 per cent. bas been taken by the National Commission.

Seating Capacity of Two Parks.

Philadelphia National League Park, 21,000; Braves' Park, Boston, 52,000.

Records of Two Teams.

In both leagues the race for the pennant has been closest of eeveral years. Philadelphia took the lead in the National League race early and have held it by playing consistent ball, altbough their lead has been constantly threatened by Boston and Brooklyn. Their season's record up to tbe present times is 88 games won and 61 lost, a percentage of .591. They have four games to play.

Boston through the later weeks in August and early in September had a difficult job in holding the lead against Detroit, and earlier their advantage was threatened by the White Sox also. Boston's record for the season is 99 games won and 46 last, a percentage of .683. They have eight games to play.

How They Compare.

On the face of the whole season's work, tbe performsnce of the Boston Red Sox is better than that of the Philadelphia clnb. However, this criterion does not always hold good in a short series. Outside of Alexander, the Boston pitchers bave ehown better work than the others on the Phillies' staff. The Red Sox have been more consistent hitters with the exception of Cravath, who leads both leagues in home runs. The series should be closely contested.

The Rival Managers.

Pat Moran, the successful manager of the Phillies, was formerly a catcher with the Chicago Cubs. Later he went to Philadelphia, where he coached the young pitchers under Dooin's management. This is his first year as manager. His methods of working are quiet, and he has developed perfect harmony and team play on the club. From a baseball standpoint he has worked wonders with much mediocre material.

Bill Carrigan, manager of the Boston Red Sox, has been with that clnb a number of years, joining them after he had played at Holy Cross College. Carrigan is a catcher, and is considered one of the brainiest leaders in the younger league. When the Red Sox won the world title in 1912, Carrigan was the chief adviser of Manager Jake Stahl, and received much of the credit for the victory over the Giants in that year.

The Umpires.

National League—William Klem and Charles Rigler.

American League—William Evans and Frank (Silk) O'Loughlin.

Record Attendance.

The largest attendance and largest receipts at a world's series were in 1912 in the series between the Boston American League) and New York (National League) teams. The attendance was 252,-087, and the receipts, $490,883. Last year the attendance was 111,009, and the receipts, $238,769. In 1913 waniine players received $4,022 apiece, and the losers $2,500. The largest crowd at a single game was in the second game in 1911 between the Giants and the Athletics, which was attended hy 32,281 persons who paid.

Indiana Defeats De Pauw.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 2.—Indiana defeated De Pauw University here today, 7 to 0, in the opening game of the season. De Pauw's strength was a surprise, and Indiana was held for downs repeatedly. Indisns's touchdown was made on long runs by Scott and Erehart, McIntosh carrying the ball over. Both teams used straight football. Pence, Rowan, and Foote did the best work for De Pauw. Coach Child's team used silent signals, but the backs were slow in getting off. Captain Whitaker, Hetheway, Allen, Pope, and Erehart did the best work for the Indiana team.

Columbia to Elect Soccer Captain.

Interest having been fully revived in soccer football at Columbia, enthusiasm is centred in the election tomorrow of a successor to Captain Buermeyer, who withdrew because of his preference for the American college game. H. G. Nevitt is in line for the position. He will not be the only candidate, however, because H. H. Shenholt is mentioned as an opposition candidate. Shanholt, who is taking a college course and another in Teachers' College, was a candidate for the position when Buermeyer was elected by a close vote.

Runs 92 Yards for Touchdown.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Ohio State's football season was opened here with a 19 to 0 victory over Ohio Wesleyan. The game was in doubt until the last quarter, during which Wesleyan advanced with forward passes until within striking distance of Ohio State's goal. Then Quarter Back Battenfield shot the ball straight to Winn, Ohio's fleet right end, who ran 92 yards for Ohio's third touchdown.

Intercollegiate Meet at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 2.—Hsrvard will invite the Intercollegiate Athletic Association to hold its annual championship track and field meeting in the stadium next Spring, undergraduate Manager Clement of the Crimson track team announced today. He said the team would go to Ithaca for a dual meet with Cornell on May 6, and would engage Yale a week later.

ALEXANDER BREAKS PITCHERS' RECORDS

Has Hurled in Greatest Number of Few-Hit and No-Run Games Since 1893.

The achievements of Grover Cleveland Alexander this season have placed his name among thoee of the greatest pitchers. He holds the record for pitching the greatest numher of few-hit games in the National League since the pitching distance was changed in 1893. Alexander has to his credit 16 games where he held the opposition to four hits or less. This record was previously held by Christy Matheweon, who, during the season of 1908, had 15 of these contests on his liet.

During five seasons in the National League Alexander has pitched 35 no-run games, an average of eeven a season. Walter Johnson hae pitched an averaire of six no-run games a season. Alexander hae 11 no-run games to his credit this seaeon. That record is excelled in the old National League by only one pitcher. In the seaeon of 1884 Jimmy Galvin pitched 12 no-run victories at the old pitching distance.

Alexander began bis professional baseball career with the Galesburg Clnb of tho Illinois and Missouri League in the eeason of 1909. Charlie Carr, Manager of the Indianapolis Club, bought young Alexander from the Galesburg Clnb for the eeason of 1910, and then released him to the Syracuse team of the New York State League, where he began a parade around the circuit. He won 14 shutout victories and held his opponents runless in the last 50 innings in the league.

In the spring of 1911 Alexander began to pitch for the Philadelphia Nationals, then managed by "Red" Dooln. That year he won 28 out of 41 games, with seven shutout victories. Of 193 games pitched in the big league he has won 131, with the percentage of .687.

Of the 1,274 batters who have faced him this eeason only 250 have succeeded in making safe drives. That means that a batting average of .196 is registered against him by all league batsmen. The way his opponente crack out two-baggere is surprising. In only a dozen games out of the 50 did oppoeing teams fail to get one or more extra base hits. About fifty two-baggers, six triples, and two homers have been made off his pitching. Honus Wagner knocked the first home run, spoiling Alexander's chancee for another one-hit, no-run game. Williame of the Chicago Cubs was the only other batter to make a homer, that hit winning a four-hit game by the score of 2 to 1.

This is the record of the Philadelphia Clnb's "star" pitcher from 1909:

Club.	G.	AB.	BH.	BB.	SO.	W.	L.	Av.
Galesburg	23	690	124	42	198	15	8	.652
Syracuse	41	1,170	245	67	204	27	11	.674
Phila. N. L.	41	1,358	295	129	227	28	13	.683
Phila. N. L.	46	1,290	289	107	195	19	17	.528
Phila. N. L.	37	1,234	288	75	159	22	8	.703
Phila. N. L.	46	1,459	327	76	214	27	15	.643
Phila. N. L.	50	1,237	246	60	230	30	10	.750
7 seasons.	301	8,373	1,804	556	1,427	168	82	.672

Here are ten of Alexander's best games for the eeason of 1915:

Date.	Club.	Hits.	R.	BB.	S.O.	Ings.	Sc.
June 2,	Chicago	2	0	3	9	9	0—3
June 5,	St. Louis	1	0	1	8	9	0—3
June 19,	Cincinnati	4	1	3	6	9	1—4
June 23,	New York	2	1	1	4	9	1—1
June 29,	Brooklyn	1	0	0	6	9	0—4
July 6,	New York	1	0	0	6	9	0—2
July 9,	Pittsburgh	2	1	1	7	9	1—2
Aug. 25,	Cincinnati	4	0	3	5	9	0—3
Sep. 9,	New York	3	0	2	4	9	0—2
Sep. 19,	St. Louis	4	2	1	1	9	2—3

DELAY BASEBALL SUIT.

Judge Landis's Decision Put Off Through Filing Stipulation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The decision of Federal Judge K. M. Landis in the suit of the Federal League against organized haseball will be delayed at least until December. It is said, through the filing today of a stipulation in the United Statee District Court by attorneye representing the Philadelphia National League Clnb in its suit against the Federal League Baseball Club of Chicago and Charles Weeghman, its President.

The latter suit is a subsidiary of the larger case, involving the Federal League and the National Associstion. Judge Landis has the case under advisement, and was expected to give his decision when he returne from his vacation in about a month. The stipulation provides for a continuance until December in order that pleadings may be filed.

McGoorty and d'Arcy Matched.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Friends of Eddie McGoorty, the Oehkosh, Wis., middleweight, were advised by a cablegram from Australia today that he had been rematched to box Les d'Arcy, who recently knocked him out. Jimmy Clabby of Hammond, Ind., will box d'Arcy next month, according to the message.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York—Rain.
Philadelphia at Boston—Rain.
Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 3. (Twelve innings.)
Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia—Rain.
Washington, 3; Boston, 1.
Washington, 3; Boston, 3. (Ten innings; darkness.)
Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 5. (Eleven inninge.)
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo at Brooklyn—Rain.
Chicago, 8; Pittsburgh, 5.
Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 3.
Newark, 7; Baltimore, 1.
Newark, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Kansas City, 4; St. Louis, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	88	61	.591	5
Boston	78	68	.538	7
Brooklyn	79	70	.530	6
St. Louis	72	80	.474	2
Chicago	72	80	.474	2
Pittsburgh	72	81	.471	1
Cincinnati	71	82	.464	1
New York	68	79	.462	7

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	99	47	.678	8
Detroit	99	54	.647	1
Chicago	92	61	.608	1
Washington	84	66	.560	4
New York	66	81	.449	7
St. Louis	62	90	.411	1
Cleveland	57	94	.377	3
Philadelphia	41	108	.275	5

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	85	65	.568
Pittsburgh	85	66	.563
St. Louis	86	67	.562
Kansas City	81	71	.533
Newark	79	71	.527
Buffalo	74	78	.487
Brooklyn	70	82	.461

FULLERTON COMPARES RIGHT FIELDERS FOR WORLD'S SERIES

HOOPER OF BOSTON BETTER OUTFIELDER

Although One of Cravath's Long Drives May Upset the World's Series.

The Right Fielders.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

	Value in Offense.	Value in Defense.	Value in Season.	Value in Series.
Cravath	796	641	771	755
Hooper	786	678	766	781

Imagine standing at the head of the Boston Common and shouting the Adamses aren't blue-blooded, or yelling out at the corner of Broad and Chestnut that old Bill Penn was a grafter. Then you know what we are up against when we come to decide in figures that Hooper is a better right fielder than Gabby Cravath, or vice versa.

Fortunately, our lives are saved in this case. The figures give us a compromise. They prove that Cravath is a more valuable man for his team in the regular playing season than is Hooper, and that in the series now near at hand Hooper will be more valuable when both are studied in view of the pitchers they must face. Cravath is the stronger hitter, the greatest clean-up batter of ths year, a record breaker for home runs, and a leader in the respect of extra bases, averaging almost two bases to the blow. He has piled up a new mark for modern hitters in the matter of home runs.

In studying Cravath's hitting, remember this—that two-thirds of his home run blows have been long-lifted flies over the short wall at Philadelphia. Perhaps not more than five or six would have been caught on any ground, but many of them would not have been home runs. We must remember, too, that half of the coming games are to be played on the same grounds, and that Gavvy will get at least two shots at that wall befors a new world's champion is declared.

He can hit, independent of that wall. In fact, I think he would hat at least 15 points better if he were not "lofting" for home runs so much. Ever since he broke into the American Association he has been recognized as a natural swinging hitter of great power, with a perfect "follow through" stroke and a keen eye. He has kept up his hitting against National League pitchers, but that is not the true test, since National League pitchers have been weak for two years. However, Cravath has hit good pitching excepting the extremely steady boys. It is tradition in bis club that Alexander can make him throw his bat away with sheer speed.

Cravath is fortunate in another thing. He is not a great fielder, being but little above the average, and he is fortunate that he drew a short field to play on at home, one which does not require much covering or switching around. In this he will be handicapped on the long Boston grounds, but he will hold Hooper, with his wonderful ability to cover ground, to even terms on the short field in Philadelphia.

Hooper, to my mind, is one of the best outfielders in the business. He is not advertised as Speaker is. He does his work in a quietly effectives manner, but he is there all the time. His has speed, dash, lots of courage, and with Speaker in centre to let him roam a hit, he goes on to foul ground a block after fly balls. Hooper is just a shade off in his batting this season, due to one streak of bad bitting, and he is far below his rival both in number and in length of his hits. He is a clever man at bat, dangerous even to good pitching, and a fellow who makes them all pitch. He hits about .250 normally, goes to first swiftly, draws above the average number of bases, and hits well with the runners. You will notice that in this particular the Boston Club has been playing better ball this year and getting more results out of their hits, showing Carrigan's improvsment as a directing manager.

Once on first base, Hooper is the better man. Cravath has as much, if not more, speed, but he does not run with the keen judgment that Hooper shows. Neither is he a star base runner in the number of steals, but remember that neither man is playing on a team that uses the steal as a means of getting runs. Neither manager believes straight base running is the most effective way of run getting, but both will order a steal when the chancs is there, using the play as a surprise rather than as a regular system. On running on bits or errors Hooper uses keener judgment in making the tries, and he travels faster on a two-base jaunt than his rival does, due largely to cleverness in saving ground in turning the bases. In experience and in knowledge of the game, Hooper has a shade the better of the argument. The new Braves park will handicap Hooper and Speaker a little in giving them less freedom to roam over a sixty-acre tract to catch fly balls.

The difference between Cravath and Hooper is not sufficient to count for anything in the series, unless Cravath gets a good hold of a fast one. Cravath will hit fairly well, but he will see more fast balls flung close to his shins and close to his breast than he has seen in a long time. I figure that Hooper will do well against Alexander—as well as any of them; that he will not do much to Rixey, and that he is likely to help finish Chalmers or Mayer. Chalmers's late season form has been excellent, and he figures now to be Moran's third pitcher instead of Mayer, as we will see when we reach the pitchers.

Tomorrow we will finish up the regulars, and after getting through with the left fielders we can see how the teams figure infield against infield, outfield against outfield. After that we'll get down to the more important pitching and catching problems.

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A Banner Baseball Year.

The Baseball Magazine discovers that 1915 is, after all, a banner year, and one of the best in the game's history. We quote from an editorial in the world's series number of the publication: "Unsettled conditions are bad for any business, and the temporary effect of the Federal League expansion has been somswhat in evidence in baseball. To counteract these depressing influences, however, which are but temporary, in any case, we have the most extraordinary race in all baseball history. The race in the American League has been unusually close. The race in the National League was unique, absolutely unparalleled, while the race in the Federal League for the patrons of that circuit was no less thrilling; 1915 will go down in baseball history as the year of the great race. And it has other strong points to commend it. The largest ball park in all the circuits is the work of 1915. The largest crowd that ever witnessed a baseball game is a product of 1915.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago and Cincinnati Break Even in a Double-Header.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Chicago and Cincinnati broke even in a double-header bers today, the former taking the first game, 5 to 3, and the latter the second contest, 3 to 0. The first required twelve innings, but the second was called at the end of the sixth on account of darkness.

In the first gams the locals scored three runs in the first inning. The visitors tallied two in the fourth and tied ths score in the fifth when Killifer, Griffith, and Wingo each made an srror. The visitors scored the winning runs in the twelfth on a single, a double, and a single. Standridge went to the mound in the fourth inning of this game and bsld the locals to one bit in the final nine innings.

In the second gams Schneider kept the visitors' hits well scattered. The locals bunched four hits in the sixth inning when they scored two runs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Goods, rf..5	0	1	1	0	0
Fisher, ss.5	0	4	2	4	4
Sch'te, lf..5	0	0	0	2	0
Z'man, 3b.6	1	0	0	3	0
Saier, 1b..4	0	0	16	0	1
W'ms, cf..5	1	2	6	0	0
Phelan, 2b.6	1	1	1	2	0
B'han, c..4	1	1	3	3	0
Douglas, p.1	0	0	0	0	2
St'dge, p.4	1	1	0	4	0
*Murray .1	0	1	0	0	0
Total...48	5	11	36	18	

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, rf..4	1	0	0	5	0
Grob, 3b..5	1	2	2	2	4
Beall, lf..4	0	0	0	2	0
Dale, rf..1	0	0	0	0	0
Schults, 2b..4	0	2	11	0	3
G'fith, rf..4	1	0	3	0	0
H'zog, ss..5	0	1	1	8	1
Rog's, 2b..4	0	0	3	5	2
Dolis, p...3	0	1	0	1	0
Total...38	3	5	36	14	

*Batted for Douglas in fourth inning.

Errors—Fisner, Killifer, Griffith.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—5
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Standridge. Three-bases hit—Phelan. Stolen bases—Fisher, Saier. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 3. Sacrifice hits—Beall, Dale, Schults. Double play—Douglas to Fisher to Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 16; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 3; off Standridge, 1; off Dale, 1. Hits—Off Douglas, 4 in three innings; off Standridge, 1 in nine innings. Struck out—By Standridge, 3; by Dale, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-two minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, cf..3	0	1	1	2	0
Groh, 3b..2	1	1	1	3	0
Beall, lf..3	0	0	2	0	0
G'fith, rf..3	1	2	1	0	0
Wag'r, ss.3	1	1	1	2	2
Rog's, 2b..3	0	0	2	3	0
M'witz, 1b.3	0	2	8	0	0
Wingo, c..3	0	1	1	2	0
Sch'r, p...3	0	0	0	0	4
Total..28	3	9	13	10	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Goode, rf..2	0	1	0	1	0
Fisher, ss..3	0	0	0	1	1
Sch'te, lf..3	0	0	0	1	0
Z'man, 3b..3	0	2	1	1	0
Saier, 1b..2	0	1	8	1	0
W'ms, cf..3	0	0	1	2	0
Archer, c..2	0	1	5	1	0
Ill'ph'e, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..19	0	5	18	8	

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Griffith, Goode. Three-base hit—Griffith. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3. Sacrifice hits—Humphries, Groh. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 3. Struck out—By Humphries, 5; by Schneider, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and one minute.

Ames Pitches Cardinals to Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—Ames pitched St. Louis to victory over Pittsburgh in the last game of the season here today, 3 to 1. Timely hitting won for the locals. Mamaux allowed but four hits during the six innings he pitched, but gave five bases on balls. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith, lf..4	1	2	1	0	
Dolan, cf..1	0	0	0	4	0
Miller, 2b.3	0	0	0	3	4
Chg'on, ss.3	0	0	0	1	3
Hyatt, 1b..3	1	1	0	9	1
Betzel, 3b.2	1	0	0	2	3
Gonz's, c..1	0	0	0	5	0
H'rst'y, c.0	0	0	0	0	0
Ames, p..3	0	0	0	0	1
Total..24	3	4	27	12	

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf..4	0	1	4	0	
J'ston, 1b.4	0	2	11	0	
B'ney, cf..4	0	1	1	0	
H'man, 2b.3	0	0	1	0	0
Wag'r, ss.4	0	1	1	1	
Vlox, 2b..3	0	0	1	2	
Baird, 3b..4	1	0	1	2	
Adams, c...1	0	0	0	5	
Mam'x, p..2	0	0	0	0	5
*Cortelio ..1	0	0	0	0	0
H'mon, p..0	0	0	0	0	1
Total..33	1	7	24	14	

*Batted for Momdnx seventh inning.

Error—Gibson.

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Johnston. Three-base hits—Gibson, Smith. Stolen bases—Miller, Gonzales. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Dolan, (2.) Double plays—Miller to Hornsby to Hyatt. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 0; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 5; off Ames, 1. Hits—Off Mamaux, 4 in 6 innings; off Harmon, none in two innings. Struck out—By Mamaux, 4; by Harmon, 10; by Ames, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron.

Princeton Runners Practice.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 2.—Members of the Princeton University cross-country team have been practicing for the past week in preparation for this season, which starts with the Yale run on Oct. 30. Don Morrieon, last year's Captain, has been made coach He was the best man on the team last year, and was runner-up in the intercollegiate race. In former years Keene Fitzpatrick has taken charge of the men, but he is now so busily engaged in keeping the football team in fit condition that it was necessary to secure a new coach. Morrison trots along with bis charges every afternoon, and is thus able to give the men real coaching while they are actually running.

The prospects for a successful team do not seem to he especially bright for the Tigers this year, owing to the fact that the four men who were the first to cross the line in the intercollegiates for Princeton last year have been lost through graduation. Only three letter men are left for Coach Morrison to build a new team around. These are Captain Dowell, Glover, and Brackenridge. Floto, another promising candidate, is an ex-member of the Washington and Jefferon team, and is expected to do good work. Princeton probably will enter the University of Pennsylvania meet Nov. 6 and the intercollegiates on Nov. 20.

New Rule for Municipal Athletes.

Unless the constitution of the Municipal Athletic League is amended to admit as members Federal and State employes, the Irish-American Athletic Club will be not be permitted to run the advertised mile relay for the "Chief" trophy scheduled as a feature of the games in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 27. To permit employes of the Post Office and Custom House to run in this event would make it an open race, and therefore every man entered would have to be registered. But in the race were such Jack Eller, Dan Shea, and other athletes employed by the city could not represent their departments. They would have to compete as registered, for the Irish-American Athletic Club and Pastime Athletic Club, respectively. A special meeting of the Municipal Athletic Club probably will be called shortly to discuss the advisability of amending its laws to embrace all local employes of the National Government.

Tie at Soccer Football.

Playing a hard game, the soccer team of the Crescent Athletic Club and Bensonhurst Field Club opened the season of the Field Club Soccer League on the grounds of the former at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon with a tie match, each side scoring one goal.

Opening the season with a match against the eleven of the Englewood Field Club, which made its debut in the championship series of the Field Club Soccer League, the team of the Montclair Athletic Club administered a defeat by the score of 6 goals to 1 yesterday on the Montclair Athletic Club grounds.

A double-header is scheduled for this afternoon at Harlem Oval, Seventh Avenue and 147th Street, where the Continentals will play their New York State League game with Clan MacDuff, with the league game between the New York Hibernians and Our Boys following.

Owing to the rain, the four games scheduled for yesterday in the high school championship series were postponed. The fifth game between Commercial of Brooklyn and the High School of Commerce was declared forfeited to the former owing to the inability of Commercial to marshal a full eleven.

Richmond County C. C. Golf.

The qualifying round for the October Cup, offered by L. A. Stirn, was played yesterday at the Richmond County Country Club. Handicap conditions prevailed, and sixteen qualified for subsequent match play. James F. Slosson led with 89, 14—75. The scores: James F. Slosson, 89, 14—75; W. P. Belknap, 94, 16—78; W. H. Eddy, 106, 20—86; E. W. Schaffer, 98, 18—80; P. C. Peck, 99, 18—81; H. M. Baldwin, 109, 28—81; E. J. Ridgeway, 106, 22—84; Morton L. Fearey, 90, 6—84; Havelock Walser, 94, 8—86; John B. Ellsman, 104, 18—86; Guy O. Walser, 115, 28—87; M. R. Pitou, 105, 18—87; W. W. Magee, 113, 25—88; Sidney B. Wilcox, 103, 15—88; W. C. Bowers, 115, 24—94.

MANY VETERANS ON BOSTON TEAM

Eleven Seasoned Players Will Enter World's Series Against Phillies—Players' Strength.

Eleven of the players who helped win the world's series for the Boston Americans from the New York Giants in 1912 will be eligible in the coming series with the Philadelphia Nationals for this year's world's championship. When the opposing teams are lined up the catching representatives for the Boston club will be the same as in 1912 and the men, Speaker, Lewis, and Hooper, who will take care of the outfield will fill the same positions that they occupied when the Red Sox were returned world's champions three years ago.

Changes, however, will be marked in the pitching staff and the infield. Wood and Collins are the only survivors of the pitchers who won the honors in that famous series, while Gardner will be the only regular left for the defense of the infield, although former shortstop Wagner will he available in case Barry's indisposition may prevent his playing the second bag.

In striking contrast to the veteran line-up of the Boston players, Manager Moran's aspirants for the world's title and honors have been gathered together from widely separated districts during the past two years. Their great fight during the season just closing, however, has clearly demonstrated their combined strength and playing ability. Imbued with the spirit and determination that they showed throughout the season and by which they brought the National League pennant for the first time to Philadelphia, Moran's men can be depended on to hold their own against their more seasoned competitors for the world's championship.

For the purpose of comparing the playing strength of the two teams the following statistics will be valuable to the followers of the game:

BOSTON AMERICANS.

Name.	B.A.	F.A.	Bats.	Throws.	Age.
Barry, 2b.....	.209	.965	R	R	28
Cady, c.....	.976	.976	R	R	29
Carrigan, c....	.200	.982	R	R	32
Collins, p.....	.280	.950	L	L	28
Foster, p.....	.270	.939	R	R	28
Gainer, 1b.....	.284	.984	R	R	29
Gardner, 3b....	.272	.934	L	L	27
Gregg, p.....	.294	1.000	R	R	28
Henriksen, fld.	.220	.963	L	L	27
Hoblitzel, 1b...	.253	.986	L	R	26
Hooper, rf....	.243	.976	L	R	28
Janvrin, ss....	.265	.911	R	R	23
Leonard, p....	.295	.962	L	R	28
Lewis, lf.....	.296	.955	R	R	23
Mays, p.....	.242	.942	L	R	24
Ruth, p.....	.231	.987	L	L	20
Scott, ss.....	.195	.971	R	R	23
Shore, p.....	.095	.943	R	R	24
Speaker, cf....	.320	.977	L	L	27
Wagner, 2b....	.232	.924	R	R	33
Thomas, c.....	.241	.971	R	R	27
Wood, p.....	.286	.963	R	R	26

PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

Name.	B.A.	F.A.	Bats.	Throws.	Age.
Alexander, p...	.178	.992	R	R	28
Mayer, p.....	.213	.987	R	R	24
Rixey, p.....	.176	.936	L	L	23
Demaree, p....	.175	1.000	L	L	28
McQuillan, p...	.089	.931	R	R	28
Chalmers, p...	.188	.977	R	R	22
Tincup, p.....	...	...	L	L	22
Baumgartner,p.	...	...	L	L	22
Killifer, c....	.241	.973	R	R	28
Burns, c.....	.248	.966	R	R	26
Adams, c.....	...	...	R	R	26
Luderus, 1b....	.316	.992	L	R	23
Niehoff, 2b....	.251	.943	R	R	24
Dugey, 2b.....	.143	...	R	R	20
Byrne, 3b.....	.208	.958	R	R	20
Stock, 3b.....	.264	.970	R	R	21
Bancroft, ss...	.246	.953	L	& R	23
Whitted, lf....	.281	.967	R	R	23
Paskert, cf....	.240	.968	R	R	30
Cravath, rf....	.286	.956	R	R	33
Becker, of.....	.251	.960	L	L	28
Welser, of.....	.158	...	R	R	22

NEW ATTENDANCE RECORD?

Phillies and Red Sox May Attract 50,000 People a Game in Boston.

New attendance and gate receipt records are not unlikely in the coming world's series between the Philadelphia Nationals and the Boston Americans. Much will depend, of course, upon the length of the series and the amount of interest displayed by the fans of the two pennant-winning cities. If the struggle for the championship is close and continues for six or seven games there is no question that new figures will be established in these departments, thus adding greatly to the satisfaction of players and club owners.

The selection of the new park of the Boston National League Club as the scene of the games to be played in Boston opens the way for greatly increased attendance, for the Braves' stadium will accommodate fully 50,000 spectators. It is the latest and the largest inclosure devoted to baseball, and in offering it to the Red Sox President Gaffney is reciprocating the courtesy extended to his club by President Lannin last season, when ths Braves played and won the world's championship in the Boston American League Park.

If the Philadelphia Nationals were the possessors of a field with anything like the seating capacity of the Red Sox's temporary home, the attendance figures would in all probability soar above 300,000. Since the Phillies' park will hold only 20,000 after extra stands have been erected, the National League representatives will be badly handicapped in their attempt to keep pace with the Boston gait. Should the series go only four games, as was the case a year ago, the attendance would be 100,000 for Boston and 40,000 for Philadelphia. This total would be a new record for a four-game series, since the Braves-Athletic series of 1914 drew 111,000. If ths full seven games should be required to decide the title, with four played in Boston and three in Philadelphia, and the teams play to park capacity, the total attendance would surpass 260,000. The record to date is 251,801, made in the 1912 series between the Boston Red Sox and the New York Giants, when eight games were played before the Red Sox won tbe championship.

Under almost any conditions it is reasonable to assume that close to 200,000 spectators will witness the play for ths 1915 title, thus bringing the grand total for the world's series under the control of the National Commission up to 1,600,000 in round figures. Since the first contest under this régims in 1903 sieven series have been played, with a total of sixty-four games and an attendance of 1,395,567. To these figures must be added the attendance at the earlier matches, of which few accurate records exist.

From 1884 to 1902 there were twelve series played, with a total of eigbty games, and it has been estimated by old-time fans and players that the average attendance at these contests would not have fallen far short of 3,000 per game. Such being the case another total of 240,000 must be credited to the world's series figures, bringing the grand total up to close to 1,650,000. Allow 260,000 for the coming play and it will be seen that before the world's championship of 1915 has been won the attendance figures for the entire play for tbe premier title of the baseball world will have passed the million and tbree-quarter mark.

The official figures for the eleven series under the National Commission control are appended:

(N. L.)		(A.L.)	Games	
1903—Pittsburgh	vs.	Boston	8	100,429
1905—New York	ve.	Phila.	5	91,723
1906—Chicago	vs.	Chicago	6	99,845
1907—Chicago	ve.	Detroit	5	78,093
1908—Chicago	vs.	Detroit	5	62,232
1909—Pittsburgh	vs.	Detroit	7	143,295
1910—Chicago	vs.	Phila.	5	124,222
1911—New York	vs.	Phila.	6	179,851
1912—New York	ve.	Boston	8	251,801
1913—New York	vs.	Phila.	5	150,992
1914—Boston	vs.	Phila.	4	111,009

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Senators Take One Game from Red Sox and Tie Another.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Washington won from the Red Sox, 3 to 1, today, and darkness ended a second game after the tenth inning, with the score 3 to 3. Johnston outpitched Wood in ths opener. In the second game Dumont bested Shore, but was prevented from winning by Shanks's error. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge, rf..3	1	1	0	0	
Foster, 2b.4	0	0	0	0	
C.Milan,cf.4	1	3	3	0	
G'dil, 1b..3	0	0	8	0	
J'son, lf...3	1	2	4	0	
Shanks,3b.4	0	0	0	0	
W'ms, c...2	0	0	10	0	
Con'ly, ss.3	0	1	1	5	
J'son, p...3	0	1	1	5	
Total..29	3	7	27	6	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..4	0	0	1	0	
Scott, ss..4	0	0	0	4	
Shot'n, cf.3	0	1	2	0	
H'itt'l, 1b.4	1	3	13	0	
Lewis, lf..4	0	0	0	0	
Gard'r, 3b.4	0	1	0	3	
J'rvin, 2b.2	0	0	4	4	
Thomas, c.3	0	1	4	3	
Wood, p...3	0	0	0	1	
Ruth, p...1	0	0	0	1	
Total..34	1	6	24	16	

Errors—Janvrin, Thomas, Gandil, Connolly.

Washington	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Two-base hits—Judge, Connolly. Stolen bases—Johnson, C. Milan. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Washington, 2. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Double play—Thomas and Jenvrin. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wood, 2; off Ruth, 2; off Johnson, 2. Hits—Off Wood, 7 in 6 innings; off Ruth, none in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Janvrin, 2.) Struck out—By Johnson, 4; by Ruth, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..4	1	2	1	0	
Scott, ss..5	0	2	1	4	
Sh'ten, cf.5	1	1	3	2	
H'itt'l, 1b.5	0	0	11	1	
Lewis, lf..4	0	0	3	0	
Gard'r, 3b.5	0	0	0	1	
J'rvin, 2b.4	0	2	4	4	
Cady, c...3	0	1	1	9	
Shore, p...2	0	0	0	0	
Mays, p...1	0	0	0	0	
*Ruth ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..38	3	7	30	15	

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge, 1b..3	0	1	10	0	
Foster, 2b.5	0	1	1	3	
C. M'n, cf.5	0	0	3	0	
H. M'n, rf.4	0	0	3	0	
J'son, lf...4	0	4	1	0	
Shanks,3b.2	0	0	0	0	
Henry, c..4	0	1	5	0	
Sy'er, ss..4	2	2	4	1	
Dumont, p.3	1	0	0	1	
†Gandil ..1	0	1	0	0	
Total..35	3	10	30	6	

*Batted for Shore in seventh inning.

†Batted for Dumont in tenth inning.

Errors—Shanks, (2,) Gardner.

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0—3
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Hooper, (2,) Sawyer. Three-base hit—Jamison. Stolen bases—Shanks, Sawyer, Dumont, Henry. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Washington, 3. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, Judge. Sacrifice flies—Gardner, Judge. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 1; off Dumont, 1. Hits—Off Shore, 6 in 6 innings; off Mays, 4 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Dumont, 3; by Shore, 4; by Mays, 3. Wild pitches—Shore, Dumont. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Tigers Win in Eleventh.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.—Cleveland hunched three hits off Boland in the ninth inning to tie the score, but Detroit won today's game in the eleventh, 6 to 5, through Young's double, which scorsd Crawford. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss..4	1	1	2	5	
Vitt, 3b...3	0	1	3	2	
Cobb, cf...5	0	1	2	5	
Veach, lf..4	0	2	2	0	
C'wf'd, rf.5	2	3	2	0	
Burns, 1b.4	0	1	12	0	
Young, 2b.4	1	1	1	4	
Mc'k, c...4	0	1	7	2	
Boland, p.1	0	0	0	3	
Oldh'm, p.0	0	0	0	0	
†Dubuo ..1	0	1	0	0	
Total..34	6	12	33	19	

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, lf..4	0	1	1	1	0
C'pman,ss.5	0	1	2	1	2
Smith, rf..5	0	0	2	3	0
Lewis, lf..4	0	0	0	0	0
Gard'r, 3b.4	0	1	0	1	0
J'rvin, 2b.2	0	0	4	4	
Thomas, c.3	0	1	4	3	
Wood, p...3	0	0	0	0	1
Ruth, p...1	0	0	0	0	1
Total..34	1	6	24	16	

Errors—Janvrin, Thomas, Gandil, Connolly.

Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Bush, Vitt, Cobb, Burns, Young. Three-base hit—Roth. Home run—Roth. Stolen base—Cobb. Earned runs—Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 5. Sacrifice hits—Burns, Boland. Sacrifice flies—Vitt, Veach, Mitchell. Double plays—Cobb and McKee; O'Neil and Thomas; Chapman, Turner, and Kirke. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 2; off Oldham, 1; off Mitchell, 3; off Collamore, 2. Hits—Off Boland, 7 in 10 innings; off Oldham, 1 in two innings; off Mitchell, 9 in eight innings; off Collamore, 3 in two and one-third innings. Struck out—By Boland, 4; by Oldham, 1; by Mitchell, 2. Passed ball—O'Neil. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

White Sox Making Strong Finish.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Chicago won both ends of a double-header from St. Louis today by scores of 3 to 0 and 6 to 1. In the first contest Benz allowed the visitors only three scattered hits, while the locals bunched their hits off McCabe. In the second game Scott had an easy time holding his opponents safely, while Chicago hit the visiting twirlers opportunely behind some wild pitching. The locals also showed some daring base running, Eddie Collins's steal of second and third bases being a feature. Score:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf..4	0	1	2	0	
W'ver, ss..3	0	2	2	2	
E. C'ns,2b.3	0	1	2	5	
F'nen, cf..3	1	1	1	0	
J'ks'n, rf..3	1	1	3	0	
J. C'ns,1b.2	0	0	12	0	
Bl'b'e, 3b.2	0	0	0	2	
Schalk, c...3	0	0	5	1	
Benz, p....3	0	0	0	2	
Total..26	3	6	27	12	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf..4	0	0	1	0	
How'd, 1b.4	0	0	11	0	
Pratt, 2b..4	0	0	3	4	
Walker,cf.3	0	1	2	0	
Austin, 3b.3	0	1	1	0	
Lavan, ss.3	0	0	2	2	
McC'e, p..3	0	0	0	2	
Total..31	0	3	24	13	

Errors—Howard, Weaver, J. Collins.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Jackson, Sisler. Three-base hit—Fournier. Stolen base—Weaver. Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off McCabe, 1; Struck out—By Benz, 3; by McC

PIPING ROCK AND WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOWS—NEW YORK GOLFERS WIN LESLEY CUP

MISS FLEITMANN'S HORSE SHOW PRIZE

Helpless in Piping Rock Clubhouse, She Wins Burling Cocks Trophy.

Fearful of another accident like that which befell Miss Lida Louise Fleitmann on Friday, officials of the Piping Rock Horse Show Association declined to take any chances with the slippery turf yesterday and ordered a postponement until tomorrow of all the jumping classes which were scheduled for yesterday.

The cheering news that she had won the Burling Cocks Memorial trophy for displaying the best horsemanship of any lady in the three days' competition, was brought to Miss Fleitmann's bedside in the Piping Rock clubhouse, where she has lain since her leg was broken in her fall of Friday. The announcement of this award was the signal for much applause from the big gathering of society spectators who defied the bad weather to witness the judging.

Army officers and their mounts figured in the principal events yesterday, competing in two races across country and on the flat, which were both productive of some thrilling moments. The army challenge trophy awarded by the Piping Rock Racing Association came into the possession for a year of Lieutenant Daniel D. Pullen of the regular army, who piloted his chestnut gelding Vaillant over the cross-country course of approximately six miles in 16 minutes 30 seconds. The former West Point football star brought his mount home fully five minutes in front of Scout, owned by Sergeant B. S. Young of Squadron A, while Chance, ridden by Captain B. H. Platt, and Judge Brown, entered by Troop F, First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., finished third and fourth respectively far behind the first two. Covington, Lieutenant Charles McDougall's brown gelding, which walked away with this event in 1914, "was tied to a tree on the road," according to one of the colored grooms, and did not finish until twenty minutes after the winner.

The conditions of this event called for each horse to carry a minimum weight of 225 pounds, with elapsed time and condition at the finish to count. Vaillant finished in splendid style, and had no trouble clearing the jumps it was sent over after going the route on the road. The start and finish line was in front of the grandstand, and the contestants were in sight until they dropped behind a hill three-quarters of a mile away.

Off in front to a lead of about two lengths, Curiosity, from the farm of Squadron C, proved an easy victor in the half-mile dash for army mounts ridden by members of the regular army or the National Guard. Private Peter Hickey rode the winner, which finished at least five lengths in front of its stablemate, Constance, with Supply, First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., and Knick Knack, entered and handled by Captain W. Cole Davis, finishing in the ribbon division.

The race for ponies which have played polo at the Piping Rock Club during the past year furnished a warm contest between Mortimer L. Schiff's Tipperary Maid and Ralph Kirlin's Rowena, the honors going to the former largely because of the masterly ride of Crawford Burton.

When Warwick, which was successful in 1914, won the competition for the Piping Rock Challenge Cup, defeating half a dozen worthy saddle horses 15 hands and over, the trophy became the permanent property of Miss Vera H. Cravath, who also rode the big bay last year. Miss Elisabeth L. Kirlin rode her chestnut mare Queenlight to second place in this competition, while Miss Sparks took third place with T. Ashley Sparks's Last Post.

A special stallion class was added to the program and was captured by Fauntleroy, from the Piping Rock racing stable, which has been a frequent winner in thoroughbred events in the Metropolitan district. Several well known racers participated in this event.

The Corinthian Class found Bannister, winner of some of the most important thoroughbred events on the flat in years gone by, once more in its glory, and winner of the blue in this division.

Mrs. Vera H. Cravath took another blue ribbon with Glory Bird in the ladies' saddle horse class, defeating Miss Kirlin's Queenlight and George Anderson's MacGregor. In a previous class Queenlight had scored over Glory Bird.

Tiny 6-year-old Fred Nicholas took the blue in the children's pony class with his father's bay gelding Benny. Lieutenant Pullen's Florentine proved the best of the officers' chargers.

Vardon Praises Women Golfers.

Harry Vardon pays a high tribute to the ability of the country's feminine golfers in an article in The Golfers' Magazine.

"The standard of play among the fair sex is greatly underestimated," writes Vardon. "I believe if a series of long matches were conducted between the greatest amateur men golfers, and the greatest women golfers, the latter receiving a half, that the men would be beaten.

"The quality of golf shown by women, in view of the physical handicap, is nothing short of marvelous.

"If Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson of Chicago played Francis Ouimet of Boston a contest of thirty-six holes, I don't think that Ouimet could concede half and win.

"The pity is that when women play against men they rarely play their standard game. Probably it is nervousness; probably it is because they try too hard. But the fact remains that they always seem off their game in competition against the other sex.

"Women as putters are almost uncanny on occasions. It seems that women on a golf course, when competing against one of their own sex, grow better and steadier as the nervous tension increases. Those who have watched women in golfing tournaments will agree with me on this. Time and again one opponent will hole a long difficult putt, and the other will follow with a shot just as brilliant."

Vardon considers Miss Cecil Leitch of England the most wonderful woman golfer in the world. He makes this statement after seeing the greatest women golfers in the United States play.

"Miss Leitch once beat Harry Hilton with the half allowance," says Vardon, "and I am sure that under similar conditions she could take three out of four matches from any male golfer in the world. Miss Leitch is a fine driver, handles the iron with remarkable skill, and is a wonder on the putting green. She lacks nothing in golfing greatness."

Columbia Graduate at the Front.

John T. Marquard, a graduate of Columbia University and a member of last season's Blue and White soccer team, is now fighting at the Dardanelles with a South African regiment. Marquard played inside left on the team last year. After graduation in June he left America to fight for the English. He holds a Master of Arts degree from Teachers College, Columbia.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

COLUMBIA'S NEW SCHEDULE.

Football Team Will Play Six Games —Brown or Amherst In List.

Columbia's football schedule, with one open date, was officially announced yesterday. The first game on South Field in ten years will be played Oct. 23 with St. Lawrence University, and arrangements are being made for an elaborate welcome of the return of the game by the alumni and students. A parade will lead the football squad upon the field, and several dinners will be held in the evening by the associations of various classes.

The schedule is as follows: Oct. 23, St. Lawrence; Nov. 2, (Election Day,) Stevens Institute; Nov. 6, Connecticut Agricultural College; Nov. 13, Trinity; Nov. 25, Wesleyan. The only open date is Nov. 20, and it is practically certain that Columbia's opponent on that day will be either Brown or Amherst. All games will be played on South Field.

R. W. Watt, Chairman of the Student Board, and others are enlisting a movement to postpone the strict eligibility rules for a year or two. Under the present arrangements only students in Columbia College may play the game, thereby disbarring many students in the Science and Law Schools and Architecture and Journalism departments who have come from other colleges.

Yesterday's practice was the hardest since the candidates first reported, Sept. 23. After a few minutes of snappy signal practice, two elevens lined up and battled for forty-five minutes, with only one minute's rest, and that after a half hour of steady playing.

Head Coach Metcalf still refuses to designate a first and second eleven, but it is a safe prediction that the team with the hackfield consisting of Simonds, Donoho, and Mansbach will not be the "scrubs." This team, which the students persist in calling the first eleven, lined up yesterday for the scrimmage as follows: Benton, left end; Healey, left tackle; Van de Water, left guard; Bullwinkle, centre; Cleveland, right guard; Donnell, right tackle; Babcock, right end; Miller, quarter back; Simonds, left half back; Manshach, right half back; Donoho, full back. Benton and Babcock took the places of Kornsand and Calder, who were absent from practice. Van de Water and Donnell are also new men on this combination, but the rest are the same men who have been working together for the past week.

The other eleven took the field as follows: Buermeyer, right end; Weed, right tackle; Spalthoff, right guard; Noble, centre; Donaldson, left guard; Chamberlain, left tackle; Rosen, left end; Stover, quarter back; Elmer, right half back; Monroe, left half back; Wadleton, full back.

No attempts were made to score and Coach Metcalf for the first part of the work kept the teams at continual line bucking. The game became more realistic, however, when Simonds intercepted a forward pass and raced ninety yards to the goal line.

HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL.

Commerce Opens Season with Victory—Tie Game at Garden City.

The Commerce High School football eleven opened its season against Stuyvesant High School at Lenox Oval yesterday and defeated its old rivals by the score of 6 to 0. Stuyvesant, nearly twenty pounds lighter to the player than Commerce and with a number of new men in the line-up, fought hard throughout the contest, and it was not until the third period that Douglas plowed through the Stuyvesant line for a touchdown.

Bay Ridge defeated the Boys' High School team by the score of 13 to 0 at Bay Ridge. The muddy field forced both elevens to resort to old-fashioned line bucking tactics and the only forward passes that were attempted were unsuccessful.

St. Paul's School and Manual Training battled through four periods to a no-score tie in a sea of mud at Garden City. Line-ups:

AT LENOX OVAL.

Commerce H.S	Position.	Stuyvesant H.S.
Flood	Left end	Gittinger
Murry	Left tackle	Schreiber
Overstein	Left guard	Faet
Brinn	Centre	Fox
Gunneson	Right guard	Rogers
Johnson	Right tackle	Banks
Tehn	Right end	Nushitz
Foster	Quarter back	Samson
Cann	Left half back	VonHagendorf
Kiernan	Right half back	Schuck
Douglas	Full back	Sinclair

Touchdown—Douglas. Referee—Mr. Hastings, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Stiffell, New York University. Time of periods—Eight and ten minutes.

Substitutes: Commerce—Lawrence for Tehn, A. Collins for Kiernan, H. Collins for Douglas. Stuyvesant—Hamilton for Rogers.

AT BAY RIDGE.

Bay Ridge H. S. (13.)	Position.	Boys' H. S. (0.)
Groce	Left end	Hall
Bonfort	Left tackle	Smith
Grossman	Left guard	Herzig
Friedlander	Centre	Quail
Shea	Right guard	Palmer
Caddell	Right tackle	Lighton
Washington	Right end	Peskowitz
Adelman	Quarter back	Higgins
Karlson	Left half back	Bernstelp
Rosofsky	Right half back	Weisley
Diamond	Full back	Barschossky

Touchdown—Bonfort, Moore. Goal from touchdown—Karlson. Referee—Mr. Dickler, Manual Training H. S. Umpire—Mr. Shearer, Dickinson. Head linesman—Mr. Fairchild. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

Substitute—Moore for Diamond.

AT GARDEN CITY.

St. Paul's	Position.	M. T. H. S.
Rogers	Left end	Sheehan
Waterman	Left tackle	Heinan
Perkins	Left guard	Goldberg
Grimshaw	Centre	Firsching
Inglin	Right guard	Kleiber
Hollis	Right tackle	Newman
Berch	Right end	Doyle
Detrix	Quarter back	Tiller
Kleser	Left half back	Berry
Reed	Right half back	Bloomgarten
De Ferrari	Full back	Titus

Referee—John Thorpe, Columbia. Umpires—Mr. Elder, Williams; Mr. Smith, University of Vermont. Substitutes—St. Paul's School: Warbasse for Perkins, Heath for Warbasse. Manual Training: Perkins for Berry, Berry for Bloomgarten, Tiller for Perkins.

Ritchie and Dundee at the Garden.

Although Willie Ritchie will have a big advantage in weight in his ten-round bout with Johnnie Dundee at Madison Square Garden on Thursday night, the New York boxer does not expect to have much to worry about on this score. They are the leaders in their class and plenty of speed, generalship and ability to inflict punishment should furnish a lively session for ten rounds. Ritchie is a slow beginner and figures to take a certain amount of punishment before he gets warmed up to his work. Dundee is fairly clever and his gameness has never been brought into question. Since boxing Mandot, Dundee has built himself up to 135 pounds, but he expects to weigh about 133 pounds when he enters the ring. Ritchie has located at Grupps's Gymnasium. Dr. Jeffrey, who has charge of Ritchie, says his man is in excellent condition, and expects to be within five pounds of Dundee's weight on the night of the contest.

Fire and Police Teams to Play Today

The first of the championship baseball games in the eleventh annual series between the Fire and Police departments will be played today at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn. The game was scheduled for the Polo Grounds last Sunday, but rain stopped the game. The bands of both departments will give a concert from 2 to 3, and the game will be called at 3 P. M. No charge will be made for admission. Emslie and Klem, the National League umpires, will officiate.

THOMPSON HORSES WIN SHOW HONORS

New York Amateur Whip Captures Four Championships at White Plains.

In spite of the inclement weather, there was a good attendance yesterday at the Westchester County Horse Show. Being the closing day, the championship classes were the feature which attracted the spectators.

Besides the numerous blue ribbons he has won, J. Campbell Thompson added four more championships to his long string of victories. His first titular victory was in the harness class open only to pairs of horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands; the winners were Nestledown Galtee More and Nestledown Galway Blazer. This pair received the first prize, which was a sweepstake. The reserve ribbon went to Emil Seelig's Perfect and Perfection.

The New York amateur horseman followed up this success with Nestledown Chancellor, who came through with flying colors in the championship event for harness horses over 15.2 hands. William Ziegler, Jr.'s, The Pilot received the reserve. As post entries were permitted, Miss M. Lawrence showed the mare Meta, which had won a harness class on the opening day.

Lieutenant W. W. Erwin, West Point, had little opposition in the event for officers' charges and military mounts, ridden by members of any branch of the army or militia in uniform, without side arms, which he won with Ormond. The only other entry was Blue Ridge, with Lieutenant Elbert E. Farman, West Point, in the saddle. The horses were shown at a walk, trot, canter, and gallop, and went through a number of other interesting evolutions, besides taking a three-foot fence. The judge, Captain Robert S. Thomas, U. S. A., quickly awarded the blue to Ormond. Blue Ridge was knee sprung, and none too good tempered.

Later in the afternoon, in the military jumping class, opened to officers and enlisted men in uniform, Lieutenant W. W. Erwin was again successful with Ormond and took the third prize with Old Bill. Captain D. P. Card, West Point, received the red with Nimrod. Lieutenant Elbert E. Farman's Blue Ridge coming in fourth. Ormond is a fine type of serviceable military horse and can jump like a qualified hunter.

Only three entered for the champion polo mount sweepstake; the winner was J. I. Downey's Squire Jack, which was by far the handiest pony shown during the week. Edgar Clausen's White Chief received the reserve. Both owners are members of the Port Chester Polo Club.

Miss Ethel May Davis won the championship in the saddle horse class, open to all horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands, with Jessica, which has been one of the most consistent winners during the past week. Miss Clemence Craft's The Minx obtained the reserve.

Rock Cress, the big, rangy gelding belonging to Miss Vera Cornell, came into its own in the lightweight division for hunters and jumpers. After giving a perfect performance over the fences, Rock Cress received the championship ribbon. Miss Sharpe Kilmer's bay mare Tip Top. Mr. Kilmer, however, was more fortunate in the heavy and middleweight class, in which Lady Eileen was successful, and Miss Clemence Craft's The Model was second.

J. Campbell Thompson won his third championship in the harness classes with Nestledown Birdwood, a young stallion, which was placed first over Lord Delaware in the event for horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands.

Many thought that Zeigler's old champion showed the better form and was truer in conformation and style, but the judge preferred the Thompson entry. The Nestledown representatives, Counselor and Chancellor, captured the honors in the heavy harness class. Miss Craft's The Monk won the title in the saddle class for horses over 15.2 hands. The winner stands 16 hands high. The reserve went to N. J. Hess's The Talisman.

Holy Cross Ties Army.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Army and Holy Cross fought to a draw here today in the opening game of the local football season. The final score was 14 to 14. The cadets could not stop the air line plays of Holy Cross, two of which were for forty yards, and these netted touchdowns. The Army's attempts at forward passing failed miserably. Straight football gave the Army its two scores. Loose handling of the ball and mediocre punting were responsible for some of its poor work. Ford and Mitchell starred in line smashing tactics for the cadets. Penalties were frequently inflicted on both sides for offside play and holding.

Line-up:

Army.	Position.	Holy Cross.
Oliphant	Left end	McCarthy
Jones	Left tackle	O'Connor
Weyand, (Capt.)	Left guard	Lynch
McEwan	Centre	Anderson
O'Hare	Right guard	O'Keefe
Timberlake	Right tackle	Zimmerman
Redfield	Right end	Brawley, (Cap.)
Neyland	Quarter back	Devlin
Hoge	Left half back	Donnellan
Ford	Right half back	Daley
Coffin	Full back	Hurley

Score by period:

Army	7	0	0	7	—14
Holy Cross	7	7	0	0	—14

Referee—Morice, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Leuhring, Northwestern. Head linesman—Hart, Princeton. Time of periods—Ten minutes each. Army scoring: Touchdowns—Ford, Coffin. Goals from touchdowns—Oliphant, 2. Holy Cross scoring: Touchdowns—McCarthy, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Brawley, 2. Substitutions—Army: Tully for Oliphant, Oliphant for Tully, Schlenker for Jones, Jones for Schlenker, Engeldinger for Weyand, Weyand for Engeldinger, Goodman for McEwan, McEwan for Goodman, Meacham for Timberlake, Fries for Meacham, Timberlake for Fries, Parker for Redfield, Redfield for Parker, Murrill for Neyland, Bringham for Hoge, Walker for Bringham, Mitchell for Ford, Walker for Coffin, Coffin for Walker. Holy Cross: Riley for McCarthy, Povab for O'Connor, Brawley for Anderson, Doughty for Brawley.

Reich Ready for Gunboat Smith.

Al Reich, who boxes Gunboat Smith at the St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night, is on edge for the contest. He wound up his preliminary work yesterday. Kid McCoy has been training with Reich, and has taught him a deal about the scientific end of the game. As a result in his wind-up bouts with his sparring partners Reich showed more speed and hitting ability than at any time during his ring career, and the experience he has gained should be of great help to him tomorrow night. The Gunner is also reported to be in perfect condition, and his manager, Jim Buckley, says his charge will make short work of the former amateur in order to be in line for a contest with Jess Willard. The bout promises to be one of the best heavyweight contests of the past year.

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NEW GOLF LINKS IN JERSEY.

Knickerbocker Country Club Displaces Swamp and Forest at Tenafly.

Just beyond the Palisades, at Tenafly, N. J., the Knickerbocker Country Club has added another eighteen-hole golf course to the links in the metropolitan district. Nine holes were opened in July, and the remaining nine will be opened within two months.

The most expensive operation in the construction of the course was the filling in of a huge swamp at the west side of the new holes. A year ago this bog was covered with trees and impassable. The course is built on the Donald Ross plan, with long, curving holes, deep pits and ditches, sugarloaf mounds, and only a few of the old-fashioned bunkers. The natural slope of the land is used to advantage in the placing of the traps.

The first of the nine holes is down grade on the drive, with a long iron shot to a green with a pit to the right. This green, and others on the course, have the edge slightly raised, in the style of the Ardsley greens. The second is a long two-shot hole, with a bunker to carry on the drive and a ditch that traps a second. A huge oak tree off the third tee is a fatal obstruction for those who play for a slice, for the ball either hits the tree or goes into the rough. A deep, watery pit here is a favorite resting place for a lady's drive. A mashie pitch of 136 yards puts the ball on or off the fourth green. This is built like the crater of a volcano, with steep sides and an abundance of sand. A fair drive and an easy iron shot give the player a four on the fifth. The sixth is a mid-iron shot, with a clear carry of 170 yards over two ditches at the edge of the green. Playing this hole for the first time when the course was opened, Mr. Mackay drove 80 yards over the green, and then holed a mashie approach for a 2.

From the seventh tee there is a network of hunkers to carry 175 yards out, and a pit in a bank to catch a bad second. The eighth is a drive downhill over an inviting sand trap, with a ditch and a bunker to carry on the second. The ninth is 425 yards uphill, with a ditch for a topped drive, and a long second to a rolling green by the club veranda.

The nine holes now being constructed are more difficult. The first is 400 yards long, needing two clean shots to avoid the trape. The second is a serpentine curve of 470 yards to a rolling green in a gully. The third is a pretty mid-iron shot uphill to a green guarded by two tall trees and a half dozen traps. The next three holes are over the great swamp, and the mashie pitch over the pond at the fifth green will be a joy to all golfers. The sixth is the longest hole on the course, 580 yards, with a pit by the green that will make any golfer play hackward out of it or stay in for life.

The seventh is an easy two-shot hole, a drive and an iron uphill to the green. The eighth is an easy 4, but a hard par 3 hole. The green is 230 yards away on a hillock, with two yawning pits that leave only a narrow neck of dry land for a ball to roll up. Another serpentine hole 450 yards long completes the course.

NOT A GAME FOR SPECTATOR

Three-Cushion Carrom Billiards Insomnia for Player, Not for Onlooker.

Why this sudden interest in three-cushion carrom billiards is a question that brings unsatisfactory answers. The score of a match between professionals for championship honors is so full of ciphers that it looks like the "score by innings" of a baseball pitchers' battle. In this the three-cushion game is directly opposed to the balk-line game, whether played by experts or amateurs. Yet its fascination for amateurs surprises the professionals and billiard room keepers.

There seems to be but one answer and that is that the game has a psychological side appealing to the mentally alert. It is the man of nervous rather than phlegmatic temperament for whom its intricacies seem to have attraction. The geometric side of the game offers a continuous series of problems in angles. Then, too, the element of chance is so much greater in the slap-dash stroke that it gives added zest to the game. "Kissing" often makes the impossible possible, and adds many buttons to the player's string. "Scratch shots" are not barred even in the championship tournaments. The inexpert player at the massé shot has an equal chance with one as clever as Yamada, for it is open table play.

That player who knows angles of incidence and reflection, and can utilize that knowledge on the green baize, has a better chance to score at the three-cushion game than he who has only the dainty touch of a Hoppe, and lacks the courage to take a chance on a long and strong drive, where there are possibilities of a half dozen cushion contacts before the count is complete. It is at that sort of play that the mathematical player excels. Shots that go wide of the mark can always be called as "safeties," and the unexpected achievements of a hard stroke and fortunate collision between the cue ball and the red can always be claimed as well thought out "angles" or "kisses."

To an onlooker a game at three-cushion carroms is an invitation to somnolence. The dreariness of "safety play" when a couple of experts are at it is the last word in dreariness. It is a players' game. The enthusiast cannot tell you why he likes this game better than other billiards, but the secret seems to be in the mental stimulus that follows the execution of a shot making the player believe that his calculation of angles has been exact.

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NEW YORK GOLFERS TAKE LESLEY CUP

Metropolitan Team Easy Winners in Intercity Match at Merion Cricket Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—There was no holding the Metropolitan team today in the final golf match of the intercity series for the Lesley Cup on the links of the Merion Cricket Club. Gaining an early lead in the morning foursomes, the visiting combination defeated Pennsylvania 12 to 3.

A glance back over the records shows that New York has held the upper hand in these affairs no less than eight times during the last eleven years. Massachusetts has held the cup twice, while Pennsylvania gained its only success at Huntington Valley three years ago.

When it was seen that Travers and Kirkby had been paired together in the foursomes, the gallery promptly swung in behind this couple, which was opposed to W. C. Fownes, Jr., and Davidson Herron, the Princeton student. Although they started indifferently the M. G. A. pair gradually settled to its work, but even so, the Pittsburgh men managed to carry the match to the seventeenth green, where Travers and Kirkby got a 3. Travers was a trifle off in direction with his irons, while Kirkby failed to drive up to his usual standard. Had they played the hye hole the card would have totaled more than 80.

Marston and Gardiner White had to go to the nineteenth hole to dispose of Howard W. Perrin and Hugh Willoughby, while Webb and A. F. Kammer defeated R. S. Worthington and John Stearns by 4 and 3. George Ormiston and C. J. Crookston were the only Pennsylvanians to score.

Travers, at No. 1, was opposed to Fownes, while Kirkby took on E. M. Byers. Although he lost the first hole, Travers went out in 39 and turned for home 3 up. A fine 3 at the eleventh increased the open champion's advantage to 4 up, but he missed his second shot at the twelfth, losing there, and taking 3 putts on the fifteenth, dropped that hole. Fownes had to jump a stymie to halve the sixteenth in 5, and when they halved the next in 3 the match ended. A 4 at the home hole would have given the champion a 77.

Marston was in fine fettle against Worthington, the first named, with the exception of one hole, where he had a 7, going along in par figures. After turning for home 4 up, the New Jersey champion won by 7 and 5. John Anderson, after being 3 down, with seven holes to play to Herron, finally won at the nineteenth. This match was well played, Anderson getting a 75 and his opponent a stroke better. Anderson won the extra hole in 4. Percy Carter, the metropolitan junior champion from Nassau, finally defeated Ormiston in a match carried to the twentieth hole. The summaries:

Foursomes.—Metropolitan—J. D. Travers and Oswald Kirkby, 1; J. G. Anderson and Philip Carter, 1; Max Marston and G. W. White, 1; A. F. Kammer and Roy Webb, 1; Dwight Partridge and C. L. Watkins, 1. Total—4. Pennsylvania—W. C. Fownes, Jr., and Davidson Herron, 0; E. M. Byers and C. B. Buxton, 0; H. W. Perrin and Hugh Willoughby, 0; R. S. Worthington and John N. Stearns, 0; George Crookston and George Ormiston, 1. Total—1.

Match play summary follows: Travers and Kirkby beat Fownes and Herron, 2 up and 1 to play; Anderson and Carter beat Byers and Buxton, 2 up and 1 to play; Marston and White beat Perrin and Willoughby, 1 up, (19 holes;) Kammer and Webb beat Worthington and Stearns, 4 up and 3 to play; Crookston and Ormiston beat Partridge and Watkins, 1 up.

Singles.—Metropolitan—J. D. Travers, 1; Oswald Kirkby, 1; M. R. Marston, 1; J. G. Anderson, 1; Philip Carter, 1; G. W. White, 0; Roy Webb, 1; A. K. Kammer, 1; Archie Reed, 0, Dwight Partridge, 1. Total, 5.

Pennsylvania—W. C. Fownes, Jr., 0; E. M. Byers, 0; R. S. Worthington, 0; D. Herron, 0; Georgo Ormiston, 0; J. N. Stearns, 1; C. B. Buxton, 0; H. W. Perrin, 0; O. Willoughby, 1; J. C. Crookston, 0. Total, 2.

Match play summary follows: Marston beat Worthington, 7 up and 5 to play; Anderson beat Herron, 1 up, (19 holes;) Kammer beat Perrin, 2 up and 1 to play; Partridge beat Crookston, 1 up; Carter beat Ormiston, 1 up, (20 holes;) Kirkby beat Byers, 1 up; Willoughby beat Reed, 4 up and 3 to play; Webb beat Buxton, 1 up; Travers beat Fownes, 2 up and 1 to play; Stearns beat White, 1 up.

Golf at Plainfield.

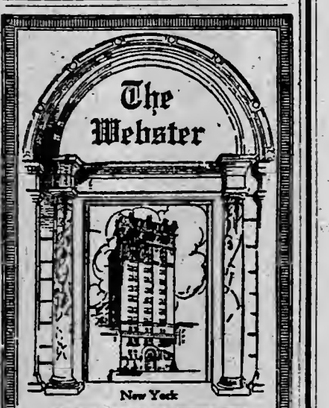
Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 2.—These teams qualified today at the Plainfield Country Club for the first round play in the four-ball championship:

J. W. Baker and R. S. Rowland, 78; H. R. Stockton and S. H. Patterson, 81; Leighton Calkins and C. A. Reed, 81; M. J. Dumont and H. E. Butler, 81; A. J. Watson and W. M. Ailing, 81; Carman and Arthur Murphy, 83; H. D. Hibbard and J. E. Erickson, 84; W. T. Kaufman and E. B. Shoemaker, 84; O. W. Fleming and H. H. Craig, 84.

The following cards were returned for the Golf Committee Cup: S. T. Perrin, 91, 17—74; L. G. Carman, 88, 10—78; W. M. Ailing, 01, 13—78; H. H. Craig, 93, 12—81; M. J. Dumont, 93, 12—81.

W. W. Corlell won the sweepstakes event with a net score of 70.



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DAILEY'S PITCHING FEAT.

One-Armed Cleveland Pitcher Credited with No-Hit No-Run Game.

Probably no more interesting feat has been recorded in the history of the game of baseball, than that accomplished by Pitcher Dailey, of the Cleveland club, then in the National League, who thirty-two years ago established a record by pitching a no-hit no-run game against the Philadelphia team. Some of the pitchers in later years duplicated Dailey's accomplishment, and some pitchers have placed their names in baseball's hall of fame by their ability to pull through nine innings of baseball without allowing a batter to reach first base.

Dailey's performance appears, on the surface of things, to have no more material value to the average baseball enthusiast, than that of several other pitchers who have duplicated his feat. But the fact that Dailey, although a first-class pitcher in his day, was possessed of only one arm, adds to the importance of his accomplishment. There have been few one-armed pitchers or other baseball players and Dailey must necessarily be placed alone as the only one-armed pitcher in the history of baseball, to attain such heights as those which attend the winner of a no-hit, no-run game.

Lee Meadows, the St. Louis Cardinal pitcher, is considered somewhat in the light of a freak because of the fact that his eyes are weak and necessitate his wearing glasses on the baseball field, but such a handicap cannot be compared with that of the old Cleveland pitcher.

It is a fact, although it is not generally known, that Jimmy Archer, the famous Chicago Cub catcher, has a weak arm, and it is his right arm, too. This member of Archer's anatomy is fully an inch shorter that his left arm and it is badly scarred. When he was about nineteen years of age Archer, then an immigrant from Dublin, was working in a cooperage shop in Toronto. While discharging his duties one day Jimmy slipped and fell so that his right arm was plunged into a vat of boiling sap. The skin and quite a part of the flesh were torn away when the clothing was removed and for weeks Archer was in a hospital, where it was thought, for a time, that the injured member would have to be amputated. However, the surgeons managed to save the arm, but Archer still carries the scars.

Since then he has had his arm broken at the elbow, while most of the fingers of his right hand have been broken or dislocated several times. However, these things have not troubled Archer to any appreciable extent, for his right arm still helps considerably in earning for him a big salary as one of the leading backstops in the major leagues, and it has also won for him a larger measure of fame than has been accorded to any other catcher in recent times.

Prize Golf at Wee Burn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 2.—The first local competition for the October gold prizes was held at Wee Burn today. The best sixteen qualified. The scores:

H. L. Goodbury, 95, 22—73; Schuyler Merritt, 92, 19—73; J. Sanderson, 91, 15—76; J. S. Gillespie, 84, 5—79; J. J. Cloonan, 94, 13—81; Frederick Schavoir, 92, 9—83; Charlton Wallace, 88, 5—83; H. S. Miller, 99, 16—83; J. Staub, 93, 9—84; A. S. Schonmaker, 108, 22—86; Chester Selleck, 90, 3—87; S. C. Kelley, 105, 18—87; F. A. Lockwood, 100, 10—90; A. W. Stark, 100, 10—90; D. T. Woodbury, 109, 18—91; E. R. Rinehart, 102, 10—92; J. H. Knapp, 108, 13—95; A. Weber, 113, 18—95; P. N. Knapp, 109, 17—96.

Challengers Lose at Plainfield.

H. E. Binkler and R. C. Blancke, Jr., holders, defeated Walter Whitehead and William H. Nlechwitz, challengers, 3 and 1, for the officers' challenge trophy at the Park Golf Club, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. The leading scores for the President's Cup were: W. P. Taylor, 86, 7—79; H. H. Woodland, 95, 14—81; A. A. Cannon, 97, 16—81; Dr. Guy Hilliman, 121, 38—83; J. J. Lee, 138, 38—100.

For Arcola Club Golf Title.

In the semi-final of the individual championship of the Arcola Country Club yesterday Arcola Graham beat C. P. Eddy 2 up and 1 to go, and Embury Palmer beat C. O. Cook 3 and 2. The winners will meet for the championship today. In the ball sweepstakes the winners were Archie Graham, 82—5, 77; Embury Palmer, 88—9, 79; J. R. Marshall, 92—12, 80. Graham took the George F. Parker, with low score.

Sweepstakes at Yountakah Club.

J. R. Darr won the sweepstakes at the Yountakah Country Club yesterday with 92—20—72. These cards were returned: J. R. Darr, 92—20—72; H. O. Coughlan, 101—27—74; J. M. McLoughlin, 96—14—76; C. H. Soule, 102—25—77; W. G. Prell, 80—2—78; C. A. Goodspeed, 88—14—79; J. Van Riper, 102—20—82; L. H. Vories, 94—11—83; S. L. Curtis, 110—21—89; George Ryall, 114—18—96.

Golf at Nassau Country Club.

H. W. Carhart won the medal play handicap at the Nassau, Country Club yesterday with a score of 92, 12—80. The cards returned were: H. W. Carhart, 92, 12—80; E. C. Kerr, 94, 12—82; Dr. Samuel McKellar, 98, 16—82; Clifford A. Dunning, 86, 3—83.

MOONLIGHT GOLF RECORD FOR M'LEAN

Assistant Professional Plays Dunwoodie Course After Dark in 81 Strokes.

George McLean, assistant professional at the Dunwoodie Country Club, lowered the moonlight record for the course from 84 to 81 a few nights ago. Not one ball was lost either by McLean or his opponent, Albert McDougal. McLean made his best scores on the long holes. He drove the first green, 275 yards away, but on account of the dew he took three putts to hole out. On the ninth, a par 4 hole, he laid his second dead and sank his putt for a 3. On another par 4 hole, the eleventh, he hung on the lip of the cup, just missing a 2, and on the 470-yard twelfth hole he barely missed a 3 on a par 5 hole. He also drove 220 yards uphill to the fifteenth green, and missed a 2 by an inch. McDougal finished with a medal score of 92. McLean also holds the daylight record of the course with a 66.

The tricky Dunwoodie course is laid out on the summit and sides of a high hill northeast of Yonkers. In many places the ball is started on its way almost at right angles to the green, but the pitch of the land brings it around. At the first tee the drive is over or through the rough to a fairly level green guarded by converging hunkers. From the second tee the drive is over a terrace between huge rocks, and a high pitch is needed to cross the hunkers in front of the green. The tee shot on the third hole is sent down into a hollow, and the second is pitched over two ponds to a rolling green. The fourth is a drive through a valley with a trap for a slice and the woods for a pull. The second shot must be long and straight to carry a hunker and avoid a pit that guards the green. The fifth is an iron shot to a green 165 yards away with an inviting ditch in front of it.

A saunter through the woods leads the golfer to the sixth tee, where he drives through a clearing in the woods. This hole is 500 yards long, with an open fairway running toward the clubhouse to a large green with a trap for an over-approach. The seventh is the most unique hole on any course in the Westchester District. Its tee is near the top of a steep hill, facing to the south, with no fairway in sight, and with the green hardly visible in a hollow to the left. A small fairway is on the face of the hill, and almost perpendicular to the green.

There are two methods of playing the eighth hole, a slight right curve around the bottom of the hill. It is played either along the lower limit with a slice, or the ball is aimed uphill and allowed to roll down again. This green is guarded on the right by chocolate-drop bunkers and by a deep pit on the left. The ninth is a mountainous ascent up the face of the hill to the clubhouse, and again the ball is aimed at a spot fifty yards from its mark.

From the tenth tee the green is out of sight over a steep hill. A good drive reaches the green easily, but a topped ball has a miscellaneous series of pitfalls to negotiate. The eleventh is an uphill drive along a side-hill curving to the left, and a mashie pitch gets a green with a bank on the left and a pit to the right. Two long shots reach the twelfth green when the turf is hard. Ordinarily it is a three-shot hole, 470 yards long. The green is over a hill, with pits to the right and rear, and a bank and ditch to the left.

A mashie shot over a pond lands on the thirteenth green. The fourteenth is a fairly easy drive and iron shot, except that the green is on a slight table with a bank and trap in front of it.

The fifteenth takes the conceit out of duffers, for anything but a perfect drive hits the rough and stays there. It is a par 3 hole, with a green 220 yards upgrade, so that the average golfer takes a 4. The sixteenth requires a long drive over a series of turf mounds, with a cleek shot down a lane of



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By A. Jackson Marshall,
Secretary Electric Vehicle Association of America.

Ranking with the interest manifested in the recent large price reductions of several makers of electric passenger vehicles is the very important development of the battery rental and exchange systems which many authorities seem to feel is destined to exert a far-reaching influence on the automobile industry in general. Some predictions are to the effect that within a comparatively short time the demand for electric vehicles will become so great that it will not only tax the capacity of existing electric vehicle manufacturers, but will compel gasoline car manufacturers to enter the electric vehicle field extensively.

The Electric Vehicle Association of America will treat with this development at its sixth annual convention to be held Oct. 18 and 19 at Cleveland. There are a number of battery rental and exchange systems now available for electric commercial vehicles, and recently a large manufacturer of passenger electrics in Chicago announced very great price reductions, the vehicles now being put out without batteries, enabling purchasers to use the battery exchange and rental systems. However, it is stated that the purchaser of this particular make of car has the option of buying it with or without batteries. To those who desire to buy without batteries a large deduction is made. They can procure rental batteries from a local battery company or through an electric garage.

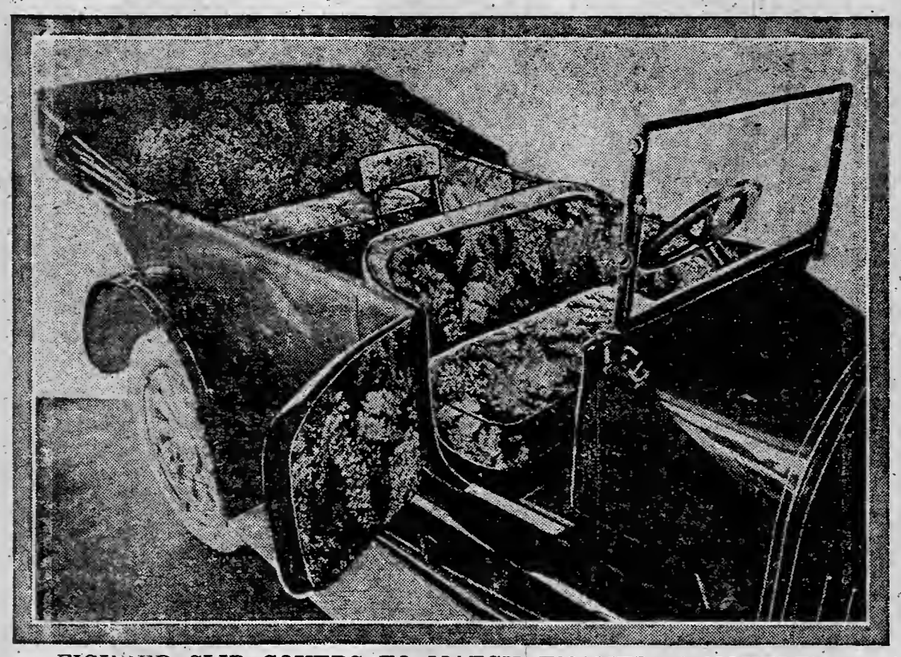
The customer has the privilege of laying the car off for two months during the year's contract, for which time there is no charge for the battery after the customer has given the specified number of days' notice. The capacity of the battery in ampere hours is guaranteed to be kept up at all times when fully charged in such a shape as to deliver 80 per cent. of its rated capacity. The rental company will make repairs of all broken jars, terminals, or such minor repairs as are necessary from time to time to keep the battery in good operating condition. In other words, the amount paid per month to the battery company will cover all expenses and will provide the customer with a battery in prime condition at all times. Whenever the battery, through use, fails to give the required mileage a new battery is put in.

The customer agrees to accept the responsibility for the loss of the battery in case of fire, theft, or collision. The battery rental company agrees also that a deduction may be made from the rental if the battery is out of commission for more than twenty-four hours after notification by the owner of the car that it is in need of attention. The customer agrees to have the battery charged regularly and to give it reasonable care as to flushing and charging. The rental battery company has the right to inspect the battery at the customer's garage at a reasonable time, and further has a right to remove the battery from the car without notice at any time upon failure of the customer to pay the regular rent.

It is claimed by the manufacturer that there are many excellent arguments in favor of this rental battery proposition. In the first place the exact maintenance costs on batteries will be known definitely to the customer. They will be no higher than the stipulated amount he pays per month for the full service. The customer, under this system, saves the cost of a battery, which is sufficient to pay for nearly two years' rental service. In addition to this the customer who employs battery rental service has no extras for the washing of batteries and renewals. It is argued that it is by far the more economical method.

Other considerations regardless of difference in cost should not be forgotten. After a battery has covered three-quarters or four-fifths of its total life and would still be able to give considerable service, it sometimes happens that its mileage capacity has materially decreased and that before the full life of the battery has been consumed it is necessary to purchase a renewal in order to get the required mileage. It is maintained that with a rental battery, capacity is guaranteed, thus assuring the user of a rental battery continued high efficiency at all times. Most owners of electric cars spend from one to two months out of town per year, at which time their car is taken out of service. In the case of a rental battery, during this time a deduction is made, and for the time this car is out of use their battery cost stops.

The vehicle manufacturer responsible for this particular system further says that the customer is assured against any mishaps in regard to treatment and care of his battery, the rental company being responsible for keeping the battery in prime condition. When the customer owns his battery and through mistreatment or inattention its life is impaired or depreciation sets in he alone is responsible. It is pointed out that the general introduction of battery rental systems will very greatly change the complexion of the entire automobile industry with greatly increased popularity for the electric.



FIGURED SLIP COVERS TO MATCH ENAMEL—A NOVELTY.

The Carl H. Page Company is showing an innovation on Mitchell cars. This consists of a set of imported hand-printed slip covers to blend with the enamel finish of the bodies. The material, imported from France, is designed to withstand hard usage, exposure to the elements, and washing.

Road Encircling Hawaii Completed.

The expenditure of $55,000 upon the Keaumuku Road, at the north end of the Island of Hawaii, according to the reports of the Department of Commerce, completes a magnificent scenic auto road around the entire island, providing a run of 240 miles of perfect surface. This circular trip is becoming increasingly popular with tourists, the marvelous tropical scenery and the glimpses of the fast-vanishing primitive native life combining with the excellent hotel accommodations to insure an ideal tour. The round journey can be made in two days if desired. Within this circle are four volcanoes, two extinct, one extremely active, and one intermittent crater.

To Lecture on Tire Use.

G. C. Tietjen will deliver an address before the automobile school of the West Side Y. M. C. A., at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. His subject will be "Automobile Tires: Their Manufacture, Use and Abuse." The lecture is free.

LIKE GEAR DRIVE TRUCKS.

Report from Swiss Major Gives Some Mobilization Findings.

Information has reached the Internal Gear Drive Association of Detroit in the form of a report made in a letter from Major Hamberger of the Swiss General Staff, which details some of the experiences the Swiss Army has had in road transportation since the outbreak of the war, more than a year ago. Switzerland has taken no part in actual hostilities, but it will be recalled that its army of more than 400,000 men was mobilized at the time the warring nations took up arms. Major Hamberger says the Swiss Government at the time of mobilization had no particular leaning toward any one type of construction for army trucks, but without prejudice brought together vehicles with chain, internal gear, and cordon drives. Of these he says: "The pinion (internal gear) drive has given by far the most satisfactory service for light as well as heavy trucks up to five tons capacity."

Truck capacities come in for some comment. The Swiss Army has been stationed largely along the borders of the country where the mountains are continuous. While roads are good, heavy grades are ever present, and in commenting on the work done, the report says:

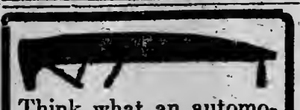
"For the mountains three-ton trucks with comparatively heavy motors, forty-five horse power, and four gear ratios are provided. The trucks carry 75 per cent. of a full load, and even on heavy grades can maintain a speed of between nine and ten miles an hour."

SKIDDING FREQUENT DANGER

Slips of the Front Wheels Responsible for Serious Accidents.

Owners of automobiles are beginning to realize that one great cause for the many road accidents is the failure of tires to cling to the road and the unexpected skidding at bad spots on the macadam. The Secretary of the A. A. A. was himself recently a victim of one of these smash-ups, due to skidding. Those who have undergone similar experiences testify to the fact that the skidding was not the more familiar backwheel skid, but the slipping of the front wheels.

With the appreciation of this danger many autoists are taking the precaution of using tire-chains on the front as well as the rear wheels, with very satisfactory results, and some in mountainous sections are even making a practice of using the chains for all four wheels in dry weather as well as on "slippery" days. To the inexperienced this sounds like an appalling leap in the tire-bill, due to extra wear on tires in extremely mountainous districts; but those who have tried the scheme of using tire-chains in all weathers claim that the tires serve their full mileage.



Think what an automobile top must withstand:

Sun, wind, rain, snow, folding, misuse

The top material probably gets harder service and less attention than any other part of the car.

A Genuine **Pantasote**

top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect, leakproof *shelter*.

Genuine Pantasote needs no explanation to the man who has had experience with it and other top materials.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

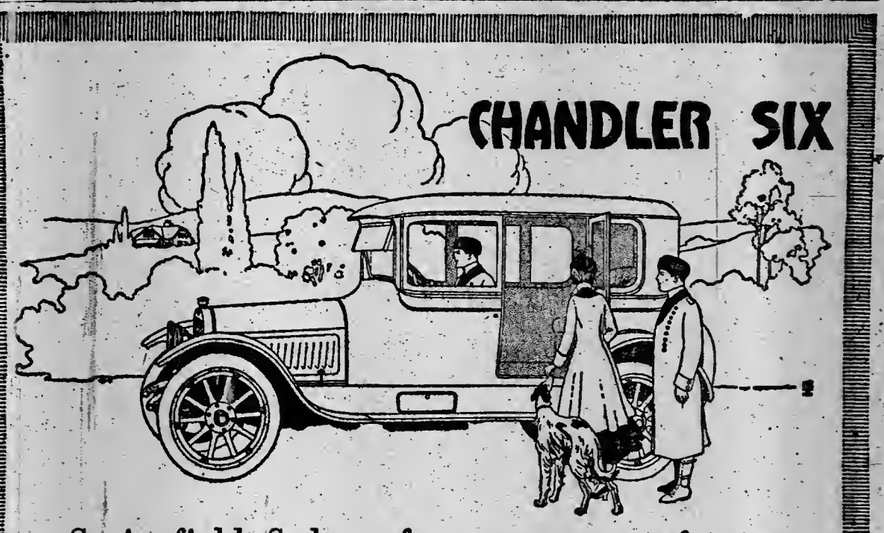
Stearns KNIGHT CARS
REBUILT AND GUARANTEED.
The Only Used Knight Motored Cars Sold with a New Car Guarantee.
Look These Cars Over. The Low Prices Asked for Them Will Surprise You.

1915 TOURING
Special 6-passenger body, with choice of extra brand new limousine or landaulet body; 6 cylinder. This is an exact duplicate of our 1916 model.

1913 LIMOUSINE
Special Moore & Munger body; overhauled; newly painted; dynamo, electric lights; with manufacturer's equipment.

1912 TOY TONNEAU
Combination 2 and 4-passenger body; electric lights and dyname; fully equipped.

1913 6-48 PACKARD LIMOUSINE.
Received private Winter usage only. Electric lights. Must be seen to be appreciated.
1911 NATIONAL 7 PASS. TOURING.
Newly painted.
1913 COLE 5 PASS. TOURING.
Electric lights and starting.
F. B. Stearns Co., of N. Y.
417 West 55th St. 'Phone, 7660—Columbus.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept.



Springfield Sedan of permanent roof type mounted on the superb Chandler chassis at a price complete of $1795

THIS is not a make-shift—a cheap imitation—but a genuine Springfield Sedan, built by the Springfield Company, the originators of this type of body. We have purchased these in large quantities, which makes possible this record-breaking price. The ideal car for fall tours (the most delightful season of the year) and for town use. Instantly convertible from a perfect sedan into an open, permanent roof touring car,

In purchasing your car for fall use insist on a *genuine* Springfield body—do not accept an imitation with the feeling that it will be just as good.

Brougham	$2750	Touring (with Convertible Top)	$1495
Landaulet	2750		
Brewster Type Sedan	2750		
Limousine	2450	*Special 6 Pass. Convertible Roadster	2000
Sedan	2250	*Special 2 Pass. Dispatchabout	1600
Coupe	1950	Springfield Type Touring (Standard)	1295
Springfield Type Sedan	1795	Runabout "	1295
Cabriolet	1650		

*All PRICES F. O. B. Cleveland, Ohio, excepting two items with * which are F. O. B. New York*



Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 1890 Broadway, Tel. 9175 Col.
Metropolitan Distributors

W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO. 299 Central Avenue, Newark
CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO. Cleveland, Ohio
I. M. ALLEN COMPANY 340 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

MOON
1916

THERE is an increasing demand among up-to-date buyers for a car which will represent its owner as an individual wherever he motors—on his own street, about town or away on his holiday. Moon cars are built expressly to fill this demand, and not to compete with ordinary cars on a price basis.

Our new convex Tumble-Home body, Spanish leather upholstery, deep, comfortable seats are a few of the external features. Genuine Continental Motor, Delco electric service, full floating axle with the noiseless Helical differential are notable mechanical factors.

The Continental Motor is genuine; the Delco is furnished with the automatic spark control; the clutch is our perfected smooth acting disc type; the power is delivered through double universal joints, assuring perfect alignment.

Our listings—the "6-40" at $1475 and the "6-30" at $1195—are very conservative when one but sees what splendid values they represent.

Model "6-40"
Genuine Honeycomb radiator.
New type, light piston, high-speed Continental Motor, 3½x5.
Newest Delco equipment with indicator.
Klaxon horn.
Heavy pitch gears in aluminum gear-box.
Gasolene tank in rear with vacuum feed.
Wheelbase 124 inches.
Tires 34x4.
Weight 2950 pounds.
Touring with chairs entirely concealed.
Full complement of newest equipment.
$1475

Model "6-30"
Genuine Honeycomb radiator.
New light six special Continental Motor, 3¼x4½.
Newest Delco equipment with indicator.
Klaxon horn.
Transmission—new type, short shaft with heavy pitch gears.
Gasolene tank in rear with vacuum feed.
Wheelbase 118 inches.
Tires 33x4.
Weight 2500 pounds.
Generous five-passenger.
Full complement of newest equipment.
$1195

These New Moon Models Being Delivered NOW.

THE Allen

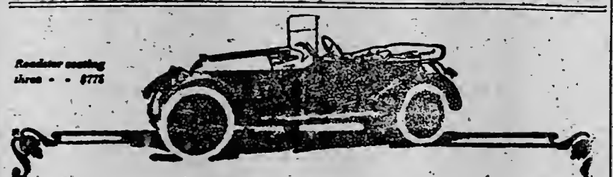
More Than You Expect

When you examine and ride in an Allen you will find more than you expect for the price. Here are a few specifications:

3 3-4 x 5 inch Allen-Sommer Motor, 37 H. P.
4 cylinders cast en bloc.
Unit power plant, aluminum housings.
Wheeling-Remy electric starting and lighting system.
Full floating rear axle, pressed steel housings.
112 inch wheelbase, 55 inch underslung rear springs.
Firestone demountable rims with one extra.
Gas tank at rear, vacuum feed.
Its weight is 2300 pounds.

THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
225 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.
Distributors for Greater New York and Vicinity.
Factory Address: THE ALLEN MOTOR CO., Fostoria, O.





Roadster seating three - - $775

A NEW USE
for light motor cars has been created by
Scripps-Booth
Not the slightest compromise in comfort, quality or



TRUCKS Mack TRUCKS

MACK worm drive trucks are the trucks with "built in" service. For the past 19 years MACKS have led competition on the quality basis alone. They are constructed by a company that has always built with an eye for stability and permanence in the motor truck field.

The fact that MACK trucks are successfully serving almost every type of of business is a practical endorsement which you cannot afford to overlook.

The mechanical superiorities of the worm drive MACK—its simplicity of construction—easy accessibility to all parts—highest grade of materials and workmanship—are features which make the operation of MACK trucks most economical.

The International Motor Company's line includes MACK and SAURER trucks—built with both worm and chain drive. Capacities 1 to 7½ tons—also 5 to 15 ton Tractor Trailers.

Send for Business Helps.

INTERNATIONAL

$13,000,000 CASH TAKEN OUT OF BANKS

Reserve Board Also Reports a Decrease of About $6,000,000 in Gold Reserves.

BIG INCREASE IN BUSINESS

Indicated by the Gains Shown in the Total of Investments Held—More Municipal Warrants Bought.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement indicates net cash withdrawals of about $13,000,000 and a decrease in gold reserve of about $6,600,000. The decrease in the bank's gold reserves is more than fully offset by the deposit of over $8,000,000 of gold with Federal Reserve agents to reduce their liability on outstanding reserve notes, and to release maturing commercial paper. The New York bank shows an increase of $3,900,000 in its gold reserve, while Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, and Chicago report the largest withdrawals of gold for the last week.

The banks' increased activity is indicated by the gains shown in the totals of investments held. The amount of commercial paper on hand decreased by about $1,300,000, largely as the result of the liquidation of considerable amounts of paper held by the Richmond and Dallas banks. Bank acceptances on hand increased $1,800,000, the Boston bank representing practically the entire gain. Of the total amount of bills on hand 12.9 per cent. was paper maturing within ten days, compared with 16.9 per cent. the week before, while the percentage of paper maturing after ten but within thirty days shows a slight change. A considerable increase since the previous week is shown in the holdings of agricultural and livestock paper, maturing after ninety days, Dallas alone reporting a gain of $852,000 of this class of paper.

There has been practically no change in the amount of United States bonds on hand. The Cleveland bank reports an increase of about $2,000,000 in the amount of municipal warrants on hand. Gains under this head are also reported by all other, except the Southern banks. The ratio of earning funds (including bills and investments) to capital stands now at about 150 per cent., as against 144 the week before, and 104 three months ago. During the latter period the amount of earning funds increased from $56,200,000 to $81,600,000, the highest figure reported since the opening of the banks.

Reserve deposits, as distinct from Government deposits, show a net decrease of $5,200,000, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis reporting smaller net figures than a week ago.

Federal Reserve agents report a total of $141,000,000 in notes outstanding, against which they hold $123,300,000 of gold and $18,100,000 of paper. Almost $8,000,000 of reserve notes were issued by them to the banks during the last week. The banks report $122,200,000 of notes in circulation and a net liability thereon of $14,295,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.	
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$227,203,000
Gold settlement fund	55,180,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,202,000
Total gold reserve	283,841,000
Legal tender notes, silver &c.	16,493,000
Total reserve	800,138,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
Maturities within 10 days	5,777,000
Maturities within 30 days	12,274,000
Maturities within 60 days	15,707,000
Maturities within 90 days	8,877,000
Maturities over 90 days	2,207,000
Total	44,902,000
Investments—United States bonds	9,329,000
Municipal warrants	77,381,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	15,378,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	10,993,000
All other resources	3,318,000
Total resources	411,439,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in	$54,728,000
Government deposits	15,000,000
Reserve deposits, net	324,747,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	14,295,000
All other liabilities	2,669,000
Total liabilities	411,439,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	82.7%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	87.5%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	39.6%

The statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)	
Total gold reserve	$16,388,000
Total reserve	16,502,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,252,000
Reserve deposits, net	21,703,000
SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)	
Total gold reserve	$138,158,000
Total reserve	148,267,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,343,000
Reserve deposits, net	152,737,000
THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)	
Total gold reserve	$12,690,000
Total reserve	15,315,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,935,000
Reserve deposits, net	21,068,000
FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)	
Total gold reserve	$16,143,000
Total reserve	17,134,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,235,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,064,000
FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)	
Total gold reserve	12,914,000
Total reserve	13,001,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,849,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,378,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	6,087,000
SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)	
Total gold reserve	$7,972,000
Total reserve	8,065,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,812,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,257,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	1,914,000
SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)	
Total gold reserve	$39,678,000
Total reserve	41,023,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,128,000
Reserve deposits, net	51,402,000
EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)	
Total gold reserve	$7,902,000
Total reserve	8,179,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,964,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,149,000
NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)	
Total gold reserve	$6,564,000
Total reserve	6,568,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,879,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,956,000
TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)	
Total gold reserve	$7,870,000
Total reserve	7,892,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,661,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,144,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	1,111,000
ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)	
Total gold reserve	$9,180,000
Total reserve	9,511,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,484,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,484,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,233,000
TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)	
Total gold reserve	$8,786,000
Total reserve	8,743,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,799,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,403,000

A statement of Federal Reserve agents' accounts, Oct. 1, 1915, for New York follows:

Federal Reserve notes received from the Controller	$63,760,000
Amount of Federal Reserve notes chargeable to Federal Reserve agent	$63,760,000
Federal Reserve notes in hands of agent at close of business Friday, Oct. 1, 1915	$2,140,000
Federal Reserve notes issued to Federal Reserve Bank, less notes returned to agent for redemption and cancellation	$61,620,000
Held by Federal Reserve agent in reduction of liabilities in outstanding notes:	
Gold coin and certificates	$61,850,000
As security for outstanding notes:	
Commercial paper	$270,000
Total	$61,620,000

Amount of commercial paper turned over to Federal Reserve agent $270,000.

LONDON TRADING SUBDUED.

Market Awaits Outcome of the Situation in the Balkans.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The money pressure slackened today, but discount rates were firmer as the market expects an early issue of Russian Treasury bills following the agreement between the British and Russian Finance Ministers.

American exchange was active. Cable transfers opened at 4.72½@4.72¾, but heavy buying depressed the rate to 4.72. Later sellers offered freely, and caused a recovery to 4.72¾.

The stock market was subdued by the Balkan situation, but there was no pronounced weakness anywhere. The war loan, home rails, and steel and copper shares monopolized attention. The latter declined after an early show of strength. The other American shares were quietly steady.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Twenty-four corporations were chartered today. Their capitals aggregated $319,200, and they included:

Globe Explosives Co., war supplies, farmers, grazers, builders, $100,000; F. W. McNeal, D. J. Johnston, T. A. Moulten, 1,000 Madison Av.

Harrsling Island Realty Co., realty, construction, $50,000; A. E. Moore, H. S. Perrigo, J. J. Jamsen, Jr., 37 Wall St.

Far East Importing Co., importers, exporters, $20,000; Morris Sour Ferris, H. Paull, E. J. Wentz, 87 Fins St.

Savoy Gramophone Co., talking machines, cabinets, phonographs, $25,000; D. Tanner, J. Gionn, E. A. Hodes, 9 East 108th St.

The Suh-Leasing Co., realty, brokerage, construction, $25,000; P. Schnidler, J. P. McSorley; G. M. Pearson, 25 St. Nicholas Terrace.

Elliott Advertising Service, Rochester, advertising, publishing, printing, $25,000; R. E. White, R. Cole, L. B. Elliott, 623 Mercantile Building, Rochester.

Cortland Line Co., Cortland, fishing lines, $21,000; E. L. Reynolde, L. C. Tyler, R. F. Smith, Cortland.

Clara Charlesworth Co. ladies' clothing, $10,000; F. E. Parham, G. E. Baldwin, C. Wessell, 366 Lexington Av.

Bellotti & Co. Bronx, trucks, carriages, transportation, $5,000; J. M. J. Murray, C. and P. Bellotti, 3,608 Holland Av., Bronx.

Rutherford Chemical Co., drugs, chemicals, $5,000; M. Isaacs, B. J. Seffer, M. Goldman, 1,346 Lyman Place, Bronx.

E. A. Kellar Co., corsets, belts, elastic stockings, $5,000; L. Helms, G. L. and E. A. Kellar, 90 Pinehurst Av.

Elgin Baker Corpn., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. S. and M. A. Levine, J. H. Goldberg, 6,724 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.

James H. Paplo Co., Brooklyn, carriages, autos, $5,000; Grace and J. H. Paplo, J. Pantz, 164 18th St., Brooklyn.

Capital increase: Smith, Hauser & MacIsaac, Manhattan, $250,000 to $500,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Clere Clothing Co., Syracuse.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con	.01	Mexican	.35
Andes	.03	Occidental Con	.79
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.22
Caledonia	.57	Overman	.11
Challar	.03	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.75	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Seg. Belcher	.06
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.24
Hale & Norcross	.04	Union Con	.44
Jacket Con	.15	Utah Con	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	Silver Bars	49¾

TONOPAH.

Belmont	8.50	C. O. D.	.04
Jim Butler	.36	Comb. Fraction	.08
McNamara	.02	Orfield Daisy	.04
Midway	.12	Orfield Black Bird	.05
Mizpah Exten	.18	Florence	.44
Montana	.30	G'field C. M.	1.50
North Star	.11	G'field Merger	.18
Rescue Eula	.10	Jumbo Extension	1.20
Tonopah Exten	2.40	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Merger	.34	Silver Pick	.07
Victor	.35	Vernal	.03
West End	.54	Nevada Hills	.19
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.09
Atlanta	.28	Round Mountain	.41
Booth	.41	MANHATTAN.	
		Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	8¾	9	Isabella	16½	16¾
Elkton	23½	25	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	75	90	McKinney	36	41½
Findley	3¼	4½	Portland	157	159
Golden C.	179	180	Vindicator	156	157
Gold Dol		4	R. B. H.	2	8¼
Gold Sov	3¼	4			

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 2.—Cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	54	56	56
Arkwright Mills	..	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	40	..	40
Border City Mfg. Co.	105	..	..
Chace Mills	102½	..	..
Cornell Mills	140	..	..
Charlton Mills	95	..	..
Davol Mills	95	95	..
Davis Mills	..	..	108
Flint Mills	97¼	102¼	..
Hargrave's Mills	..	43	..
King Philip's Mills	108	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	100	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	..	78
Luther Mfg. Co.	120	..	..
Merchants Mfg. Co.	77½	82½	..
Mechanics Mills	78	..	..
Narragansett Mills	..	92¼	..
Osborne Mills	94	97	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	90	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	140	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	180	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	..	75	..
Stafford Mills	..	72½	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	125	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	105	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	171	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	70	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	80	..

*Ex dividend.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Sales this week:

Sales.	Price.
4 Farr Alpaca Co.	142
1 Lockwood Co., Waterville, Me.	98¼
1 Nashua Mfg. Co.	710
30 Pacific Mills	119
21 Pepperell Mfg. Co.	121@121¾
20 U. S. Worsted Co. 2d pf.	18¼
50 West Point Mfg. Co., eligible	81½

Will the

American Public

Subscribe to

Foreign Loans

or

Will they put their money into

Gilt Edge

American Securities

of which there is no doubt as to their value?

The answer is in our specialty

Europe or America

The edition is limited.

We are prepared to execute orders either Large or Small in

Stocks

Grain

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Cotton

Coffee

Sugar

Cotton Seed Oil

Fractional lots of stock a specialty

1 share end upward for cash —on margin or on our monthly, easy payment plan.

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Members

Chicago Board of Trade

Consolidated Stock Exchanges of N. Y.

N.Y. Coffee Exch., N.Y. Produce Exch.

FINANCIAL.

SMALL-LOAN POLICY WRECKED THE 'KATY'

Road's Troubles Began with Borrowing System Inaugurated 20 Years Ago.

NO BROAD REFUNDING PLAN

Too Many Trips to Banks and Too Many Contending Classes of Bondholders.

The announcement made last Monday that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway had been thrown into receivership came unexpectedly. While there was no secret about the financial condition of the road, it was understood in the financial district that the new financial interests behind the road would do everything to avert a receivership. A voluntary readjustment of the road's finances was under consideration. This fact that there was no vicious break in the company's securities just prior to the announcement of a receivership indicates that news of the action of the Directors two days before the application for a receiver was made was well confined to inside circles, and that little or no advantage was taken of the advance information. A break in the M., K. & T. stocks was experienced fully two weeks before the receivership, but that was not attributed to receivership talk.

A primary cause for the receivership was contained in threatened attachment suits which would have seriously embarrassed the company in every State in which it held property. Several suits had been disposed of, but they were small. Big suits, involving upward of $100,000, were feared. These suits were threatened by note holders who refused to have their notes extended for another year. The notes were part of the $19,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. issue, a great majority of which were extended last May on a 6 per cent. basis. The recent storms in the Southwest also made trouble and may cost the M., K. & T. from $800,000 to $1,000,000. In receivers' hands it will be easier to raise ready cash than it would have been with the road out of receivership. A company whose preferred stock was selling at $13 a share and whose common was selling at $7 was naturally not in a good condition to make representations to Wall Street.

Short-Sighted Financing.

Behind all the immediate embarrassments of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, however, there lay a contract from which there was no escape. Twenty years ago the men in charge of the M., K. & T. drew up financial plans which were too limited for a growing railroad. Instead of drawing up one single first mortgage they drew up a great number of small ones. A $1,000,000 mortgage was a big thing in the railroad's financing of those days. There was no general refunding plan, no sufficient foresight for extension and development. The holders of each set of bonds considered themselves superior in strength. They would not surrender their bonds for bonds under a unified mortgage. There was only one consolidated mortgage, but this did not suffice. Under that kind of financing the railroad had difficulty getting funds. It made many trips to the banks and each time the intsrest charges climbed upward. If there had been a large central mortgage it would have been quite easy to sell new installments of bonds as they were needed.

It is worthy of notice that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas runs through territory in which a number of other railroads have come to grief. The Rock Island lines touch the Southwest and they are in receivership. The Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain lines, the Wabash Railroad, the International and Great Northern, and the St. Louis & San Francisco all run through the belt and all have been put into receiverships. It is not contended that all of these roads suffered from common conditions, for in several instances there was mismanagement and financial indiscretion. It is to be noted, however, that the district is primarily agricultural and this suggests the view that times of business depression create more havoc in agricultural districts than in thickly populated manufacturing districts. There certainly has been no indication that reckless financing had anything to do with the fall of the M., K. & T.

Eighty-two Railroads in Receivership.

As computed from the records of The Railway Age Gazette the inclusion of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, with its mileage of 3,865, makes a total of 41,088 miles of railroad in the United States now in receivership. This mileage is held by eighty-two railroad companies and represents a capitalization of $2,264,000,000.

"This is more than one-sixth of the railway mileage in the United States," says The Railway Age Gazette in this week's issue, "and exceeds the total railway mileage of any other country in the world, except European and Asiatic Russia combined. The total par value of securities outstanding of roads being operated by receivers represents about 15 per cent. of the total capitalization of the railways of the United States, and is greater than the total capitalization of all the railways of any other country in the world outside of Russia, Great Britain, Germany, and France.

"This is a record of insolvency unparalleled in history. The largest mileage of roads in receivership previously recorded, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission's reports, was for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, when 102 roads, operating 40,818 miles of line, and with a capitalization of about $2,500,000,000, or about 25 per cent. of the total capitalization at that time, were being operated under the direction of the courts. It will be noted that with a greater mileage the capitalization of the roads now in receivership is less than that of the roads bankrupt in 1894."

May Change Rate Attitude.

Commenting on the future of the M. K. & T. The Gazette says:

"The receivership will permit the elimination of the mortgage restrictions and presumably a reduction in fixed charges. The attitude of the State of Texas has already changed materially and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas management has gone far toward gaining the confidence of the Texas people, and steps are already under way for the development of a profitable traffic northward. What the rate situation in the Southwest will be is only a matter of conjecture. It would seem that the time had almost come when people realized the irreparable injury which was being done by demagogic railroad regulation."

Amen Dinner Set for Dec. 3.

The Amen Corner Association, composed of politicians and newspaper men, will hold its annual dinner at the Waldorf on Friday, Dec. 3, the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the asso-

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

SOCIALISM THE SOLE HOPE OF DEMOCRACY, by William M. Feigenbaum, Brooklyn Philosophical Association, Long Island Business College, South Eighth Street, between Bedford and Driggs Avenues, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Monday.

METALLURGICAL LIMESTONES OF NOVA SCOTIA, by Professor J. E. Woodman; "Petrographic Methods Applied to the Study of Cement," by R. J. Colony; both illustrated with Lantern Slides. Section of Geology and Mineralogy, New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

THE VALAIS AND SAVOY, by Professor Charles U. Clark, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventh Streets, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

CARL MARIA VON WEBER, GERMAN ROMANTICISM PAR EXCELLENCE, by John G. Van Cleve, P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by piano selections.

REACTION AND REVOLUTION, by Professor Edward F. Humphrey, P. S. 48, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

ROMEO AND JULIET, by Frederick Paulding, P. S. 119, 133d Street, east of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by recitations.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, by Professor J. G. Carter Troop, P. S., 165 225 West 108th Street, 8:15 P. M.

A MYSTERIOUS FORCE, by Charles L. Harrington, Hunter College, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

ENGLISH BALLADS, by Miss Grace Ewing, New York Public Library, Ninety-sixth Street Branch, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by songs.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, by Miss Emma H. Gunther, New York Public Library, Tompkins Square Branch, 331 East Tenth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

PRELIMINARY TALK ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PIANOFORTE, by Miss Margaret Anderton, Pilgrim Hall, (Broadway Tabernacle,) Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by selections.

Tuesday.

OBJECT AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNment, by Edgar Dawson, Public School 4, Rivington, Ridge, and Pitt Streets, 8:15 P. M.

LIBERTY AND EDUCATION, by Joseph Barondess, Public School 63, Fourth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

STATIC ELECTRICITY, by Wallace Ker, Public School 95, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES; HISTORY AND ADVANTAGES, by Professor Walter E. Clark, Public School 90, 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

SHAKESPEAREAN LOVERS, by Professor J. Duncan Spaeth, Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8 P. M.

AFRICAN FOOTPRINTS IN SPAIN, by John D. Haney, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Avenue and 260th Street, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

SWITZERLAND AND THE ALPS, by Miss Artha M. McConoughey, St. Anslem's Hall, Tinton Avenue, near 155th Street, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH, by Daniel Gregory Mason, P. S. 101, 113th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated at the piano.

THE MAN OF EGYPT, by Clayton S. Cooper, Institute Hall, 218 East 106th Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

HUNTING WOLVES ON SNOWSHOES, by James A. Oruikshank, New York Juvenile Asylum, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 7 P. M. Illustrated.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by Professor Stephen P. Duggan, Young Men's Christian Association, Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

HOW TO ENJOY PICTURES, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 87, 145th Street, east of Willis Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

NORTHERN AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN, by Harry C. Ostrander, P. S. 47, Randolph, St. Lawrence, and Beach Avenues, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, by John C. Weleh, P. S. 53, 103th Street, Findlay and Teller Avenues, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Thursday.

THE REIGN OF FIRE, by William T. Elsing, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

SWITZERLAND AND THE LAND, THE PEOPLE, AND THE GOVERNMENT, by Miss Franklin Ross, P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE BEGINNING OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM, by George Henry Payne, P. S. 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

SPANISH AMERICA, by William B. Guthris, Ph. D., P. S. 59, 225 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

SOCIAL JUSTICE WITHOUT SOCIALISM, by Professor John Bates Clarke, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Streets, 8:15 P. M.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, by Miss Emma H. Gunther, New York Public Library, Ninety-sixth Street Branch, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

POLITICAL PARTISANSHIP AND CITY BUSINESS, by Professor Eugene E. Agger, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street, 8:15 P. M.

JUSTICE, by Professor George W. Kirchwey, Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

Friday.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY, by Lucy Elizabeth Textor, Ph. D., Wadleigh High School, 115th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE HEALTHY HUMAN BODY, by Dr. William A. Rodgers, Public School 28, Dominick, Clarke, and Broome Streets, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

RUBBER GATHERING 'ROUND THE WORLD, by George T. Hastings, Public School 52, Broadway, Academy Street, and Vermilyea Avenue, Inwood, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

PATENT MEDICINE FRAUDS, by Dr. Oscar M. Leiser, Public School 96, Avenue A and East Eighty-second Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

ROSTAND'S "CYRANO DE BERGERAC," "CHANTECLER," by Professor J. G. Carter Troop, Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadeworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

AIRCRAFT IN MODERN WARFARE, by William Menkel, Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Great Jones and Lafayette Streets, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE MEDITERRANEAN, by Colonel Edwin A. Havers, Public School 28, Anthony and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Saturday.

EXPLORATIONS IN HAITI, THE NEGRO REPUBLIC, by G. V. Nash, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, 4 P. M. Illustrated.

ENERGY AS A SOURCE OF HEAT, by Ernest R. Von Nardroff, Sc. D., American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, by Professor Charles F. Horne, New York Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

MONOPOLY AND THE TRUSTS, by Professor James Walter Crook, Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

HEREDITY AND ITS LAWS, by Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, Public School 87, 145th Street, east of Willis Avenue, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Evening School 150, Brooklyn, will be opened tomorrow. Persons may register from 7 to 9:30 P. M. any day this week. The classes are: Common branches, English to foreigners, typewriting and stenography, sewing, dressmaking, embroidery, millinery, flower making, and cooking.

George J. O'Reilly, an attendance officer, has been granted permission to be absent from duty without loee of pay from Sept. 27 to Oct. 2 for the purpose of attending the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Washington, D. C.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to retire Michael T. Hynes, janitor of P. S. 29, Manhattan, from active service. He has been in the Education Deportment thirty-one years.

Daniel J. Morris and William B. Brader have been appointed members of the Local School Board of District 36.

The portable school building recently erected in East Flushing has been made an annex to P. S. 92, Queens.

One teacher, giving instruction in music, elocution, and physical training, will be permitted to serve in the Brooklyn Evening High School for Men on Friday nights in place of one of the regular nights.

The evening elementary schools have been

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Maj. E. I. Brown, C. of E., from present station and will report Chief of Engrs., this city, for assignment.

1st Lt. W. E. Koppenbrink, M. R. C., resigned, Oct. 1.

1st Lt. R. H. Van Volkenburgh, C. A. C., from assignment to 170th Co. to Unassigned List, reporting to Comdg. Officer, C. D. of Charleston.

Maj. F. E. Lacey, Jr., Q. M. C., from detail in that corps and assigned 1st Inf., sailing on first transport leaving San Fran. for Hawaii.

Capt. R. B. Harper, Q. M. C., to Jeffersonville, Ind., for temp. duty as Depot Q. M. during the absence of Maj. T. B. Hacker, Q. M. C., upon whose return Capt. Harper will return to proper station.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lt. R. F. Bernard, the Tennessee, to home and wait orders.

Chf. Gunner T. S. Avason, the North Dakota, to Naval Magazine, Ft. Miflin, Penn.

Chf. Gunner C. C. Clay to Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport, R. I.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Mayflower, Dolphin, Sylph, Balley, Barney, Biddle, Monaghan, Roe, Perkins, Terry, Wilke, and Sterett, at Washington Yard; Winslow, at Bridgeport; Minnesota, at Rockland; Nanshan, at San Francisco; Neptune, at Newport, and the Culgoa, at Cape Haitien.

Sailed—Hector, Guantanamo for Gonalvez; O'Brien, Newport for speed trials; Cheyenne, H-1, H-2, and H-3, Santa Barbara for San Pedro.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Appointment: As patrol., 2d gr., transferred from Board of Water Supply, C. H. Menken, assigned to Training School.

Transfers and assignments, 3 A. M., Oct. 4: Motorcycle Sergts. P. McGee, 80 to 81; C. West, 81 to 80; J. S. Minogue, 89 to 80, with motorcycle; Bicycle Sergt. G. P. Conboy, 99 to 89; Sergts. J. F. McGrath, 80 to 89, from bicycle to motorcycle duty; Patrol. J. L. Shattuck, 26 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. D; P. J. Doody, 168 to 174, assignment to motorcycle duty discont.; A. Johnson, 174 to 168, from mounted to motorcycle duty; P. Murphy, Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, to Bridge Prect.

Temporary Assignments: Sergt. R. B. Watt, 82, to office of Traffic and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 7; Patrol. C. Naimoli, 21, to 16 in. Dis., 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 4; J. J. O'Brien, 37, C. E. Pearce, 274, and G. F. Ring, 273, to Bur. of Tel., 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 1; G. Chiquette, 63, to C. O., duty in Spe. Squad 3, 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 8; A. Carovetta, 39, and F. A. Carrano, 161, to C. O., duty in office of 3d Deputy Commr., 14 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 4; H. Kutner, 144, to 16 in. Dis., 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 5; B. T. Royce, 146, to C. O., duty at U. S. Dept. of Labor, 3 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 30; W. Myer, 149, to B. H. H. Squad, as motor cycle messenger in 11 ins. Dis., 14 days, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 4; E. Bohlman, 164, to 11 ins. Dis., 15 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 2; G. Richold, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Inspector, as messenger, 15 days, 9 A. M., Oct. 5.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Patrol. F. M. Sutting, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 3; J. Ward, 29, 2 daye, 8 A. M. Oct. 7; B. Sears, 32, 2 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 15; P. F. Cunningham, 86, 1 day, noon Oct. 2; J. P. McGannon, 83, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 8; E. A. Wilson, 148, 1 day noon Oct. 2; J. R. Curren, 170, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 3.

Suspended Without Pay: Patrol. T. Lynch, 145, 3:08 P. M. Oct. 1.

Resignation Accepted: Patrol. J. J. O'Neill, 38, to take effect 12 P. M. Oct. 1.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CONGDON, CHARLES H., (Aug. 2;) personalty over $1,000; one-half each to Jennie L. Williams, friend, and her daughter, Angeline.

KYLE, JEANNETTE, (Aug. 21;) personalty over $10,000; daughter, Jeannette MacColl, gets $15,000; residue goes to children and grandchildren of testator; certain gifts to other relatives and friends.

REICHE, CHARLOTTE E. T. F., (Sept. 4;) personalty under $500; realty over $500; all to widower, Charles L.

TOMLINSON, ARTHUR W., (Sept. 13;) personalty under $50; realty over $10,000; all to widow, Clara J.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for Deputy Medical Superintendent will be received until 4 P. M. on Oct. 14

The mental test for process server will be held tomorrow.

The mental test for Medical Inspector will be held on Oct. 7.

The mental test for pathologist bacteriologist will be held on Oct. 8.

The mental and oral tests for Lithuanian interpreter will be held on Oct. 8.

Applications for Superintendent of the New York City Children's Hospital and School, Randall's Island, will be received until Oct. 18.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 3, at the New York Custom House, competitive examination for engineer, electrician, and plumber, for men only, to fill a vacancy as general mechanic at $840 a year in the Phoenix Indian School, Arizona, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The appointee will be required to operate a stationary steam engine and to do general electric, plumbing, and carpentry work about the plant. Competitors will be examined on practical questions and training and experience. Applicants must show that for at least three years they have been employed in positions which required the operation of stationary steam engines and the doing of plumbing and electrical work. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,

Manhattan's Automobile Bargain Establishment,

The Mart with a Factory.

Experts in Mechanical & Electrical Repairs; Painting and Trimming Departments, insuring customers complete satisfaction!

Service Department a Unique Feature!

A Great Line of Winter Cars,

Coupes, Sedans, Town Cars, Limousines and Landaulettes.

Time Payments Arranged.

Packards, Pierces, Renaults, Daimlers, Cadillacs, Overlands, Oaklands, Alcos, Chalmers, Hudsons, Buicks, Scripps-Booth, Chevrolet, Mercers, Wintons, Stearns, Fords, Maxwells, Saxons, etc.

Tops, Parts, Shields, Tanks, Seats.

"Never Before" Such Bargains!

Carloads of Nice, Fresh

Tires & Tubes 40% to 75% Saved

All the "Good" Makes in Stock.

1,000 Used Bodies Make, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $10. Some Great Values!

TUBES.....65c, $1.20, $1.25 &c.

Sundries, All Sorts, at ½ Value!

"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."

1763 Broadway, Near 57th St.

Tires and Sundries, 1,764 B'way, Directly Opposite.

The Only Large Stock of Winter Bodies! 5-Story Building

Crowded with Bodies in Every Style.

And

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, churches, and stores; $675 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly. Answer at once, C. Store, 9 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

CAN YOU SPARE 50c a week? If so, the amount will purchase 4 full size lots at $35 each at Huntington, L. I., near trolley, town and harbor; high and dry. Call for free tickets. C. Estate, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

RUTHERFORD.—New Colonial type house, 8 rooms, central hall, large living room, with fireplace; clear through house; side porch; parquet floors, tile bath-shower, steam heat, screens, sundes; decorated, beautiful electric fixtures, cabinet gas range, slate roof, copper trim; 75-foot plot; shade trees; all improvements; highest location, on best avenue, with fine view of mountains; only 9½ miles from New York, main line; price $6,750; reasonable terms. Van Mater, Shafer Building, Rutherford.

South Orange, N. J.—Exclusive Montrose section; one minute Lackawanna Depot; 10-room stucco residence, sunroom, enclosed porches; modern plumbing, fixtures, heating, electric lights, hardwood floors; stucco barn, 2 box stalls, carriage floor, hay loft, spare rooms; large fireproof garage; independent heating plant; prominent corner, 1½ acres; possession immediate; price, $20,000; part mortgage. Apply E. M. L., 451 Scotland Road, South Orange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A most desirable country property within sixty miles of this city; magnificent modern residence, farm buildings newly rebuilt; large herd, high grade cattle; complete equipment; established business; will sell or exchange for improved property; value $75,000. W 21 Times.

Six thousand acres of land with timber worth over $60,000, with a lake of nearly 600 acres, located in Northern New Jersey; the only large tract intact to be had; an excellent potable water proposition; held at $25 an acre; open for a quick proposition. S. Silverosrg, Nutley, N. J.

Unusually attractive house now building; "Hills Northern New Jersey," 42 minutes Manhattan; 8 rooms; every improvement; beautiful finish throughout; brick sun porch; pergola; large lawn; near station. Send for particulars, Asshel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

SIX ACRES.

Owner desires to sell three desirable plots of 15, 6, and 2 acres; high elevation; fertile land; easy commuting distance on D., L. & W. R. R.; short walk to express station. J. C. Sparks, 30 Church St., New York.

Builder forced to take eight-room house all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,200, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Small, model chicken farm, Ridgewood, N. J., including stock, new seven-room house and coops; location and market ideal; price and terms reasonable; see before buying elsewhere. X 247 Times Annex.

For Sale.—A new house; seven rooms and bath, at Millington, N. J.; latest improvements; six acres; beautiful view; half mile from station. For particulars address Box 52, Millington, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 71 Warren St., New York City.

RUTHERFORD.—Modern seven-room house, garage; steam, gas, electricity; corner; excellent location; rent $40. Van Mater, Shafer Building, Rutherford.

Glen Ridge.—Desirable modern residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths; six minutes' walk Lackawanna station; $55; telephone. Thomson, 398 W.

Nutley.—Half hour N. Y.; $300 buys modern six-room house, bath; steam; $20 monthly pays principal and interest; price $2,500; at trolley and station. Owner, 59 Court St., Newark.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."

All about the "Ideal Home Town."

SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

$1.00 PER WEEK.

Must dispose, splendid plots; viewing N. Y. 175. SAMUEL KRAFT, 30 Church, N. Y.

Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Maplewood.—Very attractively located old-fashioned house, all improvements; large lot. Oakes, Maplewood, N. J.

For Sale—At Rutherford, N. J., plot 60x150 on highest ground in town; best residential section. Box W 18 Times.

Maplewood.—Several attractive houses for rent; all improvements. Oakes, Maplewood, N. J.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms; 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 335 Times Downtown.

LAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R Linbarger, 197 North Av.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

$2.03 from New York. Near trolley.

181-ACRE FARM, COMPLETE, $3,750.

Only $2,250 cash; balance easy terms.

Price includes 2 good horses, 5 cows, pigs, 100 chickens, full set of machinery, wagons, big crops; 100 fruit trees, 100 acres productive, stone-free soil, nearly all level; spring-watered pasture and valuable pinewood timber; good 10-room house, barns, running water; a wonderful bargain, well worth $8,500. Susskind, 874 Broadway, (18th St.)

Commuter's home and estate, 45 minutes from New York; 24 acres; 12-room dwelling; stable and carriage house; garage, gardener's cottage, other buildings; country club; sale or rent; favorable terms. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

Splendid 216 acres near Poughkeepsie; twelve room house, barns, well watered; grandest views entire surrounding country; absolutely ideal for fruit; bargain. Martin Thew, Arthursburg.

FOR SALE. Home in the Berkshires, 100 acres House, 12 rooms; tenant house, 6 rooms; barns, &c. Wonderful spring water, trout stream. Worth $10,000. No reasonable offer refused.

R. N. HALL, COPAKE FALLS, N. Y.

For Sale.—Either one of two cottages; up to date in all particulars; six rooms each, beautifully located, Larchmont, N. Y.; five minutes from depot; low price to quick purchaser. Box D 359 Times Downtown.

Don't buy a farm out of a book, but let me select it for you free of charge; over 30 years' experience with farms, Orange County only. Write your wants to C. F. Lawrence, Middletown, N. Y.

124th St., 527-529 W., near Broadway and Columbia College.—Exceptionally fine apartments 4 and 5 rooms; well-kept, up-to-date house; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $35 up month.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

At Greenwich.—Furnished, for the Winter or year, 14-room house; convenient to the station; 9 bedrooms, 4 baths, basement laundry; hardy garden; furnace; tennis court; fruit and shade trees; beautiful Sound view; large stable, garage. Apply to Laurence Timmons, 57 Railroad Av., Greenwich, Conn.

BARGAIN!—Beautiful half acre, Greenwich; small bungalow, furnished; barn; commutation; only $4,000; $2,000 cash. Harry Snsad, Noroton, Conn.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For sale, large hotel in the heart of the Berkshires; accommodates 100 people; steam heated, electric lights, 8 bathrooms; building stands in a grove of 60 large trees; fine barn and garage combined; 3 acres of rich land; all-year-round established business; 5 minutes' walk to station, trolley, and golf links; on State Road for automobiles from New York to the Berkshires; price very low; only $4,000 down. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Free map of Florida, showing South Florida combination citrus and vegetable lands on the Gulf Coast; also counties, townships, all cities and towns, railroads, &c. Sarasota-Venice Co., Box 41, Sarasota, Fla.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

VIRGINIA APPLE ORCHARD.

90 acres best Winter varieties; trees five, fifteen years; best care, cultivation; half mile station; good town; large yearly income; wonderful investment; terms. W 30 Times.

Cuba—For Sale or To Let.

A 24-acre improved farm for sale; near Havana, Cuba; 400 bearing orange trees; good two-story frame house; $5,500. F 6 Times Annex.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Have $20,000 cash to add with city equities for income properties, preferably apartments. Full details requested. Charles, 287 Times.

Small amount of cash and equity will secure small business building, central, above 23d, subject first mortgage only. Owner, 282 Times.

Exchange clear, improved lots, well located in Westfield, N. J., for income up to $10,000. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg.

Bronx lots, good section, $15,000, free and clear; want improved Manhattan, one mortgage. Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Client will rent or purchase factory with railroad siding, (seventy to one hundred thousand square feet on one or two floors,) along N. Y., N. H. & H. preferred. Might consider nearby New York or New Jersey location. Replies with full particulars only can be considered.

BURTON THOMPSON & COMPANY, INC., 7 Wall Street, New York.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To rent, furnished, for the Winter, at Old Short Hills, N. J., residence, 15 rooms, 3 baths, 4 acres, carriage house or garage; 10 minutes' walk to Millburn or Short Hills Station. E. B. Camp, Old Short Hills Road, Millburn, N. J.

SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—BEAUTIFUL, HIGHLY IMPROVED ESTATE; FIFTEEN-ROOM HOUSE, ELABORATELY FURNISHED; GARAGE; EXCLUSIVE SECTION; RENT $300 MONTH; SEEN BY APPOINTMENT. PHONE 219 SCARSDALE.

Piermont, N. Y.—Cottage, 5 large rooms and bath; sanitary plumbing; new furnace; on River Road, 5 minutes school and station; furnished, unfurnished; rent reasonable. C. Herring. Phone 253 Piermont.

FURNISHED HOUSE for the Winter; all improvements; moderate rental; Rye, N. Y. Phone 100 Morningside. Van Burgh, 208 West 124th.

Manhattan Beach.—Furnished bungalow, modern conveniences; to May. Telephone 1084 Coney Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

17-room house, fully furnished, garage, $100 monthly. Phone 1793 Coney Island.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TO LET.

Large, light floors; newly renovated; 50x86 feet; long lease at reasonable price; suitable for any kind of business. Apply to Adams Flanagan Co., 150th St. and 3d Av., Bronx, or your own broker.

412 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. north of Penna. R. R. Sta., and near Post Office; large floors and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

LOFTS TO LET.

On account of moving to our new factory at Long Island City, we offer 90,000 square feet light, airy, steam-heated lofts at 304-322 Hudson St., New York City; immediate possession; will divide. Your own broker, or American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

23 East 115th St.—Stable to let or for sale; 70 stalls and carriage room, or can be made over for garage or other business purposes; on easy terms. See caretaker or Chas. B. Farwell, Agent, Tel. 485 Astoria, Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

Desirable, well-lighted office, first floor, facing front entrance; adjoining elevators; modern conveniences; suitable for florist, cigars, newsstand, bootblack, &c.; low rent. 44 East 23d St., New York. Address D 224 Times Downtown.

LOFTS.—4,000 and 7,500 square feet in brick buildings, and 13,000 square feet in concrete building, power; near Williamsburg Bridge and freight stations. James Cavanagh Corporation, 141 Roebling St., Brooklyn.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable 30x88, five story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable.

ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

LOFT 40x90; light, fireproof, sprinklered building; steam, power, elevator; low rent, insurance; immediate possession. Your broker, or OWNER, 521 West 26th St.

DESK ROOM to let. Two large windows, Singer Building, Room 1111.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (cor. 42d). Bryant 5780.

SIX STORY, ABOVE 23D, CENTRAL, 30,000 SQUARE FEET, SUITABLE GARAGE. LEASE OR SELL; VERY EASY TERMS. AMES & COMPANY, 25 WEST 31ST.

STORE,
62 Columbus Av.,
between 59th and 60th Sts.,
$50 RENT.
Inquire of janitor.

To let, store and basement, 30x100; lofts; sprinkler system; elevator; low rates of insurance; very reasonable rent. 96 Grand St.

STORES! STORES! STORES! ! !
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 66th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

LOFTS—STORES—BUILDINGS
Large selections, desirable locations, from 14th St. to 86th; low rents; all sizes.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 West 23d St.

Desk Room.—Broadway, near Liberty St., including telephone, towel, and drinking water service; $20 month; references. D 327 Times Downtown.

Studio for rent—Third floor, middle studio, bed room and bath, 114 East 66th St.; rental, $900. Apply to caretaker on premises or Reynolds & Goodwin, 2 Wall St.

Loft, 23x40, choice location, John, near William; suitable printing office; shafting, motor; reasonable rent. Address Bedford Co., 36 Beaver.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

Parlor floor, 2,010 5th Av., adjoining corner 125th St.; suitable for any business. H. D. Cochrane, 2 West 125th St.

For rent, suite of seven offices at very reasonable rental until May 1, 1916. Room 332, 15 Broad St.

42 DUANE ST., CORNER CENTRE.
Store, offices, and lofts, or entire building to let. Apply Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.

Mail privileges, $2; furnished offices; mail forwarded non-residents. Davenport, 309 Broadway.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH. Newark, N. J.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 Bway., N.Y.C.

North Shore Residential Properties.
W. J. Vreeland, 120 Front St., N. Y.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., New York City.
Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 32 William St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED.—Warehouse near East River, between Grand Street and Catharine Street; about 50,000 square feet, with good ground floor and basement; state rental price per square foot. C 372 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

High-class furnished 3 rooms, private bath; steam heat, electric light, telephone included; service; private house; convenient to "L," subway, and Grand Central; board if desired. 236 East 176th St.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

Unfurnished or partly furnished new corner nine-room bungalow, splendid surroundings, high country, excellent commutation, near trolley, very reasonable to May 1. Pelham 4719-W.

In Washington Square neighborhood, 7 rooms; spacious, sunny apartment, attractively furnished; also bachelor suite, furnished or unfurnished. 29 Waverly Place. Telephone Spring 731.

Madison Av., 741.—Housekeeping apartment of 9 rooms and 2 baths, beautifully furnished; $200 per month. Apply Frederick T. Barry Co., 646 Madison Av.

Bachelor apartment, two large rooms, bath, unfurnished, furnished; near Park Av., 60th; service optional; breakfast. "Reasonable," 43 Times.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

85th, 300 West.—Attractive, sunny room; private dwelling; refined surroundings; near subway.

Bachelor apartment to rent; handsomely furnished 4 rooms and bath; rent, $85 per month. 369 Lexington Av.

Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; low rent; will also sublet unfurnished. Von Glatz, 26 East 40th St.

Apartment to rent, handsomely furnished; 4 rooms, bath; rent, $55 per month. 366 Lexington Av.

An exceptionally attractive furnished apartment, four rooms and bath, to rent. Bloodgood, 645 Lexington Av.

Apartment five rooms and bath, opposite Stuyvesant Park, in private house with owner. 244 East 15th St.

Kitchenette, two rooms, bath; attractive antique furniture; $65; lease. W 36 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

SUBLET TO JUNE 1, WELL-FURNISHED SEVEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHS in HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; BEST SERVICE; NEWLY DECORATED; CLEAN AND COMFORTABLE IN EVERY WAY; RENT $150 PER MONTH. APPLY APT. 72, 7TH FLOOR, WENONAH, 523 WEST 112TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephones; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Wanted to sublet, very handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, 2 baths, upper 5th Av., overlooking Central Park; fifth floor; every room outside and flooded with sunshine; light and air; Steinway piano; Orsuel rugs, &c. R. F. D., Box X 314 Times Annex.

Lady having well-furnished duplex apartment, choice location, wishes to let same to two bachelors and remain as managing housekeeper; can make a comfortable, well-ordered home for men who are tired of hotels and clubs; best refsrences given and required. W 131 Times.

66th, (near Central Park.)—Immense sunny combination living and bedroom, dressing room and bath apartment; massive Circassian walnut furnishings; open fireplace; parquet floor; every modern convenience. F. L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

7 ALL LIGHT ROOM APARTMENT, FACING PARK; ORIENTAL RUGS, MAHOGANY FURNITURE, STEINWAY GRAND, SILVER, LINEN, FRESHLY DECORATED; IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY; $300 MONTHLY. 1 WEST 85TH.

111TH ST., 645 WEST.—Handsomely furnished six-room apartment in highest-class building in best neighborhood; convenient to all transportation; will sublet for six months or more; immediate possession. Inquire office, The Rockfall.

Agreeably and handsomely furnished apartment, ten rooms, three baths, four master's chambers, flooded with sunlight; season, $550 monthly; year, less; other similiar apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

2,030 Broadway, (cor. 70th St.)—Magnificent apartment, beautifully furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; free light and ice; 10th floor, corner; October, $150 per month; to June, $200. Tel. 6314 Columbus.

Ideal 7-room, 2-bath corner apartment, 2-8, The Peter Stuyvesant, 256 Riverside Drive; living room, two master's bedrooms; fronting Drive; magnificent view river. Telephone Murray Hill 1844.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; 10th floor; overlooking Central Park; $150 monthly; all modern conveniences; restaurant on premises.
HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.

Strathmore Apartments, Broadway and 52d St.—Corner apartment, seven large outside rooms, handsomely furnished; best references required. Phone Circle 1159.

Housekeeping apartments, 5, 6, and 8 rooms, baths; high-class elevator house; will spend $2,000 on new furnishings and rent reasonable. Telephone 973 Riverside.

AN IDEAL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT.
New building; 8 large rooms, 3 baths, 3 masters; luxuriously furnished; apartment completely furnished; 72d St. section; convenient every line car. Telephone 7674 Columbus.

Four all-light rooms, corner apartment, facing Columbia campus; mahogany furniture, piano, silver, linen, complete for housekeeping; maid service and restaurant optional. 435 West 119th St. C. M. M.

Furnished eight-room apartment, all improvements; completely furnished, spacious, airy rooms. Morton Court, 974 St. Nicholas Av. Can be seen any time. For terms write Mrs. Daniel Daly, Noroton, Conn.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,
222 WEST 59TH ST.
BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED STUDIOS IN NORTH LIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OFFICE.

CENSORED LIST HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $100 UPWARD. WICKLIFFE GRAY, 289 WEST 73D. COLUMBUS 3974.

Sunny five-room; piano, sewing machine, phone, elevator, electricity. Phone 4773 Morningside. Moore, 180 Claremont Av., (125th St.)

To sublet, furnished, 7 rooms, front apartment, for one year or nine months, at reasonable rental. Apply office, premises, Hudson, 315 to 321 West 19th St.

Hendrik Hudson Apartment.—Handsomely furnished eight rooms, two baths, complete for housekeeping; immediate possession. 5 E, 380 Riverside Drive.

Magnificently furnished corner apartment, Riverside Drive, Nineties, 7 rooms, 2 baths; immediate possession; $250 month; will only rent to small family. Home, W 140 Times.

Charming new apartment; 3 rooms; bath; southern exposure; excellent heat; electricity; phone; reasonable. Call Monday evening, Apt. 8, 312 West 15th.

Attractive 3-2, large outside rooms, bath, kitchen, kitchenette; southern exposure; antique furniture, rugs; references. 140 West 34th.

LIST your furnished apartments free of charge; have clients. Vass K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 361.

At Riverside Drive, 120, (84th, north corner.) —Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address Stewart.

Sublet or will divide 5-room housekeeping apt.; elegantly furnished, including piano, Victrola, gymnasium. Apt. D3, 414 W. 120th.

Riverside Drive, (Nineties.)—Magnificently furnished corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, facing river; highest references required; $250 month. Apt., W 189 Times.

Studio apartment, consisting studio, 3 rooms, bath; handsome antique furniture, Oriental rugs; low rent. Supt., 53 West 39th St.

Furnished apartments, 3 to 10 rooms; long and short term leases; see our list before renting. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Two-room, kitchenette, bath, apartment; cosey, suitable couple, bachelor. Smith, Cathedral 8080.

103d, 239 West, (Broadway.)—Seven; foyer; sunshine; artistic, maids' lavatory; $115. Francis.

137 West 152d.—Handsomely furnished, high-class apartment, 3, 4, 7 rooms; piano, Victrola, linen, silver. Coyle.

Alameda, 225 West 84th, (Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished 5 rooms, 2 baths; highest-class new building; $175. 6D.

Near 96th subway.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; new building; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

51st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished; elevator building; two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

Riverside Drive, 610.—Four rooms, attractively furnished; immediate possession. Allen, 1020 Audubon.

187th, 607 West.—Five rooms, front; handsomely furnished; elevator. Allen, 1020 Audubon.

Near 81st St. L Station — Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; $200. Phone Murray Hill 4520.

79th St., 310 West.—Most beautifully furnished; seven large sunny rooms; mahogany twin beds; splendid view of river.

Business girl has 3-room flat she would like to share with business girl; terms moderate. W 150 Times.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
Murray Hill 4520. 507 5th Av.

BEAUTIFUL seven-room apartment to sublet; large rooms, lots of closets. A, Apartment One, 559 West 164th.

109th, 301 West.—7 large, all outside rooms; 2 lavatories; 3 exposures. $160. Apt 6B. Telephone 7234 River.

76th, 100 West.—High-class furnished 8-room apartment, elevator, steam, moderate. Baird.

113th St., adjoining Riverside.—Six outside rooms, facing Hudson; piano. River 1131.

168TH, 601 WEST. (Broadway.)—Seven rooms, 2 baths, $125. Ellsworth, Aud. 3515.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

2D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone.)—'Phone 1694 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

West End Av., 889.—Delightful apartment small adult family; June 1. $135.

150 West 78th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex. $2,600.

179th St., near Broadway.—Five-room corner; couple or adults; $65. P. O. Box 1491.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

113th St., 600 West.—Four and bath; all light; overlooking Hudson. Apt 111.

147th, 602 West.—Three lower floors, owner's private residence; steam heat; electricity.

926, 3 West.—Private apartment; six sunny rooms, scrupulously clean; park view.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up;
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenents. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 3 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Trabelhorn, 60 Wall St.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator buildings, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APTS.
At Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone, Columbus—3547.

801 West End Av., (Corner 99th St.)—6 rooms and 2 baths in high-class building, $1,300. Apt. 7C. Apply to Superintendent.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

ATTENTION BACHELORS! Exceptional opportunity. Entire top floor of private house, unfurnished, 333 St., one block from subway; four outside rooms, bath, kitchenette if desired, light, heat and service included. Reference required; $30 per month. Ideal place for two bachelors. Furnished if desired. Immediate occupation. N. W. P., L 65 Times.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

to secure a $2,100 high-class corner apartment, on a sublease, for $1,400; eight large, light rooms and bath; vicinity of Gramercy Park; all modern improvements; references required. W 90 Times.

111 EAST 34TH ST.,
Near Park Av.
Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenette; beautiful rooms, extremely large and light; parquet floors; all improvements; one apartment to a floor.

STUDIO,
31ST ST., NEAR LEX. AV.
Large studio on first floor, suitable for sculptor workroom, 20x30; reception room, 15x18; bathroom.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42D ST.

THE CLEVELAND.
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 6 rooms and bath; well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street. Tel. 6314 Columbus.

Ideal 7-room, 2-bath corner apartment, 2-8, The Peter Stuyvesant, 256 Riverside Drive; living room, two master's bedrooms; fronting Drive; magnificent view river. Telephone Murray Hill 1844.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; 10th floor; overlooking Central Park; $150 monthly; all modern conveniences; restaurant on premises.
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New building; 8 large rooms, 3 baths, 3 masters; luxuriously furnished; apartment completely furnished; 72d St. section; convenient every line car. Telephone 7674 Columbus.

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Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE NEWPORT

62d Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

STOP AT THE COLUMBUS.
One 3 and two 4 rooms, bath; fire and sound proof house; latest improvement; 157th St. Broadway Subway corner; $40-$45.

$49.00 and $45,000.—Georgette Court Apts.; 5-room court apt.; elegant light; elevator service day and night; phone each apt.; near parks, cloynted, subway, cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St. Supt.

$45, Georgette Court Apartment.—Beautiful 5 rooms; modern; elevator service day and night; phone in each apartment; near parks, subway, elevated, cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St. Superintendent.

801 West End Av., Corner 99th St. 6 rooms and 2 baths in high-class building, $1,300. Apt. 7C. Apply to Superintendent.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 6, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

For Rent—Elevator apartment, near Columbia University; seven rooms; immediate possession; rent, $55; piano. 419 West 115th St. Apt. 22.

FINEST NINE-ROOM APARTMENT IN NEW YORK, facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 66th St.; real fireplace. Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

300 WEST 109TH ST.

"The Manhasset," seven rooms, occupying entire wing of building; beautiful views of Hudson; $1,600; concession. Apply Superintendent.

34th St., 150 West.—7 large, light rooms, all modern improvements, $50. Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th.

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, CORNER UNIVERSITY AV.

All light, five-room elevator apartments; $40; special concessions. Apply H. D. Vogt, 2,353 Decatur Av. Tel. afternoon 2225 Fordham.

THE EDISON APARTMENT.

199th St. and Decatur Av.—Five large outside rooms; most convenient to all transit; elegant section. Inquire Janitor.

Cauldwell

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

13TH, 88 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also hall room; telephone; references.

22D ST., 441 WEST.—Clean comfort; better than other rooms; handsome house; worth being visited; no housekeeping; telephone.

30TH, 353 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished connecting rooms for business men; scrupulously clean; hot and cold water; telephone.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 8400 Madison Square.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove room, running water, bath, $7.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; exclusive house; references; bachelors.

44TH, 410 WEST.—Newly furnished room; all improvements. Newman. Call Monday.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, running water and bath, telephone, for gentlemen; reference.

47TH 31-41 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small; private baths; electricity; elevator.

49TH ST., 139 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Adjoining rooms, suitable two gentlemen, bath, heat, running hot, cold water; $4.50. Bold.

49TH, 59 WEST.

Exceptionally desirable rooms; private house; (gentlemen.)

50TH ST., 226 WEST.—Exceptional home surroundings; one or two rooms in exclusive elevator apartment. Smith, Tel. 1384 Circle.

51ST, 316 WEST.—Cheerful, pleasant room; running water, gas, bath, steam, telephone; reasonable. Morris.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Large room with bath; single rooms with running water.

56TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 103 WEST.—Small studio, with dressing room; large studio, bedroom; single rooms.

56TH, 361 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, medium and hall rooms; running water; phone.

56TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large and small room; conveniences; private house; telephone.

55TH ST, 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Southern mother, adult son, offer beautifully furnished, large corner room, adjoining bath; electricity, steam; moderate.

58TH ST., 123 WEST.—Handsome studio with piano; also single room for gentleman; references.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Private house; well-kept rooms; $7, $5, $3.50; references.

113 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.

Large, attractively furnished room, with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; steam heat, continuous hot-water supply. Equipment and service distinctly high-grade. Gentlemen only.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suites; baths, electricity, steam; reference; telenbone.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; private baths; beautiful doctor's suite.

70TH, 200 WEST, (overlooking Broadway.)—Corner suite, richly, artistically furnished; suitable man and wife or two gentlemen; single rooms for young men; high-class elevator house; references. Hubbell.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished suites; also rooms; strictly private house; references.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen; private residence; all conveniences. Telephone Columbus 2037.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

71ST, 147 WEST.—HOME FOR REFINED COUPLE OR BACHELOR; PRIVATE FAMILY; BREAKFAST.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Desirable, well-appointed room; minute from subway; conveniences; telephone.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms, board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST ST., 220 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Medium, sized room; bath, electric lights, &c.; reference.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Large sunny room, private bath; subway, "L"; all convenieuces.

72D.—Subway; attractive front room with or without private bath; single room; high-class apartment; all modern conveniences; independence assured; gentlemen; references. Phone 684 Columbus. Apt. 1-C.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large and small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Large parlor, suite, and bath; other rooms; excellent board.

72D, 121 WEST.—Medium rooms, with dressing rooms; twin beds; southern exposure.

73D (between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room; private house; gentleman. X 804 Times Annex.

73D, 272 WEST.—One medium, one single room; west of Broadway; electricity; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; few unfurnished rooms, suites; double and single; references.

73D, 159 WEST.—Very pleasant, attractively furnished room, adjoining bath; twin beds; telephone.

73D, 132 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; entire third floor; electricity; private house.

73D, 273 WEST.—Sunny room; private house; running water; bath same floor.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; board; near Riverside.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large front parlor, also front basement; newly furnished; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private bathe; subway express.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms for rent; all conveniences. Schuyler 9299.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished roome for rent; all conveniences. Phone Schuyler 9299.

75TH, (325 Ameterdam Av.)—Attractive furnished rooms, suites; also single; elevator; references. Apt. 4, south.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining baths; couple or two gentlemen.

76TH, 111 WEST.—New, Large, Small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large and connecting rooms; steam heat; telephone; moderate. Beird.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 138 WEST.—Handsome suite, or singly; private home; furnished or nnfurnished; all conveniences; moderate rent; references; accessible.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH ST., WEST.—A large furnished room in a private house; all improvements; suitable for one or two persons. Phone Schnyler 7279.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet, private house; phone; reference.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Handsomely appointed two-room suite, bath, kitchenette; other rooms.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH ST., 205 WEST.—Two-room suite; southern exposure; exceptionally large; beautifully furnished; quiet surroundings; breakfast optional; $45 monthly.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Front suite, washroom, bath adjoining; private entrance; everything new; one flight; subway; hallboy; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths, phone; select.

78TH, 146 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large closets; running water; bath; references; reasonable.

79TH ST., 148 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms, also parlor fluor; gentlemen.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity, steam; medium, single rooms.

79TH WEST, (near Broadway.)—Two rooms and bath; private house; gentlemen; $12. W 120 Times.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home, pleasant single rooms, adjoining bath, electricity; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and small beautiful rooms; private bath; steam beat, electric lights, telephone, continuous hot water; reference.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; every couvenience; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE LARGE ROOMS $5; PARLOR BEDROOM SUITABLE STUDIO; TELEPHONE.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room; elevator; electricity; subway, elevated; gentlemen; also smaller room. Barnay.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny rooms, next bath; hot water; $5 up.

82D ST., 101 WEST.—Gentleman tired hotel life and desiring comforts of home and seclusion of small private family can obtain large, outside, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; no other roomers; $25 month; second floor.

82D, 80 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $3.50; electricity; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, conveniently located; southern exposure; private; telephone; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, secoud floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 58 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; references.

82D, 130 WEST.—Comfortable medium-sized rooms; heated; references.

82D, 138 WEST.—Desirable furnished suite, or single; private house; all conveniences.

83D, 63 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, clean, homelike rooms; telephone; reference.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, finely furnished front parlor, also rear parlor, with running water; single or en suite; business people. Phone Wallace

84TH, 154 WEST. — Exceptionally desirable suite, well furnished; bath adjoining; one, two gentlemen; $40 monthly; references exchanged. Simpson.

84TH ST., 150 WEST.—Attractive rooms, bath; convenient; gentleman; references. Dieckmann.

84TH, 42 WEST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished, alcove room, private bath; telephone.

84TH, 14 WEST.
House just opening; everything new and attractive; all conveniences.

84TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive suite adjoining bath; breakfast; gentlemen; telephone; reasonable. Parine.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished front and rear parlor; running water; single, en suite. Phone Kennedy, 6408 Schuyler.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Beautiful parlor suite, independent; telephone; convenient cars. Edwards.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; electric; phone; reference. Gedney.

86TH, 120 WEST.—Private, handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; suitable two; $8.

85TH, 213 WEST.—One suite, exceptionally large, handsomely furnished; private family. Wilson.

85TH, 214 WEST.—Single and two-room suite, adjoining bath; telephone. Louis.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large rooms, running water, bath; adjoining subway; breakfast; references.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large room, newly furnished; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive, Independent rooms, large, small; shower bath; electricity; gentlemen.

87TH, 320 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Well-furnished suite, bathroom; $8; exclusive house.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Single and double rooms; large back parlor, suitable physician.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Sunny front parlor, piano, bedroom; medium room; select house; breakfast.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; parlor, back parlor, bath; second floor, 2 rooms, bath; en suite, single; electricity; telephone.

90TH, 58 WEST. — Exceptional, desirable rooms, private bath; single or en suite; reference.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service, with use of parlor as waiting room.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large room, convenient subway, "L"; private house; referer ces.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Suite, two rooms, bath; kitchenette, maid service; other rooms.

93D ST., 40 WEST.—Private American family; attractively furnished room; hot water, steam heat, electricity; near Park and "L." Phone 2679 Riverside.

93D ST., (near Riverside.)—Wanted, young man to share half beautiful furnished bachelor apartment; rent $25 month; state occupation. W 95 Times.

93D, 10 WEST.—Attractive outelds room; western exposure; running water; elevator. Leadley.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; baths; private residence.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; baohelors.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor; sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveuience; gentlemen.

96TH, 163 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms, running water; gentlemen. Riverside 4511. Droge.

96TH ST., 9 WEST.
Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; reasonable; board optional.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well-kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

97TH, WEST.—Pleasant room; Jewish family; references. Riverside 7380. Apt. 3.

99TH ST., (2,612 Broadway.)—Attractive, opposite bath, shower; elevator; private; moderate. SR.

100TH ST., 235 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite, two rooms and bath; also small room; strictly private residence; moderate terms.

101ST, 230, Corner Broadway.—Well-furnished front room; gentleman; references. Apt. 20.

102D ST., (near Broadway.)—For business women, desirable, sunny outside rooms; good closets; well-kept apartment; references. B 240 Times.

102D ST., 811 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; every convenience; no other roomers.

103D, 18 WEST.—Bright, clean rooms, corner apartment, near "L," subway. Bowen.

104TH ST., 2 WEST.—Two rooms, parlor, facing Park; no other lodgers; one flight; reasonable; references. Greene.

104TH, 249 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two exceptionally desirable large furnished rooms; lavatory; telephone; private family; references. Inquire fifth floor.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Single rooms; gentlemen; references; adjoining bath; elevator, telephone. Clark

105TH, 248, (Broadway.) — Pleasing sunny front room; private family; select; elevator. Phillips

106TH, 161 WEST.—Sunny room; Christian home for young woman employed; $18 monthly; references. Jamieson.

107TH, (Broadway,) 239 WEST.—Attractive suite, also single room; modern elevator apartment; excellent location; refined private family; references; meals optional; homelike. Apt. 17.

107TH ST., 300 WEST.—Large rooms, excellent location; phone; elevator; breakfast optional. Smith.

106TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; kitchen optional; seventh floor.

111TH, 228 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms for refined women; use of kitchen, dining room and bath; rent reasonable; references exchanged; call Sunday. Howard.

111TH ST., 506 WEST.—Light, well-furnished room; elavator. Apartment 43.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Light, attractive, homelike room; elevator; lady preferred. Apt 23.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Attractive, fair-size room; top floor; elevator; subway. Nicoll.

112TH, 511 WEST, (Apt. 15.)—Room for gentleman in modern apartment of congenial, refined couple; all cars, Broadway subway, and bus; references exchanged.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Sunny, quiet rooms to lady; above surrounding buildings. Clarke.

112TH, 508 WEST. — Comfortable ontside room; southern exposure; one apt., bachelors. Hay.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

113TH ST., 541 WEST.—Two attractive rooms, private, exceptional, moderate; gentlemen. Apt. 3.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Well furnished room, next bath; homelike; breakfast. Apt. 22.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Single room or suites, suitable for one or two gentlemen; exclusive elevator apartment; breakfast optional. MacKinzie.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Beantiful location, outlook over Columbia; business gentlemen; $4. Wheeler.

114TH, 523 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

115TH, 604 WEST.—High-grade, sunny suite, single; elevator; subway; references. Mowbray.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Single rooms, overlooking Hudson; moderate; refinement; reference. Apt. 53.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room, suitable one or two; reasonable. Hale.

116TH, 438 WEST.—Two large, light rooms, one block subway; references. Apt. 76.

118TH, 425 WEST. — Large corner room; southern exposure; fair size and small, separately or en suite; western exposure; all outside, facing Columbia campus; transportation; gentlemen only; concession if permanent. Apartment 61. Lawrence.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Several attractive rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; near Columbia Camp.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Airy, dainty, large, light room; restaurant; elevator; references. Apartment 45.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Nicely furnished, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment. Apt. 32.

118TH, 423 WEST. (Opposite Columbia.)—Five sunny outside rooms, kitchen; will divide. F. S. K.

119TH ST., 423 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two; conveniences. Berthaume.

119TH, WEST. (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Two delightful single rooms; large closet, large radiator, large windows, and lovely bathroom, in the Marquette Apartment House, Apartment 1 N. E., suitable for ladies and gentlemen. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

120TH ST., 428 WEST.—Beautiful front rooms; southern exposure; first-class board; all night phone and elevator service; references. Apt. 23.

121ST, 842 WEST.—Exceedingly attractive room; perfect cleanliness; private home; gentleman. Owner.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; two windows; every convenience; private family. Ogden.

122D, 515 WEST.—Clean, light room; all conveniences; reasonable; no other roomers. Cole.

123D, 525 WEST.—Parlor, connecting bedroom; single room; modern improvements; reasonable. Callan.

123D ST., 130 WEST.—Large, sunny, heated room; kitchen privileges; for business woman only; references. Third apartment.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; electricity, telephone; hot water; subway, elevated.

127TH, CLAREMONT AV., 191.—Block Broadway subway; large, beautiful room; one or two; private family; elevator. Apt. 31.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Business woman; large, light room; all improvements. Apt. 42.

129TH, 85 WEST, (St. Nicholas Terrace.)—Convenient 125th St.; sunny, quiet, outside room, every improvement; reasonable. Apt. 21.

130TH, 28 WEST.—Two large rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; private family; references exchanged.

135TH ST., (575 Riverside Drive.)—Two large, light, beautiful rooms; southern exposure; $5 each. Apt. 6.

136TH, 618 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, suitable for one, two; scrupulously neat; steam heated, electricity, telephone; near subway; very reasonable. Morgan, Apartment 9.

138TH ST, 604 WEST.—Comfortable room, also attractive back parlor room; telephone; references.

141ST ST., 462 WEST.—Beautiful large room with bath; private house.

142D, 605 WEST.—Double front room; southern exposure; elevator; shower; subway. Scott.

143D ST., 404 WEST.—Clean, cheerful rooms, single or double; private house; every convenience, "L," subway and crosstown; references. Tel. Audubon 2037.

145TH, 855 WEST, (Corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Corner room; one or two; elevator, electricity; "L," subway; private family. Robinson.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Private house, newly furnished large, small rooms; board optional.

150TH, 408 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, neatly furnished, for refined woman; $8; elevator; telephone; references. Apt. 78.

154TH, 424 WEST, (near Amsterdam Av.)—Private house; 3d floor front room, adjoining bath; terme reasonable; gentleman; references exchanged.

156TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room; improvements; quiet, English, position to invest $2,500, as assistant to President of manufacturing corporation undergoing reorganization, and in which it is desired that all executives and sub-executives be financially interested; extended experience not necessary, but applicant must be of good appearance and education. T 63 Times.

EXPORT.—Competent, experienced in South American and European export trade, am seeking connection with export commission house. If desired will carry forward non-speculative transaction in Europe by which cash profit earned all after expenses during several years building trade in South America. Remuneration on commission basis. References. Dependable, X334 Times Annex.

Aggressive association American manufacturers, organized, promoting business with South America, has opening for additional members from progressive concerns seeking new outlets. European markets now open; not provide; splendid opportunity staple lines enter virgin territory; success assured; cost small; write for booklet. W 117 Times.

ONE OPENING. Not a small one; broad experience in merchandising, advertising, publishing, CAN QUALIFY AND ASSURE BIG PROFITS; best references exchanged; must invest on equal terms with publisher; write qualifications for appointment; this will not repeat. W 98 Times.

A BIG OPPORTUNITY
for steady and handsome income; an energetic, hustling individual or company can control machine of established merit; sacrifice account of sickness. Principals write for full information and demonstration. B. B., 310 Times.

Am experienced and successful salesman with New York office, and willing to connect with established manufacturer as exclusive agent. Prepared to invest if necessary. Business may be small, but must be established. Full particulars; highest references. W 125 Times.

BUSINESS MAN will share his front apartment with congenial gentleman; convenience; upper west side; subway; references essential. D 330 Times Downtown.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent attractive onteids room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. Columbus 7915.

CLAREMONT AV., 196.—Attractive two-room suite, front; elevator. Apt. 26.

FLOOR of 3 rooms; private house; vicinity of Riverside Drive and 100th St.; moderate rent. L 62 Times.

HAMILTON PLACE, 94.—Block Broadway; large room; elevator; gentlemen; $4. Schaeffer.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; modern; reasonable; gentlemen. Apt 31.

NEWLY FURNISHED, attractive, sunny rooms, for nurses and business women, with all conveniences and privileges; good location. Write all week; references. W 47 Times.

PERSON tired of hotel life may find cheerful home; lady, no family; in a modern elevator apartment; large suite; southern exposure; attractively furnished. 111th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam; references. Phone 772 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (96th Snbway.)—Attractively furnished large front room; elegant apartment; private Christian family; (breakfast.) Phone 1063 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258, (corner 98th.)—Large attractive room, adjoining bath; couple; home privileges. Telephone 9281 River. Apartment DD.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 46.—Double and single rooms; conveniences; near subway.

610 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, APT. 2.—EXCLUSIVE ROOMS; HUSBAND AND WIFE; MODERN IN EVERY PARTICULAR; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; REFERENCES.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outelde room, bath; private family; excellent service. Apartment 8A.

RIVERSIDE, 663, (144th.)—Single room, adjoining bath; exclusive private family. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745.—$200 six rooms complete for $100; call today. Friedman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Small, quiet room, fronting Drive. Apt. 52. W 113 Times.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 870, (129.)—Light room, steam, electricity, telephone; reference. Lathers.

TWO-ROOM front suite, connecting bath; private apartment; select neighborhood; unusual; references reqnired. W 124 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.—Large, light room, with bath, for bachelor; private house; seen by appointment only. X 836 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., (96th St. Subway.)—Two large rooms, bath, (floor;) strictly private house; phone 3975 Riverside; $100 monthly.

WEST 162D, (10 Jumel Terrace.)—Large; running water; bath adjoining; private.

WOULD share exclusive apartment or rent front room, bath. Mason. Phone 5400 Morningside.

WEST END AV., 589, (87th.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; steam heat; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

WEST END AV., 279.—Large and single room, singly or en suite; handsome, private, corner house, with elevator.

WEST END AV., 840.—Large, light, well-furnished room; running water; private family. Close.

WEST END, 936, (Cor. 106th.)—Large outside room; strictly private family.

Brooklyn.

ST. PAUL'S PLACE, 41.—High-class room; every modern improvement; one block from Prospect Park; gentlemen; new house; private American family; 20 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge. Phone 3429 Flatbush.

ST. MARK'S AV., 101.—Beautiful front parlor; also alcove room; hondsomely furnished, near subway; telephone; cheaper than New York.

SUNNY, furnished room; modern apartment; to business woman; subway; $4. X 308 Times Annex.

Bronx.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS WEST, (54 East Kingsbridge Road.)—Well-appointed private house; attractive room; bath adjoining; refined home environment; convenient transportation; board optional.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; exclusive house; references; bachelors.

Two unfurnished rooms, kitchen privileges, business woman; reference; West 80s, X 333 Times Annex.

85th, 800 West.—Attractive rooms; private dwelling; select locality; near subway; references.

Three rooms, basement, private house; suitable two persons. 524 West 175th St.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45; hall room, $15 monthly. 40 West 36th St.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN, Hebrew, giving up bachelor apartment, would be permanent paying guest with strictly private, small family, west side; rooming and boarding houses requested not to answer; if particulars in reply are favorable will call to exchange references. W 99 Times.

TEACHER in Brearley School wants to live in private home, between 58th and 68th, 5th Av. and Park Av. Address S. A. L., 62 West 36th St.

TWO GENTLEMEN desire comfortable home, two bedrooms and parlor; possibly piano; west side, 82d to 110th St.; offers with price. B. E., 599 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN with unquestionable references seeks cheerful room, (running water,) preferably in private home; West 70th-100th; $20-$25 month. R 855 Times Downtown.

ROOM wanted in private house, between 55th and 107th, Broadway and Riverside, about $5, by business woman; breakfast desirable. W 101 Times.

HEBREW gentleman desires comfortable room, with breakfast; exclusive private family, 72d-95th, west side; state particulars. W 123 Times.

YOUNG couple wish large outside room; private family; breakfast optional; west side, 70th-84th; state price. D 800 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN wishes single room, with board, in quiet, refined family, west side, between 80th and 110th Sts. W 53 Times.

BACHELOR apartment, two rooms, bath; neighborhood Washington Square; write particulars. D 296 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires room with strictly private family, west side, 70th to 90th; state low price. L 85 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants rooms with private American family, between Madison and 7th Avs., Harlem; references. W 146 Times.

Unfurnished.

Two rooms with slight kitchen privilege in refined surroundings, for business woman; would share small apartment with another lady; neighborhood Columbia; references. W 133 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Exceptional opportunity for young man who can write clean-cut English, to position to invest $2,500, as assistant to President of manufacturing corporation undergoing reorganization, and in which it is desired that all executives and sub-executives be financially interested; extended experience not necessary, but applicant must be of good appearance and education. T 63 Times.

EXPORT.—Competent, experienced in South American and European export trade, am seeking connection with export commission house. If desired will carry forward non-speculative transaction in Europe by which cash profit earned all after expenses during several years building trade in South America. Remuneration on commission basis. References. Dependable, X334 Times Annex.

Aggressive association American manufacturers, organized, promoting business with South America, has opening for additional members from progressive concerns seeking new outlets. European markets now open; not provide; splendid opportunity staple lines enter virgin territory; success assured; cost small; write for booklet. W 117 Times.

ONE OPENING. Not a small one; broad experience in merchandising, advertising, publishing, CAN QUALIFY AND ASSURE BIG PROFITS; best references exchanged; must invest on equal terms with publisher; write qualifications for appointment; this will not repeat. W 98 Times.

A BIG OPPORTUNITY
for steady and handsome income; an energetic, hustling individual or company can control machine of established merit; sacrifice account of sickness. Principals write for full information and demonstration. B. B., 310 Times.

Am experienced and successful salesman with New York office, and willing to connect with established manufacturer as exclusive agent. Prepared to invest if necessary. Business may be small, but must be established. Full particulars; highest references. W 125 Times.

BUSINESS MAN will share his front apartment with congenial gentleman; convenience; upper west side; subway; references essential. D 330 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN with unquestionable references seeks cheerful room, (running water,) preferably in private home; West 70th-100th; $20-$25 month. R 855 Times Downtown.

ROOM wanted in private house, between 55th and 107th, Broadway and Riverside, about $5, by business woman; breakfast desirable. W 101 Times.

HEBREW gentleman desires comfortable room, with breakfast; exclusive private family, 72d-95th, west side; state particulars. W 123 Times.

YOUNG couple wish large outside room; private family; breakfast optional; west side, 70th-84th; state price. D 800 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN wishes single room, with board, in quiet, refined family, west side, between 80th and 110th Sts. W 53 Times.

BACHELOR apartment, two rooms, bath; neighborhood Washington Square; write particulars. D 296 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires room with strictly private family, west side, 70th to 90th; state low price. L 85 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants rooms with private American family, between Madison and 7th Avs., Harlem; references. W 146 Times.

Two rooms with slight kitchen privilege in refined surroundings, for business woman; would share small apartment with another lady; neighborhood Columbia; references. W 133 Times.

Two unfurnished rooms, kitchen privileges, business woman; reference; West 80s, X 333 Times Annex.

85th, 800 West.—Attractive rooms; private dwelling; select locality; near subway; references.

Three rooms, basement, private house; suitable two persons. 524 West 175th St.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45; hall room, $15 monthly. 40 West 36th St.

Moving picture theatre, 600 seats; handsomely equipped; doing fair business; small investment. Pitzer & Smith, 1,476 Broadway. (42d.)

Harlem photograph gallery. Reception room, gallery and work room. Previous photographer here for twenty years. Rival Shoe Co., southwest corner 124th St. and 3d Av.

Would buy general dry goods store or specialty shop, city, country. D 288 Times Downtown.

Rooming house for sale; attractively furnished; good home; excellent income. W 104 Times.

High-class 14-room house, attractively furnished, best renting neighborhood; good income; rent $2,200. X 835 Times Annex.

Sacrifice.—Three apartments filled boarders; income, $450; retiring. Legitimate, 852 Columbus Av.

Excellent opportunity for party with little money to invest with electric elevator manufacturer. Millwright, 108 Walker St.

Purchaser or partner wanted for manufacturing business of fine weights and balances; owner dead; well rated. X 326 Times Annex.

Partner wanted with $2,000 to invest; live business proposition. F 10 Times Annex.

Gold Mine.—Over million tons blocked out; easy terms; $100,000. W 111 Times.

Industrial patents wanted to promote. Write full particulars to G 314 Times Downtown.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

WE ARE TAKING ON A FEW ADDITIONAL SALESMEN TO COMPLETE OUR LOCAL ORGANIZATION BEFORE LAUNCHING OUR FALL CAMPAIGN. WE WANT MEN PREFERABLY WITH A GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF HEATING PLANTS OR GRADUATES OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS WITH A KNOWLEDGE OF COMBUSTION.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE AN ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION TO MEN WHO MEASURE UP TO OUR REQUIREMENTS. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY GIVING REFERENCES AND GENERAL OUTLINE OF YOUR SELLING EXPERIENCE.

COMBUSTO DEVICES CORPORATION,
350 WEST 54TH ST., N. Y. C.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURED ARTICLE, (BREWERY LINE,) MONOPOLY, ENORMOUS CONSUMPTION, ABSOLUTE SUCCESS IN INVESTIGATION INVITED. DESIRES PARTNER WITH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. G 213 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FOR SALE.
Garage and automobile machine shop. One of the best equipped in Florida. Good, growing business; low rent more than covered by permanent storage business. First class Akron-Williams vulcanising plant, agency two standard make machines. Owners engaged other business, cannot give this personal attention. $2,500 cash, balance easy terms; expert storage man can pay for plant from earnings business. Address Box 703, Jacksonville, Florida.

MANUFACTURERS, WHY BE BURDENED WITH LABOR TROUBLES?
A location le waiting for you in a New England city of diversified industries, where there is labor content. Skilled mechanics available at reasonable wages. Tax exemption ten years. Factory floor space available. Factories erected for reliable concerns and sold in ten annual payments, at prevailing rate of interest. Fine banking facilities. Excellent living conditions. Splendid railroad service. X 307 Times Annex.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.
Partner wanted with some capital to take interest in Ladies' Dress Business; one that can take an active part and understands the business thoroughly. Business established and located in the best part of the Business Section. Capital needed because of increased orders on hand; best of references given and required. L 67 Times.

Successful manager, unsurpassed, reference from employer, wishes party invest $3,000 as partner for securing lease of new photo play theatre, nearly completed, fully equipped, located in Manhattan. F 14 Times Annex.

Salesman.—Manufacturers or others desiring representation here can secure the services of a well-to-do retail business man with Broadway office. Can finance self till returns come in. Manhattan, D 282 Times Downtown.

High-grade experienced business man financially responsible seeks moving-picture proposition; detailed answers and clean-cut propositions only considered; direct connections preferred. W 46 Times.

PATENTS WE OBTAIN are making fortunes. Write today for our free new books. Established in 1889.
D. SWIFT & CO.
341 7th St., Washington, D. C.

New York responsible firm, having good connections Australia, New Zealand, also Russia, desires to represent some good lines on commission, best references. T 144 Times.

LADIES' SPECIALTY shops, High-class trade; long established on Broadway; exclusive opportunity for cash buyer. L 64 Times.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
For sale, high-class ladies' tailoring establishment, in finest location, with or without stock; willing to sacrifice on account of sickness. Weiss, 1,465 Broadway.

Moving picture theatre, 600 seats; handsomely equipped; doing fair business; small investment. Pitzer & Smith, 1,476 Broadway. (42d.)

Harlem photograph gallery. Reception room, gallery and work room. Previous photographer here for twenty years. Rival Shoe Co., southwest corner 124th St. and 3d Av.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential; principals only. Wormser & Co. 95 5th Ave., New York City.

$50,000 capital required in a legitimate industry of great merit; this business offers unusual prospects; thorough investigation invited; unquestionable references. Address Room 22, 98 Park Place.

PATENTS.—Times Building, New York. Victor Building, Washington. Secures and sells patents, trademarks, copyrights quickly and economically. INVENTORS GUIDE FREE.

Approximately 50 per cent. of all the mica used in this country is imported; large returns will accrue from any known reliable deposit; we have it. Investigate, W 10 Times.

Sail, Europe, will accept representation or serious mission; condition, commission and part expenses. B. V., G. 202 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Partner with $10,000 to take over undivided interest in prospective business offering alluring financial possibilities. E 8 Times Annex.

Wanted, $5,000 to $10,000 for interest old-established machinery and supply business; young blood preferred. D 292 Times Downtown.

Profitable manufacturing business, with orders on hand, needs working capital; high-class staple product; references exchanged. D 380 Times Downtown.

Structural engineer, experienced on building work, has some capital, wants influential partner, architect, builder, or engineer. W 121 Times.

Manufacturing business requires honest partner; old established, mercantile rated; all responsibility on my shoulders; investment required. X 824 Times Annex.

Woman or man wanted in successful manufacturing business man's uniforms and suits; investment required; excellent opportunity. X 825 Times Annex.

Well-known bakery-restaurants, about to establish two more branches, requires more capital; large earnings; principals only. X 275 Times Annex.

Attractive opportunity purchase moving picture theatre; small investment possible through sacrifice; particulars upon request. Room 1,008, 1,480 Broadway.

112,000 acres, New Mexico; timber, marble, sulphur, copper; water power; big opportunity; details, reports, terms. Address W 107 Times.

PARTNER WANTED.
Cloak and suit manufactnrer wants a partner with $15,000 to act as salesman. Box B. M. S., W 155 Times.

Partner wanted to manufacture Boy Scout uniforms; big profits; cash business; little capital required. D 838 Times Downtown.

Stock salesman, quick producer, having clientele, wants good stock proposition. W 24 Times.

3,500 head cattle on the finest ranch in Arizona; controls range 28-mile radius; title perfect. W 107 Times

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CANVASSER.—A well educated woman, one who possesses tact, to visit specially selected people in New York State; experience unnecessary; salary and commission. L 74 Times.

COMPETENT MILLINERY MAKERS; also fancy feather maker. Apply at once. J. M. Jidding & Co., 40th St. and 5th Av.

DESIGNER ON INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES; ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE CAN CONNECT WITH A STEADY POSITION IN A LIVE HOUSE. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, DESIGNER, 298 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT wanted in magazine office; must be accurate proofreader; small salary to begin; give full particulars. M. S., Box D 323 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH GOVERNESS wanted by private family in the country for girl 13 years of age; must be thoroughly educated and capable of teaching; between the ages of 30 and 35; highest references required; position permanent. Address, giving full particulars. L 53 Times.

EXPERIENCED MILLINERS WANTED; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY. MRS. CURRAN, 57 EAST 56TH.

FILING CLERK and typist; knowledge of stenography essential; good references required; state age, salary, and experience. L 77 Times.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
6TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR
MISSES' COATS,
CHILDREN'S COATS,
WOMEN'S SUITS,
WOMEN'S TRIMMED MILLINERY.

Consideration will be given only to those who have had experience with high-class retail trade in New York City; good salary and permanent position to capable women. State fully previous experience. All replies held strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER; good cook, for one lady; personal references; $25. T 176 Times.

GERMAN GIRL wanted, one who is capable of writing German rapidly and correctly, to translate fashion descriptions from English preferably one who understands dressmaking terms in both languages. Apply A. F. Bonvet, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMEN
FOR THEIR
UPHOLSTERY SECTION
TO SELL YARD FABRICS, MUSLINS, NETS, MADRAS, SILKS, FRINGES, &c. THOSE WHO ARE CONVERSANT WITH THE LINE AND EXPERIENCED WILL BE GIVEN TYPE PREFERENCE.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 33d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF INSPECTORS AND PARCEL WRAPPERS
SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.
WHEN APPLYING BRING
SOCIAL SECURITY CARDS.
Apply at Employment Office.
Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
IN THE
DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE
ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.
Apply at Employment Office,
Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED MAIL ORDER SHOPPERS.
DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE
ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED MUFF AND SCARF LINERS.
LONG SEASON, HIGHEST SALARY.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES
IN THEIR
TEA ROOM.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIRL wanted; a good, honest, willing girl for general housework; no washing; wages, $25. Inquire Superintendent, 58 Central Park West, between 9 and 12.

GIRL to tie bows and booklet cards; experienced preferred. Call 67 Irving Place, fifth floor.

HOUSEWORK—NURSE.—Mother and daughter, family 2 and 3 small children; location, 32 miles from New York; mother for general housework, including cooking and laundry; daughter, as lessa to assist mother and will be trained as nurse for 2-year-old child; give references, wages expected, nationality, and experience. G 289 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—General housework; $30 per month; family of two; 15 miles on West Shore Railroad from 42d St., New York; Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, or German preferred; must be good plain cook, with satisfactory references. Mrs. N. Hamlink, Haworth, N. J. Phone Dumont 139-M.

HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, general housework-er; no washing; good wages; city reference required. Call today until noon and after 8 in the evening. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Young, neat girl to do housework for two adults in small apartment; good references. Call Monday before noon or after 8. Apartment 4-N, 353 West 85th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, by small suburban family, American girl to do plain cooking and general housework; good wages, good home, good treatment. Apply, with references, W 70 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—A neat, experienced Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish housekeeper; family of two; no washing; good home well recommended girl. 237 West 74th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman to assist in general work; good home in suburbs. Telephone Richmond Hill 1737—J, or write X 291 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER. — General; experienced; white; apartment, small family; call Monday after 9. Chalmers, 102 West 93d.

INVOICE CLERK; good writer and quick at figures; best references required; state age, salary, and experience. L 78 Times.

KINDERGARTNER for backward child five years age; take entire charge; in the suburbs; write age, experience, wages desired. Experienced, D 370 Times Downtown.

MAID.—French maid wanted for girl of 14 years. Apply in person, Room 502, Colonial Hotel, (81st and Columbus Av.,) Monday, between 9 and 12.

MODEL.—Wanted, a model, 44, immediately; must speak French. Suzanne, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

NURSE wanted for four-year-old girl; good wages; reference from previous employer required. F 1 Times Annex.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or mother's helper; preferably French; character and ability first consideration; suburbs. T 174 Times.

SALESWOMEN.—Live saleswomen, with exceptional ability, to demonstrate; position is permanent, but you must have plenty of life and get-up; state age, experience, and salary expected. L 73 Times.

SALESWOMAN, experienced millinary; only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply; salary. Oliver A. Olson Co., Broadway and 79th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate typist, good English correspondent, knowledge of bookkeeping; must have had experience in the importing business; no others need apply; permanent position. American Oriental Import Co., 70 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and dentist's assistant and secretary; American young woman, capable, educated, refined, of good appearance and address; full particulars for interview. L 63 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with good education and thorough knowledge of correct English; moderate speed, but accurate; able to use dictaphone; state age, experience, and previous salary. Box W 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, intelligent young lady as stenographer and typist; state age, education, references, and experience, if any; salary $8. G 207 Times Downtown.

WOMAN TRAVELER.—Fine traveling position for woman of education and responsibility; salary and expenses guaranteed. Room 1414, 225 5th Av.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

WOMAN, good appearance, to solicit for high-grade laundry; liberal salary and commission; references required. W 130 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN wanted to take nine months' course of training as baby nurses; good home and salary. Apply Hebrew Infant Asylum, Kingsbridge Road and University Av.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., New York.
Telephone operator and typist; must be thoroughly experienced along both lines; $14. Typist for accountant's office; must be familiar with getting up tabulated reports on Smith Premier machine; $18.
Stenographers for positions in Jersey City; $12.
Proofreader for position on Long Island; must be thoroughly experienced and able to assume entire responsibility for final reading; salary $22.
Stenographer and bookkeeper; willing to take position in Springfield, Ohio; $15.
Cost accountant; able to figure factory costs and take charge of office; position in Brooklyn; $20.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

A. Hofmayer, 10 East 43d St., 3d floor, (Agency.) Reliable servants; also, governesses, housekeepers, maids, nurses, matrons, butlers, chauffeurs. Telephone 8047 Murray Hill.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Agency, 10 East 43d St.—Spanish stenographer, $20-$25; bookkeeper, $15; other positions. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 90th. 5339 Riverside.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY, 93 Nassau.—High-class stenographers, office help. Phone 5051 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15; law, $12-$15-$18; bookkeeper, $15. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, wanted.—Permanent positions; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES AT a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 42d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y.—The only secretarial school conducted by college professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.) Dir.

CHARITY investigators wanted, city service, salaries $1,080; examination ordered. Charity expert will train limited number for these positions; call or write at once. Open days, evenings. Fancell, Civil Service School, 501 5th Av., (cor. 42d St.)

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, 1328 Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—" NOT JUST AN ADVERTISING MAN," BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER." A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or several small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE SERVICE man; my ability evidences and your knowledge of results will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration; a practical, CAPABLE economist. L 5 Times.

A SALES MANAGER

Whose successful sales campaigns in tobacco and food products for the largest manufacturers of their kind have given him a unique standing in this field is open for engagement with a manufacturing house whose product or products have a wide individual use and sold largely through the jobber and general merchant. Address W 74 Times.

A MIDDLE aged gentleman, who has retired from business, feeling lonely and tired of being idle, would like to assist party in business in exchange for a comfortable home; town or country; he has been managing an import business for many years; absolutely trustworthy and can supply highest references; used to traveling; write stating full particulars. W 35 Times.

A FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE PERSON who intends making a trip thoroughly covering New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California desires to represent one or more high-class, non-conflicting financial or commercial houses in that territory; economical and mutually advantageous arrangements can be made; direct correspondence and personal interview desired after nature and reliability of interest is established. Address Franklin, W. 151 Times.

A RETIRED BUSINESS MAN would like to occupy his spare time as an assistant in some business; salary no object. D 265 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—JUNIOR.
Young man, (21,) American, 4 years as bookkeeper for manufacturing concern, senior in New York University School of Commerce, desires position as junior; reference; salary no object. W 64 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 2780.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, (41;) 15 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; PRESENTLY EMPLOYED; BEST REFERENCES; TACTFUL, FORCEFUL; SALARY, $1,800. RESULTS, W 75 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Will revise or install factory, office, or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks. 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6976.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER desires connection with reputable concern; initiative, energetic, experienced; highest references. W. M. Reynolde, 295 Greenwich St.

ACCOUNTANT, STENOGRAPHER, TYPEwriter; eight years' practical experience. Dario, 207 East 110th St.

ACCOUNTANT, public, opens, closes, or starts books; investigation; personal attention; terms reasonable. L 46 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books kept part time; audited, inventory; expert; charges low. W 91 Times.

Accountant, audits, systems that stop leaks; charges reasonable. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A CLERK, experienced telephone order general office, desires to connect with New York Stock Exchange house; reference. Write Financial, 90 8th Av.

ACTIVE young man, (29,) Christian; good address, law school graduate, desires position, where tact, initiative and ability are required, preferably in real estate office, (experienced,) mortgage work, collection work or any other position where physical and mental activity is required; exceptional references. Lex, W 32 Times.

AN INTELLIGENT, well-educated, strong, and healthy man of best character and references, married and steady, age 32, shall be thankful for any kind of work in office, warehouse, shop, or anywhere a trustworthy man is needed; moderate wages. W 59 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, clerical work; young man, (23;) good figurer, experienced. W 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Cashier.—Seven years' experience of general office work; will take full charge books and detail work; understand all branches of accounting; quick, accurate, neat and intelligent, good penman; best reference; moderate salary. D 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, COST ACCOUNTANT.—Manufacturing experience; competent installing or efficiently supervising any adopted systems; thoroughly conversant with modern bookkeeping; moderate salary; presently employed. D 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical accountant; used to difficult work, cost and efficiency systems; experienced in banking, export, import, lumber, manufacturing, mining, &c.; speaks French, German, Spanish; references; bond; desires employment. D 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—YOUNG MAN, 23, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, WITH ACCOUNTING AND COLLEGE TRAINING; RELIABLE, EFFICIENT; DESIRES CONNECTION; MODERATE SALARY. D 294 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, accountant, (29;) 11 years' experience; thoroughly skilled; modern accounting, filling executive position; references. Gilbert, 44 St. James Terrace, Sharwood Park, Yonkers.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant; eight years' experience, desires to utilize his spare time after 4 P. M. in profitable employment; excellent references. G 151 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter, wishes position; thirteen years with last office; well recommended; salary $18. D 264 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) high school graduate, thoroughly experienced and capable of taking full charge, desires position. C 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, correspondent; cost, credit, and collection experience; American; age 37; well educated; salary $30. W 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with accountant's experience, desires position with reliable house or accountant; would travel; A1 references. T 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, commercial, financial, 11 years with one firm this city, wishes position; best references. C 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) double entry, cost accounting; 8 years' experience in large concern; take full charge. L 32 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Can take charge of books; make all financial statements. Address X., care Shipman, 447 Tremont Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced modern methods, controlling accounts; excellent references. Roland, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, wants work for spare time; books opened and written up weekly. Dale, 12 West 37th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—25; educated, thoroughly experienced; modern accounting; accurate, speedy. B 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, general ledger experience, thoroughly competent, seeks new connections. W 82 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, experienced, desires position with reliable house; best references. W 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, broad experience, capable, responsible; best credentials. D 318 Times Downtown.

BOY, (17,) wishes to learn as mechanic in auto repair shop. B 361 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—Japanese young man, honest, sober, very good disposition, wishes position butler or useful man; references. Miyajima, 465 East 57th St.

BUTLER.—Chinese, first-class butler, cook, wants permanent position. W 49 Times.

CAPABLE MAN, 30, experienced in factory and office management, desires position. X 306 Times Annex.

CASHIER, Bookkeeper.—Young man, (30,) wants responsible position; 16 years' experience in home office of life insurance company; familiar with office routine in all its branches. D 353 Times Downtown.

CASHIER in near-by bank open for engagement Nov. 1; larger field wanted; self-made man, high-grade; other business would be considered. Banker, X 321 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Former employer wishes to place in city position young, light-colored chauffeur; four years' same service; any car; capable, faithful, clean; good appearance; A1 mechanic; reasonable. Address L. A., 50 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—A lady wishes to place her chauffeur, (white, married man,) whom she can highly recommend in every particular; ten years' reference; salary $25 per week; Long Island preferred. Address R., Box 745, Babylon, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, (29 years old,) mechanic; 6 years' experience driving and repairing; last place 4 years; will give first-class reference; city or country. W. White, Plaesend Av., Highwood, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, demonstrator, any car, wishes position part time evenings, Saturdays and Sundays; careful driver; excellent reference; small salary. Hall, 412 West 148th St. Audubon 2400.

CHAUFFEUR.—10 years' experience; own repairs; city, country; reliable, trustworthy, seeks permanent employment; references. Telephone Chelsea 2415. Chauffeur, 48 West 20th.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, careful driver, competent mechanic, wishes place chauffeur or chauffeur-valet; willing, obliging; reference: Moto, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR. — Would like to recommend chauffeur for high-class position; am putting auto up. Apply George Freudig, 200 West 64th. Reference. Apt. 3, 320 C. P. W.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, colored, desires position, private; 9 years' experience, city and touring, New England States; best references. D 309 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class family chauffeur, English, wishes position; good mechanician and driver; best of references. John Hill, 118 West 99th St.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, wants position, private or commercial; can do own repairing; not afraid of work. C. P. Mahler, 27 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Man wants place as general worker and chauffeur; good mechanic; highest references from present employer, who is leaving town. W 128 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 28, seven years' reference; wide experience on all cars, all repairs, wishes permanent position. W 29 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, careful driver, butler, useful, wants position. Gibbs, 299 West 63d St.

CHAUFFEUR; single; seven years' experience; can drive any car; best reference; moderate salary. A. Forcht, 102 1st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful, own repairing, all cars; commercial, private. Astinger, 117 East 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, married; 9 years' experience; drive any car; best personal reference. R. O., 591 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—A1 mechanic, driver; three years last employer. Friedman, 745 Riverside Drive.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; A1 mechanic; good reference. A. Sydney, 245 West 53d.

CHEF.—French chef will arrange and serve parties at private residence. T 164 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, experienced, 22 years of age, wishes clerical position or selling capacity; well recommended. D 308 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN, 30, with commercial and traveling experience and thorough knowledge of English, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Russian, Polish. A1 references, wishes any position. L. K., 104 East 14th.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, seven years' experience as Superintendent and manager industrial plants; can install cost system. X 305 Times Annex.

COLLEGE MAN, thirty-seven years' experience as salesman and executive, mechanical and commercial lines, desires responsible position. W 14 Times.

CONFECTIONERY. — Widely experienced, knowing the business in all its details, young man seeks opening where services can be used in an executive and managing capacity. Luscher, 553 West 171st St.

COOK.—Japanese, first-class cook, honest, competent, seeks position in family; references. M., 465 East 57th. Phone 4926 Plaza.

COOK.—Schoolboy, Japanese; good cook; willing to do anything; morning till noon. H. H., 102 West 123d St.

COOK, butler, Japanese, good, experience in private family, desires place; city, apartment. Eddie, W 119 Times.

COOK, Butler, Valet.—Young colored man; bachelor's apartment, small family. W 182 Times.

COOK.—First-class colored cook wishes position as cook only; in city or country; call or write 130 W. 69th St., care S. Trent.

COPPERSMITHS wanted for work in Great Britain; six months' contract; only union men of British extraction eligible. Address J. G., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

EDITOR.—Man, well equipped to write on fishing news, also being connected with prominent fishing section, desires position with newspaper intending to introduce such a column or possibly making change. D 295 Times Downtown.

EDITOR.—Daily, weekly or monthly newspaper experience; highest references; specialist in finance and banking. Editor, Box D 314 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, TECHNICAL GRADUATE FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MAINTENANCE AND MANAGING, DESIRES POSITION. X 225 TIMES ANNEX.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. — Three years' experience in motor vehicle performance, delivery system, efficiency studies, &c.; open for engagement about Nov. 1. W 144 Times.

ENGINEER.—Graduate engineer, (30,) with ten years' experience designing, detailing, and estimating structural steel, desires position. T 172 Times.

ENGINEER, licensed, 33, married, wants steady position. Wm. Schulz, 1,669 3d Av.

ENGINEER.—Steam fitting; all repairs; best references. J. D., 12 Bridge St.

EVENING WORK.—Young man, good training; tutoring, secretarial, business, &c. C 333 Times Downtown.

EXPORT SALES MANAGER, qualified by education and fifteen years' successful experience handling home office end and traveling home and abroad, seeks opening; intimate acquaintance foreign markets; a worker and business prodncer; highest references.

D 306 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPERIENCED man in structural steel business; now employed, wishes to make a change with chance for advancement; three years as assistant buyer with present concern; experienced on Government contracts. X 316 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—Young man, educated, reliable to take charge, desires executive position with A1 concern; experienced credit man both retail and wholesale; detail work a specialty; best credentials. W 56 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

GARDENER, experienced, Scotch, single; 9 years in last position; under glass or outside; first-class references. D 321 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN with general office experience, including banking, desires a position in which a good education is desirable; first-class references. W 12 Times.

HARDWARE MAN, builders' or regular, five years' experience with plans, desires position; good character; best references. L 316 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMAN.—All-around handy American; city reference; city only; private. W 28 Times.

JAPANESE wishes position, general housework in bachelor's apartment or small family; good recommendation. Ota, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE, can take entire charge, (good cook,) bachelor or small family; long references. Kie, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE cook or butler, first class, would like to take whole charge of gentleman's place; highly recommended. W 88 Times.

JAPANESE BUTLER, valet, general housework; best references: Otto, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE, useful butler, desires position in private family, city or country; excellent recommendation. Naka, 184 High St., Bklyn.

JAPANESE COUPLE.—Entire charge small family; references. Japanese, 114 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT, (24;) practical, reliable man; full experience; university graduate; seeks connection with reliable accountant. D 364 Times Downtown.

LAWYER desires position to attend to credits, collections for large concern. Post Office Box 546, New York.

MACHINIST, TURNERS, and FITTERS wanted for work in Great Britain; six months' contract; only union men of British extraction eligible. Address J. G., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

MAN, single, 35 years, well acquainted with Latin American business, good salesman, speaking and writing fluently Spanish, English, and French, seeks connection with export concern; good references. Answer T 169 Times.

MAN, 30, single; recently manager of publishing house. Have been bookkeeper and salesman. Prefer outside work or active inside work; excellent references. X Dempster Times.

MANAGER.—Actuel 300 per cent. increase recently achieved; do you want similar results? Sales and advertising manager, with record for getting business, will give all or part time to your proposition. W 34 Times.

MAN of executive ability desires to represent established business, New York or elsewhere; American; 34; experienced in handling large propositions; capable managing sales force. L. B., 125 East 34th.

MOTOR TRUCKS FAIL IF not properly supervised. I have made a study of this and other means of economy. W 77 Times.

MR. BUSINESS MAN:
Let me introduce myself; I am young in years, but ripe in experience and ability; I have been at the head of a small factory for several years, managing it successfully until it was sold out; I then engaged in a jobbing business, but my capital was not great enough, and I am therefore open to a good offer; I would prefer a position as sales manager or the better class of salesman, but there are other positions that I can fill; I am not in New York now, but will arrange to come for an interview; the locality of the position obtained is immaterial; shall we get together for business? Address X 323 Times Annex.

PERSONNEL EFFICIENCY.
An experienced engineer and executive will consider a connection as employment director for any progressive industrial or commercial company in New York City, or immediate vicinity, to supervise the selection, development and organization of personnel; salary $4,000 per annum; full particulars, by mail, on request. Director, W 30 Times.

PHARMACIST seeks position in manufacturing plant or drug brokerage house. W 78 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHER desires position as assistant in good studio. Sutton, 1,338 Stebbins Av.

PLUMBERS wanted for work in Great Britain; six months' contract; only union men of British extraction eligible. Address J. G., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

PRINTING SOLICITOR with 15 years of practical experience, controlling $20,000 to $30,000 annual business, desires to connect with a responsible printer; exceptional references. W 152 Times.

POULTRYMAN from the West, an expert in all branches, 20 years' experience, wants care poultry farm. For particulars, E. Stillwagon, Belford, N. J.

PURCHASING AGENT, eight years in present position, concern going out of business, would like position offering attractive future and return for energetic effort; absolute honesty and conscientious devotion to employer's interests; married, good appearance, and can furnish excellent character indorsements; will give bond if desired. F 11 Times Annex.

PURCHASING MAN, 29; experienced in machine building line; knowledge of traffic. X 286 Times Annex.

SALESMAN OR SALES MANAGER.

Salesman, with 15 years' experience selling high-class products, desires position representing mechanical lines; capable of managing productive operations; well connected with large jobbing and mechanical trades in North Atlantic and Middle West States at present sales manager for large Western concern who are retiring Dec. 31. Address Sales Manager, D 349 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.—High-class, seeks connection, represent manufacturer staple goods for New York and export; advertiser many years' record successful producer large business, domestic and export; straight commission basis preferred; have office in good central location. Call or address Room 1,122, 320 Broadway.

SALESMAN TO SELL FULL LINE OF GROCERIES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT; ONE WHO IS NOW DOING THIS SUCCESSFULLY, ONE WHO HAS DONE IT BEFORE AND CAN DO IT AGAIN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT CANDIDATE; FULL PARTICULARS, PLEASE. PLUGGER, D 362 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER
with successful selling record; can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. Sales Producer, L 315 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, sales manager, good executive, college graduate, refined, neat appearance, and convincing talker, desires position where personality and initiative are essential; salary reasonable. D 352 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, sales manager; clean-cut, progressive salesman, (27,) well versed in modern methods, 15 years one place, open for engagement; high-class house only. W 114 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man (23) desires position as salesman; good education, appearance, and finent talkar; will start in minor capacity to learn line. D 268 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with ideas, knows how to meet people, traveling experience, absolutely reliable, seeks position as salesman. T 115 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 21, intelligent; highly recommended, desires position as clerk or salesman; no canvassing. M. S., 155 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Conscientious and experienced road and city man, desires to connect with first-class house; at present employed, but dissatisfied. X 338 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Competent, proven ability, now employed, wishes change, reliable concern; city or road, in business for myself past six years. Gelb, 108 W. 141st St.

SALESMAN; American; 40; married; present employed; hustler; prodnces results; highest references; moderate salary or drawing account. W 52 Times.

SALESMAN; 23; conscientious; up to the minnte; road or city; references. W 51 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, desires connection with manufacturer; references. Box 27, 1,418 5th Av.

SALES MANAGER.—Have 17 years' record of success. W 57 Times.

SECRETARY, &c.—Young gentleman, refined, educated, traveled, discreet, large business experience, correspondent, desires connection as secretary or confidential assistant to man or woman of position and means; satisfactory recommendations. T 163 Times.

SECRETARY or other position of trust is desired by a young man of 30, attorney, with six years' legal and commercial experience and thorough knowledge of credit and collections. D 334 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young men, (25,) good education, competent stenographer and correspondent, wishes position as secretary. W 83 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 22; experience 6 years. Heitman, 313 East 72d St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, American young man, (23,) competent stenographer and expert touch operator of the Underwood typewriter, at present employed uptown, desires to connect with downtown corporation; excellent references; salary, $16-$18. Address Harold Page, 632 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—College man, 27, six years' business experience financial district, recent shorthand graduate, wants stenographic position at any salary where he can get plenty dictation experience; clean, accurate worker. D 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, expert, ten years' experience, now employed, desires change. W 147 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take and tranecribe dictation neatly and accurately; $10. Wilbert Richter, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY;
(34;) long experience,
Competent, W 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 27, experienced, rapid, accurate, desires good connection; best references. D 312 Times Downtown.

STOCK BROKERAGE FIRM REQUIRING THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER ADDRESS HAYES, 700 HUDSON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.

TEACHER.—Physics, mathematics, electrical engineering; wants work evenings; school or private. F 11 Times Annex.

THE MAN YOU WANT
is the man who can effect economies in your business; trucking, organization, purchase; write me. W 77 Times.

TYPIST desires copy work evenings at home; rate reasonable. W 89 Times.

UTILITY MAN.—Orphan institution or estate, man single, knowledge of manual woodwork training, and all-round handy man, desires change. J. R. Walker, Caswell Training School, Kineton, N. C.

VALET, attendant, companion; neat, sober, reliable, Englishman; employed. Care Palmer, 62 West 66th St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) well bred, good education, now employed as assistant bookkeeper and outside man, desires position with industrial concern, with opportunity to learn business and advance; no objection to manual labor if essential to thorough knowledge of product; four years' general office experience; excellent references. For interview phone Greeley 2319 or address "Ambitions," W 145 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) BUYER OF LADIES' COATS, SKIRTS, AND RAINCOATS, AT PRESENT EMPLOYED WITH ONE OF THE LARGEST MAIL ORDER HOUSES IN NEW YORK WILLING TO MAKE CHANGE; REFERENCES OF THE VERY HIGHEST. D. 333 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) college education, newspaper and some business experience, fluent correspondent, can be molded into any responsible position; future main objective. D 337 Times Downtown.

YOUNG ATTORNEY of 30, college graduate, refined, neat appearance, desires position of trust where integrity, brains, and personality are required; salary reasonable. D 353 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, Christian, clean cut, ambitious, desires new connection with progressive firm; ten years' experience; accounting, stenographic, secretarial. W 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, financially responsible, good appearance and standing, experienced office lawyer, of executive ability, desires connection in good business. D 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, bookkeeping knowledge, employed 8 years office assistant, stenographer, firm retiring from business, wishes position with progressive corporation. Ferroni, 137 West 49th St.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) at present employed responsible position, seeks position for Saturday afternoon, Sunday, and Sunday evening; New York City only; references. W 129 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 30, bright and good talker and education, 15 years at piano industry, desires position at anything. P. Hirschner, 2,720 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) good character, suggestive and creative mind, desires connection where above means my future. W 90 Times.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly trained in New England bank, desires position of trust in New York or vicinity; several years' experience; fine references. W 19 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) clean cut, wishes position that promises advancement; 5 years' business experience; excellent references. D 358 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) four years' commercial experience, desires position, with opportunity for advancement. L. W. P., 1,126 41st St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) statistical experience, well educated, seeks responsible position. W 157 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21), college education, seeks position, preferably in laboratory. D 313 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, much traveled South American, Mexico, French, Spanish, German. Louis D'Angelis, 332 West 18th St.

YOUNG MAN (24) wishes to learn the stock broker's business. W 79 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A NEW YORK CITY GAS COMPANY desires salesmen to call on their customers; must be of good appearance and have experience in selling gas appliances or specialties; permanent position for men who make good; references and surety bond required; commission basis; call Monday between 9 and 12 A. M. at 175 East 114th St., second floor, ask for Mr. Ruwe.

A NEAT and intelligent young man wanted, about 18 years; must be of good appearance. Apply Room 801, 23 East 26th Street.

ACCOUNTANT.—Capable take charge important audits; manufacturing cost experience desirable; opportunity to make permanent connection with certified public accountants of high standing; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. D 301 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR
wanted by a New England newspaper; must be able to take entire charge of local advertising; give newspaper experience, salary expected, and age. Address X 318 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, experienced; one acquainted with hardware, automobile, and homefurnishing field; monthly and annual publications; commissions. D 305 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN for monthly publication, city trade; commission; permanent prospects for man qualified to earn $3,000 yearly. D 334 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, well educated, to assume position of responsibility with large manufacturing concern; apply by letter, stating fully experience, age, reference, salary expected; no replies considered unless all details are given. X 292 Times Annex.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.
(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)
Mr. Mc—, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful jeweler salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.
This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. The best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has been a successful salesman and who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edge references. L. A. Cerf, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 125 Broadway, New York.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN.
A large national manufacturer of wearing apparel wishes to engage several intelligent young men, between the ages of 22 and 24, who have had a good education and some manufacturing experience with the view of teaching them the business thoroughly so as to be fitted for executive positions; splendid opportunity for young men who are willing to work hard for advancement; in answering state age, describe in detail your schooling, business experience and salary expected. L 88 Times.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN.

Wanted, for a high-grade line of care, on contingent basis, a snappy young man who either knows the mechanical end of the business or a man with a good circle of friends and acquaintances; reply in detail. Box T 173

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MAGAZINE SECTION
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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. SECTION FOUR.

Train Men to Work, Not to Fight, Says J. J. Hill

Europe Is at War Because She Kept Men Out of Industry and Trained Them for War—If We Do Not Exercise Caution We May Be Embroiled

By Edward Marshall.

JAMES J. HILL knows foodstuffs, and especially wheat, for he is that one of our giant nation builders whose life has been devoted to the great Northwest, which is our granary, and one of the world's greatest granaries.

He knows finance, for he has done tremendons things witb railroads, and to do big things with railroads necessitates great knowledge in and genius for the management of money.

He has studied international affairs, particularly international economics, with nnusual care, for he realizes, with his mighty breadth of vision, that even during the span of bis own lifetime telegraphic communication and rapid transportation have metamorphosed the world, making it a little place, each neighborhood of which—and nations are mere neighborhoods in these days—is to a large extent dependent on and very markedly interdependent with all other neighborhoods.

His great knowledge of mankind and of the events of the day and generation, born of an experience unique among men, has given him ability to interpret world affairs for the benefit of bis own country.

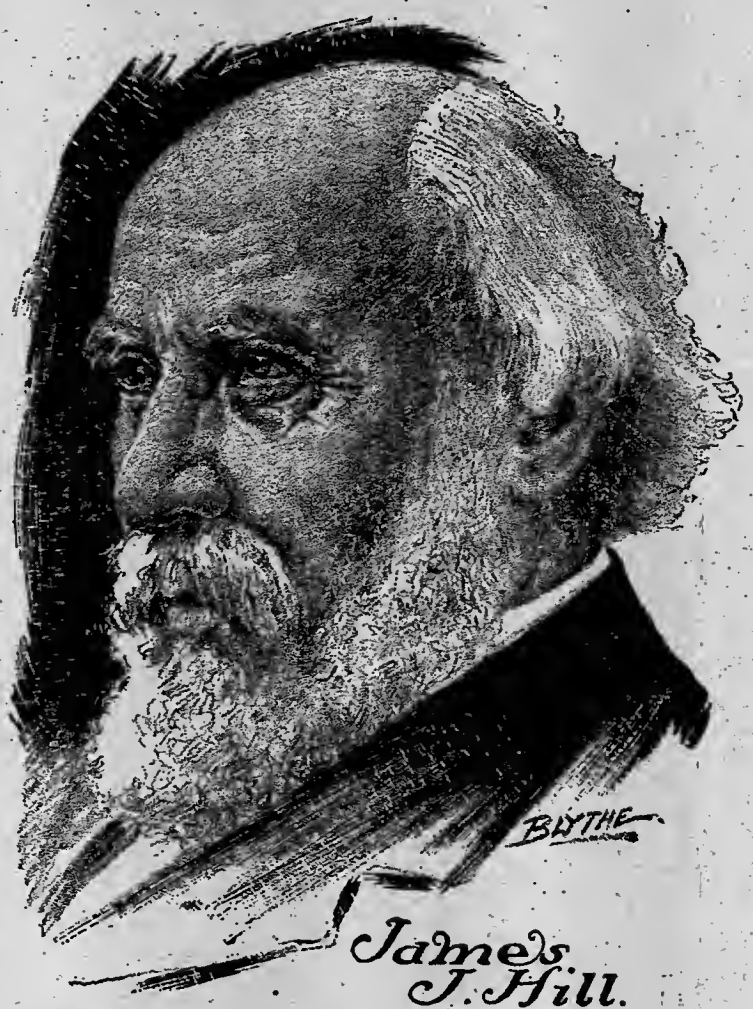
So it was but natural that he sbould be one of those invited to meet the representatives of Great Britain who came to the United States seeking a vast loan, and that his counsel sbould bave weigbt at the momentons conferences of the international experts wbo gathered for discussion.

After the conferences ended and be started westward it was my privilege to travel with him for a portion of his homeward journey, and as we sat together in his stateroom on the train he went over the whole matter with me.

He argues that we must not let this foreign war, which already has affected us severely, entirely disrupt our own prosperity, and be calls attention to a number of important factors wbicb, if we do not exercise great caution, might tend to move events in that direction. But they can be avoided, and be told me how.

And it must be remembered by all those who read this article that James J. Hill knows wheat, that be knows transportation, that he knows finance.

And above all, it must be remembered that he thinks the world disaster of this war to be no affair of ours to interfere with; that, like all other of the living men who really have definitely helped to build this nation, he has no desire to see us follow in the tragic footsteps of our sister nations overseas and try to fertilize with blood and tears a soil from which we hope to garner a return of progress and of happiness.



This September brougbt to the famous railroad man, to this man who must be accepted as the most significant of any in and to our great Northwest, his seventy-seventh birtbday. Yet as be sat opposite to me in the stateroom of the speeding train he seemed and was immensely vital, far more so, for example, tban anotber of the nation's great Middle Western financiers, of not more than 60 years of age, who came to chat with him about the internationally momentons meetings at which tbey botb had been in attendance.

James J. Hill is not for any fever of preparedness for war. He tbinks tbe European war has hurt us enough without letting it infect us with the same disease wbicb, be believes, plunged Enrope into it—the disease of getting ready for something wbicb scarcely could have come if every one had not been ready for it, and which he tbinks is practically sure to come to those who are expecting and elaborately have prepared for it.

"What we want to do," he told me, "is to put new men into industry, not take out of it those wbo now are in it.

"Europe now is in the throes of war because she kept men out of industry, training them to fight, not to work; to destroy, not to construct. Having been magnificently trained for tbe bad job, they now are doing it with unprecedented thoroughness.

"Tbey are learning over there, tbat if you train your men to wreck your neigbbor's property, your neighbor, watching you, is likely to have trained men ready to wreck yonrs. Destruction is a game that two can play at.

"Europe prepared for war at vast expense of time and money. Being prepared, she went to war at vast expense of blood and money.

"The great war," he continued, "has brought us face to face with an importance in world problems whicb we were not aware of. In a way it is a test for us, just as, in another and more dreadful way, it is a test for Europe.

"The quality of the individuals making up a nation determines the quality of that nation, obviously. Our people are quick-witted and wise in their way, bnt tbey have not had to consider worldwide questions.

"Now they must do exactly that. It is a time when we must use the utmost caution not to make missteps. We are standing on the threshold of a new national importance. We must cross that threshold cautiously.

"I make no predictions, but the fact is not to be denied that within another quarter of a century New York may be the world's financial clearing house, as London has been. All the other great capitals of Europe have been more important as financial centres than New York has been. Now New York rapidly may become the most important of them all.

"At present New York is merely a counter over which things are bought and sold, in vast values, to be sure, but, none the less, merely a connter.

"This sudden transformation of it into a part of the world's financial centre, to which the greatest nations of the earth come asking loans, is an impressive thing, but it must not lead it to overrate its own importance.

"Many people do that. They figure tbat Wall Street can do important things witbout consulting the whole nation. It cannot. Without the balance of the nation Wall Street would starve to death. It is no more prone to or able to forget tbe balance of the country than the balance of the country is proue to or able to forget it. Now is a time when we all must remember that.

"Wall Street must be wise, very wise, wise as European financiers have learned to be. It must learn to think very deeply, studying textbooks new to it—the most advanced textbooks of the whole financial educational system, those of international finance.

"When I began to look at the matter from this advanced point of view it very quickly became apparent to me that there were things which we could afford to do and tbings which we could not afford to do.

"A strange and perhaps for us a beneficent trick of fate has been that, while this is a bumper crop for the entire world, whicb would have meant that under other conditions we should get but small prices for onr agricultural product, the proposition of England that we loan her a billion dollars, gave us an opportunity to sell our crops at a fair price."

I asked Mr. Hill more fully to express his personal reflections in regard to the great war. It seemed to me that the opinions of a really great nation builder as to the nation destruction now progressing in Europe wonld be especially valuable.

"The situation is so studendous," he replied, "that I find it difficult to formulate an answer to your question. The destruction of life, property, and credits already bas been so vast that an estimate, or even an adequate comprehension, of it has become impossible.

"After the Napoleonic wars I am informed that tbe average heigbt and weight of the individual Frenchmen notably decreased.

"This war which now is in progress must be so much further reaching in its ultimate effects than were the Napoleon-

turned the crank, stopped—the film was utterly ruined! And when German critics of our Princes see this spoiled film they will say: "If the Kaiser persists in having himself photographed all the time, at least he ought to find a more skillful photographer." Thus it is that what is called correct objective opinion arises!

Before leaving the region of the Crown Prince's headquarters the Kaiser expressed a desire to visit a hill from which a fine view was to be had of German trenches and the not far distant positions of the French troops. It was no easy matter to get to the summit, for the rains had made the road very slippery. But the Kaiser and the aged Bavarian novelist both overcame all obstacles, gazed southward at something that looked like a "black, stretched-out, gigantic snake"—the famous forest of the Argonne—listened to the ceaseless dull rumble of distant cannon, and then began to slide downward over the slippery pathway.

"May I help yon?" inquired Ganghofer of his sovereign.

"Yes, come here," answered the Kaiser, and leaned on the Bavarian's shoulder. The old novelist ground the nails of his shoes cautiously into the soil as if he were "going over smooth ice on a chamois hunt." Bnt, despite his experience as a Bavarian hunter and his reverence for the monarch leaning on his shoulder, he suddenly slipped badly himself, whereupon the Kaiser hauled him to his feet agaiı with a strong twist of his arm, and replied to Ganghofer's embarrassed words of thanks by remarking cheerfully:

"Soldier and civilian, each must help the other as best he can!" These words Ganghofer recommends to all Germans as an inspiration in the dark hours of war.

The novelist spent quite a while at the Kaiser's headquarters and listened with deep attention to what was said by his imperial master and those surrounding him. On one occasion, he says, the Kaiser looked at some particularly bitter words directed against him in a newspaper of one of the allied countries, and observed:

"That's pretty strong! But it's stupid as well. Fortunately, truth is always abler, in the long run, and has the better legs."

Speaking of England to the representative of a neutral nation, the Kaiser said:

"Yon are a sportsman, aren't you? Well, in a horse race, after all the slower horses have been eliminated one by one, and only the two strongest are fighting for victory, have yon ever seen the jockey riding the horse which looks as if it were about to lose strike out with his whip at the jockey of the horse which is going better?"

The other shook his head. The Kaiser went on:

"Of course not! Well, then, why is England striking at us? Why does she not strike her own horse, which is losing out?"

He also quotes these words of the Kaiser's:

Many people who always judge us Germans by externals and always call us barbarians seem not to know that there is a big difference between civilization and kultur. England is certainly a highly civilized nation. You can always notice that by observing Englishmen in society, bnt to possess kultur means to have the best sort of conscience and morality. These are possessed by my Germans. When people in foreign lands declare that I have songht to found a world empire they are talking utter nonsense. But there is in the morality, conscience, and industriousness of the Germans



Ludwig Ganghofer.

a conquering power that will win the universe.

Ganghofer also had an interview with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, who was at work in an improvised Ministry of Foreign Affairs situated in the same little French town where the Kaiser had his headquarters in the field. It was in a villa belonging to a French banker who had fled at the beginning of the war, leaving behind him all sorts of costly furniture and knickknacks, among which the business-like desks of the German Chancellor's staff had been sandwiched in.

The Chancellor talked for some time with Ganghofer, who sums np the statesman's remarks thus:

What has been done in Germany in the way of willing self-sacrifice is wonderful! But the uneasiness which manifests itself back home in a number of ways is incomprehensible to us here at the front, for there is not the slightest cause for any uneasiness. A time like this present one is always hard for each and every one, but its difficulties must be overcome, that is all. And we shall overcome them, and when that is done what we have lost will be won back again in double measure.

You may see with your own eyes how matters stand with us here in the field. Be sure to tell about it when you return home. Everywhere we are pressing forward, not rapidly enough at times to satisfy the impatience of the people of Germany, but one must be cautious in the face of a determined enemy and avoid unnecessary sacrifices in order to save up strength for decisive hours.

When one sees how actively and constantly work is being done, not only at the front but behind the front, and between battles, then one grows calm and confident—even patient, to a certain extent.

From headquarters Ganghofer was taken to the real front, into the trenches, to places where rifles and cannon spoke incessantly, and dead and wounded men lay about. Of his experiences he gives many brief, clean-cut word sketches. Everywhere he bursts into praise of the soldiers around him, their discipline, their uncomplaining acceptance of hardship, their heroism under the knife of the surgeon; everything is to him an assurance of coming victory for his native country. But in the midst of his paeans of triumph he proves his kindness of heart by little tonches like this:

During the night I heard the distant thundering of cannon. And there was something else that I heard, too. Incessantly. Beneath the room in which I am quartered live the proprietor of this pretty house, his old mother, and a maid. Two sons and three brothers are in the French Army; not a word has been heard from them since the middle of last September.

These people are friendly toward me: they say only words which they hope may be pleasant for me to hear. I know only too well that they keep back what they are really thinking. And when they try to smile there is a line of pain about their mouths.

Every time I walk into the kitchen the old woman cowers in fright. Cowers before me! She does not know that I would far rather strike her wrinkled hand than frighten her. And until late into the night I hear these three people talking, under my room, with trembling voices, very low.

This very night I heard them, after the drums had sounded, ordering everybody to rest. The trembling voices became silent only when, from outside on the street, came the steady sound of a squad of soldiers marching past on its way to relieve comrades in the trenches. * * *

While Ganghofer was crawling through the trenches, led by a young officer especially detailed for this service, the soldiers recognized the famous novelist, and called out all sorts of good-humored jokes to him.

"Of course, you'll make another fine novel out of this, won't you?" inquired one grinning Bavarian. Another, eying the writer's plentiful crop of hair, said politely: "I'm a barber. How about a hair cut?" From one deep hole in the ground a soldier peered forth "like a knight of the Middle Ages from his helmet."

"Are you warm down in there?" asked Ganghofer. "No, cold as the dence," replied the knight, "but at least it's dry now. A week ago there was so much water in here that I felt sure I'd turn into a fish."

They told the illustrious visitor all sorts of anecdotes of the fighting. One that particularly appealed to him concerned a fiery young Bavarian private who was about to drive his bayonet through a Frenchman when he suddenly recognized in his foe a man who had been a waiter in Munich.

"What under the sun are yon doing here?" gasped the Bavarian.

"Why, I'm breaking through your lines," replied the Frenchman in perfectly good Bavarian dialect.

"Oh, is that so?" retorted the other. "Well, just hand over your rifle to me."

Which, remarks Ganghofer, closed the incident.

Soldiers and officers took care that their guest should not come to harm. They called out to him solicitously to duck when shells flew through the air, and made him crawl most cautiously past one rift in the trench front, covered from the enemy's lines, they informed him, by a French sharpshooter who was "a specialist." They took him to one far corner of a trench and proudly showed him an image of the Virgin Mary brought by four daring and devont Bavarians from a crossroads situated between the French and German lines. On the return from the nook where this trophy was kept they had to dodge the "specialist" again, but they got by all right, and reached an "officers' casino," dug out of the solid earth many feet below the surface, where the visitor was treated to an excellent meal served by candle light.

Before he returned home Ganghofer had a short talk with King Lndwig of Bavaria, who sent him on his way rejoicing with these words:

"When this war will end, whether early or late, no man on earth can now say with certainty. Bnt as to how it will end, that all of us know. On that score we need not worry."

Here Is the Menu of Julius Caesar's Dinner to the Vestal Virgins

THERE is a chance that they'll get the vote, anyway," said Julius Caesar to his secretary, "so I guess I ought to do something for them."

"What are you going to do, invite all the women in Rome to a reception, Pontifex?" asked the secretary, closing his typewriter case and lighting a cigarette.

"No," answered the newly elected Pontifex Maximus, tipping back in his massive golden desk-throne, (bought with the taxpayers' money.) "No, but I think I ought to do something for that bunch up at the Atrium Vestal. Those girls have a pretty dull time, anyway, messing around with salt cakes and oil and cheap wine and tending that old fire. I guess I'll give them a regular feed—they deserve it, they've been good friends of mine. And it will get a lot of good publicity, too. I wish yon'd get estimates on the cost of a first-class dinner for them, will yon?"

So the secretary called up the leading restaurants of Rome, and the order was given, and the Vestal Virgins enjoyed a splendid dinner at the expense of Julius Caesar, Pontifex Maximus. They really did have this dinner. It was given in the year 63 B. C. And these are the authorities for this remarkable historical fact:

In the first place, Miss Frank E. Buttolph. Now, Miss Buttolph is unquestionably the greatest living authority on dinners. In her collection in the New York Public Library she has 26,000 menus, the records of dinners eaten in many lands and many ages. And recently she has added to her amazing collection the menn of Caesar's dinner to the Vestal Virgins, a menu which is vouched for by Macrobius.

Miss Buttolph did not discover this menn in the bulky tomes which contain Macrobius's works. It was found there by the German writers, Paul Blüher and Paul Peterman, who gave it to the world in a book on cookery and cooks.

Here is the menu:

FIRST COURSE.
Prickly Globe-Fish.
Oysters.
Thrushes.
Asparagus.
Fattened Chickens.
Oyster Patties.
Black and White Sea Acorns. (Mussels.)
Sea-Nettles.
Fig-Peckers. (Snipe.)
Cotelettes of Venison and of Wild Boar.
Fattened Wild Game, Powdered with Flour.

SECOND COURSE.
Swine-Udders.
Wild Boar's Head.
Swine-Udder Patties.
Ducks.
Boiled Teal Ducks.
Roasted Wild Game.

THIRD COURSE.
Puddings.
Custard.
Picentish Sandwiches.
Wines.
Falerno.
Xeres.
Spanish Medoc.

It was not an extravagant meal. Caesar evidently did not wish to destroy the ascetic ideals of his Vestal Virgin guests. If he had been really spending money, getting up a little dinner, say, for Cleopatra, or some other person who really knew what good food was, then Macrobius would have had to chronicle no dishes so plebeian as oyster patties and custard. Instead, there would have been fieldfares from Germany, cranes from Moles, and peacocks from Samos.

Germanic Ideals Have Supplanted American Ideals

William Barnes Says the Admixture That Professor Muensterberg Desires Has Already Come, Though It Has Not Been Due to the German-American

By William Barnes.

PROFESSOR MUENSTERBERG of Harvard University in THE TIMES Magazine of Sept. 19 clearly outlined his concept of what a German-American should be.

Last Sunday Professor Hart, also of Harvard, rode full tilt at his colleague's propaganda, which in snbstance was expressed by Professor Münsterberg as follows:

Does it mean that the German-Americans transact the business of Germany if they feel from the bottom of their hearts that an admixture of German ideals and German instincts ought to become the goal of the whole American Nation?

What those American citizens of German descent or German birth may or may not do in the future no one can say. It is my purpose not to take np that angle of the discussion which Professor Münsterberg's article has caused. Professor Hart has covered the subject with sufficient accuracy from the point of view of the native Amcrican, and doubtless of thousands who may be called German-Americans. The proposal of Professor Münsterberg that a German-American should devote himself to the "admixture of Germanic ideals" in America as the goal of the national aspiration naturally finds resentment among the American-born and is dismissed offhand by them as impertinent.

It is my purpose in this article to discuss not the question of propriety involved in the activities of a foreign-born citizen in behalf of change of ideal in the land of his adoption, but the "admixture" to which Professor Münsterberg is devoted.

He saya truly:

The Anglo-Saxon system is controlled by the belief in the individual as such, and the Teutonic ideals are found by the belief in the over-individual soul. It was necessary that the Anglo-Saxon ideals should have prevailed for a long while and that the newcomers, who were disorganized, should become assimilated to the philosophy of public life which they found around them. But this spell has been broken. Even the masses have firmly grasped the fact that not England, but all Europe, is the mother country of the United States.

This, in effect, proposes that the American ideal shall become, not Anglo-Saxon, not even Teutonic, but an "admixtnre" which is neither one nor the other and which shall recognize all Europe as the mother of America.

The learned professor's omission of Africa and Asia as proper agencies to join in this maternity exposes the error in his concept.

There can be no compromise between the ideal that the State only exists that the individual may be protected in his rights and become more perfect and the Teutonic ideal bound by belief in "the over-individual soul," which, translated, means the State, a separate entity from the individuals composing it, which, if managed wisely, will order the lives of its people for their good. One or the other ideal must die. The two cannot permanently exist within the same nation without confusion, discord, and perhaps civil war. As it was said of the United States before the civil war that this nation cannot exist half slave and half free, so it is true that the Anglo-Saxon ideal that the State exists for the individual must disappear in America if the ideal that the State is all in all continues to develop.

The eternal truth that each human being is the unit. is the postulate of the American ideal. This involves, as the ideal is not attained, the corollary that any person who invades the individual liberty of another shall be subject to punishment by the community of individuals comprising the State through an agency chosen by them and responsible to them. In pursuance of this ideal the United States extends to aliens all the civil rights possessed by its citizens. In pursuance of this ideal, the existence of human slavery in the United States became impossible. In pursuance of this ideal, by the prohibition upon rebate giving, all citizens and aliens engaged in trade were recently given protection by the laws of the United States from discrimination by railroads. In pursuance of this ideal, those persons in America who invade the rights of others by selling them adulterated food articles, were made liable to punishment. In pnrsuance of his ideal, regulations of all kinds and descriptions are made to punish those who invade the liberty of others. These would not be necessary if all the people of this country respected and were devoted to the ideal. It is only because the ideal is not the rule of conduct that it is pardonable whereas in Germany such enactment means that it is in essence wise and proper for the interest of the State.

An ideal is an approach. It is not the act itself.

The question now occurs: How far have Germanic ideals supplanted the American? Because these two methods of thinking cannot proceed in double harness, any "admixture" must confuse the American mind and obscure the American ideal. In my jodgment, to a very large degree the Germanic has already



William Barnes. (Photo by Moffett.)

supplanted the American ideal in the minds of many people in this country. Many an American citizen who reads my analysis of the reasons why the railroad rebate legislation was necessary, why pure food legislation was necessary, and so forth, will find himself amazed at the reasons which I have assigned therefor.

Professor Münsterberg, instead of advocating a propaganda, has been telling history, except that the German-Americans as a class are in no way responsible for the creation of the present confused mental condition in America. As a rule, Germans in America are not devoted to the Germanic ideal of the State, but believe in the American concept; although at the present moment, through the stress of the European conflict, their belief may have been weakened.

That the American ideal has been materially obscured is shown further by the enactment of State socialistic legislation, which is conceived in privilege and usually involves an abridgment of individual liberty. This legislation does not come within the category of regulative legislation to which I have referred. Many States have enacted laws distinctly violative of fundamental American principles. The concept that the State is an entity, separate from the individuals comprising it, is recognized by these laws. Each year opposition to their passage grows less resistant. The widows' pension laws, no matter how they may be framed to make them appear simply part of the cleemosynary function of the State, in fact involve the principle that procreation is a State function. In Colorado a law has just been enacted providing for compulsory settlement by the State of disputes arising between individual members of the State regarding hours of labor and wages. No such law as this could be possible even under the broadest interpretation of the American ideal. It is simply violative of it.

for the Government to exercise functions which ought to be held in reserve.

The exercise of such functions not only involves waste of public money, but leads to the conclusion in the mind of the individual that whatever is not prohibited by law is permitted. This saps his moral conscience and leads the State into the dangerous course of prescribing a complete code of ethics, from which there follows inevitably religious intolerance and bigotry. Therefore the State should exercise this punitive function with full realization of its solemnity.

If the American ideal were attained, or nearly so, the railroad rebate legislation, the pure food legislation, and other legislation of similar character would never be necessary. Their passage was an attempt to affirm the ideal in law. Such a course would never have been taken had there not been persons in America who were violating that ideal. The necessity for the passage of every such law is therefore evidence of the decadence of the ideal, and is an endeavor to vitalize it.

In Germany, under Teutonic ideals, the citizen is not recognized as the unit. The unit is the State, and he is subject to that. If he violates a law in Germany, he commits an offense against the State as an organic whole. If he violates a law in the United States, he violates himself, and establishes the principle that his own rights are not inviolable. It is not for the State that regulative legislation is passed in America. It is not even true that it is passed for the common welfare. It is passed in behalf of the welfare of each person in the country, on the theory that the person who comes under its restriction has been violating the individual right of another human being. It follows that under the American ideal the necessity for the enactment of such legislation discloses a reactionary and destructive condition,

In the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York jnst adjourned, two-thirds of which were members of the Republican Party—supposed to be the party conservative of the American ideal—I introduced the proposal that hereafter the Legislature should not pass any bill granting to any class of individuals any privilege or immunity not granted equally to all of the members of the State, and asked that this proposal be submitted separately to the voters two years hence. It was voted down by a vote of 92 to 45, after a debate which disclosed on the part of those who were opposed even to submitting this proposition to the electorate of the State at a time far enough remote to give the voters full opportunity to discuss the matter, the absence of the American ideal and the ascendency of the Germanic concept of the State. I made it clear, as a guide to the courts in the event of the passage of the proposal, that the prohibition of legislation for the benefit of one class at the expense of all was the purpose of the amendment, and that State Socialistic legislation such as is now in force in Germany was aimed at.

This statement sealed the fate of the measure. Twenty years ago I do not believe a man in the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York would have defended class legislation. He would have been denounced as an enemy to every American tradition and ideal. Yet only 45 of the 168 members of the convention of 1915 were willing to be recorded on the eighteenth day of last Aogust in favor of even submitting to the voters a constitutional prohibition upon class legislation.

Class legislation is absolute violation of the American ideal of equality and individual liberty. It invokes the State as a separate entity in behalf of certain classes, thereby inevitably establishing as a principle that independent persons, not dependents, may secure discrimination at the expense of others, in the supposed interest of the State as such.

There is no doubt that the line has been crossed and that the American people, contrary to their traditions and their ideals, are now embarked upon to them an nnknown sea. Whether this has been caused by the failure to assimilate the people of Continental Europe who have come to America, as America formerly assimilated immigration, no one can answer. German immigration in the last ten years has been slight.

Whatever may be the cause, the fact is here. Professor Münsterberg's "admixture" has arrived. It may or may not remain. The press no longer teaches the American ideal. Politicians vie with each other in appealing to this new sentiment, because it is active and punitive. Most believers in the American ideal do not comprehend the march of events and sit in ignorance of what is occurring. Those who do understand and are in positions of influence either surrender utterly and call it compromise or accept what they deem to be the inevitable and order their lives accordingly. But the American nation, "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," in the words of Mr. Lincoln, should cleave to this aspiration. Although almost impossible of attainment, in the conflict for its establishment lies the strength of American character. Unless the people themselves cherish it and aim toward it, Constitutional Conventions and legislative bodies will not hitch their wagon to that star. The American ideal is not an accomplished fact. It is a project in constant peril of desertion. Fear of this desertion was expressed in Mr. Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, when he said, "We are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure."

The Germanic ideal leads inevitably to the autocratic State, no matter how democratic may be its outward form. If subjected to Professor Münsterberg's "admixture," the American ideal, elusive and almost visionary as it is, must be consumed and vanish.

Vassar College Celebrates Its Semi-Centennial

Pioneer Among the Institutions for the Education of Women in This Country Has Improved Greatly on the Original Plan of Its Philanthropic Founder

ONCE upon a time there lived in Poughkeepsie a wealthy brewer who had so much money he didn't know what to do. "It's the plague of my life," he said to his friend Milo P. Jewett. "It keeps me awake nights. What shall I do?"

"I'll tell you," said Mr. Jewett. "Build and endow a college for young women which shall be to them what Yale and Harvard are to young men. There is not an endowed college for young women in the world, though there are plenty of female colleges, so called, with no libraries, cabinets, museums, or apparatus worth mentioning."

The brewer, whose name was Matthew Vassar, took up his friend's suggestion, and so Vassar College was born. The conversation just related occurred in 1855, and ten years later Vassar College was opened.

So it is that this Autumn will find Vassar celebrating an event of great significance in the history of education. The exercises, which begin next Sunday afternoon with a sermon in the college chapel by President Faunce of Brown University, will last four days.

At the alumnae commemoration exercises on Oct. 11 there will be addresses by three Vassar graduates—Mary A. Jordan, Professor of English at Smith College; Ellen C. Semple, and Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. In the afternoon there will be presented by Vassar students the "Pageant of Minerva," a dramatic composition of their own. It will be given in the Vassar Out-of-Door Theatre, under the direction of Hazel Mackae. In the evening, members of the New York Alumnae Dramatic Association will give in the Students' Building a play called "Vassar College Milestones," which was written by alumnae.

The academic commemoration exercises will be held in the chapel on the morning of Oct. 12. There will be addresses by President Emeritus James M. Taylor, Emily James Putnam, and Lilllian Wold. There will be exhibitions and receptions in the afternoon and concerts by the Russian Symphony Orchestra.

The chief event of Oct. 13 will be the inauguration of Vassar's new President, Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken. In addition to the President's inaugural address, there will be addresses by Dr. George Lyman Kittredge, Professor of English at Harvard University, and Dr. John Huston Finley, President of the University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education. In the afternoon the "Pageant of Minerva" will be repeated, and in the evening there will be dinners for delegates, students, and officers of the college.

This fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Vassar College has a significance not limited by the walls of the college



Matthew Vassar.

itself. For the college, which was intended by its founder chiefly as a monument to his own memory, has become not only a great educational institution, but an important factor in changing the position of women, and its development is of interest to the economical and the sociological as well as to the historian and the student of pedagogy.

Vassar is not, as it is sometimes called, the first woman's college in the United States. Elizabeth Academy in Missouri was chartered as a college in 1819, Mississippi College gave degrees to women in 1832, and the Georgia Female College in 1840. The Ohio Wesleyan Female College was founded in 1853, the Wesleyan Female College of Cincinnati in 1842, and there were many co-educational institutions, most of which gave degrees to women.

But Vassar's claim is to being "the oldest of the well-equipped and amply endowed colleges for women in the United States," and this claim is seldom disputed. Matthew Vassar's original gift of 200 acres and $400,000 was astoundingly generous for those days, and the endowment was nearly doubled later by bequest. This at once placed Vassar in a position of great advantage over the struggling institutions for female education which had taken, sometimes with slight justification, the name of college. And its first enrollment was so large as to place it practically in a class by itself, numbering as it did 353 students and thirty officers of government and instruction. There are now 112 officers of administration and instruction, and the number of students has been limited by the Trustees to 1,000. The grounds now cover 700 acres.

It is to be noted that this is not actually the fiftieth birthday of Vassar; it is the fiftieth anniversary of its opening. The college was born on the day that Matthew Vassar and Milo P. Jewett had the conversation to which reference has already been made. It was opened ten years later.

Matthew Vassar had made a fortune considered large in his time—it was more than $800,000—by brewing ale. He was married but had no children, and he resolved to devote a large part of his wealth, during his lifetime, to some philanthropic purpose.

During a trip to Europe in 1845 he was much impressed by a visit to the Thomas Guy Hospital in London. The founder of this hospital was a distant kinsman of the Vassars, and the idea of building something like this in Poughkeepsie appealed strongly to that town's wealthiest citizen.

Matthew Vassar later decided that the bulk of his estate should go to his two nephews, and that after their death the remainder of the fortune should go to the erection of the proposed hospital. He wrote: "In making this disposition of my property, I desire to build a monument to myself, to perpetuate my own name, to do something for Poughkeepsie, where I have made all my money, and to do good for my fellow-men."

But while the result which he stated in this naïve fashion was to be attained, it was not destined to come by way of a hospital. His niece, Lydia Booth, who was Principal of the Cottage Hill Seminary for Girls in Ponghkeepsie, is sometimes given the credit for suggesting to Matthew Vassar that a woman's college would be a better object of his generous enterprise than a hospital. But the most powerful influence in determining him to build the college which bears his name was Milo P. Jewett, who became its first President.

Mr. Jewett was a gradnate of Dartmonth and of the Andover Theological Seminary. For a time he taught in Marietta College, eventually resigning his chair because of a change in his theological views.

In 1839 he established the Judson Female Institute at Marion, Ala. This became under his direction a flourishing institution with 250 pupils.

But Jewett's abolitionist doctrines made him unpopular with his neighbors, so he came North. He purchased the Cottage Hill Seminary, which Lydia Booth had conducted, and became an intimate friend of her rich cousin, Matthew Vassar.

In the course of time Vassar told his new-found friend of his plan to found a hospital. But Jewett discouraged him. "Great hospitals are for great cities," he said. "You might as well throw your money into the Hudson River!"

And after many conversations on the subject, the schoolteacher convinced Matthew Vassar that a woman's college was a desirable thing for him to create. He did not succeed in so doing, however, until he had prepared "Facts and Reflections Respecting the Founding of a College for Young Ladies, Addressed to Matthew Vassar, Esq.," and numerous other documents.

He worked on Vassar's pride, his civic feeling, his patriotism, his religion. He told him that his name would rank with that of Yale and John Harvard.

"From its towers lifted to the sky," he said, "it will reflect the lustre of your munificence so long as the sun shall shine in the heavens." And he also said "To you Providence offers the high privilege, the peculiar honor, of actually establishing and putting into operation the first grand permanent endowed female college ever opened in the United States."

Vassar was convinced, changed his mind, and was convinced again many times. His nephews opposed the idea of



Main buildings at Vassar.

(Courtesy of Harper's Weekly.)

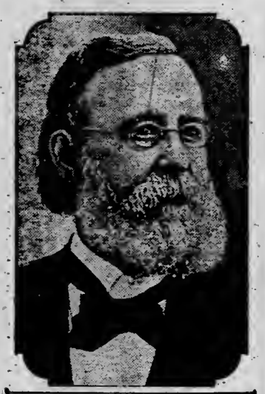
the woman's college, and their opposition was a serious obstacle. They even went so far as to get before the Legislature a bill by which Vassar was to give Poughkeepsie two schools and a free library, but Jewett heard of this and persuaded the uncle to have it withdrawn.

At last the Vassar Female College bill passed the Legislature. Jewett assisted Vassar in selecting twenty-nine Trustees, who elected Matthew Vassar, Jr., Treasurer, and Jewett, President.

Ground was broken for the new building on July 4, 1861, by the founder. The spade which he used is owned by the college and passed down yearly from class to class.

President Jewett put in some years of hard work planning the curriculum for the new college and traveling abroad in search of suggestions. But he was destined never to exercise his office over an active institution. There was friction in the Board of Trustees. Jewett thought affairs were progressing too slowly and incurred the hostility of powerful people. Fearing that Vassar would abandon the project if he remained in office, he resigned on April 16, 1864, and John Howard Raymond was elected President in his place. Jewett resigned also from the Board of Trustees, on which he was succeeded by Henry Ward Beecher.

When Vassar College was opened in



John H. Raymond.

1865 it presented many features which show to us who now look back upon it that certainly its Trustees and perhaps its founder were much in advance of their time. There was, for instance, an observatory very much of a novelty when it formed a part of such an institution as Vassar. It had its astronomical stock, its chronograph, and its great telescope. It was this observatory that became famous through the labors of Susan Mitchell.

Even more sensational for that period was the gymnasium. This "spacious edifice on a gentle eminence," as Benson J. Lossing called it in his "Vassar College and its Founder," published in 1867, contained rooms for a riding school, calisthenics, and a bowling alley.

"It is a new thing under the sun to have a riding school a part of the instrumentalities of a seminary for the education of young ladies," remarks Mr. Lossing.

Novel, also, was the emphasis placed on physical education in general, the physical education which, beginning in horseback riding and the delicate exercises called calisthenics, now finds expression in hockey, basket ball, and other sports which would have shocked Matthew Vassar out of a year's growth.



(PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.)

Dr. Henry N. MacCracken.

The prospectus first issued for Vassar College in 1865 shows that Dr. Jewett's academic ideas were undoubtedly influenced by the sound practical sense and business training of Matthew Vassar. Some of its provisions might well be called epoch-making, when it is remembered that it appeared in 1865, in the days of the "female seminary," when the difference between the sexes was strongly emphasized by even the more advanced educators.

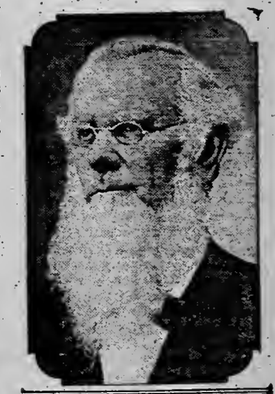
In his "Before Vassar Opened" (published by Houghton Mifflin Company) President Emeritus James Monroe Taylor calls attention to some characteristics of this extraordinary historical document. As has already been said in the description of the neglected among educated American women, and that the college would provide rooms, food, hours of study and recreation "under careful sanitary regulation of the buildings, special emphasis was made on physical instruction.

In the prospectus, this part of the curriculum seems to have been mentioned first. It was stated that physical education was fundamental and peculiarly important among women, though sadly neglected among educated American women. Adequate facilities and regular instruction in exercise, and that the students would be given a gymnasium training, and encouraged in outdoor sport, calisthenics, riding, and open-air study.

The course of study was characterized as "liberal, for women, regular, for four years." Each of these terms had its serious significance. It was said that while the ordinary college curriculum would furnish a guide for the "essentially similar" intellectual faculties of girls, constitutional differences, intellectual and moral, would be kept in view. The regular branches were established as English, Latin, French or German, algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, botany, zoology, mineralogy, geology, physical geography, anatomy and physiology and hygiene, outlines of history, theoretic and practical ethics. There were electives in all the customary college branches.

According to the prospectus, moral and religious education was given the "foremost place." Vassar was non-sectarian, but the Trustees and the founder expressed their wish that it should be "a School of Christ." There was training in the President classes in ethics and evidences of religion and there were daily chapel, morning and evening, religious services on Sunday, Bible classes and social religious meetings.

It was stated in the prospectus that the household was woman's peculiar province, and that she ought to be an accomplished housekeeper if she hoped to be recognized as a "thoroughly accomplished woman." But it was said that home was the school for this. Nevertheless, it was considered that Vassar should give its students a correct theory of household management and some practical training in such domestic duties as admitted of illustration in college life. Domestic economy was taught



Milo P. Jewett.

theoretically by textbook and lecture and illustrated in the kitchens, pantries, and dining rooms of the college. Thus the modern theories of domestic engineering and household efficiency seem to have been anticipated in the year that saw the conclusion of the civil war.

The prospectus's description of the "social education" in store for Vassar's students is a picturesque commentary on the manners and ideals of the time. It is woman's duty and privilege, we learn, "to refine, illumine, purify, adorn." The methods of social training in Vassar were to be "womanly." Oratory and debate were to be discouraged, and debating societies were stigmatized as "utterly incongruous and out of taste." There would be reading aloud, tableaux vivants, and conversation. There would be social singing and the rudiments of vocal music for all the students, and practical instruction in the decoration of rooms and proper customs as to dress, jewelry, and the arrangement of gardens and household furniture.

In the part of the prospectus which deals with professional education there is an interesting reference to the facilities at hand for instruction in "the peculiarly feminine employment of telegraphy." It is also stated that phonography (that is, stenography) would be taught and that the lecture rooms and daily chapel would furnish opportunities for its exercise. The general principles of bookkeeping would also be taught.

There were over a thousand applications from prospective students before Vassar opened. The day on which the college was first actually in operation seems to have been Sept. 20, 1865. The age of the pupils ranged from fifteen to twenty-four, and, as might be expected, the first year was rather chaotic. But Vassar struggled through it successfully, and by the end of the first year the students were arranged in regular classes and the machinery of the college was in operation with almost that smoothness which characterizes it today.

Some Further Interesting Recollections of General Burgevin

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I WAS much interested in an article by Mrs. Baker A. Jamison in your last Magazine Section, entitled "How an American Led Chines Armies." It recalled to me a thrilling tale told me some twenty-five years ago by an old gentleman, retired from business, who had long resided in the Far East and had been for many years a merchant in Japan. The story, which made a great impression on my boyish fancy, so great that I remember it in considerable detail, gave a somewhat different account of the exploits of Mr. Burgevin. It ran as follows:

When the Taiping rebellion was at its height an American vessel entered a Chinese port, Tientsin, I think. The first mate was a man named Ward, and the second a Mr. Burgevin. The latter had been engaged in Walker's filibustering expedition in Central America, and for that and perhaps other reasons his past did not altogether appeal to the conservative.

At this time the rebels were nearly at the gates of the city, and the foreigners, who had remained thus far to protect their interests, were about to flee, while the Chinese Governor or military commander of the post was utterly at a loss as to what steps to take to meet the situation.

Burgevin persuaded Ward to go with him to the mandarin in question and offer to protect the city for a suitable reward if he would give them the necessary men and authority. In all these proceedings Burgevin put Ward forward and stood behind himself on account of the lack of confidence inspired by his reputation.

The plan suggested by this pair, who had in some way severed connection with their ship, and accepted by the distracted mandarin, who was grasping at straws, was as follows: In the first place, they were to secure the assistance of such Americans and Europeans as they were able to, as officers, and those consenting to act in such capacity were to be promised rich rewards. Then for each officer so secured the mandarin was to provide a certain number of soldiers, fifty, as I remember it, and these were to be drilled by the whites, and further officers selected from the more promising Chinese. Ward was to be first in command and Burgevin second.

The plan worked out with astonishing success, and the army so formed was not only victorious in the defense of Tientsin but pursued and defeated the rebels in ten successive engagements in different parts of the empire. Ward's death then occurred, and Burgevin, disappointed in his expectation of succeeding him, went over to the rebels, taking with him a portion of the army.

After some successes he was defeated, wounded, and captured by the Government, which had employed that part of the original army which remained loyal. This occurred near the City of Tientsin, and, claiming his American citizenship, Burgevin insisted on being taken before the American Consul of that place, who was his friend.

That gentleman, though advising Burgevin that he had forfeited the protection of his country, nevertheless persuaded the Chinese officials to be content with his deportation. Burgevin went to Japan and stayed there with my informant during his convalescence.

On his recovery he went back to China, rejoined the rebels, was again captured, and again demanded to be taken before his friend the American Consul. This time, however, his Chinese captors arrived before our representative with the distressing report that Mr. Burgevin, whom they were bringing to the consulate at his own request, had unfortunately while on the way fallen and broken his neck, an accident which they deeply deplored.

The loyal part of Ward's army, my friend further said, was the nucleus of Chinese Gordon's "ever-victorious army," and Ward's family, very plain people in Salem, Mass., were hunted up, enriched, and honored by the Chinese Government.

Just how accurate these statements were I do not know; but the old gentleman who told me the tale was esteemed and respected in the community in which he lived.

T. McCLURE PETERS.

Kaysville, Utah.

Washington, from Mudville to L'Enfant's Dream

A Delightful Story of the National Capital from Its Earliest Days Up to the Present, with Something About Those Who Were Vital in Its Development



The Capitol from New Jersey Avenue.
(Illustrations from "Walks About Washington," Little, Brown & Co.)

This is not a history. It is not a guide book. It is not an encyclopedia. It is nothing more ambitious than the title would indicate; a stroll about Washington with my arm through my reader's, and a bit of friendly chat by the way. Mr. Hornby, sketchbook in hand, will accompany us, to give permanence to our impressions here and there.

IN this engaging fashion Francis E. Leupp explains the book that Little, Brown & Co. have just published for him, "Walks About Washington," and he does not thunder in the index, for as you read on you get the impression of a ramble through some quiet Southern city like Little Rock or New Orleans. There is a pleasant air of leisure and a quaint discursiveness about Mr. Leupp that makes you love him.

He takes you through the old days when Washington was a mud lot, and when "there was only one good taveru within a day's march," and when, as a disgusted critic wrote: "The people are poor, and, as far as I can judge, live like fishes, by eating each other." He is merciless with the way in which the sordid city broke L'Enfant's plan into vulgarity and turned his Mall into a common for pasturing cows. Yet Leupp loves his city, and the sympathetic drawings of Hornby help him to show the difference between the coarse expression of uneducated American sentiment a hundred years ago and the thing it became when L'Enfant's plans were really carried out.

The man who made the change, who turned Washington from Mudville to the city of L'Eufant's dream, was Alexander R. Shepherd. This man, who turned Mudville into Brussels, was not an artist but a plumber.

Early in his business career he had made up his mind that Washington's failure to fulfill L'Enfant's ideal of a beautiful capital was due to the sluggishness which pervaded it, and this he resolved to dispel. Grant listened to his projects and encouraged them. The first step was to abolish the existing form of municipal Government and to substitute a Territorial form, with a Governor and a Board of Public Works. Shepherd was made Vice President of the board and virtually its dictator.

Pennsylvania Avenue was paved with wood and the wood was breaking up. There was a coal tar pavement on Vermont Avenue, hut only for a single hlock. All the rest of Washington was paved with cobblestones or primitive dirt, and fire engines used to run on the sidewalk to avoid the danger of being stalled. Pigs roamed the streets in what is now the fashionahle northwestern section.

Shepherd knew that his name would be anathema, as it has been for forty years, nnd that the great public plans he had in mind would have to be carried out quickly before the fools and economists could get after him. He did twenty years' work in three years. He was 30 when he took office, and he quit it at 33, so poor that he had to begin life anew in the Mexican mining country. Once, when the owners of a ramshackle old hnilding had intrenched themselves behind legal technicalities so that they could not be ousted by any ordinary process, Shepherd sent at night a platoon of brawny laborers armed with battering rams, axes, and sledge hammers, and reduced the place to kindling wood. Says Mr. Leupp:

> True to his human type, Shepherd was an odd mixture of incongruities. He poured out public funds like water, yet profited never a cent himself. In his own fashion he was pious, yet he could swear like a trooper when aroused, and once halted in the midst of family prayers to order a servant to "drive that damned cow out of the rose bushes!" He was overheard, after hurling imprecations at some contractor who had mishandled a job, murmuring a prayer to the Almighty to forgive and forget his momentary loss of temper. A lady who once engaged him as a plumber to hang a chandelier in her parlor noticed that it swayed under her touch, and sent for him again to make sure that it would not fall upon the heads of her guests. His answer was to mount a chair on one side of the room, pull the chandelier toward him till he could grasp it with both hands, jump off, and swing his whole weight of 225 pounds across to a chair on the opposite side. This exhibition of his confidence in his work completely restored hers.

Shepherd was the architect of Washingtou; he realized L'Enfaut's forgotten dream.

Washington was still a foolish and boyish city when the civil war broke out. It went down to Manassas to see the first battle of Bull Run as it might have goue fifty years later to a moving-picture show. It went in carriages to watch the battle from a safe position on the hillside. It came back cutting its harness and riding its horses bareback, "two sometimes clinging to one animal." It had learned its lesson, and when next it was threatened—in 1864, by General Early—it met the threat in a more businesslike manuer.

For fifty years members of the House wore their hats while transacting business, and even the Speaker did so; but Senators distinguished themselves by sitting with bared beads. In the House dnring this period it was enstomary for members to cock their feet on their desks, and again the Senate made itself remarkable by departing from the practice. Congressmen used to take snuff and sneeze while they were making speeches, and tobacco chewing was carried on, as Mrs. Trollope pnts it, "to an excess that decency forhids me to describe."

> While we are on the subject of indulgences, we must not overlook a drink called switchel, which waa very popular, being compounded of rum, ginger, molasses, and water. Every member wss allowed then, as now, in addition to his salary and traveling expenses, a fixed snpply of "stationery"; and this term, which was elastic enough to include everything from pens and paper to jack knives and razors, was stretched to cover the delectable switchel under the thin disguise of "sirup." In late years, when a wave of teetotalism had swept over Washington, and the open sale of alcoholic drinks in the restaurents of the Capital was under a temporary ban, any member who wished a drink of whisky ordered it as "cold tea," and it was served to him in a china cup. This stratagem fell into marked discredit when one of the most respectable and abstemious members of the House, who had never tasted intoxicating liquor of any sort, ordered cold tea in entire good faith to clear bis throat in the midst of a speech, and became maudlin before he was awsre that anything was amiss.

At first women were not welcome in the visitors' gallery. "Mr. Speaker," snarled John Randolph, pointing his long, skinny finger at them, "what, pray, are all these women doing here, so out of place in this arena? Sir, they had much better be at home attending to their knitting!" But they kept on coming in spite of Mr. Randolph, and they are there yet.

One night in February, 1858, Lawrence M. Keitt of Sonth Carolina tried to punch Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, and was knocked down. It was 2 o'clock in the morning. Every Democrat sprang whole-heartedly to Keitt's assistance, and every Republican to Grow's. Covode of Pennsylvania burst into the fray with a big stoneware spittoon, and even John Sherman and the old Quaker Mott got into the figbt. Elihu Washburne, afterward Secretary of State, who was a short man, tackled Craig of North Carolina, who was tall, and hit him in the solar plexus with hia bead, donbling him up like a jackknife, Barksdale of Mississippi tried to land a right arm swing on Washburne, when that statesmau's brother, Cadwalader, grabbed bim by the hair. Barksdale's hair came off; it was ouly a wig, and the sudden revelation turned the riot into a roar of laughter. It was impossible to keep up any feeling of anger, especially when Barksdale, trying to pnt bis wig on again, restored it hindside before.

The White House was not always the presentable place it is today. In John Adam's time there was a turbid little creek which almost surronnded the mausion, and when the President wauted water fit to drink he had to get it from a spring half a mile away. There were heds of growing vegetahles in the White House grounds, and the streets surrounding it were deep in slush and mud during a large part of the year. Thomas Jefferson lived in a boarding house on New Jersey Avenue when he became President, and walked over from there to the Capitol to be inaugurated. Jefferson was tall and red faced, and did not take the trouble to brusb his hair. A British diplomat described him as wearing "a blue coat, a thick, gray-colored, hairy waistcoat, with a red underwaistcoat lapped over it, green velveteen breechea with pearl buttoua, yarn stockings, with slippers down at the heels, his appearance heing very mnch like that of a tall, raw-boued farmer." But this man says that "his manners were good natured and rather friendly, though be had somewhat of a cynical expressiou of conntenance."

President Madison, according to Mr. Leupp, was "a little, apple-faced man, with a large brain aud pleasaut manners but no presence, of whom every one spoke by his nickname, Jemmy." But the fair Dolly was fine, portly, and buxom, with plenty of brisk small talk. She took snuff, used rouge, and, though she knew little of books, always kept one in her hand when she received a guest given to literature.



State Entrance from Which Booth Escaped.

Mr. Lenpp tells of the sad destructiou of one of Daniel Webster's best efforts:

> Once Mrs. Webster brought their little son to hear his father deliver an oration. Daniel began a sentence in his thunder-tone: "Will any man dare say —" and the audience were waiting breathless to hear what was coming next, when a wee, piping voice responded from the gallery: "Oh, no, no, Papa!"

John Quincy Adams, when he was President, used to take a pluuge in the Potomac every morning without a bathing anit, and once some treasonable person stole his clothes. The President had to hail a passing boy and send him to the White House for raiment. The first woman newspaper correspondent who ever went to Washington came there to interview President Adams, who refused to see her. She learned of this Potomac habit of his, went down to the river one morning, and stood alongside of his clothes. The President, standing up to his neck in the Potomac, begged her to go awny. She would not. It was a question of endurance; the President gave in, and she got the interview.

President Roosevelt's famous declaration, which caused the nomination of President Taft, "If they don't take Taft they'll get me!" is only an echo of President Jackson's declaration when the Senate refused to confirm Martin Van Buren's appointment as Minister to England: "If they don't want him for Minister, we'll see if they like him any better as President!" Van Bnren had stood by Peggy Eaton in the long fight which the Prosideut conducted against the women of Washington in her behalf. Jackson used to smoke a corncob pipe and offer clay ones to his friends, and would puff the smoke up the chimney, "explaining that Emily Donelson—the wife of his Secretary, who kept house for him—disliked the smell of tobacco." On Peggy Eatou's accouut he dismissed most of his Cahinet and threatened to give the Dutch Minister his passport because they would not recognize her. Jackson's defeuse of Peggy Eaton was purely chivalrous, and Mr. Leupp attribntes it to the President's memory of what his own wife had endnred at the hands of scandalmongers.

President William Henry Harrison was not au educated man, but he had read a good deal of classical history aud thought himself an expert. Daniel Webster wrote an inangural address for him, but the President clung to his own oratory and refused to accept it. At last Webster succeeded in inducing him to turn over the speech to him for revision. Webster worked on it for a whole day, chopping ont paragrapb after paragraph of classical citations. When a lady that evening inquired what he had been doing to make him look so ill, Webster explained: "You'd be ill, too, if you had committed all the crimes I have. Within twelve hours I have killed seventeen Roman Pro-Consuls—dead as smelts, every one of them!"

President Tyler had a hard time winning Julia Gardiner, whom he met at a White House reception. "No, no, no!" she exclaimed, taken by surprise and shaking her head so tbat she wbisked the tassel of her crimson Greek cap into his face with every motion. The President was not to be discouraged. He kept on with his wooing, and composed in her bonor a serenade beginniug "Sweet lady, awake!" And finally Miss Gardiner agreed to marry him if her mother would consent. "Her mother," says Mr. Leupp, "did not approve of a union between a man of 56 and a girl of 20, but, as she did not actually forbid it, they had a very quiet wedding."

President Taylor, one of the most delightful aud engaging souls that ever beld high public position in this country, was determined to ride Old Whitey, the horse he had ridden in the Mexican War, to the Capitol when he was inaugurated. The idea filled the souls of his friends with consternation, for the General's legs were so short that an orderly had to lift one of them over the horse's flanks whenever he mounted, and they were afraid of a ridiculous scene, which would lower the President's prestige fatally. They finally persuaded him, and Taylor reluctantly went to the Capitol in the ordinary way. He loved comfort so much that he always got suits a size or two larger than his measure, and in this roomy garb and a black silk hat set far back on his head he would roam around Wnshington chatting with any casual stranger he might meet.

In Fillmore's time Louis Kossuth became the guest of the nation. He maintained the state of a royal personage, keeping a uniformed and armed guard about the door of his suite of apartments at what is now the Metropolitan Hotel, and a lot of carousing young subalterns always in his ante-room.

He never appeared in public except in full military uniform, with his cavalry sword, in its steel scabbard, clanking by bis side. Mrs. Kossuth, who accompanied bim on his tour, was unable to overcome her distrust of American cooking, and used to scandalize her neighbors at table by ostentatiously smelling of every dish before tasting it.

Whenever we think of Buchanan we think of him as he appears in his pictures, a stiff, precise, ministerial-looking old man, wearing a black coat, a high choker collar, aud spotless white neckerchief. But Mr. Leupp warns us that this was the style of the day in portraiture, aud must not be accepted too literally.



Where Dolly Madison Gave Her Farewell Ball.



The Old Capitol.

The late Frederick O. Prince of Boston used to tell of a morning call he paid Buchanan, whom he imagined a model of formality and elegance, and of his astonishment when the President entered the room clad in a greenish figured dressing gown, woolen socks, and carpet slippers, and, to put the standing visitors at their ease, called to a servant, "Jeems, sit some cheers!"

When the Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII., came to Washington, it was deemed necessary to replace the old bedstead in the President's room by one of extra length—not because Edward was tall, but becanse of some confused impression that the legs of royalty were supposed to need more space than those of ordinary people. President Buchannn was religiously opposed to dancing, and would not allow a hall to be held in the White Honse in the Prince's honor, so it had to be held in the British Legation; but his niece, Miss Harriet Lane, gave a musicale in bouor of the future King, "at which was performed for the first time the once favorite song, 'The Mocking Bird,' its composer having dedicated it to her."

Stories of Lincoln may be omitted; they are too common and too well known. Still, there is something ever new about the President's interruption of a profane visitor with the question, "You're au Episcopalian, aren't you?" "Why do you ask that?" demanded the visitor, momentarily forgetting his anger in his surprise. "Because," answered Lincoln, "Seward's an Episcopalian, and you swear just like him."

When Grant was innugurated, the servants in charge of the wraps at the inaugural ball became hopelessly demoralized, with the result that Horace Greeley had to wait two hours to recover his famous white overcoat, and lost his hat entirely. "The torrent of lurid expletives he let loose during his ordeal shared space and importance in the next day's newspapers with the $35,000 worth of dinmonds worn by Mrs. John Morrissey, wife of the prizefighter."

A pretty story is of a dinner that President Arthur gave to Christine Nilsson:

> As the company rose from the table and he offered his arm to escort her back to the east room, the Marine Band in the corridor, responding to a secret signal, began playing one of her favorite airs, and, with the spontaneous delight of a child, she fell to singing it, her voice soaring bird-like above the instruments as she walked. This surprise for Miss Nilsson was typical of the graceful things Arthur was fond of doing, and in which he set the pace for the members of his official family.

It was under President Roosevelt that L'Enfant's plans were brought back to life. The President and his wife took a strong personal interest in the revivification of the old scheme. "Socially," says Mr. Leupp, "the Roosevelt administration was in every way the most brilliant Washington has ever known. Mrs. Roosevelt was a perfect hostess, and the many-sided President drew about him the leaders in every line of thought and action. In his democracy of companionship and his forceful way of doing whatever he laid his hand to, he was another Jackson; in his attraction for men of letters, students of statecraft, artists, and scientific workers, he revived the best traditions of Jefferson."

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The Novel Is Doomed, Will Harben Thinks

Noted Georgia Author Says That Automobile, Moving Picture, and Aeroplane Are Gradually Weaning People Away from Reading Fiction

By Joyce Kilmer.

THE novel is doomed. If the automobile, the aeroplane, and the moving picture continue to develop during the next ten years as they have developed during the last ten, people will cease almost entirely to take interest in fiction.

It was not Henry Ford who told me this. Neither was it Mr. Wright nor M. Pathé. The man who made this ominous prophecy about the novel is himself a successful novelist. He is Will N. Harben, author of "Pole Baker," "Ann Boyd," "The Desired Woman," and many other widely read tales of life in rural Georgia.

Although he is so closely associated with the Southern scenes about which he has written, Mr. Harben spends most of his time in New York nowadays. He justifies this course interestingly—but before I tell his views on this subject I will repeat what he had to say about this possible extinction of the novel.

"You have read," he said, "of the tremendous vogue of 'Pickwick Papers' when it was first published. No work of fiction since that time has been received with such enthusiasm.

"In London at that time you would find statuettes of Pickwick, Mr. Winkle, and Sam Weller in the shop windows. There were Pickwick punch-ladles, Pickwick teaspoons, Pickwick souvenirs of all sorts.

"Now, when you walk down Broadway, do you find any reminders of the popular novels of the day? You do not, except of course in the bookshops. But you do find things that remind you of contemporary taste. In the windows of the stationers and druggists you find statuettes not of characters in the fiction of the day, but of Charlie Chaplin.

"Of course the moving picture has not supplanted the novel. But people all over the country are becoming less and less interested in fiction. The time which many people formerly gave to the latest novel they now give to the latest film.

"And the moving picture is by no means the only thing which is weaning us away from the novel. The automobile is a powerful influence in this direction.

"Take, for instance, the town from which I come—Dalton, Georgia. There the people who used to read novels spend the time which they used to give to that entertainment riding around in automobiles. Sometimes they go on long trips, sometimes they go to visit their friends in nearby towns. But automobiling is the way in which they nowadays are accustomed to spend their leisure.

"Naturally, this has its effect on their attitude toward novels. Years ago, when Dalton had a population of about 3,000, it had two well patronized bookshops. Now it has a population of about 7,000 and no bookshops at all!

"I suppose one of the reasons is that people live their adventures by means of the automobile, and therefore do not care so much about getting adventures from the printed page. But the chief reason is one of time—the fact is that people more and more prefer automobiling to reading.

"Now, if the aeroplane were to be perfected—as we have every reason to believe it will be—so that we could travel in it as we now do in the automobile, what possible interest would we have in reading dry novels? It seems likely that in a hundred years we will be able to see clearly the surface of Mars—do you think that people will want to read novels when this wonderful new world is before their eyes?

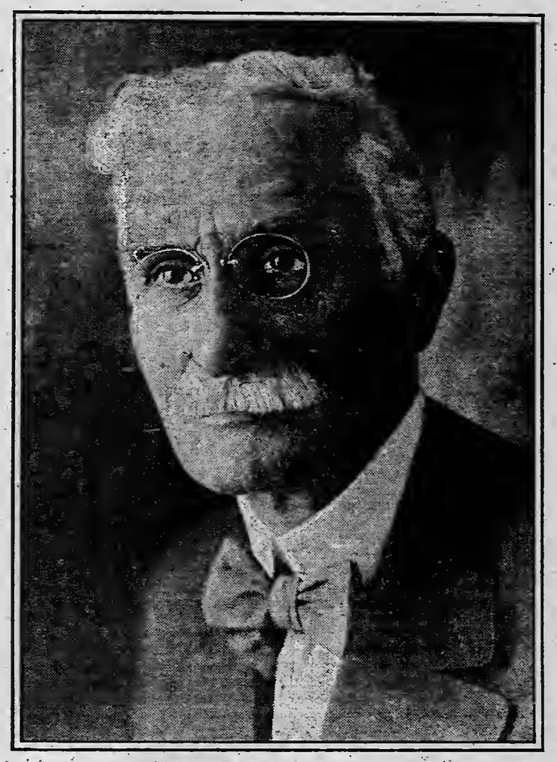
"The authors themselves are beginning to realize this. They are becoming more and more nervous. They are not the placid creatures that they were in Sir Walter Scott's day. They feel that people are not as interested in them and their works as they used to be. I doubt very much if any publisher today would be interested, for example, in an author who produced a novel as long as 'David Copperfield' and of the same excellence."

"But do you think," I asked, "that the fault is entirely that of the public? Haven't the authors changed, too?"

"I think that the authors have changed," said Mr. Harbeu reflectively. "The authors do not live as they used to live.

"The authors no longer live with the people about whom they write. Instead, they live with other authors.

"Nowadays, an author achieves success by writing, we will say, about the people of his home in the Far West. Then he comes to New York. And instead of living with the sort of people about whom he writes, he lives with artists. That must have its effect upon his work."



Will N. Harben. Courtesy of Harper's.

"But is not that what you yourself did?" I asked. "A New York apartment house is certainly the last place in the world in which to look for the historian of 'Pole Baker'!"

Mr. Harben smiled. "But I don't live with artists," he said. "I try to live with the kind of people I write about. I resolved a long time ago to try to avoid living with literary people and to live with all sorts of humau beings—with people who didn't know or care whether or not I was a writer.

"So I have for my friends and acquaintances sailors, merchants—people of all sorts of professions aud trade. And people of that sort—people who make no pretensions to be artists—are the best company for a writer, for they open their hearts to him. A writer can learn how to write about humanity by living with humanity, instead of with other people who are trying to write about humauity."

"But at any rate you have left the part of the country about which you write," I said. "And wasn't that one of the things for which you condemued our hypothetical writer of Western tales?"

"Not necessarily," said Mr. Harben. "It sometimes happens that an author can write about the scenes he knows best only after he has gone away from them. I know that this is true of myself.

"It's in line with the old saws about 'distance lends enchantment' and 'emotion remembered in tranquility,' you know. I believe that Du Maurier was able to write his vivid descriptions of life in the Latin Quarter of Paris because he went to London to do it.

"You see, I absorbed life in Georgia for many years. And in New York I can remember it and get a perspective on it and write about it."

"Then," I said "you would go to Georgia, I suppose, if you wauted to write a story about life in a New York apartment."

Mr. Harben thought for a moment. "No," he said, slowly, "I don't think that I'd go to Georgia to write about New York. I think that a novel about New York must be written in New York—while a novel about Dalton, Georgia, must be written away from Dalton, Georgia."

"How do you accouut for that?" I asked.

"Well," said Mr. Harben, "for one thing there is something hraciug about New York's atmosphere that makes it easier to write when one is here. Once I tried to write a novel in Dalton, and I simply couldn't do it.

"And the reason why a novel about New York must be written in New York is because you can't absorb New York as you might absorb Georgia, so to speak, and then go away and express it. New York is so thoroughly artificial that there is nothing about it which a writer can absorb.

"New York hasn't the puzzles and adventures and surprises that Georgia has. Everybody knows about apartment houses and skyscrapers and subways and elevators and dumbwaiters — there's nothing new to say about them.

"I sometimes think that the reason why the modern novel abont New York City is so uninteresting is because everybody tries to write about New York City. And their novels are all of one pattern—necessarily, because life in New York City is all of one pattern.

"In bygoue days this was not true of New York. For instance, Mr. Howells's novels about New York City were about a community in which people lived in real houses and had families and friends. In those days life in New York had its problems and surprises and adveutures; it was uot lived mechanically and according to a set pattern.

"What I have said about the advisability of an author's leaving the scenes about which he is to write is not universally true. There are writers who do better work by staying in the place where the scenes of their stories are laid. For instance, Joel Chandler Harris did better work by staying in the South than he would have doue if he had gone away."

"But wasn't that because his negro folk-tales were a sort of 'glorified reporting' rather than creative work?" I asked.

"No," said Mr. Harbeu; "they were creative work. Joel Chandler Harris remembered just the bare skeleton of the stories as the negro had told them to him. And he developed them imaginatively. That was creative work. Aud he did most of his writing, and the best of his writing, in the office of The Constitution."

"In view of what you said about the difficulty of absorbing New York life," I suggested, "I suppose that, in your opiniou, the Great American Novel will not be written about New York."

"What do you mean by the Great American Novel?" asked Mr. Harben. "So far as I know there is no great English novel or great Russian novel."

"I suppose that the term means a novel inevitably associated with the national literature," I said. "You cannot think of English literature without thinking of 'Vanity Fair,' for instance. Certainly there is no American novel so conspicuously a reflection of our national life as that novel is of English life."

"Well," said Mr. Harbeu, "it is difficult to think of American literature or of American life without thinking of the novels of William Deau Howells. But the Great American Novel, to use that term, would be less likely to come into being than the great Euglish novel.

"You see, the United States is uot as compact as Englaud. London, it may he said, is Eugland; it has all the characteristics of England, and in the season all England may be met there."

Mr. Harbeu is not in sympathy with the theories of some of our modern realists.

"The trouble with the average realist," he said, "is that he doesn't believe that the emotions are real. As a matter of fact, the greatest source of material for the novelist is to be found in the emotional and spiritual side of human nature. If writers were more receptive to spiritual and emotional impressions they would make better novels. It is the soul of man that the greatest novels are written about—there is Dostoievsky's 'Crime and Punishment,' for example!"

In spite of his criticisms of some of the methods of the modern realists, Mr. Harben believes strongly in the importance of one realistic dogma, that which has to do with detailed description.

"Why is it that Pepys's Diary is interesting to us?" he asked. "It is because of its detail.

"But if Pepys had been a Howells—if he had beeu as careful in describing great things as he was in describing small things—then his Diary would be teu times more valuable to us than it is. And so Howells's novels will be valuable to people who read them a thousand years from now to get an idea of how we live.

"That is, Howells's novels will be valuable if people read novels in the years that are to come! Perhaps they will not be reading novels or anything else. For all we know, thought transference may become as common a thing as telephony is now. And if this comes to pass nobody will read!"

The Encircling of Germany in Times of Peace

M. Pottier of the French Institute Discusses the German Thesis That Germany's Enemies Had Hemmed Her In and Forced Her to War

The author of the article printed below is a member of the French Institute and a professor at the Louvre in Paris. He wrote the article expressly for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By E. Pottier.

THIS is the thesis maintained by Germany:

"My enemies have wished to encircle me; but with my iron fist I have broken the barrier aud I have regained my liberty. I have not wished war. I have been forced to it. I do not attack, I defend myself."

We shall not seek to discover whether these words are indeed in full agreement with what was said in the German press at the beginning of the mouth of August, 1914, and whether this attitude does not date from a time more recent and has for its purpose the throwing upou others of the too heavy responsihility for such a bloody war.

Others already have answered this assertion by ahundant proofs drawn from diplomatic documents. Let us, however, accept it as the opinion which prevails today throughout Germany, which has the value of a word of command, to be faithfully obeyed. From the Emperor and the Chancellor down to the bumblest prisoner, it is upon the lips of every German.

What is meant by this "encircling" in time of peace?

Where a great country, organized like Germany, is concerned, it can only be a question of some effort made by its enemies to paralyze its commerce and its industries. Were there any commercial treaties which were imposed upon Germany to her disadvantage?

It would be in vain to search for such treaties among the nations surrounding powerful Germany. And who does not know that, if the treaty of Frankfort has been a vexing treaty to any one, it has not been so to Germany.

Were there any obstacles to hlock the full expansion of the work of her citizens competing for foreign markets? The rôle of the German commercial traveler is but too well known—everywhere at home, everywhere triumphant, a veritable missionary of force and of German riches.

Were there any limitations set to her merchant marine?

What the German Emperor has made of it in twenty-five years is well known; with what affectiou he has hrooded over it, how he has protected it with the strength of his warships, how it has been always increasing and quickly passed to the second rank of the great merchant marines of the world.

Was there any hindrance placed in the way of the emigration of Germany's prolific population?

The United States has no need of being told in how short a time there has been established in its midst a "State within a State," with some teu million Germans or people of German extraction. Whichever way one turns, only profits are discovered in Germany's ledger, profits acquired with unbelievable rapidity.

Let us say, rather, that foreign nations were little aware of this immense invasion, of this gigantic effort which assured to onr neighbors a startling superiority over all competitors, so that war was necessary—their war—to make them see it, to tear the bandages from all eyes.

It was stupefying to find that there were in Belgium, in France, in England, in Italy, German business firms either of naturalized Germans or of German residents, and German banks, not to mention the swarms of "undesirables," who were employed in the equivocal task of the spy.

The German peril was known only when it was laid bare hy the German war. Everything was Germanized, or nearly so.

At this moment, in Paris, you cannot go to your hardware shop, to your chemist's, to your perfumer's, to your lamp shop, to your photographer's, to your stationer's, without being told that such and such an article is uo longer to be had "because it came from Germany."

I cannot say whether onr neighbors were "encircled," but I do know that we were invaded—we, and many others.

What I am now saying of material convenieuces I conld say also of articles necessary to science, to medicine, to chemistry, to mechanics, to book publishing, to geography, to archaeology, to the decorative arts, and to innumerable other activities.

It was an immense drop of oil which spread out over the entire world.

Let us be frank and not dissimulate what it is that the Germans consider to be their most just grievance, namely, the colonies. "Germany cannot breathe, because she has no colonies, or not enough of them." "Her modest possessions are not proportionate with her enormous power, and, as every modern nation has need of colonial expansion, it is unjust to be niggardly in measuring out her share." Hence the affairs of Algeciras, of Agadir, of the Congo—warnings that the world would not understand. And then—the bomb burst!

If the "encirclieg" came from the colonial question, it came from long ago, for England and France, in securing since the eighteenth century vast domains in Asia and in Africa, could not dream of leaving a place for a power which waited till 1883 to acquire upon the African Coast territory to exploit, and, in pushing their territorial advantages in the course of the nineteenth century, Eugland and France have rightfully increased a fortune acquired at the price of much time, gold, and blood.

That a newcomer should suddenly call out, "Halt! I want my place at the banquet!" is perhaps a right founded upon force, but no sensible man will claim to see here any result of an "encircling." Those nations which, shoulder to shoulder, bar the route against intruders are within their rights of legitimate defense; and Germany herself, if she were in possession of a great colonial domain, would not have jeers enough for the naïve pretension of a third nation who should come to her to claim a portion, simply because it wanted it.

We know the reasoning resorted to in civil matters by him who has not toward him who has:

"I have suffered the injustice of fate in being born poor. I have the same right to live as others; therefore, in helping myself, I repair an iniquity, I reestablish order and justice."

In civil life those who reason this way are marched off to prison betweeu two "gendarmes." When shall we see a "gendarmerie" of the nations?

At bottom, the meauing of the "encircling" comes down to this: "I have not what I want. I need it. If you do not give it to me, I will take it." This present war has no other cause. All the diplomatic preliminaries of the crisis prove it.

A pressure on the part of Germany, more or less violent, to bring abont her colonial ambitions has been resisted for six years.

The German press makes no secret of the fact that, as to France, it is her rich colonies of North Africa which are at stake.

Upon one point only the Germans are right. There has been "encircling." But it dates from the month of August, 1914! When Europe awoke one morning to find war at her gates, she knew in an instant the extent of her past blunders and of her blindness.

Englaud, accused in such a jeering fashion of having prepared and secretly plotted all, has yet to persuade her coal miners that there really is a war, that the country is actually in danger, and that the danger must be provided against.

Every one knows that were it not for the grave crime of the violation of Belgium England would not have budged. But when Germany's neighbors once learned what she was aiming at, when they had plunged into the works of Treitschke, of Bernhardi, and of other theorists of "Deutschland über alles," they took alarm and rallied without delay.

The movement has become so general that an ally of twenty-eight years, Italy, has not hesitated to break her chains in order to come to our side. From the distant seas of the Orient Japan herself has made haste to reach us. The "encircling" exists, then, and we trust that it will he strengthened more and more. Whatever happens it will continue, and Germany will be responsible for having forged the chains with her own hands.

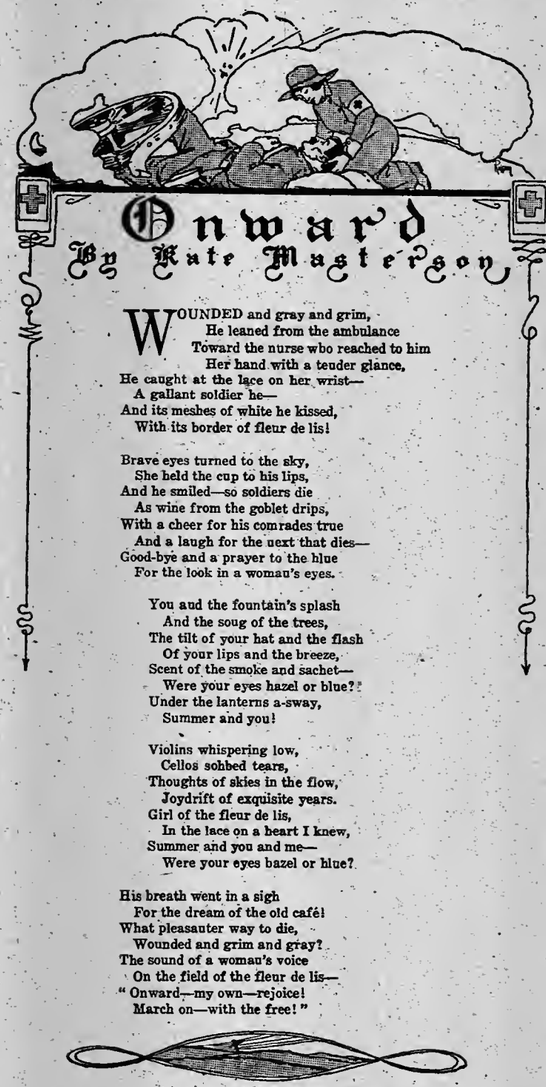
It is for this reason that so many hold the word "folly" as not too strong to characterize the act of letting loose this monstrous war, a war unique in history, in which eleven nations are at each other's throats; in which in one year teu to twelve million human beings already have been sacrificed, hy which hundreds of thousands of stricken families are weeping tears of blood.

One cannot forget that the Germans, in continuing peaceably their industrial and commercial conquests, with their qualities of intelligence and tenacious activity, would have been, ere fifty years had passed, masters of the commercial world. That future was forever ruined at the moment when he who called himself "Emperor of Peace" wished to be known as "Emperor of War."

Whatever may be the issue of this struggle, Germany never again will find the unique position which once she held in the world.

Conquered, she knows the fate that awaits her; she knows what losses in men and treasure will paralyze her for a century. Victorious, she knows also what sentiments will be aroused against her in the peoples whom she will have subjected to her brutal law.

This will be the "encircling" of hate!



Onward

By Kate Masterson

WOUNDED and gray and grim,
He leaned from the ambulance
Toward the nurse who reached to him
Her hand with a tender glance,
He caught at the lace on her wrist—
A gallant soldier he—
And its meshes of white he kissed,
With its border of fleur de lis!

Brave eyes turned to the sky,
She held the cup to his lips,
And he smiled—so soldiers die
As wine from the goblet drips,
With a cheer for his comrades true
And a laugh for the next that dies—
Good-bye and a prayer to the hlue
For the look in a woman's eyes.

You and the fountain's splash
And the soug of the trees,
The tilt of your hat and the flash
Of your lips and the breeze,
Scent of the smoke and sachet—
Were your eyes hazel or blue?
Under the lanterns a-sway,
Summer and you!

Violins whispering low,
Cellos sohbed tears,
Thoughts of skies in the flow,
Joydrift of exquisite years.
Girl of the fleur de lis,
In the lace on a heart I knew,
Summer and you and me—
Were your eyes bazel or hlue?

His breath went in a sigh
For the dream of the old café!
What pleasauter way to die,
Wounded and grim and gray?
The sound of a woman's voice
On the field of the fleur de lis—
"Onward—my own—rejoice!
March on—with the free!"



there shall be something of the spirit shown this side the border that there is across the line. Other things being equal, the sentiment for supporting the "all-red" route would decide the course of trade. On this side the line there is no discoverable sentiment to turn the scale. Our enlarged canal was started first, and even yet might be finished first. Bnt this election must be carried if that is to be so.

Why "Up-State" Is Lukewarm.

The interior connties of the State are indifferent on the subject becanse the canal is rather national than local in its larger aspects. Canals are most useful when they connect large bodies of water, like the Suez, or the Panama, or when they give ocean access to great manufacturing centres like Manchester. The Barge Canal would not be justified by its local benefits to the cities along its route, considerable as their business is. Canals cannot run switches into factories like railways. The plant must seek the canal, not the canal the plant. For the same reason the canal cannot as easily as railways modify its main route to seek business. In this way it happens that large cities feel themselves mere way stations on a through route. The canal seems to them a benefit for its terminals, Buffalo and New York, rather than for them. Those who order the tune ought to pay the piper, they think, and they object to a general tax for expenditures from which they benefit only in less degree.

That this view is parochial is as plain as it is that it is mistaken. The interior cities will benefit in full degree by the regulation of railway rates hy the canal. They will not benefit less because perhaps others benefit more. They will benefit indirectly by whatever benefits trade in general. They already are benefited specificnlly hy the payments for local damages and benefits which in considerable degree have necessitated this additional vote of capital. It is even fair to cite to them for their discredit their deficiency in the spirit which reconciles Canadians to greater relative burdens of the same sort. In Canada it is seen that the connection of the lakes with the ocean is a national undertaking for the general welfare, appealing to the patriotism of all rather than to the selfishness of those who receive direct pecuniary advantage.

History of the Barge Canal.

How true this is regarding the Erie Canal, now as originally generations ago, appears from the history of the enterprise, showing that it is continued as it was begun in a national spirit. The valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk were trade routes when the muscles of men or animals were the motive power. Even savages knew that they could turn west without climbing mountains where the break in the Appalachians meets the Hudson's level. The Mohawk River route was recommended for development by Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New York, before the Colonies left British rule. Within twenty years after the Revolution a navigable route for boats of sixteen tons' capacity was opened between Schenectady and Seneca Falls, and freight rates were reduced from $75 and $100 to $16 and $32.

Present conditions offer no such opportnnity for eqnal economies in transportation rates. Nevertheless, there is an opportunity well worth while, as appears best from an official map reproduced herewith making comparison between the average rail rates and the probable rates by the Barge Canal. The legend accompanying the map shows both the ronte of the canal and how the cities in the interior are affected individually. Assuming a reduction of only 25 cents per ton on one-half the capacity of the canal, there is a saving to commerce of $7,500,000, or more than the interest charge upon the canal's entire cost.

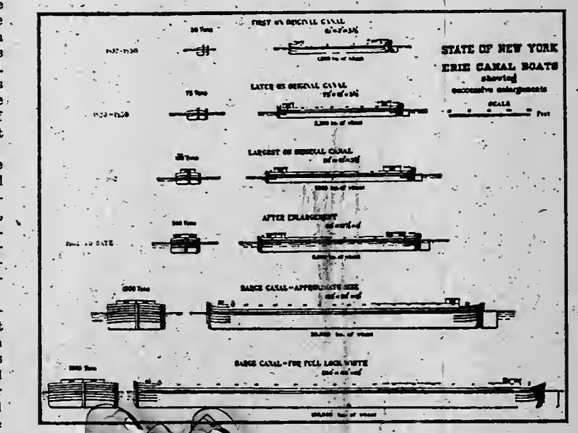
George Washington recommended the Erie Canal route as a link in internal transportstion, but without result. Gouverneur Morris renewed the suggestion, but still public opinion failed in support. In 1808 the New York Legislature authorized a survey in anticipation of Federal aid in construction. Appeals to Congress were resultless.

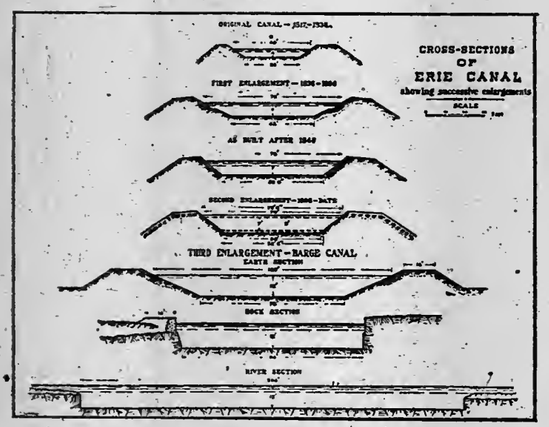
In 1812 the State appropriated $5,000,000 for unaided construction, but the act was repealed becanse of the war with Eugland in that year. Construction was authorized again in 1817, aud the canal was completed in 1825. It was a bolder enterprise then than the Barge Canal now is. Much of the interior areas of the Stste had only recently passed from savage ownership, and the commerce of Lake Ontario could be delivered more chesply at Montreal than at New York. In 1882 the accounts with the canal stood thus:

Revenues	$121,461,871
Cost of collection, administration and repairs	29,270,201
Profits from operation	92,191,570
Costs of construction	49,589,718

That shows net profits of $42,591,852, apparently without reckoning interest or amortization. It was on this basis that tolls were abolished, just at the time that the great improvements of the railways were to take away its business. For the next fifteen years its traffic fell, and it became an even chance whether the canal wonld be abandoned or enlarged. Nine million dollars was appropriated to deepen it to a depth of nine feet, and when it was all gone $16,000,000 more was asked for the same purpose. In 1897 President McKinley appointed a Board of Engineers to report upon deep waterways between the lakes and the Atlantic, and in 1900 they reported in favor of a ship canal, to accommodate ocean carriers, at a cost of $500,000,000. That staggered even the Federal Government, which retired from the enterprise and left the accommodation of American traffic to New York, as previons generations had done.

President Roosevelt then appointed the Greene Committee to make a report on behalf of the State. That committee reported that the question of a ship canal was suitable only for the Federal Government, which already had declined to undertake it. Their reason was that the cost was beyond the heuefits, through the difference in costs between the types of carriers. Ocean vessels cost $71 per ton. Lake carriers $36. Canal barges cost $7.50. The committee was unable to combine the three types into oue suitable for the work, and declared that the cheapness of the barges offset the cost of the transfers from the lake carriers to the ocean carriers. Accordingly Governor Odell recommended the expenditure of $82,000,000 to provide a twelve-foot canal for 1,000-ton barges. Additional betterments make np the $101,000,000, whose exhaustion now demands further funds unless the original investment is to be reduced in its nsefulness.





Traffic History of the Canal and Prospects of the Enlargement.

Canal tolls having been constitutionally abolished there is no occasion for considering its traffic in connection with its finances. There is no hope of profit, except indirectly through the stimulation of trade. Only by that consideration could the enlargement of the canal be justified at the time that it was undertaken. Erie Canal tonnage was at its maximum in the decade beginning with 1872. In 1913 the decline had proceeded until it was helow 1850.

In 1870 the canal carried more than half of the 70,000,000 bushels of grain and flour which moved to New York. In 1898 the movement had increased to 195,407,000, but the canal's share had fallen to 10 per cent. of the total. Mesnwhile the share of the other ports had risen from over 61,000,000 bushels to 278,494,000.

It is clear that the restoration of New York City's position in the export grain trade depends upon the efficiency of the Barge Canal. There was a time when these exports were declining, bnt this year's exports of breadstuffs have made a new maximum, and demonstrated an unexpected capacity for production above our domestic wants, however they increase.

Tbere recently has been a snggestion that the canal might so cheapen the cost of transportation of ore from the lakes to the coast, where it would meet the foreign ores with which the domestic is mixed for the best and cheapest production, that New York City might become an iron-producing centre. It is easily first as an iron-consuming centre. The Equitable Building alone required 35,000 tons of steel, and the snbway and elevated extensions 67,000 tons. The entire dual subway system needs from 600,000 to 800,000 tons. The canal ought to cheapen the carriage of all building materials, as well as of steel. These are the advantages of the terminals of the canal, which are grudged hy the cities past which the traffic moves. Their ahare lies in the surprising vitality of the canal's local traffic. When the committee of 1898 reported that the through traffic had been cut in two it also reported that the local traffic surpassed it. In fact, the local trade increased, while the through trade declined, and has grown by half in ten years.

This is the justification of the construction of the fifty interior terminals which have increased the cost, as already noted.

Finally, there is reason to believe that with the barges a higher class of freight can be carried than has moved through the canal hitherto, and there is reason to hope that the New York canal system eventually may be part of an intracostal system from New Eugland to Florida. The seasonal traffic is calculated at ten million tons, hut a capacity has been provided for 20,000,000. Whatever the traffic it is sure that it will move more cheaply than the railways would have carried it without the stimulus of the canal's competition. Yet there is no reasoⁿ to believe that the railways will suffer throngh the canal. It has been said that there is no record of any canal ever having been constructed to the disadvantage of the railway with which it competed. In all cases the stimulus of trade has been greater than the diversion of traffic. In fact, there is business enough for both the railways and the canal.

That is the view taken by A. B. Hepburn in his candid book npon the waterways of the world, with special reference to those of New York. Less than almost any other writer upon the subject does he shirk the severity of the competition between the canals and railways and the disadvantages of the canals. So great are they that if the question were up for original decision an argument might be made for other uses of the money than either the coustruction or the enlargement of the New York canals. But that is not the question.

The decision has been made. Nobody would be heard to argue that New York now should abandon its canal iuvestment. For that reason Mr. Hephurn's conclusion of his book may well be taken as the conclusion of the subject:

> The successful development and solution of the transportation problem in our country, as in other countries, depend upon the co-ordination and co-operation of our railways and our water routes, be they canals, canalized lakes and rivers, or natural bodies of water, snch as the Great Lakes and the high seas. These two systems of transportation must supplement and complement each other.

Besnard's Peace Palace Decoration to be Shown

Albert Besnard's Decoration for the Peace Palace at The Hague to be Shown in New York for the Benefit of Families of French Artists

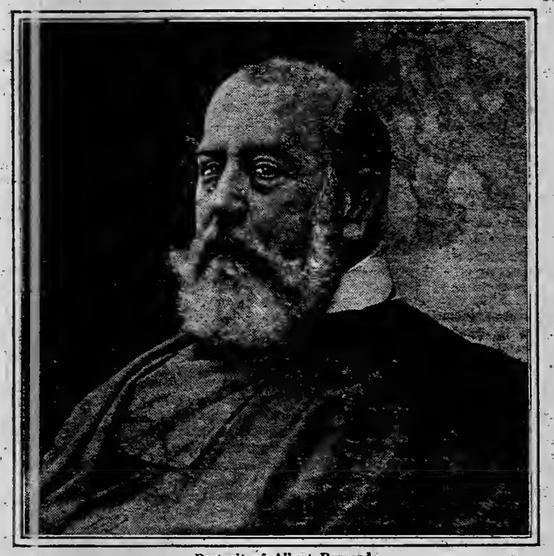
AN apotheosis that turns out an irony," is the way in which Albert Besnard describes his great allegorical group which the French Government will contribute to Andrew Carnegie's Peace Palace at The Hague as its share of the decaration of a building now sadly incongruous with the spirit of European nations. Before the decoration is put in place, however, it is to serve a new purpose in the United States, if the consent of the French Minister of Fine Arts is obtained by the artist, and his consent will hardly be withheld in view of the plan formulated.

This plan is the exhibition of the painting in all the principal cities of the United States for the benefit of the families of French soldier artists, innocent victims made by the war among a class proverbially improvident. The need of the families of French artists was quickly appreciated in America, and the exhibitions organized for their relief have been described in these columns. The most important was the exhibition and sale held last Spring in which all the objects were donated by American artists and the entire proceeds of which were dedicated to the relief of women and children left in want when the painters of France answered the call to the colors. The other day the older men in the world of French art showed their gratitude by presenting to the contributing American artists a collection of their works.

The funds raised by the sale of last Spring will not be sufficient for the needs of a Winter of privation and exposure, however. W. Francklyn Paris, Trustee of the Museum of French Art in America, recently received a letter from Besnard in which the latter paints a pathetic picture of the atelier life in Paris now that the men are gone, and in the same letter he says that he has just finished his monumental work for the Peace Palace. It was this letter that inspired the idea of exhibiting the Besnard painting here for charity. The subject of the decoration is "Peace by Arbitrament." A female figure is seen seated, listening to the pleadings of two litigants. One of these is arguing with vehemence, and the woman lifts a hand to stop him that she may hear the other pleader. Below are two armed warriors, who, their differences having been settled, ride off in opposite directions. In the foreground, and seemingly, detached from the rest of the composition, the symbolic figure of Peace rises as an apparition carrying a child in her arms. Those who have seen the canvas declare it one of the best things signed by Besnard, who, once a brilliant revolutionist, is now Director of the Villa Medici, the finishing school of the French winners of the Prix de Rome, and the official "Defender of the Faith" of French art in Rome.

The artist's career has been interesting. He was born in Paris in 1849, and studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, winning the Prix de Rome in 1874. Until about 1880 he walked in the footsteps of his predecessors, attempting no innovations. Then he suddenly deserted their ranks and devoted himself to the study of color and light, not in the realistic spirit of the impressionists, but for decorative purposes. His daring contrasts of hue, his "dazzling treatment of violent pinks and reds and yellows bathed in raw sunshine," brought him a prompt fame, bnt also repelled those whose taste had been schooled to graver harmonies. Writing of the wall paintings of the chemical laboratory of the Sorbonne, Meier-Graefe says: "I recall with a shudder that chemographie inauguration, when reds and yellows swam before one's eyes, and the printed scenario handed to each participant proved powerless to give the much desired enlightenment."

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD



Portrait of Albert Besnard.

The panels of the Ecole de Pharmacie are quiet enough, but in general his decoration blazes rather than sings. It blazes joyously, however, and to sympathetic eyes the expression in color of the artist's temperament is not less sincere than dexterous. The keynote to his color is found in his words about the Orient, that Orient which he loves "for its excess" and exaggeration. "I recal Algeria," he says, "with its earth as red as blood after the inundations of November, with its blue vegetation, as blue as steel, and its blue sea. There nature triumphs everywhere by the boldness of its harmonies. The Orient is the kingdom of Summer, and Summer I adore. I love Summer as I love Rubens, for its force." One sees this yearning for the expression of power and intensity even in the hectic ceiling of the Théâtre Français, and in his clever manipulations of firelight seen on gleaming flesh. Whoever sees in these only the vivacity of a virtuoso misses the true genius of the man. Meier-Graefe could not conceive

A Drawing by Willette at the New York Library—Modern Americans Exhibited at Montross Galleries — Speicher's Change of Style

of him without Spain, but it was a more exotic influence than that of Spain that kept his imagination fevered nutil he could plunge into the fierce light and profound shadow of India, where late in life he found himself. He was kept from making this voyage which bore such remarkable fruit by his many commissions for decorations at home, and not until 1910 did he embark for a country which long had appeared to him in dreams, and to which he went as to a paradise of color, a country of enchantment and splendor, the old land of the gods. It will be interesting to find in his latest work the sign or absence of sign that his experience there has colored his more formal and controlled conceptions.

Among the honors that have been conferred on Besnard are the cravat of Commander of the Legiou of Honor, Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, Commander of the Order of Gnstavus Vasa of Sweden, Knight of St. Michael, Knight of Charles III. of Spain, and others.

Unless unusual delays are encountered, it is planned to hold the exhibition of the "Peace" canvas in time to provide a Christmas offering for the kinfolk of the French artists, and give them something of cheer at the time of general rejoicing. From New York the painting, (which is very large, 25 hy 35 feet,) will be sent to Bolton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, St. Lonis, Denver, San Francisco, and wherever



Decoration for "Peace Palace," by Albert Besnard, to be Shown in New York for Relief Fund.

The Watchers



FICTION BY ADEPTS IN STORY-TELLING

Excellent Art and Entertainment in Current Books by Gouverneur Morris, Richard Harding Davis, S. R. Crockett, and Others

(Continued from Preceding Page)

already declared his willingness to take a trip far more dangerous and unpleasant than the one across the Rio Grande. The intrigues of Constitutionalistas and Federalistas, intrigues in which several Texans take part, more for the sake of the profit to be gained thereby than because of any real sympathy with either one side or the other, furnish a very important ingredient to the story. The object of most of these plots and counter-plots is the obtaining of horses and cattle, and here, of course, the Ranger, David Law, finds it necessary for him to enter the game. It is, in fact, while he is on duty, pursuing a Mexican who has just killed a man, that he encounters Alaire Austin at the water hole, and does that to Panfilo Sanchez which wins for him a mortal enemy. There is, in truth, an abundance of battle, murder, and sudden death in the novel, a vivid account of the administering of that especial form of torture known as the water cure to a Mexican spy and murderer, and a dramatic climax, when Alaire, decoyed across the border by the enamored Mexican General Longorio, is saved from a terrible fate, partly by her own quick wit, partly by the splendid courage of the little white-haired priest, Father O'Malley, and partly by David Law's gallant raid into a hostile country, when "With his head high and his face ageam, he rode into the West, into the heart of the sunset."

The author is concerned principally with his plot, which is complicated enough and involves a mystery about the hero's birth that entangles it quite thoroughly. Nevertheless, there are interesting glimpses of various places—Jonesville, "a typical Texas town of the modern variety, * * * new and crude and awkward," with concrete sidewalks, buildings of artificial stone, and glaring arc lights; Las Palmas the luxurious, with its wide verandas, galleries, and big, cool rooms; the chaparral, a vision of sun-baked dirt, cactos, and stone; the Mexican border country, ravaged by the revolution, where "the ranches were stripped of stock, no carts crawled along the highways, and the roads * * * were growing up to weeds. * * * Over all was an atmosphere of decay, and, what was far more significant, the people seemed content." In the main, though, the book is a somewhat melodramatic tale, with plenty of "thrills" and most of the good old-fashioned stage properties brought once more into requisition. Those who look for any edifying element as to the Mexican problems, or even the author's opinions thereon, will be disappointed, although there are one or two rather significant phrases uttered by the hero and certain other characters. Mr. Beach has confined himself pretty strictly to his business of story-telling, and has done that in a way which will no doubt give his numerous admirers a great deal of pleasure.

WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN

WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN. By Gouverneur Morris. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35 net.

MR. MORRIS'S new novel is the story of a stolen play. Not stolen, be it understood, in any stupid, self-evident manner, but with all the ingenuity possible to a man who through long practice had become an adept in the gentle art of plagiarism. McKay Hedden, playwright and manager, was a wonderful teacher of acting, and as a producer nearly if not quite a genius; he was also "the biggest cheat and liar on Broadway." More than once he had been obliged to appear in court when a wrathful author accused him of helping himself to all that was freshest and best in some play submitted to him, but not once had he been convicted, so clever were his paraphrases. He was quick, too, to recognize what was good, so when Paul Henley sent him "The Greater Love," he had the manuscript copied before he returned it with such a discouraging note that Henley promptly burned the original. Then Hedden went to work to rewrite and alter the play—thereby, to give him his due, improving it greatly. And while he was at work on it he met Silver Sands.

She is the beautiful, charming, and entirely unsophisticated heroine of the love story. Taught to act by Hedden, she goes on the stage, makes her first appearance in the star part of the stolen play, and has the marvelous success always achieved by an actress-heroine. The real author of the play is her true and devoted lover, and a sufficiently manly and agreeable hero, but the most interesting people in the book are first and foremost—a very long way foremost—McKay Hedden, then Mabel Reeves, and Sam Waring, who had "the genius of friendship." Hedden is really very well done, indeed. His posing and his conceit, his secret contempt for the public he openly flatters, his self-deception and his very decided ability, are all excellently brought out, and his final exit contains a deft and characteristic touch in his concealment of those folded papers. Moreover, Mr. Morris possesses a marked gift for story-telling; he makes his narrative interesting, and even his heroine is more credible than characters of her particular type usually are; there are moments when the reader feels quite fond of her. The novel is cleverly written, and well constructed, the dialogue easy and natural, often amusing, and with an occasional shrewd comment put into the mouth of Mabel Reeves or Sam Waring; yet somehow one cannot but believe that its author can and should do better work than this.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE. By Richard Harding Davis. Frontispiece in colors. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

IF the yeare add nothing to Mr. Davis's art in short story writing, neither do they subtract anything. The six tales in his new volume all have the prime quality of gripping and holding the reader. Their technique is perfect; it is only in their lack of ideals and their frequent use of the atmosphere of the demi-monde that one notes their limitations.

The first, "Somewhere in France," is typical of the group. It is an engrossing story of a German adventuress in France, who ruins a French Army Captain by stealing blueprints from his room and selling them to the Germans. Captain Ravignac goes to prison, where he dies, and Marie Gessler becomes a professional spy. The story tells how Ravignac's brother trails and captures her in a dramatic moment at a country château near the firing line. The surprise at the end brings the thrill that proclaims the adept story writer.

"The Card Sharp," depicting the desperate predicament of a confidence man on an Atlantic liner, and "The Frame-Up," telling how a District Attorney foiled a scheme to blacken his reputation in a disreputable restaurant, both have the merit of sustained interest and the defect of leaving an unsavory taste. "Billy and the Big Stick" is preferable to both, because of its wholesome humor. Billy is operating an electric light plant in Haiti for President Ham. When the latter habitually omits the little detail of paying Billy's salary, Billy resorts to strategy and terrorizes President Hem with a moving-picture outfit that happens to come along in an American warship. The little comedy has a good laugh in it, and would make an effective motion picture play.

In "Playing Dead" we meet Jimmie Blagwin sitting on his trunk in a tiny hall bedroom and reading with pleasurable pride the newspaper accounts of his own suicide. Jimmie's wife had decided that she was another nun's affinity, and as Jimmie loved her he had kindly gotten off the earth to accommodate her. The story tells how he did it—and how he came back. An ingenious, original, and charming tale.

Best of all the six, so far as ideals are concerned, is "The Boy Scout." It tells how one small boy in khaki, by doing "one good turn" and sending his sister to the "movies," started a train of good deeds reaching from Wall Street to the wilds of the Amazon. Because the boy refused an automobile ride for the sake of a principle, the wealthy young man to the limousine decided to save a friend from financial ruin, and the men in the rescued firm passed the good turn along, until—well, watch it travel. The story may not be as clever as some of the others, but it is refreshing.

The book can be trusted to supply the demand for popular entertainment wherever it goes.

HAL O' THE IRONSIDES

HAL O' THE IRONSIDES. By S. R. Crockett. With frontispiece. Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25 net.

WHATEVER the verdict of Reason may be as to the rights and wrongs of the long struggle between Cavalier and Roundhead, King and Parliament, it must be admitted that Romance has usually preferred to take her stand by the side of the Cavalier. In song and story "King Charles, and who'll do him right now?" is generally the refrain. For which reason a tale whose hero is of the Ironsides has at least the advantage of being a little different. This last novel by Mr. Crockett opens in those anxious days when victory followed the royal standard, when Prince Rupert's cavalry rode proudly conscious of never having known defeat, and Cromwell pointed to "religious enthusiasm as the one weapon" which could meet and possibly vanquish the chivalry of the Cavalier. Henry Ludlow, son of the Parliamentary Commissioner, is one of the "Slepe Troop" who furnished the model for the "New Model" which was soon to sweep all before it. "Broken" by Cromwell for neglect of duty, he raises a little company of Anabaptists, and at their head does such good work that he is not only reinstated but made a Captain. In his company we ride to Marston Moor and Naseby, take part in the daring dash around loyal Oxford, and are present at that significant moment when the victorious army, assembled on Blackheath, turned from Lords and Commons to shout to Cromwell, in the words of their famous battle chant, "Be Thou the Governor!"

But these are by no means the only adventures encountered by "Hal o' The Ironsides." Treachery and devotion, loyal followers and more than one fair lady play their parts in his story, and several times he escapes death by the narrowest of margins. The book is full of the jingling of bridles, the trampling of horses' hoofs, and the clash of steel. It is a swift-moving, colorful tale, dominated throughout by the imposing figure of the man who "thought for the welfare of three kingdoms, yet could find time to take trouble about the tangled love affairs of a somewhat careless young officer"—Oliver Cromwell.

SOMETHING NEW

SOMETHING NEW. By Pelham Grenville Wodehouse. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

ASHE MARSON was an American, young, poor, and of an adventurous spirit. Having won a Rhodes scholarship, he had spent several enjoyable years at Oxford, where he won his blue for athletics, but owing to the pressure of other engagements unfortunately omitted to do any studying"; so he became a private tutor. Finding this not precisely the most delightful of occupations, he presently came to London. When the story opens he is busy writing the "British Pluck Library," issued monthly,

(Continued on Page 356)



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TREITSCHKE'S STORY OF MODERN GERMANY

The First English Translation of the Monumental Work, Begun Twenty-six Years Ago, That Traces German Development in the 19th Century

HISTORY OF GERMANY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Heinrich von Treitschke. Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. Introduction by William H. Dawson. Vol. I. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $3.25.

OF the making of many books dedicated to the German point of view there is as yet no end. All have the quality of special pleading for the Teutonic side in the present European war, a fault which certainly cannot be ascribed to this gigantic brief for ante-bellum Germany, of which the first volume appeared in the original thirty-six years ago, and the last came from the press in the early nineties, only two years before the death of the author. The book now under review is the first volume of the English translation of Treitschke's "Deutsche Geschichte u. s. w.," of which five more are still to come, as the equivalent of the portly tomes of the original.

Sometimes publishers have inspiration, and the publication of this monumental work just now comes as near to being an inspired idea that was naturally inquire, "Why was it not done before?" Let Treitschke himself give answer. Asked why his books did not have that popularity abroad which those of Mommsen and Ranke enjoyed, he replied, "The foreign critics do not like them. That is natural. I write only for Germans."

There is a saying that proselytes often burn with a greater zeal than is found in the hearts of those born to the faith. Heinrich von Treitschke was not a German, but a Czech. His ancestors came from Bohemia. They found their way into Saxony, distinguished themselves in peace and war, became privy councilors and army officers, and earned their title of "von" and many honors, Heinrich von Treitschke was the son of a Saxon General. Had he not been nearly deaf he would have been a soldier, and it was his physical infirmity which turned him to the field of politics, his inclination to deeds of arms which made him the worshipper at the altar of Prussia. He studied at the Universities of Bonn, Leipsic, Heidelberg, and Tubingen, and as a teacher of history and politics joined the Faculty of the University of Freiburg. The years passed, and the influence of Treitschke, publicist, politician, and parliamentarian, grew apace. The aristocracy of imperial Germany flocked to his lectures in Berlin, and all classes hailed him as the seer of a united, aggressive Fatherland. The friend of Bismarck, he was the enemy of Britain. He was a charter member of the Gott strafe England Bund; a bard of prose who sang a Hymn of Hate. To him was ascribed much of that resentment against the British which flamed forth in the Boer War, and yet, after all, Treitschke was only the interpreter of irresistible political forces. In the pages of the first book there are flashes of scorn for England which in the succeeding volumes burst into flame. In the light of the works of Heinrich von Treitschke such events as assassination in Serbia, the violation of neutrality in Belgium, the mobilization of the armies of the Czar, are like feeble fires compared with the mighty conflagration. That colossal clash between Great Britain and Germany was bound to come, and its coming is foretold in every line of this story of the Fatherland.

The history introduces a Germany torn by the Thirty Years' War—a Germany which had not yet found herself, and as war crippled as that of today will be, come weal or woe out of the present conflict. From the Peace of Westphalia, concluded in 1648, the first volume carries us beyond the Battle of Waterloo. It deals briefly with affairs until it reaches the beginning of the last century and then broadens out into a wealth of detail gathered by painstaking research. Throughout its pages, however, is the worship of that Prussia for whose voice Treitschke had ears alone, for whose glories he still had eyes when he felt blindness coming upon him in his declining years.

Some of us ascribe to the present Emperor of Germany egomania, a conceit which induces him to link his name with Deity, an arrogant disregard of the rights of nations and humanity at large. Come and sit in the house of the interpreter, Heinrich von Treitschke, if you have not done so, and know Germany and its rulers and Prussia, the guiding star. Other nations have believed that from time immemorial they were under Divine Providence and that their Kings did the will of God, and were His instruments.

The mood of the first Hohenzollern of the Mark (to quote von Treitschke) who called himself God's simple officer in the kingdom, prevailed in all his descendants; we find it more in the motto of the Great Elector, "For God and the People"; we find it in the feverish zeal for service displayed by the soldier-King, who never ceased to be conscious that he must answer with his own soul's salvation for the well-being of his people; we find it finally given profounder and freer expression in the words of Frederick the Great, "The King is the first servant of the State." Many of the Hohenzollerns have failed in their task through an over-scientific dread of the grains of hazard which lie war, but very few through an unready lust for battle; the traditional policy of the house sought to establish the glory of the ruler in the maintenance of the law and in the culture of the works of peace; it was but occasionally, in great moments of history, that they directed the carefully fostered energies of the State toward an enemy without.

The first volume deals with the rise of two great forces fostered by Prussia, compulsory education and compulsory military service. It places on a pedestal Frederick the Great, exalts Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, founders of militarism, and sings the glories of Prussia and her manifest destiny as the true leader of the Fatherland.

We hear much in these days of the place of Germany in the sun. To Treitschke, Prussia was a Joshua who could make the sun stand still, if the cause of Germany could be thereby advanced.

The student of history may find the spirit of Treitschke narrow and intolerant, and he may also realize that such an opinion would have been received by the great advocate of Germany with indifference.

"There are many ways of writing history," he wrote, "and each is justified as long as the style adopted is adhered to consistently and severely."

Nobody can deny that Treitschke did not follow his own rule. He considered that he had only half performed his duty when he had set forth events in order, for he thought, too, that he had been called upon to feel himself in his work and to create in the hearts of his readers joy in the Fatherland of which, after all, he was only a foster child. His ideal was that of a country ever ready to wage war for its own advantage and its own defense. What sentence more filled with the spirit of the Germany which he loved could there be than the one which ends this first volume:

Thus while in Vienne the great Peace Congress assembled, there rose in Prussia a new story of German history; a people in arms.

It is of Prussia and its influence that Treitschke, the Slav, writes to the end of the chapter. His is the mission to hold before the eyes of all the world that ancient motto of the dynasty and the people: "It is not necessary that I should live, but that I should do my duty to my country and fight for the Fatherland."

And yet here and there in this remarkable work we may turn from Treitschke, the Truculent, to Treitschke, the Eloquent. The translation is a little unseven in quality, yet there are many passages which rise to the intensity and the dignity of the original, for he was philosopher and poet as well as deiver in the fields of fact. His descriptions of the rise of Germany as an intellectual power and of the growth of German idealism as set forth in the translated work, give the idea of his devotion to his country at every turn.

Treitschke lacks the metaphysical insight of Carlyle, with whose biography of Frederick the Great his history is bound to be compared. He has not the breadth of view of Bryce, nor the keen understanding of our own Fiske, nor has he that knowledge of humanity which characterized Ranke and Mommsen and a long line of German historians, but as one who sounded a call to national consciousness, his work should commend itself to every reader who would know the true inwardness of German life and German character. Treitschke reasons in a circle, but he follows his orbit with accuracy, and it is well worth while to watch him marshal his facts and deduce his principles as he revolves about the star of Prussia.

The translation is from English plates. For the convenience of the American reader it would be well to put in more dates either at the top of pages or in footnotes, so that he can better keep in touch with the march of events.

The publishing of this work should be the means of bringing about a better understanding of the German point of view than has been hitherto reached in the United States. There have been printed fragmentary extracts from the lectures and works of Treitschke of which there are in all seventeen volumes, and the country has been surfeited with the fare of Bernhardi, the disciple. This translation of a work conceived so many years ago gives an exceptional opportunity for all to sit at the feet of one who so ably interpreted Germany to herself.



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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 3, 1915

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SPENCER AND GERMANY.

TO the series of articles on HERBERT SPENCER appearing in The Forum Senator LODGE adds a particularly timely contribution this month. His subject is "The Coming Slavery," and his paper is given up in the main to the republication of SPENCER'S famous essay bearing the same title. Among the great writers on political subjects in the past generation SPENCER may be counted among the most stalwart and consistent of individualists. In his day socialism, at least in its modern form, had not advanced much further than its initial stage, and its theories, in consequence, had not reached the crystallized form in which we now know them. SPENCER, however, easily foresaw and interpreted the outcome of the Marxian philosophy, and his essay, "The Coming Slavery," remains today one of the most vigorous criticisms of the socialistic idea. On this same subject it is interesting to recall SPENCER'S further comments, appearing just twenty years ago in the last pages of the "Principles of Sociology," in which, endeavoring to discover "why the socialistic movement has assumed such large proportions in Germany," he analyzes the tendencies of the latter as follows:

> Germany, already before 1870 having a highly organized military system, has since been extending and improving it. All physically fit men between certain ages are soldiers either in preparation, in actual service, or in reserve; and this ownership of subjects by the State extends even to those who have gone abroad. For the support of its vast armaments those engaged in civil life are more and more taxed; which means that to the extent of these parts of their earnings taken by the State they are owned by the State, their powers being used for its purposes and not for their own. An approach to an entirely militant type of structure is shown in the growing autocratic power of the soldier-Emperor, who is swayed by the absolutely pagan thought of responsibility to ancestors in heaven.
>
> Further, the German citizen does not fully own himself while carrying on his civil life, outdoor and indoor. The control of his industrial activities is still like that of mediaevnl days.

In support of his contention, SPENCER cites numerous Government regulations that were in force at the time in Germany and quotes the following account of the changes that had taken place in German life since 1870:

> There is little possibility of independence in speech or action. The police are always at your elbow * * * half schoolmaster, half nurse, he [the policeman] will supervise your every action, from the cradle to the grave, with a military sternness and inflexibility which robs you of all independence and reduces you to the level of a mere plastic item. * * * If you wish to stay in Germany you must give up your individuality, as you do your passport, into the keeping of the police authorities.

This whole section devoted to Germany savors strongly of much in the way of criticism that passes current today. It is interesting to find it in the concluding chapter of his "Sociology," in which SPENCER takes a look into "the near future."

THE so-called "literary paragraph," in which is given an item of news or gossip regarding some author or forthcoming book, we are accustomed to regard as a peculiarly modern institution. A delver among literary antiquities, however, has unearthed the following from the pages of The London Magazine, or Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer, for 1783, in which a taste for "publicity" seems quite as strongly developed as it is today:

> Mr. GIBBON is in great forwardness with his completion of the Roman History, and Dr. JOHNSON, since his late illness, has assigned a valuable work into the hands of his executors, to be published after his death. The press also groans with a Life of the Right Hon. CHARLES FOX, in which his whole Parliamentary conduct and publick opinions are brought into one point of view. Dr. ROBERTSON has nearly finished his "History of North America," and Dr. STUART, having discomfited him on British ground, is also prepared to enter the lists with him on this. And all lovers of genuine humor will soon be gratified with a rich repast in the "Tour of the Tinkers," by the author of "The Man in the Moon."

The item is detailed and explicit enough. In accuracy, however, it is wider of the mark than the guesses of the most imaginative of parsgraphere today, since Mr. GIBBON'S Roman History did not make its appearance until five years after this announcement.

THE physical inconvenience attending the literary entertainment of the men in the trenches has suggested to The London Times a new form of publication better suited to the difficulties and dangers of war. Books have proved to be cumbersome things to add to a soldier's paraphernalia; neither, amid the distractions of life on the firing line, is there time to read a book from cover to cover. Hence, The Times has inaugurated a series of literary broadsheets containing "selections of the best passages, grave and gay, from English verse and prose," which can be carried in the pocket on the field of battle and read at odd moments of leisure. The demand for literature of a portable kind has been, it seems, very real and should be met successfully, one would think, by these publications. The editorship of the latter is in the hands of Sir WALTER RALEIGH, who quotes Mr. LIONEL CURTIS, the originator of the scheme, to the effect that "for him one of the great moments of the South African war was the reading of BACON'S 'Essay on Gardens,' from a copy of the 'Essays' which some one chanced to have by him."

THE complaint that republics are unappreciative of genius will have to undergo considerable revision after Thursday of this week. On that day, by proclamation of the Governor of Indiana, "the anniversary of the birth of JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY" will be celebrated "by appropriate public exercises in the schools and at other public meeting places," while the day itself, by official decree, is to be known hereafter as "Riley Day." When has a poet, living or dead, native of empire, kingdom, or republic, had anything like that happen to him? In his proclamation Governor RALSTON tells us that Mr. RILEY is "a Hoosier to the core," that as a boy he was "a genius" whose "spirit sought realms beyond the schoolroom," and that, as "it was impossible for him to throw limits about the sweep of his mind by the inflexible rules of the schoolmaster, * * * he instinctively accepted the world as his field of labor, and the human heart as the source of his inspiration and the object of his devotion." There is more of the same kind of well-meaning testimony to Mr. RILEY'S merits in this gubernatorial effusion, but we doubt whether the poet's fame will be greatly increased by it. But there is no doubt that Mr. RILEY'S muse, notwithstanding its owner's reported treatment of the schoolroom and "the inflexible rules of the schoolmaster," has been, for years past, a source of pleasure and inspiration to an audience greater, probably, than that reached by any other living poet. Their popularity, by no means restricted to Indiana, testifies to the merit of his songs. That the people of his State are about to honor Mr. RILEY in the unprecedented manner chosen by Governor RALSTON is an interesting tribute to his genius.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Sept. 30 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

HELLENIC CIVILIZATION. Edited by G. W. Botsford and E. G. Sihler. 8vo. New York: Columbia University Press. $4.

Published in a series that aims to make historical documents accessible to the general reader.

THE EVERYDAY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Francis Fisher Browne. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

A narrative and descriptive biography, with pen pictures and personal recollections by those who knew Lincoln.

THE STORY OF WELLESLEY. By Florence Converse. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Illustrated history and description of Wellesley College.

WRITINGS ON AMERICAN HISTORY. 1913. Compiled by Grace Gardner Griffin. 8vo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.

A bibliography of books and articles published in 1913.

THE WOMEN OF PLYMOUTH COLONY. By Ethel J. R. C. Noyes, pamphlet. Washington, D. C.: Byron S. Adams.

Describes the character and manners of the first women settlers of Plymouth. The pamphlet is written in aid of the fund being raised for a memorial to these pioneer women to be erected at Provincetown, Cape Cod.

Poetry, Drama, and Art

PROJECTIVE ORNAMENT. By Claude Beazdon. 12mo. Rochester, N. Y.: The Manas Press. $1.50.

An essay on decorative art.

SONGS OF THE WORKADAY WORLD. By Berton Braley. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

Contains songs of the miner, cowboy, sailor, tramp, &c.

BRONTE POEMS. Edited by Arthur C. Benson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

A selection from the published and unpublished poems of the Brontes.

POEMS. By Gilbert K. Chesterton. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

Collection of recent poems.

THE GOLDEN STAIRCASE POEMS AND VERSES FOR CHILDREN. Chosen by Louey Chisholm. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

An illustrated anthology.

AFTERNOONS OF APRIL. By Grace Hazard Conkling. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

A book of verse published in the New Poetry Series.

THE CASE OF AMERICAN DRAMA. By Thomas H. Dickinson. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

The author takes up the question, "What is the present status and future outlook of the legitimate drama in America?"

LITHOGRAPHY AND LITHOGRAPHERS. By Elizabeth Robins and Joseph Pennell. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.50.

Contains chapters in the history of the art, with descriptions and technical explanations of modern artistic methods.

Essays and Criticism

ECONOMIC ORIOINS OF JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY. By Charles A. Beard. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A collection of essays by the Professor of Politics in Columbia University.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE. By Fred W. Burgess. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A descriptive account, with 126 illustrations.

THE GLAD HAND AND OTHER GRIPS ON LIFE. By Humphrey J. Desmond. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 90 cents.

Collection of short moral essays.

THE TRAINING FOR AN EFFECTIVE LIFE. By Charles W. Eliot. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

A collection of recent articles and addresses.

RUDYARD KIPLING. By Cyril Falls. 8vo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

A critical study.

A QUIET CORNER IN A LIBRARY. By William Henry Hudson. 12mo. Chicago: Rand McNally Company. $1.25.

Contains papers on Hood, Carey, Lilis, and Richardson.

MODERN WOMEN. By Gustav Kobbe. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.

Studies "in the overwrought feminism of the day."

THE LIBERTY OF CITIZENSHIP. By the Hon. Samuel W. McCall. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.15.

The Dodge lectures on citizenship delivered at Yale University.

ROBERT BROWNING. By William Lyon Phelps. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

Series as a guidebook to the study of Browning.

GOETHE'S LIFE-POEM. By Denton J. Snider. 12mo. St. Louis: Sigma Publishing Company.

A study of Goethe "as set forth in his life and works."

MATRIMONY. By John Trevena. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

In a note the author tells us that this is "not a story, but an attempt to reproduce the marriage service of the mediaeval church."

European War Books

AMERICA AND THE GERMAN PERIL. By Howard Pitcher Okie. 12mo. London: William Heineman. $1.

Reviews certain features of the first year of the war. The author is an American lawyer.

Fiction

JEAN OF THE LAZY A. By B. M. Bower. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20.

The adventures of a movie actress.

BLACKMAIL. By William Timothy Call. 12mo. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Published by the author. 50 cents.

A short story described as "an episode in finesse."

PRIVATE SPUD TAMSON. By Captain R. W. Campbell. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Humorous story of a Scotch soldier.

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Story of a woman who marries a man who afterward proves to be a criminal.

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Illustrated short story of a Swedish immigrant to America.

THE RIDDLE OF THE NIGHT. By Thomas W. Hanshew. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

A mystery in detective story, the solution of which is reached by Hamilton Cleek.

THE PROMISE. By James B. Hendryx. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

A tale of the Great Northwest.

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A story of a newspaper man and his family who left the city to live on a farm.

POPULAR STORIES OF ANCIENT EGYPT. By Sir G. Maspero. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

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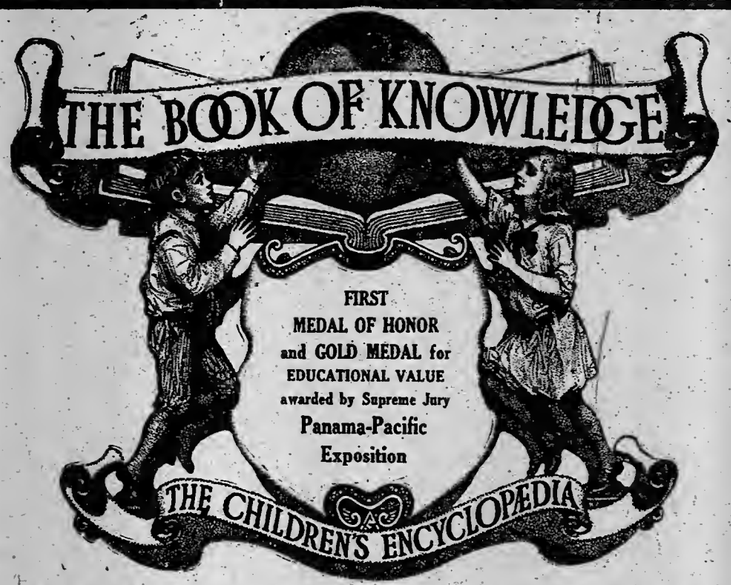
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IMPORTANT BOOKS IN SHORT REVIEWS

Current Publications, in Various Fields of Literature, of Interest to the Student and General Reader

IN THE OREGON COUNTRY. By George Palmer Putnam. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

IN no single year of our history, probably, have East and West learned so much about each other as in the present one. The attractions of the California Exposition combined with the lack of attraction in Europe have turned a great tide of travel westward, a circulation which is bound permanently to benefit both sections. Thousands of visitors to the fair have not returned home without a trip through the adjacent Northwest, and to such—and to those of us as well who do our traveling via the Rand-McNally route—Mr. Putnam's book on the Oregon country, with glimpses of California and Washington thrown in for good measure, will meet with a warm welcome.

The most patent difference between East and West, it appears, is that the Easterner has those reserves in appreciation of his section inevitable to the parent of grown and independent offspring, while the Westerner is still in the stage of doting kodakery, so to speak, of a fond parent with his first baby.

> Did you ever hear of a New Jersey man fighting because his town was maligned? You never did! Have you yet encountered a New York State small-town dweller who would devote hours to proving that his community was destined to outdistance all its neighbors because God had been especially good to it—and ready to back his boast to the limit? No, indeed! Yet most of us have seen Westerners actually come to blows protecting the fair name of their chosen town, and I know scores of them who can, and will, on the slightest provocation, demonstrate that their particular Prosperity Centre is the coming city of destiny.

The author of "In the Oregon Country" does his best to avoid the pit of overoptimism he perceives so humorously. He warns us that "there is truth in the old saying that for the most part the first crop of homesteaders fails, and the success of the late comers is built upon the broken hopes of the pioneers." But the Spartan pose is hard to hold, and three pages later we find him criticising Professor Dallas Lore Sharp for saying much the same thing, only more concretely and pictnresquely, and reminding him that thus sadly spoke men "when Minnesota was being wrested from the wilderness, when people were dubbed insane for trying conclusions with the Palouse country, when the Dakotas were considered agricultural nightmares." The author should remember that a fair comparison, between Minnesota, the Palouse, or the Dakotas, even at their wildest and the High Desert in its unirrigated state is hardly possible. And yet it is true that the least promising portions of the West have their lovers, as cruel women sometimes receive more devotion than their kinder sisters, and it would be hard to exaggerate the fascination which a stern and indurate land has for a certain type of pioneer.

The best of "In the Oregon Country" is its description of the "adventures in contentment" encountered in pursuit of "the truly important things of life, like fly-fishing, mountaineering, and canoeing," in the coast region of Oregon and Washington. The chapter relating the climb up Mount Olympus, in particular, through the "abysmal depths" of forests of the wet Sound country, is of particular interest, not only because it is a vivid narrative in itself but because Olympus is one of the most picturesque and least known mountains on the continent. Owing to the difficulties of approach to it, it was not scaled until 1907, and since then the fact that it is "a man's-sized job" even to reach its base has not encouraged the casual mountaineer.

"In the Oregon Country" is a plain tale of actual experience by mountain and stream, showing the hand of the practiced traveler and newspaper man in its lack of the purple patches so frequent in literature descriptive of the West. And even where the enthusiasm of the resident Westerner breaks through, as in his irrepressible reference to the growth of Spokane, "that universal example of the West—which expanded from nothing to more than one hundred thousand in thirty years," it is an informing and frequently a thoughtful enthusiasm. All together, a book, as we intimated before, which neither the Eastern visitor to the Northwest, nor the stay-at-home who is interested in it, nor the Westerner who knows the subject at first hand will wish to miss.

MAETERLINCK'S FIRST PROSE

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alfred Allinson. New York: Duffield & Co.

AN English translator has unearthed the first published prose work by Maurice Maeterlinck. It appeared in 1886 in the Pléade, of which he was one of the founders, and it bore the signature, "Mooris Maeterlinck." It is a brief historical tale of Spanish cruelty in Flanders, and is now issued in English under the title, "The Massacre of the Innocents."

This maiden effort of a literary genius is a fresh illustration of the tendency of youth to be fascinated by the horrible. It depicts an episode that should satisfy even the German military advocates of "frightfulness" in an outraged land.

By means of purely objective narrative, without a word of comment, the author draws his harrowing picture. It is evening, and a boy comes to the village inn to tell the men that some Spanish soldiers have hanged a mother of ten little children to the walnut trees in her own dooryard, and are driving away the cattle. The men, armed with pitchforks and spades, waylay the soldiers and kill them. A week later a large force of Spaniards comes, gathers the children from all the homes and schools, and cuts their little bodies to pieces before the eyes of their parents. Then the soldiers wipe their swords on the grass, sup under the pear trees, and ride away.

M. Maeterlinck was no sentimental philosopher in those days. With calm, vivid, realistic strokes, detail by detail, he conjures the whole scene before the mind's eye. He spares his readers nothing, from the agonized helplessness of the fathers to the sight of a little girl with her hands cut off trying to caress her mother. As an exhibit of the "glory of war" the tale is a brilliant success, though it cannot be recommended to sensitive women for boodoir reading.

A painting of this historic scene by Peter Brueghel is reproduced as the frontispiece of the little book.

MACBETH

A GREAT SOUL IN CONFLICT. By Simon H. Blackmore, S. J. Chicago and New York: Scott-Foresman Company.

IT is a relief to find Shakespeare once more the subject of a book neither pedantic nor frivolous. There have been of late too many studies of his plays by scholars vastly interested in obscure sources and variations of punctuation, and too many sensational attempts to turn his works into ingenious essays in autobiography. In this curiously named treatise Professor Blackmore has turned his attention to the tragedy of "Macbeth," and has subjected that drama to analysis and criticism which will interest the most advanced Shakespearean students, and be of considerable assistance to those readers whose appreciation of the greatest plays in our language is as yet formal rather than genuine.

"Macbeth" is not a play which can be adequately criticised by standards purely aesthetic. Even more than "Hamlet." It is an ethical essay as well as a work of art. Professor Blackmore recognizes this fact, and some of the most significant parts of his book are those in which he examines the character of Macbeth and the nature of his temptation, and the extraordinary nature of Lady Macbeth.

Professor Blackmore's erudite discussion of the weird sisters constitutes an important contribution to our knowledge of the preternatural element in the play. In general he shows not only the critic's insight but the historian's vision, and he associates "Macbeth" with the religions and social conditions of its author's time in a way certain to interest his audience.

"A Great Soul in Conflict" is obviously of value as a textbook in English courses. But it should not be limited to academic use; it should receive a welcome from every one who desires to gain pleasantly a more thorough understanding of what Sir Francis Drake called "the most sublime and impressive tragedy the world has ever seen."

LORD ALVERSTONE

RECOLLECTIONS OF BAR AND BENCH. By the Right Hon. Viscount Alverstone, G. C. M. G. With portraits and illustrations. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

WE are told that a favorite trick used by lecturers to captivate an audience at the beginning of a discourse is to tell a few funny stories, to put the listeners in an interested and receptive frame of mind. In writing his autobiography, Lord Alverstone has with good effect resorted to the same expedient. We do not need to read through preliminary pages that are heavy and dull—a complaint that might fairly be made about many books of reminiscences. Within the first fifteen or twenty pages are to be found a number of witty anecdotes about famous jurists. For example, we are told that a great lawyer named Joseph Brown, who was slow and deliberate in his argument, was once speaking before Chief Justice Jervis, a man of very acute mind and a rapid thinker, and was proceeding with his usual caution when the Chief Justice interrupted him. "Get on, Mr. Brown, get on." Brown stopped. "I beg your Lordship's pardon, but I apprehend that my arguments cannot proceed with as much rapidity as your Lordship's mind." "For God's sake, don't stop to tell me that!" said the Chief Justice. So we are carried along, and before we know it we are plunging deep into a most delightful story of Alverstone's life.

Many legal questions are touched upon, and illustrated in some cases by famous trials. These include the right of the accused to testify, the granting of a new trial after a verdict of "not guilty," the question of law officers taking private practice, and others. We find numerous instances of railway and shipping legislation. Problems relating to patent cases, divorce, handwriting, and insurance are discussed. We are given "sidelights" on a number of trials that have become famous, as the Crippen murder case, the Jameson raid in South America, and the Charing Cross riots.

Just at this time, when a continent is embroiled in war, a review of important differences that have been settled without the use of the sword is most opportune. Thus, in his chapter on "International Arbitrations" Lord Alverstone brings home to us forcibly the soneness of appeals to impartial tribunals. Among the important cases mentioned are the Bering Sea controversy, the Venezuelan boundary decision, and the Alaska boundary dispnte, in which Lord Alverstone was one of the representatives of Canada, and it is interesting to read that—

> After studying the papers carefully, I came to the conclusion that I could not support the main contention of Canada as regarded the boundary, and, acting purely in a judicial capacity, I was under the painful necessity of differing from my two Canadian colleagues. I have always felt since that arbitration in any dispute between nations some members of the tribunal dealing with the questions should be of a nationality independent of the two contesting parties.

A chapter on athletics and music shows the author to be a man of many interests. Another, on "People I Have Known," contains anecdotes of celebrities, among them Gladstone, Edison, and Graham Bell.

PRINCESS GOLDENHAIR

THERE are witches and dwarfs, fairies and fairy toy shops, rocks that move, strange caves and hollow trunk trees that conceal mysteries in "Princess Goldenhair and the Wonderful Flower," by Flora Spiegelberg, with pictures by Milo Winter. (Rand, McNally & Co., $1.25.) It is a mystery story, the beautiful little Princess suddenly disappearing when half the palace becomes bewitched.

This is in the days of Otto the Good, King of Saxony, whose youngest son, Rupert, marries a beautiful peasant girl Elizabeth, who becomes the mother of a little girl to whom she gives her own name as well as her beauty. This is the little Princess who is spirited away from the palace.

Little Princess Goldenhair might never have been found at all if two little peasant children, Fritz and Anna, had not wandered into the fairy toyland by means of the hollow oak. It is a wonderful toyland, where the dolls talk and speak pieces and the horses neigh, the elephants wave their trunks, and the soldiers march. A fairy presents little Anna with a wooderful work box and Fritz with a tool box. With tools and needles both can do magic work as long as they, the children, remain good and truthful. The very first thing little Fritz does with his magic hammer is to break away the rocks that close the entrance to the big cave where the little Princess is concealed with the dwarfs. It may be guessed that the Prince Rupert and the Princess Elizabeth are delighted to have their little daughter again. Fritz and Anna, with their old grandmother, go to live in the palace, and Fritz with his magic tools does wonderful work, becomes famous, and marries the little Princess Goldenhair. There are very pretty and jolly pictures in colors and black and white of all the interesting people of the story.

Great World Problems

The second volnme has been published of the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong's four-volume work in which he is making a study of the "great world problems of the new civilization." In the first volume of the series, issued in 1913, the author, as he puts it, points out "a new world life, with vitally important implications—a new world industry, a new world peace, and a new world ideal after which men are groping." In Volume II., which is entitled "The New World-Religion," the attempt is made to show "that the Christianity of Christ not only recognizes the new world ideal after which men are now feeling, hnt defines, illuminates, and glorifies it." The author also undertakes to show that Institutional Christianity is now on trial and that "only as it grasps the world significance of the teachings of Jesus and applies his principles to world salvation" can it by any possibility survive. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

The City Manager

Harry Auhrey Toulmin, Jr., has contributed to the National Municipal League Series a volume entitled "The City Manager—A New Profession," in which he explains the new form of city government which has been put in operation in Dayton, Ohio; Springfield, Ohio; Sumter, S. C.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Morris, Minn.; Manistee, Mich.; Abilene, Kan., and several other Western and Southern cities. Mr. Toulmin, in the course of his treatise also submits facts and opinions of municipal experts that will help those who wish to reach an intelligent judgment as to the merits of the city manager system; his own view seems to be that the system is in the main a good one. (D. Appleton & Co. $1.60.)



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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

S. F. H.—Will you be so good as to give me some information in regard to Archibald Marshall, author of "Exton Manor," "The Grentest of Theirs," and other novels?

Archibald Marshall, the English novelist, was born on Sept. 6, 1866. He is the eldest son of the late Arthur Marshall of Burgh House, Hampstead. He was educated at Highgate School and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1902 he married Helen May, daughter of the late Joseph Pollard of Queensland. He has one daughter. He lives in Switzerland.

FRANK DORRANCE HOPLEY.—Can you advise me the author of and where I may find the poem containing the couplet, "The bird with a broken pinion never flies so high again"?

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is "The Broken Pinion," by Hezekiah Butterworth. It is printed in "Heart Throbs." Vol. 1, published by the Chapple Publishing Company of Boston.

N. B. H.—May I ask the value of a perfect copy of "The Excellency of the Female Character Vindicated"? The sub-title is: "Being an investigation relative to the cause and effects of the encroachments of men upon the rights of women, and the too frequent degradation and consequent misfortunes of the fair sex," by Thomas Brandagan, 1807.

It is worth about $3.

F. L. DALEY—Would you kindly inform me of the value of a set of Junius's Letters, in three volumes, printed in London, 1812, July 15, by G. Woodfall, Paternoster Row? These are complete in every way with notes, facsimiles, &c., in first-class condition.

If a large paper copy it is worth about $7.50.

M. H. P.—Can you tell me where I may find a little piece of rhyme beginning:

> October gave a party,
> The leaves by thousands came.

The poem, "October Party," by George Cooper, is printed in Werner's Reading and Recitations, No. 15, published by E. N. Werner Company, 43 East Nineteenth Street, New York.

J. De W. G.—Can you give me the whole of a little poem called "The Two Villages"? It was in an old New England school reading book probably fifty years ago. It began:

> Over the river on the hill
> Lyeth a village white and still.

The poem inquired for by our correspondent is "The Two Villages" by Rose Terry Cooke. It is printed in "Handbook of Best Readings," by Professor S. H. Clark, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, and in "Choice Selections, No. 7," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Penn.

H. S. R.—There is a blank verse poem of, I believe, two stanzas, of which the first verse starts:

> "Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
> And speak in different tongues, and have no thought
> Each of the other's being, &c.

Can you give the poem and name the author?

The poem for which our correspondent asks is "Fate," and the author is Susan Marr Spolding. The entire poem is as follows:

> Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
> And speak in different tongues and have no thought
> Each of the other's being, and no heed:
> And these o'er unknown seas, to unknown lands,
> Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death;
> And nill unconsciously shape every act
> And bend each wandering step to this one end—
> That one day out of darkness they shall meet
> And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.
>
> And two shall walk some narrow way of life,
> So nearly side by side that should one turn
> Ever so little space to left or right,
> They needs must stand acknowledged face to face;
> And yet with wistful eyes that never meet,
> With groping hands that never clasp, and lips
> Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
> They seek each other all their weary days,
> And die unsatisfied. And this is Fate.

ELLEN L. COOKE.—Can you tell me anything of the life of Francis William Bourdillon, who wrote "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes"; also of William Knox, who wrote "Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?"?

Francis William Bourdillon is a noted English writer. He was born on March 22, 1852, the son of the late Rev. F. Bourdillon, the author of "Bedside Readings," &c. He was educated at Harleybury and at Worcester College, Oxford. From 1878 to 1879 he was resident tutor of the two sons of Prince Christian at Cumberland Lodge, and for some years later took private pupils to prepare them for the universities. He has written a number of romances and published several books of poems and has also published a translation of "Aucassin and Nicolette." He lives at Midhurst, in Sussex, England.

William Knox was a Scotch poet who was born at Firth, Roxhurghshire, on Aug. 17, 1789, and died at Edinburgh on Nov. 12, 1825. A collection of his poems was published in 1818, under the title of "The Lonely Hearth and Other Poems." He also wrote "Mariamne; or, The Widower's Daughter," a Christmas tale; "A Visit to Dublin," "Songs of Israel," and "The Harp of Zion," besides numerous contributions to the periodicals of the day, both in prose and verse. Sir Walter Scott and Southey thought highly of his poetry.

A. I. C.—Will you kindly tell me the value of a copy of "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," bound in large portfolio size, illustrated by Felix O. C. Darley, published in 1849 by American Art Union?

It is worth from $3 to $4.

M. U.—Will you kindly tell me, if possible, the value of a complete set of Knight's edition of Shakespeare, published in London in 1837? The set is in eight volumes, in perfect condition.

The set is worth from $8 to $20.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

HENRIETTA L. WALL.—The stanza quoted by "D. D. C." in your issue of Sept. 5 and which he ascribed to S. S. Prentiss is from "The Stab," the author of which is William Wallace Harney of Florida, and not Prentiss. The controversy over its authorship was settled in favor of Harney many years ago. The poem in its entirety is as follows:

> On the road, the lonely road,
> Under the cold, white moon;
> Under the rugged trees he strode,
> Whistled and shifted his heavy load—
> Whistled a foolish tune.
>
> There was a step, timed with his own;
> A figure that stooped and bowed;
> A cold, white blade that flashed and shone,
> Like a splinter of daylight downward thrown—
> And the moon went behind a cloud.
>
> But the moon came out so broad and good
> That the barn fowl woke and crowed.
> Then roughed his feathers in drowsy mood;
> And the brown owl called to his mate in the wood.
> Past a man lay dead in the road.

An answer to the appeal of "D. D. C." was received from Frank E. Channon of Vineland, N. J., who writes that the verses were printed in a little volume, "The Spirit of the South," and that Harney was known as "The Hermit Poet," of Pinecastle, Fla. He was a native of Louisville, Ky., but lived for many years in Florida. Other answers to the appeal were received from Frank A. Dawson, Brooklyn; Miss Pauline Gilligan, Charlotte, N. C.; B. L. Priddie, Huntington, W. Va.; Mrs. L. M. Leonard, Palleades, N. Y.; Ethelind Appleton Smith, Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. M. P. McBride, Baltimore, Md.; Jane R. Shaw, Charlottesville, Va., and "A. S. V. B.," New York.

APPEALS TO READERS

M. P. N.—Will some reader kindly tell me where the writings of Thomas Carlyle can be found his expression of a regret that no likeness or portrait of Jesus Christ was left to posterity?

C. K. HARDING.—Will some reader kindly tell me in what poem, and by what author, occur the lines:

> Oh, to be in England,
> For it's Spring in England now.

MURIEL SICHEL.—I am anxious to discover the author of the following lines, and where they may be found:

> And I, too, sing the song of all creation.—
> A breve sky and asglad wind blowing by,
> A clear trail and an hour for meditation,
> A long day and the joy to make it fly;
> A hord task and the muscle to achieve it,
> A fierce noon, and a well-contented gloam,
> A good strife and no great regret to leave it,
> A still night and the far red lights of home.

H. WALTER.—Can some one of your readers tell me the origin of the beautiful line which is over the door of the hotel at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona? I could learn nothing about it when there recently. The line, which is on the side facing the canyon, reads as follows:

> Dreams of mountains as in their sleep they brood on things eternal.

L. G. S.—Will some reader tell me from what poem the following lines are quoted, and the name of the author, also in what edition of poetry would be found:

> The star of hope shone brightest in the west,
> The star of light the last, the best;
> It too has sunk upon the darken shore,
> And light and liberty light up earth no more.

M. B. RURT—Will some reader kindly tell me who wrote the following:

> Two men looked out through prison bars;
> The one saw mud; the other stars.

J. A. B.—Can any of your readers quote me the poem in which occur the following lines:

> "Oh, where is the sea?" the fishes cried,
> As they swam in the ocean blue,
> "We have heard of old of the ocean tide,
> And we long to sail in its waters blue."

I am not sure that I have quoted quite correctly, but perhaps it is near enough to be a guide. There is another verse about the birds of the air, &c.

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The New York Times.

Week's War Events Page 10 | Queries - Pages 11—12 | Section 6

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1915.

AUTHORITATIVE SUMMARY OF PARIS AND AMERICAN FASHIONS

Leading Features in Clothes as Decreed by Dressmakers of French Capital to Govern Choice of Apparel Until Christmas---Coats Savor of French Revolution---Shepherdess Effects for Evening Wear.

A CLEAR summary of what the new fashions are may help women. The vagueness that has eurrounded the whole question since August may be sharpened into facts. One's mind may be rid of confusion. The supply and demand may be more closely drawn together and time saved in searching among a vast variety of things shown.

Skirts are wide and short, but there is a tendency toward letting them cover a bit more of the ankles than they did last Winter. This is advocated by some houses, and they are, fortunately, those from which the American buyers have bought most of their models.

Plainness and simplicity in skirts are not especially marked, more's the pity. On every side there is shown a desire to ornament a skirt with rows of velvet ribbon, with many small pleatings, with inserted fans of pleats, with drapery that belonged to earlier days before the cult of boyishness and simplicity began.

The hips are held down to the figure by artificial means, such as straps of ribbon, irregular yokes, large flat pocket effects, and here and there the natural way of making a skirt cling to the hips is reverted to by cutting the cloth into umbrella-shaped gores that flare into excessive fullness at the ankles.

Some skirts are frankly gathered at the hips, especially those sent over by Cheruit, and many have small waists outlined by pulled-in girdles of satin ribbon. The hems of skirts are treated in a variety of ways, showing exceeding ingenuity on the part of the designers. The scallops of last Spring are maintained by some houses, but they were over-popular in America, and it is doubtful if our women will care much for their renewal. Everywhere there is a strong tendency toward lifting the skirt at the sides, evidently to give it a more graceful line than is given by an even, wide hem. The lifting is carried out in all the most notable drapery, especially in the pleated overskirts that are placed on foundations of lace. Probably it would be well to carry this lifted line at the sides in one's mind in relation to all clothes, as it is an essential mark of the new silhouette.

Even the strictest of cloth tailored suits do not have entirely plain skirts, as they heretofore have had. There are bands of peltry to ornament them, or crisscross lines of stitched cloth, or bits of splashing embroidery done in self-colored floss to hold in the fullness somewhere.

Evening skirts are as full of trimming as the skirts worn by Marie Antoinette and other women during the pre-revolutionary period. Quantities of lace ruffles are used. Metal brocades and other kinds of stuffs that are reminiscent of Bourbon days, which require skilled workmanship to weave and dye, are revived. Velvet, fur, metal cloth, and lace are assembled with crystals and tulle to make one gown. The effect is sumptuous and frivolous at the same time, if one can allow this combination of qualities.

When brocade and lace are used, the former is put into the lower skirt over a short, thin lining which exposes all the ankles as formerly. There is little evidence of opaqueness coming into fashion, for it requires heavy materials, and designers do not like to use them except as a contrast to the thin ones. These lace flounces, as well as the brocades, are caught with bunches and wreathe of roses, usually pink silk ones. The metal flowers are also used singly with a green leaf.

Bodices in evening gowns are slight and often show the shoulders in their decolletage. This line was brought out last Autumn, but had no followers because the majority of women feel that they look better in the square or V-shaped decolletage with the shoulder line sharply marked out above the arms.

A Strong Watteau Effect.

It is not possible to bring in looped drapery on the skirt without reverting to the bustle effect in some way. Nearly all the great houses show at least one gown in which the material is caught up high at the back below the waistline. This does not give the so-called 1880 effect as much as it gives the Watteau effect of a Bourbon period. Many of these evening frocks look as if they had been designed for one of Mozart's operas.

It is this kind of drapery, this looping and bunching, this gay garlanding with roses, that gives to the new clothes that marked air of frivolity which is not in keeping with the seriousness of the times. It seems strange to try to turn women into a lot of shepherdesses when most of them are yearning to wear the brassard of a Red Cross nurse on their arms. It has been said, however, of the women of the later Bourbon periods that they knew of the sword hanging over their heads, and indulged in frivolity and caprice to forget it; that they wore masques in order that the world might not see their apprehensive terror.

France, certainly, had no heart this Summer in creating a reign of fashionable Watteau women, but she might have done so to save herself from continuous sorrow. She knew that the garments were not to be worn out by her own people.

All signs, whether Watteau, Georgian, Directoire, Girondin, Bourbon, combine to put simplicity off the stage for a time. It will be hard to maintain one's good opinion of one's self in a plain satin frock in the evening. Some fur and a bit of colored crystal must be added to bring one into the accepted picture.

As for the woman who finds herself with frocks having really narrow lower skirts, no matter how voluminous the tunic, she will have either to discard them or arrange new lower skirts. There is no semblance of this kind of evening frock in the first fashions. As lace flouncee play so important a part, however, in the construction of the new gowns, hope is offered for a happy and not too laborious rearrangement of a frock that has not entirely served its day.

Coats Savor of French Revolution.

It is easy to say that the majority of coats are long, but that does not give a broad view of their peculiarities. It is difficult to lump the many shapes which the buyers have brought over into one period or classify them by one name. The milliners, for instance, decided that hats must have high crowns this Winter, and those who make clothes decided, evidently in conclave, that coats were to be long; after that important decision each went his or her own way and played on the original themes. That is why one fundamental idea rules, but there are more than a dozen expressions of it.

All the coats smack of those worn during the French revolution by the men. The redingote may be, possibly, a different garment from what is accepted as revolutionary, but there are features incorporated in it that are Girondist. The accepted line is to have the body part follow the lines of the figure, and the lower part swing out by reason of its cut, but with the exception of the Russian coats, which will be excessively popular, there is no evident intention to make the coat form a wide circle about the figure as did the minaret tunic. You see, the new Russian adaptations are not taken from the stage, but from the peasant army fighting now under the Czar. They really look more like those worn by Santa Claus than anything else.

It is probable that coats will become more and more like those worn by Robespierre as the season advances, especially by the addition of the triple capes on the shoulder, but the Russian idea will hold firm in the lavish usage of peltry, which was not a part of the fashions in the revolution.

Cloth and velvet are used for these long street coats, whether they be the redingote that reaches to the top of the skirt hem, or the Robespierre coat that just clears the knees. Faille is also employed when the coat is for afternoon wear and trimmed with fur. Silk is featured for outdoor wear this season, although the average American may not consider it sufficiently warm; it will admirably suit those who live in the South and Southwest; that should be joyful news to them, for the fashion makers have nearly always left them out of the reckoning when laying down the laws.

The various styles in long coats usually accent a low waistline by the manner of cutting the cloth and arranging the seame, or by the placement of some kind of belt. Corde are used, run through slides of the material, sometimes huge belts of fur are put there. The latter is one of the many ways invented to smother a garment with peltry this season.

There has never been a time since man covered himself with the skins of wild beasts to hide his bare skin that so much fur is worn. Women never refuse this fashion. They leap at it, and overdo it as much as the most ardent furrier could wish. Good or bad, dyed or natural, colored or white furs are chosen over any other kind of raiment, and economy is practiced in every other department of dress and the household in order to buy peltry.

Back to coats: They have seams again, their collars hide the chin and threaten the mouth; the sleeves are long, small, and put into regulation armholes. Cuffs are important, usually flaring up or down, and the mousquetaire cuff is rumored along with the hat that d'Artagnan wore.

Brass buttons, flat and round, have been returned because of the use of the other styles that marked the end of the eighteenth century in France.

In coats which are parts of suits, or separate garments to be worn over one-piece frocks of lighter weight, many colors are employed, but black is conspicuously absent except for the sumptuous overcoat of velvet with brown fur. Plum color is revived, blue is popular, brown is lightly taken up, Lincoln green is a favorite.

The furs used on them are kolinsky, skunk, opossum dyed brown, sealskin, gray astrachan and beaver. The latter has become quite common already, showing itself on all kinds of cheap ready-to-wear suits. The revival of the American sealskin has met with general approval, and it is another evidence of how far back the fashions have gone that faille silk frocks and sealskin coats are mingled.

The Silhouette Not Changed.

The fashionable line that should be lived up to, from heel to head, has not changed from last Winter; it is only intensified and standardized. Above the waist, we are to be excessively slim with drooping shoulders if we wish; below the waist, we are to have as much circumference as clothes will allow. Our hats are to accentuate our height; our sleeves are to elongate our arms; our cuffs are to hide our hands and our furs to conceal our chins, whether they are strong or weak. (What a pity some of the men can't wear them.)

In the evening we may appear as much like a shepherdess as our physical equipment allows, or as our inclinations permit; there is nothing in fashion that keeps us from any frivolity in that line. Brilliant shades are not advocated. These do not suit the bunched drapery and the rose wreaths of the hour; pastel shades are infinitely better, such as orange-ade, (the new tone of yellow,) maize, blue, pink, and iris.

There is all the opportunity one desires to use ribbons. One fears for the general result. The temptation offered to follow all those coquettish ideas advanced by Jenny, on the Champs Elysées, may be too great for the unskilled worker to resist; hundreds of women may look like animated Maypoles by November. She decorates her evening gowns, this successful French designer, with streamers of colored ribbons to each of which is attached a rose.

Imagine such a fashion permeating the country, and, yet, it is such a fashion that has the special faculty to permeate.

One-Piece Frocks vs. Suits.

Again is brought out the fight for the one-piece frock to oust the coat and skirt, with the result that both styles of costume are sure to be popular. Each woman will, probably, want one of each. Suits do not have self-colored blouses to go with them. Evidently, this fashion belongs to a day that is done. The one-piece frock has brought about that result. White wash blouses or string colored ones are advised, made as plainly as in the days when the mannish garment was first exploited.

A costume for an occasion will be of velvet or silk, in two parts; the frock complete, with or without a belt, the coat long and usually suitable to wear over gowns. So luxurious are the majority of separate coats that the economical woman may buy one to serve for day and night. Velvet, fur-trimmed is sufficiently dressy for any occasion.

Cloth and velvet redingotes are to be used to cover a thin frock of chiffon voile, of silk eerge, of faille silk for street wear. Cotton velvet is advanced for everyday plain suits, but there is danger in following this advice. The average woman with a moderate income had far better be advised to buy a suit of reliable cloth or worsted. England and America produce admirable weaves.

Hats Are Quite Changed.

The low-crowned hat is no longer in first fashion. The milliners decided together that no money would be forthcoming if only variations on the prevailing shape were devised for the incoming season. So they launched high-crowned hats. The old ones won't do; of that there is no doubt.

The biretta of Henry IV., the Cossack's fur turban, the postilion of 1900, the Eton schoolboy's top hat of silk beaver, the high sailor of panne plush, the Puritan hat with its silver buckle—these are features of millinery.

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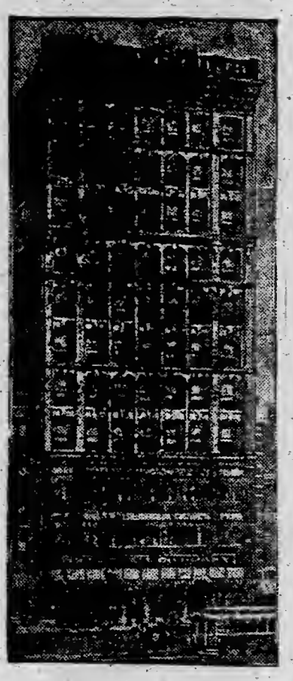
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STRIKING DISPLAYS BY LEADING ARBITERS OF FASHIONS

Callot Consents to Wide Skirts; Cheruit Goes Back to Large Hips ---Opera Wraps Replaced by Full-Length Coats.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Callot, as usual, has displayed an exceedingly important collection, far larger and more elaborate than any other Parisian house. She has nearly as many models as she showed before the war, about two hundred in all.

The whole collection has an aspect of richness and elegance, but some models perhaps seem a little too much ornamented, too sumptuous, especially when one remembers it is war time. But that only concerns France.

Callot has had a splendid success with her cloaks; an important feature is the disappearance of regular opera wraps which are replaced by Russian full-length coats which can be used for evening as for afternoon wear. Buyers agree that these coats will be the feature of the eeason, and will cause quite an important change in the styles of outer garments.

Some of these long Russian coats are made of rich furs, broadtail and real sealskin. They have high collars, large cuffs, and wide bands of another sort of fur around the wide base. The peltries employed for such trimmings are rich, such as sable, Kolinsky, or skunk, whose different shades stand out on the black furs of which the cloak itself is made. One splendid sealskin coat is bordered with a large band of sable around the base, with sable also at cuffs and collar.

Other Russian coats are made in velvet or wool duvetyn; they also have full godets and are trimmed with wide bands and enormous collars in rich furs.

A novelty at this house is the use of huge pockets, a single one being set in the front part of the coat.

The tailored suits are not especially striking or numerous; they are made in fine materials and trimmed with furs, after the Russian style. The skirts are very wide and short, the jackets chiefly belted, giving the suits a practical appearance. They are mostly in dark shades of blue, green, drab, and black.

Tailored afternoon gowns are more important. Leading features are the small postilion collars and revolutionary capes. These pelerines are small, often cut "en forme," so as to make several godets, sometimes donble; they give the effect of shoulder pelerines. They are in the same material as the gown itself, sometimes outlined by a narrow band of fur, or else entirely lined with fur, but never entirely of fur.

The same pelerine idea has been interpreted in a V shape forming a point below the waist in front and at the back, and parting to pass on the arms between elbow and shoulder. To heighten the effect, the collar is cut very narrow at the points and larger over the arms.

For afternoon frocks, restaurant and theatre gowns, Callot uses velvet in large quantities, also mousseline de soie, faille, brocades and a plush, miroir velvet rather like the material known under the name of Salomé velvet. The shades are eombre; much fur trimmings are used in narrow bandings. Among the peculiar details is an organ pipe or cartridge belt effect below the hips. Thie innovation is not likely to be successful as women generally wish to avoid any appearance of fullness over the hips. Another detail is the use of big ruches at the base of evening skirts; for instance a black tulle and lace dress is made with a wide "chicoré" ruché at the base in pink faille transparency.

Callot trims the wrong side of most of her frocks at the base with mousseline flounces laid in points or circles. It helps the supple material to stand out and produce a bell shape.

For evening gowns she employs much metal brocaded faille embroideries, epangles, beads, jewelry, and cabochons so as to produce rich brilliant effects in the favorite Oriental style of the house. Tulle, mousseline de soie, gold brocade, metal-embroidered velvet, and a great deal of gold galloons are other materials noticeable in the collection.

Some of her gowns, though striking, are too eccentric to be worn as they are by society women; they are more appropriate for stage use, just the thing "to get well across the footlights." But this is a well-known trick of the house, and the buyers understand it.

As usual, there are most attractive débutante frocks in moueseline de eole and faille, or satin, in alternate rows which gives transparency and delicate lightness. As a matter of fact, the style of evening gowns is bnt little changed at Callot's, who maintains her own style of elaborate materials with gold, silver embroideries and laces. There are Greek draperies as bodices on ball gowns and a tendency to trim the back more than the front. Evening gowns are short with independent train effects, either square or pointed.

Callot has always been fond of lace, and this season shows some lovely real hand-made laces. There are, too, some beautiful Chantilly pieces and black silk Spanish laces.

According to Callot's habit, some "pantalon" or "trouserette" effects were produced, which raised quite a little storm of protest on the day of the opening.

The last important opening was Cheruit's. The number of models was large, but the collection is not considered by many up to the quality of previous years.

Cheruit Enlarges the Hips.

Most of the models are full at the hips, with cartridge, organ pipe effects and other trimmings, giving an appearance of too much fullness. This appearance was still further exaggerated by the fact that none of the mannequins wore corsets, only a sort of belt, so that the hips conld not look flat and thin.

Pockets are much used in this house, chiefly elaborate ones, in cartridge effect, on afternoon faille dresses especially. This house introduced on fur cloaks, and also on Russian coats, big, broad envelope pockets at the side.

The fur coats are very expensive, in broadtail or breichwantz, and all of the other cloaks in velvet or in satine velvet are trimmed with bands of fur at the bottom of the full length, ample skirt. All have huge fur cuffs and high double, standing collars.

As for the tailored costumes, they employ much zibeline cloth, serge, and cotton velvet; the jackets are short, the skirts, ample and short, are over-elaborated and trimmed. The most striking suit has the appearance of a Russian coachman's coat.

Cheruit makes little postilion shoulder cape effects, and also the same pointed collar featured in Callot's collection, but here they add the detail of a tassel at the point behind.

Many of the afternoon and restaurant gowns are in faille or miroir velvet, often mixed with tulle, mousseline de sole and laces, with some ribbon and fur bands. The colors, as everywhere, are rather discreet with a prodigal use of black, white, navy blue, and drab. However, while at Callot's there is no marked preference for one shade, Cheruit mostly uses light terra cotta, rust and "coq de roche."

All the gowns intended for theatre and evening wear are richly trimmed; sometimes they are loaded with gold and silver laces and embroideries, spangles, and beads. Much metallic tissue is employed in transparent effects and metal wires in trimmings.

The materials used in the new evening models are particularly beautiful; there are brocaded satins recalling the old styles, metal brocaded elks, some of them exact copies of old elks of Louis XIV. in rich brilliant weaving.

It is worthy of notice that everywhere this season one sees old looking materials, silk, brocaded velvet or satins with pompadour bouquets. For this Lyon is responsible; the Lyon manufacturers are not very modern in tendency; they admire and copy as much as possible the old French patterns.

Cheruit has many exclusive models largely drawn from her unrivaled collection of old-fashioned gowns of all the famous French epochs. There are many old pieces of silk which suggest novelties for today.

One of the evening models which is very etriking is in white and gold brocade, short, of course, but with a long pointed train which sways to and fro at each movement of the wearer just like the tail of a crocodile.

In a general way the bodices in this house are flat and broad, and made in one piece, with the back often similar to the front.



Evening Gown of Blue Silk Embroidered in Gold, Designed by Jenny.

Evening Gown by Callot, of Blue Faille Shot with Gold, and Green Satin Pantalettes Embroidered in Gold. The Skirt Forms a Six-Pointed Star and Is Trimmed with Sable and Gold Lace.

Big Russian Redingote, Trimmed with Fur, Most Popular Coat for Afternoon Wear.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—There is one noticeable innovation in most of this season's collections which is likely to revolutionize the whole range of outer garments; it is the tendency to replace opera wraps by a coat that can be worn equally well with either afternoon or evening gowns.

Some houses differentiate in trimming and color between afternoon and evening cloaks, but the shape and style remain the same for both. In a few cases such cloaks are made unfastened with one side simply crossing over the other in the style of the old-fashioned manties called "en visite," with the difference that the waistline is more clearly accentuated.

The most popular style, however, especially for afternoon, is the big Russian redingote, quite long, covering the gown, and fur-trimmed, with a large band at the base; there are big wide cuffs which could replace a muff. There are enormous, double-standing, high fur collars that can be worn at any height one pleases, as both sides are of fur.

These Russian coats are one of the features of the season and are shown nearly everywhere, especially by Callot, who has no less than twenty-five different modsls, each with separate Russian titles, snch as Tsarina, Moscovite, Petrograd, Grand Duke, &c. They all have fur cuffs and collars, and a wide band of fur around the bottom which is very full, forming large godets. The furs mostly used are Kolinsky, skunk, marmot, nutria, and minever.

Naturally, the various designers introdnce a number of alterations in detail, to give a different note to their creations. Thus, Jeanne Lanvin has a new and most effective outdoor coat of faille, lined with velvet, wide and full, quite in the Ruesian style, but there is no fur at the base and a white silk gold-fringed scarf used as a belt gives it a decided Premier Consul appearance.

Jenny had a cloak called "Watteau," which, though not very wearable, is worth mentioning for its originality. It is a three-quarter coat in black velvet, with a wide, bell-shaped fullness at the base, trimmed at base and collar with a huge ruche of wide white faille ribbon.

The restaurant and theatre coats in Russian style are in velvet, most of them, and some in velours ds laine, rather like duvetyn. The favorite colors are Nattier blue, old pink, geranium, Lancret blue, turquols, bière blonde, amber, and violet. Sometimes they match the color of the gown; for instance, at Beers there was such a coat with a theatre gown in the same yellow shade and in the same miroir velvet.

The houses which have wanted to mark the difference in these coats between afternoon or evening have done so by using light colors. In addition, they have freely used embroideries and motifs in gold, silver, steel wires, and sometimes a few tubular beads, to obtain other shades among metallic threads. However, these embroideries are neither heavy nor too big. They are placed chiefly at the waist line, a little higher at the back or lower, according to the effect required.

Among striking originalities there was a mantle at Weeks that calls for a special mention. There is an effect on the shoulders obtained by gathering, which gives them the desired flat appearance; it is arranged in the style of the cloaks worn in 1885 save that the latter had no sleeves, while the one in question has eleeves trimmed with fur. The shoulder is also trimmed with fur. This velvet cloak is embroidered with blue beads, and as a fastening it has just a scarf hanging from the top of the right side, which is thrown over the left shoulder, closing the garment.

Another Weeks novelty is a full-skirted velvet cloak with a black satin upper part embroidered with metallic threads and bunches of flowers in subdued shades, drab, Nattier blue, and dark wine color.

Doeuillet is another who has followed the style of the old "visite" cloaks. One of his models in black miroir velvet was exceptionally graceful. Paquin shows a smart mantle of which the ample ekirt is in black velvet and the top part of claret velvet. Its sleeves hang wide from the elbows and are gold-embroidered with gold tassels at the ends. There is a similar embroidery on the back and in front of the bust.

In all the collections there were admirable automobile cloaks. Paquin had one which had, at the back, a kind of martingale attached to the sleeves a little way above the elbows; it was in navy blue cloth.

In a general way automobile coats are made of velours de lains or coarse materials of that kind, which are very expensive in France at the presnt time. The favorite colors are brick red, beige, blue-gray and all the semi-toned shades. Jenny uses daring color effects; for instance, on a dark Mandarin cloak was prelate violet velvet revers and belt.

Doucet has made a new reversible auto-coat one side of which is corduroy velvet and the other serge. Both sides are navy blue. Another still more practical model is serge on one eide and toile cirée on the other. It is a splendid idea for wet weather. The ehape of this last model is very peculiar; it is made rather like a poncho with a very full skirt. The garment ie drawn in at the waist by a belt so as to produce many wide folds over the shoulders, thus affording complete protection against the rain.

Paquin has some original models. There are several coats entirely in kid; of course they are dear, for it requires many good skins to make such a large coat. They are so worked that the skins are joined just where seams are wanted. Though all are long and full-skirted, their ehapes are different; some are cut "en forme" and fall in one piece from top to bottom with or without a martingale; in others, the bust is made close fitting unless the coat is shaped in the raglan style. They are in all colors. There is a black one trimmed with big round silver buttons; another in beige, another in brick red, to mention only three. Some have a band of fur at the collar; others have velvet collars and cuffs.

JENNY'S LOUIS XVI. STYLES—OTHER NOVELTIES

PARIS, Sept. 15—Jenny's collection was an undonbted success. It includes no less than 140 models. America will be flooded with the copies, for all the buyers bought lavishly.

For morning frocks she uses wool serges, chiefly dark blue; a slight touch of vivid color at collar and wrists, at the bust or the belt gives striking individuality. She uses cotton velvet of the finest quality, particularly for tailored suits. The skirts are wide, from four to seven meters in circumference, but fall so well that one would never think there is so much fullness in them. The jackets are rather close fitting at the waist and fall in full godets, well down upon the hips.

Jenny has followed two different styles for her tailored suits; the Russian idea interpreted in velvet, much adorned with furs; short wide skirts, with three-quarter jackets, known under such names as "Moscovite" or "Polonaise"; then the stylee of the French Revolution, featuring long Directoire redingote with single or double postilion collars. There is also the gold-fringed white ecarf effect as a sash on black velvet jackets which is termed "First Consul."

For afternoon wear Jenny introduces elaborate tallored costumes in faille or chiffon velvet. One of white faille or mousseline de sole trimmed with narrow bands of fur at the bottom of the ekirt and at the collar was a favorite. This collar strikes a new note; it covers up the mouth in manner of the collars worn by the "Incroyables"—the "unbelievables" of 1792.

Daring tailored effects are experimented with in which black frisson velvet is combined with golden guipure. A high flounce of this lace is laid at the base of the jacket to fall on the ekirt. As the top of the skirt and bodice is made of the same lace, the effect is pretty and rich. A very daring but not very practical model is a three-quarter mantle cut "en forme," of black velvet, and at the base, which is quite full, is a huge ruche of white taffeta ribbon; the eame white ruche around the neck gives the aspect of a Colombine's neckwear.

In the afternoon frocks the materials most employed by Jenny are gabardine de soie, faille, and a faille brocaded velvet; but the most prominent feature is the use of several tissues combined together. For instance, there are combinations of mousseline de soie, faille, and chiffon velvet with metallic laces for the dark shades; dark navy blue and black chiefly.

There are some pretty shades of violet, called prelate and bishop, trimmed with silver lace. There are also many attractive gray gowns in the shades of steel, slate, and swallow's breast, trimmed with black silk laces. A novelty is the introduction of puffed sleeves.

Evening Gowns of Ribbons.

She showed a wonderful bouquet of evening and ball gowns for young women in shades that are new and exceedingly pretty. There are some yellows in maize and narcisse, then Lancret blue, Manon and praline pink, and glycine parma.

She has worked out several of these gowns on the same idea. They are gathered at the waist, are very full at the base and, though they fall with a smooth sweep, their character is such that if you put hoops in them they would be 1860 crinolines. Some are in monsseline de soie or tulle, arranged in flounces, or in circular bands of velvet, alternating with mousseline de soie, each velvet band increasing in width from waist to base while the mousseline bands remain unchanged.

The bodices of these gowns are flat in front and either crossed or trimmed at the back. The trimming of the skirts deserves special mention; it is arranged "en échelon" at regular intervals all around from top to bottom. The ornaments are of ribbon of the same shade as the gown, and each of them is ended by a little rose. They all flutter prettily as the wearer moves. In others the ribbons are replaced by little gold tassels, or by silver bows. Strings of flowers or a cluster of mother of pearl roses add still more originality to thess young girls' frocks. The idea met with instant approval.

Some of her evening gowns, though short, have a square train which gives them an exceedingly stylish appearance. Much metallic gauzes are used in transparencies, and brocaded metal faille is employed with metallic laces. There was a free use of ribbon. A striking evening gown was made entirely of wide Lancret blue ribbon gathered at the waist and falling free on a full mousseline skirt. Another one was made of green ribbons brocaded with flowerets disposed on a metallic slip covered with green mousseline.

Some of Jenny's evening gowns in velours miroir are very alluring. Others resemble the Louis XVI. style in the way the skirts are gathered up and held with clusters of roses;, they are all in faille, either blue or pink. Some of their details are scallops in golden thread, but they are not much trimmed, the shaping being in itself most picturesque.

Jenny's is really the most important of the season's collections, from an American point of view.

Doeuillet Uses Velvet.

Another house that warranted considerable approval is Doeuillet, which is quite Parisian in taste and style. He uses a great deal of satin, poult de sole, and faille, also miroir velvet and English velvet. His evening gowns are full in the skirt and generally flat in front, adorned at the back with garlands of silk and silver roses. There is one gown in Camargo pink—a pale flesh color—which is most effective. Doeuillet employs a great deal of metal brocaded silk. However, most of his dinner and restaurant gowns are black and dark blue, with beads and jet placed on mousseline de sole, faille, and velvet. Some of his tailored costumes are in velvet, serge, and cloth, all of them with fancy pockets on skirt and jacket; he also uses pockets in frocks as in suits.

Premet has some attractive evening gowns, but the rest of the collection is below the average of previous years; since the death of Mme. Lefranc the taste in this house is not as original and personal, although heroic efforts were made to preserve it last Summer.

The opening at Doucet's did not answer expectation. There are fewer models than usual, and they are not as good as in former seaeons. His cloaks, however, are very successful. There is a reversible automobile coat in dark blue corduroy velvet on one side and serge on the other which is one of the popular productions of the season.

There are a few attractive tailored costumes in velvet, and some good evening gowns in periwinkle blue and Manon pink faille, adorned with beads, embroideries, and metallic laces, at Martial & Armand's. They have introduced new sleeves and models in petrol shaded taffeta, and others in silk brocaded velvet in all black plaid effect which are well worth pointing out. A smart black faille afternoon gown will suit Americans; its only ornament was a sash with flaps made in silver and blue silk tricotine. There is one frock whose front is flat material from the back and sides, which are very full. It recalls the fashions of the time of Louis XIII., when farthingales were worn.

Mme. Havet of the Maison Agnès showed interesting gowns trimmed with silk blonde lace; she uses supple chiffon velvet in such shades as geranium and ruby. For afternoon wear she has several beige colored gowns in faille or chiffon mousseline to which blue embroideries add an exquisite note of color.

Bourniche introducee large striped taffeta in the shades of beige and blue and Pompadour brocaded satins. This house also makes flat bodices and full skirts. Many details recall the Louis XV. style. Other models give the effect of the modes of the Restoration.



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NEW AUTUMN CREATIONS OF LEADING PARIS DRESSMAKERS

Paquin's Skirts Are Ample, but Not Exaggerated—"Quille" Effects, in Contrasting Colors and Materials, Are Feature of Designs by This House.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Paquin has a large variety of models, about one hundred and twenty. In reality the war bas had much less effect on fashions than one might have expected and the important houses have fully maintained their usual standard.

Paquin's skirts are ample and supple, not exaggerated; often the width is given by the cut as well as by the quantity of material employed; at any rate, they never look overcharged.

The "quille" effects, all of them quite different, are made in contrasting colors and materials; often they are worked as slasbes, giving originality to skirts.

These quilles and slashes are a peculiarity of Paquin's collection. They are intended to give width to the base of the skirt, and at the same time they make a good trimming. For instance, quilles of dark navy blue satin were inserted in a skirt of the same colored velvet. Another gown in Nattier blue velvet shows quilles of plaid; and one of black satin opens here and there on slashes of white cloth, rather wide at the base.

Some nice combinations recalled ancient pictures, such as gowns in faille, or gros de Londres in discreet shades, such as bronze green, trimmed with velvet ribbons of a vivid violet color. Or else the skirt is in plain faille, while the bodice has the effect of a little cassock of the same faille, but brocaded with metallic wires and colored silk.

Kid Coats for Street.

In ball gowns for young women, some combinations are worth mention; one, for instance, in a pale blue faille, had on the hips panniers of the same material outlined with wreaths of roses quite in the Louis XVI. style. Others are draped at the base so as to make a wide scalloping, outlined with wreaths of flowers or narrow bands of fur. A bunch of flowers is nestling wherever the drapery is gathered. But, to make this detail very apparent, a band of different material or color is placed underneath; for example, white mousseline draperies are falling on a band of black velvet.

Some of the gowns intended for young girls are quite fluffy, covered with tulle. Worthy of approval, too, are cloak effects on evening gowns. Some of these effects are derived from the mantilla. One is obtained by a scarf of black Spanish lace whose ends are sewn in front of the gown, nearly under the arms, covering the top of the arms and falling at the back in the shape of a hood, all in one piece. Another is an effect of train falling from the shoulders and covering the top of the arms. It is made of black tulle, with a band of velvet at the base. The originality of this model is striking, as a string of cut jet cabochons falling on each side is used to gather up this train effect when wanted; in this case the train is as short as the skirt, the length making a pannier below the waistline.

Black, dark navy blue, drab, "tête de nègre," bronze, and a good shade of amber are the colors most employed. As for the materials, they are miroir velvet, tulle, mousseline de soie, faille, and brocades.

The tailored suits are very simple and becoming. The skirts are short and ample, the jackets show full "godets." All the jackets fall below the hips. The waist line and back are close fitting. Among the various trimmings is a waxed galloon.

Paquin has success with an automobile coat entirely made in kid; it is the most striking novelty in the collection of mantles Mme. Joire introduces.

Beer Trims Gowns at Back.

Another important collection is Beer's. It contains nearly a hundred models. In tailored costumes there is nothing very striking except flat and long lines at the back, wide short skirts, long ample jackets covering nearly the entire skirt, and shorter jackets making godets. The materials employed are serge, gabardine, and velvet.

Afternoon and restaurant dresses are very good in this house. There is one type of full skirt, where the material employed in front is shortened on the sides and falls a little under the waist line at the back. Another piece of material is needed to make the back of the skirt which is often in a different quality. It has an apron effect with a cascade on both sides. Such an arrangment in bronze green faille was outlined with a band of nutria. As a matter of fact, most of Beer's models are more trimmed at the back than in front. The apron effect I have pointed out is also obtained with the whole back of the skirt trimmed with flounces.

Discreet shades chiefly, but some original colors, are used for young women's evening gowns. Some of the best frocks recall the Louis XVI. styles. One is made of Pompadour silk, a periwinkle faille brocaded in bouquets of faded shades; the front part of the frock is made of white lace and the Pompadour silk is shaped in a Watteau plait at the back, with panniers on the sides. Other gowns, puffed on the sides or with the draperies gathered by bunches of flowers, give a slight effect of panniers, which is a leading touch this season; they are made in faille, brocaded metal, or silk and mousseline. Another feature there is the use of flounces. A white faille gown is trimmed with several little flounces, laid so as to make scallopings; similar flounces trim the bodice.

In this house one admires the delicacy in handling tulle, mousseline, and colors. For instance, there is a white faille gown, with a sweeping fullness, lined with periwinkle satin. Beer also uses beading in very effective colors; orangeade beads and tulle over a white skirt is an example.

Lanvin Imitates Roman Armor.

Evening frocks at Jeanne Lanvin's are on a level with Beer's in color and elegance. Here one finds exceedingly delicate taste, especially in everything dealing with youngish attire.

Jeanne Lanvin has a reputation for dressing young girls, and she deserves her renown. Her collection of evening frocks is exceedingly lovely; she uses white and pale shades in mousseline de soie, tulle, and faille. Among her evening gowns for young women, where beading and cabochons are largely used, there is one very striking model which has the appearance of a Roman gladiator's armor. A breastplate is made of black jet cabochons closely massed.

In a general way these big black jet cabochons are seen in all the collections. With tassels, they are the most popular trimming of the season. Jeanne Lanvin uses these cabochons to border skirts and outline tulle and monsseline effects. As in previous seasons, she maintains her fondness for galloons and braidings of all sizes.

She uses gold, steel, and silver braidings in large quantity on afternoon and morning costumes. She has many three-piece suits—that is to say, bodice, skirt, and jacket. Often the jackets are very simple, so as to be worn under a cloak. Some of her tailored suits are in Russian style, with fur trimming and fastened on the side, most of them of velvet. She is, probably, the only Parisian dressmaker who exhibited in some of her tailored suits decided military touches and effects. Many others have taken ideas from the French Revolution, but in a general way they have not copied the striking military parts of the Directoire, Consulate, and the fanciful Incroyable costume.

The Consulate period is suggested by Lanvin in a coat in black faille, lined with velvet; the lower part of the coat is quite full and the top part rather close fitting, like most of the jackets this season. The novelty lies in a white silk gold-fringed scarf, in belt effect, knotted on one side, and finished with hanging flaps.

Jeanne Lanvin uses chiefly velvet, faille, cloth velvet, zibeline cloth, and plaid patterns in quiet shades. As regards colors, her collection is quite discreet.

The "Balayeuse" Revived.

Rondeau-Legrand shows some of the most interesting novelties of the season. I noticed there some effective young women's evening gowns made with gold and silver laces and embroideries, all of them short, but with a little train effect. One in gold lace was trimmed with a large pink moire ribbon making a high sash and hip pieces, then passing under the lace to fall in a double train; another in silver lace was short at front and back with a train on both sides. Silver grapes in relief are used as trimming.

The dominating notes in this collection are the use of black, dark colors, short ample skirts. They use much gold and silver laces, also black chantilly, and as for materials, moire, "moire à dessins," faille, velvet, velours de laine, duvetyn, brocades and serge for the morning.

Restaurant and afternoon gowns in this house are chiefly in faille or velvet, sometimes both combined. One very successful model is made of a fancy silk with a faille ground and moire stripes. They use few colored materials with the exception of a clematis and blue Greek tulle, and the pretty shade of "bière blonde" which is all the fashion among the velvets this season.

A peculiar detail worth a special mention is the use of "balayeuses." These "balayeuses" are made of muslin or organdie iron-quilled, two inches of them appearing at the base of the skirts. This feature is noticeable on morning frocks, chiefly the tailored kind, but a plush velvet sapphire gown for afternoon wear had a balayeuse, this time in black mousseline. As a matter of fact, if Rondeau Legrand have been the only couturières to have the striking idea of making visible balayeuses, many others have worked the base of their dressy gowns underneath with flounces of mousseline de soie or taffeta.



Suit of black velvet trimmed with gray fox, designed by Cherult.



Callot model of black handcloth worn over onepiece blouse and pantalettes of red charmeuse. The coat and skirt are stitched in red and trimmed with Russian fitch.

Introduces "Restoration" Fashions.

The style of 1830, and the Restoration fashions have inspired the collection of Zimmerman. They have made short ample skirts, though not exaggersted. Flat bodices, falling shoulders, fluffy collarettes, make the upper part of the silhouette. Faillè velvet ribbons as trimmings, supple velvet mousseline de soie, brocaded metal faille, flowered failles or gros grain, and brocaded silks in similar shades are the fabrics. The favorite colors are dark:, black, navy blue, drab, bronze, except for a shade of blue like corn flowers, and a shade of pink moire.

Boué has not had at all the same ideas as the other couturières, and the originality of some of their models must be pointed out. Short waists, with nothing to exaggerate or spoil the line of the silhouttte, are used. One striking model is for morning in plain velvet; the skirt is short and not too ample, underneath is shown a knickerbocker of black satin, just enough apparent to be guessed; the bodice is very flat in front, with a slight bit of white and gold embroidery; some embroidery forms two little pockets in front on the skirt.

Another model, for evening, is in metal cloth brocaded in black silk. The skirt is rather narrow at the base, but so draped that it does not look so. The originality of this model lies chiefly in the back of the skirt; from the waistline, from one side to the other, hangs a piece of tulle, very full, and covered with flounces, each of them growing larger and fuller from waistline to base.

At this house are voile gowns for Winter wear, and what is more astonishing, they are intended to be worn in tailored suits. A blue veil frock, covered with gray voile, is outlined at the base of the skirt with a band of Japan fox. Over this frock is worn a long jacket in yellow zibeline cloth, which comes down to the band of fur on the gown and is trimmed at collar and cuffs with the fox.

Worth Shows Stately Velvet Gowns, Said to be Made from Old Pictures of Costumes Designed for Famous Personages of Other Days.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The closing of the famous house of Worth in London this Autumn proved how the war has affected England. Last August the majority of Worth gowns that were bought by American for home consumption were gotten in London. The models were nearly ready when war was declared, and as Paris was in the midst of alarums the buyers and other persons thought that London was safer, so the Worths, seeing that commercial advantage lay there, sent over their gowns across the Channel and did a thriving business. Mme. Paquin did the same.

For one reason and another Worth had lost much of the American trade during the last few years, mostly because the house held to the tradition of its English-looking clothes and refused to lend itself to the wild, if often beautiful, styles of which Callot and Poiret were the instigators. Women began to say that Worth's clothes made them look old, and nothing could be more drastic or more damaging in the way of criticism.

It was a cult to look young, a cult that continues, and so our women took up madly with Premet, the new star; with Callot, the ever-daring; with Poiret, the color artist and apostle of new line, and with all those who catered to the secret desire of every woman.

It is not possible to say just why Worth's things renewed their old-time popularity last Autumn, for there were the heavy velvet dinner gowns, with the inevitable strass trimming, the wonderful flower in superb coloring, and the suggestion of a train.

Mayhap the fact that there was so many models at hand in a troublous hour when American buyers were glad to snatch what they could and flee for home influenced the situation materially, yet such a statement would not be quite fair to the cleverness and elegance of the gowns that Worth put out last Summer, which were very well liked when they arrived here, and later proved a success. This Summer the buyers made the house of Worth a special visit and again found good clothes that will be featured in America.

That closing of Worth's London house must be a blow to a large majority of Englishwomen, and revive many memories. After all, it was a French Empress that really made Worth famous, but the Englishwomen never forgot that he was British, and they usually looked as though they were dressed by him. There has always been a Worth style, as plainly marked as a Callot style. Especially was the elder Worth given over to the train, and to that stately décolletage which few Englishwomen have relinquished, with its straight lines over the shoulders, its deep V at the back, and its broad, revealing line across the chest. His was also the court décolletage; one remembers Queen Victoria in it, also the Empress of the French, the Empress of the Austrians, the lovely Elizabeth, and the present Dowager Empress of all the Russias. It fell away from the shoulders, going in a straight line below them and suggesting to every one the puzzling problem of how the bodice was held in place.

Again the Stately Velvet Gown.

There is no dearth of the most stately kind of velvet gown in the showing by Worth today. It is whispered over here that many of the new frocks are made from old pictures that belong to the Worth family, of costumes built for famous personages in the days of royal leaders. The uncle of the two sons, Jean and Jacques, is practically running the business while his nephews are at the front, and possibly he sees that this is the time to revive his memories.

The dinner gowns sent to America are according to the best traditions of the house. Black velvet as well as red was unsparingly used, and the attempt at a dignified train, a bona fide train, in these days of kilt skirts provoked favorable comment, for every buyer knows that he has a large number of women who refuse to buy the hoydenish evening frocks that have superseded the Oriental ones.

One especial model in black velvet which has been bought for America is remarkably good for the woman who wants a ceremonious gown. The skirt reaches the instep in front and has cascades down the sides that are flattened over the hips and lined with pink satin. These cascades resolve themselves into a square train that falls well out on the floor. It also is lined with the satin.

At each hip, giving a pinched-in look to the waist, is a sprawling ornament of black and white crystals. The bodice is of white tulle covered with a design of black tulle, and there are tiny ornaments of crystals on the shoulders. The lower part of the bodice is an upward flaring piece of the velvet. It is called Lord "Byron."

The most striking gown in the collection is one of Du Barry pink velvet, which goes by the name of its color. There is no other color or trimming or ornament on it. It is very décolleté, with shoulder straps of velvet ribbon that end in big bows on top. The woman who wants to create a sensation should buy this gown, but she should be very sure that she is able to carry it off.

Worth's contribution to the prevailing frivolous Watteau, or Bourbon, fashions is a frock which is called "Pomponette." It has a full skirt cut in two parts like aprons, separated at each side and almost covering a full underskirt of pink net. Below each hip, where the aprons are divided, is a large bow of the material, giving the effect of panniers. The girdle is of a deeper shade of pink than the skirt, and the bodice, which is of silver cloth, has short sleeves of rhinestone-studded net, finished at the edge with a band of poppies. These flowers are also placed across the front of the girdle.

Many Princess Frocks.

Worth has clung to the one-piece frock that has only a slight curve at the waist and owes its shaping and its novelty to several seams. He brings these out in such old-fashioned colors as dark green and snuff brown. The silks he uses are also reminiscent of the days when a silk gown was considered the height of luxury and was expected to last several years.

Possibly these one-piece frocks are too ornamental, for they have a bow here and a cording there and that kind of fastening which was started last February—the using of ribbon as lacings through large buttonholes instead of buttons to fasten a frock. One sees this on different kinds of afternoon clothes, also on house frocks of serge and silk.

THE INCROYABLE COLLAR IN FUR

PARIS, Sept. 15.—All the furs are very ample, following the exaggeration of the skirts, and most of them are very long, that is, they come as low as the skirts. At another time one would have said that the cloaks were short, but as they hide the present skirts one may call them long.

Otter fur is most used, chiefly the Hudson variety. Next comes broadtail, which is very dear and is often replaced by a fine quality of caracul.

These are for the coats themselves, but many of them are trimmed with collars, cuffs, and a band at the base of the different fur; for which a fine quality of opossum called ringtail is mostly used or else the new fur called Kolinsky, which is a replica of sable. Kolinsky is worked in several ways, either glossy, with a sable finish, or else silver-pointed.

Badger is also used with its strong striping by Grunwald. Max makes large collars rather resembling the Louis Treize style. These collars, being very big and rather far from the neck, and made of fur on the outside and inside, are very practical because they can be fastened as high as the wearer wants. Max also has some short, loose mantles in the style of the Louis Quinze abbé's cloak. Drecoll, too, showed a short mantle in sable-finished Kolinsky, with big puffed sleeves.

Minever is a fur which is much used in Max's collection. In some collars he uses entire animals laid on one over the other. The outside of the garment shows their backs, the inside the white breasts.

A new fur that is very popular this season for trimmings is nutria, a kind of beaver.

One of the year's big novelties is the large fur collar. It is in many shapes, the "Incroyable," which comes right up over the mouth, with two flaps hanging down to the arms, is the most famous. Another large collar is hood-shaped at the back, made of a double flounce in otter to which is attached a single fox with head and tail hanging at the back. Other collars are made of a rectangular piece of fur buttoned in front to the top.

All the collars have special muffs to match them. They vary in shape between round and oval. One style long, but not big, has the two ends worked, with skins laid horizontally, three skins running around in the middle.

All the best milliners, as well as furriers, are introducing hood-shaped and "Incroyable" collars, to be worn with fur toques. In some houses there is a free use of ermine, combined with black or blue fox.

There are also fancy furs for trimmings, such as marmot, dyed ape, and Burnduk, which looks like tigerskin and is taken from a Siberian cat. Real sable and chinchilla, of course, are always fashionable, but they are so dear that in this war year no novelties have been made of them.

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Embodying the utmost simplicity and elegance. Paris models—adaptations—original designs. Also smart models for immediate selection.

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We reproduce the newest style features and fashion novelties almost as soon as they are originated abroad.

We specialize in value giving; devoting our greatest efforts to provide for our patrons the very best in style, fabrics and workmanship at the lowest possible prices.

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Of Sharkskin Velour, Broadcloth, Whipcord, Kitten's Ear Cloth, Wool Velour, Peau de Souris, Velour Checks, Gabardine and Chiffon Velvet; richly lined and warmly interlined; trimming of silk braid, velvet, fur and embroidery.

29.50 34.50 39.50 up to 98.50



Misses' *College Club* Suits
(Registered U. S. Patent Office)
An innovation of decided interest to stylish members of the Younger Set.
Two Prices Only

24.50 29.50

Every dictate of fashion and predominating style feature of the new season is represented in this display, including richly fur trimmed models, and the jaunty, boyish effects just coming into vogue. Developed in imported Corduroy, Broadcloth, Whipcord, Gabardine, Velour Checks and Wool Velour; Coats are warmly interlined. Sizes 14-16-18-20.

Stewart & Co. *Have Arranged for Monday*
A Sale of Fur Trimmed Suits
AT ADVANTAGEOUS SPECIAL PRICES
About 300 Stylish Suits in the first special sale of the new season; in all the wanted fabrics; handsomely fur trimmed. Coats in Russian, flare and box effects, warmly interlined; skirts are plaited, flare or circular models. 24.50

Stewart & Co. Present Dresses for All Occasions
Of Serge, Charmeuse, Satin, Soiree Silk, Gros de Londre and Taffeta Silk, combined with Chiffon, Crepe Georgette and Laces.
13.75 18.50 24.50 up to 145.00

Stewart & Co. *Have Arranged for Monday*
A Sale of Afternoon and Street Dresses
Of serge, combined with various kinds of silken fabrics, both plain colors and plaid; also charmeuse combined with Georgette crepe. 16.50

Stewart & Co. Present Street Coats and Evening Wraps
Of Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Seal Plush, Silk Velour, Fancy Mixtures, Vicuna Velour, Mother of Pearl Cloth, Avenue Cloth, Sharkskin Velour and Chiffon Velvet; many are handsomely fur trimmed.
12.50 18.50 24.50 up to 147.50

AUTUMN FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN

They Will Follow Along the Same Lines as Those for Grown-Ups---Marked Similarity in Designs Offered.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—As is often the case, the new fashions for little ones are following the same styles as those of grown-up people. If the mothers are to wear large skirts the juveniles are forthwith dressed in the same style. That children's clothes should be modeled on adult styles seems natural when one realizes that leading couturieres like Lanvin, Paquin, and Cheruit create them.

So it comes about that the new frocks for little girls are very wide, full at the base, with coats covering the whole skirt in the way of the redingotes and Russian coats that women are going to wear this Winter. mademoiselle's frock is cut "en forme," and so is her long coat. Skirts are short, the length varying from just above to just below the knee, according to the age of the wearer; but in any case they are shorter than in previous seasons. It couldn't very well be otherwise; it would be ludicrous to see young girls in long skirts, while their mothers are wearing short ones.

Paquin, Lanvin, and Cheruit are considered to set the fashions for children together with the shop called "Fairyland" and Lina Mouton. There is a marked similarity in all their collections, as is the case this season in grown-up styles. For instance, as all the couturieres have shown wide, short skirts and Russian coats, so all the houses for children have introduced short frocks standing away from the figure in a bell-shaped effect, raglan sleeves, and often without belting so as not to spoil the purity of line. All have used wool embroideries, velvet, velours de laine, and silks.

Embroideries and slight touches of color or ribbon give a decided mark to frocks in serge, gabardine, and velvet in the dark shades which are mostly employed, such as crow's blue, black, especially in velvet, drab, and tête de negre. Vivid and light colors have not been forgotten in the childish collections, much violet in the favorite tones of prelate and bishop are used. Only a few years ago one would not have dressed a child in violet, as this color was then reserved for elderly women; but today it is considered chic.

Lina Mouton's collection shows a peculiar delicacy in handling tulles and mousselines in party frocks, a real harmony in the choice of colors and a complete comprehension of what is suitable for each age. For instance, if embroidery is needed on a frock intended for a little mite about 4 or 5 years old it will be made so very childish as to suggest the incoherent design a baby might have produced with a pencil.

Mouton's frocks are short, often bell shaped, in one piece from neck to knees with the exception of the sleeves, which are mounted in raglan style; the part of the sleeve which comes on the shoulder is large and often square instead of pointed.

Other models have flat bodices, with sometimes a little side pocket. The skirts are cut "en forme" and fall in numerous godets. On such a style a belt is needed, generally of the same stuff as the dress. It is set rather high, but gives service only at the sides, where it almost has the look of high pockets; it is replaced at back and front by motifs of wool embroidery in various colors.

She also makes some tailored suits. The little raglan coat is in a regular bell shape, entirely covering the frock; some of these have high fur-trimmed collars with cuffs to match. The big fur-trimmed Russian coats are sometimes buttoned at the side. There is a most attractive model in white faille bordered by a piece of embroidery; it is bell-shaped in the skirt and has a tiny bolero effect in prelate duvetyn which recalls the Empire style. A raglan coat in the same duvetyn completely covers the frock, forming a three-piece suit.

Blue Over Pink.

Among party frocks for girls between 10 and 15 is one of pink faille covered with pale-blue mousseline over the upper part of skirt and the top of the bodice, which is shaped as a round wimple. The blue muslin over pink silk makes a pretty transparency. The base of the skirt and lower part of the bodice are made of silk showing bands of pale-blue satin alternating with bands of white moire; tiny silk roses join this high flounce to the top of the skirt, and the same little flowers outline the wimple and base of the puffed short sleeves. A belt effect is obtained by a ruche of pale-blue satin ribbon.

Several had belts of ruching; sometimes they are so made as to recall organ pipes or cartridge belts. A lavish use of tiny flowers are disposed in circles or in points.

On frocks for occasion for tots they use original beadings or embroideries. A periwinkle bell-shaped satin gown is embroidered at the base in darker blue, green, and a reddish violet called "betterave." Another is in white crêpe de chine and mousseline de sole outlined at base by tiny blue satin ribbon ruched, alternating with grops of three flat coral beads. The front top of the gown is laced with a blue string ended by large pear-shaped coral beads.

The cloaks are made of cotton velvet, chiffon velvet, and velours de laine. There was a pretty Nattier blue ratine velvet, all speckled, which has the same aspect as "panécla," recently introduced by Rodier. As for colors, next to the dark tones, violet, betterave, Nattier, and crocus have the greatest vogue.

Hats are very original this season. There are large capelines made of velvet or bengaline to match frocks or coats. The underside is often made of pink or white silk or mousseline, but the trimming is always of ribbon, generally in faille an inch wide, the favorite colors being Nattier blue, pastel pink, and betterave. These ribbons are laid around the crown or quilted on the upper edge of the brim, often making a cartridge effect at certain places. Sometimes one or two roses are added, but very often two different colored ribbons are used together, such as a narrow blue faille with a wider pink satin; the effect on a black velvet hat is very charming. Brims bordered with fur, especially sable, and large capelines in gathered velvet are two of the children's styles that closely followed adult fashions.

Caps of Satin.

Capelines are made for any age, while tiny hats, often made to match suits or frocks are principally reserved for girls under ten. They are in silk, velvet, panne and other materials fashionable for women. Kid and panne are, perhaps, the latest novelties. Sometimes they are quite elaborate, with a great deal of embroideries in silk, beads, and wool. Silk embroideries are chiefly made in French knots.

Lina Mouton shows a Dutch bonnet of betterave satin. Down the front part a Nattier blue faille ribbon is laid flat, the middle of which is embroidered in silk and metal threads on a ground of betterave beads.

A sort of "cabriolet" is in black panne just like men's high crown hats; the trimming is obtained by old pink velvet embroidered in a gold Greek design, two wings of same velvet gold outlined make a sort of big bow at the neck.

A little cap of blue satin is strewn with embroidered strawberries and bordered with ermine, a tiny puff of betterave colored ostrich feather enlivening one side.

Then there are shapes to be worn drawn over the eyes sometimes made in kid, much embroidered with silk and beads.

Wool embroideries in vivid colors are used in large quantities, not only on woolen, but also on silk frocks and on the hats as well.

In conclusion, there are Lina Mouton's novel indoor Chinese shoes. They have double felt soles with the toe caps in silk, and are fastened at the ankles by bows of ribbon.

NEW BERNARD AND DRECOLL OFFERINGS

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Bernard, who is always an American favorite, has an important collection of more than one hundred modes. They are principally tailored suits, in which he has always a big success. The most important feature in these is wide, full, short skirts. Often to give width to the skirts he inserts groups of pleats. His jackets have godets, some of them very long, reaching below the knees, and even entirely covering the skirt. This three-quarter style will not, probably, be very popular here, as Parisians seem to prefer long, outer coats to wear over suits with short jackets or one-piece suits. The colors he uses are dark for morning suits and for afternoon gowns. Black, navy blue, and drab are his favorites. His materials are serge, gabardine, velours de laine, and cotton velvet, and for theatre and restaurant gowns, he uses faille, bengaline, chiffon velvet, and mousseline de sole.

This house has made a distinct success with restaurant coats in Russian style, in vivid colored velvets trimmed with fur, which will be more in favor this season than the usual voluminous cape, and will probably replace it for seasons to come.

For evening wear and ball gowns Bernard has made flat bodices, tight in front, which he calls "corsages à l'ancienne," the shoulders falling down as in the Restoration period. The skirts are short and ample, trimmed at the hips with tassels here and there. The whole result of this style of gown is to give an effect like that of the clothes worn in old days by "la Camarge." These gowns are made in vivid colors, turquoise, Lancret blue, Manon pink, geranium, grenadine, maize, and the materials are in faille, mousseline, and beaded tulle; a great deal of beads in vivid colors, and quantities of cabochons.

Drecoll has followed an original line for ball gowns. He has taken inspiration from the Louis XIII. style. He makes large flat collars, cut "en forme," going all around the bust a little way under the shoulders; there are flat aprons in front, while the remainder of the skirt is very large from the sides, in the manner of farthingales. These frocks are made in vivid shades. One especial success was in a ruby red called "Vélasquez."

Another typical detail in this collection is the use of plaited aprons in front and back to give fullness to the skirts. By the way, Drecoll employs all kinds of plaiting a great deal, particularly plaited tulle. He also uses metallic brocaded silk, cabochons, beads, and metallic laces.

He makes daring mixtures of materials and shades; for instance, Manon pink is covered with yellow tulle, brocaded in gold. They use many vivid colors, chiefly ruby, groseille, violet, and metallic transparency.

There is one stylish gown in black velvet which has a Louis XIII. collar in tulle, caught on the arms to make a kind of sleeve, by means of a wreath of flowers. There are many very fluffy "pierrot" collarettes.

For afternoon wear he uses satin, velvet, and faille, and for morning chiefly sable cloth and wools, such as serge.

There is a black velvet suit whose jacket is long, covering the skirt to the base; above is a flat bodice, also in black velvet with a silk tartan skirt. This plaid is on a ground of white faille, and the stripes, disposed in lozenges, are vivid red with a black line in the middle.

Drecoll also makes long redingotes, flat backs, and a few Russian models. Belts and collars in vivid shades or in kid. The morning gowns are especially good and young with the details.

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To make this boon to womankind quickly known, and to place it speedily within the reach of the greatest number, we have induced representative stores throughout this country to participate in a great trade event during the first week in October—

A "Self-Help" Exposition
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—the purpose of which is to forcibly bring before the public the exclusive merits of this new WONDERLIFT Corset.

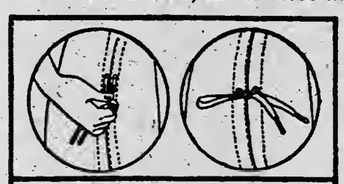
During this period every Corset Department will become, for the time being, a branch of the NEMO HYGIENIC-FASHION INSTITUTE. The thousands of graduates and students of this Institute who are employed in many stores throughout the country, as well as the regular staff of every Corset Department, will unite in a great effort to demonstrate and instruct the women of the United States in the latest and most scientific method of *SELF-HELP;* and our own staff of Instructors will visit, during that week, as many stores as possible.

These experts will explain the new feature of this remarkable corset; how it gives the most healthful natural support, with delightful comfort; how it gradually and effectively reduces the size and also the weight of the figure; how it keeps the healthy woman healthy, and relieves those who are physically weak.

They will fit the "Wonderlift" on you, and show you how to adjust it YOURSELF, so that it will give you symmetrical lines and a stylish, fashionable figure.

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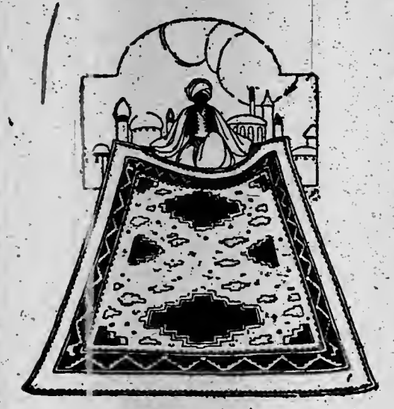
Mesdames Farquharson and Wheelock beg to inform their patrons that the display of MODELS begins PROMPTLY at 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily. The entire stock is then shown, and the management will esteem it a courtesy if visitors will take advantage of this fact by endeavoring to inspect the collection at those hours.

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Room Size Khiva Bokhara carpets, which come in beautiful shades of soft red, terra cotta, and brownish effects.

190.00 to 390.00

Room Size Saruks, Kirmanshah and Ispahan carpets. Too beautiful for words to describe. You must see them to appreciate their wonderful weird oriental effects and colorings.

90.00 to 225.00

Room Size Chinese carpets, including light and dark blues, golden browns, and soft yellowish effects so peculiar in the Chinese.

96.00 to 210.00

Iris and Sivas carpets, in hall and room sizes, some in dark, rich colorings, and others in beautiful soft rose effects.

Anatolian Pieces

An exceptionally fine collection of these oriental pieces. Good size mats; a great many in soft tones. Priced 4.50, 8.50, 9.75 and 13.50.

Beloochistan Pieces

that come in soft tones of red, with a few in light shades of tan. Very inexpensively priced at 6.75 and 9.75.

Other Beautiful Pieces

Mossoul, Kurdistan, Bijar and Beloochistan pieces. There are generous assortments to choose from. Strongly woven in handsome, appealing designs. Sizes range from 2:8 to 4 by 5:6 to 7 ft. long. Prices, 15.00, 22.00, 25.00 and 28.00.

Royal Bokhara Pieces

Very rare collections of these Oriental rugs. Some exquisite pieces in soft tones of rose. Handsome for table pieces or floors. Priced 35.00 to 55.00.

Another Fine Assortment

A rare assemblage of Saruks and Kirmanshahs; sizes about 4x7. Priced from 52.00 to 85.00. Size 8x5, priced from 34.00 to 60.00.

See These Pieces

Included are some fine Kurdistans, Laritans, Dozars and Irans-Sarabands. Sizes 3:3 to 4:6 by 6 to 7 ft. long. Priced from 32.50 to 50.00.

Bamberger's, Fourth Floor

Bamberger's Home Dressmaking Week

The sole purpose of Bamberger's Home Dressmaking Week, as the name implies, is to create interest in the art of home sewing. We held a similar event last February which caused widespread comment. This season's Home Dressmaking Week will be of even wider scope. Besides especially planned displays of yard goods and dressmaking accessories in the various departments, we have arranged to have with us during the week, Miss Amelia Merritt Ives, the well-known New York designer of women's costumes, who will deliver three lectures a day in our Auditorium, sixth floor. Important special offerings abound in silks, dress goods, laces, trimmings, embroideries, white goods and other dressmaking materials. Come, Monday, by all means.

Programme of Events

Monday, October 4th.

10.30 A. M. "The Mode of To-morrow."

How to select a style that will last and how fashions are influenced by current events.

2.30 P. M. "The Secret of Being Well Dressed."

An interesting discourse on the subject of suiting one's clothes to one's surroundings.

4.00 P. M. "Stretching the Dress Allowance."

How any woman with the help of a good paper pattern and labor saving materials can have two or three gowns for the price of one.

Tuesday, October 5th.

10.30 A. M. "Remodeling Gowns."

What to buy to make a new creation of your last year's dress. Combinations of materials and colors.

2.30 P. M. "The Secret of Being Well Dressed."

4.00 P. M. "Designing, Cutting and Fitting."

The importance of line in suiting different types of figures, illustrated by sketches of slender and stout figures.

Wednesday, October 6th.

10.30 A. M. "Fabrics and Their Uses."

For the street; for the sports; for the house; for evening; for the woman who does her own work; lingerie.

2.30 P. M. "The Secret of Being Well Dressed."

4.00 P. M. "Color Harmony and Combinations."

Suggestions for bringing the hat (which also can be made at home) and various accessories into proper relation with the gown.

Thursday, October 7th.

10.30 A. M. "Suiting the Style to the Stout Figure."

An interesting talk on the relation of materials, corsets, brassieres, colors and patterns to full figures.

2.30 P. M. "The Secret of Being Well Dressed."

4.00 P. M. "Dressing the Elderly Woman."

How a woman of advanced years may be modishly and at the same time sensibly gowned.

Friday, October 8th.

10.30 A. M. "Personality Expressed in Color and Style."

The influence of color on one's moods and the restfulness or stimulus of different textures.

2.30 P. M. "The Secret of Being Well Dressed."

4.00 P. M. "Modern Laundry Methods."

How to tub your frocks and lingerie. This lecture will appeal to every woman who cares for the life and good looks of her wearables.

Saturday, October 9th.

10.30 A. M. "Dressing the Child and the School Girl."

A straightforward talk that every mother of a school girl or growing child should hear.

2.30 P. M. "The Secret of Being Well Dressed."

4.00 P. M. "The Business Woman's Clothes."

Suitable and becoming gowns as a stimulus to efficiency. What the business woman should wear.

"Fictitious Shopping"

In one of his straight-from-the-shoulder talks on the "RETURN GOODS EVIL," Arthur Brisbane says:

"Avoid especially fictitious shopping, the buying of things that are to be sent back, the ordering 'on approval' of hats, wraps, and other things to show your friends and not to be bought. Your husband will tell you that for all this work he must pay. If the women of the country would stop compelling the merchants to spend millions a year on foolish, unnecessary deliveries of goods that are returned, those millions would go into the pockets of the women in cheaper prices."

Mr. Brisbane hit the nail squarely on the head when he spoke of "fictitious shopping." Few people know to what an extent this "fictitious shopping" is being carried on.

Those who indulge in it probably do not realize the insidiousness of the practice.

A "fictitious shopper," as Mr. Brisbane outlines, is one who shops for the sheer pleasure of shopping. She seldom keeps what she has sent to her home, thereby depriving others of the opportunity of actually BUYING.

A "fictitious shopper" is usually a woman who has a great deal of leisure and not sufficient MENTAL CAPACITY to put idle hours to good, profitable, or even ENJOYABLE use. She selects what she has no earthly idea of keeping, but the selling, wrapping up, and sending of her MAKE BELIEVE purchases consume as much time as that of a sale that actually STAYS SOLD.

A "fictitious" sale means a salesperson's time wasted, a delivery, frequently a wagon call and a refund or credit. Figure what it means to the merchant. Figure what it means to you.

Don't be a "fictitious shopper." Don't DELIBERATELY take anything from the store that you know you are not going to keep, and thereby deprive us of a LEGITIMATE sale.

Talk it over with your friends.

(To be continued)

Sale of Fashion Promenade Garments

Certain suits and costumes, which were displayed in our recent Promenade of Fashion, show slight signs of wear. These will be offered, beginning at 8:30 Monday morning, at a uniform

Discount of One-Third

The groups include evening gowns, frocks for the afternoon dance, dinner dresses, trotteur costumes, and a goodly number of smart suits for tailored and dress wear.

Bamberger's, Third Floor

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

In the Heart of Newark—Easy to Reach from Everywhere.

NEW COLORS AND MATERIALS

Weaves Out of Fashion for Decades Have Become Foundation Stone of New Costumes

THE threatened avalanche of color has fallen upon us. It is not as bad as we feared. There are so many shades of every color that a woman can keep to demureness if she wishes.

Red is here in abundance and under various names, the chief of which is "Garibaldi," although the tone has been so subdued from its original one that a conservative woman can use a half yard of it at least without feeling conspicuous. There are many coat suits of it, but they should only be chosen by those who have many clothes in their wardrobe. If every woman would learn to buy according to her opportunities and the number of costumes she can afford, there would be less bad dressing on the street. Red is for the rich, not the woman of average means. It is glorious for the country, for a gray afternoon in the motor car, for a box at the matinée, for a smart luncheon where there are many people; but it is not for every-day service in the street.

Dark blue is not really a first-class color this Winter. This seems a strange statement to make when one realizes that so many dark blue gowns and suits have been produced this year, but there never was a time when this color did not meet with approval from enough people to make its exploitation financially successful. If one goes to buy a suit or a frock, another color except navy blue will be offered, but, fashion apart, we are likely to see a great deal of it worn during the daytime.

The bright blues are extremely fashionable. What we once called King's blue is again in style, and naturally the influence of the Watteau period has brought about an immense use of all the pastel shades of blue.

Dark green has its innings. There is the hunter's green, which is more picturesquely named Robin Hood or Lincoln. It lends itself happily to the lavish use of fur for which the season calls. The tone known as reseda has been brought out again by Callot in a wonderful Directoire costume—which is, after all, only Directoire as regards the body part, for the skirt is full—and the other designers have followed her example. Picture gowns of reseda green taffeta, trimmed with silver lace, the drapery caught with pink roses, are among the favorites of this season, and they lend their approval to a popular use of this tone in all soft silks.

Black is more used for evening gowns than for street wear, although a few of the leading American tailors insist that it makes the most fashionable coat suit of the season. Still, nearly all the other colors are used, in cloth more frequently. There are many gray and black mixtures that are woven in worsteds, which are made up into smart morning suits on which fur is not to be used.

All the thin fabrics in black will be immensely popular, not only for evening gowns but for those one-piece frocks that are to be worn under topcoats of fur, duvetyn, or velour. Designers like Lanvin are using a great deal of black net, elaborately trimmed with faille ribbon in black or in a bright light blue to serve as an afternoon gown instead of cloth. One reason that black is popular in the evening is because of the recrudescence of jet. This sparkles on half the evening gowns that are sent over from France.

Black is also fashionable in peltry. Fox and lynx are used in great quantities, and one sees monkey fur on coat suits of black broadcloth. Black satin is rarely used for anything except linings, although here and there is a one-piece frock for the street made of dark blue cloth and black satin combined. Paquin has introduced the use of black and white silk in large contrasting splashes, but we have had so much of this in interior decoration that we are apt to get a bit tired of it. It is one of the most popular things that Paul Poiret ever did—this Martine decoration scheme—but even he would not have recommended much of it in our clothes.

In velvet black is used more than any other color. Worth makes the most distinguished evening gown of the season of it, as he is always expected to do, and this year he gives it an 1880 effect by cascading the train at the side and lining it with shell-pink satin. Black velvet street frocks, to be worn at smart occasions beneath a fur or velour coat, are among the choice offerings. Jenny makes two especially lovely gowns of black velvet, unrelieved by peltry. It is possible, you know, that the world of women may become very weary of fur before the really cold weather sets in. Miles of it have been used up this season, and the woman who does not want to look like her neighbor may refuse to have it put on her suits when the time comes for peltry as a protection against the weather.

Purple is strongly featured, under the names of Bishop and Prelate. As one knows by the names, this fashionable tone is splendidly brilliant. With Burgundy red, which is sumptuously used in all fabrics, it makes the most splendid evening coats and dinner gowns. Both of these gorgeous hues are widely used in millinery. A broad-brimmed sailor hat of prelate purple will be placed above a gown of gray-green cloth that has a Directoire collar of gray fur. Purple flowers are embroidered on the flat surface of black velvet hats, and small purple satin roses are used to catch up tulle and net.

There are few street suits of purple cloth. The fashion for the color does not dip into this field. It contents itself with more splendid garments, as it should. Burgundy red might go very well in a coat suit of duvetyn, but prelate purple must be used in small bits in the street, even though it is allowable to use splashes of it in the house.

Whether the dyers influenced the designers, or the other way around, is not easy to tell, but the pastel colors and the Watteau fashions came out together. Each of the designers created one or more gowns of striped ribbons, white or pale tulles, with pink roses and blue bowknots. The great variety of pastel stripes in ribbons has aided the Watteau influence very much. Entire bodices are made of one width of ribbon, and Jenny creates an evening gown from varying lengths of ribbon and roses, which she calls "a rain of roses."

There is nothing anemic about these Watteau colors. They have enough depth to give them brilliancy. They dominate in blue and pink, and are especially successful in taffeta. One might say they rule the output for evening gowns for young women, leaving the brilliant reds and purples and black touched off with sapphire blue crystals for the older women.

Plaid and striped effects are not in the high fashion they were. The former is used to some extent on street suits in combination with plain color. Pleated skirts of dull green and blue plaid carry godet coats of dark green broadcloth trimmed with fur, but the extravagant fashion for striped material seems to have run itself out, except in ribbons. In these, which were never more fashionable, the Roman influence is strong. It was natural that the political action of Italy in entering the war should bring about the high fashion of brilliantly colored striped ribbon.

They are used on one-piece frocks for the street as well as for evening gowns. The milliners have taken them up, and one of the ultra hats of the season has a Roman scarf passed over the round crown, brought through a wide slit where the brim joins the crown, with the end passing under the chin and over the shoulder in the form of the fashionable muffler.

There are new sport coats made of silk in imitation of Roman ribbon, the stripes going lengthwise of the garment. This is the newest substitute for the colored silk sweater that has ruled American costumery during the last four months from Bar Harbor to Coronado Beach.

Velvet rules the other fabrics. France must have had thousands of yards on hand. Her designers have turned it into every garment for women except underwear, and now that satin is the newest fabric for lingerie, one will not be astonished to hear it is trimmed with velvet ribbon. Cotton velvet is in fashion again. The use of it does not seem to decrease materially the price of a smart gown or suit, but it has been featured by the French dress designers as more serviceable for steady wear than the silk and chiffon velvet.

It comes in every color and has usurped the place and popularity of satin. It has not ousted silk, which remains at the top of fashion, whether it was woven in France, Italy, or America. Our country has produced a fine variety of silk as well as worsteds this year, and there is no reason for a dressmaker to charge an exorbitant price for a silk gown on the assumption that the duty is high.

All the ribbed silks are smart and popular. From the heavy gros grain, or gros de Londres, to the finest faille, silk will be used for gowns, petticoats, hats, wraps, suits, and separate coats. The season has no longer anything to do with the use of thin silk. It will be advocated this Winter, in combination with chiffon, for any kind of gown a woman wants. She must find out the way to keep warm. The furriers will advise a fur coat; she will find that velour and duvetyn will serve as well, if not as luxuriously

Broadcloth has been returned to fashion, and surely America can find enough of it to provide all the suits that are needed. The new kind is quite soft, and as flexible as silk. Duvetyn is another material that has been revived, although it has been in fashion more recently than broadcloth. It was one of Rodier's experiments, and the sensible objection to it was that it did not wear well. There was a velours de laine that came into fashion at the same time which was much more serviceable, but not as attractively supple. Rodier declares that the new weave of duvetyn lasts well, and on this basis the shops and dressmakers offer it in every color for suits and for wraps, especially the latter.

The velour that is on the shop counters in rich deep reds, purples, browns, and greens is mostly advocated for loose topcoats that may be edged with peltry. These will be worn over the Summerlike street frocks of silk and chiffon voile.

Serge is everywhere, but the texture of it is so light that it is advocated for one-piece frocks, not for suits. Only the fine twill is fashionable, the coarser variety of serges are not used. Gabardine, which is a variety of serge, is again on the market, and its rival is a worsted mixture that resembles the tightly woven homespun.

AUTUMN FASHION DETAILS.

EMBROIDERED net is in vogue for evening frocks. White or colored net embroidered with gold and silver is especially striking in artificial light.

The jumper style of bodice is still employed effectively. On evening frocks a silk bodice built on jumper lines, with deep armholes, will disclose tiny sleeves of net or chiffon.

By the linings of the new evening cloaks is their gorgeousness shown. All sorts of brilliant linings in silk are used to give a truly luxurious finish to the rich folds of fur-trimmed velvet, satin, and silk.

Yokes are again in fashion. Some of the most interesting frocks, coats, and blouses show a deep yoke both front and back. Sometimes the yoke extends cap-wise over the shoulders, and sometimes there is a straight yoke across the front which, extended, forms the back of the bodice.

Bandeaus are used to tilt some of the hats forward or up at the side. And on some of the velvet hats these bandeaus consist of a little lift or roll of fur.

Stitching on heavy cloth suits is used decoratively. Bands of stitched cloth are used for trimming around the bottom of skirts and coats and for belts and collars and cuffs.

Fur is used on so many of the new frocks that one almost wonders where it all comes from. It is used, as it was last year, very effectively to edge lace flounces and overskirts, and perhaps it is in combination with a sheer fabric that it is at its best.

Buckles at the belt again bring memories of many seasons ago. When they are properly chosen, with due regard to all the details of the frock of which they form an adornment, they are indeed attractive. But they should always be chosen in this way, not for their intrinsic beauty.

The shoulder cape idea is revived occasionaly in this Autumn's models. Usually, however, it is a part of the frock with which it is worn. A plain taffeta shoulder cape, for instance, will be a part of a flowered taffeta frock.

Business Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEWARK, L. S. Plaut & Co. NEW JERSEY



WONDER WEEK

Our Fourth Annual Wonder Week

Will begin tomorrow, with hundreds of the most wonderful bargains in new, seasonable merchandise of reliable quality-standard ever offered by this or any other store.

Wonder Week requires no special introduction to the people of Newark and its environs.

It has established itself as the greatest merchandising event of the year on Newark's commercial calendar.

The plans and preparations for our Fourth Annual Wonder Week have been made on such an extensive scale that it is safe to assert this event will completely overshadow its three predecessors.

MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF THE MOST DESIRABLE, SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE AT MARVELOUS SAVINGS FROM REGULAR PRICES.

There is no retail store event to equal Wonder Week. It stands alone, without a parallel and produces a greater response than any other special sale event.

NO WOMAN SHOULD MISS OUR FOURTH ANNUAL WONDER WEEK.

In this advertisement we can publish only a small fraction of the numerous extraordinary special offerings of this wonderful Sale.

Watch the Newark daily papers for further news of this great event.

Mail and Phone Orders Filled as Long as Quantities Last Unless Otherwise Stated.

Value $1.00 Satin Messaline, at 67c

35-inch, medium weight, soft chiffon finish, in shades ranging from light to dark tints, pink, light blue, helio, nile, taupe, sapphire, Copenhagen, Belgian, wistaria, brown, egg plant, matelot, marine, old rose, mouse, myrtle, olive, sand, reseda, raisin, navy, white, and black; special for Wonder Week 67c

Regular $1.75 Silk Crepe de Chine, $1.33

40-inch, high-class, double-fold crepe de chine; the most refined silk fabric for any season of the year; soft, rich and beautiful and drapes splendidly; latest tints from the lightest to the deepest shades, too numerous to mention; special for Wonder Week..$1.33

Regular $1.75 Crepe Meteor, $1.25

40-inch, fine for afternoon and evening gowns, it possesses extreme richness; splendid tints in light blue, pink, mais, old rose, gray, wistaria, brown, sand, Russian green, cadet, Copenhagen, delft blue, reseda, tan, navy, white and black; special for Wonder Week $1.25

$1.00 High-Grade Satin Coat Lining, for Wonder Week at 65c Yd.

Twenty-six of the most gorgeous shades possible to procure, varying from the light tints to the dark new Fall tones, also white, black and cream; full 36 inches wide, guaranteed for two seasons' wear; we offer this satin during this sale only; we would therefore advise dressmakers, tailors and home sewing women to secure their wants; special, yard 65c

Men's $1.50 Colored Negligee Shirts, Special at 90c

Broad range of snappy, stylish patterns; superior workmanship and fit; plain and pleated with stiff cuffs, coat style; materials are woven madras; all new Fall designs and colors. These shirts were made to our special order and bear the L. S. Plaut label; sizes, 13½ to 17; special for Wonder Week 90c

Tots' $4.50 Coats, One to Five-Year Sizes, Special at $2.85

Velvet in good shades of Copenhagen, red, navy, brown and black. Corduroy in white, navy and brown. Chinchilla in white. Very new, stylish little coats; about six styles; one is Empire front and back, trimmed with velvet buttons; another is box style, with belt all around; another has back of skirt pleated with belt across.....$2.85

Women's $1.00 Gown of Fine Quality Nainsook, Special at 67c

Front trimmed with three lace medallions, embroidery center, sleeve with one lace medallion, necks and sleeves lace and ribbon trimmed; also gowns of Masonville muslin surplice and high yokes, of two and three good embroidery insertions and tucks, embroidery edge on neck and long sleeves; special for Wonder Week, at.....67c

Silk and Georgette Blouses, At $3.90, Worth $5.00 and More

Fine quality crepe de chine, georgette crepes, and crepe and georgette in combination; delicate shades and white, as well as an excellent assortment of colors to match tailored suits, as navy, black, field mouse, wistaria, dark green, gray, etc.; too many to satisfactorily describe; for Wonder Week $3.90

Girls' Coats at the Low Price of $5.50

These coats were priced to us by several manufacturers at more than this selling price; you may therefore judge the value; splendid quality zibeline, chinchilla or cheviot, flannel or check lined, full length models, cuff sleeve and high necks; navy, brown, green, gray; for Wonder Week..$5.50

Women's Smart $4.00 Shoes; for Wonder Week, $2.95

Every pair well worth $4.00 and some that you cannot tell from the $5.00 kind; made of carefully selected stock; gunmetal and patent leather, button, black cloth tops, plain toes and Cuban heels; gunmetal lace, black cloth tops, and bronze kid; button cloth tops to match with the Spanish Cuban heel; Wonder Week price.....$2.95

Value $2.50 Broadcloth, Wonder Week Price, $1.65

54 inches wide, sponged and shrunk; absolutely pure wool yarns; rich, lustrous, permanent finish; full range of new Fall shades; apollo blue, maroon, black, forest green, cornflower, Yukon brown, myrtle, mosk brown, Copenhagen blue, beaver, artillery blue, pansy, mouse, African brown, sand field gray, navy blue and black; special, yard $1.65

$2.00 and $3.00 Genuine Ostrich Plumes, at $1.00

All carefully selected stock, full fibre, full flues; rich deep, drooping beads, black, white and colors. This is without a doubt one of the greatest bargains in our Wonder Week Sale, at the price of.....$1.00

$15.00 Trimmed Hats, Special, $9.50

Hand-made and block shapes, Lyons and other velvets; black and colors. Hats with shirred brims, shirred crowns, and some both shirred brim and crown. Richly trimmed with ostrich plume heads of the short, broad variety now so much in use on all the Parisian models $9.50

Splendid Silk Dress Value, $14.50

The materials are charmeuse, crepes and taffetas; all are of superior quality and most modish of the season's models; black, navy, field mouse, wistaria, Ethiopian, Copenhagen, and other excellent colors; Wonder Week price $14.50

Values $35.00 to $40.00 Women's Sample Suits, $24.50

These will fit women from 34 to 38 bust; then we have placed about 40 in the lot, secured at a concession in price for this sale; broadcloths, whipcords, gabardines, serges and a few velvets. You may choose while they last during Wonder Week, at....$24.50

Women's Two-Clasp French Kid Gloves, Special, $1.29

With gussetted fingers, made of fine, selected skins; in tan, black and white; self-colored, wide embroidered backs; also tan, with black, and black and white, with contrasting stitchings; pair.....$1.29

Regular 40c Value Colonial Holland Window Shades, 24c

10,000 perfect window shades. This is one of the best domestic Holland shades made, and more of these are sold than all the other makes combined; 36x72 inches; cut lengths; in white, dark green and ecru; mounted on a guaranteed wood spring roller. All complete, crochet ring, pull slot nails and fixtures. "Wonder Week" price.....24c

Regular Value $6.00 to $7.50 Lace Curtains, at $4.90

Most beautiful parlor and living room curtains, consisting of Lacet, Arabe, Irish Point and Marie Antoinette Laces; sill lengths; rich in designs and workmanship; many with heavy borders; Wonder Week price, pair $4.90

Women's $1.50 to $2.00 High-Grade Silk Hose, Special at 95c

Various weights in black, white, bronze and other popular shades; some all silk and others with double lisle garter folds and reinforced soles; special while they last; all sizes, 8½ to 10; pair.....95c

Boys' Double Service Suits (Registered) with Two Pairs of Trousers, Value $7.50; At $5.50

Materials of all wool cheviots in a great variety of pretty patterns, in grays and browns. Clever new Norfolk models, with patch pockets, attached or detachable belts; coats lined with pure worsted serge linings. Both pairs of trousers full lined; sizes, 7 to 18 years; special at.....$5.50

Women's House Dresses, At 65c

You have paid a dollar for no better many a time, and these we think are the best we have ever given; percales and ginghams in a number of excellent models; gray, navy and light effects; for Wonder Week.....65c

Stylish Lingerie Blouses, At $1.65

Not a blouse in this lot that is not excellent value at $2.50; models not shown by us before; voiles, batiste and organdie; some quite plainly tailored, while others are profusely trimmed with lace; high and low collars, or high necks; all sizes up to 46; for Wonder Week $1.65

Men's and Women's Umbrellas, Values Up To $7.50; Special, $2.95

Black and colors; red, green, blue, etc.; some are silks, others union taffeta; the handles are an assorted lot of odds and ends of large manufacturer, imported and domestic novelties; sterling silver and gold plated; 28-inch, 8-rib paragon frame; at..$2.95

Girls' Dresses, Value $7.00, At $5.00

Serge or plaids, in pretty colorings; some combined with velvet or combination of serge and plaid; Russian models, middy models or regulation P. T. models; navy and other colors; worth $2.00 more; for Wonder Week $5.00

$2.00 American Lady Corsets, Wonder Week, Special, $1.19

Correct Corset for average figure, with full hip, medium bust, long skirt; substantially boned to give close-fitting hip and flat back; trimming embroidery, finished with bow; 3 pair hose supporters made of Coutille; sizes 18 to 30; while they last, special..$1.19

Val. Laces, Value to $1.00 a Dozen, 38c

All German goods, in matched sets, ½-in. widths; some beading edges. This is an unusual value for fine quality laces. Buy them now for trimming underwear for children or for Christmas fancy work; all widths at one price; piece of 12 yards.....38c

$5.50 Madeira Hand Embroidered Lunch Sets, $3.50

Sets include 1 24-inch centerpiece, 6 12-inch and 6 6-inch doilies to match, on choice quality fine round thread Irish linen, with real hand-embroidered scalloped edge, with hand-embroidered eyelet center designs; during this sale, set.....$3.50

Women's 50c Lisle Hose at 35c

Imported silk lisle hose, in black, also white, of medium weight; fine, even weave, of a well-known make; all sizes, 8½ to 10; special while they last, 2 pairs, $1.00; pair.....35c

Children's 15c & 19c Ribbed Hose, 12c

Black ribbed hose in both heavy and light weights, an excellent school hose for the young miss or boy; reinforced at all wearing parts; all sizes 6 to 10; special while they last, pair.....12c

Women's 38c Fine Quality Lisle Vests, 24c

Low neck, sleeveless, with silk finished taps drawn through neck and armholes; also fine lisle vests with fancy crochet bodices; regular sizes 4 to 6; special for Wonder Week....24c

Regular 18c and 24c Value Curtain Scrim, 12c

Extra good grade, made of double-twisted thread, double borders, fast color designs, 36 inches wide; suitable for Dutch, long and sash curtains. Special, yard 12c

Women's Regular 50c White Lisle Union Suits, 39c

Low neck, sleeveless, with wide, lace-trimmed bottoms, also cuff knee; perfect in fit and very neatly and serviceably finished; special for Wonder Week, 2 for 75c; each.....39c

Boys' $4.00 Norfolk School Suits With Two Pairs of Trousers, $2.78

Norfolk model, with patch pockets; materials of fine wool, mixed cheviots, in a variety of neat mixtures, grays, and dark tans. Both pairs of trousers cut full and roomy; lined throughout. Sizes 7 to 17 years. No mail or 'phone orders; special $2.78

Value $6.50 Plaid Wool Blankets, at $4.95

Sizes 70x80 and 82x84; assortment comprises checks and plaids in any color; beautiful combination, will wear and launder satisfactorily; special, $4.95

Regular $1.50 Bleached Satin Table Damask, $1.15

Heavy weight, free from dressing, satin lustre; a damask we highly recommend; new and attractive designs; full 2 yards wide; special, yard.....$1.15

20c All-Linen Crash Toweling, 15c

Suitable for hand roller or dish towels; excellent grade, heavy weight, in all white with fast color red borders, full 17 inches wide; special this sale, yard 15c

Regular 89c Pequot Brand Bleached Sheets, 69c

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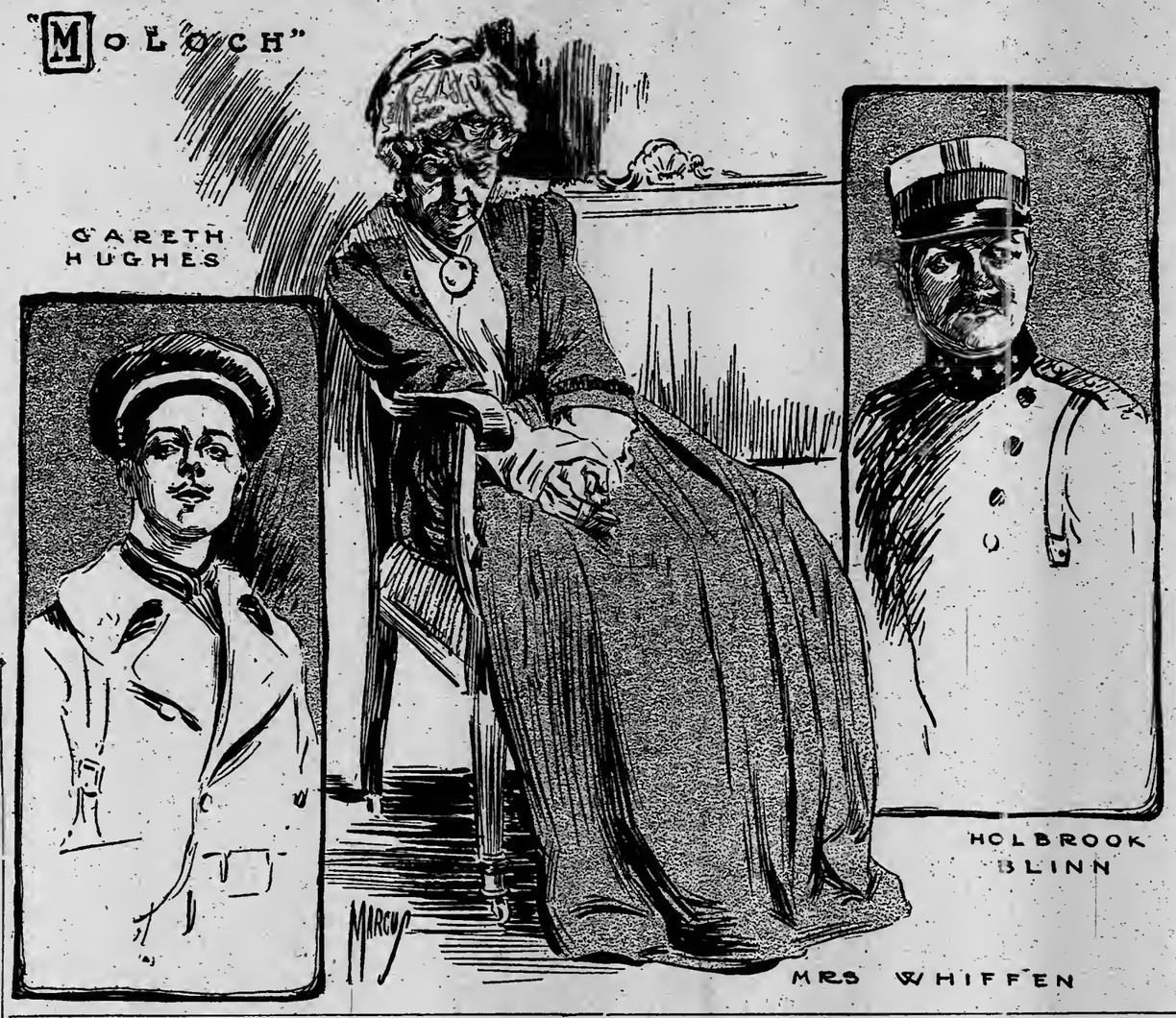
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SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

Mr. Dillingham and His Show---Concerning May Irwin.

A BIG, brave, bouncing show—that is a fit description of the new entertainment which was revealed at the refurbished Hippodrome when its doors were opened to the public once more on Thursday evening of the week just past. It is in all ways a credit to Charles B. Dillingham, and there should be a special supplementary word of appreciation for the smoothness and dexterity with which the new season was launched. It will be remembered it was only last June that Mr. Dillingham found himself abruptly in possession of the largest theatre in the world. It was empty. In little more than three months he had filled it with an entertainment summoned from all the corners of the earth by a process akin to conjury.

He had recklessly said that his Hippodrome would open some time "in September," and in this theatrical world of many delays and chronic postponements, please notice that of the thirty days in that admirable month there was still a good half hour left when the final curtain fell—or rather rose—on the first performance. He had also said that that performance would begin at a certain moment, and the spoiled and skeptical stragglers among the first-nighters were severely shocked to find he meant it. It did. And the presentation moved without a single hitch or a single perceptible slip. Everything was right, from the most elaborate and most colorful ensemble to the smallest usher, (imported, manners and all, from London,) with his trim uniform, palpably scrubbed cheeks, and his polite, alert salute.

All this is worth noting, not so much because it was pleasant but because it is doubtless attributable in large measure to the fine *esprit de corps* which seems to animate the entire Dillingham camp. It is priceless theatrical property. He knows the value of a kindly chorus, and when, on Friday afternoon, all the workers in his other enterprises attended the matinée, he sure every last man of them was hoping "Hip-Hip-Hooray" would prove another "Chin-Chin" just as surely as the cook in Ellis Parker Butler's kitchen is said to pray and believe, while she kneads the dough, that his next story will be every bit as funny as "Pigs Is Pigs."

To note how handsomely and generously the new management has done its job is not to suggest for a moment that amazing and hitherto unsuspected possibilities have been discovered in the vasty depths of the Hippodrome's stage or that there is any great and mysterious gap between "Hip-Hip-Hooray" and the best of the shows given there under older dispensations. Then would memory be ungrateful to some fine pageants of former years; ungrateful to the clever work of Arthur Voegtlin, and ungrateful, especially, to that joyous prodnction of "Pinafore" which some of us still regard as the finest thing that ever happened at the Hippodrome.

May Irwin, Again.

THE genial May Irwin is making ready to depart from Columbus Circle and take up her journey along the long road. "33 Washington Square," Leroy Scott's dramatization of his own story, comes to the end of its New York engagement next Saturday night. It moves out upon the provinces a much better entertainment than it was when Miss Irwin introduced it to the first-night folk a few weeks ago.

It is altogether fitting and proper that the New York run of a play should be thus employed in its steady improvement, but this does not mean that it is good business to bring a farce to town in such shape that its every act cries aloud for alterations. Certainly the piece which remains for another week at the Park created at its first performance here an unfortunate impression that might have been avoided had the changes in text and cast which she has since made been incorporated during the experimental preliminary tour.

One arresting defect in the production as first shown here was the grotesque dissimilarity between the star and the other feminine Dromio of the farce. Mrs. De Peyster's own son, to say nothing of her own coachman, was supposed to mistake her, a tall, dark dowager, for her housekeeper, played by Miss Irwin, who is not precisely tall and not dark at all. It was a case of ludicrous miscasting, such a case as might have inspired the lyric outburst penned when the news went the rounds that Mme. Bernhardt and Maude Adams were to appear together in "Romeo and Juliet." Then sang the bard of all manner of strange doings in the theatre, including, if memory serves, a proposed appearance of Miss Irwin herself as the melancholy Dane—all jingled to the refrain of "When Sarah's playing Romeo to Maudie's Juliet." Eventually, however, Frances Gaunt (misleading name) was cast as Mrs. De Peyster and everything went the better for it. Other changes for the better were hastily made in the company, and Miss Irwin herself emhellished her rôle with a hundred and one inventions of her own, all in the cause of laughter.

Not that this makes "33 Washington Square" a good play for her. It is essentially the farce of Mrs. De Peyster, the social leader in hiding, and no amount of violence done to the story, no amount of wiles practiced by Miss Irwin, can make the housekeeper the centre of interest. But in all her years as a star, May Irwin has seldom if ever had a really good play. Being quite competent to tour the country profitably in a makeshift farce, the economy of the theatre has decreed that she should do just that year in and year out. We can only imagine how delightful it would be to see her in a fine comedy with a fine company and can only wager that such a production would never be suffered to leave Broadway in early October. As it is, she usually accepts a mad manuscript, thriftily shoulders the burden of laughter all by herself, nonchalantly revises the lines out of the deeps of her own great sense of humor, tucks in a rollicking song or so and calls it a vehicle. It is really no vehicle. A play of hers is almost invariably too rickety to carry her. She carries it. You never hear of minor stars taking over her discarded farces; you never hear of a road company tempting fate in a May Irwin play. It was not of such pieces as hers that the author of "The Show Shop" was thinking when he had the stage-mother observe casually: "Oh, yes, my daughter played Mary Turner in 'Within the Law,'" and then add softly, "in the eighth company."

CHEWING-GUM AND ROPE IN THE TEMPLE

ONE of the most interesting and attractive personalities on the New York stage is Will Rogers, a real cowboy with a dash of Indian blood in his veins, who is quite as dextrous at throwing lines of words with a twist that brings his audience up sharp as he is at making a lariat do his bidding. From the cattle range to the position of one of the most popular entertainers on the stage of blasé Manhattan has been Rogers's curious metamorphosis.

That he is popular is attested by his recent record. About two months ago he was appearing in vaudeville at the Palace when a hurry-up call was sent out by the producers of "Hands Up" for a comedy act. Rogers was not under contract to the vaudeville people, for, like the late Charles Frohman, he never signs a contract, so he answered the call, and in consequence was immediately dismissed from vaudeville.

The opening night of "Hands Up" he was in the midst of one of his stunts when the lights were suddenly turned out, and when they went on again the scene had changed and an effort was being made to proceed with the performance. But the audience wanted Rogers, and, because they felt the stage manager had been unjust in cutting him off in the middle of his act, they applauded and cheered for many minutes. The stage manager, with the obstinacy born of a mistake, did his best to force the belated finale, for the revue was behind schedule, after the manner of premières, but the audience would have none of it. Each moment the hubbub increased till finally the cowboy was given the stage again and permitted to finish his act.

While he was still playing in the revue he was engaged as one of the principals of the "Midnight Frolic" above the New Amsterdam, and he still appears there nightly, although he is one of the featured entertainers in "Town Topics" at the Century. There are not many comedians who are allowed to serve two masters simultaneously.

But in spite of this managerial scramble for his services, (he could have returned to vaudeville immediately after the first disciplinary measure,) Rogers is unspoiled. At heart he is still a cowboy who is "glad to lasso the luck while it's comin' my way, and when it quits breakin' to go back to the ranch." Ten years on the stage have failed to give him any of the side of the actor, and it is this simplicity, this genuineness, that wins his audiences and proves that Barnum was only partly right.

"Think of me," he says as he makes halos about his head with his rope on the stage of the Century, "standin' out here messin' around with a little piece of rope where art used to be smeared all over the place."

And that is Rogers's own estimate of himself.

"I don't know how I get by," he said the other day. "I often think it's because they take pity on me. Each year I think they'll get next to me, and when they don't I am surprised. Until they do I'll keep at it, and when they've had enough I'll go back to my little ranch in Oklahoma."

And this is how he talks about another comedian who does some of his stunts:

"I often get the credit for teaching Fred Stone how to handle a rope, but that is a mistake. It was another chap from my part of the country whom Fred picked up. But the boy didn't have to do much teaching. He just showed Fred and Fred did it. Do you know that man Stone's a marvel? Why, last night, out at his place at Amityville, he showed me some ties and twists that I couldn't do, and me born on a ranch."

Which appreciation is contrary to all thespian precedents.

Rogers was born on a ranch at Claremore, Okla. He still owns the ranch, and it is the one he is going back to when audiences find him out, if they ever do. Both his father and mother had Cherokee blood, though in such small proportions that Will is not more than 1-32 good Indian, literally, while he is 100 per cent., figuratively.

"I guess I thought the home ranch was pretty small," he began when he was asked to tell how he happened to go on the stage, "for I used to go away and work on larger ones in Texas and the West. Then one day a pal and I got all the money we could scrape together and went to South America to go into the cattle business. We stayed there some time, but didn't make a go of it, and when we had lost all our money, and I was ashamed to send home for more, we separated and I went to South Africa.

"That was toward the end of the Boer war and I went to work over there breaking horses for the British. We had plenty to do, for many of the horses sent over from America had never been ridden except by cowboys at inspection. There was sport enough while the war lasted. You know a cowboy will ride sixty miles to see a fellow thrown from a horse. There's something so darned funny about it you can't help laughing even if he gets hurt, but it was such a common sight over there we got so we wouldn't turn our heads. A troop would be given green horses that had just come over and by the time the Tommies had put those little pancake saddles on them the horses, who had been standing up for days on the voyage, would be thoroughly mad.

"'I'll ride the bloomin' heggar,' you'd hear a Tommy say. Then the order would come to mount and off the whole troop would go till they sounded like that," and Mr. Rogers indicated a thunder machine that was booming like a mitrailleuse. "American ponies killed more British soldiers than the Boers.

"After the war I joined Texas Jack's show. He had a little Wild West aggregation that visited the camps and did a tremendous business. I did some roping and riding, and Jack, who was one of the smartest showmen I ever knew, took a great interest in me. It was he who gave me the idea for my original stage act with my pony. I learned a lot about the show business from him. He could do a bum act with a rope that an ordinary man couldn't get away with, and make the audience think it was great, so I used to study him by the hour, and from him I learned the great secret of the show business—knowing when to get off. It's the fellow who knows when to quit that the audience wants more of.

"I could have stayed with Jack, and probably, when he died a rich man a few years later, inherited his fortune, for he thought a lot of me and he had no relatives. But I was anxious to be on the move, so I quit the show and went up to Australia. Jack gave me a letter to the Wirth Brothers, big circus men in Australia, and I went to work for them the day after I got there. After I returned home I saw the name of May Wirth advertised as the world's greatest bareback rider. She was a little apprentice girl when I was in Australia.

"I got back, after three and a half years abroad, at the time of the St. Louis Fair, and was with the Mulhalls on the Pike. Then I came to New York with a show and had the luck to rope a wild steer that broke away from the arena in Madison Square Garden and started to climb up among the audience. I broke on the first page with that, and when I tried my pony act out in vaudeville Willie Hammerstein saw me and put me on the Victoria Roof. I didn't want to go at first, because the stage was so small, but he said the smallness of the stage would make the act. There was a great showman—Willie Hammerstein. He was right about my act; they thought it was wonderful I could do my stunts with a pony in so small a space, and I stayed on the roof all Summer.

"That was my first appearance in New York, ten years ago, I think it was, and I've been working ever since about fifty weeks a year. I don't know how they fall for it, but, since they do, I'll be glad and not inquire into it too deeply. Usually I go home every Summer to my ranch, but this year I worked straight through and missed my vacation.

"You ough to hear my son Bill as a critic of his dad. He is three and a half years old, but he can ride and throw a rope. Fred Stone says the kid's ten times funnier than I ever thought of being, and I hope he's right. He takes his rope and says, 'Here's dad's act.' And then he walks around in a circle swinging his rope and mumbling over and over, 'Don't know what I'm doin' out here, I ain't got no act.' The other day he had on a new pair of shoes and his mother said to him, 'Bill, does your shoe hurt?' 'No,' spoke up Bill, 'but my foot does.' Pretty good for a kid three and a half years old, hey? Stone's his hiol, and he'd rather see him ride the horse in 'Chin-Chin' than me do my act any day. 'Some rider, pop,' he says.

"Do you write your own stuff?" Mr. Rogers's visitor asked.

"It ain't written," he replied. "I just get out there and trust to luck, after figuring out something I think will go. But half the time I don't know what I'm going to say or what I'm saying. Sometimes I get twisted and then again I spring something that makes 'em laugh and I remember it and use it again. But mostly I trust to luck and figure that something will happen."

Just then a member of the company stopped in passing to say hello.

"I saw you on the roof last night, Will," he said, "and you were immense."

"You caught me right," Rogers responded. "I went big last night, better than I knew now, but I don't mind telling you it ain't like that every night."

The interview had begun at the stage door of the Century when Mr. Rogers arrived carrying enough musical instruments in cases to equip Europe's orchestra.

"Do you play those, Mr. Rogers?" the interviewer asked.

"I scrape a few ruhe tunes on the fiddle," he answered, "but that's all. When I was in vaudeville I used to carry these around and whenever I went to rehearsal in a new town I would lay all the instruments on a table on the stage. Then I'd take out my rope, do my stunts, pick up my instruments and walk off. And the orchestra leader, who had been waiting all through my act for me to play the banjo and the rest, would always laugh. That was why I carried them."

Which is a good illustration of the nature of this sunny soul whose wit is as refreshing and pungent as the ozone of his Golden West, whose artlessness is a mask for real art.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

BANDBOX THEATRE—Opening of Washington Square Players' second season tomorrow night with a program of four playlets: "A Night of Snow," by Roberto Bracco; "Fire and Water," by Hervey White; "Helena's Husband," by Philip Moeller; "The Antick," by Percy MacKaye.

"MISS INFORMATION"—A comedy by Paul Dickey and Charles W. Goddard, with interpolated songs by Jerome Kern, with Elsie Janis as the star, Tuesday night in the Cohan Theatre.

"DAS SCHLOSS IN POLEN"—A new war comedy in German by Gruenbaum and Sterck, with Jenny Valliere, Wednesday night in the Irving Place.

THE reopening of the Bandbox, the miniature east side playhouse in which the Washington Square Players made their interesting experiment last year, and the return of Elsie Janis in a new play will be the events of chief interest this week. At the Irving Place the German stock company will appear in a new war drama.

Four playlets make up the first program of the Washington Square Players' second season, which will begin tomorrow night at the Bandbox. The achievements of this band of young men and women from the artistic neighborhood whose name they bear constituted one of the most interesting features of the last season.

The personnel includes a majority of last year's principals, Josephine A. Meyer, Alice Harrington, Helen Westley, Florence Enright, Robert Strange, Walter Frankl, Ralph Roeder, Edward J. Ballantine, and Holland Hudson among the number. And then there are some additions to the company, the most interesting of whom is Lydia Lopokova, the Russian dancer, who made her dehut as an actress last year.

The four playlets that will be given during the first month of the season are "A Night of Snow," by Roberto Bracco; "Fire and Water," a comedy by Hervey White; "Helena's Husband," by Philip Moeller, and "The Antick," by Percy MacKaye. It is in the last named that Mlle. Lopokova will appear in the rôle of a Canuck girl.

Elsie Janis's new piece, which will be given its first performance in the Cohan Theatre Tuesday night, is described as "a little comedy with a little music." It is entitled "Miss Information," and is from the collaborating pens of Paul Dickey and Charles W. Goddard, who wrote "The Misleading Lady." The little music mentioned was composed by that concocter of sweetly insinuating melodies, Jerome Kern.

Miss Janis might be trusted to take care of a little music, for she has a little voice, but she will have help in this department. The songs are gronped in the third act, the action of which passes in Fychere's Parisian café, where gather midnightly opera singers, artists, and other Bohemians, and the cast includes Maurice Farkoa and Irene Bordoni, who have appeared in real Paris café chantants, not to mention our own Melville Ellis. Then there are Howard Estahrook, Francis McGinn, Eugene Revere, Annie Esmond, Vivian Rushmore, David Todd, Leavitt James, Diane Oste, Pauiette Antoine, and Frank Rainger in the company.

"Miss Information" is said to be largely Miss Janis, so if you care for one you are apt to like the other. Her rôle is that of a gur-rui detective who appears in various disguises, and thus Miss Janis's versatility is served.

A new war comedy, "Das Schloss in Polen," by Gruenbaum and Sterck, will be presented by the German stock company in the Irving Place Theatre Wednesday night. The occasion will serve to introduce to American audiences Jenny Valliere, whose beauty is famous in Berlin and who for a number of years was a favorite at the Hamburg Thalia Theatre. Arnold Korff, the Viennese star, who made his début last week; Richard Feist, and Margaret Christians will be among the principals.

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IN THE THEATRES ALONG BROADWAY



Jane Cowl in "Common Clay."—Republic.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Presented
Birth of a Nation (film)	Liberty	March 3
The Girl Who Smiles	Longacre	Aug. 9
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Under Fire	Hudson	Aug. 12
Some Baby!	Fulton	Aug. 16
Chin-Chin (second year)	Globe	Aug. 16
Rolling Stones	Harris	Aug. 17
33 Washington Square	Park	Aug. 23
Common Clay	Republic	Aug. 26
Young America	Gaiety	Aug. 28
The House of Glass	Candler	Sept. 1
Duke of Killicrankie—Rosalind	Lyceum	Sept. 6
Battle Cry of Peace (film)	Vitagraph	Sept. 9
Grumpy (return engagement)	Empire	Sept. 13
Hit-the-Trail Holliday	Astor	Sept. 13
Moloch	New Amsterdam	Sept. 20
German War Pictures	Forty-fourth Street	Sept. 20
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics	Century	Sept. 23
The New York Idea	Playhouse	Sept. 28
The Princess Pat	Cort	Sept. 29
Hip Hip Hooray	Hippodrome	Sept. 30

AT OTHER THEATRES

STANDARD—Edward Sheldon's dramatic arrangement of Sudermann's striking novel, "The Song of Songs," acted by a company that includes Irene Fenwick, Thomas A. Wise, and Cyril Keightley of the original cast of principals.

YORK—Olga Petrova in "The Revolt," a drama by Edward Locke, with Fritz Lieber, Richard Lyle, and Earla Elverson in her supporting company.

LEXINGTON—"Under Cover," Rol Cooper Megrue's melodrama seen throughout last season at the Cort, the cast headed by Florence Malone, Rockliffe Fellowes, Hubert Druce, and Harry Crosby.

BRONX—Fred Jackson's farce, "A Full House," originally presented in the Longacre, with Herbert Corthell, May Vokes, and George Parsons in the roles they created.

COLUMBIA—The Strolling Players in a mixture of vaudeville, musical comedy and burlesque, Gus Fay, Hal Skelly, and Doris Thayer being the chief funmakers.

GARRICK—"Miss Gloria" and "One Night Opera," two burlesques presented by the United States Beauties Company, which includes Jules Jacobs, Charles H. Boyle, and Bert Marlon as its principal comedians.

YORKVILLE—"Around Town," a two-act travesty acted by the Cracker Jacks Company, headed by Phil Ott, Nettie Nelson, and May Levitt.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

PROSPECT—Keith vaudeville with these features: William Courtleigh in George V. Hobart's sketch, "Peaches"; Jack Ryan and Harry Tierney in a program of songs that embraces some of their own compositions; Winsor McCay and his movie mammal, "Gertie."

ORPHEUM—Eva Tanguay with a new assortment of songs and gowns designed to make audiences murmur, "Marvelous"; Craig Campbell, tenor, singing a group of songs; Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore in songs and dances.

BUSHWICK—Wilton Lackaye and company in the Johnstone-Williams dramatic playlet, "The Bomb," in which Mr. Lackaye gives a virile characterization of an Italian laborer; Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry in their latest comedy sketch, "The Rube"; George East, assisted by the McGinnis Brothers, in an elaborate dancing novelty.

MONTAUK—The Salisbury-Mayo farce, "Twin Beds," which ran a year at the Fulton and Harris Treatres, with Lois Bolton, Clare Weldon, Susanne Morgan, and John Welch in the cast.

GRAND—"The Phanton Rival," the drama in which Leo Ditrichstein appeared last season at the Belasco, acted by the resident stock company.

MAJESTIC—Louis Mann in Edward Locke's comedy, "The Bubble," with Laura Walker and Auguste Burmester of the original company.

CRESCENT—The Crescent Players in Margaret Mayo's romantic drama of the sawdust ring, "Polly of the Circus," with Dorothy Shoemaker in the rôle of Polly, acted by Mabel Taliaferro in the original Liberty Theatre production.

Brave Captain Lauder.

William Morris has received a cable from Harry Lauder stating that his son, Captain John Lauder of the Argyle Sutherland Highlanders, has recovered from his third wound and returned to his regiment in France. When he is not organizing bands of pipers or entertaining the wounded with songs and stories the Scotch comedian is getting ready to depart for New York late this month. His tour will begin Nov. 8 in New York.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

A LIEUTENANT, Gareth Hughes," the program of "Moloch" at the New Amsterdam reads. The Lieutenant only appears once, and then he is on but a short time, but Mr. Hughes's performance is so forceful that the tragedy of the young officer of the Invading Army is one of the memories of the drama that lingers.

Gareth Hughes is a boyish Welshman, bright-eyed, enthusiastic, serious. He was born in Llanelly, Wales, of an old Celtic bardic family. He is not many years over twenty, and made quite a reputation in his own country as a boy actor. He began his career as Osric in "Hamlet," with Allan Wilkie, and was for two years featured as a boy actor, playing in booths, "fit-ups," and theatres everything from "Marie Martin" to "Hamlet."

While still a youth he went to London, stage-managed the entire production of "The Joneses" at the Strand for Louis Meyer, and played the part of an old vicar of eighty years. He afterward played the part of the invalid boy in "Change," the Welsh prize play, at the Haymarket in London. About this time he also played in "Little Miss Llewellyn" at the Vaudeville Theatre.

Then came an engagement with the late Lawrence Irving. He came to the Booth Theatre in New York as stage manager for the Welsh Players, and in Chicago at the Fine Arts he acted in "Change." There followed a season at the Little Theatre, Philadelphia, and when B. Iden Payne appeared in "The Critic" last year at the Princess, Mr. Hughes was a member of his company. Then he played Benjamin in "Joseph and His Brethren"; was featured in Graham Moffatt's vaudeville sketch, "The Concealed Bed," and played boys' rôles with the Irish Players at the Bandbox Theatre last season.

IN neutrality we trust" is the motto at the Hudson Theatre, where Rol Cooper Megrue's war drama, "Under Fire," is playing. There's a reason—several of them, in fact.

William Courtenay is Irish, and proud of it; E. G. Robinson is French, Norman Tharp is English to a degree wrist-watch-y, and—now look out for trouble—Robert Fisher is German, and so, too, are every last one of the squad of German soldiers that march on in the second act. Can you blame the stage manager for having posted notices in German, French, and English around the stage and dressing rooms the day the show opened, reading: "This Place Is Neutral—This Is for You"?

Not that there has ever been even the slightest breach of neutrality back stage. There hasn't been a chance of staging anything but a play war, thanks to the ever-watchful and far-seeing stage manager.

When it came time to assigning dressing rooms for the company Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Tharp, and Mr. Robinson, just by the merest chance, you know, found their rooms close together and all on the same side of the stage.

Some regular State Department diplomacy was used with Mr. Fisher, and while his dressing room was located on the opposite side of the theatre and as far from the Allies' stronghold as possible, it was pointed out to him that the ventilation over on his side was ever so much better. The camp of the reservists was pitched in a specially prepared place beneath the stage.

According to Frank Craven, who plays the part of the American war correspondent, there is no more sign of a war around the Hudson Theatre than there was in Belgium the day before the Germans came. "At the same time," says Craven, "I'm keeping my fingers crossed that nobody starts nothing."

CHARLES DILLINGHAM is noted for his ready wit. This sample is not as ready as it was several months ago, but that is not Mr. Dillingham's fault.

A reporter called on him the night following the announcement of Secretary Bryan's resignation from the Cabinet for an expression of opinion.

"I know nothing about vaudeville," replied America's foremost musical comedy producer.

MR. DITRICHSTEIN'S PLAY.

It Is Called "$2,000 a Night" and Will Be Produced Soon.

The new play in which Leo Ditrichstein will make his first appearance under the management of Cohan & Harris has been named "$2,000 a Night." The play was written by the actor in collaboration with Frederic and Fannie Hatton, who wrote "Years of Discretion." The first performance will be given a week from tomorrow night in Syracuse and later the play will be offered here.

The cast chosen to support Mr. Ditrichstein is a large and efficient one. It includes Beverley Sitgreaves, Virginia Fox Brooks, Isabel Irving, George E. Romain, Antonio Salerno, Arthur Lewis, Will Ricciardi, W. D. Shatts, Julian Little, Frederick Macklyn, Cora Witherspoon, Madeline Durand, Anna McNaughton, Malcolm Fassett, John Baldwin, Lee Miller, and Leslie Rycroft.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

KNICKERBOCKER — Frank Keenan in "The Coward," Dorothy Gish in "Old Heidelberg," Eddie Foy and family in "A Favorite Fool," and Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic."

STRAND — Pauline Frederick in "Zaza."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET — "The Song of the Wage Slave."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Theda Bara in "Sin."

RIVERSIDE — William Farnum in "The Wonderful Adventure."

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—Photoplay festival.

PLAZA — George Fawcett in "The Majesty of the Law."

A NEW arrangement of pictures will be used for the second week of the Triangle Film Company's occupancy of the Knickerbocker. The program, which will be offered for the first time this afternoon, will consist of two long dramatic features and two short farces. To provide entertainment for the early arrivals one of the farces will be thrown on the screen at 1:50 and 7:50 each afternoon and night.

"The Coward," a civil war story, with Frank Keenan in one of his virile characterizations, and "Old Heidelberg," a picture version of the romantic drama of that title, with Dorothy Gish as the Kathie and Wallace Reid as Karl, are the two dramatic pictures. Eddie Foy and his numerous family acted for one of the farces, a tale of circus life, and Raymond Hitchcock posed before the camera for "Stolen Magic."

Cyril Maude is acting for another motion picture. While his acrobatic experiences in posing for the varied scenes of "Peer Gynt" did not convince the English actor that screen work was essential to his happiness, the remuneration offered was such that he could not refuse, especially when he considered the constantly ascending taxes in England.

"When each succeeding cable brought a higher bid," says Mr. Maude, "and I communicated the fact to my family at the breakfast table, they finally insisted that I must accept."

So most of Mr. Maude's waking hours not spent as dear old Grumpy at the Empire are taken up with mimeing for the new picture in a studio. The scenario was written for the star.

S. Rankin Drew, accompanied by a party of Vitagraph players, went to Saranac Lake last week to photograph the outdoor scenes for James Oliver Curwood's story of the Canadian Northwest, "The Hunted Woman."

When "Young America," the delightful play typifying the American juvenile spirit, current at the Gaiety Theatre, was given its first try-out at Atlantic City, it appeared under the title, "Me and My Dog." Eddie Dunn, Cohan & Harris's publicity agent, who was fluttering about the theatre like the proverbial hen, admitted to himself that the title was not one to catch the public eye and the public moneys.

Hence he cast about for a proper substitute, and, finding none, sought surcease from his mental distress in the motion picture theatre across the way. It so happened that the Famous Players Film Company's "Rags" was the attraction. In it there is a scene in which some mischievous boys tie a tin can to the tail of a dog. As this scene occurs there flashes upon the screen the subtitle, "Young America."

When the subtitle appeared Mr. Dunn jumped from his seat with the cry, "That's it," and rushed from the theatre, leaving those within earshot in deep doubt as to what "it" was. But Mr. Dunn knew, and so did the rest of the firm soon.

Richard Le Gallienne, poet and novelist, has succumbed to the golden lure of the movies. He has just completed for the Equitable Motion Pictures Corporation a scenario entitled "The Chain Invisible." The players of the company will decide by vote which of their number will act the principal rôles. When this has been done the picture will be produced at the company's studio at Flatbush. The author will help direct the taking.

One of the few works of Henry Arthur Jones, the English dramatist, to reach the screen is his play "The Masqueraders." It will be released this month through the Paramount program. The picture is from the studio of the Famous Players, and for it Hazel Dawn acted the principal rôle.

Dialogue—the interpretation of what is being said by the players through the appearance of the actual words on the screen—has been used heretofore in moving pictures merely to explain the action of the story. Even for such purposes the intrusion of subtitles, as the printed word is known on the screen, has been restricted as far as possible, on the ground that they spoiled the effect of the picture.

Mrs. Sidney Drew, in adapting Richard Harding Davis's story, "Playing Dead," for the film, jumps completely over the hurdles and introduces dialogues in places where the action is perfectly clear, merely to get a heightened effect of humor, pathos, and sentiment.

An immense street set has been built for the Pallas production of the picture version of "The Gentleman from Indiana." The street is an exact replica of the main thoroughfare of an Indiana county seat, and from the Court House hitchracks to the hotel, with the wooden canopy over the walk, it is every inch Hoosier. Seen from the outside its spires, belfries, roofs, and chimneys loom against the sky in a lofty mass.

Over 50,000 feet of lumber were used in constructing the buildings along the street, and the roadway itself enlisted twenty-five teams. This traffic lane is especially typical, with its winding, hoof-hammered, narrow-gauge trail in the centre, and with the expanse of rough on either side, which reproduces in living stone the wheel tracks made by the last rains. Trees, carefully uprooted from vacant premises near by, have been planted at commanding intervals.

Director Frank Lloyd will introduce a novelty by staging a genuine rainstorm at night in the street with lights inside the store windows and the water streaming down the panes. This is a secret effect which Lloyd has never made public before. The scenes in the street will enlist the services of over 500 people at a time.

Mr. Sousa's Concerts.

The first of the series of Sunday night concerts to be given by John Philip Sousa and his band will take place tonight at the Hippodrome. Some new compositions will be included on tonight's program. The soloists will be Grace Hoffman, soprano; Florence Hardeman, violinist, and Herbert Clarke, cornetist.

The Strand Roof Again.

The Strand Roof will begin its second season tomorrow night under the direction of Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Elsie de Wolf, and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who were sponsors for the resort last year. Europe's orchestra will again furnish the music, and there will be exhibitions of the new standardized dances by pupils of Louis Chalif.

Mr. Newman's Travel Talks.

E. M. Newman has returned from a six months' journey around and through the continent of South America in search of material for his travel lectures. His opening subject will be "Brazil and Rio de Janeiro," to be followed by "Argentina and Buenos Aires," "Chile via the Straits of Magellan," "Peru, the American Switzerland," and "Bolivia, Costa Rica, Panama."

ANOTHER FASHION SHOW.

Actresses Will Assist and Actors' Fund Will Benefit.

A fashion extravaganza entitled "Yesterday or Tomorrow" will be given Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights in Carnegie Hall. It was written by Pierre de Lanux and is in four acts. Alice Brady, Eugene Carroll Kelly, Grace La Rue, Martin Brown, and Jane Elvidge will be the stars of the entertainment, in which fifty mannequins will wear models from the smartest shops.

Julian Mitchell is staging the show, and Joseph Urban, the Viennese artist, has painted the settings. A part of the proceeds will be given to the Actors' Fund, and a large delegation of well-known actresses will sell programs and flowers.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—American debut of Ciccolini, a tenor who comes from the opera houses of Europe with the reputation of being a fine artist; songs; T. Roy Barnes and Bessie Crawford. Laura Nelson Hall in a sketch by R. H. McLoughlin, author of "The Eternal Magdalene"; Elizabeth Murray in a program of

COLONIAL—Sam Chip and Mary Marble in the Lambs' Gambol musical fantasy, "The Clock Shop"; Eddie Leonard, veteran minstrel, assisted by Austin Mack and company in "The Minstrel's Return"; Henry Lewis and his original offering, "A Vaudeville Cocktail"; Fannie and Kitty Watson in their drawing-room number.

ALHAMBRA—John Hyams and Leila McIntyre in Herbert Hall Winslow's sketch with music, "The Quakeress"; Valerie Bergere and company in a dramatic playlet by Mrs. Florence Haines-Reed, entitled "War Babies"; Doyle and Dixon in eccentric songs and dances; Paul Armstrong's playlet, "Woman Proposes."

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Odiva in her aquatic act in which she performs unusual swimming and diving feats; "Betting Betty's," a musical comedy playlet with Percy Chapman, one-time jockey, and Dorothy Stahler as the stars; F. E. Fredericks and company in a comedy sketch, entitled "The Reckoning."

AMERICAN ROOF—"The Secret," a new dramatic sketch; the Keystone Trio, Vio and Lynn, and Barnes and Robinson.

Bispham's Beethoven.

The first performance of the playlet, "Adelaide," in which David Bispham will appear in the character of Beethoven, will be given Sunday afternoon, Oct. 17, in the Harris Theatre. During the action of the playlet several Beethoven numbers will be played. A miscellaneous concert will be given in conjunction with the playlet.



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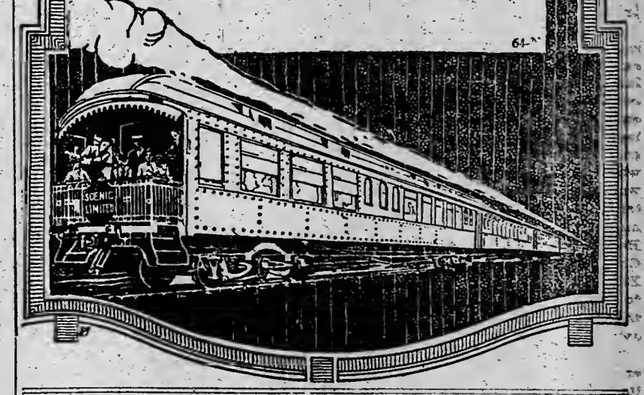
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This year the entire building has been painted and renovated and will be found on inspection, which is cordially invited, to be clean, bright, and cheerful and sanitary in every respect. The Academy is equipped with every modern convenience for the comforts and pleasure of our patrons. The Lounging and Smoking Rooms, which are glass enclosed, are beautiful and artistically decorated, and are always kept at an even and pleasant temperature. During the Winter Tea is served between Four and Six.

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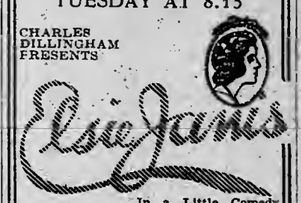
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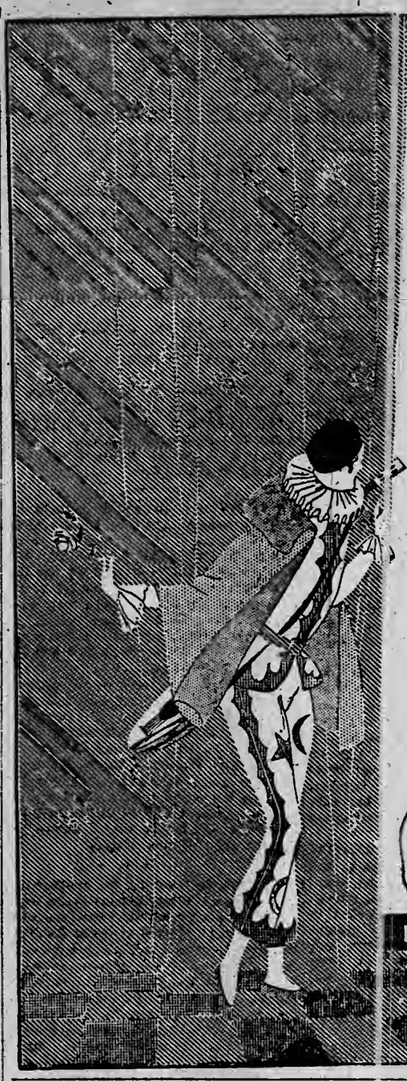
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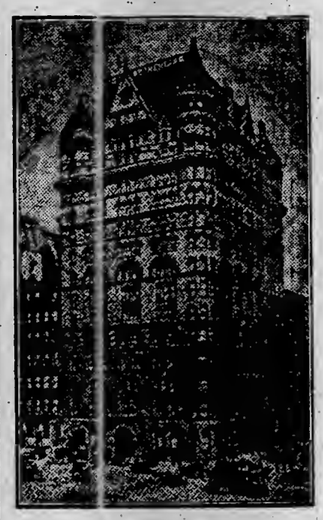
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All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00.

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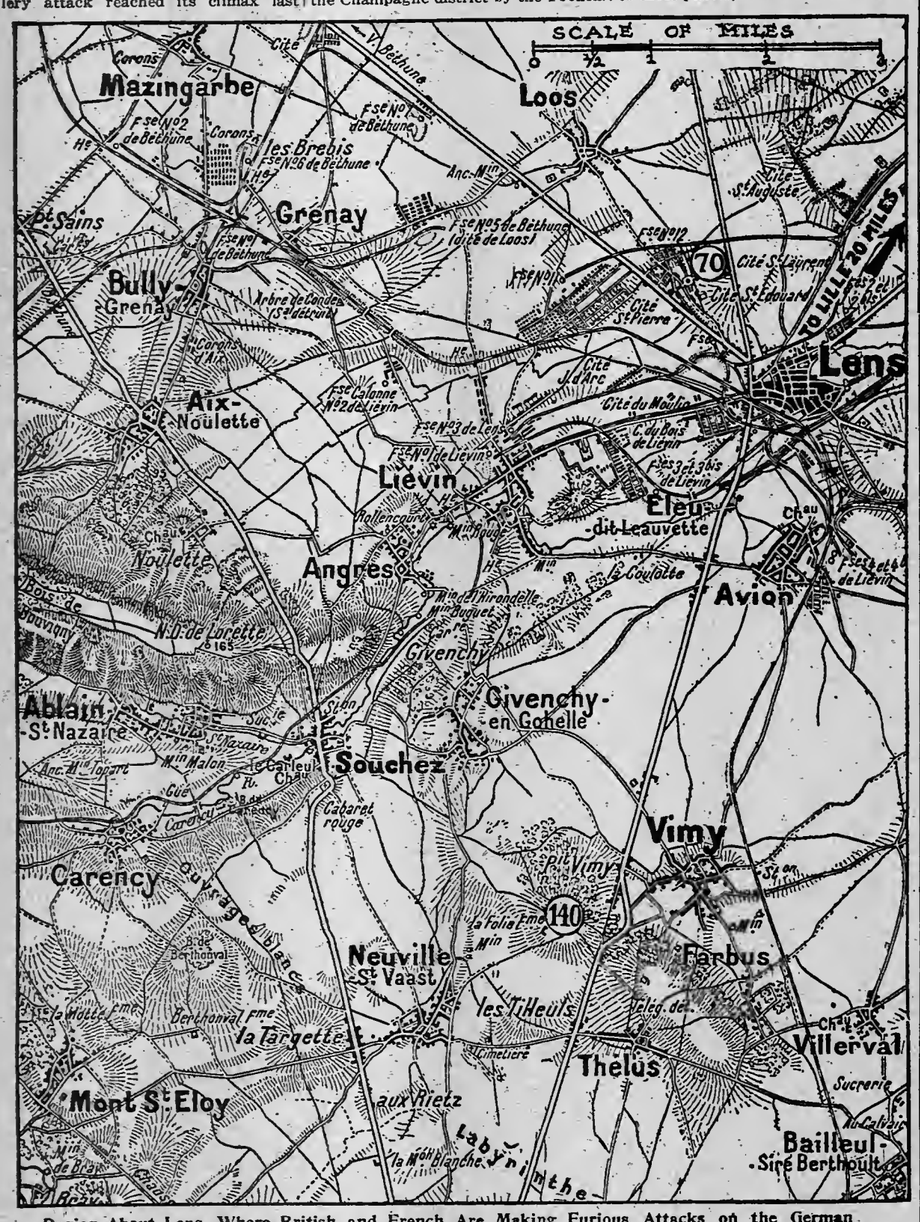
Children, Adult and Teachers' Classes Will Resume Oct. 1st.

THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

Great Offensive Movement by the Allies Has as Its Object the Control of Railway Lines Feeding the German Front in Champagne and the Capture of Lens. If Successful, It Will Result in the Abandonment by the Germans of Their Present Lines and May Cause Them to Evacuate Lille. Results of Recent Fighting on the Eastern Front More Favorable to the Russians.

By a Military Expert.

THIS week has brought out the meaning of the extremely heavy artillery fire that was noted in last week's review as having characterized the fighting on the western front. As the operations of the past week show, it was merely preparatory to a determined advance by the British and French infantry at carefully selected points. This artillery attack reached its climax last Saturday, when the entire line from Nieuport to the Swiss frontier was literally ablaze with the flash of guns. Behind this blaze, while the Allies' aviators kept the air clear of German scouts, a concentration of infantry and additional guns and shells was being effected at the two selected points—the Artois and Champagne districts.



Region About Lens, Where British and French Are Making Furious Attacks on the German Lines. Two of the Most Important Strategic Points Are Hill No. 70, (Marked 70 on Map,) and Hill No. 140, (Marked 140.) These Have Been Reached Respectively by the British and French, and Are Being Desperately Counterattacked by the Germans. Control of These Points by the Allies Would Render Lens Untenable and Force the Retirement of the Whole German Line in This Section, Possibly Necessitating the Evacuation of Lille, the Metropolis of Northern France.

The effect on the German leaders of the heavy bombardment on the whole line was naturally confusing. An attack in one section would indicate that an infantry attack would probably follow at that point. An artillery attack against an entire line gives no clue as to where the infantry attack will fall. In Saturday's fighting, reported on Sunday, and therefore after last week's review had gone to press, the first indications of the Allies' objective were given. The British reported minor advances from Loos to Arras, the French also minor gains in Champagne.

On Sunday morning the battle in both sections developed. The strategy used by the Allies was the same that they have used time and again in the west and, indeed, is the only move of which this line is capable. Consider as an example the attack south of the La Bassée Canal, the object of which was Loos and finally Lens, the great coal centre of France. Just before the attack which resulted in the capture of Loos was launched, an attack was made to the north of the canal. The natural consequence was that the Germans reinforced this part of their line at the expense of the line to the south. As the movement against Loos developed the attack north of the canal was continued, making it impossible to draw back from the north troops that had been sent from the Loos front.

This will possibly be more clearly understood with the knowledge of the characteristic difference between the German tactics and those of the Allies on the battle line. As a general rule, back of the German trenches there is not a large reserve, no large force in rear of the centre of a given section of their line which can be fed up into the firing line of its particular section as occasion demands. Therefore, when one section of the firing line needs assistance it can only be given generally at the expense of some other section. This is made necessary by the great length of line held, about 300 miles.

The German firing line is close together, almost shoulder to shoulder in action; the Allies' line is generally open, with a yard or more between each two men. Obviously, then, the number of men per mile of line in contact with the enemy is much greater in the German scheme than in that of the Allies. As the number of men on either side is approximately equal, it is obvious that the Allies are enabled to have a much larger and much more flexible reserve than are the Germans.

This point in organization was well illustrated early last Spring in the battle of Neuve Chapelle. Late in February a spirited attack was begun in the Champagne district by the French. The fighting increased in violence day by day and was continued without cessation through the first week in March. Just as it closed a British attack was made north of Ypres. Thus troops were drawn both north and south from the Neuve Chapelle district. Finally, the point of attack shifted to Neuve Chapelle, which the British soon took and still hold. The casualty lists of these engagements showed that many of the Germans killed on the Champagne front had but a short time before been opposed to the British line in the north, and that many of those killed in the action north of Ypres had been opposite the British line in the south—proving beyond doubt that the line in front of Neuve Chapelle had been weakened and thinned by the drains made on it for the Champagne and Ypres lines, and so it was in the battle of Sunday for Loos, and it was again Champagne that was struck, only this time the French were not used as a foil for the British but to make an advance of their own.

Most of the strength of the French attack was leveled against the German Champagne line over a front of about fifteen miles. As was stated last week it was inevitable that at some period of the Allies' offensive a blow should be struck against the Soissons salient. The general form of the German line is exactly the same as was the Russian line at Warsaw—a "fist in a pillow" effect. There is no point in the entire line offering a more attractive opportunity for a real French victory. It was not surprising, therefore, that the first steps were taken to capture the salient by battering in the sides. It is a long way still from the Champagne to Artois, and before the troops operating toward each other can meet many a sanguinary engagement will be fought. At the same time the German line west of Champagne can be made exceedingly uncomfortable by comparatively small advances which threaten the lateral lines of communications running in rear of that line.

There are several such lines which bear so heavily on the security of the German positions that the capture of any one of them could readily cause the retirement, almost without another blow, of a considerable section of the German line. Such a line is directly in front of the present line of French advance in the Champagne, and an analysis of its principal features will give an idea of the probable immediate object of the French advance. This also involves a brief description of the character of the country between Rheims and the Argonne.

Between these points lies the Chalons plain, a barren chalkland with a series of hills about two hundred feet in height, breaking the flatness of the surface. Eastward is the Argonne, a range of low hills through passes in which run several railroads and highways of great military importance. The most southern of these passes, that of St. Menehauld, is traversed by the main railroad from Paris to Verdun. This the French hold well within their lines. About sixteen miles north of St. Menehauld is Vouziers, through which passes the road from Sedan, one of the most important of the German lines of communication in the west. It is indeed the main stem of the lifeline that supplies the troops, distributing, by means of its branches, to almost the entire section between Rheims and Soissons. Between Vouziers and St. Menehauld there is also a railroad which is interesting in this review, chiefly because of a branch which leaves it about six miles south of Vouziers and, running westward, meets the Rheims-Charleville road at Bazancourt north of Rheims.

The object of the French offense in the Champagne is either to take this road or to control it through artillery fire, as it almost parallels the German line for some little distance and, once in French control, would make the supplying of this section of the German line an exceedingly difficult operation. From this railroad between Challerange and Bazancourt there sre numerous feeders, both rail and highway, running straight to the German line, making the distribution of supplies a comparatively simple matter.

The French offensive, extending from the western ridge of the Argonne almost to Rheims, was pushed therefore against almost the entire length of this railroad. The greatest success was achieved north of Suippes near Souain, Tahure, and Massiges. The furthest point reached toward the north was Tahure, which is scarcely more than three miles from the railroad. Naturally, then, it was at Tahure where what was probably the fiercest fighting took place. Tahure is on a low hill almost 250 feet high, north of which the ground slopes gently and then spreads out into a level plain, over which runs the railroad. This hill, therefore, commands for some little distance the country in its front and from it the railroad can be subjected to an intense artillery fire.

The French claim to have taken Tahure and to have held it against all counterattacks, while their line east and west of the hill has been slowly advancing. If this is true, the passage of supplies over the railroad, while it may not be as definitely stopped as if the French actually held it, will at least be a matter of considerable difficulty.

In addition to the effect the loss of this railroad will have on the German line in the Champagne, it will break, to a considerable extent, the close contact between that line and the line in the Argonne before Verdun. The German system requires means of rapid communications in rear of their lines so that reinforcements may be dispatched from one point to another without delay. In fact, most of the German successes, not only on the western front bnt on the eastern as well, can be traced to the remarkable use of strategic railways. Good highways have helped and automobiles have greatly augmented the railway service, but the railways have been a necessity.

By interposing themselves between the Argonne and Champagne railway link the French will force the Germans to take a much more circuitous route further north. The advance in the Champagne still seems to be driving ahead, creeping closer and closer to the railroad. In fact, one body of French troops burst through and crossed it in the neighborhood of St. Marie à Pie, but were unable to maintain their position. This is an indication of how serious is the danger to this very important German line.

The successful offensive in Artois is an excellent example, not only of the Allies' strategy as previously described in this review, but also of perfect coordination between the French and British armies. The direct objective of the attack was, of course, Lens, a very important point of convergence of both highways and railways, as well as the principal city of the French coal fields. After an extremely heavy artillery preparation directed against the German lines from Vermelles to Ecurie, the British and French infantry lines moved forward, the British from Grenay, the French from Neuville St. Vaast. The effect of a successful move at both points would be that, while holding fast in the centre about two miles west of Angres, the German line north and south of Lens would be bent back and the city of Lens itself would thus be surrounded on three sides and all its approaches subjected to a cross-fire attack. The city would, in such a case, be untenable, as it could not be supplied.

The British objective was Loos and, southeast of Loos, the excellent strategic point designated in dispatches as Hill No. 70; the French objective was the point known as Hill No. 140, and, slightly west of that, the hills of Vimy.

The German trenches having been literally blasted to pieces by the Allies' artillery fire and the wire entanglements guarding them completely cleared away, the British swept forward over two and a half miles, took Loos after a terrific fight in the streets and in the cellars of the houses, and passed on to Hill No. 70, which they seized after a day or two of severe fighting.

The French were almost as successful in carrying out their allotted task. Hill No. 140 was taken and the foot of the hills of Vimy reached. Here the rush was checked, but only temporarily, and three days later the crest of the heights of Vimy was in French hands. The centre, not to be outdone by the flanks, forged ahead simultaneously with the attacks on Vimy and Loos, the advance ranging from a half mile to a mile and a half. The result has been the creation in the German line of a new salient with Angres at the centre. Hill No. 70 at the end of one side, and Hill No. 140 at the end of the other.

Lens is on the line joining Hill No. 70, with Vimy just about two miles from the former point. There is hardly a highway or an important position in the salient that cannot be reached by artillery posted at the tips of the crescent. It is only five miles from tip to tip, so that every section of the German trenches in the salient is subjected to a converging fire from three directions. The Germans are fighting desperately to win back the positions they have lost, and in particular to drive the British back from Hill No. 70, which is really the key to Lens. If the Allies, however, can consolidate and hold their positions against the German counterattacks, it is inevitable the Germans must retire from the salient and take up a new position east of Lens, encircling that city.

The ground there will favor the Allies. West of the line from Arras to Lens the ground is hilly, and, the Germans holding the crests as they did, had the advantage. East of that line the ground slopes rapidly to a plain. With the Germans out of the salient, the French will hold the hill crests and the advantage will change hands. In view of the topographical features of the new French position the next week's operations in this section will be watched with a great deal of interest.

The reason for the allied offense just at this time opens a fertile field for conjecture. There are several reasons that fit, all of which are equally plausible.

First, is the question of ammunition. As was pointed out several weeks ago, the American manufacturers who held war contracts for shell would not be ready, because of necessary remodeling of plant and machinery, to make substantial, steady deliveries until about Oct. 1. Once the continuous flow from this side was started, the Allies could make more prodigal use of their artillery than before without facing the fear of a possible shortage. It may be that this flow has started.

Again, there was the situation in Russia. For two or three weeks Russia had given every indication of an unlooked for ability to hold her own against the Teuton armies. From Galicia to Pinsk she had given blow for blow and had captured, in two weeks' fighting, 100,000 men. At only one point—Vilna—had the Germans been able to make any appreciable headway. It was then a most propitious time for the western allies to strike as an inducement to the Germans to withdraw troops from the east for their western defense and thus increase the power of rejuvenated Russia to strike back.

Again, there was the Balkan situation—Bulgaria just about to enlist in the Teuton cause, Rumania excited but undecided, Greece actually under arms. A successful move might induce Bulgaria to scramble to the top of the neutral fence again and thus quiet all of the Balkan States at once.

Finally there was the effect on the loan now being negotiated for in this country, on the French and British noncombatants at home, and on the people of Russia who have hinted on more than one occasion that their allies in the west were not doing their part. Whichever of these may have been the prime mover in the beginning of the offense, all these objects have been accomplished by its sudden and decided success.

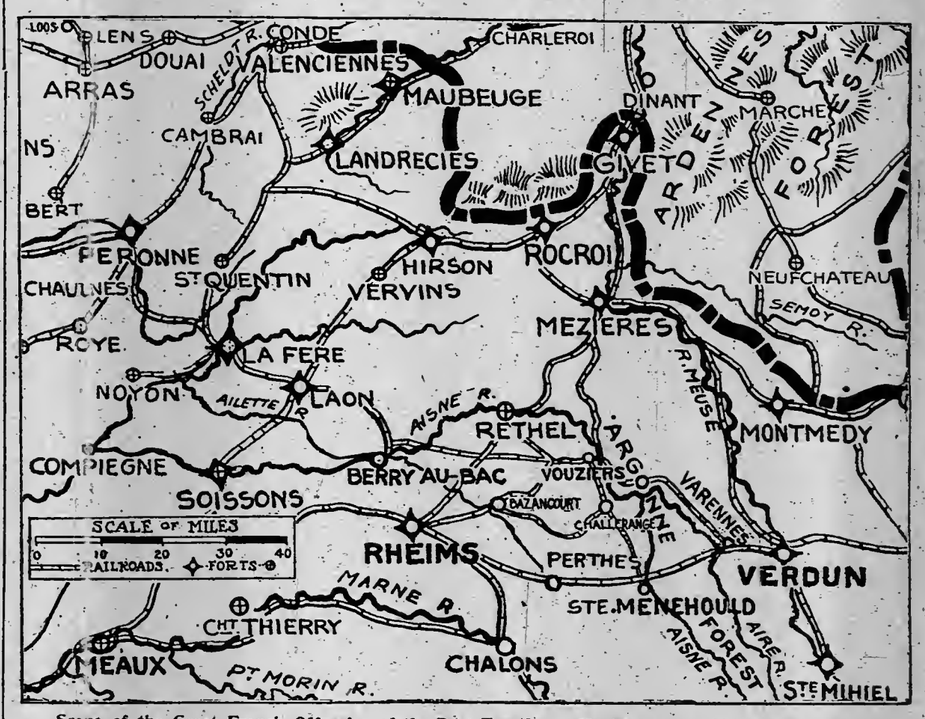
On the eastern front during the week there has been desperate fighting south of Dvinsk, but the result has been negative. Von Hindenburg has made the most strenuous effort to batter down the defensive before the town, but the Russian strength has so far proved sufficient to limit his advance to unimportant distances. The German army in the north, however, seems to have been somewhat reinforced. With this additional help von Hindenburg may succeed in his endeavor.

South of Dvinsk and east of Vilna, the Russians have not only held their own, but, by the vigor of their counterattack, driven the Germans back for a distance of from five to fifteen miles. The kaleidoscopic changes in this section of the battle line are difficult to follow. The armies are seesawing back and forth in what is reported to be one of the most desperately fought battles so far in the eastern theatre. The issue is entirely undecided.

South of Vilna, the Berlin official reports for the week stated day after day that they were repelling Russian attacks. No word was said of their own offensive. Evidently, therefore, it has come to a standstill. Weather reports from Russia continually mention heavy rains. It is evident that the rainy season, so much spoken of by military critics and so eagerly awaited by the Quadruple Entente, is on. It seems that the effect of this season on the German advance has not been exaggerated. The fact that the Germans are forced to flounder in the marshes which every day more nearly approach a veritable sea has probably as much to do with Russian successes as the actual strength of the army's fighting.

South of the Pripet marshes as far as the Rumanian border matters stand just as they did last week. The fortress of Lutsk, the most eastern of the Volhynian triangle, has apparently been retaken by the Germans who have crossed the Styr River just to the south of it. It is significant, however, that the foremost military critic of Berlin has abandoned hope for the present that the Teutons can take this triangle, and states that an operation will have to be directed against it in the future.

The Russians in Volhynia and Galicia have continued their aggressive tactics. Their captures in this section aggregate over 125,000 Austrians and Germans in the last six weeks' fighting. The losses that the Teutons are suffering on both fronts in prisoners and casualties is to them, with their now restricted reserve, a most serious matter, and, when Winter finally sets in and puts an end to military operations, the respite will be needed by Germany quite as much as by her opponents.



Scene of the Great French Offensive of the Past Few Days, Having as Its Object to Seize or Dominate by Artillery Fire the Railway Lines Feeding the German Front. The Railway Line Shown on the Map Between Challerange and Bazancourt Is of Special Strategic Importance, and Desperate Fighting Is Now Going on for Its Control.

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There's all the difference in the world between Hawaiian Canned Pineapple and the green fruit you call "fresh."

Hawaiian Canned Pineapple

is picked only when it is perfectly ripe and full flavored. It is packed immediately in its own natural juice—the *genuine* pineapple flavor is retained. There's nothing more delicious.

The big, tender slices are ready to serve for dessert the moment they come from the can. They may be used in countless ways—in pies, cakes, fritters, salads, puddings, ices, sherbets, etc. A medium-sized can is plenty for six people.

10c to 25c a can according to size of can and grade of quality—cheaper than it's ever been before. Just ask for a can of *Hawaiian* Pineapple.

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Exterminate the Mosquito

With the end in view of inaugurating a movement that will impress upon the United States Government the importance of undertaking the extermination of the mosquito, a Volunteer Committee of citizens of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, has been formed to get the campaign in motion.

Persons interested are invited to join this Volunteer Committee and support its efforts with money subscriptions.

For the present, the Volunteer Committee will confine its activities to arousing public interest through published advertisements.

In this way an effort will be made to make what is nobody's business somebody's business.

The pestiferous visitation of the mosquito to a large area of the Atlantic Coast adjacent to New York, heretofore relatively immune from the scourge, has called attention to its importance as a subject of Federal concern. New York City has been stung this summer as never before. Up and down the shore line, in all sections, the mosquito has awakened people to a lively realization that New Jersey has ceased to be the habitat of the pest.

Now, as never before, the Volunteer Committee believes is the time so ripe for a vigorous campaign of education, as to the danger of allowing the mosquito to propagate and flourish free from attack, scientifically planned and executed under governmental direction. National health is facing a menace which demands of the Administration and Congress the same measures of relief which were proved to be effective in Cuba and Panama.

If it shall become apparent that a sufficient degree of interest in this campaign can be stirred into life according to the programme laid out by the Volunteer Committee its members will carry on the work as a labor of love. Every cent contributed will be spent and accounted for in a proper way.

Responses to this advertisement are therefore requested, with such pledges of contributions to the advertising fund as persons interested may send to the undersigned, all of which will be used to inaugurate the campaign according to the plan and on the conditions stated above.

Address replies to undersigned, General Offices, United Cigar Stores Co., 44 W. 18th St., New York City.

C. R. SHERLOCK,
Acting Secretary.

New York, Oct. 2, 1915.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Planet in Eastern Sky.

H. E. S.—Will you kindly tell me the name of the brilliant planet that can be seen these evenings in the east?

The brilliant planet seen now in the eastern sky in the evening is Jupiter.

An English Goldpiece.

H. R.—Will you please tell a constant reader what carat an English gold sovereign is made of?

An English sovereign is about 22 carat gold.

The Boston Pilot.

John B. Kehoe writes, for the information of the Rev. Thomas L. Kelly, D. D.:

Referring to the request for information as to the whereabouts of old numbers of The Boston Pilot, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 12, I would suggest that you write William Kelly, Frycburg, Me., who showed me some time ago some copies of The Boston Pilot of an ancient date, and who may have the very ones you wish.

"Pop Goes the Weasel."

In comment upon the question of James V. Browne as to the meaning and history of the phrase, "Pop goes the weasel," Henry Lee writes as follows:

The chorus, quoted by the questioner, of an old music hall song popular in London in the early 50s should read:

"Up and down the City Road,"

the City Road being the well-known road leading to Islington,

"In and out the Eagle."

This last refers to the then well-known public house of that name in the same locality.

B. B. Valentine also writes in answer to this query as follows:

As to James V. Browne's inquiry regarding "Pop goes the weasel," it was a popular song in the early 50s, and I used to sing it as a boy. It ran thus:

"Up and down the City Road,
In and out the Eagle;
That's the way the money goes,
Pop goes the weasel."

The Eagle is the well-known tavern at Islington, London, and the connection between it and the street called the City Road in the British metropolis is obvious. Why "pop" goes the weasel I do not know.

The Burke Foundation.

M. V. MACK.—The following additional information will be of interest to you in regard to the question as to the Burke Foundation:

The Burke Foundation is a free institution for convalescents, situated at White Plains, N. Y. Its admission office is at 325 East Fifty-seventh Street, and it has been in operation since April 1. Dr. Frederic Brush, formerly Superintendent of the Post Graduate Hospital, is Superintendent, and Miss R. M. Sauter is Supervisor of the Admission Department. The institution was founded and endowed by the late John Masterson Burke as a tribute to the memory of his mother, and to afford relief to worthy men and women, who, notwithstanding their willingness to support themselves, have become wholly or partly unable to do so by reason of sickness, or have been discharged from hospitals before they have become sufficiently strong to resume their employments.

The aim of the institution is to restore to health and the ability to carry on their usual occupations such persons as these, who are recovering from illness or from surgical operations, and to prevent permanent ill-health, long sickness or invalidism, by providing a short period of rest, appropriate food, and freedom from care and worry, in pleasant and healthful surroundings. The period of stay is placed at two weeks, but this may be extended or shortened at the discretion of the officers. Patients are received at the Fifty-seventh Street office and examined by the physician in charge, and when possible are taken to White Plains by motor car the same day. Persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, communicable diseases, serious cardiac and renal affections, pronounced nervous and mental disorders, or such conditions as may make them in any way objectionable to others, are not accepted. Persons under 16 years of age are not admitted to the institution at White Plains, but there is a boys' branch at Mount Vernon, where children are accepted. There is also a colored branch at North White Plains and a cardiac branch in the city. The institution at White Plains comprises a group of brick buildings, with sixty acres of partly wooded land. About 1,200 patients have been treated in the six months of the foundation's work.

Chinese and Welsh Languages.

L. A. W.—Will you please advise me the approximate percentage of the people in Wales who speak English? Will you please tell me, also, how many languages are spoken in China?

The proportion of Welsh people who do not speak English is small. It is only in the northern part of Wales—"Welsh Wales," as it is called—that the Welsh language is spoken, and of the people who speak Welsh many are bilingual. The population of Wales, at the latest census, was about 2,650,000, and it has been estimated that not more than 2½ per cent. are Welsh-speaking.

Chinese, the language of the Republic of China, is subdivided into so many dialects with very different pronunciations, often confined to one locality and not to be understood elsewhere, that it can scarcely be said to be a "common tongue." There is a marked distinction between the written and the spoken language. The former is divided into three types—the ancient style of the classics and early annals of the empire, which is a subject for the interpretation of scholars; the literary style, used in books and in the essays written at public examinations of the old régime, and the official style of public documents and business correspondence, of which the characters are the same throughout the country. The one language that can claim to be really in any way a "common" language to the Republic of China is known as Mandarin; it has three varieties—Northern, Southern, (Nanking,) and Western—and is spoken by two-thirds of the population. The dialects that most resemble Mandarin are the Cantonese, with the allied Hakka, the Ningpo, Shanghai, Wenchow, Amoy, Swatow, and Foochow dialects. These dialects, however, would not be understood by an ordinary Mandarin-speaking Chinese belonging to another province. The various tribes have their own dialects and a different script.

Prize Courts.

CONSTANT READER.—Please tell me something of the procedure of prize courts.

Down to the middle of the nineteenth century the rule of the sea allowed not only enemy ships and enemy goods, but neutral goods in enemy ships, and neutral ships carrying enemy goods, to be made prize of war. By the Declaration of Paris the rule was established that, except in case of contraband of war, the neutral flag covers enemy goods, and that with the same exception, neutral goods in enemy ships are exempt from seizure. For more than half a century the United States, it is interesting to note, has been contending for the principle that private ships and private goods should be exempt from seizure. The "right to prize" is determined by the prize court. This court sits and passes judgment, according to the rules of international law, in the absence of provisions in the municipal law governing such courts. The prize is brought into court by the captor, and is surrendered to the Marshal pending adjudication. The sale of the goods may be ordered and the bounty distributed.

Rockefeller Institute.

S. B. R.—Will you please tell me all you can about the medical institution of the Rockefeller Foundation? Will you also please tell me who the five best oculists in New York are, and what is the usual charge for operations on the eyes?

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research was founded by John D. Rockefeller in 1901. The purpose of the corporation, in the language of the certificate of incorporation, was "medical research with special reference to the prevention and treatment of disease." In 1908 the charter was amended, and the purposes of the institution are stated as follows: "The objects of said corporation shall be to conduct, assist, and encourage investigations in the sciences and arts of hygiene, medicine, and surgery and allied subjects, in the nature and causes of disease and the methods of its prevention and treatment, and to make knowledge relating to these various subjects available for the protection of the health of the public and the improved treatment of disease and injury." In 1901 Mr. Rockefeller pledged the sum of $200,000 for ten years; at the end of the first year he promised the additional sum of $1,000,000 toward the building of a laboratory and the support of its work for the next nine years. In 1904 the institute, having acquired its present site and begun its own laboratories, began its first investigations in laboratories of its own. Other grants of land and money, the erection of new buildings, and general increase in the work have followed. The institute comprises at present research laboratories and a hospital. Dr. Simon Flexner is Director of the laboratories and Dr. Rufus Cole Director of the hospital. The limited space of the Query Column forbids a detailed account of the institute's work, but specific questions may be asked if further information is desired, or a general summary may be obtained in pamphlet form from the institute itself. The Query Department cannot answer your second question, as it does not take up any medical inquiries, supply names and addresses, or reply to questions of purely personal character.

President Wilson.

G. H.—Will you kindly give me a sketch of the life of President Wilson and tell me about the various governmental affairs during his Presidency and anything of interest concerning him?

A. F.—Will you kindly tell me if President Wilson's mother was born in England of Irish parentage?

President Wilson's parents were both of Scotch-Irish descent. His father's people left Ireland in 1807. His father was a Presbyterian minister in Staunton, Va., when Woodrow Wilson was born Dec. 28, 1856. The family moved to Augusta, Ga., when he was two and a half years old, and be spent his boyhood there. In 1870 his father became professor in the theological seminary at Columbia. Woodrow Wilson was educated in private schools. In 1873 he went to Davidson College, a small old-fashioned Presbyterian school, but he became ill and returned to his home, where he staid until the Autumn of 1875, when he went to Princeton. He was graduated from Princeton in 1879, studied law a year at the University of Virginia, then went to Atlanta and opened an office with a partner. He soon decided that the practice of the law was not the profession best suited to him, and went to Johns Hopkins for two years of post-graduate work in political science in 1885 he published "Congressional Government," which brought him a recognized place among writers on political subjects. In June, 1885, he married Ellen Axson. That Autumn he went as Associate Professor of History and Political Economy to Bryn Mawr. From 1888 to 1890 he was at the Connecticut Wesleyan University, in 1890 he was made Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics at Princeton, in 1902 chosen as President of Princeton, in 1910 resigned and became Governor of New Jersey, and in 1912 was elected President of the United States. He is the author of "The State," 1889; "Division and Reunion," 1893; "An Old Master, and Other Political Essays," 1893; "Mere Literature, and Other Essays," 1893; "George Washington," 1896; "History of the American People," 1902; "Constitutional Government in the United States," 1908, and "The New Freedom," 1913. He has the degrees of LL. D. from Lake Forest University, 1897; Tulane University, 1898; Johns Hopkins, 1902; Rutgers College, 1902; University of Pennsylvania, 1903; Brown, 1903; Harvard, 1907; Williams, 1905, and Dartmouth, 1906; and Litt. D., Yale, 1901. The notable events of his administration, prior to the outbreak of the European war, include the revision of the tariff, the passage of the Currency bill, and the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks.

King George.

A. M.—Will you please tell me what the full name of the King of England is, and also what is the surname of the Kings of the House of Hanover?

The full name of the King of England is George Frederick Ernest Albert. He is of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

American-Born Children.

LOUIS A. GARDNER.—Will you please tell me whether a child born in this country is an American citizen if his parents were not?

All children born in the United States are citizens of the United States. If the child of alien parents wishes, however, to return to the country and citizenship of his parents instead of claiming the American citizenship that is his birthright on American soil, he may do so. The choice lies with the person himself.

Money Depreciation.

JOHN B. SMYTHE.—Will you kindly explain through the Questions and Answers Column of your Sunday paper just why the English and French money depreciates in value?

The papers are full of the depreciation of foreign money, but I have never yet seen an explanation that the ordinary mind could grasp?

Generally speaking, the "premium on dollars and the discount on pounds" in the money market today is due to the fact that, since Europe is buying so much from the United States and selling so little, the purchases do not practically balance, as they do in normal times, and thus cannot be arranged on an exchange and credit basis. Normal trade between Europe and America is two-sided, tending to come out even; trade in these war times is utterly unbalanced, with the buying virtually all on one side and the selling virtually all on the other. In the summing-up of a peaceful year's trade between the United States and Europe, only 2 or 3 per cent. of the total account has to be settled by the actual transfer of gold; the other 97 or 98 per cent. is settled by the balance of purchase and sales; consequently, foreign exchange bills are used instead of gold shipments; merchants buy drafts on bankers in the other countries; hundreds of millions of dollars a year are exchanged between Europe and America through this "swapping of credit" without the intervention of gold. But this year, when Europe is buying a great deal and selling practically not at all, the demand in London, for instance, for dollar credit at New York is a great deal greater than the demand in New York for pound credit at London. The premium and discount referred to above results, not in a premium on American over European money, but upon the means of settling debts without actually using gold. The transportation of gold is so costly, at present so hazardous, and—because the belligerents want to keep their gold as long as they can—so undesirable, that Europe prefers paying the premium to sending the gold. This premium amounts in Great Britain, for instance, to 7 cents on every dollar paid in credit" rather than in gold. So that while an American dollar buys, roughly, English goods worth $1.07, the English equivalent of a dollar buys just now only 93 cents' worth of American goods. Just before the outbreak of war a New York merchant paid for an English pound sterling $4.87¾ in American money; now he can "buy" an English pound sterling for $4.50. Normally, a French franc costs 19½ cents; now one can buy a franc for 16⅞ cents. A German mark, worth, before the war upset trade, 23¾ cents in the Wall Street foreign exchange market, may be bought for a trifle more than 20 cents. These "terms," are, of course, not likely to become less onerous for Europeans as long as the war continues and the balance of buying and selling between the two continents is so seriously disturbed.

The British Parliament.

L. M. K.—Please tell me whether any law has been passed by the British Parliament since 1911 annulling the September act of 1716? As I understand it, that law is still good, and says that a British Parliament is elected for a period of seven years, although it may be dissolved sooner. Is this correct?

The British Parliament is elected for a maximum period of five years. The next general election should, normally, be held not later than December, 1915.

The Boer War.

M. J. P.—Will you please tell me whether at the time of the Boer-British war, the United States sent any message, officially, of sympathy to the Boers? At the time of the Spanish-American war, did England take any official action showing sympathy with the United States?

The United States did not send any official message of sympathy to the Boers at the time of the South African war. It was the German Emperor who sent a telegram of "sympathy" to President Kruger. The attitude of Great Britain in the Spanish-American war was generally friendly to the United States, although, of course, the country had declared its official neutrality. During the altercation between Admiral Dewey and the German commander in Manila Bay the commander of the British fleet is said to have expressed to the German Admiral his friendship for the American nation and his intention to "back up" Dewey in case of trouble with the German commander; the details of that occurrence have never been officially made known, but the story is doubtless responsible for the general impression of "official" German hostility and British support. American popular feeling toward Germany remained somewhat "suspicious" until Prince Henry's visit.

Our National Flower.

ANXIOUS.—To settle a dispute please tell me whether the national flower of the United States is the pansy or goldenrod?

Officially the United States has no national flower. A bill to name the pansy the national flower of the country has been presented to Congress, but has never received final action. Most of the States have flowers, chosen either by the Legislatures or by vote of the public school children of the State.

The Open Door.

ANXIOUS.—What does the expression, "The Open Door," mean in reference to China, and why has the United States the right to interfere?

The "open door" is in international politics the principle of equal treatment, in trade with Oriental countries, for all trading nations, as opposed to the policy of effective monopoly in favor of any one nation. The phrase came into popular use toward the end of the nineteenth century, when various European nations were trying to establish "spheres of influence" in China. The United States was opposed to the granting to any nation of exclusive trading privileges in these "spheres of influence," and in 1899 John Hay, Secretary of State, addressed a circular note to the interested powers, asking them to pledge themselves not to interfere with any treaty port or with any vested interest within their respective spheres of influence, to engage that discriminating customs and port duties should not be levied in such spheres, and that within any nation's sphere of influence no higher railroad charges should be imposed upon subjects of other nations than upon subjects of the nations having such spheres. The pledges asked were given in their entirety by France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan. Russia reserved the right to levy discriminatory duties.

"Nationality."

NEUTRAL.—Will you kindly give me the definition of the word nationality? A claims it is the country of which you are a citizen, regardless of your place of birth; B claims it is the country of your birth, regardless of the country you owe allegiance to.

The word nationality designates the nation to which a man belongs, but when a man whose birth and racial affiliations are in one country adopts the citizenship of another, the word becomes ambiguous. Its original meaning contains the idea of both birth and allegiance. The Century Dictionary defines the word as follows: "Nationality—The fact of being a member of a particular nation; birth and membership in a particular nation; relationship by birth and race to a particular nation—as the 'nationality' of an immigrant." The word is also used in the sense of "nationalism." Fiske speaks of the "intense sentiment of nationality" developed by the Jews of ancient times, meaning the devotion and strong attachment to their nation or country.

From the Calendar.

CONSTANT READER.—Will you please tell me what day of the week Oct. 9 fell on in 1891?

Oct. 9, 1891, was Friday.

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QUERIES ON THE WAR

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The Freedom of the Sea.

READER.—Will you explain briefly what is meant by the phrase, "the freedom of the sea," as used by various writers? In what way and by whom has the freedom of the seas been hitherto restricted? And what inconvenience has Germany suffered?

In international law the high seas are geographically divided into two classes: Mare liberum, (free sea,) and mare clausum, (closed sea.)

On the discovery of America and the circumnavigation of Africa, Pope Alexander VI., in 1494, drew an imaginary line along a meridian of longitude 100 leagues to the west of the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, and granted to Spain sole and absolute dominion over that part of the earth's surface to the west of this meridian, and to Portugal sole and absolute dominion over that part to the east of this line.

This division of the ocean and the earth was changed in the succeeding year by a treaty between Spain and Portugal, which met the sanction of Alexander VI., whereby the imaginary line was moved further to the westward and located due north and south from the poles, at a point 370 leagues west of Cape Verde. This imaginary line and division of dominion was ignored by France, England, and Holland, and in 1497 John Cabot crossed the line and discovered parts of North America, which were claimed by Henry VII. of England.

Before the discovery of America no disputes arose "as to the freedom of the seas," for the reason that navigation was principally confined to the coasts of Europe and Asia and to Iceland and Greenland. International dispute as to exclusive control over areas of the ocean continued for several centuries after the discovery of America.

So early as 1609 Grotius published his work entitled "Mare Liberum," which was answered in 1635 when John Selden published his work entitled "Mare Clausum," in which the claim is maintained that the high seas were as capable of appropriation as territory.

In 1702 Bynkershoek, a Dutch writer, published his "De Dominio Maris," in which the principle is for the first time advanced that sea dominion begins on land and extends only to the actual distance of cannon range to protect it.

This principlo dsveloped into the now almost universally recognized three-mile limit, although Norway claims jurisdiction for six miles beyond her coast line by reason of its peculiar conformation, and Spain claims jurisdiction on a ten-mile limit for practically the same reason.

In recent times controversies have arisen in connection with exclusive dominion over the Baltic, the Black, and the Bering Seas. In the latter case the United States unsuccessfully attempted to treat the Bering Sea as a mare clausum, and, failing in that, undertook to fall back upon the ukase of 1821 of the Russian Czar relating to seal fisheries on the Pribilof Islands in that sea. The question eventually went to The Hague, and was finally disposed of by treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

Maritime rights in the North Sea have been the subject of international conventions, at which Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and France were the signatories, and the matter of the suppression of the slave trade was, so late as 1885, a subject of international conference, resulting in what is known as the Belgian act of that year.

After the destruction of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, England treated the British Channel as a mare causum for more than 100 years, or until the Dutch fleets, under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, swept the British fleets, or what remained of them, from the Channel, in the reign of Charles II., and it may be said that the North Sea was at the same time under the absolute control and dominion of Great Britain.

So much was this true that all fleets of France or Holland, or of any other country, or ships of war, between the destruction of the Armada and the victories of De Ruyter, meeting or passing an English fleet in the Channel or in the German Ocean, were obliged to salute the English ship in token of the superior rights of the British vessel in those waters.

By reason of the fact that Germany has only become a maritime nation since 1871, and previous to that time had attempted no colonization schemes, she has been at a great disadvantage over other maritime nations in attempting to fix "her place in the sun," and that she may do so without let or hindrance is what now gives rise to her cry for freedom of the seas.

The Loan to the Allies.

A. H. N.—I have been watching the Allies' credit negotiations with interest, and would be glad to have you enlighten me on one point. In case agreement is made not to use any of the American loan for war munitions, what positive proof can be given? In other words, what means will we have of knowing how the money is used?

It is impossible to answer specific questions about the loan to the Allies until the details of the arrangements are settled upon and announced. There has been so far a careful avoidance of the question of paying for the munitions of war. Sir Henry Babington Smith, one of the four representatives of the British Government in charge of negotiations here, is quoted in the papers of Sept. 29 as saying that "the proceeds of the loan would be expended according to instructions from London, and that it would be impossible to say how the fund would be administered."

It was stated in the papers of Sept. 30 that manufacturers who have been supplying the French and English Governments with war materials would take up a great number of the Anglo-French bonds. These manufacturers include the munition concerns. What amount the munition factories expected to take up had not at that time been learned. There is some feeling in London that the terms of the American loan are high, while in this country the loan bonds promise to be very "popular." A good deal of misunderstanding has not unnaturally arisen as to the "payment" of the loan, and many people think that we are sending our "good American gold" out of this country. As a matter of fact, not a dollar of the money goes abroad. The loan is merely a financing of the production and export of certain of our surplus goods, and it is entirely a matter of credit and exchange. When we buy an Anglo-French loan at 5½ per cent. what we do is to undertake out of our otherwise unemployed material and physical resources to produce half a billion dollars' worth of goods of various kinds needed by the Allies at this time, from foodstuffs to machinery, and sell them to these countries on a system of deferred payment. Ordinarily exports and imports balance each other, generally speaking, and what we buy and what we sell practically "comes out even." Now we are taking 5½ per cent. bonds on $500,000,000 worth of goods sold on credit.

Scarfs for Soldiers.

READER.—Will you please give me information from an English relief committee about the size of the scarfs to be knitted or crocheted for the soldiers?

We are informed by one of the representatives of the British War Relief Fund that various sizes of scarfs are needed for the soldiers, and that it is not possible to give arbitrary figures. Generally speaking, the larger the scarf the better it is, as it can be put to various uses and meet different needs. The soldiers use the scarfs in different ways—around their necks, chests, abdomens, arms, and legs. The Red Cross Society gives the preferred size of scarfs as 45 inches long and 60 stitches across.

Naval Strength of Russia.

EDWARD F. EGBERT.—Can you kindly publish the statement of the present naval strength of Russia in the Black Sea and of Turkey?

Russia's navy is divided into four fleets, the Baltic, Black Sea, Pacific, and Caspian flotilla. Sebastopol is the headquarters of the Black Sea fleet. According to the Statesman's Year Book for 1915 the Black Sea fleet consists of three dreadnoughts, seven predreadnoughts, four protected cruisers (two in construction), thirty-five destroyers, eleven submarines. The principal ships in the Turkish navy in May, 1915, were three battleships, two cruisers, one of which is reported sunk by a mine; two torpedo gunboats, eight destroyers, seven torpedo boats, five composite armed vessels designed for preventive work, and a number of armed motor boats. Other authorities give different figures for the Turkish navy, for example, the World Almanac, which gives two modern battleships, three older battleships, two first-class cruisers, two second-class cruisers, four third-class cruisers, eight gunboats, two monitors, ten destroyers, eight torpedo boats, 30,000 officers and men.

France and Belgium.

Did Germany find any evidence of a secret agreement between France and Belgium, and, if so, did not France break the neutrality of Belgium?

The International Year Book for 1914 thus sums up this question: "Bethmann-Hollweg said in the Reichstag on Aug. 4: 'We are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg, and perhaps are already on Belgian soil. [They were.] Gentlemen, that is contrary to the dictates of international law. * * * We knew, however, that France stood ready for invasion. France could wait, but we could not. * * * The wrong, I speak frankly, that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached.' Later Germany dropped her 'military necessity' plea, and asserted that Belgian neutrality had been already violated by the alleged flight of military aviators (French) over Belgium, and the alleged presence of French officers and British stores in Belgium. These accusations, however, are not supported by well-attested proof. Nor were they the cause of Germany's attack upon Belgium. Germany made war on Belgium because Belgium refused to allow German troops to march through her territory. The Chancellor advanced another apology in the Reichstag in December, and Dr. Dernburg stated the German view in his pamphlet, 'The Case of Belgium.' On the basis of documents which Germany claimed that they had discovered in the office of the Belgian Government staff at Brussels, Belgium was accused of surrendering her neutrality to England. The documents, if genuine, proved nothing more, however, than that the Belgian military authorities had discussed with the British Military Attachés in 1906 and in 1912 what joint military action should be taken in the hypothetical case that Germany, proving unfaithful to her treaty obligations, should violate Belgian neutrality. There was no agreement that British troops should land in Belgium before Germany invaded Belgium. It is, therefore, difficult for a neutral mind to understand in what respect such conversations could constitute an infraction of Belgian neutrality."

British Pre-Dreadnoughts.

J. C. H.—Will you please give me the names and tonnage of the British pre-dreadnoughts, minus the Canopus and Formidable class, and their armored cruisers?

The list of pre-dreadnoughts follows. An asterisk (*) has been placed beside those sunk since the war began. Figures from the Statesman's Year Book:

Six ships of 15,000 tons: *Majestic, Magnificent, Mars, Prince Leo, Victorious, Jupiter.

Three ships of 15,000 tons: Caesar, Illustrious, Hannibal.

Six of Canopus type: Ocean has been sunk.

Three of Formidable type: Two have been sunk.

Three of 15,000 tons: London, *Bulwark, Venerable.

Five of 14,000 tons: Duncan, Exmouth, Cornwallis, Russell, Albemarle.

Two of 15,000 tons: Queen, Prince of Wales.

Eight of 16,350 tons: King Edward, Dominion, Commonwealth, Zealander, Hindustan, Hibernia, Africa, Britannia.

Two of 11,800 tons: Swiftsure, *Triumph.

Two of 16,600 tons: Lord Nelson, Agamemnon. The latter reported sunk; report denied.

Cruisers as follows:

Five of 7,350 tons: Edgar, *Hawke, Theseus, Endymion, Grafton.

Three of 7,700 tons: Gibraltar, Crescent, Royal Arthur.

One of 14,200 tons: Terrible.

Six of 11,000 tons: Diadem, Europa, Spartiate, Ariadne, Amphitrite, Argonaut.

Six of 12,000 tons: *Cressy, *Hogue, Sutlej, *Aboukir, Euryelus, Bacchante.

Four of 14,100 tons: Drake, *Good Hope, Leviathan, King Alfred.

Nine of 9,800 tons: Essex, Kent, *Monmouth, Berwick, Cornwall, Suffolk, Cumberland, Donegal, Lancaster.

Six of 10,850 tons: Devonshire, Argyll, Antrim, Roxburgh, Carnavon, Hampshire.

Six of 13,550 tons: Black Prince, Duke of Edinburgh, Warrior, Achilles, Natal, Cochrane.

Three of 14,500 tons: Minotaur, Shannon, Defence.

Some of the light cruisers not included in this list are armored, but the majority of them are not.

Italy at War.

W. H. SUYDAM, Jr.—Italy has declared war with Austria and with Turkey. The declaration of war with Austria was made on May 22 and with Turkey on August 22.

British Order in Council.

N. BIZANO.—Will you inform me whether the British Order in Council preceded or followed the declaration by Germany of submarine warfare against British commerce?

This subject has been discussed in the Queries Department several times. There have been several British Orders in Council. The German Government's action in taking over the distribution of all food supplies caused the British Government to declare that it would prevent foodstuffs from reaching Germany on the ground that the food was intended for the armed forces. The German war zone order was issued to take effect Feb. 18, and the Order in Council issued March 12 announced that Great Britain would stop all supplies to Germany even if intended for civilians and carried by neutral ships.

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175 Weber	5 Monthly Until Paid
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185 Estey	5 Monthly Until Paid
190 Weber	5 Monthly Until Paid
190 Ritzheimer	5 Monthly Until Paid
190 Ritzheimer	5 Monthly Until Paid
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190 Hazelton	5 Monthly Until Paid
190 Sterling	5 Monthly Until Paid
190 Hazelton	5 Monthly Until Paid
195 Story & Clark	5 Monthly Until Paid
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225 Wissner	6 Monthly Until Paid
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250 E. Gabler	6 Monthly Until Paid
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40 Inch Crepe de Chine—black, white and colors; yd.	93c
Black Dress Taffeta—35 inches wide; extra quality; yard	$1
40 Inch Black Satin Charmeuse—very fine quality; yard	$1.25

Velvets and Velveteens.

Plain Black Velvet—39 inches wide; (imported); yard	$2
Velveteens — (imported); at, yard...59c, $1, $1.25 and	$1.50
Women's $2.95 Genuine Pin Seal Leather Hand Bags—at	$2.35
Women's $1.95 Real Morocco Hand Bags—at	$1.39
"Mayflower" Linen Writing Paper—box of 84 sheets; social size; at	23c
Envelopes to Match—box of 250 at 75c; package of 25 for	8c
Women's and Misses' $2.50 Dresden Silk Petticoats—at	$1.79
Women's and Misses' $5.00 Taffeta Petticoats—at	$3.85
"The Dorothy Jersey" Knit Petticoats—with white cambric yoke; usually 89c; at	50c

Immense 2-Carload Sale of

Triple-Coated Pure White Enamel Cooking Utensils, 37c

Values Up to 82c; Choice Tomorrow at . .

Here is a wonderful sale—a typical Greenhut event.

It is a sale that will interest every householder and will be remembered as favorably as was the similar record-breaking event held in our Annex Building a year ago.

Truly these are excellent wares—sturdy, substantial, pure white. The sanitary character of the ware has been certified.

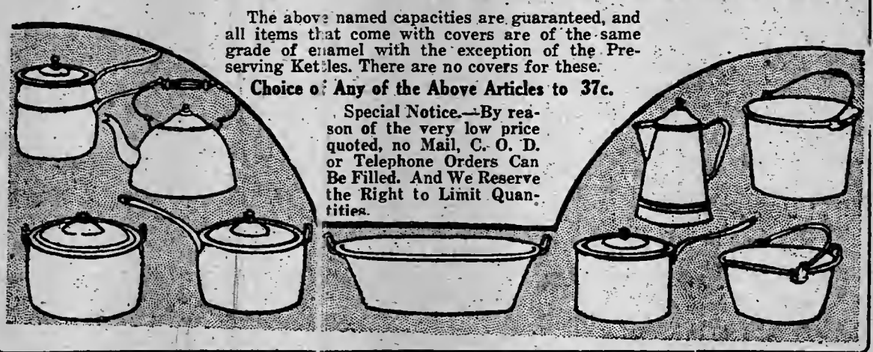
They are the very best of their kind, and every piece is fully guaranteed. Duplicates at this price cannot be had, and the quantities, although big, may not last throughout the day—so we advise you to COME EARLY.

56c Tea Kettles—4 quarts; at	37c
65c Tea Kettles—5 quarts; at	37c
55c Berlin Sauce Pans—4 quarts; at	37c
67c Berlin Sauce Pans—6 quarts; at	37c
53c Side-Handle Sauce Pots—4 quarts; at	37c
64c Side-Handle Sauce Pots—6 quarts; at	37c
82c Side-Handle Sauce Pots—8 quarts; at	37c
75c Rice Boilers—1½ quarts; at	37c
69c Dish Pans—11 quarts; choice either with side or without side handles; at	37c
58c Bail Handle Pails—8 quarts; at	37c
55c Straight Sauce Pans—4 quarts; at	37c
70c Straight Sauce Pans—6 quarts; at	37c
70c Preserving Kettles—10 quarts; at	37c
50c Coffee Pot—3 quarts; at	37c
3-Quart Safety Sauce Pans with Detached Covers	37c

The above named capacities are guaranteed, and all items that come with covers are of the same grade of enamel with the exception of the Preserving Kettles. There are no covers for these.

Choice of Any of the Above Articles to 37c.

Special Notice.—By reason of the very low price quoted, no Mail, C. O. D. or Telephone Orders Can Be Filled. And We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantities.



Sale of Sugar, Flour, Hams and Fine Groceries

"The Big Store's" Grocery supplies more families with strictly FRESH AND PURE FOODS than any other in New York. Full weights and measures, prompt service, quick deliveries and low prices furnish the reasons why our Grocery Store is always busy. Mail and Telephone Orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

ASK FOR A COPY OF OUR NEW GROCERY CATALOGUE. IT'S FREE.

Sugar

POWDERED 10 lbs.	5 lbs.
SUGAR	75c 38c
CUT LOAF SUGAR	85c 43c
CUBE LOAF SUGAR	76c 39c
XXXX POWDERED SUGAR	78c 40c
SOFT WHITE SUGAR	58c 30c
CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR—5-lb. carton	44c

Fresh Cereals

FRESHLY ROLLED OATMEAL	10 lbs. 5 lbs. 44c 23c
SCOTCH GREEN PEAS	65c 35c
SMALL GRAIN RICE	60c 32c
FANCY PEA BEANS	77c 39c
PINHEAD OATMEAL	55c 28c
FRESH CORNMEAL	35c 18c

Tea Specials

BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 35c 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

PLANTATION TEAS—green, black or mixed teas; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; lb. 60c

HOUSEHOLD TEAS—green or black, bicoded to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb. 25c

Baking Powder

PRINCINE BAKING POWDER—5-lb. pail, $1.50; 1-lb. can 30c

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER—3-lb. can, 74c; 1-lb. can 29c

POUNTAIN BAKING POWDER—5-lb. can, $1.45; 1-lb. can 33c

RYZON BAKING POWDER—1-lb. can, 35c; ½-lb. can 18c

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—1-lb. can 42c

HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. wooden box, 47c; 3-lb. carton 24c

NEW SWEET PEAS—Fountain quality; tender Early June; doz., $1.75; can 15c

Fresh Fruits

GREEN APPLES or Pippin Apples—5-quart basket 35c

LARGE, JUICY LEMONS—doz. 15c

COOKING PEARS—5-qt. basket 32c

JONATHAN APPLES—for table use; doz. 40c

Pure Pasteurized Butter

Fountain Quality; the most delicious fresh butter obtainable; 5 lb. net weight crock, $1.74; 1-lb. print 35c

Alghieri's Cambridge Soups

These soups are the very finest in the market. We purchased 9,440 cans very much below the usual wholesale cost. While they last we offer the following varieties at these special prices:

CHICKEN CONSOMME Chickeo New England, Oxtail; doz., $1.14; reg. 20c pint can 10c

OXTAIL, Chickeo; doz., $2.25; reg. 35c qt. can 19c

VEGETABLE, Mock Turtle, Consomme, Chicken, Tomato; doz., 79c; reg. 12c ¾-pint can 7c

TOMATO CATSUP—Red Ball brand; 6 bottles, 29c; bottle 5c

PEANUT BUTTER—Maclaren's freshly made; 6 jars, 29c; reg. 10c jar 5c

Gold Medal Flour

¼-bbl. bag 79c

At this special price we limit two bags to a customer with other groceries.

CANDLES—for kitchen and household use; reg. 25c cartoon 12c

WASHING POWDER—Pride of the Kitchen brand; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c 1-lb. packages 10c

Coffee

Roasted fresh daily.

SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5¾ lbs., $1; lb. 18c

CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $5.50; 5 lbs., $1.10; lb. 22c

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.90; 5¾ lbs., $1; lb. 19c

GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE — 25-lb. drum, $8.25; 10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

PORK AND PEAS—Lakeside brand; doz., 60c; reg. 10c can 5c

BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $1.83; bu. 60-lb. bag, 92c; ½ bushel 25c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—the finest quality sold in bulk; 3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c

Smoked Meats

SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 18c

SQUIRES' CHESTER BACON—lb. 21c

SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb. 15c

DOLD'S WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb. 23c

SMYRNA LAYER FIGS—2 lbs. 29c

Lamb

Legs of fancy city-dressed; lb. 20c

Home Furnishings

$3.95 Porcelain Dinner Sets—48 pieces; large rose spray design; all necessary pieces for family use.	$2.69
$7.95 Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; plain shapes with gold spray designs; made especially for us by one of the leading East Liverpool potteries.	$5.50
$12.50 "Open Stock" Porcelain Dinner Sets—at—100 pieces; gold lace border design. Missing pieces may be replaced at any time.	$10.95
$18.95 "Open Stock" Porcelain Dinner Sets—at—100 pieces, neat semi-border design, all pieces treated with gold.	$15.95
$35 Austrian China Dinner Sets—at—100 pieces, broad gold band at edge. Very neat and attractive set—and the price is exceptionally low for this imported china set.	$29.50
$7.95 Cut Glass Water Sets—at—Rich and brilliant, deep floral cutting, set consists of pitcher, 6 tumblers and nickelplated reflector.	$5
59c Fancy China—neatly decorated, your choice at	39c
Sugar and Creamer Sets, Dresser Sets, Nut Sets, Mayonnaise Sets, Wall Plaques.	
$28.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—size 9x12, at	$22.50
$32.50 Seamless Axminster Rugs—size 9x12, at	$24.50
$19.50 Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs—size 9x12, at	$15.75
$3.50 Tapestry Couch Covers—at	$2.95
$6.50 Figured Armure Portieres—at	$5.50
$7.50 Art Silk Portieres—in combination colors, at	$5.85
$5.95 Irish Point Lace Curtains—at	$4.75
$2.50 Scrim Panels—made of scrim and imitation filet lace, at	$1.75
$4.50 Scrim Curtains—trimmed with novelty lace insertions and edge	$3.75
$6.50 Renaissance and Marie Antoinette Bed Sets—at	$5.25

Let Us Estimate for Your Fall and Winter Needs in Home Decoratings, Upholsterings, Etc., Etc.

Sale of Women's Desks

At ⅓ Less Than Regular Prices

$17.50 Golden Oak Desk	$11.50
$19 Golden Oak Desk	$12.50
$27 Circassian Walnut Desk	$18
$56 Circassian Walnut Desk	$39.25
$30 Circassian Walnut Desk	$20.75
$27 Mahogany Desk	$18
$18 Maple Desk	$12.50

Samples of Iron Beds—wood colors, mahogany, walnut, ivory, etc. Your savings on these are at least one-third. ONE OF A KIND ONLY. Various sizes. Some specimen values:

$14 to $29 Iron Bedsteads—at	$9 to $19
$75 Five-Piece American Walnut Bedroom Suite	$54.50

An "Adam" Period Suite, consisting of Dresser, Chiffonier, Full Size Bed, Triple Mirror Dressing Table and Table.

$10 Simplex Couch Bed	$7.75

Mattress included. Very simple to operate, with foot lever. A comfortable couch by day and a bed by night.

$9 Greenhut Special Felt Mattress	$6.95

50 lbs. to the full size, covered in fancy cretonne ticking, all regular sizes.

$12 Empress Felt Mattress	$9.45

50 lbs., sanitary and vermin-proof, covered in a pretty design of art ticking.

$3.15 to $10 Bed Springs—at	$2.50 to $7.50

Double Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

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XX SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1915. XX

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

$250,000 Lease by Market Corporation in New Bijou Building on Broadway.

BUYERS ON THE WEST SIDE

Brooklyn Factory Site Purchase Near Manhattan Bridge Plaza —Bronx Sales.

A mid-Broadway lease, involving three floors in the uncompleted twelve-story building being erected on the site of the Bijou Theatre, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, north of Thirtieth Street, was an interesting feature of the realty market yesterday. The deal involves a ten years' lease of three floors, 42,000 square feet—the building running through to Sixth Avenue—by the World's Market Corporation, Irving M. Crane, President. The aggregate rental is over $250,000. The Hopaltrun Realty Company is erecting the building.

The leasing company was formed less than a year ago and has been occupying space in a portion of the old Stern department store in Twenty-third Street.

The removal of the organization will bring under one roof as a single unit an aggregate of over 400 lines of women's clothing and accessories. In addition other manufacturers, including Samuel Kaufman, cloaks and suits; the Royal Dress Company, Nat Levy & Co., dresses, and Louis Adler, waists, have each taken entire floors, which will make the Bijou Building a centre of the cloak, suit, and dress trade.

West Side Residence Sale.

The five-story American basement residence at 250 West Seventieth Street, 17 by 100, has been sold by Pease & Elliman for Nellie H. Grisel to a client for occupancy.

Buys West 80th Street Flat.

James Powers has purchased from Mary F. Mullane the five-story flat at 206 West Eightieth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, on plot 25 by 102.

Dyckman Tract Resale.

Arnold, Byrne & Baumann have resold for the Kellwood Realty Company to Max Marx the plot, 75 by 150, on the east side of Vermilyea Avenue, 29 feet south of 211th Street. It was held at $22,500.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story apartment house at 1,500 Longfellow Avenue, on plot 50 by 100, has been purchased by A. G. Khouri from the Trof Building Company, John Dertinger, President. A. J. Madden was the broker. In exchange the buyer gave a plot, 85 by 160, on the east side of Tiebout Avenue, 430 feet north of 181st Street.

The six-story tenement at 700 and 702 East 161st Street, 50 by 100, has been sold by Mabel A. Pragnell to Nellie Heller. The latter gave in exchange a four-story plot at 2,144 Hughes Avenue, 16 by 89, Bayonne, N. J.

Factory Site Purchase in Brooklyn.

The F. A. Koch Manufacturing Corporation of Brooklyn has purchased a large plot within a block of the Manhattan Bridge Plaza at the Brooklyn end, fronting on the east side of Flatbush Avenue extension, between Concord and Tillary Streets. The plot runs through to Duffield Street, taking in the three old three-story frame houses at 52 to 58 Duffield Street. It is also opposite McLoughlin Park, at the intersection of Flatbush Avenue extension and Bridge Street.

On the site will be erected a six-story loft structure, of which a large part will be used by the buying company for the manufacture of cutlery and hospital supplies. The deal was closed by the Burling Realty Company and the John Reis Company. The Sperry Gyroscope Company last July bought a large plot in the same neighborhood for an eleven-story building.

Brooklyn Block Front in Trade.

Louis Cowan has sold for the New Utrecht Avenue Holding Company, to E. J. Doneiau, the northerly block front on Seventy-eighth Street from New Utrecht Avenue to Seventeenth Avenue, fronting on New Utrecht Avenue 111 feet. In part payment the purchaser gave the house at 2 Brookwillow Avenue, Long Branch, N. J., on a plot 131 by 246.

Buys Choice Estate at Rye.

A tract of fifteen acres belonging to the Abner B. Mills estate, adjoining the links of the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye, has been sold by Charles Field Griffen & Co. to a client for development in acre home plots. The property was held at $70,000.

Staten Island Buyer.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold to A. G. Wanier for the Narrows Improvement Company a plot 80 by 156 at Harbor View, Clifton. The buyer will erect a dwelling for occupancy.

Sale at Purchase, N. Y.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for Edward H. Wright at Purchase, N. Y., his three-story dwelling and liquor store on Purchase Street, near Harrison Avenue, to William A. Read. It was the only business building on that fashionable thoroughfare.

RESENTS CRITICISM.

Realty Board Answers Chairman of Citizens' Union.

Charles F. Noyes, Chairman of the Industrial and Building Codes Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York, issued the following reply yesterday to the statement made by W. E. Youker, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, regarding the attitude of its Legislative Committee in criticising the members of the Senate and Assembly who voted for the Lockwood-Ellenbogen Bill:

"In the statement issued by the Citizens' Union Mr. Youker says: 'As to the bill itself, we cannot admit that the mere fact of the support given to it by many real estate associations, including some which for years have been engaged in a disreputable attempt to break down the tenement house law, is an argument in its favor. Doubtless these real estate organizations deceived some legislators and coerced others.'

"It is very largely this 'Holier Than Thou' policy of the Citizens' Union, and also a policy which practically amounts to the intimidation of faithful public servants, who have performed their duty according to the wishes of constituents, that has brought about the storm of protest against the Citizens' Union.

"No one admires the efforts of the Citizens' Union for better government more than the members of the Real Estate Board. Its ideals are those of all interested in good government, but such ideals are shattered and effectiveness destroyed when an organization stoops to a policy of intimidation, and holds itself above an almost unanimous demand made not by 'disreputable organizations' but by sixty-four prominent associations for relief from oppression which a community needs and deserves.

"'Disreputable,' 'deceit,' and 'coercion' are strong terms to apply individually or collectively to organizations like the Real Estate Board, Merchants' Association, Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, Allied Real Estate Interests, West Side Taxpayers' Association, United Real Estate Owners' Association, Brooklyn Builders' Association, Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers, Builders' Protective Association, North Side Board of Trade, (Bronx,) Flushing Business Men's Association, Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, and Real Estate Board of the State of New York.

"It was these associations which formed the Conference Committee that offered the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill. It is needless to go into the personnel of this Conference Committee, except to state that it included such well-known men as Robert E. Simon, Alfred R. Kirkus, President McGuire of the Real Estate Board, Cyrus Miller, W. B. Greenman, John J. Halleran, Mortimer J. Fox, &c. It must be one of these men or associations, or some of them, or all of them, who are classed by Mr. Youker as 'disreputable' and as using 'deceit' and 'coercion.'

"In addition to being supported by sixty-four organizations the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill was also strongly urged by our Borough Presidents. There was no attempt at any time to weaken the Tenement House Department. All we asked was that the real estate owner, merchant, employer, and employe—and all these classes were represented in favor of the bill—be relieved from multiplicity of inspection and petty oppression. It was asserted on all sides that relief was necessary.

"Few men had any criticism to make of the Tenement House Department, and I doubt if this subject would have come up even for discussion had it not been for the often unjust activities of the Labor Department and Fire Prevention Bureau. Throughout this State hundreds of thousands of dollars (and possibly millions) has been spent by owners during the past three or five years by reason of laws and regulations which have subsequently been modified, changed, or removed from the statute books.

"It has also been conclusively proven that there is conflict in authority between different departments, and that different orders have been issued, covering the same subject, by different departments.

"The Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill was a measure not only for needed relief but for economy of city administration, and had it become a law would have enabled an owner to go to one department for intelligent information in regard to the construction or alteration of buildings and receive one construction of the law, instead of being compelled to go to seven or eight scattered departments with rules varying one from the other. The bill was passed almost unanimously by both branches of our Legislature, but was vetoed by Mayor Mitchel.

"Before this strong effort was made by sixty-four organizations, representing every borough, to remedy the evils of overinspection, committees had been appointed to consider the matter. When he vetoed the bill Mayor Mitchel stated that he recognized that certain evils existed, and he appointed a committee, headed by Fire Commissioner Adamson, to make a careful study of the problem.

"Months have passed, but the public has not yet seen this report. Citizens have a right to kuow what is being done, and what measures of relief will be undertaken. The matter is as vital today as six months ago, and those who supported the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill in the Senate and Assembly made thousands of friends irrespective of partisan affiliations, and these friends resent this attitude of the Citizens' Union in its attempt to discredit them or that for which they stood."

LUXURIOUS SUITES AT $30,000 A YEAR IN LATEST FIFTH AVENUE APARTMENT

Twelve-Story Structure, Costing $1,000,000, Will Be Ready Next Summer on Seventy-Second Street Corner—Latest Conveniences for Housekeeping Comfort—Picturesque Park Outlook.



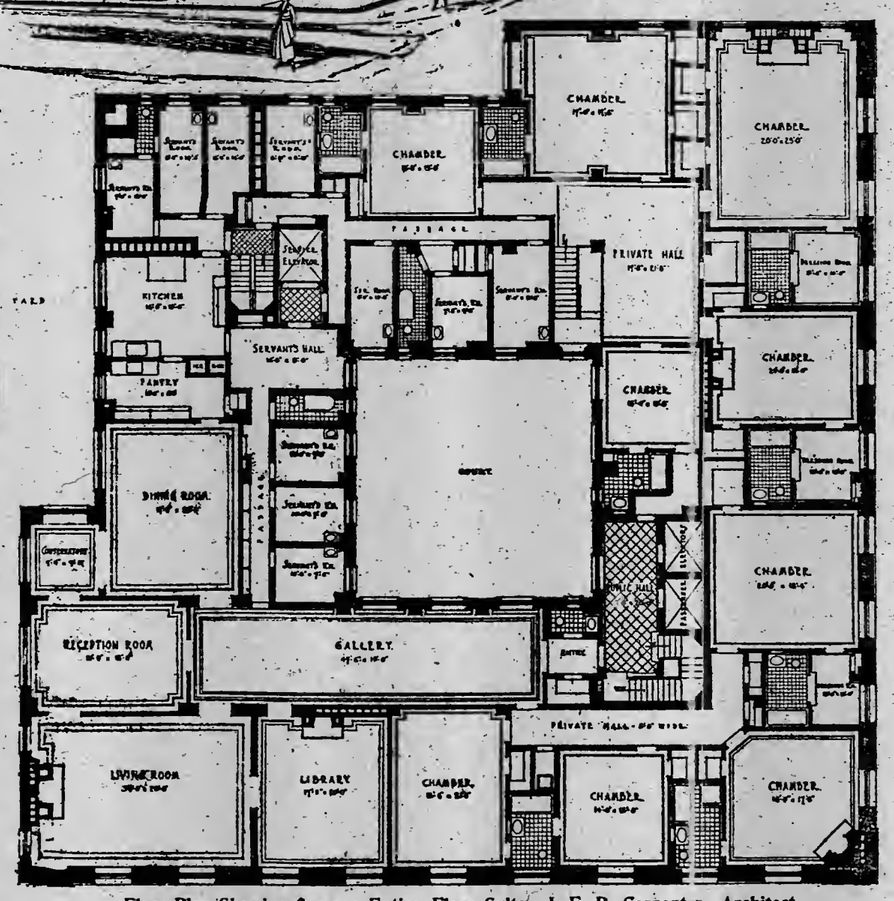
Newest Fifth Avenue Apartment in Lenox Hill Centre.

IN the heart of the choice Lenox Hill residential section, and on one of the most desirable corners of Fifth Avenue, a twelve-story apartment house is being erected which, according to the builders, will be the last word in apartment house construction. In respect to living conveniences and general housekeeping improvements, the progress has been so rapid in recent years that it is difficult to find anything radically new in the latest house which distinguishes it peculiarly from those of the best type of one, two, or even half a dozen years ago.

This new Fifth Avenue multi-family dwelling will contain everything that goes to make up convenient and even luxurious living facilities, while, in addition, its advantageous position—overlooking Central Park at one of its most picturesque points, and facing Seventy-second Street, one of the broad crosstown thoroughfares—assures its rooms of abundant light and air, comfortable breezes and pleasant scenery.

The structure is being erected on the southeast corner of the avenue and Seventy-second Street, taking in the plot formerly occupied by the old-fashioned home of the late James A. Burden and a large vacant plot, adjoining on the avenue, purchased some time ago by Cornelius Vanderbilt as a prospective site for a new home. Since the latter came in possession of his uncle's brownstone mansion on the northwest corner of Fifty-first Street, Mr. Vanderbilt has decided to make his permanent home there, and it is now being extensively altered.

This Seventy-second Street plot, which is just above the new home of Henry C. Frick on the old Lenox Library site, was purchased several months ago through the brokerage firm of Pease & Elliman by a syndicate who appreciated the site as one admirably adapted for what might be termed an apartment "de luxe." The frontage is 115 on the avenue by 125 on the street and its assessed value when acquired last May was $1,100,000.



Floor Plan Showing $30,000 Entire Floor Suite—J. E. R. Carpenter, Architect.

J. E. R. Carpenter, the architect who has designed some of the best east side houses, including three of the big Park Avenue apartments, was instrumental in organizing the owning syndicate, known as the 907 Fifth Avenue Company, of which Robert D. Knowles of Taylor, Knowles & Hack, attorneys, is President. Wells Brothers of Chicago are the contractors, and it is expected that the building will be completed early in the Summer of 1916. Mr. Carpenter, the architect, has designed an attractive building in the dignified Italian Renaissance style and Indiana limestone will be exclusively used for the facades.

There will be three types of apartments, one occupying an entire floor consisting of about thirty rooms, with nine bathrooms; a duplex apartment of nineteen rooms and seven baths, and also a simplex apartment of from fourteen rooms up, having five and six bathrooms. In each suite the foyer will open into a large gallery or salon, 47.6 by 13, giving an impressive entrance. The living rooms will be from 30 by 20 feet, while there will be libraries, conservatories, and other features making the entertaining space unusually large. There will also be a number of open fireplaces, and especial attention has been given in providing ample and comfortable servants' rooms.

The mechanical equipment will be as complete as the best engineering knowledge can provide. The heating and sanitary arrangements will be of the most modern type and the structure will be equipped with an ice-making and refrigeration plant and water filtration system. There will be two electric passenger elevators and one combination freight and service car.

The individual suites will be decorated according to the fancy of the tenants and a wide latitude of choice will be permitted. Tenants who lease prior to the completion of the building will be consulted as to their choice of the woods to be employed.

The building will represent an expenditure of approximately $1,000,000, exclusive of the land. The schedule of rents varies from $10,000 for the small simplex apartments to $21,000 for the duplex apartments, while approximately $30,000 will be the price of an entire floor. The total gross yearly income will be in the neighborhood of $300,000.

Pease & Elliman have been appointed managing and leasing agents of the house and they obtained the original loan of $1,400,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to finance the operation. An additional loan of $100,000 was obtained from the M. S. C. Holding Corporation last week.

This building will be the second high-class modern apartment in the residential blocks of upper Fifth Avenue. The first was the twelve-story house at 998 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-first Street, erected about four years ago and which proved an immediate success.

A third twelve-story apartment is now under construction on an inside plot between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, adjoining the Phipps residence, and the old Progress Club site, northeast corner of Sixty-third Street, was recently purchased by a syndicate for improvement with still another $1,000,000 Fifth Avenue apartment.

Enlarges Jersey Factory Site.

L. Sonneborn Sons, manufacturers of oils, have increased their factory holdings between Nutley and Belleville by purchasing an adjoining plot 125 on Riverside Avenue by 1,000 deep, extending to the Newark and Paterson branch of the Erie Railroad, and a plot 100 by 150, extending from the Passaic River to Riverside Avenue. Additional factory buildings will be erected. The firm of Louis Schlesinger was the broker.

QUEENS BOROUGH FIRE INSURANCE

Through the efforts of the Industrial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens an annual saving of many thousands of dollars to the manufacturers and home owners in Long Island City in fire insurance will soon be effected. For over fifteen years an additional charge of 10 and 15 per cent. on all fire insurance has been charged in that section of Queens, based upon conditions which existed in 1899, such as inadequate water supply, poor paving, &c.

Tests recently made of the water pressure have been favorably received by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange. Three small sections, two in Astoria and one in Hunters Point, remain to be brought up to standard conditions, and when this is done easier rates will be granted for the entire First Ward of the Borough of Queens.

Sales in Brooklyn.

The three-story dwelling at 140 Underhill Avenue, near Park Place, in the Flatbush district, has been sold by Henry Pierson & Co. for Marie Kraemer to E. Elfast, and also the house at 403 Westminster Road to Mary Carthy.

Arthur H. Strong has sold the bungalow at 2654 Bedford Avenue, on plot 35 by 100, to W. J. Roberts, and at 2646 Bedford Avenue a similar house to John A. Hellawell.

THE MORTGAGE SITUATION.

Ivor B. Clark Predicts Revival of Activity and 4½ Per Cent. Money.

Despite the fact that there has been several large investment deals of the seven figure variety during the last week or ten days the realty market is at a very low ebb. This condition is plainly indicated by the fact that only fifteen to twenty-five mortgages a day were recorded in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Brokers, however, take an optimistic view of the situation and predict a revival of activity in the early Spring. Discussing conditions from a mortgage standpoint Ivor Bach Clark, a Director of the firm of William A. White & Sons, said yesterday:

"The value of a piece of real estate today, or, rather the price that you can sell a piece of property for, depends largely on whether the person who might be interested in buying the property is able to obtain a building and permanent loan.

"For the past year it has been practically impossible to sell real estate for improvement unless one has been able to obtain a loan, which, in my opinion, is the only thing that prevents renewed activity in the real estate field.

"This situation cannot continue much longer, however, for the insurance companies and other lenders will soon find that they can get a greater return from building loans than from other sources and still have equally as good security.

"Real estate in many sections of Manhattan is today a better purchase at present prices than at any time since our last boom, for, as soon as the craze is over for great speculation in the stock market, men who have made large sums will undoubtedly realize that the cream has been taken from the stocks, and will again turn their money toward the purchase of real estate and to investment on bond and mortgage.

"Many millions of dollars that ordinarily would have been invested on bond and mortgage in the past year have been invested in bonds which have netted 5 per cent. or better at the time of purchase.

"This situation will, in my opinion, also change for the betterment of real estate, for all bonds are rising, and, when they can no longer be bought with a fair margin of safety and net 5 per cent., real estate will not only get the money it has been getting in former years, but will also undoubtedly receive the money that investors have been putting in bonds, together with interest and the handsome profits made in the past year.

"The mortgage situation today is, therefore, in a very unsettled condition, there being little or no money for building and permanent loans and practically no large funds for investment on bond and mortgage. This situation is undoubtedly going to change before long, when real estate owners will find plenty of money for both building and permanent loans.

"A word regarding the safety of first mortgage loans would not here be out of place. It has gotten to be the common custom for lenders to base the amount they will loan on bond and mortgage on a percentage of the appraised value, and, in the past, has usually been two-thirds in order to obtain a high rate of interest. I am often asked what proportion I consider safe. Of course, there is only one answer to this question.

"Each individual case must depend on the surrounding conditions, namely, the character of the property and the improvement thereon, the neighborhood, and the general trend of values in that immediate section. A great deal also depends on how the lender follows his mortgage. In my opinion, one can lend two-thirds of the value in almost any section of Manhattan with perfect safety if he follows his mortgages closely, and absolutely demands payment of interest and taxes every six months.

"At the end of three years have the property reappraised and have the loan reduced to two-thirds of said appraisal. If lenders would do this they would seldom be faced with foreclosures.

"To sum up, I believe that real estate values are very much like stocks and bonds, and will rise in value as stocks and bonds have in the last year. Likewise there will be a great abundance of mortgage money, some of it probably as low as 4½ per cent."

TAX HEARINGS.

Realty Owners Invited to Appear Before Commission This Week.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests calls the attention of property owners to the hearings which will be given by the joint Legislative Commission on Taxation, of which Senator Ogden L. Mills is Chairman. These hearings will begin tomorrow, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association. The committee has been authorized to revise the tax system of the State, with a view of apportioning the levy more equitably.

On Monday the witnesses will be Mayor Mitchel and State Controller Eugene M. Travis. On Tuesday they will be Controller Prendergast and other city officials. Witnesses for property owners will testify on Wednesday, and later will appear representatives of trust companies, savings banks, life insurance companies, national and State banks, investment and private banks, manufacturing, mercantile, and commercial interests.

All property owners are invited to be present at the hearings and present any facts or testimony which will substantiate the claim that real estate is sustaining a heavier tax burden than other forms of property.

CENSUS FIGURES A REALTY PROBLEM

Decreasing Population on Manhattan Bound to Affect Land Values.

THE CONTRIBUTING CAUSES

New Subways Carrying Residents to Other Centres—Better Local Transit Needed.

The disclosure recently made by the census returns that Manhattan Island has a population of about 188,000 less than five years ago, has caused considerable interest in realty circles. The entire city, including its five boroughs, shows an increase of about 300,000 in the five years, the total population according to the recent State census figures being 5,066,222. Manhattan is the only borough that has declined, Bronx showing the highest increase, 42 per cent., and Queens coming next with 39 per cent.

Many realty men and others who have discussed this question of decreasing population on Manhattan express no surprise. It was no more than could be expected, is the prevailing opinion, in view of the enormous expansion of traffic facilities soon to be opened, including the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) subway recently put in use, which has made the further ends of Flatbush as readily accessible, if not more so, than the residential sections of upper Manhattan.

"Decreased population always means loss of some kind, and in Manhattan certain sections are already experiencing this condition," said Reginald Pelham Bolton yesterday, "although up to the present the loss, in respect to land and leasing values, has evidently been due more to the radical business changes in old-established centres.

"A few limited sections, on the other hand, have increased, notably the new trade centre on Fifth Avenue above Thirty-fourth Street, caused by the intensive commercial interests in those few blocks. Values in most of the old centres which have suffered so severely in the past will never reach their old standard again. This fact, and the question so forcibly presented of a declining population, present problems of deep interest to the owner and prospective realty investor.

"Primarily, land values in Manhattan have been based on the pressure of population. It has always been possible to find tenants, and that makes tenement house and apartment house sites valuable. But now with our new subways opening up choice residential tracts possessing in certain cases more conveniences for the dweller of moderate means, combined with cheaper rents due to the lower cost of land, it seems assured that Manhattan values, except in a few limited cases, are likely to go down.

"In fact, I think that Manhattan values have reached their zenith, that is, in the aggregate. We must expect a gradual depreciation, and this has been recognized in many parts of the city by the Tax Board, although not to the extent that many unfortunate owners desire.

"Our city authorities, if they wish to maintain values in Manhattan realty, must see to it that intercommunication on the island is made as convenient as possible. Better traffic facilities are urgently needed for many residential parts of the city, and their establishment would assuredly hold a good part of the population now seeking homes in outlying sections or even in New Jersey and Westchester County, because of the ease with which those communities may be reached.

"A lowering population does not mean that the future of Manhattan is destined to be almost entirely business. The trade invasion northward into old home centres has caused some of the former residents to forsake the city, but it has also enlarged the residential areas further removed from the business localities. Examples of this have been clearly seen recently in the upper Washington Heights and Fort Washington districts and the Dyckman tract. These sections are evidently destined to remain as home communities. They possess all the advantages for such purposes, with none of the advantages for big trade interests. Then, too, as long as New York is the centre of the clothing trade of the country, with its enormous interests on Manhattan, there must be a large tenement centre readily accessible to the clothing shops for the majority of workers in that trade.

"Manhattan is not going to be a business borough exclusively, by any means. There will always be large and populous residential centres, but with better opportunities for getting to other localities. The need for intensifying Manhattan's population has passed, and it is quite possible that further reductions may occur within the next five or ten years."

Realty Values for Taxation.

Borough.	For 1915.	For 1916.
Manhattan	$4,880,461,510	$4,914,008,871
Bronx	652,116,406	676,757,816
Brooklyn	1,619,878,172	1,674,180,957
Queens	494,743,384	522,268,925
Richmond	82,088,245	85,088,245
Total	$7,728,787,717	$7,872,269,444
City increase		$143,480,727

SUBWAY EXTENSION.

Property Owners Want West Side Branch to Run to City Line.

For the extension of the west side elevated section of the subway, from the 242d Street terminal to the city line at Yonkers as an underground facility, several hundred residents and property owners in that district appeared to urge the plan before Public Service Commissioner Wood last week. S. Stanwood Menken, counsel for Augustus Van Cortland and the Arbris Realty Company; Cornelius Sullivan, counsel for the Riverdale Association, and Cyrus C. Miller spoke for the adoption of the plan, testifying to the needs of rapid transit, and the matter will probably be taken up by the full commission at its next meeting.

George Henry Payne, candidate for Alderman in this district, said that the extension of the subway underground would increase property values at least $5,000,000, whereas an overhead road would cheapen the section.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Oct. 4.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

Riverside Drive, 42, e s, 62.1 ft n of 76th St, 40.6x96.2x irregular, four and five-story school; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against H. L. Brown, individually and as executrix; F. L. Allen, attorney; Josiah Canter, referee; due, $46,910.32; taxes, &c., $2,251.25.

By Joseph P. Day.

1st Av, 695, w s, 40.4 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x75, five-story tenement and stores; Henrietta Steinberger against A. M. Ryan et al; Epstein, W. & E., attorneys; Louie Wandel, Jr., referee; due, $2,243.37; subject to a first mortgage of $5,000.

Tuesday, Oct. 5.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Block bounded by Lenox and 7th Avs, 139th and 140th Sts, 200x750, three-story stable, three-story dwelling, and vacant; New York Life Insurance Co. against A. S. Watt et al.; C. W. Hubbell, attorney; Benno Lewinsohn, referee; due, $860,637.20; taxes, &c., $19,006.95.

110th St, 250 East, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10, two-story dwelling; J. A. Wilson against A. Jones et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; J. G. Dyer, referee; due, $5,207.71; taxes, &c., $139.37.

142d St, 234 West, e s, 240.3 ft e of 8th Av, 39.11x99.11, five-story flat; City Real Estate Co. against T. J. Brady et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. O. Farrell, referee; due, $38,929.81; taxes, &c., $2,296.90.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

83d St, 225 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2, five-story flat; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., agent, &c., against John Hallahan et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; Gordon Auchincloss, referee; due, $24,818.59.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av, 1,017-1,023, w s, 70 ft s of 165th St, 50x98.4x irregular; two and three story tenements and stores; E. C. Linson et al. against Louis Schnitzer et al.; Stoddard & M., attorneys; M. M. Fertig, referee; due, $12,350.08; taxes, &c., $625.

Morris Park Av, n e corner of Delancey Place, 45.5x36.11x46x92.7; C. D. Edmonston against J. Geary et al.; Carrington & P., attorneys; J. W. Eustis, referee; due, $1,940.70; taxes, &c., $850.

ON PREMISES AT NOON.

By Henry Brady.

Odell St, 1,521, w s, 230 ft n of Starling Av, 25x108; two-story dwelling; Adele Taylor against Agnes Schano et al.; Caldwell & B., attorneys; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due, $1,198.15; taxes, &c., $232.32; subject to a prior mortgage of $5,500.

Odell St, 1,519, w s, 205 ft n of Starling Av, 25x108; two-story dwelling; same against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $1,193.15; taxes, &c., $322.32; subject to a prior mortgage of $3,500.

Wednesday, Oct. 6.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 64, w s, 24.9 ft n of 27th St, 24.8x96, three story loft and stores building; New York Trust Co. against Edward Fagan et al.; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; W. E. Kelley, referee; due, $68,252.52; taxes, &c., $800.75.

126th St, 51 and 53 East, n s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 40x30.6, five-story flat; H. S. Bowron against Compact Realty Co. et al.; Schenck & P., attorneys; E. L. Parris, referee; due, $23,324.90; taxes, &c., $997.42.

99th St, 310 West, s e, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Walther Luttgen, executor, &c, against Rose Seiniger et al.; C. S. Davison, attorney; Myer Nussbaum, referee; due, $11,476.85; taxes, &c., $342.80.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

19th St, 239 East, n s, 133 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x92, four-story dwelling; W. P. Eagleton against M. P. Boom et al.; Dayton & B., attorneys; J. A. Cantor, referee; due, $13,595.05; taxes, &c., $526.80.

By Charles A. Berrian.

118th St, 64 West, s s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x100.11, three-story dwelling; A. E. Thompson against Mathilde Juvet et al.; J. F. Driscoll, attorney; Maurice Deiches, referee; due, $9,646.31; taxes, &c., $316.90.

By Daniel Greenwald.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c, which Annie Moore had on July 1, 1913, or since; leasehold; Winslow, K. & B., attorneys.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Washington Av, 1,119, s w corner of Gouverneur Place, 87x141.8x93.2x irregular, two-story dwelling and one-story building on street; R. L. Bartley et al. against Barnet Shapiro et al.; Knox, S. & D., attorneys; C. C. Martin, referee; due, $7,631.02; taxes, &c., $517.57.

By James J. Donovan.

Hughes Av, 2,418, e s, 121.6 ft s of 188th St, 26.8x87.6, two-story dwelling; Universal Savings Bank against K. Wells et al.; Robert Maratt, attorney; J. T. Martin, referee; due, $6,606.68; taxes, &c., $63.44.

Thursday, Oct. 7.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Church St, 212, n w corner Thomas St, 25x75x irregular, five-story loft building; trustee's sale; also

Marcy Av, 295-304, s w corner Penn St, Brooklyn, 80x63, four two-story dwellings; also 295 Penn St, 20x100, two-story dwelling; trustee's sale; also

Rodney St, 77-87, n s, 344 ft w of Bedford Av, Brooklyn, 113.4x100, six three-story dwellings; trustee's sale; also

Keap St, 264-68, s s, 235 ft e of Marcy Av, Brooklyn, 60x100, three three-story dwellings; trustee's sale; also

Penn St, 272-276, s s, 424.2 ft e of Marcy Av, Brooklyn, 60.6x100, three three-story dwellings; trustee's sale, also

Kent Av, n w corner Keap extension to Wallabout Canal, Brooklyn, 151.9x100.1x 144.6x100.9, coal yard; trustee's sale; estate of Oscar F. Hawley, deceased.

Stanton St, 74-77, s e corner Allen St, 43.10x 75, six-story loft and store building; G. R. Fearing et al., trustees, against Ignatz Jacobson et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; I. Rorke, referee; due, $54,580.37; taxes, &c., $1,630.02.

By Henry Brady.

81st St, 147 West, n e, 414.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 19.6x102.2, four-story dwelling; E. J. Haynes against W. B. Harned et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; A. H. Townsey, referee; due, $19,980.97; taxes, &c., $230.75.

12th St, 415 East, n s, 197.4 ft e of 1st Av, 24.4x163.3x26.8x92.3, six-story tenement and stores; Armond Thayer against Gaspare Calcea et al.; J. W. McElhinney, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $27,560.23; taxes, &c., $900.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Bronx Park Place, s w corner of White Plains Road, 91.6x100x107.8x101.1; M. S. Well against Joseph Hahn et al.; Armstein & L., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $2,006.96; taxes, &c., $746.51.

By James J. Donovan.

Beach St, s s, block front between Minneford Av and Main St, City Island, 180.11x25x irregular; C. F. Guion individual and executrix, against Helen Arnow et al.; W. L. Post, attorney; J. H. Goggin, referee; due, $4,254.26; taxes, &c., $1,411.78.

Friday, Oct. 8.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

17th St, 29 West, n s, 435 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92, 10-story loft and store building; Brooklyn Savings Bank against R. I. Brewster et al.; Schenck & P., attorneys; Mitchell May, referee; due, $100,105.48; taxes, &c., $1,053.10.

61st St, 251 East, n s, 85 ft w of 2d Av, 19.6x100.5, three-story dwelling; Julia Coleman against E. J. Shields et al.; H. D. Cohen, attorney; H. N. French, referee; due, $1,927.20; subject to first mortgage, $10,000.

2d Av, 2,859, s e corner of 129th St, 25x105,

MORTGAGE LOANS.

2nd & 3rd
MORTGAGE MONEY
About $65,000 to Loan on
MANHATTAN APARTMENTS.
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY, 3,883 B'way.

two and four story tenements and stores; Bank of Savings against K. G. Farrell et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; F. C. Hunter, referee; due, $87,150.44; taxes, &c., $2,821.86.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

133d St, 35½ West, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; G. E. Chisolm et al., trustees, against C. M. Burnham et al.; A. C. Fach, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $5,529.79; taxes, &c., $61.77.

Lenox Av, 233, w s, 600 ft s of 122d St, 20x 80, four-story flat and stores; G. E. Chisolm et al., trustees, against C. M. Burnham et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; M. J. O'Brien, Jr., referee; due, $21,850.50; taxes, &c., $215.

By Joseph P. Day.

131st St, 250 West, e s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11, three-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against Herman Ratner et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; E. Day, referee; due, $8,975.00.

1st Av, 283, w s, 69 ft s of 17th St, 23x100, four-story tenement and stores; City Real Estate Co. against J. H. Heitz Menken et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; M. B. Clarke, referee; due, $13,662.67; taxes, &c., $700.50.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Brook Av, 553, w s, 19.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 27.1x52.3x80.7x68.6, four-story flat and stores; American Baptist Home Mission Society against Samuel Brener et al.; Perkins & B., attorneys; S. P. Cahill, referee; due, $14,485.53; taxes, &c., $2,062.38.

By George Price.

Lyman Place, 1,369, w s, 267.7 ft n of 169th St, 51.8x31.1x57.1x55.3, three-story flat; F. A. Graydon against F. J. Lamberti et al.; Montgomery & P., attorneys; W. E. Smith, referee; due, $10,837.85; taxes, &c., $256.66.

By James J. Donovan.

Powell Av, 2,019, n s, 91.6 ft e of Pugsley Av, 100x103.1; William Seltz et al. against Anna Mensch et al.; Free & M., attorneys; J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $5,239.20; taxes, &c., $766.27.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

King Av, n w corner of Southerland Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24x25; City Island Homes Co., Raymond Belmont, 31 Nassau St, President, owner; Karl F. J. Seifert, 104 West 42d St, architect; cost, $1,300

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,674, n e corner of 88th St, (501 E.,) 21.5x75; Magdalena Sieke, Jamaica, L. I., to Louis H. Hellmann, 1,034 Lowell St, (mtg $10,000,) all liens; attorneys, Hummell & L., 1,511 3d Av.....$100

FRONT ST, 5, s w corner of Moore St, (29,) 34.2x80.3x35.11x79.8; Alice and David H. Rowland, Plainfield, N. J., to Stock Quotation Telegraph Co., 26 Beaver St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, Sept. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

PARK AV, s e corner of 61st St, 100.5x99; Salisbury Realty Co. to William Ziegler, Jr., 40 West 57th St, quit claim, all liens, Oct. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; E. A. L. Park Avenue Co. to same, (mtg $800,000,) all liens, Oct. 1; same attorney.....$100

PARK AV, s w corner of 58th St, 100.5x25; Henry H. Rogers et al., executors Henry H. Rogers, to 600 Park Av Co., 299 Madison Av, (mtg $80,000,) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, 883, w s, 20.11 ft n of 103d St, 20x100; Elberta L. Sands to 885 West End Avenue Corporation, 601 West 115th St, (mtg $19,500,) Oct. 1; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$100

WEST END AV, 887, w s, 60.11 ft n of 103d St, 20x100; Charles Spiegel to same; all liens, Sept. 29; attorney, same.....$100

WEST END AV, w s, 60.11 ft n of 103d St, 20x100; Mamie Steiner et al., executors of Siefried Steiner, to same, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, Sept. 10; attorney, same.....$100

$5,088.70 over liens

WEST END AV, 736, e e, 20.4 ft s of 96th St, 16.8x87.5x irregular; S. Alvin Piza to Alvin Holding Corporation, 391 East 149th St, (mtg $17,500,) Sept. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Truet Co., 160 Broadway.$100

WEST END AV, 881, n w corner of 103d St, 20.11x100; Mary C. Brown to 885 West End Avenue Corporation; 601 West 115th St, (mtg $30,000,) Sept. 29; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$100

TIH AV, 2,525 and 2,527, e s, 40 ft n of 146th St, 40x100; Central Trust Co. to Koesuth Realty Co., 382 Prospect Av, b. and e., all liens, Sept. 16; attorney, E. P. Korkus, 924 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$1

7TH AV, 2,533-35, e s, 40x100; Central Trust Co. to same, Sept. 16; attorney, same...$1

24TH ST, 404 East, s s, 106.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Ida H. Mandeville, Jersey City, N. J., to Augusta M. Vincent, 582 McDonough St, Brooklyn, (mtg $13,500,) all liens, Sept. 15, 1914; attorney, James M. Vincent, 148 Broadway.....$100

33D ST, s s, 110 ft e of 8d Av, 25x98.9; B. Aymar Sands et al., executors Samuel S. Sands, to Edward Ardolino, at Waldeck, Mass., (mtg $14,000,) Sept. 22; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$15,450

47TH ST, 243-245 West, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Leonard L. Hill to West 47th Street Realty Corporation, 32 West 25th St, all liens, Oct. 1; attorney, John M. Gardner, 141 Broadway.....$100

58TH ST, 64 East, s s, 43.9 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x100.5; Eudolia Milla to Jackson M., her husband, on the premises, (mtg $30,000,) b. & s., c. a. g., all liens, May 20, 1911; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Eudolia and Jackson M. Mills, New Rochelle, N. Y., to 600 Park Avenue Co., 299 Madison Av, (mtg $50,000,) all liens, Oct. 1; same attorney.....$100

58TH ST, 66 East, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x100.5; Celine R. and Ariberto di Butera to 600 Park Avenue Co., 299 Madison Av, (mtg $40,000,) Oct. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

63D ST, 52 East, e s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 14.7x100.5; Robert P. Lee, Jr., to Robert P. Lee, b. and s., Nov. 29, 1902; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$1

63D ST, 52 East, e s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 14.7x100.5; Samuel Van Wyck Lee and another, executors of Robert P. Lee, to Fenlo Realty Co., inc., 119 West 40th St, July 30; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$1

70TH ST, e s, 171.6 ft e of Madison Av, 16x 100.5; Herbert C. Gerlach, Ossining, N. Y., to Henrietta B. Kayser, 18 East 71st St, (mtg $37,500,) all liens, Sept. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

86TH ST, 106 West, s s, 85 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100; West Side Construction Co. to Catherine Roach, 60 West 90th St, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, R. G. Babbage, 111 Broadway.....$100

87TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Margaret De S. Coppell, Corona, Borough of Queens, to Elsie Bister, 1,646 Avenue A, (mtg $17,500,) Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

94TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Otto Beumer to Florence E., his wife, 1,884 Arthur Av, (mtg $9,500,) Oct. 1; attorney, Edwin S. Merrill, 160 Broadway.....$2,000

94TH ST, 102 West, s s, 30 ft w of Columbus Av, 30x98.10x35x100; Canavan Investing Co. to Mary A. Woods, 322 West 104th St. (mtg $25,000,) Sept. 30; attornoy, R. G. Babbage, 111 Broadway.....$100

99TH ST, 150 West, s s, 263.6 e of Amsterdam Av, 15.4x80.8x15.4x79.11; Lucy A. Barton to David D. Grunhut, 790 Ameterdam Av, all liens, Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

104TH ST, 312 West, e s, 130 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Robert T. Russell to Charlotte H. Appell, 454 West 23d St, (mtg $15,000,) b. and s., c. a. g. and all liens, Sept. 10; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 31 Chambers St.....$100

WEST END AV, 736, e e, 20.4 ft s of 96th St, 16.8x87.5x irregular; S. Alvin Piza to Alvin Holding Corporation, 391 East 149th St, (mtg $17,500,) Sept. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Truet Co., 160 Broadway.$100

WEST END AV, 881, n w corner of 103d St, 20.11x100; Mary C. Brown to 885 West End Avenue Corporation; 601 West 115th St, (mtg $30,000,) Sept. 29; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$100

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7TH AV, 2,533-35, e s, 40x100; Central Trust Co. to same, Sept. 16; attorney, same...$1

24TH ST, 404 East, s s, 106.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Ida H. Mandeville, Jersey City, N. J., to Augusta M. Vincent, 582 McDonough St, Brooklyn, (mtg $13,500,) all liens, Sept. 15, 1914; attorney, James M. Vincent, 148 Broadway.....$100

33D ST, s s, 110 ft e of 8d Av, 25x98.9; B. Aymar Sands et al., executors Samuel S. Sands, to Edward Ardolino, at Waldeck, Mass., (mtg $14,000,) Sept. 22; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$15,450

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58TH ST, 64 East, s s, 43.9 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x100.5; Eudolia Milla to Jackson M., her husband, on the premises, (mtg $30,000,) b. & s., c. a. g., all liens, May 20, 1911; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Eudolia and Jackson M. Mills, New Rochelle, N. Y., to 600 Park Avenue Co., 299 Madison Av, (mtg $50,000,) all liens, Oct. 1; same attorney.....$100

58TH ST, 66 East, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x100.5; Celine R. and Ariberto di Butera to 600 Park Avenue Co., 299 Madison Av, (mtg $40,000,) Oct. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

63D ST, 52 East, e s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 14.7x100.5; Robert P. Lee, Jr., to Robert P. Lee, b. and s., Nov. 29, 1902; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$1

63D ST, 52 East, e s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 14.7x100.5; Samuel Van Wyck Lee and another, executors of Robert P. Lee, to Fenlo Realty Co., inc., 119 West 40th St, July 30; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$1

70TH ST, e s, 171.6 ft e of Madison Av, 16x 100.5; Herbert C. Gerlach, Ossining, N. Y., to Henrietta B. Kayser, 18 East 71st St, (mtg $37,500,) all liens, Sept. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

86TH ST, 106 West, s s, 85 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100; West Side Construction Co. to Catherine Roach, 60 West 90th St, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, R. G. Babbage, 111 Broadway.....$100

87TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Margaret De S. Coppell, Corona, Borough of Queens, to Elsie Bister, 1,646 Avenue A, (mtg $17,500,) Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

94TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Otto Beumer to Florence E., his wife, 1,884 Arthur Av, (mtg $9,500,) Oct. 1; attorney, Edwin S. Merrill, 160 Broadway.....$2,000

94TH ST, 102 West, s s, 30 ft w of Columbus Av, 30x98.10x35x100; Canavan Investing Co. to Mary A. Woods, 322 West 104th St. (mtg $25,000,) Sept. 30; attornoy, R. G. Babbage, 111 Broadway.....$100

99TH ST, 150 West, s s, 263.6 e of Amsterdam Av, 15.4x80.8x15.4x79.11; Lucy A. Barton to David D. Grunhut, 790 Ameterdam Av, all liens, Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

104TH ST, 312 West, e s, 130 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Robert T. Russell to Charlotte H. Appell, 454 West 23d St, (mtg $15,000,) b. and s., c. a. g. and all liens, Sept. 10; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 31 Chambers St.....$100

$5,088.70 over liens

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Located at NYACK, N. Y., 29 miles from N. Y. City

100,000 square feet floor space; complete power plant; sprinkler system; electric lights; steam heat; elevators.

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Eighty acres of land, 170,000 sq. ft. of floor space; steam heat, electric light; water for manufacturing; tenant houses for employes in village.

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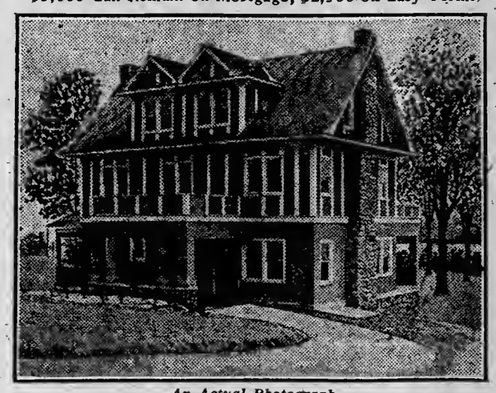
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An Actual Photograph.

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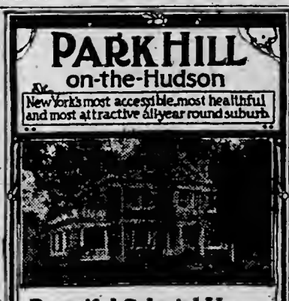
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New York's most accessible, most healthful and most attractive all-year round suburb.



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35 Minutes from Grand Central
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$4,000 HOM

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OUR architect will design a home according to your own ideas. Will finance you on the easy monthly payment plan. Total cost $5,000 up. Hundreds of plans & photos at our office

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Kensington,
Great Neck

ITALIAN VILLA: 80 ft. front and 68 ft. deep; hollow tile and stucco; 15 rooms and 4 baths. Large hall, living room, library, billiard room, dining room, office or den, lavatory, kitchen and butler's pantry, 5 master's bedrooms and 3 servants' bedrooms. Beautiful Italian garden. Plot 260 ft. frontage.

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These are the largest and most complete country houses ever constructed for sale on Long Island, and will make ideal homes in a colony of congenial people.

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By train 26 minutes from the Pennsylvania Station.

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(Valentine Lane, St. Andrews Place and Riverdale Avenue)
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VALENTINE TERRACE, INC.
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FOR RENT at Great Neck, L. I., near the shore, attractive country house on large plot; shade trees, shrubbery; private bathing beach; 9 large cheerful rooms, 3 baths, fireplaces, every desirable convenience, servants' accommodations; 27-minute electric train service to Manhattan. Ideal for year-round residence. Annual rental $1,600. Send for photos and information.
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All city improvements, from $2,750 to $500 on plots from 40 to 50 ft., less than 40 minutes from New York, on very easy terms. Call or write, Owner, 243 West 34th Street, New York City, or 5 Haneon Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Avenue Depot.

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is to place the responsibility from the preliminary consultations to last details of interior decorations and landscape gardening in the hands of one competent firm. It saves money, travel, misunderstandings, consultations and insures harmony of details.

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12 large, cheerful rooms, 2 baths; large living room; fine hardwood floors, gas, electricity, hot water heat; completely modernized; over 1 acre; magnificent trees, rare shrubs and flowers; near Country and Tennis clubs; easy commuting. Asking price $125 monthly. I handle the best NEW ROCHELLE and vicinity properties in

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12 rooms, 3 baths, everything right up to date, modern and new; garage. RENT VERY REASONABLE.

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Superb views; 35 acres; one hour out; 2 miles from station over macadam road; house is stone and shingle, 15 rooms, 4 baths, steam, electricity, sleeping porch, &c.; garage, farmer's house, cottage, large poultry plant; 500 peach trees, other fruit; site for small lake if desired. 400 ft. elevation.

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CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

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Price $5,500, Including Garage

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cosy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

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This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

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$9250—Beautiful brick veneer residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch. Good location.

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$25000—Brick veneer residence, 12 rooms, 4 baths, palm room, dining solarium, sleeping porches, every appointment; exclusive location.

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ALL THE Modern Houses, Apartments, ORANGES every description. All prices, sale or rent.

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The Resort Seashore Resort of New England.

Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Beautiful Park. Private Pier. $7,000.00 Cement Beach Walk.

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23 acres, 16-room house, 3 baths; exceptional water supply; vacuum heating; 2-acre apple orchard; abundance other fruit; model poultry and hog houses and other buildings. Henry C. White, exor., 49 Wall St.

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Ridgewood, N. J.

BARGAIN—180 Highwood Ave. Fine attractive residence taken in exchange. 2-story, attic and cellar, frame dwelling with over an acre of land. 10 rooms, 2 baths, chicken house, garden, 25 fruit trees; garage.

Worth $12,000. Will Sell $9,500. Easy terms. Mortgage $5,500.

35 Minutes from New York on Erie R. R.

Thomas A. Wilson,
185 Broadway, N. Y.
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COLONIAL HOUSE
At New York's Premier Suburb,
MONTCLAIR.

Superior brick construction; exceptionally well appointed and finished; unusually good hall and living rooms, billiard room, 1st floor lavatory, tiled pantries, kitchen, and 3 baths, built-in porcelain-lined refrigerator, splendid cellar and laundry; perfect heating system, 11 fine bedrooms, spacious piazza, superior closets, fireplaces, best plumbing, hardware and lighting fixtures; rare hardwood finish throughout first two floors.

Large grounds superbly planted.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, Real Estate,
546 Fifth Ave., New York.

FIVE-ACRE ESTATE AT
Wheatly Manor, L. I.

Fronting on Jericho Turnpike, Nassau County, between Westbury and Hicksville stations, surrounded by some of the biggest estates in America.

Will sacrifice at $1,200 an acre. Run out in your car and meet the man on the property, or write for maps to the

RIDGEWOOD PARK REALTY CO.,
1,566 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EAST ORANGE

Thirty minutes to Broadway. Commutation 10 cents. Beautiful, refined, restricted Park Section. Thoroughly modern 10-room house. Large veranda, sleeping porch, every improvement. Corner plot 50x100. Terraced lawn, space for garage. Must be seen to be appreciated. Rare bargain, $3,500 cash, balance on mortgage. Other houses, $1,000 cash, and terms like rent. Also houses to rent, $50 to $125 a month. E. L. Danforth, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

RENT—THEN BUY THIS



New, artistic, 8-room all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from country club; 2 baths, big living room; prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege, rent to apply. "OWNER," P. O. Box 416, New York City.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. 10 rooms, 3 baths, steam, electric light and gas. Lot 100x150; good elevation. $80 month; garage $5 additional. Will sell at $12,000; easy terms; immediate possession.

JOHN D. MUNTHER Telephone 843. South Orange, N. J.

A HOME BARGAIN

A new stucco house at El Mora; high ground; charming surroundings; near country club and station; 31 minutes to New York via Jersey Central; built to sell at $7,500; will take $7,000; mortgage to suit.

J. W. DOOLITTLE, Woolworth Building.

Stucco House of 7 rooms and tiled bath; large living room, with fireplace; artistic craftsman finish; modern plumbing, steam heat; asbestos tile roofs; parquet floors; sleeping porch; fine shade trees; near station, trolley; price, only $5,900; large plot; liberal terms. Owner, Room 1,726, 233 Broadway, New York. Telephone Barclay 6994.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs
162 West 72d Street
Near Broadway — Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive west side residential section.
6 & 7 rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,700 to $1,800.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

105 West 72d St.
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location, with southern exposure.
5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,800.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,200.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
One Apartment
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,600.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the west side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, &c.
5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500 & $1,700.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10 story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,000.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large, light apartment; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 rooms & bath, $1,200 to $1,800.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,500.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, &c.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable, spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

Cliff Haven
417 Riverside Drive
South Corner of 114th St.
Modern 12-story, fireproof building, accessible to all car lines. One corner apartment fronting across entire front of building.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,400.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

THE FAIRHOLM
503 West 121st Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
Opposite Columbia Grounds.
5 AND 6 ROOMS
Unusually large and light. All modern improvements.
$47.50 to $60.00

PRINCE MONACO
227-29 West 109th Street,
Near Broadway.
3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS
Strictly high-class Apartments; every modern improvement.
$45.00 to $75.00

7 West 108th St.
Near Central Park West.
High-class Apartments; elevator, electric light and all modern improvements.
4 AND 5 ROOMS
$30.00 to $50.00

THE PHAETON
539 West 112th Street,
Near Broadway.
5 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$75.00 to $110.00
Choice Apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.

THE ORADELL
508-10 West 112th Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
6 ROOMS
LARGE FOYER
All modern improvements.
$70.00

North & South Medford
561 West 163d Street
and
562 West 164th Street,
Corner of Broadway.
7 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
$65.00 to $70.00
Unusually attractive. Large Foyer. Unusual floor plan.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street
Telephone Riverside—9700.

MOST UNUSUAL
The few Apartments still unrented are the best in these Houses
Notice the Rentals

6 Rooms, 3 Baths	The Victoria	315 West 97th St. cor. Riverside Dr.	$1,100
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St. near B'way Sub...	1,100
7 Rooms, 3 Baths	The Victoria	315 West 97th St. cor. Riverside Dr.	1,100
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St. near Broadway...	1,400
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St. adj. Broadway....	1,300
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St. adj. Riverside Dr.	1,200
	Barnard Court	15 Claremont Av. adj. 116th St.....	1,350

Booklets on Application. Superintendents on Premises, or

EARLE & CALHOUN
Phone Columbus 5116. Broadway, Cor. 72d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side. | MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.

10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT
316 West 79th St.

Only one Apartment of 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100

ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT. APPLY TO SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th St. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

294-295 CENTRAL PARK WEST

Eight rooms, bath; rents moderate. Entrance Hall and Apartments newly decorated; one suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
60 WEST 40th St.

Very desirable north light Studio Apartments, 2-4 Rooms and Bath. From October 1. Superintendent on premises.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK
15 W. 108th St.

Large, light 6 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35. Hall boy on premises.

An Owner Having
2 Apartments Vacant,
Consisting of 8 Rooms Each,

in his high-class apartment house, located in the Central Park South section, is determined to carry no vacancies. In order to fill quick will make unusual concessions.

I WILL RENT A $1,200 APARTMENT FOR $1,000.

Rent Free Till November 1

These Apartments are advantageously arranged for rent rooms, so that the tenant may obtain the use of part of the apartment free in a building where enbletting has not been previously sanctioned.

OWNER, Box 101 Times

250 W. 88th St.
Between
B'way & West End Ave.
The Metropolitan

6 and 7 room Apts.; extraordinary closets; private laundries; one apartment suitable for physician.

Very Moderate Rentals

51st St., 353 W., 8 Rooms, Bath.

Especially large, light, beautifully decorated, quiet, well kept, conveniently located house. Superintendent, premises, or WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Av.

THE HOTEL GREGORIAN

35th St., between 5th Av. and Broadway, offers unusual high class Apartments at remarkably

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW APARTMENTS
ONLY A FEW LEFT

993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.

10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,800-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,900
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,100
12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900

Larger Suites can be arranged.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO
BRENTMORE
88 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Cor. 69th St.

9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000

Apply on premises or at the Office of **Bing & Bing,**
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.

Westover Court
Bachelor Apartments



211 W. 43rd St. and 212 W. 44th St., Times Square.

Old English Interior Court.

Two, Three or Four Room Apartments, Private Bath.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

Outside Rooms.

Club Breakfasts.

For rates and further information apply
ASTOR OFFICE,
23 W. 26th St.,
Or Superintendent on Premises.
Telephone Bryant 5860.

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130 W. 57th St.
STUDIOS and APARTMENTS
AVAILABLE OCT. 1st.

Apartments of 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $900 to $1,100.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths and Kitchenette, $2,000.
Single Studios, $840.

Apply to BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS, Resident Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81st St. & West End Ave



A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT
of 8 or 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electriclight; refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant, $2700.
RESIDENTIAL MANAGER.

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120 W. 86th St
Park Street.
Most Convenient Locality.
ATTRACTIVELY PLANNED APARTMENTS.
One Master's Room 14x27
Private House Neighborhood.
New, Modern & Absolutely Fireproof.
7 & 8 Rooms
3 Baths
Rents $2,100 to $2,400
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
GEO. A. BOWMAN,
121 West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 2444.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d St.

Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts.,
168 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

AVONMORE
2,131 Broadway, at 74th Street
Beautifully Appointed Apartments,
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,100-$1,800
Southern Exposure.
Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

145-147 WEST 82d ST.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.

All improvements; select neighborhood; rentals $500-$720. Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Superior Elevator Apartments
You GET what you pay for.
No more BUT no less.
Our Slogan—Satisfactory Service.

WEST END HALL,
No. 840 West End Av.,
Northeast cor. 101st St.
Corner apartment—8 rooms, 2 baths.
Fit for anyone. Beautifully decorated.
Also 8 rooms, 2 baths.
Rent, $1,200 upward.

ST. JOHN COURT,
No. 500 West 111th St.,
Southwest cor. Ameterdam Av.
6 rooms and bath.
$840 per annum upward.

ROBERT FULTON COURT,
No. 559 West 156th St.,
Northeast cor. Broadway.
Beautiful 6 room corner apartment.
Also 7 rooms and bath.
$840 per annum upward.

THE PALMETTO,
No. 100 Morningside Drive,
Northwest cor. 120th St.
One vacancy; 5 room apt.
$750 per annum.

Inspection cordially invited.

CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
No. 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th St.

Luxury and Location at Low Cost

Two rooms and bath, and four rooms and two baths in beautiful twelve-story apartment hotel just completed at 42 West 72d Street, near Central Park. Light and airy; two-room apartments have seven windows. A few left at fifty-five dollars and up, including maid service. A really exceptional restaurant at seven dollars weekly. Please call at once.

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57 West 58th St.
THE CORONET
Attractive
Two-Room Apartment
Housekeeping
Apply on Premises, or
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc.,
569 FIFTH AVENUE.
Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

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166 W. 72d St.
Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

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76 West 86th Street
AND
77 West 85th Street
Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Apartments of Highest Character
Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
Very attractive apartments.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to 72d St. Subway Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.

Representative on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. and Treas.
Office, 601 West 115th Street, near Broadway.
Tel. 1114 Morningside.

One Artist Studio
and
3 Bachelor Apartments
2 Rooms and Bath

Unfurnished, one block from subway, "L" and surface lines. $40 to $45 per month. Excellent appointments throughout. Hardwood floors, electric light in rooms and in clothes closets, etc. Meals served in rooms as desired. Apartment and valet service. Washing, mending, etc., at slight cost. Call, telephone, or write for booklet showing plans.

THE SHROPSHIRE
138 West 65th Street. Tel. 3648 Columbus.
Owner and Superintendent can be seen on premises.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface lines.
Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $480 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars and Riverside Drive "Bus" line.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,200. Liberal concessions.

APARTMENTS
9 Rooms 3 Baths
(1 Master's Room 14 x 22)
Exclusive, Superior Service
44 West 77th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

Apartments for Comfort and Service

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga"
Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or
E. S. WILLARD & CO.
52 William Street
Telephone Hanover 5089

THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.
8 Room Apartment with 2 Baths, *Unfurnished.*
TO SUBLET,
Two 10 Room Apartments, *Furnished.*

The Sherwood
2790 Broadway—107-108 Sts.
Exceptionally Large, Light Rooms.
One Seven-Room Apartment.....$1,100
One Eight-Room Apartment.....$1,250
Inquire Superintendent.

VERY DESIRABLE
7 Room Apartment
Second floor, 59 West 87th St.
Private house street.
$900.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.
Telephone 7475 Cortlandt.

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141 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
High class elevator Apartments, eight extra large, sunny rooms; parlor, dining room face park south; ample closets; two apartments, 75 feet frontage; $1,200; exceptional transit facilities.

TO SUBLET,
BIG REDUCTION
Furnished or unfurnished, magnificent Apartment, nine large rooms, three baths; Stanley Court, West End Av. and 106th St. LINDBLAD, 103 Park Av. Murray Hill 4433.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

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160 W. 95th St.
New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.
5 Room Apartment 6 Rooms, Ground Floor, $1,025
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7516—Murray Hill.

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22 WEST 56TH ST.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Light and Attractive Floor for Bachelor Apartment or Light Business.
Owner on Premises,
—OR—
MANNING & TRUNK,
489 Fifth Ave., at 42nd St.
Tel., 6334 Murray Hill.

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65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment,
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 8 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

APARTMENT HOMES ON THE MIDDLE WEST SIDE

495 West End Ave. (S. W. Cor. 84th St.)
This is a fireproof building. The apartments are homelike and comfortable. Continuous hall, elevator and telephone service. There are for rent apartments of:
9 Rooms, 3 Baths $2000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths (corner) 2500
11 Rooms, 3 Baths 2500

391 West End Ave. (Bet. 78th and 79th Sts.)
This is an elevator house of the old-fashioned type. The rentals accordingly are extremely moderate. There are for rent only two 8-Room apartments, each with one bath.

250 West 82nd St. (S. W. Cor. Broadway)
Only one apartment left—for rent from Nov. 1st, though possession may be arranged for, if desired, in advance of that date.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths $1800
Exceptionally large rooms. Day and night hall elevator and telephone service.

310-320 West 86th St. (Just West of West End Avenue)
Privacy, simple elegance, comfort, convenience and good taste mark the apartments in these new fireproof buildings as something especially desirable. Suites of seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.
Rentals from $2200 to $2700.

The keynote of the service in all of the buildings listed above is that the tenants' comfort shall be the first consideration. You are cordially invited to inspect these apartments, or to ask for further information, either by mail or telephone.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
171 Madison Avenue Agent & Manager

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35 West 82d St.
Near Central Park West
New nine-story fireproof building, all outside rooms.
Only One Apartment Left, 5 Rooms, $900
Ground Floor for Doctor to Sublet
Special Value.
Exceptionally well managed.
Apply on premises, or
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., Agents,
Broadway at 80th Street. Phone Schuyler 3800.

Most attractive apartments, on the West Side. Only a few left.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 W. 107th St.
Near Broadway
6-7-12 rooms
1-3 Baths
Electricity Free.
Rents, $780 to $1,800

PARKWAY HALL
50 West 110th Street.
Opposite St. John's Cathedral
6-7-8 rooms
1-2 Baths
Best Location.
Rents, $1,000 to $1,500

MANAGERS ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

GLEN CAIRN
270 Riverside Drive,
Corner 90th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600 to $1,700.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,500.
12-story fireproof; most complete housekeeping apartments on the Drive. Overlooking a magnificent part of Hudson and Palisades.

RAYMORE COURT
232-238 West 106th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
6-7 Rooms.
All Outside Chambers.
An elevator apartment house of the highest class; the very newest in apartment house construction.

CHESBURNE
91 Fort Washington Ave.,
Corner 162d Street.
4-5-6 Rooms, Rents $540 to $840.
A magnificent new elevator apartment, on a tree-lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades. All outside, sunny apartments.

Orinda & Amazon
522 to 530 West 157th St.
5-6-7 Rooms.
Elevator. Subway Express corner. All large rooms; all latest improvements; at greatly reduced rentals.

Berlin Renting Agency
Broadway, Cor. 162d St.
'Phone, Audubon—7478.

Lasanno Court
307 West 79th St.
These sunny, airy apartments are but a stone's throw from the refined shopping and amusement districts.
For remaining vacancy,
8 Rooms, 2 Baths—$1600
Apply on premises, or to
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc.
51 E. 42d St.
Tel. Murray Hill 1986.

OSCAWANA
393 WEST END AV.,
S. W. Cor. 79th St.
Modern Apartment; spacious rooms; select neighborhood; ground floor corner apartment, 8 rooms and bath, suitable for doctor or dentist, $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Free Rent
until
November 1
and
Concessions
Elevator Apartments
in the best section of Washington and Morningside Heights.
4-5-6-7 and 8 Rooms,
1 AND 2 BATHS.
Rents Extremely Moderate.
Apartments are up to the minute in every respect, recently completed. Owner is anxious to have them entirely rented and will allow any concession within reason.
Phone Owner, Apt. B, Audubon 4858.
SUNDAY, DAILY AND EVENINGS.

Stanley Court,
NORTHWEST COR.
West End Ave.
& 106th Street.
CORNER APARTMENTS,
9 ROOMS,
3 Baths,
MODERATE RENTALS.
Are available now.
VASA K. BRACHER,
2,010 Broadway.
Telephone—Columbus 361.

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6 Rooms
Court Washington
New Elevator Apartment
Ft. Washington Av
S. W. Cor. 170th St
Attractive layout; plenty of closets; quiet refined neighborhood; rent $800. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., Hanover—5089.

TO SUBLET.
BIG REDUCTION.
Magnificent Apartment, nine large rooms, 3 baths, Central Park West, near 72d. Kempner, 37 Liberty St. John—4527.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Right Policy

Much of the delay in renting an apartment comes from dickering about prices and concessions.

You can rent from any member of our staff and the price is the same.

Your decision rests on whether you like the apartment. You lose no time in unsatisfactory bargaining.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

It is our fundamental business policy.

Our apartments are all in select locality — easily reached—ideally planned —equipped with every modern aid to comfort.

We invite you to visit these apartments. Our representatives will show you every courtesy.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 11th St.
Chatsworth Annex
340 West 72d St.
Bet. West End and Riverside.
The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Av., at 82d St.
483 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 83d St.
500 WEST END AV.
N. E. Cor. 84th St.
THE ALAMEDA
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 84th St.
THE LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.
THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, at 85th St.
575 WEST END AV.
S. W. Cor. 88th St.
345 WEST 88TH ST.
Bet. West End and Riverside.
THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Av., at 98th St.
THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St.
East of Broadway.

These apartments are from five to eleven rooms, and rent from $1,000 to $5,000.

Phone Bryant 7848, or write

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
56 West 45th Street
Representatives on Premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

498 West End Ave.
Southeast Cor. 84th Street.
New 12 Story Fireproof Apts.
Just 2 Apartments left
7 ROOMS 3 BATHS $2300
8 ROOMS 3 BATHS $2400
All large, light, outside rooms. Finest apartments in this vicinity.
The apartments have every modern improvement and are under personal management of the owner. Apply on premises.

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265 West 81st St.
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED BETWEEN BROADWAY & WEST END AVE.
Choice apartments, with every improvement, night and day service, refined tenants, immediate possession.
9 ROOMS
Attractive Rent
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
DERSCHUCH & CO.,
150 B'way. Phone Cort. 2188-9.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
8 ROOMS $1,700 PER ANNUM
3 BATHS
Apply on Premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.

RAYMORE
1 West 68th Street,
Corner Central Park West.
3 ROOMS AND BATH
$62.50 and $75
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Unusual Value.
7 ROOMS AND BATH
ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 97th Street.
315 West 97th. The Victoria. $1,050
9 Story Corner Fireproof.
Apply on Premises.

RENTS REDUCED.
West 80th St. and Broadway
ROYCROFT, 319 WEST 80TH ST.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATION;
5 OUTSIDE ROOMS, $50 TO $62.50.
528 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.
127TH ST. SUBWAY STATION;
4-5-6 ROOMS, $45 TO $70.
WILLIS, 125 West 116th St.

Apartments to Let.

84th, 157 East.—Two rooms, bath, $40.
84th, 128 West.—Two rooms, bath, $50.
84th, 130 West.—Two rooms, bath, $40.
84th, 132 West.—Two rooms, bath, $35.
84th, 480 West.—Four rooms, bath, $32.
9th Av., 509.—Two to five rooms, bath, newly renovated, $60 to $100.
AMER & COMPANY,
25 WEST 81ST ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,
8 rooms, 2 baths, $2,400.
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments in high-class private house neighborhood.
749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,
7 rooms, foyer, 2 baths, $1,500 to $1,900;
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath, $1,000 to $1,200.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
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471-472-473-474-475-476 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
8 Room Apartments, $800 & Up.
THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartments, $780 to $1,200
These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartments suitable for doctor in each. Agent on premises.
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents.
11 West 89th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

El Dorado
Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
5 Rooms and Bath
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths
An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
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THE HUDSON
227 Riverside Drive,
South Corner of 95th Street.
Under New and Efficient Management.
5 & 6 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.
Very attractive Apartments; every modern improvement;
$1,000 to $1,300.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700.

THE CAMDEN,
206 West 95th St., Near Broadway.
7-Room Corner Apartment, $75.
VASA K. BRACHER,
2,010 Broadway. Tel., Columbus—361.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

The privacy and comfort and dignity you look for in an apartment.

The only suites that remain to be rented consist of seven and eight rooms (with large foyers in addition). Each suite has three complete bathrooms. Rentals range from $2,200 to $2,700 per annum.

You are cordially invited to make an inspection of these apartments
Our representatives are at the buildings every day —including Sundays

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

ONLY A FEW SUITES LEFT
IN THIS HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE

PARKWAY HALL - 501 W. 110th St.

Opposite Cathedral of St. John the Divine
One block from subway station at 110th Street and Broadway
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF —— LARGE, AIRY ROOMS
Conveniently located. Every possible modern improvement.

6-7-8 Rooms Rents $1000 to $1400

Representative on premises, or apply to
M. N. NATANSON - - 170 BROADWAY
Telephones 7637-7638 Cortlandt.

ALWYN COURT

New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of
14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
Master's Room 15x28. Servants' Dining Room.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Avenue,
Near 56th St. 'Phone, 270—Plaza.
OFFER FOR RENT
The Following Apartments:

The Kenmore
353 West 57th St.
Elevator and Hall Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 8 rooms and bath.
Rents, $1,000 & $1,100 per annum

215 West 51st St. and 224 West 52d St.
51st St. to 52d St. and B'way
Elevator and Hall Boy Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartm'ts of 3-4-5-6 rooms & bath.
Rents $720 to $1,200 per annum.

The Harold
439 Manhattan Ave.
Elevator and Hall Boy Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartm'ts of 4-5-6 rooms and bath.
Rents from $420 to $540 per annum.

Dorenza Court
545 West 158th St.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
Convenient to Subway.
Apartm'ts of 4 & 5 rooms & bath.
Rents from $480 to $600 per annum.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

15 W. 55th St.

New Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

4 & 5 Rooms
1 & 3 Baths

Rentals $1,500 to $2,700.
Hotel Service if Desired.
Provision is made in the building for additional servants' quarters.
Geo. Backer Construction Co.
56 West 45th St.
Telephone Bryant 793.

ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT

BOWNETTE

11 W. 81st St.

Facing Manhattan Sq. Park
Overlooking Central Park

11 Rooms
3 Baths

Light on All Sides
A. P. COBURN, Agt.,
on premises.
Phone, 9832—Schuyler.

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203 W. 81st St.

NEAR BROADWAY.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS
extraordinarily large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.
Very desirable physician's apartment

West End Av., Cor. 88th St.

THE CHAUTAUQUA
SOUTHEAST CORNER.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Attractive Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Attractive rental will be made to those leasing now.
Every Modern Appointment.
Apply Superintendent, on premises.
'PHONE, SCHUYLER—5600.

HEALTH

Highest Spot

562 WEST END AVE.
AT 87TH ST.

9 Rooms
and
3 Baths

MOST ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
51st, 318-328 W. The Washington The Jefferson
6-7-8 Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. $55 up
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

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2 WEST 83D ST.

CORNER, HIGH-GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
7 ROOMS AND BATH.
Rents $780 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

F. R. WOOD,
W. H. DOLSON CO.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10-Story. 3 Elevators.
6 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.
One Furnished Apartment.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof. 2 Elevators.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, $600 to $1,200.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,800.
Southern Exposure.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 & 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,550 to $2,400.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
7 & 9 Rooms, $2,200 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,300 to $1,800.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette, $600.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen. Rents $600 to $1,000.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $1,800 to $2,400.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 86th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
8-Story Fireproof Building. Surrounded by Private House.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, $900 to $1,400.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8-Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

66-68-72 EAST 77TH
Near Madison Av.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
$600 to $800.
Choicest Location on East Side.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive
Rents $720 to $840.

35 WEST 82ND ST.
8-Story, Fireproof Building.
Only One Left.
5 Rooms, $900.
1st Floor for Doctor to Sublet.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Corner Apartment. All Southern Exposurs. Immediate Possession.
4 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $480-$660.

THE KENWAY
462 Convent Av.
Corner of 150th St.
7 Rooms. Excellent Value.
Rent $540.
Southern Exposure.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 3, 4, 8 & 9 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths. Rents $900 to $2,600.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
208 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $960 to $1,150.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
6 Rooms and Bath. Rent $660.
2 Rooms, $360.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $30 to $45.

F. R. WOOD,
W. H. DOLSON CO.

Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Broadway at 144th & 163d Sts.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT

DOWNTOWN OFFICE
1133 Broadway
TEL. FARR. 9494.

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At 103d St.
TEL. RIVER. 975.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE.

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 106TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600.

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,400 to $1,600.

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
ONE SUITE OF
8 Rooms & 3 Baths. $2,100
9 Rooms & 3 Baths. 2,600

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Only 2 left
7 Rooms 3 Baths
$1,700 to $1,800.

THE GLENHEIM
2826 BROADWAY, Sst. 99th & 100th Sts.
8 Rooms and Bath Only one left $1200

505-507 W. 112th St.
Near B'way. Non-Elevator. High Class.
7 Rooms & Bath, $540—$720.

Inquire of Superintendent or at Our Office.
Complete list of apartments renting from $500 to $3,600 upon request.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual Sunny Exposure.
Express Subway Station 100 Feet Away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
7 & 9 Rooms at $2,200 to $2,800
Write or telephone for Leaflet.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

THE SONOMA

N. E. Corner Broadway at 55th St.
High-class Apartments. All modern improvements.
Exceptionally Well Appointed, at Attractive Rentals.
4, 5 & 8 ROOMS
Also Furnished Apartments.
On and after October 1st we shall have several 2 and 3 Room Non-Housekeeping Bachelor Suites, furnished and unfurnished.

Convenient Locations
High-Class Service
Spacious Light Rooms
Make These Apartments
Exceptionally Desirable

THE ALLERTON
600 W. 113th St., cor. B'way
Modern 12-Story Building
Corner Suites
Only One of Each Left.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths....$1,500
8 Rooms, 2 Baths....$1,700

THE FRIESLAND
235 W. 103d St., cor. B'way
at Subway Station
Only One Left.
6 Rooms and Bath...$1,100

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENTS OR
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Tel. Riverside 975 2705 Broadway at 103d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cathedral Parkway (110th Street)
Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.
Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

4 Rooms & Bath, $810
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1200 up

Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up-to-date improvement & appointment.
Apply to Agent on Premises.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

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36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Avs.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths
Dining room on first floor.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

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9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS

The Rosary
306 West 99th St.
RENTAL $1,500.
M. H. Gaillard &Co.
2,299 BROADWAY,
Cor. 83rd St. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

THE AUGUSTA,
255 West 92nd St.

Beautiful apartments, seven rooms and alcove; tiled bath, extra maid's lavatory; splendid light and air; elevator. Location unexcelled. Very near Broadway and 91st St. Subway Station. Rentals, $930 to $750.
MANAGEMENT OF OWNER.

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758 WEST END AVE.
THE HOLYOKE—S. E. Cor. 97th St.
One Block Subway Express Station.
7 Rooms, Corner Apartments.
High-class Elevator Building.
Exceptional Value. $1,000 to $1,300.
Apply Supt., or
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

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8 *RICHELIEU* 8
171 West 95th Street.
Extra large, light rooms; elevator and electric light; rents $900 to $1,200.
Ground floor especially adapted for dancer. Apply Supt., on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

46 West 83rd St.

Near Central Park West.
A few very desirable apartments to rent in this newly completed
Fireproof Building
consisting of
4, 5 and 6 rooms
Most Reasonable Rents
Apply on premises, or Phone Schuyler 8433.

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115 W. 71st St.

Near Broadway.
Lowest rental for
4 rooms and bath
in this vicinity.
And One Apartment of
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
Newly completed
Fireproof Building.
Apply on premises, or Phone Schuyler 8433.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
3 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.
288 WEST 92D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
8 ROOMS, BATH | Large Pantry and Closets.
Elevator, Phone | 2 Toilets. $900-$1,050.
202 WEST 78TH ST.
8 Rooms & Bath, $60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $570 to $930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.
8 Rooms, Foyer, 3 Baths, $3,000
2-3-4 Rooms and Bath,
Kitchenette Apartments, $850 to $1600
Modern fireproof building; all conveniences, including refrigeration. Restaurant on premises.
Under Ownership Management.

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14 to 20 W. 107th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 Extra Large, Light Rooms, $35 to $65
Best in New York at Price

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309 West 86th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments, new fireproof building.
1 ROOM AND BATH, $540.
2 ROOMS AND BATH, $810.
Maid service included in rent; restaurant.
Manager on premises. Tel. 8280—Schuyler.

WEST END AV., 850, NEAR 102nd ST.

High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

FINE ELEVATOR APTS.

$35 IN BEST LOCATION. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. $60
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $45 & $50, 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5 & 7 rooms, $48 to $70, 30 E. 128th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Pease & Elliman

165 West 72d St. Near Broadway
340 Madison Avenue Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill
55 Liberty St. Corner Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance
Specialists in Dwelling Properties

829 Park Avenue
Corner 76th Street
Modern Fireproof Building.
Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths (Simplex), $1,400-$2,200
7 Rooms & 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,100-$2,300
8 Rooms & 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,600-$2,800
6 Rooms & 2 Baths (Duplex), $2,000

145 East 35th Street
The Southfield
Modern Fireproof Building. Southern Exposure.
Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms & 1 Bath (Duplex), $1,500-$1,800
7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Simplex), $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath, $900

116 East 58th Street
Near Park Ave.
A strictly up to date apartment house. Ideal location. Eight large, bright rooms and 3 baths. Shower attachments; improved range; large sanitary refrigerators; kitchen tiled to ceiling; ample closet room. Decorated to suit tenant.
Rentals $2,400 to $3,000.
Also 3 Room Doctor's Apartment, with Bath, $1,000.

56-62 West 58th St.
Blenheim and Biltmore
Modern Apartments.
Convenient to 58th St. Elevated and Central Park.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500-$1,800

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St. 3 and 4 rooms and bath.....$660—$900

105 East 21st St. Gramercy Park. 3 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,500

39-43 E. 27th St. At Madison Ave. 3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath..$720—$1,300

144 East 40th St. 3 rooms and bath.....$1,600—$1,800

146-8 East 49th St. 1 and 4 rooms and bath.....$480—$1,200

144 E. 56th St. The Wellesbourne 5, 7 and 8 rooms and bath..$1,100—$1,800

49 West 57th St. The Soncy 3 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths...$1,800—$2,000

11 East 68th St. Cor. Madison Ave. 5, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

103 East 75th St. At Park Ave. 7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500

161 East 79th St. Near Lexington Avenue. 7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths.....$1,900—$2,500
1 Doctor's Apartment, 3 rooms....$1,000

12 East 87th St. Near 5th Ave. 17 rooms & 5 baths.....$9,000

535 Park Avenue Cor. 61st St. 6 & 7 rooms, 1 & 2 baths..$2,000—$2,500

875 Park Avenue Cor. 78th St. 9 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,900

960 Park Avenue Cor. 82d St. 13 rooms & 4 baths.....$6,000

780 Madison Ave. At 67th St. 9 Rooms and 2 baths.....$2,500

1190 Madison Ave. Cor. 87th St. 7 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,200

WEST SIDE

59 West 76th St. 3 and 7 rooms, bath.....$600—$900

411 West 114th St. At Morningside Avenue 3 rooms and 2 baths.....$960—$1,400

315 West 115th St. 3, 4 and 6 rooms, bath.....$420—$810

110 Riverside Drive Cor. 83rd St. 3 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,600—$1,800

127 Riverside Drive Cor. 85th St. 8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

723 St. Nicholas Ave. Cor. 146th St. 4 and 6 rooms and bath.....$520—$720

25 Fort Washington Ave. At 160th St. 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.....$600—$780

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

116 West 59th St. 2 and 3 rooms and bath....$1,000—$2,400

510 Park Ave. Cor. 60th St. 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $1,000—$1,250

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment-house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Manchester

Broadway & 108th St.
Northeast Corner
New 12 Story Fireproof Apartments
Just two apartments left.

8 Rooms 2 Baths $1,900
7 Rooms 2 Baths $1,600

Southern exposure. All large outside rooms. Finest apartments uptown.
These apartments have every modern improvement and are under personal management of the owner. Apply on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$12.50 to $87.50

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

No. 532, Just North of 127th St.

THE MADRID

8 rooms and 2 baths, only apartment left, $1,100. High-class elevator apartment house; abundance of air and light. Close to subway and surface cars.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

La Valenciennes
404 West 116th St.

One block east of Amsterdam Ave. Directly opposite President of Columbia's Residence.
Highest Class of Elevator Apartments.
6 and 7 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $840 to $1,080.

Chester Hall
201 West 107th St.,
COR. AMSTERDAM AVE.
Near Subway and "L" Stations.
5 and 6 Room Apartments.
All Large, Light Rooms.
Latest Improvements.
Rents $540 to $720.
Apply on Premises or
BAER & LESTER,
43 West 83d St. Tel. 4822—Greeley.

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4 and 5 Rooms
FRONT APARTMENTS.
An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.
4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.
EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE, WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW.
Very Large Bedroom.
ELEVATOR; ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Rent $38-$60.
W. D. MORGAN, AGENT,
8,578 BROADWAY (147TH ST.)

VERSAILLES PALACE

605-607 W. 112th St., bet. B'way and Riverside Dr.
Large, light rooms, fireproof building; elevator and all modern improvements; unexcelled service.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,375 up
Apply premises or JOSEPH ATZ, 30 Church St.

KAN-A-WAH COURT,
614 West 157th St.,

New building, near Riverside Drive and subway station; high-class elevator apartments; day and night service; 3, 4, 5 rooms, bath, $40 to $60; large, light, airy; most select neighborhood.

111TH ST. 249-255 W. Elevator Apts. 7-8 ROOMS Bath, 2 Toilets. $45 to $60
Thoroughly modernized, new decorations, new fixtures, &c.; convenient location, between both L and Subway stations; elevator and hall service; phone.
Immediate Possession
SNOWBER & SMITH, Agents, 2190 Broadway (73th St.)

CORNER APARTMENT,
9 rooms, southern exposure,

every improvement; high-class, refined; reasonable rental; restricted avenue; references; resident owner's management.
Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Street, on Fort Washington Avenue.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agt.
Riverside Drive and 127th Street
'Phones 484-4960 Morn.

THE DEVONSHIRE
S. E. Cor. B'way & 112th St.
Only one 9-room suite remaining.
3 baths; large foyer.
Guaranteed high-class service.
Rent $1,700 yearly.

THE ROXBURY
S. E. Cor. B'way & 122d St.
Only one 6-room, corner suite remaining.
Six rooms, $840 yearly.

KATAHDIN
N. E. Cor. B'way & 113th St.
One upper floor suite only.
8 large rooms; 3 exposures.
Splendid value; $1,500 yearly.

GROSVENOR
548 Riverside Drive.
One front suite; river view.
7 splendid rooms; high-class.
Rent, $900 yearly.

CRESCENT COURT
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th St.
Two five-room apartments remaining.
One six-room apartment remaining.
All have southern exposure.
Rent, $540 to $600 yearly.

205 to 211 West 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments.
7 rooms, and tiled bath.
Strictly modern high-class.
Rent, $630 to $660 yearly.

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587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $960 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

New High-Class Apartments, 4 to 6 rooms, $30 up.

Telephone, steam, showers; every improvement; beautiful section; refined.
865 West 180th Street.

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610 WEST 115TH ST.

MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
Every convenience.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$40.00
4 rooms and bath, 1 floor.....$50.00
5 rooms and bath, 9 floor.....$75.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 110th Street Subway.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments.
Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

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347-351 West 55th St.
2 Rooms, Bath
& Kitchenette,
Unfurnished
$50 to $67.50 per Month.
Furnished, $60 to $77.50

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and L.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
One Apartment Left.
8 Rooms, $1,200.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$720 to $1,200.

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N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

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N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street.
6 Rooms & Bath,
$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

A Modern High Class Fireproof Apartment House.



The Barnard
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
Near 72d St. Subway; 10 minutes to Theatres and Shopping District.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
ONLY FOUR VACANCIES
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
ALSO ONE FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Representative on Premises
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Telephone Schuyler 3800.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
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160th St.—Riverside Drive—161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
OPEN EVENINGS.
Renting Agent on Premises—Phone Audubon 9045.
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West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment.
Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
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9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
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Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
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JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments Left in These
Twelve Houses
4 Rooms and Bath.....$26-$30
5 Rooms and Bath.....$33-$36
Extraordinarily large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.
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631 East 168th St.
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5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises,
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THE WASHINGTON
2034 to 2040 Seventh Ave., Cor. 122d St.
2-4-5-9 VERY LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, $30 UP
FURNISHED SUITES
2-3-4 ROOMS, $35 to $60.
First-Class Restaurant on the Premises.
See Supt. Tel. Morningside 3500.

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8 ROOMS & BATH,
DUPLEX APARTMENT,
515 WEST 150TH ST.
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KENSINGTON COURT
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ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
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Inquire on premises.
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Parthenon and Hesperus
117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Ave.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

We side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court
Northeast Corner
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New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.
3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.
Restaurant in the Building.
Rentals Per Annum $600 to $1200
One exceptional 8-room Apartment with 2 baths.
One 5-room Apartment, on ground floor, suitable for physician.
N. BRIGHAM HALL &
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642 5th Ave., Corner 45th St.
Telephone, 7632—Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x28
Dining Rooms 19x19
Bedrooms 14x16

703-705 West 180th St.
BROADWAY AND WEST END AVE.
Model Apartments.
4-5-7 ROOMS—RENT $35 TO $55
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
BLOCK TO SUBWAY.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

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536 W. 111th St.
Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
7 Rooms and 2 baths, $1,100 to $1,250
APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

X **THE URANIA** X
240 West 129th St.
5 and 6 sunny outside rooms; electric elevator, steam dryer, every improvement; quiet, homelike house. Faultless service. $480-$600. Superintendent or H. Nelson Flanagan, 58 Bond St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Live in Fordham Heights
The West Bronx and Bedford Park
Most Attractive and Healthful Community in New York City.
New Apartment Houses now Ready to Lease.
Suites 3 to 7 Rooms, $21 to $60

ON CRESTON AVE., 188TH ST., VALENTINE, BRIGGS, TIEBOUT AVES. and 199TH ST., and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, the 200 ft. driveway, 5 miles long, lined with trees; also the Gateway to all Parks—Mosholu, Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Pelham, with St. James and Poe Parks near Fordham Road.
Altitude 200 ft. gives unobstructed view of Long Island Sound and Hudson River.
Educational and Social Conditions without equal. High and Public Schools, Universities, and Churches.
Transit—Broadway Subway to 207th St., then Eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse. New Lexington Ave. Sub. Station, Fordham Road and Jerome Ave. N. Y. Central (Harlem Division) to Fordham, 20 minutes from 42d St.; 3rd Ave. L to Fordhnm Road, then walk WEST to Grand Concourse.
From Grand Concourse and Fordham Road walk NORTH and SOUTH and down side streets. You will decide to live in one of the new apartment houses.



Settle That Now

Fordham Heights Property Owners Association, Inc.
These are only a few of the choice apartments now ready for occupancy.

PARK VIEW APARTMENTS Opposite St. James Park—DON'T FORGET THE PARK!	5 Real Rooms, Foyer Hall & Bath, just Completed.	$40-$43.	Built by GAINES ROBERTS CO. Inquire premises.	Located, built and conducted properly.
183D ST. & VALENTINE AV. 2246-2250 Gr. Boulevard & Concourse.	3-4-5-6 Rooms.	$21 to $48	COUNTY ESTATES. Owners and Builders. W. L. Phelan, President, on premises.	High altitude, southern exposure; every conceivable improvement; large, light, airy rooms; vacuum cleaner.
ANSONIA AND IRVINGTON N. E. Cor. 184th St. and Creston Ave.	4-5-6 Rooms.	$28 to $48	WICKLOW BLDG. CO., Owners and Builders. F. J. Dwyer, President, on premises.	All new innovations in apartment. Call—they are open for inspection.
LEAH & NORA Entire Block Front East Side of Grand Concourse and Boulevard, S. E. Corner of 184th St.	3-4-5-6 Rooms. All Improvements.	Rents Moderate.	A. MILLER, Owner and Builder, on premises.	All front apartments; modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated.
GRAND BOULEVARD & CONCOURSE APARTMENTS. N. E. COR. 198TH ST.	4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.	Rents Reasonable.	JOHN LA SPINA, Owner and Builder, on premises.	Exceptionally well planned apartments; large, light, beautiful rooms.

4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOM APARTMENTS

Northold AND Southold
(West Side of Broadway, 150th to 151st Street)

For size of rooms, for arrangement, for superiority of finish, for quality of service supplied by the management, the apartments in these fireproof buildings are beyond comparison with anything else on Washington Heights.

4 Rooms—1 Bath —$600 to $800
5 Rooms—1 Bath — 720 to 840
6 Rooms—2 Baths—1,050 to 1,080
7 Rooms—2 Baths—1,200 to 1,350

Satisfactory references absolutely indispensable

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

TRINITY STUDIOS BROADWAY, COR. 153D ST. — 2 & 3 Rooms and kitchenette. $35 upwards. — Every room has a perpetual river and park view; high elevation; modern equipment; wholesome atmosphere pervades; there's maximum comfort with minimum care.

Sunderland and Norman 522-530 WEST 136TH STREET. (Adjoining Broadway.) — 3 to 6 Rooms RENTS $30 to $50 and up. — New elevator apartments, park-like outlook or river view; light, airy rooms, latest improvements; block "Stadium," subway, Riverside bus, surface cars; elevator attendance.

"Yorktown Court" 615 W. 162D STREET, Cor. Ft. Washington Ave. — 4 to 7 Rooms RENTS $40 to $65 and up. — Delightful, bright, airy rooms; building on "Park" street, corresponding to West End Avenue; seclusion, though only two blocks to surface cars, subway, "L."

HALCYON HALL 408 WEST 150TH STREET. — 5 Rooms, $40. 6 Rooms, $35 and up. — Select residential neighborhood, convenient to Elevated and Subway and 5th Ave. Bus. Elevator service.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 3787 Broadway (Cor. 157th St.)

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WARREN HALL
404 West 115th St.,
Charming location, overlooking Morningside Park and near Columbia University.
High Class Elevator Apartments. Mail Chute and all improvements.
One 7-room Apartment, $70
One 6-room Apartment, $60
AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE HYPERION
320 West 84th St.,
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on ths upper west side.
Rents, $1,100 to $1,200.
Liberal Concessions.
Agent on premises or
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"Grinnell"
Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building.
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side
Finest Apartments on Upper West Side.

521-3W.112
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT.
NO LONG HALLS.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath.....$65
6 Rooms, 1 Bath.....$75
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$90, $100
Representatives on Premises, Or
CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO.
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THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

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420 W. 119th St.
THE IRADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

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629 WEST 138TH ST.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
Private house block; subway station 137th Street. Fifth Avenue bus line 135th.
4 AND 5 ROOMS.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3573 B'way, (147th).

NEW HOUSE.
Ready for Occupancy.
4 AND 5 ROOMS,
ALL OUTSIDE.
464 WEST 152D ST.
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THE OSTEND
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 112th St.
9 and 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
High-Class Elevator House $1200-$1600
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
Apply SUPT. ON PREMISES.

CORNER APARTMENT,
Seven and eight Rooms and Bath;
SERVANTS' TOILET; $55 AND $70.
400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

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The ROCKFALL
Broadway at 111th St.
6 to 9 Rooms
with 2 and 3 baths. Best values on the West Side. Service unexcelled.



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UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable teoants excluded; no dogs allowed.
7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

HAGUE COURT
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
Corner Apartment
ALL OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1,200
7 " " " " $1,000
Apply Superintendent respectivs buildings or
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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
The Whole Square Block,
Broadway to Wadsworth Av.,
181st to 182d St.
Short Block from 181st Subway Station. Lowest Rentals for Choicest Apartments on Washington Heights.
4 Rooms and Bath, $32-$36.
5 Rooms and Bath, $40-$45.
6 Rooms and Bath, $45-$55.
See Resident Agent, at Renting Office, 4,260 B'way, cor. 181st St. Tel. 4040 Audubon.

The Atlanta
501 West 178th St.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $32 to $50.
Corner elevator Apartment, with unobstructed view of Fort George Park. Light, airy, and convenient to subway at 181st St. Beautiful entrance. Liberal management. Call at premises.

ANITA-KATHRYN,
75 Northern Av., adj. 150th St.
Location unsurpassed, overlooking Hudson and Palisades.
VERY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
3-4-5 Rooms and Bath, $23 to $38
Electric Light & Telephone Service.

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352 WEST 117th ST.,
near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt. or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Very convenient location; close to subway and 145th St., crosstown line; attractively decorated; elevator; all-night service; low rentals.
530 WEST 144TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent,
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KAATERSKILL Apartments,
100 Hamilton Place,
Corner West 142nd St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
5 Rooms, $45.
7 Rooms, $60.
8 Corner Rooms, 2 Baths, $65.
Select locality, one block to Broadway.

SUNRIDGE 538-540 W. 124th St.
Elevator Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600-$660
Apply Superintendent on premises or Duff & Conger, Madison Ave., Cor. 26th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY
offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON
West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
One Duplex Apartment of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rental $3,300
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ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91sf St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $1,800

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

"Best Apartment Values"
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSES.

HAMLET COURT
600 W. 165th, Cor. B'way.
Near Subway Station.
Beautiful View of River.
7 & 8 Rooms, $840—$1000.

LANGHOLM
200 W. 112th St., Cor. 7th Av.
Convenient "L" and Subway.
7 Large Rooms, $90—$65.
Ground Floor, Doctor's Apartment.

SEMIRAMIS
137 West 110th., Opp. Park
2 Minutes' Walk "L" and Subway.
6 & 7 Rooms, $660—$1200.

OSTEND COURT
233 West 107th, Near Broadway
Convenient Location. All Improvements.
7 Rooms, $60.
Inquire Supts. on premises, or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER,
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HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

507-513 W. 113th St.
5-6 Rooms,
Rents Moderate.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FINLEY MANOR
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
2-3 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $480.

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STONY POINT
751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Ave.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540.

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
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"Grinnell"
Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building.
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
All Large Outside Rooms.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side
Finest Apartments on Upper West Side

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-19 West 114th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Subway express station 110th St. and Broadway.
3 Rooms, 2 Baths
Exceptionally large, light, all outside rooms. All night elevator service. One apartment suitable for physician.

ANNAMERE COURT
609-15 West 115th St.
8 large, light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and phone service.
Moderate Rents
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611-19 W. 114th St. Tel. 2896 Morningside.

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610 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $35.
6 ROOMS, $46
7 ROOMS, $47.

615 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $31, $33.
7 ROOMS, $47.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 West 34th St.

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302 W. 139TH ST.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE & SUBWAY
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $50 to $70.

3 W. 92D ST.
ADJACENT CENTRAL PARK WEST.
7 Large Rooms & Bath.
Rents $70.

331 LEXINGTON AVE.
CORNER 39TH ST.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,500.
KICK & SHARROTT
2036 B'way, near 98th Street.

Putnam Court
150 West 104th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
Rent $480 to $900.

The Florette
615 West 143d St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
Rent $480 to $720.
LEWIS M. THIERY,
Broadway, southwest corner 107th St.

VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. & 119TH.
Exceptional Sunny Apartment.
Large closets, home house, full service; elevator $55 to $65. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON.
2107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS
505 West 111th St.
6 rooms and bath, $1,000.
4 rooms and bath, $660.
To immediately rent these apartments, can make very attractive proposition. Apply on premises or Leroy Coventry, 158 W. 72d St.

608-610 West 150th St.
ELEVATOR AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. MANAGEMENT OF NEW OWNER.
One 4 Rooms, $37.50
One 5 Rooms, $47.50
One 6 Rooms, $57.50
One 7 Rooms, $65.00
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-6 Rooms, $28.00-$42.00
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

$25 to $48
3 and 4 Rooms
5 " 6 "
Elevator Apartments.
Extra Good Value.
Block front West 172d to 173d Sts.
On Audubon Av.

608-610 West 150th St.
ELEVATOR AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. MANAGEMENT OF NEW OWNER.
One 4 Rooms, $37.50
One 5 Rooms, $47.50
One 6 Rooms, $57.50
One 7 Rooms, $65.00
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THERESA, 115 W. 129th St.
Exceptionally well managed high-class elevator apartment house; rooms contain every modern improvement; convenient to elevated and subway stations.
4-5 Rooms $32-$40
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THE ANICO,
1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)
Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; seven, eight rooms, have three masters' baths; $50, $70.

VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very Unique Corner, new Fireproof Building
5 and 6 Rooms $900 to $1250
Magnificent Views—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite. Resident Manager. Phone 7610 Audubon

GREYTON COURT
630 W. 141st Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS with 1 to 3 BATHS
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets
Best of Service. Resident Manager. Telephone 7610 Audubon.

A Few Select 2 and 3 Room Apartments.
Leased Yearly
All Outside Exposure
HOTEL ST. JAMES
109-11-13 West 45th Street
Conducted strictly as a family hotel, catering to exclusive patronage.
Reasonable Rates Club Breakfast Featured
Dining Room Service for Guests Only
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Stratford Avon
210 Riverside Drive, North Cor. 93d St.
12 Story Fireproof Building. Every Modern Improvement.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT,
9 Rooms EXTRA LARGE 3 Baths
Rent $2,600
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents,
Broadway, Corner 80th St. Telephone, Schuyler—3800

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Great Rent Reduction & Liberal Concessions.
New Elevator Apartments

The Kenilworth, 45 Pinehurst Ave. N. E. Cor. 179th St.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front).....$55
5 Rooms & Bath (Front).....$50
4 Rooms & Bath (Front).....$38

Riverside Drive, 745, Southeast Cor. 152nd St.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$95 to $100
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$60 to $75
6 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$55 to $65

Regent & Bellport Hall,
3,100-3,110 Broadway,
N. E. Cor. 123rd, S. E. Cor. 124th.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner) $60 to $70
6 Rooms & Bath.....$45 to $60
5 Rooms & Bath.....$38 to $50

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ROOMS AND BEST SERVICE AT A MINIMUM OF PRICE

A REAL BARGAIN ON PARK AVENUE
Considering Location and Exposure.

7 ROOMS 2 BATHS	9 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENT $1,650	$1,500 to $2,100

981 PARK AVENUE,
Northeast Corner 83rd St.
Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
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RIVERSIDE DRIVE
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141st-142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House. Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS.
Every modern improvement.
Excellent elevator service.
Superior steam heating plant.
Private laundries.
Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Moderate Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES.
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1340 Madison Ave.
N. W. COR. 94TH ST.
7 and 8 Room and Elevator AP'TS, $840 and $900
LARGE ROOMS; GOOD LIGHT; HARDWOOD FLOORS; ALL-NIGHT HALL SERVICE.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 WEST 34TH ST.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 5 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

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230 Central Park South.
Duplex apartment, eight rooms and bath, closet room, parquet floors, all modern improvements; paper decoration to suit the taste of tenant.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS
247-253 W. 19TH St.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
NEW SUBWAY STATION, 8th St. & 7th Av.
Exceptionally fine lights; well kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business
LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.
Apply superintendent on premises.
REVEL REALTY & SECURITIES CO., OWNER.
61 Chambers St., Phone 72—Worth.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Do You Know



THE
CANDLER BUILDING
Times Sqnare, New York's
NEW BUSINESS CENTRE
The Office You Are Looking for Is There.
SMALL OFFICES LARGE OFFICES
Light and Rent Right.
O. D. & H. V. Dike
Agents on Premises,
220 WEST 42D ST.

LARGE OFFICE TO SUBLET IN
Windsor Arcade
569 FIFTH AVENUE
AT BARGAIN PRICE
APPLY TO
L. F. REYNOLDS,
389 Fifth Avenue.

Broadway Opportunity
Corner Office, 18x50
Especially Adapted for
DENTIST'S OFFICE,
Corsetier or Studio.
One of the busiest Corners in Finest part of New York's High-Class Apartment House Section. We also have to offer one very desirable inside office facing Broadway.
VERY MODERATE RENT.
Naughtin & Co., 2,651 B'way River—1146

526-530 W. 25th St.
6 Stories & Basement, 75x100.
Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light; suitable any business; large driveway for unloading; inside of building. Occupied by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.
Long Lease. Rent Reasonable.
Particulars own broker, or ROOM 604, 31 CHAMBERS ST.

315 Fifth Avenue
S. E. CORNER 32ND STREET.
EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT
Offices & Show Rooms
$400 TO $1,000 PER ANNUM.
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42nd St. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.
Or Your Own Broker.

Broadway Shop
FLORIST
BOOT SHOP
LADIES' APPAREL
NAUGHTIN & CO.
Here is your opportunity to establish in the heart of high-class shopping district, on a block ruled to select ladies' stores; surrounded by New York's high-class apartment section; very moderate rent.
2,650 Broadway. River—1146.

645-647 Madison Ave.
Adjoining 59th St. (Transfer Corner)
Chance to secure Store in select apartment, hotel, club and residential district at an attractive rental. Size of Store, 23 ft. x 90 ft.
MARSTON & CO., Agents,
30 East 42d St., or Superintendent, on premises.

69 & 71 Bank St.
(Near new 7th Avenue Subway)
until now owned, built, and occupied by the Schirmers, music publishers, to be leased to one tenant or to separate tenants on a long lease. Modern, fireproof, reinforced concrete building, size 50x116, with 25,000 square feet of floor space, which could be increased if tenants' needs demanded. Apply for particulars to
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, 156 B'way, or to Your Own Broker.

710 MADISON AV.,
Northwest Corner of 63d Street.
NEW PARLOR FLOOR STORE
20x70, with Large Display Windows on Avenue and Street. Rent Low.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
633 Madison Av., at 62d St.
Telephone 4051 Plaza.

OFFICES, STUDIOS AND WORK ROOMS
TO LET
on 14th and 15th Streets, bet. Broadway and Fifth Av.
Very low rentals ($8 to $50 per mo.)
DEMOREST ESTATE,
15 East 14th St. Tel. 366 Stuyvesant.

FACTORY TO LEASE,
24th St., Bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
67x100, 6 stories and basement; 150 H. P. boilers, 80 H. P. Corliss engine; elevator. Possession January, 1916, or Earlier.
E. A. DARLING, Owner, 23 East 21st St.
Brokars Protected. Gramercy 5503.

LOFTS LOW RENTS
534-550 W. 58
Stores 127 E. 86 St., $75 Includes 4 living rooms.
1284 Lexington Av., $50.
Ideal business location, adjoining Express Station, Lexington Av Subway. Apply Duff & Conger, Madison Av., Cor 86th St.

510-512 6TH AVE. Store-Basement & 5th Loft. Heart of business section. Up to date in every particular. Light on four sides. No columns. 100% Sprinkler Equipment Superintendent, or own broker.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

VILLA TO LET
Completely furnished Colonial residence; one of handsomest in the resort, facing the golf links at
HOT SPRINGS, VA.
Address P. O. Box 245, Hot Springs, Va.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

16 EAST 75TH STREET
Four-story brownstone Dwelling, 25x100, for rent, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years. Electric light, open plumbing, hardwood floors. French doors between hall, drawing room and dining room. Usual commission to brokers.
MINTURN POST COLLINS,
Greeley 265. 1 West 34th St.

47 East 92nd Street.
Gentleman desirous of living in country wishes to rent his four-story and basement private house; hardwood floors; four bathrooms; exceptionally open rear; very reasonable rent. H. L. ROGUET, 27 William St.

268 WEST 91ST ST.
FOUR-AND-A-HALF-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING; THREE BATHS; [illegible] BROKERS OR L. J. O'DONOVAN, 251 EAST 87TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING
Corner Apartment
Attractively Furnished
NORTHEAST CORNER
Madison Ave. and 75th St.
October 1st to May 1st
Two Bedrooms—Large Sitting Room.
Spacious Closets.
Careful attention to care of rooms.
Meals served in apartment.
Apply on Premises, or
JOSEPH T. CASE, 30 Broad Street.

166 West 72nd St.
AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 14x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for the winter at $250 per month. Maid service if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640 Columbus.

At Sherry's
524 Fifth Avenue.
To sublet, furnished, an attractive corner apartment of 2 large rooms and bath on the 8th floor.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Agents,
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED ON EAST SIDE
Temporarily or on lease.
2 TO 12 ROOMS.
Send full particulars to
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
633 Madison Av.
Tel. Plaza 4051.

57 W. 57th Street
We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

THE CHELSEA,
WEST 23D STREET.
Stockholder's apartment; first time vacant in sixteen years; to let from Oct. 1; rent $1,200; southern exposure; four large, sunny rooms; large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans; seen by appointment only.
MARSH & WEVER, Attorneys, 42 Broadway.

TO SUBLET,
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
2 Room Apts.
in a high class, fireproof building. Inquire office. 507 West 113th St.

BEVERWYCK APARTMENTS,
39-41 West 27th Street.
Newly furnished Apartments. Parlor, bedroom, and bath. Large rooms. Central location. Especially adapted to bachelors. Reasonable terms.

2 ROOMS & BATH,
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED.
The Durham, 7 East 32d Street.
Every modern convenienca. Low Rents.

8 large, all light rooms, 3 baths; modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment; $250 per month.
CLIFF HAVEN,
417 Riverside Drive,
North Corner 114th St.
Permits and further particulars at SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d Street.

38 West 59th St.
FACING PARK
2-3, OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.
THE LANGHAM
73d to 74th St. and CENTRAL PARK WEST
Apartment of 11 Rooms, Snitably Furnished
Apply Supt. or Phone Col. 4020

200 West 54th Street.
Elegant furnished apartment to sublet, 4 rooms and bath; references. Inquire Office, 200 W. 54th St.

7 Rooms, Foyer & 2 Baths,
furnished or unfurnished; northwest corner Central Park West and 64th St.; modern, fireproof house; all latest conveniences, including refrigeration.
Harperley Hall, 1 West 64th St.

SAN JACINTO
18 EAST 60TH ST.
Any number of Rooms; Complete Service.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, furnished, from Oct. 1st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

RENT or SALE
45 West 55th Street
AND
5 West 50th Street
Residence or Business.
Bastine & Company, Agents,
112 East 19th St. Tel. 2705—Gram.
Full Commission to Brokers.

869 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
4-story detached brown stona Dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences; overlooking the Hudson and Palisades, close to subway, at a sacrifice rental of
$1,200.
Address A. H. WOODS, 236 West 424 St. Telephone, 4165—Bryant.

59 WEST 89TH ST.
69 WEST 89TH ST.
RENT, $1,700 EACH.
Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.
331 WEST 88TH ST.
RENT, $2,500.
Four-story and basement whitestone dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.
OTTO DENCKER,
503 5th Av. Tel. 8977 Murray Hill.

111 EAST 70th ST.
New American Basement Dwelling.
6 Master's Rooms, with 5 Baths.
7 Servants' Rooms, with Bath.
Fully equipped with every modern convenience.
Particulars of
RULAND & WHITING CO.
633 Madison Av. Tel. 4051 Plaza.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
27 East 81st St.
Northwest Cor. Madison Ave.
One, Two or Three Rooms and Bath.
Large Closet Space
Electric lights, modern plumbing, etc.
Careful attention to care of rooms.
Meals served in apartment.
Apply on premises or
JOSEPH T. CASE
30 Broad Street

No. 24 Gramercy Park
Duplex Apartment, furnished or unfurnished, to sublease; exceptional opportunity; 9 rooms and 5 baths, with a library 25x17, 4 master bedrooms and 2 maids' rooms. It receives an abundance of sunshine, has all modern improvements and 4 open fireplaces. Extra maids' rooms, if desired. The Park contains beautiful shade trees and an abundance of shrubs and flowers. Only the occupants of the houses around the park are permitted to use it. An ideal playground for children. The house is owned by prominent people, who occupy apartments in the building, and the management is directly under their supervision. The greatest care is taken in the selection of tenants, and every possible effort is made to insure permanency of tenure by careful attention to the comfort and conveniences of the residents. Apply to Gaines & Drennan Co., Inc., 25 East 26th St., N. Y. City.

Murray Hill Chambers
167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33d St.
3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, including service, $70-$80
177 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette $50
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, including service, $75
Wm. J. Roome & Co. Inc.
177 MADISON AVENUE, (34 ST.)

ONE LEXINGTON AVE.
Overlooking Gramercy Park. Quiet, Exclusive Neighborhood. Convenient to all Transit Lines. Modern, Fireproof Building.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS
9 Rooms, 3 Baths. 10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Gaines & Drennan Co., Inc.,
25 East 26th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 314.
Or Superintendent on Premises.

BACHELOR
691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1203 Bryant.
APARTMENTS

645-647 Madison Ave.
Adjoining 59th St. (Transfer Corner)
Rooms and bath:
2-3 several Studios; north light. $50-$80 per month.
Day and night elevator and telephone service. Maid and meal service.
MARSTON & CO., Agents,
30 East 42d St. Tel., Murray Hill—640.

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.
Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.
7 & 8 Large, Light Rooms & Bath. $45 to $55 Per Month
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill

CORONADO
Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment, 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On September 27, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against One Carload of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act., June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 18, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
September 27, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On September 24, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 812 Sacks of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
September 24, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On September 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against thirteen thousand five hundred cases of canned vegetables and fruits upon a seizura thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
September 23, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On September 22, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 791 Sacks of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
September 22, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.



The Schermerhorn
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, MADISON AVE., 82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS OF 9 and 10 ROOMS,
Foyer & 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

Mayfair
Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
Immediate possession on several choice 8 and 9 room apartments
Rents $2400-$2900
Apply to Supt. on premises, or to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
Agents
84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

A Good Place to Live
40 East 62nd Street
Between Park and Madison Avenues
7 rooms, 3 baths and extra servants' quarters if desired.
Rooms unusually large and light.
For particulars you are invited to apply on the premises or to
American Real Estate Company
Owners
527 Fifth Avenue Murray Hill 4480

121 Madison Ave.
Corner 30th St.
Persons engaged in business in this vicinity can lease at attractive prices either non-housekeeping or housekeeping Apartments of from two rooms and bath to ten rooms and two baths; avoiding subway and elevated railway travel and the consequent annoyance and loss of time. Good restaurant and room service.
Strictly Fireproof; 5 Elevators, Electric Light. All-Night Telephone and Elevator Service.

178 East 70th St.
At Lexington Ave. New house.
To let Apartment; 9th floor, 6 large, sunny rooms and 2 baths. Just vacated. Will be decorated to suit tenant. Rent $1,700.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Agents,
340 Madison Avenue.
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,950 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

PALERMO
125-127-129 East 57th St.
Elevator Apartments.
Large, Light, Airy Rooms.
8 and 9 Rooms
Moderate Rental.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

NO. 471 PARK AVENUE
S. W. COR. 58TH ST.
Fireproof, co-operative apartment.
Only 1 apartment for rent; 5-D, duplex, 5th and 6th floors, facing Park Av.; large 2-story living room, dining room, library, wood fireplace, refrigeration. 3 Master's bedrooms, 2 baths, $4,500
2 servants' rooms and bath.
Service elevator, all night steam, &c.
Apply own broker or Supt. on premises.

710 MADISON AV.,
N. W. Corner 63d St.
2 ROOMS AND BATH
Apartments, with service.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
633 Madison Av. Tel., 4051 Plaza.

MON BIJOU
210 East 17th St.
5 rooms, all improvements, electric light, hell service, telephone; $38.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH STREET.
Two and three rooms and bath; southern exposure; near subway.

61-69 East 86th St.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, 7 ROOMS.
MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCATION IN YORKVILLE.
ELEVATOR SERVICE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE CHEPTOW
215 West 101st Street
N. E. Corner Broadway.
Ten-story fireproof building, with four elevators; an exceptionally attractive corner apartment.
8 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,100.

Most Reasonable Rent on the Drive.
400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
Modern building, embodying all the latest improvements; very attractive floor plan. Rents on application.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Corner 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath, $660 to $1,200.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths. $1,100 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths $660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car line and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath, $480 to $720.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.
Telephone Riverside 8380.

118 East 54th St.
2 doctors' apartments, 3-5 rooms & bath, $1,100-$1,380

115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,380.

123 East 53rd St.
2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $1,980-$2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

161 East 79th Street
Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Now Ready for Occupancy
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
One Doctor's Apartment, 3 Rooms, $1,000
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200

MANHATTAN—East Side.

WHY PAY HIGH RENTS
For Choice East Side Apartments
Look at OUR OFFERINGS in MODERN HOUSES, Where the SERVICE is PERFECT and RENTS MODERATE.

16 E. 96th St. Cor. Madison Ave.	10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2000
1239 Madison Av Corner 89th St.	7-8-9 Rooms, 2 BATHS, $1300 to $2000
1261 Madison Av Corner 90th St.	8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Only One Left; $2100
1246 Madison Av Near 90th St.	7 Rooms, Bath, Single Flats $480 to $720
131 E. 86th St. Cor. Lexington Ave.	8 Rooms, & Bath, $600
58-66 E. 96th St. Near Park Ave.	7 Rooms, All Improvements $420 to $540

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments
DUFF & CONGER Madison Ave., Cor. 56th St.
TELEPHONE LENOX 8900.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

114 East 84th St.
Near Park Av.
New Fireproof Apartments
Two Apartments
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1600
Service Elevator, Individual Storage Rooms, etc.
Apply
DOUGLAS ELLIMAN, 421 Madison Av., or S. A. HERZOG, 299 Madison Av.

71 East 87th St.
Northwest Corner Park Ave.
7 OUTSIDE CORNER ROOMS & BATH, $75
Steam Heat. Hot Water. Elevator Service.
Superintendent on Premises, or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
Cor. 45th St. 546 5th Av. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

109-111 East 56th St.,
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light rooms, elevator, room service; 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace and balcony.
Very Attractive Apartment
Entire Floor, Consisting of 3 LARGE ROOMS, BATH, &c.
Large Closets. Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO., 113 EAST 35TH ST.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

"No. 15 E. 48th St."
BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Very Desirable Unfurnished Suites of One and Two Rooms and Bath.
Open Fire Places. Hot Water Heating. Refrigerating Plant.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

121 Mad. Av.
CORNER 30TH ST.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.
Duplex and Non-Housekeeping Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished.
3 Large Rooms and Bath, including Room Service.
A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment or High-Class Physician.
Also Suites of Large Living Rooms, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.
Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few Apartments available for fall renting, 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,320.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

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PAISH SEES NO LIMIT TO ENGLISH CREDIT

British Can Meet War Expenses However Long They Continue, He Says.

SHOWS NATION'S STRENGTH

Burden of Today Much Lighter Proportionately Than That Borne a Century Ago.

In the early stages of the discussions of measures to be taken for the establishment of a British credit in this country, the National City Bank wrote to Sir George Paish, editor of The London Statist and long recognized as an authority on internal finances, for an estimate of Great Britain's borrowing capacity. He replied with a comprehensive study of that country's debt position, excerpts from which are given here:

"In measuring the financial strength of nations a great many factors have to be weighed and given their due importance. An old country with an established population, enjoying a great fund of wealth accumulated through the centuries, and possessing a complete system of roads and railways, must be measured by standards that do not apply to young countries with their populations liable to fluctuate widely in numbers, with their newly acquired wealth susceptible of sudden contraction, with incomes exposed to heavy reductions from time to time, and with roads, railways, and houses at all times insufficient for their needs.

"An old country owing nothing to other lands runs little or no financial danger however great may be its national debt, whereas a young country possessing only a relatively small national debt may experience difficulty in meeting its obligations if its income is suddenly reduced by any one of several causes. In the case of an old country with an established income the debt is merely due from the nation as a whole to individuals within the nation, and the interest it pays comes back to its Government in taxation, either directly or indirectly. But a young country usually incurs a debt to a foreign nation, and then the interest paid on the debt does not come back to its Government in taxation.

How large an indebtedness an old nation can incur without strain and without discomfort is shown by the experience of Great Britain in the Napoleonic wars of a century ago.

After Napoleonic Wars.

"In 1816, at the close of the Napoleonic wars, Great Britain's population was about 20,000,000, her accumulated wealth was no more than £2,500,000,000 and her income did not exceed £300,000,000 per annum, but her debt was £885,000,000, with an annual interest charge of £33,000,000. It is true that at that time the taxation of the poor was heavy, but on the other hand, the taxation of the rich was light, and no one doubted the country's power to meet a debt charge which called for 11 per cent. of the nation's annual income, or to carry a debt that was equal to over one-third of the nation's total wealth, and to three times the nation's annual income. Such a debt charge would, however, severely strain the powers of a young country, as the latter would probably owe abroad the greater part of the sum borrowed.

"One is now discussing war debts—not debts incurred to increase production. Money raised for the latter purpose if not expended too rapidly or too unwisely should bring about a great expansion of income, and enable the borrowing country easily to meet any interest it has to pay. The British obligations of nearly £900,000,000 in 1816 were what is known as dead-weight debt—that is, debt incurred for purely unproductive purposes, and the interest upon it had to come out of an income not appreciably increased by the creation of the debt.

"And the British people experienced no difficulty in meeting this great burden of interest which was equal to 11 per cent. of their total income. At that time the total annual expenditures of the Government reached £55,000,000—a sum equal to over 25 per cent. of the nation's entire income.

"Great as may be the debt incurred in the present gigantic war, and great as may be the Governmental expenditure thereafter, the burden of the interest and expenditure will be nothing like as great as was the burden of interest and expenditure of 1816 and in succeeding years in relation to the power of the country to bear it.

Britain's Present Status.

"At the present time the population of Great Britain is about 47,000,000, while her accumulated wealth is in the neighborhood of £17,000,000,000, and the annual income of the British people is about £2,400,000,000. Prior to the war the amount of British debt had been reduced to £706,000,000, and the interest charge was no more than £17,341,000—a sum equal to less than three-quarters of 1 per cent. of the nation's income. Moreover, the total Government expenditures of the country, (excluding the reproductive services—the Post Office, telephones, &c., which yield a substantial profit,) was only £165,000,000, equal to less than 7 per cent. of the nation's income against a proportion of 25 per cent. in 1816. This expenditure in 1913-14 included the large sums which the Government was paying for education, sickness, and old age—expenditures which until a few years ago were paid entirely by individuals and not by the Government.

"The burden of taxation in England has been growing smaller from decade to decade over the last century, until it has become quite unimportant in comparison with the national income available for paying it. A century ago the great mass of the British people were burdened with indirect taxation while the burden of direct taxation falling on rich people was insignificant. Now, there is practically no burden of taxation on the great mass of the people, and only a very moderate burden upon the rich. In no country in the world, with the exception of the United States, has the burden of taxation been as light as it has been in Great Britain in proportion to the national income. What other country can show absence of taxation upon practically all necessaries of life and upon most comforts, and that it draws its revenue almost entirely from the taxation of luxuries?

Her Wealth Undiminished.

"In brief, it is evident that the British people, with the seas open to their commerce, and with their income and their wealth undiminished by the war, are able to find vast sums of money annually, and to meet the expenditures upon the war, however long they may last. The only reason for any foreign borrowings is the general desire not to restrict the food consumption of the nation in general, and of the poorer part of the population in particular, to offset the effect on the foreign trade balance of the great purchases of foreign manufactured goods for war purposes.

"If necessary, the nation can and will restrict its consumption of foreign food and material, but having regard to its great wealth this course ought not to be adopted if it can be avoided. Whether or not it can be avoided depends upon the United States. If American bankers and investors will supply some portion of the great quantity of goods they are exporting in the form of loans at reasonable rates of interest, then it will not be necessary for the civil population of Great Britain to meet the war outlays by restricting their consumption of the necessaries of life."

VALUES TO BE RAISED.

More Trouble for Importers of Goods Detained Abroad.

The recent ruling of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters addressed to appraising officers of the customs dealing with the changes in merchandise valuation brought about by the European war, is causing much speculation among importers as to the way the order will work out. Mr. Peters called attention in the order to the fact that as a result of the war there had been an advance in the foreign market value of many classes of imports.

The Assistant Secretary went on to say that as a consequence the prices specified in invoices covering such merchandise, which was purchased or contracted for a considerable time prior to its exportation from the country of purchase, were necessarily lower than the market value of the goods on the date of exportation. He added "In view of the foregoing, care should be exercised to ascertain the foreign market value of such merchandise on the date of its exportation from the country in which purchased."

A representative of importing interests having merchandise tied up for months at Rotterdam and other European ports on account of the British embargo, but some of whose goods are now coming forward, had this to say yesterday regarding the Treasury order:

"The exigencies of war have multiplied a great many times the ordinary troubles attendant upon the importation of merchandise. The lack of shipping facilities, not to mention embargoes, operates to defer the exportation of merchandise from European ports long after the goods had been purchased.

"The foreign seller in many cases waited until he could be assured of a vessel in which to ship his merchandise before having his invoice certified by the American Consul at the port of shipment. In the meantime the commodity in a great many instances greatly advanced in value and even, in the case of chemicals and certain dyestuffs, had become entirely unprocurable. In this situation the view of the importers is that for the appraising officers of the Government to adopt the inflated values of the few consignments arriving, constitutes a gross injustice to them.

"We argue that in view of the chaotic conditions that now obtain in foreign markets, the 'rule of reason' should be applied in the appraisement of merchandise. Speculation exists as to the precise import of the latest order. Two views are maintained. Some of the importers regard the ruling as an intimation to appraising officers to perform their functions in a reasonable manner, while others see in the ruling an instruction to apply the tariff provision that market value shall be ascertained as of the time of shipment vigorously and drastically with the result that heavy penalties will be incurred by importers whose good faith and fairness in dealing with the Government are above reproach."

At the office of John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, it was said that the tariff law will have to be complied with in appraising merchandise whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the officials that the foreign market value is higher than the entered or invoiced prices. At the present time American Consular officers and special Treasury Agents abroad are doing their best to keep the local office in close touch with price fluctuations, but this service, it was explained, is rather difficult under the existing unsettled conditions, especially in Europe.

In cases where no reliable market valuation data can be obtained, importers' merchandise will probably be accepted at the entered or invoiced prices. In any case, the upset in European merchandise values is expected to cause much litigation before the reappraisement division of the Board of General Appraisers, and corresponding monetary loss to merchants.

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New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:45 P. M. Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11:00 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11.15 A. M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
Fare $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

Up the Hudson Sunday
Delightful sail to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return, $1.00.
Str. "Homer Ramsdell"
Restaurant, lunch room, music. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
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ROUND TRIP $2.50 Cleveland
FALL RIVER LINE
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, 2:35 P. M. SUNDAYS, lve. Franklin St., 8:30, Battery, 8:55 A. M. Trolleys connect.

TO ATLANTIC CITY
by Daylight Ocean Route, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9:30 A. M. Pier 46, North River, foot of West 10th St. Write or phone Spring 712 for Folder "R."
ATLANTIC CITY STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEE NEW YORK. 40 Cents Round Trip. Str. "Benj. B. Odell" leaves West 129th St. Sun., Oct. 3, at 1:30 P. M. View interesting points of N. Y. Harbor and E. R. Lecturer. Music. Soloists. Refreshments.

50¢ 10:30 A.M. YACHT TRIP 2:30 P.M. 75¢
YACHT CLIFTON LEAVES FOOT WEST 42nd ST. Sightseeing Trip. Sight Seeing, Sat. & Sun. 25c add'l. Tel. Bryant 8456. Folders in all Hotels & Tkt. Offs.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 p. m. for CONNECTICUT RIVER LANDINGS.

$8 Direct Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Reduced Fares All Points. Phone 3980 Cort
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3378.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.
"By SEA & LAND" Old Point, Washington Tours. Oct. 9, 23. Send for Itinerary. MABSTERS, 1246 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Str. of Montauk S. B. Co. lvs. pier ft. 34th St., N. R., for Greenport and Sag Harbor Tues. and Thurs., 5:00; Sats., 1:00 P. M.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS.
Sandy Hook Route. New Jersey Central.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

OLD DOMINION LINE, daily, exc. Sun. 3 P.M. fr. Pier 36, N. R., N. Y. Phone 3900 Franklin.

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Last Opportunities to See the Great Expositions
Now that the summer crowds and heat are gone is the ideal season to visit California and the most marvelous Expositions of all time. Tours on the highest plane of travel, including best hotels and trains. Side trips by automobile. Stopovers permitted anywhere.
Departures October 5, 6, 13, 16, 20 and later
WONDERFUL CRUISES to the West Indies, Panama and Central America. Jan. 29, Feb. 12 and Mar. 11, 1916
SOUTH AMERICA Small groups having the character and appearance of private parties. Jan. 5, Feb. 2, 5, 16 and 26
INDEPENDENT TOURS TO BERMUDA
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Independent Tours leave daily, all routes, with expenses included if desired. Itineraries arranged to suit individual requirements.
Rail and Water Tickets, Pullman, Hotel Accommodations, Sightseeing, Best Travel Service.
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HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings Thursdays and Saturdays.
NASSAU
Regular service from New York and direct connections with Havana.
MEXICO
Regular Sailings
Fleet of large steamers built in America and sailing under the American Flag.
Special tours including any or all of the above points may be arranged.
Excellent service, spacious passenger quarters. Booklets, rates and schedules will be promptly supplied on application.
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Every Hour of this Trip One Long Delight
Every detail of equipment the highest attainment of modern comfort and invention.
Superior service and low fares to
Savannah, Macon, Augusta
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Consult any Ticket or Tourist Agent, or
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Tours de Luxe with escort to the Expositions, including Colorado Resorts, Grand Canyon, California Coast Resorts, Arizona National Reserve, Roosevelt Dam, New Orleans, Panama Canal, etc. Departures October 8, 22, November 4, 18.
Travel Service absolutely the best.
Programs, estimates, information free.
TOURS TO SOUTH AMERICA
November 24, February 2, '16.
SHORT FALL TRIPS
to nearby resorts—Atlantic City, Adirondacks, White Mountains, Washington, Bermuda, etc. $60 up.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 B'way (Opp. City Hall Park)
264 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 29th St.)
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2081 Broadway (Cor. 72d St.)
Visitors to the Exposition are cordially invited to inspect our Travel-Exhibit in the Transportation Building.

SPECIAL FALL TOURS TO CALIFORNIA
5 Weeks—Personally Conducted
Leaving Saturday, October 30.
Visiting Denver, Colorado Springs, Colorado Rockies, Salt Lake City, both Expositions, California Coast Resorts, including the Big Trees, Riverside, Grand Canyon. Optional return via rail or New Orleans and steamer.
1st CLASS THROUGHOUT
Best hotels, standard Pullman compartments, drawing rooms; auto tours, side trips, transfers, etc.
Send for Free Booklet, "C. F."
Also Short Tours to All Prominent Resorts.
FRANK TOURIST CO.,
Officially Appointed General Tour Agents of Both California Expositions.
396 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4530 Franklin.

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Montevideo and Buenos Aires
NORTON LINE
Direct Passenger Service
Under American Flag
"Crofton Hall"—Oct. 9
New, 12,000-Ton Steamship. Every modern device for comfort and safety.
NORTON, LILLY & CO., Agents
Produce Exchange Building, N. Y.

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu and South Seas
Shortest Line (19 days) Quickest Time
"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
10,000-ton American Steamers—Rated Lloyds 100 A1
$130 Honolulu Round Trip Sydney, $337.50
First Class
SAILING DATES
HONOLULU—Oct. 26, Nov. 9.
SYDNEY—Oct. 26, Nov. 23.
OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
673 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Or H. E. Bennett, Agt., 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand
THE PACIFIC PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons dis.) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (13,000 tons dis.)
Sail from Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 27, Nov. 24, Dec. 22
Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

ITALIAN LINES
*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
†LA VELOCE. †ITALIA.
(Fast Italian Lines.)
To PARIS and all other EUROPEAN POINTS
Via the MEDITERRANEAN
To Naples and Genoa.
*DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI..OCT. 9, NOON
*Verona.....Oct. 16, noon | †America.....Oct. 23
†Ancona.....Oct. 20, noon | †Europa.....Oct. 28
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., One State St.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamship
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Cameronia, Sat., Oct. 9, 3 P. M.
Calling at Liverpool
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.
TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
TAORMINA, SEPT. 23 | CASERTA, OCT. 30
ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $85 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 41 Broadway, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA
TWO AUTUMN TOURS
Personally Conducted
COLORADO ROCKIES
GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA
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TWO EXPOSITIONS
Departure November 6th and 15th. Limited Membership. Inclusive lowest rates. First class. Itinerary upon request.
Last Tour via Roosevelt Dam and New Orleans
Gillespie, Kinports & Beard,
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AMERICAN LINE
NEUTRAL FLAG
Route outside of War Zone
NORWAY
SWEDEN
DENMARK
Daily Connections with All European Cities
United States....Oct. 7 | Hellig Olav.....Oct. 14
A. E. Johnson & Co., Gen. Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Czar, Oct. 12
S. S. Dwinsk, Oct. 23
S. S. Kursk, Nov. 3
1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 27 B'way, N. Y.

SOUTH AMERICA
BARBADOS, BAHIA
RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS
MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S. S. Byron, Oct. 5, 12:30 P. M.
S. S. Ventris, Oct. 16, 9:40 A. M.
BURKE & DANIELS, Gen. Agents
301 Produce Exchange, New York

AMERICA
To California—Washington Sussex Route Of-fices, 32-36 Cortlandt Street, N. Y. Phone Rector 6460. Hamil & Co. G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

AUTUMN VACATIONS
To or From
CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS
And The PANAMA CANAL
Large American Trans-Atlantic Liners
FINLAND and KROONLAND
22,000 Tons Displacement
From Pier 61, N. R. NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO From
OCT. 23 10:00 A.M. OCT. 19
Dec. 7 Jan. 5 Nov. 16 Jan. 1
To or from California
First Cabin, $125 up. Intermediate Cabin, $60 up.
To or from Isthmus of Panama
First Cabin, $75 up. Intermediate Cabin, $40 up.
Including Meals and Berth.
BEST OF CUISINE AND SERVICE.
Also Combination California Trips.
WATER ROUTE ONE WAY
RAIL ROUTES OTHER WAY
PANAMA-PACIFIC LINE 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
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St. Paul Oct. 9, 10 A.M. | N. York Oct. 9, noon
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....Oct. 27 | Adriatic.....Nov. 3
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, Oct. 30, 10 A. M. | Canopic, Nov. 12
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
*†SOUTH AMERICA
The World's Fastest Growing Continent
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE (S. & from PANAMA.
16 Days New York to Callao
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SERVICES †Colombia & Ecuador TO
Also Express Services to Brazil and the Argentine
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For An Ideal Vacation—
Go To BERMUDA
Charming Two-Day Ocean Voyage via Magnificent Ocean Steamer. Unlimited Attractions for Vacationists.
Twin Screw "Bermudian"
Safety—Speed—Comfort
Sails Alternate Weds. & Sats:
Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2,081 B'way, 264 & 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way; McCann's Tours, 1,328 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Bierd, 1 Mad. Av.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Sails Alternate Weds. & Sats:
*Cameronia . Sat., Oct. 9, 3 P.M.
*TUSCANIA. . FRI., OCT. 29, 6 P.M.
SAXONIA. . . SAT., NOV. 6, 10 A.M.
ORDUNA. . . SAT., NOV. 20, 10 A.M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS.
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World
COM

AXES SELLING WELL.

But Not in the Lumber Business, Which Has Fallen Off.

Axes are generally supposed to be used principally in felling trees, but as very little lumber is being cut at present, it is difficult to understand at first why the sals of axes is running far ahead of last year. As a matter of fact thsy have become an article of general utility for all sorts of chopping purposes on every farm and in every small town. They serve for everything from splitting wood to beheading the Thanksgiving turkey, so that the real test of activity in the lumber line is the sale of crosscut saws, whicb are being more and more used in every lumber camp for felling trees, since they are both more efficient and economical than axes.

Last season, by general consent among manufacturers, axes were held at bigh prices, and the demand fell off accordingly. This season thers was a fight for business among the makers, with accompanying low prices, and the result is shown in a largely increased demand.

Auctioneers

Whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of bigh-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Anctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fa 4348. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse. all descriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2956 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff., N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

M. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephonee: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 894 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway. Auctioneers and commission merchants.

William Livingston, Anct., 308 Canal St., 3268 Franklin, advances; conesignments solicited. Cash buyers, bigh-grade mdse. preferred.

William Jacobns, 38 Park Row, specializing in scrap machinery and materials and condemned stores.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchendise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 886 Spring.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl., Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

K. KAPRELIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 170 Madison Av., at 34th St.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

ON VIEW Tomorrow and Tuesday at the Galleries of the

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms

333-341 Fourth Ave. At 25th St.

Desirable and Useful

Home Appointments

to be sold by auction

to close an estate, by direction of

David G. George, Esq.,

Attorney, 43 Cedar St.

Also Estate of

Mrs. Alexander G. Black

Frank Barker, Esq.,

Executor, 48 Wall St.,

and property belonging to

Mrs. Philander C. Knox, Jr.,

and other individual owners, comprising in part

Modern Furniture for every department of the household, an English obiming Hall Clock, Steinway upright and Fischer Parlor Grand Pianos, Aeolian Organ, Oriental Carpets and Rugs, Chinese Porcelains and Curios, Cut Glass, Floor and Table Lamps, Mirrors in great variety, Books, Oil Paintings, Handsome Brass Bedsteads, Carpets, Bedding and many articles of utility and value.

Days of sales, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons, October 6, 7, 8, and 9, from two o'clock each day.

HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'r.

GIANT SALE OF GIANT

ORIENTAL RUGS

Partial list of select and extreordinary large size Persian Carpets at amazingly low prices:

Royal Meshed, 16x13.6	Price $285
Asia Minor, 21x11.6	Price $275
Royal Mahal, 28x19.3	Price $850
Royal Mahal, 21.5x12.6	Price $395
Royal Mahel, 27.6x16.1	Price $650
Royal Meshed, 17x12.3	Price $350
Hamidan, 22.6x11.6	Price $295
Bokhara, 17.2x11.9	Price $450
Royal Mahal, 17.7x11.10	Price $375
Royal Mahal, 17x10.9	Price $340
Royal Mahal, 20.2x12	Price $385
Bakdiarie, 21x14	Price $750
Bajar, 18.3x11.4	Price $550
Bajar, 18.4x11.6	Price $575
Kermanis, 12x9, each	Price $175
Chinese, 12x10	Price $150
Royal Sarouk, 10x7	Price $195

Also several hundred Rugs and small size Carpets reduced proportionately.

K. KAPRELIAN, Mgr., 170 Madison Ave., at 34th St.

AUCTION SALE.

Having suspended our Auction Sale at Nos. 453-455 Broadway, nr. Grand St., for one week only, we will sell during that time, at private sale, at strictly wholesale prices as per catalogue, our immense auction stock, consisting of $500,000 worth of Mahogany, Oak, and Metal Office Furniture, Desks, Chairs, Filing Cabinets of all kinds, and Tables.

This stock consists of absolutely new Furniture, some slightly damaged by water, belonging to the well-known firm of Budd & Co.

ALL GRADES OF STEEL ADVANCED IN PRICE

Carnegie Steel Co. Takes Stand for Maximum Quotations and Other Mills Will Follow.

BIG PITTSBURGH PAYROLL

$1,000,000 a Day Paid to Workers in Mills in That City—Big Boom in Shipbuilding.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2.—This great steel-making centre is again on the basis of a million-dollar-a-day pay. Pittsburgh is essentially a steel-making centre. Very little iron is manufactured here for the market. True, the tonnage of pig iron produced hsre is the largest in the world, but it is promptly turned into steel by the makers.

October starts with advances in almost all lines of finished steel. In some cases it has been a question as to whether the higher quotations were bsing maintained. This is now settled. The Carnegie Steel Company has taken a stand for the maximum prices, and other steel makers will undoubtedly follow.

Ths Carnegie Steel Company bas officially announced that plates will sell at 1.40c. This price has been obtained by Eastern mills for some time. There is no danger of the price being cut backed by such an indorsement.

The boom in shipbuilding is being increased. Tbs Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation has contracted to build a tank steamer. Norwegian shipowners are said to have ordered two steamers from a Baltimore yard. Numerous projects involving a large tonnage of plates are being considered by shipyards and plans will be completed before the end of the year. With the increased tonnage required on the Great Lakes ths building programs of the inland shipyards are being stretched to their utmost. The Tolsdo Shipbuilding Company has contraotdd to build two steamers for Atlantic service.

Car builders are gradually coming into their own. The New York Central has ordered 3,000 freight cars from the American Car and Foundry Company, the Pressed Steel Car Company, and the Standard Steel Car Company. Orders placed last week totalsd almost 6,000 cars, and a grsatsr number are projected. These are ths elsments which maks the plate market so strong. Eastern plate mills are about $1 a ton above Pittsburgh on plates. Western makers will now bring their prices up to the Pittsburgh base.

Rail Buying Increases.

Rail buying has increased. The New York Central bas contracsd for 120,000 tons for 1916 dslivery. Later 12,000 tons additional are to be placed with Pittsburgh—mills for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie. Steel Corporation mills will roll 55,000 tons, the Lackawanna Steel Company about the same amount, and the Cambria received a small slice. The Burlington has ordered 20,000 tons from the Illinois Steel Company. The Erie placed 15,000 tons this week and one week ago 20,000 tons with the Illinois Steel Company.

Structural shapes have been advanced one dollar a ton by the Carnegie Steel Company. This has been accepted as ths standard quotation by all the structural makers in tbs country and 1.40c. Pittsburgh, has been adopted East and West. Eastern structural plants have been oreaking all records in tonnage output. Pittsburgh mills have been especially busy. This is also true of Eastern Ohio steel plants. Nearly all the larger consignments for 1915 bave been filled. There remains numerous small orders to fill. The record of the fabricating plants for Ssptembsr will probably be the greatest during the past two years, when the figures are tabulated.

J. P. Morgan & Co.'s office is the centre of attraction for steel bar makers. Not that they have to hand in tbeir cards and kick their heels waiting tbe convenience of the office boy. If they bave steel blooms, billets, or can accept orders for shells, they receive a glad hand. It is said that orders were placed by the Morgan company for 75,000 tons of blooms for shipment to France. There are inquiries going begging in New York for 250,000 tons of steel bars, blooms, and billets—all for export. A Gloucester, Mass., concern engaged in shell making closed for 10,000 tons of large bars.

Steel bars for shells are quoted at 2.75c., and for smaller orders 3c. is the ruling price. Steel bars have been placsd at 1.40c. by tbe Carnegie Steel Company. An Eastern Pennsylvania steel maker obtained an ordsr for 50,000 tons of rounds. Inquiries have been made in Cleveland for shell steel up to fourteen inches in diamster. Pittsburgh and Youngstown mills have tbeir order books filled to the end of the year. Tbe bar mills ars breaking all previous records in production owing to the bigh pressure they are being worked. Bar iron is quoted from 1.45c. to 1.50c.

Big Demand for Sheets.

Sheets have been advanced $2 a ton. Galvanized products are not included. Thess havs a quotation all their own depsnding on the rise and fall of spelter prices. Jobbers allege that tbs present demand for sheets is the best they have ever ssen. Shipments are being made freely to South America, Canada and Europe. Belligerents and nsutrala alika are buyers. The new quotations are: No. 10, blue annealed, 1.60c; No. 28, gauge black sheets, 2c; galvanized, 3.50c. Automobile builders and sleotrical equipment makers are heavy buyers.

Wire mills are operating to capacity. Witb the advance quoted last week specifications have been heavier than ever. Thsre is pending orders from England for barbed wirs aggregating 100,000 tons. The wirs mills are filled with ordsrs until the close of the year.

Italy is a heavy buyer of blooms, ingots, billets, crop ends and any kind of stesl that can be sbaped into sbells and shrapnel. It is said Italian inquiries aggregate 100,000 tons. Pittsburgh and Youngstown mills have no steel of this character to sell, hence no prices are quoted. Eastern Pennsylvania mills are quoting $28 to $30 a ton for rerolling steel. The Algoma Steel Company, which had been offsring attractive prices, has withdrawn from the market having filled to capacity.

Railroad managers, believing that pig iron prices are to go higher, have been ordering far in excess of their usual supply. The Pennsylvania Railroad has ordered 3,000 tons of special iron for its Altoona shops. The Baltimore & Ohio, which usually buys in hundredton lots, has contracted for 1,500 tons. Shipments of bessemer to Italy continue on a large scale, dependent on furnace supply. This is one of the causes for the high prices of bessemer iron.

Inquiries are out in New York for 20,000 tons of steel making iron, for Francs. Holland requires 2,000 tons and other European countries are bidders for iron.

Claire furnace, at Sbarpsvills, idle fivs years, has been blown in. Ths Alice furnace, also at Sharpsville, resumed Oct. 1. The Sharpsville Furnace Company stack will resume Nov. 1. The output has been sold a year abead. Southern iron prices are stronger, and it is belisved No. 2, foundry, will soon advance to $12.50, Birmingham.

Ferro manganese in carload lots command from $100 to $115 a ton. It is reported that shipments from England will be incrsased soon.

Too Much Exemption Feared.

The Treasury Department has apparently reacbed ths conclusion that there is dangsr that the Panama Canal Act relating to tbs free entry of shipbuilding materials will be so broadened by judicial decisions that before long about everything in the line of a vessel's equipment will come free of duty. The Customs Court bas lately handed down decisions granting duty exemption on hoisting apparatus and other materials necessary for ships' equipmsnt. More recently the Board of Gsneral Appraisers held that certain parts for use in building engines for the propulsion of a vessel were free of duty under this act. The department has asked Assistant Attorney General Hanson to appeal this case to the court, it being hoped that the latter tribunal will affirm the Collector's assessmsnt under the Tariff Act of 1913 at 20 psr cent. as "manufactures of mstal."

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE MILLION DOLLAR STOCK

MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS, DIES

formerly of the

United States Metal Products Co

6th to 10th Streets, 3rd to 4th Avenues — **COLLEGE POINT, L. I.** (Opposite New York City)

Will Be Sold in Single Lots Only to the Highest Bidder

at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Plant,

Beginning Monday, October 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A.M.

and continus until sold, by

Charles Shongood, Auct'r, Office 539 B'way, N. Y. C.

The largest metal manufacturing plant ever offered at public sele in separate lots, consisting of a general variety of machine tools, power presses, metal and woodworking machinery of every kind; motors, generators, air compressors, raw and manufactured material in bronze, copper, brass, steel, iron, wood, &c.

1000 Machine Tools

Power presses, all makes and sizes; milling maobinss, shapers, screw machines, plain and universal grinders, radial drills, drill presses.

Lathes, 13x5 ft. to 24x10 ft.—All Makes

Cold and hack saws, power hammers, sensitive drills, tapping machines, buffers and grinders, circular and slitting shears, power beading, rolling and forming machines.

Power Brakes and Squaring Shears

made by Loy & Nawrath, Ohl & Bliss, ranging from 8 to 18 ft.; practically new.

Draw benches, with roller bearing, 25 to 40 ft.

150 woodworking machines, all makes and kinds.

Small tools and equipment, in exceptional quantities; electric drills and welders; vises, clamps, milling cuttere, reamers, drill taps, files, chain blocks, hand cranes, chucks, &c.

Oils, paints, varnishes, and general machine and factory supplies.

THE AUCTIONEER INVITES INTERESTED BUYERS from all parts of the country to attend this sale, and assures them that their expectations will be fully realized.

100 Westinghouse Motors

with oil starters, 1 to 75 h. p.

200 K. W. direct connected unit, with switchboard.

20,000 lbs. belting, transmission; 1,000 wheel trucks, 100 scales, 300 bench machines, blacksmiths' outfits.

Raw Materials, Etc.

2,500 tons iron and steel bars, sheets, cold and bot rolled strip, black and galvanized.

75 tons brass, bronze, copper and aluminum sheets, tubing, strip and pine.

100,000 cross bolts, nuts, mscbine and wood screws, nails, lag screws, escutcheon plos, &c., in brese, copper, and iron.

50,000 packages builders' bardware for revolving doors and fireproof sash; locks, hinges, and pulleys, draw pulls and general berdware assortment in all finishes.

1,000,000 ft. of moulding and shapes made of cold drawn steel and bronze metal.

$250,000 Worth of Dies

for making above, and anything in pressed or drawn metal.

150,000 ft. lumber in assorted woods.

Finished and semi-finished material in large quantities; complete line of samples.

The foregoing sets fortb a general description of some of the machinery and materials es contained in the plant, but no description in print in limited space can adequately set forth the tremendous quantities offered.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXHIBITION COMMENCING TO-MORROW (MONDAY).

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries

Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

Silo Building, 546 Fifth Av. and 1-5 West 45th St.

announce an auction event of deep interest to all who know the subtle charm of

TAPESTRIES AND TEXTILES

as backgrounds and incidents in interior decoration, now acknowledged so vital a power in elegant home assemblying.

Superb Examples—Notably from French, Italian and Flemish Looms,

Including Property { and by Order of } **MR. BENJ. H. HERTS** { The Distinguished Collector and Decorator

and from the Democratic Club.

Also

Fine French, English and Italian Cabinetry, Rich Bronzes and beautiful Bric-a-Brac.

DISPERSAL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 7, 8, 9, from 2:30 o'Clock Each Afternoon.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

COVERS ARE NOT BIBLES.

Odd Question Raised in a Protest Against Customs Duties.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday, in overruling a protest by the American Express Company, held that it is not what merchandise is to be after importation but what it is at the time of importation that controls its classification for duty purposes.

The merchandise involved in the protest was variously described on the invoice as Bible covers and Testament covers. Duty was assessed at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as "manufactures of wood." Free entry was claimed under Paragraph 414, which reads "Bibles, comprising the books of the Old and New Testaments, or both, bound or unbound."

A witness called on bshalf of the importers stated that the merchandise consisted of olive wood, two pieces of whicb being fastened together are called ons set of covers, and that they were used in the condition imported to cover Bibles. The exhibit in the case, illustrating how the importation is used, consisted of a Bible covered with highly polished pieces of wood seven inches long, four and one-half inches wido, and one-eighth of an inch in thickness. On the outside of the front cover the word "Jerusalem," with Hebrew letters underneath, appears. Carved on the back cover is a Jerusalem cross three inobes square within which are four small crosses of the same character.

Judge Sullivan said in his decision for the board that it was the theory of the protestants that these wooden covers, being parts of Bibles, should take free entry undsr ths Bible provision. The General Appraiser held that it was perfectly apparent that only the bound or unbound "books" of the Old and New Testaments are provided for in the tariff's free list. It was held that the mere fact that these pieces of wood may ultimately find place as covers of the sacred volumes is not sufficient. Judge Sullivan thsn laid down the general principle referred to above, that the Collector's assessment being affirmed.

HAMMOCKS NOT IN FASHION.

Some of the Reasons Why Their Popularity is on the Wane.

Those who sell goods for open-air sports are not only always at the mercy of tbe weather, they have to be constantly upon their toss watching changes in public taste and ths coming of new articles upon the scene lest they be found asleep at the switch and with their lamps not burning, and without the new things for which there is sudden demand, and overloaded with old things for which the demand is fast dying away. Dealers in hammocks suddenly discovered this season that there was a great slump in their sales.

Of course the first thought was to charge it to the cold wet season, but a little investigation showed that ths tronble went deeper than that, and it soon dsveloped that the falling off in sales was in all likelihood a permanent one and not just a passing trouble. Apparently the "movies," especially the open-air sky domes, are responsible for much of it. Then automobile riding of nights has done its share, and the use of porch swings completed the story. Hammocks never were comfortable affairs, despite all ths poetry written about them, while porch swings are as sociable as bammocks and much more comfortable.

Canada Revives Flax Growing.

As the result of finding water excellently suitable for retting purposes, Consul Fred C. Slater, at Sarnia, Canada, rsports that flax growing in the Sarnia district has received a new impetus. Many of the old idls mills, which were built when the flax was grown in that section in large quantities, have been refitted and brought back to service. The flax growers are very optimistic, and are trying to secure the cooperation of some Belgian refugees who have bad special experience in flax raising and handling. Tbe water-retted flax is of excellent quality, even in character, and of fins spinning texture. It is said to be worth at least 2 cents a pound more than ths dew-retted fibre.

GROWING MORE LEMONS.

To Double Domestic Supply and to Make the By-Products.

Fully 20,000 acres of young lemon trees in California will soon come to bearing, according to a commerce report, and will double tbe domestic supply. Tbs crop for the year endsd Aug. 31 was 6,667 cars, or 132 par cent. more than last year. Tbese large increases in production will call for a serious study in marketing the country's lemon crop.

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange lemon shippers have organized a company to manufacture by-products from the lower grades of fruit. Tbe plant is under construction and the business will be bandled on a co-operative basis, the growers receiving tbe full returns for the by-products after the cost of operation is deducted. From $1,250,000 to $1,500,000 worth of lemon oil, citrate of lime, and other lemon by-products are imported annually into the United States. These products can be manufactured successfully in California, according to the commerce report, from ths lower grades of fruit that are not worth shipping, as well as from fruit that demoralises the markets because of its inferior quality.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	32¾	32¾	32½	32½
410	Allis-Chalmers	45¾	46¼	45¼	46¼
100	Am. Bt. Sugar	57	57	56¾	57
620	Am. Can	65¾	65¾	64¾	65½
3,550	Am. Car & Fy.	84¾	84½	84¾	94½
10	Am. Cot. Oil	57	57	57	57
10	Am. Hide & L.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
40	Am. Linseed	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾
1,480	Am. Loco	68¾	71	68½	71
270	Am. Smolting	85	86¾	85	85½
210	Anaconda Cop.	73¾	74	73¾	74
50	A. T. & S. F.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
70	Baldwin Loco.	127¾	127¾	127	127
100	B. R. T.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾
10	Cal. Pet.	20	20	20	20
80	Can. Pacific	157	157½	156¾	157½
430	Cent. Leather	58	63½	52½	62½
50	Ches. & Ohio	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
80	Chino Cop.	47¼	47½	46¾	47
410	Col. Fuel & I.	63¾	63	62¾	62¾
60	Corn Products	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
820	Crucible Steel	105½	106¾	104	105
70	Dist. Secur	83½	83¾	83½	83½
810	Erie	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼
260	Goodrich Co	78¾	78¾	77¾	78¼
190	Gt. No. Ore	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
870	Inspir. Cop	43	43	42½	42¾
80	Interboro Con	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Kan. City So	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
20	Lehigh Val	145	145	145	145
110	Mexican Pet	91¼	91¼	89¾	89¾
640	Miami Copper	30¾	31	30¾	31
10	N. Y. Cent	97	97	97	97
10	North. Pacific	110	110	110	110
130	Pitts Coal	37	37	36¾	36¾
70	Prese. St. Car	73¼	75	73¼	75
20	Ry. Steel Sp	51	51¼	51	51
450	Ray Copper	25	25½	25	25¼
240	Reading	152¾	153	152½	152¾
280	Rep. I. & St	54½	55¼	54½	54¾
20	South. Pacific	93¾	95¾	93¾	93¾
10	Southern Ry	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
230	Tenn. Copper	67	88	66¾	66¾
260	Union Pac	131½	131½	131½	131½
240	U. S. Rubber	54½	55¼	54½	54½
4,040	U. S. Steel	81¼	81¾	80¾	81¼
150	Utah Copper	69	69	68¾	68¾
10	Va.-C. Chem	42½	42½	42¼	42¼
8,040	Wnouse Elec	134	139½	133½	138¾
25,680					

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.28½	.28½	.28½	.28½
500	Booth	.43	.43	.43	.43
800	Gr'field Con	1.45	1.45	1.45½	1.45½
200	Iron Blossom	.75	.75	.75	.75
800	Jacket Con	.10	.17	.16	.17
200	Jumbo Ext	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
800	Kewanas	.36	.36	.36	.36
500	Mayday	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
600	Opbir	.22	.23	.22	.23
300	Tonopah Ext	2.42½	2.42½	2.42½	2.42½
4,800					

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	102½	102⅞	102⅝	103
6s	—Sept., 1917	103½	103⅞	103⅝	104
4½s	—June, 1965	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	—March, 1963	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	102¾
4½s	—Nov., 1957	102	102¼	102	102⅜
4½s	—May, 1957	102	102½	102	102½
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100¾	..	100¾	..
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
4½s	—March, 1964	98½	99½	98¾	99½
4½s	—March, 1962	98⅝	99½	98¾	99½
4½s	—Sept., 1960	98¾	99½	98¾	99½
4½s	—March, 1960-00	99	99¼	99	99¼
4s	—May, 1965	95	95¾	95¼	95¾
4s	—May, 1958	94¾	95¾	95¼	95¾
4s	—May, 1957	94¾	95¾	95¼	95¾
4s	—Nov., 1956	94½	95	94¾	95
4s	—Nov., 1955	94½	95	94¾	95
4s	—Nov., 1956	95	..	95	..
4s	—May, 1917	100	..	100	..
4s	—May, 1918	99⅝	..	99¾	..
4s	—May, 1919	99¼	100½	99¼	100⅜
3½s	—Nov., 1935	85½	86¾	85½	86½
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85¾	86	85½	86
3½s	—May, 1954	85¾	86½	85½	86¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings: those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Fifteen roade	$5,488,104	+$377,848
Twelve roads	7,351,276	— 454,389
Total (27 roads)	12,780,470	— 76,541

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for August—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$899,996	$1,031,503	$1,013,008
Net aft. taxes.	146,719	168,938	89,238
2 mos. gross..	1,857,524	2,107,573	2,029,022
Net aft. taxes.	344,966	428,805	207,707

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for August—

Gross	2,978,315	2,878,392	8,031,838
Net	1,222,422	1,240,145	1,447,013
Sur. aft. chgs.	536,372	566,655	735,018
2 mos. gross..	5,760,920	5,922,994	5,979,044
Net	2,243,352	2,364,074	2,788,150
Sur. aft. chgs.	857,877	1,012,861	1,411,751

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for August—

Mileage	2,374	2,367	2,342
Gross	3,978,598	3,519,057	3,818,572
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes	709,125	398,863	524,470
2 mos. gross..	7,616,175	6,788,155	6,237,356
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes	1,202,291	550,158	728,058

CHICAGO & ALTON for August—

Gross	1,875,058	1,328,562	1,483,111
Net aft. taxes.	878,926	425,083	429,156
2 mos. gross..	3,563,416	2,607,999	2,820,168
Net aft. taxes.	1,684,196	784,302	786,135

CUBA RAILROAD for August—

Gross	416,634	843,488	860,872
Net	197,399	131,448	161,740
Sur. aft. chgs..	125,886	61,252	94,848
2 mos. gross..	836,724	726,081	858,060
Net	407,490	298,080	297,258
Sur. aft. chgs.	263,198	152,459	163,670

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for August—

Gross	8,768,762	3,715,617	8,638,228
Net aft. tax..	1,210,193	1,128,294	1,233,667
2 mos. gross..	7,145,883	7,467,822	7,185,827
Net aft. tax..	2,117,726	2,242,415	2,881,549

HOCKING VALLEY for August—

Gross	650,074	711,035	810,672
Net	313,114	287,409	329,050
Surp. aft. chgs.	157,218	145,847	207,892
2 mos. gross..	1,196,210	1,123,294	1,514,662
Net	535,179	395,895	578,742
Surp. aft. chgs.	227,890	115,235	358,074

MAINE CENTRAL for August—

Gross	1,050,517	1,066,824	1,068,478
Net aft. tax..	336,879	312,873	257,968
Surp. aft. chgs.	228,987	191,042	
2 mos. gross..	2,047,426	2,061,493	2,056,994
Net aft. tax..	582,185	536,832	459,115
Surp. aft. chgs.	361,704	322,216	

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for August—

Gross	822,865	904,696	812,207
Net aft. tax..	211,856	274,498	222,431
Oth. inc. deb..	28,819	21,225	5,390
Total income..	240,675	295,871	217,821
2 mos. gross..	1,815,399	1,839,445	1,560,994
Net aft. tax..	434,884	471,999	418,870
Oth. inc. deb..	52,211	34,668	18,285
Total income..	882,878	487,886	430,156

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BANGOR RAILWAY & ELECTRIC for August—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$73,221	$72,661	$560
Net aft. tax.	36,899	37,900	*1,001
Sur. aft. obgs.	18,789	20,408	*1,709
12 mos. gross..	767,405	777,080	*9,675
Net aft. tax..	400,586	405,451	*4,915
Sur. aft. chgs.	188,097	196,554	*7,957
Bal. aft.pf.dive.	88,697	91,554	*7,857

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC for August—

Gross	126,976	103,468	23,508
Net aft. tax.	58,068	39,805	18,727
Sur. aft. chgs.	34,067	21,200	12,867
12 mos. gross.	1,484,251	1,312,561	121,690
Net aft. tax.	580,074	469,125	177,589
Sur. aft. chgs.	354,920	254,350	100,570

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY & LIGHT. (Tennesee Railway, Light & Powsr Subsidiary.) for August—

Gross	91,218	91,082	181
Net aft. tax..	28,174	32,072	*3,898
Def. aft. chgs.	2,415	18,523	5,648
12 mos. gross.	1,089,781	1,150,490	*110,788
Net aft. tax..	326,278	438,115	*111,887
Def. aft. chgs.	27,287	†110,909	188,796

†Surplus.

COLUMBUS (GA.) ELECTRIC for August—

Gross	56,000	54,600	1,400
Net aft. tax..	30,230	30,615	*376
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,561	1,824	*263
12 mos. gross.	701,436	655,658	45,783
Net aft. tax..	380,189	378,584	1,655
Sur. aft. chgs.	35,183	59,421	*24,238

*Decrease.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT for August—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	242,299	243,564	*1,265
Net after taxes	55,727	57,447	1,280
Sur. aft. chgs.	48,495	47,254	1,241
12 mos. gross.	3,056,293	3,066,928	*10,630
Net after taxes	1,242,567	1,113,970	124,597
Sur. aft. chgs.	771,983	633,888	137,775
Bal.aft.pf. div.	498,645	345,770	157,775

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT for August—

Gross	285,883	272,799	12,584
Net after taxes	144,984	144,022	962
Sur. aft. chgs.	70,981	80,558	*577
12 mos. gross.	2,567,923	2,491,684	76,239
Net after taxes	1,102,672	1,066,171	44,501
Sur. aft. chgs.	322,398	295,435	26,963
Bal.aft.pf. div.	184,898	157,435	26,903

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN for August—

Gross	205,259	219,250	*13,991
Net after taxes	53,729	64,882	*11,142
Sur. aft. chgs.	21,299	35,843	*14,044
12 mos. gross.	2,434,872	2,740,793	*305,921
Net after taxes	985,271	1,030,034	*44,763
Sur. aft. chgs.	224,254	388,512	*164,258
Def.aft.pf. div.	75,746	†67,679	143,425

EL PASO ELECTRIC for August—

Gross	75,111	86,432	*11,321
Net after taxes	32,431	35,207	*2,776
Sur. aft. chgs.	28,228	31,029	*2,801
12 mos. gross.	970,578	1,002,404	*22,526
Net after taxes	452,266	442,786	9,480
Sur. aft. chgs.	401,908	391,524	10,384

*Decrease. †Surplus.

GRAND RAPIDS RAILWAY for August—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	101,207	114,380	13,173
Net aft. taxes.	23,071	33,006	10,935
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,105	25,486	11,381

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many Stocks Again Advance Sharply—Trading Active—Small Change in Surplus.

The extent of the advances in a number of stocks yesterday showed that the violent forward movements of the earlier part of the week so far from exhausting the speculative impulse which had been imparted to the list left a sufficient reserve to offset in a great many cases the pressure of end-of-the-week profit taking. The movements in some directions was again so violent that they bespoke a good deal of recklessness in the dealings, but the fact that they were possible after the market for three or four days had been called upon to absorb a large amount of additional stock showed the extent to which the confidence of traders has been stimulated.

Yesterday's news put in more formal shape the assurances of the previous day that the foreign loan had called forth unexpectedly widespread support, but little was added to the Street's information in this matter. The loan news therefore could hardly be regarded as responsible for yesterday's gains in any more specific sense than on earlier days. The day's dealings were a logical enough sequel to what had gone before, for it seemed plain that through the recent period of practically unchanged general price level in the face of a violent forward movement in a number of individual issues there had persisted throughout the strong strain of speculative optimism. Such markets as we have lately been having are almost certain to run to excess, but it is seldom that opinion is substantially unanimous in respect to the degree of excess at any given stage of the movement. There is no such unanimity now, for while many are holding to the view that the market for the time being has reached the limit of its power to advance, there are many others who hold to the contrary. Whatever the fact may be it cannot be said that yesterday's market proved the accuracy of the former view.

The effect which the placing of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan will have upon the reserve position of the banks will, of course, depend in large measure on the extent to which funds are shifted in connection with the payments to be made on the loan. The mere transfer of bank credit at any given point from individual subscribers to the loan to the fiscal agents of the borrowing nations will of course not affect the reserve of the banks. The return of the Clearing House members yesterday showed no important change in the actual figures of the surplus reserve, and while loans increased there was no sure sign that this movement was connected with preparations for participation in this huge item of financing.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Disappointed with Steel.

Steel's net gain yesterday of a modest fraction was disappointing to a great many traders. They were chiefly buyers who, attracted by the upturn of the stock on Thursday and Friday, thought that Steel had at last assumed the leadership of the market, and would begin to act something like a war stock. Steel never has been accustomed to taking the bit in its teeth and running away like Bethlehem, or Baldwin, or Westinghouse, and precedent as to what had gone before, for it seemed plain that through the recent period of practically unchanged general price level in the face of a violent forward movement in a number of individual issues there had persisted throughout the strong strain of speculative optimism. Such markets as we have lately been having are almost certain to run to excess, but it is seldom that opinion is substantially unanimous in respect to the degree of excess at any given stage of the movement. There is no such unanimity now, for while many are holding to the view that the market for the time being has reached the limit of its power to advance, there are many others who hold to the contrary. Whatever the fact may be it cannot be said that yesterday's market proved the accuracy of the former view.

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NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

COTTON IRREGULAR; REPORTS AWAITED

Liverpool Decline Attributed to Reports of Break in New Orleans.

MORE BAD CROP ACCOUNTS

Farmers, Apparently Undisturbed by Lower Quotations, Do Not Sell Their Cotton.

As was to he expected the cotton market yesterday bad practically no feature except irregularity. The postponement of the Government reports until tomorrow caused hesitation on both sides of the market and transactions were devoted chiefly to evening up over the week-end.

Liverpool declined ebarply probably because partial confirmation had heen received concerning the hreak in New Orleans. Advices from the Southern market stated that prices on Thursday were $5 a hale lower than on Wednesday. The market wae closed there on Friday. Yesterday one or two private messages were received stating that the market was open and had rallied sharply and shown practically no decline. December in New Orleans was reported to be selling around the 12-cent level.

Bad crop accounts continue to pour into the market. Very heavy rains have fallen in the last several days throughout the Central and Eastern belts. Crop estimates are heing reduced and one Alahama wire yesterday stated that the outlook for that State was not much, if any, more than 1,000,000 bales, which would be a loss of approximately 600,000 bales from last season.

Farmers do not appear to have been disturbed over the hreak and are not selling their cotton. One prominent firm of Eastern belt shippers wired that they had not been ahle to huy a single bale at any of their six offices in the last three days. Spinners show disposition to fix the price of their requirements. The short interest in the trade, however, is still very large.

A prominent Liverpool spot firm writes: "The present stock of cotton (all kinds) in Bremen and Hamburg, namely 6,750 hales against 218,250 bales at this time last year, testifies at once to the effectiveness of our blockade and to the absolute clearance of cotton supplies that must have taken place in the enemy countries, which must, of course, be replenished as soon as the war is over."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 pointe decline, 11.85 for middling; sales, 1,400 bales. Futures clooed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	11.72	11.58	11.70*	11.79 11.82
Dec.	12.08	11.90	11.98@12c	12.08@12.11
Jan.	12.23	12.07	12.13@12.15	12.23@12.25
March	12.50	12.36	12.41@12.42	12.51@12.53
May	12.69	12.58	12.62@12.63	12.70@12.73
July	12.70	12.61	12.63@12.64	12.71@12.73

*Flat.

RECEIPTS.

	Yester-day.	Last Week	Last Year.
New Orleans	....	7,853	9,...
Galveston	....	11,495	11,457
Mobile	524	353	432
Charleston	4,277	4,539	2,294
Savannah	11,242	8,404	3,598
Wilmington	1,976	2,893	954
Norfolk	3,343	1,860	1,367

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	5,344	4,081	4,047
Memphis	8,422	1,114	3,790
St. Louis	71	600	185
Houston	12,907	13,558	10,462

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.
—	Galveston	....	....
—	New Orleans	....	....
—	Mobile	11.63	12,900
711	Savannah	11¼	161,712
—	Charleston	11½	32,891
—	Wilmington	....	48,458
348	Norfolk	11.25	40,727
2,253	Augusta	11.25	119,443
—	Memphis	11.75	64,043
—	St. Louis	11¾	7,293
6,424	Hooston	11.60	120,029

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a poor business in spot cotton, with middling 11 points decline, at 6.86d. Sales, 6,000 hales; receipts, 1,000; American, 100. Market closed barely steady.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
Cripple C. Cen.	1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do pf.	1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Del., L. & W.	2½	Q	Oct. 20	*Oct. 4
Nor. Pacific.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 11

STREET RAILWAYS.

Bos. Sub. E. pf.	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Cin., N. & C. L. & T.	1½	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Cit. Trac. (Oil City, Pa.) pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 4	Oct. 1
Dallas E. 1st pf.	3	S	Oct. 11	*Oct. 5
Do 2d pf.	2½	S	Oct. 11	*Oct. 5
Manchester (N. H.) T., L. & P.	2	Q	Oct. 15	*Oct. 1
Ottumwa Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Un. R. & L. pf. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Oct. 15	*Oct. 4
Va. Ry. & Pwr.	1½	Q	Oct. 20	*Oct. 6

BANK STOCKS.

Ch. & Ph. Nat.	2½	Q	Oct. 4	Oct. 2

FIRE INSURANCE.

Hanover	2½	Q	On dem.	Oct. 1

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Alliance Realty	1½	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 9
Anaconda Cop.	$1	—	Nov. 29	Oct. 23
As G. & E. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Bell T. of Penn.	1½	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Bonbright (W. P.) & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 11	Sep. 30
Chi. Pn. Tool	1	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 15
Comm. Edison	2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Corn P. R. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 15	*Oct. 4
D. L. & W. C.	2½	Q	Oct. 15	*Oct. 1
Edison Elec. I. (Brockton)	$4	—	Nov. 1	*Oct. 14
Eureka P. L.	6	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Globe-Wern. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Int. B. H. S. M.	1	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Int. Paper pf.	½	Q	Oct. 15	*Oct. 6
Mfrs. L. & H.	2	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Montreal Tel.	2	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Montreal Tel.	1	Ex.	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
M. St. T. & T.	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Nat. Lt., H. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Nor. S. Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Ohio Fuel Oil	50c	Q	Oct. 11	Oct. 4
Penn. Cen. L. & P. pf.	1	Q	Oct. 4	Oct. 1
Penn. Salt Mfg.	2	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Pub. S. of Nor.	1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Reece F. Mach.	3	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Reece Fold. M.	1	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
St. Jos. St. Yds.	1½	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Tb.-Star. Co.	4	—	Nov. 15	Nov. 8
Un. Sw. & Stg. com. & pf.	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	*Oct. 5
U. S. L. Alc. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	*Oct. 8
U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf.	87½c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1

*Holders of record; books do not close.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1915.	1915.
Oct. 3	$3,053,987,967	$4,234,442,370
Sept. 25	2,231,892,477	3,060,425,505
Sept. 18	1,958,900,651	3,345,344,622
Sept. 11	*1,647,310,485	2,835,294,843
	1914.	1914.
Oct. 8	$1,493,114,518	$2,838,296,705
Sept. 26	1,028,750,772	2,242,523,563
Sept. 19	1,112,512,149	2,447,762,868
Sept. 12	866,624,693	1,949,867,354

*Five days.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 2, 1915.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$36,522,000	$2,322,000	$765,000	$923,000	$4,000	$2,452,000	$33,782,000	$1,332,000	$798,000
Merchants' National	28,711,000	1,149,000	331,000	1,719,000	8,000	2,056,000	28,083,000	.....	1,943,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	109,751,000	17,060,000	9,477,000	6,752,000	143,000	9,131,000	127,844,000	4,913,000	4,951,000
National City	301,838,000	95,662,000	5,169,000	4,293,000	211,000	29,669,000	368,181,000	1,097,000	2,553,000
Chemical National	31,831,000	4,729,000	1,941,000	2,333,000	41,000	2,598,000	31,914,000	150,000	456,000
Atlantic National	10,634,000	856,000	123,000	328,000	12,000	920,000	10,761,000	17,000	383,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,947,000	93,000	38,000	102,000	3,000	123,000	1,835,000	57,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	81,731,000	6,740,000	1,875,000	2,686,000	109,000	6,835,000	83,715,000	1,120,000	4,800,000
National Bank of Com.	212,394,000	19,548,000	4,119,000	3,286,000	77,000	15,667,000	209,960,000	125,000	3,398,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	49,043,000	3,272,000	725,000	1,243,000	419,000	3,394,000	46,143,000	5,478,000	1,170,000
Hanover National	106,653,000	22,765,000	1,743,000	2,733,000	23,000	9,379,000	124,615,000	.....	805,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	28,425,000	1,126,000	374,000	1,172,000	55,000	2,030,000	23,290,000	1,286,000	1,637,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,100,000	1,179,000	480,000	971,000	90,000	930,000	9,778,000	.....	81,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	32,292,000	1,531,000	1,058,000	731,000	9,000	2,191,000	28,593,000	.....	50,000
National Park	130,728,000	9,097,000	1,282,000	4,589,000	172,000	0,788,000	130,864,000	671,000	3,633,000
East River National	2,222,000	100,000	51,000	170,000	7,000	179,000	2,075,000	.....	50,000
Second National	18,087,000	735,000	183,000	568,000	47,000	946,000	12,842,000	.....	675,000
First National	149,429,000	26,675,000	629,000	2,253,000	87,000	11,618,000	153,550,000	125,000	4,723,000
Irving National	56,054,000	7,414,000	1,978,000	3,271,000	17,000	4,781,000	65,158,000	154,000	749,000
N. Y. County National	9,617,000	449,000	125,000	511,000	138,000	705,000	9,861,000	.....	393,000
Chase National	146,018,000	35,204,000	6,649,000	5,928,000	91,000	14,359,000	192,017,000	1,326,000	450,000
Lincoln National	17,051,000	1,587,000	1,712,000	513,000	168,000	1,412,000	13,937,000	82,000	886,000
Garfield National	8,824,000	684,000	239,000	449,000	51,000	770,000	8,605,000	.....	349,000
Fifth National	4,612,000	145,000	106,000	227,000	14,000	325,000	4,547,000	88,000	247,000
Seaboard National	35,338,000	2,818,000	1,350,000	3,107,000	33,000	3,176,000	41,949,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	46,572,000	2,685,000	540,000	2,238,000	24,000	4,025,000	49,436,000	2,413,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,998,000	459,000	134,000	213,000	31,000	689,000	7,936,000	.....	398,000
Union Exch. National	10,062,000	170,000	247,000	622,000	14,000	764,000	9,480,000	48,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	9,064,000	277,000	145,000	478,000	29,000	567,000	8,327,000	9,000	267,000
Broadway Trust	16,325,000	1,415,000	144,000	464,000	180,000	1,299,000	17,485,000	134,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	42,530,000	8,791,000	1,283,000	1,696,000	106,000	.....	48,160,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	32,877,000	3,404,000	1,704,000	1,177,000	66,000	.....	31,544,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,230,000	994,000	265,000	470,000	288,000	638,000	11,115,000	41,000	.....
Pacific	5,050,000	442,000	838,000	102,000	168,000	.....	4,380,000	.....	.....
People's	2,414,000	154,000	49,000	110,000	28,000	144,000	2,468,000	.....	.....
Metropolitan	12,324,000	974,000	685,000	712,000	43,000	.....	10,684,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	80,881,000	9,941,000	8,456,000	4,940,000	1,312,000	4,000,000	95,037,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,357,000	304,000	30,000	59,000	49,000	180,000	3,001,000	.....	.....
German-American	6,031,000	628,000	253,000	60,000	11,000	200,000	5,039,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	15,293,000	1,804,000	405,000	1,041,000	33,000	.....	15,954,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,799,000	434,000	49,000	88,000	59,000	213,000	3,357,000	.....	.....
Germania	6,122,000	643,000	105,000	151,000	100,000	200,000	6,079,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,460,000	734,000	606,000	950,000	70,000	.....	12,554,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,572,000	260,000	152,000	96,000	38,000	338,000	4,519,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	12,086,000	2,048,000	518,000	606,000	139,000	.....	13,509,000	.....	.....
State	19,396,000	1,597,000	291,000	580,000	435,000	1,283,000	21,547,000	27,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	30,389,000	1,636,000	312,000	270,000	144,000	1,122,000	22,446,000	6,892,000	.....
Bankers Trust	193,054,000	16,985,000	101,000	258,000	18,000	3,657,000	173,140,000	23,333,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	48,819,000	3,106,000	215,000	362,000	110,000	1,803,000	37,866,000	10,473,000	.....
Astor Trust	24,384,000	1,729,000	6,000	171,000	69,000	911,000	19,241,000	5,476,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	35,859,000	1,885,000	176,000	160,000	121,000	1,091,000	21,820,000	558,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	231,058,000	26,769,000	5,968,000	423,000	496,000	.....	220,652,000	23,242,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	6,760,000	602,000	52,000	109,000	29,000	373,000	7,405,000	127,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,498,000	1,205,000	152,000	130,000	35,000	713,000	14,265,000	367,000	.....
Columbia Trust	64,507,000	4,320,000	138,000	445,000	191,000	2,516,000	50,315,000	12,613,000	.....
People's Trust	18,094,000	1,108,000	84,000	287,000	254,000	872,000	17,434,000	781,000	.....
New York Trust	53,103,000	3,415,000	1,970,000	90,000	21,000	1,961,000	39,158,000	7,862,000	.....
Franklin Trust	17,435,000	1,068,000	91,000	119,000	85,000	679,000	13,578,000	3,713,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,533,000	693,000	87,000	141,000	50,000	473,000	9,461,000	1,019,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	46,402,000	2,931,000	1,582,000	533,000	345,000	1,978,000	39,561,000	5,971,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,704,874,000	$268,267,000	$48,269,000	$54,881,000	†$2,307,000	$142,803,000	$1,861,113,000	$20,671,000	$36,492,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	269,422,000	33,161,000	10,493,000	12,838,000	2,943,000	7,194,000	289,576,000	68,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	803,895,000	67,455,000	11,022,000	3,498,000	1,947,000	23,239,000	686,345,000	101,927,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,778,191,000	$368,883,000	$64,784,000	$71,217,000	$7,197,000	$173,236,000	$2,837,034,000	$122,666,000	$36,492,000
Change	+43,812,000	−5,427,000	−2,136,000	−927,000	−577,000	−184,000	+47,761,000	−10,824,000	−151,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,708,226,000	$258,471,000	$45,571,000	$57,049,000	†$2,116,000	$146,705,000	$1,863,748,000	$20,398,000	$36,379,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	265,888,000	34,17.,000	13,809,000	13,996,000	2,583,000	7,287,000	291,456,000	68,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	806,338,000	66,097,000	8,561,000	3,299,000	1,781,000	30,501,000	684,175,000	100,715,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,780,450,000	$358,743,000	$45,941,000	$74,344,000	$6,460,000	$184,583,000	$2,839,379,000	$121,181,000	$36,379,000
Change	+14,110,000	−10,860,000	−1,256,000	+2,734,000	−1,043,000	+10,425,000	+12,421,000	−3,501,000	−206,000

*Counted as reserve by State Institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$335,000,340		
			Net time deposits	1,033,550		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$367,417,000	$142,803,000	Net demand and time dep.	$336,033,890	$174,186,110	− $5,836,730
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	59,435,000	7,194,000	Net demand deposits	52,123,880	14,505,820	+ 1,174,200
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	83,922,000	28,239,000	Net demand deposits	102,951,750	4,209,250	− 11,196,000
Total	510,774,000	$173,236,000	Total net deposits	$401,109,320	$192,900,680	−$15,860,580

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$335,474,640		
			Net time deposits	1,019,900		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$361,001,000	$146,705,000	Net demand and time dep.	$336,494,540	$171,801,460	− $5,232,700
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	84,543,000	7,287,000	Net demand deposits	52,462,080	19,867,920	+ 7,612,860
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	77,738,000	30,591,000	Net demand deposits	102,626,250	5,702,750	− 4,081,450
Total	$503,372,000	$184,583,000	Total net deposits	$491,582,870	$196,372,130	− $1,701,790

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Oct. 2, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Colonial	$7,449,100	$375,300	$777,700	$811,100	.....	$8,536,100
Columbia	6,746,000	547,000	370,000	852,000	$14,000	7,672,000
Bank Pk. Nat	2,314,500	123,000	79,800	466,100	1,022,500	4,280,200
Fidelity	1,020,500	101,500	45,200	297,000	.....	1,324,100
Mutual	3,984,000	539,000	286,000	1,641,000	.....	6,806,000
New Neth.	3,267,000	183,000	230,000	852,000	80,000	4,145,000
Sherman	2,420,300	70,630	107,700	200,000	298,400	2,682,200
23d Ward	1,917,000	52,200	206,800	339,800	25,700	2,481,900
Wash. Hgts.	1,692,000	148,000	50,000	150,000	.....	1,610,000
Yorkville	5,215,500	474,100	282,600	1,383,800	18,200	7,084,500
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,788,000	111,000	183,900	783,000	83,800	4,897,000
Mechanics'	14,276,100	942,400	1,044,100	4,111,700	137,800	22,058,000
North Side	2,989,953	235,854	137,363	372,505	3,862	3,964,737
Nat. City	4,992,000	160,000	193,000	842,000	1,176,000	6,326,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,760,000	208,000	882,000	3,870,000	533,000	8,452,000
Hudson Co.	8,850,661	98,689	156,816	164,170	1,164,844	4,203,626
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,156,900	118,600	100,400	912,500	54,700	5,401,000
Second Nat.	4,032,092	51,723	145,019	786,873	83,719	4,831,206

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,512,000	$492,000	$1,751,000	.....	$7,447,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	4,006,100	237,810	900,177	$829,909	5,733,381

Institutions Not in the Clearing House
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,747,200	$194,800	$64,900	$128,200	$21,600	$2,201,800
B'way Cent.	740,500	45,400	51,800	107,700	36,800	857,000
Bronx Boro.	1,651,781	86,105	98,980	92,798	28,422	1,965,226
Bryant Park	1,810,300	107,600	85,600	107,600	.....	1,200,600
Chel. Exch.	2,772,000	130,000	207,000	181,000	279,000	2,942,000
Gotham Nat	2,572,300	357,900	.....	277,100	274,500	3,596,100
Harriman N.	14,489,200	1,417,200	334,500	.....	2,525,100	21,215,800
Inter. Bank.	2,483,900	237,900	34,500	926,700	41,700	3,106,700
Public	8,704,500	662,900	405,100	870,800	501,900	10,082,800
W'chester Av	877,600	87,900	38,300	102,800	5,100	988,200
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	810,300	45,000	46,500	138,200	.....	900,000
Bk. Ft'bush.	932,000	45,000	46,300	126,000	.....	1,069,000
Homestead	542,500	49,500	34,300	131,700	.....	680,600
Montauk	573,600	41,500	23,100	40,200	.....	686,800

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$20,458,400	$1,629,800	$9,208,600	$1,972,800	$32,868,900
E uitable	74,014,000	3,445,200	16,818,000	12,229,000	106,111,000
Central	94,730,781	10,939,428	42,848,974	1,597,015	131,729,055
Farm. Loan.	95,880,500	8,911,600	19,795,600	22,108,900	145,430,800
Fulton	7,448,400	671,100	1,076,900	.....	8,155,700
Hudson	3,490,700	311,700	1,103,800	231,900	4,147,600
N. Y. L. Ins.	35,873,600	2,907,000	1,891,600	.....	34,484,900
Transatlantic	2,914,300	83,300	1,022,600	.....	3,913,700
Union	59,098,855	6,354,522	14,879,564	429,468	75,864,726
United States	65,979,500	4,500,000	10,782,600	.....	65,790,400
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	17,871,292	1,397,198	5,581,169	.....	21,976,274
M'facturers'	9,523,600	040,500	1,583,000	.....	11,695,200
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,151,200	170,400	215,800	86,800	2,284,400

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$27,625,600	Lincoln	$12,083,400
Bankers	223,240,000	Metropolitan	60,340,700
Broadway	20,702,500	New York	57,232,000
Brooklyn	32,029,000	Peoples	21,527,900
Columbia	69,544,547	Title Guarantee	32,687,600
Fidelity	10,072,000	United States Mortgage	65,282,000
Franklin	19,403,000		
Guaranty	327,188,000	Total	$985,085,847
Lawyers Title Insurance	16,177,600	Change	+19,818,330

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business Oct. 1, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$5,032,000.00	
Gold in vault	133,126,165.00	
Total gold reserve		$138,158,165.00
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin		10,107,127.15
Total reserve		$148,265,292.15
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper	$459,507.50	
Bank acceptances	4,883,529.51	
Total		5,343,037.01
Investments — Municipal warrants		9,354,552.26
Federal Reserve notes (net)		8,928,415.00
All other resources		390,811.72
Total resources		$172,282,108.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$16,986,700.00
Reserve deposits (net)	152,737,331.52
Due to other Federal Reserve banks (net)	8,092,165.64
All other liabilities	2,465,970.08
Total liabilities	$172,282,108.14
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$61,620,000.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	270,000.00
Gold and lawful money	61,350,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c	$2,778,191,000	+$43,812,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	510,774,000 —	7,589,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	142,803,000 —	1,101,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	30,43,000 +	917,000
Net demand dep'ts.	2,837,034,000 +	47,761,000
Net time deposits	122,866,000 —	10,824,000
Circulation	36,492,000 —	151,000

(a) Of which $440,100,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $684,010,000; excess reserve, $192,900,680; decrease, $15,860,580.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c	$2,780,450,000	+$14,110,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (b)	503,372,000 —	9,495,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	146,705,000 +	2,459,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	37,878,000 +	7,966,000
Net demand dep'ts.	2,839,379,000 +	12,421,000
Net time deposits	121,181,000 —	3,591,000
Circulation	36,379,000 —	200,000

(b) Of which $433,087,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $687,955,000; excess reserve, $196,372,130; decrease, $1,701,790.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans, &c	$580,705,000	−$2,683,900
Specie	49,561,800	− 145,200
Legal tenders	8,937,600	+ 74,300
Total deposits	758,814,500	− 4,013,900

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City | 606,094,200 | − 783,400

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$10,548,400	11.28
Deposits in banks and trust companies	16,091,400	17.16
Total	$26,639,800	28.44

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$48,011,000	09.12
Deposits in banks and trust companies	129,683,700	24.62
Total	$177,694,700	33.74

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $204,334,500; decrease, $3,631,000; per cent. of legal reserve 32.90.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invs.	$343,333,500	— $1,368,800
Gold	44,609,600	— 1,535,400
Currency and bank notes	25,370,600	+ 2,293,100
Deposits	478,615,400	+ 19,080,700
Reserve on deposits	100,345,200	— 464,100
Percentage of reserve, 27.5.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invs.	$1,298,780,000	+$10,781,400
Gold	115,401,300	+ 3,402,400
Currency and bank bills	18,837,800	— 12,887,600
Deposits	1,638,234,600	+ 15,631,400
Reserve on deposits	383,132,000	— 14,611,600
Percentage of reserve, 20.7.		

CALL MONEY RATES.

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

One great factor that has come to the aid of the large groups of industries whose output is things to wear is the weather. For several years past high temperatures extended even into October, and the holiday-buying season was well under way before warm clothing was really essential. Purchasing for holidays, it is well known, interferes very seriously with that of staple goods, and it always presages a good season when the latter is out of the way before the former begins. For this reason the cool spell of the past week was very welcome. It immediately showed the need of making provision for Fall and Winter, and consequently stimulated trading in a way gratifying to the retailers. This, in turn, led to reorders from the jobbers, and also acted in inducing orders for Spring goods. The number of out-of-town buyers who came to the city also showed that no great stocks of goods are on the shelves of the retailers and that a sudden demand such as has sprung up finds them short of things to sell. The improvement in general conditions which is continuing has made the demand rather larger than many business men figured on or provided against.

Something About Cotton.

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The position of cotton has surprised and confounded a number of persons, although the experiences of the past year should have warned them not to be pessimistic. The advances in price for the staple are due to a number of circumstances, and have been in no whit retarded by the declaration of the article by the allied powers as contraband of war. Among the immediate causes for the rise in prics may be mentioned the fact that the cotton growers are having no difficulty in borrowing money and that there has been quite an amount of speculative buying on the part of merchants down South who are convinced of the need for all the available supply of cotton. To these may be added the buying of cotton in large quantities by German interests. This cotton will be stored and kept in this country until opportunity is offered for getting it over into Germany, where it is sorely needed now and where it will be in even greater demand for peaceful uses once the war is over. As to the consumption of cotton, the future is very promising, in view, especially, of what happened during the disturbed twelvemonth just past. The estimates of the Liverpool Cotton Association just made public show that the world's spinners' takings of American cotton for the year ended July 31 were 13,891,000 bales, as against 14,100,000 bales for the preceding year. The visible world's supply of all growths of cotton at the end of the season was only 1,500,000 bales in excess of that the year before. With a much smaller crop this year, and with growing demand for the staple, it is regarded as plausible that none too much will be on hand before another crop is gathered. How much influence the various factors stated have each had in causing the rise in prices is a subject for intelligent discussion.

Cotton Goods Are Higher.

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In the market for cotton goods the maintained strength of the higher cost of the raw material is having a continuing effect. Converters, printers, and jobbers are pretty well convinced that prices for goods in the gray are not likely to be cheaper, and they have been trying to cover their needs at the best figures they could get. A very large business has been done recently by the mills which make printcloths, sheetings, drills, and similar cloths, despite the advances in prices which they have been forced to make because of the upturn in raw cotton. All other goods in which cotton figures as an ingredient show the same kind of increases in prics, knit goods being especially notable in this regard. A larger volume of trade also has come in fabrics such as domsts, cotton blankets, flannelettes, and the like. Were it not for the disquietude regarding dyestuffs, the entire cotton manufacturing industry would be considered as in exceptionally good shape. Still, even the dyestuffs scarcity is beginning to be discounted as a factor partly by reason of the greater use of substitutes for coal tar dyes and somewhat, also, by the greater resort to bleached goods. In the same direction likewise is the general disposition to put out printed and figured patterns in the place of the solid piece dyed ones, and thus conserve the supplies of colors.

Good Wools In Demand.

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While wool brokers are complaining of a temporary lull or dullness in their trade, there is abundant evidence that desirable kinds of wool were never in better demand and that there is no softening of prices for them. The sales at London and Australia, where large quantities of faulty merino wools had to be withdrawn because of lack of bidding, only showed that there was no market for material of that particular kind. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any sales of it can be had until after the war is ended and Germany again appears in the bidding. Much interest attaches to the forthcoming auctions of wool in New Zealand, whence come large quantities of the crossbred wools which are so much in demand. These sales begin on Nov. 11 and will continue at different places until near the end of February. It is believed that permits will be granted allowing the exportation of New Zealand wool to this country. In anticipation of such action, American buyers are preparing to sail from San Francisco and become bidders at the auctions. In South America, especially in Uruguay, German interests are buying the finer grades offered even before it is clipped.

Woolens and Worsteds.

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In the woolen and worsted factories of this country reports show a constantly decreasing number of idle looms. On the woolen side a great deal of activity still continues on foreign orders for uniform cloths and blankets. Much more of this kind of business will soon be on hand which was held in abeyance pending the making of satisfactory financial arrangements. With the success of the $500,000,000 credit for the Allies practically assured, it is expected that little delay will ensue in the placing of several large orders which will keep the mills busy for a long time to come. Belated duplicate orders from the clothiers furnish another problem to the mills. The buyers of heavyweights are finding that their delay has been costly, as they are obliged to pay higher prices than were demanded at the openings. Goods for next Spring have been advancing in price, with sellers firm and unyielding. Stocks of finished goods are moving well in the hands of retailers, and the clothing trade gives promise of a very successful season. Dress goods are showing much activity and the cloak and suit trade is quite satisfactory. A gratifying fact in connection with the last named is that a fair amount of exporting of cloaks and suits is now being done with South American and other countries, with the prospect of its leading to a permanent trade in these articles.

Those Anti-Trust Laws.

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More refinements are continually ground into the anti-trust laws by judicial decisions and interpretations. This is especially the case in the efforts to secure price maintenance, which the highest court in this land has held to be illegal per se. A subordinate tribunal modified this by making it not apply to patented articles. Then came along another court which permitted price fixing indirectly by allowing the maker of a breakfast food to select as his retailing customers only such as sold the goods at the advertised figure. Another angle of the matter came to light the other day in the case of a second maker of breakfast foods, who permitted judgment to be entered against him in a proceeding to prevent his doing the price fixing. His goods are sold in patented cartons, and he sought to maintain his position by the monopoly afforded by the patent on the container. His case differed from that of the other manufacturer in that he did not sell directly to the retailer, but only through jobbers. It seems to have been conceded that the intervention of the jobbers, with whose connivance the manufacturer was obliged to act, made out a case of conspiracy between the two parties which brought it within the purview of the anti-trust statutes. How much further refinement of distinction will go may be left to conjectnre.

More Tariff Argument.

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Increasingly harder is becoming the position of the high tariff advocates, who look upon importation as a crime, in these days when the world war has placed more obstructions in the way of that kind of traffic than any customs duties ever did. They have commonly tried to excite apprehensions of what might, could, or should occur after the fighting was ended and when every man would immediately rush from the trenches and, with or without raw materials, proced feverishly to work day and night for nothing except the satisfaction of flooding this country with goods that had not been ordered and to be sold at less than cost. But, as the war is prolonged and people have time to reason out the absurdity of such a notion, it has been felt that some other kind of mental stimulant should be offered. This has now been supplied by one of the high tariff organs, which laments on existing conditions. These are, in its opinion, highly unsatisfactory, and in a measure this is true. It is not to the liking of the advocates of a high tariff to find silk, cotton, and wool mills working to capacity and to discover a growing export trade in manufactured goods in spite of, or because of, a lower tariff. A very disingenuous grouping, however, is made of certain industries which are, for the time being, rather dull. Thus, building operations, lumber production and sales, and agricultural implement sales are instanced as being affected by the lower duties. But building operations in Canada, as well as in this country, met with a slump in August, 1913, when the high tariff was in effect here, and they have not yet become normal, either across the border or here. The dullness in lumber and agricultural implement sales is wholly due to the war, which has interfered with the export trade in them, as the Government figures issued from month to month show. But the argument reveals the straits to which the high tariff people are driven when they resort to this kind of stuff.

An Instance from Zanzibar.

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To a somewhat different purport, but with the same end in view—that of raising the import duties—were the addresses the other evening before the Home Market Club in Boston. The name of the club became a misnomer years ago, when the manufacturing capacity of the country began to outstrip the requirements of the domestic consumers, but the members have not yet found this out. At the dinner last week they were galvanized into something resembling animation by Senator Sherman of Illinois telling them this: "No employer can pay full time on half orders and a divided home market. Neither can he pay American wages and meet successfully the lower wages of the world's competitive markets." So far as the "half orders" are concerned, this will continue to be the rule so long as political agitatore insist on trying to impede the efforts of those who are endeavoring to find a market abroad for the surplus production of American mills and factories whose normal output now is nearly 33 per cent. greater than what the people of this country can use, even if all importation were to stop. As to the payment of American wages and competing abroad, an instance in point was recently given in the report of the United States Consul in far-off Zanzibar. It appeared from this that the reason why American cotton goods were selling there in larger quantity than those from European countries was because they were cheaper and better. Perhaps there are other Zanzibars.

PATENT LAW TO PROTECT DESIGNS

Features of Bill Whose Passage by Congress Will Be Urged When It Meets.

One of the most important matters which will come before the House Committee on Patents when Congress convenes in December will he the proposed new design patent law embodied in Bill H. R. 18,223, wblch was introduced last year by Representative Oldfield, and which meets the general approval of the business world. At the last session Congress was too busy apparently to consider the bill, but this year, it is understood, it will be more firmly pressed forward by its sponsor and those interested in its passage.

Yesterday the objects and interesting points of the bill were explained to a TIMES reporter by Lawrence Langner, a solicitor of patents of this city, who also told why the hill is even of more general interest now than it was when brought up at the last session of Congress.

"There has been, for some tims past," said Mr. Langner, "a great deal of dissatisfaction with the old design law, which has long been inadequate to meet the requirements of present manufacturing conditions.

"One of the effects of the present war is to make the enactment of the new law a matter of even greater importance than would otherwise have been the case, because many European designers have been attracted to this country as a result of the bad condition of business abroad. This is true of a number of industries, and particularly so in connection with automobile body builders, type-designers, dress-designers, &c.

"Since these designers command high salaries, it is essential, in the interests of those manufacturers who employ them, that they should be afforded some ready means of protection. Furthermore, if the efforts to develop business in South America, American manufacturers have found that it is necessary to give particular attention to style and ornamentation, as these markets are used to the best European standards, and will not be satisfied with goods of inferior design.

"All these factors, in conjunction with the recent agitation for goods 'Made in U. S. A.', have stimulated American manufacturers toward a higher standard in design, and it is now essential that the necessary changes should be made in the design law to insure the permanence of this condition by affording protection to those to whose enterprise these improved standards are due.

"Briefly speaking, Bill H. R. 18,223 supercedes the old design patent law and substitutes for it a design copyright law in which protection somewhat similar to ordinary copyright protection is secured. It will have a number of advantages in the practical operstion of the proposed new law, because, under the old law, the design patent was not granted until the Patent Office had made a search to ascertain whether it was novel and, in the case of designs for articles which had a short life only, such as seasonable or fashionable goods, by the time the patent had been granted and the patentee was in a position to sue infringers, all business in the design had ceased, so that the design patent afforded no practical protection.

"A further disadvantage of the existing law lies in the fact that designs which are entirely novel in one trade are refused protection because the Patent Office finds, on investigation, that they have been used in an entirely different trade and for an entirely different purpose. It is very often very difficult matter to secure design patent protection when such objections are raised by the officials. Thus an entirely new ornamental design for the top of a haircomb may be refused because a similar design has been registered for an ornamental hat formingpart of a stove, which is an absurd condition.

"Under ths proposed new law, design protection will be afforded npon deposit of the formal papers without examination, and the design patent granted will be prima facie valid. It has been suggested that such procedure would be dangerous in that it would afford an opportunity for harassing litigation, but I may say in answer to this that similar laws have been in operation in England, France, Germany, and almost all other countries for a number of years without any such detrimental results.

"Another advantage of the proposed new design law is the reduction in fees. Manufacturers who bring out a great number of designs each year cannot afford to protect them under the present law, owing to the fact that the fees ars so high as to be prohibitive, especially when it is remembered that at the time of filing this application, the author of the design does not know whether or not it will be commercially successful. Under the existing law the fees for a design patent of three years and six months ars $10, for seven years, $15, and for fourtesn years, $30, whereas undsr the proposed new law the fee for a term of three years is $1, ten years, $10, and twenty years, $30.

"Another advantage of the proposed new law lies in the fact that, if the design is taken out for a term of three yeare and the ownsr finds that it is commercially successful, be can extend it until tbs full term of twenty years is reached. Another interesting feature of the proposed law is that which permits the filing in the case of designs up to 100, relating to the same class of product, for a fee of $1, upon which design protection is to bs afforded for a period of one year, and at the end of that time any one of these designs may be registered singly.

"Thus, if a manufacturer of silks is bringing out a number of designs, and in the course of a year he finds that only four or five are successful, he is not faced with the necessity of having to pay fees for protection of all the designs, whether they are successful or not. This feature of the law is imported from the existing German design law, where it has been in successful operation for a number of years.

"Other interesting features, with a view to preventing any attempts at unfair litigation, are to be found in a section dealing with posaible threats for infringements. It is proposed, in the event of a party threatening to sue another for infringement, that the person threatened can serve notice npon the owner of the design calling upon him to bring suit, and after having done this no further threat or interference with the business of the person threatened can be made. Unless the suit is brought within two months after the service of this notice, the owner of the design will not be able to recover any profits or damages. The bill provides a classification of manufactured products in which designs can be registered.

"There seems to be a serious omission in the bill which is to be presented in not insisting that the owner of the design shall mark all goods with the words 'Design Registered,' so as to warn people that they may not copy the design. Under the British design law, which is in many respects similar to this proposed new law, it is specially provided that the proprietor must mark each article with words to the effect that the design is registered, and if he fails to do so he cannot recover any penalty or damages in respect of infringement unless he shows that the infringment took place after the guilty party knew that the design was protected.

"The proposed law has had some opposition from manufacturers of repairs for agricultural implements and machines, as well as stove repair manufacturers. They contend that this bill, if passed, will enable manufacturers of machine parts to prevent them making repairs in agricultural machines, stoves, &c., and that its passage will therefore work a hardship on them. However, there is no question that if a new design presents originality it is entitled to protection, and makers of repair parts should not be permitted to get the benefit of the work of others to which they have contributed nothing, any more than other people, so that it cannot be seen just why any special hardship will be worked against them.

"The present bill is the joint production of the National Registration League, the Patent Law Association of Washington, and the Merchants' Association of New York, although the Merchants' Association Patents' Committee is not wholly satisfied with it in its present form. Particular credit is due to Mr. Bradford of Washington and Fritz von Briesen of the Merchants' Association, both of whom have devoted a great deal of careful attention and thought to the matter."

TO AID TRADE CONDITIONS.

Purposes of a New Commercial Travelers' Association.

Hearty indorsement was given to the suggestion that an association, to be known as the Commercial Travelers' Association of the Upholstery and Allied Trades, be formed, at a meeting held on Friday at the Aldine Club. This committee was formed to consider by-laws, constitution, membership, &c., and to arrange for the first annual meeting, which is to be held at an early date: Harry Scripture, E. J. Wingert, G. O. Howe, Jules Foshay, L. S. Fox, L. W. Bond, G. B. McGahan, C. R. Clifford, J. D. Cavanagh, Morton Siegel, J. P. Fox, S. Kurnicki, C. E. Wiley, and John W. Stephenson.

The objects of the proposed association, as outlined at the meeting, will be to create a bond of good-fellowship, to seek redress from unjust laws and legislation, to receive recognition from railroads, hotels, and transport companies, to deprecate unfair competition and obtain fair baggage regulations, and to secure political rights, particularly the privilege of travelers' registering at their own convenience.

The meeting was held at ths suggestion of a number of men in the upholstery and allied trades, and, although no general call had been issued, considerable interest was shown in the project. Communications of indorsement, previous to the meeting, had been received from representatives of Sturzenegger & Tanner, the Quaker Lace Company, John Darling & Co., Inc., Witcombe, McGeachin & Co., the North American Lace Company, the L. Mansure Company, Roche, McNab & Co., Cheney Brothers, the Robert Lewis Company, J. H. Thorp & Co., the John Kroder & Henry Rsubel Company, the Oehrle Brothers Company, Peter Schneider, Sons & Co., the Orlnoka Mills, the Bernard Company, the Stead & Miller Company, Stroheim & Romann, W. J. Dingston & Co., the Philadelphia Tapestry Mills, Stahell, Rietmann & Co., the International Lace Company, and Eugene Ncumaier & Co.

These firms were personally represented: Billwiller Brothers, Emden & Wormser, the Loeb & Schoenfeld Company, the Martin Manufacturing Company, F. A. Foster & Co., Inc., Boutwell, Fairclough & Gold, Brooks & Foshay, the Ness Rose Manufacturing Company, Ryan & McGahan, the Berbecker & Rowland Manufacturing Company, Elms & Sellon, and Clifford & Lawton.

DUTY ON PRESSES.

Discount Allowed on Sales for Export is Not Deducted.

Judge Fischer, sitting as a reappraisement official of the Board of Gensral Appraisers, has sustained the values placed by Appraiser of the Port Sague on English-made presses described as quadruple, crown, two-color rotary offset machines complete, double Demy proving press printing maohiass complete, and extra quadruple Demy two-color rotsry offset lithographio printing machines complete. Tbe presses were manufactured and shipped to this city by George Mann & Co., Leeds, between Juns 24, 1914, and May 12, 1915. Somo of the machines were returned as having an individual valus of $8,750.

The importers claim that the value of the Leeds firm claimed that in appraising the machines a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. sbould be allowed from the invoiced prices. Appraiser Sagus allowed only 10 per cent. This action resulted in an appeal being taken to reappraisement. It was brought out at the hearing that the Appraiser's failurs to allow the 33 1-3 per cent. discount resulted actually in a heavy advance on tbe presses. The advance by the Appraiser was based on a special Treasury agent's report which showed that the per se prices on which agres with the selling prices in England, but that on all sales for homs consumption a discount of only 5 per cent. is allowed to purchasers, while for export to agents a greater discount is granted.

The report showed further that the prices in England include a setting-up of the presses which represents an expenditure of about 5 per cent. This 5 per cent. added to the 5 per cent. allowed on home sales make the discount of 10 psr cent. allowed in the Appraiser's return. Tho importers claimed that there were no wholesale transactions in England for these machines, they being only sold there to consumers in single lots. As no proof of cost of production or selling prices in the United States was offsred to sustain the invoices, Jndge Fischer sustained the local Appraiser in disallowing the high discount claimed hy the importers.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Demand for Goods is Brisk, with Prices Tending Upward.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 2.—The printcloth markets continued firm and strong this week, and that a very much greater business was not reported is due to ths fact that manufacturers were slow sellers in a number of cases. Millmen were generally opposed to taking on contracts to extend beyond January of next year. The break in the raw cotton market had little effect on trading because this market resumed strength very soon after the break.

The strong tone of tho market is evident by the advances which have occurred this week, ranging from a sixteenth to a quarter of a cent per yard in some cases. The total sales for the week are estimated at about 160,000 pieces of which about 75,000 pieces are spots or for nearby delivery. There sre some contracts that will extend through January, although the number and volume are not large. The bulk of the business was in wide and medium wide goods, although there was fair inquiry for narrow ones. The narrow division of the market has picked up during the last three weeks. Sateens and twills have been in fair demand and there have been some good-sized orders put through in these styles.

The week closed with the demand for goods rather brisk, but manufacturers showing a disinclination to trade into the future on the basis of current prices. The trend of prices is upward.

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Japanese raw silk market has advanced, and, from the latest cables, it is still going up, on account of the very large demand which is coming both from Europe and America. Canton cables that there is hardly any silk on that market, and that reelers are asking exobitant prices for that which is available. There are more buyers than sellers, and the situation is considered extremely tight. Sbanghai prices are unchanged, but very firm for all grades. Cables from Milan to A. P. Villa & Brothers of this city report the Italian silks very firm, in sympathy with the upturn in the Japanese market. Local business continues good.

Oriental Fashions.

The style tendency at the beginning of the Fall season ran strongly in the direction of Russian modes, the sweeping tunic, fur trimmings, high military collar, and flaring skirt. Those who keep close watch on the fashion trend believe now that the styles are headed toward what is Oriental. Bright, vivid colors find an increasing use, and beads and metallic ornaments, beloved of the Chinese, are employed lavishly.

POLICY ALLOWANCE AND HOW IT WORKS

Mills May Be Too Lenient in the Matter of Claims for Faults in Fabrics.

Six suits were received by a mill representative from a manufacturing clothier with a request that allowance be made for them on the ground that the goods were "shaded," that is, of uneven color. The sales manager for the mill found that in each suit the back of the cost, the back of the sleeves, and the back of the trousers were of a lighter shade than the corresponding parts in front. It was then evident that a wide variance in color had existed in one piecc of goods or that the mistake was in the manufacturing and not one for which the mills were at fault. On investigation it was found that in the "layout," or preparation of the goods for cutting, the cloth had been arranged so that the backs of the garments were cut from one piecc and the fronts from another. The cutter, then, was responsible for the way in which the suits had turned out, and it was up to the manufacturer to stand the loss. But, even when the clothier had been convinced of the nature of the mistake, he still wanted the allowance. The mill man refused to pay the unjust claim, and for a year there were no further orders from this clothier. When the year was up, however, the clothier called at the office of the woolen house.

"I have to take my hat off to you," he said to the sales manager. "You were right and had enough sand to stick by what you said. I want to place an order."

The mill man's comment was that "it is profitable to make an allowance—only when the claim is just." And it pays to investigate a claim thoroughly, even though it may look sound on the face of it. For such investigations experience is an invaluable asset. One clue followed up, in the instance given above of the suits that resembled "Joseph's multi-colored jacket," was given by a similar case many years ago in the sales manager's experience. One hundred vests had been returned to him for allowance. The tabs over each pocket were of different than the body of the garments. It was discovered that the goods for the tabs had been cut from one piece and the rest of the vests from other cloth.

In a shipment of a hundred pieces of fabric there are bound to be several pieces of slightly different shade from the others, but if ordinary care is exercised by the manufacturer, the variance cannot possibly show up in one suit. The difference in color is ordinarily so slight that the garments manufactured from the entire hundred pieces can be sold in the same lot.

Another instance of where an allowance was asked from the mill, although the mistake was made by the manufacturer, happened in the cass of a high-priced overcoating. The goods sold at about $4 a yard. When made up into garments the manufacturer called in the mill representative, showed him the overcoats and threw his hands up in the air.

"What's the matter with the goods," he asked, "the cloth can't be the one I bought?"

The goods in the made-up garments looked like the fur of a ruffled cat. Where a sleeve was stroksd downwards the nap of the cloth stood all on end. The mill man soon had the answer. This cloth had been cut the wrong way, the nap running up instead of down. Of course, no claim could he justly made on the mill for such an absurd mistake.

Mistakes of manufacturing, however, do not give rise to the great bulk of claims made against the mills. The "policy allowance" has that distinction. A retailer advertises that he is always willing to "make good" if the customer is dissatisfied with any purchase. Large businesses have been built up on that line, although the mills have had to pay, and pay dearly, for the success of the retailer. Not only are absurd claims put in by the retailers who have adopted the "policy allowance," but the mills have to pay not only for the goods that are frequently not at fault, but the entire cost of manufacturing—that is, the mill owners without backbone enough to refuse to pay unjust claims.

The policy allowance, it seems, is especially strong in the country towns and districts. There may be two stores in a town, and the store that can give most satisfaction generally swings the bulk of the trade. A suit of clothing worn a year may be returned by a customer, and a new suit furnished him to retain his trade. The retailer is not the loser by the transaction. He sends the worn suit back to the manufacturer. It is up to the clothier then to make allowance. But the cost of the new suit does not come out of his pocket, because he is able to "pass the buck" along to the mill.

The mill owner and selling agents who support the policy allowance do so generally in the belief that it is better to settle such claims than to loss a customsr, hut here is the statement of a mill representative who does not pay such "allwance":

"The public is gradually waking up to the fact that it does not pay to deal with stores that will allow on anything, regardless of the justice of the claim. Sooner or latsr each and every one of the customers of tbat store will be 'stung.' I had a buyer for a large house who had bought some of my goods come in to me and complain about their wearing quality. He bought those goods with his oyes open. His knsw as well as I did that the cloth was of such a construction that it would show early signs of wear in spots. The fabric was made of a two-ply yarn, white and black. When new, this finish gave the white a gray effect, but after some wear the white would stand out in spots in strong contrast to ths black. A little more wear and the fabric would have the same finish all over. He wanted an allowance for several overcoats made of this fabric that had been returned by customers. He didn't get what he wanted. But the peculiar part of this policy allowance game is that the retailer doesn't throw out an entire line when he has received several complaints on garments in that line. He 'sticks' just as many as he can. He hears from some of his customers but the rest seek no redress.

"Where the mill catsrs to the policy allowance manufacturer he has to get back his losses on this account somewhere, and it is safe to assume that in the end the manufacturer has to pay the bill. The same holds true for the manufacturer. If he deals with a policy allowance retailer he also has an extra expense to meet, part of which comes from the mill and part from the retailer. The storekeeper in turn, when he can get the allowance he wants from the manufacturer, has to make up the increased cost of a new suit of clothes by boosting his mark-up. The bona fids customers who make no unjust claims have to pay the hill, and they are waking up to the fact that extravagant claims of 'satisfaction guaranteed' do not mean bargains for them.

"We get more business by refusing unjust allowances than if we consented to them. Whenever a customer 'slips one over' on you it's a pretty well established fact that he expects the same treatment at your hands. Where a business is conducted on a strictly sound basis, with favors to none, the customers recognize that they are getting true values with nothing tacked on for allowances to their competitors."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting Textiles, Leather, Fur, and Dye.

The American Express Company and Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher were sustained in protests against the Collector's action in assessing 10 per cent. duty on lambskins tanned but not finished. The classification was made on the theory that the merchandise was glove leather, whereas the contention of the importers was, at the hearing, that the goods were free of duty under the provision for "leather not specially provided for." Judge McClelland held that the merchandise was not the "glove leather" referred to in the tariff's dutiable list, reliquidation being ordered.

Much testimony was taken in the protest case of David T. McKelvey, relative to the status of goods invoiced as "washable cotton bath mats." Collector Malone classified them as cotton bath mats and exacted duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem. The importer claimed that the articles should come in as "rugs of cotton" with duty at the rate of 20 per cent. Judge Cooper, sustaining the claim, said it was established by a fair preponderance of the evidence that the articles in question are known in trade and commerce as bath rugs rather than bath mats, and as such came within the ordinary definition of the term "rugs," properly dutiable at the lower rate as claimed.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, lost in protests dealing with nightgowns, chemises, corset covers, combination robes, and other articles of women's wearing apparel, returned by the Appraisers as composed in value of silk or cotton and ornamanted with embroidery. The Collector took 60 per cent. duty under the tariff as embroidered articles, while the importers claimed that the articles were dutiable at a lower rate under one of several provisions of the law.

Favorable action was taken by the board on a protest by W. A. Ross & Brother dealing with orchil. It was taxed three-eighths of 1 cent per pound as a dyestuff or coloring. The appraising board held that the commodity fell properly under the provision in the free list for "orchil or orchil liquid."

Judkins & McCormick and Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher were given lower duty on fur motifs imported under the Tariff act of 1909. The goods were taxed 60 per cent. as dressed furs, while the claim was for entry at 35 per cent. as furs, undressed.

The Dollrmann Commercial Company, Incorporated, San Francisco, claimed that the entered value on Rockingham ware, made by Gibson & Sons, Burslem, England, exceeded the foreign market value and that the Collector erred in taking duty on the higher basis. As it developed that the importers had not taken an appeal to the reappraisement division, the Classification Board held that it could not grant relief, the protest being dismissed.

AN OWNERSHIP CHANGE.

Stern Estate Sells Interest in World's Market Corporation.

Irving M. Crane, originator and General Manager of the World's Market Corporation, which has for some time been located at 28 West Twenty-third Street, has purchased the controlling interest in it from the Stern Estate. Associated with Mr. Crane in the futurs conduct of the business will be Walter Hopper, Treasnrer, and Morris P. Altman, Secretary. The latter is a nephew of the late Benjamin Altman. Mr. Crane has been made President of the new organization.

According to the managers of the corporation, it has been gratifyingly successful during the past two seasons, both to them and to the manufacturers whose lines were displayed. Over 5,000 buyers have visited the showrooms, and the business they left there reached considerable magnitude.

The new officers have leased three floors in the new Bijou Building, 1,237-1,239 Broadway, for ten years. Because of the spaciousness of the lofts in that building, it is estimated that approximately 1,200 lines can be displayed there. Four large manufacturers of women's garments will be located in the same building. Negotiations are also said to be pending for an affiliation between the World's Market Corporation and ons of the largest resident buyers in this city.

MORE EXACT DATA AS TO DYESTUFFS

Temporary Scarcity of Coal Tar Colors with Greater Use of Vegetable Ones.

The Government chemical and dyestuff investigation now being made in this city, with headquarters at the Custom House, during the past week obtained much exact information as to the stocks of colors actually held by users at manufacturing establishments of all kinds in the United States. Not only have textile and other consumers of dyes called personally on Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the chief investigator, but hundreds of letters from diversified establishments have been received, giving in detail the situation prevailing at the present time at their respective plants.

Practically all of the callers, as well as the letter writers, are anxious to learn from Dr. Norton what the prospects are for relief in the matter of supplies from the old and new American concerns now turning out intermediates and dyestuffs. Most of the inquirers report that they have had little or no success so far in obtaining dyestuffs in any kind of quantities from domestic makers.

"There seems to be no doubt," said Dr. Norton, yesterday, "from the great number of reports received by the investigating bureau that a crisis is about to be reached in the dyestuffs shortage situation within a few weeks, possibly by Nov. 1. From all sections of the country reports are to the effect that dyestuff stocks at manufacturing plants are practically cleaned up. No relief probably is to be had from Germany. The situation is bound to be severe until after the American dyestuff industry is in a position to supply to consumers the colors most urgsntly required.

"While there is no question that the foundation for a permanent American coal tar color industry is being laid, it is likely to take a year or two to furnish one-half of the artificial dyestuffs now in current use. I should also say it may take four or five years before nine-tenths of the colors now regularly used in American textile and other factories are made from American benzol, toluol, naphthalene, phenol, anthracene and carbazol.

"In making the above statements I am not overlooking the fact that some of the American color plants established bcfore the European war are now turning out three or four times the quantity of colors that they were a year ago, but I will certainly require a fair amount of time, both from the old and new concerns, before anything like adequate supplies can be furnished consumers in the industries. In the meantime the American public will have to exercisc much patience as well as forbearance. There will be lots of colors and shades in fabrics formerly supplied the public which it will not be possible to produce temporarily and many of us will have to rest content by making larger use of plain white goods.

"It is also absolutely certain that textile manufactnrers during the interim at least will have to make larger use of the vegetable or natural dyes. These will have to be brought into service even though dyers, long trained in handling coal tar colors, are averse to handling them owing to their unfamiliarity in preparing these colors. While within a reasonable time some of the new process colors may play an important part in helping to relieve the shortage, time is required to overcome many obstacles incident to working in new fields."

Users of direct blacks calling at the investigating bureau have been particularly anxious over the outlook for a continuance of supplies in this line, but the Government officials have no idea that enongh black is being manufactured in this country at the present time to meet the urgsnt requirements of textile manufacturers. Ons large coal tar dyestuffs manufacturing concern located at Buffalo is known to be pretty well sold up at prevailing prices on June 1, 1917, on blacks and a few other colors.

In this case, as in others, old-time customers are given first preference, with the result that applications from new customers are either rejected or their names placed on a "waiting list" so long that many consumers see little hope for months to come. Bredt & Co., selling agents for the Pearsite Company, holders of the new canusl coal dyestuff process, while receiving many orders for the new dyes, have so far made no commercial deliveries, although the plant at Cannel City, Ky., has been in operation for a fortnight.

While developments are expected in the turning out of dyestuffs by the Standard Oil Company and the du Pont de Nemonrs Powder Company, either separately or in combination, such action will, in the opinion of the Government's investigators, be too late to prevent a serious temporary crisis in the industrial world dependent on a steady and adequate supply of colors. Dr. Norton said yesterday that there is no question but that in the end the American dyestuff industry will be able to meet practically all of the needs of domestio users.

In the meantime, he said, losses owing to ths color famine were inevitable. No end of readjustments will have to be made to tide over the situation until such time as the full effect is experienced on the consuming industries of the efforts now being made by American makers of dyes to meet the situation. Bureau officials gave it as their view that for the time being many mills, in order to keep running, will have to produce white goods. A "publicity" campaign in this direction at this time is urged by Dr. Norton in order to bring home to the ultimate consumer the situation confronting the textile manufacturers.

Helped by the Strike.

The clothing trade in this market is expected to receive additional business as a result of the strike now being waged by the union against the Chicago manufacturers. Disregarding the situation in Chicago, however, market conditions here would have been entirely satisfactory. Heavyweight suits are moving out briskly and overcoat lines are just beginning to feel the demand brought on by this cool weather. The clothiers are showing a disposition to begin operations for the Spring at an earlier date than usual, which is also taken as a promising sign.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; J. G. Nassauer, cloaks, suits, dresses, furs; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Posiley, house furn. goods, hardware; C. Mullikan, drug sundries, cigars, tobacco; 354 4th Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. McDonald, buttons, sweaters, umbrellas, yarns; 72 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Central Flower and Feather Co.; C. O'Carvin, millinery, flowers, feathers; Herald Square.
NASHVILLE—Beckett Value Co.; G. W. Beckett, women's ready-to-wear, men's clothing; 1,170 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN—Gamble, Desmond Co.; D. S. Gamble, dry goods; 320 4th Av.; Woodward.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Hahn, Seligman & Co.; I. Seligman, piece goods; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—W. B. Robinson, clothing; Navarre.
PORTLAND, Me.—L. H. Schlosberg, women's ready-to-wear, furs; Breslin.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 421 Broadway.
TORRINGTON, Conn.—W. W. Mertz Co.; W. W. Mertz, genl. mdse.; 320 Church.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
SALEM—W. G. Webber & Co.; W. T. Lander, dress goods; 75 Spring; Gregorian.
SAN FRANCISCO—New York Cloak and Suit House; M. Reich, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
SAVANNAH—D. Hogan Co.; D. J. Hogan, dry goods, notions; Endicott.

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

DESIRE AT ONCE, on cash terms, high-grade Dresses, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

ALL WOOL double warp serges, No. 7,301, Amoskeag; can deliver at once; shades—mazy, black, brown, Copenhagen and wine; price 65c. per yd., 54 inches wide. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Telephone Spring 5063.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

The Test. **Free Toy Balloons** With Your Advertisement WILL INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS Our Patent Valve keeps the air in. **Haber Bros.** 859 Broadway. Samples, Prices and Our Advice Free on Request

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer special values in Ladies' and Misses' FUR TRIMMED SUITS for immediate delivery.

Burroughs Adding Machine
$150, COST $350. PRIVATE SALE. John E. Hansen, Auc'r, 187 Greenwich St. cor. Dey

World's Market Corporation
28-30 West 23d Street.
9-19 West 22d Street.

SILK PETTICOATS
Taffetas, Jerseys, and Messalines. From $1.87½ to $3.75. Exceptional values. I. BEILEY & CO., 133 West 31st St.

Lowest Prices—Best Service—Largest Stock
GOLDSMITH BROS
The Big Stationery Store.
77 Nassau St., between John & Fulton Sts.

Bestwette RAIN COATS N. Y. Mackintosh Co. 39-41 W. 32d St.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. COLEMAN & CO., 1,133 Broadway. Tel. Farragut 9763. Accounts Financed.

ADVERTISING. "What the Male can sell the Mail can sell." BACHERMAN-EDELMAN CO., 308 Fifth Av.

APRONS. 1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 46 East 17th St.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS. Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BOOKLETS, CIRCULARS, ETC. **PRINTING** Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery. Lowest Prices. Drawings. Cuts. Trade Marks. Hayes Bros. 301 W. 37. Greeley 882.

CLEANING SERVICE FOR THE TRADE. Sanitex process restores garments or piece goods that are shop worn, soiled, spotted in the making. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Sq.

CLOTHING SPECIALTIES **Knitted Overcoats** Snappy Young Men's Models. New Color Eff

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer Monday; fair Tuesday; moderate east to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,072. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TELL OF HORRORS DONE IN ARMENIA

Report of Eminent Americans Says They Are Unequaled in a Thousand Years.

TURKISH RECORD OUTDONE

A Policy of Extermination Put in Effect Against a Helpless People.

ENTIRE VILLAGES SCATTERED

Men and Boys Massacred, Women and Girls Sold as Slaves and Distributed Among Moslems.

The Committee on Armenian Atrocities, a body of eminent Americans which for weeks has been investigating the situation in Turkish Armenia, issued, yesterday, a detailed report of that investigation, in which it is asserted that in cruelty and in horror nothing in the past thousand years has equalled the present persecutions of the Armenian people by the Turks. The committee adds that the sources of its information are "unquestioned as to veracity, integrity, and authority of the writers."

The data on which the report is based, were gathered from all parts of the Turkish Empire.

The report tells of children under 15 years of age thrown into the Euphrates to be drowned; of women forced to desert infants in arms and to leave them by the roadside to die; of young women and girls appropriated by the Turks, thrown into harems, attacked, or else sold to the highest bidder, and of men murdered and tortured. Everything that an Armenian possesses, even to the clothes on his back, are stolen by his persecutors. The report says the use of the bastinado has been revived, high dignitaries of the Church have been hanged, families scattered to the four winds, and thousands upon thousands of defenseless, miserable persons herded together like cattle and driven into the desert lands of the empire, there to starve and die.

Men Who Sign the Report.

The men who signed this report are:

The Right Rev. DAVID H. GREER, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

OSCAR S. STRAUS, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and ex-Ambassador to Turkey.

CLEVELAND H. DODGE of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

The Rev. Dr. STEPHEN S. WISE, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue, New York.

CHARLES R. CRANE of Chicago, Vice Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic National Committee during the last campaign.

ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES, Director of many railroads and of the Hanover National Bank, the United States Trust Company, and of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

The Rev. Dr. FRANK MASON NORTH of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN R. MOTT of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

WILLIAM W. ROCKHILL, former Ambassador to Turkey and former Ambassador to Russia.

WILLIAM SLOANE, President of W. & J. Sloane, 575 Fifth Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The Rev. Dr. FREDERICK LYNCH of the New York Peace Society.

GEORGE A. PLIMPTON of Ginn & Co., a trustee of Constantinople College.

The Rev. Dr. JAMES L. BARTON, for many years a missionary in Turkey, and now the Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM J. HAVEN, one of the founders of the Epworth League.

STANLEY WHITE, President of the White Advertising Corporation.

Professor SAMUEL T. DUTTON, an authority on Balkan affairs.

Identity of Writers Concealed.

"For reasons that will be obvious to all," says the committee in a foreword to its report, "the names and positions of the various writers cannot be given at this time. These are known to the committee, who vouch for them and their statements. In most cases it will be necessary to conceal the place from which the statements were written, and even the names of the cities and towns referred to, in order that the writer or his interests may not suffer irreparable harm."

Sources of the information, it is added, are Greek, Bulgarian, American, Turkish, German, British, and Armenian.

The report, which contains 20,000 words, is divided into twenty-five parts. The first, dated April 27, 1915, states that a "movement against the Armenians forms part of a concerted movement against all non-Turkish and mission and progress elements, including Zionists."

The second, dated three days later, tells of persecution, plunder, and massacre in the interior of Turkey, and of "incredible severity" against Armenians in Zeitun and Marash.

July 10, the writer stated that it was then evident that a "systematic attempt to uproot the peaceful Armenian population had been decided upon. Torture, pillage, rape, murder wholesale expulsion and deportation, and massacre, came from all parts of the empire and was due, not to fanatical or popular demand, but was purely arbitrary, and directed from Constantinople." July 16 another writer reported that "a campaign of race extermination is in progress."

Chapter VI. tells of the massacre in late July of women and children, most of whom had been deported from the Erzerum district. The massacre occurred near the town of Kemakh, between Erzerum and Harput.

Deportation Was Begun in Zeitun.

Chapters VII. and VIII. form two of the most horrible of all the chapters of horrors, into which the report is divided. They are, in part, as follows:

June 20. The deportation began some six weeks ago with 180 families from Zeitun; since which time all the in-

Continued on Page 3.

HESPERIAN HIT A MINE, NAVY EXPERTS FIND

American Officers Decide That Fragments of Metal Were Not from a Torpedo.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Naval officers assigned to examine pieces of metal, which were said to have been found aboard the Allan liner Hesperian before she sank off the Irish coast on Sept. 4, are practically convinced that the vessel was wrecked by a mine. Their findings will be submitted to Secretary Daniels this week.

While there never has been a formal announcement on the subject, dispatches from London have credited the British Admiralty with the belief that the Hesperian was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine. The Captain of the vessel expressed this opinion and submitted the metal fragments which he contended were pieces of a torpedo. Some of the pieces were submitted to the Naval Attaché at the American Embassy at London, who turned them over to Ambassador Page to be forwarded to the State Department along with the affidavits of the officers and passengers of the Hesperian.

BIG FRENCH DIRIGIBLE REPORTED CAPTURED

Forced to Descend and the Crew Made Prisoners Near Rethel, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The destruction of the French dirigible Alsace is reported in the following communication from General Headquarters:

The enemy repeated his aerial attacks on Laon and Vouziers. At both places several civilians again fell victims to the bomb-droppers. In the Rethel district the French airship Alsace was forced to make a landing, and the crew were taken prisoners.

BELGIANS FORCED TO WORK FOR ARMY

Germans Starved and Cruelly Maltreated the Rebellious Ones, Belgian Memorandum Charges.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Belgian Minister, E. Havenith, has presented to the State Department a memorandum from his Government dealing with allegations that the German authorities have, in violation of The Hague conventions, forced Belgian workmen to perform labor for the German Army.

It alleges that in the early Summer when Belgian railway employes, at Malines, Luttre, and Sweveghen refused to perform work which would have released from the transportation service and made available for the trenches a whole German army corps, they were subjected to coercive measures, which included starvation and cruel and inhuman punishments.

The statement tells of the penalties which it is alleged were inflicted upon the Belgians and says that many now are in hospitals in Germany and others have been returned to Belgium in a broken condition.

SWISS MOVING TROOPS TO GERMAN FRONTIER

Several Squadrons of Cavalry Ordered to Assemble at Northern Posts.

GENEVA, Oct. 3, (via Paris.)—The Swiss Federal Council has ordered several squadrons of cavalry to assemble at Schaffhausen, Zurich, and Frauenfeld. This unexpected step has aroused much discussion, as the troops will be stationed along the German frontier.

Schauffhausen, near the Falls of the Rhine, is on the Baden frontier. Zurich and Frauenfeld are only a short distance from the German border, the latter being on the railway line from Zurich to the Lake of Constance, over which the new Zeppelins make their trial trips from the Friedrichshafen shops. Earlier in the war friction arose between Swiss and German authorities over restrictions imposed by the latter upon the navigation by Swiss boats of what had been regarded as neutral waters. More recently a German aviator dropped bombs on Swiss territory, (without, however, doing any damage,) and the German Government tendered an apology.

GENERAL ELECTRIC MEN THREATEN TO STRIKE

5,000 May Walk Out Today at Schnectady Plant Unless Eight-Hour Day Is Granted.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The General Electric Company tomorrow will face the most serious labor question in its history. Following the success of their fellow workmen in other plants throughout the country, in obtaining an eight-hour day, the local machinists, numbering possibly five thousand, have became insistent, and the local union has reaffirmed its demands for an eight-hour day. This action has been taken in defiance to the Metal Trades Alliance, of which the machinists' union is a part.

The men employed at the electric plant have voted to leave the factory at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning in a body unless the demand for an eight-hour day is conceded.

The Metal Trades Alliance, fearing drastic action, last night dispatched a committee to confer with the machinists in session and urge moderation, but this committee was sidestepped.

The alliance is to vote on a compromise offered by the company for a nine-hour day beginning Jan. 1, at an adjourned meeting Wednesday night. J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, is expected here in the morning. He is not looked upon as a probable peacemaker.

SARONY PORTRAITS—$3 FOR 3. 364 5th Ave. (34th St.) Only address.—Advt.

ARABIC NOTE FAILS TO MEET DEMANDS

Germany Still Avoids Agreeing to Reparation for Loss of American Lives.

BUT ADMITS U-BOAT ERRED

This May Be Regarded as a Technical Disavowal of Submarine Captain's Act.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

President and Lansing Silent, but Bernstorff Will Be Notified of Their View.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Germany has failed to satisfy the request of the United States, that the sinking of the Arabic, with a loss of American lives, be disavowed and liability for the act assumed by the Imperial Government. This became known after a conference tonight between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing at which the Secretary of State submitted a note given to him yesterday in New York by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

No announcement was made after the White House conference. Secretary Lansing merely said that it was inadvisable to comment on the situation while the negotiations were still confidential. He declined to say what the next step would be, but it was learned later that the German Ambassador would be asked to come to Washington soon to receive the American Government's view of the last German note. Count von Bernstorff is fully authorized by his Government to conduct the submarine negotiations.

While the situation has improved to the extent that there is no danger of an immediate break in diplomatic relations, the note affording an opportunity for further negotiation, it was stated reliably that final refusal by Germany to meet the American viewpoint on the Arabic case might bring about the threatened rupture in diplomatic relations.

Convinced of U-Boat's Error.

Just what the details are on which the two Governments are in conflict was not definitely known tonight because of the veil of secrecy enveloping the negotiations. In general, it was learned that Germany, after examining the evidence submitted by the United States, came to the conclusion that her submarine commander erred in assuming that the Arabic was intent on ramming the German submarine when steering to rescue the crew of the British steamer Dunsley. This admission of a mistake would amount to a disavowal of the act, but the United States has insisted that disavowal must be accompanied by an assumption of responsibility and liability, and that full reparation must be given for American lives lost.

Germany in her first note indicated that even if the German Commander made a mistake, the Imperial Government would not feel obligated to pay damages, but was willing to submit to arbitration the question of whether in the circumstances the German Commander did make an honest mistake, thus leaving it to an arbitral tribunal to decide what liability, if any, was thereby incurred.

President Wilson has taken the position that the United States cannot arbitrate questions involving the loss of American lives and it is believed that in the next step the Washington Government will indicate that the only matter it can submit to arbitration is the amount of damages to be paid after the question of liability itself already is admitted.

May Supplement Note.

The fact that the negotiations are being conducted without publication of the texts of the notes, messages, or memoranda that are passing between the two Governments is considered by high officials an important factor, for it permits of frank discussion of the points at issue.

There were rumors today that Count von Bernstorff was preparing to supplement the note he left with Secretary Lansing yesterday, if he found that it did not satisfy the American Government. This could not be confirmed here on account of the absence of the Ambassador.

The Arabic case has entirely subordinated other cases that previously had arisen between the United States and the Arabic negotiations as a test of good it has been known to Germany that the American Government is looking upon the Arabic negotiations as atest of good faith. The fact that no American lives have been lost recently has encouraged officials to believe that more care is being exercised by German submarine commanders. Official information indicates that Germany is desirous of avoiding a break, and on this officials are basing their hopes that in subsequent negotiations the Berlin Foreign Office will adjust amicably the question of reparation for lives lost.

WILL KEEP THE FIELD GRAY.

Kaiser Selects War Color for the Peace Time Uniform.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says a Berlin telegram announces that Emperior William has decided that the uniform of the German army in peace time shall be field gray, the same color used in time of war.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10:30. Register today!

French Aeroplanes Shell Kaiser's Headquarters

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The French night official report of today's fighting on the western front contains this paragraph:

A group of aeroplanes this morning bombarded the station, the railroad bridge, and the military buildings at Luxemburg.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The following communication is issued from General Headquartere:

Today bombs were dropped by French aviators on the neutral city of Luxemburg. Two Luxemburg soldiers and a workman and one shopgirl were wounded.

Luxemburg is one of the points at which the Kaiser has been reported to have established his headquarters since his return to the western front.

5 WESTERN STATES FEEL EARTHQUAKE

People Flee from Homes in Oregon, Nevada, and California—None Hurt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. HIT

Much Damage Done Along One Hundred Miles of Line in Humboldt County, Nevada.

RENO, Nev., Oct. 3.—Considerable damage was done by three earthquake shocks last night along 100 miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Humboldt County, according to reports received here today from Imlay, a small town on the railway about 125 miles northeast of this city.

Several railroad water tanks toppled from their high supports and one at Lovelocks thirty-three miles south of Imlay, crushed the end of a dwelling.

Many persons fled from their homes in their night clothing at several places. The walls of three brick buildings at Lovslocks were cracked.

Slow orders were issued to all trains when the third tremor was felt at 11 o'clock last night. One approach to a railroad bridge at Golconda, thirty-five miles northeast of Imlay, sank five inches.

The section affected by the shock is mountainous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—There were no further seismic disturbances today following a series of earthquakes yesterday believed to have originated in the Wasatch fault underlying the Wasatch Mountains in Utah.

The severest shock was felt last night at 10:56. The quakes were felt in Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Idaho. In San Francisco the shocks were barely perceptible.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 3.—Professor F. J. Pack, geologist of the University of Utah, today said a slip of the Wasatch fault, extending about 150 miles north and south along the Wasatch Mountains of Utah, caused the third and most violent shock yesterday. This shock threw the stylus of the seismograph against the flange of the drum, putting the instrument out of service.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—At Caniseus College here, the seismograph today registered the most severe earthquake since the instrument was installed seven years ago.

According to calculations by Professor Curtin, the direction was 10 degrees north latitude and 115 degrees west longitude, about 2,500 miles southwest, which would place it in the region of Guatemala, where a severe shock occurred about two weeks ago.

LINDSEY THREATENS TO USE A SHOT GUN

Will Take the Law Into His Own Hands, He Says, if Not Protected Against Liars.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 3.—Following the many open and veiled attacks made upon him by enemies since his wrote "The Beast and the Jungle," Judge Ben B. Lindsey declared yesterday afternoon that he would take a shot gun and kill the men who again assailed his reputation, if the law would not give him protection.

"It's the only thing left for me to do," he exclaimed. "I am a law-abiding citizen and sworn to uphold the law, but I am entitled to protection, and if I cannot get it from the law, I am going to see that I get it otherwise. When you learn that a man is lying in wait for you to kill you, you arm yourself. If you kill that man the law acquits you on the ground of self defense. The man who assassinates your reputation is as bad as the man who lies in wait and kills you from ambush."

Judge Lindsey made the statement in commenting upon the trial tomorrow of Frank L. Rose, indicted for criminal libel, the charge being found on the publication of an alleged libelous affidavit against Lindsey, which he later repudiated.

"I will testify against Rose," he added, "and I shall tell the jury that I will use a shot-gun, if necessary, to protect my reputation."

TO HEAR MEXICAN FACTIONS.

This Week Set Aside for Informal Conferences in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Secretary Lansing, who returned to Washington today, and the other members of the Pan-American conference will give over the coming week to a series of informal conferences with Mexican leaders. The Secretary of State will receive any delegates sent here by any of the Mexican factions to present their respective claims to recognition or other matters. The Pan-American diplomats will likewise receive informally any Mexican ueaders who may wish to present their views. After this "open week," in which representatives of either faction may do their talking, the conference of Saturday will canvass the situation.

RUSSIA SENDS ULTIMATUM TO SOFIA; FRENCH PIERCED LAST GERMAN LINE, BRITISH MENACE IT, GEN. FRENCH SAYS

REPORT BY GEN. FRENCH

British Operations Near Loos Had 'Great and Important Results.'

FOUR-MILE FRONT CAPTURED

Positions Taken Sept. 25 a Labyrinth of Earthworks Some 30 Feet Underground.

NOW FACE FOE'S THIRD LINE

English Have Consolidated Their Gains and Are Close to Last Trenches Defending Lens.

PRAISE FOR BRITISH FLEET

Sir John French's Order of the Day Acknowledges Its Co-operation with the Land Forces.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 3, (via London.)—Field Marshal Sir John French has issued the following special order of the day on the recent fighting:

We have now reached a definite stage in the great battle which commenced on the 25th inst. Our Allies in the South have pierced the enemy's last line intrenchments and effected large captures of prisoners, guns, and tents.

The French Army on our immediate right has been heavily opposed, but has brilliantly succeeded in securing an important position known as the Vimy Ridge.

The operations of the British forces have been most successful and have had great and important results.

On the morning of the 25th the First and Fourth Corps attacked and carried the enemy's first and most powerful line of intrenchments, extending from our extreme right flank at Grenay, to a point north of the Hohenzollern Redouht, a distance of 6,500 yards.

This position was exceptionally strong, consisting of a double line which included some large redouhts and a network of trenches, and a hombproof shelter. Dugouts were constructed at short intervals all along the line, some of them being large caves thirty feet below the ground.

The Eleventh Corps in general reserve and the Third Cavalry Division were subsequently thrown into the fight, and finally the Twenty-eighth Division. After the vicissitudes attendant upon every great fight the enemy's line and second line posts were taken. A commanding position known as Hill 70, in advance of Loos, was finally captured, and a strong line established and consolidated in close proximity to the German Third and last line.

Indians Did Good Work.

The main operations south of the La Bassée Canal were much facilitated and assisted by subsidiary attacks delivered by the Third and Indian Corps and the troops of the second army. Great help also was rendered the operations by the Fifth Corps east of Ypres, during which some important captures were made.

We also are much indebted to Vice Admiral Bacon and our naval comrades for the valuable co-operation of the fleet.

Our captures have amounted to over 3,000 prisoners and some twenty-five guns, besides many machine guns and a quantity of war material.

The enemy has suffered heavy losses, particularly in many counterattacks by which he has vainly endeavored to wrest back captured positions, but which have all been gallantly repulsed by our troops.

I desire to express to the army under my command my deep appreciation of the splendid work they have accomplished and my heartfelt thanks for the brilliant leadership displayed by General Sir Douglas Haig and the corps and divisional commanders who acted under his orders in the main attack.

In the same spirit of admiration and gratitude I wish particularly to comment upon the magnificent spirit, indomitable courage, and dogged tenacity displayed by the troops of the old and new army of the Territorials, who have vied with one another in the heroic conduct displayed throughout the battle, and by the officers and non-commissioned officers.

I feel the utmost confidence and assurance that the same glorious spirit which has been so marked a feature throughout the first phase of this great battle will continue until our efforts are crowned by final and complete victory.

J. D. P. FRENCH,
Field Marshal, Commander in Chief,
British Army in the Field,
30th of September, 1915.

ALLIES ARE PREPARING FOR ANOTHER DRIVE

British Warships and Big French Guns Bombarding German Positions on Belgian Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Rain and the consequent mud have prevented the Anglo-French armies from continuing their full offensive in Artois. Fighting of a

Continued on Page 2.

Text of Russia's Ultimatum to Bulgaria; Compliance Within 24 Hours Is Demanded

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.—The semi-official news agency issues the following note, which the Minister at Sofia has been ordered to hand to M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier:

"The events which are taking place in Bulgaria at this moment give evidence of a definite decision of King Ferdinand's Government to place the fate of its country in the hands of Germany.

"The presence of German and Austrian officers at the Ministry of War and on the staff of the army, the concentration of troops in the zone bordering Serbia, and the extensive financial support accepted from our enemies by the Sofia Cabinet, no longer leave any doubt as to the object of the military preparations of Bulgaria.

"The powers of the Entente, who have at heart the realization of the aspirations of the Bulgarian people, have, on many occasions, warned M. Radoslavoff that any hostile act against Serbia would be considered as directed against themselves. The assurances given by the head of the Bulgarian Cabinet in reply to these warnings are contradicted by the facts.

"The representative of Russia, which is bound to Bulgaria by the imperishable memory of her liberation from the Turkish yoke, cannot sanction by his presence preparations for fratricidal aggression against a Slav and allied people.

"The Russian Minister, therefore, has received orders to leave Bulgaria with all the staffs of the Legation and Consulates if the Bulgarian Government does not within twenty-four hours break with the enemies of the Slav cause and of Russia, and does not at once proceed to send away officers belonging to armies of States which are at war with the powers of the Entente."

BULGARS MUST ACT TODAY

Allies Give Them 24 Hours to Expel Teuton Officers From Country.

LITTLE HOPE OF COMPLIANCE

German Headquarters in King's Palace—Premier Watched by German Secret Police.

TEUTON LEGATIONS GUARDED

Capital Under Rigid Martial Law as Precaution Against Popular Outbreak.

BULGARIAN ARMY MOVING

Report That Great Austro-German Attack on Serbia Will Begin on Wednesday.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—The Russian Minister at Sofia has been ordered by his Government to leave the Bulgarian capital if within twenty-four hours Bulgaria does not openly break with the Central Powers and dismiss the Austro-German officers who recently arrived in that country to direct the operations of King Ferdinand's army.

The other powers of the Quadruple Entente are backing up Russia in this demand, and so Bulgaria must, within a few hours, decide on continued neutrality or be considered definitely committed to the Central Powers.

From the news received during the past few days from the Balkans it is considered certain that King Ferdinand and Premier Radoslavoff made their choice, and are only awaiting the completion of mobilization to strike at Serbia and assist the Austro-Germans to open the road to Constantinople, which has been anxiously waiting for many weeks for promised aid from the Central Powers.

Greece, it is believed, will live up to her treaty with Serbia and come to her assistance, if she is attacked by her neighbor, but the attitude of Rumania, which remains an only partially mobilized spectator, is a matter of uncertainty.

The Rumanian Legation here has received no information regarding the report that an Austro-Hungarian ultimatum has been delivered to Rumania demanding permission to transport munitions across Rumanian territory to Turkey.

While fully confident of their ability to handle the new situation, the Allies do not belittle it, which accounts in some respects for their activities.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"Opinion in high quarters here is that the Bulgarian Government is so tied hand and foot by Germany and Austria that there is little or no likelihood of Bulgaria's compliance with the demands of the Allies. The latest news received from Sofia is that the German Colonel von Tarlow has been appointed commandant at the Konak, (the royal residence,) with German and Austrian aides.

Premier Radoslavoff's residence is under the surveillance of German secret agents with a view to the possibility of the Prsmier vacillating at the last moment. All the orders of the Bulgarian War Ministry are submitted for the sanction of German and Austrian officers. The German and Austrian Legations are described as having been transformed into fortresses as a precaution against possible disorders by opponents of the Government's policy.

"Two German journalists recommended by the German Minister are co-operating with the Germanophile head of the Press Bureau in the Foreign Office."

An Athene dispatch to the same news agency says:

"The Austro-German attack on Serbia will begin Oct. 6 and 7, according to a report from Vienna."

Time Limit Up at 4 o'Clock Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The ultimatum to Bulgaria expires at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The decision to send an ultimatum was arrived at during a conference of Ministers at Imperial Headquarters in the field, but the delivery had been delayed in deference to the British Government's desire to exhaust all possible efforts at settlement before proceeding to extremities.

As expected, these were fruitless, and the ultimatum delivered in Sofia represents the joint decision of England, Russia, France, and Italy, who in every respect are absolutely solid in agreement regarding future action.

WAR MEASURES AT SOFIA.

Martial Law in Force and Prices of Provisions Fixed.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Municipal authorities at Sofia have adopted rigorous measures made necessary by the mili-

FOUR SUBMARINES CROSS ATLANTIC

Little Vessels Built in Canada Steam to Gibraltar Under Their Own Power.

VOYAGE WITHOUT MISHAP

New Craft Win High Praise from British Officers for Seaworthiness.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The flotilla of new submarines, which started across the Atlantic to join the British naval forces at Gibraltar, made the passage safely under their own power and without extraordinary discomfort for the crews, according to letters received here today from men who were in the expedition. The departure of the squadron was described in THE NEW YORK TIMES the day after it started, although at the time a strict censorship prevented the publication in the Canadian press or the transmission to the United States of anything regarding the movements of any warships.

Convoyed by larger warships, the little squadron of four vessels, fresh from the yards at which they were assembled in Montreal, proceeded down the St. Lawrence River, and, after a stop at St. John's, N. F., put to sea for Gibraltar.

No extremely rough weather was encountered, and all the boats were able to make the long run under their own power. Provision had been made to tow them if they got into any trouble. The crews stood the heavy rolling of the craft very well, and are said to to have enjoyed the trip.

Washington decreed early in the war that the construction in this country of submarines for any of the belligerents would be a violation of neutrality. It is said, however, that parts were supplied to Canada, where submarines were completed in the yards of the Vickers-Maxim Company, an English concern, which two years ago established a branch in Montreal for the building of merchant ships. At the outbreak of the war the yard was given over to naval construction.

By the middle of July the submarines were ready for the water, and navy officers, who had arrived from England, conducted a series of trials in the St. Lawrence River. During one of these trials a submarine ran down the Canadian Government steamer Montmagny. The submarine was somewhat damaged, but not disabled.

When it was established that the new vessels were seaworthy they sailed from Montreal under convoy of the gunboat Canada. Off the Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, they were joined by the cruiser Calgarian, an Allan liner which had been taken over by the British Admiralty at the beginning of the war, and fitted out as an auxiliary cruiser with four-inch guns.

With the Calgarian and Canada showing the way, the submarines followed the south coast of Newfoundland to St. John's. The only misadventure was the loss of one of them in a fog for two days. They remained in the Harbor of St. John's for four days to have their machinery adjusted, while the Calgarian took on supplies for all the boats. One hundred men of the Newfoundland regiment went aboard the Calgarian to join the British land forces.

Thoroughly outfitted, the Calgarian turned her bow eastward, suiting her pace to the wallowing stride of her protégés. The submarines traveled on the surface throughout the voyage, propelled by crude oil engines. Each carried a crew of two officers and sixteen men. Some of the crews say they suffered somewhat from the cold and that the food was not always warm. The cooking in the submarines was done by electricity, the supply of which did not always equal the demand.

The writers say that the English officers, who had their first experience with American submarines, were well pleased with them. The vessels are not so large as some of the British-built boats, and are designed more for offshore operations than for deep sea work. Submerged they are driven by electric motors, but in the voyage to Gibraltar electricity was used only for heating and cooking.

RUSSIANS ROLL HINDENBURG BACK

Defeat Invaders in Series of Fierce Actions—Take 14 Cannon in One Fight.

CZAR'S LINE NOW STRAIGHT

400,000 Men Used In German Leader's Futile Attempt to Capture Fortress of Dvinsk.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's drive at Minsk, like that at Dvinsk, has been checked, and every day sees his line being rolled further back under the savage onslaughts of the Russians, who continue to make brilliant use of their Cossack cavalry and otherwise appear to have recovered their old fighting form.

In one action, at the southern extremity of Laks Narotche, which region for several days has been the theatre of desperate fighting, the Russians at the point of the bayonet stormed a strong German position on a farm and captursd fourteen cannon.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Times says that, according to the Novoe Vremya's Dvinsk correspondent, the Germans have concentrated an enormous weight of guns on the Dvinsk front, relying on their hurricane of fire to reduce the position. The losses on both sides are great and the enemy is making desperate efforts to pierce the front.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.—The Russian General Staff, in commenting upon the military situation directs attention to the completion of the task of straightening the line south of Dvinsk. This German wedge pointing toward Molocechno now has been thrust back. The failure of this great German effort, made with two corps of cavalry and eight infantry corps, (400,000 men,) has materially improved the Russian position, as it is not believed the Teutons will be able for some time to concentrate for another drive.

Arrivals from Riga report the situation in the city is normal. Street cars and theatres are operating as usual. Many refugees are returning, and the sound of cannon cannot be heard. The only diversion is an occasional raid by German aircraft, and their projectiles have caused little alarm or damage.

Official Report of Latest Fighting.

The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

A German offensive near Dvinsk in the region of the railway southwest of Illoukst was repulsed by our fire. On the line of lakes Demmen, Drisitiata, and Boginskole there has been artillery action.

In the district of Gresenthal, north of Lake Drisitiata, the Germans, after having been cannonaded by our artillery, fled, evacuating the village of Tylia. An attempt by the enemy to cross the River Drisitiata, between the villages of Pelikany and Koripichki, south of Lake Oboie, failed. Our cavalry expelled the Germans from the village of Borsouki, south of Lake Boginskole.

Many Germans were sabred during a charge of our cavalry near the village of Deviatinki, south of Koziany. A fierce combat occurred near the farm of Stakovzy, at the southern extremity of Lake Narotche, which we eventually captured by a bayonet assault. By a counterattack, supported by artillery, the Germans dislodged us from the farm, but we recaptured it by a new attack.

In the first attack on the farm and the village of Stakovzy we captured eight German mortars and six light guns. Being unable to remove these guns before the German counterattack, we put them out of action.

Bayonet attacks also resulted in our troops carrying strongly organized German trenches and positions near the village of Baltagusy, northeast of Lake Vichnevskoie. Two enemy attacks in the region of Wiridovtchi,

Continued on Page 2.

tary situation, says a dispatch to the Temps from the Bulgarian capital. Citizens have been prohibited from promenading the streets after 10 o'clock at night. Meetings, political gatherings and public demonstrations have been forbidden. Restaurants and theatres must close at 10 o'clock and stores at an early hour except bakeries, which are permitted to sell bread until 9 o'clock.

Grocers, butchers and wood dealers have been ordered not to advance prices above the scale established by the municipality. Landlords have been prohibited from raising rents or evicting tenants for non-payment of rent.

350,000 BULGARIANS CONCENTRATED FOR WAR

Moving to Serbian and Greek Frontiers—Revenue Cutter Chases Greek Vessels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Bulgarian mobilization was completed Thursday, and Bulgaria has now started to place troops at various points on the frontier. Her total strength is estimated at 350,000.

The Sixth and Seventh divisions have been sent to Kula and Bielogradchik, near the Serbian frontier. Speaking generally three-fifths of the total Bulgarian strength will go to the Serbian frontier and two-fifths of the Greek border.

Three Greek sailing vessels have been chased by a Bulgarian customs cutter. Shots were fired.

The tone of yesterday's British communication referring to the presence of German officers in Bulgaria has made a good impression here.

HOPE BULGARS WILL HEED.

British Reluctant to Believe They Will Oppose Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—In an editorial this morning The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria is not exactly a surprise. The Entente powers could not be expected to sit still indefinitely while their enemies chose the place and time for dealing a deadly blow. Initiative in war is much too valuable for that.

"One has only to look at the map and see how close are the Bulgarian striking points to the vital railway along which Serbia gets all her supplies in order to appreciate the impracticability of allowing German officers at their leisure to concentrate an unopposed Bulgarian army against it.

"There may still, we hope, be some possibility that the Russian note will bring Bulgarian statesmanship to its senses. To Russia Bulgaria owes her very existence as a nation, and it was secured by enormous sacrifices of Russian blood and treasure. To turn against her deliverer and fight on behalf of Austria, the traditional foe of the independence of all the Balkan peoples, would be ingratitude almost without parallel in history.

"In spite of the intensity of Bulgar hatred against Serb and Greek, we have still great difficulty in believing Ferdinand can carry his people with him on such a desperate course."

The Times says:

"The Russian Government has taken the only course now possible in handing to Bulgaria the ultimatum which expires today. We greatly fear this stern protest will not deter the Bulgarian ruler and his pliant Ministers from pursuing a course which violates the whole spirit of their recent national history.

"In all the sad record of the Balkans there has been no sight more mournful and tragic than the preparations of Bulgaria to shatter forever the prospects of Balkan unity and to march into battle by the side of the Turks, who oppressed the Bulgarian race for five hundred years.

"We believe the path along which Bulgaria is now being urged spells suicide to the nation, which only won its independence through Russian valor less than forty years ago. Bulgaria is being led into these false courses by an ambitious German ruler and a few misguided soldiers of high rank and a handful of Austrophile politicians whose collective intrigue must assuredly involve the doom of their race.

"Meanwhile the Western Allies are taking prompt measures to deal with the situation. The French press has been permitted to announce that a Franco-British force is to be landed at Saloniki to give support to Greece and Serbia. We may expect early news that this step actually has been taken."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 3, (Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.)—A Sofia telegram to the Messaggero, dispatched with permission of the censor, says the Radoslavist organs continue to affirm that Bulgaria will not attack Serbia. The Bulgarian Government has issued a denial of the reports concerning the entry of German officers into the Bulgarian Army. These reports, it is declared, are due to the fact that many German officers arrived from Constantinople to spend a few days in Sofia, but afterward left for Germany.

Despite the assertion of the Government that the country is quiet, information received by the Corriere della Sera from Bucharest and Athens is to the effect that agitations, disorders and conflicts between the population and the police are frequent in Bulgaria. Bucharest is full of deserters, of whom 500 arrived yesterday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The Messagero hears from Sofia that, while the situation is considered very grave, there is still hope that a conflict may be averted if the Allies are ready to propose a basis more in accord with Bulgarian national aspirations. As the censor at Sofia allowed this dispatch to pass it is regarded here as an important sign that the Bulgarian Government wishes it to be known it is still disposed to negotiate.

YOUNG TURKS JUBILANT.

Confident of Victory with Bulgaria as an Ally.

Special to The New York Times.

SALONIKI, Oct. 1, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The exultation of the young Turks at the news of Bulgaria's mobilization must have been considerably damped by subsequent events as is shown in letters received from Constantinople. Enthusiastic meetings of the Committee are reported. Enver Pasha presided and is said to have declared that now that Bulgarian co-operation had been obtained a Turco-German victory from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf was assured.

At the first meeting of the Turkish Chamber, which has just reassembled, the Vice President read the vizieral rescript amid acclamations. He then made a speech in the course of which he said events were tending to justify the former prediction of President Halil Bey that the Dardanelles would be the tomb of the Entente Powers.

Enos is stated to have been evacuated by the Turks.

It is reported that in consequence of the discovery of a widespread plot organized by the Macedonian Committee in Sofia numerous arrests of Bulgarian secret service agents have been made in the last few days by the Serbian authorities in Serbian Macedonia. The prisoners will be tried by court-martial.

SALONIKI AS ALLIES' BASE.

Greek Port Decided on for Landing of Armies to Aid Serbia.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The landing of an Anglo-French expedition at Saloniki preparatory to meeting possible eventualities in the Balkans, is about to take place, according to the usually well informed Temps. The paper adds that Greece gave her approval last April to the use of this port, although it was not expected then that the present contingency would arise.

FOUND WARSAW NO DESOLATE CITY

Food and Water Aplenty, Streets Clean and Crowded, and Shops Open.

MUCH BOOTY UNEARTHED

Thousands of Tons of Stores Left Behind When Russians Evacuated the Capital.

LOTS OF WORK FOR GERMANS

Paderewski's Hotel a Favorite Rendezvous for Officers—Cigarette Line Instead of a Bread Line.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

SECOND ARTICLE.

WARSAW, Sept. 2.—A Warsaw cab driver is a devil unchained. They say his brother John in Moscow is that and e'en more. Let two Warsaw cab drivers start from the same point, and the idea seems to be a breakneck race to destination.

It is entirely a personal matter between them. The passenger does not count. Arriving at the destination, the victorious driver pulls up his horse, looks casually down into the body of the vehicle, discovers the panting remnants of a passenger, and seems to say, "Ah, you still there? I had not thought so."

If the race is desperate when only two contestants are entered, it is just five times worse when ten participate. And ten cabmen, ten horses, and ten droschkes were ready and waiting when two officers of the German General Staff deposited twenty foreign journalists in the ten droschkes and told the cabmen to drive to the nearest dinner.

It was a wild ride. The passengers included correspondents from Spain, Rumania, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Argentine Republic, and the United States. For most of them this is not their first war and most of them can ride. But it was an extremely subdued lot that stepped from the low hung droschkes. We had swept through the most crowded parts of Warsaw to an accompaniment of yells from the contesting drivers.

We had barely grazed pedestrians and street cars had just missed taking off our rear wheels. Schuette of The Chicago Daily News and I shared a cab, and as our man pulled up his horse Schuette said, "Now take me to a battle—I'll never be any better prepared to die!"

A "Stricken City" Dinner.

But the dinner was worth the risk, especially as our expectations were very moderate, because we had all been reading in Berlin those London papers which had given the heartrending accounts of the "stricken city" that was supposed to be "plunged in darkness" and deserted by scores of thousands of its population. The waiters, to be sure, were distracted by the rush of business and the service was a shade incoherent. But the bouillon was excellent, the schnitzel good, the vegetables (three kinds) savory, the wine pretty fair, the cake delicious, and the coffee as good as it is in Germany, and that is saying a great deal for it.

Set even a fairly good dinner and a bottle of wine before a hungry man and almost any kind of music making sounds pretty good to him, but, conceding all that to criticism, as it ought to be, I still think that the Polish violinist who played all through the meal was a remarkable performer, because one moment he could draw such plaintive, pleading tones from his instrument and the next make it talk to you in a chattering, whispering, high fantastical way that, if it was not art, was at least artistry of no mean order. At any rate, he was exhilarating, and I never saw a performer put more ardor into his work.

Doubtful though I may have been as to the violinist, I had no doubt at all that the young Polish woman sitting at a table on the opposite side of the room was an extraordinarily beautiful creature—was, indeed, to use the banal old phrase, one of the most beautiful women I ever saw in my life. I think it is the eyes that make so many of these Polish women so enchanting—that feature coupled with an expression of high intelligence that does not so much betoken intellectuality as it does poetic feeling. Strange, speaking eyes they have—slumberous, yet fiery. I think you might call them smoldering eyes.

The countenance opposite was exactly of the type of women who looked down from the canvases of a young Polish painter who exhibited at the world's fair twenty-two years ago. His name I cannot remember. This girl had the complexion one often sees among her countrywomen of the more delicately molded class—a soft pink blending into light olive. Her hair was dark and copious, her manner one of complete unselfconsciousness. Aye, she was very lovely.

But my romances always go shattering, and it was a chicken leg that parted our destinies forever. When she took the morsel between a pitiless thumb and a confident first and second finger and bent over it, the kinder way for all concerned was to avert the gaze and let her work out the proposition in her own unabashed, thorough paced way. But even when she was thus zealously engaged the poise of aloof pride never left her.

Men Vehement in Conversation.

The women in the café were much more sedate than the men. The men made all the clamor of Frenchmen, but displayed none of the grace. At a table in a corner were two young men who quarreled and made up four times in the course of an hour, and each time they made up they kissed each other on the cheek and seemed as if crying. Their passing from hot argument to sweet reconciliation was not the result of drink, for their modest bottle of wine could hardly have so inflamed them. Their embrace appeared to be the custom of the country and nobody but the foreigners gave them a second look.

With the cigars and cigarettes damp newspapers printed in the German language and in Warsaw were served, and that gave the lie to another picturesque detail in the London accounts of the evacuation, for those accounts had said that just before their departure "the Russian police and soldiery had rooted up the linotype machines from the floors and carted them away, and had visited every printing establishment and every newspaper office, taking the fonts of type and dismantling the presses."

So, after all, only one picturesque war detail was left to us while we dined, and that was the rumble of the German ammunition carts on their way to feed the guns encircling the forts of Novo Georgievsk. It rose above the wild music of the Polish violinist, and, delicately weighing its poetic value, we pronounced the rumble Byronic and good.

At a signal from the officers of the General Staff who were our escorts we finally rose from the long table, and ten of the madmen who drive droschkes were summoned in the street below. There was another wild ride to the Hotel Bristol, where every man's room key had already been assigned to his name and every man found the bedclothes turned back and a clean bed awaiting him.

So we fell asleep to the faint throb of the guns that were pounding all night long upon the outer works to the northwest of the town.

But before I went to bed I thought it well to look into the matter of the water famine and the threatened pestilence, so I pressed the water taps in my quarters, expecting nothing, but being rewarded by a strong flow of cool, clean water. Hence, I could not work up any panic in that respect, and tumbled into bed reassured but a bit disappointed.

Hotel Without Woman Guest.

In the morning when we all met in the lobbies there seemed to be something curious about the hotel, and at first catch one did not quite grasp what it was. In two seconds one realized what it was. There was not a woman guest in the place. And there were hardly any civilians except the journalists, and they do not count as either civilian or military—just annoyances. Officers, officers, everywhere! Old Generals of the Franco-Prussian days, who had been sent to Warsaw more on administrative than military duty, and young Lieutenants who were rushing through a breakfast of coffee, fresh eggs, and white bread preparatory to piling into their automobiles for the ride to the front.

The white bread was a treat. One cannot get it in Germany, and everybody who was canny tucked half a dozen rolls into his pocket, for when you start on a trip into the devastated region these days the one thing you can be pretty sure of is that you won't get anything to eat for another ten hours. The morning paper and the one-sheet extras that went with breakfast were, like the evening papers of the night before, printed in the German language.

Ignace Paderewski is the principal owner of the Hotel Bristol, and the establishment does him credit. It is a big, white, seven-story structure with a great garden court on which the dining rooms look. The court is occupied solely by a peacock that is intent upon itself, and the corridors are populous with German military servants intent upon nothing but listening for the bells that give them their orders. When the bells sound they leap.

The multitude of officers summoned to aid in the administration of the city is a marvel to me, because it is hard to believe that any nation fighting on two fronts can spare so many men for administrative work. Besides, every time I see the pagentry in the crowded lobbies and dining rooms I correlate the spectacle with identical sights I have seen in a dozen other captured cities during the last year—Liége, Namur, Dinant, Maubeuge, Laon, Brussels, Antwerp, Lille, Lodz, Lowicz, and so on, far over the borders on the west and on the east. Always and everywhere it is the same—an enormous amount of work to be done and an enormous number of men to do it.

After breakfast I went into the street, and there—reaching for a block along the opposite sidewalk—was a line of not very prosperous-looking men and women who were making their way by threes and fours into a building.

"Ah," thought I, "now it comes! These are the famished refugees from the villages outside and the population of the stricken city, and they are waiting for their pitiful dole of bread."

I like the sound of "pitiful dole of bread," though it struck me that it lacked the charm of novelty.

It is neither necessary nor kind to keep the reader in suspense.

Crowd in Line for Cigarettes.

The line of 500 or more men and women on the opposite sidewalk were persons of small means, each waiting for the issue of cigarettes made to the population every morning by the German authorities so that they should not be robbed by tobacco merchants who might take advantage of the situation to charge extortionate prices. It was not a bread line at all, but a cigarette line!

Every man who comes receives every morning twenty cigarettes, for which he pays a cent and a half in either Russian or German money. I believe that figures out at three-fourths of a mill per cigarette.

I tried one of them. They seemed to me worth just about that. You could taste them a long time after. But that was no recommendation. Every morning at 7 o'clock the line is there. In other parts of the city there are other lines, also buying cigarettes.

Thus with another illusion about captured cities shattered I fared further along the streets. All the streets were notably clean and they were full of eager people who, if they did not seem excited people who, if they did not seem would get excited. They did not look unhappy and yet you could not say they looked happy. I have seen the same look on the faces of the people in Brussels. It is perhaps a look of reaction—as if they had been through a great deal and had not yet found themselves again.

The shops were open but they were not crowded.

The genuinely care-free beings I see are the children of the streets and the dogs. To the children the constant passing of soldiers and prisoners is just a show, and they love it. The rush of military autos keeps the dogs occupied in dodging destruction, and so they have no time to brood upon the facts of invasion.

Food is plentiful. In the poorer streets white loaves and brown are displayed in baskets and on bits of cloth laid on the sidewalk or on benches set before the shop doors. These extemporized places of sale are usually presided over by extremely untidy old women. The shop windows are also full of bread. The butchers' shops appear to be well supplied. Far out on the highways leading into the city one comes upon mounds of bread piled on benches in front of a little grocery or a cottage.

Germans Not Spenders.

Naturally it is not easy to learn whether the Poles resent the German occupation of Warsaw, because in such times as these every man gives guarded answers to leading questions. Such discontent with the occupation as I have been able to learn of springs solely from imperiled self-interest. For example, a dentist who speaks several languages and appears to be a good deal of a cosmopolite said this: "Politically the Poles don't care who holds Warsaw. Economically they do care just now, for they are beginning to realize how much more lavishly the Russian officers and officials spent money than the Germans do. The Germans, ah! these Germans, they don't spend anything by comparison, and when they do they get every kopek of their money's worth."

"Lavish!" said a German officer to whom I repeated what the dentist had said. "Lavish! I should think they were. They held high revel in this town. Brought their women along and made the money and the days fly. Lingerie! Lingerie, sir—we unearth it in the most unexpected places. In governmental palaces, I mean. Women, women, always women!"

Then he shook his bead quite solemnly—not sanctimoniously, though—and uttered what I thought was a variant on an old line that was worthy of a Frenchman, for he said:

"The idea seems to be, when you're in Russia do as the Romans do."

When I was in Berlin I read in the dispatches about a Hyde Park orator who asked his hearers:

"What did the Germans get out of Warsaw?"

"Nothing," he answered for himself. "Nothing. They found a hollow shell."

Well, they didn't. They are unearthing thousands of tons of stores, among them, as one of the German administrators told me, being tons of sugar.

But among the things the Germans did not find in Warsaw when they marched in were nineteen wagonloads of paintings which the Russians had carted away from the ancient palace of the Polish Kings and 500 prisoners whom they had released from the prison for criminals. I saw the palace. The walls of its vast rooms were as bare as the cells of the prison. But in the prison hospital were eight men who were too sick when the order of release came to take advantage of it.

Work of Reconstruction.

Work on the reconstruction of the enormous railway and carriage bridges leading across the Vistula to the suburb of Praga goes on day and night and Sundays. Temporary bridges were laid immediately the city was occupied and more are now in course of construction across the Narew twenty miles from the town. These structures are emergency affairs, of course, but they don't look temporary and it is significant of the eye to the future with which the Germans are going about their work that they are building above the level of the Spring freshets.

In Praga the reconstruction of the water works, which were damaged through the blowing up of the bridges, progresses rapidly. Pending the completion of this work water is pumped as high as the second floors of the houses by means of two steam pumps connected with an artesian well.

The reconstruction of public and private utilities, the clearing of burned switch yards and goods depots, the administration of places of public amusement, the regulation of the sale of tobacco, the placing of German shop signs and public office signs for the benefit of the soldiery, the reorganization of the police force, the disposition of refugees whom the Russians had sent into the city from the countryside, the control of the coal supply, the management of the municipal street car lines and canals, the opening of branches of the German Imperial Bank, the establishing of a postal service to Germany, and the formulating of regulations covering a score of phases of municipal administration—these are a few of the multitude of tasks and problems on which the new German military and official population of Warsaw is at work.

It is hard work, and it is day and night work.

Afraid of Imperial Pleasantries.

I had an amusing illustration of the vigor with which it is being pushed on.

The morning after the fall of Novo Georgievsk, many of the officers and all the journalists in Warsaw had but one thought, and that was to get out to the captured fortress with all dispatch. Some of us did it. Upon my return next morning from one of the most thrilling experiences of my life I said to an officer of the civil administration:

"Wasn't it a wonderful day?"

"I don't know," he replied; "I was not there."

"But you had spoken of going," I said.

"Yes," he answered, "but the Emperor was there."

I suppose I looked a little at a loss at this reply, and the officer added:

"Yes, the Emperor was there, and nothing, as you may have heard, escapes his Majesty. If we of the civil administration had gone out there he would have seen us and he would have known better than anybody else that we had no work to do there. He would have been extremely gracious, and he would have said: 'I am glad to see you, gentlemen. Evidently there is little to do in Warsaw. You are very fortunate.'

"No, we decided not to go to Novo Georgievsk. One does not invite his Majesty's pleasantries when one has run away from one's task."

HUNGARY SEIZES ALL COTTON STOCK

Takes Supplies from Factories for the Army—Increase of Suicide.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 21, (via London, Oct. 3.)—(Dispatch to the London Morning Post.) — The Government, by a decree published today in Official Gazette, orders all factories engaged in fabricating cotton yarn to cease work and deliver up all cotton stock for army purposes. This decree affects especially the Czech industries, and it is estimated that more than 100,000 people will lose their means of livelihood in consequence.

In Bohemia alone economic and trade conditions in the Monarchy were never so bad as now, and only agricultural laborers, farmers, and estate owners are making profits. The prices for wheat in Hungary now are as high as they were before the harvest, for the influence of the great landowners has prohibited the Government from fixing maximum prices lower than they were fixed in the Spring.

Wage earners in shops, offices, and banks are still receiving war salaries—that is, 50 per cent. of their original salaries before the war, of which 5 per cent. is being deducted for war charities. The Neweszask, the Socialist organ, points out that the average wage of the working man in Budapest is 24 kronen a week and of a clerk 26 kronen. In the country it is 30 per cent. less. Women earn 50 per cent. less.

All those workers who were engaged in the building, rubber, cotton and other industries where complete stoppage of work has set in, are without employment, for in the war material trades only skilled hands find employment. The unprecedented cost of living makes the situation of these many hundreds of thousands of people very bad.

Statistics published by the police in a monthly record show an increase of more than 100 per cent. in the number of crimes and suicides as compared with that of the corresponding months of last year and the year before. Especially is this notable in the case of suicides among women. These have run into the thousands every month since last winter, and are ascribed to poverty in seventy and to the loss of husbands in thirty cases out of every hundred.

REPUBLISHES JOFFRE ORDER

German Staff Says It Has a Copy of Instructions for the Drive.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The German General Headquarters has issued this statement:

"The following army order of General Joffre has been known to the German administration for some time:

Main Headquarters of the Western Army. General Staff to the General in command: The spirit of the troops and their willingness to sacrifice themselves represent the highest conditions in an attack. The better we understand the importance of the movements of an attack in which he participates the more bravely a French soldier fights, and the more trust he puts in measures taken by his leaders. It therefore is necessary that officers of all grades from today onward explain to their subordinates the favorable conditions under which the next attack of the French fighting forces will be conducted. The following points must be made known to all:

In order to drive the Germans out of France it is necessary that we begin the attack in the French theatre. Not only will we liberate those of our countrymen who have been oppressed for the past twelve months, but we also will snatch away from the enemy possession of valuable occupied territory.

Sayville Wireless Restored.

Wireless communication via Sayville, L. I., was restored yesterday and messages are again being accepted for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and neutral countries in Europe.

RUSSIANS ROLL HINDENBURG BACK

Continued from Page 1.

south of Sorgon, were repulsed with great loss to the enemy.

The German who had crossed the Niemen near Lubetch, northeast of Novo Grodek, were thrown back to the left bank. They fled precipitately, abandoning about one hundred dead.

On the Sty, near the village of Novo Selki and Kuilkovichi, between the towns of Kolki and Ciartorisk, there were minor engagements.

Local Successes by the Teutons.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Eastern War Theatre:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: During cavalry engagements south of Kosieny the opposing forces were driven back across the Mjadsjolka. Otherwise there is nothing of importance to report.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of General von Linsingen: After their defeat at Sarny and the failure of Russian attacks against the front north of this place, the Russians abandoned the western bank of the Kormin, with the exception of small posts at a few crossings. The number of prisoners taken by German troops was increased to 2,400.

VIENNA, Oct. 3, (via London.)—The statement issued today at the Austrian War Office concerning the operations on the Russian front was as follows:

The enemy, exhausted by the many attacks which he undertook Friday, in which he suffered great losses, yesterday evacuated the western bank of the lower Kormin rivulet. Otherwise no important events occurred, and the situation is unchanged.

CAPTURE 6,000 AUSTRIANS.

Russians Surround Entrenched Regiments in Volhynia Hills.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—Nine thousand Austrian prisoners, including 185 officers, belonging to five Hungarian and Honved regiments, have arrived at Kiev, says a Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's.

These regiments had intrenched themselves in the hills near the celebrated Potchaeff Monastery, in Volhynia, but were cleverly outflanked by the Russians. Their desperate efforts to escape were frustrated by the terrible Russian fire, and finally they were forced to surrender.

DUMA TO MEET ON NOV. 8.

Will Be Called to Act on Budget and Financial Affairs.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.—The Duma will be reassembled on Nov. 8 for action on the budget and financial affairs.

This announcement was made after representations had been received from Finance Minister Bark, who is now in London.

SHELL FIRE KILLS 46 NUNS.

Victims Said to Have Perished in a Bombarded Russian Hospital.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Russian Red Cross Society has published a list of forty-six Sisters of Mercy who perished in the bombardment of a hospital by the Austrians and Germans.

The dispatch adds that the Germans have constructed huge railway workshops at Wirballen, where they are employing French and Belgian prisoners.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10:00. Register today!

A "bank call"

THE State Superintendent of Banks has called upon all Trust Companies and Banks for statements of condition at the close of business Sept. 25.

A condensed statement of the Columbia Trust Company's condition is as follows:

ASSETS:

Cash on Hand	$ 5,262,066.61
Cash in Banks and Exchanges	8,134,840.69
N. Y. State and N. Y. City Bonds	1,371,810.99
Other Bonds and Stocks (Market Value)	8,933,325.52
Loans and Bills Purchased	33,896,923.35
Customers Liability on Acceptances	250,000.00
Short Term Securities	12,902,472.28
N. Y. City Mortgages	2,257,911.49
Real Estate, Banking Houses	5,673,895.73
Accrued Interest Receivable	454,815.62
	$79,138,062.28

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	7,568,240.63
Deposits	68,392,632.90
Office Checks	354,037.27
Acceptances	250,000.00
Reserve for Taxes and Dividend	262,779.89
Accrued Interest Payable	310,371.59
	$79,138,062.28

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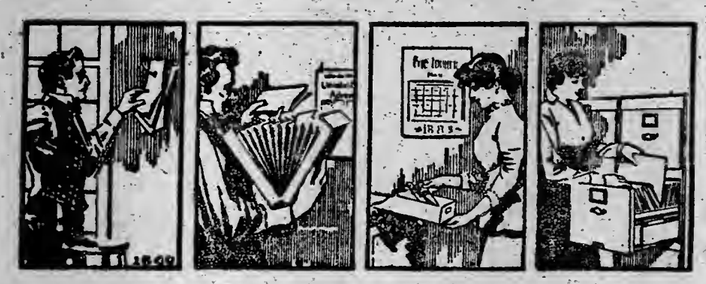
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AUSTRIANS PREVENT BIG ITALIAN ATTACK

Movement Southwest of Gorizia Foreseen and Countered, Vienna Reports.

INCREASED ACTIVITY NOTED

And "Vigorous Traffic on the Venice Railway" — Heavy Snows Falling in the Alps.

VIENNA, Oct. 3, (via London.)—The Austrian official report of today on the Italian operations is as follows:

Before daybreak yesterday the Italians grouped for a great attack against the northwestern sector of the Plateau of Doberdo (southwest of Gorizaa). Our artillery made a surprise attack on them, dispersing the majority. Thus the enemy's enterprise resulted in an atack by one Italisn battalion along the road from Sdrussina to San Martino. This attack and a similar attack toward noon were repulsed.

Attempts by the enemy to advance east of Redipuglia also failed.

Certain movements behind the enemy's front, and vigorous traffic on the Venice railway did not escape our observation.

On the remainder of the southwestern front nothing of importance occurred.

ROME, (via Paris,) Oct. 3.—The following official statement from the Italian General Headquarters was issued today:

In the higher mountain regions, where snow is now thickly falling, there have been small engagements which ended in our favor at the Lagoscuro Pass (at the head of the Genova Valley) and at Pramosio (in Carnia).

In the Tolmino section Italian troops repulsed an attack directed against positions recently conquered by us on the heights of Santa Maria.

There has been no event of any importance on the rest of the front.

LIEUT. RANDOLPH KILLED.

Officer Whose Mother Married W. C. Whitney Dies at the Front.

Lieutenant Arthur Bertram Randolph, a son of the late Captain Arthur Randolph of the British Army, and whose mother, Mrs. Edith S. May Randolph, became the second wife of the late William C. Whitney of this city, was killed in France on Sept. 27, when his regiment, the Welsh Guards, went into action, according to information received by THE NEW YORK TIMES last night.

His father, who owned East Court, in Wiltshire, England, married his mother, who was Miss Edith S. May, a daughter of the late Dr. William May, in this city, and lived here for many years, during which Lieutenant Randolph was born. After Captain Randolph's death his mother was married to Mr. Whitney, the eldest of whose four children by his first marriage is Harry Payne Whitney of this city, the noted polo player, who married Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt. After Lieutenant Randolph's mother died he went to England to live, and entered the British Army at the outbreak of the war.

FRENCH PIERCE ENEMY'S LAST LINE

Continued from Page 1.

stubborn nature. however, is still going on in tbat region, both sides endeavoring to secure vantage points. Success here, ae in Champagne, is apparently varying, although tbe Allies are holding virtually all the ground they gained in last week's thrust.

That otber similar thrusts will take place before long is the settled conviction of military writers, who see in the repeated bombardments of the German positions on the Belgian coast by British ships and big French guns and in air raids over the German lines evidence of anotber storm brewing. Naturally it will take some days to prepare, as the guns which now play such a large part in the campaign have to be brougbt up, and this is no easy matter after tbe heavy rains, particularly in tbe low countries of Flanders and Artois.

The air raid in Champagne yesterday by sixty-five French aeroplanes is the biggest enterprise of tbe kind ever undertaken. The French, according to tbe German report, have lost the airship Alsace, which was mentioned a few days ago in the official communication as doing valuable work.

French Capture a Blockhouse.

The text of tbe night official report, issued in Paris, follows:

In Artois we bave made progress, capturing a blockhouse and intrenchments to tbe soutn of the wooda of Givenchy.

There has been a bombardment by both sides of quite a violent nature to the south of the Somme, in the environs of Beaufort and Bouchoir, as well as on the Champagne front and in the Argonne to the north of La Harazée.

In the Vosges the enemy has attempted, but unsuccessfully, to direct jets of liquid flame on our trenchea at La Violu, between the Col de Ste. Marie and the Col du Bonhomme. We replied by shattering bis mine works by an effective camouflet (a small mine).

Tbe Belgian official communication reads as follows:

There have been artillery actions on all sides on the Belgian front.

The afternoon communique of tbe French War Office says:

Between Soucbez and the woods of Givenchy, the enemy attempted in four hand grenade assaults to retake some partions of the trenches wbich he bad lost. He was everywbere repulsed.

In the Champagne a German counterattack against the positions wbich we conquered on Oct. 1 to the north of Mesnil was likewise tbrown back.

The enemy bombarded the rear of our front, particularly in the valley of the Suippes, continuously with asphyxiating shells. Our artillery took the opposing batteries to task and reduced a number of them to silence.

On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

Following is the German official report:

In the afternoon enemy monitors directed a fruitless bombardment against the neighborhood of Westende.

Repeated attempts by the English during the night to regain territory lost by them north of Loos were completely repulsed with heavy losses. After bitter hand-to-hand fighting in certain quarters the enemy abandoned his attack herc.

East of Souchez a French advance failed, notwithstanding the employment of a considerable quantity of gas grenades. An enemy attempt to make an attsck from Neuville against hill positions east of that place was repulsed with very heavy losses to the enemy. In a nocturnal hand grenade engagement following thie attack we lost a section of trench extending over a length of forty meters.

Yesterday the French repeated their infantry attacks in Champagne. Enemy artillery fire continued with varying intensity. North of Le Mesnil the enemy was driven out of a trench section projecting toward our position, suffering considerable losses in prisoners. During a hand-grenade attack for the possession of a position northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe we maintained the upper band.

CALLED 'KAMERAD!' AS FRENCH CHARGED

Infantryman Describes German Terror of Bayonets in Champagne Fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 3, (Dispatch to The London Cbronicle.)—The enemy is making feverish' preparations, but if there is something like equality in material conditions there is a vast and increasing difference between the morale of the opposing forces. The French bave never lost tbeir stoical determination never to yield, but in the last week there bas been a perceptible return of the old elasticity of spirit.

The wounded wbo have returned and officers at the front in their letters alike speak of the demoralization of the enemy in their first position. In tbe more open cbntry of Cbampagne, particularly, they were captured in large groups in a dumfounded condition, and in the first advance it was only in some favorable folds of ground or in pine woods where men and mitrailleuses found sbelter that serious German resistance was encountered.

Everywhere in Champagne the French artillery bas been breugbt forward, the captured trenches and sheltters are being rebuilt, the dead buried, the wounded carried to the rear, the whole battlefield cleared, and a thousand preparations organized for the next encounter. Last week so clearly proved that tbere was no really impregnable fieldwork that we sball be safe in watching closely the new front in Cbampagne.

"I tried to keep calm and cool," says a young infantryman. "I wanted to look around to see it all and not to lose any impression, but I saw nothing. My head whirled; my eyes were blinded. I vaguely noticed figures that ran in front and others beside me; sometimes we collided. Then I trod on bodies living or dead, still plunging forward like a madman. Then suddenly the ground seemed to give way under me, and I fell into a deep ditch amid a mass of broken wood and iron. It was full of dead bodies of German soldiers. Tbey were in line as though on parade. It was a last review. One of them was leaning his back against the trench. He had twisted upward his great eyes, gazing up to heaven. Blood was oozing from his contorted mouth.

"I leaped from the trench, supporting myself on this body, and joined my comrades. One of them growled and swore furiously as he ran, shaking his rifle, of which the bayonet dripped with blood. I felt rather than saw him. He was speaking, but I could not understand him. My ears were bursting; my head was on fire.

"Still we raced forward. Soon a row of faces appeared above ground, and I heard cries of batred and terror. Bayonets were raised and fell with a horrible choking sound, and were raised again, dripping red. Others of our men used their rifles as clubs, while some voices behind shouted, 'Go on, boys! Steady!'

"At tbe deepest part of the trench, hidden like a drove of trapped beasts, paralyzed with fear, German soldiers raised their hands with the piteous cry, 'Kamerad!' Then we raiced the flag above the trenchee to warn our guns not to fire upon us."

POUR SHELLS INTO FRANCE.

British Position In the Matter of Munitions Much Improved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Daily Mail's political correspondent says: "The production of high explosive sbells has recently shown a very marked improvement. The difficulties of labor resulting in a restriction of output of which there was for some time much reason to complain, have within tbe last fortnight, largely disappeared.

"It is not suggested that the maximum output required has yet been reacbed, but the position is much better than at any previous time since the war began, and the result, to quote the words of my informant is that 'we are literally pouring sbells into France.'"

BRITISH CASUALTIES 3,726 MEN.

Recent Casualties Lists Show 20 Officers Killed in France.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—Casualty lists published today include the names of 119 officers and 3,607 men.

A list under date of Sept. 26 gives the names of eighty-five officers from the Western front, of whom twenty are dead. The dead include many prominent officers, among them Lieut.-Col. John R. E. Stansfeld, commander of the Second Gordon Highlanders; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Parkin, commander of the Seventh Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Geoffrey Morris of the Eighth Gurkbas, and Lieutenant Browne, son of the Earl of Kenmare.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 3.—Arthur Chevally of Gouverneur, N. Y., a member of the Second Battalion witb the Canadian contingent, whose next of kin is his father, Arthur Chevally of Gouvcneur, is reported as having died of wounds, in the casualty list issued by tbe Militia Department bere tonight.

Sergeant George S. Sedgewick Playfair of Boston is mentioned as wounded, and John J. Jobnston of New Waterford, N. S., as seriously ill.

KING FELICITATES HIS ARMY.

Recognizes in Artois Fighting "the Prelude to Greater Deeds."

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 3, (via London.)—The following special orders of the day bave been issued by Field Marsbal Sir John French:

"The Field Marshal, Commander in Chief, has received the following message from the King, dated the 30th of September, 1915:

I heartily congratulate you and all ranks of my army under your command upon the success which has attended their gallant efforts since the commencement of the combined attack. I recognize that this strenuous, determined fighting is but the prelude to greater deeds and further victories. I trust the sick and wounded are doing well.

GEORGE R. AND I.

"The following reply has been sent to his Majesty:

To his Majesty the King, Buckingham Palace:

Your Majesty's forcea in France are deeply grateful for your Majesty's most gracious message. There is no sacrifice the troops are not prepared to make to uphold the honor and traditions of your Majesty's army and to secure a final and complete victory.

J. D. P. FRENCH, Field Marsbal.

"The Field Marshal, Commander in Chief, has recoived the following message from Earl Kitchener, dated tbe 27th of September, 1915:

To Sir John French, General Headquarters:

My warmest congratulations to you and all serving under you, on the substantial succes you have achieved, and my best wishes for progress in your importa t operations.

KITCHENER.

STILL HAS FREE RESERVES.

Germany Can Meet Fresh Attack, Frankfort Paper Says.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—German papers reacbing London, in their comments on the figbting on the western front, breathe an air of confidence concerning the results of the Anglo-French offensive, after the first day's "surprise attack."

"The German people realize the frigbtful seriousness of the bloody struggle," says the Frankfurter Zeitung, "but Germany is not yet exhausted as her enemies would like to believe. We have at our disposal a sufficient number of free reserves who can be thrown in at any time and at any place without weakening our fronts elsewbere."

NEW LIGHT BRIGADE IN HEROIC CHARGE

Australians Willingly Sacrificed Themselves and One in Six Came Back.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—As illustrating the difficult and desperate character of the fighting in tbe Dardanelles, at the same time paying tribute to the figbting qualities and heroism of both Australian and Turk, Captain C. E. W. Bean, official press representative with the Australian forces, sends a belated description of tbe "glorious charge" of two Australian light horse brigades at Anzac.

The attack of these two brigades occurred at a spot wbere natural obstacles made success impossible, but the movement was regarded as necessary in orde to draw Turkish troops away from points where real advances could be made successfully. Only one man in six of the Australians who left the trenches came back safely.

"This charge differed from that of the Light Brigade," says Captain Bean, "in that it was made by borsemen who had volunteered to fight on foot or in any other way, provided they could get to the Gallipoli Peninsula and help the other Australians there. The two scaling ladders they carried with them are lying out there in the scrub about half way to the enemy trenches and there are a number of tumbled little heaps of that dull, pea-soup colored Australian khaki, which is the hallmark of unrecorded heroism on every battlefield on this Peninsula.

"You can piece together a few simple deductions as to the details. There are no Victoria Crosses, there are no birthday honors, but I know just this, that for sheer self-sacrificing heroism there never was a deed of history that surpassed the charge which two Australian Light Horse Brigades made in the first light of Saturday, Aug. 7, in order to help their comrades in a critical moment of a great battle."

TURKS RENEW ATTACKS AGAINST CHRISTIANS

Bands of Irregulars Operating in Zone Just Ceded to Bulgaria.

London, Monday, Oct. 4.—A new series of Turkish outrages against Christians is reported to bave taken place in tbe zone which Turkey has just ceded to Bulgaria, and wbicb Turkish officials and troops are now evacuating. A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says:

"Bands of Turkish irregulars have been organized expressly to pillage Christian sbops and habitations. All the women have been maltreated. Four Christian villages outside the ceded zone have been forcibly evacuated to make room for Turks who did not wish to remain under Bulgarian rule."

TELL OF HORRORS DONE IN ARMENIA

Continued from Page 1.

babitants of that place and its neighboring villages have been deported; also most of the Christians in Albustan, many from Hadjin, Sis, Kars Pazar, Hassan Beyli, and Deort Yol.

The numbers involved are approximately, to date, 26,500. Of these, about 5,000 have been sent to the Konieh region, 3,500 are in Aleppo and surrounding towns and villages, and the remainder are in Der Zor, Racca, and various places in Mesopotamia, even as far as the neighborhood of Bagdad.

The process is still going on, and there is no telling how far it may be carried. The orders already issued will bring the number in this region up to 32,000, and there have been as yet none exiled from Aintab, and very few from Marash and Oorfa.

The orders of commanders may have been reasonably humane; but the execution of them has been for the most part unnecessarily harsh, and in many cases accompanied by horrible brutality to women and children, to the sick and the aged. Whole villages were deported at an hour's notice, witb no opportunity to prepare for the journey, not even, in some cases, to gather together the scattered members of the family, so that little children were left behind.

In Hadjin, well-to-do people, who had prepared food and bedding for the road, were obliged to leave it in the street, and afterward suffered greatly from hunger.

Women Driven Under the Lash.

In many cases the men were (those of military age were nearly all in the army) bound tightly together with ropea or chains. Women with little children in their arms, or in the last days of pregnancy, were driven along under the whip like cattle. Three different cases came under my knowledge where the woman was delivered on the road, and because ber brutal driver hurried her along she died of bemorrhage. I also know of one case where the gendarme in charge was a humane man, and allowed the poor woman several hours rest, and then procured a wagon for her to ride in. Some women became so completely worn out and hopeless that they left their infants beside the road. Many women and girls have been outraged. At one place the commander of gendarmerie openly told the men to whom he consigned a large company that they were at liberty to do what they chose with the women and girls.

As to subsistence, there has been a great difference in different places. In some places the Government has fed them, in some places it has permitted the inhabitants to feed tbem. In some places it has neither fed them nor permitted others to do so. There has been much hunger, thirst and sickness, and some real starvation and death.

These people are being scattered in small units, three or four families in a place, among a population of different race and religion, and speaking a different language. I speak of them as being composed of families, but four-fifths of them are women and children, and what men tbere are are for the most part old or incompetent.

If a means is not found to aid them through the next few months, until they get established in their new surroundings, two-thirds or three-fourths of them will die of starvation and disease.

Prisoners' Feet Beaten to Pieces.

I was called to a house one day where I saw a sheet which originated from the prison and which was being sent to the wash. This sheet was covered with blood and running in long streams. I was also shown clothes which were drenched and exceedingly dirty. It was a puzzle to me what they could possibly have done to the prisoners, but I got to the bottom of tbe matter by the help of two very reliable persons who witnessed part of it themselves:

The prisoner is put in a room (similar to tbe times of the Romans) Gendarmes standing in twos at both sides and two at the end of the room administer, each in their turn, bastinadoes as long as they have enough force in them. At the time of the Romans 40 strokes were administered at the very most; in this place, however, 200, 300, 500, even 800 strokes are administered. The foot swells up, then bursts open, due to the numerous blows, and thus tbe blood spurts out. The prisoner is then carried back into prison, and brought to bed by the rest of the prisoners—this explains the bloody sheet. Tbe prisoners who become unconscious after these blows are revived through the means of some cold water, which is thrown on their heads, and which accounts for tbe wet and dirty clothes.

A young man was beaten to death witbin the space of five minutes.

Apart from the bastinadoing other methods were employed, too, such as putting hot irons on the chest. A forger, who was suspected to have forged the sheils of the bombe, was let free only after he toes were burned off with sulpbur, (called Kerab.)

The German Consul of Aleppo estimates the number of deported to be 50,000. Five thousand people were deported to tbe unhealthy spot of Sultani, in the District of Konia. The Government gave in tbe first days some bread. When the bread was finished and they received none, the misery was heartrending.

In Chapter 9 tbe writer tells of another reign of terror, during wbich the terrible bastinado was again brought into use, with torture by fire added. He had heard instances of the burning out of the eyes of the poor victims. In another instance some old bombs found in a cemetery and planted there probably during the reign of Abdul Hamid were used as an excuse to torture and kill hundreds who were accused of having hidden them there for use against the Turks.

On June 26 the Armenian men of a certain town were ordered to leave the town. No exception was made; old and young, rich and poor, sick and well, all had to go. When seriously ill the victim was dragged from his bed into the streets. They were robbed of their shoes and clothing. They were thrown into prison and marched away in groups of thirty and more. Some groups were chained. A man in touch with the Turkish Government subsequently stated tbey had been killed.

Women of Sultan's Soldiers Deported.

Following the deportation of the men the women and children were ordered to be ready to leave. They were told to be ready to leave on a Wednesday. Tbis is what happened:

On Tuesday, about 3:30 A. M., the ox carts appeared at the doors of tbe first district to be removed, and the people were ordered to depart at once. Some were dragged from their beds without even sufficient clothing. All the morning the ox carts creaked out of the town, laden with women and children, and here and there a man who had escaped the previous deportations. In many cases the husbands and brothers of these same women were away in the army, fighting for the Turkish Government.

The panic in the city was terrible. The people felt that the Government was determined to exterminate the Armenian race, and they were powerless to resist. The people were sure that the men were being killed and the women kidnapped. Many of the convicts in the prison had been released, and the mountains around —— were full of bands of outlaws. It was feared that the women and children were taken some distance from the city and left to the mercy of these men. However that may be, there are provable cases of the kidnapping of attractive young girls by the Turkish officials of ——. One Moslem reported that a gendarme had offered to sell him two girls for a medjidie, ($4.00.) The women believed that they were going to worse than death, and many carried poison in their pockets to use if necessary. Some carried picks and shovels to bury those they knew would die by the wayside.

During this reign of terror notice was given that escape was easy; that any one who accepted Islam would be allowed to remain safely at home. The offices of the lawyers who recorded applications were crowded with people petitioning to become Mohammedans. Many did it for the sake of their women and children, feeling that it would be a matter of only a few weeks before relief would come.

This deportation continued at intervals for about two weeks. It is estimated that out of about 12,000 Armenians in ——, only a few hundred were left. Even those who offered to accept Islam were sent away. At the time of writing no definite word has been heard from any of these groups.

Another chapter tells of the deportation of 12,000 Armenians, of all classes and ages, and that "the whole Mohammedan population knew these people were to be their prey from the beginning, and they were treated as criminals." The route of this unhappy band was marked by corpses.

Beat Child's Brains Out on Rock.

This is what happened in a village in wbich many Armenians once lived:

——, a village about two hours from ——, is inhabited by Gregorian and Catholic Armenians and Turks. A wealthy and influential Armenian, togeiher with his two sons, according to a reliable witness, were placed one behind the other and shot through. Forty-five men and women were taken a short distance from the village into a valley. The women were first outraged by the officers of the gendarmerie, and then turned over to the gendarmes to dispose of. According to this witness a child was killed by beating its brains out on a rock. The men were all killed, and not a single person survived from this group of forty-five.

Here is, in part, the story of another unhappy Armenian town:

Daily the police are searcbing the houses of the Armenians for weapons, and not finding any, they are taking the best and most honorable men and imprisoning them; some of them they are exiling, and others they are torturing with red bot irons to make them reveal the supposedly concealed weapons.

The Gendarmerie Department seems to have full control of affairs and the Mutessarif upbolds tbem. They are now holding about a hundred of the best citizens of tbe city in prison, and today the gendarmerie chief called the Armenian Bishop and told him that unless the Armenians deliver their arms and the revolutionists among them, that he has orders to exile tbe entire Armenian population of ——, as they did tbe people of ——. We know how the latter were treated, for hundreds of them bave been dragged tbrough —— on their way to the desert whither they have been exiled. These poor exiles were mostly women, children and old men, and they were clubbed and beaten and lashed along as though they had been wild animals, and their women and girls were daily criminally outraged, both by their guards and the ruffians of every village througb wbicb they passed.

Woman Writes of Horrible Experience

Another document in the hands of the American Committee states that "the Young Turk Government pursues unceasingly, and every day with added violence, the war to the finish that it has declared against its Armenian subjects."

A letter from a woman in Turkey, of unquestioned integrity, reads, in part, as follows:

Our party left June 1, (old style,) fifteen gendarmes going with us. The party numbered 400 or 500 persons. We had got only two hours away from home when bands of villagers and brigands in large numbers, with rifles, guns, axes, &c., surrounded us on the road and robbed us of all we had. The gendarmes took my three horses and sold them to Turkish muhadjirs, pocketing the money. They took my money and that from my daughter's neck, also all our food. After this they separated the men, one by one, and shot them all within six or seven days—every male above 15 years old. By my side were killed two priests, one of them over 90 years of age.

These bandsmen took all the good-looking women and carried tbem off on their horses. Very many women and girls were thus carried off to the mountains, among them my sister, whose one-year-old baby they threw away; a Turk picked it up and carried it off, I know not where. My mother walked till she could walk no further, and dropped by tbe roadside on a mountain top. We found on the road many of those who bad been in previous sections carried from ——; some women were among the killed, with their husbands and sons.

We also came across some old people and little infants still alive, but in a pitiful condition, having shouted their voices away. We were not allowed to sleep at night in the villages, but lay down outside. Under cover of the night indescribable deeds were committed by the gendarmes, bandsmen, and villagers. Many of us died from hunger and strokes of apoplexy. Others were left by the roadside, too feeble to go on.

One morning we saw fifty to sixty wagons with about thirty Turkish widows, whose husbands bad been killed in the war; and they were going to Constantinople. One of these women made a sign to one of the gendarmes to kill a certain Armenian whom she pointed out. The gendarmes asked her if sbe did not wish to kill him herself, at which she said, "Why not?" and, drawing a revolver from her pocket shot and killed him.

Each one of these Turkish hanums had five or six Armenian girls of 10 or under with ber. Boys the Turks never wished to take; they killed all, of whatever age. These women wanted to take my daughter, too, but she would not be separated from me. Finally we were both taken into their wagons on our promising to become Moslems. And thus as not entered the arabs they began to teach us bow to be Moslems, and changed our names, calling me —— and ber ——.

The worst and most unimaginable horrors were reserved for us at the banks of the Euphrates and in the Erzingian plain. The mutilated bodies of women, girls, and little children made everybody shudder. The bandsmen were doing all sorts of awful deeds to the women and girls that were with us, whose cries went up to heaven. At the Euphrates the bandsmen and gendarmes threw into the river all the remaining children under 15 years old. Those that could swim were sbot down as they struggled in the water.

After seven days we reached —— Not an Armenian was left alive there. The Turkish women took my daughtor and me to the bath, and there showed us many other women and girls that had accepted Islam.

Moslem Criminals Released for Pillage.

Excerpts from various statements included in tbe report given out yesterday follow:

Aug. 2 about 800 middle-aged and old women, and children under the age of 10 years, arrived afoot from Diarbekr, after forty-five days en route, and in the most pitiable condition imaginable. They report the taking of all the young women and girls by the Kurds, the pillaging even of the last bit of money and other belongings, of starvation, of privation, and hardship of every description.

All over the country leading Armenians bave been shot or banged. Leading merchants bave been begged and exiled.

Forty thousand Mohammedan criminals bave been released from jail and formed into bands under strict military discipline. One of the duties of these bands is to pillage villages and to rob and assassinate exiles.

The Greek and Armenian patriarchs have been refused audiences with the Ministers of the Turkish Government. Foreign Ambassadors, among them the United States Ambassador, have been rebuffed and told that what the Imperial Government wisbes to do with its subjects is none of tbeir business.

Turkish Ministers and other officials have repeatedly avowed the intention to smash the Christian nationalities and thus forever put an end to the Armenian question.

The important American religious and educational institutions in this region are losing their professors, teachers, helpers, and students, and even the orphanages are to be emptied of the hundreds of children therein, whicb ruins the fruits of fifty years of untiring effort in this field. The Government officials in a mocking way ask what the Americans are going to do with these establisbments now that the Armenians are being done away with.

The situation is becoming more critical daily, as tbere is no telling wbere this tbing will end. The Germans are being blamed on every hand, for if they have not directely ordered this wholesale slaughter, if for it is nothing less than the extermination of the Armenian race,) they at least condone it.

The story of a visit to one of the desert camps to which the Armenians have been exiled is given near the close of the report. It tells of famished old men, women, and children, reduced to the very lowest state of misery by their persecutors. There are only a few men in the camp, the report reads, "as most of them have been killed on the road." Likewise many women and little children had been murdered.

"The condition of these people," says the report, "indicates clearly the fate of those who have left and are about to leave bere. Tbe system that is being followed seems to be to have bands of Kurds awaiting them on the road to kill tbe men especially, and incidentally some of the others. Tbe entire movement seems to be the most thoroughly organized and effective massacre this country bae ever known."

Turks Foil Missionaries' Efforts.

Tbe American missionaries began considering plans to aid the women and children who would be left here with no means of support. It was thought that perhaps an orphanage could be opened to care for some of the children, and especially those who had been born in America and then brought bere by tbeir parents, and also those who belonged to parents who had been connected in some way with the American mission and schools. There would be plenty of opportunity, though there might not be sufficient means, to care for children wbo reached here with the exiles from other vilayets and whose parents had died on the way. I went to see the Vali about this matter yesterday and was met with a flat refusal. He said we could aid these people if we wisbed to do so, but the Government was establishing orphanages for the children and we could not undertake any work of that nature. An hour after I left the Vali the announcement was made that all the Armenians remaining here, including women and children, must leave on July 13.

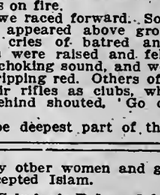
"In response to the urgent appeal of Ambassador Morgenthau," the report concludes, "the Committee on Armenian Atrocities, in co-operation with the Committee of Mercy, has decided to make a wide appeal for funds.

"Several gentlemen have already pledged large contributions, but the need is very great, and it is expected that a good number of smaller gifts will be received.

"Tbe crimes now being perpetrated upon the Armenian people surpass in their horror and cruelty anything that history has recorded during the past tbousand years. The educated and the ignorant, the rich and the poor, are all being subjected to every form of barbarity and outrage. It is understood, however, that very many Turks are opposed to this policy of persecution.

"It is hoped that prompt action will make it possible to save a great many lives, and repatriate some at least of those who have been driven from their bomes.

"Funds will be forwarded to the Ambassador as fast as received. Donations should be sent to the Treasurer, Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Aveuue, New York."



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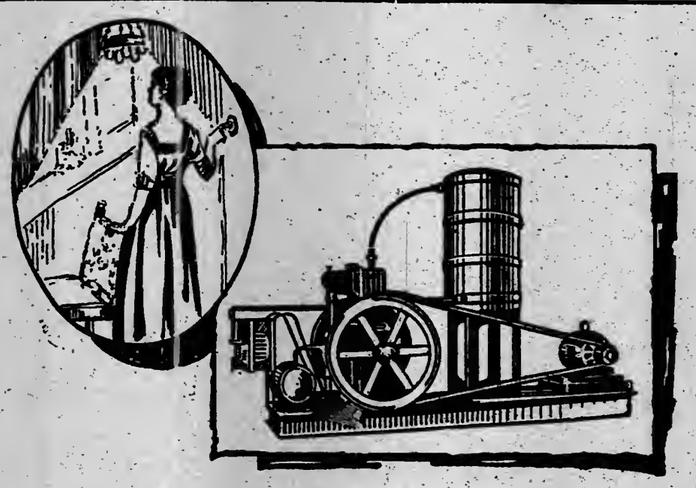
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To Those Who Want Electric Light in Their Homes And To Those Who Are Paying Too Much For It Now.

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An absolutely automatic plant by which you generate your current in your own home at a cost of less than one-third the charges of public lighting corporations. Outfits of 50 lights and up.

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De Pinna clothes present the conservative smartness that is in accordance with his code.

They embody the spirit of fashionable young manhood, which is apt to be exaggerated in young men's clothes.

The preparatory school boy, the youth, and the young fellow in between, are all understood and provided for by the De Pinna tailors.

Suits and Overcoats for Young Men

Made of imported materials, selected because of their appropriateness, and cut on the English young men's lines.

Models identical with those being turned out by the De Pinna custom department.

Sizes, 33 to 40; prices, $22 to $40.

English Norfolk Suits, specially adapted to college wear; of homespuns, tweeds and heather mixtures; from $18 up.

Slip-ons and topcoats for college and preparatory school men—exclusive fabrics; latest English models.

College hats, caps, sweaters, raincoats and shoes.

'Twixt Boyhood and Youth

First-long-trouser suits, in plain colors and mixtures selected for this type of suit—lending themselves to the trim, inconspicuous effects desired—$18 to $30.

These suits are usually very difficult to find. They are the subject of particular study and care by De Pinna designers.

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The youthful manliness which attaches to De Pinna clothes for young men is the thing that gives character to these suits and coats for boys of seven to fifteen.

The well-known De Pinna special Norfolk knickerbocker suit at $8.75 is shown in wider selection than in former years.

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Other Norfolk suits up to $18.

Fall and Winter overcoats for boys of every age, for school wear or dress—all the foreign models.

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The De Pinna haberdashery store, maintained for young men and boys exclusively, is the only shop of its kind in the country.

Underwear, shirts, neckwear, bathrobes, dressing gowns—everything in furnishings that a boy or young man going away to school needs to complete his outfit.

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Association Will Organize for Reduction of Personal Assessment Levy.

BLUFF BY CITY SUSPECTED

Some See Ruse in the Tentative List, Which May Provoke a Legal Contest.

LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY TODAY

Mayor and Other Officials Will Be Called On to Explain at a Series of Hearings.

Steps were taken yesterday by representatives of several corporations and by individuals to make an organized fight against the increase in the personal tax assessment list for 1916, which was jumped to $3,704,305,965. They purpose to organize and incorporate the Personal Tax Association of New York and to obtain as members as many as possible. Former Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson has been asked to serve as counsel for the proposed organization.

The joint legislative Committee on taxation, of which State Senator Ogden L. Mills is Chairman, will investigate the increased assessment at a series of meetings which will be given at 11 o'clock this morning in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building. Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, members of the Tax Board, and other officials will be called, and the persons affected by the jump also will get a chance to testify. Mr. Mills admitted yesterday that he had been startled by the unlooked for increase in the tentative list.

The joint committee will attempt to ascertain on just what basis the increases were made, as up to the present this has not been explained satisfactorily. Senator Mills said he did not believe the sudden boost in values would serve any good purpose in the end or provide a solution for the tax problem.

Tax Hearings All Week.

The members of the joint legislative committee are Senators Mills, Boylan, and Sanders, and Assemblymen Thorne, Marchold, Everett, Gillen, and Donohue. The hearings will be continued throughout the week.

The prediction was made that the organization of taxpayers would soon include a majority of those who have grievances. A list of members probably will be given out within a day or two, along with a call for a meeting to arrange for the campaign. The organization will seek to work with the assessors to procure what it considers a fair basis of assessment on personal property.

One of those interested in the movement said yesterday that the tentative tax list which has been made public was impossible, if not a bit ridiculous. Others looked upon the list as a sort of bluff on the part of the municipality to get the corporations and individuals affected to consent to higher valuations.

George Henry Payne of Oakman & Payne, architects at 345 Fifth Avenue, gave out a short statement at the Vanderbilt Hotel about the proposed organization. He would not make public a list of persons or corporations who had joined in the movement.

"I have been in communication with a number of prominent citizens," he said, "who as individuals or officials of corporations deem themselves aggrieved by the arbitrary rise of the personal tax assessments. An organized effort will be made to present the hundreds of cases of excessive assessment fully to the Board of Assessors for a reduction. There is much mystery in the method of assessment adopted by the board, and it may be questioned whether the assessments are based upon that 'diligent inquiry' required by law."

Legal Action Possible.

A study of the law will be made to determine what, if any, action the association may be able to take to restrain the city from carrying out the collection of taxes on the assessments as published, if it is found that co-operation does not result in radical reductions.

Alfred E. Marling, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, which was appointed on April 10, 1914, by Mayor Mitchel, announced last night that it would hold hearings in November on the question of relief by buildings from taxation. The committee has made a detailed study of the tax problem, and to obtain light on the actual workings of the system of relieving improvements from taxation has employed Dr. Robert Murray Haig, instructor in economics at Columbia University, to visit cities in Western Canada and the United States. Dr. Haig has prepared a report, which will be made public on Oct. 11.

Much time has also been devoted by the committee to the subject of new sources of revenue, and definite recommendations may be made before Jan. 1. The committee has obtained a report also on excess condemnation, prepared by Herbert S. Swan of the National Municipal League.

RUSH TO REGISTER BONDS.

State's Revenues Increased $114,676 One Day Last Week.

The rush to the State Controller's office in the Woolworth Building to pay the secured debt tax which exempts bonds and mortgages from further taxation for a period of five years has been unprecedented. The haste of the bondholders to have their securities registered was due to the prediction of an advance in the personal tax assessment. By payment of the secured debt tax the bonds are exempted from this taxation.

The amount of stamps sold last month was 663,482. The biggest day's business was on Sept. 28, when the receipts were $114,676. When the secured debt tax law was amended this year it was expected that the revenues would increase, but the State Controller did not anticipate such a rush. The old law provided for a tax of one-half of 1 per cent., which would exempt bonds from further taxation during the life of the holder. The present law makes bonds exempt for five years, if registered before Oct. 31, by the payment of $7.50 on every $1,000 bond.

UNION MINERS ATTACK ROCKEFELLER PLAN

Committee in Denver Declares It Insures Domination of Situation by Company.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 3.—A committee of the United Mine Workers of America, composed of Robert H. Hartin, Percy Tetlow and J. F. Moran, has issued a statement which practically rejects the plan for industrial peace just proposed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The statement in part says:

"The proclamation fails to provide for meetings or conventions of the miners, except locally, and by so doing insures company domination of its workings. All meetings, except local mine meetings, are to be joint meetings, where the company will have equal representation, thus eliminating the danger of the collective action that might result if the men from several mines met together free from company influence.

"The document arbitrarily fixes living and working conditions until Jan. 1, 1918, with a proviso that any increase in wages granted in competitive districts where the company does not conduct operations, a proportional increase shall be made; no doubt with the end in view of safeguarding the competitive advantage the company now has over the Wyoming and other adjacent fields where the union scale is much higher than in Colorado."

GERMANY RESTRICTS ACTS OF SOCIALISTS

Liebknecht's Followers Prevented from Speaking at Meetings in Several Cities.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—That there is more trouble between the German authorities and the so-called Liebknecht group of Socialists is reported by the Morning Post's Amsterdam correspondent.

The military officials, the correspondent says, have forbidden the followers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht to issue any pamphlets or to speak at either public or private meetings in Essen, Düsseldorf and several other towns. The prohibition will be rescinded, the correspondent adds, if the group apologizes for a recent communication in which it was stated that the followers of Liebknecht were no longer in accord with the regular Socialist Party's declaration of Aug. 4, 1914, agreeing to work with the Government during the period of the war.

MRS. KELLY HINTS AT ACTION

Insists She Will Prevent Her Daughter from Marrying.

While Mrs. Edward Kelly of 116 East Sixty-third Street was as emphatic as ever last night in her assertions that she would prevent the marriage of her daughter, Miss Eugenia Kelly, to Al Davis, she did not have any very definite plan of procedure to offer. She told a TIMES reporter that she did not know where her daughter was, but expressed no surprise when she was told that the young woman had spent most of the day on Long Island, presumably with Davis.

"I don't know," said Mrs. Kelly. "Eugenia went out early this morning, and I haven't seen her since. I asked her where she was going, and she didn't answer. She doesn't talk to me very much, although she does live here. I'm not spending any good money to have detectives follow her, either. But, believe me, I am still her guardian, and she is going to realize that."

Mrs. Kelly said that she might apply to a Magistrate in the Yorkville Court soon to restrain her daughter.

"I can't tell you about that now," she said. "I never said that I would seek the aid of the courts tomorrow. I might, you know, but I'm not saying that I will. In a little while you may know a lot of things you don't know now."

Mrs. Kelly took occasion to deny that she had introduced her daughter to Broadway, as the girl had alleged, or that she was responsible for the acquaintance with Davis.

CORRECTION BY MR. TESLA.

Of Wireless Apparatus He Meant to Say "Ineffective," Not "Inefficient."

THE TIMES received last night from Nikola Tesla a letter saying the inventor wished to correct a statement in his forecast of the possibilities of wireless, published in THE TIMES of yesterday morning, when he was quoted as saying that the apparatus used by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to talk from Arlington to Hawaii was "inefficient." The inventor wrote that he wished to say that the apparatus was "ineffective."

"Although I can guess the character of the apparatus which was employed in projecting the human voice through 4,600 miles of space," Mr. Tesla wrote, "I am unable to judge of its efficiency, but from the technical particulars available I know that the plants are ineffective, inasmuch as they would have furnished currents of much greater volume and tension had they been differently designed. Incidentally, they would then have been immune against static disturbances, unfailing in their operation and adapted to secure secrecy of messages.

"In calling attention to this fact I have meant to give testimony to the excellence of the means of control and magnification resorted to by the experimentors. Had the same devices been used in connection with plants designed for maximum effect the results would have been such as to cause a most profound sensation and to stir great commercial interests all the world over, perhaps to the point of powerfully effecting and hastening the finish of the awful struggle in which nations of the earth are now engaged."

CONTRACT FOR LOAN READY TO BE SIGNED

Except for a Few Minor Details, Allies' Commissioners Have Completed Their Work.

PLAN TO HELP EXCHANGE

P. Farquhar Would Have United States Take Over Europe's South American Investments.

The contract for the $500,000,000 credit loan to Great Britain and France probably will be signed today or tomorrow by the members of the Anglo-French Commission and J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents in the United States of England and France. Lord Reading is expected to sign for Great Britain, and Ernest Mallet probably will sign for the French Government.

This is one of only a few remaining duties which hold the members of the commission here. Others are giving their approval to the prospectus explaining the bonds, which is to be issued this week, and the straightening out of minor details pertaining to the loan. With the formal signing of the contract preparations will be made to close the underwriters' books, which probably will be done on Tuesday. The Commissioners expect to sail for home in about ten days or two weeks.

Members of the commission, who spent yesterday at the country homes of their friends, as has been their custom at the end of each week, returned to the city last night.

Every mail is bringing to the syndicate applications from investors, and the two days' mail which will be received this morning is expected to add heavily to the oversubscription. The lists will not be closed, however, it was said yesterday, until the last possible moment, so that opportunity may be given to the investors in the South and West to get their applications in.

After the list has closed there are some formalities to be carried out, but they are not expected to delay the public offering of the loan more than a day or two. The foreign commissioners have plenary powers, but it will be necessary for them to await formal action by Parliament and the Chamber of Deputies. They have been in constant touch with their Governments throughout the negotiations.

Bankers predicted a big commercial era for this country as a result of the loan. "We have always been a debtor nation," one of them said yesterday, "although we should be a creditor nation to extend our foreign trade. Germany and Great Britain have increased their commerce with South America and China by loaning money there, and we should profit likewise."

SEES WAY TO HELP EXCHANGE.

Farquhar Wants Us to Take Over Europe's Pan-American Holdings.

In the October number of The South American, out today, Percival Farquhar, the American capitalist who is at the head of the Brazil Railway Company, the whole system covering 5,000 miles of territory, and who has many other investments in various South American countries, advocates the taking over of Europe's South American investments by the United States as the best possible solution to the present problem of exchange.

The Brazil Railway is an American enterprise, the company having been chartered in Maine. It is the one great South American railroad financed and controlled by American capitalists.

The resale of American securities held in Europe, and even the sale of European Government bonds, has been insufficient to equalize exchange rates. The situation must be met or our export sales will be heavily curtailed, and this neither suits the United States nor Europe, Mr. Farquhar argues.

He estimates that England alone owns something like $3,000,000,000 (American gold) of South American properties. The fact accounts for the dominance heretofore enjoyed by Great Britain in the immense trade of Latin America. As to the relative figures, those of Argentina perhaps are the most striking. The latest available normal figures are for the first six months of 1914. For that period the trade of England with Argentina amounted to $116,639,732. This was approximately one-third of the whole trade of Argentina. The United States trade totaled only $44,574,228, or approximately one-tenth of Argentina's total trade.

This investment of $3,000,000,000 of British money in South America gives to England, Mr. Farquhar says, large potentialities of payment and to us great opportunity of acquiring some of the best South American railways on terms according with the present situation and earnings, the lowest likely to be seen for years to come. The fact that these properties, he says, are owned by the European public, while it is the Governments which must pay us for supplies, makes no difference, as the latter can buy the American exchange created by such sales.

Mr. Farquhar holds the United States will be saved all the usual experiments in entering a new field of investment, such as risk of construction estimates, delays, development and realization of earnings, &c. The problems of new countries are more familiar to us than to those of Europe, and through experience gained in our own development our entry into this field should have a beneficial influence, recognized by South American Governments, which are in consequence sympathetically disposed. On our side, financial objections to acquisition of these foreign-owned properties are removed by the fact that they would only be carried out within the requirements of payments due to us by Europe and in order to meet them so that no money would leave the United States. The article says it must be made clear to the public that in any case it will have to take some sort of foreign security if our sales to Europe are to be kept up and that there is no safer nor more advantageous form, from an American standpoint, than those of good companies in the neighboring republics, and that nothing would do so much to cement permanent intimacy.

LONDON PRESS ON LOAN.

The Times Says Bonds Will Sell Here for Reasons of Personal Sympathy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—The Times says on the success of the American loan: "The unconcealed chagrin in Germany at the conclusion of the agreement is really a better measure of what it means than any purely financial criticism here of the terms on which the loan is being effected. It may not be thought politic to emphasize the fact that the loan will be subscribed because of the widespread American sympathy for the British cause, but it would certainly not be subscribed merely because of the terms offered. In countless American households the $100 bonds will be taken as a tangible sign of active personal interest in the fortunes of individual English, Scottish, Irish or Welsh soldiers belonging to families connected nearly or even remotely with those of the investors."

The Daily Mail says:

"The prompt, complete success of the great Anglo-French loan project in New York and Chicago fills Germans with disappointment. To the last they pinned hopes on the ability of their 'American organization,' diplomatic and hyphenated, to wreck this latest product of pro-ally sentiment in the United States.

"The Tageblatt, the chief organ of the Berlin financial community in lament, smacking strongly of sour grapes, considers Wilson's sanction of the transaction a breach of neutrality in keeping with his refusal to obey Germany's demand for the embargo on shipments of American munitions. The Tageblatt says: 'It would undoubtedly have been more desirable from our standpoint if Americans had not taken over this loan. At any rate, it may well fill us with pride that we can finance all our necessities in our own country while England and France become debtors to the United States. They had to accept conditions far more unfavorable than the last domestic loan.'"

LOAN DELIGHTS PARIS.

A Success for Allied Governments, French Journal Asserts.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—In a review of the financial situation the Journal des Debats says:

"The terms of the Anglo-French loan in America are clearly very advantageous to the subscribers, but the allied Governments properly attach greater importance to the loan itself and its size than to details or terms. The truth is that under existing circumstances the floating of this loan ought to be recognized as a great financial success for France and England.

"The rapidity of the negotiations shows the friendly feeling the United States has for us and the confidence of American financiers in French credit. It should be remembered this loan is without precedent and that this is the first time in the United States that an appeal has been made to the public to purchase the securities of a foreign State. There is added reason for French felicitation when we recall the pitiable result of Germany's effort to procure money in America."

The Journal des Debats says the loan will have little effect on French internal finances, as the amount will be used in settling trade balances due the United States. Neither should the loan be expected to stop entirely the shipment of French gold, as the call for gold probably will continue. The Bank of France, it is asserted, is ready to meet all demands, as its stock of gold recently has been augmented by public subscriptions amounting to 800,000,000 francs. ($160,000,000.)

Hungary Pays High Interest.

BERLIN, Oct. 3, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The forthcoming Hungarian war loan, according to the Overseas News Agency, will bear 6 per cent. interest, and will be issued at 97½. It will be redeemable in 1921.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10:30. Register today!

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Timely Topics

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We are shouldered with burdens and responsibilities new to us that require not only material and physical strength, which we have, but also moral strength and mental breadth. We are bankers and department store for the world at this time. We have reached man's estate, commercially, financially and industrially, and it behooves us to bear ourselves like men. We must put aside childish fears, traditions and prejudices. We have always been seeking the prestige and power that have come to us, and now that we have them let us demonstrate that we know how to use them. Let us look ahead and be prepared in every way to retain the distinguished position we have gained.

The Harriman National Bank believes that this attitude will meet with the approbation of all thoughtful men and women. It is assumed by the bank in a liberal spirit of willingness to fully share in the responsibilities, and, as a public institution, to extend its aid and friendly advice whenever and wherever it consistently can.

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36 to 54 inches wide,

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and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	84%	Caesar	86%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs	80%

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Inventor Promises Composers Medium for Producing Harmonies Undreamed Of.

USES INCANDESCENT BULBS

Announces Discovery of the Long-Sought Secret of Transmuting Electrical Rays.

Has the riddle of the Memnon been solved? Tradition has it that 3,000 years ago one of the giant statues on the plains of Egypt emitted weirdly beautiful notes when struck by the first rays of the rising sun.

Dr. Lee de Forest announced yesterday that he had made electric lights play for him music surpassing far the best efforts of the best orchestra. "The music of the lamps" he called it, this music of light rays, the secret of which lay for so long wrapped among the many other secrets of the hanks of the Nile.

It is but a detail of the possibilities of Dr. de Forest's invention that the master musician may sit in his studio in modern New York and play hy wireless "the music of the lamps" into the ear of the Sphinx, recalling the tunes of the long ago. For all that is necessary, he says, is to transmit the electric current to the lamps which give out the music.

"Now that the attention of the public has been drawn to the astonishing use of the incandescent lamp, not only as a receiver in transcontinental wireless telephony, hut as a generator of power necessary to transmit the voice in the first place, it may he interesting to know that this incandescent lamp, or audion, has another entirely different field of utility—that of producing sound or music. Music from light—that, in a word, is the latest magic of the lamp," said Dr. de Forest last night.

From Light to Sound.

"We have at last reached the point of changing light rays directly into sound rays; that which has hitherto heen only for the pleasure of the eye can now be made a pleasure also to the ear.

"In my laboratory there are a number of small spherical incandescent hulhs from which I am ahle to ohtain a succession of musical notes, clear and sweet, of surprising volume, the pitch and timhre of which can he varied almost at will to imitate any musical tone of any orchestra. The infinite variety of tones and the consequent infinite combination of notes will enahle musicians to reach a height of musical perfection never attainable with any instrument now used. Here, then, in my laboratory we have for the first time the music of the lamps.

"While working on my experiments in developing the audion as a wireless telephone detector and incidentally as an amplifier to he used on long-distance telephone wire lines, I made the discovery that when the circuits of the audion were connected in a certain way, a clear musical note was heard in a telephone receiver connected with one of these circuits. The quality of the tone was very beautiful and I found, after a little experimenting, that I could change this quality into a great variety of sounds, imitating with one lamp, for example, the flute, oboe, cornet, stringed instruments, and other sounds pleasing to the ear yet quite unlike those from any musical instrument with which we are familiar.

"The pitch of the notes was easily regulated by changing the capacity of the inductance in the circuits, which can he effected hy a sliding contact or simply by turning the knoh of the condenser. In fact, the pitch of the notes can he changed hy merely putting the finger on certain parts of the circuit or even holding the hand close to parts of the circuit. In this way very weird and beautiful effects can be obtained. At the earlier stage of these investigations I found that the pitch of the note could be varied hy a simple arrangement, such as a graphite pencil mark on a piece of paper or slate across parts of the circuit, and this offered the most ready means of altering the pitch and quality of the notes.

Arranges a Scale.

"Acting on these discoveries, I found it was a comparatively simple matter to arrange a crude scale similar in function to that of an organ, with switches in place of the ordinary keys, so that hy pressing certain switches I could cut out, or in, more or less inductance, thus changing the notes emitted from the telephone receiver at will. In order to hring the volume of sound out large and full in the room, it was necessary to connect a number of loud-speaking horns with the telephone receivers, similar to those used in railroad stations as announcers. With these horns distrihuted in different parts of my laboratory or gronped tgether in one place, the sound can he made to emanate from all quarters of the room, or from one corner, as I choose.

"It will be remembered that several years ago a very elaborate undertaking was started in New York for producing music by gigantic electric dynamos, mixing the tones from 100 or more machines, in accordance with the will of a skilled performer, who in that way produced musical tones of large volume, and which simulated those of every instrument in an orchestra. The idea was to generate this music at a central station and distribute it through telephone wires to hotels, restaurants, lobbies, concert halls, and private residences. This was a most meritorious idea and deserved great success. However, the extraordinarily heavy cost of the original plant, the maintenance of wire cables, and other expenses rendered it commercially a failure.

"Now, with the audion or incandescent lamp as a generator of musical tones we have on a small scale all of the possibilities of the large telharmonium, with a very small fraction of its cost. In its simplest form, used as a detector for wireless signals, the audion is a small incandescent lamp about one and a half inches in diameter, containing, besides the usual filament, a grid-shaped wire, and behind that again a small rectangular plate of nickel, these element being sealed inside the glass hulh. The bulb is perfectly insensitive until the filament is hrightly lighted, whereupon it becomes, in connection with the aerial wire of any wireless receiving station, a detector of extraordinary sensitiveness. It is only with the audion that these extraordinarily long distances in wireless telegraphy and telephony are possihle. The recent work of telephoning from Arlington to Honolulu was made possihle by the use of the audion detector or amplifier at the receiving station.

Transforms Energy.

"Now, this same little hulh can he made to generate alternating current. It receives the energy which is expended in these currents from the dry hattery or dynamo. The audion is, in other words, a transformer of energy. The alternating current, if of low frequency, can actuate the telephone diaphragm, and make musical notes which the ear can hear, and this is the germ idea in the musical instrument which I have described.

"The bulbs for musical purposes, which I have thus far used, are not larger than three inches in diameter. At present I am using one hulh for an octave on the mnsical scale with the arrangements of keys and switches, so that from this one hulh I can produce the notes of that octave hy pressing the right keys. For the next octave another hulh is used, and so on. The output of all these hulhs is made common to one set of telephone receivers, or loud speakers, so that the total energy in the form of sound is that of all the hulhs which are operating at any one time.

"In all my work with the audion—and I can imagine no device in the whole realm of practical physics of greater fascination than this little audion principle—I have never found any phase of its unlimited possihilities quite so interesting as this of producing music. The idea of producing beautiful musical tones hy an entirely new method unknown to all our great composers and, perhaps, offering to fntnre composers new fields for their genius, has captivated me.

"In the next twelve months I hope to produce an instrument which will be nearly enough to perfect so that I can turn it over to musicians to work out the thousand and one details of musical perfection which such men alone are capable of producing."

REGISTRATION WEEK BEGINS HERE TODAY

Hours from 5:30 to 10:30 P. M. Each Day Till Saturday, Then 7 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

NEW LAW FOR THIS CITY

Five Evenings and a Long Day Take the Place of Four Days in Two Weeks in Former Years.

Registration begins today. The polling places will he open from 5:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. It is New York City's first continuous week of registration. Amendments to the election law which became effective for 1915 provide for registration on six days in one week, whereas under the old law there were four registration days, two, Friday and Saturday, in the fourth week before general election, and the same two days in the third week before election week. There will be about the same number of hours for registration. Under the old law the registration books were open in the afternoon and early evening, while under the new order for the first five days of registration week the books are open from 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon until 10:30 o'clock at night and on Saturday from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10:30 o'clock at night.

The new law applies only to New York City. In other cities of the State and in all villages having a population of 5,000 or more the system of registration on the fourth and third Fridays and fourth and third Saturdays before election week remains unchanged, with the books open from 7 in the morning until 10 at night. In smaller villages there will be two registration days, the fourth and third Saturdays before Nov. 2.

One of the reasons advanced in the Legislative debate over the change in registration dates was that of the Honest Ballot Association, which contended that the new system would result in the closing of the registration books one week sooner in New York City and given, in consequence, that much more time for the review of the names for the detection of fraud.

It was further argued that in New York City most of the registering is done in the evening, and that much of the time at which the registration places were open under the old system was wasted. The new order was advocated by New York City members, who believed that conditions here were such as to call for a change from the old hours, which suited rural districts, where most of the registering was done in the daytime. It was pointed out that the whole of Saturday would give opportunity for registering to those who did not find the latter hours of the first five days convenient.

The change was also advocated hy those who fathered the measure for the use of schoolhouses for election and registration purposes on the ground that the new hours would not conflict with school hours. Classes will have been dismissed when the business of registration begins at 5:30 o'clock on the first five days of the week, and there will be no classes on Saturdays.

TWO S... ONE ...

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Highland ...rrior, With 40 Cases of Spec... and Ville d'Arras ...Strike ...r Spanish Coast.

CORUNN... pain, Oct. 3.—The French steamer Vi... d'Arras and the British steamer H... nd Warrior are ashore near Corun... The Ville d'Arras, which had a car... of coal and was bound from Swar... for Algeria, struck a rock in the ... vinity of the Sisarga Islands. He... ew of twenty-four men has been l... d at Corunna.

The Hig... d Warrior, which is ashore on ... e Prior, was carrying forty cases ... gold from the Bank of England fo... e Bank of Spain.

The Ville ... ras was a vessel of 1,490 tons and ... owned by the Northern Steamship ... pany of Dunkirk. The Highlsnd ... rior was a Nelson liner of 7,485 to...

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17-19 MAIDEN LANE

MINE MANAGERS FLEE.

Arizona's Governor Sends Troops to the Copper Camps.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 3.—Adjutant General C. W. Harris and forty-eight militiamen tonight started for Clifton, Ariz., to preserve peace in a strike of copper miners. The militiamen were ordered to Clifton by Governor Hunt on receipt of an appeal from Sheriff J. C. Cash, who said he feared the situation was beyond his control. Sheriff Cash said that managers of the copper mines had abandoned the district and that the strikers were parading the streets and making demonstrations. He feared that serious trouble would result.

The Governor received a telegram from Norman Carmichael, J. W. Benny, and John Clain, managers of three large copper companies, who went from Clifton last night to Lordsburg, N. M. The managers said that they fled, as they feared their presence at Clifton might lead to violence. The managers urged the Governor to use every effort to protect lives and property.

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STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.

BOY AND MAN KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Yonkers Resident Steps in Front of Car at Busy 125th Street Crossing.

2 BAD WRECKS NEAR CONEY

Machine Hits Surface Car and Is Wrecked—Deer Stalks Auto Into Ditch.

Two persons were killed and many hurt yesterday in automobile accidents in the metropolitan and suburban districts.

John McGahey, 60 years old, of 4 Chestnut Street, Yonkers, was crossing 125th Street at Seventh Avenue shortly after noon when he was hit by a northbound automobile, driven by its owner, Thomas B. Crane of 215 West Twenty-ninth Street. Crane stopped, turned back, and took McGahey to the Harlem Hospital, where Dr. McGreen found that he had a fractured skull, internal injuries, and severe contusions of the body, which caused his death an hour later.

Crane was not held, witnesses having told the police that McGahey had stepped in front of the car.

Otto C. Schmidt, a lace importer, of 8,018 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, was driving yesterday in South Ozone Park with his wife and her sister, Mrs. John Seaton, when they ran down eight-year-old John Flaherty of 15 Maple Street. The boy, with a companion, Edward Oleff, had dodged behind an automobile going in the other direction just in time to come out in front of Schmidt's car, and while the Oleff boy managed to slip out of the way the other was run down.

Schmidt picked the boy up, stopped at a nearby police booth, and took in Patrolman Cuneen and drove to St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, five miles away, where the house surgeon, Dr. Bryning, found that the boy had died on the way. Schmidt was arraigned before Coroner Carl Voegel in the Jamaica Town Hall and furnished bail for his appearance at the inquest.

At 10 o'clock last night Siegfried Barr, a soap manufacturer of 1,900 Eighty-third Street, Bath Beach, started to Coney Island in his car, accompanied by his wife, Jeannette, James Brown, a laundryman of 6,220 Nineteenth Avenue; Brown's wife, Jane, and her sister, Rose McDonald, and seven-year-old Loretta Harrigan, Mrs. Barr's niece. In Ocean Parkway, near Sea Beach Avenue, when they came to a stretch of roadway whlob was torn up, the car overturned.

Barr and Mrs. Brown were taken to Coney Island hospital suffering from cuts about the body and possibly fractured skulls.

Mrs. Barr had her nose broken and was cut and bruised. Brown was lacerated about the face and body, and Miss McDonald and the little girl suffered slight injuries.

Hardly had the ambulance surgeons finished with this accident when they were called to Surf Avenue and West Fifth Street, Coney Island. Joseph Curran of 877 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, with Joseph Bauschatz of 183 Irving Avenue, his wife, Irene, and their four-year-old daughter, were driving toward Brighton Beach when they suddenly turned and started back. James McArdle of 43 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, who had another man and two girls with him, was driving a car right behind them. The machines collided and upset.

Both the drivers escaped injury, and the three members of the Bauschatz family suffered only minor bruises. The two girls in McArdle's car, Miss May Keegan of 531 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, and Miss Helen Prendergast of 74 Steuben Street, were taken to the hospital in a serious condition, badly cut and sufferinc concussion of the brain.

Mrs. Alice Fox and Miss Isabelle Didelle of 19 East 130th Street were crossing Broadway at 120th Street at about 4 P. M. when they stepped from in front of a car directly in the path of a machine belonging to Emanuel Arnstein of 990 West End Avenue and driven by his chauffeur, Walter Walsh of 19 West Eightieth Street. The two were knocked down, and Arnstein took them in the car to Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was found that both were badly bruised and that Miss Didelle's right wrist was dislocated.

Thomas J. Conlin of 15 Division Street, New Rochelle, was driving east on 130th Street about 6:30 with Mrs. Nellie Lee of the Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, and Andrew J. Hart of 124 Locust Avenue, White Plains, in his car when he tried to cross Amsterdam Avenue in front of a southbound street car. He didn't make it, and his machine was badly damaged. Conlin and his passengers were shaken and bruised.

Archibald J. McClure of New York, who is staying at the Laurel House, Lakewood, was driving to the hotel from Toms River late Saturday night when a deer ran into the middle of the road and stood motionless, confused by the glare of the headlights. McClure drove almost up to the deer, and as it still did not move he swerved to one side of the road to avoid it and ran into a ditch. The deer, after the lights had passed it, sprang back into the woods, but McClure had to leave his car and walk back to the Laurel House.

YOUTH HELD FOR AUTO DEATH.

G. T. Kelly, Jr., Surrenders on Reading of Yonkers Fatality.

George T. Kelly, Jr., son of George T. Kelly of 280 North Broadway, Yonkers, who constructed the Yonkers City Hall, walked into the First Precinct Police Station in Yonkers yesterday morning and surrendered as the automobilist who had run down John Moran on Saturday night at Nepperhan Avenue and Chestnut Street, and had escaped in his car. A few hours after Kelly had given himself up Moran died, and Kelly was charged with homicide. He will have a hearing before Coroner James P. Dunn today.

Kelly, who is 18 years old, was a student at Fordham University until he entered business with his father. He said he thought he had struck Moran only a glancing blow, and that the man was not hurt much. Moran, he explained, had slipped from the curb and had dodged back and forth before he was hit. On reading in the newspapers yesterday that Moran was mortally hurt Kelly decided to surrender to the police. Moran's car with Kelly at the time of the accident was Francis Flannery of 116 Warburton Avenue.

Moran, who was a machinist, 23 years old, of 44 Linden Street, Yonkers, died in St. Joseph's Hospital of a fractured skull. Some of the crowd of 300 persons who saw him hit told the police the automobile had thrown him against a fence many feet from the middle of the street.

Several persons reported the number of the car to Policeman Charles M. Foley, but from the direction in which the car went he supposed it was a car from New York. Foley raced on his motor cycle from Yonkers to Union Square, Manhattan, in pursuit of the supposed New Yorker, speeding at a mile a minute sometimes. Several hours later he found he had been pursuing a false clue.

WASHINGTON MARKET READY

Historic Building, Completely Renovated, to Open This Week.

Sidney Goodacre, Superintendent of Markets, announced yesterday that the new Washington Market, at Fulton and West Streets, would be opened for business this week. Stand holders will begin to move in today, leaving the temporary quarters they have occupied since the renovation of the market was begun. All that remains of the old Washington Market is the shell of the building. Tiled refrigerators and tiled stands replace the old wooden stands, ice boxes, barrels and boxes which the stand holders used as temporary quarters. The wooden floor has been replaced by concrete. Everything in the new market is white, even the scales, safes and other fixtures. The cost to the city of making the renovation was $116,000.

The new market can be flushed with water. Storage room has been provided on a mezzanine floor which forms a sort of gallery around the sides of the building. On the same floor is a restaurant for market men and their patrons, as well as additional stands for dealers. Two electric elevators connect it with the ground floor.

The renovation of the market was done under the supervision of Controller Prendergast, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen and President Marks of the Borough of Manhattan. Working with them have been Colonel Frank H. Hines, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices; Mr. Goodacre and John Boschen, Commissioner of Public Works. The Washington Market Association was represented by Carl A. Koelsch, M. Micolino and William Minder. Charles H. Higgins, architect, made the plans and superintended the construction.

Washington Market was opened first in October, 1812, and was reconstructed in 1884. There are now 267 stands on the main and sixty-seven on the mezzanine floors. The annual business exceeds $4,500,000, including wholesale and retail transactions, and it is estimated that more than 1,000,000 persons are supplied, directly or indirectly. Some of the market men have been on hand there every day for many years. One man has been at work almost constantly since 1855.

The Washington Marketmen's Association will hold a formal opening of the market on Oct. 25, and the celebration will continue two weeks.

HURRICANE SMASHED ALMIRANTE'S DECKS

Tore Off Hatches, Crushed Lifeboats, Wrecked Wireless as Passengers Prayed.

DODGED AN 800-POUND SAFE

Purser in Cabin for Five Hours with Plunging Menace — Liner Is Here Three Days Late.

The United Fruit steamship Almirante arrived here yesterday from Colon and Kingston, with seventy-two passengers, after being battered by a hurricane in the Caribbean Sea, which delayed her three days.

Captain Grant Farquhar, his officers and the passengers told a thrilling story of the storm in which the vessel lay helpless for hours in the trough of the sea, and narrowly escaped foundering through the waves having smashed in the Nos. 1 and 2 hatches. The barometer dropped to 27.60 inches, a notably low mark, and the wind reached an estimated velocity of 120 miles at the height of the storm, but no one was hurt except a few who were bruised by knocking against the bulkheads.

Purser S. H. Frantz, locked in his cabin in the dark, spent five hours dodging a safe weighing 800 pounds that had broken adrift from its lashings and was hurled from side to side of his cabin with each roll of the ship. The officers said that the Almirante went over at times to an angle of more than forty-five defrees.

The Almirante sailed from Colon for Kingston, Jamaica, on Thursday, Sept. 23, and at noon on Friday she ran into a northeast gale, which increased in violence and soon kicked up a heavy sea. The ship was about 100 miles south of Kingston and was to have made port late that night. Captain Farquhar signaled by wireless to the British warships in Kingston to know if they had any reports of the storm from others directions and was told that it was local. At dusk the wind shifted all round the compass and by midnight it was blowing at hurricane force, more than ninety miles. In the squalls it blew 120 miles, the Captain said.

Passengers Prayed in Cabin.

Eighty deck passengers, who were Jamaica negroes returning to Kingston from the Canal Zone with their families, had to be taken below for shelter, as no one could even crawl along the deck. The women and children were put into the cabin, where they spent the time praying, and the men were sent into the fo'c'sle.

Shortly after midnight the hatches were blown off Nos. 1 and 2 holds forward, and the officers were afraid that the big waves tumbling over the bows in tons would fill the hold and cause the ship to founder.

Fortunately the hurricane was so strong that waves were blown clean across the open hatchways and there was only two feet of water in the forward holds when the liner was examined in Kingston.

The port accommodation ladder, made fast under the bridge, was washed inboard with terrific force, smashing No. 4 lifeboat, staving in the side of the Marconi house, and wrecking the No. 3 lifeboat on the starboard side. The wireless apparatus was blown away and the Captain could not send any call for assistance to Kingston, where there were cruisers ready for sea.

The engines were stopped at 1 o'clock Saturday morning and the Almirante lay helpless in the trough of the sea, there being no power to keep her head to the sea. The vessel would not answer her helm. The deck cabins were flooded and the seas swept all over the ship fore and aft and carried away two iron gangway ports on the starboard side that were made fast with two-inch steel bolts and three-inch iron stanchions. Two lifeboats, Nos. 5 and 6, on the davits at the port and starboard quarters, were smashed in by the seas, and everything movable was swept off the decks.

No food was cooked in the galley for twenty-four hours, and all the 250 passengers and crew had to sustain them was hardtack, canned corned beef, and cocoa made over a bogey stove in the firemen's fo'c'sle that was securely lashed to the deck. The sailors could not get forward to make an attempt to rig a cover over the hatches, as they themselves would have been carried overboard by the seas.

Safe Tore About Cabin.

While this was occurring Purser Frantz was undergoing a terrifying experience that suggested Hugo's dramatic episode in "Ninety-three," when the loose cannon plunged blindly about the deck of a French frigate. Frantz, in his cabin below, kept shouting for help as his safe tore about his cabin. He was up in his berth clinging to some iron bars overhead, ready to swing up if the iron derelict shattered the supports underneath his bunk. The sailors and stewards were busy looking after the passengers, mostly Spanish-Americans, who were being thrown out of their berths by the heaving of the ship.

After daylight broke the storm moderated, and the second officer looked in from the window on deck to see why the purser made so much noise and bumped against the bulkhead so heavily. He managed to open the window, and with the aid of a quartermaster got the exhausted purser out in safety. With a coil of rope they managed to slip a running bowline over the safe and all three men heaved hard. That did not check its wild career until a quantity of wreckage had been thrown into the cabin.

Hundreds of tropical birds of variegated plumage, which had been blown off the land by the storm, settled on the masts, spars, and deck of the ship for shelter, and many of them were caught later by the passengers and crew, as they were exhausted and could not fly away even after the storm had ceased.

The Almirante anchored off Port Royal late on Saturday night, Sept. 25, and the next morning went to Kingston, where she remained two days undergoing repairs after being surveyed by Lloyd's agent there. She sailed for New York on Tuesday, Sept. 28, three days behind time, and had good weather up the coast.

The Almirante carried mails and a cargo of bananas.

Dry Day in Hoboken.

Fearing action by Sheriff Kinkead of Hudson County, the proprietors of saloons and moving picture houses in Hoboken kept their doors closed yesterday. The cases of the eight saloon proprietors and their bartenders will probably be called this morning by Recorder Adolph Carstein, but it is not known whether Sheriff Kinkead will be present to press the complaints against them.

FUND FO[illegible] FEEBLEMINDED.

New Nation[illegible] Organization Seeks to Arou[illegible] Public Interest.

The Comm[illegible]se on Provision for the Feeble-Minde[illegible] a newly formed national organization [illegible] which Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Henry [illegible]ay Frick, and Commissioner of Co[illegible]tion Katharine B. Davie are member[illegible] yesterday announced a campaign to [illegible]ouse public sentiment to demand grea[illegible]r care for the mentally deficient.

Alexander [illegible]nson, former Director of the Training [illegible]hool at Vineland, N. J., has been m[illegible] Field Secretary of the committee a[illegible] will deliver a series of lectures, the [illegible]irst three of which will be on "The [illegible]Weakest Children of the Great Mothe[illegible]State" "The Menace of the Mentally [illegible]efective," and "The Defective Girl [illegible]Her Fatherless Child." The purpose [illegible]f the committee is "to disseminate [illegible]owledge concerning the extent and n[illegible]ace of feeble-mindedness and to sugge[illegible] and initiate methods for its control a[illegible]ultimate eradication from the America[illegible]people."

A statem[illegible] by the committee, the headquarters [illegible] of which are in Philadelphia, say[illegible]hat it does not expect to accomplish [illegible]object in one year or ten, but that re[illegible]its must come through increased pu[illegible]knowledge of what constitutes "T[illegible]Menace of the Feeble-Minded," [illegible]e committee says that three perso[illegible] in every thousand are mentally def[illegible]ent and that 85 per cent. of these are[illegible]t large as a menace to society.

Among th[illegible] who have contributed financially t[illegible]he national campaign are Mrs. E. [illegible]Harriman, Henry Clay Frick, Mrs. [illegible]B. Wittpenn, Mrs. George Woodward, [illegible]Bayard Cutting, Bleecker van Wagane[illegible]A. D. Juilliard, Frederick Foster, Mrs[illegible]R. Fulton Cutting, General Colema[illegible]du Pont, James Imbrie, Mrs. C. C. R[illegible]sey, Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. A. S.[illegible]hart, H. M. Tilford, and Mr. and M[illegible]G. W. Douglas.

HELD AS [illegible] WITNESS BRIBER.

Detectives [illegible]y Prisoner Offered $10 In[illegible]heir Presence.

After Cha[illegible]s Anderson of 301 East Eighty-third [illegible]treet had called on Isaac Silverstein [illegible]his apartment at 940 East 173d Street, [illegible]the Bronx, and given him a $10 bill, [illegible]etectives Thompson and Tierney step[illegible]d from places of concealment in the [illegible]oom and arrested Anderson and loc[illegible]him up on a charge of bribery.

He was ca[illegible]ht in the trap, according to the defec[illegible]es, after he had offered $10 to Silve[illegible]tein if he would fail to identify Fra[illegible]t Gustavus, who is under arrest as on[illegible] of four who set upon and beat Silvers[illegible]n in Southern Boulevard on Aug. 28.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is th[illegible]first day of registration. To vote at the [illegible]ming election you must first register. The[illegible]olls open at 6:30 this evening and close[illegible]10:30. Register today!

Founded 1859

We have accurately anticipated the fashion trend of an early season in our Fall Suits and Overcoats.

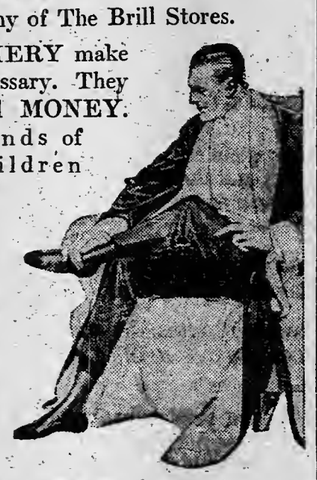
The products of exclusive tailors cannot reveal greater smartness or more definite touches of sartorial genius than those embodied in our comprehensive display of Fall Suits and Overcoats.

BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

CLARK & WEINBERG
Opening
Monday, Oct. 4th
Fur Coats
Scarfs and Muffs in all the Fashionable Pelts
Silver and Cross Foxes
Also Natural Blue, Attractive in Quality and Price
Cloth Coats
For Motor and Afternoon Wear in Novelty Materials
Evening Wraps
Fur Trimmed.
An Unusual Assortment
634 Fifth Ave.

OVER A CENTURY IN BUSINESS
Cowperthwait
782-786 Sixth Ave
BROOKLYN STORE Flatbush Ave-Fulton St
Between 44th & 45th Sts
One Block Above Hippodrome
OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT
EASY CREDIT TERMS
Our terms are by far the most helpful—exactly adapted to your income and convenience.
Announcement
Our display of home furnishings is now the most complete in our history—unequalled in variety and excellence of workmanship and of a quality that has been associated with our name for the past 108 years.
Artistic Period Furniture
In oak, mahogany, Circassian walnut, ivory enamel, &c., is here now so moderately priced as to be really of no more expense than the ordinary styles. We know the majority of people want reliable, artistic furniture, and we offer to those who wish the privileges of
Our Liberal Credit
with a discount of 10 per cent. for cash. All goods marked in plain figures.
Visit Our Housefurnishing Dept.
When you need Stoves, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils. A splendid assortment, underpriced.

Six Pairs Must Wear Six Months, Or—
We Will Replace Them With New Hose Free at Any of The Brill Stores.



HOLEPROOF HOSIERY make darning entirely unnecessary. They save time, trouble and MONEY. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have worn Holeproof for years and would not be satisfied with any other Hosiery made—they look well, feel well, and certainly wear well. Buy Six Pairs To-day and Wear Them Until Next April.

Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
6 Pairs Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months or we will replace them with new hose FREE
For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $3
HOLEPROOF SILK GLOVES FOR MEN $1.00
The Tips Are Guaranteed to Outwear the Gloves
Brill Brothers
279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET
Broadway, at 49th Street — Broadway, at 42d Street
UNION SQUARE, 14th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich. — 125th St., at 3d Ave.
FLATBUSH AVE., AT FULTON ST., BROOKLYN

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SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.
THE SIGN OF A RELIABLE DEALER AND THE WORLDS BEST GASOLINE
CAUTION
The Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign is displayed by all dealers authorized to sell SOCONY Motor Gasoline. Beware of misrepresentation. If it isn't SOCONY it isn't the Standard Oil Company of New York's Gasoline. Look for the weekly Bulletins containing list of SOCONY dealers.

Gasologue No. 2

"What kind of gasoline do you use?"
"Don't know. Just gasoline. But I'm always careful to insist on high gravity."
"High gravity, eh? What about ignition point?"
"Ignition Point?"
"Sure. Boiling point—pretty much the same thing. That's the only real test for gasoline."
"But I thought low ignition point always went with high gravity. Doesn't it?"
"Yes, it does not. Think a moment. Ever had any trouble starting?"
"Well—of course—sometimes—"
"Thought so. Yet you always buy high gravity gasoline, don't you?"
"Yes."
"Well, what's the answer?"
"But what am I to do? Ask for low ignition point, low boiling point—"
"Ask for SOCONY Motor Gasoline. You're safe then. The ignition point is right, the boiling point is right, and what's more, it's right every time. SOCONY Motor Gasoline is always the same, wherever you buy it."
"But I've never heard of SOCONY before—"
"You've heard of the Standard Oil Company of New York, haven't you? Well, SOCONY is a new name for an old and reliable product—the best gasoline the Standard Oil Company of New York can produce."

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
Principal Offices
New York — Buffalo — Albany — Boston



"BY WAY OF NEW ORLEANS"
The comfortable way to or from the
CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS
It means a "Hundred Golden Hours at Sea" on
Southern Pacific Steamships
New York and New Orleans
Affording direct connection with the
SUNSET LIMITED
Every Day in the Year—No Extra Fare
New Orleans — Los Angeles — San Diego — San Francisco
For further particulars inquire
1158 Broadway at 27th St. — 366 Broadway at Franklin St. — 39 Broadway near Wall St.

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BIG SALARY AND REPUTATION FOR RIGHT MEDICAL MAN.
$3,500 and Maintenance for Family.
The City of New York wants Superintendent with experience, capacity and genius to direct great institution for care and training of feebie minded children. Must be man of vision, initiative and constructive ability, to actualize the far-reaching aims set by the city. Open to citizens of the United States who are graduates of first-class medical college. Minimum age 25 years. Applications issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, New York City, from
OCTOBER 2 TO OCTOBER 18 AT 4 P. M.
Request has been made of Board of Estimate to increase salary to $5,000 with full maintenance for incumbent and family. Certification will also be made from this list to position of Deputy Superintendent.
Candidates will not be assembled for written test, but must appear for oral test. Requests for application blanks by mail must be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope (9½x4¼ inches) bearing four cents in postage.
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Choice October Brew of

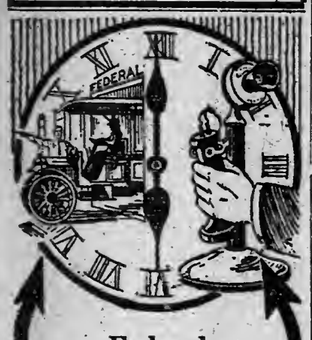
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has arrived

Now on Draught
At Hotels, Cafes, Clubs, etc.

We Are Receiving Shipments Regularly, Without Delay or Interference

Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., N. Y.



Federal Service

Has No Time Limit

Any Federal owner can call on us any hour in the twenty-four for assistance.

Besides, we have expert traffic men who will be glad to give you advice on care, operation and routing that will save time and money.

Write for a traffic analysis.

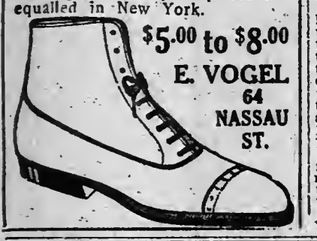
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146 WEST 52D STREET.
Telephone Circle 926.

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TRUCKS
"Always on the Job"

1½ Ton } Chain or
3½ Ton } Worm Drive.

35 Years' Experience

in making custom shoes has enabled me to produce footwear of the highest quality at prices unequalled in New York.



$5.00 to $8.00

E. VOGEL
64 NASSAU ST.



All These Things on Credit!

The Furniture in the Pretty Room Shown in the Picture Cost but $78.50—Payable $1.25 Weekly.

Why don't you investigate Cowperthwait & Sons' values and their liberal credit terms?

The library suite shown in the picture is a typical example of thousands of equally attractive offers.

This particular Jacobean suite—and we have one just like it on our floor for you—consists of six pieces, including a gate-leg folding table, desk with a little mirror in it, bookcase and three chairs as shown.

The wood is good quartered oak and the pieces are all good size and well made. One would think, to see it, that this suite would be priced very much higher, but our plainly marked price-tags will show you that all of our goods are sold at the most reasonable prices. Without red tape of any kind we'll be glad to have you come and open a charge account. Just pick out the things you want and we'll give you a year and a half to pay in amounts so small (weekly or monthly) that you'll never miss the money.

Over a million families have furnished their homes here in this way. That's why we're known as Furniture Headquarters among wise New Yorkers.

If good quality goods, low prices and liberal terms appeal to you, you'll find our big Harlem Store, at **3rd Ave. and 121st Street**, well worth a visit.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
"Oldest Furniture House in America"
3rd Avenue at 121st Street

NEARING ANSWERS TRUSTEE'S CHARGES

Denies He Advocated Doctrines Which Dr. J. W. White Attributes to Him.

CAUTIONED BY THE PROVOST

Not to Talk Against Child Labor or Poverty, He Says—Questions Other Statements.

Professor Scott Nearing of Philadelphia, who was recently dropped by the University of Pennsylvania, gave out a statement yesterday in answer to a recent statement by Dr. J. William White, a Trustee of the university, who gave the reasons why he approved of Professor Nearing's leaving the university.

Professor Nearing says:

"I have read the open letter written by Dr. White, an alumnus and Trustee, to the alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. May I call to the attention of Dr. White, and my fellow-alumni, the following statements upon which Dr. White bases his justification of the Board of Trustees:

"1. Dr. White states that 'on numerous occasions,' I presented certain views which were construed as 'fantastic' and 'extravagant,' before 'lay audiences,' that were 'quite unfit to appreciate or digest them.'

"2. Dr. White says that 'sober minded, sensible persons' believe that I advocated the ruthless redistribution of property.

"3. Dr. White suggests that these same persons were convinced that I believed 'in the personal iniquity of those who lived on incomes derived even from their own savings,' and that I 'thought that the alternative of work or starvation should be presented even to the old, the feeble and the diseased.'

"4. Dr. White states that 'Dr. Nearing had been kindly and considerately asked if he could not lessen this growing feeling * * * by a better adaptation of his arguments to the understanding of his audiences.'

"5. 'With the approval of the Board, the Provost offered to continue Dr. Nearing's salary until he decided on his future course * * *, but Dr. Nearing, with commendable independence, declined to accept the offer.'

"6. Dr. White cites an article in The Ladies' Home Journal, in which he had declared himself, or permitted himself to be described, as 'Professor in the University of Pennsylvania,' when in fact he was but an instructor.

"7. Dr. White suggests that the university authorities when approaching potential contributors 'who are often not averse to being supplied with a good, ready-made excuse' find it positively harmful to be handicapped by statements like the following put forth by Dr. Nearing: 'Private wealth has been able to control political parties and the church; let it not control the school. The schools must not take a dollar from any private donor. There must be no educational donation save the tax which all the people pay * * * So long as you have your college Presidents on the pay roll of corporation foundations, you will have the policies of your higher institutions of learning dictated by these corporation interests.'"

In answer to the above, Professor Nearing says:

"A full knowledge of the facts necessitates the revision of each one of these statements.

"1. The 'lay audiences' before which most of my public lectures have been given fell mainly into four groups—teachers, women's clubs, churches, and labor unions. I do not know which of these audiences Dr. White believes to be 'quite unfit to appreciate or digest' my views.

"2. I have never advocated a redistribution of property, ruthless or otherwise. I have talked only about the just distribution of income.

"3. I do not believe, and never have insisted upon, 'the personal iniquity of those who live on incomes derived from their own savings,' nor that I 'thought that the alternative of work or starvation should be presented, even to the old, the feeble, and the diseased.'

"4. I was asked by the Provost not to talk against child labor and poverty, as 'such agitation hurts the university.' I know of no other advice to which Dr. White can refer.

"5. Neither the board nor the Provost, nor any officer of the board, has offered me a continuance of salary. Obviously, therefore, I never 'declined to accept the help proffered.'

"6. Inquiry would have shown Dr. White that the title 'Professor' was added by the editors of The Ladies' Home Journal who, like most people outside of academic circles, refer to all university teachers as 'professors,' and, further, that the moment the error appeared I had it corrected in the later articles of the series.

"7. Dr. White lays great stress on a statement of mine regarding private endowments to public educational institutions. He does not note that this statement was reported to have been made by me in July, 1915. My connection with the university ceased in June. It is presumably copied from the reprint of a news story based on a public lecture given in July, 1915. Such a news story does not pretend to be a verbatim report of my remarks. Prior to July, 1915, I never made any public utterances regarding private endowments.

"I find in Dr. White's entire letter no other important statement of fact regarding me. It is upon these statements, whose accuracy I have questioned, that Dr. White builds his argument in justification of the action taken by the board last June."

DEMANDS TRUTH IN NEWS.

President Hadley Urges Support of Papers Which Aim to Give Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 3.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, in the first sermon of the academic year, addressed to the members of the freshman class, spoke on the evils of lying, both to society and the individual. He said:

"The whole fabric of American society rests on the assumption that we are going to be honest in our dealings. Truthfulness in word and in act, strict fulfillment of every obligation, straightforwardness in meeting all promises, expressed or implied, independent of the temporary gain or loss to ourselves, are the things that give us the right and power to be members of a free Commonwealth. It is a part of our religious creed as well as of our political duty."

Answering his own question of how to avoid the evils of lying, Dr. Hadley said:

"In the first place, we must acquire the habit of looking into evidence. We must stop buying the newspaper that tells what we wish was true, and buy the one that tries to tell what really is true. We must refuse to repeat unproved gossip or scandal merely because we like it. This will soon grow into the habit of not liking it. We shall learn to hate the unconscious lie as well as the intentional one. There may sometimes be a question whether we should tell the truth to others who cannot see it or understand it; there can be no question at all that we should tell it to ourselves. And when a man has learned to tell the truth to himself, the problem of telling it to others becomes comparatively simple."

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10:30. Register today!

CONFEDERATE HOSTS TO TAKE WASHINGTON

Veterans of the Gray Invited to Hold Annual Reunion at the Capital.

CROWN FOR NATIONAL UNITY

Yankee, Transplanted to Kentucky After War, Conceives Graceful Compliment.

The veterans of the columns in gray which General Robert E. Lee hurled against the City of Washington, and which were beaten back time after time by the stubborn lines of blue, have been invited now to march into the city and take possession as friends of that which they sought as enemies.

To crown as everlasting the establishment of unity between the North and the South and to follow harmoniously the reunion of the blue and the gray at Gettysburg two years ago, Colonel Andrew Cowan, commander of the First New York Battery of the Sixth Corps throughout the civil war, at a meeting of the Second Corps Society in Washington on last Friday night, proposed that the United Confederate Veterans be invited to hold their annual encampment in 1917 in the capital of the nation they sought to sever.

After Colonel Cowan had made this proposal he asked his Union audience for its opinion. "What say you?" he said. There was silence for a moment while the full meaning of the proposed invitation was sinking in, and then, realization of the significance of a Confederate encampment in Washington dawning, the soldiers of the Second Corps rose and cheered, giving the invitation emphatic indorsement.

Colonel Hilary A. Herbert of the Eighth Alabama Infantry of the Confederate Army, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and now a lawyer in Washington, was called upon, and, after reviewing the progress of peace between North and South, received the invitation for the Confederate Veterans, to whom he was commissioned to carry it.

General Nelson A. Miles, who was present, indorsed the invitation, and resolutions confirming it were passed by the Society of the Second Corps. Military and patriotic societies of Washington and the civil authorities of the city will be asked to unite in the invitation.

Colonel Cowan, who was at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, told how the inspiration to suggest the Washington reunion of Confederate Veterans came to him. Nearly fifty years ago, Colonel Cowan went to Kentucky to live. A Yankee in one of the hotbeds of secession, he at first was scarcely welcome. The hatred and bitterness of the war were still too fresh in the memory of the defeated Southerners. But Colonel Cowan stayed in Louisville; he made friends with the men against whom he had fought; and gradually he saw the hostility of Southerners receding in their hearts before patriotism for the United States.

Colonel Cowan, three years ago, was made an honorary member of the famous "Orphan Brigade" of Kentucky Confederates, and two years ago he met his Confederate friends at Gettysburg. At that time, with others, he laid plans for the erection by Congress of a monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg to commemorate the reunion, and he is still devoting much time to the accomplishment of this purpose. Then, as a consummation to the progress of peace, Colonel Cowan conceived the idea of the Confederate reunion in Washington.

"As I stood in the reviewing stand in Washington last Wednesday," he said last night, "I saw three Confederate soldiers in gray marching with a Massachusetts post, each supported on either side by a comrade in blue—and I was glad. It occurred to me, as I saw those comrades in blue and gray marching arm in arm, that it would be patriotic and inspiring, and the capstone of peace and good-will, if the survivors of the Southern armies should vote to hold their annual reunion two years hence in the capital of the nation, their capital as well as ours."

The Confederate reunion of 1917 is the earliest that may be held in Washington, as the place of the 1916 encampment has already been designated.

MISS VALLE[illegible] IS MISSING.

Henry E. Jones Asks Police to Find Nineteen-[illegible]ar-Old Girl.

Henry E. Jones, who lives at the Saint Germaine Apartments, 200 West Eighty-sixth Street, told the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau last night that his sister-in-law, Miss Susan Valley, 19 years old, who has been living at his home, had been missing since last Thursday. She left the house then, said Mr. Jones, with the expressed intention of going to the Adelphi Theatre at Eighty-seventh Street and Broadway, and did not return.

From the description given the police of the missing girl is five feet seven inches tall and weighs 120 pounds. She has gray eyes and brown hair, and wore a black broadcloth suit, a black velvet hat, a red fox piece, and two signet rings, one with a monogram S. A. V. V. and the other marked P. H. S. 15. She carried a black leather bag.

Mr. Jones refused to say anything about the case to reporters last night, asserting that he had his own good reasons for not wishing to discuss the matter. Detective Browncatto has been assigned.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
INTERIOR FURNISHINGS

Our specialty is to provide dependable goods for tastefully adorning every room in the home.

PRICES MODERATE—COMPARISON INVITED

McGIBBON & CO.
37TH STREET WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

1001 problems

With the completion of the Equitable Building we may fairly claim to have solved a thousand problems. We are now solving the final problem of building up a rent roll as big as the building itself—and we are solving that fast and without difficulty, because there isn't any other building in this city to touch it for the money.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-five years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves

To Go With New Autumn Costumes

For afternoon wear	"Isere" and "Florine" (real kid in the new colors)	1.50-2.00
For the exquisite woman	"Roberta" (trimmed to match costume)	2.25
For the tailored woman	"Alberta" and "Seville" (very smart—popular styles)	1.65-2.00
For the sportswoman	"Fielder" (in kid, cape, or mocha)	2.50
For the business woman	Mocha or Washable Cape (can be had silk-lined)	1.50-2.00
For the golf links	Soft Mocha (specially cut)	3.00

Illustrated catalog mailed free on request.

Special Values at the Bargain Counter, on the Second Floor.

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

The Anniversary Sale beginning today
and continuing through the week
Presents Important Economies for Men

For This Anniversary Week Only

Silk Lined Sack Suits at $23
for Young Men and Seniors

But it is more than a mere anniversary event—it is an event in our Anniversary!

Our Men's Clothing Shop never publishes values, but no clothing shop in existence is more scrupulously careful as to the value of what it publishes. It is as critical of the printed word as a censor in the European war zone, and yet it approves, as being both accurate and conservative, the following statement regarding this sale:

The values in this remarkable anniversary offering are the most substantial ever offered in Saks Clothes, outside of our regular half-yearly sales.

And what is true of the values is also true of the selections. Not the limited assortments of an average sale, but a range of choice which runs far into four figures. In fact, it constitutes a substantial slice of our regular stock, in which the diversity of both models and fabrics is as liberal as you can demand or we can supply.

THE COATS
Both radical and conservative styles, straight, or curved to the figure, with flat or soft roll lapels, clever variations in pockets, and such art in the tailoring as you simply cannot find in other clothes, regardless of price.

THE FABRICS
Blues, black and white checks, brown checks, diamond weaves, black and white stripes, blue and white stripes, brown stripes, grays, browns, cheviot mixtures, and scores of others, many of which are exclusive with Saks'.

THE VESTS
Saks vests this season deserve special mention. They are shown in very snappy notch collar effects, either flat or soft roll, with flaps on the pockets, and peak pointed where the buttons end. Very individual.

All suits full silk lined—and the sleeves lined with warm, colorful silks

Braided suits in Oxford grays included in the assortments

Men's Street Gloves at $1.00
Our regular prices $1.25 and $1.50
Washable Capeskin in tan shades, with spear backs; also Gray Mocha One-clasp Gloves. Most wanted kinds and colors.

Men's Plated Silk Hose
regularly 18c, **at 15c**
Heels and toes reinforced, the true wearing points of hosiery. White, black and several colors.

"Gordon" Brand Lisle and Silk Thread Half Hose
usually 50c, **at 29c**
Lisle, full-fashioned; silk are seamless.

Men's Pajamas Special at 95c
Excellently made. In domet, mercerized plain color fabrics or woven stripes.

Silk Thread Half Hose, 39c
Our regular price 50c
Black, tan, bronze, white, Copenhagen, royal or navy blue, two gray tones. A good, all year 'round weight.

Clocked Silk full-fashioned Hose specially priced at 59c
Lisle sole, high spliced heel. Black, white, a new gray, smoke, purple, champagne, bottle green, wine, tan, cadet blue or heliotrope.

All-wool Sweater Coats
regularly $5.00, **at $3.65**
V-neck or roll collar. Light Oxford, maroon, green, white, navy, black or gray.

Men's Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with corded edges; new importation; very special; at
6 for $1.25

Men's Fine Neckwear
skillfully fashioned in the newest styles from rich imported and American woven silks
at very remarkable Special Anniversary Prices

6,000 Splendid Scarfs at 95c
The weaves are in a great variety of very fine imported and American made silks, and the assortment of rich patterns and colorings is very extensive.

6,000 Scarfs at 69c
Handsome Scarfs of splendid silks of a fine quality and in an assortment very unusual at this price.

12,000 Scarfs at 45c
These are Scarfs of which the Saks Shop, noted for the excellence of its Men's Neckwear, is justly proud.

Nothing approaching the assortments as to weaves, colorings, patterns and styles have ever before been assembled in one Store in New York!

The Values are as Remarkable as are the Assortment and Quality

Men's Fine Negligee Shirts at $1.30
Our regular prices are $2 to $3
Plain negligee or pleated with soft or stiff cuffs. Sizes 14 to 18. The season's newest weaves and fabrics; absolutely fast colors in great variety.

Men's Soft and Derby Hats
(regularly $3.00) **at $1.95**

THE SOFT HATS in 20 styles, splendidly felted, having that smooth, silky feel and appearance peculiar to high-grade Hats. A dozen shades, also black, self or contrasting band and binding. Also 200 cloth Hats in various fine light and medium shade cloths.

THE STIFF HATS in a wide assortment of proportions and shapes. Black or brown of several tones. Some are extra light weight; the majority are medium weight.

Every Pair of Men's Shoes at 20% Discount
Newest Fall and Winter Styles just received from the makers

THE ORIGINAL prices remain on the price tickets. Simply DEDUCT the 20% DISCOUNT. This applies to every pair of Shoes in stock, without reserve.

60 Styles of Men's $4 to $8 Shoes at the 20% Discount, are $3.20 to $6.40

ALL OF THESE SHOES have the famous Saks Elastic Heel, which consists of a piece of fine, live rubber ¼-inch thick, built into the heel before the last two "lifts" of leather are put on, giving ease and spring to the step and avoiding the jar incident to walking upon a solid leather heel. It does not come in contact with the ground, and cannot wear unevenly.

Fifth Floor.

Fine Worsted Underwear *(regularly $1.50)* **at $1.29**
In natural color; medium and heavier weights. Shirts have long sleeves; Drawers are ankle length; regular and stout sizes. A particularly opportune economy.

Men's Worsted Union Suits *(regularly $2.00)* **$1.45**
Natural color, medium weight, closed crotch, perfect-fitting. Regular and extra sizes.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 4, 1915.

THE FEDERAL FINANCES.

We built the Panama Canal with $138,000,000 of bond money and with over $200,000,000 of till money, that is by using cash in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Up to the end of the fiscal year 1913-4, the last full construction year with no offsetting receipts from tolls, the expenditures on canal account out of the general fund in the Treasury had reached the total of $214,452,055. Under the authority of existing law the Treasury may reimburse itself for this expenditure by the sale of bonds. It had been expected that Panama Canal bonds would be sold whenever the Treasury felt the need of money. Its stock of cash is now in need of replenishment. On Sept. 30 it reported an available cash balance of $40,898,894. The excess of ordinary expenditures over receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was $35,864,000, and the Panama Canal expenditures increased this deficit $64,165,000. For the first three months of the current fiscal year, up to Oct. 1, the deficit was $38,756,679. It will not continue at that rate, for the receipts will be greater during the remaining months of the year, notably in the month of June, when the income taxes are paid. But the available cash balance of the Treasury must be increased and provision must be made for new and greater expenditures.

That problem will engage the attention of Congress from the very beginning of the session. There will be an onslaught from the protectionist quarter, we shall be told that the Underwood tariff is the cause of the deficit of last year and that of the current year, that nothing will put the Treasury in a sound position but the restoration of the Payne-Aldrich duties. We hear that preachment already. It is a false preachment and the appeal for a return to a policy of high tariff will be wasted. Everybody knows that the falling off in customs duties is due to the European war, which has so very largely diminished our imports. The Underwood tariff produced $292,000,000 of revenue in its first year, $22,000,000 more than the estimate. For the last fiscal year it produced $209,000,000, which was only $11,000,000 short of the estimate. It is conceivable that the unsettling of our foreign trade due to the war, due to causes that will be operative for some time after the close of the war, may make it necessary during the next half-dozen years to revise the tariff schedules. They will be revised for revenue, not for high and always higher protection. No Congress will venture to give the product of Senator LIPPITT'S mills the benefit of a duty, say, of 87 per cent.

The extortionate duties of the old tariff will not be reimposed. We may confidently expect that Congress will correct the blunder of the Underwood tariff in dropping the sugar duties. The sugar schedule of that tariff making a moderate reduction took effect on March 1, 1914. Sugar has not been made any cheaper to the consumer. The Government has simply thrown away the revenue. After May 1, 1916, sugar will be admitted free of duty unless Congress amends the Underwood act. The restoration of the sugar duty would be an act of the plainest fiscal common sense, and it is made almost imperative upon Congress by the condition of the Federal finances. It is impossible to make a successful argument for the surrender of $55,000,000 of revenue without a particle of benefit to the consumers of sugar. That tax should be restored.

The act imposing the so-called war taxes, passed as an emergency measure, will expire on Dec. 31. That tax added very nearly $80,000,000 to the internal revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30. Congress will of necessity continue the act in force. Beyond that, if additional funds are needed for the expenditures of the Government, recourse should be had to the issue of bonds to reimburse the Treasury for its contributions to the cost of the Panama Canal.

More revenue will be needed, money will be needed to increase the efficiency of the army and the navy. The country demands that due preparations be made for national defense, that the plans of the President and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be carried out by Congress. The pacifists have sought to persuade us that the great lesson of the European war is that preparation for war breeds it. This is another instance of false teaching, for nobody in this country proposes preparation upon the scale maintained by the military nations of Europe, and the lesson the American people have chiefly taken to heart from the European war is that want of preparedness imposes upon the country guilty of it an appalling cost of men and of money. We must put ourselves in such a condition for defense that our weakness will not invite attack. It will be better to spend two or three hundred millions for preparation than to be forced to run up a bill of twice that number of billions for war. The cost of our military establishment last year was $173,000,000, that of the naval establishment was $139,000,000. The expenditure of even as much as $200,000,000, to be met by the issue of canal bonds, would not be an unwise policy, but nobody proposes to spend so much as that. The country would approve expenditures to increase our preparedness as planned by the President and Secretary GARRISON and Secretary DANIELS. An issue of $100,000,000 of bonds to put the Treasury in a condition to meet the bill of costs would encounter little criticism save from those who do not want us to be prepared at all. The interest-bearing debt of the nation is less than $1,000,000,000, a sum small indeed when compared with the large obligations of the chief European nations even before the war, and almost trifling if we measure it against their present debts, enormously swollen by the costs of the war. The safe way, the prudent way to guarantee ourselves against the danger of having to assume such burdens as these is to spend money now with reasonable liberality for the national defense.

THE GREAT LOAN AS AN OMEN.

The great Anglo-French loan, quite unprecedented in magnitude in the history of American finance, has a significance at once deep and hopeful. On its face it is an ingenious measure to deal with the intensely confusing and baffling condition of the exchanges of the world—to meet a present and pressing need of both borrowers and lenders; in practical effect it is a measure to finance the exports and imports of the three nations concerned. In doing this it influences the exchange markets not only of these nations but of all those having relations with them, notably the food-producing countries of South America. It makes available, as would otherwise be impracticable, for the trade and consumption of the world vast resources, to the great advantage of all involved.

And this transaction, entirely non-political as it is, is based on confidence that the borrowing Governments will in the course of the next five years be able to fund this short-term loan in longer-term bonds at par, which is equivalent to confidence that, if they are not victors in the war they are waging, they at least will meet with no crushing defeat. Every dollar of the loan is a concrete evidence of that confidence. Every investor who puts his money into the loan avows that belief and backs it.

Look for a moment at another phase of this important business. Apart from the confidence in the future of Great Britain and France which is the ultimate basis of the success of the loan, what was the immediate motive to which the Governments of these nations appealed? It was the general and deeply felt need of the neutral nations to trade. War had made trade nearly impossible. Here was a way to make trade again possible. It was promptly adopted. Now, as the war goes on, its interference with trade, despite this device, will in the long run increase. The interests injured will become greater and more influential and will tend to bring about peace. The forces called into play will be more powerful and intense. It is not possible to say when or how they will act, but there is no doubt as to their direction and their strength.

SUBMARINES STILL NEEDED.

Because means have been invented to combat the submarine and restrict its operations, it does not follow that the submersible boat will have no place in the navies of the future. On the contrary, the utility of the submarine has been amply proved, and it will be used as long as war lasts for defense if not for offense on the high seas. Such a record of destruction as the German submarines have made in the waters around Great Britain is not likely to be repeated. Amazement is aroused not so much by the success of the British efforts to check this destruction as by the time required to make the warfare against the submarines effective. Although this work seems to have been accomplished now, yet the submarine will not become extinct in the German Navy or any other. As an instrument of coast defense it will always be valuable, whatever its future may be in offensive operations on the high seas. The United States Navy will have use for all the submarines now authorized and many more. There are means to combat the dreadnoughts. The most powerful of the floating forts may be destroyed in action. The fastest and most heavily armored battle cruiser can be outmanoeuvred and sunk. Seamanship, firing accuracy, and strategy count for more in naval warfare than armament and speed. But we shall continue to build dreadnoughts and we must have battle cruisers.

The naval program is to be decided upon this week and there is no doubt that the need of battle cruisers of the most approved type will not be overlooked in the recommendations to Congress. Ampler appropriations are required also for naval aeroplanes, and the submarine question should be taken up and thoroughly discussed. Fewer seagoing submersibles and a larger supply of the smaller boats for coast defense will probably be authorized after this discussion. Already the wild talk about submersible battleships seems to belong to ancient history.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Almost simultaneously with the completion of the giant span of the newest bridge across the East River, that to be used by the Pennsylvania and New Haven Railroads at Hell Gate, the need of rebuilding the first of the bridges is made public in a report to the Controller by the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics. Last year there was an appreciable decrease in the traffic over the Brooklyn Bridge and an increase on the Manhattan, Williamsburg, and Queensboro Bridges, but the traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge these days exceeds the wildest dreams of the far-sighted people who favored its erection and fought with all their energy to prevent its abandonment after it had been begun. It was opened in 1883, after many years of slow construction, which were enlivened by frequent protests from the conservative army, the members of which were satisfied that, if completed, it would never serve any good purpose and would stand for all time as a monument to reckless municipal extravagance. For many years the cost of its maintenance has been increasing, for, as the main thoroughfare between Manhattan and the mighty Borough of Brooklyn, it has been subjected to a strain its builders never provided for.

To rebuild it, to transform it into a bridge designed to meet modern requirements, seems a sensible proposal, but what could be done with its tides of traffic in the years that would be needed for the work of rebuilding? Doubtless some part of that traffic could be diverted to the Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges without causing great inconvenience, but they have ample and continually growing traffic of their own. The strain upon the comparatively new Queensboro Bridge is already so great that the subway tracks which were to cross it are to be diverted to new tunnels under the river, and there are already four several sets of railroad tubes under that river, to predict the building of which, in the dim era when the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge were slowly rising, would have been to subject one's self to ridicule as a visionary quite devoid of practical common sense. Probably the Brooklyn Bridge will be rebuilt sooner or later, and thereafter other bridges and more tunnels will be needed to accommodate the traffic between New York and Brooklyn.

NELSON AND THE FLAG.

Down in the southwestern part of New Hampshire, in Cheshire County, there is a village called Nelson. It has 231 inhabitants. When the war of secession was going on, however, it sent 124 men to the front. There is a lawyer here in New York named HENRY MELVILLE, and a while ago it seemed to him—he was a Nelson man—that it might be just as well to present to the village a tablet commemorating its rather unusual record in the time of war. So he did, and it was unveiled not long ago, near a little old Yankee church. Not many folks there, most likely; MELVILLE could not have gotten from it the satisfaction of having a big crowd and a hurrah; any pleasure he got from it must have been internal.

But he, or somebody else in Nelson, was not content with this celebration, and a pamphlet was published showing the record of these New Hampshire soldiers. Easy enough to do, for there were only 124 of them. Nelson, though, had given its best, its young men and its old ones, and there were husbands, fathers, and maybe grandfathers in that list. It would take a very hardened and callous man to read that record without feeling some emotions that perhaps have gone out of date in this era of pacifism and supermorality, when "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" has been replaced by "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." "Born in Nelson" is the brief sentence appended to almost all of these biographies. There was one man not with a Yankee name; he came from Patagonia, of all places in the world, and his name was CASTONE. Nelson is rather proud of him; he was its foreigner. "He was not very strong," but he could knock men down as fast "as they came to him till he had them in a pile," says OLIN N. WARDWELL, his camp "buddy," who writes a few regrettably brief lines about him for the record.

Even CASTONE "enlisted from Nelson." There was a boy from Harrisville, but he ran away from home so that he could enlist, being under the legal age, and picked Nelson out as a place where nobody would know him. ANDREW JACKSON BEAL his name was; the Confederates added him to their bag when they took Harpers Ferry in 1862, but the boy was exchanged or escaped, for he stayed in the army, was promoted, and was not mustered out until two months after the war was over.

"Born in Nelson" is true, too, of THADDEUS ANGELO BARKER, not a warrior but a musician. Still, guns go off just the same when musicians are advancing at the head of their companies, and there was a day in the Wilderness when they ordered THADDEUS ANGELO BARKER to the operating table. He would not go; he lay there in the scrub-oak all day long with his broken hand in a brook, and after all did not lose it. "But it was never of much use;" a right hand, much needed by a musician. There was GRANVILLE S DERBY, "born in Nelson," who was one of the men who ran down Cemetery Ridge after PICKETT'S lines collapsed and chased the Confederates across the stricken valley. Something a little apologetic has to be said about JOSEPH N. DAY; he was not "born in Nelson," he was an alien from Massachusetts, but he had taken the curse off by living in Nelson "for many years." He was shot and severely wounded the day that SHERIDAN made that celebrated ride to Cedar Creek.

Sergeant PARTRIDGE was shot one day in September, 1864, and Private J. F. FOSTER, "enlisted from Nelson," happened to be "near by;" so he "took hold of him to give him a lift," he says. Giving the Sergeant a lift was dangerous, and the Confederates came across the field and took FOSTER prisoner. FOSTER tells of it without any emotion or any apparent comprehension that there was anything out of the ordinary about this lift-giving; he is mainly concerned about the fact that the Confederates took away his new hat and gave him in exchange "an old one, alive with vermin." It is too bad that FOSTER was not born in Nelson; he seems to be a Nelson kind of man; he fought at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, The Mine, the Weldon Railroad, and Poplar Grove Church.

Grave, serious-minded men they were. When the Sumter news came to Nelson GEORGE G. HARDY turned to EDWIN P. HUNT and said, "One of us will have to go." There was nothing light-minded about the way Nelson went into the war with its 124 men. HUNT was the first man to enlist from Nelson; he was young, but HARDY was middle-aged and married. HARDY went, just the same, and died in the field.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by!
Uncover the youngster's head.
Teach him to hold it holy and high
For the sake of its sacred dead.

And, in an era of mush and intellectual perversion, there still must be some left who can take off their hats to Nelson.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Practice Old and Widespread.

"Hazing of all kinds is to be ended at the Naval Acadsmy," writes Secretary DANIELS in the statement announcing the dismissal on his recommendation by the President of five midshipmen, and the lighter, but still severe, punishment of twenty others.

As these boys had all been guilty of violating, as deliberately as boys do anything, what they perfectly well knew were the laws of the land not less than the regulations of the school where they were getting an excellent education at public expense, the penalties imposed upon them cannot be criticised as either excessive or unjust. It is not quite so clear, however, that the action taken was either necessary or wise, and it is far from certain that the Secretary's purpose can be achieved in this way, or any other short of putting out, and keeping out, of the Academy all boys likely to prove useful as naval officers.

"Hazing of all kinds" is an expression so broad that it includes a vast number of acts, ranging from murder and torture down or up to harmless jests in which normal boys always have indulged and always will, whenever assembled in groups of any size. Anybody who has been to college knows that not all hazing is of the same moral quality—that some of it is criminal, some cowardly, and some mere play, harmless or even beneficial to all concerned. To draw a line between decent and indecent hazing is not easy, but it is no more difficult than in many other cases where use and abuse are the two halves or possibilities of a single entity.

It must be remembered, too, that the hazing instinct or impulse is by no means confined to schoolboys and undergraduates. It is characteristic of the whole of humanity, and in one or another form and degree it manifests itself wherever and whenever experience and wontedness give, as they invariably do, a sense of superiority over the newcomer, the stranger. A "folkway" as old and as widespread as this should not be hastily condemned as either wicked or useless, and he assumes an almost hopeless task who undertakes its ending. To regulation and limitation, however, there is no bar; they are both proper and practicable. And to many it seems as though they were enough.

Men Are Learning to Teach!

Attention is called by The Knickerbocker Press of Albany to a recent and rapid increase in the relative number of male students at the State College for Teachers. Only a few years ago the women had there a majority so great that the few men were the objects of amused, almost derisive, comment. Last year, however, there were 88 of the intruders on the domain once almost exclusively in feminine possession, and this year the women are for the first time in the minority, there being only 124 of them to 131 men.

This change The Knickerbocker Press evidently believes to be in some way important, but it hazards in explanation only the suggestion that "the passion to enter the commercial life has lost some of its force." Possibly that is true, but other indications of such a wane are wanting, or at least they are not obvious.

An alternative theory of the phenomenon would be that there are not now, and are not going to be, more men teachers than formerly, but teaching has come to be a more highly specialized profession than it was in the past, and men now realize, as women did some time ago, that competence and success in it are dependent on adequate preparation for meeting its peculiar demands.

A pessimistic or discouraged observer of the times might go still further and deeper for his solution of the problem. He might see, or think he saw, in the increased number of men who deliberately devote themselves to teaching as a life work and carefully prepare for it another alarming hint of social deterioration—of fear to enter the sterner conflicts in broader arenas. In short, he might view it as a lamentable corollary of the lamentable fact that considerable numbers of collegiate undergraduates are joining peace-at-any-price societies instead of seeking high and perilous adventure, as youth should, and are making "safety first" the miserable motive of their exertions, the miserable limit of their ambitions.

Relevant to this discussion, perhaps, is the ancient apothegm, "he who can, does—he who can't, teaches." That saying approaches truth as nearly as do most broad generalizations, and no nearer, but it is a fact that the man who enters—and stays in—the "noble" profession of teaching always has been and apparently always will be, justly or not, regarded more or less askance by all of his neighbors.

Breach of Promise to Marry.

Whenever a suit for breach of promise happens to gain prominence in the news of the day there revives, at least in some commentators on current events, the temptation to protest anew against the existence of laws making litigation of this sort possible.

Of course women of sensibilities at all delicate have rarely brought actions for "damages" thus suffered. The damage may be real, but it is incommensurable with money and self-respect revolts from the thought of enforcing in the courts an agreement the very essence of which is agreement fully shared. And as it is of most dubious public advantage that there should be marriages not willingly and gladly entered by both parties, there is probably as little justification for the law to penalize a change of mind by either as there would be for it to compel the fulfilling of a marriage promise once made.

The latter error, of course, the law does not commit directly, but it goes some ways toward doing so indirectly by making it dangerous to revise an intention or desire to marry that once has been expressed with an approach to formality. Of course, when a promise to marry has been used merely as a device for the attainment of ends in one or another way evil or dishonest, it is the right and even the obligation of the law to offer a remedy, but in every such case the action could have a different title and should.

By no means all breach of promise suits come in the category of blackmail. That a good many of them do is to be learned from any lawyer, and most lawyers can, if they choose, tell of many instances where the mere threat of a suit has resulted in the purchase of silence, not infrequently when there was nothing truthful to tell. Men seem to be more afraid of ridicule than women are—a fact that explains not only why almost never do they bring themselves a suit for breach of promise, though they have at least as many excuses for doing so as women do, but also why even when no promise has been made they will sometimes pay.

Taking Movies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a brother director of motion pictures, I would like to be permitted to say a word in reply to the letter from Ashley Miller. I strenuously object to his assertion that general discourtesy is shown by artists and directors to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly give the use of their grounds for motion picture purposes. There may be one or two isolated cases of the abuse of such kindness, but I for one am quite sure that it is not general. I have had the privilege of taking pictures on some of the finest estates in this country and in France and England, and I have never seen anything such as Mr. Miller depicts. It would seem to me that Mr. Miller's suggestion that a Directors' Mutual Defense League be formed for the preservation of beautiful estates has about it a touch of the ludicrous.

TOM TERRISS.

New York, Oct. 2, 1915.

Ideas Alike.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed the claims of Professor Parker, Mr. Chandler, and others to the proposals of "baby submarines," "skimming dishes," and so on.

Many years ago I sent through the British Colonial office to the Governor of New Zealand a far more simple and efficient arrangement, and it was acknowledged by both, as also letters sent to the King about the time the war broke out. The idea was also communicated to Earl Gray, then Governor General of Canada, and later to the British Embassy at Washington. I was not looking for any reward, did not propose any patents or other means of profit, and as the fundamental idea would have required some years of preparation, no proper notice was taken of it. That does not matter. It is certain that if proper means of the kind were taken, no hostile fleet could reach within battering distance of a shore.

JAMES MacPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 30, 1915.

WASHINGTON—AND AFTER.

Home! and some tired, I'll allow—
Sort of a buzz in my head!
I've got the old army grit,
Neighbor, or else I'd be dead!

Marched? With the best of them, yes!
Just as I did at Seven Oaks!
Say! when I think of that line,
Somethin' right here kind o' chokes!

Me! keepin' step through them streets,
After th' years that's gone by!
Me! once in army blue brave,
Broad-shouldered, quick, keen of eye!

Seemed like the ghost of myself,
Marchin' with more shadders there!
Just sort o' comradin' on—
Not mindin' how long, or where!

Then came the word, an' we knew
Wilson was watchin' our line!
If we wuz feehle or stiff,
None of us gave any sign!

We just briskened up like young sprigs—
Walked right along with new vim.
Felt that our swing an' our style
Must seem consolin' t' him!

He an' this Nation well know—
Though some wild talk has been said—
If he but needed it' call,
Others would march where we led!

ELLA A. FANNING.

THE WORSHIP OF UGLINESS.

An Academician's Protest Against the Perverse Ways of Modern Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter appearing in your columns today from A. Govett calls attention to the neglect of our art schools in not emphasizing in their curriculum that branch of art cultivation embraced in aesthetics. His criticism seems to me both timely and just. For several years past it has been borne in upon me that the graduates from our best art schools were seriously lacking in those higher moral and intellectual qualities the development of which should have been as carefully nurtured as the technical facility of the hand and the eye.

Authoritative guidance is unquestionably lacking in all of our art schools. The dignity of the Royal Academy, and the high respect in which the Directors of the Ecole Nationale des Beaux-Arts are held, has a restraining influence upon the student, which saves him from being led astray into the hopeless paths of so-called "Modernism" or "Art Nouveau" that have shipwrecked so many men of talent. In view of the pernicious and monstrous developments, or rather perversions, which the misguided schools of painting and sculpture have undergone in recent years, it would seem to me right at this moment that our serious art schools, such as those of our Academy of Design and Art Students' League, should establish courses of aesthetics which the students in all the departments should be required to attend. In other words, classes where good and bad taste should be demonstrated, where beauty and grace should be defined, in contradistinction to the ugly. In past years art students were required to study the antique. Insensibly they absorbed from the contemplation of the Greek a sense of proportion that was beautiful, of refinement, of grace which became a part of their artistic equipment, and unconsciously their works were always tinctured by the great art of the past.

I am aware that this recommendation will not meet with the welcome of the present-day art student. He wishes his freedom from the "academic," "to paint the thing as he sees it"; and as he realizes that to "pater" the public is one of the short roads to prominence, he selects an instructor who does not require much drawing and teaches that to be strong is to be brutal. In this regard, will you permit me to translate from a discourse of M. Bonnat which appeared in a recent number of La Renaissance? "It is of little consequence," he says, "that the jesters have launched their sarcasms from the depths of their own incapacity. We esteem that we have done our duty to our pupils in transmitting to their hands the torch (flambeau) that we received from our predecessors—drawing and the study of form—no other path to eternal beauty. From the art of antiquity to the art of our own time in traversing all the great periods of the Gothic, the Primitives, both French and Flemish, through the wonders of the Italian Renaissance * * * it is only by the study of form, and the purity of drawing, that humanity has been enriched by countless chefs d'oeuvre. It has been necessary to descend to our own time to see these principles denied. And by whom? By the Cubists and the Futurists!" These are the words by M. Léon Bonnat, who, since 1905 is the Director of the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts de France, and who, for twenty-five years preceding, was Professor (Chef d'Atelier) and who has the great honor of being a member of the Superior Council of the Legion of Honor.

I cannot disassociate in my own mind the monstrous aberration of Germany in the present war with this awful development in my own profession. Some two years ago, in a picture dealer's shop in Paris, Vollard by name, I was horrified to find the entire collection composed of the most extreme works of the Cubists, Futurists, Pointillists, and all the insane schools of mental maniacs. I remarked to the dealer my horror and asked if he ever sold them. Raising his shoulders he replied, "I take three carloads of them to Germany every Spring and Fall and sell every one."

CARROLL BECKWITH.

Tannersville, Oct. 2, 1915.

The Indian's Unpatriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The difficulty of arousing a widespread sentiment of genuine sincerity in the effort put forth by the Society of American Indians to stimulate a national feeling among the remnants of the genuine American race seems to lie in the unfortunate lack of any real patriotic feeling among the Indians themselves. President Coolidge's eulogistic remarks, referred to in your editorial today, of their heroic struggle for homes, family, and country, would find a readier response could sufficient evidences of national patriotism be discovered among the early and badly afflicted tribes. Patriotism of this character was what the Indians lacked and it contributed fatally to their gradual extinction. The redoubtable Six Nations of New York State present one of the best examples of the recognition of national unity in our Indian history, but even here it was more of a local than a national patriotism. The various tribes of the famous Algonquin stock were by no means united.

The Indians have suffered much at the hands of the white men, and, while in agreement with your views that a holiday will hardly help the national Indian sentiment at the present day, the aim of the society is surely worthy of encouragement in recalling the virtues and hardships of the red race, combined with the effort to give the remaining Indians in our country the humane treatment which they deserve.

FRANK W. CRANE.

New York, Oct. 1, 1915.

Mrs. Harper Reiterates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES this morning Mrs. Mary Adams Maynard calls me to task for quoting in my answer to Judge Cullen's article a sentence from it that the working women's need of the ballot "is so evident as to make discussion superfluous." She says there is no such sentence in Judge Cullen's article, and that she calls attention to it "simply to show the usual inaccuracy of suffrage statements."

In this case the inaccuracy is on the other side. The quotation marks around the sentence are Mrs. Maynard's, not mine, and they do not appear in my answer to Judge Cullen. I said: "He wisely sidesteps the demand of working women for the ballot, dismisses it with a sentence. Their need of it is so evident as to make discussion superfluous. He also shows discretion, &c."

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

How to Hire Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call attention to the third degree methods used by a certain employment bureau. The searchlight effect is intended to bewilder the applicant, and usually does. As soon as you enter the room this "chief detective" snaps, "Waddeyewant?" and if you don't sink through the floor with an humble "Yes, Sir" look on your face you have no chance whatever. Employers will some day learn that the way to get good men is not by such browbeating tactics, but by a man-to-man talk; and the sooner they realize this the better.

DISGUSTED.

Millbrook, New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

DRAWING GERMANY'S SUBMARINE NAVY.

Defensive Methods by Which the Anglo-French Military Ferry Have Been Made Immune May Now Become Offensive.

By J. S. RENDY.

New York, Oct. 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an offensive weapon, the German submarine has been a failure. The German Government knows it has been a failure, and the truth is percolating gradually among the people. Captain Persius, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt of Sept. 9, says that submarines, "even if they are developed in far more perfect form than now, will hardly suffice of themselves alone. Their supporting bases at least must be safeguarded." What does he mean when he speaks of the necessity of safeguarding the "supporting bases"?

Since the war broke out, and particularly since the declaration made last February by the German Government of its intention to push the activities of undersea boats to their limit, the British Admiralty has been deluged with suggestions for coping with the new menace. It was this fact, among others, which led to the establishment of the Inventions Board, headed by Admiral Lord Fisher.

Looking at the geographical aspects of the Anglo-German situation from the point of view of naval strategy, the outstanding features are the shortness of the western German coast line, and its configuration. Two hundred miles in length, of crescent shape, with the Island of Heligoland floating like a star in front of it and watching "with eternal lids apart" the coast defenses of the empire; it seems as if nature had reared this prototype of the Ottoman flag to flout defiance before the threshold of England.

The German coast line seems to nestle in to the land. It is hispid with fortifications and Grusoh battsries. Hitherto it has been unassailable. Not one hostile shot has reached it from over the waters, and recent operations at the Dardanelles make it sufficiently clear why this is so. On the other hand, as a nautical base for the evolution of naval strategy, its offensive value is low. Weak in offense, in defense it is immensely strong. It is like a hedgehog balled. And in the tensity of this situation was conceived the policy of submarine frightfulness.

Take a look at the map and ask yourself where could German submarines do most damage to the naval and military interests of England and France with the least expenditure of energy. Plainly, in the Strait of Dover, which is only a couple of hundred miles away from the Kiel Canal, and across which run the arteries to the British Army in France. How much activity have the German undersea boats ever shown in the strait? How much damage have they done in that vicinity in, say, the last three months? None. Why? Because the Strait of Dover, whether from the north or from the south, is impassable to the German submarine.

Assuming this to be true, and assuming also that the North Channel, which separates the northeast of Ireland from the southwest coast of Scotland, also has been made similarly impervious, it is clear that enemy submarine boats desiring to operate in the transatlantic steamship lanes, or in the paths of any of the big transmarine lines, must twice circumnavigate the whole of the British Isles in arriving at and returning from the allotted fields of their activities. This makes an average journey of well above 3,000 miles, which is a tremendous handicap on their efficiency in their respective spheres of action.

The question arises now as to what means have been taken by the British Admiralty to stop the passage of hostile submarine craft through the Strait of Dover. From information gathered the writer has inferred that there are at least two, and probably more, varieties of lines of defense. Before going more fully into this point it may be taken for granted that a line of defense, if it is a long one, and if it is intended to be permanent, must run through shallow waters in order to have suitable anchorage.

Now take a glance at a hydrographic chart of the waters surrounding the British Isles. Take a line running due east from the northeast of England to the northernmost part of the German coast. This line is 400 miles long, approximately, and 55 degrees north. The maximum depth along that line is fifty fathoms, at a point thirty miles off the English coast, and the mean depth about twenty-five fathoms. Nowhere in the North Sea, south of that line is there a greater depth than forty-five fathoms, and the mean depth south of that line is about twenty fathoms. As for the waters off the German coast the depth is well below the mean, a fact which is best illustrated by saying that if either the Vaterland or the Imperator of the Hamburg-American Line were to go down anywhere within fifty or sixty miles of the German coast, nowhere would the funnels be submerged, and in most places the superstructure and main deck would be awash.

The Strait of Dover is very shallow, the mean depth being about fifteen fathoms, while there are many shoals where soundings range from three to ten fathoms. Any one who closely examines the chart can see that the navigation of the strait could easily be made impossible for submarines. But this of itself would not be sufficient.

The writer has been assured that long ago the British Admiralty threw a permanent line of defense from a point north of the Thames, running southeast in the vicinity of the Goodwin Sands, to a point not far from Dunkirk. This is the northern line of defense. The southern line is south and west in the English Channel. These two lines afford protection for the great seaports on the southern coast of England and the north coast of France, including London, Southampton, Plymouth, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, and Cherbourg. In this connection the significance of the statement made a few days ago by the French Ministry of Marine cannot be overestimated. It was in part: "All necessary precautions were taken long ago against the aggressions of German submarines. The measures taken against them in the English Channel are so efficacious that they may be expected to be sufficient."

Of the elaborate and intricate precautions and system for insuring the safety of ships in zones which cannot so readily be circumscribed nothing more need be said than to point out that the measures adopted have coped extremely well with the menace of the underwater boat. Their adequacy is realized more fully when it is remembered that the British Navy in home waters has for a long time past been immune from attack, and that of all the ships leaving the various ports of this country laden to the Plimsoll line with ammunition and necessaries of war not one of any importance, except the Lusitania, has been sunk on the east-bound passage.

Still, the phantom presence of the diving boat continues to haunt British waters. Coastwise vessels and trawlers innumerable are being sent to the bottom. As many as 50,000 tons of good ships have been sunk in a few days. The percentage of losses is small, it is true, but the total is considerable. Does Great Britain regard that total as being sufficient to urge her to use her utmost efforts to free the seas almost entirely of the submarine? The writer has been assured that this is so, and that she already has set out to achieve this object, and also to attempt the accomplishment of another design, both ambitious and far-reaching, and of great moment to the naval and military interests of the allied forces. But of that nothing need be said now.

It is the northern defense line of the Strait of Dover and its possible development to which attention now should be particularly directed.

A defense line, whether on land or sea, if pushed toward enemy territory, ceases to be defensive merely; it becomes offensive. Granting there exists such a line as has been called the northern defense line of the Strait of Dover, it will readily be seen that if that line could be pushed forward gradually north and east it would hamper more and more the free movement of hostile underwater boats. And if that line could be thrown forward until it stretched in front of the whole German coast, it would prevent effectively the exit or entrance of German submarines from or to the west coast of Germany, and German submarine operations outside the Baltic would practically cease.

The writer knows that it is believed by naval authorities that the British Admiralty has this end in view:

The northern defense line already referred to is to be pushed forward toward the coast of Germany till it stretches from the coast of England to a point outside the territorial waters of Denmark, then south to a few miles west of Heligoland, and from there, passing outside the territorial waters of Holland, to a place near Dunkirk.

How could Germany check the advance of this line? Not by submarine attack, for it is a defense line against submarines. Anchored below, and floating at or near the surface, to be attacked by a submarine, the underwater boat would have to come to the surface, where it would surely fall a victim to the destroyer patrol operating within the protected area. Besides, the line itself is so constructed that submarines cannot easily injure it. The only way Germany could stop the slow, but sure, advance would be by sending out her ships to attack it, but that would mean a naval engagement, which is exactly what Great Britain wants.

J. S. RENDY.

THE RADIO PIONEERS.

Some Men Whose Contributions Should Not Be Overshadowed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the highly interesting reports which have appeared in THE TIMES describing the radio (wireless) telephonic experiments carried on over great distances by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, using for the transmitting station one belonging to the United States Navy. Without desiring to disparage in the least the undoubtedly earnest and intelligent engineering work which has resulted in the accomplishment of this particular achievement, I feel strongly that less than due credit has been given to the many and eminent radio engineers who have done previous research work in this field, and without whose work the results just obtained would have been completely unattainable.

I have been credibly informed that what are known as oscillating gas valves have been used for generating and controlling the power used in this work. While I cannot hope to gauge the relative importance of the contributions of all the previous inventors, I certainly believe that the following gentlemen are entitled to much more than a curt dismissal of their claims and ignoring of all they have contributed to our knowledge of the oscillating gas valves. I refer to Edwin Armstrong of Columbia University, Dr. Lee De Forest, (under some of whose patents the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is already licensed,) Professor Fleming of London University, (one of the early workers in this field,) Peter Cooper Hewitt, Dr. Irving Langmuir of the General Electric Company, Dr. Meissner of the Telefunken Company, Professor George Pierce of Harvard University, H. J. Round of the English Marconi Company, Dr. Reisz and his associate, von Lieben, of the Telefunken Company, and Mr. Weagant of the American Marconi Company. Three of these gentlemen, Messrs. De Forest, Armstrong, and Langmuir, have in the order named made the results of their researches public in the "Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers," and the interesting and important information which they gave has thus become available.

It is impossible for me to apportion credit for the present achievement suitably among all the gentlemen mentioned, but it is quite certain that their united contributions to radio telephony have made the Arlington-Hawaii transmission possible. It is their due to receive credit for what they have done. It is not just that the commercial organizations involved should receive full public credit and the originating engineers be hidden by enforced anonymity. It is certainly to be hoped and expected that they will receive at least the mention which they have earned.

ALFRED N. GOLDSMITH,
College of the City of New York, New York, Oct. 1, 1915.

Two Families in Need.

The Brookly

MILLS URGES GOOD IN THE CONSTITUTION

Doesn't Think That One Objectionable Provision Should Cause Its Rejection.

ANSWERS EX-JUDGE CULLEN

United Real Estate Owners Criticise Two Provisions—Labor Leaders Confer in Albany.

State Senator Ogden L. Mills deplored what he believed to be a lack of public interest in the principles of government involved in a consideration of the new constitutional amendments in a speech which he delivered yesterday afternoon at the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"We are more interested in personalities and individual struggles," he said, "than in the important principles to be passed upon next election day."

He considered the most important change of those proposed, he said, the provision for the consolidation of the 152 administrative departments and bureaus, which now exist, into 17 large departments, the heads of which would be appointed and removed by the Governor without the consent of the Senate.

"Efficiency is not made by a system of files and card indexes," he declared. "You get efficiency when you give a man authority and make him responsible.

"If the proposed amendments are adopted," he said in conclusion, "they will give the people of New York State a form of government better than they have ever had. The proposed new Constitution will do much more than this; it will give to the people of the United States a model form of government which they can afford to follow for the welfare of all."

After his speech Senator Mills was asked what he had to say of ex-Judge Cullen's criticism that the proposed Constitution did not guarantee to the citizens of the State the privilege to be tried by civil courts, when such existed, in time of invasion, insurrection, rebellion, or riot, which omission Judge Cullen believed to be especially dangerous to the laborer in time of strikes. Senator Mills replied:

"I have not had an opportunity to read Judge Cullen's article, but as a general proposition I think it very unfortunate if, because a man happens to disagree with any particular provision he should reject the Constitution as a whole, and advise others to do so. It is impossible that any one should agree with every provision, whole, it is a movement in the right direction.

No Comment from Whitman.

Governor Whitman, who was stopping at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday, was also asked what he thought about Judge Cullen's atteck. He declined to comment, saying he had not yet had time to digest it.

"The Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association has issued a statement approving of the proposed changes, and making a special plea for its adoption because of the advance which it makes in favor of civil service reform," he said. "The inclusion of the State Civil Service Commission as a constitutional body is a recognition of the importance of the work of the Commissioners, upon whom devolve the responsibility for an honest administration of the merit system. It no longer can be said that the Civil Service Commission is a subordinate branch of the Government, to be reorganized with each revolution of the political wheel. Instead of being made the subject of political manipulation there is now the opportunity to lay the foundation for a real advance in the administration of the competitive system. Continuity of administration is preserved by the overlapping term feature. There will always be at least two experienced persons on the commission. The Commissioners remain, however, properly within the reach of the people, as members of the commission are subject to removal 'for cause,' and have an opportunity to be heard in their own defense."

Real Estate Owners Object.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, yesterday said the association was making a thorough study of the proposed Constitution and would later announce its position. In the meantime he made, on behalf of the association, two criticisms on the instrument.

The first was that, while the present Constitution makes $1,000,000 the maximum which the State Controller can borrow in anticipation of taxes, the proposed Constitution fixes no maximum. Mr. Browne said it left it uncertain whether the Controller could horrow at all in anticipation of taxes or whether he could so borrow without limit.

Mr. Browne also said that, while the present Constitution exempted for all time from the city debt, in calculating the legal 10 per cent. maximum debt limit, all bonded indebtedness at that time existing (1894) in excess of the 10 per cent. maximum debt limit, the Constitutional Convention had adopted the same section without adding the words "existing prior to 1894."

The effect of this, he said, was that the $160,000,000 dual subway system bonds and about $30,000,000 bonds on improvements, only partly self-sustaining, are exempted in calculating the future debt limit.

Labor May Fight Constitution.

Labor leaders of the State will meet in Albany today to plan a campaign against provisions of the proposed Constitution which they regard as unfavorable to labor, foremost of which is the provision which would increase the power of military tribunals in handling strikes. Union officials say that their sentiments are well expressed by ex-Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals Edgar M. Cullen, who has called the provision an invasion of the powers of civil courts.

Several well-known labor leaders have declared they will oppose the proposed Constitution as a whole, but Correspondeling Secretary Ernest Bohm of the Central Federated Union of this city said last night before leaving for Albany that the conference might declare against only those provisions regarded as harmful to the interests of organized labor.

"Before Judge Cullen advocated the defeat of the extension of tbe jurisdiction of military courts, labor leaders had planned a fight on this provision as a great menace to the rights of organized toilers," he said. "It is an echo of the controversy between unions and reactionary interests, which wish to destroy them. We expect former Governor Glynn to help us defeat this proposed change. The conference tomorrow will point out the sections of the proposed Constitution the labor leaders regard as hostile to labor, and will inaugurate a State-wide campaign to beat them."

President Holland of the New York State Federation of Labor said he believed more than one section of the proposed Constitution had been aimed directly against organized labor, and that he would start campaigns in all parts of the State to defeat amendments he regarded as harmful to labor.

NOTED BANDS HEARD.

Creatore and Sousa Give Sunday Night Concerts.

New York had meny band concerts yesterday. In the Standard Theatre Giuseppe Creatore and his band gave concerts hoth afternoon and night, while at night in the Hippodrome John Philip Sousa conducted his band in the first of a series of concerts to he given Sunday nights in the hig playhouse during the Winter.

The programs of all three concerts contained compositions hy the conductors and classical selections. Miss Grace Hoffman, soprano; Miss Florence Hardeman, violinist, and Herbert L. Clarke, cornetist, were the soloists with Mr. Sousa's organization, while Mme. Emilia Bernabo sang witb Creatore's musicians.

CARDINAL'S NIECE TO WED.

Miss Farley Will Be the Bride of Charles G. Coster.

The marriage of Miss Mary Teresa Farley, a niece of Cardinal Farley, and Charles George Coster of New York will take place on Thursday, Oct. 14, in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Avenne, Brooklyn, and Cardinal Farley, assisted hy the Rev. John Howlin Farley, a hrother of the hride, will officiate.

The hride, who is a daughter of Mrs. Edward Farley of 104 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, will have her hrother, Edward Farley, give her in marriage, and her attendants are to be Miss Mary Farrens and Miss Gertrude Leavy as bridesmaids and a cousin, Miss Marie Potts, as maid of honor.

Mr. Coster, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Coster of 64 WestNinety-fourth Street, will bave J. Stanhope Coster, a hrother, as his best man, and the ushers are to be C. Champion Farley and Gardner Conroy of Brooklyn, John W. Clancy, and Henry J. Theilusson of New York.

WEDDING OF MISS PIGOT.

Brooklyn Girl to be Bride of Thomas Nolan on Oct. 20.

Marie Pigot, a daughter of Augustus Pigot of Brooklyn, will be married to Thomas Nolan of New Orleans on Oct. 20 in St. Joseph's Church, Pacific Street, Brooklyn. The wedding will be followed hy a reception at the hride's home, 132 St. Mark's Avenue.

Miss Adele Pigot, a sister of the hride, is to he the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Marie Mallon, Grace and May Furey, and Elizaheth McGrath of New York. Mr. Nolan will have Joseph Worrell of New Orleans as best man, and the ushers are to he Ernest Hessman of New York, Alfred Farrell and Raymond and Jay Pigot, brothers of the hride.

Pennoyer Joins London Embassy.

Richard Pennoyer, a memher of the United States Diplomatic Corps, sailed yesterday on the St. Paul to become Second Secretary to Ambassador Walter Hines Page in London. Mr. Pennoyer has heen in the State Department offices at Washington the last year, and previous to that was attached to the South American branch of the service. On his departure from Washington he was entertained at dinner by Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador, and the other members of the Britisb Embassy.

Partridge-Bridewell Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Jeannette Bridewell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Bridewell of Flathush, and Raymond M. Partridge of 106 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, is set for 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, in St. Paul's Church, Flethusb, and the reception will be held at the hride's home, 676 East Twenty-first Street.

Engagements Announced.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Catherine Louise Terry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Appleton Terry, to Rev. William Neely Ross, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ogden Ross. Miss Terry is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, Class of 1912, and has studied for the past two years with Miss Ehele, the sculptor. Mr. Ross was graduated from Columbia in 1909 and Union Theological Seminary in 1915. Shortly before his graduation he was called to the pastorate of the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, New York City.

Miss Madeline C. Denison, a daughter of Charles H. Denison of 1,015 East Fiftenth Street, Brooklyn, has becomo engaged to Charles Demerle Jenkins of Baltimore, Md. The wedding is to take place early this Winter.

Miss Marjoric Walbridge Brown, a daughter of Mrs. Howard McWilliams of Plainfield, N. J., hy her first husband, is to wed Kenneth Hamilton Condit, a son of Colonel Oscar H. Condit of East Orange, N. J. Mr. Condit is an instructor at Princeton.

The engagement has heen announced of Miss Angela Sause, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edmond J. Sause, and Dr. John G. Williams, formerly of Brantford, Canada, now of Brooklyn, and connected with St. Mary's Hospital. The wedding will take place in Novemher, but the date has not been set. Miss Sause, whose home is at 481 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, is a niece of Miss Hannah M. Sause and a sister of Mise Mary Sause and Edmond F. and David M. Sause.

An engagement just announced in Detroit and of much interest in New York and Brooklyn is that of Phelps Newberry, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Truman H. Newherry (Miss Hattie Barnee) and Miss Crestina Van Husan, a daughter of Mrs. C. M. Van Husan of Detroit. Mr. Newberry is a grandson of the late Colonel Alfred C. Barnes of Brooklyn of the publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Co., and has many relatives in Brooklyn and this city. His brother, Barnes Newherry, married a short time ago Miss Elizabeth Goddard Blimey of Providence, R. I., and his sister, Miss Carol Newberry, married Frank Brooks. The date for the wedding has not heen announced.

HITCHCOCK AND FOY LOST IN THE MOVIES

Film Gives Comedians Little Chance to Display the Qualities That Won Them Fame.

"THE COWARD" WINS FAVOR

Southern Life in War Times Well Portrayed at the Knickerbocker—"Zaza" at the Strand.

Two serions and two comic pictures make up the second Triangle program, shown for the first time yesterday afternoon in the Knickerbocker Theatre. Each is an excellent example of the art of the cinema, and together they illustrate hoth the hroad scope and the limitations of the new art.

The limitations seem to be more sharply defined in the comic pictures, for neither "Stolen Magic" nor "A Favorite Fool" is excruciatingly funny, while "Old Heidelberg" and "The Coward" unfold dramatic tales in a fairly engrossing manner. Raymond Hitchcock is the star of "Stolen Magic," and Eddie Foy and the numherless little Foys cavort in "A Favorite Fool."

When the silent nature of the moving picture is considered the problem of the director who produces a funny film hecomes more apparent. Mr. Hitchcock in real life is exceedingly funny hecanse of his facial expresejon, his voice, and his personality. On the screen he is entirely heneft of the second of these qualifications, and partially of the last-named. For, however much the moviemad may protest, the flickering screen shadow is cold compared to the living presence. The author of the spoken play relies largely on dialogue for his humor, and this the screen comedy must do without.

Considering these manifold handicaps it is not strange that the dramatic pictures were far superior to the farcical ones. A kick properly adjusted, a hand fall into a rain harrel, or a glimpse of garments exposed to the public view only in shop windows is the plot of the unconventional scenario. Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Foy were amusing when their pantomimic powers were disclosed in close-ups, but that was about the only opportunity they had to display their abilities. The movie directors have yet to distinguish tbe difference between vulgarity and humor.

John Emerson adapted Wilhelm Meyer-Forster's romantic melodrama, "Old Heidelberg," for the screen and produced it under the supervision of D. W. Griffith. It is not probahle that many who saw the rich production of this play at the New Theatre will prefer the movie presentation, but the probahilities are that few who saw the former will witness the latter. The sentimental story of the Prince who loved the innkeeper's daughter lends itself well to screen exploitation. Wallace Reid, who will he seen eoon as the Don José in Geraldine Farrar's "Carmen" pictures, is attractive as the Prince. The Griffith touch is noticeahle in some panoramic hattle scenes.

Thomas H. Ince's picture, "The Coward," however, is the best of the new bill. It tells the story of a southern lad forced to join the Confederate ranks against his wishes, who deserts when heside himself with fear. But the hlood of his ancestors finally regenerates him, and single handed, he routs the staff of Yankee officers in war council in the room below the attic where he has been hiding, steals their plans and turns defeat into victory.

Not only is the picture photographically excellent, but the atmosphere of the South has been preserved in the emallest details. And then it is cumulative in interest and in excitement. There is one scene in which the coward, turned hero, pursued on horseback, plunges from a narrow hridge into the stream below. It is a daring feat that draws an audihle gasp from the audience. Frank Keenan gives one of his rugged characterizations of the role of the stern father of the boy, although there is a bit too much of Mr. Keenan standing pointhlank before the camera, turning his head slowly from left to right, hreathing visihly the while.

In the Strand Theatre the beautiful Pauline Frederick was shown in a picture version of "Zaza." This was one of the films that underwent a baptism of flame in the fire that destroyed the studios of the Famous Players. It was in the vault and was left untouched.

Theda Bara, in a melodramatic picture entitled "Sin," was the feature shown in the Academy of Music. William E. Shay acted the principal man's rôle for the picture, which was taken in the studios of William Fox. "The Song of the Wage Slave" was the feature offering in the Eighty-first Street Theatre. "The Majesty of the Law," a picture designed to exhibit the capabilities of George Fawcett for acting vigorous types, was projected in the Plaza Theatre.

Baby Born to Sallie Fisher.

Sallie Fisher, the musical comedy actress, who was last seen here in "Watch Your Step" at the New Amsterdam last Spring, is the mother of a baby girl born Saturday. In private life Miss Fisher is Mrs. Arthur Houghton. Mr. Houghton is also associated with the stage, being one of Charles Dillingham's managers. Young Miss Houghton has a little hrother several years her senior.

London to See "Chin-Chin."

"Chin-Chin" le to he produced in London. Alfred Butt, director of the Palace, has completed arrangements with Charles Dillingham for the English rights to the musical comedy, and it will he presented in London ahout Dec. 1. In order to copy the Globe produetion as closely as possihle, moving pictures of the performance will he taken and the musical numbers will be recorded on talking machine disks.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Behold Thy Wife" has heen chosen as the title of the new play by William Harlowe Briggs which Henry W. Savage has accepted for production. Rehearsal has heen called for next Monday under the direction of George Marion.

"Our Children," Louis Anspacher's comedy, which ended its engagement on Saturday night in Maxine Elliott's Theatre, may not leave New York. Negotiations are under way for another theatre and after several changes in cast, if present plans carry, the engagement will he resumed.

"Ill-Starred Babbie," a comedy hy Will W. Whalen and Bartley Cushing, will have its first performance next Monday night at Lebanon, Penn. Later it will be offered in New York.

Donald McDonald and Bert Gilbert have been engaged hy E. A. Weil for important roles in "A Bare Idea," a musical play in which Dorothy Arthur will he starred.

A new scene showing the launching of a dreadnought at the Brooklyn Navy Yard with the attendant crowd will be added to "Town Topics" at the Century tonight. Adelaide and Hughes's dance, "The Cat and the Canary," which was deleted after the dress rehearsal, will be given a place again in the revue.

The company that will be seen here later in Frank Mandel's farce, "Sherman Was Right," will go to Rochester today, where the first performance will be given on Wednesday night. Hale Hamilton, Sam Sidman, Ben Hendricks, Martin Alsop, Jeffrys Lewis, Georgie Laurence, and Ernest Cossart are among the principals.

About the time the "Carmen" picture, for which Geraldine Farrar acted makes its appearance at the Strand, another film, based on Prosper Merimee's immortal story will be shown. It is the result of a year's work in the studios of the Fox Film Corporation. Theda Bara acted the title role for this version.

SHAKESPEARE CELEBRATION

Many Clubs Make Plans for Tercentenary Anniversary.

Plans for the city-wide celebration of the ter-centennary anniversary of the death of Shakespeare are assuming definite shape. The celebration is being arranged hy the New York City Shakespeare Committee, and among the bodies that will participate are the Drama League, the Players, the English Folk Dance Society, the Philharmonic and New York Symphony orchestras, and various schools and colleges of the city.

The celebration will hegin with performances during the Winter of the plays of Shakespeare and other Elizahethan dramas in colleges, schools and clubs. It will culminate with the presentation hy the Players of a community masque written by Percy MacKaye. This will be given on or ahout April 23, the anniversary day.

While these events are being held in New York there will be similar celebrations in the larger cities of the country under the auspices of the Drama League. This organization hopes to present the masque at some of its other centres.

There will be special music programs and a prize will he given for the best composition on a Shakespearean subject. A series of morris and sword dance competitions and of English country dance halls will he held under the auspices of the English Folk Dance Society, organized recently to spread the knowledge of the dances of Shakespeare's time. Walter Damrosch of the New York Symphony and Josef Stransky of the Philharmonic have announced programe of music inspired hy Shakespeare, and the libraries will place the scores and books dealing with the age so they will he easily accessihle to their readers.

SPANISH COMPOSER COMING.

Enrique Granados to Hear Premiere of His Opera at the Metropolitan.

The Metropolitan Opera Company yesterday issued its prospectus for the coming season. Among the promises is the presence of Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, for the premiere of his opera, "Goyesca," the first Spanish opera to be given at the Metropolitan. The new productions mentioned are Borodine's "Prince Igor" and a revival of Bizet's "Les Pecheurs de Perles."

The season will hegin on Nov. 15 and will last twenty-four weeks, the first twenty to he devoted to opera and the remaining four to the prodnctions of the Diaghieff Ballets Russes. The regular subscription performances will take place on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons. There will be a Saturday night series later in the season, an afternoon cycle of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen," some special performances of "Parsifal," and some special matinée performances of the novelties and certain other operas.

Among the new engagements not already mentioned is that of Jan Hythckke to be stage director for the German répertoire.

The new singers listed are Maria Barrientos, Ida Cajatti, Julia Heinrich, Edith Mason, Helen Warrum, and Erma Zarska, sopranos; Flora Perini, contralto; Giacomo Damacco, tenor; Giuseppe De Luca, baritone, and Pompilio Malatesta and Henri Scott, basses. Giuseppe Bonfiglio has been newly engaged as premier danseur.

The new conductors are Gaetano Bavagnoli and Arthur Bodaneky.

WANTS ALIEN ACTORS TAXED

Wilton Lackaye Assails Rule Exempting Their Incomes Here.

When Wilton Lackaye goes to Washington next week he plans to visit the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and ask him why he made a ruling recently that foreign actors playing in America were to be exempted from paying an income tax, while native-born players must remit. Mr. Lackaye announced his intention at a meeting of the Woman's American Club, for which he was the principal speaker, last night in the Hotel Majestic. The motto of the club is "America for Americans," as Mrs. Beatrice Goldie, its President, announced, and this proved an excellent cue for Mr. Lackaye, who is never bapher than when extending fists across the sea.

Mr. Lackaye said he did not object to artists of any country who had anything to teach us marketing their art here, but he did object to the clase he termed noisy adventurers who came to exploit America, get a hatful of money, and then return homo to make fun of us."

When Mr. Lackaye assailed the Commissioner's ruling a murmur went up from the women and with the actor's instinct for the psychological exit, Mr. Lackaye sat down. Then Mrs. Goldie read a copy of resolutions the club had sent to New York managers asking that they give preference to native players, and answers from several managers. Among the other speakers was Howard Kyle of the Actors' Equity Association.

COCKATOO A 'QUICK STUDY.'

Boy Wins an Engagement for His Pet in Cast of "Treasure Island."

A double-creeted cockatoo that proved a quick study obtained the engagement for the rôle of Captain Flint in the forthcoming production of a dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" at the Punch and Judy Theatre. Charles Hopkins, who will produce the play in his little playhouse this month, advertised Saturday in THE NEW YORK TIMES for a parrot that could he taugbt quickly three words.

A clever youth who knew his "Treasure Island," with the mental agility of a stage detective, jumped to the conclusion that those words must be "Pieces of eight, pieces of eight," rehearsed bis bird in those lines, and walked away with the engagement.

Broadhurst Play Tonight.

George Broadhurst's new play, "What Money Can't Buy," will be presented in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on Tuesday night of next week. The first performance will be given tonight in Baltimore. The central theme of the drama was written for George Fawcett, and it is said to provide him with excellent acting opportunities. His supporting company includes Anne Meredith, Sydney Shields, Edith Camphell Walker, Adelaide Russ Wbytal, William B. Mack, Frank Kemhle Cooper, Robert Cain, Calvin Thomas, and William Devereux.

Farewell to "Grumpy."

Cyril Maude will end his return engagement in "Grumpy" at the Empire on Saturday night, although the size of the audiences in the three weeks he has heen there has indicated that he might stay indefinitely. When it was seen that notwithstanding the fact that the play was in its third year, its drawing powers were unimpaired, an effort wae made to change Mr. Maude's bookings, but it was found impossible to substitute others for them, and he will hegin his tour next week.

Tris Speaker in a New Role.

The audience at the Century saw a basehall hero in a new rôle last night. When Will Rogers had finished his performance with the lariat he led from the wings a man whom he introdnced at Tris Speaker of the Red Sox. Mr. Speaker then proceeded to do some of Mr. Rogers's twists with the rope, with almost as much dexterity as the cowboy himself. The audience liked the idea of the player, who is to take part in the world's series, performing with a lariat and applauded enthusiastically.

MEN BURIED 6 DAYS FOUND ALIVE IN MINE

Workers Entombed in Pennsylvania Colliery Crawl to Top of Chute to Escape Drowning.

TWO DAYS WITHOUT FOOD

One Saved Dinner Pail When Crash Came, Preventing Starvation of Prisoners—All Will Recover.

LANSFORD, Penn., Oct. 3.—The nine miners who were entombed last Monday in the Foster Creek tunnel of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at Coaldale, hy a slide of coal dust, were taken out alive at 4:25 this afternoon.

They were found on top of a chute in which they had crawled to escape a flood of water that had broken from an abandoned working and caused more than 300 feet of gangway roof to fall, shutting off means of escape. The men are now in the hospital, and reports from there tonight hold promise that all will recover. None of them, however, was in condition tonight to tell of their harrowing experience.

The rescued men are Elmer Herring, Peter Lermick, Joseph Murphy, John McAndrew, Dominick Holcheck, John Bononus, Michael Bodoidy, Joseph Lagonis, and Charles Matchakis. Two fellow-mine workers, William Watkins and George Hollerwood, made their escape from the underground prison on Tuesday after crawling through holes made in the fallen rock and coal.

The rescue was accomplished after two hundred mine workers and company officials had hattled for six days against discouraging conditions in the choked-up gangway. Their task was made more difficult hy a three-foot stream of water which flowed from an adjoining working and which could be regulated only hy the constant operation of many pumps.

After hlasting and tearing away more than 300 feet of solid rock, coal, and timbers that had been wedged tightly into the gangway hy the fall of the roof, rescue forces early today reached an open space, down which a stream of water poured from the undermined source. Once more their work was checked hy the presence of an even deeper flow of water. A wooden platform resembling a large raft was built above the surface of the water, and the rescuere advanced toward the cbntes where the entombed miners had taken refuge.

At the top of Chute No. 27, down which the coal from upper veins is thrown to the loading cars, the men were found huddled together. All were terribly weakened hy their 150 hours' imprisonment, but when they saw the lights of the rescuers they hailed the party in weak voices.

The relatives and friends of the entombed men, who had been constantly at the mouth of the shaft since Monday, awaiting news from their beloved ones, did not know that the men were found until the first of the stretcher-bearers came out of the tunnel and lifted their hurden into the ambulances. The report quickly spread, and eoon 5,000 persons from the surrounding towns were gathered at the mine shaft.

Several of the rescued men talked cheerfully to their stretcher-hearers while being taken from the mine and from them it was learned that fish oil and a few crushed chicken bones had made up their principal diet until Thursday, when the latter "delicacy" gave out and the fish oil composition proved to be the only item on the hill of fare.

Each of the men had in his pockets several cakes of a fish oil substance that is used by mine workers in lamps and which gives a smokeless flame. One of them, John Bononus, saved his own life and that of his fellow-workers as the principal speaker, last night in the Hotel Majestic. The motto of the club is "America for Americans," as Mrs. Beatrice Goldie, its President, announced, and this proved an excellent cue for Mr. Lackaye, who is never bapher than when extending fists across the sea.

Mr. Lackaye said he did not object to artists of any country who had anything to teach us marketing their art here, but he did object to the clase he termed noisy adventurers who came to exploit America, get a hatful of money, and then return homo to make fun of us."

When Mr. Lackaye assailed the Commissioner's ruling a murmur went up from the women and with the actor's instinct for the psychological exit, Mr. Lackaye sat down. Then Mrs. Goldie read a copy of resolutions the club had sent to New York managers asking that they give preference to native players, and answers from several managers. Among the other speakers was Howard Kyle of the Actors' Equity Association.

193 DIVORCE PLEAS UP TODAY, UNOPPOSED

Many Nationalities in Long List in Which the Defendants Offer No Protest.

When Justice Newhurger takes his seat in Special Term, Part III. of the Supreme Court today he will face a calendar of 193 undefended divorce cases. Today is the opening of the Fall Term and the divorce actions represent the accumulation of cases filed since the close of the June Term added to those continued from the previoue term.

How many of the cases Justice Newhurger will hear depends upon the evidence ready and upon the number of cases in which the plaintiffs are prepared to proceed. The roll of the plaintiffs will hc called and it is certain that counsel for many of them will aek for adjournments, but others will he ready to go ahead. Those adjourned will be put on the calendar for some future day and the Justice will hear the evidence in as many as possihle of those ready.

As the actions are undefended, the evidence will all he on one side. It will consist, for the most part, in the rehearsal of grievances hy plaintiffs, and, if history is repeated, a majority of the plaintiffs will he women, so the Justice will he the audience for chapter after chapter of domestic infelicity.

A glance at the names in the list of the seekers for divorce indicates that no particuler race or nationality predominates, Deutsch, McGrath, De Sihho, Csengcr, MacFarland, Montecuollo, Wilheme, Markowitz, Takacs, Di Franco, Solomon, Classon, Kwiatek, Willlams, Morris and Jones are picked at random from the list.

J. Wesley Johnson.

J. Wesley Johnson, a noted horseman and breeder of New Jersey and founder of the firm of J. W. Johnson, Silverware, of 32 Maiden Lane, New York, died yesterday at his home on Wachung Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., in his seventy-second year. He was born near that city and founded his firm, first in John Street, nearly fifty years ago. Mr. Johnson was one of the oldest commuters of Plainfield, and was the first to advocate the establishment of the "club car" on the Jersey Central Railroad.

Justice John P. Elkin.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—John P. Elkin, Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and formerly one of the most prominent figures in the politics of this State, died in a hospital here tonight following an operation for liver trouhle. He was 58 years old, and was elected to the Supreme Court eleven years ago. From 1890 to 1899 he was Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and was defeated for the Gubernatorial nomination in 1902 hy Judge Samuel Pennypacker, tbrough the efforts of Senator Matthew S. Quay. His home was in Indiana, Penn.

Reynold Kohlhaas.

Reynold Kohlbaas, a pioneer silk loom builder of Paterson, N. J., died on Saturday in St. Joseph's Hospital in that city in his sixty-third year. He was born in Paterson and was one of the best known textile machinery men in this country. Mr. Kohlhaas started in business with his father, who owned a small factory in the old Gun Mill district. During the past forty years he had invented many improvements in silk machinery.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10PM. Register today!

CLINTON STEPHENS DEAD.

Founder of Clason Point and Engineer Expires on Long Island.

Clinton Stephens, known as the founder of Clason Point, whose property there is said to he worth more than $1,000,000, and who was formerly widely known as a railroad and bridge builder, died on Friday on the farm where he was born in South Bay, L. I., in his eighty-second year.

Soon after becoming a civil engineer, Mr. Stephens built parts of the Erie Railroad and the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad. He also built the Hawks Mountain, Haverstraw, and Shawangunk tunnels. In 1879 he received the contract to build the San Hilario tunnel in Mexico, which was to drain great silver mines. During the following year his camp was attacked, his four American foremen killed, and he barely escaped with his life.

In later years he became a member of the contracting firm of Stephens & O'Rourke, which built a section of the aqueduct and the New York & New England Railroad. Sixteen years ago he retired and bought eighteen acres of land at Clason Point and founded the Summer resort and the Clason Point Amnsement Park.

Benjamin Myer Brink.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Benjamin Myer Brink, an author and authority on the history of this State, died today at his home in Katshaan, Ulster County, in his sixty-eighth year. He was a lineal descendant of Huyhert Lamhertse, who came to this country in 1658 and whose son, Cornelius, adopted the name of Brink and became the first of that family in America. Mr. Brink was the author of "The History of Saugerties" and for many years was editor of "Olde Ulster," a historical and genealogical magazine.

Obituary Notes.

VICTOR SCHLEICHER, a veteran of the Civil War, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles N. Brooks, in Rutherford, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year. A son also survives him.

EDWARD H. CARPENTER, formerly in the insurance business in Boston and later maker of fishing lines, died on Saturday at his home in Castine, Me., in his forty-sixth year.

Mrs. CAROLINE F. SEARLE, widow of Harkell A. Searle, one of the founders of Searle, Bailey & Co., manufacturers of straw goods, of this city, died on Saturday at her home, 142 West Fifty-eighth Street, in her eighty-second year.

PETER MASSOTH, a retired butcher of this city, died recently at the home of his son, Dr. Harry P. Massoth, in New Rochelle, N. Y., in his sixty-first year.

Miss CORNELIA S. POST, daughter of the late Andrew J. Post, a member of the firm of Post & Post, building contractors of this city, died on Saturday at her home in Englewood, N. J.

ALEXANDER J. BROWN, for many years a sportsman in this city, died yesterday at his home, 156 St. Mark's Avenue, in his sixtieth year. He was formerly an amateur baseball player and of recent years was well-known as a prize fight referee.

CHARLES W. CROSSMON, proprietor of a hotel at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., died of a paralytic stroke there yesterday. He was 66 years old.

HENRY J. LANE, who served three terms in the Assembly, died at his home in Sacket Harbor, N. Y., on Saturday. He was 70 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

EGGLESTON.—Born, Oct. 2, 1915, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Allan Egleston, Jr., of 464 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

ROBINSON.—To Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Robinson (nee Mabel Schsuer), a son, Oct. 2, 1915.

ALTMARK.—Sept. 30, 235 East 50th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Altmark, a son.

KANNER.—Sept. 30, 1,723 Madison Av., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Kanner, a son.

KLEIN.—Sept. 26, Bruner Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. V. Klein, a daughter.

LEVINE.—Sept. 30, 2,340 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Levine, a son.

LIPMAN.—Sept. 29, 2,116 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Lipman, a daughter.

MALKENSTEIN.—Sept. 30, 183 Hooper St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Malkenson, a daughter.

NORTON.—Sept. 29, 300 East 15th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Norton, a son.

SOLOMON.—Sept. 27, 1,327 Bristow St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Solomon, a daughter.

WORDES.—Oct. 1, 829 Beck St., to Mr. and Mrs. R. Wordes, a son.

WYLLINS.—Sept. 29, Women's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Wylline, a son.

Engaged

BLUM—NATHAN.—Selma Nathan to Joseph Blum.

BUSTO—SCHLOSS.—Mathilda Schloss to Leo J. Busto.

COHEN—MEYERS.—Anna Meyers to David Cohen.

CORPEN—WALFISH.—Mayme Walfish to Louis Corpen.

FISHER—DOBLIN.—Jeannette Doblin to Frankly M. Fisher.

FREUNDLICH—SELIGMAN.—Fannie E. Seligman to Harry N. Freundlich.

FRIEDMAN—JANOVER.—Dorothy Janover to M. Friedman.

GANS—MEYER.—Lucille Meyer to Sol M. Gans.

GOLDBAUM—LICHTIG.—Helene Lichtig to Frederick H. Goldbaum.

GORDON—LAUPHEIMER.—Henriette L. Lauphelmer to William E. Gordon.

HARRIS—LONDON.—Rae London to Joseph Harris.

KAVALER—WILINSKY.—Alma Wilinsky to Bernard Kavaler.

KENDZUR—SAMUEL.—Sadie E. Samuel to Hy Kendzur.

KICHLER—DAVIS.—Etta Davis to Louis A. Kichler.

KOHNFELDER—GREENFELD.—Gertrude Greenfeld to Harry Kohnfelder.

KUNSTMAN—KLAPPER.—Lillian Klapper to Dr. Joseph Kunfman.

LAFF—SHEPERD.—Lillian Sheperd to Isador M. Laff.

OBERMEISEL—Cora Sobel to Lawrence Ober.

ROTHENBERG—BOBROWSKY.—Eva Bobrowsky to Herman Rothenberg.

SALMON—WOWE.—Beatrice M. Loewe to Wallace A. Salmon.

SCHAEFFER—PASSLER.—Anna Fassler to Samuel Schaeffer.

SCHWARTZ—PLATT.—Ida Platt to Willard Schwartz.

SILVER—ROSENBERG.—Mildred Rosenberg to Bernard Silver.

STURTZ—UNSCHULD.—Fleda Unschuld to Theodore J. Sturtz.

TREUHOLD—STRAUSS.—Carrie Strauss to Henry Treuhold.

WEINSTEIN—GITSKY.—Frances Gitsky to Jack Weinstein.

WEISEL—COHN.—Helen Cohn to Isidor Weisel.

Married

THORON—COOPER.—Oct. 2, 1915, at King's Chapel, Boston, Mass., hy the Rev. Howard N. Brown, Miss Louisa Chapin Hooper, daughter of the late Edward William Hooper of Boston, to Ward Thoron.

AMBROSE—McKENNA.—Sept. 26, Helen McKenna to Thomas E. Ambrose.

KOCH—WOLF.—Sept. 30, Estelle Wolf to Harvey B. Koch.

WARNER—BLIMBINE.—Sept. 30, Cora M. Blimbine to M. J. Warner.

Brooklyn.

VERITY—McCREERY.—Oct. Effie I. McCreery to Ansel P. Verity.

Died.

BRINK.—Died at Katshaan, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1915, Benjamin Myer Brink, in his 68th year. Funeral from his late residence, Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—Charlotte P. Brown, wife of William H. Brown, on Sunday, Oct. 3. Funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 12 noon. Philadelphia papers please copy.

CADMUS.—In Ridgewood, N. J., Oct. 2, 1915, Cora Adelia Cadmus, aged 50 years 8 mos. 29 days. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 90 North Maple Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CHANROUX.—At her late residence, 153 Smart St., Flushing, L. I., Oct. 3, 1915, Marie Juliette, widow of Eugene Chanroux, aged 74 years. Funeral private.

COX.—On Sunday, Oct. 3, 1915, Hannah beloved wife of Chas. Cox. Services at her late residence, 829 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

DAVIS.—On Sunday, Oct. 3, 1915, Moe Davis. Funeral from his late residence, 72 East 113th St., 11 A. M.

DE LONG.—At Denville, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 1, 1915, Emily J., widow of Delavan De Long. Funeral services will be held at the home of Robert H. Illingworth, 27 Walnut St., Newark, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.

DUTCHER.—At East Orange, N. J., Oct. 2, 1915, Helen Hamilton, wife of Edward H. Dutcher. Funeral services will be held at the Munn Av. Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M.

GARIEPY.—Marcella C. Gariepy (nee Leddy), beloved wife of Louis J. Gariepy. Funeral from her late residence, 1,364 Marmion Av., on Tuesday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to

RED SOX STRONG IN FIELDING—FEDERALS IN CLOSE FINISH—GOLF—ATHLETICS—FOOTBALL

RED SOX WILL LEAD PHILLIES IN FIELDING

World's Series "Dope" Shows Both Infield and Outfield of Boston to be Stronger.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

	Value in Offense.	Value in Defense.	Value in Val. in Season.	Val. in Series.
Whitted	780	632	770	732
Lewis	774	665	762	749

INFIELD AND OUTFIELD VALUES.

Infield—				
Red Sox	2391	2374	2909	2906
Phillies	2936	2729	2841	2803
Outfield—				
Red Sox	2316	2601	2231	2320
Phillies	2285	1993	2229	2219

With the comparative figures of Whitted and Lewis, left fielders of the rival teams, we reach the finish of the study of the regular teams, and with rather surprising results. The fact that Philadelphia's outfield shows so well when studied in comparison with the famous Red Sox trio is astonishing, and shows that Moran's team has a lot of strength for which it has not received credit. While the Red Sox outfigure the Phillies by a rather heavy margin in both the infield and outfield, it is not enough to offset what advantage may be gained through comparison of pitchers alone. The Phillies are not outclassed. We find that their pitchers will have to pitch about 7 per cent. better ball than the Red Sox to equalize the difference in hitting power, and that the fielders will have to do about 8 per cent. better than they do regularly to bring them to the Boston standard, unless the Red Sox fall off much in their work. Figures show that neither team is likely to hit as hard as it does in season, because the opposing pitchers "dope out" to cut down its batting and reduce the attacking strength all round. But to the final comparison of the regulars. There is a big surprise in those figures. You would not suspect that Whitted, cast off by the Boston Braves, ranks so closely up to Duffy Lewis this Fall that there is small choice between them. Neither did I until I studied the dope carefully and analyzed each man's work.

Whitted Keeps Team Happy.

When you come to figure an individual ball player you must make allowance for his disposition, if that tends either to enhance the value of his work or to detract from it. Whitted is an odd ball player. He has disposition. Last year he was one of the most valuable of the Braves. He was the happy disposition, the fellow who turned serious situations into a joke, who laughed and frowned between players, smoothed over difficulties, stood between some of the athletes and Stallings, often taking the scoldings of the irascible manager upon himself to shield some more sensitive person. Stallings used him when he wanted to vent his ire upon the team, and Whitted grinned and passed it off with a jest. On the Phillies' team he has been invaluable in keeping up the team spirit during discouraging times. He has cheered the players along, furnished the "pep" and the punch that some of them needed, and made Moran's way easier by his tact in straightening out those little difficulties or clashes that so often injure a ball club.

Whitted is a dangerous man on the attack, resourceful, quick to switch his plan, and he can hit. He humps that old grape fruit to the tune of about .280, gets on a lot of times, and is one of the top-notchers in run scoring for his team. His fielding is not brilliant, but it has been satisfactory, and with a steady job assured he has really done better work this year than he did last. On the bases he is not a speedy man, but he is tricky, trying to outguess pitchers, and he steals a fair number of times, principally by catching the other team unprepared. He is just a little above the average in mechanical ability for outfielders. He watches batters closely, and he works hard and fights all the time. It is his spirit and punch that make him compare so well with his rival.

Duffy Lewis is one of the problems of the series. We are eo accustomed to refer to Boston's wonderful outfield that at times we take it for granted that it is flawless. Carrigan does not figure things that way. He sits down there on the bench and sees a lot of things that are forgotten by the fens. There was a time late this season when it seemed as if Lewie would be benched and that Hendrickson would get a steady job in left field. It was rumored through the American League that the change was certain, but it did not take place, as Lewis braced considerably in his work, especially in hitting.

Lewis is not the greatest outfielder. He is scarcely above the average as a mechanical fielder, but he has strong points, too. His ability to throw and to cut off hard drives that go foul after crossing third keep the Boston grounds, and to retrieve the ball before it gets into that embarrassing corner is one of his strong points which will come in hand, even on the Braves' new field. He has a rather short field near the foul line, and he can get to anything inside the harrier. He has nerve and courage in going against fences and stands for fly balls. He is inclined to make his worst breaks at the most important moments of games, possibly through ill-luck, more probably through over-anxiety to make the play. Every ball player calls this luck, but I have a suspicion that there is a psychological reason for muffs and fumbles at important times.

Lewis a Good Hitter.

One thing is certain—you never can say Whitted isn't trying, and that charge was brought against Lewis late in the season because he seemed to lack his old confidence and looked discouraged. I know that a lot of ball players who hold iron-clad contracts did not try hard this year beyond protecting themselves. I have seen outfielders deliberately stop batted balls, let them fall to the ground, and then toss them back to the infield instead of trying to scoop them cleanly and make a play. I heard Lewis accused of this, but he own team-mates indignantly denied it. They said "Duff" just had a little slump in his work. He can hit. He is one of the best of his kind of hitter, and is liable to clean up at any time with a terrific smash to left. He hits the left-handers well, and he hits good pitching. I have before me the clipped scores of a dozen games in which Boston made few hits off opposing pitchers, and Lewis in almost every case was one of the few who scored hits, especially up to July 15.

That is an interesting feature of doping these fellows. I took all the box scores of the season and sorted them in reference to the number of runs made by the Red Sox—shut-outs, one-runs, two runs, and so on. Then I studied through each man's record to see what kind of pitching he was hitting, and whether he hit the good ones, the bad ones, the left-handers, and so on. There were some revelations in the process. Then I took the opponents' scores in the same order and studied the pitching of the Red Sox from that angle, studying what kind of batters hit them and what kind they fooled. In that way one gets a pretty fair line on the ability of the men against all sorts of pitchers, and it will be a surprise to you to see how well Whitted has done against classy pitching. Whitted ought to hit fairly well against Boston's pitchers, and he was one of the chief contributors to Philadelphia's scoring. Not that he will hit hard, or that the Phils will score many runs, but he is liable to deliver the timely blow that may settle a close game.

Tomorrow we pass along to the catchers, and reach the more important stage of the dope.

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Giants Win in the Ninth.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—Burns's single in the ninth, sending in two runs, gave the New York Giants a 6 to 4 victory over the Colonials, an independent team, in an exhibition game here today. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Giants	0	0	0
Colonials	0	0	0

Batteries—Schupp, Ritter, and Dooin; Watson and Waters.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 5; Chicago, 4.
Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Kansas City, 2.
Baltimore, 9; Newark, 5.
Newark, 6; Baltimore, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	88	61	.591	5
Boston	79	68	.538	7
Brooklyn	79	70	.530	6
Chicago	73	80	.477	1
Pittsburgh	73	81	.474	0
St. Louis	72	81	.471	1
New York	68	79	.462	7
Cincinnati	71	83	.461	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	99	47	.678	8
Detroit	100	54	.649	0
Chicago	93	61	.604	0
Washington	84	66	.560	4
New York	68	81	.449	7
St. Louis	63	91	.409	0
Cleveland	57	95	.375	2
Philadelphia	41	108	.275	5

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston, (2 games.)
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Beats Cleveland in Last Game of the Season.

DETROIT, Oct. 3.—Detroit, playing its last game of the season, defeated Cleveland 6 to 5, and established an American League record. The Tigers won 100 games this year, something no club in the league, which finished in second place, had previously accomplished. Cobb also set a base stealing record. His theft of second base in the second inning gave him an unofficial total of ninety-seven stolen sacks. The Tigers won the game in the eighth when Burns scored on Dubuc's sacrifice fly. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	5	3	2	2	2	Wille, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Vitt, 3b	4	0	1	2	1	Ch'en, ss	4	1	2	3	7
Cobb, cf	3	0	2	1	1	Roth, cf	5	0	1	1	0
Veach, lf	4	0	1	0	0	Smith, rf	5	1	1	2	0
Cford, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Kirke, 1b	5	0	2	14	0
Burns, 1b	4	1	2	12	0	Fisher, 3b	4	0	1	0	4
Young, 2b	4	0	1	2	4	Turner, 2b	4	0	0	0	2
McKee, c	4	1	3	7	1	O'Neil, c	3	2	2	2	3
Cleskie, p	2	1	1	0	5	Klepfer, p	3	0	1	0	2
†Moriarty	1	0	0	0	0	W'gns, lf	1	0	0	0	0
James, p	0	0	0	0	2	Jones, p	0	0	0	0	2
Dubuc, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	35	6	13	27	17	Total	38	5	12	24	15

*Batted for Klepfer in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Covelesk'e in the sixth inning.
Errors—Roth, Smith, Kirke, Veach.

Detroit	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1—5

Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Bush, Cobb, O'Neil. Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 2. Sacrifice fly—Dubuc. Double plays—Turner, Chapman and Kirke; Cobb, Bush and McKee. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Klepfer, 1; off Coveleskie, 3. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 10 in 6 innings; off Hemee, 2 in 2 innings; off Dubuc, 0 in 1 inning; off Klepfer, 11 in 7 innings; off Jones, 2 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Klepfer, 2; by Coveleskie, 4; by James, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Walleco and Evens. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

White Sox Make Clean Sweep.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Chicago made a clean sweep of the series with St. Louis today when they won their final game of the season, 6 to 2. The locals hit Hamilton opportunely, Felsch and J. Collins each making home runs. Faber pitched in fine form until the eighth inning, when he weakened and gave way to Russell, who held the visitors safe. The fielding of Shotton and Sisler was a feature of the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy, rf	4	1	0	3	0	Shotton, lf	5	1	3	2	0
Weaver, se	3	0	1	2	5	H'ward, 1b	4	0	1	10	2
E.C'ns, 2b	3	2	1	1	5	Sisler, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Felsch, cf	3	1	1	4	0	Pratt, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Risen, lf	3	0	0	3	0	Walker, cf	4	0	2	1	0
J.C'ns, 1b	3	1	1	12	0	Austin, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
B'b'ne, 3b	2	0	1	1	3	Lavan, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Mayer, c	3	1	1	5	2	Agnew, c	4	0	1	5	2
Faber, p	2	0	0	0	2	Hem'ton, p	3	0	1	1	0
Russell, p	0	0	0	0	0	*Severeid	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	6	7	27	17	Total	36	2	0	24	12

*Batted for F. R. Hamilton in the ninth inning.
Errors—J. Collins, Sisler.

Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Two-base hits—Sisler, Hamilton. Three-base hit—Meyer. Home runs—J. Collins, Felsch. Stolen bases—Weaver, E. Collins, Walker. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, Faber, Weaver. Double play—Steverd, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 3; off Faber, 1. Hits—Off Faber, 9 in 7 1-3 innings; off Russell, 0 in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton, (E. Collins.) Struck out—By Hamilton, 3; by Faber, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

RED SOX MAY TAKE TRIP.

To Play at San Francisco if They Win World's Championship.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The Red Sox will go to San Francisco to play a picked team in a special series, if they win the forthcoming world's series, President J. Lannin said today. Whether the Philadelphia Nationals will make the trip in the event of their success in the big series, is still uncertain. President William F. Baker told the National Commission in New York yesterday.

President Lannin said that according to the plans under discussion the new world champions will play a team selected from the best players in both major leagues. Games are to be played on the way West, the trip lasting about one month.

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CLOSE GAMES FOR BASEBALL TITLE

Twenty-three Series Have Been Played for the World's Championship.

Although thirty-one years have elapsed since the first battle for the baseball championship of the world was won by the Providence (R. I.) "Grays," there were several years in which the struggle was not repeated, so that the coming contest between the Boston Red Sox and the Philadelphia Nationals will be the twenty-fourth series to be played for the world's title. The inaugural contest in 1884 was won hy the Rhode Island team, then champions of the National League, in three straight games from the Metropolitans, the standard bearers of the old American Association of that year. Unavoidable lapses occurred in eight of the subsequent seasons. There was no competition in 1891 or 1893. There was also a five-year lapse from 1898 to 1902, inclusive, but in 1903 the Boston Americans beat the Pittsburgh Nationals five games to three. The following year's championship was claimed by the Boston Red Sox by default, as the New York National League Club would not permit its 1904 pennant winners to play the American League champions.

In 1905, however, the two major leagues arrived at an understanding after the matter had been thoroughly discussed during the Winter months, and the world's championship competition was placed on a solid hasis. The National Commission assumed control of the annual series and made it compulsory for the pennant winning clubs in each league to have their teams play a series of games. Rules were adopted by the National Commission which governed everything connected with the post-season battles. Arrangements were completed regarding the disbursement of the gate receipts between the winning and losing players, the club owners and the National Commission, and everything was done to the satisfaction of everybody interested.

Under these new conditions the post-season games were resumed, and they have been played every year regularly since 1905. In the Fall of that year the New York Giants defeated the Athletics of Philadelphia four games to one, and scored the first winning of the world's title under the new régime. The rival Chicago clubs had the issue between them in 1906, Comiskey's White Sox winning the honors by four games to two. The Detroit Tigers won the American League pennant for the next three years in succession, but failed to add the world's title to their string of victories, as they were beaten in the post-season battles of 1907 and 1908 by the Chicago Cubs, and the following year they lost to Pittsburgh, when the Pirates nailed both the world's championship and National League pennants to their mast. Connie Mack and his Athletics were dominant factore in the two following years. They scored a four to one victory over the Chicago Nationals in 1910, and in the 1911 series they squared their defeat by the Giants in 1905 by taking McGraw's players into camp four games to two in the battle for the world's title.

Then followed the great eight-game series between the Boston Americans and the Giants. Probably for a long time to come 1912 will he remembered as the "banner year," as, in addition to a tie game, the Red Sox players, several of whom are still in the Boston line-up, went the limit and defeated Manager McGraw to a four to three defeat. The Athletics scored a third world's victory in 1913, with the Giants again losers, the New York team winning only one game out of five. Last year the Boston Braves made a clean sweep in the post-season games, taking four straight from the Athletics after a sensational spurt and final victory in the National League race. The results of the world's series follow:

Year.	WINNERS.	Games Won.	LOSERS.	Games Won.
1884	Prov., N. L.	3	Metropolitan, A. A.	0
1885	Chicago, N. L.	3	St. Louis, A. A.	3
1886	St. Louis, A. A.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2
1887	Detroit, N. L.	10	St. Louis, A. A.	4
1888	New York, N.L.	10	St. Louis, A. A.	4
1889	New York, N.L.	6	Brooklyn, A. A.	3
1890	Louisv'e, N. L.	3	Brooklyn, A. A.	3
1892	Boston, N. L.	5	Cleveland, N. L.	0
1894	New York, N.L.	4	Baltimore, N. L.	0
1895	Cleve'd, N. L.	4	Baltimore, N. L.	1
1896	Baltimore, N.L.	4	Cleveland, N. L.	0
1897	Baltimore, N.L.	4	Boston, N. L.	1
1903	Boston, N. L.	5	Pittsburgh, N. L.	3
1905	New York, N.L.	4	Philadelphia, A. L.	1
1906	Chicago, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2
1907	Chicago, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	0
1908	Chicago, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	1
1909	P'hurgh, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	3
1910	Phila., A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	1
1911	Phila., A. L.	4	New York, N. L.	2
1912	Boston, A. L.	4	New York, N. L.	3
1913	Phila., A. L.	4	New York, N. L.	1
1914	Boston, N. L.	4	Philadelphia, A. L.	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cubs Defeat St. Louis and Finish in Fourth Place.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Vaughn pitched the Chicago Cubs to a 7 to 2 victory over St. Louis today in the final game of the season, the result giving the locals fourth place in the league standing, while the visitors were dropped to sixth place by virtue of Pittsburgh's victory over Cincinnati.

Sallee was knocked out of the box in the second inning when two errors, a pass and three hits came together, yielding four runs. Meadows finished and was hit for three runs in the same inning. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murrey, rf	3	1	0	1	0	Smith, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	1	4	5	Dolan, lf	4	0	1	0	1
Schulte, lf	4	1	1	1	0	Miller, 2b	3	0	1	1	7
Z'man, 3b	3	1	2	1	3	Long, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Saier, 1b	3	1	1	11	1	W'gales, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
W'ros, cf	4	1	1	1	0	Betzel, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
Phelan, 2b	2	1	0	3	3	Snyder, c	3	1	0	5	3
Bresn'n, c	2	0	1	5	1	Horn'y, ss	3	1	1	3	2
Vaughn, p	3	1	1	0	1	Sallee, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Meadows, p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	29	7	8	27	13	Total	32	2	6	24	15

Errors—Murray, Fischer, Miller, Betzel.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Hornsby. Three-base hit—Long. Stolen bases—Fisher, Snyder. Earned runs—Chicago, 5. Sacrifice Hits—Phelan, Bresnahen. Double plays—Miller, Hornsby and Gonzalez; Fisher and Seier. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; off Meadows, 1; off Vaughn, 2. Hits—Off Sallee, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Meadows, 5 in 6 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Vaughn, 5; by Meadowe, 4. Wild pitch—Meadows. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Herzog's Errors Help Pirates.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 3.—Herzog's three errors and Adams's good pitching were responsible for Pittsburgh's victory here today, 5 to 3. The locals made three runs off Kantlehner in the third inning, and he was relieved in the fourth, after passing one man. Pittsburgh scored four runs in the fifth off an error, two singles and two more errors. They made another in the ninth off three successive singles. Scors:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	1	3	3	0	Killif'r, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Joh'n, 1b	4	2	2	6	2	Groh, 3b	4	1	1	3	4
Barney, cf	5	1	1	1	0	Beall, lf	3	1	0	3	0
Hi'b'n, rf	5	0	2	2	0	Grif'h, rf	3	0	1	0	1
Wi'g'r, ss	4	0	2	5	2	Herzog, ss	3	1	1	1	4
Viox, 2b	5	0	1	2	4	Wi'w, 2b	4	0	2	1	1
Baird, 3b	3	0	1	1	3	Lavan, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Gibson, c	4	0	0	8	2	Wingo, c	4	0	0	4	1
Kanti'r, p	1	0	0	0	1	Ech'd'r, p	3	0	0	0	2
Adame, p	3	1	0	0	2	*George	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	5	10	27	11	Total	31	3	7	27	13

*Batted for Schneider in ninth inning.
Errors—Baird, Herzog, (3,) Schneider.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—J. Wagner, Carey, H. Wagner. Stolen base—Groh. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, H. Wagner. Double plays—H. Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 10; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 4. Bases on balls—Off Kantlehner, 4; off Adame, 2; off Schneider, 2. Hits—Off Kantlehner, 5 in 4 innings, (none out in 4th.) Off Adams, 2 in 6 innings. Struck out—By Kantlehner, 3; by Adams, 4; by Schneider, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

WINS FLAG BY A POINT.

Chicago Takes Federal League Pennant by Narrowest of Margins.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3.—Joe Tinker's Whales won the Federal League pennant yesterday by defeating Pittsburgh in the second game of a double-header by a score of 3 to 0. Chicago lost the first game 5 to 4, after an exciting eleven-inning engagement. By winning from Kansas City, St. Louis, Fielder Jones's team, jumped up within a point of Chicago, while Pittsburgh went down to third place. Only four points separate the three teams, the Whales leading St. Louis by a single point.

The margin of Chicago's victory is probably the smallest ever known in a big league pennant race. Chicago has 86 games won and 66 lost, a percentage of .566. St. Louis won 87 games and lost 67 and has a percentage of .565, while Pittsburgh's standing was 86 won, 67 lost and a percentage of 562. Another remarkable state of affairs for a big league race is that only 39 points separate the first five clubs. Such a hanket finish has never been seen in the National or American League.

The outcome of the Federal League race has been problematical for many weeks and the advantage has see-sawed from one team to another time and again. It has been a hard fight right up to the last game and Joe Tinker's following here is much elated over the success of the North Side Federal Leaugers.

The final standing of the clubs is as follows:

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	86	66	.566
St. Louis	87	67	.565
Pittsburgh	86	67	.562
Kansas City	81	72	.530
Newark	80	72	.527
Buffalo	74	78	.487
Brooklyn	70	82	.461
Baltimore	47	107	.305

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Splits Double-Header and Leads Pittsburgh.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—In the tightest league race on record, the Chicago Federals narrowaly captured the flag by winning the second game of a double-header from Pittsburgh after having dropped the first game.

Darkness held off just long enough to permit the Chicago team to take the title and put Pittsburgh in third place. Three runs in the sixth inning of the second game, however, settled the ownership of the emblem. The enormous crowd went wild over the victory.

The scores were: Pittsburgh 5—0, Chicago 4—3. The first game went to eleven innings, while the second was called after the visitor's half of the seventh inning.

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1—5	11	2
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0—4	12	1

Batteries—Rogge, Knetzer, and Berry; McConnell, Prendergast, and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	7	1	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	2	0	

(Called; darkness.)

Batteries—Balley and Wilson; Knetzer, Allen, and Berry.

Newark Divides Double-Header.

Newark wound up its Federal League season yesterday at Harrison Park, N. J., by dividing a double-header with the Baltimoro Terrapins, the scores being 9 to 5 and 6 to 0. Fifteen hits off four Pep pitchers tell why the invaders won the first game, while in the second contest Ed Reulbach had the Baltimores completely baffled, holding them to a trio of hits, and striking out twelve. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	2	1	4	2	0	0	0	0—9	15	1	
Newark	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—5	8	5	

Batteries—Black, Quinn, and Russell; Whitehouse, Kaiserling, Moran, Billiard, and Rariden, Huhn.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	0	
Newark	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	—6	8	1	

Batteries—Young and Owens; Reulbach and Huhn.

St. Louis in Second Place.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—St. Louis won second places in the Federal League race by defeating Kansas City in the closing game of the season today, 6 to 2. Plank, who replaced Crandall in the third inning, after the visitors had made two runs, pitched shutout ball. The scors:

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	2	0
St. Louis	6	10	0

Batteries—Heening and Brown; Crandall, Plank and Chapman.

ST. ANSELM'S VICTORS.

15,000 See Catholic League Champions Win at Polo Grounds.

The St. Anselm's team, winner of the pennant in the Catholic Baseball League, defeated the All-Stars 6 to 4 at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon in the presence of about 15,000 fans. The annual game between the winners of the pennant and the pick of the other teams in the league is the banner attraction of the season in the Catholic League, and yesterday there were a numbr of prominent men in the stands. Colonel John Whalen, Treasurer of the New York Baseball Club, threw out the first ball, and among those who occupied boxes were Mayor Lannon of Yonkers, District Attorney Francis Martin of the Bronx, Judge Muiqueen, Judge Rooney, Harry Hempstead, and Jim Corbett.

St. Anselm's hatters went right after Murphy, who was pitching for the All-Stars. Murphy's wildness, coupled with a couple of hits, gave the league champs two runs in the first inning. They added three more off Murphy in the third. Then Murphy was taken out and Shea went in to pitch. In the sixth he was relieved by O'Brien, who held the St. Anselm's clan scoreless during the rest of the fray.

Lee, the star pitcher of the St. Anselm's club, was on the firing line against the All-Stars, and he did not allow a hit until the fourth inning. The All-Stars were able to get men on bases in nearly every inning, but Lee would tighten up his left-hand delivery when the All-Stars seemed about to win. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Anselm's	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	x—6	7	3	
All Stars	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1—4	6	2	

Batteries—For St. Anslem's Lee and Hodler; for All Stars, Murphy, Shea, O'Brien and Malloy.

Yankees Lose at Waterbury.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 2.—The Yankees were defeated hy the Waterbury Independents, 6 to 3, in an exhibition game here today. Acting Manager Mullen of the Yankees accepted on behalf of Manager Donovan, who was unable to be present, the gift of a gold headed cane from the local admirers. Donovan was a former resident of this city. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Independents	1	3	1
New York	2	0	0

Batteries—Tucker and Cosgrove; Pich, Brown and Kruger, Alexander.

Motor Speedway Racing Dates.

The Philadelphia Motor Speedway Association track now nearing completion near Philadelphia will open the 1916 racing season on April 23. This date has been awarded the association by Chairman Kanenerdale of the A. A. A. This date is given with the one provision that, should the Vanderhilt Cup race be held in the East next year, the Philadelphia opening date be two weeks prior to the Vanderhilt race. The A. A. A. Contest Board decided on dates for New York's Spring and Fall meetings for 1916 as May 13 and Sept. 30. Chicago date will be June 14. Other dates granted were: Des Moines, July 4; Sioux City, July 5; Omaha, July 15; Tacoma, Aug. 5; Elgin, Aug. 18 and 19; Providence, Sept. 16. Indianapolis, as usual, will have May 30 for the date of its big event.

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GOLF CHAMPIONS IN FOUR-BALL MATCH

Smith and Nicholls Defeat Hagen and McNamara at Great Neck, 3 and 2.

Alec Smith, former open and Metropolitan champion, paired with Gilbert Nicholls, present Metropolitan titleholder, won from Walter Hagen, holder of the Massachusetts Open Championship, and Tom McNamara, Western Open Champion, in a four-ball match yesterday at Great Neck, by a score of 3 up, 2 to play. It was truly a meeting of the mighty, as these four men have long been reverenced as wizards of the links, and they played yesterday for real money. The match was thirty-six holes, but as the last nine holes of the Great Neck course are in poor condition, the men circled the first nine holes four times, and this seemed to make McNamara so dizzy that toward the last he started putting in circles. Some moving picture men, who wished to get a picture of the balls dropping on the green across the water hole, set up their camera on the green at the side of the pin, but Alec Smith's first shot drove them to cover. The cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Smith—										
Out	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	6	4	—40
In	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	—38 78
Nicholls—										
Out	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	—36
In	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	5	3	—31 67
Hagen—										
Out	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	—36
In	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	—37 73
McNamara—										
Out	3	4	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	—38
In	5	2

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Were the financial situation a simple instead of a complex thing it could be said to have consisted last week in the surprisingly successful underwriting of the $500,000,000 loan to Great Britain and France. Practically all other events from a financial point of view centred around that one, and before the week was over it was made abundantly plain that the country was becoming conscious of the very great step forward which it was taking in freeing its foreign trade from the danger of inanition through a lack of credit on which to carry it on beyond the limited point to which it could be carried on a cash basis. Trade sentiment is notably more hopeful, and it is so to no mean extent because of the fact that we have found our way to doing for our trade with other markets what European markets for so long did for our trade with them. There were other factors, of course, some of them of far-reaching consequence, but it was this one which did most to give greater vitality to the others and to make it possible for the United States to say that it had won its spurs in international finance.

It is only an accident that we are doing this financing for countries at war. If one could conceive of a similar exchange situation in a time of peace with not even a threat of war it would be as imperative for us to make this loan as it is today. It might even be said with justice that it would be still more imperative, for the reason that a certain large amount of our present trade could be done no matter what the difficulties in the way of paying for our products might be. But that, after all, is a minority part of our commerce with other nations, and it would have been shortsighted in more ways than one had we made the belligerency of these borrowers a reason for refusing the credit to which they are entitled and for which they are paying a price eminently attractive to American bankers. That it is attractive is shewn clearly enough by the very quick response which was made to the informal offering of participation in the underwriting. A chance to participate was offered to the entire country, and it needed only the incentive of the attractive price finally agreed upon between the Anglo-French commission and our bankers to bring the loan all the support it needed, and even more.

American finance will be a very different thing after the making of this loan than it has been up to now. No investment market as powerful as ours, no money market with resources as great as ours, has ever been as provincial as ours. In making a $500,000,000 loan to Great Britain and France for the purpose of fostering our trade with those countries directly and indirectly with all of the rest of the trading world, we are shaking off that provincialism and laying claim, and justly, to a really important share in international finance. The transaction which does this is epochal. The term fairly characterizes this up-to-now greatest financial undertaking in which our bankers have ever engaged.

If this loan is to make us greater financially than we have ever been, and there can be no reason to doubt that it will, it is only reasonable to expect that its favorable influence will ramify into all the high roads of our commerce and into many of its byways. It is because that is true that this loan has been able to command the support which has come to it. Granting a course of events as favorable as recent events have been for the nations obtaining this loan it will be surprising indeed if the popular demand for these five-year 5 per cent. bonds of Great Britain and France does not assume very large proportions. In the first instance the loan is being underwritten mainly by those in a better position than most individual investors to realize the far-reaching ramifications of this financing, but if what is reasonably to be expected happens the market for these five-year notes, yielding to private investors 5½ per cent. or more, will pass into a second stage which will consist in a market predominated by country-wide appreciation of the desirability of an investment which carries the joint obligations of two of the greatest industrial nations; which has priority over all their home borrowings, and which at the option of the holder is convertible into a fifteen to twenty-five year 4½ per cent. bond, which will give the buyer of these notes a hold on the credit of these great nations for a period long enough to make possible in all probability a marked recuperation from the handicap under which war has placed the borrowing power of these countries. The inconsequential effect exerted by the opposition to this loan which sought to prevent it entirely points very clearly to the fact that the need of making the loan was very clearly understood in most sections of the country, if not in all, and that its terms were regarded as most attractive.

Directly many other factors seemed perhaps more closely related to last week's stock market than the success of this international financing, but in perspective it is more than likely that the market which we have recently had will be connected with the flotation of this great loan more intimately than with any other one thing. There was plenty of opportunity last week to speak a word of caution to speculators, and the opportunity was not neglected, but any view of the course which financial affairs are taking—and the stock market is but an incident in a much larger situation—which neglects to take count of the far-reaching favorable effect of many existing factors in the American situation would amount to neglecting the part played by the mainspring because of giving too great attention to some other less primary part of the financial mechanism. There can be no doubt that the avidity with which speculators seized some of the opportunities which were offered to them last week to bid up stocks rapidly, and no doubt in some instances recklessly, caused more conservative traders to pause. The fact must not be neglected, however, that underlying such market effervescence is the solid sub-strata of the present business situation, which is in many phases most favorable as it certainly is exceptional.

The very fact that we are called upon to lend $500,000,000 to two of our best foreign customers is proof of the enormous scale on which we are trading with other nations. The record of the steel trade has been reflecting chiefly this foreign business, but it is coming more and more to show the effect of increasing home business as well. The great bulk of our crops, now that the opportunity is open for a free foreign market for our surplus production, becomes an even more important factor than it previously was in the commercial outlook. We cannot move crops as great as those which we are harvesting, nor can we export manufactured goods on the scale on which we are now exporting them without a great deal of traffic coming to the railroads over and above their reducible minimum of home demand. We cannot be extraordinarily prosperous in our foreign trade as we are without our home trade in many different ways deriving advantage from it. The demand for labor is increasing without a normal addition to the labor supply through immigration, and by force of circumstances we are steadily reaching toward a position of greater industrial independence. In addition to all this we are beyond question in the strongest position financially which we have ever occupied. Were all of these favorable facts present without the uncertainty of the after-effects of war we would be in a position so extraordinarily favorable as to exclude all doubt about a long period of great activity in affairs commercial as well as financial. The fact that the security market has been moving forward as it has been doing is one of the several things which go to show that the great majority of people believe that notwithstanding these war uncertainties our position is sufficiently favorable to warrant the expectation of the attainment during the present period of activity of new high points in commercial enterprise, and to attain along with those a broader field in international trade and finance than the United States has ever been privileged in the past to occupy. That is the real meaning of the optimism which is manifesting itself more and more widely in the stock market as elsewhere, but by no means in the stock market exclusively.

LOAN GRATIFIES LONDON.

Market Now Hopes for Steadiness in Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The week was eventful in the city, with the success of the Anglo-French loan crowding other important developments into the background. Some criticism was heard of the terms, even though it is fully realized here that the need for action to correct the exchange situation was urgent and that the United States had been asked to assume a novel position for her, as she had never before been a lender to foreign nations on a broad scale. The cost of the funds to be raised, too, was considered stiff, in view of the fact that American industrial and farming interests will benefit greatly from the greater purchasing power of the borrowing nations.

However, the conclusion of negotiations was hailed with satisfaction, and it is hoped that a result will be a cessation of violent fluctuations in the exchange market. The stability of international rates of exchange is considered far more important than the interest charged for the loan.

Attempts to persuade the British public to subscribe are vigorously discouraged, as such action would tend to defeat the real purpose of the loan. The reason the loan was sought under generous terms was to confine it strictly to American lenders.

The financial situation here was not affected by the conclusion of the loan negotiations, although there are pronounced signs of greater stringency in the money market. Cheap credit is growing scarce, and the banks are able to lend as freely as they desire at 4½ per cent. Changed conditions are partly due to the payment on Tuesday of an instalment of the war loan amounting to about £30,000,000, and also to the payment of £3,500,000 India bills the same day. Another factor was the demand that has existed for the 4½ per cent. Treasury bills, due in three months, at the Bank of England. Many buyers are anxious to obtain them, as they mature within the current year.

The half-yearly Treasury statement to Sept. 30 should show that national expenditures exceeded receipts, the Exchequer balance being reduced to £64,000,000. Last year's war loan is still to be reduced by about £70,000,000, and as Treasury bills for an amount estimated to be about £70,000,000 mature in October, it is believed that the Government will shortly advance the rate for new bills.

The stock market was quiet throughout the week, and generally firm under the influence of successful military operations and the final launching of the American loan. Sellers of large calibre have not been active, but are expected to put out considerable stock next week in view of Secretary Grey's statement that German officers are directing operations of the Bulgarian Army. The situation in the Balkans is considered grave.

BETTER TONE ON BOURSE.

Improvement Follows News of Successes of Allies' Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The settlement terminated satisfactorily without assistance from the Bank of France, and with a carry-over rate of 6 per cent. An improved tone in securities followed news of the brilliant successes of the French and British Armies, but trading was light in spite of the better feeling. Rentes were an exception, selling down to 66f. 50c. for cash and 66f. 85c. for the month-end settlement, the recession being due to the desire of many holders to convert their bonds and buy Russian securities at good prices.

Domestic railroad shares were somewhat irregular as the week ended, but American issues were firm, notably New Haven, Pennsylvania, and the copper stocks which were affected by the tone in London and New York.

The terms of the Anglo-French loan gave satisfaction and the announcement was followed by a fall of exchange rates. The rate on London was quoted at 27.30, and cable rate on New York touched 5.77. Quotations grew steadier today.

The Bank of France has now retired over half the premoratorium acceptances, against which 100,000,000 francs was advanced. The note issue to finance the war totals 13,968,000,000 francs, and extension measures will soon be necessary. The present limit of the issue is 15,000,000,000 francs.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 2, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$28,913,500	$613,107,700
Same period last year		425,061,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.09 82.33	84.48 81.51
Same period last year		89.42 82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	76	75½	76	3
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	135	135	135	21
Allegheny Val. 4s	93½	93½	93½	2
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	81½	81½	81½	3
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102	101	102	14
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	94½	94½	94½	14
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	93	91½	91½	4
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	107	106¾	106¾	24
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	103¾	103¾	337½	
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89¾	88¾	88¼	102
Am. Thread 4s	93¾	95¾	95¾	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	63	63	63	1
Ann Arbor 4s	59	59	59	1
Armour & Co. 4s	92¾	91¾	92	34
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92½	91½	91½	248½
A.,T. & S. F.cv.4s,'60	103½	103¼	103¼	125
A.,T. & S. F.cv.4s,'55	103½	103½	103½	12
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101½	101½	11
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	8
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	83	82	82½	91½
A., T. & S. F. tr. St. L. 4s	86½	86	86½	18
A., T. & S. F., C. & Ariz. 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
A.,T. & S. F.,E.O. 4s	93½	93½	93½	6
Atlanta Gas 5s	103	103	103	1
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	87½	87½	87½	5
Atl. C. L. L. & N. 4s	83	82¾	83	29
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	91¾	91	91	57½
Balt. & Ohio. g. 4s	87¾	86½	86¾	118½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	90	88¾	89	507½
B. & O. S. W. 2½s	84½	83¾	83¾	44½
B. &O.,P.,L.E.W.V.4s	80½	76	80	11
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	100¼	99¾	100¼	222
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102	101½	102	61
Brook. City R. R. 5s	100½	100½	100½	4
Brook. R. T. 5s, '13	100¾	100¾	100¾	195
Brook. R. T. f. 5s	101	100¾	100½	19
Brook. Un. Elev. 5s	98½	98¾	98¾	4
Brook. Un. Gas 5s	103½	103¾	103¾	1
Buff., R. & P. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Buff.,R. & P. gen. 5s	104¼	104½	104½	10
Buff. & Sus. j. d. 5s	86	86	86	5
Col. Gas & El. 5s	94	93¾	93¾	7
Can. Sonth. con. 5s	101	100¾	100¾	8
Central Leather 5s	100	99¾	99¾	71
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	98	97	97	22
Cent. New Eng. 4s	71	71	71	2
Cent. of N. J. 5s	112½	112	112	15
Central Pacific 4s	86¾	85½	85¾	180
Central Pacific 3½s	85½	85	85½	2
Central Vt. 4s	72½	72½	72½	8
Ches & Obio fund. 5s	85	85	85	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	103½	102¾	102¾	3
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	78¾	77¾	78	126
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st cons. 4s	82	82	82	1
Cbes. & O. gen. 4½s	85¾	85½	85¼	16
Chi. & Alton 3½s	44¾	43½	44½	14
Chi. & Alton 3s	52	52	52	10
Chi., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90	89¾	89¾	44
Chi., B. & Q. jt. 4s	97	96¾	97	801
C. B.& Q., Ill. D. 3½s	83¾	83¾	83¾	14
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	93½	92½	93½	14
C., B. & Q., Ia. D. 4s	95½	94½	95½	5
C., B. & Q.,Neb.ex.4s	96¼	95¼	95¼	19
Chi. & E. Ill. cons. 6s	96½	96½	96½	2
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	60	60	60	7
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, T. R.	59¼	59¼	59¼	3
Chi. Gas L. & C.1st	101½	101½	101½	3
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	68¾	68¾	67	52
C., M. & St. P. 3½s,B.	77	76½	77	10
C., M. & St. P. f. 4s	87	85¼	85½	6
C., M. & S.P. 4s '34	86¾	86¾	86¾	16
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	98½	97¾	97¾	3
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	80	87¼	88¼	116
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	96½	95¾	96½	301
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	104	102¾	103	83
C.,M.& St. P.,Dub 6s	106½	106½	106½	2
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	104¾	102¾	102¾	24
C., M. & Puget S. 4s	87¾	87¼	87¼	4
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	110	109½	109¾	12
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	80½	79¾	79¾	23
Chi. & N. W. ex.L.4s	94	94	94	1
Chi.& N. W.deb.5s,'21	101¾	101½	101½	10
C. & N. W. g. 4s	92¼	92	92¼	43
C. R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	80¾	80	80½	43
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	65½	62½	65½	222
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	47	44½	46½	335
C.,R.I. & P. d.5s,tr.r.	45½	43	45½	100
C., St. P. M. 6s	115	115	115	2
C.,St.P.,M.& O.deb.5s	100¾	99¾	99¾	3
C., St. L. & N. O.	105	105	105	1
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	77	75	76	47
Chile Copper 7s	122	123	120	665
C.,C.,C.& St. L. g. 4s	72	71½	71⅞	9
C.,C.,C.& St.L. Sp. 4s	77	77	77	1
C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M.	70	70	70	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	76	76	76	5
Cleve., Sh. L. 4½s	92	91	92	44
Col. F. & I gen. 5s	94	92	94	3
Col. Industrial 5s	79	76	79	54
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	79½	79½	79½	34
Col. & So. 1st 4s	87½	86¼	87½	22
Consol. Gas. cv. 6s	118	117	117	56
Corn Prod. ref. s. f. 5s, 1931	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Corn Prod. ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	94¾	94¾	94¾	1
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	23
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97	96¼	96¼	2
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	94½	93	94½	21
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¾	100½	100⅝	111
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	46	44¾	46	31
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	75	74¾	74¾	33
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	71½	71¼	71¼	11
D. & R. G. con. 4s	70	68½	68½	75
Detroit Edison 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
Det. Rlv. Tunnel 4½s	90	90	90	2
Detroit United 4½s	74	73	73	21
Dist. Securities 5s	68¾	65¼	68¾	302
Du Pont Powder 4½s	103	102¾	103	142
E.T.,V. & G. cons.5s	103	103	103	6
Erie, Pa., col. tr. 4s	86½	86	86	14
Erie 1st con. 4s	80¾	80	80	74
Erie gen. 4s	69¾	69¾	69	46
Erie con. 7s	109	109	109	2
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	66¼	64½	65½	77
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	73½	72¼	73	60
Fla. East Coast 4½s	87	87	87	1
Ft. W. & D. City 6s	104¼	103¼	103¼	8
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103	102	102	28
Gen. Elec. deb. 3½s	76½	76½	76½	4
Georgia Pacific 6s	104	104	104	1
Granby cons. cv. 6s	103¾	103¼	103¾	20
Green Bay deb. 5s	12	11½	12	4
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	95¾	95½	95½	15
Hocking Valley 4½s	90	88¼	90	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	72	71½	72	47
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	26¾	22½	25½	152
Ill. Cent. 4s, '51	97	97	97	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, '52	84	83¾	83¾	9
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	84	83½	84	19
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	99	99	99	1
Ill.Cent.,St.L.Div.5s	68½	68½	68½	1
Ill. Steel 4½s	87½	86¾	87¼	116
Indiana Steel 5s	101¼	100¾	101	40
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '16	176½	145	171	849
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	176	144	170¼	1,289
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74¾	74¼	74½	240
Interboro. R. T. 5s	97	96¾	96¾	489
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	78¼	77½	78	96
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr r.	78¾	76¾	77	574
Int. Navigation 5s	69	69	69	58
Int. Paper 6s	101	100½	101	14
Int. Paper cv. 6s	79	79	79	18
Int. Steam Pump 5s	63½	63½	63½	1
Int. St. P. 5s, t. r.	66¾	64¾	64¾	27½
Iowa Central ref. 4s	46	45	46	9
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	69¾	68½	69¾	81
Kan. City So. 3s	67¾	67¾	67¾	13
Kan. City So. 5s	88	87½	87½	25
Kan. City Term. 4s	85½	85	85	37
Keok. & D. M. 1st 5s	49¾	49¾	49¾	1
Kings Co. E. L. & P. f. M. 6s	113½	113¼	113¼	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	87	87½	85½	3,315
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	95¾	94¾	96¾	172
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	101	101	1
Lacleds Gas ref. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	92½	91½	92½	7
Lake Shore 3½s	82¾	81	81¾	18
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92½	91½	92½	41
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91¾	90¾	91¾	98
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	98½	98½	98¾	2
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	7
Leh. Val. Term. 5s	107	106	106½	3
Liggett & Myers 7s	124	122¾	123	11
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¼	102	102	12
Long Island ref. 4s	84	82¾	84	2
Lorillard 7s	121½	121¼	121½	15½
Lorillard 5s, reg	121	120¾	121	2
Lorillard 5s	99¾	99	99¾	21
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	91	90½	91	64
Louis. & N. col.tr.5s	99¾	99¼	99¼	1
L. & N., St. L.Div.3s	60	60	60	10
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	100¾	100¼	99¼	100½	2
Manhattan Cons. 4s	87½	87½	87½	8
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	88½	86½	87	20
Mex. Pet. 6s, Ser. A.	106½	106½	107	6
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	83½	80	83	8
Milwaukee Gas 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	2
Minn. & St. L. 1st 7s	105	105	105	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	50	49½	50	5
M.,S. P. & S.S.M.c.4s	85¾	67¾	85½	21
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	91	91	91	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75¾	75	75	83
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	51	49¾	50	56
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	51	50½	50½	14
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	70	70	70	3
M., K. & T. of T. 4s	72½	70	70	10
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	95½	94½	94½	99
Mo. Pacific 4s	34	32	32½	23
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	61¾	61	61¾	9
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	34	34	34	17
Mob. & O. new 6s	107½	106	107½	3
Mohawk & Malone 4s	87½	87½	87½	10
Montana Power 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	45½
Montreal Tr. ref. 5s	90	90	90	2
Morris & Essex 3½s	84½	84½	84½	22
Nat. Enamel & St. 5s	94½	94½	94½	22
Nat. Tube 5s	99	98½	99	65
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	102	102	102	6
N.Y.C.deb.6s ctfs.,f.p.	100¾	100¾	103½	18601½
N.Y.C.deb.6s efs.,2d p.	105¾	103¾	103½	8
N. Y. C., M. C. c. 3½s	70	69½	69½	10
N. Y. C., L. S.col.3½s	71	71	71	30
N.Y.C.,L.S.col.3½s,t.r.	76	76	76	2
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	79	78¼	78½	33
N. Y. C. gen.3½s,reg.	76	78	78	2
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	86½	83¼	86	36
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	88¾	87¾	88¼	440
N.Y., C. & St.L.1st 4s	90	89¾	90	10
N. Y. Dock 4s	72¾	72¾	72¾	1
N.Y.G.E.L.,H. & P.5s	102¾	102¾	102¼	11
N.Y.G.E.L.H. & P.4s	81¾	81½	61¾	6
N.Y., L. & W.Coal 6s	100½	100½	100½	4
N.Y., N.H. & H.cv.6s	112	111¾	111¾	23
N.Y.,N.H.&H.c.6s,tr.	110¾	108¾	110½	16
N.Y.,N.H. & H.c.3½s	70	65¾	68½	29
N. Y., O. & W. ref.	77	74½	74½	6
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	70¾	69	70	66
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	51	48¾	49	107
N. Y., S. & W. r. 5s	93¼	93¼	93½	4
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	97¼	96	96¾	258
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	76	77½	76	12
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	82	80¾	80	34
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	115¼	113½	113½	41
N. & W. Dev'l 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	1
N. & W. P. C. & C.4s	85¾	85½	85½	3
Nor. Pacific 4s	91¼	90¾	90¾	312
Nor. Pacific 3s	63¼	62½	62¾	35½
Ore. & Cal. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	14
O. R. R. & N. cons. 4s	83¾	83¾	83½	38
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	108	108	108	5
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	89	88¼	89	25
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	83¾	82¾	83¼	19
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	85	85	85	9
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	97	96¾	96¾	6
Penn. Co. gtd. 4s	92	92	92	1
Penn. cons. 4½s	103¾	102¾	103	174
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	6
Penn. gen. 4½s, tr. c.	97¾	97¼	97¾	287
Penn. conv. 3½s	100	100	100	80
Penn. 4s, 1943	96	96	96	1
Peo. Gas. Chi., ref.5s	100½	100¼	100¼	4
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	90¼	90	90¼	9
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '19	95¾	95¾	95¾	24
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. A	99	99	99	1
P. Ry.,L. & P. cv. 5s	80	80	80	5
Public Service 5s	88	87	87½	8
Ray Copper conv. 6s	122	115¾	122½	2541½
Reading gen. 4s	93	92	92¾	156
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	92	92	92	2
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	96	94	95	108
Rio Gde. W. 1st 4s	70	69½	69½	15
St. L., I. M. & S. 5s	95½	94¾	95½	24
St. L. Iron M. & S. R. & G. 4s	52½	52½	52½	11
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	6
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	45½	45	45	29
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r.	45	44	44	3
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r. sta.	43	43	43	10
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	67	67	67	10
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r.	67	67	67	2
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sta.	62¼	61¾	61¾	10
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	70½	70	70½	55
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	57	56	56	11
St. P., M.& M.con.6s	117½	117	117½	6
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	100¾	100	100¾	9
St. P., M.& M.con.4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	2
San An. & A. P. 4s	89	89	89	3
San. Fr. & N. P. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¼	14
Seab. A. L.gen.4s,sta.	80	80	80	2
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	67¾	67	67¾	21
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	85¾	83½	84¾	111
South. Bell. Tel. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	29
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	100½	100¾	100¾	8
So. Pacific col. 4s	83¼	82½	82½	116
So. Pacific con. 4s	83	82¼	82¼	355
So. Pacific con. 5s	101	100¼	100½	544
So. Pacific ref. 4s	85¾	84¾	84¾	211
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	79	78¾	78¾	27½
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	96
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	66¾	65	66¾	127
So. Ry., Mem. 4½-5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	3
Stand. Mill. 1st 5s	92½	92	92½	8
T. C. & I., Birm. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
T. Assn., St.L.1st 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	10
T. Assn., St. L. ref. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	1
Texas Co. conv. 6s	103½	102¾	103½	112
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	92½	92	92½	24
Third Av. 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Third Av. ref 4s	81½	80½	81	24
Third Av. adj. 5s	79¾	76¾	76½	153
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	64	63	64	3
Tol., St. L. & W. prior lien 3½s	73	73	73	10
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	49¼	48	49	21
Union Pac. 1st 4s	93	92¾	93¼	129
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	93	93	93	5
Union Pac. conv. 4s	92	90¾	91	155
Union Pac. ref. 4s	86	85½	85½	96
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	49	46	48½	141

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 2, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	8,275,832	117,704,262
Same period last year		45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	85.51	82.76	85.51	58.99
Same period last year			73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
102	Sep. 10	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	...	...	102	..	....
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	33⅝	32	32½	..	16,300
48¼	Sep. 28	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	48¼	42⅜	45⅞	+ 3⅜	145,570
77½	Sep. 28	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	77½	71⅞	74⅜	+ 2⅜	20,840
74	Oct. 1	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical	72	61½	69	+ 7½	25,675
97¼	Sep. 23	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	...	...	97¼	..	....
68⅝	Oct. 1	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	68⅛	64	66⅝	+ 2⅛	47,275
91	Aug. 18	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	88	88	88	..	200
109¾	Aug. 9	87½	Feb. 23	Am. Brake S. & F.	100	100	100	– 2	100
183	Aug. 9	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	176	174	176	+ 8	300
66⅛	Oct. 1	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	66½	61⅞	65½	+ 3½	338,540
108¾	Sep. 30	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	108¾	107	108	+ ½	1,920
95	Oct. 2	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	95	75½	95	+ 24½	243,800
118	Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116⅜	116	116	– 1	350
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	...	...	48⅝	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	162	151	157	+ 6	14,600
120	Sep. 11	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf	...	...	119	..	....
57¾	Oct. 1	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	57¾	52	56½	+ 4½	30,100
99½	Sep. 2	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	99	97	97½	+ 1½	800
104	Sep. 10	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	104	101½	101½	+ 1½	300
12⅜	Sep. 28	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅜	11	11½	– ⅜	15,410
52⅜	Sep. 29	19½	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf	52⅜	48¼	50	+ 1½	23,750
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	23½	22	23	..	4,000
24½	Aug. 30	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	22	18½	22	+ 3½	36,125
41¼	Aug. 30	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	38¾	34¾	38⅜	+ 3¾	8,000
72¾	Sep. 29	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	72¾	61¾	71¼	+ 9¾	180,820
109½	Sep. 27	75	Mar. 1	Am. Locomotive pf	109½	98	99½	+ 1½	2,810
8	Aug. 31	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛	1,500
22½	Mar. 31	21½	Mar. 27	Am. Malt pf	30	20⅜	20⅜	– 2⅞	1,375
88⅝	Sep. 27	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.‡	88⅝	84½	85⅝	– 3⅞	60,500
109½	Sep. 27	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	109½	107½	106⅝	+ ⅝	1,400
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B	81	80⅜	81	+ ½	800
87	Sep. 30	86	Sep. 30	Am. Smelters pf. A	87	86	87	..	800
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	+ 2	200
109½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	108	108	108	..	50
65	Oct. 1	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	65	55	64	+ 9¼	60,400
114½	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	110½	108¾	108¾	– ⅜	8,300
116	Sep. 21	100	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	114⅝	116	..	725
62	Sep. 14	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	...	...	62	..	....
126	Sep. 29	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	126	125¼	123¾	..	8,100
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	228	227	228	+ 2	400
110½	Sep. 25	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf. new	110	110	110	– ½	500
57	Sep. 23	43⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	55	49½	52¼	– ¾	25,600
55¾	Sep. 23	50	Sep. 30	Am. Woolen tr. r	53	50	51	– 1	7,350
99	Oct. 2	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	98	94½	99	+ 4¼	4,950
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf	10	9	9	– 1	800
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	74¾	72⅝	74	+ 1½	161,400
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	5½	5½	5½	+ ½	100
50	Sep. 3	50	Sep. 3	Associated Oil	...	...	50	..	....
105½	Sep. 27	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	105¼	103¾	103¾	– ¾	23,255
101⅝	June 17	92	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101¼	100	100	– ½	3,200
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	112	108	100	+ 1	1,200
150⅛	Sep. 28	26⅜	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	150⅛	99¼	126¼	+30⅜	269,300
114	Sep. 20	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf	114	109¼	112⅞	+ 5⅞	2,500
88¾	Sep. 27	63⅛	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	88¾	87⅜	88	– 1	47,100
74¾	Oct. 1	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	74¾	73⅝	74¼	+ ⅜	4,650
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛	1,100
375	Oct. 2	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	375	350	375	+19	9,200
183	Sep. 24	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	175	155	160	–10	2,575
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	...	...	40	..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf	...	...	80	..	....
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	86	83½	83½	– 1½	6,800
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	...	...	128	..	....
37	Sep. 4	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	33	33	33	– 4	100
84	Sep. 28	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf	...	...	84	+ 1	100
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term	7⅛	5	7	+ 2	1,580
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts.	...	...	80	..	....
36¼	Oct. 2	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	36¼	31	35	+ 5	2,000
79⅜	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	61½	58½	60⅜	+ ⅜	12,750
21¾	Sep. 22	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	21⅛	19	20	– ⅞	11,050
54⅝	Feb. 18	30	July 23	Canadian Pacific	47½	44	46	– 1	2,550
54	Sep. 29	54	Sep. 29	Canada Southern	54	54	54	..	100
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Cananaian Pacific	143	135⅞	137½	– 6¾	30,820
83¼	Apr. 19	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	80	80	80	+ 1¼	100
53⅜	Sep. 29	23⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	53⅜	50¼	53½	+ 2⅝	90,550
108	Sep. 29	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	108	106¾	106⅜	+ 1⅛	1,150
325	Jan. 22	275	July 23	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	...	...	275	..	....
•130	Sep. 22	•110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	...	...	•130	..	....
51⅞	Sep. 21	35⅜	July 8	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅞	50	50½	– 1	18,600
15¾	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton	15	15	15	+ 2	100
22	Aug. 26	11⅜	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf	...	...	22	..	....
14¾	Apr. 19	10⅜	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	13⅛	12	12¼	– ⅞	2,600
36⅝	Apr. 19	25⅜	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	33⅝	32½	32⅝	– ⅝	4,800
98¾	Apr. 19	77⅜	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	89	85⅜	87	– ⅝	15,110
130	Jan. 22	120⅞	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf.	125½	124½	123⅜	+ ⅛	4,800
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest	130¼	127	127	– 1½	4,400
170	Sep. 23	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	...	...	170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	25	20	22¾	+ 1⅜	83,815
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	120	120	120	..	75
131	July 29	124	Sep. 17	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	...	...	124	..	....
48¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper †††	48⅜	45¼	47	+ 1⅝	36,250
36	Aug. 10	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	36	34	34	– 2	300
65	Apr. 1	53½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	65	65	65	+ ¼	300
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	...	...	157	..	....
75	Sep. 29	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	75	75	75	+10	100
109	Sep. 30	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	109	109	109	+ 1½	100
66½	Sep. 29	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	66½	55⅝	62¾	+ 7½	332,300
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	...	...	29	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf	...	...	48½	..	....
49½	Apr. 3	35	Sep. 2	Col. & So. 2d pf	...	...	35	..	....
131⅜	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	131⅝	128¾	130⅝	+ ⅜	13,400
120½	Sep. 30	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	120½	91	116⅞	+26⅝	39,600
109	Oct. 1	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf	108	107	109	+ 3	1,300
30⅜	Sep. 29	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	20⅜	18½	19¼	+ 1¼	76,450
87¼	Sep. 30	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	87¼	84⅝	87	+ 2¼	3,300
49	May 7	40	Sep. 28	Crex Carpet	40½	40	40	– 5	300
109⅞	Sep. 29	18¾	May 10	Crucible Steel	109⅞	96¼	105¾	+ 9¼	243,840
112½	Sep. 29	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf	112¼	108¾	110⅝	+ 1⅞	7,460
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	123¾	117	117⅝	– 2¾	3,600
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	102⅝	101	101	– 1	300
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	97	97	97	– 2	100
153	Apr. 19	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	144	144	144	+ 1	700
429⅜	Apr. 10	399⅜	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	...	...	415	..	....
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	8	7	7	– 1⅛	200
13¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	12	10½	10⅝	– 1	1,000
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	...	...	6⅝	..	....
20½	Mar. 4	20½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	...	...	20½	..	....
127	Sep. 23	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	127½	127½	127½	..	10
•70	July 23	•70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac	...	...	•70	..	....
62	Aug. 17	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	60¼	60¼	60¼	..	100
34⅜	Sep. 28	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	34⅜	28½	33⅜	+ 6⅜	109,900
24½	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	23	22	22⅜	+ ⅜	5,400
5⅞	Sep. 30	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	6	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅜	300
12⅜	Sep. 25	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	10½	10½	10½	– 2¼	100
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	...	...	100	..	....
•605	Aug. 27	•605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	...	...	•605	..	....
78¾	Sep. 25	69	Sep. 1	Elec. Storage Bat.	78¼	73¾	74	– 2¾	10,000
33⅜	Sep. 27	19⅝	Feb. 24	Erie	33⅜	31⅞	32¼	– ¼	111,800
53⅞	Sep. 27	22¼	Feb. 24	Eric 1st pf.	53⅞	51½	51¾	– 1¾	33,950
41¾	Sep. 25	27	Feb. 25	Eric 2d pf.	41¾	40⅜	40⅞	– ⅝	1,800
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	35	31¾	35	+ 3	1,300
65	June 12	20	Mar. 15	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	52	48½	51⅞	+ 3⅜	4,500
300	Aug. 27	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL.	290	288	290	– 3	530
112	Sep. 28	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	112	112	112	+ 1	100
178½	Aug. 27	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	178¼	173	178	+ 4	42,000
375	Sep. 28	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	375	310	350	+53½	5,162
115¾	Sep. 13	83⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf	113¾	113	112	+ 1¼	2,000
79¼	Sep. 29	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	79¼	70⅜	78	+ 8⅜	163,935
110	Oct. 2	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf.	110	109¼	110	+ 1½	500
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	...	...	88	..	....
122⅜	Apr. 19	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	122⅜	118⅜	118⅜	– 3½	13,100
50½	Sep. 29	25¼	Jan. 7	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	50½	45⅛	48¼	+ 3⅝	249,725
69⅛	Oct. 1	45⅜	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n	69⅛	65¼	67	+ 1	31,400
85	Sep. 15	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY.,L.&P.	...	...	85	..	....
101	Sep. 23	95	Apr. 20	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	100	100	100	– 1	200
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	...	...	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	...	...	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	...	...	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	..	2
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	108	105¾	106¾	– 1¼	900
44¾	Oct. 1	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	44¾	35⅝	42⅜	+ 6⅞	351,035
24¼	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. o.	21	19⅝	19⅝	– 1⅜	6,450
78	Sep. 9	40	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	78	76¾	78	..	220
22⅜	Aug. 30	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n.	21	19¾	19¾	– 1	11,000
77	Sep. 9	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf.	74⅜	73¼	73⅜	– 1¼	5,750
2¼	Oct. 2	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	24¾	18¼	23	+ 3¾	12,300
50	Oct. 1	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	50	38½	47¾	+ 9¼	8,500
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	109½	106	106½	– 2¼	4,000
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	...	...	117	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Jan. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	70	68	70	+ ½	630
114	Jan. 14	100¾	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	...	...	99½	..	....
219¾	Sep. 23	208½	Sep. 30	Int. Nickel	217½	208½	213	– 2	3,720
107	Sep. 27	107	Sep. 27	Int. Nickel pf.	107	107	107	..	115
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	11¼	10	10	..	4,600
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	40⅞	39½	39½	+ ½	5,100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	...	...	6¾	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	...	...	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K C., FT. S. & M.pf.	...	...	68½	..	....
29¾	Aug. 12	20¾	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	26⅜	26½	26½	– 1¼	6,300
61	Sep. 27	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	61	59	59	– ½	1,100
88	Apr. 26	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	83	83	83	+ 3	200
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	...	...	109	..	....
•69½	Feb. 15	•67½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	...	...	•67½	..	....
122	Apr. 20	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	126	126	126	..	10
185	Oct. 1	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	185	160	185	+25	600
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	...	...	112	..	....
94⅜	Sep. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	94⅜	77½	88⅛	+ 9½	198,300
106	Apr. 13	92¾	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	103	102	103	+ 1½	900
9¾	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼	400
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	23½	21	23	+ ¾	600
148	Aug. 11	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	147½	145	145	– 1¼	8,300
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	...	...	225	..	....
119⅝	Sep. 9	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118	118	118	..	250
49¾	Sep. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	48	42½	44	– 4⅜	1,100
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25½	23½	25½	+ 2¼	900
105¾	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	...	...	93	..	....
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	65	65	65	+ 5	100
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	175	175	175	– 1¼	100
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	116	114	116	+ 4	200
123½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nasbville	122½	122½	122½	..	50
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ⅜	200
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	67½	66	66	– 1½	300
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	...	...	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd.	127	127	127	..	200
40¼	Apr. 23	30	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	...	...	39	..	....
103⅝	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	...	...	102	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	54⅛	51¾	52	+ 1⅛	24,050
94⅜	Sep. 22	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	93	91	92½	– ½	6,500
49¼	Sep. 22	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	47½	42¾	44½	– ½	16,800
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores	52½	47	47	– 4⅜	500
98⅛	Mar. 15	84⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf	96	96	96	..	300
97•	Apr. 26	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	92¼	87	89½	– 1½	52,650
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	...	...	87	..	....
31½	Oct. 2	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	31½	27⅜	31¼	+ 3¼	85,035
•100	Feb. 8	•100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	...	...	•100	..	....
13	Sep. 15	8	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. Louis	13	12¾	12¾	+ ¼	300
49	Feb. 15	24	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. L. pf.	...	...	24	..	....
124	Aug. 11	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122	119	119	– 2¾	900
132	Apr. 10	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	125	125	125	..	50
75	Mar. 3	70	Sep. 17	M., St.P. & S.S.M.L.	...	...	70	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	4	Sep. 17	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	4	5	– 1	9,450
40	Apr. 25	10½	Sep. 25	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	12	10½	12	..	3,700
18¼	Apr. 19	1⅝	July 27	Missouri Pacific	4¾	3⅝	3⅝	– ⅝	10,500
60½	Sep. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	60½	56	59	– 1	1,600
107⅝	Sep. 3	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	106	105	106	+ 1	950
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	...	...	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	163	Sep. 9	Morris & Essex†	163	163	163	..	100
128	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	...	...	122½	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 9	National Biscuit	130	121¼	129	+ 6½	5,500
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	...	...	124	..	....
90	Aug. 27	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	88	85⅝	86⅝	– 1	1,900
109½	Sep. 29	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	103½	109½	109½	+ ½	100
32½	Oct. 2	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	32½	28½	32	+ 3¾	49,601
92	Oct. 1	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	92	90	92	+ 3	425
68	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	68	63½	67	+ 1¼	29,700
112¾	Sep. 10	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	110¼	110¼	110½	– 1	100
23	Jan. 9	14½	Aug. 31	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	19½	19½	19½	+ 5	100
7½	June 4	4¼	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	6½	6½	6½	+ 1½	200
16⅞	Apr. 27	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	15½	14¼	15	+ ⅝	12,200
164⅝	Sep. 22	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	163¼	155½	159	+ 2	13,650
98½	Sep. 27	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	98¼	96⅞	97	– ¾	27,350
36⅜	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ 1⅜	200
75	Aug. 11	75	Aug. 11	N.Y.C.&St.L. 1st pf.	...	...	75	..	....
•50	Oct. 2	•50	Oct. 2	N.Y.C.&St.L.2d pf.

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 2, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,560,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	50	52
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E. ($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	103	104
Do pf. ($50)	1,869,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	49	49¾
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Aug 2, 15	345	347
Do pf.....	14,236,200	1¾	Q	Aug 2, 15	106½	108¾
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	61	62
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	79	80
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.....	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	63	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	18
A. W. W. & E. 5s, '34...	8,997,400	2½	S	A. & O.	63	65
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	94
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	..
Blr. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	84½	87
Bf'C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102½
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	74	79
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	86	86¼
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47..	5,633,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con. R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	40	42
Do 5s, '99...	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
C.R.1st5s,'31	5,485,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Powe.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	93	97
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	91
C.R., G. & E. Do pf....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	65	..
Com. Fr., R. & Lt.	831,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	90
Do pf.....	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	52	53
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	80	81
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
C. T. of N. J.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	85¾	86½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29..	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
Cp. G. E. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	91¾
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	91	94
Dt. Ed. Co..	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	125	127
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
El. Ed. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	61	66
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	96½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s.....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	76	80
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	89	93
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32.	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do pf.....	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	54	58
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st ln. 6s,'33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts...	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	62
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	73½	74½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L. Do 1st ref.5s	9,543,060	..	..	.....	25	26
K. C. B. L. 6s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87½	90
K. C. R.4s,'22	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	100¾	101½
K. C. Met. S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	70
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	95
K. G. & E. pf	500,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	86	90
Do. 5s of '22	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	95	98
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
L. G. & E. 5s, '39..	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile El. pf.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Musk's G. & E. pf.....	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Do. con.5s,'53	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30, 15	59	63
Do ref.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.....	4,585,000	..	..	.....	11	15
N. St. Power 1st 5s, '46..	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	52	55
N. St. Power Do pf.....	5,975,000	..	..	.....	29	30
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	84½	86½
N. Y. Westch. & Bos. 1st 4½s,2004	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Okl. Ry. 5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	77	79
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.....	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87½
O. & C.B.R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Ont. Power..	1,869,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	90	..
Do 1st 5s,'43	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	64	..
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92
Ozark P.&W.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '25..	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '25..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	106
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90½	99¾
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90½	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.....	6,206,000	..	..	.....	14½	15½
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	58	60
Rock. Lt. & P. 5s, '38.....	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46 St.Ja.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37....	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20..	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	90
Salt. L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	715,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32.....	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scran. Ry.($50)	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do pf. ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90½	93
So. Cal. Ed.. Do pf.....	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
Do gsn.5s,'39	10,400,000	1½	Q	Au 15, 15	73½	75
S.W.P.& L.pf	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Pwr.6s,'30	1,563,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	95	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50).....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Do pf. ($50).	9,843,150	..	..	.....	$5½	$6¼
	11,784,950	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	$27½	$28½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 2, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	79	82
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33.....	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6½
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	24½	25½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '31..	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El. L. & P. (Bal.) 4½s,'29	4,423,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	92½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	82
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	36	38
Do 1st pf...	7,713,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	68	69
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	14½	14¾
Do 6s, '22..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	82	83
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85½	86
Do pf.....	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	80½	81½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80¾	81
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	14	14½
Do 6% cum. pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	47	48
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$40	$45
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 2, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv....	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	46	49
Do pf.....	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	59	62
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day Gas 5s.	1,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	850,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.....	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,106,800	½	..	Apr 13,15	55	56½
Old pf.....	9,621,300	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	87½	89
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	86½	87½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	71¼	71½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 2, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	156	158
Do pf.....	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 25, 15	82	85
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)..	4,495,738	1	Q	Au 16, 15	40	43
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	49	51
Am. Brass...	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	200	205
Am. Chicle..	8,000,000	1	M	Sep 20,15	104	109
Do pf.....	8,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	89
Am. Dist. Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	82	84
Do. pf.....	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	94	96
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	¶3	..	Sep 15,15	250	255
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	94½	96½
Bliss, EW.Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	Oct 1, 15	188	195
Do pf.....	1,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	76
Bord. C. M..	21,234,400	4	S	Au 14, 15	109	111
Do pf.....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	105	107
Braden Cop..	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	9¾
Bush Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can. Explos..	3,404,300	1	Q	Sep 30,15	350	375
Do pf.....	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	105	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	140	143
Childs	3,000,000	..	..	Dec 10,14	48	50
Do pf.....	2,499,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	90	92½
Colt's Arms..	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	740	760
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	.....	48½	49
Do a.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	82
D.L.& W.Coal	6,590,700	2¼b	Q	July 1, 15	285	300
Du P.Powder	29,423,708	¶10	Q	Sep 15,15	755	760
Herc. Powd. Co. pf....	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Au 15, 15	113	116
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	104	107
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	24	27
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	80¾	81¼
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	..	Q	Jul 17, 15	150	160
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	4¾
Merg. Lino..	12,799,600	2½	Q	Sep 30,15	185½	186½
N. J. Zinc....	10,000,000	..	..	Jul 21, 15	300	305
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	70	72
Do pf.....	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	95
Rem. Type.. Do 1st pf....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 2d pf....	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	53	56
Royal Bak.P.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 15	153	155
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30,15	148	155
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	103½	105
Savage Arms	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	110	115
Singer Mfg..	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	330	350
Sterling Gum	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	214	217
Sulz. S. pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2½
Wm. R. Arms	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2250	2400

*Ex. div. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 1½% extra. §Incl. 2% extra. ¶—Incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust..	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	340	360
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	435	442
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	470	485
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Sep 30,15	490	500
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Oct 1, 15	985	1000
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	410	415
Farm. Loan & Tr.... ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 15	1120	1140
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	197	203
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Sep 30,15	238	..
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	270	285
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	615	630
Hamilton	500,000	8	Q	Aug 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	120	130
Kings Co....	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 2, 15	630	..
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	98	105
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	110
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	130	140
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	395	410
New York..	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,15	580	600
N.Y.Li. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	970	1000
People's Tr....	1,000,000	1	M	Oct 1, 15	280	290
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,15	370	385
Union	3,000,000	‡5	Q	Sep 1, 15	830	840
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	872	382
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1020	..

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar...	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	110	115
Do pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy..	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Au 10, 15	85	93
Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Sep 15,15	340	380
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 15	163	173
Do pf.....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	107	110
M. & Cand. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	150	160
Do pf.....	2,965,800	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90	101
P., R.-A. T..	1,999,400	4	Q	Sep 3, 15	188	193
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	405	415
Do pf.....	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	119	122
Un.-A. Cigar.	368,500	1	..	Feb 1, 15	30	37
Do pf.....	1,384,900	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	65	72

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	168	174
B'l'n C.R.($10)	12,000,000	..	Q	Jul 15, 15	168	173
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St. & Gr. St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	230
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q	.....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	1,802,000	..	..	.....	..	3
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	..	10
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 2, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	545	555
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	205	208
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	8	S	July 1, 15	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	14

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HUDSON TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $921,310.50;) market value...		$921,310.50
Private securities, (book value, $301,387.06;) market value...		901,387.06
Real estate owned		346,664.70
Mortgages owned		185,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral.		151,296.30
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		702,555.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,229,121.46
Overdrafts		1,272.66
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,089,022.40	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	217,299.55	
		1,306,321.95
Specie		245,158.85
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		41,300.00
Cash items		7,036.84
Other assets, viz.: Furniture and fixtures $6,000.00		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	11,109.05	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	5,686.00	
		22,795.05
Total		$5,462,269.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values— Surplus fund	$600,000.00	
Undivided profits	19,850.80	
		619,850.80
Deposits—Preferred, as follows: Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary		$47,651.97
Deposits by the State of New York		135,000.00
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any, N. Y. City		176,000.00
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check		2,072,062.05
Demand certificates of deposit		87,816.26
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books		116,494.47
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers		12,408.91
Certified checks		150.53
Unpaid dividends		188.00
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers		194,486.65
		3,741,298.84
Other liabilities, viz.: U. S. revenue coll. inc. tax		$80.33
Accepted and tellers' checks		340,314.58
Mortgages on real estate owned		222,000.00
Reserve for taxes, expenses, &c.		3,782.95
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		10,392.37
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		3,500.00
Estimated unearned discounts		12,100.00
		601,120.23
Total		$5,462,269.87

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 13th day of October, 1915, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To reduce the capital stock of the Company from $20,000,000, par value, to $1,000,-000, par value.

2. To change the par value of its shares from $100 to $5 each.

3. To authorize the amount of capital over and above the amount of the reduced capital to be returned to the stockholders pro rata at such times and in such manner as the Directors shall determine.

4. To transact all such other and further business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company.

For the purposes of tha meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Thursday, October 7, 1915, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 14, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. KRUTTSCHNITT, President.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated September 21, 1915.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Lake Superior Corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915, at the hour of Eleveo o'clock in the forenoon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 419 Market Street, Camden, New Jersey, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving, and if approved, confirming the report of tbs Board of Directors of the Company for tha fiscal year ending June 30th, 1915, and of considering, and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company dons and taksn since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of such meeting from and after the 15th day of September, 1915, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon until the 7th day of Octobsr, 1915, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Toronto, Canada, September 1st, 1915.

THOMAS GIBSON, President.
ALEX. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Cincinnati Northern Railroad Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 27, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, tha 27th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for tbs slection of Directors and tha transaction of such other business as may be brougbt before the meeting.

Tha Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, October 6th, 1915, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, October 28th, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

New York & East River Ferry Co.,
61 Broadway.

New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholdere of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of tbs Company, No. 01 Broadway, New York, on Thursday, October 7th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 23d, 1915, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Oct. 8th, 1915, at 10 A. M.

LEWIS A. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come bafors tha meeting, will be held in the office of the Company in tha City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 3rd, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

H. W. WENHAM, Secretary.

New Orleans, La., October 4th, 1915.

September 25th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholdere of The Elsemann Magneto Company that the annual meeting will be held at tha Company's offices, 32-33d Street, Brooklyn, New York, Wednesday, October 13th, 1915, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At such meeting Directors will be elected and other business, which any stockholder may desirs to present, will be considered.

By order of tha Board,

E. GASSMANN, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, October 20th, 1915, the Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on Monday, October 4th, 1915, and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, October 21st, 1915.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, September 9, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.,
42 Broadway, New York, September 30, 1915.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on November 20, 1915, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, October 23, 1915.

The dividend is payable only upon the 550 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value, should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

RATES SET BY LAW UNFAIR, FELTON SAYS

Chicago Great Western President Asserts Year Was Most Trying in Company's History.

MORE FREIGHT TONNAGE

But Revenue Showed Decrease—Net Income for Six Months Amounted to $2,243,205.

The Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, for the year ended June 30, suffered decreases in operating revenue for eleven months out of the twelve. June, the last month of the year, showed a slight increase over the same month of the previous year. The year is referred to in the annual report by Samuel M. Felton, President of the Great Western, as "the most trying, in many respects, since the company's organization." President Felton contends that the average freight and passenger rates allowed by law are unreasonable, and that the changes effected since 1914 prevented the company from making the best showing in its history.

Total operating revenues of the Great Western were $13,722,881, a decrease of $436,252, or 3.08 per cent. Expenses were $10,446,566, a decrease of $477,067, or 4.37 per cent. The net income was $868,136, a decrease of $27,776, or 3.10 per cent., and equivalent to 1.98 per cent. on the preferred stock outstanding.

The ton miles of freight carried during the year actually showed an increase of 1.06 per cent., according to President Felton, whereas the revenue from freight showed a decrease of 3.12 per cent.

"The fact remains," says Mr. Felton in the report, "that the company was obliged to transport this additional tonnage with a reduction in the revenue per ton mile from 7.3 mills in 1914 to 7 mills in 1915. If the revenue per ton mile in 1915 had remained the same as in 1914, the total revenue from freight would have been $10,063,084, the largest freight earnings in the history of the property.

"A similar situation appears in connection with the passenger traffic. The revenue per passenger mile was but 1.95 cents in 1915, compared with 2 cents in 1914. If the rate per passenger per mile had been the same in 1915 as in 1914 the revenue from passengers would have amounted to $3,134,423, or $80,373 more than the actual returns. Taking both passenger and freight together the total decrease in revenue on account of the decrease in the average rates amounted to $497,990, an amount equal to 1.13 per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company. This shows how seriously the slightest reduction in the average rate affects the revenues of the company.

"The average net income for the last six months has amounted to $2,243,205. The decisions of the courts have indicated 7 per cent. as a reasonable return on railroad property. If this amount is capitalized at 7 per cent. it would mean that the value of the road and its equipment is but $22,726 a mile. A physical valuation of the property, when completed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in all probability will disclose a value of at least double that amount. The forty-one railroads in the Western Rate Case showed a return at 7 per cent. on but $28,048 per mile in 1914. It would seem, therefore, that the efforts of the officers of this company and of others in the Western territory to secure increased rates were duly warranted. This situation has been placed before the various commissions and taxing bodies, and yet no substantial relief has been secured."

President Felton says in his report that he sees no encouraging signs of immediate business improvement ahead, so far as the Great Western is concerned. July earnings showed a slight gain, but August and September, he predicts will show a loss.

INCREASES FOR NEW HAVEN.

Net Earnings for Two Months Shows Gain of $680,138.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in the month of August had gross operating revenues of $6,264,053, an increase of $507,144 compared with August, 1914. The net earnings, despite an increase of $25,000 in expenses and a falling off of non-operating income of $66,000, was $678,-537, an increase of $291,278. The gross earnings of the New Haven for the first two months of the new fiscal year were $12,511,712, an increase of approximately $1,000,000, and the net earnings for the two months were $1,425,030, an increase of $680,138. The report for the year so far indicates that the New Haven has completely turned the corner of business depression.

Out of thirteen of the New Haven's subsidiaries, six made net gains for August and seven showed slight losses, the greatest losses being noticeable in the trolley lines sully held in trust for the company. The New England Steamship Company had net earnings of $150,-000, an increase of $40,000. The New York, Ontario & Western had net earnings of $222,000, a decrease of $11,000. The Central New England Railway Company had net earnings of $82,00, an increase of $16,000.

The New York, Westchester & Boston Railway is still unsupporting. Its bonds and notes are guaranteed by the New Haven and interest has been paid regularly by the mother company. The month of August showed an improvement of $4,000 in gross earnings, however. The deficit, exclusive of the interest charge on the guaranteed securities, was only $5,036, compared with $12,825 in August, 1914. The deficit for the two months of the fiscal year was $11,713, compared with $21,134 for the same period last year.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	WHEAT. High.	Low.	CORN. High.	Low.	OATS. High.	Low.	RIBS. High.	Low.	PORK. High.	Low.
Sept. 27	$1.05¾	$1.03	71	68¾	39	38¼	$8.57	$8.37	$13.05	$12.85
Sept. 28	1.05	1.02	..	..	..	..	8.80	8.60	13.25	13.12
Sept. 29	1.06	1.03	..	..	..	..	8.72	8.62	13.40	13.05
Sept. 30	1.15¼	1.03¾	..	..	..	..	8.75	8.47	13.70	13.30
Oct. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.72	8.50	13.50	13.17
Oct. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.85	8.80	13.70	12.85
Week's range	1.15¼	1.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	WHEAT. High.	Low.	CORN. High.	Low.	OATS. High.	Low.	RIBS. High.	Low.	PORK. High.	Low.
Sept. 27	.97½	.96¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept. 28	.98¾	.96¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept. 29	.98¾	.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept. 30	.98¾	.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct. 1	.98¾	.96¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct. 2	.98	.96¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week's range	.98¾	.96¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	WHEAT. High.	Low.	CORN. High.	Low.	OATS. High.	Low.	RIBS. High.	Low.	PORK. High.	Low.
Sept. 27	.97½	.96¾	55¾	54⅞	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept. 28	.98¾	.96¾	55¾	54⅞	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept. 29	.98¾	.97	55¾	54⅞	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept. 30	.98¾	.97	55¾	54⅞	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct. 1	.98¾	.96¾	55¾	54⅞	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct. 2	.98	.96¾	55¾	53⅝	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week's range	.98¾	.96¼	55¾	53⅝	..	..	..	..	..	..

	WHEAT. High.	Low.	CORN. High.	Low.	OATS. High.	Low.	RIBS. High.	Low.	PORK. High.	Low.
Sept. 27	.97½	.96¾	55¾	54⅞	38¾	37⅞	..	..	..	..
Sept. 28	.98¾	.96¾	55¾	54⅞	38¾	37⅞	..	..	..	..
Sept. 29	.98¾	.97	55¾	54⅞	38¾	37⅞	..	..	..	..
Sept. 30	.98¾	.97	55¾	53⅝	38¾	37⅞	..	..	..	..
Oct. 1	.98¾	.96¾	55¾	53⅝	38¼	37⅝	..	..	..	..
Oct. 2	.98	.96¾	55¾	53⅝	38¼	37⅝	..	..	..	..
Week's range	.98¾	.96¼	55¾	53⅝	38¼	37⅝	..	..	..	..

	WHEAT. High.	Low.	CORN. High.	Low.	OATS. High.	Low.	RIBS. High.	Low.	PORK. High.	Low.
Sept. 27	.97½	.96¾	55¾	54⅞	38¾	37⅞	8.57	8.37	13.05	12.85
Sept. 28	.98¾	.96¾	55¾	54⅞	38¾	37⅞	8.80	8.60	13.25	13.12
Sept. 29	.98¾	.97	55¾	54⅞	38¾	37⅞	8.72	8.62	13.40	13.05
Sept. 30	.98¾	.97	55¾	53⅝	38¾	37⅞	8.75	8.47	13.70	13.30
Oct. 1	.98¾	.96¾	55¾	53⅝	38¼	37⅝	8.72	8.50	13.50	13.17
Oct. 2	.98	.96¾	55¾	53⅝	38¼	37⅝	8.85	8.80	13.70	12.85
Week's range	.98¾	.96¼	55¾	53⅝	38¼	37⅝	..	..	..	..

Provisions.

	LARD. High.	Low.	RIBS. High.	Low.	PORK. High.	Low.
Sept. 27	$8.32	$8.20	$8.80	$8.70	..	..
Sept. 28	8.37	8.32	8.55	8.50	..	..
Sept. 29	8.27	8.17	8.77	8.65	..	..
Sept. 30	8.30	8.10	8.85	8.62	..	..
Oct. 1	8.22	8.10	8.77	8.60	..	..
Oct. 2	8.27	8.07	8.80	8.70	..	..
Week's range	8.37	8.10	8.85	8.60	..	..

	LARD. High.	Low.	RIBS. High.	Low.	PORK. High.	Low.
Sept. 27	$8.37	$8.37	$8.80	$8.57	..	..
Sept. 28	8.80	8.60	8.92	8.82	..	..
Sept. 29	8.72	8.62	8.92	8.80	..	..
Sept. 30	8.75	8.47	9.05	8.80	..	..
Oct. 1	8.72	8.50	8.97	8.82	..	..
Oct. 2	8.85	8.80	8.97	8.92	..	..
Week's range	8.85	8.37	9.05	8.57	..	..

	LARD. High.	Low.	RIBS. High.	Low.	PORK. High.	Low.
Sept. 27	$8.05	$8.03	9½	9⅜	..	..
Sept. 28	8.05	8.02	9⅝	9⅜	..	..
Sept. 29	8.05	8.02	9⅝	9⅜	..	..
Sept. 30	8.15	8.03	9⅝	9⅜	..	..
Oct. 1	8.05	8.02	9⅝	9⅜	..	..
Oct. 2	8.05	8.02	9⅝	9⅜	..	..
Week's range	8.15	8.02	9⅝	9⅜	..	..

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
Sept. 27	11.98	11.70	12.38	12.10	12.54	12.25
Sept. 28	12.22	12.00	12.58	12.42	12.75	12.57
Sept. 29	12.15	11.54	12.51	11.95	12.68	12.11
Sept. 30	11.88	11.70	12.29	12.03	12.44	12.10
Oct. 1	11.95	11.68	12.24	11.70	12.36	11.85
Oct. 2	11.72	11.58	12.08	11.90	12.23	12.07
Week's range	11.72	11.54	12.58	11.70	12.75	11.85

	Mar. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Sept. 27	12.81	12.51	12.92	12.65	12.94	12.64
Sept. 28	13.04	12.82	13.16	12.98	13.17	12.98
Sept. 29	12.94	12.33	13.07	12.50	13.06	12.50
Sept. 30	12.71	12.40	12.85	12.60	12.83	12.63
Oct. 1	12.63	12.10	12.78	12.35	12.78	12.40
Oct. 2	12.50	12.08	12.69	12.58	12.70	12.01
Week's range	13.04	12.10	13.10	12.85	13.17	12.40

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

42	Atlantic Ref.	660	645	660 +28
385	Buckeye P. L.	125	105	116 + 9
25	Galena S. O.	162	161	161 + 1
1,405	Ill. P. L., w.	141½	137	137 + 1
404	Ind. P. L.	114	106	114 +12
215	Nat. Transit.	34	32½	33 ..
50	N. Y. Transit.	226	216	228 + 9
10	Nor. Pipe L.	116	116	116 +16
383	Ohio Oil	171	167	167 + 1
1,222	Prairie P. L.	225	205	207 + 4
363	Prie O. & G.	425	420	420 ..
120	So. Pipe Line	235	230	234 +12
128	So. Penn Line	349	345	346 + 8
228	St. Oil, Cal.	310	309	316 + 6
100	St'd Oil, Ind.	480	474	478 +13
21	St'd Oil, Ky.	313	310	313 +28
9	St'd Oil, Neb.	334	334	334 ..
937	St'd O., N. J.	209	199	203 +22
980	St'd O., N. Y.	208	199	208 + 9
130	Union Tank	82	82	82 + 2
196	Vacuum Oil	230	223	229 + 9

MINING.

2,400	†A. C. M. Co.	31	25	25 — 5
4,000	Alaska-J., w.	11⅞	11	11⅞ + ⅛
4,500	Albion Min.	48	40	41 — 2
56,000	†Am. Con.	12½	11	11 — 2
3,650	†Big Cot'wood	5	3	3½ — ¼
4,125	Big L. Co.	3¼	2⅞	3⅛ + ⅛
51,700	Braden Cop.	49	47	48¼ + ¼
12,800	†Booth	47	44	44 + 2
900	Buffalo Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞ — ¼
5,125	Butte-N. Y.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛ ..
6,000	Calc. Copper	100	98	98 — 2
5,900	†Cashboy	6	5	5 + 1
15,000	Cblis C., w.	1. 20⅞	18	20⅜ + 1⅞
167,000	C. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	⅞	1⅛ + ⅛
100	Con. Cop. M.	1½	1½	1½ — ⅛
17,400	†D. El. Butte	8	5	5 — 2½
8,100	†Emma Copper	32	24	25 — 2
2,090	†Florence	50	44	46 + 4
19,420	G'field Cone.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝ + ⅛
11,800	†G'f'd Merger.	19½	18½	19 ..
27,620	Jumbo Exten.	1⅝	1¼	1¼ — ⅛
42,800	†Kewansa	93	85	86 — 2
63,300	K'cott. Copper.	57¼	53	55⅝ + ⅝
100	La Rose Con.	½	½	½ — ⅛
2,500	†Lone Star.	5	4½	5 ..
4,260	Magma Cop.	14¾	14	14¾ + ¼
3,900	†Majestic M.	85	65	85 +25
3,500	Marsh Mining.	38	36	37 ..
11,300	†McIntyre	50	48	48¾ ..
900	†Mich.-Dan.	32	23	32 + 9
308,550	†Mother Lode.	41	30	37 — 2¾
4,840	Nat. Zinc & L.	44	41	42 — 2
500	†Nev. Hills	18	18	18 — 1
21,100	Nipissing	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛ — ⅜
34,000	Ore	8	6⅛	7 — 1
153,400	†Rex Con.	56	53	56 + 2
14,600	†Sdstrm. Con.	12	10½	10½ — ⅛
1,500	†Sells	33	32	32 + 2
9,150	Std. Sil.-Lead	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜ + ⅛
21,300	Stewart	¾	¾	¾ ..
16,580	†Success Min.	90	85	86 — 3
20,100	†Superstition.	24½	24	24½ + ½
1,400	†Tono. Merg.	35	31	33 ..
6,704	Tonopah Ext.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝ ..
200	Tono.C.of Nev.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝ + ⅛
15,000	Tuolumne	½	½	½ ..
2,000	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞ ..
000	West End	60	57	57 — 3
2,995	W.KnobCop.pf.	2⅝	2	2⅛ — ⅜

†Cents per share.

RAILROADS.

8,800	W&b. w. l.	12⅞	12	12½ + ½
7,300	Wab. pf. (a)	43	40	40 — 2⅝
5,000	Wah. pf. (h)	24	22¼	22⅜ — ⅝

BONDS.

$50,000	Braden Cop. 6s.	200	185	195	+49
20,000	Braden Cop. 7s.	200	182	195	+55
15,000	D & H. C. 5s	..	..	..	..
	W. l.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝ + ⅛	
9,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	80	79	79 — ⅞	

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10:30. Register today!

86 SHIPS HELD AT PANAMA.

Clearing of Last Big Slides Expected to Take Some Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 3.—The arrivals at both the canal terminals yesterday and today increased the number of ships awaiting passage through the canal to eighty-six, with little prospect of their getting through at an early date. Canal officials now decline to hazard any prediction as to when there will be sufficient channel to permit ships to make the passage, and there is little hope that the slides will permit dredges to complete the work within a short time.

There is now a clear passage only ten feet in width between the banks. The slides often make the water so shallow as to permit a man to wade across. Even barge traffic ceased after the newest slide last Friday, thus considerably hampering dredging operations. Of the vessels thus delayed, forty-four are anchored in Gatun Lake, while the remainder lie off the fortified islands. At that point six ships, laden with general cargoes, destined for Vladivostok, are anchored, which it is presumed here are carrying munitions for the Russian Army.

Lays St. Bridgid's Cornerstone.

WESTBURY, L. I. Oct. 3.—Ten thousan persons witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the new $50,000 St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church this afternoon. The new church is in Post Avenue, near the present church which has become too small. There was a parade of Sunday school children, members of the Holy Angels and of the Holy Name Societies. The Right Rev. Maurice Foley, Bishop of the Philippines, laid the cornerstone, assisted by the Very Rev. John Moore, President of St. John's Seminary. The pastor of the church is the Rev. Dr. William McGinnis. There were about fifty clergymen from all parts of tha diocese present.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Week ended Oct. 2

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
14,500	Can. C. & F.	112	105	109	+ 3
5,900	Can.C.&F.pf.	123	118	119	+ 1
9,050	Can. Nat. Gas.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
17,000	Car. L. & P.	0½	8⅝	9⅜	+ ⅞
2,030	Carbon Steel.	74	67	68	+ 1
273	Car. Sat. 2d pf.	58	52	52	+ 1
10,150	Cent. F'dry.	19¾	15	16	+ 1
3,100	Cramp Ship	90	86	88	— 1
9,700	Chev. Mot. Car w. l.	115	93	114	..
150	Dom. Steel	47¾	47½	47⅝	— 1¼
2,700	Driggs-Se.w.l.	114	105½	113	— 2
1,007	Emer. Phono.	13	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
17,500	Hall Signal	35½	22	32¼	+ 9⅝
3,600	Hall Sig. pf.	53½	43	47	+ 7
7,545	Hendee Mfg.	33	28	30	— 2
370	H. & A. Arms.	44	35	40	— 5
2,450	Houston Oil.	19¼	17	18⅜	+ 2⅜
248,000	I. M. M. cfts.	10	5½	5⅝	+ 1½
213,000	I.M.M.pf.cfts.	42¼	29½	35	— 3½
4,770	Int. Motors.	30½	27½	29	— 1
2,599	Kath. B'ze pf.	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
20	Kelly Spgfld. T.new 1st pf.	90	90	90	— 1
52,300	Lake Tor. Boat	20½	14	19	+ 4½
41,200	Lake Torpedo Boat	26¾	14½	19	+ 4¼
26,200	Marconi of A.	5	4¾	4⅝	+ ⅜
290	Midwest Ref.	36	35	35½	— ½
950	N. Y. Transp.	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
300	Pac. G. & El.	55½	55⅜	55⅜	..
650	Pyrene Mfg.	14½	14	14	— ¼
700	M.Rumely.new	24½	21¾	24¾	+ 3
300	Sherman Carb.	8½	7⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
1,250	Std. Motors.	10¼	10	10	— ½
3,955	SteelCo. of Can.	35½	33	33½	— ⅞
5,600	St. Jo. Lead.	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
133,000	Sub. Bt. w. l.	52⅜	43	45⅜	+ 5½
28,000	Tob. Prod.	45½	36¾	44	+17½
53,700	Triangle Film cfts.	9¼	7½	8¼	— ⅞
24,500	U. Cig.S.new	10¼	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
13,800	U.Fruit.Sh.	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
17,500	US.L.&H.new	3¼	2½	2½	+ ⅛
1,565	U. S. Ind. & H. pf. new	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅝
6,500	Victoria Oil	¾	½	½	..
10,000	World Film.	3¾	3⅜	3½	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

42	Atlantic Ref.	660	645	660 +28
385	Buckeye P. L.	125	105	116 + 9
25	Galena S. O.	162	161	161 + 1
1,405	Ill. P. L., w.	141½	137	137 + 1
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215	Nat. Transit.	34	32½	33 ..
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10	Nor. Pipe L.	116	116	116 +16
383	Ohio Oil	171	167	167 + 1
1,222	Prairie P. L.	225	205	207 + 4
363	Prie O. & G.	425	420	420 ..
120	So. Pipe Line	235	230	234 +12
128	So. Penn Line	349	345	346 + 8
228	St. Oil, Cal.	310	309	316 + 6
100	St'd Oil, Ind.	480	474	478 +13
21	St'd Oil, Ky.	313	310	313 +28
9	St'd Oil, Neb.	334	334	334 ..
937	St'd O., N. J.	209	199	203 +22
980	St'd O., N. Y.	208	199	208 + 9
130	Union Tank	82	82	82 + 2
196	Vacuum Oil	230	223	229 + 9

MINING.

2,400	†A. C. M. Co.	31	25	25 — 5
4,000	Alaska-J., w.	11⅞	11	11⅞ + ⅛
4,500	Albion Min.	48	40	41 — 2
56,000	†Am. Con.	12½	11	11 — 2
3,650	†Big Cot'wood	5	3	3½ — ¼
4,125	Big L. Co.	3¼	2⅞	3⅛ + ⅛
51,700	Braden Cop.	49	47	48¼ + ¼
12,800	†Booth	47	44	44 + 2
900	Buffalo Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞ — ¼
5,125	Butte-N. Y.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛ ..
6,000	Calc. Copper.	100	98	98 — 2
5,900	†Cashboy	6	5	5 + 1
15,000	Cblis C., w. l.	20⅞	18	20⅜ + 1⅞
167,000	C. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	⅞	1⅛ + ⅛
100	Con. Cop. M.	1½	1½	1½ — ⅛
17,400	†D. El. Butte	8	5	5 — 2½
8,100	†Emma Copper	32	24	25 — 2
2,

FOUR BATTLESHIPS MAY BE 1916 PLAN

Administration Likely to Ask Congress to Double the Usual Dreadnought Program.

CONFER ON DEFENSE TODAY

Guesses at Added Naval Appropriation Range from $50,000,000 to $200,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—President Wilson will have a conference tomorrow with Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Representative Padgett of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, with regard to the naval program to be submitted to Congress.

The President now has before him the report of the General Board of the Navy recommending increased expenditures for naval construction and development. He also is in possession of the views of the ranking officers of the navy as to what should be done to improve the navy. These reports were prepared as a result of the letter which the President wrote to Secretary Daniels last July directing him to call on the responsible officers of the navy for their views as to what should be done to perfect it for adequate national defense.

Neither at the White House nor the Navy Department is any hint obtainable as to the program, but it is understood that the navy officers have indicated frankly their views as to what is needed to put the navy on a firm foundation.

The President is understood to be of the opinion that the time has arrived for definite steps toward strengthening both the army and the navy, but the length of the stride to be taken in that direction has not been determined. The conferences which the President is to have with Secretaries Daniels and Garrison during the next few weeks will determine the size of the defensive appropriations they feel justified in asking Congress to grant.

The navy now costs the nation about $150,000,000 annually. There has been much talk of adding $100,000,000 or even $200,000,000 to naval expenditures, but observers in Washington detect no signs that there will be any such increases. The conservative opinion is that the navy will be fortunate if Congress adds more than $50,000,000 to the budget.

Four Dreadnoughts Probable.

There is a growing belief in Washington that the Administration will recommend that this year's naval bill provide for the construction of four additional vessels of the dreadnought class. The usual provision is for two battleships. Two additional dreadnoughts would cost about $30,000,000. If two additional dreadnoughts were authorized, in order to make provision for a total of four such vessels, the additional charge for this year's bill would not be more than about $10,000,000, however, for the reason that the construction of such vessels is usually spread over three years. One-third of the cost would be advanced annually. It is believed that several of the larger units recommended will be of the battle cruiser type.

It is expected that the department will recommend a large number of submarines and there are evidences that there will be considerable sentiment in Congress in favor of these little vessels. The consensus of opinion here appears to be that not fewer than thirty submarines will be authorized. These would cost about $15,000,000.

Thus, it was pointed out tonight, with an extra expenditure of $10,000,000 as the first year's contribution toward the construction of a third and fourth new dreadnought, and $15,000,000 for submarines, there would be at least $25,000,000 still available out of any $50,000,000 increase that might be asked or authorized.

Need Scout Vessels.

The recent naval war game showed the weakness of the navy in scout vessels. A theoretical enemy fleet managed to defeat and elude the Atlantic fleet in the war game through superiority of scout ships. It is believed that the department will recommend the construction of some speedy vessels of this type. The navy is greatly in need of men. Although it is enlisted up to its full authorized strength it lacks about 18,000 men of the number necessary to properly man all the vessels now in the navy if they were to be placed in commission. It is not understood that Secretary Daniels will ask for the full 18,000, but it is believed that the Administration will ask for not fewer than 5,000. It is planned to add about 300 midshipmen to the classes at the Naval Academy, and this will call for increased appropriations for the academy.

The Marine Corps, which is cared for by the Naval Appropriation bill, is believed to be greatly in need of enlargement. There are only about 10,000 men in this branch of the service. During the past few years, with marines serving in Nicaragua, Mexico, Haiti, China, the Philippines on shore duty and on battleships at sea, the Navy Department has, at times, been at its wits' end to find men enough for marine expeditionary duty. The country, in fact, has almost been denuded of its marines now for foreign service. An increase of a substantial character in the Marine Corps, it is understood, will be asked. Important increases for the Ordnance Department will be recommended, it is believed, including additional money for torpedoes, reserve ammunition and projectiles, and for necessary improvements in existing vessels, and for remodeling several submarines.

BAYSIDE'S BIG DAY OCT. 10.

Actors and Cartoonists to Play Ball and Eat Clams.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Oct. 3.—On account of the postponement of the Astor Cup race at Sheepshead Bay to next Saturday, the clambake and field day which was scheduled here for next Saturday, under the auspices of the Bayside Boosters, will be held, rain or shine, on next Sunday afternoon. The Boosters include local business men and many actors and newspaper men who make this suburb their home.

One of the features of the day will be the ball game between the cartoonists and writers and the actors. James J. Corbett is the manager and Captain of the actors' club. T. A. Dorgan—"Tad"—will Captain the newspaper team. Montgomery and Stone will be the battery on the actors' team. Alfred J. Cohen (Alan Dale) and Franklin Pierce Adams, "F. P. A.," will umpire the game.

One of the field sports, open to the world, will be a lobster race, in which the partisans will be obliged to run on all fours, with a backward movement. Other events will include corn eating and clam broth swallowing contests.

Shaving, He Cuts His Throat.

After he had almost severed his throat with a razor in the bathroom of his home at 551 West 174th Street yesterday morning, Harrie Lipsky, 43 years old, a clothing manufacturer, in business at 28 East Fourteenth Street, was taken a prisoner to Washington Heights Hospital, charged with having attempted suicide. Members of Mr. Lipsky's family believe the injury was accidental. Lipsky announced he was going to shave and a moment later Mrs. Lipsky heard groans issuing from the bathroom and found him lying on the floor with his throat cut.

PLAN FOR PEACE CONGRESS.

Pro-German Propagandists Not Invited to Attend.

The League to Enforce Peace, which advocates a union of nations to compel by force the observance of treaties, will take a leading part in the International Peace Congress which convenes at San Francisco next Sunday, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Church Peace Union, which was established and endowed with $2,000,000 by Andrew Carnegie last year. The announcement says:

"The committee in charge of the program desires that it be made clear that members of the so-called peace organizations who have been active as Pro-German propagandists will not participate in the proceedings of the congress. In this connection it is pointed out that even those members of the peace societies who were regarded high in peace councils, but who since the beginning of the war in Europe have identified themselves with the German cause, are not associated with those who are responsible for the holding of the present congress."

The congress will be held under the auspices of the American Peace Society, of which ex-Senator Burton is President, and of the Church Peace Union, of which Bishop Greer is President. The announcement says:

"The discussions will not centre around the present European conflict or the relations of this country to any of its phases, except in an incidental way, but are expected to deal in a broad way with the general question of settling international disputes in some other way than by resort to arms.

"Incident to this, the activities of the League to Enforce Peace recently formed by ex-President Taft, President Lowell of Harvard, and others, are to be features, the entire afternoon of Monday, Oct. 11, being given over to that organization in a joint meeting with the World's Insurance Congress."

WANT SUBWAY EXTENDED.

Riverdale Broadway Association to Appear Before Service Board.

Representatives of the Broadway Extension Association of Riverdale, including Joseph P. Day, McDougall Hawkes, and Frank J. Hackett, will appear before the Public Service Commission on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, to urge the extension of the Broadway Subway under ground in Van Cortlandt Park, paralleling Broadway from the 238th Street station to 263d Street. It is proposed to have stations at 242d Street, 253d Street, Mosholu Avenue, and at Broadway and 261st Street.

At a hearing held last Wednesday, it was held by advocates of the plan that the extension merely carried out the original plan of extending the subway to the city line. Florence J. Sullivan of 27 Cedar Street is President of the association, and Moulder Hudgins of Riverdale is Chairman of the General Committee. William S. Bennet and S. Stanwood Menken will represent the petitioners as counsel.

Chandler for Bowers.

Local Progressive leaders showed alarm last week when they learned that Representative Walter M. Chandler, the only Progressive in the State elected to Congress a year ago, had come out openly for Frank A. Bowers, Republican candidate for Sheriff. Willam Halpin is the Progressive nominee for that office. Many Republicans regarded his action as a forerunner of a general stampede back to the Republican fold.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Eastern disturbance has passed beyond the field of observation. The fall in temperature covers the entire country west of the Missouri River, except the Pacific States, but to the eastward temperatures are higher, especially over the central valleys and the South. There will be rain Monday in the north upper lake region, extending Tuesday into the upper lake region generally. In the Atlantic States the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be colder Monday in the southwest and on Tuesday in the Gulf States, the Central Valleys, the Upper Lake, and West Lower Lake regions. It will be warmer Monday in the East Lower Lake Region and New England.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate shifting, becoming southeast; Middle Atlantic, moderate east and southeast; South Atlantic moderate, mostly southeast; East Gulf, West Gulf, moderate South.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

West Pennsylvania—Fair Monday. Tuesday cloudy, colder.

West New York—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

Southern New England—Fair Monday, warmer interior. Tuesday fair.

East Pennsylvania, East New York, New Jersey—Fair, warmer Monday. Toesday fair.

The temperatures record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	53	49	4 P. M.	70	58
6 A. M.	52	50	6 P. M.	67	57
9 A. M.	62	52	9 P. M.	65	56
12 M.	71	56	11 P. M.	61	54

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 61.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees at 3:10 P. M.; minimum, 49 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.08 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues., gentle to mod. winds, mostly s. e.

Fla.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; gentle to mod. e. to s. e. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; cooler Tues. in interior; gentle to mod. winds on coast.

Miss.—Cloudy Mon.; Tues. fair, cooler in interior; gentle to mod. e. winds on coast.

La.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, cooler in n.; mod. s. winds on the coast.

E. Tex.—Fair Mon.; showers and cooler at night or Tues., except fair on the coast, with mod. s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon.; showers and cooler at night or Tues.

Okla.—Cloudy and cooler Mon., probably showers at night; Tues., fair.

Ark.—Fair Mon.; cooler in n.; showers at night or Tues., cooler Toes.

Ky. and Tenn.—Fair Mon.; Tues., fair, cooler.

Ohio.—Fair Mon.; Tues. cloudy and colder; mod. to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w. Tues.

Ind.—Fair Mon., slightly cooler in n.; Tues. fair, cooler in e.; showers and cooler in n.; mod. s. winds, shifting to n. w.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon., probably rain in n.; Tues., rains and colder; mod. to fresh s. e. to e. winds, shifting to n. w. by Mon. night.

Upper Mich.—Rain Mon.; Tues., colder and cloudy, probably rains; fresh, possibly strong, s. e. winds, shifting to n. w. by Mon. night.

Ill.—Cloudy and cooler Mon. Tues. fair and continued cool.

Mo.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues. cooler Mon.

Wis.—Cloudy and cooler in s., unsettled and cooler in n. Mon., probably with rain. Tues. fair and continued cool.

Minn.—Cloudy in s., probably rain in n. Monday; cooler e. Tues. fair.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues., cooler Mon.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. probably unsettled.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues., cooler in e. and cen. Mon.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; cooler Mon.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:30	204 St. and 10 Av.; (auto 5,353)...	Slight
4:15	28 St. William St.; Thos. Neyland.	Slight
4:20	28 St. Nicholas Av.; Dan McGuire.	Slight
5:30	2,507 Amsterdam Av.; Knick'by Ice.	Slight
7:15	Avenue D. at 19 St.; Daisy Dairy Co.	Slight
P.M.		
12:45	221 Clinton St.; J. Riskind.	Slight
2:33	110 W. 100 St.; Senior & Stout.	Slight
5:00	143 3 Av.; I. Arrone.	$100
6:20	846 E. 106 St.; F. Olgolfo.	Slight
7:00	264 W. 56 St.; Ed. Orossman.	Slight
8:15	224 E. 223 St.; Thos. Camp.	$300
9:50	67 E. 105 St.; Sam'l Gusky.	Slight

THE MICHIGAN WINS NAVY CHAMPIONSHIP

Dreadnought, in Command of Capt. Niblack, to Fly Efficiency Pennant for Second Time.

GEORGIA LEADS IN GUNNERY

President's Yacht Also Takes Honors—Atlantic War Game Is Under Way.

The dreadnought Michigan, Captain Albert P. Niblack, commanding, is the new battle champion of the United States Navy, an honor held until a short time ago by the fleet flagship Wyoming. The news that the Michigan would fly the red pennant with the black ball in the centre for the next twelve months came from Washington yesterday, and within the next few days, somewhere between Sandy Hook and the Capes of Virginia, the pennant will be hauled down from the Wyoming and hauled up on the Michigan. The battle efficiency championship is the greatest of all fleet honors, and the Michigan is the first ship to win that honor twice. Six years ago she was the champion, when Captain N. R. Usher, now a Rear Admiral, was her commander.

The Michigan won the championship with a record of 73.614 points. The superdreadnought Texas is second with 71.992, the battleship Georgia third with 71.101, and the Kaneas fourth with 69.458. The New York stands eighth, and the old champion, the Wyoming, ninth in the list of merit.

The destroyer Patterson is the battle champion of the vessels of that class, with a record of 90.907. The McDougal is second with 85.272, and the Fanning third with 84.503. Of the submarine flotilla the battle efficiency championship has been won by the K-8, with the wonderful record of 98.200, with the C-3 second with 77.018, and the B-3 third with 75.011.

In gunnery alone the Georgia leads the first-line ships with a record of 89.347, the Texas second with 67.886, and the Wyoming third with 61.321. The Michigan is fourth in gunnery with 58.314. The battle efficiency record takes in everything, target work, torpedo work, day and night manoeuvres, and engineering efficiency.

The Patterson also holds the gunnery record of the vessels of the destroyer classes with a percentage of 87.075. The McDougal and Fanning are second and third respectively, with records of 73.307 and 71.108. The K-8 is the submarine gunnery champion with 88.026. The B-3 is second with 60.612, and the C-3 third with 54.309.

The cruiser Galveston is the cruiser gunnery champion, with 94.172, while the Mayflower is the gunboat champion, with an almost perfect record. The President's yacht is credited with 99.063.

Special to The New York Times

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 3.—The second movement in the war game of the Atlantic Fleet was marked this afternoon, when the submarine tender Ozark, with the submarine G-1 and the destroyer McDougal put to sea followed by the destroyers Cassin and Cummings. Some of the vessels will join the Blue, or home fleet, and othere the Red, or enemy fleet, which sailed Saturday.

The tender Tallahassee, with the submarines K-2, K-6, and K-5 arrived from the New York Navy Yard today, joining the Columbia, flagship of the submarine flotilla, which will sail tomorrow morning with other submarines to join the Blue Fleet, under Admiral Fletcher.

All eyes are turned toward the submarines, which have not been in active operation with the fleet since the last war game in June. The little vessels are under the flag of Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant.

The Flagship Brooklyn sails in the morning with the umpire of the game and the Commander in Chief of the enemy's squadron, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight.

The fleet under Admiral Fletcher sails on Tuesday from Hampton Roads. Submarines are to be stationed from the vicinity of Hampton Roads to Narragansett Bay, forming a defensive line for the coast.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—As a preliminary to testing out the defenses of this city in a war game planned by officials of the War Department, the harbor forts today took count of their resources. It was determined that 1,200 additional men would be required to man all the defensive machinery of the port.

Companies of the Coast Artillery Corps to this number were ordered detached from their stations at Portland, Maine, and Portsmouth, N. H., to take up duty in Boston forts for the coming week, bringing the forces of defense up to 2,700 men.

The "enemy" will be represented by four torpedo boat destroyers, in command of Lieutenant Claude B. Mayo, commanding officer of the destroyer Reid.

RAT COSTUME HITS PIANIST.

Thrown at Him, He Insists, but He Is Seized as Thief.

Walter Reschna, a pianist, of 324 West Thirty-fourth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Krotel in Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with having stolen a rat costume, the property of Charles Dillingham, manager of the Hippodrome. The complainant was H. A. Cornell, clerk of the Hippodrome.

Cornell said he detected Reschna leaving the Hippodrome with the costume under his coat, and caused his arrest. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and explained that he had gone to the Hippodrome and had trouble finding his seat. After being shunted from gallery to gallery, he said, he finally got into a room where his presence was strongly objected to. Some one picked up the rat costume and threw it at him, he said.

"It stock to me, your Honor, and I could not get rid of it," he declared.

The Magistrate held him in $500 bail for trial.

START VOTERS' DIRECTORY.

Citizens' Union Tells of Importance of 1915 Election.

Secretary W. E. Youler of the Citizens' Union announced yesterday that work has been started on the annual voters' directory of all Democratic, Republican, and Progressive candidates for the Assembly and Board of Aldermen. Letters have been sent to all candidates asking their attitude on important questions. He said:

"Under the proposed grant of home rule to cities contained in the new Constitution the next Board of Aldermen will be a powerful factor as a legislative body in this city. The Assembly will have to pass measures vitally affecting the judiciary, cities and counties, and entirely reorganizing the executive departments of the State. It will be by far the most important session the State has known. Too great stress cannot be put upon the importance of electing good men."

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10:30. Register today!

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:58|Sun sets..5:40|Moon rises..1:10

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:47	4:04	9:36	10:21
Governors Island	4:23	4:34	10:40	11:11
Hell Gate	6:15	6:24	12:30	12:51

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 3.

SS Strathiaven, Havre, Sept. 17.
SS Bristol City, Swansea, Sept. 15.
SS Vigilancia, Port Talbot, Sept. 16.
SS Escaut, St. Nazaire, Sept. 14.
SS Almirante, Jamaica, Sept. 26.
SS Maiura, Port of Spain, Sept. 25.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, Sept. 27.
SS Phidias, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
SS Alex Shukkoff, Elsmore, Sept. 10.
SS El Sud, Galveston, Sept. 20.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Sept. 27.
SS Borinquen, San Juan, Sept. 29.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Sept. 30.
SS Lydia, La Paillce, Aug. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Duca Degli Ahruzzi	Gibraltar	Sept. 22
Citta di Messina	Naples	Sept. 14
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	Sept. 18
Quebra	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Rowland	Gibraltar	Sept. 19
Archgryhs	London	Sept. 18
Negriz	Rotterdam	Sept. 17
Norseman	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Yumuri	Fontera	Sept. 23
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Sept. 26
Brazos	Mayagues	Sept. 29
Pastores	Cristobal	Sept. 27
Tiviva	Santingo	Sept. 21
Lichenfale	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Norben	Manchester	Sept. 19
Sicilia	Malaga	Sept. 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Noordam	Rotterdam	Sept. 25
Enniabrook	Oran	Sept. 16
Heilig Olav	Christiansand	Sept. 23
Clio	Genoa	Sept. 16
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 2
Sabine	Mobile	Sept. 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 2
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 30
El Cid	Galveston	Sept. 29
El Rio	Galveston	Sept. 30

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Cameronia	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Czar	Archangel	Sept. 22
Saxon Monarch	London	Sept. 28
Cairnhill	Havre	Sept. 22
Ocean	Rotterdam	Sept. 20
Capri	Genoa	Sept. 14

DUE THURSDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Lucilina	Dartmouth	Sept. 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 5
Saxonia	Liverpool	Sept.
Zacapa	Kingston	Oct. 2
Protsus	New Orleans	Oct. 2

DUE FRIDAY.

Ryswyck	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Alliance	Cristobal	Oct. 2
El Dia	Galveston	Oct. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 5
St. Joseph	Marseilles	Sept. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Bergensfjord	Bergen	Sept. 20
Andangorm	Cardiff	Sept. 24
Galliso	Hull	Sept. 24
Lancastrian	London	Sept. 24
Henry Williame	London	Sept. 19
Charlote	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Apacha	Jacksonville	Oct. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Malle Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ioannina, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Asist Prince, Bahia	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stephen, Barbadoes	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Jungshoved, R. Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Suriname, Colombia	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Commewijne, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Mundale, Gibara	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ruby, London	——	12:00 M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Hyperia, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Corozal, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bord'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bedeburn, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fagersand, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tryton Hall, Barboe	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frances, Barbados	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cemeronia, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Auchendale, London	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., OCT. 3.

SS Ventra, Victoria to New York, was 140 miles S. W. of Balboa at 8 P. M. 2d.
SS Korea, San Francisco to London, via New York, was 165 miles from Balboa at 8 P. M. 2d.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 230 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 145 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 190 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Pastores, Limon to New York, was 15 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 125 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 195 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 220 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, New Orleans to New York, was 37 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 297 miles E. of Sabine at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 186 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 158 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 15 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 60 miles N. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 653 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 327 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 327 miles S. at 7 P. M.

ELECTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, August 30th, 1915.—To the Custodian of Primary Records of the County of New York.—Sir:

Notice is hereby given that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, (November 2nd,) the following officers may be lawfully voted for in the County of New York, to wit:

Six Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, the place of James A. Blanchnrd, John Proctor Clarke, Samuel Greenheum, Francis B. Delehanty, Clarence J. Shearn, and Edward R. Finch, who was appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy, whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Sixty-fourth Congress of the United States, in the place of Joseph A. Goulden, deceased, for the 23d Congressional District, composed of part of the Counties of Bronx and New York.

A Justice of the City Court, in place of Lorenz Zeller; term expires 1919.

A Justice of the Municipal Court, 8th District, in place of J. F. Fallon, term expiring 1919.

A Justice of the Municipal Court, 9th District, in place of E. J. Lauer, term expiring 1915.

A sheriff in the place of Max B. Grifenhagen.

A District Attorney in the place of Charles A. Perkins.

Thirty members of Assembly and one partly from New York.

Thirty-three members of the Board of Aldermen.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this thirtieth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(Seal.) FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of State.

State of New York, City of New York, ss.:

We, the Custodinns of Primery Records, in and for the City of New York, do hereby certify that we have compared the annexed with the original notice filed and recorded in our office August 31st, 1915, and that the same is a true transcript thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of said Custodians of Primary Records, the 15th day of September, 1915.

EDWARD F. BOYLE,
MOSES M. McKEE,
JAMES KANE,
JACOB A. LIVINGSTON,
Custodians of Primary Records.

(Seal.)

COMPETITION THAT IS NOT ALLOWED

Laws by Which Canada, South Africa, and Australia Now Prevent "Dumping."

MARKET VALUE AS A TEST

Similar Enactment May Be Made Here, Though One Was Stricken from Underwood Act.

How other countries prevent "dumping" by foreign manufacturers for the purpose of stifling domestic industries is set forth in a statement prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The bureau has issued this statement at this time in view of the general and widespread interest in proposed legislation by Congress, probably at the forthcoming session, to safeguard the American dyestuff, and other industries, given a new impetus as the result of the shutting out of European imports by the war.

Canada, South Africa, and Australia have all enacted legislation along the lines of that proposed here. In Canada, for instance, the anti-dumping law and regulations are made a part of the customs tariff, and their administration a part of the work of the customs authorities. The Canadian tariff law as long ago as 1907 contained a provision that an ad valorem duty not exceeding 15 per cent. should be levied on all articles exported to the Dominion if the export or actual selling price to an importer was less than the fair market value of the same article when sold fur home consumption in the usual and ordinary course in the country whence exported to Canada.

From time to time since 1907, regulations by order in Council and by the Canadian Department of Customs have been issued on the subject or special duty, or "dumping duty," as it is called. For some years the Canadian regulations provided that, when it appeared from the invoice that the purchase price was more than 7½ per cent. (or 5 per cent. in the case of some iron and steel products) lower than the fair market value, the dumping clause should be immediately invoked. For certain products no exemption allowance at all was granted.

New regulations were put into effect Sept. 1, 1914. The dumping duty was made applicable in all cases when the difference between the fair market value and the selling price of the goode to the importer in Canada should exceed 5 per cent. The dumping duty under the customs tariff applies, without exemption allowance, to articles of a class or kind made in Canada when admitted free of ordinary duty, and also to round rolled wire rods of iron or steel.

The bureau's statement points out that the amount of any advance in the market value of goode between the time of their purchase by the importer and the date of their exportation to Canada is not subject to dumping duty, provided the goods have been exported in the usual course, and the actual date of purchase is established to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs by contracts or other sufficient documents produced for his inspection and attested to.

In computing the difference for customs duty purposes between the "fair market value" in the country of export and the "selling price to the importer in Canada," the fair market value of goods is estimated on the usual credit basis, except when the article is ordinarily sold in the country of export for cash only, in which case the fair market value is estimated on a cash basis. A bona fide discount for cash not exceeding 2½ per cent., when allowed and deducted by the exporter on his invoice, may be allowed in estimating the fair market value of goods for duty purposes.

The Canadian law and the regulations under it were taken as a model for the anti-dumping clause which was introduced into the Underwood tariff bill for consideration in 1913. This section was included in the bill which passed the House of Representatives, but was cut out by the Senate Committee on Finance.

In 1914 the Government of the Union of South Africa included an anti-dumping clause in its new tariff act. This clause, likewise, was modeled almost exactly after the Canadian law. In brief, the South African law provides that in the case of goods imported of a class or kind made or produced in the Union, if the export or actual selling price is less than the true current value of the same goods when sold for home consumption in the usual and ordinary course in the country from which they are exported, there may be collected, in addition to the duties otherwise provided, a dumping duty equal to the difference, which dumping duty shall not in any case exceed 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The Australian Government took drastic action against dumping as long ago as 1906. The Australian provisions are included in what is known as the Australia Industries Preservation act, which provides against monopoly and unfair competition in general. Under that act unfair competition has in all cases reference to competition with those Australian industries the preservation of which, in the opinion of the Controller General or a Justice, as the case may be, is advantageous to the Commonwealth, having due regard to the interests of producers, workers, and consumers. Competition is deemed to be unfair unless the contrary is proved.

An interesting feature of the Australian law is that, in determining whether foreign competition is unfair, the Government takes into consideration the management, processes, the plant, and the machinery employed or adopted in the Australian industry affected by the competition, and these are required to be reasonably efficient, effective, and up to date.

ROB STORE IN 125TH STREET

Burglars Make Eighth Raid in Two Years on Davega's Harlem Shop.

Some time between midnight Saturday and 7 o'clock last night a robbery was committed in the Davega Sporting Goods Store in the one-story building at 125 West 125th Street, near Seventh Avenue, in the busiest part of Harlem. The window shades are left up all day Sunday, and lights burn brightly at night all through the store, but nobody saw the robbery. It was discovered last night by the manager, David E. Jacobs, who was walking past and saw some handballs on the floor. He telephoned from a near-by lunchroom to Police Headquarters, and Lieutenant Austin of the West 123d Street Station sent out a dozen men to surround the store. Their actions drew a crowd of several thousand people who followed the police with interest as they discovered that the front door was locked, and then that the robber had gained entrance by cutting the wire over the skylight, opening the skylight, and sending down a wire which he had apparently brought with him. He had escaped through the skylight, which he reached by a stepladder found in the store, and the police traced his footprints up the fire escape and across neighboring roofs. But the burglar was not caught. He got about $30 in cash, selected a $65 coat register, and took thirty watches worth from $1 to $3 each. This is the eighth robbery of the store in two years.

Public Health Service Recruits.

Physicians between the age of 23 and 32 years will have an opportunity on Nov. 1, 1915, according to a circular just issued by Surgeon General Rupert Blue, to demonstrate their fitness for admission to the grade of Assistant Surgeon in the United States Public Health Service. There are several vacancies in the Government corps. In order to be recommended to the President for a commission a physical and professional examination first must be passed. Examining boards will be convened at Washington, Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans, and San Francisco, but permission to take the examination must first be obtained from the Surgeon General in Washington.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Vancouver)—Nile, Oct. 6
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippines Islands (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru, Oct. 7
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline, Oct. 7
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama, Oct. 8
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Titan, Oct. 14
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina, Oct. 15

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 5, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 9, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Oct. 29, SS Cretic.
Greece and Turkey—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 28, SS Ioannina, and at 12 M. Oct. 13, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 5, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailings at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 7, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 9, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Sept. 1; Manila, Sept. 3 (Chinese,) Shanghai, Sept. 9; Yokohama, Sept. 13,

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (C). This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433 P. O. Building.
Motions:
Underwood Co vs Stearns
Lamar vs U. S.
Re Silberstein.
Kaplan vs U. S.
May Chew vs U. S.
Witzel vs Butler.
Good vs Usborne.
Flanten vs Gedney.
Victor Co vs Straus.
Newtown vs U. S.
King Chro vs U. S.
Courtney vs Gearges.
O'Boyle vs Robertson.
Re Soloway & Katz.
Trudail vs Tug Ashbourne.
Preferred Calendar:
Margenthaler Co vs Typesetting Co. (2.)
O'Rourke vs Foundation.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building—Admiralty.
Carroll vs Albee.
Hastorf vs Long, Bradhurst & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 235, Second Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Discharges:
Wm A Burch,
Carmine D'Apise,
Samuel Horenstein,
Isidor Morris,
Louis Kornreich,
Thos E Graham,
Alvi T Baldwin,
Bertha K Essman,
Elias J Shashaw,
Jacob Auerbach.
Under objections:
Benj Schoer.
Louis Reinar.
Victor Bernbilt.
Adjourned case:
S & M Levinson.

Motione:
Friedman & Koerner,
Hans Trieet.
Jackson Mack Mfg Co,
S A Krulewitch.
Star Beef & Prov Co,
Wyoming Valley Mill Co.
Aetna Cont. Co,
Wm B Atwater,
Jean, Importer,
Wm Wolinsky,
Sidney S Bennett,
Max Kobre,
Max Kreilman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal Calendar, at 9:30 A. M. US vs Segnl.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common Law Calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Farrell C D, L & W.
Walker vs Nelson.
Akailtis (P & R C & I
Taylor vs Penn RR.
Utah Lead Min vs Booth
O'Connor vs Brown.
Klein vs Blair et al.
Kilfoyle vs Int M M.
Klein vs Blair et al.
Dauksza vs Clyde S S,
Sperling vs Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Stankue vs Jamison.
Deguzis D, L & W.
Yonaitis vs Jamison.
Glamzo vs Marrasford.
Dettefson vs D, L & W RR, (2.)
Penotta same.
Herman (P & R C & I
La Red Cypress Jacobs Son.
Funk vs Heideck.
Novicky vs Penn RR.
Kaupis vs Emp L & W.
Pinchee vs Ransom et al.
Ed wersen vs Scand-Am Line, (2.)
Vacarelli vs Penn RR.
P Jonson vs McNeel.
M Jonson same.
Katowitz vs Bornstein.
Girlaides vs Perpail.
Twarjones vs Singer Mfg
Arlauskis same.
Yurewicz same.
Rossiter & DC Citizens Trust Co.
Nories vs NY & C Mail.
Salkauskas vs NY C RR
Farwell vs Fritz.
Scott vs Penn RR.
Davis vs Knick Ice Co.
Partridge vs Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Abrast Rty vs Maxwell.
US vs Tolchinsky.
Same vs Interbor Dec Co
Van Fair Pub vs Kelly.
Vogue Co vs Same.
Feldschau (US S S of Copenhagen.
Paslick vs C RR of NJ.
Langan vs Penn RR.
Reilly vs McDonnell.

Miller vs Bouricke.
Corley Commission Co vs Gillian.
Trotter vs Lisman.
Anderson vs Lisman.
William vs Williams.
Internat Handkerchief Co. vs Morse.
Bushnell vs Hammond.
Bacon vs Schlesinger.
Gotteman vs Prister.
Helfand vs Phipps.
Canaday vs Arch Amus Co.
McCormick vs Tyler.

Clark vs Rempel.
Vajerno vs Bruning.
Krasnoff vs Sydam.
Markstein vs Herman.
Tax Lien Co vs Harriman.
City Real Estate Imp Co vs Helimers.
Am Wet Wash Laund Co vs Dube.
Same vs Lautt.
Kasck vs Kasck.
Netzler vs Netzler.
Warsawer vs Title Guar & Trust Co.

UNDEFENDED DIVORCES—At 4 P. M.
Kiernan,
Clarke,
Deutsch,
Berger,
Lerner,
Katz,
McGrath,
Trommer,
De Sibbo,
Rozar,
Horsetein,
Steinberg,
Davis,
Townsend,
Ceenger,
Belz,
Glivey,
Welll,
MacFarland,
Horning,
Zeury,
Garber,
Kilgore,
Kornbluth,
Burton,
Garfin,
Thompson,
Kaplan,
Knubel,
Rosenberg,
Halperin,
Stoops,
Ungar,
Halperin,
Lucey,
Aubel,
Leonard,
Solly,
Rosen,
Montecuollo,
Kelly,
Tertzaklan,
Jaspin,
Nussbamn,
Stein,
Definod,
McDonald,
Soubie,
Baskin,
Tobey,
Shaw,
Ackenbell,
McManus,
Wilhelme,
Watson,
Hearn,
Van Aradale,
Grant,
Reiss,
Kalman,
Burns,
Markowitz,
Discount,
Martin,
Boyle,
Rabsilber,
Schmeiz,
Silverman,
Morera,
Frank,
Levy,
Juhe,
Burras,
Takacs,
Edwards,
Sarullo,
Brodberg,
Destler,
Hyland,
Di Franco,
Hauck,
Hirsch,
Siena,
Gartinkle,
Wehrt,
Hade,
Gayer,
Shelton,
Mianni,
Costello,
Gosdorfer,
Schedler,
Powers,
Solomon,
McCullough,
Weldon,
Wasserman,
Aronson,
Herz,
Larsen,
Stieglitz,
Buff,
Beach,
Zimber,
Clark,
Simpson,
Phillips,
Linster,
Olsson,
Smith,
Mason,
De Laurentis,
Gagliano,
Hoffman,
Seldman,
German,
Lingumersky,
Kenyereze,
Watson,
Miller,
Shaw,
Kasselmark,
Greenbaum,
Cohen,
Welssman,
Rader,
Meyers,
Everitt,
Miller,
Gibson,
Cathcart,
Weaver,
Helfand,
Simon,
Goldstein,
Harrie,
Robinson,
Hosnedl,
Lingg,
Wright,
Weitzel,
O'Neill,
Smith,
Ferstandig,
Di Leo,
Loomis,
Drew,
King,
Zitenfield,
Morse,
Schoenberg,
Boehm,
Doubrava,
Bennett,
Williams,
Valentine,
Cohen,
Ferenczl,
Gllming,
Cookson,
Rousel,
Hines,
Radcliffe,
Schwalbe,
Weinberg,
Waxler,
Brosch,
Wolff,
Jones,
Morris,
Johnston,
Gallegher,
Bronstone,
Oliveri,
Donohue,
Stephenson,
Roth,
Charlee,
Kennedy,
Kelly,
Arnold,
Sullivan,
Relsky,
Whalen,
Kwietek,
Sandler,
O'Connor,
Cooymans.
Wiener,
Solomon,
Koselman,
Zimmerman,
Silverstein.
Clear.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Davie, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Chase vs Dean et al.
Nat Surety Co vs Brady.
Loewenberg vs Reasenberg.
City Nat Bank of Bridgeport vs Singer.
Topakyan vs Seaman.
De Cleo vs Schweiser.
Hack vs Seamen.
Meeker vs Medici.
Aitken Son & Co vs Harris.
H B Lean Adv Agency vs Regan.
Spencer vs Alliance Film
Voegtlin vs Shubert-Anderson Co
Gates vs Lyon.

Interetate Note & Holding Co vs O'Coln.
Wade vs Dachtera.
Kyle vs Gower.
Illinois Surety Co vs Herrmann.
Askew vs Clawson.
Batkin vs Weisberg.
Sidney Blumenthal Co vs Brukenfeld.
Wengraf vs Wengraf.
Re Margaret O'Brien.
People, &c vs Familiar As'n of Mutual Benevolence.
Weinberg vs Bauman.
Spiegel vs Spiegel.
Re Duggin.
Clear.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Armstrong vs Mulcahy & Gibson.
Shea same.
Herrman vs Ess.
Givens vs Utica Hippodrome Amuse (2).
Margolin vs Erie RR.
Maier Schreiber.
Gershufsky vs Schedlinsky.
Roberts vs Smythe.
Smith vs Cunard SS Co.
Trimmer vs Whiting.
Dunn vs Kenny.
A. Wannetick vs Jacobson.
J Wannetick vs Jacobson.
Levin vs Harris.

B Rubel vs Wollner (2).
D Rosen vs Siff.
A Rosen same.
Santiago vs So Pacific
M Curtie vs Hooker (2).
Magnini vs Viacava.
C Carracciola vs Linch (2).
Hess vs I R T Co.
N Hertman vs B'klyn Heights RR (2).
Curtis same.
Lebenson vs Brockowitz.
Tangemann vs CNY.
Houlihan same.
Brennan same.
Russell same.
Gershkowitz same.
Clear.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Oleen vs Clark.
Brody vs Delle.
C Rogers vs B'klyn Daily Eagle.
F Rogers same.
Nolan vs Barrett.
Aronson vs Dahl.
Faber vs CNY.
Laouardi vs Linder.
Novokofsky vs Lyon Express Co.
C Altschul vs New Paltz Highland P & T
F. Altschul same.
Wilen vs Conroy Bros.
Cohen vs Morgenstern.
H Rabinowitz vs Oglo.
R Rabinowitz same.
Hanley vs James Butler, Inc.
Carroll vs Central Delivery Co.
Ippolito vs Richardson.
W Peck vs NYC & H R RR.
F Peck vs N Y C & H R RR.
Averbach vs Gerber.
McCollam vs Best Mfg.
McGowan vs Inter R T.
Massimo vs Schellerman.
Goldberg vs Nassau Elec RR (2).
Vandenburg vs Steel.
Hohn vs Doctor.
Mancini vs Claremont Iron Wks.
Sporn vs Ehret.
G Ahee vs Y Steam.
J Ahee same.
Kolb vs Wanamaker.
Rovan vs Com Generale Transatlantique.
Wood vs Douglas & Shaller, Inc.
Chamberlain vs CNY.
Clear.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Farrell vs Foisy.
Quinn vs I RR.
Byrnes vs Int R T.
Gunther vs Y Veal & Mutton Co.
Guriand vs C W L Realty Co.
Gabriel vs Graham.
Hodel vs Panama RR.
Boss vs Hanaun.
Flagg same.
Bergstrom vs Levy.
Fahy vs John D Devlin Const Co, Inc.
Kelly vs Interb Ferry Co of Bklyn.
McKeonn vs Leithold.
Rezac vs Linch.
Heinman vs I & B RR.
Wilson vs Wake.
Zenner vs B. H RR.
Cohen vs Horwitz.
White vs Rooney.

Tarkington vs Cohen.
Bernstein vs Glaser.
Bernstein vs Goldberg.
Bernstein vs Goldsmith & Son.
Bernstein vs Ginsberg (142 West 26th St Realty Co.
Kuttler vs I & B RR.
Panuco vs Patrizio & Hendrickson, Inc.
Meagher vs Int R T. Clear.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kuiaschik vs Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co.
Lane vs Smith.
Murman vs Warburg.
Spindel vs Breslauer.
Baeder vs Reed.
Buckley vs Clausen.
Grove vs Kinnier.
Storz vs Sergeant.
White vs Pittsburgh Life & Trust Co.
Tripler vs Fairchild.
Hoffhine vs Owens.
Abrams vs Smith.
Edson vs Marcus.
Kiley vs Marcus.
Carter vs Southern Pacific Co.
Lent vs Gulf Refining.
Manglass vs Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Van Saun vs Cons Gas.

Widiets vs Hutkoff.
Weber vs N Y Rys.
Duddy vs Wright.
Michaelis vs Rapp.
Palmer vs Bowns.
Schechwitz vs Belmart Realty Corpn.
Warrenbrand vs Bierman.
Walek vs H Koehler & Co.
Friedman vs Spencer.
Handman vs Devlin Stable Co.
Ketel vs Erie RR.
O'Neill vs Conroy.
Vealle vs Bush.
Cronin vs Revell.
Hahner vs Shaffer.
Langer vs Hirschkowitz.
McConnell vs Barrett.
Clear.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
O'Brien vs Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
F Messer vs Bernstein.
L Messer same.
Livingston vs Lamb Pub.
Hale vs Wright.
Pavinlak vs Turley.
Krampff vs Womenade Land Assn.
Perslin vs Bradley Const Co.
Gumaer vs Erie RR.
E Schlossberg vs Frank (2).
Passel vs Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Bystrom vs Villard.
G Rizzo vs Broadmen.
N Rizzo vs Broadman.
Oslin vs T A Gillespie Co.
Wertheimer vs Povill.
Knntz vs Lanee.
McCormack vs Benollel.

E Gold vs Froman.
J Gold vs Froman.
Schiemann vs Musical Mut Pro Union and McNaughton.
Bell vs De Medina.
Dieter vs Wallace.
Armetrong vs I R T.
Lanza vs C L Smith & Co.
Willner vs I R T.
Dolan vs Ottenberg.
Truman vs 3d Av RR.
Bielef vs Grad.
Mulcahy vs Cudahy Packing Co.
Oehler vs McGovern.
Schibette vs Bernstein.
Znckerman vs Lyman.
Colby vs Con Tel & Elec Sub Co.
Granirer vs Lutwak.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Loughman vs CNY.
Miller vs Lohrman.
Andesmer vs A. Buchsbaum Co.

Cooke vs I R T.
A Seid vs Higgins.
J Seid vs Higgins.
Weinstein vs Singer Sew Mach Co.
Dreyfus vs Ocean Elec Ry.
Ochlogrosso vs Dock Cont.
Beach vs Katz.
Somber vs I R T.
Crowe vs Bergoff.
Young vs Sleeplechase Park Co.
Lake vs Keller.
Hanna vs Sims.
Hirschfield vs Yellow Taxicab Co.
Waite vs Shea.
Roberts vs L I RR.
Preston vs Hobbs.
Schneider vs West Side Const Co.

Sackheim vs Pigueron.
Cornelius vs Rieser.
Raswadowski vs Penn RR.
Scott vs 5th Av Coach Co
Slavic vs Golleck & Smith.
J Watson vs Junghaus.
T Watson vs Junghaus.
Cummings vs N Y Par & Showcase Co.
Donegan vs Browning.
Federico vs Muhlenberg Coal Co.
Schrenzel vs N Y Rys.
Zalko vs Kessler.
Zenker vs Epstein.
Balamuc vs N Y Rys.
Carson vs I R T. Clear.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
McManus vs W L Crow Const Co.
Blackgreve vs Cons House & Wind Cl.
Albanese vs Bernstein.
Bresheim vs E L Young.
Kurth vs Robt Gordon & Son, Inc.
Kelly vs Reich.
Taylor vs Courtleigh.
Burke vs Automatic Sprinkler Co.
Sica vs Tammany.
Schoen vs Swift & Co.
Argus vs Con Gas Co of NY.
S Argus vs Con Gae Co of NY.
Conahan vs G A Fuller.
Henkensiefkin vs Con. Gas Co.
Rosenberg vs G W Meyer Music Co.
Einstein vs Benzor.
Gilhooley vs Third Av RR.
Glaseer vs Shopiro.
A Goldberg vs Nassau Elec RR.
M Goldberg vs Nassau Elec RR.

Mistkow vs J Gude Co.
Manning vs NY Rys.
Mario vs Lewis Pub Co.
Bernstein vs Gorham.
Gallagher vs G I & Bklyn RR.
Hele vs Penn RR.
Tangney vs O'Rourke Eng & Const Co.
Wolnberger vs Mack Paving Const Co.
Downey vs P J Carlin Conet Co.
Gerber vs Mejie.
Rigatti vs Huyler's, &c.
Brady vs Tower Mfg & Novelty Co.
Debner vs Fischman.
Kline vs Press Pub Co.
O'Sullivan vs Chicherio.
Daly vs Hoffman.
Force vs Penn RR.
Glaceman vs Schonzeit.
Manonrstein vs Elne.
Taylor vs Commercial Del Co.
Dielman vs Monahan Express Co.
Clear.

PART X.—No day calendar. Causss remaining in this part have been transferred to Part IV.

PART XI.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part VII.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Fed Terra Cotta Co vs Potterton Bros, Inc.
Guarantor Rty Corp vs Schiff.
Gen Accident, F & L Assur Corp vs Kelly.
Kelly vs Gen Accident, F & L Assur Corp.
Hoguet vs South Sur Co.
McFarland vs Am Acc Ins Co.
Shedd Elec Co vs Bally.
Wienschenker vs Ocean Accid & Guar Corp.
Title Guar & Trust Co vs CNY.
Fischer vs Schram.
Pankin vs Von Raitz.
Parsons vs Blatch, (2.)
People vs Service Co vs Meck Pav & C Co.
Strysower vs Elock.
Knick Ind & Ed Film Co, Inc vs Ward Bak'g Cramp Co vs Mase Bond & Ins Co.
Ingraham Adv Co vs Nat 5, 10 & 25 C Mag.
Damers vs Barker.

Stein vs Price.
Horowitz vs State Bank.
Peschmanns vs Hayes.
Odell vs Chadbourne, Jr.
Cent Asphalt Pav Co vs CNY. (3.)
Lenkowsky vs Altman.
CNY vs Leonard.
Same vs Vinans.
Same vs Konitz.
Same vs Smith.
Same vs Kornahrens.
Same vs Thall.
Same vs Gray.
NY Asphaltz vs Morse.
Osten vs Campbell.
People, &c vs Internat Sunshine Socy.
Cent Theatre L & C Co vs Mulcahy & G.
Develop Co of Am vs Pacific Co.
Stokes vs Kilpatrick.
McIver vs Tooker.
Berry vs Ramos & Co.
Lasky vs Petrova.
Littlefield vs McTigue.
CNY vs B H RR. Clear.

PART XV.—Cobalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Starr vs Gayley.
Hoye vs McBean.
F B Steerns Co vs Hert.
Savage vs McMorrow Eng & Const Co.
Gaynor vs Bangs.
Church vs Commonwesith Trust Co.
M Abbotts Sons vs Lauckhardt.
Pittsburgh Cont Co vs CNY.
Flannery vs Woodlawn Cemetery.
Freehoff vs Mears.
Rozell vs Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Tilton vs Putnam Hooker Co.
Archer vs Amsdell.
Nykerk vs Harney.
Frymer & Hanna Co. vs Weitmore.
Stratton vs Met Trust.
Franken vs Diamond.
Ronan vs Wagner.
Webb vs Valentine.

De Rivas vs Harris Mfg Co vs Damrau, Jr.
Indep Elec Light & Power Co vs Finger.
Dorst vs Reess.
Gibson vs Bachner.
Wall vs Fletcher.
Imperial Prop Co vs Webber.
Bilick vs Levenson Wreck Co.
Martin vs De Guzman.
Beffert vs Slakin.
Powers vs Thorpe.
Sammel vs Grauer & Herskovitz.
Collingwood Realty Co vs Stalke.
Rose vs Piper.
Higgins vs Kenyon.
Stern Bros vs Madison Av R E Co.
Buser vs Thompson.
Pustett vs Twardowski.
Ityan vs Cent Del Co.
Schnyder vs Murphy.
Brucker vs Perlberg.
Black & Boyd Mfg Co vs Dent.

Wolf vs Press.
Kreinik vs Jasper.
Fuss Illinois Surety.
Amer Bonding Co of Balt vs D'Angelo.
E 1 du Font de Nemours Powder Co vs same.
Pollock vs Bilshaut.
Holmes vs Doniger.
Lieb vs Elec Carriage Call & Specialty.
Tryfonink vs Bradley Const Co.
Brison vs Pacific Comm Co.
Schuster vs Netschert.
Brandler vs Gladewig.
Salisbury Rity Co vs Pinckney.
Capotosto vs Arleta.
Morris Nagel vs Rosenfeld.
Reisinger vs Made-in-America Mfg Co.
Lucas vs Gordon (2).
Gradus vs 2d Av Amus Co.
Wurst vs Haight.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Marks vs Cowdin.
Furst vs Moskowitz.
Prince vs Nat Fire I Co.
Same vs Ins Co of State of Penn.
Same vs Franklin F I.
Same vs Teutonia F I.
Same vs Ins Co of State of Penn.
Same vs Sterling F I.
Same vs Prussian Nat Ins Co.
Same vs Nat Union F I.
Same vs Security 1 Co.
Same vs Nat F I Co.
Same vs Nord-Detnsche Ins Co.
Same vs Gerard F & M Ins Co.
Same vs Aetna Ins Co.
Same vs Calumet Ins Co.
Same vs Palatine I Co.
Same vs Ins Co of N A.
Same vs German F I Co. (2.)
Same vs Central N F I.
Same vs Scottish Union &c. Ins Co.
Same vs Am Cent I Co.
Same vs Gen F Assur Co
Same vs Albany I Co.
Same vs Phoenix I Co.
Same vs German Alliance Ine Co.
Same vs Commonwealth Ins Co.
Same vs Stuyvesant Ins Co. (2.)
Same vs Pacific F Ins Co. (2.)
Same vs Hamilton F I.
Same vs North Brit, &c. Ins Co.
Same vs Nassau & Dutchess Co.
Same vs Hamburg-Bremen F Co.
Same vs CNY Ine Co.
Same vs North River I.
Same vs U S Fire I Co.
Same vs Williamsburgh City F I Co.

Marasenski vs Slaveck.
Pollack vs Sabatz.
Rucker vs N Y Rys.
Sullivan same.
Burgoyne vs Aitken.
Alperin vs Kotzen.
Ritzo vs Kenny.
Aronowitz vs Nussbaum.
Visconti vs Wanamaker.
Flock vs Goelet.
Friedman vs Silberberg.
Mister vs Fleisher.
Nat Cash Register Co vs Brook.
Uhlfelder vs Souse Realty Co.

Duebner vs Rancher.
Burns vs Bullowa.
Polacsek vs Herbst.
Hopkins vs New Era Producing Co.
Hammer vs Wilmer.
Turner vs Pattillear.
Beller vs Schmall.
Liebovitz vs Int R T.
Gilbert vs Slifka.
Algists vs Dock Cont. Development Co.
Reittzer vs Hubbard.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Leszynsky vs Lawrence.
Metallurgical Secur Co vs Mech & Met N Bk.
Van Wegoner-Linn Conet Co vs Gallagher.
Mailer vs Nat Calculator Co.
Saranac Realty Co vs Donohue.
Lande vs Imperator Film Co.
Gannon vs CNY.
Foster vs Seaman.
Levy vs Hoffman.
Featherstone vs Fowler.
Brooks vs Herd.
Miller vs Miller.
Ernest & Herman Levy vs Frankfort.
Fried vs Cianciolo.
Bridgsport Met Goods Mfg Co vs Porsheim.
Rodier vs Gotkin.
Eltingon vs Aetna Ine Co of Hartford.
Same vs Hanover Fire Ine Co.
Same vs U S Fire Ins.
Same vs German-Amer Ins Co.
Same vs North River Ins Co (2).
Same vs Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
Same vs Williamsburg City Fire Ins Co.
Same vs British-Am Fire Assur Co.
Same vs Fire Aesn of Phila.
Same vs German Fire Ins Co of Wheeling.
Same vs Aachen & Munich Fire Ins Co.
Same vs Home Ins Co.
Same vs Granite State Fire Ins Co.
Same vs Liverpool & L & Globe Ins Co.
Same vs Phoenix Fire Aesur Co.
Same vs Ins Co of N A.
Same vs Glens Falls Fire Ins Co.
Same vs North River Ins
Same vs Richmond Ins.
Same vs U S Fire Ins Co
Same vs Citizens Fire Ins Co of Mo.

Same vs Home Ine Co.
Same vs Globe & Rutgers F I Co. (2.)
Same vs Globe & Rutgers Fire Co.
Same vs Weetchester F Ins Co.
Murray vs Stallo.
Monte vs Maier.
Hartle Paper Mfg Co vs Hudson Trading Co.
Patti vs Filippi.
Steinfeld vs Arlington Refrigerator Co.
Boom & Trice vs Downes Lidval vs O'Donovan.
Miller vs Miller.
Hoffman vs Hirsch.
Fish vs Iselin.
Rosenstein vs Levinson.
Bernard vs Sternberg.
NY Inst for Inet of the Deaf and Dumb (CNY.
Hammerstein vs Berenstes.
Kahnweiller vs C J Moberg, Inc.
R & L Co vs Frazer.
Riviera Rty Co vs Ill Surety Co.
Lowenstein vs De Forest Sheet, &c. Co.
Howard vs Barton.
Fawcett vs CNY.
Barnest vs Taylor.
Medalia Trust Co vs Development Co.
Farquarharson vs Peabody.
Reiter vs Trend Magazine Pub Co.
Nat Nasseu Bk vs M Ludington's Sons.
Boreas Rty Co vs Am Bonding Co.
La Fontenay vs Hammerstein.
Clear.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 312.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions.
Estates of:
Sarah Young,
Felix Farago,
Celia Gerber,
Carrie C Bodine.
Accounting:
Edmund C Allcot,
Benj Hershkowitz,
Marco Papa,
Giovanni Molino,
Albert W Herwig.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills:
Charles Lowen,
Joseph Christoffel.

Gloene Gallucci,
Mary E Maskett,
Sophie Elkan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions:
Beach vs Katz.
Somber vs I R T.
Crowe vs Bergoff.
Young vs Sleeplechase Park Co.
Lake vs Keller.
Hanna vs Sims.
Hirschfield vs Yellow Taxicab Co.
Waite vs Shea.
Roberts vs L I RR.
Preston vs Hobbs.
Schneider vs West Side Const Co.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
McManus vs W L Crow Const Co.
Blackgreve vs Cons House & Wind Cl.
Albanese vs Bernstein.
Bresheim vs E L Young.
Kurth vs Robt Gordon & Son, Inc.
Kelly vs Reich.
Taylor vs Courtleigh.
Burke vs Automatic Sprinkler Co.
Sica vs Tammany.
Schoen vs Swift & Co.
Argus vs Con Gas Co of NY.
S Argus vs Con Gae Co of NY.
Conahan vs G A Fuller.
Henkensiefkin vs Con. Gas Co.
Rosenberg vs G W Meyer Music Co.
Einstein vs Benzor.
Gilhooley vs Third Av RR.
Glaseer vs Shopiro.
A Goldberg vs Nassau Elec RR.
M Goldberg vs Nassau Elec RR.

PART X.—No day calendar. Causss remaining in this part have been transferred to Part IV.

PART XI.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part VII.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Fed Terra Cotta Co vs Potterton Bros, Inc.
Guarantor Rty Corp vs Schiff.
Gen Accident, F & L Assur Corp vs Kelly.
Kelly vs Gen Accident, F & L Assur Corp.
Hoguet vs South Sur Co.
McFarland vs Am Acc Ins Co.
Shedd Elec Co vs Bally.
Wienschenker vs Ocean Accid & Guar Corp.
Title Guar & Trust Co vs CNY.
Fischer vs Schram.
Pankin vs Von Raitz.
Parsons vs Blatch, (2.)
People vs Service Co vs Meck Pav & C Co.
Strysower vs Elock.
Knick Ind & Ed Film Co, Inc vs Ward Bak'g Cramp Co vs Mase Bond & Ins Co.
Ingraham Adv Co vs Nat 5, 10 & 25 C Mag.
Damers vs Barker.

Stein vs Price.
Horowitz vs State Bank.
Peschmanns vs Hayes.
Odell vs Chadbourne, Jr.
Cent Asphalt Pav Co vs CNY. (3.)
Lenkowsky vs Altman.
CNY vs Leonard.
Same vs Vinans.
Same vs Konitz.
Same vs Smith.
Same vs Kornahrens.
Same vs Thall.
Same vs Gray.
NY Asphaltz vs Morse.
Osten vs Campbell.
People, &c vs Internat Sunshine Socy.
Cent Theatre L & C Co vs Mulcahy & G.
Develop Co of Am vs Pacific Co.
Stokes vs Kilpatrick.
McIver vs Tooker.
Berry vs Ramos & Co.
Lasky vs Petrova.
Littlefield vs McTigue.
CNY vs B H RR. Clear.

PART XV.—Cobalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Starr vs Gayley.
Hoye vs McBean.
F B Steerns Co vs Hert.
Savage vs McMorrow Eng & Const Co.
Gaynor vs Bangs.
Church vs Commonwesith Trust Co.
M Abbotts Sons vs Lauckhardt.
Pittsburgh Cont Co vs CNY.
Flannery vs Woodlawn Cemetery.
Freehoff vs Mears.
Rozell vs Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Tilton vs Putnam Hooker Co.
Archer vs Amsdell.
Nykerk vs Harney.
Frymer & Hanna Co. vs Weitmore.
Stratton vs Met Trust.
Franken vs Diamond.
Ronan vs Wagner.
Webb vs Valentine.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills:
John P Schuchman,
Mary Sweeny,
Bella Cole,
Catherine Lyons,

De Rivas vs Harris Mfg Co vs Damrau, Jr.
Indep Elec Light & Power Co vs Finger.
Dorst vs Reess.
Gibson vs Bachner.
Wall vs Fletcher.
Imperial Prop Co vs Webber.
Bilick vs Levenson Wreck Co.
Martin vs De Guzman.
Beffert vs Slakin.
Powers vs Thorpe.
Sammel vs Grauer & Herskovitz.
Collingwood Realty Co vs Stalke.
Rose vs Piper.
Higgins vs Kenyon.
Stern Bros vs Madison Av R E Co.
Buser vs Thompson.
Pustett vs Twardowski.
Ityan vs Cent Del Co.
Schnyder vs Murphy.
Brucker vs Perlberg.
Black & Boyd Mfg Co vs Dent.

Wolf vs Press.
Kreinik vs Jasper.
Fuss Illinois Surety.
Amer Bonding Co of Balt vs D'Angelo.
E 1 du Font de Nemours Powder Co vs same.
Pollock vs Bilshaut.
Holmes vs Doniger.
Lieb vs Elec Carriage Call & Specialty.
Tryfonink vs Bradley Const Co.
Brison vs Pacific Comm Co.
Schuster vs Netschert.
Brandler vs Gladewig.
Salisbury Rity Co vs Pinckney.
Capotosto vs Arleta.
Morris Nagel vs Rosenfeld.
Reisinger vs Made-in-America Mfg Co.
Lucas vs Gordon (2).
Gradus vs 2d Av Amus Co.
Wurst vs Haight.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Marks vs Cowdin.
Furst vs Moskowitz.
Prince vs Nat Fire I Co.
Same vs Ins Co of State of Penn.
Same vs Franklin F I.
Same vs Teutonia F I.
Same vs Ine Co of State of Penn.
Same vs Sterling F I.
Same vs Prussian Nat Ins Co.
Same vs Nat Union F I.
Same vs Security 1 Co.
Same vs Nat F I Co.
Same vs Nord-Detnsche Ins Co.
Same vs Gerard F & M Ins Co.
Same vs Aetna Ins Co.
Same vs Calumet Ins Co.
Same vs Palatine I Co.
Same vs Ins Co of N A.
Same vs German F I Co. (2.)
Same vs Central N F I.
Same vs Scottish Union &c. Ins Co.
Same vs Am Cent I Co.
Same vs Gen F Assur Co
Same vs Albany I Co.
Same vs Phoenix I Co.
Same vs German Alliance Ine Co.
Same vs Commonwealth Ins Co.
Same vs Stuyvesant Ins Co. (2.)
Same vs Pacific F Ins Co. (2.)
Same vs Hamilton F I.
Same vs North Brit, &c. Ins Co.
Same vs Nassau & Dutchess Co.
Same vs Hamburg-Bremen F Co.
Same vs CNY Ine Co.
Same vs North River I.
Same vs U S Fire I Co.
Same vs Williamsburgh City F I Co.

Marasenski vs Slaveck.
Pollack vs Sabatz.
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Burgoyne vs Aitken.
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Same vs Home Ins Co.
Same vs Granite State Fire Ins Co.
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Boom & Trice vs Downes Lidval vs O'Donovan.
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NY Inst for Inet of the Deaf and Dumb (CNY.
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Nat Nasseu Bk vs M Ludington's Sons.
Boreas Rty Co vs Am Bonding Co.
La Fontenay vs Hammerstein.
Clear.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 2378.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions.
Estates of:
Sarah

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.

Rents, $600 to $1,320.

507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,950 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—6000.

109-111 East 56th St.,

2 Rooms and Bath.

Large, light rooms, elevator, room service; 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace and balcony.

Very Attractive Apartment

Entire Floor, Consisting of 8 LARGE ROOMS, BATH, &c. Large Closets. Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
3 EAST 35TH ST.

CORONADO

Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment, 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

BROOKLYN.

Royal Arms

185 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

This best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $20 to $60. COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS (Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72nd St.

AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 13.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. The two bedrooms are connected, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for the winter at $250 per month. Maid service if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640 Columbus.

75 W. 57th Street

We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

2 ROOMS & BATH,
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED.
The Durham, 7 East 32d Street.
Every modern convenience. Low Rents.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.
WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone 8204—Plaza.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 27, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against One cartload of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
September 27, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 24, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 612 Sacks of Horse Beane upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
September 24, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On September 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against thirteen thousand five hundred cases of canned vegetables and fruits upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
September 23, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 22, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 791 Sacks of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
September 22, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

ALBERT S. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

No. 344 Madison St., Brooklyn, between Marcy and Tompkins Avs.—Two-story and basement brownstone dwelling; thoroughly renovated; new plumbing; ready Oct. 15; go and see it now; open for inspection all day. Owner, Tredwell, 386 Madison St.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 385.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 2,767 Broadway, at 157th.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5060 Gramercy.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3876 Cortland. J. Mead Briggs, 300 Broadway, New York.

Edgemere.—Beautiful cottage, room for garage; 12 rooms, 2 baths; plot 80x100; best section; bargain. Owner, 171 Central Av., Far Rockaway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SIX ACRES.
Owner desires to sell three desirable plots of 15, 6, and 2 acres; high elevation; fertile land; easy commuting distance on D., L. & W. R. R.; short walk to express station. J. C. Sparks, 30 Church St., New York.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,350, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FARMS, 1 to 5 acres, hour out, suited for poultry, fruit, vegetables. Monthly payment, $10. Send for particulars and details. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

$1.00 PER WEEK.
Must dispose, splendid plots viewing N. Y., $175. SAMUEL KRAFT, 30 Church, N. Y.

Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN!—Beautiful half acre, Greenwich; small bungalow, furnished; barn; commutation; only $4,000; $2,000 cash. Harry Snead, Noroton, Conn.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

412 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penna. R. R. Sta. and new Post Office; large store and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

23 East 115th St.—Stable to let or for sale; 70 stalls and carriage room, or can be made over for garage or other business purposes; on easy terms. See caretaker or Chas. B. Farwell, Agent. Tel. 485 Astoria, Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable 30x68, five story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

To let, store and basement, 50x100; lofts; sprinkler system; elevator; low rates of insurance; very reasonable rent. 90 Grand St.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

Mail privileges, $2; furnished offices; mail forwarded non-residents. Davenport, 309 Broadway.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

Loft or parlor store, ideal for business purposes. 5497 Bryant. 69 West 46th St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

50 H. P. Fiat limousine, 1914; in appearance and condition practically a new car; has not been used more than a month in city only; completely equipped; in storage at Brewster's, L. I. C. S. Niewenhous, Inc., 412 8th Av.

Pierce-Arrow, (1915,) Limousine, 38 H. P. Rolls-Royce, (1915,) five-passenger Touring. Pierce-Arrow, (1915,) Touring, 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel, Phone, 3247 Bryant.

Packard, (6-48,) phaeton; excellent condition; chance; $1,500. Charles Shay, 218 West 76th.

Dispoeing of high type speedster; light, fast, classy. Aeon Garage, Broadway and 76th.

Pierce-Arrow 6-48; bargain; fully equipped; owner leaving town. Tel. 9199 Spring.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Seven-passenger Packard touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Garage, 15 East 60th St. Telephone 885 Madison Square.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; bour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

For Rent—High-class automobiles. Schmaltz, 382 East 67th. Telephone Plaza 5217.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. inspect SCHOOL our plant and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Home for convalescents and elderly guests; nurses' care; moderate. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people, ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Eille, Mounchen, N. J.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its olled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; botel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.
W. T. READE, Prop.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, botel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Montclair, N. J.—Three-room suits and bath, in private family, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; select neighborhood; exclusive. X 224 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
190 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 60th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up;
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

96th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; hallboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3064 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 242 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

801 West End Av., (Corner 99th St.)—6 rooms and 2 baths in high-class building, ($1,500.) Apt. 7C. Apply to Superintendent.

Housekeeping apartments, 5, 6, and 8 rooms, baths; High-class elevator house; will spend $2,000 on new furnishings and rent reasonable. Telephone 973 Riverside.

137 West 82d St.—Handsomely furnished, high-class apartment, 3, 4, 7 rooms; piano, Victrola, linen, silver. Coyle.

76th, 100 West.—High-class furnished 8-room apartment, elevator, steam, moderate. Baird.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hunt, 30 East 42d St.

2D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone.)—'Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

90TH ST., 62 EAST.
Corner Park Av.; 5 elegant light rooms, bath, (box flats); rent $24 and $26. Bohnenkamp & Schneider, 542 5th Av., or janitor, on premises.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt. on premises.

30th, 10 East.—Attractive apartment, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; one apartment on floor; fine southern exposure.

140 EAST 84TH ST.
Two rooms, bath and service. Reduced rates; man or business women.

318T, 157 EAST, (near Lexington)—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

41ST ST., 11 EAST.—Attractive two rooms, bath, telephone, and maid service.

West Side.

STOP AT THE COLUMBUS.
One 3 end two 4 roome, bath; fire and sound proof house; latest improvement; 157th St. Broadway Subway corner; $40-$45.

801 West End Av., Corner 99th St.
6 roome and 2 baths in high-class building, ($1,300.) Apt. 7C. Apply to Superintendent.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Cnl. 4020.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large roome and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

Broadway, 2,706, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $36.

236 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $35-$75.

To Let.—S-room apartment; 3 baths; 26 Claremont Av., overlooking Barnard Campus; one year. Apt. 2A.

47th, 16 West.—Two-room kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water, bath; $45.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

46th St.—Stndio apartment with bath and kitchen. 5497 Bryant. 69 West 46th St.

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, CORNER UNIVERSITY AV.
All light, five-room elevator apartments; $40; special concessions. Apply H. D. Vogt, 2,553 Decatur Av. Tel. afternoon 2225 Fordham.

Brooklyn.

Williamsburg Plaza, 111 Taylor St.—Private suite; spacious, sunny, elegant, 4, bath and kitchen; porch; resident janitor; reasonable.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted apartment for bachelor; must be exceedingly well furnished, in best neighborhood, preferably near Plaza or Ritz-Carlton. Apply to L. 62 Times.

Apartment, any desirable section, adult family; state terms and length of lease required. Earnest, 148 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 16, 38 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; other rooms; excellent board.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Pleasant room; running water; excellent table; telephone; private; American family, $8; highest references exchanged. Hemenway.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive suite, facing south; suitable three; excellent cuisine; service; genteel Christian home; rates for permanency; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

54TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suits; private bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—New and handsomely furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references; table board.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Comfortable room; single, double; convenience; moderate; table guests; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 122, 121 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom, bath; other rooms; electricity; excellent board.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

72D ST., 62 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D ST., 261 WEST.—Exceptional high-class rooms; private baths; owners' home; board optional.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; single, en suite; refined surroundings; central location; conveniences.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Large, attractive second-floor rooms, with, without private bath; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; back room; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; convenience; references exchanged. Phone Schuyler 4562.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished; electric lights; open Oct. 1; meals optional; reference.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with bath; every convenience; high-grade.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor front; private bath; smaller rooms; moderate.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath; Jewish table; guest accommodated; reference.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; one, two gentlemen; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; third front, private bath; refined home.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; rooms with private bath; excellent table; reference.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, accommodate few people; private baths; excellent table.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, accommodate few people; private baths; excellent table.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; suite or singly; private bath; select neighborhood; near Park; house just opened, newly decorated; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine; reference.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; gentlemen; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, electricity; table guests; excellent meals; reference.

100TH, 233 WEST.—Charmingly furnished double room, with bath; private American home; superior table.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; one room for couple or gentlemen; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

103D, 250 WEST.—Superior accommodations; refined, private home; excellent table; convenient; references.

103D ST., 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; single; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

115TH, Corner Manhattan Av., (116th Elevated and Morningside Park, near by.)—The Morningside, newly fitted up, select family hotel; bright rooms, steam heated, electricity, every comfort, excellent meals, very reasonable rates to congenial people. Telephone 4027 Morningside.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Elegant large room, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; also one single room.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway near by.)—Bright rooms, good board; $8 up singly, $14 up two; every comfort; social surroundings. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

164TH, 558 WEST.—Two very nice rooms, nicely situated; home cooking; refined private family. Apartment 1 F., 164th, near Broadway.

BACHELORS,
have a large house near Riverside Drive; very large rooms; three friends are living with me and have room for two or four more; fine Southern cook; affords quite home for congenial group of men. 321 West 89th.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west side. X 238 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Room and board; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 73 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms, electricity; table board. 1159 W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms, bathroom floor; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; southern exposure; telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; gentlemen.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

82D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, steam-heated front room, suitable two; permanent. Ackerman.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,014.—Attractive rooms, running water; back parlor; suitable doctor's office.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, non-resident; musical studio, subrenting.

MADISON AV., 222.—Large handsomely furnished parlor; also smaller rooms, $5 weekly.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished, renovated double rooms; steam; telephone; electricity.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove room, running water, bath, $7.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; exclusive house; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Large room with bath; single rooms with running water.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Small studio, with dressing room; large studio, bedroom; single rooms.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Southern mother, adult son, offer beautifully furnished, large corner room, adjoining bath; electricity, steam; moderate.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome stndin with piano; also single room for gentleman; references.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed, splendidly kept house; rooms, $10-$11.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

113 WEST 60TH STREET,
WEST HALL.

Large, attractively furnished room, with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; steam heat, continuous hot-water supply. Equipment and service distinctly high-grade. Gentlemen only.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suites; baths, electricity, steam; reference; telephone.

69TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; private baths; beautiful doctor's suite.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room; gentlemen; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Desirable, well-appointed rooms; minute from subway; conveniences; telephone.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms, board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; subway, "L"; all conveniences.

72D ST., 138 WEST.—72d St., 138 West, keep on repeating it, an address worth remembering; particularly attractive rates to permanent guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Large parlor, suite, and bath; other rooms; excellent board.

73D, (between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room; private house; gentleman. X 804 Times Annex.

73D, 272 WEST.—One medium, one single room; west of Broadway; electricity; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; few unfurnished rooms, suites; double and single; references.

73D, 132 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; entire third floor; electricity; private house.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private baths; subway express.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; also front parlor, with connecting bedroom; electricity; $4-$6-$10.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished room for rent; all conveniences. Schuyler 9299.

75TH, (225 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractive furnished rooms, suites; also single; elevator; references. Apt. 4, south.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining baths; couple or two gentlemen.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, Large, Small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

76TH, 126 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 94 WEST.—Beautiful room, facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths, phone; select.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and small beautiful rooms; private bath; steam heat, electric lights, telephone, continuous hot water; reference.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room; elevator; electricity; subway, elevated; gentlemen; also smaller room. Barney.

82D, 60 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $3.50; electricity; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; reference.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; reference.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable suite, well furnished; bath adjoining; one, two gentlemen; $40 monthly; references exchanged. Simpson.

84TH ST., 150 WEST.—Attractive rooms, bath; convenient; gentleman; references. Dieckmann.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; suitable two; $6.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large room, newly furnished; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Single and double rooms; large back parlor, suitable physician.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Sunny front parlor, piano, bedroom; medium room; select house; breakfast.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; parlor, back parlor, bath; second floor, 2 rooms, bath; en suite, single; electricity; telephone.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service, with use of parlor as waiting room.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large room, convenient subway, "L"; private house; references.

93D ST., 40 WEST.—Private American family; attractively furnished room; hot water, steam heat, electricity; near Park and "L." Phone 2679 Riverside.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; baths; private residence.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double, running water;; private house; bachelors.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; reasonable; board optional.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well-kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; convenient; high-class accommodations; hot water.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath, phone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Single rooms; gentlemen; references; adjoining bath; elevator, telephone. Clark.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; kitchen optional; seventh floor.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Small family, rattling around in 8-room apartment, will rent one sunny, outside room, $5. Phone Clarence King, Morningside 3558.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Several attractive rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; near Columbia. Camp.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; two windows; every convenience; private family. Ogden.

123D, 525 WEST.—Parlor, connecting bedroom; single room; modern improvements; reasonable. Callan.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove; running water; bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

156TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room; improvements; privacy; breakfast optional; subway. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation, Columbus 7915.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 868, Apt. 4S.—Double and single rooms; conveniences; near subway.

RIVERSIDE, 868, (144th.)—Single room, adjoining bath; exclusive private family. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., (96th St. Subway.)—Two large rooms, bath, (floor;) strictly private house; phone 3975 Riverside; $100 monthly.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 701.—Beautiful front parlor; also alcove room; bondsomely furnished, near subway; telephone; cheaper than New York.

SUNNY, furnished room; modern apartment; to business woman; subway; $4. X 303 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; exclusive house; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

TWO or three rooms for housekeeping or room and kitchenette, with single additional room, between Thirty-fourth and Sixtieth; two people; price moderate. W 170 Times.

SQUARE ROOM below 59th, near 5th Av., $4; gentleman. P 16 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A YOUNG LADY, 27, broad experience, seeks

NEW TRIANGLE PLAYS

Frank Keenan in "The Coward."
Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool."
Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic."
"Old Heidelberg" with Dorothy Gish.

AT THE KNICKERBOCKER NOW.

PRICES: Eve. and Sat. Mat., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $2.00. Other Matinees, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20, $1.50 to 50c.
3RD BIG MONTH | ALL NEW YORK IS HUMMING "TEACH ME TO SMILE," THE "TEMPTATION WALTZ," AND "THE STORY OF THE SPARROW," FROM
The Record-Breaking Musical Comedy Hit
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
By the Authors of "Adele," "Alma," "The Midnight Girl."
EXTRA MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinees Wed. and Sat.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 8 TIMES
MONDAY, OCT. 11
Extra Matinee COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
WM. GILLETTE
IN HIS GREAT SUCCESS,
SHERLOCK HOLMES
SEAT SALE THURSDAY 9 A. M.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
MARIE TEMPEST | J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D Street. Tel. 3093 Bryant.
Evs. 8.15 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
HOLBROOK BLINN'S SUPERB CO. in
MOLOCH "It is better than the best war play ever written."—Sun.
After the Play Visit DANSE OF FOLLIES.
"THE MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
NEW ZIEGFELD FOLLIES ROOF THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
FIRST NIGHT TO-MORROW AT 8:15.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents
ELSIE JANIS
In a Little Comedy with a Little Music MISS INFORMATION

SEE "A REAL PLAY AT LAST"
"YOUNG AMERICA" FIRST
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Tel. 210 Bryant.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY. OCT. 12TH.

ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
GEO. Cohan's Great American Farce
M.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
FUNNIER THAN "VALLINGFORD," "BALDPATE" and "BROADWAY JONES" ALL ROLLED INTO ONE.
with FREO NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Without coarse or horror but full of
thrills, comedy, romance.
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:15
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:25.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—American.

AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 & 8:15.
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
TWICE Daily, including Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1.00.
Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

PARK Col'n Circle and 59th. Phone 5590 Col'n. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LAST WEEK. MAY IRWIN "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE."

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
"The House of Glass" The Biggest Drama of Modern Times. A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL"
with MARY RYAN
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
ORCHESTRA $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

CANDLER THEATRE WEST 42D ST.
TO-DAY (MONDAY) MATINEE
Also To-morrow at 2:30.
LAST TWO TIMES
Mrs. Whitney's Fashion Show
$100,000 WORTH OF GOWNS
The Greatest Collection Ever Seen in This Country.
$200,000 worth of specially designed JEWELS
First Complete and Authentic Style Show in America. The Supreme Achievement of the Style Creators of Paris and New York. Exhibited on
STUNNING LIVING MODELS
PRICES - - - - 50c TO $2
PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS AT $1.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30.
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Oct. 12, 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
BEATS SELLING 3 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30.
Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Oct. 12, 2:20.
"THREE ACTS OF GOOD FUN."—N. Y. Sun.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8.15.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY AT 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1.
Cicecloni, Laura Nelson Hall, Elizabeth M. Murray, Julian Rose and T. Roy Barnes & Bessie Crawford.

ASTOR CUP AUTO RACE | Reserved seats bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Theater Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38th St. Phone 4189 Greeley.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Matinee To-Day.
THE STROLLING PLAYERS

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque Mat. Today.
THE CRACKER JACKS 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

Bandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Sat. Mat. 2:15.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1.00 & 50c.

Hippodrome
Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND WONDERS.
"Hip-Hip-Hooray"
Tan musical comedies in one.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
One Hundred Overwhelming Novelties, including the latest craze, dancing on skates, in the
BALLET SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
FLIRTING AT ST. MORITZ

Evenings at 8:10 and Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50 | Biggest Show in the World at the Lowest Price | Mat. Daily at 2:10 (except Sat.) Best Seats $1.00
STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE.
Secure Seats Early—4 Box Offices Open.
SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA AND HIS BAND. BEST SEATS $1.

ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
GEO. Cohan's Great American Farce
M.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FREO NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
FIVE THOUSAND AMERICAN LAUGHS.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.
"The House of Glass" Best Dramatic Offering New York Has Seen.
with MARY RYAN
And the Great All-American Cast.
ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50 & $2
500 GOOD SEATS First Balcony 50, 75c, $1

VITAGRAPH THEATRE, B'way, 44th St. and Every Day
Twice To-Day 2:30 & 8:30.
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
By J. STUART BLACKTON.
Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN.
SPECIAL!
SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE SATURDAY MORNING AT 11.
Special Prices to Children Only.
Orchestra, 50c; Balcony, 25c.
Prices: NIGHTS and Sat. Matinees 25-50-75c, $1.00 & $2. Other Matinees 25c, 50c and $1.

CARNEGIE HALL
OCTOBER 7, 8, 9. (TWICE DAILY)
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
Part Proceeds to Actors' Fund of America.
A Fashion Extravaganza
Under the Auspices of The N. Y. Globe.
Alice Brady-Eugene Carroll Kelly
Martin Brown, June Elvidge.
Staged by Julian Mitchell.
And in addition Grace La Rue.
Seats, 50c, $1.00, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
On sale at Carnegie Hall; Tyson's, McBride's, and offices of The New York Globe.

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter.
Henry Blossom-Victor Herbert Comic Opera.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Ev. 25c to $1.
Mats. Tues., Thurs., 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. "UNDER COVER"
Present

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1.
Mats. Tues., Thurs., 25 & 50c.
A. H. Woods "THE SONG OF SONGS"
Presents

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn.
Ev. 25 to $1. Mats Tues., Thur., 25 & 50c.
Messrs. Shubert Mme. Petrova in "THE REVOLT"
Present

The Century CENTRAL PARK W., 62-63 STS.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
MAT. TOMORROW, 25c TO $1.00.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av.
12-Act Vaudeville Show | Every Eve. at 8.15. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 25c, 50c.
Enclosed, Heated & Comfortable.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. | Pauline Frederick in "ZAZA." Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, Marie Doro in "The Wife Pearl."

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY 25c. | Chip & Marble. Leonard & Co. Lewis. | Eddie Henry Watson Sisters. Ots.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music The Brooklyn Institute of Arts & Sciences
FIVE SATURDAY MATINEE
Orchestral Concerts by the
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
Oct. 23—MISCHA ELMAN, Violin
Nov 27—JULIA CULP, Soprano
Dec. 11—"Christmas Concert"
Jan. 29—MERLE ALCOCK, Contralto
Feb. 12—JOSEPH HOFMANN, Piano
Course Tickets for the Five Concerts $1.50, $2.50, $3.25, $4.50, $5.50
Tickets on Sale beg. Tues., Oct. 5, 8:30 A. M.

MAJESTIC Evs. 25c to $1—Saturday Mat. Wed. Mat. 25 and 50 Cents.
LOUIS MANN in THE BUBBLE
Next Week—"SINNERS." Seats Thursday.

GETS $25,000 A YEAR FOR LITTLE RICH GIRL

Guardian of Virginia Loney, 16 Years Old, Makes Appeal to Justice Pendleton.

PARENTS DIED ON LUSITANIA

Child Needs Third of Her $75,000 Income for Her Upbringing in a Befitting Manner.

The story of a real "Poor Little Rich Girl," written into the formal language of the Supreme Court, has come to public notice with an application filed with Justice Pendleton asking that he allow $25,000 yearly for the maintenance and education of Miss Virginia Bruce Loney, 16 years old, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen D. Loney, were lost with the torpedoed Lusitania. The Justice has announced that he will grant the request.

The application, made by Miss Loney's general guardian, Miss Mary B. Chamberlaine, sets forth the plans for the girl's future and the spending of her allowance, which is only a part of the income of her estate of more than $1,000,000.

Mrs. Loney might have had a premonition of the disaster because she made a will just prior to boarding the liner, and gave the entire estate to the daughter, except an income of $90 a month which was to go to the girl's maid, Elise Boutelier, who also lost her life with the sinking of the Cunarder.

Miss Chamberlaine's affidavit recites the story already published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Miss Loney's swimming away from the suction of the sinking liner, of her looking back and seeing her parents waving farewell from the deck of the ill-fated ship, and of the wave that submerged the swimmer who, when rescued, was too late to see the ship take its last plunge. The parents and the maid had no chance of entering a lifeboat.

Total Annual Income $75,000.

The income from the young woman's estate is in excess of $75,000 yearly, Miss Chamberlaine recites in connection with a request that the court allow the guardian $5,000 a year for services and expenses in caring for her ward. George McKesson Brown, Mrs. Loney's brother and executor, makes affidavit that he considers the guardian's request "eminently proper." Miss Chamberlaine says she will need the amount to dress and live in a manner befitting a chaperone of Miss Loney.

Miss Loney's nearest relatives, the application sets forth, are uncles and aunts and the petitioner, who is a first cousin to the girl's father. Miss Chamberlaine has been intimate with the family, she says, and with the expressed ideas of Miss Loney's mother, in regard to the girl's education and social surroundings. The guardian talked and advised with Mrs. Loney "as to the social position the infant should maintain, and just before sailing her mother explained to the petitioner that she (Mrs. Loney) had just made a new will making the petitioner guardian, and in case anything happened to her and her husband, she desired the petitioner to take charge of the infant and maintain her in the same style she had planned for the infant."

Miss Chamberlaine goes on to say that Mrs. Loney had been accustomed to spending practically her entire income or about $75,000 yearly in maintaining her household, entertaining, and in traveling and living expenses. Miss Loney had been much traveling, the petitioner says, spending a great part of her lifetime abroad, for her mother maintained a country estate in England, where they spent the greater part of each year. They regarded New York as their home, and lived at the Plaza and the Gotham Hotels.

Miss Loney has been reared in luxury always, the affidavit states, and always has had a nurse or maid. When going abroad or visiting, the girl has been accompanied by a maid or chaperone and her friends and acquaintances always have been persons of high social standing. Last year, her ward attended a fashionable school in East Sixtieth Street, Miss Chamberlains says. During that period, Miss Loney lived with her parents at the Gotham Hotel, and walked from the hostelry to school, always accompanied by either her mother or a maid. She intends to continue at this school for the coming year, Miss Chamberlaine says, and is thinking of renting a $6,000 apartment nearby in Park Avenue.

Horseback and Motoring.

"The infant has been accustomed to ride horseback in England," the guardian says, "where her father and mother maintained from fifteen to twenty horses for hunting and riding, and three of them belonged to Miss Loney and were used by her exclusively. She will want to continue riding in New York as it is a desirable form of exercise for her. She is also accustomed to the use of automobiles, as her mother had three.

Miss Chamberlaine recites that she is not a woman of means, but for several years has lived with her sister at Skaneateles, N. Y., where Miss Loney has spent the Summer. It will be necessary for the guardian to give up her present home, she says, and devote all her time and efforts to the detailed care of her ward. She submits the following list of annual expenditures as necessary for the girl's proper care:

Park Avenue apartment	$6,000
School, music, languages, books	2,500
Maid	600
Three servants	1,200
Food and household supplies	4,000
Clothing	3,500
Doctors, dentists	500
Auto and chauffeur	2,000
Amusements, including horseback riding	1,500
Summer vacation and traveling	2,500
Insurance and storage	200
Incidentals	1,000
Total	$25,000

Speaking of Miss Loney's orphaned isolation Miss Chamberlains says in part:

"As a result of the loss of her father and motber the infant finds herself at 16, the most important and formative period in a young girl's life, absolutely alone in the world, with few friends in New York, as she has spent the greater part of her life in England and in traveling on the Continent, and with only a small number of relatives, two uncles on her mother's side and two aunts and two uncles on her father's side, and with none of whom shs could live satisfactorily.

"It is very important therefore that she should have a nice home of her own in which shs would receive and entertain friends, and that she should have evsry opportunity to maks friends and have good associates who will help her in her social career. She must therefore live and be maintained according to her station in life, and after a thorough consideration of the matter the petitioner is of the opinion that it will not be possibis to maintain and educats her and give her the opportunities she should have for less than $25,000 a year."

EXPECT ARREST SOON IN $75,000 GEM THEFT

Robbery of the Widow of Senator McMillan Blamed on Member of Household.

It became known yesterday that detectives havs been working for several weeks on the theft of $75,000 worth of jewels from Mrs. James McMillan, widow of ths former United States Senator, which were stolen from her Summer home at Manchester by the Sea, Mass., on ths night of Aug. 7.

The jewels include a pearl necklace worth $13,000, a diamond watch chain valued at $6,000, and three rings whose worth is estimated at $4,000 each. From present indications there is reason for believing that the affair was an "inside job" and that an arrest may be expected soon.

The jewels were laid away on the night of Aug. 7 in a safe, which is kept in a large wood cabinst near Mrs. McMillan's room. Ths location of the key to ths cabinet and of the paper on which the combination for the lock of the safe was written was known to several persons in the house. The next morning the jewels were gone, and everything in the safe had been taken along with them.

The cass was put at once into the hands of a private detective agency, which worked on it for five weeks and got no results. Its heads then withdrew, and the cass was turned over to the Aschner Detective Agency of 225 Fifth Avenue. Morris H. Aschner, the head of this latter organization, has been looking into the theft since about the middle of last month, and it is understood that an arrest will probably be made before long involving some one who was in the house at the time ths robbery was committed.

WOULD AID JEWS ABROAD.

Many Organization Delegates in Discussion at Hotel Astor.

About twenty-five delegates of various Jewish organizations and institutions met yesterday in the Hotel Astor to discuss what steps can best be taken toward obtaining for the Jews in belligerent countries their civic and religious rights. The purpose of ths meeting was to bring together those who believe there should bs a congress of Amsrican Jews to discuss ways and means for advancing Jewish interests in the international situation growing out of the world war; those who advocate instead of a congress a conference of a limited number of representative American Jewish organizations and those who are not in favor of sither congress or conferences. No action was taken and another meeting will be held.

Among those present were Louis D. Brandeis, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Oscar S. Straus, and Louis Marshall. These organizations were represented: Central Conference of American Rabbis, United Synagogue of America, Order B'rith Abraham, Union American Hebrew Congregations, National Jewish Workingmsn's Alliance, American Jewish Historical Society, Jewish Publication Society, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, Federation of Galician Jews, Hebrew Union College, American Jewish Committee, Independent Order B'rith Abraham, Independent Order B'rith Sholom, Federation of American Zionists, Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionists' Affairs, Federation of Rumanian Jews, Union of Orthodox Congregations, The Mizrachi Zionist Organization, Association of Orthodox Rabbis, Arbeiter Ring, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, and Council of Young Men's Hebrew Associations.

A delegate said that Mr. Brandsis led those who desired a congress and that the conference plan was advanced by Louis Marshall.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, at the Free Synagogue yesterday, advocated the holding of a congress. He said:

The demand for a Jewish Congress is impersonal and objective. The personal aspect is due to those who act as if their personal domains were being invaded, as if some rashly venturesome intruder were violating the sanctity of their private possessions.

"The fundamental question that is involved turns around the right of any self-chosen group of men, however admirable, to act for multitudes without mandate on the one hand and without even having taken counsel with them on ths other. It is a critical hour which st last finds the people resolved to riss to the dignity of self-mastery and self-determination."

OPPOSES WIRT SYSTEM.

Rabbi Says It Will Break Up Democratic Spirit.

Rabbi Nathan Krass of Temple Israsl of Brooklyn has written to the Board of Education to protest aainst the Wirt system which is being introduced into some of the Bronx schools as an experiment in which the pupils are to go to different religious instructors, according to their beliefs. Rabbi Krass expressed himself as opposed to any system which would connect religious education with the public schools.

"Of all our institutions the public school is the most democratic," Rabbi Krass said in his letter. "There, at least, all children are on a level of equality—rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, believer and unbeliever. The scheme proposed will have the very deleterious effect, of stirring into vitality the very thing we ought to be anxious to have dormant until the arrival of manhood and womanhood. It will call into being 'creed consciousness,' for no matter what ths theoretic merits of the proposed schems may be, practically Jews will be forced to segregate, Christians will be forced to separate according to the denominational divisions. And what of the ethical culturist, and the agnostic, or even the lonely atheist? Just think what it will mean. How hatreds, needless distinctions, and the breaking up of the democratic spirit will inevitably result."

$100,000,000 PAID ON NEW SUBWAYS

Contracts for $163,670,858 Signed, Besides $15,000,000 for Elevated Work.

19,748 MEN NOW EMPLOYED

Ten Million Cubic Yards of Excavation Completed of 12,800,000 Yards to be Taken Out.

Already in the construction of the new subway system, according to a statement given out by the Public Service Commission, there has been actually paid out by the city, including the contributions from the Interborough and the D. R. T., more than $100,000,000, while the amount of the contracts already signed is $163,670,858. To this must be added $15,000,000, the cost of the elevated construction work, which is being done by the companies for themselves.

This means that about five-sevenths of the total value of the work is now under contract and that only twenty-two of the eighty-six construction contracts remain to be let.

The total estimated amount of material to be excavated on the new city-owned lines is 12,800,000 cubic yards, and up to the present about 10,000,000 cubic yards have actually been removed. It is reckonced that the quantity of concrete to be used will be 2,850,000 cubic yards, of which about 1,500,000 cubic yards had already been put in piace by Sept. 1. Of structural steel 620,000 tons will be required, and of thia abont 360,000 tons havs already been erected or delivered. The ties and timber alone to be used for the new roads will cost nearly $2,000,000, and after the Fourth Avenue Subway and Centre Street Loop had been equipped the city placed a singie order for ties and timber amounting to more than $1,200,000.

The total number of men employed on ths subway work on Sept. 1 was 19,748, of whom 16,089 were working on the city-owned lines and 3,659 on the contracts 1st by the companies.

The "cut-and-cover" system of construction, which was used on the sections on which the recent fatal accidsnts occurred, was first applied to subway work in 1902, and has been used on the Brooklyn extension of the present subway from Bowling Green to Atlantic Avenue, and on the Centre Street Loop and the Fourth Avenue line, as well as one the dual system work. In all since 1902 about seventeen miles of streets have been opened under the "cut-and-cover" system at a cost of about $75,000,000.

A good deal of sewer work is being done as an incident of the subway construction, as nearly every section of the new lines directly affects the sewer system. In building the Fourth Avenue line alone it was necessary to built about seven miles of new sewers, and in carrying out the dual system the Public Service Commission has had to spend about $3,500,000 in building about forty miles.

When finished the dual system will consist of 620 miles of single track railroad, including the 296 miles which were already in existence in the old subway and elevated lines. The total cost of constructing and equipping this system has been estimated at $330,000,000.

WALL ST. WORKS ON SUNDAY

Clerks Try to Catch Up with Last Week's Big Trading.

Lights in the tall office buildings of the financial district wers shining late last night for the first time on a Sunday since the great Northen Pacific corner in 1901.

The more thsn million share days of the last week have resulted in such a congestion of business that the office forces of the brokerage firms have been working day and night to catch up. Thousands of clerks who have never seen such a rush were working all day and the greater part of the night yesterday, getting ready for the opening of the Stock Exchange today.

On Friday it was suggested that the Exchange be closed for a day this week, preferably today, in order to allow them to catch up. This was done for a day after the Northern Pacific corner in 1901, but it was decided that it would be unwise because ths public would havs received too short a notice. As the result the brokers' clerks for the first time in years were forced to work on Sunday and it was very late last night that the last of thsm left Wall Street for their homes.

BROADWAY CARS RUN AGAIN.

Traffic Resumed Early This Morning Over Subway Break.

Broadway cars resumed running between Thirty-sixth and Tbirty-eighth Streets at 1:10 A. M. today, after permission had been received from James Shipman, Division Engineer of the Public Service Commission, whioh was transmitted to the New York Railways Company through Chief Inspector Schmittberger's office.

The order was received in the main office of the company at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue at 1:06 A. M., and four minutes later the cars were running over the tracks which had been blocked.

It had been expected that the roadway would be safe for car traffic yesterday afternoon, but after his inspection Mr. Shipman suggested that a little additional shoring up should be dons at Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth Streets to maks everything thoroughly secure.

COMSTOCK'S WORK TO GO ON

Anti-Vice Society Announces Appointment of John S. Sumner.

Ths Society for the Suppression of Vice issued an announcement yesterday of its plans and needs for the futnre, in which warning is given that the work of the late Anthony Comstock will be carried on vigorously.

"A few nswspapers," it says, "have expressed the opinion that dealers in bad books, prints, &c., upon learning of the death of Mr. Comstock, will attempt to be more active in their diabolical trades, not realising that the society has been preparing to meet any emergency that might occur. It is hardly necessary to say that the work of the society, which has been carefully fostered through all these years, will be continued and that no effort will be spared to increase, if possible, its efficiency."

The society also announces the appointment of John S. Sumner, for three years Associate Secretary of the society, to be Acting Secretary, to succeed Mr. Comstock. Of Mr. Sumner it says:

"He was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1876, and is a son of Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, U. S. N. retired. He was educated in the schools of Washington and Brooklyn, and enlisted in the 114th Regiment, New York State Militia, May, 1898, to go to ths Spanish-Amsrican war. He was admitted to ths bar of New York State in 1904, prior to which time he was connected with the banking and brokerage firm of Henry Clews & Co.

"Mr. Sumner is married and resides at Freeport, L. I., where his good standing among men is attested by the fact that he is now serving his third term as President of the Men's Club of ths Episcopal Church and his second term as regent or presiding officer of the local council of the Royal Arcanum."

The present officers of the society are: President, Fred. E. Tasker; Vice Prssidents, the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley and ths Rsv. Dr. Josiah Strong; Treasurer, William H. Parsons; Counsel, William C. Beecher; Acting Secretary, John S. Sumner; Chairman of Finance Committee, Clarence Swift; Financial Secretary, William R. Rowlands.

The Executivs Committee is composed of A. F. Libby, Chairman; William H. King, William H. Parsons, Theodors L. Beck, Clarence Swift, Frederick H. Doremus, Landreth H. King, and Wilson E. Tipple. The offices are at 140 Nassau Street.

An appreciation of Mr. Comstock was delivered yesterday by ths Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street.

Mr. Comstock, Dr. Russell said, had two hatreds—gambling and impurity. His first efforts were directed chiefly against gambling and were crowned with "the suppression of ths Louisiana Lottery by means of this amendment to the Postal Law which he framed."

Of Mr. Comstock's crusade against vice and impurity, Dr. Russell said:

"His record tables in the important legislation preventing circulation through the mails of obscene matter and matter pertaining to gambling. During his term of service he destroyed more than fifty tons of vile books, more than 25,000 pounds of stereotyped plates, more than 2,500,000 obscene pictures, and more than 12,000 negatives."

ROOSEVELT AIDS SUFFRAGE.

Writes Letter to Montclair Women Advocating Their Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 3.—The Equal Suffrage League here, whioh is conducting a campaign that is expected to give a vote for woman suffrage in this town that will be larger in proportion to population than that of any other municipality in New Jersey on Oct. 19, is giving publicity to a message it received yesterday from former President Theodore Roosevelt.

"I want to speak to the men who have the right to vots and who are recreant in their duty if they don't see that the women shars it with them," said Colonel Roosevelt in his message to the Montclair suffragists. "I ask every decent, self-respecting citizen who has the right to vote to join the movement to secure for women the suffrage now denied them. We have woman suffrage in the Western States. I don't think that the East will permanently lag behind. Civilization is spreading.

"Vice and crime are conducted by a portion of the population in which there are men and one woman. And when you see men who make a business of that which is foul and base rallying against a cause, you may be convinced that it is pretty good common sense to stick to that cause. Mind you, I don't believe that getting votes for women will cure all our ills, but I give it as my deliberate and careful judgment that in every State where suffrage has been tried there has been as far as I know, no single instance where it has produced damage. And there has been case afte case where it has worked to the universal betterment of social and civic conditions."

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10:50. Register today!

ASTOR CUP RACE FOOD MAKES THE POOR GLAD

Eight Wagon Loads of Salads and Sandwiches Go to Brooklyn Hospitals and Needy.

Hnndreds of the sick and poor of Brooklyn, many of whom probably nsver heard of the Astor Cup Race, were made happy on Saturday and yesterday by the postponement of the event.

P. H. Reid, who has the food and drink concession at the track, had prepared for 65,000 people and had 47,000 sandwiches and two wagonloads of chicken and lobster salad at the track Saturday morning. When ths big race was called off it meant a loss of about $8,000 to Mr. Reid, who had perishable food worth that much.

He consulted with the authorities at St. John's Hospital, and they gladly agreed to take half a wagonload for their patients and to assist him in distributing the rest among the needy of Brooklyn.

Eight wagonloads of sandwiches and salads were sent from ths speedway to the hospital, and what was not used for ths patients was distributed to poor families of the borough.

Because of the disappointment expressed by many who traveled long distances to see ths race over the fact that it was put over to next Saturday instead of running it today, Manager Thompson of the speedway sisued a statement yesterday, in which he said that, although it would have pleased visitors from dstant points to have the race run today, there were tens of thousands of New Yorkers who would be unahis to see the race on any day other than a Saturday.

Several drivers of racing cars were on ths track yesterday, but no fast time was made, nons of the drivers doing better than eighty miles an hour.

How Safe Are Your Funds?

Of course you believe your employees honest. Probably they are, but it is not *certain*. You must consider the possibility of defalcation and its effect upon your business.

No doubt, as a cautious business man, you believe in bonding the employees who could cause you loss. The question is, how much real, immediate protection will the bond give, if its protection is needed? Make sure that the bonding company is both able and willing to pay just claims promptly. During the past thirty-one years an enviable reputation for prompt payment of its obligations has been earned by

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The familiar faces seen regularly at Shanley's bear testimony to the unvarying quality of Shanley's Luncheon.

Seven courses affording wide selection—75c. (Music)

A cabaret that heightens the pleasure of dining—seven to one.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

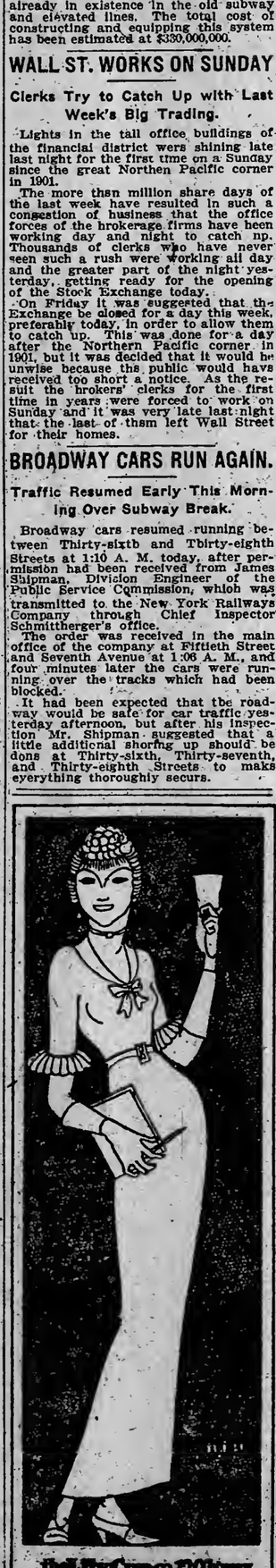
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(Served Daily from 6 to 10 P. M., and Sunday Noon to 10 P. M.)
DANCE DURING COURSES —:— AMPLE A LA CARTE PORTIONS

Assorted Relishes.
Blue Points, Cherrystone or Little Neck Clams, Canapé Smoked Salmon, Canapé Anchories, Russian Sardines, Spiced Anchovies, Deep Sea Caviar.
Soups (Choice)
Lamb Broth, Cream of Celery, Consommé Princesse.
Fish or Entrees (Choice)
Boiled Halibut, Broiled Bluefish, Salmon Salad, Beef Roulade, Boiled Smoked Ham, Broiled Lamb Chops, Salmi of Squab, Sirloin of Beef, Roasts to Order (Choice)
Roast Leg of Mutton, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Half Fried Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Hamburger Steak, Wiener Schnitzel, Entrnce of Turkey.
Cold
Half Chicken, Roast Beef, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Chicken, Sliced Star Ham, Sliced Virginia Ham, Smoked Beef Tongue, Salami, Combination Cold Cuts, Meat Salad, Mexicaine: Smoked Salmon, Sardines de Riga, Bismarck Herring or Marinier, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice)
Green Salads, Tomato, Green-pepper, Combination.
Dessert or Cheese
(Choice)
Farina Pudding, Plum Tartelette, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Lemon Water Ice, Raisin Cake, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Coffee Cake, American Cream, Swiss, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse
Genuine Old-Fashioned Beefsteak Dinner (Served in Grill) $1.25
Every Eve., 6-9.
MONS. ANDRE'S COLOSSAL CABARET
TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12:00
Dancing on 5 Floors—Contests on Friday.
Private Banquet Halls. Beafsteak Garret. Catering. Estimates submitted.
MONSTER CABARET NIGHTLY from 7 to CLOSING

The Clothes You Want
—not the kind we have to make you want.
Our salesmanship is mainly a matter of introducing you to our
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.
Until you come into one of our stores, you can have no idea of what $25 will do, invested in a
Varsity Fifty Five Suit
Suits—$18 to $50.
Overcoats—$15 to $60.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. / 248-24 West 125th St. } Open Evenings.

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW
2 for 25c COLLAR
IT FITS THE CRAVAT

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS


the Lilly Cup co. 120 B'way

Suits—Overcoats To Measure, $25
Fall overcoats cut in the latest style—silk lined to edge—in blacks, browns and grays—new Autumn effects.
Suits cut to your liking—perfectly fitting and faultlessly tailored—from an almost endless variety of imported and domestic patterns.
Samples and Book of Style Suggestions on request.
Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

AFTER January 1916, Hotel Statler, *Cleveland*, will have 1,000 rooms, 1,000 baths. Four hundred of these rooms (with shower bath) will be $1.50 and $2.00 per day.
Euclid Avenue, at East Twelfth Street, with the city's finest clubs and retail stores grouped in its immediate vicinity.
HOTEL STATLER CLEVELAND
Also operating *Hotel Statler, Buffalo*, 450 Rooms, 450 Baths; and *Hotel Statler, Detroit*, 800 Rooms, 800 Baths.

HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and Forty-third Street.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the Leading Theatres Within a Short Walking Distance.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

In Philadelphia. Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 00 Baths

FLEISCHMANN'S RESTAURANT
11TH STREET AND BROADWAY, Near Wanamaker's.
—Downtown—
Duane St. & Broadway.
"Convenient for Jurors and Others at Court."

HOTEL BOSSERT
A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights; overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., B'klyn.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

STRAND Roof Garden 47th & B'way. Mats Reasonable. 7:00 To-day.
Cafeteria-Dancing-Supper's Best. Popular Prices. No Tipping. Lunch, 11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Tea, 4:30 P.M. to 6:30 P.M. Dancing, 6 P.M. to Midnight.

Silhouette Room, Hotel Martinique BROADWAY and 32nd Street
"THE CUT-UPS"
A Musical Entertainment During D

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; tomorrow colder, probably fair; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,073. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PERSONALTY TAX VALUES SLASHED

Board "Writes Off" 99.62 Per Cent. for the First 65 Men Who Protest.

$2,600,700 BECOMES $9,700

I. H. Weinstein in $5,000,000 Class by Clerk's Error—Listed at $5,000 in 1915.

MITCHEL IS DISPLEASED

Mills Legislative Committee Hears State Tax Board Head Condemn Personal Property Tax.

Mayor Mitchel's plan for a huge personal tax assessment roll for 1916 had its first practical demonstration yesterday, with discouraging results. Sixty-five men and women appeared at the Tax Department to swear off an aggregate of $2,600,700 which had been set down against their names. All but five convinced the tax officials that they had been erroneously assessed and their names were stricken off the books. The five who remained were assessed on property valued at $9,700.

The value of the property on which the city will collect is a little more than one-third of 1 per cent. of the assessors' valuation. In other words, the Tax Commissioners had to "write off" about 99.62 per cent. of the first batch of valuations attacked by prospective taxpayers.

If future reductions were to be made in the same proportion, the $3,704,305,965 tentative assessment valuations would be reduced to $13,816,190. Of course, it won't be as bad as that.

President Purdy of the Tax Board said the first day was not a fair basis of comparison, as the number who appeared was not sufficient to indicate what the total result would be. It was the general rule, he said, that those who knew they were not liable for assessment came first to swear off. The department hopes to make a better showing later.

Mayor Is Not Pleased.

It became known yesterday that the Mayor is not at all pleased with the way the Tax Commissioners have gone about the work of increasing assessments. The Mayor did not expect there would be such a furore about it, and he is now convinced that the Commissioners went at the matter "too hard." It was rumored in one quarter that the Tax Board will be "overhauled" later.

The Mayor's attitude, it was explained, is that he believes the tax law should be enforced so long as it is on the statute books, and that the only way to get around a bad situation is for the next Legislature to pass different laws. When asked what he thought of the present law, the Mayor replied with emphasis:

"I think it is bad."

When the Mayor was asked if he was in favor of a personal tax he said he was not prepared to say; that he had never made a special study of economics as applied to taxation, and he did not want to give an opinion on the matter at this time. The only comfort the Mayor has seen in the present situation is that the enormous personal assessment for next year is purely tentative, and that if the law is strictly enforced the final figures may show some satisfactory results.

Among the sixty-five cases yesterday one was a typical instance of how a big assessment made against an individual may not "stick." Paul Rainey, the African explorer, was put down for $500,000 on the books. Mr. Rainey is at present in Africa, but his agent appeared to swear off the amount. The agent told the Commissioners that Mr. Rainey's only home in the United States is a ranch in Mississippi. He has an interest in his father's estate in Pennsylvania, and as the estate has an office in New York City it was assessed for the full amount. The explanation satisfied the Commissioners, and Mr. Rainey's name came off the books. Several other $500,000 assessments went the same way.

Added a Cipher to $500,000.

It also became known yesterday that Isaac H. Weinstein of 574 West End Avenue, who was down on the books as possessing $5,000,000 worth of personal property, is not in the class of Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Carnegie. His property valuation should have been $500,000, but a clerk in the department in entering the amount accidentally added another cipher. In 1915 he was listed at $5,000. He has not yet appeared at the Tax Department to ask a reduction.

President Purdy refused yesterday to explain on just what information the assessment on personal property of corporations was raised between Aug. 1 and Oct. 1 of this year. He said he did not expect to bear any results from the big increase in the assessment of corporations until December, as the corporations filed their statements with the Corporation Bureau in writing. He said:

"The methods of assessing corporations have been changed from time to time always with the intent to obtain from them applications for reduction, which would furnish an accurate basis for the assessment. Some years ago the tentative assessment of domestic corporations in Manhattan was over $2,000,000,000. The assessment was usually made on the entire nominal capital stock. The method was dangerous, because there were always some corporations which had no property at all and made no application for reduction. Since then the assessments have been based on the last sworn statement or on the amount of the capital stock, or on the basis of other information from any source which seemed reliable."

Mills Committee Meets.

Testifying yesterday before the Mills Legislative Committee, which is investigating the tax situation in the State with a view to recommending changes in the law, and also to find new sources

Continued on Page 6.

RUMANIA DECIDES TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

No Need to Mobilize, Premier Tells Deputation of Opposition Leaders.

MILAN, Oct. 4, (via Paris.)—The hour has not arrived for Rumania to enter the war, in the opinion of Premier Bratiano expressed to a deputation of Parliamentary delegates of the Opposition, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Secolo.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to The London Times from Bucharest says:

"Premier Bratiano today received a deputation of the opposition leaders, who asked for an immediate mobilization in order to prevent Rumania being surrounded by enemies.

"M. Bratiano replied that mobilization was needless, as since the Crown Council of last year nothing had intervened to make Rumania change her attitude."

BERLIN'S ARABIC NOTE SATISFACTORY IN PART

Situation Is Not Critical, Say Officials, and Final Agreement Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The German note on the sinking of the Arabic, which Count von Bernstorff handed to Secretary Lansing in New York, was described by an official today as "conditionally satisfactory," and the German-American situation was said to be "not critical." Study of the note seems to have resulted in an impression that, while the language of the German Foreign Office in reference to the sinking of the Arabic is not satisfactory, the dissatisfaction hinges more on the language of the note than on its substantive proposals.

The United States demanded a disavowal of the act of the submarine commander. The original answer was that the officer had reason to believe that the Arabic was preparing to ram his boat, and that even if this should not be correct the officer was in nowise to blame. Since then the United States has submitted evidence which it regards as conclusive of the innocent intention of the officers of the Arabic, who did not even know a German submarine was near. On the strength of this evidence, it is understood that the German Foreign Office has materially modified its first position.

A feeling of optimism about the whole affair was evident in Washington today. The note will not be answered in writing just now, and the hope is entertained that in informal conversations with Count von Bernstorff, which will be held within a few days, Mr. Lansing may be able to bring about a further change of the German position that will be satisfactory to the American Government.

Count von Bernstorff is expected in Washington about the middle of the week for conversations with Mr. Lansing.

RUSSIANS BRING DOWN BIG AEROPLANE PRIZE

Germany's New Flying Fortress That Carries Six Men, Named "Two Tails" by Captors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians recently brought down three aeroplanes, among them one which proved to be a rare prize, namely the newest pattern German machine, which several times had been seen on the western front. The Russians have christened this novel machine "Two Tails." On examination it proved to be nothing very alarming. It is little more than a German version of the Russian Sikorsky.

"Two Tails" is armored and has twin enginea of the Albatross or Mercedes static motor type—170-horse power, between the twin bodies and raised above them is the pilot's place, also armored. The machine carries six men and nearly a ton of ammunition for one light quick-firing gun and two maxims. The crew consists of the pilot, a mechanic, an observation officer, and three artillerymen.

WAR IN HOLLOW OF OUR HANDS, SAYS KITCHENER

But He Needs Men, "and If They Do Not Come I Will Fetch Them."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—The Manchester Guardian says that Councilor Tom Fox, in a speech at Manchester last night, made an interesting reference to the conference of labor leaders last Tuesday, which was addressed by Premier Asquith and War Secretary Kitchener.

There were many things Lord Kitchener told them, said Mr. Fox, which he could not repeat, but he told them some things which could be repeated. Among them were the following:

"There is no room," Lord Kitchener said, "for any pessimist. Give me the men and war munitions I want and I will guarantee my personal reputation that we have the war in the hollow of our hands.

"And I know," Lord Kitchener added, "how many men I want, and how many I want for munitions. I have their names and the numbers on their doors, and if they do not come I will fetch them."

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"As much has been written about the speeches delivered by the Prime Minister and the Secretary for War at the conference of labor representatives last week, it may be stated that both Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener would much prefer that no change of system became necessary.

"Lord Kitchener, who is justly proud of the new army, has no love for compulsion—far from it. But he must have the men he needs for the gigantic task we have in hand. His estimate to the Cabinet was that we shall need to keep in the field next year seventy divisions—say 1,400,000 men.

"This estimate was made before the new developments in the Balkans, which may make another heavy draft on our armies. Obviously, we shall need at least an equivalent reserve at home, apart altogether from the necessities of home defense, in order to keep our Continental armies up to strength for a whole year.

"It is this necessity which makes it imperative that the influx of recruits between now and next January shall be greatly increased in volume."

OUR NAVY TO LEAD WORLD IN SPEED

President's Program Includes the Biggest and Fastest Battle Cruisers Afloat.

SECRET PLANS PREPARED

New Vessels Will Carry Heaviest Guns and Rival Speed of Express Trains.

TO COST $18,000,000 EACH

At White House Conference Move Is Made Toward Putting Us Abreast of All Sea Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The outstanding and most distinctive feature of the naval program to be submitted to Congress this Winter will be a request for the construction of battle cruisers superior in speed and power to anything now afloat. This fact was developed today following the conference held at the White House between President Wilson, Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, and Chairman Padgett of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It became apparent after the conference that the Administration would recommend more than two battleships, one or more battle cruisers, and a large number of submarines.

The battle cruisers will be the feature of the naval program. Preliminary designs for these vessels have been prepared by the Naval Constructors, and are before the General Board, Secretary Daniels, and the President for consideration. There are several alternative designs, but the particular one which will probably be adopted calls for a battle cruiser that will make thirty-five knots speed. This is equivalent to a fraction over forty land miles an hour. The fastest battle cruiser thus far built by any of the powers is designed for not more than thirty knots. Consequently the American battle cruiser would be able to sail rings around any foreign vessel of similar type now in commission.

The final characteristics of the protected battle cruiser have not been determined by the experts of the General Board of the Navy, but the understanding is that this new type of vessel's main armor will be about eight inches thick, and the vessel will mount eight fourteen-inch guns, of 50 calibre. The cost of the battle cruiser will be about $18,000,000, or about $3,000,000 more than the dreadnought battleships now being built for the United States Navy. The battleships to be recommended in this year's naval program will also cost about $18,000,000 each, the increase being due to the rise in the price of war material.

Lessons from the War.

The decision to recommend one or more battle cruisers is the result of a careful study of the lessons taught by the naval side of the war in Europe. Secretary Daniels and President Wilson have before them a report made by Lewis B. McBride, Naval Constructor, who has been attached to the embassy in London, dealing with the operations of battle cruisers of the British and German Navies during the war, and demonstrating unmistakably that this new type of vessel is a most valuable adjunct to defense and offense. The escape of the German armored cruiser Goeben in the Mediterranean from the combined British and French fleets in the earlier stages of the war, solely by reason of superior speed, was the first demonstration during the present conflict of the value of the battle cruiser. In the naval battle in the North Sea, and likewise in the battle off the Falkland Islands, battle cruisers were a determining factor.

Speed Plans a Secret.

Officials of the Navy Department today refrained from disclosing the detailed characteristics of the projected battle cruiser. Secretary Daniels admitted that the vessel was designed for thirty-five knots. Another high official said the propelling machinery would consist of turbines. Beyond this no information was obtainable from any source as to the essential characteristics of the projected warship. When one high official was asked how it was proposed to obtain the speed of thirty-five nautical miles an hour, he responded:

"That's our secret."

The first British battle cruisers were the Inflexible, Invincible and Indomitable, authorized in 1907 and completed in 1908. These vessels are identical. They displace 17,250 tons each, mount eight 12-inch guns, have an amidships belt of 7-inch armor, and on trials recorded from 26.1 to 28.6 knots. The next class of British battle cruisers embraced the Indefatigable and New Zealand, each of 18,750 tons displacement. These two also each mounted eight 12-inch guns, and carried 8-inch armor belting. On their trials they recorded 26 and 27 knots speed. In 1911 the British Government authorized three additional battle cruisers of the Lion class, the other two being the Princess Royal and the Queen Mary. In these vessels the displacement ran up to 26,350 tons. Each carries eight 13.5-inch guns, and in full power trials they made 29 knots an hour. The heaviest armor carried is 9 inches amidships.

Fast Ships of Other Navies.

In the Tiger type of battle cruiser, authorized in 1913 for the British Navy, the displacement ran up to 30,000 tons, the main batteries were the same as in the immediately preceding class, eight 13.5-inch guns, and the heaviest armor carried was 9 inches amidships. The Tiger was designed for 30 knots an hour, on a designed horse power of 100,000. The Tiger is propelled by the Brown-Curtis type of turbine.

The German battle cruisers were designed as a reply to the British vessels of this type, and, beginning with the Von der Tann, authorized in 1909, have included the Moltke and Goeben, the Seidlitz and Derflinger, and the Ersatz Kaiserin Augusta and the Ersatz Hertha. The Von der Tann made 27.4 knots on trial; the Moltke made 28.57 knots, the Goeben 28.6 knots, and while

Continued on Page 8.

British Submarine Sinks German Ship in Baltic Sea

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The German steamer Svionia of Stettin has been torpedoed in the Baltic by a British submarine, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company. Ten of the crew have been landed, while the remainder are on the way to Sassnitz.

The version of this incident sent to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says that the Svionia ran ashore after she was fired upon by a British submarine.

The steamer Svionia was built in 1895 at South Shields and was of 2,796 tons gross. She was owned by a shipping firm of Stettin.

111,936 REGISTERED IN FIRST FIVE HOURS

Political Leaders Satisfied with the First Day's Showing Under New Plan.

BROOKLYN SHOWS UP WELL

Women Had 1,500 Watchers Out for Practice—Only One Arrest In New York County.

Complete figures for the first day of registration under the new system yesterday show a total for all boroughs of 111,936.

This is a falling off from the first day's figures of all recent years. Nevertheless yesterday's result is declared satisfactory by political leaders.

In the tables are shown the returns from yesterday's registration by Assembly districts, together with the figures for the first day of registration in 1911, which also was an "off year" in politics, and the total registration figures from last year.

While these are included in the table for purposes of comparison, they really do not afford any exact or even approximate basis on which to gauge the interest of the voters in the forthcoming election. Last year, as in all preceding years, there were four full days of registration, with the registry booths open twelve hours each day. Under the law enacted by the Legislature this year, the registration in this city will spread over the entire week, with the polls open during five hours in the evening during the first five days, and all day on Saturday, the last registration day.

First Day's Registration.

Boroughs.	1915.	1st Day 1911.	4 Days 1914.
Man. and Bronx	57,507	82,469	339,703
Brooklyn	42,744	61,283	242,507
Queens	9,522	11,928	60,196
Richmond	2,163	3,625	15,097
Grand total	111,936	159,415	658,503

Manhattan and the Bronx.

A. D.			
First	828	1,557	5,508
Second	1,257	1,986	6,459
Third	1,150	2,344	7,838
Fourth	1,095	1,531	6,030
Fifth	1,106	1,859	6,846
Sixth	1,270	1,972	6,458
Seventh	1,015	1,755	6,540
Eighth	1,023	1,452	6,604
Ninth	837	1,433	5,850
Tenth	1,034	1,625	6,556
Eleventh	1,150	2,317	7,309
Twelfth	1,143	2,059	6,277
Thirteenth	911	1,857	6,380
Fourteenth	1,078	1,852	7,188
Fifteenth	1,593	2,560	10,348
Sixteenth	973	1,824	6,743
Seventeenth	1,039	2,449	10,212
Eighteenth	1,183	1,833	7,389
Nineteenth	2,472	3,295	14,353
Twentieth	1,287	1,950	7,356
Twenty-first	2,030	2,831	11,...
Twenty-second	1,611	2,052	7,758
Twenty-third	5,029	5,273	28,280
Twenty-fourth	904	1,530	5,859
Twenty-fifth	1,390	2,108	7,382
Twenty-sixth	1,424	2,030	8,558
Twenty-seventh	978	1,634	6,480
Twenty-eighth	890	1,429	5,203
Twenty-ninth	1,423	2,174	8,790
Thirtieth	1,950	3,234	11,135
Thirty-first	2,061	2,698	11,513
Thirty-second	3,827	5,013	25,286
Thirty-third	1,805	1,578	11,505
Thirty-fourth	4,103	3,985	24,632
Thirty-fifth	3,452	3,928	20,069
Total	57,507	82,469	339,703

Brooklyn.

First	1,442	2,239	7,558
Second	962	1,404	6,991
Third	1,018	1,811	6,198
Fourth	1,401	2,279	8,505
Fifth	2,203	3,136	11,057
Sixth	1,564	2,345	8,527
Seventh	1,338	1,930	7,715
Eighth	1,120	1,800	6,827
Ninth	2,658	3,629	16,732
Tenth	1,802	2,675	9,399
Eleventh	1,691	2,502	9,370
Twelfth	2,462	3,387	12,033
Thirteenth	1,122	1,852	7,770
Fourteenth	982	1,954	6,519
Fifteenth	1,236	2,154	8,140
Sixteenth	2,583	3,784	20,347
Seventeenth	1,809	2,919	9,409
Eighteenth	3,769	4,834	20,131
Nineteenth	1,191	1,906	7,566
Twentieth	1,669	2,458	9,450
Twenty-first	883	1,419	5,465
Twenty-second	3,807	5,210	20,591
Twenty-third	2,865	3,562	16,585
Total	42,744	61,283	242,507

Queens.

First	1,808	2,419	11,527
Second	1,626	2,249	11,212
Third	3,205	3,849	20,196
Fourth	2,883	3,411	17,261
Total	9,522	11,928	60,196

Richmond.

First	2,163	3,625	15,997

In the Manhattan districts the registration was somewhat lighter than in Queens or Richmond. In the Twelfth District, which is Charles F. Murphy's, 1,143 registered yesterday, as against 2,059 the first day in 1911, the last "off year."

Bronx made a better comparative showing than any other borough, due to the increase in population since 1911. In that year 5,013 persons registered on the first day. The registration yesterday was 3,827.

Only One Arrest Made.

The first day of registration under the new plan passed off quietly. The police had an easy time. There was no disorder at the registration places necessitating police interference. Only one arrest for illegal registration had been reported at Police Headquarters up to midnight.

This was in Tammany leader Murphy's district. A man who said he was Arthur M. Rodgers, 28 years old, of 244 East Twentieth Street, was arrested when he attempted to register in the Nineteenth Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District at 340 Second Avenue.

The failure of many voters to enroll as they registered caused some uneasiness among the political leaders. Only

Continued on Page 6.

GERMANS HIT BACK, REGAIN GROUND; BULGARIA SILENT ON RUSSIAN DEMAND; GREECE UNEASY AT ARMY'S LANDING

GEN. HAMILTON AT SALONIKI

Russian Fleet Reported Off Bulgarian Black Sea Port of Varna.

MACKENSEN FACES SERBS

German Field Marshal Shifted from Russian Front for New Campaign.

SOFIA TO ANSWER ALLIES

Is Taking Up the Matter of the Joint Note Presented Prior to Czar's Ultimatum.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—The time allotted Bulgaria by the Allies through Russia to turn her back on Germany, Austria, and Turkey, expired yesterday afternoon, but the expiration of the time limit brought no immediate surface indications to clarify the situation.

Whether the Russian Minister promptly left the Bulgarian capital, as his Government threatened provided Bulgaria declined to meet the Russian ultimatum; whether Bulgaria dissembled, asking for further time; or whether King Ferdinand and his supporters merely observed silence is not yet known in London. Either the censorship or the vagaries of wartime cable service, or the two combined, resulted in keeping London in the dark, although definite news is expected hourly.

It is, however, announced officially in Sofia, according to a Reuter dispatch from that capital, that the Bulgarian Government will reply immediately to the last note of the Entente Powers delivered before the sending of the Russian ultimatum.

Events have been happening in keeping with the fast approaching crisis involving the entry of the Balkans in the European conflict. Russian warships have appeared in the Black Sea off the Bulgarian port of Varna; French and British troops have landed at Saloniki, a Greek port fifty miles south of the Bulgarian frontier, and Bulgarian troops, which have been on the move for days, have been massed in great numbers along the Serbian border.

On the other hand, come amplified reports of the great weight of men and metal being piled up under the direction of Field Marshal Mackensen, fresh from the Russian front, preparatory to a blow against Serbia, as the first step in what the popular imagination has accepted as a fact—German determination to smash through the corner of Serbia and link up with Bulgaria, creating a new battle front from the Austrian border to Constantinople.

Delayed cables told of the landing of the allied troops at Saloniki. With these reports arrived comments from the Athens papers, the gist of which was that the appearance of French and British soldiers in Greece at a time when Greece was still outwardly neutral should cause no excitement, in that their mission was, as one of the Athens papers expressed it, "to defend the railway against Bulgarian aggression and give help to Serbia, the ally of Greece."

A telegram from Athens to the Rome Tribuna says that General Sir Ian aHmilton, British commander at the Dardanelles, has been at Saloniki to inspect arrangements made for the landing of troops.

Russia's Quarrel Not with Nation.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.—As Russia draws a distinction between the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people, no repressive measures will be adopted against Bulgarian subjects in Russia should the Sofia Government refuse to comply with the ultimatum which expires today. Even M. Madjarow, Bulgarian Minister to Rusaia, will not be expelled. His passports will not be given to him and he will be permitted to remain undisturbed, although no official relations will be maintained with him as the representative of King Ferdinand.

The Foreign Office explains that the fact that Russia alone sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria was due to voluntary recognition on the part of her allies of that nation's predominance in the Balkans and of her moral claim upon the gratitude of the Balkan peoples.

Whether England, France, and Italy will withdraw their representatives at Sofia in case Russia takes this action has not yet been decided. Russia felt compelled to make this move, in view of the failure of all efforts to bring pressure through other means on King Ferdinand. It is the view of the Russian Government that the recall of its Minister will convince the Bulgarian people that King Ferdinand's policy is dangerous.

Hope Bulgar Army Will Balk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Russia's ultimatum to Bulgaria is strongly approved here. The only regret is that the step was not taken earlier.

It was believed here that the note might possibly open the eyes of the Bulgarian people. As the Novoye Vremya said: "When the Bulgarian soldiers see the windows of the Russian Legation nailed up they will realize what a calamitous adventure their Government has been leading them. Russians consider it incredible that the

Continued on Page 2.

See Exhibition Furniture, Art, etc., Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 W. 44th St. Auction Friday, 2 O'c.—Advt.

Athens Regards Landing of Army as Premature; People Told Allies Are There as Friends

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—The Greek Minister at London, J. Gennadius, declined last night either to affirm or deny the report that the Hellenic Government had protested that Greece's neutrality had been violated by the landing of allied troops at Saloniki.

"I am not at liberty to answer that question," he said.

The Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following:

"'London and Paris,' says The Messager d'Athènes, commenting on the allied landing at Saloniki, 'do not understand the uneasiness manifested in Greece over the incident.'

"The paper points out that even should the Greek Government regard this action as 'premature,' the move was one to support Greece, and assures the people that 'it is as the traditional friend of Greece, and in no other capacity, that France and Great Britain make their appearance in the Balkans.'"

RUSSIANS RETAKE MANY VILLAGES

Continue to Drive Germans and Austrians Back in North and South.

INVADERS LACK RESERVES

Their Centre at a Standstill Because of Failure of Operations of Both Wings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A general slackening of German activity has been noticed along the entire front.

Since the failure of the operation at Sventziany the German left wing has lost its activity. Likewise the right wing, after a series of unsuccessful engagements, has been unable up to now to recover its alter conditions. Consequently the centre, having lost the service of the wings, is brought to a standstill by the determined Russian resistance.

Military experts explain that the German failure is chiefly due to the absence of reserves to relieve the cavalry. At Sventziany they have been compelled to shift forces from the right flanks of Eichhorn's, Scholtz's, and Gallwitz's armies, over 250 to 350 miles of damaged roads.

At Lubtchi, northeast of Novo Grudok, the Germans almost succeeded in crossing to the right bank of the Niemen. This was important to them for the purpose of turning the Rivers Beresina and Vilolotch, tributaries of the Niemen. However, the Russians threw them back with great loss.

Official Report of Successes.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

Near Dvinsk the Germans at noon yesterday opened a hail of fire against the sector of one of our regiments in the vicinity of the Village of Chichkoro, between the railway and Swenten Lake. The Germans employed guns of very large calibre, including some eight inch.

Preceded by a violent fire, they rushed forward and occupied part of our trenches. We, in turn, subjected the trenches and enemy who reached them to a destructive fire from our artillery, and our troops advanced in a vigorous counterattack. Unable to withstand our fire, the Germans fell back with heavy losses. The trenches were reoccupied by us.

At many of the fords of the River Madzioki and its tributary, the Disenki, there has been stubborn fighting. The village of Borovya, in the Koziany region, was carried by assault by our troops. We captured prisoners and quick-firers. The Germans were dislodged at the point of the bayonet from the villages of Tellaki and Kozley, between the villages of Koziany and Postawy.

In some sectors of the Spiagiitzy River, south of Vichnevskoie, our troops succeeded in passing to tha western bank. In the capture of some villages in the region of Cheremehitzy and Stakozy, we took 300 unwounded prisoners, including nineteen artillerymen and five officers. Four quick-firing guns and other trophies also fell into our hands.

The front approximately from the region of Smorgon to the Pripet is unchanged. At the mouth of the Stokhod the enemy occupied the village of Pojog, but was dislodged by an energetic attack. The enemy also was dislodged from positions north of the village of Soviechtchitza.

Reports from commanding officers show that German prisoners, despite warnings and threats of punishment from their chiefs, are giving information more frequently of the exhaustion of their troops and of the decreasing popularity of the war.

Germans Tell of Attacks Repelled.

BERLIN, Oct. 4, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning the operations on the Russian front:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: After extensive preparations with their artillery, the Russians yesterday advanced to the attack in dense masses along almost the entire front between Postawy and Smorgon. The attack broke down with unusually heavy losses. Sectional operations during the night also were without result. Southwest of Lennewadi, on the Dvina, an attempt of the enemy to advance was repulsed.

The situation remains the same with the other army group.

VIENNA, Oct. 4, (via London, Oct. 5.)—The War Office today made public the following official communication:

Russian theatre: There is nothing of importance to report.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

MANY AMERICANS DIE IN BATTLE

Edmond Genet, Lieut. Sweeney, Jack Casey, and Other New Yorkers Lost in Champagne.

DR. WHEELER IS WOUNDED

Crawls Far with Shattered Leg, Injecting Morphine Into Other Victims on the Way.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Americans in the Foreign Legion who disappeared and are believed to have been killed in the battle in Champagne are Edmond C. C. Genet of New York, a grandson of Governor Clinton, and Paul Kavelka, both of the second battalion of the First Regiment; Lieutenant Charles Sweeney, formerly of West Point; Jack Casey, formerly a New York newspaper artist; Robert Soubrian of New York, Frank Musgrave of New Orleans, Bob Scanlon, a negro pugilist; Frederick Zinn of Battle Creek, James Dowd of Brooklyn, Frederick Capdeville of New York, Dave King of Providence, Alan S. Egar of New York, and Elow Nelson of Milwaukee, all of the second battalion of the Second Regiment.

Wounded in hospital are D. W. Thoran of South Dakota, seriously in the back of the head; Charles Trinkard of New York, with two bullets in the right shoulder, and Dr. David Wheeler of Boston, the big game hunter and arctic explorer, formerly attached to the American Ambulance, who has a shattered leg. All are of the First Regiment.

Dr. Wheeler was brought here by the American Ambulance today, a special permit being granted owing to his previous connection with it. When he was wounded he injected morphine, with which as a physician he was liberally supplied, into himself, and then crawled seven kilometers to the rear, pausing to inject morphine into many badly wounded men.

On Sept. 20 both regimenta of the Legion were brought to Champagne. All citizens of the allied nations then had an opportunity to join their own armies or regular French regiments. The rest were merged into a single regiment of two battalions, 4,000 strong, the merger being completed on the 24th.

The regiment was then ordered to the front line of trenches on the left centre, where the Germans immediately shouted: "We know you, Foreign Legion. If you attack we will get you this time."

The Germans hate the Foreign Legion worse than they do the British.

The Legion was held until Sept. 29. It then led the assault on the German second line. The troops melted under the terrific fire, but rushed an apparently impregnable position and captured a fortified wood in the rear. Only 180 men survived of the second battalion of tha old First Regiment. [A French battalion consists of 1,000 men.]

The last man Dr. Wheeler saw alive was the commandant, who was talking with him and a Captain. When the latter was killed Dr. Wheeler was wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 4.—Frederick Zinn was the son of A. K. Zinn, a local merchant. He was 25, and had been in the French Army at the front since soon after the war began. After concluding his studies in a local high school in 1910 and doing some work in a Michigan college, he went to Paris to study mechanical engineering, and was in Paris when the war broke out. He wrote numerous letters from the front to his parents and friends in this city.

The Jack Casey referred to in the foregoing may be an artist named Casey who was formerly employed as an illustrator by the New York American. He left the American to go to Paris to study painting about six years ago, and achieved some prominence subsequently, having a picture exhibited in the Salon about two years ago. He was 39 years old, and, according to a friend in New York, was born in California.

ESSAD PASHA DEFEATED.

Ex-Provisional President of Albania Driven from Elbassan.

VIENNA, Oct. 4, (via London.)—The Neues Wiener Journal has a report from Sofia that Albanian troops have occupied Elbassan, sixty-four miles southeast of Scutari, after defeating forces under Essad Pasha.

The reference to "Albanian troops" is somewhat difficult of explanation as there is no established Albanian Government, although Italy virtually has claimed control of the country since the war began. Previous dispatches have reported that forces under the command of Essad Pasha, former Provisional President of Albania, were fighting with the Mirdites, members of an Albanian tribe. It is possible the Mirdites may be the troops which have occupied Elbassan.

Deerfoot Farm Sausage.
They cost more—try them and see why. Be sure you get Deerfoot.—Advt.

BRITISH LOSE A REDOUBT

Sir John French Reports Germans' Recapture of the Hohenzollern.

GERMANS WIN AT GIVENCHY

Drive French from Crossroads Wrested from the Kaiser's Troops on Sunday Night.

FIERCE ARTILLERY ACTIONS

Rain of Shells on French Rear in Champagne—Batteries Active Between Somme and Aisne.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Germans have persisted in their driving counterattacks against the British forces near Lens until they have retaken most of the Hohenzollern Redoubt, so named by the German soldiers. This is admitted by Field Marshal Sir John French's latest report, but is not claimed specifically by the Germans themselves, possibly because of the fact that the loss of this stronghold was never conceded by Berlin.

The Germans have also succeeded in driving the French from a crossroads position near Givenchy, (in the Souchez region,) wrested from the Kaiser's troops last night.

Intense artillery actions are reported from many points along the front, the Germans in most cases assuming the offensive.

Berlin is making the charge that gas was used by the British in their recent drive. The British War Office has made no statement regarding the truth or falsity of this. The German assertion that the British lost 60,000 and the French 130,000 men in the recent fighting is also without denial so far.

British Lose Hohenzollern Redoubt.

Following is the text of Sir John French's report:

Yesterday afternoon the enemy commenced a heavy bombardment and delivered repeated attacks over the open against our trenches between the quarries and the Sermedes-Hulluch road. These attacks, which were pressed with determination, were all repulsed with severe loss to the enemy, and failed to reach our trenches.

Further to the northwest the enemy succeeded in recapturing the greater portion of the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

On the remainder of our front the situation is unchanged.

Crossroads Retaken by Germans.

Tonight's French communiqué reads as follows:

In Artois the struggle from trench to trench continued during the entire day. On the crests to the south of Givenchy the enemy was able to regain a footing at tha crossing of five roads, but was repulsed everywhere else, notwithstanding the violence of his repeated counterattacks.

The artillery and trench gun action was especially intense to the south of the Somme, in the sector of Lizons and Chaulnes, as well as to the north of the Aisne, in the valley of the Miette, and on the Aisne-Marna Canal, in the environs of Spaigneul.

An enemy aeroplane was brought to earth within our lines. The two officers manning it were made prisoners.

In Champagne the enemy again shelled our positions and rear guards with shells containing suffocating mixtures. Our artillery replied energetically.

On the western outskirts of the Argonne forest our heavy batteries took under their fire a hostile column marching from Bauliny on Apremont (north of Varennes).

In the Vosges we repelled, after a spirited engagement, an attack by the enemy against our posts to the east of Celles-sur-Plaine. A bombardment, very violent on both sides, has occurred at Hartmannswellerkopf.

French Had Taken Them Earlier.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

We have continued to make progress to the north of Arras in the Forest of Givenchy and at Hill 119. Here we occupied the crossroads of five highways.

There has been almost continuous fighting with hand grenades and bombs, accompanied by artillery fighting from each side, in the vicinity of Quannevières and of Nouvron.

In the Champagne district there has been artillery fighting in the vicinity of the Navarin Farm.

Yesterday evening two counterattacks on the part of the enemy to the north of Mesnil were repulsed. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

One of our air squadrons had thrown down on the Sablons Railroad Station at Metz no fewer than forty shells of heavy calibre. Other French aviators have continued the bombardments from the air of the railroad lines, junction points, and railroad stations behind the German front.

The Belgian official communication reads as follows:

An extremely violent bombardment

of our positions in the neighborhood of Dixmude was carried out today. A small infantry attack was easily repulsed.

Germans Retake Neuville Position.

This is the official German report issued in Berlin today:

Five monitors appeared early yesterday morning before Zeebrugge and directed a fruitless fire against the coast. Three Belgian inhabitants fell victims.

Our attacking operations against the British front north of Loos, whence a fruitless sortie was undertaken by the enemy during the night against our position west of Hulsnes, made further progress.

South of Souchez Brook the French succeeded in obtaining a firm foothold in a small section of a trench on the hill northwest of Givenchy. South of this hill French attacks were repulsed. The forty-meter section of the trench northwest of Neuville (the capture of which by the French was announced in yesterday's German report) was recaptured by our troops.

Yesterday afternoon the French began an attack in the Champagne region, northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe and northwest of Massiges, which was without result. Their accumulation of troops was subjected to our concentrated fire. A strong night attack against our positions northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe broke down under our fire with heavy losses.

The railway station at Chalons, the chief meeting place of the rearguard of the French attacking troops in Champagne, was bombarded last night by one of our airships, with visible results.

PUTS ALLIES' LOSSES IN DRIVE AT 190,000

German War Office Says French Casualties Were 130,000, British 60,000.

BERLIN, Oct. 4, (via London.)—A supplement to the German official statement says that the French losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners in the recent fighting were at least 130,000, and those of the British 60,000, while the German losses were not one-fifth of this number.

The German official statement of the loss by the Allies of an aggregate of 190,000 then follows within a few days an official estimate of German casualties made by the French War Office, which asserted in its statement of Wednesday, Sept. 29, that the Germans had lost since the beginning of the allied offensive a total in killed, wounded, and prisoners of "more than the effective strength of three army corps," or about 120,000 men.

SEE FULL SUCCESS AHEAD.

Counterattacks Have Taken Nothing of Value, Says Reviewer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 5.—The Times's military correspondent, discussing the recent offensives of the Allies in France, says: "The aim of the higher command has been successfully achieved," and continues:

"It is clear that as only three and a half of our army corps were deeply engaged, Sir John French must possess ample troops for further efforts when the hour comes for them, so that we are only at the beginning of the operations, which may continue for considerable time before a real decision can be expected. The accounts hitherto received of the French action in Champagne similarly suggest that only a comparatively small part of the available French armies has been committed to serious attack.

"The first phase ended with the achievement by both the French and British armies of the first objective set to them, and the second phase will begin when, all being in order, a continuation of the offensive is ripe. In the interval between the two the allied gains have been secured and nothing has been allowed the German reserves to exhaust themselves, as their habit is, in counterattacks.

"In such attacks they have lost heavily, and despite the German bulletins, our enemy has taken back nothing of the slightest value, and the whole of the allied gain has been carried out as arranged in the first instance. Demand, though naturally with heavy loss, which is inseparable from attack on fortified positions."

ALLIES' AEROPLANE LOST.

Anti-Aircraft Guns Hit It While It Was Attacking Zeebrugge.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4, (via London.)—The Telegraaf announces that five aeroplanes of the Allies yesterday bombarded Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast. Some of the bombs which were dropped weighed seventy-five pounds.

The aeroplanes were attacked by anti-aircraft guns, which brought down one machine. Another was compelled by a defective motor to land on Dutch territory. A British officer was interned.

SAYS BRITISH WON ON A FOUL.

German Headquarters Staff Complains of Gas Attacks at Loos.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Explaining the reasons for the recent British success against the Germans in the regions of Loos, the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters says:

"It was not by any soldierly qualities of the English attack, but by a successful surprise and by a gas attack."

FRENCH PRAISES AVIATORS.

Says They Have Interrupted German Rail Communications.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Field Marshal Sir John French has issued an order of the day expressing his appreciation of the valuable work done by all ranks of the Royal Flying Corps in the battle in France which began Sept. 25, under extremely adverse weather conditions, which compelled flying at very low altitudes under heavy fire.

General French especially thanks the pilots and observers of aircraft for their plucky work in co-operation with the artillery and in photographing and making bomb attacks on the railways, which, he says, was of great value in interrupting German communications.

BRITISH MONITORS HIT.

Germans Report Two Damaged by Their Airships in the Channel.

BERLIN, Oct. 4, (by Wireless to Bayville, N. Y.)—It was officially announced today that two British monitors had been damaged before La Panne by German naval airships.

La Panne is a little Belgian village situated among the dunes close to the French border. It is three and a half miles west of Furnes. The submarine cable to Dover begins at La Panne.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK.

Austrian Submarine Allows Her Crew Time to Escape.

MARSEILLES, France, Oct. 5.—The French steamer Provincia, 2,235 tons, was sunk by an Austrian submarine Sunday morning off Cerigo, on the Southwest coast of Greece. The submarine ordered the crew of the vessel into the boats, and while the forty men aboard were making for shore the submarine sank the steamer.

Cyprien Fabre & Co., owners of the Provincia, were informed yesterday by the marine authorities of their loss.

BLEW GERMANS OUT OF 60-FOOT DUGOUTS

British Found Electric Lights and Rocking Chairs in Loos Shelters.

RESISTANCE WAS HOPELESS

Those Who Would Not Yield to Bombs and Bayonets Were Killed by Victors.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 3, (via London, Oct. 4.)—The scene of the British attack in the Lens region is a flat mining country—slag heaps, mine pits, ruined buildings, splintered and felled trees, and earthworks churned by explosions with slightly rising ground toward Loos and Lens.

Nothing is visible except the soft puffs of shrapnel bursting and volumes of black smoke from British and German high explosive shells, marking positions where the British troops are organizing their gains and the Germans are preparing a new defensive line.

It is an infinite satisfaction to the British, who had long looked at the cyesore twin towers of the mining works at Loos, that they now have in their possession this German position. The church at Loos, which had been used as an observation post, is a heap of stone as the result of the bombardment preceding the attack.

As the skirmish line approached the town the soldiers saw six women and a child coming toward them in the midst of the battle. Some of the British soldiers turned from the fierce business of the charge to rescue them, but before they could get the women under any sort of shelter two of them were wounded.

Electric Lights in German Dugouts.

The elaborateness and permanency of the German trenches indicated the supreme conviction of the Germans in the security of their line. Dugouts, often thirty feet deep, were concealed, and contained electric lights and armchairs. Some of them were impenetrable even to high explosive shells of big calibre. The British bombardment cut the wire in front of the German positions to ribbons and battered the firing trenches to fragments, but the dugouts under earth in the rear of scarps it was almost impossible for shells or bombs to reach, and the defenders came out as soon as the bombardment lifted and manned the parapets.

When the artillery work was perfected the British infantry started, every battalion attacking in a certain formation, and the German regiments in front of them, without opposition. Then the men through the wire and the Germans who were also infected by the fever. Some of the dugouts had been demolished and in many cases the defenders were dazed with the concussion of the bombardment. Others had taken refuge in the deepest dugouts, and when these had been cleared of their conflict. The Germans rose sheaths of the soldiers moving up in reserve and little streams of water, and the soldiers who came back over the front when wiping off the clayey mud of the trenches where they had dug themselves in as they fought.

Bombs Thrown into Shelters.

When a dugout had been unburdened the British soldiers, with grenades fixed for bombs in hand, appeared at the entrance to find the occupants still inside or perhaps just emerging, all in the direst panic astounded or, on the other hand, if a fight ensued started to enter or even shoved themselves back into the dugout. In cases of refusal to surrender bombs were thrown into the dugout without the thought of [illegible] fighting [illegible] serving the Germans locally gave in, others [illegible] but in those dugouts they died to the last man.

Some Germans had a machine gun mounted at the entrance of the dugout and fired it as long as they could, but the advance was too rapid for them, and even if they [illegible] dugouts and even if they [illegible] ground into pulp by the caving in of the trenches.

One officer says the sickening and [illegible] the dead [illegible] with [illegible] the Germans were still [illegible] were likely to [illegible] the [illegible] over of a [illegible] Hohenzollern redoubt [illegible] small centre of resistance.

The difficulty [illegible] to the tactical plan making it [illegible] to organize a defensive line [illegible] the [illegible] ground.

The British dead [illegible] and the wounded are [illegible] of their dugouts [illegible] [illegible] due to [illegible] the [illegible] comfortable dugouts, which had cost the [illegible] many days' labor, and the [illegible] and [illegible] Winter in the mud [illegible] Dugouts.

Some of the [illegible] during the attack presented a [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible], which was the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EXCESS LOAN BIDS NEAR $100,000,000

Sir Ernest Cassel, Once a Suspected Pro-German, May Invest $5,000,000.

NOTED AMERICANS ON LIST

Rockefeller Said to be Down for $10,000,000 and H. P. Whitney for Million.

LAST SUBSCRIPTIONS TODAY

Kaiser's Supporters Here Exerting Pressure on Savings Banks to Block Big Credit.

Subscriptions to the underwriting of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French credit loan arrived so heavily by mail yesterday that J. P. Morgan & Co. announced the books would be closed at 10 o'clock this morning. Before the day ended the subscriptions totaled more than the amount needed.

All the work of tabulating them had not been completed, but it was believed that the total was not far below $600,000,000 and that this figure was pretty sure to be reached with this morning's mail. Considered on a percentage basis this is not a heavy oversubscription, but an excess of $100,000,000 is a large sum in itself, and the managers were highly gratified.

The subscriptions could have been closed earlier, but it was desired to allow sufficient time for the receipt of applications from all parts of the country. Some were received yesterday from San Francisco and other far Western points, so that by this morning everybody will have had a chance to get his subscription in. One of the largest of those received yesterday, it was stated unofficially, was from John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company, for $1,000,000. A large proportion of those received were for amounts from $1,000 to $5,000.

With the completion of the syndicate this morning, preparations will be made for offering the bonds to the public. Many of the underwriters will themselves take the full amount of bonds which they have underwritten, so that the public need subscribe for only a part of the issue to make it a great success. Work already has been begun on the prospectus to be used in sales to the public.

Sir Ernest Cassel a Bidder?

A report was in circulation last night that Sir Ernest Cassel, who was once Privy Councilor, and was financial advisor to King Edward VII., had subscribed for $5,000,000 of the bonds. Sir Ernest arrived in this country on the ship with the Anglo-French Commission, but sailed back to England about a week ago.

It was said in the report that Sir Ernest would pay for all or any part of the $5,000,000 allotted to him with funds now on deposit to his credit in this country.

The British treasury officially admonished Englishmen resident in Great Britain not to subscribe to the loan, because it was desirable to avert the exportation of gold to this side, except in payment for war munitions or commercial imports. Probably an exception would be made in the case of Sir Ernest Cassel, as the money to pay for his subscription to the bonds was already in this country before the treasury statement was issued.

Sir Ernest, who is 63 years old, was born in Cologne, but went to England when he was 18 years old. His extraordinary financial abilities soon were recognized and he gained an international reputation as a financier. He floated immense national loans and was a prominent figure in the development of Egypt, Argentina, and Mexico. When King Edward was on his deathbed he called for Sir Ernest, who spent an hour with the monarch.

His Loyalty Challenged.

With the outbreak of the war there were veiled criticisms in some quarters in England against prominent Englishmen of German ancestry. It was recalled that Sir Ernest's name had been connected as lately as 1910 with a plan to establish a million-dollar foundation to benefit poor Germans seeking employment in England. The same year Sir Ernest made a trip to this country, and it was stated freely that he was trying to raise a big loan for Turkey to make it possible for Turkey to wage war on Greece.

It was not intimated, of course, that Sir Ernest was not a loyal Englishman and the financial men of England continued to accord him every courtesy. The veiled general attack on Englishmen of German ancestry, however, caused Sir Ernest to write a letter to The London Daily Chronicle on May 20 last in which he said:

> As many other British subjects of German extraction have given public expression to their feelings, my silence might be misunderstood. Nearly half a century of my life has been spent in England, and all my interests—family, business, and social—are centred here. All my male relations of military age are serving with the King's forces.
>
> My unfailing loyalty and devotion to this country have never varied or been questioned, and while affirming this I desire also to express my deep sense of horror at the manner in which the war is being conducted by the German Government.

It was said yesterday that John D. Rockefeller had subscribed for $10,000,000 of the bonds. William Rockefeller, according to the reports current in Wall Street, subscribed for a smaller quantity. In the list of subscriptions for $1,000,000 reports placed the names of John Willys, the automobile manufacturer; Harry Payne Whitney, and William Boyce Thompson.

The Anglo-French commission, headed by Lord Reading, entertained Mme. Homberg, wife of one of the French representatives, at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. They will attend a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, at the special invitation of Seth Low, the Chamber's President. A luncheon will be given for them.

Pro-Germans' New Scheme.

The American Truth Society is still trying to prevent the success of the issue. Every savings bank in the city received a letter yesterday from Bernard H. Ridder, Chairman of the society's Depositors' Committee, asking in what banks or trust companies it had deposits.

Foreign Government bonds are not legal investments for savings banks, but the point is made that many of the banks in which they have deposits intend to purchase part of the issue and that in this way the money of savings bank depositors would be used in floating the loan.

The letter calls atention to a resolution adopted by the American Truth Society. This resolution, in effect, declares that J. P. Morgan & Co., "the agents of the British Government in the United States, are arranging for large profits to themselves, an unparalleled unsecured loan to foreign belligerent nations which are on the verge of bankruptcy and revolution," and that "the financial transactions of said firm, notably in the mergers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, manipulated in the interest of immediate commissions by said firm, have resulted in great losses to investors and criminal proceedings."

"The plans of the loan," says the letter, "have been announced, and certain national banks and trust companies have publicly announced their participation. We are in receipt of thousands of letters requesting information, and having been vested with authority by thousands of depositors, we take this means of opening up the question with your bank, and to that end we ask you the following answers:

"'What are the names of the banks in which you have moneys deposited, according to your official statement?'

Want Law Amended.

"We have received reports from our depositors, who have gone to practically all the savings banks in the city, in which it has been stated that savings banks cannot invest in foreign bonds under the law. The depositors have disposed of these replies in their resolution, which characterizes them as deceptive and misleading. The fact of the matter is that the money of savings banks is on deposit to the extent of millions of dollars with national banks, State banks, and trust companies, by permission granted by law. When the next session of the Legislature convenes, our depositors will present a memorial to the Legislature asking it to amend this provision of the law.

"In the meantime, basing our action upon the whole object of the savings bank law, we appeal to you to co-operate with us in confining the moneys of savings bank depositors which are placed without the protection of the savings bank laws to the smallest possible amount. We realize that savings banks for convenience have check accounts like private individuals, but we cannot understand how those accounts should run into such sums as two and four millions of dollars. This is a state of affairs which we propose to call to the attention of the Banking Department at Albany.

"In addressing this communication to you we desire to say that, in the event that you refuse to give us the information we ask, our Committee of One Hundred shall call upon you personally for the same, after which a full and complete report will be made not only to the depositors who have placed their protest in our hands, but also to the public and to thousands of other depositors who are awaiting results of our investigation."

The Committee of One Hundred is to meet Wednesday night, and one or more individuals will be sent with credentials from the Chairman to every bank and trust company in the city to exert influence against the loan and to seek information as to whether the bank or trust company intends to take any of the bonds. If the savings banks refuse the information asked, members of the committee will see what a personal call will do. After this, mass meetings of protest are to be held in all the boroughs and in some parts of New Jersey.

BRITISH SUBSCRIBING OPPOSED

English Government Cautions Nation on the Loan Here.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Reports that persons in England have been attempting to subscribe to the Anglo-French loan being raised in the United States, because the interest yield is higher than that on British domestic loans, elicited the following statement from the Government today:

"The Treasury points out that it is very undesirable in the public interest that persons or firms in the United Kingdom subscribe to or purchase the forthcoming Anglo-French loan in America. The main purpose of the loan is to give support to the American exchanges. Remittances from the United Kingdom for the purpose either of subscribing to or purchasing the loan are replacing funds already in America which may be employed for such subscription or purchase would have the effect of defeating the object.

"Holders of the loan who reside in the United Kingdom will be liable to an income tax on the dividends, as in the case of income from other securities abroad, and dealings in the loan will not be permitted upon any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom."

London newspapers which at first were inclined to complain at the terms on which the loan is being raised in the United States are now less critical, pointing out that the great demand for the loan already reported from America has a definite moral effect.

"It shows, as nothing else could, not only that Americans want us to win, but also that they believe we will win," says The Daily Mail.

It is now being explained that conditions here and in the United States are different; that money commands a higher price in America, that American underwriting syndicates are accumstomed to large and even ultra-liberal commissions, and that a country as large as the United States calls for higher advertising costs and distribution expenses. In short, the bargain is regarded as a better one on being studied more closely. The Times, which criticised the terms last week, now says:

"We are not sure what a British syndicate would expect for spreading a loan of $500,000,000 for the United States among investors all over Europe—a geographical area no larger than that which the American syndicate has to care for."

It is expected there will be some discussion of the terms of the loan in Parliament, but the more favorable attitude of the London press is regarded as significant.

ATTACKS AMERICAN BANKS.

Berlin Writer Urges Future Reprisals for Loan Flotation.

BERLIN, Oct. 4. (via London.)—George Bernhard, the political writer, in the Vossische Zeitung today makes an attack on American banks with German connections which are participating in the Anglo-French war loan.

"It is natural that we will not do business with these firms during war time," he writes. "It is urgently to be wished, however, that after the conclusion of peace these houses with German sounding names shall not be allowed to go crawling around Germany.

"We cannot endure any half-way measures in the future. He who is not for us is against us, and he who in his heart is against us must do business elsewhere than in Germany.

"From these cases we should learn finally that any indications of yielding are regarded as weakness, and only harm us. We must use our strength in full measure, our military as well as our economic power. Our economic strength must in future be used toward those who have gone into this war against Germany."

JEWS' DISTRESS 'APPALLING'

Russian Policy, Says a Cablegram, Is One of Annihilation.

The Day, the Jewish daily, yesterday received the following wireless message from its editor, Herman Bernstein, who is traveling in the belligerent countries:

"BERLIN, Oct. 4, (via Sayville.)—Russian outrages against the Jewish population are continuing despite the rumors circulated that the condition of the Jews has improved. The truth is that the distress of Russian Polish Jewry is appalling. Hundreds of thousands are literally starving. Immediate relief on the largest scale is imperative. Russia is trying to solve the Jewish question by annihilating the Jews."

RUSSIA OPENING NEW ARCTIC PORT

Employing Americans to Rush Completion of the Railroad Line to Ekaterina.

NO ICE BARRIER THERE

Northern War Base Can Be Used Throughout the Winter—Hiring Skilled Men Here.

In preparation for a second Winter campaign, the Russian Government has sent to this country for a small army of skilled mechanics and railroad builders in order to push at the greatest possible speed the construction of a great railroad system which is being put through virgin forest to the north of the Arctic Circle.

In answer to an advertisement which appeared in the New York papers on Friday and Saturday, a large number of men waited at the offices of an employment agency at 40 Broad Street from which the advertisement had been sent out. The requirements mentioned in the advertisement were physical fitness to endure cold and hardship, a knowledge of railroad construction, and genuine evidence of American citizenship. The wording of the notice cleverly avoided statements which would have brought the agency into conflict with the neutrality laws. It was made evident that men were required on a labor basis, without fighting obligations. In heavy type the notice read that the work to be done was at the safe distance of 500 miles from the fighting territory.

Inquiry yesterday at the office of the Russian Consul disclosed the fact that the enterprise was being carried on with the full consent of the Russian representatives in the city, that the matter had no taint of recruiting for the Russian army, and that it was purely a commercial affair, ordered by the Russian Government itself.

The offices at 49 Broad Street were in charge of two men, one of whom, Frank Morris, personally questioned the many applicants lined up across the room. He confirmed the statements of the Russian Consul that he was not engaged in recruiting for the Allies, and said that the Russian Government had commissioned him and his friend to hire, within the shortest possible time, 500 skilled railroad mechanics from this country.

He explained that, following the discovery by the Russian Government that the port of Ekaterina, although well within the arctic circle, was ice-free throughout the year, plans were made to open and develop the port as a military base. Throughout the past Winter supplies from the outside world came into Russia either by steamer around the North Cape to Archangel or across the Pacific to Vladivostok and overland to Petrograd or Moscow by the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The route through Vladivostok had its drawbacks, as de from the constant cold and the condition of the cars, in the uncertainty of the Panama Canal. Only last week a fleet of several vessels arrived at Colon, laden with supposed munitions of war for the Russians, and is now awaiting the clearance of the channel before proceeding on its way to Vladivostok.

With the closing of the Baltic to Russian commerce, Archangel remained the only port open for supplies from the rest of Europe. Archangel, the most northerly point in the railroad system of Europe, was available as a port only for a limited number of months, because of the ice barrier. Ice breakers from Canada and the Great Lakes were able to keep the port open for a short period, but in spite of their efforts Archangel was closed for three months last Winter.

In 1895 the Russian Government founded the town of Alexandrovsk, in the extreme corner of the Province of Archangel, more than 600 miles north of the capital and within a few leagues of the Swedish border. With Alexandrovsk was later incorporated the town of Ekaterina or Yekaterina. Ekaterina, by virtue of a backwash of the Gulf Stream sweeping east around the North Cape, is ice free throughout the whole Winter.

The Russian Government appreciated the advantage, from a military standpoint at least, of having Ekaterina less remote, and better developed as a supply base. American engineers were called in to construct a railroad system running due south from Ekaterina to Kem, on the White Sea, almost equidistant from Ekaterina and Archangel, joining an already constructed railroad at Petrozavodsk, whence communication was easy with Petrograd and Moscow.

The Kem-Petrozavodsk railroad system, double tracked throughout, has already been completed. The cold weather and the certainty of another Winter campaign prompted the Russian Government to undertake the completion of the vitally important railway system, and a call was sent to America for skilled workmen able to stand the rigors of the long northern Winter.

A promise of a six months' contract is held out to the men applying for the jobs, with half pay during the passage to Russia and return. Transportation is to be provided on the steamers of the Russian-American Line.

GOVENMENT SENDS PLEA FOR ARMENIA

Tells Turkey That a Continuation of the Atrocities Will Jeopardize American Good Feeling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Further representations have been made to the Ottoman Government by the Government of the United States regarding the Armenian atrocities.

Secretary of State Lansing tonight sent to Ambassador Morganthau at Constantinople a message voicing the interest of the American people in the Armenian situation, and urging that steps be taken by the Turkish Government for the protection and humane treatment of the Armenians.

The message did not take the form of a protest from the Government of the United States, but directed Mr. Morganthau to inform the Ottoman Government that the atrocities inflicted upon the Armenian Christians had aroused strong sentiment among the American people, and that a continuation of these atrocities would tend to jeopardize the good feeling of the people of the United States toward the people of Turkey.

Secretary Lansing said today that no representations had been made to Germany regarding the treatment of the Armenians by the Turks. It was learned, however, that Ambassador Morgenthau had reported that the German Embassy at Constantinople had filled a protest on this subject with the Turkish Foreign Office. An announcement some time ago was to the effect that the State Department had asked Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, to bring the matter to the attention of his Foreign Office.

PEACE MEDAL FOR WILSON.

Presented to President by the American School Peace League.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—President Wilson received today a medal from the American School Peace League, in recognition of his "pre-eminent services in the cause of peace."

The medal was presented by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of this city, who was accompanied to the White House by P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.



Hartford Suspension Co. Shock Absorbers, Jersey City
Howard Chapman, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

Winter construction requires experience, organization, equipment, and the utmost attention to details.

Turner has executed 22 winter contracts without a single penalty.

TURNER Construction Co



Underdone Entree or Overdone Roast

STYLE that "just misses it" is like an underdone entree or overdone roast. In clothes or viands Manhattan's taste is Epicurean.

My *Stein-Bloch* Suits are not designed for the stop-on-signal hamlet or the corn-and-hog belt, but *exclusively* for me and *expressly* for the thorough-paced New Yorker.

Materials and tailoring are pitched in the keynote of smart simplicity.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats

$20.00 to $45.00

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea and Its Treatment. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub. $1.50 (Postpaid.) 87 Illustrations.

OUR NAVY TO LEAD WORLD IN SPEED

Continued from Page 1.

the Seidlitz and Derflinger were designed for 27 knots, it is understood they have each made 28 knots. The most recent of the German battle cruisers have ten 11-inch guns, and their heaviest armor has run from 8 to 10 inches.

The Japanese have been building four battle cruisers of the Kongo type, each designed for 27 knots, on 68,000 horse power derived from turbines, on displacement of 27,500 tons. The Japanese battle cruisers carry eight 14-inch guns each, and 10-inch armor. Except as to speed, it is thought that the projected American battle cruisers will more nearly approach the Japanese type in armor and armament, but in order to obtain the projected speed of 35 knots, it is believed the displacement of the American battle cruisers will run close to 35,000 tons.

The American Navy has no battle cruisers, and is woefully lacking in scout cruisers. Scouts are the eyes of a battleship fleet, and without them any combination of battleships, however powerful, is greatly handicapped. The recent naval war game, disclosed the urgent need of scouts. The battle cruisers now projected will be abls to serve as scouts, although that will not be the primary function of these units, and the idea of experts of the navy is that there shonld be not less than a division of battle cruisers, and that it should be attached to the Atlantic battleship fleet. They would be utilized by the fleet in overtaking battleships of the enemy endeavoring to escape from or trying to elude the fleet, also in scouting to discover the presence of the enemy's fleet and in attacking vessels of the greatest power whenever taken by the superior speed of the battle cruisers.

The battle cruisers for which preliminary plans have been proposed for the navy will be dreadnonghts in reality, as they may be classed as battleships of superior speed. As explained by one of the navy's experts today, a battle cruiser is a vessel that has just a few less big guns, and just a little lighter armor than battleships, the sacrifices of both of which are compensated for by their great speed. Speed is an element which the American Navy lacks. Its battleships are as fast as battleships generally around the world, but there is no large vessel in the navy that can now compare with the battle cruisers of England, Germany and Japan in speed.

While it has been agreed that the American Navy to be brought abreast to other navies of first rank must have swift battle cruisers of the type that has proved its effectiveness in the war in Europe, no decision has been reached that is ready for announcement as to the number of additional units of various types to be embraced in the building program of 1916-17, which is to be submitted to Congress this Winter. After the conference at the White House today Secretary Daniels said that the naval program had not been completed and that he was not ready to make announcement of the increases to be recommended to Congreas.

Mr. Daniels intimated, however, that a building program for the submarine flotilla would be urged that would make possible an inner-line of defense along both coasts to be maintained by submersibles operating from bases established at necessary intervals on both the Atlantic and Pacific shore lines.

The Secretary said that recently, when submarines were at the height of their activity in the European war, the pendulum of public opinion had swung too far in favor of submarines, and that the tendency now would be to swing it too far the other way. The navy plans, he declared, would not make either error. He added that the value of submersibles for defense of the wids reaches of coast line on both shorea could hardly be overestimated.

It is understood that the President cautioned Secretary Daniels and Chairman Padgett against making premature announcement aa to the naval program, explaining that both the army and navy defense programs must be subject to alteration until after the Administration had considered the program of reform for the development of ths army and the financial devices to be resorted to by the Government to raise the necessary funds to pay for the additional appropriations for national defense. The President will soon have a conference with Secretary Garrison on the army program, which has been in process of formulation since last Summer.

COULD CROSS ATLANTIC IN 3 DAYS AND 8 HOURS

Proposed New Battle Cruisers Would Dash from New York to New Orleans in Two Days.

A battle cruiser—such as proposed in our new naval program—plowing her way through the waters at thirty-five knots an hour, if it were possible to keep up that speed, would maks the passage from the Ambrose Channel Lightship to Queenstown, the course over which the steamship Mauretania made her record of 4 days 10 hours and 41 minutes, in approximately 3 days and 8 hours. The distance between these points is estimated at 2,814 knots, or nautical miles. The fastest day's run by the Mauretania was at the rate of 27.04 knots.

This comparison was pointed out last night to illustrate the value to the navy of a great battle cruiser which could be shifted from point to point, either along the coast or in transatlantic travel, at such a pace. There is no record of a ship which could hope to accomplish such a record run or cope with such a foe.

At 35 knots an hour a battle cruiser could be transferred from the Battery to New Orleans on coast patrol duty, a distance of approximately 1,700 knots, in 48 hours and 35 minutes, a feat which has never been accomplished or thought possible, certainly not for an armored battle cruiser carrying hugs 14-inch guns. To make the run in somewhat under five days is considered good time by most of the coastwise passenger shipa.

Charleston, S. C., is 491 knots from New York. The battle cruiser could be sent there is fourteen hours if the speed were at 35 knots. An hour and twenty minutes later she would be off Savannah, Ga. The total run from New York to Jacksonville, Fla., a distance of 653 knots, would require just under 18 hours and 40 minutes, less than ten hours more would see the cruiser off Miami, Fla.

The distances by knots between New York and soms of the more important points on the route to New Orleans are as follows: Norfolk, Va., 244; Diamond Shoal Lightship, (off Hatteras,) 350; Brunswick, Ga., 509; Jupiter Light, Fla., 902; American Shoal Light, Fla., 1,096.

A speed of 35 knots would take a battle-cruiser from Ambrose Channel Light to Hamburg in approximately 4 days and 6 hours and to Havre, France, in 3 days and 18 hours, records which have been looked upon as something which might be accomplished some day in the dim future, but certainly not in many years. The distances are, respectively, 3,511 knots and 3,142 knots. The distance to Bremen from New York is 3,563 knots; to Liverpool, 3,033; to Rotterdam, 3,327, and to Southampton, 3,095.

The United States battleship speed record was made by the Wyoming on July 19, 1912, when she attained 22.045 knots. The torpedo boat destroyer McDougal broke all mile speed records for her type in standardization trials off Rockland, Me., in May, 1914. She went at the rate of 32.07 knots on her fastest mile. The average of her five full speed runs was 31.516 knots. The listed speed of the Reid, another destroyer, is 31.82 knots, and the Wadsworth, 30 knots. No other ships in ths United States Navy aside from a few of the torpedo boats are accredited with a speed of 30 knots or more. The sea-going battleships are llated at 17 to 21 knots, the armored cruisers at 22 knots; three third-class cruisers, the Birmingham, Salem, and Chester, at 24, 25, and 26 knots, respectively.

FLEET IN BIGGEST WAR GAME.

Whole Atlantic Coast "Menaced" and Defenders Put to Sea.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—What naval authorities expect to be the most important war game ever played in time of peace by the American Navy began tonight off the Atlantic Coast. Every available vessel on the active list was ordered into place. They were divided into two forces, ons ths red, or hostile fleet, and the other the blue, undertaking to prevent the enemy'a landing on American soil.

The purpose of the game is to develop data to assist the navy in working out a schems of national defense, and for that reason, it was explained tonight by Rear Admiral Benson, chief of operations, that the movements of the contending forcea and all particulars of the manoeuvres would be kept strictly confidential.

The attacking force sailed from Newport, R. I., and tonight had assumed battle position at some point off the coast. The blue defendera, comprising most of the battleships of ths Atlantic fleet, sailed from Hampton Roads and, through its scouts, began search for the enemy. Plans for the manoeuvrs were worked out by the Naval War College at Newport, and were designed to demonstrate how an enemy approaching the coast could best be intercepted and destroyed. The game will continue for ten days or more before the final result is known.

All wireless stations along the coast have been requested to communicats to the Navy Department what messages they may receive from the ships. Separate wireless codes have been worked out for each division, so that reports may be read at the Navy Department, although neither fleet can learn in that way what the other was doing.

Submarines and mines will play an important part in the manoeuvres. Theoretical mine fields have been laid at several points, and submarines have been stationed at strategic places along the coast.

The only branch of the naval service not participating in the game is the Aeroplane Corps. No provision for the work of airships was made by the War College in drawing up the plans.

The defending fleet is commanded by Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, and the attacking squadron by Vice Admiral Mayo.

Under the rules practically the entire coast from Maine to Florida is open to attack.

AERO CLUB BACKS PRESIDENT.

For His Defense Program So as to Build Up Air Service.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, yesterday appealed to the twenty-six affiliated aero clubs and the heads of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the States to support any plan which President Wilson may propose for adequate defense of the United States. He warned them that, unless this support is given and the necessary funds obtained, the air service will suffer as in the past, when there never was sufficient money to form even the skeleton of an aeronautical organization for the army and navy, and no allowance at all was made for the militia. As a result the army, navy, and militia have only together a dozen aeroplanes, while this country is sending the Allies an average of fifteen aeroplanes a day.

According to Mr. Hawley'a letter, $7,500,000 is required this year for aerial equipment for the navy, $5,000,000 for the army, and the same amount for the militia. The army and navy have only one aviation station each, instead of having one at every army or navy centre. The Philippines, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal have no aerial defense, aside from the few aeroplanes supplied to the militia by the National Aeroplane Fund, and the National Guard and Naval Militia have no aerial equipment.

FIELD ARTILLERY AT YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4.—Plans for the formation of a company of heavy field artillery among Yale undergraduates and men in the graduate department were announced tonight as a part of the plan for national preparedness. This battery will be recruited to 138 men, and Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., will detail instructors to drill the men.

The university, it is stated, will contribute $30,000 toward providing barracks, and until such are ready the battery will use the baseball cage. The Connecticut National Guard will furnish guns, equipment and mounts to the value of $135,000. A range for artillery practice will be provided as well.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

"BONTELL" FOOTWEAR

STYLES EXCLUSIVE WITH THIS SHOP



The Vogue of the High French Heel Boot.

A laced shoe model from Greco, the Paris bootmaker, rises to a height of fifteen (15) inches and is developed in gray, brown and black suede or tan kid. High velvet button shoes in black and colors to match costumes, with silver filigree buttons, and other special types from boudoir slippers to sport boots.

SPECIAL PRESENTATION OF

High Laced French Heel Shoes

6.00 9.00 15.00

In black and bronze kid, black and tan Russia calf, patent leather, tan storm calf, brown and gray suede.

French Heel "Spat" Pumps

5.00 7.50

Specially designed to be worn with spats. Louis XV. heels, hand turned soles. Made in patent leather, dull kid, white calf, bronze kid, black velvet.

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Man in the Tower Smells Autumn Leaves



IT'S a zestful thing —this evening haze over the Palisades.

★ ★

The "Drizzler" slip-on is comfortable in the night air—in addition to being the smartest all-weather and all-occasion coat one can possess.

★ ★

In cravenetted light-weight heathers, gray and brown Scotch mixtures and the always aristocratic Fall weight tweeds—$20 to $30.

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner Fall suits make it still more difficult to tell where the custom tailor ends and we begin.

★ ★

Suits, $20 to $40.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

In the Non-refillable bottle

Sanderson's

MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH

"The Spirit of the Mountains"

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH TOO"

KOLYNOS Dental Cream

The Homely Lesson of the Tooth-brush

It seems odd that until quite recently no agitation was ever started against the "unclean tooth-brush."

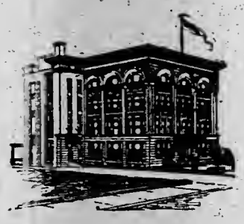
The tooth-brush itself performs a cleanly, necessary office, which nothing else can perform so well.

But IT MUST BE KEPT CLEAN—free from the germs of decay and disease.

A good dental cream should, of course, cleanse and beautify the teeth, and so BENEFIT them as to prolong their life.

KOLYNOS Dental Cream is a perfect cleanser and beautifier — dainty and palatable. But, above all, it is a GERMICIDE—kills dangerous germ colonies which produce disease and decay in your mouth—and prevents them from establishing themselves IN YOUR TOOTH-BRUSH.

The New KOLYNOS Building



This is the modern, institutional looking building, the new home of KOLYNOS, at present under construction at New Haven, Conn. The rapid progress of the Kolynos idea has made this building necessary.



When Your Grandmother Bought Pomades

The "Period of Perfumes" was at its height about fifty years ago—when modern dentistry was in its infancy.

Tooth pastes and powders were colored and perfumed, or flavored, as were all toilet requisites.

Today science requires something more of a dentifrice.

KOLYNOS is specially commended by its users for its refreshing, cleanly taste and the sensation of purity which it produces.

Simple Precautions

"In our educational campaigns," says *The American Dentist*, in discussing the tooth-brush, "we should lay stress on the absolute necessity of keeping the cleaning instrument itself clean."

The simple precaution of using KOLYNOS, the germicidal dental cream, satisfactorily accomplishes this purpose.

26,000 Out of a Possible 40,000

The KOLYNOS Company is proud to announce that in the past three months, nearly 5,000 additional dentists have given the weight of their indorsement to KOLYNOS.

At the beginning of the Summer, a few over 21,000 of the 40,000 dentists in the United States had signified to us in writing that they were using and recommending KOLYNOS.

Today the number stands at over 26,000. That we fully appreciate the value of this professional co-operation need hardly be stated.

The dentist — UPON WHOM YOU SHOULD CALL AT LEAST ONCE IN THREE MONTHS—is the ONLY man in your community who can tell you exactly what your teeth require.

Dental Suggestions

Civilization compels us to live under more or less unnatural conditions—the teeth have a poor enough chance at best.

Do not handicap the child by letting the teeth go uncared for—crooked, gnarled, twisted, unclean teeth are a source of danger as well as of disfigurement.

Take the child to the dentist early and regularly.

Correct the tendency to pyorrhea at its earliest stage.

Kolynos dental cream, twenty-five cents — at your druggists.

The Kolynos Company, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Fitting the Outfit



Being fitted by your gunmaker, as you are by your tailor, is an essential to the sportsman's success.

Abercrombie & Fitch gunfitters utilize this "try-gun," which was made in London.

The precise length of stock, the exact drop, the correct cast-on or cast-off, to fit your individual requirements, are readily determined.

They are reproduced in your gun, insuring one-hundred-per cent opportunity to bring down the birds.

Every article of sportsmen's equipment here offered is made to meet your own requirements before it is delivered to you.

Your outfit is fitted.

Including the Lang shotguns and Jeffrey big game rifles—for which this house is the American agent, there are twenty-five different makes of sporting guns in the A. & F. stock.

Fitting the Feet of Sportsmen and Sportswomen



The Sportsman's feet are like the soldier's—the most important part of his anatomy to be properly protected.

The Abercrombie & Fitch Company's sporting shoe department—the most complete in the world—has made a careful and long study of the footgear required in every line of sport.

The bird hunter, the big game hunter, the fisherman, the golfer, the tennis player, the forester, the explorer—each has a special boot or shoe need, different from all the others.

Leathers have been selected, lasts specially designed, laces and fastenings carefully considered, to provide the comfortable, correct things as proved by experience in the field.

Not only are the sportsman's and sportswoman's feet fitted perfectly, but the conditions certain to arise have been considered.

Autumn Sporting Clothes for Men and Women



The fitness of A. & F. clothes for the sports for which they are intended distinguish them from all others.

A. & F. hunting and golfing apparel is recognized as standard, for both men and women.

English knickerbocker styles, country-club lounge suits which serve for town or country: "Thorntweed" suits, "Covey Cloth" suits, riding and motoring clothes, sporting topcoats—ready for service or made to measure.

An entire floor of the A. & F. Building devoted to each, men's and women's sporting apparel.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

MUST CLOSE CANAL FOR REST OF MONTH

Colonel Harding Tells Garrison 1,000,000 Cubic Yards Must Be Dredged Out of Ditch.

SHIPPERS BECOME ALARMED

The Finland Ordered to New Orleans, to Discharge Passengers, According to Report from Panama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 4.—Consternation prevailed in shipping circles here today, and also among the officers of the ships which are waiting to pass through the canal, when it became known that Lieutenant Colonel Chester Harding, the engineer in charge of the Panama Canal Board, had recommended to the Secretary of War the closing of the canal until Nov. 1. Governor Harding stated in his recommendation that it would be impossible to clear the channel before that date because there were over a million cubic yards in sight which must be removed before a permanent channel is again maintained. The canal can be declared officially closed only by an order from President Wilson.

When Colonel Harding's action became known the Captains of the vessels, tied up at both ends of the waterway, cabled to their companies for instructions. It is possible that many of the vessels will be ordered around the Horn, or else use the Tchauntepeo route.

The steamer Finland, which is at Colon with 300 passengers aboard, has been ordered to proceed to New Orleans, where the passengers will be sent to San Francisco by rail. It is understood that Colonel Harding has outlined a plan to transship the cargo of the other vessels across the isthmus by way of the Panama Railroad. This plan, however, would require a month, it is said, because there are now ninety loaded vessels in the canal waters.

No reply has been received from the Secretary of War regarding the course to be followed, but it is presumed that Colonel Harding's recommendation will be accepted and followed.

F. W. Ridgeway, manager of the operating department of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which owns the Panama Pacific Line, said last night that it had not been finally decided what would be done in regard to the passengers on the steamship Finland, which left New York on Sept. 25, and those on the Kroonland, from San Francisco, on Sept. 29. He said it is possible that they might be sent across the isthmus by rail and changed from one steamer to the other. There is about 12,000 tons of cargo on each vessel, Mr. Ridgeway said.

Collector Malone received a telegram from the Washington Bureau of the Panama Canal yesterday which read:

For your information and the information of shipping: A cablegram dated the third, from Isthmus, states that another slide movement occurred on Saturday night. Considering the material to be removed from the chsnnel, and the behavior of slides for the past week, there are no definite prospects for reopine the canal before Nov. 1. Please advise all shipping interests in your city who intend using the canal.

(Signed) PANAMA CANAL OFFICE.

Notice was posted in the Maritime Exchange yesterday advising shipowners not to dispatch any vessels via the canal until they had first communicated with the autborities in Washington.

In addition to the Finland and Kroonland, each of which costing the line $1,000 a day during their tie-up at the canal, the Pacific line has the two 12,000-ton liners Siberia and Korea tied up at the Pacific end of the canal. They are loaded with cargo for London from San Francisco.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company will probably send its cargo ships to Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic coast, and send the freight over the ship railway to Salina Cruz, as it did before the Panama Canal was opened, if the blockade is to last some time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Cable advices to the War Department today stated that on account of new slides at the Panama Canal it would be impossible to remove the débris and reopen the channel before Nov. 1. The dredges are working day and night under rush orders, it was said, and last week broke a record in the amount of earth removed.

The canal has been closed since Sept. 20, when the first of this steady series of slides began. These slides are along the east bank of Gold Hill. Despite the efforts of the dredges to keep the canal open, new movements have steadily thrown obstacles into the paths of commerce between the two oceans. This blocking of the canal marks the first prolonged and serious interruption of traffic since the canal was opened for business a year ago.

Though it is now expected that the canal will be reopened on Nov. 1, officials of the department were careful to explain that no definite assurances could be given that the earth would be removed by that date. It is estimated that another month will serve to clear the channel, but allowance must be made for additional slides that may happen from day to day.

Progress on Alaskan Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Twenty miles of the new Alaskan Railroad being built by the Government has been completed, Secretary Lane reported today to President Wilson, and satisfactory progress toward the remaining 460 miles is being made.

MRS. McCORMICK WINS SUIT.

Court Grants Separation from the District Attorney's Aid.

Mrs. Frances Buzby McCormick got a decree of separation yesterday from Deputy Assistant District Attorney Robert C. McCormick. Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court granted Mrs. McCormick's prayer.

Trial of the action occupied several days in June and was enlivened by the plaintiff's account of the defendant's indulgence in highballs and of his allsged acts of cruelty. Mr. McCormick acknowledged the highballs, but denied that they ever made him druuk. He told of bis wife's love for cigarettes. Hs said she indulged in them when strangers were present, and had even smoked them in the smoking compartment of a car and during the funeral of a near relative.

The case was a hard one for the court to decide, because highballs, even if they led to full intoxication, were not sufficient basis for a separation, the stories of cruelty appeared to break about even, and the only question remained was whether the many acts complained of by Mrs. McCormick were sufficient, considering her rearing and her social status, to constitute cruel and inhuman treatment within the meaning of the law. The court found they were Mr. and Mrs. McCormick were married in 1912. They have no children. The opinion of the court reads in part:

The plaintiff describes a course of conduct by the defendant consisting of periodical drunkenness, abuse, profane language, driving her with violence from bis bed, and compelling her to sleep in other portions of their dwelling.

The court found that Mr. McCormick's action in preempting the joint bed and refusing to let his wife share it with him, his frequent and unexplained absences from home, and his parsimony in the matter of household expenses indicated a lapse of that love and affection that should exist between man and wife. Then the opinion reads:

Both are persons of mature years. From the evidence it seems established that the defendant is a man who at times is given to an excessive use of liquor. It is established by a fair preponderance of evidence that he had been guilty toward his wife of the conduct of which she complains.

In conclusion the opinion says:

In arriving at this conclusion ths personal stetus of the parties is an important element, for, whereas a certain course of conduct toward a person of phlegmatic temperament may occasion little suffering, the same course, when wilfnlly and wrongfully perpetrated npon a sensitive person, may cause poignant anguish. The evidence in regard to pbysical violence is contradiotory.

Justice Blanchard continues the allmony of $25 a week, with leave to either side to apply for a change of the amount.

CHURCHILL ON GARY PLAN.

School Board's Head Urged That It Be Introduced Gradually.

President Churchill of the Education Board, in a letter to Mayor Mitchel yesterday, said that two of the three features resulting from their trip West in 1914, the co-operative system and the pre-vocational work in the seventh and eighth grades in the elementary schools, had been successfully demonstrated in New York's public schools.

It was impossible, he wrote, to say from demonstration whether the third feature, the Gary device of the use of school buildings for duplicate school bodies, could be adopted finally in all the essential elements proposed. He then said:

To my mind, the salient physical thing in Gary was a school centre in a large area, enabling the children to have what the growth of New York City has denied them, greater play space. This larger area made it easily practicable to use one school building for two entire schools each day through alternation of indoor and outdoor activities in conjunction with school auditorium and public libraries. I have the firm hope that the plan will lead to greater elasticity in the teaching of children than we have ever achieved.

Sudden drastic transition, however, in educational processes is a serious proposition. To put the Gary plan before full trial into general use throughout this city of many and divergent communities would be an undertaking of such hazard and grave responsibility as to bid the most sanguine to pause.

Mr. Churchill added that it would be fortunate indeed if we could modify our instruction and policies so as to secure economy, but we should be mindful not to yield to the temptation to regard economy as more important than efficiency.

SEIZE DYED CODFISH.

Inspectors Find Vats of Acid Containing Imitation Salmon.

Plain codfish dyed to resemble Alaskan salmon were seized yesterday by the Board of Health.

The codfish were acquiring the glow of sunset in boxes down in cold storage under the Manhattan arches of the Brooklyn Bridge when an inspector of the Health Department routed them out and looked them over with care. On the boxes was the label, "Alaskan Salmon," but inside there were denizens of the Cape Cod neighborhood in various shades of reds and pinks. The top layers of fish were red through and through, then there were layers of a feeble solferino, and last of all layers as white as the flesh of any cod that ever dozed along the coast.

In coloring the fish they were put to soak first in pyrolligneous acid, which is the cruds acetic of commerce and is obtained from distilling wood. It tastes like smoked vinegar. After the codfish had been soused in this they were treated with zanzibar red. Dyeing the fish in this way raises the price from 10 cents a pound, the price of cod, to about 40 cents. In the delicatessen stores even higher prices are obtained for the slices of pink salmon.

The Health Department is also trying to stop the use of such preservatives as borax and boracic acid in tomato catsup as substitutes for benzoate of soda, which has hitherto been imported from Germany. Dr. Lucian P. Brown of the Department of Health has ordered the confiscation of catsups and sauces which were found to contain borax and allied chemicals.

REGISTER!

The Registration Booths are open four more evenings this week from 5:30 to 10:30. To vote at the coming election you must first register. Register tonight and enroll!

STRUCK BY MOTOR AND LANDS IN CELL

Victim, Who Complains to Police, Is Recognized as Man Wanted for Assault.

AUTOISTS DRIVE INTO TREE

Hoboken Doctor and His Guests Badly Hurt—Crash on Queens Boulevard.

Samuel Zink of 228 East 112th Street yesterday morning appeared in the East 104th Street Police Station and reportsd that he had been knocked down and slightly injured by an automobile, ths chauffeur of which had driven rapidly away. An alarm was sent out for the missing motor, together with a notation of the circumstances; and when the reached the Third Branch Detective Bureau, Detectives Quains and Caputo recognized the name of Samuel Zink. They went to his homs and arrested him and he was locked up in the Third Branch on ths charge of felonious assault.

On Aug. 20 last Thomas and Michasl de Bonis of 20 East 108th Street were walking through Central Park with two girls when several men attacked them. The two brothers beat off tbeir assailants, but both were stabbed in the back. They reported to the police, and named Zink as one of the persons who had attacked them, out they were unabls to give his address and he was not found until he incautiously got himself arrested yesterday. He was arraigned before Magistrate Corneli in the Harlem Court and held in $1,000 bail for examination.

Charles Schechardt and his wife, Bsrtha, of 9 Stone Avenue, Arverne, L. I., were driving along the Merrick Road near Rosedale Avenue, Rosedale, after midnight, when they ran into a car driven by Julius Olinsky of 254 West Fifty-fourth Street, Manhattan, and owned by Morris Foliot of the same address. The Foliot car and its occupants escaped injury, but Schechardt was bruised and cut and his wifs had her scalp and elbow so badly lacerated that she was removed to the Jamaica Hospital.

Bert Darby and his wife, Grace, of 550 Riverside Drive, with Mr. and Mrs. James Denver of 423 West 120th Street, were returning from a long trip on Long Island early yesterday morning in Darby's car, when they ran into a loaded motor truck of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company on the Queens Boulevard at Junction Avenue, Corona, L. I. The truck's driver, Philip Burkel of 49 Fowler Street, Flushing, was thrown off and slightly cut. The Darby car was turned over in the gutter, and its occupants suffered painful though not serious injuries.

Shortly after midnight yesterday John Moore of 139 West Sixty-third Street, chauffeur for Robert Hass of 7 East Sixty-ninth Street, was driving east on the Queens Boulevard with his wife, their one-year-old child, and a friend, Miss Kelly, in the car. From the other direction came James Sullivan of 2 First Street, Woodside, L. I., driving a car belonging to John Mullen of 50 Greenway South, Forest Hills. The two machines collided. Sullivan's car was smashed, and Moore then zigzagged along the road till he ran into the gates of Calvary Cemetery and bis own car was wrecked.

The three passengers, who were extricated by the combined efforts of Moore and Sullivan, were treated for slight injuries at St. John's Hospital and taken home, and then Sullivan had Moore arrested, declaring that he was traveling at a rate of forty-five to fifty miles an hour. Moore was held in $500 bail for examination by Magistrate Conway in tbe Long Island City Police Court.

A party of four men left Nunguesser's Hotel at Guttenberg, N. J., at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning and started north. While passing through Cliffside the car ran into a tree and was put out of commission, with injuries to all the passengers. Dr. Hellstern of Hudson Heights, who was first on ths spot, called an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, and sent Frank Maloney of 133 Bright Street, Jersey City, to that institution. He will probably die, internal hemorrhage having started soon after the accident.

Dr. William Lynch, who is attached to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, and was driving the wrecked car, was slightly bruised and suffered from shock, as did Joseph Sauerland, a hotelkeeper, of 178 Mercer Street, Jersey City. George Kurfebs of 127 Bright Street, Jersey City, who recently recovered from an operation for appendicitis, was seriously affected by shock, but refused to go to the hospital, and was taken home in another car.

Fifteen-year-old Patrick Steakin of 422 East Twenty-second Street was roller skating yesterday afternoon on First Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, and holding on to a motor truck to save his energy. When the truck stopped he ist go and skated out to one side just in time to run into an automobile owned by Samuel S. Koenig of 237 Seventh Street, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. John Daimler, the chauffsur, took the boy to Bellevue Hospital, wbers Dr. Reid said that he was only suffering from shock.



Elderly People

whose years oppress them are more frequently "tired" than sick. They ought take Wincarnis.

Sample bottle for 10 cents to pay for packing and delivery. Booklet Free.

Edward Lassere, Inc., U. S. Agents
400 West 23rd St., New York

WINCARNIS

The Famous Tonic and Restorative

KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Merchant's Skull Broken When His Car Hits a Telephone Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Coroner William Livingston is investigating the death of James T. Johnson, a wealthy flour and feed merchant, of 86 Arch Street, Greenwich, Conn., who expired early this morning in the New Rochelle Hospital, as the result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident earlier in the day on the Boston Post Road near Rockland Avenue, close to the turn to Orienta Point.

Johnson was driving a large auto owned by Samuel P. Johnson of 36 Arch Street, Greenwich, and had Samuel Flood of 20 Berkley Avenue, Port Chester, with him. It is said that Johnson was driving at high speed, and, becoming confused, crashed into a telephone pole on the opposite side of the road. At the same time the car struck the rear of an automobile owned by J. H. Holleran of 31 West Twelfth Street, New York City, damaging a mud guard on the Holleran car. Johnson and Flood were thrown out of their auto.

Johnson was unconscious when picked up, and, with Flood, was carried to the New Rochelle Hospital. Johnson had a fracture at the base of the skull, and it was thought his neck was dislocated. Flood's injuries were slight.

MOSS, BITTER, WILL RUN.

Denounces Gov. Whitman and Koenig and Seeks Votes.

Frank Moss, who was defeated at the Republican primary for the nomination for District Attorney, but who was nominated by the Progressives and the American Party, announced yesterday that he intended to remain in the race and fight both Charles A. Perkins, the Republican candidate, and Judge Edward Swann, the Tammany candidate. Mr. Moss bitterly attacked Samuel Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and Governor Whitman, both of whom he said used their influences against him in the primaries. He said he saw no good reason now why he should "kiss the club that smote me."

Progressive leaders like George W. Perkins and Henry L. Stoddard tried to induce Mr. Moss not to become a candidate on the ground tbat it would help the chances of Judge Swann.

TAFT FINDS BUSINESS BAD.

Due to Tariff and General Conditions, He Says, After Long Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 4.—Smilingly protesting that he was not seeking a Presidential nomination, ex-President Taft said tonight on returning to Yale from his Summer vacation:

"I have had a delightful Summer. After spending six weeks at Murray Bay, Canada, Mrs. Taft, my daughter Helen, and I went to California. The fair is fine, the country beautiful, and tbs people hospitable. Business conditions I found bad. Especially is this true in ths lumber and canning industries, which aro absolutely at a standstill, due to the tariff and general conditions. I played a lot of golf and feel fine. I am not a candidate for the Presidential nomination."

SAYS DR. HILL MADE GIFTS.

Miss Covington Will Show Diamond Ring in Her $100,000 Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—When Lucile Covington takes the stand in New York to testify in her $100,000 suit against the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill tor alleged breach of promise she says she will introduce letters picked from 200 she asserts she received from the New York minister and a diamond ring, which she declares Dr. Hill gave her shortly after their alleged engagement, and will tell of many gifts she says he showered on her in the Summer of 1914.

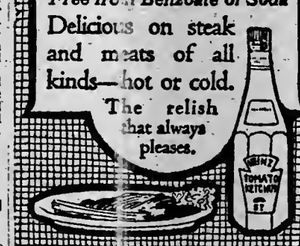
"I was in Chicago when Dr. Hill proposed to me," said Miss Covington today, "and at the time he was filling lecture dates in cities west of Chicago. At every opportunity he came to Chicago to see me, and in one of his early trips presented me with a diamond engagement ring. It was a beauty and weighed one and a half carats. I took much pride in it, and wore it for a long time. I don't know that it will be exhibit 'A,' but it will be somewhere between that and 'Z.'

"There were other gifts he made me until his presents stopped in the Summer of 1914. His gifts were not limited to jewelry, and I received from him presents of suits, hats, and imported French blouses. The suits he bought me were expensive, never less than $35, and some were higher priced. The hats were always good hats, ranging in price from $25 to $60 apiece."

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Free from Benzoate of Soda

Delicious on steak and meats of all kinds—hot or cold. The relish that always pleases.



The Headgear of a Gentleman

bears this name and trade-mark



A hat for every occasion

KNOX HATS

UPTOWN STORE, 452 5th AVENUE
DOWNTOWN STORE, 161 B'WAY

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

GROCERY LIST Fifth Floor

Special Sale of "VIENNA" BRAND COFFEE—Roasted daily in our laboratory; 25-lb. bags, beans only, $5.19; 5-lb. cartons, beans only, $1.07; Macy's usual price is 18c lb.; in the bean, granulated or pulverized, 1-lb. carton, 23c.

India and Ceylon Teas at Prices Much Less Than Usual

"Rajah" Brand		"Punjab" Brand		"Durbar" Brand	
Usual.	Special.	Usual.	Special.	Usual.	Special.
1 lb., 46c.	34c	1 lb., 43c.	32c	1 lb., 48c.	29c
½ lb., 43c.	43c	½ lb., 36c.	27c	½ lb., 36c.	21c

"RED STAR" RUSSIAN STYLE TEA

This is our own exclusive brand. It cannot be surpassed by any tea at any price.

Quarter-pound can, 39c | Half-pound can, 76c | One-pound can, $1.49

Macy's Breakfast Cocoa

OUR FAMOUS "RED STAR" BRAND COCOA—Made of best cocoa beans; absolutely pure; our usual price is $1.64; sale, 1-lb. tin, $1.44; ½-lb. tin, usual price, 18c; sale, 15c

NEW OATMEAL—A special sale of "Lily White" Brand Rolled White Oats. Thoroughly parched by latest process. This sale, 10-lb. cotton bag, 42c; 5 pounds, 23c

A SPECIAL SALE OF WHEAT BRAN—Packed in our factory; made of the finest selected wheat, thoroughly cleaned; rich in phosphates; packed in 2-lb. bags; our regular price is 19c; this sale, 15c a bag

A SPECIAL SALE OF PETTIJOHN'S BREAKFAST FOOD—Rolled wheat with all the bran, made by the Quaker Oats Company; package containing 1 pound 8 ounces; our price, this sale dozen, $1.19; 10c each

BORDEN'S "PEERLESS" BRAND, VAN CAMP'S OR "CARNATION" BRAND EVAPORATED MILK—The large size cans at 89c a doz.; 8c a can

A SPECIAL SALE OF OREGON PRUNES, "RED RIBBON" BRAND—They run 30 to 40 to the pound; put up in 10-lb. wooden box, $1.89

A SPECIAL SALE OF "LILY WHITE" BRAND CORN STARCH—Compare its quality with the finest made. It is unexcelled for making Blanc Mange, Custard, &c.; in 1-lb. full weight packages; this sale, 5c each

SUGAR—Havemeyer & Elder's Crystal Domino Granulated, ths sugar of perfection: 5-lb. cartons, 31c

SUGAR—Havemeyer & Elder's Eagle Brand refined powdered sugar; 5-lb. cotton bag, 34c

BEST WHITE GRANULATED FARINA—lb. carton, 7c

NEW YORK STATE PEA BEANS—for this sale, 3-lb carton, 16c

PEARL TAPIOCA—1-lb. cartoos; our price, 7c

GREEN SPLIT PEAS—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 19c

YELLOW SPLIT PEAS—Best quality grown; 3-lb. carton, 18c

FINE HOMINY—"Lily White" brand; 2-lb. carton, 6c

HAWAIIAN SLICED PINEAPPLE—"Del Monte" brand; in extra heavy syrup; large glass jars, each 45c

CALIFORNIA GREEN GAGES—Quart glass jars; at 58c a jar

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SWEET PICKLE—A preparation of fruits and vegetables; large jars, 34c each

EXTRA FANCY CALIFORNIA DRIED PEARS—Packed in 1-lb. cartons, at 22c a lb.

"LILY WHITE" BRAND TOMATO CATSUP—Absolutely pure; half-pint bottle, 12c; pint, 18c; qt., 29c; gallon glass jars, each, 96c

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—"Rockwood" brand, No. 2½ can, 18c; No. 5 can, 34c; No. 10 can, 64c

LOG CABIN SYRUP—Towel's brand, gallon can, $1.34; quart bottle, 44c; pint bottle, 27c

PORTUGUESE SARDINES—"Boat Race" brand, in pure olive oil; dozen, $2.17; No. ½ can, 19c

SWEET PICKLED PEACHES—Finest quality; in quart jars; each 74c

FRANCO-AMERICAN "READY-MADE" SOUPS—Including Tomato, Onion, Clam Bouillon, Pea, Oxtail, Vegetable Bouillon, Scotch Broth, Chicken Cocsomms and Mock Turtle; dozen, 97c; can, 9c

CHESTNUT PUREE—Marceau brand, finest imported; large glass jar, 38c each; No. 1 can, 24c each

MACY'S FAMOUS "RED STAR" BRAND BONELESS BACON—Only the highest grade and choicest selection; weighs 3 to 6 lbs.; regularly sold at 26c; for this sale, lb., 21c

PURE LARD—A special sale of "Lily White" Brand Pure Open Kettle Lard, guaranteed absolutely pure; specially prepared for R. H. Macy & Co., in full weight 3-lb. pails; our usual price is 53c per pail; this sale, 42c

SPANISH GIANT QUEEN OLIVES—Selected large Olives; packed in 14-oz. jars; for this special sale, dozen, $1.09; each, 10c

SPANISH MAMMOTH STUFFED QUEEN OLIVES—Stuffed with Spanish red peppers; in 14-oz. jars; for this sale, dozen, $2.64; jar, 23c

A SPECIAL SALE OF PICKLES—"Mother Cook" brand, including Chow Chow, Sour Gherkins, Sour Mixed Pickles, Sweet Gherkins, Sweet Mixed and Picalilly; packed in 10-oz. bottles; this special sale, 94c doz.; 8c each

A SPECIAL SALE OF ITALIAN OLIVE OIL—This is the finest Olive Oil imported. Imported in casks, and packed in our own laboratory. The regular price per quart can is 83c; this sale, 74c a can

A SPECIAL SALE OF ROYAL ANNE CALIFORNIA WHITE CHERRIES, "MARYVILLE" BRAND—In large 32-oz. jars; this sale, jar, 49c

SPECIAL SALE OF NORWAY FAT SALT MACKEREL—Family size; perfectly cured; 10-lb. kits; Macy's usual price, $1.39; for this sale, $1.14; 5-lb. kits, Macy's usual price, 74c; for this sale, 64c

A SPECIAL SALE OF FANCY GRAPEFRUIT—Bright, thin-skioned, exceptional flavor; box of ½ dozen, 59c

EXTRA FANCY ORANGES—Rich, heavy fruit; dozen, 49c

EXTRA FANCY JONATHAN APPLES—For this sale, dozen, 37c

A SPECIAL SALE OF LAUNDRY SOAP, "LILY WHITE" BRAND—This is the finest laundry soap made; they are in a new size cake, each weighing about 15 ounces, and are packed in cases containing 60 cakes, at $3.89 per case; case of 30 cakes, $1.97

A SPECIAL SALE OF CIGARS

LAS PALMAS—A cigar made of the finest selected Manila Tobacco; Fuchals size; box of 50, 98c

R. H. Macy & Co.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

An Extraordinary Corset

This scientific corset was first shown last May, and has successfully passed all tests and is being formally introduced this week.

The Corset is unique—its entirely new supporting device is adjustable and reduces a full figure with splendid ease.

It possesses the proverbial "Nemo" durability and comfort, and includes all the invaluable new features.

Various models for all types of figures, giving the correct lines for the new modes in dress.

EXCELLENT VALUES

Four new models for short full figures, tall full fgiures, slender and medium figures. **5.00** and **10.00**

Regular "Nemo" models..... **3.00** and **4.00**

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" *Meet me at the Fountain*

BOTH SIDES 6TH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 10-5-15. Greenhut's. 86

There Are Birthday Sales and Birthday Sales:

"THE BIG STORE'S" Caps Them All!

Quite in a class apart are these Anniversary Sales at Greenhut's Big Store.

There isn't a thing you want in your everyday life that we can't supply—there isn't an article you can mention upon which you can't save money.

A One-Day Sale Of

Women's Smart Fall Coats

Regularly Priced to $16.50; **Today, at . . $12.75**

Cleverest, newest styles.

One coat is fashioned of wide wale CHEVIOT in a new ¾ length style, with square velvet collar, which can be worn open with lapels or buttoned to the throat and worn with a tab. Loose belt and velvet trimmed cuffs.

Other models have new shaped collars of velvet, self material or inlaid with velvet, many convertible. Military styles are also included.

Still other models with novelty backs, pleated at the sides, or with inverted pleat and button trimming; also swagger flaring effects with full ripple backs. Many of these coats have loose belts; some are trimmed with silk braid velvet and ornaments.

The materials are the most serviceable: WIDE WALE CHEVIOT, BROADCLOTH, TWEEDS, FANCY OVERPLAIDS and BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS.

Most of the coats are lined to the hips with guaranteed satin.

All sizes for women from 34 to 44 inch bust; and in one model sizes for women up to 54 inch bust.

Women's and Misses' $7.95 Raincoats, Today, at $5

Well made of RUBBERIZED CANTON, in tan and navy. They are 52 to 54 inches long, have convertible collars, belted all around, deep flap pockets and turn-back cuffs.

All sizes for Misses and for Women up to 44 inch bust.

Women's Silk Blouses

of Crepe de Chine—Specially Priced at **$1.98**

One of the styles is made of white Crepe de Chine, and has a graceful rolling collar of satin striped Crepe de Chine in variegated colors, with which material the breast pocket and turn-back cuffs are also trimmed.

The colors include Flesh, Navy, Black and White.

All sizes from 34 to 44 inch bust.

Men's and Youths' Fall Suits, Today, at $11.95

Here are suits for business wear—here are suits for dress wear—suits in college styles and in handsome staple models.

The range of materials embraces EXCELLENT MIXTURES IN WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES AND SERGES in brown, gray, green and blue.

All sizes in this sale. We can fit fifteen-year-old youths and men up to 50-inch chest measure.

$12 to $15 Fall Overcoats—today, at..... $10

Men's and Youths' $3 to $5 "Kingly" Trousers—special at..... $2 and $3.85

Boys' $5 & $6 Corduroy Suits

All sizes from 7 to 17 years, today, at **$3.95**

Excellent quality corduroy in six of the most popular shades of the season.

***Demonstration In Our* Sewing Machine Department**

In charge of an expert operator, who will gladly show you how practical and fancy sewing can be done with the aid of latest attachments.

You will simply marvel at the tucking, ruffling, binding, shirring—and above all—don't miss seeing how button-holes are made with a binder.

Every woman will be fascinated with this demonstration.

Veilings.

49c Black Chantilly Lace Veils—1½ yards long; each..... 35c

25c to 39c Mesh Veilings—plain dotted or bordered effects; yd..... 19c

Crib Blankets.

30c Pair White Single Cotton Fleeced Crib Blankets—blue or pink borders..... 19c

$4 & $4.50 Pair White Eastern Blankets—pair. $2.95

Heavy weight, part wool; blue and pink borders; sizes for single and full sized beds; some are cut and bound singly.

Chapter No. 2 of the Sale of

"Frisbie" Collars Today, at 5c

More than 100 styles of

Standard 15c "Frisbie" Laundered Collars at 5c

All sizes from 13¾ to 19½. Excellent picking for big men, while for boys there are all sizes and sizes from 11 to 14.

Thousands of Sailor Collars for little fellows.

Finest "Frisbie" 15c and 25c Soft Collars at 5c

Splendid soft collars for men and boys. Pique, Pongee, Silk Striped Madras and dozens of other materials in all popular shapes. Sizes from 12, 14 and 16 to 17½.

All these collars are fresh, new and clean, and are delivered to you in original unopened packages.

Today, Each 5c

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

New York City Mortgages

5%

Principal and Interest

GUARANTEED

You may invest $100 and upwards. Interest checks mailed every six months.

Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Co.
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
135 Broadway, New York — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn



New York

40 WEST FORTY-FIFTH ST.
(Just off Fifth Avenue)

Within a block of Sherry's and Delmonico's, the Harvard and Yale Clubs, and a block and a half from Times Square.

The transient clientele is from the best families of Europe, Canada and America.

Service and cuisine comparable with the best clubs, but with the advantage of hotel privileges and conveniences.

Moderate prices. Booklet on request.

PAUL L. PINKERTON

The famous Superior "lap without the gap" — opens when you want it open, stays closed when you want it closed.

Superior
THE PERFECT-FITTING SUIT

CHRISTMAN PIANOS
Are ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE
Latest Models Now on Exhibition.
Special Bargains in Used Pianos.

Chickering, Upright	$190
Knabe, Upright	250
Christman, Upright	275
Steinway, Baby Grand	350
Behr Bros., Upright	190
Krakauer, Upright	150
Weser, Upright	125
Bollerman, Upright	100
Lawrie & Haynes, Upright	75
Liszt, Upright	65
Foster & Co. Player Piano	175

AND MANY OTHERS.
CHRISTMAN SONS, 35 West 14th St.

$15,000,000 COMPANY WILL TURN OUT DYES

Rockefeller and du Pont Powder Interests Thought to be Back of Dover, Del., Concern.

ENDS LONG NEGOTIATIONS

Incorporation of Federal Chemical Co. Follows Government's Promise to Protect the Industry.

The incorporation yesterday in Dover, Del., of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company of New York, with a capitalization of $15,000,000, was believed in well-informed circles here last night to mark the entrance of the Standard Oil Company and the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, either singly or in combination, into the dyestuff manufacturing field.

According to the report of the incorporation in Dover received last night, the new dyestuffs concern is authorized to "purchase, take over, own, and lease all kinds of mining rights and mctallifcrous lands, to produce and carry on a business of treating, refining, selling, and dealing in and with cotton fibres and salt solutions for the manufacture of dyestuffs of all kinds."

The incorporators, all of whom it is said, are of this city, are Blair Frazier, Newton James, and George A. Harrington. Mr James lives at 215 West Seventy-ninth Street, hut efforts to reach him last night were unavailing. The other two incorporators could not he found. Hugh McAtamney, who has been closely identified with the du Pont interests, said last night that while he had no information regarding the interests behind the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company, the fact that the incorporation took place in Delaware, where the powder concern had large interests, led him to believe that the du Ponts were interested in the new color concern.

Must Pay a Tax Here.

A dispatch to THE TIMES from its Albany correspondent said that it would be a week or two before the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company of New York, incorporated at Dover yesterday, could be authorized by the Secretary of State to do business in New York State under its Delaware charter. When it is properly authorized the corporation must pay one-eighth of 1 per cent. tax on its capital employed within the limits of this State.

In order to obtain the authorization to do business in this State, the proper affidavits from Delaware, together with a copy of the certificate of incorporation must be embodied in the statement of application, and a legal representative, with his place of business must be named in the application.

F. F. Dunham, private secretary to General T. Coleman du Pont, told a reporter last night at the Hotel McAlpin that General du Pont was not interested personally in the new Federal concern. It was explained that the General had sold his interests in the powder company and was in ignorance of the powder company's plans. Mr. Dunham said that while the powder comapny might be back of the newly incorporated concern, he did not know this to be so.

It has been known for some time that both the Standard Oil Company and the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company have been considering plans for entering the dyestuff field on a large scale. Officials of these companies have laid their plans before the Government Chemical and Dyestuff Investigating Bureau, with headquarters in the Custom House, and have held long conferences with Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the expert at the head of the bureau.

A week ago THE TIMES reported that Standard Oil interests, working in close harmony with leading men in the Du Pont powder concerns, were planning to enter the dyestuffs manufacturing field on an extensive scale. The groundwork for such a move was believed to have been laid by heavy investments by Standard Oil men in stock of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, while the same interests have been going into the stock of the Lackawanna Steel Company, which erected a benzol plant last Fall.

Standard Oil buyers have also taken much stock in the Tennessee Copper Company, which is now reported to be controlled by the Rockefeller interests, although no confirmation of this has been obtained. The Tennessee concern is a large producer of sulphuric acid, another chemical needed by dyemakers. The Tennessee Copper Company has also been making large deliveries of the acid to the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company since midsummer.

Officials connected with the Government investigating bureau have expressed the belief that, should either the Standard or the du Pont Company enter into the active manufacture of dyestuffs, the dominating position held for so many years by German manufacturers of artificial coal-tar colors would be at an end even after normal conditions were restored in Germany.

Du Ponts Have Necessary Plant.

Government officers are convinced that the du Ponts are in a particularly advantageous position to manufacture dyestuffs, since their plants are already turning out vast quantities of picric acid, toluol, phenol, and other chemicals for powder-making, all of which can be employed in the dyestuffs industry. It is known, too, that their plants for prodncing the various raw materials for powder and projectile requirements have reached the point where there is more or less of a surplus of these materials.

Under these circumstances, the du Ponts are reported to have determined to enter upon the active manufacture of dyestuffs, since in any event with the close of hostilities in Europe, a permanent outlet would have to be found for the products now used for explosives. At the recent National Exposition of Chemical Industries held at the Grand Central Palace, the du Pont Chemical Works, a subsidiary of the powder concern, exhihited henzol, while it was stated at the company's booth that color production was contemplated eventually. It has been said that the powder interests contemplate the erection of a dyestuff plant at Pompton Lake, N. J.

Dr. Norton, the Government's expert chemist said recently, that millions of American capital was ready to invest in domestic chemical and dyestuffs industries, provided the Washington Administration would give assurance that Congress would enact an anti-dumping law as well as an unfair practices act to the end that foreign manufacturers may be prevented at the close of the European war from stifling the newly established industry. That assurance was given last week by Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, speaking apparently for President Wilson. The incorporation of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemcial Company, with its large capital, appears to be the first response to this Governmental pledge to safeguard the industry.

Another evidence of the readiness of American capital to venture into the field heretofore practically monopolized in this country by the German color manufacturers was the incorporation yesterday at Albany of the Aniline Products Company of Manhattan with a capital of $50,000. Abraham N. Kerner, Ira N. Lind, and Isidor E. Finkelstein, all of this city, were the Directors named in the certificate, but it, is believed they will act as representatives only pending formal organization.

$1,000 DYSTUFF PLANTS.

Government Investigation Learns of Installation of Many.

Small dyestuff plants were advocated yesterday by a caller on Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government chemical and color investigator with headquarters in the Cnstom House, as a quick solution of the existing scarcity in aniline black dyes.

Dr Norton declined to reveal the identity of the man making the suggestion, beyond saying that he was "the Manager of newly established chemical works in Rhode Island."

Dr. Norton said that there was a prospect that at an early date the domestic production of sulphur black dye may become sufficiently large to materially aid in mitigating the hardships of the present famine. Representatives of several new firms about to embark in the manufacture of coal tar dyes were advised hy Dr. Norton to keep to the manufacture of aniline oil used in the direct production of aniline black. Later on, the Government expert said, it will be time to take up the production of the brighter colors.

DINNER-PARTY CLUE IN M'MILLAN THEFT

Son Says Social Function Was in Progress Night $77,000 in Jewels Were Stolen.

ALONE, MRS. GIBSON SAYS

Agents Ready to Pay $42,000 Insurance on the Gems—Police Call It "Inside Job."

Members of the family of Mrs. James McMillan, widow of the United States Senator from Michigan, gave different accounts yesterday of the circumstances under which jewels insured for $42,000 were stolen from Mrs. McMillan at her Summer residence at Manchester-by-the-Sea more than a month ago.

Philip H. McMillan, a son of Mrs. James McMillan, said in Detroit yesterday that there was a dinner party at the residence on the evening that the jewels were stolen. Heretofore it has been stated hy the members of the family and servants that Mrs. James McMillan and her granddaughter, Mrs. Preston Gibbs, were alone at dinner on the evening when the theft occurred.

"There was a dinner party at the residence on the night of Aug. 7, when the jewels were stolen," Philip H. McMillan said. "My mothcr thinks that it was while the dinner was going on that the theft occurred, as tbat was the only time when the upstairs rooms were vacant. While there is no clue to the way the jewels were stolen, we are all convinced that they were stolen by an outsider and not hy one of the servants.

"The property is large and is covered with hushes and decorative trees in which the burglar could easily hide. The servants were carefully questioned hy us at the time and hy private detectives later, but all estahlished their apparent innocense."

Mrs. Gibson, tbe granddaughter, has stated tbat she was alone at dinner with her grandmother on the evening when the footsteps were heard upstairs and the jewels are believed to bave been stolen. Mrs. James Thayer McMillan of Detroit, Mich., who is with her husband in this city at the Hotel Biltmore, said last night that no dinner party bad occurred that night.

Denies There Was Dinner Party.

"If anybody said that there was a dinner party at the residence of Mrs. James McMillan on the night of the hurglary it was a mistake," she said last night. "We were in Detroit at the time, hut I know that there was no dinner party, and I do not believe that such a statement was authorized hy any member of the family."

Agents in this city who insured for $42,000 the jewels which were stolen said yesterday tbat they were willing to pay the insurance. Nevertheless, John L. Hall of Manchester, attorney for Mrs. McMillan, asserted that the aid of the local and State authorities were being sought to work with the private detectives who have been on the case.

Chief of Police Sullivan of Manchester, who investigated the robbery with Morris H. Aschner of the Aschner Detective Agency, at 225 Fifth Avenue, said in an official report that in his opinion the private detectives had evidence which might result in an arrest. Late yesterday Chief Sullivan was called to the McMillan home at Manchester.

The private detectives, who are working at the behest of Samuels, Cornwall & Stevens, the insurance agents, of 54 William Street, stick to the theory that it was an "inside job," in spite of the fact that the fourteen servants employed at Mrs. McMillan's home apparently have given satisfactory answers to questions put to them.

Mr. Aschner said yesterday that he had several clues which he considered valuable. He denied a report that the search for the jewels was to end because suspicion had been directed toward no one in the two months' investigation.

Mrs. Gibson Heard Steps.

Mrs. Preston Gibson, Mrs. McMillan's granddaughter, wbose room adjoins her grandmother's, told of hearing steps overhead while she and Mrs. McMillan were sitting downstairs after dinner. She said she spoke about it at the time, but thought that it was only some one closing a shutter. The watchman said he saw no one about the grounds.

Two insurance policies belonging to Mrs. Gibson were taken with the jewels, the total value of which was said to be $77,000. Mrs. Gibson, according to the detectives, told them of the loss of a diamond brooch worth $2,000 at a dinner given by Mrs. Longworth in Washington in September, 1914. The brooch never was recovered.

The jewels were taken from a small safe in Mrs. McMillan's bathroom, adjoining her bedroom. The safe was concesled in a cabinet, the key to which was hanging nearby. One of the detectives said that when he searched the safe he found a smal spangle that had evidently dropped from a woman's dress. The combination of the safe was written on a piece of paper which was in Mrs. McMillan's room. An examination of the bathroom window showed no evidence of a forcible entry. Mrs. Gibson and the maids, who sleep on the same floor, said that they heard nothing in the night.

Mrs. Gibson filed suit for divorce in Washington last Spring.

"We will pay the $42,000 covered by our policy," Mr. Stevens of the insurance firm said yesterday. "It was at the request of the insured that we placed another detective agency at work after one had failed to learn anything of value. Mrs. McMillan wanted to get the jewels back, and that is why the detectives investigated for such a length of time."

The New York police said yesterday that they had not been asked to search for the missing gems in the pawnshops of this city.

CONGRESSMAN'S AID IN ALLEGED FRAUD

W. S. Howard's Frank Was Used in Mailing Society's Matter, a Witness Asserts.

GOVERNMENT THE PRINTER

J. M. Green, the "Bumper," Defends Cotton Growers' Co-operative Plan at Hearing.

The way in which a speech in Congress was distributed free tbrough the mails under the frank of Congressman William Schley Howard of the Fifth District of Georgia, in order to assist the Cotton Growers' Co-operative Society, was disclosed yesterday before Commissioner Houghton in the Federal Building. He was conducting a hearing in the proceedings begun by the Government to remove Philip C. Wadsworth, a promoter of Texas City, to Atlanta, Ga. to answer an indictment for using the mails to defraud.

John M. Green, a Vice President of the Co-operative Society, was asked by Henry A. Wise, counsel for Wadsworth, whether he ever had known any member of Congress taking an interest in the society. Mr. Green mentioned Congressman Howard, and said:

"The simplest expression I can give of the way in which he showed that interest is to say that nearly all the society's printed matter went out on Schley Howard's frank. The society distributed one of his speeches in Congress under his Congressional frank. It was sent to the office by the bagful and was mailed out from there."

"Were they printed documents from the Government Printing Office?" Mr. Wise asked.

"Yes, Sir," replied the witness.

Mr. Wise put in evidence Congressman Howard's speech. It was delivered in the House on July 26, 1912, and read:

"Included as part of my remarks I wish to submit a speech delivered by the Hon. P. C. Wadsworth of Georgia in Washington on July 19, 1912, at a meeting of Representatives in Congress from cotton-growing States upon the subject of the economical marketing of farm products."

The Congressman explained that Mr. Wadsworth described to the meeting the methods adopted by the Cotton Growers' Co-operative Society, and spoke of that organization hy name. As the Congressman considered this the best solution of the problem of marketing, he incorporated the address in his own speech to Congress.

"What is your own position in the society?" asked Assistant District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton.

"I was the humper," replied Mr. Green, "the fifth wheel. I stood the jars between the customers and the society, which had among its stock sellers a poet and a preacher."

"Had the society a capital of $5,000,000?"

"No. That was only the proposal. It never had much money or many customers. But if Mr. Wadsworth is guilty, I am guilty, although I do not want a bill found against me. If the New York capitalists had backed up Mr. Wadsworth, he would now be living in a mansion. He was working entirely in the interests of the cotton growers of the South, and came out of it hungry."

The hearing in the removal proceedings will be resumed this morning at 10:15 o'clock.

Sentenced to Jail for 5-Cent Fraud.

For collecting 5 cents under false pretenses Stephen Budden, 46 years old, of 149 East 128th Street, Manhattan, was sentenced to two years and six months in Sing Sing yesterday hy County Judge Lewis in Brooklyn. Budden collected money by representing himself as the pastor of All Souls' Chapel for the Relief of the Poor and Destitute Children of Richmond Hill, Queens. He was arrested after he obtained 5 cents from Paul Poncoll.

HARVARD GETS $155,601.

Corporation Announces Recent Gifts —A Letter by Jefferson.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 4.—Gifts of $155,601 were announced by the Harvard College Corporation today. The gifts included one of $25,000 from the estate of William Endicott of Boston, and another of $23,250 from the estate of Julia M. Mosely, also of Boston, both for the work of the Harvard Cancer Commission. A check for $80,000, given by the class of 1890 in connection with its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration was the largest contribution.

J. Randolph Coolidge presented to the college a letter written by Thomas Jefferson in 1819, in which it was stated that Harvard students of those days confined their drinking to water.

REGISTER!

The Registration Booths are open four more evenings this week from 5:30 to 10:30. To vote at the coming election you must first register. Register tonight and enroll!

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Of soft cashmere velour, duvetyn, suede-cloth, velvet and metal brocades — luxuriously trimmed with deep "*muffler*" collars of fashionable furs—deep cuffs, and abundant trimmings around the bottom.

Also *Fur Coats* in new *Russian* effects—of Caracul, Seal and Mole, handsomely trimmed with contrasting furs, including Kolinsky, Beaver, Fox, Skunk, Cub-bear, natural Raccoon, and Hudson Bay Sable.

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(Your inspection is invited.)

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All silk, also imported madras in plain or pleated bosoms with soft or stiff cuffs, also bosoms and cuffs of various color combinations in Russian cords or Piques. Usually $2.50, 3.00 and 3.50. Special..... $1.95

Madras in soft bosoms with soft French cuffs, and with plain or pleated bosoms with stiff cuffs. Usually $2.00. Special... $1.25

Dress Shirts, made with French embroidered bosoms and laundered French cuffs; extremely stylish model. Usually $3.50..... $1.95

Shirts made of our own custom shirtings in all silk, silk and flannel and silk mixtures. Usually $6.50 to $10.00.. $4.65

Neckwear
Open-end and four-in-hand scarfs of imported and domestic silks; a large variety of new and exclusive patterns. Usually $1.50 and $2.00. Special.. 95c

Gloves
Washable tan capeskin, with spear points regular or short fingers. Usually $1.50 a pair. Special..... $1.15

Pajamas
Genuine Soisette in plain colors, also heavy weight outing flannel in fancy stripes. Usually $1.50. Special..... $1.10
Imported madras in neat fancy stripes, also plain colors in fine self figured mercerized materials. Usually $2.00 and $2.50. Special..... $1.55

Night Shirts
Cambric with white or colored trimming. Usually $1.00. Special..... 75c

Robes
Imported Terry Cloth bath robes, also blanket robes in a variety of new patterns. Blanket Robes, medium weight, various colors and patterns. Usually $5.00. Special..... $3.95
Terry Robes, usually $6.50 to $12. Special..... $4.95
Blanket Robes, usually $6.50 Special..... $4.95

Half Hose
Lisle thread in plain and fancy colored clocks or stripes. Usually 50c a pair. Special..... 35c
(3 pairs for $1.00)
Silk in black only, excellent wearing quality. Usually $1.00 a pair. Special..... 65c
(6 pairs for $3.75)
Silk in two toned effects with lisle soles and tops. Black and white, black and blue and black and red. Usually $2.00 a pair..... $1.10

Union Suits
White ribbed cotton. Usually $1.50. Special..... 95c
Egyptian ribbed Balbriggan in regular or stout sizes. Usually $2.00. Special..... $1.25

Shirts and Drawers
Medium weight Balbriggan; long or half sleeves. Regular or stout sizes in drawers. Special at, each..... 45c

Canes
Pimento, Malacca, Ebony, Bamboo, Partridge or Rosewood; natural and sterling silver trimmed, some with horn ferrules. Usually $2.00, $3.00 and $3.50. Special..... $1.35

Umbrellas
Silk, Taffeta or Twill, natural or silver trimmed handles; some with natural wood shanks. Usually $4.50. Special..... $2.95

Ground Floor.

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In England The Delineator has a circulation of more than 30,000 and in Germany The Delineator (printed in German and called Butterick's Moden Revue) has a circulation of more than 25,000.

To appreciate these figures it is necessary to recall that European magazine circulations are comparatively small and that, therefore, these figures are relatively large.

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COLORADO MAY DROP MINE RIOT CASES

Cessation of Prosecution Reported Likely—Rockefeller Visits Gov. Carlson.

DENIES ASKING CLEMENCY

Attorney General Questions Governor's Power—Workers Indorse the New Industrial Plan.

DENVER, Oct. 4.—There were widespread reports today that Governor George A. Carlson was on the point of ordering a dismissal of most of the 400 criminal charges growing out of the coal miners' strike of 1913-14.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., called upon the Governor today and discussed the general industrial situation with him. Both the Governor and Mr. Rockefeller denied that Mr. Rockefeller had suggested that any of the strike cases be dropped. Governor Carlson said that he had not yet decided whether to instruct the Attorney General to dismiss any or all of the cases.

Attorney General Farrar said that he had received no instructions from the Governor, and that so far as he was advised the cases would go to trial according to schedule. He was uncertain whether the Governor had authority to stop a prosecution once instituted by the State's Legal Department.

The Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, at a meeting today, accepted on behalf of the company the new Rockefeller industrial plan. At the same time, at a half dozen or more camps of the company in Southern Colorado, referendum votes were taken by the miners. The result of the vote reported tonight from four mining camps indicated that the miners were overwhelmingly in favor of the new industrial plan.

Five of the eleven Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company attended the meeting at which the plan was accepted. It is understood that several other Directors will sign the minutes of the meeting, giving a majority vote of approval. The Directors present were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., J. F. Welborn, President of the company; S. G. Pierson, Vice President; J. A. Writer, Secretary, and Cass Harrington, General Counsel. The vote in favor of the adoption of the plan was unanimous.

The Rockefeller party plans to leave late tomorrow for Sunrise, Wyo., where the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has an iron mine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, today gave out a statement regarding John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, new industrial plan. In the statement he said:

"So Mr. Rockefeller has formed a union—a union of his employes of his Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—and perhaps imagines that he has solved the problem of just relations between himself and his employes. But with all his wealth and all his brains and the brains that he could buy and suborn, he has missed his mark. Imagine an organization of miners formed by the richest man in the world, who employs its members!

"What influence can such a pseudo union have to insist upon the remedying of a grievous wrong or the attainment of a real right? And what about the representatives of the men 'sitting around the table' with Mr. Rockefeller and his angelic representatives in Colorado, should the miners' spokesman have the temerity of insistence in the rightful demands of the miners?

"The miners employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which Mr. Rockefeller is the head, have been whipped by means of atrocious brutality and hunger into submission, back to the mines. And these miners have been formed into a union by Mr. Rockefeller's benevolent altruism. But he has organized them, and for that at any rate labor is truly grateful, for when men come together to discuss, even in the most cursory way, their rights and their interests and their welfare, there is afforded a splendid field for development and opportunity."

Newspapers Politically Classified.

The political classification of New York newspapers, as indicated by the designations for election advertising, seems to show certain changes of convictions. The newspapers chosen as representing the Democratic side are The Warheit, Staats-Zeitung, World American, and Sun; those selected as Republican are The Press, Globe, Mail, Tribune, and Herald.

PERSONALTY TAX VALUES SLASHED

Continued from Page 1.

of revenue, Martin Saxe, President of the State Tax Board, advocated the abolition of the general personal property tax and the substitution of a classified personal property tax. His opinion that the present system is a failure was shared by Chairman Mills and Bronson Winthrop of Counsel to the committee. They read reports of many tax investigating commissions as to the failure of a general personal property tax.

Assemblyman Everett of St. Lawrence County said that in his taxing district, ten miles square, local assessors had it put right up to them to assess peronal property correctly or take their chances in prosecution for perjury.

Replying to a question as to what he considered fundamentally wrong with the tax situation in this State, Mr. Saxe said there was no centralized power of supervision, nor did the State Tax Commission have enough power to aid in bringing out an ideal system. Another reason was that incompetent Assessors were regularly elected in certain localities, more because of politics than for their experience with taxation problems.

"Frequently," said Mr. Saxe, "new men, utterly unfamiliar with assessments, are elected to assess values. A central body of taxation should ascertain the facts, and then should have the power to reassess."

He said that three Assessors in Broome County received $52, $28, and $26 a year each, and that they assessed about 24,000 acres, or $626,268 worth, of real estate and $69,000 of personal property. In Binghamton, he said, the three Assessors, one receiving $18 and two $22 each, assess real estate worth $261,045. Efforts to correct this system and to equalize assessments had been made by the State Board, the witness said, and he drew a picture of the futility of six men attempting to overlook 1,000 tax districts.

"Guesswork" in the Country.

"What, in your opinion, is the mode of taxation used in the country districts?" asked Assemblyman Everett.

"Guesswork," replied Mr. Saxe.

Asked about a specific case of unfair taxation in Nassau County, where resort to the courts was necessary for relief, Mr. Saxe declared that politics was responsible, two assessors being of one political party and the third of another. The result was the voting down of the single member who attempted to equalize matters. He suggested that the assessing territory be broadened.

"Your board in New York," said the witness, "covers five counties far more accurately than the village board does in most cases."

Asked as to what extent the defects existed in the general property tax or other New York forms of taxation, Mr. Saxe replied:

"The personal property tax as a part of the general property tax is an absolute failure. Any general tax law locally administred without effective central supervisory control is inherently defective administratively."

The witness said the adoption of the proposed taxation article recommended by the Constitutional Convention would remedy the present defects. Asked as to what extent the general property tax had failed the witness said:

"Except so far as ordinary real estate is concerned it is a practical failure. As to real property of public service corporations locally assessed, it is very faulty."

Asked as what specific remdies he would recommend the witness said:

"Classified personal property taxes, license and occupation taxes, and improved corporation taxes."

Corporation Tax Suggestions.

"How would you amend Section 12 of the tax law so as to reach the personal property of corporations?" Mr. Saxe was asked.

"Do away with local taxation of corporations as such and substitute license, occupation, and habitation taxes for local revenue upon industries, businesses, and occupations at such rates as their respective natures will warrant, so that with respect to local taxation corporations will be in no different position than firms or individuals similarly situated."

Asked what suggestions he would make as to the best methods and means of raising additional revenue, Mr. Saxe said:

"It depends upon whether it is wanted for State or local purposes. I advocate first improving the present system and providing substitutes for the personal property tax. Improvement in local assessment of real estate would increase local revenues throughout the State generally."

Mr. Saxe advocated low flat rates of taxation on specified personal property. He instanced the Bank Stock Tax law of 1 per cent. as an example of what a scientific tax statute accomplished in comparison with a general personal property tax. The total valuation of bank stock in this State is greater than all the other personal property listed for taxation, he said. The bank pays the tax, there are no deductions for indebtedness, and the collection at the source is inexpensive.

Tax on Savings Bank Deposits.

Asked as to which State had the best tax system, Mr. Saxe emphasized the peculiar position of this State with its great security market and its investments and then declined to specify any one system as the best for New York. He said he favored a very low tax on the average deposits in savings banks, taking care not to scare off business.

"I believe in a direct State tax," said Mr. Saxe, "because this tax will be the index to the economy of State administration."

"Do you think real estate in this city is taxed up to the limit?" he was asked.

"Indeed, I do," was the response. "Any more will destroy the values on real estate even more than now. Let me say that if the people do not smash the present peraonal property tax system they will ruin real estate values in the city."

Mayor Mitchel and State Controller Travis will be witnesses before the committee this week. The State Tax Commission will hold a meeting on Nov. 1 to devise ways and means of administering the present tax law throughout the State and to suggest plans to change the law if necessary.

GLYNN JUSTIFIED, HE SAYS.

Ex-Governor Quotes Figures to Show Direct Tax Unnecessary.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn tonight gave out the following signed statement:

"Ever since Jan. 1 the present Republican State administration has charged me with the responsibility for the levy of the big direct tax. The figures on the books of the State Treasurer for the fiscal year just closed show this charge to have been manufactured for political purposes, and place the blame for the heavy direct tax where it belongs, on the shoulders of the present administration. These figures do not lie. They tell a tale which no political juggling can answer.

"In June, 1914, when I vetoed a Direct Tax bill, I estimated the cash receipts available for appropriations for the fiscal year at $43,000,000. They were actually $43,791,264.

"At the beginning of the fiscal year there was a cash surplus of $10,589,000, making a total of $54,380,000 available for the year. The expenditures for the year, as they appear on the State Controller's books, were $57,091,169.

"The cash on hand at the end of the fiscal year was $3,289,823 in the State treasury, and $3,200,000 in the Canal Fund and in the State Hospital Fund, in the Highway Maintenance Fund, and in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works, making a total of $6,579,000 unexpended cash at the close of the year. From this must be paid $6,000,000 of State notes. So, instead of a deficit, there was an actual cash surplus of more than half a million dollars.

"And this in spite of the fact that the Republican Legislature of 1913 appropriated $21,637,000, and unfairly charged it against the last fiscal year of my administration, and paid out of this sum charged to my administration, was more than $2,700,000 in salaries increased and jobs created, after I left the Governor's chair and the present incumbent assumed it.

"Furthermore, investigation some day will show that at least $6,000,000 of this appropriation never was justified and cannot be properly explained.

"Despite the fact, the present Controller and State Treasurer moved heaven and earth in an attempt to create a deficit to bolster up Governor Whitman's absurd claims, and despite the fact that the State's books were kept open until the evening of Oct. 1 and no end of bills paid on that day which should properly be charged up against the present year, and which reduced a bank balance of Oct. 1 of $13,388,542.81—as certified by the State Treasurer in the public statement required by law—to a Treasurer's book balance of $3,289,825—despite all this juggling, no deficit could be created.

"These figures show even a blind man that Governor Whitman and the present State Administration must assume full responsibility for the present heavy direct tax. They can't unload it on me or any one else. They themselves stand convicted by the figures of their own Controller and Treasurer.

"What can any sane man think of public financing which in twenty-four hours reduces for political purposes a sworn bank balance of $13,000,000 one day to a treasurer's book balance of $3,000,000 the next day, and charges up the expended $10,000,000 against the expenses of the day before.

"Colonel Sellers never was in it with this, and beside it the South Sea bubble is a pigmy."

Tax Protestants Organize.

The Personal Tax Association of New York was organized yesterday for the purpose of keeping down personal assessments. George Henry Payne of Oakman & Payne, 345 Fifth Avenue, one of the officers, said that the certificate of incorporation would be filed within a day or two, and all persons and corporations who thought their personal assessment too high were invited to become members. Other officers are Charles Presbrey of 456 Fourth Avenue, Alexander Choffel of 214 East Twenty-third Street, Michael J. Drummons of 51 Chambers Street, and J. H. Friedlander of 244 Fifth Avenue.

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POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH-PURE-SWEET
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL-SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

GENERAL ELECTRIC WORKERS ON STRIKE

Ten Thousand Men Quit Schenectady Plant in Fight for an Eight-Hour Day.

MORE TO GO OUT TODAY

Molders, Coremakers, and Blacksmiths Will Join Machinists—Strike May Spread.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Ten thousand employes at the local plant of the General Electric Company went out on a strike today in their fight for an eight-hour day, and the remaining 3,000, comprising the molders, coremakers, and blacksmiths, voted tonight not to report for work in the morning, realizing they would be under too great a handicap with the cranemen and other crafts out. This means a tying up of the entire plant with the exception of the office force.

There has been no disorder. The strike of such a large number comes as a surprise, as it was believed the 2,000 machinists only would quit work today. The Executive Committee of the Metal Trades Alliance, of which the machinists and other unions are a part, has been conferring with the officials of the electric company for two weeks over an eight-hour day. The company offered a nine and a half hour day with a 5 per cent. increase in wages for the present, and nine hours and another increase of 5 per cent. in wages at the expiration of a year. The labor committee gave the company to understand this was satisfactory. The machinists led today's revolt, taking the matter into their own hands and declaring that the committee exceeded its authority in accepting any compromise.

International Vice President Keppler is taking personal charge of the strike. In his speech today he took occasion to brand as false the rumors that German money or influence was being used to instigate this strike or strikes at plants manufacturing ammunition.

At the office of General Manager George E. Emmons there was a complete lack of knowledge, so far as the men going out was concerned. In talking of the situation, Mr. Emmons said:

"I believed I was dealing with an accredited committee of the Metal Trades Alliance, when I discussed with them the question of a shorter working day. I still believe this committee was representative of the different locals composing the central body, but I am as much surprised as any one by the action of the machinists. No committee from the Machinists' Union has appeared here with any request or demand, and, of course, no conference has been held.

"There was a delegate from the Machinists' Union on the committee of the central body which waited upon me and with whom I have held several conferences, and there appeared to be no objection, so far as I can learn, from this machinist representative, to the proposition which I submitted. I am at a loss to understand why the men went out, and of course shall have to wait until such time as I am properly and officially informed of what grievance the machinists have.

No violence was reported today and the police say they expect the strike to proceed in an orderly fashion. Mayor Schoolcraft gave the men permission to hold mass meetings in Crescent Park for five days. At meetings there and in union halls today and tonight union leaders urged the workers not to resort to violence. These appeals were applauded.

With only about 10 per cent. of the members dissenting, the Pattern Makers' Union voted tonight to strike tomorrow. Less than 200 of this class of workers are employed.

Around Union headquarters tonight the report was current that union employes of the American Locomotive Company and the Westinghouse Company, makers of farm implements, might join in the strike. This story was generally discounted, however, in other quarters.

3,000 SILVER WORKERS QUIT.

Meriden Plants of International Silver Company Tied Up by Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

MERIDEN, Conn., Oct. 4.—About 3,000 silver and cut-glass workers employed in the five plants of the International Silver Company went out on a strike this morning because the firm refused to give the men an eight-hour day and an increase in pay. The factories affected are those of the Barbour Silver Company, the Wilcox Silver Plate Company, Rogers Brothers, the Manning-Bowman Company, and the Meriden Britannia Company. The various plants are scattered about the city.

111,936 REGISTERED IN FIRST FIVE HOURS

Continued from Page 1.

by enrolling will a voter be entitled to vote at the Spring primaries in March next year, when delegates to the National Conventions will be elected and at the Fall primaries where candidates on the State ticket will be nominated and members of all political committees elected.

Franklin Brooks, a former Republican Assemblyman from the Seventeenth Assembly District, said last night that he had heard of far too many instances where voters who registered yesterday failed to enroll with any of the parties.

"I think the voters should have their attention called to the importance of enrolling," said Mr. Brooks. "Many of them seem not to understand what is involved. They do not seem to realize that they will be barred from voting in the primaries both next Spring and in the Fall unless they enroll.

The enrollment slips are handed to them, but in a number of cases I have heard of today the voters did not seem to understand the purpose of these slips and paid no more attention to them than if they had been advertising matter handed to them in the street. With our present direct primary plan in force, it is more important than ever that the voters should enroll.

The registration places will be open again from 5:30 to 10:30 o'clock this evening. The same hours of registration will prevail tomorrow and on Thursday and Friday. On Saturday the registration places will be open from 7 in the morning until 10:30 o'clock at night.

There were 1,300 women watchers at the different registration places in Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Richmond yesterday, on duty from 5:30 to 10:30 P. M., according to the suffrage leaders. This was a try-out and on Election Day every polling place in the city will be covered by the women.

All the different suffrage organizations have for the last year been holding school for watchers. These have been at the suffrage headquarters, at halls taken for the purpose, and a few at private houses. Different politicians have been instructors in some of the schools, and in others the leading Suffragists have been in charge.

A great many well-known women were among the watchers yesterday, but the names were not given out generally on the places where the women were at work. It was considered that it was not professional to do so. The women will be out today and again tomorrow.

WETS WIN IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Charged by Opponents with Corrupting Option Election.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 4.—As the polls in today's county option election did not close until 9 o'clock it was very late before any indication could be had of the result. At the last report, 93 precincts out of 192 in the county give the wets 18,355 and the drys 13,618. According to these figures, it is estimated the wets will carry the county by about 5,000.

Frank E. Ahl, Manager of the "wet" organization, claimed that his side had won by from eight to ten thousand, while the Rev. George B. Stafford, at the head of the "dry" forces, charged the "wets" with improper methods. He declared wagon-loads of illegal voters had been taken to the polls.

Minneapolis, with a population of more than 300,000, and having about 400 saloons, is said to be the largest city in the country to test the prohibition issue by ballot.



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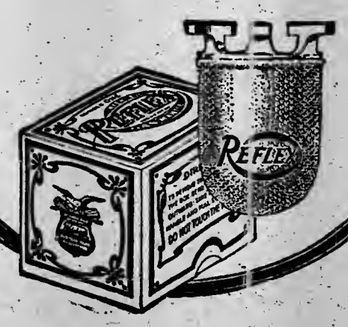
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(144)

With Grantland Rice's article about "Another World's Series" and Frank E. Evans's prize story "The Big Fellow", baseball certainly has its place in the sun in this week's

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE WINNING CABINET

McAdoo, Redfield, and W. B. Wilson Line Up with President, Garrison, and Tumulty.

LANSING STILL ON FENCE

Secretary of Treasury, in Formal Statement, Announces He Will Vote for New York Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—It looks now as if all of the President's official family will soon have declared in favor of woman suffrage. The President is understood to have decided to vote for the suffrage amendment in New Jersey. Secretary Garrison has formally announced his intention to do likewise, and so has Mr. Tumulty, Secretary to the President. Today Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, in a formal statement, announced that he would vote for the woman suffrage amendment in New York. Secretary of Commerce Redfield informally made a similar announcement, and Secretary of Labor Wilson, who is from Pennsylvania, declared himself in favor of votes for women. Secretary of State Lansing said he had not yet made up his mind.

Mr. McAdoo's statement follows:

I shall vote for the woman suffrage amendment to the New York State Constitution. Women are an economic factor of constantly increasing importance in organized society. In business and industrial life they have been forced to play a larger and more conspicuous part than ever before in the world's history. They have met these new demands and responsibilities without impairment of their higher and paramount duties to society. I am sure that all the theoretical objections against their exercise of the right of suffrage will prove as groundless as were the earlier objections of the same sort to their larger participation in the business and industrial life of the nation.

The right to vote may and I hope will strengthen the power of women to assist in bringing about many social and moral reforms in which they are equally if not more vitally interested than men. Suffrage may give them the opportunity of contributing notably to the progress of civilization and the advancement of the general welfare. Certainly, as the weaker sex, women are entitled to at least an equal opportunity with the stronger sex and especially in all that intimately concerns the welfare of both.

The American women have made a game fight and a fair fight for suffrage and are entitled to win. They have appealed to the reason and intelligence of the country and have not adopted militant methods. They have also taken the right course in resorting to each State for action upon a question which is peculiarly within the province of the States themselves.

Long before he entered public life Mr. McAdoo was an open advocate of equal pay for men and women doing the same work. When he was President of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company in New York and the Hudson Tunnels were opened the question of ticket sellers came up. One of Mr. McAdoo's assistants suggested that women be employed as ticket sellers because they could sell tickets faster and make change quicker than men, and, further, because they were cheaper. Mr. McAdoo was told that women ticket sellers could be gotten for about half the pay usually given to men.

"All right," replied Mr. McAdoo, "if women ticket sellers are better than men, let us have them, by all means, but I do not propose to cut their pay. I don't believe in paying them less simply because they are women."

Several years ago, when the question of equal pay for men and women teachers in the New York schools was being agitated, Mr. McAdoo was appealed to by Miss Grace Strachan, leader of the women teachers, to lend his aid and influence to their cause. This he did, sending a letter to Miss Strachan which was read at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall and in which he said:

"The fact that a given service is performed by a person who wears trousers does not make that service less valuable if performed by a person who doesn't wear trousers. We can't afford to measure justice in dollars."

Secretary Wilson, when asked his views on woman suffrage today, said:

"I am for woman suffrage because I believe that every mature person of sound mind who is required to obey the laws of the country should have a voice in determining what the law should be."

1,000-POUND SHELLS FIRED AT SANDY HOOK

In Test of Explosive Big 12-Inch Gun Hurls Monster Missile Ten Miles Out to Sea.

The New Jersey coast from the Highlands to Asbury Park trembled yesterday as a result of an extensive series of big gun tests that started at the Proving Grounds on Sandy Hook yesterday morning. One of the giant 12-inch guns which guard the Ambrose Channel approach to New York City is being used, and it will be fired forty-three times before the scheduled tests are concluded. The test does not involve marksmanship, but the power and quality of the explosive charges, and 1,000-pound projectiles are being fired straight out to sea. It will probably be the end of the week before the experiments are concluded. Meantime people in the coast zone affected by the fire should keep windows slightly raised, and bric-a-brac and other delicate things protected during the period of experimentation.

The tests are under the supervision of a board of ordnance experts, and the results of the tests may have a far-reaching influence on the work of the coast artillery arm of the army. These results, however, will not be made public and will remain one of the secrets of the army. The gun being used is one of the latest of the 12-inch type, and is a beautiful piece of mechanism.

The first shot yesterday was fired a few minutes before noon. The officers in charge had to wait more than an hour before the zone of fire at sea was clear of craft. Every few minutes it seemed a ship of some sort would steam or sail directly in the line of fire, necessitating a delay until the vessel was out of the danger zone. When the danger area was cleared an artilleryman raised the red flag as preliminary notice of what was about to take place. The giant shell was placed in the gun and then the great powder charge. The gun was elevated until it pointed straight ahead over the parapets. There was a whistle and a moment later a deafening roar, followed by a great cloud of gassy, yellowish smoke, which rose high in the air and drifted off to the south.

The song of the projectile as it whizzed through space could be heard for a few seconds, the noise having a whirring, uncanny sort of note that made the civilian realize in a way the horror of what's happening in Europe, where the "Big Berthas" and other giant guns are nearly always in action somewhere. The range yesterday was set for about ten miles.

POLICE GET A SHAKEUP.

Inspector Wakefield Demoted—Dwyer Takes Downtown District.

There were rumors of a big police shakeup yesterday afternoon when it was announced by Commissioner Woods that Inspector George R. Wakefield, in command of the Second Inspection District, south of Fourteenth Street and west of the Bowery, had been reduced to a Captaincy and sent to the Bathgate Avenue Station in the Bronx. Inspector John F. Dwyer of the Fourth District, the middle and upper west side, is to succeed Wakefield in the Second.

Other transfers announced were the shifting of officers to fill vacancies. Dwyer's place in the Fourth will be taken by Inspector John Daly from Brooklyn.

Charges against Inspector Wakefield for alleged remissness in dealing with gambling houses in his district were dismissed last Saturday by the Commissioner. They followed a raid on an alleged gambling resort in Sixth Avenue last July by detectives from Police Headquarters. Wakefield was made an Inspector in March, 1913, when he had been on the force for seventeen years. Under Commissioner Bingham he went to Belgium and brought back a kennel of police dogs.

Inspector Daly's place in Brooklyn will be filled by Captain Frank A. Tierney, who has been in the Tenth District, Brooklyn, with the rank of Acting Inspector. He is now made full Inspector. The Tenth will now be commanded by Captain William F. Boettler, who, as Acting Inspector, has been in charge of Queens. Captain Joseph A. Conboy of West Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan, will become Captain in charge of Queens. Captain Charles G. Mead of Bathgate Avenue will succeed him in West Thirty-seventh Street.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from Acélle Whelen of 25 East Thirtieth Street a check for $85 for the Belgian Flour Fund, collected by a chain letter sent to Post Office Box 451, Madison Square.

MINISTER ATTACKS ORGANIZED CHARITY

Presbytery Indorses His Statement That C. O. S. and A. I. C. P. Have Failed Miserably.

FOUNDS A RELIEF FUND

Churches, by Public Appeals, will Raise Money to Aid Those Needing Employment.

Referring to them somewhat contemptuously as "alphabet societies," the Rev. Norman M. Thomas of the Presbyterian Foreign Parish in this city had this to say of the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor at a full meeting of the New York Presbytery yesterday:

"The C. O. S. and the A. I. C. P. and the other alphabet societies have failed miserably in many of their efforts and are wholly inadequate to meet needs. The church, with its machinery in all parts of the city, its local parishes in touch with the people, is the most efficient agency to touch foreign and all other labor needs in times when such stress occurs as occurred last Winter. The Church, as a whole, must handle this problem of relieving the unemployed."

Mr. Thomas spoke as Chairman of a committee, at the suggestion of which the Presbytery voted yesterday to create a central fund for the relief of the unemployed and the poor and for the benefit of deserving laboring men when there may be general unemployment. No limit was set to this fund, the Presbytery deciding to raise whatever sum might be possible by public appeals and contributions in the churches.

Mr. Thomas's remarks relating to the "alphabet societies" seemed to receive general approval, the spokesman of the meeting admitting later that "they didn't seem to have a friend in the Presbytery."

It was decided to create a Deacons' Association to direct the expenditure of the fund in setting up employment agencies, establishing workshops, and supplying money for relief to poorer churches which may be unable to meet the demands made on them.

Inquiries were made concerning the Gary school plan, and the part that Presbyterian churches might take in it in providing school rooms and taking children. The recommendation was made that all Presbyterian churches in New York provide themselves with directors or religious education, to be either laymen or laywomen, and to do educational work not merely in the Sunday school but in the whole congregation, on all Christian lines.

An unusual list of men was taken under care of the Presbytery, eventually to become Presbyterian ministers. One was a former Roman Catholic and two others former Greek Catholics. The first named was John A. Ongaro, who studied eight years in Italy to become a Roman Catholic priest. While here he has been in Christ's Mission in Fifty-seventh Street and in the Presbyterian foreign work on the upper east side. The other two are Russians, Messrs. Dimitriy S. Divich of the University Place Church and Nicholas Motin of the Labor Temple. All three men were received as Presbyterians.

It was reported that the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, President of Union Seminary, is ill and has received a year's leave of absence.

INQUIRY INTO GIRL'S DEATH.

Hospital Doctor Says Tetanus Followed Vaccination.

To determine the cause of death in the case of five-year-old Dorothy Klem, who died yesterday afternoon in the Flushing Hospital, the Board of Health had ordered Coroner Ebert to have an autopsy performed. The physician at the hospital gave the cause of death as tetanus following vaccination, while the physician who had been attending the child since she was vaccinated on Sept. 9, said the vaccination had cleared up, and there was no infection evident.

Dr. Hart, the Coroner's physician, and Dr. Krumweide of the Board of Health will perform the autopsy today. Dorothy Klem, the daughter of Frank Klem, was vaccinated on Sept. 9 by Dr. Stone of Flushing. He says he saw the child for the last time on Sept. 28, and that the vaccination had entirely cleared up. A few days ago the arm became infected, and it grew so bad that the child was removed to the Flushing Hospital yesterday and died there a few hours later.

The Board of Health refused to accept the death certificate from the hospital physician and ordered Coroner Ebert to have an autopsy performed to learn the cause of death.

CUTS MISS KELLY'S INCOME.

Mother Allows Wealthy Daughter Only $25 a Week Now.

The complaint in the slander suit begun by Albert J. Davis against Mrs. Helen Kelly has not yet been filed, but yesterday a copy of the summons served on Mrs. Kelly was filed with County Clerk Schneider. Just how much Davis intends to ask in the way of damages will not be disclosed until the complaint is completed and sworn to. It may be as much as $50,000. Mrs. Kelly talked yesterday about her daughter Eugenia and the latter's alleged intention of marrying Davis as soon as his wife procures her final decree of divorce, which will be about Nov. 1.

Mrs. Kelly appeared to be greatly disturbed at the influence she said Davis had over her daughter and the latter's return to the pleasures of Broadway. She said that Eugenia had apparently regained her happy bouyancy last Summer when she was at Mackinaw Island, Mich., and displayed a desire to give up her old companions. Then Mrs. Kelly noticed that Eugenia was beginning to grow restless and finally she suddenly disappeared and the next Mrs. Kelly heard of her she was back in this city. Mrs. Kelly said she read in the newspapers that her daughter and Davis were together at Murray's restaurant.

"My daughter," said Mrs. Kelly, "broke the promise she made to Magistrate House last Summer. After the unpleasant notoriety following the court proceedings, Eugenia and I became reconciled, and we went to Sands Point, where we lived with my daughter, Mrs. Ralph Thomas."

Mrs. Kelly said that Eugenia showed some signs of restlessness, and, believing that a trip to Mackinaw Island would do her good, they journeyed there.

"But Davis," said Mrs. Kelly, "followed us. With him was a man named Bobbie Fennell. In a short time Davis resumed his sway over Eugenia's mind, and all my efforts to overcome it were useless."

Asked if she had reduced Eugenia's allowance, Mrs. Kelly replied that the allowance had been cut from $75 a week to $25.

"I thought that was ample for her needs," said Mrs. Kelly, "and, as I still believe so, steps will be taken to make that allowance stand until she becomes of age."

WIFE FEARS FOR LIFE.

One-Legged Husband Escaped from Asylum and Hid a Razor.

Mrs. Marie Kaplan, a frail little woman, asked Magistrate Leach in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday to commit her husband, William K. Kaplan, to some institution because she feared, if he were at liberty, he would kill her and their children, Angelo, 10 years old, and Annette, 6.

Kaplan was committed to the State Hospital for the Insane at Central Islip, L. I., several weeks ago. Last Sunday he escaped, walked seven miles to Deer Park, although he has only one leg and is forced to use a crutch, and took a train for his home in Jamaica, at 316 Fulton Street. Mrs. Kaplan found a razor hidden under the pillow of his bed.

Magistrate Leach held Kaplan in $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow on a charge of assault.

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Women's Tailor-made Suits, Afternoon and Evening Gowns Riding Habits and Sports Suits

in the correct Autumn fashions at moderate prices.

Superior materials and workmanship.

Women's ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

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WHY is this file so *strong?* Because "built like a skyscraper." Real channel steel construction.

Besides—it is built without nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws.

Cabinet and drawers each welded into one solid piece by electric spot-welding, and (on corners) gas welding—as if carved from solid steel blocks.

Drawers will run silent, smooth and speedy for 100 years without repair or attention.

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SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

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A New Fall Overcoat That is *Different* at $14.75

FIVE extra good things about this coat. It's light in weight. Very smart style. Will not rumple or muss. Shower-proof. And last, but not least, the price—**$14.75.**

Made of a new knit fabric, skeleton lined with silk. Plain or velvet collar. Blues, grays, browns, green mixtures and dark oxfords. The style is right—our word for it. Here's value for you.



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500 Leading New Books

Five hundred representative Fall books, arranged under convenient classifications, will be summarized in The New York Times Review of Books next Sunday. Readers, librarians, teachers, authors, publishers and booksellers will keep this Fall number for frequent reference. It will be a complete survey of the Autumn publishing season.

Order Next Sunday's Times today from your newsdealer.

HOW WORLD'S SERIES CATCHERS COMPARE—YANKEES BEAT CHAMPIONS TWICE

BOSTON'S CATCHERS IN SUPERIOR FORM

Killifer of Phillies May Not Be Able to Catch in the World's Series.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

	Value in Offense.	Value in Defense.	Value in Season.	Val. in Series.
Boston	.651	708	782	797
Philadelphia	.633	684	755	767

We have reached the position next to the most important. You muet remember that theee are individual valuee, and, that when we come to reduce theee figures to the final value, the worth of each man in defense is bis individual worth plus or minus the importance of his poeition. The importance of the catcher le much more in defense than that of any of the regulare we have atudied, almost three times tbe worth of a left fielder, for instance.

These figures would be more satisfactory to Philadelphia fane if Bill Killifer was in his beet condition. The damaging of that athlete's throwing arm was a blow to Moran's hopes and his long lay-off shaves Killifer's average considerably and brings up Burns's importance even if Killifer gets into condition to catch near his standard. To reach the value of a catching staff for a world's series, it is necessary to pursue a different method from tbat ueed in computing the value of the other players in such a series. We cannot reach the value by figuring how mucb Cady le worth as batter, base runner, as backstop, thrower, foul grabber, watcher of bases, worker with pitchers, blocker of runnere; we cannot pursue tbe same course with Carrigan and Thomas and divide by three. What we must do is to figure all points of offeneive and defensive strength of each man, then figure how many games each will catch. Jimmy Archer on the bench would not oe worth as much as Tom Needham would be catching two innings.

To reach a conclusion is not hard with Philadelphia, I have figured four parts Killifer and two parts Burns in the Philly catching dope. In Boston I figured four parts Cady, two Thomas, and one Carrigan, on the theory that tbe Red Sox manager will be in there steadying pitchers, or will pinch hit in some game and then don the wind pad. Cady will, of course, do all the work with Wood, and Carrigan will be likely to start himself except with Ruth, as catching naturally detracts from his value in handling the team and directing its play. He will catch Ruth's game and perhaps be in parts of other games. Thomas is hard to figure, but he will work with one or two of the left handers unless they show symptoms of wildness. Carrigan will not let him go far if the pitchers begin to look unsteady.

Killifer undoubtedly would do all Philadelphia's catching but for the fact that he has been out of commission, and Moran might fear that there would be some worked or knocked out entirely, and be may use Burns early. Killifer's arm has been in worse condition than many suspected and even now it is far from being strong.

Carrigan, Too, May Catch.

Let us study them individually. Carrigan is tbe dean, of course. He is not what he was. He bas slowed up, he doesn't hit the way he did, aud he was slow to start with and is not now a heavy slugger. He is a dangerous man at bat, in spite of his low percentage, and always was one of those fellows who cracked the ball at the opportune moment. He has a lot of confidence in Bill and is likely to send himself to bat in a pinch. He is still the same old Bill in working with pitchers, and not a little of the great success of his pitching staff has been due to his patience. We will study Carrigan at closer range in the study of managers, and can regard him now as a catcher only. He is a grand backstop, steady as a rock, cool, and a fair thrower even now. He knows batters and works with his pitchers well, or, rather, makes them work with him. His calm steadiness helps nervous, skittish pitchers not a little.

Cady, who is the real catcher of Boston, is a huge fellow, much after the Carrigan type, save that he is a much harder hitter. He is the best swatter of the catchers under scrutiny, and is liable to hit one a block. He slams most of his hits in one direction, which handicaps him, but even then, when you get a big, slow-moving fellow who takes about as long to reach first as it takes Cobb to take two bases, and who still hits .280, and hits the good pitchers, you have something. With his weight and strength, Cady is the ideal man to catch good pitching. His chief reputation as a catcher has been due to the fact that he has caught "Smoky Joe" Wood, and that is one of the hardest tasks in the business, especially when Wood is a bit wild. Cady handles Wood to perfection, and he and Wood have become baseball affinities, and since Wood will certainly work in two games, Cady becames important as a factor in this series.

Thomas has been doing more catching this season than either Cady or Carrigan, and his handling of the left-handers has been excellent. He has enabled Carrigan to stay closer to the bench and devote more time to running the team. He is not a great catcher, although he is faster than either Cady or Carrigan and throws well, even if erratically. It is well for Boston that the Phillies are not a base-running ball club. A team of speed boys might upset that catching staff, which has not had much practice in throwing this season, chiefly because their pitchers did not allow opposing runners to reach first. It is a rule of baseball that a player must reach first before he steals second, and that kept Detroit from beating the Red Sox out of the pennant, because two of the Red Sox pitchers did not hold runners close to the bases.

Boston Superior on Offensive.

In offensive strength we find the Boston catchers leading the Phillies by a comfortable margin, and they are also ahead a bit in defensive operations and on the season's worth. For worth in the coming series Philadelphia makes a better showing. This is because of Killifer, always provided he is in playing condition. Bill Killifer is a magnificent catcher. If he were at the top of his form just now, it would be a question as to whether or not he would not reverse the figures. Of course, Killifer lost caste when he jumped to the Federal League and then jumped back. It hurt him. He has not received the admiration since then that was lavished upon him before.

Killifer is one of those hustling, agile, cat-like moving catchers that have become so popular in modern baseball. He is quick, a flash thrower, making quick and unexpected pegs around the bases, and he backstops well. He handles Alexander's speed and Rixey's uncertain shoots with equal facility, and he catches all styles of pitching, which, oddly enough, the Boston catchers prefer not to do. Killifer has more speed than any of the catchers of either team and is likely to take a chance on the bases. He hits normally about .250, and well at any kind of pitching. If he has managed to get into condition for the series, he will improve Philadelphia's chances a great deal with his fighting spirit and hustling, aggressive style. Burns, Killifer's understudy, is a mediocre catcher and a hustling fellow with a lot of baseball brains. He has done good service during the absence of Killifer. He is a willing and a good backstop, a fair thrower and a weak hitter who is dead on the bases. Moran will not use him if he can avoid it. Neither will Moran figure as a catcher, although Pat might do worse than to step in himself and steady up Rixey if that erratic genius commenced to wabble.

Tomorrow we tackle the pitchers—and that is the crux of the whole situation, as Tommy Rice used to say until some one asked him what crux he meant.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 4; New York, 1.
Boston, 5; New York, 4.
(Twelve innings.)
Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Boston, 1.
New York, 3; Boston, 2.
Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	88	62	.587	4
Boston	81	68	.544	5
Brooklyn	80	70	.533	4
Chicago	73	80	.477	1
Pittsburgh	73	81	.474	0
St. Louis	72	81	.471	1
Cincinnati	71	83	.461	0
New York	68	81	.456	5

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	99	49	.669	6
Detroit	100	54	.649	0
Chicago	93	61	.604	0
Washington	85	66	.563	3
New York	68	81	.456	5
St. Louis	63	91	.409	0
Cleveland	57	95	.375	2
Philadelphia	41	109	.273	4

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia. (Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.

PRESIDENT TO SEE GAME.

Wilson Accepts Invitation to View World's Series Contest Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—President Wilson will see the Phillies and the Red Sox battle for the world's baseball title next Saturday when the second game of the big series is scbeduled to be played at National League Park. He will throw out the first ball used in the contest. The President and a small party, consisting of Secretary Tumulty, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aid, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, his cousin, will view the game from a box on the right field side of the grandstand, near the home players' bench.

Mr. Wilson was invited to the games in this city about two weeks ago by President William F. Baker of the Philadelphia club, and an acceptance was received last week. Mr. Baker made no announcement of this fact, however, until today, preferring the information to come from Washington first.

It was made known at the office of the ball club today that there are about ten applications for evcry reserved seat in the Philadelpbia grounds. The management bas not opened any of the mail received since Saturday noon, as it would be uselees to handle any more applications.

There was much disappointment when it was announced there would be no public sale of seats. In previous world's series games in this city mail applications were not considered, the reserved aeats being placed on public eale. Thousands of fans assumed the same plan would be followed this year.

Despite the announcement that there will be no public sale of reserved seats the fans who neglected to make application by mail, took a measure of encouragement from the fact that they will etand a chance of seeing the games from the bleachers. Some 8,000 tickets for the bleachers will be disposed of at the park at public aale on the day of each game. The ticket office will remain open from 11 A. M. until every ticket is sold. There will be no standing room sold, the management announced, either in the bleachers or on the stands.

The construction of the additional section of bleacher seats back of centre field was completed just prior to the starting of the game with Brooklyn today, but work on the extra boxes to the right of the home players' bench had to be stopped when the contest started. By these additions, it is estimated, the capacity of the park will be increased to about 21,000. The new bleacher section is in almost a direct line from the home plate, and two years ago when seats were erected in the same place the New York Giants protested on the ground that the spectators oy waving hats and newspapers interfered with the batters. The Phillies' management declined to clear the section and New York refused to play, forfeiting the game.

Federal and local authorities are investigating reports that agents said to represent a New York concern are selling tickets for a big pool on the world's series, and promising thousands of dollars to holders of winning coupons. A number of men were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here last month on charges of operating baseball pools in various parts of the country, and it was stated that vigorous efforts will be made to break up the present scheme.

Pittsburgh Dines Fred Clarke.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 4.—Four hundred of the leading fans of Pittsburgh, all friende of Fred Clarke, the retiring manager of the Pirates baseball team, assembled at the Hotel Schenley tonight to honor him at a farewell banquet. Each guest found inside his menu card a large photograph of the man who has brought four National League pennants and one world's championship to the Smoky City, and behind Clarke's chair was a life-sized photograph of bim, 7 feet high, which hereafter will hang in the clubroom of the Stove League, under whose auspices ths banquet was held.

Addison Gumbert, ths old-time pitcher, introduced as the toastmaster Colonel H. P. Bope, Vice President of the Carnegie Steel Company, who called on Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong to speak for the city, after which Rabbi Levy, Vice President of the American Peace Association, spoke of the moral tone given by the baseball player, and added his praise of Clarke.

President Dreyfuss spoke in a reminiscent way of ths twenty years' association with bis manager. George S. Applegarth, a local newspaper man, read an original poem entitled "The Skipper Retires."

Harold Irons then presented to Clarke, on behalf of the fans of Pittsburgh, a silver service, and Clarke responded with a short speech.

Red Sox at the Century.

Manager Carrigan of the champion Boston Red Sox notified Mr. Wayburn last evening that practically all ths members of his team would attend the Century Theatre tonight and would participate in the mimic baseball game on the stage during the second act. Manager Donovan of the Yankees also stated that he would have a full quota of his ball players on the stage, while the baseball writers have been invited to sit in the press box of the mimic Polo Grounds during the big scene. Harry Sparrow and William Fleischman of the Yankees' business staff and all the Boston baseball writers will also appear. Tris Speaker, the centre fielder of the Red Sox, who used to punch cows with Will Rogers in Texas, will appear with Mr. Rogers in a lariat-throwing act during the evening.

Chicago Federals Issue Challenge.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Charles H. Weegbman, President of the Federal League Baseball Club of Chicago, which won the pennant in that league yesterday, today telegrapbed to the National Baseball Commission, challenging the winner of the series between the Boston Americans and the Philadelphia Nationals for the championship of the world.

The City Council tonight paeeed a resolution directing Mayor Thompson to ask the proper baseball officials to give the Chicago Federals a chance to play for the world's championship.

Earlier in the day Mayor Thompson, in an interview, said he believed the local Federal League aggregation should be permitted to engage in the series for the bonors of the world.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.



The super-smart shape of the season.

Ide Collars

2 for 25c

GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N.Y.

CARRIGAN TO MATCH WITS WITH MORAN

World's Series Will See Battle of Strategy Between Boston and Philadelphia Leaders.

When the Philadelphia Nationals and the Boston Americane meet in the world's series this week new leaders will be eeen at the managerial helms, and the success or failure of the contending clubs will depend, to a great extent, upon the skill with which these men pilot their baseball machinee. In Pat Moran and Bill Carrigan, the Phillies and Red Sox reapectively have diamond directors who are equipped to take their place in world's series history alongside Connie Mack, George Stallings, John McGraw, and Jake Stahl.

Both Moran and Carrigan have earned their positions at the head of the two pennant-winning clubs by hard and conscientious application in their cbosen line of life work. Each has risen from the ranks after serving a hard apprenticeship, and there are no secrets of the national game with which they are not familiar. When the teams take the field, it will be as much a battle of managerial wits between Moran and Carrigan as it will be a contest of skill and endurance between the individual players and the teams considered as units.

In one respect the Red Sox leader will have an advantage over his Philadelphia rival, for in some of the game, at least, Carrigan will be seen in catching uniform. Moran la just as familiar with the duties devolving upon the backatop, for he made bis reputation as a catcher as Carrigan has done, but during the past season has handled his team from the bench, whereas Carrigan has been in the thick of the pennant struggle much of tbe time.

Patrick J. Moran, who has won a niche in baseball's Hall of Fame by reason of his whipping what was considered a mediocre ball club into a championship team, is a product of a New England mill. Like Connie Mack, who left a Massachusetts shoe factory to win fame, Pat Moran gave up a job in a textile mill in Fitchburg, Mass., to make a name in his favorite pastime. Moran was born in Fitchburg a little more than forty years ago, and at an early age found his way to a job in a mill. There is a story told that young Pat first became an adept in handling a ball by playing with yarn balls. In any event, he easily took to baseball, and as he grew up he played on amateur teams in Fitchburg. He caught most of the time and sometimes played in the infield. He first came into general notice as a catcher for the Fitchburg Athletic Club.

Moran was so good that he was offered a place on the Central Parks team of Orange, Mass., where he played in 1895 and 1896, and then, as all good ball players do, he found his way to larger fields. In 1897 Moran was with the Lyons team of the New York State League, catching seventy-six games. The next year he caught ninety-three for the same club. In 1899 Moran was purchased by the Montreal Club of the old Eastern League, and 1900 found him behind the bat on the Boston National League grounds. He spent five years with that team, and then joined the Chicago Nationals, and was with the club when it was a championship ball club.

Fate sent Moran to the Philadelphia Nationals in 1910 as a second string catcher. Charles S. Dooin was then the star, and Pat did not get many chances to show his worth behind the bat, and in the last few years of his career with the Phillies, he was used to help develop pitchers. In this he had a wonderful success. Many give Moran credit for making Grover C. Alexander the pitcher he is today. He helped also to develop pitchers Mayer and Eppa Rixey.

Moran's selection to manage the Phillies came as a surprise to the baseball world, as it was not thought he had ambition in that line. The first intimation that he might succeed Dooin came during the world's series last year, and shortly afterward the announcement was made.

From a disorganized ball club, due to numerous changes, Moran welded together a smooth, harmonius team of players. In the Spring no one picked the Quakers to win. They opened the season by winning eight games straight. Despite numerous predictions that the team would crack, Moran kept them in front. Pennant talk among the players was barred by Moran. Each day tbe team went out to win the game of that day. Moran sought to produce harmony among the men. The players respected him, and the result was that things moved along just as the new baseball general had planned them.

Manager William F. Carrigan will be the first playing manager to figure in a world series in several years. He has specialized in catching his left-handed twirlers, and will be behind the bat in games pitched by Leonard and Ruth. Never a great catcher mechanically, Carrigan for many years has been credited with being a better aid to the pitcher in determining the weaknesses of batsmen, and taking advantage of thie knowledge, than any backstop in the league.

Like several other members of the Red Sox, he is a college man. He came to Boston from Holy Cross in 1907. The following season he was sent to Toronto of the Eastern League for experience, returning to Boston a reliable catcher and a good batter at the close of the Eastern season. He has been with Boston since.

As a player, Carrigan has occupied a peculiar position under several local managements. His practical knowledge of the game was rated so highly that manager after manager called upon him for assistance. This was particularly true in the 1912 world's series when Manager Jake Stahl impressed Carrigan and Heinie Wagner to serve with him as joint members of an unofficial board of strategy.

A somewhat similar board has grown up in the American League pennant winners of this year. Carrigan and Wagner again are members, and the manager has called into the councils his field Captain, Barry, with the latter's learning from the school of Mack, and his observations on many fields, at his command. Tbe combination has proved a happy one. Carrigan and Wagner are bound personally by the ties of nearly a decade of companionship as members of the same team, roommates, in fact, and Carrigan and Barry bound by earlier associations as members of the same college team, Barry having played with Holy Cross during Carrigan's last year there. It is believed that their deliberations will play a large part in the playing plans of the series this year.

Millrose A. A. Training at Night.

Foot racing on the streets will be abolished by the Millrose A. A., and in the first announcement of their annual Winter games, which are still some time off, they state that the ten-mile road race, which heretofore has been a big feature of the meeting, will be substituted by a three-mile board floor handicap, 175 yards limit. In order that the Millrose athletes may have all the time necessary to get themselves in shape for this and other indoor meets, the club has installed an electric light system on the Broadway track, and night training will now be permissible.

PHILS GET LINE ON SOX.

Alexander, Moran, and Killifer Make Notes on Bostons' Playing.

There was a delightful little afternoon reception at the Polo Grounds yesterday, Grover Cleveland Alexander, Pat Moran, and Catcher Killifer of tbe champion Phillies receiving numerous friends in the grand stand. In the meantime the Yanks were beating the champion Red Sox in a double header, but nobody paid much attention to it.

The Red Sox players looked at tbe attention Alexander was getting from numerous admirers, and remarked: "Say, that fellow isn't going to be the whole world's eeries ehow; we are going to be in it, too."

Manager Moran, Pitcher Extraordinary Alexander, and partly disabled Killifer were present to look over the Red Sox. After seeing them twice defeated by the Yankees, they were unanimous in their opinion that Manager Carrigan had a great ball club, and they would have to extend themselves to the limit to keep up with them. Alex, the Great, said he could pitch every game if necessary.

President John K. Tener of the National League joined in the reception, and there was a general session of handshaking all around. The poor Yanks and their commendable efforts over the Red Sox were entirely ignored.

Moran, Alexander, and Killifer all kept notes while Dutch Leonard was pitching in the first game. They took notes that he threw left-handed, kept his foot on the rubber, and chewed gum. The Phila scouts also kept eagle eyes on Tris Speaker. Tris must have been tipped off that he was being watched, for he didn't ehow off a bit.

In fact, the spectators came to the conclusion that some busybody must bave told the whole Boston team that Philadelphia spies were present and they were afraid to display their hands before the Yankees.

Easily the prettiest part of the afternoon reception was when Manager Pat Moran of the Phils offered his mitt to Manager Bill Carrigan of Boston. They talked about the weather, the wheat crop, the big war loan, the domestic policies of the Patagonians, but not a word about baseball.

If you were to judge the two teams by yesterday's performance the American League pennant would now belong to Bill Donovan's team. Markle pitched the first game, allowing the Red Sox only six hits. The Yanks got all their rune off Dutch Leonard, who is supposed to be the star of the Sox twirling artists. To tell the truth, the Bostons didn't appear very much worried about losing the double-header.

George Foster pitched the second game for Boston and he was beaten all the way by Ray Caldwell, who held the hard-hitting Beaneaters to four hits. Roger Peckinpaugh had a big day, with three hits in the first game and a home run in the second.

The Red Sox play one game this afternoon and a double-header tomorrow and then the season will be over. Hip, hip!! The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, lf	4	1	1	5	0
P'p'gb, ss	3	0	3	2	1
M'sel, 3b	4	0	0	5	1
Mullen, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
B'm'n, 2b	4	1	1	2	2
Hend'x, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Miller, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Alex'r, c	3	2	2	4	0
M'kle, p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	32	5	9	27	7

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Scott, es	4	0	1	4	2
Sp'ker, cf	3	1	1	1	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	4	0	1	3	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	0	1	0
G'd'r, 3b	4	0	0	3	4
Barry, 2b	4	1	1	3	2
Cgan, c	3	0	0	7	1
Haley, c	0	0	0	1	0
*H'ksen	0	0	0	0	0
†Janvlin	0	0	0	0	0
Leon'd, p	3	0	1	0	4
Gregg, p	0	0	0	0	0
‡Thomas	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	6	24	15

*Batted for Haley in ninth inning.
†Ran for Henriksen in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Gregg in ninth inning.
Errors—Scott, (2,) Lewis, Maisel, Markle.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Alexander, Peckinpaugh, Miller. Earned runs—New York, 5. Sacrifice bits—Markle, Carrigan. Double plays—Alexander and Bauman. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Boston, 1; New York, 2. Base on balls—Off Markle, 5; off Leonard, 1; off Gregg, 1. Hits—Off Leonard, 9 in six innings; off Gregg, none in two innings. Struck out—By Markle, 4; by Leonard 3; by Gregg, 1. Wild pitch—Markle. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, lf	0	0	1	3	0
P'k'p'h, ss	4	1	1	1	4
Boone, 3b	2	0	0	4	2
Pipp, 1b	4	1	1	13	1
B'man, 2b	4	0	1	1	2
H'dryx, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Miller, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Nun'ker, c	3	1	1	4	0
Schwert, c	0	0	0	0	1
C'dwell, p	2	0	0	1	4
Total	29	3	6	27	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Scott, ss	2	0	0	3	2
Janvrin, ss	1	0	1	0	2
Speaker, cf	4	1	0	4	0
Hob'zel, 1b	3	0	1	2	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	2	0
G'dner, 3b	2	0	0	2	1
Barry, 2b	4	0	0	1	1
Thomas, c	3	0	0	4	1
Foster, p	3	0	1	1	0
Total	30	2	4	24	7

Errors—Scott, Speaker, Pipp, Nunamaker.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Lewis, Foster. Home run—Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Boone, Higb, Speaker, Hobiltzel, Bauman. Earned runs—Boston, 1; New York, 2. Sacrifice flies—Hooper, Caldwell, Hendryx. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 2; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2; off Foster, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell, (Gardner.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 1; by Foster, 2. Wild pitch—Foster. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Another Defeat for Athletics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Harper was wild today, but his outpitched Nabors and Ray, and Wssbington won from Philadelphia, 7 to 3. The ecore:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge, 1b	3	2	3	7	0
Foster, 2b	5	0	0	3	3
H. M'n, cf	3	1	2	1	0
B'ber, rf	4	0	2	0	0
J'son, lf	4	2	2	1	0
Sh'ks, 3b	3	1	0	2	4
W'ms, c	4	0	0	9	2
Saw'r, ss	3	2	0	4	0
H'per, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	7	0	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'g, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Str'k, rf	4	2	2	0	0
Oldr'g, cf	5	0	1	1	0
McI's, 1b	3	0	1	8	1
Malone, 2b	3	0	1	4	2
Selb'd, ss	2	0	0	0	0
Ray, p	1	0	0	0	1
D'rau, 3b	3	0	1	1	2
P'kins, c	2	0	1	7	2
Nabors, p	1	0	0	1	3
Kopf, ss	3	0	2	0	2
Total	30	3	8	24	13

Errors—Selbold, (2,) Perkins, Sawyer.

Washington	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3

Two-base hit—Strunk. Three-base hit—H. Milan. Stolen bases—Judge, (2,) Sawyer, Strunk, Malone. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 4. Sacrifice hit—Strunk. Double play—Shanks, Foster, to Judge. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Washington, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 8; off Nabors, 1; off Ray, 3. Hits—Off Nabors, 4 in 4 innings; off Ray, 5 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ray, (Harper, Judge;) by Harper, (McInnis.) Struck out—By Harper, 7; by Ray, 6. Wild pitch—Nabors. Passed balls—Perkins, Williams. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

BOSTON FAN WANTS M'GRAW ARRESTED

Alleges That Giants' Manager Tripped and Tried to Draw Knife on Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—An incident that may result in court proceedings occurred this afternoon after the doubleheader at Braves' Field. During the afternoon Walter Jackson had been "rooting" hard for the home team, and in the second game he shouted loud and often to Rube Benton, who was pitching for the Giants. Manager McGraw was seated in the pavilion, back of the visitors' bench, but not in uniform.

When the crowd was leaving the park Jackson says that McGraw, whom he did not recognize, tripped him, and that when he turned and asked for an apology, McGraw replied that he would not apologize to a "yellow cur."

Jackson says that McGraw followed up this rejoinder by drawing a knife, which he was prevented by others from opening. Jackson says that he will swear out a warrant for the arrest of the Giants' manager, of whose identity he finally became aware. McGraw could not be found tonight to give his version of the affair.

The Braves won two games from the Giants, winning easily in the first game, 4 to 1, but being forced to play twelve innings in the second, the score of which was 5 to 4.

Boston was aided in both of its victories by poor pitching or by errors.

In the second contest both Rudolph and Benton were eaved by their fielders at several stages. In the twelfth, Moran singled, was sacrificed to second, went to third on Magee's single, and scored when Schang's throw to catch him off the base bounded off his back. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	1	0	3	0
Evers, 2b	3	0	3	1	2
C'mp'n, cf	5	0	2	4	0
Magee, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Coll's, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Mar'e, ss	3	1	0	2	1
Whal'g, c	3	1	1	6	0
Tyler, p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	32	4	7	27	8

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	0	2	1
Rob'n, rf	5	0	0	0	1
Doyle, 2b	3	1	1	0	2
Mkle, 1b	4	0	1	10	1
Fl'cher, ss	4	0	0	1	5
Kelly, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Meyers, c	4	0	0	4	1
Tyler, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	36	1	3	17	12

*Batted for Perritt in ninth inning.
Errors—Fletcher, Brainerd, (2,) Meyers, Perritt.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—5

Two-base hit—Compton. Stolen base—Colline. Double play—Burns, Merkle, Fletcher, and Brainerd. Left on bases—New York, 10; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 2. First base on balls—Off Perritt, 3; off Tyler, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, (Magee, Whaling.) Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Tyler, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	2	1	2	0
Evers, 2b	5	0	1	5	4
York, cf	5	0	1	1	0
Magee, lf	5	1	2	1	6
Smith, 3b	5	0	0	2	4
Egan, lf	5	1	3	1	0
M'ville, ss	5	0	1	3	5
Gowdy, c	4	0	2	4	0
Rud'ph, p	5	1	0	0	3
Total	45	5	12	36	22

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	6	0	1	2	0
R'tson, rf	5	0	1	4	0
Doyle, 2b	5	0	2	1	5
Mkle, 1b	5	1	1	18	0
F'cher, ss	3	1	1	4	0
B'ker, cf	4	0	0	2	0
B'nerd, 3b	4	1	0	1	7
Seh'g, c	3	1	1	3	0
B'ton, p	4	1	2	0	1
Total	44	4	9	*35	13

*Two out when winning run scored.
Errors—Doyle, Becker, Schang, (2,) Evers.

New York	0	2	0

MRS. A. S. BURDEN'S CLEVELAND CHAMPION JUMPER AT PIPING ROCK — FOOTBALL DRILLS

HUNTERS PUT OVER PIPING ROCK FENCES

Mrs. A. S. Burden's Cleveland Wins Chief Honors—Mrs. Hitchcock Thrown.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, one of New York's most prominent horsewomen, had a narrow escape from serious injury when she was thrown from her brown gelding, Jolly Dixon, while taking a fence in one of the jumping classes which brought to a close the thirteenth annual exhibition of the Piping Rock Horse Show Association at Locust Valley, L. I., yesterday. Only her remarkable horsemanship saved Mrs. Hitchcock from being injured.

It was in the class for pairs of hunters to be ridden by man and woman that Jolly Dixon stumbled while attempting to clear the gate and hurled Mrs. Hitchcock out of the saddle. Mrs. Hitchcock struck the right wing of the jump, and was momentarily dazed. Several persons ran to her assistance, but before they could help her she had regained her feet, and after remounting she took Jolly Dixon over the fence and won second place with him and the chesnut gelding, Sorrel. She also captured several other ribbons later.

Mrs. Ralph Isham, daughter of the late Mayor Gaynor, was mounted on W. R. Coe's Molly Gray, which with Miss Fleitmann's Cygnet annexed first honors in this class. Jack O'Day rode Cygnet, which fell on Miss Fleitmann and injured her last Friday. Mrs. Hitchcock's Calvinist and Cavalier were third.

The Meadow Brook Challenge Cup, emblematic of the best hunter in the show, was won by Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden's chestnut gelding Cleveland, which triumphed over a field of twenty-one that was reduced by the elimination process to seven for the final competition. Cleveland also proved best in the hunters' sweepstakes event, which was judged simultaneously with the Meadow Brook trophy class. In both events Sara Maud, another of Mrs. Burden's nominations, was the runner up. Third and fourth moneys in the sweepstakes were taken by Mrs. Hitchcock's Brentwood and W. R. Coe's Molly Gray.

The Meadow Brook Challenge Cup was offered by Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock for the best hunter over 15.2 hands, and up to carrying 180 pounds or over to hounds.

Harry La Montagne's aged bay steeplechaser Swish proved far the best of the field in the competition for horses shown to racing colors over three or four regulation steeplechase fences. Ridden by J. Harrigan, he journeyed over the selected course of a mile in 1:54¾, leaving Mortimer L. Schiff's Sandow, which finished second, many lengths behind. There was no third money for this exhibition.

Mrs. Attmore Robinson registered the final victory of the show with her bay mare Golden Duck, which took four blues in the four days' sport. In the competition for the Cross-Country Cup, Horsemanship only counted in this contest.

Cavalier, piloted by its owner, Mrs. Hitchcock, annexed the blue in the class for ladies' hunters, up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds, defeating Harry Payne Whitney's Moonblossom, ridden by Miss Marion Hollins; Tiny Lad, with Mrs. Joseph E. Davis riding, and Mr. Whitney's Templar, also handled by Miss Hollins.

Thirteen of the fifty hunters originally entered in the class in which only performances over fences counted, were judged, and W. R. Coe's Molly Gray was selected as the best of the lot. Mrs. Hitchcock's Calvinist made a splendid appearance, but lacked a little of the finish displayed by Molly Gray in clearing the fences, and received only second prize. H. P. Whitney's Templar, which showed up so well in the elimination tests on Thursday, was placed third, with fourth honors being taken by Mrs. Hitchcock's Cavalier.

Mrs. C. C. Rumsey's Commander won the laurel in the hunters' class in which the best performances over four consecutive fences at five feet counted. F. W. M. Cutcheon's Rebel annexed second place, and Mrs. Hitchcock's Sorrel took third.

MISS BJURSTEDT'S TITLE.

Norway Girl Defeats Miss Roth for Longwood Tennis Championship.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, the national title holder, won and lost on the Longwood tennis courts today. In her match against Miss Edith Rotch for the Longwood Cup Miss Bjurstedt won easily in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2.

Later she started with Miss Ann Sheafe in the finals in the doubles tournament for women, but they were defeated by Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Eleanora Sears, also in straight sets, 7—5, 6—3.

Miss Bjurstedt plans to leave for San Francisco next Wednesday, where she expects to play Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, who, as Miss May Sutton, was national champion in 1904.

Fordham Scrimmages with Prep.

As a result of the inability of the Fordham football team to play its opening game with St. Peter's College last Saturday, a scrimmage was held yesterday with the Fordham "Prep" eleven. It was easily the hardest workout of the year. During most of the time the Maroon youngsters were allowed to have the ball and were ordered to use every one of their plays against the 'Varsity, who were on the defense. Friech, Captain of the "Prep," made a few charges past the ends, but the university backs never let him get more than five yards past the lines of scrimmage. The college defense was able to hold its own on all the mass plays of the "Prep," and on several occasions broke through and stopped the advance before it got started. Kendricks, the freshman from the Boston High School of Commerce, proved a whirlwind at breaking through and stopping the high school backs. Early in the scrimmage he exchanged places with Bill May, going from right guard to right tackle. He played tackle in high school, and Coach Vaughn figures it will give him a better chance to use his splendid offensive powers. May played guard on several occasions last year, so that the shift will not necessitate any worry to the Maroon coaches.

Another thing that is causing much optimistic comment is the wonderful game being put up by Vin Kane at left guard. Last year he was a member of the squad, but he was forced to leave because of the death of his father. In practice yesterday Kane stopped several of the "Prep" charges, piling up the interference easily. During the latter part of the scrimmage several of the 'Varsity scrubs went into the "Prep" line, the regular backfield taking the ball. Dave Dunn ripped off two beautiful end runs of thirty yards each, while Al Yule plowed through the holes made by Geraghty at centre for four first downs.

Columbia's Day on Gridiron.

A hard drill in punting and receiving and in forward passing marked football practice at Columbia yesterday afternoon. Less than three weeks remain before the first game, and Coach Metcalf will lose no time in getting at the finer points of the game. Later in the afternoon there was a few minutes of drop kicking, and henceforth a small squad will practice goals from the field every day after practice.

The reappearance of Littauer at practice caused Coach Metcalf to make a change in the back field of the first eleven. Donoho was sent back to the second team, while Littauer played full back on the 'Varsity. The rest of the back field was the same. Calder and Buermeyer were at the ends, Healey and Donaldson at the tackles, Kennedy and Cleveland at guards, and Bullwinkle in the centre.

Frank Fisher, yesterday appointed coach of the freshman team, was on the field and helped to direct 'Varsity work. He was Captain of the 1913 team at Oberlin College when Metcalf was coach. Freshman candidates reported yesterday for the first time, but were not sent out on the field on account of the underclass annual tug-of-war. The 1919 men will have their first practice today.

Columbia Soccer Starts Today.

H. H. Shanholt was yesterday elected Captain of the Columbia soccer team to succeed H. A. Buermeyer, resigned. Candidates were called together yesterday afternoon for a discussion of this year's prospects. Practice will begin this afternoon.

LIGHT DRILL FOR HARVARD.

Crimson Players Too Tired and Stiff to Do Any Scrimmaging.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 4.—The men who played for Harvard against Massachusetts State College Saturday were too tired and stiff to do any scrimmaging this afternoon, but all, with the exception of Enwright, Parson, and Whitney, were able to work with the position squads, who had a long session under their coaches. Of the men who played Saturday none except R. Curtis played against the scrubs, who held the regulars to two scores, one of which was made on a drop kick of 30 yards by Boles, and the other on a 25-yard run by Lyman, who intercepted a forward pass.

Cowan, the veteran guard, was on the field, but will not practice much before Harvard plays Carlisle on Saturday. Boles, who has been playing quarter back all fall, was sent to half back today. He is probably the heaviest man in the quarter-back squad, and probably will go back to his position after working in the running offense for a time. Wallace's eligibility has not been decided yet, but it is more probable now than ever that his playing Rugby football on the Pacific Coast several years ago will cost the 1915 'Varsity centre a year of football at Harvard.

The team today was made up entirely of substitutes, Curtis, the left tackle, being the only man in the line-up against the scrubs who was in Saturday's game. Sager was centre rush and handled himself well. He has been coached more latterly than either Taylor or Wiggin, and probably will get a chance against the Indians. He is a little heavier than Wiggin, and promises to be stronger on the attack. The tackles today were Caner and Curtis, the guards Burr and Snow, the ends Coolidge and Lyman, while Gardner was at quarter back with Horwenn, the heavy freshman back, and Nelson, who has advanced from the second team, were in the back field with Boles.

NO REST FOR THE TIGERS.

Coach Rush Keeps Them Drilling with Football for Three Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Princeton's football squad got no rest today on account of their battle with Rutgers on Saturday. Practice lasted for three hours, while the scrimmage took up an hour and five minutes. Nearly every candidate for first team honors was seen in action at some time as Rush continues to adhere to his policy of frequent substitutions.

Ames was not on the field, and as Captain Glick continued to watch the scrimmage from the outside, Young Dowd, who was the freshman quarter back last year, was moved up to a 'Varsity position and ran the first team through the scrimmage. Highley and Brown were kept out of the scrimmage, although both took part in the fast signal drill that followed the scrimmage. Love was out after a week's absence, and was used during the scrimmage. Nourse, Hogg, and Halsey were the other guards seen in action.

Most of the afternoon was spent in going over the faults made apparent in the Rutgers game, but it was noticed that considerable more attention was paid to the offense than had been the case hitherto. Both the linesmen and the backs were drilled in offensive tactics, and the 'Varsity carried the ball more than it has in previous practices. Getting down the field under kicks and receiving forward passes also came in for their share of attention.

Freshmen Win Tug-of-War.

Football's return to Columbia University has shown its salutary effect upon the freshman class. In a tug-of-war contest between the freshmen and sophomores on the newly constructed gridiron on South Field, the freshmen easily defeated the sophomores before about 5,500 spectators. The sophomores made a plucky fight, but in the closing minutes of the contest the freshmen secured the verdict.

YALE COACHES TO SPEED UP 'BACKS'

Shortcomings of Eleven Pointed Out in Recital of Defeat on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4.—Yale's football practice today amounted to a "post mortem" over the defeat by Virginia on Saturday. The 'Varsity squad received the longest and most thorough recital of their shortcomings delivered since training began. The main fault of the eleven was stated to be the slowness of the back field, and the coaches will devote their energies to speeding them up. They had this in mind when they displaced Mal Scovil with Ken Smith.

Today "Effie" Waite succeeded Captain Alek Wilson at left half back, although the change was ordered merely to allow Wilson a day's rest. Improvement in the speed of the back field was noted with Smith and Waite as the half backs. "Bev" Thompson and "Chub" Sheldon were detained by recitations, Bentley running the eleven at quarter back, and Gate filling in at left tackle. There were no other changes, and the coaches again asserted tonight that no shake-up whatever in the eleven, and no change in the playing policy of the team are contemplated.

This afternoon the only work by the 'Varsity was an hour's signal drill. Johnny Kilpatrick, member of the Graduate Advisory Committee, and one of Yale's greatest ends, coached the end-rush squad. The end play was today admitted by the coaches to be more inferior than that of any of the positions on the eleven, and Kilpatrick handled the squad aggressively in attempting to remedy some of the individual faults.

It was stated tonight that Ned Glass will be here for several days this week to assist in coaching the guards. The coaches said tonight that the shoulder of Harry Legore, which was injured last week, would not permit his playing for several days, and it may be impossible for him to get into the game with Lehigh next Saturday.

It was said Legore's injured shoulder alone prevented him from being used against Virginia last Saturday. Legore was at the field this afternoon, but did not attempt to practice. He has conferred with Captain Wilson and Head Coach Hinkey over his faults, which were so glaringly evident in the final games last season, and has shown no tendency to act peevishly because he had been placed on the second eleven immediately upon the beginning of this season.

The coaches are depressed over the action of persons in the grand stand who yelled for Legore to be sent into the game the minute Virginia scored. If the practice continues at Yale of shouting for the introduction into the game of any player the grand-stand occupants favor, there will be some resignations of the members of the coaching staff.

The Yale Daily News said today that something is wrong with Yale football, but it asserted that the fault does not lie with the players, but with the undergraduate spectators.

NEWS OF OTHER TEAMS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—With the return of Shiverick, right half back, to the squad today the 'Varsity football team at Cornell is complete again. The 'Varsity team is in good shape, and only two injuries are reported among the scrubs, Inscho and Van Horne being troubled with lame shoulders. Dr. Sharpe started his football lecture series this evening in the training room in the clubhouse. The team listened to a blackboard talk, in which the faults which the Oberlin game revealed were discussed. In recognition of their good work in the Oberlin game Benedict, right half back; Shock, quarter back, and Wells, right tackle, were taken to the training table. Preparations were begun here today to entertain a large number of alumni who will come back here for this celebration of the formal opening of the Schoellkopf Club house and Alumni Field. A number of the men who have been prominent in the Alumni Field project for the last fifteen years will be here.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Army football eleven came out of the game against Holy Cross in good physical condition. Neyland's leg injury is improving, although he is likely to be idle for a day or so. The outcome of the tie contest was somewhat of a surprise to followers of the Army team, but the men are not discouraged, and every effort this week will be directed toward preparing for the Gettysburg game next Saturday. The squad was allowed to slacken its pace today and spent an hour indoors listening to a chalk talk by the coaches on Saturday's mistakes, especially those in the back field. The kicking game will receive considerable attention, and a cleaner handling of the ball is looked for during the workouts planned for this week.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 4.—The Rutgers came out of the Princeton game in good condition, with the exception of Hasbrouck, half back, who had a badly sprained ankle. Practice this afternoon was light, no scrimmage being ordered. The work this week will be comparatively easy, as the team expects to have little trouble with R. P. I., which will be played in New Brunswick Saturday.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 4.—Coach Crowell began this afternoon to get his team in trim for the game with Washington and Jefferson, which comes next on the Lafayette list. This game is the first of the big ones for Lafayette, and the preparation for it began on the ground floor. Coach Crowell drilled his squad in everything in football. The feature was the change in tactics of the line play. The work with the hands and arms for the early games has developed a shiftiness on the feet and an elasticity in defense which is a formidable element, but not fitted for use in the big games. The charging method of line play was resumed in its place, and the men seemed much more at home. Taylor was on the field, and will be able to play in a few days in real scrimmage. Maxfield will be out again tomorrow.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 4.—Confidence in the team at the Naval Academy is unimpaired in spite of the defeat by Georgetown on Saturday, and there was some spirited work this afternoon during the short period which the Midshipmen could use for practice. There was no line-up against the scrubs, but the time was spent in working with the tackling dummies, kicking, passing, and catching the ball, and signal and formation drills. It is felt here that the material is well up to the best years of the Academy team, and it is believed that the coaches will drill it into shape for a big effort against the Army eleven in the final game. The squad has been augmented by Mille, a big fellow, who played guard last year, but was kept out of most of the games by injuries. He formerly played on the University of Arkansas eleven.

Day of Rest for N. Y. U. Eleven.

In order to allow a rest after three weeks of daily practice, which was followed by Saturday's game against the R. P. I. eleven, Head Coach Tom Reilly permitted all of the regular players on the New York University football team to take a day off yesterday, and confined his efforts to instructing the second and third string men in various aspects of the game. For the twenty-five or more second and third team men who reported for practice yesterday, the programme consisted in some charging for the line men and passing for the backs and ends. After a short signal drill for two elevens, the teams lined up against each other for a brief scrimmage. In the practice contest, Green showed up well in advancing the ball, and Taylor, a new candidate, who played full back on the Hamilton Institute eleven last year, also made a promising showing.

Yamada Defeats Spear with Cue.

Koji Yamada, the Japanese billiard player, defeated George Spear, a local player, last night in an exhibition match at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 300 to 44. This evening Tom Gallagher, the veteran billiard player and referee, will oppose Yamada in the first block of a four night's match at 14.1 balk line. The match will be for a thousand points, the winner of each block to score 250 points.

Shoemaker Leads in Pool Match.

Howard Shoemaker, amateur champion, defeated Louis Krueter, 100 to 44, in the first block of a five night's match at pocket billiards at Doyle's Academy last night. Shoemaker had a high run of 43. Krueter's best effort was 14.

BOXING FANS HOOT TAME BOUT AT RINK

Al Reich and Gunboat Smith Do Little More Than Clinch Through Ten Rounds.

Al Reich, the blonde Adonis, missed another chance to prove that he was a heavyweight boxer at St. Nicholas Rink last night when his inactivity cost him the bout against Gunboat Smith. The contest consisted of mild jabbing, clinching, and missing. More than half a hundred times Gunboat got set for his pet punch—a right swing to the jaw—and each time he missed.

Gunboat didn't slug quite as much as usual, but used his left continually, peppering Reich in the face. Not one solid blow was landed, and at no time was either of the boxers in any kind of trouble. Reich kept his right hand under cover and used only his left. Once, in the ninth round, the two got mad and did a little real battering, but it didn't last long, for it ended in a clinch.

After the sixth round, the crowd began to hoot and yell, and many of them left the rink. When the bout started the place was packed with boxing fans who were hoping once more that Reich would show something in the fighting line. What advantage there was in the tame affair belonged to Smith, but it was nothing to crow about.

In the semi-final Al Manfield of England was disqualified in the tenth round of his bout with Abe Friedman for hitting in the breaks after he had been warned against the practice by Referee Roche.

Henry Anderson of Chicago, weighing 217 pounds, stopped Battling Jim Johnson, weighing 177 pounds, in nine rounds.

More Boxing Commission Rumors.

Information received from Albany last night indicates that Governor Whitman will make known today his selections for the State Athletic Commission, which becomes a salaried body under the Malone act. Three new names were added yesterday to the many that have been mentioned as likely choices for the three Commissionerships and the Secretary's position. It was rumored in political circles that Frank Dwyer of Geneva, manager of the Detroit American League team prior to Hugbey Jennings, would be named for one of the $3,000 berths. John Franey of Albany is also mentioned as a certainty, and from Brooklyn comes the hint that William F. Mathewson, formerly a Republican Assemblyman from the Twenty-third Kings District, would also be named. Mathewson is a brother of the former Borough President of the Bronx. Mr. Franey is a former County Clerk. No one has been prominently mentioned for the Secretary's position, which will pay a salary of $3,500 a year. The present Commissioners, who have served without salary, are Frank S. O'Neil of Binghamton, James Price of New York, and John J. Dixon of Brooklyn.

Stone Scores Easy Victory.

In the play for the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League championship last night at Thun's Academy, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, Joseph Stone of this city defeated Hugh Heal of Toledo by a score of 50 to 24. Stone was the original representative for this city, but dropped out to give George Slosson a place. Tom Gallagher took Slosson's place for one game, and then retired in favor of Stone. The defeat last night was the first that Heal has received in the tournament. Stone was at all times the master, his excellent billiards giving him a big lead in the early innings.

Willie Hoppe is playing practice games twice a day at Thun's. Last night he made a high average at the 14.1 game, running out his string of 400 in eight innings, his average being an even fifty. J. Ferd Poggenburg, who was his opponent, gathered in but 68 points. In this game Hoppe made two high runs, one of 136 and the other 121. The champion played against Fred Harer in the afternoon game and defeated him by a score of 300 to 32. His average being 27 5-11. Hoppe's high run in this game was 81.

Ritchie and Dundee Ready for Bout.

Willie Ritchie and Johnny Dundee are in good condition for their ten-round bout on Thursday night at Madison Square Garden. The general impression among followers of the sport is that the superior ring science of Ritchie will enable him to earn a verdict over Dundee. In addition, Ritchie will have a big advantage in the weights, but Dundee has made an enviable reputation for himself in the two hundred bouts in which he has appeared. The Boston Royal Rooters will arrive in New York on Thursday night on their way to Philadelphia for the first game of the world's baseball series and will attend the bout in a body, a big block of seats having been reserved for them.

DRIVERS RESUME PRACTICE.

Additional Tests for Astor Cup Auto Race Set for Thursday.

Half a dozen of the drivers who will take part in the postponed 350-mile automobile race for the Astor Cup now scheduled for next Saturday renewed their practice yesterday over the Sheepshead Bay Speedway course. Eddie Rickenbacker, Tom Alley, Ora Haibe, Eddie O'Donnell, and Bill Chandler tuned up their machines in fast flights around the board course. Ralph Mulford was also at the speedway, where he was informed by wireless that the steamer due here yesterday with his racing Peugeot was two days late. Mulford, however, thinks it can be rushed through the Custom House in time for the race. If not, he will pilot the Maxwell, which was substituted for Harry Grant's car.

The six or more machines which did not take part in the elimination trials will have a chance to qualify Thursday afternoon. Incidentally the mix-up of postponed dates with Trenton has been straightened out so that Ralph De Palma will be a certain contender for the $50,000 purse.

That public interest in next Saturday's race is not a bit abated was shown by a new rush for seats when the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation's ticket office was again thrown open yesterday. The postponement will mean an increased attendance of prominent manufacturers, most of whom will be here on Thursday for the drawing of spaces for the New York and Chicago Automobile Shows, at the National Chamber of Commerce headquarters.

Mechanicians are working on the two Mercer racers at the factory in Trenton in the hope of being able to remedy their lubrication difficulties in time to have them at the starting post on Saturday.

Broadway Sporting Club Bouts.

The ten-round bout between Jack Dillon and Jim Savage, which was postponed last week on account of rain, will be the main attraction tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Both boxers are on edge and ready for the contest. The welterweight bout between Terry Mitchell and Frankie Notler will furnish the semi-windup, and Larry Hansen and Mickey Donnelly will be the principals in the curtain raiser.

HARVARD'S FALL ROWING.

Coaches Herrick and Haines to Drill About 125 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 4.—Robert F. Herrick, '91, Harvard's new graduate rowing coach, and William Haines, who hereafter will do the professional coaching here instead of Jim Wray, started the Crimson's Fall rowing today.

There was a big squad of veterans, as well as last year's freshmen, and by the end of the week there will be almost 125 men on the river. The nucleus for the 'Varsity includes Captain Morgan, Stebbins, Cabot, and Lund, besides Parson and Mittendorf, who are now playing football. Five members of the second crew are in college, these being Busk, White, Brown, Cameron, and Potter, while six of last year's freshmen crew will work out this Fall. Taylor and Wiggin, of the 1913 crew, however, will not report until Spring, as they are now candidates for centre rush on the University football team.

Columbia-Yale Boat Race Nov. 12.

Negotiations between Columbia and Yale for a crew race, which have been pending for several weeks, are completed, and the event will be held on the afternoon of Nov. 12 at New Haven, either on Lake Whitney or Lake Saltenstall. This is the day before the Yale-Princeton football game. The race will be over a course one and seven-eighths miles long, and will mark the first 'Varsity race between Yale and Columbia in more than a score of years.

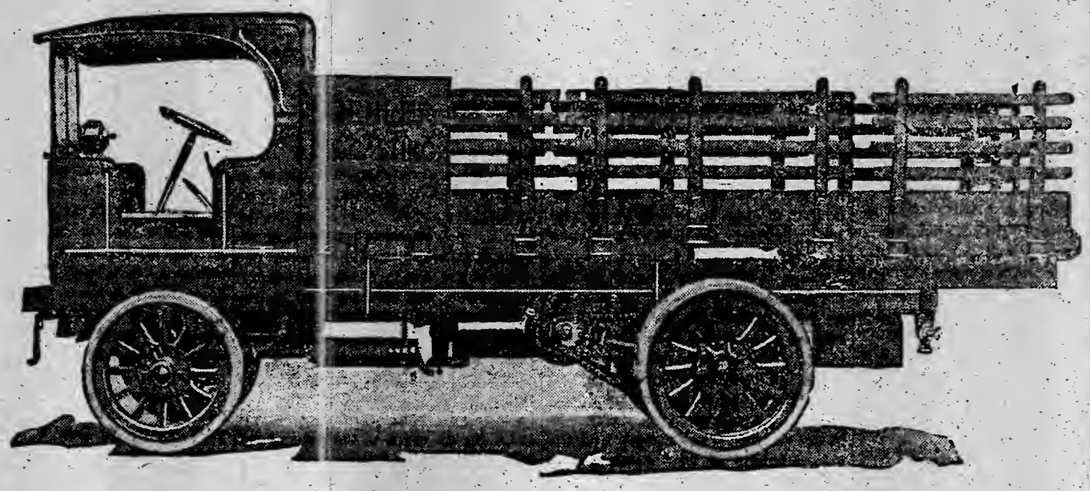
Jim Rice, Columbia's coach, will meet the candidates this afternoon for the first time, and practice on the Hudson will begin tomorrow. Freshman crew practice will also start tomorrow.

Johnston's Estimate of Lewis.

This is a paragraph of a letter addressed to the sporting editor recently by Jimmie Johnston:

"The dashing, crashing, smashing sensation in the lightweight class, Ted Lewis, the most feared fighter in all the world, who has the scalps of Jack Britton, Joe Shugrue, Charlie White, and the lightweight champions of Australia, Hughie Mehegan and Herb McCoy dangling at his belt, would like the so-called lightweight champion of America, Willie Ritchie, to arrange a match with him."

If the sentiment contained in the above expresses anything like the personal feeling between this boxer and his manager, here is one pugilistic family in which harmony prevails.



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JUDGE CULLEN'S STRANGE DISCOVERY.

Of the learning, the impartiality, the acute, clear, and powerful intellect of Judge EDGAR M. CULLEN nobody can have a higher opinion than THE TIMES. He was a most admirable Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Whatever he writes is well written. His address, printed in part in The Sun of Sunday, is well written. Yet any layman or lawyer is entitled to regard it only as an interesting obiter dictum of the distinguished former Chief Judge.

Much in the new Constitution Judge CULLEN approves. But its advantages are "matter of expediency, not principle." Our liberties are at stake. The Constitutional Convention did not adopt an amendment to the Bill of Rights prohibiting military tribunals from exercising "jurisdiction over a civilian, unless engaged in military or naval service, while the regularly constituted courts are open to administer justice." To approve the Constitution is to approve the absence of this essential ark of freedom, and would be a great public calamity."

How did the people of New York live happy and free from 1777 to this hour with military commissions liable to inflict death on them at any moment? How could Judge CULLEN sleep of nights, unguarded from this peril? How is the new Constitution, no more explicit than its predecessors on this peril, more guilty than they? Why is a better Constitution than the State has ever had to be beaten for being on one point no better than they?

Mr. HENRY L. STIMSON explains that the provision so precious in the sight of Judge CULLEN came up in the last days of the convention, when the delegates were wearied and many of them failed to understand it. The necessity of it is hard to understand. What civilian's liberty or life has suffered for the want of it? Public opinion in the uninterrupted tradition of 138 years has hardly conceived of the "peril" now so suddenly shooting up like a Jack in the box. If any considerable number of persons believe with Judge CULLEN that an amendment for protecting the people of this State from an abuse which has not occurred to them and against which a permanent public opinion, as steady as the Constitution, seems an adequate guarantee, submit a separate amendment for the purpose, as Mr. STIMSON suggests. To kill a Constitution of undeniable value because it happens not to contain a provision the State has got along perfectly without for more than four generations is a little too absurd, even for politics.

And there seems to be considerable politics in Kings County just now.

POLITICS AND DEFENSE PLANS.

In the provisions of the next Congress for the strengthening of the nation's land defenses it is most desirable that the reduction of the number of garrisoned posts within the continental limits of the United States should be most carefully considered from the practical point of view, without regard for political interests. Many of the present posts serve no purpose except to put money in the pockets of the people who own property and do business in their neighborhood. Abolition of any one of them is likely to be opposed, but the opposition can surely be overcome by calm reasoning. A large additional sum of money must be appropriated for the upbuilding of the army and its equipment, and the saving that may be effected by the abandonment of posts which are useless and the concentration of the land forces at a comparatively few points easy of access, where supplies may be obtained at the lowest rates, should commend itself to every member of Congress. The continuance of these posts for purely political reasons has been a standing reproach to the army which the confirmed pacifists have never failed to emphasize.

That is one thing that Congress should do. On the other hand, and for similar reasons, it should not heed any political pressure brought to bear upon it for the building and endowment of new academies for army and navy, the education of officers for the army and navy in various States. Because the army is obviously in need of a larger supply of officers, alert politicians have already formed plans to get big building appropriations. It is entirely too soon to increase the number of the nation's military schools. Some day it may be necessary to duplicate West Point and Annapolis, but neither of those institutions ever has its full quota of pupils, and until measures are taken to enable all young men who are fitted to undergo the training required in those institutions it would be folly to establish new schools. With a few new buildings at West Point, 1,300 students could be accommodated, but even that proposed enlargement can safely be deferred. The present limit is about 700 and the school is never full. Of 483 young men examined for admission this year eighty were rejected for unfitness, and the requirements are not too great. Representative EDMUND PLATT of the Twenty-sixth New York District, in a communication to THE TIMES on Sunday, favored the increase of appointments at large and also the passage of a bill, shelved in the last Congress, giving the President the power to fill vacancies in the academies from the lists of the alternates among the competitors in the examinations who, no matter how high their standing may be, now derive no benefit from the examinations unless the principals fail. Mr. PLATT favors the Congressional district method of appointment, so far as it serves its purpose, because it stimulates interest in the army and navy in all parts of the country. But it is not uncommon for all of the applicants in a Congressional district to fail in the examinations and then there is a vacancy in that district for a whole year, while, in another district, both principals and alternates may pass and the alternate has no chance of becoming a cadet. The whole system of obtaining cadets, it seems, should be revised and, in due time, the two existing academies should be enlarged, if necessary, to accommodate more men. If that is done there will be no reason whatever for establishing new academies.

These matters are almost as important, in the consideration of plans for preparedness, as the proposed increases in enlisted men and equipment. The abolition of the useless posts has been urged upon Congress many times and action has been postponed. There should be no further postponement. The movement for the establishment of new academies is new, but it has some vigorous advocates. The undesirability of it is obvious, especially in view of the hitherto unappreciated possibilities of the two now in existence.

THE PERSONAL TAX LEVY.

The temptation is strong to inquire into the motives of the occasional attempts to enforce the personal tax law in this city. It is to be observed that they are never made "up State," for reasons that would belong to another story. It is mere mathematical calculation, and upon the Controller's authority, that the levy would have cost the city $1,461,365 State taxes if it had been known to the State Board of Equalization, which recently fixed the ratios of valuation for the State's counties. On the theory that the tax is collected that addition to the taxes payable locally for State purposes is merely deferred, not escaped.

But the city will not escape future penalty because the addition to the tax values will be wiped out before another State tax is payable, and meanwhile the city will enjoy a tax rate lowered for a single year. Whatever portion of the tax is not sworn off remains on the books and must be paid to the city by other taxpayers than those who do not pay. That revives the lamentable experience from which the city was just emerging. New York has been including in its budget payments toward retiring previous uncollectible taxes to a total of nearly a hundred millions, of which nearly threeecore millions remain unpaid after every device of extortion short of the thumbscrew. This year's budget includes on that account over six millions, an increase of over three millions. That increase is for merit, because it promised the extinction of "fool's gold" assets to nearly sixty millions of dollars. What will the total be in consideration of the failure to collect an increase of billions in addition to last year's burdens? Never again can the Mayor claim credit for correcting the faults of others in this respect. Hereafter the beam in his own eye will be the high-water mark of error.

And why? He declares that he is bound to enforce the law as he finds it. Does he enforce all laws as he finds them? Is the Mayor sure that his manner of enforcement of this law is better than the manner of those who before his time have had the same duty to perform? The law assesses all property alike, but the Mayor neither assesses nor collects the personal tax like the real estate tax. What owner of real estate, whatever his other grievances, is persecuted like the owner of personalty? What man who owns real estate is summoned to pay a tax or prove he owns none? What owner of other than personal property is obliged to disclose his private affairs to the tax-gatherer at the risk of perjury or payment? The Mayor's officials tax persons; the law taxes property.

Only the portion of taxable personalty included in this levy is there rightly. Every dollar sworn off is an arraignment of the manner of the enforcement of the law by the Mayor's administration, for which no excuse can be found in the formula "Enforcement of the law." It is also an arraignment of the law before public opinion, which will rather condemn the law with those enforcing it thus than excuse either on account of the other. The beginning of the enforcement of the law may well be the end of the law. That will open a long and contentious chapter, on which there is a great deal to be said.

BAKST AND THE OPERA.

New Yorkers probably need no formal introduction to LEON BAKST; if they are not wholly familiar with his conception of art they are aware of it. They have seen his pictures, they have read about him. Before this next Winter is done they will have means to get well acquainted with him. It remains to be seen how far his point of view, his precious obliquity of vision, his taste in color will affect them at close range. Of the twenty-four weeks of the approaching season at the Metropolitan Opera House, four will be given up to the widely acclaimed performances of Mr. SERGE DIAGHILEFF'S Russian dancers, and of the seventeen ballets in their repertory a full dozen will be given with either scenery or costumes or both designed by BAKST. The spirit of BAKST therefore will be predominant. It is worth remembering, too, that one of the ballets of these Slavonic dancers and pantomimists is DEBUSSY'S "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune"—tableau archaique, the composer calls it, but we have been led to believe that its archaic quality is somewhat relieved, or shall we say spiced, by a certain measure of modern audacity.

Apart from the new ballet, there should be novelty and interest enough in the twenty weeks of opera, and although the opera must get along this year without the services of a general musical director, there need be no misgivings. There can be, of course, no substitute for ARTURO TOSCANINI, whose frame of mind, because of the war in which his country is involved, has unfitted him to return to his musical labors. But there is a small army of skilled conductors, there is promise of new personal charm and good gifts among the new singers, and the repertory ought to be satisfying with a promised revival of an Italian opera of the revered old type in BELLINI'S "La Sonnambula" and productions of modern Russian and Spanish works of high esteem. CARUSO and FARRAR will not fail us, and the abundant resource of Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA will doubtless be able to overcome any deficiency which the absence of the great Italian maestro might cause under other conditions. There is no reason why the season should not be memorably brilliant, especially with its rich infusion of BAKST.

THE MOBILIZATION OF THE POETS.

From the teeming brain of our "genial and energetic" Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, sprang, full-armed, the glorious word: "Mobilize the inventore!" In the exuberance of the creative moment he forgot the Patent Office, the multitude of seekers and finders of the patentable or unpatentable idea, the elavee of perpetual motion, the brooders on strange devices and machines, a nation of inventors. Any Connecticut county would furnish enough budding Eli Whitneye to swamp the Washington hotels. So Mr. DANIELS had to fall back on the representative system, to choose a committee, a board, delegatee of the great army of inventors, that remains unmobilized, if still longing for active service in building our bulwarks, our towers upon the deep, our undersea and overair defenses and offenses. But the mobilization idea has begotten another. Another host of inventors is called to the colore.

As every student of contemporary American literature knows, Mr. DANIELS'S Old North State raises more verse to the square inch and per capita than any other in the Union. Mr. DANIELS himself, if his history or legend says sooth, toyed in his youth with the tangles of the Muse's hair. At any rate, he has the temperament, the quick sensibility, the fancy and imagination, the love of rotund, purple phrase, the gleam, the glory, the enthusiasm, even the rapt, ardent lineaments of the born bard. Raleigh and his News and Observer are a nest of nightingales. Charlotte and its Observer are the chief opposition school. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, Pot Licker and Hog's Jowl, the Beauties of Blowing Rock, a hundred themes, patriotic, domestic, amorous, keep the Tar Heel troubadoure busy overtime. Well, one of these writes from Raleigh:

> The poet is the greatest (and worst paid) of inventors. He is a "maker." Why should he sing in obscurity? Why not "demonstrate"? Most of us are volunteers, anyway, at present. My word to my brethren in North Carolina and every other State is: "Mobilize the poets." Gather, form, move on the publishing works. Let the "mute, inglorious" be heard and known! Let us study and invent a New Poetry. Let us provide for better protection against publishers' "readers." In union is strength. I summon the poets of America to meet, to mobilize, to invent, to confer. Mobilize in Indianapolis. If I said Raleigh it might look like this was a sectional movement. It is not. It is national. Poets of America, mobilize! If there are too many millions of you, do like Mr. DANIELS. Select representatives. I see a grand muster of minstrels, a national review, training ground, of poets. Pass the good word along, Mr. TIMES. Don't print my name, please. I am not advertising.

We pass. Such a mobilization would be instructive. Locally, it is scarcely necesesary. Indeed, the prosaists would be scared if the poets came near to knowing what numbers of numbere makers there are. And would a "national review" of gleemen be safe? If a thousand or a hundred thousand poets sang to one another, would not each entrance and fascinate, each be a Pied Piper of Hamelin to the other, so that the whole choir would disappear into the Wabash, or Transylvania County, N. C., or otherwhere into the Ewigkeit? Wouldn't mobilization play the devil and Tom Walker with conservation?

SO SOON FORGOT.

The awful massacres of Christian Armenians, men, women, and children, by the Turks should recall to the memory of King FERDINAND'S subjects the "Bulgarian atrocities" which so shocked the world forty years ago. The Bashi-Bazouks sent by Turkey to quell an insurrection in Bulgaria indulged their natural propensity for bloodshed and cruelty long after the insurrection was quelled and thousands of Bulgarians were slain by them. The well-known correspondent Mr. MACGAHAN reported that he had seen great masses of the dead bodies of women and children piled like cordwood; in the district of Philipopolis more than 12,000 Bulgarians were murdered. And this was only a beginning, for the bloody work continued in Bosnia, in Herzegovina, and in Serbia, until the Russo-Turkish war and the miserable compromising arrangements of the Congress of Berlin diminished but did not destroy the Turkish power in Europe.

Yet King FERDINAND has yielded to the persuasion, report says to the bribes, of Germany and Austria until he has made a treaty for the cession of territory by Turkey and has mobilized his troops to take up arms as an ally of the Turk, the same unchanging Turk who cut the throats of so many helpless Bulgarian men, women, and children in 1875. It is not to be wondered at that Russia should have sent to Sofia a sharp ultimatum, and it was natural that Bulgaria should be reminded that she owes her liberation from the Turkish yoke chiefly to Russia, that she is making ready to put her troops in the field against men of their own race. It is incredible that the Bulgarian people could have forgotten their history.

In view of the preparations made by the Allies to come to the aid of Serbia against Bulgaria by landing troops on Greek soil, and because of the practical certainty that Rumania would be forced into the contest should Bulgaria refuse to comply with the terms of the Russian ultimatum, it would appear that King FERDINAND has betrayed his country into wrong courses, into troubles that in the day of retribution may move his own people to denounce him as FERDINAND the False.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Submarine Warfare Explained.

Valuable and needed help toward an understanding of Germany's submarine warfare in the past and its practical suspension in the present was given by the letter from J. S. RENDY, printed on this page yesterday. He showed that the progress of events, as is so often the case—as geographers say is almost always the case—was largely determined by the physical configuration of the various lands and waters held or covered by the several antagonists.

Of especial importance was the fact that the part of the British Channel where England and France are nearest, as well as the North Sea near the short stretch of German coast, is comparatively shallow. This one circumstance has greatly facilitated the taking by the Allies—with most of the work done, of course, by the British, as it was especially and obviously their indicated task—of defensive measures which, though it required some time to make them effective over a large area, from the beginning permitted the safe crossing of Dover Strait by transports loaded with men and munitions. Now, as Mr. RENDY showed, these defensive operations against the submarines have developed into an offensive and—well, German authorities like Captain PERSIUS, instead of using their knowledge and enthusiasm for proving that the underwater campaign must be kept up, no matter who protests against it, simply because of its enormous efficiency, are presenting to the German public as reason for its practical discontinuance the discovery that it has not had and cannot have any appreciable effect on British commerce as a whole.

Nothing has yet been disclosed as to the exact methods by which the difficulties encountered by the German submarines were steadily increased until the present situation—which causes heartfelt rejoicing from at least one point of view—was brought about. But certainly means have been invented, consisting chiefly, perhaps, of big-meshed netting guarded by a patrol of destroyers, by which the submarine has been reduced to the exercise of its natural functions of a coast and port defender. In that capacity it will still serve large purposes and its crews will be spared the commission of atrocities that fill the world with horror and rage.

She Will Not Come to Want.

Many sermons both clerical and lay, all highly critical, can confidently be expected in the next few weeks, each having for subject the fact that Justice PENDLETON of the New York Supreme Court has declared $25,000 a year a reasonable allowance for the maintenance of a 16-year-old girl. And it does seem to be a lot of money, especially when one remembers the rather large number of girls who manage to get along in something like comfort and decency on considerably less.

That truth, however, has no particular relevance to the case of Miss VIRGINIA BRUCE LONEY. Had her parents not been drowned on the Lusitania they would now be spending on her as much as this, and perhaps more, and it was their intention to have given her a full share in the benefits and pleasures to be derived from their own much larger expenditures in the several homes they kept up in this country and abroad. Were her parents alive they and she would live as do other people with large fortunes and large incomes, and nobody except those who object on general principles to large fortunes and large incomes would have found any fault with them.

That nobody else would have done so is made certain by the fact that nobody else did in the past, for the LONEYS were millionaires of the sort that do not attract public attention. Indeed, not a few industrious readers of the papers never heard of them or their wealth till this question of their orphan daughter's support came up. On the other hand, while it would be possible for this girl in her early teens to get along, as the vast majority of girls do, on a tenth, or even a twentieth, of $25,000 a year, why should she, since her annual income is $75,000?

The schedule of designed expenses made out by her guardian is indicative of no lavish or spectacular extravagance. There is to be an apartment at $6,000, in which she will have four servants. Her school bills and those for travel and amusements are to be on the scale to which she has been accustomed, and only $2,000 is provided for an automobile and chauffeur—an amount that will strike some motorists as low. "Clothing, $3,500," cannot be called stingy, but neither is it reckless waste—for a millionaire heiress.

Those who insist, as some presumably will, that a simpler and cheaper life would be better for Miss LONEY herself, may be correct, but what new right to say so does the death of her parents give them?

General Joffre Will Not Be Troubled.

For reasons truly mysterious it has been deemed expedient at the German General Headquarters to have cabled from Berlin an order issued to the French Army by General JOFFRE, at a time not stated, but apparently not long before the beginning of the "great drive." So far as can be seen by a remote observer, it is an order of the most innocent sort, and how its present publication can help the Germans or hurt the French or their allies is beyond comprehension on this side of the water. In it the French commander commends in familiar terms the spirit of his troops, and then declares to the several Generals under him that as French soldiers fight better when they know what they are doing and what is expected of them, proper information in regard to plans about to be carried out should be given to them.

This treating of private soldiers otherwise than as machines to be moved about on battlefields may be considered inexpedient or even absurd in the land of what Professor MUENSTERBERG calls the "over-soul," but elsewhere it will pass either as a matter of course or as a commendable innovation. General JOFFRE may well thank his friends the enemy for calling the world's attention to a highly creditable document which he in his modesty as an author or his concentration of mind on the conduct of the war had not thought of exploiting publicly.

Wherein, as in many other respects, he differs from NAPOLEON, who was not less great as an advertiser than as a soldier.

An Unwilling Spirit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly shocked yesterday by the articles in THE TIMES entitled "Snapshots Spooks in Cut Stone Robes." Kempns Bocock, whose name is mentioned in the article, was the brother of my deceased husband, John Paul Bocock. He was an Episcopal clergyman by profession, and was well known and highly respected in literary circles. He was a man of much culture and refinement, and I am very sure he would resent the publication which appeared yesterday in most of the daily papers. The papers have taken a great liberty in using his honorable name in such an undignified manner, and in connection with a subject toward which during his lifetime I knew him to be greatly opposed.

CAROLINE R. BOCOCK.

New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

What the Mail Brings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few gathered "golden sunbeams" for the fund to penetrate the dark clouds that bover over Christian Armenia, her helpless, innocent women and young girls, whose voices of anguish and despair are being stifled in the desert by vilest, atrocious persecution, suffering, and finally starvation, to bring to them help, cheer, and succor. One has but to think of his own loved ones under such conditions to touch one's heart to action and give to this fund with an open hand.

ANONYMOUS.

(Containing an inclosure of $100.)

New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

British, but Not English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his article on the war in Europe George B. McClellan speaks of the English people and the British upper and middle classes as though "English" and "British" were synonymous terms. They are not. It is a mistake to speak of the Welsh, Scotch, and Irish as "the English people," and yet all these nations are united in the prosecution of the war against Germany. One would infer from the writer's language that the upper and middle classes were not of "the people" or "the nation."

EDWARD HOWARD.

Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 30, 1915.

ALARUM.

Out of the East the trumpet comes,
And the roll of drums—the dreadful drums;
Cries of glory and heroes' crowns;
Choking smoke of the tortured towns;
Wails of women, and children's screams;
Tales of terror unknown to dreams;
The halitus of the corpse-clad waste;
A death-dish cooked to the devil's taste.
Above the havoc of matter and mind,
As the fathers curse and the mothers weep,
The souls of the dead-men charge the wind,
Whisper: "We see, but ye are blind;
We are awake, and still ye sleep!"

The eagle mimics a dream-drunk dove
And coos of love—illusive love;
Ink-thumbed soldiers and paper guns;
Barnyard battles and ceaseless suns;
Naughty navies to rule—the ink
(Yet the coast-lines will never shrink);
Saucy armies to welcome war
(Still we wonder what strength is for);
Purse-proud power to play Mars' tricks
(Was there ever a "Seventy-six"?)
Mark the meaning of Europe's fall;
Asia still has a truth to tell!
Cease for a moment the caterwaul,
Heed for a moment the future's call—
Cain still grins in the core of hell!

JOHN B. KENNEDY.

ADVENTURES IN TAXATION.

Why It Is Well to be Quick with a Levy on Income.

New York City, Oct. 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the most excellent editorial in this morning's TIMES, Oct. 2, entitled "The City Tax Roll," and heartily concur in your conclusions with respect to the taxation of personal property under the general property tax.

I cannot, however, agree with the suggestion that the personal property tax should be repealed, even though, as you point out, a considerable amount of personal property is reached today by means of our system of special taxes. It seems hardly proper, however, to include in the list of classified personal property taxes the corporation tax, the inheritance tax, and the stock transfer tax, as must be done if we estimate the revenue from these indirect taxes at an amount equivalent to a 2 per cent. rate on $2,000,000,000. The corporation tax is levied on capital stock, which represents both real and personal property, and is really a charge on the corporations for doing business under a corporate form. The inheritance tax likewise falls on both real and personal property, and is one based upon the right or privilege of succession rather than on property. The stock transfer tax is a tax on business rather than on property.

Irrespective of any difference of opinion as to proper classification, it is hardly to be disputed that a considerable amount of personal property is taxed. Indeed, this is the conclusion reached by as good an authority as Attorney General Woodbury, formerly State Tax Commissioner, who estimated that the amount of personal property taxed amounted to $3,329,802,247. At the same time he estimated the amount of personal property in this State not taxed at all at $9,889,887,824. An estimate of this character is more or less guesswork, but I do not think any one will deny that there is at present a vast amount of personal property not bearing its share of taxation, even if we consider that not liable because of debt deductions.

In view of the heavy burden borne by real estate, particularly in the City of New York, would it be wise to entirely exempt this form of wealth from taxation? Rather, isn't it desirable to study the means and methods of reaching such property? As you well point out, it cannot be done by means of a general property tax, which, though equal in theory, has always resulted in inequality and injustice. The failure of the personal property tax is the failure of the general property tax, and the history of taxation of personal property in New York is the history of the general property tax in every State in the Union and of every foreign country that has tried it.

A tax of from 1.80 per cent. to 2 per cent. is equivalent to an income tax of almost 50 per cent. on a 4 per cent. security, and of almost 30 per cent. on a 6 per cent. security. A general income tax of 10 per cent. would create a revolution, yet we attempt to take from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. of income in many instances from the most helpless class in the community, namely, widows and orphans, whose funds are frequently in trust and, therefore, those most likely to be reached by our personal property tax.

Practically all European countries and a good many of our own States have worked out more or less satisfactory solutions, and there seems to be no reason why New York should not profit by their experience and do likewise.

A number of States, notably Pennsylvania, Maryland, Minnesota and Iowa, have attempted to reach intangible personalty through a 4 or 5 mill tax. They have in the main been very successful in largely increasing the assessment and in distributing the tax more equally and justly. For instance, Baltimore increased the assessment from $6,000,000 in 1896 to $101,000,000 in 1914; Minneapolis from $13,000,000 in 1910 to $196,000,000 in 1914, while Pennsylvania has almost $1,600,000,000 on the assessment roll, though there mortgages are included. The main criticism which can be made of this system is that the increase in revenue is no correspondingly great owing to the lower rate—Iowa actually collected less under the new system; and that a listing system and drastic administration seem to be necessary features.

A second and more recent attempt at solution is that of Wisconsin, which has adopted the income tax after it had met with repeated failure in several States. The example of Wisconsin has been followed, in so far as corporations are concerned, by Connecticut and West Virginia, while Massachusetts is this year submitting to the people a constitutional amendment which will permit the imposition of such a tax.

As a revenue producer the Wisconsin income tax has been an unquestioned success, surpassing all expectations. It has, moreover, succeeded in reaching that personal property which was hitherto escaping, and has been administered at a trifling cost. Whether it could be made to work under the wholly different conditions existing in New York is another question, but no one seriously attempting to solve the problem of taxation of personal property can overlook that interesting experiment.

In connection with the income taxation it is worthy of note that unless the States make some move toward appropriating this source of revenue for themselves the Federal Government will inevitably proceed to totally dry up the source.

The whole problem is a terribly difficult one. It cannot begin to be solved without adequate public consideration and discussion. Let me express the hope, therefore, that THE TIMES will be willing to continue the educational work which it has so ably begun.

OGDEN L. MILLS,
Chairman Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation.

Lessons from Plattsburg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The controversy between militia and Plattsburg recruits has interested me very much. Service of sixteen years in the militia has been supplemented by a post-graduate course at Plattsburg. As a matter of fact, there is no basis for controversy between the two institutions, as the one is a complement to the other.

At Plattsburg we were informed by lectures that an army of a million men would be needed to insure a first-class power. The army and militia, constituting the first line, and representing only a fraction of the above required strength, would be shattered to pieces within two months after hostilities began. It is therefore necessary to have available the fabric of a reserve which would soon become the first line. The militia has its own work and may go on its way without considering Plattsburg. The same is true of the Plattsburg recruits.

From my experience, including service in the Spanish-American war, I can say that the Plattsburg outfit was a wonderful collection of men and a wonderful camp. Any man who has any martial aspirations should consider himself fortunate indeed to receive such instruction, or even to observe the magnificent efficiency or organization, energy, instruction, sanitation, and accomplishment.

CAVALRY.

New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

In the Border Villages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are large numbers of Germans in Alsace-Lorraine province, as a result of the colonizing efforts after the war of 1871, and these are naturally loyal to Germany. But those native to the soil have demonstrated their love for France, as is proved by the manner in which they have been continually persecuted in an effort to Germanize them. I have read many letters from the French soldiers, (among them one of my brothers, who was in the first battles that carried the French troops into Alsace,) and they all speak feelingly of the enthusiasm with which they were received, how they were kissed by the old men and women who called the soldiers their sons and insisted not only in giving them food but money. In the border villages the inhabitants with their own hands pulled up the posts marking the boundary line between Germany and France.

JEANNE SAURIN WATKINS.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1915.

FREEDOM WAS IN IRELAND'S LAP.

But, of Course, the Man Who Should Have Seized It Boggled—Redmond Committed His Country to the War for Nothing.

By FRANCIS SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON, Editor of The Irish Citizen.

New York, Oct. 4, 1915

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Aug. 3, 1914, Mr. John Redmond, leader of Nationalist Ireland, had the finest opportunity of dramatically and effectively asserting Ireland's national rights that has fallen to the lot of any Irish leader within living memory. Sir Edward Grey had announced the English Government's intention of entering the war; Bonar Law had indorsed Grey and pledged the support of the Conservative Opposition to the Government. The two great English parties stood united. That was the supremely right moment to emphasize Ireland's national position, outside of and indifferent to all English politics. Mr. Redmond and his followers represented three-fourths of Ireland—eighty members, as against the twenty representing "Unionist" Ireland—the so-called "English Garrison in Ireland."

Mr. Redmond and his party were returned to the House of Commons, at election after election, for the sole purpose of voicing Ireland's national claims; no other issue clouded Irish general elections for over thirty years. Accordingly, Mr. Redmond should have risen in the House of Commons to say simply: "I have no mandate from my constituents with regard to a European war. I and my colleagues will now return to Ireland to consult the Irish people as to what our attitude should be." Had he said this, and walked out of the House, the effect would have been electrical. All the world would have recognized that Ireland was indeed a nation, not a mere province of England. England, driven by the overmastering pressure of necessity, eager to secure Irish help, would have brushed aside the objections of the dissentient fourth of Ireland, (of whose allegiance she was certain in any case,) and would have granted Irish liberty in full measure. Instead of a shackled Home Rule act, "on the Statute Book," but not to be put into operation till the end of the war, and then not until it has been mutilated, Mr. Redmond could have secured at once as full a measure of autonomy as Canada or Australia—anything short of absolute independence could have been wrested from England's difficulty by a strong leader.

Instead, Mr. Redmond, without mandate or authority, committed Nationalist Ireland to the support of England in the war. His idea of statesmenship was to outbid in "loyalty" the Ulster Unionists, a task intrinsically impossible, for loyalty to the empire was the traditional position of the Ulstermen, while for Mr. Redmond's party it meant a "sharp curve." Almost immediately Mr. Redmond had cause to regret taking up that position. Almost ever since he has been retreating from it.

Last Easter THE NEW YORK TIMES published an account of John Redmond's parade of his volunteers in the City of Dublin. This account included a summary of a speech which it was stated Mr. Redmond delivered on the occasion. Now, Mr. Redmond delivered no speech on that occasion. He did not dare to, because just outside the ranks of his volunteers stood a large crowd of Dublin citizens, ready to howl him down if he attempted to make a public speech in the capital of the country which he is alleged to lead. After silently watching his volunteers file past, Mr. Redmond retired to the seclusion of his hotel, and there handed to the assembled pressmen a written statement. This was the document which was wired to the American press as if it had been a speech publicly delivered.

This incident is typical of the manner in which Irish affairs are distorted, through an English medium, in order to conceal from the American public the true state of Ireland. How many people in America know that, since Mr. Redmond committed himself to the English side in the war, he has been unable to address a public meeting in the City of Dublin. His speeches there have all been delivered behind closed doors, to a carefully selected audience. The same thing is true of most of the rest of the country. Even in his own constituency of Waterford—where he made a speech a few weeks ago—he did not dare to address a public meeting; he spoke in a closed hall to a select few. His lieutenants, who do venture to speak in public, being less conspicuous targets for the popular hostility, cannot do so without continual heckling and interruption from the crowd. Before the war these same men could address open-air meetings in any part of Ireland except Belfast, (the headquarters of Ulster Unionism,) with perfect confidence that their audiences would make short work of any serious interruption. The change is entirely due to the general consciousness that, in casting in his lot with England in this war Mr. Redmond has exceeded his mandate, which had no reference to a European war, and has betrayed the interests of the Irish people, which require the weakening of English imperialism.

The Redmondites, like the Russians, are at present engaged (and have been for many months) in conducting a strategic retirement. From long residence in England and association with English Liberal politicians, Mr. Redmond had, at the time the war started, grown completely out of touch with the Irish people. Himself a "Home Rule Imperialist," he believed he could sway popular feeling in Ireland in the same direction. The power of his political machine, under the direction of that clever manipulator of opinion, Joseph Devlin, was to overbear all possible opposition, as it had done in so many other threatening situations of the last ten years. Support of England in the European war, and open advocacy of recruiting for the English Army, were to be permanently incorporated in the official Nationalist platform. But Mr. Redmond had miscalculated. His personal influence and the strength of his party machine, proved insufficient to make the new policy popular or even tolerable. The opposition of the Sinn Fein elements had been discounted in advance. What Mr. Redmond had not reckoned on was the force of the opposition within the ranks of his own followers. The more strong-minded and clear-sighted of these left the Redmondite party definitely. The remainder held to their leader with that personal loyalty which, for good and for evil, is so marked a trait of the Irish character; but they would not swallow the new policy. Mr. Redmond, like so many other leaders, only retains his nominal headship of the Irish Nationalist Party on condition that he follows it.

That Easter parade furnished one of the proofs of this. When Mr. Redmond started his recruiting campaign, and declared that the Irish Volunteers should enlist in the English Army, the organization split in two—or rather in three, if one takes into account those who dropped out of the ranks rather than openly espouse either side. A small and determined body of men followed Eoin MacNeill, and openly repudiated Redmond's leadership, declaring their intention to fight for Ireland only. A much larger body stuck to Redmond and declared their confidence in his leadership; but they did not enlist! While their words were professing allegiance to Redmond the man, their continued physical presence in Ireland, instead of in Flanders or the Dardanelles, showed that they had not adopted the new Redmond policy. Between 20,000 and 30,000 of them marched in parade before Redmond on Easter Sunday. Mr. Redmond had to be content with their lip confidence, and to overlook the flagrant contempt of his advice shown in their presence. And he has, as far as possible, avoided repeating that advice. Instead of "It is your duty to man the trenches in France and Flanders," the keynote of Redmondite oratory now is, "Ireland has done magnificently in this war, and has already given more than her share of recruits." It is not true; everybody knows that had Irish sympathies been really aroused on the side of England, instead of being swayed in the opposite direction by the knowledge that every historical disaster to England has meant some concession to Ireland, Irishmen could have supplied from six to seven times the actual number of recruits. The total number of Irish recruits does not exceed 60,000, of whom about 25,000 come from the Unionist fourth of the population. But that is how Mr. Redmond saves his face with his English friends while desperately struggling to retain the confidence of his followers in Ireland.

The numerous divisional conventions now being held throughout Ireland to revive and strengthen Mr. Redmond's organization, the United Irish League, show another phase of the same strategic retirement. They are all held behind closed doors, and admission is restricted to the faithful few; but these are not the most striking feature of this campaign. All these conventions duly pass the resolution of confidence in Mr. Redmond in the prescribed form, and their decisions are dutifully boomed in the Redmondite press. But at none of these conventions is there any discussion of the war or of recruiting. The vote of confidence in Mr. Redmond is adopted mechanically, because of past services; but there is no attempt on the part of the manipulators of the machine to secure any indorsement of his pro-war and pro-recruiting policy. They know well that, in the closest of their own conventicles, no such indorsement could be secured. To introduce such a subject would mean the shattering of their machine; and all their attention is now concentrated on keeping the machine going, in the hope that some new turn of the political whirligig may throw a veil of oblivion over the recruiting indiscretions and may enable Mr. Redmond's leadership to obtain a new lease of life.

FRANCIS SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON.

DEFLECTED COCOA TRADE.

The Santo Domingo Output Now Flows Through This Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested to read the report received at the State Department at Washington from Consul General Robert P. Skinner of London under the heading of "Britain Seizes Cocoa Trade."

We have at the present moment in store in New York City 50,000 bags of Santo Domingo cocoa, which amounts to at least 8,250,000 pounds. The arrivals of Santo Domingo cocoa have been larger during the past year than any previous, for the simple reason that the bulk of the cocoa used to go to Hamburg and be reshipped from there to the other European countries. In other words, the United States has, in this instance, gained what Germany has lost.

Regarding the exports from Great Britain to the Scandinavian countries, it is no doubt true that there has been an increase in these since the war started, but the amounts mentioned are infinitesimal in comparison to the shipments that have gone and are still going forward to the Scandinavian countries from New York. Before the war, Hamburg supplied

MISS CHAMBERS IS MINISTER'S BRIDE

Daughter of Rev. Dr. Nesbitt Chambers of Turkey Weds Rev. Laurens H. Seelye.

SHE HAS COLUMBIA DEGREE

Dr. Talcott Williams, Bride's Uncle, Gives Her Away at Ceremony in Union Theological Seminary.

The wedding of Mis Kate Ethel Chambers, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Nesbitt Chambers of Adana, Turkey, and the Rev. Laurens Hickok Seelye of Chatham, N. J., was solemnized yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, 120th Street and Broadway. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. L. Clark Seelye, the first President of Smith College, and a great-uncle of the bridegroom.

Dr. Talcott Williams of Columbia University, an uncle of the bride, gave her in marriage. She has made her home with Dr. Williams in Philadelphia and New York since she came to this country, twelve years ago, for her education.

The bride wore a short-length gown of canton crepe trimmed with lace, with a Court train of embroidered chiffon, and a veil of tulle, caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses.

Miss Dorothea N. Chambers of Bryn Mawr College, a sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. She was gowned in changeable pink and yellow taffeta, with a picture hat of brown velvet, and carried a bouquet of shaded asters.

Acting as pages were Master Herbert Bixler, son of the Rev. J. W. Bixler of New London, Conn., and Master Robert Chambers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers of the Cornell Medical School, this city. They were in brown velvet suits, and wore buckled shoes.

Julius Bixler served as best man for his cousin. The ushers were Paul Douglas of Cambridge, Mass.; Richard S. Douglas of Wooster, Ohio; the Rev. Stanley A. Hunter of Riverside, Cal.; Charles N. Mills of Montclair, N. J.; Lawrence W. Roberts of Utica, N. Y., and the Rev. Theodore A. Walser of Morristown, N. J.

After the ceremony at the chapel a small reception was held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Williams, 423 West 117th Street, for the relatives of the couple.

The bride is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, class of 1911, and took the degree of Master of Arts at Columbia University in 1913. Last June she received the degree of Ph. D., her thesis being the translation from the Arabic of a hitherto unpublished work of Mohammedanism. Her translation of "Voriesungen Uber den Islam," by Ignaz Goldziher, is to be published this Autumn by the Yale University Press. She is a member of the Alumnae Athletic Association, and has conducted mission classes in Mohammedanism at Y. W. C. A. student conferences at various places.

The bridegroom is the son of the Rev. William James Seelye of North Conway, N. H., formerly Professor of Greek in Wooster College, and Mrs. Seelye, and is a grandson of Julius H. Seelye, for many years President of Amherst College. He is a graduate of Amherst, class of 1911, and took the Union Theological Seminary, and has taken his degree of M. A. at Columbia University. At present he is pastor of the Stanley Congregational Church at Chatham, N. J., where he and his bride will be at home at the parsonage on Orchard Road after Dec. 1.

MISS C. S. KECK A BRIDE.

Weds Everit A. Herter in Jamaica—The Attendants.

The marriage of Everit Albert Herter and Miss Caroline Seymour Keck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Marvin Keck of Easthampton, L. I., took place yesterday afternoon in St. Luke's Church, Jamaica, L. I., the Rev. F. R. Treder performing the ceremony.

The bride was in white satin trimmed with Venetian lace and wore a tulle veil. Miss Mary Keck, the maid of honor, wore a silver-trimmed blue chiffon frock, and the bridesmaids, also in chiffon trimmed in velvet, were the Misses Mary Caroline Pratt, Margaret Ramsdell, Margaret Wheatley, Isabella Tyson, Margaret Wood, Lydia Herter, Mary Keck, and Dorothy James.

Christian Herter was the best man, and the ushers were Bonsall Colan, Thomas Keck, Valentine Macy, Watson Washburn, Calvert Smith, Robert Coleman, Theodore Siler, and Rustin McIntosh. The reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Keck in Easthampton.

Miller-Baker Wedding on Nov. 3.

Miss Charlotte Sanford Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Baker of 667 Madison Avenue, and Carl A. Miller, son of August Miller of Peekskill, N. Y., are to be married on Nov. 3, at the home of the bride's parents. A small reception is to follow the ceremony.

Miss Eugenia G. Baker, a sister of the bride, will be her only attendant. Mr. Miller and his bride are to live in Eleventh Street.

There engagement was announced last March.

Married in San Francisco.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Dryfoos, daughter of Mrs. Michael Dryfoos of 307 West 100th Street, to Alfred Eisenberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Eisenberg of San Francisco, Cal., took place at the Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Rose King and Mrs. Jesse Dreyfoos attended the bride as matrons of honor, and Miss Ruth King was the flower girl. Herbert Dreyfoos, nephew of the bride, acted as page. Mr. and Mrs. Eisenberg will spend their honeymoon in Honolulu and will later make their home in one of the suburbs of San Francisco.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Sims Gill Wylie of 178 East Seventieth Street are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at their Summer home at Seabright, N. J. Mrs. Wylie was formerly Miss Louise S. Woodruff.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Page of Oakland, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Phyllis Page, to William Parker, Jr., of Cedartown, Ga. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. William Earl Dodge, who has been at Newport, arrived here yesterday for the Winter, and is at the Ritz-Carlton.

Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff gave a luncheon yesterday at the Plaza for a number of their friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Phineas Hillhouse Adams of 55 East Sixty-first Street are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Adams was Miss Marguerite La W. Janvrin before her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hubbard, who have been at Larchmont for the Summer, are at the Hotel Gotham for the Winter.

The engagemcnt of Miss Ruth E. McEwan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McEwan of Whippany, N. J., to George Frederick Humphreys has been announced. Mr. Humphreys is a son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. F. Landon Humphreys of Morristown.

A son was born on Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Brower (Miss Marion Willetts) at their country place, Locust Hill, Roslyn, L. I.

The wedding of Miss Mary Farquhar Baker and Henry Le Roy Finch will be celebrated at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, and will be followed by a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker, 8 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 2, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.50 cents per pound.—Advt.

MISS M. IVINS WEDS; A CURIO ROMANCE

Daughter of Late Lawyer Weds Wm. S. Holmes, Her Partner in Antique Shop.

The marriage of William S. Holmes, a son of the late Charles S. Holmes of Freehold, N. J., and Miss Margaret Ivins, a daughter of Mrs. Emma Yard Ivins and the late William M. Ivins, took place quietly at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Freehold, the Rev. John F. Milbank officiating. There were no attendants, and none except the immediate relatives were present. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Holmes went away on their honeymoon, and upon their return will live at Yard and Broad Streets, Freehold.

The bride's father, William M. Ivins, died on July 24 last. He was one of the best-known lawyers and public men in New York, and his death followed shortly after the termination of the suit brought by William Barnes for libel against Colonel Roosevelt, and it was believed that his arduous labors as counsel for Mr. Barnes greatly hastened his death.

Mrs. Holmes has for several years been a collector of antiques, and so was Mr. Holmes. She met him in Freehold, her father's early home, about two years ago, and eighteen months since Mr. Holmes opened an antique shop in Freehold, and associated with him Miss Ivins, and also Miss Emily Peacock. The business association of Mr. Holmes and Miss Ivins led to their marriage.

Mrs. Holmes has one sister, Miss Katharine Ivins, and two brothers, William M. Ivins, Jr., who married Miss Florence Wyman, and James S. Y. Ivins.

FAREWELL DINNER TO DUMBA

He and Mme. Dumba Guests of von Bernstorff at the Ritz-Carlton.

Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, and Mme. Dumba were entertained at a farewell dinner last night in the grill room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, and the members of the German and Austrian Embassies.

Among those present were Prince von Hatzfeldt Trachenberg, Prince Alfred von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Haniel von Halmhausen, Captain Boy-Ed, Captain von Papen, and Allison V. Armour.

Dr. Dumba appeared to be in excellent spirits, and said he was glad that all the difficulties about his departure had been satisfactorily arranged and that all he had to do was to go on board the Nieuw Amsterdam in the morning.

MLLE. PAVLOWA IN OPERA.

Boston Company Revives "The Dumb Girl of Portici" in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Grand opera with an unusual terpsichorean accompaniment opened here tonight for a series of six night and two matinée performances by the combined Boston Grand Opera Company and the Pavlowa Ballet Russe.

The initial performance was a revival of "The Dumb Girl of Portici," an opera not seen in America for nearly a quarter of a century, and in which Anna Pavlowa took the pantomimic rôle of Fenella, the dumb girl.

"The Love of Three Kings," an opera never before presented in Chicago, is to be given, and "Carmen" will also be given with the ballet numbers restored and interpreted by Pavlowa and her company of fifty. Other offerings of the week will be "Madame Butterfly," with the title rôle taken by Tamaki Miura, the Japanese prima donna, in her American debut.

"Snowflakes," from Tschaikowsky's nut cracker ballet, and the mimo-dramatic version of "Orpheus and Eurydice," by Gluck, are also to be presented by Pavlowa, Alexandre Volinine, the Ballet Russe, and the Boston Grand Opera principals and chorus.

BARNES AT THE PALACE.

Dividing Honors with Ciccolini, Elizabeth Murray, and Bankoff.

T. Roy Barnes, past master of vaudeville nonsense, and Elizabeth Murray provide most of the fun in this week's program at the Palace Theatre. Mr. Barnes, who has emerged from a recent wreck apparently unscathed, is still trying to sell that magazine, and Miss Murray sings a few melodies with her characteristic gusto. Ciccolini, a young Italian tenor, unfortunately heralded as Europe's greatest opera star, sings several operatic numbers and little Rosa Bankoff, who has difficulties in living up to the stentorian advance notices, were somewhat increased yesterday afternoon by certain inadequacies in the orchestra.

"Demi-tasse," a one-act melodrama by R. H. McLaughlin, is presented by Laura Nelson Hall. This playlet, which is strikingly like one recently given in London by the Grand Guignol players, is so obviously calculated in its theatricality that it is almost amusing.

M. Bankoff, the name given in the program for a spectacularly gymnastic young dancer, who is no stranger to Broadway, contributes valuably to a bill that has some very dreary stretches in it.

12 Prominent Actors in New Movie.

The first picture release of the Kulee Features, Inc., a new moving-picture concern, will be a novelty in that it will be acted by an all-star cast from the legitimate stage. Twelve well-known players will act for the picture—Leo Ditrichstein, Cyril Scott, May Robson, Lulu Glaser, Julia Dean, Charles J. Ross, Mabel Fenton, Henry Kolker, Julian Eltinge, Henrietta Crosman, Robert Edeson, and Mme. Florde. Marguerite Gale will act the principal rôle. The picture is entitled "How Molly Made Good," and the scenario was written by Burns Mantle, a newspaper writer.

New Synagogue Has a Home.

The New Synagogue, the latest of the liberal Jewish congregations to be founded in this city, having begun its activities with services at Aeolian Hall last month, announces that it has taken the building at 43 West Eighty-sixth Street as its permanent house of worship. This structure will be transformed for synagogue and school purposes. The congregation will hold its services on Friday evenings and Saturday mornings, and religious school on Sunday mornings. The first services will be held on Friday evening, Oct. 15. Rabbi Ephraim Frisch is Minister of the congregation, and Clarence Adler director of music. The officers are Morris H. Rothschild, Chairman; Jerome Wile, Treasurer, and J. L. Frankel, Secretary.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on the Nieuw Amsterdam—The Arrivals.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today on the Nieuw Amsterdam for Rotterdam are:

Miss C. Adams, Miss M. S. Baker, Mrs. Emilie Bender, G. W. Birks, Mrs. N. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Butler, Miss C. Butler, C. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. O. Colby, Mrs. E. F. Correlli, Miss H. Correlli, Mrs. C. S. Crysler, E. C. Darling, Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austrian Ambassador; Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Duveen, L. E. Earle, Mrs. L. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Elliott, W. H. Fagan, M. P. French, Mrs. L. J. Faget, Mrs. Hamilton Gault, T. L. Gilman, B. Grace, Mrs. C. W. Green, the Rev. W. Harper, Mrs. C. G. Herbine, Dr. James Inches, A. N. Ingle, Miss B. Ledoux, W. G. Linaban, H. W. Morgan, N. Newman, Mrs. J. S. Ormsby, H. J. Orr, E. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Prentice, F. F. Revell, E. T. Robertson, Mrs. J. M. Sattler, H. Gordon Selfridge, Jr., and Mrs. C. W. Simpson, Miss H. E. Street, Mrs. A. J. Taunton, Mrs. H. M. Thomas, and J. W. Weston.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, (Genoa.)—L. Hunes, Miles Pochler, W. F. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Poole, Carlo Bonta, Miss Adelaide Kind, Miss A. C. Angelini, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Cormier, Thomas Sheehan, Dr. Richard Strong, Miss Agnes Freer.

VASILEFS CONSTANTINOS, (Piraeus.)—Samuel Barr, Miss Emily Burton, Miss Margaret Burton, Miss Mary Nagle, Mrs. E. Riggs, Miss Sarah Riggs, Charles Riggs, the Rev. C. H. Post, Miss Josephine Burton, Lyman Delano, Thomas Meloy, Mrs. Leo Alex, Lieut. J. R. Jackinsky.

BANDBOX THEATRE BEGINS ITS YEAR

Washington Square Players Give a Program of Uneven Merit.

BILL OF FOUR PLAYLETS

Abundant Humor in Philip Moeller's Facetious Use of Helen and the Trojan War.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS at the Bandbox Theatre in a program of four playlets: "Fire and Water," by Hervey White; "Helena's Husband," by Philip Moeller; "A Night of Snow," by Roberto Bracco, translation by Ralph Roeder; "The Antick," by Percy MacKaye.

THE PLAYERS.

Edward J. Ballantine,	Walter Frankl,
Harold Meltzer,	Frank Conroy,
Noel Haddon,	Helen Westley,
Agnes McCarthy,	Ralph Roeder,
Alice Harrington,	Robert Strange,
Holland Hudson,	Josephine A. Meyer.
Florence Enright,	Lydia Lopokova,
Malcolm McKinnon,	Josephine Mivesson.

The Washington Square Players, that valorous band that came out of nowhere late last Winter and settled quietly down to the business of taking the curse off the word amateur, began their new season last evening at the Bandbox Theatre. This playhouse, which stands in Fifty-seventh Street a little to the east of Third Avenue, is theirs for the year, and their first program is made up of four one-act plays.

These are "Fire and Water," by Hervey Whitc; "Night of Snow," from the Italian of Roberto Bracco; "Helena's Husband," by Philip Moeller, and "The Antick," by Percy MacKaye, the last a Yankee fantasy enlisting the services of a newcomer to the Players, Lydia Lopokova.

As before, the investiture is accomplished simply, sparingly, with ready aid from taste and imagination. As before, a certain freshness and honesty in the playing makes amends for the lack of expertness. The first program is of curiously uneven merit. After you have sat dolorously through a tragedy that is said in every sense of the word, for instance, your spirits are immediately and completely revived by a saucy pocket-sized farce that is as clever an exploit in the theatre as you would be apt to see in a month of first nights. As before, then, there is enough good in the new bill to balance the bad, and make you curious to see the next one, which is half promised for the Monday before Election Day.

The especial joy of the evening is this piece gravely described as "an historical comedy" and written by Philip Moeller. It is interesting to note that of the four plays given, this is the one that is the work of one of the members and guiding spirits of the organization. It is a frivolous account of the elopement of Helen with Paris, and the beginning of the late unpleasantness between the Greeks and the Trojans is used to satirize gayly the monstrous momentum with which nations are swept into war.

The first part is done in the dramatic manner which may be called the new impudence. Historically it belongs half way between "Adam's Diary," as translated by Mark Twain, and "Caesar and Cleopatra," as chronicled for the theatre by George Bernard Shaw.

It introduces Helen as an arrant baggage, bored to tears by Menelaus and convinced that he doesn't understand her. She seizes the chance to fly with the handsome Trojan, a chance put in her way by her husband, who is anxious to be rid of her, but not so reckless as about it. Hence Paris and She leaves only a note that begins, "I am not a bad woman," and it is not until after she is gone that he discovers the identity of her traducer.

This means international complications, ever painful to a pacifist like Menelaus. The treatics, he is assured, are but scraps of paper, and as the curtain falls he is listening dismally while the old librarian assures the shouting populace below that the spear has been forced into their hand; that they would mobilize in half an hour, and, with Zeus as an ally, wipe Troy off the face of the map.

This is brightly written, smartly staged, and played with sufficient spirit and humor. If the Washington Square Players would always be as entertaining as this they might charge $5 a seat and pitch their tent on Blackwell's Island without loss of patronage. But, unfortunately, it is not all so good as this. There is, for example, "Night of Snow."

This is a short Neapolitan tragedy, translated by Ralph Roeder and badly played by him. It is a squalid study of a man so tortured by the early shame of his mother and his wife that he comes to repudiate them at a time when they might have been redeemed by love of him. "Night of Snow" is inexcusable. It must have been fatally abnormal in the original, its English text is abominably inflated, and it is played by Mr. Roeder as if he were under the impression he had translated a dirge. A voice of exceptionally fine quality, and it is so musical that he sings all his speeches as if fascinated by it. "Night of Snow" is tedious and no more than that.

"Fire and Water" is an ironic little comedy of the war, for the Washington Square Players must have their war play, too. It is an interesting dramatic study of the personal amiability in the chance meeting between two Frenchmen and two Germans at a neutralized spring between the hostile lines. The strange illumination such anecdotes always cast upon a war is all the brighter because there are no heroes and special poignancies here—just the casual humanness of four cogs in two great war machines exchanging bandages, stories, and cigarettes, and behaving in the manner that Eliza Doolittle called "friendly like." It is well done by Edward J. Ballantine and Frank Conroy, the latter a player of ability who is most amusing later as Menelaus.

"The Antick," already familiar in the published text, is a solemn New England fantasy, largely dependent for its gayety on the pretty costumes designed by Robert Locker and the pretty dances in which Lydia Lopokova shines.

The new program at the Bandbox was presented for the first time to an impressive audience. They came afoot from the literary strongholds on the East River, they came by rapid transit from friendly Greenwich Village, and they came in limousines from the grander avenues a few steps to the west. Reviewers were there from Broadway and professors from Morningside Heights. Otto Kahn watched the proceedings with interest, and Granville Barker is believed to have been seen chuckling at "Helena's Husband," the masterly title, obviously selected for its combination of modernity and inanity, as the name for Mr. Moeller's revision of the iliad.

Strand Roof Reopens.

The Strand Roof reopened last night under the direction of Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, the group of women who established the resort last year. It will be conducted upon the same lines this year. There will be exhibition dancing and Europe's orchestra will play for the general dancing. A cafeteria luncheon will again be served.

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BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

HOLDS OUT HOPE TO JEWS.

Russian Minister Says There Will Be More Reforms When War Ends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, has issued a statement giving the result of representations made by him on behalf of the Workers' League for Jewish Emancipation to M. Bark, the Russian Finance Minister, in the course of the latter's recent visit to London.

In a letter to M. Bark Mr. Appleton said many thousands of Jews were full of concern as to the future of the Jews in Russia, and would be glad to receive from him some word of encouragement, pointing out that many Jewish anxieties would be lessened and hopes increased if they could be assured that wherever they performed the duties of citizens they would receive the rights of citizens.

The communication brought an immediate invitation to meet M. Bark, who pointed out that problems of race and creed frequently created extraordinary difficulties for governments. Russia had, he said, had her share of such difficulties. She had been anxious to overcome them, and it had been for some time a question of discovering the best way. The Jews undoubtedly had claims for consideration, and the Government had been pressed to pass laws conferring additional rights upon them.

An attempt to pass laws of this description would, said M. Bark, have involved controversy and perhaps hostility, and it had seemed wiser for the Russian Government to take the situation entirely into its own hands and confer liberties and privileges by administrative action in the almost certain hope of having this action indorsed and enlarged at the termination of the war.

The Russian Government, the Minister said, had proceeded upon the assumption that knowledge and association would break down prejudice and pave the way for greater privileges and liberties. It had consequently removed restrictions and was permitting Jews to settle down and live among the rest of the population. It was quite true that some districts were still closed to the Jews, mainly those inhabited by Yassocks, but a continuance of this restriction was in the interests of the Jews themselves.

The Minister added that Russia possessed within herself all that went to make up the life of a nation. What she needed were capital and enterprise. He knew the Jews could supply both. If those with liberal ideas would cooperate the new Russia would be happier and stronger than she had been under the old régime.

H. S. RADFORD LEFT $53,683.

Property of Explorer Killed by Eskimos Goes to Relatives.

Harry V. Radford, the Arctic explorer who was killed by Eskimos on June 5, 1912, at Bathburst Inlet, Northwest Territory, left an estate worth $53,683, according to an appraisal filed yesterday. Of this sum, $2,986 will be paid to the estate of T. George Street of Ottawa, Canada, who was killed with Radford. This payment is in accordance with a contract between Radford and Street by which the former was to pay his companion $125 a month and his estate $2,000 in case of Street's death.

Other bequests by Radford are $11,826 each to Joseph B. Edwards, a grand uncle; Sophia M. Edwards, a grand aunt; $7,884 each to Simeon Leland, an uncle; Fanny B. Leland, an aunt, and Fannie Belle Leland, a cousin. Besides the assets of the estate include bank accounts of $25,501, securities valued at $23,423, jewelry worth $956, and a quantity of books and explorer's effects worth $166.

According to the account of the death of the explorers given soon after the tragedy occurred, Radford engaged a native guide to lead him from Bathhurst Inlet. At the last moment before departing, the guide refused to go because his wife objected. The dispute between explorer and guide developed into a fight, in which a second eskimo stabbed Radford in the back. Street, afterwards attempting to escape from the enraged eskimos in his sleigh, was caught and killed.

SEEKS N. B. REAM'S WILL.

State Controller Wants to Assess $40,000,000 Estate.

It was reported yesterday that officials of the office of the State Controller had arranged an interview to take place today with counsel for the estate of Norman B. Ream, who died on Feb. 9 last, leaving property estimated to be worth between $40,000,000 and $100,000,000, although the schedules describing it have not yet been submitted to the State Transfer Tax Office for the purpose of levying the inheritance tax.

The will of Mr. Ream was filed in Connecticut, and permission to see it is said to have been refused to officials representing the New York State Transfer Tax Office. Some of Mr. Ream's estate is in property in Connecticut, but most of it is said to be in stocks and bonds in this city.

Mr. Ream left a widow and six children, one of his sons being Louis Marshall Ream, who married Eleanor Pendleton, an actress, in 1911. Mr. Ream threatened his son with disinheritance after this marriage, but is said to have become reconciled to him before his death.

DYNAMITER ON TRIAL.

One Juror Chosen to Try Schmidt for Blowing Up Los Angeles Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 4.—Slow progress marked the opening day of the trial of Matthew A. Schmidt, charged with the murder of Charles Haggerty in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times Building Oct. 1, 1910. Four veniremen were examined in four hours. Of these one was excused and the examination of two others postponed until tomorrow.

Most of the morning session was taken up in clearing away objections interposed by the defense as to the legality of drawing the jury and the alleged espionage by the District Attorney of the veniremen. Objection by C. H. Fairall, chief counsel for Schmidt, that the complexion of the jury panel did not comply with the new State law which permitted both property owners as well as non-voters to serve, was overruled by Judge Frank R. Willis.

Schmidt today received telegrams expressing confidence and encouragement from E. N. Nockies, Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor; his sister, and one signed "New York Friends."

POLICE MUST SALUTE FLAG.

Plain-Clothes Men Think New Order Will Help Criminals.

A new order issued yesterday directed all policemen to salute the flag at parades of the regular army or navy, the National Guard, or of officially recognized State or city organizations. At Police Headquarters and at some of the detective field bureaus plain clothes men said that saluting the flag in public places would have the same affect as the placing of their shields on their coat lapels.

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GEO. EDWARDES DIES; LONDON GAIETY HEAD

Famous Producer of Musical Comedies Succumbs to Heart Disease at Almost 63.

ONCE PARTNER OF FROHMAN

He Had Managed Duke of York's, Adelphi, and Other Theatres, and Staged 64 Original Pieces.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—George Edwardes, the English theatrical manager, died in London this morning from heart disease after a long illness.

The name of George Edwardes has long been synonymous with musical comedy throughout the English-speaking world. As managing director of the London Gaiety Theatre, the most famous musical comedy theatre in the world, and proprietor at various times of the Adelphi, Daly's, Garrick, Duke of York's, and other London playhouses, he occupied a unique and important position in the amusement world.

Mr. Edwardes was known in New York through several visits here, the last of which was in 1905, when he came to produce "The Duchess of Dantzig" at Daly's Theatre. His stars and productions, too, have often been seen here. The late Charles Frohman was the principal importer of Gaiety pieces, and while he usually adapted the plays for American use he followed more closely the Edwardes model than any other American producer. From 1903 to 1906 the two managers were associated in the production of several musical comedies at the Prince of Wales's.

In London the Gaiety is an institution. From its chorus many young women of humble birth have married into the aristocracy, and it is a rendezvous for the smartest British audiences. The theatre is more intimate in size than the usual musical comedy houses, and as English society entivates people of the stage more than does American society an evening at the Gaiety possesses a certain informality, while there is a camaraderie between audience and players that does not often exist in the American theatre.

Up to June, 1913, Mr. Edwardes had produced sixty-four original pieces. Many of these have been seen here, sometimes before, but usually after, their presentation in London. Some of the better known were "A Runaway Girl," "The Messenger Boy," "The Torcador," "The Orchid," "The Spring Chicken," "Our Miss Gibbs," "Peggy," "A Gaiety Girl," "The Geisha," "A Greek Slave," "San Toy," "A Country Girl," "The Merry Widow," "The Dollar Princess," "The Waltz Dream," "Gipsy Love," "The Count of Luxemburg," "The Girl from Kay's," "Veronique," "The School Girl," "The Quaker Girl," "The Dancing Mistress," "The Girl in the Train," "The Marriage Market," and "The Sunshine Girl."

Mr. Edwardes was born Oct. 8, 1852. He was educated for the army, early became associated with the theatrical business, acting as manager for the late Michael Ginn, for many years business manager of the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin. In 1875 he was business manager at the Opera Comique for the late D'Oyly Carte, who produced most of the Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire, and subsequently he was similarly engaged at the Savoy. He became manager on his own account by joining John Hollingshead at the Gaiety in December, 1885. Three years later the theatre was turned over to a limited company, Mr. Edwardes remaining as managing director, a position he held ever since. In 1903 the old Gaiety was torn down and the new one built.

In the Spring of last year Mr. Edwardes went to Bad Nauheim to take the cure. He was in miserable health at the time, and grave fears were held for his recovery, but he improved steadily, and the last reports to reach this country were that he was still improving. He was in Germany when the war began and succeeded in reaching England through the influence of a newspaper man. While he was ill and unable to make productions both his Gaiety and Adelphi Theatres were invaded by American plays. In the former "Adele" was presented and in the latter Sam Bernard, with Ina Claire in his company, made his London début in "The Bello of Bond Street." This was in the Summer of 1914.

CLUB FOR MINISTERS OPENS.

Noted Clergymen Have Quarters in Fifth Avenue Building.

The Clergy Club, which has more than 400 members from many denominations of the Protestant churches, opened its new quarters in the Fifth Avenue Building yesterday afternoon. The rooms are on the second floor, and consist of a library and several meeting rooms.

There are representatives in the club of the following Churches: Baptist, Free Baptist, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Disciples, Reformed Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Reformed, Swedenborgian, Unitarian, Universalist, Union, and Volunteers.

Some of the well-known members are the Revs. Cornelius Woelfkin, Nehemiah Boynton, S. Parkes Cadman, Edwin S. Holloway, Newell Dwight Hillis, Charles E. Jefferson, Percy Stickney Grant, Junius B. Remensnyder, Charles L. Goddell, William S. Hubbell, Charles H. Parkhurst, Walter Laidlaw, George H. McClelland, John Haynes Holmes, Ballington Booth, Henry M. Sanders, and George Ernest Merriam.

REGAINS HER HEARING AT 100

Woman's Centennial Observed as Double Celebration.

Mrs. Anna Caldwell, an inmate of the Baptist Home at Throop and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, for twenty years, received the congratulations of friends and relatives yesterday on the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. Mrs. Caldwell also celebrated the complete restoration of her hearing and a marked improvement in her sight.

After suffering for several years from total deafness Mrs. Caldwell awoke one morning six months ago at the home and found that her hearing was completely restored. Physicians observed Mrs. Caldwell for some time to make sure that the cure was permanent. There was no special treatment given to her when she lost her hearing, as it was believed that her age was an obstacle to her recovery. Nature alone is credited with the cure.

Mrs. S. L. Wolff to be Operated On.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Stanley L. Wolff of 1 Lexington Avenue, New York City, who spent the Summer here, has returned to New York to undergo an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Wolff was formerly Miss Helen Henderson.

JOSHUA HILL DIES.

Donor of Home for Sussex Historical Society Expires in California.

NEWTON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Word was received here today of the death in San Francisco yesterday of Joshua Hill, donor of the fountain in Sussex County Park here, and of $25,000 for the erection of a home for the Sussex County Historical Society. He had gone to California to benefit his health and was stricken with paralysis after attending the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He was 68 years old.

Born here, Mr. Hill attended Newton College Institute and Chester Academy. At 17 he began to teach school and six years later went West. He settled in Fredonia, Kan., and the first year of his residence there he served as Clerk of the Kansas Legislature. He was the first Postmaster of the original Fredonia Town Company, and soon after, with $700 borrowed from an uncle, he started the first bank in that place, becoming its cashier. Later, upon developing Parsons, Kan., he organized a bank there and became owner of an immense ranch at Dunn's Station, that State. In 1891, after having amassed a fortune, he retired and bought an estate in Pontiac, Mich. Several years ago he was nominated, but refused to run, for State Treasurer of Michigan on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Hill was an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, and an Odd Fellow. His widow, two daughters, and three sons survive him.

W. Henry Phillips, Author, Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—Waldorf Henry Phillips, poet and author, is dead at his home in Arlington, a suburb of Baltimore, at the age of 62. He was born in New York City, graduated at Columbia, practiced law in New York for several years, and then took up literary work. His pen name was Henry Waldorf Francis. He had made three tours of the world and enjoyed the friendship of the late King Edward and other monarchs. He was a friend of General Gordon, who inspired him to write a novel concerning the civil war, which he had intended publishing. Surviving him is his wife, who was Miss Bessie Rowena Parker of New York City. He also left a brother, Edwin Phillips of New York City, and two sisters, Misses Louisa and Esther Phillips, both of New York.

Ex-Premier Staaff Dead.

STOCKKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 4.—The death was announced today of Karl Albert Staaff, former Premier of Sweden.

Karl Albert Staaf, Liberal Party leader, was a Minister without portfolio in the Coalition Cabinet of 1905, but shortly afterward resigned and formed a cabinet in which he was Premier and Minister of Justice. He resigned in 1906, being succeeded as Premier by M. Lindeman. In 1911 he again formed a cabinet, remaining in office until February, 1914, when the Cabinet resigned because of differences between King Gustaf and its members as to the King's right to make political speeches without first ascertaining if the Cabinet approved of the substance of them.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH EUGENE CASSERLY, founder and for many years President of the Remington & Sbermau Company, safes, of 359 Broadway, died on Sunday at his home, 306A Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

SIEGFRIED ROSENBERG, who founded S. Rosenberg & Co., importers, of 1 Bond Street, in 1865, died on Sunday at his home in Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Frankfort and came here in 1865. For forty years Mr. Rosenberg was widely known among importers of this city, and ten years ago went back to Germany to live.

FREDERICK BROEKER, a cafe proprietor, died yesterday at his home, 113 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., in his fifty-fourth year. He was the founder of the Consumers' Ice and Cold Storage Company.

ANDREW J. HAMILTON, 58 years old, a Custom House broker who lived in Graham Court, New York, died last night of diabetes at the Hotel Montclair, Montclair, N. J.

WILLIAM M. WHELAN, Superintendent of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, died suddenly Sunday at the home of his sister, Mrs. James McCabe, 4 Emerson Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

Captain FREDERICK HARPENAU, who was one of the oldest Sandy Hook pilots in the service at the time of his retirement five years ago, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 10 Bay Twenty-fifth Street, Bensonhurst. He was in his seventy-fifth year, and had been a pilot for forty-two years. Captain Harpenau was a member of the Sandy Hook Pilots' Association and B. P. O. Elks Lodge 22. He left a widow.

Mrs. JANE EMMA CURTIS, widow of Charles D. Curtis, formerly a contractor of Syracuse, N. Y., died on last Saturday at her home, 15 Glenada Place, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. She was a native of London, England, and left a daughter, Mrs. Ruth M. Cropsey.

JOHN MUIR, 51 years old, a compositor and linotype operator for the American Drug Syndicate, is dead at his home, 1,724 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Orkney Islands, Scotland, and was a deacon of St. Mark's Church and formerly a teacher in the Sunday School. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

GEORGE J. GODFREY, for many years in the marble business in Greenpoint, and for a quarter of a century a deacon in the First Free Baptist Church in Williamsburg, died on Sunday at his home, 1,089 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Godfrey was born in this city, but had lived in Brooklyn for the last fifty years.

CLARENCE LE ROY BENNETT, chief carpenter in the United States Navy, died in the Brooklyn Naval Hospital on Friday, and was buried yesterday in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Mr. Bennett was 47 years old, and had been with the navy since 1898, his commission being signed by President McKinley, and later by President Roosevelt.

THOMAS FOSTER WILKINSON, Treasurer and General Manager of Wilkinson Bros. & Co., paper manufacturers at 419 Broome Street, Manhattan, died on Saturday at the home of his son in Montclair, N. J., and was buried yesterday from his late residence, 1,062 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Wilkinson was born in East Farnham, Canada, seventy-six years ago, and had been a resident of Brooklyn since 1872. He was a Trustee of the Central Congregational Church for twenty-seven years, and a teacher in the Sunday School for the same

OPEN FIGHT SOON FOR CONSTITUTION

Ex-Senator Root and Convention Leaders Plan a Vigorous Campaign.

LABOR MEN ARE OPPOSED

Take Formal Action at Albany Conference—Ask Gompers to Send Speakers Here.

A vigorous campaign for the adoption of the new Constitution will soon be in full swing. Elihu Root, who was President of the Constitutional Convention and its guiding spirit, will take an active part in the fight, as will a number of the delegates at large and leading members of the convention, irrespective of party affiliations.

The campaign will be conducted under the auspices of a committee of thirty, composed of delegates, which was appointed by Mr. Root just before the convention took its final adjournment. Under a resolution adopted by the convention this committee is to explain the various features of the new Constitution to the voters. In case the new organic law is ratified at the polls the committee is also to offer aid and assistance to the Legislature in drafting the new laws which the adoption of the Constitution would render necessary.

The special committee has already opened headquarters at Albany, from which the up-State campaign will be conducted. Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, who has been appointed Secretary of the Constitutional Convention Committee, is in charge of the Albany headquarters. The campaign in this city will be conducted from a local headquarters, to be opened within a day or two.

The impression which has got abroad that there is little or no interest in the new Constitution among the voters and that this apathy may spell disaster at the polls is not by any means shared by men who were prominent in the deliberations of the convention. Half a dozen such men who were interviewed yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES said that if the invitations to discuss the new Constitution which they received with almost every mail were any indication, there was great anxiety among the voters everywhere to have the provisions of the new organic law explained to them.

Mr. Root has already accepted an invitation to speak at the dinner of the Economic League this month. He will make the new Constitution the theme of his after-dinner address. The Republican Club, it was learned yesterday, is to arrange a dinner in honor of Mr. Root, at which, it is expected, he will make the new Constitution his topic. Mr. Root, who has been ill for two weeks, is now in good health again and is eager to enter the fight. Some of his fellow-delegates in the Constitutional Convention are urging Mr. Root to accept one or two of the invitations which have reached him to address up-State audiences.

Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, who was majority leader of the convention; ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who, as Chairman of the Convention Committee on Stats Finance, took the most active part in evolving the budget plan, which is a part of the new Constitution, and Herbert Parsons, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Interests and Relations, who was active in the fight for the labor reforms which were incorporated in the new fundamental law, all have received scores of invitations to address audiences both in this city and in other parts of the State.

"I think there is more interest in the new Constitution than people generally imagine," said Mr. Parsons to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "I have felt all along that the Constitution will be ratified at the polls, and nothing has occurred recently to change that opinion."

Referring to the recent appeal made by Edgar M. Cullen, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, to the labor organizations to vote against the new Constitution, Mr. Parsons said:

"The debate in the Constitutional Convention which Judge Cullen cites in his recent statement shows that those who voted to strike out the amendment reported to the convention by the Bill of Rights Committee did so because they believed it unnecessary.

"I personally voted against striking out the amendment, but I did so as a matter of sentiment, and not because I thought that it was needed. If it is necessary, the remedy does not lie in defeating the entire Constitution, which has in it hundreds of things which experience has shown to be necessary, but to have the amendment to which Judge Cullen's statement has reference submitted by the Legislature as a subsequent amendment to the new Constitution."

Henry L. Stimson, in a statement made public yesterday, called Judge Cullen's statement "illogical and almost absurd." In his statement he said that the amendment was rejected on the day before final adjournment, a time of great pressure.

"I confess," he continues, "it strikes me as absolutely illogical and almost absurd to urge that just because this provision under these circumstances was omitted the voters should now reject the entire Constitution. If we reject the Constitution we do not add this provision to the existing law any more than we spite our face by biting off our nose. The Constitution has been without such a provision for 138 years, and it is conceded that no abuse has arisen from the absence of such a provision in this State. Why should we now reject all the good things that are in this admirable document because in the hurry of the last day a good provision was rejected? The thing to do is to submit this proposal to the people as a separate amendment through the action of the Legislature.

"The labor people thus appealed to by Judge Cullen to reject the new Constitution should remember before they follow his advice that if they reject it, they will reject several valuable amendments which have been put in the new Constitution at the suggestion of the labor organizations. Among these are the amendment extending the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation law to occupational diseases, the amendment granting power to the Legislature to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses, and the raising of legislative salaries so that labor men can afford to become members of the Legislature, and last, but not least, the amendment making the State Industrial Commission a constitutional body, thus removing it beyond the sphere of partisan politics."

A resolution indorsing the new Constitution will be offered and presumably adopted at the meeting to be held tonight by the Republican County Committee.

OPPOSE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Labor Leaders Open Campaign and Ask Gompers to Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Representatives of labor in session here today decided by a unanimous vote to oppose the proposed new Constitution because of its bureaucratic features. At the same time they decided to favor the adoption of the proposal to issue $27,000,000 additional Barge Canal bonds and the woman suffrage amendment. More than 125 delegates attended today's meeting. They included the members of the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor and representatives of local and central federations from all parts of the State. They said that they represented 2,000,000 workers. James P. Holland, President of the Federation's Council, presided at the meeting.

In addressing the delegates Mr. Holland said that more than 90 per cent. of the organized workers of the State were opposed to the new Constitution.

"Our principal objections to it," he said, "are to the short ballot and the executive budget proposals, both of which we think have a tendency toward bureaucracy, and to the failure to include in the bill of rights a provision definitely declaring that no citizen shall be subject to military courts while civil courts are open.

"On account of these and other less objectionable features we are forced to ignore the occupation disease clause, and the legislative salary increase as well as other good features in the proposed document. We wanted a separate submission of each proposition, then we could have made our own selection."

Richard H. Curran of Rochester and Thomas V. O'Connor of Buffalo, who were delegates in the Constitutional Convention, participated in the debate. Mr. Curran defended the proposed new Constitution, while Mr. O'Connor opposed it.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low, who was Chairman of the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention, present by invitation, spoke strongly in favor of the new Constitution. He was delegated to attend today's meeting, he said, by President Elihu Root of the convention.

Secretary John M. O'Hanlon, who represented the Federation at the Constitutional Convention, in his report indorsed the proposals in the new Constitution abolishing the Governor's emergency message and the increase in the pay of members of the Legislature. Mr. O'Hanlon told how the labor delegates to the Constitutional Convention voted on various matters. He indorsed the action of Delegates James H. Dahn and Thomas V. O'Connor. Mr. Curran, at a session of the Constitutional Convention, explained that he voted for the Constitution as he thought labor got its fair share. In his argument today he took the same stand.

A motion for a vote of confidence in Richard H. Curran was declared out of order by President Holland, and in an appeal his decision was sustained by a vote of 38 to 35.

The meeting directed the Council of the Federation of Labor to draft an appeal to the organized workers of the State setting forth the reasons why the new Constitution should be disapproved. Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is to be requested to send national organizers into this State to conduct a campaign of opposition.

Governor Whitman said today that he intended to vote for the new Constitution. At the same time he made it known that he did not intend to make any campaign speeches for the Constitution. "I will be quite busy here," he said in explanation.

URGES WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Herbert Parsons Appeals to Labor Temple Audience.

Herbert Parsons addressed an audience of 200 persons last night in the Labor Temple, at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, on "The Revised Constitution." He urged his hearers to vote for the revised organic law.

Mr. Parsons devoted most of his time to the woman suffrage amendment, which also goes before the voters this Fall. Mr. Parsons said that his business had called him West on a number of trips since woman suffrage was adopted in Western States, and he had found that even its former opponents were heartily in favor of it after having had an opportunity to see how it worked out in practice. Women were good citizens in every State in which they were permitted to vote, he said.

"On the woman suffrage slip that will be handed to you when you go to vote," he said, "you will find a little blank space marked opposite the word 'Yes.' That is the only correct place on this ballot to make your mark."

Several persons in the audience asked Mr. Parsons to explain points in the new Constitution. A Socialist said that "we" have been feeling for the past twenty-five years that "inside influences" were running the Government, and he wanted to know why the Constitutional Convention had not adopted the Initiative, the referendum, and the recall. Mr. Parsons said that this subject had not been agitated in New York, and that the delegates to the convention had received no instructions from voters on the subject when they were elected.

To Explain the New Constitution.

An important lecture in the Board of Education course to be given this evening at the Wadleigh High School, at 115th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, at 8:15 o'clock, will be on "The Revised Constitution," by J. Hampden Dougherty. If the many reforms of the Constitution are adopted Mr. Dougherty says the State will be enabled to make great strides in the art of civil government.

ORDERS NUISANCE INQUIRY.

Whitman Tells Dr. Biggs to See How Jersey Offends.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Governor Whitman today took up the complaints of New York City in regard to the nuisance caused by the stifling odors from New Jersey factories. The Governor directed Health Commissioner Biggs to make an investigation, and report his conclusions to him. The order was in the nature of a proclamation and was as follows:

"A complaint having been made by residents of the County of New York that, within the State of New Jersey, at Edgewater, in said State, there are now maintained and operated certain extensive manufacturing plants, works, and factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, the refining of oil, the manufacture of soaps or other products, and that such manufacturing plants are constantly generating and causing to be discharged over the territory comprising New York County, in the State of New York, and particularly that part of said county adjacent to the avenue known as Riverside Drive, vast quantities of noisome and disagreeable smoke, fumes, effluvia, noxious and poisonous vapors, and gases, which injure and endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety, and property of a considerable number of persons, citizens of New York County, aforesaid;

"I therefore require you to make an examination into the matters alleged in said complaint, and into the questions affecting the security of life and health in the locality aforesaid in the County of New York, and to report the results thereof to me on or before the first day of November, 1915."

The order was transmitted to Dr. Biggs by the Governor's Secretary, William A. Orr, and the inquiry will be started without delay.

JERSEY ACTS ON FUMES EVIL.

State Health Board to Investigate River Factories.

Members of the West End Association who met last night in the Hotel Ansonia to discuss means of abating the nuisance of smoke and odors which drift across the Hudson River from the New Jersey shore and permeate the upper west side, heard with satisfaction from Dr. Haven Emerson of the Department of Health that he had received a letter from the New Jersey State Board of Health offering to co-operate with the State and municipal boards here. It was announced that the Jersey Health Board would send experts through the factories along the Hudson to determine which ones caused the nuisance and how it might be stopped.

The meeting adopted a resolution framed by the Committee on Acid and Fumes calling on the Attorney General to take action, but it was realized that the offer of New Jersey to co-operate held promises of more speedy results.

GIRL AND YOUTH SHOT.

Saloon Keeper's Son Was Firing at Rowdies, Police Say.

Lucy Marion, 16 years old, of 97 Newark Street, and John Griggs, 19 years old, of 45 South Street, Newark, were struck last night by stray bullets said to have been fired by Morris Rosenbaum from the door of his father's saloon at 276 Central Avenue. The girl was wounded in the stomach and is in a serious condition. Griggs was struck in the foot.

According to witnesses, rowdies invaded the Rosenbaum saloon and beat young Rosenbaum and his mother when they attempted to put them out. Rosenbaum finally obtained possession of the revolver and followed the fleeing rowdies to the door, firing three shots after them as they ran down Central Avenue.

Miss Marion and Griggs were walking in the avenue at the time within range of the revolver. As soon as they cried out that they were wounded Rosenbaum ceased firing and went to their assistance. He was later arrested. The rowdies escaped.

COLUMBIA LEADS WORLD'S COLLEGES

Opening Shows Registration of 14,573 Students, a Gain of 1,800 Over Last Year.

MANY CHANGES IN FACULTY

Undergraduate Department Passes 1,000 Mark—Year's Gifts $364,633.

Notwithstanding that gifts to Columbia University during the last year have fallen off materially owing to the war, the trustees were able to report yesterday at their first meeting of the new academic year that the yearly deficit was only $13,592.55, which is the lowest in any recent year. In other years the deficit has been $60,000.

Another encouraging feature marking the opening of the new term is the increase in registration, which totals to date 14,573, as compared with 12,743 last year. Exclusive of the extension teaching department and the Summer session, the resident students in the other departments number 6,618, an increase of 990.

In the extension teaching department the total registration is 1,996, an increase of nearly 1,000 students. Professor James C. Egbert, director of the department, in explaining the extraordinary increase, stated that the new courses added had drawn many new students to the night courses as well as those offered during the day, and that he expected that the total registration before the end of the year would rise to 5,000 students.

The undergraduate class entering Columbia has finally passed the 1,000 mark by fifty-nine students. This registration includes the students who are entering college with the ultimate intention of taking up graduate work in the Graduate Engineering School. Under the new system at Columbia, the science courses are on a six-year basis, which includes three years' work for the student in college.

Expect 18,000 Students.

These figures are made up before registration is complete, and there will be many late registrations to be added. The entering classes in February will also be added to the total, so that Columbia may well expect a total registration for the year of nearly 18,000 students. Even with its present registration, it is probably the largest university in the world.

Gifts to the amount of $8,460 were announced at the meeting yesterday. Charles R. Crane gave $1,500 to the Summer session for special courses, one of the first direct gifts received by that department to carry on its Summer work. The other gifts follow:

From anonymous donor, for salaries in the department of pharmacology, $1,385.

Mrs. Louis K. McClymonds, for the maintenance of scholarships in Columbia College, $1,500.

From the Royal Netherlands Government, toward the salary of the Queen Wilhelmina Lecturer, $875.

From the Class of 1890, Arts and Mines, toward the cost of the pylon at Broadway and 116th Street, $750.

From anonymous donors, for assistance in the department of anthropology, $690.

From the Class of 1879, Mines, to be added to the Class of 1879 Loan Fund, $500.

From Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, for apparatus in the laboratory of experimental physics, $500.

From Professor M. I. Pupin, to provide instruction in Russian in the Summer session of 1915, $300.

From Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Class of 1903, for room rent in Hartley Hall of a lieutenant-colonel, $250.

From James Loeb, for the purchase of books on labor for the library, $175.

From Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, toward the tuition fee of a designated student in Columbia College, $150.

Apparatus valued at $275 from the Goulds Manufacturing Company of Seneca Falls, N. Y., for use in the department of mechanical engineering.

Lensmaking machinery, testing lenses, and miscellaneous apparatus, valued at $1,000, from the American Optical Company.

From F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Class of 1868, to provide a scholarship for a designated student, $175.

Changes in the Faculty.

The changes made in the Faculty and the leaves granted follow:

Professors Fullerton, Philosophy; Farrington, Education; Pupin, Electro-Mechanics; Kirchwey, Law; MacVannel, Education; Fontaine, Romance Languages; Bigongiari, Romance Languages; Kemp, Geology, and Reynolds, Law, as well as to Associate Prévot, Architecture, and Dr. Francis R. Fraser, Instructor in Clinical Medicine. Professor Bigongiari has been called to military service in Italy and Professor Muller and Mr. Prévot are in service with the French Army. Dr. Fraser is also absent with the French Army, rendering medical service.

Professor Kemp's work in geology during the first half year will be carried on by Professors Heinrich Ries of Cornell University and Waldemar Lindgren of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Professor Bert Edward Young of Vanderbilt University will carry on the work of Assistant Professor Fontaine in romance languages. Dr. Ettore Cadorin of Venice, Italy, will take the courses in Italian assigned to Assistant Professor Bigongiari.

It was announced that Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Director of Cancer Research, had been elected by the Medical Faculty to be delegate to the University Council for the unexired term of Dr. M. Allen Starr, retired from active service.

Total Income $2,920,031.

The annual report of John McLean Nash, Treasurer of the university, was submitted, showing that the deficit for the year ended June 30, 1915, was $13,592.55, this being much smaller than in any recent year. The total income of the corporation for the year (not including the income of Barnard College, Teachers College, and the College of Pharmacy) was $2,920,031. The expenditures for the year included $100,000 paid into the redemption fund established to discharge the bonded indebtedness of the university, and $124,639.20 expended for interest on the corporate debt.

T. N. Metcalf was appointed Associate in Physical Education so he can be available to act as football coach.

The registration table given out by the Trustees follows:

	1914-15.	1915-16.
Columbia College	641	1,059
Barnard College	656	649
Non-professional graduate Faculties	1,323	1,807
Applied Science	458	333
Law	417	454
Medicine	323	345
Pharmacy	483	462
Teachers College	1,584	1,813
Architecture	102	81
Journalism	132	135
Total	6,419	7,142
Double registration (Educ. in Philos.)	401	524
Net total	6,018	6,618
Extension teaching	1,135	1,996
Summer session	5,590	5,961

The additions made by gift to the funds of the university, chiefly for special and designated purposes, amounted to $364,633.74.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN WEST.

Three to Six Inches in Dakota—Light Flurry in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4.—The first snow of the season fell here today, the light flurry continuing only a few minutes.

Deadwood, S. D., reported a snowfall of from three to six inches throughout the Black Hills last night, the first general fall of the season.

NEW ROW ON AT U. OF P.

Stotesbury's Stepson Objects to Nearing's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—With the controversy over the dismissal of Professor Scott Nearing by the University of Pennsylvania at its height came the announcement tonight by James H. R. Cromwell, stepson of E. T. Stotesbury, a Trustee of the University and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Traction Company, that he had discontinued his course in economics because an instructor said "the transit company has Philadelphia by the throat and is strangling it."

"I think I did what was right," said young Cromwell. "When you are in a class room and hear your father indirectly insulted wouldn't you feel you were justified in acting?

"Last Wednesday I sat in Logan Hall and heard H. L. Baldensperger, who succeeded Professor Nearing, strike at the transit company. I immediately told my father aoout the lecture and he advised me to do what I considered best. I therefore notified the college authorities I desired to drop the economics course. I have decided to give up permanently that part of my college education.

"I knew nothing about economics before I started the course, but if that lecture is a sample of what is to follow, I'm mighty glad I dropped it. Mr. Baldensperger, I understand, intends to go right on in Professor Nearing's footsteps. I wanted to study economics, but I don't think young men should be taught that the rich are trying to strangle the poor."

E. T. Stotesbury refused to be quoted in the matter tonight, while Professor Baldensperger and the university officials likewise were silent.

Professor Nearing's denials of statements made by Dr. J. William White in defense of the professor's removal have called forth a rebuttal from Dr. White.

Dr. White's statement in part is as follows:

"Dr. Nearing questions my statement as to the unfitness of his lay audiences to digest his views. I judged of their unfitness by the symptoms of mental indigestion which they subsequently evidenced.

"He says that he did not teach certain things. I also said that he did not teach them, and that he had been misunderstood. But I added that the opportunities that he so often offered for such misunderstandings were harmful to the university. This was correct.

"I am told positively that an offer to continue Dr. Nearing's salary was conveyed to him and was understood to have been declined. He says that no such offer was made. I am compelled to believe this either is a genuine misunderstanding or a quibble. I am inclined to think it is the latter, but at any rate he can scarcely object to the fact that when I thought he had refused such an offer I commended him for his independence."

BISHOP CODMAN VERY ILL.

Maine Prelate Operated Upon for a Complaint Not Fully Understood.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Bishop Robert Codman of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine, who was operated upon in a hospital here today, was reported tonight to be in a critical condition. The hospital authorities tonight issued the following statement:

"Bishop Codman entered the hospital suffering from an obscure complication, the exact nature of which is not fully understood. An attempt has been made to relieve this condition by an operation. His condition remains still critical."

Bishop Codman and Miss Margaretta Porter were married on Sept. 16 at Bar Harbor. His bride is the daughter of Mrs. John Biddle Porter of Philadelphia and Bar Harbor. Their wedding was quiet, as the bride was in mourning for her father, Colonel John Porter, U. S. A.

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OCTOBER NUMBER
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

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The stable earnings of some of the large Public Utility Corporations of the United States during the past 5 years demand respect.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company's earnings for the past 9 years follow:

1906	$ 8,947,182
1907	11,342,140
(1907-08 Panic)	
1908	12,657,305
1909	13,491,288
1910	14,044,595
1911	14,604,609
1912	14,744,651
1913	16,202,337
1914	17,220,503
(War Period)	

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Reaction After Further Advances—Results of the Anglo-French Loan.

The stock market remained yesterday under the sway of the very active public speculation which has been responsible for the violence of recent movements and which in themselves were the chief cause of the reaction which occurred yesterday after numerous further advances, some of which ran to considerable length. The dealings were on a broad scale, but heavy as was the selling which brought reaction to most stocks in the list it did not suffice in some instances to prevent further large net advances. For the most part, however, these occurred in stocks which have reached a position in which their prices are influenced by a relatively small amount of trading. There were conspicuous exceptions to this statement, but it was true on a sufficient scale to suggest to many observers of the market that certain stocks were being bid up to facilitate selling elsewhere. The same inferences, however, drawn from similar action by the market during earlier stages of this movement proved ill-founded for as much as contrary movements of this kind, attributed to organized profit taking and organized efforts to offset the effects of profit taking, proved merely the forerunner of renewed advances.

The strength of the market in the early trading during the period when the accumulation of public orders over the end of the week would naturally exert the most effect on prices and the subsequent sharp decline from the figures obtained during the first hour's buying, carried the impression that while the public was still enthusiastic, traders nearer the scene of Stock Exchange operations were inclined to increasing number to take the view that the forward movement had about spent its force. The sort of irregularity which yesterday's market showed was a natural result of this conflict of viewpoints. It was a market swayed by such factors rather than by any consideration of the news. If the fact that Germany's latest communication on the sinking of the Arabic had failed to meet entirely the position of the United States had been an active market influence prices would have been weak at the opening, rather than later in the day. On the other hand, if the market had been in any close way related to the formal announcement of the closing of the subscription to the underwriting of the Anglo-French loan signifying the complete success of this transaction, it would have been stronger in the afternoon than in the morning, but the contrary of this was the fact.

The stock market which we have been having has not been unrelated to the conditions which have called for and have made possible this most important international transaction, but it was not the day's news in respect to this transaction which governed the course of prices yesterday. But the formal conclusion of the underwriting of this loan is none the less an event of very great importance. What it means for the trade of this country and for this country's financial position will no doubt more clearly appear as time goes on, for it is inevitable that it should exert great effect upon both. This achievement of our bankers is all the greater when it is considered in the light of the inexperience of this market in international loans. It is an achievement too which will benefit every section of the country. The manufacturing districts will feel its favorable influence, the grain producing sections likewise, and so, too, will the cotton growing States.

Important information bearing on the position of the South came to hand yesterday in the Government's cotton condition report, the showing in which would have caused concern if what the South was hoping for this year was a large crop rather than higher prices, even if a small crop is necessary to produce them. The indicated yield of less than 11,000,000 bales suggests a falling off from last year's production much greater than had been forecast and a sharp advance in cotton options indicated the estimate which the market put upon this showing as a factor in increasing the value of the staple. If the South should look upon this falling off in probable production of cotton as good news, as it is most likely to do, it can consider in this same connection the fact that the successful flotation of the Anglo-French loan has at the same time given added assurance of Europe's ability to buy here the cotton which it needs. That same sort of assurance is given in respect to all of our exportable products and it is not too much therefore to look upon the granting of this credit to Great Britain and France as the most important single step which we have yet taken to insure the foreign trade prosperity which has come to us through the conditions brought about by the war.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Success of Allies' Loan Causes Satisfaction to Traders.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The success of the Anglo-French loan in the United States caused satisfaction in financial circles here, but American exchange eased off to 4.71¾ today on a few buying orders.

The stock market was dull and uninteresting. A few gilt edged securities, oil shares and Japanese bonds received attention at steady prices, but the war loan dropped a fraction. Copper stocks were firm with the metal.

Transactions in the American section were principally in Canadian Pacific and United States Steel, at steady prices. The other shares were neglected and the closing was dull.

Money was in moderate demand and discount rates were easy.

The Stock Exchange here will be closed Saturday, Oct. 9.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five Industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	75.55	74.10	74.60	+ .16
Industrials	98.45	94.58	96.03	+ .14

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sept. 27	84.95	83.03	83.99	+ .91
Sept. 28	85.16	83.52	84.15	+ .16
Sept. 29	85.45	83.59	84.07	+ .08
Sept. 30	84.59	82.78	84.20	+ .13
Oct. 1	84.85	83.39	83.98	— .22
Oct. 2	85.51	84.19	85.16	+1.18
Oct. 4	87.00	84.38	85.31	+ .15

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Oct., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Oct., 1913	70.79	Oct. 2 69.20	Oct. 17 67.73
Oct., 1912	85.76	Oct. 4 81.47	Oct. 30 82.30
Oct., 1911	75.33	Oct. 16 72.01	Oct. 4 73.89
*Year, 1915	87.00	Oct. 4 58.90	Feb. 24 85.31
Year, 1914	73.70	Jan. 31 57.47	July 30 60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2 63.09	Feb. 1 68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30 75.24	Feb. 1 78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jun. 26 69.57	Sep. 25 77.60

*To date.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 4, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,404,159
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	119,108,421
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.31 + .15
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	87.00	Oct. 4	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32⅜	32½	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
45¾	46	61,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	46¼	49⅛	45⅞	45½	— ⅝
72½	73½	4,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	75	76	73¾	73½	— 1½
68	69	6,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	70	72	68	68	— 1
95½	96	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	93⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— 1⅜
64¼	64½	5,200	Am. Beet Sugar	68⅝	68¾	64½	64½	— 2¼
87	89½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	88	88	88	88	— 1
64	64½	78,500	Am. Can	63⅞	68½	64	64¼	— 1¼
106¾	107½	100	Am. Can pf	107	107	107	107	— 1
...	...	50	Do. odd lot	108	108	108	108	
90¼	90½	59,600	Am. Car & Fdry	94	98	90	90¼	— 4¾
114	116	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115	115	115	115	— 1
154	155	3,100	Am. Coal Products	158	158	154½	154½	— 2½
57	57¾	6,300	Am. Cotton Oil	56¾	59½	56¾	57½	+ ⅞
10⅝	11	1,500	Am. H. & Leather	11⅜	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
47½	48	2,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49½	50	47⅝	47⅝	— 2⅜
23½	23⅝	1,500	Am. Ice Securities	23	23½	23	23½	+ ½
21½	22	4,800	Am. Linseed	22¼	22½	21	22	...
36½	37	300	Am. Linseed pf	38	38	37¼	37¼	— 1½
70½	71	43,200	Am. Locomotive	73	74½	70	70¾	— 1⅞
99	100	300	Am. Locomotive pf	99⅞	100	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅝
6¾	7¼	1,100	Am. Malt	7⅜	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	...
86¾	86½	18,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	85	87½	85	86⅞	+ ⅝
107¾	108	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼	— ¼
64	64½	11,900	Am. Steel Fdries	65	67	64	64	...
108¼	109	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref	108¼	108¾	108½	108½	— ⅛
115	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	...
123½	123⅝	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123¼	123½	123¼	123¼	...
228	231	100	Am. Tobacco	228¼	228¼	228¼	228¼	+ ¼
51¾	52	8,700	Am. Woolen	52¾	54	51¾	51¾	— ¼
50	50¾	1,400	Am. Woolen t. ar	51⅞	51⅞	50¼	50¼	— ¾
90½	90	600	Am. Woolen pf	98¾	100	98¾	99	...
8	10	200	Am. Writing P. pf	9	9	9	9	...
72⅞	73	14,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	74	74½	72¾	72¾	— 1⅛
...	...	200	Assets Realization	5¾	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
103½	104	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	103½	104	103¼	103½	— ¼
100	100¼	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100	100	...
108¼	111	200	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110	110	110	+ 1
121¾	122	21,500	Baldwin Loco.	122	127	120¼	121½	— 1⅝
108	112	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½	— 2⅜
87⅞	88¼	6,500	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅝	88⅞	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
73¾	74½	1,000	Baltimore & O. pf	74	74½	74	74½	+ ⅜
394	398	2,400	Bethlehem Steel	375	399½	375	395	+ 20
162	165	450	Bethlehem Steel pf	164	164	163½	164	+ 4
83¾	84½	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84	84	84	84	+ ½
83	87	100	Brown Shoe pf	85	85	85	85	+ 1
7⅛	7⅝	850	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	7¼	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
60	60¼	2,250	Butte & Superior	61¼	63¼	60	60	— ⅜
30	34	600	Butterick Co	36	36	33½	33½	— 1½
19¾	20¼	1,700	California Petrol	20¼	20¾	19¾	20	...
44⅞	45½	700	California Pet. pf	45½	46	45½	46	...
150¼	160	7,000	Canadian Pacific	157¾	160⅜	157¾	159½	+ 2
52½	53	10,800	Central Leather Co	53¾	54⅞	52⅝	52⅝	— 1
106	107¾	100	Central Leather pf	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
50⅞	51	5,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	50¼	51½	50⅛	51	+ ½
12⅝	12¼	600	Chi. Great Western	12	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	32⅝	1,400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	32¼	33½	32	32	— ⅛
86¼	86¾	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	86¼	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	— ⅛
124⅞	125¼	500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124⅞	125¼	124⅞	125	— ⅛
128½	129¼	300	Chi. & Northwest	128¾	129¼	128¾	129¼	+2¼
22¼	22⅝	9,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	22¼	22½	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
46¼	46⅜	4,700	Chino Copper	46⅞	47¼	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	32⅝	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	33½	34	34	34	...
64½	64¾	15,100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	— ½
62½	63	59	Col. Fuel & Iron	62½	63	59	59	— 2¾
14	14	1,500	Comstock Tunnel	*14	15	14	15	+ 2
128	129¼	800	Consolidated Gas	129¼	129½	128½	128½	— 1⅝
115¾	116¾	5,900	Continental Can	116¾	118⅝	115½	115¾	— 1⅞
19	19¾	3,900	Corn Products Ref	19¼	19¾	19	19	— ⅛
85½	86¼	500	Corn Prod. R.pf.x d	86	86½	86	86¼	— ½
103	103½	21,700	Crucible Steel	104½	106	102⅜	103½	— 1¾
109	110	755	Crucible Steel pf	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	— 1
115	117	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	117	117	117	117	— ⅜
94	96	100	Deere & Co	97	97	97	97	...
33¼	33½	9,100	Distillers' Secur	33¾	34¼	33	33¼	— ½
21¾	22	500	Dome Mines	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
21¾	...	...	Do., odd lot	22¼	22½	21½	21½	...
9	12½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	9	9	9	9	— 1½
75	76	2,200	Elec. Storage Bat	74	76½	71	73	+ 1
32¼	32¼	15,400	Erie	32¼	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	— ⅛
50⅞	51½	7,000	Erie 1st pf	51½	52⅞	51	51	— ⅛
40¼	41	1,100	Erie 2d pf	41	41	40	40¼	— ⅛
...	35	600	Federal M. & S.	36½	37	36⅛	36⅛	+ 1⅛
51	53¼	1,600	Federal M. & S. pf	52½	53	51½	52	— ⅜
181	182	32,100	General Electric	177¾	185½	175½	181½	+ 3½
360	368	1,200	General Motors	350	360	350	360	+ 10
112	112¾	400	General Motors pf	112⅜	112½	112⅜	112½	+ ½
76¾	77	23,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76	79½	76½	76¾	— 1¼
118¼	118¾	3,564	Great Northern pf	119¼	119¼	118¼	118¾	— ⅝
47½	47¾	11,200	G. N. certs. ore prop	47¾	48⅜	47⅝	47⅝	— ¼
66½	67	3,900	Guggenheim Explor	67¼	67¾	66½	66½	— ¾
42⅞	43	48,853	Inspiration Copper	43	43¾	42¾	43	+ ¼
19½	20	500	Inter.-Met	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
19⅜	20	1,500	Interboro Consold	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19⅞	...
73½	73⅝	900	Interboro Con. pf	73¼	73¾	73¼	73⅜	...
25	25¼	5,500	Int. Agricultural	24⅝	25¾	24	25¾	+2⅞
55	57	4,000	Int. Agricultural pf	49	58⅜	49	55¾	+7⅝
106	107	250	Int. Harvester, N.J.	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	...
...	117	100	Int. Harv. Corp.	117	117	117	117	...
219	222	7,250	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs.	213¾	223¼	213¾	219	+6
26¼	26½	1,700	Kansas City South	27	27	26¼	26¼	— ¼
58½	59	125	Kan. City South. pf	59	59	59	59	...
197	200	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	195	195	195	195	+10
85	87	8,900	Lackawanna Steel	89	89½	87	87	— 1½
20	22	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	21	21	21	21	— ¼
145	143½	3,000	Lehigh Valley	145½	145½	144	145	+ 1
45	45	300	Long Island	45¼	46	45	45	+ ⅛
121	122	100	Louis. & Nash	122¾	122½	122¼	122½	+ ⅛
64	66¼	200	Mackay Cos. pf	65	65	65	65	— 1
128	130	100	Manhattan Elev	128	128	128	128	+ 1
53¾	53¾	9,400	Maxwell Motors	54¼	56½	54	55⅛	+ 1¼
94	94¼	5,800	Max. Motors 1st pf	93	95	93	94½	+ 1⅝
45	45⅜	3,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	43¾	47⅝	45¼	45½	— 1½
89¼	90	18,200	Mexican Petroleum	90	92	88½	89⅝	— 1⅛
33	33¼	57,900	Miami Copper	32½	33⅞	31¾	33¼	+ 2
107	107	200	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	+ ¼
118½	119½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118½	118½	118½	118½	— ½
118½	119½	50	do., odd lot	119	119	119	119	...
4⅞	5	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11¼	12	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
3⅞	4	5,400	Missouri Pacific	3⅞	4½	3½	4	+ ⅜
58	58½	500	Montana Power	55¾	58½	58	58	— 1
104	107	29	Montana Power pf	104	104	104	104	...
86	86½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	86¼	86½	86½	86½	— ⅝
30	30½	4,650	Nat. En. & St. Co	32¼	32¼	30½	30½	— 1½
67	68	10,100	Nat. Lead Co	67	69	67	68	+ 1
15¼	15½	12,100	Nevada Con. Cop	15¾	18	15⅝	15½	+ ½
157	158	1,400	N. Y. Air Brake	158	159	157	157	— 2
97	97¼	4,500	N. Y. Central	97	98	96⅝	96⅞	— ⅛
68¾	69¼	4,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	69	70½	68⅝	69	+ 1
27⅝	28¼	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27¼	28	27⅛	28	+ ½
114½	115	2,660	Norfolk & Western	114½	115	113½	114	+ 1
74	74½	500	North American	74	74¼	74	74¼	+ ¼
110¼	110⅝	2,800	Northern Pacific	109⅞	111⅝	109¾	110⅝	+ ⅞
30½	31¼	500	Pacific Mail	30⅞	31	30½	30½	— ¾
43	44	700	Pacific Tel. & Tel	46	46	44	44	— 2
112½	112⅜	3,540	Penn. R. R	112¼	113⅜	112¾	112⅝	...
116½	117¾	200	People's Gas, Chi	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	+ ⅜
70	75	700	Pettibone, M. & Co	70⅝	73	70	73	+3
91½	93	3,100	Philadelphia Co	95	95	92	92	— 3
74	75½	200	P. C., C. & St. L	76	76	75½	75½	+2⅜
36⅞	37½	18,400	Pittsburgh Coal	38¼	38⅝	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅜
103½	103⅝	900	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103¾	103¾	103	103	— ⅝
74	74½	23,600	Pressed Steel Car	75⅛	78¼	72½	74	...
162	163½	2,854	Pullman Co	160	165	160	164	+4
50½	51½	14,300	Railway Steel Sp	51¼	54	50¼	50¾	— 1½
25⅜	25½	23,425	Ray Con. Copper	25⅜	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
153	153½	10,800	Reading	152⅜	154⅝	152⅜	152⅞	+ ⅜
83	87	200	Reading 1st pf	84	84	84	84	— ⅜
83	84	100	Reading 2d pf	83¼	83½	83¼	83¼	— ⅜
53¾	54	11,150	Rep. Iron & Steel	53½	55½	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
103	104	900	Rep. Iron & S. pf	103⅝	104	103¼	103½	...
⅞	⅞	100	Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	½	½	...
...	...	3,100	Rumely, (M.) Co	6¼	6⅝	5¾	6	...
12	12¼	4,000	Rumely, (M.)Co. pf	12	12¾	10¾	12¼	+2¼
3¼	4	100	St. Louis & San F	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
15½	16	300	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
36½	37	200	Seab. Air Line pf	30¼	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
154⅛	155¾	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	154⅞	155	154⅜	154⅜	— ⅜
61	61¼	2,500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	62⅜	63	61	61	— 1⅛
92¾	93½	10,900	Southern Pacific	93	94½	92½	93	— ¾
92	98	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	93	93	92	92	— 1
18⅝	18¾	5,100	Southern Railway	19	19	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
57	57¾	200	So. Railway pf	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¾	+ 1¼
72	73	100	Standard Milling	72	72	72	73	+ 1¼
80	82	100	Standard Milling pf	80	80	80	80	— 1
140	140½	19,000	Studebaker Co	142	144¾	139¾	140	— ¾
65¼	65½	1,000	Tenn. Copper & d	67½	67½	64¼	65¼	— ¾
167¼	169	1,600	Texas Co	169¾	170	168	168	— 3
10½	11	900	Texas & Pacific	11	11	10½	10½	— 1¼
56½	57	800	Third Avenue	57¼	57½	57	57	+ ½
...	...	100	T., St. L. & W. pf.tr.	7	7	7	7	+ 1
70	80	100	Underwood Typew	75	75	75	75	— 2½
7	7½	1,900	Union B. & P. Co	7½	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
27	28	300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	27	27½	27	27¼	+ ⅜
131⅝	131⅞	14,800	Union Pacific	131⅜	133¾	131½	131⅝	— ¼
81	81½	300	Union Pacific pf	81¼	83¼	81	81	— ½
63½	64	3,550	United Cigar Mfrs	63	66	63½	64	— ⅝
27¾	28	5,900	United Rys. Inv	26½	27	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
44	44½	1,100	United Rys. Inv. pf	44⅜	44⅞	44	44	— 1
28¼	28⅜	14,600	U. S. C. I. P. & F	29⅜	30½	27¾	28	— ½
43	50	600	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	49⅜	49⅜	49	49	...
102	103½	16,650	U. S. Ind. Alco	96	105	96	103½	+0½
102½	104	600	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	101⅜	102⅞	101⅜	102¾	+1⅛
33	35	400	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	35	38	35	36¾	+1½
2⅝	3⅛	200	U. S. Red & Ref	3	3	2½	2½	— 1½
54⅝	55	13,800	U. S. Rubber	55½	56¾	54⅜	54⅜	— ½
106¾	106¾	800	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106⅞	107	106¾	106¾	...
79⅜	79⅞	142,100	U. S. Steel	81½	81½	79⅝	79⅞	— 1½
114¼	114⅜	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	114¾	114⅝	114	114	— ½
68½	69	6,700	Utah Copper	69	69	68¼	68⅝	...
41⅜	42½	4,800	Va.-Car. Chemical	42¾	43¼	41⅜	41⅜	— ¼
65	66	2,700	Va. Iron, Coal & C	66¾	69	65¾	65¾	— ⅞
⅝	¾	200	Wabash pf	½	½	½	½	...
29½	30	100	Western Maryland	29½	29½	29¼	29½	— ½
76¾	77	1,300	Western Union Tel	77	77	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
13⅜	135	168,500	Westingh. E. & M	139	141¼	135	135¾	— 3¼
147	150	100	Westingh. 1st pf	148	148	148	148	+1¾
231	233	2,900	Willys-Overland	227	237	226	233	+10
110	110	1,400	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	110½	110½	109¼	109¼	— ⅞
120	122	200	Woolworth pf	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¾	— ⅝

*Cents per share.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Weekly statement of the Associated National Banks and Old Colony Trust Company of Boston compares as follows:

	Inc. from Oct. 2, '15.	Pr. W'k.
Circulation	$9,025,000	*$31,000
Loans, discounts & inv.	350,173,000	1,425,000
Ind. dep., Inc. U. S.	299,166,000	13,581,000
Due banks	125,139,000	3,948,000
Time deposits	16,760,000	*486,000
Exc. for Clearing House	15,310,000	5,907,000
Due from banks	35,700,000	1,022,000
Cash reserve	26,329,000	*231,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	12,948,000	693,000
Reserve with other banks	76,405,000	8,379,000
Cash excess	7,026,000	*281,000
Excess in New York	57,102,000	8,229,000
Excess in Fed. R. Bank	3,297,000	619,000
Total excess	67,425,000	8,467,000

*Decrease.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sep., 1916	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
6s	—Sep., 1917	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s	—June, 1965	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	—Mar., 1963	102	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝
4½s	—Nov., 1957	102	102⅜	102	102⅜
4½s	—May, 1957	102	102½	102	102½
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅞	...	100⅞	...
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅝	...	100⅞	...
4½s	—Mar., 1914	98⅝	99	98⅞	99⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1962	98¾	99	98¾	99⅛
4½s	—Sep., 1960	98⅛	99	98⅜	99½
4s	1930-60	99	99½	99	99½
4s	—May, 1959	94⅝	95¼	95	95¾
4s	—Nov., 1958	94⅜	95⅜	94⅜	95⅜
4s	—May, 1957	94

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COTTON CROP HURT BY BAD WEATHER

Unseasonable Conditions and Lack of Fertilizer Cut Down Production Prospects.

EXPECT 10,950,000 BALES

Smaller Crop Indicated Than Any Since 1909—Boll Weevil Injures Top Crop.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A heavy decline in the condition of the growing cotton crop during September, almost double the average decline of the last ten years, has decreased the production prospects forecast earlier in the season by almost a million bales. The Department of Agriculture today estimated the crop at 10,950,000 bales of 500 pounds each, which would be the smallest crop since 1909. The condition of the crop on Sept. 25 was 60.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 69.2 per cent. on Aug. 25, 73.5 last year, 64.1 in 1912, and 68.3 per cent., the average of the last ten years on Sept. 25. In announcing the condition report and production estimate, the Crop Reporting Board made this statement:

"The cotton crop condition declined 8.4 points during the month from Aug. 25 to Sept. 25, which compared with an average decline in the same period in the last ten years of 4.5 points. The estimated condition of 60.8 per cent. of normal on Sept. 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 168 pounds, and a total production (allowing a reduction of 1 per cent. from planted area for abandonment) of about 10,950,000 bales. Last year's production was 16,135,000 bales, and the 1913 crop 14,156,000. A crop less than 11,000,000 bales would be smaller than any crop since 1909.

"The unusual deterioration has been due principally to the extremes of weather conditions; periods of excessive rainfall, cold weather and drought having characterized the season in most of the cotton belt; lack of fertilizer, and poor quality of that used, has been an unfavorable factor in the eastern portion of the belt.

"There is little promise of a top crop, except in the northern portions of the belt, due to the climatic conditions and the unusual activity of the boll weevil; and where a top crop is setting, in the northern portions of the belt, the latest report of the crop there makes realization dependent upon future favorable weather and late frost.

"The month, much of it warm and dry, has been generally favorable to picking, and a much larger percentage of the crop is ginned to this date than in the usual year. In much of the southern portion of the belt ginning is far advanced, and in some districts there picking is practically completed."

Comparisons of conditions, by States, follow:

State.	—Sept. 25— 1915.	1914.	10-Yr. Aug. Aver.	25.
Virginia	89	80	76	85
North Carolina	70	79	73	76
South Carolina	63	72	71	71
Georgia	61	81	73	69
Florida	62	81	71	70
Alabama	57	78	69	65
Mississippi	62	68	65	69
Louisiana	69	67	60	65
Texas	57	70	67	67
Arkansas	63	69	68	72
Tennessee	71	70	73	82
Missouri	72	72	74	81
Oklahoma	63	80	66	71
California	95	96	..	93

The indicated yield per acre, as forecast from the Sept. 25 condition, with comparisons, and the area planted this year, by States, follow:

State.	1915.	10-Yr. 1014. Aver.	Acres.
Virginia	200	205 223	56,600
North Carolina	290	240	1,331,700
South Carolina	208	255 223	2,399,000
Georgia	168	239 195	4,684,000
Florida	112	173 125	202,000
Alabama	148	209 176	3,382,000
Mississippi	180	195 165	2,728,000
Louisiana	139	165 174	1,139,000
Texas	145	185 171	10,365,000
Arkansas	176	196 161	2,183,000
Tennessee	292	290 289	813,000
Missouri	279	279 283	107,000
Oklahoma	176	212 181	2,102,000
California	499	500 ..	35,000
All other	..	.. ..	17,000

The crop-reporting board's final estimate of the size of this year's crop will be announced Friday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

It was not until nearly the close of the day that prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange gave any very decided reflection of the realizing that was in progress virtually throughout the session. In the closing trading there were some sharp recessions, notably in the cases of United States Steel, American Can, American Car and Foundry, Westinghouse Electric, and Colorado Fuel and Iron. Earlier quotations had held up very well in the face of profit taking. There were fresh upward movements in a number of the industrial specialties, the accepted "war stocks" continuing very prominent in the market, and, in the afternoon, for a time, the railroad shares reflected firmness.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	33	33	33	33
6,710	Allis-Chalmers	46¾	49	46	46
170	Am. Beet Sug.	66⅜	66⅞	65¼	65½
7,170	Am. Can	66	68½	64½	64½
3,780	Am. Car & F.	94½	97¾	90½	91¼
60	Am. Cot. Oil	56⅝	58	56	58
60	Am. Hide & L.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
90	Am. Ice Sec.	23½	23⅝	23½	23½
5,190	Am. Loco	73½	74½	70½	71
1,640	Am. Smelting	85¼	87⅜	85¼	86⅜
20	Am. Sugar	108½	108⅝	108¼	108⅜
1,510	Am. Copper	73⅝	74¼	72¾	73½
30	A. T. & S. F.	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝
180	Baldwin Loco.	127	127	120½	125
30	Balt. & Ohio	85⅜	85⅝	85¼	85¼
40	Brooklyn R. T.	83¾	83¾	83¾	84
170	Can. Pacific	157½	160½	157¼	159½
1,070	Cent. Leather	54	54¼	52¾	52¾
60	Ches. & Ohio	51	51⅜	51	51
140	C., R. I. & P.	22¾	22¾	21¾	22¼
150	Chino Copper	46⅞	47	46¼	47
1,710	Col. Fuel & I.	62⅞	63	59¾	59¾
360	Corn Products	19¼	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞
1,410	Crucible Steel	104½	106½	103	103⅝
410	Dist. Secur.	33¼	34½	32½	33
740	Erie	32⅜	32⅝	31¾	32⅝
100	Erie 1st pf.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼
1,020	Goodrich Co.	78⅞	79	76¼	77¼
480	Gt. Nor. Ore	48¼	48½	47½	47½
60	Guggen. Expl.	67½	67½	66¾	67⅜
1,590	Inspir. Copper	43¾	43¾	41¾	42
20	Inter.-Met.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
60	Interboro Con.	20¼	20¼	20	20
50	In. Ag. Ch. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
80	Lack. Steel	89	89	87	88¼
300	Max. Motors	54½	56¾	54½	55½
40	M. Mot. 2d pf.	47¾	47¾	46½	46½
590	Mex. Petrol.	91	92¾	89½	90
3,190	Miami Copper	32⅝	33⅞	31⅝	33⅛
50	Mo. Pacific	4	4¼	4	4½
50	Nat. Enamel	32½	32½	32½	32½
30	Nat. Lead	67¼	68⅜	67¼	68⅝
110	Nevada Cons.	16	16	15½	15⅝
90	N. Y. Central	98	98	97	97
30	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	70	70	69⅝	69⅞
30	N.Y., O. & W.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
360	Pitts. Coal	37⅞	38½	37½	37½
660	Pr. Steel Car	76	78	73½	75½
70	Ry. St. Spg.	52½	54	52	52
870	Ray Copper	25⅛	25⅝	23¾	25⅝
780	Reading	152⅝	154¼	152⅛	157½
690	Rep. I. & S.	55½	55½	53⅜	53⅝
110	Rumely Co.	6	6	6	6
20	Rumely pf.	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
220	So. Pacific	93	94⅜	92⅞	93¾
10	So. Railway	18½	18½	18½	18½
140	Studebaker Co.	143⅛	143½	141	141
870	Tenn. Copper	63	63	64⅜	65
620	Union Pac.	131⅞	133½	131½	131⅝
1,220	U. S. Rubber	55½	56	54¾	54¾
15,190	U. S. Steel	81¼	81⅝	80	80
210	Utah Copper	68¾	69	68¾	68¾
210	Va.-Car. Ch.	42⅞	43	41¾	42⅝
10,140	Westing. El.	139½	141	134½	134¾
73,270					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.28⅛	.28¾	.28⅛	.28⅛
600	Comstock	.11	.14	.14	.14
600	Consol. Va	.17	.17	.16	.16
1,500	Diam. B. B.	.06	.06	.06	.06
300	Florence	.46	.46	.46	.46
500	Gold'd Con.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
500	Isabella	.16	.16	.16	.16
500	Jim Butler	.78	.78	.78	.78
500	Kewanaa	.36	.36	.36	.36
300	Ophir	.22	.22	.22	.22
1,000	Silver Pick	.08	.08	.08	.08
600	Tonopah Ext.	1.45	1.45	1.42½	1.42½
1,000	United Gold	.06½	.07	.06½	.07
500	West End	.56	.56	.56	.56
8,800					

NEW JERSEY BANK REPORT.

Increase of Deposits Over June 23 Statement Is $5,847,116.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Prosperous financial conditions are indicated in the report of Banking and Insurance Commissioner George N. La Monte made public today. This gives the condition of the financial institutions of the State at the close of business on Sept. 2. In the State banks, savings banks, and trust companies as compared with the previous statement on Aug. 3, showing the condition of these institutions on June 23, there are increased deposits of $5,847,116.38.

The twenty-four State banks on Sept. 2 had resources of $24,920,681.23. On June 23 the resources were $24,132,038.46, an increase of $787,692.77. The deposits of the twenty-four State banks on Sept. 2 were $10,748,340.43. On June 23 the deposits were $18,714,793.20, an increase of $1,035,047.23. The State banks on Sept. 2 had surplus funds of $1,649,-833.10.

The twenty-five savings banks on Sept. 2 had resources of $137,465,358.89, an increase of $1,294,886.67 over June 23. The savings banks on Sept. 2 had deposits of $126,384,388.96, an increase of $838,943.18 over June 23. The savings banks on Sept. 2 had surplus funds of $9,641,560.48.

The 103 trust companies on Sept. 2 had resources of $301,008,918.83, an increase of $3,182,875.25 over June 23. The total deposits on Sept. 2 were $241,000,548.16, an increase of $3,973,120.97. The surplus funds of the trust companies on Sept. 2 were $16,420,188.87.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 37½ centimes.

Miami Copper Increases Dividend.

The Miami Copper Company declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of $1 a share, as compared with 75 cents in the preceding quarter. Payment will be made Nov. 15 to stockholders of record Nov. 1.

DINKEY IS TO HEAD MIDVALE STEEL CO.

Succeeds Corey, President of a Week, Who Will Be the Board Chairman.

LEAVES THE CARNEGIE CO.

E. H. Gary Says He Will Receive Bigger Salary Than Steel Corporation Could Afford to Pay.

Directors of the Midvale Steel Company, which was recently purchased by a syndicate including Percy Rockefeller, William E. Corey, and several prominent bankers, for $22,000,000, yesterday elected A. C. Dinkey President to succeed Mr. Corey. Mr. Dinkey for several years has been President of the Carnegie Steel Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, and is considered one of the most efficient operating steel men in the country. Chairman E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation said yesterday that Mr. Dinkey was leaving the corporation to go to the Midvale Company because the new place offered a greater compensation than the corporation could afford to pay.

This is ex-Judge Gary's statement:

A. C. Dinkey has resigned as President of the Carnegie Steel Company in order to accept a position with the Midvale Steel Company. We are very sorry to part with him. He is one of the ablest all-around steel men in this country. He has rendered effective and satisfactory services for the Carnegie Company, and his loyalty has always been undoubted. He will receive from the Midvale Company greater compensation than we could afford to pay. He has our confidence, friendship, and best wishes for continued success. The rearrangement of the organization in the Carnegie Steel Company probably will be decided upon and announced within a very short time.

Mr. Dinkey is a brother-in-law of Charles M. Schwab, and along with Mr. Schwab, Mr. Corey, James N. Gayley, and other leaders in the industry, came into prominence at the time the Steel Corporation was formed. It is understood that Mr. Corey shortly will be elected Chairman of the Midvale Board of Directors, and that the practical management of the company will be placed in Mr. Dinkey's hands.

Mr. Corey in announcing the election of the new President said that nothing of the Midvale's plans was yet in shape to be made public. It is known that the syndicate's intention is to make the Midvale the centre of an important combination of steel and coking interests, but the other concerns to be taken in have been named in gossip only. A concern mentioned persistently in rumors of a merger of independent concerns is the Remington Arms Company of Delaware, which is operating a new arms-making plant near Philadelphia. When the name of this concern was mentioned to Mr. Corey he said that it was still too early to talk of names.

Mr. Corey's withdrawal from the Presidency in favor of Mr. Dinkey is understood to be for the reason that he desires to devote more time to his other affairs than would be possible for the operating head of a steel-making concern of large size. He was President just a week, having succeeded Charles J. Harrah of Philadelphia at a meeting of Directors last week.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
215	Adventure	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
55	Ahmeek	99	99	99	99
802	Alaska Gold	33	35	32⅝	32½
100	Algomah	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10,435	Am. Zinc	59	59¼	58	58
446	Anaconda	74	74	73	73½
1,140	Ariz. Com'l	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½
400	Bonanza	32c	32c	32c	32c
100	Butte & Balak	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,270	Butte & Sup.	60¾	61¼	60	60
215	Calumet & A.	64	64	63½	64
355	Chino	47¾	47¾	46½	46½
560	Cliff Mining	1½	3	1½	3
434	Copper Range	57	57	56½	56½
20	Daly West	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
50	*East Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
60	Franklin	9½	9½	9	9
85	Greene Can.	39	39	39	39
288	Hancock	17	17	16½	16½
100	Helvetia	35c	35c	35c	35c
15	Indiana	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
250	Inspiration	42¾	43	42¾	42¾
50	Lake Cop.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
45	La Salle	5	5	5	5
100	Mass. Con.	11	11	11	11
370	Miami	33¾	33¾	33	33
25	Michigan	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
165	Mohawk	74	74½	74	74
195	Nevada Cons.	15	15⅝	15	15⅝
290	New Arcadian	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
100	New Idria	10	10	10	10
90	Niplssing	7	7	7	7
320	North Butte	30	30	29¾	29¾
20	North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
145	Old Colony	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
65	Old Dominion	53¾	53¾	53½	53½
10	Osceola	85	85	85	85
310	Pond Creek	16¾	16¾	16½	16½
30	Quincy	83	85	83	83
1,288	Ray Con.	25¼	25¼	25	25¼
435	Santa Fe	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
90	Shannon	7	7	6¾	7
10	Shattuck	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
425	South Utah	45c	45c	38c	38c
15	St. Mary's L.	54¾	54¾	54	54
100	Sup. & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Superior	27	27½	27	27¼
80	Tamarack	56	56	55	55
170	Trinity	4	4¼	4	4
1,400	Tuolumne	50c	50c	50c	50c
100	Un. Cop. Land	1	1	1	1
678	U. S. Smelters	41	41	40¾	40¾
20	U. S. Sm. pf.	46	46	46	46
550	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
130	Utah Con.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
65	Utah Copper	69	69	68½	69
135	Wolverine	59½	59½	58½	59
130	*Granby	86	86	85	85
85	*Greene Can.	39	39	39	39

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Bos. & Alb'y.	188	188	188	188
270	Boston Elev.	82½	84	82½	83½
41	Boston & Me.	28	28	27¼	27¼
10	Bos. & W. pf.	46	46	46	46
10	Chi. & S. pf.	104	104	104	104
65	Maine Cen.	98¾	99	98¾	99
25	Mass. El. pf.	42	42	42	42
91	Old Col. RR.	149	149	149	149
250	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	69	70¼	69	69
25	W. E. St.RR.	65	65	65	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	A. A. Chem.	70	71	69	69
8	do pf.	96	96½	95¾	95¾
100	Am. Can.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
60	Am. Pn. S. pf.	15	15	15	15
22	Am. Sugar.	108¾	109	108½	108½
63	do pf.	115	115	115	115
270	Am. Tel.&Tel.	123¾	123¾	123¼	123¼
1,795	Am. Wool.	53	54	52¾	52¾
744	do pf.	98	99¾	98	99
310	A.G. & W.I.	16¾	17	16¾	16¾
1,822	do pf.	34	34½	33¾	33¾
10	E. Boston L.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
96	Edison	240	241	240	241
266	Gen. Elec.	177	184½	177	182
113	Mass. Gas.	83¾	89¾	87¾	87¾
10	McElwain pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
25	N. E. Tel.	132½	132½	132	132½
177	Pullman	160¾	155½	160	164
52	Swift	119½	119½	118¾	119
62	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	34½
13	do pf.	29¾	30	29¾	30
119	United Fruit.	133	134	133	133
187	Un. Shoe Ma.	49½	49¾	49	49
1,988	U. S. Steel.	81½	81⅜	80¼	80¼
35	do pf.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼
2,440	Ventura Oil.	12½	12½	12	12½
25	West'h's Elec.	69½	69½	69½	69½
200	Woll'n Sand.	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

BONDS.

$5,000	A. A. Chem. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
18,000	Am. T.&T. 4s.	83½	83½	83¼	83½
26,000	A.G. &W.I. 5s.	73	73	72½	73
3,000	N.E. Tel. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
7,000	Pd. Creek 6s.	94	94¼	94	94¼
3,000	Swift 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Bank of Balt.	154½	154½	154½	154½
5	Cons. Coal	95½	95½	95½	95½
20	Cons. Power	105½	105½	105½	105½
100	Cosden	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8	Fidel. & Dep.	136	136	136	136
790	Houston Oil	19	19	18½	18½
5	Hous. Oil pf.	61	61	61	61
6	Penn. W. P.	70	70	70	70
50	Sapula Oil	2½	2½	2½	2½
35	Un. Rys. & E.	23½	23½	23½	23½

BONDS.

$1,000	Cen. Ry. & E.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5,000	C. of Balt. 4s '58, w. i.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
3,000	Cons. Coal 5s.	104	104	104	104
1,000	Cons. Coal 6s.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1,000	Elkhorn F. 5s.	97	97	97	97
1,000	Fair. Coal 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Fair.-Cl. T. 5s	99	99	99	99
1,000	G. & A.con.5s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
6,000	G.-Car. N. 5s.	101	101	101	101
1,500	H. Oil. 6s.	75¾	76¾	75¾	75¾
2,000	J. C. & C. 5s.	85	85	85	85
44,000	Mt.V.-W. C.D. 5s	40½	40½	40	40½
6,000	Un. R. & E. 5s	50¼	50¼	50½	50½
200	Un. R. & E. rdg. 5s	03¾	93½	03¾	93½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
70	Amer. Radiator	357	357	357	357
35	Am. Shipbuilding	37½	37½	37½	37½
698	Chi. Pneum. Tool	84½	84½	79¾	81
100	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
140	Cr-waith Edison	136¾	136½	136½	136½
92	Diamond Match	101	102	101	102
20	Illinois Brick	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
30	Monts. Ward pf.	112¼	112¼	112	112
25	Nat. Carbon	160	160	160	160
69	Peoples' Gas	117	117½	117	117¼
187	Public Service	95	95⅝	95	95
155	Pub. Service pf.	97	97¼	97	97
38	Quaker Oats	255	255	255	255
1	Quaker Oats pf.	105	105	105	105
127	Sears-Roebuck	134¼	134¾	134½	134½
510	Stewart-Warner	76	76	74½	74½
506	Swift & Co.	119	119	118¾	119
552	Union Carbide	162	163	162	162

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. City Rys. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1,000	Com. Edis'n 5s.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼
3,000	Met. L 1st 5s.	71	71	71	71
13,000	Swift 5s.	96¼	96⅜	96¼	96¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	Allis-Chal.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
21	Am. Gas.	105	105	105	105
620	Am. Loco.	73	74¼	72¾	72¾
3,000	Am. Car. & F.	97	97	91¼	91¼
170	B. & S. t. c. pf.	41¾	42	41¾	42
1,156	J. G. Brill.	70	70	64	65
22	Cam. Iron	44	44	44	44
20,288	Cam. Steel	68¾	69	67½	67½
10	Cent. Lea.	53	53	53	53
110	Col. F. & I.	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾
5,475	El. Stor. Bat.	74	76½	74	76
25	Erie	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
100	Erie 1st	52	52	52	52
450	Gt. Nor. Ore	48½	48½	48	48⅜
25	Gen. Asphalt	34	34	34	34
100	Gen. Asp. pf.	71	71	71	71
5	I. Co. of N. A.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
60	Insp. Copper	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
1,260	Lake Sup.	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
25	Lehigh Nav.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
5	Lehigh Val.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
100	Leh. V. Trac.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
138	Leh. V. T. pf.	38	38	38	38
35	Nor. Central.	83	83	83	83
75	Miami	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
850	Penn. R. R.	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56⅜
142	Pen. S. M. Co.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¾
40	Penn. Steel.	90	90	90	90
1,674	Penn. S. pf.	98	98	94	95
100	Phila. Co.	47	47	47	47
75	P. Co. cum. pf	44	44	43	43
295	Phila. Elec.	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞
596	P. R. T. t. c.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
76	Phila. Trac.	76	76	76	76
300	Rumely	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
30	Ray Con.	25½	25½	25½	25½
110	Reading	76¾	76¾	76¼	76⅝
100	Southern Ry.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
400	Ton. Belmont.	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
138	Tonopah Min.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	U. S. C. I. P.	30	30	30	30
140	U. S. Rubber.	56	56	55⅝	55⅝
101	Un. Trac.	40	41	40	41
602	Un. Gas Imp.	86	86	85¾	86
2,985	U. S. Steel.	81⅝	81⅝	80¾	80¼
7	U. S. S. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113⅝
205	War. I. & S.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10⅝
10	W. J. & S. S.	49	49	48	49
960	Cramps	87¾	89	87¾	89
100	York Ry.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝

BONDS.

$6,000	Am. G.& E. 5s	87½	87½	87	87
1,000	Eq. Illum 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
13,000	L. S. d. 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼
5,000	Leh. N. c. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99½
1,000	Leh. V. g. 4½s.	100	100	100	100
3,000	Leh. Val. 4s.	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Peo. P. 4s. t. c.	70½	70½	70½	70½
45,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Penn. g. c. 4s.	08	98	08	98
58,000	P. Co. c. 5s.	87¾	87¾	87	87
1,000	Phila. El. 5s.	102	102	102	102
9,000	Read. gen. 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¼
4,000	U. Ry. & I. 5s	74	74	73	73

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Am. Sewer Pipe	16¼	16¼	16	16
20	Am. W. G. pf.	93	93	93	93
150	Am. W. G. M.	20	20	20	20
440	Am. W.G.M. pf.	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¾
290	Col. Gas & Elec	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
85	Caney R. Gas.	27½	27½	27½	27½

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market Moderate in Volume, with Price Changes Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 333,036 shares of stock and $218,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 151,545; oils, 6,131; railroads, 15,000, and mining, 160,360. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	Am. Br. Mfg..	14½	19	14½	18½
607	Am. Zinc....	58	59	57½	57½
2,000	‡Con. C. & F.	109½	112½	109½	112½
2,530	‡Can. C.&F.pf.	121	125	121	125
1,150	‡Carbon Steel.	70	71	68	70
370	‡Car. S., 2d pf.	52	55	52	55
5,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	9½	9¾	9	9¼
1,500	Car. Pac. Can.	41½	47	41½	47
200	‡Central Fdy..	15½	16	15½	16
5,100	Chevrolet Mot. Car Co., w.I.	114	115¾	108	110
1,421	‡Cramp Ship..	86½	89	85	89
1,000	‡Dominion St.	48	49½	48	49½
195	Driggs-Seab'y.	111	112½	110	110
105	Emerson Phon.	12	*12½	12	12⅛
2,775	‡Hall Signal...	31½	34	*31	34
4,000	‡Hall Sig., pf.	42	47	42	47
120	‡Handee Mfg..	31	33	31	32
12	‡Hopk. & A.A.	40	40	40	40
6,000	‡Int. Mer. M..	6⅞	7	6½	6¾
5,000	‡I. M. M. pf.	(33⅓-38)	33¾	34	34½
3,200	‡Inter. Motors.	29	30	*28½	29½
460	‡Int. Mot. pf..	62	62	60	60
540	Katho. Br. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
150	Kelly Spgfd.T.	227	227	227	227
2,000	‡LakeTor.Boat	19	19	16¾	17¼
800	‡Lake Torpedo Boat 1st pf..	19	19	18	19
6,500	Marconi of A..	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
2,000	N. Y. Transp..	17	17¾	17	17¾
100	Pac.Gas & El.	55	55	55	55
670	‡Pyrene Mfg..	14¼	15¼	*14½	15⅛
1,500	Corp.of R.& H.	3	3½	4⅜	5
500	M.Rumely, w.i.	25	25	25	25
1,000	‡SteelCo.ofCan.	35	35	33	34¼
500	Sterling Gum..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
600	‡St. Jo. Lead..	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¾
20,000	Submarine B't	46½	46½	41½	41½
6,000	‡Tobacco Prod.	44	44½	41½	43
3,000	Triangle Film ctfs	8¼	8¼	7⅝	7⅝
4,500	U. Cig.St.,new	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
3,000	U. Prof. Shar.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	1⅝
50,000	U. S. Lt. & H.	3½	4½	3⅝	4½
2,500	U.S.Lt.& H.pf.	4¾	5⅝	4¾	5⅝
1,200	‡World Film..	3½	3½	3½	3½

OIL ISSUES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25	Buckeye P. L.	116	116	116	+ 1
700	‡Houston Oil..	19	18¾	18¾	..
150	Illinois P. L.	150	150	150	— 2
70	Indiana P. L.	115	114	115	+ 1
1,600	‡Inter. Petro.	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
22	Midwest Ref..	35½	34¾	34¾	— ¾
27	Ohio Oil.....	158	157	157	..
30	Prairie O.&G.	425	416	416	— 4
135	Prairie P. L.	205	201	204	+ 3
17	St. O. of Cal.	319	317	319	+ 3
81	St. O. of N. J.	495	486	486	— 7
200	St. O. of N.Y.	212	208	208	..
150	Union T. L...	84	82	84	+ 2
525	Ventura Oil...	13	11¾	12¾	— ⅛
2,100	‡Victoria Oil..	⅞	¼	⅞	+ ½

RAILROADS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Wabash, w.i.	12¼	12½	12	12
5,000	‡Wabash pf (a)	40½	41	40	40
5,000	‡Wabash pf (b)	22½	23½	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

1,250	‡Alaska Juneau	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
500	‡‡Alta Con. M. Co.	25	25	25	25
2,500	‡‡Amer. Com..	11	11	11	11
5,000	‡‡Atlanta.....	28½	28½	27½	27½
200	‡‡Big Cotton...	5	5	5	5
700	Big Ledge Dev. Co.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3,400	Braden Copper	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝
500	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	2¼	2	2¼
1,200	‡Caledonia	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,000	‡Cashboy	5	5	5	5
4,300	‡Chile Copper.	21	21¼	20	20
5,000	Con. Ariz.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡Emma Cop....	25	25	25	25
300	‡Florence	45	45	45	45
2,000	Goldfield Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	‡Gold. Merger	19	19	18½	18½
600	Howe Sound....	4	4	4	4
5,000	Jumbo Ext....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
10,900	Kennec't Cop..	56	56½	54½	54⅝
100	Kerr Lake.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5,700	‡Kewanas	36	36	33	34
2,000	‡Lone Star....	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,400	Magma Copper	14	14½	13¾	14½
1,600	McIntyre	48½	48½	48½	48½
1,500	‡Majestic	85	90	70	90
5,000	‡McK.-Dar.....	31	35	31	33
2,500	‡Marsh Min..	37	37	36	36
50,000	‡Mother Lode.	38	*37	35	36
800	‡Nat. Z. & L.	41	43	41	42
600	New Ut. Bng..	3	3½	3	3½
2,000	Nip. Min. Co..	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
4,300	‡Giro	7	7	6½	6⅝
7,800	‡Rex. Con. M.	55	55	52	52
8,700	‡Sand. Kend.	11	11	10	10
4,350	‡Silver Pick..	7½	7½	7	7½
400	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,800	Stewart.....	¾	¾	¼	¼
3,750	‡Success Min.	87	87	85	86
4,200	‡Super. M. Co.	24	25	24	24½
100	Ton. Exten....	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
500	‡Ton. Jim B..	78	78	78	78
10	Ton. of Nev....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,300	Tuplumne C....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡W. End Con..	28	28	28	28
400	‡W. Kn. C. pf.	2	2¼	2	2⅛

BONDS.

$50,000	Ang.-Fr. loan 5s w. i....	98	98½	98	98
161,000	D. & H.5s w.i.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
7,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	168	168	168	168

*Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. †Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 2. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob. Co.,ord.	13½	14½	13½	14½
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bearer.....	14	15	14	15
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	72	..	70	75
Fisk Tire.....	115	120	115	120
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect).....	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar..	60	62	60	62
Kelly S. Tires, new..				
1st pf.....	89½	91	89½	91
Mutual Profit Shar..	9	9½	9	9½
Sherman Carbide.....	7½	8½	7½	8½
Sherman Carbide pf..	8	15	8	15
Standard Motors....	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
Un. Cig. S., new, pf..	11½	12	11½	12
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	10½	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	10¾	11¼	11	11½

MINING STOCKS.

Albion Mining	30	35	30	35
Arizona Duquesne....	38	42	38	40
Booth	42	44	43	45
Buffalo Mines.....	⅜	½	⅜	½
Consol. Cop. Mines...	1½	2	1½	2
Diamond Black Butte.	5	6	6	7
Howe Sound	3¾	4	3¾	4
Iron Blossom	75	77	70	75
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
La Rose Consolidated.	⅛	½	⅛	½
Nevada Hills	17	20	17	20
Sella	25	33	25	33
Tonopah Belmont	34	37	34	37
Tonopah Mining.....	5½	5¾	5⅝	6
Tri-Bullion	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
West End Con.....	57	59	55	60

BONDS.

Int. Mer. M., new, 5s.	85	90	85	90
Kennecott Copper 6s.	167	169	167	169
Pierce Oil 6s.....	79	80	79	80

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
Aetna Explosives	157	161	156	168
Aetna Explosives pf....	82	86	82	85
Am. & British Mfg. Co.	12	14	12	14
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	32	40	32	36
Atlas Powder	230	260	230	255
Atlas Powder pf.....	96	99	96	98
Bliss (E. W.).....	188	200	188	195
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	72	76	72	76
Canadian Explosives ..	350	375	350	375
Canadian Explosives pf.	105	110	105	110
Carbon Steel	70	73	67	69
Carbon Steel 1st pf....	72	78	72	78
Carbon Steel 2d pf....	57	60	54	58
Colt's Arms	735	745	740	760
Driggs-Seabury	112	114	112	116
Du Pont Powder, New..	355	360	355	360
Du Pont Powder pf....	103	106	103	106
Hercules Powder	428	438	428	438
Hercules Powder pf....	110	116	110	116
Hopkins-Allen	34	40	30	35
Hopkins-Allen pf.....	86	92	82	90
Lake Torpedo Boat....	18	20	20	22
Midvale Steel	400	450	400	423
Niles-Bement-Pond	130	154	146	149
Niles-Bement-Pond pf..	101	107	101	107
Savage Arms	450	475	415	420
Submarine Boat	42	44	48	50
Scovilla Mfg. Co.....	410	425	410	425
Winch. Repeat. Arms..	2500	2800	2500	2700

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Fridsy. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	31.75	32.25	32.00	32.50
Leud	4.50	..	4.50	..
Spelter	*14.25	..	..	..
Antimony	27.50	28.50	27.50	28.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	†48.00	50.00	†47.00	50.00
Iron No. 2 X dry.	16.25	16.50	16.25	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper 30 days, was quoted at 18⅛@18¼c a pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	72	17	6	73	0	0
Copper, futures	73	17	6	73	17	0
Tin, spot	149	5	0	150	0	0
Tin, futures	150	10	0	151	5	0
Spelter	67	10	0	67	10	0
Lead	23	12	6	24	2	6

PRICKS WAR ORDER BUBBLE.

American Car and Foundry Reports Its Total Is Only $7,361,000.

In response to many requests for information, some from stockholders and others from stock brokers, President F. N. Eaton of the American Car and Foundry Company yesterday issued a statement describing the company's war business and domestic orders for equipment. The statement was as follows:

Munition contracts amount to $7,661,000 gross. No other negotiations for munitions pending. Delivery eight to nine months. Not having the proper machines or the class of workmen, munition contracts could not be materially increased.

Number of cars to build approximately same as a year ago. If it would be economy to distribute these among the various shops, they could be completed within two or three months. Present demand for cars, light.

The small amount of war orders came as a surprise to Wall Street, for rumors had credited the company with at least $30,000,000 in contracts for shells, with other contracts pending. Stories of large profits from these orders had aided in advancing the company's shares from around 70 to 98 in less than two weeks under buying which was especially heavy last week. The price receded nearly five points yesterday, although not under the influence of President Eaton's statement, which did not appear until long after the market closed.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec., 1915		100¼	100⅛	2.00
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec., 1916		100⅜	101⅛	5.10
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec., 1917		100½	100⅝	5.62
Argen. Govt..6	May, 1920		98⅜	98⅝	6.30
City of Mont..5	Dec., 1917		99	99⅜	5.15
City of Q'b'c..5	Apr., 1920		98¼	93½	5.20
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1916		100½	100¼	4.60
Dom. of Can.5	Oct., 1919		100	100¼	4.80
French Gov't.5	Apr., 1916		99	99¼	6.50
German Gov't.5	Jan., 1916		99¼	99½	7.00
Norway Gov't.6	Oct., 1916		99⅝	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.6	Oct., 1917		99⅝	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.6	Dec., 1916		99⅛	99¼	6.70
Swiss Govt....5	Mar., 1916		99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Govt....5	Mar., 1918		96⅜	97	6.15
Swiss Govt....5	Mar., 1920		95⅜	96½	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6	Feb., 1918		100	101	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov., 1917		100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Am. Loco....5	July, 1916		100½	101¼	3.00
A.T. & T.sub.5	Apr., 1916		100⅞	101⅛	2.75
Ana. Cop. Co.5	Mar., 1917		100⅞	101⅛	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June, 1917		100	100¼	4.45
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June, 1918		98¼	99⅛	4.85
B'klyn R. T...5	July, 1918		100¾	100¾	4.75
Can. North'n.5	Sep., 1931		98⅝	98⅞	5.75
Can. Pacific..6	Mar. 2,'24		102	102½	5.65
Ches. & Ohio.5	June, 1919		94¼	94¾	6.70
Chi. & W. I..5	Sep., 1937		93¼	99	5.60
Chi. El. Rys..5	July, 1916		92	93½	13.65
Con. Pr. Co...6	May 1, '17		99	100	5%
C. Gas. Balt.5	May, 1917		100¼	100¼	4.70
C. P. R. & L.4	June, 1940		90½	100½	5.80
E. Pow. & Lt.5	Mar., 1918		93	96¾	6%
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1916		100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917		100⅛	100⅝	5.35
Grd. Rap. E..5	May, 1916		100	100½	4.05
Grand R. Ry..5	June, 1918		100	100½	4.15
Gen. Rubber.5	Dec., 1918		100	100⅜	4.85
Hav. El Ry..8	Sep., 1916		98¼	100	6.00
Int. Harv....5	Feb. 15,'18		100⅜	101	4.55
Lack. Steel..6	Mar., 1917		100	100½	5.70
Louis. G. & E.6	Apr., 1918		98¼	99⅜	6%
L. S. & M. S.5	Dec., 1915		100¼	100⅝	1.00
Minn. Gen. E.6	June, 1917		100½	101	3.50
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1910		100½	100½	5.93
Munt. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917		93	97¼	7.95
N. E. Nav...6	May, 1917		97¼	97¾	6.90
N.Y..N.H.&H.5	May, 1918		100⅞	100⅞	3.80
North. St. P..6	June, 1917		99	100	6.00
Penn. Co....4½	June 15,'21		99⅜	99¾	4.55
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1916		100⅜	100⅜	3.20
Sea. Air Line.5	Mar., 1916		100½	100⅞	2.90
Southern Ry..5	Feb., 1916		100	100⅜	3.85
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917		98⅜	98⅝	6.00
Sulz. & Sons.8	June, 1916		100⅜	101¼	4.50
U. S. Smelt..5	June, 1918		98⅛	99½	5.25
U. S. P. S.Co.6	Apr., 1918		93½	99	6%
Union Typew.5	Jan. 15,'16		93⅛	94¾	20.35
United Fruit..6	May, 1917		101½	101¾	4.75
United Fruit.5	May, 1918		99¼	99½	5.20
Utah Co.....6	Apr., 1917		100¼	100⅜	5.55
West. E. & M.5	Oct., 1917		100⅞	101¼	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.6	Mar., 1917		97	100	6.00
W.V. T. & E.6	June, 1917		96	98	7%
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917		98¼	99¼	6.65
W. Fr. Co...6	Mar., 1917		98¼	99⅛	6.25

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line...1916-'23	4 @4½		4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.....1916-'23	4½		4.60	4.40
Buf., Roch. & P..1916-'30	4½@5		4.58	4.38
Canadian Pacific.1916-'28	4½		4.60	4.70
Car., Clinch. & O.1916-'24	5		5.20	5.00
Ches. & Ohio....1916-'24	4½		4.85	4.62
Chi. & Northw....1918-'23	4½		4.45	4.25
Chi., Ind. & L...1916-'23	4½		5.05	4.65
Ch., S. L. & N. O.1916-'24	5		4.60	4.40
C., C., C. & S. L.1916-'29	5		5.10	4.90
Del. & Hudson....1922	4½		4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad....1916-'23	4½@5		4.95	4.65
Hocking Valley...1916-'23	4 @5		4.85	4.60
Ill. Central.....1916-'23	4½@5		4.55	4.40
Louis & Nash....1916-'23	5		4.60	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex..1916-'23	5		6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific.....1916-'22	5		7.00	6.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.1916-'28	4½@5		4.90	4.70
Norfolk & West...1916-'24	4½		4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.1916-'28	6		4.88	4.62
Pa. Gen. Freight.1916-'27	4 @4½		4.35	4.15
St. L., I. M. & So.1916-'24	5		6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air L...1916-'23	5		4.90	4.70
Southern Railway.1916-'24	4½@5		4.88	4.62
South. Pacific....1916-'28	4½		4.60	4.40
Virginian R'way...1916-19	5		4.80	4.50

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf..	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry..	85	93	83	93
Conley Foil	340	380	340	380
Johnston Tin F. & M.	125	150	125	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.....	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F....	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	183	198	188	193
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	405	415	405	415
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	122	119	122

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Fifteen roads	$5,488,194 +$377,848
Twelve roads	1,351,276 — 454,389
Total (27 roads)....	12,789,470 — 76,541

DULUTH SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for August—

	1914.	1913.
Gross	$324,571	$301,087 $365,045
Net	112,488	77,066 100,430
Sur. after chg.	22,840	*14,174 2,700
2 mos. gross...	635,354	594,444 685,895
Net	207,366	138,521 174,175
Sur. after chg.	28,195	*45,545 30,212

*Deficit.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for August—

Gross	4,628,371	4,703,215	5,112,065
Net after tax..	1,332,417	991,130	931,131
2 mos. gross...	9,114,214	9,508,858	10,037,107
Net after tax..	2,512,326	2,067,424	1,873,097

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for August—

Gross	1,569,391	1,540,242	1,655,303
Net after tax..	486,818	372,564	454,265
2 mos. gross...	3,019,189	3,126,584	3,401,995
Net after tax..	910,002	839,690	933,020
Chicago Division:			
Gross	969,641	920,715	969,137
Net after tax..	345,978	289,550	289,881
2 mos. gross...	1,908,031	1,819,403	1,916,054
Net after tax..	672,234	631,745	567,909

NORTHERN PACIFIC for August—

Mileage	6,471	6,409	6,312
Gross	6,076,320	6,075,933	6,221,481
Net after tax..	2,407,327	1,771,762	1,846,647
2 mos. gross...	11,426,113	11,367,995	12,494,434
Net after tax..	3,822,113	3,417,509	3,628,904

SEABOARD AIR LINE for August—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,576,679	1,680,828	1,794,398
Net after tax..	389,364	363,081	44,345
2 mos. gross..	3,204,225	3,553,999	3,612,745
Net after tax..	728,683	797,320	841,042

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for August—

Gross	622,197	554,342	578,919
Net after tax..	288,015	232,070	261,848
2 mos. gross..	1,194,054	1,065,160	1,076,313
Net after tax..	550,119	476,829	463,794

WABASH for August—

Gross	2,813,256	2,722,630	2,898,982
Net	900,562	847,664	.....

Miscellaneous Earnings.

HUNTINGTON DEVELOPMENT & GAS for

August—	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	26,050	8,072	17,978
Net after tax..	16,970	5,170	11,800
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,271	3,810	10,461
12 mos. gross..	223,997	82,797	140,810
Net after tax..	133,504	44,918	88,586
Sur. aft. chgs.	102,819	32,579	70,260
Bal. after pf. divs.	90,339	24,579	66,260

PORTLAND (ME.) RAILROAD for August—

Gross	121,917	121,027	800
Net after tax..	59,503	61,372	*2,069
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,556	41,692	*2,136
12 mos. gross..	1,043,174	1,033,387	9,787
Net after tax..	392,087	389,558	2,529
Sur. aft. chgs.	171,590	186,001	*5,476

*Decrease.

UNTERMYER SCENTS LOSS IN WAR STOCKS

Replies to Clergyman's Query with an Attack on the Present "Craze."

"WILD ORGY OF GAMBLING"

Public Never Before Threatened by "So Dangerous a Pitfall" on the Exchange.

Samuel Untermyer has written a letter to the Rev. C. F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, deploring the present craze for war stocks, and predicting that the public will suffer in the long run from the rapid upbidding of prices in the stock market. The letter was written in response to a series of questions asked by Mr. Reisner, who sought the information for use in his clerical duties. This is the letter:

Oct. 2, 1915.

"Rev. C. F. Reisner,
"Grace Methodist Episcopal Church,
"131 West 104th Street, New York City.

"My Dear Sir: I ought, perhaps, to preface my answers to your inquiries by explaining that I have never bought stocks on margin or credit, and have never been concerned in a short sale, or speculated in the stock market. But as an investor and a lawyer who for upwards of thirty-five years has been intimately connected with the affairs of corporations, and who is familiar with the machinery of the Stock Exchange, I have no hesitation in answering your first question by saying that it is worse than hopeless for the average man to expect to amass a fortune or to make money by dealing in the stock market. My experience is that in the end they all lose. They do not lose all the time but they do loss all in time.

"My advice to you is to urge them to keep as far away as possible from the contagion of speculation, and especially to warn them against the present fever of speculation, and at no time to buy stocks except to the extent to which they can pay for them in full as an investment, and then only after a thorough investigation of the merits of the property based on normal conditions.

Condemns "War Stocks."

"Above all things I advise that in making their investments they keep away from the so-called (and in most instances miscalled) 'war stocks,' most of which are selling at greatly inflated prices based on temporary conditions, which are exaggerated and accelerated by pool manipulations and other forms of artificial activity. In some of the most prominent instances the present prices reflect, in my judgment, besides these conditions, a feverish wave

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

JOBS suits, skirts, coats, dresses and cotton sweaters wanted; small only. Samuel Meyers, 215 W. 20th St.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes, corded or bulk; specify quantity and price. L 90 Times.

OPEN FOR 100 PIECES OF PLUSH. L 82 Times.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed, all shades. Royal Dye Works, 19 W. 20th St.

OPEN FOR LARGE QUANTITY OF mackinaw clothes. L 58 Times.

JOBBERS placing orders on pile fabrics, corduroy, and mixture coats; call all week. 3d floor, 38-44 West 26th St.

MEN'S NECKWEAR CONTRACTORS. In position to solicit additional business with reliable manufacturers; best of references. Oelles & Welssman, 302 Easa 4th St.

SERGE DRESS SACRIFICE.—Have 300 dresses to close out, all wool, double-width Amoskeag serge, at $2 each net; big bargain. J. Rosenberg & Co., 141 West 36th St.

HAVE SPORT COATS to close out at a price; also fur-trimmed suits for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 452 6th Av.

WOOL GUERNSEY sport sweater coats to close out. Daily, 10 West 19th.

ALL WOOL double warp serges, No. 7,301, Amoskeag; can deliver at once; shades, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, and wine; price 65c. net; 54 inches wide. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Telephone Spring 3083.

ALL WOOL DOUBLE WARP SERGES, No. 7,301 Amoskeag; can deliver at once; shades, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, and wine; price, 65c net; 54 inches wide. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Telephone 3083 Spring.

MANNISH ALL-WOOL SERGE BOX SUIT $7.50.

Military style, braid trimmed, yarn dyed lining. Prompt deliveries. Other values in suits and coats. E. HONIG, 23 W. 22d St., City.

BUYERS, ATTENTION.—275 dresses of serge and taffeta combinations; also crepe de chine and evening dresses at wonderful prices; immediate delivery. Sol. Shapiro, 116 West 29th St.

WE HAVE velvet dresses in stock and crepe de china and taffetas for delivery, from $6.75 up. Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., 134 West 5th St.

FUR TRIMMING for sale cheaper than anywhere else; immediate deliveries; opossums, raccoons, &c. D. I. Rogow, 215 4th Av., Room 1,712.

SHOES FOR SALE.—500 pairs men's and boys' shoes; good investment for cash. Kirsch, 18 West 31st St.

WE HAVE VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, from $12.75 to $16.50; quick deliveries. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

WE HAVE assorted styles, crepe de china and plaid waists, from $16.50 up, in stock for delivery. Daily Waist, 10 West 19th St.

SINGER NEW BUTTONHOLE MACHINE for sale, No. 7,041. Coronet Costume Co., 114 West 17th St.

WILL SELL satin block E. O. O. velvet, cheap. L 99 Times.

WE ARE OPEN TO BUY LARGE QUANTITY OF MESSALINE FOR SPOT CASH IN BLACK, NAVY BLUE AND BROWN. KAYANEE WAIST & DRESS CO., 536-38 BROADWAY.

CIRCULARIZING AND ADDRESSING service.—Guaranteed lists of 8,000 ready-to-wear buyers. Globe Advertising Co., 1,265 Broadway.

DESIRE AT ONCE, on cash terms, high-grade Dresses, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WILL PAY SPOT CASH for any quantity 4.00z or 6.00z serge in garnet and brown. Albert & Co., 631 Broadway.

WE BUY MERCHANDISE of all descriptions; quantity no object. Spot cash paid. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 100 6th Av.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fra. 7,050.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 49 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN, (two,) thoroughly experienced, with large following, to carry strong line of popular-priced silk dresses for New York State, Pennsylvania, Middle West and the South; commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, for New England, with an established trade on ladies' and misses' coats; salary and commission to the right party. X 350 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for city and vicinity, to sell display fixtures, wax figures, forms. G 224 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted for city and vicinity; salary and commission to the right party. X 351 Times Annex.

BUYER of children's and women's wear seeks a position. X 346 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday....3@3¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Mchair Supplies Interrupted.

Makers of goods in which mohair plays an important part are having difficulty in getting in their usual supplies of the raw product. In fact, several houses have advanced the prices on their lines of mohair fabrics. It is very likely the situation will not improve until after the war. Buyers who take such goods will find, it is said, that increased prices will rule as it becomes mora difficult to get mohair.

Old Pins Coming Back.

The sash pin is coming back to life, after a four or five years' absence from this market, as a result of the increasing vogue for sashes. Many novelties in this line are now being offered here by the houses which first discovered the signs of revival. Plain and fancy hat pins are also being called for now more than they have been for some time past. This is said to be due to the gradual passing of the small, close-fitting type of hat for women, and the return of hats large enough to require the use of pins to "anchor" them in place.

Anything In Fur.

The craze for fur trimmings in the women's wear trade is beyond precedent. Anything that looks like fur is eagerly taken. A salesman who passed through one coat and suit shop had this description to give of what he saw: "On one table there was a long strip of fur that was much the worse for wear. It looked as if the animal to which it originally belonged had been run over by a train. There were spots in it absolutely devoid of fur, and the general effect was that of a whisk-broom." There seems to be plenty in the way of fur supplies, but difficulty on the score of dyeing has advanced prices.

Sometimes the Buyer Loses.

The treatment of salesmen by buyers is often very arbitrary, but the salesman is not left entirely without redress, as one of them plainly indicated recently. He was forced to reach his customer by means of the freight elevator and accumulated grease and dust during the ascent. Discourtesy on the buyer's part finally gave rise to the following remark: "A salesman has to put up with a good many things, but sooner or later he evens up the score. If I had something that was exceptionally good, this is the last house I would call on. I can mention at least one house that has failed through incurring the enmity of the salesmen. No house can afford to be wholly independent."

Improved Demand for Burlaps.

There was a good inquiry here yesterday, which resulted in some business for 40-inch 10 and 10½ ounce burlaps, but the call for the lightweight goods in that width was small. On the other hand, buyers were bidding for liberal quantities of 32 and 36 inch lightweight goods. There has not been a great deal of change in the price position of the market in the last week. Nominal prices on spot and near-by 40-inch goods yesterday were: 7½-ounce, 5.40c; 8-ounce, 5.50c; 10-ounce, 7.65c, and 10½-ounce, 7.75c. It is said that even these prices might be shaded on the 7½ and 8 ounce goods by a liberal buyer. Forty-inch 10½-ounce goods, to arrive in late November or early December, were quoted yesterday at 7.65c.

Retail Jewelry Business Better.

A professional shopper in the employ of a local smallwares house, who makes the rounds of the leading retail stores every week, reports that the sale of jewelry at retail, both in the department stores and jewelry shops, is larger now than it has been at any time since the European war began. While she says that the general demand seems to be largely centred on minor items of decoration at the moment, there is every indication that the sale of the more expensive pieces will follow, now that feminine attention has been directed toward jewelry, and feminine purses have been replenished. Such things as jewelry pins and hair ornaments seem to be especially in demand, she says.

Fancy Goods Sell Freely.

While house business in the fancy goods and notions field is more or less quiet at the moment, the business that is being done on the road by salesmen, now out with holiday and late Fall lines, is said to be very good. On the whole, it is said, this has been one of the best market seasons in several years. Among the newer offerings are novelties in silver brooches in the shape of bar pins, which can be retailed at 50 cents; novelty hair ornaments, set with rhinestones and sapphires, that retail at $1, and stylish novelties in bags, especially in large shapes. Among the best of these bags are velvet ones trimmed with celluloid ornaments.

Gray Goods Inquiry Big.

While there was plenty of inquiry for gray goods in this market yesterday, the actual business put through was not large because of the unwillingness of practically all of the mills to sell ahead, and of many of them to sell even spot goods. This unwillingness was the result, of course, of the antics of the cotton market. Prices everywhere were firmly held on goods that had not been withdrawn. Among the best printcloth sales of the day were 39-inch 68-72s, which moved for immediate shipment at 5½ cents, and 38½-inch 60-52s, which sold for spot delivery at 4¼ cents. Sellers of sheetings and drills were not very anxious to trade at present prices, and sales were limited as a result. Prices were firm to higher. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼; 38½-inch, 64-56s....4⅝
39-inch, 72-76s....5⅛; 38½-inch, 60-52s....4⅛
39-inch, 68-72s....5⅛; 38½-inch, 60-48s....4⅛
39-inch, 56-48s....3⅛; 27-inch, 64-60s....3⅛
38½-inch, 64-60s..4½; 27-inch, 56-52s....2⅞

It Makes Business Hard.

The remarkable condition of the cotton market in the last two weeks has made it more difficult than ever for the commission houses which handle gray goods to do business. Not only have many of the mills withdrawn their goods until prices come closer to equaling the cost of cotton, but others are insisting that no orders shall be taken by the representing houses without first querying. The effect of this is easy to see in cases where the goods of "querying" and "non-querying" mills come into direct competition, and the buyer wants his answer right away. Many buyers are said to be more or less suspicious when told that the mill must be consulted before bids can be accepted, one of the differences drawn being that the goods are being "peddled" to obtain high prices, instead of being disposed of to regular customers at prices favorable to them. This inference, however, is about as unjust to the salesman and the commission house at the moment as anything can be.

NOT SATISFIED WITH DUTY.

Appeal to be Taken from Ruling on Marble Fonts and Seats.

The Treasury Department has decided not to accept a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers holding that marble fonts and marble seats are entitled to entry at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "works of art, including statuary, sculptures, or copies, replicas, or reproductions thereof."

The articles in controversy were assessed for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem by the Collector as coming under the provision for "marble manufactured into monuments, benches, vases, and other articles." After the board rendered its decision, Assistant Secretary Peters referred the matter to Assistant Attorney General Hanson of the Department of Justice. Mr. Hanson, after considering the points at issue, recommended to the department that an appeal be taken to the Customs Court. This Mr. Peters has now ordered.

It is understood that the department is unwilling to lose the higher duty on this large class of importations affecting churches, art collectors, and regular importers. Mr. Hanson hopes to convince the court that the paragraph under which assessment was made, was intended by Congress to cover the articles in dispute.

Record for 20th Century Limited.

The New York Central Twentieth Century Limited, running between New York and Chicago on a twenty-hour schedule, according to an announcement of the railway, broke all records for the six months ended Aug. 31. This train made 134 trips in each direction, and was on time at both ends in 96 per cent. of the runs.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Showers Tues.; cooler at night. Wed., cloudy and cooler; moderate s. winds, becoming n. w. by Wed.

Ga.—Showers Tues.; cooler in w. Wed., fair; cooler in e.; moderate winds, becoming n. w.

Fla.—Showers Tues.; cooler in n. w. Wed., probably fair; cooler in cent. and n. c.; moderate e. to s. e. winds, except n. w. over n. w.

Ala.—Showers Tues., except fair in extreme n.; cooler. Wed., fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Miss.—Fair Tues., except showers in s. e.; cooler. Wed., fair; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

La.—Fair in n., showers in s.; cooler Tues. Wed., fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Texas.—Fair Tues., except fair in extreme n.; cooler. Wed., fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

West. Tex.—Cooler and fair Tues., except showers near the coast. Wed., fair; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair, warmer.

Okla.—Fair, continued cool Tues. Wed., fair, warmer.

Ark.—Fair, cooler Tues. Wed., fair, continued cool.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair in w., showers in e. Tues., fair. Wed., fair.

Ohio—Colder Tues., with showers, followed by fair. Wed., fair; moderate w. winds.

Ind.—Fair, cooler Tues. Wed., fair; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and colder Tues. Wed., fair; moderate to fresh w. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues., colder in e. Wed. fair, warmer in w.; moderate to fresh w. and n. w. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Ill., Mo., Wis., Iowa, and Kan.—Fair and continued cool Tues.; Wed. fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer Wed. and in n. w. Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer Tues.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed., with slowly rising temperature.

Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Adams, Myrtle—O. Hitchina et al., Sept. 17, 1908.....$745.00
Clancy, John F., and Peter G. Van Olst —Upper Hudson Stone Co., Sept. 23, 1915.....1,838.86
Cohen, Sol and Jacob—H. Bernstein & Co., May 5, 1914.....147.66
Cole, Joseph—Mosler Safe Co., Dec. 27, 1911.....3,031.50
Same—Same, Dec. 27, 1911.....227.80
Deffa, Loula P.—R. Schneider, June 22, 1915.....3,502.10
Same—H. R. Schmedes, June 22, 1915...840.58
Donnelly, Mary—E. H. Hogen, Jan. 19, 1910.....366.07
Donnelly, Mary—Biuthenthal & Bickart, Inc., April 2, 1914.....231.34
Kimball, Effie L.—H. Jaeckel et al., Aug. 11, 1915.....414.75
McMahon, John J.—J. J. Barr, July 9, 1915.....300.00
Shenk, Joseph—I. Arndt, March 6, 1900.867.23
Levitan, Aaron and Sophie—M. Markel, Aug. 31, 1914, (canceled).....8,068.06

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

L. D. GOLDSTEIN & BRO., composed of Louis D. and Joseph Goldstein, jobbers in woolens and dress goods at 254 Fourth Avenue, have made an assignment to Nathanisl Walkof. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by Samuel S. Myers for these creditors: Gera Mills, $4,800; King, Beals & Co., $500; Clifton Woolen Mills, $1,500. Liabilities are $45,000 and assets $20,000. The firm was formed on Jan. 6, 1913.

ALEX SINGER, trading as Alex Singer & Bro., manufacturer of clothing at 722 Broadway, has made an assignment to Henry Kaufman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Rosenberg, Levis & Ball for these creditors: John E. McGuirk, $500; R. A. Cullum, $100, and A. Aucrbach, $100.

LOUIS FRANK of 56 Lenox Avenue, formerly manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 33 West Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,002 and assets of $1,646 cash realized by the assignee. Mr. Frank assigned on Dec. 24, 1914.

JOHN J. FROWEIN, stereotyper, of 337 Cauldwell Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,686 and no assets.

CHRISTIAN D. AHLERS, hotel keeper at White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,289 and assets of $810.

BERTHA K. ESSMAN.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of Bertha K. Essman, shoe dealer at 907 East 163d Street and 1,907 Southern Boulevard, with creditors at 42½ cents on the dollar, payable 20 cents cash and balance in notes.

ELIAS J. SHASHOU.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Elias J. Shashou, trading as The Parisian Bazaar, in the Pennsylvania Terminal at Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, with creditors at 10 cents on the dollar cash.

BERNARD DORF, cloak manufacturer of 23 West Thirty-sixth Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $40,357, nominal assets of $16,949, and actual assets of $9,705.

DAVID ROSENZWEIG, manufacturer of leather goods at 132 Greene Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $12,087, nominal assets of $3,500, and actual assets of $1,502.

BARUCH LEVITTES, furniture dealer at 325 East Seventy-fifth Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $6,678 and assets of $1,019 in accounts mostly from concerns who have failed.

CHARLES SILVERMAN, trading as the Eagle Raincoat Company at 90 East Broadway, has made an assignment to Julius M. Hansen. He has been in this line for fourteen years.

E. H. MILLER & BROTHER, composed of Edward H. and Paul Miller, wholesale dealers in fruits at 316 Washington Street, have made an assignment to Ward W. Smith.

JOHN APPLEGATE, wholesale fish dealer at 214 Front Street (Fulton Market), has made an assignment to David W. Kahn. Mr. Applegate has been in this line thirty-five years.

HARRY PLETMAN, dealer in bicycles at 200 East Fifty-second Street, has made an assignment to Morris Zwerling.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge A. N. Hand, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

ALIR T. BALDWIN, 62 West Fortieth Street; liabilities $316,350.

THOMAS DE VERMILYE, 463 West 144th Street, formerly contractor; liabilities $27,457.

JACOB KORNREICH, furniture, 142 Essex Street; liabilities $13,130.

WILLIAM A. BURCH, New Rochelle.

HANS E. GRABAU, designer of metal devices, 72 Washington Square South.

BENJAMIN SCHORR, bartender, 93 Stanton Street.

SAMUEL HORENSTEIN, waists and dresses, 450 Grand Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Max Lowenstein and Louis Lowenstein, doing business as A. Lowenstein & Sons, furniture, 128 Washington Street. The concern has accounts receivable of $6,000, and vehicles $500, but no value is placed upon the stock in trade. The liabilities are divided as follows: Secured, $4,010; unsecured, $13,478, and taxes due, $52.55.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—Mary E. Carroll of 217 Walnut Street, Brookline, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Her liabilities are $51,663, of which $25,000 is unsecured, and $28,670 is accommodation paper. The petitioner is an indorser of notes of the Carroll Construction Company. The heaviest creditor is the Fidelity and Casualty Company, surety on bond, $25,000.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 4.—The Reimers Exline Company, wholesale stationery and publishing house, has been placed in the hands of a receiver upon application of creditors. W. G. Newby of Fort Worth was appointed receiver. The company's assets are about $300,000; liabilities not stated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Muelley Coal Company, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $47,902; assets, $9,530.

Chicago Iron & Metal Company, involuntary petition filed in behalf of Ogden State Bank and others. Liabilities and assets not estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Abrams, Edwin H.—J. E. Linde Paper Co.....$240.00
Arnold, Lawrence H., or L. Hastings Arnold—Anderson & Co.....239.11
Boyd, Joseph—M. Isenberg.....139.95
Bersum, Conrad—A. Berlinar et al.....209.78
Byrne, Francis—M. E. Byrne.....447.91
Byrne, Thomas J., and Elizabeth M. Byrne—P. Feitzer.....511.24
Cassanette, Constantine—O'Neill Adams & Co.....243.53
Cunningham, Dennis—S. H. Spear.....111.91
Charles Talbot & Co.—Royal Bank of Canada.....8,844.63
Crabtree, John H.—C. C. Cowan.....1,263.95
Conover, Frank E.—E. H. Peck.....657.74
Cowen, Bernard—E. S. Realty & Improvement Co.....421.10
Cohen, Morris—Lesber Whitman & Co.2,394.80
City of New York—D. Rootman, costs..110.58
Cook, Charles E.—A. Krauser.....220.23
Consolidated Metal Fireproofing Co. Inc—M. B. Toch.....186.82
Diamond, Morris & Harry—F. Nelson..276.51
Dembitzer, Emma—F. Britsch.....141.91
Farley, Philip M.—Cafe Boulevard Co...128.65
Grand Delancey Co.—People, &c.....100.00
Goldstein, Mina, and Bea Leech—E. J. Beller.....135.93
Gage, William M.—New & Beaver Co. Corporation.....252.15
Glass, Isidor—M. I. Horwitz.....183.41
Glacobbe Press, Inc.—Brunawick Paper Co., Inc.....2,312.94
Glendemming, Robert—Burns Bros.....1,700.83
Glocke, Otto E.—Western Union Telegraph Co.....815.73
Hanley, Joseph—A. J. Kram.....122.52
Hever, Philip I.—W. Nunanaker.....291.50
Hungerford, Adelaide—Edward Davis, Inc.....127.67
Johnson, Frederick—S. H. Spear.....135.93
Isaacs, Philip—A. McCormack.....150.94
Kaplin, Anna—Princess Corset Co.....157.85
Ligbte, Charles, and Charles, Jr.—R. W. Goelet.....1,910.50
Levine, Carrie—D. K. de Belxdon et al.531.44
Levy, Max—E. Pauly.....1,120
Lyons, James—Gibson Distilling Co....115.60
McMahon, John—J. Schroeder.....502.87
McGuire, Wm. A.—R. C. Galge.....453.02
Miller, Paul—W. Herschbeim et al.....510.00
Same—Same.....476.54
Margolies, Edward—J. A. Faust.....715.15
Miller, Isaac—American Sign Co.....381.70
Marx, Ben—H. Spear.....126.06
Mathews, Robert—First National Bank of Hegina, Penn.....3,058.01
Milhau, Chas.—Simpson Crawford Corp.108.22
O'Sullivan, Michael—M. Gintzler.....397.15
Popper, Fred—C. Mandelatain et al.....142.25
Paul, William—Long Dock Mills.....503.02
Pendelton, Arthur, and Anna Poil—E. W. Cole.....210.43
Quigley, Patrick—National Casket Co...143.86
Robert Dalton, Inc.—W. Goodman.....276.27
Rapp, Herman, Harry Cooper and Charles Couper—M. Kantor.....120.70
Richardson, Wilmer—M. G. Hughes....114.32
Rosoff, Samuel R.—S. D. Matthews.....143.44
Rauer, Phillip—J. F. Kelly.....215.21
Sergente, Garibaldi—B. Baff & Son.....224.03
Salomon, Catherine F.—M. M. Menken..115.41
Steinman, Otto M.—O. M. Steinman, Inc.....3,326.06
Steele, J. Nevette, Jr., or J. Newell Steele—J. F. R. Frazier.....1,864.46
Sheedy, Michael R.—L. Keedick.....252.84
Sternberg, H. Sumner—C. Waltzfelder..476.58
Startz, Charles F. A.—J. M. McCann....107
Trachtenberg, Max—B. Gruberg.....101.91
Templin, Edmund M.—M. Les et al.....447.29
Theodore Starrett Co.—P. & F. Corbin of New York.....790.05
Vinkestein, Philip J.—J. J. Van Meeuwen et al.....226.09
Wagner, Louis—John F. Boyle Co....217.23
Williams Carpet Cleaning Co., Inc., and William A. Williams—J. Beck.....166.66
Wills, Nat M.—Eighty-sixth St. & West End Av. Co.....305.66
White, Fred H.—National Newark Banking Co.....439.31

In Bronx County.

Birch, Frank A.—Corbett & Co.....$86.91
Barthel, Anna C.—A. S. Kohn.....34.72
Dreher, John A.—E. J. Winterroth.....67.25
Elsey, Herbert S.—Fisk Rubber Co. of New York.....113.87
Hanf, Hugo—H. Hollander.....115.38
Jaffess, Yetta—Bank of United States.1,022.12
Same—Same.....1,022.29
Keller, Jacob—E. L. O'Connell.....133.22
Leindorf Electric Light Co., Inc.—K. Parlser.....14.00
Tremont Paper and Twine Co., Inc.—Progressive Paper Products Co., Inc...215.92
Wray, Seda, and G. Ewald Menzal—H. Vogler.....173.61

PRODUCE MEN IN SESSION.

Standardization of Poultry, Eggs, and Butter to Come Up.

The ninth annual convention of the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association brought to the McAlpin yesterday delegates from all parts of the country, whose number is said to be close to 1,000. The convention is expected to accomplish much toward a standardization of the products its members have to do with, the new marketing bill, now before Congress, is expected to be criticised, and members of the association hold that they are paying extortionate freight rates between New York and Chicago.

In his opening address, Charles E. McNeil, President of the association, pointed out that storage space had become a serious problem, because the packing interests had had to go outside their own plants to obtain space for their own goods. He urged monthly Government reports on the holdings of all food commodities carried in cold storage warehouses, whether public or private. He intimated that the railroads were trying to dictate to the shippers of poultry, butter, and eggs, and advised the association to demand a cessation of tinkering with railway tariffs. The convention will continue today.

LACKAWANNA ROAD INDICTED

May Be Fined $20,000 for Neglect to Collect $286 for Demurrage.

An indictment with twenty counts was handed up yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, charging it with failing to collect the published tariffs in connection with the shipments of anthracite coal from Pennsylvania for delivery in this city.

The period covered by the indictment was from October, 1912, to October, 1914, and it is charged that the railroad company neglected to collect demurrage charges on twenty canal boats detained at the New York lighterage station from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company. The amount of demurrage which the company failed to demand was $286. Under the Elkins law the railroad is liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000 on each count of the indictment, so that its negligence may cost it $20,000.

MAX PAM MUST PAY $53,000.

Sued by Trust Company for Notes for Wyoming Irrigation Work.

Justice Page of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that Max Pam, the corporation lawyer of Chicago, owed the Title Guarantee and Trust Company $53,000 instead of the $99,828 for which the company sued. Edmund L. Mooney, counsel for Mr. Pam, described the verdict as a victory for his client, because Mr. Pam had always been willing to pay the amount awarded.

The suit grew out of a contract by which the Thompson-Starrett Company was to do certain irrigation and development work in Uva, Wyo. Mr. Pam gave the notes in payment with the understanding, it was said, that the amount actually due would be a subject for future settlement. The trust company said it had purchased the notes in good faith and was entitled to their face value.

Pastel Shades in Colored Kid.

A prominent Delaware firm of colored kid manufacturers will introduce an innovation to the shoe trade during the present week in the shape of a comprehensive line of pastel shades for evening footwear. Because of the introduction of this daintily colored kid, it is said that there will be a restriction in the demand for colored satin slippers this Fall and Winter, as it will now be possible for the well-dressed woman to match any gown she has with a kid slipper. Kid slippers are said to wear longer than satin ones, and they can easily be cleaned when soiled. Another point claimed in their favor is that a woman can wear a kid slipper a half size smaller than any other kind of footwear. In the darker shades, especially bronze and navy blue, colored kid footwear is being much used this Fall for street wear.

TODAY
begins the sacrifica sale of imported novelty piece goods; making room for other departments; attractive goods at still more attractive prices; coms in today; plain and fancy, white and colors; good assortments.
BRUNO BECKHARD,
Successor to Wasserman & Beckhard,
140 Fifth Av., cor. 19th St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in Topeka, Kansas, on October 28, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of four (4) Directors to hold office for four (4) years, and for the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year. Said meeting has been called by the Board of Directors and is to be held also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including the approving, ratifying and confirming of the following, to wit:

The acquisition of the capital stock and indebtedness of the Oklahoma Central Railroad Company.

The lease of the property of the Oklahoma Central Railroad Company, effective August 1, 1914.

The acquisition of the capital stock and indebtedness of the Rocky Mountain and Santa Fe Railway Company.

The lease of the property of the Rocky Mountain and Santa Fe Railway Company, effective July 1, 1915.

The acquisition of the capital stock and indebtedness of the Oil Fields and Santa Fe Railway Company.

The lease of the property of the Oil Fields and Santa Fe Railway Company by agreement dated May 7, 1915.

All action of the Directors and Executive Committee taken since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on September 23, 1915, and will be reopened at the close of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
L. C. DEMING, Assistant Secretary.
New York City, August 3, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the YANKEE CIGAR BOX COMPANY INC., that pursuant to the By-Laws of said Company and Section 16 of the Stock Corporation Law, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held on the 19th day of October, 1915, at 2 P. M., Room 1,102, 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of authorizing the officers and Board of Directors of this corporation to sell and convey its entire plant, machinery, apparatus, licenses, leases, goodwill and all its right, title, and interest in and to all its patent rights and copyrights, to Samuel Blank, for the sum of $2,250, or to any other person for such price and upon such terms as the Board of Directors in their discretion may deem advisable.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1915.
ADOLPH KLEIN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
LAWRENCE B. COHEN, Attorney for Yankee Cigar Box Company, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

THE NATIONAL LIST, Incorporated.
STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NATIONAL LIST, Inc., will be held at their office, 115 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, October 13th, 1915, at 11:00 A. M., at such meeting, seven directors to serve for the ensuing year are to be elected, and such other business transacted as may properly be considered.

CHARLES G. HELLINGER, Secretary.
September 28th, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 19th, 1915, for CONTRACT 186, for the erection of two steel frame buildings, galvanized-steel-covered, for the drainage chambers, at Shafts 11 and 21, of the City Tunnel of Catskill Aqueduct, New York City. Both buildings are of approximately the same size, the larger one being about 45 feet by 40 feet by 83 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings are being built under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—Wadsworth Co.: J. H. Birnbaum, ready to wear; imperial.
ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square; Park Avenue.
ASHLAND, Ohio—M. Marcus, coats, skirts, and furs; 170 5th Av.
ATLANTA—W. W. Robbins; ready-to-wear; Coffingwood.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, umbrellas, parasols, men's neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Mahoney-Jones Co.; J. A. Mahonay, notions; 395 Broadway; Albert.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; L. Goldenberg, general mdse.; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—S. M. Sutton Co.; C. T. Warner, furnishing goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Overall Co.; P. Lazarus, piece goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, coats, suits; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss B. Cohen, jobs, blouse dresses, corset covers; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Standard Cap Mfg. Co.; M. Jaffe, cloth hats, caps; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild-Kohn Co.; Miss L. Hochenmor, representing; 225 5th Av.
BANGOR, Me.—M. Lewsem & Co.; L. Lewsem, jobs, coats, suits; 1,170 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM—F. Marx Store; A. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BINGHAMTON—A. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, plush coats, flowers, feathers; 1,261 Bwy.
BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; Miss Fitzgerald, ladies' misses' coats; J. Schenker, waists, dresses, velvet suits, plush coats, furs, fur coats; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON—Kennedy Co.; B. A. Wortman, boys' clothing; Latham.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. B. Holmes, music, musical instromsnts; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Bergheim Bros.; D. Bergheim, handkerchiefs, neckwear, mufflers, jewelry, manufacturers men's neckwear; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Weinberg's Dry Goods Co.; C. Weinberg, jobs, mixture, pils fabric coats; 141 W. 28th.
BOSTON—Tremont Stores; E. A. Fernold, housefurn. goods; Breslin.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Murphy, gloves; Miss Rice, women's, misses', children's hosiery, underwear; Miss Casey, jewelry, leather goods; Mrs. Spear, notions, toilet goods; Mr. Adelberg, mdse., mgh.; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Jansen, perfumerias, toilet articles; Mr. Mishacl, jewelry; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Mr. Blodermsan, ladies' suits; Mr. Hahn, lestber goods; basement; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. O'Brian, ladies' coats, suits; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Thompson, corsets, kimonos, house dresses; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mr. Tobey, shoes; 110 W. 32d.
BRIDGEPORT—Dorsen Dry Goods Co.; A. D. Chamansky, ladies' ready-to-wear apparel; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. O. Rausley, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; L. Machimer, domestics, wash goods, linings; W. Bryden, linens, white goods, blankets; W. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; F. L. Miller, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field; A. S. Harper, hardware; L. M. Beale, notions; E. Walker, jewelry; L. Moisley, women's neckwear; Mrs. E. F. Skinner, waists; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; S. Stern, corsets, leather goods, millinery; C. Cornwell, furnishing goods, hats, gloves, trunks, bags; F. Case, shoes; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Bernstein, waists, infants' wear, muslin underwear, (basement); Miss J. Coughlin, millinery, (basement); 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. W. Pomeroy, rugs, furniture, (wholesale;) H. K. Atwell, specialty clothing, tailoring; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; E. W. McDonnell, furniture, rugs, draperies; 23

SPURT IN COTTON ON CROP REPORT

Government Estimate, Indicating Production of 10,950,000 Bales, Helps Bulls.

NET GAIN 58 TO 66 POINTS

Ginning Figures Without Effect—Leading Spot Firms Continue Their Bear Position.

Bull ideas on the crop situation were fully confirmed yesterday by the Government report on cotton condition. The condition figures of 60.8 per cent. are the lowest since the great bull season of 1909-10 and are construed as pointing to a production of 10,950,000 bales.

This report was the chief feature of yesterday's active session in cotton. The result was an advance to new high levels, with January reaching 12.87, which is 102 points above the low level reached on last Friday's break and about 75 points up from Saturday's closing.

The Census report published at the opening was practically ignored. It possessed no special significance. The amount of cotton ginned was approximately 2,900,000 bales, compared with 3,393,000 last year and 3,246,000 two years ago. The crop has been rapidly picked and ginned, and the mere fact that it makes bullish comparisons with the two preceding seasons is conclusive of little or nothing. The ginning figures do not possess much significance prior to the middle of November. Then the trend of the crop, whether toward a large or small production, is clearly indicated.

Immediately before the condition report was issued at noon January cotton was selling around 12.40. There was an immediate jump of 20 points, and prices worked up more than 20 points further before the close. The thoroughly liquidated condition of the market as a result of last week's break enabled the bulls to press their advantage to the utmost. There is a strong bull party now in the market, while the bears consist of some of the leading spot firms who have steadfastly refused to place any trust in reports of crop damage or predictions of higher prices.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were quiet, 13 to 25 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 40 points advance, 12.50 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.32	11.84	12.25@12.30	11.70
Dec.	12.69	12.15	12.60@12.63	11.98@12.00
Jan.	12.87	12.30	12.79@12.82	12.13@12.15
Mar.	13.15	12.56	13.06@13.08	12.41@12.42
May	13.37	12.76	13.27 flat	12.62@12.63
July	13.54	12.73	13.24@13.26	12.63@12.64

Total port receipts, 35,000 bales; last week, 41,361 bales; last year, 33,578 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	5,264	5,512	3,245
Galveston	13,933	16,232	17,290
Mobile	331	618	1,288
Charleston	2,743	4,376	3,113
Savannah	5,851	10,764	5,871
Wilmington	2,883	5,499	609
Norfolk	5,171	3,408	2,202

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,800	7,473	3,471
Memphis	5,901	3,319	9,179
St. Louis	56	446	226
Houston	.....	27,703	16,417

Exports, 6,582 bales; total thus far this season, 66,436; total last season, 152,017.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
.... Galveston	.....	214,613	118,987
.... New Orleans.	11.87	146,904	60,558
.... Mobile	11.63	13,231	12,677
1,358 Savannah	11.75	136,693	51,432
.... Charleston	11.02½	84,671	23,180
.... Wilmington	11.50	48,068	14,144
.... Norfolk	.....	41,284	10,182
1,267 Augusta	11.25	121,774	47,683
1,850 Memphis	12.00	69,772	48,082
.... St. Louis	11.75	7,315	12,524
.... Houston	.....	.....	62,425

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling four points advance at 6.90. Sales, 10,000; receipts, nil. Market closed strong.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Konnfze Bros., the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimora and Otto Marx & Co. of Birmingham, Ala., are offering $4,250,000 City of Birmingham 5 per cent. 1945 gold bonds at a price to yield more than 4.30 per cent.

The reorganization plan for the M. Rumely Company will probably be declared operative this week. It was announced yesterday that 95 per cent. of the outstanding note issues and a majority of the stock had assented to the plan. Deposits are still being accepted.

A protective committee for the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Sherman, Shreveport & Southern Railway Company, a part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas System, has been formed. It is composed of R. Walter Leigh of Maitland, Coppell & Co., H. P. Whitcomb of Milwaukee, and F. X. Quinn of Philadelphia.

Lamarche & Coady are offering at par, with a bonus of 50 per cent. common stock, the cumulative preferred stock of the Scranton & Wilkes-Barre Traction Corporation.

The Standard Milling Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 30 to stockholders of record Oct. 25.

The up-State Public Service Commission yesterday approved the issue of $14,451,000 Delaware & Hudson Company 5 per cent. 20-year convertible gold bonds, and also authorized the railroad to issue an additional $9,634,000 common stock to meet the conversion demands.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Newport, R. I.—Proposals will be received here till Nov. 6, 1915, at 12 M., for purchase of Str. CORA; wooden hull, single screw; length, 139 ft.; b.: beam 23 ft. 8 in.; d. A. 8 ft. 1 in; formerly a yacht. Vessel may be seen at this harbor; full particulars on application.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., Oct. 28, 1915, for furnishing and placing rip-rap at Canterville and Saltersville Lights, Newark Bay, N. J. Information upon application to above office.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLVED. — SCHWARTZ & HIRSHFIELD, at 84 East 10th St., New York City, dissolved on Sept. 25, 1915.

Volume I.

Being Six Numbers of

Current History Magazine

Published by The New York Times

In this volume is given the progress of the European war with attendant diplomatic complexities. Leading men among the belligerent nations champion the causes of their countries. It is a volume of actual history, beautifully illustrated and sold for Two Dollars (postage extra.)

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

Times Square, New York

PENN. INSPECTION TO BEGIN.

Officials Will Award Prizes on Lines East of Pittsburgh.

The annual inspection of the lines east of Pittsburgh by the General Managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad will begin today, when the Managers, Supervisors and their assistants, 300 in number, will board special cars in Jersey City. The officials arrived in this city last night.

Prizes amounting to nearly $11,000 are to be awarded to the men who have raised the sections of the railroad over which they have supervision to the highest point of efficiency. The railroad has awarded prizes since 1872, when $2,200 was appropriated for that purpose. Great care is taken to insure that the prizes shall be awarded on accurate data. A committee of maintenance and way officers goes over the line every few weeks, in a car attached to one of the regular high speed trains. Two glasses of water are placed on the sills of two rear windows and every spill of water is counted against the score of the section of track over which the train is passing.

To make the record even more accurate, an instrument has been designed to register every vibration of the car, either vertically or horizontally. This instrument, which is placed in the floor of the car, has two stems, with a hammer on the end of each. These stems are of flexible steel, and vibrate, one vertically and the other horizontally, with every jar of the car. The movements of the stems are recorded.

The inspection trip this year will take at least two days.

APPROVES D. & H. BONDS.

Service Board Authorizes Issue of $14,451,000 at 5 Per Cent.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—The up-State Public Service Commission has approved the issue of $14,451,000 of the Delaware & Hudson Company's 5 per cent 20-year convertible gold bonds dated Oct. 1, 1915. The proceeds of the issue will be used to take up $13,975,000 outstanding of a $14,000,000 issue of 4 per cent. 10-year debentures, due June 16, next, and to pay $361,000 commission and expenses to the underwriting syndicate. The remainder from the sale of the bonds, which must be disposed of at not less than par, must be held in the company's treasury subject to the future order of the commission.

The order of the commission also authorized an issue of $9,634,000 common stock of the company, to be used solely to meet conversion demands from the holders of the new bonds, which can be made between Oct. 1, 1917, and Oct. 1, 1927, on a basis of 150 for the stock.

INCREASE NICKEL DIVIDEND.

International to Pay 10 Per Cent. in Stock to Holders of Common.

Directors of the International Nickel Company yesterday declared a dividend of 10 per cent., payable in stock to holders of the company's common shares. The date of payment is Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 15. The usual disbursement of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock was also ordered paid on the same day.

The company's earnings of late have been on a large scale as the result of orders for steel to be used in manufacture of munitions and ordnance. The regular dividend on the common stock is 2½ per cent. quarterly, with extras from time to time. There is $38,000,000 common and $9,000,000 preferred stock outstanding.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Forty-three corporations with $1,785,000 aggregate capital stocks were chartered today. They included:

Plutoscope Corporation, projecting machines, motion picture cameras, films, gas engines, corporation, aeroplanes, mechanical devices, $1,000,000. John Roth, Thomas H. Rose, George W. Martin, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Farm Debenture Corporation, Onondaga town, brokerage in stocks, securities, loans, $200,000. E. F. Brown, W. H. Bounds, W. H. Buhl, Syracuse.

Aniline Products Co., chemicals, aniline dyes, $50,000. Isidor E. Finkelstein, Ira N. Lind, Abram N. Kerner, 73 East 125th St.

Newburgh Shipbuilding and Manufacturing Co., Newburgh, $150,000. Benjamin D. Odell, Jr., Frank N. Bain, A. Lincoln, J. Miller, Newburgh.

Mr. Barnes of New York, general mercantile, $25,000. S. Jacob Bell, Willis B. Zink, Douglass Barnes, 970 Riverside Drive.

Harrison Chemical Co., drugs, chemicals, $50,000. William S. Broadhurst, A. M. Kern, Roy I. Guthman, 582 Eighth Av.

Slim-Shine Co., Buffalo, waterproofing shoes, $50,000. William F. Wierling, James G. Pratt, Donald F. Fradette, 39 Monticello St., Buffalo.

Vadron Manufacturing Corpn., land, realty, factories, plus personal property, $25,000. Andrew R. Shiland, Woodford Brooks, Waldron Williams, Rye.

The E. W. M. Co., Brooklyn, real estate brokerage, public improvements, contracting, $15,000. Sidney Rosenthal, Louis H. and William F. Miller, 506 Lakeview Av., Rockville Centre.

Strebor Judd, women's underwear, other garments, $20,000. John J. Quencer, John F. Sonners, Frederick H. Judd, 66 West 10th St.

Eastern Cuba Salt Co., salt plants, drugs, chemicals, $15,000. Archibald E. Stevenson, Emile Utard, William H. Bemis, Baracoa, Cuba.

Compass Realty Corpn., $10,000. John C. Frank A. and Mary C. Brady, 17 East 129th St.

Own Your Home Company, Queens, realty, construction, $10,000; Robert M., Catharine., Sarah and Joseph H. Hay, Hempstead.

Safety Door and Gate Company, Brooklyn, safety doors, elevator gates, light ironwork, $10,000; Alexander Braunstein, Louis Geffen, Samuel Shapiro, 101 Main St., White Plains.

D. Moskowitz Co., delicatessen, lunchrooms, kosher meats, $5,000; Max Rosenbluth, Dora and Sandor Rosner, 103 Avenue D.

Hallecy Building Corp'n, realty, construction, $10,000; Frederick A. Ross, Anna and Daniel Hallecy, 1,068 Walton Av., Bronx.

Leopold H. Herzfelder & Co., jewelry, $15,000; Sigmund and Leopold H. Herzfelder, Gustava Leight, 24 E. 106th St.

National Export and Import Company, $10,000; Thomas M. Cassidy, Herman Feinberg, Paul Korn, 203 W. 94th St.

The Bright Clothes Shops, clothing, $10,000; Chas. Evans, Morrie Kleinfus, Jacob Meyerson, 355 Watkins St., Brooklyn.

Ferdinand Buck Company, bakery, restaurant, lunchrooms, $15,000; Bertha, Welheimina, Marie, Louis and Ferdinand Buck, 182 Eighth Av.

Cap-Hold, patent devices, $10,000; Donald R. McIntyre, John M. Vandergrift, Chas. Clark, 63 Madison Av.

Hopkinson Mansion, Brooklyn, catering, reception hall, social functions, $5,000; Benj. Wolnberg, Nathan Kuperberg, Harry Deitsch, 50 Grafton St.

Page Optometrist Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; Irving Elsner, Mse. and Wm. Page, 466 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Central Valley Stores, Central Valley, realty, construction, $5,000; John P., Warren M., and Edith Gildersleeve, Central Valley.

North County Development Company, realty, construction, $5,000; John M. Fenarty, William G. McGrath, Charlee F. Deshler, 988 Intervale Av.

B. & N. Cleanere and Dyers, Brooklyn, $5,000; Samuel Frank, Jesse Newman, Henry Berger, 669 Lenox Av.

J. F. Brown Agency, Wellsville, insurance brokerage, realty, $5,000; L. Mary, Louisa A. and E. C. Brown, Wellsville.

Jelenk & Hansen, Brooklyn, theatres, opera houses, photo-play houses, $5,000; Morris Hansen, Sadie and Theodore Jelenk, 1,977 Douglas St., Brooklyn.

Glassheim-Hertz Co., straw and silk braids, ladies' hats, $10,000; Philip and Adolph Hertz, Samuel Glassheim, 550 West 180th St.

The Immediate Delivery Bargain House, ladies' clothing, $5,000; Ella L. Siegel, Abraham and Samuel Leff, 1,053 Bryant Av., Bronx.

Capital Increases—Encyclopedia Americana Corporation, New York, $10,000 to $1,000,000; American Correspondence Film Co., New York, $10,000 to $140,000; Mohawk Brush Company, Albany, $25,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary Dissolution—Panker-Ferster Co., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 4.—Charters filed here:

Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company, New York, $15,000,000; to purchase, take over, own and lease all kinds of mining rights and metalliferous lands, to produce and carry on a business of treating, refining, selling, and dealing in, and with, cotton fibres; salt solutions, &c., for the manufacture of dyestuffs of all kinds; Blair Fraziez, Newton James, George A. Harrington, all of New York.

Universal Oil and Gas Company, $5,000,000; to purchase, acquire, own and lease oil and gas lands, and mineral products of all kinds; J. H. Nixon, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis, all of Wilmington, Del.

19-YEAR CAMPAIGN REWARDS ATCHISON

Outlays of $308,000,000 on Betterments Reflected in Record of Biggest Year.

EARNINGS GROW $6,555,000

President Ripley Holds Middlemen Responsible for Low Rates Forced on Railroads.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway system, covering 11,114 miles of operated railway, had the largest gross and net earnings in its history for the year ended June 30. The report of E. P. Ripley, President of the system, which was issued yesterday, attributes the immediate success of the railway to the unprecedentcd wheat crop in Kansas, and to the largely increasd yield of agricultural products of all kinds last year in Western Texas and Western Oklahoma.

The development of the big railway system to its highest efficiency, it is pointed out, was primarily due to the plan of extension and improvement laid out ninetecn years ago. In the years since 1896 the Atchison has spent $308,000,000 on improvements and betterments.

Total operating revenues amounted to $117,665,587, an increase of $6,555,817. The net operating revenues were $41,574,033, an increase of $3,933,597.

There was available for dividends, after all charges, the sum of $24,130,861, an increase of about $4,000,000 compared with 1914. A total of $6,513,396 was appropriated for additions and betterments.

Freight earnings of the Atchison increased $6,866,005 during the year, while passenger earnings fell off $674,168.

The property investment of the Atchison in 1915, according to the railway's report, was $683,855,314. The net earnings applicable to bond interest, dividends, and improvements on the basis of this enormous investment, constituted an earning of only 5.40 per cent. on the property investment. In 1914 the per cent. earned was 4.92 and the highest income ever earned was 6.11 in 1908.

"The striking fact emphasized by these figures," says President Ripley in his report, "is that the earnings on the entire investment are now not much more than 5 per cent. per annum, and it must be borne in mind that of these earnings it is necessary to appropriate a considerable amount each year for additions and betterments to preserve the company's credit. The ability of the company, under these conditions, to pay 6 per cent. on the common stock, is due to the fact that it pays an average of only slightly more than 4 per cent. on its bonded debt, much of the bonded debt having been created when money could be obtained at or near 4 per cent."

On the general rate situation in the West, President Ripley says:

Relations with the general public, especially that portion residing along the line, are quite satisfactory, but contact is being made as to rates in various States before both commissions and courts. There is little demur to the proposition that the railroads need more money, but each class of shippers is firm in the view that the increase should not come from it.

The general merchandise rates all over the country (now lower than anywhere else in the world) could be doubled and this ordinary line expected, and there would be so little increased that the head of the family would not know of this advance unless somebody told him. A large part of the troubles about rates comes from certain classes of middle men who contribute little to the prosperity of the country, but who are well organized and consequently influential.

The effect of the Panama Canal on the Atchison's revenues is estimated by President Ripley as a loss in excess of $1,000,000 since the opening of the canal. It is too early, he says, to measure the effect accurately.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Reeds, Wearing Apparel, and Bamboo Among Things Passed On.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that rattan core imported by George S. Bush & Co., Seattle, was properly assessed for duty at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "chair canes or reeds wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds." The entry was claimed under the provision for "unmanufactured reeds." It was shown at the hearing that the rattan was cut into lengths varying from 10 to 18 feet, stripped and cored, and used largely in the manufacture of furniture. Judge McClelland held that the paragraph under which duty was taken was more specific than the provision of the free list claimed.

Gimbel Brothers imported goods returned by Appraiser Sague as silk wearing apparel made in part of braid and netting, while other entries consisted of wool wearing apparel made in part of braid and ornaments. Duty was assessed on all the articles at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the act for goods made in whole or in part of braid, netting, or ornaments. The board reversed the Collector and held the silk wearing apparel properly dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem, and the wool wearing apparel at 55 per cent. under the respective paragraph for such goods.

The Cowen-Heineberg Company, San Francisco, and the Otto Gerdau Company of this city were sustained in protests against the Collector's classification of split bamboo, some of which was imported cut in lengths of 20 inches and the balance cut square and flat. Duty was taken at 35 per cent. under the act of 1909 as manufactureo of wood. It appeared that the merchandise was tied into bundles and on this account the Collector held the goods for duty as "manufactured." The board ruled that the tying into bundles did not constitute a "manufacture," and that the bamboo was properly free as unmanufactured. The testimony showed that the bamboo was used in the manufacture of brooms.

Another batch of importers' protests was cleared from the files of the board as being unsupported by evidence. The protestants included Thomas Meadows & Co., E. E. Cary, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, J. Friedenberg & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Meirowsky Brothers, Herzog Zimern & Co., Herman Boker & Co., A. Kastor & Brothers, A. Klipstein & Co., Lewis & Conger, New York Merchandise Company, the Norma Company of America, G. W. Sheldon & Co., the Swedish Iron and Steel Corporation, and Sears, Roebuck & Co.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con	.01	Kentucky Con	.02
Andes	.08	Mexican	.34
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.70
Caledonia	.50	Ophir	.22
Confidence	.10	Overman	.82
Con. Cal. & Va	.13	Savage	.06
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.23
Hale & Norcross	.05	Union Con	.40
Jacket Con	.14	Utah Con	.03

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.77	D'field Daisy	.03
McNamara	.02	D'field B. B.	.05
Midway	.12	D'field C. M.	.45
Mizpah Extension	.20	G'field Kswanas	.34
Montana	.29	G'field Merger	.18
North Star	.11	Jumbo Exten	1.17½
Rescue Eula	.09	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Extent	2.40	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Merger	.34	Vernal	.03
Victor	.28	Nevada Hills	.18
West End	.55	Rochester Mines	.50
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.41
Atlanta	.27	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.42	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	5½	9¾	Isabella	16¾	17½
Elkton	23½	25	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	75	90	McKinney	35½	37½
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland	156	157
Golden C.	17¾	18½	Vindicator	159	160
Gold Dol.	..	4	R. B. H.	..	3¾
Gold Sov.	3¼	4			

CUSTOMS OFFICERS MEET.

They Are to Discuss Tariff Matters and Administration.

The national annual conference of collectors and appraisers of the customs service was opened yesterday morning at the Custom House by Frank M. Halstead, chief of the customs division of the Treasury department. About 100 officials were present from all the customs districts of the country, as well as from Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Halstead outlined the progress made the last year in bringing about uniformity in classification and appraisement of imported merchandise at the several ports. The customs chief also referred to various problems arising under the present tariff schedules which will be discussed at the sessions extending over the balance of the week. Collector Malone welcomed the visitors to New York.

In the afternoon the two classes of officials met separately and settled down to routine business, the collectors at the Custom House, with Collector Malone as Chairman, and the appraisers at the Federal Public Stores, with John K. Sague, appraiser of this port, presiding. Since the last conference a year ago, officials have submitted knotty questions of tarif classification and appraisement, as well as of administration, which will be laid before the two conferences for discussion. Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will address the conferences today or tomorrow.

The conferences are held here owing to the fact that the facilities for studying complicated tariff questions are more complete than at any other port. More than half of the country's imports pass through the New York Custom House, with the result that there is a highly-trained corps of customs examiners and other officials to give the conference the benefit of their experience. It is probable that the visiting officials will be entertained on one of the afternoons of this week by Collector Malone aboard a coast guard cutter for a trip around Manhattan Island.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The continued high premiums for cash wheat in the face of the large movement at interior points last week has demonstrated the magnitude of the cash demand and has led shorts in the wheat market to fear that there is little probability of accumulation during the present calendar year. December shorts were very nervous, and prices were firmer, with active covering. At one time the December position sold within ¼c of May in the Chicago market, compared with a discount of 2¾c only a week ago. The visible supply in the United States increased 4,635,000 bushels.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.05¾	1.03	1.23¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
Deeember	99	96½	98¾	96¾	1.05¾
May	99¾	97¼	99¼	98	1.15¼

CORN.

New low records for the season were made in the corn market, although at the close of the day the late months were steady, with gains of ¼@½c, while October was 1c net lower. The visible supply increased 1,468,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 367,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 72¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
December	54¼	53	54	53½	67¾
May	56	55	55¾	55½	70¾

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active, and while price changes were narrow the undertone was steady, closing with net gains of ½@¾c. The visible supply increased 1,027,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 2,197,000 last year. The local cash market was quiet; No. 3 white, 39½@40½c; No. 4 white, 38@39c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40@42c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
December	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	48¼
May	37¾	37½	37¾	37¾	51¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active for the distant positions, and prices were firmer. Receipts of hogs were lighter than expected, and there was moderate buying on some indications of an improved cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000, estimated for Tuesday 13,000; Kansas City received 8,000, and Omaha 2,360.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	..	..	8.85	8.27	9.60
January	8.00	8.80	8.90	8.80	9.85
Ribs—					
October	9.00	8.72	9.00	8.85	10.50
January	9.10	8.95	9.07	8.95	10.05
Pork—					
October	..	..	13.40	13.30	..
January	16.57	16.22	16.57	16.15	19.17

COTTONSEED OIL.

New high records for the season were established in all the positions except October, which sold within 15 points of the previous record. At the close of the day values were 25 to 37 points net higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.10@7.50	..
October	7.15	6.95	7.13@7.15	..
November	7.15	6.96	7.15@7.20	..
December	7.19	6.97	7.18@7.19	6.8.
January	7.28	7.07	7.27@7.28	7.01
February	7.34	7.27	7.33@7.41	7.10
March	7.50	7.29	7.49@7.50	7.24
April	7.50	7.41	7.49@7.50	7.34
May	7.65	7.43	7.63@7.70	7.35

COFFEE.

The coffee market again showed a tendency to work slowly higher, and while the volume of business continued small, prices at the close of the day were 3 to 8 points above the final of Saturday. In the local spot market there was a fairly active demand and prices were firmer, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	6.21@6.23	6.17
November	..	..	6.23@6.25	6.20
December	6.24	6.24	6.24@6.27	6.22
January	..	..	6.30@6.32	6.26
February	..	..	6.34@6.35	6.30
March	6.39	6.37	6.38@6.39	6.35
April	..	..	6.43@6.44	6.40
May	6.48	6.46	6.48@6.50	6.43
June	..	..	6.53@6.56	6.49
July	6.63	6.57	6.62@6.63	6.54
August	..	..	6.66@6.67	6.60
September	..	..	6.70@6.71	6.63

SUGAR.

Opening dull and quiet, 1 to 6 points lower on sales on the call of 150 tons; futures later eased off on selling by trade interests brought about by easier conditions in refined and raw sugar and at midday the declina caught stop orders. The market closed easy, 2 points net higher to a net decline of 9 points, with total sales of 11,450 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	2.72	2.72	2.66@2.68	2.71
November	2.70	2.66	2.65@2.67	2.72
December	2.73	2.68	2.70@2.74	2.74
January	2.73	2.78	2.73@2.74	2.73
February	..	..	2.73@2.74	2.74
March	2.77	2.74	2.77@2.78	2.75
April	..	..	2.82@2.83	2.80
May	2.88	2.88	2.88@2.89	2.88
June	..	..	2.92@2.93	2.94
July	..	..	2.99@3.01	8.01
August	..	..	3.01@3.03	3.04
September	..	..	3.03@3.05	8.06

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,241 packages. The market made a further slight advance yesterday on the choice and fancy grades of creamery, and there was fair trading. Receipts were so moderate that stock cleaned up reasonably well. The secondary grades are still in pretty liberal supply and moving rather slowly. Renovated firmer. Ladies in fair demand, and most of the standard city made selling at 21½c. Packing stock offering a little more freely, but demand good. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; extra firsts, 28c; seconds, 23½@25½c; thirds, 22@23c. State dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 21½@23c; renovated, extras, 24½c; firsts, 21½@24c; lower grades, 21½@23c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 22¼@23½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 17@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,029 cases. Tha supply of fancy fresh gathered eggs continued light, and arrivals are being closely absorbed at somewhat higher prices. But the general run of receipts shows no material improvement in value with prices very irregular. Fairly active trading in refrigerators of all grades. Nearby white eggs firm; fancy browns scarce with best gathered stock bringing somewhat higher prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 34@35c; extra firsts, 32@33c; firsts, 27½@30½c; seconds, 23@26c; thirds and poorer, 20@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25½@26c; firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds or poorer, 19@22c; dirties, 18@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 46@48c; ordinary to good, 35@45c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@45c; Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, bennery browns, 36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@35c.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:00|Sun sets..5:38|Moon rises..2:16

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:37	4:53	10:48	11:15
Governors Island	5:10	5:19	11:27	11:52
Hell Gate	7:00	7:09	1:07	1:32

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 4.

SS Duca d'Abruzzi, Gibraltar, Sept. 25.
SS City of Oran, Hartlepool, Sept. 9.
SS Eastern City, St. Nazaire, Sept. 17.
SS Ellen, Glasgow, Sept. 16.
SS Korkowald, Spain, Sept. 13.
SS Kingston, Baltimore, Oct. 2.
SS Panaman, Boston, Oct. 2.
SS Santa Rosalia, Baltimore, Oct. 2.
SS Yumuri, Frontera, Sept. 25.
SS Beacon, Baltimore, Oct. 2.
SS Tivives, Santiago, Sept. 29.
SS Vas. Constantinos, Patrae, Sept. 21.
SS Pnetorss, Cristobal, Sept. 27.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Jamaica, Sept. 27.
SS Tanadford, Liverpool, Sept. 11.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, Sept. 30.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Oct. 1.
SS Ardgryfe, London, Sept. 18.
SS Harpagus, Marseilles, Sept. 18.
SS Oberon, Thameshaven, Sept. 8.
SS Quebra, Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Roebambeau	Bordeaux	Sept. 26
Citta di Messina	Napies	Sept. 14
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	Sept. 15
Rowland	Gibraltar	Sept. 17
Sigriz	Rotterdam	Sept. 17
Norsemsn	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Auchsendale	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Norben	Manchester	Sept. 19
Sicilia	Malaga	Sept. 17
Ennisbrook	Oran	Sept. 16
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Sept. 23
Clio	Genoa	Sept. 16
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 2
Sabine	Mobile	Sept. 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 2
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 30
El Cid	Galveston	Sept. 29
El Rio	Galveston	Sept. 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Cameronia	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Czar	Archangel	Sept. 22
Noordam	Rotterdam	Sept. 23
Saxon Monarch	London	Sept. 23
Cairnhill	Havre	Sept. 22
Ocean	Rotterdam	Sept. 20
Capri	Genoa	Sept. 14

DUE THURSDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Lucilina	Dartmouth	Sept. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 5
Saxonia	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Zacapa	Kingston	Oct. 2
Proteus	New Orleans	Oct. 2

DUE FRIDAY.

Ryswyck	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Alliance	Cristobal	Oct. 2
El Dia	Galveston	Oct. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 5
St. Joseph	Marseilles	Sept. 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Bergenefjord	Bergen	Sept. 29
Ardangorm	Cardiff	Sept. 24
Gallileo	Hull	Sept. 24
Lancastrian	London	Sept. 24
Henry Williams	London	Sept. 19
Chariots	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Nteuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Jungshoved, R. Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	..	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	..	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	..	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Suriname, Colombia	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Barbadoes	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Commawijns, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	..	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	..	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	..	1:00 P.M.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 430 P. O. Building.
Case on—Margenthaler Co‹Inc Type Co. (2.)
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building—Admiralty.
Carroll‹Aliher. | Halloran‹SS Arno.
Hanley‹Wooley. | N E SS Co‹Packnrd
Troetel‹SS Marengo. | Dredg Co.
RR Line Co‹Estate W S Pendleton.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Re Fisher. | Stanton‹Oceanic St
Skeels‹CNY. | Nav Co.
Heal‹Spaulding. | Wiland‹Erie RR.
Young‹NY & K H RR | Mulrenan‹D,L&WRR.
Isaksen‹Steiner. | Beveridge‹Parke,
U S‹Salem. | Davis & Co.
USG‹I S Johneon Co, | Hammerschlag Mfg Co
(2.) | Imp & Tr Nat Bk.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar.—At 10 A. M.—Re England.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common Law calender.—At 10 A. M.
Detlefson‹D, L & W RR. (2.) | At 10:30 A. M.
Steinfeld‹W Jameson.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar.—At 10:30 A. M.—Room 312.
Ideal Drink Cup Co‹ | Ambroslus‹Ambroslus.
Pub Serv Cup Co. | U S B Reynolds‹NY S
Stoteebury‹Huber. | Const Co.
Spear‹Jennings. | Hegeman‹Weber.
Lands‹Sternberger. | O'Connor‹Reilly.
O K Tool Co‹Williams Co. | Wadley‹Elec Oper Co.
Hansen‹Hansen. | Bonnell‹Ward.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Walker‹Nlie.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Re White‹NY Cent. | Meighan‹Rohe et al.
Re Winfield‹sams. | Kalis & Co‹Morton.
Brock‹Poor. | Dzkowski‹Reynoldsville Carting Co.
People‹Marquardt. | People‹Tolley.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.
People‹Wendel. | Gazzola‹O'Brien.
O'Brien‹CNY. | Febr‹Meyer.
People‹Geraw. | De Seaman.
Dietel‹CNY. | Chatillon‹Co-operative
Renault‹same. | Apart Co.
Bayer‹Botteford-D Co | Re Tamargo.
Stephens‹Laykenack | Block‹Kloemacolor Co
Realty Co. | Re Austro-Am s S.
Williamson‹Williamson. | Re Hamilton Place, &c.
Minsky‹Offenberg.
Pisoen‹Mitchell, (2.) | Nieleen‹G A Just Co.
Weglnnd‹Kirchner (2.)

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Blgur, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—For hearing of exceptions from the decisions of the City Court and from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Erlanger, J.—Litigated motions.
Re Nugent, (Board of Electiooe.) | Greenberg‹Lyona Trnnefer Co.
Dviman‹CNY. | Swift‹same.
Goldstein‹Meyer. | German Sav Bank‹
Procter & Gamble Co‹ | Schuck.
Peters White Co. | Bernard‹Ind Elec Supply.
Beiley‹Bryan. | Re John S, Wise, Jr.
Goldberg‹Int R T. (2) | Lippman‹Azoy.
Gordon, Jr‹Meschutt. | Title Guar & Trust Co
Klaw‹Alabama Great | ‹Azoy.
Southern R. | Van Norden‹Van Norden.
Guhrman‹Breginan. | Ostrander‹Holbrook,
Potter‹Wright & Co. | Cabot & Hollins Co.
Re Fletcher-Stanley Co. | Hayes‹Sheridan.
Conger‹Conger. | Shapiro‹Suderov.
Esrick‹Rothschild. | Herz‹Fisher.
Rs Leff Button Co. 1. | Peru‹Matz.
Zinwell Co‹Am Purchasing Co. | Mark‹Hanl R E Co.
Fleming‹Fleming. | Maunaro‹Salomon.
Reed‹Sbiehler. | Molloy‹Stern Bros.
Re S Desowitz, Inc‹ | Rando‹Saks & Co.
N Y Real Estate S Co. | Cuciatore‹McGovern.
Butcher‹Thos Buckley | Sunlight Gas Mach Co
Hoisting Co, (2.) | ‹Shenk.
Seckel‹Levy. | Doherty‹Smith.
Helperhausen‹Hsrx. | Bacon‹Steiner
Henry‹Tully. | Hinkel‹Am Lumber
Re Levy‹Coben. | & Mfg Co.
Dressler‹Keystone. | Present‹Bauer.
Zeisloff‹Zeishöff. | Hardin‹Robinson.
Re Oil Works Co, Inc. | Adler‹Ehrich.
Re Wechsler. | C P Harms‹(2.)
Smith‹Hernheimer (2.) | Levinson Wrecking Co.
Santiago‹So Pac Co. | Hurlbut‹Stelle.
Re Freedman, (Brenxwood.) | Brieger‹Travelstamp, Inc.
Blohni‹Blohm. | Thompson‹Thompson.
Applebaum‹Young. | Deutsch‹Thomson.
Mosheim‹Parrado. | Kress‹Stevenson.
Marks‹Marshnll. | Record Const & Cont
Beattie‹Hopper. | Co‹Beall.
McAllister‹N Y Rys | Baker‹Ancient Order
Co. (2.) | of Hibernians.
Trash‹Tolmach. | Montgomery Cooperage
Dinkins‹Weber. | Co‹Wasserman.
Fraucke‹Fraucke. | Fleischmann Co.
Brosnan‹Dempsey. | Hochman‹P H Keanon, Inc.
Lieberman‹Kruleswitch. | Sullivan‹Harbaner.
Compagnia Gen de | Ditmars‹Mel Dermott.
Fournires‹Herzig. | Magrino‹Magrino.
Skinner‹Hamilton, | Faust‹Faust.
Investors Agency‹ | Re Industrial Sav & Loan Co.
Hatt. | Toepkel‹Puretz.
Domestic and Foreign | Scheuhre‹Nat Biscuit
Missionary Society | Co.
of Prots. &c‹Stickney. | Eichenstein‹Schoch-
Gelland‹Gardner. | ner.
Cooper‹Int R T. | Calvert‹Calvert.
PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business. | Re Ilefferth.

PART III.—Newburger, Motions:
Pines‹McCormick. | J. Hall‹Beltz.
Beverly‹Beverly. | Warner‹Warner.
US Trust Co‹E A L | Rosenbaum ‹Sternberg.
Rty Co. | Schwartz‹Schwartz.
Re Lane Av & Westchester Av. | Keogh‹Price.
Smith‹Smith. | Mutual L Ins Co‹Pinkus.
Holmberg‹Holmberg. | Norcia‹Margarita.
Morris Park Est‹Day. | NY Trans SS Co‹
Stanaberry‹Stanaberry. | Crossing.
Crandall‹Du Vivier & Co. | Dobbs‹Dobbs.
Winkler‹Winkler. | Farquhar‹Farquhar.
St Winnock‹Owen. | Wanamaker‹Coyle,(2.)
Deutsch‹Thomson. | Cossey‹Connett.
Dunn‹Dunn. | Crescent S & G Co‹same.
Morris‹Morris. | Cossey‹Same, (2.)
Wasser‹Wasser. | Doscher‹Phelps Guardant, &c, Co.
Carter‹Carter. | Brown‹Glendine Am.
Demurrer: | West Ry Sys‹Syracuse, &c, Ry.
Hntch‹Heinze. | Morrell‹Morrell.
Preferred causa: | Frazee‹Walter.
Fulton‹Wall. | Tower‹Mess B & I Co
General calendar: | Rothschild‹Morrice.
Schafuss‹Betts. | Demas‹Special F Co.
Board‹Diamond. | Ginbernat‹Ginbernat.
Getz‹Lazarowitz. | Landes‹Rosenbaum.
Tiedermann‹Tiedermann. | Levy‹Woods.
Int Hdlf Co‹Morss. | Leopold‹Sullivan.
Krasnoff‹Suydam. | Tannenbaum‹Tannenbaum.
Kneck‹Kaeck. | Frank‹Gruher.
Warsawsr‹Title Guar, &c, Co. | Steler‹Miller.
Title Guar, &c, Co‹ | Factors Fire Ins Co‹
Slater. | Whilden.
Harrieon‹Harrison. | Whitson‹Whitson.
Well‹Ill Sursty Co. | Wessels‹Typewriter
Prem‹Shay. | Spesd‹Key Co.
| Comora‹Comora.
| Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part 11.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Illinois Sur Co‹Herman!
No day calendar.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Armstrong‹Mulcahy & Gilsen. | Magnini‹Viscava.
Gtvens‹Utica Hippodrome Amuse (2). | N Hertman‹ B'klyn Heights RR (2).
Trainer‹Whiting. | Curtis‹same.
Levin‹Harris. | Houlihan‹CNY.
B Ruhel‹Wollner (2). | Brennan‹Frame.
D Rosen‹Siff. | Russell‹same.
M Curtis‹Hooker (2). | Cass on.

PART IV.—Delebanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Nolan‹Barrett. | F Peck‹N Y C & H R RR.
Novokofsky‹Lyon & Co. | Meehan‹Inter R T.
Hanley‹James Butler, Inc. | Goldberg‹Nassau Elec RR (2).
Ippolito‹Richardson. | Hohn‹Doctor.
W Peck‹NYC&HRR. | Clear.

PART V.—Donpelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cooperman‹Shalanowsky. | Bedford‹Nelson & Son Case on.
Meagher‹Int R T.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kulaschik‹Holbrook, Cahot & Rollins Co. | Kiley‹Marcus.
Baeder‹Reed. | Van Sann‹Cone Gas.
Grove‹Kimmler. | Friedman‹Spencer.
Abrame‹Smith. | McConnell‹Barrett.
Edson‹Marcue. | Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
F Messer‹Bernstein. | J Gold‹Fromm.
L Messer‹same. | Bell‹De Medina.
Krampf‹Womenndo Land Assn. | Dolan‹Ottenberg.
Gumaer‹Erle RR. | Truman‹3d Av RR.
Werthelmer‹Povill. | Bieler‹Grad.
E Gold‹Fromm. | Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Loughman‹CNY.
No day calendar.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McManus‹W L Crow Const Co. | Daly‹Hoffman.
Rice‹Tammany. | Foree‹Penn RR.
Gilhooley‹Third Av RR. | Taylor‹Commercial Del Co.
Disbover‹Fischman. | Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XI.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Guarantor Rty Corp‹Schiff. | Shedd Elec Co‹Baily.
Hoguet‹South Ave Co. | Wienschenker‹Ocean
McFarland‹N Am Acc Ins Co. | Accid & Guer Corp.
| Title Guar & Trust Co ‹CNY.

Pankin‹Von Raitz.
Strysewer‹Block.
Danels‹Barker.
Stein‹Prius.
Horowitz‹State Bank.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hoye‹McBean. | O'Dea‹Woods.
Archer‹Amndsil. | Chard‹Ryan-Parker
Nyker‹Harris. | Const Co.
Lykens‹Hopkins. | Clear.
Wasner & Haviland‹Ayer.

PART XVI.—Lenman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hartje Paper Mfg Co. | Barnes‹Taylor.
Marks‹Cowdin. | Farquharbarson‹Peabody.
R & L Co‹Frazer. | Case on.
Hudson Trading Co.
PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Saranac Realty Co‹ | E Riger‹Croner.
Donohue. | Palge‹New Process
Lande‹Imperator | Sign Co.
Film Co. | Jacobs‹Dowling.
Konig‹U S Casualty. | Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest—Mantel‹Griesmister.
Nat Exch Bank of Wheeling‹Farson, Jr
Tatum‹same.
Van Den Berg‹Guinness.
Aver Rty & Amus Corp‹Amend.
Dougherty‹So Pac Co.
Stand Pneumatic Action Co‹Fargo.
Selxas‹Rosenfeld.
Brandt‹Jackson.
Lakin‹Drake.
Montgomery Cooperage Co‹Wasserman.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Frances R Schmitz, David J Bendel, James A Norton, James E Sayres, (2,) Myer Myerowich, Beesle Myerowich, St Elmo T Eliza, Inf., Margaret T Eliza, inf, Margaret L Monroe, Dunn Infants, Edward Keller, Inf., M Agnes Keller, Arthur I Keller, Jr., T Dasesaint, Inc. Louis Brenner, Inf., John B Birdie, Edna Geyer, Dzialeszewski Inf'ts, Clarke Infants, Inf., Carris Streiltz, Inf., Jonas Levy, August Kroman, William H Lent, Daniel Gleeson, Inf., Andrew L Ireland, Jacob II Bygden, Simon Bickart, &c., George Forbes, Leah Lichtenstein, Eliza T Morton, Jennie Nuzzo, Elie Shapiro, Annie Witkoff, &c., Francesco Larueso, Mary Quinn, George Feldhusen, Andrew J McGuinness, Marguerite Hnutan, Hillel Waxberg, Fanny M Dorsey, Katharine Heckert, James Careon, Daniel Rosendorf, Abraham Berman, Andrew L Ireland, Marc A Blumenberg, George Glsin, Henry Pasinsky, Mary McMahon, Henrietta Obst, Nathan Cohen, William H Taller, Bella Barns, Inf., Andrew L Ireland, Arthur S Levy, Ellen Carroll, Monigomery Gibeon, Willi Nusshaum, Mary Flaherty, Sarah K Eakins, Nethaniel Fultz, John Morrison, Ruth G Delese, Ella Walsh, David Raphael, (2.) Ehenszer Balley,
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills:
Gloens Gallucel,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions:
Lubetkin‹Dreiner. | Cellar‹Franzins.
Satz‹Korostoff. | Mertz‹Robinson.
Lux Mfg Co‹Deuth, Ingraham‹Cook.
Cameron‹Salinsky. | Lusa Bros‹Coetu.
Harlem Supply Co‹ | Jaffe‹Witz Pub Co.
Scheer. | Dunwoodie Country C
Colcott & Co‹Cnshman. | ‹Pratt.
Rand‹Shields. | Kleinman‹Towanda
Scientific Am Comp | Const Co.
Dept‹Felton. | Meinken‹Thorn.
Brewer‹Seneca Dist Co. | Enest Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Smith‹Kahn Bros, | Bway Building Co‹
Packard M C Co‹ | Baum.
Blair. | Mac Namara F F Co‹
Dumhia, Rty Co‹ | Feeley.
Keller. | Ritchie‹Jones.
Hirsch Lumber Co‹ | J Wise Co‹Taggart.
Sofianopoulo. | Rosengarten‹Zipser.
Lyncitzky‹Whitfield M Co. | Foulker‹Evans Film Mfg Co.
Am Hardware Corp‹ | Capotosto‹Arlsta.
G Backer Const Co. | Miller‹Delberg.
Mertin‹Rabbi Jacob Joseph School. | Forman‹Mierney.
Bender‹Bimford C, &c, Co. (2.) | Army and Navy Club‹ Young.
Gobel House, &c, Co‹ | Epstein‹Gross.
Lionel Mfg Co. | Stoto Merc Co‹Kohn.
Gottfried‹Tezor Co. | Geoly‹Delamater.
Lindan‹Gross Co.
Turyefort‹Pierce.
Hanauer‹Jahlow.
Coane‹Klyberg.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Baum‹Progress Holding Co. (2.) | Regal Hold Co‹Barger
Algonkin Dock Con Co | Sauge‹NY C RR.
Royal Automatic Win & Show Case Co‹ | Lotz‹Jasper.
Am Press I Co. | Hlemdersky‹Cohen.
Hughes‹Kline. | Waleh‹Rodgers & Haggerty.
Brayer‹NY Rys. | Jacobs‹Greenhut.
Goldstein‹Dock Cont. | Siegel Cooper Co.
Bergen‹Swan. | Le Monde‹Johnson Co.
Smith‹A D Matthews' Sons, Inc. | Knitke‹Mannechor Hall Co.
Ligona‹Cooper Conet. | Dan Talmage's Sons Co‹Am Dock Co.
Gregory‹Pittsburgh Cont Co. | Matthew‹Spiegel.
Leahy‹NY Rys. | Franke Rty Co‹Mc-
Weichsler‹Slutnik. | Feeley.
Zajatz‹Dock Con Co. | Quarles‹Int R T.
Davis‹NY Rys. | Kurzman‹NY Rys.
Rosenzweig‹Tenenbaum. | Arnold‹Klepper.
| Armour‹Int R T.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applicatione for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Blake‹Levy & Gilland Co. | Shapiro‹Shapiro.
Ginsberg‹NY Rys. | Kobn‹Bergen Co.
Kavanagh‹Maillard. | Ellger‹Rogers & Thompson.
Valentine‹Linch. | Ranter‹NY Rys.
Rodman‹Tamor. | Rorenthal‹Moore.
Maher‹Doyle. | Billek‹Levenson Wrecking Co.
Cohen‹Gelss. | Kahely‹Sherman.
Owens‹C A Burke Sons Co. | Zingales‹Calega.
Rosing‹Summit Silk Mills. | Clmino‹Am Home Prov Assn.
Bauer‹Bock. | Levin‹Abrahams.
Cohen‹Kaplan. | Levenson Wrecking Co‹Taft.
Kupper‹Cohen. | Benanto‹Steers.
Salzman‹NY Rye, (2.) | Levenson Wrecking Co‹Hildebrand.
Teltler‹Posner. | Kendall‹Gutschmidt.
Bashadsky‹Goldstein. | Nasls‹NY Rys.
Scott‹Manhelmer. | Kasmir‹L Bauer Co.
Wolff‹Ranch & Lange C Co. | Bush Terminal Co‹ Walle L Co.
Meister‹A H Busch Co | Border‹Herring.
Ider‹Rague Tea. &c. Co. | Slute‹Pitts Life,&c,Co
Zuckermnn‹Berman. | Nurock‹Frooks.
Richman‹NY Rys. | Smith‹NY & H RR. (2.)
Karansky‹Grand Delancey Co.
Lederman‹Knick Ice.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Sindhelmer‹Wichfeld. | Magenhelmer‹Cohen.
Ridgeway‹Blanche. | Case on.
Rogers‹Craven (2.)

PART II.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Spaca Saving Appliance Co‹Claman.
Abramowitz‹Hsrt.
Prager‹Taps Pharmacal Co.
Bell‹Lamphenr.
Bell‹Metalock Mfg Co
Hudson Mtge Co‹
Bellow.
Goldman‹Dworitzky.
Gobel House, &c, Co‹
Lionel Mfg Co.
Gottfried‹Tezor Co.
Lindan‹Gross Co.
Turyefort‹Pierce.
Hanauer‹Jahlow.
Coane‹Klyberg.
Herschkowitz‹Mut L I Co.
Shirac‹Engel.
White Rats Actors' Union‹Hill Surety Co.
Arbus‹Rosenfeld.
Driscoll‹B'way Trust.
Wilbeth Rlty Co‹
B Crystal & Son.
Goldberg‹Spatz.
Bronson‹Fleharne.
Booth Co‹People's Ice, &c, Co.
Comstock‹Weiner.
Maetle Wall, &c, Co‹
Berger Mfg Co.
Shapiro‹Rosenhaum.
Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Furman‹Hershkowitz—James M. Donohue, Shaw‹ 5th Av Coach Co—James M. Donohue, Muller, Hughes—Joseph D. Kelly, Stern, Goldstein—Marcel Levy, Pearson, Uhlfelder—Wilbur Larremore.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Re Lhame—Richard J. D. Kenling.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Part 1.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.
Bauer‹Bauer. | Back‹Woolf.
Clark‹Clark (2.) | Greenbaum‹Friedman
Duncan‹Stevenson. | Leavelle‹Leavelle.
Wissman‹Wirth. | Koenig‹Dorgness.
Realty & Const Co. | Inzelman‹Kelly.
Rice‹Watson. | Met Sav Bank‹Union
Erlandsen‹Erlandsen. | St Realty Co.
People‹Dusr.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Bracy, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.
Case on—O'Brien‹Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will: Samuel G Dayton.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar. Sayre‹Relser.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Rich, Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 11 A. M.
Ehbeson‹CNY.
MacReynolde‹C 1 & 2 B RR (2.)
Bernaschelf‹Hajck.
Wttigren‹Walle Bros.
Nelson‹Wilson.
St John‹Steinhilber.
Healy‹Q Trac Co.
Griffin‹Penn Steel Co.
Barker‹Barker.
Ryder‹Kennedy.
Wright‹Clark.
Lower Bay Rlty Co‹ Gouldling.
Parfitt‹CNY.
Sullivan‹Bradley Co.
White‹NY & Q RR.
Nosk‹CNY.
Mele‹Bonagura.
Milaski‹Nat Sugar Co
Nettl‹Leah Val RR.
Diayk‹Astorin L Co.
Smith‹Vil Larchmont.
Belden‹Nor Hotel Co.
Hermanns‹B H RR.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions:
Chadsey‹Chadsey.
Bradley‹Drapery, Hardware Mfg Co.
Zatersky‹Bachmann.
Kriegsfeld‹Kriegsfeld.
Re W 37th St.
Abraham‹Nelson.
Murray‹Hart.
Queen‹C I & B RR.
Christ‹Downey.
Stewart‹Stewart.
Stevenson‹Felgenbauer
CNY‹Neversink Const
Cusick‹Cusick.
Sullivan‹Ollendorf.
Kwasnieski‹B H RR.
Karger‹Strauee.
Murray‹Hart.
Moroney‹Bowgle (Adjd 7th, 2.)
Welz & Zerwsck‹ Farley.
Watt‹Copeland (2.)
Re Sulkie (Immen.)
Land & Lien Co‹McMillan.
Re Bklyn & No River RR Co.
Re De Graffenried (Clare.)
Mandel‹Burns.
Ackerman‹Ackerman.
Re Wohlthins St (Peremptory.)
Forbee‹People.
Silber‹Adeleon.
Rs Supt Bank (Union Bank) Pelcyger.
Same (same) Newman
Same (same) Adelstein.
Hudson Trust Co ‹Furloog.
Lovejoy‹Charplat.
Brooks‹Brooks.
Feld‹Miller.
Cicio‹Cicio.
Tompkins‹Tompkins.
Wills‹C 1 & B RR.
Lawyers T & T Co‹ Haskell Rty & Con.
Gray‹Dolan.
Klein‹Willlame.
Conron Bros Co‹ Zoller.
CNY‹Feschetti.
Beresowsky‹Fineman.
Isaacson‹Tbespian Bldg Co.
Kaner‹Voges.
Schachner‹Schachner.
Gowanus Wreck Co‹ De Bevoise.
Gilbert‹Agnew Const.
Re Mandenbach.
Bellove‹Bellove.
Salzman‹Eisenbach Rlty & Constr Co.
Re Marcovitz (Brill, Assignee.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part 1II., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.
Babeuf‹Eagle Savings Loan Co.
Berger‹Rifkin.
Mitchell‹Mitchell.
Idaho Md Dev Co‹ Union Bank, Bklyn.
Rembangb‹Gbiz.
Decker‹Bay Ridge Coal Corp.
Municipal Llene Co‹ Quinn.
Levinkind‹Levinkind.
Fisher‹Fisher.
Geltz‹Geltz.
Callahan‹O'Brien-Sevorl Co.
Katz‹Fields, (2.)
Saue‹Parlser.
Bklyn Trust Co‹ Rubens.
Mouetir‹Capkanls.
Greenberg‹Greenberg.
Rosenblatt‹S & Q Realty Co.
Voletsky & Jarcho‹ Cris-River Co.
Sheerin‹Bklyn Sav B & Loan.
Berg‹CNY et al.
Cubit‹Johnson et al.
Wapner‹Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Bridgman‹Luna Amuse Co.
Dorner‹same.
O'Neill‹B H RR.
Fitzgibbon‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Weisman‹Hartford Ins Co.
Kohn‹Erle RR.
Hytner‹C I & B RR.
Ramus‹Ramus.
Schulman‹same.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1434.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wilk‹Acces.
Albert V Stillwell, Wilhelmina Schroth, Administration of: Charles Sargant, Accounting of: John W Stirrup, John J Hayes, George A Cuilimore, William A Klsaick, Peter Delmp,
Charles F Roberts, Frank Kratzel, James Dykeman, Estates of: Anthony Campbell, Fanny Alcan, Preston Infants, Joaph Oliver, Michael Tormey, George Swenson.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V., Dike, J.; Part IV., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Padavano‹Shuits B. Van Dallen‹Remus.
Sorrentino‹Keminater.
Harowitz‹Goldstein.
Shoity‹Brill, (2.)
Smith‹Hauck (2.)
Nolan‹NY Con RR.
Metolitz‹Nassau El RR Co.
Micielli‹Bklyn H RR.
Fischer‹Ritchle & Co.
McQuade‹B H RR.
Puckhaber‹Nassan El RR Co.
Anderson‹same.
Fleming‹Bklyn H RR
Switzer‹Bklyn H RR.
Velez‹B, Q Co & S.
Johnson‹Davidson.
Fishkit‹Herris.
Reynolds‹Mahland.
Pielsticker‹Griffin.
Tesler‹Salmuth.
Young‹Welis.
Hnase‹Seabert.
Conlon‹Smith.
O'Neill‹Clotfl.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART 1.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Stand Motor Exp Co‹ Bauer.
Gannon‹Pittsburgh Con Co.
Empire City Ra Assn‹ Nat P & Ex Assn.
People‹Desipio.
Barrelle‹Lehigh Valley RR Co.
Wilczopolska‹NY C & H R RR Co.
Pennington‹Mason & Hunger Co.
Doern‹Merritt & Gilbert Co.
Cooke‹City of Yonkers.
Quinn‹Bngden.
Woods‹Whitson.
McLaughlin‹ Mt Vernon Hospital.
Irvine‹Powers.
Canfield‹Herold.
Burt‹Richnrds.

The following cases must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Marmlon‹Putney.
Young‹G S Hall Co.
Dunn‹NY C & H R RR Co.
Abrame‹D & L Bldg Co.
Batten‹Clause.
Imundi‹Wright.
Robinson‹Taylor's Theat Ent.
Jack‹West Elec RR.
Johnson‹Whelan.
Riddick‹Jackson, Inc.
Bister‹Bister (2.)
Paulding‹Hudson Fuel (2.)
Schnlman‹Gordon.
Watson‹Gulf Refining
Gable‹Malcolm.
Deegan‹same.
Wall‹Mundet & Sons et al.
Newman‹Int R T.
Union Bank‹Ashley.
Union Bank‹Ashley.
Mendilla‹Rotolo.
Ashfield‹Stratton.
Engel‹Int R T.
Ash‹CNY.
Curry‹N Y Cent & H R RR.
Finn‹Gewertz.
Union Bank‹Reynolds.
Bruckner‹Van Brunt St & Erie Basin RR et al.
Reiss‹Levy et al.
Rvan‹B, Q Co & Snh RR.
Vaneck‹Dallstt & Co.
Mondello‹McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Shea‹Neaseu RR et al
Rinnie‹B H RR.
Union Bank‹Pantell et al.
Rueso‹Levine et al.
Ryan‹Reilly.
O'Brien‹Elliott et al.
N Y Consol RR‹CNY.
Mulloy‹Nassan RR.
Semmel‹Hopkina.
McKenty‹Goldberg et al.
Highest number reached on the regular calendar is 300.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kanerson‹Rueff.
Nadler‹Bklyn, Q Co & Sub Ry.
Brodis‹N Y & Q Elec L & P Co.
Sweeney‹B H RR.
Borger‹Foy.
Ranney‹McCaelin.
Zepleis‹Howard.
Carpenter‹Wegner.
Keith‹U Grant Teetsel.
Steurer‹Clark.
Collins‹Pitts Con Co, Co (2.)
Dunson‹Connell.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1240.

PART III.—Morschauser, J.—Special Term.
Meade‹Meade.
Xavier‹Naughton.
Coneidlna Invest Co‹ Spiegel.
Gross‹Sauder.
Hers‹Hess.
Birch‹Birch.
Zuk‹Zuk.
Millbrook Co‹City of New Rochelle.
Naughton‹City of Yonkers.
American Iron Supply Co‹Salzano.
Daly‹Haight.
Dolan‹Italian Sav Bk.
Lamitz‹Ital Sav Bk.
Squirs‹Derr & Co.
Pecel‹Cb of Immac H of M of Scarsdale.
Pollack‹Reid.
Fairchild‹Scarsdale Estates.
Dietz‹Deitz.
Carillo‹De Carillo.
People‹NY C RR. Co.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Name of Capt. O. F. Snyder, 17th Inf., to detached, and name of Capt. G. G. Palmer, 1nf., removed.

Capt. J. S. E. Young, 15th Cav., to Letterman Hosp., eick.

First Lt. D. B. Netherwood, Aviation section, Sig. Cor., to Snn Fran. for duty, then to his station.

Capt. J. B. II. Waring, M. C., from treatment at Reed Hosp., to San Fran. and rail for Honolulu for duty.

First Lt. J. P. Curry, 5th Inf., aviation student, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly in flights.

Following transfers and assignments are ordered, effective on dates indicated: Cav.—Capt. H. H. Hickok, 8th to 15th, Nov. 10; First Lts. C. L. Scott, 12th to 15th, Nov. 10; R. Talbot, Jr. 12th to 15th, Nov. 16; J. O. O'Hara, 11th to 15th, Nov. 16; G. Kent, 1st to 8th, Dec. 4. F. A.—First Lts.: E. Schlueter, 4th to 14th, Dec. 4; H. B. Hayden, 4th to 2d, Nov. 3. Second Lts. W. M. Bailey, 6th to 2d, Nov. 4; J. D. Holtzendorff, 6th to 2d, Nov. 4. Coast Art. Corps—Chap. A. J. Brasted, to 8th, Oct. 16, Inf.—Maj. G. McD. Weeks, 9th to 8th, Oct. 9; Capts.: W. R. Kendrick, 17th to 15th, Oct. 6; A. LaR. Christie, 22d to 15th, Oct. 27; G. V. S. Quackenbush, 17th to 15th, Dec. 2; D. D. Wise, 4d to 25th, Oct. 6; E. W. Tanner, Q. M. C. (Inf.) to 13th, Dec. 6; S. A. Price, 23d to 13th, Dec. 4; C. F. Leonard, 22d to 1st, Nov. 13; W. E. Persons, 11th to 15th, Nov. 12; First Lts.: F. C. Test, to 10th, Nov. 1; R. A. Hill, 7th to 10th, Dec. 15; A. E. Brown, 16th to 8th, Dec. 4; E. B. Gregory, 14th to 27th, Dec. 4; T. W. Carithers, 22d to 20th, Oct. 2; J. D. Bennett, 17th to 1st, Dec. 13. Second Lts.: W. C. Pigott, Jr., 11th to 27th, Nov. 2; R. C. Williams, 26th to 29th, Oct. 6; P. X. English, 11th to 10th, Oct. 2; E. Y. Smith, 18th to 15th, Oct. 6; D. D. Faulkner, 20th to 10th, effective Dec. 26. Thoee transferred or assigned to a regiment ocrving in Hawaii or Philippine Departments will sail on first transport after date of transfer to Honolulu or Manila, and join regiment. Those named, who nre transferred or assigned to a regiment in Canal Zone, will proceed as soon as practicable after transfer or assignment from the Arkansas to the New York during continuation of the department's strategical problem No. 2.

Great Writers.

In Current History Magazine, every month, leading authors and statesmen describe the aspirations of the nations to which they belong and how the war affects them. 25 cents a copy—$3 a year. Bound volume, six numbers, 1,248 pages, beautifully illustrated, $2, (plus postage.) Current History Magazine, The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Western storm has passed to the northeastward of Lake Superior and pressure has risen generally from the Mississippi Valley westward, except in the Far Northwest. Pressure is also low over the western Gulf of Mexico, and as a consequence there were general rains in the upper lake and west lower lake regions, the central valleys and the South, with a heavy fall in portions of Mississippi, Louisiana and on the East Texas Coast.

A tornado was reported to have passed through Morgan City, La., at 9 A. M. Monday, moving northeast and doing considerable damage. There were also scattered rains in Colorado and the Northwest, while elsewhere the weather was fair.

There has been a decided rise in temperature over the interior eastern districts and an equally decided fall in the west upper lake region, the great central valleys, except the Upper Ohio, and in the Central and South Plains States, while in the Northwest and extreme West, except the Pacific Coast States, temperatures continue low, but with a rising tendency.

There will be showers Tuesday in the lower lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, the East Gulf, and South Atlantic States, and Tuesday or Tuesday night in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Wednesday. In the upper lake region and the Gulf States, the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be colder Tuesday in the Gulf States, the lake region, and the central valleys, and on Wednesday in the Atlantic States. It will be somewhat warmer Wednesday in the Southwest.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Tuesday, cooler in west. Wednesday, cooler, probably fair.

Southern, New England and New Jersey—Partly cloudy and

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$1,400,000 Investment by Colonel Ruppert in New Broadway Apartment—Resale in Wall Street—Builder Buys Dyckman Corner—Good Suburban Deals—Big Fifth Avenue Leases.

To the number of investment deals of newly improved property which have been a prominent feature of the realty market lately, was added another yesterday in the purchase by Colonel Jacob Ruppert of the thirteen-story apartment house just completed, known as the Alameda, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-fourth Street. It was bought from the Paterno Construction Company, Dr. Charles V. Paterno, President, who bought the site in June, 1914. The present house was finished a few weeks ago from plans by Gaetan Laille, at an estimated cost of $600,000. It contains seventy-five suites and stores, and is nearly all rented, the annual rent roll being figured at $135,000. The building covers a plot 102.8 on Broadway and 140 on Eighty-fourth Street.

The price paid by Colonel Ruppert was given as about $1,400,000. In part payment he gave four parcels of realty, being respectively the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, 42 by 100, improved by a five-story building, used as a cigar factory, and leased to one tenant at $5,000 per year; two lots on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, east of Third Avenue; a plot on the west side of Prospect Avenue, between 165th and 166th Streets, known as 1,049 and 1,051 Prospect Avenue, 42.6 by 144, and a lot on the south side of 152d Street, 525 feet west of Cortland Avenue, 25 by 100.

The broker in the transaction was L. Sherwood Palmer. Dr. Paterno was represented by Stoddard & Mark, attorneys, and Colonel Ruppert was represented by Fitch, Mott & Grant.

Colonel Ruppert a year ago purchased the Gramont apartment, northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-eighth Street, and in 1912 he bought the twenty-story building at 15 to 19 Madison Square North, running through to Twenty-seventh Street.

Bank Buys Wall Street Plot.

The five-etory building at 68 Wall Street, 25.5 by 100, purchased last week by the Henry Morgenthau Company, Robert E. Simon, President, from the William C. Schermerhorn estate, has been resold by the Charles F. Noyes Company and Edward A. Arnold to the Hochelaga Realty and Development Company, owners of the eleven-story Bank of Montreal building adjoining on the west. The plot is assessed at $100,000. It wae purchased to protect the light of the bank building, and will be improved with a three-story fireproof building.

Builder Buys Dyckman Corner.

As a site for a group of high-class apartment houses a builder has purchased from Frank J. Nugent a plot of nine lots on the southeast corner of 204th Street and Broadway.

The property, which has been held at $100,000, fronts 125 feet on Broadway and 200 feet on the street. It is considered one of the most valuable corners in the Dyckman section. Hall J. How & Co. negotiated the eale.

East Side Apartment House Sale.

Simon Lewald has purchased for investment from the C. W. L. Realty Company, Charles W. Logeling President, 235 to 241 East Fifty-seventh Street, a six-story elevator apartment on a plot 78.4 by 100.5. The property has been held at about $175,000. A first mortgage of $100,000 on the property is held by the Excelsior Savings Bank.

Harlem Flats Traded.

Frederick Brown has purchased from the Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company 551 West 125th Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100. The property was taken in part payment for 502 and 504 West 134th Street, sold last week.

Recent Buyers.

Henrietta B. Kayser is the buyer of 36 East Seventieth Street, a four-story dwelling, sold last week by Louis G. Friess.

The Stock Quotation Telegraph Company is the buyer of the five-story building at the southwest corner of Front and Moore Streets. The buyers own the adjoining property at 3 Front Street.

Brooklyn.

The four-story Indiana limestone and brick apartment house located at 243 New York Avenue, adjoining St. John's Place, has been sold by F. M. Crawley & Bros. to a client for investment. The property has been held at $50,000.

Long Island.

Cocks & Willete have sold to Lee Perrin of Manhattan the Mrs. William H. Hegeman farm at Brookville. It is near the estates of C. O. Iselin, Philip Livermore, and E. D. Morgan.

Paul A. McGolrick has bought from the Property Sales Corporation four houses at Flushing, two of which are on Thirty-third Street, and two on Thirty-first Street.

J. Albert Johntra Company has sold for Thomas Carlson, 52 Farrington Street, Flushing, to Mrs. Marie E. Coglan of Manhattan, a two family dwelling on a plot 27 by 100.

New Jersey.

Henry G. Ellshemius has sold for the estate of H. G. Ellshemius to Salmond Bros. Company, contractore, of Arlington, N. J., a plot of 54 by 100 west side of Forest Street, at Arlington, N. J.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Benjamin Eglin a tract of seven lots on Prospect Street, Upper Ridgewood, Ridgewood, N. J., to Nolsen Zabriskie of Ridgewood, N. J.

Feist & Feist have sold for Richard Hunt to Mrs. Elizabeth Worthington the residence at 500 Washington Street, in the Lincoln Park section, Newark. The plot is 28 by 100. The same brokers also sold for the Federal Building, Land and Improvement Company, E. P. Hassinger, President, to Miss Lillian Gartner, the residence at 143 Milford Avenue.

Louis Schlesinger has sold for Charles J. De Gavre to Joseph Bell three lots at 182, 184, and 186 Ridgewood Avenue, between Bigelow and Runyon Streets, for improvement with three-family dwellings.

Alfred Liebmann Buys Country Estate

The Joseph Haag property and part of the twenty-three-acre tract of Charles C. Haviland at Purchase, near Rye, N. Y., have been sold by Heckscher & de Saulles to Alfred Liebmann of the Liebmann Brewing Company. The consideration is reported to be about $50,000. Mr. Liebmann will build a handsome residence this Winter for his own occupancy.

Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drako has sold to Joseph J. Aumack a plot 50 by 100 on Union Avenue, Federal Park, Mariners' Harbor, near the railroad station.

Two Big Fifth Avenue Leases.

The Roosevelt Estate has leased to Koscherak Brothers, china and glassware importers, the eight-story building at 129 and 131 Fifth Avenue, 45 by 100, and the abutting five-story structure, 25 by 92, at 4 East Twentieth Street, two of the former Lord & Taylor buildings, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $250,000. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. negotiated the lease. Extensive alterations will be made.

The five-story building at 394 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street, has been leased by George R. Reed & Co. and Edward Margoles for A. De Pinna to Morris A. Steinberg for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $325,000. The new tenant will take possession Feb. 1, next, when De Pinna will move to its new home at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

$125,000 Buy Ridge Apartments.

Shampan & Shampan have completed plans for two apartment houses on a plot 145 by 113 on the northwest corner of Bay Ridge Avenue and Ridge Boulevard, for the Ridge Boulevard Construction Company, to cost $125,000.

Realty Notes.

Plans were filed for installing a lounge room in the Hotel Biltmore, using for the purpose the present incoming station room of the hotel. Warren & Wetmore are the architects. The cost is estimated at $50,000.

A dinner and smoker by the New York and Long Island members of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York was held last evening at the Brooklyn Civic Club. The principal guest was L. D. Woodworth of Rochester, newly-elected President of the association, who was introduced by G. F. Horton, Secretary.

The Eighty-ninth Street Corporation has obtained a loan of $900,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on a plot 100.89 by 175 on the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-ninth Street, where an apartment house is being erected.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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SMALL POULTRY FARM.

Six-room house, full cellar, tubs, range, china dresser in kitchen; rooms all large and airy; large plot of excellent soil for garden; ideal location for poultry business; near big town, station, trolley and harbor. One hour from city; only $125 cash needed; will take $12 per month for balance; make offer for cash.

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Huntington, best section, only 1 mile from station; new 7-room house, cemented cellar, laundry tubs, sink and range in kitchen; new barn, large poultry house; water supply; 3 acres finest soil, all cleared, very fertile; price $3,500, cash required $1,000; act at once. THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

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Adjoining fine bathing beach, 40 minutes out, all improvements; title guaranteed; $500 each, $100 cash, balance easy payments. A. Waterfront, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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Good 5-room house, nearly 2 acres of land, about one hour from city, near large town; $150 cash gives possession at once, balance easy terms; perfect title. Call or write. B. Farm, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

SMALL FARM, $750

3 acres of good soil suitable for poultry or vegetables; $50 cash, balance $5 monthly; good title. Farm, Box 179 Times Downtown.

DELAWARE—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HEALTH AND WEALTH IN THE WYOMING FRUIT BELT

If you want to own a Fine Fruit, Grain and Grass Farm, *any size*, in the Rich Wyoming Fruit Belt of Delaware, see or write

THE WYOMING REALTY CO. WYOMING, DEL.

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A TOP O' THE WORLD FARM

At Litchfield, in the Berkshires. Truly a smiling country. 500 acres smooth rolling land, free from stone. Elevation 1,350 feet. Magnificent views, and always cool. 2 streams, exceptional water supply. 8 houses. Only $30,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d Street, N. Y.

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Every day The Times Want Pages tell of real estate and personal property for sale, rooms and apartments to let, select furnished rooms and boarding houses—also particulars of good situations, and the qualifications of intelligent workers who seek employment.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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MORTGAGES

128 Broadway, corner Cedar.

Only office in New York engaged exclusively in mortgage negotiation on an extensive scale, insuring the advantage of a broad market.

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About $65,000 to Loan on MANHATTAN APARTMENTS. BERLIN RENTING AGENCY, 3,583 B'way.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL ALL-YEAR HOME

Near the Water—Actual Water Rights. 800 Feet Elevation.

CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO N. Y. CITY.

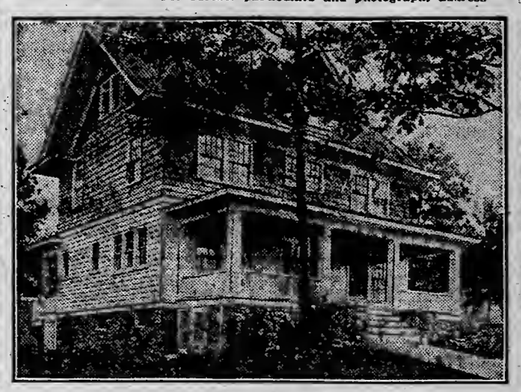
$6,500. Easy Terms.

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A beautiful home of 9 rooms, 2 baths, on large tree-covered grounds, 186 by 175 ft., in most select neighborhood. Exceptionally large living room with huge old-fashioned open fireplace. Dining room, butler's pantry and well-fitted kitchen on first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and one tiled bath on second floor. Two large bedrooms, bath, and storage space on third floor. Large veranda across entire front of house. Every modern convenience, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panoled in hard woods. Convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. For further particulars and photograph, address

R. F. Barnes, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel., 1522—Cort.



From Actual Photograph

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On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

World's Greatest Labor Market

crossed by

FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to this property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph Day

Industrial Department

$75 Cash, $25 Monthly,

Which Includes Taxes and Interest.



Buys This HOUSE

5 rooms and bath; 2 added rooms can be finished off now or later. All city improvements. Attractive Northern New Jersey town; half hour out. Price $2,300. Address "Builder," P. O. Box, 1041, N. Y. City.

AT MADISON, NEW JERSEY,

D., L. & W. R. R.

I will sell at a sacrifice and on easy terms ($1,000 down, balance monthly instalments) my beautiful Californla bungalow; 6 living rooms, billiard room, bath; chestnut trim; steam heat, electricity, gas; plot 75x176; trees, shrubbery, garden, lawn. Price $7,500 A. D. Thompson, Highland Gardens, Madison, N. J. Tel. 262—J Madison.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS

247-253 W. 19TH St.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR. NEW SUBWAY STATION, 18th St. & 7th Av. Exceptionally fine lights; well kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business

LEASE, RENT REASONABLE. Apply superintendent on premises.

REVEL REALTY & SECURITIES CO., OWNER. 51 Chambers St., Phone 732—Worth. OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

NAVESINK PARK, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN, 280 Broadway, New York City.

HOUSE BARGAIN

Price $5,500, Including Garage

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cosy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

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In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Pallsade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MONTCLAIR

$9250—Beautiful brick veneer residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch. Good location.

$14000—New Colonial residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch; large plot; fine shade and shrubbery.

$25000—Brick veneer residence, 12 rooms, 4 baths, palm room, dining solarium, sleeping porches, every appointment; exclusive location.

Open for inspection Sundays, 11 to 3. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Ter.

SIX ACRES.

Owner desires to sell three desirable plots of 15, 6, and 2 acres; high elevation; fertile land; easy commuting distance on D., L. & W. R. R.; short walk to express station. J. C. Sparks, 30 Church St., New York.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pelham Manor

On the Sound

House, 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage, 6 acres, high ground; close to Shore Road; rent $1,500.

House, 11 rooms, 2 baths, amid extensive grounds, 150 feet elevation; fine Sound view; rent $1,200. Both houses convenient to railroad and trolley.

Boating, bath, free golf privileges.

A. W. COLE, 114 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Pelham 1091. N. Y.: Chelsea 720.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN $8500 4 ACRES

New dwelling; bath, hot water heat, all modern improvements; spacious porches; stable; fruit trees; high elevation; excellent views for miles; convenient station and trolley.

FOX REALTY CO., 22 East 42d St. Tel. 2875 Murray Hill.

PELHAM MANOR.

New Stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, ½ acre plot; for rent, furnished, $1800, or unfurnished, $1500.

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Lots or Residence Wanted.

Builder exchange elegant four-etory flats, all rented, in 49th St., Brooklyn, within 100 feet 4th Av. subway, for Brooklyn lots or residence. Levy Brothers, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

50,000 Sq. Ft.

In a New Fireproof manufacturing building In the New Midtown District.

At 35c. per sq. ft.

4 elevators, 100% sprinkler system. Electric plant; power at low rate; possession arranged; long lease. Owner, P. O. Box 904, N. Y. City.

FACTORY TO LEASE,

24th St., Bet. 6th and 7th Aves. 67x100, 6 stories and basement; 100 H. P. boilers, 80 H. P. Corliss engine; elevator. Possession January, 1916, or Earlier. E. A. DARLING, Owner, 28 East 21st St. Brokers Protected. Gramercy 5508.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

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33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE. NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.

WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone 8244—Plaza.

TO SUBLET, BIG REDUCTION

Furnished or unfurnished, magnificent Apartment, nine large rooms, three baths; Stanley Court, West End Av. and 106th St. LINDBLAD, 103 Park Av. Murray Hill —4422.

58TH ST., 125 WEST.

5 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $1,200. Fireproof Building. All Night Elevator.

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66 MADISON AV.,

Parlor bedroom and bath, including all meals and service, $25 week up; parlor bedroom, bath, European plan, by month, $35 up; hall service; single rooms at reasonable rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72nd St.

AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for the winter at $250 per month. Maid service if desired.

APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES. Telephone 7640 Columbus.

SAN JACINTO

18 EAST 60TH ST.

Any number of Rooms; Complete Service.

38 West 59th St.

FACING PARK

2-3, OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.

TO SUBLET, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED

2 Room Apts.

in a high class, fireproof building. Inquire office, **507 West 113th St.**

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Pease & Elliman

165 W. 72 St. Near Broadway | 340 Madison Avenue Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill | 55 Liberty St. Cor. Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties

116 East 58th St., Near Park Ave.

A strictly up to date apartment house. Ideal location. Eight large, bright rooms and 3 baths. Shower attachments; improved range; large sanitary refrigerators; kitchen tiled to ceiling; ample closet room. Decorated to suit tenant. Rentals $2,400 to $3,000. Also 3 room Doctor's Apartment with bath, $1,000.

145 East 35th St. The Southfield.

Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure. Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.

7 Rooms & 1 Bath (Duplex) $1,500-$1,800
7 Rooms & 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath, $900.

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, $660—$900

39-43 E. 27th St.
At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $720—$1,300

56-62 W. 58th St.
Blenheim & Biltmore.
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

11 East 68th St.
Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

161 East 79th St.
New Building.
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,800—$2,500

535 Park Avenue
Cor. 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500

829 Park Avenue
Cor. 70th St.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800

1,190 Madison Avenue
Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath $1,000—$1,200

WEST SIDE

110 Riverside Drive
Cor. 83rd St.
8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,600—$1,800

127 Riverside Drive
Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath $1,800

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management, consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Manchester

Broadway & 108th St. Northeast Corner

New 12 Story Fireproof Apartments

Just two apartments left.

8 Rooms 2 Baths $1,900

7 Rooms 2 Baths $1,600

Southern exposure. All large outside rooms. Finest apartments uptown.

These apartments have every modern improvement and are under personal management of the owner. Apply on premises.

Very Attractive Apartments. ONLY A FEW VACANCIES.

Ivy Courts

210-220-230 W. 107th St. Near Broadway.

6-7 and 12 ROOMS 1-3 Baths

All modern Improvements. ELECTRICITY FREE.

Rents $780 to $1,800

Convenient to surface, Subway and Elevated lines. Manager on premises.

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.

7 ROOMS

Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.

Rent $1,200 per Year.

Superintendent on Premises.

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160 W. 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.

5 Room Apartment 6 Rooms, Ground Floor, $1,025

JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS, 18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

WHITE COURT

203 WEST 107TH STREET.

6 Rooms, Bath. Large and Light. 9-Story, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment. $63—$80. Efficient Service.

HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 5th Ave. Bryant 7682.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of INTEROCEAN TRANSPORTATION CO. OF AMERICA, INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 22183.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at the place of business of the bankrupt, No. 44 Whitehall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on this day, the 5th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., personal property of the bankrupt; consisting of office fixtures, including typewriting machine, cabinet, desks, chairs, tables, safe, partitions, etc.

Dated New York, September 29, 1915.

ROBERT L. LEVIS, Receiver. CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSCAR HOFMANN CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 19 Madison Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of silks, fixtures, etc.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver. BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Charles Greenhut, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 5th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 993 Westchester Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of children's dresses, caps, sweaters, fixtures, etc.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Trustee. MICHAEL GOLD, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

Bonavista

362 Riverside Drive.

Convenient to 110th Street Subway. Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.

7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Cambria

347-351 West 55th St.

2 Rooms, Bath & Kitchenette, Unfurnished

$50 to $67.50 per Month. Furnished, $60 to $77.50

The Majestic

St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.

7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.

Rentals $720 to $1,000.

Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and L.

The Elizabeth

248 West 105th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.

One Apartment Left.

8 Rooms, $1,200.

Elberon Hall

385 Central Park West, Near 99th St.

7 & 8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $720 to $1,200.

The Beauclere

N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street

7 Rooms & Bath. $1,000—$1,4[illegible]

Prince's Court

N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street.

6 Rooms & Bath, $900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

One Artist Studio and

3 Bachelor Apartments

2 Rooms and Bath

Unfurnished, one block from subway, "L" and surface lines. $40 to $45 per month. Excellent appointments throughout. Hardwood floors, electric light in rooms and in clothes closets, etc. Meals served in rooms as desired. Apartment and valet service. Washing, mending, etc., at slight cost. Call, telephone, or write for booklet showing plans.

THE SHROPSHIRE

138 West 65th Street. Tel. 3648 Columbus.

Owner and Superintendent can be seen on premises.

APARTMENTS

9 Rooms 3 Baths

(1 Master's Room 14 x 22)

Exclusive, Superior Service

44 West 77th St.

ALWYN COURT

New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.

One Luxurious Suite of 14 Rooms, 5 Baths.

Master's Room 15x28. Servants' Dining Room.

Special Terms for One or More Years.

182 WEST 58TH STREET.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

562 West End Ave.

AT 87TH STREET.

VERY CONVENIENT LOCATION.

Recently completed modern fireproof apartment house, attractively planned, with 2 families on a floor; extra large, light rooms; refined tenants; white attendants; immediate possession.

8 & 9 ROOMS 3 BATHS

Rent $2,000 & Up.

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.

DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 B'way. Phone Cort. 8188-9.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.

Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

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265 West 81st St.

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED BETWEEN BROADWAY & WEST END AVE.

Choice apartments, with every improvement, night and day service, refined tenants; immediate possession.

9 ROOMS

Attractive Rent

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.

DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 B'way. Phone Cort. 8188-9.

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive, S. E. Cor. 82d St.

Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 3 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 168 W. 73d St., or

J. AXELROD, OWNER, 200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

Luxury and Location at Low Cost

Two rooms and bath, and four rooms and two baths in beautiful twelve-story apartment hotel just completed at 42 West 72d Street, near Central Park. Light and airy; two-room apartments have seven windows. A few left at fifty-five dollars and up, including maid service. A really exceptional restaurant at seven dollars weekly. Please call at once.

THE ANICO,

1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; seven, eight rooms, have three masters' baths; $50, $70.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK

15 W., 108th St.

Large, light 6 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L" subway; all improvements; inducements; $35. Hall boy on premises.

51st St., 353 W., 8 Rooms, Bath.

Especially large, light, beautifully decorated, quiet, well kept, conveniently located house. Superintendent, premises, or WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Av.

RAYMORE

1 West 68th Street, Corner Central Park West.

3 ROOMS AND BATH $62.50 and $75

Apply on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

---

230 Central Park South.

Duplex apartment, eight rooms and bath, closet room, parquet floors, all modern improvements; paper decoration to suit the taste of tenant.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS 80 WEST 40TH ST.

Very desirable north light Studio Apartments, 2-4 Rooms and Bath. From October 1. Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

GLEN CAIRN

270 Riverside Drive, Corner 99th St.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600 to $1,700.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300 to $2,500.

12-story fireproof; most complete housekeeping apartments on the Drive. Overlooking a magnificent part of Hudson and Palisades.

RAYMORE COURT

232-238 West 106th St.,

Near Riverside Drive.

6-7 Rooms.

All Outside Chambers.

An elevator apartment house of the highest class the very newest in apartment house construction.

CHESBURNE

91 Fort Washington Ave., Corner 162d Street.

4-5-6 Rooms. Rents $540 to $840.

A magnificent new elevator apartment, on a tree-lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades. All outside, sunny apartments.

Orinda & Amazon

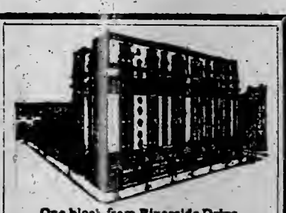
522 to 530 West 157th St.

6-6-7 Rooms.

Elevator. Subway Express corner. All large rooms; all latest improvements; at greatly reduced rentals.

Berlin Renting Agency

Broadway, Cor. 162d St. 'Phone Audubon—7478.



One block from Riverside Drive.

MANHASSET APARTMENTS

Broadway, 108th to 109th Streets. Under A. T. & E. Co. Management. Subway Express Station one block.

A select house in a select district for select tenants.

Pleasant and Light Apartments

Three apartments with different arrangement of rooms on higher floors—6 and 7 rooms, at $12.50 to $1500.

Nine-room Doctor's apartment at $1200. Manager on premises. Owner

Marbrick Realty Corporation H. B. Snyder, Mgr. Phone 9400 Riverside

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521-3W.112

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

ATTRACTIVE RENTS. UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT. NO LONG HALLS.

5 Rooms, 1 Bath.....$65
6 Rooms, 1 Bath.....$75
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$90, $100

Representative on Premises, Or

CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO. Tel. 6860 M. H. 15 E. [illegible]

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West

At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85. NEAR Elevator. Phone 2 Toilets, $900-$1,050.

288 WEST 92D ST. BROADWAY.

8 ROOMS, BATH | Large Pantry and Closets.

202 WEST 78TH ST.

8 Rooms & Bath, $60. Hall service, steam heat, hot water.

THE MARION

2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)

5-6 Rooms & Bath, $570 to $930. Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

The La Scala 465 Central Park West, Between 106th-107th St.

High-class elevator apartment house overlooking Central Park.

7 & 8 large light rooms, every modern improvement; night and day 'phone and hall service. Rents $800 to $1100.

Apply on premises or John J. Clancy & Co., 900 7th Ave., Corner 57th St.

Furnished—SUBLET—Unfurnished

9 rooms, 3 baths, 7th floor corner, 3 exposures; 4 master bedrooms; living room 24 feet, balcony facing Park; open fireplace, refrigeration, restaurant; liberal concession. Mr. W., HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

46 West 83rd St.

Near Central Park West.
A few very desirable apartments to rent in this newly completed
Fireproof Building
consisting of
4, 5 and 6 rooms
Most Reasonable Rents
Apply on premises, or Phone Schuyler 8433.

115 W. 71st St.

Near Broadway.
Lowest rental for
4 rooms and bath
in this vicinity.
And One Apartment of
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
Newly completed
Fireproof Building.
Apply on premises, or Phone Schuyler 8433.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

El Dorado

Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
5 Rooms and Bath
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths
An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
M. RAYMOND,
507 W. 113th St. 'Phone, Morn.—8240.

166W.72dSt.

Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM. MANAGER ON PREMISES.

Apartments for Comfort and Service
7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga"
Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & Co 62 William Street Telephone Hanover 5989

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Snb. Station.
3-4-6 Rooms, $28.00-$42.00
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths
Dining room on first floor.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

RENTS REDUCED.
West 80th St. and Broadway
ROYCROFT, 219 WEST 80TH ST.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATION;
5 OUTSIDE ROOMS, $50 TO $62.50.
528 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.
127TH ST. SUBWAY STATION;
4-5-6 ROOMS, $45 TO $70.
WILLIS, 125 West 116th St.

VERY DESIRABLE
7 Room Apartment
Second floor, 59 West 57th St.
Private house street.
$900.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.
Telephone 7475 Cortlandt.

610 WEST 115TH ST.
MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
Every convenience.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$40.00
4 rooms and bath, 1 floor.....$50.00
5 rooms and bath, 9 floor.....$75.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington
6-7-8 Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. The Jefferson **$55 up**
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS
ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50

309 West 86th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments, new fireproof building.
1 ROOM AND BATH, $540.
2 ROOMS AND BATH, $810.
Maid service included in rent; restaurant. Manager on premises. Tel. 8280—Schuyler.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
One Duplex Apartment of
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rental $3,300
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $1,800

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside
RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agt.
Riverside Drive and 127th Street
'Phones 434-4960 Morn.

THE DEVONSHIRE
S. E. Cor. B'way & 112th St.
Only one 9-room suite remaining. 3 baths; large foyer. Guaranteed high-class service. Rent $1,700 yearly.

THE ROXBURY
S. E. Cor. B'way & 122d St.
Only one 6-room, corner suite remaining. Six rooms, $840 yearly.

KATAHDIN
N. E. Cor. B'way & 113th St.
One upper floor suite only. 8 large rooms; 3 exposures. Splendid value; $1,500 yearly.

GROSVENOR
548 Riverside Drive.
One front suite; river view. 7 splendid rooms; high-class. Rent, $900 yearly.

CRESCENT COURT
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 122th St.
Two five-room apartments remaining. One six-room apartment remaining. All have southern exposure. Rent, $540 to $600 yearly.

205 to 211 West 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments, 5 rooms, and tiled bath. Strictly modern high-class. Rent, $630 to $660 yearly.

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $960 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $650 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms.19x19
Bedrooms 14x16

CORNER APARTMENT,
9 rooms, southern exposure,
every improvement; high-class, refined; reasonable rental; restricted avenue; references; resident owner's management.
Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Street, on Fort Washington Avenue.

KENSINGTON COURT
553 West 151st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

THE OSTEND—
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 112th St.
9 and 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
High-Class Elevator House $1200-$1600
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
Apply SUPT. ON PREMISES.

GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced $60, $70, $80; great concessions; see our inducements before you select. ONLY THREE APARTMENTS LEFT.

THERESA, 115 W. 129th St.
Exceptionally well managed high-class elevator apartment house; rooms contain every modern improvement; convenient to elevated and subway stations.
4-5 Rooms $32-$40
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

VAUXHALL

780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very Unique Corner, new Fireproof Building
5 and 6 Rooms $900 to $1250
Magnificent Views—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite. Resident Manager. Phone 7610 Audubon

GREYTON COURT

630 W. 141st Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS with 1 to 3 BATHS
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets
Best of Service. Resident Manager. Telephone 7610 Audubon.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface lines.
Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $480 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars and Riverside Drive "Bus" line.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,200. Liberal concessions.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WARREN HALL

404 West 115th St.,
Charming location, overlooking Morningside Park and near Columbia University.
High Class Elevator Apartments. Mail Chute and all improvements.
One 7-room Apartment, $70
One 6-room Apartment, $60
AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE HYPERION

320 West 84th St.,
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side.
Rents, $1,100 to $1,200.
Liberal Concessions.
Agent on premises or
Louis Kempner & Son,
2,443 Broadway, at 90th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE =640-644=

141st-142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House. Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries.
Large, bright, airy rooms. Efficient Day and Night Service.
Moderate Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

420 W. 119th St.
THE IRADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 West 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $50. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Av. (125th St.)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

CORONADO

Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment. 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few Apartments available for fall renting, 1 and 2 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,000.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

A Good Place to Live
40 East 62nd Street
Between Park and Madison Avenues
7 rooms, 3 baths and extra servants' quarters if desired.
Rooms unusually large and light.
For particulars you are invited to apply on the premises or to
American Real Estate Company
Owners
527 Fifth Avenue Murray Hill 4480

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 Rooms
Rentals $2,100 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

THE HOLLYWOOD 1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths. $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.



Complete Square Block 86th St., Broadway, 87th St.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

The Belnord

What do you look for in a private dwelling? Very large rooms, comfortable arrangements, abundant closet room. The Belnord gives you these. It gives you in addition the convenience of unsurpassed location; the helpfulness of responsibility assumed by others; the pride of unfailing service at all times. Manager on premises.
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

118 East 54th St.

2 doctors' apartments, 3-5 rooms & bath, $1,100-$1,380

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,380.

123 East 53rd St.

2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $1,980-$2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue —Cor. 45th St.

161 East 79th Street

Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Now Ready for Occupancy
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
One Doctor's Apartment,
3 Rooms, $1,000
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—620

149 EAST 40th STREET

NEW 9-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
LARGE ROOMS—AMPLE CLOSETS—REAL KITCHENS
3 ROOMS AND BATH $800-$1,080
4 ROOMS AND BATH $1,000-$1,300
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., Agts.
421 Madison Ave., 48th. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.
(Renting Agent on Premises.)

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
654 West 161st St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Renting Agent on Premises— OPEN EVENINGS PHONE AUDUBON 9045
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 **189 Broadway**

MANHATTAN—East Side.



The Schermerhorn

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT, MADISON AVE., 82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive APARTMENTS OF 9 and 10 ROOMS,
Foyer & 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
6, 8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$810 to $1,450.
ALL FRONT APARTMENTS.

MON BIJOU

210 East 17th St.
5 rooms, all improvements, electric light, hall service, telephone; $35.

550 PARK AVENUE, S. W. Cor. 62d St.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,350-$1,750.
Fireproof; all night elevator.

BRONX.

LIVE IN
FordhamHeights

WEST BRONX AND BEDFORD PARK.
Most attractive and healthful community in New York City.
THESE APARTMENTS NOW READY:

183D ST. & VALENTINE AVE.
2246-2250 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 3-4-5 and 6 rooms, $21 to $28; high altitude; Southern exposure; every conceivable improvement; large, light, airy rooms, vacuum cleaners. COUNTY ESTATES, owners and builders.
W. L. PHELAN, President, on premises.

LEAH AND NORA
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT EAST SIDE OF GRAND BOULEVARD & CONCOURSE, S. E. CORNER 184TH ST.
3-4-5 and 6 rooms, all improvements, all front apartments; must be seen to be appreciated; rents moderate. A. MILLER, owner and builder, on premises.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse
Apartments, N. E. cor. 198th St., Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 4-5-6 rooms and bath; exceptionally well planned apartment; large, light, beautiful rooms. The only apartment house in the Bronx with inside fire escape exits. JOHN LA SPINA, owner and builder, on premises.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38 JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments
1128-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BROOKLYN.

Royal Arms

136 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements.
3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $30 to $60.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 216 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Rochelle Real Estate.—O'Connor Real Estate Agency, 221 Huguenot St., Tel. 594.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., 241 Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3376 Cortland. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

Move right into this six-room house, 5 minutes from trolley and depot, in large and fast-growing town, about 1 hour from Manhattan; terms, $100 down, $12 monthly; title guaranteed. Call or write for tickets Feist, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

$10 A MONTH buys my fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for a laborer or mechanic to make a good living; nice house, and enough land for chickens and vegetables. Further information, Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Overlooking Long Beach.—Five-room cottage, bath, electric light and gas, open fireplace, all finished in most artistic manner; built on two city lots; full price $2,900; terms, $150 down, $20 monthly. Photos and tickets from C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

$10 A MONTH buys my fine, well located chicken farm; just the place for a laborer or mechanic to make a good living; nice house, and enough land for chickens and vegetables. Further information, C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, churches, and stores; $675 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly. Answer at once, C., Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

CAN YOU SPARE 50c a week? If so, that amount will purchase 4 full size lots at $35 each at Huntington, L. I., near trolley, town and harbor; high and dry. Call for free tickets. C. Estate, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

House, 6 rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, gas, electricity; coal and gas ranges; plot 50x100, in Mineola; 35 minutes out; near station; $2,750; easy terms; wonderful bargain. Archie Smith, Builder, Roosevelt, L. I.

FREEPORT, L. I.
Opportunity to purchase at sacrifice figure beautiful 10-year country home, with stable-garage. White, 28 South Bergen Place.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 15 East 34th St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD.—Modern seven-room house, garage; steam, gas, electricity; complete; excellent location; rent $40. Van Mater, Shafer Building, Rutherford.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

$1.00 PER WEEK.
Must dispose, splendid plots viewing N. Y., $175. SAMUEL KRAFT, 30 Church, N. Y.

Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 27, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against One Carload of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 18, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

September 27, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 24, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 612 Sacks of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

September 24, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against thirteen thousand five hundred cases of canned vegetables and fruits upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
September 23, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 22, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 721 Sacks of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
September 22, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell at public auction through Greenwald & Company, Auctioneers, at Nos. 23-25 Lispenard Street, on October 16th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, certain office furniture and furnishings, including desks, tables, chairs, check cutter, pictures, electric fans and rugs, the property of Beers & Owens, Stock Brokers, and being a part of the estate assigned to me under a general assignment for the benefit of creditors made by Charles H. Dickinson as sole surviving partner of the said firm of Beers & Owens.
WILLIAM D. GAILLARD, Assignee,
42 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
Dated New York, Oct. 4, 1915.
MARSH & WEVER, Attorneys for Assignee, 42 Broadway, New York City.

President, Kaiser, and Czar.

The Current History Magazine of The New York Times publishes the official utterances from the chancelleries of Europe; every diplomatic exchange of our own State Department with the warring nations of the East may be found in its pages. The Lusitania case—the case for Germany—the facts about Belgium—who began the war—these and hundreds of other official utterances have been published in full in The Current History Magazine. You cannot afford to be without it. Subscribe today. 25c. a copy on all news stands, $3 a year. Current History Magazine, The New York Times.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate, 46 Cedar St.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone, Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms; parquet floors, steam heat, tiled bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5c. fare, Brooklyn; price $7,750 on small payments running 20 years' time. I must sell. It is a bargain. Address Owner, 86 Times.

No. 344 Madison St., Brooklyn, between Marcy and Tompkins Ave.—Two-story and basement brownstone dwelling; thoroughly renovated; new plumbing; ready Oct. 15; go and see it now; open for inspection all day. Owner, Tredwell, 336 Madison St.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

AT THE GATEWAY OF NEW YORK.—Cottage, 7 rooms and bath; furnace heat; all improvements; lawn and garden; 30 minutes from Manhattan; electric service; $100 down, $18 monthly buys this; act quick; write or call, C. Store, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

House at Jamaica; garden plot; variety of vegetables and fruit trees; grape arbor, hedge and chicken house; easy terms. C. Bishoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 863.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 3,787 Broadway, at 157th.

129th, 106 West.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling, 2 baths; near subway; $900.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5083 Gramercy.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

412 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penna. R. R. Sta. and new Post Office; large store and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

23 East 115th St.—Stable to let or for sale; 10 stalls and carriage room, or can be made over for garage or other business purposes; on easy terms. See caretaker or Chas. B. Farwell, Agent. Tel. 485 Astoria, Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'way, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5789.

STORES! STORES!! STORES!! Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 56th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable 30x88, five story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

LOFT 40x90; light, fireproof, sprinklered building; steam, power, elevator; low rent, insurance; immediate possession. Your broker, or OWNER, 521 West 26th St.

To let, store and basement, 50x100; lofts; sprinkler system; elevator; low rates of insurance; very reasonable rent. 90 Grand St.

Mail privileges, $2; furnished offices; mail forwarded non-residents. Davenport, 299 Broadway.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St., New York City.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

OFFICE to sublet at sacrifice. Call 1,476 Broadway, at 42d, Room 622.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 72d to 181st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 55 East 27th St.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 8 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6892.

32d, 7 East, (The Durham.)—Two furnished rooms and bath; high-class elevator house.

West Side

SUBLET TO JUNE 1, WELL-FURNISHED SEVEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHS in HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; BEST SERVICE; NEWLY DECORATED; CLEAN AND COMFORTABLE IN EVERY WAY; RENT $150 PER MONTH. APPLY APT. 72, 7TH FLOOR, WENONAH, 823 WEST 112TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments, shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 8964 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

Alcazar, 225 Manhatten Av., Corner 100th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9725 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APTS.
At Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone, Columbus—3547.

801 West End Av., (Corner 98th St.)—6 rooms and 2 baths in high-class building, ($1,500.) Apt. 7C. Apply to Superintendent.

Splendidly furnished six-room apartment, West Eighties, new building, two baths; $175 monthly; other similar apartments. Wickliffs Gray, 299 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

High class furnished apartments from private families only; 2 to 12 rooms wanted for waiting clients. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Housekeeping apartments, 5, 6, and 8 rooms, baths; high-class elevator house; will spend $2,000 on new furnishings and rent reasonable. Telephone 973 Riverside.

51st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished; elevator building; two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

Furnished apartments, 3 to 10 rooms; long and short term leases; see our list before renting. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

To reliable tenants, three-room housekeeping apartment of better class, off Riverside; subway one block; $55. 623 West 127th St.

At Riverside Drive, 120, (84th, north corner,) —Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address Stewart.

76th, 100 West.—High-class furnished 8-room apartment, elevator, steam, moderate. Baird.

93d, West, (Broadway.)—Handsome 7 rooms; piano; $135. Apply 208 West 96th.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

72D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone.)—

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments in the
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
105 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 6th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $46 up;
5 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenents. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 6th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
Murray Hill 4520. 507 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

to secure a $2,100 high-class corner apartment, on a sublease, for $1,400; eight large, light rooms and bath; vicinity of Gramercy Park; all modern improvements; references required. W 80 Times.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt. on premises.

$18T, 157 EAST, (near Lexington)—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

10th St., 224 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern heating; electricity; private house; $50

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 138 BROADWAY.

301 West End Av., Corner 99th St.
6 rooms and 2 baths in high-class building, ($1,300.) Apt. 7C. Apply to Superintendent.

THE LANGHAM,
754 to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

At 256 West 55th St., studio, 22x16; high ceiling; unusually good light, steam heat, running water and electric light; rent moderate. Apply elevator man on premises.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

Broadway, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $36.

236 WEST 55TH ST.

5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $35-$75.

Claremont Av., 25.—Light, large rooms; three baths; overlooking Barnard College campus; concession. Apartment 24.

To Let.—8-room apartment; 3 baths; 25 Claremont Av., overlooking Barnard Campus; one year. Apt. 2A.

Attractively furnished four rooms, kitchen, all conveniences, $80. Murray, 611 West 111th.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

6 rooms, 2 baths, elevator, Broadway, 71st St. Address Bargain, L 50 Times.

Gerard Hall, 569 West 182d St.—All improvements; $30-$34.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

12th, 149 West.—Three handsome rooms and bath; new; front; southern exposure; $35.

Wellesley, Northeast Cor. 81st, West End Av. —Apartments, 7, 8, or 9 rooms.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Sublet, eight-room apartment; 25 Claremont Av.; Apt. 2-A.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

122 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-842 Riverside Drive, near 155th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Handsomely furnished five rooms, view of Riverside, $125. Murray, 611 West 111th.

Studio, $50; living rooms, bath, kitchenette, lighting, $45 monthly. 40 W. 56th.

Exceptionnl apartment 7 outside rooms; three exposures. Riverview, 6H, 201 West 109th.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

47th, 16 West.—Two-room kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water, bath; $45.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator, 4 rooms, $4D to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,800.

Brooklyn.

Williamsburg Plaza, 111 Taylor St.—Private suite; spacious, sunny, elegant, 4, bath and kitchen; perfect; resident janitor; reasonable.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartments in State; 3-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Comfortably furnished apartment wanted, four rooms, bath, kitchen, electric light, near Central Park, for six weeks; give price, particulars explicitly. L 334 Times Downtown.

On west side, between 70th and 96th Sts., 3 or 4 rooms with small service; moderate price; by young man; give full particulars. E 218 Times Downtown.

Apartment, any desirable section, adult family; state terms and length of lease required. Earnest, 148 Times.

Four-bedroom apartment, upper west side, $100-$150 limit. E 214 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Two or three room kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished, for six months, from Nov. 1; below 42d St. preferred; moderate rental. X 349 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH, 116 EAST.—Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST. (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 16, 28 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; other rooms; excellent board.

MADISON AV., 1652.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side.

97TH, 30 WEST.—Rooms, large; home cooking; reasonable; all conveniences; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Pleasant room; running water; excellent table; telephone; private American family, $8; highest references exchanged. Hemenway.

53D, 57 WEST. — Attractive suite, facing south; suitable three; excellent cuisine; service; genteel Christian home; rates for permanency; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—New and handsomely furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references; table board.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom, bath; other rooms; electricity; excellent board.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Child, 2 to 6, can secure good home, excellent care, at 315 Riverdale Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Mrs. Goucb.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Taks Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Montclair, N. J.—Three-room suite and bath, in private family, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; select neighborhood; exclusive. X 224 Times Annex.

Young couple would share refined home, 35 minutes from Broadway, with bachelor or congenial couple. E 219 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Beautiful private residence; accommodate refined couple. Columbus 2380.

72D, (Broadway-West End.)—Private residence; accommodate few table guests. Columbus 2380.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

76TH, 344 WEST END AV.—Select pension; sunny front, back rooms; private baths; exquisite furnishings; unsurpassed table; electricity.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Large, attractive second-floor rooms, with, without private bath; references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST. — Delightful rooms; bath; single room; fine table; excellent location.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; back room; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; table guests; references exchanged.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82d, 124 West. (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable; quiet; modern improvemsnts; arrangements for coming season.

83D, 17 WEST.—Exclusive Jewish house; attractive single room; electricity; superior table; gentleman.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath; table guests accommodated; references; Jewish.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; one, two gentlemen; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; third front, private bath; refined home.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

87TH, 134 WEST.—Refined home; rooms with private bath; excellent table; reference.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; suite or single; private bath; select neighborhood; near Park; house just opened, newly decorated; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; gentlemen; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, electricity; table guests; excellent meals; reference.

97TH, 230 WEST. (Apt. 4-B.)—Superior accommodations; reasonable; couple and two gentlemen. Cbaurant.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Charmingly furnished double room, with bath; private American home; superior table.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; nne room for couple or gentlemen; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

103D, 250 WEST.—Superior accommodations; refined, private home; excellent table; convenient; references.

103D ST., 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; single; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Elegant large room, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; also one single room.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway near by.)—Bright rooms, good board; $8 up singly, $14 up two; every comfort; social surroundings. Tel. 2737 Audubon.

BACHELORS.
have a large house near Riverside Drive; very large rooms; three friends are living with me and have room for two or four more; fine Southern cook; affords quite home for congenial group of men. 321 West 88th.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west side. X 288 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (96th Subway.)—Attractively furnished large front room; elegant apartment; private Christian family; (breakfast.) Johnston. Phone Riverside 2748.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Great Neck location; 20 min. Broadway, 6c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Room and board; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN and seven-year-old son wish board, private family; suburbs preferred; $40; near school; American. L 326 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST. (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; southern exposure; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH.

56TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

70TH, 37 EAST.—Large, attractive, sunny rooms; every convenience; private; near park.

70TH, 134 EAST.—Large front room, suitable two; private house; board optional; phone.

82D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, steam-heated front room, suitable two; permanent. Ackerman.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,014.—Attractive rooms, running water; back parlor; suitable doctor's office.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, non-resident; musical studio, subrenting.

MADISON AV., 222.—Large handsomely furnished parlor; also smaller rooms, $6 weekly.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 424.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath, $8. Telephone Plaza 4050.

West Side

97TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished, renovated double rooms; steam; telephone; electricity.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Large heated room, $4, $4.50; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Opened newly furnished house; large, light rooms; all conveniences.

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; exclusive house; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Large room with bath; single rooms with running water.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Small studio, with dressing room; large studio, bedroom; single room.

55TH ST, 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation offered to gentleman, refined home; private English family; references exchanged. Mrs. Boden.

86TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsoms studio with piano; also single room for gentisman; references.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large, attractively furnished room, with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; steam heat, continuous hot-water supply. Equipment and service distinctly high-grade. Gentlemen only.

60TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suites; baths, electricity, steam; references; telephone.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Attractive front room; every convenience.

71ST, 147 WEST.—HOME FOR REFINED COUPLE OR BACHELOR; PRIVATE FAMILY; BREAKFAST.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms, board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

72D ST., 138 WEST.
72D ST., 188 WEST.
Keep repeating it, an address worth remembering, particularly attractive rates; permanent guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Large parlor, suite, and bath; other rooms; excellent board.

73D, (between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room; private house; gentleman. X 304 Times Annex.

73D, 272 WEST.—One medium, one single room; west of Broadway; electricity; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; few unfurnished rooms, suites; double and single; references.

75D, 132 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; entire third floor; electricity; private house.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private baths; subway express.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Private family; large, small rooms; high class; refereuces; owner.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; also front parlor with connecting bedroom; electricity; $4-$5-$10.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Physician's office; electricity; service; all conveniences; private house. Schuyler 9290.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms for rent; all conveniences. Schuyler 9290.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractive furnished rooms, suites; also single; elevator; references. Apt. 4, south.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 111 WEST.—New, Large, Small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large and connecting rooms; steam heat; telephone; moderate. Baird.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet, private house; phone; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths, phone; select.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and small beautiful rooms; private bath; steam heat, electric lights, telephone, continuous hot water; reference.

80TH, 138 WEST.—Back parlor with pantry; suitable for family; reasonable; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunpy, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room; elevator; electricity; subway, elevated; gantlemen; also smaller room. Barney.

82D, 80 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $3.50; electricity; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 58 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; references.

84TH ST., 150 WEST.—Attractive rooms, bath; convenient; gentleman; references. Dieckmann.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; suitable two; $8.

86TH, 237 WEST.—Large rooms, running water, bath; adjoining subway; breakfast; references.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large room, newly furnished; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Single and double rooms; large back parlor, suitable physician.

87TH, 183 WEST.—Sunny, comfortable, outside room; $5.50; telephone. Feltges.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Sunny front parlor, piano, bedroom; medium room; select house; breakfast.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; parlor, back parlor, bath; second floor, 2 rooms, bath; en suite, single; electricity; telephone.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service, with use of parlor as waiting room.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large room, convenient subway, "L"; private house; references.

91ST ST., 203 WEST.—Two front connecting rooms; piano; private entrance. Stobble.

93D, 253 WEST. (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; bathe; private residence.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; small room; southern exposure; reasonable.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double, running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well-kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

97TH ST., 316 WEST.—Door from Riverside Drive; all conveniences; gentleman; references.

102D ST., 311 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; every convenience; no other roomers.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside drive; nicely furnished room, bath; phone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Single rooms; gentlemen; references; adjoining bath; elevator, telephone. Clark.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; kitchen optional; seventh floor.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Sunny, quiet rooms to lady; above surrounding buildings. Clarke.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Single room or suite, near bath; private family. Woodland.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two-room suite; independent entrance; moderate; gentlemen. Apartment 3.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

116TH ST., (opposite Columbia.)—Large sunny front room; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av. Tel. Morningside 5136.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Several attractive rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; near Columbia. Camp.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Charming, sunny, two (2) rooms, lavatory, bath; newly furnished, Morningside Drive. Apt. 3H.

116TH, WEST. (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

120TH, 417 WEST. (Marquette.)—Pleasant rooms in Apt. 1N. E.; transient by day, week.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

50 H. P. Fiat limousine, 1914; in appearance and condition practically a new car; has not been used more than a month, in city only; completely equipped; in storage at Brewster's, L. I. C. S. Newenhous, Inc., 412 5th Av.

FOR SALE.—Pierce Arrow seven passenger touring car, 1910 model, in fine condition; fore doors, all new tires, slip covers, &c.; demonstration to interested parties; no dealers. L 322 Times.

Pierce-Arrow (1915) limousine, 58 H. P. Rolls-Royce (1915) five-passenger touring. Packard (1915) touring, 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel, Phone 3247 Bryant.

Packard, (6-48) phaeton; excellent condition; chance; $1,500. Charles Shay, 216 West 76th.

Disposing of high type speedster; light, fast, classy. Aeon Garage, Broadway and 76th.

CADILLAC landaulet, 1914, like new, $1,700; write B. Smith, 17 East 53d St.; no dealers.

Pierce-Arrow 0-48; bargain; fully equipped; owner leaving town. Tel. 9199 Spring.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Seven-passenger Packard touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Garage, 15 East 60th St. Telephone 883 Madison Square.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Nearly new six-cylinder electric, equipped 5 or 7 passenger; owner drive; monthly, $300. Phone Columbus 10241.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—A Pierce Arrow limousine body, must be 1913 model, to fit a 6-48 chassis. L 321 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; two windows; every convenience; private family. Ogden.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished; best order; choice; $2.50 up; kitchenette; telephone.

129TH, (35 St. Nicholas Terrace.)—Convenient 125th St.; sunny, quiet, outside room, every improvement; reasonable. Apt. 21.

144TH, 518 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; also running water; bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

145TH, 409 WEST.—Sunny, outside room; private lavatory; phone; $3. Elevator boy.

156TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room; improvements; privacy; breakfast optional; subway. Apartment 3.

180TH, 560 WEST. (Apt. 45.)—Lady having high-class corner elevator apartment will rent two front rooms, nicely furnished, gentlemen; near subway.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. Columbus 7915.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Exclusive rooms; husband and wife; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references. Apartment 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224.—Bright, comfortable rooms; lavatory; $25 monthly, permanent. Apartment 1. Telephone River 7140.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 46.—Double and single rooms; convenience; near subway.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Single room, adjoining bath; exclusive private family. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; steam heat; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ONE, TWO rooms in private home, 70th St. between Lexington and Park Avs. W 138 Times.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; exclusive house; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

COUPLE, with four children and nurse, want three or four rooms and board in New York City or New Jersey, within commuting distance; price limit $100 monthly. Reply Stone, 17 West 12th St.

ROOM and bath, one gentleman, or two rooms and bath, two gentlemen; convenient to subway or "L," between 42d and 140th; state price. G 223 Times Downtown.

HEBREW gentleman desires room, bath adjoining, between 145th-150th, West; state lowest terms. E 216 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Den or medium-sized parlor-bedroom; heat; well furnished; state terms, which must be moderate. L 337 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BARNARD STUDENT wishes to wait on table and make self useful spare hours in private family in return for board, lodging, and small salary. X 343 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, controlling accounts, modern methods, trial balance, &c., $12. D 377 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; thoroughly experienced; Christian; age 25; $15. D 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent, 4 years' experience; trial balance, $10. E 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced; references; reliable; $12. Gramercy 3476. Dorothy, 24 East 30th.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; expert; trial balance; controlling accounts; modern methods; $12. W 78 Times.

CHAMBERMAID-Waitress — Refined young woman wishes position; many years' experience in city; willing and obliging. L 318 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place chambermaid. Call before 12. 127 East 55th St.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—Competent, wishes position to go South over Winter. Address A. H., 217 East 82d St.

COMPANION.—Refined middle aged English lady wishes position as compenion, or would care invalid; references. Call, care of Curtin, 121-123 West 101st St.

COMPANION.—Attendant to elderly person; read, sew; understands management bome. X 295 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, 3 years' experience bookkeeper, office clerk, wants permanent position. L 327 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic, expert fitter; street, evening gowns; remodele; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Telephone 1155 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; going out by day, $4. Helene Crombat, 991 Kelly St, Bronx.

GERMAN, Hanover, speaks French, Spanish, for one or two growing children or as companion to lady; best references. L. H., 214 East 62d St.

GOVERNESS-TEACHER. (Swiss.) college graduate, desires position; French, German, English, music, school branches; highest references. W 71 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER — NURSE. — Mother as working housekeeper and daughter as nurse; best references. Geary, 212 West 141st. Tel. 2060 Audubon.

HOUSEKEEPER caterer business people's home or club; good cook. C. N., Times Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—Competent, honest colored girl, housework; sleep in; reference. Gittens, 4 West 99.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girl; A1 references. Gardner, 414 West 52d.

LADY highly recommends a competent woman to take charge of apartment, serve breakfast. Call or write, 38 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—French, takes work home; shirts, collars, lingerie, curtains; special attention given to gentlemen's laundry. Gorwich, 227 West 51st St.

MASSEUSE, &c.—Wanted few more customers by expert MASSEUSE; SCALP TREATMENT, manicuring, at ladies' residences only. L 333 Times, or phone 6133 Greeley.

NURSE, &c.—Young, educated woman would teach, entertain young children by day, hour; willing to go out. A. P., Times Harlem.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

NURSE.—Registered trained nurse desires position in doctor's office. Address 619 West 204th St. Audubon 3992.

STENOGRAPHER-SECY.—Seven years' electrical stock brokerage, banking, railroad experience; accuetomed technical dictation; high school graduate; take entire charge; operate all machines; quick figurer; legible penman; $15. D 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, telephone operator; 4 years' stock brokerage, real estate experience; conversant office details; knowledge bookkeeping; operate all machines; quick grasping ide s; $10. D 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; conscientious, reliable, punctual; 5 years' good practical experience; handls any kind technical dictation grammatically; good penman; original thinker; $12. D 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable, writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, general office worker; Christian; 3 years' experience; master technical details; tenders her service to a reliable house; $10. W 22 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, bright beginner; good penman; rapid, businesslike; pleasant; answer telephone; no agency; American; $7. D 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Educated, trustworthy, conscientious, businesslike; exceptionally bright; uses good common sense and discretion. D 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; fully competent; hard worker; high school education; $14-$15. Miles R. Shapiro, 1,047 Tinton Av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian; 25; high school graduate; six years' corporation law; possesses executive ability; $15. D 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; good command of English. Dellon, 147 Dumont Av. Telephone 5492 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, refined, accurate and reliable, seven years' experience, desires permanent position. Miss Williams, E 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' practical business experience, take technical dictation rapidly and intelligently, $15. D 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, good knowledge of bookkeeping, familiar with office detail, $12. E 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires permanent position; moderate salary. Write F 4005 Advertising Agency, 1,464 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take and transcribe dictation rapidly and accurately; good worker; $8. Minnie Muller, 220 W. 42d. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper's assistant; several years' experience; large manufacturing concerns; references. L 325 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER; experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position; reference. L 324 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, capable, desires position; reliable firm; $10-$12. D 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, executive ability, five years' experience, $18, desires position. Freeman, 495 East 174th St.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, expert investigator and collector, A1 reference, $15. E 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 6 years' experience; excellent references. K 256 West 106th St.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) office assistant, two years' experience, references, $9. E 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; good worker; $8. W 177 Times.

SWEDISH GIRL wishes positin in private family; apartment preferred. Call 608 East 135th St., Mrs. Enbolm.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist; 3 years' experience; familiar all office details; Christian; capable, reliable; $8. D 276 Times Downtown.

WHITE, Southern, Colored; male, female. Noel Agency, 77 West 11th St. 7656 Chelsea.

WOMEN go out sewing, mending, darning. maohino. Peters, 88 Horatio St.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country, other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

AT DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.,) Schuyler 9136, competent servants; references investigated; prompt attention to orders; cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, housekeepers, couples.

A. — COLORED DOMESTICS; experienced housekeepers, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, and other competent servants supplied; references given. Telephone Columbus 5913. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5007.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY, 93 Nassau.—High-class stenographers, office help. Phone 5051 Cortlandt.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT, capable, in tearoom; hours, 8:30 to 5:30; $1 a day and luncheon; no Saturday work; opportunity for advancement. Apply only between 4 and 7 P. M. Tuesday, 45 Cedar St., near Nassau St., Room 706, City.

A WOMAN wantad to do mending on a power machine in the laundry of an institution; $10 per month and board. Apply at 470 West 145th St. at 9 A. M.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 88th St.,

Require the Services of

EXPERIENCED STOCK GIRLS

for Their Lad

CLARA MORRIS GETS LEGACY OF $50,000

Famous Actress a Beneficiary Under Will of Her Brother-in-Law, S. W. Harriot.

ONCE BLIND, SHE NOW SEES

Long Harassed by Financial Difficulties, She Will Spend Her Remaining Days in Peace.

The misfortunes which have darkened the later years of Clara Morris, the actress and author, have been lightened by a provision in the will of her brother-in-law, S. W. Harriot, an accounting of whose estate was filed yesterday with Tax Appraiser Henry C. Johnson, Jr., in Long Island City. Miss Morris, who in private life is Mrs. Frederick C. Harriot enjoyed great prosperity and popularity during the quarter of a century of her career on the stage, but of late years she has been suffering not only from financial troubles, but also from an affection of the eyes which made her entirely blind for a time and has left her at present with very defective sight. Her brother-in-law has left her a life interest in $50,000, so that she and her husband will be freed to a certain extent from their financial difficulties.

Miss Morris, whose real name was Clara Morrison, was born in Toronto in 1849, and started her stage career in Cleveland at the age of 12. After playing several small parts in New York she made a sweeping success in 1870, and followed it up with many greater triumphs. Among her best rôles were Cora in "Article 47," Camille, Alixe, and Mercy Merrick in "The New Magdalen." She was married in 1874 to Frederick C. Harriot, a New York merchant. They have no children.

Miss Morris was one of the greatest of emotional actresses, and "felt" the parts she played so strongly that Sarah Bernhardt exclaimed on seeing her play Camille: "This woman is not acting; she is suffering." It was indeed, this very absorption in her rôles that led to her retirement from the stage in 1893. She had played so hard that her nervous system would no longer stand the strain.

When she gave up the stage she settled down as a writer of fiction and of reminiscences of stage life. Among her published works are: "A Silent Singer," "My Little Jim Crow," "Life on the Stage," "A Pasteboard Crown," "Stage Confidences," "The Life of a Star," "The Trouble Woman," "Left in Charge," "The New East Lynne," "A Strange Surprise," "Dressing-Room Receptions," and many short stories.

At the height of her prosperity, in 1876, she bought the large estate known as The Pines, at 557 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, which was once a part of the Edwin Forrest estate. She and her husband continued to live here even after their finances were depleted, and the failing of Mrs. Harriot's health seriously curtailed her literary activity. A mortgage for $35,000, and then a second mortgage, were put on the Pines. Miss Morris had returned to the stage for a few brief intervals, and on April 17, 1909, she made her last appearance as Lady Macbeth, in a benefit given for her by the Twelfth Night Club.

Already there had been talk of evicting the Harriots, who were unable to keep up the payments on the mortgages, from their estate at Yonkers. This caused a great stir among old-time playgoers, who were at the same time distressed by the failure of their favorite's sight; and in 1910 an organization was formed to buy up the mortgage on the Yonkers estate. A considerable sum was raised, but before definite action was taken the mortgage was taken over on Oct. 17 of that year by her brother-in-law, S. W. Harriot.

The Harriots continued to live at The Pines until July 15, 1913, when the estate was sold to a moving picture company, which has used it as the setting for romantic costume dramas. Since then Miss Morris and her husband have lived at Whitestone, L. I.

Mr. Harriot's estate amounted to $433,406, including considerable blocks of stock in the American Sugar Refining Company, the American Car and Foundry Company, and the United States Steel Corporation. His residence at Whitestone is valued at $42,000. Beside the life interest to his sister-in-law, the will leaves $50,000 each to Warren H. Titus and William J. Wallace, nephews, and the remainder to the widow.

MRS. COLT SUES HUSBAND.

Seeks an Accounting of the Estate Left by Her Father.

The suit of Mrs. Elizabeth Bowne Colt against her husband, Harris Dunscomb Colt, for an accounting, came to trial yesterday before Justice Newburger of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Colt is a granddaughter of Walter Bowne, who served two terms as Mayor of New York. From her father Mrs. Colt received a one-fourth interest in the property at 1,992-94 Third Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Colt were married on Dec. 9, 1884, and from that date until 1911, when they separated, Mr. Colt managed his wife's affairs. She accuses her husband of having paid her mother, Mrs. Jessie D. Bowne, one-third of the income of the property, and that he told her that her mother was entitled to this as her dower.

Mrs. Colt wants her husband to prove that her mother was entitled to the money she received, and also demands that he submit a complete accounting of all money received by him. She thinks her husband has wrongfully withheld from her about $15,000. Mrs. Colt was called to the witness stand. On cross-examination she was asked if she had not declared her husband to be a coward and a man of no honor. Mrs. Colt replied:

"If I haven't so declared, I will do so now."

After some letters were offered in evidence the case went over until today. Curtis Mallet-Provost & Colt appeared for the defendant and May & Jacobson for the plaintiff.

SUES REGINALD VANDERBILT

Boy Struck by His Automobile Wants $10,000 Damages.

Supreme Court Justice Finch yesterday named Theresa Corey guardian ad litem of her nineteen-year-old son, Arthur, in order that she might sue Reginald Vanderbilt for damages. Alexander Karlin, counsel for Mrs. Corey, said that the boy had been run down by Mr. Vanderbilt's automobile at 113th Street and Park Avenue about a montb ago and severely injured. Mrs. Vanderbilt was alone in the car, which was in charge of a chauffeur.

The amount of damages sued for is $10,000.

REGISTER!

The Registration Booths are open four more evenings this week from 5:30 to 10:30. To vote at the coming election you must first register. Register tonight and enroll!

STARWOOD

Men of good taste and refinement will wear this new

E&W

RED-MA 2 FOR 25¢

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

'BRASS DAN' IN HIGH FINANCE

'Diamond Jim' Brady's Brother Loses $4,900 in Promotion Scheme.

Daniel M. Brady, known as "Brass Dan," who is a brother of "Diamond Jim" Brady, must pay $2,500 to the National Surety Company, according to a verdict returned by a jury at the direction of the court in Justice Weeks's part of the Supreme Court yesterday.

The suit grew out of a note given by Mr. Brady, who, with others, backed up a loan of $125,000 to the Orson Automobile Company. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company made the loan to the auto concern, but required the surety company's guarantee of a number of notes, including Brady's.

Mr. Brady, on the witness stand, tried to explain how he had been involved in expense by the deal and to give his objections to payment of the note, but the court informed him that his reasons were immaterial in the case and confined him to answering the question of Attorney J. Campbell Thompson for the plaintiff:

"Did you make the note and did you pay it?"

The witness admitted that he had made the note, but had not paid it.

Lawyer John E. Adams for Mr. Brady declared to the jury that his client had "been stung enough," and then tried to get in evidence to warrant the assertion, but the court ruled against Adams.

Lawyer Adams had prepared to prove to the jury the statements made in his filed answer to the complaint. This document recited that the Orson Automobile Company was organized in 1910 through the efforts of Horace M. Kilborn, and was named after Mr. Kilborn's brother, Orson.

Kilborn knew a large number of the depositors of the National City Bank, Mr. Brady said, and when his brother, Orson, was about to organize an automobile company promising large profits it was only natural that Kilborn should try to let all his friends in on the ground floor.

Kilborn succeeded in getting 100 wealthy men to subscribe $2,500 each, and agree to take a car each at $2,500. With this $250,000 on paper, pledged by men of great wealth, it was easy, Mr. Brady tried to explain, for the Orson Company to negotiate the loan of $125,000 with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, especially when the loan was guaranteed by a bond of the National Surety Company.

Lawyer Adams then tried to explain to the jury just how Mr. Brady was "stung." The lawyer said that his client had not only bought a car, but had taken an extra fine one at $3,000. And then, said the lawyer, "to make matters worse, one day, when Mr. Brady, after having spent an extra $1,000 for repairs, was exhibiting the car to his friends, it 'blew up.'" Soon after that the company went into insolvency, the lawyer said.

DENIES MURDER IN STRIKE.

Stupnicker Also Repudiates 'Strong-Arm' Sobriquet.

Three of the seven members of the Cloak and Suitmakers' Union on trial for murder before Justice Tompkins in the Supreme Court testified yesterday and denied that they participated in the attack on Herman Liebowitz, a strike breaker, outside union headquarters at 55 East Fourth Street on July 31, 1910. Morris Stupnicker insisted that the sobriquet "Mecsha the Starker," or Moses the Strong Arm Man, was applied to him first by Assistant District Attorney Brecklnridge at Police Headquarters after he was arrested in connection with the murder of Liebowitz.

Stupnicker, who, according to the prosecution, struck Liebowitz on the head, denied that he was even at the place of the assault. He said he was "tortured all day" at Police Headquarters into admitting things that would implicate him in the murder.

Morris Sigman, another defendant, testified that Stupnicker was employed as general utility man by the Picket Committee during the garment strike of 1910, not because of his physical strength, but because he was well known among garment workers. Assistant District Attorney Doherty produced many books of receipts showing that the Strike Committee had made payments for the service of doormen, who according to the prosecution were employed to use violence on strike breakers after they were tried by the Picket Committee.

Sigman could not remember the employment of such persons at the East Fourth Street headquarters. He testified that the books of the Strike Committee now in the possession of the District Attorney's office were stolen from the union immediately after the strike. "I never stood for violence," Sigman declared. "It is detrimental to the best interest of unionism, and never makes a struggle successful."

Julius Woolfe, another defendant, testified he was at present at union headquarters on the night that Liebowitz was attacked. He said he superintended the distribution of $152,000 aid to strikers during the eight weeks of the strike in 1910. The trial will continue today.



Civilized Balmacaans

Get the idea?

That's what a bright young fellow called the new Balmacaans among our

Hart Schaffner & Marx Fall Overcoats

They have all the snap and swing and comfort that have made these coats so popular—without a trace of bagginess or extreme.

Beautiful Balmacaans at $20 and $25.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings

CHARGED WITH EXTORTION.

David Levy Accused of Grafting in the Naturalization Bureau.

David Levy of 171 East 105th Street, until recently a clerk in the Naturalization Bureau of the County Clerk's office and a son of Morris Levy, Republican district leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District of Harlem, was arrested last night on the charge of taking an illegally large fee from candidates for naturalization. He was locked up in Greenwich Street Police Station.

His arrest is the result of an investigation by C. O'C. Cowley, Chief Naturalization Examiner of the Federal Department of Labor. Assistant United States District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton worked up the case and obtained the warrant from Commissioner Hougbton.

It was said last night that a number of other clerks and ex-clerks from the same bureau are to be arrested shortly. Some of the illegal fees are believed by the Government officials to have been no more than 25 cents in excess of the legal rate, and more than fifty witnesses have made affidavits with the Federal authorities concerning these excessive charges.

"There is nothing in it. It will all be squashed in ten minutes," Mr. Levy said last night in the police station.

County Clerk Schneider dismissed several clerks from the Naturalization Bureau last week on the ground that they had been grafting on prospective citizens.

CHARLTON IN POOR HEALTH

But Begs That His Approaching Trial at Como Be Not Postponed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COMO, Oct. 4.—Notwithstanding the preoccupation of the war, there is a good deal of interest in the approaching trial of Porter Charlton of New York for the murder of his wife here in June, 1910. The irreproachable conduct of the prisoner since he was brought from America to prison here over two years ago has aroused a certain amount of sympathy for him.

Although expressing an intense desire that nothing shall occur to postpone the trial, Charlton naturally feels the strain of the approaching ordeal. He seems unable to digest food, and this weakens him and renders him less fit for the excitement of the trial. He is subject to fits of terrible depression and melancholy, but implores the doctor to say nothing to render a postponement of the trial likely.

BROADWAY CARS NOW RUNNING

New Triangle Plays Set High Mark

Stupendous in concept; admirably daring in execution—"THE COWARD," with Frank Keenan, draws gasps from every audience that sees it. You'll know *why* when *you* see it!

And——

If there's a single tear at the back of your eye, "OLD HEIDELBERG," with Dorothy Gish, will bring it forth.

As for roaring comedy, there are Hitchcock and Foy, so you are certain of laughter.

Knickerbocker Theatre,
Broadway and 38th St.
Every Afternoon and Evening.

250 good seats 25c.
300 good seats 50c.
Many others at 75c.
Better ones at $1 and $2.

HIPPODROME
Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
SECURE SEATS EARLY 4 BOX OFFICES OPEN.
"HIP-HIP-HOORAY"
Ten musical comedies in one.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
100 NOVELTIES
Including
THE ICE BALLET SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
FLIRTING AT ST. MORITZ
Evenings at 8:10 and Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50
Biggest Show in the World at the Lowest Price
Mat. Daily at 2:10 (except Sat.) Best Seats $1.00
STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE.
SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA AND HIS BAND. BEST SEATS $1.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mats. Tomorrow & Sat.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 7 TIMES
NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 11
Holiday Matinee COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
WM. GILLETTE
IN HIS GREAT SUCCESS,
SHERLOCK HOLMES
SEAT SALE NEXT THURSDAY 9 A. M.
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D Street. Tel. 3093 Bryant.
Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
HOLBROOK BLINN'S SUPERB Co. in MOLOCH
"It is better than the best war play ever written." Ev. Sun.
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES, "THE MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD." Atop This Theatre.
NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC MIDNIGHT
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat.
FIRST TIME TONIGHT AT 8:15.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents
ELSIE JANIS
In a Little Comedy with a Little Music MISS INFORMATION
SEE "A REAL PLAY AT LAST"
"YOUNG AMERICA" FIRST
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
FUNNIER THAN "WALLINGFORD," "BALDPATE" and "BROADWAY JONES" ALL ROLLED INTO ONE.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Without noise or horror —but with— thrills, comedy, romance.
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:15 Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Rolling Stones
FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:25.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.
BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.
PARK Col's Circle and 59th. Phone 9590 Col's. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
LAST WEEK. MAY IRWIN "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE."
CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
"The House of Glass" The Biggest Drama of Modern Times. A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL"
with MARY RYAN
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
ORCHESTRA $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. & Oct. 12.
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SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30 Mats Thurs., Sat. & Oct. 12, 2:20.
"BOOMS LAUGHTER MARKET."—Eve. Mail.
THE BOOMERANG
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

The Century CENTRAL PARK W., 62-63 STS.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1.00
CHAMPION BOSTON RED SOX WILL APPEAR IN THE BALL GAME ON THE STAGE TONIGHT.

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter.
Henry Blossom-Victor Herbert Comic Opera.
LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. "UNDER COVER"
Present
STANDARD Curtain 2 & 8. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c.
A. H. Woods "THE SONG OF SONGS"
Presents
YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25 to $1. Mat. TODAY 25 & 50c.
Messrs. Shubert Present Mme. Petrova in "THE REVOLT"
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. Twice Today, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Mat. Sat. Morning at 11. Special Children's prices, 25c and 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1.
Ciccolini, Laura Nelson Hall, Elizabeth M. Murray, Julian Rose and T. Roy Barnes & Bessie Crawford.
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c.
Pauline Frederick in "ZAZA." Strand Orch. & Soloists in "The White Pearl."
Next Week, Marie Doro
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee To-Day.
THE STROLLING PLAYERS
YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque
THE CRACKER JACKS
Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE TONIGHT at 8:15.
"DAS WEITE LAND." Wed. and Fri. Nights, "DAS SCHLOSS IN POLEN."
Basdhox. 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:15; Sat. Mat.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1.00 & 50c.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. MUSEE Xtra Attractions.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
FIVE THOUSAND AMERICAN LAUGHS.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.
"The House of Glass"
Best Dramatic Offering New York Has Seen.
with MARY RYAN
And the Great All-American Cast.
ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50 & $2
500 GOOD SEATS First Balcony 50, 75c, $1
LONGACRE West 45th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8.20, $2 to 50c.
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday $1.50-50c.
Special Matinee Columbus Day, Oct. 12.
THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT,
The Girl Who Smiles
With Natalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Eight Friday Afts.
Subscriptions Three to Eight Dollars.
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Mischa Elman, Josef Hofmann, Frieda Hempel, Fritz Kreisler, Harold Bauer, Schumann-Heink, Louise Homer, Pablo Casals, Percy Grainger, Julia Culp, Mr. Saslavsky, George Barrere, Merle Alcock, John Powell
Subscriptions now at Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

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OCTOBER 7, 8, 9. (TWICE DAILY)
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
Part Proceeds to Actors' Fund of America.
A Fashion Extravaganza
Under the Auspices of The N. Y. Globe.
Alice Brady-Eugene Carroll Kelly
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Staged by Julian Mitchell.
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And in addition Grace La Rue.
Seats, 50c, at 11. Special at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
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Enclosed, Heated & Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.
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MAJESTIC Eve. 25c to $1—Saturday Mat. Wed. Mat. 25 and 50 cents.
LOUIS MANN in THE BUBBLE
Next Week—"SINNERS." Seats Thursday.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE IN THE GRILL ROOM, $1.00
Jansson wants to see you
Beautiful Music Commencing at Noon in Our Grill Room.
HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
Famous for Its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons.
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OUR GUESTS WILL FIND A VERY NOVEL ROOM.

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Luncheon 75c
MAISON Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET
Cuisine Francaise
No Cabaret
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Known the world over. French Cuisine. Dancing & Cabaret from Luncheon till Close.
BUSTANOBY'S RESTAURANT.
39th Street. METAMORA CLUB. Paris in New York. Artistic Tryouts Every Evening at 11.

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For 2 Persons, 2 Rooms with Bath: EUROPEAN $17.50, $21.00, $25.00, $28.00 per week. AMERICAN $37.50, $40.00, $42.00, $45.00 per week

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Finest location in New York City.
Breakfast 35c-50c
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Open Sundays & Holidays.
The Fernery Miss Tucker, 21 East 33d Street.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

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203 BROADWAY, Eve. Mail Bldg.
1482 BROADWAY, Cohan's Thea. Bldg.
516 5TH AVE., at 43d St.
1269 BROADWAY, at 32d St.
245 BROADWAY, at City Hall.
115 W. 42D ST., near B'way. (T)
1 W. 34TH ST., opp. Waldorf.
472 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
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Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
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Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
Single rooms with running water and shower .....$1.50 per day
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All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00.
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Apartments and Rooms with Bath,
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No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

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IN YONKERS
On B'way—15 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park.
The Suburban Restaurant Beautiful
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Silhouette Room, Hotel Martinique
BROADWAY and 32nd Street
"THE CUT-UPS"
A Musical Entertainment During Dinner & Supper.
STRAND ROOF GARDEN, B'way & 47th. Cafeteria. Dancing, Europe's Orch. Lunch 11:30 A. M. to 2 P. M. Tea 4:30 P. M. to 6 P. M. Dancing 8 P. M. to 12:30. Popular prices. No tipping. Amateur contest tonight.

GO WHERE EVERYONE GOES
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
Served every Evening, 6 to 9, and Sundays, Noon to 10.
DANCING on Five Floors. PRIZE CONTESTS on Friday.
Presented Twice Nightly at 7:30 and 12
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MONS. ANDRES COLOSSAL CABARET
The most elaborate entertainment sensation of the San Francisco Exposition.
Midnight Soiree
In the Grand Ballroom.
Refined Parisian Atmosphere.
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Served in Grill Every Evening.
Banquet Halls, Ballroom, Beefsteak Garret, Catering.
Estimates submitted.
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RECTOR'S
See Ernest Evans' wonderful new military number every evening at Rector's.

Diner Dansant
served in the beautiful ballroom from 6 to 9 P. M. at $1.50 a cover. An unusual menu and an unusual value. Every Course Cooked to Order. Nothing like it in town! Dancing and a high-class entertainment. A la carte service in the main restaurant. High-class entertainment—and dancing after 10 P. M.
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TWO DANCE FLOORS. TWO ORCHESTRAS.
The Dansant—Beginning 3 P. M.
EVERYTHING THE BEST
Rector's beautiful Pompeian Room for private dinners and banquets—accommodating from 15 to 150 guests. Absolute privacy. Entertainment free. Reservations should be made well in advance.
PRICES MOST REASONABLE
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Leases now being made for the season or year.

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Unusually Good Club Breakfast, 45c.
Popular Priced Luncheon.
A Real Home Dinner $1.00, Every Evening.
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All dances taught privately; each pupil has separate room. Lessons en group. Children's class Sat. A. M. Guaranteed course; terms reasonable. Circulars mailed
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PRIVATE LESSONS.
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A New Dance We Recommend.
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MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 986

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; fair, warmer Thursday; moderate west winds, becoming variable by Thursday.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,074. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

GERMANY DISAVOWS SINKING OF ARABIC; WILL MAKE ALL POSSIBLE REPARATION; LUSITANIA CASE NOW TO BE TAKEN UP

ASSURANCE BY BERNSTORFF

Berlin Regrets Arabic Torpedoing and So Notifies Commander.

CONTROVERSY NEAR AN END

"Diplomatic Victory for United States," Ambassador Admits—Final Concurrence Speedy.

ADMINISTRATION IS ELATED

Only Minor Details Left for Settlement—Political Effect Considered Important.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The German-American crisis arising from the destruction of the British liner Arabic by a German submarine and the killing of two Americans and about forty other persons was ended today completely to the satisfaction of the American Government when Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, sent a letter to Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, expressing the German Government's regret and its disavowal of the act of the submarine commander. At the same time, Count von Bernstorff assured Mr. Lansing that the Kaiser's instructions to his naval commanders had been made so stringent that incidents like the sinking of the Arabic could not recur. The Ambassador, on behalf of his Government, accepted liability for all damages to American citizens resulting from the destruction of the Arabic and announced his willingness to negotiate amounts due.

Controversy Near an End.

The language of Count von Bernstorff's note makes it plain that the long and bitter controversy arising from the German submarine campaign is very near an end. At the State Department it was said officially this afternoon that the results of the less formal communications between the Ambassador and the Secretary of State, which ended in the Ambassador's satisfactory letter of today, indicated that better and quicker results probably could be reached without additional exchanges of formal notes.

This is taken to mean that the German answer to the last American note on the general submarine question, originating from the destruction of the Lusitania, may never reach Washington. Such a note was prepared many weeks ago, and one sentence from it, giving Germany's promise not to attack unresisting liners without warning, was quoted in a short letter from Count von Bernstorff to Mr. Lansing shortly after the attack on the Arabic. But the body of the note probably will give place to informal conversations between the two diplomats, although at the end of their discussions, when a full agreement is reached on all the remaining minor details, this settlement may be made public in the form of a letter.

"It is a diplomatic victory for the United States," Ambassador von Bernstorff remarked to a friend, referring to the Arabic settlement, "but credit must be given to Germany, I believe, for nobly accepting the word of the British officers that they did not intend to ram the submarine."

This point, it was learned, at one time threatened to interrupt the proceedings, as the German Government at first wished to arbitrate this conflicting evidence.

Ambassador's Promptness Significant.

The promptness with which Count von Bernstorff altered the original draft of the letter demonstrated that he had been empowered to negotiate a complete settlement of this case, and it was assumed that he naturally did not finally accede until the American Government made known its unalterable determination not to relinquish any of its demands.

Secretary Lansing made no comment on the Ambassador's letter except to remark that it spoke for itself.

It is a mild statement of the attitude of officials of the Administration toward today's developments to say that they are delighted. The rights of neutrals, for which the American Government has been long and earnestly contending, are acknowledged by Germany. Officials believe that the way is open now for a resumption of relations with Germany along the established lines of friendship and that the friction of the last nine months—ever since Germany announced her war zone for submarine operations—may be forgotten.

This results of American diplomacy under the guidance of President Wilson may now be stated with something like completeness. They include:

Results Accomplished.

1. Germany's acknowledgment of the right of American ships to sail through the war zone unmolested, with the accompanying acknowledgment of full German liability for any damage inflicted by German naval vessels to these American craft.

2. German acknowledgment of liability for American ships sunk anywhere by German war vessels, even if the American bottoms are taking contra-

Continued on Page 2.

Letter Disavowing Destruction of the Arabic Sent by von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Ambassador von Bernstorff's letter disavowing the act of the German submarine commander in sinking the steamship Arabic, which was sent to Secretary Lansing today, follows:

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

Prompted by the desire to reach a satisfactory agreement with regard to the Arabic incident, my Government has given me the following instructions:

The order issued by his Majesty the Emperor to the commanders of the German submarines of which I notified you on a previous occasion has been made so stringent that the recurrence of incidents similar to the Arabic case is considered out of the question.

According to the report of Commander Schneider of the submarine which sank the Arabic and his affidavit, as well as those of his men, Commander Schneider was convinced that the Arabic intended to ram the submarine.

On the other hand the Imperial Government does not doubt the good faith of the affidavit of the British officers of the Arabic, according to which the Arabic did not intend to ram the submarine. The attack of the submarine was undertaken against the instructions issued to the commander. The Imperial Government regrets and disavows this act, and has notified Commander Schneider accordingly.

Under these circumstances my Government is prepared to pay an indemnity for American lives which, to its deep regret, have been lost on the Arabic. I am authorized to negotiate with you about the amount of this indemnity.

I remain, my dear Lansing, yours very sincerely,

J. VON BERNSTORFF.

SILENCE IS NOW TAX BOARD POLICY

No More Information About $3,704,305,965 Personalty Roll Until 1916.

MAYOR MITCHEL NOT ON IT

Many Other High-Salaried Officials Not Assessed on Personal Property.

Secrecy is to surround the city Tax Commissioners hereafter in their examination of citizens who appear at the department in the Municipal Building to swear off all or part of the enormous increases in their 1916 assessments. Alarmed at the results of the first day's swearing off process, when 99.62 per cent. of the personal property of sixty-five persons assessed was written off the books, the Commissioners decided at a meeting yesterday to give out no more information to the press until next February, when the work is completed.

The Commissioners took action without consulting Mayor Mitchel, and when the Mayor heard about it he seemed to be annoyed. He said:

"I knew nothing about it, but I suppose the Tax Department got tired of seeing its day's business spread out in the newspapers. It's their business anyhow, and very much their business. Personally, I have no objection to the publication of any of these things."

A stream of people filed through the department's offices all yesterday, and either swore off the entire amount of their assessment, or had it greatly reduced. When President Purdy of the Tax Board, after the day's business, was asked how many had appeared and how much had been sworn off, he said:

Tax Board Shuns Publicity.

"The Tax Board has decided to give out no information of any sort regarding the details of the personal tax list. Of course the books are open to any one who wishes to inspect them, but the Department will give out no information on its own account."

"Why?" Mr. Purdy was asked.

"Because," he replied, "we thought it very bad taste to have the names of persons who are assessed given out, because they may not like it."

"Did any person of prominence appear to swear off his taxes?"

"That is one of the things we have decided not to give out."

"What amounts were sworn off?"

"I have no information on that subject to give out whatever," was the answer.

"What is to be the attitude of the Commissioners?"

"We are going right ahead with our work," President Purdy replied, "and when it is finished next February we will give the result. In the meantime no further information will be given out by this board."

Many Officials Not on Roll.

It was discovered yesterday that many city and county office holders receiving large salaries are not down on the personal property assessment rolls. Following are some of these officials and their salaries:

Mayor Mitchel, $15,000; City Chamberlain Henry Bruers, $12,000; ex-Corporation Counsel Polk, $15,000; Controller Prendergast, $15,000; Water Supply Commissioner Chadwick, $12,000; Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles D. Olendorf, $10,000; C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, $10,000; Sheriff Grifenhagen, salary $12,000, and fees, $60,000; District Attorney Perkins, $15,000; Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn, $7,500; Bridge Commissioner Cracke, $7,500; City Clerk P. J. Scully, $8,000; Register John J. Hopper, $12,000; Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, $15,000; Superintendent of Schools Maxwell, $10,000; Tax Commissioners White and Kline, $7,000, and several Supreme Court Justices.

President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen is assessed for $3,300, Tax Commissioner Shipley for $5,000, and County Clerk Schneider, with a salary of $15,000, is assessed for $150,000. Charles F. Murphy is assessed for $5,000.

In the afternoon the Tax Commissioners conferred in secret session for some time and later gave out this statement:

"The published figures purporting to show that only a very small percentage of the tentative assessment has been held are misleading and throw no trustworthy light on the final result. In the first place, less than one-twelfth of 1

Continued on Page 5.

HALT WAR STOCKS BY HIGH MARGINS

Governors and Members of the Exchange Combine to Curb Overspeculation.

VIOLENT BREAK IN PRICES

Brokers Raise the Differential on Odd Lots, and the Officials Warn Them to Bar Clerks.

Alarmed by the frenzy of speculation in stocks of companies making war munitions, which had been gaining in violence for ten days, the Stock Exchange took measures yesterday to reduce public participation in the market. At the same time individual members of the Exchange set out on their own account to correct the trading situation, moved by a growing fear that prices were being advanced so fast that a collapse might occur without preliminary warning.

Officially, the Governors did nothing more than issue a circular to members, which recited a ruling of 1910 to the effect that all essential facts about persons for whom they did business should be obtained. The members of the Exchange went considerably further on their own account. They raised the amount of margins for carrying stocks, some as high as 100 per cent., and told many customers in plain terms that they would better take their profits in such stocks as Baldwin Locomotive, Westinghouse, Crucible Steel, and devote their attention for a time to less dangerous issues.

It could not be learned that the brokers acted in accordance with a preliminary arrangement. The feeling evident at the close of last week's series of tremendous trading days, that the market was becoming topheavy, crystallized yesterday in a general movement to prevent a disastrous smash. Previously many firms had carried customers in Baldwin, Crucible Steel, and similar issues with margins of 20 points a share, which was from 5 to 10 points higher than the margin required for United States Steel, but before the opening yesterday the customers of many commission houses were informed that the margin hereafter would be 40 points. The holders of these stocks, who had bought previously, were also asked to bring their margin up to the new level.

War Stocks Sell Off Sharply.

The result of this drastic change in business procedure was a sharp selling movement, largely brought about through the unloading of stock whose owners could not put up the additional margin. The market quickly broke from 2 to more than 10 points, with the war stocks displaying the greatest degree of weakness. This table shows the decline of the issues most affected by the margin rule:

	Gross Decline.	Net Decline.	Last Price.
Am. Car & Fdy	8¼	7¾	82½
Am. Loco	4½	3	97⅝
Bald. Loco	8½	7½	114
Beth. Steel	5	4¾	390¼
Crucible Steel	8	7¾	85⅝
Gen. Electric	6½	4¾	176¾
Lack. Steel	5¾	5¼	81¾
N. Y. Am. Brake	5½	5½	151½
Westinghouse	3	2¾	132

A general effort to curb speculation was made by a number of dealers in odd lots, who sent out notices before the opening that hereafter fractional lots of stock bought from them by other brokers would be one-quarter of a point higher than the price of 100 shares of the same stock at the same time. The normal difference between odd and full lots of stock is one-eighth of a point. The avowed purpose of the dealers in deciding upon this change was to increase the cost of speculation on the buying side and bring about a decline in the number of buying orders for small lots. The difference on the selling side was allowed to remain at one-eighth of 1 per cent.

Ban Speculation by Clerks.

Not all of the odd lot dealers adopted this change, which was permitted by a ruling by the Exchange authorities last Winter, when business was dull and the odd lot men were making small profits under the one-eighth rule. At that time competition soon caused a reaction to the original method, and the same thing is expected to happen again,

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Gen. Joffre's Order to His Troops to Attack Gives This Rallying Cry, "Remember the Marne!"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Here is the text of General Joffre's order to the French Army announcing a general offensive:

Soldiers of the Republic: The General Offensive has begun. the artillery opens; the infantry will follow; then will come the cavalry. The Offensive will be kept up day and night. Remember the Marne!

Officers: All is ready in arms and ammunition. The General Offensive has been decided upon. Inform your men, for he who dies for his country has the right to know where we lead him.

GUN DUELS IN WEST GROW IN INTENSITY

London Sees in Them a Promise of the Renewal of the Drive.

A DEADLOCK NEAR LOOS

Germans Report a British Grenade Attack Repulsed—Champagne Positions Shelled.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—On the Western battle front the big guns have again undertaken the task of attempting to level the German intrenchments, presumably in preparation for a continuation of the attacks which proved successful in Artois and Champagne. In some sectors there has been infantry fighting, in which a trench, or a few yards of a trench, has changed hands, this being particularly the case in the areas where the Allies have made their gains and where the Germans are trying to win back the lost ground.

The British fleet, too, is almost continuously bombarding the German positions on the coast of Belgium.

The Germans continue to bombard the rear of the French lines in Champagne, and the French have retaliated by shelling and blowing up a German troop train north of Verdun.

The Berlin official statement follows:

A British hand-grenade attack on the fortifications north of Loos was again repulsed. During fruitless attacks on these fortifications the British left more than eighty prisoners as well as two mine-throwers in our hands, in addition to their very considerable losses in killed or injured.

A section of a trench which had been occupied by the French, on the hill northwest of Givenchy, was recaptured yesterday. Four machine guns were taken.

In Champagne the enemy directed strong artillery fire on the position northwest of Souain. When this intentione of the enemy to make an attack could be observed our artillery fire prevented the enemy from advancing. At Vauquois we forestalled the enemy with our mining operations. Numerous mine positions of the enemy were destroyed.

Aviators of the enemy dropped bombe on the village of Blaches-St. Vaast, northeast of Arrae. One inhabitant was killed. Otherwise no damage was done.

Following is the text of the French official night report:

A bombardment of a somewhat violent nature occurred on all sides to the north of the River Scarpe, (running through Arras), and to the east of Arras. There was trench fighting with grenades and bombs in the sectors of Lihons and Andéchy.

In Champagne the enemy continued, with the aid of asphyxiating shells, the bombardment of regions in the rear of our new front, to the south of the Navarin farm and in the environs of Souain. Our artillery responded very energetically against the German trenches and works.

The artillery action was almost continuous in the Argonne, in the sector from Houyette to Les Eparges, in the forest of Apremont, and in Lorraine, near Moncel, Arracourt and Ancerviller.

On the evening of Oct. 4 the enemy attempted a sudden stroke against our posts to the east of Obrey, in the Vosges, but was completely repulsed.

The French statement issued this afternoon said:

In Artois there was yesterday a fairly violent bombardment, both sides taking part, along the entire front to the north of the River Scarpe. There was also fighting with bombs and torpedoes in the sectors of Quennevieres and Vic-sur-Aisne, and on the Plateau of Nouvron.

In the Champagne district there has been a continuation of the artillery exchanges, particularly in the region of Epine de Vedegranges, near the Navarin Farm, and in the vicinity of Butte de Souain.

In the Argonne district there has been fighting from trench to trench with hand grenades and bombs at Courtes Chaussées and at La Fille Morte.

To the north of Verdun, in the suburbs of Ornes, French artillery was successful in reaching a German troop train and causing a very violent explosion.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

One of our aerial squadrons has thrown down some fifty shells on the railroad station at Biaches, near Peronne.

The Belgian official communication reads as follows:

There has been slight activity by the artillery of the enemy along our front.

SAYS ALLIES HOPED FOR GERMAN ROUT

Berlin War Office Cites Joffre's Order to Clear France of Invaders.

BERLIN, Oct. 4. (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J., Oct. 5.)—The War Office, which recently made public an order issued by General Joffre in connection with the recent attack of the Allies in France and Belgium, supplemented it today with the following statement:

On Sept. 14, before the beginning of the great attack on the western front, General Joffre issued an army order, a copy of which has been found. General Joffre gave instructions as to the manner in which French officers were to explain the coming attack to the men. The officers were to tell them that the intention was to drive the Germans from French soil, and that this would influence nations hitherto neutral to enter the war with the Entente Powers.

General Joffre then told about the exceptionally favorable conditions for

Continued on Page 3.

SAY BRITISH LOST HALF THEIR ARMY

Germans at Lille Call the Gains Made in Artois Unimportant.

BRITISH USED GAS WAVES

Released Them Alternately with Smoke—German Troops and Commanders Still Confident.

LILLE, Oct. 2, (by Courier, via London, Oct. 5.)—In view of the tremendous preparations, the amount of ammunition used and the number of troops employed in the great attack along a front less than twenty miles, from La Bassée to a point south of Arras, the Anglo-French gains are not considered to have been important.

The most important British gain was to the south of La Bassée Canal, in an easterly and southeasterly direction, where the Germans were thrown back from two-thirds of a mile to nearly two miles along a front between a mile and a half and two miles and a half in extent.

This was the main British attack and is declared to have been carried out by five divisions against four infantry regiments and one battalion of sharpshooters.

French Gains Around Arras.

In addition to their principal gains, the French succeeded in taking some ground to the northeast of Arras, near Beaurains, south of Arras, and at one or two points further south. Beaurains, which was utterly destroyed, is still part of the German lines.

Along this entire front, as in Champagne, the attack was preceded by a terrible artillery fire, which began Sept. 23 and increased steadily in intensity until the morning of the 25th, when the attack began.

Before attacking, the British sent alternate waves of asphyxiating gas and dense smoke across the field, first releasing the gas for about ten minutes, and then the smoke for a slightly shorter time, and repeating this procedure several times. It was impossible to see a tree twenty feet distant through the smoke clouds.

Many old British line regiments took part in the attack, but there were a great many regiments of the new Kitchener army. Some of the British who were taken prisoners came under fire for the first time in carrying out the main attack.

The German troops in places recaptured the ground lost. This was especially true to the east of Givenchy, where two companies, which had broken through the German lines, had been driven out or exterminated by 2 o'clock. These counterattacks were carried out in almost every instance with hand grenades, as nearly all the fighting took place directly in the trenches, which were too narrow for the use of the bayonet.

The German division, corps and army commanders unite in declaring that the French and British losses were very great, and that the German losses, while heavy, were still small, taking into consideration the character of the fighting.

The attack was by no means in the nature of a surprise; the tremendous bombardment bad given notice of its coming.

Both Sides in High Spirits.

In various trips along the front the correspondent of the Associated Press has never before encountered such high spirits among the German troops as prevail in this army. Neither officers nor men exhibit any signs of anxiety or even uneasiness about the situation. On the contrary, the feeling appears almost one of elation.

British prisoners with whom the correspondent conversed, were also in excellent condition mentally and physically, and their equipment was of a nature which was commented on frequently by German officers as "luxurious." The British prisoners appear to be far superior physically and in equipment to the French. A great number of the latter were wearing their new steel helmets, many of which showed marks of shrapnel bullets, and, in some instances, rifle bullets, which would have been fatal without the headgear.

The German commanders, while expecting further Anglo-French efforts, profess to believe that their antagonists "have played their last big trump." They declared that the losses of the British reached 50 per cent. of the forces engaged.

KIPLING'S ONLY SON PROBABLY KILLED

British Casualty List Reports Him Missing; Holds Out No Hope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 6.—The Morning Post announces that John Kipling of the Irish Guards, the only son of Rudyard Kipling, is reported "missing, believed killed." The Morning Post adds:

"John Kipling was the child for whom his father wrote the 'Just So Stories'; the boy for whom Puck told the immortal tales of the beloved land for which this supreme sacrifice has now been made. John Kipling was barely 18, a boy of delicate health, but indomitable zeal and resolution. He had been nominated for the Irish Guards by Lord Roberts."

KING CHECKS GREECE'S WAR PLANS AND FORCES VENIZELOS TO RESIGN AFTER FRENCH ARMY DISEMBARKS

Venizelos Put This Question to King Constantine: Is the Kaiser's Word Sufficient Protection?

ATHENS, Oct. 5.—A story generally current in Athens and widely accepted is that Premier Venizelos at his conference with King Constantine on Sept. 30, pleaded that the Serbian alliance must be observed, if for no other reason than a means of defense against Bulgaria.

A close friend of King Constantine is authority for the statement that the King in reply exhibited a telegram from the German Emperor guaranteeing that Greece would not be attacked by Bulgaria if she remained neutral, and that the Premier said:

"Does your Majesty consider the word of the man whose troops invaded Belgium sufficient protection for Greece?"

BULGARIA FAILS TO ANSWER RUSSIA

National Council Fails to Reach Decision; Diplomats to Leave Last Night.

SAVOFF FOR COMPLIANCE

Czar's Action Said to Have Caused Alarm--People Against Government Policy.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 6.—No reply to Russia's ultimatum to Bulgaria had reached the Foreign Office up to 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, according to a dispatch to The Post from Petrograd.

It has been learned, The Post's correspondent says, that Bulgaria expected to be able to procrastinate several days while mobilization was under way. The imperative character of the Russian note, therefore, proved extremely disconcerting to the Sofia politicians, who are reported to have gone so far as to frame a careful reply to the inquiries expected from Russia regarding the presence of German officers in the Bulgarian capital. Their plan, it is understood, was to grant short leaves of absence to the Germans and be able to deny their presence.

This is believed to have been the basis for the denial issued at Sofia Saturday.

"If necessary to appease Russia," The Post dispatch says, "Bulgaria was prepared even to send the Germans back to Turkey until mobilization and other military preparations were completed.

"The Russian Minister and his staff, according to official statements issued here, were expected to leave Sofia Tuesday night, to be followed by the diplomats of all the allied nations. The representative of Greece will remain in Sofia until some overt action against Serbia automatically causes his departure.

"Regarding reports of the illness of the Russian Minister to Bulgaria, M. Savinski, it is stated that he has just submitted to an operation for appendicitis, and will be unable to travel for some time."

The Crown Council of Bulgaria, according to a Geneva dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, spent several hours in discussing the Russian ultimatum without arriving at a decision.

The same authority declares that General Savoff, former Minister of War and former Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian Army, in concluding a thrilling speech, said: "Every Bulgarian who breaks away from Russia commits an act of treason toward his country."

It is taken for granted here, however, that King Ferdinand and his Ministers are committed to the Germanic Allies, and in return for territory to be ceded after the war—some ports, including Constantinople, and all that remains of European Turkey—has undertaken to assist actively in the operations against Serbia, thus hoping to open the way for the Austro-German Army, the objective of which is the Sea of Marmora.

"It is Russia which has precipitated the trouble in the Balkans by insisting that a handful of German officers in civilian dress be expelled from Bulgaria," was the Bulgarian Legation comment on the situation yesterday.

The Legation took the stand that Bulgaria was not the aggressor, and if a hostile act had been committed it was not Bulgaria that had committed it.

"No preparations have been made for closing the Legation here," it was added, "and none will be until a notification by the British Government necessitates such a step."

Authoritative confirmation has been obtained of the statement that the offer of the Entente Powers to Bulgaria, conditioned on her adhesion to the Allies in the war, has been withdrawn.

Ultimatum Alarms Sofia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Reports from Sofia state that the Russian ultimatum produced real alarm in political and official circles. The King is conferring continually with Ministers and parliamentary leaders.

There is a desire to accept the note of the Entente Powers and continue negotiations, but it is understood to be too late now.

The adhesion of the leader of the Opposition to the ministerial program is apparent only because the people in the country openly declared themselves against the program.

The attitude of the Bulgarian clergy, which is resolutely Russophile, is causing much concern.

ROME, Oct. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The Giornale d'Italia learns from Sofia via Bucharest that there is great perplexity in official

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70,000 FRENCH LANDED IN GREECE

Athens Government, Notified by Paris, Protested, but Accorded Facilities.

PLAN TO GUARD RAILROAD

Will Occupy Serbian Portion of Macedonian Line Near the Bulgarian Frontier.

ATHENS, Sunday, Oct. 3. (via Paris, Oct. 6, Delayed in Transmission.)—The French troops landing from five transports at Saloniki, Greece, consist of 70,000 men. They will proceed along the Grevgeli-Uskup Railroad to guard the line.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—France notified Greece on the arrival of the first detachment of French troops at Saloniki that they were going to help Serbia. Premier Venizelos replied, protesting against the passage of foreign troops through Greek territory, on the ground that it violated Greek neutrality.

The allied Governments made preparations and gave the necessary orders for the landing of the troops several days ago. Previously they had entered into negotiations with the Greek Government, which, being still neutral, made a formal protest, as it was obliged to do. At the same time every freedom was given to the French officers to prepare for the landing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Signor Magrini, the well-known Balkan correspondent of the Messaggero, telegraphing from Saloniki, describes the immense interest aroused there by the allied troops. These forces, he says, will not occupy the railway station, and their operations will be so conducted as in no wise to interfere with Greek mobilization, which is proceeding methodically.

M. Diamantides, the Greek Minister of Communications, has taken possession of the Macedonian Railway from Saloniki to the Gresco-Serbian frontier. This railway, which was constructed with German capital, will now pass into Greek hands, as is fitting, for Greece must be entire mistress of her own means of communication with the north.

French troops will protect the Serbian portion of the line from the Greco-Serbian frontier as far as Veles, to prevent the Bulgarians repeating their tactics of the second Balkan War, when they tried to cut the Greco-Serbian connection by seizing Ghevgeli Station, that portion of the line being nearest the Bulgarian frontier.

Formal Protest to Allies.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 6.—The Entente Powers have landed or are landing a force at Saloniki, which will take upon itself the duty of protecting the main railway through Serbia and Greece, and give what assistance it can to the Balkan allies, should they be attacked by Bulgaria. This infringement of Greek neutrality has brought forth a formal protest from the Greek Government.

"In consequence of the repeated assertion of Germans in Athens that the Allies contemplated landing at Saloniki in order to hand the place over to Bulgaria," says Reuter's Telegram Company, "the Entente powers addressed a communication to the Greek Government stating that the proposed landing was most friendly in its purpose and intended to help Greece and Serbia in case of an attack.

"At the same time the powers informed the Hellenic Government that the offers made to Bulgaria on condition that she join the Allies had now been withdrawn because Bulgaria not only had not answered the Entente powers' note, but had taken action which had occasioned the present crisis."

Discussing the protest lodged by Greece against the landing of Allied troops at Saloniki, the Athens correspondent of The Star says:

"Greece was obliged to raise a formal protest because, under the constitution, the landing of foreign troops on Greek soil must be sanctioned by special legislation."

The Greek Minister at London, M. Gennadius, said today in regard to the reported protest: "Naturally, some formality must be gone through." The Minister declined to say whether he had filed such a protest with the British Government. In response to a question concerning the attitude of Greece to the landing of the troops, he said:

"The Greeks are glad that the troops have landed."

Excitement in Saloniki.

Great excitement was caused at Saloniki and in the coast towns in that vicinity when rumors became current about a week ago of the impending landing of the allied troops. Crowds gathered along the water fronts scanning the horizon in the hope of catching sight of the transports which were supposed to be approaching.

Correspondents at Saloniki declare in their dispatches that the troops landed there are not Colonials, but white soldiers. The Greek Minister of Communications, M. Diamantidis, arrived at Saloniki a short time after the expedition landed, and in the name of the

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CHAMBER UPHELD PREMIER

Had Voted Confidence in His Policy After Stormy All-Night Session.

HIS POLICY HOTLY ASSAILED

Majority of 40 in Favor of Fulfilling in Letter and Spirit Treaty with Serbia.

GREEK STAFF FOR SALONIKI

Crown Prince and Brother, with Other Army Chiefs, Preparing to Go to the Port.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 6.—An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency says:

"Premier Venizelos has resigned, the King having informed him that he was unable to support the policy of his Ministry."

This is the second time within a few months that Premier Venizelos has resigned because of disagreement with the King, who is a brother-in-law of the German Emperor and has steadily opposed M. Venizelos's policy of co-operation with the Entente Allies.

Following his former resignation general elections were held in Greece and his party was returned to power by a decisive majority. M. Venizelos was recalled by the King, with whom he effected a compromise and again became Premier.

King Constantine has insisted throughout the present crisis that Greece's treaty of alliance with Serbia was abrogated by the Serbians in offering concessions to Bulgaria. The order to mobilize the forces of the nation, issued on Sept. 30, was signed by the monarch with undisguised reluctance after M. Venizelos had had an all-day conference with him. During the conference it became rumored in Athens that the Cabinet had resigned, and the report caused intense indignation among the crowds which had gathered before the Foreign Office and the newspaper bulletin boards to await news of the latest developments.

It is possible that the resignation of M. Venizelos is an imitation of that of the Italian Premier a few days before Italy entered the war last May. Signor Salandra was then confronted by a vociferous opposition led by Signor Giolitti, who declared that the country did not desire war and could obtain her desires from Austria without it. Signor Salandra resigned, the country instantly showed by its demonstrations that it desired war, Signor Giolitti disappeared, then Signor Salandra came back and started the war.

GREEK CHAMBER UPHELD PREMIER

Passed Vote of Confidence in Connection With Landing of Allies at Saloniki.

ATHENS, Oct. 5.—After Premier Venizelos, in a session which lasted till 4:30 o'clock this morning, had explained to the Chamber of Deputies the circumstances connected with the landing of allied troops at Saloniki, the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government. The vote was 142 to 102, with thirteen members not voting.

The Opposition leaders attacked the Premier bitterly. They accused him of unnecessarily leading the country into the war on the side of the Allies.

Premier Venizelos accused the Opposition press of "selling its honor to the German propagandists." Representatives of the Opposition journals who were in the press gallery, directly in front of the Premier, arose and attempted to file out in protest. They were prevented from leaving by a crowd which massed behind the press boxes, and were compelled to stand there, the target of hisses and catcalls from the crowded galleries and the floor of the Chamber.

Answering protests made by the Opposition: "In the name of Hellenism" against the occupation of Greek territory by foreign troops, the Premier gave a frank exposition of the attitude of the Government, after which he invited fullest discussion of the foreign policy of Greece.

"Some time has passed since the Entente powers have made requests of Greece," he said in reply to an interpellation on the occupation of Saloniki, "Today they ask nothing but this—they who offer Serbia, Greece's ally, succor in the event of circumstances which would require Greece herself, under her alliance, to give Serbia help. Great nations may with impunity treat treaties as scrape of paper. For smaller countries such a policy would be suicidal."

The wildest disorder broke out. The Premier succeeded in dominating the situation, his voice rising above the tumult and the clang of the bell. He cried: "We have a treaty with Serbia. If we are honest, we will leave nothing undone to insure its fulfillment in letter and spirit. Only if we are rogues may we find excuses to avoid our obligations."

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 6.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says:

"It is a long time since so grave a debate has taken place in the Greek Chamber as that which ended yesterday morning, and never in the history of the country has a Premier faced with

greater self-confidence and muck an Opposition determined to overthrow him.

"Premier Venizelos defied his opponents to follow a different course than that which he took."

SERBIA AWAITS ALLIES.

Army Better Prepared Than Ever and Nation Enthusiastic.

NISH, Serbia, Oct. 5.—The arrival here in a few days is expected of the first detachment of troops of the Quadruple Entente.

The Serbian Army is declared to be better prepared than ever to go into action. The entire Serbian people is indulging in enthusiastic manifestations of its purpose to defend the rights and integrity of the country.

Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister to France, has been appointed Minister of Finance in succession to M. Paschou, who retires on account of ill-health. Dragomir Stefanoviton, Secretary General of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Minister to France.

VIENNA, Oct. 5, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Serbian frontier was issued by the Austrian War Office tonight:

From the Drina frontier our troops made raids on Serbian territory, capturing some prisoners. Otherwise no important events have occurred.

PARIS PRESS FOR SWIFT BLOW.

Urge That Army of at Least 500,000 Be Sent Into the Balkans.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Russia's ultimatum to Bulgaria is welcomed in Paris as a means of clearing the Balkan situation. Little doubt is felt here that France will take similar action, and that if the Russian Minister departs from Sofia he will be accompanied by the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy.

Jean Herbette and other specialists in foreign politics are agreed that the Allies must strike hard and swiftly if they are to accomplish their purposes in the Balkans, and that half measures would be worse than useless. They state that the Entente Powers should send in 500,000 or 600,000 men.

It is stated the Italians have 500,000 idle men under arms. Owing to the position of Italy in reference to certain Balkan peoples, the Italians might be precluded from landing troops at Saloniki, but the suggestion is made that they might assist the British and French at the Dardanelles.

It is conceded that if Bulgaria should enter the war the situation would be a dangerous one for the Allies. Unless this blow were parried quickly, military strategists believe, the Serbians might be crushed between the Germans and Austrians on the north and the Bulgarians on the south, in which case a Teutonic army might reach Constantinople in a comparatively short time.

RADOSLAVOFF EXPECTS GREEK NEUTRALITY

Premier Also Tells Party Leaders Bulgaria's Relations With Rumania Are Cordial.

BERLIN, Oct. 5, (via Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Budapest, as given out today by the Overseas News Agency, says the Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavoff, when receiving the delegates of the Stambouloff and Ghenadieff parties at Sofia, said:

Bulgaria is justified in the hope that the situation will be more advantageous than heretofore. Events coming in the near future promise favorable results. Bulgaria will extend her frontiers toward the northwest and the south.

Our relations with Rumania are cordial. The conflict between Rumania and the central powers already has been settled. Rumania will be neutral during the whole duration of the offensive of the central powers against Serbia, even if new complications arise in the Balkans. The Rumanian Government has declared that it is disinterested as to Serbia. Greece will maintain the same attitude during the offensive of the central powers."

When asked whether Bulgaria's mobilization was only meant for an armed defense of Bulgaria's neutrality, Premier Radoslavoff is quoted as having answered that since the order of mobilization the Government had addressed a circular telegram to the foreign representatives stating that Bulgaria was acting in the interests of the defense of Bulgarian rights and her independence. The Premier added that the situation of Bulgaria and her Cabinet did not make it necessary for her to search for pretexts.

The Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent also sends the following from the Narodni Prava, the official organ of the Government at Sofia:

"Everybody can see that the days of the most serious importance will come. Everybody shall be ready to sacrifice what is dearest to him. If everybody does his duty Bulgaria will be great and powerful."

The Berliner Zeitung am Mittag republishes an interview that had appeared in a Leipsic evening newspaper with the Bulgarian Minister at Berlin, M. Ritsov, in which the Minister declared that October probably would be the deciding month of the war, says the Overseas News Agency, which summarizes the interview as follows:

"The Entente powers will try to force Bulgaria to demobilize and threaten the landing of troops at Saloniki, the latter action being possible, since the entente, as every one knows, does not respect the rights of other nations.

For Bulgaria there are only few possibilities, either to demobilize or to take action. The decision cannot be long delayed.

"M. Ritsov," the news agency continues, "then reviewed the Balkan situation, declaring that King Constantine of Greece knows his own mind well and that the Greek General Staff is firmly convinced that the central powers will be victore; likewise that the King of Rumania counterbalances the influences of the entente in his kingdom.

"M. Ritsov concluded with the statement that it was not always easy for Balkan diplomatiste to voice anti-Russian sentiments freely."

BERLIN, Oct. 5, (via London.)—A dispatch from Sofia, dated Oct. 4, to the Zeitung am Mittag, says:

"Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria today made the following declaration to repreeentativea of the Government parties:

"'We confront war and must defend our national interests. We must wrest from our enemies everything they took from us two years ago, and get satisfaction for every insult.'"

GERMANS RULE AT SOFIA.

Premier Warns Statesmen Steps Cannot Be Retracted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A Sofia telegram sent from Bucharest to the Corriere della Sera confirms the statement that the Bulgarian Army is completely in the power of German officers. The Minister of War, the railways, and the Court are full of German officers. The King is surrounded only by Germans.

Immediately after the tragic audience of the King with the Opposition chiefs, the monarch telephoned to Premier Radoslavoff as follows: "What is the Government about if the chiefs of the Opposition are allowed to come and insult and threaten the King in his own palace?"

Radoslavoff hastened to the palace and found the King pale and trembling. After a lengthy interview with the King, Radoslavoff convoked his followers, and also invited the Opposition to the conference. At this gathering Radoslavoff announced that Bulgaria was unable to accept the proposals of the Entente because they were concerned neither with Macedonian nor Greek territories nor with the Dobrudja. Radoslavoff also announced the military convention with Germany and Austria for the invasion of Serbia, declaring that from henceforth it was impossible to retrace their steps.

These declarations achieved their result. Ghenadieff and his twenty-three colleagues remained silent, the others declared that from the moment when the drums were sounded and flags were unfurled, everyone must gather to the support of the Government.

The same day, it is said, there was a great demonstration in the streets with German and Austrian flags.

WILL AWAIT TEUTONS' LEAD.

Won't Attack Serbia Till They Do, Bulgar Premier Tells Greece.

ATHENS, Oct. 5, (via Paris.)—Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria has assured the Greek Minister at Sofia that Bulgaria will not attack Serbia unless aggressive action against her first is taken by Austria and Germany, in which case Bulgaria will be obliged to act against her neighbor.

Austro-Germano-Bulgar Treaty.

MILAN, Oct. 4, via Paris, Oct. 5.—A military convention was signed between Bulgaria, Germany, and Austria some time ago, according to a Sofia dispatch to the Corriere della Sera.

By the terms of this treaty, the dispatch asserts, the Bulgarian Army is bound to attack Serbia with six divisions in the Nish-Pirot section, and to send Macedonian troops to Vardar to destroy railroad communication with Saloniki, thus delaying the Allies in their efforts to aid Serbia.

The Opposition Bulgarian leaders, MM. Ghenadieff, Malinoff, and Guechoff, after having gone so far as to threaten King Ferdinand because of his stand in favor of Germany and Austria, are reported to have changed front completely, and now proclaim that the nation is united. Bands of students parade the streets of Sofia singing alternately the Bulgarian, German, and Austrian national anthems.

PRINCES AND STAFF OFF.

Heads of Greek Army Going to Saloniki—180,000 Men Available.

ATHENS, Monday, Oct. 4, (via Paris, Oct. 5.)—Crown Prince George and Prince Nicholas and the members of the Greek General Staff are hurriedly arranging to leave for Saloniki.

ATHENS, Thursday, Sept. 30, (via Paris, Oct. 5.)—(Delayed in transmission.)—Greece is able to put 180,000 men, fully equipped, in the field. Although the mobilization, which includes men up to 43 years of age, probably will call for 300,000 troops, those over the 180,000 cannot be armed. It is said the Government has sufficient funds to continue on a war footing for one month. The problem, therefore, facing Premier Venizelos is the obtaining of money from the Triple Entente powers.

The mobilization will be completed Sunday night, Oct. 3.)

GERMAN GOLD FOR BULGARS.

$12,500,000 Sent for Families of Discontented Reservists.

ROME, Tuesday, Oct. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Germans have lent Bulgaria 2,500,000 sterling ($12,500,000) for the families of reservists to allay disaffection among the troops.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

The Arabia Torpedoed by an Austrian Submarine Off the Coast of Greece.

ATHENS, Oct. 4, (via Paris, Oct. 5.)—The British steamer Arabia en route from London to Piraeus, Greece, has been torpedoed by an Austrian submarine twelve miles south of Kythera. Thirty-five members of the crew were saved.

MAY SELL U-BOAT CHASERS.

Trade in Fast Motor Boats Not Unneutral, Officials Decide.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Experts of the Government expressed the opinion today that the objection of the German Embassy to the shipment of submarine chasers in the form of forty-foot motor boats from Boston to England could not be sustained under recognized principles of international law, and that it did not constitute any violation of American neutrality to permit these small craft to be sent to any belligerent nation by private contractors in this country.

It is not understood that any protest has been lodged with the State Department against the shipment of these diminutive craft, but that the German Embassy called the shipments to the attention of the State Department with a request for the consideration of the question whether the shipment of such motor boats should be prohibited on the ground that they were designed to aid the British campaign against German submarines.

SAW LOOS BATTLE FROM ITS CENTRE

British Observer Traversed the Field as Shells Screamed Overhead.

WOUNDED 'TOMMIES' HAPPY

Marched Off to Hospital Singing Songs of Victory—Germans' Complaining Letters.

ADVANCE IS SUSPENDED

Warning to "People at Home" Not to Expect a Captured Town Every Morning.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I went today into the centre of the great battlefield, where heavy fighting is still taking place, and stood near the famous Loos redouht where the German dead still lie in heaps. A little distance away, coming up grim and gaunt against the gray sky, rose the tall steel columns of the "Tower Bridge," those mining works at which I had stared several times from afar through the thick veil of smoke as an inaccessible land mark within the German lines. Now they are within our lines, in the centre of that town of Loos which will forever hold the memory of the great British victory.

I can hardly put into words the scenes through which I passed yesterday up to this historic ground, nor the strange and rather dreadful aspect of the battlefield, upon which the sun shone in splashes of light through piled stormclouds. The turmoil of war was in the background. Thousands and scores of thousands of men were moving in steady columns forward and backward in queer tangles in a highway which, during a great battle, seems to have no purpose or meaning except to the directing brains of the Headquarters Staff. The roads were choked with vast convoys of transports; with teams of mules harnessed to wagon and gun-limbers; with trains of motor ambulances packed with wounded men; with infantry brigades plodding through slush and slime; with divisional cavalry halted in villages and great bivouacs in boggy fields.

The heroes of a week of battle passed and repassed in dense masses, in small battalions, in scattered gronps. Famous regiments which had gained new fame in recent hours which will last through the unforgettable records of history went by silently, and no man cheered them. Legions of tall lads who a few months ago marched smart and trim down English lanes trudged toward the fighting lines under the burden of their heavy packs, with all their smartness soiled by the business of war, but splendid to see because of their hardiness and strength and the enduring look they had.

Further away, within the zone of the enemy's fire, the traffic ceased, and I came into desolate lands of death, where there was but little movement and the only noise was that of the guns. I passed by ruined villages and towns. It was a long walk through narrow trenches toward that Loos redoubt where at last I stood in the centre of the whole battle line. There was the smell of death in those narrow, winding ways. One poor fellow whom death had taken almost at the entrancesway knelt with his head bent as though in prayer.

In the Centre of the Firing Zone.

I was in the centre of the great field of fire, with the enemy's batteries on one side and ours on the other. In sweeping semicircles the shells of all these batteries went crying through the air with high, whining sighs, which ended in the cough of death. The roar of the guns was incessant and very close. The enemy was sweeping a road to my right, and his shells went overhead with a continual rush, passing our shells, which answered back. The whole sky was filled with these thunderbolts, many of them being "Jack Johnsons," which raised a volume of black smoke where they fell.

Passing over the parapets we saw the whole panorama of the battleground. It was but an ugly naked plain rising up to Hulluch and Haisnes on the north, falling down to Loos on the east from where we stood, and rising again to Hill 70, still further east and a little south. The villages of Haisnes and Hulluch fretted the skyline, and Fosse No. 8 was a black wart betwsen them. The Tower Bridge, close by in the town of Loos, was the one great landmark which broke the monotony of the desolation.

No infantry attack was taking place; no men moved about this ground; the only moving things were shells which vomited up earth and smoke and steel as they burst in all directions over the whole zone. We were shelling Hulluch and Haisnes and Fosse No. 8 with intense and concentrated fire. The enemy was retaliating by scattering shells over the town of Loos and our new line between Hill 70 and the chalk pit and the whole length of our line from north to south.

Only two men moved about above the trenches. They were two khaki boys carrying a German gas cylinder, and they went on their way whistling as though it were a nice healthy spot under the Autumn sun. They shouted out a cheery answer to our question:

"There are the German trenches." These trenches, now ours, run across the open ground. There was the famous Loos redoubt through which "Kitchener's men" had stormed their way in the dawn of that Saturday morning which began our advance. The dead were still heaped about it, a mass of horror. Down below in the town of Loos they were digging out the dead from deep cellars and taking them away for burial and piling up German helmets, German letters and German weapons, and the great store of booty which had fallen into our hands.

Peeling Potatoes Among the Ruins.

Among the ruins of the town, which has been shelled continuously since last December, were civilians who had lived here all the time. One woman, who came creeping out of her cellar to greet the British victors, is quietly peeling potatoes for the newcomers. Apart from the rubbish of masonry in the streets and the litter of broken rifles and scrape of clothing, there is already no outward sign of the fierce fighting which made a hell of the town on Sept. 25. It is only another ruined place like scores of villages around.

Out of the bewildering impressions of these days, as I have moved about the battle zone, it is difficult to give in brief space one vivid picture which could help those at home to visualize these scenes of war—the scenes on roadsides in the country behind the firing lines, where headquarters are established. Out of the confusion of all these scenes some things are unforgettable, as when I saw some of the wounded after Loos singing and shouting hilariously as they went back to the base—not weeping for their fallen comrades, but joyoue becanse of having smashed the German line.

Another scene will live in my mind. It was in a village near the front. Through its streets streamed a tide of war—transport of divisions, gun teams with their limbers, ambulance convoys, ammunition wagons, infantry moving up to the front, dispatch riders, staff officers, signalers, and a great host of men and mules and motor cars. The rain lashed down upon the crowds, waterproofs and tarpaulin covers of forage carts streamed with water, and the bronzed faces of the soldiers were dripping wet; the mud splashed them to the thighs; fountains of mud spurted up from the wheels of the gun carriages; the chill of Winter made the Highlanders as well as the Indians shiver in the wind; but everywhere and among all these men there was a spirit of cheerfulness and exultation.

At last there was a break in the months of stationary warfare. The first proofs of victory stood visible there where in a long line stood the German guns captured at Loos, guarded on each side by British soldiers with fixed bayonets. Groups of French citizens gathered around them, excited at sight of them. Some artillery officers examined their broken breech-blocks and the inscriptions: "Pro Gloria et Patria"; "Ultima Ratio Regis." The irony of the words made some of the onlookers laugh.

Outside the headquarters of a British army corps stood another line of captured field guns and several machine guns, of which one had a strange history of adventure. It was a Russian machine gun taken by the Germans on the eastern front and retaken by us on the western front.

At headquarters is another queer piece of booty. It is the big bronze bell used by the Germans in their trenches to signal the British attack a few days ago. It rang too late.

Complaints of German Soldiers.

But the best of all the booty, perhaps, apart from the guns, is the enormous mass of documents taken in Loos and in the trenches. They reveal the mentality of the German Army and are very curious and instructive. In spite of comments which show that the German soldiers were much elated by the German successes in Russia, they complained that the war on the Western front was unendurable. Even the comfort of certain dugouts lighted with electricity and elaborately decorated and furnished with armchairs does not soothe the souls of these men who have heard the number of our guns grow stronger and who cannot face the steel of our bayonets.

One fact is significant; there are a great number of sub-lieutenants commanding companies, and most of them have joined since the war. This reveals a dearth of more experienced officers. The men complain that they never see their high officers in the trenches. The Colonels and commandants remain well in the rear.

Nevertheless, in spite of their sufferings at the front, many men complain of the desperately hard time they had in the regimental depots at home, with bullying from morning until night, so that they prefer to go to the front, whatever the risks of death.

They deplore the heavy losses in Russia, and one man says: "How nice it would be if we could make a separate peace with Russia! Then we could give thoso damned English a hammering. They deserve it, the swine!"

A German girl, writing to her sweetheart, complains that all the young manhood of the country is gone. The 1916 class of recruits has been called to the colors, and 1917 and 1918 have been registered, so that every boy in the fatherland is on the roll call.

A sense of depression reaching to the heights of sadness fills most of these documents and shows that the heart of the army is filled with foreboding in spite of recent victories.

Germans Are Brave Fighters.

Yet in the conclusion of this long dispatch I must say there are no signs of deterioration in the fighting qualities of our enemy. On the contrary, the recent fighting has shown that the majority are very brave men, determined to sell their lives dearly, and in many cases willing to fight to death when surrender would be easy. Their bombers have in many cases been a match for ours, and it is only when they are surprised and when our bayonets are among them that they throw up their hands. Their artillery is still enormously strong and skilfully handled.

One warning, too, must be written, lest there sbould be false hopes at home. We have made a successful advance, but there for some time it ends, and people at home will be bitterly disappointed if they expect to read of a captured town every time they sit down to breakfast. We have achieved a magnificent success, but the way is still far to go before the end comes, and patience must still be the watchword.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 6.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"The message which we publish from Philip Gibbs throwe some fresh light on the position in the region of the British advance. It is a long time since we heard anything of Hill 70, and the importance of that elevation in connection with Lens is so great that we could hardly have failed to do so had it remained throughout safely and effectively in our hands."

New Chief of British Imperial Staff.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 6.—Major General Sir Archibald James Murray has been appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff at Army Headquarters in London, according to The Times.

LORD DERBY MADE RECRUITING CHIEF

Is For Conscription, but Accepted the Post Out of Loyalty to Lord Kitchener.

SUCCESS OR RESIGNATION

Much, he Declares, Will Depend on Way Trade Unionists Keep Promise to Aid Government.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Earl of Derby, at the request of Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, has undertaken the direction of recruiting for the army.

"I feel somewhat in the position of a receiver who has been put in to wind up a bankrupt concern," said Lord Derby, referring to his new post, at a Lancashire recruiting meeting tonight, "but I hope to be able to do it so satisfactorily as to enable the creditors to receive 20 shillings in the pound."

Lord Derby explained that he had accepted the position of director of all recruiting throughout the United Kingdom because of personal loyalty to and friendship for Lord Kitchener, who had asked him to take the post. While an advocate of national service, he said, he would do, as he had done, his level best to make the voluntary system a success, but if it should be demonstrated that all the men needed could not be obtained he would resign office unless other methods were employed to make up the deficiency and keep England safe.

Much, Lord Derby declared, would depend on how the trade union congress redeemed its pledge to conduct a vigorous campaign on behalf of recruiting under the voluntary system.

At the same meeting James Henry Thomas, Labor member of Parliament for Derby and Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, who recently declared in the House of Commons that the railway men would stop work on the introduction of conscription, said he did not believe that Lord Derby was entering upon a bankrupt undertaking. He had sufficient faith in his race, he said, to believe that it would respond to the call of the country in numbers sufficient to make conscription unnecessary.

In his speech in the House of Lords on Sept. 16, Lord Kitchener complained that some of the counties were not furnishing as high a quota of volunteers as were others. His added that if all gave the maximum quota, there would be no need to talk of conscription, and suggested that those communities which had fallen behind might be forced to give their quota by a limited conscription. It may be that Lord Derby will be held in readiness for the work of conducting the limited conscription."

So far, the War Office's campaign to obtain volunteers has passed through every stage of persuasion—advertising, special inducements, voluntary registration, and, finally compulsory mustration, but also shown what they can do on the practical side. His property, consisting of 69,000 acres in Lancashire, includes the Liverpool docks, and last Winter he organized the men there on a military basis, giving them uniforms and a certain amount of discipline and making them understand that they were serving their country quite as well, in their way, as were the men in the trenches, in theirs.

Lord Derby, who is the seventeenth Earl, 50 years of age, and the husband of the eldest daughter of the seventh Duke of Manchester, comes from a very distinguished family, and has already served his country in a number of varied offices. The Earldom was created in 1485. The seventh Earl was sent to the scaffold in consequence of his loyalty to Charles I. The fourteenth Earl was suggested as the King of Greece ninety years ago, but declined the honor. The present Earl was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Grenadier Guards, served as chief censor in the Boer war, and was later private secretary to Lord Roberts in South Africa. He has also had executive experience, having been one of the Lords of the Treasury, Financial Secretary to the War Office, and Postmaster General. He had a seat in Parliament before he succeeded to the Earldom, serving from 1892 to 1906. Last January the King conferred the Order of the Garter on him for his organizing work among the Liverpool dockers.

BERLIN DISAVOWS ARABIC SINKING

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band to Germany's enemies, as was alleged in the case of the William P. Frye.

3. Germany's promise not to sink American ships carrying conditional contraband to Germany's enemies, even when it is impossible to take such ships into a German port.

4 Germany's offer to arbitrate the German claim of right to sink American ships carrying absolute contraband to Germany's enemies.

5. Germany's acknowledgment of liability for damages to American citizens injured by German attacks on merchant ships, even of Germany's enemies, when these attacks are delivered without warning and without the assailed ships attempting resistance or escape.

6. Germany's promise not to attack unresisting liners, even of her enemies, without warning and without providing for the safety of the passengers and crew.

7. Germany's disavowal of the sinking of the Arabic and an expression of regret at the incident, with notice to the offending submarine commander of this action.

8. Germany's statement that hereafter the mistaken impression of a German submarine commander that his boat was about to be rammed by an enemy merchantman would not be regarded as relieving German liability for damages inflicted upon American citizens.

Only Minor Details Left.

All that is left of the points in dispute are minor details that promise an easy settlement. There may be some conversation necessary before the final chapter of the Lusitania controversy is made public. But even when crises in the controversy reached a point where a break seemed a question of days, private conversations, either between the German Ambassador and the President, or between the Ambassador and Mr. Lansing, opened the way to a better understanding. Now, with little remaining but the amount of damages, there is no room for a recurrence of critical moments.

The question of indemnity in the Arabic case will not be done by arbitration, as Germany first proposed, but by diplomatic negotiations between the two governments. These negotiations will begin orally at a conference between the Secretary of State and the Ambassador, the date of which has not yet been fixed.

Practically all the results of American diplomacy listed above have been won over the vigorous opposition of Germany. Persons of German sympathies, even German officials, said that the President's hands were impossible, that he asked of Germany a change in her submarine warfare that would mean the paralyzing of this striking arm of the German Navy. But the President and Mr. Lansing stood firm, and their demands have been granted.

Invited to Washington.

Mr. Lansing's talk with Count von Bernstorff in New York on Saturday left little to be done today. The Ambassador outlined then what Germany proposed to offer, and this offer was later described by an official as "entirely satisfactory." It was known that the Ambassador would come to Washington within a few days, but his arrival was not generally expected this morning. Mr. Lansing, it turns out, yesterday telegraphed Count von Bernstorff, asking him to come at once and see him this morning for a final conversation.

The Ambassador called on Mr. Lansing at the State Department at 10:30 o'clock this morning. There he gave assurance that the objections to the outline he presented Saturday would be met. He then returned to the Embassy and wrote his letter to the Secretary of State. This was delivered at 12:15. Mr. Lansing at once took it over to the White House and showed it to the President, and publication of the text shortly afterward showed that the President was satisfied.

Mr. Wilson's satisfaction, it is known, is of the highest. He feels that for months the negotiations with Germany have been conducted over beds of quicksand. At last he feels solid ground under his feet.

Among the minor points still more or less at issue between Germany and the United States is the question of the export from Germany to America of potash and dyestuffs. But this question relates more closely to the American protest against the British blockade than it does to the controversy between the United States and Germany. At present Germany is holding up certain shipments of potash and dyestuffs till a more generous arrangement for innocent trade can be won from Great Britain.

With the clearing up of the German situation it is expected that the American note again protesting against the British blockade will soon go forward. At the State Department today precise information on this subject was withheld. Nothing is known of the contents of the note except that it reiterates, more vigorously than before, the American contention that British Orders in Council cannot set aside international law.

Count von Bernstorff left late today for New York. He has no further appointment with Secrtary Lansing.

PRESS VIEWS ON THE ARABIC.

What New York Morning Papers Say About the Settlement.

Following are commants of the New York morning papers on the settlement of the controversy with Germany over the sinking of the Arabic:

Complies With Every Demand.

From The World.

The German note disavowing the sinking of the Arabic and offering full reparation for the loss of American lives means much more than a brilliant diplomatic victory for President Wilson. It is a sign and a promise that the German Government is restored to sanity. If that be the fact, there will be no further serious complications between the United States and Germany, and all the differences that now exist can be settled honorably and peacefully.

The Arabic note complies with every demand that the President made, and it complies generally and ungrudgingly.

No Government could well go further in acknowledging a wrong committed against a friendly nation and in expressing its wish to make full atonement than Germany has done in this case. And the spirit is no less remarkable than the action. The note that Count von Bernstorff presented to the State Department yesterday is the first wholly satisfactory proof we have had that Germany sincerely desired to maintain the ancient friendship with the United States.

The war will not last forever, whatever the outcome may be. Some day a Germany that is not blinded with rage and obsessed by Schreclichkeit will come to perceive that the truest friend the Fatherland had in the great crisis of its history was the President of the United States who forced a war-mad autocracy to respect both the law of nations and the law of humanity.

Have Had Fair Words Before.

From The Herald.

So far as words go, Count von Bernstorff's note to Secretary Lansing places Germany in the attitude of meeting the demands of the United States in the matter of the Arabic. For the German Government this is a complete backdown from its position previously taken; for the Government of the United States it is an important diplomatic victory.

Germany's disavowal and promise of reparation are unequivocal, but events must determine the value of the German assurances regarding future conduct. We have had fair words before. The fact that the testimony of British officers of the Arabic is accepted at full value seems, however, to indicate a change of heart at Berlin.

With the Arabic case disposed of, there remain the case of the Hesperian and the case of the Lusitania. Now, what about the Lusitania?

Main Controversy Also Closed.

From The Sun.

Not only the Arabic incident but also the main controversy between our Government and Germany on submarine methods of warfare is closed by the straightforward and satisfactory note handed yesterday by Count von Bernstorff to Mr. Lansing.

Not often in the history of the world have so few words as are contained in the brief German note wrought so momentous a change in an international situation surcharged with the gravest possibilities. It will now require the extreme of ingenuity to discover any lack of responsiveness in this final reply to the reiterated demand of the American Government and the extreme of malice to question the absolute candor of the German note.

Next to the friendly firmness of President Wilson's attitude from beginning to end the most potent influence making for continued peace and friendship between the United States and Germany has been the untiring diligence of the German Ambassador. It is just that the American people, as well as his own compatriots, should recognize their great obligation to Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff in this respect.

"Muddled Through."

From The Tribune.

The best that can be said for the present solution of the German-American difficulties (if, as seems, there le a solution) is that we have "muddled through." We have escaped the danger of being dragged into an ignominious war, because Germany, having consulted her own interests, has decided that there is more profit in peace than in another war. But would not the same result have been reached without the perils of the Summer if our Government had taken in the Spring the position that public sentiment has at last forced it to assnme in September?

There has been no such humiliating chapter in American history as that filled by the German episode. American prestige has been lowered at home and abroad immeasurably. Henceforth American notes will command neither respect nor attention, because always there will exist the suspicion that they are but words.

It will be a source of humiliation for years to come that an American administration fled the duty of defending American lives and rights because it was "too proud to fight," only to find that in courage alone was there a true solution and that the true peril was found in its own fears, not in any German resolution.

BLOCKADE PROTEST CHANGED.

German Concessions Have Effect on Note to Great Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—It was learned to-night that after the receipt of the letter on the Arabic to-day, from Count von Bernstorff, the American note to Great Britain, protesting against the British blockade, was changed in certain passages. The nature of the changes was not disclosed, but it is presumed that the great concessions made by Germany will serve to strengthen the American attitude of protest against the British blockade.

The Department of State has said all along that the British question would not be pressed before the German controversy was definitely ended. It has been expected that the closing of the German dispute would clear the decks for the vigorous pressing of the protest against the British blockade. It is known that Germany has hoped that concessions on her part in the submarine war would be compensated by a strong stand against the blockade by the United States.

The American note to Great Britain on interference with neutral commerce may be delayed until the return of Consul General Skinner from London. Mr. Skinner has been summoned here for discussion of the entire trade situation. Secretary Lansing indicated today that there had been some confusion between the British viewpoint on statistics and that held in Washington and that Mr. Skinner was being called home to clarify it. While the sending of the British note is not directly dependent on his return, State Department officials indicated that it was likely it would be held until his arrival.

Representatives of the Chicago packers protesting against British seizure of their products in transit to nautral European countries concluded their conferences with State Department officials today, and tomorrow will submit in writing further evidence on which they hope special diplomatic representations will be made to London.

The packers' complains will be touched upon in the general nots on British interference with neutral trade to go forward to the British Foreign Office. Whether in addition special representations will be made regarding seizure of meat cargoes has not been determined. Four cargoes already have been confiscated by a British prize court, and the casea of about thirty other ships seized by British cruisers now are pending.

BULGARIA FAILS TO ANSWER RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

circlee in Bulgaria. Premier Radoslavoff turns in all directione, and, not knowing what to do, does nothing.

Interviewed by a number of Rumanian journalists, Radoslavoff said the object of Bulgaria's mohilizing was the peaceful occupation of Serhian Macedonia in order to prevent Austro-German occupation.

The gensral impression at Sofia is that Bulgaria will put everything back and will abstain for the moment from attacking Serbia, the more so that the promised Austro-German action seems also to be postponed.

Petrograd Views Pessimistic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It now appears that the ultimatum to Bulgaria was only handed in at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, and the newe of the Bulgarian reply can, therefore, hardly be received here until tomorrow. Meantime speculation is busy and there are attempts to forecast the probable character of Premier Radoslavoff's note.

In diplomatic circles it is thought the Bulgarian Government is so tightly bound by obligations to Germany that it will be unable to give any satisfactory reply and will in all likelihood confine itself to a denial of the fact of the presence of German officers in the Bulgarian Army.

Such a denial would, it is assumed, in view of the very positive information to hand concerning the work of the German officers in Bulgaria, be regarded as tantamount to a rejection of the Russian ultimatum, and its effect in causing a rupture of diplomatic relations would be the same as though the Bulgarian Government were categorically to refuse to comply with the Russian demand.

Some journals consider the absence of any demand for demobilization a weak point in the Russian note. The reply to this is that insistence on this point might have given the Bulgarian Government a pretext for a fairly plausible reply, since the mere fact of mobilization does not in itself constitute an act of hostility to Russia. It is the attendant circumstances that give the measure a hostile character, and of the attendant circumstances the most essential is the surrender to German officers of very important directing powers of the Bulgarian Army.

The Ruselan note concentrates attention on this primary fact as one clear and indisputable occasion for an ultimatum. In this matter there is no room for evasion on the part of the Bulgarian Government. Mere denial of a notorious fact will not alter the Russian attitude. Any such measure as the retirement of German officers, say to Constantinople, until after the expiration of the term of the ultimatum will be futile to avert a breach with Russia.

The only possible satisfactory reply from Bulgaria is frank abandonment of her connection with Germany expressed in the form of a guarantee not to admit either openly or covertly the occupation of posts in the Bulgarian Army by German or Austrian officers.

ULTIMATUM SUITS BERLIN.

Germans Glad Balkan Situation Is Coming to a Head.

BERLIN, Oct. 5, (via London.)—Russia's ultimatum to Bulgaria has made a deep impression here, but has resulted in a feeling of relief because of the conviction that the moment has arrived when the diplomatic situation in the Balkans must be clarified within a few hours. The general opinion is that Bulgaria cannot yield to Russia's demands and that the ultimatum may even cause the pro-Russian elsment to rally to the support of the Government.

Germans consider that the Entente powers selected an unpromising moment to make their voices heard at Sofia. Discussing the consequences which are likely to follow a breach in the diplomatic relations between Russia and Bulgaria, the newspapers profess to expect an immediate declaration of war by the Entente Allies with a blockade of Bulgaria's ports on the Black Sea and on the Aegean as well as the landing of an Anglo-French army at Saloniki.

BERLIN, Oct. 5, (by Wirsless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"The Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria was received here with astonishment," says the Overseas News Agency. "The political world was amazed that Russia, after her recent defeats on the battlefield, should find the courage to make an aggressive movement of this nature. It means simply the violation of the sovereign rights of an independent State.

"Berlin newspapers believe that Bulgaria will not reply to the Russian ultimatum, and that relations between these nations will be broken off today. It is generally expected also that the diplomatic representatives of the other Entente Powers will depart from Sofia."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.—"The quicker the attack on Serbia comes to full realization, the more clearly will the threatened Balkan States understand that the Central powers are protecting them from great danger," says the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin. "Therefore the reply to the Ruselan ultimatum must be given by German and Austro-Hungarian guns on the Danube."

GLAD OF THE ULTIMATUM.

German Press Thinks It Will Strengthen Teutonic Position.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 5.—German attention is concentrated on the Balkan situation. The press generally expresses the opinion that Russia's ultimatum to Bulgaria will have the effect of strengthening the position of the central powers.

The Cologne Gazette, which describes the ultimatum as a slap in the face of Bulgaria's leaders, brings the Balkan crisis into connection with the recent activities on the west front, and declares the Anglo-French offensive was intended to influsnce neutral Balkan States.

The Berliner Tageblatt characterizes the ultimatum as "a brutal threat" made at the moment when the Allies were claiming "a brilliant victory." "We must add, however," says the Tageblatt, "that the great struggle in the West has not yet come to an end. There are several armies on the French side, and while one of them is to be considered lost, France will not leave the others inactive."

HOPE THE ULTIMATUM WILL CHECK BULGARIA

Observers in Athens Think It Will Encourage the Pro-Entente Opposition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Rumania, I understand, has given assurancee that it will certainly not range itself alongside the central powers.

Germany is making desperate efforts to secure the nsutrality of Greece, and is offering guarantees and assurances.

The Ententes' ultimatum was handed to Bulgaria by the Russian Minister, who declared it was given by Russia to make a greater impression on the people, seeing that Russia gave freedom to Bulgaria. The newe hae made a good impression here, because it is thought that the Bulgarian Premier will think twice before taking the fatal plunge. It will also strengthen the Opposition, who see in it the last and only hope of destroying Ferdinand's plans.

The number of German military at Sofia is about 3,000, and others are arriving daily from Turksy and Germany, especially aeronauts and artisans. The Bulgarian mobilization has produced 30 per cent. fewer men than was expected.

The number of Austro-Germans on the Serbian frontier is about 350,000. Latterly largs numbers of Bavarian reinforcements have arrived.

70,000 FRENCH LANDED IN GREECE

Continued from Page 1.

Greek Government took charge of the Eastern Branch of the Nish-Saloniki Railway, which had been in the hands of a German syndicate up to that time.

The Greek authorities were immediately notified by the allied commanders that the troops would not be kept at Saloniki, but would encamp outside the town, so they would not interfere in any way with Greek mobilization. Many thouaand recruits for the Greek Army are being gathered at Saloniki.

BERLIN, Oct. 5, (by Wirelesa to Sayville, N. Y.)—The report that Greece has protested against the landing of troops of the Allies at Saloniki is confirmed in a dispatch from Athens to the Overseas News Agency.

"The French Ambassador at Athens notified the Greek Government of the landing of French troops at Saloniki," says the news agency. "Premier Venizelos protested against the violation of Greek neutrality, saying that Greece had adhered to a neutral policy during the war. The protest says further: 'The Greek Government is therefore obliged to protest against the passage of foreign troops through Greek territory. The circumstance that the troops are intended only to assist Serhia, the ally of Greece, does not in any way change the position of the Greek Government from a legal standpoint.'

"The Greek Government also contends that the action of the French waa not justified, even in view of the Balkan situation as whole, and the danger now threatening Serbia, and that the neutrality of Greece must not be ignored."

"A diplomatiet who is now in Berlin, when questioned concerning the news of the landing of allied forcea at Saloniki, asked where the

CLOSE ALLIES' LOAN; MANY BIDS TOO LATE

Underwriters Return a Number of Applications for a Share of $500,000,000 Bonds.

CREDIT IS OVERSUBSCRIBED

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Commissioners to Sign Compact Today—Offering to Public Next Week.

It took just six subscriptions to make up the first $100,000,000 of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan, it was announced at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., after the closing of the underwriting yesterday. The largest subscription was $35,000,000, which is supposed to have come from the du Pont powder companies. The next largest, supposed to be that of Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, was for $20,000,000. Following that came one for $15,000,000 and three for $10,000,000 each, making a total for the half dozen of just $100,000,000.

Books for the underwriting were closed yesterday morning, the full amount having been applied for. Bankers concerned in the formation of the syndicate would give no estimate of the amount asked for over $500,000,000, but it was learned that the excess was not large. On the other hand, a great number of applications was received after the closing of the books. The point was emphasized by one of the bankers that most of the big subscriptions came in early, and that it took a great many applications of the size received in the final hours to make up a single million dollars.

It is planned to hold a meeting today of the Anglo-French Commissioners and J. P. Morgan & Co., at which signatures will be affixed to the loan agreement. This is a formality to which the American bankers appeared to attach little importance. If possible the prospectus of the offering to the public will be issued in about a week. The first payment by members of the syndicate will be due Oct. 15.

Many Applications Returned.

It was learned yesterday that the syndicate could have been closed on Friday night, and that a large number of belated applications was returned yesterday. There was no desire on the part of the men handling the loan to show a big oversubscription to the syndicate for any sentimental effect it might have. When J. P. Morgan was asked how much of an oversubscription there had been he said:

"How could there have been any oversubscription? The amount of the loan is $500,000,000, and as soon as that was underwritten the books closed. There was no attention paid to applications received after the $500,000,000 had been allotted."

There will be no pro-rata distribution of the underwriting, and from what the bankers said it will not be necessary to effect any material reduction in the larger applications. In this connection a member of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that the response to the offering, while gratifying, had not indicated that a billion dollar loan could have been floated, had the original amount asked for by the commission been accepted.

One factor that kept down the oversubscription to the syndicate was the refusal on the part of the banks to accept any applications from Europe. It was said that these aggregated a considerable total, but these are all denied. The American subscriptions came from thirty-five cities, each the centre for one of the districts into which the country was divided.

Europeans to Get Bonds.

This does not mean that no European money was represented in the underwriting. Besides the $5,000,000 subscription received from Sir Ernest Cassel, who recently returned to London, there were several similar applications on behalf of foreigners with funds on deposit in this country. European bankers and investors who had money here which they did not choose to remit to London or Paris took occasion to enter their applications for a part of the big loan underwriting, and these subscriptions reached a respectable total. Such subscriptions, even from Englishmen, are not in contravention of Asquith's ruling, as they neither draw money from the other side nor make use of funds here which will have to be replaced from the other side.

Confusion in the minds of investors who thought that subscriptions to the underwriting syndicate were equivalent to purchases of the new bonds led the Morgan firm to make a statement on this subject yesterday. It was as follows:

J. P. Morgan & Co., when interviewed regarding the statement that the bonds were being offered to the public at 96¼, stated that there was evidently a misunderstanding. They said that no bonds had been offered to the public as yet at any price. As soon as the preliminaries can be arranged the bonds will be offered to the public at 98, and at no lower price. The terms of the syndicate agreement provide that members of the underwriting syndicate underwrite the bonds at 96, and those who elect may withdraw part or all of their bonds at 98, such bonds, however, not to be released for sale until the syndicate is dissolved, at which time the underwriter will receive a commission upon his underwriting, this being the usual practice in syndicate operations.

Biggest Bond Printing Order.

As a matter of fact, those investors who entered their names through banks for a part in the underwriting become purchasers of the bonds at 96¼ in effect if they take advantage of the opportunity to withdraw the amount of their allotment on the first installment date. They accomplish this by paying 98 for the bonds, which frees them from any responsibility toward the syndicate, and they are guaranteed a rebate of 1¾ per cent at the end of sixty days. The only requirement they are held to is an agreement that they will not dispose of their bonds during the life of the syndicate.

The British and French Governments will pay the cost of engraving the new bonds, and it is expected that the work will be done in this country, although it might be done in Europe were it not for the loss of time involved. It will constitute the biggest contract ever received by the American banknote companies.

The members of the Anglo-French Loan Commission have accepted invitations to be guests of the Chamber of Commerce today at the chamber's monthly meeting. Luncheon will be served afterward.

$5,000,000 FOR CLEVELAND.

Banks to Take a Large Part and Distribute the Remainder.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 5.—Cleveland National Banks are expected to take $2,000,000 of the $500,000,000 loan to the Allies, and to assist in the digestion in the northern part of Ohio of an additional $3,000,000. While bankers will not admit the amount of their subscriptions, it is estimated in financial circles that each of the seven National Banks here will take between $250,000 and $500,000.

Cleveland bankers look upon it purely as a business matter, figuring that the loan, which is being offered to the syndicate subscribers at 96¼ or on a 5.85 per cent basis, is sufficiently attractive to warrant the purchase. State banks of this city will not participate in the loan.

HINTS AT ANOTHER BIG LOAN.

Sir Edward Holden Says It May Be Offered Here in January.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Daily Telegraph's New York correspondent sends what he asserts is an exclusive interview with Sir Edward Holden, in which the latter declared that the members of the Anglo-French loan commission were "completely satisfied" with the result of the flotation. Such a remarkable response, said Sir Edward Holden, was particularly gratifying to the commission because it paved the way for any further offering if such is found necessary.

"Sir Edward intimated to me," says the correspondent, "that there is a possibility of the British Government bringing out another similar issue in the United States in January or February next. The success of the first loan, he said, proved conclusively where the sympathies of America were in the present war, and the commission regards the moral effect of the offering as of the highest importance. The Germans, he declared, had actually worked to the advantage of the loan. In all the big cities, including Chicago, where the pro-German activity against the loan had been violent, there have been heavy individual subscriptions."

BRITISH SEIZURES AROUSE THE DANES

Bacon Cargoes Had Been Ordered With Government Approval For Home Use.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"Somewhat of a sensation has been created here by the announcement that three liners of the Scandinavian-American Line—the Oscar II., the Frederick VIII., and the United States—were ordered at Kirkwall to unload their cargoes of bacon which, it is stated, were bought by Danish merchants at the initiative of the Government in order to supply the home market and keep down the cost of living.

"The passengers of the Frederick VIII., which arrived in Kirkwall last Thursday, are taking a smaller steamer to Copenhagen."

UNIONS ARE DENOUNCED BY MRS. PANKHURST

Lloyd George Approved Plan to Train Women in Munitions Work, But Labor Opposes.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, at a Women's Social and Political Union meeting in London this afternoon, openly denounced as traitors representatives of organized labor who, she said, were opposing the employment of women in the present crisis.

"I asked the Government to set up factories to train women in munitions work," she said. "Mr. Lloyd George was willing, the women were willing, but this training of women was opposed by organized skilled workers. This is nothing short of treachery, and those who stood in the way were traitors."

EARS TO CATCH ZEPPELINS.

American Inventor Plans to Defend London by Aid of Microphones.

Edward F. Chandler, inventor of a system of harbor defense now being tested by the United States Navy, and father of the electric torpedo-steering gyroscope, announced yesterday that he had perfected a plan for airship detection at long range by means of microphones, which he believes would rid London of the terror of the "Zep." He said he had already been approached by two governments, now at war, tor the rights to his latest invention.

Mr. Chandler pointed out that, while the darkness of night, fog and clouds could blot out the sight of a Zeppelin or an aeroplane, it could not shut off the sound. Upon the principle of this differential effect of noise from one source upon several microphones located upon the limits of a geometrical figure of considerable proportions, fixed on the ground and representing the field of approach, Mr. Chandler says he can easily obtain the range, height, speed, and direction of a dirigible or other aircraft in the darkest night. Then, he says, anti-aircraft guns or defense aeroplanes could be used against the invaders.

DUMBA SAILS, GLAD TO ESCAPE CRANKS

Feared Hostile Demonstration at Pier—Thinks Rain Kept Disturbers Away.

POSES FOR FILM OPERATORS

Would Leave Message for "Big-Hearted Americans" If Not Forbidden to Talk.

Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Ambassador of Austria-Hungary to the United States, whose recall was requested by President Wilson, sailed yesterday for Rotterdam on the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, accompanied by Mme. Dumba. He leaves the embassy at Washington in the care of Baron Erich Zwiedinek, who will act as Charge d'Affaires until a new Ambassador is appointed.

Mme. Dumba arrived at the pier in Hoboken at 10:30 A. M., accompanied by Prince zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, First Secretary of the Embassy. She wore a blue tailor-made suit with a fur collar, a yellow waist, and a small black hat with a veil. She said she regretted leaving America, where she had made so many good friends, but hoped to come back and see them all again some day.

"Who can tell?" Mme. Dumba added naively.

The Ambassador Obliging.

Dr. Dumba sauntered to the first cabin gangway ten minutes later, wearing his usual gray lounge suit with hat to match and carrying a raincoat. He was followed by a small army of moving picture operators and other photographers, which fact appeared to amuse him. At their request he stood at the end of the pier for several minutes in the rain and in various poses. Dr. Dumba was asked to wave his hand, talk, smile, and nod his head after the manner of William Jennings Bryan, and obligingly obeyed. After it was all over a young man dashed up, camera in hand, and exclaimed: "Dr. Dumba, we have only just arrived. Will you please step out again and let me snap you?"

The Ambassador did. When asked if he had anything to say for publication he said:

"I would like to give a farewell message to the American people, but I have been instructed under no circumstances to talk until I have conferred with my superiors in Vienna. Perhaps after that I may send a message over and explain some of the things which I cannot comment upon now. But you may say for me that I leave with the kindliest feelings for the big-hearted American people and their wonderful country.

"I am very sorry that I am going away, as my stay in this country has been very pleasant. I regret very much that I have not had more opportunity for traveling in the West to enable me to see the magnificent mountains and the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Dr. Dumba declined to make any comment on diplomatic relations, the war, or politics. Just before going up the gangway he remarked to the reporters:

"This is bad weather for cranks. If any intended to come here to make an unpleasant demonstration, the rain has kept them away."

Good-bye Tokens from Friends.

Dr. and Mme. Dumba had rooms L and M reserved for them on the upper promenade deck. These rooms were filled with baskets of flowers and fruits from friends. Mme. Dumba gave a basket of red roses each to Miss Margaret Cameron and two other women friends who had come to the ship to bid her godspeed.

Miss Cameron, daughter of the late Sir Roderick Cameron of Staten Island, was in tears when she said good-bye to Mme. Dumba. She stood on the pier by the gangway conversing in French with Mme. Dumba until the last moment.

After the last whistle at 1:25, Dr. Dumba came to the rail and stood beside his wife. He had a big package of telegrams in his hand.

The Nieuw Amsterdam was ready to sail at 1 o'clock, but she was held twenty-five minutes to oblige Isaac Robinson of Crestwood, N. Y., who had forgotten his passport. He telephoned to his chauffeur and had him bring it to Hoboken by automobile.

As Joseph Duveen, the Fifth Avenue art dealer, who is pronounced Ally, was going up the gangway for England with his brother, Henry Duveen, a waggish German on the pier slapped him on the back and exclaimed: "Well, give my love to the Fatherland." Mr. Duveen turned in surprise, and replied in a loud tone: "To hell with the Fatherland!"

After the Nieuw Amsterdam had left the pier Prince zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst said:

"The Ambassador looks forward with pleasure to his return to the Fatherland, which he tried to serve so well. I am able to state that he is glad to be able to escape the torrent of abuse which has been heaped upon him from all quarters since his actions were first misinterpreted and misunderstood in this country."

Others at the pier to say good-bye to Dr. and Mme. Dumba were Prince von Hatzfeldt Trachenberg, Haniel von Hallmhausen, and Captain von Papen of the German Embassy, and Austro-Hungarian Consul General Nuber, and the staff of the Consulate in New York.

The steamer carried 122 first, 86 second cabin, and 200 steerage passengers.

ITALIANS ABANDON PLAN TO TAKE TRIESTE

After Occupying Gorizia Will Advance Along Carso—Fear Austrians Would Shell City.

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 5, (via Paris.)—The original idea of taking Trieste seems to have been abandoned by the Italians.

According to reports from Italian headquarters, the plan now is that when Gorizia, with its entrenched camp, which is one of the most formidable natural fortifications in existence, is taken, the Italians will continue their advance along the high Carso plateau, leaving Trieste on their right, and cut off from the remainder of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

This operation is contemplated with a view to preventing the Austrians from destroying Trieste by bombarding it from the mountains and the sea, according to the reports.

VIENNA, Oct. 5, (via London.)—The following report of the operations on the Italian frontier was issued by the Austrian War Office tonight:

"The situation on the southwestern front is without change. The enemy did not renew his attacks of yesterday against the plateaus of Vligereuth and Lafraun."

TWO BRITISH VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Crews of Both Ships Reported Saved, But Place of Sinking Is Not Revealed.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Announcement is made that the British steamers Haydn and Sailor Prince have been sunk. It is reported that the crew of the Haydn was saved and that some survivors of the Sailor Prince have been landed.

The Haydn was a vessel of 3,923 tons. She was built in 1906 and was owned by the Orpheus Shipping Company of Sunderland. The last report of the vessel gave her as sailing from Karachi, India, Sept. 6, for the Clyde.

The Sailor Prince was of 3,144 tons and was owned by the Prince Line of Newcastle.

ALLIES SHELL ADALIA.

Red Cross Flag Disregarded, According to Report via Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 5, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—"Reports received from Adalia say that two torpedo boats, one of which was French, have shelled that city," says the Overseas News Agency. It adds:

"The municipal hospital, which flew the Red Cross flag, was destroyed, and one of the inmates was killed."

Adalia is a seaport of Asia Minor on the Gulf of Adalia, with a population of about 30,000, probably three-fourths of whom are Mohammedans and the rest Greeks.

GERMAN DIRECTED THE TURKS AT VAN

Dr. Yarrow Says He Saw Him at Head of Troops Who Shelled the Armenians.

RED CROSS NO PROTECTION

And American Flags on the Mission Buildings Were Used as Targets, Returning Missionary Says.

Sixteen missionaries from Van, Turkish Armenia, arrived here yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Heilig Olav. They are members of the mission established by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and confirmed the reports that the Turks and Kurds are waging a "holy war" against the Armenians.

The missionaries include the Rev. Dr. Ernest Yarrow and Mrs. Yarrow, Dr. Clarence Ussher, and Dr. Georgs Reynolds. They went through the siege of Van from April 20 to May 17, in the course of which period thousands of Armenians perished by the sword, fire, and pestilence.

"For twenty-seven days," Dr. Yarrow said, "1,500 determined Armenians held Van against 5,000 Turks and Kurds, and for the last three days they were shelled with shrapnel from a howitzer brought up by a Turkish company headed by a German officer, I myself saw him directing the fire of the gun.

"Two days before the Russians came to Van the Turks deliberately fired at the mission buildings. They stood out prominently and could not be mistaken, and also flew five American flags and one Red Cross flag as a protection. The firing was so accurate that the shots cut the signal halyards and brought the flags to the ground. There were about 10,000 to 15,000 Armenians in and around Van at that time, and during the siege we not only had to fight the Turks and Kurds, but almost every known contagious disease as well.

When asked about the atrocities committed by the Turks, Mr. Yarrow said that every conceivable form of torture had been inflicted on the Armenians in and around Van. The injuries inflicted upon women and children were indescribable.

The Turks and Kurds have declared a holy war on the Armenians," he continued, "and have vowed to exterminate them."

Dr. Yarrow added that when the Russians retreated the missionaries decided to depart for Tiflis. They were attacked twice by Kurds on the way there. An elderly woman in the party was wounded in the thigh by a bullet.

When they came away the conditions in Armenia were terrible, he went on to say, and many of the people were dying from typhus and other epidemic diseases. Half the missionaries had been stricken with typhus and six of them had died.

The missionaries who accompanied Dr. Yarrow said that the reports printed in New York had not at all exaggerated the conditions in Armenia, and that much more remained to be told.

Dr. J. P. Xenides, professor of Greek at the American College at Marsovan, Asiatic Turkey, who landed yesterday from a steamer Vasilefs Constantinos, was entertained at dinner last night at the Kismet Restaurant in West Street by members of the Armenian Colonial Association of New York.

"Before the trouble began in Marsovan," Dr. Xenides said, "there were 12,000 or 13,000 Armenians in the city, and we had seventy-three teachers and their families in the college and sixty-three girl students. Before I left the Armenians had all been killed or driven away, including the teachers and their families, and the sixty-three girls had been seized by the Turks and taken into their harems.

"The Turkish Foreign Minister had promised Ambassador Morgenthau that the American mission and the Armenians at Marsovan should not be injured in any way, but he gave exactly opposite orders to the Governor.

"On June 26 an order came that every Armenian was to leave the city and go to Mosul, on the Tigris, a twenty days' journey by caravan. When the start was made the men were driven in one direction and the women and children in another, riding in ox carts. The men were never heard of again, and I was told they had all been killed."

MORGENTHAU GIVING RELIEF.

American Consuls Will Also Do What They Can to Aid Armenians.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Many Armenians in this country have communicated to the American Red Cross, and to the State Department, regarding channels of relief for their people at home. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the Red Cross, wrote today to an inquiring Armenian in Boston:

"We are advised by the State Department that the most effective method of getting relief to the Armenians at present is through the American Ambassador at Constantinople, Mr. Morgenthau. An American committee of prominent men has been formed in New York to collect contributions for help of the Armenians, with Charles R. Crane, New York, as its Treasurer. As rapidly as contributions are received by that committee they will be forwarded to Ambassador Morgenthau and distributed according to his judgment.

"It is believed that through the American Consuls in Armenia and some American missionaries who still remain in that country it will be possible to do something for the relief of the Armenians, although all recognize that the most that can be done will be only a trifle compared with the needs."

RUSSIANS REPULSE TURKS.

Latter's Attempts to Advance Toward the Frontier Defeated.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5, (via London, Wednesday, Oct. 6.)—An official report issued tonight says:

"On the Caucasus front there has been no serious engagements except in the region of Van. At various points the Turks have attempted to advance in the direction of our frontier, but in all cases they were easily repulsed.

"Skirmishes between advance guards have occurred in the region of the Black Sea coast southwest of Khopa, and further southwest, as far as the confluence of the Choruk and Olta.

"Southwest of the town of Van our troops, having defeated a Turkish detachment, continued on Oct. 3 to pursue the enemy, who retired along the southern shore of Lake Van and along mountain paths."

TURKS REPORT SUCCESSES.

Explode a Mine in Dardanelles Fighting, Causing Heavy Loss.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5, (via London, Oct. 6.)—The following official statement was issued today at the Turkish War Office:

"Near Seddul Bahr on Oct. 2 enemy artillery fired some thousand shots against our left wing without result, but was afterward silenced by a strong bombardment of our artillery. On the same wing we exploded a mine, causing heavy loss to the enemy."

RUSSIAN FORCES HOLD THE OFFENSIVE

Teuton Capitals Have Little to Say of Operations on the East Front.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Russia, whose armies for five months have been retiring, has begun an energstic offsnsive along a wide front, from Riga to southeast of Vilna, and, according to unofficial reports, has already met with considerable success. This, however, is denied by Berlin, which says that the Russian attacks have been repulsed.

The following official communication from Russian general headquarters was issued tonight:

There have been several engagements on the Riga front. North of Birshallen our troops occupied a portion of the German trenches. The fighting continues along the lines of Lakes Dermen, Dreswiaty, Medzioi, and Vichnev.

In the region of Smorgon, and further south as well as on the Upper Niemen, in the neighborhood of the village of Dellatitchi, there have been continual skirmishes with the enemy, who is endeavoring, but unsuccessfully, to advance in an eastern direction.

South of the Pripet, after engagements on the Middle Styr, in the zone of the Kovel-Sarny Railway, our troops occupied the villages of Voulk, Kollouzkals, Optovo, Voitchitzk, and Medvieshka. In some places the enemy retired in disorder.

The following report of the operations was issued by the German General Staff today:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: After their defeat on Oct. 3, the Russians yesterday repeated their attacks on our positions with weak forces, which were repulsed easily.

There is nothing to report concerning the other army groups.

The official statement from Gensral Headquarters at Vienna issued tonight says: "There is nothing new on the Russian front."

RUSSIA TAKES OVER FOOD.

Government Assumes Charge of Supplies for Capital.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Petrograd says:

"The populations of Petrograd, Moscow, and other large centres have been enormously increased recently owing to the influx of refugees and the mobilization of 3,000,000 men. A whole million has been added to Petrograd's population, and the food problem has become serious owing to the curtailment of the trunk line services and the lack of means of transport. The Government, therefore, has taken the food supply of the capital into its own hands. M. Krivoshein, the Minister of Agriculture, has assumed the responsibility of the purchase and transport of foodstuffs.

RELEASES AMERICAN MAILS.

France Admits Our Contention That Delay Has No Real Object.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The order for the holding of American mail for two days before being forwarded or delivered has been canceled by the Ministry of War, upon the suggestion of the Foreign Office.

It was readily seen, on being pointed out by the American Embassy, that no adequate military purposes would be served by delay of American mail when the Swiss mails, although held back the same length of time, would reach their destinations within a few hours after the time the American mails left port.

HALT WAR STOCKS BY HIGH MARGINS

Continued from Page 1.

when trading grows lighter. The higher figure was made necessary, it was said, by so great an increase in odd lot trading last week that the dealers were swept off their feet.

While the Governors declined to comment on their circular distributed in the afternoon, it was understood to have resulted from an investigation carried on quietly by the Business Conduct Committee. The circular was headed "Important Notice," and in it the members were requested to admonish the managers of their branch offices especially to abide by the ruling of March 10, 1910, that employes of banks, insurance companies and Stock Exchange houses should not be permitted to speculate without consent of their employers. This regulation in regard to margins was also appended:

Resolved, That the acceptance and carrying of an account for a customer, either a member or a non-member, without proper and adequate margin, may constitute an act detrimental to the interest and welfare of the Exchange, and the offending member may be proceeded against under Section 1, Article XVII. of the constitution.

No additional margins were required for dealings in the standard rails or in such industrials as have not felt the stimulus of widely circulated tips about huge war profits.

REGISTER TODAY.

This is the third day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you are registered you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

GUN DUELS IN WEST GROW IN INTENSITY

Continued from Page 1.

the attack. Territorials were to be used in the trenches, thus freeing the younger men for the assault. The landing of British troops enabled the Commander in Chief to hold several armies ready for the attack. The number of machine guns had been doubled and the heavy guns replaced by new ones. The amount of ammunition on hand was unprecedented. The moment was favorable for the movement, General Joffre said, because all of Kitchener's armies had been landed in France, whereas the Germans had withdrawn troops for the Russian front.

General Joffre said the attack was to proceed on every important front and consist of several combined assaults. When the German line had been taken other formations of troops were to follow and break through the second and third lines until they reached the open field. He gave instructions that cavalry should participate in the movement.

The commander added that the situation called for an effort on the part of the soldiers to end the war at once.

Moreover, a British order was found, telling the soldiers that "on the coming battle depends the fate of coming British generations."

Says British Won by Using Gas.

The German official report and the French and British orders prove how little truth there is in the pretense of the enemy that it was not intended to continue the attack which began on Sept. 25 and was stopped by the Germans. The object of the attack was to drive the Germans from French soil, but the only results obtained on the entire front were in one place to the extent of twenty-three kilometers and in another of twelve kilometers; and these results were not obtained by the military achievements of the attacking British, but by a successful surprise resulting from an attack with gas. In these sections the first German line was pressed into the second line, which is by no means the last line.

According to conservative estimates, the French losses in dead, wounded, and prisoners were 130,000, and the British losses 60,000. [This portion of the German report was received from Berlin yesterday by way of London.] The German losses were not one-fifth of this number.

The remaining portion of the War Office communication is summarized as follows by the Overseas News Agency:

The headquarters statement says further that such local successes as were obtained were gained with sevenfold numerical superiority, prepared for by war material from the factories of half the world, and that they cannot be called "brilliant victories."

Army Headquarters says further that only one German division, which was on its way from the western front, was retained at the beginning of the enemy's attacks, and that other divisions were assigned to take the place for which the detained division was destined. Otherwise the plans of the German Army were not influenced in any way by the attack, which at no place penetrated beyond the second line, and nowhere rendered impossible the movement of reserves, just as was done in May, when the offensive movement at Arras was made.

One Allied Army Annihilated.

"Although one of the allied armies participating in the heavy attack of the Entente Allies on the western front has already been annihilated," says Major Moraht in an article in the Tageblatt reviewing the military situation, "other armies remain," and he does not consider the offensive movement to be entirely at an end. The Overseas News Agency, which summarizes the review, says:

"Major Moraht states that General Joffre's army order showed that the French Government felt the necessity of acting; that the morale of the French troops was a subject of concern, and that therefore the forces that were to move to the attack were told that the great offensive movement would end the war at once. As a matter of fact, he points out, the attack did not break through to the open, but was stopped on the second line.

"Nevertheless, he believes, as the enemy, notwithstanding the heavy losses, still has large forces available, it is not to be expected that the attack is as yet entirely terminated."

Why French Used Cavalry.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The Ministry of War has taken cognizance of the statement in an official communication from Berlin that the French sent forward masses of cavalry beyond Souain in the recent offensive movement, and that this cavalry was dispersed immediately by German artillery fire. The War Ministry states that only relatively small groups of cavalry were employed. These were sent forward swiftly after infantry had taken the first German positions, with the object of clearing the way for a further advance of the infantry. One of these cavalry detachments took 800 prisoners.

SEVENTY-TWO HOURS UNDER FRENCH FIRE

Letter Found on a German Officer Paid Tribute to the Foe's Gunnery.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—This letter, dated Sept. 26, was found on the body of a German officer who was killed in Champagne:

"One o'clock in the morning. At 7 it will have been seventy-two hours since, without interruption, we have been frightfully bombarded—seventy-two hours of endless, deafening uproar, which even the steadiest nerves can hardly endure!

"I was ordered into the trenches as an observer at 7 A. M. Naturally, telephone lines were broken. I reached the position of the reserves without much trouble, their trenches being destroyed only here and there; but there the difficulties began.

"Mines and bombs were exploding at brief intervals, interspersed with bullets from machine guns. From that point on the trenches were so damaged that we were obliged to crawl on all fours.

"I left my telephone operator and went ahead, amid uninterrupted cracklings, the bursting of grenades, the explosion of shells, the whistling of bullets, the howling of shell fragments, and fogs of smoke. By hoding my breath behind my respirator I got to a point where a trench had been repaired thirty-five times. The communication trench was completely leveled. Creeping closer and closer to the ground, I arrived at the second trench, ten yards behind the first. Of the latter nothing remains. The second trench is just deep enough to kneel in.

"Profiting from a period of relative calm, I cast a glance ahead. Our barbed-wire fences are destroyed. I signal our batteries, which resume a rapid fire. Then I creep back to get my telephone operator. It takes me four hours to cover ground which ordinarily could have been covered in twenty-five minutes.

"This is becoming frightful. An explosion throws me against a wall of a trench. A Lieutenant tells me a shell struck in his shelter, also. I rush out and see that all the bombproofs on the slope are burnnig. A shell striking an ammunition magazine causes a formidable explosion. The French keep on firing into the fire. How I hate them!

"How I admire the French artillery! They are the master gunners. We really cannot imitate them, I regret to say. Continuing to fire into the fire, the enemy provokes a more violent explosion than the preceding ones.

"God knows what they have blown up now! From this moment I have lost all sensation of fear."

GERMAN PRESS JUBILANT.

Believes the Allies' Slackened Offensive Portends Defeat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 5.—Following the lead of the semi-official Kölnische Zeitung, practically the entire German press unites in declaring that the Anglo-French offensive on the western front has been brought to a standstill. The majority of the papers are jubilant at the idea that the best and most carefully laid plans of the Allies to penetrate the German lines have come to nought. The Kölnische Zeitung says:

"With unspeakable thankfulness we hear the proud words of our warriors: 'Thsy won't break through!' French bravery can achieve brilliant assaults. English tenacity can provide masses of war materials; the greed of pseudo-neutrals can add to the supply of ammunition; but only the German people, united in thought and spirit, led by the genius of organization and the spirit of sacrifice, can hold out to the end—the people who created the submarine, the airship, the 42-centimeter gun, and raised a loan of 12,000,000,000 marks."

Other papers comment in a similar strain. Only the Berliner Tageblatt admits that "the result of the encounter is not yet decided" and warns against the risk of possible disappointments.

TWO PEERS' SONS KILLED.

Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart and Captain the Hon. Gerald Legge.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 6.—Among the names appearing in the casualty list today are those of Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, Lieut. Col. J. B. Macqueen, a nephew of Viscount Haldane, and Captain the Hon. Gerald Legge, second son of the Earl of Dartmouth, all of whom were killed in action.

Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart is the fifth member of Parliament who has been killed in the course of the war. He was member of the House of Commons for Cardiff. His father was the third Marquis of Bute, who died in 1900.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 5.—Robert J. Score of St. Louis, a member of the Forty-eighth Battalion with the Canadian contingent, is reported seriously ill in tonight's casualty list issued by the Militia Department here. Martin S. Johnson of Bartibog Bridge, N. B., and Stanley William Lockhart of Wellington Barracks, Halifax, are mentioned as wounded.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN PARIS ASKS HELP

Ambulance Service Requires $365,000 to Continue Work for Another Year.

HAS HANDLED 72,000 MEN

Efficient Institution for Aiding the Wounded Regarded as Great Credit to the United States.

An appeal for funds to continue the work of the American Ambulance Hospital and service in France was sent out yesterday to persons who had contributed to the establishment of the service. The appeal discloses the fact that there are only funds on hand to conduct this service for about two months more. Statistics are given by the Board of Governors of the American Hospital in Paris, of which Robert Bacon is President, showing that the ambulance has been doing work of constantly increasing value, until at the present time its capacity is strained to the limit.

According to the statement of the Board of Governors, which accompanies the appeal, it is considered probable that the service will be needed for at least another year. At Mr. Bacon's office at 14 Wall Street it was explained that this estimate was based upon the general belief concerning the earliest date at which it was thought the war might end.

According to a rough estimate there remains on hand only $60,000 for the continuation of the work, and approximately $1,000 a day is needed, bringing the need of contributions up to about $365,000.

"The American Ambulance has received the unqualified praise of the highest military and professional authorities," the appeal states. "The funds on hand are barely sufficient to support the hospital for two months longer, and if Americans wish this work to go on, provision must be made at once in order that the American Ambulance will not have to close its doors for lack of funds. The Governors of the American Hospital, the members of the Ambulance Committee, and the members of the American Committee believe that Americans will not be willing to consider such a possibility."

The statistics show that the daily average number of patients in the hospital during June was 536. This number has been increased considerably lately.

The net running expense of the Ambulance for the nine months ending in June is given as $206,644, but this does not include the heavy expenses of installing the new service, procuring new equipment, and constructing new accommodations.

A cable message reporting the progress of all three hospitals was received yesterday by Mr. Bacon from the Ambulance Committee. It read:

Neuilly, France, Oct. 5.

The hospitals at Neuilly and Juilly and the field ambulance service are running at high pressure and maximum efficiency. The patients under treatment are well above the normal capacity, but we are successfully coping with the emergency. The figures for Neuilly show that 3,000 have been admitted since it was opened and 2,400 discharged; 72,000 patients have been transported by the ambulance service. The field hospital is now well advanced and everything we can do is of great medical and real value, and will be of unperishable credit to the American people.

AMBULANCE COMMITTEE.

The ambulance corps, which is a distinct feature of the service, in itself, composed of young volunteers, most of them recent graduates from American colleges and universities.

EX-CONVICTS DINE OSBORNE

Forty Former Prisoners Now Have Profitable Employment.

Forty former convicts gave Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, a dinner last night at the Park Avenue Hotel in commemoration of his release from Auburn Prison two years ago, where he served a voluntary sentence as "Tom Brown."

All of these former prisoners, who served sentences for crimes that ranged from plain theft to highway robbery and even more grave infractions of the law, are now leading useful lives, and many of them have prospered wonderfully since they left the prison walls. Some of them are city salesmen for large corporations and others are holding positions of responsibility with large manufacturing concerns, and their salaries range from $20 to $5 0a week. A number of them wore evening dress, and their appearance was in striking contrast to their photographs taken as they were clad in the prison uniforms of Sing Sing, Dannemora, and Auburn.

In addition to Warden Osborne, the guests were Adolph Lewisohn, J. D. Sears, Judge William H. Wadhams, William G. Moore, and E. Stagg Whiten of Columbia University.





AEOLIAN HALL

"A Business Community with Distinction"

The present current of business optimism points to a large business prosperity in the near future. You want to realize your share of it, and offices in Aeolian Hall are an important measure of preparedness.

ELLEN & JEFFERY

Agents for Aeolian Hall

Telephone Bryant 897

Cut-Over Pine Lands For Sale

About 48,000 acres of Mississippi cut-over pine lands, located in Lamar, Forrest, Pearl River, and Harrison Counties, will be offered at public sale by the undersigned substituted Trustee at the Court House in Purvis, Lamar County, Mississippi, on Monday, Nov. 22, 1915.

The lands are well connected in solid bodies, are served by two trunk-line railroads, and, being located near old-established towns, are particularly attractive for colonization purposes.

The soil is well adapted for raising a great variety of crops, and is also well suited for dairying and stock-raising, as the success of Northern settlers on adjoining lands demonstrates.

Further particulars may be had upon application to

H. C. HOMEYER
Substituted Trustee,
226 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

VECTO
Stop Cold in the Head
Get Ahead of the Cold
25c a tube—all druggists.
Write for free booklet on colds.
Vecto Chemical Co., 52 B'way, N.Y.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Furs of Fashion & Quality



Attention is Directed to a Large Collection of Choicest Pelts in
Natural Blue & Silver Fox
To be had in Sets of Muff and Wholeskin Animal Scarf or Separately

Silver Fox Sets
$450 to $2,850.

Natural Blue Fox Sets
$195 to $550.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, New York

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.
SEPARATE SHOP
A Step from Fifth Avenue

Men's Scarfs
Newest weaves and color effects of Imported and Domestic silks, made expressly for *Franklin Simon & Co.*
1.00

Men's Shoe Shop
West 38th St.
SEPARATE SHOP
A Step from Fifth Avenue

Men's "Franklin" Shoes 5.00
Made in twenty styles expressly for *Franklin Simon & Co.*

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

The Tailored Idea for Misses



While girls of every age—from three to twenty—are provided for intelligently, by specialists, in the house of De Pinna, the miss who is just between girlhood and womanhood receives particular attention.

The De Pinna autumn assortment of tailored suits and coats for girls of fourteen to seventeen is unique in the history of the establishment.

Every line in these unusual suits is youthful and full of style, presenting that De Pinna distinction which has made this the headquarters for misses' apparel.

De Pinna experts are always ready to co-operate with customers to secure those unusual things which have been searched for in vain.

Misses' Suits

Here is a tailored suit for misses, of whipcords and broadcloths, made and trimmed like a custom suit, at $35 and $40.

The models have been carefully designed to fit the age and stage of development reached by each girl.

And there are many others—up to $80, of broadclothe, wool velours, velveteen, corduroy, cheviots, tweeds and homespuns.

Becomingly trimmed with the furs that are in greatest vogue.

Let the young lady examine these suits herself, utilizing the service of a De Pinna expert in making the proper selection.

Morning and Walking Suits for Misses

English Norfolk models, with plain-tailored walking skirts; men's wear materials.

Tailored like a man's suit—with appropriate silk linings.

Browns and Tartan checks. Price, $42.

Plain blue cheviot suits, with all the style—all the earmarks of a custom-tailored suit; $32 to $60.

Misses' Tailored Coats

Shapely, comfortable, serviceable coats for every purpose, from plain school coats to elaborate fur-trimmed coats.

Wool velour coats, lined with peau de cygne—soft as a blanket and almost without weight.

Coats with the new chin-chin collars, edged with blue fox.

Topcoats and motor coats, of tweeds and the large English and Scotch plaids, with or without fur collars.

Girls' Coats

Complete range of models and materials, for all purposes, from the practical school coat to the rich fur-trimmed coat. Mixtures, broadcloths, corduroys, soft wool velours and velvets, $18.50 to $95.

Girls' Tailored Hats

Cloth and felt hats, designed to complete each outfit; and a full assortment of velour hats.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

LOYAL TO AMERICA, WAR ON THE HYPHEN

Citizens of Foreign Extraction to Combat German Plea for a Dual Allegiance.

OPEN COUNTERPROPAGANDA

Issue Appeal Inviting Co-operation of All Who Believe in Undivided Duty to United States.

American citizens of foreign extraction who are loyal to the United States are called upon in an appeal issued yesterday by a number of citizens who have dropped the hyphen to declare their loyalty to their adopted country to avoid being classed with "those to whom American citizenship is but a folded piece of paper and who have proved themselves fundamentally impossible of assimilation."

The appeal, signed by a number of lawyers and business men, is to be printed and sent to German-Americans, Irish-Americans, and others throughout the country, according to William Lustgarten, who wrote it:

The Appeal Reads.

To American Citizens of Foreign Birth:

The time has come when to remain longer silent is to place the great mass of loyal American citizens of foreign birth or parentage under a burden of unjust suspicion and undeserved reproach. For months there has been an element in this class of foreign origin who have carried on in these United States the propaganda of their foreign sympathies not as fair American participants in the open channel of public debate, but secretly and in alliance with agents of foreign monarchies. They have lent their aid to plot and subterfuge of secretly subsidized organizations and to acts designed and executed for the purpose of embarrassing the Government of the United States and its President in the delicate and troubled hours of this European conflict.

They have broken the spirit and letter of the country's neutrality. They have broken their allegiance to the United States in an active allegiance to monarchies from whose tyrannies they or their parents have fled. Such men have even gone so far as to intimate there may be some doubt in the improbable event of a conflict between the United States and any foreign power whatsoever, whether citizens of foreign birth or parentage will be found loyally supporting the land of their adoption. They have bowed to the monstrous idea of dual citizenship and lent themselves to the manipulations of foreign interests to whom the liberty, democracy, and free ideals of these United States of America have been and are abhorrent.

That this mischievous element holds a menace to our national peace and political freedom we of foreign origin but rooted Americanism dare no longer ignore. There must be no renewal of the "copperheadism" of the period of the civil war in our life of today. There must be the unrebuked division whereby the responsible loyalty of citizenship is jeopardized in the current of a reviving "Know-Nothingism" that has been fanned by acts and plots of these royalists under the cloak of American citizenship. American citizens of foreign birth or foreign name must rise to the responsibilities of their citizenship and write themselves plainly and unmistakably into the record of American history in these times or be classed with those to whom American citizenship is but a folded piece of paper and who have proved themselves fundamentally impossible of assimilation.

We therefore call upon all American citizens who have or whose parents have established themselves and their posterity in these United States, believing in its democracy, its equality, and its liberty, to communicate with William Lustgarten, 68 William Street, New York, for the purpose of joining in steps looking toward action either by resolution or formal organization, as may seem best.

Representative Men as Signers.

The signers are: William Lustgarten, Emanuel M. Klein, Ira Helstein, Albert Klamroth, Henry Paul Freund, Joseph H. Fink, Val J. Airlauh, Richard P. Ritterbush, Dr. Joseph B. Weighart, J. G. Wassmuth, William McCahe, Philip Schwell, John J. Murphy, August Weymann, John D. Feinhold, Louis Gesner, Olaf Engelsen, Elfried Meyhohm, Joseph H. Newman, Jacob C. Neu, Harry Weinberger, H. P. Ruhweth, Sydney E. Levenberg, Jacob Woisner, and F. T. Van Liew.

Mr. Lustgarten, a lawyer, with offices at 68 William Street, who was born in Austria and has taken considerable part in Democratic politics in this city, said yesterday that he drew up the appeal after a great number of persons of foreign extraction had expressed the opinion that such a step was necessary.

"It should have been done long ago to offset the violent utterances that have been heard from the foreign horn who have retained the hyphen," Mr. Lustgarten said. "Those who have made themselves heard so persistently during recent months are by no means representative, and are as obnoxious to the sincere, thoughtful American citizens who were born abroad or whose parents emigrated to this country, as they are to Americans whose ancestors fought in the Revolution. Such a step as we are taking is necessary to free the vast majority of foreign-horn citizens from the slur that has been cast upon them by this noisy minority.

Foreign Control Resented.

"The fake 'truth societies,' the 'neutrality leagues,' and 'peace societies' do not represent the fundamental sentiments of men and women of foreign birth or parentage. Democracy has nothing in common with the domination of feudal autocracies.

"The highest sentiments of Americans of foreign birth or foreign parentage have been preyed upon to accomplish an allegiance, by these unscrupulous leaders and organizers, by means of secret springs of funds that have bubbled from the royal treasuries of foreign monarchies.

"For the flowers, the hills, the rivers, the songs, the homes of our fathers and their fathers before them, I have the highest and most sacred regard. These are subjects of a natural sentiment and affection, but for the feudal despotisms that have controlled these, for the emperors, kings, and princes who have appointed themselves the representatives of the Almighty in this self-sanctified divine right and have driven liberty-loving men from the land of their birth, right-thinking foreign-named and foreign-born Americans owe neither sympathy nor allegiance, yet by the adroit focus-pocus of these royalist agents and their free-spending funds, a certain un-Americanized class of recent immigrants, the ink upon whose naturalization papers is scarcely dry, have been blinded and thrust into the foreground with the 'fake' societies, leagues, and subsidized periodicals to speak for a great class of citizens of foreign birth and parentage whose distrust and hatred of the shams and cruelties of an autocratic feudalism is as deep today as it was in the democratic breasts of those who were driven from Europe before our civil war.

Time to Proclaim Loyalty.

"These subsidized hyphenated Americans and their royal-minded dupes have shown themselves as unsound Americans; have mocked the President, scoffed at the painstaking course he has steered, as did the copperheads of the north at President Lincoln sixty years ago. To them the imperial agents of foreign monarchies have been the guiding lights of their opinions and acts. To this element these emissaries have been holier than the White House or the Halls of Congress.

"It is now time that the great mass of Americans of foreign birth or foreign parentage should rise and speak in unmistakable tones. It is time that the shallow and subsidized propaganda of foreign agents should be weighed. It is time that we find out how many unassimilated Americans of foreign birth or foreign parentage there are in this country and how many Americans whose principles of loyal citizenship and allegiance are untainted by reason of hyphen that is to the vast majority merely incidental and a reasonable sentiment of ancestry.

"That 'no man can serve two masters' is as sound a principle of human nature today as it was 2,000 years ago. Let us know which it is; and it is with this purpose that a small group among us have gathered together as a point upon which a pro-American organization may be founded by those of foreign birth and foreign parentage.

"The time has come when the true voice of American citizenship should be heard and should be organized in a phalanx behind the President rather than behind the embassies of foreign feudalism."

WIFE SUES SENATOR HOLLIS.

Starts Separation Action—His Present Whereabouts a Mystery.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 5.—A petition for legal separation and maintenance has been filed in the Superior Court of Merrimack County by Grace B. Hollis against her husband, Henry F. Hollis, the junior Senator from New Hampshire, and has been made returnable on Nov. 15 next by Judge Oliver W. Branch.

Under the court's order, Senator Hollis is restrained from further disposing of his property and estate until final judgment in the proceeding, and because counsel for Mrs. Hollis were unable to ascertain the present address of the defendant, the Clerk of the court was directed to publish the order in a local newspaper and mail a copy to the last known address of the Senator, which is the Senate Chamber at Washington, D. C.

The members of Senator Hollis's family and his political and business associates are ignorant of his present whereabouts. Letters received here in midsummer indicated that the Senator had undergone an operation for appendicitis, and that he had been recuperating by taking sea voyages. Since then he has not been heard from. In regard to his seemingly mysterious disappearance there is a rumor in circulation to the effect that Senator Hollis has said that General Frank S. Streeter, retained by the wife, will never have an opportunity to cross-examine him in these proceedings.

Close friends of the Senator assert that he wished his wife to sue him for divorce on the ground of abandonment, but when this proposal was made to her at Princeton, N. J., where she has been living for several months with her daughter, Mrs. Hollis declined, and retained General Frank S. Streeter of this city as her counsel.

NEW MEDAL FOR POLICE.

Incentive to Merit as Well as to Valor Offered Department.

Police Commissioner Woods, following a conference with President Moskowitz of the Civil Service Commission yesterday, issued an official statement to the Police Department, announcing a new medal, to he known as the "Medal of Merit."

This medal will he awarded to those who submit the most valuable and practical suggestions in regard to police work, and who through meritorious application maintain the highest degree of efficiency. The medal is open to all, and will carry the same weight in examinations for promotion as the medal given for valor.

Commissioner Woods said that all members of the department do not have the same opportunities to win the medal for valor as they will have in striving for the "Medal of Merit." Heretofore mounted officers, motor cycle patrolmen, and members of the Harbor Squad have had exceptional chances to win the medal for valor, hut the new medal will give every officer in the department initiative for the new honor.

REGISTER TODAY.

This is the third day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you are registered you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Trimmed Millinery

Charming types of the new vogue are here in original models from the leading modistes of Paris.

Specially featured this season

COPIES OF PARIS MODEL HATS
ALSO MANY ORIGINAL CREATIONS

At the low price of

$15.00

In this collection are the smartest modes of the season, trimmed in the popular materials sanctioned by fashion.

MILLINERY SALON — THIRD FLOOR

ELECTRIC STRIKERS WANT CLOSED SHOP

Union Leaders Working to Organize All of the 13,000 Employes in Schenectady Plant.

WOMEN URGED TO JOIN

But Their Small Wage Causes Hitch —Producing End of Plant Is Suspended.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 5.—In the hope of presenting a solid front of the 13,000 employes of the General Electric Company, if possible, in demanding an eight-hour day, union leaders, who yesterday called 9,000 organized men out of the plant, today devoted their entire attention to organizing 3,000 women workers. The other 1,000 employes are clerks, principally, and they may be organized later.

At several meetings in different parts of the city much enthusiasm for organization was displayed today among the 1,500 or more women present. Leaders said tonight there was no doubt that the women workers, with the possible exception of a hundred or less, soon would he affiliated with either the machinists or the electrical workers. The women already have been forced out of the plant by its suspension in the producing end, due to the strike of the members of various crafts, the last of whom, the patternmakers, coremakers, and molders, left today.

The delay in perfecting the women's organization came today over the demand of many of them that they be takon into the machinists' craft. It was disoovered, however, that many of the most enthusiastio are tarning less than $6 a week, and as the machinists pay a weekly strike benefit of $8, officials of the machinists are doubtful if it would oe well to admit the applicants to membership. The question of dues enter into the situation, too, the machinists charging twice as much as the electrical workers, and to this many women are opposed.

Despite the fact that they are unorganized, the women are among the most ardent supporters of the strike. Throngs of them, wearing "eight-hour" badges, fill the streets and attend the public meetings of strikers which are being held in a downtown park. Of the 6,000 persons at a demonstration there today, approximately one-fourth of them were women.

Speaking to the women at their first meeting, John Wickham, a local leader, said that prospects were good for the complete organization of the shops, including the clerks. With this accomplished, he added, a demand for the closed shop as well as shorter hours would he made.

While leaders were organizing the women, three representatives of the State Industrial Board, W. C. Rogers, P. J. Downey, and James MacManus, arrived here from Albany and offered their services as mediators. The strikers, however, are not prepared at this time to enter into negotiations for a settlement.

When a conference finally is held with company officials, and the general opinion is that one will come before the end of the week, it is not unlikely that an entirely different Strike Committee than that which visited General Manager Emmons before the walkout will reprcsent the workers. As yet this committee which was from the Metal Trades Alliance, has not formally indorsed the strike.

Manager Emmons, in a statement today, said that the company believed that the present situation had been "largely created by influences having no lasting interests in the welfare of the company or of its employes, or of the community."

In union circles this was accepted as a criticism of J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, and other leaders from outside of Schenectady who have aided in bringing about the strike.

Rumors that other workers, including the harhers, street car employes, and employes of the American Locomotive Works and the Westinghouse Company, may join the strike continue.

No disturhances were reported to the police today or tonight. A heavy rain all day kept the streets fairly clear. Even the pickets went home during the downpour.

CLEVELAND STRIKERS WIN.

Automatic Machine Company Concedes All Demands of Workers.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 5.—The strike of munition workers at the plant of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company came to an abrupt end here late today when A. L. Garford, President of the company, led a crowd of nine hundred strikers in cheering his announcement that their wage increase and eight-hour day demands had been conceded.

Garford climhed on a platform outside the plant and faced the crowd. The workers a short time before had voted in favor of accepting the offer of the company granting all their demands except one pertaining to the open shop system.

"I'm glad that the differences between you hoys and the company have been adjusted," said Garford. The crowd cheered.

"Hurry, let's cheer again, boys," yelled the capitalist as he swung his hat in the air, "I feel like cheering myself."

"I'm for industrial peace," said Mr. Garford. "We've got all the war we can take care of on the other side of the water

Strike Causes Big Mill to Close.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 5.—The Nashua Manufacturing Company closed its mills today as a result of a strike started yesterday by 150 employes in the dye department. The company is engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods and is said to have a large number of war orders.

LINCOLN RELIC FOR LIBRARY.

Many Autographs of Famous Men Presented by Dr. Horace White.

Abraham Lincoln, the lawyer, is revealed in the legal relio which, as announced yesterday, was presented to the New York Public Library by Dr. Horace White of this city, together with other valuable documents.

The reminder of Lincoln is a bill in the Circuit Court in Chancery, Sangamon County, Ill., written by him for the law firm of Lincoln & Herndon. It hears date of July, 1847, and refers to the case of Upton Crowl against John Grigg, David B. Ayers, and others, and in several places bears the signature of the distinguished writer. The document is indorsed by the Clerk of the Court, J. Calhoun, who was at one time Surveyor of Sangamon County, and under whom Lincoln once served as a deputy. Calhoun afterward left Illinois and figured in the Kansas border warfare.

Other pieces presented hy Dr. White are a document signed by Pierre Simon, Marquis of Laplace; an autograph of Sir Isaac Newton, an autograph letter of the American chemist, Benjamin Thompson, who afterward became Count Rumford, and also signatures of Presidents John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison, and William McKinley.

The library had also received from Stephen Parrish, the father of Maxfield Parrish, ten etchings hy the former. The plates are of interest because they are connected with the movement toward painter-etching which developed in the early eighties, and the prints are of unusual heauty.

CUT GOLDWATER'S ESTIMATE

Funds for Health Board Reduced to $2,524,186.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Health Commissioner, went before the sub-committee of the Tax Budget Committee yesterday and asked for an appropriation of $2,550,000 for the maintenance of his department during 1916. His request last year was $2,553,552. After the sub-committee had carefully examined the figures it recommended an appropriation of $2,524,186.

Several increases were allowed in the salaries of clerks and typewriting copyists. The salary of the secretary to the Commissioner was increased from $3,000 to $3,360. Reductions were made in the salaries of two clerks from $2,400 to $1,800.

Lewie H. Pounds, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, has requested $2,563,872 for 1916, which is $58,415 less than the amount he was allowed for this year.

JERSEY CONVENTIONS WARY OF SUFFRAGE

Democrats and Republicans Fail to Touch on Question in Their Platforms.

DODGE LOCAL OPTION, TOO

President's Party Pledges to Work for His Re-election—G. O. P. Fling at Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 5.—Pledges upon which the candidates nominated a week ago will seek election to office next month were written into party platforms today at the Republican and Democratic State Conventions here. Neither convention mentioned suffrage. Although not entitled to do so under the law, the Progressives had a meeting also.

The delegates to the Republican gathering consisted of the hold-over Senators, the Senatorial and Assembly nominees, and the twenty-one members of the State Committee. The Democrats' meeting was also made up of hold-over Senators, legislative candidates and State Committeemen, and the Governor.

It developed that the State's financial condition is to be the main issue upon which the Republicans will seek to retain control of the Legislature. A proper businesslike budget system is one of the party's promises.

"We insist," reads one of the planks, "that the State should not spend more than its income," a policy adopted by the Republicans at the last session, and to this end we shall limit our appropriations within the estimated income of the State. If the Democrats had subscribed to this policy a deficit, of course, could never have occurred."

Although refraining from mentioning either President Wilson's European or Mexican policies, the Republican platform appeals to the citizens "to vote against the Democratic Party, which has allowed American citizens to be shot, American soldiers and sailors to be killed and the American flag to be trampled in the dust without taking any measures for redress."

In direct contrast to this, the Democrats incorporated in their platform a clause, reading: "President Wilson's foreign policy has elicited the admiration of the world. Through his infinite patience and even-handed justice, the neutrality of the country has been maintained." The Democrats also pledged themselves to work for the re-nomination and re-election of the President.

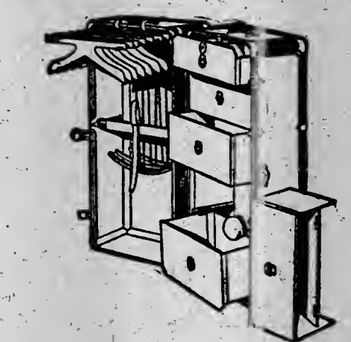
Senate President Walter Edge of Atlantic County was Chairman of the Republican convention, while Senator William T. Read of Camden was Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Governor Fielder presided over the Democratic gathering.

Much interest centred in what the two main parties would do with the local option question, which proved to be an important issue in the primary balloting. Resolutions were presented at each convention, hut were referred to committees and allowed to die. It was the feeling of the Republican delegates that it should not be made a party matter and no candidate bound one way or the other by any convention action.

Another fling at the Washington Administration was taken in the G. O. P. platform, a plank reading: "We appeal to the electorate to rebuke the Democratic Party for its enactment of a tariff which approaches free trade, has paralyzed the industries of the country, except those that are supported by a foreign war, has injured the credit of the United States so that its bonds are selling below par, and, in spite of its promises, the cost of living is continually rising."

The Democrats handled the Republicans without gloves, accusing them of careless legislation and declaring that they had deliberately falsified the State's financial condition. The Democrats went on record as believing that the upbuilding of the State militia is the best way to co-operate in national defense. They declared their administration of the financial affairs was all that could be desired, and insisted that the money had been wisely spent.

The Progressives indorsed all of the so-called reform movements, including local option, woman suffrage, the initiative and referendum, the recall, and home rule.



An Exceptional Trunk
For Men or Women

Construction: three ply veneer lumber.
Corners: rounded and reinforced.
Covering: black vulcanized fibre.
Hardware: heavy gauge, durable design.
Loop draw bolts and Yale lock.

The interior is lined with moire pattern leatherette, the drawers are full depth, the top one has partitions and a lock; the two lower ones are interchangeable, for women's hats or men's use. The garment compartment is full-size, fitted with ten one-piece hangers and a retaining strap. $27.50.

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Ten Added to Body to Co-operate with Naval Advisers.

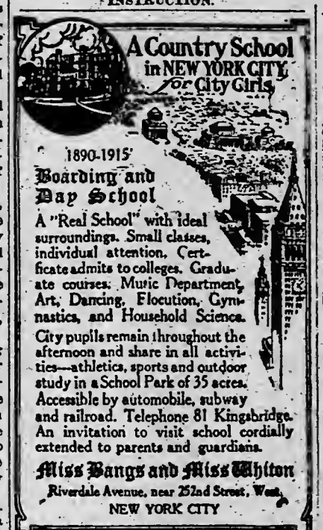
Ten Directors were added yesterday to the Executive Board of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, which was founded recently at the request of Thomas A. Edison, to co-operate with the Naval Advisory Board of Inventions. The appointments follow:

From the United States Army, Captain A. S. Cowan and Captain V. E. Clark, Chief Aeronautical Engineer of the Army; from the Navy, Lieut. Commander Henry C. Mustin and C. Holden Richardson, Naval Constructor; from the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Albert F. Zahm; from the Weather Bureau, Professor William R. Blair, in charge of the aerological investigation; from the Bureau of Standards, Dr. D. E. Buckingham; from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lieutenant Jerome C. Hunsaker, U. S. N.; from the University of Michigan, Dr. Herbert C. Sadler, and from the Aero Club of America, Alan R. Hawley.

The two educational institutions are represented because they offer courses in aeronautics as a part of their curriculum.

Henry A. Wise Wood, President of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, and Elmer A. Sperry are both members of the Naval Advisory Board, and are now in Washington conferring on national defense. Their advisers are Orville Wright, Glenn H. Curtiss, W. Starling Burgess, and Charles M. Manley.

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A "Real School" with ideal surroundings. Small classes, individual attention. Certificate admits to colleges. Graduate courses. Music Department, Art, Dancing, Elocution, Gymnastics, and Household Science.

City pupils remain throughout the afternoon and share in all activities—athletics, sports and outdoor study in a School Park of 35 acres. Accessible by automobile, subway and railroad. Telephone 81 Kingsbridge. An invitation to visit school cordially extended to parents and guardians.

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GIRLS Kindergarten to College. Certificate privilege. The school co-operates with the home in seeking to keep the pupil a wholesome girl. Catalog. **421, 423 W. 148 St.** Telephone 1355 Audubon.

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS MILLINERY: Individuality, Harmony of line and color in the making of hats. Practical courses in Cooking, Dressmaking, Decorative Art, Household Accounts, Composition, French, English, Dramatic Art. Part time courses. Catalog. Tel: 9969 Schuyler **226 West 79th St.**

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VACANCIES FOR DAY PUPILS ONLY.
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Spelling		Elementary Algebra	
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and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	90%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	83%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Physics	85%
French, 2d year	80%	French, 3d year	76%
American History	83%	Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs	85%

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Kindergarten and elementary education of unusual scope at very low rates. Industrial arts, fine arts, and physical education. Regular subjects emphasized and greatly enriched. Special attention given to pupils wishing to make up work. Announcement on request. BERTHA M. BENTLEY, Principal.

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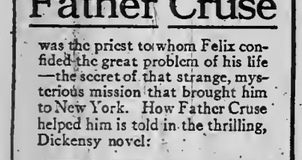
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Genuine
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It shows that the maker of the car is giving full value It shows that the present price cutting competition in the automobile industry has not turned that maker toward a less expensive and less durable top material.

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was the priest to whom Felix confided the great problem of his life—the secret of that strange, mysterious mission that brought him to New York. How Father Cruse helped him is told in the thrilling, Dickensy novel:

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REGISTRATION SLOW; 108,700 SECOND DAY

This Is 3,236 Less Than on Monday and Is Far Behind Other Years.

SAMUEL MARX ARRESTED

Tammany Leader and One of His Captains In 31st A. D. Held in $500 Bail for Electioneering.

Returns from the second day's registration show a slight falling off as compared with Monday's figures, the first day of registration this year under the new system.

The total registration for the five boroughs yesterday was 108,700. This was 3,236 less than the result of the previous day. In Manhattan the interest of the voters varied, according to localities. In a majority of the uptown districts there was a slight falling off, which might be attributed to the fact that there was a rush of "regulars" during the first five bonrs of registration on Monday.

As indicated by the figures in the tables printed below, there was a noticeable falling off from the result of the two first days of registration last year in every borough. Last year, however, a Governor was elected and this is an "off year" in politics.

For purposes of comparison, the figures by boroughs from the two first days of last year are given here: Manhattan and the Bronx, 190,944; Brooklyn, 128,260; Queens, 30,280; Richmond, 7,595; a grand total of 347,079.

The tables below give the returns from yesterday's registration and the total for the two first days of registration this year, and for purposes of comparison the total registration of last year:

Two Days' Registration.

Boroughs.	1915. 2d Day.	2 Days.	1914. Total.
Manhattan and Bronx	55,854	113,361	339,703
Brooklyn	41,357	84,102	242,507
Queens	9,304	18,826	60,196
Richmond	2,185	4,348	15,997
Grand total	108,700	220,637	658,503

Manhattan and the Bronx.

A. D.			
First	777	1,605	5,563
Second	1,266	2,523	6,439
Third	1,106	2,256	7,336
Fourth	1,138	2,283	6,030
Fifth	962	2,068	6,846
Sixth	1,424	2,694	6,458
Seventh	930	1,965	6,646
Eighth	1,193	2,218	6,404
Ninth	823	1,660	5,850
Tenth	1,095	2,129	6,588
Eleventh	1,094	2,244	7,309
Twelfth	1,060	2,203	6,277
Thirteenth	903	1,822	6,396
Fourteenth	1,046	2,122	7,183
Fifteenth	1,608	3,501	10,348
Sixteenth	980	1,953	6,743
Seventeenth	1,704	3,733	10,212
Eighteenth	1,178	2,361	7,388
Nineteenth	2,378	4,850	14,353
Twentieth	1,241	2,508	7,856
Twenty-first	1,915	3,945	11,373
Twenty-second	1,405	3,016	7,753
Twenty-third	4,544	9,573	26,296
Twenty-fourth	903	1,899	5,832
Twenty-fifth	1,106	2,496	7,382
Twenty-sixth	1,582	3,006	8,558
Twenty-seventh	871	1,849	6,486
Twenty-eighth	811	1,703	5,293
Twenty-ninth	1,370	2,793	9,760
Thirtieth	1,869	3,819	11,135
Thirty-first	1,946	4,007	11,513
Thirty-second	3,857	7,714	25,289
Thirty-third	1,889	3,844	11,945
Thirty-fourth	1,259	8,353	24,632
Thirty-fifth	3,396	6,848	20,069
Total	55,854	113,361	339,703

Brooklyn.

First	1,303	2,745	7,558
Second	1,012	1,994	5,991
Third	939	1,957	6,198
Fourth	1,140	2,550	8,505
Fifth	1,839	4,042	11,057
Sixth	1,521	3,055	8,527
Seventh	1,315	2,653	7,715
Eighth	989	2,119	6,327
Ninth	2,722	5,390	16,752
Tenth	1,599	3,401	9,309
Eleventh	1,643	3,334	9,570
Twelfth	2,128	4,590	12,058
Thirteenth	1,153	2,275	7,770
Fourteenth	1,021	1,994	6,519
Fifteenth	1,349	2,585	8,140
Sixteenth	3,298	6,940	20,347
Seventeenth	1,672	3,371	9,466
Eighteenth	3,496	7,264	20,131
Nineteenth	1,211	2,402	7,506
Twentieth	1,520	3,189	9,450
Twenty-first	1,038	1,921	5,465
Twenty-second	3,834	7,641	20,991
Twenty-third	3,305	6,170	16,585
Total	41,357	84,102	242,507

Queens.

First	1,786	3,594	11,527
Second	1,543	3,169	11,212
Third	3,170	6,375	20,196
Fourth	2,805	5,688	17,261
Total	9,304	18,826	60,196

Richmond.

First	2,185	4,348	15,997

Tammany Leader Arrested.

Samuel Marx, the Democratic leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, who gave his address as the Cayuga Club, 1,845 Seventh Avenus, and Philip Smith, one of Marx's district captains, were arrested last night in the registration place of the Ninth Election District of the Thirty-first on complaint of Jacob Levin, a Deputy Superintsndent of Elsctions, charged with electioneering.

When arraigned in the Men's Night Court Magistrate House held both men in $500 bail each for trial in Special Sessions on a charge of violating Subdivision 3, Section 764 of the penal law.

Women Watch Registration.

Open-air demonstrations will be given every evening this week by the Woman Suffrage party at the registration places, automobiles leaving the party headquarters, 48 East Eighty-fourth Street, every night at 6 o'clock.

Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, who came to New York on Monday expecting to spend the month of October speaking for suffrage in this and the other campaign States, left for Atlantic City yesterday, finding that her health had given way and that she would not be able to undertake the arduous work of the campaign. Mrs. Philip Snowden of England is now campaigning for the suffragists in the upper part of the State. She will devote herself to the work until Election Day.

PROVOST ANSWERS NEARING

Denies He Asked Teacher to Modify Views—Offers to Pay Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Provost Edgar F. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania yesterday denied he had ever asked Scott Nearing to refrain from talking against child labor and poverty, as stated by Professor Nearing in his reply to Dr. White.

The Provost's statement on the Nearing dismissal says.

"I did not ask him (Dr. Nearing) to modify his views of teaching as to child labor," he said, "or as to poverty, or as to any other specific views of doctrines.

"The whole purpose of the only interview I have had with him, which was about four years ago, was to get him to try to give no ground for sensational and exaggerated misconceptions of his views. The only example discussed had reference to his then recently published statement that he had 'utterly lost faith in the courts and the law.'

"Dr. Nearing says in a recent announcement: 'Neither the board, nor the Provost, nor any officer of the board has offered me a continuance of salary.' The fact is that on three separate occasions I told the Dean of the Wharton School that I was prepared, with the approval of the trustees, to pay Dr. Nearing his full year's salary, and on each occasion the Dean, speaking for Dr. Nearing, declined the offer.

"On one of these occasions I proposed, if Dr. Nearing objected, under the circumstances, to receiving pay from the university, to draw my personal check for the full amount, but this offer was also declined.

"The proposition was made because both the trustees and I desired Dr. Nearing to understand that the failure to reappoint him was not accompanied by the very least desire to injure him personally, or by any lack of appreciation of his merits.

"As a matter of fact, the record of the board shows conclusively that it has always heartily favored the fullest academic freedom."

Provost Smith has steadfastly refused to talk on the Nearing case, but he said yesterday that he had read Dr. Nearing's statement and felt called upon to reply, since there seemed to be a "disagreement in regard to the facts in the Scott Nearing case in the recent articles and interviews of Dr. J. N. White and Dr. Scott Nearing."

Brandeis Opposes Conference.

Louis D. Brandeis of Boston addressed the Hadassah at Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Avenue and 120th Street, last night and decried the conference in Washington which has been called for Oct. 24 by the American Jewish Committee. He said such a meeting would be autocratic, and urged instead the calling of a congress. Alexander Aaronson, son of one of the pioneer colonists of Palestine, told of the work accomplished there before the war and of the setback caused by the drafting of young men and the commandeering of beasts of burden for the Turkish Army. Miss Henrietta Szold presided.

Negro Upheld In Race Suit.

John A. Drake, manager of a restaurant at 302 Washington Street, Brooklyn, was convicted of a misdemeanor in the Court of Special Sessions, that borough, yesterday for refusing to serve a meal to a negro. The complainant was George E. Wibecan, of 434 Pulaski Street, leader of the negro Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District. The Justices said they would not impose sentence until they personally had investigated the circumstances

REGISTER TODAY.

This is the third day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you are registered you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

SILENCE IS NOW TAX BOARD POLICY

Continued from Page 1.

per cent. of persons assessed had applied for correction. Secondly, the first applications naturally come from persons who are clearly not taxable, such as non-residents and those whose property is obviously exempt. Finally, the figures cannot be relied upon because the board has not acted and will not act upon them until the statement has been carefully scrutinized and in some cases verified.

Watching for False Statements.

"The Department is taking nothing for granted, but is exercising every precaution to make certain, first, that no one is overassessed; second, that the city is not defrauded, and finally, what is most important of all, to see that no uncollectable taxes are put upon the rolls. There will be no inflation and no padding of tax rolls if the Tax Board can help it. In answer to many questions as to the department's attitude with respect to false statements, this much may be said once for all: Every effort will be made to avoid annoyance to citizens, but no careless or vague statements will be accepted.

"All persons entitled to reduction of an assessment should apply as soon as possible. Late comsrs may be kspt waiting and waste tims, besides imposing an undue hurden on ths department."

Mayor May Reorganize Board.

Whils the Mayor would not discuss the action of the Tax Board in enormously raising the personal tax assessment for next year, it was said that hs is planning a reorganization of the department. The Mayor believes in applying the tax law to its limit, but he is not satisfied with ths manner in which the assessments on personal property were boosted.

Examination of the tax books yesterday showed that the assessment on estates had increased more than $40,000,000 over the present year. Assessment on personal property, on the property of corporations, and on estates of deceased persons make up the personal property assessment roll, which reaches the unprecedented total for next year of $3,704,305,905. The total tsntative assessment on estates in Manhattan for 1916 is $252,000,000. In 1915 it was $212,000,000.

Following are the tentativs assessments on estates for the coming year:

Vanderbilt Estate $10,000,000.

Vanderbilt, A. G.	$10,000,000
Emery, C. G.	4,000,000
Bell, Mary	4,000,000
Morgan, J. P.	3,600,000
Milbank, Joseph	3,000,000
Ruppert, J.	3,000,000
Dodge, Grace H.	2,200,000
Rockefeller, Laura S.	2,000,000
Sloan, George B.	2,000,000
Thorne, Samuel	2,000,000
Astor, John J.	1,500,000
Grossman, G. W.	1,500,000
Lauanburg, A.	1,500,000
Watson, A. D.	1,500,000
Ives, Brayton	1,500,000

Ths following named estates are assessed at $1,000,000:

$1,000,000.

Cutting, Marian.	Harris, William R.
Cole, William W.	McMurty, George G.
Dick, William.	Plant, Albert.
Bayne, Daniel K.	Shults, John H.
Dietz, Frederick.	Sloane, William D.
Leslie, Mrs. Frank.	Smith, James D.
Peasch, Herman.	Smith, Anna E.
Heye, Marie A.	Steele, R. M., (lady.)

Other estates and their assessment valuations are:

Ford, J. H.	$914,000	Heye, Marie A.	$700,000
Hart, B.	800,000	Eckert, T. T.	700,000
Wallace, A.	750,000	Lewis, P. P.	650,000
Doelger, P.	750,000	Doremus, R. P.	600,000
Robertson, J.	750,000	Moore, H. B.	600,000
Hamilton, A.	700,000	Haggin, J. B.	506,900
Heye, C. F. G.	700,000		

$500,000.

The estates appraised at $500,000 are as follows:

Bowdoin, Julia G.	Harper, Caroline S.
Browning, John H.	Powell, Wilson M.
Moore, Charles A.	Putnam, Henry W.
Delafield, Francis.	Rawlster, Simon.
Egler, Frederick.	Rainey, W. J.
Fargo, James C.	Sieveking, Edgar.
Landon, George I.	Hammacher, C. W. A.
Park, William G.	Sewell, Burton.
Fish, M. G.	Sidenburg, Gustavus.
Florscheim, H. A.	Tinker, Henry C.
Einstein, Benjamin F.	Gans, John H.
Butterfield, Julia L.	Gregory, Charles.
Hoffmann, Philip.	Hay, Clara S.
Hubbard, Thomas H.	Jay, William.
Kemp, Edward.	Wright, J. Hood.
Lyon, John H.	Bliss, Catharine A.
Brown, Augustus C.	Collins, William G.
Eiseman, Gustav F.	Reinsburg, Isabella.
Parsons, John E.	

Valuations under $500,000 and more than $300,000 are as follows:

Davis, T. M.	$450,000	Orr, A. E.	$340,000
Langelot, J.	443,500	Meyer, E. J.	325,000
Pinchot, M. E.	432,000	Harrison, M. B.	315,000
Milliken, J.	350,000	Bonpost, H. C.	300,500
Baruch, S.	350,000		

$300,000.

The following estates are appraised at $300,000 each:

Raimbouville, E. de.	Simpson, Angel J.
Brown, Anne D.	Smith Helen McG.
Bush, S. M.	Curry, James A.
Mistz, August.	Oshinsky, Joseph.
Fowles, Charles F.	Rathbone, R. E.
Seasongood, Lewis.	Winston, Ray H.

$250,000.

These estates are valued at $250,000:

Young, Lillian M.	Burr, M., Jr.
Sheldon, Charles L.	Harriott, Mary A.
Blynn, J.	Folson, George W.
Chapin, Henry B.	Geisheneon, W. H.
Schwarzwalder, H.	Hammond, Mary P.
Bryce, Steward M.	Hinton, Harriett.
Guiterman, Franklin.	Marlowe, Henry S.
Watrous, Ruth A.	Pyre, William H.
Isaacs, William M.	Postlewaite, Sally T.
Cutter, Henry T.	Wright, John H.
Miglietta, Harry W.	Thompson, Ferris.
Lowenfeld, P.	Calman, Emma.
Thedford, George W.	Benedict, Marie M.
Howard, B.	

$200,000.

The estates valued at $200,000 include the following:

Bainbridge, Anna M.	Moses, Maurice.
Bryce, Clara.	Addie, Helen F.
Dwight, Julia L.	Parker, James H.
Werthermer, Benj.	Betancourt, y A. G.
Farrelly, Elizabeth E.	Baker, Melvin L.
Ogden, Clara F.	Dater, Mary C. S.
Gray, John C.	Saul, Julius.
Allen, Dudley P.	Scott, William.
Kissam, S. H.	Cronin, Cornelius F.
Lawerre, Thomas H.	Seaman, Ebbert B.
Mandelbaum, L.	Andlison, Mary C.
Martinez, M. R.	Brown, Cabe S.
Massey, George.	Ellis, Sarah B.
Messerole, E. A.	Ely, James R.
Miller, Tobias.	Tracy, Benjamin F.
Quackenbush, L. S.	Goodwin, James J.
Quintard, John A.	Goodman, Eliza.
Orvis, Charles E.	Gulertman, Rosie.
Peabody, George L.	Haya, E. St. John.
Pryer, Catherine J.	Heller, Bertha.
Platt, James D.	Hewitt, Alfred D.
Reed, Francis C.	Ireland, John B.
Rhinelander, Laura B.	Isaacs, Pauline.
Schmerhorn, Julia M.	Jacobs, Bertha.
Brez, John D.	Keller, Adam.
Starlight, Marks.	Kernochan, Eliza S.
Sturges, Sarah S. S.	McKim, S. S.
Knight, Sarah A.	Brown, T. R.
Wood, Philip M.	Johnston, Walter S.
Wohlgemuth, Meysr J.	Adams, Julia B.
Schnls, Emile.	Cowen, Charles A.
Marshall, Carolins E.	

MAYOR WANTS NEW TAX LAWS

Admits Bankers Brought About Change to Serial Bonds.

Mayor Mitchel, testifying yesterday before the Mills Legislative Committee in ths rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, placed the burden of the city's increasing tax rate upon the direct State tax assessment roll, which reaches the unprecedented total for next year of $3,704,305,905. The total tsntative assessment on estates in Manhattan for 1916 is $252,000,000. In 1915 it was $212,000,000.

Following are the tentativs assessments on estates for the coming year:

Vanderbilt Estate $10,000,000.

Vanderbilt, A. G.	$10,000,000
Emery, C. G.	4,000,000
Bell, Mary	4,000,000
Morgan, J. P.	3,600,000
Milbank, Joseph	3,000,000
Ruppert, J.	3,000,000
Dodge, Grace H.	2,200,000
Rockefeller, Laura S.	2,000,000
Sloan, George B.	2,000,000
Thorne, Samuel	2,000,000
Astor, John J.	1,500,000
Grossman, G. W.	1,500,000
Lauanburg, A.	1,500,000
Watson, A. D.	1,500,000
Ives, Brayton	1,500,000

Ths following named estates are assessed at $1,000,000:

$1,000,000.

Cutting, Marian.	Harris, William R.
Cole, William W.	McMurty, George G.
Dick, William.	Plant, Albert.
Bayne, Daniel K.	Shults, John H.
Dietz, Frederick.	Sloane, William D.
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Robertson, J.	750,000	Moore, H. B.	600,000
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The estates appraised at $500,000 are as follows:

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Browning, John H.	Powell, Wilson M.
Moore, Charles A.	Putnam, Henry W.
Delafield, Francis.	Rawlster, Simon.
Egler, Frederick.	Rainey, W. J.
Fargo, James C.	Sieveking, Edgar.
Landon, George I.	Hammacher, C. W. A.
Park, William G.	Sewell, Burton.
Fish, M. G.	Sidenburg, Gustavus.
Florscheim, H. A.	Tinker, Henry C.
Einstein, Benjamin F.	Gans, John H.
Butterfield, Julia L.	Gregory, Charles.
Hoffmann, Philip.	Hay, Clara S.
Hubbard, Thomas H.	Jay, William.
Kemp, Edward.	Wright, J. Hood.
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Parsons, John E.	

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Milbank, Joseph	3,000,000
Ruppert, J.	3,000,000
Dodge, Grace H.	2,200,000
Rockefeller, Laura S.	2,000,000
Sloan, George B.	2,000,000
Thorne, Samuel	2,000,000
Astor, John J.	1,500,000
Grossman, G. W.	1,500,000
Lauanburg, A.	1,500,000
Watson, A. D.	1,500,000
Ives, Brayton	1,500,000

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Park, William G.	Sewell, Burton.
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Einstein, Benjamin F.	Gans, John H.
Butterfield, Julia L.	Gregory, Charles.
Hoffmann, Philip.	Hay, Clara S.
Hubbard, Thomas H.	Jay, William.
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Milliken, J.	350,000	Bonpost, H. C.	300,500
Baruch, S.	350,000		

irrespective of the direct State tax?" asked Chairman Mills.

"Yes, I think that's a fair statement," replied this Mayor.

"Then this increase will have to coms from increased real estate values?"

"Yes," agreed the Mayor.

"Do you think real estate can be taxed any higher?"

"I do not. It is taxed now as much as it should be, and there must be some remedy to bring about some equal distribution of the tax burden so that real estate will not have to carry it all."

Asked if he was in favor of the present personal property, tax the Mayor said:

"The tax is utterly bad. It is unequitable and unworkable, and it is so bigh as to be almost confiscatory. The machinery for the assessment and collection of taxes is bad and difficult to operate, yet we have it on the books and we must try to enforce it. The sooner it is supplanted by another system the better it will be for the city."

The first witness of this day was William D. Roone, auditor to Deputy State Controller William Boardman. Asked if he had any suggestions to make for doing away with the direct State tax the witness said:

"If it be deemed desirable to avoid a direct State tax, it would seem to be necessary to have a complete rsvision of the laws under which indirect revenues are obtained with a view to bringing revennes up to a point where they will meet the normal increases in expenditures."

The hearing will be continued today.

GLYNN WANTS TAX REPEALED.

Ex-Governor Says $20,000,000 Will Be a Surplus for 1916.

ALBANY, Oct. 5.—In a signed statement tonight ex-Governor Glynn says that, to relieve the burden of the State's taxpayers, Governor Whitman ought to call a special session of the Legislature, and repeal the direct tax of $20,000,000, or the most of it, which the State's books, closed on Oct. 1, show to be an unnecessary burden upon the people.

In proof of this contention Mr. Glynn gives figures and says:

"New York is groaning under a heavy load of taxation. The figures for the fiscal year closed Oct. 1 show that Governor Whitman can lighten this load if he will forego his determination to roll up a big surplus this year for the purpose of avoiding any direct tax in 1916 as a vote-catching campaign slogan, and call a special session of the Legislature to repeal the heavy direct tax, or a large part of it.

"The close of the fiscal year shows that the revenue available to meet the appropriations was:

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1914	$10,589,727
Receipts during the year	49,791,264
Making a total of	$60,380,991

Of this sum $6,000,000 was borrowed on State notes.

Expenditures for all purposes were	$57,091,169
Leaving a cash balance at the close of the year of	3,329,222

The revenues for the past year from the court tax, the armory tax, and from all indirect sources amounted to $43,791,264.

With improving business conditions it is certain that the revenues from these sources will be greater during the year just begun, and that because the tax on the Vanderbilt, Ruppert, Ream, Wendell, and other enormous estates has not yet been paid the revenue from the transfer tax will have an abnormal increase of at least $2,000,000.

If the same number of licenses were issued the increased income from the excise tax would be $4,750,000.

The change in the secured debt law ought to produce, according to its sponsors, another $1,000,000, but the two sources will certainly produce increased revenues of $4,000,000. The direct tax will produce $20,000,000, making the least possible amount of cash available to meet appropriations next year, $73,081,096.

The obligations to be met the coming year are:

Notes due Oct. 15	$6,000,000
Appropriation bill for 1915-1916	32,883,188
Sinking fund contributions	9,476,487

"There are $15,336,475 appropriations which were unpaid Sept. 30, 1915, but of this amount $3,354,000 for canal construction will be canceled by the referendum, so that the appropriations actually carried over will be $11,982,475. In making up estimates in past years this amount has always been ignored, because it has always been balanced by appropriations unpaid at the end of the year. For five years the amount of outstanding appropriations has steadily increased. As there are approximately ten million of dollars of construction appropriations no considerable part of which can be paid the coming year, it is absolutely safe to assume that the outstanding obligations on Oct. 1, 1916, will equal those of Oct. 1, 1915.

"It is probable that the Legislature of 1916 will have to make supply appropriations of at least $5,000,000.

"If there are no pork barrel or political appropriations next Winter we have then as the necessary cash requirements for the year $53,359,675.

"Which taken from total of cash available during the year would leave a cash surplus Sept. 30, 1916, of $19,621,411.

"If Governor Whitman is honestly desirous of serving the people of the State he will call an extra session of the Legislature at once and demand the repeal of ths direct tax law, or a large part of it, for the benefit of the taxpayers of today."

TRAVIS REPLIES TO GLYNN.

Controller Says Year's Deficit in State Was $2,710,176.

ALBANY, Oct. 5.—A statement was issued by the State Controller's office today in answer to that of ex-Governor Glynn concerning the financial transactions for the fiscal year which closed Sept. 30 last. This declares that the ex-Governor's statement "not only contains mendacious charges against the financial officers of the State, but also includes many inaccuracies and distortions of figures and misrepresents the condition of the Treasury."

"Not a single payment made on Oct. 1 was charged as of Sept. 30," says the Controller's statement. "On the other hand, moneys received by the Controller and Treasurer on Oct. 1, aggregating $1,207,223, were credited to the preceding fiscal year, because they were actually received by State officials during the month of September and were therefore applicable to the receipts of the last fiscal year.

"For the purpose of confusing the public mind bank balances other than those of the general fund have been deliberately used in ex-Governor Glynn's statement and compared with balances of the general fund.

"It is worthy of note that the estimate made by the Glynn administration of the condition of the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1915, was a surplus of $3,874,655. Instead of this we have a deficit of $2,710,176, or a difference of $8,585,022 against the Glynn estimate.

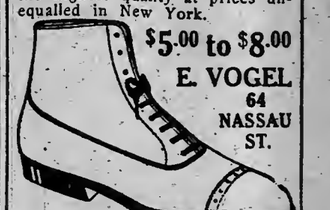
EXPERIMENT

All you wish with securities that fluctuate;—buy low if you can, buy high as you usually do. But don't fail to put part of your funds into 5% securities always worth par—our Guaranteed Mortgages.

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160 Broadway, New York
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383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St. Wh. Plains, N. Y.

35 Years' Experience

in making custom shoes has enabled me to produce footwear of the highest quality at prices unequalled in New York.



$5.00 to $8.00
E. VOGEL
64 NASSAU ST.

J. M. GIDDING & Co.

Are now introducing original and adapted models by leading couturiers of Paris.

Styles that correctly interpret the modes of the Fall and Winter

SUITS COATS WRAPS
GOWNS DRESSES BLOUSES
FURS AND MILLINERY
For immediate selection or to Order
Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Sale of Hand-made Lace Curtains, Window Panels and Decorative Lace Pieces

is now being held in the Lace Drapery section of the Fourth Floor.

This is an opportunity to secure high-class merchandise at phenomenally low prices.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

HIGH GRADE PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS

Special Inducements
Today Only
Several Makes for Selection.
Convenient Monthly Terms.
Full Knabe Guarantee.

NEW PIANOS

Compare the tone, action, design, and finish of these pianos with other high-grade instruments and your verdict will be that they are sensational values. Regularly sold at prices up to $350. Special for to-day only..... **$210** $5 MONTHLY

NEW 88 NOTE PLAYER

The several styles and makes of players offered at the special price of $440 for today regularly sell at prices up to $600. They are the very latest style, with every improvement and are especially recommended for their excellent tone and perfect player mechanism. Today only..... **$440**

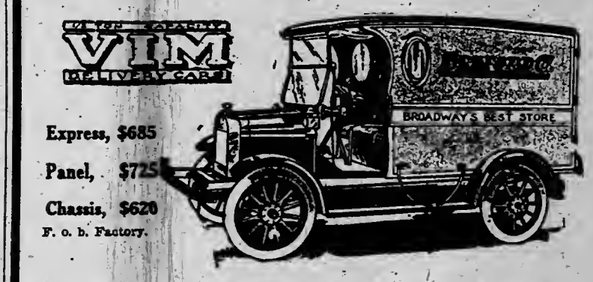
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Supreme in Victor Service—Convenient Terms



Express, $685
Panel, $725
Chassis, $620
F. o. b. Factory.

A partial list of Vim users in Greater New York:

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R. R. & M. Pastry Co.	National Casket Co.
Wright Cake Company	J. B. Ellison & Co.
Gerstenzang Bros.	S. Schmidt & Co.
Bedford Company	Chris. Grozinger
Park & Tilford	L. Bleu & Son
Collin Bros.	Jacob Klotz
J. Bastian	Leo. Harf
B. Bender	W. Held

LIPPARD-STEWART MOTOR SALES CO.
Telephone, Circle 1416 136 West Fifty-Second Street

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens 8:30 Closes at 6

Today and the Rest of the Week—A Sensational 5th-Birthday Sale of Men's Fall and Winter Suits & Overcoats

$14.75

Under other and decidedly different circumstances the retail prices would be $22 to $25

This is by far the most remarkable offer of the season. Four of the best manufacturers in the country were approached. Eager to co-operate towards the success of our great Fifth-Birthday Sale, they have provided us with some of the finest clothing we ever possessed.

Many of the Suits are silk-lined. In style, fabric, color, and effect they run the entire gamut of all that is new and CORRECT for Fall and Winter.

Nearly ALL the Overcoats are silk-lined, either quarter or full. There are at least fifteen smart sty

Army officers called them "T. B. M's." (tired business men) and by enlisted soldiers they were nicknamed "tourists." Richard Harding Davis, who was one of them, tells what they did, how they worked, why they went, in "The Plattsburg Idea" in this week's issue of

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

"The Lansdowne"
$2.74



A hat for a Gentleman

YOU'LL see more in one glance at this hat than we could describe in a whole paragraph — that's why you should come to Macy's and see it for yourself.

Men about town wonder how we can give so much hat value for $2.74 —"Cash-buying-and-selling" is the answer.

In five new blocks and the season's newest shades: fawn, moss, ash, and the staple browns, oxfords, olive, pearl or black.

And this is but one good thing of a thousand from our Men's Furnishing Shop on the Main Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

BURRILL'S TOOTH PASTE

is an ideal tooth preparation, put up in pure tin tubes. Pure, pleasant in flavor, and without grit—its regular daily use insures clean teeth—and good health depends largely on clean, healthy teeth. Brush your teeth every night and morning with Burrill's Tooth Paste —the paste of good taste.



Insist on Getting
BURRILL'S TOOTH PASTE
(or Powder)
25 cents, in either form.

Do not take a substitute: there are plenty of dealers who will gladly sell Burrill's Tooth Paste or Powder without attempting to substitute.

New England Laboratory Co.
LYNN, MASS.

Wesson Oil
At YOUR GROCER'S
for
Salads & cooking
has the same food value as butter or olive oil. It's pure fat.
25 and 50 cent cans

CALIFORNIA
Lackawanna Railroad
ROUND TRIP
$94.30
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.

INVENTIONS BOARD ASSEMBLES TODAY

Headed by Edison, It Will Work Out Naval Problems of National Defense.

MAY TACKLE MOTORS FIRST

After White House Reception Inventors Will Cruise to Indian Head to See Big Gun Tested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Thomas A. Edison, Chairman, and others of the twenty-two members of the civilian Inventions Board, recently appointed by Secretary Daniels to serve the navy in an advisory capacity regarding plans for the development of national defense, arrived in Washington tonight to attend their preliminary meeting at the Navy Department tomorrow. The members of the board will spend Wednesday and Thursday in and near Washington in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy and the bureau chiefs and experts of the Navy Department.

The members of the Inventions Board will be introduced tomorrow to President Wilson, who probably will address them on the development of the navy, and will then go to the Naval Proving Grounds at Indian Head, on the Potomac River, south of Washington, to study the laboratory facilities of the Ordnance Department of the navy and to witness the firing of the new naval 14-inch gun.

On Thursday the board will organize and confer with members of the Advisory Council of the navy, which consists of all the bureau chiefs.

Secretary Daniels was asked tonight to state his opinion regarding the lines along which the members of the Inventions Board might best proceed for the benefit of the navy.

"The two greatest problems of the navy," said Mr. Daniels, "are aeronautics and submarine science. The great problem with both of these is the development of the motor. We want to obtain the most perfect propelling machinery possible for our aeroplanes and submarines. I am hopeful that the members of the Inventions Board, working in co-operation with the experts of the navy, will be able to bring about the perfection of both the aeroplane and the submarine."

Torpedo Defense Next.

The problem of defense against torpedo attack probably ranks second in importance. Much is said to have been accomplished along this line by Rear Admiral David Taylor, Chief Constructor of the navy, and his aids, and new battleships, including Nos. 43 and 44, bids for which have been advertised, will have special bull construction, designed within the last eight or ten months, to meet this danger.

The members of the board will go to Indian Head on the naval yacht Mayflower. Besides the Secretary of the Navy the other members of the party will include Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair; Rear Admiral Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Rear Admiral Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Rear Admiral Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and other Bureau Chiefs.

Secretary Daniels is anxious to have the Inventions Board work hand in hand with the Bureau Chiefs, and believes that the voyage down the Potomac on the Mayflower will afford an opportunity to get together and be productive of better results than if the inventors and the Bureau Chiefs were assembled around a council table at the opening meeting.

Preliminary to the first meeting of the Inventions Board, Secretary Daniels has prepared for the members a brief statement of the facilities of the Navy Department for conducting experimental and research work.

Facilities at Hand.

At the Washington Navy Yard these comprise the basin where models of ships are tested, the wind tunnel for use in developing aeroplanes, and the physical and chemical laboratories of the gun factory. The smokeless powder factory, with its extensive laboratories, is at Indian Head, on the Potomac River, where also is located the range for testing guns, armor, and projectiles. Annapolis is the seat of the Engineering Experiment Station, where facilities exist for efficiency tests of all kinds of engines, for investigating the properties of metals, and the quality of oil and other material purchased by the navy, and for evaporative tests of coal and oil.

48 BATTLESHIPS THE GOAL.

Building Program Favored by Daniels—Larger Ammunition Reserves.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Congress probably will be asked in December to approve a continuing building policy having for its object maintenance of the navy on the basis of at least forty-eight first-class battleships. The proportion of super-battle cruisers, scouts, destroyers, submarines, and auxiliaries would be worked out from this figure.

Secretary Daniels said today that the proposal to recommend to Congress the establishment of this policy had been discussed by him both with President Wilson and Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Affairs Committee. While he explained that no definite decision had been reached, the Secretary indicated that he was inclined to favor such a plan.

The Navy General Board for many years has computed its construction estimates on that basis, but the proposal to write the plan into an appropriation bill as a definite and continuing building policy never has received the approval of any Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Daniels declared that if the policy received the approval of the people he had little doubt that Congresses to come would follow it in principle.

Congress will be asked also to make more liberal provision for reserves of ammunition than ever before has been thought necessary. Secretary Daniels said the necessity of huge reserves of ammunition had been the most striking lesson drawn from the European war.

Secretary Daniels made it plain that the building program would include at least two superdreadnoughts, each to cost $18,000,000.

ASK BIDS FOR SUBMARINES.

Giant Under-Sea Boats Will Have Steam Turbines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Bids for the two big seagoing submarines authorized by the last Congress will be called for next month by the Navy Department. The specifications will provide for steam turbines to develop a surface speed of 25 knots an hour.

Navy officials have no hope that oil or gasoline engines capable of furnishing the necessary 1,000 horsepower can be obtained at the present stage of development of internal combustion engines. It was learned tonight that the first choice in propulsion machinery, therefore, would be steam, although if any bidder submits his figures on the basis of an oil engine fully guaranteed to produce results, they will receive consideration.

The new vessels will be several hundred tons larger than the Schley, now building, which will register 1,000 tons displacement submerged, or twice the tonnage of any submarine now in commission. The Schley will have oil engines to drive her at the rate of 20 knots an hour. She was the first submarine designed by the navy itself, and the two new vessels will have the same general characteristics. The act of Congress provides for two boats "to have a surface speed of 25 knots or more if possible, but not less than 20 knots, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding $1,500,000 each."

The sea-going submarines will be a part of the fleet and accompany the battleships on all cruisee. For that reason they will have a fuel capacity of 10,000 miles or more.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC DINERS LINKED BY WIRE

Members of Rotary Club at McAlpin Talk an Hour to Friends at Exposition Feast.

Communication by telephone between New York and San Francisco was held, without a break, for an hour last night, when members of the Rotary Club who dined at the Hotel McAlpin talked with their friends who were holding a dinner on the Exposition grounds. The long talk was arranged by the New York Telephone Company, and several of the officials were present, including Belvidere Brooks, the General Manager, who had a seat at the speakers' table.

The voices in San Francisco were heard distinctly, and members of the club here recognized their friends.

There were 450 at the dinner at the McAlpin, and everybody heard the conversations, as individual telephones had been connected with the tables. They heard also opera selections played in San Francisco on a phonograph. H. E. McClusky, a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company who was at the McAlpin dinner, then sang for the benefit of the members of the San Francisco club. There was no doubt that they heard each word distinctly, for the applause that greeted his offering was tremendous.

EXPLOSION ON SHIP IN NAVY WAR GAME

Two Men Injured on the Destroyer Cummings—The Arkansas Has Engine Trouble.

HOSTILE FLEET OFF COAST

Washington Depends Upon Admiral Fletcher to Prevent Repetition of 1812 Episode.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 5.—An explosion, followed by a fire, occurred in the forward compartment of the torpedo-boat destroyer Cummings while she was engaged in war manoeuvres off the coast this forenoon. The Cummings was immediately headed for this port.

Two men were badly burned by oil flames.

The fire was soon extinguished, but it was decided by Lieutenant J. C. Fremont, the Cummings's commander, to return to Newport.

It was reported here late tonight that the battleship Arkansas had developed engine trouble, and probably would proceed to the New York Navy Yard for repairs.

Six battleships and four destroyers, forming part of the "Blue," or defending, fleet in the naval war game, came into Narragansett Bay today. They were the battleships Arkansas, Virginia, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Rhode Island and the destroyers Monaghan, Roe, Perry, and Walke. Their purpose in the bay was not announced, but it is believed they have been assigned to defend the naval base here. It was reported that a flotilla of submarines was operating off Block Island.

The Cummings left here yesterday as a member of the sixth division of destroyers attached to the fleet of the "enemy." It is believed that she had reached a point some 150 miles off the coast when the accident happened. The destroyer was in company with the destroyers Cassin and Alwyn.

A wireless message giving the first report of the trouble on the Cummings was picked up by the Government wireless station soon after noon. It was believed, however, that the message might have been a part of the war game and not descriptive of an actual occurrence. Later it was officially stated at the torpedo station here that there had been a minor accident on the destroyer, the details of which were tranemitted to Washington and bore out the original report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Theoretically, the United States is at war tonight.

By some route unknown to Admiral Fletcher, commanding the defending naval force, a great enemy fleet is approaching the entrance of Chesapeake Bay with the purpose of establishing a base which, if effected, would open the way for an attack on the national capital.

Admiral Fletcher is unaware of the enemy's objective, and knows only that he is operating somewhere off the Atlantic Coast between Maine and Florida.

The vessels of the defending force, which includes most of the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, are stripped for action.

Little will be known to the public about the war game until it is all over, ten days hence. A rigid censorship has been enforced by the Navy Department, all information except that contained in official bulletins being kithheld for military reasons.

A report reached the department today telling of an explosion aboard the destroyer Cummings, one of the "enemy" ships, but officials would not give out the news. It was explained that the opposing forces were operating under actual war conditions and that any information about a disabled vessel could not be allowed to reach the defenders.

LOCKJAW KILLS TWO AFTER VACCINATION

Secondary Infection, Due to Inadequate Care, Blamed in Both Cases.

Two deaths of children from lockjaw after vaccination were reported yesterday to the Board of Health. The first to die was Dorothy Klemm, 5 years old, of 148 Smart Avenue, Flushing, who died in the Flushing Hospital on Monday. The second death occurred yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island, when Eleanor Fredericks, 7 years old, daughter of a coachman employed on the Arthur von Briesen estate at Fort Wadsworth, died of tetanus, due to the infection of a neglected vaccination wound.

In the Dorothy Klemm case an autopsy was performed yesterday because the Board of Health refused to accept the death certificate presented by physicians of the Flushing Hospital, who said she had died of tetanus. Yesterday's autopsy as reported to Commissioner Goldwater showed that the child had contracted lockjaw as the result of a secondary infection of her vaccination wound. She was vaccinated on Sept. 9.

Dr. William H. Stone of Flushing, who treated her case, said yesterday that he inoculated two of his own children with the same virus he used on the Klemm girl. He turned the serum over to the Board of Health. Dr. Stone believes the girl caused infection by picking the scab with her fingernails.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS PLEA.

Committee Tells of Great Need in War Hospitals.

The Surgical Dressing Committee has sent its special representative, David Willard, to Paris to thoroughly organize the distribution of shipments in the war zone. Since last November it has forwarded more than 3,000,000 sterilized dressings to the various war hospitals.

Mr. Willard is now in close touch with 1,200 hospitals and is overwhelmed with requests for dressings. Two main depots have been established at Bordeaux and Paris, to which the Surgical Dressings Committee forwards its shipments. The requests sent to these depots are filled and delivered within forty-eight hours.

Much assistance in organizing this work has been afforded by Mrs. Waddington, the Comtesse Simeon, the Princess Ruspoli, daughter of the Marquise de Fallyrand, Dr. Tines of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Mrs. Tines and other influential persons.

Several temporary hospitals near the firing lines have been visited by Mr. Willard and he reports that the distress and lack of surgical dressings is beyond words. He relates the story of a young officer, an acquaintance of Dr. Tines, who lay dying in a hospital. His mother and sister were summoned, and when they arrived the destitution in the hospital was so great that they were obliged to remove their own underlinen and tear it into dressings to cover his wounds, but he died in that condition before their eyes. Many hospitals are at times without sheets, and they spread newspapers, when they can be obtained, under the dying.

The Surgical Dressings Committee, with headquarters at 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, has several hundred sections in various parts of the United States. These sections prepare dressings and forward them to this headquarters, where they are sterilized and packed for ocean shipment. This movement has been carried on by volunteer effort and without the solicitation of money. At present volunteer help is wanted at the headquarters, 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, and gifts of material, such as old or new cotton or linen.

REGISTER TODAY:

This is the third day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you are registered you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

WOMAN SPECULATOR, LOSING, TRIES SUICIDE

Death Note Reaches Friend in Time to Bring Policeman to the Rescue.

An excited man ran to Policeman Hartwig at Seventy-second Street and Broadway at 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon and exclaimed:

"Please come with me at once. I have just received a letter from Mrs. Eve Chummel of the Severn Apartments, 170 West Seventy-third Street. She wrote that she had lost her money, and, rather than be dependent on any one, she had decided to take her life. Here's the note. See?' She says: 'When you receive this I will be no more.' Please hurry."

Hartwig ran with the man to the apartment house, which is at Seventy-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and ascended to the third floor, where the policeman's guide said Mrs. Chummel lived. At her door they smelled gas, and when there was no reply to their ring Hartwig pushed the door in.

In the kitchen the men found Mrs. Chummel on the floor with her head partly inside the oven of the gas stove. Two jets in the oven were on and Mrs. Chummel was senseless. Hartwig dragged her out, shut off the gas, and telephone for an ambulance. Presently Dr. Steele came from the Knickerbocker Hospital and meantime the policeman examined the flat.

He found that Mrs. Chummel apparently shared it with a young girl who attends to the house said was her daughter. A servant in the house volunteered the information that Mrs. Chummel has speculated in real estate and had lost a lot of money. Dr. Steele rushed her to the hospital and there it was said last night she would recover.

Hartwig made a report of the occurrence at the West Sixty-eighth Street station, where he said there had been two witnesses to his discovery of Mrs. Chummel, W. S. Sterling of 7 West Forty-fifth Street and Robert Page of 16 West Forty-fourth Street. He did not say which of the men had shown him the note.

The directory gives Warner S. Sterling as President of the Sterling Toys Corporation at the Forty-fifth Street address and his home as 631 West 207th Street. At the latter address it was said, however, that Mr. Sterling was not known. There is no 16 West Forty-fourth Street, the numbers jumping from 12 to 20. The directory gives no Robert Page in a Forty-fourth Street address.

DECIDES AGAINST A. L. WEIL.

West Virginia Supreme Court Says Attorney Can Be Tried for Bribery.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 5.—The Supreme Court of Appeals today decided that the intermediate court of Kanawha County has the right to try A. Leo Weil, of Pittsburgh, chief counsel for the Manufacturer's Light and Heat Company, on the indictments found earlier in the year charging him with attempting to bribe members of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia.

This decision reverses the Circuit Court, which awarded Mr. Weill a writ of prohibition removing the trial from the lower court last February. The indictments were found in connection with an order issued by the commission ordering the company to lower its rates for natural gas.

MARY GARDEN ILL IN PARIS.

Her Concert Tour of This Country Has Been Postponed.

Mary Garden's tour of this country in concert, which was to have begun within the next few weeks, has been indefinitely postponed, according to the announcement made yesterday by R. E. Johnston, who was to have been her manager.

She had been nursing in the hospitals at Aix-les-Bains and near Paris for the last few months, and was said to have been in robust health until recently, when she became seriously ill. All her engagements have been canceled, and Mr. Johnston could not say yesterday if her tour would be made at all. In addition to her appearances in concert, Miss Garden was to have posed for moving pictures of "Tosca," and a number of her favorite operas.

Some will call Benham a cad, yet there was something he loved better than the beautiful Amanda, something he followed through great cities, through jungles and across deserts. Read the story of Benham's far quest in H. G. Wells' new novel.

THE RESEARCH MAGNIFICENT

"An extraordinary, a wonderful book." —*New Republic.*

$1.50. THE MACMILLAN CO., Pub., N. Y.

Unusual Sale of Slightly Used Pianos, Grands and Uprights



Steinway,
Baldwin,
Briggs,
and other standard makes.

All in perfect condition, fully warranted, from $125 up. Terms to suit convenience of purchaser.

Also a large assortment of Player Pianos. Liberal allowance for old pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT. Small Uprights for Small Apartments.

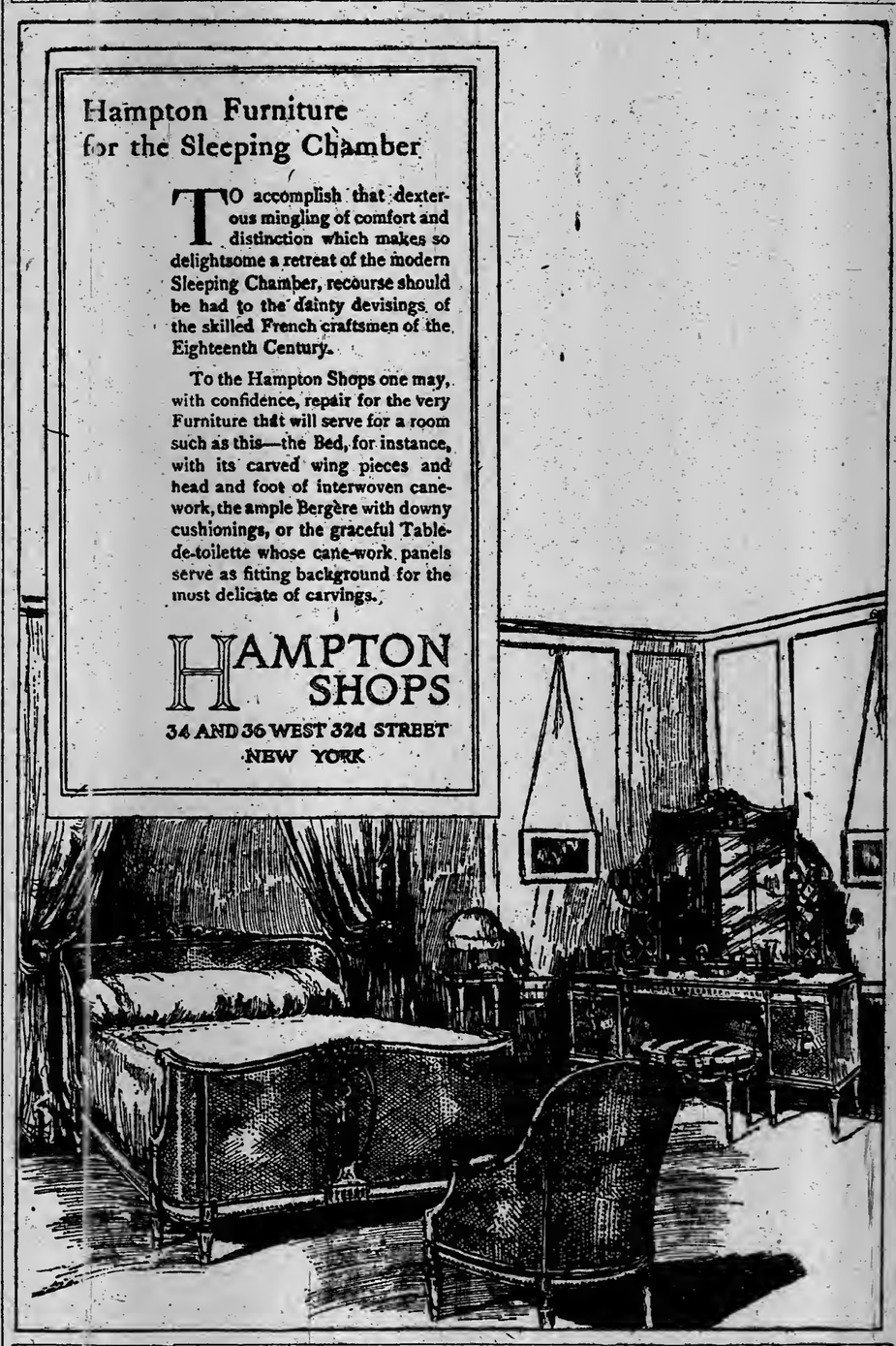
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO. 8, 10, 12 East 34th St.

Hampton Furniture for the Sleeping Chamber

TO accomplish that dexterous mingling of comfort and distinction which makes so delightsome a retreat of the modern Sleeping Chamber, recourse should be had to the dainty devisings of the skilled French craftsmen of the Eighteenth Century.

To the Hampton Shops one may, with confidence, repair for the very Furniture that will serve for a room such as this—the Bed, for instance, with its carved wing pieces and head and foot of interwoven cane-work, the ample Bergère with downy cushionings, or the graceful Table-de-toilette whose cane-work panels serve as fitting background for the most delicate of carvings.

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK



How Much Toilet Paper Do You Get For Your Money?

You can't tell by the size of the roll, because paper can be loosely wound to look bulky. Weight is also deceiving, because coarse, thick paper weighs heaviest.

Find out how many sheets there are in the roll—that's the only square quantity test. You'll find the count printed on every label of

Scottissue Toilet Paper

1000 sheets to the roll—10c

Put quality first, of course. Absorbent, soft in texture and pure white, the superior qualities of ScotTissue Toilet Paper are apparent to anyone who compares. 10c a roll.



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"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

Sani-Tissue, a balsam-treated paper, very soft and clothlike. 2500 sheets 25c. 3 rolls in carton.

At drug, grocery, department and housefurnishing stores.

SCOTT PAPER CO.
30 Church Street New York
Makers of Absorbent ScotTissue Towels

Broadway Saks & Company 34th St.

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

For this Anniversary week only we are specializing on

Silk Lined Saks Suits for Men at $23

and they are the greatest values ever offered by us outside of our annual sales

In this event we have exhausted the hospitality of the birthday spirit! At this special price we have embraced such a selection of models and materials as many good shops would regard as sufficient for an opening stock. Blues, black and white checks, brown checks, diamond weaves, black and white stripes, blue and white stripes, brown and white stripes, grays, browns, and cheviots and novelties galore. In fact, a variety whose diversity is beyond reproach.

And models modern to the minute!

Suits for all occasions, for all ages, and for all varieties of choice. Straight line models for conservative men, and form-following, roll collar effects for youthful figures. Saks-tailored, and revealing in every detail of their making the characteristic perfection of their origin.

Silk lined, and colorful silk sleeve linings, too. Braided Oxford Grays included in the assortments.

For this Anniversary week, only

Every Pair of Men's Shoes at 20% Discount

Newest Fall and Winter Styles just from the makers

THE ORIGINAL prices remain on the price tickets. Simply DEDUCT the 20% DISCOUNT. This applies to every pair of Shoes in stock without reserve.

60 Styles of Men's $4 to $8 Shoes at the 20% Discount, are $3.20 to $6.40

ALL OF THESE SHOES have the famous Saks Elastic Heel, which consists of a piece of fine, live rubber ¼-inch thick built into the heel before the last two "lifts" of leather are put on, giving ease and spring to the step and avoiding the jar incident to walking upon a solid leather heel. It does not come in contact with the ground, and cannot wear unevenly. Fifth Floor.

Printed More and Gained More

The New York Times, in the month of September, *printed more* advertising (Help and Situation Wanted Advertisements alone excepted) than any other New York newspaper.

The New York Times, in the month of September, compared with the same month last year, *gained more* advertising than any other New York morning newspaper.

NO SON DISINHERITED IN N. B. REAM'S WILL

Estate of $40,000,000 Divided Among Widow, Four Sons, and Two Daughters.

NO TAX FOR THIS STATE

Lawyer for Estate Says Eleanor Pendleton, the Actress, Is No Longer Wife of Louis M. Ream.

The will of Norman B. Ream, who was one of the founders of the United States Steel Corporation and who left an estate estimated at more than $40,000,000, was made public by William W. Wingate, special attorney for the State Controller, yesterday. Mr. Ream died in the Presbyterian Hospital in this city on Feb. 9, after an operation.

Mystery has been thrown around the will because Probate Judge Munyan of Thompson, Conn., where Mr. Ream claimed his residence, had refused to make public the terms of the instrument, although it had become a public document by reason of having been admitted to probate by Judge Munyan on March 20.

The publication of the contents of the will has removed the suggested reason for its secrecy because Louis Marshall Ream, son of the testator, who married Miss Eleanor Pendleton, the actress, was not disinherited as supposed. He receives one-sixth of the great residuary estate of his father.

J. N. Miller of 24 Broad Street, an attorney, who said that he represented the estate, was authority for the statement that the younger Ream is not now the husband of Miss Pendleton. The lawyer refused to further explain his statement. He would not say whether there had been a divorce or an annulment of the marriage. Miss Pendleton, it is understood, received a large sum of money from the elder Ream.

The instrument recites that all of the testator's silver and gold ware, furniture, books, pictures, carriages, automobiles and equipment; all clothing and other personal effects are to go to the widow, Mrs. Caroline P. Ream, who also receives one-third of the entire personal and real estate in lieu of her dower rights.

There are life trust bequests of $25,000 each to Samantha Johnson and Ida Mills, the sisters of the testator, and a similar bequest of $20,000 to his brother, John Ream.

The residuary estate is then divided into six equal shares. One share each goes in trust for life to the daughter, Marion B. Stephens, wife of Redmond D. Stephens, and the son, Edward K. Ream; then one-sixth each goes to the sons, Norman P. and Robert C. Ream, and the daughter, Frances M. Kemmerer, wife of John L. Kemmerer, with the provision that one-fourth of each such share goes to the beneficiary outright and the remainder interest of each is an income.

The one-sixth share to Louis M. goes in the form of an income from his entire share until he reaches 35 years of age, when he receives one-fourth of the principal, at 40 years of age he receives one-third of the remaining amount and the income for life from the rest.

The will is dated Jan. 30, 1915, and was witnessed by William W. Miller, J. Norris Miller, and Percy F. Armstrong of New York City. The executors are Otto T. Bannard and Norman P. and Robert C. Ream, sons of the testator. The trustees are the New York Trust Company and the two sons named as executors.

Special Attorney Wingate, for the State Controller, announced that his reason for obtaining a copy of the will was to learn whether Mr. Ream had died a resident of New York, and if so to start proceedings so that the State could collect a transfer tax on the estate. The attorney announced further, however, that as the will read that Mr. Ream is "a citizen of Connecticut and a resident of Thompson" there was little likelihood that this State would collect any tax on the estate, other than that on about $400 worth of office furniture which Mr. Ream owned in this city.

Mr. Wingate said the Court of Appeals has decided that where a man has declared in his will that his residence is in a given place the burden of proof rests on the State to show that such is not the domicile of the decedent.

The amendment to the State transfer tax law, which went into effect in April of this year, was not in effect when Mr. Ream died, Mr. Wingate pointed out. This amendment places a tax on securities held by estates if those securities represent physical properties within the bounds of New York State.

There is a provision in the Ream will which states that the testator recognizes only his legal children and their legal, legitimate heirs as beneficiaries under the instrument. He excludes adopted children or their children from any enjoyment of his estate.

JORDAN L. MOTT'S WILL.

Estate Estimated at More Than $1,000,000 Goes to Family.

The will of Jordan L. Mott, who was President of the J. L. Mott Iron Works at the time of his death, on July 26, was filed for probate yesterday. There is no adequate estimate of the value of the estate filed in the petition accompanying the will, but it is said that the property, real and personal, aggregates much more than $1,000,000.

One-third of the residuary estate is bequeathed to the daughter, Mrs. Marie L. MacLean, wife of former Supreme Court Justice MacLean; one-sixth goes to Jordan L. Mott, Jr., the son, and one-sixth to Jordan L. Mott, 3d, the grandson, who eloped and toured the world with Mrs. Walter Bowne, the society matron, although the younger Mott was married. Another third of the residue, which was bequeathed to Augustus W. Mott, a son, who died, goes in equal shares to Mrs. MacLean and her brother, Jordan L. Mott, Jr.

There is a trust fund of $50,000 created for the life benefit of Mrs. Caroline P. Mott, wife of Jordan L. Mott, 3d. At her death the principal goes to her son, Jordan L. Mott.

Another life trust fund of $50,000 created for the benefit of Mrs. Jennie H. K. Heath, "widow of my friend, Dr. Heath," reverts to the residuary estate because of the death of Mrs. Heath prior to the testator's death.

The executors are Mrs. MacLean, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., John Reid of Yonkers, and Max Goebel of Brooklyn.

FEW APPLY FOR JOBS.

Charity Organizations Find Distress Much Less Than Last Year.

Labor conditions indicate that the work of city charities in relieving distress due to unemployment will be about two-thirds less the coming Winter than last year. Both city and private agencies give as the cause the industrial stimulus of enormous orders for war munitions and other supplies from Europe.

The agencies look for no such situation as that which confronted them last Winter, when a census showed 62½ per cent. of New York's wage-earning population out of work. The recent census taken for the city by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that this will be a Winter of comparative prosperity for thousands who sought relief last year.

The Charity Organization Society submitted the following figures of calls for aid to show how the unemployment problem is being lessened:

	Total Families.	Unemployed.
March	5,427	1,898
April	4,567	1,014
May	3,802	782
June	3,617	659
July	3,280	578
August	2,969	484

The records of the Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor show a like decline in distress due to unemployment. The United Hebrew Charities report the same improvement. The records of the Public Employment Bureau for September show a considerable increase in the demand for labor and in the number of positions filled. This is accredited to the shortage of labor due to the stoppage of immigration, the filling of war orders and the seasonal rush in the clothing trades. The bureau reported that it had positions waiting for 1,000 boys and girls to do factory work at from $4 to $6 a week.

ONLY SUBWAY PERIL NOW IN ROCK SLIDES

Engineers Report New Timbering and Other Safety Precautions Adequate.

ACCIDENT DUE TO A BLAST

Mezzanatte Admits to Coroner He Removed Braces Before Setting Off Fatal Charge.

Reports on the recent subway accidents were received yesterday by the Public Service Commission both from the outside engineers, Edmund S. Davis and Henry H. Quimby, and from its own engineers. The former dwelt upon the need for additional precautions in those places where the rock was liable to slide, but spoke strongly of the forethought and care shown throughout the subway work. They were convinced, they said, that the public might feel secure against a repetition of the recent accidents. In reporting on the Seventh Avenue collapse, John H. Myers, a commission engineer, expressed the opinion that it was the result of the blast.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Quimby expressed the opinion that the United States Realty and Improvement Company was using shoring of quite sufficient strength and that the only serious menace to the public lay in the possibility of rock slides, as in Broadway.

Much of the rock, they pointed out, was likely to be loosened when exposed to weather, temperature changes and vibrations, and it was often difficult to determine when it was liable to slide. So they recommended that whenever there was any risk that the rock might move, special precautions should be taken.

The engineers then discussed technically how the shoring might be improved and made four chief recommendations. They suggested that whenever a rock with inclined strata showed signs of disintegration, the shoring should be carried from side to side of the trench and the erecting and concreting of the permanent structure completed as quickly as possible. The timbering should be so designed as to provide continuous struts from side to side of the trench, with the joints of their uprights firmly spliced to prevent buckling. Lastly they asked that periodic inspections of the shoring be made to insure that the timber work was not deteriorating from vibration.

The visiting engineers remarked that, considering the magnitude of the subway work, the instances of failure through carelessness or otherwise were remarkably few.

In the report of Mr. Myers the opinion is expressed that the Seventh Avenue accident was caused by a blast at the northern end of the cut. This had caused the wooden beams and steel I-beams on which the street was supported to move toward the south. Then the trolley tracks and its supports were pulled away, hung in a curve as though it were a rope, and this helped in destroying the underground structures. So when the disturbance of the track reached the street car it fell into the cut, its weight adding to the force which was driving the supporting structure southward. Consequently the beams, which were supposed to hold up the street, toppled over southward.

Robert Ridgway, engineer in charge of subway construction, in transmitting Mr. Myers's report to Mr. Craven, agreed that the blast was the initial cause of the accident.

When Frank Smith, assistant counsel of the Thompson legislative investigating committee, and Senator R. R. Lawson, a member of the committee, present, Coroner Feinberg continued his inquest yesterday into the deaths arising from the Seventh Avenue accident. As new facts had to be impaneled, much of the former testimony was read over to them, and then Joseph Syron of 211 Willis Avenue, a powder man employed in the Seventh Avenue work, described how he fired two blasts in the excavation and later removed two unexploded charges.

Umberto Giraldi, a drill runner, told how he stopped the street car 100 feet from the place where the blasts were let off, and then fell into the hole after the second shot, hurting his leg. He was followed by August Mezzanatte, the foreman in charge of the blasting, who admitted that before beginning the explosions he had removed a wooden brace between the rock and one of the I-beams, as well as a crosspiece and post.

The inquest will be resumed on Friday afternoon.

CLARK PREVENTS LYNCHING.

Speaker and Son in Posse Which Disperses Mob in Front of Jail.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Oct. 5.—Speaker Champ Clark and his son were in a posse that dispersed a mob of twenty men which today attempted to lynch Harrison Rose, a negro charged with murdering a farmer.

The mob attacked the jail, broke the outer doors and were pounding with sledgehammers on the inner door when the sheriff appeared with his posse.

Founded 1850

It is an innate characteristic and foresight, coupled with an eagerness to always keep abreast of the most desirable trend in clothing, that brings men and young men to our store with staunch regularity.

Their preference for our clothing is understood by those who examine our advance showing of Fall Suits and Overcoats—the most varied and complete assortment we ever have offered.

BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

J. H. SCHIFF TO BUILD A HALL FOR BARNARD

$500,000 Structure Will House All Physical and Social Activities of Students.

INCLUDES BIG GYMNASIUM

Gift Is Made on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Banker's Arrival in This Country.

The Trustees of Barnard College announced yesterday a gift of $500,000 from Jacob H. Schiff for the erection of a Students' Hall at the college.

In connection with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Barnard College, held last Spring, the Trustees undertook to do two things made necessary by the greatly increased enrollment of students. The first was the raising of an endowment fund of $1,000,000 toward which about $750,000 has already been paid in or pledged. The second was the erection of additional buildings in which to carry on the rapidly expanding work of the college. The most pressing and immediate needs in this direction are provided for by Mr. Schiff's gift.

This building has been most urgently needed by Barnard College for the last five years. It will enable the college to care for the physical and social development of its students far better than has ever been possible hitherto. The hall will contain under one roof many vital necessities. Prominent among these is to be a large gymnasium, with a floor about 100 by 110 feet, which will serve not only for regular gymnastics and athletic games, but also for large receptions, dances, meetings, and festivals, such as the Greek games held at Barnard every Spring.

In connection with the gymnasium will be a swimming pool, exercise rooms, offices, and all equipment necessary for the department of physical education. For the last eight years Barnard College has had no gymnasium of its own, but only the partial use for a few hours a week of the overcrowded Thompson Gymnasiinn belonging to Teachers College.

The Students' Hall will also contain a lunch room for officers and students, which will serve nutritious food at cost and will cater, at very reasonable rates, for college entertainments. There will also be a library, offices for student organizations, and reception rooms with provision for various meetings and receptions. The new building will, moreover, relieve the pressure on the present academic halls and thus give additional space for lecture rooms and laboratories.

Besides providing for these special and pressing needs the Students' Hall, in accordance with Mr. Schiff's desire, will serve as a centre for the social and religious activities of all the women students of Columbia University, without distinction as to creed, not only through the regular academic year, but especially during the Summer session. It will thus provide for the women of Columbia what Earl Hall gives to the men.

Mr. Schiff has long been interested in Barnard College, having been one of its original trustees and its first Treasurer, from 1889 until 1893, when he resigned and was succeeded by the present Treasurer, George A. Plimpton. This gift, which the trustees say will aid immeasurably the education, in the broadest sense, of the women of New York and of the country as a whole, is made by Mr. Schiff on the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in this country.

THREE CHILDREN DISAPPEAR

Newark Police Are Looking for Two Girls and a Boy.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 5.—The police are searching for Josie Christine, 7 years old, of 583 Bloomfield Avenue; Agnes Matz, 15, of 70 Bragaw Avenue, and Louis Rosenbaum, 15, of 136 Livingston Street.

Josie Christine was sent to school yesterday for the first time and attended the Abington Avenue school. She returned home at noon and was sent back to her class in the afternoon, but failed to report there.

Agnes Metz left her home yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock. It is the second time within four days that she has been missing. Sunday night she was taken to the Second Precinct Station and held until her parents called for her. When she left her home yesterday she wore a dark red dress and blue coat and a dark blue hat trimmed with a black and white band.

Rosenbaum left his home Saturday morning. He is about five feet eight inches in height and of dark complexion, with dark hair and rosy cheeks. He wore a gray coat, blue trousers, and light cap.

Why make all your mortgage investments on New York property? The mortgages securing our Bonds are all first mortgages and are distributed among growing cities of the West and South, thus insuring against depression in any one city.

MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting About 5½%
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
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55 Liberty Street

The Aeolian-Vocalion



A New Model

Style G
$100

First payment $8; the balance payable in small monthly payments. Allowances on phonographs of other makes.

THOUGH of such moderate cost, this new model contains all the important scientific discoveries and inventions that make the Aeolian-Vocalion the greatest phonograph the world has ever known.

The Sound Box
which produces a rich, mellow and rounded depth of tone wholly new to the phonograph, and does away with all suggestion of nasal stridency.

The Symphonetic Horn
which preserves all the subtle tonal characteristics of different instruments and voices and produces for the first time from a phonograph even such delicate effects as the wistful "string-beauties" of violins and the mellow "wood-tones" of flutes and clarinets.

The Automatic Stop
a new triumph of simplicity and efficiency; only two movements are required to "set" the record to stop at any place desired and start it playing.

And the Wonderful Graduola
which confers the wholly new phonographic privilege of perfect and artistic *tone-control*.

It lets you *play the phonograph* with all the musical feeling you possess. If an interpretation suits you or has not yet become monotonous, you let it *play itself*, as it does on other phonographs. But at any moment and on any record you can introduce just the subtle variations needed to make it sound freshly new and to express your own individuality, as well as the artist's.

Demonstrations of this new Aeolian-Vocalion, as well as other models, cheerfully given to the merely curious as well as intending phonograph purchasers.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 29 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK
Makers of the famous Pianola—Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

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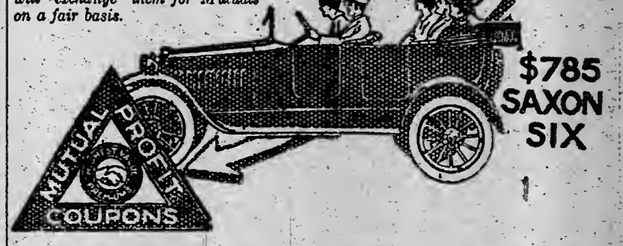
SAVE Mutual Coupons. Redeem them every time you have enough to get the premium you want. Then by December 15th, if you've redeemed more Mutual Coupons than any one else, you get the Saxon Six. If you redeem the second greatest number, you get the Roadster.

In the case of a tie, each tying contestant gets an auto.

Mutual Coupons

have the highest redemption value—because they get you the same premium for less coupons—46 Schulte Cigar Stores and 500 other merchants give Mutual Coupons.

If you're saving stamps, wrappers or other coupons, our Parlors will exchange them for Mutuals on a fair basis.



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The most comfortable, serviceable and economical underwear that any man can buy. They fit the form perfectly, respond readily and easily to every move of your body, and eliminate entirely the highly uncomfortable and unpleasant shifting and slipping of two-piece undergarments. The fabrics feel fine next to your skin and are pleasing to the touch.

Wool, Worsted, Balbriggan and Mercerized Fabrics,
$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.50 and $4.00

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FLATBUSH AVE., AT FULTON ST., BROOKLYN

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"To neglect seeing this Exposition is to forego one of the most delightful experiences possible." —JUDGE GARY.

Maintain your contact with family, friends and business associates by using

WESTERN UNION
Day Letters and Night Letters

These provide quick and economical means of daily communication.

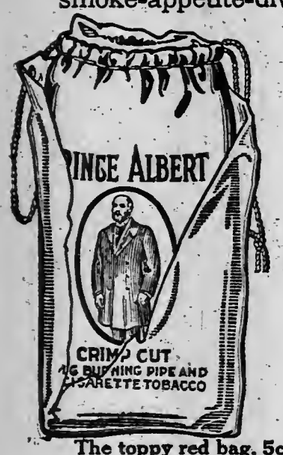
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.



PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

is such good tobacco you feel like you could just *eat the smoke!*



The toppy red bag, 5c

Yes, sir, P. A. puts a razor edge on your smoke-appetite-division that's nobby enough to be photographed! No other pipe and cigarette tobacco can be like Prince Albert, because *no other tobacco can be made like Prince Albert.* The patented process fixes that—and removes the tongue-bite and throat parch! Let *that* digest!

And that line of conversation is 24 kt., whether you play P. A. in your old jimmy pipe or roll it into a makin's cigarette. For you can put your little old blue-pencil O. K. right here that Prince Albert is a regular double-header for a single admission—as joy'us to your tongue and taste one way as the other!

Will the "rollers" kindly step forward for a spell and get some of this listen into their systems? Because Prince Albert certain and sure jams more joy into a makin's paper than ever before was figured up on two hands!

In the plain language of the hills, you can't any more resist such makin's tobacco than a bullfrog can pass up a piece of red flannel! Because P. A. hands to you *everything any cigarette roller ever dreamed-out*—rare flavor, and aroma, and mildness, and body; absolutely the best bet—the best smoke you or any other man ever did roll and put the fire to! Men, we tell you to wise up.

P. A. is crimp cut and stays put—which means rolling P. A. is as easy as falling off a log. And it's good to remember P. A. is put up in the toppy red bag especially for you "rollers." Sells for the price of a jitney ride, 5c.

Now, will the "pipers" kindly open both ears?

Here's tobacco that has made it possible for *three* men to smoke pipes where *one* smoked before!

Any way you hook it up, Prince Albert is *tobacco insurance!* Yes, sir, it guarantees your future as well as your *present* smokings! And just makes your tongue so jimmy pipe joy'us that your smoke appetite grows whopping big. You men who "dassn't," we say you go to P. A., *natural-like!* Because there isn't a bite in a barrel of this national joy smoke.

Unlimber your old jimmy pipe! Dig it out of the dark corner, jam it brimful of P. A. And make fire with a match! Me-o-my!



The tidy red tin, 10c

You get acquainted with Prince Albert in the toppy red bag, 5c; or tidy red tin, 10c, but for the double-back-action-joy, you buy a crystal-glass pound humidor. And then you're set! You see, it has the sponge-moistener top and keeps P. A. at the highest top-notch point of perfection. Prince Albert is also sold in pound and half-pound tin humidors.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

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5¢

The Sunshine All-Purpose Soda Biscuit

It breaks evenly in the center and no crumbs fall. A whole-lot-better soda cracker.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of
Sunshine Biscuits

PRELIMINARY SPEED TRIALS

By America's most daring drivers.
Also thrilling exhibition by famous French aviator.
Sheepshead Bay Speedway TOMORROW AFTERNOON At 3 o'clock
ADMISSION Including Seat in Box or Grand Stand, 50c.
PARKING SPACE FREE.

ASTOR CUP RACE

SATURDAY, OCT. 9TH, 12 O'CLOCK

DIRECT TO GATES OF WORLD'S SERIES

in

Philadelphia

New Jersey Central Trains

at 9.50, 10.50, 11.50 A. M. from West 23rd St. Terminal. 10 and 11 A. M. and 12 Noon from Liberty St. Terminal.

Make special stops at Huntingdon St. Station, immediately adjoining the Philadelphia National League Park.

On October 8th and 9th and on dates of postponed or tied games.

1 Hour 52 Minutes

Liberty Street to the Ball Grounds

Dining Cars

on 10.50–11.00 A. M. and 11.50–12 Noon Trains

Other Trains Every Hour on the Hour from Liberty St. (ten minutes of the hour from West 23rd St.) 7.00 A. M. to 10.00 P. M.

Parlor Cars on all Trains

Special Return Service

Leave Huntingdon St. for New York 4.07, 5.07 and 6.07 P. M.

TONE QUALITY AND TONE CONTROL

are the two most important factors of a phonograph. The

Sonora

possesses them both to a greater degree of perfection than any other phonograph made. It was the only phonograph exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be awarded 100% for tone quality.

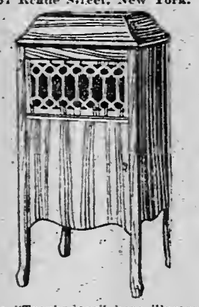
The long-running silent Motor, the marvelous construction of the Sound Box, the wonderful qualities of the Sonora Multi-Playing Jewel Needle, the playing *perfectly* of all makes of records, the one-at-a-time method of construction, &c., all combine to produce an unrivalled instrument.

Prices: $35, $50, $75, $100 $135, $150, $225 and $300

Call and let us play a Sonora for you.

SONORA PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

GEORGE E. BRIGHTSON, President.
Fifth Avenue Salons at 53d St.
Main Office and Sales Rooms,
37 Reade Street, New York.



The "Troubadour" here illustrated is one of our most popular designs, possessing true Sonora Tone and Quality. Price, $75.00.

BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Read

What CAPTAIN X, of the French Staff, has to say in the October

Scribner

about

Gen. Joffre —The Victor of the Marne.

The *inside* story of a great battle. With maps.

All Newsstands

CIVIL SERVICE.

ARE YOU A SOCIAL INVESTIGATOR?

Here's Your Opportunity.

Salary $1,080 to $1,380

Must be familiar with laws governing care and relief of needy persons and children; of methods, agencies, and institutions devoted to welfare service and charitable relief work. If you lack this do not apply. Subjects and weights: General paper, 4; Training and Experience, 4; Oral, 2. Applications will be issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, New York City, from

Oct. 6 to Oct. 21 at 4 P. M.

Age limits, from 21 to 50 years.

Applications filed for this position between September 13 and September 27 need not be duplicated.

Request for application blanks by mail must be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope (9½x4⅛ inches) bearing four cents in postage.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

FEAST FOR $1.00 A YEAR.

If you have a friend who is fond of books and all that is said and written of books, provide him with a literary feast for a whole year in the form of The New York Times Book Review, which will be mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BUY $120,000 RADIUM TO TREAT CANCER

New Institute to be Opened Shortly Near 72d St. and West End Av.

AN OUTLAY OF $1,000,000

Two Supreme Court Justices and Prominent Physicians on Board of Philanthropic Institution.

Contracts signed yesterday for the purchase of $120,000 worth of radium, the largest amount ever sold in this country for medical purposes, mark the beginning of the Radium Institute of New York, whose projectors are preparing to invest $1,000,000 for the hospitals and equipment to be used for the treatment of cancer and other diseases.

Announcement will be made in a few days of all of the details of the organization. Two wealthy men are interested in the institute for philanthropic reasons and five more will shortly be identified with the Board of Control. The Board of Managers includes prominent physicians. The names of the chiefs of the surgical and medical divisions are known to THE NEW YORK TIMES, but for reasons of professional courtesy it has been asked that they be not printed until the entire personnel can be made public.

The chief surgeon is one of the best-known advocates of the radium treatment here; has used radium abroad and has studied the treatment in the institutes in foreign cities. None of the physicians and surgeons who are to be associated with the institution has any financial or partnership interest in the enterprise. The institute is to be conducted entirely along philanthropic lines similar to those of the London Radium Institute on which it is modeled.

It is understood that the institute will surpass in equipment the proposed hospital in connection with the General Memorial Hospital, in which Dr. James Douglas is interested and which was recently described in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it may one day treat more patients than does its prototype, the London Radium Institute. The institute in the British metropolis has four grams of radium, while the New York Institute starts with one gram.

The purchase was made from the Radium Chemical Company, the distributor of the Standard Chemical Company, which has extensive mines in Colorado. The remedy, in the form of radium sulphate, is to be delivered in twenty-two tubes, the thousand milligrams being distributed in consignments of from 10 milligrams to 100 milligrams each.

Eventually it is intended to have from four to five grams of the element. The sum of $250,000 has been subscribed, and as the need for more radium increases additional funds are to be given.

The managers will shortly acquire title to buildings near West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street. The contract had been closed for the purchase of a structure at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, but, owing to complications about the fire laws, it was found to be impracticable to occupy that structure. This contributed to the delay in the launching of the institute. At first there will be only a hospital in the city, but the projectors are preparing also to have another hospital in the country, for the reception of convalescents.

The scientific work of the institute is to be divided between pathological and biological laboratories. The chief physicist is to be obtained from the Radium Institute of Manchester, England.

Dr. C. Everett Field, who is connected with the Radium Chemical Company and who has been instrumental in founding the institute, said last evening that there were two Supreme Court Justices on the Board of Control and that the laymen interested in the institute were men of wealth and prominence who had long thought something should be done to bring radium treatment within the reach of the people. Patients who can afford to pay will be expected to do so as they are in other hospitals, but the great aim of the institute is to combat cancer and other malignant diseases through the use of radium.

REGISTER TODAY.

This is the third day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you are registered you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

DENY MURDERING LIEBOWITZ

Four Accused Testify, One Saying Meyer London Advised Them.

Four more of the seven members of the Cloak and Suitmakers' Union, on trial for murder in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, denied yesterday that they had planned or participated in the slaying of Herman Liebowitz, a strike-breaker, during the garmentworkers' strike in 1910. Max Singer, who was charged with having lured Liebowitz to the headquarters at 85 East Fourth Street, where he was clubbed to death, testified that Liebowitz of his own accord returned to New York from Hunter, N. Y., where he had found employment in a non-union shop.

Singer admitted that he went to Hunter to persuade the strikebreakers to return to New York, but he said they came back without any reluctance, each paying his own way, after the members of the strike committee had been beaten in a fracas outside the Hunter shop. Singer denied that Liebowitz was jeered as a "scab" and threatened with punishment when brought back to the East Fourth Street headquarters.

Three other defendants who testified yesterday were Isidore Auspitz, Abraham Weidinger, and Solomon Metz. Auspitz on cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Delehanty admitted the expenditure of money for the purchase of "tools" by the Picket Committee, as shown by receipts produced during the trial. Auspitz said, however, that these "tools" were not weapons, but shears and other implements needed by garmentworkers when they returned to their shops.

That the word "tool" was used by the strikers to mean weapons was brought out in the testimony of Weidinger, who admitted it was the custom of the Picket Committee, as a precaution against violence, to relieve Italian strikebreakers of any "tools" they might have in their clothes. In this connection, Weidinger insisted "tools" meant knives and revolvers.

Metz, who was Chairman of the Adjustment Committee during the strike of 1910, denied that he had attended the meeting of the Picket Committee on the night that Liebowitz was killed. He said the Picket Committee had been interested in its rights with relation to strikebreakers by Congressman Meyer London. Acting on these instructions, he said, the committee would not have brought Liebowitz to union headquarters except by his own consent.

MRS. COLT LOSES SUIT.

Mother and Husband Say Colt Didn't Handle Wife's Affairs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bowne Colt, who sued her husband, Harris Dunscomb Colt, for an accounting, lost her case yesterday, Supreme Court Justice Newburger decided that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the action. By the terms of her father's will Mrs. Colt received a one-fourth interest in the property at 1,992-94 Third Avenue. She charged that her husband managed her business affairs from the time they were married, on Dec. 9, 1894, until they separated, in 1911. She said he had paid her mother, Mrs. Jessie D. Bowne, much money to which she was not entitled, and that he had failed to account for about $15,000.

Both Mrs. Bowne and Mr. Colt testified yesterday. They said Mr. Colt had nothing whatever to do with the plaintiff's affairs and that he had never acted in a fiduciary capacity for her. Mrs. Bowne is the granddaughter of Walter Bowne, who was twice Mayor of New York.

YELLOW FEVER AT CANAL.

First Case in Eight Years Results in Death of Kansas Man.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 5.—The first case of yellow fever on the Isthmus in nearly eight years resulted in the death today of a man named Mundey at the Ancon Hospital. Mundey, who came from Kansas, contracted the disease in Colombia, where he was engaged in mining.

Mundey was taken from a ship by the quarantine officers at Colon a week ago and was immediately isolated. It is believed there is no danger of the disease spreading here, as ample precautions have already been taken.

$13,500 for Loss of an Arm.

Daniel Mulvaney, 40, of Forty-seventh Street, Corona, received a verdict of $13,500 for the loss of his right arm from the New York & Queens County Electric Railway before Justice Crane in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday. Mulvaney was employed as a chauffeur by a taxicab company in Manhattan, and was on his way home on the night of Feb. 19, 1914. As he alighted from the car at Forty-seventh Street he alleged that a sudden lurch threw him under the wheels, and he had his left arm torn out at the shoulder socket. He sued for $50,000.



Once more
The open door
To Heat & Light & Power stands wide
And all outside
May enter in and see
What Electricity
Has done, can do
By methods new
To meet the myriad wants
From arc to frying-pan,
Expressed these days
In various ways
By man, insatiate man
And, say
The Electric way
Is the short cut to success
Nothing less,
Wherever you apply it,
And if you don't believe it's so
Why try it, simply try it,
That's what !!
However, this is not
An argument. It's a grand blow
For the Show !!,
Oho,
Everybody come!
The Show is going some!

W J Lampton



Tucker Agency

WILL BE NO ARREST IN M'MILLAN THEFT

Insurance Agents Will Pay $42,000 for Stolen Gems and Call Off All Investigators.

GOOD CLUE, SAYS DETECTIVE

Declares His Evidence Would Justify Action if Turned Over to Prosecutor.

Investigation of the $77,000 jewel robbery at the Summer home of Mrs. James McMillan, widow of United States Senator McMillan, at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., on Aug. 7, has been dropped, it was announced yesterday at the office of Samuels, Cornwall & Stevens, 84 William Street, the insurance underwriters, who held $42,000 of the risk. George C. Stevens of the firm said he was convinced that the detectives had turned up nothing which would be likely to result in an arrest or the recovery of the jewels.

Morris H. Aschner of the Aschner Detective Agency of 225 Fifth Avenue, who worked on the case for the insurance underwriters, said he was satisfied that if the affidavits, reports, and evidence which he had gathered were put into the hands of the District Attorney of the county in which Manchester-by-the-Sea is situated there would be an arrest within forty-eight hours. He said he did not intend to turn over the records to the District Attorney or the Chief of Police Sullivan of Manchester unless they asked him for them.

Mr. Aschner said Mr. Stevens had called him on the telephone yesterday afternoon and told him that he need not continue his investigation. Mr. Stevens said the Aschner Agency had been called off the case several days ago.

"I am hired to save the insurance company from paying an indemnity," Mr. Aschner said yesterday. "That is all I am concerned with. If they want me to discontinue the investigation, I don't see any point in going on with it on my own hook."

Mr. Aschner said his investigation in the case was complete and that the evidence which he had was sufficient to cause an arrest, he thought. He is strong in the belief that it was an "inside job."

Mr. Stevens, of the underwriting firm, does not share the detective's belief that there is any tangible evidence or any clue which might lead to the arrest of the thief or the recovery of the jewels. He said he would pay the insurance as soon as he heard from Lloyd's of London, with whom the insurance was placed. That would be a matter of several days, he thought.

Mr. Stevens, Mr. Aschner, and others familiar with the case were certain that there was no dinner party on the night of the robbery, as Philip H. McMillan, a son of Mrs. James McMillan, was quoted as saying in Detroit. They said that Mrs. McMillan and her granddaughter, Mrs. Preston Gibson, dined alone that night.

POLICE WANT FINGER PRINTS.

McMillan Attorney Denies Story of Dress Spangle.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 5.—Chief of Police William H. Sullivan is planning to demand the reports made by the detective agencies which worked upon the $75,000 diamond robbery at the home of Mrs. James McMillan.

The authorities hope to get pictures of a number of finger prints which, it is understood, were taken immediately following the robbery. The story told by the finger prints has been kept secret so far as the police are concerned. In case they are turned over to Chief Sullivan little more need be done on the case, it is understood.

Lawyer John L. Hall, counsel for the McMillans, said today:

"We will help the police in every way possible. Any detective reports which may be in existence belong by rights to the insurance company which insured the gems. I believe, however, that if the police want them they will be forthcoming."

In regard to the alleged discovery of a spangle from a woman's gown in the safe where the jewels were kept, Mr. Hall said:

"The spangle is of a sort that is in common use by women, and did not correspond to any spangle that was worn by any member of the McMillan household or any servant on the night of the robbery."

GREAT PROFIT IN RUGS.

Witness Testifies That One Costing $16 Sold Here for $12,000.

Secrets of the rug business were told yesterday when the suit of Paul M. Allo against Vitell Bengulat and Leopold Bengulat, dealers in antique rugs, for commissions came to trial before Justice Goff of the Supreme Court. Mr. Allo said that between the years 1905 and 1913 he had sold $880,000 worth of rugs for the defendants, with the understanding that he was to receive 1 per cent. commission besides a salary of $25 a week. The defendants admitted the salary, but denied any agreement for the payment of commission.

Mr. Allo said he first entered the employ of the defendants in 1900, but quit in 1904 and went to France. To show that he was worth more than the weekly wage paid him, he said that the defendants, when he sailed away, gave him $5,000, which made a total of $13,185 he had received during his four years' employment, or an average of more than $3,000 a year. He re-entered the employ of the defendants in 1905 on the old terms.

In reply to questions by his counsel, Max D. Steuer, Mr. Allo said enormous profits were made in the rug business. To illustrate, he told of one rug that had been bought in France for $10 and brought to this city, where it was sold for $12,000. Another rug bought in England for $250 sold here for $15,000.

The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $8,001, which included interest and costs.

CAR ROBBERS' BOOTY KILLS 'LOOKOUT' BELOW

Thieves Surrender and Admit Stealing Rather Than Face Murder Charge.

While lounging about the piers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Brooks Street, Jersey City, last night, three tramps decided to rob a freight car stalled on a trestle overhead. Two of them climbed the structure and the third remained below to shout a warning in the event of danger.

The robbers above forced open the door of the freight car and tumbled several bales wrapped in burlap over the trestle to the man below. One bale weighed nearly 200 pounds, and it dropped off the trestle before the "look out" man knew it was coming. The bale fell on his head, crushed him to the ground and broke his neck.

Another bale went down, but when they got no response to their calls the two on the trestle descended and found that they had killed their comrade. At first they were tempted to flee. Then fearing that they might be caught and suspected of murder, the two thieves walked up Brooks Street and surrendered to Policeman Hayden, saying they were willing to plead guilty to robbery, but did not want to be charged with murder.

At Headquarters they described themselves as Thomas Farley and John O'Connor, both homeless. They said the dead man was Michael Ryan, 35 years old.

OPENS WITH 3,000-MILE TALK

Phone Message from San Francisco to Start Electric Show Here.

The Electrical Exposition and Motor Show of 1915 opens today at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, with a formal inauguration conducted from San Francisco by Charles C. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The exercises will take place in a specially constructed theatre, in which each seat will be connected by telephone with the speakers at either end of the line.

The newly completed Transcontinental Telephone Line will be used by Mr. Moore in San Francisco and the members of the Electrical Show Company in New York. The show will be opened to the public after the exercises, and will continue until the 16th inst.

Lectures to Police on Writing.

Albert S. Osborn, a handwriting expert, yesterday delivered the first of the series of lectures before Police Inspectors and Captains at Headquarters. He said handwriting presented the same striking characteristic as were found in a personality, and that it was essential to have as many specimens of a suspected person's writing as possible in making identifications. Mr. Osborn will lecture Friday on identification of typewriting.

The Equitable will change your mind

Even though you should have definitely decided not to change from your present quarters, we respectfully submit that the Equitable Building will change your mind, if you will but consider the luxury of its appointments, the reasonableness of its rentals, and the benefits which such an ideal combination affords. Think it over—better still, look it over, and do it now.

Equitable Building Corporation

120 Broadway

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR

Established 1835 GLASTENBURY KNITTING CO. GLASTENBURY TRADE MARK HEALTH UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN

Safety First, Last and All the Time—against Sudden Chills, Colds, Pneumonia and Rheumatism.

Famous over half a century for its superior qualities.

Every garment shaped to the figure and guaranteed not to shrink.

Glastenbury Two-Piece, Flat Knit Spring-Needle Underwear is made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

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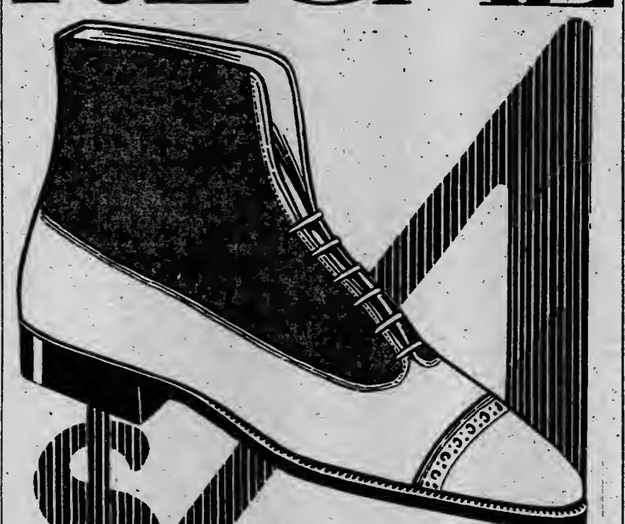
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A slender, recede Toe; flat Tread; broad Shank; low Heel, black cloth Top; black calf Vamp & Trimmings.

A "Four" With the Speed of a "Twin Six"

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' continued leadership in the United States has established the National Supremacy of REGAL SHOES.

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And we want you to prove this statement by examining the "Briton" illustrated above, which represents only one of fifty new Fall models.

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**108 Newark Ave.

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YOU supply your cook with selected newly laid eggs, superior flour and the best of butter. Do likewise in your selection of baking powder. Give her RYZON. For, with RYZON she can get the most out of her other good and costly cooking materials.



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IMPORTANT Please note that *no more* RYZON is required than of any other baking powder.

Modern recipe books and the cooking schools now use standard *level* measurements. If you do not use *level* measurements, *use RYZON exactly as you would use any other baking powder.*

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In quarter-pound tins, 10c; half-pound tins, 18c, and pound tins, 35c.

WHY LABOR OPPOSES NEW CONSTITUTION

It Will "Bind and Gag You," Executive Council Tell State's Workers.

ASSAIL SHORT BALLOT

Say It Intrenches "Invisible Government"—Charge That Convention Ignored Memorial.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 5.—The Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor, in execution of the mandate of the conference of labor leaders held here yesterday, today prepared an address to the labor men of the State setting forth the reasons why they should vote against the adoption of the proposed new constitution. The address advances reasons for opposing the Constitution as follows:

Because, the memorial of organized labor, containing our proposals, adopted May 25 and presented to the convention as the petition of the united wage earners of this State, was ignored in every particular, that would redress the wrongs of labor or give wage-earners a fundamental benefit.

Because by the creation of the short ballot system of appointive administration of our Government, power is centralized in a few hands, invisible government firmly intrenched, and the State Government removed from the hands of the people.

Because, by deliberately removing from the Bill of Rights a provision that military tribunals shall not exercise authority over private citizens, we are confronted with military despotism.

Because the judicial system is packed with new power that can be used against labor, and we know by experience how it has been used.

Because it seeks to abolish jury trials in criminal causes.

Because it seeks to create powerful Judges without nomination or election by the people.

Because it seeks to make the State Labor Department and the workmen's compensation law the football of foul partisan politics for all time to come.

Because it denies the right to establish living wages for women and children in employment.

Because it gives "invisible government" another clutch on the Legislature by permitting Assemblymen and Senators to be given other appointive State jobs, thus assuring control of the lawmaking power.

Because it denies recognition to the eight-hour day and prevailing rate of wages on public work.

Because it denies the principle "that the labor of human beings is not a commodity or article of commerce."

Because it denies the prayer of labor's memorial, "that the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended," thus strengthening military domination.

Because it refused to make a plain and clear definition of freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Thus leaving them subject to court decision in the future as in the past.

Because we refuse to accept the crumbs of consolation offered us in allowing occupational diseases to be insured, when the same document undertakes to destroy popular government and place the people under the autocratic rule of bureaucrats.

Because in the final analysis the revised Constitution is the product of a convention of which 134 of the 168 delegates were lawyers, more familiar with the tricks of juggling law than with dealing out even justice to the people.

In closing the address says:

"We advise you to vote against the entire three propositions submitted by the Constitutional Convention. If these propositions are adopted on election day you and yours will be bound and gagged after Jan. 1, 1916."

The address is signed by every member of the council.

COMMITTEE URGES SUPPORT.

Indorses Revised Constitution and Appeals to Voters.

After listening to speeches by ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, who was majority leader of the Constitutional Convention, Henry L. Stimson, Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, and Herbert Parsons, the Republican County Committee at its meeting held last night at Bryant Hall by unanimous vote adopted a resolution indorsing the proposed new Constitution which will be submitted to the voters for ratification on Election Day. The resolution, which was offered by Chairman Tanner, follows:

Resolved, That the revised Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention and to be submitted to the people in November embodies the constructive program of the Republican Party of this State for the improvement of the State Government as declared in the successive conventions of the party, and is entitled to have the votes of the Republicans cast in favor of its approval.

Mr. Tanner, speaking in support of the resolution, said:

"While the proposed new Constitution is in no sense a partisan instrument, for it was voted for by a majority of both the Republicans and the Democrats in the Constitutional Convention, the Republicans of this State who sent an overwhelming majority to the convention must shoulder it as their work and carry it through at the polls. I suggest that the campaign for the new Constitution should be conducted with the same vigor and the same solicitude as the campaign for the District Attorney or any of the candidates on our ticket."

Henry L. Stimson urged the adoption of the Constitution as a matter of vital political necessity on the eve of the Presidential campaign.

"The new Constitution," he said, "was framed under the guidance of the greatest Republican in this State—I would say the greatest Republican in the nation, Senator Root."

The meeting last night was for the purpose of effecting a new organization of the County Committee, the members of which were elected in the recent primaries. This resulted in the re-election of Samuel S. Koenig as Chairman and of Benjamin Bulmer as Secretary and Senator Ogden L. Mills as Treasurer. Alexander Brough and Michael H. Blake were elected First and Second Vice President, respectively, and Edward R. Montgomery was made Sergeant at Arms.

LAUDS NEW CONSTITUTION.

Short Ballot and Executive Budget Please J. H. Dougherty.

J. Hampden Dougherty, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity under Mayor Seth Low, in an address at Wadleigh High School, 115th Street, near Seventh Avenue, last night, indorsed the proposed new State Constitution. Mr. Dougherty said that partisanship had been subordinated in the making of the new document, and that, while it might not be perfect, it was certainly good as far as it went and a great improvement over the present Constitution.

"Ex-Chief Judge Cullen is one of the distinguished men who has come out in opposition to it," Mr. Dougherty said. "He gives as his reason, not anything in the new Constitution, but the fact that certain changes as to military trials were left out. To vote against the whole thing on this account would be to deny the State the benefit of a great deal that is good without accomplishing the end sought, for the things he wanted in the new Constitution are not in the present Constitution."

Mr. Dougherty said that any idea that labor's rights had been infringed upon was based on misunderstanding, and pointed to the fact that the new Constitution calls for compensation for occupational diseases. Mr. Dougherty praised the short ballot and the executive budget, which he called "scientific," and laid stress on the merits of the changes in the judiciary system and the abolishment of the expensive referee system.

SAYS DR. DE MEDINA BROKE UP HIS HOME

In Alienation Trial Bell Testifies His Wife and Physician Had Midnight Wine Parties.

SEALED VERDICT IS ORDERED

Defendant's Wife Comes to Court Voluntarily to Testify for Her Husband.

A sealed verdict was ordered this morning in the suit of Charles H. Bell against Dr. Leopold de Medina for $25,000 for the alleged alienation of the affections of Mr. Bell's wife, Anna, which was tried yesterday before Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court. Mr. Bell was formerly private secretary to the late Joseph Milbank, and is now in the employ of the latter's estate. Dr. de Medina is well known both here and in Philadelphia. He is now traveling somewhere in South America.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell were married on April 17, 1901. In May, 1913, Mrs. Bell obtained a separation in Westchester on the ground of cruel treatment. In his complaint against Dr. de Medina Mr. Bell said that on July 9 and 10, 1913, and at various other times the defendant won the affections of his wife. Called to the witness chair, Mr. Bell testified:

"I first noticed something wrong two years ago when the doctor and my wife used to sit out on the porch of my home in Mount Vernon after I had gone to bed. They smoked cigarettes and drank wine until 1 o'clock in the morning. My wife afterwards studied Spanish, with the doctor for a teacher. The doctor moved to Philadelphia and my wife visited him there and was ill there for seven weeks. When she returned home she was a changed woman and used to ridicule me, abuse me, and find fault with me from morning until night. Six weeks after her return she brought the action for a separation."

Then Mr. Bell said he began to watch his wife and learned that she and the doctor spent three days in the Victoria Hotel in this city. During their absence from their room he entered it and found a nightgown which he had bought for his wife and several articles which he knew belonged to the defendant. They had registered at the hotel, he said, under assumed names, as man and wife. Mr. Bell said that on this evidence he had procured a divorce from his wife without a contest. Telling other details of his married life, Mr. Bell said he had paid $9,000 for his home in Mount Vernon and that his wife sold the property and used the money for a trip to South America with the doctor.

Mrs. Angela de Medina, wife of the defendant, who lives in Holmes, Penn., came to court voluntarily to testify in behalf of her husband. She said she did not know where her husband was, but that in 1913 he sailed for Valparaiso. He was engaged in the drug business. Witnesses were called by the defense in an effort to show that the doctor could not have alienated the affections of Mrs. Bell for the reason that they had already been alienated before she met him.

REGISTER TODAY.

This is the third day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you are registered you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.



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MOTOR GASOLINE

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12th St., 12 East, Cleric & Bambi.
20th St., 238 East, Whitman & Schler.
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35th St., 155 East, Vanderbilt Garage.
37th St., 338 East, McCook & Co.
37th St., 238 E., Walsch & McCook.
41st St., 142 East, Boylston Garage.
48th St., 237 East, Serna, A.
53d St., 9 East, Hay Auto Renting Co.
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65th St., 418 East, Cavanaugh, C. W.
99th St., 413 East, Olejar, A. Garage.
53d St., 62 East, Plaza Garage.
64th St. & Second Ave., Hollywood Garage.
66th St., 119 East, Dupre, E.
69th St., 517 E., Newschafer Garage.
73d St. & East River, Automobile Club of America.
73d St., 177 East, Auto Realty Co.
73d St., 185 E., Hayward & Co., M. M.
73d St., 186 East, Standard Auto Co.
73d St., 182 East, Brook's Garage.
74th St., 105 E., Independent Auto Co.
75th St., 115 East, Spengler Auto Co.
78th St., 52 East, Lee Garage.
76th St., 53 East, Madison Garage.
76th St., 423 East, Lind & Co., Gus.
77th St., 159 East, Ardsley Garage.
77th St., 113 East, Yorkville Garage.
79th St., 406 East, Seventy-Ninth St. Garage Cor.
80th St., 305 East, Sterling Garage.
84th St., 115 East, Belmont Garage.
84th St., 237 East, Yorkville Garage.
86th St., 206 East, Yorkville Central Garage.
89th St., 428 East, Arfman's Garage.
93th St., 323 East, Manhattan Garage.
103d St., 414 East, Wloke's Garage.
104th St., 426 East, Eagle Garage.
104th St., 437 East, Market Auto Co.
108th St., 423 E., Independent Garage.
106th St., 424 E., Kaufman, L. J.
110th St., 127 East, Lyon's Garage.
120th St., 164 East, Strathman Garage.
120th St., 171 East, Corinthian Garage.
131st St., 519 East, Levins, M. & Co.
122d St., 171 East, State Garage.
123d St., 447 East, Byrnes Garage, W. L.
154th St., 26 East, Linwood Garage.
137th St., 253 E., Hulse Garage Co., Inc.
139th St., 278 East, Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc.
144th St. & Morris Ave., Direct Garage.
149th St., 448 East, Hub Garage.
153d St. & Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
158th St., 770 E., Woodstock Garage.
153d St., 490 East, Melrose Garage.
174th St., Boston Road and Southern 182th St. & Webster Ave., Tyrrell & Co., Geo. H.
203d St., 810 East, Kenney, J.
213th St., 783 East, Rnft's Garage Boulevard, Auto Economies Accessories Co.
7th Ave. Lewis Sts., Seventh St. Garage.
11th St., 540 West, Donovan's Garage.
12th St., 545 West, Twelfth St. Garage Co.
18th St., 245 West, Empire Garage.
20th St., 330 W., Twentieth St. Garage.
21st St., 220 W., New Rome Garage.
25th St. & 12th Ave., Twenty-Fifth Street Garage.
26th St., 537 West, Swarts-Gaskell Corporation.
30th St., 230 West, Martinique Garage.
30th St., 2 West, Kingston Garage.
31st St., 3 East, Blue Sprocket Garage.
31st St., 168 West, Keystone Garage.
31st St., 144 West, Pennsylvania Terminal Taxi Co.
35th St., 511 West, National Garage.
36th St., 532 W., N.Y. Automobile Garage.
36th St., 206 West, Garland Garage.
37th St., 127 West, Greeley Square Garage.
37th St., 512 West, White, Peter.
37th St., 520 W., N. Y. Herald Garage.
39th St., 146 West, Opera House Garage.
40th St., 352 W., International Garage.
41st St., 133 East, Biltmore Garage.
41st St., 330 West, Hudson Garage.
41st St., 336 West, Packard Transportation & Repair Co.
41st St., 342 East, Prospect Garage.
42d St., 548 West, Quinlan Garage.
42d St., 321 West, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.
44th St., 207 West, Aster Garage.
45th St., 602 West, Commercial Delivery Co.
48th St., 216 West, Forty-eighth St. Garage.
49th St., 127 W., Indpt. Auto Renting.
49th St., 147 West, Forty-ninth St. Garage.
49th St., 325 West, Bowman, S. B., Auto Co.
50th St., 248 West, Caron Garage.
50th St., 114 West, Bord's Garage.
50th St., 124 West, Packard Acme Garage, Inc.
50th St., 218 West, Mason Bros.
50th St., 236 West, Long Acre Garage.
51st St., 328 West, Knox Auto Co.
51st St., 103 West, Kaufman, L. J.
51st St., 122 West, Deane Garage.
51st St., 334 West, Postal Garage.
51st St., 109 West, Napier Garage Co.
51st St., 218 West, Ryan, Joseph A.
51st St., 102 W., Mais Motor Truck Co.
52d St., 136 West, Lippard Stewart Motor Sales Co.
52d St., 522 West, Buick Motor Co.
52d St., 146 W., Fed. Motor Truck Co.
52d St., 112 West, Joscelyn Garage.
53d St., 115 West, Palatte Garage.
53d St., 121 West, Brown, Wm. Bruce.
54th St., 124-128 West, Corvan, Thos. G.
54th St., 247 West, Automobile Club of America.
54th St., 321 West, Arena Garage.
54th St., 155 West, S. & S. Garage.
54th St., 114 West, Proud Electric Co.
55th St., 139 West, Aero Garage.
55th St., 239 West, Lobell, M. B.
55th St., 417 West, Stearns Motor Co., F. B.
56th St., 128 West, Aitken, H. E.
56th St., 156 West, Harman Yount Co.
56th St., 162 West, Buckley, M.
56th St. & 8th Ave., Deutsch, Maurice.
56th St., 114 West, Great Northern Garage.
56th St., 130 W., Day & Night Garage.
56th St. & Broadway, Studebaker Corporation of America.
57th St., 107 West, Park Garage.
56th St., 122 West, Lotos Garage Co.
57th St., 681 West, White Company.
57th St. & Bway, Silver Motor Co., C. T.
57th St., 103 West, Frances' Motor Renting Co.
57th St., 518 West, Eagle Garage.
57th St. & Broadway, Colt-Stratton Co.
57th St. & Eleventh Avs., Chevrolet Motor Car Co.
58th St., 326 W., Oldsmobile Co. of N. Y.
60th St., 40 West, Brennan & Duffy.
60th St., 20 West, Lewis, S. H.
60th St., 25 West, Locomobile Company of America.
62d St., 23 West, Mitchell-Edmonston, Inc.
63d St., 12 West, Reo Motor Co.
63d St., 146 W., Sixty-third St. Garage.
64th St., 209 East, Black's Garage.
64th St. & West End Ave., International Motor Co.
64th St. & West End Avs., Chevrolet Motor Co. of N. Y.
64th St., 201-205 West, Grand Garage, J. J. O'Hare, Proprietor.
64th St., 205 West, Geier, Charles.
64th St., 202 West, Acme Garage.
64th St., 342 West, Amsterdam Garage.
64th St., 303 West, Republic Motor Sales Co.
64th St., 249 West, Renault Taxi Service.
65th St., 248 East, Black's Garage.
65th St., 214 West, Acelter, J. J.
65th St., 218 West, Pyramid Garage.
66th St. & Bway, Lincoln Sq. Garage.
66th St., 306 West, N. Y. Auto Garage.
67th St., 52 West, West Sixty-seventh St. Garage.
68th St., 256 W., Economical Garage Co.
68th St., 220 West, Modern Garage.
69th St., 248 West, Morris Garage.
68th St., 241 West, Thomey Auto Services Co.
69th St., 233 W., Continental Garage.
69th St., 344 West, B. & B. Garage.
69th St., 246 W., Hetzer Bros. Garage.
70th St., 240 West, Edson, M.
70th St., 336 West, Haas & Greenburg.
70th St. & Bway, Winton Motor Car Co.
70th St., 330 West, Underwood F. D.
75th St., 207 West, Ansonia Garage.
76th St. & Broadway, Aeon Garage Cor.
76th St., 306 West, Superior Motor Garage Co.
80th St., 214 W., De Palma & Wilson.
80th St., 214 West, Apthorp Garage.
82d St., 211 West, Burkhart Mills Garage.
83d St., 150 West, Preston Hall Garage.
87th St., 262 West, Belmont Garage.
87th St., 266 West, Riverside Auto Repair Co.
87th St., 271 West, Riverview Garage.
88th St., 218 W., Hartford Sup. Co.
89th St., 137 West, Thedford, Robert.
89th St., 312 West, West End Auto Palace.
89th St., 131 West, St. Urban Garage.
95th St., 311 West, Royal Garage.
98th St., 303 West, Thedford's Garage.
100th St., 3 West, Century Garage.
107th St., 102 West, Royal Garage.
104th St., 324 W., Manchester Garage.
106th St., 403 East, Saratoga Garage.
109th St., 364 West, Bonaviste Garage Co.
110th St., 146 West, Cathedral Park Garage.
113th St., 65 West, Alhambra Garage.
134th St., 208 W., Normal Auto Station.
127th St., 541 West, Gorden, E.
139th St., 806 West, Security Garage.
132d St., 355 West, Ringwood Garage.
133d St. & St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
127th St. & Broadway, Keebec Sales Co.
142d St., 221 West, Victoria Garage.
144th St., 30 West, Dolphin Garage.
145th St. & St. Nicholas Ave., Lawson's Gasoline Station.
140th St., 457 West, Convent Garage.
151st St., 447 West, Billing Garage.
153d St. & McCombs Place, Mabel's Gasoline Station.
155th St., 414 West, Speedway Garage.
167 West 138th St. Garage, In.
167th St. & Grand Concourse, Holland, T. G. & J. L.
168th St., 564 West, Washington Heights Garage.
170th St. & Broadway, Broadway Gasoline Station.
176th St. & Echo Place, Gasoline & Oil Supply Co.
181st St., 612 West, Beaver & Son, J. P.
185th St. & Broadway, Greater New York Garage.
187th St. & Grand Concourse, Holland, T. G. & J. L.
188th St. & Grand Concourse Concourse Garages.
128th St. & Grand Concourse, Grand Concourse Garage.
196th St. & Bway, Kraus Gasoline Sta.
204th St. & Broadway, Maxwell Gas Station.
207th St., 600 W., Laird Bros. Garage.
Amsterdam Ave., 188, Hudson River Garage, Station B.
Ave. A., 551, Anto Truck & Storage Co.
Bergen Ave., 607, Ford Motor Co.
Broadway & 21st St., Keebec Sales Co.
Broadway, 2303, Cimiotti Garage Co.
Broadway, 4316, Auto Service Supply Co.
Broadway, 5016, Brickner's Auto Supply Co.
Brown Pl., 144, Liesmann Bros. Garage.
Boston & Eastchester Rds., McCrain Gasoline Sta. J.
Broadway, 1759, Poertner Moto Co.
Boston Rd., 1265, Ross Garage
Croton Ave., 1965, Crotona Garage.
Courtlandt Ave., 369, Courtlandt Garage.
Downing St., 45, Tesei Garage.
Delancey St., 173, Sevin, I.
Dyckman St. & Broadway, Russell's Gasoline Station.
Eleventh Ave., 651, Chalmers Motor Co.
Eighth Ave., 817, Equitable Garage.
First Ave., 1293, Janovic, Emil
Fordham Road, 551 East, Fordham Garage.
Gleason & Westchester Aves., Essling, B.
Goerck St., 71, Eastern Garage
Hudson St., 351, Merry, E. L.
Irving Pl., 69, Gramercy Park Garage.
Jerome Ave., 1954, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Lafayette St., 254, Kanfman, L. J.
Lafayette St., 273, Kaufman, L. J.
Morris Ave., 1005, Morris Ave. Garage.
Main St., Westchester, Thomson J. F.
Mott Ave., 306, Mott Haven Auto Co.
Morrie Ave., 1005, Bronx, Reliable Club Garage.
Mulliner & Morris Park Ave., Bronx, Bronx Park Taxi Co.
Pelham Parkway & Williamsbridge Road, Gasoline & Oil Supply Co.
Park Ave., 583, Cryder & Co.
Park Ave. & 200th St., Bedford Park Garage.
Park Ave., 481, Sanford Auto Co., F. T.
Park Ave., 4506, Haines Garage
Pearl St., 255, Kelly, J. T.
Prospect Ave., 986, Paramount Garage.
Park Ave., 436, Marrim, G. C.
Second St., 79-81 East, Assn's Garage Trading Co.
Sedgwick Ave., Bronx, 1407, Economical Garage.
Southern Boulevard, 2073, Boulevard Auto Co.
Seventh Ave., 750, Drence Garage.
St. Peters & Glenbe Aves., Bentley, J.
St. Nicholas Ave., 225, Eureka Auto Station.
St. Nicholas Ave., 343, St. Nicholas Garage.
St. Nicholas Ave., 1000, Goff Gasoline Station.
Trinity Ave., 917, Trinity Garage.
Union Ave., 1117, Union Garage.
West End Ave., 102, United Garage Co., Inc.
Washington Square South, 73, Washington Square Garage.
Webster Ave., 2800, Moehoiu Garage.
Webster Ave., 2134, Webster Garage.
West End Ave., 87, Doty-Demos Co.
West End Ave., 91, West End Garage.
West End Ave., 206, Williams & Morford.
Westchester Ave., 2138, Kelly & Fordham.
12th Ave. & 152d St., Sternberg Motor Co.

BROOKLYN and QUEENS

Atlantic Ave., Bklyn., 1569, Ajax Garage.
Albany Av., Bklyn, 76, Curtis Auto Co.
Ave. Q., Bklyn, 1097, Irving Garage.
Atlantic Ave., Bklyn., 1630, Ran, H. F.
Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, 1644, Sterling Trucking Co.
Atlantic Av., Bklyn, 2783, Williams, C. J.
Arlington & Miller Aves., Bklyn, Wittenberg & Helmus.
Bayside, L. I., Auto Repair & Machine Works.
Borden & Review Aves., L. I. City, General Vehicle Co.
Broadway, Flushing, 110, Flushing Ave. Auto Moving Co.
Broadway, Flushing, 107, Flushing Auto Garage.
Bedford Av., Bklyn, 1474, Ford Motor Car Co.
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, Brown, C. J.
Bedford Ave., Bklyn, 1091, Globe Motor Co.
Bedford Av., Bklyn, 2330, Kaufman, L. J.
Bedford Av., Bklyn, 1318, Kaufman, L. J.
Beaver St., Bklyn., 100, Beaver Garage.
Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, 342, Bedford Auto Garage.
Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, 338, Bedford Ave. Garage.
Bedford Av., Bklyn, 1366, Kirkham, I.C.
Boerum Pl., Brooklyn, 97, Boerum Place Garage.
Butler St., Bklyn, 324, Buick Motor Car Co.
Broadway & Penn St., Brooklyn, Broadway Penn Garage.
Bushwick Ave. & Aberdeen St., Brooklyn, Siegman, F.
Bway, Flushing, 36, Queensboro Garage.
Bergen St., Bklyn., 2130, Pitkin Auto Co.
Bergen St., Bklyn., 1177, St. Marks Garage.
Bedford Ave., Broklyn, 3006, Parkside Gasoline Station.
Bedford Ave., Bklyn, 250, United Auto Radiator & Repair Co.
Bedford Ave., Bklyn, 1410, Windsor-Mahaud Co.
Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, 1895, Morris & Smith Auto Co., Inc.
Cooper St., 388, Cooper Garage.
Clymer St., Bklyn., 167, Kestler Bros.
Coney Island Av., Bklyn, 715, Kensington Garage.
Cropsey Ave., Brooklyn, 1927, Bath Beach Garage.
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College Point, L. I., Kern & McCracken
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Corona, L. I., Molds Garage.
College Pl., Bklyn, 23, Ezrapa Garage
Cumberland St., Bklyn, 370, The Hill Garage.
Clarendon Road, Bklyn, 2188, Sweeney & Nail Auto Co.
Clark St., Bklyn., 53, St. George Garage.
Cranberry St., Bklyn., 23, Pioneer Garage.
Coney Island Avenue & Avenue J, Midwood Gasoline Station.
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Diamond St., Brooklyn, 34, Barrington's Garage.
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East 7th St. & Foster Ave., Brooklyn, Foster Ave. Garage.
Eastern Parkway & Somers St., Brooklyn, Siegman, F.
Elmhurst, L. I., Queens Boulevard Garage.
Eleventh Ave., Whitestone, L. I., 43, O'Fee's Garage.
Elmhurst, L. I., Mullers Garage.
Elmhurst, L. I., Rumbeski Garage.
Flushing, L. I., Geddes, John.
Foot Ocean Ave., Manhattan Beach, Bayside Garage.
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Forest Hills, L. I., Forest Hills Garage.
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Fbush Av., Bklyn, 234, Kaufman, L. J.
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Fulton Ave., Astoria, 79, Amann, Chas.
Forest Ave., Bklyn., 47, Reiss F. J.
Flatbush Ave. & Duffield St., Brooklyn, Moonsy, James.
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Flushing, L. I., Wilson Garage.
Flushing, L. I., Schumachers Garage.
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Greene Av., Bklyn., 1005, Royal Garage.
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Jamaica, Aubinger, Harry A.
Jamaica, L. I., International Garage.
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Jamaica Av., Bklyn, 1998, Manor Garage
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New York Ave., Brooklyn, 52, Atlas Garage.
New Utrecht Ave., Bklyn, 5905, Dickover, H. M., & Son.
Nostrand Av., 1137, Hawthorne Garage.
North Beach, L. I., Wiener Motor Wks.
Oliver Pl., Elmhurst, L. I., Lemmey Garage.
Ozone Park, L. I., Meliora, L.
Ormond Pl., Bklyn, 10, Ormond Garage.
Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, 2042, Ocean Ave. Garage.
Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, 18, Pastre Auto Co., A. E.
Old Mill, Bklyn, Wellman, C. J.
Ocean Parkway & Prospect Ave., Bklyn, Welsh, F. R.
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Pennsylvania Ave., Brooklyn, 73, East New York Garage.
Prospect Pl., Bklyn, 903, Diuguid Bros.
Park Av., Bklyn, 756, Tompkins Garage
Park Ave., Bklyn., 804, Park Garage.
Parkside Ave., Brooklyn, 173, Parkside Garage.
Paynter Ave., L. I. City, 95, Model Garage.
Pacific St., 270, Portland Garage.
Queens Boulevard & Fitting St., Woodside, L. I., Boulevard Garage. E. Dichne, Prop.
Queens, L. I., Kammerer, Mrs. C.
Queens, L. I., Griemers, C. W.
Quincy St., Brooklyn, 598, Central Garage.
Queens Boulevard, between Fitting & Hancock Sts., Woodside, Newman's Gasoline Station.
Queens, L. I., Queens Auto Repair Shop.
Rogers Ave., Bklyn, 1345, Flatbush Auto Service.
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Rm'd Hill, L. I., Kew Gardens Garage.
Rm'd Hill, L. I., Kew Gardens Garage.
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Ramblersville, N. Y., Anderson & Sterk.
Richmond Hill, Apex Garage.
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Richmond Hill, L. I., Richmond Hill Garage.
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Springfield, L. I., Jones, W. B.
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Snyder Ave., Brooklyn, 44, Brooklyn Motor Car Co.
South Portland Ave., Brooklyn, 116, Allen Co., I. M.
Sackett St., Bklyn, 375, Firneno Bros.
Sixth Ave., Brooklyn, 6616, Sixth Ave. Garage.
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So. Ozone Park, L. I., Plunkett, Wm. H.
St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, 233, Pratt-Hendricks Co.
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Webster Ave., L. I. City, Maxwell Motor Sales Cor.
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West 37th St. & Mermaid Ave., Coney Island, Seagate Garage.
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Waverly Av., Bklyn, 344, Waverly Garage.
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Willow & Franklin Sts., Astoria, Astoria Garage.
Woodhaven, L. I., Forest P'way Supply.
Whitestone, L. I., Beechhurst Garage.
Woodhaven, L. I., Geehan, Frank.
Woodhaven, L. I., Keller, K.
Woodside, L. I., Flushing Rd., Kunars Garage.
Woodhaven, L. I., Louvet, A. E.
4th St., Bklyn, 324, Cross Garage.
8th St., Bklyn, 105 S., DeLuxe Garage.
8th St., C. I., 2362 W., Coney Island Garage.
11th St., Bklyn, 478, Dilger, E. H.
13th St., Bklyn, 372, Williams Auto Servlce Co.
22d St., Flushing, Allen's Garage.
28th St., Bklyn, 636 E., Glenwood Gar.
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55th St., Bklyn, 852, Bay Ridge Garage.
59th St., Brooklyn, 1389, Blythebourne Garage.
75th St., Bklyn., 316, Shors Road Garage.
91st St., Bklyn., 331, O'Rourke's Garage.
1st Av., L.I. City, 310, Tefts City Garage
4th Ave. & Carroll St., Bklyn, De Rosa's Garage.
4th Ave. & Douglass St., Brooklyn, Berger-Madden Garage.

STATEN ISLAND

Grant City, S. I., Atlantic Garage.
Great Kills, S. I., Great Kills Garage.
Port Richmond, S.I., Richmond Garage
Port Richmond, S. I., Granite Garage.
Prince's Bay, S. I., Pleasant Plains Garage.
Stapleton, S. I., Newmann's Garage.
Stapleton, S. I., Stapleton Garage
Stapleton, S. I., Schenk's Garage.
Stapleton, S. I., United Tire Co.
Tottenville, S. I., Tottenville Garage.
Tottenville, S. I., Peto & Boyd
West Brighton, S. I., Progress Garage.
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West Brighton, S. I., Castleton Garage.
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College Point, L. I., Kraemer, H.
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LABOR'S OBJECTIONS.

The only unanswerable argument of the suffragists is that some of the women want the vote. It is as impossible to argue that point as it is to combat the desire of the man who says he wants a million dollars. The opponents of the new Constitution are in the same position. They want to beat the Constitution at the polls, and they appear to have conspired together in the resolve not to give their reasons, that is their real reasons. The grounds of objection they state are frivolous to the point of absurdity. For instance, the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor has prepared a statement for distribution to the members of the Federation in which these objections to the Constitution are set forth:

> The short ballot would take the government of the State away from the people.
>
> Military despotism would threaten the liberty of citizens.
>
> Judges, under the new Constitution, would be selected, not elected.

Does this Executive Council suppose that the members of the Federation are so devoid of intelligence as to be fooled by this arraignment of the convention's work? The intended purpose of the short ballot is to give the people a more effective control over Government, and that would be its inevitable effect. The voter cannot possibly know the worth and merit of all the candidates upon a long ballot, upon such a ballot as we have been accustomed to cast on Election Day. By reducing the number of elective officers the task of the voter is made easier. He can more easily acquaint himself with the character and the quality of the smaller number of candidates. He can make a discriminating choice, he can reject the unworthy and choose the worthy. It thus becomes possible for him to baffle the designs of the bosses and to cast his vote for men fit for places of public trust. The Constitution would have been better if the convention had gone further in the direction of shortening the ballot. But the gain is very considerable. It will increase the control of the people over public affairs.

The hubbub over "military despotism" seems to have been especially contrived as a bait for the labor vote. But the amendment forbidding military tribunals to pass upon the offenses of persons not in military service when civil courts are open to administer justice was rejected because it was quite superfluous. Nothing could be more childish than the talk about the peril of military despotism because of the defeat of this amendment. The people of the State of New York have got along very comfortably for 138 years without any such provision in their Constitution. If the danger existed at all it would not be removed by the defeat of this Constitution, since the coveted safeguard is not to be found in the present instrument. Constitutions are born of public opinion, they are shaped by public opinion, and public opinion may be trusted to defend our liberties against military despotism, particularly since the thing is the flimsiest of bogeys.

Under the present Constitution Judges are "selected," the nominations are really made by the men of the organization, the people at the polls merely ratify the choices they make. THE TIMES urged upon the convention an amendment providing for the appointment of Judges by the Executive. That amendment would have given the power to appoint to the Governor, who is responsible to the people; the men of the machines are not responsible to the people. This objection, too, loses all its force because the rejection of the new Constitution would not change the present system of "selecting" Judges.

A decent respect for the opinions of the voters would seem to make it incumbent upon those who oppose the Constitution to set forth some grounds of objection which might be grasped by the mind of a reasonably intelligent man. The objections thus far stated appear to have been carefully selected with a view to securing the attention of ignorance and immaturity.

GERMANY YIELDS.

The sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine on Aug. 19, an incident all the more perilous to friendly relations between the United States and Germany by reason of the fact that the destruction of the Lusitania was undisavowed, put a stop to the exchange of formidable notes signed by the American Secretary of State and the German Foreign Secretary, respectively, with long intervals between. It became instead the subject of a diplomatic correspondence less formal and more pressing, the outcome of which was awaited with general anxiety. On Sept. 1, Count VON BERNSTORFF, the German Ambassador, delivered to the Secretary of State a note in which the German Government was committed to the principle that—

> Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without the safety of the lives of the non-combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance.

That undertaking greatly relieved the tension. It seemed to make the Arabic incident turn wholly upon the question whether the steamship resisted or tried to escape; and as the testimony of the officers and passengers was overwhelming to the effect that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning, a disavowal from the German Government was expected as a matter of course.

Then, much to everybody's astonishment, there was received at the State Department on Sept. 9, not a "note," but a "memorandum," in which the German Government most deeply regretted the loss of life on the Arabic, especially American life, and added:

> The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

Disappointment and vexation were intense. The German Government apparently was unwilling or unable to support the reassurances that had been received informally from its Ambassador. His optimism, nevertheless, was unfaltering, and with unusual patience and tact he has saved at last a clumsy situation. Yesterday he was able to deliver to the State Department a very different kind of memorandum. The German Government does not reject the opinion of its submarine commander that the Arabic's intentions were aggressive, and yet it does not doubt the good faith of English testimony to the contrary. Therefore, it regrets and disavows the submarine commander's act, which was against the instructions controlling submarine warfare at the time, and "is prepared "to pay indemnity for the American "lives which, to its deep regret, have "been lost on the Arabic." Furthermore:

> The orders issued by his Majesty the Emperor to the commanders of the German submarines * * * have been made so stringent that the recurrence of an incident similar to the Arabic case is considered out of the question.

Obviously, therefore, not only the Arabic case is safely settled, but our whole case against Germany's submarine warfare is therein conceded. We wonder all the more why the sinking of the Lusitania remains undisavowed.

A WEEK-END'S TASK.

The terms on which investors could participate in the underwriting of the Anglo-French war loan were finally announced on Friday morning of last week. The lists were closed yesterday morning, subscriptions having already exceeded the amount required. Thus, over one week's end, so to speak, the American public found half a billion dollars of surplus active capital and placed it to the credit of Great Britain and France, who will write their checks against it to pay for goods purchased in this country greatly, though only temporarily, in excess of their power to produce and exchange goods with us.

As we see it now, it was nothing to have made a to-do about. No unusual strain is imposed upon our economic affairs. And it is very desirable that we should develop a sense of proportion in these matters, for this is not the last operation of the kind we shall have to manage. We have entered the world. We shall henceforth be lenders, whether we wish it or not, because the world must borrow and the rich must trade. We are very rich. We lend half a billion without feeling it. We shall perhaps double it without feeling it any more.

Now that the economic sense of the people has, on direct appeal, vindicated itself again, it is possible to speak more plainly than before of what consequences would have followed a rejection of the loan. We should in that case have demonstrated an economic principle which, though universally accepted, has never been proved, because no people have ever been all at one time so stupid as to prove it against themselves. The principle is that you cannot sell where you do not buy any more than you can buy where you do not sell, or, that trade must be reciprocal. If we had refused to place credit at the disposal of Great Britain and France they would have bought our goods for a time just the same, paying for them outright in gold so long as their means held out, creating temporarily an illusion of enchanting prosperity in this country; but afterward, at the end of the war, Europe would have been obliged to adopt methods of reprisal and we should have had to pay dearly for our nonsense.

In what manner? Well, first of all would have taken place a great inflation of prices on the basis of the gold extorted from Europe. This would then become the best market of all the world in which to sell and the worst in which to buy. Then Europe, under stress of great necessity and with labor suddenly released from war, would produce goods to the limit of her power and flood this high-priced market with them. That would take our surplus gold away from us and down would come the price structure perilously reared upon it. There would be a frightful panic. If we refused to buy Europe's goods, then we should have to stop selling Europe anything, and worse yet, lose the markets of the world to her. She would sell where we had hoped to sell; nobody would buy our high-priced goods. We should in any case have to lose our gold, because gold, in spite of any known obstacle, finds its way to those who economically need it most.

The credit we are now building up in Europe is a protection against just that post-bellum danger. It saves the future of our commerce in the world. It saves us from ourselves. In the case imagined Europe on returning to peace would be obliged to make an industrial raid upon a swollen store of American gold. But in the case that is, Europe, at the close of the war and for many years thereafter, will have a debt to pay, and we shall have escaped the calamity of an uncontrollable gold inflation.

SUFFRAGE MISSIONARIES.

The hearts of the Jersey woman suffragists beat happily on Sunday. Secretary GARRISON and Secretary to the President TUMULTY had made public profession of their faith in the Cause. Mr. GARRISON'S ardor seems tepid for a convert. "Woman suffrage doesn't seem to contain any "danger, and if it does bring benefits, "so much the better." Even if the ballot in feminine and masculine hands produces just about the same results as the ballot in masculine hands, "no harm will have come from it." Call you this backing your friends? Still, as presumable missionaries from Washington, Mr. GARRISON and Mr. TUMULTY were welcomed fervidly. Their message was taken as a message from the White House.

The missionary service was extended yesterday to more States that vote on woman suffrage this Fall. Mr. MCADOO and Mr. REDFIELD had ratified the amendment in New York. Mr. WILLIAM B. WILSON, Secretary of Labor, had ratified it for Pennsylvania. Secretary WILSON'S happiness must be perfect if President WILSON shares the partiality of Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS for woman suffrage. Mr. REDFIELD'S example must make a deep impression, especially on the manufacturers whose good graces he won so notably in his freshman days at the Department of Commerce. Mr. MCADOO is a gallant advocate, whose services to feminism should be valuable. Who will bear the good news to Massachusetts? Doubtless some official emissary will carry hope thither from Washington.

The suffragists have some reason to be encouraged by the adhesion of officials near to the business and bosom of Mr. WILSON. If he has decided to vote for the amendment in New Jersey, his influence may be helpful to them; and the Cabinet Ministers of enlightenment to the heathen antis can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as voices of his will. Sitters on the fence may jump down. The known inequities of JEAN NUGENT, anti, contrasted with the virtue and distinction of his great adversary, may stir the good. Mr. WILSON has a perfect right to vote for woman suffrage, to urge his Cabinet officers who are of the same opinion to proclaim it, to give woman suffrage in his own State and every State what boom and boost he can. There is another side to the matter, of course. While the authority of the Baltimore platform isn't sacrosanct, Mr. WILSON was correct in his position on woman suffrage by Federal constitutional amendment. To impose woman suffrage on unwilling States would be wrong. But may not the exertion of moral authority from Washington in favor of woman suffrage be resented in New Jersey? Mr. WILSON is much more than a citizen of New Jersey. He has arrayed, if the missionary service of members of his Cabinet receives the only construction that seems possible, high Federal officials in behalf of woman suffrage. In three States it appears as an Administration measure, so to speak. Now people are mighty touchy about any "interference" from Washington in the domestic affairs of their State. The memorable defeat of Judge FOLGER showed how the Republicans of New York resented a blameless nomination engineered in the White House. Will the intrusion of Federal officials in a question to be voted on by Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey be resented? It is idle to say that Mr. WILSON, Mr. GARRISON, Mr. MCADOO, Mr. REDFIELD, and Mr. W. B. WILSON are speaking as private men.

It is their official place that commands attention and confers whatever weight it has upon their expressed or implied views of woman suffrage. To speak frankly, would anybody pay especial heed to the views of Mr. WILLIAM B. WILSON, Mr. REDFIELD, or even Mr. MCADOO if these gentlemen were not in office?

Still, as unregenerate and utter disbelievers in the desirability and advisability of woman suffrage at this time, or until the wishes of the majority of women in regard to it and the fitness of that majority for it are known conclusively, we are glad that Mr. WILSON'S missionaries have heard and spread the call. The antis need waking up, stirring up, bracing up. Polite indifference, languor, inertness, have characterized too many, perhaps most of them. And the voters in general seem to be murmuring when woman suffrage is talked about: "Leave me, leave me to repose." Not by a meagre majority, not by a bored and listless electorate, should woman suffrage be beaten. Worse still if in any of the four States that are to accept or reject it in October or November it should win because its friends are active and too many of its foes lazy. Wake up! Get to work! That is the notice that Mr. WILSON'S missionaries serve unconsciously on the opponents of Votes for Women.

THE PERSONAL TAX.

The Mayor holds that the personal tax scandal and nuisance are meritorious in his administration because it is merely diligent in enforcing the law. The first words on the business side of the notice sent to scores of thousands is that it is not sent in obedience to any requirement of law. The current proportion of those who "swear off" is something in excess of 99 per cent. That is the percentage in which the Mayor's administration is not enforcing the law, but pursuing some obscure end. There is nothing singular about this. It is always some unspecified but very inclusive "they" who ought to pay on all "they" own. Usually, those who are pursuing the tax dodgers are themselves immune, although often to the world seeming as prosperous as the victims caught by the collectors. There have been published the names of officials connected with this levy who are not taxed, despite comfortable salaries.

The Mayor goes on to say that he is not a specialist in taxation. All the more the pity that he did not leave taxation to the Tax Commission. It had the confidence of the community before there were added to it the appointees of the Mayor, whose action makes the Mayor responsible for a policy he alternately approves and disapproves, according to the uppermost opinion of the day. The Mayor's vacillation is sufficiently explained by his confessed lack of grounding in the principles of taxation. If he had fixed opinions, right or wrong, he would not be driven to seek excuse either in the law which he so rashly meddled with or in the manner of its enforcement. The Mayor's lack of confidence in his position and the silence of his advisers whom he has overruled make it necessary to propound some elementary principles. They are the basis of the dissatisfaction which the community is expressing in a rage rather inarticulate, perhaps owing to its own doubt what it thinks about the personal taxes in the general property tax. Even the community itself may lean toward the Mayor's view, when it is not a question of the payment of an individual's tax. Below will be found the statement of the case by the National Tax Association, through the findings of a committee. The statement is all the stronger because it is of universal application, embodying the teachings of experience without reference to the peculiar local conditions here or elsewhere:

> The general property tax system has broken down. It has not been more successful under strict administration than where the administration is lax. In the States were the administration has been most stringent the tendency of public opinion and legislation is not toward more stringent administration, but toward a modification of the system. The same tendency is evident in the States where administration has been more lax. The States which have modified or abandoned the general property tax show no intention of returning to it. Where the general property tax is required by constitutional provisions there is a growing demand for the repeal of such provisions.
>
> We conclude, therefore, that the failure of the general property tax is due to the inherent defects of the theory; that even measurably fair and effective administration is unattainable, and that all attempts to strengthen such administration serve simply to accentuate and prolong the inequalities and unjust operation of the system.

Those are the words of experts, who considered taxation as a matter of economics rather than politics. Only their findings are given above. Their reasons are satisfactory to reasonable persons, willing to be guided where experience leads.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Troublesome, but Not Discouraging.

With traffic through the Panama Canal interrupted for more than a month at least—possibly for an even longer period—it is evident enough that the various celebrations of the "completion" and the "opening" of the great enterprise were a bit premature. There is, however, nothing in the present situation that is ominous of failure, or, for that matter, of anything worse than some heavy expenditures for dredging which the canal engineers had hoped rather than expected to avoid.

From the beginning it has been known that "slides" would occur, and nobody pretends even now to know with any exactness just what their extent will be or just how long they will continue. The geological formation in the vicinity of the Culebra Cut has been studied so carefully, however, that it has few secrets left, and the nature, if not the duration, of the trouble is thoroughly understood. One thing is certain—that the sliding of earth and rock into the canal prism cannot go on forever. After a while, and at no very remote period, either, the readjustment of material in the abutting hills—fortunately they are quite unworthy of the name of mountains—will have been completed, and there is consolation, of rather poor quality, indeed, but none the less real, in the thought that the more rapid the movement toward a new equilibrium the sooner will a state of rest be attained.

Two courses were open to the engineers. The one they are taking is to let the slides go on till they stop of their own accord, dredging each out after it arrives. The other would be to remove to convenient places back from the canal the portions of the hills that threaten to deposit themselves in it. The second plan has been seriously considered, and some work of the kind has been done in a tentative way, but to carry it through would be a task so large and costly that it will not be undertaken except as a last and somewhat desperate resort.

If the hills through which this portion of the canal runs were of honest dirt or ordinary, durable stone, the problem would be much simpler than it is. As it happens, much of the underlying rock is almost as soluble in water as sugar is, and now that the excavating done has exposed great masses of it to the heavy rains of Panama it is turning to almost liquid mud. This peculiarly explains why there is not alone an "angle of stability" to be reached in the usual way, but why the bottom of the canal itself has been forced up by the weight of the neighboring hills.

Even War Hath Its Humors.

None of us ever fails to notice an essential and considerable difference between the goring of our own oxen and those of our neighbors, but the Germans are notably, and sometimes amusingly, keen in discovering distinctions of that sort.

We have been hearing much from them, in recent months, for instance, about the outrageous behavior of French and British aviators who, in their bomb-dropping raids over German territory, do not discriminate, as under the laws of war they should, between civilian lives and property and those that are military. This certainly is a bad business, no matter who does it, but why did the Germans wait till the royal palace at Karlsruhe was more or less peppered from the sky before they realized the enormity of such deeds? They were just as bad in quality when seaside resorts on the English coast were subjected to assaults of the same sort, and there the killing of nurse maids and their charges, of postmen and of elderly lawyers, was on a much larger scale.

Latest and most amazing exhibition of the German ability to see non-existent differences is that given in the official comment on recent operations in the West, issued by the Army Headquarters Staff in Berlin for home and foreign consumption.

The Allies, it seems, did win certain advantages on that line, but they were poor things. "Such successes," we read, "due to the help of the munition factories of the whole world, including the United States, can by no stretch of the imagination be called a brilliant victory." And of the gains near Lens, "it was not by any soldierly qualities of the English attack, but by a successful surprise and the use of gases."

That last is indeed a triumph of the naïve. Is it not, then, regarded as "soldierly" by Germans to surprise an enemy, or is their condemnation of surprises reserved for those of which Germans are the victims? As for the derogatory reference to the use of asphyxiating gases as an implement or device of war, surely even they must have had difficulty in refraining from smiles as they made it—in failing to appreciate its wild absurdity when coming from the inventors and most persistent users of this dreadful agent.

Enterprise Poorly Rewarded.

Thrift, ingenuity, and love of the beautiful are only a few of the admirable qualities which our Board of Health tends to discourage when it puts an end to the new industry of dyeing codfish red and selling them for salmon.

Probably the coloring matters used in effecting this interesting transformation—this metamorphosis unknown to the Roman bard who knew of so many—are more or less harmful if consumed in large quantities, but no one person would be likely to eat enough of a dyed cod to be very appreciably injured. None but faddists would interfere with an industry which, besides making 40 cents grow where only 10 had grown before, added to the innocent joys of the world by turning a dull and pallid fish which nobody loves and few respect into the convincing semblance of one that charms alike the romancer, the aesthete, and the educated gourmand.

Probably dyed cod are not as good eating as fresh salmon, but for most of us a fresh salmon is a thing of dreams, not of waking experience. We meet the nobler fish only after he has been long on ice, or in a can, and then, in a last and honest analysis, his superiority to the humble product of the banks—Georges or Grand—if not wholly one of color, is more of that than of either taste or wholesomeness.

And then the dyeing of cod was funny. Doesn't Dr. GOLDWATER know a joke when he meets one?

OLD-MAID-MOON.

The Imp o' the Wind, with his madcap pack,
Crowded around the Old-Maid-Moon—
Crowded and jeered to keep her back,
Twisting and tugging her cloak and shoon!

Oh, how they laughed and they sniggered in glee,
Seizing her quick as she hurried past!
Oh, how they laughed in their joy to see
How angry she grew as they held her fast!

And lo, as the Old-Maid-Moon grew mad,
Stripped was her cloak and loosed were her shoon
And she fled to a tree—she was near unclad—
Fled for shame, did the Old-Maid-Moon!

Then all the Children-stars raised up a shout
And danced in a ring with childish glee:
For the Imp taunted loud to tease her out,
But the Old-Maid-Moon—she hid in the tree!

LOUIS GINSBERG.

WOMAN'S FALL IN JERSEY.

Disfranchised a Century Ago for Stuffing Ballot Boxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the many letters which you have printed from time to time for and against woman suffrage, I notice that no mention has been made of the fact that women suffrage has already been tried and discarded in New Jersey. By the Constitution of 1797 the ballot was granted to single women and widows of that State without regard to color.

Before the separation of Union from Essex County there was great rivalry between the cities of Newark and Elizabethtown. In 1806-7 the question of the location of a proposed Court House roused this feeling to its highest pitch. So intense was popular sentiment that it was hardly safe for an inhabitant of either city to visit the other. The question was finally submitted to the people in elections held on Feb. 10, 1807, at Day's Hill; Feb. 11, at Elizabethtown, and Feb. 12, at Newark. On the morning of the first day the voting proceeded in a perfectly orderly manner, but in the afternoon the illegal voting began. At Elizabethtown, next day, spies from Newark ascertained what number of votes lay against them, and in Newark, on the third day, the number of ballots cast (5,083) was only 961 less than the total population of the city, as given in a census taken three years later. Men who had voted once voted again disguised as women; married women voted; and women who were legally entitled to one vote voted, went home, changed their dress, and voted again. "The women," says the historian, "were worse than the men." In support of this statement he gives an instance of two women in Newark, then in their teens, who voted six times each. The whole affair was so great a scandal that the Legislature at its next session passed a law limiting the franchise to free white male citizens.

Should any of your readers be interested in verifying this interesting portion of our national history, I can refer them to "Shaw's History of Essex and Hudson Counties," pages 212 and 213, a copy of which is to be found in the New York Public Library.

A COLLEGE WOMAN.

Mountain Lakes, N. J., Sept. 30, 1915.

No Japanese Miracles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Despite the repeated repudiations Japan has made, both officially and through private medium, the rumor that Japan is to send her army to the European battlefield continues to find its way into the columns of some of the sensationally inclined newspapers of America. That such shall not be the case one needs not to be a prophet to predict. If one only will give a little consideration to the difficulties which of necessity attend such an undertaking and without the solution of which such an undertaking is pure and simple impossibility. It is reported that the Allies' Ambassadors at Tokio in concurrence approached the Japanese Government last month with the request that Japan either lend her actual hand to expedite the fall of Constantinople or help the Russians cope with the German offensive in order to divert them from turning toward the West. Of course, Japan could do nothing otherwise than to refuse flatly such proposal. That Japan is in sympathy with the Allies' cause, whole-heartedly as she is, is one thing, and whether she has to go so far as to play her actual role in the European theatre of war is another.

According to the Tokio dispatch in the Sept. 26 issue of The New World, the San Francisco Japanese daily, the military authorities are said to have advanced the following grounds in opposing the Allies' proposal:

(1) The undertaking is in direct contravention with the will of the late Emperor Meiji, who has clearly set forth the purpose of creating the military organization in the Imperial Rescript for Soldiers, namely, for the exigency involving a national crisis. As to the talk of mercenary, Japan is disgusted with nothing more.

(2) The problem of transportations is a paramount difficulty. To arrange for the services millions of tonnage of transports is at present next to impossibility.

(3) In the gigantic struggle being participated in by millions, and its battle line stretching as far as several hundred miles, what the small army of one or two hundred thousand Japan is able to dispatch could be hoped to accomplish?

(4) How Japan could add several billion dollars more to the burden of war debt under which the whole nation is suffering painful enough?

History is the witness that although Japan has waged three great wars during the last half of the century they all were for the sake of permanent peace and integrity of the Far East, of which she champions as her national policy. Once this position was jeopardized, then she would not stand on scruple. But to send "the children of the Mikedo" over to Europe to shed their blood for others' sake would be the last thing any Japanese statesman is willing to do.

KENJI OGOMORI.

New York, Oct. 3, 1915.

Villa, Preparedist and Pacifist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a newspaper dispatch of Aug. 22 last from El Paso I read the following: "That General Villa is sincerely in favor of peace along lines suggested by the Pan-American appeal is not doubted, but it is certain now that he does not propose to be caught napping, and that he believes the best way he can serve the cause of peace is to be adequately prepared for defensive and offensive operations, not merely at the Torreon base, but also throughout Mexico."

I am venturing to call this important news item to the attention of the public for the reason that the National Security League, the Defense League, and other of our societies so assiduously devoted to the noble cause of preparedness have not yet done so. Certainly the wise example of this great Mexican should not pass unnoticed or uncommended by these patriotic organizations. Villa should be made an Honorary Vice President of them all without delay; and I would even suggest that he be imported and placed in command of a Plattsburg "Rookie" Camp. It is bad enough for America to be lagging so far behind the standard set by Germany and other great countries of the world, but what are patriotic Americans to think when we cannot even measure up to the ideals of happy Mexico? JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.

New York, Oct. 1, 1915.

Sentimental Killing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Kuno Fraucke, in his essay, "The True Germany," in The Atlantic for October, quotes from a letter of a German officer: "We sent our improvised band into the trench nearest the French and had it play them Christmas songs and marches. One really must guard one's self against sentimentality in these times."

The following is a quotation from a letter of a French officer, my cousin:

"During the night of Christmas, toward morning, a Zeppelin, flying over Nancy, threw more than twenty bombs, the greater part of which fell in our quarter. How can one qualify this mode of making war?"

AN ALSATIAN.

New York, Oct. 1, 1915.

Who Preyeth Not?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cats and birds again! Well, what would Mr. Tenney do about it? Why not give pussies the credit due them? We all know the dreadful damage they save us. Of course, it is a heartbreaking tragedy when the dear little birds are caught, but imagine the inhabitants of some other planet looking down upon us in hatred and disgust because "those awful human beings catch all the little lambs and eat them!"

A LOGICAL WOMAN.

New York, Oct. 2, 1915.

GERMANY IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Although the Government Was Neutral the Sympathies of the People Were Not With Us—Settlements in Sentiment.

By E. H. L.

New York, Oct. 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The circumstance that the sympathies of the people of this country are rather with Germany's adversaries than with herself, seems to have surprised the people of Germany; apparently they supposed that, for some reason or other, they would have our good wishes in their hour of trial. Indeed, so confidently did they expect this, that what has happened seems to them an extraordinary phenomenon, which they can account for only by assuming that our newspapers, which are normally the mouthpieces of the public opinion of the communities in which they circulate, have been bought with British gold. Why the event should surprise them it is difficult to understand when one remembers a few things which most persons seem to have forgotten; at least in the abundant literature of the past year there is a bit of past history to which I have found no allusion.

Let us for the moment disregard the circumstances under which this war was precipitated last Summer, the invasion of Belgium and the unhappy occurrences which accompanied it. Let us go back nearly twenty years, to the time when we were at war with Spain. We went into that war believing that by so doing we were rescuing the people of a large, populous and wealthy island, our near neighbor, from what seemed to us to be intolerable oppression, and we did so with an honest intention, in the event of success, to withdraw from the island leaving its people absolutely free and independent to conduct their own affairs as best pleased themselves. What was our experience with Germany during that war? No one now seems to recall that. There has been a reference or two to the unpleasantness that developed in Manila Bay between Admiral von Diederichs and Admiral Dewey, when Admiral Chichester shifted the berth of his flagship nearer to the Olympia, so that he might "stand by" if trouble came. But Admiral Diederichs was a simple naval officer, who may have had bad manners or may have been overzealous, or may have misinterpreted his orders. I have seen one allusion to the old story that the Kaiser undertook to bring about a concert of the European powers to intervene in some way, and that the undertaking failed because Great Britain opposed it. The story may be true or false, it matters not which, because the Kaiser's efforts to form a concert—if he ever made any—never got beyond the confidential stage and bore no fruit that any one could ace.

But what was the attitude of the people of Germany toward us in our hour of trial? To that we have an entirely sufficient witness in the Hon. Andrew D. White, who was our Ambassador at Berlin during the Spanish war. What he has to say may be found in his autobiography, a book which has an admirable index and may easily be consulted. In the first place, Mr. White was so situated that he had exceptional facilities for ascertaining the feelings of the German people as expressed by themselves. He was an excellent German scholar; a man of acute intellect, of wide experience, a keen observer of the scientific type. He was also a kindly man, of equable temper, and it is apparent from his book that from a time long prior to his appearance in Berlin as Ambassador down to the date when the book went to press (in 1905) he was an admirer of Germany. His experience as Ambassador was apparently a very pleasant one, he was treated with kindness and courtesy and, as he writes, "during our war with Spain * * * the course of the Imperial Government, especially of the Foreign Office under Count von Bülow and Baron Richthofen, was all that could be desired." Surely he was not a witness prejudiced against Germany. What has he to say as to the attitude of the German people? Let the quotation speak for itself. Where there are asterisks the narrative gives some of the angry responses that came from the American press and individual Americans. It is not necessary to expand this effusion by including these; it is the utterances of Germans which are of present interest:

> On my settling down to the business of the embassy, it appeared that the changes in public sentiment since my former stay as Minister, eighteen years before, were great indeed. At that time German feeling was decidedly friendly to the United States. The Germans had sided with us in our civil war, and we had come out victorious; we had sided with them in their war of 1870-1871, and they had come out victorious. But all this was now changed. German feeling toward us had become generally adverse, and, in some parts of the empire, bitterly hostile. * * * At the time of my arrival there were in all Germany but two newspapers of real importance friendly to the United States. Those two journals courageously stood up for fairness and justice, but all the others were more or less hostile, and some bitterly so. The one which, on account of its zeal in securing news, I read every morning was of the worst. During the Spanish war it was especially virulent, being full of statements and arguments to show that corruption was the main characteristic of our Government, cowardice of our army and navy, and hypocrisy of our people. Very edifying were its quasi-philosophical articles; and one of these, showing the superiority of the Spanish women to their American sisters, especially as regards education, was a work of genius. The love of Spanish women for bullfights was neatly glossed over, and various absurd charges against American women were put in the balance against it. * * * One journal, very influential among the aristocratic and religious public of northern Germany, regularly published letters of considerable literary merit from its American correspondent, in which every scandal which could be raked out of the gutters of the cities, every crime in the remotest villages, and all follies of individuals everywhere were kneaded together into statements showing that our country was the lowest in the scale of human civilization.
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> The doings of every scapegrace in an American university, of every silly woman in Chicago, of every blackguard in New York, of every snob at Newport, of every desperado in the Rocky Mountains, of every club loafer anywhere, were served up as typical examples of American life. The municipal governments of our country * * * were an exhaustless quarry from which specimens of every kind of scoundrelism were drawn and used in building up an ideal structure of American life: corruption, lawlessness, and barbarism being its most salient features.
>
> Nor was this confined to the more ignorant. Men who stood high in the universities, men of the greatest amiability, who in former days had been the warmest friends of America, had now become our bitter opponents, and some of their expressions seemed to point to eventual war.
>
> The war with Spain drew on. * * * Various newspapers in Germany charged our Government with a wonderful assortment of high crimes and misdemeanors; but, happily, in their eagerness to cover us with obloquy, they frequently refuted each other. Thus one day they charged us with having prepared long beforehand to crush Spain and to rob her of her West Indian possessions; and the next day they charged us with plunging into war suddenly, recklessly, utterly careless of the consequences. One moment they insisted that American sailors belonged to a deteriorated race of mongrels and could never stand against pure-blooded Spanish sailors; and the next moment that we were crushing the whole navy of Spain by brute force. Various presses indulged in malignant prophecies: The Americans would find Spain a very hard nut to crack; Spanish soldiers would drive the American mongrels into the sea; when Cervera got out with his fleet the American fleet would slink away; Spanish ships, being built under the safeguard of Spanish honor, must win the victory; American ships, built under a regime of corruption, would be found furnished with sham plating, sham guns, and sham supplies of every sort.
>
> Against President McKinley every sort of iniquity was charged. One day he was an idiot; another day the most cunning of intriguers; at one moment an overbearing tyrant anxious to rush into war; at another a coward fearing war.

It may fairly be assumed that the German newspapers of that time were normal mouthpieces of the public opinion of the communities in which they circulated, for it has never been asserted by any one at any time that in 1898 they were "bought with Spanish gold."

The German people may feel pained and peeved because at the outbreak of this present war, however it came about, there was no great outburst of sympathy with them from the native-born people of this country; but how can they be surprised at what has happened?

E. H. L.

THE WAR'S EFFECT ON ART.

We Shall See Beneath the Surface and Have a Better Sense of Values.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of William Murrell and the one following it by E. Govett regarding art instruction has aroused interest in artistic circles. There seems to be a prevailing idea that these times, and particularly this country, form an uncongenial environment for the development of the arts. As a matter of fact, there has never been a country or a time when art did not have to struggle and force its way to recognition end appreciation. The Athenians, who are credited with the most art appreciation, allowed their greatest artist to die in prison. The art schools are not to blame for the conditions prevailing in this country. Art is a language and the schools teach it, but, as in the teaching of all languages, the schools cannot teach the student what to say when the language is learned. That is where the lack is.

Regarding the impressionists there exists some misunderstanding. All art must be somewhat impressionistic or else a photograph would be more artistic than a picture by Corot. But there is a school of impressionists, with some members who cannot or do not take the time to master the technical part of their work, who have turned out pictures that the uncultured pretend to see much in, so that they may appear learned in something they know nothing about. I believe their influence is negligible and will soon pass. There seems to me to be too much stress put on beauty, which often degenerates into mere prettiness. The beauty in art is its fidelity and truth. Rodin's "Thinker" is beautiful and so are Rembrandt's pictures of old women; but the uneducated prefer the lovely ladies adorning the magazine covers.

This brings one to the consideration of money in relation to art. It seems as if we ought to have learned that nothing done for money alone can be good or well done in any of the arts. Sculpture, painting, poetry, music—these are all creative and cannot be produced at command. I believe the appreciation and achievement in all the arts is increasing in this country and that the present terrible condition of the world's affairs is bringing us nearer to the realities, and we shall have a better sense of values in art and in life. ELIZABETH REMINGTON.

New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

Knowledge Penalized.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In addition to a letter published in today's issue signed "Fair Play," I wish to ask why it is that the special Regents' examinations require a passing mark of 75 per cent., while the high school graduate only requires 60 per cent.? Is the workingman supposed to possess more knowledge than the school graduate? Or is he supposed to have more intelligence? BUENOS HOMBRE.

New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

THE RESCUE AT TAMPICO.

Americans Abandoned by U. S. Warships Saved by Foreign Vessels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Sunday issue of Sept. 12 a correspondent inquires if it is really a fact that foreign naval vessels rescued Americans in Tampico during the rioting that occurred there following the news of Vera Cruz being invaded by our marines and troops.

As one of those rescued I can say that it is a fact. In the Southern Hotel of Tampico, owned by the Pouts Brothers, the best-known landmark to foreigners in Tampico, half a hundred or more Americans and other foreigners with women and children barricaded themselves during the riots which were caused by the news of our bombardment of Vera Cruz reaching Tampico shortly after firing began—no such news having reached our American Consul in Tampico or any other American in time to escape. Instead of the American war vessels remaining in the Panuco River (in front of Tampico) for protection to American citizens, they were ordered to sea (some seven miles from Tampico, since the town is this distance up the Panuco River from the Gulf,) some time before firing began on Vera Cruz. In line with the logic of the "watchful waiting" policy of the Administration at Washington as connected with Mexico it has been explained that these warships were ordered to sea "fearing their presence at Tampico would incite rioting." As a matter of fact, and as subsequent events plainly show

ELSIE JANIS COMES BACK TO BROADWAY

"Miss Information" Is Nicely Calculated to Display Her Infinite Variety.

BY DICKEY AND GODDARD

Farce, Melodrama, and Vaudeville in the New Dramatic Crazy-Quilt Unfolded at the Cohan.

MISS INFORMATION. A comedy, by Paul Dickey and Charles W. Goddard. George M. Cohan Theatre.

Mrs. Cadwalder.....Annia Esmond
Joan.....Vivian Rushmore
Jack Cadwalder.....Howard Estabrook
Bob Dunston.....Eugene Revere
Ewing Francis.....David Todd
Dennis Gilliecuddy.....Francis D. McGinn
Michael Breshnehan.....Frank Bangor
Benny.....Leavitt James
Marie.....Julia Bruns
Messenger Boy.....Albert Lamson
Jules Bancourt.....Melville Ellis
Francois Pychere.....Maurice Farkoa
Elaine Foazance.....Irene Bordoni
The Crystal Reader.....Paulette Antoine
Radeau.....Thomas De Vassey
Dorothy Marsden.....Diane Osts
A Poet.....Reynolds Sweetland
An Artist.....Albert Stuart
A Sculptor.....Frank Furlong
A Nihilist.....Smead Alvord
Dot, from Nowhere.....Elsie Janis

"Miss Information," a new three-act play by Paul Dickey and Charles W. Goddard, was presented to New York for the first time last evening at the George M. Cohan Theatre. It is airily described on the program as a "little comedy, with a little music." Actually, it is a little of everything, with a great deal—praiss be—of Elsie Janis.

"Miss Information" is rattle-pated farce with trimmings, which begins as bad old melodrama and ends as good old vaudeville. Its only excuss for existsnce is that it brings an exceedingly clever entertainer back to town and gives her many opportunities to show what of new graces and new skill she has added to her charms in the two long seasons of her lamented absence from Broadway. She makes much of these, and largely by her own gifte and industry, keeps "Miss Information" amusing.

The new piece at the Cohan is a custom-made play, and, so far as this endeavor is concerned, the firm of Dickey & Goddard has gone unblushingly into the business of theatrical tailoring. It is as though Miss Janis, writing from her London home and methodically giving her measurements, had said:

"I am of such-and-such an age and of such-and-such a height. I can appear in many guises, as a little tough boy, for instance, or as a Piccadilly nut, as a clumsy servant girl or as a Parisian adventuress. I can appear just as a nice, unspoiled American girl. I can speak English, French, German, and all the minor dialects of Gotham. I can sing, but you need not bother mueb about that. I can dance humorously and I can dance beautifully. Please write me one of your best little plays and have it ready by Tuesday."

So you start with Mise Janis as a Western Union boy in a raincoat and as you follow the zig-zag and somewhat inebriate course of "Miss Information" you find her tracking the stolen necklace to an ostentatiously naughty restaurant in Paris, where she appears as a dandified young man about London.

"Oh, yes," she says, after she has shouted "garcon" with perfect technique, "I can speak French—and everything."

Indeed, indeed she can. With the accent on the everything.

Of course, in these decadent days, it is only detectives who run about in many guises so "Miss Information" was of necessity a species of orook-play and since the authors could not possibly be serious about it, their work became one of those facetioue crook-plays of which we have had plenty of late. Some of it is stupid, particularly at the start, and some of it is entertaining, and before the evening is over you have seen Miss Janis do the two captivating dances which brought enraptured London to her feet a year or so last Spring.

Though she is the excuse for the play and the only really sound reason why you should go forthwith to the Cohan box office, there are others in the cast who help out well. There is Maurice Farkoa, for instance, who plays with his familiar fire and slings three songs delightfully. There is Irene Bordoni, who is saucily pretty and sings with much feeling a song expressing her mild wonderment at those who are content with "a'leetle-a love, a leetle-a kiss." There is Melville Ellis, who has put much beauty into the costumes, and several good piano numbers into the third act. Though why he should play the pieno with his eyebrows and why he should ogle so roughly the pretty girl beside it remain among the principal mysteries of this mystery play.

With less opportunities good work is done by Eugene Revere, Julia Bruns, and Francis D. McGinn. Mr. Revere emerges creditably from musical comedy, and his performance has the special virtue of being alert every moment of the many he is on the stage. Miss Bruns is extremely good looking, and does a fair very well.

The odds and ends of music have been supplied by the facile Jerome Kern, who has done particularly well with the same sort of "Same Sort of Girl" song he always seems to enjoy writing. These are contributions to the vaudeville part of a play that must have been written for—and certainly would expire without—Elsie Janis.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Marie Tailer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, who is to marry S. Bryce Wing on Nov. 3, in St. James's Church, has chosen the Misses Louise Trevor and Adelaide Flint of this city and Louisa Livingston of Albany as her bridal attendants. L. Stuart Wing, Jr., is to be his brother's best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Henri A. L. Hoguet are to celebrate their tenth wedding anniversary on Oct. 14 at their Summer home on Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

Professor and Mrs. Charles F. Chandler have returned from Lenox, and are at the Hotel Gotham before opening their town house at 51 East Fifty-fourth Street.

The wedding of Miss Margaret R. Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt, and Frank Jefferson Frost of St. Louis, will be celebrated today at the country home of the bride's parents at Glen Cove, L. I. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Pratt gave a large dinner dance for the bridal couple and their attendants at the Nassau Club.

Mrs. Robert Kelso Cassatt, accompanied by Mrs. Thomas McKean, of Philadelphia, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. and Mrs. Allen B. Forbes are at the Plaza for the Winter.

The wedding of Miss Evelyn Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, and Francis B. Thorne will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Thomas's Church.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

BELLIG (OLAV, (Copenhagen.)—S. Dittmann, A. Spieler, A. Andersea, Miss Ingeas Meicourt, Mrs. I. Faber, Capt. H. J. Huggen, Louis Fleron, Walter B. Leventritt, Mr. and Mrs. F. de Rapp, Dr. Clarence Mosher, Henry White, Dr. Ernest Varrey, Mrs. Varrey, Miss Grace Barrow, Dr. George Reynolds, Miss Gertrude Rogers.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—Mrs. L. Aubert, Miss G. Bird, Mrs. Martha Beegard, Renee Chatelonat, M. Medosky, J. R. Childs, E. B. Farish, Dr. M. N. Foote, W. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McGrath, M. Howard, Count Eugene d'Harcourt, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. McKinley, Miss Lawton Leslie, William Leslie, H. B. Lachman, E. Lewis, Mrs. J. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Orr, Mr. and Mrs. M. Olivier, F. Marron, Dr. R. Lenger.

BABY ELEPHANT 'CHIN-CHIN.'

Hippodrome Show Is Halted for Naming of the Littlest.

They named the baby yesterday afternoon, the baby being the nine-months-old son (or was it daughtsr?) of Mrs. Jennie Powers, and incidentally the emallest elephant in captivity. In the Toyland scene of "Hip Hip Hooray," tbe new Hippodrome show, the performance was halted a moment by Nat Wills, who announced the ceremony, for which Mrs. Powere had sent out cards of elephantine proportions, nicely printed and tied with baby ribbon.

Dave Montgomery and Helen Falconer, followed by a band of other "Chin-Chins," brought the baby on the stage in an improvised go-cart, and while some one kept it quiet with a huge bottle of milk Mr. Montgomery looked at it and said:

"This is a queer kind of an elephant. It seems to have two trunks. Therefore it must have two chins. Ha! an idea! I name you 'Chin-Chin.'"

Music cue; song from "Chin-Chin" by chorus; exit all, laughingly.

BERNHARDT BEGINS DEC. 9.

Delay Due to War Misfortunes of Her Actora, She Writes.

William F. Connor, Sarah Bernhardt's American manager, is in receipt of a letter and a cable from the artiste, both etating that she will begin her New York engagement Dec. 9. Ths cable, which was received yesterdny, read: "Dscember 9 exact date. Am having success with engaging my company."

This was in confirmation of a letter recently received by Mr. Connor in which the French actress gave this as the date of the opening of her New York engagement, and said: "I am angry with myself for these disappointments, but it is no fault of mine, as several members of my company have been killed or wounded. Hope, my dear friend, to offset this delay by extending the run if necessary. If this abominable war is not at an end by June next I should like nothing better than to spend the Summer in your charming country and resume my tour in September."

LANSING HEARS VILLA SIDE.

Agents Deny That Carranza Does or Can Control Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Secretary of State Lansing today continued his conferences with leaders of Mexican revolutionary factions, preliminary to the fourth meeting of the Pan-American conferees on Saturday. Secretary Lansing met Enrique C. Llorente, agent of the Villa Conventionist Government here, and other Villa leaders, among them Manuel Bonilla, who was a member of the Madero Cabinet, and General Roque Gonzales Garza, former Provisional President of Mexico when the Villa-Zapata factions jointly occupied Mexico City.

Señor Llorente stated the position of the Villista faction. This faction, it was explained, was in favor of a coalition of the leading revolutionary forces in Mexico, and would support such a coalition based on a return to the Constitutional order, but was opposed to the recognition of the arrangement of the present Government. The Villistas challenged the Carranza contention that the latter controlled 90 per cent. of Mexico, and insisted that there would soon be important military developments which would demonstrate that the Carranzistas were not entitled to recognition.

Secretary Lansing will confer with other Mexican leaders before the Pan-American conference on Saturday.

CARRANZA TO GUARD BORDER.

Promises State Department to Punish Soldiers if Guilty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 5.—General Carranza, answering the American note about the crossing of the border by Carranza soldiers near Matamoros, says the note gave him first knowledge of this action and that he has given orders to the chief of the zone to make a complete investigation at once.

If Constitutionalist soldiers are guilty they will be punished with rigor. He adds that he has demonstrated his friendship and good will toward the United States and gives this as proof that it is impossible that such happenings should be due to the wishes or orders of the First Chief.

McANENY IN MILWAUKEE.

Speaks for Home Rule and Non-Partisanship in Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5.—With home rule for cities as against regulation by party-owned and unwieldly legislatures, with absolute non-partisanship in elections and proper pay and better tenure for department heads, perfection in municipal government can be realized, in the opinion of George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen of New York. He spoke to the members of the City Club, the Central Council of Social Agencies, and the Civil Service League tonight in Gimbel's grill room here.

Non-partisan city elections formed the only logical means for obtaining business organization and representation for all tbe people in municipal affairs, insisted the speaker, and he urged that all departmental chiefs and aids receive salaries commensurate with those paid for private service and their positions made permanent.

"Hire experts for your city offices and pay them the prices they would receive as experts in civil life," he said. "Take them from the necessity of 'playing politics' and make this positions permanent."

The speaker was interrupted by applause from the 200 women present when he praised the work of Miss Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction in New York.

Mr. McAneny will leave Milwaukee on Wednesday for St. Paul. Following his speech there on Thursday, he will deliver an address in Minneapolis on Friday.

Tobin-Haskins Wedding Tomorrow.

The wedding of Miss Ruth H. Haskins, daughter of Mrs. Charles Waldo Haskins, to Cyril Richard Tobin of San Francisco, Cal., will take place tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, 56 East Seventy-second Street. The Rev. Father Sefnon of San Francisco will officiate.

The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Noeline Haskins, who will act as maid of honor. Her other attendants will be her cousins, the Misses Harriet and Barbara Munday, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd W. Munday, who will be the flower girls. Norris Havemeyer and Gardiner Munday, little sons of Mr. and Mrs. N. Havemeyer Munday, will be the pages. Owen Rice will act as Mr. Tobin's best man.

The wedding ceremony will be followed by a large reception.

Miss Kent Weds J. F. Kilbourn.

The wedding of Miss Clara Kent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kent of Brooklyn, and Jonathan F. Kilbourn of this city, son of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Austin Kilbourn of Hartford, Conn., took place yesterday morning in the Church of St. Joseph, South Norwalk, Conn. A reception followed at Uplands, the Kent country home.

Lieut. Towers Weds Miss Carstairs.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Lieutenant John H. Towers, U. S. N., Naval Attaché at the American Embassy, and Miss Millie Carstairs, daughter of Charles Carstairs of Philadelphia, were married here today. The ceremony took place in the Savoy Chapel Royal.

KENNY—MONAHAN.

Miss Julia Monahan, daughter of Chief of Police Frank Monahan of Jersey City, and William S. Kenny of Harrison, N. J., were married yesterday in Jersey City by the Rev. Father Hail. Miss Mary Monahan attended her sister as maid of honor, and Bartholomew Kenny was best man for his brother.

MRS. G. D. WIDENER TO MARRY DR. RICE

South American Explorer to Wed Widow of Titanic Victim in Boston on Oct. 14.

HER MEMORIAL GIFTS

Philadelphia Society Woman Noted for Her Beauty and Jewels—Dr. Rice's Scientific Achievements.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—Mrs. George D. Widener, widow of the Philadelphia traction magnate who sank with the Titanic, will be married in Trinity Church, Copley Square, Boston, next Thursday to Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, the noted explorer, despite emphatic denials from Mrs. Widener made at the time she attended the dedication of the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard last Summer.

The facts of the approaching nuptiala became known here tonight after a visit of Dr. Rice to Boston today, in which he filed marriage intentions, preparatory to securing a marriage license. Dr. Rice came here at noon from Newport, where he had left Mrs. Widener. When asked if he and Mrs. Widener were to be married, his reply was, "Well, I am inclined to do things quickly."

In his application for a marriage license Dr. Rice gave the name of his brids-to-be as Leonora Elkins Widener. He hurried back to Newport by an afternoon train. Subaequently a close friend of the doctor authorized the announcement that Trinity, the fashionable Episcopal church of the Back Bay, would be the scene of the wedding, at an hour undetermined, next Thursday.

The engagement of Mrs. Widener to Dr. Rice was reported last August, during the height of the season at Newport, when Dr. Rice was a house guest at Mrs. Widener's new villa, but was emphatically denied at that time, both by Mrs. Widener and Dr. Rice.

Mrs. Widener was Miss Eleanor Elkins, daughter of the late William L. Elkins, before her marriage to Mr. Widener, who was lost, with one of his sons, in the Titanic disaster. Mrs. Widener was among the survivors, and after her husband's death she rebuilt as a memorial to him St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Ogontz, near her home in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

She is noted for her beauty, and is said to possess one of the finest collections of jewels in the world. One string of pearls which Mr. Widener gave her for Christmas in 1909 was said to have cost $750,000. It was to present to the London Museum thirty silver plates which Nell Gwyn once owned that she and her husband went abroad in the Spring of 1912.

Her husband was the son of Peter A. B. Widener of Philadelphia. Besides the son Harry E., who died with his father, she had two children, George D. Widener, Jr., and Eleanor Widener.

Dr. Rice is well known for his explorations in South America at home, and abroad. He received bachelor and medical degrees from Harvard University, and was graduated from the Royal Geographical Society's School of Astronomy and Surveying, class of 1910. He is 40 years old.

It was to Harvard University that Mrs. Widener gave the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, as a memorial to her son, which will house the valuable collection of books left by her son. The library will have a capacity of about 2,500,000 volumes.

Dr. Rice has published works on his explorations, which include expeditions in Ecuador in 1901, through Venezuela and Colombia to Bogota in 1906, along the Uapes River in 1907-1908, and further explorations in the northwest Amazon basin in 1911-13. For his scientific achievements on these expeditions he received the Patron's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society and the Gold Medal of the Harvard Travelers' Club.

At one time, in 1907, it was feared that he had perished in the wilderness at the headwaters of the Orinoco River.

He was in London when Colonel Roosevelt returned from South America, and when the Colonel's claim of having discovered a new river was being published broadcast, he declared that the claim was "unintelligible." He asserted that there was no such river as the one the Colonel described.

In Later Dr. Rice wrote the former President a letter in which he retracted his criticism, and said that the Colonel's "clear, lucid, and interesting narrative dispelled completely the topographical points in dispute."

Orvis-Leland Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Ina Leland, niece of Miss Hattie Leland of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and this city, to Schuyler Adams Orvis of this city, will be celebrated on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 16, in the Episcopal Church, Saratoga Springs. The Rev. Dr. Grabeau will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride.

Miss Dorothy Morrison of this city will act as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids chosen are the Misses Jean Eastman, Blanche Jackman, Alice Einstein, Margaret Mabee, and Marguerite Menges. Homer Orvis will be his brother's best man. The ushers will be John Caddis, Hamilton Johnstone, Jr., Whiteiaw, and Joseph H. de Rivera, whose marriage to Miss Margherita Siegfried will take place the following week.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A new play by George V. Hobart and William R. Semple, said to be novel in several respects, has been selected for production by John Leffler and John W. Bratton.

Lucille Watson will have a part in Robert H. McLaughlin's "The Eternal Magdalene," to be presented soon by Selwyn & Co., and not in any other production with which her name has been associated.

Many players have been assigned to one part in the Punch and Judy production of Stevenson's "Treasure Island." The character is that of Black Dog, and it now is in the hands of Oswald Yorke, the fifth to attempt it.

Charles Richman has been selected for the leading role in another Vitagraph picture sounding a patriotic note. The picture will have the United States Navy as a background, and will be called "Colton, U. S. N."

"The Victory," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Ada Dow, the poetic drama recently given at a benefit performance, is being noted in the Toy Theatre, Boston.

The first performance of the second Potash and Perlmutter play, "Potash and Perlmutter Incorporated," will be given Thursday night of next week in New Haven. Barney Bernard, Julius Tannen, Louise Dresser, Mathilde Cottrelly, Lee Kohlmar, and Lee Donnelly will play the principal roles.

A second "Some Baby!" company has been organized by the Estate of Henry B. Harris, with Jefferson De Angelis in the leading role. It will open in Springfield Oct. 16.

The Palace will have a Fall Fashion Show of its own next week. It will be in five scenes relating incidents in the life of a modern Cinderella when her dreams come true and she is the best-dressed woman in New York.

A request was received yesterday by Selwyn & Co. for the use of Roi Cooper Megrue's war melodrama, "Under Fire," by the Canadian Red Cross Society at Winnipeg in a series of amateur performances for the benefit of the Red Cross. The request came in a telegram from Mrs. Ernest A. Woodward, President of the society. It stated that six battalions ready to go to the front were encamped there, and the soldiers had been promised a war play before they sailed.

$500 DOG SEES THE TOWN.

Bites Man, Causes Two Arrests, and Gets Free Taxi Ride.

Clip, a five-hundred-dollar bulldog owned by J. C. Fowler of Glena Falls, N. Y., who is at the Hotel Biltmore, is back after being lost all Monday night and part of yesterday, during which time he was responsible for the arrest of two men, bit one, and rode in a New York taxi at no expense.

Mr. Fowler called a Biltmore bellboy Monday night to take the dog for an airing. At Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street Clip slipped out of his collar and darted into the Grand Central terminal, followed by chauffeurs, porters, and commuters. Twice around the crowded waiting room went pursued and pursuers before the bulldog, with a yelp that startled women travelers, shot out of the station and was lost in the darkness of Park Avenue.

The bellboy notified Clip's master and Police Headquarters sent out a general alarm. Word was passed to chauffeurs along Broadway that a large reward was offered for the animal. Yesterday morning a chauffeur saw the dog in front of the Pennsylvania Station and gave chase. The dog ran into the grounds of the Asylum for ths Blind, at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where he was caught by Frank Smith of 632 Third Avenue. Smith, in making the capture, was bitten on the arm, but upon being told of the supposed reward he hired a taxi and went to the Biltmore. Leaving Clip in the machine, Smith entered the hotel and asked for the reward.

Detective Manning of the hotel said no reward had been offered, and asked where the dog was. This the amateur dog-catcher refused to tell, and he was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. While this was transpiring, Clip and the taxi waited outside, the dog getting more air and the taxi more mileage.

Half an hour after Smith was arrested Harry Owens of 300 West Twenty-first Street entered and asked for Smith. He said he wanted half of that reward. When it was said that he knew where the missing bulldog was, Owens, too, was arrested.

A worried-looking chauffeur with Clip under his arm walked up to the Biltmore desk later and returned the dog.

Magistrate Krotel in Yorkville Court held Smith and Owens in $500 bail each for examination today.

FINLEY EXPLAINS VIEWS.

Lauds Military Discipline at Historical Society's Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 5.—Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, was the chief speaker tonight at the seventeenth annual meeting of New York State Historical Society. In his speech Dr. Finley said:

"I have been quoted as saying that military training led to international hatred and barbaric warfore.' I have not said this, but I have objected to introducing military training into our public schools as a means of conscripting children and youth for a service which assumed the continuance of the very thing which we are trying to exterminate in our schools. But I have as ardently advocated as serious discipline in our schools as we expect of those who are to servo their country as soldiers.

"And this is above all basically essential in education—that one shall be taught to observe carefully and accurately to discern the essential quickly and to report truthfully.

"If armies moved upon such inaccurate observation and report as constantly guide public opinion, of what avail would ammunition and strategy and marksmanship be? Is there anything that we need more in America than just this training, and what goes with it here, of discipline to obey and to move together without regard to personal convenience or advantage?"

Gouverneur Kemble and Dr. John M. Clarke, Director of the State Museum, also spoke. Clinton Scollard read an original poem commemorating the heroism of Anthony Wayne in storming the British fort at Stony Point on July 15, 1779.

The meeting of the society will continue for three days. Addresses will be delivered tomorrow by Colonel Samuel E. Tillman and Colonel Cornelius DeWitt Willcox.

SPALDING WILL CONTEST.

Son of Baseball Pioneer Says Father Was Unduly Influenced.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 5.—A contest over the will of A. G. Spalding, the baseball pioneer and millionaire sporting goods merchant, was started today after the filing of the will for probate by Spalding's son, Keith, who charges that the will was procured through the "undue influence of his wife, Elizabeth Churchill Spalding, and Mrs. Katherine Tingley," head of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society at Point Loma, Cal. The son alleges that for several years before his death his father was not in his right mind; that his mental and physical strength was impaired by advancing age, by sickness, and by business worries.

About $2,000,000 was accumulated by Spalding and his first wife, who died in 1890, according to the son. This, says Keith Spalding, was the result of the joint industry of his father and mother, and was accumulated before the second marriage, which took place in 1900.

Leaves $24,000 to Charity.

By the will of Margaret F. Barnett of 93 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, filed yesterday, $24,000 is given to charity. Among the local institutions which are to receive bequests are the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum Society, Methodist Home for the Aged, Industrial Home for the Blind, Faith Home for Incurables, and Methodist Episcopal Hospital. The value of the estate is $34,000.

William Spence Left $690,810.

William Spence, a real estate broker, who died at his home, 232 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on June 1, left $690,810, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Ketcham. By his will his four children inherit all. Mrs. Spence died several years ago. Janette and Margaret Spence, who live at 232 Lincoln Place, each receive $175,-555. The two other children, John Livingston Spence of 529 Third Street and Mrs. Hannah S. Niper of 290 Park Place, each receive $171,452.

Thomas McGoey's Estate $283,193.

An appraisal of the estate of Thomas McGoey, filed yesterday in Brooklyn, placed its value at $283,193. Mr. McGoey was Vice President of the Columbia Oil Company of New York. He left a widow and four children, among whom his estate is divided equally. Mr. McGoey lived at 993 Bedford Avenue.

John Loyd.

John Loyd, President of the John Loyd Company of 558 Water Street, one of the oldest machinists' firms in Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 157A Taylor Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 80 years. Mr. Loyd was born in Newton, Mass., and when the civil war began he was commissioned a third assistant engineer and assigned to the U. S. steamship Curley. He was later transferred to the Crusader, and was in many of the naval engagements of the war. He resigned in 1867 with the rank of first assistant engineer. Mr. Loyd was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Navy League, Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Dutton's
NEW BOOKS
RARE BOOKS
CORRECT
STATIONERY
681 FIFTH AVENUE

HENRY LE ROY FINCH WEDS MISS BAKER

Bishop Courtney Officiates at Marriage of Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker

IN ST. JAMES'S CHURCH

Justice Finch Is Brother's Best Man, and Bride's Only Attendant Is Her Sister—The Guests.

The wedding of Henry Le Roy Finch, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Finch of Graystone, Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Mary Farquhar Baker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker of New York, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Courtney, assisted by the Rev. E. Vicars Stevenson of Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield. The church was decorated with masses of white and pink chrysanthemums on the altar and chancel intermingled with trails of green and oak leaves.

The bridal procession was led by the full choir which sang "O Perfect Love" as the processional and later the Lohengrin "Wedding Song." The bride, who walked with her father, wore a gown of bridal satin, the skirt being draped over a petticoat of old point lace finished with a deep flounce. The corsage was draped in a deep open point outlined with point lace and had long tulis sleeves. The satin train was veiled with tulle, over which fell a point lace veil, worn by both the bride's grandmother and mother at their weddings. It was fastened cap fashion with knots of orange blossoms. She wore the bridegroom's gift, a horseshoe of sapphires and diamonds and carried a shower of lilies of the valley and white roses.

The bride's only attendant was her younger sister, Miss Margaret L. Baker, who wore a short-skirted frock of silver lace over whits chiffon and satin. Ths skirt was flounced and the low-necked corsage was finished with a fichu of silver lace that formed short sleeves and was held at the waist line in the back with a plastron of pearls, from which fell little coat ends. The dull blue girdle formed a wide bow at the back with a sash at each side. Her large silver lace hat was trimmed with tiny puffs of blue, brown fur, and a single rose. She carried a loose cluster of half-blown sunrise roses.

Mr. Finch had his brother, Justice Edward Ridley Finch, as his best man, and his ushers were Gerald Curran, his brother, Rufus Crane Finch, Bernon S. Prentice, Charles D. Baker, and Frederick C. Tanner of New York, Thomas J. Mumford of Plainfield, William Palmer Smith of Netherwood, N. J., Wilbur S. Tarbell, and George W. Elkins, Jr., of Elkins Park, Philadelphia.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, 8 East Seventy-fifth Street, which was decorated with chrysanthemums and green leaves. Mrs. Baker, who received, wore a white gown trimmed with jet and black velvet and black hat touched with pink, and Mrs. Finch, who assisted, wore a white satin gown veiled with jet striped net and a small black hat with a pink plume.

Mr. Finch and his bride will make their honeymoon trip by steamer to Panama and the Pacific Slope, and will visit the expositions there before returning to New York. They have taken an apartment at 51 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Among the guests at the wedding were George W. Perkins and Miss Dorothy Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield and family, Mrs. Cramp and Miss Dorothy Cramp of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Baker, Dr. A. P. Schauffler and Mrs. Schauffler, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Williams, the Misses Wyeth, Bishop David H. Greer and Mrs. Greer, Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Zabriskie and the Misses Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock, Mrs. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Noah C. Rogers and Miss Rogers, Mrs. William Palmer Smith, Mrs. Gerald Curran, Norman R. Finch, Mrs. Edward R. Finch, Mrs. Henry T. Finch, Mrs. Joel E. Fisher, Mrs. G. W. Elkins, Jr., the Misses Edith Smalley, Vleva F. Fisher, Jane Ogden, Marie L. and Charlotte Finch, Helen Bacon, Rossile G. Jones, Eleanor Hartshorne, Esther and Issbel Howell of Philadelphia, also J. Kennedy Tod, John S. Baker, Charles E. Rushmore, and Edward Marvin.

Mrs. Finch's father, Stephen Baker, is the President of the Bank of the Metropolis.

TO CLEAN COLORADO SLATE.

Gov. Carlson Expected to Dismiss All Strike Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 5.—There is every likelihood that the 400 pending cases arising out of disorders during the strike of Colorado Fuel and Mining Company employes will be dismissed, Governor Carlson, it is expected, will soon announce his decision.

Governor Carlson denied again today that the dismissal of these cases was discussed during his conference with John D. Rockefelier, Jr., yesterday.

Many leading citizens today urged Governor Carlson to cause the dismissal of the cases. A formal request for dismissal was sent to the Governor this morning by John McLennan, District President of the United Mine Workers and President of the State Federation of Labor, following reports that the Governor was considering the advisability of such action.

The miners of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's coal camps will adopt the Rockefeller industrial plan by a vote of 11 to 1, according to returns thus far received. Camps where elections had been held today reported 1,192 votes for and 106 votes against the plan.

Mr. Rockefeller and his party left for a visit to the iron mines at Sunrise, Wyo. Mr. Rockefeller probably will return to Denver on Friday. He plans to reach New York in time for business on Monday morning.

Pope to Delimit Peru and Bolivia.

LIMA, Oct. 5.—It was announced today that Pope Benedict had been designated as arbitrator of the question of delimiting the frontiers of Peru and Bolivia.

Confirms Schumann-Heink Divorce.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The State Appellate Court today confirmed the decree of divorce granted to Mrs. Ernestine Rapp (Mme. Schumann-Heink) from William Rapp, Jr.

NAVY NEEDS PAY OFFICERS.

Secretary Will Allow All Young Citizens to Compete for Posts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Secretary Daniels today announced a competitive examination to be held on Dec. 8, for thirteen Assistant Paymasters in the Navy, open without restriction to all young men of legal age who are citizens of the United States. Thirteen vacancies exist. Enlisted men, as heretofore, will be allowed to participate in the examination as will pay clerks and chief pay clerks, and with them all others of legal age, who wish to do so.

Appointments will be made on a strictly merit basis in the ordsr of proficiency shown. The examination will be held simultaneously at Washington, Newport, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco.

Appointees as Assistant Paymaster are required by law to be not less than 21, nor more than 26 years of age; the limit for pay clerks now in the Navy, having been extended to thirty-five by the Naval Appropriation Act of March 3, 1915.

An Assistant Paymaster is a commissioned officer with the rank and pay of Ensign, and is eligible for promotion by seniority through successive grades up to and including Pay Director, with the rank of Captain.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD MADISON, President and Treasurer of the Edward Madison Company, booksellers, of Montclair, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 21 Forest Street, in that place, in his sixty-sixth year.

GEORGE WHITNEY MOORE of Detroit, a former Assemblyman of Michigan, died recently at Watkins Glen, N. Y., in his sixty-sixth year.

JACOB DIEFENDORF, a wealthy farmer of Montgomery County and prominent locally in the Democratic Party, died yesterday at Root, N. Y., at 79 years of age.

HENRY M. COWAN of 286 West 150th Street, died yesterday at Stroudsburg, Penn., in his ninety-fourth year. He was born near London, England, and came to this country in the early sixties as representative of the North American Life Insurance Company. As its representative he insured the life of Horace Greeley for $65,000.

Mrs. CLARA JONES FISH, widow of the Rev. Dr. Henry Clay Fish, for many years pastor of the First Baptist Church of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at her home, 35 Saybrook Place Newark, N. J., in her ninety-sixth year. She is survived by a daughter and two sons, one of whom is Senator Frederick S. Fish of Indiana and Dr. Henry Fleb of Farso, N. D.

Mrs. AMELIA GIVEN BEALL, widow of Walter Beall, last surviving member of the noted Given family which was active in the early affairs of Southern Pennsylvania, died at her home in Carlisle, Penn., yesterday. Mrs. Beall was the donor of the Amelia S. Given Public Library to her native town, Mount Holly Springs.

SIMEON JONES, formerly Mayor of St. John, New Brunswick, and owner of a brewery, died recently in London in his eighty-seventh year.

Dr. FRANK D. VREELAND, a retired physician of Paterson, N. J., died on Monday at the home of his son, Dr. Raeph D. Vreeland, in Passaic, in his sixty-fifth year.

Lieutenant DONALD CAMERON DE FORD MacMASTER of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, whose mother before marriage was Miss Ella De Ford of Baltimore, Md., was killed on Sunday in France, in his twenty-second year.

ARTHUR S MANN, a former lecturer on steam generation at Columbia University, died on Sunday at Saranac, N. Y., in his forty-sixth year.

EDWARD ALLEN, 80 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died on Monday at his home, Orenge, N. J.

WILLIAM MARTIN, inventor and for twelve years American Consul General in China, who was formerly Mayor of Dunkirk, N. Y., died recently in Oakland, Cal., in his eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. FLORA SAMPTER, wife of Robert Sampter, a cigar dealer, died recently at her home, 1,950 Washington Avenue, in her fifty-second year.

ALEXANDER S. DALRYMPLE, a produce farmer of Whitte Plains, N. Y., died recently at his home in Woodycrest Avenue, in that place, in his fiftieth year.

Dr. DE BENNEVILLE KELM LUDWIG, Headmaster of the Ritteuhouse Academy of Philadelphia, died recently at his home there, in his seventy-seventh year.

WILLIAM A. MAUTERSTOCK, a manufacturer of blank books at 119-121 William Street, died on Monday at his home, 42 Rockledge Avenue, in the eighty-third year.

GEORGE WOLF, for many years in business in Newark, N. J., died on Sunday at his Summer home in Bradley Beach, N. J., in his eighty-third year.

WILLIAM O. SAXON, commission merchant and member of the Produce Exchange, died yesterday at his home in Summit, N. J., in his sixty-third year.

JAMES H. SHIELS, a Clerk of the Municipal Court for thirty years, died on Monday at his home, 471 West 142d Street, in his seventy-third year.

MARY JANE REEDER, probably the wealthiest and one of the oldest colored women in Maryland, died in Hagerstown, Md., yesterday, aged 91 years.

FREDERICK LOUIS MYERS, for many years a leading wholesale merchant of Kingston, Jamaica, the West Indies, died last night at his New York home in the Hotel Ansonia in his sixty-third year. He was born in Kingston and was a member of a pioneer family of the West Indies. Mr. Myers was a member of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce of Kingston, a former Justice of the Peace, and a Royal Arch Mason.

Mrs. MARY A. LEMKEN, 50 years old, a member of Victory Council No. 2, Daughters of Liberty, and of Camaraie Camp of the Daughters of America, died on Monday at her home, 501 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES N. HAWLEY, a real estate dealer of Brooklyn and a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, the National Athletic Club, and the Knights of Columbus, died at his home, 193 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Monday. Mr. Hawley was born in the Eastern District thirty-seven years ago and left a widow and a daughter.

ABNER G TISDELL, a retired electrician, formerly for many years employed in the armory of the Remington Arms Company, at Ilion, N. Y., is dead at his home, 501 Park Place, Brooklyn, from paralysis. He was 85 years old and left a widow, a daughter and a son.

DIEDRICH H. FOLKERS, 77 years old, a member of Brooklyn Tent No. 34, K. of M., died on Monday at his home, 118 Avenue J, Flatbush.

AMOS HAMILTON RUSSELL, a retired plano dealer and one of the oldest members of St. Mark's Church, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 310 Macon Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Russell was a native of Canada and had been a resident of Brooklyn for almost fifty years.

Mrs. MATILDA HOEFLER SMITH,

PITCHERS THE BIG FACTORS IN WORLD'S SERIES BALL GAMES—HOW THEY COMPARE



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$1.50 Light Weight Wool at 79c
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Balbriggan Union Suits, 98c & $1.50



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CAN PHILLIES WIN WITH TWO PITCHERS?

If Alexander Is Able to Hurl in Three Games Boston May Lose the Series.

The Pitchers.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

	Value in Offense.	Value in Defense.	Value in Season.	Value in Series.
Boston corps..	670	736	748	752
Philly corps...	584	619	683	774

Here is the strangest, weirdest bit of doping I have ever encountered. If you took the figures and discovered that the Boston Red Sox have five of the leading pitchers of the American League and four second-string men, any one of whom is above the average in ability; if you discovered that among these five stars four hit .279, .286, .308, and .320, and help win their games; if you discovered that three of these pitchers are great fielders and likely to help the infield, what would you think? Next, if you found that the opposing staff consisted of one great pitcher, an erratic, uncertain genius, a fair second-rater, and four fair pitchers, you'd begin to feel sorry for that club. Then, if you remembered that the club with the strong pitchers has a stronger hitting and a stronger fielding team to back them up, and that there is not much difference in the catching, you'd say, "Shucks, the Phillies haven't a chance." And then if you realized that the American League has much stronger batters than the National you'd give it up and concede Boston the flag.

Right here is where the oddity of the American game and the uncertainty of a world's series arises. A man with a sharp, strong ice pick can cut just as much ice as can the fellow with five strong sharp ice picks unless his one pick wears out. If the Phillies and Red Sox were to play twenty-two games a season in the same league the Red Sox would beat them two-thirds or more of those games. But whether the Red Sox can beat them four out of seven games in this series is another matter. Boston's pitching staff figures 100 points better in attacking strength, more than 100 points in defensive strength, and 65 points in team strength for a regular season. But for the purposes of this series the Philadelphia pitching staff is better.

There are two questions: Will Moran know how to use his one great ice pick, and will that ice pick break? I can answer the first question. Moran knows exactly what he is up against. He knows exactly what he must do—and he is going to try to do it. If that grand old ice pick, Grover Cleveland Alexander, doesn't dull at the point, bend or break, Moran is likely to cut the ice. Moran has no choice as to his plan of campaign. If he loses this series, it will be because the material was not good enough or because the good material was not strong enough to stand the strain. If Carrigan loses it will be because he has too much good material and either chooses wrong or cannot use it all at once.

Alexander in First Game.

Moran's plan of battle is this: He will open with Alexander. Now, Alex is the best pitcher in this series, and, this season, the best in the world. He has been through a season of terrific strain, and has pitched 100 innings more than any other pitcher in his league. His great strength has stood the strain well, and Moran has saved him as much as possible, especially during the closing weeks of the season. Moran's struggle for the final month has not been so much to clinch the National League pennant as it has been to win with his mediocre pitchers and save Alexander for the series. Alexander needed rest and Moran strove to get it for him, often taking chances of losing games in order not to wear down his best bet.

Alex has had some rest, whether sufficient or not we cannot tell. He thinks it is. Moran thinks it is. For Alexander is going to essay the greatest task any pitcher save Mathewson ever tried. He is going to pitch practically this entire series and face Carrigan's entire squad, which is proclaimed the greatest pitching staff of the decade. Alexander is not doing this through any desire to make a hero of himself, but to win this series for his team.

Moran will start Alex the first game. Meantime he has another trump card to play. On his staff is Eppa Jeptha Rixey, a strange and peculiar genius. When this fellow Rixey is right no ball team in the world is licensed to hit him or beat him. He is not strong and he needs rest. He has not pitched much good ball this season, and has contributed little to the victory of the Phillies. Moran has carefully prepared this fellow, got him all ready for the test, and in the second game Eppa Jeptha is to step out and see if he is right. If he happens to have one of his big days, that game either is a tie or the Phillies will win. If he is not right, then he'll be out of there, with Mayer finishing up a defeat. Moran may decide Rixey is not right on the second day, and then Alexander will pitch.

On the third day Alexander will be back on the slab, provided he does not work the second. If he has won his first game, if Rixey wins the second, and Alex wins the third, Alexander will be back there the fourth day trying to finish up the series with four straight victories. If the Phillies win two out of the first three Moran will send Chalmers into the fourth game. But if they have lost two of the first three or three of them, then Alexander will be on that slab, and then Alexander will do all the pitching. It seems a superhuman task, but Alexander, in the opinion of a lot of wise baseball men, is equal to that task.

Alexander is the best of the pitchers, but Carrigan has five men who are better than Moran's second pitcher, Wood. Shore, Ruth, Foster, and Leonard all are better pitchers than any man on Moran's staff except Alexander. Carrigan also has Gregg, Ray Collins, Pennock, and Mays, any one of whom would be considered a star on Moran's corps. Moran has Mayer, Demaree, and McQuillan—the last two "slippers" who have gone way back and are preparing to be seated—and Ben Tincup, who is crippled. Of course, Carrigan has all the chances in the world to be blamed for making mistakes in his selection of pitchers. He has not a chance to evade that charge. If he loses a game, any pitcher he chooses is the wrong one. Yet it is hard to see how he could shut his eyes and touch any one of five men and make a mistake. The remarkable attacking strength of his pitchers is another element that enters into this contest. He has the hardest hitting pitching corps in the country, and Wood, Ruth, Foster, or Leonard is likely to break up a game by hitting—all being .300 hitters.

Hits Will Be Few.

I figure the Phillies to hit better against Wood and Foster than against the others of the five, and not to hit much against any of them. The closer one figures each batter against each pitcher the lighter hitting the series looks. The only chance for hitting, it would seem, is for Alexander to tire in the later games or for Ruth to get wild and have to slow down to get control. I had figured Chalmers practically out of this series, but in his later games this season he has pitched so well that Moran undoubtedly will use him in case there is a chance to do so and not lose the series. If he gets two games the advantage at any time, he will use Chalmers and rest Alex for further strain. The Sunday that will intervene between the opening and the next two games helps Alexander immensely, and a day of rain during the series would be that much gain for him.

I am figuring that Carrigan will use his pitchers practically as he did in the decisive series against Detroit.

It certainly will be Alexander and Wood for the starter, followed by Rixey and Leonard. After that conditions will rule the selection of pitchers and may compel either manager to alter his plans. Carrigan can alter plans easily, but Moran has little choice.

A great element in the strength of the Red Sox, you will find, lies in their reserve power. Carrigan need not fear to use pitchers. He can take out men frequently, use pinch hitters, and make many changes without appreciably altering the team strength of his pitching staff. This does not amount to so much in actual play as it does in wearing out men. Many men would rather pitch a game than to keep warmed up ready to pitch during a game. They say they pitch more in warming up than when on the slab. Moran dare not warm up Alexander or Rixey to act as rescuers. He must use Demaree, McQuillan and Mayer as his "warm-up squad." Demaree's slow floaters would be soft for the Red Sox and McQuillan is no longer a good pitcher. Mayer is better, but is not living up to the promise he gave when he broke in.

That is the situation. You cannot make it different, and the figures prove up perfectly.

Tomorrow we will make the final study of the teams, before getting down to the last compilation—which is to see how these figures work out into the box scores. We will consider the managers tomorrow, and under the head of managers, we place a value upon the team work, the inside play, the system of attack, and the choice of pitchers. It may not all be due the managers, but they are responsible and must take either the praise or the blame.

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Alexander's Pitching Record.

Grover Cleveland Alexander, who will bear the brunt of the pitching for Philadelphia in the world's series with the Boston Red Sox, had many ups and downs during the past season. He started the season with four straight victories and closed it with six consecutive wins. From July 17 to Aug. 5 he lost four games and won two. During the season he pitched 307 innings and 85 runs were scored against him in 46 games. Of the latter he is credited with 41 completed games, of which he won 31 and lost 10. A total of 248 hits were made off his delivery. He struck out 236 batsmen and gave 63 bases on balls. He pitched but three extra-inning games, two against Pittsburgh and one against Chicago. Alexander's record for the season of 1915 follows:

		Innings Pitched.	R.	H.
April 17	Won..New York	9	0	6
April 14	Won..Boston	9	1	8
April 22	Won..Boston	9	4	7
April 26	Won..Boston	9	4	8
May 1	Won..New York	9	2	6
May 5	Lost..New York	8	3	8
May 11	Won..Pittsburgh	9	2	4
May 15	Won..St. Louis	9	2	7
May 20	Lost..Cincinnati	9	6	11
May 25	Won..Chicago	9	0	2
May 28	Lost..Boston	8	5	9
June 1	Brooklyn	3	3	4
June 5	Won..St. Louis	9	0	1
June 9	Won..Chicago	9	3	9
June 14	Won..Pittsburgh	11	1	5
June 19	Won..Cincinnati	9	1	4
June 22	Tie..New York	9	1	2
June 26	Won..Brooklyn	9	0	1
June 30	Won..Boston	9	5	9
July 5	Won..New York	9	0	1
July 9	Won..Pittsburgh	9	1	2
July 13	Won..St. Louis	9	0	6
July 17	Lost..Chicago	9	4	8
July 19	Chicago	1	0	0
July 21	Won..Chicago	5	0	2
July 24	Won..Cincinnati	9	0	8
July 28	Lost..St. Louis	7	3	7
July 31	St. Louis	1	2	1
Aug. 1	Lost..Chicago	10	2	4
Aug. 5	Lost..Pittsburgh	9	1	5
Aug. 8	Won..Cincinnati	7	3	11
Aug. 13	Won..Boston	9	3	6
Aug. 17	Lost..Cincinnati	7	2	4
Aug. 20	Won..Pittsburgh	4	0	2
Aug. 21	Won..Chicago	9	5	10
Aug. 25	Won..Cincinnati	9	0	4
Aug. 30	St. Louis	7	2	7
Aug. 31	St. Louis	1	0	0
Sept. 2	Won..New York	9	0	7
Sept. 4	Won..New York	1	0	1
Sept. 6	Lost..Brooklyn	9	2	10
Aug. 27	Lost..Chicago	1	2	0
Sept. 9	Won..New York	9	0	3
Sept. 13	Won..Pittsburgh	13	2	13
Sept. 16	Won..Cincinnati	9	3	9
Sept. 23	Won..Chicago	9	1	5
Sept. 29	Won..Boston	9	0	1
Totals		367	85	248
Won 31. Lost 10.				

FIRST GAME FOR BROWNS.

Sisler and Shotton Big Factors in Victory Over Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—The St. Louis Americans defeated the St. Louis Nationals in the opening game of the city series 3 to 2 today. In the third inning Pratt scored for the Americans on Walker's single. In the fifth Shotton scored on Sisler's sacrifice and the final tally for the Americans was made in the seventh, when Shotton got home on an infield hit by Sisler. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Americans	2	8	2
Nationals	0	5	1

Batteries—Veil man and Agnew; Doak and Snyder. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Hildebrand.

New Champions in Baseball.

Not a single 1914 baseball champion in either the major or minor leagues repeated this season. The Federal League did not wreck baseball, and they left out a few players who thought they had iron-clad contracts. The Phillies captured the National League flag for the first time in thirty-one years, while the Red Sox repeated their 1912 victory. The league winners follow:

League.	1914.	1915.
National League	Boston	Philadelphia
American League	Philadelphia	Boston
Federal League	Indianapolis	Chicago
International League	Providence	Buffalo
American Association	Milwaukee	Minneapolis
Colonial League	Not organized	Hartford
Southern Association	Mobile	New Orleans
New England League	Lawrence	Portland
State League	Elmira	Birmingham
Texas League	Houston	Waco
Western League	Sioux City	Des Moines
Central Association	Waterloo	Burlington
Canadian League	——	Ottawa
Central League	Dayton	Evansville
Northern League	Duluth	Fargo
Interstate Lesgue	Jamestown	Olean
Western Association	Oklahoma	Denison
Ohio State League	——	Marysville
Three I League	Davenport	Molino
Nebraska State L	Grand Island	Beatrice
Georgia-Ala. League	Selma	Newman
Virginia State L	Norfolk	Rocky Mount
Twin State League	——	Newport, N. H.
Flag League	——	Valdosta
Blue Ridge League	——	Frederick

Columbia Crew Candidates Report.

Coach Jim Rice of the Columbia crews assembled freshman and Varsity candidates for the first time this Fall yesterday afternoon in the Columbia gymnasium. The first row on the river will be held today, and both crewads will report at the crew quarters at Edgewater at 4 o'clock. Twenty-six Varsity men reported, but late afternoon recitations prevented many other candidates from meeting Coach Rice. The freshman class turned out twenty-eight applicants, eleven of whom weighed in at more than 160 pounds.

REGISTER TODAY.

This is the third day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you are registered you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

SPORTING EVENTS.

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SEE THE GAMES EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.
on the Wonderful National Baseball Player. Every play reproduced as played on the actual diamond, hot from the wire direct to the grounds at the
9TH REGIMENT ARMORY, 14th St. and 6th Ave.
CRESCENT THEATRE,
Boston Road and 167th St., Bronx.
All Seats 25c. Doors Open at 1 P. M.

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RITCHIE vs. DUNDEE
10 ROUNDS.
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MANY STAR BOXMEN ON BOSTON RED SOX

Foster, Leonard, Shore, and Ruth to Offset Phillies' One Great Pitcher.

As was the case last season, when the same cities but different clubs were involved in the world's series, Philadelphia and Boston will enter the coming struggle for the prize of the baseball universe with the same numerical strength in the pitching department. Both the Phillies and the Red Sox have eight twirlers who can be called to the mound by Managers Moran and Carrigan, but it is likely that not more than half this force of hurlers will be started during the series which begins Friday.

The Phillies' pitching staff includes Alexander, Demaree, McQuillen, Rixey, Chalmers, Mayer, Tincup and Baumgartner. The Red Sox hurling force includes Foster, Leonard, Ruth, Shore, Wood, Gregg, Collins and Mays. Several of these pitchers have not figured to any extent in the general season's play and it is possible that their names will not be found in the box scores when the final reckonings are made for the series of 1915. Those most likely to go to the mound as National League representatives are Alexander, Demaree, Mayer, McQuillen, Rixey and Chalmers, while the American League pitchers will undoubtedly be selected from Foster, Leonard, Ruth, Shore, Wood and Gregg.

In considering the strength of the pitching departments of the Phillies and Red Sox it is, therefore, necessary to analyze the all-around ability of the sextets named. An unusual difficulty is encountered at the very beginning since it is conceded that Alexander will be used in from two to three of the first four games. Alexander stands head and shoulders above his pitching teammates and is Manager Pat Moran's trump card to be played at every possible opportunity and some clever baseball politics and diplomacy has centered about the extraordinary ability of the Phillies' star.

Alexander's pitching average for the season is more than 200 points higher than any of the other Philadelphia Club twirlers. Taking the six named and averaging their records for the season gives a team pitching average of .541. These figures do not represent the strength of the Phillies, however, if Alexander is used in, say, three of a possible six games. Under such a schedule the average would be increased more than 100 per cent., and Moran is too shrewd a manager to overlook any such increase in strength. Following Alexander, Mayer and Demaree have proved the most successful twirlers for the National League pennant winners. McQuillen has one and lost an equal number of games, while Rixey and Chalmers are slightly below the .500 mark.

Against this pitching staff of one star and five twirlers of moderate ability the Red Sox are able to muster six moundsmen none of whom can quite equal Alexander's record, but all showing averages ranging from .700 to figures fifty points higher. It is due to this high-class average that the Boston staff, considered as a whole, outranks the Phillies by more than 175 points. Many factors must enter into consideration when an effort is made to compare the strength of pitching staffs in a world's series. Assuming, however, that the pitchers of a pennant-winning club would be just as effective against the batters of the rival combination as they were against the batters of their own league, the averages show that Alexander outranks all the Red Sox boxmen except Wood, and it is not at all certain that the latter will be called upon to work in the coming series.

On the other hand, the American League hurlers will have a decided advantage in every game in which they are not opposed by Alexander. Foster, Leonard, Ruth, and Shore have a grand pitching average of .712, according to the latest unofficial figures, which, aided by the hitting and air-tight fielding of the Red Sox, should be sufficient to overcome the performances of the Phillies' second-string pitchers. Against Alexander, however their success remains to be demonstrated. As batters, all these boxmen far surpass their Philadelphia rivals, but the fielding figures show that the Phillies have a slight advantage in this respect.

Whatever Alexander may be called upon to do, it appears almost certain that Foster, Leonard, Ruth, and Shore as first-string men who have taken their regular turn in the box during the season, will bear the brunt of the box work, since Wood, Gregg, and Collins have been used but occasionally this year, and Mays almost entirely as a relief pitcher. It is thought in the Boston baseball circles that the first four will be the only pitchers to start games in the coming series for the Red Sox, and that they will be called upon to pitch in the order named. All are comparatively young men, developed by Boston within the past two or three seasons. Each has been brought to a high state of pitching efficiency by Manager Carrigan, a wise pitching coach, while Wood, Collins, and Gregg, names formerly redoubtable in American League circles, and the two first names heroes of a previous world's series, will take part in the big games of this year only as relief pitchers, if at all.

No one, aside from Manager Moran, knows how the Phillies will marshal their twirling staff. It is accepted as a certainty that Alexander will figure in at least three games, and possibly more if the series is evenly contested and long drawn out. National League adherents are banking bravely on the latter to win the world's championship for the senior league, and their faith in his extraordinary pitching ability is shown by a recent statement made by Umpire Bill Klem, in which he said:

"There is one player in our league who could win the pennant for any of the seven teams who are out of first place. He is Grover Cleveland Alexander. It is the first time since I have been in the league that one player stands out in front of all his rivals."

The tribute is well deserved, but a world's series develops some strange angles, actions, and reactions. A decisive victory for the Red Sox over the Phillies with Alexander in the box, in the first contest, now so near at hand, would upset all baseball "dope," and cause consternation in National League circles. Yet it would be no more sensational than the utter collapse of the famous Mack machine, when the Athletics lost four straight games to the Boston Braves last Autumn.

For the purpose of comparison, the pitching, batting, and fielding averages of the boxmen of both the Red Sox and Phillies are appended:

PHILADELPHIA.

Pitcher.	P. A.	B. A.	F. A.
Alexander	.763	.178	.992
Demaree	.742	.188	1000
Mayer	.550	.213	.987
Chalmers	.420	.188	.977
McQuillen	.500	.000	.931
Baumgartner	....	...	...
Tincup	....	...	...

BOSTON.

Pitcher.	P. A.	B. A.	F. A.
Leonard	.700	.286	.961
Ruth	.739	.321	.962
Shore	.703	.005	.972
Foster	.704	.274	.978
Wood	.705	.296	.964
Gregg	.714	.294	1000
Collins	.455	.280	1000
Mays	.400	.250	.937

Pitchers as Pinch Hitters.

A pitcher who can hit the ball as well as throw it, often may be able to win his game at the bat when he has failed on the mound, says The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Walter Johnson of the Senators is a great pinch hitter and wins many of his games with the bat. Ruth of the Red Sox is one of the leading batsmen of the American League. He is never withdrawn to make way for a pinch hitter. Joe Woods, another Boston pitcher, and Eddie Cicotte of the White Sox bat around .300. Fans will remember that Ray Caldwell, the Yankee pitcher, when called upon in three successive games for pinch hits, made good with a home run each time. Mathewson's timely hitting always has been one of the Giants' assets, and many times his ability to hit the ball in the pinches won games for him.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston—rain.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia—rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York—rain.
Philadelphia at Washington—rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	88	62	.587	4
Boston	81	68	.544	5
Brooklyn	80	70	.533	4
Chicago	73	80	.477	1
Pittsburgh	73	81	.474	0
St. Louis	72	81	.471	1
Cincinnati	71	83	.461	0
New York	68	81	.456	5

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	99	49	.669	6
Detroit	100	54	.649	0
Chicago	93	61	.604	0
Washington	85	66	.563	3
New York	68	81	.456	5
St. Louis	62	91	.409	0
Cleveland	57	95	.375	2
Philadelphia	41	109	.273	4

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
New York at Boston. (2 games.)
Brooklyn at Philadelphia. (2 games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York. (2 games.)
Phila. at Washington. (2 games.)

45,000 MAY SEE A GAME.

About 5,000 Fans Will Be Allowed to Stand in Boston Park.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The world's series games to be played in this city next Monday and Tuesday probably will be witnessed by 45,000 persons, President Joseph J. Lannin of the Boston Americans announced tonight. Careful checking up of the capacity of Braves Field, he said, had shown that this number could be cared for without inconvenience. About 5,000 persons will be allowed to stand, either in the rear of the grandstand or behind a fence to be erected in right field.

President Lannin expressed the belief that few if any of the thousands of persons who have applied for reserved seats would be disappointed. It was his desire, he said, to take care of every one, and 25,000 seats were set aside for reservation. A few applications for large numbers of seats were pared down in order to accommodate applications for smaller allotments, and some were refused because of indications that they were intended for speculation purposes. It is President Lannin's opinion that the speculative element will figure very little in the disposition of seats this year.

Mr. Lannin tonight received a telegram from President Wilson expressing his regret that he would be unable to come here to see the games to which he had been invited.

MORAN TELLS ABOUT RED SOX.

Philadelphia Players Get Pointers on Play of Boston Team.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Disappointment was general in the camp of the Phillies, the new National League champions, today, because rain caused a postponement of a double header with the Brooklyn team. It had been hoped that the regular season here would be completed today, and that the two days intervening before the opening of the world's series on Friday could be devoted to secret practice in preparation for the big games.

Prospects for finishing up their schedule tomorrow were anything but bright tonight, and the weather forecast held out little hope for a clear day tomorrow. If rain again interferes, it was officially stated that the games will be called off in order to give Moran's men at least one day of rest before clashing with the Boston Americans for premier baseball honors.

Manager Moran held a secret conference with his men during the afternoon, and it was said that he imparted to them whatever knowledge he gained of the Red Sox in viewing their play at New York yesterday. It has been his custom all through the season to confer frequently with his players in secret, believing, he says, that to acquaint them with certain points about opposing players and the team's tactics goes a long way toward winning games.

Applicants for tickets to the games to be played in this city will not know until Thursday whether they are fortunate enough to secure the coveted seats. The management of the club announced tonight that notices would be sent out by mail Wednesday night to those to whom tickets have been allotted, stating how they can be obtained. Thousands, however, are doomed to disappointment because the applications exceed the seating capacity of the park tenfold or more. In order to minimize the possibility of the tickets falling into the hands of speculators, it was announced, the applicants will have to be identified before receiving their allotment.

Mayor Blankenburg today accepted an invitation to attend the second game of the series on Saturday. Three seats in the private box of W. F. Baker, President of the club, were placed at his disposal. This box adjoins the one to be occupied by President Wilson, who also will be present at Saturday's game. The Mayor received an invitation today from Mayor Curley of Boston to come there on Tuesday and "see the obsequies" in the fourth game of the series, which the Boston executive said would be the last.

The Philadelphia baseball writers today selected Chandler R. Richter of Sporting Life to be one of the official scorers of the series.

There will be no trouble between the Phillies and Red Sox over a place for the visiting club to practice prior to the world series, such as occurred between Managers Stallings and Mack last year. While in New York yesterday Manager Pat Moran had a talk with Bill Carrigan, manager of the Sox, and offered the use of the Phillies' park to Boston for practice at any time the team came to Philadelphia.

The Red Sox expect to arrive here tomorrow night if they can arrange for a cancellation of the final game in New York. Otherwise they will be unable to practice on any field in this city.

Carrigan told Moran that both he and his players would be pleased to practice on the Phillies' field if they arrived in Philadelphia in time, but that they had no thought of asking the privilege, for they had expected to put in the final day's tuning up at Shibe Park, the home of the Philadelphia Athletics.

Catching Runners Off Bases.

Tom Hughes, pitcher for the Boston Braves, has caught more men off bases this season than any other twirler in either of the major leagues. Hughes's record for the season is ten. "Death Valley Jim" Scott of the Chicago White Sox is second with eight to his credit. Fred Toney of the Cincinnati Reds is next with five. Answering the question: "Who are the best pitchers at catching runners off the bases?" Johnny Evers said: "Tom Hughes, Rudolph, and James are all good. Aitchison of Brooklyn, Cheney of Chicago, Cooper of Pittsburgh, Alexander, and Matty catch few men off, but they hold the runners close to the bases." George Moriarity of Detroit considers these pitchers best in the American League in catching men off bases: Scott and Cicotte of Chicago, Caldwell of New York, Wood of Boston, and Boehling of Washington. He believes that Big Ed Walsh is the master of all pitchers in picking men off the sacks.

Crescent A. C. Will Not Join A. A. U.

In explaining the situation between the Amateur Athletic Union and the Crescent Athletic Club Dr. Robert J. Bell, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Crescent Athletic Club, last night said that though the club would not join the Amateur Athletic Union, the members of the basket ball team, as individuals would register with that body.

MORE SPEEDWAY TRIALS.

Several Drivers Will Attempt to Qualify Their Cars Tomorrow.

Several drivers who have not qualified their cars for the Astor Cup race which will be run Saturday at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway will compete tomorrow afternoon in what will be a supplementary elimination trial.

Ralph De Palma, who last week was having trouble with the engine in his Mercedes, will be one of those who will attempt to make the qualifying average of eighty-five miles an hour. Jean Porporato will drive his F. R. P. and Ralph Mulford will be at the wheel of his latest Peugeot, which is due to arrive from France today. If by any chance that car does not arrive he will drive the Maxwell, which was substituted for the one in which Harry Grant was injured. Harry Harkness, President of the Speedway, has yet to qualify his Delage, to be driven by Carl Limberg, and the baby Peugeot, which is to be piloted by Hughie Hughes. Two Mercers, a Bugatti, and an Erwin Special, with Grover Bergdoll at the wheel, will also compete in the time trials. The officials of the American Automobile Association will be present and the electric timing system used, so that if there are any records made they will be accepted.

The seating capacity of the stands has been increased. Manager Thompson has placed 2,000 chairs in the grand stand and additional seats have been provided in the open stand for the holders of admission tickets.

Hughie Hughes narrowly escaped a serious accident yesterday afternoon while driving a substitute car around the track at high speed. The track was slippery and other drivers warned him that it would be dangerous to make great speed. He went safely around the speedway once and then on the second lap, as he was going at a speed that was about ninety miles an hour, the front wheels of the car cramped and the machine was spun around so that it faced the reverse way. The car just grazed the rail on the bank and plunged down the incline to the safety apron. Hughes managed to bring the car to a stop before it struck the concrete wall. Those who saw the mishap thought that the car would overturn just as did the one driven by John De Palma when he was making a trial at Indianapolis.

A number of the drivers who will compete in the Astor Cup race will go to Trenton today to compete in motor races there which are advanced from Saturday in order to not conflict with the event at Sheepshead Bay. Ralph De Palma will drive his Stutz. Others of the Astor Cup drivers who compete are Ira Vail in a Mulford Special and Grover Bergdoll in an Erwin Special.

The Motor Club of New York will give a smoker for the drivers tomorrow night.

Ritchie and Dundee Ready for Bout.

Willie Ritchie and Johnny Dundee completed their training yesterday for their ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night. Ritchie spent an hour in the Y. M. C. A. yesterday morning, giving up the road work on account of the heavy rain, and finished the day at Grupp's gymnasium, boxing nine rounds with Billy Grupp, George Thompson and Jack Cassidy. Ritchie weighed in at 138 pounds after his work and with light work today expects to weigh in at 136 pounds. Dundee also finished his hard training and is heavier than he has been for six months, weighing 132 pounds. Dundee entertained little hope of getting Freddie Welsh in the ring with him, but will make an effort to defeat Ritchie by scoring a knockout. The ten-round preliminary will settle the lightweight title of Newark, when Jack Coyne and Paul Freda get together.



WET FIELDS FOR COLLEGE FOOTBALL PRACTICE—GOLF

TWO YOUNG CRACKS TO JOIN YALE TEAM

Black and Betts Declared Eligible by Sheffield Faculty to Play Football.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—Claude Black and Carl Betts, two of the best candidates for the Yale eleven, were tonight declared eligible by the Faculty of the Sheffield Scientific School and will tomorrow join the playing squad. Black captained the freshmen last year and starred in the remarkable campaign of the 1918 eleven which resulted in easy victories over the Harvard and Princeton class rivals. Black came to Yale from Exeter and his career there stamped him as of all-interscholastic calibre. He will undoubtedly get a regular position at guard.

Betts was regular tackle last season, but was a trifle light. He is very fast, however, and will be tried out at end immediately.

The advent of this pair will make the Yale outlook considerably brighter.

No changes were made in the team in today's practice, Bentley again running it at quarter back and Waite displacing Wilson at left half back.

Wilson has been taking things easy since his strenuous exertions in the Virginia game, but will probably resume play tomorrow.

This afternoon the coaches were keenly disappointed because the team was compelled to work in a pouring rain, shortening the scrimmage materially. It lasted about fifteen minutes, the Varsity getting the only pointe scored. From the 30-yard line Full Back Otis Guernsey lifted the water-soaked ball over the crossbar, after the scrubs had held the regulars until the third down. The soft field prevented further side from gaining ground consistently and making long runs. Considerable improvement was show by the Varsity in getting the plays under way. The ends displayed improved form because of the visit of Johnny Kilpatrick.

The coaches have outlined three days of hard practice, beginning today, in preparation for the game with Lehigh next Saturday, and feel that today's rain will severely handicap them.

HARVARD FOOTBALL IN CAGE

Rain Keeps Squad Indoors, but All Hands Are in the Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 5.—Harvard's football drill this afternoon was conducted in the baseball cage, the stadium and freshmen fields being covered with water and there being no let up to the downpour. The work was entirely on signals, owing to the limits of the cage little time being spent on individual coaching. The squad, including the cripples, participated in the signal drill, even including Wallace, last year's centre rush, who, however, has not yet been declared eligible. It looks as if the Crimson would be able to put in a much stronger team against Carlisle Saturday than that which played against the Massachusetts State College team a week ago.

Fordham Rehearses Signals.

Instead of the long scrimmage planned for yesterday, Fordham varied its schedule by confining most of its attention to perfecting its signals for the opening game of the season with Union, at Schenectady, next Saturday. The scrimmage only took up half an hour and it was the lightest of the season. In the absence of Morcaldi, the regular quarterback, Captain Dunn ran the eleven. Al Yule and Mulcahy, the right tackle, also failed to put in appearance. Butler was used in place of Yule, while Treanor took the place of Mulcahy. Butler is at home at fullback, having taken Yule's berth several times last season, and in the scrimmage yesterday his charges into the scrub lins showed that Yule will have to play at a top form to retain his berth. Treanor, if he is expected, will get a place as a regular on the Maroon lins before another week. Yesterday he made several tackle crossbucks that completely baffled the scrubs. McGuire and Rush, the regular guard starters, were absent. They were just in time to offset the loss of McLoughan and Feeruch, who left the squad in order to get in condition for the coming indoor track season. Both men were members of the Fordham team last winter, but they were advised to give up football by the Maroon track authorities. McGuire, who hails from Springfield, is a big, husky lad. He showed plenty of aggressive ability yesterday afternoon, where he played at tackle on the second team. Bush is an up-Stater and is a candidate for the line also. While not a giant, he displayed a good knowledge of the game yesterday.

Cornell Crumples Up Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 5.—With two new changes in the lineup, the Cornell 'Varsity today beat the scrubs by a couple of touchdowns in a hard scrimmage on a soft field, the second team showing indifferent opposition. The 'Varsity has beat the scrubs so regularly this year that it may be doubted if the scrubs have enough strength to give the regulars a tossle. Dan Reed shifted Welles and Shiverick the tackles today, the latter going into the position on the 'Varsity. Welles, the former 'Varsity crew man, who was taken to the training table the other day, is showing up well at tackle. He is one of the fastest men on the squad and plays with his head as well as his arms and legs. Shiverick played right half back on the 'Varsity for the first time in ten days. He made a number of good gains and seems to be in excellent condition now. Collins and Shiverick remain first choices for halfbacks, with Schlicter and Benedict the second string men. Benedict is developing into a good punter, and another half back who did some good practice kicking today was Lewis. The latter, who was the fastest quarter-miler at the university and played as substitute halfback on the 'Varsity last year, is now eligible.

Army Works on Three Gridirons.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Rain spoiled a military drill today, but gave the Army eleven a chance to get in two hours' practice on the gridiron. The coaches had men working all over the plains today, three football gridirons being utilized. The 'Varsity and third team scrimmaged for forty minutes. One touchdown was registered by the big team after some crushing plays that took it to a midfield. Coffin took the ball over and Oliphant kicked goal. A long forward pass drill featured the workout. Murrill and Oliphant alternated at quarter back on the 'Varsity. Bob Weyland and McEnire were the absentees today. Goodman played a fast game at centre and followed the ball well. Captain Weyand was sent back to his old position at tackle, and Barker, who has been playing one of the wing positions for a fortnight, was shifted back to the other tackle position on the 'Varsity. Meacham was a guard on the first team after a week's absence with the scrubs. The punting drill with Coffin, Ford, and Mitchell booting the ball, showed a marked improvement. Coffin's kicks were especially good, averaging forty-five yards, with plenty of height and a fine spiral twist. The forward pass drill also pleased the mentors.

Coaches Criticise N. Y. U. Team.

The New York University football team yesterday resumed its daily practice, after the day of rest which Coach Reilly gave to the 'varsity men on Monday. The coaches devoted much of their attention to a general and individual criticism of the work of the Violet against the Rensselaer team last Saturday, with the idea of correcting several points in both the line and backfield before the game with Hamilton next Saturday. The line came in for a good share of the instruction and had further drill in charging through a defensive line and in breaking up interference. The regular backfield men also came in for their share of this criticism, and Coach Reilly pointed out the weak points of these men and spent considerable time in demonstrating the most approved style of playing the game from those positions. The backfield men, including Cann and Draper of the New Haven High, who is a candidate for the quarterback position, gave a demonstration in punting the ball and managed to execute several kicks of forty to fifty yards. The 'varsity line was sent down the field under the ball, which the scrub backfield received and rushed back. A scrimmage between the first eleven and the scrub team concluded the afternoon's program.

TIGERS PLAY IN RAIN.

Coach Rush Keeps Squad Going in Scrimmage and Signal Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 5.—A rainy day and wet turf was no excuse for a let up in the strenuous program of Coach Rush today. The scrimmage lasted for more than an hour, with signal drill preceding and following. Briggs, Moore, Tibbott, Glick, Ames, and Eddy took no part in the scrimmage, and Lamberton worked more than any of the other backs. Lamberton experienced the greatest difficulty in handling the wet ball. The coaches are still working with the former end, as his weight would be valuable back of the line.

In the absence of Ames and Glick, a new man appeared at quarter back during the scrimmage. Haavan, moved back from an end position, ran the team, but his inexperience made evident the fact that the change was but a makeshift expedient.

"Buzz" Law was in signal drill for the first time this year, and will gradually be additioned for use in the games. Law gets off his long punts in the same cool manner that characterized his game last year.

The coaching staff was changed by the reappearance of Jim Cooney, regular coach of all prospective tacks. During Cooney's absence of some two weeks, George Phillips has been handling the tackles, but he left on Sunday to take up his law studies at Columbia.

Columbia to Play Erasmus Today.

The Columbia 'Varsity team will play its first opponent this afternoon on South Field. Arrangements have been made with the Erasmus Hall High School eleven for a practice game with the Blue and White. Coach Metcalf plans to put the Columbia players entirely on the defensive during most of the practice with the idea of directing them in breaking up their opponents' plays. This will be the first of a series of workouts with high and preparatory school teams prior to Columbia's first game with St. Lawrence University on Oct. 23. Rain yesterday afternoon kept the players in the dressing quarters for the first hour, and Coach Metcalf conducted a blackboard talk on new signals. Later two teams took to the field for a demonstration of the new plays, and fifteen minutes of scrimmage was ordered. Donoho was back in the 'Varsity back field on account of Manbach's absence from practice. Calder and Buermeyer changed round on the end positions and Kennedy was shifted from left guard to right tackle. Noble wae put at the vacant guard position.

A small squad of freshman candidates reported for the first time and were put through elemsntary tactics. Two games have been scheduled for the freshman team — one with the Kent School, at Kent, Conn., and the other with Hamilten Institute. Two more games are pending.

NEWS OF OTHER TEAMS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 5.—With several material changes in the makeup of the team, the Naval Academy eleven had a fast and encouraging practice this afternoon. After a long signal drill and practice in details of the game, a sharp scrimmage was held against the scrub. The most notable change was in placing Orr, a slender fourth classman at quarter back, while Captain Miles stayed out of the scrimmage. Orr ran the team with good judgment and snap. The other men in the backfield were Von Himmering, Vesphal, and Vail. Vail dropped a nice field goal from the twenty-five-yard line efor the first score, and later a floe forward pass from Vail to Martin resulted in a touchdown, after the latter had run fifty yards. It was by far the finest play of the kind seen here this year. Martin being clear of all opponents when he received the ball. Throughout the practice Westphal and Vail carried the ball well.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 5.—Lehigh's preparation for the Yale game took place today on a wet, slippery field. Three teams were first sent through a long signal practice. Chanoweth driving the 'Varsity with unusual speed. When Coach Keady decided that the men were familier with the signals and various formations, he called the first and second teams together for a scrimmage, shifting the backfields, in order to give the 'Varsity backfield defensive practice. The scrub backfield, Heuer, Hazlethne, and Boland, aided by the 'Varsity linesman's fine work, rushed the ball down the field for short gains, Heuer finally cressing over the line on a pretty forward pass. The ball was brought out to the twenty-yard line, and time after time it was pushed over, while the scrub line often yielded gains. The backs seldom got past the 'Varsity backfield. Cahall, the 'premier drop kicker, has taken charge of Heuer, as the coaches believe he shows possibilities of developing into a good goal kicker.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 5.—The charging of the Lafayette line in the scrimmage on March Field this afternoon resembled a stampede, and as far as the scrubs were concerned it was quite as effective. Maloney played in the line in the place left vacant by Ryon, who is out of the game with a boil. The work of Brandee in the scrub backfield attracted considerable comment. He made many hard tackles in the open field. Neither Taylor nor Maxfield were permitted to take part in the scrimmage, but they ars expected to do so tomorrow. Lafayette has secured the services of Nate Cartmell as trainer for the team. Cartmell is one of the most famous of the proteges of the late "Mike" Murphy. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and has been connected with athletics at the University of North Carolina for a number of years.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 5.—The Amherst team appeared on Pratt Field today after a two days' lay-off. A long scrimmage, with special attention devoted to forward passes, at which Amherst is weak, was followed by a scrimmage, in which the scrubs scored on the 'Varsity. Knowlton and Bunker-hoffe nose wers injured in the scrimmage. Hobart, 'Varsity guard, is again disabled, but will be in uniform in a few days. The first squad has been depleted by the designation to the training table of the eleven men who played last Saturday, together with Washburn, sub quarter back, and Witney, sub guard. On account of a college holiday, both scrimmage and signal practice will be held tomorrow. It is expected that an electric light system by which practice can be continued after dark will be installed within a few days.

Indians Get Down to Work Again.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 5.—The Carlisle Indian 'varsity football eleven this afternoon went through practice with renewed energy owing to the rest given the players after the Lehigh game. Rudiments got only slight attention, while the signal drill was extended more than usual. Owing to the wet field the ball was hard to handle, but the shortages surprised the coaches with the team work they had in the forty-five-minute scrimmage against the scrub eleven, the 'varsity tried out the new plays that will be used against Harvard and with more practice will have them in good working order. Fred Booker spent almost all afternoon at placement kicking and did good work, considering the heavy ball. Pratt showed up well at end and the coaches are well satisfied with the change.

Aberg Would Wrestle Zbyszko.

Following the final bout of the wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House in the Spring between Alexander Aberg and Waldeck Zbyszko, which was stopped by the referee and declared a draw, the latter challenged Aberg to a finish match. Yesterday Aberg, who is the champion of the world, announced that he was ready to compete against the Polish champion in a bout at Graeco-Roman wrestling for any purse that Ztyezko's manager would name. It is his desire to have the question of supremacy settled within a few weeks as he is going to Russia to join the colors.

Flynn and Bennett Box a Draw.

Jimmy Flynn, the Long Island City lightweight, and Billy Bennett of Ireland boxed a ten-round draw as the main feature last night at the Astoria Athletic Club of Long Island. In the early rounds the Long Island City boxer had the advantage, and in the fifth session Bennett was showing signs of distress. The Irish lightweight recuperated, however, and in the closing rounds, with his aggressiveness and clever boxing, earned an equal share of the honors. The weights were: Flynn, 136; Bennett, 137.

The semi-final ten-round contest, in which Buehle Graham of Brooklyn and Kahoma Kid, a west side boxer, were the principals, resulted in a victory for the former.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 5.—The Amherst team appeared on Pratt Field today after a two days' lay-off. A long scrimmage, with special attention devoted to forward passes, at which Amherst is weak, was followed by a scrimmage, in which the scrubs scored on the 'Varsity. Knowlton and Bunker-hoffe nose wers injured in the scrimmage. Hobart, 'Varsity guard, is again disabled, but will be in uniform in a few days. The first squad has been depleted by the designation to the training table of the eleven men who played last Saturday, together with Washburn, sub quarter back, and Witney, sub guard. On account of a college holiday, both scrimmage and signal practice will be held tomorrow. It is expected that an electric light system by which practice can be continued after dark will be installed within a few days.

Williams Outpoints Brandt.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—"Kid" Williams, bantamweight champion, outpointed "Dutch" Brandt of Brooklyn, N. Y., in a ten-round bout here tonight. Brandt displayed remarkable staying powers, fighting back continuously through a hail of hard blows landed on his body in nearly every round.

White Knocks Out Baldwin.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Matty Baldwin of this city, New England lightweight champion, was knocked out in the first round of a scheduled twelve-round bout by Charley White of Chicago tonight. It was the first knockout scored against Baldwin.

FORTY WOMEN PLAY GOLF IN THE RAIN

Miss J. F. Bredt Wins One-Day Tournament on the Baltusrol Links.

Miss J. F. Bredt of the Essex County Country Club won the open invitation handicap medal play tournament held over the Baltusrol course yesterday in a driving rain with a net score of 93. Miss Hollins, Miss Hyde and other local stars were expected to compete, but the inclement weather reduced the promised record-breaking list of starters to forty.

Mrs. H. R. Stockton of the Plainfield Country Club captured the low score prize with a card of 103, which was good golf considering the conditions under which the tournament was held. Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser of Baltusrol, holder of the women's record of 92 for the course, was well in the lead until she took a 9 on the short ninth hole and completed the wreck of her score by pitching out of the bunker into the pond on the water hole, finishing in 105.

Mrs. A. Shoaf of Baltusrol, paired with Mrs. M. Wood, won the two-ball nine-hols foursoms in the afternoon with a card of 55 against a 60 by Mrs. J. S. Philbrick and Mrs. S. P. Nash. Mrs. Shoaf also led the field in putting, taking only 31 putts on the eighteen greens in her morning round, but according to the rules of the tournament she was ineligible for more than one prize, and the prize for putting went to Mrs. W. J. Robarts of Baltusrol with 34 putts on her card.

The putting record made by the players was remarkable, taking into consideration the soaked condition of the greens, the gross scores, and the general average made by male golfers. Most men take half or more than half of their strokes on the green, but yesterday the average for the women was two strokes on the fairway to one on the green. Mrs. Shoaf's thirty-one pntts for the entire round would give many golfers a record score with only fair playing off the greens. The poorest card turned in showed only forty-five putts taken.

Mrs. S. P. Nash of Baltusrol won the indoor golf match held in the parlor of the clubhouse over a four-hole course, and in doing so she equaled the par of the course with a nine. George Loye was starter, caddy, scorekeeper, and judge at the finish in this event, which was very exciting and closely contested, and he was also appointed a committee of one to drive out a mouse that threatened to disrupt the tournament. The cards:

Mrs. J. F. Bredt, Essex County Country Club, 105, f2—93; Miss M. Worth, Fox Hills, 108, f2—97; Miss V. Miller, Baltusrol, f22, 22—100; Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield Country Club, 103, 2—101; Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Baltusrol, 105, 3—102; Miss E. Pickhardt, Englewood, Country Club, 110, 6—104; Mrs. A. Shoaf, Baltusrol, 112, 8—104; Mrs. A. McDonald, Plainfield Country Club, 120, f5—105; Mrs. F. A. Potts, Lakewood Country Club, 113, 7—106; Miss G. Pickhardt, Englewood Country Club, 116, 10—106; Mrs. M. Wood, Plainfield Country Club, 121, 14—107; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale, 115, 6—109; Mrs. M. Wood, Baltusrol, 123, 14—109; Miss E. Mellon, Morris County Country Club, 119, 0—110; Mrs. C. S. Mapes, Baltusrol, 140, 25—f5; Miss L. Graham, North Jersey Country Club, 128, 10—118; Mrs. W. J. Roberts, Baltusrol, 141, 22—119; Mrs. S. H. Brown, Baltusrol, 142, 20—122; Mrs. E. Kneass, Baltusrol, 149, 25—124; Mrs. P. Beresford, Baltusrol, 152, 25—127; Miss H. Motley, Morris County Country Club, 134, 0—134.

Prize Takers.—Mrs. A. Shoaf, 31; Mrs. W. J. Roberts, 34; Mrs. H. R. Stockton, 35; Mrs. A. McDonald, 35; Miss G. Pickhardt, 37; Mrs. F. A. Potts, 37; Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, 37; Mrs. J. S. Irving, 38; Miss L. Graham, 38; Mrs. S. H. Brown, 39; Mrs. W. Miller, 39; Mrs. C. S. Mapes, 41; Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, 41; Mise E. Pickhardt, 41; Miss E. Mellon, 41; Miss H. Motley, 43; Mrs. P. Beresford, 45. Other cards not turned in.

Real Estate Golfers at Fox Hills.

More than fifty members of the Real Estate Board of New York visited the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday for a day of golf.

A medal-play handicap was the attraction, and in this S. Jackson led with a card of 88, 16—72. The scratch man, Louis P. Bayard, showed the way with gross scores, for he went round in 86. The scores:

S. Jackson, 88, 16—72; W. S. Norton, 100, 25—75; S. S. Bancroft, 105, 30—75; Russell Marston, 90, 12—78; A. L. Babcock, 87, 9—78; W. H. Quinlan, 107, 25—82; J. C. Light, 92, 10—82; E. McCoy, 101, 16—85; F. M. Zittel, 100, 15—85; E. E. Zittel, 100, 15—85; John P. Kirwan, 98, 13—85; Townsend Hornor, 92, 7—85; E. M. Friedlander, 90, 9—85; Albert B. Ashforth, 89, 3—85; R. H. Macdonald, 102, 16—86; Dr. Moorehead, 104, 18—86; A. R. Parsons, 101, 15—86; W. P. Beiknap, 101, 15—86; Louis P. Bayard, 86, 0—86; Elisha Sniffen, 112, 25—87; Joel S. de Selding, 108, 21—87; A. Atkinson, 108, 16—88; Alexander Eakin, 103, 15—88; W. B. Harding, 118, 30—88; W. H. Peckham, 106, 18—88; A. D. Duff, 111, 22—89; C. J. Moses, 105, 16—89; F. L. Hammond, 120, 30—90; J. Tannenbaum, 108, 18—90; A. McMahon, 115, 22—93; L. M. Klein, 101, 8—93; Donald Carr, 94, 0—94; J. C. Davies, 99, 5—94; H. J. Sachs, 98, 5—94; G. D. Arthur, 170, 16—94; L. H. Tyng, 120, 25—95; E. A. Lewyn, 106, 10—95; F. W. Euch, 112, 16—96; E. S. Moses, 112, 16—96; A. J. Ridley, 102, 5—97; J. M. Erskine, 121, 23—98; J. Ruland, 121, 22—99; W. Page, 123, 22—101; W. S. Baker, 131, 30—101; R. H. Macy, 111, 10—101; J. Day, 139, 30—109; W. T. Peacock, 137, 25—112; F. L. Cook, 148, 25—123.

High Schools Golf Oct. 23 and 30.

High school golfers arranged for their individual championship at a meeting yesterday at De Witt Clinton High School. The tournament will be held at Van Cortlandt Park on Oct. 23 and 30. Those who enter will quality at any time between now and Oct. 23 at Van Vortlandt Park, attested carde being handed in to the committee. The best eight will be paired for match play and arrangements nave been made for a thirty-six-hole final match.

Prizes are offered for the medal winner, the champion and the runner-up. Officers of the Interscholastic Golf League were chosen, Herbert Oberndoerfer or the High School of Commerce being elected President; Abraham Delzel of De Witt Clinton, Secretary, and Clarence Breiger of Townsend Harris, Treasurer.

Arrangements are being made for team championship as well. The far eight schools have entered teams of three—Townsend Harris, Comerce, De Witt Clinton, Stuyvesant, Yonkers, Richmond Hill, Morris, and Dickinson. Conditions have not been decided on, it is likely that a private course will be used for the team matches. It le expected that there will be fully sixteen schools represented in this tournament.

Notes for the Golfers.

An amateur four-ball match will be played over the links of the Arcola Country Club on Saturday. Jerome D. Travers, the national open champion, and John G. Anderson, runner-up in the last amateur championship, will play Maxwell R. Marston, New Jersey title holder, and Oswald Kirkby. This is the first time that a match of this kind has been run off at Arcola.

The last one-day tournament of its season has been scheduled for Thursday, Oct. 14, by the Metropolitan Advertising Golf Association on the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club. Owing to the shortness of the days at this time of year, only eighteen holes will be played. Four men will play together as formerly, but each will be required to turn in an individual score. Prizes are offered for the two sets of four with lowest aggregate scores, minus one-fourth the handicap of the low man of the four. There will be six individual prizes, gross, first, and second net for those having handicaps of 14 and less, and a gross and two net awards for those who are handicapped at 15 and more.

W. S. Cowie won the Vice President's Cup at the Haworth Country Club, defeating S. Sakal by 7 up and 6 to play in the final match. Cowie gave three strokes to his opponent. R. W. Porter won the cross-season cup, with W. S. Cowie second. A epecial tournament will be run off for the members thie month.

Defeating Harold A. Steiner, several times the winner of the title, by 2 up in the decisive 36-hole match, Dr. N. E. Sprague won the championship of the Inwood Country Club. Dr. Spragus was two up at the end of the morning round, an advantage that his opponent could not overcome.

HORSE SHOW IN RAIN.

New York Entries Capture Several Ribbons at Danbury.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 5.—The horse show at the Danbury Fair opened today in a rainstorm, but the afternoon's program was carried out successfully, even to the appearance of several prominent women, who braved ths rain to exhibit their horses before the judges.

In the class for saddle horses, ladies to ride, Miss Louise Van Wyck of White Plains took first prize with Tennessee, and Miss Mercedes Crimmins of Noroton was second with The Girl, while Mrs. Edwin Gates Babcock of Brooklyn, riding Woodford, captured third prize, and Mrs. George Wallen of White Plains, riding Veronoque, was fourth.

Emil Seelig of New York, M. M. Palmer of Stamford, Miss Harriet A. Collin of Brooklyn, Thomas L. Watt of Hartsdale, Miss Ruth Storm of Brewster, N. Y., and George Gunthar Wallace of White Plains were among those whose entries received ribbons.

NEWARK'S ATHLETIC FIELD.

Track to be Laid Out in Weequahic Park for National Games.

Work was started yesterday on the new athletic track at Weequahic Park, just outside of Newark, N. J., where the national track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be contested next year. When finished the field will be one of the most complete of its kind in the country, and will have a quarter-mile cinderpath that will have no superior. Frederick W. Rubien, who in addition to being President of the Metropolitan Association is a New York City surveyor, has drawn the specifications for the field, while William H. ("Sparrow") Robertson, who has laid out some of the country's best athletic fields, will superintend the work.

The athletic field will be built inside the Weequahic trotting track, and every point in the quarter-mile circuit will be within view of the spectators in the grand stand, which now is in course of construction. The stand will be built of steel and concrete, and will accommodate between 10,000 and 15,000 persons.

Four thousand dollars will be spent on the construction of the track alone. This money will be additional to the $10,000 appropriation which the Newark City Council has made to be expended on amateur athletic features for the two hundred and fifteth anniveraary of the city next year.

The field, when completed, will be the only rival of Travers Island, the New York Athletic Club's Westchester County site, in the metropolitan district. There are nearly a hundred tennis courts on the Weequahic property, but more than half of these will be taken up by the field. Arrangements will also be made, however, to lay out other courts when the field has been finished. Robertson expects to have the track laid before cold weather puts an end to operations. This will give it plenty of time to settle during the Winter months, so that in the Spring it snould be in ideal condition for the approaching championships.

There will be a 220-yard straightaway, three jumping pits—for the running high, running broad, and hop, atep, and jump events, and apecial circles for all the weight events. Judges' stands will be erected at the finish points.

Future Athletic Events.

The end of the outdoor track and field season is near, but the end of athletic activity for the year is still a long way off. The Amateur Athletic Union has issued more than a dozen sanctions within the past few days for evants that will be contested before the end of the year. Several road runs appear in the list. The first event on the new sanction list is that of the Singer employes, which will be held on Saturday at Elizabeth. Half a dozen open evente are provided. On Sunday the Kaieva Athletic Club, with Hannes Kolehmainen and Willie Kyronen as their dependahles, will oppose the Swedish-American Athletic Club in a dual meet at Ulmer Park.

On Columbus Day the North Jersey Athletic League will promote a big road race through the streets of Newark, in which the best distance runners in the city will take part. Then on the following Sunday, Oct. 17, Hudson County's tribute to James E. Sullivan's memory will be paid at Reservoir Park in the form of one of the largest track and field meets of the year. The Committee of Two Hundred backing these sports have arranged a program that includes running, hurdling, jumping, and weight throwing, in which Joe Higgins, Tommy Kelly, Pat Ryan, Matt McGrath, Pat McDonald, and perhaps Ted Meredith will be among the contestants.

On Oct. 23 the ten-mile running and seven-mile walking championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be staged at Rutgers Field, New Brunswick, N. J.

The opening indoor evente will take place on Oct. 29 and will be promoted by the United Service League under the auspices of th aSalem-Crescent Athletic Club. On Oct. 31 ths Park View Athletic Club, West New York, holds a street run. The Irish-American Athletic Club indoor sports will be held on Nov. 27 at Madison Square Garden. The next day the Pennant Athletic Club conducts a novice road run.

Hoppe Defeats Coleman and Moore.

Willie Hoppe, who is playing exhibition 14.1 billiard matches this week at Thum's Academy, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, in preparation for the championship match with Yamada, which will be played in Boston, had no difficulty in defeating both of his opponents yesterday. In the evening he played against Hal Coleman, the amateur Class B champion and defeated him by a score of 400 to 130, in a match that showed Hoppe's wonderful teenique in the one-shot game. His average was 25. Weather conditions had a deadening effect on the ivories, and the first five innings the champion did not get them running smoothly. He gathered in only 17 counts in that time, but thereafter his innings were nearly all in double figures. His best run was 53, and he followed that with clusters of 51 and 58. Coleman averaged 8 2-f6 and made high rune of 33, 20, and 19.

In the afternoon Hoppe defeated George W. Moore, who recently beat the three-cushion championship to Huey. The score of this match was 800 to 98, the champion making an average of 17 11-17. His best run was 102 as against a high run by Moore of 24.

Yamada Defeats Gallagher.

Koji Yamada last night defeated Tom Gallagher, the veteran billiard player, in the opening night's play of their 1,000 points match at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 300 to 120 in twenty-one innings. Yamada maintained the lead from the start, and made high runs of 59 and 78, with an average of 14 6-21. Gallagher's highest run was 30 points, and he averaged 6. The billiardists are playing a four nights' match, at 250 points each block. The second block will be played this evening.

Shoemaker Has Big Lead.

In the pocket billiard match between J. Howard Shoemaker, the amateur champion, and Louis Kreuter, which le being contested at Doyle's Academy this week, Shoemaker now leads by a total of 200 to 88. The play of last night was won by the champion by a score of 100 to 55. The third game of the match will be played tonight.

Premium Lists for Bulldog Show.

The premium lists for the Joint Bulldog Club's show will be ready on Saturday next, and may be had on application to the Secretary, John E. Horrax, 35 East Twentieth Street, New York. The show takes place at the Hotel McAlpin on Nov. 2. Entries close Oct. 20. Seventy-five special prizes are offered, and the valuable trophies and cups of the Bulldog Club of America, the Bulldog Breeders' Association of America, the Bulldog Club of New Jersey, and the Philadelphia Bulldog Club will be up for competition. There are money prizes in twenty out of the thirty-two classes, and cups will be offered in the sections where these is no cash. Walter Johnson will superintend, while C. G. Hopton acts as judge. It le probable that Mr. Horrax's well-known and international prize winners will be placed on exhibition. Being the property of the Secretary, they are barred from competition at this show by a rule of the American Kennel Club.

REGISTER TODAY.

This is the third day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you are registered you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

MARY PUTNEY WINS KENTUCKY FUTURITY

Three-Year-Old Filly Captures $14,000 Stakes in Straight Heats and Makes Record.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 5.—Mary Putney, owned by Chauncey M. Sears of Fall River, Mass., won the $14,000 Kentucky Futurity for three-year-old trotters, the feature of the Grand Circuit racing today, in straight heats and broke the world's record for three-year-old fillies by going the second mile in 2:01½. At that the San Francisco-Mendocitia filly was not fully extended. Humfast and Colorado Range finished second and third, respectively, in each heat.

William, world's champion pacer, driven by his owner, C. K. G. Billings, failed to lower his mark of 1:59½ to wagon, making the mile in 1:59¾. His fractional time was 0:29¾, 1:00¾, 1:31¼, 1:59¾. Mr. Billings will make another effort Friday.

In the first heat of the 2:13 trot Governor Mason, on the pole, managed to atalf off the challenge of Peter Billiken in the stretch. In ths second Governor Mason got away in front again, but Peter Billiken overhauled him at the head of the stretch, Governor Mason dropping back to fifth place. The third heat was easy for Peter Billiken, who led practically all the way. In the fourth Governor Mason came back strong with Audrey Grey second and Peter Billiken in fourth place. The fifth was easy for Governor Mason, Peter Billiken again finishing fourth.

In the 2:04 pace Cox laid back with Earl, Jr., allowing R. H. Brett and Single G. to lead well into the stretch, when he shook up Earl, Jr., who in a hard drive beat R. H. Brett by half a length. The pace was fairly fast, the quarter being reached in 0:31, the half in 1:01½, the three-quarters in 1:31, and the mile in 2:01½. Earl, Jr., repeated in the second, taking command at the head of the stretch and holding his lead in spite of a burst of speed by Single G. at the finish.

Grady was fined $100 for pulling out at the upper turn and allowing Single G. to come through on the pole. The summary:

2:13 Trot; three in five; purse, $1,000.

Governor Mason, b. h., by Col. Mason, (Deryder).....	1	5	10	1	1
Peter Billken, c. h., (Valentine)..	2	1	2	4	2
Max Taleb, br. g., (Loomis).....	3	2	2	10	3
Audrey Grey, g. m., (Cox).....	4	9	6	2	2
Strafford, br. h., (Murphy).....	7	3	4	3	ro.
Jack K., ch. g., (Gray).....	9	4	3	3	ro.

Alice McGregor, b. m., (McAlpin)..... 10 7 5 5ro.
Rose D., ch. m., (Hall)..... 5 11 9 6ro.
Minnis Burns, blk. m., (D. Thomas)..... 11 10 11 7ro.
Lottie Simmone, b. m., (Todd)... 8 8 8 8ro.
Ben Grady, b. g., (Loyd).. 6 6 ldr.

Time—2:08¼, 2:08¾, 2:10¾, 2:10¾, 2:12¼.

2:04 Pace; two in three; purse, $1,000.

Earl, Jr., g. h., by Ths Earl, (Cox).....	1	1
Single G., b. h., (Gosnell).....	2	2
R. H. Brett, ch. h., (Shaw).....	4	3
Little Prince, b. h., (Amee).....	6	3
Say Desmore, b. l., (Thomas).....	5	4
Fred Russell, b. g., (Persey).....	4	5
Lelia Patchen, blk. m., (Snow).....	dis.	

Time—2:06¾, 2:06¾, 2:03¾.

The Kentucky Futurity, Three-year-old trot. Two in three. Stake $14,000.

Mary Putney, b. f., by San Francisco-Mendocitia, (McMahon).....	1	1
Humfast, b. f., (Murphy).....	2	2
Colorado Range, b. c., (McDonald).....	3	3
Bacelli, b. c., (Nuckols).....	4	5
Native Spirit, b. f., (Cox).....	6	4
Ds Roche, ch. c., (Geers).....	5	6
Onward Forbes, br. c., (Sank).....	7	ds

Petress Burton, b. f., (Valentine)..... dis.

Time—2:08¾, 2:05¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing.—Three in five. $1,000. Unfinished.

Savoy, br. g., by Charley Hoyt, (Van Valkenburg).....	1	1
Peter Worthy, b. h., (Murphy).....	2	3
Prestilite, blk. m., (Geers).....	4	2
Silver Brush, gr. g., (Stout).....	3	4

Time—2:09, 2:07¼.

SAVAGE SHOWS COURAGE.

Jack Dillon Floors Him Often, but Jim Fights to the End.

Jim Savage of Orange, badly battered and beaten, showed his gameness when he boxed ten rounds with Jack Dillon of Indianapolis at the Broadway Sporting Club last night. In the fifth round Dillon knocked Savage down for the count of nine on two occasions, but the Jersey veteran staggered to his feet each time and continued fighting. Again in the fifth a blow to the jaw sent Savage sprawling on the floor, but he managed to get back on his feet for the remainder of the round.

Dillon won by a big margin, but he did not have the punch to put over a knockout. The Indianapolis boxer was the aggressor throughout, and, although Savage showed momentary fleshes of aggressiveness, he was beaten in every round. In the fifth, with the crowd yelling loudly for a knockout, Savage showed his mettle by climbing to his feet after having been sent down twice for the count of nine and forcing the fighting.

Dillon cut Savage's face "to ribbons," and there were several cuts from which blood was flowing when the bout was ended. Savage seemed to lack that punching ability which he has shown recently, and in the clinches he was always on the defensive and was satisfied to keep Dillon from inflicting too much punishment. It was a tired Jim who staggered to his corner at the end of the tenth, and Dillon was almost exhausted. Dillon weighed 174¾ pounds and Savage tipped the beam at 190¼.

TENNIS TITLE FOR HARTYE.

Borough Park Club Championship Decided in Four Sets.

William A. Hartye, Jr., won the Borough Park Tennis Club singles championship by defeating E. A. Davis three sets to one at 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3. The match was the best played in the tournament, and the winner was extended to his limit in order to outplay his left-handed rival. Hartye took the first set after a hard struggle, which affected both players, as they were not moving as fast in the second set, which Hartye also won at 6—2. In the third set Davis succeded in taking the lead with his hard service, and after several long rallies at the net he won the set at 6—4.

After a short rest both players appeared strong and fresh for the fourth set. Davis started serving and won the first game, and then took Hartye's service, making the score 2-love in his favor. Hartye then started to force the play, and by keeping his opponent at the base line be succeeded in cutting off everything at the net until he ran up five games. Davis took the next game, but made two double faults, which gave Hartye the advantage in what proved to be the deciding game, which he won at 6—3.

In the doubles tournament, Gerald Donaldson, Jr., and Tench Francis reached the final round by defeating Harvey A. Willis and Dr. Moorehead in five sets, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

A consolation tournament will be started next Sunday for two cups, presented by James B. Jennings. Only members who have not won a prize during the seasons of 1914 and 1915 are eligible.

Gold Cup for Road Fours.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has presented a gold challenge cup for competition at the Madison Square Garden Horse

SCHWAB IS BUYING STEEL COMPANIES

Deal Nearly Completed for the Pennsylvania, Carrying Control of the Maryland.

MAY ALSO ABSORB CAMBRIA

Planning Great Merger with Bethlehem Concern and Will Acquire Valuable Ores in Cuba.

Charles M. Schwab had an all-day conference at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's offics yesterday with Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, having as its purpose the purchase hy Mr. Schwab and his associates of the Pennsylvania's controlling interest in the Pennsylvania Steel Company. E. T. Stoteshury of the Pennsylvania Railroad Directorate and a member of the Philadelphia banking firm of Drexel & Co. arrived early in the morning. Others in attendance were Henry Tatnall, Vice President of the railroad, and W. H. Donner, President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and Chairman of the Cambria Steel Company.

Mr. Schwab refused to discuss the state of the negotiations at the close of the session, but it was learned in other quarters that the deal would probably be completed in a few days. The Pennsylvania Company, which owns the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittshurgh, owns 54 per cent. of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's stock, and Mr. Schwab desires to take over all of it. The steel company has outstanding $31,200,000 of preferred and common stock, and owns all of the stock of the Maryland Steel Company, which has large rolling mill and blast furnace capacity at Sparrows Point, Md. More to the point from Mr. Schwab's point of view, the Maryland Company has also at Sparrows Point a well-equipped shipyard able to huild the largest class of merchant vessels.

It was learned several days ago that Mr. Schwab would like to control the Pennsylvania, making it to all intents and purposes an adjunct of the B-thlehem Corporation, hecause of the former's extensive holdings of valuable ore lands in Cuba. Through ownership of all the stock of the Spanish-American Iron Company, the Pennsylvania possesses 52,000 acres of the Mayari ore fields and 17,000 acres of ore lands in the Provincs of Canay, near Nipe Bay. Mayari ores are famous throughout the industry, the steel made from them heing of great value in the manufacture of armor plate and ordnance. This steel is a natural chrome-nickel alloy, and when forged it has from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds per square inch more tensile strength and elastic limit than the ordinary carbon steel.

In fanicial cricles it is believed that the aequisition of the Pennsylvania Steel Company will he hut one step in Mr. Schwah's plans for the extension of his enterprise. There is reason to believe that control of the Camhria Steel Company will also pass to the Bethlehem in the near future. The Camhria is also controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad through the ownership of $22,500,000 of the Camhria's $45,000,000 stock, but on this stock an option was given some time ago to W. H. Donner at $50 a share. Mr. Donner is understood to he associated with Henry C. Frick, a Director of the United States Steel Corporation, and also a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A well-founded story in the Wall Street district has it that Mr. Frick and Mr. Donner are planning to exercise their option with the purpose of reselling the stock to Mr. Schwab. Since W. E. Corey and a group of local bankers hought the Midvale Steel Company from the Harran interests in Philadelphia it has been reported that the Cambria was being considered as an additional purchase. This, however, has been denied, although it is known that the Cambria will shortly pass into the hands of new owners.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company is made up of three steel and iron producing companies and several water, coal, and power concerns. The main plant is at Steelton with steel ingot capacity of 750,000 tons and finished steel capaoity of 500,000 tons a year. Its product in finished lines is diversified, including rails and other railway material, bridge work, and many structural forms. Its coal mines turn out more than 700,000 tons a year. The iron ore properties have produced in the last five years approximately 1,500,000 tons annually.

WILLIAMS SUCCEEDS DINKEY.

New President of Carnegie Steel Co. Has Had Rapid Rise.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, announced yesterday that Homer D. Williams, General Superintendent of the Duquesne Steel Company, had been appointed President of the Carnegie Steel Company to succeed A. C. Dinkey. Mr. Dinkey resigned last Saturday to become President of the Midvale Steel Company.

Mr. Williams entered the steel business twenty years ago, with the Cambria Steel Company, and afterward took a course at Lehigh Univerelty in chemistry and metallurgy. He went from college to the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Company, rising to Assistant General Superintendent before he was transferred to the Duquesne works.

As President of the Carnegie Company, Mr. Williams will occupy the most prominent place in official circles among the subsidiary concerns of the corporation. William Whigham, now his assistant, has been elected a vice president of the Carnegie Company. The other vice presidents are H. P. Bope and W. W. Blackburn.

NEW MIDVALE STEEL CO.

Gets Delaware Charter for Corporation with $100,000,000 Stock.

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company was incorporated in Delaware yesterday with a capital stock of $100,000,000. The new company will take over the Midvale Steel Company, recently bought hy a syndicate including William E. Corey, Percy Rockefeller, Frank A. Vanderlip, and William A. Read, and plans are under consideration for the purchase of other properties.

The incorporation papers filed at Dover stated that the new concern would manufacture, sell and deal in firearms ordnance and ammunition, as well as various materials made of iron and steel. The incorporators were Herbert E. Latter and Norman P. Coffin of Wilmington and Clement M. Egner of Elkton, Md., none of whom is known to he included among the real interests behind the Midvale property.

The plans of the syndicate are still well guarded, and outside of circumstantial rumors nothing is known of the prohahle makeup of the corporation when it is complete. Mr. Corey said yesterday that he would have nothing more to say about the work of himself and his colleagues until some new development had occurred.

The Remington Ammunition Company of Philadelphia and the Remington Arms Company of Delaware have been mentioned as possible members of the company. The first is operating a new plant near Phiiadelphia, making powder on a large scale. It was reported yesterday that the Savage Arms Company, with a plant at Utica, was being sought, but confirmation of the report was lacking. This concern is capitalized at $1,000,000, most of which is in the hands of a few owners.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Government's auction of unclaimed and abandoned goods, held yesterday at the Appraiser's Stores' Annex, netted $7,470. A good-sized crowd was present and paid excellent prices for a great variety of merchandise, including dry goods, wearing apparel, and spirituous beverages. Even articles officially labeled "no value" came in for bidding in some instances. The sale will be continued today.

Stanley H. Rose, who has been designated to make a country-wide tour of manufacturing centres as an expert trade adviser will not, it was stated yesterday, make addresses at the various cities visited. Instead, it will be his duty to confer directly with manufacturers, business men, and commercial organizations for the purpose of affording first aid and instructing manufacturers who are unfamiliar with export trade. Mr. Rose will begin active work in a few days.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WAIST MANUFACTURERS who produce $16.50 to $24.00 silk and lace values and can show a representative line answer this ad. I can sell one hundred and fifty thousand a year on a commission basis. L 122 Times.

JOB OF SERGE, charmeuse, and velvet dresses; quick action desired. Fashion Costume Co., Marbridge Building, 1,525 Broadway.

WILL PAY SPOT CASH for men's, ladies', children's raincoats; large quantities. Goldberg, 403 Canal St. Tel. 4150 Spring.

OPEN TO BUY jobs in broad silks of any description. C. M. Oppenheimer & Bro., 112 East 19th St.

WE ARE OPEN for a quantity of broadcloth in light colors; submit swatches, with best price for cash. Box S 1 Times.

OPEN FOR 100 PIECES OF PLUSH. L 82 Times.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed, all shades. Royal Dye Works, 19 W. 20th St.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes. Telephone 5893 Franklin.

OPEN TO BUY large quantity cheap crepe de chine. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

JOBBER LOOKING at snappy coats, fur trimmed and pile fabrics. 4th Floor, 12 West 27th St.

JOBBERS placing orders on pile fabrics, corduroy, and mixture coats; call all week. 3d floor, 38-44 West 26th St.

MEN'S NECKWEAR CONTRACTORS. In position to solicit additional business with reliable manufacturers; best of references. Gelles & Weissman, 302 East 4th St.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on plush coats. Call all week. 38-44 West 26th St., 3d floor.

WOOL GUERNSEY sport sweater coats to close out. Daily, 10 West 19th.

FOR SALE.—
No. 5,061—Bleached Cotton Waste, about 200,000 lbs., deliverable 30,000 lbs. weekly, prepared for nitrating purposes.
No. 5,059—Bleached Cotton Waste, short staple, about 10,000 lbs., and 2,000 lbs. monthly additional for six month. This is short staple stock for stuffing, upholstering, and similar purposes.
Samples upon application.
CHAS. W. BECKER, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Short linter fibre No. 5,085, 100 to 200 tons per month for October and November, and 200 to 400 tons monthly for following five or six months; act very promptly; sample upon application. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SILK WAISTS; sacrifice 50 doz. chiffon, silk waists to close out at $12 a doz. net; wonderful bargain.
Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

SUITS, NEWEST MODELS, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. Charles S. Pearlstein, 108-110 West 25th St.

WILL SELL SALTS, black F. O. O. and 2075 velvet, cheap. L. 99 Times.

BUYERS, ATTENTION.—275 dresses of serge and taffeta combinations; also crepe de chine and evening dresses at wonderful prices; immediate delivery. Sol. Shapiro, 116 West 29th St.

WE HAVE velvet dresses in stock and crepe de chine and taffetas for delivery, from $6.75 up. Top Waist and Dress Co., 134 West 37th St.

FOR SALE.—Cloak plant; 16 machines; established trade; orders on hand; latest samples; well placed; disagreement of partners. G 229 Times Downtown.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 458 Broadway. Spring 358.

WE HAVE VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, from $12.75 to $16.50; quick deliveries. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

WE HAVE assorted styles crepe de chins and plaid waists, from $16.50 up, in stock for delivery. Daily Waist, 10 West 19th St.

DESIRE AT ONCE, on cash terms, high-grade Dresses Suits, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 1,350.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3 3/4% per cent. for the best names
Monday.....3 3/4%
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Advance Cotton Goods Prices.

Smith, Hogg & Co. of this city yesterday made their price on York dress ginghams and Silver Brook seersuckers 7½ cents a yard. This is an advance of half a cent a yard over the price named on these goods three weeks ago. They also made an advance of about 10 per cent. on their Bluebell and White Pine cheviots.

Coal Trade in Better Shape.

Speaking of the local market, The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite trade is now in a pretty healthy state, hoth as regards volume of business and prices on the individual coal. There is still room for improvement, but, compared with conditions prevailing three weeks ago, things are decidedly hetter. Many mines, probahly the majority of them, worked five days last week. A general tightening up of the supply, due to increased demand and inadequate shipping facilities, is the order of the day in the bituminous trade. The limitation on the tonnage that can be put out has hrought ahout a well-halanced relation between demand and supply.

Women's Neckwear Styles.

The styles in women's neckwear permit of wide selection. Both open neck and closed neck effects are being made, and are equally favored hy the huyers. Most of the neckwear, howsver, is the same in respect to the high back. Neat styles predominate, depending upon a simple, rich treatment of delicate material, but there are also many elaborate effects carried out. There are collars to represent flowers and others of pleasing design. Crêpe Georgette is the favorite fabric. The demand is regarded as very satisfactory by the manufaoturers, and the popularity of furs seems to have had little effect on the neckwear husiness. Ostrich feather boas are featured hy some of the neckwear houses, and are selling extremely well.

Need of Looking Ahead.

Manufacturers both in the women's and men's wear trades are urging retail buyers to place their orders as far ahead as possible. The time for buying from hand to mouth, they argue, has passed with the wave of economy that brought it. So far, the propaganda has met with little success, and the huyers seem content to continue their late purchasing. What a strain this is on the entire manufacturing field is evident. The mills are compelled to execute last minute orders, the manufacturers frequently do not get the materials they desire, and, in the end, the retailers suffer through imperfect merchandise that is turned out in a hurry. Through lack of preparedness for the future the buyers must pay higher prices for merchandise that is not the equal of goods hought formerly at lower prices.

Careless with Their Claims.

Endeavoring to emphasise that no real improvement in the settlement of bankruptcy cases can he brought about until creditors treat their claims against the bankrupts more seriously than many of them do at present, the National Association of Credit Men calls attention to the fact that 90 per cent. of the New York creditors of a Kansas City clothing bankrupt filed their claims direct with the referee. They failed to give power of attorney to any one, and had no intention of doing so. Their claims aggregated several thousand dollars, yet they washed their hands of the whole proceeding after bankruptcy came, were oblivious to their duty to be represented to help elect the administrators of the estate, and generally treated their accounts as if they were of no value.

Shoes Are Selling Well.

Men's shoes for Fall are selling freely at retail, mostly in black calf, though there is some call for dark tans. In the women's offerings almost any shoe with white piping and white stitching can be moved easily, with the gypsy patterns still in the lead. In the high-priced shoes quite a few heart-shaped vamps are selling, both in the lace and hutton styles. These give the shos a neat hiucher effect. Glazed kid still leads in materials, with dull kid a strong second. African brown is the leading shade, with bronze and battleship gray following. In the more staple goods quite a few tan calf shoes for women are being sold. In several of the better-class stores some calls are reported for all white kid or calf in the new high-cut patterns. Eight-inch heavy sole storm boots are selling well. Some dealers are looking for a call for hlack velvet hutton shoes with white stitching.

Collections Are Improving.

The Treasurer and credit department head of a prominent local dry goods house which has thousands of accounts on its books, distrihuted in all parts of the country, said yesterday that there has heen a marked improvement in collections since the 1st of Septsmher. This applied to the South, he said, as well as to the other parts of the country, for the South, with cotton at its present level, is in as good shape as any part of the country save, possibly, the grain belt. As yet, however, the Southern retailers have not hegun to discount their hills, which is the case with some merchants in other parts of the country. Ons factor in the present clean condition of stocks in the average Southern retail estahlishment is said to be the check put on the orders hy the crsdit men of the selling houses, which was an effective bar to any desire to overbuy that the huyers may have had.

Ribbons Gain in Demand.

Although ths rihbon trade has hesn slow to feel the impetus of various efforts made to increase the volume of sales, a gradual improvement in conditions is taking place. There is not the apathy in ths trade that existed a month or so ago. How much was due to united effort to "make rihbons good" is a question. Ths enlistment of the Parisian dressmakers to the cause of rihbons has doubtless had its effect in estahlishing a demand. Ribbons, however, were due to sell. They had passed through a dull period, and it was natural to expect the demand would improve for them, whether an effort was made to push their sale or not. In fact, the thought has struck at least one observer in the market that the improvement might hava been hampered by palpahle attempts to feature these goods. It looked too much like a suhsidized demand, and buyers were wary accordingly, and slow to take up what was really a good thing.

No Style Problem Here.

There is a feeling among the dress goods houses supplying the coat and suit trads that the absence of a style problem may he held to account for the slack nature of Fall business. This is a strangs assertion to make, as it has been evident in the past that, where there was confusion over ths fashions, the cutting-up trade has been very adversely affected. The dress goods sellers maintain, however, that the styles in coats and suits at the present time differ very little from those hought out last Winter. Skirts are short, there is the same flare to coats, and the silhouette remains practically the same. Fur trimmings were used last year, though perhaps not in the sams quantity. The fahrics are the same, and there is little change in the colors, which are the staple shades. The success of the business last Spring was due mainly to the radical points of difference in the styles of that season compared with those of a year ago. Women had to buy new clothes. This season, some dress goods men say, the women who wish to he economical can wear last Winter's suit without fear of criticism.

Gray Goods Buyers Active.

The further rise in cotton yesterday, following the poor showing in the Government report, apparently hrought many huyers of gray goods in this market to helievs that the era of low prices had passed. As a result, they were more willing than usual to pay the prices asked by the mills, and good sales were made where the merchandise had not heen withdrawn from the market. All of the day's husiness was for spot and near-hy delivery, the mills refusing to consider bids for goods beyond the end of the year. Several constructions of printcloths sold at two or three different prices during the day, each higher than the one preceding. This was particularly true of 39-inch 80 squares, 68-72s, 56-44s, and 38½-inch 60-48s, the closing prices of which, with other constructions, are given helow. The market for sheetings and drills was very firm, and buyers were more willing to take goods than they were on Monday. Fancies were good and very strong. Printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	*5¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¾c

*Asked.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

VICTOR V. KRANICH, mechanical experimenter of 532 West 111th Street, and Arthur G. Kranich of 219 West Eighty-first Street, formerly President and Treasurer of the Buckley Realty and Construction Company, filed separate petitions in hankruptcy yesterday to get rid of liahilities incurred by guaranteeing hills of the company. Victor has liabilities of $297,271 and Arthur has liabilities of $283,139, and both have no assets.

PATTERSON LUMBER COMPANY—A petition in hankruptcy has been filed against ths Petterson Lumber Company, a Tennessee corporation with an office at 56 John Street, by Paint Rock Timber and Transportation Company, $3,419; J. Elbert Soper, $125, and Edwin R. Tomkinson, $208. Liabilities are from $50,000 to $60,000 and assets $20,000 to $25,000.

GEORGE FORD MORRIS, an artist of 108 East Thirty-first Street, formerly President of the George Ford Morris Studios, Inc., publishers, has filed a petition in hankruptcy with liabilities $11,345 and assets $4,556.

BARNET L. ABRAMS, dealer in plate and window glass at 266 and 268 Division Street, has made an assignment to Max E. Levine. A petition in hankruptcy was also filed against him by Edna Dunn, $400; Lupu Cohen, $250, and Samuel Tapersky, $50.

E. H. MILLER & BROTHER.—A petition in hankruptcy has been filed against E. H. Miller & Brother, wholesale dealers in fruits at 316 Washington Street, by Herbert Briggs, $2,582; Antonio Lodoice, $4,015, and George A. Conroy, $262.

JOSEPH KLEINMAN.—A petition in hankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Kleinman, grocer, of 1,239 First Avenue, by Yatte Platt, $160; Herman Koenigsherg, $420, and Samuel Albert, $1,800.

CLEMENT C. WILSON, mail carrier, of Catskill, N. Y., has filed a petition in hankruptcy, with liahilities of $1,570, and no available assets.

ABRAHAM SEPERSKY of 29 Pike Street, formerly of Levine & Sepersky, cloak manufacturers at 12 West Eighteenth Street, has filed a petition in hankruptcy, with liahilities of $1,021 and no assets.

NEW YORK TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC., of 17 Battery Place, owner of the steamer Moracas, which is detained by the British at Hull, has filed schedules showing liahilities of $77,680 and nominal assets of $504,559.

GORDON & DILWORTH, manufacturers of preserves, jellies, jams, and table delicacies at 563 and 565 Greenwich Street, has made an en assignment to L. Roy Curtiss and Frederic C. Johnson.

GURIAN & CO.—Albert Gurian, Joseph Green, and Edward Gerson, composing the firm of Gurian & Co., cloak manufactnrers at 237 Mercer Street, have made an assignment to David T. Rosen.

MORRIS GURIAN, shoe dealer at 184 Monroe Street, has made an assignment to Albert I. Danish.

JOSEPH ORGEL, manufacturer of hahy carriages at 90 Lenox Avenue, has made an assignment to Frederick J. Williams.

MAX L. KATZ, manufacturer of boys' apparel at 48 West Twenty-second Street, has made an assignment to Charles F. Schueler, Jr.

Out of Towns.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Grace K. Hiscox, moving-picture theatre, Stamford, N. Y., filed petition in hankruptcy; liahilities, $11,210, and assets, $1,315.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 5.—Voluntary assignment made by Samuel Watson, 2d, retail fish dealer; liabilities, $4,185. New York creditors: Eldred Haley, $78.56; S. B. Miller, $100; S. L. Storer & Co., $258.57; R. C. Williams Company, $15.35; all of the Fulton Fish Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 5.—The Vanoscope Company, films and motion pictures; involuntary petition in hankruptcy filed in behalf of creditors with claims aggregating $4,791; liabilities and assets not estimated. The Vanoscope Company has a branch office in New York.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arlington, Paul and Kathryn—Penates Realty Co.....$600.41
Abbott, Arthur F.—Vanderbilt Avenue Re Building Corp.....147.15
Breiner, Morris, and Abraham Stattmeier—L. Bendes.....182.44
Brady, Daniel M.—National Surety Co.....2,835.55
Bronx Publishing Co., Inc.—R. Hoe & Co.....210.50
Barnes, Reon—R. P. Marshall.....320.01
Chalmers, John D.—I. F. Reikin....3,135.93
Collozo, Lonis, and National Surety Co. of N. Y.—People, &c.....1,000.00
Coggiola, Louis—American Taxicah Co.212.04
Cranildes, Charles, and William Vanech—G. Counes.....1,085.80
De Fontaine, Wads H.—W. A. Schenck.....286.41
Furman, Kaspar—J. Adler.....223.11
Fish, Wm., Jr.—Corr Mfg. Co.....318.36
Fenton, Henry B.—Vanderbilt Avenue Building Corp.....237.91
Fountain, Frank—Butler Bros.....186.83
Gibraltar Realty Co.—H. Hollerith...2,004.16
Groelish, Edw. F.—M. Isenberg.....2,828.12
Gras, Rudolph or Rudle—European Leather Goods Co.....1,207.28
Gredinger, Jacob N.—American Sign Co.156.67
156.67
Glucker, Albert S.—Globe Tailoring Co.....507.02
Goldberger, Manuel or Many.—Pictorial Review Co.....169.24
Groll, T. Raymond—Morris & Co.....146.27
Gormley, Wm. H.—D. J. McLeary....188.29
Horwitz, Jacob H.—St. Nicholas-Seventh Avenue Theatre Co.....307.51
Hammond, George A., and James W. Dugan—D. Delf.....295.96
Halpern, George—M. F. Kelly.....160.41
Herrmann, Edward—Illinois Surety Co.....5,181.70
Hant, Hugo—H. Hollander.....115.33
Ideal Heat and Draft Regulator Co., Inc.—J. Ahrweiler.....116.84
Joseph Vielberth Co.—Burnet Co....4,447.54
International Bakery Co., Inc.—William B. Harris Co.....152.82
Kleran, Thomas, Jr.—E. B. Browning..149.22
Kern, Fred—J. Janik.....202.39
Knight, Margaret—S. M. Wilson et al.133.86
McDonough, Edmund J.—E. Weber et al.....2,890.40
Maywood Cafe Co.—S. Rodriguez.....191.31
Miller, Daisy O.—C. H. Blomberg....347.03
McGee, John—H. Hersch.....131.41
Mittnight, Caroline—J. J. Cunningham et al.....399.08
Metalock Mfg. Co., Inc.—J. F. McClunn.....154.06
Nathan, George—American Taxicah Co.,129.31
N. Y. Dry Goods Shipping Co.—V. J. Amelia.....672.72
Oshinsky, Kassel—M. Oshinsky et al..1,039.00
Prudential Outfitting Co.—I. Freedman..666.56
Paulson, Joseph—Swift & Co., Inc....348.51
Powers, Harry L.—E. D. Murphy et al.....1,658.44
Rothschild, William L.—A. F. de Graffenreid.....700.91
Rigney, Joseph—L. Joseph et al.....166.68
Richards, Arthur R.—A. D. Rennick..553.36
Rosenthal, Max—I. Solotofsky et al..118.95
Roiland, Harry—George C. Batcheller & Co.....104.38
Sberower, Ester—W. Beese.....299.67
Stout, Ralph—E. Bailey.....1,012.05
Sinnitzer, Edmund—M. B. Brown Printing & Binding Co.....183.36
Smyrna Grocery Co., Inc—Lekas & Drivas, Inc.....174.41
Sussman, Jacob and Gussie—Matz & Cohen, Inc.....396.33
Sussman, Jacob, and Herman Liobtschitzer, Aaron—M. Kimmel.....905.21
Schwimmer, Louis, Gisella Schleiser, and Ferdinand Schleiser—S. Corbet....172.16
Smith, Henry—F. Unger.....142.90
Seiman's Russian Toilet Preparation Co.—Walter L. Houghton Advertising Agency, Inc.....171.75
Tortora, Salvatore—N. Cams.....370.84
Tiger Co., Inc.—T. P. Kane Co.....187.75
Universal Vacuum Cleaner Maintenance Co.—T. Farrell.....133.95
Upland Realty Co.—Metropolitan Holding Corp.....606.60
Venezia, Michael—J. W. Wiegant.....518.91
Van Kleek, William—American Taxicab Co.....252.99
West-Howard Corp.—Sobie Bros. Lumber Co.....171.22
Weissinger, Samuel—Scharf & Schneier Grocery Co.....127.40

In Bronx County.

Cohen, Harry—Francis H. Leggett & Co.$52.94
Cruthers, James—E. A. C. Mecum.....31.72
Doolittle, James R.—M. J. Thorp.....52.52
Ehrlich, Myer—N. Y. Telephone Co.....39.09
Gibraltar Realty Co.—H. Hollerith...3,001.16
Goldman, William—I. Rosenblum.....59.65
Hunt's Point Estates—E. G. Hardy...1,067.07
Same—L. Spencer, &c.....1,050.83
Same—L. Cutting.....1,068.85
Joseph Vielberth Co.—Burnet Co....4,447.54
Levison, Lonis—J. M. Gans et al.....100.10
Leonard, John W.—F. Rothfuss.....52.07
Reinfeld, Joseph—S. Halpern.....85.04
Reynolds, Charles—M. Rabinowitz.....35.72
Stein, George J., and Aniello Baselice—Adams-Flanagan Co.....94.72
Wilgro Realty Co.—D. Seymour.....1,127.34
Weisman, Israel—J. Gold.....33.72
Williams, William A., and Katherine—Elevator Repairs & Supply Corporation.....48.87

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first named is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and dats that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Black, Madeline—J. Clawson Mills Co., July 16, 1915.....$2,827.98
Doody, John J.—A. L. Mordecai & Son, Sept. 23, 1915.....118.05
Epstein Realty and Construction Co. and Jacob Olch—H. P. Reader, May, 20, 1915.....170.85
Finn, Herman—Gambie Brown Realty Co., Inc., Sept. 25, 1915.....164.16
Lehman, Herman—W. E. Baker Co., July 30, 1915.....105.83
McKenna, Michael—Julius Kessler & Co., Oct. 6, 1911.....202.17
Saulson, Philip J.—G. Loeb, July 2, 1915.....169.16
Wiener, Henry—M. Cohen, Sept. 23, 1915.....296.29
Shanley, William P.—Gibson Distilling Co., June 24, 1915.....221.08
Same—Park & Tilford, Jan. 18, 1915...104.71
Same—H. Held, Jan. 29, 1915.....213.02
Shanley, William—D. Kahn, June 14, 1915.....107.18
Laemmle Dairy Co.—W. A. Levy, Sept. 15, 1915, (vacated).....461.65

In Bronx County.

Depasse, Bernard J.—J. Sigelman, April 20, 1915, (vacated).....$218.72
Elkay Realty Co., Inc.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., June 9, 1915.....104.86
Ross, Peter—Home Title Insurance Co. of New York, May 29, 1915.....648.80
Rosenberg, Solomon—S. Goldman, June 28, 1915.....119.72

Throwing Away Opportunities.

Domestic fahric manufacturers have never manifested a willingness to make small quantities of special patterns. One house that has been a large user of fancy vestings has ths following comment to make: "We spoke of our need of fancy silk vestings to some of the silk manufacturers here, as we have been unable to get supplies from abroad. While some of the manufacturers were interested in the proposition ws found that they were unwilling to meet ths conditions of that business. We can go abroad to any of the mills and get any yardage we want, no matter how small, while some of the manufacturers here would not take an order for less than 100 to 200 yards to a pattern. We wers accustomed to buying any length we desired, from ten yards up. It seems to us that the domestic people wanted the husiness hut were not willing to go after it in the manner in which it should be done. This illustrates how the manufacturers in this country have heen for years throwing away these opportunities."

Like Hawaiian Bananas.

A commerce report says that a marked increase in the demand for Hawaiian-grown hananas along the Pacific Coast and as far east as Chicago has awakened a new industry, in which growers in the islands are reaping a substantial profit. W. A. Anderson, now representing the territorial marksting division on the mainland, reports one dealer alone has agreed to handls hundreds of bunches of ths fruit on ths arrival of each steamer from Honolulu. It is estimated that growers may net 70 cents a hunch. The Matson steamers Lurlins and Manoa are said to be especially equipped to handle large consignments of bananas between the islands and the coast. The Bluefield hananas is now one of the most successfully grown in the islands.

Hopes "Hoops" Will Come Back.

Remembering the easy money of the old days, when hoopskirts were in fashion, that was made in selling the frames for them, one of the veterans of the drygoods trade is hoping that the threat of the present wide skirt to develop into a real "hoop" will be carried out. These frames were, in part at least, turned out hy machinery in great numbers and at no great cost to the manufacturer. It was not a rare thing, for instance, for a wholesaler to huy them for $4.50 a dozen and then sell them at $9.75, which was considered to be trading fairly close. But the story was different when Dame Fashion turned her head the other way. Then it was difficult to move these frames at $1.50 a dozen.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN—Olwin-Angell Co.; Miss M. M. Ovitz, ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square.
AKRON—Economy Store; A. Bein, woman's furn. goods; 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, Mrs. L. Nelson, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss E. M. Curry, toilet articles; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss N. McDonald, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 18 W. 34th.
BALTIMORE—L. Lauer; W. Rotzenstain, millinery; Wellington.
BALTIMORE—Cash-Coblens Co.; J. Hellbron, jobs cheap drawers, corset covers; 1,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; L. Godfrey, men's wear; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—H. Schwartzman, millinery, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
BANGOR—M. Lewsen & Co.; M. Lewsen, coats; 1,170 B'way.
BINGHAMTON—A. W. Goodman Co.; A. W. Goodman, coats, suits; 1,261 B'way.
BOISE CITY—Tbs Mods; H. L. Falk, hosiery, gloves, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. A. Putman, books; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; W. R. Scarlett, ribbons, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—F. P. O'Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; A. G. Sanborn, ribbons; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Roxbury Dry Goods Co.; M. Cohen, representing, dry goode, &c.; Gerard.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, waists; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; B. B. Conrad, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—C. H. Dolan, ribbons; Latham.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Murphy, sporting goods, sweaters, toys; Mr. Phillips, jobs, silverware, crockery; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Vincent, ladies' coats; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Miss Morrisey, ladies' waists; Miss Murphy infants' dresses; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss Howard, hathrobes; Mr. Blaisdell, hosiery; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Mr. Sheffield, misses' coats; Miss Peck, misses undermuslins, petticoats, bathrobes; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; W. T. McLain, jewelry; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; F. C. Kemball, costumes; F. A. Burdick, coats; C. H. Hurd, knit underwear; G. Snyder, stationery; Mr. Lawson, toilet goods, cutlery; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Cobham, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
BRISTOL—E. W. King & A. R. King, notions, furn. goods; Flanders.
BUFFALO—Klein, Sauter Co.; G. G. Klein and R. J. Sauter, ready-to-wear; 129 W. 29th.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss A. Thompson, muslin underwear, knit goods, infants' wear; 2 Walker.
CHICAGO—Samuel Phillipson Co.; B. L. Sloan, silks, furn. goods, notions, millinery; M. Begal, clothing, waists, children's dresses; Grand.
CHICAGO—A. Smith, men's furnishing goods, hats, shoes; Longacre.
CHICAGO—12th St. Store; L. Weitzenfeld, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. F. Fina, furn. goods, work clothes; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—M. A. Wedeles & Co.; M. A. Wedeles, furs, skins; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—H. Barnstain, cloaks, suits; 30 W. 19th.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. J. Taylor, trunks; 115 Worth.
CINCINNATI—M. R. Sanders, general merchandise; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Cohen, $250, and Samuel Tapersky, $50.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; H. W. Peters, men's, boys' clothing; 423 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—G. Schorr & Co.; G. Schorr, notions, laces, gloves, hosiery; Grand.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; E. W. McDonnell, rugs, carpets; 24 E. 20th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; H. Marcus, dress goods, silks; S. Weill, domestics; 37 W. 20th.
CLEVELAND—Sunshine Cloak and Suit Co.; A. D. Kramer, cloaks, suits; 39 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—McQueen & Bonde; W. McQueen, manufacturers tailor made skirts; Wallick.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; J. G. Stirm, men's, boys' clothing, men's wear; basement; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, infants' wear; 71 W. 23d.
CLEARFIELD, Penn.—A. W. Leonardson Co.; A. W. Leonardson, notions; 520 Church.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; J. Baum, silks, dress goods; C. H. Rexford, laces, handkerchiefs, ribbons, trimmings; Miss A. Willis, art needlework; Miss G. Pease, notions, jewelry; L. R. Fay, draperies; Miss E. Valentine, stationery; C. Stanker, representing; 18 West 20th.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Moscovics, furs; 71 W. 23d.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss A. K. Smith, suits, dresses, waists; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS—Queen Co.; A. J. Drausch, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 15 E. 26th.
COLUMBUS—Krag Co.; J. H. Weissenbach, clothing, furn. goods; 821 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Rivah

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Interesting Comparisons for Holders of Preferred Stocks

Owing to large advances in many preferred stocks while others have lain dormant the market presents some excellent opportunities to secure accrued profits and increase income return. We have prepared a table illustrating the market position of leading industrial preferred stocks and suggesting an advantageous investment policy.

Send for Table No. 182.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Break Violently—Railroads Hold Firm—Larger Margins Are Sought.

Wall Street took additional measures yesterday to protect itself against the effects of unrestrained expression of the speculative enthusiasm which the public has been showing and the result was seen in a very sharp break in prices which was attributable in part, and probably in no small part, to the fact that many brokerage houses came to insist upon much larger margins in the case of industrial stocks which had been rising violently. The banks have long exercised close supervision over the collateral in loans and the further upbidding of stocks in recent days led to still stricter checking of industrial stocks on which loans were sought.

The tendency has been to mark down the loaning value of stocks rather than to mark them up as a counterpoise to the speculative risks which are being run in a market conducted on a large scale and carried by force of heavy buying to levels much above those recently prevailing. The pace was regarded as inviting just the sort of reaction as occurred yesterday and as it happened the means adopted to safeguard the situation hastened the setback which was sure to come in time whether hastened by such measures or not. The movement of the market had no more to do with news developments directly than had the contrary movements on recent days. It was a market controlled mainly by its own technical position and by the Street measures adopted by way of protection.

After a period of irregularity in which not a few stocks sold at new high prices trading became very dull for a time and then ensued the selling which carried the market down at a rapid rate and from which there was in the final account only a relatively small recovery. Declines of a point or more between sales gave the market an appearance of great weakness, but to gauge properly the day's reaction it is necessary to set it up against the previous rapid rise. At the close the general level of prices was not lower than it was at the end of trading last Friday. The reaction has so far amounted to but a small proportion of the preceding advance.

The unsettlement of prices was confined to the industrials. That was natural enough in view of the fact that trading in the railroads has not assumed proportions calling for protective measures by brokers while the industrials have been dealt in with a lack of restraint seen only in times of great public speculative enthusiasm. It was noticeable that some of the leading railroad issues were strong in the face of the decided weakness of many industrial stocks and as a matter of fact the railroads as a group showed a small net gain for the day. That has happened more than once when the industrials have been weak.

Here again one sees the effect of Wall Street's efforts to direct the market into quieter channels as a means of self protection. Brokers would gladly see their customers dealing more largely in railroad issues, but it is to the industrials which in so many instances have proved their ability to advance with great rapidity that the vast majority of their customers have turned their attention. A favorable opportunity was afforded yesterday to urge the advantage of dealing in standard railroad issues which were free of the danger lurking in rapidly upbid prices. The effectiveness with which this viewpoint was urged was reflected in the gain, slight as it was, made by the railroads as a whole.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less,	Over 10 up to 30,	Over 30 up to 60,	Over 60 up to 90,	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notee maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 8 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ..... 2¼@2⅛
Ninety days ..... 2⅛@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days ..... 2¼@2⅜ | 5 months ..... 3@3¼
90 days ..... 2⅜@2½ | 6 months ..... 3@3¼
4 months ..... 3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months ..... 3 @3¼ | 6 months ..... 3 @3¼
60 to 90 days 3

Other Names.
4 months ..... 3¼@3½ | 6 months ..... 3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.74½	$4.69⅝	$4.70¼	—.00⅝
Cables	4.71	4.70¼	4.70⅝	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.70¼	$4.70⅝
Paris	5.79½	5.78⅛
Switzerland	5.28⅝	5.27⅝
Scandinavia	26.00	26.10
Berlin	.83⅛	.83⅝
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.13	5.14
Holland	.40⅞	.40⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.26¾	6.25⅝
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.62
Rio	23.50	23.62
Spain	..	19.25
Austria	15.40	15.50
Russia	..	35.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.67	$4.65	$4.65¼	$4.63¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $561,795,042; balance, $22,850,212. Sub-Treasury debt balance, $159,456.

The local banks gained $1,110,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 11-16d, off ⅛; New York, 39⅝c, off ¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Custome	$2,204,964	$47,894,788
Ordinary int. rev	4,279,582	93,310,581
Income tax	125,227	11,170,329
Miscellaneous	513,813	11,467,996
Total receipts	$7,125,588	$163,743,695
Excess of ord. rects. over ord. disbursements	1,132,245	
Excess of ord. disbure. over ord. rects.		32,263,071
Excess of total rects. over total disburs.	1,134,134	
Excess of total disburs. over total rects.		30,166,367
Expenditures	5,993,342	199,007,367

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 5, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,148,890
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	120,257,311
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	84.37 — .94
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	87.00	Oct. 4	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32¼	32½	700	Alaska Gold Mines	32½	32½	32⅛	32¼	—⅛
44⅛	44⅜	20,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	45	46¼	43⅝	44¼	—1⅝
72½	73	2,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73⅞	75	72½	72¾	—1
66½	66⅝	2,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	67⅛	68½	66⅛	66⅜	—1⅝
95¼	96	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
63¾	64	3,100	Am. Beet Sugar	64½	65¾	64	64	—⅛
170	173	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	172	172	172	172	—4
63⅜	63⅞	40,000	Am. Can	65¾	66⅛	63	63¾	—⅛
105½	107	100	Am. Can pf	106	106	106	106	—1
82¼	82¼	52,600	Am. Car & Fdry	83	88¾	82	82½	—7⅝
114½	115	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115	115	115	115	...
156	157	9,800	Am. Coal Products	155½	162	154½	156	+1⅝
117	120	300	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117⅛	118	117	118	—1
56½	57	3,700	Am. Cotton Oil	57⅜	58¾	56½	56½	—¾
16	16½	2,100	Am. H. & Leather	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
46½	47	2,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	47⅜	47⅞	46½	46⅝	—1⅛
24	24¼	2,200	Am. Ice Securities	24⅞	24⅞	24	24	+ ⅛
21½	22	9,600	Am. Linseed	21½	23⅜	21½	21⅝	—⅜
37	38	1,100	Am. Linseed pf	36¾	39½	36¾	39¾	+2
67½	68	20,400	Am. Locomotive	69	70¼	66¾	67⅝	—3
99	100	100	Am. Locomotive pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
5¾	6¼	100	Am. Malt	7	7	6	6	—⅝
85	85½	8,923	Am. Smelt. & Ref	86¾	87	85	85	—1⅛
81	81½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	81	81	81	81	...
149	153	25	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	150	...
59	60	11,000	Am. Steel F'dries	63	64⅞	60	60	—4
108	109	300	Am. Sugar Ref	108¼	109¼	108¼	108¼	— ⅛
62	65	10	Am. Tel. & Cable	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
123⅜	123½	1,600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123½	123¾	123¼	123¼	...
226	229	200	Am. Tobacco	227	227	226	226	—2½
109	110	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
50⅝	51	3,300	Am. Woolen	51½	52¾	50¾	51	— ⅝
49	49½	600	Am. Woolen t. r	50¼	50¼	49¾	49½	— ⅜
96½	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf	98¾	98¾	98½	98¾	— ⅛
72¾	73	6,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	72⅞	73⅞	72¾	73	+ ⅛
...	...	500	Ascts. Realization	6	6	6	6	...
103¾	104	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	104	104¼	103¾	103⅝	+ ⅛
113	114	30,600	Baldwin Loco	121	123¾	112	114	—7⅛
87½	88	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅝	88¾	87½	87⅞	...
73¾	74½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ⅛
390	395	3,100	Bethlehem Steel	394½	400¾	390	390¼	—4¾
84	85	3,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85¾	86	85¾	85	+1
59½	60	3,300	Butte & Superior	60½	61	59½	59¾	— ⅛
30	34	300	Butterick Co	33	33	32	32	— ⅛
19	19¾	1,500	California Petrol	20	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
44¾	46	100	California Pet. pf	45½	45¾	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
159½	160	2,900	Canadian Pacific	159⅞	161	159¼	159⅝	— ⅛
51⅝	51⅞	8,000	Central Leather Co	52⅜	52⅞	51½	51⅝	— ⅛
106	107	100	Central Leather pf	107	107	107	107	...
50⅞	51¼	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	51	51⅜	50¾	51	...
31⅞	32	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	32	32	32	32	...
86	86½	2,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	86¼	87	86	86	— ⅜
124½	125	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125	125	125	125	...
128	129¼	100	Chi. & Northwest	129	129	129	129	— ⅛
22¼	22⅜	17,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22⅜	24¼	21⅝	22¼	— ⅛
46⅛	46¼	3,500	Chino Copper	46¾	46¾	46	46⅜	— ⅛
70	75	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	75	75	75	75	...
101	109	300	Cluett, Peabody pf	109	109	109	109	...
56½	57	19,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	59½	61	56	56½	—2½
13	15	200	Comstock Tunnel	*13	13	13	13	—2
128¼	129½	300	Consolidated Gas	128¾	129	128¾	129	+ ½
122	124	50,100	Continental Can	114	127	114	123	+7½
18¾	18½	5,600	Corn Products Ref	18¾	19	18¼	18⅜	— ⅞
85	86	20	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	85½	85¾	85½	85½	...
63½	65⅞	36,200	Crucible Steel	66½	68¾	63¼	63⅝	—2¾
106	109	700	Crucible Steel pf	108	109	108	108¾	— ⅞
114	116	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	117	117	117	117	...
95	102	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	100	100	100	100	—1
140¼	144	100	Delaware & Hud	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	—3¾
6	8	100	Den. & Rio Grande	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅞
10	12	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11	11⅞	11	11⅝	+1⅜
124	126	80	Detroit Edison Co	124	125½	124	125½	...
34⅞	36	48,200	Distillers' Secur	33⅞	36⅝	33	35	+1¾
22	22¼	1,100	Dome Mines	22	23	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
73	73¾	1,400	Elec. Storage Bat	75½	76½	74	74	—1
31⅜	31¾	8,000	Erie	31⅜	32⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅝
50⅞	51	2,200	Erie 1st pf	50⅞	51⅝	50½	50⅝	— ⅜
39¾	40½	300	Erie 2d pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¾	...
287	294	100	General Chemical	290	290	290	290	...
176½	177	10,200	General Electric	180	182¾	175	176⅞	—4½
349	350	300	General Motors	353	365	350	350	—10
111	112½	200	General Motors pf	112	112	112	112	—1
75¾	76⅛	24,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	77½	77⅝	75¼	75¾	—1
118½	119	400	Great Northern pf	119	119	118¾	118¾	+ ⅛
45⅞	46	15,100	G. N. certs. ore prop	47⅛	47⅝	45⅝	46	—1⅜
63¾	63¾	2,500	Guggenheim Explor	66¾	67	65¾	65⅞	— ⅝
42¾	42⅞	55,300	Inspiration Copper	43	43⅝	42¼	42⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	20	700	Inter.-Met.	19¾	20⅜	19¾	20	...
20	20½	2,200	Interboro	19⅞	20⅝	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
74¾	74⅞	2,000	Interboro Consol. pf	74	74⅝	74	74½	+ ⅜
23¾	24	3,700	Int. Agricultural	25⅞	25¾	23½	23½	—2¼
52	53¼	2,300	Int. Agricultural pf	55⅞	55¾	52	52	—3¼
106½	108	100	Int. Harvester, N. J	106	106	106	106	—2
214½	215¼	2,500	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs	222	223½	212½	214½	—4½
109	109¼	100	In. Nic. pf. v. tr. cfs	110	110	110	110	+ ¾
10	10½	400	Int. Paper	10	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
38	39	100	Int. Paper pf	38	38	38	38	—1½
26¼	26¾	400	Kansas City South	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	...
59	60	300	Kan. City South. pf	59	59	59	59	...
200	205	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co	200	200	200	200	+5
81¼	81¾	15,400	Lackawanna Steel	84	85	81¼	81¾	—5¼
8	9	50	Lake Erie & West	9	9	9	9	...
145	145½	1,600	Lehigh Valley	145½	146¾	145	145	...
170	175	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	170¾	170¾	170¼	170¼	—4¾
55¾	56½	14,700	Maxwell Motors	53¾	58¼	55	55⅝	+ ½
93½	94	1,800	Max Motors 1st pf	93⅞	95	93¾	93¾	+ ½
45¼	45¾	6,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	45	47½	45	45	+ ½
88¼	88¾	8,200	Mexican Petroleum	88½	91	88	88	—1⅝
33⅜	33¾	33,700	Miami Copper	34	34¼	32⅝	33⅛	...
12	13½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
4⅞	5	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	...
12⅜	12⅞	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12½	13	12⅜	12½	+1⅛
...	...	100	do. 4 p. c.	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
3⅝	4	900	Missouri Pacific	4	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
57	58	1,400	Montana Power	57½	58	57½	58	—3
...	...	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	126	126	126	126	—3
85½	86½	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	86	86	85¾	85½	—1
29½	30	2,900	Nat. En. & St. Co	30½	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅞
90	92¼	400	Nat. Tube & Co. pf	92	92	92	92	...
65¾	66	3,100	Nat. Lead Co	67	67¾	65¾	65¾	—2¼
110	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
15⅜	15½	3,200	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅜	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
156¾	157¾	1,300	N. Y. Air Brake	156¾	157¾	151½	151½	—5½
97¾	98	4,500	N. Y. Central	97¾	98	97	97	+ ⅛
69¾	69⅞	8,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	69	70¾	69	69½	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
114	115	1,100	Norfolk & Western	114	115	114	114¾	+ ⅛
73	73	200	North American	73	73	73	73	—1¼
110⅞	110⅞	1,700	Northern Pacific	110⅞	110⅞	110	110	— ⅞
31	31¼	400	Pacific Mail	31	31¼	30¼	30¼	—¼
43	44	1,375	Pacific Tel. & Tel	43	44	42¾	42¾	—1¼
113¾	113¾	2,800	Penn. R. R	113¾	114¾	112¾	113	+ ⅜
72	75	200	Pettibone, M. & Co	75	75	75	75	+1½
93½	94	10,250	Philadelphia Co	92½	97	92½	93½	...
36⅞	37	21,900	Pittsburgh Coal	37	38⅞	36¼	36⅝	...
104⅞	105	2,500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	105	106¾	104¾	105	...
98	98	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	93	95	93	93	—2½
71¼	72¼	11,200	Pressed Steel Car	73	74⅝	70¾	72⅛	—1⅝
161	163	600	Pullman Co	164½	164¾	162	163	—1
48¾	49	9,100	Railway Steel Sp	51	51⅞	48½	48½	—1¾
25⅞	25½	22,100	Ray Con. Copper	25½	25⅞	25¾	25¾	...
151½	152⅜	10,000	Reading	153½	154¼	152½	152⅝	— ⅛
51¾	52	10,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	53½	53¾	51½	52	—1¾
102	103	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	103½	103½	102¾	102¾	— ¾
5⅝	5⅞	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co	6	6	6	6	...
10⅝	11⅞	1,700	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	11	11	10½	11	—1⅛
5	5½	200	St. Li & S. F. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
37¼	37½	100	Seah. Air Line pf	37¼	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
153⅜	154⅜	100	Sears, Roeh. & Co	153⅜	153¾	153⅜	153⅜	—1
59	60	1,400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	59	60	56⅜	58½	—2⅜
92¾	92⅝	4,920	Southern Pacific	92¾	93⅜	92¾	92½	— ½
89	94	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	92	92	92	92	...
18⅜	18⅝	1,900	Southern Railway	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
57½	57⅞	100	So. Railway pf	57⅜	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	...
139½	140½	30,800	Studebaker Co	141	144⅜	139¾	140	...
63¼	63½	10,700	Tennessee Copper	65¼	66	63¼	63¼	—2
166	167	100	Texas Co	167	167	167	167	—1
10½	11	200	Texas & Pacific	10½	11	10½	11	+ ½
57	57½	1,300	Third Avenue	57¾	57¾	56½	57	...
6¾	7¼	300	Union B. & P. Co	7¼	7	7	7	— ⅜
132	132½	6,000	Union Pacific	132	132½	131¼	131½	— ⅛
61	61	100	United Cigar Mfrs	61	61	61	61	—3
27½	27	2,000	United Rys. Inv	27½	27	25½	25¾	— ⅛
44	46	4,500	United Rys. Inv. pf	44	46	43½	43¾	— ⅛
28¾	28¾	2,000	U. S. C. I. P. & F	28¾	28¾	26	26¾	—1½
63⅞	63⅞	2,000	U. S. Express	63⅞	63⅞	64½	64½	+1
104	104	5,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	104	104	100½	101¾	—1½
54⅜	55¼	5,000	U. S. Rubber	54⅜	55¼	53½	54½	— ⅝
106⅜	106⅝	700	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106⅜	106⅝	106¼	106⅜	— ⅝
79⅜	80¼	148,100	U. S. Steel	79⅝	80¼	78¼	78¾	—1
114⅞	114⅝	1,300	U. S. Steel pf	114⅞	114⅝	114¼	114½	+ ⅛
68¼	69	7,500	Utah Copper	68¼	69	67½	67¾	— ⅝
41¼	42¼	3,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	41¾	42¼	41	41	— ⅝
64	65¾	1,200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	64	65¾	64	64½	—1⅝
29¼	29¾	200	Western Maryland	29¼	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
76⅞	76⅞	600	Western Union Tel	76⅞	77	76⅞	77	+ ⅛
286	290	100	Westingh. Air B	286	286	286	286	...
132	132¼	125,500	Westingh. E. & M	135	137	131⅜	132	—2¾
240	242	5,000	Willys-Overland	237¾	247½	237¾	240	+7
108½	109	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	100¾	109¾	108¾	109	— ¼

*Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Balkan Situation Has Restraining Effect on Trading.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—American exchange was weak today. Everybody wanted to buy cable transfers, which opened at 4.70¾ and 4.72 and later eased to 4.70⅝. Petrograd exchange was easier on more definite news regarding the establishment of a credit here. Money was in active demand for dividend disbursements and the payment of Treasury bills. Discount rates were steady.

The stock market was generally quiet, the Balkan situation having a restraining effect. The American copper group and Canadian Car shares were strong, but there was no speculation owing to Treasury restrictions. Gold shares and the war loan were supported.

American securities were idly steady. A few high-priced shares received attention, but the others were neglected.

STATEMENT OF REICHSBANK.

Great Increase in Currency and Deposits on Account of War Loan.

BERLIN, Oct. 4, (via London, Oct. 5.)—The weekly statement of the Reichsbank given out today, was as follows: Increased metal stock and paper currency, 634,341,000 marks, ($173,685,250); gold stock, 4,525,000 marks; discounts, 2,143,709,000 marks; loans, 755,000 marks; securities, 6,697,000 marks; note circulation, 608,969,000 marks; deposits, 2,107,021,000 marks.

The great increases in currency, discounts, notes, and deposits were due to operations in connection with payments on the last war loan. It is semi-officially announced that 5,000,000,000 marks ($1,250,000,000) of the war loan was paid last Saturday.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 81½ centimes.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	75.16	74.32	74.50	—.10
Industrials	95.94	93.69	94.24	—1.79

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sept. 28	85.16	83.52	84.15	+ .16
Sept. 29	85.45	83.39	84.07	— .08
Sept. 30	84.89	82.76	84.20	+ .13
Oct. 1	84.85	83.39	83.98	— .22
Oct. 2	85.51	84.19	85.16	+1.18
Oct. 4	87.09	84.38	85.31	+ .15
Oct. 5	85.55	84.00	84.37	— .94

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Oct., 1914	Exchange closed.				
Oct., 1913	70.79	Oct. 2	66.20	Oct. 17	67.73
Oct., 1912	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47	Oct. 30	82.30
Oct., 1911	76.32	Oct. 16	72.01	Oct. 4	73.38
*Year, 1915	87.00	Oct. 4	58.99	Feb. 24	84.37
Year, 1914	73.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.64
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jun. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bethlehem Crosses 400.

Bethlehem Steel received a push in early dealings yesterday strong enough to put it across the 400 mark. The margin above was only a half point, and possibly this prevented exuberant traders from setting their faces toward 500. When Bethlehem crossed 300 a few weeks ago it had sufficient impetus to bring a flood of predictions as to its ultimate goal. Prophets who selected 350 had to wait only a few days to see their figure reached and passed, and the vigor displayed by the stock afterward persuaded the majority of observers that 400 would be so easily attained that it would seem foolish to mention that as a possible top price. It is quite possible that if Bethlehem had sold at 400 and immediately gained a half dozen points more, a price of 500 would have been mentioned in as offhand a fashion as was 150 after the quotation crossed par. The state of the general market was not conducive to confident predictions yesterday and it was recalled that on Monday Bethlehem sagged back after touching 399¾. Partisans of Bethlehem were not willing to concede that its possible altitude did not lie considerably beyond 400, but they did not feel moved to voice their sentiments in a falling market.

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$150,000
City of Long Beach
California
5% Gold Bonds
Maturities from January 1, 1923 to 1952, inclusive.
Net debt 2½%
Population (1915 census) 32,252.
Legal investment for Savings Banks in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.
Eligible to secure Postal Savings Bank Deposits.
Legality approved by Dillon, Thomson & Clay, New York City.
Price to yield 4.65%.
Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York

Authorized by State Public Utilities Commission of Illinois
The issue of the first mortgage bonds of the East St. Louis Light & Power Co. which we are offering, was authorized by the Illinois Public Utilities Commission, and the bonds are guaranteed principal and interest by the East St. Louis and Suburban Co.
Net earnings are more than three times interest charges and the stocks of the guaranteeing company have a present market value of about $4,000,000.
These bonds are a legal investment for Rhode Island Savings Banks.
Price to Yield 5¼% Send for Circular 186
BODELL & CO.
85 Congress St., Boston.
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STANDARD OIL OHIO OIL CO.
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Exempt From Federal Income Tax
No ownership certificate required in depositing coupons for collection.
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Yielding 4.20% to 5%
Safe Investments for Institutions, Estates and Individuals.
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SAVE WITH A PURPOSE
Within 5 months you can own a good, safe Public Utility Bond. Our Bond Certificates—receipts for partial payments—yield the same rate of interest—5%-6%—as the bonds themselves, from date of purchase.
Send for Booklet T-20.
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We beg to announce that we have opened a branch office at 15 Congress Street, Boston, in charge of Mr. C. F. Coombs.

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WE WILL BUY / WE WILL SELL
25 Cumberland P. L. / 25 Atlantic Refining
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25 Indiana P. L. / 25 Northern P. L.
50 Ohio Oil / 25 S. O. of Cal.
25 S. O. of Ky. / 15 S. O. of Ohio
25 S. O. of N. Y. / 25 Vacuum Oil
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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6% INVESTMENTS.
First Mortgage 6% Bonds in denominations of $500 and $1,000. No investor has ever lost a dollar of interest or principal on any securities purchased of this house.
S. W. Straus & Co.,
Straus Bldg., Chicago. One Wall St., New York.

Liggett, Hichborn & Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE BONDS
To yield 4¾ to 6%
List on Request
61 Broadway NEW YORK / 60 Congress St. BOSTON

BAD CROP REPORT POTENT IN COTTON

Prices Open $1.50 a Bale Higher and Advance More, but Yield Under Profit Taking.

NET GAIN 16 TO 22 POINTS

Bulls See Danger in Spot Situation and in the Sales of Hedges by Southern Shippers.

There was enough overnight buying, based on the bullish Government crop report of Monday, to give yesterday's cotton market another uplift to new high prices. The opening represented an advance of nearly thirty points, and there was a further huige which carried January up to 13.20, or $2 per hale above Monday's closing.

Even the bull leaders were ahle to see that the advance was overrapid and that speculation was too rampant for the health of the market. For this reason there was profit taking, which sent prices off about 20 points from the high level and left them only about 20 points net higher.

Somc of the stanchest bulls see certain elements of danger in a further speculative advance at this time. The spot situation is not all that could be wished. Exporters, are out of the market, and Liverpool yesterday reported more cotton for sale than for several weeks past. Present prices do not offer any bargain attractions. Every conservative shipper in the South feels that when he buys cotton around the 12½c level he is running a grave risk unless he sells hedges against it.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were strong, 19 to 50 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 25 points advance; 12.75 for middling. Sales, 325 hales. Futures closed steady:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.72	12.50	12.50@12.52	12.28@12.30
Dec.	13.00	12.79	12.79@12.81	12.60@12.65
Jan.	13.20	12.96	12.98@12.99	12.79@12.82
Mar.	13.47	13.23	13.25@13.27	13.06@13.08
May	13.68	13.43	13.43@13.45	13.27@.....
July	13.87	13.45	13.45@13.50	13.24@13.26

Total port receipts last week, 77,415 bales; last year, 37,588 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,626	9,017	2,883
Galveston	32,530	38,531	21,095
Mobile	234	2,256	865
Charleston	3,849	8,603	1,546
Savannah	15,271	13,909	7,978
Wilmington	1,390	1,984	570
Norfolk	2,918	3,215	1,658

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	5,645	4,347	4,803
Memphis	2,884	2,804	4,188
St. Louis	627	264	427
Houston	2,178	11,615	14,438

Exports, 18,405 bales; total thus far this season, 700,482 bales; total last season, 182,156 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
.... Galveston	.....	228,677	123,557
1,300 New Orleans	12.00	153,530	58,111
225 Mobile	12.06	12,862	13,170
1,804 Savannah	12.00	169,549	33,507
700 Charleston	12.00	84,991	24,103
.... Wilmington	11.75	49,438	12,103
.... Norfolk	12.38	41,428	19,913
3,173 Augusta	12.13	126,042	52,230
2,650 Memphis	12.25	71,341	50,380
.... St. Louis	12.25	7,128	12,585
7,761 Houston	12.35	136,653	65,158

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling 35 points advance at 7.25d. Sales, 8,000; receipts, 14,000; American, 11,600. Market closed steady.

HIT BY DULL COTTON TRADE.

St. Louis Southwestern Reports Loss of 17 Per Cent. in Revenue.

The St. Louis Southwestern Railway, which runs through the Texas cotton belt, suffered hardships in the fiscal year ended June 30, owing to the depression in the cotton market. The annual report, which was issued yesterday by Edwin Gould, Chairman of the Board of Directors, shows total railway operating revenues of $10,627,861, a loss of $2,164,043, or ahout 17 per cent., compared with 1914, and net revenue from operation of $1,682,741, a decrease of $673,476. After charging off all expenses there was a deficit for the year of $280,993, compared with a surplus in 1914 of $335,770.

The failure of the South to find a ready market for the largest crop of cotton ever grown, despite the losses incurred, may prove a "blessing in disguise," says F. H. Britton, President of the St. Louis & Southwestern, in the report.

"The farmers and other business interests have now been forced to a realization of the fact that if the South is to become prosperous its agriculture must be put upon a permanent basis of diversification which will provide a living at home and something to sell," says Mr. Britton. "Furthermore, the old system under which the credit business of the Southern farmer has so long been conducted is giving away, as a result of the changed conditions, to a more substantial form of rural credits."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec., 1915	100½	100¾	2.00
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec., 1916	100¾	101⅛	5.10
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec., 1919	100¾	100⅞	5.82
Argen. Govt..6		May, 1920	98⅝	98¾	6.39
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	99	99⅛	5.15
City of Q'b'c..5		Apr., 1920	98¼	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1916	100½	100¾	4.60
Dom. of Can.5		Oct., 1917	100½	100¾	4.80
French Gov't.5		Apr., 1916	99	99¼	6.50
German Gov't.5		Jan., 1916	99¼	99½	7.00
Norway Gov't.6		Oct., 1916	99⅜	100¼	5.75
Norway Gov't.6		Oct., 1917	99⅜	100¼	5.87
Swedish Gov't.5		Dec., 1918	98⅞	99¼	6.70
Swiss Govt....5		Mar., 1916	99⅜	100	6.00
Swiss Govt. ..5		Mar., 1918	96¾	97	0.15
Swiss Govt....5		Mar., 1920	95⅝	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...8		Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil..5		Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Am. Loco....5		July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	3.00
A.T. & T.sub.5		Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	2.75
Ana. Cop. Co.5		Mar., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.4½		June, 1917	100	100¼	4.45
Balt. & Ohio.4½		June, 1918	99⅜	99⅝	4.80
B'klyn R. T..5		July, 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.75
Can. North'n.5		Sep., 1917	98¼	98⅝	5.75
Can. Pacific..6		Mar. 2,'24	102⅛	102½	5.65
Chen. & Ohio.5		June, 1919	94½	94¾	0.70
Chi. & W. I..5		Dec., 1917	98¼	99	6.80
Chi. El. Rys.5		July, 1916	91½	93½	13.05
Con. Pr. Co..6		May 1,'17	99	100	5%
C. Gas. Balt.5		May, 1917	100¼	100¼	4.70
C. N. O. R. R.		June, 1917	100½	100½	5.50
E. Pow. & Lt.5		Mar., 1918	93	96½	6%
Erie R. R...5		Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R...5½		Apr., 1917	100½	100⅝	5.35
Grd. Rap. E..5		May, 1916	100	100½	4.05
Grand R. Ry..5		June, 1916	100	100½	4.15
Gen. Rubber.5		Dec., 1918	100	100½	4.95
Hav. El Ry..6		Sep., 1915	98¼	100	6.00
Int. Harv....5		Feb. 15,'18	100⅜	101	4.55
Lack. Steel..6		Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.65
Louis. G. & E.6		Apr., 1918	98¼	99⅜	6%
L. S. & M. S.5		Dec., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	1.00
Minn. Gen. E.6		June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.....6		June, 1916	99½	100¼	5.03
Mont. T. & P.8		Apr., 1917	95	97¼	7.95
N. E. Nav...6		May, 1917	97¼	97⅝	8.50
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5		May, 1916	100⅜	100⅞	3.50
North. St. P..6		June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. Co....4½		June 15,'21	90¾	89¾	4.55
P. S. C., N..5		Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅜	3.20
Sea. Air Line.5		Mar., 1916	100½	100½	2.90
Southern Ry..5		Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅜	8.85
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	98⅜	98⅞	5.95
Sulz. & Sone.6		June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.50
U. S. Smelt..5		June, 1918	98½	99½	5.25
U. S. I. S. Co.6		Apr., 1918	98½	99	6.40
Union Typew.5		Jan. 15,'16	93½	94¾	20.35
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	101½	101¾	4.75
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	99¼	99½	5.20
Utah Co.....6		Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.55
West. E. & M.5		Oct., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.35
W. Penn. Tr..6		Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W.V. T. & E.6		June, 1917	96	98	7¼
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.55
W. Pr. Co...6		Mar., 1917	98½	99½	6.25

REGISTER TODAY.
This is the third day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you are registered you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Pressure of realizing sales influenced the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange throughout the day. Some of the prominent stocks recorded very substantial price losses, this being particularly the case with certain of the "war stocks." There was a temporary early rally on the news that the controversy with Germany had been cleared up. Later on, however, the market again weakened, the lowest levels being touched in the afternoon.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
4,030	Allis-Chalmers	45⅜	46½	43⅞	44
380	Am. Beet Sugar	65½	65⅞	63¾	64½
3,570	American Can	65⅛	66	63¼	63¾
5,720	Am. Car & F..	85	88¼	82¼	83
10	Am. Cotton Oil	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
70	Am. Hide & L.	10½	10½	10½	10½
130	Am. Ice Sec...	23⅜	24½	23⅜	24½
380	Am. Linseed...	21⅜	23½	21⅛	21½
2,960	Am. Locomo...	69½	70¼	66½	67¼
1,470	Am. Smelting.	86¾	87⅝	85⅞	85⅞
580	Anaconda Cop.	72⅞	73	72⅞	72⅞
70	A., T. & S. F.	104	104	104	104
1,110	Baldwin Loco.	121⅜	124⅝	113¼	114¼
40	Balt. & Ohio...	88⅛	88¼	88¼	88⅛
300	Brooklyn R. T.	83½	85¾	83⅜	85⅛
50	California Pet.	20	20½	19⅝	20⅛
50	Can. Pacific...	160½	160⅞	160	160
320	Cent. Leather..	52⅝	52⅝	51¼	51¾
90	Ches. & Ohio..	51¼	51½	50½	51
530	C., R. I. & P..	22½	24	22	23
50	Chino Copper..	46¼	46½	46	46¼
2,960	Col. Fuel & I..	59½	60⅝	56	58¾
330	Corn Products.	18⅝	19	18	18⅝
4,120	Crucible Steel.	101¼	103¾	95	96⅜
1,200	Dist. Securities	33½	38¾	33½	35
280	Erie	32	32	31⅝	31¾
130	Erie 1st pf....	51⅜	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞
870	Goodrich Co...	76¾	77¾	75¼	76
580	Gt. North'n ore	47¼	47⅝	45⅝	45⅞
1,880	Inspirat'n Cop.	42¾	44⅝	42	42½
220	Inter.-Met....	20½	20½	19⅝	20⅛
230	Interboro Con.	19½	20½	19½	20⅛
680	Max. Motors...	56	58½	55½	55½
10	Max. M. 1st pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
270	Mexican Pet...	89½	90¾	87⅝	87⅝
2,420	Miami Cop....	33½	34⅝	33	33
160	Mo. Pacific...	4¼	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Nat. Enam. & S.	30	30	30	30
90	N. Y. Central..	98	98¼	97¾	97¾
200	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	69½	70⅜	69¼	69¾
120	N. Y., O. & W.	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27¼
40	Pacific Mail...	30⅜	30⅜	30¾	30¾
20	Pennsylvania..	112⅜	112⅝	112¾	112¾
450	Pitts. Coal....	37	39	36½	36¾
400	Pr. Steel Car..	73	74	71½	71½
40	Ry. Steel Spr..	51½	51½	51¼	51¼
650	Ray Copper....	25¾	28	25¾	25½
3,920	Reading	153	154½	152⅝	152⅝
720	Rep. Iron & S.	53⅜	53⅜	51½	52⅛
25	Sloss-S. S. & I.	80½	80½	80	80
230	Southern Pac..	93⅛	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝
190	Studebaker Co.	140⅞	144¾	140	140½
690	Tenn. Copper.	65¼	65¼	63	63
10	Union B. & P.	6⅜	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛
1,060	Union Pacific.	132⅝	132⅝	131½	131⅝
510	U. S. Rubber..	54⅝	55¾	53¾	54
22,420	U. S. Steel....	79⅞	80½	78½	78¾
460	Utah Copper...	68⅜	69½	67⅜	68
9,960	West. E. & M.	134⅝	136¼	131⅝	132½
80,625					

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Atlanta	28½	28½	.28	.28
400	Booth	.43	.43	.43	.43
500	Comb. Fract.	.09	.09	.09	.09
400	Comstock F..	.14	.14	.14	.14
100	Coldfield Con.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
600	Jacket Con....	.18	.16	.16	.16
600	Jumbo Ext...	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
1,000	Kewanas	34½	.35	34½	.35
500	Mexican	.36	.36	.38	.38
200	Montana	.31	.31	.31	.31
300	Portland.....	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
500	Sandstorm K..	.11	.11	.11	.11
300	Tonopah Bel..	3.57½	3.57½	3.57½	3.57½
300	Tonopah Ext..	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
700	Uncle Sam....	.10	.10	.10	.10
7,500					

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf..	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry..	85	95	85	95
Conley Foil	340	350	340	350
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	125	120	125
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.....	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F....	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	188	198	188	193
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	405	415	405	415
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	122	119	122

CLEARING HOUSE ELECTION.

Frank A. Vanderlip Succeeds Francis L. Hine as President.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, was elected President of the New York Clearing House Association at the annual meeting yesterday to succeed Francis L. Hine, President of the First National. J. S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce was made Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, succeeding Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank. The new Clearing House Committee, in addition to Mr. Alexander, consists of Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company; Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company; Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank and Edward Townsend, President of the Importers & Traders National Bank.

Joseph Bryne, Vice President of the Merchants National Bank was elected Secretary of the association and William Sherer and William J. Gilpin were reelected as Manager and Assistant Manager respectively. Charles A. Hanna, will continue as chief Bank Examiner.

The manager's report for the year ended Sept. 30 showed total exchanges of $90,842,707,723 and total balances of $5,340,846,740. In the preceding year clearings were $89,760,344,971 and balancc aggregated $5,128,647,302. The percentage balances paid in cash to clearings was 5.87 per cent., the highest since 1898 when the figure was the same.

The average daily clearings amounted to $299,810,916 and the average daily balances totalled $17,626,856. The largest day's clearings was $637,339,699 on June 1 and the smallest $178,915,413 on Dec. 25. The heaviest day's balances was $53,990,585 on July 2 and the smallest $7,803,764 on May 24.

The association is now composed of 29 national banks, 16 State banks and 10 trust companies. The Federal Reserve Bank and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States also make their exchanges at the Clearing House.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17¼	17	17½
Atlantic Refining	655	665	665	670
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	112	115	115	118
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	135	145	140	145
Continental Oil	255	265	260	270
Crescent Pipe Line	47	50	47	50
Cumberland P. L.	62	67	62	67
Eureka Pipe Line	265	275	265	275
Galena S. Oil	160	162	160	163
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	152	156	153	157
Indiana Pipe Line	112	115	114	117
Inter.-Pet. Co., Ltd.	9	9¼	9¼	9½
National Transit	33	34	33	34
N. Y. Transit	222	226	222	226
Northern Pipe Line	110	113	111	114
Ohio Oil	155	158	156	158
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie O. & G.	413	418	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line	200	203	202	205
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	234	238	238	243
South Penn Oil	337	345	340	345
So. W. Pa.	128	132	128	132
Stand Oil of Cal.	312	314	315	318
Stand. Oil of Ind.	460	470	465	470
Stand. Oil of Kan.	416	425	415	425
Stand. Oil of Ky.	325	335	325	335
Stand. Oil of Neb.	345	350	345	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	465	470	485	488
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	207	209	207	209
Stand. Oil of Ohio	490	500	500	520
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	220	225	223	227
Washington Oil	43	46	43	46

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
25	Am. Ship. pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
1,190	Chi. Pneu. T..	80	80	79	79
650	Chi. Ry. S. 2.	18	18	18	17
120	Com. Edison...	136½	136½	136	136
18	H., S. & M. pf.	112	112	112	112
40	K. C. Ry. Lt. pf., cts.	55½	55½	55½	55½
10	Mont.-W. pf.	112	112	112	112
80	Nat. Car. com.	160	160	160	160
10	Nat. Car. pf.	120	120	120	120
100	People's Gas.	117	117	117	117
22	Pub. Ser. pf..	79½	79½	79¼	79¼
62	Sears-Roe. c..	154⅞	154⅞	154¾	154¾
1,702	Stew.-Warner.	74	74¾	73	73
350	Swift & Co....	119	119	118½	118½
200	Un. Carbide...	161⅜	161	161	161
150	U. S. Steel....	80⅞	80⅞	80	80

BONDS.

$5,000	Armour 4½s...	91½	91½	91½	91½
1,000	Chi. Rys. 5s...	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜
6,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s.	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
5,000	Cudahy 5s....	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
3,000	Chi. Ry. B. 5s.	69½	69½	69	69½
10,000	Edison 5s....	101	101	101	101
5,000	West Elec. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
5,000	Pub. Ser. 5s..	90	90	90	90
5,000	Peo. Gas r. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Chi. Tel. 5s...	100½	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Swift 5s.....	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Anaconda	72½	72½	72½	72¼
50	Am. Railways.	24	24	24	24
150	Am. Loco.....	69½	69½	68	68
100	B. & Sus. t. c.	12½	12½	12½	12½
82	B. & S. pf....	42	42	41¾	41¾
1,262	J. G. Brill....	64½	64½	63	63
7	Cambria Iron..	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
10,675	Cambria Steel.	67⅜	68	67	67
200	Cent. Leather.	52¼	52⅝	52½	52⅝
500	Colo. F. & I..	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
200	C., R. I. & P.	23	23	23	23
715	Elec. St. Bat.	75¼	76	74	74
200	Erie	32	32⅛	32	32
50	Gen. Asphalt..	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
10	Gen. Asph. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½
700	Gi. Nor.	46	46¼	46¼	46¼
10	Ins. C. of N.A.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼
600	Lake Sup. Cor.	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½
20	Lehigh Nav...	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
165	Lehigh Valley.	72⅝	73½	72⅝	73
80	Leh. V. Tr. pf.	38	38	38	38
24	Little Schuyl..	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
90	Nor. Central..	88	88	88	88
100	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅝
100	Miami	34½	34½	34½	34½
14	North Penn....	91	91	91	91
611	Pennsylvania..	56¼	56¾	56⅝	56¼
1,350	Penn Salt Mfg.	107	108	103	105
1	Penn. Steel....	90	90	90	90
212	Penn. Steel pf.	94	94	92	92
360	Phila. Co.....	40¼	40¾	40	40¼
100	Ph. Co. cum. pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
740	Phila. Elec...	25⅝	25¾	25¾	25¾
205	Phila. R. T....	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
200	P. R. T. ctfs..	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
400	Rav. Cons	26	26	25½	25½
17	Reading	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
100	Tono. Belmont.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
232	Tono. Min....	5¼	5¼	5½	5½
50	Union Trac....	41½	41¾	41½	41¾
304	United G. Imp.	85½	86	85½	85⅞
7,745	U. S. Steel....	79⅝	80⅜	78½	78⅝
5	U. S. Steel pf.	114	114	114	114
22	War. 1. & S....	11	11	10¾	10¾
20	W. J. & S. S..	48	48	48	48
110	W. Cramp & S.	90	90	90	90
4	York Ry. pf...	30	30	30	80

BONDS.

$3,300	Am. G. & E.5s	87	87½	87	87½
1,000	El. & Peo. 4s.	74½	74½	74½	74½
1,000	Leh. V. C. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103¾
31,000	Penn. con. 4½s.	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,000	P. 5s reg., '10-'40	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Ph. Elec. 4s..	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
2,000	Read. gen. 4s.	92½	92⅝	92½	92½
2,000	Read. ex.con. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
2,000	Read. ter. 5s.	110	110	110	110
1,000	Sp.-Am. 1. 6s.	101½	101½	101½	101½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Am. W. G. M..	20¼	20¼	20	20
50	Am. W. G. M. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
530	Col. Gas & E...	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
35	Caney River Gas	27½	27¾	27¼	27¼
50	Ind. Brew. pf...	16	16	16	16
170	La Belle Iron...	45	45	44¼	44¼
15	La Belle 1. pf..	115	115	115	115
95	Mfrs. L. & H...	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
175	Nat. Fireproof..	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼
35	Nat. Firep. pf..	22	22	22	22
10	Oklahoma Gas..	70	70	70	70
150	Pitts. Plate G..	106½	106½	106½	106½
1,365	Pure Oil	18¾	18¾	18	18¼
1,990	Pitts. Coal	37	38⅝	36⅜	38⅝
200	Pitts. Brew. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
135	U. S. Steel....	79¾	79¾	79	79
.170	Un. S. & Sig. (cash)	122½	122½	122	122
175	West

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Virginia Bridge & Iron Co.
Manufacture structural steel for all purposes. Their three plants, which are located at Roanoke, Va.; Memphis, Tenn., and East Point, Ga., are, it is estimated, earning 25% per annum.
From 1899 to 1913 dividends averaging 9% were paid, and in 1914 disbursements of 10% were made.
We believe this stock at the present market price offers an exceptionally attractive investment opportunity.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Practically All the Curb Stocks Close Lower in a Rather Quiet Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 301,911 shares of stock and $264,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 172,136; oils, 4,450; railroads, 4,000, and mining, 166,325. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,600	Am.-Brit. Mfg.	19	22	19	20
665	Am. Zinc	56⅛	56⅛	57⅛	57⅛
1,500	‡Can.Car & F.	112	112	107	107
1,500	‡Can.C. & F.pf.	122	124½	121	122
15,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	9¼	10¼	9	9¼
1,000	‡Car. Fac.,Can.	50	51	48	49
200	Central Fdry..	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾
3,000	‡Chevrolet Motor	CarCo.,w.l.	109	*109	*106	107
400	‡CrampShiphlg.	90	90	87	88
350	‡Dominion Steel	49½	49½	48⅛	48⅛
200	Driggs-Seab'y.	108	108	108	108
20	Guantana. Sug.	59	59	59	59
1,040	‡Hall Signal...	33¾	33¾	31½	32
90	Hall Signal pf.	47	47	41	45
300	‡Hendee Mfg...	31	*31	30	30
20	‡Hop.& A.Arms	87	87	37	37
5,000	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	6½	6½	6	6¼
15,000	‡Int. M.Mar.pf.	34	34	32¼	32⅝
450	‡Inter. Motors.	29	29	28	29
400	Kath. Br. pf..	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
600	Kelly-S. Tire..	229	229	211	215
50	Kelly-Sp. Tire new 1st pf...	91	91	91	91
3,000	‡L. Torp. Bt..	17	18	*15½	17
1,300	‡L.N.B. 1st pf.	18	18	16⅜	17⅜
2,000	Marc. of Am..	4⅞	*5	4⅝	4⅝
600	N. Y. Transp..	18	18¼	17⅜	18
100	Pac. G. & E..	55	55	55	55
450	‡Pyrene Mfg..	15	15½	15	15¼
500	Corp. R. & H.	5½	5⅝	5	5
291	M. Rumely w.i.	26	26	24¾	24¾
750	‡Sti. Co., Can.	33	34½	33	34
2,300	‡St. Jos. Ld...	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12¼
25,000	Submarine Bt.	41	41½	39	39⅞
5,000	‡Toh. Prods...	42	42	40	40
6,200	Tri. Film ctfs.	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
1,800	Un.Cig.St. nw..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
8,200	Un. Prof. Sh..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
20,000	‡U. S. Lt. & Ht. Corp....	4½	4¾	3¾	3¾
8,200	‡U. S. Lt. & Ht. Corp. pf.	5¾	5¾	4¾	4¾
1,500	‡Worlds Film.	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜

OIL ISSUES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Houston Oil...	18½	18½	18¼	— ¼
100	Illinois P. L..	155	152	152	— 3
1,500	‡Inter. Petrol.	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
110	Indian P. L..	118	118	123	— 2
40	Ohio Oil	157	156	156	— 1
25	Prairie O. & G.	425	425	425	+ 9
80	Prairie P. L..	205	200	200	— 4
10	Southern P. L.	235	235	235	+ 1
25	St. Oil of Cal.	318	312	312	— 6
25	St. Oil of Ind.	467	465	465	—18
300	St. Oil of N. J.	490	468	468	—18
80	St. Oil of N.Y.	208	206	208	— 3
1,425	Ventura Oil...	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
600	Victoria Oil...	⅞	⅞	⅞	

RAILROADS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	‡Wabash, w.i.	12	12	11⅜	11⅜
1,100	‡Wab. pf. (a).	40¼	40¼	39½	39¾
1,300	‡Wab. pf. (b).	22	22	21½	21⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	‡Alaska Juneau	11¼	12	11¼	11⅞
8,000	††A.-C. M. Co.	25	25	20	20
2,000	††Am. Comm..	11	11	11	11
5,000	††Atlanta	28	28	26½	26¼
1,400	‡ B. L. Dev. Co.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
3,700	††Booth	45	45	43	43
3,700	Braden Cop....	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9½
500	Butte & N. Y.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	†Caledonia	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	†Cashboy	6¼	6¼	5	5
1,200	‡Chile Copper.	20¼	20½	20	20¼
1,800	C. Ariz. Sm..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	First Nat. Cop.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
3,700	‡Dia. Bl. Butte.	4½	6	4½	5½
5,000	‡Emma. Copper	25	25	19	19
500	†Florence	43	43	42	42
200	Goldfield Con..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
6,500	††Goldf'd Merg.	19	19	17½	18
185	†Hecla Mining.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Howe Sound...	4	4	4	4
300	‡Iron Blossom	80	80	80	80
4,300	Jumbo Exten.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1½
10,000	Kenn. Copper..	54⅜	55	52⅝	53¼
13,200	††Kewanus	35	35	32	32
100	La Rosa Con..	½	½	½	½
1,000	†Lone Star ..	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½
600	Magma Copper	14	14¼	13⅝	14
1,900	†McIntyre	48	48	47	47½
1,500	†Majestic M...	70	90	60	60
3,000	†McKinley-Dar.	22	22	21	21
6,500	††Marsh Min..	35	35	32	33
31,000	††Mother Lode	36	36	35	35
800	††Nat. Z. & L.	41	43	41	43
200	††Nevada Hills	19	19	19	19
400	New U. Bing..	3½	3½	3	3¼
3,000	Nipla Mines..	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7
7,000	††Oro	7	7	6½	6½
7,000	††Rex Con. M.	54	54	52	53
2,000	††Rom Ken..	10	10	10	10
4,000	††Silver Pick..	8	8	6½	7
1,000	Stan. Sil.-Lead	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
6,000	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,700	††Success Min.	87	87	84	85
3,200	††Susers. Min.	24	24½	23	23½
870	Tonopah Ext..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
500	†Tonopah Bel..	78	78	78	78
2,500	†Ton. C. Boy..	5	5½	5	5½
500	†Ton. Jim B..	78	78	78	78
270	Tonopah Min..	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
2,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	†W. End Cons.	58	58	55	57
200	†W. K. Cop.pf.	2	2½	2	2½
199,000	Del. & H. 5s..	100¼	100⅜	100½	100⅝

BONDS.

$25,000	Anglo-Fr. 5s.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
40,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	168	169	166	166

†Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted. •,•

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 4. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	13½	14½	13¾	14½
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer....	14	15	14	15
Carbon Steel	68	71	68	71
Emerson Phonogr'h..	11½	12½	11¾	12½
Flek Tire	115	120	115	120
France-Spanish Pet., (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal pf....	40	47	45	47
Int. Motors pf....	55	62	58	62
Mutual Prof. Sharing.	9	9½	9	9½
Sherman Carbide	7½	8½	7½	8½
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Standard Motors ..	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
Sterling Gum	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
Un. C. S., new, pf..	11¼	12	11¼	12
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3½	4	3¼	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	10⅝	11¼	10⅜	11

MINING STOCKS.

Albion Mining	30	35	30	35
Arizona Duquesne	38	42	38	42
Blk. Cottonwood	4	5	4	5
Buffalo Mines	¾	½	⅝	½
Con. Copper Mines...	1½	1⅝	1½	2
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
Tonopah Merger	34	36	34	37
Tuolumne Copper....	½	½	½	½

BONDS.

Inter. M. M., new, 5s.	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s.....	79	80	79	80

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives	157	161	157	161
Aetna Explosives pf..	82	86	82	86
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co.	12	19	12	14
A. & Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	23	40	32	40
Atlas Powder pf.....	268	275	250	260
Atlas Powder pf.....	96	99	96	99
Bliss (E. W.).....	205	215	188	200
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	72	76	72	76
Can. Explosives	345	385	350	375
Can. Explosives pf...	105	110	105	110
Carbon Steel.....	70	73	70	73
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	72	78	72	78
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	58	60	57	60
Colt's Arms	745	755	735	745
Driggs-Seabury	106	110	112	114
Du Pont Powder, new.	375	385	355	360
Du Pont Powder pf..	103	106	103	106
Hercules Powder	428	435	428	438
Hercules Powder pf..	110	116	110	118
Hopkins-Allen	34	40	34	40
Hopkins-Allen pf.....	86	92	86	92
Lake Torpedo Boat...	16	18	18	20
Midvale Steel.....	400	450	400	450
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	150	154	150	154
Niles-Bem.-Pond pf...	101	107	101	107
Savage Arms	435	465	450	475
Submarine Boat.....	39	40	43	44
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	410	430	470	475
Winch. Rep. Arms.	2,500	2,600	2,500	2,600

Vacation Association Opens Season.

The Vacation Association held its first vacation evening last night in the Metropolitan Building. More than 500 guests of the association enjoyed the dancing and refreshments. Miss Robinson Smith, the President, presided, and Miss Anne Morgan made an address in which she explained the plans of the association for the coming Winter. The whole assemblage joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Sept. 19 to 30, 1915.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Sept. 18....	$12,618,284.98	$76,089,081.16	$8,783,075.34
Net decrease	*2,068,500.00	5,000,000.00	1,100,000.00
Outstanding Sept. 30....	$10,711,784.98	$71,089,081.16	$7,683,075.34
Cash balance	4,640,188.50		
Net obligation	$15,071,806.48		

*Increase.

EXPORTS DROP A LITTLE.

Still Those from This Port Last Week Exceeded $36,000,000.

Exports declined at this port in the week ended Oct. 2, compared with the week before, according to the Custom House statement released yesterday. Outward shipments totaled $36,398,439, against $37,800,267 in the week before, and $41,494,401 in the week before that. In the corresponding week last year, exports were only $18,270,865. Exports from here for the year to date aggregate $1,000,290,696, compared with $658,324,580 in the same period a year ago.

England continued the high export pace of the week before, with shipments last week worth $11,372,486, while exports to France totaled $7,542,103. Shipments to Russia direct had a value of $2,527,640, and to Russian possessions $901,649. Supplies for the British possessions reached $2,871,457. Italy took supplies and other merchandise worth $2,484,837, while Netherlands shipments reached $2,190,299.

Merchandise manifested for Germany had a value of $33,562, while Austria-Hungary's share in the outward movement was placed at $3,348. How this merchandise was shipped was not revealed by the Customs report. Shipments to the Scandinavian countries were at a low ebb, ranging from $246,037 in the case of Sweden to only $10,375 for Norway. Brazil led South American countries with exports valued at $609,344, while Cuba took merchandise manifested at $992,980. Exports to China were down to $3,246.

Shipments of domestics for the week totaled $378,575, while cotton duck amounted to $180,118. The largest single shipment of domestics went to Cuba. Cotton duck valued at $149,947 went to London.

DISCUSS FOREIGN CURRENCY

Appraisers Take Up Customs Problem Caused by War.

United States Customs Appraisers in annual conference yesterday at the Federal Public Stores discussed problems arising out of currency depreciation in countries at war. This depreciation, it was stated, made it difficult to establish the correct values on imported merchandise for dutiable purposes. Importers have complained for several months that rate of exchange and the fall in value of European currency resulted in the payment of higher duties than were warranted.

The Director of the Mint has proclaimed quarterly the values of foreign currency without making allowance for the actual changes. The new values announced Oct. 1 serve as the monetary basis for levying duties up to Jan. 1. The Appraisers will formulate recommendations on this subject to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The Collectors continued their conference in the Custom House, with Collector Malone presiding. E. S. Hawkins of this city, Secretary of the conference, announced that new regulations governing the collection of duties all over the United States would be issued by the Treasury Department in about a fortnight. These regulations will supersede those of 1908, and are intended to meet the new conditions that arose two years ago, when restrictions were completed, and many Collectors were dropped from the service. A committee is making arrangements for a dinner to be given for the visiting officials tomorrow night. Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will be the guest of honor.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Twenty-five corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,323,600, were chartered today. They include:

Occidental Steamship Corp., transportation, navigation, $1,000,000; Odgen D. Budd, Jr., Elliot L. Ward, Edward J. Stack; Winslow, Keenan & Budd, attorneys, 11 Broadway.

All Americas Mercantile Corp., Esopus, cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, chemicals, dyes, asphalts, cement, aeroplanes, $100,000; Emil Adler, Paul L. Darrah, Herbert Cohen, 145 W. 11th St.

Nichols-Osborne, cooperage, ties, switch, timber, $100,000; A. Osborne and Charles Osborne Nichols, Ella F. Sheridan, 222 W. 23d St.

Peters Company, Brooklyn, gummed products, materials, $20,000; Louis J. Peters, Harry Emdin and Henry Trenchard, Jr., 252 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Goodman, Friedman Co., clothing linings, cotton converters, fabrics, $30,100; Arnold Aram, Isidor H. Friedman, Benj. Goodman, 136 W. 142d St.

Eldridge-Duncart Co., vehicles of all kinds, $10,000; Isadore and Jacob Schlomchog, Gabriel Besner, 19 E. 108th St.

John C. Williams, Inc., construction, contracting, ventilating, heating, $10,000; Francis C. Koehler, J. Dewitt and John C. Williams, 1,092 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Streep and Hill, printing, $10,000; Sidney S. Braunberg, Anna Bernah, Claude M. Dexter, 839 W. 178th St.

Palace Jewelry Co., Buffalo, $7,500; Morris Jacobson, Louie Diamond, Hannah Jacobstein, 306 Pratt St., Buffalo.

Deluxe Specialties, perfumes, powders, toilet articles, $5,000; Edwin P. Kilroe, Abraham J. Greenwald, Simon Ehrenfeld, 648 W. 164th St.

American Fibre Chair Seat Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000; Rubin Jacobs, Gustave and Irving Welser, 367 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

Direct Delivery Co., trucking, realty, construction, $5,000; Julius, Alfred and Emil Fleischel, 514 Westchester Av., Bronx.

United Phonograph Corp., phonograph merchandise, $5,000; Henry Gilbert, Michael Lychtman, Maxwell Mosten, 110 Forsyth St.

Chester Iba Realty Co., Brooklyn, realty, insurance; capital, no par value; Joseph, Arthur, and Chester Iba, 579 50th St., Brooklyn.

Capital increase: The Acme Road Machinery Co., Frankfort, $50,000 to $70,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.....	.01	Mexican	.31
Andes	.08	Occidental Con....	.79
Best & Belcher...	.05	Ophir	.20
Caledonia	.53	Overman	.09
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.16	Savage	.06
Con. Cal & Va....	.13	Seg. Belcher.....	.03
Con. Imperial.....	.01	Sierra Nevada....	.20
Gould & Curry....	.03	Union Con	.37
Hale & Norcross..	.04	Utah Con	.03
Kentucky Con.....	.02	Jacket Con.....	.14

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	C. O. D.	.04
Jim Butler.....	.73	Comb. Fraction...	.08
McNamara	.03	D'd'f'd Daisy.....	.06
Midway	.12	D'd'f'd B. Butte...	.05
Mizpah Ext.....	.19	Florence	.44
Montana	.27	G'd'f'd Con. Mines.	1.40
North Star.....	.10	G'd'f'd Kawanas..	.33
Rescue Eula.....	.08	G'd'f'd Merger....	.17
Tonopah Ext....	2.37½	Jumbo Ext.....	1.10
Tonopah Mer....	.34	Lone Star	.03
Victor	.28	Silver Pick.....	.07
West End.....	.55	Vernal	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills.....	.10
Atlanta	.26	Rochester Mines..	.54
Booth	.40	Round Mountain..	.41
		MANHATTAN.	
		Man. Big Four....	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	8⅝	9¼	Isabella ...	16½	17
Elkton	23½	24⅜	Jackpot ...	8½	7⅛
El Paso....	75	90	McKinney..	35	37
Findlay	3¼	3¾	Portland...	153	157
Golden Cy.	179¾	181	Vindicator.	150	155
Gold Dollar ..	4		Rav. B. H.	3½	3⅛
Gold Sov..	8¼	4			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Governors of the Stock Exchange voted yesterday to make the minimum commission to be charged by members $12.50 for all stocks selling above $10 a share, irrespective of par value, and $6.25 for all stocks under $10.

John W. Herbert, a Director of the American Snuff Company, was elected yesterday a Director of the Computating-Tabulating-Recording Company, to succeed the late Benjamin F. Tracy. Officers of the latter concern were authorized by the Directors to apply to the Stock Exchange for the listing of the company's securities.

The Surety Underwriters' Association at the annual meeting yesterday elected these officers: President, A. G. Oakley of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company; Vice President, Edward C. Lunt of the Fidelity and Casualty Company; Secretary and Treasurer, L. S. Moore of the American Surety Company.

Max May, Vice President in charge of the Foreign Exchange Department of the Guaranty Trust Company, returned to his desk yesterday after an absence of several weeks because of illness.

Colgate Hoyt of Colgate Hoyt & Co. has been added to the Protective Committee of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas first and refunding 4 per cent. bonds.

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QUARTERLY STATEMENT
For the protection and information of clients we have our books audited quarterly by Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, Certified Public Accountants, 140 Broadway, N. Y., who report as follows on latest examination:
"We hereby certify that we found all securities properly carried, on hand or loaned, and that the condition of your business as of Sept. 1st, 1915, shows the full capital of $50,000 intact. In our opinion, your business is being conservatively managed and the rights of your customers carefully safeguarded."
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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Cases Involved Church Windows, Damask, and Sticks.

Adverse action was taken yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers on protests by H. A. McCullough regarding the classification of church windows entered at Charleston, S. C. They were returned for duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem as "stained glass windows," whereas the importer claimed free entry as windows imported for use in houses of worship. The protestant failed to submit testimony to support his contention, while the official record showed no reason for disturbing the Collector's assessment.

The board refused to reverse the Collector's classification of merchandise invoiced by Henry Glass & Co. as "split union nape." The goods were returned as manufactures of flax, and duty levied at 35 per cent. Claims were made for lower duty, rough boxwood sticks, about 14 inches in length, were properly free of duty under the provision for "wood unmanufactured." The Collector was reversed in returning the merchandise at 10 per cent. ad valorem as "cabinet wood."

THE MOTOR STOCKS
What is back of the continued rise in General Motors, Studebaker and Willys-Overland, and how much further are these issues likely to rise?
These and other questions are discussed in a new analysis of these companies which we have just prepared for our subscribers. A few copies are available for distribution to the first inquirers. Enclose a stamp.
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Better Income Yields
A much mooted question among investors who look further ahead than to-day is whether the enormous demand upon our available capital resources will likely later on bring about the payment of more interest by borrowers, for loans and bonds are but units of such borrowing. This question is discussed more or less in the current issue.
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FINANCIAL.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY.
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of this West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty-five thousand eight hundred six and 06-100 Dollars ($35,806.06) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1, 1916. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon October 25th, 1915, and should be indorsed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., October 6th, 1915.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee,
by LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

CARTER COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is berehy given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated the first day of October, 1898, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 28th day of October, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of $15,463.24.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated New York, October 1, 1915.

Must sell $5,000 7% preferred stock, city transportation line, all or part, at 99. Sacrifice, E 241 Times Downtown.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEEL WINDOWS, Frame and Sash, Traveling Crane, Annunciators, Buzzer, Push Units, Rivets, Babbit Metal, Sheet Zinc, Oil Hose, Copper Tubing, Flexible Copper or Brass Conduit, Galvanized Pipe, Pipe Fittings, Force Cups, Shower Heads, Flush Pipe, Wash-Tray Plugs, Waste Strainers, Valves, Cocks, Vitrified Pipe, Drain Tile, Shovels, Carbon Electrodes, Burlap, Tablecloths, Towels, Record Books, Office Pins, Lye, Manganese Dioxide, Gasoline, and Creosote Oil.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 A. M., October 27, 1915, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular No. 979 may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 613 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Galveston, Texas; Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill., and Commercial Club, Tacoma, Wash.—F. C. Boggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 19th, 1915, for CONTRACT 166, for the erection of two steel frame buildings, galvanized-steel-covered, for the drainage chambers at Shafts 11 and 12, of the City Tunnel of Catskill Aqueduct, New York City. Both buildings are of, approximately, the same size, the lar

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Wheat was active and strong during the early operations, prices advancing 1⅛@1⅛c from the previous close on active covering, as well as buying by Wall Street and for foreign account. Heavy realizing sales occurred on the bulge, however, and before the close of the day the market showed a sagging tendency, losing 1@1½c from the high point, and closing with net gains of 1½c. In the local cash market No. 2 red and No. 2 hard Winter wheat were quoted at $1.20½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.07½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 99¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	..	..	1.06¾	1.05¾	1.23

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	1.00¾	99¾	99¾	98¾	1.07¾
May	1.01¾	98¾	1.00¼	99¼	1.14½

CORN.

The corn market advanced 1@1¾c early on active covering, prompted by much colder weather over the West, with light to killing frost over a large portion of the Western corn belt. Longs sold quite heavily on the advance, however, and toward the close of the day the market developed an easier tone and final quotations were only ⅛@¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 72¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
October	59¾	58½	59¾	58½	..
December	55	53¾	54¾	54	66¾
May	56¾	55¾	56	55¾	69¼

OATS.

The market for oats was moderately active and prices were steadier on reports of some improvement in the domestic cash demand and influenced by the action of wheat and corn. The local cash market was easy. No. 3 whites being quoted at 38½ to 40c; No. 4 whites, 37½ to 38½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 33 to 42c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	36¾	35¾	36	35¾	47¾
May	38½	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	50¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was active and strong, with prices showing good gains on more aggressive operations on the buying side. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 9,000; estimated for Wednesday, 18,000. Kansas City received 20,000 and Omaha 3,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
October	9.02	8.47	9.02	8.35	9.50
January	9.20	8.97	9.17	8.90	9.70
Ribs—					
October	9.12	9.02	9.12	9.00	10.45
January	9.25	9.17	9.25	9.07	9.75
Pork—					
October	13.67	13.65	13.67	13.40	..
January	16.92	16.70	16.85	16.57	18.62

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was again active, total sales amounting to 39,500 barrels. Price movements were erratic, and, after making new high records for the season early in the day owing to aggressive buying operations, prices eased off late in sympathy with cotton, and at the close were 2 to 11 points net higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.15@7.50	7.10
October	7.30	7.25	7.15@7.30	7.13
November	7.35	7.29	7.20@7.30	7.15
December	7.40	7.30	7.29@7.30	7.18
January	7.52	7.33	7.35@7.37	7.27
February	7.68	7.65	7.45@7.50	7.38
March	7.67	7.58	7.57@7.59	7.49
April	7.88	7.69	7.70@7.72	7.62
May	7.95	7.78	7.79@7.81	7.68

COFFEE.

The coffee market again gave evidence of a slight increase in outside interest, and during the day there was moderate buying for Wall Street account, as well as more or less covering and some taking of hedges against sales on the spot. Offerings were small, and at the close of the day values were 6 to 10 points net higher, with total sales amounting to 11,750 bags. In the local spot market there was a moderate trade and prices were firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	6.27@6.29	6.21
November	..	..	6.30@6.32	6.23
December	6.33	6.29	6.35@6.36	6.26
January	6.35	6.32	6.39@6.40	6.30
February	..	..	6.44@6.45	6.34
March	6.47	6.42	6.48@6.50	6.38
April	..	..	6.53@6.54	6.43
May	6.56	6.52	6.58@6.60	6.49
June	..	..	6.63@6.65	6.55
July	..	..	6.68@6.70	6.62
August	..	..	6.72@6.74	6.66
September	..	..	6.77@6.79	6.70

SUGAR.

After opening steady, 1 to 4 points higher, with sales on the call 150 tons, futures firmed up on short covering by a leading trade interest, and at midday prices were 2 to 10 points net higher. In the early afternoon prices eased off a few points on Wall Street selling, the market closing steady, 3 to 7 points net higher, with sales for the day 7,850 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	2.70@2.73	2.66
November	2.75	2.70	2.70@2.72	2.65
December	2.74	2.73	2.73@2.74	2.70
January	2.81	2.78	2.77@2.79	2.73
February	2.81	2.81	2.70@2.81	2.78
March	2.85	2.80	2.84@2.85	2.77
April	..	..	2.87@2.88	2.82
May	..	..	2.91@2.93	2.88
June	..	..	2.96@2.97	2.92
July	..	..	3.02@3.04	2.99
August	..	..	3.06@3.07	3.01
September	..	..	3.07@3.10	3.03

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 53,666 packages; last week, 56,984 packages. Exports for week to Europe, 9,350 packages; to other countries, 64 packages. The market has had a steady upward tendency. Receipts have run fairly liberal, but between the home demand and export trade requirements have somewhat exceeded the fresh arrivals, so that we are now drawing on the reserve stocks. Exporters bought several thousand tubs of creamery at from 25@27½c generally, paying up to 28@28½c for a little of the finest. Upward of 9,300 packages went to Europe last week, and some further lots will go out this week, though ocean freight room seems to be quite short. At the present writing creamery extras are selling at 28½@28¾c, and the higher scoring lots, which comprise a smaller part of the arrivals, range from 29@29¼c. Quite a good deal of business is reported in range of 25@27½c. There is also some call for fair seconds at 24@25c., but the poorer lots are slow and quite irregular. Production is now gradually decreasing, and we shall have to use more of the storage butter from now on. Renovated gaining some strength, largely because of the firmness at the West. Ladles are moving only pretty well, mostly on home account; exporters have taken a few of the fine Western packings up to 22c. Receipts of packing stock are fair, but the stock is being absorbed quickly. Creamery, extras, (92 scors,) 28½@28¾c; higher scoring, 29@29¼c; firsts, 26@28½c; seconds, 23½@25½c; thirds, 22½@23c; State Dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 21½@25c; renovated, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21½@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23½c; ladlee, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fins, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 19@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 67,507 cases. The market has continued very firm and advancing on the higher grades of fresh gathered eggs. The proportion of new-laid quality in the receipts shows no increase, and there has been strong competition for the few fine marks. At the close the tone was still very firm on anything showing a good to large proportion of fresh, but on the medium and lower grades, coming in competition with refrigerators, trading was not active, and feeling only steady. Better movement of refrigerators but no material change in the general range of selling values. Fancy nearby eggs continue scarce and firm. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 34@35c; extra firsts, 32@33c; firsts, 28@31c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds and dirties, 20@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22½c; No. 2 and pullets, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25½@26c; firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 22½@23c; thirds, 20½@22c; dirties, 22@23c; State and near by, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 46@48c; ordinary to good, 35@45c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 38@45c; Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, henmery browns, 36@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@35c.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has appropriated $1,539 for the payment of bills incidental to the acquisition of part of the site at Pennsylvania Avenue, Seventeenth Liberty and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

Courtlandt Otis has been elected President of the Morris High School Class for February, 1916. Miss Henderson has been elected Class Secretary.

The Additional Teachers' Association will hold a meeting on Oct. 9 in the Martha Washington Hotel, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street.

No appointments of teachers will be made during November. Appointments of 400 teachers from the eligible list for License No. 1 will not be made until February, 1916.

The Teachers' Council has recommended that no charge be made for the use of school buildings for evening meetings of parents' association.

Joseph B. Guise, an inspector of masonry and carpentry, salary $1,727 a year, has been promoted to Assistant Chief of the Furniture Division, Buildings Bureau, at $2,355 a year.

Two hundred and fifteen desks and seats have been sent to the Orphans' Home, 153 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.

A teacher of sewing at large has been assigned to assist Mrs. Annie L. Jessup, Director of Sewing, during her temporary incapacitation.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433 P. O. Building.

Case on—Mergenthaler Co<Iot Type Co. (2.)
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building—Admiralty.

RR Line Co<Estate W. B Pendleton.
N E SS Co<Packard Dredg Co.
Trostel<SS Marcugo.
O'Connell<SS Attlemal.
Elliott<Slzer.
US<Stht Commonwealth.
N E SS Co<US.
West India SS Co<Russ.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 837, P. O. Building.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Young<NY & N H RR.
Wood<Trav Ins Co.
Carnegie Tr Co<Rohin.
Hight<Cent RR of Haiti.
Garvey<Oceanic St Nav Co.
Barr<Buegslelsen.
US<Baldoni.
Selden<CNY.
De Long<Am-Hawaiian SS.
Held<Schwarz.
Poyava<Penn RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar.—Room 812, P. O. Building, Brooklyn.—At 10:30 A. M.

Crown Cork & Seal Co<Am C S Co. (2.)
Same<same et al.
Same<Johnson.
Same<Man Bottla Stop Co et al.
Solomon et al<Kaufman.
Gilbert, as trustee<Colby.
Messik<Miami Cycle & Mfg Co.
Marsh, as trustee<Lesemann.
Loeb & Schoenfeld Co<Atlas Emb Works.
Outlook Env Co et al<Gen Paper & Mfg.
Ducker<Louis Bossert & Sons.
O K Tool Holder Co<J H Williams & Co.
Hansen<Hansen.
O'Connor, as trustee<Reilly.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

US<James A Blanchard Co, (5.)
US<Peck, (2.)
US<H C Haff, (2.)
US<Wunsch.
US<Hopkins.
US<Knorpp Candy Co.
US<White & Roach.
US<Violo.
US<Cox & Kissam.
US<Miraglia.
US<Miller.
US<From.
US<Kahnweiler.
US<From & Kahnweiler.
US<Griffin.
US<Jackson.
US<J & C Mathan.
US<Kingshury.
US<Sliney.
US<Carpenter.
US<Van De Sand.
US<Wagner.
US<Zimmerman.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

German-Amsrican Coffee Co., aplt., v. Diehl (Act. 1)—Order reversed, with costs in all courts, and question certified answered in affirmative. Same v. O'Neil (Act. 2)—Order reversed, with costs in all courts, on opinion in Act. 1, same v. Diehl, decided herswith. First question certified answered in the affirmative; second question in the negative.

Rock Island Butter Co., respt., v. J. Rowland, applt., re administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of Louis E. Babcock, dec.; G. W. Simpson, as recr. &c., applt., v. G. L. Kumpf, respt.; A. H. Jones, respt., v. Nat. Surety Co., applt.; F. S. Jackson, respt., v. C. W. Strong, applt.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied, with $10 costs.

Brooklyn Bank in the C of N Y, respt., v. Borough Bank of Brooklyn, applt.—Motion for preference denied on the ground that it is sufficient to claim the preference in the notice of argument.

A. A. E. Moffett, as exrx, &c., applt., v. G. Nel, as exr, &c.; E. A. Stump, as admx, applt., v. W. Burns, respt.; Schoellkopf Holding Co., applt., v. S. Kavinoky, respt.—Motions to add to calendar and prefer denied, without costs.

C. G. Mills, Jr., admr, &c., respt., v. E. K. Stallo et al., applts.—Motion to vacate order of dismissal granted.

The people, &c., respts., v. J. Anzelotti, applt.—Motion for leave to be heard upon original record (without printing) allowed.

W. Schmeiser, respt., v. C. Schmeiser, applt.—Motion for substitution granted.

Hamilton Trust Co., applt., v. the Atlas Improvt. Co. et al., respts.; Harlem River & Port Chester R. R. Co., applt., v. State Board of Tax Commrs., respt., and C N Y, intervenor, respt.—Motions to amend remittiturs granted.

J. C. Bushby, respt., v. L. M. Berkeley, applt.—Motion to vacate order of dismissal denied.

People, &c., respt., v. C. S. Horowitz, applt.—Motion for reargument denied, with costs.

People, respt., v. Schmidt, applt.—Motion for leave to bring certain papers before Court of Appeals denied.

Continental Securities Co., applt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., respt.—Motion to add to calendar and prefer granted, and case set down for srgument on Nov. 22, 1915.

N. Y., Ont. & West. Ry. Co., applt., respt., v. State Bd. Tax Commrs.—Motion to amend remittitur grantsd, in accordance with stipulation.

Charles D. Allen respt., v. the Whitney Co., &c., applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

People and C., respt., v. C. Dubelier, applt.; People, &c., respt., v. J. Lucie et al., applts.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted.

Troy Waste Mfg. Co., respt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., applt.—First motion for leave to amend notice of appeal denied, and second motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

People, &c., respt., v. W. Thomas, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless the return is filed within thirty days.

L. Glover, as admx., applt., v. National Bank of Commerce in N. Y., respt.—Motion to compel acceptance of undertaking and cases on appeal granted, upon payment of $25 costs within ten days from the entry of this order. If this condition be not complied with the motion is denied and the motion to dismiss the appeal is granted, and the appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion. Acceptance without justification to compel justification of sureties.

S. A. Peck, as committee, &c., respt., v. Burdick & Son, applts.—Motion to compel acceptance of notice of appeal and undertaking granted, without costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

People<Tolley.
Meighan<Rohe et al.
Kalle & Co<Morton.
Dzkowski<Reynolds-ville Carting Co.
Village of Angola<L S & Mich South Ry.
Rumetsch<Wanamaker, New York, Inc.
Hacker<White.
Rossi<Proctor & Gamble Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Enumsratsd motions at 2 P. M.

Fahr<Meyer.
Boudereau<Linch.
George<A H Kellogg & Co.
Meagher<Sesrun Soo'y
Sartori<Canova.
Posner Co<Jackson.
Weisman<CNY.
Universal Audit Co<Cameron.
Hollender<W Haaker & Co.
Harrington<Stallo.
APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Bijur, P., and Greenbaum, J., for hearing of appeals from the City and Municipal Courts.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Erlanger, J.—Litigated motions.

Hawley<Wicker.
Fabro<N Y Cent RR.
Hoofroom<Kaplan.
Golder<Levin.
Rappaport<Hochstein.
Foster<Walt.
Duffy<Nassau E RR.
Kelly<Knick Ice Co.
Meyerson<Leff.
Schwartz<B H RR.
Beesy<Nassau E RR.
Fleischmann<Steele.
Cohn<Cohn.
Berry<Brown.
Neef<B H R R.
Campbell<N Y Cons RR.
E P Morris Co<CNY.
Purdon<Berrian.
Re Ross.
Mazursky<Nassau E RR.
La Monde<De Sotia.
Schlessinger<C I & Bklyn RR.
Grant<Kelly.
Feihtuck<B H RR.
Polakoff<C I & Bklyn RR.
Si Strouse.
Motherhood Educ Socy, Inc<Bell.
Davie<Davis.
Wolff<De Vaux.
Douglas<Douglas.
August<Kinetophote Film Co.
Jacobson<B H RR.
Kalinsky<N Y Cons RR.
Barchas<N Y Cons RR.
Tanner<same.
Berenson<same.
Raynor<Raynor.
Bach<Weed.
Oberwagner<N Y Cons RR.
Wolff<De Vaux.
Sobel<Sobel.
Salvin<Rosenbaum (2.)
Lee<Lee (2.)
Green<Fedsr.
Re Kwestel & Berman Co.
Terle<Tearle.
Victory Bldg & Cont Co<Ritz Realty.
Leclerc<Wallach.
Canter<Spitzer.
Stewart<Cigaron.
McClain, Carll & Levy Co<Durando.
Re Alberts.
Murphy<Ross.
Kutz<Flagler (2.)
Thomas<Thomas.
Peterson<Fowler.
Liebler<Chelsea Bank.
Re Balke.
Varian<Kiddle.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Parke.
Fay<McGivney & Corr.
Kirshner<Waldman.
Leleu<Sullivan.
Grieme<Greve Hill Realty Co.
Carulli<Carulli.
CNY<Culyer (4.)
Beattie, Jr<Hopper.
Herz<Fisher.
Petry<Metz.
Bacon<Steiner.
Adler<Ehrich.
Deutsch<Thomson.
Record Const & Cont Co<Beall.
Baker<Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Kaufman<Singer.
Plunkett<Plunkett.
Kane<Kane.
Werhelovsky<Lasky.
Re Houston Rest Co, Inc.
Re Resnick (Lesser.)
Nevins<Heckscher.
Jermyn<Searing.
Andrews Co<Morgan.
Ra Pugsley Av.
Passaic Falls Throwing Co<Villsnauve Pont Corp.
U S Rail Co<Wiener.
Solomon<Brotherhood of Painters, &c.
Landon<Mott.
Suckno<Public Bank.
Schapiro<Bohco.

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Halhe<Adame, (2.)
Rastetter<Hoenninger.
Neilson<Neilson.
Valentine<Valentine.
Braunstein<Braunst'n.
Shulman<Gineberg.
Nadel<Nadel.
Demurrers:
Fish<Laidlaw.
Same<Sloan.
Leszynsky<Lewisohn.
Preferred causes:
Delahunty<O'Leary.
Kane & Co<Wright & Co.
Undefended divorces:
Rohinson.
McGrath.
Thompson.
Knubel.
Wehrt.
Powers.
Larsen.
Olsson.
Gibeon.
De Leo.
General calendar:
Clark<Layon.
Merrell<Merrell.
Whitson<Whitson.
Prata<100 St Hold Co.
Horner<Schreiber.
Hayes<Israel.
Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash, &c. Co.
McGill<Williams.
Alexis-Witte Cutlery Co<Geneva Cut Co.
McCaddon<Cent Trust.
Sisson<Seesseberg.
Cent Brew Co<Hebel.
Vulcan Retinning Co<Asarnan.
Mueller<S R 1 Comm, C RR of NJ<CNY.
Norton<Russe.
Rottenberg<Jacobs.
I R T<CNY.
Kny-Scherer Co<same.
Gregorio<A B S Co.
Rennert<Lobel Theatre
Ruhle<Ruhle.
Drucker<Man Ry.
Ives<Smith & H Co.
Weinberger<Lesser.
Cross<Waldowsky.
Horowitz Bros<Horowitz.
Sussman<I R T.
Ronner<Ronner.
Moses<Salomon.
Baker<Harris.
Same<US Fid, &c. Co.
Gruenberg<Loewenberg.
Jaffer<Jaffer.
Rosen<Strysower.
PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Spear<Morris.
Gates<Lyon.
Kyle<Gower. Clear.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rnbel<Wollner, (2.)
Curtis<Hooker, (2.)
Maginni<Viacava.
N Hertman<B'klyn Heights RR (2).
Curtis<same.
Houlihan<CNY.
Russell<same.
Dunn<CNY.
Tangeman<same. Case on.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hanley<James Butler, Inc.
W Peck<NYC&HRR.
F Peck<N Y C & H R RR.
Goldberg<Nassau Elec RR (2).
Case on.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cooperman<Shalanowsky.
Meagher<Int R T.
Bedford<Z O Nelson & Son.
Case on.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kulascbik<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co.
Abrame<Smith.
Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Friedman<Speucer.
McConnell<Harrett.
Hahner<Shaffer.
Clear.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gumaer<Erie RR.
E Gold<Froman.
J Gold<Froman.
Bieler<Grad.
Bystrom<Villard.
Cass on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Loughman<CNY.
No day calendar.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McManus<W L Crow Co.
Debover<Fischman.
Gilhooley<3d Av Ry. Clear.

PART X.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.
PART XI.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.
PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hoguet<South Sur Co.
McFarland<N Am Acc Ins Co.
Shedd Elec Co<Baily.
Wienschenker<Ocean Accid & Guar Corp.
Title Guar & Trust Co<CNY.
Pankin<Von Raits.
Stryeower<Block.
Damere<Barker.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kyker<Harney.
Lykens<Hopkins.
Warner & Haviland<Ayer.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Marks<Cowdin.
Fish<Selin.
Nat Nassau Bk<Ludington's Sons.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Paige<New Process Sign Co.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Tatum<Farson.
Van Den Berg<Guinness.
Avon Rty & Amns Corp<Amend.
Dougherty<So Pac Co.
Stand Pneumatic Action Co<Fargo.
Seixas<Rosenfeld.
Brandt<Jackson.
Lakin<Drake.
Montgomery Cooperage Co<Wsseerman.
Bellow<Estatee Cont Co.
Karech<Singer.
Monlemurro<Weiss.
Lynch<Twist.
Donovan<Morgan's L P & P, &c. Co.
Moriarty<Hartford & N Y Transp Co.
Wolf<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Slotopolsky<Kronman.
Klein<Newman.
Curtin<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Hoffman<Kamlet.
Pine<N Y Rys.
Rosenbaum<Reed.
Goldberg<Ginsburg, (2)
Rosenweig<N Y Rys.
Markowitz<N Y Rys.
Kane<same.
Dagostino<Falette.
Frankel<Fellman.
Rudicia<N Y Rys.
Brynes<Weiz.
Helt<Kwint, (2.)
Milazzo<Branchina.
Yornark<J Brand Rty Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Rogers<Craven (2.)
Horwitz<Bernhard.
Security Bank<Levinson, (2.)
Harris<Tueka.
Wallace<Smith.
Brown<Rowan.
Wilbeth Rty Co<Bryetal & Sons.
Beck & Sone<Danaher
Shapiro<Suderor.
Brennan Est<Dunn.
Golden<New Haven Casino Taxi, &c.
J Du Bois M Co<Southern.
S Quint Co<Famouse Underwear Co.
Rappaport<Kozlowsky.
Geif<I R T (2.)
Butler<same.
Gorey<Cross, (2.)
Gilney Tire, &c, Co<Fradus.
Podowitz<Mogolensky.
Hall Rty Co<Copley.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 0:45 A. M.

Ligona<Cooper Const.
Kulike<Mannecbor Hull Co.
Gregory<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Davis<CNY Rys.
Jacobs<Greenhut, Siegel Cooper Co.
Franke Rty Co<Morfartland.
Armour<Int R T.
Kavnnagh<Maillard.
Rodman<Tanuor.
Maher<Doyle.
Rosing<Summit Silk Mills.
Salzman<NY Rys, (2.)
Berehadeky<Goldstein.
Scott<Manheimer.
Wolf<Rauch & Lange C Co.
Zuckerman<Berman.
Richman<NY Rys.
Lederman<Kinch Ice.
Billek<Levenson Wrecking Co.
Kahaly<Sherman.
Cimino<Am Home Prov Assn.
Levenson Wrecking Co<Taft.
Kendall<Gntschmidt.
Nasis<NY Rys.
Smith<NY, N H & H RR. (2.)
Kantor<Wagner.
Lichtenstein<Multz.
McNutt<Garvan.
Bernetein<Gorham.
Hewlet Rohin Co<White.
Levy<N Y Rys.
Heyland<Mohle Fulton Co.
Nat Cash Reg Co<Brock.
East<Hirech.
Wallach<N Y Rys.
Smith<Myers.
Hayes<Morewood R H Co.
De Nunzio<Levenson.
Romano<Greene.
Barry<Markey.
Morrell<CNY.
Rausch<Nassau RR.
Oxegren<B H RR.
Murray<Shewan & Sons.
Barrett<B H RR.
Joseph<Nassau RR.
Conboy<Matthews.
Hopkins<Int R T.
Simon<Fultonia Cont & Realty Co.
Storr<CNY et al.
Grillo<Emery et al.
Siskind<Sakalove.
Cook<Carpenter.
Bowley & Merrick.
Smith<N Y Rye Co.
Hiscox<Nassau RR.
Marder<Bliss Co.
Hirech<Keerkel.
Hamilton<Martin & Co et al.
Kennedy<Hollwedel.
Wittemann Bros<Wittemann Co.
Keane<Wyler et al.
Myers<N Y Consol RR.
King<Erskine.
Fink<B H RR.
Adler<Winans.
Ciofala<Boegner et al.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1515.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Gertrude E R Pinto,
Mary Amador.
Administration of:
Henry Felk.
Accounting of:
John Rooney.
John O'Connor.
Frank Kretzel.
Louis Friedman.
Jacob Staats.
Antonio Capasso.
Antonio Benzoni.
Veronica Balfe.
Mary Thompson.
Della Wilson.
Estates of:
Theresa Kimmeth.
Emma McGarry.
John Sierling.
Josephine Manoell.

County Court.

Part V., Dike, J.; Part IV., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Sorrentino<Kaminster.
Horowitz<Stolitzky.
Shoity<Sirill, (2.)
Smith<Hsack (2.)
Nolan<NY Con RR.
Mstolitz<Nassau El RR Co.
Fleischer<Ritchie & Co.
McCleary<B H RR.
Puckhaher<Nassan El RR Co.
Anderson<same.
Styzer<Bklyn H RR.
Weiss<B, Q Co & S.
Fishkin<Harrie.
Pleteicker<Griffin.
Conlon<Smith.
O'Neill<Cloth.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Alexander<Virden.
Markowitz<Gompers.
Malden Lane Sav Bk<Fiss.
Harris<Brown.
Miller<Miller.
Re Dunn.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Cohen<Film Motor Dis Co, (2.)
Schiff<Harris.
Gillian<Rty Hold Co.
Ronski<McIntyre I W Foody<Beaver Eng & Const Co.
McGregor<Int R T Co.
Dick<same.
Highest number reached in regular order, 312.
Sabarsky<Drew.
Polansky<NY, S & W.
Burke<Callan.
Ginzberg<Ginsberg.
Marcus<L, I & Ry.
McNair<NY Rys.
Bernstein<Int R T.
Nolan<Goettal.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.

Estate of:
Catherine Cousin.
Wills for probate:
Margaret Hicks.
William Nesbit.
Nicholas J O'Connell.
Margaret Armsberg.
Francis McTaggart.
Charles F. Heitz.
Lena Marrellus.
Antonio Panzera.
Howard T Martin.
Accounting:
Elizabeth A Dempsey.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills:
Samuel G Dayton. Charles Lowen

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar. Santi Murray Ex-Co< Walder<Wilkens. Hoffman.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Wissemann<Wirth Realty and Construction Co.—George B. Hayes.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Lehman, J.—Max Trohman<Henry Weinstein.—Max Trohman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Rich, Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Nelson<Wilson.
St John<Steinhilber.
Healy<Manh Trao Co.
Griffin<Penn Steel Co.
Lower Bay Rlty Co<Goulding.
Sullivan<Bradley Co.
Didyk<Astoria L Co.
Smith<Vil Larchmont.
Belden<Bar Hotel Co.
Noek<CNY.
Agresta<Fed Steam.
Conway<Naylor.
Miller<NY Rys.
Paulding<H Fuel Co.
Foster<Taylor.
Lisena<Stevenson.
McNichol<Silney.
Marcaluso<Traube Berger Co.
Hofacker<Astoria Dock Co.
Murnane<Pearson.
Hamilton<B H RR.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions:

Szaletray<Wollar.
Weisman<Bindel.
Vogel<Mitchell.
Rolston<Joselowitz.
Ruhl<Stuyvt Anto Trading Co.
Riverhead Sav Bank<Ehrlich.
Schert<Schert.
Feldman<Blank.
Maher<George Davis.
Rubenstein<Welnberg.
Van Wicklen<Suffolk Co Trust Co.
Howardson<Rosen (2.)
Nicholson<Greeley Sq Hotel Co.
Holitzky<Block.
Lefkowitz<S Werner, Inc.
Sica<J Thatcher & Son.
Hahn<Hahn.
Pt Rich & Bergen Pt Ferry Co<N R Ferry
Harrison<Higgins.
Isakson<Ross.
Re Ave P (Kenyon.)
Renard<Ferstler.
Teele<Allen, Jr.
Pines<Meyerhoff.
Moses<Moses.
Mennillo<Mennillo.
Hallenowsky<NY Sanitary Utilization Co.
Rice Rty Co<Willmott
Goldman<Goldman.
Walters<Marcus.
Same<Kravis.
Re Roherge Place.
Reed<Friedman.
Zimsky<Levy Dairy.
Posner<Posner.
Peo<Calderazo.
Thomas<Zahka.
Re Davis.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M

Undefended divorces:
Lawson.
Heartt.
Siegl.
Oehlers, Jr.
Haneon.
Tanzman.
Haneon.
Welsh.
Bell.
De Felippe.
Maguire.
Barker.
Krebs.
Hochman.
Greiner.
Grefe.
Moore.
Traub.
Mayer.
Downey.
Bryan.
Hoenig.
Shavatofsky.
Vlasswitz.
Segall.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.

Berger<Rifkin.
Fisher<Fisher.
Bklyn Trust<Rnhens.
Voietsky & Jarcho<Cris-River Co.
Mackiln<Macklin.
Brown<Brown.
Goodman<Goodman & Gavin.
Realty Supply Corp<Cement W & Floor.
Pinals<Schoenfeld.
Bryna Realty Co<Fisher.
Ryan<Forster.
Black<Black.
Inq—Fredlung<Cody.
Tankenhann<Remes.
Newmon<Newman.
Schaffer<Harry.
Inq—McLaughlin et al, exrs<Atlas Imp Co.
Smith<Arluck.
Springer<Cronin.
Wise<Wise.
Hofman<Hofman, admr.
Sperl<Sperl.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Schofield, truetee<Wolper.
Ross<Foreter.
Stern<Dillon.
Johnson<Johnsen.
Otto<Otto.
Cohen<Blum.
Wetmore<Wetmore.
Stone<Stone.
Price<Neuauer.
Ward<Hinkis Iron Co.
Pinson<Lancet.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Huber<Huber.
Esposito<Eagle S & L Co, (2.)
Highest number reached on the regular call, 2502.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Garretson, J; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Meddaugh, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J.

Re Roche (alleged incompetent.)
Glantz<Bregstein et al.
McElrath<Prudential Ins Co.
Burke<Fidel & Cas Co of N Y.
Morro<Schwenn.
Scanlon<Kruatkowski et al.
New Jersey Co<McLaughlin Co.
De Leo<Internat Cork Co.
Kusevich<Acme Foundry Co.
Hoehne<Int R T.
Dietrich<Kleinert.
Kiersted<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Rattner<Rappert.
Geetwick<Hanische.
Turner et al<Dean et al.
Barzilay<Tranelt Dev.
Schmidt<same.
Harney<Walsh-

$519,000 FIRST YEAR TO PENSION WIDOWS

Applications In from 3,166 Mothers, Who Are Estimated to Have 9,204 Children.

BOARD READY FOR WORK

Will Have Its Own Investigators to Report on Every Case Before Relief Is Granted.

The Board of Child Welfare, which is to administer the new Widowed Mothers' Pension law, has just made up its budget and for the first time this city has an idea how much it will cost for the first year at least to care for the widows who are entitled to pensions. The board will ask to be put on the 1916 city budget for $483,000 for relief and $36,000 for expenses. As the Commissioners serve without pay the $36,000 is to cover the office expenses, the salaries of a Secretary, stenographers, clerks, and other employes.

Up to the present the board has been giving attention to rules for its business. The board has decided to ask for ten investigators. The law provides that investigations, when consistently possible, shall be made by the authorities now intrusted with similar work and without incurring any unnecessary expense. At a recent meeting Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury was ex officio because of his position is now a member of the board, proposed that investigators of his department do the work for the Board of Child Welfare. The board by a vote of 6 to 2 turned the offer down as not being "consistantly possible." It was felt by some that it would be inadvisable to add to the already large burden of the Charities Department.

These applications have been received from the various boroughs for pensions under the new law, but the figures do not include the 1,500 children now in institutions who might be returned to their mothers:

Borough.	Applications.	Number of Children (Estimated.)
Manhattan	1,589	4,167
Brooklyn	1,098	3,253
Bronx	403	1,159
Queens	130	410
Richmond	61	185
Total	3,166	9,204

The board wants to investigate all these cases before 1916, for until each case has been passed upon it will be unable to tell just how many of the 3,000 are entitled to relief under the new law. As this is the first board under the law it can only be guided by precedents established in other States where widowed mothers are pensioned. An official who was largely responsible for the law said that the estimate of the board for 1916 was very low. If had been predicted that in the first year the law would cost the city $500,000.

"When the percentage required by private charities doing similar work for operating expenses is considered, it can be seen that the request for $36,000 for office expenses is exceedingly modest," said this official. "According to public reports it costs private charities all the way from 50 per cent. up to 80 per cent. to do the work."

After a careful study of the report of the Committee on By-Laws, of which Commissioner Kingsbury is the head, it was decided that each application blank be numbered and acted upon in its turn, unless there are very exceptional reasons, so as to avoid possible favoritism. There will be no allowance under any pretext whatever, without a careful investigation.

The Committee on Families is to have supervision in their homes of the care and treatment of families of widowed mothers to whom allowances have been granted. This committee will receive from the Secretary all reports of investigations and all recommendations in relation to allowances, and will pass upon all such recommendations, and, after consideration, submit them to the board with recommendations either approving or disapproving the allowances requested.

The Legislative Committee is intrusted with the work of watching the operations of the law, studying it in relation to the laws of other States, and with not only make recommendations and suggestions to the board, but will study the law with a view to advocating amendments to perfect it.

Within the next few days the Chairman will appoint Committees on Finance, Salaries and Officers, Families, Publicity, Reports, and Legislation.

The board is made up of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Mrs. William A. Einstein, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, Edward P. Maynard, the Rev. William A. Courtney, Michael Furst, William H. Matthews, Chairman, and Commissioner Kingsbury ex-officio.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5. Forecast:

N. Car.—Showers Wed., cooler except in extreme w. Thurs., fair, warmer in w.; mod. n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Fair in w., showers in e. Wed., cooler. Thurs., fair; gentle to mod. n. to n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Wed., except showers in s. e., cooler in e. and s. Thurs., fair, warmer in w.; gentle to mod. n. to n. e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Wed., except fair in n. w., cooler in cen. and n. Thurs., fair, warmer in n. w.; gentle to mod. variable winds, mostly n. over w.

Ala.—Fair Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer; gentle to mod. n. e. to s. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Wed., warmer in w. Thurs., fair, warmer; gentle to mod. n. e. winds.

La.—Fair Wed., warmer in n. w. Thurs., fair; gentle to mod. n. e. to e. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Wed., warmer in n. Thurs., fair; gentle to mod. n. e. to s. e. winds.

W. Tex., Okla., and Ark.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs. fair.

Tenn.—Fair Wed., warmer in w. Thurs. fair.

Ky.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs. fair.

W. Va.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs. cloudy in s., rain in cen. and n.; gentle to mod. winds, becoming s.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs fair in s.; showers in n., gentle to mod. winds, becoming s.

Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer Wed., rain at night or Thurs.; mod. winds, becoming s. and s. e.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Wed., rain at night or Thurs.; cooler Thurs. in w.; mod. s. e. winds, becoming n. w. Thurs.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair and warmer Wed. followed by showers at night or on Thurs.; colder Thurs.

Wis.—Cloudy and warmer in s., probably showers in n., Wed. Thurs., rain and colder.

Minn.—Unsettled, with rain, Wed., and probably in s. Thurs.; colder Thurs. and in n. Wed.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed., probably followed by showers; warmer in e. and cent. Thurs., rain and colder.

N. Dak.—Unsettled and colder Wed. Thurs., fair and continued cold.

S. Dak.—Unsettled and colder Wed. and Thurs., possibly showers Wed.

Neb.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., probably showers; colder Thurs. and in w. Wed.

Kan.—Warmer Wed., showers and colder at night or on Thurs.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., fair in s., showers in n.

Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer Wed., rain at night or on Thurs.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Wed., rain at night or Thurs.

Ohio—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy in s., rain in cen. and n.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 236; Andrew J. Davis against Hannah Elias, owner and contractor $9

DIVISION ST, 96 and 98; Rabinowitz against Philip Goldman, owner; David Rosenblum, contractor $375

DIVISION ST, 98; David Smith against Philip Goldman, owner and contractor; David Rosenblum, contractor $311

MADISON AV, 1,270; H. Seklir Co. against Angela Cole, owner; John T. Fenlou and Joseph Kronenthal, contractors.....$934

113TH ST, 501 West; Andrew J. Davis against 501 West 113th Street Corporation, owner and contractor.....$75

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,620 and 1,622; Damm House Moving Co. against Wattenberg, Kahn & Pittman, owners; Glassberg Manufacturing Co., contractors.....$120

FREEMAN ST, e e corner of Stebbins Av, 91.8x111.1; Torregiani & Severino against Hampp Building Corporation, Inc., owners and contractors $1,625

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

NORFOLK ST, 134; Pleasant Iron Works, Inc., against Nathan Cohen et al., April 14, 1915 .....$419

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, 531 to 535; Louis Del Vesco against J. Friedhoff et al., May 15, 1915.....$184

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Old Central Presbyterian Church in West Fifty-seventh Street Sold for About $410,000—$500,000 for Watt Homestead Block at Foreclosure—Murray Hill Deal—Good Leasing Market.

In the realty transactions yesterday the leading feature was the sale of the building and property formerly occupied by the Central Presbyterian Church in West Fifty-seventh Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway. It was purchased by the Lawyers Realty Company acting for a large business corporation, which will erect at once a commercial structure of which the greater part will be occupied by the owners. John N. Golding was the broker in the deal.

The plot has a frontage of 125 on the south side of the street by 106.1 and irregular in depth. It is in a choice business location, and while exempt from taxes, the land assessed valuation was $410,000, and the new owners have paid practically that price.

Last Spring the Central Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith is pastor, bought the property of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church on the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street, which has just been renovated for the new church home. The Fifty-seventh Street property was acquired about forty years ago, but since the recent change it has been on the market.

$500,000 for Watt Homestead.

The auction feature yesterday was the sale by Henry Brady of the old Watt homestead plot, covering the Harlem dock, bounded by Lenox and Seventh Avenues, 139th and 140th Streets, 200 on each avenue and 750 on the streets. The sale was due to a foreclosure action by the New York Life Insurance Company against Annis S. Watt, widow of the late Commodore Thomas L. Watt, and others to recover a mortgage judgment of $600,249, while interest and back taxes added close to $20,000 more.

The sale aroused no interest among bidders, for the insurance company got the property on a single bid of $500,000. About ten years ago, when that portion of Harlem was building up rapidly with neat apartment houses, it is said that the Watt heirs declined over $1,000,000 for the block. It is now assessed at $636,000, and many efforts have been made to sell it at a moderate advance over that figure during the last few years. The old Watt house, one of the Harlem landmarks, stands on the property.

Murray Hill Residence Sale.

Joseph P. Day has sold for Mrs. W. C. Bergh the four-story brownstone dwelling at 126 East Thirty-sixth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. The lot is 16.6 by 74.1.

Investors Buy Heights Flats.

The Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company has increased its holdings in Washington Heights by purchasing from Frederick Brown 515 and 517 West 150th Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, located between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, known as 447 and 449 West 153d Street, to a client for investment.

Recent Buyers.

Edward M. Clark is the buyer of 2,520 Creston Avenue, recently sold by the Level Realty Company.

Emilie M. Bullowa is the buyer of the four-story dwelling 25 West Eighty-second Street sold by the Ryder estate.

Bronx Builders Buy Corner.

Mary E. Roberts has sold 825 East 176th Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Marmion Avenue, a three-story frame house, on a lot 25 by 100.

The buyer, the Benenson Realty Company, recently purchased the corner, and now has a plot 71 by 100 feet, which will be improved with apartment houses. William J. Gabel negotiated both transactions.

Brooklyn.

The five-story apartment house at 416 Beverly Road, 40 by 100, has been sold by the Lewis H. May Company for Philip Leifert to Herbert W. Casey. The latter gave in part payment a residence at 21 South, West End Avenue, Rockaway Park, on a plot 60 by 100.

The H. L. Improvement Company has purchased a block front on Flatbush Avenue between Clarendon Road and Vandever Place, 228 by 100. Isaac Bloomgarden was the broker. Eleven business buildings will be erected by the new owners.

Builders Buy Edgemere Block.

As a site for a number of small Summer cottages the Tilrose Realty Company has purchased through G. Taus & Son a block of lots at Edgemere, L. I., extending from the Boulevard to the ocean, 200 feet in width.

The land adjoins a block of property recently purchased through the same brokers, making the Tilrose Realty Company one of the largest owners in this vicinity.

Long Island.

Cocks & Willets have sold to Dewees W. Dilworth of the banking firm of Davies, Thomas & Co. the Maybe farm at Brookville of about twenty-seven acres.

Mrs. F. Tilden Brown has purchased for her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Stricker, the residence of M. Price on East Broadway, Woodmere.

The Bordeau Company has sold to Emily A. Holcomb a plot 25 by 125, on the north side of Sanford Avenue, 50 feet west of Twenty-third Street, and the Jamaica Savings Bank has sold to Frederick F. Flynn the plot, 80 by 108, on the southwest corner of Amity and Murray Streets, Flushing.

Staten Island.

W. H. Boyd has purchased through Cornelius G. Kolff from the Narrows Improvement Company, Inc., a plot 40 by 167 at Harbor View, Clifton, Staten Island.

Commercial Leases.

Louis Carreau has leased for a period of ten years the building recently constructed at 162 West Forty-eighth Street, to A. D. Tiefenthal. After some slight alterations have been made the premises will be opened as a chop house.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have leased the entire building No. 14 in the group owned by the Manufacturers' Real Estate Company containing 28,000 square feet located in the block Forty-third to Forty-fourth Streets, Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, for a term of years to the Holbrook Company, auto body builders, who recently leased through the same brokers 60,000 square feet at Sixty-seventh Street and West End Avenue.

Real Estate Management Company has leased for Samuel McMillan the store &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,000

1018T ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Hy Jacobs to Frederick Jacobs, 310 East 83d St, Sept. 29; due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Leonard McGee, 239 Broadway..$400

103D ST, 64 East, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 37.6x100.11; Nathan Gilbert to Harry Jacobs, 225 West 110th St, due Oct. 1, 1919, 6 p. c., Oct. 1, prior mtgs; attorney, Jacob L. Berman, 346 Broadway $3,000

111TH ST, 124 West, s s, 233.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 15x100.11; Joseph Dunn to Emma H. Platt, Wallingford, Penn., Sept. 25, due Oct. 1, 1918; attorneys, Everett, C. & B., 87 Wall St.....$8,000

111TH ST, 126 West, s s, 248.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 15x100.11; same to same, due Oct. 1, 1918, Sept. 25; attorneys same..$8,000

136TH ST, 125 West, n s, 462.6 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; Isabel Mackin to Jacob A. R. Dunning, 97 Heywood Av, Orange, N. J., 4 years, Oct. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,750

143D ST, s s, 266.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; Sivad Holding Corporation to Sadie Goldman, 908 Tiffany St, Bronx, prior mtg $35,000, due and interest as per bond, Oct. 4; attorney, J. Bernstein, 220 Broadway.....$12,000

Bronx.

ANDERSON AV, e s, 500 ft n of Jerome Av, 27.1x149; Joseph Michels to Margaret A. Gants, 900 Ogden Av., prior mtg. $14,000, Oct. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Todd & St. J., 25 Broadway.....$5,000

HERSCHELL ST, 1,362; Bernard Gaffney to John Whalen, 5,673 Broadway, Oct. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

LORING PLACE, e s, 387.8 ft n of Hall of Fame Terrace, 79.4x127.11; also strip of Loring Place, e s, 466.11 ft n of Hall of Fame Terrace, 2.1x irregular; Loring Construction Co., Inc., to Oscar T. Mackey, 165 West 181st St, prior mtg $12,000, Oct. 4, 1 year, 5 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$26,000

LOTS 33 and 34, Parcel 3, Map, William B. Ogden; also lots 120 and 121, Map Varian estate; Thomas Donnelly to Vincentine S. Booth, 594 Park Place, Brooklyn, Sept. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. I. St. John, 27 Cedar St.....$2,000

LOT 12, Block 31, Map Section 1 of Bathgate estate; Anton F. Christenson to N. Y. and Suburban Co-operative B. & L. Association, 147 East 125th St, Oct. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.$800

MARMION AV, n w corner 176th St, 100x46; Benenson Realty Co. to Clara E. Brown, 889 East 176th St. et al; Sept. 28, due as per bond; attorney, M. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St.....$5,500

PLOT begins 100 ft w of Intervale Av and 123.8 ft n of Freeman St. 220.6x92.2x82.5x 126x100.7; also Stebbins Av, e s, 103.9 ft n of Freeman St, 25x126.11; Tremont Iron Works to J. Frederic Pierson, 20 West 52d St.; prior mtg. $12,500, Feb. 5, demaud, 6 p. c.; attorney Hy. W. Sykes, 346 Broadway $3,126

PROSPECT AV, n w s, 44 ft e of Fairmount Place, 50x100; Gottlieb Feiet to William Edebohls, 747 Fairmount Place, Oct. 4, 5 years; attorney, S. Wray, 1,995 Boston Road $10,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 855, store and basement; Louis F. Sommer and another, executors, to Patrick Coyne, 855 Amsterdam Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$2,100 to $2,400

CHRISTOPHER ST, 185, n e corner of Weehawken St; George S. O'Neil to Chauncey W. Devoe, 187 West Houston St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, G. N. & W., 87 Wall St.....$1,800 to $2,100

DYCKMAN ST, foot of, at North River, ferry franchise, &c, to Englewood Landing; City of New York, by Commissioner of Docks, to Dyckman Street and Englewood Ferry Corp., at Pier 11, North River, 2 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Corporation Counsel, Municipal Building.....$1

7TH AV, 826, all; Edward Loux to Milton Newitter and another, 30 West 82d St, 7½ years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, Herman Witt, 30 West 82d St.....$3,600

7TH AV, 433, store and basement; Riker & Hegeman Co. to Thomas J. Carew and another, at Rockaway Beach, Borough of Queens, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$2,500 to $5,000

Bronx.

145TH ST, 432 and 434 East, all; James A. Bryant to Jake Hellman, 450 East 145th St, 5 years, from March 15, 1915; attorney, B. Rosenfeld, 508 East 140th St.....$1,320

HARTS ISLAND, south end, contains 3 832-1,000 acres; Ellas des B. Hunter to The Texas Co., 17 Battery Place, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1915, (privilege 5 years' renewal;) attorney, L. Coakley, 17 Battery Place.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

WOOSTER ST, 28; Florence K. Leopold against Everett G. Read et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

107TH AV, 777; Joseph M. L. Striker against Marks Levy et al., (action to regain possession of one-fourth part;) attorney, G. R. Hewes.

25TH ST, n e, 127.6 ft w of 9th Av, 22.6x98.9; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Ellen Reynolds et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

53D ST, 538 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against William Wilson et al., (action to regain possession of one-fourth part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

Bronx.

LOTS 37 and 38, map of 65 choice lots, being part of the well known Oak Tree plot, Tremont, 24th Ward; Jacob A. Frank against A. F. George Damm et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 71; Anna G. Dubois against Carl Faerber et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

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FLORAL PARK.

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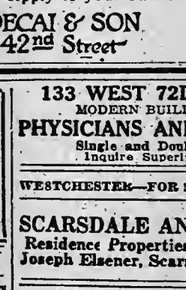
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299 Madison Ave.

RENT—THEN BUY THIS



New, artistic, 8-room all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from country club; 2 baths, big living rooms; prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege, rent to apply. "OWNER," P. O. Box 416, New York City.

FACTORY TO LEASE,

8 ROOMS, BATH | Large Pantry and Closets. Elevator. Phone | 2 Toilets. $500-$1,050.

24th St., Bet. 6th and 7th Aves.

67x100, 6 stories and basement; 150 H. P. boilers, 80 H. P. Corliss engine; elevator. Possession January, 1916, or Earlier.

E. A. HARLOW, 277 Broadway.

202 WEST 78TH ST.

8 Rooms & Bath, $60.

Hall service, steam heat, hot water.

THE MARION

2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)

5-6 Rooms & Bath, $570 to $930.

Fireproof elevator house, all improvements. Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 4 and 5 Rooms at $2,200 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

THE OSBORNE

205 WEST 57TH ST.

8 Room Apartment with 2 Baths, *Unfurnished.*

TO SUBLET,
10 Room, 3 Baths,
Apartment *Furnished.*

160 W. 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.

5 Room Apartment Rooms, Ground Floor, $1,025

JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS, 18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.

8 Rooms, Foyer, 3 Baths, $3,000

2-3-4 Rooms and Bath,

Kitchenette Aparts., $1200 to $1600

Modern fireproof building; all conveniences, including refrigeration. Restaurant on premises. *Under Ownership Management.*

14 to 20 W. 107th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

4 to 8 Light Rooms, $35 to $65

Best in New York at Price

309 West 86th St.

Non-housekeeping Apartments, new fireproof building.

1 ROOM AND BATH, $45.00.
2 ROOMS AND BATH, $62.50.

Maid service included in rent; restaurant. Manager on premises. Tel. 8280—Schuyler.

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

58TH ST., 125 WEST.

5 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $1,200. Fireproof Building. All Night Elevator.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of GOLDFARB BROS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Sbongood, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 19th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 12 W. 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Cloaks and Suits, Skirts, Woolens, Velvets, Linings, Trimmings, 2 Electric Cutting Machines, Machinee, Power-Tables, Motors, Safe, Fixtures, etc.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

$4½%

A few conservative applications desired in sums of

$10,000 to $50,000

on centrally located Manhattan property.

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street

MORTGAGE MONEY

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH

DIRECTORS:
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. D. ARTHUR
WALDRON P. BELKNAP

14 WALL ST. Phone 4060 Rector

ALSO 10 EAST 33D STREET

MORTGAGE LOANS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 83, w s, 73 ft n of 5th St, 23.8x100; Simon Blyn to Louis M. Rosenthal, 924 West End Av, quitclaim, Dec. 13, 1902; attorney, Herman Hoffman, 170 Broadway.

AVENUE B, 97-99, e s, 40.5 ft n of 6th St, 37x93; Eva, wife of Isaac Male, to Hyman Males, 886 Longwood Av, Bronx, ½ part, (mtg $58,000, on whole,) all liens, Oct. 5; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway.

EAST BROADWAY, 179, s s, 26.1x100; Isidore Cuba to Ettie Cuba, on the premises, b. & s., all liens, Oct. 2.....$100

MADISON AV, 1,703-1,705, s e corner of 113th St, 100.11x25.6; Michael Erlanger, et al to Laugreis Co., (mtg $45,000,) all lieus, Sept. 30; David E. Goldfarb, 35 Nassau St.

MOTT ST, 116-120, n e corner of Hester St, 173.5x100x42.7x irreg x45.6; Giuseppe Moles, and Eugenia, his wife, to Giuseppe Moles, private banker, 116 Mott St, (mtg $97,000,) Oct. 4; attorney, Jacob L. Berman, 346 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE AV, s e corner of 80th St, 100.8x100; Philip Livingston, Bar Harbor, Me., to Frank B. Briody, 714 14th St, Brooklyn, all liens, (mtg $530,000,) Sept. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SCANNEL ST, 29, 25x irregular; Gussie Vlodofsky, individually and as trustee of Sadie London, to Isaac E. Harris, 174 Soldier Pl, Buffalo, N. Y., (mtg $14,500,) b. and a., all liens, Oct. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway..$125

STANTON ST, s s, 80 ft e of Bowery, 20.10x50.5; Frederick R. Lee and another, exrs. Hy. W. Lee to Frederick R. Lee and another, individually, at Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 100 ft e of Isham St, 75x150; August H. Miller to Hickory Realty Corporation, (mtg $11,000,) Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VESEY ST, 74-78, n s, 41.2 ft w of Greenwich St, 41.6x49; Sylvio J. Ronconeni to Geromina Roucoroni, at Paterson, N. J., (mtg $25,000,) Oct. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

WASHINGTON PL, n e s, at s s of Grove St, runs n e 67.8 by s e 90 by e w 8 to Washington Pl by n w 107 to beginning; declaration of trust by Annie Le Gay Smith that she holds premises during her life for benefit of her sons, Amo W. and Woodruff Smith, and thereafter to belong to her sons, May 14, 1901; address 243 Valentine Av, Yonkers, N. Y.....$4,000

2D AV, 2,491, w s, 75 ft n of 127th St, 24.11x100; Jessie Gilbert to Samuel Funk, 532 West 168d St, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Frank to Andrew J. Molinelli and another, 28 Oliver St, Sept. 27; attorney, same.....$100

10TH AV, s e corner of 207th St, 90x127;

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE FAIRHOLM
503 West 121st Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
Opposite Columbia Grounds.
5 AND 6 ROOMS
Unusually large and light.
All modern improvements.
$47.50 to $60.00

PRINCE MONACO
227-29 West 109th Street,
Near Broadway.
3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS
Strictly high-class Apartments; every modern improvement.
$45.00 to $75.00

7 West 108th St.
Near Central Park West.
High-class Apartments; elevator, electric light and all modern improvements.
4 AND 5 ROOMS
$30.00 to $50.00

THE PHAETON
539 West 112th Street,
Near Broadway.
5 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$75.00 to $110.00
Choice Apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.

THE ORADELL
508-10 West 112th Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
6 ROOMS
LARGE FOYER
All modern improvements.
$70.00

North & South Medford
561 West 163d Street
and
562 West 164th Street,
Corner of Broadway.
7 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
$65.00 to $70.00
Unusually attractive. Large Foyer. Unusual floor plan.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street
Telephone Riverside—9700.

Apartments of Highest Character
Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
Very attractive apartments.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to 72d St. Subway Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.

Representative on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. and Treas.
Office, 601 West 115th Street, near Broadway.
Tel. 1114 Morningside.

A Modern High Class Fireproof Apartment House.



The Barnard
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
Near 72d St. Subway; 10 minutes to Theatres and Shopping District.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
ONLY FOUR VACANCIES
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
ALSO ONE FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Representative on Premises
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Telephone Schuyler 3800.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HEALTH
Highest Spot
562 WEST END AVE.
AT 87TH ST.
9 Rooms
and
3 Baths
MOST ATTRACTIVE RENTS.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Stanley Court,
NORTHWEST COR.
West End Ave. & 106th Street.
CORNER APARTMENTS,
9 ROOMS,
3 Baths,
MODERATE RENTALS.
Are available now.
VASA K. BRACHER,
2,010 Broadway.
Telephone—Columbus 361.

Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
8 ROOMS $1,700
3 BATHS PER ANNUM
Apply on Premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.

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76 West 86th Street
AND
77 West 85th Street
Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE ANICO,
1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)
Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; eleven, eight rooms, have three masters' baths; $50, $70.

THE HUDSON
227 Riverside Drive,
South Corner of 95th Street,
Under New and Efficient Management.
5 & 6 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.
Very attractive Apartments; every modern improvement;
$1,000 to $1,300.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700.

166W.72dSt.
Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

36
Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths
Dining room on first floor.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

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230 Central Park South.
Duplex apartment, eight rooms and bath, closet room, parquet floors, all modern improvements; paper decoration to suit the taste of tenant.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Apartments
500 Madison Ave.
N. W. Corner of 52nd Street
7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths
$2,500—$4,000

998 Fifth Ave.
Corner of 81st Street
18 Rooms and 5 Baths
$15,000

776 Lexington Ave.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath
$420—$840

120 East 31st St.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,000—$1,500

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th Street
Telephone 3100 Murray Hill

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

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35 West 82d St.
Near Central Park West
New nine-story fireproof building, all outside rooms.
Only One Apartment Left, 5 Rooms, $900
Ground Floor for Doctor to Sublet
Special Value.
Exceptionally well managed.
Apply on premises, or
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., Agents,
Broadway at 80th Street. Phone Schuyler 3800.

TRINITY STUDIOS
BROADWAY, COR. 153D ST.
2 & 3 Rooms and kitchenette, $35 upwards.
Every room has a perpetual river and park view; high elevation; modern equipment; wholesome atmosphere pervades; there's maximum comfort with minimum care.

Sunderland and Norman
522-530 WEST 136TH STREET.
(Adjoining Broadway.)
4 to 6 Rooms RENTS $40 to $50 and up.
New elevator apartments, park-like outlook or river view; light, airy rooms, latest improvements; block "Stadium," subway, Riverside bus, surface cars; elevator attendance.

"Yorktown Court"
615 W. 162D STREET,
Cor. Ft. Washington Ave.
4 to 7 Rooms RENTS $40 to $65 and up.
Delightful, bright, airy rooms; building on "Park" street, corresponding to West End Avenue; seclusion, though only two blocks to surface cars, subway, "L."

HALCYON HALL
408 WEST 150TH STREET.
5 Rooms, $40. 6 Rooms, $35 and up.
Select residential neighborhood, convenient to Elevated and Subway and 5th Ave. Bus. Elevator service.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 3787 Broadway (Cor. 157th St.)

THE SONOMA
N. E. Corner Broadway at 55th St.
High-class Apartments. All modern improvements.
Exceptionally Well Appointed, at Attractive Rentals.
4, 5 & 8 ROOMS
Also Furnished Apartments.
On and after October 1st we shall have several 2 and 3 Room Non-Housekeeping Bachelor Suites, furnished and unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Manchester
Broadway & 108th St.
Northeast Corner
New 12 Story Fireproof Apartments
Just two apartments left.
8 Rooms 2 Baths $1,900
7 Rooms 2 Baths $1,600
Southern exposure. All large outside rooms. Finest apartments uptown.
These apartments have every modern improvement and are under personal management of the owner. Apply on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Free Rent
until
November 1
and
Concessions
Elevator Apartments
in the best section of Washington and Morningside Heights.
4-5-6-7 and 8 Rooms,
1 AND 2 BATHS.
Rents Extremely Moderate.
Apartments are up to the minute in every respect, recently completed. Owner is anxious to have them entirely rented and will allow any concessions within reason.
Phone Owner, Apt. B, Audubon 4353, SUNDAY, DAILY AND EVENINGS.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents	Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800	Dining Rooms. 19x19
	Bedrooms 14x16

CORNER APARTMENT,
9 rooms, southern exposure,
every improvement; high-class, refined; reasonable rental; restricted avenue; references; resident owner's management.
Westwood and Cliffewood Courts,
West 179th to 180th Street,
on Fort Washington Avenue.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WARREN HALL
404 West 115th St.,
Charming location, overlooking Morningside Park and near Columbia University.
High Class Elevator Apartments. Mail Chute and all improvements.
One 7-room Apartment, $70
One 6-room Apartment, $60
AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE HYPERION
320 West 84th St.,
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side.
Rents, $1,100 to $1,200.
Liberal Concessions.
Agent on premises or
Louis Kempner & Son,
2,443 Broadway, at 90th St.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

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420 W. 119th St.
THE IRADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

THE OSTEND
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 112th St.
9 and 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
High-Class Elevator House $1200-$1600
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
Apply SUPT. ON PREMISES.

THE RIDGEFIELD
629 West 135th Street.
Six-room apartments, large, light and airy; modern elevator building; near Riverside Drive and subway station. Rent $50. Concessions. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

RIGA COURT
534 West 152nd Street, Near Broadway.
Four, five and six room apartments, large and light, modern elevator building; all improvements. Rents, $35 to $50. Concessions. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

FINE ELEVATOR APTS.
IN BEST LOCATION.
$35 IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. $60
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $45 & $50; 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128th St.

Parthenon and Hesperus
117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Ave.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW APARTMENTS
ONLY A FEW LEFT

993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,800-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,900
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,100
12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900
Larger Suites can be arranged.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. F. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.
ALSO
BRENTMORE
88 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Cor. 69th St.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000
Apply on premises or at the Office of **Bing & Bing,**
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.

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161 East 79th Street
Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Now Ready for Occupancy
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
One Doctor's Apartment,
3 Rooms, $1,000
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—620.

Stratford Avon
210 Riverside Drive, North Cor. 93d St.
12 Story Fireproof Building. Every Modern Improvement.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT,
9 Rooms EXTRA LARGE **3 Baths**
Rent $2,600
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents,
Broadway, Corner 80th St. Telephone, Schuyler—3800.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Chambers
167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33d St.
3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, including service, $70-$80
177 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette $50
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, including service, $75
Wm. J. Roome & Co. Inc.
177 MADISON AVENUE, (34 ST.)

61-69 East 86th St.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, 7 ROOMS.
MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCATION IN YORKVILLE.
ELEVATOR SERVICE.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW
UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

HAGUE COURT
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
Corner Apartment
ALL OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1,200
7 " " " " $1,000
Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
508 5TH AV. TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

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587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $960 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6060—Murray Hill.

FOR SMALL FAMILIES
Six rooms and bath, with sunny exposure; elevator and telephone service day and night.
THE PLYMOUTH
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
A street of private houses.
Rents $46 to $55.
Agent on premises.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 Broadway,
(146th St.)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 Rooms
Rentals $2,100 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

BACHELOR
691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. **62d St.**
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1268 Bryant.

APARTMENTS
109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
Elevator Building.
135 EAST 56TH ST.
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service.
Apply to
E. C. POILLON,
103 Park Ave. Tele. 1850 Murray Hill.

LENOX COURT,
114 EAST 71ST. ST.
8 Rooms and Two Baths.
All Light Rooms. Rent $1,500.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

Very Attractive Apartment
Entire Floor, Consisting of
8 LARGE ROOMS, BATH, &c.
Large Closets. Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
2 EAST 35TH ST.

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18 EAST 87TH STREET,
Between Fifth and Madison Avenue.
Single Apartment, second floor, **$60** per month
8 Large, light rooms and bath,
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42d Street. Tel. Murray Hill 540.

RUTHERFORD
206 East 17th Street.
4 all light, outside, cozy rooms; every improvement; elevator and telephone service night and day. Adjacent to Rutherford Court. Rent $38.

CORONADO
Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment. 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $960, $1,200 yearly.

BROOKLYN.

Royal Arms
136 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements.
3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $30 to $60.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

No. 344 Madison St., Brooklyn, between Marcy and Tompkins Avs.—Two-story and basement brownstone dwelling; thoroughly renovated; new plumbing; ready Oct. 15; go and see it now; open for inspection all day. Owner, Tredwell, 336 Madison St.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

House at Jamaica; garden plot; variety of vegetables and fruit trees; grape arbor, hedge and chicken house; easy terms. C. Bishoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Desk room in established real estate by painter; references. M., 1,794 3d Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

129th, 106 West.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling, 2 baths; near subway; $900.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

To Let For Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

23 East 115th St.—Stable to let or for sale; 70 stalls and carriage room, or can be made, over garage or other business purposes; on easy terms. See caretaker or Chas. B. Farwell, Agent. Tel. 485 Astoria, Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable 30x88, five story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

DESK ROOM to let. Two large windows, Singer Building, Room 1111.

Attractively furnished studio, with victrola, suitable for dancing or music; reasonable rent; excellent location; near 5th Av. 9146 Bryant.

To let, store and basement, 50x100; lofts; sprinkler system; elevator; low rates of insurance; very reasonable rent. 90 Grand St.

I will build for a responsible tenant a 12 or 16 story loft building on a plot 100 or 125x100 on West 25th St. Owner, Room 705, 500 5th Av. Telephone 1829 Bryant.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

Mail privileges, $2; furnished offices; mail forwarded non-residents. Davenport, 309 Broadway.

OFFICE to sublet at sacrifice. Call 1,476 Broadway, at 42d, Room 622.

Property Out of the City
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Hudson River, Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3576 Cortland. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

Move right into this six-room house, 5 minutes from trolley and depot, in large and fast-growing town, about 1 hour from Manhattan; terms, $100 down, $12 monthly; title guaranteed. Call or write for tickets Feist, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Floral Park, 35 minutes out; good house for little money; steam plant; electric light; parquet floors. Owner, L 112 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

3-ACRE FARM—Post State road; good neighborhood; 2 miles express station; 20 miles New York; new house, 7 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; stable, fruit, large shade trees, brook; attractive; $6,500; terms. S. S. WALSTRUP GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

WESTFIELD.—Sacrifice; owner must have money; fine, modern residence and five corner lots; three minutes' walk from station; your own price; builders investigate. M. Bock, 16 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Owner of Bergen County (N. J.) suburban residence desires to list with hustling realty firm his property for sale. Address Room 9, 718 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

$1.00 PER WEEK.
Must dispose, splendid plots viewing N. Y., $175. SAMUEL KRAFT, 30 Church, N. Y.

Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

FARMS, acre upwards, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linharger, 197 North Av.

Georgia—For Sale or to Let.

SOUTHERN LANDS are low in price, but high in productive value; make two to four crops a year and give largest profits in grain, vegetables, fruits, live stock, and dairying. Unsurpassed climate; good markets. Southern progress is on the Southern Railway. Publications on request. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 219 Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

Country Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Modern house of seven big rooms and bath, sleeping porch, open fireplaces, steam heat, overlooking Manhasset Bay. On Long Island, 26 minutes from Pennsylvania Station.

Completely though simply furnished, including china, glass, silver and linens.

To rent until May, 1916, $00 the month.

H. R. BRIGHTON, 200 5th Av., N. Y.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

SPECIAL.
Furnished apartments wanted for waiting clients.
1—For 3 adults, December, January and February; 9 rooms, 2 or 3 baths; Central Park West, West End Ave. or Riverside Drive; must be high class; will pay $250 to $300 per mo.
2—On Central Park West; apartment with 4 master chambers, 3 baths, &c., for season; must be A1; will pay $3,000.
3—An apartment having 3 chambers, large studio and living quarters; for 8 months will pay $4,000.
Send full particulars at once to SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

Seven or eight rooms, west side, for six months, from Nov. 1; adults; give full particulars. E 236 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Two or three room kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished, for six months, from Nov. 1; below 42d St. preferred; moderate rental. X 349 Times Annex.

In same building, four unfurnished rooms, bath or kitchen; phone; by the year; or four furnished rooms until the first are ready. L 117 Times.

Five rooms, bath, elevator apartment; below 110th, west side, preferred; rent not over $600 per annum. L 100 Times.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.
9th St., near 5th Av., very attractive, comfortable apartment, 8 rooms, bath; exceptional furniture; suitable refined people; linen, silver if desired. E 250 Times Downtown.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 85 East 27th St.

One room and bath, in bachelor apartment house; state lowest terms and location. L 108 Times.

Kitchenette apartment, two rooms, bath; attractively furnished; $65; lease. L 121 Times.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA.
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenents. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3804 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; 10th floor; overlooking Central Park; $150 monthly; all modern conveniences; restaurant on premises.
HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.

98TH, 243, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive, completely furnished seven-room elevator apartment; piano, silver; immediate possession; $165. Apartment 6-B.

Bachelor apartment, comfortably furnished, three large rooms, bath; 59th St., overlooking Central Park; accessible, transportation, L 338 Times.

258 Riverside.—Beautifully, completely furnished corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Telephone Clark, Murray Hill 1184.

Magnificently furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths, West End, 80's; river view; new building. Telephone 8422 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SELKAS CO.
Murray Hill 4520. 507 5th Av.

78th, 205 West.—Housekeeping suite for two; attractive, light, clean; $45 monthly.

94th, West, (Broadway.)—High-class; 8 rooms, $160; perticular. 208 West 96th St.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

72D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone.)—Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

STUDIO
51ST ST., NEAR LEX. AV.
Large studio on first floor, suitable for sculptor workroom, 20x50; reception room, 15x15; bathroom.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42D ST.

THE CLEVELAND.
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath; well arranged; rents, $500 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 54 William Street.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt. on premises.

31ST, 157 EAST, (near Lexington)—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE NEWPORT
52d Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5709 John.

STOP AT THE COLUMBUS.
One 3 and two 4 rooms, bath; fire and sound proof house; latest improvement; 157th St. Broadway Subway corner; $40-$45.

10 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS.
Corner Apartment, 6th floor; South, East and West exposures; 4 master, 3 servants' bedrooms; balcony and 4 rooms facing park; refrigeration; real fireplace; sublet, any reasonable offer considered.
HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.

STAMFORD ARLINGTON,
NOS. 502-8 WEST 113TH ST.,
BROADWAY AND AMSTERDAM AV.
Modern high-class elevator apartments, 4-5-6 rooms and bath. $480 upward.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104.

FOR RENT, STUDIO.
At 256 West 55th St., studio, 22x16; high ceiling; unusually good light; steam heat, running water and electric light; rent moderate. Apply elevator man on premises.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 260 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY BARLEE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

$23—4 ROOMS—$24.
105th, 8 West, near Central Park—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

104th St., 139-141 West.—6 airy, light rooms, with all modern improvements, $30.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th.

105th, 8 West, (Near Central Park.)—Three basement rooms, steam heat, range, hot water; small family only; references; $10.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

Attractive studio, with two rooms, bath, kitchenette, adjoining the Harvard Club; modern improvements. 33 West 44th St.

Bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, adjoining the Harvard Club; modern improvements. 33 West 44th St.

236 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $35-$75.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Dougles Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

The Chepeton, 215 West 101st.—Choice cor. apt., 8 rooms and 3 baths.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, CORNER UNIVERSITY AV.
All light, five-room elevator apartments; $40; special concessions. Apply H. D. Vort, 2,553 Decatur Av. Tel. afternoon 2225 Fordham.

New Jersey.

Newark.—Clinton Hill section, near trolley lines, new apartment in two-family house, 9 rooms, (inclusive of 5 bed rooms,) large, light and airy, handsomely decorated, bath, extra lavatory, storage room, heat furnished, janitor service. L. F. Mergott, 822 South 10th St., Newark. Telephone Waverly 4116.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartments in State; 3-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIG-SOMBORN, INC.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all persons having claims against Indig-Somborn, Inc., formerly doing business at 553 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City, to present verified proof of the same with vouchers thereof to the undersigned at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Stroock & Stroock, No. 30 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 30, 1915.
Dated New York, September 25, 1915.
JOHN G. FARON and JAMES C. WARREN, Trustees in Liquidation of Indig-Somborn, Inc.
STROOCK & STROOCK, Attorneys for Trustees.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Private family have beautiful home; best location in Far Rockaway; want couple or small family. X 254 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Montclair, N. J.—Three-room suite and bath, in private family, suitable for two gentleman or man and wife; select neighborhood; exclusive. X 224 Times Annex.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; location near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful homo; near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young couple desire spend fortnight in quiet, comfortable place, large grounds; husband commutes; Westchester. Write fully, E 251 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Unusually large rooms; ample closets; steam heat; private bathe; electricity; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 16, 38 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; other rooms; excellent board.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bathe; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Unusual opportunity; airy rooms; steam, phone; home cooking.

9TH, 80 WEST.—Rooms, large; home cooking; reasonable; all conveniences; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive suite, facing south; suitable three; excellent cuisine; service; genteel Christian home; rates for permanency; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

56TH, 146 WEST.—New and handsomely furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references; table board.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom, bath; other rooms; electricity; excellent board.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large and small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 344 WEST END AV.—Select pension; sunny front, back rooms; private baths; exquisite furnishings; unsurpassed table; electricity.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Large, attractive second-floor rooms, with, without private bath; references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Delightful rooms; bath; single room; fine table; excellent location.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; back room; excellent table.

76TH ST., 121 WEST.—Private family offers gentlemen beautiful large and medium rooms reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "penelons," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; opened Oct. 1; meals optional; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; table guests; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front; private bath; also medium sunny rooms; reasonable.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82d, 124 West. (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath; table guests accommodated; references; Jewish.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; third front, private bath; refined home.

96TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Pleasant large, small room; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; room with private bath; excellent table; reference.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; suite or singly; private bath; select neighborhood; near Park; house just opened, newly decorated; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Two rooms; private bath; en suite, singly; excellent meals.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; gentlemen; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, electricity; table guests; excellent meals; reference.

100TH, 233 WEST.—Charmingly furnished double room, with bath; private American home; superior table.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Corner room, with private bath; table guests; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; one room for couple or gentlemen; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

103D, 250 WEST.—Superior accommodations; refined, private home; excellent table; convenient; references.

108D ST., 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; single; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 822 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

115TH, (corner Morningside Av., 116th elevated and Morningside Park nearby.)—The Morningside, newly fitted up, select family hotel; bright rooms; steam heated; electricity; every comfort; excellent meals; very reasonable rates to congenial people. Morningside 4081.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Elegant large room, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; also one single room.

137TH ST., 296 WEST.—Private house; well-furnished rooms, with bath; excellent Vienna table; telephone; reasonable.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway subway nearby.)—"The Audubon," bright rooms, good board; $8 up single; $14 up two; every comfort; social surroundings. Audubon 2757.

157TH, Subway, West.—Pleasant, quiet rooms; home cooking. 25 Fort Washington Av.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west side. X 288 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Room and board; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

THE ARNOLD, 18th, 114 East.—Rooms, single and en suite; restaurant service; terms moderate.

WEST END AV., 279, (Cor. 73d St.)—Large room; also single; handsome private home.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOARD wanted; two connecting rooms, with bath, for mother and adult son; west side, below 96th preferred; state full particulars, with rates. L 101 Times.

WOMAN STUDENT desires attractive outside room, board; private family; convenient subway or "L"; references. Address X. Y., 2,876 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable room, bath; electricity; select; gentleman.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH.

48TH, 140 EAST.—Light, airy rooms, bath; heat; conveniences. Young.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms, bathroom floor; reasonable.

76TH, 87 EAST.—Large, attractive, sunny rooms; every convenience; private; near park.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Large front room, suitable two; private house; board optional; phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,014.—Attractive rooms, running water; back parlor; suitable doctor's office.

LEXINGTON AV., 175.—Large, sunny room; private family; gentlemen preferred. M. R.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, non-resident; musical studio, subrenting.

MADISON AV., 222.—Large handsomely furnished parlor; also smaller rooms. $5 weekly.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath, $8. Telephone Plaza 4650.

West Side

12TH ST., 124 WEST.—Connecting rooms; nicely furnished; telephone; references.

15TH, 849 WEST.—Large, well heated room, $4; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $8 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 8400 Madison Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private bathe, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove room, running water, bath, $7.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished; electricity, telephone; southern exposure; references.

51ST, 80 WEST.—Large room with bath; single roome with running water.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST. 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Southern mother, adult son, offer beautifully furnished, large corner room, adjoining bath; electricity, steam; moderate.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; electricity, telephone; references required.

57TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations offered gentleman; private English family. Boden.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome studio with piano; also single room for gentleman; references.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed, splendidly kept house; rooms, $10-$11.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.

Large, attractively furnished room, with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; steam heat, continuous hot-water supply. Equipment and service distinctly high-grade. Gentlemen only.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; private baths; beautiful doctor's suite.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished suites; also rooms; strictly private house; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Attractive front room; every convenience.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large and small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large and medium double rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure.

73D, 147 WEST.—Desirable, large front and back rooms, together or separate; no other roomers; running water, bath; one block subway, "L" express station; moderate rent; references.

78D, (between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room; private house; gentleman. X 304 Times Annex.

73D, 242 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; few unfurnished rooms, suites; double and single; references.

73D, 132 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; entire third floor; electricity; private house.

78D, 302 WEST.—Front rooms, with private bath; board; quiet location; telephone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private bathe; subway express.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Private family; large, small rooms; high class; references; owner.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Physician's office; electricity; service; all conveniences; private house. Schuyler 9299.

75TH, 150 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms for rent; all conveniences. Schuyler 9299.

75TH, (325 Ameterdam Av.)—Attractive furnished rooms, suites; also single; elevator; references. Apt. 4, south.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforte.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms; quiet, private house; phone; reference.

78TH ST., 205 WEST.
Two room suite, 5 windowe, south, exceptionally large, beautifully furnished; $45 monthly.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths, phone; select.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity, steam; medium, single rooms.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, small room, adjoining bath; private house; gentleman; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and small beautiful rooms; private bath; steam heat, electric lights, telephone, continuous hot water; reference.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)—Attractive room, bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room; elevator; electricity; subway, elevated; gentlemen; also smaller room. Barney.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

82D, 60 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $3.50; electricity; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 184 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

83D, 22 WEST.—Large, sunny room, also small one; private house; gentlemen; references.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, finely furnished front parlor, also rear parlor, with running water; single or en suite; business people. Phone Wallace.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Clean outside room, bath; convenient; 'phone, electricity; private. Vealle.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; suitable two; $6.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large room, newly furnished; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Single and double rooms; large back parlor, suitable physician.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; parlor, back parlor, bath; second floor, 2 rooms, bath; en suite, single; electricity; telephone.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service, with use of parlor as waiting room.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; telephone; select private house.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large room, convenient subway, "L"; private house; references.

91ST, 208 WEST.—Front suite, independent entrance, newly furnished, near subway.

91ST ST., 208 WEST.—Two front connecting rooms; piano; private entrance. Stobbie.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; baths; private residence.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive back parlor; kitchenette; hall room; southern exposure; reasonable.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double, running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well-kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; convenience; telephone.

97TH, 816 WEST, (door from Riverside Drive.)—En suite or single; gentleman; references.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentlemen, couple, tired of hotel life, may find suitable accommodations, suite and bath; elegantly kept. Apt. 7.

99TH ST., 312 WEST, (Apt. 4, Centre West.)—Large, nicely furnished room; gentleman; breakfast; select neighborhood; references.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water, private house, refined environment.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room, bath; phone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Single rooms; gentlemen; references; adjoining bath; elevator, telephone. Clark.

107TH, (Broadway,) 239 WEST.—Attractive suite, also single room; modern elevator apartment; excellent location; refined private family; references; meals optional; homelike. Apt. 17.

112TH, 504 WEST, (5th floor, south.)—Southern exposure; elevator; quiet; New Englanders.

112TH, 611 WEST.—A light, airy, comfortable outside room; references; reasonable.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two artistic, cozy rooms; convenience; gentlemen; ground floor. Apartment 5.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 419 WEST.—For business woman, comfortable outside room in modern elevator apartment; references. Apt. 5 C. Call after 2.

113TH, 600 WEST, (7th floor.)—Extraordinary front room, adjoining bath; first class.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

115TH 412 WEST.—Two attractive, light, airy rooms; telephone; shower; $3; $2.50. Manning.

116TH ST., (opposite Columbia.)—Large sunny front room; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av. Tel. Morningside 5136.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Large corner room; southern exposure; fair size and small, separately or en suite; western exposure; all outside, facing Columbia campus; transportation; gentlemen only; concession if permanent. Apartment 61. Lawrence.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Several attractive rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; near Columbia. Camp.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Two large single, adjoining rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; lavatory between; southern exposure. Apt. 8.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

120TH, 417 WEST, (Marquette.)—Pleasant rooms in Apt. 1N. E.; transient by day, week.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; two windows; every convenience; private family. Ogden.

127TH, 40 WEST.—Pleasant room, adjoining bath; elevator, telephone; $8.50; references. Jefrey.

129TH, WEST, (35 St. Nicholas Terrace.)—convenient 125th St.; sunny, quiet, outside room, every improvement; reasonable. Apt. 21.

141ST ST., 605 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms; board optional; elevator. Gregory.

145TH, 409 WEST.—Sunny front suite, handsomely furnished; kitchenette privilege; elevator boy.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Private house, newly furnished, large, small rooms; board optional.

ATTRACTIVE ROOM; use kitchen; business woman's apartment; near Columbia. Morningside 984. Nelson.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 8903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

LADY having attractive apartment, excellent neighborhood; bachelor gentlemen; care wardrobe, laundry; breakfast optional; references exchanged. X 356 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Opposite Grant's Tomb.)—Large furnished room, southern exposure, for refined gentleman; all improvements; private family; moderate rental. Phone Morningside 4403, Apartment 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (96th Subway.)—Attractively furnished large front room; elegant apartment; private Christian family; (breakfast.) Johnston. Phone 2748 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610, Apartment 2.—Exclusive rooms; husband and wife; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references.

RIVERSIDE, 688, (144th.)—Single room, adjoining bath; exclusive private family. Apartment 85.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 46.—Double and single rooms; conveniences; near subway.

SELECT PRIVATE FAMILY will rent two nicely furnished rooms, (entire floor,) bath, dressing rooms, closets, to a gentleman seeking a refined home; no other guests; references; $15. Owner, 3,525 Broadway.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 767.—Large front room, two flights; private family; $7; references.

WEST END AV., 611.—Front room; electricity, bath; private family; reference; subway, (91st.)

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; high-class house; electricity; references; bachelors.

Apartment, top floor; three rooms, bath, kitchenette; modern improvements. 713 Madison Av.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG married couple wish to rent two or more rooms, with bath, in private residence; east side, between 35th and 51st Sts.; something exceptional is desired and if found satisfactory will command good price. L 126 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires room and plain breakfast with family living in private house; no other roomers; $5; Manhattan or Bronx; please write fully. E 247 Times Downtown.

BACHELOR wants nice furnished room with pleasant outlook and private bath in Gramercy Park section; would require breakfast. G 227 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, Habrew, desires comfortable room with congenial private family; west side preferred; between 70th and 110th Sts. L 127 Times.

ROOM wanted, not more than one flight, and table board; elderly lady; $10 a week. L 840 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ATTENDANT.—Capable and reliable woman wishes position as attendant to elderly lady, or help with children; first-class references; country. L. C., 164 East 53d St.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent and experienced; refined, American. E 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—8 years' controlling accounts; modern methods; trial balance; $12. E 229 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENO.—Double entry; thoroughly competent; 8 years experience. E 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; expert; trial balance; controlling accounts; modern methods; $12. W 79 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a chambermaid and waitress; call between 12 and 4 o'clock. 52 East 72d.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place chambermaid. Call before 12. 127 East 55th St.

COLORED girl wishes position, half time, small family. Peaden, 41 West 135th.

COMPANION.—Refined English woman, domesticated, wishes position housekeeper to one in family, or care invalid; particulars. L 123 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter; street, evening gowns; remodels; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Telephone 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; going out by day, $4. Helene Crombal, 997 Kelly St., Bronx.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; suits, gowns; alterations; by day. Madame Miaskowska, 1,642 Park Av.

GERMAN, Hanover, speaks French, Spanish, for one or two growing children or as companion to lady; best references. L. R., 217 East 62d St.

GOVERNESS, &c. — Genevan, teacher select private school, wishes position as governess, companion; French, English, German; begin piano; long experience in intellectual and character training; excellent references; city, country. Mlle., L 839 Times.

GOVERNESS-TEACHER, North German; French, English, music; excellent references, desires position. L 116 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Refined German lady wishes to take out children mornings or afternoons; city; references. R. G., 137 Times.

GOVERNESS.—American; kindergartner; capable of entire care; $30. L 844 Times.

HOUSEWORK, chamber work, waiting; light colored woman; city reference. Scott, 16 West 138th St.

LADY highly recommende a competent woman to take charge of apartment, serve breakfast. Call or write, 38 West 51st St.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER for business or professional people. B., 334 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

NURSE, &c.—A dentist's widow wishes position, doctor's or dentist's office, as nurse or attendant; best references. Ambtlous, 643 Lexington Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, mother's helper; American; kindergartner; entire care; $30. L 843 Times.

SECRETARY—PART TIME.
Expert stenographer, by the hour, or morning; moderate terms. N. W., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' electrical and automobile experience; capable managing office, accustomed technical dictation, high school education, knowledge bookkeeping; references; $16. Deyo, 104 West 81st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, bright beginner; good penman; rapid, businesslike; pleasant; answer telephone; no agency; American; $7. D 868 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian; 25; high school graduate; six years' corporation law; possesses executive ability; $15. D 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; good command of English. Dellon, 147 Dumont Av. Telephone 6492 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, (17,) six months' experience; neat, willing; start low salary. Mabel Bair, care of T. B. S., 453 Tremont Av. 6265 Tremont.

STENOGRAPHER, refined, seeks position requiring initiative and responsibility; 6 years' experience, commercial lines; references. El J., 253 West 33d St.

STENOGRAPHER and office worker, thoroughly experienced, desires position with advancement. Marie Fyne, 37 East 59th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER. — Take fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; $8. Winifred Donovan, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1819.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, rapid, efficient; assistant bookkeeper, familiar office details. E 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) three years' experience; competent, willing, neat; $10. E 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, (17;) rapid, neat, obliging; best references. Sponberg, 11 Olive Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; high school graduate; American; $9; thoroughly experienced. D 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Assistant bookkeeper, four years' experience, desires permanent position; references. L 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; excellent references; moderate salary. E 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; neat appearance; accurate worker; $7. L 842 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, rapid, accurate; 3 years' experience; best references; salary $10. L 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' practical business experience; Christian; $15. E 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, four years' experience; references; salary $12. E 237 Times Downtown.

SWEDISH GIRL wishes position in private family; apartment preferred. Call 603 East 135th St., Mrs. Enholm.

TYPEWRITER, also stenographer; three years' experience; high school graduate; office assistant; excellent reference. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av.

TYPIST.—Expert typist desires evening work; own machine. Address I. S., 3,525 Broadway.

WOMAN wants position taking care bachelor's apartment; reliable. L 106 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, French, wishes position in a small private family for general housework; good plain cook. T. Allen, care Mrs. Loubet, 330 West 40th St.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A.—COLORED DOMESTICS; experienced housewokers, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, and other competent servants supplied; references given. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

AT DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.,) Schuyler 9136, competent servants; references investigated; prompt attention to orders; cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, houseworkers, couplee.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5389 Riverside.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 8468 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help enppllied day, week, month, 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A WOMAN wanted to do mending on a power machine in the laundry of an institution; $16 per month and board. Apply at 470 West 145th St. at 9 A. M.

BEST & CO.,

5TH AV., AT 35TH ST.,

require experienced sales ledger bookkeepers; must have department store experience, be quick, accurate, and accustomed to the use of loose-leaf ledgers. Apply by letter, stating experience, Dept. R. O.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1914 CADILLAC TOURING CAR.
ASKING PRICE, $850.

Has every up-to-the-minute equipment and has had very little use; is in perfect condition mechanically, and beautifully painted; electric starter, electric lights, demountable rims with extra inflated shoe, electric horn, in fact every equipment you might find on a high-class car; I am compelled to sacrifice my car immediately, and invite mechanical inspection; will give any demonstration desired, day, evening, or Sunday; is on exhibition on the carriage floor of the Brighton Livery Stables, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Rauch & Lang 4-pass. brougham; just overhauled, painted; new battery; $900. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17-19 Central Park West. Coll. 2830.

Fiat landaulet, 80 h. p.; foreign; first-class condition; great bargain for $750; also Buick one-ton delivery; good running order; $100. Bord, 114 West 60th.

Pierce-Arrow (1915) limousine 38 H. P. Rolls-Royce (1915) five-passenger touring. Packard (1916) touring 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Hupmobile, late 1914 five-passenger touring; electric lighting and starting; demountable rims; completely equipped. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Phone 7800 Columbus.

Hupmobile, 1915 model, touring car, slightly used but guaranteed same as new; has every possible equipment; $725. Dinguld Bros., 1,235 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates week, month, year. 128 West 62d St. Phone Circle 774.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkies Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Seven-passenger Packard touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Garage, 15 East 80th St. Telephone 888 Madison Square.

Packard, limousine, to rent, monthly, weekly; perfect condition; owner drives. Telephone Schuyler 4360. Greene, 211 West 82d.

For Rent.—Packard 30 landaulet, weekly or monthly; contract solicited. Daniel, 166 West 64th St. Phone Columbus 6215.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring, like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Nearly new six-cylinder electric, equipped 5 or 7 passenger; owner drive; monthly, $800. Phone Columbus 10241.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Installed. Repaired. Delco Specialists. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL our plant and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Bonwit, Teller & Co.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

require the services of

AN EXPERIENCED STOCK GIRL

for their millinery department.

Apply to Superintendent's Office, Employee Entrance, 6 East 38th St.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

require the services of

EXPERIENCED STOCK GIRLS

for their Women's Suit and Coat Departments.

Apply to Superintendent's Office, Employee Entrance, 6 East 38th St.

BRIGHT, educated woman to travel short distance out of New York; to one willing to be instructed will pay salary and commission. French, room 711, 110 West 34th St.

CANVASSERS.—Good money making proposition; call between 10 and 11 A. M.; commission. 274-280 2d Av.

COMPETENT woman wanted to care for an apartment every morning; references required. Call between 11 and 1, 70 Morningside Drive, City.

DICTAPHONE operator; good salary to expert. American Druggist Syndicate, one block from the Long Island entrance to Queensboro tube, Borden and Van Alst Ave., Long Island City.

GENERAL MAID.—Family at South Orange, N. J.; no washing; $25; references. Call Wednesday, 8 to 6 P. M., 39 West 47th St., N. Y. City.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED MUFF AND SCARF LINERS FOR THEIR FUR WORKROOM.
LONG SEASON. HIGHEST SALARY.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SHOW SALESWOMEN.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG GIRLS OVER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE; MUST BRING WORKING PERMIT WITH YOU; MUST ALSO BE GOOD PENMAN.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

REFINED middle-aged lady to take care of widower's home in suburb of New York, 30 minutes from the city, in addition to attending to housekeeping must have personal interest in welfare and look ont for one child, girl aged twelve; permanent position and good home for right person; must be able to furnish highest credentials. T. S., 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with good references and at least 3 years' experience; must be thoroughly competent; one now in a position desiring to better herself preferred; communications confidential; state expected salary, experience, &c. A. F., P. O. Box 822, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—BRIGHT, NEAT APPEARING GIRL, BEGINNER, ABOUT 20 TO 22 YEARS OF AGE, JUST ABOUT TO GRADUATE FROM SCHOOL AND WITHOUT PREVIOUS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; MUST BE QUICK, ACCURATE AND ABLE TO FURNISH BEST OF REFERENCES. ADDRESS "OPPORTUNITY," 134 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—In manufacturer's office; must have at least two years' experience; also familiar with office work; permanent position; salary, $12. Write O. M., Box 30, 1,304 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted in Bayonne, a thoroughly experienced and competent young lady; only one who is rapid and accurate will be considered; address in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary expected. E 242 Times Downtown.

WOMAN for general housework in country; must be good plain cook and able to make bread. X 855 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

TYPIST for position in accountant's office; must be experienced in writing up tabulated reports; $18.

ANONYMOUS LETTER DROVE HER TO DEATH

Mrs. Charles F. Schmidt Killed Herself and 8-Year-Old Son After Getting Note.

HER HUSBAND ACCUSED IN IT

Bodies Found in a Room at the Hotel Wellington Here—Couple Had Been Separated.

An anonymous letter in a feminine handwriting received by Mrs. Charles F. Schmidt, attacking her husband and leading her to believe that she had lost his love, caused Mrs. Schmidt to kill herself and her only child, Carl Robert, a 6-year-old boy, with gas in the Hotel Wellington, Seventh Avenue, near Fifty-sixth Street, early yesterday morning. The husband broke down and wept when he read the letter, after seeing the bodies of his wife and son, and between his sobs he swore that no word in the letter was true.

"If she had only come to see me first," he cried. "I could have cleared her mind of all suspicion."

The woman and her son were found dead in adjoining single beds shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

No note was left by the woman to tell why she had killed herself and her son, but the anonymous letter found among her effects told the story. It was mailed from New York on Sept. 30 and addressed to Mrs. Schmidt at the Woodycrest Farm, Shohola, Penn., where she was staying with the boy at the time, her husband being in New York. The writer of the letter, unmistakably a woman, told Mrs. Schmidt that she was "a fool" to remain out of town without her husband, that, while she was away, her place in his affections was being usurped.

Mrs. Schmidt and her son reached the Hotel Wellington at about 11 o'clock on Monday night. It is thought that they went to the hotel directly after arriving from Shohola, for none of their friends or relatives, including the husband, knew that they were in town.

Shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning persons passing in the second floor corridor smelled gas and notified Manager Smith. He summoned Leonard J. Long, the engineer, and the two traced the odor to Mrs. Schmidt's apartment. They found the hall door bolted, however, and were unable to open it from the outside. Long, therefore, climbed from the window of an adjoining apartment into Mrs. Schmidt's parlor. The street clothes worn by her and the boy were hung neatly on chairs. The door leading to the bedroom was locked, and when opened it was found that the chinks around it and also around the window of the room had been stuffed with paper.

Mr. Schmidt, who has a desk in the National Manufacturers' Export Association, 233 Broadway, was found by the police early in the afternoon and he hurried to the hotel. He was overcome when he entered his wife's bedroom.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith were married eleven years ago in New York, when Mr. Schmidt was associated with the Savoy Trust Company, of 520 Broadway. The affairs of the company were liquidated, and Mr. Schmidt engaged in other business, in which he was successful. In 1911 he went to Mexico to sell Moisant aeroplanes, remaining there until 1913, when, to better his condition, he went to Germany with his wife and son. He established a merchant business in Hamburg, but was not successful, and returned to New York in May, 1914, leaving his wife and son in Hamburg. They joined him here in October of the same year, and the family took an apartment at 1 West Sixty-fourth Street, where they lived until three weeeks ago.

1,807,632,726 PAID TO RIDE.

City Lines Collected $93,644,428 in Fares Last Year.

The tottal number of passengers carried by therapid transit and street railways of the city in the year ended June 30, according to a report given out yesterday by the Puhlic Service Commission, was 1,807,632,726, and the total revenue of the companies was $93,644,428.41. The numher of transfers collected was 359,006,151.

The year's collections according to companies were: Interborough, subway division, $17,845,704.89; Interborough, elevated division, $15,589,947.92; B. R. T., $27,043,190; Manhattan surface roads, $21,581,414.97; Bronx surface roads, $4,307,569.15; Queens surface roads, $2,643,959.38; Hudson & Manhattan, $3,679,082.81; other companies, including the Richmond concerns and the Manhattan Bridge 3-cent line, $555,469.19.

Lebaudy Regains Liberty.

Jacques Lebaudy, whose caprices have amused his neighbors in Westbury, L. I., and who has styled himself "Emperor of Sahara," yesterday convinced Supreme Court Justice Callaghan in Brooklyn that he was sane and should not he an inmate of the State Asylum for the Insanc at Kings Park, L. I.

Against the objections of Deputy Attorney General Bromberg and Harry W. Moore, the attorneys representing Mr. Lebaudy, Justice Callahan sustained a writ of hahcas corpus and signed an order discharging Lebaudy from the asylum

B. R. T. TRAINS CRASH ON FIFTH AV. ELEVATED

Six Passengers Injured as Train From New York Hits Empty Cars at Crossover.

Motorman James Condon started his three-car train out of the Twenty-fifth Street station of the Fifth Avenue elevated in Brooklyn at 11:30 o'clock last night just as Motorman Robert Burnett, in charge of a string of empty cars, began to back down the same track toward a crossover switch which lies above Twenty-seventh Street. Condon's train, outbound from the city, was well filled with men and women.

There was a crash in which six persons were hurt. The injured are:

Charles Bernstein, 1,712 Bath Avenue, contusions of right leg; Mrs. Josephine Harfst, 575 Ovington Avenue, contusions of right leg; Martin Kolwa, 352 Twentieth Street, lacerations of right leg; Frank Linden, a soldier at Fort Hamilton, contusions of left knee; Mrs. Josephine Miller, daughter of Mrs. Harfst, contusions of right hand and ankle, and Richard Nevin, 264 Seventh Avenue, laceration of the scalp.

Admiral Sigsbee Better.

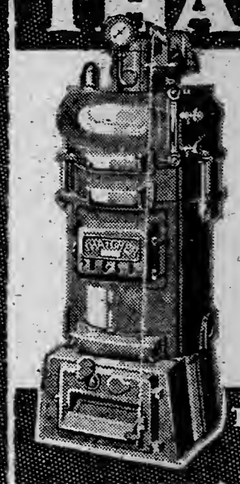
Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, who has been suffering from a cold and has been in the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, is now much improved, and will leave the hospital before the end of the week.

GOTHIC THE NEW
ARROW
2 for 25c COLLAR
IT FITS THE CRAVAT



CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

THATCHER



Makers of GOOD House Heaters and Kitchen Ranges Since 1850

THATCHER FURNACE CO.
131-137 West 35th Street
NEW YORK

Dinner at Churchill's



Unequalled in Popularity for Dinner

Churchill's is nightly thronged for Dinner with those appreciative of the greater pleasure experienced in dining here in an atmosphere buoyant in its spirit, distinctive in its charm.

Aside from its atmosphere, Churchill's owes its popularity for dinner to the supreme excellence of its *cuisine* in a la carte service and of its *Special Dinner* for $1.25—combined with the merit of its captivating entertainment—*Cabaret Unique* of twenty acts.

Churchill's is equally popular for Supper, with Dancing on main floor from nine o'clock.

CHURCHILL'S

"More than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"

To enjoy luncheon at Churchill's is to experience a delightful diversion, increasingly popular with Manhattan's smart women.

Special Luncheon, 75c
Served in Ballroom—Dancing.

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Nothing old-fashioned in our Fall fabrics. They'll wear just as well as they look. New suit models for men of all ages and all tastes: $15 and $20 up to $40. Take a minute to try on the best Overcoat you ever saw. $15 to $50.

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Service a la carte or table d'hote.
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GO WHERE EVERYONE GOES

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
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Refined Parisian Atmosphere
MONS. ANDRES COLOSSAL CABARET
The most elaborate entertainment sensation of the San Francisco Exposition.
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A genuine old-fashioned Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
Served in Grill Every Evening.
Banquet Halls, Ballroom, Beefsteak Garret, Catering. Estimates submitted.

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Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
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Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the Leading Theatres Within a Short Walking Distance.
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TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads.
BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

Do you remember dear old Dr. Lavendar and his flock? Well, here they are again, and others, in

MARGARET DELAND'S
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AROUND OLD CHESTER

"A collection of short stories that will satisfy both realist and romance lover. As stories merely, they are wholly delightful, and as models of short story craftsmanship, they honor their creator. . . . They are so pathetically, amusingly, convincingly true to life." — Philadelphia Record.

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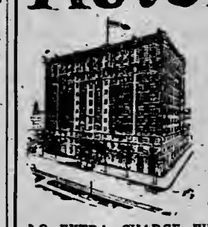
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EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES
Furnished or Unfurnished for Long or Short Periods
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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHEN ROOMS ARE OCCUPIED BY TWO PERSONS.

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WALLICK'S RESTAURANT
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OUR GUESTS WILL FIND A VERY NOVEL ROOM.
DANCING AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

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Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
300 Rooms with Bath.
Rates, $2 and up.

NEW YORK'S LEAOING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Eves. 8:15. Last Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15
MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 6 TIMES
NEXT MON., OCT. 11 SEATS TOMORROW
HOLIDAY MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12
WM. GILLETTE
FIRST PLAY. SHERLOCK HOLMES

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
MARIE TEMPEST In the Double Comedy Bill
J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
OCTOBER 18th—SEATS OCTOBER 14t
Ethel Barrymore in the new comedy, "Emma McChesney & Co."

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D Street. Tel. 3093 Bryant.
Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15
HOLBROOK BLINN'S CO. MOLOCH
In the Great War Play.
After the Play Visit OANSE OE FOLLIES, "THE MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC Atop This MIONIGHT Theatre.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Eve 8:15.
M. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat
POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY 2:15.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents
ELSIE JANIS
In a Little Comedy with a Little Music MISS INFORMATION

SEE "A REAL PLAY AT LAST"
"YOUNG AMERICA" FIRST
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Tel. 210 Bryant.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1 & $1.50
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.

ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287.
Evs. 8:20. Mats TODAY & Sat 2:2
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1 & $1.50
GEO. Cohan's Great American Farce
M.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
FUNNIER THAN "WALLINGFORD," "BALDPATE" and "BROADWAY JONES" ALL ROLLED INTO ONE.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15.
Mats TODAY & Sat at 2:15
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Without noise or horror —but with— thrills, comedy, romance.
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15
Matinees TODAY & Sat 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:25
Mats TODAY, Sat. & Oct. 12th 2:25
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.

BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2
Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

PARK Col's Circle and 59th. Phone 9580 Col's.
Mat. Today 25c to $1. Eves. 8:30.
LAST WEEK. MAY IRWIN "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE."
CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp.
Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2.15.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1 & $1.50
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
"The House of Glass" The Biggest Drama of Modern Times. A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL"
with MARY RYAN
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.

ORCHESTRA $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20.
Mats. TODAY & Sat. & Oct. 12
COMMON CLAY with JUNE MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30
Mats. Tom'w & Sat. & Oct. 12
"BULLY GOOD FUN."—Eve. Mail.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8.15.
Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
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SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
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SOUSA AND HIS BAND AND 100 NOVELTIES including THE ICE BALLET SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
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Evenings at 8:10 and Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50
Biggest Show in the World at the Lowest Price
Mat. Daily at 2:10 (except Sat.) Best Seats $1.00
STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE.
SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA AND HIS BAND. BEST SEATS $1.

ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1 & $1.50
GEO. Cohan's Great American Farce
M.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
FIVE THOUSAND AMERICAN LAUGHS.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp.
Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1 & $1.50
"The House of Glass" Best Dramatic Offering New York Has Seen.
with MARY RYAN
And the Great All-American Cast.

ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50 & $2
500 GOOD SEATS First Balcony 50, 75c, $1

LONGACRE West 48th St. Bryant 23.
Evs. 8.20, $2 to 50c.
Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Oct. 12th, $1.50-50c
THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT,
The Girl Who Smiles
With Natalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth

CARNEGIE HALL
OCTOBER 7, 8, 9. (TWICE DAILY)
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
Part Proceeds to Actors' Fund of America.
A Fashion Extravaganza
Under the Auspices of The N. Y. Globe.
Alice Brady-Eugene Carroll Kelly
Martin Brown, June Elvidge.
Staged by Julian Mitchell.
Scenery by Joseph Urban.
And in addition Grace La Rue.
Seats, 50c, $1.00, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
On sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, McBride's, and offices of The New York Globe.

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tdy. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter.
Henry Blossom-Victor Herbert Comic Opera.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1.
Mat. To-morrow, 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. Present "UNDER COVER"

STANDARD Curtain 2 & 8. Evs. 25c to $1.
Mat. To-morrow, 25c & 50c.
A. H. Woods Presents "THE SONG OF SONGS"

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn.
Evs 25 to $1 Mat. To-morrow 25 & 50c.
MME. PETROVA in "THE REVOLT"

TRIANGLE PLAYS
Produced under the supervision of Griffith-Ince-Sennett
This week:
Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic."
"Old Heidelberg," with Dorothy Gish.
Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool."
Frank Keenan in "The Coward."
Twice Daily, including Sunday, 2 and 8 P. M.
Eve. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2.
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KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St.
The Century CENTRAL PARK W. 62-63 STS.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
MATINEE TOMORROW 25c to $1.00.

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St.
Twice Today, 2:30 & 8:30.
Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special prices, 25c and 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1.
Ciccolini, Laura Nelson Hall, Elizabeth M. Murray, Julian Rose and T. Roy Barnes & Bessie Crawford.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED
Enclosed, Heated & Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c.
Pauline Frederick in "ZAZA."
Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, Marie Doro in "The White Pearl."

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "HELLO PARIS." Matinee Today 15-25-50c.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee
THE STROLLING PLAYERS

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque
THE CRACKER JACKS
Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

ASTOR CUP AUTO RACE | Reserved seats bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38th St. Phone 4189 Greeley.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Eve. at 8:15
DAS SCHLOSS in POLEN. Sat. Mat.
DAS WEITE LAND (SCHNITZLER.)

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY. 25c. Chip & Marble, Eddie Leonard & Co., Henry Lewis, Watson Sisters, Otis

Bandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Sat. Mat.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1.00 & 50c.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Evs. 25c to $1—Saturday Mat. Wed. Mat. 25 and 50 cents.
LOUIS MANN in THE BUBBLE
Next Week—"SINNERS." Seats Thursday.

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It marks the man of character. It puts him in the class of those who do things. Individuality must be part of the making. It follows only a knowledge of the wearer's ideals.

For $25 you can have made here a suit or overcoat that will emphasize your personality. Hundreds of patterns to select from.

Samples and Book of Style Suggestions on request.

Broadway & 9th St.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Friday, partly cloudy; moderate northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,075. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT TO WED MRS. NORMAN GALT, INTIMATE FRIEND OF HIS DAUGHTERS; ALSO COMES OUT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

BRIDE-TO-BE A VIRGINIAN

Was Miss Edith Bolling; Is 38 and a Woman of Unusual Beauty.

ACQUAINTANCE A YEAR OLD

President Met Mrs. Galt Through His Daughter and Cousin —A Guest at Cornish.

GAY CAPITAL SEASON SURE

Wedding Will Probably Be Celebrated Before the Opening of Official Society Functions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—President Wilson announced tonight his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington. The date of the wedding has not been fixed, but it probably will take place in December at the home of the bride-elect.

The brief announcement from the White House made by Secretary Tumulty came as a surprise to official Washington, but by a number of intimate friends it has long been expected. From this circle came tonight the story of a friendship whose culmination was viewed as a happy turn in the troubled and lonely life of the nation's Chief Executive.

It was Miss Margaret Wilson and her cousin, Miss Bones, who drew Mrs. Galt into the White House circle. They met her first in the early Autumn of last year and were so much attracted by her that they sought her out more and more frequently, and the friendship between them rapidly ripened into an affectionate intimacy. Mrs. Galt spent a month this Summer at Cornish as the house guest of the President's eldest daughter. It was through this intimacy of his daughter and cousin that the President had an opportunity to meet and know Mrs. Galt. One of the most interesting facts about the engagement, indeed, as told by friends, is that the President's daughters should have chosen Mrs. Galt as the object of their admiration and friendship before their father did.

Mrs. Galt is the widow of a well-known business man of Washington, who died eight years ago, leaving a jewelry business that still bears his name. She has lived in Washington since her marriage in 1896. She is about thirty-eight years old and was Miss Edith Bolling. She was born in Wytheville, Va., where her girlhood was spent, and where her father, the late William H. Bolling, was a prominent lawyer.

In the circle of people who have known Mrs. Galt for many years she has been regarded as a woman of unusual beauty, gifted with a natural charm. Friends speak of her as being constantly sought out as a delightful companion, remarking especially on her thoughtfulness and capacity for accomplishing anything she chose to undertake.

Frequent Guest at the White House.

For many weeks Mrs. Galt and her relatives have been frequent dinner guests at the White House. Often she has accompanied the President on motor rides. She is not quite as tall as Mr. Wilson, has dark hair and dark eyes, and is always modishly gowned. Her tastes are said to be strikingly similar to those of the President, literature and charitable work engaging much of her interest.

Friends of the President expressed their pleasure over the announcement tonight, not only because of Mr. Wilson's personal happiness, but because they felt this new companionship would give him support and comfort in his home life—a vital need during hours of strain over the nation's problems. With the marriage of his two daughters and the death of Mrs. Wilson more than a year ago, the President's life had tended to become that of a recluse. His absorption in official labors began to tell on him physically, and when a few months ago he began to take a renewed interest in his own affairs, his friends and members of his family welcomed the distinct change which it brought about in his health and spirits.

Tonight, at the end of a busy day for the President, in the course of which he announced that he would vote for woman suffrage, he took a firm position in favor of national defense, and received a number of callers. Mrs. Galt was a dinner guest at the White House. At the moment when Secretary Tumulty stood in the Executive offices announcing the engagement to a large number of Washington correspondents, who had been summoned for the occasion, the President and Mrs. Galt were spending the evening with Dr. Cary T. Grayson and Miss Bones in the White House parlors.

The news was given out in a brief statement, which read:

"The announcement was made today of the engagement of Mrs. Norman Galt of this city, and President Woodrow Wilson."

No information as to plans for the wedding is available as yet, but it is generally assumed that Mrs. Galt will prefer a wedding in her own home to one in the White House. Grover Cleveland was the last President to be married in the White House. Should Mr. Wilson eventually decide to be married there, his will be the third wedding in the mansion under his administration; the first, that of Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson and Francis B. Sayre, having been celebrated in the East Room, and the second, that of

Continued on Page 4.



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MRS. NORMAN GALT,
Fiancee of the President.

WILSON INDORSES WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Will Vote for New Jersey Amendment Oct. 19, President Announces in Statement.

OPPOSES NATIONAL ACTION

Question for Each State to Settle—Speaks as Private Citizen—Suffragists Delighted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—President Wilson announced today that he would vote for the woman suffrage amendment in New Jersey. He issued this statement:

I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the State, but I shall vote, not as the leader of my party in the nation, but only upon my private conviction as a citizen of New Jersey, called upon by the Legislature of the State to express his conviction at the polls. I think that New Jersey will be greatly benefited by this change.

My position with regard to the way in which this great question should be handled is well known. I believe that it should be settled by the States and not by the National Government and that in no circumstances should it be made a party question, and my view has grown stronger at every turn of the agitation.

The President's statement makes it plain that he will not encourage the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution. While he may not actively oppose it, the President, it is known, disapproves of any attempt to fasten woman suffrage on States not ready to vote for it themselves. By making a distinction between State and Federal action on suffrage the President avoids offending the Democratic South, where, except in a few States, the movement for woman suffrage is unimportant.

Four members of the President's Cabinet already have declared in favor of woman suffrage—Mr. Garrison, Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Redfield, and Mr. Wilson.

SUFFRAGE LEADERS PLEASED.

Believ President's Act Will Greatly Aid Cause—Send Congratulations.

New York and New Jersey suffragists expressed great satisfaction yesterday over the announcement by President Wilson that he had decided to vote for the suffrage amendment in New Jersey. These telegrams of congratulation were sent to the President:

By Mrs. Everett Colby, in behalf of a committee of which she is Chairman: "The Co-operative Committee, representing all the suffrage organizations of New Jersey, congratulates and thanks

Continued on Page 4.

PRESIDENT FAVORS AMPLE DEFENSE

Whole Nation Convinced We Should Be Properly Prepared, He Tells Inventions Board.

A SPIRIT NOT OF CHANGE

But of Safeguarding—Daniels Says Edison Interview in The Times Gave Idea of Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The President today made his first formal declaration in favor of adequate national defense. Addressing the Civilian Advisory Board of the navy at the White House, he said he thought the whole nation was "convinced that we ought to be prepared, not for war, but for defense, and very adequately prepared." He told the members of the board that he wanted them to feel that they had been called upon by the Government for "a very serious purpose" and a "very definite and practical purpose."

The spirit of America, said the President, was "one of peace, but one of independence." He indicated that he saw no conflict between a country's devotion to peace and its preparation for possible contingencies. While the United States expressed itself best in peace, he said, the United States was also conscious of its mission in the world and knew it must be able to command the respect of the world. In planning for greater defenses, the President said he was not planning to change the United States, but merely to prevent change.

The President's address follows:

To Make Ready for Any Duty.

"There is very little that I can say to you, except to give you a very cordial welcome and to express my very great pleasure in this association of laymen with the Government. But I do want to say this:

"I think the whole nation is convinced that we ought to be prepared, not for war, but for defense, and very adequately prepared, and that the preparation for defense is not merely a technical matter, that it is not a matter that the Army and Navy alone can take care of, but a matter in which we must have the co-operation of the best brains and knowledge of the country, outside the official service of the Government, as well as inside.

"For my part, I feel that it is only in the spirit of a true democracy that we get together to lend such voluntary aid, the sort of aid that comes from interest, from a knowledge of the varied circumstances that are involved in handling a nation.

"I want you to feel, those of you who are coming to the assistance of the professional officers of the Government, that we have a very serious purpose, that we have not asked you to associate yourself with us except for a very definite and practical purpose—to get you to give us your best independent thoughts as to how we ought to make ready for any duty that may fall upon the nation.

"I do not have to expound it to you; you know as well as I do the spirit of America. The spirit of America is one of peace, but ons of independence. It

Continued on Page 4.

Gen. Goethals Withdraws His Resignation To Conquer Slides That Block Panama Canal

PANAMA, Oct. 6.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals has withdrawn his resignation as Governor of the Panama Canal Zone. This fact was announced by General Goethals this evening on his arrival on board the steamship Cristobal from New York after a vacation spent in the United States.

His action was taken, General Goethals said, in view of the recent slides in the Gaillard Cut, which have closed traffic through the canal. General Goethals said he would remain in Panama indefinitely—until such time as the condition of the canal would permit of his departure.

Further than to make this announcement and to say that he had sent a cable message to Secretary of War Garrison withdrawing his resignation, which was to become effective on Nov. 1. General Goethals had nothing to say concerning the canal.

General Goethals did not seem worried over the situation, but eager to enter upon the work of combating the slides. He will discuss the situation tomorrow with Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, Engineer of Maintenance, and afterward make a personal study of the slides.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—General Goethals submitted his resignation in August last. Acting Secretary Breckinridge said tonight that he had received word from Secretary Garrison at Hot Springs, Va., that the resignation would not be presented.

"General Goethals was not content to separate himself from the canal work at the present time," said Mr. Breckinridge. "He expressed the wish that he be permitted to continue in charge of the Zone until the landslides have been checked and the waterway opened to traffic without interruption."

MIDVALE STEEL CO. HEADS BIG MERGER

Absorbs Worth Brothers and Remington Arms Co. in a $100,000,000 Concern.

IS MAKING 2,000,000 RIFLES

Has Option on 300,000,000 Tons of Ore—Issues $55,000,000 Stock for Companies Combined.

William E. Corey, a former President of the United States Steel Corporation, announced last night the details of the formation of a new independent combination of steel companies and thereby set at rest for a time a number of reports on which stocks of various industrial companies have been bid up to record high prices. The new company, of which Mr. Corey is to be President, is the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, capitalized at $100,000,000, and it embraces besides the old Midvale Company only the Worth Brothers Company, manufacturers of plates and tubes, operating the Coatesville Rolling Mill Company and the Remington Arms Company.

The Remington Arms Company, a concern recently organized to manufacture arms and ammunition at Eddystone, Penn., has leased properties of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and is building another plant. It is a separate organization from the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company of Ilion, N. Y., but the announcement made last night disclosed that Marcellus H. Dodge, President of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, was a Director of the new Midvale combination.

The Cambria Steel Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Company, and other concerns the names of which had been bandied about in connection with the flotation of the new combination, are to have no part in the Midvale. Nor is there any likelihood, according to Mr. Corey, of there being subsequently a merger with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Mr. Corey said that he doubted if a merger with Charles M. Schwab's company would be legal, and said that there were no plans under way for bringing in other manufacturers.

Official Statement Issued.

Mr. Corey's statement follows:

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, organized in Delaware, with an authorized capital stock of $100,000,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares of only one class of the par value of $50 each, today concluded a contract for the purchase of all of the capital stock of Worth Brothers Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, and for all the property and business of the Pennsylvania co-partnership trading as the Coatesville Rolling Mill Company, also for somewhat more than 98 per cent. of the capital stock of the Midvale Steel Company of Pennsylvania, and for all of the capital stock of the Remington Arms Company of Delaware, which last-named concern has contracted to manufacture 2,000,000 Enfield rifles for the British Government. The company has also under option 300,000,000 tons of iron ore. To acquire the above-named stock and property and provide working capital, $70,000,000 of the capital stock of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company will be issued.

Neither the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, or the three companies and firm whose capital stocks and properties it is acquiring, have any debts other than current, and no bonds or mortgages or preferred stock outstanding, and the aggregate working capital of the parent company and its subsidiaries will be in excess of $15,000,000. The money necessary to carry through the transaction has been privately subscribed at par for the stock.

The following are the Directors and officers of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company:

Directors—William E. Corey, Albert H. Wiggin, Samuel F. Pryor, Ambrose Monell, Frank A. Vanderlip, Alex C. Dinkey, Samuel M. Vauclain, William P. Barba, Percy A. Rockefeller, Charles H. Sabin, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, and Frederic W. Allen.

Officers—President, W. E. Corey; Vice President, A. C. Dinkey; Secretary and Treasurer, William B. Dickson.

Working on War Orders.

Mr. Wiggin is President of the Chase National Bank; Mr. Pryor is Vice President of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company; Mr. Monell is President of the International Nickel Company; Mr. Vanderlip is President of the National City Bank; Mr. Dinkey is one of the old Carnegie Steel graduates; Mr. Vauclain is a Vice President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Mr. Barba is also a Vice President of the Baldwin Company; Mr. Rockefeller is active on the boards of several banks and railroads; Mr. Sabin is President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Mr. Dodge is President of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, and Mr. Allen is a member of Lee, Higginson & Co.

Mr. Corey would not tell where the ore under option is situated, but within the last week leading steel men have made an inspection of the properties of Pickands, Mather & Co., who have in the Lake Superior region one of the most important ore properties in the country. Pickands, Mather & Co. are controlled by practically the same interests as those that control the Lackawanna Steel Company.

The only strictly war business on the books of the new company is the order for 2,000,000 rifles, now being turned out at the Remington plant at Eddystone. The company has been formed primarily not for the execution of war contracts, but for the production of high grades of steel, particularly for armor plate.

A controlling interest in the Midvale Company was first acquired by William A. Read & Co. and Montgomery, Clothie & Tyler from W. J. Harrah, at $185 a share for $9,750,000 of stock. Subsequently a syndicate made up of W. E. Corey, E. C. Converse, F. A. Vanderlip, and Percy A. Rockefeller acquired the stock for $22,000,000.

There was a sale of 15 shares of new Midvale stock on the Curb yesterday at 120. It was the understanding when this sale was made that the stock would have a par value of $100, instead of $50.

Charles M. Schwab returned to New York last night from a hurried trip to Bath, Me., where he went over the plant of the Bath Iron Works preliminary, it is presumed, to taking over the works into a combine of which the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is expected to be the nucleus.

FRENCH TAKE A HILL IN FOE'S SECOND LINE

Carry Tahure and Its Village, Menacing the Germans' Supply Railroad.

1,000 GERMANS CAPTURED

Positions Taken Constituted a Point of Support in the Line—Guns Still Pounding On.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Evidence that the Allies are methodically developing the great offensive of the last week of September is seen in tonight's official report from Paris of the capture of the important Champagne positions of Tahure and the Butts de Tahure, constituting a point of support for the German second line, and in the fact that violent artillery engagements are reported along a great part of the rest of the front, including the trenches in Artois, the scene of the Anglo-French thrust toward Lens.

A thousand German prisoners were taken in the Champagne fighting today.

The capture of the Tahure positions gives the French, from an elevation of 250 feet, artillery command of the plain through which runs the railway (only two miles distant) supplying the German forces in Champagne.

This is the bulletin issued tonight by the French War Office:

Our action in Champagne obtained today new results. Our infantry troops, after strong artillery preparation, captured by assault the village of Tahure and reached the summit of the small hill of the same name constituting a point of support in the second line of the enemy resistance. We likewise made progress in the environs of the Navarin farm. The number of prisoners taken exceeded 1,000.

On the rest of the front only artillery engagements are reported. These were especially intense in Artois, in the region of the Givenchy wood and Hill 119; in the Argonne, to the north from La Harazee to Le Prêtre wood; in Lorraine, near Leintrey, Reillon, and Badonviller, as well as in the Vosges, on the Metzeral ridge.

Small French Gain in Artois.

This is the afternoon communique:

The bombardment, in which both sides have been taking part, has continued in the Artois district. It was particularly severe to the south of the forest of Givenchy. We have made some progress with hand grenades in the connecting trenches to the southwest of the Château of La Folie.

There has been reported from the remainder of the front nothing more than artillery fighting, in which both sides took part, particularly in the Champagne district, between the Meuse and the Moselle; to the north of Flirey, and along this front in Lorraine, in the vicinity of Leintrey, Gondrexon, and Domevre.

The Belgian official communication reads as follows:

The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has bombarded the region of Furnes, Pervyse, and Gooskerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenstraete and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points.

Say French Failed in Champagne.

The text of the German War Office statement is as follows:

A French hand-grenade attack on the hill north of Nsuvilel was repulsed.

In Champagne the French yesterday attempted to resume the offensive, on the front of their former attack, with heavy artillery fire, which increased to the greatest intensity during the afternoon. The enemy hoped to prepare our positions for storming in a general attack he intended making. Simultaneously he was getting his troops ready for the attack along the entire front.

Under our artillery fire, directed on the enemy's points of departure, the French were only successful at certain points in bringing their troops forward for the attack. Wherever they did advance they were driven back again with heavy losses.

Repeated rushes on the high road from Somme-Py to Souain broke down completely. North and northeast of Beausejour farm and northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe their attacks were entirely unsuccessful.

Regarding the British claim to having obtained the upper hand over German aviators: In the month of September German losses of aeroplanes were seven. In the same period the British lost eight and the French twenty-two.

EXPECTS A NEW OFFENSIVE.

Moraht Tells Germans the Western Crisis Has Not Passed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 7.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily News says:

"Although the majority of German papers shriek loudly about the Allies' offensive being smashed, Major Moraht, quite the coolest of German military critics, sounds a strong warning in the Berliner Tageblatt, clearly suggesting that Germany as yet has experienced only the beginning of things, and that much more serious attacks may be expected on a much more extended scale. He says:

"'What has been the result of the Franco-British offensive which has been going on for eleven days? Our higher command remarks that the offensive is a failure. This judgment will satisfy wide circles in Germany, who have not concealed from themselves the seriousness of the Western situation. We must, however, add to this the declaration

Continued on Page 2.

SAXONY CELEBRATED PORTRAITS $5 for 3. 364 5th Ave. (34th St.)—Advt.

ALL ALLIED ENVOYS LEAVE SOFIA; BULGAR ULTIMATUM SENT TO SERBS; MORE FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS LAND

Venizelos Says: 'Greece Will Keep Her Word to Serbia to the Last Man and Last Drachma'

ATHENS, Oct. 5, (via Paris, Oct. 6.)—In a statement to the Associated Press correspondents just before his resignation, M. Venizelos said:

"One thing is absolutely certain: Greece will abide by the terms of her alliance with Serbia, not only in letter but in spirit, to the last man and the last drachma. More, the Greco-Serbian treaty foresaw only the possibility of a Balkan war. When it was made, none could predict the present European conflict with all its widespread complications. But the spirit of the alliance was one of mutual defense, and because the dangers threatening our ally increased with unforeseen conditions there is no excuse for biding behind the verbiage of the treaty to escape the responsibility of our pledge.

"Though the entire available forces of the General Empires be added to those of Bulgaria in an attempt to crush Serbia, Greece will unflinchingly remain true to her passed word. The honor of Greece is at stake. You may be certain I will not be betrayed.

"Nor, indeed, has there ever been at the bottom the slightest wavering about the Greek people respecting their responsibility to enter the war in defense of their ally under the terms of alliance, although every desperate effort has been made to becloud the issue.

"The spectacle of part of her press subservient to foreign influences has shamed and humiliated Greece. A people so eager to read—so much so that every bootblack, while he shines your shoes, is reading a book or newspaper—has been temporarily confused by an inspired and venal propaganda. But the feeling of loyalty to our national obligations has never for a moment been really affected.

"What Greece has said she will do, she will do. She is ready to fight, and if Serbia needs her, she will fight.

"Respecting the landing of French troops at Saloniki, there is but one thing to be said: we have protested, of course, for we have wished to remain neutral in this European struggle, and we wish it now. If it were consistent with our rights and duties. But the Greek people cannot war on France, and would not if they could.

"What France has done for Greece no Greek can forget. Comes now France, asking nothing of Greece, declaring categorically her sole intention to be to support Greece's ally in the case of a need wherein Greece herself would be bound to support her neighbor. It is something offered, not something asked. Indeed, since I have been Premier, I may say quite frankly that the Entente has asked not one concession of Greece.

"Therefore, when France gives every guarantee respecting the integrity of Greece, when France's motives for landing troops on Greek soil are explained as in the nature of accomplishing the very purpose of Greece's treaty of alliance with Serbia, we can see no reason why Greece should resist what she cannot help and what ultimately cannot fail to be to her advantage.

"It must not be forgotten that while no sacrifice has been asked of Greece to which her international obligations do not already impel her, the realization of the dream, which sleeps in the heart of every true Greek, has been held out to her without conditions.

For centuries the Greeks have wanted two things—a free and united Greece and freedom for Greeks, wherever they might be. The former we have gained with blood, heroism and sacrifice extended over thirty centuries. The latter, in a larger degree than we could hope to achieve unaided for centuries to come, perhaps, is suddenly made possible to us.

"Whoever thinks what is would mean to Greece that those of our blood line on the opposite shore may one day soon come under our flag, cannot be indifferent to the realization of a greater Greece for which we are asked to pay nothing save the keeping of our pledged word to which our honor binds us in any case. This is the position of Greece today, which I am more glad to make clear to America because I have just been approached by William Hamilton of New York with a most generous offer of assistance for Greek refugees on behalf of the American Mercy and Relief Committee.

"That help should be offered from America at this juncture is a source of most sincere joy to me. For don't forget that I am a Cretan. I remember the war for the liberty of Crete. No Greek, certainly no Cretan, could ever forget, whatever the destinies of Greece may be in the war upon which she is now embarked, that her debt to America is and will be unpayable."

BRITISH TROOPS LAND AT SALONIKI

More Frenchmen Also Disembark on Territory That Was Ceded to Serbia.

MEN RUSHED ON TO SERBIA

Allies Will Proceed With Their Plans, Regardless of the Crisis in Athens.

ATHENS, Oct. 6, via Paris, Oct. 7.—British troops began to land yesterday at Saloniki.

French troops are disembarking a mile and a half from the town and are being concentrated in a camp located on ground conceded to Serbia after 1913, upon which to build warehouses.

From this point they are entrained as quickly as possible for Gievgeli, on the Serbian frontier.

Bulgarians have evacuated all buildings on the coast near Dedeaghatch, while the forts in that city are being armed with long-range guns and mine-layers are placing a double line of mines across the port.

Dedeaghatch is reported to be full of troops, officered by Germans from Constantinople.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 7.—The landing of additional French troops at Saloniki, is reported from Athens.

The correspondent there of the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that a number of transports carrying French troops, entered the port at Saloniki yesterday morning. He adds that this forwarding of the troops for Serbia is proceeding actively.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The landing of French troops at Saloniki, and their prompt dispatch northward across Greek territory to the Serbian frontier, will proceed without regard to the cabinet crisis at Athens.

The downfall of the Venizelos cabinet, is considered here as relating to formalities, rather than to determined opposition to the landing of French troops.

Statements evidently based on official information relate that King Constantine received the French Minister at Athens, after the landing of French troops had begun, and made no mention of the incident or suggestion of a protest. It is therefore held that the King has not taken a stand against the landing, but merely differs with M. Venizelos in regard to the fixed policy of Greece in supporting the Quadruple Entente.

The statement is made by the Temps, that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has decided to attack Serbia before the end of the present week. This newspaper urges the Government to increase largely the number of troops at Saloniki, in order that there may be ready an ample force for the protection of Serbia, and for holding back the expected Austro-German advance from the north.

CZAR'S DEMANDS REJECTED

Muscovite Interests in Bulgaria Confided to Dutch Official.

BALKAN HOSTILITIES NEAR

King of Greece Regarded in London as Holding the Balance of Power.

RUMANIA TAKES ALARM

Rushes Troops to Bulgar Frontier as Russia Starts New Offensive on Bukowina Border.

SOFIA, Tuesday, Oct. 5, ((via Paris, Oct. 6.)—The Russian, French, British, and Italian Ministers have asked for their passports, Bulgaria's answer to the Russian ultimatum being unsatisfactory.

The Serbian Minister also has asked for his passports.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 7.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has rejected Russia's ultimatum demanding that she break with the central powers and expel German officers who have taken charge of Bulgaria's army staff, and at the same time, according to several correspondents, has sent an ultimatum to Serbia, allowing a time limit of twenty-four hours for the cession of Macedonia to Bulgaria.

A Reuter dispatch from Sofia, sent by way of Petrograd, says:

"Bulgaria's reply to the Russian ultimatum is unsatisfactory. The Russian Minister has notified Premier Radoslavoff of a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"Russian interests in Bulgaria have been confided to the Dutch Chargé d'Affaires.

"Bulgaria's reply was delivered at 2:40 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 5, (Tuesday.)"

The program of the Germanic empires apparently includes the consolidation of their field operations with their Turkish allies by sweeping clear a channel from Berlin and Vienna to Constantinople. For the accomplishment of this program they have already secured the co-operation of Bulgaria. They need the neutrality of Greece and Rumania, and then must crush Serbia.

Balkans the Crucial War Field.

Latest developments tend to confirm the statements of the German press that the German Emperor has guaranteed to Bulgaria both Greek and Rumanian neutrality. Thus the crucial field of warfare has shifted from the French and Russian fronts to the Balkan peninsula, where German success would mean the realization of Emperor William's ambitions for expansion toward India and Asia.

The people of the entente nations fully appreciate the momentousness of the crisis. The British newspapers impress upon the public that if the German Emperor has secured the friendly neutrality of the King of Greece enormous military efforts will be needed to check the combined German and Austrian advance toward a junction with the Turks and Bulgare.

The French and British expedition may have completed the landing at Saloniki, but if Greek support against Bulgaria cannot be counted upon heavy reinforcements will be needed.

King Constantine of Greece, brother-in-law of the German Emperor, appears to hold the balance of power in the Near East in his hand for the hour. While technically King Constantine accepted the resignation of M. Venizelos, his action amounted to dismissal of the Premier. The Greek chamber had approved the Premier's merely formal protest against the Allies landing on Greek soil and his declaration that Greece was bound by treaty and vital interests to go to Serbia's aid, without waiting for a declaration of war by Bulgaria, by a majority of 40 in a house of 257, of whom 13 abstained from voting.

The majority may have appeared not a large one for committing the country to war, and thus the King may have felt justified in informing the Premier that he could not pursue the Cabinet's policy to the end. A coalition Cabinet, without M. Venizelos, and with former Premier Zaimis at the head, is being formed.

British Hope in Greek People.

The possibility that Greece may try to remain neutral, fearing to stake the nation's fate upon the success of either party to the great war, is recognized in England, although it is considered small. The hopes of the Entente powers are that popular sentiment is with them and that the King may find it best to bow before the will of the people, as he has done before.

French officials declare that the landing of the allied troops will take its course and that the Greek people have given them an enthusiastic reception.

Bulgarian reports are to the effect that mobilization is being completed rapidly and that many German officers are arriving.

The Copenhagen Politiken reproduces today from the Berlin Täglische Rundschau a Constantinople report that Bulgaria arrived quickly at an agreement with the shareholders of the Orient Railway, under which the line from

GREECE AROUSED BY CABINET CRISIS

Athens Crowds Parade to Venizelos's Home and Cheer for Him and France.

COALITION MINISTRY NOW

Former Premier Zaimis Will Head New Combination—Venizelos to be Excluded.

ATHENS, Oct. 5, (via Paris, Oct. 6.)—The resignation of Premier Venizelos was altogether unexpected. He conversed with the correspondent of The Associated Press at noon today in a manner which indicated the utmost confidence in the future course of his Government. Meanwhile King Constantine came to Athene from Tatoi, the Summer residence of its royal family, and summoned the Premier to the Palace.

After a terse interview, in which there was the plainest speaking, the Premier proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies and announced that he had again disagreed with the King on the foreign policy of the country, and had presented his resignation and that of his Cabinet. This announcement led to a scene of wild disorder.

The city is highly excited. A great crowd marched to the home of M. Venizelos tonight, singing the Greek national anthem and the "Marseillaise." The former Premier at that time was in consultation with the diplomatic representatives of the Entente Powers.

The crowd jammed the narrow street, separating the American Legation from the residence of M. Venizelos, crying: "Long live Venizelos! Long live France!"

The cheers for France were on account of the occupation of Saloniki by French troops.

Zaimis to Head New Cabinet.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 7.—Reuter's correspondent at Athens wires:

"King Constantine today conferred with former Premiers Rrailis and Zaimis and requested their assistance. After a discussion of the situation it was decided in principle to form a coalition government, without M. Venizelos, under the Premiership of M. Zaimis. The constitution of the Cabinet is expected to be completed tonight.

"The British Minister had a long audience with the King today."

A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Athens says that Premier Venizelos declared, in an interview, that the resignation of his Cabinet was made inevitable because of the impossibility of reconciling the Premier's interpretation of Greece's treaty obligations toward Serbia with the opinion of King Constantine on the subject.

The position taken by King Constan-

Continued on Page 2.

Dedeagatch to Adrianople would be taken over immed.ately by the Bulgarian State administration, Bulgaria paying $10,000,000.

News from Rumania is scant. Feverish military activity on the Bulgarian boundary is reported, but there nas been no general mobilization. There is nothing to indicate that the Rumanian King, who is a Hohenzollern Prince, will abandon the safe path of neutality, although the Russians have resumed a violent offensive on the adjacent Bukowina frontier.

The London Times's Saloniki correspondent in a dispatch dated Tuesday says:

"It is reported that the Bulgarian authorities for strategic reasons havs ordered the evacuation by the civil population of all towns and villages on the coast of Thrace."

TEUTON ARMY MASSED TO ATTACK SERBIA

Aviators Drop Handbills Among Serb Troops Telling of Bulgar Mobilization.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 7.—Reports, which remain unconfirmed, say that an Austro-German force, variously estimated at 100,000 to 500,000 men, witb 2,000 guns, is proceeding through southern Hungary to attack Scrbia.

Military observers here assert that it is probable that a figure between these estimates would be nearer the truth, declaring that there is no evidence of any heavy withdrawals of Teutonic troops from the Russian front, and that the Western front every day is demanding new drafts.

These observers say that the Germans are not in a position to withdraw many troops from the Russian side, as the armies of Emperor Nicholas are making a desperate effort to assume the initiative in the fighting.

Budapest newspapers which have just reached London show that Bulgarian mobilization and the probable entry of that country into the war was greeted with the utmost satisfaction. The Government organ says:

"Bulgaria should complete her mobilization within fourteen days and in another fourteen days be able to open a clear road to the Morava River and seize the railway to Nish."

The same papers disclose to the people of Budapest for the first time that a great number of German troops has been concentrated in South Hungary. These troops, it is stated, "greeted the Bulgarian mobilization with unbounded enthusiasm and joyously anticipate joining arms with the Bulgarian heroes."

News of Bulgarian mobilization was spread among the Serbian armies and along the Serbian frontier by Austro-German aviators who dropped thousands of handbills urging the Serbians to surrender, as the Bulgarians now had been added to their enemies.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Reports received in Athens, the Matin's correspondent says, state that 3,000 German and Austrian officers have taken over the principal commands in the Bulgarian army.

DISORDER IN BULGARIA.

Anti-War Demonstrations Begin and a State of Siege Is On.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 7.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The Bulgarian Government has stopped the operation of the telegraph lines and no late news on the situation is available here.

"It is learned, however, that anti-war demonstrations have occurred on a serious scale in some districts in Bulgaria, and that a state of siege has been proclaimed in order that this discontent may be dealt with."

BULGAR PLOT LONG HATCHED.

Negotiations with Allies Said to Have Been Carried On as a Blind.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 6, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In political circles here the decision of Bulgaria to side with the Central Empires and Turkey has not caused any surprise, for it had been known for months that this course would be taken by King Ferdinand as soon as the opportune time arrived, that is to say, after the crops had been gathered and the Russian menace eliminated.

An independent politician tells me that to his knowledge an agreement in principle was arrived at with Ferdinand early in May, and the only condition he made was that Russia should be brought to such a condition as not to menace the undertaking, a condition which would bind the hands of Rumania as well. The question of Greece's possible attitude was not considered at the time.

"Everything," said this politician, "points to the assumption that for months King Ferdinand and Premier Radoslavoff have been tied down by the Central Powers and that they carried on only sham negotiations with the Entente Powers, partly because they had to count on internal opposition and partly because they did not desire to reveal their real intentions to their future enemies.

"The grouping of troops on the Danube frontier for months past shows that an understanding was arrived at. The fact that German artillery and over 60,000 German forces have been massed in South Hungary also shows that the plan was a long-standing one."

SERB VIEW OF BULGAR MOVE.

Macedonian Question a Mask for German Ambition.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 6.—The correspondent at Nish of the Novoe Vremya sends the following interview with Ljouba Jovanovitch, Serbian Minister of the Interior:

"To mask her real aims in mobilizing Bulgaria has again advanced the Macedonian question, which is essentially a Slavic family affair of secondary importance at the time of a world war. During the last year we have twice officially offered Sofia to make any reasonable agreement concerning Macedonia, in addition to which the Entente Allies repeatedly have attempted to reach a peaceful solution of this question in order to avert the danger threatening Slavdom.

"All these efforts were unsuccessful because there is no critical Macedonian question. The question now is German influence, the complete subordination of Bulgaria to German interests.

"Germany is not interested in Slavic affairs. She is merely using the Macedonian question to promote her hegemony in the Balkans and complete the conquest of the Near East."

ALLIES' NOTES ANSWERED.

Bulgaria Responds to Missives Received Prior to Ultimatum.

BERLIN, Oct. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch from Sofia under yesterday's date, as given out here today by the Overseas News Agency, says that the Bulgarian Government made a reply yesterday afternoon to the joint note presented last month by the Entente Powers. The news agency also says that Bulgaria has made a reply to the joint ultimatum of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

A dispatch from Nish dated Monday said that the Quadruple Entente would send a collective ultimatum to Bulgaria on that day. The joint note to Bulgaria last month was designed to compel the Government to state its position. It was announced in London on Tuesday that the offers of the Entente Powers to Bulgaria, conditioned on her support of the Allies in the war, had been withdrawn.

URGES VIGOROUS ACTION.

London Paper Says Object Lesson Must Be Given to Balkans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 7.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial this morning on the Greek crisis says:

"We have no clear light as to the point over which the King disagrees with M. Venizelos. His action in not opposing the Allied landing must have received the King's sanction, as did his action in mobilizing the Greek Army.

"It is conceivable that the King felt some alarm at the straightforward phrases in which M. Venizelos proclaimed the necessity of Greece's cooperating with the Entente and facing if necessary even the German arms. We cannot suppose him for a moment to have been indifferent to the need of resisting Bulgarian aggression.

"However this matter may stand, we cannot belisve the disagreemsnt will last, and in any case the obvious business of the Entente Powers is to go vigorously ahead. They have done enough fumbling in the Balkans this year. The need now is for confident and resolute action. The Allies must show the Balkan world beyond all possibility of misunderstanding that we mean business. Really imposing forces should be landed without delay at Saloniki. A powerful squadron of warships ought to accompany the transports, and there are not wanting signs that a friendly visit of another squadron to other Greek waters would not be well worth while.

"What we have now to do is to show the Greek nation that our minds are made up and our purpose not to be deflected, that as we honored our obligations in the past, so we are going to honor them now, and that we take it for granted our friends will do the same. The time is not one for wavering. The dangers are far too grave. It is time for prompt, straightforward, and energetic action of which we, the greater powers, may well be expected forthwith to set the example to the smaller ones."

GREEK KING'S OBJECTION.

Refuses to Regard Allies of Bulgaria as Enemies of Greece.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—According to the Bund, the King of Greece protested to M. Venizelos against any extension of the Serbo-Greek treaty to include as enemies of Greece any allies of Bulgaria who attack Serbia.

The Bund says that in order to support King Constantine's protest Bulgaria will probably not herself attack Serbia, but leave the opening of the new campaign to the Germans. Bulgarian troops will for the present he employed only to hold a strong Serbian force inactive.

BULGARS' PROBABLE MOVES.

To Drive at Macedonia and the Railway to Saloniki.

SOFIA, Sept. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Before this letter receives publication Bulgaria will probably have ranged herself on the side of the Central Powers.

What the military developments will be cannot be forecast at this time. Bulgaria's program of action depends on the conduct of her neighbors. It seems certain, however, that the Bulgarian army will move to occupy Macedonia soon after the new offensive which the Germans and Austrians are said to be planning. The cutting of communication with Greece and the outside world would be the first task of the Bulgarian army. The railroad line to Saloniki is exposed to attack in many places, and Serbia, wishing to defend it, would have to draw more men from the Austro-Hungarian border than she could afford. Under an attack of that sort the Serbian army would hold its ground about three weeks, it is thought here, and then the road to Constantinople would be free to the Germans.

The position of Rumania, it is held, would not be much better. Pressure from the north, by forces of the Central Powers, would prevent the Rumanian Army from doing more than act on the defensive along the Danube and the Dobrodja border. In the south conditions are different, however. In addition to expecting a clash with the Greek armies the Bulgarians must count upon the possible landing of some allied forces. But it is argued that a quick conquest of Serbia would discount much of this danger, since it would then be possible to hurry German and Austrian troops to the assistance of the Bulgars. Turkish troops would also he rushed to the scene.

RUSSIANS ATTACK BUKOWINA FRONTIER

Resume Heavy Offensive Against the Austrians Near the Rumanian Boundary.

BERLIN, Oct. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch from Czernowitz, Bukowina, reports that Russian forces have made a violent attack on the Austrians along the Bessarabian frontier, northeast of the city. The attack is said to havs been made along the River Pruth, which the Russians attempted to cross at one place by swimming.

The dispatch states that the Russians made five assaults without success, and that many of them were drowned.

There has been no fighting of consequence in Bukowina for several weeks. This Austrian province was taken in large part hy the Russians earlisr in the war, but the invaders were expelled in the course of the Teutonic offensive movement which began in May. The attack mentioned in the Berlin dispatch apparently was made by fresh forces advancing from the interior of Russia.

This movement is of great interest in view of the present state of affairs in the Balkans. The point of the Russian attack lies directly north of the Rumanian frontier. It has been assumed that if Rumania should enter the war on the side of the Entsnte Allies a junction with the forces of Russia would be effected.

RUMANIAN TROOPS SENT TO BULGAR BORDER

Giurgevo Being Hurriedly Fortified —Officers of Bulgar Origin Shifted Inland.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 7.—Rumania is hurriedly dispatching troops to the Bulgarian frontier, and otherwise taking extraordinry military measures, according to information received in Athens and forwarded by Reuter's correspondent there.

The Rumanians are feverishly fortifying Giurgevo on the Danube, forty miles south of Bucharest, across the river from Bulgaria. Rumanian officers of Bulgarian origin are being transferred to interior posts. Young reserve officers have been called up, and reserves who were to have been disbanded are being kept with the colors.

TEUTONS LIKEN GREEK TO BELGIAN INVASION

Austrian Foreign Minister Calls Our Attention to Landing of Troops at Saloniki.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A statement to the press of the United States contrasting the landing of allied troops in Greece with Germany's action toward Belgium was cabled to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here today by the Foreign Minister at Vienna. The statement says:

"I should like to point out to the press of the United States the difference between Germany's action toward Belgium and the actual violation of the neutrality of Greece by the French and English, who, without asking Greece, landed at Saloniki, their troops notwithstanding having at their disposal other ways of bringing help to Serbia. Perhaps the world will see how little worth there is to the smallest Stats in the phrases of the Entente powers."

Berlin Press Also Critical.

BERLIN, Oct. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Berlin newspapers characterize the landing of French troops at Saloniki as an act of violence, and dwell upon what they term the inconsistency of the Entente Powers, which denounced the German invasion of Belgium, in now overriding the neutrality of Greece. The position of King Constantine of Greece is compared with that of King Albert of Belgium.

The Tages Zeitung points out that Greece has maintained an attitude of strict neutrality which, it says, differs from the attitude of Belgium prior to the war.

"Further than that," it continues, "the Entente Powers violated the neutrality of Greece without giving any warning or making any request to be permitted to land troops. The declaration of the Entente Powers of friendliness to Greece is without significance in view of the protest of the Venizelos Ministry against the landing of the troops.

"Moreover, it is certain that the Entente Powers are the aggressors against Bulgaria, for only a short time ago King Ferdinand declared it would not be impossible to avert war with Serbia and that Bulgaria was merely defending her sovereignty, thrsatened by Russia because of Bulgaria's declination to participate in the war against Turkey."

Military critics are discussing the question where the Entente Powers will obtain the forces for the landing, and whether they are being withdrawn from the Dardanelles.

KIPLING'S SON MAY BE ALIVE

Author's Boy 'Wounded and Missing'; Hope Not Abandoned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 7.—The Times says:

"With reference to the unofficial announcements of the death of John Kipling, son of Rudyard Kipling, we understand that the facts are as follows: Kipling is 'wounded and missing,' but when last seen was not badly wounded, and, though hope is necessarily slight in such cases of disappearance, it has not yet been entirely abandoned."

EASTERN FIGHTING FAVORS RUSSIANS

Hindenburg Suffers Heavy Losses in Furious Blows at Dvinsk.

BIG GUNS BROUGHT UP

Germans Struggle to Overcome Great Difficulties—Feverish Activity Noted by Petrograd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The only parts of the Russian front that display any great activity now are the Dvinsk sector and the sector on the middle Styr in Volhynia. At Dvinsk, despite unceasing efforts, the Germans are still held at gunshot distance, and whenever they make a vigorous attack they suffer repulse with very heavy losses from Russian artillery fire.

Yet von Below is taking Dvinsk very seriously. Along the Vilkomir road a field railway runs for over twenty miles and heavy guns and ammunition are being brought up continually to the front. The German force immediately opposite Dvinsk is being strengthened, but the flanks are wavering.

North of Dvinsk the Russians are harassing the Germans, driving them out of village after village. South of Dvinsk the enemy's front is being steadily pushed back toward Sventsiany, and almost daily the Russians recapture a village or two and lead off German prisoners.

The action at Daniushevo, on the Vilia, is typical of this kind of fighting. The battle lasted several days. The Germans were driven from the trenches, but repeatedly counter attacked, only to be flung back every time by the Russian fire. Tney brought up reserves and succeeded in advancing to within 200 yards of the Russian line. Then two Russian companies caught the advancing Germans on the flanks and held them while their artillery dealt with the enemy's supports. The result was that the isolated advancing group was annihilated by Russian bayonets.

From the Villa to the Pripet there is ineffective skirmishing all along the line. South of the Pripet the sting has been taken out of General von Puhilloss's temporary success on the middle Styr, and his army, for all that it was reinforced from the neighboring armies of von Linsingen and von Mackensen, is being propelled back into the swamps.

There is no doubt that the German soldiers are very tired; the testimony of both prisoners and refugees is conclusive on that point. The fact that most of the work in the advance has been done by the artillery has spoiled the infantry, which now, at the bad season, far from Rumania, and at the moment of greatest weariness, is compelled to attack under novel conditions of deadly Russian fire.

On the military side Russia's position is now distinctly more cheerful.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 6, (via London.)—The Germans, who are attempting to capture Dvinsk, are operating with the same feverish activity as preceded the storming of Kovno.

A field railway has been laid for a distance of twenty miles along the Wilkomir road. Heavy guns have been brought up in the face of enormous difficulties.

Day and night a ceaseless procession of motor cars brings up supplies of shells. Storehouses have been erected at many points to unload these supplies.

It is reported here that German Generals have been appointed to the principal commands of the Austrian armies of General von Puhallo and General Boehm-Ermelli.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—On some sectora of the Russian front Petrograd reports that the Russians already have succeeded in assuming the initiative. Besides, it is asserted, they have now held up Field Marshal von Hindenburg's drive against Dvinsk for several weeks, and inflicted very serious losses on him. Von Hindenburg is now reported to be receiving reinforcements with a view to making another attempt to force his way through the outer defenses of the city.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Berlin Reports Russian Attacks of "Greater Importance."

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The official German report of today says of the eastern front:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The enemy yesterday again began attacks of greater importance between Lake Drisitiata and Krewno. The attacks were either repulsed or broke down under our fire. The enemy obtained initial successes at Kosjany and south of Lake Wiszlew, but hy counterattacks the situation was again restored to our favor, with heavy losses to the enemy.

The situation is unchanged with the army groups of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Field Marshal von Mackensen.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Engagements developed in the district west of Czartorisk.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 6, (via London.)—The following official communication from headquarters was issued tonight:

In the Jakobstadt region the usual fusillade became intensified. Southwest of Jakobstadt the Germans bombarded the neighborhood of Bargrad.

In the region of Dvinsk the artillery duel has been incessant.

South of Postawy we dislodged the enemy from his trenches. At the farm of Zagecu, between the Narotche and Vichnevskoie Lakes, we pushed the enemy further back. In the course of the pursuit of the Germans to the southwest of Vichnevskoie Lake our troops occupied Abramovszczazna, Borovymin, and the village of Mankl, north of Smorgon.

In the southern region of the Pripet River there is no change. On the estuary of Stokhod the enemy once more sought to capture the village under cover of a concentrated fire hy his artillery. We repulsed this attack. Southwest of Ciartorisk the enemy was thrown back toward the village of Novo Selki, leaving in our hands about 150 prisoners and one quick-firer.

In the region of the villages of Krasnevolia, Kosczystch, and Kolki we had several conflicts with the enemy who was moving toward the east.

On the Caucasus front, in the coastal regions of the Black Sea, southwest of Khopa, there has been nothing but advance guard actions. Southeast of Lake Fortum, on the front between the villages of Keghyk and Ardost, northwest of Khorossan, on Oct. 4, the Turks, profiting by darkness, attempted to advance, but were stopped by our fire. South of Khorossan, near the village of Kuria, there have been brushes with a Turkish advance guard.

VIENNA, Oct. 6, (via London, Oct. 7.)—The communication from General Headquarters says of the Russian theatre: "The situation is unchanged."

GERMAN HELMETS ON RUSSIANS

So Berlin Reports and Warns of "Laws of War."

BERLIN, Oct. 6, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The official statement from German Army Headquarters under date of Oct. 5 contains the following:

"Russian patrols are wearing German helmets in order to deceive German troops. It is evident that such Russians, when they fall into German hands, will he treated in accordance with the laws of war."

The foregoing was omitted from yesterday's official statement received from Berlin by way of London, apparently having been eliminated oy the British censor.

GAFFNEY'S RESIGNATION IN.

State Department's Request Heeded by Alleged Unneutral Consul.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The resignation of T. St. John Gaffney, American Consul General at Munich, requested by the State Department because of alleged unneutral and pro-German utterances, was received today and accepted by cable.

Accompanying the resignation was a cablegram bearing the names of about a half dozen American residents of Munich, which stated that Mr. Gaffney had performed his duties in a manner which, as far as they could see, was satisfactory.

Mr. Gaffney's successor has not been named.

Paris Version of Gen. Joffre's Order Indicates His Hope of German Rout

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The following general order in preparation for the recent drive was issued to commanders of army corps under date of Sept. 21:

"The dash of the troops and the spirit of self-sacrifice constitute the chief element in the success of an attack. The French soldier fights all the more bravely in proportion as he understands the importance of the actions in which he is taking part, and his confidence in his commanders. It is therefore essential that officers of every rank should from now on inform their inferiors as to the favorable circumstances in which the next offensive of the French forces will take place.

"First—It is necessary for us to take the offensive in the French theatre of operation in order to chase the Germans out of France. We shall thus free our compatriots, who have been subjugated for twelve months. We shall thus wrest from the enemy the valuable territory which he holds in pledge.

"Second—Everything has been done to insure his offensive being carried out with considerable strength and with powerful material. Those at the front have complete modern supports at their disposition. The number of machine guns has been more than doubled. Field guns have been replacsd as they have been worn out with new guns with a considerable stock of munitions. The number of automobiles has been multiplied, both for revictualing and for moving troops. The heavy artillery, the chief instrument of attack, has been the object of intense effort. A considerable mass of heavy batteries has been collected and organized. The daily supply of munitions provided for each gun exceeds the greatest amount recorded in the past.

"Third—The present period is particularly favorable for the offensive.

"Fourth—The offensive will be general. It will consist of several big simultaneous attacks carried out upon very large fronts. British troops will take part in this offensive in considerable strength. Belgian troops will also take part in the action. As soon as the enemy has been shaken, troops which will have been kept passive until then on some parts of the front, will attack in their turn in order to complete his disorganization and to put him to flight. All troops attacking will not only have to take the first of the enemy's trenches, but also push on without rest day and night beyond the positions of his second and third line until free ground is reached. The whole of the cavalry will participate in these attacks in order to exploit the success to a great distance.

"The communication of these facts to the troops cannot but strengthen their morale so that they will make the sacrifices demanded of them. It is therefore indispensable that communication of these facts should be made to them with intelligence and conviction."

ITALY CALLS MORE TROOPS TO COLORS

Will Have Large Forces Ready to be Sent Anywhere Allies Need Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Italy is increasing ths effectiveness of her army by a fresh call of men to the colors, issued today.

The notification, I understand, comes somewhat as a surprise, since it was believed by the classes affected that the Winter campaign might pass before they would be called, but Italy evidently is bent on being prepared for any eventuality by inoreasing her army, which already reaches a respectable figure.

Although nothing yet has transpired concerning the share she may take at the side of her allies, she will not be found wanting when the occasion comes and will have large forces ready to be sent anywhere.

The official proclamation issued today calls upon all men liable to service, comprised in the first and second categories, who had been indefinitely released.

HEADS SWISS IMPORT TRUST

M. Roussy Appointed—Represented His Country at Chicago Fair.

BERNE, Oct. 5, (via Paris, Oct. 6.)—The Swiss Government has appointed Henri Grobet Roussy, the National Councillor, who was Swiss representative at the Chicago Exposition, manager of the Importation Trust, which will begin work in a few days.

Following the example of Sweden, Turkey has established a legation at Berne, appointing Fuad Selim Bey the first Minister.

The Swiss Importation Bureau has been organized to take control of all imports into that country. It is expected to guarantee to Great Britain, France, and Italy that shipments which they permit to pass will not reach the countries with which the Allies are at war.

BOTH KOENIGSMARCKS DEAD

Count Fritz Killed in Battle and Walter in Aeroplane Accident.

BERLIN, Oct. 6, (via London.)—News has been received here that Captain Count Fritz von Königsmarck has been killed on the eastern front, and that his brother, Count Walter, died last Sunday as the result of injuries suffered when he made a bad landing in an aeroplane in which he was taking a trial flight during a fog.

The brothers were Germany's most noted gentlemen riders. Count Fritz had ridden in 661 races, winning 46 and taking second place 118 times, while Count Walter had won 130 firsts and 105 seconds in 530 races.

Hindenburg Answers Felicitations.

BERLIN, Oct. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"Field Marshal von Hindenburg in replying to the felicitations of Count Schwerin, President of the Prussian Parliament, telegraphed as follows: 'The Lord God in the future will continue to be with our arms.'"

Jack Casey Wounded, Not Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Jack Casey, formerly a New York newspaper man, who was yesterday reported among the killed of the Foreign Legion, is at Chalons, suffering from a wound in the leg.

23

What is the Clearing House?

THE Clearing House was originally simply a convenience for the exchange or "clearing" of the checks of different member banking institutions.

Later it was recognized that an association of banking institutions is in itself a factor for strength.

In order, therefore, to prove that its members are morally and financially worthy, the Clearing House has developed its present system of close supervision and searching examinations.

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FRENCH STORM CHAMPAGNE HILL

Continued from Page 1.

that the great struggle in the West has not yet found a conclusion. It is a question of several armies on the French side, and even if one of them can be booked as lost already, France will not leave the others inactive behind the front. Enormous supplies of ammunition, supplemented by what still comes from neutral America, and the massing of heavy artillery will without doubt lead the French to a new action for which they have made enormous preparations."

BERLIN, Oct. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the miscellaneous items given out today by the Overseas Newa Agency are the following:

"The military expert of the Bund of Berne, Switzerland, estimates that the Entente Allies fired about 2,000,000 shells and employed more than thirty divisions in their great offensive movement, which he now considers to have failed definitely."

MOTLEY'S GRANDSON KILLED.

Lieut. Sheridan Was Also a Descendant of the Playwright.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Lieutenant William Frederick Wilfred Sheridan, who was killed in France on Sept. 25, was the grandson of John Lothrop Motley, the historian of the Dutch Republic, and the great-grandson of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. In 1910 he married Clare, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fourth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

GREECE AROUSED BY CABINET CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

tine of Greece in his interview with Premier Venizelos is said by the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency of Paris to have been that he could not pursue to the end the policy of the Venizelos Cabinet.

RIVAL POLICIES IN GREECE.

King Firmly Convinced That Teutonic Powers Cannot Be Beaten.

The following résumé of political conditions in Greece, written nearly three weeks ago, is valuable as throwing considerable light upon the present situation in that country:

ATHENS, Sept. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Every effort that has been made to induce Premier Venizelos to indicate what the future foreign policy of Greece would be under his Premiership has proved futile. He has discouraged, even forbidden, a premature announcement of his policy. When he is ready he will make his intentions public, and when he does his word will be final or a revolution in Greece will be by no means out of the question.

For the situation in Greeco is very simple, but the feeling is very profound. Greece, it is apparent, cannot be against the Entente Allies. They are lords of the Mediterranean, and Greece is wholly a Mediterranean land. In twenty-four hours the ports of Greece could be blockaded by an allied fleet without even temporary inconvenience to the blockading powers. The Greeks have not forgotten, either, that Great Britain and France, especially, are the sponsors of modern Greece.

On the other hand, however, there are three classes of people in Greece who oppose very insistently any open leaning of the country to the side of the Allies. The first consists of the King, the General Staff and the Court.

King Constantine is undeniably very popular, though not at all in the way that his First Minister is popular. Venizelos and the King (and that is the usual order in which the two are mentioned) are both essential to Greece," said one of the most thoughtful men in Athens to The Associated Press correspondent.

"If the people of Greece had to choose between them, who would he chosen?"

"We shan't have to choose," the man replied. "Venizeloa will see to that."

The King, however, is profoundly persuaded, not perhaps that the Teutonic powers will be victorious, but certainly that they will never be defeated. Men who have tried to change his opinion say that his is not a conviction, but a sentiment. However this may be, there is little doubt that the King's mind is made up.

The Greeks grant him perfect honesty in his sentiments. They do not accuse him of being pro-German; they say simply that their sovereign, being very deeply pro-Greek, and not believing in the success of the Allies, is willing to go to almost any lengths to prevent his country from backing what he considers the wrong horse. In his belief in the Germans the King of the Greeks and his General Staff are one. Indeed, the Greeks who do not agree with him say that the conviction is the General Staff's and that King Constantine merely shares it. His Court, of course, follows him.

The second group in opposition is the real "anti-Venizelist" party. Politically they are known as Conservatives; largely because Venizelos is a Liberal. At the last election, although they controlled all the machinery of the Government, M. Venizelos obtained a total of 182 votes in the Chamber, with 93 against him and 31 doubtful.

The third group of opponents to the Premier's policy toward the Allies is by far the most numerous. They are those Greeks whose hatred of Bulgaria is so great that they are opposed to any policy which they believe likely to strengthen the power of their northern neighbor. Many of these are dependents of M. Venizelos on every other head save that of concessions to Bulgaria. "Not a foot of territory, not a dollar to Bulgaria," has been their slogan. The cession of territory to the Bulgarians which M. Venizelos counseled in his letter to the King last January is to them simply high treason.

Premier Venizelos is working on some policy which he can follow with the whole country behind him. Unless the King is conciliated, in some measure at least, he has the constitutional power to dissolve the Chamber and call for a new election, which many believe would probably give M. Venizelos an even greater majority. But nothing prevents this process from continuing indefinitely.

Already the matter of Greece's intervention on the side of the Allies has been put directly before the people in the last elections, and they voted for it by more than 2 to 1. Greece has not intervened. The King still stands firm. Between them, affable, smiling, earnest, astute, silent but confident, is the great Cretan Venizelos, who has been called the "Master of Greece."

SEE RUSE IN GREEK CRISIS.

Italian Politicians Think It Is Designed to Aid Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 6.—The astounding news of the resignation of Premier Venizelos came upon Italy as a bolt from the blue.

Certain politicians see in it only a political move to maintain Greek neutrality as long as possible when the allied troops are already in Saloniki. If Venizelos is not at the head of affairs, they argue, the new Greek Government can disclaim responsibility while professing itself unable to break the promises of the late Cabinet to the Allies.

MILAN, Oct. 6.—So unexpectedly did the Greek crisis come that it caused a great impression in Milan.

The Corriere della Sera thinks it will have disastrous consequences for Greece. The Secolo calls it "King Constantine's coup d'état."

GREEK PROTEST TO FRANCE.

Text of Communications Exchanged Over Landing of Troops.

ATHENS, Saturday, Oct. 2, (via Paris, Oct. 6, (Delayed by Censor.)—The following statement was issued officially after a meeting of the Cabinet tonight:

"The French Minister delivered the following note to Premier Venizelos:

"'By order of my Government I have the honor to announce to your Excellency the arrival at Saloniki of the first detachment of French troops, and to declare at the same time that France and England, allied to Serbia, send their troops to help the latter, as well as to maintain their communications with her, and that the two powers count upon Greece, who already has given them so many proofs of friendship, not to oppose measures taken in the interests of Serbia, of whom she also is the ally.'

"Premier Venizelos replied:

"'By your letter of today you have been so good as to inform me of the arrival at Saloniki of the first detachment of French troops and of the decision of France and England to send their troops to help Serbia, their ally; adding that the two powers count on Greece not to oppose measures taken in the interests of Serbia, whereof she also is the ally.

"'In answer to your letter, I have the honor to declare to your Excellency that, being neutral in the European war, the Royal Government could not possibly authorize the proceeding in question, for it constitutes a breach of Greece's neutrality, the more manifest since it comes from two great belligerent powers. It is therefore the duty of the Royal Government to protest against the passage of foreign troops across Greek territory.

"'The circumstance that these troops are destined solely to aid Serbia, Greece's ally, in no way modifies the legal position of the King's Government; for, even from a Balkanic point of view, Greece's neutrality could not be affected before an actual casus foederis was committed, by the danger now threatening Serbia, which caused the dispatch of international troops to her help.'"

The French and British officers who already have landed have been received most cordially by the local naval, military, and civil authorities, and have been able to begin work immediately on their arrival.

GERMAN PROTEST TO GREECE.

Objects to Landing of Allies—Cabinet Crisis Surprise to People.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct 6.—The German Government has protested in Athens against the landing of French troops at Saloniki. The newspapers denounce this move on the part of the Allies as a violation of Greek neutrality.

Interest in the Balkans eclipses that in all other news, but the Germans are not excited. The sensational developments affect the public about as much as the fall of Russian fortresses.

Bulgaria's participation has long been regarded as a certainty and nobody douhts the nature of Bulgaria's answer to the Russian ultimatum, though its contents are as yet unknown here.

Germans are no longer interested in what Rumania will do. There is a general conviction now that Rumania will continue her neutrality.

Speculation all centres on Greece, which in many quarters haa been considered as lost to the central powers, and the news that King Constantine virtually forced Venizelos's rasignation comes as a pleasant surprise to the public.

ITALIANS MAY GO, TOO.

Serb Officers in Rome to Accompany Expedition, It Is Said.

ROME, Oct. 6.—Five Serbian army officers of high rank have arrived in Rome. Their presence has attracted much attention.

It is reported they are to accompany an Italian expedition to the Balkans.

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THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

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Their Protest Over Seizures Likely to be a Part of Next Blockade Note.

THEY FILE A NEW ARGUMENT

Cite John Hay's Stand with Russia Which Saved American Commerce in Japanese War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Counsel for the Chicago packers today presented a formal argument and complaint to the Department of State against the confiscation hy a British prize court of some $15,000,000 worth of their products while on the way from the United States to neutral ports.

This argument, which goes into more detail than the one presented a few days ago, seems to find in some respects a sympathetic hearing. It was learned tonight that the decision of the prize court in these cases would he referred to in the American note to Great Britain protesting against the British blockade.

The complaint of the packers presented today was signed by Henry Veeder, Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., and Luther M. Walter, counsel. They set forth that the British court had given three reasons for the condemnation of the American shipments. The complaint then quotes from previous decisions and pronouncements of the British Government to show that the reasons advanced by the court were not determinative.

The packers ask the American Government to proceed at once, without waiting for appellate action in England, to make earnest protest against the decision of the prize court and demand of the British Government full damages for losses arising from the seizure, detention, and confiscation of the shipments.

Text of Packers' Protest.

The summary of the protest of the packers is as follows:

"On Sept. 6, 1915, in the High Court of Justice of Great Britain judgment of confiscation as prize was pronounced on shipments of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., and Suizberger & Sons Co., composing part of the cargoes of the Kim, Alfred Nobel, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, and Frederick. This judgment and the principles upon which it was based are so contrary to the established principles of international law, and so subversive of the rights of neutrals, that we, on behalf of these claimants, desire to submit for your consideration our comments and protest.

"The judgment is unsupported by fact and proceeds upon inferences and presumptions. Direct evidence on behalf of the American firms interested was given that none of said shipments had been sold consigned, or destined to the armed forces or the Government of any enemy of Great Britain. This evidence was wholly uncontradicted. The court, ignoring these established facts, and admitting that there was no precedent of the English courts justifying the seizure and condemnation of goods on their way to a neutral port, based its judgment of condemnation on the grounds:

"First—That the goods were in excess of the normal consumption of Denmark, raised a presumption that they were destined for, i. e., eventually would find their way into Germany.

"Second—That owing to the highly organized state of Germany, in a military sense, there was practically no distinction between the civilian and military population of that country and therefore there is a presumption that the goods, or a very large proportion of them, would necessarily be used by the military forces of the German Empire.

"Third—That the burden of proving that said goods were not destined for, i. e., would not eventually get into the hands of the German forces, must be accepted and sustained by said American shippers.

Point to Copper Ruling.

"That a larger quantity of goods than usual were being imported to Denmark is no proof that such goods, or such excess, was going to Germany. On a similar point, the same court, in the Antares case, March 8, 1915, (as reported in Lloyd's list,) pointed out that the export of American copper for neutral countries contiguous to Germany, had increased, for a period during the war corresponding with a similar period before the war, from about seven millions to thirty-five millions, and the court had said:

"'I am not saying for a moment that this is proof that this copper was intended for Germany.'

"Certainly, such inference is not proof, and furnishes no grounds for any presumption that such goods were not to he sold in Denmark to buyers there, or were shipped by the American firms to Germany for sale there. In the instant cases, the court allowed the claims of certain Danish buyers who had purchased goods from the American firms, without reference to whether the Danish buyers intended to resell such goods to Germany. Are we to understand that under this decision American shippers may not ship to their branches or agents or regular consignees in Denmark; and there sell to whomsoever desires to purchase, while Danish buyers may purchase the same goods from American firms and resell them in Denmark to any purchaser, whether Germany or otherwise? Is this the distinction upon which condemnation is to be pronounced by British prize courts?

"The assumption of the court that, by reason of the highly organized state of Germany in a military sense, all distinction between the civilian and military population of that country has been abrogated, and that, therefore, goods going to Germany were necessarily for the use of the armed forces of that country, is not proof that the goods which were the subject of condemnation in the instant cases were destined hy the American firms interested to the armed forces or Government of the enemy of Great Britain. The judgment in this respect entirely abrogates the distinction between absolute contraband, such as munitions of war, and conditional contraband, such as foodstuffs. It holds that all foodstuffs going to Germany are subject to seizure because, owing to the highly organized state of Germany in a military sense, the distinction between civilian and military population of that country no longer exists.

Subversive to Neutrals' Rights.

"This is wholly contrary and repugnant to the fundamental principles of international law and subversive of the rights of neutrals. It is repugnant to the principles announced by the Government of this country through the Department of State on Aug. 15, 1914, as a guide for its citizens. It is repugnant to principles always upheld by Great Britain, and to the express action of Great Britain, wherein she had, through her several contrahand proclamations, in effect at the time of the seizures in the instant cases, declared foodstuffs to be conditional contraband. It is contrary to the action of Great Britain in the case of the Wilhelmina, in which foodstuffs were consigned direct to a German port, and in respect to which Sir Edward Grey stated, in his note to this Government of Feb. 10, 1915:

"'They (the British Government) have not so far declared foodstuffs to be absolute contrahand. They have not interfered with any neutral vessels on account of their carrying foodstuffs, except on the basis of such foodstuffs being liable to capture if destined for the enemy forces or Governments. In so acting they have been guided by the general principle, of late universally upheld by civilized nations, and observed in practice, that the civil population of countries at war are not to be exposed to the treatment rightly reserved for combatants.'

"Likewise, the judgment of the court that the burden of proof that the goods were not eventually to come into the hands of the armed forces or Government of Germany must be sustained by the American firms interested, is contrary to the well-established principle that the captor must justify his seizure by affirmative proof.

Quote Hay Protest.

"In a similar case, that of the Arahia, the cargo of which was seized and confiscated by the judgment of a Russian prize court upon similar reasons, John Hay, then Secretary of State, telegraphed to the Ambassador of the United States to Russia protesting against such decision, refusing to recognize the principles upon which it was based or the policy which it indicated, in the following language:

"'When war exists between powerful States it is vital to the legitimate maritime commerce of neutral States that there be no relaxation of the rule—no deviation from the criterion for determining what constitutes contraband of war lawfully subject to belligerent capture, namely, warlike nature, use, and destination. Articles which, like arms and ammunition, are by their nature of self-evident warlike use, are contraband of war if destined to enemy territory; hut articles which, like coal, cotton, and provisions, though of ordinarily innocent use, are capable of warlike use, are not subject to capture and confiscation unless shown by evidence to he actually designed for the military or naval forces of a belligerent.

"'This substantive principle of the law of nations cannot be overridden by technical rule of the prize court that the owners of the captured cargo must prove that no part of it may eventually come to the hands of the enemy forces. The proof is of an impossible nature, and it cannot be admitted that the absence of proof, in its nature impossible to make, can justify the seizure and condemnation. If it were otherwise, all neutral commerce with the people of a belligerent State would be impossible; the innocent would suffer inevitable condemnation with the guilty.

"'The established principle of discrimination between contrahand and non-contrahand goods admits of no relaxation of refinement. It must he either inflexibly adhered to or abandoned by all nations. There is and can he no middle ground. The criterion of warlike usefulness and destination has been adopted by the common consent of civilized nations, after centuries of struggle in which each belligerent made indiscriminate warfare upon all commerce of all neutral States with the people of the other belligerent, and which led to reprisals as the mildest available remedy.

"'If the principle which appears to have been declared by the Vladivostok prize court, and which has not so far been disavowed or explained by his Imperial Majesty's Government, is acquiesced in, it means, if carried into full execution, the complete destruction of all neutral commerce with the non-combatant population of Japan; it obviates the necessity of blockades; it renders meaningless the principle of the Declaration of Paris set forth in the imperial order of Feh. 29 last, that a blockade, in order to be obligatory, must be effective; it obliterates all distinction between commerce in contraband and non-contraband goods and is in effect a declaration of war against commerce of every description between the people of a neutral and those of a belligerent State.'

"This protest resulted in immediate relief to American commerce. The judgment in the instant cases being based on principles so clearly at variance with those recognized both by the Government of the United States and hitherto by the Government of Great Britain—principles which do not admit of arhitration—we submit that, such judgment having been rendered, this Government should, without awaiting further appellate proceedings, take similar action to that taken by it in the case of the Arabia, and make earnest protest against and refuse to recognize the judgment and the principles upon which it is based, and, further, make demand for reparation on behalf of these claimants for their losses and damages growing out of the seizure, detention, and confiscation of the shipments.

"HENRY VEEDER,
"CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Jr.,
"LUTHER M. WALTER."

BRITISH PRAISE SKINNER.

Consider Consul Has Been Diligent in Interest of Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General, confirmed todsy the cabled word that he had a request from Washington to leave here within the next three weeks for a visit to the State Department. The news that Mr. Skinner was to make the trip created considerable interest here. No feeling that he is trying to disparage Great Britain exists against Mr. Skinner in British official circles, but on the contrary he is considered as merely trying to be responsive to American shippers, who are enlisting his efforts in presenting their side of the shipping difficulties that keep cropping up.

It may be that Washington wants to talk over with Mr. Skinner the whole shipping situation, but THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is assured that the American Government has found no reason to find fault with his work in dealing with the tangles that have come up as a natural feature of the existing blockade. Mr. Skinner, it may be said, is regarded generally in London as essentially neutral. He declined to go further today than to confirm Washington dispatches that he was to go there for an official visit. He expects to be in America a month and then return here.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General, was unwilling to discuss today the report from Washington that the American note to Great Britain relative to the detention of American goods would be held up until after his return to Washington, saying he had no information to this effect. He added, however, that he expected to discuss Anglo-American trade problems with the American authorities.

Representatives here of American shipping interests welcome the news, in the hope that Mr. Skinner's visit to the United States may lessen their difficulties. The main trouble has been the method adopted by the British authorities in releasing cargoes bound for Holland and Scandinavia. More reliance is placed on the personal reputation of the exporters and importers and the belief of the British officials in the good faith of the consignors and consignees than in formal declarations. The great difficulty has been to establish the reputation and integrity of American exporters, who are 3,000 miles away. It is believed some machinery will be set up in the United States to obviate this difficulty.

The British policy seems also to operate to prevent the building up of large stocks in Holland and Scandinavia, imports of individual firms being limited accordingly. The difficulty relating to the holding up of perishable cargoes was settled some time ago, and there have been no further complaints on this score.

Alfred R. Urion, counsel for the Chicago packing interests, has received instructions to proceed to Washington with all his records in connection with the packers' cases. The cable message to him intimated that the instructions had been sent at the request of the State Department at Washington. Mr. Urion will sail for the United States at an early date.

BRITISH COMMENT ON NOTE.

Press Inclined to Minimize Our Diplomatic Victory.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Commenting on the German note on the Arahic The Evening Standard says that President Wilson has won "a sort of victory," but that an analysis shows that matters remain about where they were.

"Superficially," says The Standard, "it might seem to constitute a considerable triumph for the slow but very pertinacious diplomacy of Dr. Wilson. He has succeeded in his main object of keeping clear of warlike complications without eating its words or compromising his dignity or his courage. Nevertheless, the Lusitania incident is still unsettled and there is not the smallest guarantee for the future—apart from the British fleet.

"The President has saved his own dignity and his nation's, and has got guarantees he may consider wortb having, but he has yet to win a victory for the cause of humanity."

The Westminster Gazette says: "It is too soon to say whether the note is likely to settle all questions in dispute between the two powers, hut Germany undoubtedly does a very considerable climb-down. Anybow, it looks as if Count von Bernstorff was going to do his level best to escape the fate of Dr. Dumba."

WELCOMES ARABIC NOTE.

Local German Press Glad Controversy Is at an End.

Under the caption, "Conclusion of Peace, and the Consequences," the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung in its evening edition said yesterday;

"Douhly welcome to us is the ending of the controversy which wound itself from the Falaba to the Arahic and Hesperian like a serpent that wished to poison the two nations. But in one thing the newspapers cheat themselves—they speak of a far-going political effect. Do they mean political effects in favor of the Wilson régime? That is not a matter for Germany—that will be attended to hy American citizens among themselves. And Americans who do not exactly swear allegiance to the flag of those organs do not forget in a single victory the many defeats which the Wilson régime has wantonly prepared for them."

Under the caption "The Waves Are Smoothed," the New Yorker Herold in its evening edition yesterday said:

"The citizens of German descent will welcome with sincere satisfaction the fact that the Arahic incident, which for a time stirred up so much dust, will find a peaceful solution through the skill of diplomacy.

"As long as the difficulties between Germany and the United States have been cleared away, there is no reason for the German people to regret the means by means of which the understanding between the two countries is guaranteed. War times, such as the world is today experiencing, demand other steps than would appear suitable under less extraordinary conditions. Just as Germany, according to the declaration of its Chancellor, was forced hy the power of circumstances to let its troops march through Belgium, so now it must reckon with certain facts, and must take pains above all not to increase the number of its declared foes. If several words of regret and several sums in damages could clear the situation, it is hard to see why Germany should needlessly shut out such a peaceful settlement of an unpleasant incident."

SEES FLAW IN ARABIC NOTE.

Maurice Leon Wants to Know if East-Bound Ships Are Immune.

Maurice Leon, an attorney interested in international law, said last night that the assurance given by Count von Bernstorff to Mr. Lansing would bear close examination.

"Count von Bernstorff," he continued, "says that the recurrence of an incident similar to that of the Arabic is out of the question. This really only means westhound passenger ships. Nowhere does he say so in the note, nor is there anything which can he construed as referring to easthound passenger ships. It follows then that until similar assurances are given as applying to cases like that of the Lusitania it would he dangerous to consider the submarine controversy as settled. Germany, as a matter of fact, has been endeavoring for some time to get this country to agree to some arrangement which would make eastbound vessels objects of attack."

NORWAY TO GET INDEMNITY.

Accepts Germany's Offer for Sinking of the Sverin Jarl.

BERLIN, Oct. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch from Christiania to the Overseas News Agency says:

"The Norwegian Government, answering the German note of Sept. 9, with regard to the sinking of the Norwegian steamship Svein Jarl by a German submarine, says that it accepts with satisfaction the German offer of indemnity for the loss of the vessel.

The Svein Jarl was sunk on July 9, twelve members of her crew being drowned. According to a dispatch from Christiania last month, Germany notified the Norwegian Government that she could not recognize any responsibility for the sinking of the vessel, as the steamer was not provided with any signs showing that it was a neutral ship. However, as twelve of the crew had perished and in order to show her friendly disposition toward Norway, the dispatch added, Germany agreed to make reparation for the damage done and asked Norway to nominate an expert who, with a German expert, would fix the amount of damages.

Arabic Note Pleases Dutch.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 6.—Extraordinary rejoicing on the part of the Dutch Government and the press is evidenced over the successful ending of the negotiations between the American and German Governments respecting the Arabic incident. According to the Neuwe Courant, it is believed that the American success will aid materially in forcing submarine warfare within the limits of international law.

German Women Bring in Cotton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 7.—The Daily Express says this morning that it has been recently discovered by the Dutch Government that German women are being sent over the frontier to purchase in any quantity cotton goods from households and shops in Dutch towns and villages. The traffic is reaching alarming proportions, and the Dutch authorities are said to be stopping it.

ITALIAN GAINS IN TRENTINO.

Infantry and Artillery Attacks Win Positions Near Rovereto.

ROME, Oct. 6, (via Paris.)—The official statement from the Italian General Headquarters made public tonight says:

"In the Terragnolo Valley, on the Rovereto Road, one of our columns occupied on the 5th the localities of Campori and Alla Volta, on the southern slope of Doss delle Somme, (plateau of Folgaria.) The enemy also hastily abandoned the neighboring township of Piazza, retreating toward Potpich, pursued by our artillery fire.

"Small engagements have occurred on the Sealasa Crest, between Felladodogna, southwest of Leopoldskirchen, and opposite Peteano, and on the northern slopes of Carso and Gorizia. The enemy was repulsed leaving a number of prisoners in our hands.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.—The following statement on the fighting on the Italian front was issued here tonight:

"About midnight we repulsed on the plateau of Vielgeruth a strong Italian attack, which at some points approached our entanglements.

MUST QUIT MOUNTAINS SOON

Dr. Oliver Says Austrians and Italians Cannot Retain Positions.

Dr. John Ratbburn Oliver of Washington arrived last night from Rotterdam on the steamer Noordam after serving for a year as staff surgeon with the Austrian Army in the Southern Tyrol.

"The Austrian and Italian armies cannot hold out much longer on the mountains," he said, "because they have no commissariat and no cover. At the present time the soldiers are living in caves, which they have blasted out in the mountainside, but when the snows sweep down they will all have to go. In addition to their other troubles, the soldiers have no water except what is brought up to them on mules.

"The positions retained in the mountains by the Austrian and Italian armies when I departed were so precarious that ten sharpshooters on either side in a good position would he able to keep back a regiment."

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

800,000 ARMENIANS COUNTED DESTROYED

Viscount Bryce Tells House of Lords That Is the Probable Number of Turks' Victims.

10,000 DROWNED AT ONCE

Peers Are Told How Entire Christian Population of Trebizond Was Wiped Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 7.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent in the House of Lords says:

"This afternoon Lord Bryce gave a heart-piercing account of the circumstances under which the Armenian people are being exterminated as a result of an absolutely premeditated policy elaborately pursued by the gang now in control of Turkey. He computes that since May last 800,000 Armenians, men, women, and children, have been slain in cold blood in Asia Minor.

"The House of Lords is a very unemotional assembly, hut it was thrilled in every fibre at the story of the horrors compared to which even the atrocities of Abdul Hamid pale. As Lord Bryce truly said, there is not a case in history since the days of Tamerlane where a crime so hideous and on so gigantic a scale has been recorded. An ex-Sultan of Turkey is credited with saying that the only way to get rid of the Armenian question is to get rid of the Armenian.

"That horrible policy has," Lord Bryce said, "been carried out far more thoroughly by the present Turkish Government than it ever was hy Abdul Hamid. The Armenian nation is not yet quite extinct; forlorn remnants have found refuge in the Caucasian provinces; some managed to reach Egypt; a few ill-armed, half-starved bands are bravely defending themselves from would-be assassins in the mountains of Sassun and Cilicia.

"On behalf of these pathetic survivals of a fine race Lord Bryce made a powerful appeal to the neutral nations. He did not mention America by name but it was obvious that this former Ambassador at Washington had the great republic of the West in mind when he appealed to the conscience of neutrals and when he said he believed there are some crimes which even now in the convulsion of a great war the public opinion of the world will not tolerate.

"The Armenian question arose on a question put hy Lord Cromer, who asked whether statements that German consular officials had been privy to these massacres rest on any substantial evidence. Lord Cromer thinks that though there may be no trustworthy evidence to prove the complicity of the German Government and its agents in these terrible atrocities, yet the German Government, having regard to its influence in Constantinople, cannot he acquitted of moral responsibility unless it can be shown that it took vigorous and energetic measures to prevent these crimes.

"Lord Crewe, replying for the Government stated that the British Consular reports bear out the story of the massacre and reveal facts of the most horrihle character. The condition of refugees in Caucasian provinces is piteous in the extreme.

"'We have no official confirmation,' said Lord Crewe, 'of the allegations that German Consular representatives have not merely looked on but have possihly managed these horrors. Statements to that effect have, however, been freely made by American observers, and in view of what has happened elsewhere, these cannot be said to be antecedently improbable since July last, when we informed the Porte that individuals who incited these massacres would be held personally responsible hy us, no representations on this subject have been made to our Foreign and in the Turkish Government either directly or indirectly, but they know our views.'"

The Daily News commenting on Armenian massacres says:

"How much does Wilhelm II. know? What views has the Doctor of Islam on the annihilation hy his Turkish ally of a million Christian worshippers of the God he ceaselessly invokes? Does he indorse Count Reventlow's dispassionate judgment that 'it is not only right, hut even a duty to take vigorous measures against the unreliable, hloodthirsty, riotous Armenian elements if the Turkish authorities think it right to do so?' For a German, he adds, there can, of course, be no meddling.

"For a German, of course, there cannot. America's horror struck appeal to Turkey's ally will be laughed to scorn. 'And Pilate took water and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, "I am innocent of the blood of this just person."'

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, in the House of Lords today said that such information as had reached him from many quarters showed that the figure of 800,000 Armenians destroyed since May was quite a possible number. Virtually the whole nation had been wiped out, he declared, and he did not suppose there was any case in history of a crime "so hideous and on so large a scale."

"The death of these people," said Lord Bryce, "resulted from the deliberate and premeditated policy of the gang now in possession of the Turkish Government. Orders for the massacres came in every case direct from Constantinople. In some instances local Governors, being humane, pious men, refused to carry out the orders and at least two Governors were summarily dismissed for this reason.

"The customary procedure was to round up the whole of the population of a designated town. A part of the population was thrown into prison and the remainder were marched out of town and in the suhurhs the men were separated from the women and children. The men were then taken to a convenient place and shot or bayoneted. The women and children were then put under a convoy of the lower kind of soldiers and dispatched to some distant destination.

"They were driven hy the soldiers day after day. Many fell by the way and many died of hunger, for no provisions were furnished them. They were robbed of all they possessed, and in many cases the women were stripped naked and made to continue the march in that condition. Many of the women went mad and threw away their children. The caravan route was marked hy a line of corpses. Comparatively few of the people ever reached their destination.

"The facts as to the slaughter in Trebizond are vouched for by the Italian Consul. Orders came for the murder of all the Armenian Christians in Trebizond. Many Mussulmans tried to save their Christian friends, but the authorities were implacable and hunted out all the Christians and then drove them down to the sea front. Then they put them aboard sail boats and carried them some distance out to sea and threw them overboard. The whole Armenian population, numbering 10,000, was thus destroyed in one afternoon."

The Lord Mayor at a meeting at the Mansion House on Oct. 15, will start a fund for the aid of Armenian refugees. Among the speakers will be Lord Bryce, Cardinal Bourne and T. P. O'Connor.

ALREADY HAS $75,000 TO HELP ARMENIANS

Rockefeller Foundation Leads Donations to American Committee with $30,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation contributed $30,000 yesterday to the fund being raised to aid the Armenians who are being driven from their homes by the Turkish Government. This brings the smount already collected up to $75,000.

In connection with its appeal for funds to aid the victims of Turkish abuses, issued on Monday, the American Committee on Atrocities in Armenia, from its offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, made public yesterday letters received in New York within the last two or three days detailing the reported misdeeds of the Turkish authorities in their treatment of the Armenians. In giving out the new reports, Professor Samuel T. Dutton of the committee said:

"We assume that a large number of the Turkish people are not unfriendly to the Armenians; in fact we know of many specific instances where individual Turks protested against the outrages, and American missionaries highly esteem many of the Turks, particularly of the higher class. This movement is dominated from the centre."

Included among the new details is a long letter from an officer of Euphrates College, the American institution at Harput, which had 600 students before the present persecutions began.

American College Nearly Wiped Out.

"Approximately two-thirds of the girl pupils," he says, "and six-sevenths of the hoys have been taken away to death, exile, or Moslem homes. Of our professors four are gone and three are left.

"Professor Tenekejian, who was the Protestant Azhaked and representative of the Americans with the Government, was arrested on May 1. No charge was made against him, hut the hair of his head, mustache, and beard was pulled out in a vain effort to secure damaging confessions. He was starved and hung by the arms for a day and a night and was severely beaten several times. About June 20 he was taken out toward Diarbekir and murdered in a general massacre on the road.

"Professor Nahigian, who had studied at Ann Arbor, was arrested about June 5 and shared Professor Tenekejian's fate on the road.

"Professor Vorperian, a Princeton man, was taken to see a man beaten almost to death and became deranged. He started into exile under guard with his family, about July 5, and was murdered beyond Malatia.

"Professor Boojicanian, an Edinburgh graduate, was arrested with Professor Tenekejian, suffered the same tortures, and in addition had three finger nails pulled out by the roots, and was killed in the same massacre.

"Of the male instructors four were killed on the road in various massacres, and three who have not been heard from probably suffered the same fate. Two are sick in the American Hospital; one is in hiding, and two are free.

"Of the female instructors one is reported killed in Chunkoosh, one reported taken to a Turkish harem; three have not been heard from; four others started out into exile, and ten are free.

"Of the Armenian people as a whole we may put an estimate that three-fourths are gone, and that this three-fourths include the leaders in every walk of life."

Charles R. Crane, Treasurer of the Committee, has just received the following communication from the State Department:

"In reply to the telegram sent to the American Ambassador at Constantinople at your request on Sept. 22, inquiring whether he could advantageously use $50,000 or $100,000 at the present time for the relief of Armenians in Turkey, the Department has received a telegram from Mr. Morgenthau, dated Sept. 24, in which he states that he could most advantageously use $100,000 for the purpose mentioned; and that while such a sum, carefully administered, would make a good start, it would not suffice.

"The Ambassador states that the money received would be distributed through missionaries at Konitsa, Adana, Tarsus, and Ourfa, and through the American Consul at Aleppo; and that the condition at present is simply appalling. Mr. Morgenthau closes his telegram as follows: 'I implore my friends to do their utmost to assist liberally.'"

Public meetings will be held in New York and elsewhere, following the example of the meeting announced in London, which is to be addressed by Lord Bryce. Contributions may be sent to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue.

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Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 42d and B'way, 44th and B'way

LABOR LEADERS BEG BRITONS TO ENLIST

Organizations Issue an Appeal and Say 30,000 Recruits a Week Are Needed.

NATION'S GRAVEST CRISIS

Lack of Volunteers Attributed to Failure to Appreciate Seriousness of Situation.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—An appeal for recruits for the army was issued today by the authorized representatives of the three national committees of trade unions—the Parliamentary Committee, the General Federation of Trade Unions Committee, and the Executive Committee of the Labor Party.

The manifesto states that tens of thousands of men of military age and fitness have not yet joined the colors. Equipment and supplies of munitions for these men are ready, the manifesto says, and it urges that they assume immediately their share of the hurden. Their failure to do so is attributed to the fact that they do not appreciate the seriousness of the situation.

"Thirty thousand recruits weekly," the appeal declares, "must be raised to maintain the efficiency of our armies and secure such a victory as will free the world from the fear of that military tyranny which Germany would impose upon it."

The manifesto, which is addressed by the joint Labor Board to its "fellow countrymen", points out that at no time in the history of the nation has it been faced with a crisis of such gravity as now exists.

"Aggression, carefully planned," it continues, "has, after fourteen months of war, brought German forces into Belgium, France, Poland, Turkey, and the Balkan States. We are convinced that Germany is prepared to involve every country in the conflict in order to attain her ends."

The signatories of the manifesto announced will assume the duties of his voluntary system, but add that if the system is to be vindicated at least 30,000 recruits a week must be raised.

The appeal concludes as follows:

"We know that defeat or an inconclusive peace means for us not only loss of prestige as a nation and the certainty that the conflict will be renewed in a few years, hut the loss of those personal liberties and privileges which it has taken centuries of effort to win. Responsibility for victory or defeat rests on those who have not yet responded to the call."

The Earl of Derby, it is officially announced, will assume the duties of his new office—the directing of recruiting for the army—next Monday. For the present the existing orders concerning recruiting are to remain in force, and every effort will be made to obtain new men.

The "pick form" method of classification is also to be continued. These forms were issued to the registration officers at the time of the National Registration for the purpose of obtaining particulars concerning men of military age who were not serving with the army or navy, or in munition works.

Lord Derby intends to confer with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee as to the best and most effective way of utilizing for recruiting purposes the information contained in these forms.

Lord Derby's appointment comes at a moment when the recruiting problem is becoming the subject of serious public attention. Lord Derby has been an indefatigable worker in striving to obtain the best results from the voluntary system, and he will, it is expected, command the confidence of all parties. The Liberal papers are very hopeful of his success.

FRANCIS JOSEPH ILL; HEIR GOES TO VIENNA

Austria's Aged Ruler in a Critical Condition—News Kept Secret for Fear of Crisis.

ROME, Oct. 6.—It is said on good authority here that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is dangerously ill and that the Austrian Crown Prince has been called to Vienna.

In addition to the heir to the throne, it is said that Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, also have been called to the capital.

The news it is stated, has been kept a secret up to this time for fear of the influence it might have upon the international situation.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fourth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.



Intentions Are Like Confederate Bills

A Confederate bill is fine to gaze upon, but it *gets you nothing*. You may have intended to make the acquaintance of Stein-Bloch Clothes. This season, this week, *this day*, come to try them on.

$20 or $25 is soon forgotten, but a Stein-Bloch Suit will serve you with grace and honor this season, next season the season after.

$30 and $35 for Gray or Black *Cutaway Coats* and Waistcoats, cut in the advanced style of October 1st.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20.00 *to* $45.00

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

SHELL ALMOST HIT THE KING OF ITALY

His Horse Struck by Splinters of Shrapnel, He Cheered Troops to Victory.

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 6, (via Paris.)—King Victor Emmanuel recently had a narrow escape from death or serious injury by shell fire while close to the firing line at the front. His horse was wounded hy splinters of shrapnel, but the King was unhurt.

The King, desiring to assist in the direction of operations, was proceeding toward the front on horseback, having left his automobile because of the lack of a road. He rode in among his troops, although he had been warned that the Austrian projectiles were claiming a number of victims.

As he passed a certain point, which now has become noted because of the incident, a shell exploded so near to him that splinters from it struck and injured his horse. The King's composure was not disturbed, and when his suite urged him to retire he called for another horse, exclaiming: "Here we must win or all die." Then he rode in again among the troops who, with shouts of "Savoy" took the Austrian position by storm. The spot is now called "the King's Spur."

On another occasion, when near Monte Nero, he passed a small detachment that was exposed to bombardment by the Austrians from a mountain opposite the position. The King stopped his automobile and inquired whether there had been any casualties. On being informed that only one gunner had been slightly wounded, the King drove on. The royal automobile was scarcely out of sight when the Austrian artillery fire was resumed, a large shell falling on the exact spot where the King had stopped, the explosion tearing a hole several yards deep.

The King, hearing the sound of the bombardment, returned to the scene, saying as he photographed the smoking cavity where the automobile had just stood: "If I had stayed five minutes longer it would have been necessary to invent an elaborate story to account for the excellence of the Austrian aim."

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Four Large Cargoes of Cotton Shipped from Galveston.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 7.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

The Scythian, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 9,608 bales of cotton valued at $594,368, and 40,000 bushels of wheat valued at $45,600.

The Sicania, Italian, for Genoa, with a cargo of 10,266 bales of cotton valued at $650,332, and transit from New Orleans valued at $108,990.

The Val Sallee, Italian, for Genoa, with a cargo of 11,164 bales of cotton valued at $729,698.

The Ramon de Larrynaga, Spanish, for Barcelona, with a cargo of 7,700 bales of cotton valued at $514,037.

Franklin Simon & Co. *Just Received via S. S. St. Paul*

A Special Importation of London Made

Men's "Carmoor" Overcoats

For The Astor Cup Auto Race

Newest London Slip-On, Box, Ulster, or Raglan models *made by the makers of the highest grade English Overcoats*, of English Shetland Overcoatings, (*warmth without weight fabric*) in Heather Mixtures, Scotch Tweeds, and high grade Invisible Overplaids. 32 to 46 chest.

28.00 *35.00* *45.00*

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Men's Fall Suits

Custom Tailored, Ready to Wear Suits

For Young Men and Men, 33 to 46 Chest

18.50 to 45.00

At Special Prices

Men's Silk-Lined Suits

Approved Custom Tailor Models—Hand Tailored

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Two, three or four button models of the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with Stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Navy Serge. 33 to 46 chest.

22.50 *Regular Price $30.00*

London-Made

Men's "Carmoor" Overcoats

Fall Overcoats—For Immediate Wear

Newest London Slip-On, Box or Raglan models *mode by the makers of the highest grade English Overcoats*, of English Invisible Overplaid Covert Cloth, Tweed, Irish Homespun and high grade Invisible Overplaid fabrics. 32 to 46 chest.

22.50 and 28.00

At Special Prices

Men's Silk-Lined Overcoats

For Immediate Wear, Chesterfield Model

Hand tailored, of Black or Oxford Vicuna; silk lined throughout, plain or silk lapel. 33 to 46 chest.

16.50

LUXEMBURG PROTESTS ON AEROPLANE ATTACK

Dropping of Bombs by Allies' Airmen on Capital Resented, German Agency Reports.

BERLIN, Oct. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says that a protest to the Entente Powers has been made by the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg against the recent attack on the City of Luxemburg by aeroplanes of the Allies.

The Luxemburger Zeitung declares that the official French report concerning the bombardment of Luxemburg is untrue. It asserts that the whole city was bombarded, in particular one of the most densely populated sections.

The Wortstaens of Luxemburg says that the people of that city have contributed to the healing of the wounds of war in Belgium and France, as well as in Germany, and that therefore they are entitled to gratitude and do not deserve treatment of this kind. This newspaper says the bombardment served no military purpose, for all the bombs fell in the crowded sections of the city, and in no case did they strike places utilized by German troops.

BRITISH CONSUL SLAIN BY PERSIAN OUTLAWS

Dispatch from Constantinople Tells of Massacre in City of Ispahan.

BERLIN, Oct. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the British Consul and the consular guards at Ispahan have been killed by Persians.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, Oct. 5, (via Petrograd, Oct. 6.)—Telegrams received here today from Teheran state that the co-operation of the British and Russians in Persia and the British successes on the Tigris have made a strong impression on the Persians. The Turkish and German leaders are showing concern. The German Minister at Teheran and several German Consuls have appealed to the American Minister there for protection in case of need.

A dispatch from Teheran, forwarded from London on Sept. 14 said anarchy prevailed in Persia, that the military forces of the Government had been defeated by tribesmen, and that the British and Russian colonies at Ispahan had been forced to leave for Teheran.

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YOU and every one of your friends may wear Pussy Willow dresses, wraps or waists and yet be different, every one! The variety of Pussy Willow patterns is so great that there is unlimited scope for individual selection.

And yet all Pussy Willow is the same in several important respects. All Pussy Willow is stylish, distinctive, supreme in quality and guaranteed for two seasons' wear.

Be sure you get the genuine Pussy Willow Pure dye Taffeta, guaranteed for two seasons' wear. Look for the name stamped on the selvage of every yard. Or, if buying ready-to-wear apparel, look for the Pussy Willow label in the garment.

H. R. Mallinson & Co.,
Sole Manufacturers,
New York and Paris.



TORTURE OR PLEASURE?

Which does a walk mean to you? You can turn torture into pleasure and prevent a multitude of foot ills by wearing the Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe.

This is the most comfortable shoe on earth. It protects your feet from the hard pavements. We have a stylish model to please you.

Women's Shoes, $5 & $6
Men's Shoes, $6 & $7

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50,000 die yearly by neglect!
Protect Health and Life first by Disinfection!

Platt's Chlorides
The Odorless Disinfectant
Two sizes, 25 and 50 cents.
Economical, Safe and Strong.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Water with Meals Ends Indigestion

Thousands of stomach sufferers have found that by sipping a glass of Man-a-cea Water with their meals they can do away with drugs and artificial aids to digestion and still eat freely of hearty, palatable foods. Man-a-cea is a delicious natural mineral spring water used as a table water for thirty years in the treatment of stomach and intestinal disorders. It is sold by druggists and high-class grocers generally. Your money will be refunded if you do not benefit by its use, so why not 'phone your dealer for a case today? Man-a-cea is also most helpful in rheumatism and kidney disorders.

COMMITTEE OF 1,000 ON NATION'S DEFENSE

Mayor Mitchel Asks Cornelius Vanderbilt to Head Preparedness Body.

TO DEVELOP SENTIMENT

Representative Citizens Will Voice New York's Interest in Plan Outlined by President.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday announced the forthcoming appointment of a Committee of 1,000, with Cornelius Vanderbilt as Chairman, "to develop in this city an understanding of and a sentiment for effective national defense, and later to evetain the hands of the national Government in its requests for the adoption of such a program by Congress."

New York ie the first city to start this movement, but it will extend all over the country. The plan ie in line with the suggestions for the development of voluntary popular support which President Wilson made yesterday in his talk to the Naval Advisory Board in Washington. It has appealed particularly to Mayor Mitchel in view of the results of his experience at Plattsburg.

The Mayor'e etatement is as follows:

"Every person who has taken the trouble to give intelligent study to the subject of national defense in the United States realizes today that this nation, if it would maintain its national dignity and self-respect, and if it would secure permanently to its people the certain enjoyment and continuance of the free institntione under which they now live, must take immediate steps to eetablish upon a firm and permanent foundation its system of national defense.

"Because, of all the United States, New York City is the community most immediately and directly interested in the matter of national defense, and becauee in its own interest and in the interests of the nation the organized voice of this city ehould be heard in eupport of an adequate plan of national defense, after careful consideration, since my return from Plattsburg, I have determined to appoint a citizens' committee of one thousand, representative of all businesses, trades, professions, and occupations in this community, to promote in this city a general underetanding of the problem of national defense and of the necessity for the enactment into law of a substantial and vigorous national defense program.

"The purpose of this committee will be to develop in this city an understanding of and a sentiment for effective national defense, and later to sustain the hands of the National Government in its requeste for the adoption of such a program by the Congress of the United States.

"There will be an executive committee, seven of whom I have asked Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt to act as Chairman. The other members whom I have appointed to this executive committee are Cleveland H. Dodge, Alexander M. White, George W. Perkins, William N. Dykman, Bernard M. Baruch, and Willard D. Straight. The Committee of One Thousand has been in process of organization for the past two weeke and will be announced as soon as completed. It is my hope that it will represent every business, trade, profession, and occupation in the City of New York.

The organization is to be in no way technical. It will make no recommendations as to the number of battleships, the increase in the army, the term of enlistment, improvements in machine guns, or other points on which the opinion of specialists ie required. So far, indeed, the plan has been outlined only in a general way, but it ie not believed that it will extend beyond the attempt to awaken and formulate public eentiment.

The acceptancee of the various appointees bave not been received as yet, but it is believed that there will be no difficulty in the particular. Methods to be employed by the committee have not been determined upon but circulare may be eent to all citizens, mass meetings may be held, or some other way of stirring up public sentiment may be adopted. The aid of the newspapers will be employed and everything will be done as far as possible to get public sentiment behind a defense program.

NAVY OPENS BIDS FOR NEW DESTROYERS

Six Vessels Will Be the Largest of Their Type—Wil Cost $925,000 Each.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Bids were opened at the Navy: Department today for the construction of eix of the largest torpedo boat destroyers yet designed for the United States Navy. They are to cost not over $925,000 each, excluelve of armament. The European war bas emphasized the importance of the eea-keeping qualitiee of destroyere, and the improvements in the new vessels have to do largely with babitability and eea-keeping qualities.

The new destroyers will differ materially in appearance from their predecessore, as instead of a forecastle forward they will have a flush deck from stem to stern. They will carry four 4-inch rapid-firing guns, two 1-pounder anti-aircraft gune and four triple torpedo tubes. The twelve torpedo tubes will be arranged in groups of three tubes to the battery, in a row of four batteriea along the centre line of the main deck. Their length will be 310 feet, beam 30 feet, 1 inches, draft 8 feet, and displacement 1,125 tons. Tbey will be propelled hy steam turbines and hurn oil fuel.

The bids submitted today were on two designs. The department'e design will be designated as Class 1. The design in which bull and equipment were of department's design, and machinery of bidder's design, was designated as Class 2.

The lowest bid was $835,000 each for three thirty-knot veseele, eubmitted by William Cramp & Sone, Philadelphia, $17,500 each to be added for Pacific coast delivery. The same company had alternative bids of $842,000 each for three vessels or $852,000 for two vessels for delivery within twenty months.

Other bidders were as follows, the alternative propoeals being based on modificatione of design.

Union Iron Works, San Francisco, one vessel, twenty months delivery, $915,000; Seattle construction and Drydock Company, one vessel, twenty months delivery, $885,000, or two vessels, twenty months' delivery, $870,000; Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., four separate bids for two vessels, delivery 20 and 21 months, prices ranging from $880,000 to $905,000 each; Bath Iron Works, one 32-knot boat, twenty months delivery, $879,000; one 28-knot, twenty months delivery, $875,000. Newport Newe Shipbuilding Company, two vessels, twenty months delivery, $858,500, or two vessels, twenty monthe delivery, $868,000.

FOR BIGGER ARMY AND NAVY.

National Defense Conference Urges Immediate Action by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A three-day session of the National Defense Conference, under the auspices of the National Defense League and eimilar organizations, closed today with the adoption of resolutions urging immediate naval and military increases that would secure the country against any foreign aggressor. The resolutions also urge Congress to create immediately a national defense council "to co-ordinate the needs of the navy, as expressed by the General Board, with the necessities of the nation," and approve plane of the army General Staff as to military preparations.

American rights bave been invaded by both eides in the present war, Judge James H. Blount of this city told the conference, bscause, "speaking from a military standpoint, we are pitifully unprepared at the present time to make our rights respected.

"If Germany has lain in wait on the high eeae and slain our citizens in cold blood," he said, "Great Britain has taken control of our commerce on the high seas as abeolutely as if we were a colony of here having no voice in ber councils."

Judge Blount, who is general counsel of the league, eaid Great Britain had violated the Declaration of London by placing cotton on the contraband list, which wae equivalent to "confiecation of a large part of the American cotton crop by making it unsalable to Germany or Austria. What we ought to do," he said, "is to set our house in order and command the reepect of other nations for our rights by a decent national preparedness."

Discussing the "third line of defense," H. O. Lake, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy Union, said that the National Guard virtually was useless as at present constituted, that its paper strength of 120,000, in the opinion of military experts, would ehrink to 25,000 effectives in war time through refusal to volunteer or failure to pass the pbyeical examination. He cited figures from recent army reports to support this contention and also to ehow the lack of reserve material to put even the preeent force of guardsmen into active service.

Othsr speakers today were Professor William Libbey of Princeton Univerelty, President of the National Rifle Aeaociation; General Charles D. Gaither, commander of the Maryland National Guard; James S. Holmes of New York, G. E. Ward, President of the Toledo Military Aseociation, and General Jacob H. Smith of Ohio.

GAVE LIFE FOR HIS SHIP.

Fireman Stuck to His Post in Oil Explosion on the Cummings.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 6.—George Trujillo, first-class fireman from James, New Mexico, aboard the torpedo boat destroyer Cummings on which a fire and explosion occurred Tueeday morning, died at the naval hospital here today as a result of injuriee and burns. Thomas Shea, a water tender from Paterson, N. J., was also badly burned but is expected to recover.

Trujillo, Shea, and two first-class firemen were on watch in the second fire room, amidships, when the explosion of oil occurred.

Shea stuck to hie post, turned off the member vaive in the oil line, thereby ebutting off the flow. At the eame time the lights of the destroyer went out and her speed was reduced to twenty-five knots. All the while the oil was squirting into the fire room and but for the courage of thie man, the conseeuences would have been more serious.

Trujillo aleo remained at his post, shut off the burners, then groped to the escape hatch, burned and exhausted, and like Shea was rescued by members of the crew, led by Fireman Thomas O'Neill, one of the other men on watch.

In view of the eerious condition of the two men, Lieutenant J. C. Fremont, in command bf the destroyer, put back at full speed to this port, which he had left Monday to assist in the operations of the attacking fleet in the naval war game. The Cummings at the time of the explosion was about 500 miles out.

An inveetigation into the cause of the accident was begun today.

The war vessels which came into Narragansett Bay yesterday in the course of their operations as part of the defending fleet in the war game put to sea again during the night. They were the battleships Arkansas, Virginia, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island and the destroyers Monaghan, Roe, Perry, and Walke.

WAR STOCKS SLUMP UNDER MARGIN CALL

Market Saved from Collapse by Steadiness of Standard Railroad Shares.

WILD SPECULATION HALTED

Many Accounts Liquidated and Novices Driven Out—Day's Turnover 1,500,000 Shares.

Efforts of the Stock Exchange, and its members, to check epeculation by increasing the margin required on the more erratic stocks yesterday, brought about a tremendous selling movement, which carried some of the issues that have been boosted by the war, down from 8 to more than 16 points.

So great was the eeiling pressure for a quarter bour in the early afternoon, that it looked as tbough prices were on the verge of a collapse. A steadying factor throughout the day was the strength of railroad shares, evidently superinduced in large part, by the ineistence of members of many firms that customere begin to pay attention to the rails, and curtail their interest for a time in the munition stocks.

Following are some of the larger declines, the comparisons being between yesterda's lowest figures and the closing figures of the day before:

American Car & Foundry, 6 points; Baldwin Locomotive, 12; Bethlehem Steel preferred, 9; Crucible Steel, 10½; Pressed Steel Car, 7; Republic Iron & Steel, 3¾ and Westinghouse 6½ points.

The upturn of the standard railroad shares went far to offset the slump of the specialties, and in fact was important enough to make the average price of fifty representative stocks, both railroads and industrials, ebow a net gain of a fair fraction at the close. The buying of New Haven was a distinct feature, the price rieing 5¼ points, wbile net increases of more than a point were scored by Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, St. Paul, Reading and Canadian Pacific.

Brokers were unanimous in the opinion that the new margin policy caused the great bulk of the sales. The sudden advance in margins demanded, amounting to 100 per cent. for certain stocks, caught many speculators in a position whiencs they were unable to emerge with the stocks they had bought because they had not the additional funde to put up. It was rsported that selling orders were executed on a broad ecale throughout the morning by firms doing a substantial buelness with interior points. The customers in other cities were notified by letter or telegram sent out on Tuesday that a new margin standard was in effect and those who were not able to meet the requirements were forced to see their holdinge reduced by sales at the best prices they would bring at the moment.

Short selling also was in evidence and, following the severe break which occurred shortly after 1 o'clock, the covering of short contracts was influential in bringing about a good recovery of the entire price list. A survey of final quotations after business was over showed that, autiety to sell instead of to buy caused the large total of transactions.

Governors of the Exchange said when the day was ended that the warnings sent broadcast to curb excesive epeculation had had a satisfactory effect. From a tenchnical point of view, it was thought that the shaking out of many weak bull accounts by a gross decline running as low as 22 points in two days in certain shares had improved the poeition of etocks. The opinion wae general that the market had been removed from a perilous position by the general movement of brokere in making speculation more difficult.

It was learned that the circular letter eent out by the Exchange Tuesday afternoon had been prompted chiefly by information that branch offices of Stock Exchange housee in other cities were being besieged by novices at the speculative game. The rules of the board provide that members shall use all due diligence in learning about customers and it was apprehension lest the wave of speculation might bring into the market many persons without the means or temperament for epeculating that caused the Governors to rivive an old rule for the benefit of members.

EXPLOSION IN AETNA PLANT.

At Least Four Killed—Rumors That Twenty Perished.

Special to The New York Times.

OLEAN, N. Y., Oct. 6.—One of the dry houses of the Aetna Explosives Company at Emporium, Penn., exploded at 10:30 o'clock tonight. Announcement is made by the company that the bodies of four laborere have been found, while at least eight men were injured, two fatally.

The cause of the explosion is not known. Ordinarily there is only a night watchman at the dry house, but tonight a gang of laborere was unloading machinery near the house.

The dry house, which exploded, was about 40 feet wide and 70 feet long. It was used for drying guncotton. The Aetna plant was working on a contract with the Allies for guncotton and powder.

Late tonight it wae eaid that there might be a score of bodies in the ruine.

The plant was under heavy guard becauee of the threats to destroy it.

$20,000,000 B. R. T. NOTES.

Balance of $60,000,000 Construction Issue Is Taken.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., who financed the Brooklyn Rapid Transit eubway requirement three years ago by the purchase of $40,000,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit five-year 5 per cent. secured gold notes, have exercised the option tben given to them by the company and have purchased the remaining $20,000,000 of the notes under the $60,000,000 issue.

The proceeds are to be used in completing the conetruction and equipment required by the contracts between the city and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, a subsidiary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The notes are secured by the deposit with the Central Trust Company as trustee of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation's first mortgage 5 per cent. guaranteed bonds, equal in face value to the notes issued and outstanding from time to time, and $10,000,000 Brooklyn Rapid Tranelt refunding gold mortgage 4 per cent. bonds. All the notes under thie $60,000,000 issue are convertible prior to Jan. 1 next into the New York Municipal Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. Notes not converted will mature July 1, 1916.

Interest on this money is chargeable to construction account and not against the railroad's earnings, until the construction and equipment for which the proceeds are used are completed and placed in operation.

$495,000 FOR TRADE BOARD.

President Favors Bigger Appropriations for Investigations Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Increased appropriations for inveetigatione into trade conditions abroad will be recommended to Congress by the Federal Trade Commission in December. Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the commission, discussed with President Wilson today the estimatee for the fiscal year, and it was agreed that approximately $495,000 should be sought for the commission.

The President is giving close attention to proposals for protecting American business at the conclusion of the European war. Investigations of the Trade Commission are expected to result in a recommendation that existing lawe be amended so as to allow manufacturers to utilize common eelling agencies abroad, and other legislation probably suggested to prevent the "dumping" of cheap foreign products upon the American market after the war.

It is indicated in well-informed official circles that the President ie willing that readjustments be made in the tariff if found necessary.

MRS. SAGE GIVES A CHURCH.

Forest Hills Edifice to be Dedicated on Sunday Next.

A church, to be known as the Church in the Garden, given to the residents of Forest Hills by Mrs. Russell Sage, will be dedicated next Sunday. The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Kent is pastor.

Robert W. de Forest, pereonal representative of Mrs. Sage, will present the edifice at a service beginning at 11 A. M. There will be a response by Henry H. Buckley, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Kent will preach a dedication sermon. Aseisting at the service will be the Rev. Dr. William A. Rice, the Rev. Lewis T. Reed, the Rev. George T. Scott and others. In the evening the Church of Forest Hills, another congregation, will unite with members of the new church in a service at which the Rev. Dr. C. E. Burton will preach.

The new edifice ie of stone, of Gothic architecture.

PRESIDENT TO WED MRS. NORMAN GALT

Continued from Page 1.

Miss Elenor Wilson and Secretary McAdoo, having been eolemnized in the Blue Room.

Early Wedding Expected.

The announcement of the engagement wae generally regarded as a forerunner of an interesting eocial season for Washington. The wedding, it ie underetood, will take place before the first of the series of State receptione and dinners is held.

Mrs. Galt was present at the first social affair participated in by the President and Miss Margaret Wilson in more than a year. It was a tea given by Miss Wilson to neighbors in the artist colony at Cornish, N. H.

Since the return of the President to Washington he and Mrs. Galt have spent many evenings together, sometimes at the White House and often at her home. Last week she occupied a prominent seat in the President's reviewing stand at the G. A. R. parade. She was with her mother in the midst of a circle of the President's friends and the wives of Cabinet members.

The President was in a happy mood tonight. The satisfactory eettlement of the Arabic case and the dispoeition of many other important questions pending, together with the announcement of his engagement, bad put him in high spirits. He will go to Philadelphia on Saturday to attend the second of the World's Series of baseball gamee, and it is likely that Mrs. Galt, with Miss Bones and other members of the President'e immediate family, will be of the party.

PRESIDENT FAVORS AMPLE DEFENSE

Continued from Page 1.

is a spirit that is profoundly concerned with peace, because it can express itself best only in peace. It is the spirit of peace and good-will and of human freedom; but it ie also the spirit of a nation that is eelf-conscious, that knows and loves its mission in the world and that knows that it must command the respect of the world.

"So it seems to me that we are not working as those who would change anything of America, but only as those who would safeguard everything in America. I know that you will enter into conference with the officers of the navy in that spirit and with that feeling, and it makes me proud, gentlemen, that the busy men of America—the men who stand at the front of their professions—should be willing in this way to associate themselves voluntarily with the Government in the task in which it needs all sorte of expert and serious advice.

"Nothing ought to be done in this by any eingle group of persons; everything ought to be done by all of us, united together, and I welcome this association in the most serious and grateful spirit."

Later it became known that the Presidsnt planned to make "for defense" the slogan of his advocacy of a stronger army and navy, and that he expected to outline bis views more specifically before the convening of Congress.

Inspired by Times Interview.

Headed by Thomas A. Edison, the members of the Inventions Board were received by Secretary Daniels at the latter's office at 11 o'clock this morning. All the Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Department were present. Secretary Daniels made a speech, in wbich he set forth the origin and purposes of the new board. He said the idea had its origin in an interview with Mr. Edison, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 30 last, and this caused him to think of creating a Board on Inventions. Edward Marshall, the writer of tbe interview, wae the only person present at today's meeting who was not a member of the board or connected with the navy or the Secretary's personal staff.

Secretary Daniels made some euggestione as to the work of the board. He asked the members particularly for their opinion as to the need of a large naval laboratory for experimental work, and he urged tbem to supply the possible one great need of the navy, a superior motor engine for aeroplanes, and a better motor engine for submersible craft.

In his speech Secretary Daniels said in part:

"A few months ago, in an address at the Naval War College at Newport, I ventured to advise the officers of the navy studying the principles of strategy that old things were passing and old theories crumbling daily into the dust. Old tactics and strategies, which had stood the test of naval warfare since the triremes of Rome and Carthage grappled in the Mediterranean, were fading away overnight.

"I reminded officers at the War College that we had seen battles begun at ranges believed to be impossible. We had been told that modern sea fights would be determined in the first ten minutes, yet we had seen it take six hours to decide one of the greatest ocean battles of the present war. We had seen ships of shallow draft used as fortresses to protect land armies on the Belgian coast. We had seen fast cruisers raiding the coast and eluding their pursuers by the help of dirigibles, hovering far above for many miles around to warn through the new miracle, wireless telegraphy, the ships heneath. With what weapons, by what strategy, shall we meet the terror of the submarine, the still unrevealed possibilities of the airship?

"I ventured to advise the War College officers not to hesitate to discard old etrategies and methods, though they had stood the test in their day, and to adopt and develop courageously anything that was new just as soon as some new development of the present convinced them that the old way was not always the right way, or that the new way might point the path to victory.

"A few days after this visit to the War College, while refuecting upon how, through inventive genius, electricity, chemistry, and engineering, with the handmaid gasoline, had created almost a new earth, I was impressed by an interview of Mr. Edison with Edward Marshall, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. In that interview, which has become famous, Mr. Edison stated that he would not use his knowledge to add to the terrors of war. But, he added, if his own country needed his inventive genius to make it eafe from attack, he would readily respond to any call made upon him.

"I felt that euch an attitude in these all too commercial times must prove an inspiration to the youth of America. It also conveyed the truth of the preeminent right of the country to the best in thought as well as service, that its citizens could give, a right which your presence here emphasizes.

Conferred with Edison.

"After reading the interview, I wrote to Mr. Edison, confiding to him the earnest desire for the active aid of men wbo bad given their livee to invention to help make our navy so effective as to give assurance, as nearly as migbt be, that it should be a guarantor of peace. He replied with what the navy would call a cheerful 'Aye, aye, Sir,' eaying he would volunteer for any services his country desired bim to render. Thus encouraged by his acceptance and stimulating patriotism, I aeked his counael in the formation of a board that would insure the best mobilization of American talent. We may not expsct how to build the biggest navy in the world, but with your help we muet have a navy every unit of which shall be as nearly perfect as American ingenuity makes possible.

"Under the law I had no fund from which even your expenses could be paid and that no motive except love of country could prompt your acceptance. But I did not doubt that your societies would gladly respond to the invitation.

"After consultation with the heads of the bureaus charged with ordnance, engineering, and construction, a tentative plan has been thought out by which the experts in the Navy and the civilian members of this board may work together to secure the desired results. In the department we must do the bulk of the work, form a Clearing House for ideas and suggestions, and call upon you gentlemen to aid in two ways.

"1. To give your expert advice when called upon in the big problems the Navy is always trying to solve.

"2. To initiate suggestions which will add to the efficiency of any unit of the Navy.

"As preliminary to the big things we must discues, permit me to touch upon two, which I trust will have your consideration at this first meeting:

"1. Some days ago I wrote to each member of the board euggesting the idea of asking Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum to provide a laboratory for research and experiment. The navy has done much, but our laboratoriee, our places of research, are far too emall for the needs of today. I shall hope to secure your advice and recommendation as to the kind of national laboratory needed.

"2. The prime need of the navy today is a motor—a motor for submarinee and aircraft. Since Langley first trisd to fly over the Potomac and the first wheezy automobile was regarded as a plaything, wonderful improvement has been made in perfecting motors, but we have not yet secured a perfectly satisfactory motor for hydroaeroplanes or submarines. I am pinning my faith to you, gentlemen, to aid our experts in perfecting such motors."

After the preliminary meeting the inventors and Secretary Daniels accompanied Mr. Daniels to the White House. After the President had addressed the board the members went to the Indian Head Proving Grounds on the Mayflower. At Indian Head the board entered a bomb-proof sheiter and witnessed the firing of the latest model naval 14-inch gun, observed the firing of a Colt automatic machine gun, and visited the powder factory. Tonigbt the board met for organization in Mr. Daniels's office at the department. All the Bureau Chiefs were present.

Wireless Engrosses Edison.

The Mayflower bardly had got under way today when Mr. Edison discovered the wireless plant, which held his attention for the remainder of the trip. He expressed a desire to "speak" with the powerful etation at Arlington, Va., and this message was sent to Captain Bullard, Superintendent of tbe Naval Radio Service.

"Congratulations on your big Arlington plant. I have heard the small and large sets, seated in the wireless room of the Mayflower, and they are great."

In a few minutee the following reply was flaehed back:

"My compliments to Mr. Edison and members of the Naval Advisory Board. by this message, transmitted on the 100-kilowatt spark set."

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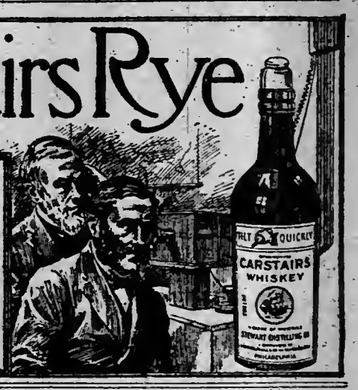
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For 127 years Carstairs Rye has remained the national favorite.

In the non-refillable bottle —"A Good Bottle to Keep Good Whiskey Good."

WILSON INDORSES WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Continued from Page 1.

your for your magnificent etatement in favor of the New Jersey suffrage amendment. Thie ie the most important aid given the cause of political equality since Lincoln took his etand in 1863, and your name will be linked with that of Lincoln in the suffrage calendar."

By Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association: "Permit me to express the sincere gratitude of the women of the United States who believe in democracy and freedom for all citizens for your clear and helpful statement of your views and purpose to vote for the suffrage amendment to the New Jersey State Constitution."

By Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Preeident of the Empire State Suffrage Campaign Committee: "On behalf of a million women in New York State who have declared they want the ballot, please accept gratitude for your announcement that you will vote for the woman suffrage amendment in New Jersey."

By Miss Kate Devereux, as Chairman of a euffrage branch: "Accept the gratitude of the twelve thousand members of the Teachers' Branch of the Empire State Campaign Committee for your statement in favor of woman suffrage. Teaching, eo long a practically disfranchised profeeion, will be ennobled by the liberty eo soon to be given to the women teachers."

By Miss Mary Garrett Hay, as Chairman of the Suffrage Party, wbich has organized every Assembly and election district in New York City: "We, the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, numbering over 200,000 men and women, rejoice that we bave a President of the United States who tboroughly believes in and etands for a true democracy."

By Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, as Chairman of the Manhattan Borough Branch of the Suffrage Party: "Thousands of women who are working with consecration and high purpoe—home women, working women, professional women—all through New York are filled with new zeal to follow the leadership of our President in this great reform and to actualize your ideal of juetice and democracy for the womanhood of our land."

Suffragists generally expreesed the view that the President's announcement would be a great aid to their work. Of the four suffrage campaign States, the amendment will be voted upon firet in New Jersey—on Oct. 19. A favorable vote there, it is believed, would mean much to the cause of suffrage in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, where the amendments will be voted upon Nov. 2.

It was the delegation of working women interviewing Preeident Wilson that influenced him to come out for woman suffrage, in the opinion of George M. Lamonte, Commisioner of Banking and Chairman, who is Chairman of the Men's Campaign Committee for Suffrage in New Jersey.

"These women atated the case for the working women, and one of the delegates," eaid Commissioner Lamonte, "implored the President not to speak for his party but to speak to his party. I believe that Mr. Wilson became convinced that working women desired the vote."

The anti-suffragists as a rule expressed the opinion that the President's decision would have very little effect upon the campaign.

"I believe that when the 19th of October comes it will be found that the President's statement has had no effect whatever, and that New Jersey will not follow in his lead," said Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Aseociation Opposed to Woman Suffrage. In the primary elections in New Jersey last week only one candidate for either the New Jersey Senate or House of Representatives who have endorsed woman euffrage was successful. Anti-suffrage victory is assured in all four of the campaign States."

Miss Clara Vezin of Elizabeth, Campaign Manager of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said that more votee would be turned from suffrage by the President's support than would be influenced in its favor.

Mrs. Medill McCormick, Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Aseociation, today issued this statement:

"Nothing could help our cause more than the strong statement given out by the President this morning. His support should turn the tide for us in his home State, wbich votes on Oct. 19, and start a suffrage landslide in this Fall which will add the great States of Maseachuaetts, New York, and Pennsylvania to the suffrage cause.

"The fact that the Preeident has announced his personal conviction on this question as a private citizen will give us a moral support far stronger than if he had made it a political move as the leader of his party. The personal indorsement of so great a etatesman as President Wileon will have a wide influence, not only among Democrats, but among Republicans throughout the country.

"We earnestly wish that the President had been able to extend his indorsement to the Federal amendment, for which the National American Woman Suffrage Association has worked for forty-four years at the same time that it has carried on the State campaigns, but we are very grateful to him for his support in New Jersey, where we are in the midst of a tremendous fight against the James R. Nugent machine.

"If theee big Eastern States vote for suffrage this Fall it cannot help increasing the gains already in prospect for the Federal amendment in Congress."

SET OUT FOR JERSEY CAMPAIGN

New York Women Will Tour State for Suffrage.

Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, driving her automobile, and accompanied by Mrs. Robert Adamson Mrs. Henry Bruere, and Mre. John Dewey, members of the "New Jersey Next Campaign Committee," led five cars down Fifth Avenue at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning en route for New Jersey, where the New York women are going to make a speaking tour of the State.

Three of the cars contained New Jersey women who had come to New York to eecort the speakers. Mrs. E. F. Feickert, the New Jersey State Suffrage Preeident, made a speech at the entrance to the Desbrosses Street Ferry welcoming the New Yorkers. Miss Julia Hurley, Vice President of the Women's Political Union for New Jersey, and suffrage organizer for Morrie County, drove her own car flying the union'e colore of purple, green and white. Mrs. H. A. Grant of Tarrytown was in her car. Others present were Mrs. Ellis M. Foster, Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor, Mrs. Marion Stewart, and Miss Campbell.

Mrs. Adamson and Mrs. Bruere returned to New York last night and will go to New Jersey later to join the speakers.

HIBBEN FOR VOTES FOR WOMEN

Princeton President Follows Wilson's Example—Faculty Divided.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6.—John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, tonight followed the example of President Wilson and declared in favor of woman suffrage. He will vote for the New Jersey amendment.

The three Deans of the university take issue with the President. William F. Magee, Dean of the Faculty; Andrew F. West, Dean of the Graduate College, and Howard McClenahan, Dean of the College, all express themselves as opposed to the measure. A former Dean of the Faculty, Henry B. Fine, is also opposed.

Dr. Duncan Spaeth, English Professor and crew coach, favors the amendment, while Professor Philip Marshal Brown, bead of the international law department, and Professor Henry Ford, an authority on politics, oppose it. Dr. Paul Van Dyke, brother of the American Minister to the Netherlands, remarked that he was a "believer in the secrecy of the ballot."

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This is the fourth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

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*The house faces the north. The dining room is on the northeast corner * * * We are going to paint the kitchen and southwest bedroom. What colors would you suggest? Thanking you for any help you may be able to give me, I am*

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STATE INCOME TAX IS STRONGLY URGED

Controller Prendergast and Realty Men Say Landowners Are Overburdened.

PERSONALTY TAX OBSOLETE

Mills Committee Hears That Last Year's Taxes on the Astor Estate Took 35 Per Cent. of Income.

The imposition of an income tax to apply to all classes of the State was advocated yesterday by Controller Prendergast and others testifying before the Mills Joint Legislative Committee in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, in the Woolworth Building. They said an entirely new plan should take the place of the present personal tax system.

"The personal tax is obsolete," said Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests. "The only fair tax is a tax on incomes. The situation in New York is very much worse than we have any idea of. I don't like to compare it to the period preceding the French Revolution, but it is a fact that today the tax falls on the moderate rich and the poor, just as it did in France in those days. I think some measure should be devised to make all men pay equally on the basis of income."

"Do you think a small income tax would drive capital from the State?" asked Senator Mills, the Chairman.

"It would not," replied Mr. Robinson. "Every man would be willing to pay his share if he was convinced that every other man was paying. He only wants to be assured that he is not the only one who is paying taxes."

Elmer Coulter, manager of the Vincent Astor property, the last witness of the day, quoted figures to show that taxation on real estate had gone up enormously. The tax on the Astor Estate, he said, took 29 per cent. of the income in 1904, and 35 per cent. in 1914. The average tax on three hotels, the witness said, amounted to 36.6 per cent. of the rental and was steadily rising.

Controller Is For Income Tax.

When Controller Prendergast took the stand he denounced the method by which New York City was made to bear an unfair share of the State direct tax. He favored the pay-as-you-go policy on local improvements, which the Mayor had outlined the day before, and he urged strict economy in the city government.

"You have indicated that you would do away, perhaps, with the personal property tax?" asked Bronson Winthrop, of counsel for the committee.

"Well," replied the Controller, "we could see whether the city is deriving as much income as it could from its own property and from the rights it has granted. Then the occupation and business taxes have been suggested. My own view would be that instead of two or three or four taxes, it would be better to find one form of taxation to meet all requirements, and put your effort and interest on that. I realize the field for such action is limited. When you go outside the real estate, personal property, occupancy and business taxes, you really have only one left, the income tax.

"After all, I think the income tax is the fairest. I won't say it's easy to make people confess just what they have, but still if the principle of the income tax would be accepted by the people it would be easier to enforce than any other tax. It is a fair tax, for you actually tax ability. A man of inferior ability is not taxed as heavily as is the man better equipped. And I wouldn't exempt public officials either. Get that in, gentlemen," concluded the Controller, turning to the reporters.

In response to several questions the Controller continued:

"The basis on which the State direct tax is made is unfair to the city. I don't object to the direct State tax, nor to its gross amount, but the way New York City's share was imposed is unfair and inequitable. We are paying more than our fair share because in other counties of the State real estate is not assessed at full value. New York City assesses at full value."

Easy to Evade Personalty Tax.

Chairman Mills reverted to the personalty tax law and asked:

"Don't you think that under the present law a man can get off without paying any of his personal property tax?"

"He could come pretty near to evading payment without violating the law," replied the Controller.

"What changes do you suggest in changing the personalty law?"

"I would have a low rate, so low that it would not impose a hardship on anybody, so low that people would show a greater willingness to pay their taxes and to disclose the value of their property."

"Will you estimate the financial needs of the city for the next five years, compared with the present budget, and give reasons for increases in expenditures?" asked Mr Winthrop.

"This year's budgetary expenditures total $198,998,756," replied the Controller. "The probable expenses for the next few years are estimated as follows: The budgetary expenses for 1916 are likely to be $215,173,141; for 1917, $216,735,996; for 1918, $224,292,561, and for 1919, $239,545,533. In making these estimates I have assumed that the city will pay 68.1 per cent. on what the State tax will be. I have assumed that budgetary expenses of the city and county appropriations will not exceed those of this year."

"Is it possible?" the Controller was asked.

"It is possible," he replied, "if the Board of Estimate makes up its mind to keep the budget down. Drastic economy will be necessary in the city Government. To continue my method of arriving at the estimates, I have assumed that the amount of deficiencies in taxes will be about $4,500,000, as against $6,192,000 this year."

Chairman Mills wanted to know if the Controller had been "cleaning up past errors." Mr. Prendergast replied:

"We have been cleaning up the errors of past years, for which the administrations of Mayor Mitchel and Mayor Gaynor are not to be held responsible."

When asked what the tax deficiencies consisted of the Controller said that a large part of taxes imposed were impossible of collection, which included cancellations ordered by the courts.

City Valuations 100 Per Cent.

Asked if the city had not raised valuations in order to establish sufficient borrowing capacity, the Controller said:

"That isn't so. Since Mayor Low we have been using a valuation of about 100 per cent., without any respect to borrowing capacity at all. In discussing matters of economy there should be great reductions. This community or that organization will complain, but economies must be effected, and department heads should appreciate that their trusteeship demands economy. If communities or organizations complain, they have their remedy—they need not re-elect that kind of government. There is far too much separation of duties. I believe certain departments could be consolidated with great economy and benefit to the public."

Asked to comment upon the recent great increase in personal tax assessments, the Controller said:

"No more serious situation for the city can exist than to include in next year's tax levy a large amount of personal property taxes that are assessed on no basis of fact; in other words, that cannot be collected. I can foresee a very serious situation in New York City if next year's levy is based on taxes that cannot be collected. I won't borrow money for the city on uncollectibles."

After Allan Robinson had declared that a personal tax was obsolete and that he was in favor of a tax on incomes, Chairman Mills asked his opinion regarding the real estate tax as affecting tall buildings. Mr. Robinson said:

"The erection of one large building makes it impossible for adjoining landowners to improve their property, at least for some time to come. The owners of smaller buildings cannot escape the tax and they cannot put up new buildings to increase their income. The result has been a call of mortgage loans, or at least a grading of such loans. If a piece of property is worth $100,000 and you impose an added tax of $2,000 it means a loss of $40,000 in the capital value of that property unless rents are increased. If you increase rents, you ultimately increase the cost of living. The increased cost is not only to the tenant but on every article of food or raiment sold in the city. If you do not increase rents you lower values and consequently lower the borrowing capacity and injure the credit of the city."

Would Limit Building Height.

"Would you think it wise to curtail by statute the ambitions of men who erected a building like the Woolworth Building?" asked Assemblyman Everett.

"Yes," replied Mr. Robinson. "I have come out for limiting the height of buildings. It might hurt some people now, but if it had been done fifteen years ago it would not have hurt anyone. It would have forced the development of the suburbs. Now it is a serious problem and must be handled very carefully."

"When you say that rents cannot be increased, you mean the landlord is getting all that the traffic will bear!" asked one of the committee's counsel.

"I would rather say that the tenants are paying all they can," was the reply.

Mr. Robinson said that the borrower now paid the tax on mortgages, and that any attempt to compel the lender to pay this tax would be resisted.

A. E. Marling of Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty Street, cited cases showing how taxation had increased as compared with income among holders of real estate. He cited one case of an increase in income of 40 per cent. in twenty years, as compared with an increase of 350 per cent. in taxation. A Broadway loft building worth $100,000, built 30 years ago, showed an income increase of 11 per cent. in twenty years and of 19 per cent. in taxation. Another property showed a taxation increase in twenty years of 87 per cent. and a decreased income of 18 per cent. in the same period. Asked what would happen if more taxes were levied on real estate, the witness said:

"Real estate is down on its back already. It cannot stand any more burdens. In spite of an honest, capable Tax Board we are overassessed. More taxation means for the poor owner practical confiscation, and that poor fellow is now practically gasping for breath."

The witness pleaded for an income tax, citing the New York business man who cannot be reached by local assessors because he lives in New Jersey or in Westchester. The fact that this man, he said, may be getting $50,000 a year and doing a big business only intensifies the helplessness of those who try to reach him, either as a property owner of as a rich man. He said that a business man enjoying all the benefits of New York City should help support the community.

Chairman Mills, after the hearing, said he was not yet committed to the income tax idea.

"There are some people who oppose it," he said, "and we shall hear from them presently. Therefore it would be unwise for me to say that I am already convinced that an income tax is the only solution."

Stewart Browne of the United Real Estate Owners' Association will be the first witness when the hearing is resumed this morning.

TAX BOARD WORKS IN SECRET.

All Details of "Swearing Off" Denied to Press and Public.

The Tax Department continued yesterday its policy of secrecy regarding the number of people assessed on their personal property for 1916, and the names of those who appeared at the department to either swear off the entire amount or have it reduced. When information regarding the number who appeared or the amount that was sworn off was requested, Commissioner Purdy said nothing would be given out until the tax books were completed next year.

The commissioner said that the regular tax notices are being sent out to the persons who are assessed at the rate of from 2,000 to 3,000 a day. Commissioner White said that while this was not necessary legally, it had been done in the past and the same method of notifying owners of assessable personal property would be continued.

TAXATION IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Assembly Candidates Asked to Give Views on Policy for City.

The Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes has sent to each candidate for the Assembly in the city a letter asking him if, in the event of election, he will favor and work for these reforms:

A local referendum on gradually transferring taxes now levied on buildings in New York City to land values, in not less than five nor more than ten years.

A referendum on a super tax on land values to meet the increases in the city budget.

Real local option, through the referendum, in taxation for cities or counties.

The society also asks the candidates this question: "Do you favor and will you work for bills permitting the voters here to decide our tax policy at once?"

Frederick C. Leubuscher is President of the Society, and Benjamin C. Marsh is Executive Secretary.

TAXES UP ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Mrs. Alice G. Vanderbilt's Home Valued at $4,000,000.

The largest private dwelling increase made by the Tax Commissioners in the assessments for 1916 is on the home of Mrs. Alice G. Vanderbilt, occupying the block front on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets. The land value of the plot has been increased $1,000,000; making it subject to taxation for the coming year at $4,000,000, instead of $3,000,000, the land value for 1915. The value of the building itself has been reduced by $125,000, but the total assessment, including the land and house, is $4,250,000, as against the former valuation of $3,375,000.

This assessment makes the Alice G. Vanderbilt home the most valuable private residence property in the city. That distinction was formerly held by the ex-Senator Clark house on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, assessed at $4,000,000, and no change has been made in that figure. The land covered by the Clark house, however, only figures at a valuation of $1,000,000, leaving $3,000,000 as the value of the building, so in the estimated value of the house itself, irrespective of land, the Clark mansion still remains as the most costly private dwelling on Manhattan Island.

Henry Clay Frick's new home on the old Lenox Library site, between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets, on Fifth Avenue, is assessed for $3,500,000, a slight increase over 1915. The George Gould house on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, and the Thomas F. Ryan home adjoining, remain at their old figures, $775,000 and $975,000 respectively. The Astor residence, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, is put down at $1,750,000, as against $1,000,000 for 1915. Andrew Carnegie's house remains at the same assessment, $2,425,000, and the same is true of the Phipps residence at Eighty-seventh Street.

An increase of $120,000 has been made on the Huntington house at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, the new value being $2,170,000, and the few remaining private houses on the avenue below Fifty-seventh Street have all been increased.

Big additions have been made on the twin Vanderbilt houses on this westerly block front between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets. The house now owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, has been raised from $1,925,000 to $2,325,000, and the adjoining Sloane house from $1,700,000 to $2,050,000. W. K. Vanderbilt's home, on the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street, has been assessed at $2,170,000, an increase of $200,000. The Helen Gould Shepard residence on the northeast corner of Forty-seventh Street is rated at $790,000, an increase of $35,000.

The homes of John D. Rockefeller, Sr. and Jr., in Fifty-fourth Street just west of Fifth Avenue, are among the few big houses in that neighborhood which have been slightly reduced. John D., Sr.'s, house is assessed for the coming year at $720,000, a reduction of $20,000, while John D., Jr.'s, new home is placed at $490,000, a reduction of $10,000.

The old Wendel house, on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, has gone up in assessed value from $975,000 to $1,080,000, the increase being entirely land value. The house still has the unique distinction of being the least valuable on the avenue, as the land it occupies figures at a valuation of $1,075,000, the dwelling only being taxed as worth $5,000. It is more than fifty years old.

ASKS SWANN ABOUT PAY.

Perkins Wants to Know Why Judge Seeks Cheaper Job.

In his campaign for election to the office he now holds by appointment, District Attorney Charles A. Perkins last night asked his Democratic opponent, Judge Edward Swann of the Court of General Sessions, why he had consented to leave a position on the bench where he is receiving a salary of $17,500 a year to become the candidate for an office in which he will receive annually $2,500 less.

"I would like to have Judge Swann answer that question," said Mr. Perkins, speaking at a meeting of the Republican organization of the Fifteenth Assembly District in the clubhouse at Eightieth Street and Broadway. "It is the great mystery of the campaign, and I think Judge Swann should take the voters into his confidence. The position Judge Swann now holds is one of at least as much dignity and power and of as high usefulness as the position for which he is a candidate. Not only is the salary higher by $2,500, but six years remain of Judge Swann's term, whereas in the District Attorney's office with its lower salary, his term of office, if elected, would be only two years."

Mr. Perkins also said that the voters have a right to know why Tammany Hall is willing to take one of its men off the General Sessions Bench and create a vacancy for a Republican Governor to fill.

About 250 members of the Republican district organization heard Mr. Perkins speak. It is understood that Mr. Perkins will repeat his questions at every meeting he addresses during the campaign.



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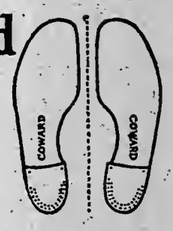
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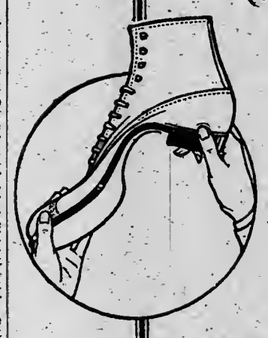
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STATE REPUBLICANS BACK CONSTITUTION

Barnes Committeemen Beaten by 70 to 8 in Fight Led by Chairman Tanner.

BETTS SEES PARTY DANGER

Public Appeal to be Issued Soon—Nine New Committee Members Are Elected.

By a unanimous vote the Republican State Committee at a meeting held behind closed doors yesterday adopted a resolution indorsing the proposed new Constitution. Chairman Frederick C. Tanner was given power to appoint a committee of three to draft an address to the people urging ratification of the Constitution.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was defeated by a vote of 70 to 8. The poor showing made by the opposition caused much comment because the element in the Republican majority of the Constitutional Convention which fought the short ballot and other reforms incorporated in the new organic law had its spokesmen present. There was a full attendance of representatives from the Albany bailiwick of former Republican State Chairman William Barnes, all of whom voted for the motion to table the resolution. Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis of Monroe, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, was one of the eight who voted against the resolution. After the meeting Mr. Lewis was asked if he would vote against the new Constitution.

"I have not definitely made up my mind," was his reply. "I believe that is the attitude of a large number of Republicans up-State."

See Barnes's Fine Hand.

While the action of the representatives from Mr. Barnes's district conveyed the impression that Mr. Barnes, who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and opposed many of the progressive features of the new Constitution, would oppose its ratification, Mr. Lewis said that he did not regard such conclusion as justified.

Here is the resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the revised Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention, and to be submitted to the people in November, embodies the constructive program of the Republican Party of the State for the improvement of the State government as declared in the successive conventions of the party, and is entitled to have the votes of Republicans cast in favor of its approval.

Charles H. Betts, State Committeeman from Wayne County, who was a delegate at the Constitutional Convention and identified with the so-called "long ballot" group, assailed the proposition to have the State Committee go on record as favoring the new Constitution as politically unwise.

"We had it impressed upon us by President Root and other leaders of the convention that the Constitution was not a partisan instrument," said Mr. Betts. "By this action we will shatter the faith of the voters in the statements by the convention leaders."

Chairman Tanner then said the nonpartisan character of the new Constitution had been attested by the fact that a large majority of the Democrats had joined with the Republicans in voting for practically every important proposal.

"Nevertheless, I must protest," said Mr. Betts. "If we vote for this resolution and the Constitution is rejected by the voters, loss of prestige to the Republican Party in this State would be the result."

Tanner Takes Firm Stand.

"That is true," said Chairman Tanner. "For that reason we as a party must see to it that it is not rejected, because a Republican majority controlled the convention, and a majority of the reforms in the new Constitution were written in it to redeem Republican Party pledges."

Then Mr. Betts and those who stood with him declared that the prevailing sentiment up State was that the new Constitution favored New York City as against the rural sections. This was resented by a number of up-State members.

Those who voted to table the resolution were Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany County, Ellis J. Staley, head of the Republican organization of Albany County, and John H. Rea of Albany; Charles H. Betts of Wayne, Merton E. Lewis of Monroe, Matthew A. Heeran, Republican leader of Rensselaer, William A. Smythe of Tioga, C. Fred Bohart of Lewis County, and Clarence Shuster, who held the proxy of the member from Tompkins County.

Senator Root will make his first appeal to the voters in favor of the new organic law at a dinner in his honor by the Republican Club on Oct. 18 at the Hotel Astor.

Chose Nine New Members.

At the meeting of the committee nine new members were elected to fill vacancies. Five of the vacancies were in districts in New York City. George Marshall was elected to succeed the late Louis Beer as representative of the Fifth Assembly District in Kings. John M. Crate was chosen as successor to the late John H. Campbell of the Fifteenth Assembly District in Kings, and former Postmaster Edward J. Voorhies to succeed Marcus B. Campbell of the Sixteenth Kings District. In New York County the vacancy in the Tenth Assembly District caused when Dr. Frederick L. Marshall retired to become State Election Commissioner was filled by the election of Herman L. Schrader. Anthony P. Judden was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Thirteenth Assembly District.

Dr. John Farmenter of Geneva was elected as successor to Edward Dixon of Ontario County; Alexander Mair, the Second Assembly District in Suffolk County, in the place of Emmett B. Hawkins, and Assemblyman Charles O. Pratt of Washington County will represent his district as successor to Charles B. Parris, who resigned after being appointed a Judge of the Court of Claims. Spencer A. Lincoln of Penn Yan takes the place of Charles S. Hoyt for Yates County.

George W. Aldridge, the Republican boss of Monroe County, will head a Finance Committee appointed yesterday to raise funds for the Assembly campaign this Fall. The other members of the committee are Ellis J. Staley of Albany, Frederick D. Kilburn of Franklin, Philip Elting of Ulster, Alfred E. Vass of Kings, Fred W. Hammond of Onondaga, and M. Jesse Brayton of Oneida.

B. W. B. Brown, the newly elected Republican leader of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, will be Chairman of a Law Committee. The other members are Charles B. Sears of Erie, Jacob Brenner of Kings, Mortimer B. Patterson of Rockland, and Frank L. Young of Westchester.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fourth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:00 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

DROP 100 CITY JOBS, EXAMINERS ADVISE

Cutting Down and Reorganization of Kracke's Force Urged—Other Recommendations.

Examiners of the sub-committee of the Tax Budget Committee recommended yesterday the abolition of 100 jobs in the Bridge Department of which F. J. H. Kracke is Commissioner. The examiners also recommended a general reorganization of the department. It is asserted that $191,135 a year will be saved by the contemplated change. Ten new jobs are suggested for the department, the salaries of which will total $18,750. Some of the oldest employes will be shifted to the new berths.

The sub-committee acted on the recommendations of the examiners of the Bureau of Standards that the estimate of the Commissioner of Accounts office be reduced from $260,329 asked for last year to $223,351, a cut of $36,978. The cut included a reduction in twenty-three salaries that were not requested and sixteen that were. Two places, that of assistant foreman paying $1,200 a year and of a draughtsman paying $1,500, were abolished.

The City Chamberlain requested $57,865 for next year's expenses as against $58,015 for this year, and the committee recommended $56,335. There were nine salary decreases and three increases. The principal increase was that of the Chamberlain's secretary, Miss Ida Fingerhut, from $2,000 to $2,160.

The committee approved a request of the Health Department for $2,300 to drain the remaining marsh lands in Bronx County. Under a recent law the Board has compelled owners of swamp and mosquito breeding lands in the Bronx to drain their holdings. For 150 acres of which no owners could be found the Department requested the appropriation.

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317,018 REGISTERED IN FIRST THREE DAYS

Third Day's Figures for Entire City Are 96,401, a Falling Off.

LAWYER DOLPHIN ARRESTED

Had Words with Policeman on Duty at Registry Place—Fined $10 and Goes to Cell.

Yesterday's registration showed a falling off of approximately 12,000 from the figures of Tuesday. The total for the five boroughs yesterday was 96,401. The total for the first three days this year is 317,018.

This is a falling off of 157,187 from last year's three days' total.

In Manhattan yesterday there was a slump from Tuesday's figures of practically 6,000. There was just as big a falling off in the Brooklyn figures. In that borough 35,340 would-be voters registered yesterday, as against 41,357 on Tuesday. Queens stood up to her record of the previous day and Richmond fell only 5 below Tuesday's figures. The total in Richmond for the three days of registration this year was 6,528.

The following tables show the registration for yesterday and for the first three days this year:

Three Days' Registration.

Boroughs.	3d Day.	3 Days.
Manhattan	37,215	123,107
Bronx	12,630	40,089
Brooklyn	35,340	119,442
Queens	9,036	27,842
Richmond	2,180	6,528
Grand total	96,401	317,018

Manhattan.

A. D.		
First	652	3,287
Second	1,033	3,606
Third	992	3,348
Fourth	1,029	3,912
Fifth	872	2,940
Sixth	1,205	3,899
Seventh	858	2,823
Eighth	1,004	3,312
Ninth	748	2,408
Tenth	1,020	3,149
Eleventh	994	3,228
Twelfth	871	3,074
Thirteenth	856	2,678
Fourteenth	932	3,054
Fifteenth	1,525	5,026
Sixteenth	879	2,823
Seventeenth	1,458	5,191
Eighteenth	1,142	3,503
Nineteenth	2,025	6,875
Twentieth	1,071	3,579
Twenty-first	1,988	5,813
Twenty-second	1,216	4,232
Twenty-third	3,954	13,527
Twenty-fourth	896	2,795
Twenty-fifth	971	3,467
Twenty-sixth	1,222	4,229
Twenty-seventh	885	2,734
Twenty-eighth	782	2,483
Twenty-ninth	1,127	3,902
Thirtieth (south)	1,383	4,292
Thirty-first	1,675	5,682
Total	37,215	123,107

Bronx.

Thirtieth (north)	387	1,297
Thirty-second	3,634	11,348
Thirty-third	1,724	5,368
Thirty-fourth	3,727	12,080
Thirty-fifth	3,158	10,006
Total	12,630	40,099

Brooklyn.

First	1,045	3,790
Second	865	2,859
Third	744	2,701
Fourth	1,288	4,138
Fifth	1,589	5,631
Sixth	1,239	4,024
Seventh	1,089	3,742
Eighth	935	3,054
Ninth	2,424	7,804
Tenth	1,372	4,773
Eleventh	1,381	4,715
Twelfth	1,743	6,333
Thirteenth	886	3,281
Fourteenth	956	2,950
Fifteenth	1,121	3,706
Sixteenth	2,914	9,854
Seventeenth	1,312	4,853
Eighteenth	3,027	10,291
Nineteenth	1,061	3,483
Twentieth	1,202	4,491
Twenty-first	839	2,760
Twenty-second	3,284	10,925
Twenty-third	2,804	8,974
Total	35,340	119,442

Queens.

First	1,632	5,276
Second	1,716	4,883
Third	3,069	9,444
Fourth	2,589	8,237
Total	9,036	27,842

Richmond.

First	2,180	6,528

Today will be the fourth day of registration this year under the new system. Registration booths will be open from 5:30 until 10:30 o'clock in the evening. Voters may register during the same hours tomorrow. On Saturday, the last day of registration, the booths will remain open from 7:30 A. M. until 10:30 P. M.

Lawyer Arrested in Booth.

Michael M. Dolphin, 45 years old, a lawyer at 401 West 118th Street, was fined $10 by Magistrate House in Men's Night Court last night upon being convicted of disorderly conduct in the registration place of the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District at 80 Morningside Avenue.

Policeman Thompson of the West 125th Street Station, who made the complaint against the lawyer, testified that Dolphin refused to answer questions which he submitted to him in conformity with instructions from his superiors. According to Thompson, Dolphin told him his place was on the sidewalk, and called him a loafer.

Dolphin pleaded not guilty, but admitted telling Thompson that his place was on the street. He said in his opinion the policeman was assuming the duties of Chairman of the Board of Registry.

The lawyer refused to pay the fine and went to a cell.

CLARA MORRIS VERY ILL.

Only Just Informed of Bequest in Brother-in-Law's Will.

Clara Morris Harriot, once a celebrated actress to whom, by the terms of the will of her brother-in-law, Samuel W. Harriot, was left the income on $50,000, is dangerously ill at her home on the Shore Road, Whitestone, L. I. When informed of her good fortune yesterday, she whispered:

"I am delighted with the will. Tell them so. It was good of my brother-in-law to remember me. It is a great boon, although the help will not come immediately."

She was too ill to receive visitors.

Arrested for Alleged Undervaluing.

John M. Moorhead and Miss Anna Jardine of Moorhead & Jardine, makers of ladies' hats, 22 West Thirty-eighth Street, were arrested yesterday on a removal warrant issued by the Federal court in Trenton, N. J. It was charged that when they landed from the Vaterland on July 4, 1914, they undervalued certain goods, such as cameos, watches, brusbes, and combs which they had with them. As the amount of duty of which it is alleged they deprived the Government amounted to only $60, Commissioner Houghton released the defendants in bonds of $500 to appear in Trenton.

MILITIA OFFICERS CHANGE.

Recent Appointments, Resignations, and Promotions Announced.

The following officers of the New York National Guard recently elected or appointed have passed the board of examination and have received their commissions as of the grade mentioned: Captain Clinton E. Fisk, Company D, Seventh Infantry; Captain Charles T. Doorty, Sixty-fifth Infantry, regimental adjutant; Captains Frank R. Morse and Edward T. Harris, Thirteenth Coast Artillery District; Second Lieutenant Ira I. Hodes, Company C, Fourteenth Infantry; Alson Shantz, First Cavalry, Squadron Quartermaster and Commissary; Carl G. Rose, Company G, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenants Frederick K. Lovell, Company E, Seventy-first Infantry; Frederick L. Farrell, Eighth Coast Defense Command; Chester L. Benedict, Company G, Second Infantry.

These officers who recently resigned have been honorably discharged: Captain Charles W. Clendenan, Medical Corps; First Lieutenant Richard H. Kuehn, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Martin C. Hoyt, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieutenant Wilmer D. Pinsoneault, Medical Corps; First Lieutenant Frederick W. Smith, Signal Corps; and Second Lieutenant Wilton C. Paull, Sixty-fifth Infantry.

Former officers who at their own request have been recommissioned, and placed on the reserve list, with the rank they last held are the following: Captain Clarence A. Coan, Ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant John J. Denn, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Edgar C. Niles, Tenth Infantry.

FAKE ANTIQUES DISCUSSED.

U. S. Appraisers and Collectors Will Have a Dinner Tonight.

The conference of United States Appraisers in session yesterday at the Federal Public Stores decided that stricter examinations are necessary when articles purporting to be "antiques" are entered by importers and claimed to be 100 years old, and therefore free of duty under the tariff law.

While the present tariff requires that importers substantiate their claims by proper affidavits, customs officers have been convinced for a long time that large quantities of fake antiques have entered the country without the payment of duties on the plea that they were the "artistic antiquities" mentioned in the Underwood law. It is believed that many of the affidavits accompanying goods of this kind are open to the suspicion that their makers and the importers are in collusion for the purpose of defrauding the revenue.

The importations giving the most troubles are pictures, furniture, marble work, and curios. James Fay, Assistant Appraiser of the Fifth (or "Art") Division of the New York Appraisers' office, declared that the Government is being robbed of thousands of dollars in import duties by false representation regarding so-called "antiques."

The Customs Collectors continued their sessions yesterday in the Custom House and discussed routine matters. Tonight there will be a dinner for the visiting Collectors and Appraisers at the Hotel Knickerbocker, with Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as the principal guest.

'PALS' IN MARRIAGE TANGLE.

First Divorce Illegal, Doctor and Second Wife Seek Annulment.

Dr. George J. Olsson thought he had obtained a divorce from Emma Elizabeth Olsson in Nevada in 1914, and he married a new wife. Later he learned that the divorce was defective and that his first wife had procured a divorce from him by proving that he had married again without having the legal right to do so. So Dr. Olsson and his second wife, Florence, decided to have their marriage annulled. They appeared yesterday before Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court and explained the situation. Mrs. Olsson said that her marriage to the doctor took place in Hoboken on May 27, 1914.

"Why did you go to Hoboken to get married?" asked Justice Blanchard asked.

"The doctor asked me to go," was the reply.

"You always want to look out for those fellows who ask you to go out of the State to get married," warned the Justice with a smile.

"He told me about his divorce," Mrs. Olsson explained, "and thinking it was a good divorce, I married him."

Decision was reserved. Dr. Olsson and his second wife walked out of the court room chatting amiably together. Asked if they were going to get married over again, Mrs. Olsson replied:

"No, indeed. Dr. Olsson is a fine fellow. He was misled about that divorce. We are going to be pals. I wouldn't marry the best man in the world again."

WRITES HERSELF TO PRISON

Nurse Confesses Arson for Which Brother-In-Law Was Convicted.

Miss Ida Abramovitz, a nurse, of 1,508 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, who in a letter to Judge Niemann of the County Court confessed that she started a fire for which her brother-in-law, Samuel Greenberg, was convicted of arson, was yesterday sentenced to not less than five years, nor more than ten years in Auburn Prison.

Greenberg lives with his family at the St. Mark's Place address, where the fire took place there last June. He was convicted and faced a term of twenty years in prison when Miss Abramovitz said that Greenberg was not home at the time of the fire and that she started the blaze, knowing that her brother-in-law was insured, and believing he could get money with which to buy his children shoes and sweetmeats.

Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy, in a report to Judge Niemann, said he was now convinced of Greenberg's innocence. Judge Niemann set aside the verdict against Greenberg.

GRABS $800 GEMS AND RUNS.

Jewelry Store Robber Mingles with Bronx Crowd and Escapes.

A well-dressed man, about 35 years old, entered the jewelry store of Morris Shapiro, 522 East 138th Street, the Bronx, shortly before dark last night, and asked to see some diamond rings. After he had looked at several and remarked that they did not suit him, Shapiro went to the far end of the counter to get another, and the man picked up a pair of diamond earrings valued at $800 and ran out.

Shapiro ran after him to Third Avenue shouting "Stop thief!" Hundreds of persons stood about the corner, which is a busy transfer point during the rush hours, and the thief mingled with the throng and escaped.

Detectives got a description of the man and began a search for him.

Brazil Approves Treaty with Us.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 6.—The Chamber has approved the arbitration treaty between Brazil and the United States.

AMOS F. ENO'S GIFT ENRICHES A SOCIETY

Mechanics and Tradesmen Organization Gets Downtown Property and $25,000.

IN OPERATION SINCE 1785

Old Institution, Doing Educational and Charitable Work, Sends Letter of Thanks.

Amos F. Eno of 32 Fifth Avenue, it was announced yesterday, bas made a gift of $25,000 and property at 94-96 Thompson Street to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York. The property consists of a lot, 50 by 94 feet, running through the block from Thompson Street to West Broadway, between Spring and Prince Streets. There is a five-story building on the lot.

According to the city assessment of 1915 the unimproved real estate is worth $33,000 and property with all improvements $40,000, so that Mr. Eno's gift is equivalent to a contribution of $65,000.

The money gift is for the purpose of putting the property into an income-producing condition for the benefit of the society. Announcement of the gift was made by the society in a letter of thanks and acceptance sent to Mr. Eno. The letter read in part:

"Words fail to express adequately the grateful feeling and high appreciation entertained by the officers and members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York for your recent generous unconditional and timely gift.

"The society was instituted in the year 1785, and has continued without interruption to exercise its chartered rights and obligations, viz.: the relief of its indigent members, their widows and minor children, the improvement, entertainment, and education of its members and their families and associates by means of addresses, lectures, exhibitions, &c., the free circulation of literature to its members through its libraries and reading rooms, and the establishment and maintenance of the society schools.

"It is therefore gratifying to learn that the society's adherence to its high ideals for more than a century and a quarter and its influence upon the daily life of our metropolis should have impressed you and thus have prompted your munificent gift.

"It gives us great pleasure to convey the unanimously expressed thanks and sincere appreciation of the members of the society to you, and to assure you that no effort will be spared by the society to prove that your bounty has been well bestowed."

The officers of the society who signed the letter are Charles J. Richter, President; Albert T. Strauch, Vice President; James Boyd, Second Vice President, and R. T. Davies, Secretary-Treasurer.

$5,000 VERDICT FOR BELL.

Jury Agreed That Dr. de Medina Won Wife's Affections.

Charles H. Bell, an employe of the estate of Joseph Milbank, got a verdict yesterday for $5,000 from the jury which heard the testimony in his suit for $25,000 against Dr. Leopold de Medina for alienating the affections of Bell's wife, Anna R. T. Martinson, counsel for the defendant, asked the court to dismiss the case on the ground that the damages were excessive. Supreme Court Justice Delehanty replied:

"Motion denied. There can't be any damages too excessive in cases of this character."

The evidence was to the effect that the Bells were married on April 17, 1901, and that Mrs. Bell obtained a separation from her husband in May, 1913. Dr. de Medina became acquainted with Mrs. Bell in 1911 and spent much time with her at her home in Mount Vernon, frequently sitting on the porch with her until late at night drinking wine and smoking cigarettes. Mr. Bell said that his wife and the defendant had spent several days together in the Victoria Hotel in this city, having registered under assumed names as man and wife. Dr. de Medina is now traveling somewhere in South America.

5 FLORIDA BEAUTIES HERE.

Winners in Contest to Act for a Moving-Picture Film.

Five beauties from Jacksonville, Fla., arrived yesterday morning on the steamer Lenape, went to the Hotel Vanderbilt and then proceeded to capture certain portions of New York. Accompanying them are Frank P. Beddow, Circulation Manager of The Florida Metropolis, which is not Jacksonville, but a Jacksonville newspaper, and a chaperon.

The five young women are prize winners in a contest conducted by The Metropolis, the prizes being not only a trip to New York and back and a fortnight here seeing shows, but actual participation in a moving picture! A Jacksonville young man wrote a scenario and got $100 for it, and the producers are going to put local color into it here with the aid of the Jacksonville girls. The latter include the Misses Irene Miller, Jessie Ruth Snow, Gladys Thornton, Marie Lee House, and Marie Bain.

PLAN PREPAREDNESS FIGHT.

Postcard Campaign to Win Congressmen Soon to Begin.

The greatest danger now facing advocates of preparedness is the feeling that their campaign is won, and that Congress will surely pass adequate measures for increases in the army and navy, according to S. Stanwood Menken of the National Security League, which held a meeting yesterday at the Hotel Belmont.

"The danger of failing never was greater than now, if our objective is a far-reaching measure of preparedness," he said. "The need of an active campaign is still urgent. The measure of preparedness which we will receive from Congress will be a direct reflex of the popular demand."

The report of the President of the organization of branches of the league in other States was read. A meeting will be called later at which plans for a campaign to influence Congress will be discussed.

The American Defense Society announced yesterday the inauguration of a postcard campaign, the purpose of which is to secure adequate national defense legislation in the next Congress. The appeal, it was said, is intended to interest every voter in the land. The voters will be asked to send cards to their Senators and Congressmen. The postcards will be printed by thousands and distributed throughout the country.

TRANSFER DYCKMAN HOUSE.

Descendants of Original Owner Prepare to Make Gift to City.

Mrs. Bashford Dean and Mrs. Alexander McMillan Welch took title yesterday to the old Dyckman farmbouse with the plot of ground surrounding it at the northeast corner of Broadway and 204th Street, which they have offered to present to the city for the purpose of preserving the ancient Dyckman house. The property will be deed to the city within a few days and the work of restoring the house and laying out the surrounding ground in an attractive manner will then begin.

The gift, which was announced last week by Park Commissioner Ward, will give the city the only remaining example on Manbattan Island of a typical Dutch farmhouse.

Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Welch are descendants of the first Dyckman who came to the country soon after the settlement of Manhattan Island, and for more than two centuries the family lived on their great farm now popularly known as the Dyckman tract.

The title as recorded yesterday in the Register's Office gives the nominal consideration of $100. The property, including the house, fronts 150 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on 204th Street.

HAFF'S SON CONFESSES.

Sentenced to Atlanta for Falsifying Islip Bank Report.

H. Clayton Haff, former cashier of the First National Bank of Islip, L. I., and son of Captain "Hank" Haff, skipper of several of America's cup defenders, pleaded guilty yesterday in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, to an indictment charging him with sending false reports of the financial condition of the bank to the Controller of the Treasury. Judge Chatfield sentenced him to five years in the Federal prison at Atlanta.

Haff was indicted on Jan. 13, after officials of the bank discovered the bank was short about $64,000. Haff disappeared, but was later arrested, when he denied he was guilty. After he changed his plea to guilty he was placed in the custody of United States Marshal Power and sent to the Nassau County Jail at Mineola, where he will stay for a few weeks, during which he will be given opportunity to adjust his financial affairs.

HIT BY FIRE AUTO IN 5TH AV.

Woman May Die Through Haste of Chief Graham to False Alarm.

While responding to a false alarm of fire yesterday in his automobile, Battalion Chief Graham struck Mrs. Kate Farley, 44 years old, a laundress, of 8 West Fifty-third Street, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

Chief Graham and his driver picked up the injured woman and carried her to a stoop. While awaiting an ambulance from Flower Hospital two women who were with Mrs. Farley ran to St. Patrick's Cathedral and returned with a priest, who administered the last rites of the church.

When Dr. Gross arrived he found Mrs. Farley suffering from a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. She was taken to the bospital in a serious condition.

BRINGS ENGLISH GOLD.

93 Boxes of Sovereigns in Cameronia's Diversified Cargo.

Purser W. Y. Brown of the Anchor liner Cameronia, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Glasgow via Liverpool, said that be had ninety-three boxes of gold sovereigns in the specie room, consigned to a New York bank, but be could not give any idea of the value in American dollars because it was not marked on bis manifest.

Several of the passengers had been booked to sail on Sept. 25 from Liverpool by the Cunarder Saxonia for New York, but at the last moment the steamer was chartered by the Government as a transport and they had to wait until Sept. 28 for the Cameronia.

The steamer brought 529 passengers, 2,700 sacks of mail, and hundreds of cases of Scotch berring and Scotch whisky.

WANT 60,000 TO STRIKE.

Union Hopes to Tie Up All Plants of the General Electric Company.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Efforts to spread the fight for an eight-hour day to every plant of the General Electric Company are being made tonight by representatives of the 10,000 men from the local works now on strike.

It is estimated that the company employs more than 60,000 men in its plants in other cities, and, union leaders declare, the majority of them are organized. The principal plants outside of Schenectady are located in Erie, Penn.; Pittsfield and Lynn, Mass.; Kenosha, Wis., and Fort Wayne, Ind. There also are several smaller works in different cities.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6.—The strike of 1,200 employes of the Hendee motor cycle plant has been settled. The men return to work tomorrow. The agreement on which the settlement is made is to be in effect two years. Hendee's is to remain an open shop, but the union is recognized; the division of hours of the forty-eight-hour week—the cause of the strike—is left to arbitration.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—Following the strike of 200 machinists here last week, 800 machinists employed by the American Tool Works Company went on strike today.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 6.—The blanket mill of the Jackson Manufacturing Company, employing 1,000 operatives, shut down at noon today after a strike early in the day of 500 workmen in sympathy with a strike at the Nashua Manufacturing Company's plant, which closed last night.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fourth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

Portuguese President Sworn In.

LISBON, Oct. 6.—Dr. Bernardo Machado took the oath as President of the republic at a joint meeting of both Houses of Parliament today. Afterward the retiring President, [illegible], surrendered the Presidential powers to his successor at the Belem Palace. In an address Dr. Machado pledged his administration to devote itself to internal and external defense. He assumed office on the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

MURDER TRIAL JUROR ILL.

"Dopey Benny" Named by Prosecutor of Seven Garment Workers.

The trial of seven members of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union for murder before Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court was suddenly interrupted yesterday by the illness of one of the jurors, John D. Cronin of 92 Lexington Avenue. Justice Tompkins adjourned the trial until today.

At the morning session Assistant District Attorney Delehanty for the first time mentioned the name of "Dopey Benny" Feln, the East Side gangster who made a confession to District Attorney Perkins which led to the re-indictment of the garment workers for the murder of Herman Liebowitz, a strike breaker, in the strike of 1910.

Mr. Delehanty referred to Feln in his cross-examination of Abraham Mitchell, who sent the strike committee to Hunter, N. Y., where Liebowitz had found employment in a non-union shop. Mitchell in answer to the prosecutor's question denied that he ever knew "Dopey Benny," or that he had ever hired him to assist the strikers in their activities against strike breakers.

Our Grade B Milk is carefully pasteurized for safety sake, then Sun Lac Sealed for cleanliness sake.



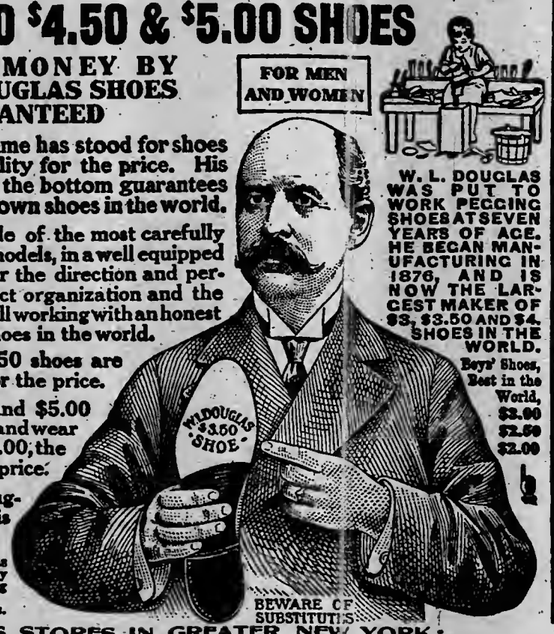
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Fireproof Storage Warehouses
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$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 & $5.00 SHOES
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VALUE GUARANTEED
FOR MEN AND WOMEN



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W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are the best that can be produced for the price.

W. L. Douglas $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 shoes are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00; the only perceptible difference is the price.

None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.

If you do not live near one of W. L. Douglas retail stores, and your local dealer cannot supply you, write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 160 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS WAS PUT TO WORK PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE. HE BEGAN MANUFACTURING IN 1876, AND IS NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3, $3.50 AND $4. SHOES IN THE WORLD.
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*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th Street.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Av.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St. cor. Broad

BROOKLYN
*421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
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SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY
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PARKING SPACE FREE
ASTOR CUP RACE
Saturday, Oct. 9th, 12 o'Clock

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Stout Figures

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Large athletic grounds and school lake give every opportunity for outdoor exercise.
Lower school for younger boys.
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Boys will be admitted till October 15th and carefully classified as to subjects.
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Send to Rev. James C. Mackenzie, A.M., Ph.D., (formerly and for 18 years Headmaster Lawrenceville School,) for circular with letters from prominent educators and patrons in 30 States.

IN TWO YEARS
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Arithmetic		U. S. History	
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and a boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did
Four Years' Work in One
and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	94%	Caesar	88%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	68%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs	85%

NAMES ON REQUEST.
Individual Instruction, by the hour, or by the term. Two hours' outing each day for boys under 12 years. Boarding and Day pupils.
The Groff-Clark School
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"A School With an Atmosphere of Work."

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DECORATIVE ART: Designing and Harmonizing line and color for decorating the home. Arts and Crafts. Practical courses in Dressmaking, Cooking, Millinery, Household Accounts, Conversational French, English, including Dramatic Art. Part time courses. Catalog. 226 West 79th St.

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Outing Classes School Days and Saturdays. Next day's lessons may be done in school.

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Elementary and college preparation. Classes average 8. Diploma admits to leading colleges.
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BETTS TUTORING SCHOOL
STAMFORD, CT.
The student is stimulated to work. He always finds the master "on deck" and receives from him an impetus that he carries through life. Send for circular with references and read Sunday's ad.

Stevens School River St., bet. 5th & 6th, Hoboken, N. J.
Reopens Sept. 13th, 1915. Registration Days, Sept. 7 & 8. Examination Days, Sept. 9 & 10.
Course of study preparatory to Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition is $150 per year.

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Boys taken through fourth grade.

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231 WEST 76TH STREET.
Telephone, Columbus—2204.
Boys Over 14. 13th Year.

ALCUIN PREPARATORY SCHOOL
11½-15 West 86th Street
Kindergarten through High School
Reopens Wednesday, September 29
Now open for registration.

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"The Castle"—Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Upper and Lower Schools—girls 7 to 25. Graduating and Special courses. Catalog. Address Box 982.

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It's Wonderful How Resinol Stops Itching

To those who have endured for years the itching torments of skin eruptions, the relief that the first use of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap gives is perfectly incredible. After all the suffering they have endured and all the useless treatments they have spent good money for, they cannot believe anything so simple, mild and inexpensive can stop the itching and burning so promptly. And they find it still more wonderful that the improvement is permanent and that Resinol really drives away the eruption completely in a very short time. Perhaps there is a pleasant surprise like this in store for you. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. Trial free; write to Dept. 2-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.



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R. O. SULLIVAN'S

Sales have shown a continuous increase for forty years. Quality counts.

Largest selling brand of 10c cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

DANIEL BOONE GETS INTO HALL OF FAME

Charlotte Cushman, Elias Howe, Parkman, and Rufus Choate Also Are Elected.

JOHN PAUL JONES BARRED

He and Martha Washington Defeated, While Joseph Henry and Mark Hopkins Win.

New names of six men and one woman are to find place in the Hall of Fame, New York University, as announced yesterday afternoon by Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor Emeritus. Ninety-seven electors passed on the merits of the distinguished dead and forty-nine votes were necessary to a choice. The official list of those adjudged to be great, and the number of votes they received, follows:

FRANCIS PARKMAN, historian, 68.
MARK HOPKINS, educator, 69.
ELIAS HOWE, inventor of the sewing machine, 61.
JOSEPH HENRY, scientist, 56.
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, actress, 53.
RUFUS CHOATE, jurist, 52.
DANIEL BOONE, pioneer, 52.

Those who missed the laurel and the bay were many, but saddest of all the failures to gain place in the cloister of greatness on University Heights are those of John Paul Jones, naval officer, and often called the founder of the American Navy, and Roger Williams, teacher and preacher, who is held chiefly responsible for the founding of Providence, R. I. The by-laws of the Committee of the Hall of Fame provided originally that only those of American birth could be chosen, but a change made the foreign-born who became citizens entitled to a place in a special pavilion. John Paul Jones and Roger Williams were duly selected, but it was found that they and two other distinguished Americans who were not natives, Alexander Hamilton of the West Indies, and Louis Agassiz, the Swiss scientist, would have to compete for fame all over again with men born here. Of these four only Hamilton and Agassiz remain, their previous election being confirmed. Tablets of bronze had been made for all four, but not put in place. Those intended for Jones and Williams are to be kept in the museum until the next election in 1920 at least.

Hamilton's Vote Falls Off.

Hamilton, competing with foreign-born Americans at the last election five years ago obtained 88 of the votes of the 100 or more electors, but he got only 70 this year. Agassiz's lead was cut down from 83 to 59. Williams, who in 1910 had got into the temple by 64 votes, is now barred from it, as is John and Paul Jones, who had 55. Each got 26 ballots this year.

Electors never tell publicly why they withhold the crown, but it is understood that some of them objected to John Paul Jones because they were not quite sure whether he was a patriot or a pirate. Others thought that on account of his entering the service of Russia for pay he might be considered only a soldier of fortune.

Williams fell from grace, as far as could be gathered, on account of varying opinions about the value of his religious teachings. Perhaps some of the electors bred in Philadelphia took too much to heart his book against the founder of the Friends so delicately entitled "George Fox Digged from His Burrowe." Ministers have not passed through the ordeal of fame very successfully in recent elections although Jonathan Edwards was one of the first to gain admission to the corridor.

Although all the world almost rings with arms this is a bad year for military glory, for among those who fell below the mark were General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame, who received thirty-two votes, and General Philip H. Sheridan and General Stonewall Jackson nineteen each. The Revolutionary General of the West, George Rogers Clark, had twenty ballots. No other soldier received more than ten. Next to the six men elected, those standing highest were Horace Bushnell, preacher, 45, and Patrick Henry, orator, 37.

Martha Washington, wife of the Father of His Country, was not chosen, and Mary Washington, his mother, had only nine votes.

Three Women Candidates.

Miss Louisa M. Alcott, purveyor of literature to the young and a conspicuous member of the literary colony at Concord, had fourty-four votes. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, founder of Wellesley College, and Lucretia Mott, philanthropist, got forty-seven ballots each.

It is the intention to have 150 names in the Hall of Fame, and with the winnowing of yesterday it develops that fifty men and six women have been selected. There is to be a special section for women, and among the great already there are Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary Lyon, Emma Willard, Frances E. Willard, and Maria Mitchell.

There originally were 102 electors to whom the names of the candidates were submitted, and since then several have died, including Curtis Guild, Governor of Massachusetts; St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, and Thomas R. Lounsbury, of the Chair of English at Yale University.

In the list of electors this year appears an entirely new division accorded to "Men of Business." Among the electors voting in that class were James J. Hill, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation; John Wanamaker, merchant; Myron T. Herrick, banker and former Ambassador to France, and Robert S. Brookings, a leader in St. Louis, Mo.

It is also noted that there are six octogenarians among the arbiters of fame, and they were the most prompt to mail their ballots. They include Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard, who is 81; Cyrus Nothrop of Minnesota, 81; Andrew D. White of Ithaca, 82; Joseph H. Choate of New York, 83; James B. Angell of Michigan, 86, and George F. Edmunds of Vermont, 87.

Among the electors who could not serve when asked to do so were Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, whose official duties prevented him, and Dr. James Douglas, scientist and financier of this city, who is recovering from a severe illness. The votes were canvassed on behalf of New York University by Dr. MacCracken and Deans Daniel W. Hering and Charles H. Snow.

ROCKEFELLER ASKS MINERS TO COOPERATE

Sees Better Times Coming and More Work—Dodges Dynamite Blasts.

SUNRISE, Wyoming, Oct. 6.—More than 200 workmen gathered around the bathhouse of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company iron mine here today and listened to a speech by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Mr. Rockefeller stood half way up a wooden stairway that led to a mine viaduct. His clothing was sprinkled with ore dust.

"We are partners in this business, and neither can get along without the other," he said. "Your labor would not earn you a living without capital to provide a place to work and a market for your product. My capital would not avail to get the ore out of the ground without your strong arms and brave hearts to toil at steam shovels and under the earth. We must work together or both will suffer.

"Just remember I am doing everything I can for you. Times are hard now and the men who have put their money into this enterprise are not making anything, but times will improve, and with a better demand for our products there will be more work, and all of us will prosper.

"The Sunrise employes are unorganized and have not been included in the mediation plan instituted in the Colorado coal camps. It is planned, however, to include them in the Rockefeller industrial scheme.

Mr. Rockefeller called upon the Rev. D. S. McCorkle, the Presbyterian minister who testified before the Industrial Relations Commission in New York, criticising conditions in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company camps in Colorado and Wyoming. Mr. McCorkle said conditions had improved greatly since the visit of Starr J. Murphy last Summer.

Mr. Rockefeller, when he reached town this morning, was in a hurry to begin his inspection of the Sunrise property and did not wait for the Superintendent to accompany him. In consequence the party invaded open workings where blasting operations were being carried on.

The men in charge of the blasting were not notified of the approach of the visitors, and lighted the fuses for fifty heavy charges. Mr. Rockefeller was almost in the pit when he heard the warnings of the men. He scurried to safety, with MacKenzie King and the others at his heels.

"I guess I'd better stick with some one who knows the blasting signals," said Mr. Rockefeller, and he immediately placed the party in the care of the Superintendent.

It was announced tonight that Mr. Rockefeller would start for New York on Saturday night.

FESSENDEN CLAIMS FIRST AERIAL PHONE

Inventor Says Speech Was First Transmitted in 1900, and Carried 25 Miles in 1905.

SPANNED ATLANTIC IN 1906

Talked from Boston to Scotland and Porto Rico, He Declares—Accuses Promoters.

Reginald A. Fessenden, holder of many patents for wireless telegraph and telephone apparatus, declares in a letter to THE TIMES that wireless telephony has been denied the public for ten years because of the business methods of two Pittsburgh promoters who obtained control of patents in 1902 and previously. Mr. Fessenden's letter says:

"You may be interested to know of the reasons why the benefits of wireless telephony have been withheld from the public for a period of more than ten years.

"The first actual transmission of speech by wireless was accomplished in December, 1900. It was gradually improved until 1905, when it was working for twenty-five miles and was tendered to the United States Navy. The patents had, however, (including the fundamental patent, 706,747, issued Aug. 12, 1902,) fallen into the hands of a couple of Pittsburghers who secured these patents without paying a cent for them, though they are in receipt of an income of over $30,000 per annum paid them as royalty by the Marconi Company, by a very clever and amusing trick which I hope to describe some day. These Pittsburghers decided to sell the wireless telephone system as a whole to the Bell Company or Western Union. The Anglo-American Cable Company had offered to erect stations and pay all experimental expenses in return for an option, but this was declined, and a somewhat similar arrangement made with other parties which relieved them—the Pittsburgh parties—of the cost of all experimental work, but which did not allow of the sale of any separate sets.

"But though no sales were allowed, nine years ago, on Dec. 11, 1906, an exhibition, by invitation, was given at Brant Rock, near Boston, which was attended by Dr. Kennelly of Harvard, Professor Elihu Thomson of the General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass., editor of The American Telephone Journal, and the engineers of the Bell Telephone Company. In addition to telephoning between stations at Brant Rock and Plymouth, the wireless telephone was shown operating as a trunk line, wirelessly, in conjunction with subscribers' lines of the standard wire type. An account of these tests will be found in The American Telephone Journal, written by the editor, who had been present, under dates of Jan. 26 and Feb. 2, 1907.

"Shortly afterward similar demonstrations of wireless telephone working were given between Brant Rock and Brooklyn, 190 miles, and Brant Rock and Washington, D. C., 400 miles, described in the proceedings of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, July, 1908. Though made during daylight and in the Summer months, comparative tests showed that the transmission to Brooklyn was better than over wire lines, and to Washington nearly as good.

"Of course on exceptional nights during the Winter months the so-called 'exceptionally clear' nights, much longer distances were reached. For example, on a number of occasions reports were received from United States Navy vessels at Porto Rico and Guantanamo and from points in the Western States, and on two occasions, Nov. 29 and Dec. 2, 1906, from the station at Machrihanish, Scotland, this last being the first instance of the transmission of telephonic speech across the Atlantic."

Fessenden's Career.

Mr. Fessenden has held prominent positions with the Edison and Westinghouse companies. He was born in Canada in 1866 and moved to the United States after he had completed his education at Trinity College School, Ontario. He was professor of physics and electrical engineering in Perdue University, 1892-1893, and professor of electrical engineering in the University of Western Pennsylvania from 1893 to 1900, when he became special agent for the United States Weather Bureau. He developed the Fessenden system of wireless communication and many of his patents were used in the first commercial application of wireless telegraphy. His wireless telephone patents cover a wide range of apparatus using continuous wave current and have been called by his rivals "paper patents" because, they charge, no workable apparatus had been perfected from them at the time they were granted. He is the inventor of the Fessenden oscillator used in connection with microphone detection systems.

GATHER TO HONOR RILEY'S BIRTHDAY

Poet Keeps His Age Secret, But Says "I Feel Like a Boy."

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—This city will be the scene tomorrow of a celebration of the birthday of James Whitcomb Riley, the poet. Some of America's distinguished men of letters and public affairs are journeying toward Indianapolis to do honor to the poet.

The tribute to Mr. Riley will find expression in a dinner at the Claypool Hotel tomorrow evening to be attended by 400 persons. Charles W. Fairbanks will be the toastmaster, and among the speakers will be George Harvey, editor of The North American Review; Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of the New York; William Allen White of Emporia, Kan.; George Ade, Young E. Allison of Louisville, Senator John W. Kern of Indiana, Albert J. Beveridge, formerly United States Senator, and Governor Samuel M. Ralston.

Mr. Riley has received hundreds of messages from all parts of the United States, congratulating him on his birthday. No one seems to know just how many years old Mr. Riley will be tomorrow. Asked why he kept his age a secret, he replied, "I never want my friends to think I'm getting old." As to the state of his health, the poet said: "I feel like a boy."

"I haven't felt as strong in years," continued Mr. Riley. "Every day I drive out in my car and I am enjoying life in spite of the war in Europe. You see, I never read the newspapers and don't know what is going on over there. It has always been my aim to avoid things that are disagreeable and cause pain."

Mr. Riley's old-fashioned red-brick house in Lockerbie Street has become this week more than ever before a mecca for visitors to the city. The poet is as lively and happy as when, as a barefoot boy, he played clown with the rest of "the fellers" up in a hay loft.

HUGH J. REILLY GETS BAIL.

New York Contractor Is Released from Havana Jail for $2,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—Hugh J. Reilly, the New York contractor, was released today in $2,000 cash bail, furnished by Upmann & Co., bankers, of this city.

Mr. Reilly was arrested on Oct. 1 in Cienfuegos on a charge of swindling made last year by his former partner, ex-Senator José Antonio Frias, in connection with the building of the Cienruegos aqueduct and street railway system.

At first bail of $500,000 was demanded.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fourth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

L. T. FASSETT PLACED UNDER OBSERVATION

President of National Products Company Is Induced to Go to Bellevue.

FAMILY OBTAINS POLICE AID

Relatives Say Former Associate of Anthony N. Brady Has Been Giving Away Money.

Lawrence T. Fassett, President of the National Products Company, at 43 Exchange Place, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday and placed in the observation ward, by the request of relatives, who said he recently had given away money and apparently was unable to manage his affairs properly. The commitment was made through the First Branch Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters.

Detective Haskins found Mr. Fassett in his private office, and after informing him that his relatives believed he was too ill to be without proper care and had asked the police to aid in inducing him to go to the hospital, Mr. Fassett said he was the victim of a conspiracy to place him in an insane asylum. He consentsd to go to Police Headquarters, where Acting Captain William J. Deevy talked with him and finally obtained his consent to go to Bellevue. He was not arrested, but was recorded at the bureau as "sick and aided" by the police.

The patient's wife and his brother, Edgar S. Fassett, it was said, applied for his admission to Bellevue, where he was taken in after an examination by Dr. Arthur S. Vosburgh. Recently Lawrence T. Fassett, who is 61 years old, had been living with relatives in New Jersey, while his wife was spending the summer at Bar Harbor, although he had apartments at the Hotel Marie Antoinette. Mrs. Fassett came here yesterday when notified of the illness of her husband. Until a few months ago Edgar S. Fassett was associated with his brother in the corporation, but he is now in business at 17 Battery Place.

Although Mr. Fassett was President of the National Products Company he had not been active in its affairs for some time, it was said. He was well known in the financial district, and some years ago he was a business associate of the late Anthony N. Brady. Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of several corporations at 43 Exchange Place and a Director of the National Products Company, is in Russia. Edward M. P. Murphy, Vice President, said the officers of the corporation were not parties to the commitment of Mr. Fassett, which was a family matter, and did not concern them. Edgar S. Fassett, who lives at the Marine and Field Club, Bay Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, could not be reached last night.

Find Bodies of Skipper and Wife.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—The body of Captain William A. Pease of the schooner Brownstone, which foundered in Long Island Sound off Woodmont yesterday, was washed ashore near here tonight. His wife's body was found on the shore this morning. No trace has been found of the two members of the crew.

HOPES TO SAVE HILLSTROM.

Counsel Will Ask Swedish Minister to Make Plea.

Judge O. W. Hilton of Denver, counsel for Joseph Hillstrom, the I. W. W. song writer, who was convicted of murder in Salt Lake City, arrived in this city yesterday and left for Washington last night with the records of the case, which he will lay before W. A. F. Ekengren, the Swedish Minister to Washington.

Hillstrom was to have been shot by a firing squad on Oct. 1, but was reprieved by Governor Spry of Utah at the request of President Wilson, who asked that the execution of the sentence be postponed until the Swedish Minister should have an opportunity to present his view of the case.

The fact that Hillstrom is a Swedish subject was only brought out three weeks ago, and the request for a reprieve was made by Minister Ekengren after he had received some of the papers in the case from I. W. W. leaders of New York.

Judge Hilton said he would try to induce the Swedish Minister to make a request through the State Department for a commutation of sentence, and that he thought such a request would be granted by the Pardon Board of Utah, although no precedent existed for such a request from the representative of a foreign nation.

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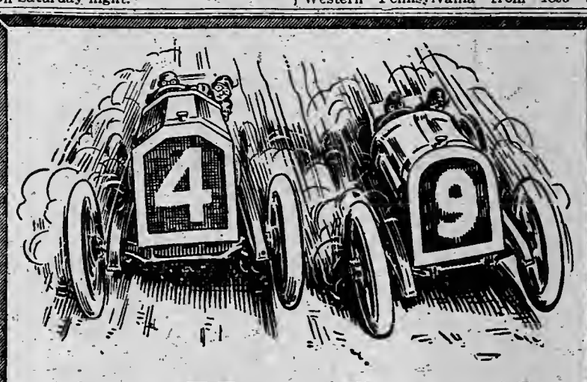


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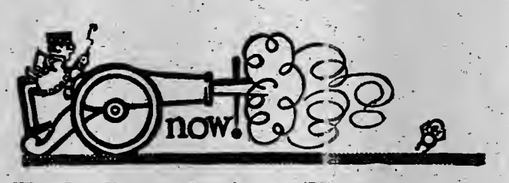
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1915.

THE PERSONAL TAX PROCEDURE.

The Mayor's claim of diligence in the enforcement of the tax law as he finds it as an excuse for the tumult into which his administration has thrown the community is bad for several reasons. The law reads: "Every person "shall be taxed in the tax district "where he resides, when the assessment for taxation is made, for all "personal property owned by him, or "under his control as agent, trustee, "guardian, executor, or administrator." Every man, woman, and child who owns or controls personal property should have been assessed, whereas a paltry few score thousand only are caught in the assessor's net. At the least there are a million or two omitted.

The diligence of the Mayor's administration is deficient in another particular. There is no trace of the diligence claimed in the failure to assess the members of the Mayor's own administration. When 99 per cent. of the assessment is wrong "diligence" is not the word to be used in connection with the performance of the duty. Nothing more can be said on this head, for future proceedings are to be private. There is no reason apparent why this should be so, whether it is desired by the Commissioners for shame at the disclosures of the shiftless manner in which their net has been cast or by those who "swear off." If they are rightly before the Commissioners, the fact should appear. If they are wrongly before the Commissioners, that also should be made to appear. There is nothing more hateful than privacy of procedure in the courts, tax courts as well as any other. There would be instant protest if the procedure regarding valuations of real estate were to be conducted in the manner announced yesterday regarding the personal tax. The fact that the personal tax is inquisitorial is one of the reasons why it is obnoxious, and why the law should be denounced and repealed. It is no reason why the officers diligently enforcing it should soften it according to their personal views, as though the public affairs were the personal affairs either of officials or of citizens.

The theory of the personal tax is that all but paupers should bear their share of the public burden, and be included in the doomsday book. We now say assessed. The old and common word still in some places is "doomed." The old word is better when tax laws are bad as enacted, and made worse by the manner of enforcement. Those who are doomed to the inquisition of the Commissioners unjustly have a grievance in the omission of "all taxable persons," and the omissions are greater than the inclusions, who could have been found by "diligent inquiry." The diligence of an inquiry of which hardly 1 per cent. is successful needs no condemnation. And the lack of diligence is but the beginning of the deficiencies in the administration of the tax laws everywhere within New York. This city has no monopoly of tax officials who allow the rich to escape, and who burden the poor. A volume could be written about the personal tax law administration up State. But that is another chapter.

STUDENTS' HALL.

MR. JACOB SCHIFF has nobly and most usefully commemorated the jubilee of his coming to this country. On that fiftieth anniversary he fulfilled one of the two vital purposes which the Trustees of Barnard College undertook to execute at the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary last Spring. One was an endowment of $1,000,000. Nearly three-fourths of that sum is already pledged. The other was the building of new halls to keep pace with the swift growth of the number of students. Mr. SCHIFF gives $500,000 for a Students' Hall, which is to be a social and religious centre for all the women students of Columbia University, besides furnishing the Barnard undergraduates with a much-needed gymnasium, to be used also for social festivities, exercise rooms, a lunch room, a library; offices for student societies, laboratories, and lecture rooms, an indispensable relief to the existing inadequate and overcrowded halls. In short, Mr. SCHIFF gives Barnard exactly what the college wants most, makes an addition to its physical, social, and intellectual resources that has been sorely needed for five years.

Mr. SCHIFF, an original Trustee of Barnard and for four years its Treasurer, has long been known as one of its most faithful and helpful friends. This memorial gift will be a fruitful and lasting service to the higher education of American women.

GREECE AND HER KING.

The King of the Hellenes is bold. He has gone to the very verge of royal indiscretion, but he is doubtless safe, although constitutional government is on trial in Athens. It is clear that the Greeks as a people stand firmly behind VENIZELOS—they would support him in any measure necessary to keep the faith of their treaty with Serbia. In London there is talk that there will be a revolt in Athens. Probably King CONSTANTINE knows his people better than the English know them. There is no Harmodius, no Aristogeiton, in modern Athens—the race of tyrannicides died out years ago.

Still, the King has put himself in the attitude of the Medizing Greeks of the old days, who were ready to give all aid and comfort to the Persian enemies of their country. He is the brother-in-law of the Kaiser and it is plain that he puts his German interests, his friendly feeling for Germany, above the patriotic ideals of his people. VENIZELOS has told him so in language somewhat indirect but perfectly plain. When the Premier accused the Opposition press of "selling its honor to the German propagandists," and when he said, speaking of the treaty with Serbia, that "only if we are rogues may we find excuses to avoid our obligations," the King must have felt that this was a pretty accurate description of his own conduct. VENIZELOS has resigned, but the Chamber may give him a fresh vote of confidence, or if the King fails to form a new Cabinet there may be a fresh appeal to the people. So it is possible that the King will again have VENIZELOS on his hands, and with no constitutional way to get rid of him. It is believed in Athens, however, that the formation of a coalition Cabinet is more probable.

The political situation is curiously complicated by the landing of French troops on Greek soil, and the declaration by France and England of a purpose to send further troops by that route to the aid of Serbia. VENIZELOS made, pro forma, a protest, which he was bound to do. But the foreign troops were very well received by the people. England and France, of course, counted on the execution of the Venizelos policy, on the participation of Greece in the war. They have been disappointed in that, and in landing troops they have violated the neutrality of Greece. The parallel of Belgium is a little too near for comfort, but there is a vast difference, since Greece is not to be devastated, since Greece protests only in a perfunctory way. The hearts of the people are really with the French and English troops, with the cause they have set out to serve.

The experience of Greece and Bulgaria and the position in which Rumania found itself a few months ago suggest that if the moldering institution of royalty is to be preserved nations that desire to be really independent must impose upon their Kings as an indispensable qualification not only native birth but marriage only with women who are of native birth. The immemorial custom of royal intermarriages, of sending abroad for Princes and Princesses, has been looked on with much disfavor by modern peoples. Even England and Germany have their experience of that. Now the Greeks find themselves baffled in their national desire by a King who sought his consort in Berlin.

THE GREAT DRIVE.

Light on the Allies' drive comes dimly from sources over which the French censor has no control. The German War Office has published the order issued by General JOFFRE on Sept. 14, ten days before the attack was launched, and it leaves no room to doubt that the French count upon nothing less than the expulsion of the invader. General JOFFRE in this order dwelt upon the self-sacrificing spirit of the French soldier. It should be cultivated by allowing him to understand the movements in which he participated. "It is therefore necessary," the order continued "that "officers of all grades from today on"ward explain to their subordinates "the favorable conditions under "which the next attack of the French "fighting forces will be conducted." Specifically, an abundance of ammunition had been provided, the number of machine and field guns had been doubled, the great English army had arrived, and the Germans had weakened their western line for the campaign in Russia.

All of these facts were to hearten the French Army. The purpose of the Berlin War Office in making the "captured" Joffre order public was not to contrast the French soldier who needs to know with the German soldier who needs only to be commanded, (though incidentally it served that purpose,) but to produce in Germany the impression that the Allies' drive was a supreme effort. For that reason news of German losses should be received philosophically and German successes should be all the more appreciated.

This "official" German view of the Anglo-French movement nevertheless appears to have been the one it deserved. Paraphrasing its own translation of the Joffre order, the Berlin War Office says the French soldiers were called upon by one great effort to end the war. One might suppose that to be Teutonic exaggeration if it were not for the Paris text of a later Joffre order, announcing the beginning of the offensive on Sept. 25. This order was heroically addressed to "Soldiers of the Republic." The general offensive had begun. It would continue day and night. "Remember the Marne!" On Sept. 30, the sixth day, Sir JOHN FRENCH in general orders from British headquarters said: "We have now reached a definite "stage in the great battle which com"menced on the 25th instant. Our "allies in the south have pierced the "enemy's last line intrenchment." "Our allies in the south" evidently meant the French in the Champagne. That was the "French theatre" in which, according to General JOFFRE, the main attack was to begin. "A definite stage in the great battle"—that is a precise phrase. It characterizes the importance of the undertaking and gives it a purpose of continuity.

Putting everything together, there is no doubt that the Allies, having made great preparations, entertain great expectations. The Germans are literally right as to that; they are rhetorically right also when they say that "the French now have more ammunition than food." General JOFFRE himself says the amount is unprecedented. It has been used prodigally, and still there is plenty, apparently. But since Sir JOHN FRENCH said on Sept. 30 that the undertaking had reached a definite stage, nothing further appears to have happened, and there now is one of those intermissions on which the curtain lifts a little. The censor's fear of news moderately abates, some human interest writing is allowed to get through, but there is still insufficient information on which to balance cost and loss or estimate further probabilities. The Germans put the Allies' losses at 190,000 dead, wounded, and captured. They have not estimated their own.

The German line is still unbroken. But that is only to say that disaster has not been inflicted upon it by the Anglo-French forces. It is not likely that the German line will break. Experience in this war has shown that armies must hold each other by the hand in a continuous line or accept almost certain helplessness and defeat. No line has yet been broken. The Russian line would bend and stretch and writhe, but it would not break under any German punishment. The French, making a terrific frontal attack on the weakest part of the Germans' western line, would, of course, very much like to break it, in which case the flying ends would be vulnerable to flank attack; but it is not likely that they really hope to accomplish that. They probably expect only to push the Germans back, as the Germans pushed the Russians back through Poland and Lithuania, by a series of direct assaults upon the line, hammering, pinching, pushing, gnawing, and rushing at it. A line that breaks is lost.

SUFFRAGE GLEANINGS.

Mr. Secretary MCADOO is a man of gallant and honeyed speech, and if logic be not too strongly present in the feminine mind, as some doubtless calumnious theories hold, it is natural for him to side with feminism. He has a fellow-feeling for that deficiency, if it exists. Proclaiming his fealty to the Cause, he says:

> The American women have made a game fight and a fair fight for suffrage and are entitled to win.

"The American women." That is, some American women. How many of them in New York are suffragists? How many in New Jersey? In the latter State both the great political parties have just held their State conventions. If any set of men has pendulous ears to catch any audible murmur of popular desire or delusion, it is the politicians. Not a word had the Jersey Republican or Democratic organizations to say for the Cause. On them the irrepressible and ever delightful demonstrations of the petticoat orators have made no impression. Ah, but that only indicates, we may be told, that the Jersey men are opposed to, indifferent, or noncommittal about this flaming question of all the ages. Rather may it be taken to indicate that the mass of women are hostile or indifferent, the quiet, obscure, homekeeping mass, that has no time for the exercises of feminism. Would the majority of the menfolks be able to resist if the majority of the womenfolks were bent on the ballot?

"The American women have made "a game fight and a fair fight for "suffrage and are entitled to win." Mr. MCADOO might just as well say that the American men have made a game fight for his preposterous Ship Purchase Bill and are entitled to win. And be the fight game or lame, what has that to do with the merits? Mr. BRYAN made a game fight for free silver. The Farmers' Alliance made a game fight for agricultural Sub-Treasuries. The Rev. JOHN JASPER made a game fight for his astronomical platform that "the sun do move." Do the majority of women want to vote? Are the majority of women now qualified to vote? Is it for the advantage of home and State that they should vote? The vigors or the prettinesses of female campaigns, a comparative novelty in the East, are as intimately connected with a proper popular decision on the subject of that canvass as the Old Man of the Sea with high tide in the Bay of Fundy.

Has even so shrewd a manager as Mr. MCADOO not lost the habit of "talking down to the intelligence" of his audience? A certain patronizing tone—"certainly as the weaker "sex women are entitled to at least "an equal opportunity with the "stronger sex"—something of that "Dear children" manner of the brother from a distance, "making a few remarks," not to its satisfaction to a Sunday school, disengages itself from his flattering language. Yet, after all, almost a sigh of resignation breathes from it:

> The right to vote may and I hope will strengthen the power of women to assist in bringing about many social and moral reforms in which they are equally if not more vitally interested than men. Suffrage may give them the opportunity of contributing notably to the progress of civilization and the advancement of the general welfare.

Social and moral reform, civilization, and the general welfare are being advanced already in this State by the suffrage movement. The 22,000 teachers in the New York City public schools have been called upon to "join the Teachers' Branch of the Empire State Campaign Committee." The avowed and distinct purpose is to fight Controller PRENDERGAST and economy in the schools. Bleed the taxpayers for the benefit of a class: that is one specimen of woman suffrage reform. From Oregon comes another, a masterpiece. A "prohibition" law goes into effect in that State Jan. 1, 1916. The arid region is not to be wholly arid, if the intention of the lawmakers is carried out. Twenty-four quarts of beer, or two quarts of bard stuff are permitted to the wicked under certain restrictions. They must make affidavit to the statement, among others, that "they are not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs." I will not smoke, I will not chew, said little Robert Reed. He can't in Oregon next year, if the social and moral program described by Mrs. MATTIE M. SLEETH, State Lecturer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is carried out:

> The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has a perfectly lovely scheme in view to get the Supreme Court to declare that tobacco users are addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.

If the Supreme Court is obdurate, if members of it worship the holy herb Nicotian, why, the recall of Judges and judicial decisions may become again a moral reform to be agitated. Does Mr. MCADOO smoke?

If any smack of levity is detected in these observations it is assumed to bide a sorrow. Surely the most inveterate infidel as to woman suffrage felt a stirring of the bowels of compassion yesterday as he saw those once estranged friends and Democrats, President WILSON and Colonel GEORGE HARVEY, one again at last in a common devotion to the Cause.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another Medal for Policemen.

Commissioner WOODS has taken a commendable step in establishing as obtainable by policemen a medal "For Merit," in addition to that "For Valor" already in existence.

Courage is, of course, a quality of the very highest value, in the Police Department as out of it, but opportunities to make displays of courage in a service where it is in some degree constantly demanded and constantly shown come largely by chance and luck—may never come, indeed, to a policeman quite as ready to risk his life in the performance of duty as are the recognized heroes. It is only fair, therefore, that the man whose record happens to be only—a large "only"—for intelligent and efficient solving of the innumerable problems that fill a policeman's day should also have his symbolic reward. A well-earned medal "For Merit," having the significance which the Commissioner has given to it, is, as he says, a claim for promotion as good as that which is accorded "For Valor."

There will be, however, one difference between the two: Not to have won the older medal warrants no question of, is no reflection on, a policeman's courage; presumably it means only that a call for its exceptional manifestation has not come to him. But the policeman whose service has been of considerable length must have the new medal or find it difficult to pass, either with the public, or with his superiors, for a really valuable member of the force.

And that will be rather hard on honest mediocrity.

Americans Without the Hyphen.

It is to be hoped that not too many people, whether native or foreign born, will fail, simply because only names unfamiliar to them follow the appeal to naturalized citizens that appeared yesterday, to give that document careful reading and consideration. Its form and substance were alike admirable, for in language at once vigorous and lucid it not only pointed out the deplorable mistakes that have been made recently by certain Americans of recent standing, but it answered effectively the sophistical arguments by which an entirely respectable and highly commendable affection for an original or ancestral home has been made the excuse and justification for sentiments and actions which, if not exactly treasonable, are the reverse of patriotic in the proper sense of that much-misused word.

Mr. LUSTGARTEN and those whose signatures showed like-mindedness with him have not forgotten their several "fatherlands," nor have they lost either love or reverence for what there was and is deserving of such feelings. But they remember—and this is what sets them far apart from those who have given a new and detestable significance to the word "hyphen"—that they or their fathers came to America because conditions elsewhere were in some respects disagreeable or intolerable, and that they have remained here because they found the United States on the whole a better place than those from which they escaped, or were driven, or simply quitted in the exercise of a free choice.

It is a remarkable fact that the fraction of our population that has expressed since the great war began the most vehement sympathy with the so-called Central Powers is composed of men who are exactly those that are most restive under any infringement on or restriction of "personal liberty." But the fact, though remarkable, is not inexplicable, for these are all men or the sons of men who objected so strongly to the governmental peculiarities which more than anything else differentiate the Teutonic monarchies from a republic like this one that they entered on the always serious, the often desperate, adventure of becoming strangers in a strange land. Naturally they resent whatever in reality or semblance seems to them to be an imitation of the official compulsions and interferences which they had found so burdensome.

A "Casualty" Not Quite Like Others.

"Missing, believed dead," is the news that comes to RUDYARD KIPLING from "somewhere in France" in regard to JOHN KIPLING, his only son, a boy of 18. So many parents all over Europe, in these dark days, are getting such news—or worse, if certainty of loss be worse—that there is something illogical in the special commiseration that will be extended to Mr. KIPLING from a large part of the literate world. Illogical or not, however, it is perfectly natural, for between this report and the hundreds of thousands of others like it there is the effectual difference that Mr. KIPLING's grief is the grief of no stranger, but of a man whom some of us have met and all of us seem to know—a man whose qualities and abilities have been manifested to each of us as it were personally—a man to whom we are indebted for mental pleasures and satisfactions that all of us appreciate and most of us value highly and gratefully.

Himself now beyond the fighting age, Mr. KIPLING, who preaches and sings a militant patriotism, has done what he could for his country and its cause by sending to the front, or more probably by allowing to go there, this one boy of his, a boy so young that in ordinary times he would still know for years only the contests of schools, the battles of the playground. It was the Imperialist's ultimate demonstration of sincerity and consistency, and Mr. KIPLING must have made it with infinite precautions to avoid the publicity that eagerly awaits all his acts, for the boy's enlistment passed unnoticed and we first hear of him when he is "missing, believed dead."

If other and better reason lacked for sorrowing over this boy's untimely end, it might be found here in the fact that by blood he was half American. The United States is not his motherland, but it is his mother's land, and the books that were written first for him—the books in which imagination, science, and history were so adroitly combined that they were still just stories, as well as "Just So Stories"—have been read by innumerable American boys who were thus in a way made his foster brothers.

ART NOTES.

Modern Dutch Paintings on View—M. Roll's Sketches.

At the galleries of Braun et Cie is an exhibition of modern Dutch paintings belonging to Charles P. Gruppe. Most of them are gifts or exchanges, and their interest is enhanced by the signatures and inscriptions of the artists. There are several which are of more than incidental importance, a leaf from the notebook of Josef Israels, for example, a fine spirited sketch of an ugly little girl in spectacles with eloquent little hands, by Jan Toorop; "The Green Window," by Albert Neubuys, and a couple of strong drawings in gouache by the late Hans von Bartels. It is decidedly an artist's collection with a number of unfinished things, the chief charm of which is that they are not brought up to "market condition." One public has come so far along the road of connoisseurship that it quite possibly may appreciate the modest opportunity thus offered it.

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The room dedicated to the works of M. Roll at the Knoedler Galleries contains nothing more attractive than the studies for ceiling decorations. The little nude figures half hidden among the clouds are exquisite in color and often are as fine in drawing as an old Venetian would have made them. Those that are executed in ink and oil have perhaps the most force, but all are delightful. There are reminiscences of many a master in the larger canvases, or Renoir in the "Trotting Child on Horseback," with the dogs racing through the grass; of Manet in "The Lady with the Poppies," solidly and simply modeled and striking in color, yet each has its own flavor also and each reminds us that a French painter is always a trained painter.

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The MacDowell Club announces that it will continue its plan of making its gallery as nearly as possible an open field for expression of the various movements in art and will begin the season on Oct. 21 with an exhibition of pictures by Lucie Bayard, Alice Bernstein, Bert Cressey, Meta Cressey, Kathleen Houlahan, Ruth Jakobi, Amy Londoner, Albert Oleson, and Edith Reynolds. The exhibition will close on Nov. 2.

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The publication entitled "291" announces the opening of the "Modern Gallery" for the sale of paintings of the most advanced character of the modern art movement, of negro sculptures, pre-conquest Mexican art, and photography, and assures its readers that the Modern Gallery is but an additional expression of the gallery over which Mr. Stieglitz long has presided and which will be continued in the same spirit and manner as heretofore. Marius de Zayas will be in charge of the Modern Gallery.

Inconvenient Registration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a conservative estimate more than 5,000 traveling salesmen left New York Sunday afternoon and Monday morning to be on the road for at least the balance of this week. Under the old method of registration there were some of us who could arrange to be at home at least one day to register. Had the registry offices been open at 8 A. M. Monday many of us could have registered before leaving town for this week. As it stands now the new scheme for registration works a severe disadvantage for us.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 4, 1915.

THE STRATEGIC STRENGTH OF GERMANY'S PRESENT POSITION.

So Far From Staring at Defeat, Only the Teutonic Forces Could Afford to Rest Upon Their Military Achievements—The Allies Making Their Supreme Effort Now.

By LIEUT. WALTER E. IVES,
Formerly of the Royal Prussian Thirteenth Dragoons.

New York, Oct. 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your editorial, "Staring at Defeat," in last Sunday's TIMES. The article is of particular significance because it unquestionably reflects the view of the vast majority of the allied people and their sympathizers, that, Germany having failed to gain a decisive result by her superior preparedness and strategy, the war has now become a problem of arithmetic pure and simple. Here it is:

I. Presumption: "Germany is now reduced to the arithmetic of killing."

II. Contentions: (a) "One hundred and fifteen millions are matched against two hundred and thirty-five millions." (b) "The ratio of effective fighting males to the total population does not vary greatly among the nations involved." (c) "One German kills on the average not more than his man-and-a-half."

III. Conclusion:

Germany is doomed to defeat because "she cannot afford to exchange pieces."

Let us for the sake of argument assume for a moment that German strategy has really failed and scrutinize the mathematical problem as such.

To arrive at a correct conclusion, the law of mathematics requires that:

First—The presumption must consist of facts either universally accepted as true or else already established by proof.

Secondly—The contentions are to be proved—but neither of these requirements is being met.

Ad I. The presumption, far from having been universally accepted as true, nor else already established by proof, is at best a piece of guesswork.

How could it be possible, at this stage of the game, for any one not in the confidence of the German General Staff to accept as an established fact the presumption that the Teutonic Allies are now definitely confined to "a competition of killing on even terms." The possibilities yet open to German strategy along the vast eastern front are unlimited. The temporary slackening of the unprecedented pace of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's gigantic operations evidently has, as so often before, once again aroused in Russian sympathizers those never dying delusive hopes for a forlorn cause. But whoever is familiar with the true aspect of the military situation in Russia knows that the apparent inactivity of the German troops there is not resulting from facts favorable to the Russian cause. It is reasonably certain that great developments are going on along the eastern front now. Military operations have come under the influence of diplomatic campaigns. A great shifting of troops is indicated in the last official reports. Simultaneously German attacks in the Volhynian fortress triangle have become more pronounced. German strategy there is aimed at rolling back Russia's southern army from Galicia, from the vicinity of the Rumanian frontier. In view of the political situation, these operations are now of far greater importance than the capture of either Riga or Dunaburg in the north. If successful, would not the German move in the neighborhood of Rumania's frontiers be quite likely to determine definitely the attitude of that country, and thus would not the great opportunities already opened to the Teutons for decisive military operations in the Balkans then become vast enough to assure their triumph there beyond the shadow of a doubt, eventually opening up to them the way by which to strike at England's vulnerable point—her colonies? Is it sure that a forlorn campaign in the Dardanelles will not decide Russia to discontinue her hopeless struggle? And will not numerous other similar possibilities arising from uncountable problems given through unsurmountable particularistic interests among the community of the allied nations eventually prove a decisive furtherance to the Germanic cause, not to speak of the inner political troubles which are in evidence in different parts of the allied camp?

These conjectures (they are not meant to be anything else) may be taken for what they are worth, (one man's guess is as good as another's,) and they are certainly as good as the allied presumption of the "killing competition on equal terms." The latter is nothing but a conjecture. The very characteristic of the conjecture, though, excludes preciseness, and the presumption of our problem thus becomes unfit as a mathematic factor.

Ad II. Though the absence of a correct presumption alone would suffice to demonstrate the questionability of the problem, its faultiness becomes established beyond a doubt with the scrutiny of the second requirement—the proof of contentions. Whereas their correctness has not and cannot be proven, it is not difficult to prove them to be erroneous in every instance.

(a) The statistics for 1910 show the total of the white people massed against the Central Powers and Turkey to be 245,000,000. This figure includes all British colonies, but it excludes the colored natives of Australia, India and Africa, as well as Japan.

Japan is no longer an active participant in this war, nor will her particularism ever again allow her to be one. England's and France's colored people can, with the exception of a comparatively small number of trained Indian troops and Turcos, not be counted upon, partly on account of their state of civilization and partly because such minorities who are above the level of savages cannot be compelled to do military duty any more than any other free citizen of Great Britain. Nor would it, for obvious reasons, be desirable to England's policy to constitute them into vast numbers of trained troops and awaken in them the consciousness of their power.

The white people, then, must in the main be counted upon to shape the fate of Europe.

Of the 245,000,000 mentioned above there must be deducted approximately 7,000,000 for Belgium, 3,500,000 for France, 15,500,000 for Poland and other Russian provinces in German hands. This leaves a total of approximately 221,000,000 allied people instead of 235,000,000. On the other hand, there should be added to the figures given for the Central Powers a minimum of 25,000,000 Turks. This number does not include Kurds, Arabs, &c., for the same reason as given above for the exclusion of the British colored subjects. The total population on the Germanic side is, therefore, 140,000,000 instead of 115,000,000.

The proportion of the opposed population is thus far from two to one.

(b) The cardinal miscalculation is contained in the contention that "the allied potential forces have now become actual," whereas the Teuton strength has been so from the beginning. The truth is that, even in the face of Italy's joining the allied powers, the proportion of the opposing fighting males has hardly changed at all since the beginning of the war, nor will it change greatly unless new powers join in the fray. The reason for this is that France, the heroic nation which is bearing the brunt of the struggle, in her profound sense of duty, has long given what she can give, whereas England has not—nor will she ever. Of the population of 221,000,000 on the allied side, Great Britain and her colonies is represented by 58,000,000. This population is in turn represented on the different fields of action by less than 1,000,000 fighters (Kitchener recently to the House of Commons.) To imagine that those who have not as yet conceived the advisability of placing their services at their country's command will eventually awaken from an indolence which is the feature of their nature is an illusion pure and simple. But, supposing the actual Anglo-Saxon fighting force could be tripled within a year or two, would an army of 3,000,000 adequately represent a people of 58,000,000? Conscription? What a misjudgment of the British temper! And what an army would it be, could it be gathered, that has to be dragged to the battlefields!

While thus the British troops are holding in France a line of approximately sixty miles, the French people, with its population of but 39,000,000, has already in July sent to a front of 490 miles her 1916 levies, her boys of 19 and her fathers nearing 50. Her 1917 levies are under training; the age limit for active service has been raised above 45. In peace time France's most serious problem is her diminishing birth rate, and of late again the growing excess of female births over male. With 5,000,000, or more than 12 per cent., of her population under arms, France has reached the limit of her capacity—she can do no more.

Russia, again, labors under troubles of a different nature. Only 22,000,000 of her entire population can read and write. Of those a great percentage is made up of the part of the people now under German rule. It is all very well to say that Russia has the men, but it is misconceiving grossly the needs of an effective military system to imagine that it can be constituted by hordes of individuals whose mental capacity is hardly on the level with that of a human being. The population half way mentally fit for the defense of the country remaining after Russia's immense losses of territory on which the Government will be able to draw from now on, and has been able to draw for some time, does not exceed 40,000,000. Figuring the effective strength of Russia's original valiant armies at 4,000,000, (not deducting any losses since the beginning of hostilities,) the Russian armies, even figuring the percentage of the fighting males at the maximum figure of 12 per cent. from 40,000,000, would at no time reach an actual strength of quite 9,000,000. The proportion of this actual fighting force to the potential strength of the Russian population, like that of the British, makes thus a sad showing.

The proportion of the actual fighting strength to the population in Italy can be no secret to any one familiar with Italian system, organization, and physical ability. Of a population of 34,000,000, the most liberal estimate cannot grant the Government the bringing up of a fighting force of more than 7 per cent., (though the percentage of uniformed individuals in Italy may be higher than in any other country with the possible exception of Haiti.) It constitutes a body of fighting males of less than 2,500,000 at its very most, and the Italian Government itself does not claim more.

What remains of the armies of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, and the colored French and English contingents may be put at 600,000, figuring very liberally—there is no people of potential strength left back of these armies to count upon.

The addition of these figures shows the total actual allied fighting strength as 20,000,000 men, allowing for England 3,000,000 instead of less than 1,000,000.

On the other band, with the Germanic system and organization, with the Teutonic record percentage of able-bodied and mentally fit men and with the spirit predominant in the central powers, the ratio of fighting males has reached by now 14 per cent. of their populations. The total Teutonic fighting force is thus approximately 16,000,000. To this must be added a minimum of 1,000,000 Turkish soldiers, making a total of 17,000,000 men of actual Germanic allied forces, contra 20,000,000 of the Quadruple Entente, as compared with a population of 140,000,000 against 221,000,000.

Considering further, that the allied net losses so far have been nearly 20 per cent. higher than those of the Teutons, (there are nearly as many prisoners in Germany and Austria as the total German loss in prisoners, dead and wounded,) the proportion becomes even more favorable for the Germanic Allies. Whatever slight advantage may yet be with the allied side looks very much like becoming balanced up in the near future by the entry into the fray on the Teutonic side of Bulgaria's valiant army, whose number and efficiency, Greece, should it ever join the allied powers, cannot nearly offset. Incidentally, it may be added here that the reason why on the front in France the Allies greatly outnumber the Germans, in spite of their general superiority in numbers as shown above not being very large, is to be found chiefly in the fact that the Teutons are at present conducting, or preparing for, operations on an enormous scale in other parts of the vast European theatre of war. And the very fact that they deemed it possible to do so, although well aware of the approach of the much-heralded great allied offensive, must be as comforting to the sympathizers of the Germanic cause as the attitude of Bulgaria's leaders, who are surely not unfamiliar with the true aspect of the European situation.

(c) The third contention that one German kills on the average not more than his man-and-a-half holds good wherever the Germans are engaged in open battles, but the proportion is at its minimum two to one wherever the Germans remain on the defensive behind their seemingly impregnable lines of field fortifications, as they do now in France. This ratio is established through experience in warfare in nine cases out of ten, and accepted as a standard in German military academies. Since the Germans can be very well satisfied merely to hold in France and Russia what they have gained while their offensive will be looking for an objective on a third front, the attackers in France and Russia will have to put up with the disadvantage of losing two to one as long as they can afford to stand it.

In view of the deductions made under II. (b), the proportion of the opposing actual fighting forces would thus change to the advantage of the Teutons in comparatively short time—the "killing competition" would not prove an asset to the future of poor bleeding France!

But assuming that the impossible would happen, that both sides would oppose each other in the same positions until one or the other would have lost, say, 80 per cent. of their total effective strength, in the face of the masses involved and taking as a standard the average German losses for the first year, as given by the German War Office, the slaughter would have to go on for exactly eight more years, and then, unless the British potential forces would by some unforeseen miracle by then have become actual, the last Frenchman would perish before the last German would. The whole idea, though, is utterly unthinkable, and so our mathematical problem, presumption, and contentions having been found erroneous, can never lead to a logical solution—it is not deserving of further attention, and once more we are back to reality, to the realistic cardinal factors of warfare: strategy, tactics, discipline, endurance, and spirit. Having disposed of mathematics, we may now drop the assumption, granted for a minute for the sake of argument, that German strategy has failed.

As to the measure of its success, opinions are and always will be differing, even within the German army's own ranks, but it is a certainty beyond doubt that by victoriously carrying the war far into the enemies' countries German strategy has saved Germanic soil, women and children from the ravages of colored savages in the West and Asiatic ones in the East, that it has thus fulfilled all that was expected from it by the German people, much more than had been supposed to be humanly possible by their opponents, and that it now can afford to "stand pat" if necessary for years to come. All this is much more than can ever be said about the Allies' strategy. It has not placed their people in a position where they can afford to "stand pat." Unless they can expel the enemy from their soil, it is they who do not have to stare at defeat, but have already been definitely defeated in this war.

This is a truthful, realistic aspect of the situation. In view of it everything for the Allies depends upon the success or failure of their great offensive now under way in France. They have reached the limit of their capacity in every respect. Ammunition and heavy shells are in France now more plentiful than food, of which there is abundance. Their preparations cannot be more thorough, more complete, having been so methodical that not even the plight of their Russian Allies could interfere with the clock-work of their elaborate dispositions of the last four months. For reasons explained above they cannot hope to better the proportion of the opposing forces to their advantage, and so it is then a case of now or never—"Hic Rhodos, hic salta."

Referring to the decisive action now being waged in France, you say that it is being commented upon with anxiety by Germans. Maybe it is by some Germans, but not by those who are familiar with the military situation. Germany has faced and is facing whatever has or will come with utter calmness and complete confidence in its heroic army. If, as you say, "the thought has occurred to Berlin to defend Germany on the Rhine," this would be only another example of German system and thoroughness, but not an encouraging feature for the Allies. It would be a measure analogous to the taking over by the German Government of the control of the food supply when England commenced her great starvation offense, although there was at no time in Germany any apprehension that there would ever be a want of food, and, by the way, it seems that the Allies have begun to learn something of this Germanic thoroughness because they, too, although being on the offensive, have built up fortifications at average distances of about ten miles almost as far as to the West Coast of France.

The questions involved in the outcome of this war are necessarily of great interest to the American people. The truth should therefore not be withheld from them, particularly not from those whose economic and commercial interests are closely linked to Great Britain. The truth will in the end prove to be of greater service to them than headlines which invariably cause a sad awakening; it will enable Anglo-Saxon Americans to provide against possible commercial visitations and hardships to come. It is never the true friend who tells you only what you long to hear.

WALTER E. IVES.

RILEY DAY.

[By proclamation of its Governor, Indiana today celebrates "Riley Day," in honor of James Whitcomb Riley.]

Hail, Bard, who sang a people's lays,
In rustic strains, yet sweet and true!
Thy verse recalls the golden days
When life and love and hope were new.

And as you sang there seemed to come
Sweet echoes of youth's golden prime—
The swish of scythes and drowsy hum
Of bees in fields of Summertime.

We see again that farmhouse brown,
Where "lilacs, dahlias, rose, and vine"
Once bloomed so fair, just outside town—
A house we love because 'twas thine!

For you have taught us all to know
The beauty fair of commonplace;
To virtues of the long ago
You gave the charm of rhyme and grace.

The Lockerbie Book or childhood rhymes,
We cannot tell which we like best,
And so we read them all, while chimes
The music sweet that gives them zest.

For, as in doubt the reader looks
And reads "That Old Sweetheart of Mine",
Come fair "Green Fields and Running Brooks,"
While other lays their charms combine.

Life bears us on; it will not stay
For sweetest singer or for song,
And now it brings a "Riley Day"
To crown the years that grow so long.

Not Indianapolis, fair town,
Could hold your friends who'd gladly pay
To you the meed of your renown,
And shake your hand on "Riley Day,"

And so these friends, to you unknown,
Send greetings glad, O Poet true,
For in their heart of hearts they own
There's still, Jim Riley, place for you.

H. T. SUDDUTH.

EXPLORER RICE WEDS MRS. G. D. WIDENER

Law Requiring Five Days' Delay After Securing License Waived by a Court Order.

PLANS FOR SECRECY FAIL

Bishop Lawrence Officiates at Ceremony in Emmanuel Church Vestry Witnessed by Twelve Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—In order to avoid the publicity involved in the wedding in Trinity Church announced for tomorrow, Dr. A. Hamilton Rice of Boston and Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia and Newport, donor of the new Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library at Harvard, were married shortly after noon today in the vestry of Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street, by Bishop William Lawrence.

Though reporters were barred from the church it was learned that there were about a dozen persons in the wedding party. These included Mrs. Widener's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dixon of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller of Newport and New York, and their children, Larry and Betty Taller, and the brother of the bridegroom, John C. Rice, a prominent Boston attorney, who acted as best man. The couple found no difficulty in getting around the Massachusetts law requiring five days' delay after securing the license.

John C. Rice appeared at the registry of births, marriages, and deaths in the City Hall Annex this morning armed with a power of attorney from Dr. Rice. He requested a blank for a petition to the court, asking a waiver of the five-day law. This he filled out, and at the courthouse he presented it to Judge Grant. The Judge without delay issued the waiver. The five-day restraint on the bridegroom-to-be and his bethrothed bride was thus dissolved and rendered of no more force than if such a law did not exist.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 6.—Dr. Rice and Mrs. Widener left Newport early this morning in a motor car and made a fast run to Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and Mr. and Mrs. Taller going to Boston on the train which left Newport at 9:45.

At the wedding the bride wore her celebrated string of pearls which she saved from the Titanic disaster, in which her first husband and son, Harry Elkins Widener, were lost.

Her second romance began last June at the dedication of the Memorial Library at Harvard University, presented by the bride in memory of her son, where she first met Dr. Rice.

They expect to come to New York for a short visit before going to Mrs. Rice's estate at Ogontz, in the suburbs of Philadelphia. Later they plan to go to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, returning to Philadelphia to make their home.

Their marriage comes after emphatic denials both from the bride and Dr. Rice that an engagement existed between them, which was first reported last August, while Dr. Rice was a guest at Miramar, the Widener villa at Newport.

The steam yacht Josephine, belonging to Joseph E. Widener, sailed from Newport this afternoon for Philadelphia, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and Georga D. Widener, Jr.

The bride is 47 years old, and Dr. Rice is 46. He is a well-known explorer, and has received several gold medals for his scientific achievements while exploring in South America. The bride was Miss Eleanor Elkins, daughter of the late William L. Elkins of Philadelphia, before her first marriage.

P. S. DU PONT WEDS COUSIN.

Wealthy Powder Manufacturer Marries Miss Alice Belin.

The marriage of Miss Alice Belin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Belin, Jr., of Scranton, Penn., and Pierre Samuel du Pont of Wilmington, Del., took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's brother, Ferdinand Lammot Belin, 400 Park Avenue, which Mr. Belin has just leased for the Winter.

The ceremony was performed in New York owing to a law existing in Pennsylvania which prohibits the wedding of cousins. Mr. du Pont and his bride are first cousins. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Odell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Troy, N. Y., who was formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Scranton.

The bride wore a gown of silver lace draped over white satin, with a tulle veil, and carried bride roses. Her father gave her in marriage.

Her only attendants were her little nephew, Wileimina Belin, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Belin, and Mr. du Pont's young niece, Wilheimina du Pont, daughter of Mrs. W. K. du Pont of Wilmington. H. Rodney Sharpe, also of Wilmington, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom, and associated with him in business, was best man.

After the ceremony a dinner was served, the couple leaving later on their honeymoon, which they will spend at Longwood, Mr. du Pont's estate situated ten miles from Wilmington.

Mr. du Pont, who is one of the wealthiest men in the United States, is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lammot du Pont. He is President of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. T. Lammot Belin, the bride's father, is President of the Aetna Explosives Company, both industries furnishing supplies to the warring nations in Europe. The two families are closely intermarried and their combined wealth is said to be enormous.

Last week several large entertainments were given in Scranton for the couple.

Miss Muhs Weds Dr. Gustav Giger.

Miss Hilda Henrietta Muhs, a daughter of the late Henry Muhs, the millionaire packer and founder of the firm of H. Muhs & Co., was married yesterday by the Rev. Benjamin Stimson of Liberty, N. Y., to Dr. Gustav Giger of Paterson, N. J., at the bride's home on High Mountain Road, North Haledon, N. J. Henry Muhs, a brother of the bride, gave her away.

After an automobile honeymoon through New England, Mr. and Mrs. Giger will reside in Paterson, N. J.

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
No Alum—No Phosphate

GEN. GEO. P. SCRIVEN WEDS MISS M'QUADE

Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Marries Daughter of Mrs. Peter McQuade in St. George, S. I.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth McQuade, daughter of Mrs. Peter McQuade of 299 Tompkins Avenue, St. George, S. I., and Brig. Gen. George Percival Scriven, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's mother. The Right Rev. Charles A. Cassidy, rector of St. Peter's Church at New Brighton, officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Betty Scriven, her only attendant, and Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, acted as best man.

The ceremony was attended only by relatives and intimate friends, and was followed by a breakfast.

General Scriven is 61 years old, about double the age of his bride, and lives in Washington, D. C., with his two grown daughters. His first wife, who was the daughter of General Edward S. Bragg, died several years ago.

The bride's father was the late Peter A. McQuade, who for more than forty years was well known on Staten Island, where he owned a brewery. She is a graduate of the College of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, and has studied art. Her engagement to General Scriven was announced on Sept. 1.

General Scriven has done much distinguished service in the army since his graduation from West Point, when he was fifth in his class. He did duty in his early service in Europe, Mexico, and many South American countries. In 1893 he was appointed Military Attaché to Mexico, and a year later became Military Attaché at Rome.

He attended the coronation of the Emperor of Russia in 1896, and in the Summer of 1897 was observer with the Turkish forces. Later he did duty in the Philippines, and in 1900 served as Chief Signal Officer of the relief expedition sent to China during the Boxer troubles. He was recommended by General Chaffee for the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel "for gallant conduct at Yangtsun, Aug. 6, 1900, and at Peking, Aug. 14 and 15, 1900." He became a Colonel in 1912, and on Jan. 13, 1914, he was advanced to his present rank.

REVEAL SECRET WEDDING.

St. Julien Ravenel, Jr., and Miss Nancy Hull Were Married July 30.

St. Julien Ravenel, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel of 390 West End Avenue, and Mrs. Ravenel, who was Miss Nancy Walker Hull, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hull of Savannah, Ga., surprised their respective families yesterday by announcing their marriage on July 30 in this city. The engagement was known to the families, but it had not been formally announced. Immediately after the marriage the bride visited her mother, who is spending the Summer in New York State, saying nothing of the event, and Mr. Ravenel, who is a little more than 21 and in business in this city, was equally reticent with his family.

Not a hint was given to any one until yesterday, when a note to Mr. and Mrs. Ravenel and an interview with Mrs. Hull, who has just come to the Majestic, West Seventy-second Street, to spend some time, revealed the marriage. No reason was given for the secret marriage, save that the principals wished to avoid the fuss of a formal wedding.

Mr. Hull is in Savannah, Ga. While there was no unkindly feelings in either family toward the young couple, there was some excitement. Young Mr. and Mrs. Ravenel, Jr., are also at the Majestic, but could not be reached last night.

Mr. Ravenel's family came here several years ago from Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Hull will remain here for some time and the young couple are to select a house and settle down to live here.

MISS FITCH'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Plans for Her Wedding to Connor Lawrence on Oct. 27.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Diantha Fitch, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Allan Fitch of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street, and Connor Lawrence, son of Frank R. Lawrence of 534 Madison Avenue, which is to take place in St. Bartholomew's Church on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 4:30 o'clock.

Miss Marion La G. Fitch is to be her sister's maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Dorothy E. Brown, Jean Robb Stewart, Ella F. J. Carpenter, Katharine Pollard Kobbe, Mildred Holmes, and Harriet R. Geyelin of Philadelphia. Little Eva Lawrence Taylor is to be the flower girl.

Frank Lawrence is to be his brother's best man. The ushers will include Henry S. Durand, David H. Taylor, Herbert R. Lawrence, Edwin B. Dickinson, Benajmin Harrison McKee, Raymond Schweitzer, Ronald M. Terry, and Harold Edgell of Cambridge, Mass.

A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents. The coupia will reside at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street.

BRIDAL PARTY CHOSEN.

Miss Estelle Y. Romeyn to Wed E. W. Pittman on Oct. 23.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Estelle Young Romeyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn, and Ernst Wetmore Pittman have been completed. The ceremony will take piace at 3 o'clock on Saturday, Oct. 23, in St. Thomas's Church, and will be followed by a small reception at the Women's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second Street.

Miss Romeyn will have her sister Miss Emma L. Romeyn, as her maid of honor, and another sister, Mrs. William Everdell, Jr., will be the matron of honor. The five bridesmaids are to be the Misses Vouletti Proctor of New York, Annette Wisa of Flushing, L. I., Esther Howell of Philadelphia, Mary B. Trowbridge of New Haven, and Doris McMillan of Detroit. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector of St. Thomas's will perform the ceremony.

Mr. Pittman will have Stuart L. Pittman as his best man, and the ushers are to be John H. Stewart, Douglas Dunn, Joseph B. Cary, Spaulding Howe, Stanley Meacham, and Radcliffe Romeyn, a brother of the bride.

Tamaki Miura's American Debut.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Tamaki Miura, Japanese prima donna, made her American début with the Boston Opera Company here today in the rôle of "Madame Butterfly." The novelty of the title rôle being sung by a young woman from the Orient attracted a large audience. Musical critics credited the diva with having scored a success in the rôle. Tamaki Miura made her first appearance outside of the Orient in London about a year ago.

MISS BROWN, BRIDE OF FRANCIS THORNE

Her Bridesmaids Dressed in Puritan Effect at Ceremony in St. Thomas's Church.

CHANCEL LIKE A GARDEN

Bride's Sisters Lead Her Attendants—Reception at Home of Her Parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown.

The wedding of Francis Burritt Thorne, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thorne, and Miss Evelyn Brown, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector.

The chancel was arranged in formal garden effect with tall hemlock trees in the rear, lilies on the altar and a tree of lilies at each side, while just outside the chancel tall lilies were arranged to cut off a tiny square garden.

It was a gray and white wedding, the first time that gray has been used as the costume color of girl attendants and it appeared in quantities of fluffy fur and lustrous satin.

The bridal procession was led by the eight ushers, who were Stanley M. Cox, Carroll S. Bayne, George E. Brown, Nelson S. Talbot, Robert B. Meyer, E. Sanderson Cushman, Theodore J. Knapp, and Adolph M. Dick. They were followed by the eight bridesmaids, who were led by one of the bride's sisters, Miss Adèle Brown walking with Miss Katharina Portsr, followed by another sister, Miss Angelica Schuyler Brown walking with Miss Anna Augusta Thorne, a sister of the bridegroom; then came the Misses Kate Gordon Willis, Carol Kobbe, Ethel Outerbridge, and Marion Hall. Their unusual frocks were of pale gray satin with short, full skirts, showing gray silk hose and silver gray sandals tied about the ankle with ribbons. The full gathered overdress hung in straight lines, full on the hips and parting in the back to show a crossed sash effect below the waistline.

The corsages had transparent gray chiffon sleeves to the gray gloved hands and tiny, Puritan shoulder capes that buttoned in the front that had high collars of silver fox fur. Their large gray fox hats had silver velvet crowns and the fur brims were finished with a narrow fall of gold lace. Ribbons passed under the chin and were tied at the left of the crown and fell in loops and floating ends to the shoulders. To complete the Puritan effect they carried barrel muffs of silver fox. Not a flower or a tint of color other than silver gray was visible.

The bride walked with her father, who gave her in marriage. Her frock was an indescribable mass of shimmering tulle over chiffon, embroidered in pearls and crystal, and the long tulle veil with a short end over her face was held flat by her blonde coiffure with tiny knots of orange blossoms. She wore the bridegroom's gift, a pendant of sapphires and diamonds, and carried lilies of the valley, and white orchids.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 758 Park Avenue. The bride and bridegroom received congratulations before a background of pink roses and garlands of pink roses were looped above them. The dining room was done in white flowers, and roses and crysanthemums were used throughout the apartment. Mrs. Brown, who received, wore a black costume with a gold velvet waist blouse trimmed with fur, and glittering cap hat with clusters of ospreys.

On their return from their honeymoon journey Mr. and Mrs. Thorne will spend the Winter with his family at 358 Madison Avenue.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Knapp, Jr., Mrs. and Mrs. John K. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. S. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor, Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum, Mrs. Witter Eyre Lambert, Mrs. Eric Winston, Mrs. Whitewright Watson, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. John Pine, the Misses Alice and Edith Pine, and Pierrc Miller, the Missea Miller, Mrs. Charles Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland Macy, the Misses Mary and Georgiana Harriman Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Jamea MacDonald.

Also Mrs. Vernon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brown, Miss Barbara Brown, Miss Grace Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. K. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Augustus Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Dunham Wheeler, the Baron and Baroness von Ravens, Miss Lucy Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. William Adams Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore, Miss Dorothea Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Curtis, Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, and Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Morice.

Neuberger-Van Riper Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Miss Ethelwin Van Riper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Van Ripar of Paterson, N. J., was married this afternoon in St. James's Episcopal Church by the Rev. David Stuart Hamilton, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Paterson, to Frederick Neuberger, President and Treasurer of F. Neuberger & Co., cotion manufacturers, of Paterson.

The Rev. C. C. Pise, rector of St. James's, assisted in the ceremony, and Mrs. Frank Burnett, a sister of this bride, was the matron of honor. After tha ceremony thera was a reception to more than 300 guests at the Summer home of the bride's parents in this place.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Rogers Chadwick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Rogers Chadwick of 260 Riverside Drive, and Licutenant Edward Davis Washburn, U. S. N., took place last evening in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria. The Rev. Gleason, U. S. N., performed the ceremony. A reception followed the ceremony.

Lord Aberdeen, former Viceroy of Ireland, and Lady Aberdeen, who are arriving today on the steamer New York, will stay at the Ritz-Carlton for several days before going to Boston, where a large reception is to be given in their honor, prior to their tour of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodman E. Griscom are at the Plaza before opening their house at 79 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes, who have been at Great Barrington, Mass., are at their town home, 27 West Fifty-second Street, for the Winter.

The marriage of Miss Ruth H. Haskins, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Waldo Haskins, and Cyril Richard Tobin of San Francisco, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Haskins town house, 56 East Seventy-second Street.

Miss Anna T. Bottomley and Clement Foster Burnap are to be married this afternoon in St. Andrew's Church on the Dunes at Southampton. The reception will be held at Gortmoro, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. John Bottomley.

LINCOLN TRUST Company
THIS bank is neighborly, in spirit and in fact. Its customers are its friends, and are treated as such.
204 Fifth Avenue
(Opposite Madison Square)
BROADWAY AT LISPENARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

MISS M. R. PRATT A BRIDE.

Married to Frank J. Frost at Seamoor, Country Home of Her Parents

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Oct. 6.—The wedding of Miss Margaret Richardson Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt of Brooklyn, and Frank Jefferson Frost of St. Louis, Mo., was celebrated at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at Seamoor, the country home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Newman Smythe of New Haven, Conn.

The bride is a granddaughter of the late Charles Pratt, the Brooklyn philanthropist, and of Luzon D. Morris, one-time Governor of Connecticut.

The ceremony took place in a large lattice-work addition erected at the southwestern side of the house, which was transformed into a floral chapel, autumnal flowers prevailing. The bridal party walked down an aisle formed with white standards toppad with clusters of lilies.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle with an underskirt of silver lace and embroidery, and a full court train of heavy white grosgrain and silver, which depended from her shoulders. Her vail, of real lace, was arraigned fiat on the coiffure, and fell halfway down the train. Her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Katharine E. Pratt, who is engaged to Burton P. Twitchell of Hartford, Conn., acted as maid of honor for her sister. Sha wore a costume of pink silk and silver, the skirt being veiled in pink tulle, edged with silver. Folds of tulle fell from the left brim of her large silver hat, passing under the chin, over the right shoulder and back to the left arm. Sha wore silver slippers, and carried white chrysanthemums tied with pink tulle.

The other attendants were the Misses Margaret A. Frost of Nashville, Tenn.; Mary B. Hazard of Peacedale, R. I.; Edith Walbridge and Cornelia Cousins of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Samuel Mitchell of St. Louis. They were gowns of green and silver, similar in design to the maid of honor, with the exception of differences in color.

Robert Frost of Kansas City was his brother's best man. The ushers were Richardson Pratt, brother of the bride; Beverly Price of Columbia, Mo.; Samuel A. Mitchell of St. Louis, and R. King Kaufman of New York City.

A large reception followed the ceremony. Mrs. William Jaspar Frost, the mother of tha bridegroom, was unable to be present, owing to illness. The couple will live in Joplin, Mo.

COUNT DES GARETS TO WED.

He and Mrs. Annie J. Gruner Obtain a Marriage License.

Count Jacques des Garets of Paris, who has been staying at the Wolcott since his arrival in New York, and Mrs. Annie J. Gruner of 133 East Fifty-fifth Street called yesterday on City Clerk P. J. Scully and obtained a marriage license. Their wedding will take place on Oct. 10. This will be the second marriage for both Mrs. Gruner and Count des Garets.

Mrs. Gruner's first husband was Siegfried Gruner. She was formerly Miss Annia J. Dater, daughter of Henry Dater. She gave her age as 45.

Count des Garets said he was 58 years old. He gave his occupation as a gentleman and his home as Paris. He was divorced from his first wife on May 31, 1911. His full name is Marie Joseph Jacques Bruno da Garnier, Vicomte des Garets.

ARTUR BODANZKY ARRIVES.

New German Conductor's Baggage Was Searched by British at Deal.

Artur Bodanzky, the new German conductor for the Metropolitan Opera House engaged to replace Alfred Hertz, arrived last night from Rotterdam on the steamer Noordam. He had no safe conduct pass and when the vessel was held up twenty-nine hours at Deal by the British his baggage was scarched minutely and the officials even took up the carpet in his cabin to look for papers. At first the naval authorities were going to take the conductor ashore, but finally they allowed him to proceed to New York.

Mr. Bodanzky is 38 years old and gained his first experience as a conductor of opera at Prague, Bohemia, and afterward in Petrograd and Paris. Before the war started he was conducting "Parsifal" at Covent Garden, London, hc said.

Frida Hempel, the German coloratura soprano, arrived on the Noordam after spending ths Summer singing in Berlin. She said she was going on a concert tour and later in the season would join the Metropolitan Opera Company. Otto Weil, the Secretary of the company, arrived on the Noordam with his wife.

CARUSO ON HIS WAY HERE.

Tenor Will Be with Metropolitan Entire Season, Gatti-Casazza Cables.

Although Metropolitan Opera patrons will be deprived of hearing Arturo Toscanini conduct this season, Caruso will be here all year, and will not desert as he did last Spring when he went to Monte Carlo. Word that the tcnor, together with Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the director general, and other members of the organization, were on their way to New York was received yesterday by Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan. The information cama in a cable sent Mr. Kahn by Mr. Gatti-Casazza, which read:

"Sailing today on board Dante Allgnieri with Caruso, who remains with tha Metropolitan the entire season, and with conductors and other artists. Am glad to be able to assure our patrons, as well as the Board of Directors, that this season will be a highly intercsting one, and will fully maintain artistic standards."

ARLISS IN KNOBLAUCH PLAY.

A new play by Edward Knoblauch, entitled "Paganini," has been chosen by Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler for George Arliss, who has been appearing in "Disraeli" for the last four seasons. Margery Maude, Cyril Maude's daughter, who appeared with her father as his leading woman when he first acted "Grumpy" in Wallack's two years ago, will be Mr. Arliss's leading character. She will sail today on the Philadelphia from Liverpool.

"Paganini" is based on an incident in the career of the great violinist, who was born in 1782. The brilliant and eccentric musician of 50 on a visit to London after his Continental triumphs is the character Mr. Arliss will portray. The play is in three acts, with the scenes laid in London, Dover, and Calais.

Rehearsals will be begun at once and the tour will be begun out of town next month. Later in the season the drama will be presented here.

Celebrate Mason's Golden Jubilee.

Masons from all parts of the city, together with a number of Masons from up-State, met at 46 West Twenty-fourth Street last night to celebrate tha fiftieth anniversary of Grand Secratary E. M. L. Rheicrs's membership in the order. Grand Master George Freifdeld presided at the meeting, at which a number of prominent Masons spoke. Among the guests from up-State wae Past Master Charles Smith.

To and from Europe.

Among those sailing today on the United States for Copenhagen are:

Philip Aaronson, Mrs. B. Beckmann, Dr. and Mrs. W. Dilthey, R. D. Feil, E. O. Hall, O. H. L. Hazel, C. H. Strauss, H. A. Steen, Dr. W. E. Thomas, Mrs. Martha Thomas, Miss Charlotte Thomas, Miss Maria Anderson, David Davis, Mrs. Anna Johnson, W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Loughlin, Captain O. Olsen.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CAMERONIA, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. J. D. Bell, Miss J. Bell, Miss E. Bell, H. Dilliard, T. W. Flack, A. J. G. Russell, Miss Iechel-Walker, J. T. Watson, W. H. Baker, William Bacon, Henry Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Childs, Miss Mary Carroll, W. E. Clark, E. Cole, Mrs. R. H. Collett, Edwin Cutts, Robert Davies, ths Rev. George Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gleason, Mrs. G. Gonid, T. M. Jones, Charles Judson, P. J. Krall, Edwin Murray, O. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Prentice, D. A. Richards, Mrs. M. Butler, Miss C. Thomson.

NOORDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Dr. J. R. Oliver, Mms. Freda Hsmpel, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Weil, Arthur Bodansky, Miss Tilly Koenen, H. Kotler, P. S. Mayer, E. B. Murdock, Count and Countess H. O. Van Limering Bitrum, Count L. F. K. Von Limring Bitrum, Count L. F. K. Von Limring Bitrum, Count L. F. K. Von Limring

FULLERTON RATES BOSTON BETTER THAN PHILADELPHIA FOR WORLD'S SERIES GAMES

BOSTON TEAM LEADS IN ALL COMPARISONS

Its Rival for World's Championship Has Only One Advantage—Alexander.

The Teams and Their Managers.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

TOTAL TEAM VALUES—BOSTON.

	Defense.	Offense.	Season.	Series.
Infield	2901	2374	2900	2906
Outfield	2375	2091	2331	2320
Catchers	951	706	782	797
Pitchers	670	756	748	752
Manager	..	..	..	720
Total	6887	6409	6860	7495

PHILADELPHIA.

Infield	2936	2729	2841	2508
Outfield	2285	1966	2229	2219
Catchers	883	694	755	767
Pitchers	534	619	683	774
Manager	..	..	..	735
Total	6388	6025	6508	7803

Comparative values of teams reduced to figures, showing the value of men and positions, and values of offensive and defensive strength.

Boston	735 minus
Phillies	709 minus

Boston's Red Sox are the bettor baseball team. The dope proves it. The figures show them superior to the Phillies in every department of the game as a team—that they have much greater attacking power, greater defensive power, more pitching strength, that man for man they outclass the National League champions. The truth is that Carrigan has enough strength in his team to select a club that should win the American League pennant and then take a second team that would come near winning the National League pennant. The figures show that in only one respect the Phillies are better. That is for purposes of a short series, and the only element that makes them figure that way is Grover Alexander.

We have studied every point of every player, every weakness and strength, have figured the relative values of each position and the values of the men playing those positions. We have figured aggressiveness, hitting power, pitching, everything, and have concluded with the managers. There may be a misunderstanding about this. I do not figure the managers by merely comparing Pat Moran with Bill Carrigan. Their individuality has something to do with their teams, of course, but when I figure what I call "managers" it is the team work, the style of play, the study of conditions, the adaptability to circumstances, the quick use of reserve power, generalship, knowledge of the game. You see, we have to give some one credit for these things, so we lump them all under the head of "Manager," since that poor mortal must bear all the blame and divide all the praise.

In comparing Moran and Carrigan we have fellows somewhat of the same type. True, Carrigan has changed lately. The Red Sox have been stealing some of the Braves' methods, especially during the fighting finish with Detroit, but that is not their style of playing ball and, in truth, it does not befit them at all.

Moran Friendly With Opponents.

The Phillies are a quiet, well behaved bunch, led by a man who is square dealing, honest, sincere, and who respects the rights of others and has a broad friendship for all. The critics complained that the Phillies lacked "punch" and that no "handshaker" could win a pennant. Moran is friendly with opponents and Chance used to have because Pat shook hands with opposing players. But this old game got even Pat this year. He ceased shaking hands and became a raver, and at times he could splutter and roar as loud as Chance or Stallings ever did.

Oddly enough, Moran is the antithesis of Carrigan in handling a ball club. Pat's weakness is the fact that he does not direct the attacking end of the game well. His players do the attacking without much help from their manager. Players prefer this, but few managers will allow many of their men to use their own judgment. Pat's great strength is in directing and planning the defense. He is, beyond doubt, the best judge of pitchers and pitching in the game, not excepting Clark Griffith. He was a catcher for many years and is ripe in experience. With the Chicago Cubs, Moran was the final judge of the fitness of a pitcher for any game Chance choose his pitcher for any game until Moran had warmed up with that pitcher and reported to Chance whether the man was "right" or not.

Moran's success in handling and developing young pitchers has been great at Philadelphia. He has developed half a dozen corking hurlers, and this is chiefly due to his tact and patience in teaching them. He is a close student of batters, checkmates their plan of attack well by unexpected moves in pitching, and yet he has not devised any brilliant plan of attack for his own team. Indeed, the Phily attack has lacked punch, and is often weak and uncertain. Their scoring has been largely due to straight slamming of the ball.

Moran hasn't a great deal of speed on his team to use for base running purposes, and he does not believe in much base running, using it as a surprise. I studied the base running of his men and have been surprised to find that even the slow men have been extraordinarily successful in advancing safely when they did start. This seems to he due to the fact that they have known the weaknesses of certain catchers, and that Moran has sent them to run then he has detected weakness behind the plate on an opposing team.

Carrigan's strength is chiefly in directing the attack of his team, and he does not appear to devote enough time to the defensive end of the game. Like Moran, he is a keen judge of pitchers and pitching, which is natural, since he is a catcher. Carrigan undoubtedly has improved greatly as a manager of men since he was placed in charge of the Boston team. But he has not yet succeeded in getting that absolute control of them through sympathy and good feeling that should exist in a winning ball club. He had material enough to win the American League pennant in runaway style. He ought to have won it by a city block, and he had a close call when Detroit made its final desperate effort. Truth is, that the breaks of luck in two close games are all that saved his team from losing out. You must give him credit for rising to the emergency and spurring his team to its greatest efforts when it had to be spurred. The American Leaguers predicted that if Detroit ever tied the Red Sox Carigan's team would stop. They didn't stop. They fought harder than ever and won.

Morale of Boston Team.

The Red Sox were overconfident this year. They took chances and liberties, thinking no other team could catch them. They threw away a lot of ball games. There is no use concealing the truth. There are too many stars on the team for any manager to get perfect team work. Two of his stars have slipped in their work this year. We discovered that in studying them. We found Lewis below par in several respects, and we found Gardner not so good as he should be and has been.

When a team that outclasses its league has a hard time winning its pennant the manager must stand the blame for not keeping the men on edge and working every minute. This is not personal criticism of Carrigan. I do not think any manager could have done it, but part of the manager's job is to accept the blame for all those things and give the players credit for everything that is good. I do not think this negligent playing of part of the club will have any deleterious effect upon its work in the series. The Red Sox gave the lie to the charge that they "quit" under pressure by their overthrow of Detroit in the decisive games, and in that same series they showed that they can get up the speed and punch.

There is nothing in the world that will stimulate team work so much as a chance at the big end of the world's series money will do. Of course, a couple of unexpected beatings makes the reaction worse. When they played the Giants the Red Sox came near throwing away the series by blaming each other instead of playing it out hard. Last year the Athletics started blaming each other bitterly after losing two games and the bitterness increased steadily. However, the Red Sox do not expect to win easily. They believe they have the better team, but with the warning of the fate of the Athletics before them they are not likely to lose through overconfidence or be careless and let the Phillies get the jump on them.

Tomorrow we will take the figures and reduce them to the things we have been working toward—scores. If you have been keeping your own "dope," and making your own values according to my rules, you can dope it yourself. If not, you can take my values in figures and reduce them to the scores of each game.

How Scores are "Doped."

This is the way I do it. I figure Alexander and Killifer, Wood and Cady as the bstteries. Stock is first up for Philadelphia. He doesn't hit speed such as Wood's. We know his batting and waiting value, his strength against speed pitching. Will he walk or make a hit? The chances are 6 to 1 against a hit. Wood is not liable to he wild, having worked in world's eeries games before. Put Stock down a sure out. Bancroft does not relish speed such as Wood's—another out. Paskert is a better chance —he may hit a fast one; the chsnces are 4 to 1 he will not reach first. Figure it a scoreless inning.

Take the second inning. Cravath leads leads off—a great hitter, keyed snd on edge. Wood will work narder, knowing Cravath's ability to hit. With more speed there is more chance of wildness. Cravath may get Wood in the hole. If he does, the chances of a hit or a pass are increased. I figured Gabby to reach first.

So I went through the entire game, atudying each man, the direction of his hits, what the opposing pitcher would try to do, figured the chances of getting on first, of sacrifice, or a run and hit game. I have figured each game that way, gone over them half a dozen times, calculating chances from the compiled figures. Tomorrow I'll give you a table showing what I figure the scores of each game, the hits, and what should be if the pitchers work as they should and the batters hit as they should.

Last year I had the score of the first game practically correct. Only a brilliant double play by Maranville, made in the ninth inning, kept me from having the second score exactly right. I doped the score of the third game correctly, and approximate the score of the fourth on both sides. Because of Maranville's double play that saved the game and gave Boston a 2 to 1 game instead of the Athletics a 3 to 2, we never got a chance to see whether my figures on the fifth and sixth were correct. One play broke the combination. It may do so again. You never can tell, but you have to believe the old dope.

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RED SOX 10 TO 8 FAVORITES.

Double Victory in New York Restores Boston Fans' Confidence.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Encouraged by the showing of the Red Sox twirlers in the games with New York today, the gambling element in this city tonight again offered odds on a Boston success in the World's Series. Ten to eight were the figures most frequently mentioned about town, with a fair demand for the short end by Philadelphia supporters. Odds of 10 to 7, offered a week ago had disappeared yesterday, when even money was the general proposition, but today's games in New York apparently did much to restore confidence in the Red Sox.

The first of the notices of reservations of grandstand seats were placed in the mails late tonight. President Lannin and Secretary Riley, working with the great pile of tickets and notices, said that every notice would be sent out by tomorrow morning. They were going to "stay on the job," they said, until it was finished.

Police Fuss Over Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—"The distribution of the world's series baseball tickets in this city is simply a gouge, and President Baker of the Phillies, who I understand was a Police Commissioner or something of the sort in New York at one time, probably thinks he can show Philadelphia some regular New York methods," declared Police Captain Kenny, who represented the department in a brief but exciting tilt today with Baker over the number of seats to be allotted to city officials and their friends. Kenny did not get a single ticket.

"If I thought Baker meant the police wanted the tickets free or intended to turn them over to speculators," continued Kenny "I would have punched him on the nose. I told him we are not trying to get tickets for ourselves or our friends, but for his friends, and he was leaving the real fans out in the cold by refusing to give them to us."

WHITE SOX TROUNCE CUBS.

American Leaguers Score First Victory in Chicago Series.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The American League club drew first blood over its National League rivals for the championship of Chicago today by winning the first game, 9 to 5.

Vaughn pitched a great game for six innings, striking out eight of his opponents, but he weakened in the seventh, and lost the game. In that inning he was touched for five hits, one of which was a triple by Eddie Collins, and netted the Americans four runs and the game. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago Nationals...3 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—5	11	0	
Chicago Americans.0 0 0 2 0 0 4 3 .—9	17	0	

Batteries—Vaughn, Humphries, and Bresnahan; Scott, Russell, Schalk, and Mayer.

Browns and Cardinals Tie.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The second game of the city series, a seesaw affair, was called on account of darkness in the twelfth inning, just after the Americans had tied the score for the third time today. The score was 3 to 3. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals ...0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—3	9	3	
Americans ...0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3	8	1	

Batteries—Ames and Snyder; McCabe, Hamilton, and Agnew.

Herrmann's Answer to Weeghman.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago Club of the Federal League, today received a reply to his telegram challenging the winners of the National and American League pennants for a series to settle the world's championship title in major league baseball. August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, in replying to the challenge, said he had sent a copy of it to his colleagues "for their information and consideration."

Pirates Sign New Catcher.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6.—President Barney Dreyfuss announced today that the Pittsburgh National League Club had signed Catcher Frederick W. Blackwell of the Lexington (Ky.) Club of the Ohio State League.

It doesn't take a fortune teller to tell the cause of most auto breakdowns or breakups. Friction puts many cars on the scrap heap.

DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677

For Transmissions and Differentials

It will keep Friction caged with a muzzle on.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY

Jersey City, N.J. Established 1827

PHILLIES WARM UP; BEAT DODGERS TWICE

Several Pitchers Keep in Trim by Working in Double-Header on Home Grounds.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The Philadelphia Nationals, new champions of their league, hsd some good practice today in preparation for the world's series games which begin here on Friday. They wound up the regular playing season by defeating Brooklyn twice, while a small but critical crowd looked on. The early part of the day was rainy and there was some doubt whether the Phillies would get any real practice before the big series starts, but early in the afternoon the weather cleared and became a little cooler. The playing field, however, was very heavy, and the champions consequently did not extend themselves.

The team got good batting practice against left-handers in the first game, and hit both Marquard and Mails hard. Cravath put his twenty-fourth home run of the season over the right field wall with two men on hases. There was some curiosity to see if the sluggor would equal the major league record of twenty-five boundary belts made by Buck Freeman in the National League years ago, but the big right fielder did not play in the second game.

Alexander, who is expected to carry the pitching burden of the Phillies, worked only one inning today, the ninth of the first game. He merely went in to warm up, and made no effort to extend himself. He is in as good condition as he has been at any time this year. He has done comparatively little twirling in the last two weeks, Manager Pat Moran preforring that the Nebraskan conserve his strength for the heavy work to come. Pitcher Mayer, who with Chalmers, is expected to help Alexander bring the world's title to Philadelphia, relieved Demaree, who started the game. Mayer also took things easy, but held Brooklyn in check. Incidentally Demaree, who has come to get $500 bonus if he wins fifteen games, failed to get the prize by a narrow margin. He needed only one game to win, but Brooklyn batted him bard and he was taken out.

With the regular schedule out of the way, Manager Moran will devote tomorrow and Friday morning to keeping his men in condition. They are already keyed up and ready for the fray, but he will have all the players on the field both morning and afternoon tomorrow for light work. The fact that Whitted played in both games today was encouraging to the fans. Whitted injured his side in the final drive for a pennant, and it was believed for a time that he had either broken or dislocated a rib. The club physician took him in hand with the result that he is in good shape for the series. Niehoff, whose legs were none too good, is also reported ready to play the game of his life.

The one great mystery that apparently remains to be cleared away is the condition of Billy Killifer's arm. The big catcher's throwing arm "went dead" several weeks ago, and while he has since appeared in nuiform he has not attempted to catch in any of the regular games. Killifer says his arm is "coming around all right," but the skeptics would feel much better if they could see him in action. Burns, who has been doing most of the catching in Killifer's absence, has had a good rest and is again in trim, as was shown by his work in the first game of today's double header.

All the Philadelphia players are confident of winning the world's title. They realize that the Boston Red Sox collectively are a great team of players. The Phillies believe they have seen as good pitching in the National as the American League can serve up to them in the coming series. Alexander will pitch the first game, as is well known, and with him in good form they do not see how can lose. What little betting there has been on the series so far shows that the odds that have prevailed in Boston's favor are gradually shortening. Some bettors now ant even money.

The weather man predicts cloudy skies and possibly rain for Friday.

The first distribution of tickets for the series will begin tomorrow morning. The management of the Philadelphia Club announced tonight that cards had been mailed to lucky applicants to call at the office of the club for their allotment. As usual, where the number of applications far exceeds the capacity of the ball park during world's series games, there is much disappointment expressed and some grumbling upon the part of those who failed to get tickets. William F. Baker, President of the club, said that in the distribution of the seats the management tried to favor all regular patrons of the club. As the grounds seat approximately 20,600 persons, there were many thousands disappointed.

There will be 7,500 bleacher seats at $1 each, 2,900 $2 seats in the right field covered bleacher, 6,200 $3 seats in the main pavilion—upper and lower tiers—and 4,000 $5 box seats. The first four rows of the upper and lower pavilion are included in the $5 box seats and all the pavilion seats back of them in the $3 class. According to these computations the total receipts of each game here figure at about $51,900. Philadelphia will accommodate less than one-half the number of fans who will see the games in Boston in the 45,000 capacity field of the Braves which the Red Sox will use. Today's scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b..5	0	0	1	7	0	O'Mara, ss.4	1	1	1	1	1
Banc't, ss.4	2	2	0	1	4	Olson, ss..1	0	0	0	0	0
Pask't, cf.4	0	2	1	2	1	Daub't, lb.4	1	1	1	9	0
Crav'b, rf.3	1	1	1	3	0	Steng'l, rf.4	1	1	3	0	0
Lnde'a, lb.4	1	1	1	14	0	Z. Wh't, lf.3	0	0	3	0	0
Whit'd, lf.3	1	1	1	4	0	Cuts'w, 2b.3	1	1	2	2	4
Nieh'f, 2b.4	1	1	1	2	3	Myers, cf..4	1	1	1	3	0
Burns, c..4	0	2	3	0	0	Getz, 3b..4	1	2	0	2	2
Dema'e, p.1	0	0	0	0	0	M. W'ht, c.4	0	0	4	0	0
Mayer, p..2	1	1	0	1	1	Marq'd, p.2	0	0	0	0	1
Alexa'r, p.0	0	0	0	0	0	Mails, p...1	0	0	0	0	0
†Dugey ...1	0	0	0	0	0	*Smyth ...1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..34	9	11	27	14		Total..35	6	8	24	8	

*Batted for Mails in ninth inning.
†Batted for Mayer in eighth inning.
Errors—Getz, Mails, Cravath, Whitted.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	1	3	2	0	..—9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—6

Two-base hits—Daubert, Stengel, Cutshaw, Whitted. Home runs—Cravath, Mayer. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 8. Double play—Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Mails, 4; off Mayer, 1. Hits—Off Marquard, 7 in 5 innings; off Mails, 4 in 3 innings; off Demaree, 5 in 4 innings; off Mayer, 1 in 4 innings; off Alexander, 2 in 1 inning; hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Cutshaw.) Struck out—By Marquard, 4; by Mails, 2; by Mayer, 1. Wild pitches—Marquard, Mails. Passed ball—Burns. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b..	4	1	1	1	5	Olson, ss..	4	1	0	2	2
Banc't, ss.2	1	1	0	3	1	Hum'l, lb.4	0	1	10	0	
Byrne, 3b.2	0	1	0	3	3	St'gel, rf..4	0	2	2	0	
Pask't, cf.4	0	1	0	0	0	Z. Wh't, lf..2	0	0	0	0	
Becker, rf.2	1	1	1	3	0	Nixon, lf..1	0	0	1	0	
Lud's, lb.4	0	1	16	0	0	Cut'w, 2b.1	0	0	0	1	
Whit'd, lf.3	0	1	2	1	0	O'M'a, ss.3	0	0	1	2	
Nieb'f, 2b.1	0	1	0	1	1	Myers, cf..1	0	0	0	0	
Dugey, 2b.1	0	0	0	0	3	Smyth, cf.3	0	1	1	0	
Adams, c.3	0	0	0	0	0	Getz, 3b..3	0	1	0	1	
Oesch'r, p.3	0	0	0	0	0	Karst, 3b.0	0	0	0	0	
						M. W't, c..3	0	1	6	0	
Total..30	3	7	27	16		Dell, p...2	0	0	0	1	
						Apple'n p.1	0	0	0	1	
						Total..32	2	7	24	10	

Errors—M. Wheat, Becker.

Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	..—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Stock, Bancroft, Luderus, Niehoff. Home runs—Getz, Becker. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Stolen bases—Stengel, (2,) Wheat, Becker. Double plays—Dugey, Bancroft, and Luderus; Karst, Olson, and Hummel. Sacrifice fly—Nixon. Bases on balls—Off Appleton, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Dell, 5; by Oeschger, 4. Hits—Off Dell, 6 in 5 innings; off Appleton, 1 in 3 innings. Wild pitch—Oeschger. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 1; New York, 0.
Boston, 1; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 6.
Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 2; New York, 0.
Boston, 4; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 4.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	90	62	.592
Boston	83	68	.550
Brooklyn	80	72	.527
Chicago	73	80	.477
Pittsburgh	73	81	.474
St. Louis	72	81	.471
Cincinnati	71	83	.461
New York	68	83	.450

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	101	49	.673
Detroit	100	54	.649
Chicago	93	61	.604
Washington	85	68	.559
New York	68	83	.450
St. Louis	63	91	.409
Cleveland	57	95	.375
Philadelphia	43	109	.277

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.

TWO SHUT-OUTS FOR GIANTS

Boston Wins Double-Header by Scores of 1 to 0.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Two runs won two games and clinched second place for the Braves today, and also settled the Giants in last place for the season. The scores were 1 to 0 and 1 to 0.

Hughes allowed New York only two hits in the first game, one a scratch. Palmero, a recruit, pitched well until the ninth, when Gowdy's double was converted into a run.

The second game was finished in one hour and seven minutes, a local record for the season. The Braves' tally, which came in the sixth inning, grew out of Tesreau's only pass, a scratch single, a sacrifice hit, and a sacrifice fly. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.4	0	0	3	0	0	Burns, lf..4	0	1	4	0	
Evers, 2b.4	0	1	0	2	0	Rob'n, rf..4	0	0	2	0	
F'zp'k, cf.3	0	1	0	0	0	Doyle, 2b.4	0	0	1	1	
Gard'r, lf.3	0	1	1	2	0	M'Kie, 1b.3	0	0	11	0	
Smith, 3b.3	0	0	0	3	4	F'cher, ss.2	0	1	1	0	
Egan, lf...2	0	0	2	0	0	J'bson, cf.3	0	0	2	0	
Mar'e, ss.4	0	0	3	1	0	Baker, 3b.3	0	0	1	2	
Gowdy, c.4	0	2	1	0	0	Doom. c..3	0	0	6	0	
Hughes, p.4	0	1	0	0	4	P'm'o, p..3	0	0	0	3	
†Collins...0	1	0	0	0	0						
Total..31	1	6	27	11		Total..29	0	2	*24	6	

*None out when winning run was made.
†Ran for Gowdy in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Gowdy. Left on bases—New York, 3; Boston, 12. Bases on balls—Off Palmero, 5. Hit by pitcher—Mar anville, Fitzpatrick, Fletober. Struck out—By Palmero, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and twenty-nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.3	1	1	3	0	0	Burns, lf.4	0	0	3	0	
Evers, 2b.4	0	2	1	4	0	Rob'n, rf.4	0	1	2	0	
C'pton, cf.3	0	1	1	0	0	Doyle, 2b.4	0	2	1	3	
Magee, lb.3	0	1	13	0	0	M'Kie, 1b.4	0	1	11	0	
Smith, 3b.3	0	0	0	2	1	F'cher, ss.4	0	1	0	2	
Gallia, lf..3	0	0	1	2	0	Baker, cf..4	0	1	1	3	
Mar'e, ss.3	0	1	2	3	1	Br'n'd, 3b.4	0	2	2	3	
Gowdy, c.3	0	1	5	1	0	Schang, c.3	0	0	4	0	
Ragan, p..3	0	0	0	3	0	Tesr'u, p..3	0	1	0	1	
						†Grant ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..28	1	7	27	13		Total..35	0	0	24	10	

*Batted for Tesreau in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hit—Maranville. Stolen base—Doyle. Sacrifice fly—Magee. Sacrifice hit—Compton. Left on bases—New York, 10; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 2; off Tesreau, 1. Struck out—By Ragan, 4; by Tesreau, 1. Wild pitches—Tesreau, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and seven minutes.

Mackmen Win Double-Header.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Washington's baseball season closed today with the local team losing both ends of a double-header to Philadelphia, 6 to 4 and 4 to 0. Ayers was hit hard and often in the first game, and in the second Myers, a recruit, allowed Washington two hits and struck out ten men. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'g, lf..5	2	2	4	0	0	Judge, 1b.4	0	2	8	1	
Str'k, rf..3	0	0	0	0	0	Foster, 2b.4	2	3	2	5	
Oldr'g, cf.5	0	1	5	1	0	H. M'n, cf.3	1	1	1	0	
Mcl's, 1b..5	1	2	8	0	0	Barber, rf.4	0	1	2	0	
Mal's, 2b.4	1	2	2	3	0	Fison, lf...4	0	1	2	0	
Dugf, ss..3	0	2	1	2	3	Shi'n, 3b.4	0	1	0	2	
D'rau, 3b.4	0	0	2	2	3	Henry, c..2	1	0	7	0	
Lapp, c....2	0	0	1	5	1	S'yer, ss..4	0	1	4	1	
R'son, p...2	0	0	0	0	0	Ayers, p...2	0	0	0	1	
M'eette, p.1	0	0	0	0	0	Gallia, p..0	0	0	0	0	
*Selbold ..1	0	0	0	0	0	†Acosta ...1	0	0	1	0	
						‡C. Milan.1	0	0	0	0	
Total..35	6	12	27	13		‡Williams.1	0	0	0	0	
						Total..35	4	11	27	12	

*Batted for Richardson in sixth inning.
†Batted for Myers in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Henry in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Gallia in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	0—6
Washington	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—4

Two-base hits—McInnis, Judge, H. Milan. Three-base hits—Schang, Lapp. Stolen bases—Kopf. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 4. Sacrifice hit—Strunk. Double plays—Damrau, Kopf to Malone; Oidring, Kopf, Malone to Lapp. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Richardson, 2; off Ayers, 1. Hits—Off Richardson, 6 in five innings; off Morrisette, 5 in four innings; off Ayers, 12 in seven innings; off Gallia, none in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ayers, (Kopf.) Struck out—By Ayers, 4; by Richardson, 2; by Gallia, 2; by Morrisette, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'g, lf..3	1	1	1	0		Judge, 1b.4	0	1	16	2	
Str'k, rf.3	1	2	1	0		Foster, 2b.1	0	1	1	1	
Oldr'g, cf.4	0	0	2	0		Neff, ss..2	0	0	1	3	
M'In's, 1b.3	1	0	6	1		H.M'n, cf.3	0	0	0	0	
M'lone, 2b.4	0	0	2	4		B'ber, rf..3	0	0	1	0	
Kopf, ss..4	0	0	2	0		Jami'n, lf.2	0	0	1	0	
D'm'u, 3b.4	0	1	1	2		Sh'ks, 3b.4	0	0	2	1	
Perkins, c.3	0	0	11	2		Will's, c..4	0	0	2	2	
Myers, p..3	0	0	1	0		Sawyer, ss, 2b..3	0	0	2	3	
						Bent'y, p.2	0	0	1	0	
						Boehl'g, p.0	0	0	0	1	
						*C. Milan.0	0	0	0	0	
Total..31	4	4	27	9		Total..28	0	2	27	19	

*Batted for Bentley in seventh inning.
Errors—Schang, Shanks, (2,) Williams, Sawyer.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hit—Schang. Stolen bases—C. Milan, Strunk. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Neff, Strunk, Jamison, Myers. Double play—Shanks, Foster, and Judge. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 1. First base on balls—Off Myers, 5; off Bentley, 1; off Boehling, 2. Hits—Off Bentley, 2 in 7 innings; off Boehling, 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Myers, 10; by Boehling, 1. Wild pitch—Myers. Passed ball—Williams. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes.

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RED SOX REHEARSE FOR WORLD'S SERIES

They Merely Beat Yankees Twice, All Hands Taking Some Part in the Matinee.

The Boston Red Sox, who recently inherited much wealth by being elected tho best club in the American League, thereby being "wished" into the world's series, behaved perfectly natural at the Polo Grounds yesterday. They beat the Yankees twice, tho extenuating circumstances in the first game being 2 to 0 and in the second complication 4 to 2.

The bostlitlee were observed more or loss closely by eome .774 human beings, most of whom mix in at these sort of affairs through force of habit. It was Boston's full-dress rehearsal for the world's series, which will be launched with much éclat in Philadelphia tomorrow afternoon.

As a special attraction in the first game yesterday, William Carrigan, who chaperones the Red Sox in Summer and conducts a first-class grocery store in Lewiston, Me., in Winter, held an attractive revue of all his pitchers.

Long Shore, who wasn't good enough for the Giants and was sent on his way two seasons ago, pitched the first inning. All he did was to strike ont the first three batsmen with fourteen pitched balls. Then came Dutch Leonard, closely followed by Smokey Joe Wood and Carl Mays. Each twirler fanned three of the Yankees and altogether allowed three hits. Two of these were made off Wood and one off Mays. Mogridge and Russell pitched for the Yanks, and if Boston hadn't been so extraordinarily good their work might have amounted to something.

The second game

FOOTBALL—COLUMBIA OARSMEN OUT

MAHAN AND KING IN HARVARD'S LINEUP

Both Backs Will Play Saturday —Enwright Injures His Knee.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 6.—There has been no harder football in the Stadium this year than that which the Harvard 'Varsity team was sent into hy Percy Haughton this afternoon. The regulars and substitutes scrimmaged for more than an hour and a half against the second team, scoring five times and twice checking the scrub's attack when it had driven the ball almost to the goal line.

The first team looked more natural than for several days with Mahan and King both in the backfield again with Enwright. Mahan is now in shape, and he and King will play against the Indians Saturday. Enwright did some splendid rushing today and scored one of the touchdowns, but later in the afternoon he received a severe blow on the left knee, and the inury is one which will keep him out of the going for several weeks. Some of the coaches fear that he will not be able to play again this Fall, but in any event his loss will be a great handicap. Enwright was a most promising player, but was one who needed a lot of work and constant coaching in order to become a regular for the final game with Yale and Princeton.

Cowan, the veteran right guard, was back in the rush line today, but Bigelow was sent back to the substitutes, as was Watson, the quarter back. Caner was in Bigelow's place ot tackle, while Willcox ran the regulars and got a lot of speed out of them. Mahan did some clever running, making one of the scores on an end run, while Harts and Lyman, the wings, each scored a touchdown on a long run. Robinson kicked a goal from the field from the thirty-yard line. He has improved considerably since his several days' session under the coaching of Charley Brickley.

BETTS AND BLACK IN LINE.

Yale's Two Young Stars Assigned to End and Guard on 'Varsity.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—Carl Betts and "Cnpid" Black, the Yals gridiron stars, who became eligible to play yesterday, received positions on the 'Vasity eleven today, and will be sent into the game against Lehigh next Saturday. Betts was sent to end rush, as had been planned for some time, although his regular position has been tackle. Black was at guard, the place filled by him on the 'Freshman team which he captained last year. "Bev" Thompson reumed his position at quarterback, playing for the first tims since the Virginia game last Saturday. Osgood, of the scrubs, was promoted for the day to right tackle, but Baldridge will return to the place tomorrow.

Charley Taft, son of ex-President Taft, succeeded Guernsey at fullback and did the punting. Captain Aleck Wilson was not in the scrimmaging, but says he expects to play Saturday. "Effie" Walte and Ken Smith, the fastest halfbacks on the squad, succeeded in speeding up the 'Varsity gams and three touchdowns wers sent across the scruh goal. End rush Moseley went over with one and Waite with the other two. One of Waite's scores came through an end run and the other as the result of an intercepted pass which he caught and ran 50 yards for goal.

Today's scrimmaging lasted half an hour and an equally long session is planned for tomorrow, clasing preparations for the game with Lehigh. Today's line-up changes were only temporary, with the exception of Betts and Black. Line-up:

Left end, Moseley;	left tackle, Gatee;
left guard, Black;	centrs, Way;
right guard, Jim Sheldon;	right tackle, Osgood;
right end, Betts;	quarterback, Thompson;
left half back, Waite;	right half back, Smith;
full back, Taft.	

Columbia Show Best Form.

Columbia's football squad had its first real workout of the season yesterday afternoon on South Field in the form of a half-hour's scrimmage with Erasmus Hall High School eleven. No time was kept, ths nnmber of "downs" were allowed both teams lodiscriminately, and it was not until the last few minutes that any attempts were made hy either team to score. Simoods, with splendid interference by the Blue and White back field, crossed the Erasmus goal line after a ninety-yard run, and Columbia's second touchdown was made when Taft clemn at forward pass from Simonds and ran fifteen yards. Troy scored the single tonchdown for the high school hoys.

The hall was first put in play in the centre of the field without a kick-off and with Columbia on the ball on the forward passes were tried, but nearly every time Coach Metcalf's men were able to break up the plays. Columbia took the ball for the last ten minutes and was able to make consistent gains. Simonds and Taft showed exceptionally well in carrying the pigskin and in interference. Forward passing was frequent and there were few fumbles. On the whole, the Columbia team showed more sped and precision than on any previous day of practice.

Buhlert, 'Varsity centre, austained a splintered collerbone in practice Tuesday, and will he on the side lines for at least a week. Stover, quarter back on the second teem, is recovering from a cut lip, which required four stitches to close, but Coach Metcalf expects he will return to practice Saturday. The squad has been decreased by eleven men as the result of ineligibility.

The line-up follows:

Columbia.	Position.	Erasmus.
Calder	Left end	Rubinstein
Kennedy	Left tackle	Auerberionk
Van de Water	Left guard	Fitzgerald
Noble	Centre	Gillespie
Spalthoff	Right guard	Hunter
Cleveland	Right tackle	Medley
Buermeyer	Right end	Fonville
Miller	Quarter back	Barash
Simonds	Left half back	Troy
Donoho	Right half back	Higgins
Littauer	Full back	Blume

Substitutions—Columbia: Babcock for Calder, Donaldson for Cleveland, McCabe for Buermeyer, Norton for McCabe, Elmer for Miller, Rosen for Donoho, Wadleton for Littauer. Erasmus: Carro for Rubinstein, Seams for Gillespie, Nutt for Hunter, Carlock, for Barash, Frye for Carlock.

Michigan Plays Poorly but Wins.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 6.—Michigan opened its football season today by defeating Lawrence College of Appleton, Wis., 39 to 0, in a ragged game. The Wolverines lacked aggressiveness, and poor blocking on offense cost them several touchdowns. Lawrence never threatened seriously to score. In the last quarter the visitors attempted to kick from the middle of the field, but it fell short. Maulbetsch, the Michigan star, tore through the Lawrence line for big gains, and scored three of Michigan's six touchdowns. A few minutes before the game ended, Hill, Lawrence interceptod a forward pass and sprinted thirty yards, and Zeiger then went over. Line-up and summary:

Michigan.	Position	Lawrence.
Dunne	Left end	Thompson
Watson	Left tackle	Schneider
Nortou	Left guard	Wahl
Howe	Centre	Berdan
Cochran	Right guard	Lloyd
Whalen	Right tackle	Owen
Staatz	Right end	Wilkinson
Zelger	Quarter back	Rice
Maulbetsch	Left half back	Elliot
Benton	Right half back	Davis
Smith	Full back	Pond

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Michigan	12	7	7	13—39
Lawrence	0	0	0	0— 0

Referee—Mr. Kennedy, Chicago. Umpire—Mr. Lynch, Brown. Time of periods—Ten minutes each. Michigan scoring—Touchdowns: Maulbetsch, (3,) Staatz, Zeiger, Eberwein; goals from touchdowns: Dunne, (2,) Eberwein. Substitutes—Michigan: Calvin for Zeiger, Bastian for Smith, Hildner for Johnson, Johnson for Calvin, Smith for Bastian, Roehm for Smith, Zeiger for Johnson, Loucke for Dunne, Hleman for Staatz, Eberwein for Maulbetsch, Warner for Howe, Behor for Cochran, Pepanz for Watson, Lawrence: Stumpf for Davis, Vincent for Rice, Curry for Pond.

Football Results.

At Ossining, N. Y.—Mt. Pleasant Military Academy, 12; Riverview Military Academy of Poughkeepsie, 7.

At Ann Arbor, Mich.—Michigan, 39; Lawrence, 0.

At Pawling, N. Y.—Pawling School, 20; Kent School, 3.

At Hackensack, N. J.—Newman School, 28; Clason Point Prep., 0.

PRINCETON'S PLAY RAGGED.

Practice Most Disappointing of Season—Freshmen Show Form.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6.—The Tiger 'Varsity eleven played the freshmen eleven today, and while the former were victorious by a score of 13 to 0 their showing was the most disappointing of the season. This was the first time that the regulars have used practically ths sams line-up in practice that played against Rutgers, and they failed to play together with any consistency.

On the other hand the first year men displayed a lot of form for their short period of practice. The 'Varsity's first touchdown came in the shape of a fluke. Lambsrton attempted to skirt the end, but was knocked backward by his interference, and then he went through the other side of the line for ths score. The second tuchdown was the result of a long forward pass, Driggs to Rahill.

On several other occasions the 'Varsity had the ball back of the freshmen's 10-yard line, but lacked the power to carry it over, the interference being very poor. Shea was the only consistent gainer on the 'Varsity, while Dick Cleveland, Finney, McGraw, and George starred for the freshmen.

Captain Glick entered ths scrimmage for a few plays, but soon received a bump that caused the coaches to withdraw him to the sids lines. After that Driggs and Shea alternated in calling signals, while Haaren was mustered into the back field. Tihbott was not used during the scrimmage, and Ames rested for anotber day.

Before the game with the freshmen, the 'Varsity ran through some plays against the second team for a few minutes, and then the latter played ths scruhs for a half hour. There was also a short signal practice.

Fordham Plays Two Teams.

Fordham continued its hard scrimmaging yesterday in preparation for the game against Union at Schenectady on Saturday. Most of the time was spent in a clash with the scruh, the hnt later the Fordham Prep eleven kept the 'Varsity busy. In the first part of the workout ths scruh was fairly easy for the regulars, but when the high school team took a hand in the fight it found the 'Varsity well tired out. Despite this bandicap of having to oppose two different teams, the Maroon score line was never in danger.

In the battle with the scruh most of the attention was devoted to etraightening out the 'Varsity offense, and the backs were kept busy tryiog out their advance against the second team line. Yule was in his element and plowed through the scruh line and past their back field defense for several long gains. He made six first downs through the holes prepared by Delahanty as centre. Dave Dunn displayed all his gaining power of a year ago, and ripped off runs past the scruh end for twenty and thirty yards. Graco playing at right end on the scrub proved a hard man to pass, howsver, so that most of the plays were sent off on the other side. Morcalf came out for drill and was sent to quarter back. He made a few timely runs against the scruh. Golden, who is the only new man in the back field this year, is still showing all the aggressive powers he had when he starred on Brooklyn Prep in 1913. Most of his runs yesterday averaged well over ten yards. Coach Vaughn tried an experiment late in the scrimmage by shifting Frank Treanor from guard into the full back herth on the scruh.

Hard Practice for N. Y. U.

For two houre yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field the New York University football squad of approximately three full elevens put in ons of ths most rigorous practice periods that it has thus far experienced. Soms work in punting and passing the pigskin began the afternoon's work, which included also a long scrimmage between ths 'Varsity and long scrimmage between ths 'Varsity and a long forward pass, Driggs to Rahill.

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DUNDEE-RITCHIE BOUT OFF.

Wellman, Unable to Secure Lease on the Garden, Cancels Show.

There will be no boxing bout between Willie Ritchie and Johnny Dundee at Madison Square Garden tonight. The bout has not been postponed, but has been called off because of the peculiar condition which have arisen in connection with the renewal of the license under which boxing has been conducted at the Garden. The license under which this boxing bouts have been held at Madison Square Garden expired on Thursday, Sept. 30. Since ths tims of Billy Gibson's regime, boxing at the Garden has been held under the management of William H. Wellman, but as there have been several applicants for the privilege of conducting boxing shows there the owners of the building have not granted the concession to Mr. Wellman for another year.

Mr. Wellman, under the impression that Governor Whitman would not appoint the new Boxing Commission before Oct. 1, on the assurance from the present commission that it would lesue no new licenees to any one, went ahead and concluded arrangements for the Ritchie-Dundee bout. Whoever receives the license for the boxing bouts is responsible to the State Athletic Commission for the conduct of the boxers and for the manner in which the bouts are held. It is possible for the owners of the building to secure the license in their own name, but thie they evidently did not desire to do, nor have thsy shown a willingness to have Mr. Wellman continue as manager of the boxing club.

Inasmuch as the present commission has notified Mr. Wellman that he cannot hold the bout under the old licenee, and he has not been able to secure a new lease from the owners, the only course left for Wellman was to call off the bout. The whole matter is still up in the air, and it is probable that no boxing license will be issued for the Garden until Governor Whitman has named hie new commission.

BOXING TO AID FUND.

Two Nights' Tournament for James E. Sullivan Memorial.

Final arrangements were made yesterday at a conference attended by Fredsrick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union; William F. Humphrey of San Francisco, Chairman of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Athletic Committee; Matthew P. Halpin, Chairnian of the Athletic Committee of the New York A. C., and Dr. R. J. Bell, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Crescent Athletic Club, for the holding of a big amateur boxing tournament for the purpoae of raleing money for the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund.

The dates decided upon are Oct. 29 and 30. Owing to the large number of amateur boxers who will enter, it has been decided to conduct the preliminary bouts on Oct. 29 and the finals on Oct. 30. Elght classes will be held and will bs divided between the New York Athletic Club and the Crescent Athletic Club, to be decided in their respective gymnasiums.

There will be an extra incentive for the boxers to be at their best for this occasion, as the Amateur Athletic Union will pay the expenses of the winner of each class to San Francisco to take part in the International Amateur Boxing Championships to be conducted in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition on Nov. 12 and 13.

Secretary Ruhlen stated yesterday that plans were under way to hold tryouts in Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Philadelphia, the winners to be sent to New York to compete for the right to make the trip to San Francisco at the expense of the A. A. U.

COLUMBIA COACH DROPS LOSING CREW

Only Three of Eight Defeated at Poughkeepsie Boated in First Fall Practice.

Rowing at Columbia has undergone one of the biggest shake-ups in recent years. When Coach Jim Rice ordered "away all" for the first practice of the year yesterday afternoon at the Edgewater boathouse only three of last year's 'Varsity men were again seated in the first boat, whereas asven are still in the university and eligible for the crew. The cause of the rearrangement of oarsmen is the result of the poor ahowing at the Poughkeepsie regatta, June 28, when Columbia finished fourth.

Captain Norm Bratton, Fsrris, and Diekmann are the veterans of last year now in the first boat. Captain Bratton, at No. 6 for two years, is now stroke, and his place is filled by Lahey of the freshman eight last Spring. Ferris is moved back from No. 7 to bow. Diekmann retains his position at No. 5. Pennell at No. 7, Leye at No. 4, and O'Laughlin at No. 3 are three more products of last year's freshman boat. Myers, who was stroke on the 'Varsity last year until two weeks before ths regatta, and then moved into the junior shell, is back again with the first boat at No. 2. Paddock is again coxswain.

Coach Rice was at first averse to shifting Captain Bratton to stroke because he is the heaviest man in the boat, but the four men now in the centre—Lahey, Diekmann, Leye, and O'Laughlin—have taken on weight this Summer and should balance up the loss of Bratton from No. 6.

The second 'Varsity was boated as follows: Stroke, Wormser; No. 7, Monroe; No. 6, Hooven; No. 5, Tichborne; No. 4, Jauss; No. 3, Lorenz; No. 2, Burghardt; bow, Sengstacken. Thomas, freshman cox last Spring, held the steering ropes. Wormaer, Tichborne, and Jauss are the three who were in ths first boat in ths regatta. Lorenz and Monroe were substitutes last year, but will probably now in the junior boat until the end of the football aeason, when Simonds and Mansbach will return to crew practice.

Naumer, who was at bow in the 'Varsity boat, is a second-year student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and will probably not start practice until early in the Spring.

The 'Varsity men used the Bogue shell and the juniors the Edwin Gould. The third shell has not been overhauled, so that the substitutes will not get a workout on the river for several days. Coaches Rice and Plaisted accompanied the two crews up the Hudson in a launch and seemed well satisfied with the changes. With the Yale race only five weeks away, Coach Rice is not expected to make many changes in the 'Varsity boat. He has intimated for ssveral weeks that a general shake-up would take place this Fall, and it is liksly he had planned the changes and will not materially disturb the new arrangement until after the race in New Haven on Nov. 12.

MISS WAGNER'S DOUBLE WIN

State Tennis Champion Scores in Montclair A. C. Invitation Tourney.

Many of the leading women lawn tennis players accepted the invitation of the Montclair Athletic Club and yesterday competed in a singles and a mixed doubles tournament on the club courts at Montclair, N. J.

The biggest surprise was the victory of Miss Marlon Vanderhoef of the West Side Tennis Club over Mrs. S. Fullerton Weavsr in straight sets at 6-3, 8-6. Miss Vanderhoef, who has been playing in excellent form during the Fall tournament was at her best and cleverly out-manoeuvred her more experienced opponent. The latter was off hsr game and lacked her usual aggressive attack and effectiveness at the net.

Miss Marie Wagner, the New York State champion made an excellent start for the possession of two more cups. In the first round of the singles. She scored an easy straight victory over Mrs. Harold Bradley of the Montclair A. C., at 6-0, 6-1, and with E. L. Wyeth as a partner blanked Miss Muriel Parker and H. P. Smith in the doubles.

Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., proved a strong combination in the mixed doubles and scored an easy victory over Miss Abby Morrison and Gwynne French at 6-2, 6-2. The summary:

Montclair Athletic Club Invitation Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Marlon Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver, 6—3, 8—6; Miss Jane Rowson defeated Miss Muriel Parker, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Edith Handy defeated Miss Clare Cassel by default; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Harold Bradley, 6—0, 6—1; Miss F. Sheldon defeated Miss Abby Morrison, 6—0, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Miss Abby Morrison and Gwynne French, 6—2, 6—2; Miss F. Sheldon and F. B. Hague defeated Miss Edith Handy and Norman Johnson, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Jane Rowson and Frank Hilde defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and partner by default; Miss Marie Wagner and E. L. Wyeth defeated Miss Muriel Parker and H. P. Smith, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. William H. Pouch and Otto Hinck defeated Miss Clare Cassel and partner by default.

GOV. FIELDER'S GOLF BEST.

Leads Field of Judges and Lawyers Over Arcola Links.

Once again Governor James F. Fielder of New Jersey proved himself a real golfer yesterday when he won the low net prize in a competition for judges and lawyers at the Arcola Country Club. He tied with Colonel Frank M. Taylor of Hackensack for the nst award, the respective cards reading 88—4—84 and 84—0—84. It was decided to play off at match play, and the Governor won by sinking a fine long putt on the second hole for a three, one less than par. Colonel Taylor ran down one for a par four.

Others to take part in the competition were Edward Robert Walker, Counselor of the State; Vivian M. Lewis, once candidate for Governor; William S. Gummere, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court; Judge Frank Swayze, Judge James J. Bergen of Somerville, Charles W. Parker of Jersey City, Henry S. Terhune of Mattewan, N. J.; Ernest J. Hepplnheimer, Eugene Stevenson, James F. Mintburn, and James Kalisch. Chief Justice Gummere was placed at scratch, in view of his showing in the Seniors' tournament at Apawamis, but he was able to do no better than 90.

New York Golfer Wins a Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 6.—J. Gordon Douglas of New York won the cup for the qualifyiog round today in the annual Fall tournament of the Hot Springs Golf Club for the championship of the links with a gross score of 81. Dr. C. H. Gardner of Providence, winner of the Autumn tournament here last year, followed with an 83. The scores were all high, owing to the heavy condition of the course, following several days of rain. Seventy-seven golfers played in the qualifying round, among them Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, who failed to bring in a card. Following are the winners in the first sixteen and their gross scores:

J. Gordon Douglas, National, 81; Dr. C. H. Gardner, Apawam Hunt, 83; L. G. Young, Ardsley, 84; H. C. Richards, New York, 84; C. L. Tappen, Garden City, 85; T. S. Foller, Philadelphia, 85; W. H. Simone, 85; Daniel F. George, Providence, 87; G. V. Brokaw, New York, 87; W. C. Longley, 89; G. Glsenzer, New York, 89; Charles S. Adsit, 89; J. A. Allen, 90; Count J. Henri De Sibour, Washington, 90; R. Hixon, Toledo, 92; Milton Wilson, 9h.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Pressure is low over the Carlbbean Sea and moderately so over the Gulf of Mexico and off the South Atlantic Coast, hnt apparently without a definite centre of disturbance in either case.

To the northeastward pressure is moderately high, and the resulting northeast winds brought rains to the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. The Western disturbance of Tuesday night has moved to Northeast Minnesota, with abont the same intensity and, without strong winds, and rains have fallen from tha west upper lake region westward into Montana and Northern Wyoming. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

Temperatures are high in the Pacific States and moderately so in the middle plateau, while elsewhere they are below the seasonal average, decidedly so in the Northwest.

There will be rain Thursday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and the Upper Lake region, followed hy generally fair weather Friday, except in Northern Florida. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River and in the Southwest the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday.

It will be cooler Thursday in the north portion of the East Gulf district and on Friday in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the South. In the East moderately low temperatures will continue.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh northeast, except east and southeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday. Friday, increasing cloudiness; probably rain in Northern Vermont.

The temperatnre record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometor at the local office of the United Statsa Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915
3 A. M.	61	56	4 P. M.	60	59
6 A. M.	64	56	6 P. M.	58	57
9 A. M.	69	55	9 P. M.	58	55
12 M.	71	56	11 P. M.	57	54

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 59; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 60.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56; at 8 P. M. it was 56. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 54 degreee at 10 P. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.03 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
8:20—275 7 Av.; Model Lunch	Slight
8:50—9 W. 116 St.; not given	Slight
9:45—207 W. 87 St.; Mrs. Annie Snelling	Slight
P.M.	
12:30—762 Madison Av.; Richard Collins	Not given
3:30—132 St. and Willow Av.; William Lenhardt	Slight
4:30—2258 Park Av.; Alexander Klein	$50
6:00—22 Division St.; Anna Auberstein	Slight
8:45—23 S. William St.; R. N. Cameron Co.	$500
9:40—306 E. 118 St.; Hyman Adelman	Slight
9:55—81 Bayard St.; Louis Servillo	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired: 12 P. M., Oct. 5, Patrol R. C. Schum, 21, (on his own application,) at $700 a year, appointed Sept. 3, 1890.

Transfers and Assignments: 4 P. M., Oct. 5, Patrol. H. Kntner, 144, to 1 I. D.; J. M. Dunnigan, 1 I. D., to 167. 4 P. M., Oct. 7: M. J. Caauffield, 14 to 28, assignment as operator of motor patrol wagon diecont.; J. F. McDonald, 21 to 29, assignment as operator of motor patrol wagon discont.; H. J. Grippen, 28 to 29, as operator of motor patrol wagon; J. F. Damiano, 146 to 14, as operator of motor patrol wagon; W. E. Arsell, 153 to 276, motorcycle duty; E. B. Johnson, 276 to 276, from motorcycle to bicycle duty.

Temporarily assigned: Surgeon H. G. Webstar, 14 S. D., in charge 19 S. D. in addition to his own, 1 day, noon, Oct. 6; Patrol. A. F. Perden, 1 to 99, duty at polling place, 9 A. M., Oct. 7, to 7 P. M., Nov. 1; Lieut. J. Bianch, 11 to 2, B. 3 days, noon, Oct. 5; A. J. Hughes, 15, to 14 I. D., 14 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 7; T. J. Crimmins and A. Nelson, 143, duty to plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 8; J. A. Gleason, 165, to Police Squad, 30 days, noon, Oct. 8.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. J. O'Connor, 107, to 169, (temporary,) 4 P. M., Oct. 5.

Leave of absence, with full pay: Surgeon T. A. McGoldrick, 19 S. D., 1 day, noon, Oct. 6, to be deducted from vacation.

Sick leave: Patrol. J. P. O'Connor, 28, 90 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 6.

Reprimanded: Patrol. H. E. Damant, 86, (struck woman with baton; used unnecessary force in effecting arrest;) J. Howard, 143, (absent from post, in conversation with patrolman;) J. J. Pelrano, 150, (absent from post, in barroom of liquor saloon;) M. J. Murphy, 151, (improper patrol;) M. Owens, 152, (absent from assignment; sitting in yard of premises with cap and hlouee off;) O. H. Ripp, 154, (absent from post, in premises;) J. J. Cosgrove, 159, (absent from post;) H. J. Feis, 153, (standing conversation;) J. Hartinger, 194, (absent from post, sitting;) A. E. Smith, 166, (failed to promptly report change of address;) J. F. Somers, 170, (absent without leave.)

Charges Dismissed: Lieuts. B. Dolan, 147, (failed to report dereliction of duty on part of patrolman;), E. H. Woodin, 165, (failed to notify Telegraph Bureau of accident;) Sergt. W. E. Quinn, 156, (failed to take proper police action or make entry in book;) Patrol. Ed. O'Rourke, 15, (used unnecessary force in making arrest while off duty, flourishing revolver, suffering from effects of intoxicating agent;) R. Duffy, 18, (improper patrol; improper conduct;) T. J. Weher, 20, (allowed prisoner to escape;) H. C. Slott, 143, (improper patrol;) H. J. Kohrn, 144, (absent from post;) W. H. Daniels, 151, (improper patrol;) Thomas Carey, 166, (attempt on conversation;) J. F. Morrissey, 164, (improper patrol, sitting;) T. P. Fitzgerald, 171, (absent from poet;) H. J. L. Withus, 172, (improper patrol;) F. C. Reuschle, 274, (riding in an automobile while off duty and in uniform;) C. Christesen, 292, (loitering and in conversation.)

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. Dsvlin, 18, 3:32 P. M., Oct. 5.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. F. W. Schmidt, 42, 12 P. M., Oct. 5.

Fire Department.

Appointments Revoked: E. Scholz, Eng. 206, and G. C. Helser, H. & L. 26, as ununiformed firemen, for a probationary period of 3 months, (failed to report for duty.)

Transfer, 8 A. M., Oct. 7: Fire. 1st gr. H. Engehausen, Jr., Hose 1, to Eng. 33.

Retired: Capt. J. Corcoran, Eng. 245, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $1,250, 8 A. M., Oct. 16; Fire. 1st gr. A. Gregor, H. & L. 44, (physically disabled,) on annual pension of $466.66, 8 A. M., Oct. 7; Fire. 1st gr. E. S. Kelly, Eng. 229, (physically disabled,) on annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., Oct. 7; Fire. 1st gr. F. J. Herburger, Jr., Eng. 290, (physically disabled,) on annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., Oct. 7.

Dropped from the Rolls: Fire 3d gr. W. H. Mooney, H. & L. 20, (convicted of hurglary in the third degree, and grand larceny in the second degree,) 8 A. M., Set. 28; Fire. 1st gr. J. P. S. Ferrick, H. & L. 20, (same,) 8 A. M., Sept. 28.

The following, having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer will report to Chief of Batt. J. Henry, Sup. Eng., at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines, Oct. 8. At 9 A. M.: H. W. Wandell, Eng. 12; L. Lubeck, Eng. 14; P. J. Brennan, Eng. 80; F. W. L. T. Coffey, Eng. 238; M. J. McNamara, Jr., H. & L. 101. At 10 A. M.: P. F. M. Knveke, Eng. 53; T. F. McKeever, Eng. 229; F. Pommer, H. & L. 20; F. P. Rink, H. & L. 22; W. W. Wallace, Jr., H. & L. 185. At 11 A. M.: Samuel Levy, Eng. 15; C. F. Harrigan, Eng. 76; P. R. Portsch, H. & L. 41; J. B. Walsh, Eng. 241; P. A. Egao, Eng. 249. At 2 P. M.: T. A Smith, Eng. 27; T. D. Hassett, Eng. 58; J. H. Malone, Eng. 219; F. R. Rice, Eng. 278; F. J. McDermott, Eng. 239.

Special Leaves (without pay): Lieut. J. Hughes, Hose 4, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 7; Fire. 1st gr. E. A. Davenel, H. & L. 137, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 8.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Substitute licenses for the season of 1915-1916 for service in the evening schools have been granted the following:

Substitute teacher of clothing design and pattern-making in evening high schools, Jacob M. Kirschner; substitute teacher of structural drawing in evening high schools, Bernard Spaet; substitute supervisor of continuation classes in evening elementary schools, George E. Myers, Jessie B. Adams, Sarah Elkus, Anna H. Wilcox; substitute teacher of the deaf in evening elementary schools, Louise I. Morgenstern.

There have been placed, as of June 18, 1915, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses for the season of 1915-1916 to teach in evening high schools the names of the following:

Embroidery—Edith J. Swan, 98.

English—John H. Mcneely, 100; Floyd R. Smith, 91.

French—Emma A. Clinton, 98.

Laboratory Assistant, Section 11.—Ismar Ginsberg, 75.

Music—Joseph C. Ginshurg, 75.

A civil service class has been organized at Evening School 34, Amethyst and Victor Streets, Van Nest, the Bronx.

A progressive educational art exhibit will he held at P. S. 76, Laurel Hill, L. I., from Oct. 18 to 22.

The Brooklyn Heads of Department Association will meet at 4 P. M., Oct. 14, in Grant Hall, Washington Avenue near Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Capt. W. H. Wilson, Coast Art. C., will make two visits per month during Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1915, from Boston to Portsmonth, N. H., for the purpose of instructing Coast Art. Militia of New Hampshire, and return to Boston after each visit.

Special orders relating to Capt. G. Van S. Quackenbush, 17th Inf., revoked.

Capt. F. H. Barton, Third Inf., is transferred to the Fifteenth Inf., Dec. 2. He will proceed to Manila on first available transport leaving San Fran. and join the regiment to which he is transferred.

Capt. C. W. Walker, Q. M. C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed by special orders of Oct. 2, vice Capt. W. H. Oury, relieved.

1st Lt. T. S. Proxmire, Med. Res. Corps, is ordered to active duty on account of existing emergency until Oct. 16. His will report to the commanding officer, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. When he returns boms he will be relieved from further active duty in the Med. Res. Corps.

1st Lt. J. R. Davis is transferred from C. A. C. to the F. A., Sept. 8, with rank from July 10.

Col. Alfred M. Hunter, C. A. C., relieved from duty as fort commander, Ft. Winfield Scott, and will proceed to Honolulu, leaving San Fran. on Feh. 5. Upon arrival will report to the commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Oahu, for duty.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are announced:

First Lt. A. Gilmore, from the F. A., (5th F. A.,) to ths Coast Art. Corps, on Sept. 8, with rank from July 10; Lt. Davis is assigned to the 5th F. A. He will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and take station, reporting to the Governor of the State and hy lstter to the Chief, Div. of Militia Affairs.

1st Lt. William B. Crear, Med. Res. Corps, is ordered to active duty in the service of the U. S. on account of an existing emergency, and will proceed to Ft. Screven, Ga., and report to the Commanding Officer for duty until return of Capt. E. R. Gentry, Med. Corps, when he will return to his home and stand relieved.

Capt. J. W. Clinton, 12th Inf., to New Orleans on official husiness, then to his station.

Major J. C. Scherer, 8th Cav., to service in Q. C., Dec. 24.

Following C. A. C. officers will report to the President of an Examining Board at Ft. Monroe, Va., about Dec. 6, for examination for promotion: 1st Lts. W. C. Rogers and J. J. Grace, and 2d Lts. E. B. Calladay, F. M. Green, D. S. Lensener, G. D. Riley, R. Walsh, and R. W. Wilson.

Following C. A. C. officers are relieved from assignment or duty at ststions specified, and placed on unassigned list, Dec. 15; 1st Lts. W. J. Buttgenbach, 14th, and J. J. Grace, 154th, and 2d Lts. F. M. Green, 109th, G. D. Riley, attachsd, 7th, and R. W. Wilson, 12th Co.

Capt. G. A. Hadsell, Inf., 1 month; 1st Lt. J. W. Scovel, 2 months; First Lt. C. S. Caffery, 5th Inf., 14 days extension, and Major F. W. Sieden, 15th Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Commander R. D. Haehrou

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—
ALL-WOOL CHINCHILLAS AND MACKINAWS ON A CASH BASIS. SUBMIT SAMPLES TO MORRIS ASINOFF & SONS, 603 BROADWAY.

WE ARE INTERESTED in having makers submit express paid samples of crepe de chine waists, $16.50 to $18, on 10-10 basis. Mutter-Goldstein Co.

WANTED—Ladies' and misses' plush coats; also jobs in dresses, skirts, waists, coats, and suits. Sol. Klein, New York Office, 2,301 Broadway.

WILL PAY SPOT CASH for men's, ladies', children's raincoats; large quantities. Goldberg, 408 Canal St. Tel. 4150 Spring.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes. Telephone 5893 Franklin.

OPEN FOR JOBS velvets, ribbons, pinchee. Gottfried, 109 Mercer. Spring 8825.

WANTED—Jobs of cotton back satins, any width and quantity. L 163 Times.

WANTED FOR CASH, 4002 and 6002, black and navy. Fisher, 8 East 17th.

MEN'S NECKWEAR CONTRACTORS. In position to solicit additional business with reliable manufacturers; best of references. Gulles & Weissman, 302 East 4th St.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on plush coats. Call all week. 88-44 West 26th St., 3d floor.

HAVE SPORT COATS to close out at a price; also fur-trimmed suits for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 452 6th Av.

200 SUITS to close out, newest models. Morris Frank, 25 West 31st.

FOR SALE.—All wool double warp, 7801 Amoskeag, serge, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, wine; 65c net. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Spring 5083.

WE HAVE velvet dresses in stock and crepe de chine and taffetas for delivery, from $4.75 up. Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., 104 West 37th St.

Auctioneers

Space announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4200.

BARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'a 1848. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2934 Franklin. Buys All Kinde Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r, to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1788.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 894 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway. Auctioneers and commission merchants.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 8266 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

William Jacobus, 38 Park Row, specializing in scrap machinery and materiale and condemned stores.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 889 Spring.

Retail.
Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices for furniture, plaque, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2337 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

S. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 338-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

K. KAPRELIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 179 Madison Av., at 34th St.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 858.

CONTRACTOR HAS 60 chiffon dresses to close out, 88 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn. East New York 2481. J. Krisel.

BENGAL STRIPED SATIN, plaid and crepe, $18 up for delivery. Daily Waist Company, 10 West 19th St.

WE HAVE VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, from $12.75 to $16.50; quick deliveries. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

FOR SALE—15 doz. hand emb. Madeira collars, suitable for children's dresses and boy's wash suits. L 188 Times.

WILL SELL 25 piece army cloth, khaki shade, at $1.18 yard regular. 16 West 25th St., fourth floor.

ALL WOOL SUITS, fur trimmed, striped lining, to close out at $6. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d.

MANNISH ALL-WOOL SERGE BOX SUIT $7.50.
Military style, braid trimmed, yarn dyed lining. Prompt deliveries. Other values in suits and coats. E. HONIG, 23 W. 32d St., City.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2561.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Harold, 386 6th Av.

SALESMAN on silk waists for city and office trade; one with large following and best records need apply; salary or commission. Daily Waist, 134 West 37th St.

ASSISTANT BUYER of women's ready-to-wear wanted, by resident buyer, lady or gentleman; must have held similar position; gives reference and stats salary to receive attention. L 162 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3@3½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Will Explain Bulk Sales Law.

With the successful completion of its campaign to have a bulk sales statute enacted by every State, the National Association of Credit Men will now direct its attention to instructing members on the proper interpretation of these statutes, and the manner of their use. A series of leaflets will be published, each containing the law of one of the State under review, the opinion of competent counsel as to methods of procedure under the law, and extracts from decisions of courts interpreting it. The first of these leaflets is now ready for distribution. It contains the bulk sales law of Illinois, and copies may be had by applying to office of the association at 41 Park Row, this city.

Should Watch Costs Closely.

The upward tendency of manufacturing costs in many lines makes it essential to keep a close watch on the various items of expense. Otherwise the producer may find that the reason why he is able to put out an article below the price of his competitor le due to a mistake in his cost calculations. Not only have wages increased, but materials used in manufacturing have also shown marked advances recently. With increased prosperity it is natural to suppose that prices are apt to become more or less inflated, and the manufacturer who does not make the necessary allowances will find that he is operating at a loss.

Olive Oil Likely to be Higher.

The war is bringing about a steady advance in prices of labor in Italy, according to cable advices received in this city yesterday by a large handler of Italian products. The cable stated that, owing to the steady increase in the prices of labor and raw materiale, packing charges for olive oil have been advanced another 10 per cent., which means an advance of 20 per cent. within less than four weeks. It was also stated that further advances are in sight. While dealers here have made no recent change in prices of olive oil it is anticipated that, when the new supplies bearing the extra burdens of cost arrive, selling prices will advance here.

May Go Back to Heavyweights.

If the present demand for heavyweights in the men's wear branch of the piece goods market continues, some mills may be induced to manufacture the desired goods, despite the fact that the season is officially over for them. The prices for which heavyweights are now selling are very tempting. Furthermore, all indications point to a long and severe Winter. The clothiers had little in the way of stock goods to draw upon, owing to the conservative operations of the mills. A scarcity exists now, and is likely to grow more serious as the demand for garments over the counter increases. It might be a profitable undertaking for some of the mills which are adapted to making quick shifts to turn out what is required.

Women's Bags Sell Well.

Local smallwares houses report an excellent Fall and holiday business on women's hand bags. Among the season's good selling noveities is an envelope bag of pearl grain. It is offered in tan, brown, black, purple, &c., the handle and button claep being of Tasmania shell. The bag is lined with flowered silk, and is fitted with a puree and mirror. Gate top bags, both in fabrics and mesh, with plain and with bracelet handles of silvered metal or shell, are also good sellers, as are novelties in the shape of small, circular powder boxes with six-inch chain handlee ending in finger rings. Oddly shaped mesh bags, some with shell frames, are in favor. A general line of leather bags, in black and colors and in a variety of shapes, is moving well.

Quinine Prices Jump.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that the feature of the market is the further skyward movement of prices on quinine, which has culminated in sensational advancee that established the highest levels recorded in many years. The unprecedented demand for war supplies and general depletion of stocks were the principal factors in aiding the upward trend of the market. Manufacturers' quotations were wholly nominal, in face of the difficulty of having deliveries guaranteed. Available supplies are practically in the control of second hands, and 70 to 75 cents was named as the actual trading basis toward the close of the market. Proepects for a substantial replenishment of supplies in the near future are not promising. Glycerine prices have also advanced under the stimulating influence of the embargo announced by the French Government.

Fur Neckwear in Favor.

The vogue for furs for women's wear this season has invaded the neckwear field, and a nice business is now being done on this merchandise. One of the local houses selling these goods is offering a black muskrat neckpiece, twelve three inches long and with a crochet chain and ends of crepe de chine, at $42 a dozen, wholesale. A similar effect in black marten, with head and tail trimmings, and twenty-four inches long, sells for $22.50 a dozen. An eighteen inch fitch neckpiece is priced at $36 a dozen, while a three piece eighteen inches long, silk-lined and with crepe de chine ends sells for $42 a dozen. The same house is offering white Iceland fox neck pieces, with head, tail and claw trimmings and crochet chains, at these prices: $3.25 each for one forty inches long, $2.25 each for one thirty-four inches long, and $1.75 each for one thirty-two inches long.

Export Duty on Rubber.

Considerable comment has been heard in the last few days in the local crude rubber market regarding the action of the British Government in placing an export duty of ten shillings per hundred pounds, or 2½ cents a pound, on shipments of crude rubber from Ceylon after Oct. 1. This action came as a surprise to many in the trade, the duty actually being in effect before several of the leading dealers had been apprised of it. The result here was to stiffen the market on all grades of rubber, and to encourage spot buying on the part of the manufacturing interests. The newe came as a distinct shock, it is said, to buyers who are tied up on long contracts. As a result of the firmer feeling imparted to the general market pale crepe and smoked sheets were advanced here yesterday at 62 cents a pound, while the best Brazilian rubber, up-river fine, moved up to 57 cents. It is predicted in some quarters that the Brazilian Government will not be long in following the lead of the British authorities.

Underwear Prices Improve.

Along with other lines of cotton goods, heavy underwear, both of the ribbed and fleeced varieties, has advanced in the primary market in the last week or two in sympathy with the rise in the etaple. On fleeced goods, which have been firmly held all through the season, the advances have not been so pronounced as on ribbed linee, some of the latter goods showing increases as large as 35 cents a dozen over the season's opening figures. Domestic dyed underwear is now in good demand, the business on both classes of goods is said to be heavy. Spring goode are also firmly held, and there are reports that further advancee on men's cheap halbriggans will be made in the near future, if they have not already taken effect. Duplicate business on Fall goods from out of town is the initial business from the nearby trade continue to come in to the local jobbers in good shape, while advance orders for Spring goods from men on the road are fairly liberal. In the seasonable goods there is some shortage of women's ribbed vests, and a marked shortage of infants' wrappers and red woolen underwear.

Gray Goods Still Moving.

The break in cotton yesterday apparently had no deterrent effect on the buying of gray goods in this market. Another good day was reported, printcloth sales being made freely in cases where the mille were willing to sell. It was said that there was more inclination on the part of the mills to accept contracts yesterday than for several days, but this was due to the fact that they saw their way clear to take this business and not to any weakening of the market. Some good sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were reported at 4¾ cents for delivery during the first four months of 1916, while spot business was done at an eighth lese. There was quite a little bidding of 6⅜ cents for spot and nearby deliveries of 39-inch 80 squares, but the mills could not see "nothing less than 6½ cents from all accounts. The mille were also firm in their demands for 4 cents for 39-inch 56-44s for spot delivery and salee were reported at thie price. For spot 38½-inch 60-48s 4¼ cents was paid. There was not much new in the situation as it affected sheetings and drills the mills being firm in their demands for full prices which buyers were more or less willing to pay. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-72s	5⅞c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¾c

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PINCO & NEIGLER, composed of Louis Pinco and Morrie Neigler, cloak manufacturers at 15 West Eighteenth Street, have made an assignment to Charlee Miller. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against them.

PORTCHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Portchester Publishing Company, job printing, of Portchester, N. Y., by these creditors: Portchester Building Company, $1,645; John W. McCerty, $480, and Aaron A. Carpeoter, $125. Liabilities are $5,000 and aseets $2,000.

ABRAHAM BEDRICK, dealer in stationery and cigars at 2,302 Broadway, has made an assignment to Max C. Levine. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him by these creditors: Katz & Horowitz, $203; Agnes A. Brennan, $750, and Triangle Stationery Company, $7.

FLAUM HAT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sol Flaum, also known as Sol H. Flaum, doing business as the Flanm Hat Company at 45 Bood Street, by these creditors: Phineas Gordon, $225; Smart Set Hat Works, Inc., $267, and Castle Hat Works, Inc., $84, and S. & S. Hat Works, $42. Liabilitiee are $3,500 and assets $1,000. This is the third time Flaum has been in the bankruptcy courts.

JOHN APPLEGATE.—A petition has been filed against John Applegate, wholesale fish dealer at 214 Front Street, by these creditors: Willis R. Brower, $1,097; J. M. Minugh Co., $79, and Henry Lankenour, $75. He made an assignmeot on Monday.

CHESTER BERTOLETTE of 50 Church Street has filed a petition, with liahilities of $22,105 and assets of $1,100. He was Treasurer of the New York Machinery Exchange. Of the liabilities $21,905 is a judgment for breach of contract.

AGA J. FAULKNER, dealer in hay, oats, and feed at the Produce Exchange, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,206 and assets of $5,175 in accounts. Among the creditors are J. W. Gastelger & Son, $4,152, and Frank S. Selleck, $2,252.

NATHAN KRAVITZ of 773 Tloton Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition, with liahilities of $1,603 and assets of $121.

NEEDLE & LEMPERT, jobbers in silks and satins at 178 Rivington Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,437 and assets of $619.

PATTERSON LUMBER COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle and Frank B. Flynn receivers of the Patterson Lumber Company of 55 John Street, which has a timber tract at Patterson, Tonn. Liabilities exceed $50,000 and nst' assets are between $20,000 and $50,000.

NEW YORK TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY of 17 Battery Place has made an offer of composition to creditors, and Judge Hand has sent the case to W. H. Wills, referee in bankruptcy, to call a meeting of creditors to act on the offer. The company proposee to pay its just debts in foll out of the proceeds of the sale of its steamship, the Maracas, which was seized by the British Government several months ago, as soon as the steamer is released, or out of the proceeds of any award to the company for damages for such seizure and detention. The distribution of the money is to be made by the Equitable Trust Company. The claim against the British Government is $350,000 and the steamship Maracas is valued at $150,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 6.—L. W. Hastings, farm manager, St. Johnebury, in bankruptcy. Liahilities, $22,081.50; assets, $12,002.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The Roofers and Builders Supply Company, involnotary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of the Old Citizens National Baok of Zanesville, Ohio, on claims aggregating $5,977. Liabilities and assets oot yet estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

American Purchasing Associates—Zinwill Co. et al. $16,024.16
Anderson, Mary—L. B. Allen 338.23
Abbe, Dorothy—Beodheim Construction Co. 217.41
Allen, Lillian J. M.—or Mrs. George W. Allen—L. B. Muesmann 105.89
Abowitz, Samuel—Fruit Auction Co. 575.13
Beer, Sigmund—J. E. Bates et al 652.29
Berman, Morris—M. B. Brown 117.21
Blanke, Carl—E. J. Ridgeway 1,959.13
Bondy, Aaron—M. Walleostein 491.41
Bedell, Chatham F.—Lawyers Title Ins. & Truet Co. 272.76
Beodheim, Henry M.—N. Y. Edison Co. 108.48
Bauerson, Chas.—Duncan Hotel Co. 170.77
Castka, Louise—F. Pospisil 546.16
Church, Mary E.—Beodheim Construction Co. 241.41
Case, Girard M.—W. Kornairuss 107.07
Cameron, Belle C.—Equitable Trnst Co. of N. Y. 2,338.74
Same—Same 2,700.52
Dorgan, John ..... S. Sonn et al 413.07
Drummond, Lewis E.—Andrew ..... Drummond—A Detective Agenoy & N. Y. Harbor Patrol 1,073.33
Donovan, Patrick—H. Newman 202.40
Donohue, Edward—M. H. Walton 446.52
Downing, D. Rooald—Catalogue System Co. 269.04
Donohoe, James—Saranac Realty Co. 3,321.47
Essie Construction Co.—I. O. Farber 1,345.78
Ernsthal, Edward—S. Rikin 250.16
Fisch, Edward—R. Freund 269.41
Foremao, Rossoos—W. Mallard 121.41
Flegenheimer, Adolph—M. Flegeohelmer 270.16
Goodwin, Albert C.—New Nstherland Bank of N. Y. 1,898.41
Grant, Cumtbus—Edgell Co. 188.50
Gumpel, Morris—S. Koffler 396.22
Haim, Jacob—E. H. Sayre et al 147.71
Hunt's Point Estetes—I. C. King 1,009.07
Same—E. G. Hardy 1,067.07
Same—L. Spencer 1,050.83
Horowitz, Samuel—F. Finkelstein 120.41
Hanchel & Brennan, Inc.—H. L. Holly 894.17
Horsnstein, Michael J., and John Gaeher —A. Blau 144.40
Hildebrand, George—C. A. Geoghegan 2,506.44
Johnston, Robert R.—C. Thompson 224.65
Kirknow Realty Co.—H. Grizzelle 117.91
Kaplan, Harry, and Moees Caleff—H. Rotman 872.46
Krotel, Josephine—M. B. Lawrence 796.40
Krystaield Water Co.—Adams & Grace Co. 868.45
Kopf, John C.—National Nassau Bank 852.16
Korn, Tobias—M. Walsel 835.22
Levy, Henry—Salzberger & Sons Co. of America 874.43
Maul, Adolph and John—G. H. Luedeke & Soo 617.72
Moorhead, John M.—J. Quinn 1,225.91
Moriarty, Timothy M.—J. McSherry 214.72
Merkle, Wm. J.—Alexander Hamilton Institute 100.60
Manhattan Scenic Studies, Inc.—J. G. Hamilton 631.81
Maywood Cafe Co.—W. W. Freyriedt 104.65
Monasevitch, Benjamio—S. Jacobs & Sons 144.55
Meyer, Harry—J. P. Conner 188.15
Mulholland, Joseph—Estate of A. M. Beodheim 183.01
Plunkett, Charles F.—W. Alsberg et al. 122.20
Pelham, George F.—E. G. Soltmadn 1,151.89
Plantieri, Matteo—M. Zommir 226.41
Oscar Hofmann Corp.—L. F. Straus 175.71
Rytenberg, Clarkson P.—Universal Film Mfg. Co. 150.15
Repiansky, Louis—C. S. Fishman & Bros. 219.83
Rosen, Joseph B.—Cedarhurst Motor Livery Co. 170.91
Risse, Alfred R.—A. Campagna Contractloo Co. 406.95
Rohman, Max L.—J. Wolfson 100.72
Robertson, Carroll M.—Norman L. Estate 864.41
Shulder, Samoel—A. Rossitte 297.31
Savage, Elizabeth—T. F. Farrell 126.89
Steele, J. Fevitt, Jr.—Eastern Shipyard Co. of Greenpoint 150.79
Singer, Abraham—Royal Display Fixture Co., Inc. 128.41
Southwestern Surety Insurance Co.—I. Abramowitz et al 1,940.02
Sheppard, Erie R.—Mann Bros. Jewelry Mfg. Co. 800.00
Stinick, Paulina—J. Tannabaom 186.05
Sprogger, John, and Louis Ackerman—C. T. Willard Co., Inc. 127.22
Sininsky, Jacob—A. Garlick 161.47
Schreiber, Alfons—A. Furch 182.84
Thomas, Isaac R.—L. Schwartz 168.41
Thirty-sight West Fifty-ninth Street Co.—Helch Bros. & Co., Inc. 837.76
Same—Same 1,044.08
Wilson, Maude Y.—Oman & Smith, Inc. 850.11
Williame, Eleanor M.—H. M. Knapp 189.53
Wood, Howard B.—W. A. Timmerman 176.81
Walls, James C.—A. W. Warner et al. 231.01
Ysnkaue, Baltrus S.—James L. Bull & Co. 365.14
Warburg, Paul M.—R. Mirman 2,663.76
A. Guira Co.—City of N. Y. 180.30
Coyne, Edw. F.—Same 481.53
Cusenier Co.—Same 689.96
Coleman Stable Co.—Same 180.30
E. H. Klugs Co.—Same 1,174.23
Fleischmann, Joseph—Same 1,755.68
Klusberg, Sarah—Same 184.01
Jackson, Samuel—Same 237.54
Parker Ville Sash & Door Co.—Same 299.23
Samoel M. Davis Mfg. Co.—Same 697.38

In Bronx County.

Brauer, William and Bessie—H. Pachman $40.72
Cannon, Alexander G.—Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum 44.82
Del Baiso, Frank—C. D. Folsom et al. 42.97
Diamood, Charles—I. Dobhins 58.22
Friedman, Paul H.—A. Pudney 77.72
Kane, Frank—M. Moss 101.85
Kistel, Joho D.—J. H. Eisner 36.64
Quail, Abraham, and William Solomo—Wirz, Jacobs et al. 40.00
Rezzano, Angelo—G. Chiglione 2,019.09
Rohman, Max L.—J. Wolfson 100.72
Sirico, George—M. Rowe et al 363.22
Schwimmer, Louis Cossella Schliesser, and Edmund Schliesser—S. Coberi 172.16
Trocchia, Felice—Clements Contracting Co., Inc. 171.72
Weiotraub, Sophie—S. Weintraub 57.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cohb, Henry L., Lowrs Hotel Co., Inc., Hungry Duncan; Lowrs Hotel Co., Inc., and Phillipson Decorating Co.—Harry Meyers Co., Aug. 12, 1915 ..... $535.70
Lehman, Hermen—Lloo Brewery of N. Y. City, June 30, 1914 ..... 141.89
N. Y. Railways Co.—M. A. Wachs, May 14, 1915 ..... 1,214.58
Rossodorf, Samuel, Jenole Myers, Florences Altman, and Lillie Blechoff, admo. —Security Bank of N. Y., Aug. 7, 1915 ..... 3,500.00
McNulty, Margaret V.—City of N. Y., Nov. 7, 1910, (vacated) 206.78
Kelly, Terrence, and Edward Riley—People, &c., Sept. 27, 1915, (vacated) 300.00

In Bronx County.

Bernstein, Julius A., and Jacob Levlo—H. Schecter, Feb. 16, 1915 ..... 58.22
Lacmnie Dairy Co.—W. A. Levy, Sept. 16, 1915, (vacated) 461.65
Lang, Otto J.—G. Brodsky, Jan. 21, 1915. 81.22
McDougal, James J.—C. H. Nahmmacher, Aug. 16, 1915 ..... 64.92

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register to this column by telephoniog 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neill & Co.; J. J. Fendner, upholestery goode; 37 West 26th.
AKRON—L. G. Federman, women's, children's coats, furs, silk waists; 71 W. 23d.
AKRON—C. H. Yeager Jr.; K. J. Yeager, cloaks, suits, furs, shawls; R. G. Yeager, notions, toilet goods, hosiery, jewslry, gloves, leather goods, furnishing goods; 1,270 B'way.
AKRON—O. Polsky Co.; H. Polsky, dry goods, notione, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; Miss F. Wieand, laces, hdkfs.; 41 Union Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; 334 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Mise M. Schofield, laces; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—M. D. Brown Co.; M. D. Brown, geoeral merchandise; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; T. L. Beck, toye, glaesware; 554 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; L. Greeobaum, mfrs. waists, house dresses; 1,133 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; J. W. Waldorf, housefurn. goode, china, glassware; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; F. P. Cator, millioery; 239 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros & Co.; A. Blumberg, hosiery, underwear, ready to wear; 43 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Maryland Pants Mfg. Co.; L. Cohen, pants; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—McCawley & Co.; G. W. Schnibbe, overalle, working shirts; 253 Church.
BALTIMORE—Morris & Co.; M. Morris, nightshirts, pajamas, &c.; 1,270 B'way.
BALTIMORE—H. W. Rothstein Co.; H. W. Rotheteln, youog meo's, boys', childreo's clothing; Navarre.
BINGHAMTON—Zapoleon Quality Shop; M. M. Zapolson, women's ready-to-wear; Grand.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. Hartford, ootions, perfumery; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co. Mise Frazer, gowns, dresses; H. B. Runyan, booke, stationery; G. H. Noyes, millinery; J. J. Murphy, hosiery, knit underwear; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—A. Schuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—W. A. Bacon Co.; Mrs. Mallee, dog coats, fur-lined coats, fur sets, basement; Mise Vorbeau, women's coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—Grosvenor Mfg. Co.; A. L. Gordoo, laces; Breslin.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. King, ladies' maching made dresses; Miss Mahoney, skirts; 116 W. 22d.
BOSTON—W. A. Bacon Co.; E. Adelberg, laces, underwear, veilings; 1,138 B'way.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss K. Desmood, ladies', misses', children's wear; Miss A. M. Doyle, children's wear; Miss L. Garner, ladies', misses' coats, skirts; Mrs. E. S. Adelson, silk waists; Miee E. A. Hand, representing; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, muslin underwear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—William Filenes Sone Co.; Miss E. L. Dsrrt, corsets, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Converse, Stantoo & Co.; N. Nickerson, dry goods, cottooe, woolenc; Ansoo'a.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh & Co.; S. E. Emery, muslin underwear, petticoats; 31 Union Square; Gregorian.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; M. L. Miller, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White & Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss M. G. Tarpy, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss M. G. Goodwin, silverware, jewelry; 470 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—Dorsen Dry Goode Co.; Mr. Chamaneky, children's dressee, raincoats; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Adam; Meidrum & Anderson Co.; R. B. Adam, representing; Miss Kylander, gloves; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; J. B. Reynolds, furniture; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—Clawsoo & Wilson Co.; A. Hamling, laces, notions; 43 Leonard.
CHARLOTTE—Belk Bros.; G. B. McDonald, dry goods, notions, women's ready to wear; Aberdeeo.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Berg, costumes; Miss M. Withered, dressee; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Sol. Klein; S. Greenblatt, cloake, suits, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. A. Hall, furniture; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co; W. R. Bettcher, silks; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; L. Mandel, women's neckwear; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—F. E. Dessaur & Co.; F. Dessauer, gensral mdse.; Woodetock.
CHICAGO—D. B. Fisk Co.; M. P. Hyland, millinery; 29 W. 38th.
CHICAGO—W. A. Wiebolt & Co.; M. Levy, cloake, suits, furs; 1,133 B'way; Herald Sq.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; M. Herzog, suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; S. Samuels, fur trimmings; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, coats; M. Lindner, waists; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; J. W. Mason, silks, laces, ribbone; 37 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Highee Co.; Miss Weiner, art needlework; 18 W. 36th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, coats; M. Lindner, waists; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; F. L. Harwood, ladies' garmsots, (basement; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Miller Cloak Co.; P. Miller, cloake; Navarre.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wileon Co.; C. W. Perkins, furn. goods; 48 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Lindner & Co.; A. B. Canning, petticoats, hosiery, neckwear; Hermitage.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. Rector, coats, suits; Miss Lowe, millinery; 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, box coat suits; Room 808, 95 Madison Av.
DALLAS—Sanger Broe.; Mre. W. B. Rector, Cloaks, suits, skirts, dreesee, waists; 19 E. 24th.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; A. Meis, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. A. Mayhew, muelin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; Miss Morphy, iofants' wear; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—Zudeback & Hartman Co.; R. Zudeback, ladies' coats, waists; Herald Square.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co; P. C. Palmer, waists; 43 Leooard.
ELMIRA—S. F. Iszard Co.; H. Y. Iszard, cloake, suits, waists; 318 4th Av.
FREDERICTON, Md.—C. T. Kemp, ladies' garments; Breslin.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Judeon & Rogers; Mrs. A. H. Rogers, women's garmsots; Arlington.
GUTHRIE, Okla.—F. O. Lutz Dry Goods Co.; F. W. Lintz, domestice, hosiery, gloves, laces; Somerset.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; G. A. Gay, Director; 2 Walker.
HORNELL—Babcock & Davideon; A. L. Davidson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Woodcock & Lawson; E. Woodcock, suits; Room 808, 95 Madison Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres Co.; G. P. Winsley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Jooes Store Co.; E. Lieberman, upholstery goode; 28 East 26th; Cumberland.
KNOXVILLE—Anderson, Dulin, Varnell Co.; J. J. Varnell, ready-to-wear millinery; 1,150 B'way.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; W. S. Sullivao, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
LEWISTON—Manufacturers' Outlet Co.; W. Richard, ready-to-wear, furs; Brortell.
LIMA, Ohio—G. Hoistine, suits; Room 808, 95 Madisoo Av.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; N. McDoosld, A. Berghoff, art embroideries; 18 W. 32d.
LOUISVILLE—H. Fielschaker Co.; H. Fleischaker, dry goods, men's furnishing goods, carpets, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.
LUBEC, Me.—L. V. Nabosky, ready-to-wear; Grand.
LYNCHBURG—C. H. Almond D. G. Co.; C. V. Henksl, ootions; 220 5th Av.
LYNCHBURG—J. R. Millner Co.; W. J. Williams, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
LYNN—Tirn & Buckley Co.; J. H. Buckley, hede, beddlog; Navarre.
MONTREAL—Model Hat Co.; S. Levine, hats; Broadway Central.
NEW BEDFORD—Polsson Bros.; A. L. Polsson, men's, women's, children's clothing; Lathan.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenburg & Robinson; W. J. McGuire, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; W. H. Flack, laces; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; R. B. Eppes, dress goods, silks; 320 Church St.; Gregoriao.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Schwartz; W. Schneer, notions, stationery, leather, toilet goods; 1,270 Broadway.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoade & Swartz; W. Schneer, jewelry, leather goods; 320 Church.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. M. Lee, underwear, hosiery, hdkfs.; 432 4th Av.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. M. Lee, millinery, handkerchiefs, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
OKLAHOMA CITY—The Fashion Shop; A. Rosenthal, coats, suits, dresses; 1,270 B'way; Wellington.
PADUCAH—E. Guthrie Co.; R. R. Guthrie, plush coats, dresses; 31 Union Square.
PARIS, Ky.—Mrs. H. Simon, ready-to-Wear; Breslin.
PAWTUCKET—Mme. E. R. Jolly, millinery; Martha Washington.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss C. Rice, fancy goods; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Mr. Kauss.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretsoo, trimmed millinery; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—J

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railroads Strong in Face of Violent Break in Industrials—Little Heed Given to News.

Excited trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday, punctuated by violent declines in many of the industrials, followed in numerous instances by large recoveries, the railroad stocks ths while showing noteworthy strength, suggested that speculativs operations wers being chifted to new quarters. It was perhaps merely a coincidence, but an interesting one, that the very day when speculators were excitedly disposing of many war stocks, while they or others were buying railroad issues, the wheat market should have bsen made ths scene of very active speculation for the rise. Onca again it had to bs predicated of the market, that it was not influenced by the news, but by its own position rendered top-heavy, so far as the active industrial issues were concerned, by overtrading in many of the war stocks.

One practical effect of this evertrading was that it absorbed so much Stock Exchange capital that many houses were unable to go further in dealings in issues which had risen very violently and into the purchase of which, therefore, brokers, so long as they refrained from calling upon their customers for greatly increased margins, had to put a disproportionate share of their own money. This condition had been gathering importance for some time before the break, which, besides lessening the top-heavy speculative position in many of the industrials, has made many traders more cautious about buying such volatile issues. It was in the atmosphere so crsated that Stock Exchange houses pursued yesterday their effort to induca their customers to turn to railroad stocks. They hought these in considerablS amount and their buying was a very substantial factor, although ths decided strength of ths railway shares, by comparison with the great weakness of many of ths industrials, may have been dus in part to bidding for the railways as a means of lessening the effect upon prices of the liquldation which was underway elsewhere in ths market.

The movement in the industrials was of a sort frequently seen in the market in the past when tight money forced the falling of loans, that in turn necessitating the hasty selling of stocks held on margin. There was nothing of that sort yesterday. The monotony of the recent money market report was not broken, most of the day's call loans being made at 1¾ per cent., and 2 per cent. being ths maximum. It was the insistence upon larger margins, the close scrutiny of industrials offered as collateral for loans, and widespread belief, born of the recent course of the market, that an unsafs stage had been reached by the speculation in many industrial shares, which led to the experience which traders in these shares had yesterday and the day before. Bear prssSure no doubt played its part, which one can believe without attaching too much credence to the reports circulated that the decline in the industrials was prearranged with ths view to dislodging csrtain large blocks of certain coveted war stocks.

Ons of ths anomalies which Wall Strcet's experiencs frequently presents may be found in the fact that on the very day of a violent decline in Industrials, including the steel shares, the trade should have reported for the past month the biggest Iron production in the history of the country. It is no mean fact in the present commercial situation that our iron production, as The Iron Age points out, is now running at the rate of 36,000,000 tons a year, a rate never before attained, and that the production last month should have been at ths rate of over 95,000 tons a day, or more than 2,700 tons a day above the previous high record, which was made in February, 1913. Nor is the activity bere revealed the result altogether of war order prosperity. More and more is domestic demand contributing to ths present activity of ths steel trade. The output last month was enormous, but demand seems to have kept ahead of production, for it was reported that ths unfilled order statement of the Steel Corporation, whose position is believed to be typical of most other steel trads concerns, will show a moderate increase in unfilled orders.

Under other conditions this steel trads news, the current record of our foreign trade, and the important political news of ths day, including Germany's acceptance of our position in respect to the sinking of the Arabic, and the developments in the Balkans, would have been topics of interested discussion in stock market circles. As it was, these and all other matters extraneous to the stock market itself were practically ignored. Ths trading was on a very largs scale, considerably larger than that of the previous day, and to gain a fair view of the day's fluctuations one has to go further than the examination of the net changes. In many cases these were relatively small compared with the maximum range of the day, owing to the fact that recovery much reduced in many cases the extreme losses in the industrials, while the railroad stocks for their part failed in some cases to retain the full extent of their advancss.

C. P. ELECTS GEN. MEIGHEN.

Takes Director's Seat Held by Late Sir William Van Horne.

Stockholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway held their annual meeting at Montreal yesterday, when they elected Brigadier General Frank S. Meighen a Director to succeed the late Sir William Van Horne. Another vacancy caused by the death of Sir Sanford Fleming was not filled. The shareholders approved the action of the board in forming the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., with an authorized capital of £2,000,000.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was decidedly optimistic regarding the outlook for the company, saying that good crops and improved industrial conditions would have a helpful effect on business.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	75.67	74.49	75.39	+ .89
Industrials	95.49	91.38	93.72	— .52

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sept. 30	84.89	82.76	84.20	+ .13
Oct. 1	84.85	83.29	83.98	— .22
Oct. 2	85.51	84.19	85.16	+1.18
Oct. 4	87.09	84.28	85.31	+ .15
Oct. 5	85.53	84.00	84.37	— .94
Oct. 6	85.58	82.93	84.55	+ .18

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Oct., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Oct., 1913	70.79 Oct. 2	66.20 Oct. 17	67.73
Oct., 1912	85.76 Oct. 4	81.47 Oct. 30	82.30
Oct., 1911	75.35 Oct. 16	72.01 Oct. 4	73.39
*Year, 1915	87.09 Oct. 4	58.90 Feb. 24	84.55
Year, 1914	77.70 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	69.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.09 Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.32 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41 Jun. 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,496,865
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	121,754,176
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	84.55 + .18
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	87.00	Oct. 4	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32	32¼	5,500	Alaska Gold Mines	32	32⅜	32	32	— ¼
43¼	43¾	22,330	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	44	45½	41¼	43½	— 3¼
73¼	73¾	4,700	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	73	73½	71½	73	+ ½
66½	67	1,700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67⅛	67¾	65½	67	+ ⅜
95¾	96	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	96	96	96	96	...
62½	63	4,700	Am. Beet Sugar	63¼	64	61	62¾	—1¼
61¼	61⅝	51,025	Am. Can	63¾	64¾	59	61¼	—2½
104½	106	2,200	Am. Can pf.	106	106	104¼	104¼	—1¾
81	82	41,000	Am. Car & Fdry.	83½	84¼	76½	81	—1½
114	115	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf.	115	115	115	115	...
156	158	3,900	Am. Coal Products	158⅝	160	153⅝	156	...
57¾	57⅞	5,100	Am. Cotton Oil	57½	58¼	57⅛	57⅝	+1¼
...	...	50	Do. odd lot	57	57	57	57	..
95¾	99½	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98	98	96	96	+ ½
...	...	200	Do. s. 20 f	95	95	95	95	...
101	104	200	Am. Express	100½	102	100½	102	+ ½
9⅜	10¼	900	Am. Ex. Leather	10⅛	10⅝	10	10	...
46⅞	47	2,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	47	48¾	46⅛	46⅞	+ ⅛
23	23¾	3,400	Am. Ice Securities	24¼	25¼	23⅞	25⅛	+ ⅞
21⅞	22	5,500	Am. Linseed	22	23	21	22	+ ¾
37	38½	900	Am. Linseed pf.	38⅞	39	36¾	36¾	—3
64¼	64½	24,900	Am. Locomotive	67¼	68¾	59⅝	64⅝	—2⅞
26⅜	27½	150	Am. Malt pf.	26¼	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
85¾	85¾	9,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	85⅞	85⅞	83¾	85¼	+ ¼
106⅜	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	107	107	107	107	—1½
85½	87	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	86	86	86	86	—1
59	59½	9,700	Am. Steel Fdries.	60	61⅝	57½	59	—1
108	109	200	Am. Sugar Ref.	108	108	108	108	— ¼
123	123⅜	600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	123⅝	123½	123⅛	123¼	...
225	226	100	Am. Tobacco	226	226	226	226	...
225	226	40	Do. odd lot	227	227	227	227	...
109	110	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	109¾	110	109½	109¾	+ ⅝
50¾	51	6,400	Am. Woolen	50	51	48	50⅝	+ ⅜
48½	49	200	Am. Woolen t. r.	50¼	50¼	49	49	— ⅛
71⅝	72	15,900	Anaconda Cop. Co.	72⅝	73¼	70⅝	71⅞	—1⅛
...	...	800	Assets Realization	5	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
104½	104½	6,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104	104⅝	104	104½	+ ⅛
99¾	100½	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
110	111	42,600	Baldwin Loco.	114	116¾	102	110	—1
85½	85⅝	4,700	Baltimore & Ohio	85¼	85⅞	81⅞	85⅜	+ ⅝
74	74⅛	700	Baltimore & O. pf.	73¾	74⅞	73½	74⅛	— ⅛
400	401	2,100	Bethlehem Steel	390	401	380	400	+10
155	160	200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	158	158	155	155	—3
84½	85	2,300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85	85⅜	84½	85	...
37	38	200	Brown Shoe	37½	37½	37½	37½	+1½
60	60¾	1,600	Butts & Superior	59½	60¾	58⅞	60	+ ¼
30	32	100	Butterick Co.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	—1½
18⅜	19	800	California Petrol.	15¼	15½	15½	15⅝	—1¼
160¾	161	3,575	Canadian Pacific	160	161¼	159	160¾	+1⅜
51⅞	52	10,200	Central Leather Co.	51⅞	53⅛	50⅜	52	+ ⅝
53¾	54	18,700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	51⅛	53⅝	51⅞	53⅝	+2⅜
12⅛	12¼	400	Chi. Gt. Western	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
32	32½	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	32¼	32½	32	32	...
87¼	88	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	86¾	87⅛	86¾	87¼	+1¼
124⅜	125¼	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	125	125¼	125	125¼	+ ¼
123	125	200	Chi. & Northwest.	128	128	125	128	—1
22⅜	22⅞	8,550	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	22½	23¾	22	22⅝	+ ⅝
45⅞	46¼	3,400	Chino Copper	46½	46⅞	45⅝	46	— ⅞
33	37	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	34	34	34	34	...
52¾	52¾	33,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	56	57½	50½	52⅝	—4½
27⅞	28	100	Col. & Southern	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—1½
11	15	1,000	Comstock Tunnel	•13	13	13	15	...
129½	129¼	400	Consolidated Gas	129	129½	129	129½	+ ½
122	122½	7,300	Continental Can	121	129	117¾	122⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	18¼	4,800	Corn Products Ref.	18¼	18½	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
84	85	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	85⅞	85⅞	84⅜	84½	—2¼
84½	85	58,100	Crucible Steel	96½	96⅜	79½	84¼	—11⅝
106	107	1,900	Crucible Steel pf.	108½	108½	106	106	—2¾
110	114	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115	115	112	112	—5
140¼	144	100	Delaware & Hud.	140½	140½	140½	140½	+ ¼
10	12	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
35¾	35⅞	22,415	Distillers' Secur.	35½	36½	35½	35¾	+ ⅜
21	21½	2,900	Dome Mines	22	22	21	21	—1⅛
73	75	300	Elec. Storage Bat.	73	74	72	74	...
32½	32⅜	21,050	Erie	31¾	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+ ⅝
51⅜	52	5,709	Erie 1st pf.	50⅞	52¼	50⅜	52	+1⅜
41¼	41½	3,300	Erie 2d pf.	40½	41½	40½	41½	+1¼
175¼	177	8,000	General Electric	176	178	173	175	—1⅝
348	350	1,200	General Motors	345	346	340	340	—10
111	112½	700	General Motors pf.	112	115	111½	112	...
74	74⅝	18,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	74½	76½	72	74	—1¾
119½	120	1,200	Great Northern pf.	120	120	119	119½	+ ⅜
45⅜	45⅞	18,540	G. N. certs. ore prop.	45¼	46	44½	45⅝	— ⅛
65½	66	2,900	Guggenheim Explor.	65¾	67½	64⅝	65⅞	— ¼
106	107	300	Illinois Central.	106	106	106	106	+ ¼
45¾	45⅝	105,600	Inspiration Copper.	43	45¾	42½	45¾	+2⅝
21	21⅛	400	inter-Met.	20	20½	20	20	...
21	21¼	4,800	Interboro Consol.	20¼	21	20	21	+ ⅛
75¾	76	2,400	Interboro Consol. pf.	74¾	76	74⅝	76	+1½
22	24	1,800	Int. Agricultural	24	24⅝	20¼	22	—1⅞
50	55	2,200	Int. Agricultural pf.	51	54½	50	50	—2
105½	106¼	600	Int. Harvester, N.J.	106½	106½	105⅜	105⅝	— ⅜
215	217	1,000	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs.	215	217½	214	214½	...
10	10½	600	Int. Paper	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10	—¼
38	38½	100	Int. Paper pf. x d.	38½	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
26¾	26¾	200	Kansas City Southern	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
80¾	81	20,680	Lackawanna Steel	81	81¾	77⅝	81	— ¼
8	10	100	Lake Erie & West.	9	9	9	9	— ½
145	146	1,800	Lehigh Valley	144⅞	146	143⅞	145½	+ ½
115	117	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	116	116	116	116	—2
121	122½	200	Louis. & Nash.	122	122	121⅜	121½	—1¾
76½	82	100	Mackay Cos.	78	78	78	78	— ¾
128	130	20	Manhattan Elev.	129	129	129	129	...
56	56¾	9,400	Maxwell Motors	56	57¾	54	56¾	+ ½
92½	93	400	Max. Motors 1st pf.	94	94	92	93	— ¾
45	45⅜	5,300	Max. Motors 2d pf.	45	46½	44½	45	...
87⅛	87⅝	11,000	Mexican Petroleum.	88½	89¼	85	87¼	— ¾
33½	33⅝	23,600	Miami Copper	33½	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
118½	120	900	M., St. P. & S. St. M.	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
4½	5	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
12¾	13	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	13	13	13	13	+ ½
3¾	4½	1,200	Missouri Pacific	4	4½	3¾	4½	+ ½
57	58	1,100	Montana Power	57½	57½	57	57½	— ½
...	...	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	123½	123½	123	123	—3
83	85	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	85½	85½	85	85	— ½
28½	29	3,050	Nat. En. & St. Co.	29½	30½	27¾	28¾	— ⅝
65⅜	65¾	1,600	Nat. Lead Co.	65½	66¾	64⅝	65¾	— ⅜
15⅛	15¼	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	15⅜	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
145	146	4,200	N. Y. Air Brake	152	152	145¼	145½	—6
98⅜	98¼	11,350	N. Y. Central	97¼	98¾	97¼	98⅝	+1⅝
74⅜	75¼	32,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	70	75	69¾	74¾	—5¼
28¼	28⅞	2,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28½	28⅝	28	28⅜	+1¼
114⅝	115	4,500	Norfolk & Western.	114½	115⅞	114	114⅞	— ⅛
111	111¼	5,650	Northern Pacific	110¾	111⅛	110¼	111	—1
30¼	31½	200	Pacific Mail	30½	31	30¼	31	+ ⅝
42½	43	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	43	43	41	41	—1½
114⅜	114½	12,060	Penn. R. R.	113⅝	114½	113	113⅜	+1⅜
75	78	475	Pettibone, M. & Co.	76	76	75	76	+1
95	98	200	Pet., M. & Co. 1st pf.	95	95	95	95	—5¾
95	96	6,800	Philadelphia Co.	94½	96½	92½	95	+1½
37½	38¼	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	37½	38⅝	36¾	37⅝	+ ¾
106	106¾	2,600	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	106¾	107¼	104¼	106	—1
69	69½	14,450	Pressed Steel Car.	72	72⅝	65	69¼	—3
103	105	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+1½
162½	164	600	Pullman Co.	163	164	163	163	...
45¾	46	7,700	Railway Steel Sp.	47	48¼	44½	46	—2½
95	96	100	Railway Steel Sp. pf.	95	95	95	95	...
23⅞	25½	19,800	Ray Con. Copper.	23¾	25⅞	23⅞	25⅝	+1¾
154	154¼	38,400	Reading	152⅝	154½	151⅝	154	+1¼
82½	85	400	Reading 2d pf.	83¼	83¼	83	83	—1¼
50	50¼	21,300	Rep. Iron & Steel.	50½	52	48¾	50¼	—1½
101	102	900	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	100	101½	100	101	—1¼
5	5⅜	800	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	6	6	5	5	—1
10	12	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅝
3½	4	700	St. Louis & San F.	4	4	4	4	+ ¾
5¼	5⅜	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅜
13	15½	200	Seaboard Air Line.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
36½	37	800	Seab. Air Line pf.	36½	37	36	36⅜	— ⅛
153½	153⅝	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	153½	153⅝	153	153	— ½
56½	57	1,600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	57½	58½	55	57	—1¼
93¼	93⅞	10,600	Southern Pacific	92⅞	94	92⅞	94	+1½
95	100	200	So. Porto Rico Sug.	93	96	93	96	+4
18½	18¾	3,300	Southern Railway.	18½	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
57	57⅜	1,100	So. Railway pf.	57½	57⅞	57	57⅜	— ⅛
141	141½	29,100	Studebaker Co.	141	143½	136	141¼	+1½
63	63¼	25,100	Tennessee Copper.	62⅝	65¼	62	63¼	...
164	164½	800	Texas Co.	166⅝	166½	164	164½	—2½
10⅞	11¼	200	Texas & Pacific.	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
57½	58½	2,200	Third Avenue	57⅛	58	57	57⅝	+ ⅝
93	95	25	Twin City R. T.	93½	93¼	93¼	93¼	...
132⅜	132⅞	20,900	Union Pacific	131¼	137⅜	131⅝	132⅜	+1¼
80½	81	300	Union Pacific pf.	81	81	81	81	...
59½	62	1,000	United Cigar Mfrs.	59¼	59¼	58½	58½	—2½
57⅜	59⅝	50	Un. Dry Goods pf.	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
25¼	25½	7,100	United Rys. Inv.	26	26½	25	25¼	— ¼
42¾	43	1,750	United Rys. Inv. pf.	43½	44½	42½	43	— ½
24¾	25	1,500	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	27	27½	24½	24⅞	—1⅝
42	48	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	48	48	48	48	—1
100¼	101	7,400	U. S. Indus. Alco.	103	103	98	100¼	—4
53¾	53½	4,900	U. S. Rubber.	54¼	54½	52½	53½	— ½
106¾	107	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	106½	106½	106½	106¾	+ ¼
78¾	78½	227,500	U. S. Steel.	78¾	79½	76¾	78⅝	— ⅛
113⅜	114¼	1,950	U. S. Steel pf.	114⅝	114⅝	113⅜	113⅝	— ⅛
68½	68⅝	9,600	Utah Copper	67⅝	68½	67½	68½	+ ⅜
40¼	41	2,100	Va.-Car. Chemical.	40¾	42	39	40¾	+ ⅛
63½	65	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	63½	65½	62½	64	— ¼
29⅜	30¼	1,300	Western Maryland.	30	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
45	47	400	West. Maryland pf.	46½	46¾	45	45	—1½
75½	76½	1,200	Western Union Tel.	76½	76½	76	76	—1
...	...	20	Westingh. Air B.	288	288	288	288	...
127¼	128	174,460	Westingh. E. & M.	132	133½	125	127½	—4½
232½	235	1,500	Willys-Overland	239	242	233	235	—5
108¼	108¾	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	109	109	106¾	108¾	— ¼
120	124	200	Woolworth pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½	— ¼

•Cents per share.

DU PONT CO. LICENSED HERE

New Powder Concern Receives Permit to Do Business in New York.

A certificate authorizing the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., with principal office at 1,007 Market Street, Wilmington, Del., to do business in this State was issued by the Secretary of State yesterday.

The corporation has a capital of $240,000,000, of which $80,000,000 is common stock. Its purposes are to manufacturs powder, dynamite, other explosives and munitions, and the directors are Pierre S. du Pont of Christiana, John J. Raskob of Brandywine, and John P. Laffey of Wilmington, Del.

The corporation succeeds the New Jersey corporation of the same title, which was authorized to do business in this State on Dec. 19, 1906, having acquired all of its assets and property.

This capital stock of the New Jersey corporation was $50,000,000. The corporation must pay a tax of one-eighth of one per cent. on the capital employed in this State for the privilede of doing business here.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 36 centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Megargel & Co. have opened a branch office in Boston in charge of C. F. Coombs.

The committee representing the second mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, of which E. G. Merrill is Chairman, requests that holders of the issue communicats with the committee. The deposit of the bonds with a financial institution is not considered necessary at this time.

Directors of the Broad Street Hospital have elected Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. a life member and Samuel L. Fuller a founder in recognition of contributions to the enterprise. The subscriptions received in the last few days came from the Liberty National Bank, the American Exchange National Bank, Feuchtwanger, Cahn & Co., W. A. Read & Co., Goldmen, Sache & Co., Lunham & Moore, and the American Surety Co.

The American Gas Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., an increase of ¼ per cent., payable Dec. 1.

The Transatlantic Trust Company will receive subscriptions for the imperial German Government 5 per cent. bonds of the third German war loan.

M. E. deAguero, President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, has returned from the convention of miners and stockbrokers at San Francisco, where he was elected a Governor and Vice President of the new association.

Renskorf, Lyon & Co. have published a special letter on the rails under the caption, "The Unappreciated Railroad Stocks."

The William R. Compton Company is offering an issue of $1,000,000 St. Francis Levee District of Missouri 6 per cent. bonds at a price to yield 5.50 per cent.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

After Big Game.

It was rumored after the close of the excited market in war stocks yesterday that the great weakness in Crucible Steel, which broke from 109¾ last week and 94¾ at the close on Tuesday to 79½ yesterday, was due to a dstermined effort on the part of certain interests to dislodge large holdings of the stock held by ons of ths biggest hrokerage firms on lower Broadway. If tbe bears accomplished their object they also succeeded in shaking out a great many bolders who bought in around par, who were innocent victims of the slaughter. One of these men paid 105 for his stock, and was so sure that it was due for a big advance that he had a selling order in at 150.

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Deflecting Sentiment.

One of ths most notorious bulls on ths war stocks, who is credited with having brought about the advance in one issue almost single handed, was out of the industrials yesterday and bidding up the railroads. This may be the only justification for a report that hs had been selected by powerful banking interests to lead in a campaign for an advance in the standard rails.

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Midvale Stocks Start High.

The new Midvale Steel and Ordnance stock, selling on a when issued basis, was launched on the Curb yesterday at $120 a share. Ths sbares of the old Midvals Company at the same time were quoted with a bid prics of $000, as compared with the reputed price of $185 paid by William A. Read and his associates for the controlling interest two weeks ago. As thers was but a single sale at this figure, and that involving only fifteen shares, there was no way to tell whether this first buyer had displayed more or less enthusiasm than markst conditions warranted. With prices switching up and down rapidly on the big board, there might bave been opportunity for some rspid-fire movements in the nsw steel shares if a well-rounded market had been stirred up. Apparently the start of trading in the new stock at so high a figure checked speculation among the professional traders, who work on the basis that stocks dealt in "when issued" are usually a good short sale on their first appearance. With the quotation so high, an impression easily gained was that succeeding sales might be higher because of ths plans being worked out to make the new concern a decided factor in tbe industry. To bear out this theory, the hid price late in ths afternoon was 135 with no offerings in sight.

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Railroad Stocks Rise.

Such a reaction as came yesterday in the industrial stocks was what many conservative speculators had been waiting for for weeks

Railroads and Industrial Profits.

Sound stocks of railroads located in the industrial sections of the country are benefiting from industrial prosperity.

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Chicago. New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Recession in Prices in the Industrials, but Mining Stocks Hold Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 275,741 shares of stock and $282,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 113,502; oils, 5,733; railroads, 6,000, and mining, 150,505. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,600	Am. Zinc	58½	61¼	58½	61¼
3,425	Am.-Brit. Mfg.	20	23	18	20
600	‡Can. C. & Fy.	103	103	103	105
500	‡C. C. & F. pf.	121	122	119	120
245	‡Carbon Steel.	70	70	68	68
15,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	10	10¼	9⅝	9⅝
700	‡Carr. Fac., C.	50	50½	45	48
500	‡Central Fdry.	15¾	15¾	15	15
2,500	‡Chevrolet M.				
	Car Co. w. I.	106½	106½	103	103
370	‡Cramp Shipb.	88⅝	89¾	85	87
345	Driggs-Seab.	108	108	105	107
200	Emerson Phon.	11½	11½	11½	11½
1,500	‡Hall Signal.	31½	31½	28½	29½
150	‡Hendee Mfg.	29½	30	29	29½
9,100	‡Int. Mer.	6⅝	7	6	6
20,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	32½	36⅝	32½	35½
200	‡Int. Motors	*28½	*29	*23½	*28½
60	Kath. Br. pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½
5	Kelly Sp. Tire.	215	215	215	215
1,500	‡Lake Tor. B.	17	17½	16	17
800	‡L. T. B. 1st pf	17	17½	16½	17
3,200	Marc. of Am.	4½	4½	4⅝	4½
15	Mid. Steel w. I.	120	120	120	120
100	N. Y. Trans.	18½	18½	18½	18½
100	Pac. G. & Ed.	51	51	51	51
175	‡Pry. Mfg. Co.	15¾	15¾	15	15½
2,000	C. of R. & H.	5⅜	5⅜	5	5
850	‡Steel C. of C.	34½	34½	33¾	34
600	‡St. L. Lead.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
20,000	Sub. Boat.	39½	42½	39½	41¼
500	‡Tob. Prod.	40	42	39¼	41
4,800	Trl. Flim cfs.	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¾
2,000	U. C. S. new.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
1,000	Un. Pr. Shar.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000	‡U. S. L. & H. C.	4	4	3½	3⅝
600	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	5	5	4½	4⅝
2,500	‡World Film.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	Houston Oil.	18	17¾	18	— ⅝
155	Ill. Pipe Line.	150	145	145	— 7
10	Ind. Pipe Line.	113	113	113	..
500	Inter. Petrol.	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
68	Midwest Ref.	35½	34½	33½	+ ½
40	National Tran.	33	32	32	— 1
50	Ohio Oil.	156	161	153	— 3
110	Prairie O. & G.	409	405	405	—20
175	Prairie Pipe L.	202	194	195	— 6
74	Stan. O. of Cal.	317	313	315	+ 3
200	S. O. of N. Y.	477	469	475	+ 7
450	S. O. of N. Y.	218	205	205	— 3
45	Union Tank L.	84	83	83	— 1
1,350	Ventura Oil.	13¼	12	13¼	+ ⅝
1,800	Victoria Oil.	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low	Last
1,000	‡Wabash rw. I.	12	12⅝	12	12⅜
2,000	‡Wab. pf. (a).	40	41	40	40½
2,500	‡Wab. pf. (b).	22½	23	22½	23

MINING STOCKS.

400	‡Alaska Juneau	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½
5,000	††Alta Con. M. Co.	23	23	20	21
1,000	††Am. Com.	11	11	11	11
3,000	††Atlanta	28	28	27	27
1,300	Big Ledge D. Co.				
5,000	Braden Cop.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,550	Butte & N. Y.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
1,500	‡Caledonia	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2¼
2,200	‡Cashboy	1	1	1	1
400	‡Chile Copper.	6	6	5	6
52,000	Con. Ari. S.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼
500	Con. Nev.-U.	1¼	1¼	1	1⅛
5,000	††Emma Cop.	¼	¼	¼	¼
600	First National.	23	23	20	22
100	††Florence	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
700	††Florence.	43	45	43	45
700	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,000	††Gold. Merger	18½	17½	18	18
100	‡Hecla Mining.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
255	Howe Sound.	4	4	4	4
300	††Iron Blossom	78	80	78	80
2,100	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	Kennecott Cop.	54¼	54½	52½	53½
4,000	††Kewanas	32	32	31	31
500	La R. Cons.	½	½	½	½
2,000	††La Rose	4	4	4	4
300	Magma Cop.	14¼	14¼	13½	13½
1,600	†McIntyre	48	48	48	48
100	†Majestic M.	63	63	63	63
3,000	†McK.-Darr.	31	31	30	31
2,000	††Marsh Min.	32	34	32	34
200	Mines of Am.	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2¼
2,400	††Mother Lode	35	35	33	34
900	††Nat. Z. & L.	41	42	41	42
300	N. U. Bingham	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Nip. Mines Co.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
3,000	††Cro	6½	7	6½	7
8,100	††Rex Con. M.	52	52	50	51
4,000	††Sand. Kend.	11	11	10	10
5,000	††San Toy.	14	14	13	13
1,200	††Silver Pick.	8	8	8	8
200	St. Sil.-Lead.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,500	Stewart.	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,500	††Success Min.	86	87	86	86
3,800	††Superst. Min.	23½	24½	23½	24
50	Ton. Belmont.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ton. Extension	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	††Ton. Midway.	19	19	19	19
150	Ton. Mining.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
200	††Trethewey.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,500	Tuolumne Cop.	½	½	½	½
1,500	††W. End Con.	56	56	54	55
200	††Wh. K. C. pf.	2	2	2	2

BONDS.

$222,000	D. & H. 5s, w. I.	100⅞	100⅞	100¼	100½
60,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	164	164	158	158

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 5. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. Toh. Co., ordinary	13½	14½	13½	14½
British-Am. Toh. Co., ordinary deser.	14	15	14	15
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	72	..	72	..
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	53	..	53	..
Fisk Tire	115	120	115	120
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar	58	59	58	59
Hall Signal pf.	40	45	40	47
Hopkins & Allen A.	36	38	36	38
Int. Motor pf.	55	62	55	62
Kelly Springfield T.	215	220	215	220
Kelly Spring. T. new 1st pf.	89½	91½	89½	91¼
Mutual Prod. Sharing.	9	9½	9	9¼
Pacific Gas & El.	54½	55½	54½	55½
Rumely (M.) w. I.	24½	24¾	24½	24¾
Sherman Carbide	7½	8½	7½	8½
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Standard Motors	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
Sterling Gum	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Un. C. S., new, pf.	11	11½	11¼	12
Wayland Oil & Gas	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	11	11½	10¾	11¼

MINING STOCKS.

Albion Mining	30	35	30	35
Arizona Duquesns	38	42	38	42
Big Cottonwood	4	5	4	5
Booth	40	43	41	43
Buffalo Mines	⅜	½	⅜	½
Diamond B. Butte	5	6	5	6
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
Sells	15	25	15	25
Tonopah Merger	34	36	34	36
White Knob Cop. pf.	1⅞	2½	1⅞	2½

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98
Inter. M. M., new, 5s.	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s.	79	80	79	80

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	152	156	157	161
Aetna Explos. pf.	84	92	86	92
Am. & Brit. Mf. Co.	20	22	18	19
A. & Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	32	40	32	40
Atlas Powder	260	270	268	275
Atlas Powder pf.	96	..	96	99
Bliss (E. W.)	200	215	205	215
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	76	72	76
Canadian Explosives	390	..	370	385
Canadian Explos. pf.	105	110	105	110
Carbon Steel	69	72	70	73
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	72	78	72	78
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	58	60	58	60
Colt's Arms	740	750	745	755
Driggs-Seabury	100	110	108	110
Du Pont Powder new	390	400	375	385
Du Pont Powder pf.	103	106	101	106
Hercules Powder	420	425	423	435
Hercules Powder pf.	110	116	110	116
Hopkins-Allen	35	40	34	40
Hopkins-Allen pf.	88	92	88	92
Lake Torpedo Boat	16	18	16	18
Midvale Steel	500	..	400	450
Niles-Bement-Pond	147	152	150	154
Niles-Bem.-Pond pf.	101	107	101	107
Savage Arms	370	390	435	455
Submarine Boat	40	41	39	40
Sterling Mfg.	410	430	410	430
Winch. Rep. Arms	2,500	2,650	2,500	2,600
Midvale Stl. & Ord.	120	130	..	..

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	32.75	33.25	31.75	32.00
Lead	4.50	..	4.50	..
Spelter	*14.25	..	*14.25	..
Antimony	27.50	28.50	27.50	28.50
Quicksilver	*80.00	..	*80.00	..
Aluminum	49.00	51.00	48.00	50.00
Iron No. 2 X Fdy.	16.25	16.50	..	..

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 80 days, was quoted at 18¼@18⅜c a pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Wednesday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	71	0	0	72	2	6
Copper, futures	72	0	0	73	2	6
Tin, spot	151	7	6	148	5	0
Tin, futures	152	13	0	149	15	0
Spelter	69	0	0	69	0	0
Lead	28	7	6	28	8	9

Regular weekly cable to local Metal Exchange quoted antimony in London as follows: Hallett's, £100.

WOOL MARKET STRONG.

Large Sales Pending and Orders Are Placed for Uniforms.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market is recovering from the slight easing off which it recently underwent. It is steadier than it was for the previous week. The consensus of opinion is that prices will remain at least steady and a good number feel that advances will be made. A quantity of wools at cheap prices have sold, including medium grades. Several large sales are pending.

"Manufacturers have kept their machinery in operation through the placing of large orders for uniform fabrics. The war order business will undoubtedly have a great effect upon the Fall season a little later, and prevent any accumulation of goods for another year.

"The cotton goods market is more interesting at the present time than it has been for months, owing to more activity and also because of uncertainty regarding the course of the market.

"Prices for colored goods are satisfactory, but normal quantities cannot be delivered. An interesting development during the week under review was the purchasing of larger quantities of the new style of denims."

SEE RECORD STEEL OUTPUT.

October Business Expected by Experts to Hit New High Mark.

The rapid expansion of the iron and steel industry is attested by reports from trade centres, and October is expected to bring a record output. The Iron Age says:

September made an astonishing record for steel and pig iron output, and the pace is even faster in the first week of October. The present month, in view of the custom at all plants to strain for records in October, now promises the passing of the 3,000,000-ton mark in both pig iron and steel ingots.

Pig iron production in September was 2,852,561 tons, or 95,085 tons a day, well beyond the daily rate of 92,369 tons in February, 1913, the previous record month. The 298 furnaces in blast Oct. 1—a gain of 19 in the month—had a daily capacity of 97,335 tons, and as a few furnaces have blown in in the past week, pig iron production is now at the rate of about 36,000,000 tons a year. It was 33,300,000 tons a year as September opensd.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Genuinely domestic buying continues to take a more prominent position in the steel market, and this, in consection with the continuation of a heavy demand for material for war purposes, is leaving the condition of the mills more congested than ever. Home buyers are bringing pressure upon producers to cover them on shipments after Jan. 1, and this is being done in a number of cases; but makers are limiting quotations to definite needs.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100¼	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101⅛	5.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100⅞	100⅞	5.62
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅞	99¼	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99⅜	5.15
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	98⅞	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100¼	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅞	99⅛	0.75
Germnn Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	99¼	99½	7.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅜	100⅛	5.75
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	5.87
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	98⅞	99¼	5.70
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅜	97	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅝	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	4.50
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	2.75
Apa. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100	100¼	4.45
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	99⅜	99⅝	4.80
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
Can. North'n.	5	Sep., 1915	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2'24	102¾	102⅞	5.60
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	99½	100⅛	5.80
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	94⅝	94⅞	6.70
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	98	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	91½	83⅛	13.05
C. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100½	4.70
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	Jan., 1918	93	96½	6%
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	3.75
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.35
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100½	4.95
Grd. Rap. E.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅛	4.05
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅛	4.15
Hav. El. Ry.	5	Nov., 1919	100½	100	5.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅜	101	4.55
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.65
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	99⅜	6%
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99½	100½	5.55
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.05
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97¼	97⅝	6.90
N. Y. N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅞	3.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	99⅝	99¾	4.55
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.20
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	5.35
Southern Ry.	5	May, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101⅛	4.50
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99⅛	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	99	6.40
Union Pac.	4	Jan. 15, '16	99¾	99⅞	20.30
United Fruit.	6	May., 1917	101¼	101½	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99¼	99½	5.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	6.00
W. Fr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98¾	99½	6.25
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	99¾	99¾	6.55
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7¼

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17½	17	17½
Atlantic Refining	630	645	635	665
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	113	115	112	115
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	250	260	255	265
Crescent Pipe Line	47	50	47	50
Cumberland P. Line	62	67	62	67
Eureka Pipe Line	265	275	265	275
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	162	165	160	162
Illinois Pipe Line	145	148	152	156
Indiana Pipe Line	110	113	112	115
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9	9¼	9	9¼
National Transit	32	34	33	34
N. Y. Transit	220	225	222	226
Northern Pipe Line	110	113	110	113
Ohio Oil	153	156	155	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	410	415	413	418
Prairie Pipe Line	198	200	200	203
Solar Refining	275	285	280	290
Southern Pipe Lins.	222	228	230	234
South. Penn. Oil	335	340	337	345
So. West. Penn.	128	132	128	132
Standard Oil of Cal.	311	312	312	314
Standard Oil of Ind.	460	465	460	470
Standard Oil of Kan.	415	425	415	425
Standard Oil of Ky.	330	340	325	335
Standard Oil of Neb.	345	350	345	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	478	465	470	470
Standard Oil of N. Y.	205	208	207	209
Staudard Oil of Ohio.	500	510	490	510
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	218	220	220	225
Washington Oil	43	46	43	46

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Machi. & Fdry.	85	85	85	90
Conley Foil	350	400	340	380
Johnston Tin F. & M.	125	150	125	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	101	90	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	188	198	188	198
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	405	415	405	415
R. J. Reyn. Toh. pf.	119	122	110	122

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'20	4½@5	4.62	4.38
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'20	4½	4.88	4.50
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.90
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½	4.90	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1916-'23	4½	5.05	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.90	4.40
Co. C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	5.10	4.50
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.55	4.40
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.65
Hocking Valley.	1916-'23	4 @5	4.85	4.60
Illinois Central.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & T.	1916-'23	5	6.50	5.25
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	7.00	6.00
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.90	4.70
Norf. & Western.	1916-'22	4½	4.45	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.85	4.60
Penn. G. Fr.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.50	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	4.85	4.62
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.60
Southern Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.42
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.80	4.50

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100 each, $25.

1 share New York Society Library Free Right, $36.

223 shares Martin-Evans Company, $35 lot.

10 shares City of New York Insurance Company, $100 each, $150 a share.

50 shares National Steel Car Company of Canada, common, $100 each, 35.

10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 392.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Among the industrials heavy price losses were suffered on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, the "war stocks" leading the decline. The same influences that had been working for a downward movement in the market on Tuesday continued in play. It had become plain that, in many sections of the list, a highly overbought condition had been created, so that the technical situation favored a sharp setback. In the face of the weakness shown by the industrials, the railroad stocks, as a rule, displayed firmness.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,170	Allis-Chalmers	44¾	44¾	41	44
710	Am. Bt. Sug.	63⅞	64¼	60¾	62¾
2,520	Am. Can.	63¾	64⅜	58¾	61¾
5,800	Am. Car & F.	83½	84⅝	77	81
70	Am. Cot. Oil.	57	57¼	57	57¼
150	Am. Ice Sec.	24¾	25	24¼	24¼
100	Am. Linseed.	22½	22½	21	21
3,610	Am. Loco.	67½	68	59¾	64
1,190	Am. Smelting.	85⅛	85⅞	83½	85¼
1,510	Anaconda Cop.	73	73	71	72
70	A., T. & S. F.	104⅝	104⅞	103⅝	104
4,190	Baldwin Loco.	114⅝	116⅜	101	109
165	Balt. & Ohio.	88⅝	88⅞	87¾	88
110	B. R. T.	85	85¼	84½	84½
70	Cal. Pet.	18½	18½	18½	18½
1,020	Cent. Leather.	52	52

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QUARTERLY STATEMENT

For the protection and information of clients we have our books audited quarterly by Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, Certified Public Accountants, 149 Broadway, N. Y., who report as follows on latest examination:

"We hereby certify that we found all securities properly carried, on hand or loaned, and that the condition of your business as of Sept. 1st, 1915, shows the full capital of $50,000 intact. In our opinion, your business is being conservatively managed and the rights of your customers carefully safeguarded."

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ALLIES' BONDS TO GO ON SALE NEXT WEEK

Estimated There Will Be Only $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 for Public Purchase.

ANOTHER LOAN IS POSSIBLE

Bank Answers Teutonic Threat with Hint at Calling Mortgages on Homes of 5,000 Germans.

The first offering for public sale of the $500,000,000 five-year 5 per cent. bonds issued jointly by the Governments of Great Britain and France will be made either next Monday or Wednesday, depending on the time chosen by the British Parliament for ratifying the work of the Commissioners. The French Chamber of Deputies will probably ratify the agreement tomorrow, but action may not be taken by Parliament until the following Monday. Immediately afterward the contract between the Commissioners and the American bankers will be signed, and a meeting of the underwriting houses in New York City will be called for the purpose of arranging for the public offering.

In neither Paris nor London is there likely to be any debate on the terms of the loan, and ratification is considered only a formality requisite to making the loan legal. If for any reason the matter does not come up for action in Parliament at the scheduled time the bonds will be offered in this country subject to approval.

As Tuesday is a legal holiday, the public offering may be held over until Wednesday, even if the contract is closed Monday. At that time the real work of selling the bonds will be inaugurated by scores of bond houses and banks throughout the country. Before that date the syndicate managers will know to a dollar what proportion of the loan is to be withdrawn by underwriters for their own investment purposes, and what amount will be available for the public.

May Keep $350,000,000.

Estimates yesterday of the amount which will be withdrawn at 96¼ ranged from $300,000,000 to $350,000,000. Bond men were sanguine that the remainder would be sold at 98 as soon as the public had become convinced of the safety of the bonds. One of the syndicate managers was asked yesterday why the public should be expected to subscribe at 98 for bonds which it could have had at 96¼ by accepting a nominal participation in the underwriting syndicate. He said:

"There are two reasons. The first is that a great many people were not closely in touch with the negotiations, and did not have time to make up their minds to apply for participation, and the second is that a large class of investors had rather pay 98 after the bonds have established their worth than take a risk at 96¼. On more than one occasion I have preferred to pay two points more for a bond after it was brought out than get it at the lower price through syndicate membership."

It was said that some of the manufacturers who subscribed for large amounts had done so to help the underwriting, and that they would not withdraw their allotments, but would leave them to be sold. Others have been so well supplied with cash through their undistributed profits and the large advance payments made on their contracts, that they have let it be known they want their bonds for the interest return. They do not have to pay for more than 25 per cent. of the amount on Oct. 15, and with money easy they have been assured by their banks that they can pay the balance after the first of the year if they prefer to wait until they have been paid in full for contracts now being filled.

Turns Tables on Pro-Germans.

One of the syndicate managers said that the oversubscriptions, so far as tabulated, had run between $80,000,000 and $100,000,000 at the close of business on Tuesday. The question of another Anglo-French loan was not taken up in the discussions between the commission and the American bankers, but it is regarded as not unlikely that another issue may be brought out if the $500,000,000 now being placed soon sell at a premium.

It was believed yesterday in Wall Street that the campaign of Bernhard Ridder and Jeremiah O'Leary to frighten the savings banks by threats of withdrawals of deposits if they made use of other institutions participating in the underwriting was not meeting with great success. One instance was reported in which the committee of 100 called on a large savings bank to serve notice that if that bank deposited any part of its funds in institutions helping in the flotation of the loan all German-American depositors would be asked to close out their accounts. The President of the savings bank said that it was true that he had funds in some of the State and national banks known to be in sympathy with the loan.

"Also," he is reported to have told the committee, "we hold mortgages on about 5,000 homes of German-Americans, and if you want to make a test of the matter we shall begin insisting on the payment of all of these mortgages as they come due."

Harry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who has been largely instrumental in closing the agreement with the Anglo-French commissioners, called at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday with several of his partners to bid the commissioners good-bye. He started today for a six-weeks' hunting trip in the Canadian Rockies. J. P. Morgan will leave at the end of the week for a few days with his family at Uncas Lodge in the Adirondacks, but will be back in the early part of next week.

RIDDER WOULD LEAD $1,000,000.

Still Asking Depositors to Join Him in Fighting Allies' Loan.

The Depositors' Committee of One Hundred, appointed by the American Truth Society to consider ways and means of combating the half-billion-dollar loan to the Allies, held a meeting in Terrace Garden last night to discuss getting a million depositors to protest against their banks participating in the loan. Pamphlets were sold denouncing the loan.

Bernhard H. Ridder was elected Chairman of the committee and Jeremiah A. O'Leary its Secretary at a meeting early in the afternoon. Mr. Ridder announced that a series of twenty mass meetings woul be held to urge depositors to action.

Mr. Ridder said the loan had been subscribed by private individuals and private corporations, who now planned to secure loans from the banks of the country, using the unsecured bonds of the Allies as collateral.

Mr. O'Leary asserted that there were nearly two thousand bank depositors, representing $60,000,000 in deposits, already on the list of the committee, which hoped to secure 50,000 such names in this city.

The society has sent a message to President Wilson urging him to prevent Federal Reserve banks from rediscounting any part of the loan.

'MOP' TO PAY ASSESSMENT.

Will Act to Save Its Equity in Wabash Railroad Bonds.

The time for making the first payment of the assessment on the Wabash Railroad first refunding and extension 4 per cent. bonds, as provided under the reorganization plan, expires tomorrow. These bonds, under the plan, must pay for the stock and if not pay, and the amount is $654.82 on each $1,000 bond. Only 25 per cent. of the Wabash stock was deposited, and of this amount only 4½ per cent. paid the 30 per cent. assessment.

It was thought the Missouri Pacific Railway, which owns a block of the bonds, would not pay the assessment. It is understood Judge Adams of the Federal Court in St. Louis will be asked by Receiver Bush to authorize the payment on these bonds. It is said Receiver Bush intends to pay the assessment out of earnings. Its assessment will aggregate about $2,000,000.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Aside from the sharp advance which occurred in the September position on the last day of operations in that month, the wheat market yesterday experienced the widest fluctuations seen for months and at the close of the day was strong with net gains of 6¾ to 7¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat and No. 3 hard Winter were quoted at 1.25¼ cost, insurance, and freight New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.12½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.05 cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.12⅝	1.06⅝	1.16⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.06⅛	99⅞	1.08	99⅞	1.07⅞
May	1.08	1.00⅝	1.07⅝	1.00⅝	1.14⅛

CORN.

The corn market was strong and higher in sympathy with wheat and on increased activity on the buying side, prompted by a fear that the recent frosts have damaged the new crop. Shorts were good buyers, and at the close of the day prices were 1⅜c to 2¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 73½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	61¼	59¾	61	59¼	..
December	54¾	54⅜	56⅝	54⅞	67
May	58⅝	56¼	58⅝	54	69⅝

OATS.

The oats market felt the influence of the strength in wheat and corn and prices advanced 1½c to 1¾c, with active covering. Receipts at primary points were slightly smaller, and leading cash houses were on the buying side. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white quoted at 39½@41c; No. 4 white, 35½@39¼c; ordinary to fancy clipped white, 39@43½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	37⅝	36¾	37⅝	36	48
May	39¾	38⅝	39¾	38⅛	51½

PROVISIONS.

Interest in the market for hog products has broadened materially. Trading yesterday was active and prices were strong and higher. The better demand was based on decreasing stocks on evidences of a better foreign and domestic trade. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000; estimated for Thursday, 17,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 3,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	9.20	9.12	9.15	9.02	9.42
January	9.40	9.17	9.32	9.17	9.70
Ribs—					
October	9.22	9.15	9.20	9.12	10.65
January	9.40	9.22	9.35	9.25	9.72
Pork—					
October	14.10	13.95	14.10	13.87	....
January	17.15	16.82	17.10	16.85	18.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was active and feverish, with a wide range of fluctuations. Early in the day there was active buying, prompted by the strength in lard, and prices advanced to only slightly below previous high records. Heavy profit taking occurred on the advance, however, which uncovered stop-loss orders, and late in the day the merket was weak, closing at 4 to 8 points net higher for the near months and 2 to 6 lower for the distant positions.

Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.15@7.50	7.15
October	7.30	7.28	7.19@7.30	7.15
November	7.27	7.27	7.28@7.30	7.25
December	7.37	7.25	7.27@7.28	7.29
January	7.50	7.29	7.32@7.33	7.35
February	7.56	7.56	7.43@7.46	7.45
March	7.75	7.47	7.53@7.55	7.57
April	7.79	7.60	7.64@7.70	7.70
May	7.92	7.73	7.75@7.77	7.79

COFFEE.

The coffee market was more active, with increased evidences of a broader outside interest. Wall Street was a moderate buyer, and this, together with covering by shorts, sent prices for the active positions up 3 points during the early operations. In the advances, however, profit-taking sales increased and early buyers withdrew, resulting in a reaction which left the market net unchanged to 5 points lower. Total sales for the day were 52,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet but firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 7c.

Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	6.27@6.28	6.27
November	..	..	6.29@6.30	6.30
December	6.43	6.32	6.32@6.33	6.35
January	..	..	6.36@6.37	6.39
February	..	..	6.39@6.40	6.44
March	6.56	6.43	6.42@6.44	6.48
April	..	..	6.47@6.48	6.51
May	6.66	6.63	6.54@6.56	6.58
June	..	..	6.61@6.62	6.63
July	6.76	6.66	6.66@6.67	6.68
August	..	..	6.70@6.71	6.72
September	6.85	6.85	6.73@6.74	6.77

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was quiet, total sales aggregating 3,150 tons, but prices were steadier, closing at 2 to 6 points net advance.

Range of Prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	2.73@2.78	2.70
November	2.77	2.71	2.75@2.76	2.70
December	2.80	2.74	2.76@2.77	2.73
January	2.80	2.80	2.82@2.83	2.77
February	..	..	2.83@2.85	2.79
March	2.87	2.86	2.86@2.87	2.84
April	..	..	2.91@2.92	2.87
May	2.94	2.94	2.97@2.99	2.91
June	..	..	3.02@3.03	2.96
July	..	..	3.07@3.09	3.02
August	..	..	3.10@3.12	3.05
September	..	..	3.13@3.15	3.07

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,749 packages. The market showed increased strength on the finer grades of fresh creamery. On 'Change 250 tubs creamery extra sold at 29c, and that price became current on the street, while the higher scoring lots ranged from 29¼@30c. Dairy had been exceptionally fancy to reach the outside figure. The secondary grades are irregular, bnt show a hardening tendency. No material change in renovated, ladles, or packing stock; feeling firm. Creamery, extras, (93 score) 29c; higher scores, 29½@30c; firsts, 28¼@28½c; seconds, 27¼@28c; thirds, 26¼@26¾c; seconds, 23¼@26c; thirds, 22¼@23c; State Dairy, finest, 28@28½c; good to prime, 25½@27½c; common to fair 21½@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21½@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 17@17½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,449 cases. The shortage of high grade fresh gathered eggs continues, and for any lots showing a good to large proportion of new laid quality prices rule in sellers' favor. Medinm and lower grades are quiet and of very irregular value. A large part of the stock coming in is offering in range of 24@28c, with a slow movement. Stock of this quality above the factory to the better class of trade move promptly at better prices. Storage eggs firm. Nearby whites very scarce in the highest grades, and the few such available command extreme prices; defective stock is of very irregular value. Fresh gathered, extras per dozen, 35@36c; extra firsts, 33@34c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds, 23¼@27c; thirds and poorer, 21@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, 19@20c@21c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25½@26c; firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds or poorer, 19@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henney white, fancy, 47@50c; extra ordinary to good, 33@46c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@46c; Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hannery browns, 30@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@36c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Occidental Con.	.79
Andes	.09	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.05	Overman	.08
Caledonia	.60	Potosi	.02
Challar	.02	Savage	.08
Confidence	.16	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Sierra Nevada	.23
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.38
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.04	Jacket Con.	.14
Mexican	.31		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.85	Comb. Fraction	.08
Gold Mtn.	.03	D'd'l Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.75	D'd'l B. Butte	.05
McNamara	.03	Florence	.44
Midway	.12	G'd'l Con. M.	1.37½
Mizpah Ext.	.19	G'd'l Kewanas	.32
Montana	.27	G'd'l Mexico	.18
North Star	.10	Jumbo Ext.	1.20
Rescus Eula	.08	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Ext.	2.35	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Merger	.34	Vernal	.03
Victor	.25	Nevada Hills	.16
West End	.53	Rochester Mines	.54
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.41
Atlanta	.27	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.12	Man. Big Four	.06
C. O. D.	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	3¾	4¼	Isabella	16	16¾
Elkton	24½	25¾	Jackpot	6¼	7¼
El Paso	75	90	McKinney	.85	86½
Findlay	3½	4¼	Portland	.157	160
Golden Cy.	179½	180	Vindicator	.150	155
Gold Dollar	4	..	Rav. B. H.	..	3½
Gold Sov.	4	..			

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Six numbers of Current History Magazine published by The New York Times, bound together in handsome volume, for $2, (postage extra.) Story of the war illustrated. Times Square, New York. —Advt.

BREAK IN COTTON ON STOCK DECLINE

Options Lose Nearly $3 a Bale from Tuesday's High Level, but Rally Sharply.

NET LOSS 6 TO 10 POINTS

Spinners Said to be Alarmed at Prospect of Being Forced to Buy at the Current Prices.

Sympathy with the weakness in stocks was responsible for the sharp break which occurred in cotton yesterday, when prices declined nearly 60 points from the high level of Tuesday, with January breaking to 12.62. Inasmuch as it was generally recognized that the decline had not been caused by influences directly connected with cotton, there was a rush of buying toward the close which forced prices up about 30 points from the bottom. This rally made the net loss for the day only about 6 to 10 points.

For some time there has been a feeling that speculation in cotton has been somewhat overdone, but the bullish Government crop report of Monday gave fresh stimulus to the buying movement, and inasmuch as the weather recently has not been all that could be desired there were plenty of operatore ready to take the long side.

There was heavy buying on yesterday's break with purchasers influenced by the unfavorable character of the weekly weather report. Although spinners have held off from buying they are genuinely alarmed over the way prices have advanced. The bull party is strong and is quite confident that trade buying will come in with a rush if the market again shows signs of working higher.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, Norfolk 88 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 80 points decline, 12.45 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.32	12.25	12.44@12.46	12.50@12.52
Dec.	12.65	12.46	12.76@12.76	12.79@12.81
Jan.	12.61	12.62	12.90@12.91	12.98@12.99
March	13.31	12.98	13.15@13.18	13.25@13.27
May	13.49	13.10	13.35@13.37	13.43@13.45
July	13.54	13.49	....	13.45@13.50

Total port receipts, 42,000 bales; last week, 28,791 bales; last year, 63,415 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	8,026	5,955	2,280
Galveston	15,873	13,277	13,962
Mobile	811	631	1,023
Charleston	2,287	4,207	1,531
Savannah	9,177	8,711	2,844
Wilmington	2,872	4,938	847
Norfolk	1,919	1,906	1,757

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	5,665	4,830	2,260
Memphis	3,073	2,940	6,201
St. Louis	91	841	1,066
Houston	14,409	11,227	6,769

Exports, 30,274 bales; total thus far this season, 730,756 bales; total last season, 204,638 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
....	Galveston	227,671	124,464
1,575	New Orleans	158,272	80,011
80	Mobile	14,482	14,162
4,187	Savannah	173,501	49,046
....	Charleston	79,907	25,834
....	Wilmington	41,026	12,950
957	Norfolk	41,735	20,644
1,696	Augusta	129,843	53,226
....	Memphis	....	55,350
22	St. Louis	7,198	12,932
....	Houston	137,431	66,734

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling one point decline, at 7.24d. Sales, 12,000 bales; receipts 8,000; American 7,800. Market closed barely steady.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$11,422,720	+$542,844
Three roads	4,318,384	100,378
Total (13 roads)	15,741,104	+ 442,466

CHICAGO & ALTON.—For August:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$1,875,058	$1,328,562	$1,483,111
Net after tax.	879,048	426,042	429,150
Bal. for int.	294,058	375,206	367,775
2 mos. gross	2,563,416	2,907,999	2,920,166
Net after tax.	585,406	719,959	739,125
Bal. for int.	420,898	619,980	633,269

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.—For August:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	2,243,210	2,093,884	2,303,176
Net after tax.	744,367	500,706	583,680
2 mos. gross	4,245,610	4,093,487	4,405,479
Net after tax.	1,273,449	937,372	966,360

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.—For the year ended June 30:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Tot. op. rev.	51,606,015	58,806,467	59,365,899
Operat. exp.	39,481,780	45,012,805	44,810,680
Net op. rev.	12,174,226	14,494,162	14,554,819
Outside oper.	....	....	20,428
Taxes	2,136,713	2,600,283	1,761,626
Uncol. rev.	6,085	5,719	....
Oper. income	10,081,448	12,288,155	12,811,621
Other income	8,429,596	2,887,887	3,037,104
Total income	13,461,044	15,176,142	15,848,725
Int. rent, &c.	8,509,259	8,509,259	8,509,259
Surplus	4,951,784	7,050,158	7,270,861
Deductions	....	....	*109,987
Avail. for div.	4,951,784	7,050,158	8,380,298
Sink'g fund	69,884	201,023	....
Misc. approp.	204,203	204,203	....
Dividends	3,600,000	5,040,000	4,613,738
Surplus	1,260,142	1,604,863	3,761,565

†Deduct North & South Carolina Railroad Co.'s surplus included in above earnings.

*Credit.

Income account re-stated as prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

RUTLAND.—For August:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	327,138	325,279	393,452
Net after tax.	87,908	76,049	168,709
2 mos. gross	2,274,300	2,312,238	2,422,886
Net after tax.	498,965	518,658	850,239

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CALIFORNIA TELEPHONE AND LIGHT COMPANY for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	$125,040	$114,361	$10,779
Net aft. taxes.	55,062	47,048	8,085
Surp. aft. chgs.	30,851	24,714	6,138
Bal. after amor. tis., depres., & pf. divs.	6,338	2,345	3,988

KERR LAKE MINING CO-OPERATING COMPANY for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Ore sales and miscel. inc.	908,019	975,887	1,182,494
Expenses	357,245	355,101	345,178
Net profits	550,774	620,786	837,315
The profit and loss account follows:			
Profit and loss surplus, Aug. 31, 1914.	....	....	961,094
Net profits year ended Aug. 31, 1915	....	....	550,774
Total	....	....	1,511,868
Dividends paid during year	....	....	620,000
Profit and loss surplus Aug. 31, 1915	....	....	891,868

KERR LAKE MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the holding company, for the year ended Aug. 31—

Divs. from Kerr Lake Min'g	620,000	614,000	600,000
Divs. from W. L. S. M., &c.	....	610	652
Total	620,000	614,610	600,652
Exp. and taxes	24,163	22,989	19,157
Divs. paid	600,000	600,000	600,000
Written off	....	....	15,000
Deficit	4,163	8,380	33,485

NEW YORK TRACTION LINES for June, as reported to the Public Service Commission—

	Op. rev.	Yr. end. June 30.	1915.
Hud. & Man.	1,418,652	845,586,749	17,848,794
Int. Sub. Div.	1,270,790	301,792,517	15,580,947
Int. El. Div.	2,384,037	530,504,918	27,043,160
B. B. T.	751,998	167,400,088	8,553,245
N. Y. Con.	734,147	167,611,156	3,468,230
Brklyn. H'ts.	22,120	15,488,697	262,130
B'ge & Qu. Co.	....	....	....
B. Q. Cy. & Sub.	138,725	$1,827,062	1,617,527
C. I. & Brklyn.	175,964	35,915,533	1,721,618
C. I. & G.	1,397	1,365,802	80,870
Nassau Elc.	457,667	103,351,065	5,136,977
Sou. B'klyn.	96,915	7,545,194	1,092,589
N. Y. Rys.	1,184,141	266,327,107	15,899,767
*Second Av.	79,750	18,235,238	990,071
Third Av.	836,162	83,582,298	8,871,534
*Dry Dock	41,040	8,055,187	492,548
42d St. M. & St. N. Av.	162,540	28,465,523	1,935,118
Belt Line	65,881	25,206,826	762,680
N. Y. C. Int'b	58,871	14,383,935	685,411
Union	251,078	52,537,710	2,777,655
West. Electric	51,865	9,739,998	599,597
N. Y. & Q. Co.	99,751	14,447,016	780,781
N. Y. & L. I.	125,289	26,885,090	1,365,041
R. L. & R. R.	29,270	8,549,769	432,083
	52,105	21,045,101	965,469

*Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 65.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1915, at the office of the Company, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of bnsiness September 22, 1915.

JOHN W. DAMON, Assistant Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY.
West Washington Square,
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of 2% (for $2.00 per share,) has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable Dec. 1st, 1915, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., November 17th, 1915. Checks will be mailed. J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, September 15th, 1915.

A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable November 1st, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 7th, 1915.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

New York, October 6th, 1915.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid Nov. 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business Oct. 29th, 1915. Transfer books will not close.

A. H. PLATT, Secretary.

THE INTEROCEAN OIL COMPANY.
90 West Street, New York.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a six months' dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½%) on the First Preferred stock, payable November 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record October 20th, 1915.

G. W. S. WHITNEY, Secretary.

New York, October 4th, 1915.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
Oct. 6th, 1915.

61ST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of 4% was declared payable Oct. 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th.

JOHN R. WOOD,
Vice President and Cashier.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Newspaper Files, Machines, and Jewelry Figure in the List.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that bound volumes of The London Times imported by J. Keeley of The Chicago Herald were properly assessed under the tariff at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "books of all kinds, bound or unbound." The claim was for free entry under the provision for "newspapers and periodicals." Neither samples of the volumes nor testimony of any kind was offered by the importer in support of his contention.

Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher lost in claims for free entry of paper under the Canadian Reciprocity Act. The Collector took full duty because compliance with conditions upon which free entry is allowed was not shown by the certificate filed by the importers. An attempt was made at the trial to supply by oral testimony and affidavits the essential facts which caused the Collector to deny free entry. Judge Hay held that the oral testimony and affidavit were not a compliance with the conditions imposed by the law for duty exemption.

The T. W. Foster & Brother Company, Providence, were sustained in the claim that engine-turning and engraving machines imported under the act of 1909 were "machine tools" within the meaning of the law and properly dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem. The uncontradicted proof offered showed that the machines were designed to be driven by other than hand power and work upon metal with the aid of cutting tools. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal.

Many protests, filed under the act of 1909 dealing with jewelry, were decided yesterday in favor of the importers. Most of the merchandise was returned at 85 per cent. ad valorem as articles of personal adornment. The claim was that the customs tax should be 60 per cent. as jewelry or 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal. The merchandise included women's bags and purses, vanity cases, notebooks, match boxes, toilet accessories, cuff boxes, lorgnettes, and similar goods. The board decided that the claims for lower rates were well taken and sustained the protests. The importers included R. H. Macy & Co., E. E. Frisch, the Lichtenstein Millinery Company, Franklin Simon & Co., A. Musica & Son, and Zadek Brothers.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Thirty-eight corporations with aggregate capital stocks of $662,000 were chartered today. They include:

The Armstrong Rubber Company, tires, rubber, metal, composition, $200,000. Sadie Mallach, Socrates X. Newman, George F. Armstrong, 40 Newell Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Holgerson Cocoa-Nut Product Company, $125,000. Conman A. Holgerson, Alfred V. Smith, William B. Young, 8,318 Thirteenth Av., Brooklyn.

Nassakeag Land Company, Brookhaven, realty, construction, $50,000. Harry L. Kenyon, William D. Thornton, Alonzo Potter, 25 Broad St.

Startext Company, Valatie, textiles, garments, $30,000. Sylvester C. Grady, Holland and Wallace R. Foster, 30 Church St., New York.

Esther Holding Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, construction, $10,000. Max Maranta, Harris Silverman, Abraham Kaplan, 1,462 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Elm Park Linoleum Mills, floor and wall coverings, $50,000. Harry Lewson, Hoppel Berger, Max Rappaport, 434 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Federal Export Corporation, agency, commission, brokerage, live stock, food products, $15,000. Ansel M. P. Anderson, Walter S. Haviland, Frank S. Waller, Jr., 111 B'way.

Button-Press Machine Co., heavy hardware, factory supplies, buttons, $15,000. David W. Cohen, Julius J. Frankel, Edward G. Gluck, 1,100 West Farms Road.

The World Aflame Publishing and Producing Co., publishing, music, plays, $10,000. Nellis B. Van Slingerland, John E. Bennett, John B. Hibbard 156 B'way.

Black Rock Building Company, Buffalo, realty, construction, $100,000. Elmer E. Black, Chauncey J. Hamlin, Bradley Goodyear, 190 Bryant St., Buffalo.

Kirsch & Harfel Co., Brooklyn, soda and kindred waters, syrups, $10,000; John Levinson, Sara and Hyman Kirsch, 223 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

Porter & Hoffmann, insurance, realty agency, fire protection devices, $10,000; William H. Hanford, Adolph F. Hoffmann, Newton C. Porter, Brightwaters.

Pani G. Singer, Inc., Brooklyn, dry goods, haberdashery, $6,000; Joseph L. Samuel, and Paul G. Singer, 165

WILLIAMS CHARGES BANK EXTORTION

Three Hundred Per Cent. Asked by Some, He Asserts—Thinks Such Rates Make Anarchists.

CITES OTHER HIGH FIGURES

America Is Able to Help Finance the World, Treasury Official Tells Kentucky Bankers.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 6.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, defended today before the Kentucky Bankers' Association his efforts to force certain national banks to reduce their interest charges to borrowers in the days of stress which followed the outbreak of the European war.

Of the 7,615 national banks in the country, Mr. Williams said, 1,020 had sent in detailed reports showing that they had received an average of 10 per cent. or more on loans. He cited, without giving names, instances in which the rate ran up to 40, 60, 1,000 per cent. In one case—that of a woman who borrowed $3.50 for six days—he said the bank charged $1, or 2,400 per cent.

"These banks," said Mr. Williams, "are authorized by the Government. To an extent at least, they have behind them the sanction, the prestige and the protection of the great American nation—and lending $3.50 for six days to a washerwoman or a laborer's or a farmer's wife, at 2,400 per cent.

"As somebody once said of druggists' profits on powdered cbalk, it gets out of the range of percentage into larceny from the person. Three bundred per cent. will make anarchists silently faster than all the I. W. W. apostles who can bawl. When national banks chartered by the Government disappoint and deprive toll of its just reward, and stimulate resentment, we have prepared and fertilized the soil for a fearful crop of dissster. We cannot persuade ourselves or make others believe that it is right or safe for banks to charge 100 per cent. a year, while the producing people about them are kept poor. I know of such banks. I do not intend to stand for them if I can help it. The country will not stand for them.

"Reports at the Controller's office," he continued, "showed indisputably that in some States borrowers had been subject to exactions which the average man would consider impossible in this enlightened age." In one Southwestern State, Mr. Williams said, 131 banks reported they charged a maximum rate of intereet of 15 to 24 per cent.; sixty-seven banks a maximum of between 25 and 60 per cent., twenty-two banks a maximum between 60 per cent. and 100 per cent., eighteen between 100 and 200 per cent., and eight between 200 and 2,000 per cent.

Mr. Williams reviewed the financial situation through the first year of the European war. He said that this country had not only avoided financial crash but had wiped out the floating debt of $350,000,000, due to Europe on Jan. 1, 1915, and absorbed between $750,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 of American securities that were held abroad and now was in condition to help finance the whole world at the conclueion of the war.

He presented as a fact that the United States was now in position to buy back the American securities held in foreign lands, if they should be offered, but that "Europe has come to realize that America is the most stable country on earth," and that investors there cling to American securities as likely to be the best real values" as the American dollar has become the world's standard of value because it commands the world's faith."

TO CURB JERSEY FACTORIES.

New York Association Urges Law to Suppress Their Fumes.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Sanitary Superintendent of the Department of Health, said yesterday that bis department was prepared to go ahead with a scientific investigation to determine the causes of the disagreeable gases of which residents of Riverside Drive have complained for many years, chiefly through the West End Aeeociation.

"The State Health Departmente of both New York and New Jersey," said Dr. Emerson, "have asked the City Department whether it would be willing to co-operate with them in determining the origin of the fumes, and we have assured them that we would, but we have received no definite proposal or plan from either of them. Unless we hear from them very soon, we shall go ahead along our own lines, employing our own chemists to make the investigation."

One of the difficulties of the situation is that, while the residents of New York are the principal sufferers from the fumes, the offending factories are in New Jersey. According to William H. Page of the West End Association, the owners of a number of the factories are corporations "either created by or domiciled in New York State," and resolutions have been passed by the association urging the enactment of a statute by the New York Legislature making such corporations amenable to laws enforced by the City Department of Health. Copies of the resolutione were mailed yesterday to Mayor Mitchel and to the Governors of New York and New Jersey.

WAR BARS HOLIDAY BLOOMS.

Belgium Cannot Send Azaleas and Lilies of the Valley.

New York is apparently doomed to pass a Cbristmas season without azaleas and lilies of the valley, according to William H. Siebrecht, Secretary of the New York and New Jersey Plant Growcre' Association, which met on Tuesday at the Hotel McAlpin to arrange for the next International Flower Show. The date was fixed for the first week in April, 1916, at the Grand Central Palace. The fact that Belgium is not allowed to ship to the United States is blamed by Mr. Siebrecht for the threatened deficiency in the two popular flowers.

"Though American florists have been trying for twenty-five years to grow the azalea," said Mr. Siebrecht, "there seems to be no part of the country where just the right conditions of soil and atmoaphere obtain to provide this plant and have it flower at the Chriatmas season. Belgian growers now have the plants packed and ready for shipment to the United States, but are stopped by the British orders. Lilies of the valley usually come from Belgium also in large quantities at this season."

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A. H. MAYERS,
1,933 B'way, near 67th.
790 9th Av. near 53d St.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (*) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433 P. O. Building.

Preferred calendar:
O'Rourke<Foundation Co.
Baldwin<Abererombie, Foundation<O'Rourke.
Phil Co<U S Rub Co.
Witzal<Butler.
Gr Atlantic Co<Cream of Wheat Co.

General calendar:
Re Consumers Albany Brew Co.
Re N Y Commereial Co.
Jeung Bow<US.
Howard<Wyomissing.
Re Van Schaick.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building—Admiralty.

Trostel<SS Marcugo. O'Connell<SS Attienal. Elliott<Sizer.
US<Stbt Commonwealth.
N E SS Co<US.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 357, P. O. Building.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Beveridge<Park Davis Co.
US<Baldoni.
Carnegie Trust Co< Robin.
Garvey<Ocean Steam Nav Co.
Barr<Busgelaisen.
Gulf Pipe Line Co< Hamilton Fire I Co.
Same<Rutgers Fire I Co.
US<Ill Surety Co.
US<Kaplin.
Roda<Hudson & Man RR.
Jawny)<N Y, S & W RR.
Fischer<United Booking Offices.
Bornhaupt<United Booking Offices.
US<Mikulsky.
Williams<Little.
Bawker<Donnell.
US<Lupis.
Ornovitz<Mich Cent R R.
Hamilton Fish Corp< Doyle.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar.—Room 312, P. O. Building.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bonnell<Ward, O'Connor<Reilly.
Gilbert<Colby.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Stankus<Jameson.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Rnmetsch<Wanamaker.
Hacker<White.
Rossi<Procter & Gamble Co.
People<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Huffman<People (Scott et al).
Croxson<Flynn Plumb & Heating Co.
Osiley<Brennan.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Andrews* & Co<Morgan.
Re Pugsley Av.
Passaic Falls Throwing Co<Villeneuve Pool Corp.
Solomon<Brotherhood of Painters, &c.
Larson<Nelson.
Suckno<Public Bank.
Sartori<Canova.
Futoransky<Nassau Elec RR.
Re Columbia Trust Co.
L I RR<Public Serv. Comm.
Rogers<Voorhees.
Ward<Whitney Co, Inc.
May<May.
Mishel<Mishel.
Fitzgibbon<Linch.
Kanzer<Kanzer.
Campullu<Bradley Cont Co.
Coyle<Dongan.
De Curcey<R U Delephone & Co.
Buehler<Kerr.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—Motions:
Demarest<Robinson.
Zurich Genl Accid & Liab<Picker Con Co.
Adams<Hart, (4.)
Guggenheim<Guggenheim
Howard<Maxwell—Briscoa Motor Co.
Brandreth<Brandreth.
Berkman<Berkman.
Thomas<Thomas.
Re Wood.
Interstate Note & H Co<Brunell.
Walter<Walter.
Moller<McMahon.
Benziger<Insky.
Porter<Bennett.
Rau<Mutual Life.
McManus<McManus.
Tepper<Tepper.
Eden Estate Co<NY C & H R RR.
Levy<Hallday, (2.)
Pullen<Globe Taxicab.
Weil<Same.
Thomas<Same.
Zeltz<Zeltz.
Grogan<Times Square Imp Co.
Boreas Rty Co<Amer Seeding of Bait.
Corp for Rsi of Widows<Arnold.
Pappa<Wood.
Kladares<Polyechoronis.
Wolfson, Inc<Stark.
Evens<Wood.
Mermelstein<Kutner.
Re Nat Flue Blower.
Cleary<McMullen Co.
Re Sara.
Irene<Vulcan Metals.
Herrlich<Herrlich.
Sands<Sands.
Gelhtrunk<Gelhtrunk.
Josephson<Stevens.
1st Nat Bk of Brownsville, Tex<Fleitman.
Gaswind<Heydt.
Bell<Ellis.
Erlanger, J.—Motions:
Sullivan, (Kruger<Kruger.)
Hungerford Brass & Co<J T Brady Co.
Doyle<Frank.
Rhodes<Shondy.
Rs Adams & Montsnt.
Meegan<Luitwieler Pump Eng Co of Roch.
Citizens Sav Bk<Monahan.
Krumenaker<Dougherty.
Re Fletcher & S Co.
Re Leff Button Co.
Reed<Shiebler.
Re Cohen.
Dressler<Keystone F.
Lieberman<Krulewitch
Hayes<Sheridan.
Prest<Bauer.
Re Hofferberth.
Scott<Harrison (2.)
Barnet<Fieldsteel.
Laleu<Sullivan.
Herman<N Am Watch Goodman<Hayes.
NY Trust<Brandt.
Mondorf<Otten.
Branson<Wallace.
Golde<Levin.
Re Balke.
Bacon<Steinar.
Herz<Fisher.
Kaufman<Singer.
Kane<Kane.
Re Dickinson (Beers & Owens,) (6.)
Beattis, Jr<Hopperk.
Kirschenbaum<Kirschenbaum.
Re Frank (Williama.)
Atwater<Duryea.
Murieleea<Feil.
1st Nat Bk of Brownsville, Tex<Fleitman.
Solar L Co<Steel Prod Enam Co.
Hanna<Doushkess.
Re Dickinson, (Beers & Owens.)

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Rocherman<Rocherman.
Kiernan<Kiernan.
Lasks<Harris.
Levy<Levy.
Ottenheimer<Ottenheimer.
Baron de Hirsch Fund <Aldebaran Co (2.)
White<Buckley.
Undefended divorces:
Osenger.
Halperin.
Rosen.
Burras.
Hauck.
Siena.
Hade.
Linster.
Mason.
Kenyeres.
General Calendar:
Whitson<Whitson.
White Cuttery Co<Geneva Cut Co.
C RR of N J<CNY.
Rennert<Lobel Theatre Co.
Cross<Woldowsky.
Deal<McElroy.
United Women's App Co<Salomon.
Harrison<Harrison.
Woolicot<Shubert.
Horter<Horter.
Vladyka<Perkins.
Allenberg<Dixey.
Chatterton Co<Matthew's Sons.
Policis<Times Sq Imp.
Price<Price.
Roberts<Kleiner.
Robel<Robinson.
Monaco<Don Tilzer M P Co (2.)
Dowd<Hughes.
Barber Asp Paving Co <Gayley.
Eisenstat<Zellner.
Gluckman & Son< Strauch Co.
Ruman<Nat Slavonic Socy.
Federico<Mnhlenberg Coal Co.
Schrenzal<N Y Rys.
Zalko<Kessler.
Zenker<Epstein.
McGoray<B H R R.
Somber<Jn R T.
Sackheim<Pigueron. Clear.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Davie, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Baldwin<Williams, Bank of US<Kohn.
Fisher<Boericke. Clear.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ruhel<Wollner, (2.)
Curtis<Hooker, (2.)
Magnini<Viacava.
N Herriman<Bklyn Heights RR (2).
Curtis<sams.
Houlihan<CNY.
Russell<same.
Dunn<CNY.
Lebenson<Rockowitz. Case on.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Altschul<New Paltz, Highland, &c, Co.(2)
Faher<CNY.
Weller<Conroy Bros.
Chamberlain<CNY.
Ippolito<Richardson Press. Clear.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Meagher<Int R T.
Bedford<Z O Nelson & Son.
Bergstrom<Lavy.
N Oakley<N Y Ry.
A Oakley<same.
Wollner<Vinegar.
Boas<Hamann.
Flagg<same.
Kelly<Int Ferry Co.
Pagnuco<Patrizio & Hendrickson. Case on.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kniaschik<Holbrook.
Cabot & Rollins Co.
Boeder<Read.
Grone<Kinnier.
Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Hahner<Shaffer. Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bieler<Grad.
Bystrom<Villard.
Osolin<T A Gillespie Co.
Lanza<C L Smith & Co.
Werthelmer<Povill.
Dolan<Ottenberg. Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Miller<Lohrman.
Andesner<A Buchsbaum Co.
Shelikowsky<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Cooke<I R T.
A Seid<Higgins.
J Seid<same.
Dreyfus<Ocean Elec Ry.
Young<Steeplechasa Park Co.
Hanna<Sims.
Schneider<West Side Const Co.
Federico<Mnhlenberg Coal Co.
Schrenzal<N Y Rys.
Zalko<Kessler.
Zenker<Epstein.
McGoray<B H R R.
Somber<Jn R T.
Sackheim<Pigueron. Clear.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McManus<W L Crow Const Co.
Bernatein<Gorman.
Gallagher<C I & B R R.
Sullivan<Chicherie.
Sica<Timmany. Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XI.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McFarland<N Am Accins Co.
Shedd Elec Co<Baily.
Wienschenker<Ocean Accid & Guar Corp.
Richman<N Y Rys.
Kahaly<Sherman.
Kendall<Gutschmidt.
Smith<NY, N H & H RR, (2.)
Lichtenstein<Multz.
Levy<N Y Rys.
McCormack<Johnstone.
Kastl<Keltman.
Minster<Wahrman.
Gaumont<Playgoers Film Co.
Skelly<N Y Rys.
Horowitz<Badanes.
Gerstle<Linch.
Flicetti<Bonwit.
Kehoe<Prudential Gauld Co.
Same<Kartzovink.
Markowitz<E 30th St Const Co.
Shapeal<Politziner.
Lipshitz<Bauer.
Concecnti<Lake Portland C Co.
Aetna Accident, &c, Co<Hooker.
Bleche<Bohemian Bene, &c, Assn.
Lenberg<Schumacher.
Silberman-Schampaio Co<Weinstein.
Hudson Wreck, &c, Co<Hudson & 44 St.
Kitching<Anglo-South Am Bank.
Homa<Miller.
Weinstein<Kaufman.
Limoli<Rastein, (2.)
Mazzola<Royal Tailors
Gamhino<Wennemer.
Kalchman<Wanderman.
Gronman<NY Rys.
Moore<Griffin.
Feld<Bash.
Barnett<Blank.
Schnitzer<Nas R RR.
Rubenstein<Gorelick.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Nykerk<Harney.
Lykens<Hopkins.
Watner & Haviland< Ayer. Case on.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Nat Nassau Bk<Lud-lington's Sons.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—10:30 A. M. Case on Rieger & Co<Croner.
No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Van Den Berg<Guinness.
Stand Pneumatic Action Co<Fargo.
Selzas<Rosenfeld.
Brandt<Jackson.
Lakin<Drake.
Gordon<Shubert.
Pollak<Cox.
Little & Ives Co<Lecouver Press Co.
Isenberg<Berman.
Regal Auto Sales Co< Regal Motor Car Co.
US Fid & Guar Co< Cohen.
McGowan<Cochrane.
Spencer<Collima Lum. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Isaac Levison.
William L. Breese.
Catherine Diereke.
Catherine C. Riordan.
William A. Leggett.
Arthur Hoeher
Marmette Lazard.
Mary Roeler.
Sarah J. Whiteside.
Moses J. Siegel.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of:
Mary C. Kohn.
Contested will: Givaue Gallucci.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions:
Jackson Rty Co<Brandeis.
Crystal Film Co<Nonparell F F Co.
Rosengarten<Zipser.
Stevens<Levoy.
Saletzky<Anger.
Brownstein<Singer S M Co.
Guthertz<Parnes.
Leweck<Lichtenstein.
Boyer<Union Ry.
Pearsall<Spain.
Bowes<Barrett.
Phipps<McGarry.
Africk<Weinberg.
Mayerhoffer<Greenberg.
Bursky<Powers.
Resnick<Baum.
Curry<Miner.
Groes<Smith.
Gerchtruk<Irwin.
Kramer<Vosschinsky.
Yeaple<Met Chair Co.
Mack<Dieken.
Alterson<Cohencione.
Cameron<Solinsky.
Berger<Rosendorf.
Jackson<Tire Co.
Bender<Breiner.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 0:45 A. M.
Nanisi<NY Rys.
Gregory<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Davis<NY Rys.
Scott<Mandelmer.
Richman<NY Rys.
Kahaly<Sherman.
Kendall<Gutschmidt.
Smith<NY, N H & H RR, (2.)
Lichtenstein<Multz.
Levy<N Y Rys.
McCormack<Johnstone.
Below<Estates Cont Co.
Ksrsch<Singer.
Monlemurro<Welss.
Donovan<Morgan's L & T R R Co.
Moriarty<Hartford & N Y Transp Co.
Wolf<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Slotopolsky<Kronman.
Curtin<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Hoffman<Kamlet.
Pine<Lyon.
Rosenhunn<Reed.
Goldberg<Ginshurg,(2)
Flore<N Y Rys.
Shidorsky<Elckman.
Chamberlain Co< Marle Ant Hotel Co.
Same<Cambridge Con.
Seidman<Krant.
Reliance Auto, &c, Co<Kesterer Co.
Reid<Yordt.
Linke<Wennemer.
Wood<I R T.
Ellmer<Rogers & T.
Kasmur<L Baner Co.
Nurock<Frooks.

PART III.—Morschauser, J.—Special Term.
Miller<Harmon.
Hinbach<Henbach.
Venner<N Y C RR.
Fell<Cuce.
Morris<Morris.
Bonsal<Shiverick.
Shiverick<Bonsal.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
William Brown.
Frank Kenny.
Herman Ranh.
Morria Bergman.
Conrad Aheldt. (2.)
Harry Silberman.
Accounting of:
Karoline Beler.
John Murphy.
Catherine Lamour.
John D Carroll.
Boris M Balland.
Eliza J Delmar.
Louis Friedman.
Benjamin Hawley.
Jacob Staats.
Nathan Giventer.
Margaret McCord.
Phillip Collins.
Richard Shannon.
John Siering.
Estates of:
John C Heenan.
John Fallon.
Sarah Clark.
Lucy G Miner.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Elizabeth Forsythe, | Albert Scharf.

County Court.

Part V., Dike, J.; Part IV., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Hoswiltz<Stoiltzky.
Sholty<Brill. (2.)
Smith<Haack (2.)
Metolite<Nassau El Rr Co.
McCleary<B H RR.
Puckhaber<Nassan El RR Co.
Anderson<same.
Weiss<B. Q Co & S.
Fishkin<Harris.
Pielsticker<Griffin.
O'Neill<Cioffi.
Remier<Bedford Assoo

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Keith<Teetsel.
Steurer<Clark.
Naughton<Gordon.
Oakland St'hoat Co< Wenck.
Guglielmo<Pizarnick.
Bergin<West Elec RR
Kearney<Roman Cath Orphan Asylum.
Myers<N Y C & H R RR.
Gibeson<Pierce.
Baker<Outhouse.
Crennan<Vastenhouw.
Kelly<same.
Koch<Ryttenberg.
Amer Bonding Co< Kelly.
Johnson<Third Av Ry.

The following causee must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Dunn<NY C & H R RR Co.
Ruhly<Sullivan.
Kearney<East A Pav.
Kanegis<Stevens.
Fowlers Cons Co< Bristol.
Shapiro<I R T.
Frazee<Wuartz Co.
Roberts<NY, NH RR
Post & Lester Co<Mt Kisco Auto Co.
Biber<Biber.
Winter<Kefhaugb, Inc
Mooney<Harlem Con.
Sento<Gatane.
Palmer<Clark.
Cooley<W Elec RR.
Biber<Biber.
Canfolone<Ullman.
Daniels<Weber.
McKibbin<P & R Ry.
D'Ailsera<Hearn Con.
Searles<N Rochelle.
Donohue<Schwarz.
Snyder<Klein.
Scarsdale Est<Cotton.
Sillery<Pres & Trust of Ossining.
Jonke<NY C RR.
White<Brown Co.
McCulloch<Smith.
Phillips<Goodrich Co.
Fitzpatrick<same.
D'Onofrio<Pioneer Con
Newell<Fox Theat Ent
Hurley<Keys.
Brooks<Pitts Con Co.
Wolter<Oakley.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1275.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Special Term.
Miller<Harmon.
Hinbach<Henbach.
Venner<N Y C RR.
Fell<Cuce.
Morris<Morris.
Bonsal<Shiverick.
Shiverick<Bonsal.

County Court.

Platt, J.
Bamhara<Calhonn.
Same<West St Ry.
Same<Calhoun.
Kumenaker<Mastropaole.
Arlington Cons Co< Hocke.
Troyanowich<Peekskill Lgt & RR Co.
Binmberg<Moore.
Moore<Blumberg (3.)
Kolb<Patterson.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Crane, J.—Held in the County Court in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called in Part I, at 10 A. M.
Goetz, as admx< Duffy et al.
Pink<Stoffel.
Curran<Astoria Lgt, Heat & Power Co.
McAvoy<N Y & L I Traction Co.
Zukowsky<E B H RR.
Furey<Erwin.
Brzozowski<Fenn RR.
Galligan<Turner Const
Lupia<E B H RR.
Archipowski<Kenyon.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Tracy<NY & Q Co Ry.
Wilson<same.
Clark<same.
McEvoy<same.
Sheedy<same.
Ragey<R Hoe & Co.
Porter, as admx< CNY.
Greenwood<Luke A Burke & Sons Co.
Beringer, an Inf<NY Con RR.
Endres, as admr< Schultz.
Greenberg, as admx< B, Q Co & S RR.
Powell<NY Dock Co et nl.
McGowan<Underpinning & Found Co.
Winn<NY Rys.
Stellwagen<Belden & ano.
Powleson<The Amer Concrete Steel Co.
Nichola<Penn RR.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2581.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J.
Glantz<Bregstein et al.
Schmidt<Transit Dev Co.
Harney-Walsh-Maloney<Brooklyn E D Term.
Short<Short.
Newman<Int R T.
Union Bank<Ashley.
Curry<N Y Cent & H R RR.
Bruckner<Van Brunt St & Erie Basin RR et al.
Rinnie<B H RR.
Russo<Levine et al.
Cohen<Friedman.
Hogan<Nassan RR.
Carlson<Est of Long Beach.
Sandman<L I RR.
Goldsmith<Smith.
Wack<B H RR.
Cipolla<Stand Arch Co et al.
Schmitt<Collins.
Stenz<Schelly.
Hennessy<C I & B RR.
Weiner<Hausel.
Tierney<N Y Rys Co.
Rauns<N Y Con RR.
Wetherell<Int R T.
Di Paolo<Nassau RR.
Lovett<Stevenson.
Lyons<Nas R R.
Burzynski<Friedman.
Perlman<N Y Consol R R.
Romano<Greene.
Barry<Markey.
Morrell<CNY.
Oxegren<B H RR.
Barrett<B H RR.
Joseph<Nassau RR.
Hopkins<Int R T.
Simon<Pultonia Cont & Realty Co.
Storr<CNY et al.
Grillo<Emery et al.
Smith<N Y Rys Co.
Marder<Bliss Co.
Hamilton<Martin & Co et al.
Kennedy<Hollwedel.
Kesnel<Wyler et al.
Myers<N Con RR.
King<Erskine.
Flink<B H RR.
Adler<Winans.
Waclaski<Nas R R
Coghlan<Fenton.
Blattner<B H R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
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Kellar<B H R R.
Cohen<Nat Bis Co.
O'Connor<C I & B RR
Polbe<Osbon Rty Co.
Howard<Int R T.
Harned<McCoy.
Surbeck<Summer G & Sales Co.
Gillmann<Oetlin.
Kolchin et al<Swirsky et al.
Ryan<CNY.
Addison<Rothstein et al.
Sapazak<Andromedas.
Harley Plumbing Co< CNY.
Callahan<N Y Rys Co
Firehock<McGarvey et al.
Fogarty<N Y Dock Co
Bloomer<Alabama Machlna Co.
O'Neil<Miller.
Keller<O'Leary.
Mundler<Hill.
Hamilton<Martin & Co.
Brathwaite<Cranford.
Dalton<Phila & Rdg RR.
Morris<N Y Con RR.
Capell<42d St, Man & St N Ry.
Inerfield<Nas R R.
Conroy<MacGregor.
Farino<B H R R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1581.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Louis Friedman, Benjamin Hawley, Jacob Staats, Nathan Giventer, Margaret McCord, Phillip Collins, Richard Shannon, John Siering, Estates of: John C Heenan, John Fallon, Sarah Clark, Lucy G Miner.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Elizabeth Forsythe, | Albert Scharf.

County Court.

Part V., Dike, J.; Part IV., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Hoswiltz<Stoiltzky.
Sholty<Brill. (2.)
Smith<Haack (2.)
Metolite<Nassau El Rr Co.
McCleary<B H RR.
Puckhaber<Nassan El RR Co.
Anderson<same.
Weiss<B. Q Co & S.
Fishkin<Harris.
Pielsticker<Griffin.
O'Neill<Cioffi.
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WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Keith<Teetsel.
Steurer<Clark.
Naughton<Gordon.
Oakland St'hoat Co< Wenck.
Guglielmo<Pizarnick.
Bergin<West Elec RR
Kearney<Roman Cath Orphan Asylum.
Myers<N Y C & H R RR.
Gibeson<Pierce.
Baker<Outhouse.
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Kelly<same.
Koch<Ryttenberg.
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Shapiro<I R T.
Frazee<Wuartz Co.
Roberts<NY, NH RR
Post & Lester Co<Mt Kisco Auto Co.
Biber<Biber.
Winter<Kefhaugb, Inc
Mooney<Harlem Con.
Sento<Gatane.
Palmer<Clark.
Cooley<W Elec RR.
Biber<Biber.
Canfolone<Ullman.
Daniels<Weber.
McKibbin<P & R Ry.
D'Ailsera<Hearn Con.
Searles<N Rochelle.
Donohue<Schwarz.
Snyder<Klein.
Scarsdale Est<Cotton.
Sillery<Pres & Trust of Ossining.
Jonke<NY C RR.
White<Brown Co.
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Phillips<Goodrich Co.
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County Court.

Platt, J.
Bamhara<Calhonn.
Same<West St Ry.
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Kumenaker<Mastropaole.
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Moore<Blumberg (3.)
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QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Crane, J.—Held in the County Court in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called in Part I, at 10 A. M.
Goetz, as admx< Duffy et al.
Pink<Stoffel.
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McAvoy<N Y & L I Traction Co.
Zukowsky<E B H RR.
Furey<Erwin.
Brzozowski<Fenn RR.
Galligan<Turner Const
Lupia<E B H RR.
Archipowski<Kenyon.

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Russo<Levine et al.
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Hennessy<C I & B RR.
Weiner<Hausel.
Tierney<N Y Rys Co.
Rauns<N Y Con RR.
Wetherell<Int R T.
Di Paolo<Nassau RR.
Lovett<Stevenson.
Lyons<Nas R R.
Burzynski<Friedman.
Perlman<N Y Consol R R.
Romano<Greene.
Barry<Markey.
Morrell<CNY.
Oxegren<B H RR.
Barrett<B H RR.
Joseph<Nassau RR.
Hopkins<Int R T.
Simon<Pultonia Cont & Realty Co.
Storr<CNY et al.
Grillo<Emery et al.
Smith<N Y Rys Co.
Marder<Bliss Co.
Hamilton<Martin & Co et al.
Kennedy<Hollwedel.
Kesnel<Wyler et al.
Myers<N Con RR.
King<Erskine.
Flink<B H RR.
Adler<Winans.
Waclaski<Nas R R
Coghlan<Fenton.
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Polbe<Osbon Rty Co.
Howard<Int R T.
Harned<McCoy.
Surbeck<Summer G & Sales Co.
Gillmann<Oetlin.
Kolchin et al<Swirsky et al.
Ryan<CNY.
Addison<Rothstein et al.
Sapazak<Andromedas.
Harley Plumbing Co< CNY.
Callahan<N Y Rys Co
Firehock<McGarvey et al.
Fogarty<N Y Dock Co
Bloomer<Alabama Machlna Co.
O'Neil<Miller.
Keller<O'Leary.
Mundler<Hill.
Hamilton<Martin & Co.
Brathwaite<Cranford.
Dalton<Phila & Rdg RR.
Morris<N Y Con RR.
Capell<42d St, Man & St N Ry.
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Conroy<MacGregor.
Farino<B H R R.

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Surrogate's Court.

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William Brown.
Frank Kenny.
Herman Ranh.
Morria Bergman.
Conrad Aheldt. (2.)
Harry Silberman.
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John Murphy.
Catherine Lamour.
John D Carroll.
Boris M Balland.
Eliza J Delmar.
Louis Friedman.
Benjamin Hawley.
Jacob Staats.
Nathan Giventer.
Margaret McCord.
Phillip Collins.
Richard Shannon.
John Siering.
Estates of:
John C Heenan.
John Fallon.
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Lucy G Miner.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Elizabeth Forsythe, | Albert Scharf.

County Court.

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Sholty<Brill. (2.)
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Metolite<Nassau El Rr Co.
McCleary<B H RR.
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Anderson<same.
Weiss<B. Q Co & S.
Fishkin<Harris.
Pielsticker<Griffin.
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WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

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Steurer<Clark.
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Oakland St'hoat Co< Wenck.
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Kanegis<Stevens.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Fourth Avenue Corner at Twenty-eighth Street Sold for Sixteen-Story Building—Pearl Street Resale—Seventieth Street House for Radium Institute—Brooklyn and Suburban Sales.

Fourth Avenue furnished the chief feature of interest in the realty market yesterday, supplying the largest transaction in the business section of that thoroughfare that has been made in some time. The Hasco Building Company purchased from Samuel K. Jacobs the northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, including 404 to 410 Fourth Avenue and 47 East Twenty-eighth Street, a plot 94.1 on the avenue by 78 on the street. Its assessed value is $344,000. Mr. Jacobs bought the property in February, 1913, from the Edgar estate of Newport, R. I.

The new owners are having plans prepared by the architect, Walter Haefell, for a sixteen-story commercial structure. The operation has been entirely financed, and the entire investment will represent, on completion, about $1,000,000.

The Frank L. Fisher Company acted as brokers in the transaction.

Quick Resale on Pearl Street.

The six-story building at 163 Pearl Street, purchased last week, with 68 Wall Street, since sold by the Henry Morgenthau Company, Robert E. Simon, President, has been sold for the latter by the Charles F. Noyes Company to the Index Realty Company. Included were two five-story buildings in the rear of 68 and 70 Wall Street, the entire plot containing about 3,500 square feet. The buyers own 70 Wall Street and 161 Pearl Street, who by this purchase control a plot of 8,200 square feet, with frontages of 44 feet on Pearl and 50 feet on Wall Streets. It adjoins on Pearl Street the two-story Post Office Building just leased to the Government.

John C. Travie, attorney, represented the Index Realty Company.

Home for Radium Institute.

The new Radium Institute of New York is reputed to be the buyer of the five-story American basement house, 205 West Seventieth Street, sold last week by Nellie H. Griesel through Pease & Elliman. The same interests have under contract the adjoining house, 207, owned by Anita O. Floyd Jones, and have practically secured 209, owned by Charles H. Platt. Dr. Robert P. Wadhams, who is said to be interested in the institute, owns 203 aljoining the Sherman Square Hotel, which was purchased by Dr. Wadhams in December, 1911.

Brooklyn.

E. T. Newman has sold the three-story American basement whitestone dwelling 585 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, near Prospect Park West, for Anna K. Shlebler, to a client for occupancy.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold 548 Third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues," a three-story and American basement, limestone dwelling, for Herbert B. Walker, President of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, to Walter Jeffrys Carlin, who will take possession of it the latter part of the month.

Harold E. Wittemann, with A. H. Cherrington, have sold for Wilmer E. Arnold of Ohio a plot of eight lots on the east side of Gravesend Avenue, between Albemarle and Kayton Avenue, to the Covenant Realty Company of Brooklyn.

The new owners contemplate erecting eight six-family houses.

Long Island City Sales.

The Seidel Realty Company has sold for a client a plot 50 by 90 on the east side of Steinway Avenue, about 100 feet south of Jamaica Avenue, in the heart of the business section, and opposite Long Island City's new $100,000 theatre now in course of construction.

The price is reported to have been in the neighborhood of $5,000 per lot. The purchaser will erect a five-story multi-apartment house, with stores, in the near future.

The same brokers have also sold for Martha Hansen a private residence on the west side of Ninth Avenue, just north of Vandeventer Avenue, in Long Island City.

The Long Island City Savings Bank sold an improved plot on the west side of Willow Street, north of Franklin Street, to Virginia Virgona, and took back a purchase money mortgage for $18,000. The plot and multiple family house on it are valued at $25,000.

W. E. Ogilbie Buys $75,000 Estate.

W. E. Ogilbie has purchased from the Fifty-ninth Street Real Estate Company the Beinecke estate at Crugers-on-the-Hudson. The property consists of about sixty acres fronting on the Post Road, a large residence and extensive outbuildings. It was held at $75,000. Kenneth Ives & Co. negotiated the sale.

New Jersey City Factory.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the construction of a factory for the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Jersey City. The structure will be of reinforced concrete construction and brick curtain walls 175 feet by 50 feet, six stories, located at Bay and Provost Streets, Jersey City, N. J. Work will be undertaken at once.

Morgan Belmont Rents Near Piping Rock.

Cocke & Willets have leased to Morgan Belmont the property known as Pipington at Locust Valley, L. I., adjoining the Piping Rock Club.

Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 303 to 307 West Fifty-ninth Street, to the Jandorf Automobile Company for H. E. Jories.

George Rosenfeld Company, Inc., have leased the residence, 138 West Eighty-seventh Street, to Julia M. Hall. William R. Ware & Co., represented the lessee.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Dane A. Pearson to Loule Haight the four-story dwelling at 71 East Seventy-seventh Street.

$100,000 Brooklyn Theatre Lease.

Percy G. Williams has leased the theatre known as the Oxford, at Flatbush Avenue and State Street, Brooklyn, for a term of ten years, at an aggregate rental of over $100,000, to the Unity Amusement Company, Inc., Oscar Muller, President, and Samuel Schwartz, Treasurer, owners of the West End Theatre, New Utrecht Avenue and Fifty-second Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn. After extensive alterations Muller & Schwartz will open the house as a high-class photo-play theatre. Sidney E. Warsawer was the broker in the transaction.

Realty Notes.

Eugene F. McGee has been appointed referee in a foreclosure suit involving Grenville Hall, a six-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Broadway and 212th Street, brought by Max Marx against the Hagel Real Estate Company.

Cogan L. Ellman & Co. have been appointed renting agents of the new sixteen-etory Guaranty Trust Building, being erected on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Paul A. Golrich has taken title from John Weber to the seven-story apartment house known as Pinkney Court,

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Effective Mortgage Loan Service

Because we bend every effort to serve the property owner promptly and economically and are equally careful to safeguard the investor, we have become known as "Safe Mortgage Headquarters."

Investors with money to place on high-grade mortgages and property holders desiring loans will find "Morgenthau Service" equally economical, efficient, courteous.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
111 BROADWAY

151 to 159 West 140th Street, 130 by 100. Negotiations are pending for a resale.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 64, w s, 24.9 ft n of 27th St, 24.8x93, three-story loft and stores building; New York Trust Co. against Edward Fagan et al.; M. S. & L. S. Isaacs, attorneys; W. E. Kelley, referee; due, $66,252.52; taxes, $800.75; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

108th St, 51 and 53 East, n e, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 50x50.6, five-story flat; H. B. Bowron against Compact Realty Co. et al.; Schenck & P., attorneye; E. L. Parris, referee; due, $23,324.90; taxes, &c., $997.42; to Samuel H. Kaufman for $24,400.

69th St, 310 West, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to Oct. 15.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

19th St, 239 East, n s, 133 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x92, four-story dwelling; W. P. Eagleton against M. P. Boom et al.; Dayton & B., attorneys; J. A. Cantor, referee; due, $13,595.05; taxes, &c., $526.80; to the plaintiff for $13,575.

By Charlss A. Berrian.

113th St, 64 West, s s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x100.11, three-story dwelling; A. E. Thompeon against Mathilde Juvet et al.; J. F. Driscoll, attorney; Maurice Delches, referee; due, $3,646.31; taxes, &c., $318.50; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Washington Av, 1,119, s w cornsr of Gonverneur Place, 27x141.3x98.2x irregular, two-story dwelling and one-story building on street; R. L. Bartlay et al. against Barnet Shapiro et al.; Knox, S. & D., attorneys; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $7,581.02; taxes, &c., $517.57; to Ell Meyrich for $10,510.

By James J. Donovan.

Hughes Av, 2,418, e s, 121.6 ft s of 188th St, 24.8x87.6, two-story dwelling; Universal Savings Bank against J. K. Wells et al.; Robert Mazet, attorney; J. T. Martin, referee; due, $6,806.68; taxes, &c., $63.44; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Church St, 213, n w corner Thomas St, 25x 75x irregular, five-story loft building; trustee's sale; also

Marcy Av, 295-304, s w corner Penn St, Brooklyn, 80x63, four two-story dwellings; also 205 Penn St, adjoining, 20x80, two-story dwelling; trustee's sale; also

Rodney St, 77-87, n s, 344 ft w of Bedford Av, Brooklyn, 113.4x100, six three-story dwellings; trustee's sale; also

Keap St, 264-68, s s, 265 ft e of Marcy Av, Brooklyn, 60x100, three three-story dwellings; trustee's sale; also

Kent Av, n w corner Keap St, extension to Wallabout Canal, Brooklyn, 151.9x100.1x 144.6x100.9, coal yard; trustee's sale; estats of Oscar F. Hawley, deceased.

Stanton St, 75-77, s e corner Allen St, 43.10x 75, six-story loft and store building; G. R. Fearing et al., trustees against Ignatz Jacobson et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; I. Rorke, referee; due, $54,560.87; taxes, &c., $1,630.02.

By Heory Brady.

81st St, 147 West, n s, 116 ft w of Columbus Av, 19.6x102.2, four-story dwelling; E. J. Haynes against W. B. Harnsd et al.; W. F. Clare, attornsy; A. H. Townley, referee; dus, $10,080.07; taxes, &c., $230.75.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

12th St, 415 East, n s, 197.4 ft s of 1st Av, 24.4x103.3x26.9x92.8, six-story tenement and stores; Arnold Thayer against Gaspare Calcca et al.; J. W. McElhinney, attornsy; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $27,560.23; taxes, &c., $900.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Bronx Park Place, s w corner of White Plains Road, 91.6x100x107.8x101.1; M. S. Well against Joseph Hahn et al.; Arnstein & L., attorneys; Harry Blur, referee; due, $2,-008.96; taxss, &c., $746.51.

By James J. Donovan.

Beach St, s s, block front between Minnsford Av, and Main St, City Island, 190.11x25x irregular; C. F. Olson, individual and executrix, against Helen Arnow et al.; W. L. Post, attorney; J. H. Goggin, referes; due, $4,254.26; taxes, &c., $1,411.78.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

189th St, n e, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, for two five-story flats, 62.6x77.11; A. & K. Construction Co., 8 West 32d St, owner; Sass & Springsteen, 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $100,000.

Nohle Av, e s, 125 ft n of Ludlow Av, for a one-story brick dwelling, 22x28; Dominick Dinigris, 1,525 West Farms Road, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 East Tremont Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

Prospect Av, w s, 9.7 ft s of Crotona Park South, for a five-story brick tenement, 44x 93; P. Building Co. Inc., Robert Podgur, 505 5th Av, President, owner; Kreymbourg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $45,000.

Park Av, s e, 50.12 ft n of 171st St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50.12x87; Selens Realty Co. Inc., (Fred. Starkman, 748 Beck St, President,) owners; Kreymbourg Architectural Co., architects; cost, $55,000.

Monticello Av, w s, 375 ft n of Strang Av, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 22x40; C. and G. Hahanson, 772 East 233 St, owners; Carl P. Johnson, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $4,000.

Grant Av, e s, 47 ft s of 169th St, for six five-story brick tenements, 75x83 each; Henals Construction Co., (Charles Hansle, 530 West 207th St, President,) ownsrs; Moore & Landsaide, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $180,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

11th St, 321 and 328 East, to a two-story store and apartment; Mrs. E. A. Schmidt and Mrs. E. Hartvig, 110 West 40th St, owners; B. Leavin, 110 West 40th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6.

With names and address of purchaser and attornsy. When attorney's neme is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 156.3 ft s of Grand St, 18.9x100; Hy. Yusen to Congregation Kahal Chasidim, Inc., 9 Attorney St, (mtg $20,-000,) Oct. 5; attornsy, Benjamin Koenigsberg, 99 Nassau St.; cons. $1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 204th St, 125x irregular x100; John H. Judge to Mary A. Dean, Sycamors Av and 232d St, and ano., Oct. 5; address, Alice McM. Welch, 11 East 62d St.; mtge $100

SAME PROPERTY; same, as executor, to Winifred E. Judge, to same, Oct. 5..... $100

DIVISION ST, 83 and 83½, s s, 237.9 ft e of Market St, 25x67; John G. Wsndel to Mary E. A. Wendel, et Irvington, N. Y., ½ part, all title, April 10, 1885; attorney, B. C. Rabell, 88 Park Row..... $1

HENRY ST, 326, s s, 150 ft w of Jackson St, 25x94.10, (foreclosure Sept. 28;) Edmund Hurley, referee to Equitable Trust Co. of New York, 37 Wall St, trustee in will of Hy. Bischoff, Oct. 6; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St..... $30,000

MADISON AV, n e corner 108th St, 50.11x 20; Anna W. Keator et al., heirs, &c., of Thomas L. Watson to Mary Martin, Monroe, N. Y., May 23, ¼ part, all title, quitclaim; attorney, J. Mittnecht, 23 Spring St..... $1

SAME PROPERTY; Grace F. and Jamee L. Watson to Anna S. Wett, guardian, to same, all title, May 23; attorney, same..... $275

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 88th St, 100.8x100; Frank P. Briody to Philip Livingston, Bar Harbor, Me., (mtg $521,000,) all liens, Sept. 20; attornsy, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..... $100

1ST AV, n e corner of 108th St, 25.10x93; Grace F. Lesster to Grace F. Lesster and Mamie Felix, 312 West 107th St, and Louis Schrag, 46 East 124th St, trustees of will of William C. Lesster, (mtg $30,000,) all liens; Oct. 6; attorneys, O'Brien, B. & F., 120 Broadway $1

5TH AV, n a corner of 134th St, 24.11x75; Theodore W. Langenbahn to Herman C. Junker, 74 East 121st St, Oct. 2; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St..... $1

SAME PROPERTY; same, et al., to sams, e. a. g., all liens, Oct. 2; attorneys, same..... $1

7TH AV, w s, 80.7 ft s of 123d St, 20.4x80; Louise Boedeker to Elizabeth S. and Augusta Boedecker, 2,052 7th Av, (mtg $11,-000,) Oct. 4; attorney, M. H. Elliott, 277 Broadway $1

11TH AV, 672, e s, 75.3 ft n of 48th St, 25x 100; Julia Asschaich to Henry Freeman, 500 East 119th St, (mtg $14,000,) Oct. 5; attorney, Nathan Kaivin, 55 William St..$1

9TH ST, 423-425 East, n e, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 33.4x85; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Gerge and Isaac Korner, 1,044 41th St, Brooklyn, b. & s, c. a. g., mtg. $15,-000,) Oct. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..... $100

17TH ST, 15 West, n s, 252 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; (foreclosure Sept. 28;) William M. Seabury, referes, to Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 66 Broadway, (mtg $105,000,) Sept. 28; attorneye, Sanford, R. & K., 66 Broadway $25,000

60TH ST, 114 West, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Directors' Realty Holding Co. to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St. (mtg $35,000,) all liens, Sept. 8; attorneys, Stewart & Shearss, 45 Wall St..... $1

81ST ST, 115 East, n s, 165 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x102.2; Fredsrick W. Longfellow to Bernhnrd Felfer, 109 East 81st St, (mtg $17,000,) Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $100

94TH ST, 210 East, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, rume n 98x s e 10.6x n 12x e 14.9x s 100.8 to street x w 24.9 to beginning, all liens; Lexington Av, 1,434, w s, 100.8 ft n of 93d St, 16.9x75, (mtg $13,000;) Max Kerschenbluth to Annie Wilkenfeld, 66 Kosciusko St, Brooklyn, 1-3 part, July 28..... $1

110TH ST, 154 East, s e, 50 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100; Elizabeth Krellwitz and another to Immacolata Favals, 2,149 2d Av, (mtg $9,500,) Oct. 5; attorney, Titis Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

124TH ST, 420 East, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Myron Sulzberger, referee, to Equitable Trust Co., 37 Wall St., Oct. 5; attorneye, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St..... $6,500

124TH ST, 422 East, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Charles C. Marrin, refsree, to same, Oct. 4; attornsy, same..... $6,500

Bronx.

FOX ST, 655, n s, 40.7x125; Alex S. Blumenthal et al. to Maze Realty Co., 2,650 Broadway, (mtg $28,000,) Aug. 1; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St..... $100

FOX ST, 659, n s, 40.7x125; Maze Realty Co. to Frithlof Anderson, 158 3d Av, (mtg $28,000,) Oct. 5; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..... $100

FOX ST, 659, n s, 40.7x125; Julia Friedlander to Maze Realty Co., 2,650 Broadway, (mtg $28,000,) Aug. 1; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..... $100

LOT 331, map part Hnnt Estats; Joseph S. Kieln, referee, to Anna Biele, 855 East 172d St., Oct. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $1,517

LOTS 33 and 34, Block 31, map of Section 1, Bathgats Estats; Charlss E. Devermann to Fridolin Ziegler, 4,222 Digney Av, (mtg $900,) Oct. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $100

ROSEDALE AV, e s, 100 ft n of Mansion St, 25x100; Charles Updike to Adelaids A. Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Av, (mtg $2,800,) Oct. 2; attorney, Adelaids A. Wahst, 3,318 White Plains Av..... $1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,299, w s, 25.4x 109.3; Rebecca Elson to Frances Pacifico, 428 East 86th St, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $100

3D AV, n w corner of 143d St, 62.8x irregular; also 143d St, n s, 200.6 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.3; also College Av, e s, 75 ft s of 144th St, 50x100; Charles E. Rogers to Howard J. Rogers, 2 Fountain Pl, New Rochelle, N. Y., and another, one-third part, Sept. 28; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row..... $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attornsy. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HUDSON ST, or Abingdon Square, 14, w s, 151.7 ft s of 12th St, 21.0x74.6x16x78.6; 14 Abingdon Square Co. to Adam Metz, 573 Hudson st, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, p. c., Sept. 30; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..... $6,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner 111th St, 109 West, 29.7x121.11, prior mtg $25,000; Olga A. B. A. Vogler to Mary Maginn, 847 Amsterdam Av, Oct. 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Ruck, 271 Broadway....$2,000

8D AV, 1,252, w s, 27.2 1. n of 72d St, 25x100; Mary F. McGuinness to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years, 6 p. c., Oct. 6; attornsy, William C. Cox, 51 Chambsr St..... $19,000

218T ST, 417 West, n s, 219 ft w of 9th Av, 22x104.6; Carrie Nichols to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, 5 years, Oct. 6; attornsy, Lawysre Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,000

84TH ST, 56 East, s s, 225.3 ft s of Madison Av, 18.8x98.9, leasehold; Lilian Brackett to John D. Peabody, 224 Madison Av, due and interest as per bond, Oct. 6; attorneys, Montgomery & P., 2 Wall St..... $2,000

42D ST, 157-9 East, also 3d Av, 660-8, all title; Emma F. Harper, heir, to Michael G. Harden, 194 Hewss St, Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c., May 18; ettorney, Otto F. Struse, 280 Broadway, Brooklyn..... $2,500

85TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x58.9x50x50.6, also assignment of rents; Henry E. Hillier to Bronx Security and Brokerags Co., 258 East 138th St, prior mtg due Oct. 15, 1916, 6 p. c., Oct. 1; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St. $370

112TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Walter A. Burke to William H. English, 271 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, Oct. 2, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Ludvigh, 31 Nassau St..... $3,500

112TH ST, 154 East, s s, 50 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100; Immacolata Favala to Elizabeth Krellwitz et al., 1,368 East 14th St, Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 4 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..... $9,500

145TH ST, 317 West, n e corner Bradhurst Av, 25x80; Annie Chasis to Max Hirschberg, 186 Egs Av, Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 4, prior mtg $19,000, due, and interest as per bond; attornsy, Joseph H. Kutner, 135 Broadway $3,000

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, 2,528, e s, 42.1x82.11; Level Realty Corp'n to Trustees nf Episcopal Fund of Dioceses of New York, 63 Wall St, Oct. 6, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trnst Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

FOX ST, 655, n s, 40.7x125; Maze Realty Co. to Alex. S. Blumenthal, Maywood, N. J., and another, prior mtg $28,000, Aug. 1, dns as per bond; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av..... $6,000

FOX ST, 659, n s, 40.7x125; Maze Realty Co. to Julia Friedlander, 258 West 22d St, prior mtg $28,000, Aug. 1, due as per bond; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av..... $4,000

VALENTINE AV, s s, 150.11 ft n of 187th St, 50.11x100; Isabella M. Meeks to Richard H. Jaeger, Monticello, N. Y., and another, prior mtg $32,000, Oct. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davie, 3,208 3d Av.....$5,500

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 50.11x100; sams to Mary G. Lanigan, 2,292 Loring Place, prior mtg $32,000, Oct. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, sams.....$5,500

149TH ST, 861 East, n s, 25x80; Isidor Newcorn to Harry Newcorn, 220 Cathedral Parkway, prior mtg $19,000, Sept. 23, due as per bond; attorney, Isidor Newcorn, 2,469 3d Av. $4,000

182D ST, n s, 103 ft w of 3d Av, 40x140; Di Benedetto Realty Co. to Rocco Strollo, 541 East 182d St, prior mtgs $35,000, June 25, due Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, Ittmann & W., 132 Nassau St..... $2,000

217TH ST, s s, being Lot 363, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Giovanni Fiori to Cirillo Bragoll, 62 Roosevelt St, Oct. 5, 1 year, 4 p. c.; attorney, Scott Lord, 178 Park Row..$450

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

LENOX AV, s s corner of 111th St, theatre building, 41; Commercial Exhibition Co. to Nathan Goldberg and another, 223 Penn st, Brooklyn, 5 years from Aug. 15, 1915; attorney, Herman J. Rubenstein, 5 Beekman St. ..... $11,380 and $13,000

8D AV, 833 and 835, part of store and basement; Emil Horowitz to George Doerr, Jr., 297 1st Av, 8 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, C. J. F. Bohlen, 166 East 23d St..$720

84TH ST, 56 East, s s, 225.3 ft e of Madison Av, 18.8x98.9, all; Henry C. Sturges to Lilian Brackett, 3 West 30th St, 2 years from Sept. 21, 1915; attorneys, Montgomery & P., 2 Wall St..... $6,250 and $6,500

Bronx.

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,508 to 1,512, all; Sarah Jacobs to Edward Goldberg, 815 East 167th St, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attornsy, Isadore Apfel, 320 Broadway..... $7,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; J. W. Gerstner Co. against Climax Leasehold, Inc., lessee and contractor; Charles Furthman and New York Improved Properties Co., lessees..$209

65TH ST, 17 East; Walsh & Hartwig, Inc., against Edmund L. Dow, owner; Holtze Sharrock Co. Inc., contractor..... $271

116TH ST, 60 and 62 West, and 115th St, 75 to 79 West; John A. Philbrick & Bro. against 62 West 116th Street, owner; Zimmerman, Gotthelf & Teger Co., Inc., contractor..... $803

77TH ST, 225 to 231 West, and Broadway, 2,182 to 2,186; Rufus Darrow's Son, Inc., against Charlee Furthman, New York Improved Properties Co., Climax Leasehold, Inc., and Lewis C. Van Riper, lessees; H. Byrnes Co., contractor..... $783

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,620 and 1,622; Kiosk Contracting Co. against Philip Wattenberg, Harry Kahn, and Junius J. Pittman, owners; Glassberg Manufacturing Co., Inc., contractors..... $232

EAGLE AV, 580; Giuseppe Lomonte against James Ferguson, owner and contractor..$150

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 129.2 ft e of Boscobel Place, 137.9x175; Lenox Sand and Gravel Co. against Boyns Bridge Realty Co., Inc., owners; Thomas Kiernan, contractor....$153

FILLMORE ST, 1,742, Max Silzberg against Samuel Kifkowitz, Sam Kifkowitz, and Meyer Chabos, owners and contractors..... $148

FILLMORE ST, 1,742; Joseph Gamechs against Samuel Kifkowitz, Sam Kifkowitz, and Meyer Chabos, owners and contractors..... $182

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

SHERMAN AV, n w corner of 204th St; Joseph Torregorasa against Vermilyea Realty Co. et al., June 15, 1914..... $320

Bronx.

TINTON AV, 1,116; Gustav Ernst against Adolphus Realty Corporation et al., Sept. 30, 1915..... $514.64

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 89th St, 100.8x 175; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans Eighty-ninth Construction Corporation, to erect a twelve-story apartment..$800,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,327; Bernhard Lichtsnstein against Frankfort Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. M. Levy.

60TH ST, 211 West; Gusta Regensburg against Thomas Hudson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. A. Bacher.

136TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; E. J. Hancy et al. against William Tubridy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, w s, between Nelson and Randall Avs, (known as Lot 7, Block 36, Edenwald, Twenty-fourth Ward;) L. Josephine Moses against John H. Eden et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

AMUNDSON AV, w s, between Nelson and Randall Avs, (known as Lot 8, Block 36, Edenwald, Twenty-fourth Ward;) L. Josephine Moses against John H. Eden et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

LOT 132, map of Unionport; Thomas R. White et al., as administrators, against Henry Sommers et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. I. St. John.

UNION AV, s s, 392.2 ft a of 165th St, 40x 173.8; Bradish Johnson et al., as trustees, against Poundridge Realty Co., Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

UNION AV, s s, 432.2 ft a of 165th St, 40.8x 173.7; Albany City Savings Institution et al. against Poundridge Realty Co., Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale

MYRON SULZBERGER, Esq., Referee.

TO-MORROW—OCT. 8

At 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

35½ WEST 133RD ST.

(Bet. Fifth & Lenox Aves.)

A 3-story and basement brownstons and brick dwelling. Furnace heat and gas. Size of lot 16.8x99.11.

70% may remain on mortgage 5½% for 1 year at

ALBERT C. FACH, Esq., Atty. for Plff., Staten Island Savings Bank Bldg., Stapleton, N. Y.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

A 5-story American basement house on lot 25x100, between Madison and Park Avenues, in an unusually desirable block. It has 6 large master's rooms, 5 baths and 6 servants' rooms. Otis elevator, 4-story laundry, butler's pantry and dressing room extension, and is in excellent order. Can be bought partially furnished or unfurnished. Less than $20,000 cash required; balance on mortgage and very easy terms. Immediate possession.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet S.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN $8500 4 ACRES

New dwelling; bath, hot water heat, all modern improvements; spacious porches; stable; fruit trees; high elevation; excellent views for miles; convenient station and town.

FOX REALTY CO.,
22 East 42d St. Tel. 2875 Murray Hill.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 1,144 cases of canned asparagus upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandises, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases of canned sardines upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 512 Sacks of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

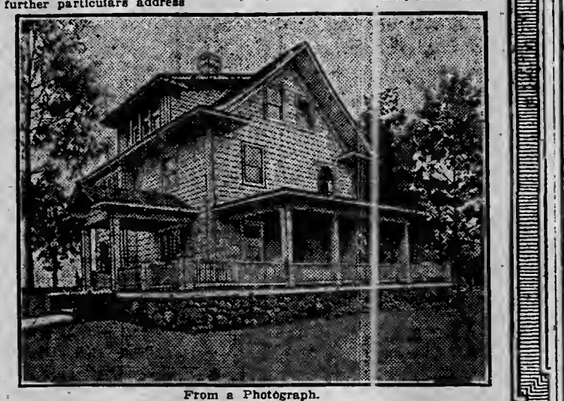
Permanent Country Home

Near the Water—Actual Water Rights—Elev. 300 Feet.
BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY; LACKAWANNA R. R.
$6,000. EASY TERMS.

Delightful all year home on large grounds, 234 feet frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor; two large bedrooms and bath and storage room on third floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Highest, healthiest climate near New York City. For further particulars address

R. F. Barnes
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel., 1522—Cort.



From a Photograph.

FACTORY SITES
On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers in the heart of the

World's Greatest Labor Market

crossed by
FOUR RAILROADS
and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Industrial Department

HOUSE BARGAIN
Price $5,500, Including Garage

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cosy inglenook with open fireplaces; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

El Dorado

Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
5 Rooms and Bath
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths

An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.

Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
M. RAYMOND,
507 W. 113th St. 'Phone, Morn.—8240.

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d St.

Only one apartment of 3 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts.,
162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street, Cor. B'way.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West

At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
3 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.
288 WEST 92D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
8 ROOMS, BATH | Large Pantry and Closets.
Elevator, Phone | 2 Toilets, $900-$1,050.
202 WEST 78TH ST.
3 Rooms & Bath, $60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $570 to $980.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
7 ROOMS

Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.

Rent $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

Apartments for **Comfort and Service**

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga"
Modern Elevator Apartment

Inquire on premises or
E. S. WILLARD & CO
52 William Street
Telephone Hanover 5989

265 West 81st St.

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED BETWEEN BROADWAY & WEST END AVE.
Choice apartments, with every improvement, night and day service, refined tenants, immediate possession.

9 ROOMS
Attractive Rent
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
DERSCHUCH & CO.,
150 B'way. Phone Cort. 8188-9.

RENTS REDUCED.
West 80th St. and Broadway
ROYCROFT, 219 WEST 80TH ST.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATION;
5 OUTSIDE ROOMS, $50 TO $62.50.
528 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.
127TH ST. SUBWAY STATION;
4-5-6 ROOMS, $45 TO $70.
WILLIS, 125 West 116th St.

160 West 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.
6 Rooms, Ground Floor, $1,025
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

VERY DESIRABLE
7 Room Apartment
Second floor, 59 West 87th St.
Private house street.
$900.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.
Telephone 7475 Cortlandt.

The La Scala 465 Central Park West, Between 106th-107th St.

High-class elevator apartment house overlooking Central Park.
7 & 8 large, light rooms, every modern improvement; night and day 'phone and ball service. Rents $800 to $1100.
Apply on premises or
John J. Clancy & Co.,
900 7th Ave., Corner 57th St.

Beautiful Apartments of 7 Rooms and Bath, furnished, $150 to $165 per month.
251 W. 95th St.
Apply Superintendent, or H. F. KELLER, 501 5th Ave.

255 West 95th St.
7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,000.
Apply Superintendent or Agent
H. F. KELLER, 501 5th Avenue

251 W. 95th St.
7 and 8 Rooms, all large and light.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,400.
Apply Superintendent, or
H. F. KELLER, 501 5th Ave.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

65 Central Park West

North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment,
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

758 WEST END AVE.
THE HOLYOKE—S. E. Cor. 97th St.
One Block Subway Express Station.
7 Rooms, Corner Apartments.
High-Class Elevator Building.
Exceptional Value. $1,000 to $1,300.
Apply Supt., or
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

58TH ST., 125 WEST.
5 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $1,200.
Fireproof Building. All Night Elevator.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington, The Jefferson
6-7-8 Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. **$55 up**
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

2 Rooms, Bath
& Kitchenette,
The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
Unfurnished, $50 to $67.50 Per Month.
Furnished, $60 to $77.50.

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway. Magnificent Fireproof Apartments Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West, Near 99th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$720 to $1,200.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
One Apartment Left.
8 Rooms, $1,200.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

APARTMENTS
9 Rooms 3 Baths
(1 Master's Room 14 x 22)
Exclusive, Superior Service
44 West 77th St.

ALWYN COURT
New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of 14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
Master's Room 15x28. Servants' Dining Room.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Superior Elevator Apartments
You GET what you pay for. No more BUT no less.
Our Slogan—Satisfactory Service.

WEST END HALL,
No. 840 West End Av., Northeast cor. 101st St.
Corner apartment—8 rooms, 2 baths. Fit for anyone. Beautifully decorated. Also 8 rooms, 2 baths. Rent, $1,300 upward.

ST. JOHN COURT,
No. 500 West 111th St., Southwest cor. Amsterdam Av.
6 rooms and bath. $840 per annum upward.

ROBERT FULTON COURT,
No. 559 West 156th St., Northeast cor. Broadway.
Beautiful 6 room corner apartment. Also 7 rooms and bath. $840 per annum upward.

THE PALMETTO,
No. 100 Morningside Drive, Northwest cor. 120th St.
One vacancy; 5 room apt. $750 per annum.

Inspection cordially invited.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
No. 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th St.

562 West End Ave.

AT 87TH STREET.
VERY CONVENIENT LOCATION.
Recently completed modern fireproof apartment house, attractively planned, with 2 families on a floor; extra large, light rooms; refined tenants; white attendants; immediate possession.

8 & 9 ROOMS
3 BATHS
Rent $2,000 & Up.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
DERSCHUCH & CO.,
150 B'way. Phone Cort. 8188-9.

57 W. 59th St.

THE CORONET
2 Rooms and Bath.....$600
2 Corner Rooms and Bath.. 900
5 Rooms and 2 Baths.....1200
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.....2000
Apply on premises, or
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
569 FIFTH AVENUE
Tel. 31 Murray Hill

AVONMORE

2,131 Broadway, at 74th Street
Beautifully Appointed Apartments,
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,100-$1,800
Southern Exposure.
Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

230 Central Park South

Duplex apartment, eight rooms and bath, closet room, parquet floors, all modern improvements; paper decoration to suit the taste of tenant. Free rent to Nov. 1.

TO SUBLET,
BIG REDUCTION
Magnificent Apartment, nine large rooms, 3 baths, Central Park West, near 72d. Kempner, 37 Liberty St. John 4527.

51st St., 353 W., 8 Rooms, Bath.
Especially large, light, beautifully decorated, quiet, well kept, conveniently located house. Superintendent, premises, or WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Av.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
60 WEST 40th St.
Very desirable north light Studio Apartments, 2-4 Rooms and Bath.
From October 1. Superintendent on premises.

38 West 59th St.

FACING PARK
2-3, OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.
BIG CONCESSIONS
High Class Elevator Apts. near Riverside
314-315-321 W. 94th St.
4, 5, 7 ROOMS & BATH, $42.50 TO $87.50.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Manchester

Broadway & 108th St.
Northeast Corner
New 12 Story Fireproof Apartments
Just two apartments left.

8 Rooms 2 Baths $1,900
7 Rooms 2 Baths $1,600

Southern exposure. All large outside rooms. Finest apartments uptown.

These apartments have every modern improvement and are under personal management of the owner. Apply on premises.

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $960 to $1,380.
1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Snb. Station.
4 Rooms, $28.00-$32.00
6 Rooms, $42.00
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

Broadway, 215 St. Sub. Station
JUST COMPLETED
ISHAM COURT, DRAKE COURT,
Cor. B'way & 215 St. Cor. 10th Av. & 215 St.
3-4-5 ROOMS
Every conceivable improvement; very moderate rents.
Agent on Premises or Phone 6238 Cort. 620 Singer Building.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents	Parlors	
$1,500 to $1,800	Dining Rooms	19x19
	Bedrooms	14x16

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
Nr. 155th St. 6-9 Ave. "L" Express Sta.
High Ground Overlooking Park.
5 large outside room apartments; electric light, telephone. **$30-$39**
L. MECKES, 950 Ogden Ave.
(162d St.) Bronx. Tel. 1538 Melrose.

610 WEST 115TH ST.
MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
Every convenience.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$40.00
5 rooms and bath, 9 floor.....$75.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 West 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $50. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Av., (125th St.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.



Complete Square Block 86th St., Broadway, 87th St.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE
The Belnord

What do you look for in a private dwelling? Very large rooms, comfortable arrangements, abundant closet room. The Belnord gives you these. It gives you in addition the convenience of unsurpassed location; the helpfulness of responsibility assumed by others; the pride of unfailing service at all times. Manager on premises.
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface lines.
Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $480 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars and Riverside Drive "Bus" line.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,200. Liberal concessions.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few apartments available for fall renting. 1 and 2 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone Plaza 6070.
Rents $600 to $1,000.
507 MADISON AVENUE At 53d Street

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agt.
Riverside Drive and 127th Street
Phones 434-4960 Morn.

THE DEVONSHIRE
S. E. Cor. B'way & 112th
Only one 9-room suite remaining.
3 baths; large foyer.
Guaranteed high-class service.
Rent $1,700 yearly.

THE ROXBURY
S. E. Cor. B'way & 122d St.
Only one 6-room, corner suite remaining.
Six rooms, $840 yearly.

KATAHDIN
N. E. Cor. B'way & 113th St.
One upper floor suite only.
8 large rooms; 3 exposures.
Splendid value; $1,500 yearly.

GROSVENOR
548 Riverside Drive.
One front suite; river view.
7 splendid rooms; high-class.
Rent, $900 yearly.

CRESCENT COURT
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th St.
Two five-room apartments remaining.
One six-room apartment remaining.
All have southern exposure.
Rent, $540 to $660 yearly.

205 to 211 West 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments.
7 rooms, and tiled bath.
Strictly modern high-class.
Rent, $[illegible]0 to $660 yearly.

521-3W.112

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT.
NO LONG HALLS.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath.....$65
6 Rooms, 1 Bath.....$75
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$90, $100
Representative on Premises,
Or
CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO.
Tel. 6860 M. H. 15 E. 40th St.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

KENSINGTON COURT
555 West 151st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

THERESA, 115 W. 129th St.
Exceptionally well managed high-class elevator apartment house; rooms contain every modern improvement; convenient to elevated and subway stations.
4-5 Rooms $32-$40
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

CORNER APARTMENT,
9 rooms, southern exposure,
every improvement; high-class, refined; reasonable rental; restricted avenue; references; resident owner's management.
Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Street, on Fort Washington Avenue.

MANHATTAN—East Side.



The Schermerhorn

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
MADISON AVE.,
82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive
APARTMENTS
OF
9 and 10 ROOMS,
Foyer & 3 Baths.
APPLY TO
Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

Gramercy Park

APARTMENTS
36 Gramercy Park East
Only two apartments vacant.
A quiet, refined locality.
Special Park Privileges.
Very Attractive.
Suites of 8 & 9 Rooms
Light & Airy. Unobstructed view.
Rental price, $1,800-$2,400
Inquire of
Superintendent on premises.

27 E. 62d St.

Unusual
4 Room Housekeeping Apartments.
Rentals, $1,000-$1,200.
Only Two Left.
Apply on Premises, or
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
569 FIFTH AVENUE
Tel. 31 Murray Hill

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
6, 8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$810 to $1,450.
ALL FRONT APARTMENTS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Pease & Elliman

155 W. 72 St. Near Broadway | **340 Madison Avenue** Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill | 55 Liberty St. Cor. Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance
Specialists in Dwelling Properties

116 East 58th St.,
Near Park Ave.
A strictly up to date apartment house. Ideal location. Eight large, bright rooms and 3 baths. Shower attachments; improved range; large sanitary refrigerators; kitchen tiled to ceiling; ample closet room. Decorated to suit tenant. Rentals $2,400 to $3,000. Also 3 room Doctor's Apartment with bath, $1,000.

145 East 35th St.
The Southfield.
Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure. Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms & 1 Bath (Duplex) $1,500-$1,800
7 Rooms & 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,800-$2,500
8 Rooms and Bath, $900.

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, $660—$900

39-43 E. 27th St.
At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $720—$1,300

56-62 W. 58th St.
Blenheim & Biltmore.
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

11 East 68th St.
Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

110 Riverside Drive
Cor. 83rd St.
8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,600—$1,800

161 East 79th St.
New Building.
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,900—$2,500

535 Park Avenue
Cor. 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500

829 Park Avenue
Cor. 76th St.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800

1,190 Madison Avenue
Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,200

WEST SIDE

110 Riverside Drive
Cor. 83rd St.
8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,600—$1,800

127 Riverside Drive
Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

For floor plans and farther particulars of the above and other houses under our management, consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

118 East 54th St.

2 doctors' apartments, 3-5 rooms & bath, $1,100-$1,380

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,380.

123 East 53rd St.

2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $1,980-$2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—**546 Fifth Avenue**—Cor. 45th St.

149 EAST 40th STREET

NEW 9-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
LARGE ROOMS—AMPLE CLOSETS—REAL KITCHENS

3 ROOMS AND BATH $800-$1,080
4 ROOMS AND BATH $1,000-$1,300

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., Agts.
421 Madison Ave., 48th. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.
(Renting Agent on Premises.)

161 East 79th Street

Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Now Ready for Occupancy
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
One Doctor's Apartment,
3 Rooms, $1,000
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 Rooms
Rentals $2,100 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
Elevator Building.
135 EAST 56TH ST.
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service.
Apply to
E. C. POILLON,
103 Park Ave. Tele. 1850 Murray Hill.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths. $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

Very Attractive Apartment
Entire Floor, Consisting of 5 LARGE ROOMS, BATH, &c. Large Closets. Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
3 EAST 35TH ST.

CORONADO

Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment. 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

BRONX.

LIVE IN
Fordham Heights

WEST BRONX AND BEDFORD PARK.
Most attractive and healthful community in New York City.
THESE APARTMENTS NOW READY:

183D ST. & VALENTINE AVE.
2246-2250 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 3-4-5 and 6 rooms, $21 to $28; high altitude; Southern exposure; every conceivable improvement; large, light, airy rooms, vacuum cleaners. COUNTY ESTATES, owners and builders.
W. L. PHELAN, President, on premises.

LEAH AND NORA
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT EAST SIDE OF GRAND BOULEVARD & CONCOURSE, S. E. CORNER 184TH ST.
3-4-5 and 6 rooms, all improvements, all front apartments; must be seen to be appreciated; rents moderate. A. MILLER, owner and builder, on premises.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse
Apartments, N. E. cor. 198th St., Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 4-5-6 rooms and bath; exceptionally well planned apartment; large, light, beautiful rooms. The only apartment house in the Bronx with inside fire escape exits. JOHN LA SPINA, owner and builder, on premises.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BROOKLYN.

Royal Arms

186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements.
3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $50 to $60.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 603 Madison Av.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

1 HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tiled bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large verandn and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5c. fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750 on small payments running 20 years' time. I must sell. It is a bargain. Address Owner, 86 Times.

No. 344 Madison St., Brooklyn, between Marcy and Tompkins Avs.—Two-story and basement brownstone dwelling; thoroughly renovated; new plumbing; ready Oct. 15; go and see it now; open for inspection all day. Owner, Tredwell, 338 Madison St.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K; Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

AT THE GATEWAY OF NEW YORK.—Cottage, 7 rooms and bath; furnace heat; all improvements; lawn and garden; 30 minutes from Manhattan; electric service; $100 down, $18 monthly buys this; act quick; write or call. C. Store, 1,218 Broadway, cor Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Forest Hills, L. I.—For sale, cheap, three lots in wooded section, near station. Inquire owner, P. O. Box 66 Jamaica, N. Y.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

129th, 106 West.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling, 2 baths; near subway; $900.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—19TH ST., 37 EAST, (between Broadway and 4th Av.)—Four-story building, with large store and basement, passenger elevator; suitable restaurant, cafe or any business; will lease at reasonable rent. Bernard Smyth & Sons, 149 Broadway.

23 East 115th St.—Stable to let or for sale; 10 stalls and carriage room, or can be made over for garage or other business purposes; on easy terms. See caretaker or Chas. B. Farwell, Agent. Tel. 485 Astoria, Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

Office 11x20, second floor, overlooking Broadway, new Circle Building; valuable publicity; most desirable small office in city; brokers protected. Telephone Columbus 4560.

STORES! STORES!! STORES!!! Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

STUDIO.
77 IRVING PLACE, (S. W. COR. 19TH ST.) Rental $25. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

To let, store and basement, 50x100; lofts; sprinkler system; elevator; low rates of insurance; very reasonable rent, 96 Grand St.

Elegant store to rent, ideal neighborhood, suitable for milliner, corsetier, art shop, &c. Inquire 800 Lexington Av.

Mail privileges, $2; furnished offices; mail forwarded non-residents. Davenport, 309 Broadway.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Epote, Jr., Agt.

Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.—Business property—Sale, rental, management.

Private office or desk space, with every convenience. 200 5th Av., Room 1,178.

Desirable office space, 18x12, in nice basement, 1,434 Broadway, corner 40th.

OFFICE to sublet at sacrifice. Call 1,476 Broadway, at 42d, Room 622.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

BROADWAY STORES WANTED, 724 to 181st. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 B'way.

Desk room in office of public accountant. L 130 Times.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Rochelle Real Estate.—O'Connor Real Estate Agency, 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros. Co. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 324 St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3876 Cortland. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

Move right into this six-room house, 5 minutes from trolley and depot, in large and fast-growing town, about 1 hour from Manhattan; terms, $100 down, $12 monthly; title guaranteed. Call or write for tickets Feist, 1,218 Broadway, cor. Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Overlooking Long Beach.—Five-room cottage, bath, electric light and gas, open fireplace, all finished in most artistic manner; built on two city lots; full price $2,800; terms, $150 down, $20 monthly. Photos and tickets from C. Coit, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, churches, and stores; $675 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly. Answer at once, C., Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Acreage and shore frontCOUNTRY HOMES. age. I. W. Valentine, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.

Floral Park, 35 minutes out; good house for little money; steam plant; electric light; parquet floors. Owner, L. 112 Times.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone, Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Fanwood, N. J.; practically new, modern 8-room house, all improvements, on lot 100x267; 4 minutes' walk from station; fine location; asparagus, berries, and fruit trees; fine garage and hen house; rent, $50 per month; sale, $10,500; business compels owner to move. Opportunity. Box 21, Fanwood, N. J.

3-ACRE FARM.—Best State road; good neighborhood; 2 miles express station; 20 miles New York; new house, 7 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; stable, fruit, large shade trees, brook; attractive; $6,500; terms. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & NORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD.—Modern seven-room house, garage; steam, gas, electricity; complete; excellent location; rent $40. Van Mater, Shafer Building, Rutherford.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

$1.00 PER WEEK.
Must dispose, splendid plots viewing N. Y. $175. SAMUEL KRAFT, 30 Church, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Apartment, ten rooms, four baths; living room, 30 feet long, facing park; exclusive residential section; sunshine and air on all sides; completely furnished; subject to thoroughly responsible tenant only; $400 month on lease. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, L 159 Times.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Orford, 35 East 27th St.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
Murray Hill 4520. 507 5th Av.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; low rent. Von Glatz, 26 East 40th St.

32d, 7 East. (The Durham.)—Two furnished rooms and bath; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP. MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments, shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; hellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $300 to $360 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 90 Wall St.

SUBLET TO JUNE 1, WELL-FURNISHED SEVEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHS in HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; BEST SERVICE; NEWLY DECORATED; CLEAN AND COMFORTABLE IN EVERY WAY; RENT $150 PER MONTH. APPLY APT. 72, 7TH FLOOR, WENONAH, 523 WEST 112TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Alcazar, 213 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APTS.
At Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
Overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished Apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone, Columbus—3547.

MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED CORNER apartment; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 5 masters' bedrooms; West End Av., 70's; long, short lease; immediate possession. Murray Hill 8393.

Distinctive and charming apartment of six rooms, two baths, new building, West Seventies, $200; year, less. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Concession, well furnished seven rooms, front; mahogany Steinway grand; elevator, electricity; West End Ave. Telephone 6340 Riverside. Kelley.

81st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished; elevator building; two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

Furnished apartments, 3 to 10 rooms; long and short term leases; see our list before renting. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

85th, 170 West.—High-class newly furnished 7-room apartment; electricity, 'phone, ball service; reference. Gedney.

Handsomely furnished high-class apartments, 3, 4, 7 rooms, 2 baths; linen, silver, piano. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

Convenient 96th subway, eight rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished. Inquire Columbus 2790.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short lease; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

At Riverside Drive, 120, (84th, north corner.) —Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address Stewart.

72D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone.)—Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Exceptional apartment 7 outside rooms; three exposures. Riverview, 6B, 201 West 109th.

Studio living; 3 rooms, bath; artistic; most desirable. Apt. 6B, 1,696 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

In same building, four unfurnished rooms, bath or kitchen, phone; by the year; or four furnished rooms until the first are ready. L 117 Times.

Furnished.

High class furnished apartments from private families only; 2 to 12 rooms wanted for waiting clients. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Want handsomely furnished apartments, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $300; east or west side; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Wanted—Nicely furnished 2 or 3 room housekeeping apartment, below 60th. S 14 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 67TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt. on premises.

Apartment, five rooms and bath, opposite Stuyvesant Park, in private house with owner. 244 East 15th St.

318T, 157 EAST, (near Lexington)—Modern steel headed apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern heating; electricity; private house; $50.

West Side.

CLAREMONT HALL
601 West 122th St., (corner Broadway.)
Apartments, five to seven rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rents, $780 to $1,100; possession.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

226 West 101st St., (corner Broadway.)—Two apartments, unrented; five large, light rooms; passenger elevator; rents, $780 and $900.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 2, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

The Hamilton.—Elegant apartments; opposite City College; 5 and 6 rooms; rent, $40 to $55. Apply to Owner, on premises, 477 West 140th.

THE LANGHAM.
736 to 74th St. and Central Park West.
5-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent on premises Col. 4020.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

10th, 60 West.—4 rooms, high-class elevator housekeeping apartments; $45, $55, $60. Supt.

236 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $35-$75.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 87th St.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $20 to $60. APARTMENTS.

70TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

CHACARNAC, 5 West 91st.—5-room elevator apartments; all light; 2 baths.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 155th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Studio, $50; living rooms, bath, kitchenette, lighting, $45 monthly. 40 W. 38th.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex. $2,600.

6 and 7 rooms, $1,300 to $1,800. The Chesterfield, 260 Riverside Drive.

58th St., 300 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 3-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 5 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; going conditions very pleasant. Take Lackswanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Unosuelly large rooms; ample closets; steam heat; private baths; electricity; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 16-38 EAST.—Large single rooms; second floor; parlor dining.

West Side.

9TH, 30 WEST.—Rooms, large; home cooking; reasonable; all conveniences; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table and service unexcelled; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—New and handsomely furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references; table board.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable ons, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH ST., 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Beautiful private residence; accommodate refined couple. Columbus 2380.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 344, (West End Av.)—Select pension, exceptional accommodations, exquisite new furnishings, most elegant suite, double, single rooms; private bath; best home table; electricity.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Large, attractive second-floor rooms, with, without private bath; references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Delightful rooms; bath; single room; fine table; excellent location.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; back room; excellent table.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable second-story room, good table, parlor dining, moderate.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Private family offers gentlemen beautiful large and medium rooms reasonable.

78TH, 156 WEST.—Newly renovated large, small rooms; running water; excellent board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; opened Oct. 1; meals optional; references.

70TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; every convenience; high grade.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, bath, dressing room; open fireplace; exclusive home; meals; service, unusual excellence.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front; private bath; also medium sunny rooms; reasonable.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, en suite, single; table guests.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable; quiet; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

83D, 17 WEST.—Exclusive Jewish house; attractive single room; electricity; superior table; gentlemen.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath; table guests accommodated; references; Jewish.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; third front, private bath; refined home.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; private bathe; hot water; refined neighborhood.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; excellent table; electricity; large, small rooms; references.

89TH, 318 WEST. — Very attractive large, small room; every convenience; exclusive house; excellent home cooking; reference; table guests.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; suite or singly; private bath; select neighborhood; near Park; house just opened, newly decorated; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Furnished rooms with or without private bath; telephone; board.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Large, warm, well furnished room, with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; telephone; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; gentlemen; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, batbe, excellent board; reasonable. Phone 7512 Riverside.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Corner room, with private bath; table guests; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; one room for couple or gentlemen; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

103D, 250 WEST.—Superior accommodations; refined, private home; excellent table; convenient; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to liva in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Elegant large room, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; also one single room.

133D ST., 600 WEST.—Jewish couple will share cozy furnished elevator apartment; board optional. Write to Apartment 40.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west side. X 288 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 557.—Room and board; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway. 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 279, (Cor. 73d St.)—Large room; also single; handsome private home.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

TWO YOUNG CHRISTIAN COUPLES desire board, rooms, private American family; congenial environments; piano, phone; hour Battery; $15 week per couple maximum. M. A. Times, Harlem.

BOARD AND ROOM wanted; first-class house; private family preferred; Murray Hill district; full particulars. Simpson, 150 East 39th St.

REFINED French young lady wishes steam-heated room, board; private family; 70th to 90th St., west; references. L 137 Times.

WANT GOOD HOME for boy seven years old with refined people; must have child or two. L 155 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, attractive, sunny rooms; every convenience; private; near park.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Large front room, suitable two; private house; board optional; phone.

80TH, 124 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; southern exposure; telephone.

126TH, (2,047 5th Av.)—Sunny room, suitable two; private family; elevator apartment. Wierk.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,014.—Attractive rooms, running water; back parlor; suitable doctor's office.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, non-resident; musical studio, suhrenting.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath. $8. Telephone Plaza 4650.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming accommodations; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, ST., 124 WEST.—Connecting rooms; nicely furnished; telephone; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room; private bath; hall room; steam; telephone; references.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable large room, $3.50, $4; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

32D ST., (betwsen Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 8400 Madison Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Large room, with bath, southern exposure; gentlemen only.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Southern mother, adult son, offer beautifully furnished, large corner room, adjoining bath; electricity, steam; moderate.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; electricity, telephone; references required.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room, suitable two, in private family; reference exchanged. Mrs. Bowden.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome studio with piano; also single room for gentleman; references.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large, attractively furnished room, with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; steam heat, continuous hot-water supply. Equipment and service distinctly high-grade. Gentlemen only.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Attractive front room; every convenience.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large front room, electric light, hot, cold water, parquet floor; also small room; no rooming house.

71ST, 147 WEST.—HOME FOR REFINED COUPLE OR BACHELOR; PRIVATE FAMILY; BREAKFAST.

72D, 218 WEST.—Newly opened and decorated house; suites, single; business gentlemen.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large and medium double rooms, adjoining bath; southern expoeure.

73D, (between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room; private house; gentleman. X 304 Times Annex.

78D, 242 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; few unfurnished rooms, suites; double and single; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Front rooms, with private bath; table board; quiet location; telephone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private baths; subway expreee.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Private family; large, small rooms; high class; references; owner.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; also back parlor; references.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Physician's office; electricity; service; all conveniences; private house. Schuyler 9299.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms for rent; all conveniences. Schnyler 9209.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large and connecting rooms; steam heat; telephone; moderate. Baird.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; bandeome back parlor with private beth.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Handsomely appointed two-room suite, beth, kitchenette, private house.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove, also large front room; shower baths; select.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private baths; electricity, steam; medium, single rooms.

79TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive, small room adjoining bath; private house; gentleman; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, private bath; one medium; every convenience; references.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor with pantry; suitable for family; reasonable; references.

80TH, 306 WEST. (SCHUYLER 8917.)
Attractive room, bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room; elevator; electricity; subway, elevated; gentlemen; also smaller room. Barney.

81ST ST., 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath, for gentleman; one flight. Graham.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

83D, 22 WEST.—Large room, southern exposura, also small room; private house; gentlemen; references.

84TH ST., 117 WEST.—Two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. In cultured private family; 7 languages spoken; breakfast; phone; electricity; Subway, "L" cars. Roder.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated sunny room; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

84TH, 141 WEST.—Newly opened apartment, newly furnished, single and double rooms; parlor, piano, housekeeping. De Haven.

84TH, 81 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Clean outside room, bath; convenient; 'phone, electricity; private. Vealle.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Newly decorated, 5th floor elevator apartment, large room. Sharplee.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; suitable two; $6.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large rooms, running water, bath; adjoining subway; breakfast; references.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home surroundings; exclusive.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large room, newly furnished; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Single and double rooms; large back parlor, suitable physician.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service, with use of parlor as waiting room.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large room, convenient subway, "L"; private house; references.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Large, sunny room, second floor front; excellent cuisine; references.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive back parlor, kitchenette, southern exposure; hall room; reasonable.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home of owner; $3.50 per week.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Roome; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well-kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Elegantly appointed single or en suite, facing B'way. Apt. 3D.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Apt. 4-B.)—Superior accommodations; reasonable; couple and two gentlemen. Chaurant.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentlemen, couple, tired of hotel life, may find suitable accommodations, suits and bath; elegantly kept. Apt. 7.

99TH ST., 312 WEST, (Apt. 4, Centre West.) —Large, nicely furnished room; gentleman; breakfast; select neighborhood; references.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water, private house, refined environment.

102D ST., 311 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; every convanience; no other roomers.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath, phone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Single rooms; gentlemen; references; adjoining bath; elevator, telephone. Clark.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Sunny, quiet rooms to lady; above surrounding buildings. Clarke.

112TH, 611 WEST.—A comfortable, light, airy outside room, reasonable; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 419 WEST.—For business woman, comfortable outside room in modern elevator apartment; references. Apt. 5 C. Call after 2.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Several attractive rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; near Columbia. Camp.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Two large single, adjoining rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; lavatory between; southern expoenre. Apt. 8.

119TH, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST, 147 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, southern exposure, all conveniences; references required.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity, elevator; moderate. McCague.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; two windows; every convenience; private family. Orden.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Desirable room, private family; elevator, telephone. Apt. 81.

141ST ST., 605 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms; board optional; elevator. Grogory.

147TH, 542 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, well heated, all conveniences; no other roomers; reasonable; telephone. Wessel.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Private house, newly furnished, large, small rooms; board optional.

180TH, 500 WEST (APT. 45).—Lady having high class corner elevator apartment will rent two front rooms, nicely furnished; near subway.

180TH ST., (4,241 Broadway, Apartment 57.) —Room for business man, small family; all conveniences; references exchanged.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st St. Subway.)—Exclusive large, two-room suite; all windowe Broadway; beautifully furnished; conveniences; breakfast; $10. Engel.

BROADWAY, 2,680, (112th.)—Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 465.—Attractive room, large closets, high-class elevator apartment, $5, worth $7; gentlemen preferred. Lyons.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (96th Subway.)—Attractively furnished large front room; elegant apartment; private Christian family; (breakfast.) Johnston. Phone Riverside 2748.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610, Apartment 2.—Exclusive room; husband and wife; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224.—Bright, comfortable rooms; lavatory; $25 monthly, permanent. Apartment 7. Telephone River 7140.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Single room, adjoining bath; exclusive private family. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th.)—Desirable room for gentlemen; steam heat; references.

YOUNG PROTESTANT man will share two rooms, beth, near Columbia, with refined gantleman; reference; moderate. Boyd, 6378 Bryant.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; high-class house; electricity; references; bachelors.

ONE, TWO rooms in private home, 70's, between Lexington and Park Ave. W 188 Times.

HALL ROOMS.—Large closet, bath; private house; $15 monthly. 40 West 39th St.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

BUSINESS MAN; above 60th, West; private or unfurnished; bath; price. F 19 Times Annex.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Fiat landaulet, 30 h. p.; foreign; first-class condition; great bargain for $750; also Buick one-ton delivery; good running order; $100. Bord, 114 West 50th.

FOR SALE.—GREAT BARGAIN.
Detroit electric brougham; duplex drive, worm gear, and perfect condition; practically new. Address Brougham, E 269 Times Downtown.

Hupmobile, 1915 model, touring car, slightly used but guaranteed same as new; has every possible equipment; $725. Diguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Mitchell, 1912, 5-passenger touring car; good condition; fully equipped; $275; bargain. N 37 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrowe, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates week, month, year. 128 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewie, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

For Rent.—Renault limousine; luxuriously equipped; hour, day, week, month. Bletscher, 714 Ameterdam Av. Phone 8458 Riverside.

Seven-passenger Packard touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Garage, 15 East 30th St. Telephone 836 Madison Square.

For Rent.—Packard 30 landaulet, weekly or monthly; contract solicited. Daniel, 166 West 64th St. Phone Columbus 5215.

Beautiful Packard limousines, monthly service; careful chauffeurs; reasonable. Phone O'Connor, Circle 2177.

Beautiful Gerford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard 18, benutiful landaulet, day, weekly, monthly contract solicited; owner drives. Harry Huber, 112 East 32d St.

Packard, up-to-date, limousine body, to rent monthly. Frank Caraccia, 446 W. 46th St. Phone 4299 Bryant.

Large five-passenger touring car for the races or trips. Phone 429 Madison.

Elegant landaulet Renault for hire. Phone Greeley 4288. Lambert, 242 West 36th St.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Anto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe ft., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED a Sedan body for 1914 chassis. S 7 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent; 4 years' experience; trial balance; $10. E 260 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—Young lady, experienced, best references; wages, $8. Zulick, 356 West 58th.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a chambermaid and waitress; call between 12 and 4 o'clock. 52 East 72d.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place chambermeid. Call before 12. 127 East 55th St.

COMPANION.—Refined, middle aged English lady desires position as companion; willing to help in household; would chaperon grown-up children; handy with needle; best references. V. A., 1,151 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic, expert fitter; street, evening gowns; remodels; out, home preferred. Kelly, 273 6th Av. Telephone 1168 Circle.

ENGLISH GIRL, age 17, wishes position as child's nurse or attendant in doctor's office. Morris, 112 West 63d.

FIRST CLASS laundress, private family, willing to assist the cook; best city reference. 318 East 55th. Darcey's bell.

GOVERNESS.
Highly educated German, all English branches, French, piano, long experience, 8 years last position, wishes engagement in best family only; any State; would take care of motherless child; A-1 references. L. D., 42 Hampton Place, Nutley, N. J.

GOVERNESS, nursery governess, German kindergarten, wishes position, children over three. Write Governeee, 160 East 37th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Mother, daughter, working housekeeper; daughter, waitress, nurse; thoroughly efficient; best references. Geary, 212 West 141st St. Tel. Audubon 2060.

HOUSEKEEPER, (working, refined, competent all duties, for adult home; country. M., 58 Buena Vista, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER for widower; middle aged lady; best references. Case, 524 West 59th.

NURSE, INFANTS, special for bottle feeding; capable full charge; highest references; quiet needlewoman. L 149 Times.

NURSE.—Norwegian-American girl wishes position as nurse for children and do chamberwork; references; wages $30. L 156 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, switchboard, and comptometer operator; good penman; neat; four years' experience; $10. American, E 278 Times Downtown.

PRESENT EMPLOYER desires permanent position for his stenographer and office assistant. She is worth while. E 270 Times Downtown.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—An educated young woman of refinement, thoroughly familiar with social and business correspondence, household accounts and management; social forms and entertainments; excellent references; good penman. "L. B.," 609 West 127th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SEC'Y.—Seven years' electrical stock brokerage, bonding, railroad experience; accustomed technical dictation; high school graduate; take entire charge; operate all machines; quick figurer; legible penman; $15. D 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' electrical and automobile experience; capable managing office, accustomed technical dictation, high school education, knowledge bookkeeping; references; $16. Deyo, 104 West 81st St.

STENOGRAPHER, telephone operator; 4 years' stock brokerage, real estate experience; conversant office details; knowledge bookkeeping; operate all machines; quick grasping ideas; $10. D 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; conscientious, reliable, punctual; 3 years' good practical experience; familiar any kind technical dictation grammatically; good penman; original thinker; $12. D 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, general office worker; Christian; 3 years' experience; master technical details; tenders her service to a reliable house; $10. W 22 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, good knowledge of bookkeeping, familiar with office detail; $12. E 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, bright beginner; good penman; rapid, businesslike; pleasant; answer telephone; no agency; American; $7. D 863 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Educated, trustworthy, conscientious, businesslike; exceptionally bright; uses good common sense and discretion; $8. D 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, desires secretarial work; understands office details; experienced; good references. Phone Audubon 103, Apt. 4.

STENOGRAPHER, seven years' practical business experience; commercial or technical dictation; high school graduate; Christian; $15. E 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, thoroughly competent and reliable; seven years' experience, desires permanent position. Miss Williams, Box 125 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office worker, thoroughly experienced, desires position with advancement. Maris Pyne, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, rapid, efficient; assistant bookkeeper, familiar office details. E 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Assistant bookkeeper, four years' experience, desires permanent position; references. L 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) office assistant, two years' experience; references; $9. E 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience accounting and law offices; $18. S., 941 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, Underwood operator, 10 years' experience; city or elsewhere; $15. L 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, with knowledge of bookkeeping; reference. E 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER

600 TAILORS IN RIOT FIGHT 5TH AV. POLICE

Strikers, After Address by I. W. W. Men, Refuse Employers' Arbitration Proposal.

UNION RECOGNITION OFFER

Dressmakers Threaten Walkout In 700 Shops Unless Concessions Are Made.

The strikers who quit the Fifth Avenue tailor shops on Sept. 22 refused yesterday to arbitrate before the Mayor's Committee on Conciliation, and the strike is still on with no indication of further concessions on either side. Representatives of the Merchants' Association of Ladies' Tailors said last night that in conference with Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, they had offered to recognize the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union as a fundamental basis of negotiation and to submit other points at issue, including the forty-eight-hour week, methods of discharges, and wage problems, to arbitration before the Mayor's committee.

Officials of the Merchants' Association say that Schlesinger promised that if the union were recognized he would see that the workers agreed to the arbitration of everything else in dispute. But when the question was put to a crowd of strikers gathered in Plaza Hall, at 110 East Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, it was decisively rejected, the strikers following the more radical speakers, among them members of the I. W. W., who urged them to accept no compromise whatever. After the meeting a crowd of 600 strikers paraded down Fifth Avenue, making demonstrations. In front of Hickson's, near Fifty-second Street, Patrolman Cagney tried to disperse the crowd. He arrested one man, and the crowd attacked him. His prisoner, after biting Cagney's hand, broke away. The policeman then arrested two more men, who were rescued by the crowd. Reserves from the East Fifty-first Street Station were sent to the scene, but the crowd had vanished by the time they got there, and Cagney had arrested Samuel Pissnow of 936 East 172d Street and Thomas Stevenson of Nineteenth Avenue, Bath Beach, on charges of disorderly conduct.

Officers of the association said last night that in view of the fact that the union would not stand by its own officers, they could consider no more proposals for arbitration, but would have to fill up their shops as best they could.

Abraham Baroff, leader of the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, announced yesterday that at a meeting at Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, it had been voted to call a strike which would involve the 6,000 dressmaker girls in New York, working in 700 shops. They demand an increase in wages from 20 to 30 per cent. and a 48-hour week. The employers are to have a week to consider the demands, and the date for a general strike will be fixed after that if they refuse to come in.

RULES ON CRUELTY TO WIFE.

Jutice Thinks Epithet to a Wife Was "Bite of a Tongue."

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 6.—"Cruelties consist not alone of blows, but the bite of a tongue can inflict a greater sting than a blow from any strong arm."

That was the definition of "cruelties" given from the bench of the Supreme Court here today by Justice Morschauser, when ruling on a motion in the case of Mrs. Anna F. Mead of Tarrytown, who is suing Lawrence J. Mead for separation and alimony.

Mrs. Mead said her husband once told her to go into the kitchen, as that was where she "belonged anyway." Another time, she testified, he sat at the table with his bat on and persisted in telling her of the women he had met. She also said she had gone into her husband's office in New York one afternoon and found the stenographer there with her hair disheveled and her face crimson. When she demanded an explanation from her husband, she testified, he said, "Oh, I was just trying to make her eat a piece of candy."

"He grabbed me by the throat one time and attempted to choke me," said the witness, "and on another occasion when he came to Tarrytown to see the children he said 'I will not live with that big fat slob again.' I have not talked with him since that incident which occurred in 1912."

At this point the Justice was called upon to rule whether the expression "a big, fat slob" could be defined as cruelty and he held it could.

Mr. Mead testified that his wife was jealous and he denied that he was ever cruel to her. The hearing will be continued tomorrow.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fourth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

NEW PLANET FOUND BY A SPANIARD

Announcement Made by Professor Sola of Barcelona Observatory.

MAY BE ONLY AN ASTEROID

View of Prof. Jacoby, but It has Long Been Thought That a Large Planet Exists Beyond Neptune.

BARCELONA, Oct. 6.—Professor Sola, Director of the observatory at Barcelona University, has announced that he discovered on Sept. 15 a new planet in the Pisces constellation. The planet has a rather rapid retrograde movement.

Professor Sola is studying the planet carefully, and hopes soon to be able to give further details regarding his discovery.

Astronomers, professional and amateur, in this city expressed much interest yesterday in the cable dispatch from Barcelona, for the possible existence of another important planet has been the subject of much comment and speculation for years.

T. J. J. See advanced the theory ten years ago that beyond Neptune, the last of the eight planets of the solar system, there was another large planet, to which he gave the name of Oceanus. He suggested that, since there was evidence to indicate the existence of such a body, a thorough photographic search be made for it.

"To suppose," he said, "that the planetary system terminates with an orbit as round as that of Neptune is as absurd as to suppose that Jupiter's system terminates with the fourth satellite."

Professor Harold Jacoby of the Department of Astronomy in Columbia University, said that the new planet described by Professor Sola was in all probability one of the asteroids or minor planets of which there are several hundred known and perhaps thousands more in existence.

"There are many of these minor planets or asteroids," he continued, "whose orbits are between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Until some observatory here reports it and gives its right ascension and declination, there is little which can be said about the planet. Unfortunately, there is not at Columbia University or in any other institution in this city a telescope powerful enough to make it out. The so-called retrograde motion referred to in the cable dispatch is only apparent—that is, the motion might appear to be retrograde in comparison with the movement of the earth or other planets. The study of these minor planets is interesting, and, in fact, there are one or two of them discovered almost every year. The French Government publishes the results of these observations in an annual.

"The first of these minor planets was discerned on Jan. 1, 1800, and since the application of photography as an aid to astronomical research many more of them have been detected. A certain field is photographed with the aid of a clockwork device. The fixed stars are seen on the plate merely as dots or points, but the presence of the minor planets is revealed by the trail of light or a line which shows that there is a planet there which is following its orbit. Many photographs have been made of fields in which these bodies can be discerned."

Professor Jacoby said that the new planet was probably a small one and that many of these bodies were only a few hundred miles in diameter.

Inquiries were made by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by telegraph of various observatories in this country. Dr. George Dale, director of the Carnegie Observatory at Mount Wilson, said that the observatory had not seen the planet. The director of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., reported that, owing to the breaking down of direct communication with Kiel, the central European station for the distribution of such information, no news concerning the planet had been received.

LORD ABERDEEN ARRIVES.

With His Wife, He Will Travel Through This Country.

Lord Aberdeen, ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Governor General of Canada from 1803 to 1899, with Lady Aberdeen, was among the passengers who arrived in Quarantine last night from Liverpool on the American liner New York, which will go to her pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street early today.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen will visit several cities in the United States and Canada this Fall, including San Francisco and the Panama-Pacific Exposition and will deliver several addresses, commencing with one at the annual meeting of the National Council of Women to be held in Toronto this month. After staying a few days in New York at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Lord and Lady Aberdeen will go to Boston, where they will be the guests of a committee of leading citizens at a reception and dinner.

WAR AND SUGAR TAX TO STAY

Secretary McAdoo to Recommend the Retention of Both.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury announced today that he would recommend to Congress the extension of the so-called war tax act until the end of the war, and the retention of the present tariff rate on sugar for several years until normal conditions were restored. Regardless of the estimates of the various departments for the coming year, Mr. McAdoo said, the retention of these items of revenue, which amount to something like $75,000,000 a year, would be necessary. He implied that when the estimates were made up, it might be found necessary to increase revenues by other means.

The statement issued by Mr. McAdoo this evening is believed to have the approval of the President. Mr. Wilson intimated recently that he wanted no general tariff revision, but he has taken the preliminary step toward a modification of certain provisions of the tariff law. Secretary of Commerce Redfield has said that his department was ready to prevent the dumping of cheap goods into the United States after the war.

The recommendations announced by Mr. McAdoo will be laid before the Ways and Means Committee of the House when it meets in November.

Mr. McAdoo said today:

"In reply to many inquiries I have received about the revenue measures that will be proposed in the next Congress, I have determined to recommend (1) that the emergency revenue act, which expires by limitation on Dec. 31, 1915, be extended until peace is restored in Europe, and (2) that the existing duties on sugar shall be retained for several years, or until normal customs conditions are restored. These are distinctively revenue measures, and are necessary in view of the extraordinary conditions now prevailing throughout the world.

"It is impossible to state at the moment what, if any, additional revenue measures may be necessary, as the estimates of the various departments have not yet been received. It is clear, however, that the two sources of revenue I have just mentioned should be preserved, no matter what the departmental estimates may be. Of course, it rests with the Congress to say what shall be done. I am merely stating what my recommendations in these particulars will be."

ROBBED ON PANAMA LINER.

Steward and Waiter Charged with Thefts on the Finland.

The police here telegraphed last night to Chauncey Hackett of 1,211a Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., that they had arrested at last two men charged with having stolen from Mrs. Hackett an $800 diamond brooch while she, with her husband, was a passenger on the Steamship Finland en route, through the Panama Canal last August, from this port to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. They also asked Mr. Hackett for any information he had of other robberies that took place on this voyage, for, according to Lieutenant Bayle of the Detective Bureau, Mr. Hackett told him that several other passengers had been victims of the thieves and that among them had been a bishop who lost a jeweled cross.

The prisoners, who were taken last evening, were Anthony Capo, a steward on the liner, and Benito Rues, a waiter. Capo was caught as he left his home, 244 West Twenty-first Street. According to the police, he confessed he had pawned the brooch and said he got it from Rues. The latter was found in his home and arrested, although he denied ever having seen the brooch.

The jewel was found by Lieutenant Boyle in a Seventh Avenue pawnshop near Fourteenth Street a few days after the Finland arrived here on her return voyage on last Sept. 19, and since then he had been looking for Capo, whose description the pawnbroker had supplied. Mrs. Hackett was visiting this city at the time and the brooch was returned to her.

HAIL FLAGGS TO COURT.

Creditors Make New Move Against Promoters.

Jared Flagg, who was convicted on a charge of using the mails to defraud in a scheme for the sale of stock, and his brother Ernest Flagg, who went on his bond for $50,000, will appear before Judge Hand in the United States District Court this morning for alleged failure to turn over certain properties to William Beverly Winslow, receiver for Jared Flagg. The former broker is to show why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court for failure to turn over bonds, stocks, and other assets to the receiver; his brother is to show cause why he has not turned over various stocks and bonds as security for the bail.

The proceedings which bring the brothers into court were started by Ellsworth E. Cook of Shelbyville, Ill., who, with other former clients of Flagg, want to get at the $300,000 said to be left of the $1,100,000 which the broker is supposed to have collected for investment. It was at Cook's instance that a receiver of Flagg's property was appointed and Flagg enjoined from disposing of his estate, and his attorney, Gilbert E. Roe, has given Judge Hand a report of the receiver setting forth that the latter has not received stocks and bonds listed as belonging to Flagg at the time of the trial. It is also said that Winslow has not been able to get into Jared Flagg's safe.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Varsity Fifty Five Suits.

Young men who seek extra smartness of style—older men who keep the note of youth in their clothes—should see our Varsity Fifty Five Suits

at $25.

We have assembled even greater values than ever in our suits at $25.

Come and see them—on yourself.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

STARWOOD

Men of good taste and refinement will wear this new

RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

(Opens Saturday, Oct. 9)

We believe that the first duty of a Restaurant is to serve good food

We will serve it as good food should be served—in a finely equipped restaurant; and we will charge a price so low that you will be glad to pay it.

No Music. No Dancing. No Cabaret.

Lussier Restaurant

Seating capacity 600. Always open.

147, 149, 151 West 43rd Street

J. J. LUSSIER, Prop.

A. J. DOLAN, Mgr., (late Mgr. RIGGS, West 33rd St.)

Entertainment

in keeping with the standard of quality and refinement which has always characterized this famous restaurant.

Twenty numbers—evenings, seven to one.

Seven Course Luncheon—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S

Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

Hotel Ansonia



Broadway, 73d to 74th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
17 Stories.
1,400 Rooms, All Outside.

Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.

Housekeeping and Non-Housekeeping Apartments of any number of rooms required, furnished or unfurnished, with or without full hotel service, for long or short periods.

Particular attention is paid by the management to the comfort of ladies traveling alone.

Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.

Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.

Leases now being made for the season or year.

MOHAWK
MADE WITH SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

HOTEL ENDICOTT

Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.

A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.

Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.

RATES

Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath 2.50

GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL

118 West 57th Street.
Phone, 1900—Circle.
Room & Bath.....$2.00 and $2.50
Suites .....$5.00 and $6.00
Valet Service Free.
Unusually Good Club Breakfast, 45c.
Popular Priced Luncheon.
A Real Home Dinner $1.00, Every Evening.
Friday Shore Dinner, $1.00.
(Reservations for table till 6:30 only.)

The Lorraine

Fifth Ave. at 45th St.

Apartments and Rooms with Bath,

Unfurnished & Furnished, by the Year, Season or Transiently.

George C. Howe, Prest.
George Orvis, Treas.

Also EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vermont.

HOTEL THERESA

7th Ave., 124th to 125th St. Block Front.

The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem.

One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars to all points at door. Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central R. R. Station.

FAMILY AND TRANSIENT

Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)

Single rooms with running water and shower .....$1.50 per day
Single rooms with bath .....$2.00 per day up
Double rooms with bath .....$2.50 per day up

All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00.

R. P. LEAUBE, Manager, Formerly with Hotel Savoy, New York.
Phone 8270 Morningside.

GO WHERE EVERYONE GOES

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
Served every Evening, 6 to 9, and Sundays, Noon to 10.
DANCING on Five Floors. PRIZE CONTESTS on Friday.

Midnight Cabaret
In the Grand Ball Room
Refined Parisian Atmosphere
MONS. ANDRES COLOSSAL CABARET
The most elaborate entertainment sensation of the San Francisco Exposition.
Presented Twice Nightly at 7:30 and 12.
No Admission Charged

A genuine old-fashioned Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
Served in Grill Every Evening.
Banquet Halls, Ballroom, Beefsteak Garret. Catering. Estimates submitted.

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE & 50TH ST.

Vacation Headquarters
RESTAURANT
38 West 39th St.
Now Open Under New Management
Breakfast and Luncheon Cafeteria
Table d'Hote Dinners, 35c. 6.30-7.30 P.M.
Sunday Dinner, 1 to 2 P. M.
No Tipping at Vacation Headquarters
A Neighborhood Restaurant for Girls and Business Women

Fourteen East Sixtieth St.

A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

"As much like home as a hotel can be."

HOTEL BRISTOL
122-124 West 49th Street
NEW YORK

American Plan $3.00 and $3.50 Per Day
European Plan $1.50 to $2.50 Per Day
Several attractive suites available for permanent rental.
For 2 Persons, 2 Rooms with Bath.
EUROPEAN—$17.50-$21-$25-$28 per week.
AMERICAN—$37.50-$40-$42-$45 per week.

HOTEL BOSSERT

A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights; overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., B'klyn.

DINE AT STUETZLE BROS.
1 & 2 HANOVER SQUARE.
FROM 8:30 A. M. TO 7:30 P. M.
OPEN COLUMBUS DAY.

Silhouette Room, Hotel Martinique
BROADWAY and 32nd Street
"THE CUT-UPS"
A Musical Entertainment During Dinner & Supper.

STRAND ROOF GARDEN B'way & 47th
Cafeteria. Dancing. Europe's Orch.
Lunch 11:30 A.M.-2 P.M. Tonight
Tea, 4:30 P.M. to 6:30 P.M. Hazel
Dancing, 8 P.M. to 12:30. Dawn
Popular Prices. No Tipping. Night

The OSCAR DURYEA SCHOOLS
47 West 72nd St.
555-7 West 182nd St.
CHILDREN'S, ADULTS' AND TEACHERS' CLASSES.
PRIVATE LESSONS.
THE THREE STEP
A New Dance We Recommend.
Telephones { 6212 Columbus / 5867 Audubon

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg., Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course.
TERMS REASONABLE.

MANSFIELD Studies, 33 West 44th Street, Est. 1904. Bryant 4674.
All dances taught privately; each pupil has separate room. Lessons en group. Children's class Sat. A. M. Guaranteed course; terms reasonable. Circulars mailed.

New Fox Trot, Hesitation, Onestep guaranteed, six private lessons, $10. Miss Swan, Alviene Studio, 225 W. 57th St., near Broadway. (Columbus 4732.)

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 84th-87th Sts.
All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 6425 Schuy

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 991

BEST ONE-DOLLAR GIFT.
For One Dollar The New York Times Book Review will be sent to your friend for one year to any address in the United States. Every book lover will appreciate this bit of thoughtful attention. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

For Women Exclusively
HOTEL RUTLEDGE
Lexington Ave. at 30th St.
NEW YORK
All Outside, Light, Sunny Rooms. Complete Hotel Service. Rates include All Meals.
Rooms with running water: Single, $12.00; Double, $20.00 per week.
Rooms with bath: Single, $15.00; double, $25.00 per week.
Any number of rooms to suit permanent occupants.
Under new management.

HANLEY'S
IN YONKERS
On B'way—15 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park.
The Suburban Restaurant Beautiful
Food unexcelled. Service perfect.
Appointments Elegant.
Dancing Entertainment.
Parking Space for Autos.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

THOMAS HEALY
Broadway and 66th Street
Announces the Annual Fall Opening of his famous establishment of social entertainment
TO-NIGHT on which occasion the beautiful Balconades Ball Room, remodeled commodiously and additionally attractive in new decorations, will be officially dedicated to the public.
A Balconades inaugural dinner, one dollar and fifty cents a cover, will be served in the ball room at seven o'clock on this occasion, and every evening thereafter.
A la Carte service in our main dining room, which is remodeled with new color schemes. Entertainment every evening.
MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW. PHONE: COL. 9900.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE IN THE GRILL ROOM, $1.00

Jansson wants to see you

Beautiful Music Commencing at Noon in Our Grill Room.

HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY & 30TH ST.

Famous for Its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons.
Fresh Killed Poultry and Sea Food Our Specialty.

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BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the Leading Theatres Within a Short Walking Distance.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.

NOW OPEN THE NEW
Pierrot Ball Room
WALLICK'S RESTAURANT
Broadway at 43rd Street
OUR GUESTS WILL FIND A VERY NOVEL ROOM.
DANCING AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

CHOICEST FOODS Popular Prices Music During Luncheon on Saturdays.
DALY'S GRILL AND RESTAURANT
20 East 42d Street
Half-block w. of Grand Central

HOTEL NETHERLAND
FIFTH AVENUE AT 59TH STREET.
Finest location in New York City.

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking Hot Breads.
BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Saturday 2:15.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 4 TIMES
NEXT MON., OCT. 11 SEATS TODAY
HOLIDAY MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12
WM. GILLETTE in SHERLOCK HOLMES
FIRST PLAY.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
MARIE TEMPEST In the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
OCTOBER 19th—SEATS OCTOBER 14th
Ethel Barrymore in the new comedy, "Emma McChesney & Co."

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D Street. Tel. 3093 Bryant. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinee Saturday 2:15.
HOLBROOK BLINN'S CO. MOLOCH
In the Great War Play,
After the Play Visit DANSE OE FOLLIES, "THE MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC Atop This MIDNIGHT Theatre.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents
ELSIE JANIS In a Little Comedy with a Little Music MISS INFORMATION
SEE "A REAL PLAY AT LAST"
"YOUNG AMERICA" FIRST

GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.

ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8.20. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
Biggest Laughing Hit Since The Days of Charles H. Hoyt.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. at 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Without noise or horror —but with— thrills, comedy, romance.
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:25. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:25.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2
Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

PARK Col'a Circle and 59th. Phone 8590 Col'a. Last Mat. Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:30.
LAST WEEK. MAY IRWIN "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE."

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
"The House of Glass" The Biggest Drama of Modern Times. A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL"
with MARY RYAN
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
ORCHESTRA $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. & Oct. 12.
MATINEE TODAY at 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8.15. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. at 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. Twice Today, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
—Featuring— CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special prices: 25c and 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Pauline Frederick in "ZAZA." Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, Marie Doro in "The White Pearl."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Eve. at 8:15
DAS SCHLOSS in POLEN. Sat. Mat. DAS WEITE LAND (SCHNITZLER.)

GARRICK BURLESQUE 35th St., nr. B'way. "HELLO PARIS." Matinee Today 15-25-50c.

ASTOR CUP AUTO RACE | Reserved seats bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38th St. Phone 4189 Greeley.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

HIPPODROME
Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
Curtains at 2:10 and 8:10. 4 BOX OFFICES OPEN.
"HIP-HIP-HOORAY"
Ten musical comedies in one.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
100 NOVELTIES including THE BALLET SENSATION OF ALL TIME
FLIRTING AT ST. MORITZ
Evenings and Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50 1500 Seats 50c
World's Biggest Show at Lowest Prices.
Mat. Daily (except Sat.) Best Seats $1.00 1300 Seats 50c
STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE.
SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA AND HIS BAND. BEST SEATS $1.

ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
SPECIAL MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
You'll Start Laughing When You Buy Your Seats.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
SPECIAL MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.
"The House of Glass" Best Dramatic Offering New York Has Seen.
with MARY RYAN
And the Great All-American Cast.
ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50 & $2
500 GOOD SEATS First Balcony 50, 75c, $1

LONGACRE West 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8.20, $2 to 50c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Oct. 12th, $1.50-50c
Bop.
THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT.
The Girl Who Smiles
With Natalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter.
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY, NEXT TUESDAY.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. Present "UNDER COVER"
Next Week—"THE SHOW SHOP."

STANDARD Curtain 2 & 8. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c.
A. H. Woods Presents "THE SONG OF SONGS"
Next Week—"A FULL HOUSE."

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25 & 50c
MME. PETROVA In "THE REVOLT"
Next Week—"TWIN BEDS."

CARNEGIE HALL
OCTOBER 7, 8, 9. (TWICE DAILY) Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
Part Proceeds to Actors' Fund of America.
A Fashion Extravaganza
Under the Auspices of The N. Y. Globe.
Alice Brady-Eugene Carroll Kelly
Martin Brown. June Elvidge.
Staged by Julian Mitchell.
Scenery by Joseph Urban.
And in addition Grace La Rue.
Seats, 50c, $1.00, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
On sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, McBride's, and offices of The New York Globe.

The Century CENTRAL PARK W., 62-63 STS.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
Matinee Today, 25c to $1.00

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
Schwartz Bros. In The Broken Mirror
ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c. 35c. 50c.
10—OTHER ACTS—10
NEXT WEEK SYLVESTER SCHAFFER

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 14, at 8:30.
—Song Recital—
JOHN BARNES WELLS
Tenor.
Tickets 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1.
Cleeolani, Laura Nelson Hall, Elizabeth M. Murray, Julian Rose and T. Roy Barnes & Bessie Crawford.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee To-Day.
THE STROLLING PLAYERS
Ent.

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque
THE CRACKER JACKS
Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. Chip & Marble. Eddie Leonard & Co., Henry Lewis, Watson Sisters, Ots.

Bandbox. 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Sat. Mat.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1.00 & 50c.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Eve. 25c to $1—Saturday Mat. Wed. Mat. 25 and 50 cents.
LOUIS MANN in THE BUBBLE
Next Week—"SINNERS." Seats Thursday.

"Old Heidelberg" proved one of the gems yet shown." —N. Y. Sun.

Terrific Peace Appeal in Triangle Play

If you see "Old Heidelberg" at the Knickerbocker Theatre you'll enjoy the richest romantic treat in New York, and you'll know why men go to war and why women want peace. Love, drama, romance hold you spellbound.

And then—

"The Coward" with Frank Keenan, and Eddie Foy and Raymond Hitchcock.

Knickerbocker Theatre
Broadway and 38th Street
Every Afternoon and Evening.

250 good seats 25c. 300 good seats 50c. Many others at 75c. Better ones at $1 and $2.

Week-End Special, $20

For this sale we make a remarkable display of domestic and imported materials. Here's an opportunity for men who seek individual style to have their clothes made to order at a price far below other tailors' prices.

Suits or Overcoats, to Measure, $20

Our reputation of forty years and our absolute guarantee are back of the style, workmanship and worth of every garment we make and sell.

Samples and Book of Style Suggestions on request.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, probably rain today; fair, colder tomorrow; moderate east winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,076. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON WEDDING IN NEXT 2 MONTHS

Will Be in Church or at Mrs. Galt's Home, with Very Few Guests.

FLOOD OF CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. Wilson and His Bride-to-Be Plainly Show Their Happiness —White House Dinner Party.

BOTH IN NEW YORK TODAY

Will Be Guests of Col. House—President to Buy Engagement Ring Here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt, whose engagement to be married was announced last night, were the recipients today of congratulatory messages from all parts of the United States and from the representatives of foreign Governments.

Telegrams came to the White House in such numbers that an extra force of operators and clerks was needed to handle them. Many were read by the President and Mrs. Galt together. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was one of the first to send congratulations, and there followed messages from other members of the diplomatic corps conveying the good wishes of their Governments.

Definite arrangements for the wedding will not be made immediately, but it has been disclosed that the President and Mrs. Galt have agreed that it shall not take place in the White House because of the formality which would be necessary there. The ceremony will be solemnized within the next two months, before the convening of Congress in December, either in Mrs. Galt's home or in one of the Washington churches.

President Wilson is a Presbyterian and Mrs. Galt an Episcopalian and no decision has been reached as to which service shall be used at the wedding. Mrs. Galt is a member of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church here.

The President has not yet chosen a best man. Colonel House is considered his most likely choice. One of Mrs. Galt's brothers probably will give her away. Because of the smallness of Mrs. Galt's home the wedding party will be necessarily limited to a small group.

May Go to California.

An extended honeymoon will be impossible because of the imperative demands of official duty upon the President, but his friends are urging him to accept an invitation to attend the San Francisco and San Diego Expositions just after his marriage. A short sea trip may be taken on the Presidential yacht Mayflower.

Early today a messenger carried a great bouquet from the White House conservatories to Mrs. Galt's home. The President gave up practically all of the day to receiving congratulations and calling with Mrs. Galt upon members of their respective families. In the afternoon he went to meet a few friends at the home of Mrs. W. H. Bolling, the mother of the bride-to-be, and tonight he had as his guests at dinner at the White House Mrs. Galt, her mother, Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, and several other relatives. Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President's cousin, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his physician, both warm friends of Mrs. Galt, were among the guests. The party spent the evening at the White House.

When the President received callers today and when he left and entered the White House he was wearing a broad smile and seemed very happy. Mrs. Galt, with heightened color, laughed and joked with friends as she spent the morning answering telephone calls of those who wished to congratulate her. She was extremely shy when asked regarding details of her plans.

"I am very happy," she said, "but I am of no importance, and the less the newspapers print about me at this time the more I shall appreciate it, and so, I am sure, will the President."

Will Visit New York Today.

The President and Mrs. Galt, with Mrs. Bolling, Miss Bones, Dr. Grayson, and Secretary Tumulty will leave early tomorrow for New York, to be the guests there of Colonel E. M. House, the President's closest friend, and Mrs. House. They will reach New York in the afternoon, and the time before dinner probably will be devoted to the purchase of an engagement ring, as well as to an automobile ride. After dinner Colonel and Mrs. House will give a theatre party. Saturday morning the party will go to Philadelphia, where the President will throw out the first ball used in the second game of the world's series. Immediately after the game the return trip to Washington will be made on a special train.

Colonel House, with a few other intimates, who knew of the President's coming engagement long before the news was permitted to reach the public, planned his house party some time ago. While the President is in New York he will be the guest of Colonel House, but Mrs. Galt, her mother and other members of the party will stay at a hotel. Colonel House occupies an apartment which is not large enough to accommodate the entire party.

Members of the President's Cabinet have taken a deep interest in his engagement, and it is probable that after the New York-Philadelphia trip many informal social affairs will be arranged for the President and Mrs. Galt. Neither is over fond of social festivities, but their friends say it is certain the coming season at the White House will be gayer than any of those since Mr. Wilson became President.

The engagement was almost the one topic of conversation in the capital today. Practically the entire clerical force at the White House executive offices was kept busy with matters pertaining to the coming marriage, callers at the White House would talk of nothing else, and the President himself was able to give little attention to other affairs.

Mrs. Galt Silent on Suffrage.

Close friends of Mrs. Galt today described her as a woman without bobbies or fads. She is fond of horses, but owns none. While she has tried golf, she has never been an enthusiast. She is interested in philanthropic work, but her charities have always been of the unostentatious kind. She herself smilingly

Continued on Page 11.

SING SING "JUDGE" PUNCHED BY CONVICT

Ex-Congressman Willett Injured by Tim Cronin, an ex-Pugilist, Whom He Had Punished.

The dignity of a Judgeship has proved disastrous again for William Willett, the one-time Congressman of Queens, who was sent to Sing Sing for attempting to buy a Queens Judgeship and who achieved his ambition to go on the bench only after becoming a convict, when he was made Judge of the Prisoners' Mutual Welfare League Court at Sing Sing. Tim Cronin, an ex-pugilist, was arraigned before the Judge Wednesday on a charge of attempting to mail a letter from Sing Sing without submitting it to the scrutiny of the authorities. Judge Willett sentenced him to ten days confinement with consequent suspension of privileges.

The prisoner, according to the report received by State Superintendent of Prisons Riley in Albany yesterday, used insolent language to the Judge on the bench. He was rearraigned and sentenced to ten days more for contempt of court.

When Judge Willett, in leaving court a short time later, reached the door, he was struck in the face by Cronin. Reports concerning the extent of Willett's injury differ. According to one, several teeth were knocked loose and his lip was cut and later dressed in the prison hospital. The report from Albany had it that his neck had been cut and that he was in the hospital. The Judge was about the grounds yesterday, however, but he did not preside at the day's session of the prisoners' court.

It was reported on Sept. 20 that Judge Willett was struck on the head by a flying stool during a session of the court at which he was presiding.

THREE DEATHS TOLL OF AUTO ACCIDENTS

I. M. Alevy, Chemist, Killed When Car Goes Over Thirty-foot Embankment.

Two persons were killed in automobile accidents in and near this city yesterday. Another, injured on Wednesday night, died in Flower Hospital.

Miss Sophie Kshike, 68 years old, a janitress, of 405 East Seventy-eighth Street, was knocked down and killed by an auto van while she was crossing the street in a blinding rain early last evening. The van was owned by Thomas Murray of 514 West 145th Street, and operated by David Sheehsn, who was arreseted.

While Isaac M. Alevy, a chemist of 75 East 112th Street, and George Moore, a chemist of Flushing, L. I., were driving yesterday afternoon in Alevy's automobile to Paterson, N. J., along the Secaucus Road, the car skidded on the slippery roadway, near Secaucus. Alevy lost control of the machine and it plunged over a thirty-foot embankment. In the descent the automobile turned over, pinning Alevy beneath it, killing him.

Kate Farley, 45 years old, a laundress, employed at 8 West Fifty-third Street, died in Flower Hospital from a fracture of the skull and internal injuries which she received on Wednesday night when she was run down by Battalion Chief Graham's automobile.

7 GO TO HOSPITALS AFTER CARS COLLIDE

Twenty More Cut and Bruised When Slippery Rails Cause Smash in Canarsie.

Seven passengers were injured seriously and a score of others cut and bruised at 6:15 o'clock last night in a rear end collision on the Church Avenue surface car line in Church Avenue at Ninety-third Street in the Canarsie section of Brooklyn. Slippery rails were blamed.

Most of the passengers who were badly injured were in a closed car going east. It was rammed by an open car. There was a panic among the passengers on the closed car and at least a dozen were hurt while trying to climb through the windows, the glass in which had been shattered. Here is a list of the injured who were taken to hospitals:

BATSTEIN, SOLOMAN, 23 years old, 1,021 Douglas Street; internal injuries; Kings County Hospital.

BRUNELLO, PETER, 33, 238 Osborn Street; concussion of the brain, laceration of the scalp, and internal injuries; St. Mary's Hospital.

CORTELIO, PATSY, 40, 2,304 Atlantic Avenue; contusions and internal injuries; Kings County Hospital.

HONG, LOUIS, 35, 205 Church Avenue; probable fracture of the skull and internal injuries; St. Mary's Hospital.

JAKOVIDSKY, RODJAVON, 29, 443 Sackman Street; fractured left ankle and possible internal injuries; St. Mary's Hospital.

MOSLO, MEYER, 23, 894 Rockaway Avenue; laceration of the scalp, injury to the back, and internal injuries; Kings County Hospital.

SHARA, WILLIAM, 28, 197 Powell Street; severe lacerations of left leg and fracture of left hip; St. Mary's Hospital.

Two ambulances were summoned from St. Mary's Hospital and one from Kings County. Other injured persons went to their homes after receiving medical attention. There was one woman among them, Rose Davis, 28, of 1,670 Rockaway Avenue, who suffered severe bruises and contusions of both legs.

TO RELEASE LAWSON ON $35,000 BOND

Mine Worker, Convicted of Murder, Admitted to Bail by Colorado Supreme Court.

DENVER, Oct. 7.—The Colorado Supreme Court late today admitted John R. Lawson to bail in the sum of $35,000. Lawson was convicted of first degree murder in connection with strike disorders and sentenced to life imprisonment on a charge of murdering John Nimmo, a Deputy Sheriff, who was killed in a riot near Ludlow in October, 1913. The Supreme Court several weeks ago granted a supersedeas and writ of error.

Lawson is a member of the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America and was a member of the Police Committee of the union throughout the strike. Labor leaders said bail would be furnished soon and Lawson set at liberty.

BIG LABORATORY FOR NAVY PLANNED

First Result of Labors of Body Now Officially Named Naval Consulting Board.

A PLACE FOR RESEARCH

Will Be on Tidewater of Dreadnought Depth--Cost $5,000,000 and $2,500,000 Annually.

EDISON ELECTED CHAIRMAN

Cooper Hewitt Second in Command in Board—Co-operation with Navy Chiefs Complete.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The first concrete result of the preliminary labors of the Naval Consulting Board on Inventions created by Secretary Daniels, developed tonight when formal announcement was made that the board, after an all-day session, had unanimously approved a plan for the establishment of a great research and experimental laboratory for the United States Navy. The plan, as adopted, was proposed by Thomas A. Edison, Chairman of the board. It calls for the establishment of a laboratory at a cost of $5,000,000 for grounds, buildings and equipment, to be operated at an annual expenditure of from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000.

The board recommends that the laboratory be located on tidewater of sufficient depth to permit a dreadnought to come to the dock, and that it be near but not in a large city. As thus described, the laboratory would be near some large port on the Atlantic coast. It could not be located at Washington because the depth of water in the Potomac River is not large enough to permit dreadnoughts to come to the city.

Research Laboratory Plan.

The plan for the laboratory follows:

1. The laboratory should be located on tidewater of sufficient depth to permit a dreadnought to come to the dock. (B) It should be near but not in a large city, so supplies may be easily obtained and where labor is obtainable.

2. The laboratory should be of complete equipment, to enable working models to be made and tested to destruction. There should be: (A) A pattern shop; (B) a brass foundry; (C) a cast iron and cast steel foundry; (D) machine shops for large and small work; (E) sheet metal shop; (F) forge shop for small and large work; (G) marine railway large enough to build experimental submarines of 1,500 tons; (H) woodworking shops; (I) chemical laboratory; (J) physical laboratory; (K) optical grinding department, &c.; (L) motion picture developing and printing department; (M) complete drafting rooms; (N) electrical laboratory and wireless laboratory; (O) mechanical laboratory and testing machines; (P) explosives laboratory, removed from main laboratory.

3. The building should be of modern concrete construction, with metal sills and doors, wire glass windows, &c. Ample fire protection.

4. A naval officer of rank should be in charge. He should be especially fitted. (B) Under him should be naval heads of broad experience in laboratory methods and science in general—practical as well as theoretical men. They should not go to sea. (C) Under them should be staffs of civilian experimenters, chemists, physicists, &c. (D) Each sub-head should have his corps of assistants, and with shop facilities, without too much red tape. (E) There should be at least two, and possibly three, shifts of men. Time should be the essence of the place.

5. Secrecy should be the governing factor. The place should be surrounded by a high fence and guard maintained at all hours. No visitors allowed.

6. Facilities should exist for enabling the inventor to assist in the development of the idea he has presented, provided he is a practical man.

7. The investment for grounds, buildings, and equipment should total approximately $5,000,000.

8. The annual operating expense to be between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000.

Edison Heads Roster.

The Board was in session from early this morning until nearly 7 o'clock tonight. The morning session dealt mainly with matters of organization. Before adjourning for luncheon at the Army and Navy Club, with Secretary Daniels as the host, the Board elected these officers:

Chairman, Thomas A. Edison, Orange, N. J.

First Vice Chairman, Peter Cooper Hewitt, New York.

Second Vice Chairman, William L. Saunders, Plainfield, N. J.

Secretary, Thomas Robins, Stamford, Conn.

Assistant to Chairman, M. R. Hutchinson, Orange, N. J.

The sessions were held behind closed doors in the Navy Department Library. Only members of the board were present, although Secretary Daniels conferred with the members a short time. Mr. Edison presided. It was decided to change the name of the body to Naval Consulting Board, instead of Naval Advisory Board or Naval Inventions Board.

Assurances were given that the board would co-operate fully with the line and staff officers of the navy. It was thought by some, when the creation of the board was first announced, that naval officers might feel slighted over the introduction of a civilian consulting board. That idea has been dispelled. It became known today that the officers, including the chiefs of the various bureaus, and other experts of the line and staff in Washington, were ready to co-operate with the Consulting Board to the fullest extent, and that the members of the Consulting Board already had had valuable exchanges of views with naval officers.

The Naval Consulting Board is to be primarily a research body, and it not to deprive the naval officers of any of their duties. Mr. Edison's plan for a great research laboratory provides that a naval officer of rank shall be in charge, and that "under him should be naval heads of broad experience in laboratory methods and science in general—practical as well as theoretical men."

A suggestion that a battleship be placed at the disposal of the new board is being considered by Secretary Daniels. The suggestion was made to the Secretary by a member of the board. Navy Department officials inclined to

Continued on Page 3.

Mrs. Norman Galt in Rotogravure

An artistic and beautiful photograph (11 x 16) of the fiancée of President Woodrow Wilson, posed for and approved by her, will be reproduced as a

SPECIAL ROTOGRAVURE SUPPLEMENT
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

To be sure of obtaining a copy of this fine picture, it will be necessary to order The Sunday Times in advance.

THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

MAYOR, ANGRY, LIFTS THE TAX BOARD VEIL

Orders the Commissioners to Announce the Amounts of Personalty Sworn Off.

98 2-3 PER CENT. IS LOST

Of 351 Persons Set Down at $21,037,100, Only 44 Assessed on $283,250 Remain on Books.

Mayor Mitchel took hold of the Tax Department situation yesterday and ordered the Commissioners to make public the amounts of reductions in assessments. He has not disguised his anger over the policy of secrecy adopted by the Tax Board, and he had a talk with President Purdy over the telephone, and later called Tax Commissioners Shipley and Woodward to his office.

Shortly afterward the department gave out a written notice that by direction of the Mayor figures would henceforth be made public. At the same time the amounts sworn off yesterday, as well as every day since the tax books were opened, were given out.

The figures showed that the percentage of the final assessments as compared with the tentative assessments had improved somewhat over the first day's figures, when 99.62 per cent. of the personal property of sixty-five persons assessed was written off the tax books.

Since the hooks were opened last Monday 351 persons have been examined.

Of this number 307 have had their assessments stricken from the records, leaving 44 to pay a final assessment.

The tentative assessment of the 351 totaled $21,037,100. Of this amount only $283,250 remains on the books on which the city expects to collect.

In other words, about 1 1-3 per cent. of the tentative assessment is the last four days has "stuck." The actual percentage figure is .0124634+.

On the first day when the figures were made public about one-third of 1 per cent. remained on the books after the swearing-off process. According to the first day's figures, not much more than $13,000,000 of assessable property would finally remain on the books, if the same ratio of the amount sworn off was carried to a conclusion. The figures for all four days show, if the ratio as applied to the entire $3,704,305,905 is carried out, that this final amount of assessable personal property would be about $50,000,000, as compared to the final amount of $352,051,755 for 1915.

The Commissioners have said, however, that it was unfair to make any such ratio, as a large number of those who appear during the first days are either non-residents or have good reason to sweep off their amounts.

Of the 351 who have been examined so far, sixty-six were exempted as non-residents. Four on the list have died since the assessments were made. The total number examined yesterday was 108, of whom thirteen swore they were nonresidents. The 108 represented a tentative assessment of $7,083,800, and of this amount $68,450 was held on the books, less than 1 per cent.

Manhattan's share in the big personalty assessment is $1,741,480,200. The total number of persons assessed in the entire city is 40,513, and of this number Manhattan furnished 21,737.

After the Mayor had told the Tax Commissioners that he would not countenance their policy of secrecy and silence, this statement was given out by President Purdy:

"Only figures were not given out because they are not final. By direction of the Mayor the following figures are given. They show the number of persons who applied yesterday for correction of assessment, the amount assessed, and the amount to which assessments were tentatively reduced. All recommendations, however, are not finally determined upon passed upon by the board. Investigations which may be made from time to time may change the figures."

The board decided not to make public the names of those who appeared to have their assessments reduced. Commissioner Purdy said he did not believe it seemly to name them all, but that the names of prominent citizens in whom the public was interested and who appeared at the Tax Office to have their assessments reduced, would be given out from time to time.

JAPAN THREATENS TO USE FORCE IN CHINA

Ready to Back Up Claims to Jurisdiction Over Koreans in Chen-tao.

PEKING, Oct. 7.—The Associated Press has been officially informed that Japan has notified China that unless Japan's demands regarding jurisdiction over the Koreans residing in Chen-tao, in the Kirin region of Manchuria, are accepted, Japan will pursue her own course in supporting her claim by military force, if necessary.

The Japanese claims, it is stated, are based on the May, 1915, agreement between China and Japan. China maintains that Chen-tao is not mentioned in this agreement, and that the previous agreement holds good.

FIRE ON A CANADIAN LINER.

Empress of Britain Saved by Hard Work While Lying in Mersey.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 8.—Fire started late last night on board the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain, lying in the Mersey, outward bound.

It required several hours of strenuous efforts by the firemen, aided by fire tugs, to get the fire under control.

It is understood that there is no cargo aboard the steamer.

The Empress of Britain was formerly in the Canadian Pacific service between Liverpool and Quebec. Lately she has been under Government charter.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fifth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

AMERICAN BOY FACES DEATH AS TEUTON SPY

Kenneth G. Triest Runs Away from Princeton, Joins English Navy, and Is Now in Tower.

FATHER INTERCEDES IN VAIN

Through State Department Member of Big Contracting Firm Tries to Show Son Is Weak Mentally.

Kenneth G. Triest, a 19-year-old freshman at Princeton, disappeared from college early in last January. No trace of him was found, though private detectives were employed to search, until recently a dispatch came to Wolfgang Gustav Triest at his home, 970 Park Avenue, from the State Department in Washington. It told the father that his lost boy was a prisoner in the Tower of London, accused, as a spy, of having enlisted in Great Britain's navy to learn secrets which he might send to Germany, the birthplace of his father.

Practically day and night since then the father has worked to save his son from death, the fate of a spy. He has employed legal aid, has become his own privats detective seeking evidence to help his son, and last night he said he had done what he thought was his utmost. He had presented evidence, the testimony of many of the boy's acquaintances, to show that his son was mentally unbalanced, to Secretary Lansing of the Department of State, and had asked that his boy he discharged and deported to the United States as an unbalanced minor. Now he was waiting for a reply from Mr. Lansing. What more he could do he did not know.

Mr. Triest is a member of the engineering contracting firm of Snare & Triest, with offices in the Woolworth Building. He is a German by birth, but a naturalized citizen of this country. His wife was Miss Lillie P. MacDonald, a daughter of Charles MacDonald, the bridge builder, and Kenneth G. Triest is their only child.

Left College on New Year's Day.

The boy entered Princeton in the Fall of last year, and his father heard from him regularly until about last New Year's Day. Then young Triest left college and did not return. Neither did he visit the home of his parents nor communicate with them, and when his absence became sufficiently extended to be noted by the college authorities, they notified his parents.

Mr. Triest made inquiries among his friends. None had seen or heard from the boy. He was a member of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, the Rumson Country Club in New Jersey, where his parents had a Summer home at Seabright, and of the Deutscher Verein here. He had been at none of these places, and, fearful that some misfortune had overtaken the boy, Mr. Triest employed the Burns Detective Agency to search for him.

This hunt by detectives was continued from day to day and from week to week, but no trace of the boy was found until last June. Then a letter was received from him by the boy with whom he had roomed in the few months he was at Princeton. This youth communicated at once with Mr. Triest.

"The letter told how my son had gone to England and had enlisted in the navy there," said Mr. Tricst last night. "How he got there I haven't the slightest idea. I didn't supply him with funds. I never even saw or heard from him to do so, and, as a fact, I haven't heard from him directly yet. He has never communicated with his mother or with me.

"I applied at once to the State Department, going to Washington myself and trying to see Mr. Lansing. In this I failed, but I saw others and asked that my boy be sent home. At that time, you understand, I did not know he was in trouble, but only that he had performed a foolish boy's trick, and, being still a minor, might be discharged from the navy and returned to me at my request.

Youth Was Unbalanced.

"I had no word from the State Department until the first of last month. Then I received the notice that my boy was under arrest and was to be tried as a spy. I hurried to Washington at once, taking my lawyer with me. This time I saw Mr. Lansing. I told him that my son was only a boy in years, that he was of German descent, and enthusiastically for the Fatherland. I told him that Kenneth had been upset mentally for some time, that I and all others who knew him believed that it was this condition that led him to go away from college and go abroad, and I asked that his trial be postponed only long enough to let me get evidence of these statements.

"Mr. Lansing succeeded in doing this much for me. My boy is a prisoner, but they will hold off his trial until I could get the evidence which I hope and pray may save his life. I went to Princeton and I got affidavits from his roomate, other students, and instructors, testifying that he had shown himself unbalanced mentally when he was in college. These I have forwarded to Mr. Lansing, and I can do nothing now but wait. I pray they may let my boy go. He was not himself or he never would have got himself in such a position. He is only a child, and all I want is to have him back where I can take care of him."

Mr. Triest, who had listened sorrowfully as her husband talked, broke in excitedly the instant he paused. She was on the verge of tears, apparently, and evidently was keeping a tight rein on her emotions.

"Kenneth had Germany on the brain," she exclaimed. "He was trying to get to Germany. I know he was, and he thought he could do it by joining the English Navy. Would any one in sound senses do that? Doesn't it prove my poor boy's mind had given out under the great excitement of this war?"

Mr. Tricst checked his wife to explain that his bad told all he knew of the case. He said he hadn't heard when his boy's trial was to take place, but expected that Mr. Lansing would notify him.

A report received here from private sources in London said that the trial of young Triest had already been held and that he had been sentenced to dis.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft.
A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Advt.

TEUTON ARMIES INVADE SERBIA; SERBS WELCOME FRENCH ALLIES; RUSSIA STARTS WAR ON BULGARIA

Russian Cruisers Bombarding Varna, One of the Gates to the Bulgarian Capital

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7, (via London, Oct. 8.)—The Cologne Gazette reports two Russian cruisers actively bombarding the Bulgarian port of Varna.

Varna, 18 miles south of the Rumanian frontier and 145 miles by sea from the Bosporus, is the second Bulgarian port of any importance on the Black Sea, Burgas, 62 miles further south, being the first. The land approaches reflecting the lower course of the Danube resemble those of Antwerp—low and marshy. A railway runs from Varna inland to Sofia, the capital, 300 miles away, passing the historic fortress of Pievna.

The present strategic value of Varna is that it is one of the two eastern gates to Sofia, and its possession by the Russians would turn the east end of the Balkan range just as Sofia turns the western end. The other eastern gate, Burgas, is also connected with the capital by a railway.

Bulgaria's First Act of War

NISH, Oct. 8, (via London, Oct. 8.)—An aeroplane coming from Bulgaria this afternoon dropped numerous bombs on Nish, killing five persons and wounding two others, it then returned safely to Bulgaria.

GERMANS PIERCE LINES AT DVINSK

Hindenburg Reports Success of His Drive on a Front of Three Miles.

RUSSIANS KEEP UP ATTACKS

Heavy Fighting South of Dvinsk —Russian Torpedo Boat Reported Hit in Gulf of Riga.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The German offensive against Dvinsk is at last making some headway. The German official communication says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has penetrated the Russian lines over a front of about three miles. Throughout the centre the Russians are still on the offensive.

The following official report on the eastern theatre was issued at Berlin today:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Despite Dvinsk our troops penetrated the positions of the enemy extending over a width of five kilometers (about three miles). South of Lake Dsisitiata the enemy has been forced further back. An attacking brigade of Russian cavalry was destroyed by our fire.

Between Lake Boginskoie and the region of Smorgon the Russians repeated their costly attempts to break through our lines, which, without exception, failed, after hand-to-hand fighting in some cases. Eleven officers and 1,300 men were taken prisoners.

Near Ramsgasem on the Gulf of Riga, a Russian torpedo boat was damaged seriously by our land batteries.

Army group of Prince Leopold: There is nothing to report.

Army group of General von Linsingen: During a battle at Ciartorisk the enemy was driven out of the woodlands west of the town.

The Russian War Office admits the loss of some trenches northwest of Dvinsk and reports very heavy fighting to the south. The official communication follows:

On the front northwest of Dvinsk the Germans attacked in the region of the railway. A fierce combat was engaged in in the district of Grand Grundvald, where the enemy captured a portion of our trenches. The fighting continues.

In the region of Chickovo, south of Grundwald, our troops have repulsed the Germans by counter-attacks. On the front of Lakes Demmen, Dreswiaty, and Oboic the artillery duel continues.

On the front south of Lake Boginskois, approximately as far as the region of the town of Bogdanitoff, on the Lida-Molodechno Railway, hot fighting was indulged in, both sides displaying great violence.

In the region north of Koziany, the Germans were ejected from their trenches at Gospodskydvor.

On the night of the 6th, we captured the village of Golovsk, and the town of Koziany. In this section our troops had to surmount three lines of enemy trenches. A concentrated crossfire from the Germans compelled us afterward to abandon the town, but parts of the trenches remained in our hands.

During our attack on enemy positions on the River Medziolka some of our troops succeeded in crossing the river, although the water was above their waists, and they were exposed to a violent fire.

West of the Village of Mamulykopry, south of Koziany, we succeeded also in capturing some enemy trenches.

Near the Village of Zanapotch, on the southern shore of Lake Narotche, the Germans were dislodged from their trenches with the bayonet, but by counter-attacks they succeeded in retaking them.

An engagement near the village of Semenki, south of Lake Vichnevskoie, ended in our capturing the village.

Near the village of Bognuchi, south of Smorgon, our attack was successful, resulting in the occupation of part of the enemy's positions, in which we captured cartridges, and munitions of all kinds abandoned by the Germans during their retreat.

It is impossible to refrain from again emphasizing the boundless courage our troops constantly manifested in their attacks on the enemy's trenches —in actions in which they surmounted lines of artificial obstacles with which the enemy incumbered all the ground between the lakes—and in their contempt for the arduous conditions of the Autumn fighting.

South of the Pripet we took by assault the village of Lissovo, northwest of Czertorysk.

The Austrian official report on the main Russian theatre says:

On the Dutilowa, (west of Rovno,) the enemy commenced an attack at several points with strong forces and using large quantities of ammunition, but he was repulsed everywhere with great losses.

There was stubborn hand-to-hand fighting near Oiyka, where the Russians advanced against our Linz division. We captured about 800 men, including several officers.

Northeast of Kolki on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny Railway the enemy proceeded to the western bank of the Styr River. A counterattack by Aus-

Continued on Page 2.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.
Dewey's American Wines unsurpassed in quality. DEWEY'S, 124 Fulton St. and 81 Nassau St.—Advt.

GREEK CABINET FORMED BY ZAIMIS

Premier, Who Is Also Foreign Minister, to Announce Policy on Monday.

HAS ADVOCATED NEUTRALITY

Five ex-Premiers in New Government—Venizelos May Give Provisional Support.

ATHENS, Oct. 7.—Alexander Zaimis has accepted the Premiership in succession to M. Venizelos, at the invitation of King Constantine. He completed his Cabinet today. M. Zaimis will serve as Foreign Minister as well as Premier. The new Cabinet is constituted as follows:

Premier and Foreign Minister—ALEXANDER ZAIMIS.
Minister of the Interior—M. GOUNARIS.
Minister of War—General YANAKITSAS.
Minister of Marine—Admiral P. COUNTOURIOTIS.
Minister of Finance—STEPHEN DRAGOUMIS.
Minister of Instruction—M. THEOTOKIS.
Minister of Justice and Communications—D. G. RHALLIS.

The Cabinet members will appear in the Chamber on Monday.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—"Five members of the new Greek Cabinet are former Premiers," says a Havas News Agency dispatch from Athens. "The fact that Premier Zaimis takes the portfolio of Foreign Affairs is significant, as he alone among the former Premiers has not opposed the Quadruple Entente, and it is considered his ideas best represent absolute neutrality.

"The Cabinet will appear in the Chamber next Monday and make public the declarations of its general policy, avoiding all reference to the Greco-Serbian alliance. The attitude of the Venizelos party will depend on the Government's declarations. It is regarded as probable, however, that the party will not refuse the provisional vote of confidence to the Cabinet.

"The Ministry as it is constituted is considered the best solution of the Ministerial crisis."

Alexander Zaimis has twice before held the office of Prime Minister. He is a nephew of the late Premier Theodore Delyannis, who was assassinated by a professional gambler in June, 1905, and he the son of Thrasyboulos Zaimis, several times Premier, and one of the three members of the national deputation delegated to offer the crown of Greece to Prince George of Denmark, who reigned at Athens as King George, and who was the father of Constantine, the present Hellenic ruler.

In 1900 M. Zaimis was appointed Governor General of the Island of Crete, in succession to Prince George of Greece, uncle of King Constantine, and his active policy in that post met with the approval of the Greek people generally. Subsequently he assumed the governorship of the National Bank of Greece.

NOTHING WILL STOP ALLIES.

Facts Alone Now Count in Balkans, the French Point of View.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The semi-official Temps sums up French opinon of the Greek "coup de theatre" in a phrase:

"The difference of views between the King and Premier Venizelos may have considerable consequences for Greece, but cannot impede our Macedonian expedition, which is proceeding."

It is considered that the presence of the allied forces gives the Entente powers the key to the situation, as, the Temps continues, Greek acceptance of virtual collaboration renders their protest of no effect. The Allies are on their way to help Serbia. If they disembark in sufficient numbers—as it is asserted they will do—the possible opposition from the King can be ignored. The Temps concludes:

"The expedition is now a fact. Facts alone count in the Balkans. If we proceed promptly and strongly the crisis shaking the whole peninsula will terminate in our favor."

KING FEARED BULGARIA.

Mobilization Only Measure on Which He Agreed with Venizelos.

ATHENS, Oct. 7.—"There has been no real accord between King Constantine and myself since I resumed the Premiership," former Premier Venizelos told Greek Deputies and other friends after his rupture with the King.

"The only subject upon which we

Continued on Page 2.

For Breakfast Tomorrow have some Deerfoot Farm Sausage—the genuine—fresh from the farm.—Advt.

400,000 MEN IN DRIVE

Austro-Germans Force Passage of the Danube, Save and Drina Rivers.

ITALY ALL READY TO ACT

But Gen. Cadorna, Commander in Chief, Opposes Participation in Balkan War.

UPRISINGS IN BULGARIA

Wholesale Arrests of Opposition Leaders Reported to Have Been Made by Radoslavoff.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8.—The long-threatened Austro-German offensive in the Balkans, with the added menace of Bulgaria, has begun in earnest. Almost simultaneously with the rupture of diplomatic relations between Sofia and the Entente powers an Austro-German army estimated at 400,000 men, with an enormous weight of heavy artillery, started to attack Serbia from the north and west, and, according to the Berlin official report, crossed the Drina, Danube, and Save Rivers at many points, and firmly established itself on the Serbian side.

The Anglo-French troops, which were landed at Saloniki with the tacit consent of the Greek Government, are being hurried northward to assist Serbia and, if possible, keep the Bulgarians from capturing the Saloniki-Nish Railway, the only source by which the Serbians can be fed with munitions of war.

The hoped-for support from Greece has not been forthcoming, King Constantine, by the dismissal of Premier Venizelos, having shown that while his country sympathizes with the cause of the Allies, he is not prepared to go against the central powers or to fulfill the obligations of the Greco-Serbian treaty of alliance, which provides that one ally must go to the assistance of the other in the case of attack.

A new Greek cabinet, composed of men of pro-German and pro-Allies sympathics, has been appointed, and the expectation now is that unless public opinion forces the hand of the Government and insists on action on the side of the Allies, Greece will remain neutral. It is hardly conceivable to the Entente diplomats that Greece will go over to the central powers, for, they point out, Bulgaria is known to covet some of her territory, and the treatment of Greek nationals in Turkey makes it virtually impossible for her to become the ally of that country.

As in Greece, public opinion in Bulgaria is not entirely unanimous in support of the ruling powers and reports indicate that the mobilization is not being carried out without difficulty. King Ferdinand and Premier Radoslavoff, however, have finally thrown in their lot with Austria, Germany and Turkey, having, after consultation with the Ministers of those countries, rejected the demands of Russia for the dismissal of the Austro-German officers, who, it is alleged, have been engaged to command the Bulgarian army. Bulgaria, in fact, denied the presence of such officers, and the Russian, British, French and Italian Ministers have either left or are leaving Sofia. Italy has taken action also by giving the Bulgarian Minister at Rome, his passports.

Rumania, the other Balkan State, has not been heard from, but, like Greece, for the moment is bent on continuing friendly with all the belligerents.

TEUTONS FORCE WAY TO SOIL OF SERBIA

Little Kingdom's Population Greet French Allies with Intense Enthusiasm.

BERLIN, Oct. 7, (via London.)—Large German and Austrian forces have invaded Serbia by crossing the Drina, Save, and Danube Rivers.

The War Office today announced this action in the following communication:

German and Austro-Hungarian troops crossed the Drina, the Save, and the Danube, at many places, and obtained firm footholds on the eastern bank of the Drina and the southern banks of the Save and Danube.

[The Danube forms the Austro-Serbian border from the Rumanian frontier to Belgrade, the Save from Belgrade to the northwestern corner of the country, and the Drina runs along the western boundary to a point not far north of the Montenegrin line.]

VIENNA, Oct. 7, (via London.)—The following report of operations against Serbia was issued by the War Office tonight:

The Austro-Hungarian and German troops on several points have forced a passage of the Save and of the Danube Rivers, between the estuary of the Drina and the Iron Gate. The Serbian advance troops were repelled.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8.—An official dispatch received in London states that the Austro-German armies concentrated against Serbia comprise a total of 400,000 men.

NISH, Oct. 7.—The following statement was given out by the War Office under date of Oct. 6:

A lively artillery duel occurred on the

Save front, where, on Oct. 3, a battery of the enemy, advancing from Beljala Heights, was driven back. Artillery engagements were intensified on Oct. 4. A heavy bombardment by the enemy of Serbian positions on the Danube front was ineffective.

Twenty aeroplanes dropped bombs on Pajarevatz and Goritza, without casualties.

During the night of Oct. 4-5 a gunboat and machine guns of the enemy bombarded the fortress of Belgrade without result.

Serbians repulsed an attempt of the Austrians to cross the Save opposite Banovo.

News of the landing of French troops at Saloniki spread throughout the country with great rapidity and caused intense enthusiasm. These troops, which already have passed into Serbian territory, are received at every station with the plaudits of the people. Women and children offer to the soldiers flowers, grapes, and every sort of present.

Macedonian notables presented the French officers with addresses affirming their Serbian nationality.

GREEK TROOPS NEAR AS ALLIES LANDED

Greek Officer Was On Pier With Serbians — British Staff Officers There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Milan, Oct. 7, (Dispatch to the London Daily Mail.)—The Secolos Salonikl correspondent telegraphs under yesterday's date:

"At 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning great transatlantic vessels, followed by smaller transports with war material, and escorted by destroyers, entered the harbor while warships guarded the entrance.

"The landing, which took place at a quay at the western part of the harbor, began at 9 o'clock. Greek gendarmes under the command of the chief of the Macedonian gendarmerie, M. Toupakis, kept order. Waiting on the quay were Colonel Messalas, a Greek, two French Colonels, and two Serbian officers of the General Staff. At the opposite quay were anchored Greek transports with mobilized troops, who had come from Piraeus.

"When the first detachment of French troops landed the French Minister at Athens welcomed them in a cordial message.

"The landing operations proceeded quickly. At half-past 9 the first gun was landed. The soldiers in companies preceded by drummers and trumpeters marched to a camp which had been already prepared. They paraded the streets among the inhabitants, who were curious but silent. They arrived at the camp at noon.

"Four English officers of the General Staff were waiting for them. There the English encamped on the higher part of the land, the French on the lower.

"The transports were loaded with many batteries of 75 centimetre guns, quick-firing guns, munitions, horses, and food.

"The population received the Allies' troops without any manifestation, only admiring their splendid equipment.

"Salonica's streets are very lively. French and English officers and men are to be seen mixing with the Greek soldiers."

ALLIES JOINED RUSSIA IN DEMAND ON SOFIA

King and Premier Consulted German, Austrian and Turkish Ministers Before Replying.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The circumstances which attended presentation of the notes of the Entente powers to Bulgaria are set forth in an official communication received here today from Sofia. This announcement, filed in Sofia by the correspondent of the Havas News Agency on Tuesday and delayed in transmission, was issued by the Bulgarian Government before it made reply to the notes. The statement follows:

"On Monday, between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the President of the Council received a visit from the representatives of France, Russia, and Great Britain. The first two presented notes, not identical, of the character of ultimata, in which, giving a forced interpretation of the armed neutrality proclaimed by Bulgaria and of the object of Bulgaria's mobilization, it was insisted, under threats of the rupture of diplomatic relations, that Bulgaria break off openly within twenty-four hours its relations with the Central Powers and send away the German and Austrian officers said to be among the staffs of the different Bulgarian armies.

"The representative of Great Britain presented a verbal note declaring that Great Britain would break with Bulgaria if hostilities should occur in the Balkans as the result of Bulgarian mobilization.

"In consequence of the absence of instructions, the representative of Italy has not yet joined his colleagues in this action.

"The Bulgarian Government today will hand to the representatives three notes, not identical, in which it will explain the spirit of armed neutrality of Bulgaria, while pointing out the danger that may arise from a fresh encouragement given to Serbia. Rejecting categorically the accusation relative to the pretended presence of German and Austrian officers in the Bulgarian Army, it will declare it cannot drive away officers who do not exist.

"At the same time the Government will present a response to two preceding notes of the Entente powers, of which their representatives have been advised through the French Miniater.

"The Bulgarian Government purposes to publish a Green Book on the conversations and negotiations with the powers of the Quadruple Entente."

CALLS IT BALKAN COLLAPSE.

Daily Mail Assails Government for Diplomatic Failures.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8.—"The Balkan collapse," declares The Daily Mail editorially, "is the result of a series of diplomatic failures such as have rarely been recorded in the history of any country."

The newspaper says that in Constantinople the British Ambassador, Sir Louis Mallet, who was appointed an 1913, had no knowledge of Turkey or of the Turkish language and that neither did any of his three Secretaries.

"The position of this embassy was worthy of 'Alice in Wonderland,'" The Daily Mail continues, "and there is good reason to believe this embassy typified the British legations at the other Balkan capitals. The Minister at Sofia was changed since the war began and few of his staff had been long in Bulgaria, so that King Ferdinand had no difficulty in deceiving them. Dilatory negotiations went on for months while the Bulgarian monarch chuckled in his sleeve at British simplicity.

"The third failure occurred at Athens. Great Britain appears to have counted on the active or passive support of Greece, but in the twinkling of an eye comes the transformation and the friendly Greek Premier vanishes. Of such a possibility our diplomats appear to have had no inkling. On such events as these the fate of the Empire may well depend. A diplomatic defeat is often the herald of a military defeat."

MADE BULGARS MANY OFFERS

Russia Promised Substantial Advantage for Support of the Czar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Petrograd says:

"An exposition of the imperial policy in the Near East during the present war shows that in July of last year it was indicated to Bulgaria that she would secure substantial advantages by supporting Russian policy, which aimed at the restoration of the Balkan 'bloc' by reconciliation. At the same time she was warned that acts of hostility against Serbia would be regarded as directed against Russia.

"It was suggested to Serbia that concessions by her would be necessary if the policy of reconciliation was to be successful. On Aug. 29, 1914, the Triple Entente urged upon the Serbian Government that it should surrender territory to Bulgaria, and accept compensation at the expense of Austro-Hungary. This was agreed to in principle three days later.

"In the middle of October, concrete proposals were made to Bulgaria for her assistance against Turkey. She replied that she preferred to maintain strict neutrality.

"Toward the beginning of December Bulgaria was warned by the Triple Entente powers that they would guarantee Serbia and Greece against any attack on her part. Simultaneously she was informed that for real neutrality she would receive at the end of the war territorial ameliorations in Macedonia and Turace, down to the Enos-Midia line.

"In January last the Entente discussed the Russian proposal for guaranteeing Bulgaria a so-called uncontested zone in Macedonia as the price of her adherence and the compensation of Serbia with Austrian territory and broad access to the Adriatic. This was, however, eventually dropped in consequence of the coolness of its reception in Nish and Bulgaria's persistence on her expectant attitude.

"After the intervention of Italy the four allies on May 29 made to Bulgaria on condition of her active support with all her forces, the following proposals:

First—Immediate annexation to Bulgaria of Thrace to the Enos Midia line.

Second—A guarantee to Bulgaria at the close of the war of the part of Macedonia, bounded by the line of Egri Palanka-Sopot and Strhidi and including the towns of Egri Palanka, Kepriylia, Okhrida and Monastir.

Third—Pecuniary assistance.

"On June 15 Bulgaria asked for explanations of some of the points of the note and these were given on Aug. 4. At the same time the Allies guaranteed her the uncontested zone, according to the 1912 treaty, in which she got the only in event of Serbia's agreement to the concession, should the latter receive territorial enlargement after the war.

"On Sept. 1, the Government, at first intimated its acquiescence in the proposed fulfillment of the terms of the 1912 agreement, and on the 4th the Quadruple Entente made the following declaration to Radoslavoff:

"The four States are prepared to guarantee to Bulgaria the concession by Serbia immediately after the conclusion of the war of the portions of Macedonia, down to the 1912 line. This guarantee is conditional on the promise of Bulgaria that she be prepared in the near future to conclude with the allied States a military convention with respect to her action against Turkey. If a declaration in this sense is not received soon, the proposals made in the present note will be regarded as not having been made.

"Bulgaria's only reply to this note was order for general mobilization."

CLEMENCEAU IS BITTER.

Scores French Foreign Office for the Balkan Tangle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Under the heading "the Balkanic adventure," Clemenceau attacks the foreign office, the censorship, and the Government with a savagery worthy of his nickname, "The Tiger."

"At the moment," he says, "when the dazed clumsiness of the Quai d'Orsay is about to crown with a supreme absurdity the incoherence of its lack of preparations it is time to raise the voice of common sense.

"Some day historians will discuss whether by Sofia, Bucharest or Athens his Mightiness, our foreign minister, has been most completely hoodwinked. His own explanations would certainly be a tit-bit. Meanwhile, forward, march, for Serbia, with nothing confronting us but an Austro-German offensive, plus the knives of their friends, Bratiano, Ferdinand, and Constantine.

"A new accumulation of errors was committed during the attack on the Dardanelles, but it is doubtful if we profited thereby, for thanks to the censorship, Govcrnments, blissfully oblivious of their blackest failures, can imagine they have secured indirectly they have stifled criticism. Our Balkan negotiations, through even mediocrity, would have reaped a brilliant success. But our Poincaresque providence has denied us that advantage."

RUSSIANS NEAR RUMANIA.

Vienna Reports Their Attacks Repulsed on Bessarabian Border.

VIENNA, Oct. 7, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Bessarabian frontier and near Kremenets, in Volhynia, several Russian attacks were repulsed. Otherwise the situation is calm on the East Galician front and along ths Ikwa River.

RUMANIA MAY MOBILIZE.

Geneva Hears Decree Is to be Issued Immediately.

GENEVA, Oct. 7.—Information reached Geneva by way of Munich today, from a source which is regarded as reliable, that Rumania will issue a decree for general mobilization within the next twelve hours.

EXPLAINS BULGARIA'S STAND.

Her Heart Is Fixed on Macedonia, Says David Starr Jordan.

Bulgaria's heart is fixed on Macedonia and she is on the side which will restore to her territory she has lost, is the view of Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University.

"All these Balkan folk," writes Dr. Jordan, "were for years under the dominion of the Turk, and none of them has been free for half a century. The Turk was most acceptable when asleep. When he was awake he had his own ideas of 'Union and Progress.' Union meant uniformity. A nation should have one ruler, one flag, one religion, one language. This was by massacre. And as the actual Turks were few in number, ruling over an empire of Slavs, Greeks, Italians, Jews, Armenians, Albanians, Kurds, Egyptians, Moors, and Arabs, it demanded eternal vigilance to keep them all in a state of union and progress.

"These people had had constantly before them the alternatives of revolt, conversion, assimilation, banishment, and massacre. At one time or another some of each race have chosen each of these alternatives, often two or three at once.

"Meanwhile, following the wicked lead of Bismarck and Disraeli, Europe has kept the Turk alive, because from financiers in each nation the Sultan had borrowed considerable sums of money. If the 'Sick Man of Europe' died his debts might be left unpaid; worse than that, they might be unsecured. And so the Balkans were kept in confusion, and the rest of the Ottoman Empire as well, in the hands of wild soldiers."

Dr. Jordan describes how one by one the Balkan States, in different fashion, escaped from Turkish rule, Macedonia and Thessaly—and Thrace to be equally divided among their neighbors, and finally Albania became "an impossible kingdom under an impossible King."

12 Countries Now at War

With the Russian naval attack upon the Bulgarian Black Sea port of Varna the countries now at war with their dates of declarations or attacks are:

July 28, 1914—Austria against Serbia.
Aug. 1, 1914—Germany against Russia.
Aug. 2, 1914—Germany at war with Belgium.
Aug. 3, 1914—Germany against France.
Aug. 4, 1914—Great Britain against Germany.
Aug. 10, 1914—France against Austria.
Aug. 12, 1914—Great Britain against Austria.
Aug. 23, 1914—Japan against Germany.
Nov. 5, 1914—Great Britain against Turkey.
May 23, 1915—Italy against Austria.
Aug. 20, 1915—Italy against Turkey.
Oct. 7, 1915—Russia at war with Bulgaria.

Montenegro has been in a state of war with Austria since July 29, 1914.

WAR HAS TAKEN 2,000,000 LIVES

Wounded Now Number Nearly 4,000,000 and 2,000,000 Are Prisoners or Missing.

BILLIONS ADDED IN DEBT

Gen. F. V. Greene, Military Expert, Computes Losses in Men and Treasure.

FORCES NEVER EQUALED

Fabled Hordes of History Insignificant in Comparison and Our Great War Dwindles.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 7.—Since the great war in Europe started more than 2,000,000 men have been killed; the wounded number nearly 4,000,000, while the total number of prisoners and of the missing is more than 2,000,000. These are conservative minimum figures compiled from the best available data, and were made public in Cullum Hall here tonight by Brig. Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, U. S. A., retired, in an address on the war, delivered before the members of the New York State Historical Association.

General Greene is an honor graduate of West Point of the class of 1870, and the author of many standard works on military history. He gave his hearers the benefit of what he called an "intelligent guess" as to the casualties of the war and submitted a table showing the increase of the national indebtedness of the European belligerents. The increase over 1914 approximately is $20,000,000,000. How much of this is war debt, of course, is problematical. The combined wealth of the Allies is estimated at $204,000,000,000, while that of the Teutonic Allies, with Turkey included, is estimated at $108,000,000,000.

General Greene also discussed the changes in the art of warfare that have made the great struggle not only the most gruesome but the most interesting, from a military point of view, of any war in history. Incidentally the speaker indicated what in his own opinion is required to make adequate the national defense of the United States.

In the present decade he said there had occurred more radical changes in the art of warfaro than in the previous fifty years, and in those fifty years more than in the five preceding centuries; in other words, since the first use of gunpowder in warfare.

What these changes in the art of warfare mean is indicated by a study of the tables of casualties, financial expenditures, &c., compiled by General Greene. One of these gives the population, based on official figures, of the various countries concerned in the war. These figures are taken from official reports, summarized, they show that on the side of the Allies there are in Europe 266,500,000 people as compared with 122,200,000 population of the Teutonic nations and their ally, Turkey. The colonies of the Allies have a population of 472,500,000 people as compared with 52,500,000 in the colonies that now or did belong to Germany, Austria, and Turkey. The total population upon which the Allies can draw is 739,000,000 as compared with 155,000,000 who owe allegiance to Emperor William, Franz Joseif, or the Sultan.

Another table gives the "armed strength" of the various belligerents, the estimates being based on figures to be found in various standard works. General Greene describes the figures as "approximate only," but "probably sufficiently accurate for comparative purposes." This table, which gives both the army and naval totals of the powers at war, follows:

ARMED STRENGTH.

	—Armies.— Peace.	War.	—Navies.— Ships.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	154,000	700,000	545	2,700,000
France	800,000	2,780,000	383	900,000
Russia	900,000	4,000,000	241	650,000
Italy	270,000	1,500,000	183	500,000
Belgium	45,000	170,000	....	.....
Serbia	25,000	190,000	....	.....
Total	2,196,000	7,040,000	1,337	4,750,000
Germany	800,000	3,500,000	304	1,300,000
Austria Hungary	340,000	1,400,000	124	350,000
Turkey	220,000	380,000	41	100,000?
Total	1,360,000	5,280,000	469	1,750,000

The most interesting of the tables is the one that gives the casualties in the present war. The figures are based upon official reports made to the House of Commons from totals printed in the newspapers and from data gathered from other sources.

"They are not much more than intelligent guesses," said General Greene tonight, "but I have used minimum figures." This table follows:

LOSSES IN BATTLE.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
G. Britain	86,000	251,000	55,000	392,000
France	400,000	700,000	300,000	1,400,000
Russia	500,000	800,000	300,000	2,200,000
Italy	5,000	15,000	5,000	25,000
Belgium	25,000	40,000	15,000	80,000
Serbia	20,000	40,000	10,000	70,000
Total	1,036,000	1,846,000	1,283,000	4,167,000
Germany	600,000	1,000,000	300,000	1,900,000
Austria	400,000	700,000	700,000	1,800,000
Turkey	30,000	80,000	20,000	130,000
Total	1,030,000	1,780,000	1,020,000	3,830,000

General Greene's figures dealing with the financial situation in Europe are as follows:

FINANCES.

(In Millions of Dollars.)

	Wealth.	National Debt. 1914.	National Debt. 1916.	Per Cap.	P.C.
Great Britain	$85,000	$3,485	$11,000	260	13
France	50,000	6,845	9,500	237	19
Russia	40,000	4,540	6,500	47	16
Italy	20,000	2,850	3,000	85	15
Belgium	9,000	825	825	110	12
Serbia	500	125	125	41	8
Total	$204,500	$18,170	$30,950		
Germany	80,000	3,730	9,985	153	12
Aus.-Hungary	25,000	1,050	2,000	39	8
Turkey	3,000(?)	675	675	188	22
Total	$108,000	$5,460	$12,860		

"The figures relating to Great Britain and Germany," said General Greene, "are accurate. The others are approximate only. The estimates of the cost of the war vary from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 per day, which will bring the total cost on Jan. 1, 1916, to nearly $25,000,000,000, of which probably 80 per cent. has been borrowed."

Changed Methods of Warfare.

In his discussion of other phases of the war General Greene laid atress on the important part played by the aeroplane, the automobile, this submarine, and wireless telegraphy, which are for the first time effectively useful in warfare.

"We only dimly perceive, as yet," General Greene said, "the relation between these agencies and the stupendous scale of actual military operations. In the preceding fifty years the railroad, the steamboat, the electric telegraph, had first come into military use and had gradually reached their complete perfection. It has often been said that had these means been at the disposal of Napoleon he would have conquered the world. This is mere opinion and speculation, but it is a fact that the means of transportation and of communication intelligence were substantially the same in the time of Napoleon as in the time of Caesar.

"But from Napoleon's time to the present the art of war has benefited by all the wonderful improvements in the mechanical arts and sciences; all of which are the servants of war as well as of peace. Instantaneous communication of intelligence, marvelously rapid transportation of troops, the ability to feed and supply unheard of numbers in the field, flying through the air to detect the enemy's movements, swimming under water to destroy the enemy's ships, hurling projectiles of unprecedented size to destroy his forts, caring for hundreds upon thousands of wounded, which but for the automobile would have perished upon the field—these are some of the more important methods of warfare which now for the first time are being used to full effect, and which differentiate the war of today from all previous wars, and from those of comparatively recent years almost as much as from those of antiquity.

Huge Forces in the Field.

"The fabled stories of the countless hordes who crossed the Hellespont with Xerxes and Alexander have been far surpassed by the actual numbers of the forces engaged in the present conflict. The figures are certainly startling. In Europe 78 per cent. of the population at war, in all the world 56 per cent of the population involved in the conflict; 13,000,000 men actually under arms; 2,000,000 killed, nearly 4,000,000 wounded, more than 2,000,000 prisoners. We cannot grasp these figures, but we can get some idea of what they mean by comparing them with the results of previous wars. We were accustomed to speak of our civil war as the greatest conflict of modern times, but apparently it was only one-tenth the magnitude of the present conflict.

"At no time did the number of men actually under arms, North and South, exceed 1,300,000 men, and the total number of those killed in battle and died of wounds on the Northern side was 110,070, and on the Southern side probably not more than 80,000; so that in four years of war then ths destruction of life was less than one-tenth of the destruction of life during a little more than one year at the present time. In the Napoleonic wars, from 1796 to 1815, the largest army ever assembled was that which Napoleon led into Russia in 1812, and this numbered somewhat in excess of 500,000. The German armies fighting today in Russia on the east and in France on the west are more than six times as large."

Referring to the war in the western theatre General Greene said that the reports indicated that 2,500,000 on each side occupied the trenches from the sea to the Vosges, which meant 8,000 men to the mile or five to the yard, more than the equivalent of a double-rank formation, in close order, with elbows touching, from end to end.

"Compared to thsse," remarked General Greene, "the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras in Portugal and of Petersburg in Virginia sink almost into insignificance. Imagine a continuous line in double rank across the State of New York from the Atlantic to Lake Ontario."

General Gresne then took up a discussion of the manner in which the armies are supplied with food and rations, and the use of the motor truck.

"It would seem," he said, "as if the internal combustion engine as applied to the automobile has almost revolutionized that branch of the military science which has been called logistics."

The Financial Problem.

Taking up a study of the economics of the war, Gsneral Greene said:

"The war is slready long and the end is no more in sight than it was a year ago. The financial transactions are on a scale even more stupendous than the numbers of men engaged, and the increase in national debts fairly staggers the imagination. Approximately $20,000,000,000 have already been borrowed, and there is more to come.

"If, however, we consider these figurea relatively to the population and the estimated wealth of the nations engaged in war we find that they are not unprecedented. Per capita the debts are no greater than those of England and France at the close of the Napoleonic wars. Moreover, the per capita basis is not the only, and perhaps not ths most important basis of comparison. Wealth has increased far more rapidly than population in the last hundred years; so that the debts at the present time are considerably less in the percentage of accumulated wealth than was our debt fifty years ago, or the European debts a hundred years ago.

"It is of course within the bounds of possibility that the war may continue until one or more than one of the nations involved become hopelessly bankrupt. But all, or nearly all of them, have still vast sources of credit untouched. It is beyond any question, a fact that the military operations have not been anywhere restrictsd by financial considerations. Questions of finance have not made any changs in the art of war, except as they have contributed through enormous resources of credit to make it possible to carry on military operations on a scale of such unprecedented magnitude."

Submarine's Status Undecided.

Taking up the naval operations in the war, General Greene, in a reference to the activities of the German submarines, said the result of those operations was "absolutely large, yet relatively small," explained by the fact that whereas the German undersea boats destroyed a British tonnage of 600,000, the merchant marine tonnage of Great Britain now exceeds 20,000,000.

"The damage done to vessels of war by submarines," he added, "does not appear to have been sufficient to produce any serious effects on the results of the war. It is therefore a question whether the submarine is a really important factor in a military sense. It his given rise to endless diplomatic disputes, but that it has in any way affected the issue of the war is not evident as yet. To say that it has rendered the battleship useless is certainly wide of the mark."

General Greene referred to the Zeppelin raids on London as constituting acts that were not war. The raids he characterized as "cruel and ineffectual," both those on London with Zeppelins, and those with aeroplans on Paris.

"Of minor importance," said General Greene, "is the use of asphyxiating gases, the modern succession of the long discarded 'Greek fire' and the 'Chinese stinkpot.' They have produced cruel suffering, but no important military results."

The Lesson for America.

In conclusion General Greene said:

"What lessons are we in the United States to draw from this war? In what manner and to what extent do these recent changes in the art of war affect us? The answer is that if we are to avoid the risk of a financial panic of such magnitude as has never bsen imagined, of ths payment of enormous indemnities, and the possible loss of our freedom, then we must have

"First—A navy somewhat larger than that of any other nation except one, and such a awarm of submarinea as will enable us to make somc sort of defense against the greatest navy.

"Second—A sufficient numbsr of trained soldiers to prevent landing on our coasts in case the enemy should defeat or elude our navy; or, in case we do not succeed in preventing a landing, that we delay the advance until we can dsvelop our immense latent resources in men and materials.

"Third—The co-ordination of our industrial development with our military requirements, so that, in case of war, we can utilize our vast economic strength.

"Our trained soldiers," General Greene said in summing up, "are barely 1 per 1,000 of population, while those of possible enemies are 6 per 1,000, and there is no organization between our mines, our factories, our means of transportation and communication on the one hand, and our military establishment and plans of defense on the other. That we are quick and resourceful in an emergency is universally conceded, but to rely upon this in place of military training and proper co-ordination of our economic resources is to invite certain disaster."

17,074 OFFICERS LOST.

British Army's Figures Up to Sept. 27—Killed Numbered 5,176.

LONDON, Sept. 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The total casualties among officers of the British Army from the beginning of the war up to Sept. 27 are shown by figures just given out to have reached a total of 17,074. Five thousand one hundred and seventy-six officers were killed or died, wblle 10,469 were wounded and 1,429 are listed as missing.

In the fortnight ended Sept. 27 the lists show 131 officers killed, 290 wounded, and eleven missing, a total of 432 casualties, indicating the comparative lull in operations. The Indian contingent lost twenty killed and thirty-nine wounded; the Australians eight killed and twelve wounded, and the Royal Field Artillery eight killed and fifteen wounded. Apart from these, losses in individual regiments do not exceed fifteen.

In the course of the fortnight two Brigadier Generals were wounded.

FRENCH STRIKE HARD AT RAILWAY

New Champagne Drive Penetrates German Trenches Near Souain, but Is Repulsed.

BERLIN ADMITS TAHURE LOSS

Six Strong Counterattacks Are Made to Regain Conquered Ground, but All Fail.

SOUCHEZ ASSAULT FUTILE

Violent Artillery Combats Rage at Many Points on the Western Front.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8.—New attacks are being made by the French forces in the Champagne district in their effort to reach the Challerange-Bazancourt Railway.

The German War Office tells of six massed assaults by Joffre's soldiers northwest of Souain in the direction of Ste. Marie, which is on the railway. The French troops penetrated the first German trenches, according to Berlin, which adds, nowsver, that the foe were beaten back with heavy losses.

The scene of this severe conflict is about five miles due west of Tahure, the important strategic point won by the French in yesterday's fighting. The Germans admit the success of the assaults at Tahure, but state concisely that "a counterattack is proceeding." This "counterattack," according to the official French bulletins, consisted of a series of six terrific attacks, all of which are said to have been repulsed.

Violent combats are going on at many other points on the western front, and the severity of the artillery fire is noted in all the official communications. The Paris night bulletin reports the opening of artillery duels in regions little affected hitherto since the allied offensive began.

The Germans delivered four counterattacks last night against the positions recently conquered by the French near Souchez, but were repulsed at all points.

Germans Admit Loss of Ground.

The German headquarters report says of the fighting in tbo western theatre of tbe war:

The French offensivs in the Champagne continues. After a strong artillery fire, gradually increasing to the utmost intensity, attacks recommenced yesterday at daybreak.

Northwest of Souain six massed attacks by the Frencb broke down, with a very heavy loss to the enemy. Two officers and 180 men were made prisoners.

To the west of the Somme-py-Souain high rosd sections of the newly arrived divisions succeeded at one point in penetrating across the forest line of trenches in the direction of Ste. Marie. The enemy was driven out again by immediate counterattacks. Twelve officers, twenty-nine non-commissioned officers, and 550 men were left prisoners in our hands. Two machine guns were captured. East of the high road mentioned above the enemy was unable to achieve results worth mentioning.

By massed attacks in a small trench section east of the Navarin Farm, in which the enemy succeeded in holding out, a counterattack is still progressing.

Only at and near Tahure was the enemy successful after fluctuating engagements in capturing 800 meters of ground. The attack was brought to a standstill by our counterattack.

Attempts of the enemy to force our positions north and northwest of the Beausejour farm failed completely. Wherever the enemy succeeded in penetrating our trenches they were killed or taken prisoners. The positions remained in our possession throughout. Three officers and 200 men were carried off. Three machine guns also were captured from the enemy.

A fierce but fruitless attack during the early morning hours against our position in the brick yard northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe was followed in the course of the day by weak advances only, which from this very beginning were either repulsed or frustrated by our artillery fire.

North of Arras there were only unimportant hand grenade engagements.

In the Aisne sector, at Sapigneul, a weak French surprise attack on a projecting trench section failed.

Artillery Activity Spreads.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

A violent bombardment by both sides has occurred in the environs of Nieuport and in the Sector of Het Sas-Steenstraete.

Artillery activity continued on all sides in Artois. We made slight progess to the south of Thejus, near the road from Arras to Lille.

A sudden attack, attempted by the enemy on one of our advance posts near Popincourt to the south of Roye, was completely stopped.

On the Aisne our batteries caused by their fire two very violent explosions in the enemy's lines in the region of Juvincourt, and set fire to tbe station at Guignicourt.

In Champagns ths Germans during the course of the day delivered two counterattacks against our positions to the west of the Navarin farm; they were both repulsed. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

In the Vosges we dispersed a strong German reconnoissance which had started to attack one of our posts to the east of the Valley of Sondernach.

One of our aeroplanes shot down this afternoon in Champagne a German captive balloon which fell in flames within the enemy's lines.

French Repulse Fierce Attacks.

The day bulletin says:

The enemy last night bombarded violently all our front to the north of La Scarpe. They undertook four successive counterattacks against the positions recently conquered by us in the forests to the west of the road between Souchez and Angres. Here they were completely repulsed.

There have been intense bombardments in which both sides took part to the south of the River Somme; in the sectors of Andechy, Dancourt, and Canny; at Matz; to the north of the River Aisne; in the vicinity of Tracy le Val, and at the Forest of St. Mard.

In the Champagne district the Germans last evening delivered a number of stubborn counterattacks, making use of successive lines of troops, against the positions which they recently lost to us to the north of Tahure. These attacks everywhere resulted in failure, and the Germans suffered very heavy losses.

At Eparges we caused the explosion of two mines which inflicted serious damage on the works of the enemy.

A Belgian official bulletin says:

There has been an intermittent bombardment of our advanced trenches to the south of Nieuport, Pervyse, and Oostkerke, and our trenches in the neighborhood of Dixmude, as well as to the south of Noordschoote. There was no infantry action.

CASTELNAU LOSES THREE SONS

Third of General's Family Dies from His Wounds.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Three sons of General Edouard de Curieres de Castelnau have lost their lives at the front.

Two were killed some time ago, and the death of the other, Second Lieutenant Hugues de Castelnau, who was wounded in the recent fighting in Artois, was announced today.

LOSS OF TAHURE CALLED OMINOUS

Sign of German Weakness, Says Correspondent, Summing Up Teuton Casualties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The capture of the hamlet of Tahure and the hill immediately north, called the Butte of Tahure, is a mark of the resumption of the French offensive in Champagne and has besides great significance with regard to the whole position in the West.

The capture of Tahure the furthest northward thrust of the French in Champagne, threatens the Germans on both sides. The village, formerly having fewer than 300 inhabitants, and situated at a lonely crossroads, has no importance in itself save that as is learned by bitter experience ruinsd villages make better fortifications than General Brissaud's concrete and steel forts. The possession of the crossroads is also something in this desolate countryside where highways were so little needed.

The Butte of Tahure commands the valleys and lower hills for some distance on either side. Whether in an artillery sense it immediately commands the Besancourt-Challerange railway is not quite clear, for there is a wooded hillside between; but that line, so vital for all the supplies and reinforcements of the German front in Champagne, is only two miles away, and there is a tunnel at the nearest point, the destruction of which would put it out of action. The next railway northward means a retreat of ten miles.

While nothing is known yet of the details of the fighting except that a thousand prisoners were taken, this must have been a great feat of arms. It can hardly be said in extenuation that there is any considerable element of surprise. The German prisoners admit that the beginning of the offensive eleven days ago had been expected. Now they have had a further ten days' notice and on ground of great natural strength and are still lacking the four or five supplementary thrusts at intervals along the new front may well have left them uncertain where a heavy blow would fall. So much the worse for the German aircraft and scouting services.

With the knowledge of 16,000 unwounded men lost as prisoners, and several scores of thousands more killed or wounded on this narrow front, one may be sure that the German commanders would put their very best. If they have been unable to keep up serious counter-offensive or to stem the progress of the French assaults, it is for lack of three essentials—men, material, and skill.

Colonel Feyler reckons that during this first year of the war the German total of men between 20 and 45 years available for active service decreased from 7,750,000 to 6,000,000, and that this number would fall to 5,500,000 by the end of ths present month. During the last six months the casualties averaged 300,000 a month. The present rate is much higher, and few of those now wounded can hope to rejoin before the end of the war.

The holding of the eastern and western fronts against enemies, constantly reinforced, with 4,000,000 or 4,500,000 Germans and the remnant of the Austro-Hungarians, to say nothing of adventure on the Danube, is an impossible proposition. I say nothing also of the effect of the loss of nearly 3,000,000 men upon the minds of the German people, but he must be bold who doubts such an effect.

The recruits of the 1915 class and the first levy of the uninstructed Landsturm, called out in March, have been followed by the 1916 class and a further ban of the Landsturm. There remain now only the 1917 and half the 1918 classes, lads just over 17 years of age, unless it be decided to call men up to 50 years of age.

SAYS TURKS DESIRE TO DESTROY ZIONISM

Letter Tells of Commissioners' Alarm at Hearing a Reference to King David; Thought Him Alive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8.—A letter from Alexandria to The Morning Post says:

"Ever since the war broke out with Turkey, Egypt has been receiving thousands of refugees from Syria and Palestine. The influx lately has been increased by the arrival of 13,000 Armenians from northern Syria at Port Said, who were brought thither by French warships.

"Yesterday (Sept. 21) the American warship Chester arrived at Alexandria from Jaffa with nearly 400 British, French, and Russian subjects, and another large batch of refugees is expected by the American warship Des Moines.

"The refugees include 200 Jews with many leaders of the Zionista who have been expelled by Djemal Pasha. The Pasha is especially annoyed because of the Zion mule corps, which consists of volunteers from among the refugees from Palestine who are engaged in transport work at Gallipoli. The idea that these Jewish refugees should be helping the Allies has infuriated him, and he is continually upbraiding the Jews with ingratitude to Turkey.

"About five hundred Jewish women and children are confined at the Bella Vista Hotel at Jaffa and are undergoing much privation. The refugees declare that Djemal Pasha has announced that he will extirpate Zionism root and branch and that not a single Jew will be allowed to re-enter Palestine.

"Much gratitude is expressed for the action of the American Consul at Jaffa, Dr. Glazebrook, who is doing his best to safeguard the subjects of the allied powers.

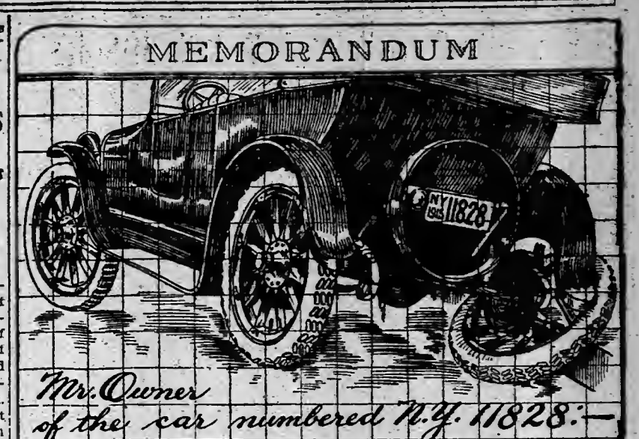
"One of the Jewish refugees, Dr. Delnard, an American subject, tells a curious tale of Turkish nervousness on the subject of Zionism. Some years ago he arrived in Palestine from the United States, and settled down at Ramleh, an hour's journey from Jaffa. He brought his library with him from America, consisting of some thousands of books. Lately the library was confiscated by the Turks and a commission was selected to examine the works. The commissioners had hardly begun their investigation when on the cover of one of the books they noticed the inscription, 'If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, may my right hand lose its cunning.'

"The Turks considered these words highly suspicious, as savoring of Zionism, and gave orders to send for Dr. Delnard, who was asked to give an explanation. He stated that he was in no way responsible for the words and that they had been uttered by King David regarding Jerusalem. The members of the commission were aghast at this reply, and, in a state of great excitement, said, 'So, indeed, there is really a Zionist King of Jerusalem?'

"One of the Turks seized hold of Dr. Delnard and cried out, 'Tell us at once where this so-called Jewish King is, for he must be found without delay, since by the arrest of this traitor we shall be able to destroy the Zionist movement.'

"Dr. Delnard explained that the King in question was dead; but this did not satisfy the Turkish Commissioners, who announced that he must give satisfactory proofs that the King had really expired, with full details as to his decease. It was only after a long explanation by Dr. Delnard, who was able to make them understand that King David had breathed his last twenty-five centuries ago and had been buried in Jerusalem, that the Commissioners were satisfied that the Zionists had not as yet gone so far as to elect a monarch of their own."

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25c a tube—all druggists.
Write for free booklet on colds.
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Mr. Owner of the car numbered N.Y. 11828:—

Above is a sketch I made of the rear of your car, just after it had skidded and broken a wheel at the corner of Berry and South 9th Streets Brooklyn, last Friday morning.

I overheard you remark that in the future you will use Tire Chains whenever the streets are wet, and I congratulate you for making such a wise resolution.

Yours for Safety
J.O.L.

GREEK CABINET FORMED BY ZAIMIS

Continued from Page 1.

were in full agreement," he added, "was the mobilization of the Greek forces in view of Bulgaria's equivocal attitude."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Oct. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—This day has been spent by King Constantine in the reception of heads of various parties, and this evening it was announced that M. Zaimis, Governor of this National Bank, who had had an audience of the King last night immediatciy after the resignation of Premier Venizelos, had consented to form a Cabinet.

After the events of the week it would be unwise to hazard any opinion as to the probabls course of events. The new Cabinet must me



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FRANCE MAY SEEK MORE LOANS HERE

Deputies Give Government the Right to Join with Britain in One or Several.

RATIFY $500,000,000 CREDIT

J. P. Morgan and Bond Salesmen Are to Meet Today to Map Out a Vigorous Selling Campaign.

PARIS, Oct 7.—Alexandre Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today a bill ratifying the negotiations for the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan in the United States. The bill consists of a single article, which reads:

The Government is authorized to issue in the United States, conjointly and collectively with the British Government, one or several loans, of which the amounts and conditions will be fixed by the Government according to the best interests of the treasury. Bonds of these loans will be exempt from all taxes, present or future.

The Chamber unanimously adopted the loan bill.

A memorandum accompanying the bill says:

France and England having reached an agreement for issuing jointly a loan in the United States, delegates from the two countries were sent to New York to conclude the necessary arrangements. The negotiations, favored by an animated movement of public opinion, have resulted in the formation of a powerful syndicate which directs the issue of the loan.

The memorandum recites the terms previously published, concluding with the explantion of their purpose.

Authority was asked to negotiate other loans in the United States in combination with the Britisb Government "to assure payment for our purchases and to ameliorate conditions of exchange."

After Finance Minister Ribot had read the American Loan bill to the Chamber, Albert Matin of the Appropriations Committee explained that the proceeds of the loan would be used exclusively to pay for what France was buying in the United States and to stabilize exchange. He alluded to the welcome the loan had found in America.

M. Riot asked the Chamber as a mark of confidence to pass the bill immediately. A lively campaign had been conducted in the United States to hinder the completion of the loan, he said, but without result. He expressed the thanks of the Government to the delegates who had negotiated the agreement with American bankers, and the Chamber without further debate unanimously passed the bill.

The agreement under which a syndicate of American banks is to take the issue of $500,000,000 bonds from the Governments of Great Britain and France, will probably bs signed Monday, it was said yesterday. For this country the signatures of representatives of the sixty banks and firms in New York which are taking an active part in the formation of the country-wide syndicate will be affixed. It is expected that approval of the loan by the British Parliament will have been obtained by Monday.

The first real step in the great selling campaign shortly to be inaugurated, will be taken today, when practically all of the bond salesmen employed by the New York underwriters will be assembled at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria for instruction. J. P. Morgan will preside at the meeting, at which plans will be laid for getting the bonds into the hands of investors with as little duplication of effort as possible.

THINKS CONSCRIPTION SURE

Forbes-Robertson Positive England Will Resort to the Draft.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the English actor-manager, who arrived yesterday on the American liner New York from Liverpool, said he thought the war would last another two years. He also said the most painful thing to him was the lack of patriotism in England among the working classes and he recited the following case as an example of the difficulty the firms had in carrying out the Government contracts on time.

"A few weeks ago," he said, "the firm of Thornycrofts on the Thames had a contract for submarines and torpedo boat destroyers to be constructed with the utmost possible dispatch. The firm has always been noted for its kindness to employes and for paying good wages. Two weeks ago one thousand of the workmen struck and held up the construction of the boats needed for the protection of their wives and families from the enemy. They did not strike for higher wages or shorter hours, mark you, but because the Government had sent some mechanics who were not union men back from the trenches to assist in the work.

"As a nation we believed that the first line of defense was the Navy, but today the first line of defense for Great Britain is in France and England. Lord Salisbury and Lord Roberts in their day did the best they could to wake Englishmen up to realize the danger that threatened them, but it was impossible. The country was not willing to pay the insurance. If we had been able to throw 500,000 troops into Belgium or France at the beginning of the war all this terrible loss of life and property might have been prevented.

Sir Johnston said he was positive conscription would have to come and would be put in force before Nov. 1.

Cosmo Hamilton, the English author and playwright, who arrived on the New York to lecture on "Sex Hygiene for Children," said most of the members of his family were in the navy. His cousin, De Courcy Hamilton, is the head of the submarine flotilla at Devonport, England. Mr. Hamilton said that England had plenty of ammunition now, and the supply would be kept up until the war was over.

BRITISH COMMERCE JUMPS.

Imports Gained $126,430,000 and Exports $28,170,000 in September.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Board of Trade figures for September show an increase in imports amounting to £25,286,000, (£126,430,000.) Of this amount £10,000,000 was in food, £5,000,000 in raw materials, and the remainder in manufactured articles.

Exports increased £5,634,000, of which £1,250,000 was in coal and the remainder in cotton and textiles.

COMMERCE HONORS ENVOYS OF ALLIES

Seth Low, President of Chamber, Welcomes Anglo-French Commissioners as Guests.

WAR TOPICS ARE AVOIDED

Responses by Lord Reading and Octave Homberg—Eulogy on Late S. S. Pratt by J. H. Schiff.

The large assembly hall of the Chamber of Commerce was filled to the doors yesterday noon when the six members of the Anglo-French financial mission were received as special guests at the regular monthly meeting. The attendance was so great that J. P. Morgan, who was among the later arrivals, could not find an unoccupied chair, and sat on the bottom step of the raised platform at the back of the room throughout the proceedings.

Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England and Chairman of the mission, sat at the right hand of President Seth Low, and Octave Homberg, one of the French representatives, at his left. Both responded to the welcome extended by Mr. Low, Mr. Homberg replying in French. President Low said:

"By authority of the Executive Committee, the English and French Finance Commissioners have been invited to attend this meeting of the Chamber, and it gives me great pleasure to welcome them in your name. It has not been forgotten that this Chamber is made up of men whose natural sympathies differ, so that every one of the countries so unhappily engaged in war in Europe has its sympathizers in our membership. This invitation, therefore, is not to be construed as a departure from the neutrality which is becoming on the part of a body so composed.

"It is rather to be looked upon as a recognition due from the Chamber of Commerce of the very eminent character in the domain of finance of the distinguished gentlemen who are our guests, and also of the very great service which, in serving their own countries, they have rendered to ours. Every one who has had experience in international trade understands how fatal to such trade is a market for exchange which is subject to sudden and violent changes. The most normal business under such conditions becomes a species of gambling. In the abnormal conditions affecting international trade with Europe in these days we in the United States are fortunate indeed that this problem was committed to the hands of men so entirely competent as our guests."

Lord Reading in Light Vein.

Lord Reading replied with a happily phrased acknowledgment of the honor paid the mission, in which he carefully avoided any reference to the war or the work of the Commissioners. He said in part:

"Mr. Chairman, I have had conflicting emotions as I have sat here during your deliberations. May I say that I very nearly committed a natural but an unpardonable error. So accustomed am I in my own country to presiding at a desk like that, with a chair of those dimensions, that I very nearly found myself occupying it, did I not readily recognize, Sir, that you in every respect more worthily and fully fill it than I.

"Mr. Chairman, you have given me a strange pleasure and an unaccustomed luxury, perhaps one which bas never fallen to the lot of any of you. We have had the advantage of sitting and listening to discussions on new taxation which were most interesting. We have had our difficulties in taxation. I have been privileged to play some small part in the past in my own country, but may I say that never have I been present at any gathering whers it was made so manifest that there was to be a raid upon your pockets, when the result apparently was received with such equanimity; and, except for one protest which descended probably more from the method than the substance of the matter, you all seemed to be agreed that taxation was to come.

Commissioners Thank Americans.

"Will you let me say on behalf of my colleagues that we appreciate the honor and the privilege of the invitation which you have been good enough to give to us today very highly, and not the less so because we realize that the membership of your chamber is composed of so many diverse elements and that you must have among you differsnces of opinion on the great questions which must necessarily fill the minds of all. And we esteem it therefore a higher honor than usual when an assembly such as yours, composed as it, has done us the honor to invite us to be present here today. We should ill requite your great reception of us if we attempted to say one word which could even ruffle the feelings of any one here present.

"You have indicated, Mr. Chairman, the lines upon which anything that is to be said must be limited, but will you permit me to say that we fully appreciate, and that even without the ruling from the chair—which we are accustomed in England to treat as absolutely sacred—that we should have enforced during our stay hers the same rules to guide us throughout all the public duties which ws have had to perform.

"During our stay hsrs we have, of course, been well aware of the growth, the extension, the extraordinary development of your own country. We view it with satisfaction, and, if I may say so, also with pleasure. We recognize that you, after all, in your prosperity, in your strength, in your greater development, are actuated by the desire to benefit humanity and the world at large, and for that reason we wish you and those who are assembled here all the further prosperity and all continued success to the Chamber of Commerce."

At the usual luncheon following the meeting a special table was reserved for officers of ths chamber and the guests. Those seated at the table were Seth Low, Lord Reading, Jacob H. Schiff, Sir Edward H. Holden, E. H. Outerbridge, Basil B. Blackett, Martin Vogel, J. G. Cannon, Welding Ring, I. N. Seligman, W. H. Portsr, W. C. Skinner, Georgs T. Wilson, J. P. Morgan, E. W. Fairchild, Ernest Mallet, J. R. Waterbury, Sir Henry B. Smith, Octave Homberg, and H. L. Satterlee.

Eulogy by Jacob H. Schiff.

Most of the time of tbe regular business meeting was devoted to the adoption of resolutions on the death of Sereno S. Pratt, late Secretary of the chamber, and to eulogies by President Low, E. H. Outerbridge, J. G. Cannon, Jacob H. Schiff, and George A. Post. Mr. Schiff said:

"The opportunity you give me to express the esteem I have held for the late Mr. Pratt is a great privilege even if a sad one. Sereno S. Pratt as Secretary of thia chamber was not an employe in the strict sense of the word. It is but a short number of years since he was appointed Executive Secretary, but in the short space of time which he had been with us he not only gained the respect of the entire membership, but he understood and was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the work of his important office. Executive officers and committees ever relied upon him for the thorough preparatory work he knew so well how to do and which made it possible at our monthly public meetings to solve the often intricate problems so frequently confronting us promptly, concisely, and effectually. But what endeared Mr. Pratt to us all more than anything else was his rare tact, his great modesty, his never-to-be ruffled patience and geniality, which were characteristic of his intercourse with all of us who were thrown into contact with him. Because of this his spirit is certain to live in our hearts. But to some of us, and I believe to many of us, his early unexpected demise comes with a sense of personal loss, and we shall cherish his memory as we pray that he may sleep in peace."

Welding Ring spoke in favor of affirmative action on the referendum calling for the appropriation of money to finish the barge canal, and the chamber voted $2,000 to be spent on an educational campaign.

CRITICISES MR MORGENTHAU

London Times Correspondent Says He Wasted Energy on Zionists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8.—The Times published a long account, from a correspondent, of the Armenian massacres in which he says:

"Attempts of the American Ambassador to procure some alleviation of the lot of the Armenians have thus far proved unsuccessful. Mr. Morgenthau, in the opinion of good observers, has wasted too much diplomatic energy on behalf of the Zionists of Palestine, who were in no danger of massacre, to have any force to spare.

"Talaat and Bedri simply own that persecuting Armenians amuses them and turn a deat ear to American pleadings.

"German and Austro-Hungarian residents in Turkey at first approved of the punishment of Armenian 'traitors,' but the methods of the Turkish extremists have sickened even Prussian stomachs. True the Jewish Baron von Oppenheim, now in Syria, has been preaching massacre, and German Consular officials at Aleppo and Alexandretta have followed suit perhaps with the idea of planting German colonists in the void left by the disappearance of the Armenians when the war is over.

"But the German Government has grown nervous. On Aug. 31 the German and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors protested to the Grand Vizier against the massacre of Armenians and demanded a written communication to the effect that neither of their Governments had any connection with these crimes. Turkey has not so far given her Allies a certificate of unblemished character and the bestowal of the order Pour le Merite on Enver Pasha by the Kaiser is not likely to give the impression that Germany is in earnest."

The correspondent also says:

"The sale by Bedriss police of Armenian children of both sexes to the keepers of disorderly houses and Turks of bad moral character has provoked protests in Constantinople.

"The object of the conversion of children reported from some districts and the very general sale of women and girls appear to be political. Foreigners believe Talaat has countenanced these crimes with the object of breaking up the strong social structure of the Armenian community in Turkey."

WAR ON THE HYPHEN IS POPULAR AT ONCE

Appeal for Undivided Allegiance to America Meets Instant Response.

LUSTGARTEN GETS LETTERS

Writers of Foreign Extraction Assure Support of Movement Against Dual Citizenship.

The war on the hyphen that was started a few days ago by William Lustgarten, a New York lawyer, and several other American citizens of foreign birth or extraction, who declared that they felt they owed allegiance only to the United States, bas already met with popular approval among a great number of foreign-born citizens and particularly among persons of German extraction.

The appeal, with twenty-five signers, most of them born in Germany or Ireland, was published on Wednesday morning, and called on Americans of foreign birth or extraction who were loyal to the United States and had no sympathy for the element that had "bowed to the monstrous idea of dual citizensnip and lent themselves to the manipulations of foreign interests" to send in their names, declaring their allegiance to this country. This, it was explained, was done to offset the reflection cast upon all persons of foreign extraction by propagandists and hyphenated foreigners in America.

A stream of letters commenced pouring into Mr. Lustgarten's office at 68 William Street yesterday morning, scarcely twenty-four hours after the appeal had been published. Several hundred were received during the day. Without a single exception, he said, the letters gave approval to the plan and most of them expressed disgust for the element that admitted by publicly expressed opinions that it had not dropped the hyphen. Many telephone calls were also received during the day from New York and nearby points in New Jersey.

Letters Come From Teutons.

From the fact that many of the letters and telephone calls were from persons of German or Austrian origin, Mr. Lustgarten was convinced that the opinion he had previously expressed to ths effect that those who had made themselves heard the most in recent months were the least representative of the great mass of their fellows in this country, was a correct one. Here are two letters which show the attitnde of those who are supporting Mr. Lustgarten's campaign:

Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc., Real Estate, 47 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Oct. 6, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Luetgarten—

You voice my sentiments from the bottom of my heart and I am thankful that some representative man has taken up the cudgel against these traitors in disguise. I was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, which is not Prussia My parents emigrated to the United States when I was 5 years old. Cordially yours,

WILLIAM M. NEWMAN.

Lustre Fibres, Limited, 445 Broome Street.

Dear Sir: This morning's TIMES presented to me something for which no doubt a great many Americans loyal to the flag, although of foreign birth, have been looking for for a great many months past.

I am heartily in accord with your sentiments so ably expressed, and take this means of assuring you of my active support to the end that a loyal American foreign born society or association be formed whose main object will be to separate those of us who have discarded the despised hyphen from those who atill insist on dual or divided loyalty.

I am a service member of the American Legion, and a resident of Corona, L. I. Please let me hear from you with reference to the scope of the proposed organization. Yours very truly,

GEORGE A. STEIGLEDER.
406 Worlu Building and 35 Forty-third Street, Corona.

Movement Bound to Spread.

There had not been time up to yesterday for news of the appeal to foreign-born to reach distant cities and for letters from persons in accord with the plan in these cities to write to Mr. Lustgarten, but he expressed the hope that the movement soon would become nation-wide. Confidence that it would do so was expressed in several of the letters. Correspondents of out-of-town newspapers called up during the day to make inquiries about the appeal and whatever plans had been formulated for a permanent organization, Mr. Lustgarten said. He said no definite plans for an organization had yet been made. He thought the right occasion to do this would be at a meeting of unhyphenated Americans. Such a meeting probably will be called in this city in the near future, and it is expected that similar meetings will later be held in other cities.

One of ths writers who hoped to see the movemsnt "sweep the country" was C. H. M. Rose of 334 Fourth Avenue. He wrote:

"I read in THE TIMES this morning the appeal to 'American Citizens of Foreign Birth.' It was time that some protest was made against the shocking attitude of the 'hyphenated,' and I cannot believe that a majority of those of German descent really approvs of the pro-German propaganda that has been so scandalously forced in this country. My ancestors were Danes, with a few Germans among them from the lost provinces of Schlswig-Holstein. I was born in Dsnmark, but I am wholsheartedly American and would resent being called anything else.

One letter was received from the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, written by Richard Bondy of Gloversville, N. Y. The appeal signed by Mr. Lustgarten and others, he said, "struck homs." Mr. Bondy wrote that he was born in Austria and had been a citizen of this country for a number of years. He expressed his viewa of "a certain class of German-Americans" as follows:

"They come here to escape conscription, change their names from Schmidt to Smith, Bauer to Bower, or Muelier to Miller; they can speak neither German nor English correctly; they are neither Germans nor Americans; they would not return to Germany if they could—they are traitors to their country of origin and to that of their adoption. All success to you."

Charles Bizzozer of 28 West 123d Street wrots:

"I sincerely congratulate you for your letter in THE TIMES of today. Truly a good idea, as I believe most of the foreign born will be glad of a chance to prove thsy are not to be mistaken for the 'hyphenated, royal-minded dupes' subsidized by foreign governments."

American Born Approval.

Letters were received not only from the persons to whom the appeal was addressed, however, but from others who wanted to congratulate the original signers on having taken a step in the opposite direction from the hyphenated variety of Americans. A representative letter of this class was from C. Augustus Haviland, a lawyer of this city, who said:

"It is a great pleasure to note that some of our German citizens ars moving to force their fellows to show their colors and say whether thsy are to be loyal or disloyal to the country of their adoption. A very few of German extraction are casting reflection upon their loyal brothers by their infamous course. You are doing our country a great service."

WASHINGTON WATCHING NEW STEEL COMBINES

Attorney General Promises Close Scrutiny of Any Move to Reduce Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Attorney General Gregory said today that any attempt to bring about a combination of independent steel companies would be subjected to close scrutiny by the Department of Justice. His statement had reference to reports that the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation probably would become the centres of two great organizations of companies outside of the Steel Corporation. In a formal review of the position of the Department of Justice, Mr. Gregory said:

"It cannot be questioned that if it was lawful to unite through the United States Steel Corporation one-half of the competitive units in the steel trade the othor half would also have the right to combine, and, of course, what could be done in the steel trade could be done in every other branch of trade, thus virtually putting an end to competition.

"But the decision of the Circuit Judges of the Third Circuit in the Steel case is not yet the established law. It is because of just such consequences that the Government is appealing from that decision. Besides, in the Harvester case, a court of equal rank took a very different view of the law.

"The question is now pending before the Supreme Court. In the meantime attempts to combine able and efficient competitors, affecting trade over a wide area, will be subjected to the closest scrutiny by the Department of Justice."

While Directors of the Midvale Company declined to comment on Attorney General Gregory's statement, it was learned that there is no fear that plans being worked out would come into conflict with the Sherman law. The three companies so far joined in the Midvale organization did not compete with one another in any line. The old Midvale Company made a specialty of heavy ordnance and armor plate, the Remington Arma Company made rifles, and the Worth Brothers Company is expected to direct most of its facilities to the manufacture of pig iron.

Charles M. Schwab was absent from his office all day and assistants said that nothing further had been done in regard to purchasing the Pennsylvania Railroad's controlling interest in the Pennsylvania Steel Company. Directors of the Midvale Company held a meeting which was said to have been devoted entirely to organization matters.

FAMOUS REMBRANDT SOLD

Price Paid to Lord Spencer Said to Approximate $175,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8.—The Times understands that Lord Spencer has just sold out of his famous collection at Althorp for a price which cannot be ascertained with certainty, but may approximate £35,000, ($175,000,) his "Portrait of a Boy," by Rembrandt.

The Times says it is probably the earliest portrait of Rembrandt's son Titus extant.



A Galaxy of Gloves, $1.15 Holds the Palm

MINE is not a mere Glove Department, but a *Complete Glove Shop* for Men and Women, that serves every smart Glove for every use, occasion and function, from get-up to go-to-bed.

$1.15 buys a *Tan Capeskin Walking Glove*, that you can't tell apart from anybody's $1.50 Glove.

50c to $3 buys such famous Walking, Wedding, Sporting, Evening Gloves as Dent, Fownes, Mark Cross, Adler, Kayser Fabric Gloves.

$3 buys my *"Washrite" Glove*, semi-glazed Mocha, that washes like a handkerchief and wears like old friendship.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

SAY CENSORS HURT ENGLAND'S CAUSE

London Papers' Indignation Increases—Declare the People Are Deluded.

NEWS KEPT FROM AMERICA

Thousands of Words from Sofia and German Lines Withheld Yesterday, Says Associated Press.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8.—The Daily Mail asserts that German and Italian newspapers give the name of the British officer in charge of the Anglo-French force landing at Saloniki, although the censor prevents the British public from knowing it. The Mail cites several other instances of this nature which it terms "absurdities" of the censorship, and adds:

"We can state in a very few words ths opinion to which we have been forced by fifteen months of experience with the censorship. Nothing has been done more to lower our reputation abroad for honesty and good sense, and nothing has been done more to delude our people at home, to hide from them the realities of the war and dull the edge of their interest in its progress."

"The time has come," says The Morning Post in an editorial article today, "for the Government to deal fairly with the country—to tell the people the truth, to record misfortunes as freely as successes to suppress only such information as may help the enemy. If the Government persists in its policy of sugared secrecy the consequences may be serious.

"After fourteen months of war so much has become known which has been concealed by the authorities that the people have become impatient."

Asserting that probably no journal has supported the censorship with more loyal motives, The Pall Mall Gazette devotes its leading article to a vigorous denunciation of the manner in which the censorship has been applied.

"Evidence of abuse in the exercise of power by that department have become too glaring to be ignored," says The Gazette. "The legitimate function of the censorship is to blind England's enemies, not England herself. When it withholds from Englishmen what the enemy already knows, or when it suppresses unpleasant news for the sake of preserving an atmosphere of false optimism, it is perpetrating a combination of folly and injury which the country has every right to resent.

"The treatment of the news of Premier Venizelos's resignation seems a clear instance of the reluctance to let unpleasant acts reach the public ear. The intelligence was sent from Athens in plenty of time to be published yesterday morning, when it appeared in French journals. Yet the people of this country were deprived for many hours of news which was fully at the disposal of both their allies and their enemies.

"When a quotation from Kipling is mutilated in a dispatch through being mistaken for an item of news it is a sufficiently humiliating exhibition of ignorance in public office, but that is overshadowed by indications of a positive breach of trust in the relations between the censorship and the public."

The Tribuna of Rome said on Oct. 3 that General Sir Ian Hamilton, British commander at the Dardanelles, had been at Saloniki to inspect arrangements for the landing of the Allied troops.

The London office of The Associated Press sent cable advices yesterday that thousands of words of dispatches from its correspondents in Sofia and from the German lines on the western battle front were being withheld by the British censors.

BIG LABORATORY FOR NAVY PLANNED

Continued from Page 1.

favor the proposal pointed out that many experiments such as the board would undertake could be conducted effectively only some distance from shore and aboard some such vessel as a battleship.

DEFENSE STATE COMMITTEE.

Appointed Governor Whitman to Act with Security League.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—At the request of Joseph H. Choate, Honorary President of the National Security League, Governor Whitman today appointed the following State Committee to co-operate with the National Committee of the league on the problem of national defense:

Ex-Governors Glynn and Dix and Joseph W. Stevens, Albany; Elihu Root, Robert Bacon, Lewis Chanler, Bainbridge Colby, George B. Cortelyou, Simon Guggenheim, John Hays Hammond, William Hayward, Charles B. Hubbell, Arthur C. James, Seth Low, William F. Morgan, George W. Perkins, and Henry Seligman, New York; William M. Calder, Brooklyn; George H. Cobb, Watertown; James R. Day, Alan C. Fobes, Edward Schoeneck, Horace White, and Horacs S. Wilkinson, Syracuse; Hiram H. Edgerton and David Jayne Hill, Rochester; Louis P. Fuhrmann and Ansley Wilcox, Buffalo; ex-Governor Odell, Newburg; Thomas R. Proctor, Utica, and Jacob Gould Schurman, Ithaca.

CLAIMS FATHERSHIP OF ADVISORY BOARD

L. W. Luellen Urged President to Call Inventors to Help in the Nation's Defense.

Lawrence W. Luellen, manufacturer and inventor of 220 West Nineteenth Street, said yesterday, after reading the address, by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels to the members of the Civilian Advisory Board of the Navy, that he had written to President Wilson more than fourteen months ago suggesting that a committee of about 100 of the best-known scientists and inventors be brought together to study the needs of this country in time of war.

Secretary Daniels said the idea was born in his mind when he read an interview with Thomas A. Edison in THE TIMES on May 30. The claim by Mr. Luellen is that he not only called the matter to the attention of the President, but that he suggested a much more comprehensive scheme than that which was adopted, and one, he feels, which would be a greater benefit to the country.

Mr. Luellen thinks that the duties of the present board, as he interprets them by reading Mr. Daniels's speech, are scarcely creative in the sense he believes they should be. His plan would be to obtain the co-operation of all inventors who might have a valuable suggestion. He would have the Government arrange that these inventors should have the opportunity of developing their ideas in the great manufacturing plants of the country. In this way, he said, some great invention which would otherwise be lost might be brought to the attention of the country.

Luellen Plan as Submitted.

In his letter to the President, under date of Aug. 5, 1914, Mr. Luellen wrote in part:

At this time, when Governments are active, and the most powerful fighting machines that man has thus far been able to devise are being used in offense and defense, it occurs to me that the United States Government should not only have its army and navy engineers, inventors, and officers on the alert, making observations, passing judgments, and making plans in her interest, but she should also have the best creative minds in the country secretly concentrated on the problem which now confronts humanity.

Who can say that there will not be new developments in means of protection and warfare in the near future? Means of destroying great armaments are easily within the realm of possibility without the human sacrifice necessary for their destruction today.

While the air seems to be filled with all kinds of thoughts and suggestions, I believe the creative minds are best able to devise means of preventing wars, or plan and produce apparatus for defense that will add protection to the people of the United States and to the peace of the whole world.

I believe you will see the wisdom of having the creative mind busy while armaments, devices, plans, mechanisms, explosives, and ideas are being used and destroyed, all of which were planned and developed by creative minds.

It seems to me there should be at least 100 inventors picked from among those who have attained commercial success and directed by the United States Government to lay aside their present work and concentrate their minds in the interest of the Government. They should observe and study, first, the cause of war; second, devise means of preventing war, and, third, produce means of defense and protection, making a full detailed and secret report of their labors.

Who knows but that we may find among them a modern Archimedes, who would render helpless these great armaments and armies and insure peace to humanity?

If such a plan were put into effect, the United States Government might immediately advance many years toward universal peace, and the least that could come from such a plan would be that our best minds would be set working upon this great problem, which would redound to the benefit and honor of the people of the United States in future years.

Filed in War Department.

Mr. Luellen showed a copy of this letter, which he got in reply:

August 14, 1914.

Mr. Lawrence W. Luellen,
220-228 West 19th Street,
New York City.

Sir—I am directed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge receipt, by reference from the White House, of your letter of Aug. 5, 1914, addressed to the President, suggesting the formation of a committee of inventors to study the causes of war and devise means for its prevention, and to inform you that same has been placed on file. Very respectfully,

H. O. S. HEISTAND,
Adjutant General.

Mr. Luellen said it was not beyond the range of possibility that by the comprehensible scheme he suggested some invention might be perfected which would put an end to war.

SEEKS AID OF 100 MAYORS.

National Security League Asks Them to Name Committees.

Telegrams were sent yesterday by the National Security League to the Mayors of 100 cities requesting each to appoint a citizen's committee to co-operate in the work of preparing for the national defense. In fifty other cities, where the league has branches, the officers of the latter will be instructed to place a similar request before the Mayors. The message to the Mayors read:

Following suggestion National Security League, Mayor Mitchel will appoint Citizens' Committee to urge preparedness. Will you do likewise? Although league's campaign indicates strong support for preparedness measures, entire country must now unite in demand for proper defense, so Congress will realize preparedness is its first and most important duty.

S. STANWOOD MENKEN, President.

The National Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society decided yesterday to appeal to the public to unite in calling the attention of Congress to the public desire for an adequate preparednesa by observing Dec. 6, the date of the opening of Congress, as "American Defense Day." It is suggested that on that day mass meetings and other public demonstrations be held and that letters be sent to the press and members of Congress.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fifth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

TO STOP ALL DRINKING IN NATIONAL GUARD

Gen. O'Ryan Posts General Order Urging Abstinence for Health and Discipline.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard, has issued an order urging abstinence from liquor, to be posted on the bulletin boards of all armories for ninety days. While a few officers criticise the order, officers generally declare themselves in favor of it.

General O'Ryan first points out the beneficial results of prohibition at the School of Application for officers at Peekskill in 1913, and also during the field exercises at Fishkill Plains last Summer, where 5,000 officers and men were on duty. The General then goes on to say:

The decision to prohibit the use of liquor, made, in the first instance, at the Infantry School of Application in 1913, was not based on a fear that there might be excesses, nor was the action intended as a movement in support of the moral aspect of the non-use of liquor. But it was known that the course of instruction was such that the student officers would require the application of their physical and mental powers unimpaired by distracting conviviality, late hours, digestive disorders, and superstimulation.

In addition to the educational and disciplinary advantages accruing from the non-use of liquor, there results a benefit to the individual which is now authoritatively recognized, and concerning which officers of the line charged with the physical welfare of the men intrusted to them should have accurate knowledge.

General O'Ryan then quotes extracts from recent bulletins of the Department of Health concerning the evil effect of liquor on the individual using it.

Concluding his remarks on prohibition, General O'Ryan says:

The State military service now exacts from its soldiers a high standard of discipline and a vast amount of arduous training. No greater opportunity in this regard exists than for officers, by precept and example, to inculcate in the minds of their men an intelligent knowledge of the subject of this bulletin, looking to their own self-interest and to spread among them a high conception of the underlying principle of military service—self-denial.

"I most heartily indorse the views of General O'Ryan," said Colonel Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment yesterday. "I might also add that the Seventh has been living up to these views as long as I can remember."

SAN FRANCISCO SHAKEN.

Well-Defined Earthquake Shock Felt in the Coast City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Well-defined earthquake shocks were felt here at 9:26 o'clock tonight.

There were two distinct tremors, both sharp enough to sway buildings slightly and rattle doors and windows. At 9:35 another disturbance, much milder, was experienced.

Four shocks were felt in Berkley, across the bay from San Francisco, the first registering on the seismograph at the University of California an intensity of "6." The earthquake of 1906 was classed as an "8."

Considerable excitement was caused by the earthquakes, especially to strangers in the city, but alarm quickly subsided. So far as could be learned no damage was done.

No reports were received from other parts of the State, and this led to the belief that the disturbance was not as general as the series of earthquakes experienced Saturday throughout the Pacific Coast, and as far East as Utah.

Ridder for a German Bank.

Herman Ridder printed a signed appeal in yesterday's issue of the Staats-Zeitung to German-Americans to unite in the formation of a great "public service" bank. There is no reason, says Mr. Ridder, why $100,000,000 of deposits should not be gathered together for the undertaking, and the stock of the institution offered for popular subscription.





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"A Business Community with Distinction"

Aeolian Hall has an atmosphere of quality which influences the heightening of its tenants' standards. It is distinctively a location for concerns that are striving toward the highest business ideals.

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The dependable treatment for ailing skin which allays irritation and helps to cure all eruptional disorders.

POSLAM
At All Druggists'



Fall and winter weights of the famous Interwoven wearproof socks may now be seen at representative shops. Their remarkable durability, brilliant silky lustre and snug ankle fit make them the most widely used of all socks.

If you have never worn Interwovens it is high time you tried them this Fall. 25c, 35c, 50c, and $1.00 the pair. Lisle, silk or wool. *All grades knit by the exclusive Interwoven machinery.*

Interwoven Socks
TOE AND HEEL

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine."
Also a la Carte.



ANTICIPATION!

5th Avenue Restaurant
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HEART
OF THE
SUNSET
By
REX BEACH.

"Rex Beach has as deftly woven adventure and humor and romance as he has woven these same constituents in his other works. This time the scene is laid on the Texan-Mexican border, which in itself is a guarantee of thrills."—*Baltimore Evening News.*

$1.35 net.

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May Be Kept So by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

To have good hair clear the scalp of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Nothing better.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address post-card, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.



Nat Ganger

was an artist who lived a hand-to-mouth existence in a dusty old Tenth Street studio. How Felix helped him, and the friendship that grew up between them, is told in the new novel:

FELIX O'DAY
By F. HOPKINSON SMITH
Illustrated. $1.35 net
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

35 Years' Experience

in making custom shoes has enabled me to produce footwear of the highest quality at prices unequalled in New York.



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$94.30

Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 23 8th St., 42d St.

EVERYBODY HAPPY ON RILEY'S BIRTHDAY

It Begins with a Serenade in Little Old Lockerbie St. and Winds Up with a Banquet.

GETS FROSTY 'PUNKIN' CAKE

And Letters, Telegrams, and Poems from Friends, Big and Little, All Over the World.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—James Whitcomb Riley, celebrating his sixty-second birthday, received probably the greatest ovation ever accorded any man of letters in modern times in a series of all-day festivities in this city today. The culmination was a banquet held at the Claypool Hotel tonight, at which were gathered many of the foremost literary notables of the United States. They were here to do the great Hoosier poet homage and represented all sections of America.

Mr. Riley, in the best of spirits, but still suffering from paralysis on his right side, which has stilled his pen forever, was frequently brought to tears by the heartfelt messages of good cheer that came to him from all parts of the world. President Wilson was among those who sent a message and Mr. Riley referred to it in his speech at the banquet.

Ex-Vice President Fairbanks was toastmaster at the hanquet, and the toasts and speakers were: Governor Samuel M. Ralston, "The State of Indiana"; Senator John W. Kern, "Riley in the Making"; Dr. John H. Finley, "From Cadmus to Riley"; Young E. Allison, "Our Southern Cousins"; Albert J. Beveridge, "Friendship"; William Allen White, "The Day We Celebrate," and George Ade, "The Centre Table." Colonel George Harvey and Lorado Taft, the sculptor, spoke extemporaneously.

Mr. Riley was almost overcome by emotion when he got up to speak, but as he looked about over the assemblage and waited for the applause to subside the familiar smile broadened on his face and he began:

"Everywhere the faces of friends, kindly, generous faces, some marked with serious thought and retrospection, some simply glad in the spirit of the moment, but all, all the faces of friends, friends proudly to be owned because they are old friends, or friends newly discovered, or Hoosier friends—at home, or from abroad—friends with kindly hearts, friends eminent in the nation's love, friends no less dear because their worth is more humbly known; a beautiful throng of friends, among which are to be missed only the faces of the women and the children. And yet, like them, friends greatly to be cherished—warm, tender, brave, and strong—and all smiling like very boyhood restored to us, gently smiling, thoughtfully smiling, smiling wistfully, twinklingly, tenderly—a host of friendly faces, uplifted and continuous as the stars in truth, like Wordsworth's 10,000 daffodils, until even a pseudo poet

Could not but be gay
In such a jocund company!

"But to one who has been blessed with length of years and a somewhat vivid memory the brilliant gathering here tonight can but recall numberless other like scenes in which have been brought into prominence many of those dear old friends who have, alas! passed on. And yet, as memory insistently recalls them, the radiant faces about the board tonight grow still more radiant and exalted with the faces that long since have faded from our real vision."

Mr. Riley then mentioned similar scenes in which Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin Harrison, William Pinkney Fishhack, John L. Griffiths, Walter Q. Gresham, and a number of others figured.

"And there is gladness all along the line," he continued, "from the first immortal entrance of jovial character to the very present company tonight—the faces all filled with the like pleasure and happiness. And to this presence here I make my glad obeisance, and my thanks as well to those friends in alien quarters who have so kindly sent their words of cheer and godspeed. While the distinguished guests who have spoken in tribute here may be sure of my most feeling gratitude.

"And may I express particular appreciation for the words of the President of our beloved country, who has found opportunity in the stress and worry of these imperiled times to remember and to honor us with his participancy in the spirit of the hour. And no less are we all grateful for the message of Mr. Howells, our master of letters—the master worthy as beloved, and beloved as worthy.

"To him, to these, to all of you, and every one, I thank you, and, in the words of little Tim Cratchit, 'God bless us, every one!'"

Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, read a poem entitled, "From Cadmus to Riley," which ended thus:

As I sit his verses reading,
While his bees hum all the day,
(With Queen "Armazindy" leading,
Who must always have her way,)
All the evil man's invested
With his letters I forget—
Riley makes me quite contented
With my age-old alphabet.

Riley's verse, would I could praise it
In the language of Beaucaire,
I let Dante's master phrase it:
"It is honey born in air."

As the the magic of "The Raggedy Man" had played a mystic part in its creation, the birthday of the poet jumped out of the dawn and carried after it a trail of October sunshine that made all Indianapolis happy. The poet himself got up smiling and was greeted by a perfect flood of congratulatory telegrams, letters, and gifts.

There was a big round birthday cake, shaped and colored like a pumpkin. Crowning it was a layer of frost, the whole typifying Riley's "Th' Frost Is on th' Punkin," and the card with it bore the sentiment that the baker of the cake wished only to be known as "Old Aunt Mary."

Another gift was a silver horseshoe from C. M. Wilson, a Richmond blacksmith. The inscription was:

Hang your neckties in this shoe,
It's hand-made and made for you.

Another blacksmith, Ed Patterson of Louisville, known as Pat, the Blacksmith, sent the poet a tiny hammer, declaring it was "big enough for all the knocking you will ever want to do."

It was in the receipt of all these happy greetings that the poet's birthday began. Letters, letters, letters, came from children the country over. "Poems to Riley" were as numerous as the sunbeams that played on the poet's cheek when a motion picture men called him to his Lockerbie Street doorstep this morning.

"We're Hoosiers and want your picture," one of them said.

"All right," Mr. Riley said with a langh and out to the doorstep he went.

And Indianapolis was ready to receive the poet's friends. In thousands of places "Old Glory," the poet's favorite piece of fabric, danced on the October breeze. Here and there in downtown show windows his picture was displayed.

In the city schools the children celebrated Riley Day with fine affection. They recited Riley poems and sang them to music written by Fritz Krull and Barclay Walker, Hoosiers who have given the touch of melody to Riley's beautiful rhymes. The schools throughout Indiana joined in the observance of the day.

This afternoon Mr. Riley attended the presentation of "An Afternoon with Riley," a musical and dancing spectacle produced nnder the direction of Ona B. Talbot. The poet occupied a box. With him were seven friends—William Allen White of Kansas, Dr. John H. Finley of New York, Ellery Sedgwick of Boston, Frederick W. Stevens of New York, Meredith Nicholson, Hewitt Howland, and Edmund Eitel of Indianapolis.

The poet's birthday had a sentimental beginning. At 12:01 o'clock this morning the brass quartet of the Indianapolis Orchestra and about forty members of the Musikverein of the German House entered little Lockerbie Street and serenaded him. A large basket of flowers, beautifully embellished with ribbons of white and red, was placed on the poet's doorstep.

The darkened house took on a faint glow of light and the serenaders knew that their mission of song was not in vain. The Musikverein, scanning their music by candle glow, and with Alexander Ernestinoff directing, sang two German folk songs, "Heart's Desire" and "The Chosen One." The brass quartet concluded the serenade with "Good Night," an old lullaby.

A message from within the house brought H. P. Lieber of the Musikverein to the door. He was told that Mr. Riley was awake and had enjoyed the serenade. Mr. Riley, catching the old-fashioned spirit of the occasion, sent word to the singers that he "would send out the cigars," but his callers returned the word that they would smoke with him another time, and, wishing him a happy night of rest, left Lockerbie Street as silently as they had come.

That the poet's birthday has more than national significance was realized with the announcement tonight that congratulation cablegrams had been received from Ambassador Page in London; Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, and Henry van Dyke, Minister to The Netherlands.

On tables were hnge piles of telegrams and letters—literally hundreds of them—from friends and admirers from every part of the United States, all congratulating the poet.

John Dugan Hurt by Trolley.

John Dugan of 142 West Ninety-sixth Street was struck hy a Manhattan and Queens County Traction Company trolley car on the Queens Boulevard and Fitting Street, Long Island City, last night. He received injuries to his face and hands, and a possible fracture of the skull. He was taken to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Overcoats

Extensive assortments of Men's Overcoats in the seasonable styles are being shown in the Department for Men's Wear, First Floor.

Included are

Imported Overcoats in the smartest fabrics and colorings, for street or motor wear, at $30.00, $35.00, $45.00 & $60.00

American-made Overcoats of the most desirable materials for dress wear, very moderately priced, and featuring a distinctive line at $25.00

Fur and Fur-lined Overcoats

may also be obtained at reasonable prices.

Men's Sweaters

Interesting selections of Imported and American-made Sweaters, in all the leading materials and color combinations, are marked at $5.00, $6.50, $10.00, $13.50 up to $22.50.

Motor Robes

A comprehensive stock of Imported Motor Robes, of silk plush or wool, is displayed at attractive prices.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

PLAN RECOGNITION FOR CARRANZA SOON

Saturday's Conference of Envoys Expected to Indorse First Chief's Claims.

SILLIMAN SUPPORTS HIM

Tells Secretary Lansing Stronger Faction Will Be Able to Restore Order and Form a Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—It is understood that at Saturday's meeting of the Pan-American conference on Mexican affairs steps will be taken for the recognition of the Carranza faction in Mexico as being a de facto Government strong enough to receive the moral support of the United States and other nations. Secretary Lansing is making no announcement of the probable action of the Pan-American conferees on Saturday, but it is understood to be the present purpose of a majority of the members of the conference to vote in favor of the recognition of the Carranza Government.

John R. Silliman, who for some months has heen the State Department's special agent at Vera Cruz, arrived in Washington today from that place and had a conference with Secretary Lansing regarding the Mexican situation, during which he presented data regarding the Carranza faction. Mr. Silliman strongly urged the recognition of the Carranza Government. Secretary Lansing conferred with Romulo S. Naon, the Ambassador from Argentina, regarding the Mexican situation, and also with President Wilson. From the State Department Mr. Silliman went to the White House and arranged to see President Wilson later in the week.

Mr. Silliman, it is understood, came here at his own suggestion to report on the situation at Vera Cruz. After his talk with Secretary Lansing, Mr. Silliman was instructed to remain in Washington pending further orders from the State Department. While Mr. Lansing had no announcement to make after the conferences with Ambassador Naon and Mr. Silliman, the Secretary of State said that Saturday's conference would be held as planned and that it would then be decided whether further meetings would be necessary.

It is understood that Mr. Silliman gave a favorable report of the Carranza cause in his conference with Mr. Lansing, asserting that Carranza's organization was rapidly extending its influence over Mexico and was able, in the opinion of Mr. Silliman, to restore order and establish a stable Government. He said that the Carranzista movement was unified and developing strength, and he expressed the opinion that Carranza's generals were sincere in their expressions of allegiance to him.

Mr. Silliman thought that the greatest difficulty in the situation now was to be found in the raids by Zapastistas on railroads between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, and while this was a difficult problem to solve, Mr. Silliman believed that Carranza would be able to crush the Zapatistas. Carranza's plans, as explained by Mr. Silliman, were to conform to the so-called Plan of Gaudaloupe, adopted at the outset of the revolution against Huerta, under which Carranza would hold the executive power until the election of a President in Mexico.

The State Department received a report today from Vera Cruz stating that many passengers on a train between Vera Cruz and Mexico City were killed in a train wreck near Maltrata, southeast of Puebla, several days ago. According to the report, the train was dynamited by bandits, or Zaptatistas and fifty persons were killed and sixty wounded. There were no foreigners injured so far as known.

VILLISTAS ENTER SONORA.

Advance Guard Reports Defeat of Carranza Force.

EL PASO, Oct. 7.—The advance guard of Villa's western army, under Colonel Pablo Lopez, met and defeated a Carranza force on Sunday night at Bavispe Pass, Western Sonora, according to a message received today by Colonel Hipolito Villa, Financial Agent of the Villa Government at Juarez. The details of the battle, which lasted a day, were not given.

Official reports at Juarez today say that General Rosalio Hernandez, who was reported to have revolted from Villa, was shot by his own men when they learned of his intended defection.

NEW FRYE NOTE READY.

Safety of American Passengers and Crews Must Be Guaranteed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Secretary Lansing has completed and will forward to Berlin this week another note to Germany regarding the settlement of the case of the American ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The note acknowledges Germany's acceptance of the American proposal that the Treaty of 1828 be submitted to arbitration for an interpretation on whether or not it permits the destruction of American vessels carrying contraband, and also agrees to the proposal for the naming of the commission of two experts to fix the damages in the case.

It is understood, however, that the American Government while taking into account Germany's assurances that ships carrying conditional contraband will not be destroyed in any circumstances, asks also for assurances that if it is found necessary to destroy American ships carrying absolute contraband, there shall he ample warning given and passengers and crew removed to a place of safety. It is considered likely that the correspondence will open up in this connection a new point as to whether the transfer of passengers and crew of an American vessel to small boats in the open sea constitutes "a place of safety," within the meaning of international law. In the case of the Frye, the commander of the Eitel Freidrich took the passengers aboard his own vessel and did not thereafter engage in any operations which might have endangered the lives of Americans aboard.

When the American ship Leelanaw was sunk by a German submarine, because she carried a cargo of absolute contraband, the crew was taken aboard the submarine itself and reported having been well treated.

SMILEY'S SON TO BELLEVUE.

Mental Strain Blamed for His Starting Fire in Home.

Harold Wesley Smiley, 21 years old, son of Randolph M. Smiley, President of the European Light Company of 100 Chambers Street, and living at 223 West 131st Street, was arraigned in Harlem Court before Magistrate Cornell yesterday on a charge of arson and committed to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

Young Smiley, who is said to have been studying beyond his strength, was arrested at the Smiley home yesterday morning after two fires had been discovered there. Harold admitted, according to Policemen Willis and Tulley, having started the fires.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fifth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Emphasize their Superb Showing of Fur-trimmed Coats

Embracing the latest Fashion notes of Callot—Paquin—Lanvin—Jenny—Cheruit and other Paris designers—

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ALSO INTRODUCING CALLOT'S LATEST IDEA IN SHORT COATS—SHOULDER CAPES AND PELLERINES OF VELVET OR FUR.

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The Display of French Millinery

including designs by

Talbot Reboux-Maria Guy Gorgette
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A display conspicuous for the scope and character of its presentation



Importers "The Fifth Shop of America" Designs

"Does It Sting?"



When you have decided to spend about-so-much for your clothes, what generally happens? Didn't they want "more-money" for just the pattern that "took your eye?" Sure!

That's not our way of doing business. No "ups" on the price because of the pretty patterns, and no "it costs more" for linings etc. Here you get honest clothes tailored by an organization that specializes in making the best $20 Suit or O'coat in New York.

CHOICE OF THE HOUSE

Suit or Overcoat $30 to $45 Values — To Order. — ONE PRICE $20

You Can't Pay Us More.

5,000 choice patterns. See 'em—don't buy unless you want to. You'll agree that by specializing the Sanford price of $20 is the fair and square method.

SAMPLES? SURE. LOTS OF THEM, FREE

SUIT ONLY ONE PRICE $20 O'COAT
ONE PRICE ONLY

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Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Complete assortments in every new Fashionable Weave of Plain and Novelty Silks, identical with those used at the various fashion displays.

The largest variety of
VELVETS
In America, now in stock
On Sale Friday and Saturday
Double Width, Plain and Novelty
Black Chiffon Velvet
regularly 5.00 and 6.50 yd. 2.85

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

The Men's Custom Tailoring Section, on the Third Floor, has arranged a special offering

FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY

Gray Oxford Silk Lined Coats and Vests with Striped Trousers at $35.00

Coat cut in either sack or cutaway effect and made to individual measurements in the very latest styles.

Other Suitings, . from $25.00 to 50.00
Overcoats (Cut to Measure), $30.00 to 60.00

Broadway Saks & Company 34th St.

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Saks Chauffeurs' Apparel

is distinctive in style
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Moreover, it is dependable as to quality of fabrics and tailoring. We recognize that chauffeurs' garments receive hard wear and build durability into them accordingly.

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Elementary and college preparation. Classes average 8. Diploma admits to leading colleges.
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Boys over 14. 13th Year.

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HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC! Send for free pass to opening meeting, October 22d, at Public Speaking Club of America, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

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FROM 8 TO 18.
Irvington-on-Hudson, 22 Miles from N. Y.
Tutoring.—Miss Richardson prepares for all schools below college. Address 110 West 71st St.

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N.Y. Engineering College Gen'l Engineering 6 W. 125th.

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IN TWO YEARS

not by Cramming, but by CONCENTRATION, a boy of 12 passed the following Regents subjects:

Arithmetic	U. S. History
Geography	Writing
Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

and a boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	96%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	94%	Caesar	85%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	88%	Chemistry	82%
		French, 3d year	75%
		English, 4 yrs	85%

NAMES ON REQUEST.

Individual instruction, by the hour, or by the term. Two hours' outing each day for boys under 12 years. Boarding and Day pupils.

The Groff-Clark School
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Your English

Is it correct and effective? Send for our FREE BOOKLET and decide.

This booklet will prove valuable to you whether you are in business, or writing, speaking, teaching—in short, whatever your work may be.

An evening class group is forming this week under Mr. H. N. Drury, author of texts used. Mr. Drury has conducted English courses for the National City Bank, American Inst. of Banking, N. Y. Life Ins. Co., and Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.

Call or send at once for details. First lecture, "English for Business," Fri. Eve., Oct. 8. Open to public.

CENTRAL BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
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Your Boy

may have all the advantages of the distant boarding school, and yet be within the guiding influence of your home.

High, open country, golf, tennis, baseball, athletic field, covered outdoor gymnasium.

Scholarly, intimate teaching.
Boarding and day pupils.
Telephone for appointment to see the school today.

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Boys' School & Office, 241 West 75th Street. Girls' School, 239 West 75th Street. Phone Col. 8894.
Founded 1906. Positively only one at a time with a teacher enables brilliant, handicapped, and average to do at least 2 years' work in one. All advantages, and more, of class schools, but none of the disadvantages. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervision. "A School With an Atmosphere of Work."

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DECORATIVE ART: Designing and Harmonizing line and color for decorating the home. Arts and Crafts. Practical courses in Dressmaking, Cooking, Millinery, Household Accounts, Conversational French, English, including Dramatic Art. Part time courses.
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Collegiate School For Boys
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BOYS FROM 6 TO 20. ALL DEPARTMENTS.
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Outing Classes School Days and Saturdays.
Next day's lessons may be done in school.
School in session Tuesday, October 12th.

BERKELEY SCHOOL
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Prepares Boys for All Colleges and Technical Schools.
Primary and Junior Departments.

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NOW OPEN. 8TH YEAR.
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Primary, Grammar and High Schools.
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A Complete Education for the Singer.
Superior instruction at moderate rates. Pupils assisted in securing positions. Write for booklet I.
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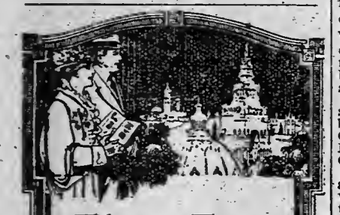
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Recommended by Physicians
Two Sizes, 25 and 50 cents



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Go now. Cool weather for comfortable traveling to California's golden sunshine. Superb accommodation—plus the finest scenery en route will make your trip enjoyable on

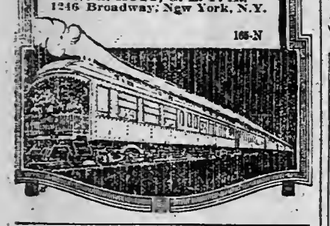
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This is the fifth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

GOETHALS TO STOP ALL CANAL SLIDES

Won't Reopen Panama Route Until Convinced That Channel Is a Permanent One.

BLOWING UP THE HILLTOPS

Dredging Engineers Bringing Into the Channel Loose Dirt, Which Is the Source of the Slides.

PANAMA, Oct. 7.—The Panama Canal will remain closed until all danger of serious slides in the Gaillard Cut is passed. Major General Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, today issued orders to the dredging engineers to blast away the tops of the hills in order to bring into the channel all loose dirt and thus permanently remove the source of the slides. General Goetbals was unable to say when the canal would again be in condition for the passage of ships, but said he would leave Nov. 1, the date to which the canal has been officially closed, unchanged.

General Goethals, however, expressed the personal opinion that the canal would be closed much beyond that date. No effort would be made to maintain a temporary channel for the use of a few ships. When the canal was reopened, the Governor said, it would oe with a permanent channel through the cut, even if this work should take the remainder of the year. The work will be done by the dredging fleet. Steam shovel operations will not be resumed.

General Goetbals made an exhaustive study of the situation this morning, being accompanied to the slide by Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, Engineer of Maintenance, and Dredging Engineers Comber and McFarland.

Of the ninety-five ships here many are departing for their destinations by way of Cape Horn, while others are transshipping their cargoes across the isthmus by rail. The steamer Finland, which is at Colon, and the Kroonland, which is due to arrive here tomorrow from San Francisco, will exchange their passengers and cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Officials of the War Department, while not alarmed over the slides in the Panama Canal, are taking a most serious view of the situation. Since Sept. 20 there has been a series of slides in the Gold Hill section of the Gaillard Cut. The action of General Goethals in announcing the withdrawal of his resignation as Governor as soon as he returned to the Canal Zone yesterday is pointed to by officials here as an indication of the seriousness of the problem confronting the army's engineers at Panama.

The losses in commercial and shipping circles will be heavy by reason of the interruption of traffic. Aside from the commercial there is the military aspect of the canal. The present series of slides has determined the extreme importance of keeping the canal open at all times, not only to commerce but to the American fleet.

General Goethals will endeavor to clear up the slides question by the time Congress meets in December. Should the canal then be still obstructed, General Goethals will be asked to appear before the House Appropriations Committee, and Congress would be asked for a special appropriation to facilitate the solution of the slides problem. Secretary Garrison is keenly interested in the matter, and will keep in close touch with General Goethals.

SUFFRAGISTS CLAIM NEW JERSEY BY 25,000

Women Confident Wilson's Support Has Removed All Doubt of Success.

HE HAS MADE HISTORY

Mrs. Colby Tells Him He Will Take His Place by the Side of Abraham Lincoln.

"We will carry New Jersey by at least 25,000 majority and this State will have the proud distinction of leading all the Eastern States in its justice to women," said Mrs. E. F. Feickert, President of the New Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association, yesterday in discussing the influence of Woodrow Wilson's support upon the fortunes of the suffragists on Election Day.

The State Association has an enrolled membership of 100,000 in its 150 branches.

"President Wilson's support," she continued, "will certainly mean a suffrage victory in New Jersey and we are rejoicing that he has made his announcement at this time. With such a man as our President this decision can only be the result of earnest conviction. His policy in all public affairs, indicating as it does a careful and thoughtful study of questions before announcing a decision, makes us feel that he has given this intelligent consideration.

Mrs. Otto Wittpenn, a friend of President Wilson, and who was formerly Caroline B. Stevens, whose family founded the famous Stevens Technical Institute at Hoboken, says:

"I rejoice in the President's declaration not only for its value to suffrage, but as one more proof of his unwavering belief in trusting the destinies of the nation to the people themselves, men and women alike."

Mrs. Wittpenn is a county probation officer of Hudson County, of which her brother, Richard Stevens, is chief probation officer. She is also President of the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians, and of the Wanaqua Women's Reformatory.

Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds, Secretary of the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey, and now manager of the campaign, because of the bereavement and withdrawal of the President, Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, was at one time a voter in Colorado. Mrs. Reynolds believes the recent announcement of the President a thing of great historical importance.

Mrs. Everett Colby, acting for the Co-operative Committee of the Women's Political Union, sent the following message to the President:

The Co-operative Committee, representing the suffrage organizations of New Jersey, congratulates and thanks you for your magnificent statement in favor of the New Jersey suffrage amendment. This is the most important aid given the cause of political equality since Lincoln took his stand in 1836, and your name will be linked with that of Lincoln in the suffrage calendar.

Mrs. Colby said she believed the President's announcement will carry the day for suffrage on Oct. 19.

Start the Good Work To-Day by ordering a supply of
Evans Ale and Stout
IN BOTTLES AND SPLITS
Good Restaurants, Cafes and Dealers.

26 NATIONS IN LINE.

Suffragists Complete Plans for Big Parade on Oct. 23.

In the flag squad of the big suffrage parade of Saturday, Oct. 23, will march many of the representative women of the city. Of those of social prominence who will be in the squad will be Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid and Mrs. Seymour Cromwell. The scheme for the flag squad has now been worked out by Mrs. John W. Alexander, widow of the late President of the National Academy, who is Chairman of Decorations.

The twenty-six nations affiliated in the International Woman Suffrage Alliance will be represented in the squad by twenty-six groups of twelve women each, with a leader. The Chief of Staff will be Mrs. Leonard Thomas.

Broadway and 33d Street **GIMBELS** *Store Opens 8:30; Closes at 6*

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MEN!
$14.75
Is the price of our Fifth-Birthday
Men's Suits and Overcoats For Fall and Winter



Ordinarily GIMBEL Retail Prices for These Grades Would be $22 to $25.

They are "certified" cloths. By "certified" we mean that they have passed the GIMBEL merchandise censor as $22 to $25 suits and overcoats. And more—

They are approved by style experts as the correct new Autumn models in their most distinctive form.

In both materials and styles the smartest effects are included, both the radical and conservative.

It is a "Fifth-Birthday Sale" for men arranged through the cordial co-operation of four of the best manufacturers in the country.

Fourth Floor.

Most Extraordinary Purchase and Sale of
18,000 Boxes Eaton, Crane and Pike's High Grade Social Stationery, Box 25c
The Regular Price of the Grades Included is 50c

This is one of the big surprises of the GIMBEL 5th Birthday Sales, and should bring us an unprecedented volume of business today and tomorrow.

Special Main Floor Displays. Hundreds of customers will doubtless buy with utmost liberality, for a sale of this kind, at the prices named, is extremely rare.

Note and letter sizes. In white, blue, gray, lavender and buff. Also plain white paper or cards stamped in gold, with one initial. Main Floor and Subway Store



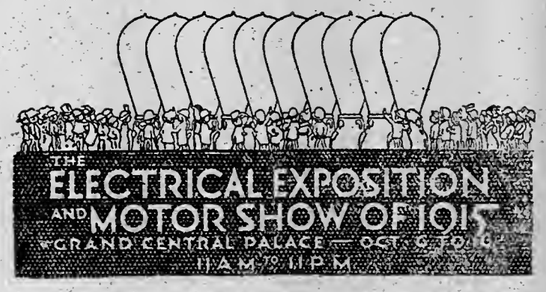
Hello! Hello?
Who is it? Oh!!
Sure, you must go
To the Electric Show,
Because today there will be shown
The Transcontinental Telephone,
Where you will hear
the people talk
From San Francisco
to New Yawk,
And while they tell
What's doing at the Fair,
You'll see the pictures of it here
Just as it happens there!



What? Hello!
Sure, that's at the Show!
Oh, say,
It's Telephone Day!
What's that? Hello!
Ta, Ta? Awright!
You'll find the Show on
day and night!!

W J Lampton





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A Week-End Special!
Men's Silk Cravats 74c

MEN—this is surely a treat. Talk about a selection of cravats—why, there's every plain color and color combination imaginable in this lot.

—Basket weaves, satins, Persians, Mogadors—in full-flowing open end shapes. The delicate figures on twill silks and scroll effects on basket weaves are revelations in fine neckwear.

We bought the silks by the piece—expert selection from our best silk producers, and we fashioned them in our own neckwear workrooms.

—And at this price—the cravat surprise of the season!

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Macy's is the Place for Football Supplies

Everything for the gridiron at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

HIGH quality, standard makes, and exactly the *right* things at the minimum cost attract the cream of prep school and college trade to Macy's.

Draper & Maynard Football, No. 5 R.—Made of finest American leather that will not stretch. Extra heavy pure gum rubber bladder, rawhide lacings and lacing needle, $3.96

Football No. 5 R. F.—Of pebbled grain leather, regulation size. 98c

Football No. 5 R. H.—Of good quality cowhide leather. Complete with bladder, rawhide lacing, lacing needle, $2.49

Other Footballs at 59c, 79c, $1.24, $1.49, $1.69, $2.74 and $2.97.

Football Pumps at 24c, 44c.

Football Togs

Pants—Made of khaki cloth, well padded at hips and knees. Diamond quilted, rattan thigh guards. Sizes 24 to 38, 98c and $1.49

Jerseys—Of best quality all worsted, heavy weight. Gray with black stripe, gray with red stripe, blue with white stripe, $1.98

Football Shoes—Of heavy calf leather, uppers extra high cut. Good oak soles. Brown cleats, $2.97

Helmets, No. 40 B.—Black moulded leather, welted seams, well padded and ventilated. With ear flaps and adjustable elastic chin strap, $1.74

Helmet, No. 44 B.—Of Soft black leather, well padded, 98c

Helmets—Of better quality, $2.49, $2.89 and $3.96

Shin Guards—Of black leather; cane ribs, flexible, $1.19

Heavy Brown Canvas Shin Guards—leather bound, cane ribs, 59c and 98c pr.

Football Stockings—Colors: maroon and gray; navy and white, maroon and white, 98c and 69c pr.

Nose Guards—Made of finest quality rubber (no iron or metal used). Light and well ventilated. Regulation and youths' sizes, at 39c



Sweat or "T" Shirt—Made of all-wool, fleece lined, long sleeves. One inch collar. $1.24

Shoulder, Hip, Elbow and Knee Pads—Everything for the football player.

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.

There's Real Broadway Style in These Suits at $19.75

Which the Average Store Would Ask $22.50 to $25.00

EVERY "live wire" in America wants the New York look, the smart, snug-fitted appearance of the man who has arrived. To get it used to be a question of price. Now it's a matter of judgment.

You can pay $50 for a suit and not get the class that modern men want; you can pay $19.75 and be sure of it if you're keen. It's not a matter of materials, but of mind—masterful designing by the best brains in the clothing business.

It remained with Macy's to discover these clothes. We hunted the markets of the entire country to find them. And we've added to the discovery a commonsense price. That, after all, is the Macy idea, the open secret of the Macy success.

These suits are generously hand-tailored, reproduced in the season's newest materials that we back to the limit, and you know what that means. Some of them are silk lined.

The workmanship, the new effects in weaves, the details—all will stand the test. A great variety from which to select and we can fit most anybody at $19.75.



If you are going to make comparisons, and you certainly should, we believe you can be most just to all concerned by comparing our clothes at $19.75 with those usually sold at other first-rate stores for $22.50 and $25.00.

Fall Overcoats at $14.75

Warmth without weight, style without extravagance. Black and Oxford vicunas, silk lined, or knitted fabrics, skeleton lined. A smart top coat in a broad range of new effects strictly hand tailored.

Young Men's Suits at $14.75

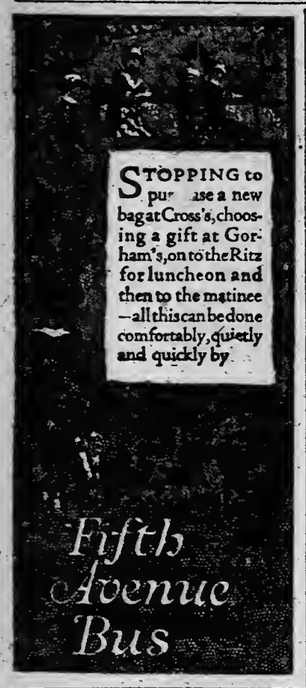
You ought to see them. All the style and value you could ask at anywhere near the price. Sizes 33 to 42.

Men's All Wool Trousers at $3.75

Dark, neat stripe effects and all wool worsted quality. Not just "pants," but smartly cut trousers.

Men's Store—Fifth Floor. Special Entrance and Elevators on 35th St., a few steps off B'way

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.



VICTROLAS

THERE is an "Associated" Victrola Store in your own locality. It deserves your acquaintance. There you will find *real service* and the very latest records and talking machines. You will be waited upon promptly and intelligently. All records new and perfect. All machines the most up-to-date models.

Special terms will be arranged to meet your convenience. Mail orders filled—no charge for postage or express.

Associated New York
VICTROLA DEALERS

CHAMBERS	OWENS & BEERS	81 Chambers St. Tel. Worth 146-147.
23rd ST.	GLOBE TALK. MACH. CO.	9 W. 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 3337.
34th ST.	CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.	8 East 34th St. Tel. Murray Hill 4114.
59th ST.	SOL LAZARUS	216 E. 59th St. Tel. Plaza 1400.
83rd ST.	I. ZION, Inc.	2300 B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3973.
108th ST.	EMANUEL BLOUT	2799 B'way. Tel. Riverside 8623.
125th ST.	ALBERT SICHEL	233 West 125th St. Tel. Morningside 907.
138th ST.	JAMES BROOKS	540 E. 138th St. Tel. Melrose 123.
143rd ST.	F. I. STEERS CO.	3486 B'way. Tel. Audubon 5159.
183rd ST.	L. J. ROONEY CO.	1451 St. Nicholas Ave. Tel. Audubon 2372.

VICTOR RECORDS

CITY EXTRAVAGANT, LEGISLATORS HEAR

Senator Mills Is Unable to Confine Hearing to Taxation Methods.

RICH GO TO CITY COLLEGE

L. M. D. McGuire Says Policy of Paternalism Has Made Burden on Real Estate Too Great to Bear.

Real estate experts yesterday told the Mills Legislative Committee, which is investigating tax problems in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, that city real estate was assessed to the limit and that if new sources of revenue were to be found they should come from different forms of taxation. Several advocated a tax on incomes and others attacked the city administration for extravagance.

Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board of New York, said city officials who talked economy did not practice what they preached. There was no use of finding new sources of revenue, he said, until present extravagance was stopped, and he instanced the proposed new County Court House as a waste of money. He called it outrageous and criminal extravagance. If city officials really wanted to economize, he said, they could save at least $17,000,000.

The College of the City of New York, which costs $800,000 a year to maintain, he said, is applying advanced education to non-residents of the State. Sixty-five per cent. of the students, he said, are sons of wealthy men who could pay for their tuition if the city demanded it.

Senator Mills, the Chairman, told the witness that the committee was not considering economies, but a better distribution of taxation and methods of finding new sources of revenue. He added that the Mayor, the Controller, and other officials had given their word that there would be retrenchment wherever possible.

"You can rest assured," said Senator Mills, "that this committee will recommend no tax methods unless we feel assured that expenses, both in the city and State, are going to be pruned to the lowest possible figure. The city officials have already given us their word for that."

McGuire Sees No Economies.

"That may be true," said Mr. McGuire, "but they are not sincere. Those people have told us of their economies, but they vote for a committee to study port and terminal facilities which is to cost $325,000 in three years. Is that economy? They permit the worst municipal outrage possible in the Court House proposition. I have no quarrel with these officials, but I would like them to practice what they preach."

At another point Mr. McGuire said: "The effect of a direct annual permanet tax of $24,000,000, with the certainty of an increasing city budget, would be a confiscation of real estate equities. As the owner of property looks for the net return, any increase of tax would mean ordinarily, a increase of rents, which at the present time, however, is impossible. In my opinion, taxation should be general and uniform in all localities throughout the State.

"The aggregate investment in real estate mortgages in New York City, is about $4,500,000,000, and the principal holders of mortgages are mortgage guarantee companies, title companies, trust companies, insurance companies, saving banks and estates. In my opinion, the proper supporter of Government is the individual, and methods should be devised whereby every adult should, in some way, feel the direct burden of the cost of Government.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to remind you gentlemen that the cost of Government in the State has increased from $8,000,000 a year, twenty years ago, to $80,000,000 at present, ad that the city budget this year will contain an item for debt service nearly as large as the entire budget in 1900. The expense of the Board of Education alone has increased $15,000,000, and this is true in proportion of almost every other department of the City Government. During the past year, $1,000,000 was added to the city pay roll. The Real Estate Board, I believe, has conclusively shown that economies approximating $17,000,000 can be inaugurated, and the only answer was the action of the Tax Commissioners in endeavoring to secure $70,000,000 additional taxes by increasing the personal assessment roll."

Cyrus C. Miller, former Borough President of the Bronx, said there is no such thing as a personal property tax, that it is a legal fiction because its terms are too easily evaded.

The witness said that in his opinion the chief defect in the present tax system is the imposition of too great a burden on real estate.

Real Estate Is Over-Assessed.

Robert S. Simon, President of the Henry Morgenthau Company, pleaded for some new sources of revenue, in order to save the real estate of the city. He doubted the feasibility of an income tax, because the man who could best afford to pay it could also best afford to move away from it, thereby leaving the burden to fall upon others. He favored, as a substitute, the taxing of private automobiles, theatres, and other luxuries.

"There may be a few cases of undervaluation in this city," said the witness, "but, taking in all the five boroughs, I venture to say that property is over-assessed from 25 to 40 per cent. I sold private last week a piece of property at just 50 per cent of its assessment, and that was no curiosity at all."

J. Clarence Davies, a Bronx real estate broker, said real estate owners are paying 50 per cent. more in increased taxes than twenty years ago. Asked to give reasons for the present financial situation in the city, he said:

"I think there are two main reasons. First, we have been sending abroad philanthropists, reformers, politicians, and committees who return full of ideas of privileges granted to European citizens. They are enthusiastic over what may be termed the paternal system of privileges granted. They put them into vogue here, forgetting that the European pays for those privileges in a direct tax. Try that here and a politician faces probable assassination, certainly extermination. The other reason to my mind is the difference in our municipal help to that abroad. We have here about 40,000 employes who get on an average from $1,000 to $3,000 a year, and who, if thrown on their own resources, could not make 50 per cent. of that. Abroad there is real efficiency at very little cost."

Robert E. Dowling, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation of the Real Estate Board of New York favored the mortgage tax and also a low rate on personal property. He told how a parcel of land was offered to him years ago for $550,000 and said that the owner was now willing to sell it for $450,000. The assessors, he said, had taxed it at the rate of $1,125,000. The property, he said, is still for sale.

"I know of only two spots in this city where there has been any real increase in values within several years," said Mr. Dowling. "One is around Seventy-second Street and the other on West End Avenue."

The city, the witness said, gave very little service in proportion to taxes paid on downtown buildings. He cited the case of a building he owned downtown in front of which a street cleaner had not been seen for two years, he said.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association of New York, was the first witness of the day. He said in part:

"There are 101 different sources of revenue other than real estate, but the City Administration and the Legislature at Albany have not got the nerve to raise taxes from other than real estate. They are afraid to lose votes."

The City of New York, the witness said, would never get an economical and efficient government unless everyone residing in New York was made to pay an annual tax, proportionate to protection afforded and benefits received, or only taxpayers be allowed to vote for members of the Board of Estimate or that "a mentally and financially honest" Mayor be elected for ten years with the nerve to "cut things wide open."

Among the witnesses today will be Mortimer L. Schiff, Max Morgenthau, and one or two Tax Board officials.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fifth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

SWEARS PROSECUTOR MADE HER PERJURER

Woman Who Convicted Owney Madden Recants and Accuses Walter R. Deuel.

SAYS SHE WAS THREATENED

Admits Living Since Trial with Members of Gang—Another Witness to Deny Her Story.

Charging that she had been instructed by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Walter R. Deuel to commit perjury, Margaret Everdeane, 20 years old, recanted before Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday the testimony which she gave for the State in the trial of "Owney" Madden, a west side gangster, who was convicted of manslaughter last May. The girl said she accepted the prosecutor's advice because he had threatened to implicate her in the murder unless she told a story that would convict Madden.

She also said that Mr. Deuel was assisted in procuring fake evidence against Madden by Mrs. Marion Goldman, an investigator for the New York Probation and Protective Society. According to her story, Mrs. Goldman brought to her from Mr. Deuel statements which she was directed to commit to memory for use at Madden's trial.

Both Mr. Deuel and Mrs. Goldman deny the girl's charges. They will take the stand to show that the girl was terrorized into a retraction of her original testimony by members of the Madden gang, among whom she has been living since his conviction.

Six members of this gang were in the courtroom yesterday while the girl told the story. They were "Owney" Lawler, with whom Margaret Everdeane is now living in a flat at 163 West 145th Street; "Barney" Cavanaugh, "Jack" Marrin, "Dody" Fitzsimmons, "Jo" Dean, and Vincent Kelly. Both Margaret Everdeane and Frieda Horner, also a witness for the State at the Madden trial, who intends to recant, came to court with Lawler in a taxicab.

TARIFF COMMISSION DINNER.

Magazine Men Hear Plea for Permanent Non-Partisan Body.

To bring before the publishers of periodicals the importance and advisability of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, George W. Perkins and William H. Childs, Directors of the Tariff Commission League, and H. Walters, a member of the Advisory Committee, gave last night at the Lotos Club, a dinner to about sixty magazine publishers and editors. It was one of a series of dinners, which are being given over the country in furtherance of the objects of the league.

These aim at the appointment of a commission of men of the highest standing, with adequate salaries and long tenure of office, who will investigate the tariff question from a broad American standpoint and make reports and recommendations to Congress after taking evidence and hearing complaints. The league expressly declines to identify itself with any political party or form of tariff and proposes to consider the question entirely from the standpoint of sound economics.

Among those present were James Heye, Charles H. Towne of McClure's, Fred A. Duneka of Harper's, Arthur Page of World's Work, Frank N. Doubleday of the Doubleday-Page Company, Frank A. Munsey, William S. Woods of The Literary Digest, Hamilton Hoit of The Independent, Otto Koenig and Theodore Waters of The Christian Herald, Lawrence Abbott and H. W. Mabie of The Outlook, Douglas Doty of The Century, Dr. Albert Shaw of The Review of Reviews, and S. S. McClure. Speeches were made by Senator Owens, William M. Bennet, George W. Perkins, H. R. Towne, Mortimer Schiff, and Osterat, and letters indorsing the plan were read from Samuel Gompers, James J. Hill, E. P. Ripley, W. Fellowes Morgan, F. A. Vanderlip, John Wanamaker, and others.

DINERS AVERAGE 81.

Thirty-two Present at Octogenarians' Banquet in Stroudsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Oct. 7.—The third annual convention of the Octogenarians' Association of Monroe County was held here today. Of the thirty-two men at the banquet there were two who were 90 years old, seventeen who were 80 or more, and thirteen who were past 70. The total ages were 2,597, making the average 81 5-32 years.

Officers were re-elected as follows: Henry R. Bechseker, President, 89; Jerome S. Williams, Vice President, 84, and Charles Yetter, Secretary, 72.

CELESTINS VICHY

Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

Natural Alkaline Water

Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Note the Name CELESTINS



Chauffeurs' Outfits Special AT $43.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match





Smart, neat, perfect fitting and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete $43.50, or as follows:

Overcoat	$25.00
Suit	$16.50
Cap	$ 2.00

Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$20 and $22
Motor Apparel Catalogue Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

ASTOR CUP RACE

Coats for Ladies and Gentlemen

From London's best known makers comfortable, serviceable, "Warmth-Without-Weight" Coats and Leather-lined Greatcoats. Popular shades and models.

Fur and Fur-lined Coats.
Steamer Rugs in attractive designs of splendid materials.
Mufflers of silk, and wool.
Gloves in all styles.
Caps in desirable shapes and patterns.

All Necessary for the Chilly Air of Sheepshead Bay.

There is a KNOX HAT for Every Occasion.

452 5th Ave. at 40th St.

161 Broadway, Singer Bldg.

Broadway Saks & Company 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Today and Tomorrow the last two days of the Saks Store's Anniversary Sales

Saturday evening concludes this week's Anniversary offering of

Silk Lined Sack Suits for Men at $23

after that date these suits cannot be obtained at this price—nor anywhere near it.

In stating that these suits cannot be obtained at $23 after tomorrow, the 9th instant, we imply very clearly that this opportunity involves a very substantial saving over regular prices. We have no hesitation in telling you that the man who buys one of these suits at $23 is saving a liberal margin on the price which that selfsame Suit would cost him next Monday morning.

Now for a glimpse at the suits

THE FABRICS embrace blues, black and white checks, brown checks, diamond weaves, black and white stripes, blue and white stripes, brown and white stripes, grays, browns and a gay assortment of colorful cheviots.

THE MODELS are either radical or conservative, with soft roll or peak lapels, and the vests are noticeably new and smart, with soft roll or notch collar, flap pockets, and peaked ends where the waistline begins.

Silk lined—and colored silk sleeve linings. Braided Oxford Gray Suits also included.

From an Exceptionally Comprehensive Collection of

Travel Requisites

have been selected these three items as worthy of very special attention—

Cowhide Traveling Bags, special at $4.75

Brown, russet, smooth black, crepe grain or seal grain, leather-lined. Sewed-on corners, three pockets.

Fibre Dress Trunks, special at $9.95

Fibre built on genuine basswood. Interlined with tough fibre. Fancy striped lining, two trays, 32- to 38-inch.

Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks special at $21.95

For men and women, fibre covered and fibre interlined. Solid basswood drawers. Ten hangers.

Basement floor.

Men's newest Fall Neckwear

at very remarkable Special Anniversary Prices

Splendid Fall Scarfs at 95c

The weaves are in a great variety of very fine imported and American made silks, and the assortment of rich patterns and colorings is very extensive

Scarfs at 69c

Handsome Scarfs of splendid silks of a fine quality and in an assortment very unusual at this price.

Scarfs at 45c

These are Scarfs of which the Saks Shop, noted for the excellence of its Men's Neckwear, is justly proud.

Men's Fine Negligee Shirts at $1.30

Our regular prices are $2 to $3

Plain negligee or pleated with soft or stiff cuffs. Sizes 14 to 18. The season's newest weaves and fabrics; absolutely fast colors in great variety.

"Gordon" brand Lisle and Silk Thread Half Hose

(usually 50c) **at 29c**

Lisle, full-fashioned; silk are seamless.

Silk Thread Half Hose, 39c

Our regular price 50c

Black, tan, bronze, white, Copenhagen, royal or navy blue, two gray tones. A good, all year 'round weight.

Men's Soft and Derby Hats

(regularly $3.00) **at $1.95**

THE SOFT HATS in 20 styles, splendidly felted, having that smooth, silky feel and appearance peculiar to high-grade Hats. A dozen shades, also black, self or contrasting band and binding.

THE STIFF HATS in a wide assortment of proportions and shapes. Black or brown of several tones. Some are extra light weight; the majority are medium weight.

About 200 Cloth Hats, light and medium colors, special at $1.95

Men's Worsted Union Suits at $1.45

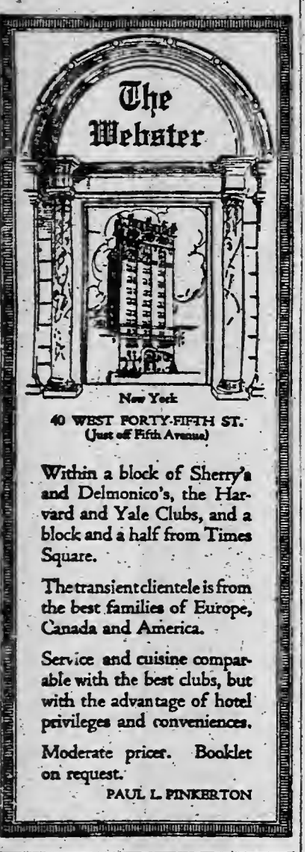
(regularly $2.00)

Natural color, medium weight, closed crotch, perfect-fitting. Regular and extra sizes.

Fine Worsted Underwear at $1.29

(regularly $1.50)

In natural color, medium and heavier weights. Shirts have long sleeves; Drawers are ankle length; regular and stout sizes.



40 WEST FORTY-FIFTH ST.
(Just off Fifth Avenue)

Within a block of Sherry's and Delmonico's, the Harvard and Yale Clubs, and a block and a half from Times Square.

The transient clientele is from the best families of Europe, Canada and America.

Service and cuisine comparable with the best clubs, but with the advantage of hotel privileges and conveniences.

Moderate prices. Booklet on request.

PAUL L. PINKERTON

TO-MORROW
12 O'CLOCK

The greatest, most thrilling and spectacular event in the history of the automobile.

ASTOR CUP RACE

Sheepshead Bay Speedway
350 Miles, $50,000 in Cash Prizes and the Astor Trophy.

Admission $2.00. Grand Stand Seats, $3.00 extra. 30,000 open stand seats Free. Gates opened at 9 A.M.

WE SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE



STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

THE SIGN OF A RELIABLE DEALER AND THE WORLDS BEST GASOLINE

CAUTION

The Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign is displayed by all dealers authorized to sell SOCONY Motor Gasoline. Beware of misrepresentation. If it isn't SOCONY it isn't the Standard Oil Company of New York's Gasoline. Look for the weekly Bulletins containing list of SOCONY dealers.

Gasologue No. 3

"Ever have any trouble starting?"

"No, never. Well, hardly ever."

"What do you mean, 'hardly ever?'"

"Well, sometimes when my tank is low—"

"What difference does that make? You say you always insist upon high gravity gasoline."

"Yes, I do, but—"

"Ever hear of homogeneity?"

"No, is that—?"

"That's what's the matter with your gasoline."

"I see, too much homo—"

"No, too little. Your gasoline is light at the top and heavy at the bottom. It's probably a mixture of a very light fuel with a heavy fuel. The average gives you what passes for a high gravity gasoline, but that doesn't do you much good when you've used up all the light stuff and are trying to run on something that's a first cousin to kerosene. Good gasoline is a straight-distilled product, the same right through—top, bottom, and in the middle."

"But how am I to be sure I get it?"

"Just ask for SOCONY Motor Gasoline. It's homogeneous—every drop the same as every other drop—and every gallon the same as every other gallon, whenever and wherever you buy it."

"But suppose I do ask for SOCONY Motor Gasoline—how do I know whether I'm getting what I ask for?"

"Look for the red, white and blue SOCONY sign on the garage or supply station. It means the same thing as 'Safety First' when it comes to gasoline buying."

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
Principal Offices
New York Buffalo Albany Boston

52,437 REGISTERED IN RAIN ON 4TH DAY

In Four Days 369,538 Have Come Out and This Indicates a Heavy Total.

MAY EQUAL 1914 FIGURE

Another Five Hours Tonight and All Day Tomorrow Expected to Bring Out Large Numbers.

Registration was very light yesterday. This applies to all the boroughs. In the entire city only 52,437 went to the registration booths, bringing the grand total for the four days of registration this year up to 369,538.

The rain undoubtedly caused many would-be voters to stay away from the registration booths. With about half the time allotted to registration elapsed, the total of those already registered indicates that at the present rate the registration this year will equal, if it does not exceed, that of 1914. This would be a remarkable showing, in view of the fact that there was a gubernatorial election last year, while this is a political off year.

The following table shows the registration yesterday and the total for the four days:

Four Days' Registration.

Boroughs.	4th Day.	4 Days.
Manhattan	20,711	143,818
Bronx	6,971	47,070
Brooklyn	18,875	138,317
Queens	4,741	32,903
Richmond	1,139	7,730
Grand total	52,437	369,538

Manhattan.

A. D.	4th Day.	4 Days.
First	405	2,092
Second	586	4,192
Third	618	3,866
Fourth	647	3,659
Fifth	511	3,451
Sixth	649	4,539
Seventh	449	3,272
Eighth	676	3,988
Ninth	375	2,783
Tenth	653	3,802
Eleventh	608	3,846
Twelfth	465	3,539
Thirteenth	468	3,144
Fourteenth	553	3,907
Fifteenth	729	5,854
Sixteenth	461	3,323
Seventeenth	739	5,930
Eighteenth	669	4,172
Nineteenth	1,017	7,892
Twentieth	593	4,172
Twenty-first	973	6,586
Twenty-second	879	4,911
Twenty-third	1,976	15,503
Twenty-fourth	521	3,314
Twenty-fifth	559	4,020
Twenty-sixth	996	4,994
Twenty-seventh	505	3,289
Twenty-eighth	550	3,933
Twenty-ninth	636	4,536
Thirtieth. (South)	807	5,159
Thirty-first	890	6,372
Total	20,711	143,818

Bronx.

Thirtieth. (North)	215	1,512
Thirty-second	1,908	13,316
Thirty-third	1,015	6,382
Thirty-fourth	2,196	14,276
Thirty-fifth	1,577	11,583
Total	6,971	47,070

Brooklyn.

First	595	4,385
Second	478	3,337
Third	392	3,093
Fourth	705	4,843
Fifth	825	6,456
Sixth	669	4,993
Seventh	639	4,381
Eighth	488	3,542
Ninth	1,252	9,656
Tenth	727	5,500
Eleventh	770	5,485
Twelfth	921	7,254
Thirteenth	567	3,828
Fourteenth	524	3,474
Fifteenth	622	4,827
Sixteenth	1,814	11,168
Seventeenth	627	5,380
Eighteenth	1,482	11,773
Nineteenth	605	4,068
Twentieth	776	5,267
Twenty-first	463	3,227
Twenty-second	1,867	12,762
Twenty-third	1,498	10,472
Total	18,875	138,317

Queens.

First	835	6,111
Second	931	5,816
Third	1,746	11,190
Fourth	1,229	9,486
Total	4,741	32,903

Richmond.

First	1,139	7,739

The registration places will remain open today from 5:30 P. M. until 10:30 P. M. They will remain open tomorrow, the last day of registration, from 7 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

GANG KILLS LIVERYMAN LIKE 3 PREDECESSORS

Fifteen Bullets Found in Greco's Body—Police Have No Clue to Assailants.

As he walked from a livery stable he owns at 334 East 108th Street at 8:40 o'clock last night, accompanied by two brothers and several friends, Ippolito Greco of 230 East 107th Street was shot down from behind and killed. His assailants, the police believe, used automatic revolvers. Fifteen bullets were found in Greco's body. Horse thieves or members of gangs who frequented a saloon Greco ran in East 107th Street are suspected, but no one was arrested last night or charged with the actual killing.

Greco was the fourth owner of the stable to meet a violent death within three and one-half years. On March 20, 1912, the stable was owned by Mrs. Pasquelina Spinelli, who prospered, and won the name of the "Hetty Green of Harlem's Little Italy." On the evening of that day she was shot to death. On April 8, 1914, Joseph Lazzaro, then owner of the place, was was stabbed to death while standing near the building. On Dec. 16, 1914, Amilo Prisco, who had an interest in the stable, was shot and killed. These murders have never been solved.

There was another strange angle to the series of murders. In 1910 "Tricks" Monaco, who was well known in the Italian colony, was shot to death in Mrs. Spinelli's house and the guilty person was not apprehended.

The men who were with Greco when he was killed last night were held pending a further investigation.

Mrs. Blighton Held in $2,500.

Mrs. Ida Miller Blighton, 42 years old, writer and astrologer of 69 Madison Avenue, was held for the Grand Jury in $2,500 bail on each of two charges of grand larceny by Magistrate Krotel in the Yorkville Court yesterday. Mrs. M. L. Symonds of 22 West Thirtieth Street and Roy E. Boynton, a clerk of the Hotel Seymour, were complainants. Mrs. Symonds said she gave Mrs. Blighton $100 for speculation and the money was never returned. Boynton said he cashed a check for $100 for the prisoner. Mrs. Blighton waived examination.

Asks Police to Find Mother.

Eugene Kirk of 838 Freeman Street, the Bronx, last night reported to the Bronx Detective Bureau the disappearance of his mother, Mrs. Mary Kirk. On Sept. 26 she went to visit a cousin, Mrs. Mary Downs, of 211 East Twenty-sixth Street. Next day she left to return home, but did not arrive there. He described her as 65 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches tall, 145 pounds in weight, with gray eyes, iron-gray hair; two gold wedding rings, and dressed in a black cape and skirt and white shirtwaist.

DEMOCRATS UNEASY ABOUT CONSTITUTION

State Chairman Osborn Surprised at Action of the Republicans.

LOOKED LIKED A CHALLENGE

Sees Danger of New Organic Law Being Involved in a Partisan Political Fight.

Whether or not the State organization should take any action on the proposed new Constitution following its indorsement Wednesday by the Republican State Committee was a matter of much discussion among Democrats yesterday. Many thought the action of the Republicans was more or less of a challenge and that the State Committee should be called into session at once. Others said that while the action of the Republicans put it up to the Democrats to fight the Constitution, formal action by the Democratic State Committee would serve only to solidify the Republican vote.

All prominent Democrats who expressed an opinion—some of them being supporters of the Constitution as individuals—said they didn't think the action of the Republican State Committee had helped the chances of the Constitution's ratification.

State Chairman William Church Osborn said the action of the Republicans came as a distinct surprise to him. He said he had hoped and believed that the new Constitution would be voted upon on its merits and without regard to party politics. He said he had received no request to call a meeting of the State Committee, and that, this being an "off" year, there would be no meeting unless there was a strong demand for it.

"The Democratic organization has taken no position on the proposed Constitution," he said, "and I do not consider that any action should be taken. A decision upon the new Constitution should be arrived at without involving the proposed organic law in the fights of party politics. I am sorry that there appears a danger of that happening."

Democrats who were delegates to the Constitutional Convention and who voted for the articles written into the proposed Constitution did not conceal their resentment at the Republicans' taking unto themselves credit for the document. One prominent Democratic delegate said:

"I think the public should know that the action of the Republican committee was taken by a vote of less than half of the committee, and I do not believe it represents the wishes of the majority of the Republicans, who, I believe, think that the idea of Senator Elihu Root, that the Constitution should be voted on as a non-partisan measure, is the proper idea. There are 150 members of the Republican State Committee, and the meeting at which the action was taken was attended by only 78. Mr. Tanner was able to marshal only 70 votes for his proposition to make the Constitution a party measure.

"There is no question but that the action of the Republican committee will lose many votes for the Constitution in the Democratic ranks, although it may, of course, bring some Republican votes in its favor. That may be what the up-State Republicans are after."

Another Democratic delegate said that if Republicans who opposed in convention the adoption of the proposed reforms which constitute the new Constitution had started a movement to defeat the Constitution, they had wrought well.

"Suppose, for instance," he said, "that the astute Mr. Barnes of Albany had decided to try to defeat the Constitution. Remembering how he fared in the Convention, and knowing the complexion of the State Committee, he could send his representatives down from Albany to oppose the indorsement of the Constitution with all the assurance in the world that it would be indorsed. He could well imagine that such action by the Republican committee would force the Democrats to take action against the Constitution. This is only natural, with the Republicans claiming that the proposed Constitution is a combination of Republican platform planks.

"Democratic delegates to the Constitutional Convention from New York City took the proposed articles as the best they could get from the Republican controlled convention, and the result of the reapportionment fight did not satisfy them. On the other hand, there are not a few up-State members who believe the proposed Constitution favors the city as against the rural sections.

"Any way one looks at it, the Republican committee has certainly gummed up the situation."

SCHOOL POLLS PROVE SUCCESS.

Election Board Indorses New System and Will Extend It.

President Boyle of the Board of Elections said yesterday that the use of schoolhouses for election purposes had proved on Primary Day and in the registration this week to be an unqualified success, and that the system would undoubtedly be greatly extended next year. Fourteen schools are now in use for election purposes.

LAUER HEADQUARTERS OPEN

Campaign Committee Organizes for Municipal Court Justice.

A meeting of the non-partisan campaign committee for the re-election of Edgar J. Lauer, the present Justice of the Municipal Court for the Ninth District, was held at the committee headquarters, 41 West Forty-second Street, Wednesday night and these officers were elected: Ogden Mills, Chairman; Ezra P. Prentice, Courtlandt Nicoll, William Bondy and Stanley M. Isaacs, Vice Presidents; Joseph R. Purcell, Secretary; Lucien L. Bonheur, Treasurer.

A committee of seventy-five has been organized, composed of men of all parties, to work for the re-election of Justice Lauer. Among them are ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Louis Marshall, ex-Mayor Seth Low, and Charles H. Strong, former President of the City Club.

PRESIDENT FAVORS BANK AGENCY PLAN

Indorses McAdoo's Suggestion as to Strengthening Trade Relations in South America.

EXPAND RESERVE SYSTEM

Scheme Should Be Fruitful of Most Desirable Results, the President Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—As a step toward strengthening commercial, financial, and industrial relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries, President Wilson has approved a suggestion from Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury for the establishment of joint agencies by Federal Reserve Banks in the leading cities of Central and South America. These agencies, it is understood, would perform for the Federal Reserve system those foreign functions permitted by the Federal Reserve act.

Mr. McAdoo regards the establishment of the proposed agencies as a logical sequence of the Pan-American financial conference, held here several months ago. He referred to it in his report, and promptly got the President's approval. No Congressional action is required to put the plan in operation, but the active support of the Federal Reserve Banks is needed. Presumably the agencies will be established by all the Reserve Banks together that want to extend their foreign enterprises.

Whether these agencies would compete with the branches already established or to be established by member banks is a question. Several days ago a Senator who had studied the subject thought the Treasury Department might recommend new legislation under which a foreign agency of a Federal Reserve Bank could do a regular banking business and receive individual deposits, which a Federal Reserve Bank now may not do. But there is no intimation of any such intention in the correspondence given today at the Treasury Department.

Mr. McAdoo today received the following letter from the President:

The White House,
Washington, Oct. 5.

My Dear Mr. Secretary—I have read with a great deal of interest the report on the Pan-American financial conference, and your suggestions about the establishment by the Federal Reserve Banks of joint agencies in the leading cities of Central and South America. These suggestions meet with my entire approval and I sincerely hope that it will be possible to carry out so promising a plan. It ought to be fruitful of most desirable results. May I suggest that you bring the question to the attention of the Federal Reserve Board and enlist, if possible, their co-operation?

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

In accordance with the President's suggestion, the Secretary referred the question to the Federal Reserve Board in the following letter:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.

The Federal Reserve Board:

Gentlemen—Permit me to submit for your consideration the inclosed copy of a letter from the President, addressed to me under date of Oct. 5, 1915, in which he expresses his approval of the suggestion made in my report to him on the Pan-American Financial Conference that the Federal Reserve Banks establish joint agencies in the leading cities of Central and South America. You will observe that the President suggests that I bring the matter to the attention of the Federal Reserve Board and enlist, if possible, its co-operation. I hand you herewith copy of my report to the President on the Pan-American financial conference, dated Sept. 6, 1915, and shall be very happy indeed if you will give the President's letter and the report in question such consideration as you deem the subject merits. Faithfully yours,

W. G. McADOO.

The provision of the Federal Reserve act permitting the establishment of foreign branches is contained in Section 14, enumerating the powers of Federal Reserve Banks, and reads as follows:

(E) To establish accounts with other Federal Reserve Banks for exchange purposes, and, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents, and establish agencies in such countries wheresoever it may deem best for the purpose of purchasing, selling, and collecting bills of exchange, and to buy and sell with or without its indorsement, through such correspondents or agencies, bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions which have not more than ninety days to run and which bear the signature of two or more responsible parties.

The foreign operations of the Federal Reserve Banks, which may be facilitated by the establishment of agencies, include the rediscount of foreign acceptances; the purchase and sale from or to foreign banks, firms, corporations, or individuals cable transfers, bills of exchange, and acceptances; dealing in gold coin and bullion at home and abroad, and the buying and selling at home and abroad of bills, notes, revenue bonds and warrants with not more than six months' maturity.

Branches established abroad by a member bank may, of course, in addition, perform the ordinary functions of a private bank. It may be required also to act as fiscal agent of the United States.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fifth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.



5¢ *will buy*

Sunshine Lemon Snaps

They have the flavor of lemons, sweetened with pure sugar, and are brittle under the tooth.

Takhoma Biscuit

This crisp, flaky soda biscuit is to be eaten any time. It breaks evenly in the middle, spreads no crumbs and is equally satisfactory as a sandwich or with soup.

Sunshine Oyster Crackerettes

So good with sea food that it's almost impossible to pick up one at a time. You take two or three because you know you will eat them all.

Look for the Sunshine Biscuit Rack at Your Dealer's

Sunshine Biscuits

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits



A Familiar Sign Seldom Heeded

Just as any number of business houses fail to consider, until it is too late, the serious necessity of a safe place for their valuable duplicate business records, files, office, data, etc. AWAY FROM THEIR BUSINESS BUILDING.

Many of the most important corporations and firms in Manhattan believe in this policy and are using our facilities.

The Pioneer Fireproof Storage Warehouses, (largest and most modern in New York,) have specially fitted rooms for this purpose, as low as $5.00 per month, accessible 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. OUR 36TH YEAR.

Have our representative talk it over with you.

The Nevins Street Subway Station, 7 minutes from Wall Street, is at our door.

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
37 TO 53 FLATBUSH AVE.
PHONE MAIN 6900



Lighting New York with a New Gas Lamp

Next Monday we will place on sale for the first time the

"C.E-Z" GAS LAMP

(See Easy)

which will revolutionize Home Lighting. This Lamp will fit any gas fixture. The "C. E-Z" Lamp will give you

FOUR HOURS *of* LIGHT *for* ONE CENT

The Lamp is lighted by *three* mantles each about the size of a thimble. The mantles are made of *Artifibre* and are *practically indestructible.* Another new feature—there is *no inside chimney.*

Beautifully diffused Light with No Glare and No Eye-strain

One of our representatives will call and ask your permission to attach one of the "C. E-Z" Lamps, and so *demonstrate* its wonderful light giving qualities. You are under no obligation to purchase the Lamp. Should you desire to keep it the price is **$1.50** cash, or, pay our representative Fifty cents and Fifty cents next month and the following month when you pay your gas bill.

The antiquated "flat" or open-flame burner consumes *twice* the amount of gas, and only gives you *one-third as much light* as the "C. E-Z" Gas Lamp. Full particulars may be obtained by telephoning or writing to, or calling at any of the following Manhattan or Bronx Gas Offices:

No. 157 Hester Street
Tel. Canal 8400

No. 130 E. 15th Street
Tel. Stuyvesant 450

No. 36 Union Square
Tel. Stuyvesant 1302

No. 112 W. 42d Street
Tel. Bryant 2348

No. 30 East 42d Street
Tel. Murray Hill 4830

No. 2084 Third Avenue
Tel. Harlem 5385

No. 281 Lenox Avenue
Tel. Morningside 120

No. 32 West 125th Street
Tel. Harlem 3535

No. 1909 Amsterdam Ave.
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Courtlandt Av. & 149th St.
Tel. Melrose 809

No. 1815 Webster Avenue
Tel. Tremont 2510

"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

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GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
Kept at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 13TH TO 14TH STREET

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, Friday, Oct. 8.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 10-8-15. Greenhut's. 87

A Scoop!

Hundreds of Choicest **Fall Suits** *For Men and Young Men Today at* **$10**

Several lots of choice suits purchased under price, grouped in this one-day sale.

Most popular styles in these materials: FINE WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES and CHEVIOTS, in brown, gray and blue mixtures.

The variety of styles embraces two and three button sacks, with soft roll lapels; patch or flap pockets.

The range of designs in materials includes stripes, plaids and fancy mixtures. A limited number of these suits (in sizes for young men) have two pairs of trousers.

Sizes from 15 years for youths way up to suits for big men of 46-inch chest measure.

Fall Overcoats at $10

Featuring Chesterfields and other popular styles in black Oxfords and tan.

$3 "Kingly" Trousers—dress and business grades in fine striped Worsteds, Cassimeres; sale..... $2

Other "Kingly" Trousers—at..... $3.85 & $5

Going to the Auto Race?

If You Are You Cannot Afford to Overlook This Proposition

From Our Millinery Department Tomorrow

Swagger Wool Turbans and Scarfs to Match, at $5

Remarkably smart "Sport" sets. These will keep you warm and comfortable on your way to the races—during the races—and on your way from the races.

And they are just as stylish as they can be.

Here's the Clean-Up of the

"Regal" Shoe Sale

Women's Slightly Imperfect Shoes from the Famous "REGAL" Factory, Classified as "REJECTS."

Here's the wind-up of one of the biggest and most successful shoe sales New York City has ever seen.

All the "Regal" shoes on hand have been re-assorted, re-arranged and re-assembled for a one-day clean-up today.

All in all, about 2,500 pairs, divided as follows:

Women's "Regal" Shoes Regularly $3.50 to $5, Today at $2.25

(Factory Rejects)

Button and lace styles; Patent Leather, Gunmetal Calf and Kidskin; plain or tipped toes; cloth or kid tops; all style heels.

Where size ranges are broken, we have added several lines of $3.50 shoes of other well-known makes—and now everybody can be fitted.

350 Pairs of Black Satin Strap Evening Slippers of "Regal" Make—all sizes and widths; regular value $5; in this sale at..... **$2.25**

No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled.

Today's Sale of EVERYDAY Needs in

Commercial Stationery and Office Supplies

At Economies Which Make Strong Appeal to Commercial and Professional Men.

Every man who has an office should stock up for months to come in this sale. The savings are most marked in standard articles for business use:

Esterbrook's 048 Falcon Pen Points. Gross	54c	Carter's Writing Fluid or Koal Black Ink—quart	49c
		Pint	32c
Oak Card Filing Cabinets—hinged cover; with 100 cards 3x5 inches, and index	29c	Manila Typewriting Paper for carbon copies; size 8½ x11; ream of 500 sheets	15c
Manila Folders—extra quality; letter size; per 100, 33c; per 1000	$3	White Typewriting Paper—size 8½x11; ream of 500 sheets	25c
Rent Receipt Books—each 9c; per doz	95c	Lead Pencils—superior quality; metal tipped with rubber; dozen	25c
Reliable Bond Typewriting Paper—size 8½x11; extra quality stock; white; ream of 500 sheets	32c	Gross	$2.69
Inkstands—mahogany finish; single well	29c	Lead Pencils—extra quality; metal tips and rubbers; doz	15c
Stenographers' Note Books—each 3c; dozen	25c	Gross	$1.65
Stenographers' Note Books—extra quality; each, 3c. dozen	32c	E. Faber's Mongol Pencils—No. 2, dozen	35c
Manila Pay Envelopes—open on side; box of 500	20c	Gross	$4
Box of 1000	38c	50c Ideal Dust Proof Corporation Envelope File—very strong; brass catch	41c
Business Envelopes — good quality white stock; 6¾ inch; box of 250	15c	"Dandy" Dust Proof Letter File—brass catch and index; each	21c
Box of 1000	55c	Dozen	$2.35
Business Envelopes—superior quality stock; 6¼ or 6¾ inch; box of 250	21c	Fountain Letter Files with index; each	15c
Box of 1000	75c	Dozen	$1.65
Gem Paper Fasteners—box of 100, 2c; box of 1000	17c	Leather Cornered Desk Pads size 19x24 in	21c
Hand Blotters—white; package of 12, 3c; doz. pkgs	32c	50c Leather Cornered Desk Pads—fine quality binding; size 19x24 in	39c
"Dandy" Ink Eradicator—large bottle	17c	45c Typewriter Ribbons—for Underwood, Oliver, L. C. Smith and Smith Premier machines; all standard colors; copying or record; each	29c
Wire Letter Trays—extra strong	12c	Dozen	$3.25
Wrapping Twine — extra strong; 3 balls, 20c; dozen balls	75c	Carbon Paper—size 8½x11; blue, black or purple; extra quality	29c
Carter's Waterwell Paste—5 oz. jars	18c	Index Cards—size 3x5 inches; ruled; per 100	5c
Carter's Office Paste—6 lb. pail	69c	Per 1000	42c
Carter's Office Mucilage—quart	42c	Filing Card Cabinets—black cloth binding; with 100 cards and index; complete	50c

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

COLLEGE FOOTBALL PRACTICE — MORRISTOWN HORSE SHOW — GOLF

YALE CALLS FORMER STARS OF GRIDIRON

Defeat by Virginia Gives Cause for Worry — Deny That Hinkey Will Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—Expecting a hard struggle with Lehigh on Saturday, the Yale coaches today omitted scrimmage work entirely. The eleven proved to have been worn down by the Virginia defeat, and has been slow to regain its buoyancy. In today's signal practice Captain Wilson and Harry Legore played for the first time since last week, Wilson resuming his place at left half back and Legore going to full back on the second team. Legore is out of the competition for Saturday because of his bruised shoulder, but will resume scrimmaging next week. Way and Baldridge were laid off, but both have been promised by Trainer Mack for Saturday's game. Baldridge slightly injured his knee Tuesday. Osgood took the place of Baldridge at right tackle, and Carl White replaced Way at centre, which was his regular position last season.

There is little choice between "Chub" Sheldon and Gates at left tackle, though Sheldon had the position today. The coaches plan to start him Saturday. Mal Scovil was again at right half back, after a three days' absence, and will be used against Lehigh.

Ned Glass coached the guards today, and it was announced tonight that efforts were being made to bring back more former players. Johnny Field and Johnny Kilpatrick have promised to spend part of next week here.

Two Western stars have joined the squad; one a cousin of Tom Shevlin and the other "Murph" Edwards, a former University of Illinois player.

Speaking for the coaches, ex-Captain Talbott tonight denied the report that Head Coach Hinkey intends to resign. "It is ridiculous," he said. Secret practice has continued since the squad reported. Today's line-up was: Left end, Moseley; left tackle, Sheldon; left guard, Black; centre, White; right guard, Jim Sheldon; right tackle, Osgood; right end, Bett; quarter back, Bentley; left half back, Captain Wilson; right half back, Scovil; full back, Gurnsey.

LIGHT WORK FOR TIGERS.

Syracuse Formations Tried Out Against the 'Varsity.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 7.—A drizzling rain shortened the Princeton football practice this afternoon, the actual time of the workout being cut down to a little more than one hour. Rush was afraid to have the men take any chance of injuries on the slippery field and was content with a short signal drill and a brief scrimmage. The second team opposed the 'Varsity at first, but later the scrubs came on the field with the Syracuse plays, which the 'Varsity broke up with comparative ease.

In the absence of Glick and Ames, Arrott and Donahue ran the opposing teams. Donohue is as good a quarter back as there is on the field, driving the team with tremendous energy, but is handicapped by extreme lightness.

Later Dave Tibbott was put in at quarter on the 'Varsity and ran the team throughout the rest of the practice. In the event of Glick and Ames being unable to play against Syracuse, Tibbott will probably be seen at the pivot position. The others of the backfield were Shea and Lamberton, half backs, and Driggs at fullback. Halsey, a second string guard, was tried out at tackle, but it is not likely that he will have a permanent place. Rahill and Wilson were on the ends, with Nourse and Hogg at guard. Gennert played centre.

The frequent changes in the backfield have seriously impaired the development of an offense, but it is believed that the coaches are looking now to the big games and refuse to point the team for the secondary encounters. Only a light workout will be attempted tomorrow.

Fordham Primed for Union Game.

Fordham held its last preparatory scrimmage yesterday before the opening game of the season at Schenectady tomorrow with Union. The "Prep" opposed the Maroon and tried out all their trick plays against the college players. Particular attention was devoted to defense against forward pass attacks, the high school players using every conceivable kind of pass. Frisch and Williams of the Prep were fairly successful, but once the regular 'Varsity linemen got into action the plays of the youngsters failed.

The scrimmage also marked the first time any attempt has been made to score in the practice games. The 'Varsity was successful in pushing the ball across three times, Dave Dunn making the first touchdown of the year. Morcaldi and Yule also crossed the line for a score. Three players were injured. Golden, the regular left half, proved the biggest loss. He twisted the muscles on his left side when tackled by Bush. Agolia and Diamtre of the Prep were also put out of play, both suffering from badly bruised legs.

Amherst Will Not Play Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 7.—While athletic officials here refuse to make any definite statement, it was learned today that plans for an Amherst-Columbia game, to be played in New York the latter part of November, had been vetoed by the faculty. Coming at least two weeks after the close of the regular season, and after the three hardest games Amherst plays, it was thought unwise to add another game to the schedule. It is hoped that a game may be scheduled for next Fall.

Night Football at Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 7.—Amherst's new lighting system is finished, and practice after dark with a whitewashed ball has begun. It is expected that in a few days classes will be shifted back half an hour in order that additional time may be had for practice for the final games of the season. In today's scrimmage, the last before Saturday's Brown game, the Amherst backs scored repeatedly against scrubs.

Raincoat Wins St. Leger Handicap.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.—Raincoat, C. Straus's three-year-old gelding, ridden by Jockey Merys, won the St. Leger Handicap at two miles and a quarter at Churchill Downs today. Hidge was second and Waterwitch third. The time was 3:53, clipping 4⅘ seconds from the track record. The race was run ovsr a fast track. Two-dollar mutuels tickets on the winner paid $46.80.

HARVARD SCORES TWICE.

King Playing Strong Game in Crimson Backfield.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 7.—Hard practice was continued for the Harvard 'Varsity players today, but there will be a let-up tomorrow so that the men may be rested for their game against Carlisle. The return of Parson to left tackle bolstered the regulars' rush line, and with him in the game the team twice swept up the field for touchdowns. King scored both of these, Horne and Mahan being in the backfield with him. Both did splendid work in interference. Cowan and Dadmun were the guards, and, barring accidents, will be Harvard's final combination. Willcox again ran the first team in place of Watson and now appears to have the call over last year's first snubstitute. Half Back Rollins again showed wonderful brokenfield running, today's play being even more brilliant than in Saturday's game. He made several good runs, one being for forty yards through the scrubs' rush line for a touchdown. The team has made much progress in the last two days and is in much better trim than it was a week ago.

N. Y. U. Preparing for Hamilton.

Head Coach Reilly of the New York University eleven yesterday put the Violet team through the last vigorous scrimmage and practice that it will have before it plays the Hamilton collegians tomorrow, when the University Heights team opens its home season. In addition to a long-continued scrimmage between the 'Varsity and scrub elevens, yesterday's work also included a punting practice and a stiff defensive drill for the 'Varsity line in charging through and blocking points. In the kicking side of the game the work of Cann, the regular left half back, stood out prominently, and in the scrimmage with the second eleven he displayed accuracy. Coach Reilly laid out some difficult work for the 'Varsity line men to do when he gave them the task of breaking through an opposing line and blocking kicks. In this work Zimmerle, the left guard; Sokolower, the centre; Schweidle, a candidate for a tackle position, and Williams, the Violet left tackle, showed up in good form. Scrimmaging against the second-string players, the 'Varsity gave another exhibition of its superior prowess in the offensive game, and made repeated gains both through the line and by means of flanking movements.

NEWS OF OTHER TEAMS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Cornell 'Varsity team will go into the Williams game Saturday with three of the regulars missing, namely: Shelton, left end; Jameson, left tackle, and Bailey, right tackle. Shelton is again in scholastic difficulties over his recent registration, but everything will be cleared up next week, and he will again be eligible to play. Zander and Eckley are slated to hold down the wing positions. Jameson is out of the game for a week owing to a fractured wrist bone, and Rusa Wellcs, the 'Varsity crew man will have his place in the Williams game. This afternoon the first secret practice of the season was held in the Bacon baseball practice cage. Various new play formations were taught the men, and these will probably be given a trial against Williams.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Army eleven took things easy today. The squad got in a signal drill of an hour and the kickers did some light work, but a special dress parade, and a heavy shower that followed, broke up the afternoon and the men were sent to the gymnasium to listen to a talk by the coaches. Tomorrow the squad will get its final scrimmage in preparation for the Gettysburg game.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 7.—The Midshipmen practiced football in the rain this afternoon and made fair progress though experiencing much difficulty in holding the slippery ball. The first team had a quarter of an hour of hard work against the scrubs. Orr, the fourth class man who has been placed at quarter, started the work of the afternoon by taking the ball on the kick off and running seventy-five yards for a touchdown. Captain Miles was at halfback this afternoon, and Von Heimburg and Westpbal completed the back field.

Republican Clubmen Play Golf.

More than forty members of the Republican Club of New York visited the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club yesterday for a day at golf. B. B. Stuart and Robert Burgess, with respective cards of 93, (104-197) and 105, (92-197,) tied for the Haviland Trophy for the player who made the best gross score.

There was a triple tie for first net involving S. P. Duryea, 202, (28-174;) Howard W. Albro, 208, (34-174,) and W. W. Manning, 206, (32—174.) The special cup was offered for the golfer who had the low net score of those who were handicapped at nineteen or more. This went to R. E. Thibaut, with 221, (44—177. A. G. Hayes took the Guest Trophy, with 197, (32—165,) and Samuel Jackson, the second, 216, (40—176.) In honor of the seniors a cup was put up for men of 55 years or older. This was taken by George C. Austen, with 211, (30—181.) The scores:

H. E. Hayes, 197, (32—165;) R. B. Stuart, 197, (24—173;) Robert Burgess, 197, (24—173;) F. P. Duryea, 202, (28—174;) Howard W. Allis, 208, (34—174;) Samuel Jackson, 216, (40—176;) W. B. Brice, 205, (36-176;) R. E. Thibaut, 221, (44—177;) H. W. Jessup, 215, (36—179;) A. W. Lawrence, 211, (32—179;) W. H. Bunnell, 212, (32—180;) George C. Austen, 211, (30—181;) C. A. Spofford, 201, (20—181;) James G. Graham, 242, (60—182;) Leo M. Klein, 204, (22—182;) M. E. Haviland, 220, (40—188;) L. E. Van Etten, 208, (19—189;) E. J. Rowe, 243, (34—189;) P. J. Rocker, 213, (22—191;) W. E. Biddle, 221, (28—193;) Eugene Van Schaick, 219, (24—193;) G. W. Van Vlack, 206, (24—193;) S. K. Costikyan, 248, (52—196;) William Young, 254, (60—194;) A. A. Anderson, 241, (44—197;) James Dinwiddie, 236, (36—200;) J. A. Dutton, 224, (32—202;) C. E. Heydt, 252, (50—202;) James C. O'Malley, 238, (34—204;) L. B. Little, 267, (54—213;) C. M. Gilpin, 273, (60—213;) J. H. Smythe, Jr., 298, (60—239.)

Hoppe Plays Fast Billiards.

Willie Hoppe averaged better than thirty in both of his games at 14.1 balk line at Thum's Academy, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, yesterday. In the afternoon he defeated George W. Moore by a score of 300 to 54, and established an average of an even 30, with bigb runs of 108 and 48. In playing against the Austrian, Class B Champion Jacob Klinger, in the evening game, he made a bigher average, 33 1-3. Klinger scored 143 points as against 400 by the champion. Hoppe made high runs in this game of 133 and 61, while Klinger gathered clusters of 57 and 86, with the creditable average for Class B billiards of 11 11-12.

Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. to Meet Here

Plans for the holding of the second annual indoor intercollegiate track games will be considered at a special meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America Executive and Advisory Committees at the Weldorf on Sunday at 3 P. M. A number of changes in the program of the meet to be staged in this city early next Spring will be proposed and discussed. A report upon the advisability of sucb changes will be made at a special meeting of the association to be held the night before the annual intercollegiate cross-country championship run scheduled for Boston on Saturday, Nov. 20.

MORRISTOWN HORSE SHOW HELD IN RAIN

Children's Pony Jumping Class One of New Features of Exhibition.

With almost 500 horses to be judged, the eighteenth annual Horse Show of the Morristown Field Club opened yesterday on the club's grounds at Morristown, N. J.

The cold, dreary weather, which turned into a heavy rain during the afternoon, had a great deal to do with keeping down the attendance, although the owners of motor cars were there in large numbers and the parking space was fairly crowded. But these spectators viewed the show from the inside of their cars, instead of walking around the promenade. The boxes were only partly filled.

The Morristown exhibition has a number of novel features each year, which always add interest to the program. Yesterday there was a class for bronchos or branded ponies under saddle, draught horses shown to halter, and a pony jumping event, with children in the saddle. The military events for U. S. Army officers in uniform will be judged tomorrow.

The show opened with a class for jumpers, in which only performance counted. This brought together fifteen first-class fencers. With few exceptions, all the entrants made a clean showing over the wood and brush, and it was some time before the judge could make a decision. Finally he gave the blue to A. A. Fowler's Gloversville, an aged chestnut mare, 15.3 hands. Hamilton Farms' Kilkee received second prize. Mr. Cloister's Sturgis was third, with Mr. Fowler's Gold Pitcher fourth.

Paul Moore, son of Judge William H. Moore, carried off the honors in the novice saddle class, 14.2 hands and over. James Cox Brady's Hamilton Farms Holyport Brunella was second. The same owner took the yellow ribbon with Primrose of Whitegate.

Miss Mary S. Stevens of Bernardsvillee was the blue ribbon winner, with Halyard in the class for maiden saddle horses 14.2 and over. Hamilton Farms was again successful in the pony pairs, with two perfectly matched roans, Sequel and Sequence. J. Macy Willetts' Irvington Peggy and Dainty Eccles were second. The Misses Jane and Ruth Brady took the first and fourth ribbons when Berkley King and Sequel were adjudged the prize winners in the event for ponies in harness to be driven by either amateurs or children.

Five children, none over 15 years, took part in the pony jumping class. Dot, a wonderfully compact little animal, 13 hands, received the blue. The red went to Miss Josephine Jenks, who had the mount on Wendy, a small buckskin mare. Miss Ruth Brady rode Miss Helen Fiske's Maidstone, with which she took the reserve. Seven branded ponies were shown in the class for broncos. They were judged by Joseph Laroque of Bernardsville. The first prize went to H. Le Roy Whitney's Silver Heels; Mrs. David Wagstaff's gelding, Cream Puff, received the red. A polo pony shown by the Whippany River Club, named Mate, was third.

Bella, a bay mare, which met with little success at the White Plains show, came in first in the saddle horse class, 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands. C. Douglass Frank's Lefton Girl, whose conformation and general appearance were superior to the winner, took the red. Powelton Farms received the yellow with Natasha. Mrs. David Wagstaff took her first blue with Pointex, a black gelding, over 15.2 in the saddle horse class, in which ladies were to ride.

Miss Clare Blume was the only woman driver in the roadster class, in which pacers were barred. Miss Blume held the lines over Fairy Queen. Although the mare showed well, she was unable to obtain a ribbon, the blue going to Bardon J., exhibited by George E. Bardon of Montclair. Another first prize went to the Hamilton Farms' entries, when Holyport Brunella and Queen of Earth were adjudged the best pair of harness horses, before a lady's phaeton, driven by ladies. Paul Moore's Kara and Morrell were second.

March Wind, shown by Miss Mary S. Stevens, had fine conformation and manners in the lightweight, green hunter class, and received the blue in this event over twelve other entries.

Among those present were:

J. A. P. Ramsdell, Miss Margaret Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. Mumford, Mr. and Mrs. Philander B. Pierson and daughter, Mrs. Cornelius B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley, Charles H. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. H. Pitney, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Brinley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fillmore Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. William, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, General Edward P. Meaney, U. S. A.; Paul Moore, W. Parsons Todd, Joseph W. Ogden, Bexley, Hocombe, Mrs. George F. Cornell, Mrs. S. Harold Freeman and friends, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. White, Miss Alice Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mellon, Mrs. T. Ashley Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Whitney, Mrs. Henry Hentz, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent S. Mulford, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whitman, Major A. White, Mrs. John M. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Nesser, and Mrs. Allan Russell, Warrenton, Va.

Columbia Crew Loses Ferris.

D. B. Ferris, member of the 'Varsity crew at Columbia, has been obliged to withdraw from rowing on account of parental objections. Coach Jim Rice received word yesterday before practice, and when the shell left the boathouse at Edgewater Tichborne filled the vacancy, Ferris rowed on the freshman eight in the Spring of 1914. All last Fall and Winter he worked in the junior boat until two weeks before the Poughkeepsie regatta, when he was promoted to No. 7 in the 'Varsity and rowed in that position in the big race.

Tichborne rowed at No. 3 in the 'Varsity boat at Poughkeepsie, but this year was found in the junior eight on the first day of practice. He will now take O'Laughlin's seat at No. 3 and O'Laughlin will displace Ferris in the bow. Lorsa has succeeded Tichborne in the second crew.

Freshman crew prospects at Columbia are the worst in history. Of an entering class of close to 900 students, only fourteen men reported for the first practice yesterday afternoon at Edgewater. Coach Jim Rice took no measures to hide his disappointment and refused to allow the freshmen to engage in regular practice.

Columbia Tries Out New Plays.

The Columbia football squad had an easy practice yesterday following the workout with the Erasmus eleven on Wednesday afternoon. Head Coach Metcalf formulated several new plays, and while the first team demonstrated them in practice the remainder of the squad watched the work. Later three teams devoted nearly an hour to snappy signal practice. Two changes were made in the 'Varsity line-up. Brown, 1913, displaced Noble at centre, and Van de Water was sent back to the second eleven to make room for Healey at left tackle. Several players on the injured list for the past few days returned to practice. Mansbach was again at right half back on the 'Varsity, and Monroe was at his old position on the scrubs. Coach Metcalf is devoting considerable time each day before and after regular team practice in developing punters. Simonde continues to boot the spheres fifty yards or more, and Mansbach has no difficulty in sending the pigskin long distances. These two men and Miller are also daily receiving extra practice in forward passing.

TENNIS IN THE RAIN.

Miss Wagner Advances in Montclair A. C. Invitation Tournament.

Miss Marie Wagner, the New York State tennis champion, won her way into the semi-final round of the women's singles invitation tournament of the Montclair Athletic Club yesterday on the club courts at Montclair, N. J., and will oppose Mrs. R. A. Pope in that round. Miss Wagner defeated Miss Florence Sheldon in straight sets at 6—0, 7—5, while Mrs. Pope won from Miss de Gerstede by default. Miss Wagner played a strong game in the first set and held her opponent scoreless, but a splendid rally by Miss Sheldon forced the second set to extra games. In the upper half of the draw Miss Editb Handy and Miss Marion Vanderhoef will be the opponents. Miss Handy was forced to the limit to win from Miss Jane Rowson after three hard-fought sets at 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Nearly all the matches were played in rain, which fell so heavily during the latter part of the day's play that the mixed doubles match between Miss Wagner and G. L. Wyeth and Mrs. William H. Pouch and Otto Hinke was left unfinished with the score at 4—6, 6—1, 5—4. Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., advanced to the semi-final round by defeating Mrs. Harold Bradley and J. F. Reynolds, and Miss Vanderhoef and E. S. Moore of the West Side Tennis Club qualified through a victory over Mrs. R. A. Pope and F. A. Seiler, at 6—0, 6—1. The summary:

Montclair Athletic Club, Invitation Women's Singles, Second Round—Miss Edith Handy defeated Miss Jane Rowson, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 6—0, 7—5; Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss de Gerstede by default.

Mixed Doubles, Second Round—Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Mrs. Harold Bradley and J. Reynolds, 4—2, 6—2; Miss Marion Vanderhoef and E. S. Moore defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and F. A. Seiler, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner and G. L. Wyeth vs. Mrs. William H. Pouch and Otto Hinke, 4—6, 6—1, 5—4, unfinished.

Handicap Tennis at Knollwood.

The men's doubles tennis handicap will start at 11 o'clock on Sunday on the courts of the Knollwood Country Club at White Plains. Entries close with the committee at 10 o'clock of that day. The committee will arrange byes for the members who desire to play in the club handicaps.

Professional Basket Ball League.

Professional league basketball will be tried in Brooklyn this Fall and Winter, with the formation of the Inter-State Basketball League, in which the Knights of St. Anthony A. C., an organization affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union, holds one of the six franchises. Eugene Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County, New Jersey, is President of the new organization, which will succeed the inactive Hudson River and New York State Leagues. Other officers of the new league are John J. O'Brien of Brooklyn, Secretary, and W. J. Downey of Paterson, N. J., Treasurer. Up to date franchises have been granted to Brooklyn, Kingston, Stamford, Elizabeth, Paterson and Jersey City, and unless some other cities signify their intention of entering teams before Oct. 22 the above circuit will remain intact for the season. The teams entered have already signed the best of the professional players in the East. Brooklyn's season will open on Friday, Oct. 22, on the Knights of St. Anthony's Greenpoint court, with Kingston as the opposing team.

John L. Sullivan Redeems Belt.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The famous championship diamond belt presented to John L. Sullivan by admiring friends in 1887, and later left by him in Chicago as security for a four-thousand-dollar loan, is again in the possession of the veteran heavyweight pugilist, it became known today. Sullivan redeemed it from a jewelry firm yesterday, paying $1,000. The celebrated trophy is made up of 350 diamonds and fourteen pounds of gold. The former champion regarded the belt as his most cherished possession until shortly after he was defeated by Corbett in New Orleans in 1892.

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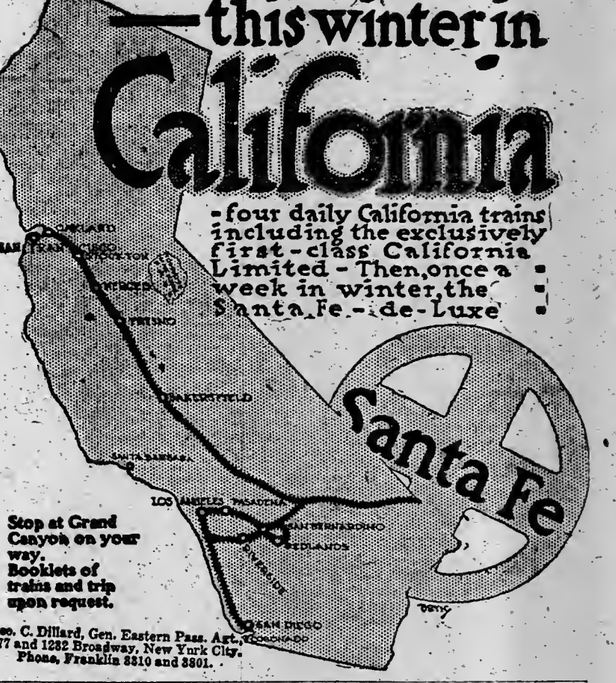
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Candidates will not be assembled for written test, but must appear for oral test. Requests for application blanks by mail must be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope (9½x4¼ inches) bearing four cents in postage.

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FEATURES OF THE CURRENT NUMBER

GENERAL JOFFRE—A life-like full-page portrait of the French Commander in Chief.

ALBERT I., KING OF THE BELGIANS, in a uniform very similar to that of the United States Army, is shown walking on the beach at Dixmude with General Jacques.

THE KING OF ITALY AT THE FRONT—A very interesting picture of the Italian monarch taken as he was watching trench building in the Alps.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG AND HIS STAFF—An unusual photograph, showing in one group the officers who have planned and executed the great German offensive against Russia.

MONKS FROM THE MOUNTAINS ARM FOR WAR—A mountain monastery, perched on the brink of a precipice; on the trail below a group of Greek monks in the picturesque costume of the hills; in the background a wonderful combination of river and snow-clad mountains, reminding one of our own Grand Canyon, make this one of the most remarkable photographs seen in print.

THE ROUT OF THE RUSSIANS AT TANNENBERG—A double-page reproduction of a drawing by a German artist, celebrating the anniversary of von Hindenburg's great victory over the Russians in August, 1914.

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Pictures of Life in the Trenches—Troops Advancing to Attack—Prisoners and Wounded of the Different Nationalities—and Scenes of the Struggle in out-of-the-way corners of the world make an unusually interesting number.

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WORLD'S BASEBALL SERIES OPENS TODAY IN PHILADELPHIA—FULLERTON PICKS BOSTON

RAIN AND GLOOM IN BASEBALL ZONE

But Weather Man Says It Will Not Rain When World's Series Starts Today.

"ROYAL ROOTERS" ARRIVE

Shore May Be Opponent of Alexander In First Game—Speculators Get High Prices for Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 7.—With the rain pattering playfully on the ball park at Broad and Huntingdon Street tonight, soaking the green lawns of the diamond, the outlook for the opening of the world's baseball series tomorrow between Pat Moran's Phillies and the Boston Red Sox is far from encouraging.

Philadelphia weather is nothing to brag about, and tonight reminds the thousands of out of towners of 1911, when the Giants and Athletics were marooned here under exactly the same weather conditions that exist here tonight. The Weather Bureau is hopeful. It says it may be cloudy, but that it will not rain.

The only man here who likes the rain tonight is Pat Moran. All the others see nothing but gloom and rain. He figures that if the first game is not played until Saturday it will give him a chance to send Grover Cleveland Alexander against the Red Sox again on Monday. Alexander is regarded here as the whole show, and on him Philadelphians are placing all their hopes. The Phillies planned to have a little practice here today, but the rain kept them indoors, and they sat around the clubhouse in the last session with Moran and listened to his entreaties to keep their minds off the world's series.

"Keep cool," said Pat. "For goodness sake, keep cool." They are naturally nervous and fidgety on the eve of the big battle, but Moran has absolute confidence that the pitching of Mitchell, his ace card, Alexander, will keep the other men in line and they will rally behind the "big gun" as they have all season.

Speculators are running wild on the streets and are getting bigger prices for the coveted pasteboards than have ever been paid at a world's series. Prices ranging from $30 to $50 are being offered for sets of three tickets. It is almost impossible to get single game tickets and at the ticket agencies tonight, the brokers are willing to pay as high as $15 for single tickets, which means they will sell them at $20.

Red Sox Are Confident.

The Red Sox arrived tonight from New York at 10 o'clock and went to the Aldine Hotel. They feel confident of winning the series. It is the general impression that Manager Bill Carrigan will pitch Ernie Shore in tomorrow's opener. When Shore pitched against the Yanks in New York on Wednesday he showed so much speed and so many deceptive tangents that he was withdrawn after he had fanned three men and was told to rest. This is taken as an indication that the big rawboned collegian from Guilford College in North Carolina will be pitted against Alexander, the Great, when the big series gets under way.

Carrigan will depend more on his pitchers than on his batters. The Red Sox have been in a batting slump for more than a week, and it is feared that their hitting prowess will not return in its full strength against such a master as Alexander. Therefore, the Bostons look for their pitching to carry them through. Boston has a quartet that is in fine fettle. Shore, Leonard, Foster, and Ruth are in great shape, and not even the short right field wall and the batting eyes of the "Baltimore Cannon" Cravath and Fred Luderus scares them.

Philadelphia is making a greater fuss about the Phillies than they did about the Athletics. National League interest is deep-seated here, and thirty-four years of failure to land a pennant has not lessened the interest in the older league. Everybody is rooting hard to see Moran and his heroes of makeshifts skip the grand old streamer which signifies the championship of the whole universe and way stations. If the Phillies capture the series, that old weather beaten bronze of Bill Penn on the top of the City Hall may come down and Pat Moran, in marble, may go up in its place.

Grizzled Grand Army men just back from their reunion in Washington are here in numbers, and the old boys are all staying over for the series. Old-time firemen, real honest and true fire-eating "vamps," who had a big parade here today, are also remaining over for the ball games. Some of these old fellows are paying big prices for tickets, but they have not seen a ball game in so long a time that they are showing much more interest than the younger generation.

The bitter feeling between the Philadelphia Club and the politicians and police is still rife, and this afternoon Superintendent of Police Robinson announced that the police detail at the game would be reduced from 400 to 200. The police boss did not get the tickets he wanted, and that is not well pleased. as one might believe. Mayor Blankenburg asked for no tickets, but got all he wanted.

To get back to an old subject, the weather, it is, to say the least, deplorably discouraging. Yes, and more than that it is sticky, muggy, damp, and uncomfortable. If it clears up enough to permit the playing of tomorrow's game, men who have been "wise" to Philadelphia weather conditions here for years will be surprised. Their advice is to listen to what the Weather Bureau says and then figure on just the opposite.

Light Betting on Series.

After last year's unusual upset, nobody is going about boasting about who will win the series. There is a little conservative betting, but not as much as in former years. In fact, the bettors are so very careful, it is hard to get a line on the two clubs by this method. As the wiseacres see it they are about evenly matched. Philadelphians, more through sentiment than supreme confidence, are betting on the Phillies. They expect that Alexander can carry the brunt of the burden in the pitching line, and that the bat of Cravath is likely to raise havoc with the pitching of the Boston stars. Philadelphia expects that at this time next week the whole country will be singing the praises of "Home Run" Cravath just as they shouted about "Home Run" Baker. Philadelphia expects that Cravath will hit them further and more often than Baker.

The "Royal Rooters" of Boston, 400 strong, who arrived tonight listen to all this stuff about Cravath, and say to each other: "We shall see; yes, we shall see."

Neither Manager Moran nor Carrigan would give out an official playing order tonight, but it was generally conceded that, if the game is played as scheduled, the order would not be changed to any extent from the formation of the last few days of the season. Killifer, the Phillies' best catcher, appears to be out of the series, but all the other members of both teams are reported to be on edge for the battle.

The probable batting order for the first game is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA.	BOSTON.
Stock, 3b.	Hooper, rf.
Bancroft, ss.	Scott, ss.
Paskert, cf.	Speaker, cf.
Cravath, rf.	Hoblitzel, 1b.
Luderus, 1b.	Lewis, lf.
Whitted, lf.	Gardner, 3b.
Niehoff, 2b.	Barry, 2b.
Burns, c.	Cady, c.
Alexander, p.	Shore, p.

Umpires—National League: Klem and Rigler. American League: O'Loughlin and Evans.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—With the Royal Rooters and other baseball enthusiasts already in Philadelphia to bring a cheering word to the Red Sox from those which they represent, the remainder of local fandom tonight sat back and waited for the opening of the world's series tomorrow. Red Sox followers have not seen their team in action for more than a week, but faith in their success in the series was generally strong, in spite of an uncertainty of feeling regarding the ability of the Boston men to overcome Alexander.

President Joseph Lannin of the Red Sox and members of his family and of his executive staff accompanied the Royal Rooters on their special train. Secretary Edwin L. Riley was unable to obtain tickets for the games in Philadelphia until the last moment, his personal application having been refused.

Before President Lannin left he saw the first of the reserved seats for the games at Fenway Field distributed. The opinion of observers was that the speculators would obtain few of the 25,000 reserved seats.

THE WORLD'S SERIES.

Schedule of Games.

Boston at Philadelphia Friday and Saturday; Philadelphia at Boston Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 11 and 12; Boston at Philadelphia, if fifth game is necessary; Philadelphia at Boston if sixth game is necessary.

Place of seventh game, if necessary, to be decided by toss of coin.

In case of ties or postponements, games will be played off on following day in the city originally scheduled, and all succeeding games will be put forward.

All games start at 2 P. M.

In order to win, one team must take four games.

Prices of Admission.

Boston—Box seats, $5; grand stand, $3; first base pavilion, $2; third base pavilion, (general admission,) $1; 3,000 centre field bleacher seats, 50 cents.

Philadelphia—Box seats, $5; grand stand, $3; right field pavilion, $2; bleachers, $1.

Tickets are sold in series for three games in Boston and Philadelphia. In case it is unnecessary to play any of the games, the money will be refunded by the National Commission.

Division of Receipts.

Players get 60 per cent. of gross receipts of first four games after 10 per cent. has been deducted for the National Commission. The players' share is divided again, 60 per cent. to the winning team, and 40 per cent. to the losing team. The remaining 30 per cent. of first four games' receipts is divided equally between the club managements. After the first four games clubs get all of the receipts, after 10 per cent. has been taken by the National Commission.

Seating Capacity of Two Parks.

Philadelphia National League Park, 20,600; Braves' Park, Boston, 45,000.

Records of Two Teams.

In both leagues the race for the pennant has been closest of several years. Philadelphia took the lead in the National League race early and have held it by playing consistent ball, although their lead has been constantly threatened by Boston and Brooklyn.

Boston through the later weeks in August and early in September had a difficult job in holding the lead against Detroit, and earlier their advantage was threatened by the White Sox also.

How They Compare.

On the face of the whole season's work the performance of the Boston Red Sox is better than that of the Philadelphia club. However, this criterion does not always hold good in a short series. Outside of Alexander, the Philadelphia pitchers have shown better work than the others on the Phillies' staff. The Red Sox have been more consistent hitters with the exception of Cravath, who leads both leagues in home runs. The series should be closely contested.

The Rival Managers.

Pat Moran, the successful manager of the Phillies, was formerly a catcher with the Chicago Cubs. Later he went to Philadelphia, where he coached the young pitchers under Doolin's management. This is his first year as manager. His methods of working are quiet, and he has developed perfect harmony and team play in the club. From a baseball standpoint he has worked wonders with much mediocre material.

Bill Carrigan, manager of the Boston Red Sox, has been with that club a number of years, joining them after he had played at Holy Cross College. Carrigan is a catcher, and is considered one of the brainiest leaders in the younger league. When the Red Sox won the world title in 1912, Carrigan was the chief adviser of Manager Jake Stahl, and received much of the credit for the victory over the Giants in that year.

The Umpires.

National League—William Klem and Charles Rigler.

American League—William Evans and Frank (Silk) O'Loughlin.

Record Attendance.

The largest attendance and largest receipts at a world's series were in 1912 in the series between the Boston (American League) and New York (National League) teams. The attendance was 252,-037, and the receipts, $1,091,583. Last year the attendance was 111,009, and the receipts, $226,739. In 1912 winning players received $4,022 apiece, and the losers $2,500. The largest crowd at a single game was in the second game in 1911 between the Giants and Athletics, which was attended by 32,281 persons who paid

WHITE SOX SHUT OUT.

Cubs Make Chicago Series Even—Lavender a Puzzle.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The National League evened up the series with its American League opponents today, when they shut them out, 4 to 0 in the second game for the championship of Chicago.

The pitching of Lavender was the deciding factor, only one of the White Sox reached third base, and that was in the first inning when a base on balls to Murphy, a sacrifice and an infield out allowed the American Leaguer to reach third base. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Americans	0	0	0
Nationals	4	6	0

Batteries—Benz, Cicotte, and Mayer; Lavender and Archer.

New York Teams' Odd Finish.

Some strange freak of destiny appears to have guided the Giants and the Yankees through the baseball year so that now, when the race is over, New York guided by figures alone may cherish one no more than the other. The Giants may be the tailender in the National League, while the Yankees are riding in fifth place in the American, but for victories gained and losses bemoaned, there is no choice between them. Each team has the same percentage of .454 and each has won 69 games and lost 83. Now, just by way of settling the dispute as to merit, the Yankees and Giants are to play a game today in Hartford. But what if that ends in a tie?

RED SOX WILL WIN SERIES--FULLERTON

Philadelphia Team Has Not Material to Withstand Accident —Boston Far Superior.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

FIRST GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	Alexander	3	7	2
Red Sox	Wood	1	5	1

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphia	Rixey	3	8	3
Red Sox	Leonard	5	9	1

THIRD GAME.

Philadelphia	Alexander	4	9	1
Red Sox	Foster	2	6	2

FOURTH GAME.

Philadelphia	Chalmers	1	7	2
Red Sox	Shore	5	10	2

FIFTH GAME.

Philadelphia	Alexander	1	5	3
Red Sox	Wood	4	8	1

SIXTH GAME.

Philadelphia	Alexander	0	5	2
Red Sox	Leonard	4	9	0

The "dope" figures declare that the Boston Red Sox will be the world's champions, and that the series now about to start will return to Boston the flag that Philadelphia claimed on first mortgage until the Braves foreclosed on them in the name of Boston last year. The figures are indisputable. Boston has the stronger team in every department, the best fortified against accident, and the anaylsis, reduced to its final form, proves that Alexander will not be able, alone, to overcome the handicap and by his own pitching overthrow the five stars of the Red Sox.

The latest news from the inside of the two camps is that Killifer's arm is not yet in proper condition. He injured it by careless throwing, and against Moran's orders tried to work before it was ready, setting himself back again. He will probably be able to work in part of the games, but the arm is not what it was, and that cuts Philadelphia's strength considerably. Burns is a hustling, aggressive, and willing worker, brainy and full of promise, but he lacks the class of Killifer and he lacks the experience. The report from the Philly camp on third base is that Stock will start the series, but Byrne is in condition to play. His broken finger has mended, and Moran probably will have him in the games early to gain through his experience.

Janvrin May Replace Gardner.

From the Boston camp the only "bear" news is on Gardner and Barry. Gardner is said to be going bad, and it is rumored that, unless his work picks up, Janvrin may be in the series. Also, the inside Boston fans are discouraged a bit about the showing of "Duffy" Lewis. They say he is dull and off color at bat, and hitting in poor style. Since Lewis needs encouragement rather than criticism, this is a bad sign. Barry has had carbuncles, and, although Boston clamis he is all right, a carbuncle does not help base running.

The report on pitchers is better. There is no acceptable alibi in the case. Alexander has had a fair rest during the closing fortnight of the season, perhaps just enough. Chalmers is pitching better than he was, and Rixey is being prepared for one big game, which means a great deal of difference in the outlook and a big difference in Philadelphia's chances.

The Phillies' great hope appears to lie in that one game. They know that if Rixey happens to have a big day, no club in the world has the license to hit him at all. I expected to find that the dope would show him due for that big day—but it doesn't. He figures to be beaten, and, in fact, I expect that he will fail, and that Mayer, in all probability, will finish the game for him.

Moran knows that a good left-hander, working right, troubles the Rex Sox terribly, and that by using a left-hander he forces Carrigan to switch first basemen and weaken the Red Sox defensively. But it does not seem as if Rixey can be lucky enough to pick a good day. The odds are against him, although Moran has sufficient judge, as he has been getting Rixey ready for the test. As far as knowing the team work of each other, neither side has much advantage. If there is any, it lies with the Phillies, since a swarm of Moran's admirers and friends in Boston have been keeping the closest kind of watch on the later work of the Red Sox and reporting everything to the Philly leader. Moran used to play in Boston; he is a Massachusetts boy and popular there. These little details may help, especially they may help a man of the Moran temperament who studies the methods of his opponents very closely.

There are two facts about the series that seem settled. First, that it will probably be the lightest hitting world's series in a long time, and, second, that the two teams are about the worst base-running clubs in the two major leagues. That helps out Moran in his plight for catchers and makes Killifer's crippled arm of less consequence. However, the doping is done. All that remains is for these teams to get out there and earn their money.

Alexander vs. Wood.

The best dope is that the first game is to be a battle of speed, and we are to have a visual test as to whether Joe Wood can throw a ball faster than Grover Alexander. Having drawn in a seat near Walter Johnson, we hope to get some valuable pointers on that question from an authority. Moran is figuring all the time upon saving Alexander as much as possible, and if Rixey shows himself in form Alex will not even be called upon to warm up on the second day, and, therefore, will get two days' rest, counting Sunday. The weather man may cut a big figure also. A couple of days of rain would bring Alexander into condition to pitch the entire series, and I am informed he is ready and willing to do it if Moran says the word. Leonard looks so good that he is Carrigan's logical choice for the second game, with Shore or Foster the third. Ruth has not been working so well lately as he was in midseason.

As for overconfidence on one side or depression on the other, there is not a sign. The Red Sox aren't overconfident. They saw what happened to the Athletics last Fall and are keyed now for the struggle. The Phillies know they are facing a ball club that is their superior in strength in many departments. They rely upon team work, hard work, and pitching. If anything, their nervous condition is the better. Moran has kept the temper of his men well under control. I was with them during the final fight in the West to hold their lead in the National League and they were not worrying. They were playing the games one at a time and not fretting about world's series or games to come. Their temper is that of the fellow who has everything to win and nothing to lose, and they are going out there to fight for everything in sight—you may rely upon that. Also, you will find them a better ball club on the field than they appear to a lot of the critics on paper.

It looks all Red Sox to me. I can't see a logical chance for the Phillies to grab more than two games, but I hope my eyesight is poor. I'm not naturally prejudiced in such matters, but last Spring the Philadelphia owners refused to give Pat Moran more than a one-year contract, and if he wins a world's championship—Gee, in his place, we'd be practicing mailing cipbers now to add to the club figures.

RED SOX LOSE TO YANKS.

Bill Donovan's Men Close Local Season with 4 to 3 Victory.

No matter what the Yankees have done in the past, they at least closed the New York baseball season in fitting manner yesterday when they defeated the Red Sox in the last game of the year at the Polo Grounds by a score of 4 to 3. The Boston men didn't care, as it was just a bit of practice for them.

The Bostonians got a tally in the first inning when Scott singled to right, went to second on a wild pitch, and scored on Hoblitzel's double to centre. In the third the Red Sox added a pair of runs. Scott started it again with a single to Peckinpaugh. Speaker walked, and both advanced after a fly had been caught in centre field. Lewis zipped a single to centre, and both Scott and Speaker scored.

The Yankees tied up the game in the fourth by bumping Collins's slants hard, Pipp tripled to right and scored on a wild pitch. Bauman popped one to Lewis. Hendryx eingled to left, and scored on Schwert's double to left. A single to right by Vance brought Schwert to the plate. A double by Hendryx and a single by Miller accounted for the winning run in the ninth. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
P'k'h, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Boone, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0
Pipp, 1b.	3	1	1	9	1
Mul'n, 1b.	1	0	0	2	0
B'm'n, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
H'd'x, cf.	3	2	2	2	0
Miller, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Schw't, c.	2	1	0	4	2
Alex'der, c.	0	0	0	0	0
W'ters, c.	0	0	0	4	0
Brady, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Vance, p.	1	0	1	0	1
†Nunam'r	1	0	1	0	0
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Sh'key, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	30	4	8	27	9

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
C'lins, p.	2	0	1	0	0
Scott, ss.	3	2	2	0	1
Sp'ker, cf.	2	1	0	1	0
Shor'n, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
C'pton, cf.	5	2	2	6	0
Magee, 1h.	1	0	0	0	0
Lowe, 3h.	4	1	1	2	1
Smith, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0
Egan, 2b.					
and 1b.	4	0	3	8	2
Collins, lf.	5	0	2	2	1
M'ville, ss.	2	0	0	2	0
M. S'n, ss.	3	0	0	3	0
W'ting, c.	2	0	0	5	0
B'burn, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Davis, p.	4	1	2	0	0
Total	43	8	17	27	11

Errors—Compton, M. Shannon.

New York	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	1	5	—15
Boston	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	—8

Two-base hits—Smith, Merkle, (2); Brainerd, Burns, Collins. Three-base hits—Burns, Kocher, Robertson, Connolly, Lowe. Home run—Compton. Stolen base—Burns. Sacrifice flies—Fletcher, Stroud, Merkle. Double play—J. Shannon, Egan and Blackburn. Left on bases—New York, 10; Boston, 8. First base on errors—New York, 3. Struck out—By Stroud, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and two minutes.

Handicap 18.2 Billiards.

A handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament with Willie Hoppe on scratch, will be played at the New York Theatre Concert Hall during the week of Nov. 15. A purse of $2,500 has been contributed by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, to which will be added the entrance fees, which will be $150 for each player. Each player will be limited to six. If a larger number enter a preliminary tournament will be held. The games are to be played according to the rules which at present govern the 18.2 balkline game, accepting that the anchor space shall be seven inches square, and will be on a basis of 500 points. The winner of the largest number of games will receive $1,000, with the other five prizes ranging from $750 to $300. Entries will close Oct. 20 at Chicago or New York.

Yamada Again Defeats Gallagher.

Koji Yamada scored his third consecutive victory over Tom Gallagher when he defeated the veteran last night in the third block of their 1,000-point match at 14.1 balk line billiards at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 300 to 52. Yamada completed his string of 300 points in eleven innings, making an average of 27 3-11, with high runs of 51, 54 and 71. Gallagher's average was 4 3-11.

Shoemaker Again a Winner.

J. Howard Shoemaker, amateur champion pocket billiardist, won the fourth block in his contest with Louis Kreuter at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy last night. The score was: Shoemaker, 100; Kreuter, 39, making the total score 400 to 339 in favor of the champion. The final block will be played tonight.

Otis Defeats Lamothe.

Charles Otis, the Brooklyn representative in the Intercity Three-Cushion-Carrom Billiard League, last night defeated George Lamothe, who represented Cincinnati, in an interesting and closely contested game at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, by the score of 50 to 42, in seventy-four innings.

24 HITS FOR GIANTS.

They Take Last Game of Season from Braves with 15 Runs.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Giants and Braves closed the season today, the former in last place and the latter in second position. The game was marked by an avalanche of hits and runs, made possible by indifferent pitching and lax fielding. New York scored fifteen times to Boston's eight. Under the easy hitting conditions Captain Larry Doyle of the Giants bolstered his hitting average so that, unofficially, he leads the league batsmen. Notwithstanding all the action crowded into the contest, it was completed in 1 hour and 2 minutes, a record for the season in both major leagues. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	6	4	4	7	0
R'tson, rf.	6	2	3	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	6	2	4	2	2
Mckle, 1b.	5	1	1	9	0
Fisher, ss.	2	0	0	0	0
Dyer, ss.	3	1	1	3	1
J'bson, cf.	6	0	1	2	1
B'erd, 3b.	6	2	2	2	4
Kocher, c.	5	3	4	4	1
Stroud, p.	4	0	2	1	0
Total	49	15	24	27	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
C'nolly, rf.	4	1	3	0	0
Evers, 2b.	3	1	2	2	1
Deal, 2b.	2	0	0	2	3
C'pton, cf.	5	2	2	6	0
Magee, 1h.	1	0	0	0	0
Lowe, 3h.	4	1	1	2	1
Smith, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0
Egan, 3b, and 1b.	4	0	3	8	2
Collins, lf.	5	0	2	2	1
M'ville, ss.	2	0	0	2	0
M. S'n, ss.	3	0	0	3	0
W'ting, c.	2	0	0	5	0
B'burn, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Davis, p.	4	1	2	0	0
Total	43	8	17	27	11

Errors—Compton, M. Shannon.

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Two-base hits—Smith, Merkle, (2); Brainerd, Burns, Collins. Three-base hits—Burns, Kocher, Robertson, Connolly, Lowe. Home run—Compton. Stolen base—Burns. Sacrifice flies—Fletcher, Stroud, Merkle. Double play—J. Shannon, Egan and Blackburn. Left on bases—New York, 10; Boston, 8. First base on errors—New York, 3. Struck out—By Stroud, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and two minutes.

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FANS TO SEE GAMES IN TIMES SQUARE

Big Board on Times Building Will Show Every Play of World's Series.

There is going to be some consolation for New York baseball fans who will be unable to see the games of the world's series between the Phillies and Boston Red Sox in the fact that every play in all the games will be portrayed with remarkable exactness on the Star Ball Player, which has been installed at the southeast corner of THE TIMES Building in Times Square.

When the first of the baseball battles start at the Philadelphia National League Park this afternoon at 2 o'clock, the information will be flashed over a special wire to the operator at the scoreboard, and from that time on until the last man is out in the final inning, it will be possible for the fans to watch every move that is made during the games.

This wonderful mechanical device, which is the finest that has been constructed for reproducing the national game of baseball, not only shows the men on bases and running the bases, but it shows the ball actually in play. When the pitcher throws the ball, the board shows the ball leaving the box and travelling in the direction of the plate. If it is a strike, the ball crosses the plate, and if it is not a strike, the ball travels outside the plate.

The ball used on the board is similar in every way to the regulation baseball and even the seams on the ball are plainly visible. Long hits, short hits, fouls, balks, single, double, and triple plays, home runs, and in fact every play that is possible on a diamond can be shown on the board, and shown in such a simple manner that it is clearly understood by the fans.

When a play occurs, the ball moves and the player moves, and one doesn't know how the play resulted until it is actually completed on the board. On either side of the diamond are the list of players taking part in the game, and opposite their names are blocks to show where they are playing, the number of hits, runs, and errors made by each player, and the score by innings. Strikes, balls, and put-outs are registered and tallied on the board.

White squares will represent the runners on the base lines, and when a batter is thrown out at first base on a hit to an infielder the square will leave the batter's box and move down to first base and will be out when the ball arrives at that bag ahead of the batter. If it should be an infield hit, the ball will move to that part of the field where it is actually batted and the square will reach the base ahead of the ball.

Stolen bases will be displayed on the board. A man will be shown edging off first base when he is getting ready to steal. He will be shown sliding back when the pitcher throws to catch him, and the ball will actually depict the play at second base when the catcher throws there to nail the runner stealing. If a fly is trapped to the outfield, the path of the ball is shown and the word "fly" flashes on the board. If it is dropped, the word "muff" is shown.

When Umpire Bill Klem shouts "Play ball" at 2 o'clock in Philadelphia this afternoon the big crowd waiting at Broadway and Forty-second Street will know it for a minute later. The course of the ball during the entire game will be shown on the Star Ball Player board, and whenever one of the players over in Philadelphia tosses the ball the news will be flashed to the board and shown a few seconds after its actual occurrence.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 15; Boston, 8.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Boston, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	90	62	.592
Boston	83	69	.547
Brooklyn	80	72	.527
Chicago	73	80	.477
Pittsburgh	73	81	.474
St. Louis	72	81	.471
Cincinnati	71	83	.461
New York	69	83	.454

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	101	50	.669
Detroit	100	54	.649
Chicago	93	61	.604
Washington	85	68	.569
New York	69	83	.454
St. Louis	63	91	.409
Cleveland	57	95	.375
Philadelphia	43	109	.277

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT WORLD'S SERIES.

Series is best four in seven games.

Sixth world's series to be held in Philadelphia.

Phillies' first pennant in 33 years of major league hall.

Players share in receipts of first four games only.

Braves' field is largest in country; Phillies smallest.

Three victories is best any pitcher has won in world's series.

Braves' four straight victories over Athletic last year was only time feat has been accomplished.

Dates of games are the same as last year's contests, when first two games were played at Shibe Park, Oct. 8 and 9.

The Braves' share of last year's triumph was $2,708.88 each.

No spectators will be allowed in the field either at the Phillies' ground or Braves' field.

Second baseman Jack Barry of the Red Sox is one of the famous Athletic infield. He was sold to the Red Sox this year.

Boston nines have won nineteen pennants, five being captured by the American League representatives.

The Red Sox's six pitchers top the American League in victories this year.

Southpaw Eppa Jeptha Rixey of the Phillies stands 6 feet 5 inches and is 24 years of age.

Alexander has struck ont more than 1,000 National League batsmen in his five years' pitching.

Manager Pat Moran of the Phillies was with the Chicago Cubs in 1906, 1907 and 1908 when they won the National League pennants.

Both Carrigan and Moran are catchers, although the latter is no longer active.

The Red Sox have yet to lose a world's championship.

There has not been a Western club in the world's series since the Cubs lost to the Athletics in 1910.

Seventeen home runs have been made in the lost eleven world's series.

Grover Cleveland Alexander may oppose Ernest G. Shore in the opening game of the big series. Alexander has great speed. Shore has slightly less. Alexander has a great curve ball. So has Shore. Alexander has a fadeaway that is puzzling to left-hand batters. Shore has a fast ball that drops away from a left-hand batsman.

George (Babe) Ruth, the premier southpaw of the Red Sox, is 21 years old. Alexander as 28. Shore is 24.

A total of forty-six players will share in the distribution of the prize money—twenty-three on each of the teams.

Only two of the thirty-five players who figured in the 1903 Red Sox vs. Pittsburgh series are still in the major league. Both played with the Pirates. One is "Hans" Wagner, the other is Tommy Leach.

With the contests between the Athletics and Giants in 1905 the National Commission took charge of the world's series.

The best attendance for a world's series game at Philadelphia was on Oct. 17, 1910, at the opening game with the Cubs, when 26,981 fans attended.

Pitcher Ed Reulbach's one-hit game for the Cubs against the White Sox in 1906 is the nearest approach to a no-hit game in the classic.

The year 1906 marked the first and only time that two teams of the same city played in the world's series. The Cubs and White Sox being the National and American League pennant winners that year.

The total attendance at the three games of the first world's series in 1884 was less than 5,000.

Mathewson of the Giants won three games from the Athletics in the 1905 series, all of them being shut-outs. Adams of Pittsburgh beat Detroit three times in 1909. Jack Coombs downed the Cubs three times in 1910, and Joe Woods of the Red Sox landed three victories over the Giants in 1912.

Centrefielder Cravath of the Phillies leads both leagues in home-run hitting.

Umpire William Klem will appear in his seventh world's series.

Alexander, besides his four one-hit games this season, has pitched three two-hit games, one three-hit game, five four-hit games, and two five-hit games. His one-hit games follows: June 5, beat St. Louis, 3 to 0, the hit being made with two out in the ninth; June 26, beat Brooklyn, 4 to 0; July 5, beat Giants, 2 to 0; Sept. 29, beat Braves, 5 to 0.

The greatest crowd which ever saw a world's series game was in New York on Oct. 14, 1911, when 38,281 fans paid $77,359 to witness the first contest between the Giants and Athletics.

The annual attendance at a world's series game turned out for the fifth and deciding game between the White Sox and the Cubs on Oct. 14, 1908, when 6,210 paid $9,577.50.

It is interesting to recall that in the thirty-two years of its unsuccessful fight for the flag the Philadelphia National League club finished in the second division only ten times—In 1889 they were sixth, but there were twelve clubs in the race that year. Three managers, Wright, Shettsline and Moran, the most successful, as each landed one of the three second places. Shettsline is the business manager of the team at present.

The victory of the Phillies leaves St. Louis and Cincinnati as the only two cities which have never won a pennant in the National League.

Business Manager Bill Shettsline of the Phillies has been with the team all the thirty-three years it has been trying to accomplish this year's result.

The right field wall of the Phillies ground is 280 feet from the home plate. From this point is 334 feet straight down the left field foul line to the bleachers, a drive into which, either on the bounce or not, counts a home run. To get a home run on a hit to right field the ball must pass over into Broad Street at a height of about forty feet from the ground or be caught in the screen that tops the wall.

Collectively Wood, Shore, Ruth, Foster, and Leonard of the Red Sox have better pitching records than Alexander, Mayer, Rixey, Chalmers, and Rixey of the Phillies.

Manager Carrigan may rely upon his right hand pitchers to check the batting of the Phillies, because eight of the National League champions who it is expected will take part in the first game are right-handed hitters, the only exception being Captain Luderus.

In batting in the American League the Red Sox had a team average of .253 as compared with the Phillies .247. The Red Sox rank second and the Phillies sixth. In other departments of the game the two teams are more nearly evenly matched. The team fielding of the Phillies are fourth, with .965 and Boston second with the same percentage. They are almost of equal ability in speed, neither team being particularly strong as baserunners.

There are five of the Phillies who have played on championship teams in other world's series. These are Al Demaree the pitcher, who was with the Giants in 1913; Dugey and Whitted, who were with the Boston Braves last year; Becker of the Giants in 1912 and 1913; and Bobby Byrne who was with the Pirates in 1909 when they beat Detroit 4 out of 7.

The Red Sox have what is generally regarded as the best pitching staff in ba

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1915.

A PRIMARY TAX PRINCIPLE.

Controller PRENDERGAST testified regarding tax reform in this State that "instead of two or three or four "taxes it would be better to find one "form of taxation to meet all your "requirements, and put your effort "on that." He could not have struck a stronger blow against the parody of all principles of taxation embodied in our present system and made worse by maladministration. The theory of our present system is to tax everything, every rod of land, every single person on everything except realty, and then to the taxes on all realty and all personalty are added certain other taxes which would be needless if even our bad laws were enforced, and which would be a ridiculous superfluity if the tax laws of the State approximated what is known about how to lay taxes.

The first thought on reading the testimony is the hopelessness of the finances of city and State. The second thought is that the true resources of neither are appreciated or used even under our bad system, and that the ability of New York to produce taxes levied intelligently is so great that there is danger in discovering it. The true use of the present crisis is to force an improvement of tax method, not to enlarge spending power. Hitherto the finding of a dollar in the till has instantly been followed by hasty studies of ways to spend it. We ought to have reached the maximum of expenditure for a while. The discovery of new taxes should be reserved for the relief of taxpayers for a time.

Meanwhile the truly shocking testimony daily ought not to be wasted, or allowed to strengthen the plans of those with nostrums to recommend. There are no very new ideas in taxation worthy of an instant's thought compared with the old. The trouble is that the New York methods date back to the era of the first Erie Canal, before even European communities had studied local taxation. Our present laws were drawn by men who never saw a locomotive and had never dreamed of our corporate development. There have been additions in the modern manner, but all attempts at general revision have failed. What is called for is not patchwork, but a new garment. The first step in that direction is to understand how wrong and impossible it is to tax everybody and everything equally.

Correct taxation calls for equality of treatment of all subjects of taxation of the same class. Equality of taxation of things of different character or of different income yield is inequality of the worst sort. Good practice is along the lines of the Controller's testimony; that is, taxation is better concentrated than diffused. It is easy to select a few subjects of taxation which will themselves diffuse the burden better or more equitably than the device of multiplying subjects of taxation. Where taxes are levied indirectly upon a multiplicity of objects they escape attention and leave those who really pay them in indolent indifference. Freedom from multitudinous taxes, esplonage, and vexations, freedom from needless official intrusions, freedom from provocations to perjury, freedom for prosperity, these are the qualities of good taxation. Nothing could be further from that standard than the taxation of everything and "every person," and then looking for untaxed victims.

There is now daily demonstration of the wicked injustice of inequality in the taxation of like objects. There is tolerably fair taxation of 535,267 separate parcels of realty, at a cost of assessment of $1 each. There are exceptions, but within toleration of human error. The preposterous procedure now on exhibition for the last time puts on the rolls some fourscore thousand names. The customary number of names on the personal roll is under 30,000. There is no doubt that the persons taxable under the property tax outnumber the parcels of realty. Imagine assessing some millions at a cost of $1 apiece. The Mayor's "diligence" in enforcing the law is better described by another word. If a true list of personal taxes had been made there would have been an uproar. Also if the full personal tax could be justly collected throughout the State the direct tax would burden neither State nor city. The thing is impossible. It used to be lawful to collect personal taxes by disclosures under torture.

AT THE WORLD'S MIDDLE.

Nearly every brand of human fat now is in the Balkan fire. This, the largest and most easterly of southern Europe's three great peninsulas, is war's favorite playground. It is littered with man's weapons and idols from twilight time; here is the very middle of the world; here is the mysterious Mediterranean, eroding the shores of three continents—Europe, Asia, and Africa. People in this tense, inquieting physical environment have been always perhaps a little mad, but never so unreasoning, so unreasonable, so emotionally fragile, so hopelessly the children of superstition as they seem to be now. Greece is a household divided, unable to make up her mind either to enter the war or stay out of it. Bulgaria lifts her arm against both Greece and Serbia, her Christian neighbors, companions in immemorial suffering under the Mohammedan's yoke, and fights on the side of the Turk. That would be madness enough. But Europe also is mad. Europe also is by hatreds divided. The Teutonic forces are resolved to break a thoroughfare across the Balkan peninsula to reach the Turk at Constantinople. The way lies across Serbia, which is unwilling to give it, and then through Bulgaria, which has been won over by gifts and promises. So the Austro-German forces must hack their path through Serbia. They have suddenly invaded her from the north in large numbers.

Meantime the Anglo-French forces necessary to resist this movement have already begun to be landed at Saloniki, in Greece, from where it is a short journey to the southern frontier of Serbia. Greece is still neutral. The Allies had counted on her taking part with them when Bulgaria went the other way, but Greeks, now as when ALCIBIADES said it, will not move their minds until their flesh begins to creep, wherefore the Anglo-French forces are being landed anyway at Saloniki, because the Serbian business will not wait.

What next will happen Heaven only knows! Somewhere soon in Serbia, Europe will meet Europe and fight for the road to Asia. What more would ALLAH have? More blood than the Crusaders spilled in this same highway will be spilled for reasons even more baffling to human understanding. The Anglo-French forces are bound to protect Serbia, but that obligation is not the only thought that makes them violate the neutral ground of Greece and throw themselves across the path of Teutons facing Asia. The jewels of the British Empire lie in that direction. The prize may not be Constantinople. The Turk still is holding both his capital and the Dardanelles without Germany's direct assistance. But behind the Turk, not very far, lie Egypt and India. Those are the British jewels.

Italy has not been mentioned. It was thought when she went into the war that she would cross the Adriatic and invade Austria through Serbia, the easiest, most objective way, instead of which she pushed only to the north, on a purely private adventure, and has made almost no impression on great events. It may have been the typhus fever in Serbia, or it may have been something you would not think of. Italy has not yet declared war upon Germany. It is clear that if Italy had gone directly to the side of Serbia, as she seemed at first to think of doing, these other things might not now be taking place on the Balkan peninsula. Time now is precious. The Allies have to transport their armies, whereas the Austro-German forces have only to cross a river.

"FOR DEFENSE."

The President will demand more warships, more men in the army and navy, a larger supply of munitions for defense. That will be the slogan. Defense against war, however, is preparedness for war. We have no thought of warlike actions against any other nation. We have no grudges to settle, we are not anxious to increase our domain, we cherish ill-feeling for no other people. But because of the nearness of war, because the fact of war has been strongly impressed upon us, because recent events have shown us how easily peaceable nations can have war forced upon them, we are going to prepare ourselves for defense, to meet war with war if we are compelled to. Our navy and army have been neglected in a long period of peace, and their defects must be remedied.

There is no doubt that this movement for stronger national defenses which the President heads will be well supported. It may be associated in the Congressional discussions with a few political vagaries, extraneous matters may be temporarily confused with the important work in hand, but there is no need to apprehend dangerous Congressional opposition to a sound program of national defense. All over the country the movement is growing. The various societies pledged to further the cause are working to good purpose. Iteration is most helpful in keeping an idea in the public mind. In this city the Mayor has appointed a committee of 1,000 to encourage defense plans, and a similar committee will probably be appointed by the Governor of the State, who will formally call upon the Federal Government to protect New York in case of war. In other States and other great cities similar action has been taken. There will be no lack of public support of the plans of the President and his Cabinet, therefore, and there will be no political opposition to them that will count for much.

But when it comes to raising the forces of the regular army to, say, 150,000, to increasing the navy by 50,000 recruits, and upbuilding the National Guard in all the States by filling all the existing regiments and making the organized militia conform to the established system of the regular army, there will be a problem to solve which will require all the energy, all the eloquence, all the patriotism that can be devoted to it. By reducing the term of service with the colors in the regular army to two years, and providing for payment to the recruit during his three years in the reserve, sufficient to meet all the expenses that service entails, and perhaps a little more; by paying a trifling wage annually to the National Guardsmen, reducing the term of enlistment with the colors in the Guard, and establishing a paid reserve in that body, the difficulty will be only partly overcome. The experienced soldier will testify that recruiting is always a hard job. In the excitement of war time a call to arms is generously responded to, but we are going to upbuild our land and sea defenses in a time of peace and we cannot in a republic bold out rich inducements to men to enlist. We pay our soldiers much better than any other country, we cannot afford to pay more. There are many thousands of men all over the country well fitted for army and navy service. There is no shortage of men. But to get at the right men, to make them understand the need of the hour, to start them on their career as national defenders, is a task which requires devotion, eloquence, and energy. Here the defense societies and the committees appointed by Governors and Mayors can be of great service.

REGRETTABLE ERROR OF THE FEMINISTS.

Mr. WILSON is used to being misunderstood, yet it must be painful to him, when he has just declared his faith in the political capacity of women, to find himself misunderstood by some of the most illustrious advocates of the Cause. Mrs. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW, Chairman of the Manhattan Borough Branch of the Suffrage Party, tells him, in a message of engaging faith and fervor:

> Thousands of women who are working with consecration and high purpose—home women, working women, professional women—all through New York State are filled with new zeal to follow the leadership of our President in this great reform and to actualize your ideal of justice and democracy for the womanhood of our land.

In the same spirit and blinded by the same misapprehension, Miss MARY GARRETT HAY, Chairman of the Suffrage Party, makes the wires tingle with a hymn of great joy:

> We, the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, numbering over 200,000 men and women, rejoice that we have a President of the United States who thoroughly believes in and stands for a true democracy.

And so the whole choir of jubilant sisters. But "our President," "the President of the United States," has not "come out" for Votes for Women. He will vote for the woman suffrage amendment "only as upon his [my] "private conviction as a citizen of "New Jersey, called upon by the Leg-"islature of the State to express his "conviction at the polls." Not as President of the United States, at most as a former President of Princeton University, will he cast that vote. It will not be a Democratic vote, for the Democratic Party of New Jersey is not committed to woman suffrage. It will be the vote of Mr. WILSON of Princeton, not of President WILSON of Washington. No official sanction, authority, or influence attaches to it. Mr. WILSON'S share in "the great reform" is, private, personal, individual. So JOHN ATHANASIUS JONES of Parsippany, if he is now a Freeholder and a suffragist, will vote on Oct. 19, not as a Freeholder, but as plain, purely private, JOHN ATHANASIUS JONES.

Great must be the vexation of Mr. WILSON that so simple a distinction, so easy a division of the public and the private personality, should elude the acute and experienced laborers for justice and democracy. Some of them are even dreaming pink visions of the Southern States, redeemed, disenthralled, emancipated. Of course, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts are already "won in a walk and carried by a landslide." Triumph is to be won by "the strong statement given out by the President," as the National American Woman Suffrage Association erroneously says. This is "not the way in which the great question should be handled," as Mr. WILSON remarks in English which he must have borrowed unconsciously from Mr. REDFIELD or Mr. MCADOO. The President has made no statement. For the enlightenment of the cohorts of the Cause, THE TIMES takes the liberty of making this correction of their egregious error. Once get the voters—mere men, given to resentments and angers unknown to celestial bosoms—once get the voters to suspect that the President of the United States is interfering in the domestic concerns of four States, and who can estimate what contusions justice and true democracy may suffer from rude hands. "President WILSON can't tell me how to "vote": the aspiring and admirable suffrage sisterhood little knows, in the innocence of its heart, how impatient of control, how pig-headed, how wrong-headed, menfolks can be.

Mr. WILSON'S statement "should be handled" very delicately. It may kick better than it shoots.

HALF-BAKED LEGISLATION.

A Kansas Judge having dared to make some criticism of the multiplicity of statutes restricting personal liberty and creating new offenses, there has been a renewal of assaults upon the judiciary, divers intelligent citizens of the Sunflower State curiously believing that he was squinting at their favorite fetich, Prohibition. One would suppose that the passion for legislation and the enactment of fool laws in recent years were too notorious to be brought in doubt. Congress and the State Legislatures swarm with crank bills. The Kansas City Journal quotes from Mr. HENRY M. HYDE some amusing or depressing details. In Massachusetts in 1914 "about every one in twenty of the citizens" was arrested; 176,000 arrests. In Chicago the percentage was about the same, and "more than half of the 125,000 people "arrested in Chicago in 1914 were "charged with committing crimes "which had no existence" in 1894. Chicago has not grown worse. It is the victim of the pragmatical meddlers of the Legislature. The number of arrests has nearly doubled in the last seven years.

The most virtuous or vicious place in the United States is the Missouri Kansas City. Its population is under 300,000. In the year ended June 30, 1915, the police made 55,000 arrests; nearly one of every five persons. If the good work of the lawmakers goes on, everybody in Kansas City may be sure of falling into the hands of the police once a year. Utopia on the map, perfection realized.

"It is a felony in Texas," The Kansas City Journal tells us, "to play cards on a train." Mr. HYDE gives some appealing instances of the legislative genius:

> In Indiana men have been arrested for rolling a cigarette. In Illinois the cell yawns for a woman whose hatpin projects more than half an inch beyond the crown of her hat. * * * A bill was recently introduced into Congress providing a penitentiary sentence for any man who publicly exhibits a clock which is either fast or slow.

Another bill provided a term in the penitentiary for any man who should put his feet on the desk while dictating to a young lady stenographer.

Will there ever be a reaction against the making of superfluous statutes without end?

THE CROPS.

The first billion bushel wheat crop, and a little more! Also the three billion bushel corn crop, for the second time. Also the biggest oat crop. Also the biggest hay crop. But why proceed? This is the biggest crop year. Even the South has raised grain crops more valuable than the most valuable cotton crop ever picked, something never before imagined.

The South is blessed with a short cotton crop this year, and prices are booming. The short crop with the surplus of the "calamitous" crop of last year is now about the average of the last three years, and the prices are now better for sellers than for buyers. On the other hand, the grain crops of this year are superabundant, to the extent that prices are lower than producers like. The contrary movements are consistent with each other. Cotton is short because it was abundant before. Grain is abundant because it was scarce and dear last year. Both movements are natural and economic, and make preposterous the proposals of interference with the natural course of events.

The Treasury, which is on the verge of exhaustion itself, made offers of assistance which neither bankers nor producers welcomed or used. The proposals to "coin" cotton, or turn it into currency, and the laws to make cotton culture criminal ought to make their authors blush now. There was no such nonsense regarding grain, and the same result has been reached without hysterics. When the proposal is that the Treasury or the Legislatures should gild the roseate prospect for those who are roiling in unimagined wealth, it is impossible not to reflect upon the littleness of man, the greatness of Nature, and the wisdom of sometimes letting things alone.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Merit and Fame Are Unlike.

If those Eminent Persons who have undertaken to select names for inscription in what they call—and therefore is—a Hall of Fame, will continue to reject names like that of PAUL JONES, they need not be surprised at hearing, every time they do it, jeers from the light-minded and protest from those of a serious turn. For really it is a little too absurd to deny that PAUL JONES was famous in his day or that he is famous now.

To be sure, in his day there were people not a few to declare "infamous" a better characterization of him, and it seems some still affect to be in doubt whether he was a patriot or a pirate, but there was nothing in his record to offend the Lady with the Trumpet, and the multitude, who alone can confer fame, long since decided the question in his favor.

The trouble with the Eminent Persons is that the task they undertook—and of course are performing most conscientiously—was not that of noting who is famous, but of deciding who ought to be famous, a wholly different and almost unrelated matter. Whenever, in their opinion, a man did not earn worthily the fame he had and has, they try to take it away from him and to give it to somebody who, in spite of what they consider high desert, yet failed to win the wonder and admiration of the general public. The effort is legitimate, it is even noble, but its result will inevitably be more than a little ridiculous.

That is what has happened, is happening, and will happen, at the amiable edifice on University Heights. The names written there in all too many instances either drive the chance observer to the biographical dictionaries for information or they impel him to exclamatory utterances of the sort that should never be heard in such a place—that never would be heard there if the inscribed names of the really famous did not have interspersed among them so many of the—one does not like to say "merely meritorious," but there seems to be no way of avoiding it.

Fame is a matter of fact, not of right or justice, and it is none the less fame if ill-earned or the more fame if well-earned. The only difference is that it will last longer in the latter case—usually, but by no means always. As for PAUL JONES, be both is famous and deserves to be, for he was a very gallant gentleman of his time. He had his faults, and wisdom did not die with him, but he never yearned for "safety first," did not think peace worth any price, and was never heard to remark that "business is business."

Indiana Honors Her Poet.

That all of the people in Indiana devoted many hours, or even any, yesterday, to celebrating the birth of the State's best loved and most distinguished poet could not very safely be assumed. A good many of them, however, did something along that line and in Indianapolis itself "Riley Day" seems truly to have been "a precious season."

The formal and official setting aside of a day for such a purpose was something quite without precedent in this country, and Indiana has a good right to be almost as proud of it as Mr. RILEY should be and doubtless is. His rank among poets cannot be determined by his own generation, but variance of opinion as to the merits of his verse never goes so far as to deny that it is real poetry, and that in itself is high praise.

It will trouble some of Mr. RILEY'S sincere admirers to hear of his saying that in these days he does not read the newspapers because they contain so much about war, and he always avoids the shocking and the painful. A greater bard than he declared a wider sympathy and proclaimed a nobler courage in a few words claiming kin to all that's human. Perhaps Mr. RILEY was misquoted or did not mean exactly what he said. Certainly not a few of his poems justify the hope. The Raggedy Man would go to the front in case of need, one feels sure, and Mr. RILEY'S Muse would follow him there, gentle as she is, and Orphant Annie wouldn't be further behind than the most advanced field hospital if she grew into the sort of woman one would expect.

"Riley Day" will give Indiana a lot of enviable advertising as a State where art and literature have due appreciation. Whether or not it behooves other States to imitate her example and institute like "days" of their own can be left for later decision—till the other States have poets whose appeal to the heart is as direct and effectual as Mr. RILEY'S.

He Waits to End His Task.

Of course General GOETHALS has withdrawn his resignation and will remain in Panama till his work is done. He is that sort of man and engineer. There is no more glory for him to gain on the Isthmus, and presumably he is deadly tired of its heats and rains, but to leave the conquering of these big slides to others wouldn't be quite soldierly and therefore was not for him.

The change in the General's plans hints that there is something serious in the situation—possibly of the need to adopt some new scheme for keeping the envious and offended hills from avenging the cruel wrongs they have suffered. They have been cut and slashed in utter disregard of their habits and sensibilities, and it is little wonder that they resent their injuries. Never having held themselves up except by leaning on each other, they may well ask why they are expected to do it now.

General GOETHALS will tell them why and show them how. But his stay in the tropics should not be too long or too nearly continuous. Much as the health conditions on the Isthmus have been improved, it still is not a good place for men from the North to live in year after year. It never will be.

A Characteristic Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of last Monday is noted Secretary Garrison's rather lukewarm pronunciamento in favor of woman suffrage. After referring to the possibility of good resulting from the change, the honorable Secretary of War says: "On the other hand, the only question to be considered is the extra expense involved in practically doubling the number of voters. This consideration is, I think, entirely negligible."

Without troubling to question just how sincere Mr. Garrison's support may be, he has surely shown himself to be a politician. Added expense to the public, added taxation are "entirely negligible" considerations from his standpoint. That attitude may be said to be diagnostic of the politician class, who fritter away our money; but do we, the people, who "pay the freight" feel just that way about it? Too often we fail to remember who has been most reckless for expenditures in special lines calculated to "make votes." Now the question is put fairly up to us. Shall we vote "yes" and agree with Mr. Garrison that additional expenditure is "entirely negligible," or shall we vote "no", and call a halt on the politicians' recklessness with moneys not their own but ours? DUFFIELD OSBORNE.

New York, Oct. 6, 1915.

TWA LASSIES.

One told me mournfully—(ah, sae verra mournfully!)—
"I luv my luve, but oh, we canna wed!
Muckle my lad luves me, but siller nane hae he—
Wae's me and wae's he, and wad we baith were dead!"

One told me hopefully—(ah, sae blithe and bonny sho!)—
"I luv my lad, ye ken, wi'oot a doot!
Siller nor gold hae he, but health and strength hae we—
Wi' pluck and gude luck na fear but we'll make oot!"

One gangs sae wearily—(ah, she frects sae drearily!)
One carols gayly—ah, sae happy she!
Footsore—but, verily, still trips she merrily,
Een brigbt and heart light wi' courage luv can gie!

BEATRICE BARRY.

NONE IS WITHOUT SHAME.

A Plea for Proportion in the Judgment of Atrocities.

New York, Oct. 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that we have been treated for the last few weeks with almost daily tales of atrocities among the Armenians, it is interesting to quote from a letter by Freiherr Fr. W. von Bissing, son of the Governor General of Belgium, written more than two months ago. He refers to an article in the Journal de Geneve of July 10 in which mention is made of the persecution of the Armenians. He writes: "I have always waited for him, for he belongs to the necessary armaments of the enemies of the Turks. At last he is there: the poor Armenian! * * * 'Three Jews,' so an Oriental proverb says, 'are as slick as one Greek, but three Greeks are only equal to one Armenian.' It is worth while to remember this saying at the present time when a new ally of the Entente has made its appearance—the poor Armenian. I am waiting impatiently for the moment when other ballons d'essai will follow, and I am curious to see if the attention of the world will thereby successfully be switched from Russian pogroms and Galician cruelties to the poor Armenian."

In the first few months of the European cataclysm newspaper reports and more or less unconnected articles were widely circulated which told of the cruelties of warfare against combatants and noncombatants. Occasionally one or the other of the belligerent Governments took official notice of such alleged cruelties, but only in special instances, with no attempt to bring the accusations into a more permanent form. Belgium, of course, has been the hotbed of contentions, although in France a book has been edited by Professor Bedier containing documents strongly anti-German. Probably no publication has received as wide a circulation and has been as frequently commented upon as the so-called "Belgian Atrocity Report," sponsored by Viscount Bryce. The German Government has delayed publications of a similar nature. But recently a report was published on the conduct of the Russians in East Prussia and now elaborate documents have appeared bearing on the Belgian situation. These documents chiefly deal with franc-tireur war in Belgium. In these papers many of the German actions in Belgium which have brought about strong resentment in this country are directly traced to the franc-tireur war. In the completeness and in the character of the affidavits, the German publication exhibits the same thoroughness which has proved its effectiveness in many other directions. The bulk of the affidavits have apparently been taken within a short time after the occurrence and certainly a long time before the Bryce report was published. The neutral observer, as a consequence, would be inclined to balance these two reports against each other.

It is not our intention to decry or to commend the publication of such reports. They are there for everybody to read who cares to do so, and they are recognized as ex parte presentations of occurrences that everybody is unquestionably sorry for. When this German report reached us, we thought that it might be discussed in somewhat the same form as the Bedier and Bryce pamphlets have recently been commented upon. But on second thought we are persuaded that it can serve no purpose to meet accusation with accusation or denial with denial, or assertion with assertion. We have rather concluded that the interest of our common humanity would better be served by not spreading the charges made from every side.

May we therefore be permitted to say that we do not believe that at this time one should single out any of the belligerent nations for accusations of actrocities and excesses, unfortunately always incidental to war? Do you not think it most remarkable, considering that nearly 12,000,000 men are now active on various battlefields, that we have heard so little about outrages? In times of peace, when no weapons of destruction are generally accessible and when passions are largely controlled, the yearly cases of lawless conduct amount, according to generally accepted statistical figures, to about 3½ per cent. of the total population. It appears, at least to us, that the sense of responsibility, constantly impressed upon their soldiers by the leaders of all modern armies, had decreased or lessened even that percentage of excesses which we, of necessity, should have to reckon with in armies so vast in numbers.

O. J. MERKEL,
Executive Secretary German University League.

Esperanto in the Bronx.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank and congratulate you for your true and humorous editorial in Sunday's paper in reference to the so-called international language Ro.

The very fact of one's inability to get one's tongue around such sentences and word formations as are characteristic of Ro precludes the possibility of its ever being very widely accepted. Fortunately, however, the international language idea is by no means destined to share the fate of Ro; and it may be interesting to your readers to know that Esperanto has been steadily gaining ground for the last twenty-five years, and that it has never been more "alive" than at the present moment.

CRESTON C. COIGNE,
Secretary The Bronx Esperanto Society.
Bronx, Oct. 4, 1915.

How Much for Canada?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The English loan has been satisfactorily launched. Well and good, but if the war continues England will again come borrowing, and next time she will encounter more difficulty in obtaining funds. If she obtains them at all, it will be at a higher figure. The proposal I am about to make is, therefore, altogether within the bounds of good business. In the hour of a nation's greatest financial need, she turns her outlying possessions into capital. France sold us Louisiana and a vast territory to the north and west. Russia sold us Alaska. I propose that England sell us Canada.

H. THOMPSON RICH.
Rutherford, N. J., Oct. 3, 1915.

The Rev. Mr. Bocock's Avocation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in THE TIMES this morning a letter from Mrs. Carolina R. Bocock objecting to the name of the Rev. Kemper Bocock appearing in the papers in connection with psychic matters, saying: "The papers have taken a great liberty in using his honorable name * * * in connection with a subject toward which during his lifetime I knew him to be greatly opposed." I would like to say that during his lifetime the Rev. Mr. Bocock was a member of the Society of Psychical Research.

MARGUERITE DU PONT LEE.
Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 5, 1915.

Distribute Your Holidays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Columbus Day commemorates one of the greatest events in history. It comes at a delightful time of year, and should be universally observed. Many employes of retail establishments are deprived of this and other holidays on account of the selfish practice of deferring our shopping until those occasions. Remember, every purchase made on a holiday has a very strong tendency to prevent the store from closing on future ones, and is an injustice to the hard-working employes.

CONSIDERATE SHOPPER.
New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

Then What Would Monkeys Do?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your correspondents who wrote to you about the monkey and the organ grinder had investigated further they would probably have found a circlet of sores around the monkey's throat. The S. P. C. A. might then have been asked to take charge of the case. What is needed is an "interstate" regulation to prevent organ grinders from carrying monkeys around this country at all. They are not clean, (I mean the monkeys, of course,) and sometimes climb inside of windows and frighten people.

New York, Oct. 5, 1915. L. S. H.

EACH ACCORDING TO HIS HABITATION.

The Advantages of a Household Tax That Could So Easily Be Laid Upon the Privilege of Living in New York.

BY VICTOR MORAWETZ.

New York, Oct. 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The value of real estate in the City of New York is due to the fact that New York is the principal centre of business and of wealth in the United States. Any system of taxation which would drive business or wealth out of the City of New York would defeat itself by lowering real estate values and by lessening the amount of personal property subject to taxation. The revenue required to maintain and improve the city and to pay interest on its debt must be raised by taxation, but every effort should be made to devise a system of taxation that will not drive away business and wealth or cause people to establish their residence outside of the city.

In a letter published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 9, 1914, I urged that the existing tax upon personal property be abolished and that there be substituted a habitation tax based upon the value of dwellings occupied by residents and upon the number of servants employed by them for comfort, pleasure, or display.

Experience has shown that the New York general personal property tax cannot be enforced fairly and that no large sum can be raised by this tax. Experience in other cities has shown that even though the rate of a general personal property tax be low and though there be a close inquisition into the property of individuals, such a tax results in much tax dodging, partiality, and unfairness, and that its enforcement involves much expense, besides causing much annoyance to citizens. Besides, such a tax always bears heavily upon business and enterprise.

The existing general personal property tax, therefore, should be abolished and there should be substituted some form of personal tax which will not tend to drive business or wealth out of the city, which can be apportioned fairly among all the people living in the city, so that the rate may be very low, and which cannot be dodged or evaded by any one.

It is suggested that there be imposed upon every person dwelling in the City of New York a tax measured by the assessed value (less the exemption hereinafter mentioned) of the house and lot occupied by him as a dwelling, or if the dwelling be a flat or part of a building, by a proportionate part of the assessed value of the building and of the lot or lots upon which it stands. The tax should be strictly a personal tax, and should be payable by every person occupying a dwelling, whether as owner or as lessee. Any agreement of a landlord to assume the tax payable by a tenant should be void. The proposed tax should be measured by the assessed value of dwellings, rather than by their rental value, partly because this basis is the fairer one and partly because an assessment based upon rent paid or rental value would be likely to result in inequality and abuse.

The tax should be imposed upon every person occupying a dwelling in the city, whether his legal residence be in the city or elsewhere. The tax should not be imposed upon a person occupying a dwelling less than thirty days, and a person occupying a dwelling during only part of the year should be required to pay only a proportionate part of the tax. However, the owner or lessee of a dwelling should be held to occupy it as long as he keeps it furnished for the use and occupation of himself or family, though the dwelling may be temporarily closed or the occupant be temporarily absent. Thus, a person leasing and occupying a dwelling in New York six months and then moving away from New York should be required to pay the tax for only one-half of the year; but an owner or lessee of a dwelling keeping it throughout the year for the use or occupation of himself or family should be liable to pay the tax for the entire year, though his legal residence be at Newport, R. I., or at Westbury, L. I., and though he may close the dwelling and be absent from New York during the greater part of the year.

Every occupant of a dwelling should be allowed an exemption of a fixed sum, say $6,000, from the assessed value of his dwelling in assessing the tax. Occupants of dwellings of an assessed value less than the prescribed sum should be wholly exempt.

Each owner or lessee of a dwelling occupied by him with others should be required to pay the tax as though the sole occupant; but he should be allowed a deduction from the value of the dwelling on which the tax is assessed for each member of his family and each dependent (not including servants and employes) living with him. To prevent lessees and persons living in hotels and apartments from escaping the tax provision should be made for returns by landlords and hotel keepers.

Some of the advantages of such a tax would be:

1. The tax would be fairly apportioned among all those who have the benefit of residence within the city.

2. There could be no under or over assessment, inasmuch as the tax would be based upon the value of dwellings as assessed for the real estate tax.

3. The tax could not be dodged or evaded by any one.

4. The precise revenue derived from the tax at a given rate could be determined accurately in advance.

5. The tax would not be a tax upon business or production, but it would be a tax upon the consumption of wealth for comfort, pleasure, and display.

It is a mistake to assume that such a tax would be merely an additional tax upon real estate, and would impair the value of dwelling house property. Every tax upon residents of the city, whether it be a personal property tax or a habitation tax, must to some extent increase the cost of living in the city, and thereby indirectly affect the value of dwelling house property. However, as the proposed habitation tax could be apportioned and enforced fairly so that its rate would be very low, I am convinced that more revenue could be obtained from such a tax without driving away business or wealth, and without impairing the value of real estate, than from any system of taxing personal property that can be devised.

VICTOR MORAWETZ.

RHETORICAL WAR PICTURES.

A Discrepancy Between Mr. Alexander Powell and Sir John French.

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If our citizens like to write and read emotional rhetoric about the war, it is their own affair, of course. If our war correspondents like to glorify the British military, that, too, is no business of mine. But the spreading of picturesque misinformation is an injurious thing in its way, and I suppose it is everybody's concern to expose a falsification of the facts of history.

In an article entitled "On the British Battle Line," in Scribner's Magazine for October, E. Alexander Powell says among other things:

> "It was against the British, remember, that the Germans first used their poisonous gas. I happened to be on the British front at the time, and it was from one of the survivors that I heard the story." The survivor told Mr. Powell some strange things apparently: "All along the British line men inhaled that poisonous odor and collapsed. Some of them tried to hold their breath, but the gas cloud enveloped them in its stifling embrace. Still, they hung on, dazed, gasping for breath, half blinded, waiting for the German rush which they knew must follow." Sure enough, the Germans rushed, "sinister and inhuman," drugged with "rum and ether," but "hoarsely cheering." "But the line of panting, coughing, retching Englishmen stood firm. Their rifles and machine guns vomited a blast of lead which halted the oncoming Germans as abruptly as though they had run head first into a stone wall. Before the storm of shrapnel which the British batteries turned loose upon them they scattered as leaves are scattered by on Autumn wind. In three minutes it was all over."

Against Mr. Powell's "word picture" let us set the testimony of another observer who also "happened to be on the British front at the time."

"It was," notes this one, "at the commencement of the second battle of Ypres, on the evening of April 22, referred to in Paragraph I of this report, that the enemy first made use of asphyxiating gas." He continues circumstantially: "Following a heavy bombardment, the enemy attacked the French division at about 5 P. M., using asphyxiating gases for the first time. * * * What follows almost defies description. The effect of these poisonous gases was so virulent as to render the whole of the line held by the French division mentioned above practically incapable of any action at all. * * * The smoke and fumes hid everything from sight, and hundreds of men were thrown into a comatose or dying condition, and within an hour the whole position had to be abandoned, together with about fifty guns." To leave no stain upon brave men, he adds his "firm conviction that if any troops in the world had been able to hold their trenches in the face of such a treacherous and altogether unexpected onslaught, the French division would have stood firm."

Obviously, either Mr. Powell's account of the first German gas or this observer's account is ridiculous; they simply have no relation to each other. In this divergence, it is necessary to sacrifice Mr. Powell. What the Tommy told him ceases to exist when set against the statement of Sir John French, from whom I have just quoted.

To supplement the British Commander on matters of military fact seems painting the lily with a vengeance. But if it is of the smallest interest, I might note that I was in Dunkirk Station—Hopital d'Evacuation Numero Dix, as it was officially known—as early as 1:30 o'clock on the morning of April 23. We had been turned out of our billet and our beds to evacuate a special hospital train just in from the railhead at Poperinghe. In the regular course of work we moved to base-hospitals that morning many of the first victims of German gas, then hardly six hours from their trenches. They were French.

I might add another equally well-known fact. The British heroes of the night of April 22 were Canadians.

HENRY SYDNOR HARRISON.

THREE KINDS OF WOMEN.

And How They Severally React to the Casting of a Ballot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a slight contribution to the suffrage controversy may I cite a bit of personal experience? Three women, friends of my girlhood, all of whom had married and settled in suffrage States, visited me not long ago at short intervals apart. I eagerly questioned them about their experiences regarding the use and value of the ballot.

To my inquiry the first woman replied: "I have never voted in my life and never intend to." She intimated further that she felt under no moral obligation to vote, since, in her State, the vote had been imposed upon the women of the State without first obtaining or even asking their consent, and for the most part against their will.

The second woman admitted having voted once, and spoke of the event apologetically. "I voted only to oblige Fred [her husband], who wanted to get an office for a friend of his and asked me to help. I knew nothing of the man myself, but, of course, I couldn't refuse Fred, so I drove my motor about town all day, picking up men and carrying them to the polls. That was enough for me. No more in mine. I'm done with politics. It's a man's game. I take no interest in it whatever."

The third woman gave a different answer. She was a Quakeress. "Yes, I always vote," she replied. "I consider it my duty to do so, and I try to fulfill my duty to the best of my ability. But I realize that I don't know anything personally about the candidates and don't understand what I am voting about half of the time. I realize that my vote is of no value, and that in case it were disputed I couldn't enforce it. I never go to the polls without a feeling in my heart of resentment and indignation. I say to myself,

C. R. TOBIN WEDS MISS RUTH HASKINS

San Francisco Lawyer Marries Daughter of Mrs. Charles Waldo Haskins.

SISTER IS MAID OF HONOR

The Rev. Father Sefnon Performs Ceremony in Bride's Home—Bridegroom is a Polo Player.

The wedding of Cyril Richard Tobin of San Francisco, a son of the late Colonel Robert Tobin and Mrs. Tobin, and Miss Ruth H. Haskins, a daughter of Mrs. Charles Waldo Haskins, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, 56 East Seventy-second Street. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room, which was decorated in white and yellow chrysanthemums and roses. The bridal party approached the temporary altar through a ribboned aisle marked off by flower topped posts and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Sefnon of San Francisco.

The bride, who walked with her uncle, Norris W. Mundy, who gave her in marriage, wore a trailing white satin gown draped with point lace, and a voluminous tulle veil was ruched in Spanish comb effect at the back of her coiffure and held with sprays of orange blossoms. The low neck, V-shaped corsage was draped with lace and the tulle sleeves extended to the ungloved hands. The skirt had panniers of satin over draped point lace and the long court train was lined with cloth of silver. Her bouquet was made up of white orchids and lilies of the valley. She wore a diamond and sapphire brooch, the gift of Mr. Tobin.

Miss Noel Haskins was her sister's maid of honor. Her frock of yellow satin had a marquise lace overdress, the panniers of which were faced with yellow. Her large black velvet picture hat was trimmed with yellow and had long yellow streamers. She carried a large basket filled with yellow roses.

The two little flower girls were Harriet and Barbara Mundy, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Norris W. Mundy. Their frocks were white chiffon over yellow, with narrow blue girdles, and they wore white satin felt hats, trimmed in yellow and blue, and carried baskets of yellow roses. The two little pages, who were Masters Norris and Gardiner Mundy, the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Norris Havemeyer Mundy, wore black velvet costumes of Lord Fauntleroy fashion.

Mr. Tobin had Arthur Wright of Boston as his best man, and the ushers were Gayle Anderson of San Francisco and Henry F. Osborn of New York. The wedding was followed by a small reception. Mrs. Haskins, who received in a mauve velvet costume embroidered in silver, topped by a darker mauve hat, also trimmed in silver.

After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Tobin will live in Burlingame, Cal. Mr. Tobin is a nephew of Joseph S. Tobin, and is a lawyer with the firm of Tobin & Tobin of San Francisco.

Mrs. Tobin's father, the late Charles Waldo Haskins, was one of the two financial experts appointed by Congress in 1893 to revise the accounting system of the Government and afterward was chosen to investigate Cuban finances following the Spanish-American war. On her mother's side she is granddaughter of the late Albert Havemeyer.

Mr. Tobin, who is an expert polo player, first met his bride last Spring, when she went to San Francisco to be an attendant at the marriage of Miss Ernestine Scott and George Nickel. Both were interested in outdoor sports. Shortly after Miss Haskins returned to New York Mr. Tobin came East for a short time, and the engagement was announced in July.

WM. G. DEVEREUX TO WED.

Polo Player Engaged to Mrs. Hammond, a San Francisco Divorcee.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—The engagement of Mrs. Ruth Merrill Hammond and William G. Devereux, a son of Walter B. Devereux, Sr., of Syosset, L. I., was announced here today. Mrs. Hammond is a daughter of the late John F. Merrill, a pioneer financier. She married Leonard Hammond, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hammond, several years ago, but she divorced him, the divorce coming as a great surprise to society here, in which Mrs. Hammond was a noted beauty.

Mr. Devereux is noted as a polo player and is a member of the San Mateo Polo Club. He was graduated from Princeton in 1904 and is a member of the University and Racquet Clubs of New York and has for some time been in Melones, Cal., having a mine in Calaveras County. It is expected that the wedding will take place before he returns to New York.

Mr. Devereux has several brothers, including Alvin, who was graduated from Princeton in 1912 and is now at Winthrop Hall, Cambridge, Mass., and Walter B. Devereux, Jr., who married M. Lindley Fox.

WHITEMAN—CROWELL.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Voorhis Whiteman of Port Chester, N. Y., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Abby Louise Whiteman, to Charles Phillips Walter Crowell of Newark, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Passengers from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving on the New York from Liverpool were:

Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Miss Flora M. Adams, C. R. Ashbee, A. Attwater, Clive Bayley, British Consul General to New York; Mrs. Bayley, James Bennett, W. C. Bowman, W. C. Burton, Mrs. H. Byng, Mr. and Mrs. MacIver Campbell, Thomas Carter, C. H. Chappell, S. A. Cookson, Albert P. de Courville, M. C. Croll, Mrs. Cuthbert Cumming, Val Cuthbert, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Davis, W. Dunlop, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, S. H. French, Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo Hamilton, Miss Sylvia Howell, Miss Julia Howell, Francis Hill-Cole, H. Campbell Jones, Miss L. Lee, H. H. Lockwood, Mrs. S. Newhouse, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Page, M. T. Payne, Eric Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralph Stone, Emile Perry, Miss Dorothy Vyvyan, W. Ward, T. L. Waters, T. J. Wilson, Mrs. P. Wodehouse, Mrs. Blanche Wynne.



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The Famous Tonic and Restorative

TORPEDO DELAYED WEDDING

Legal Papers Were Lost on Arabic, but Governments Aided Pair.

When the steamer Arabic was sunk it carried down with it certain papers necessary to the happiness of Miss Sophie von Derkerkhof of Holland and Peter Cramer, a young electrical engineer, of Lockport, N. Y., who came to this country from Holland two years ago to seek his fortune.

Miss von Derkerkhof and Mr. Cramer had been sweethearts since childhood, and their engagement was announced prior to Mr. Cramer's departure for America. They decided to get married on this side, and legal papers necessary for the event were mailed from Holland to Mr. Cramer, but were lost on the Arabic.

The matter was adjusted, however, between the Governments of Holland and the United States, and Miss von Derkerkhof arrived here on Wednesday on the steamer Nuerdam and was met by her fiancé at the pier.

She stayed that night with friends of Mr. Cramer at the Waldorf-Astoria, and they were married yesterday in the Marriage Chapel at the City Hall, followed by a religious ceremony, at which a Catholic priest officiated. Their friends gave them a wedding breakfast at the Waldorf-Astoria, and the couple left later for Atlantic City on their honeymoon.

DR. KILMER MARRIES AT 73.

Patent Medicine Man Weds His Secretary, 40, in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Dr. Andral S. Kilmer, 73 years old, and his private secretary, 40 years old, were married in New York City tonight. The romance created a stir in society circles here when it became known today that Dr. Kilmer and Miss Catherine Palmer Raudenbush had obtained a marriage license. The bride and bridegroom were reticent, but they said that they intended to catch the noon train for New York, where they were to be married.

Dr. Kilmer is widely known as the originator of a patent medicine. At present he is running a large cancer-torium in the city, and after the honeymoon Dr. and Mrs. Kilmer will reside here.

MISS DOROTHY WOLF WEDS.

The Bride of Carl Muller Sprague at Bay Crest, Huntington, L. I.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Louise Wolf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wolf of Huntington, L. I., to Carl Muller Sprague, son of Irvin Auchincloss Sprague, took place at noon yesterday at Bay Crest, Huntington Bay, the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright performed the ceremony, which was followed by a wedding breakfast. Only the immediate families were present.

The bride was attended by Miss Grace Lee Middleton of this city, who acted as maid of honor, and Randolph Catlin of Brooklyn was the best man. The bride was graduated from Smith College last June. Mr. Sprague is a graduate of Princeton, class of '09, and is a member of Squadron A.

Miss Mary Tripp Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy E. Tripp of 667 Madison Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Tripp, to Clifford Hemphill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Hemphill of 13 East Sixty-ninth Street. Mr. Hemphill is a graduate of Williams College, class of '11, and is a member of the Squadron A Club and the St. Anthony Society. No date has been set for the wedding.

Rev. G. Lipkind to Wed in Temple.

The marriage of the Rev. G. Lipkind of the Eighty-sixth Street Temple to Miss Charlotte G. Harris will be celebrated on Thursday evening, Oct. 14, at the Temple. The Rev. Maurice H. Harris of Temple Israel will officiate. The bride's only attendant is to be Mrs. Ruth Schram-Rosenfeld.

Drew Gets an English Comedy.

A comedy in three acts by Horace Annesley Vachell, author of "Quinneys," one of the current London successes, has been chosen by the Charles Frohman Company for John Drew's use this season. The play is as yet unnamed, but rehearsals will be begun at once under the direction of Augustus Thomas. Mr. Drew, who has been spending the Summer at Easthampton, returned to New York yesterday. His engagement will be at the Empire as usual.

Russian War Picturea to be Shown.

Motion pictures of the Russian Army in action, taken by Robert R. McCormick of The Chicago Tribune, will be shown for the first time in America by Flo Ziegfeld Monday in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. They will follow the German war pictures, which in three weeks have been shown to 150,000 people. Mr. McCormick's father was a former Ambassador to Russia, and this caused Grand Duke Nicholas to permit him to travel with the army in its campaigns in Galicia and Poland.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $2 from M. D. W., Darien, Conn., in response to an appeal from the Charity Organization Society for a family in need of help. Case 02377.

ARTUR BODANZKY FEELS WAR PULSE

New Conductor Says Germany Gives Operas of Belligerent Nations.

HE IS AN AUSTRIAN OF 38

Engaged by Metropolitan as a German Conductor, He is Interested in the Older Italian Works.

Artur Bodanzky, the new conductor for the German repertoire at the Metropolitan Opera House, who arrived here Wednesday night, visited the Opera House yesterday for the first time, was introduced to the staff by Otto Weil of the administrative department, who came across with him, and talked to reporters.

The new conductor is a young-looking, active man, who has a smattering of English. He is an Austrian, born in Vienna thirty-eight years ago, and the son of a Hungarian father. His musical education was obtained mostly at the Vienna Conservatory. He went into the Vienna Opera as first violinist and became assistant to Gustav Mahler. His first engagement as a conductor was for light opera. Later he appeared as a symphony and opera conductor in German, Russian and Italian cities. He conducted "Parsifal" in London in the Spring of 1914, and was engaged for a "Ring" cycle the following October in Paris, but these performances were not given on account of the war. His engagement at the Metropolitan followed.

Mr. Bodanzky said that although he is engaged as a German conductor he is interested as much in the operas of the older Italian school, and considers them as interesting work for the conductor as the Wagner operas. He asked what was the present state of feeling of America toward the Teuton allies, and expressed satisfaction when some one told him that the settlement of the submarine issue had considerably improved matters. He said that operas of the belligerent nations had been freely given in Germany, and he had given a Verdi program at Mannheim during the war, while the operas of Massenet, Gounod, and Thomas had been presented there.

Mr. Bodanzky is married. He left his wife and two children at Mannheim when he came over.

Josephine Redding, War Nurse, Dies

Miss Josephine Redding, daughter of Joseph D. Redding, the writer and student of the drama, who wrote the book of "Natoma" for Victor Herbert, which was one of the most successful American operas, died yesterday at the St. Regis Hotel from Bright's disease, brought on when her health was undermined by nursing of wounded soldiers in a hospital near Paris. She was 52 years old, and, with her mother, she was in Paris, where her father has a home, at the outbreak of the war. For the last few years Miss Redding and her parents have made their home at the St. Regis during the Winters.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Granville Barker's productions of "Androcles and the Lion" and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" will be presented in the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, the week of Oct. 18. Mary Boland will play the part originally taken by Lillian McCarthy, and O. P. Heggie, Lionel Braham, and other principals will be in their original roles. Edward Sillward, who created the part of the Lion in London, will be seen in the Shaw play this season.

Idelle Patterson will be the prima donna of David Bispham's company that will appear with him in a series of special performances of two musical playlets, "Adelaide" and "The Rehearsal," in the Harris Theatre, beginning Oct. 11. Miss Patterson sang with the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company, of which De Wolf Hopper was the star, last season. In the Spring she is to appear in a new light opera, for which Hans Kronold, the 'cellist, is writing the score.

The Maramba Band, loaned to Charles Dillingham for the Hippodrome by the Guatemalan Government, visited the Cohan Theatre last night to hear the American band introduced in the last act of "Miss Information." It was their introduction to cabaret music, and the opinion of it, as translated by their interpreter, was "Some noise!"

Melvills Ellis will return to the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic above the New Amsterdam on Monday night. He will give a planologue while the chorus parades in gowns designed by him.

Jacob P. Adler, Jr., a son of the noted Yiddish actor, has introduced an eccentric dance of his own invention in Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" at the Century.

Princess Olga Olonova, said to be as Russian as her name, will appear as the gem slave in the fashion exhibit at the Palace next week, wearing $750,000 worth of gems loaned by a Fifth Avenue jeweler.

The first performance of "Potash and Perlmutter in Wall Street," the sequel to Montague Glass's "Potash and Perlmutter," was given last night in New Haven. Ex-President W. H. Taft was in the audience.

GRAVEURE IS DOUTHITT.

Concert Singer, in Whiskers, Says "No," and Deplores Press Agent.

The strange case of Mr. Douthitt and M. Graveure, "quite as baffling in its way as the famous case of Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," has arisen to puzzle musical New York. Mr. Douthitt is Wilfrid Douthitt, a baritone who sang the leading man's rôle in Andreas Dippel's production of "The Lilac Domino" in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre last season. M. Graveure is Louis Graveure, a Belgian baritone booked to give a recital in Aeolian Hall on Oct. 20.

The mystery is this—Is M. Graveure Mr. Douthitt, who was supposed to have sailed away last Summer to join the English Army? M. Graveure stoutly denies that he is Mr. Douthitt, and yet in some way a hint that the baritone of the operetta was the singer who was to give a recital under another name was dropped by some one in a position to know. The hint sprouted into a story that was printed in a morning newspaper yesterday.

A reporter called on M. Graveure yesterday in his apartment at 126 West Seventy-third Street. The reporter had seen Mr. Douthitt many times in "The Lilac Domino," and he was immediately struck by the great similarity between the two men. Mr. Douthitt had a distinctive build, carriage, and profile that one would feel sure, upon seeing him for the first time, would distinguish him from all other men. And yet here was M. Graveure the exact image of Mr. Douthitt, except for a luxurious set of whiskers that covered the lower part of his face.

M. Graveure, in perfect English spoken with a quality of voice reminiscent of Mr. Douthitt, protested that "this man Dippel must have started the story to help his play." When the reporter explained the publicity could in no way help Mr. Dippel since his operetta was no longer in these parts and suggested that Mrs. Antonia Sawyer, M. Graveure's manager, might have planted the story for the sake of publicity, the singer was indignant. He said he was sure Mrs. Sawyer would not do such a thing, that personally he was opposed to such notoriety, that he was an artist who wished to be judged by his art, and that if the story persisted he might consider it necessary to cancel his recital date.

ACTRESSES IN FASHION SHOW

Play in an Extravaganza at Carnegie Hall and Aid Actors' Fund.

A fashion show was given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall by the International Fashion Show Association. A portion of the receipts is to be donated to the Actors' Fund, and for that reason a number of players took part in the entertainment, while others sold programs.

The latter group swarmed the sidewalk in front of the hall and the lobby, and when such handsome women as Hszel Dawn and her younger sister, Eleanor, Peggy Wood, Natalie Alt, Grace Valentine, Francine Larrimore, Emily Polini, Hilda Spong, Blanche Bates, Hattie Williams, or Lillian Russell thrust a booklet under one's nose there was nothing to do but give up a quarter and take the program. Miss Russell was the most energetic saleswoman. She took her stand beside the entrance and cried her wares in tones that would have made a sideshow barker envious.

The fashion extravaganza, which was called "Yesterday or Tomorrow," was a gorgeous thing to look upon. The vast prosceniun was closed in and the decorations of the smaller stages were by Joseph Urban in his best exotic manner. It was against this highly colored background that the mannequins paraded. There was an attempt to speak lines written by Pierre de Lanux, but lines at a fashion exhibit should be seen and not heard, and after an act or so the players resorted largely to pantomime. The players included Alice Brady, Martin Brown, Neysa McMein, and June Elvidge. During the entertainment Grace La Rue sang and Ada M. Weeks danced, and an orchestra hidden somewhere in the labyrinth of balconies at the rear of the auditorium played.

The entertainment moved haltingly and suffered from insufficient lighting, defects that will no doubt be remedied before the four performances that are to follow today and tomorrow.

Rev. Dr. Lorenzo D. Watson.

The Rev. Dr. Lorenzo D. Watson, a retired Methodist minister and an ardent advocate of temperance, died on Wednesday at his home, 293 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year. Dr. Watson was born in Allegany County, Maryland, and was a graduate of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn.; the theological department of Boston University, Syracuse University, and the Victoria University in Canada. Some of the degrees that had been conferred on him were LL. D., Ph. D., B. S., T., and S. T. D. Dr. Watson for several years was a Professor of Hebrew and History at the Taylor University in Upland, Ind., and had been the presiding elder at two Methodist conferences in New York State when he resided at Olean. He was pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church at Rochester, N. Y., for several years, but retired eight years ago when he went to Brooklyn. Dr. Watson is survived by his wife, Elnora Lawrence Watson, and a son, Dr. Frederick L. Watson.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fifth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

M'ANENY PICTURES THE MODEL CITY

Its Departmental Administration Committed to Men Selected for Professional Fitness.

URGES LONGER TENURE

And the Development of the "Scientific Temper" in Municipal Government to Remedy Ills.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 7.—George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, in an address here tonight, discussed the problems of city government, urging the exclusion of party politics and "reasonable security of tenure of office." He advocated salaries commensurate with those paid in similar service in private life.

Mr. McAneny's speech was delivered at a dinner given by the St. Paul Institute to renew interest in municipal government reform. His subject was "The Scientific Temper Applied to City Government." In part he said:

"The problems of New York and of St. Paul are not dissimilar. We are planning for an infinitely greater New York of the future. Our railways, our terminals and other commercial facilities, the proper laying out of vast suburban territory as yet undeveloped, but soon to be required for factories and homes; the solution of our problems of proper housing and of sanitary regulation; the finding of better and more advanced means of meeting the obligations of the city as a social agency—all these things have our constant consideration.

"In any program of civic improvement or in any plan for enlisting more active participation of the people of a city in their own affairs I would have put before all else and first of all the exclusion of party politics from city government, and the building up of an administrative service based upon considerations of efficiency and designed to stand as permanently as corresponding divisions of private service stand.

"However we may plan for the reforms that deal with the detail of city administration, or for the improvement of living and working conditions of the city dwellers, the best results cannot be secured, nor can even satisfactory results be secured, unless these cardinal needs are met. In most of the cities of the country beginnings in the matter of nonpartisan city administration have been made. In New York we have had six years of unbroken control of this sort, and certainly we have made far greater progress in consequence. The rule, however, should be universal.

"To elect or to appoint city officials, charged with the conduct of purely local affairs, because they happen to hold views of a national party about the tariff, the currency, or the regulation of trusts and corporations, is a practice of folly that greatly puzzles every foreign observer who comes to study us. We may hold opinions as we like about lines in national affairs and still treat our city interests as a thing apart.

"But when we have accepted the idea of city administration along these lines, we shall still have to get rid of certain other fallacies almost as bothersome as the political ones. We should cease electing men for brief periods of two years or less, who, as soon as they have been really trained to their new duties, are likely to be turned out for another set, unacquainted with the details of the work they are to handle, and who must be educated in turn. We must keep the actual administration of departmental work, so far as possible, in the hands of men who are selected for their professional or their peculiar fitness for the work to be done.

"We must give them a reasonable security of tenure and we must give them, too, salaries that are commensurate with those paid in similar service in private life. Too often an administration is elected in an American city upon a platform calling for business administration, only to find that the cardinal rule of business administration is violated in these respects, and that they are, in short, denied the proper tools with which to do their work; that they are asked to make bricks without straw.

"A fairly permanent and well trained subordinate service not only will save millions of money in the long run to the taxpayers of a city, but will gradually create an administrative organization that will turn out incomparably better results. The cities are growing at a phenomenal rate. As they grow they are taking over more and more functions that in the past have belonged to private enterprise. Therefore, unless city government, the charge against the taxpayer is apt to increase as rapidly as the growth of the city itself. The remedy, in a word, is the development of what the authors of the title of my address have called the "scientific temperament" in city government.

"Having secured reasonably stable administration machinery, we must insist upon up-to-date methods of municipal accounting. We must employ those skilled in municipal research to find the ways of saving money, on the one hand, and to improve service on the other. We must keep abreast with the advance made in sanitary science, in the scientific handling of social conditions, and in the businesslike development of the resources of a city through its public works, and its relations with the quasi-public service corporations.

"You will find, I think, that the whole trend of modern city building and modern city government will proceed along these lines. The city that lags in accepting the new idea is likely to suffer from the competition of those that accept it promptly. The people of the city who fail to realize their own power and to put the force of a quickened community interest behind definite programs of city improvement will miss great opportunities.

"Private organization in civic, philanthropic or other social bodies will always be needed, if only to point the way that city government itself should follow. But their chief endeavor should be to secure through efficient, enlightened and progressive city government the advances for which they have so long contended."

VETERAN ORGANIST DEAD.

Samuel P. Warren Was Choirmaster of Grace Church for 26 Years.

Samuel P. Warren, for twenty-six years organist and choirmaster at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, and later organist at the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, N. J., died yesterday. Mr. Warren was born in Montreal on Feb. 18, 1841. From 1861 to 1864 he was a pupil of Haupt at Berlin and also studied pianoforte under Gustav Schumann and instrumentation under Wierprecht. He was organist of All Souls' Church, this city, from 1865 to 1867. He gave recitals in many parts of this country and composed church music, part songs, and organ and pianoforte music.

In his early life Mr. Warren was known as one of the masters of the organ of that period and his name was associated with those of Whitney, Paine, Buck, and Thayer. Mr. Warren was one of the founders and a past honorary President of the American Guild of Organists. The funeral will be held in Grace Church tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

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1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

WILSON WEDDING IN NEXT 2 MONTHS

Continued from Page 1.

refused to say whether she was interested in woman suffrage or to be interviewed on any other topic.

Mrs. Galt, who is now the sole owner of the famous old business house established by her late husband's family nearly a century ago, is, according to her friends, contemplating a complete retirement from that business, which is now in the hands of one of her brothers.

Mrs. Galt has no secretary, but is being assisted by her only unmarried sister, Miss Bertha Bolling, who, with Mrs. Bolling and the latter's two bachelor sons, has an apartment at the Cordova, on Florida Avenue. One of nine children, all living, the future mistress of the White House has three sisters and five brothers, all of whom are expected to attend her marriage. President Wilson's immediate family will make up a party well on to twoscore.

The departure of Mrs. McAdoo with her husband on Sunday for a trip to the Pacific Coast, to last almost to Thanksgiving Day, and the announcement of Miss Margaret Wilson's absence from home for a great part of the early Winter, will remove all idea of an immediate wedding.

The interest in the people of the nation who know neither the President nor Mrs. Galt personally was shown today in the character of the messages received at the White House. One of the many well-wishers sent a telegram of congratulations in which he described himself as "one of the common herd."

For the third time in American history a President of the United States will take a bride. In choosing to have the ceremony performed at a place other than the White House Mr. Wilson follows a precedent set by President Tyler, who was married in New York in the Church of the Ascension. President Cleveland, the only other Chief Executive to be married while in office, was married in the White House.

DESCENDANT OF POCAHONTAS.

Mrs. Galt Comes of the Bollings, an Ancient Virginia Family.

"She is a descendant of Pocahontas," was the first thing the average Virginian said yesterday after reading that Mrs. Norman Galt was to be married to the President. Some of the proudest and oldest families of the Dominion trace their descent to the Indian Princess. The nearest strain of all is considered to be that of the Bollings, and Mrs. Galt's maiden name was Edith Bolling. It is known that she takes pride in her relationship to the daughter of Powhatan.

The Bollings are one of the best known of the F. F. V.s and are connected with the Randolphs, the Lees, the Jeffersons, and the Dandridges. Members of the family may be found in practically every county of the State. One of the best known members of the venerable house in this city is Dr. Bolling Lee, who, however, is of a different branch than the one to which Mrs. Galt belongs.

It is the custom now for Virginians to deny the sage dear to the heart of youth, that Pocahontas saved Captain John Smith from being clubbed to death by the warriors of her father, the Indian chief Powhatan. About her name, none the less, glows the light of romance. As a child she visited the colony at Jamestown, and as a grown girl she played important part in its history. She often interceded for the colonists and finally was looked upon as their diplomatist and emissary. Pocahontas became a Christian in April, 1614, and she was married to a young Englishman, John Rolfe. She had beauty, and even the prim garb of the English of that day did not hide her charm. Pictures which remain of her show her in ruff and tightly fitting gown.

Try to Trace Resemblance.

When, in 1616, she went to England with her husband, Pocahontas was presented at the Court of St. James's by Lord and Lady Delaware. The Bishop of London gave a reception in her honor. The British metropolis extolled her beauty, and for months this child of Virginia, in her native grace and her air of royalty, which seemed a part of her, was the idol of the social world. There was a general bringing out of old books and prints yesterday in an attempt to trace some resemblance between Mrs. Galt and the Indian Princess of three centuries ago.

Pocahontas died in 1617 in Gravesend, England, and there she lies buried. The story is that she had married John Rolfe in the belief that Captain John Smith was dead, and that, meeting Smith in England, she was overcome with the old love for him, and so grieved over having been deceived that she went into a decline and died within a year. She left one son, Thomas Rolfe, who was educated in England. He did not go to Virginia until 1648, and there he married Jane Proythress. To them was born a daughter, Jane Rolfe, who became the wife of Colonel Robert Bolling, who, arriving in the colony in 1660, accumulated a fortune and became a leader.

The Bollings of Bolling Hall were an old family in England, for back in 1412 are found references to them and their estates. The Bollings of Virginia brought with them the customs of their Yorkshire home. They acquired lands, built stately houses, and became men of power and influence in the community.

Robert Bolling of Kippax, a few miles from Richmond, entertained lavishly, and he had the love of sports, the taste for social life, and the progressive nature which have distinguished so many members of the race. His wife, as did her grandmother, the Princess Pocahontas, died young, for she lived only a year after her marriage. She left one son, John Bolling, the progenitor of the line with the Indian strain. His second wife was English, and from her four children descended, another line of the Bollings in whom there is none of the blood of the child of Powhatan.

The descendants of John Bolling married members of many well-known Virginia families, and this accounts for the fact that in the family trees of so many distinguished Virginians there are traces of Indian lineage. Colonel John Bolling left a son, bearing the same name, who was born in 1700. A grandson, John, married a sister of Thomas Jefferson.

Family Records Incomplete.

There are no complete records of the Bolling family. From the books of reference available yesterday it was impossible to trace the exact steps of descent from the Indian maid to the future White House bride.

One of the family who is regarded as typical both of his race and the old-time Virginians was Robert Bolling of Chellewe. He was one of the best-educated men of his time, and was fond of literary pursuits—a writer and a poet. He wrote odes to the grape which are still preserved in yellowed books. And so fond was he of what the vintners sell that he proclaimed his connoisseurship to the world by naming his son in honor of the vine. His house was the scene of many gayeties, and about his estates were heard the hunter's horn and the bay of hounds.

Then there was Colonel William Bolling, who married his cousin, Mary Randolph. It is recorded, too, that one of the daughters of the house of Bolling married a Randolph, and that she was the grandmother of the famous John Randolph of Roanoke. Besides, there are the Bollings of Bollingbroke and the Bollings who lived about Petersburg.

It is noted that through all the family history appear Indian names. There are Powhatan Bollings and Pocahontas Bollings. Occasionally in the records one finds a fair member of the house called Matoaca, one of the titles of the Indian Princess, and often Pocahontas a plain English designation, Rebecca, the name given to her when baptized in the Church of England.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 7.—Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt attended the famous Powell School for girls here, now closed, and was a belle and beauty here as a girl, her family connections giving her entrée to the best circles in Virginia.

BISHOP CODMAN DIES AFTER AN OPERATION

Head of Episcopal Diocese of Maine Was Stricken on His Honeymoon.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The Right Rev. Robert Codman, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine, died at a hospital here late today. He had been unconscious since an operation several days ago.

Bishop Codman, who was in his fifty-seventh year, was married on Sept. 15 last to Miss Margaretta Porter, daughter of Mrs. John Biddle Porter of Philadelphia and Bar Harbor and of the late Colonel John Porter, U. S. A. They were cruising in his yacht Calumet II. on their wedding trip when he was taken ill.

He was a son of the late Robert Codman, a member of a well-known Boston family, and was born in Boston. After receiving his early education in the Boston schools he entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Intending to take up law as his life's work, Bishop Codman then entered the Harvard Law School and was graduated in 1885, being admitted to the bar a year later.

He had built up a good practice and was one of the young successful lawyers of Boston, when he decided to enter the ministry and was ordained a Deacon in 1893 and a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church one year later. During 1894-5 he was assistant rector of All Saints' Church at Ashmont, Mass., and then became rector of St. John's Church at Roxbury, Mass., where he remained until 1900, when he was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Maine. He was a member of the fraternity of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS J. F. FLYNN, Past Grand Knight of Our Lady of Loretto Council, 585, Knights of Columbus, and a member of the Holy Name Society of St. Mary's Star of the Sea R. C. Church, died on Wednesday at his home, 169 Luquer Street, Brooklyn.

RICHARD PETERS, for fifty years a farmer and old resident of Gravesend, before it was annexed to Brooklyn, died at his home, East Sixteenth Street and Emmons Lane, Flatbush, on Wednesday, aged 75 years.

LEWIS R. EAGLESTON, a civil war veteran and retired policeman, died on Wednesday at his home, Cypress Place, Cypress Hills. He was born in Saugerties, N. Y., seventy-four years ago, and when the civil war began he organized a company of the Fourth Regiment of New York Volunteers. After the war he was discharged with the rank of First Lieutenant. He was a member of James H. Perry Post, 89, G. A. R., and is survived by his wife, six sons, five daughters, and thirty-seven grandchildren.

Mrs. ANNA WOELFEL, wife of Louis Wosifel, a hotel proprietor of Queens, L. I., died at her home recently in her fortieth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH G. BLATZ, widow of Charles Blatz, a wholesale produce merchant, died at her home, 492 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. She was a native of Germany, but had lived in Brooklyn for the last fifty years, during which time she was a member of the Zion German Lutheran Church.

ARNOLD CHARLES SMITH, 76 years old, one of the oldest members of the R. C. Church of the Transfiguration and of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, died on Tuesday at his home, 205 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy.

DAVID MUIR MacALPINE, prominent in the work of the Prospect Avenue M. E. Church in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 78 Kermit Place, Flatbush, aged 37 years. Mr. MacAlpine was born in Scotland and had lived in Brooklyn most of his lifetime. He was a member of the official board of the Prospect Avenue Church, and the Associate Superintendent of the Sunday School.

ABRAHAM OTTENSOSER, 64 years old, for many years proprietor of a hair goods establishment in Union Square, died on Wednesday at his home, 38 Waverly Avenue, Rockaway Beach. He was a member of Constellation Chapter, 209, Royal Arch Masons, of Brooklyn, and of the Free Sons of Israel. He is a widow and a son.

GEORGE S. ROBINSON, prominently identified with the collar industry of Troy, N. Y., died Wednesday at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in his seventy-second year.

FREDERICK DAVIS, 25 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis of 310 Claremont Parkway, Bronx, died there Wednesday. He was a graduate of Brown University, class of 1914.

AUGUST J. GUNTHER, General Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department, died on Wednesday at his home, 2,784 Creston Avenue, Bronx, in his forty-third year. He was suddenly taken ill on duty and died shortly after being removed to his home.

FRANK C. SABIN, a dealer in rare books for many years in London, England, died recently at his home there in his sixty-ninth year.

N. A. NEFF, for many years in the moving picture business, died on Wednesday at the Park Sanitorium in Brooklyn in his fifty-sixth year.

ABIJAH D. OVERBAUGH, a lumber dealer of this city, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,815 Pallisades Place, Morris Heights, the Bronx.

WILLIAM A. GRIFFIN, Jr., a hotel man of Asbury Park, N. J., died on Wednesday, at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital in Long Beach in his fifty-first year.

ARTHUR H. NEWHALL, a retired merchant of Lynn, Mass., died on Wednesday at his home there in his sixty-first year.

EDGAR DAVIS, 92 years old, formerly owner of a stationery and printing establishment here and for twenty-five years in the real estate business in Greenwich, Conn., died on Wednesday at his home in Riverside, Conn.

WILLIAM ALBERT DOHERTY, manager of the New Manchester House at Manchester, N. H., died on Wednesday at Manchester in his forty-third year.

ALFRED WESLEY SPEER, 68 years old, son of the late Alfred Speer, veteran wine merchant, who succeeded his father as head of the Speer New Jersey Wine Company of this city, died yesterday at his home in Passaic.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HIRSCH.—Mr. and Mrs. Leo Hirsch, a son born, Oct. 5, St. Mark's Hospital.

Engaged

BROWN—KIRCHWEY.—Dorothy B. Kirchwey to Dr. La Rue Brown.

GAISER—SCHOTTLER.—Florence Schottler to Albert J. Gaiser, Jr.

Married

PIERSON—PATTERSON.—On Oct. 6, at Danby, Vt., by Rev. William A. McIntyre, Mabel T. Patterson to Philip T. H. Pierson, both of Bennington, Vt.

REIGHLER—FORD.—On Oct. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, Binghamton, N. Y., by the Rev. James F. Halliday, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Ward Ford, to Lyster Cooper Reighler, 2d.

ROUNDS—MAULE.—Oct. 1, Mrs. Helen Allen Maule of West Palm Beach, Florida, to Dr. William E. Rounds, formerly of New York City.

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Gulf storm has apparently lost its energy and the storm warnings have been lowered, while the Northwestern storm has passed to the northeastward of Lake Superior and storm warnings on the lakes have also been lowered.

There is a moderate secondary distrubance off the North Carolina Coast that is apparently moving northeastward, and, together with the building up of a strong high area over the North Atlantic Ocean, it has caused rains from Southern New England into the Carolinas.

There was also rain in Georgia and along the East Gulf Coast, and rain in the lake region, with snow flurries in Eastern Minnesota.

Elsewhere the weather was fair.

A high pressure area of much magnitude covers the West, and it is attended by low temperatures from the Rocky Mountains eastward into the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States. On Thursday morning the line of freezing temperature extended to the Western Kansas-Nebraska boundary. Temperatures are also moderately low in the Atlantic States, while west of the Rockies they are quite high for the season.

There will be local rains Friday from the lake region eastward, with possibly some snow in the Northwestern lake region.

There also will be rain Friday morning in the Middle Atlantic States, followed by fair weather during the day. With these exceptions the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River.

It will be colder Friday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and along the South Atlantic Coast, and colder Saturday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Low temperatures will continue Saturday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate to fresh east, becoming variable Friday night; South Atlantic moderate north and northwest, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Probably local rains Friday. Saturday, fair and colder.

Southern New England—Rain Friday. Saturday, partly cloudy; colder in the interior.

New Jersey—Probably rain Friday morning, followed by fair. Saturday, fair and colder.

Western New York—Colder Friday; probably local rain. Saturday, partly cloudy.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Friday; probably rain in the morning in the east portion. Saturday, fair and colder.

Northern New England—Probably rain Friday. Saturday, cloudy and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	57	59	4 P. M.	58	56
6 A. M.	56	55	6 P. M.	58	56
9 A. M.	57	58	9 P. M.	59	54
12 M.	59	57	11 P. M.	58	54

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the correeponding date last year it was 57; average on the correeponding date for the last thirty-three years, 59.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 56; at 5 P. M. it was 56; maximum temperature 59 degrees at 9:20 A. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 2:50 A. M. Humidity 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 28 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

1:00—109 Ludlow St.; Henry Eblen.....Slight
2:40—247 W. 35 St.; F. Sila.....Slight
4:15—223 W. 131 St.; Raymond Smiley.Slight
4:30—619 E. 12 St.; Falvia Silberman..Slight
5:05—22 Catherine St.; Samuel Blicklan..$5
9:15—16 E. 113 St.; Morris Glenman...Slight

P. M.

4:15—Sedgwick & Van Cortlandt Avs.; (auto truck,) Willis & Jackel..Not given
5:40—2,844 B'way; Benj. Polansky....Slight
5:50—3 E. 112 St.; Mrs. Rhine.....Slight
6:15—280 Bulberry St.; not given.—Slight
6:30—1,447 Boston Rd.; Morris Glick..Slight
7:35—1,637 Lexington Av.; Tillie Goldberg .....Slight
11:55—102 West 134th St.; Patrick Gollard; slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, Lieuts.: 8 A. M., Oct. 7.—M. E. Hannon, from Comm'er's office to Traffic and Mar. Div's, assignment in charge of Bur. of Discip'y Records discon'ed. 4 P. M., Oct. 6.—H. J. Brown, 152, to 10 In'tion D., clerical duty; E. A. Ryan, 2 In'tion D., to 63 p'r't, clerical duty discon'ed; E. J. Quinn, clerical duty, 4 in'tion D. to 2 In'tion D.; M. R. Kelly, clerical duty, 8 In'tion D., to 4 In'tion D.; Thomas W. Mullarkey and C. B. Dyer, 5 In'tion D., to 4 In'tion D.; J. McAuley, clerical duty, 10 In'tion D., to 8 In'tion D.; A. Dagner, 10 In'tion D., to 8 In'tion D.; DeL. W. Evens, 17 In'tion D., to 10 In'tion D. Serg'ts: L. Mensching, 2 In'tion D., to 13 prec't; E. E. Keller, 4 In'tion D., to 2 In'tion D.; E. J. Berry, 10 in'tion D., to 8 In'tion D. Patrol.: F. Fasullo, 154; to 10 In'tion D.; L. B. Pastorini, 159, to 8 in'tion D.; G. P. Obach, Jr., 2 In'tion D., to 283, assign'd to clerical duty discon'ed; G. M. Renselaer, clerical duty, 4 In'tion D., to 2 In'tion D.; W. T. Burke, clerical duty, 8 In'tion D., to 4 In'tion D.; T. M. Griffin, clerical duty, 10 In'tion D., to 8 In'tion D.

From 2d I. D. to precincts indicated: P. J. Dugan, 18; W. I. Jackson, 26; C. F. Tighe, 81; J. F. Waide, 35; D. J. Burns, 65; W. Ruoff, 143; J. J. Geraty, 26; T. R. Ford, 29; I. Propper, 35; D. Katz, 63; E. J. Shields; 65; C. E. DeLancy, 153. From 4th I. D. to 2d I. D.: P. F. J. Fleming, A. Cruice, J. W. Sutter, W. G. O'Connor, P. J. Barmonde, J. E. Hanley, J. J. Holland, G. N. Faust, J. A. Stanton, W. O. Jones, D. J. O'Hanlon, B. Baille, M. A. Donovan. From 8th I. D. to 4th I. D.: C. B. Cleveland, M. F. Morrigan, W. B. Noll, L. F. Ryan, D. F. Fox, M. J. Kelly, J. F. Pooler, J. Sullivan. From 10th I. D. to 8th I. D.: J. L. Gleason, F. Niebuhr, S. L. J. Tierney, A. J. A. Lavery, E. C. Stanton, J. J. Willey. From 17th I. D. to 10th I. D.: J. M. Gaffney, G. Koch, G. J. O'Connell, C. H. Panther.

Four P. M., Oct. 8: J. P. Harron, 151 to 11th I. D.; A. Hirschewitz, 104 to 11th I. D.

Temporary assignments: Patrol.—C. C. Kellermann, 22; J. Vitale, 43, and J. Cross, 170, to 15 In. Dis., 3 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 7; G. Moran, 48, to D. B., 10 days, noon, Oct. 6; A. E. Qwens, 149, to 8 In. Dis., 20 days, noon, Oct. 6, temporary assignment to 10 In. Dis. discontinued; H. J. McCloy, 100, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 6; G. P. Obach, Jr., 283, to 2 In. Dis., clerical duty, 7 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 8.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Act. Det. Sergt. 23 Gr.—A. R. MacConegby, D. B., 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Oct. 4. Patrol.—C. Mannkopf, 169, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 8.

Fines imposed: Patrol.—H. Lipski, 13, (offered to bet money with man whom he arrested, testified falsely while under oath,) 15 days; S. Santoro, 146, (absent without leave,) 3 days; H. W. Ziemer, 148, (improper patrol,) 1 day; W. Smalling, 149, (loitering, in conversation with two men, drinking,) 3 days; F. Snyder, 159, (loitering and in conversation with patrolman,) 1 day; J. F. Brown, 159, (same,) 1 day; H. Dufner, 160, (improper patrol,) 2 days; J. Dollard, 162, (absent from post, coming from firehouse,) 1 day; E. A. Dongherty, 163, (improper patrol,) 2 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. J. M. Doolin, 28, (absent from signal box post, coming from premises;) H. J. Porter, 28, (failed to cover burglary;) W. A. Kraus, 146, (failed to promptly return from court, sitting in railroad station;) H. M. Moniz, 149, (improper patrol;) W. S. Stokely, 153, (while off duty in full uniform, boarded car, smoking;) P. W. Cooper, 171, (absent without leave;) M. C. Singer, 172, (improper patrol.)

Charges dismissed: John M. Doolin, 28, (improper conduct;) P. E. Quinn, 28, (struck a woman;) G. Moran, 48, (in conversation with woman, answered in shrupt and insolent manner;) J. F. Curran, 159, (loitering and in conversation with woman;) P. Hoffman, 159, (loitering and in conversation with citizens;) H. H. Munch, 292, (absent from post.)

Dismissed, 12:53 P. M. Oct. 6: Patrol. J. Devlin, (intoxication.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The following companies having been designated to take part in the Fire Prevention Day Parade, will report, with apparatus, (engine companies—engine and hose wagon,) one officer and six men each, to Deputy Chief of Dept. T. J. Hayes at the Municpal Building, south side, at 11 A. M., tomorrow: Eng. Co. 72, 65, 74, 28, 24 sect.; Eng. Co. 28, 212, 214, 1st sect.; Hook and Ladder Co. 28, 108, 1st sect.

The members of the Department Band will be directed to report to Fireman 1st g. A. J. Muir, at time and place stated above. They will be excused from returning to quarters at the termination of the parade until 8 A. M., Oct. 10.

Appointed: Ununiformed Fire. J. A. McDermott, Eng. 23, having passed his probationary period of three months satisfactorily, is appointed as 4th grs. fire. at $1,000 a year, 8 A. M., Oct. 8.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of eng. of steamer will report to the office of Batt. J. Henry, Supery. Eng., at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Oct. 9, at 9 A. M., G. R. Halpin, Eng. 6; Ed. F. Meany, Eng. 80; R. C. Lang, Eng. 252; W. A. Reilly, Eng. 257; F. Maragilno, H. & L. 26. At 10 A. M., T. Kilbride, Rescue 1; T. F. Blaney, Eng. 56; J. J. Henderson, Eng. 236; Rudolph Rnehl, Eng. 213; L. Lavin, H. & L. 140.

Revoked: The retirement of Fire. 1st sr. A. Gregor, H. & L. 44, 8 A. M., Oct. 7, is revoked.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Fire. Ed sr. J. Bofinger, Eng. 2, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 9; Lieut. G. Tritenbach, Eng. 67, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 10.

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A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights; overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., B'klyn.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—Supreme Court, Bronx County, in the matter of the assignment of JAMES McBRIDE, CO., INC., to David Meyer, Assignee. Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on Monday, Oct. 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. on premises, corner of 139th Street and Ryder Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, Assets of above, consisting of an up to date plant, stock, fixtures, and machinery, used in the manufacturing of Parquet flooring, stock consisting of large quantities of lumber in maple, birch, oak, cherry, red birch, white gum, white maple, pine, living oak, edging, oak blocks, square foot flooring, mahogany, hazelband, walnut edging, and various other kinds of lumber. Machinery consists of: Automatic grinder, 60 gallon oil tanks, self feeding rip saws, plane knives, lining machins, planes, edge matchers, swing saws, glue converters, electric sanding machine, mill trucks, box trucks, groove saws, lining saws, band saws, rip saws, scales, glue outfit, etc., also office fixtures, consisting of: Roll top desks, typewriter and desk, filing cabinet, office chairs, large safe, flat and roll top desks and bookkeepe's desks, chairs, railings, etc. Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

David T. Meyer, Esq., Assignee. Harry Weinberger, Esq., Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, City. Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126, Tel. 6911, 6912, 76604-5 Barclay, salesroom 115-117 Spring Street.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—SUPREME COURT, New York County.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of Creditors, of the WHOLESALE TRADERS, INC., to Robert W. Thompson, Assignee.—Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Friday, Oct. 8th, 1915, 10:30 A. M., on premises, 26 East Forty-second St., New York City, assets of above, consisting of very fine office furniture, such as Mahogany and Oak Desks, Wardrobe, Telephone Booth, Mahogany Shelving, Typewriter, Typewriter Desks, Double and Single Revolving Chairs, Office Chairs, Safe, Oak Filing Cabinets, Steel Filing Case, and Correspondence Files, Rugs, Screens, Electric Fans, etc., etc. Sale arranged and conducted by PHILIP SMITH.

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Esq., Assignee, No. 52 Wall St., City. Messrs. YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 261 Broadway, City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Bldg., Suite 2120-2126. Tel. 6911-6912-7604-5 Barclay.

HAS $17,930,000 WAR ORDERS

Westinghouse Company Says the Profits Will Not Be Unusual.

The Westinghouse Airbrake Company reports net earnings of $1,575,839 in the year ended July 31, a decline of $1,207,155 from the preceding year's total. The surplus of $1,882,187 was equal to 9.58 per cent. on the stock, as compared with 17.7 per cent. in 1914.

President H. H. Westinghouse has sent out a letter in connection with the annual meeting, which says that orders for shrapnel accepted in April amounted to $17,930,000, on which deliveries will be made at the scheduled dates. The manufacturing profits, he says, will be substantial, but not unusual, because of the expense necessitated by the installation of special machinery and the construction of new buildings. One reason the company went into the shell business, the letter says, was the conviction arising from a study of the European conflict that experience should be secured in munition making which would assist in the defense of the United States if the need arose.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Changes in stations and duties of Quartermaster Corps officers; Lt. Col. A. W. Kimball, in addition to present duties, report to commanding General, Second Div., as Quartermaster of that div. until it is demobilized, relieving Col. H. L. Rogers, who, on being relieved, will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, as Quartermaster of Southern Dept. and of the Cavalry Div., relieving Col. G. S. Bingham, who, on being relieved, will proceed to Omaha and assume charge of general depot of Q. M. Corps there, relieving Capt. E. R. Tompkins, who will report to Depot Quartermaster, Omaha, for duty as his asst.

Capt. H. C. Royden, retired, is relieved from duty at St. Matthew's Military School, Burlingame, Cal.

Leave: 1st Lt. W. W. Edwards, cavalry, 2 months.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lts. H. W. Koehler, to the South Carolina, and J. W. Gates, the Cummings, to the Sterett.

Midshipman E. R. Henning, Academy, to the Nebraska.

Pay Clerk P. J. McCloskey, the Milwaukee, to the Virginia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Warrington, at New York Yard; Mayflower, at Washington; Chester, at Beirut; Des Moines and Brutus, at Larnaka; Culgoa and Osceola, at Port au Prince, and the Dolphin, at Winthrop.

Sailed—Caesar, Boston for Norfolk; Hull, Hopkins, and Truxton, San Francisco for San Diego, and the Wasp, New York, for Gardiner's Bay.

The Downes was placed in ordinary at the Phila. Navy Yard, Oct. 4.

Coast Guard.

Senior Capt. F. M. Dunwoody, to command New York Div.; Capt. H. B. West, to command New York Div. temporarily, and Capt. of Engrs. F. E. Owen, retired on Oct. 10.

1st Lte. F. L. Austin, to the Arcata; H. E. Rideout, the Arcata, to the Mohawk on relief, ten days' leave en route; C. F. Howell, to the Manning, and H. D. Hinckley, Purchasing Officer, San Fran., to Purchasing Sta. of New York.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There have been placed, as of May 28, 1915, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses to teach in evening elementary schools during the season of 1915-1916 the names of the following:

Civil Service classes—Taube Kimbrig, 69, English to foreigners—Men—Samuel J. Gelb, 98.75; Peter Sabbatino, 93.25; Jacob Buckstein, 98.

Women—Rebecca F. Zametkin, 100; Ida E. Millbauser, 86.16; Mrs. Dora M. Klein, 79; Pearl J. Epstein, 75.5; Taube Kimbrig, 75.

Sewing and dressmaking—Lois C. Dunton, 98.

New P. S. 12, the Bronx, is now open for the reception of pupils. New P. S. 98 and 178, Brooklyn, and P. S. 20, Richmond, will not be ready for three or four weeks.

Beatrice Weil has been elected President of Wadleigh High School, class of February, 1910. Alice Martindi was elected Vice President. Anna McGuinness, Virginia Croker, and Esther Coben have been elected, respectively, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, and Recording Secretary.

An examination of applicants for license to teach electrical installation in evening high schools will be held today at the Education Board building.

An examination for license to teach mathematics in the evening high schools will be held next week.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:08|Sun sets..5:33|Moon sets.. ..

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:50	7:10	12:39	1:10
Governors Island	7:08	7:24	1:00	1:40
Hell Gate	8:58	9:14	2:49	3:20

Arrived—Thursday, Oct. 7.

SS New York, Liverpool, Sept. 29.
SS Laurentic, Amsterdam, Sept. 11.
SS Ello, Genoa, Sept. 16.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Oct. 5.
SS Santa Clara, Cienfuegos, Sept. 29.
SS Sabine, Tampa, Oct. 3.
SS Manana, Mobile, Oct. 7.
SS Saxon Monarch, London, Sept. 23.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Oct. 4.
SS Florizel, St. Johns, Oct. 5.
SS St. Joseph, Marseilles, Sept. 16.
SS City of Baroda, Boston, Oct. 4.
SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, Curacao, Sept. 23.
SS El Dia, Galveston, Oct. 1.
SS Ellewa Zydyk, Rotterdam, Sept. 12.
SS Merida, Curacao, Sept. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Czar	Archangel	Sept. 22
Citta di Messina	Naples	Sept. 14
Auchendale	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Sicilia	Malaga	Sept. 17
Ennerdale	Cuba	Sept. 16
Ryswyck	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 5
Bergenefjord	Bergen	Sept. 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Galileo	Hull	Sept. 24
Lancastria	London	Sept. 24
Henry Wilhame	London	Sept. 19
Charlois	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 6

DUE SUNDAY.

Venezia	La Pallice	Sept. 26
Ardgorm	Cardiff	Sept. 27
Stratideni	Havre	Sept. 25
Bellevue	Cardiff	Sept. 25
Falkland	London	Sept. 25
Djiboute	Gibraltar	Sept. 26
Palermo	Genoa	Sept. 26
Mexico	Havana	Sept. 5
El Sol	Galveston	Oct. 1
City of St Louis	Savannah	Oct. 7

DUE MONDAY.

Verona	Genoa	Sept. 26
Ancona	Naples	Sept. 29
California	Glasgow	Oct. 2
Athaulaps	Barbados	Oct. 8
Calamares	Colon	Oct. 4
Danciura	St. Lucia	Oct. 2
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 30
Grayson	San Juan	Sept. 30
Talawa	Galveston	Oct. 4
El Paso	Galveston	Oct. 5
El Monte	Galveston	Oct. 5
Perugia	Leghorn	Sept. 20
Georgios	Oran	Sept. 26
Frixes	Patras	Sept. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Tivives, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fagersand Guiana	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Corozal, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

New York	Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau	Bord'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Napina	——	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bedeburn, Argentina		2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana		8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda		9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Crofton Hall, Barbados		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica		9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Liverpool		12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa		——	1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston		——	12:00 M.
Auchenda, London		——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston		——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbia, Savannah		——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Vas. Constantinos, Piraeus		12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tocantins, Hyperia	Rio Janeiro. Montevideo	12:00 M. 10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M. 12:00 M.

Transpacific Mails.

The mails close at 6:30 P. M. Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama, Oct. 8
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tenyo Maru .....Oct. 14
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....Oct. 15

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Sept. 11; Shanghai, Sept. 15; Kobe, Sept. 20; Yokohama, Sept. 21—which arrived per steamer Monteagle were dispatched East from Seattle on Oct. 5, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 10.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cobrit, at La Pallice, Oct. 2.
SS Lord Ormonde, at Marseilles, Oct. 2.
SS Prins Willem I., at Amsterdam, Oct. 3.
SS Saxolein, at Havre, Oct. 3.
SS Penobscot, at Barbados, Oct. 6.
SS Tannton, at Glasgow, Oct. 6.
SS Welsh Prince, at Brest, Oct. 29.
SS Den of Airlie, at London, Oct. 7.

Sailed.

SS Lapland, from Liverpool, Oct. 6.
SS Dante Alighieri, from Genoa, Oct. 4.
SS Craster Hall, from Callao, Oct. 6.
SS Hawaiian, from Barbados, Oct. 6.
SS Cotovia, from Rio Janeiro, Oct. 6.
SS Progreso, from Ardrossan, Oct. 6.
SS Hermes, from Port Talbot, Oct. 7.
SS Indrawadi, from Colombo, Oct. 7.
SS Roma, from Lisbon, Oct. 2.
SS Ryndam, from Rotterdam, Oct. 6.

Passed.

SS Rotterdam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Italia, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 16 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 138 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Turpam to New York, was 90 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 865 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 28 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 884 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was off Sand Key at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,015 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 99 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 145 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 525 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 9, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 9, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Oct. 29, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Oct. 11, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailings at present.
Italy—Closes at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 9, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Thirty-one corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $707,700, were chartered today. They include:

Wyanoak Publishing Co., photographic printing, works of art, publishing, $250,000; J. B. Patterson, J. D. Haas, E. F. Flammer, 247 West 162 St.

Burtis & Powell, dairy products, $50,000; H. J. Witte, A. E. Burtis, S. E. Powell, 200 West 109th St.

United Food Products Co., Buffalo, $50,000; C. J. Irwin, W. E. Kelley, E. Cumpson, 162 Michigan Av., Buffalo.

Law Publishing Co., $50,000; J. N. Rosenberg, W. L. Ball, F. W. Aller, 74 Broadway.

Hudson City Crescent Garage, Hudson, autos, boats, vehicles, $50,000; W. H. Beardsley, H. S. Williams, O. A. Coon, Hudson.

Amalgamate Dyestuff and Chemical Works, $50,000; M. M. Camenson, J. and C. Kraft, 302 Broadway.

Bingham Engraving Co., engraving, jewelry, silverware, $10,000; T. J. Shea, W. F. Troy, A. M. Ruedl, 33 McAuley Av., Jamaica.

Empire Frame and Gilding Co., Bronx, pictures, paintings, moldings, $25,000; W. Weiss, H. Underberg, W. A. Lancaster, 452 West 20th St.

Isidore Levy & Co., cloaks, suits, fabrics, materials, $25,000; C. Wiener, A. and I. Levy, 41 West 32d St.

Everyday Mechanics Co., printing, publishing, $20,000; W. R. Boyen, E. Schramm, T. Stanley Chrits, 202 East 15th St.

McLean Milling and Produce Co., Groton, flour, feed, dairy products, lumber, $18,000; G. L. Wells, F. H. Benedict, C. P. Kiley, McLean, (Post Office.)

Union Powder Co., chemicals, gunpowder, firearms, $12,000; S. Weisgerber, D. H. Hanckel, F. B. Hunt, 42 Broadway.

Biochemio Natural Mineral Water Co., Jamestown, $25,000; F. C. Pickard, M. L. Jones, W. Beaty, Jamestown.

Elmira Printing Co., Elmira, $10,000; A. S. Bacon, M. M Baker, V. Mayne Turner, 42 Bank St., New York.

Catsh Products Co., alkaloid extracts, chemicals, $10,000; A. Falck, W. R. Westerfield, F. J. West, 7 Seneca Place, Upper Montclair, N. J.

National Underwear Co., $12,000; S. Barnett, N. and S. Rappaport, 79

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Interesting Comparisons for Holders of Preferred Stocks
Owing to large advances in many preferred stocks while others have lain dormant the market presents some excellent opportunities to secure accrued profits and increase income return. We have prepared a table illustrating the market position of leading industrial preferred stocks and suggesting an advantageous investment policy.
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14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Turn Decidedly Strong —Our Great Agricultural Prosperity.

The stock market resumed strength yesterday with an avidity which was in striking contrast with the weakness of the two preceding days. A number of industrial stocks, including two or three which had suffered most in the reaction, showed large net gains, and some, several copper issues among them, reached new high prices for the year. The railroads remained strong, though their advances were more moderate, in keeping with the more sedate movements of this group. It seemed to be amply demonstrated that confidence had been resumed, for the day's experience in the stock market could hardly be sufficiently accounted for by the theory that it was the result of organized effort to stem the tide of liquidation which had carried prices down violently during the two preceding days.

That tide was itself stimulated to a certain extent, and it seemed yesterday to have run its course. That it was a tide of limited extent was suggested by the fact that the railroads maintained their composure throughout it and by the readiness with which the advance was resumed yesterday. There was a very natural disposition in the financial district to caution against repeating in the war stocks or elsewhere in the list the excesses which exposed the market to the violent reaction of Tuesday and Wednesday, but on the other hand, one heard in many important banking quarters expressions of confidence in the continued growth of business and in all that that implies for the country's commerce and finance generally. Particular emphasis was laid on the fact that growing prosperity would mean greater profits for the railroads, which as a group have shared but moderately in the market improvement which has come about in recent months.

There can be no doubt that the country is moving forward with a broadening stride. Nor can there be any doubt that many fundamental conditions are particularly favorable. Not the least of these is the condition which has its origin in the garnering this year of the biggest crops in the country's history. The monthly Government report came yesterday at an opportune time to remind the financial community and the country generally of the agricultural prosperity with which the country is blessed this year. For the first time this season, for the first time ever, the Department of Agriculture put an estimate of over 1,000,000,000 bushels on the wheat crop. A yield of more than 3,000,000,000 bushels is forecast for corn, and more than a billion and a half for oats. The promised yields of barley and rye run ahead of last year. Potatoes are the exception to this rule of expanding yields.

Such bounty in itself carries a strong presumption in favor of business prosperity this coming season, a presumption which is fortified by many other facts, including the present extraordinary development of the steel trade which has yet to be shown to be an inaccurate index of the course of general business. Wall Street may not have thought very much yesterday of such fundamental facts, but they were in the background of what happened on the Stock Exchange. Movements in individual stocks are often governed by the whim of traders; broad general movements, seldom, if ever.

LONDON MARKET STEADIER.

Traders Not Speculating Because of the Balkans Situation.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Increasing money supplies and the better bank return made it difficult to maintain discount rates today. American exchange was more active. During the morning there were sellers at 4.70⅝, but buyers later caused the rate to decline to 4.70⅝.

The stock market is still suffering from Balkan politics, but the tone was a shade steadier and there was more business in some directions today. The war loan, Japanese bonds and colonial stocks were frequently marked, gold mines improved and copper shares strengthened with the metal.

American securities changed hands freely. Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, United States Steel, and Chesapeake & Ohio were the most active shares. The closing was firm.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 35 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserves decreased	£638,000
Circulation increased	76,000
Bullion decreased	759,098
Other securities decreased	18,048,000
Other deposits increased	21,613,000
Public deposits decreased	34,841,000
Notes reserve decreased	827,000
Government securities decreased	1,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 26.05 per cent.; last week it was 24.70 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	51,198,000
Silver in hand decreased	522,000
Notes in circulation increased	205,781,000
Treasury deposits increased	5,070,000
General deposits decreased	63,974,000
Bills discounted decreased	122,881,000
Advance increased	4,299,000

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	76.55	75.70	76.07	+.68
Industrials	98.12	93.94	97.59	+2.87

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sept. 29	85.45	83.59	84.07	— .08
Sept. 30	84.89	82.76	84.20	+ .13
Oct. 1	84.85	83.39	83.98	— .22
Oct. 2	85.51	84.10	85.16	+1.18
Oct. 4	87.00	84.28	85.31	+ .15
Oct. 5	85.55	84.00	84.37	— .94
Oct. 6	85.58	82.93	84.55	+ .18
Oct. 7	87.93	84.82	86.88	+2.28

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Oct., 1914	Exchange closed.				
Oct., 1913	70.79	Oct. 2	66.20	Oct. 17	67.73
Oct., 1912	85.78	Oct. 4	81.47	Oct. 30	82.30
Oct., 1911	75.33	Oct. 16	72.01	Oct. 4	73.89
*Year, 1915	87.33	Oct. 7	58.90	Feb. 24	86.88
Year, 1914	78.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	63.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jun. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fifth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,420,163
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	123,174,339
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.83 +2.28
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	87.33	Oct. 7	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35½	35¾	29,550	Alaska Gold Mines	33	35¼	33	35½	+3½
43¾	44	8,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44½	44½	42⅞	43⅞	+ ⅞
73	75	2,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	75	75⅞	74⅜	74⅛	+1⅞
67¼	67½	1,300	Am. Agricul. Chem	67⅛	68	67½	67½	+½
65⅝	66	6,700	Am. Beet Sugar	65	68	65½	66	+3½
63¼	63¾	23,500	Am. Can	62½	63¾	62	63⅛	+1⅞
104	105	575	Am. Can pf	105½	105½	105	105	+ ⅜
83	83½	16,300	Am. Car & Fdry	81	84	80¼	83½	+2½
114½	115	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	+2
155¼	156½	1,200	Am. Coal Products	156¾	156¾	155½	155½	— ⅞
(60⅜	60½	15,200	Am. Cotton Oil	59½	61¼	59¼	60½	+2⅝
102	103	300	Am. Express	103	103	103	103	+1
11	11¼	1,900	Am. H. & Leather	10⅞	11⅜	10¼	11⅜	+1⅜
49	49½	4,700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	47	50½	47	49	+2¼
23¼	24	600	Am. Ice Securities	23½	24	23½	23¼	— ⅝
21½	22¼	1,850	Am. Linseed	22⅞	23⅜	21½	21⅝	— ⅝
37	38¼	200	Am. Linseed pf	37	37	37	37	+ ⅜
66½	67	11,100	Am. Locomotive	63½	67	63¼	66½	+2½
89	100	300	Am. Locomotive pf	90½	90½	90¼	90½	— ⅞
6¾	7	100	Am. Malt	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	+ ⅛
26½	27¼	200	Am. Malt pf	27	27	27	27	+ ½
87¼	87½	14,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	86	91⅜	85¾	87½	+2¼
107½	108½	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107⅞	108	107⅛	108	+1
148	153	100	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	150	...
62¼	63	7,700	Am. Steel Fdries	59½	63½	59¼	62¼	+3¼
62	65	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	02½	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
123½	123¾	825	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	...
227	227½	500	Am. Tobacco	225⅞	227	225⅞	227	+1
49	50	1,700	Am. Woolen	50¼	51	49⅜	49⅝	—1¼
49	50½	100	Am. Woolen t. r.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+1¼
97	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97	97	97	97	—1½
75½	75⅝	59,650	Anaconda Cop. Co	73	75⅝	72½	75⅝	+3⅝
105	105¼	8,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	105	105¾	104¼	105¼	+ ⅝
111	112	500	Atlantic Coast Line	110	112	110	112	+2
115	116	21,700	Baldwin Loco	113½	117	110½	115½	+3½
103	103½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	103	103	109	—1½
89	89½	8,700	Baltimore & Ohio	88¾	89⅞	85½	89¼	+ ⅝
73¾	74⅛	100	Baltimore & O. pf	74⅞	74⅞	74⅛	74⅛	...
449	450	6,000	Bethlehem Steel	409	450	400	449½	+49½
165	170	1,100	Bethlebem Steel pf	161	170¼	161	170	+15
85½	86	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85⅝	85	85½	+ ½
129	132	800	Bklyn Union Gas	128	131¾	128	129	+3
38	40	100	Brown Shoe	38	38	38	38	+ ½
7	7½	800	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
63	63¾	8,700	Butte & Superior	61	63⅞	60¼	63	+3
81	82	100	Butterick & Co	81½	81½	81½	81¼	+ ¼
19	19½	600	California Petrol	19	19¾	19	19½	+ ⅜
43	45½	100	California Pet. pf	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅜
161¼	162½	5,500	Canadian Pacific	161¼	162¼	161¼	162¼	+1½
53⅝	54	13,900	Centrl Leather Co	52⅝	54½	52⅝	53⅞	+1½
106	107	200	Central Leather pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
54½	55	12,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	55	56	54⅝	54⅝	+1
12½	12⅞	700	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12½	12¼	12¼	...
32⅝	33	1,900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	32½	33	32¼	32¾	+⅝
88	88½	2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¼	+1
124½	125	200	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	125	125	125	125	— ¼
128¾	129½	300	Chi. & Northwest	128¼	129½	128¼	129¼	+1½
21⅞	22	13,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23¼	23½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
48	48¼	14,900	Chino Copper	46¾	48⅞	46¾	48	+2
38	37	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	35	35	35	35	+1
70	72	400	C. C. C. & St. L. pf	67	70	67	70	+1½
105	110	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	107	107	107	107	—2
57¾	58	45,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	53	58⅞	52¼	57⅜	+5½
28	29	200	Colorado & South	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
11	15	600	Comstock Tunnel	15	15	13	13	...
135	136	10,600	Consolidated Gas	120¼	136	120¼	136	+16½
117	120	5,300	Continental Can	123½	124½	118	120	+2½
106	107¼	900	Continental Can pf	107⅝	108½	106¾	106¾	—2½
18¾	19½	2,000	Corn Products Ref	18	19½	18	18½	+ ⅝
85	86	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	85¼	86⅝	85¼	85¼	+1
40¾	60	100	Crex Carpet	41	41	41	41	+1¾
91½	92	41,300	Crucible Steel	88	93¼	85½	91½	+2½
114	116	700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	114	114⅞	113⅞	114	+2
6	8	100	Den. & Rio Grande	7½	7½	7½	7½	—1½
11¾	13	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ½
60	67	150	Detroit United Ry	62	62	62	62	+1½
35¾	35⅞	8,230	Distillers' Secur	36¼	36½	35⅝	35⅞	+1
22	22½	1,900	Dome Mines	21½	23	21½	22½	+1½
72½	74	200	Elec. Storage Bat	73½	74½	73½	74½	+ ⅝
33½	33¾	27,700	Erie	33	34	32⅞	33½	+ ⅞
52⅝	53	8,200	Erie 1st pf	52¾	53⅜	52½	52⅝	+ ⅝
43	43½	1,000	Erie 2d pf	41½	43⅝	41½	43⅜	+1⅞
28½	35	200	Federal Min. & S	32	32	32	32	—4½
51	52	400	Federal M. & S. pf	49½	51	49½	51	+1¾
291	299	100	General Chemical	291¼	291¼	291¼	291¼	+11¼
177¾	182	5,700	General Electric	178	178½	175½	178	+ ⅜
336	344⅞	400	General Motors	343½	348½	336½	336½	...
112¾	114	400	General Motors pf	112⅝	113	112¼	113	...
75½	75⅞	8,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75¼	76¼	74⅜	76¼	...
120⅝	121	2,700	Great Northern pf	121½	121⅝	120¼	121	+1½
47	47⅛	3,300	G. N. certs. ore prop	46¾	47⅜	46¾	47⅛	+1⅛
67⅝	68	7,700	Guggenheim Explor	66	67⅞	65¾	67⅞	+ ⅞
106	107	400	Illinois Central	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
46⅝	46¾	96,200	Inspiration Copper	46	47½	45¾	46⅝	+1⅝
21⅝	22	1,600	Inter.-Met	21½	22	21½	21¾	+1⅛
80	..	100	Inter.-Met pf	79	79	79	79	—1
21⅝	22	10,800	Interboro Consol	21½	22	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅞
77¼	77¼	9,400	Interboro Con. pf	76½	77½	76½	77¼	+1¼
24½	24⅞	1,250	Int. Agricultural	23½	24⅞	23½	24⅝	+2¼
51¾	52	1,000	Int. Agricultural pf	53⅞	53½	50½	51⅝	+2¼
106	108	2,600	Int. Harvester (N.J.)	106½	109	106½	108	—2⅝
70	72	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	71	71	71	71	—1
215½	216½	1,300	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs.	216	216¾	216	216	—1½
10	10¼	700	Int. Paper	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
38½	39	200	Int. Paper pf	38½	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ½
27	27⅝	8,400	Kansas City South.	27	28⅜	27	27⅝	+1½
59¾	60	1,100	Kan. City South. pf	60	60½	59½	59¾	+ ⅜
81½	82	10,700	Lackawanna Steel	82¼	84¼	81¼	81¾	+ ⅝
21	23	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	21	22⅞	21	22⅞	+1⅞
146	147	1,200	Lehigh Valley	146½	147⅞	146½	147	+1½
122½	123¼	500	Louis. & Nash	122½	122½	121⅝	122½	+1⅝
56½	57	7,700	Maxwell Motors	57⅜	58½	56½	57	+ ⅝
94	94½	2,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	94½	95	93⅜	94	+1
46½	47	3,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	46½	47½	46⅜	46⅝	+1⅝
90¾	90¾	91,900	Mexican Petroleum	91	97	87½	90¾	+3½
34⅞	35	26,750	Miami Copper	34⅞	35	33⅝	35	+1½
26	35	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	27	27	27	27	—3
26	35	50	do., odd lot	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	...
119¼	120	3,080	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118	120	118	119¼	+1½
124	..	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	125	125	125	125	...
5	5½	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	5	4¾	— ¼
4	4¾	1,600	Missouri Pacific	4¼	4¾	4	4	— ¼
56¼	57	400	Montana Power	57	57	56½	56½	—1
..	..	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	125	125	125	125	+2
29⅜	30	1,900	Nat. En. & St. Co	29½	30½	29¾	30	+1¼
89	92	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	—2½
66½	67	2,400	Nat. Lead Co	66½	67¼	66¼	66⅞	+1¼
110	111	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	111	111	111	111	+1
110	111	34	do., odd lot	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
15½	15⅝	2,500	Nevada Con. Cop	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
151½	153½	2,100	N. Y. Air Brake	146¼	153	146	151	+5½
98½	98¼	10,700	N. Y. Central x d	97⅜	98⅜	97⅜	98	+ ⅝
35¼	36	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	34	36	34	36	+2⅝
52	65	100	N.Y.,C. & St.L.2d pf	50	50	50	50	...
74¼	75	17,710	N. Y., N. H. & H	74	76¼	74¼	74¾	...
28½	29	900	N. Y. Ont. & West	29	29½	28¾	28¾	+⅝
17	19	100	Norfolk Southern	18	18	18	18	+1
116½	116¾	10,900	Norfolk & Western	115¾	118	115¾	116¾	+1⅞
72⅞	73	300	North American	73	73	72⅞	73	...
111⅞	112¼	5,600	Northern Pacific	111¼	112¾	111¼	112	+1
3¼	4	200	Ontario Mining	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
31½	33	200	Pacific Mail	31½	32½	31½	32½	+1½
46½	48½	2,333	Pacific Tel. & Tel	45¾	47¾	45	47	+ ⅝
114¾	114¾	7,620	Penn. R. R.	114¾	115¾	114¼	114¾	+ ⅝
117½	118	1,000	People's Gas, Chi	117	118	117	118	+ ⅝
8	9	200	Peoria & Eastern	9	9	9	9	...
80	85	500	Petit'hone, M. & Co	75¾	76¼	75¾	76¼	+ ½
96	100	100	Pet., M. & Co. 1st pf	95¼	96⅛	95½	95½	+ ⅛
97	97½	12,000	Philadelphia Co	96	98	96	96¾	+1⅜
85	93	100	P. C., C. & St. L. pf	90	90	90	90	...
39	39¼	44,400	Pittsburgh Coal	38¼	40¼	37¾	39¼	+1⅝
110¼	111	6,400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	107½	111½	107½	110¼	+4½
71¼	71½	8,650	Pressed Steel Car	70	72⅛	69¼	71¾	+2¼
103¾	104	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	104	104	104	104	+ ½
100½	105½	200	Public Service N. J.	103	103	103	103	+2½
163	164	200	Pullman Co	164	164	164	164	+1
48	48½	2,500	Railway Steel Sp	47	48⅞	46¾	48	+2
26¾	26¾	67,850	Ray Con. Copper	25¼	27	25¼	26¾	+1¼
154⅞	155¼	54,500	Reading	154½	155⅞	154⅜	154⅞	+ ⅞
52¼	52½	3,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	51½	52½	50½	52½	+2¼
102	102½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102	102⅝	102	102⅜	+1¼
..	..	300	Rumely, (M.) Co	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ½
3¾	4	300	St. Louis & San F	4	4	4	4	...
16	16¼	1,100	Seahoard Air Line	16	16½	16	16	+ ⅛
37	38	1,700	Seah. Air Line pf	37½	38¾	37¼	37¾	+1
153	154	900	Sears, Roeb. & Co	153	154	153	154	+1
59⅜	59⅞	800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	56½	59½	56¼	58⅞	+1⅝
91	93	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	91	91	91	91	+ ½
94¼	94½	14,700	Southern Pacific	94	94¾	94⅛	94½	+ ¼
102	105	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	100	102½	100	102½	+6½
..	..	50	do., odd lot	98	98	98	98	...
19	19⅝	3,550	Southern Railway	18⅝	19⅜	18⅝	19	+ ½
57⅜	58⅛	900	So. Railway pf	57⅜	58	57⅜	57⅜	+⅜
69	72	100	Standard Milling	71	71	71	71	—18
79½	81	100	Stand. Mill. pf. s 15.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	—1
143	143⅜	12,500	Studebaker Co	143	144⅞	142½	143⅜	+2½
108½	110	300	Studebaker Co. pf	108½	108	108¼	108½	—1
64¾	65	10,300	Tennessee Copper	64	65⅝	63⅞	64¾	+1½
165	167	600	Texas Co	166½	167	165½	165½	+1
11¾	12¼	2,100	Texas & Pacific	11½	12½	11½	12	+ ⅝
59⅝	59¾	5,500	Third Avenue	58¾	59⅝	58¾	59	+1½
..	..	100	Tol., St.L. & W. pf. tr.	57½	57½	57½	57½	+1½
94	95	100	Twin City R. T.	94	94	94	94	...
6½	7	200	Union B. & P. Co	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
133⅜	133⅝	22,800	Union Pacific	133⅜	134⅜	133½	133½	+ ⅜
80½	81	100	Union Pacific pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	— ⅛
59	60½	600	United Cigar Mfrs	60	61	59¼	59¼	+ ⅜
105	109	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	106½	106¾	105¾	105¾	—2¼
59	60¼	400	Un. Dry Goods pf	58⅜	60	57⅜	60	—2½
26½	26¾	4,500	United Fruit Co	26¼	27⅛	25¾	26½	+1¼
44	44⅝	3,000	United Rys. Inv. pf	44	45	43⅜	44½	+1¼
26	26½	1,900	U. S. C. I. P. & F	25½	26½	25½	26½	+ ⅝
101½	103	3,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	103⅞	104	100½	102	+1½
102	110	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	103	103	103	103	+1½
53⅜	54	1,000	U. S. Rubber	53½	54½	53½	53⅜	+ ½
106⅜	107	900	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106½	106¾	106¼	106½	+ ⅛
80	80¼	152,100	U. S. Steel	78¾	80¼	78¾	80	+1⅝
113⅞	114¼	600	U. S. Steel pf	114	114¼	114	114	+ ¼
70	70¾	19,900	Utah Copper	69	70½	68⅞	70¼	+1⅝
41	41¼	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	42¼	42¼	41½	41½	+1
24¾	100¼	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	106¼	106¼	103¾	108¼	+1½
67	68	800	Va. Iron, Coal & C	63	66¾	63	66¾	+2¾
30½	31	5,800	Western Maryland	30½	32	30½	31½	+1¾
46¾	46¾	1,000	West. Maryland pf	46	47	46	47	+2
76	76½	1,000	Western Union Tel	76¼	76¼	75½	76	...
134	134⅜	134,400	Westingh. E. & M	129½	134⅞	128¾	134½	+6¾
152	160	200	Westingh. 1st pf	148½	150	148½	150	+2
238	239	1,200	Willys-Overland	239½	239¼	238	239	+4
108½	109	300	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	109	109	106	109	+ ¾
120	124	100	Woolworth pf	122	122	122	122	+1½

*Cents per share.

Commodity Prices Rise.

Rising commodity prices reflect the broadening demands in consumptive channels, Dun's Index Number for the wholesale quotations touching $126.663 on Oct. 1, against $124.684 a month previous and $123.531 on Oct. 1, 1914. Two years ago the total stood at $123.902, and with the single exception of Sept. 1 last year, when there was a violent advance following the beginning of the great war, the present figures are the highest reported at any time since the Spring of 1912.

Lawson Asks for Options.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Holders of the First National Copper Company stock are in receipt of a circular from Thomas W. Lawson requesting them to give to him an option on their holdings.

SPENDING HALF A BILLION.

How the Anglo-French loan will be spent. See The Annalist. 10 cents on all news stands. $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Disappointment.

The chagrin and disappointment of the trader who sells his stock with a five-point loss in a falling market one day and sees that stock rise next day six points above his selling price is obvious even to the person who never buys or sells a share of stock. Among the stories told in commission houses yesterday were some describing experiences of the sort recited, the sellers of Wednesday in the break having seen their losses recovered and a good margin besides. Naturally, there was a great deal of caustic comment on the factors which brought about the sharp marking down of prices and not a few disappointed traders did not hesitate to state that, in their opinion, "big interests" had engineered the depression for the purpose of accumulating stocks at the lower levels.

***

The Direction of Criticism.

The action of Stock Exchange members in raising margins for the erratic stocks and of the Exchange itself in issuing its warning relative to proper margins did not come in for criticism. The close observer of market conditions realized some days ago that the pace set in the market would soon reduce the working capital of many firms to a point where business would be hampered unless measures were taken to bring into use more of the capital of customers. If the rank and file

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

Will Buy:—

Babcock-Wilcox
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Singer Mfg. Co.
Worthington Pfd.
Carbon Steel
Am. Malting 6s
Old Dominion S. S.
Aetna Explosives
Childs Common
N. Y. Shipbuilding
Int'l Steam Pump Pfd.

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OUR YEAR'S HARVEST BREAKS ALL RECORDS

Promises to be Most Valuable Ever Produced—Wheat Crop Exceeds a Billion Bushels.

CORN PROSPECTS ALSO GOOD

May Also Prove to be the Largest Ever Grown by Any Nation in One Season.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—American harvests this year will be the most valuable ever produced. With the wheat crop exceeding a billion bushels, the largest ever produced in one season by any nation, and a corn crop which also may prove to be the largest ever grown, the Government's October crop report, issued today, announced preliminary estimates which indicate record harvests of oats, barley, rye, sweet potatoes, rice, tobacco, and hay.

Corn still is king of crops with indications of 3,026,159,000 bushels. While that is 98,000,000 bushels below the record of 1912, the final production, when the harvest is finished and all statistics compiled, may more than make up the difference. The higher prices this year assure the most valuable crop of corn ever grown. At prices to farmers prevailing Oct. 1, the corn crop is worth $2,133,000,000.

Wheat prospects increased as the growing season progressed, and the Government's early season forecasts moved up month by month, so that today's preliminary estimate of production was placed at 1,002,029,000 bushels. Wet weather at harvest time, however, reduced the quality of Winter wheat, so that much of it will not be available for milling purposes and will have to be used for feed. At prices prevailing Oct. 1, the farm value of the crop is $910,844,000, considerably more than ever was paid for a wheat crop before.

September weather was particularly destructive to potatoes, causing a reduction of 37,758,000 bushels, or 10 per cent. in the forecast of production. Tobacco also suffered from unfavorable conditions, which caused a decrease of 21,196,000 pounds in the production forecast, but it will probably exceed the record crop of 1909 by 43,000,000 pounds.

Oats will exceed the record crop of 1912 by almost 100,000,000 bushels. Barley will exceed its record by 13,000,000 bushels, sweet potatoes by 5,000,000 bushels, rice by 500,000 bushels, and hay by 8,000,000 tons.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates made the following comment on crop prospects:

"A slight improvement in corn prospects, larger production of small grains than previously forecast, but a material decline in prospects for potatoes are the prominent features of reports relating to crop conditions in the United States on Oct. 1.

"The corn forecast is 3,026,000,000 bushels, an increase over last month's forecast of 41,000,000 bushels. Last year's production was estimated at 2,673,000,000 bushels, and the average of the preceding five years was 2,708,000,000 bushels. The condition of the crop in Iowa is conspicuously poor as compared with other portions of the country.

"The estimated Spring wheat production, 345,163,000 bushels, has overrun the Sept. 1 forecast by 23,000,000 bushels. Last year's final estimate was 206,000,000 bushels, and the average of the preceding five years 245,000,000 bushels.

"The combination of Winter wheat and Spring wheat estimates makes 1,002,000,000 bushels. This is the first time the United States has reached the billion bushel mark in wheat production. Last year's crop was estimated at 891,000,000 bushels, and the average of the preceding five years was 686,000,000 bushels.

"The oats crop, estimated at 1,517,000,000 bushels, overruns the Sept. 1 forecast by 109,000,000 bushels, and makes a new record in the production of this crop. Last year's crop was estimated at 1,141,000,000 bushels, and the average of the preceding five years 1,131,000,000 bushels.

"The potato forecast has declined to 368,000,000 bushels, a reduction of 38,000,000 bushels, or nearly 10 per cent., from the Sept. 1 forecast. Last year's crop was estimated at 406,000,000 bushels, and the average for the preceding five years 357,000,000. The crop is seriously affected by blight and rot generally in the principal potato sections east of the Mississippi River. Not only will the crop be short, but the keeping qualities probably poor.

"The barley crop, like the other small grain crops and wheat and oats, has overrun early forecasts of production, and exceeds that of any previous barley crop, the estimate being 237,000,000 bushels, which compares with last year's estimate of 195,000,000 and the average of the preceding five years of 182,000,000. The quality is very good for feeding purposes, being plump and heavy, but much has been badly stained by rains after harvest, reducing the quality for malting.

"The apple crop forecast is 71,632,000 barrels, (three bushels,) which is 432,000 barrels larger than the Sept. 1 forecast, but 12,768,000 barrels less than last year's estimate of production. This estimate refers to total farm production (census basis,) only a portion of which represents the so-called commercial crop.

"Altogether, the season of 1915 has been favorable for crop production."

The Government's October crop report issued today by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture, which based its preliminary estimates and forecasts of production on a canvass made Oct. 1 by its many agents throughout the country, follows, in thousands of bushels, i. e., 000's omitted:

Crop.	Oct. 1. Indications.	Sept. 1. Forecast.	Final Est'te 1914 Crop.
Winter wheat..	*650,860	659,114	634,060
Spring wheat..	*345,163	322,000	206,027
All wheat.....	*1,002,029	981,000	891,017
Corn	3,026,159	2,985,000	2,672,804
Oats	*1,517,478	1,408,000	1,141,080
Barley	236,682	223,000	194,953
Rye	*44,179	44,179	42,779
Buckwheat ...	16,738	18,000	16,891
White p'toes...	368,151	406,000	405,921
Sweet p'toes...	64,800	65,000	56,574
Flax	17,655	18,000	15,559
Rice	26,251	26,000	23,649
Tobacco (lbs.)..	1,098,804	1,120,000	1,024,670
Peaches	*64,218	64,218	54,109
Apples (bbls.)..	71,632	.....	84,400
Hay, t'me (tns.)	*80,983	80,983	70,071
Hay, wild (tns.)	*20,203	20,203	18,616
Sug'r b'ts (tns.)	6,158	.....	5,288

*Preliminary estimate.

Comparison of the October indications with the September forecast show the change in bushels in crop prospects as affected by weather and other conditions during September.

Details of each crop, other than total production, as announced by the department, follow:

SPRING WHEAT.—Indicated acre yield 17.9 bushels, compared with 11.8 last year and 13.3 the 1909-13 average.

CORN.—Condition 79.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 78.8 last month, and 78.0 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield 27.7 bushels, compared with 25.8 last year and 25.0 the 1909-13 average.

OATS.—Indicated acre yield 37.8 bushels, compared with 29.7 last year and 30.6 the 1909-13 average.

BARLEY.—Indicated acre yield 32.1 bushels, compared with 25.8 last year and 24.3 the 1909-13 average.

BUCKWHEAT.—Condition 81.0 per cent. of a normal, compared with 85.6 last month, and 81.8 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield 20.0 bushels, compared with 21.3 last year and 20.5, the 1909-13 average.

WHITE POTATOES.—Condition, 74.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 82.7 last month and 74.6 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 98.6 bushels, compared with 109.5 last year and 97.1 the 1909-13 average.

SWEET POTATOES.—Condition, 85.0 per cent. of a normal, compared with 87.5 last month and 82.2 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 98.2 bushels, compared with 98.8 last year and 92.7 the 1909-13 average.

FLAX.—Condition, 84.5 per cent. of a normal, compared with 87.6 last month, and 77.0 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 6.4 bushels, compared with 8.3 last year and 7.8 the 1909-13 average.

RICE.—Condition, 80.9 per cent. of a normal, compared with 82.3 last month, and 86.5 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 32.2 bushels, compared with 34.1 last year and 33.3 the 1909-13 average.

TOBACCO.—Condition, 81.9 per cent. of a normal, compared with 80.7 last month and 82.2 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 834.4 pounds, compared with 845.7 last year and 815.1 the 1909-13 average.

HAY.—Indicated acre yield, 1.52 tons, compared with 1.48 last year and 1.34 tons the 1909-13 average.

APPLES.—Condition, 68.0 per cent. of a normal, compared with 62.7 last month and 53.5 the ten-year average.

The Crop Reporting Board's next general report will be issued Monday, Nov. 8.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	—Days.—				
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston ...	3	4	4	4	5
New York.	3	4	4	4	5
Phila. ...	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond ..		4	4	4½	5
Atlanta... ..		4	4	4	5
Chicago... ..		4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.. ..		4	4	5	5
Kan. City ..		4	4	4	5
Dallas		4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call.....	2	1¾		1¾

ON TIME.

60 days.....	2¼@2½	15 months.....	3@3¼
90 days.....	2¼@3	18 months.....	3@3¼
4 months.....	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months.....	3 @3½	6 months.....	3 @3½
60 to 90 days.....			3

Other Names.

4 months.....	3½@3¾	6 months.....	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.70⅝	$4.70	$4.70	—.00½
Cables	4.70⅝	4.70½	4.70½	—.00½

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.70	$4.70⅛
Paris	5.31	5.30
Switzerland	5.29½	5.28½
Scandinavia	26.00	26.08
Berlin	.82⅝	.82¾
China—		
Hongkong	49.35	49.50
Shanghai	36.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.13	5.14
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.30½	6.29¼
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.62
Rio	23.50	23.62
Spain	..	19.25
Austria	15.40	15.50
Russia	..	35.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.67	$4.65	$4.65¼	$4.63¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $454,377,776; balance, $23,312,528. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $60,798.

The local banks gained, $1,609,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 93⅜c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 15-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 49¾c, up ⅛c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The brilliant showing of the Government crop report of harvests this year exerted a very favorable influence in the late afternoon market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Further important recoveries in prices from the low levels touched on the break on Wednesday were established. United States Steel was the leader in strength for all the minor steel stocks and the copper and metal shares were strong. Some of the "war stocks" advanced sharply, notably Westinghouse Electric, Baldwin Locomotive, and Crucible Steel.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
410	Alaska Gold..	33½	35¾	33½	35¾
1,120	Allis-Chalm. ..	44	44½	43½	44¼
350	Am. B. Sugar.	67	67½	65¾	65¾
1,400	Am. Can	62½	63¾	62	63
910	Am. Car & Fy.	81	83¾	80¼	83
20	Am. H. & L..	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Am. Linseed..	22½	22¾	21¾	21¾
1,220	Am. Loco.....	63¼	66¾	63¼	66¾
2,510	Am. Smelting.	86½	87¾	85¾	87¾
5,510	Anaconda. Cop.	72⅜	75¾	72⅞	75¼
220	At., T. & S. F.	105¾	106¾	105¾	105¾
590	Baldwin Loco.	112¼	116¾	110½	116⅛
195	Balt. & Oblo..	88⅞	89⅜	88½	89¼
110	Brook. R. T..	85¾	85½	.85¾	85½
110	California Pet.	19½	19½	19	19¼
20	Can. Pacific..	161	162	161	162
1,360	Central Leath.	52⅞	54⅝	52½	53¾
690	Ches. & Ohio..	54⅞	56¼	54⅞	55
150	Chi., M. & S. P.	87¾	88⅜	87¾	88½
390	Chi., R. I. & P.	23½	23¾	22	22⅛
120	Chino Copper.	47⅛	48	47	48
2,520	Col. F. & Iron.	53	58¾	52¾	57¾
40	Consol. Gas...	132½	136½	132½	136½
160	Corn Products.	18½	18¾	18½	18¾
1,970	Crucible Steel.	86¾	92½	85½	92
340	Dist. Securities	36¼	36½	36¼	36
1,350	Erie	33	33¾	33	33¼
200	Erie 1st pf....	52¾	53½	52¾	53¾
70	Goodrich Co..	75½	75¾	75	75¾
220	Gt. Nor. Ore.	46½	47½	46½	46⅞
30	Guggenh'm Ex.	67⅛	67⅝	67⅛	67⅜
2,520	Inspirat'n Cop.	46¾	47¾	46¼	46¾
400	Inter.-Met. ..	21¾	22	21½	21¾
390	Inter.-Met. cn..	21⅞	22	21⅝	21⅞
10	Inter.-Met. pf.	79	79	79	79
140	Kan. City So..	27¼	28¼	27¼	28
40	Lehigh Val....	147	147	147	147
220	Max. Motor....	58	58¼	57	57
20	Max. M. 2d pf.	46¾	46¾	40¾	40¾
410	Mex. Petrol'm.	88½	91	88½	90¾
748	Miami Copper.	34	35¼	34	35¼
260	Mo. Pacific....	4	4¼	4	4¼
20	Nat. B. & S..	30	30	30	30
10	Nat. Lead	67	67	67	67
160	Nevada Con...	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
110	N. Y. Cent....	98	98⅝	98	98⅝
620	N.Y., N.H. & H..	76¼	76⅝	74⅝	74⅝
10	N. Y., O. & W.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
30	Nor. Pacific...	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
120	Pennsylvania..	114⅞	115	114¾	114¾
1,490	Pitts. Coal....	38½	40¾	38	39¾
160	Pressed S. Car.	70¾	71¾	70	70¾
2,860	Ray Copper....	26	27⅜	25⅞	27
8,080	Reading.....	154½	156	154¼	154⅞
220	Rep. Iron & S.	51	52½	50½	51¾
410	Southern Pac..	94	94¾	93¾	94¼
60	Southern Ry...	19	19⅝	19	19⅝
20	Studebaker Co.	144½	144½	142¾	142¾
710	Tenn. Copper..	63¾	65½	63¾	65¼
130	Third Av.	38⅝	39¾	38⅝	39½
1,950	Union Pacific..	133½	134¼	133⅝	133⅝
70	U. S. R. of S. F..	26½	26¾	26¾	26⅝
320	U. S. Rubber..	53¼	54⅜	53¼	54
25,300	U. S. Steel....	78⅞	80¼	78⅝	80¼
620	Utah Copper...	69	70⅝	69	70⅛
20	Va.-Car. Chem.	42½	42¼	42	42
9,560	West. Elec. ..	129	134¾	128¼	133½
82,653					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.28	.28	.28	.28
50	Batopilas	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
1,450	Comstock	.14	.14	.14	.14
500	Gold. Florence	.44	.44	.44	.44
300	Goldf. Con. ..	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
200	Iron Blossom..	.78	.78	.78	.78
600	Jumbo Ext..	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
500	Kewanas	.34	.34	.34	.34
400	Montana	.30	.30	.30	.30
100	Ontario	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
200	Tono. Ext....	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½
5,250					

May Head Moffat Road.

DENVER, Oct. 7.—William G. Evans of Denver is slated for the Presidency of the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad, (Moffat Road,) according to reports in railway circles here. Several days ago a statement was published here that Denver stockholders had obtained control of the road and would replace Newman Erb as President.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Cons. Coal....	95	95	95	95
50	Cons. Power..	106½	106½	106½	106½
55	Cosden	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Eu'ge Bank..	147½	147½	147½	147½
3	Fidelity Dep..	136	136	136	136
650	Houston Oil..	17⅝	18	17⅝	18
55	Houston O. pf	60	61	60	61
3	M. & M. Tr..	30½	30½	30¼	30¼
11	North. Cen....	83	83	83	83
10	Penna. W. P.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
620	Un. Rys. & E.	24½	24	24	24½

BONDS.

$900	C. of B. 3½s, '28	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
200	C. B. 4s S.L. '51	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	C. B. 4s S.L. '61	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
2,000	Con. Coal 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	C. C. ref. 4½s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
2,000	C. C. ref. 5s..	88	88	88	88
1,000	Ga. Ala. C. 5s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000	G. B. S. 4s..	19	19	19	19
12,000	H'ton O. Div.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
1,000	M'land St. 5s.	98	98	98	98
2,000	M'land El. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s.....	39½	39½	39¼	39¼
20,000	P. W. P. 5s..	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
3,000	Un. R. & E. Inc.	60	60	60	60
1,000	U. R. & E. 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
500	U. R. & E. inc. 'fdg. 4s.	84	84	84	84
2,000	Va. Mid. 5s...	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
85	Ahmeek	98	98	98	98
12,290	Alaska	32⅝	35⅜	32⅝	35
830	Algomah	2	2	2	2
20	Allouez	55	56⅞	55	56⅞
16,421	Amn. Zinc....	62	63¼	61½	61½
1,315	Anaconda	72⅛	73½	72⅝	73⅝
275	Arizona Comi.	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
10	Butte & B....	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
4,906	Butte & Sup..	60⅝	63½	60½	63
1,168	Cal. & A.....	63¼	64½	62¾	64
17	Cal. & H.....	555	560	555	558
20	Centennial ..	18½	18½	18½	18½
570	Chino	47¼	48	47¼	48
1,155	Copper Range.	56¾	57½	55¾	57¼
100	Daly West....	2½	2½	2½	2½
580	East Butte...	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
140	Franklin	9	9¼	9	9¼
991	Granby	84	85¾	84	85½
1,638	Greene Can...	38¾	41	38¾	40¾
35	Hancock	16½	16½	16½	16½
200	Helevetia	40c	40c	40c	40c
10	Indiana	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
992	Inspiration ..	46¼	47⅞	46	46⅜
210	Island Creek..	45¾	46	45½	46
54	Island C. pf..	86½	86½	86½	86½
400	Isle Royale...	29	29½	29	29¼
360	Lake Copper..	14	14½	14	14¼
70	La Salle.....	5¾	5½	5¼	5½
15	Mason Valley..	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
930	Mass. Con....	11	11½	11	11½
947	Miami	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34⅞
355	Mohawk	74	75	74	75
25	Nevada Con..	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
615	New Arc.....	10	10½	10	10½
100	New Idria....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
330	Niplssing	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
5,280	North Butte..	29½	32¾	29¼	31⅞
300	Old Dom.....	52	54	52	53½
389	Osceola	82½	86½	82½	86
25	Pond Creek...	16	16½	16	16½
115	Quincy	82	84½	81	84
2,235	Ray Con.....	25½	27	25½	27
275	Santa Fe.....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
190	Shannon	6¾	7¼	6¾	6¾
80	Shattuck	26⅝	27	26⅝	27
60	South Lake...	5½	5½	5½	5½
650	South Utah...	35c	40c	35c	40c
25	*St. Marya...	54	54	54	56
250	Sup. & Bos...	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2¾
445	Superior Cop..	27½	28¾	27½	28¾
215	Tamarack	53½	55	53½	54½
2,195	Trinity	5⅛	5⅜	5	5⅛
500	Tuolumne	45c	45c	45c	45c
1,790	U. S. Shelter.	41¼	42¾	41	42¾
20	U. S. Sm. pf..	46¾	47	46¼	47
305	Utah Apex....	3½	3½	3¼	3⅜
50	Utah Con.....	12½	13	12½	13
255	Utah	70¾	70¾	69	70¾
335	Wolverine	59	60	58¼	60

*Ex div.

RAILROADS.

2	Boston & Alb..	186	186	186	186
10	Boston Elev...	83	83	83	83
559	Boston & Me..	30	32	30	30
30	Bos. & Me. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
5	Fitchburg pf..	68	68	68	68
18	Maine Cen....	99½	99½	99½	99½
10	Mass. Elec.. pf.	30	40	30	40
1,420	N. Y., N. H..	74¾	76	74½	74½
310	Rutland pf....	21	23	21	21½

MISCELLANEOUS.

167	Am. Ag. Chem.	67½	68	67	67
60	Am. A. Ch. pf..	96	96	95½	95½
25	Am. Can S. pf.	15	15	15	15
60	Am. Sugar....	108½	109	108½	109
22	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115½	115	115½
305	Am. T. & T...	123⅝	123½	123	123¼
1,093	Am. Woolen..	50	50	50	50
87	Am. Wool. pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼
826	A. G. & W. I.	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼
271	A.G.& W.I. pf.	33½	34	33½	34
21	Edison	241	241	241	241
50	General Elec.	117¼	117½	117¼	117¼
5	Mass. Gas....	88	88	88	88
14	Mass. Gas pf..	87	87¼	87	87¼
5	McElwain pf..	97	97	97	97
10	N. E. Tel....	132½	132½	132½	132½
10	Pullman	164	164	164	164
30	Swift	118	118¼	118	118¼
5	Torrington pf.	29	29	29	29
237	United Fruit..	133½	134	133½	133½
278	Un. Shoe Mach.	49½	49¾	49	49¼
29	Un. S. Mach. pf	29	29	28½	28½
1,627	U. S. Steel...	79	80¼	78¾	80¼
65	U. S. Steel pf.	114	114¾	113¾	114
8,190	Ventura Oil...	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾
80	Western Union	76¾	77	76⅝	76½

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89	89	89
4,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s.	73¼	74	73½	74
1,000	Miss. R. P. 5s.	74½	74½	74½	74½
1,000	New River 5s.	77	77	77	77
10,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5,000	West. Tel. 5s.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Shipbuild.	36	36	36	36
30	Booth-Fish pf.	78	78	78	78
3,545	Chi. Pn. Tool.	88	88	84½	86½
210	Dia. Match....	101	101	100¾	101
40	Nat. Carbon...	155	155	156	155
115	Peoples Gas...	117½	117⅝	117½	117½
20	Public Service.	95	95	95	95
105	Sears-Roebuck.	154	155	153¾	153¾
70	Sears-Roe. pf.	124½	125	124½	124½
150	Stewart-War...	73½	74½	73	73
100	Swift & Co...	118	118	116	118
70	Union Carbide.	159¼	161	159¼	161

BONDS.

$1,000	Armour 4½s...	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1,000	Chicago Ry. 5s.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2,000	Chi. Ry. B. 5s	70	70	70	70
1,000	City Ry. 5s..	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2,000	Chi. Gas 5s...	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Com. Ed. 5s..	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1,000	Tool 5s.....	95	95	95	95
2,000	Swift 5s.....	96⅜	96½	96⅜	96½

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Allis-Chalmers.	43¾	44	43¾	44
600	Anaconda	74	74½	74	74½
500	Am. Loco.	64	66¾	64	65¾
200	Atchison	105	105¾	105	105¾
10	Baldwin	116	116	116	116
9	Buf. & S. t.c.pf	41¾	42	41¾	42
210	J. G. Brill....	63½	63½	61¼	61¼
23	Cambria Iron..	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
25,419	Cambria Steel.	69	69½

Chalmers Motors

Dividends at the rate of 10% per annum, payable quarterly, have been maintained since January 1, 1912.

Earnings during the current year are reported to be the greatest in the history of the company.

At the present price this stock yields 7% and possesses unusual prospects of appreciation in value.

The company has no bonds and its reports show unusual conservatism.

It is reported that application has been made to list Chalmers Motor Co. stock on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and New York Curb.

Full information and special descriptive circular will be sent upon application.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Recover Their Losses in a More Active Market—Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 329,338 shares of stock and $337,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 147,409; oils, 4,539; railroads, 44,000, and mining, 133,390. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,050	Am. B. Mfg..	22⅝	25	22	24
2,000	Am. Zinc....	81¼	83	81¼	82½
1,000	†Can. C. & F..	106	109	105	109
7	C. C. & F. pf.	123	123	123	123
100	†Carbon Steel.	68½	68½	68½	68½
10,000	†Car. L. & P.	10	10½	10	10⅝
900	†C. Fact. Can.	47¼	47½	46	47
2,500	†Central Fdy..	15	16	15	16
1,500	†Chev. Mot. C. Co., w. i.	103	103	104	108
1,750	†Cramp Ship..	83⅞	85½	83¾	85¾
200	†Dom. Steel...	42	43	42	43
45	Driggs-Sea....	106	106	105	106
215	Emer. Phon....	11½	12	11	11½
7	Guant. Sugar..	60	60	60	60
600	†Hall Signal...	30	30¾	29	30¾
170	†Hendee Mfg...	29	30	29	29
370	†H. & A. Arms	39	43	39	43
10,000	†Int. Mer. M..	7⅛	7⅞	7	7⅞
12,000	†Int. M. M. pf.	36	38½	36½	36⅝
1,050	†Int. Motors...	28½	28½	27	28
800	†Kelly Sp. Tire. pf..	4	4¾	4	4¼
75	Kelly Sp. Tire.	220	220	218	220
20	Kelly Sp. Tire. new, 1st pf..	91	91	91	91
3,000	†Lake Tor. B't.	17½	17½	15	15½
1,800	†Lake Tor. B't. 1st pf.....	18	18	16	16
1,000	Marc. of Am..	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
100	N. Y. Transp..	13¾	16½	13¾	15¾
——	Pac. Gas & El.				55
900	†Pyrene Mfg..	15⅜	16	15	15
1,500	Cor. of R. & H.	5¼	5½	5	5⅝
100	M. Rumely, w. i.	25	25	25	25
1,030	†Stand. Motors.	9	9	8½	8⅝
620	†St'l Co. of C..	34	34	33½	33⅝
——	Sterling Gum....				2⅝
1,500	†St. Jos. Lead.	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12½
30,000	Submar. Boat.	42	43½	42	42½
15,000	†Tobacco Sec.	41½	44⅜	41½	44⅜
4,200	Tri. Film ctfs.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,400	Un. Cig. S., new	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
——	Un. Cig. S., new, pf.....				12
17,000	Un. Prof. Shar.	1⅜	2⅛	1⅜	2⅛
8,000	†U. S. Lt. & H.	3½	3½	3½	3½
400	†U. S. Lt. & Ht. pf.....	5	5	4¾	4¾
4,000	†World Film..	3⅜	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
50	Buckeye P. L..	118	116	118	+ 2
200	Houston Oil...	13½	13	13½	+ ½
150	Ind. Pipe Line.	111	107	107	— 6
1,000	†Inter. Petr'l..	9¼	9⅛	9¼	..
16	†Midwest Ref..	35½	33	35½	..
10	Ohio Oil	156	156	156	+ 3
18	Prairie O. & G.	417	410	410	+ 5
800	Prairie P. L..	212	196	205	+ 11
10	South. Pipe L.	230	230	230	— 5
42	St. O. of N. J.	480	475	480	+ 5
250	St. O. of N. Y.	210	205	208	+ 3
70	Union Tank L.	84	83½	83½	— ½
1,100	Ventura Oil ..	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
1,100	†Victoria Oil..	⅛	⅜	⅜	..

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low	Last.
12,000	†Wabash, w. i.	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13
15,000	†Wah. pf. (n).	41	42	41	41½
17,000	†Wah. pf. (b).	23½	24½	23½	24

MINING STOCKS.

5,000	†Alaska Jun..	11⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12⅜
2,100	‡Alta-C. M...	20	22	20	21
2,400	‡Amer. Com..	11	11	11	11
1,200	†Atlanta	29	29	28	28
1,000	‡Big Cotton..	4½	4½	4½	4½
950	Big L. Dev...	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	‡Booth	43	43	43	43
5,800	Braden Copp..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Butt C. & Z...	2	2	2	2
300	Butte & N. W.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	†Caledonia....	1	1	1	1
1,500	†Canada Cop..	1	1	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	†Cashboy	5⅛	5½	5	5
9,900	†Chils Copper.	20½	21½	20¼	21
12,000	Con. Ar. Sm..	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,000	†Dia. Black B.	9	9	9	9
2,000	‡Emma Cop.	21	22	21	21
400	†Florence	47	47	46	46
700	Goldf. Cons...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	†Goldf. Mer..	18	18	18	18
2,300	Greene-Can..	33½	41	33½	41
285	Hecla Mining.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
2,200	†Iron Blossom.	77	77	75	75
4,300	Jumbo Ext....	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,800	Kenn. Copper..	54	54½	53½	54½
12,000	‡Kewanaa	35	35	32	32
200	La Rose Con..	½	½	½	½
1,000	†Lone Star....	4	4	4	4
1,200	Magma Copper	13½	14½	13¼	13⅝
1,900	†McIntyre	48	48	47	47½
200	†Maestic Min..	80	80	80	80
1,800	†McK.-Dar....	30	32	30	31
505	‡Marsh Min..	32	32	32	32
3,200	‡Mother Lode.	36	36	34	35
600	‡Nat Z. & L..	41	42	41	42
1,200	New U. Bing..	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
2,000	Nip. Mines....	7	7½	7	7½
2,000	†North Star....	14	14	14	14
12,500	‡Oro	7	7	6½	6½
4,200	†Rex Con.. M.	52	52	51	52
1,000	‡Sand. Kend..	11	11	11	11
200	‡Silver Pick.	9	9	9	9
600	St'd Sil.-Lead.	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
4,500	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	‡Success M..	86	88	86	87
4,200	†Sup'r M. Co.	24	25	24	24½
900	Tonopah Ext..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	†Tonopah Mid.	12	12	12	12
100	Tonopah Min.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	Un. Verdi.....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
500	Tuolumne Cop	½	½	½	½
1,000	†W. E. Con'd	56	55	55	55
100	†W. Kn. C. pf	2	2	2	2

BONDS.

$285,000	D.& H.5s w.i.	101½	101½	100⅞	101⅝
45,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	162	162	159	159
7,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	80	80	79	80

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 7. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 6. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	13½	14½	13½	14½
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer....	14	15	14	15
Can. C. & F. pf....	119	121	119	121
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	72	..	72	..
Carbon Steel 2d pf..	53	..	53	..
Fisk Tire	115	120	115	120
Franco-Spanish Pat., (a prospect)	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Half Signal pf.....	40	47	40	45
Int. Motors pf.....	55	62	55	62
Midvale Steel, w. i..	135	..	135	..
Mutual Prof. Sharing.	9	9½	9	9½
Pacific Gas & Elec..	53	55	54½	55½
Sherman Carbide	7½	8½	7½	8½
Sherman Carbide pf..	8	15	8	15
Sterling Gum	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Un. C. S., new, pf...	11	11½	11	11½
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	11	11½	11	11½

MINING STOCKS.

Albion Mining	30	35	30	35
Arizona Duquesne ...	39	42	38	42
Buffalo Mines	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Howe Sound	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Kerr Lake	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Nevada Hills	17	19	16	19
Sells	15	23	15	23
Tonopah Merger.....	35	36	34	36
Tonopah Mining.....	5½	5½	5¼	5⅝
Tri-Bullion	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
West End Con.....	54	55	55	56

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s	97⅜	98	97⅜	98
Inter. M. M., new, 6s.	85	90	85	90

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	148	152	152	156
Aetna Explosives pf.	82	84	82	84
Am & .Brit. Mf. Co.	22	24	20	22
A. & Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	32	40	32	40
Atlas Powder.....	260	270	260	270
Atlas Powder pf....	96	..	96	..
Bliss (E. W.).....	200	215	200	215
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	73	78	72	76
Canadian Explosives.	383	415	390	415
Canadian Explos. pf.	105	110	105	110
Carbon Steel	69	72	69	72
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	72	78	72	78
Carbon Steel 2d pf..	57	60	58	60
Colt's Arms	750	760	740	750
Driggs-Seabury.....	105	110	106	110
Du Pont Powder new.	390	400	390	400
Du Pont Powder pf..	103	106	103	106
Hercules Powder	420	430	420	425
Hercules Powder pf..	110	111	110	116
Hopkins-Allen	35	40	35	40
Hopkins-Allen pf....	88	92	88	92
Lake Torpedo Boat..	16	18	16	18
Midvale Steel.....	450	525	500	..
Niles-Bement-Pond..	143	150	147	152
Niles-Bem.-Pond pf...	101	107	101	107
Savage Arms	370	390	370	390
Submarine Boat.....	43	44	40	41
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	410	430	410	430
Winch. Rep. Arms..	2,500	2,600	2,500	2,650
Midvale Stl. & Ord..	120	130	120	130

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	32.00	33.00	32.75	33.25
Lead	4.50	..	4.50	..
Spelter	*14.25	..	*14.25	..
Antimony	27.50	28.50	27.50	28.50
Quicksilver	*92.00	..	89.00	..
Aluminium	150.00	52.00	149.00	51.00
Iron No. 2 X Fdy..	16.25	16.50	16.25	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18¾@18⅝c a pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Thursday. £ s. d.	Wedn'd'y. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	72 0 0	71 0 0
Copper, futures	73 0 0	72 0 0
Tin, spot	149 10 0	141 7 6
Tin, futures	150 15 0	152 15 0
Spelter	69 0 0	68 0 0
Lead	23 12 6	23 7 6

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec.,	1915	100¼	100⅓	2.00
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec.,	1916	100¾	101¼	5.00
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec.,	1917	100½	100⅝	5.62
Argen. Gov't..6	May,	1920	96¼	98⅛	6.30
City of Mont..5	Dec.,	1917	99	99⅜	5.15
City of Q'b'c..5	Apr.,	1920	98¼	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can..6	Aug.,	1916	100¼	100⅛	4.80
Dom. of Can..5	Oct.,	1917	100	100⅛	4.80
French Gov't..5	Apr.,	1916	98⅝	99⅛	6.75
German Gov't..5	Jan.,	1916	99¼	99½	7.00
Norway Gov't..6	Oct.,	1916	99¾	100¼	5.75
Norway Gov't..6	Oct.,	1917	99¾	100¼	5.37
Swedish Govt..6	Dec.,	1916	98⅛	98¼	6.70
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1918	96¾	97	6.15
Swiss Govt...5	Mar.,	1920	95⅝	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6	Feb.,	1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov.,	1917	100½	100¾	4.60
Am. Loco....5	July,	1916	100½	101¼	3.00
A.T. & T.sub.5	Apr.,	1916	100⅞	101	2.95
Ana. Cop. Co.5	Mar.,	1917	100⅝	101⅛	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June,	1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.45
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June,	1918	99½	99¾	4.60
B'klyn R. T..5	July,	1918	99¾	100	5.00
Can. North'n.5	Sep.,	1917	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific..6	Mar. 2,'24		102¼	102⅜	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.5	June,	1919	94⅛	95	6.65
Con. Gas. Bal.5	May,	1917	100¼	100½	4.70
C. P. R. & L.6	June,	1916	99½	100⅛	6.80
Chi. & W. L.5	Sep.,	1917	98¾	99	5.60
Chi. Ei. Rye.5	July,	1916	91½	93½	14.05
Con. Pow. Co.6	May 1,	'17	99	100	6.00
E. Pow. & Lt 5	Mar.,	1918	93	96½	6⅜
Erie R. R....5	Apr.,	1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R...5½	Apr.,	1917	100¼	100⅝	5.35
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec.,	1918	100	100¼	4.90
Grd. Rap. E..5	May,	1916	100	100⅛	4.05
Grand R. Ry..5	June,	1916	100	100½	4.15
Hav. El Ry..6	Sep.,	1918	98½	100	6.06
Int. Harv....5	Feb.	15,'18	100¾	101	4.55
Lack. Steel..6	Mar.,	1917	100¼	100⅝	5.65
L. S. & M. S.5	Dec.,	1915	100⅛	100½	2.00
Louis. G. & E.6	Apr.,	1918	98¼	99⅜	6½
Mich. Ry.....6	June,	1916	99½	100½	5.63
Minn. Gen. E.6	June,	1917	100½	101	5.60
Mont. L. & P.6	Aug.,	1917	95	97¼	7.06
N. E. Nav...6	May,	1917	97¼	97⅝	6.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	May,	1916	100⅜	100⅞	3.50
North. St. P..6	June,	1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. Co....4½	June	15,'21	99⅝	99¾	4.55
P. S. C., N.J.5	Mar.,	1916	100⅝	100⅜	3.20
Sea. Air Lins.5	Mar.,	1916	100½	100⅞	2.90
Southern Ry..5	Feb.,	1916	100½	100⅜	3.85
Southern Ry.5	Mar.,	1917	98⅝	99	5.90
Sulz. & Sons.6	June,	1916	100⅝	101¼	4.50
U. S. Smelt..5	June,	1918	98½	99½	5.25
U. S. P. S.Co.6	Apr.,	1918	98½	99	6.40
Union Typew.5	Jan.	15,'16	93½	94⅜	20.35
United Fruit..6	May,	1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.75
United Fruit..5	May,	1918	99¼	99½	5.20
Utah Co.....6	Apr.,	1917	100	100⅜	5.55
West. E. & M.5	Oct.,	1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.6	Mar.,	1917	97	100	6.00
W. Pr. Co...6	Mar.,	1917	99¼	99½	6.28
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct.,	1917	98¾	99¼	6.58
W.V. T. & E.6	June,	1917	96	98	7½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.....	108	112
American Light & Traction.....	350	355
American Light & Traction pf...	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	53	56
*American Gas & Electric.....	102	105
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	49	50
American Power & Light.....	80	83
American Power & Light pf.....	78	81
American Public Utilities.....	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.....	61	69
American Waterworks & Electric.	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	50	56
Atlantic Pow. & L. 7% cum. pf...	92	..
Cities Service	50	53
Cities Service pf.....	60	63
Colorado Power.....	22	25
Colorado Power pf.....	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	53	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.....	81	83
Consumers' Powr Co. 5s, 1929...	90½	..
Consumers' Powr pf. Co.....	90	94
Dayton Power & Light.....	38	42
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	89	93
Denver Gas & Elec. Gen. 5s....	91½	94
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	76	80
Empire District Electric 5s pf...	63	68
Federal Light & Traction.....	10	10
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	50	60
Gas & Electric Securities.....	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & Power pf.	52	56
Northern States Power.....	29	30
Northern States Power pf.....	85	88½
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	54	56
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	14	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	59	62
Southern California Edison.....	74	76
Southern California Edison pf....	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf....	27½	29
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	27	30
United Light & Rys.....	36	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	87½	89½
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf.....	46	50

*Par value, $50.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line....1916-'23	4	@4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.....1916-'21	4½		4.62	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P..1916-'30	4½	@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific..1916-'28	4½		4.88	4.70
Car., Clinch. & O.1916-'24	5		5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.....1916-'24	4½		4.85	4.62
Chicago & N. W...1916-'23	4½		4.45	4.20
Chi., Ind. & Lou.1916-'23	4½		5.00	4.70
G., St. L. & N. O.1916-'24	5		4.60	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.1916-'29	5		5.10	4.90
Del. & Hudson....1922	4½		4.60	4.40
Erie Railroad....1916-'23	4½	@5	4.90	4.70
Hocking Valley...1916-'23	4	@5	4.88	4.62
Illinois Central...1916-'23	4½	@5	4.52	4.40
Louis. & Nash....1916-'23	5		4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & T..1916-'23	5		6.60	5.50
Missouri Pacific...1916-'22	5		7.25	5.70
N. Y. Central L...1916-'28	4½	@5	4.88	4.70
Norf. & Western..1916-'24	4½		4.45	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.1916-'28	6		4.90	4.60
Penn. G. Freight..1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S..1916-'24	5		6.75	5.25
Sea. Air Line....1916-'23	5		4.85	4.65
Southern Railway.1916-'24	4½	@5	4.90	4.60
Southern Pacific..1916-'23	4½		4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.....1916-'19	5		4.75	4.50

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916.....	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917.....	103¼	103⅞	103¼	103⅞
4½s	June, 1965.....	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963.....	102	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	May, 1957.....	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	May, 1917.....	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
4½s	March, 1964.....	98½	98⅞	98½	98⅞
4½s	March, 1962.....	98½	98⅞	98½	98⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
4½s	March, 1930-60..	98¾	99¼	98⅝	99¼
4s	May, 1959.....	95⅝	95⅞	96⅝	95⅞
4s	Nov., 1958.....	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
4s	May, 1957.....	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
4s	Nov. 1956.....	94½	95⅝	94½	95⅝
4s	Nov., 1955.....	94½	95⅝	94½	95⅝
4s	Nov., 1936.....	96	..	96	..
4s	May, 1017.....	99⅞	..	99⅞	..
4s	Nov., 1013.....	99⅞	..	99⅞	..
4s	May, 1919.....	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	Nov., ,1955.....	84⅝	..	84⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	85	86	85	86
3½s	May, 1954.....	85	86	85	86

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17½	17	17½
Atlantic Refining	650	660	650	660
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line...	114	117	113	115
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	250	260	250	260
Crescent Pipe Line...	47	50	47	50
Cumberland P. L....	62	67	62	67
Eureka Pipe Line....	265	275	265	275
Galena S. Oil.....	159	162	159	162
Galena S. Oil pf....	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line....	150	153	152	158
Indiana Pipe Line....	109	112	110	113
Inter. Petrol Co., Ltd.	9½	9⅝	9	9¼
National Transit	32	34	32	34
New York Transit...	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line...	108	112	110	113
Ohio Oil	155	157	153	156
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas....	415	420	410	415
Prairie Pipe Line....	206	208	195	198
Solar Refining

FINANCIAL.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by The Equitable Trust Company of New York and Central Trust Company of New York, representing First Refonding and Extensione Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that holders of the above mentioned Certificates of Deposit are required to make payment on or before October 8, 1915, of the sum of $654.82 in respect of each $1,000 face value of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds represented thereby, that being the pro rata share of the underwriting payments required under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated April 28, 1915, to be made by holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds assenting to the Plan.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit may at their option pay 10% of the total amount payable as aforesaid on or before October 8, 1915, and the remaining 90% thereof on or before January 8, 1916, such deferred payments to carry interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and to be secured by the shares of stock of the New Company and any other benefits to which holders of the Certificates of Deposit would be entitled on making their payments in full.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit discharging the above underwriting obligation will be entitled to receive upon the consummation of the Plan and surrender of such Certificates of Deposit in negotiable form, the new securities (but only as and when issued and ready for delivery) to which they shall be entitled pursuant to the terms and provisions of the Plan.

The new securities so issuable in respect of each $1,000 face value of First Refunding and Extensione Mortgage Bonds represented by such Certificates of Deposit are:

$1,031.35 par value, in Profit Sharing Preferred Stock "A";

1,200.60 par value, in Convertible Preferred Stock B, and

1,027.59 par value, in Common Stock;

and in addition,

$20 (with interest) in cash for coupon due January 1, 1912, if not already advanced.

At the time of making the above payments, the Certificates of Deposit Representing said Bonds must be presented to The Equitable Trust Company of New York for the purpose of having appropriate notation of such payments made thereon. Checks should be drawn to the order of The Equitable Trust Company of New York and payments made in New York funds at the office of said Trust Company, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City. Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing said Bonds who fail to make any of the above payments (including any deferred payments of 90%) within the periods above limited, shall cease to be entitled to any rights or benefits under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and shall not be entitled to the return of their deposited Bonds or to the payment of any cash theretofore paid in respect thereof, or to any further interest or right under or in respect of the same or under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization; and shall also forfeit any shares of stock of the New Company and other benefits to which they would otherwise be entitled.

JOINT REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE,
By WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman.
Dated, New York, September 7, 1915.

To Holders of First Refunding and Extensione Mortgage Bonds of

The Wabash Railroad Co.

Referring to the above notice, the time within which further deposits of Bonds may be made under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization has been extended to and including October 8, 1915, but at the time when such Bonds are so deposited and as a condition of such deposit, payment must be made in respect thereof as provided in the foregoing notice.

JOINT REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE,
By WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman.
September 7, 1915.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY

Dissolution of Voting Trust

General Motors Company, having deposited with Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee under the Trust Agreement securing its Six Per Cent. Five Year Notes, which mature October 1, 1915, the full amount necessary to pay all of said notes, principal and interest, the undersigned Voting Trustees hereby give notice to all holders of stock trust certificates issued under the agreement dated October 1, 1910, and representing stock of General Motors Company, that on presentation and surrender thereof on or after October 1, 1915, at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, City of New York, such holders will receive stock certificates of General Motors Company for the number of shares, and of the class, preferred or common, represented by their stock trust certificates surrendered. No delivery of stock certificates, however, can be made for stock trust certificates presented to said Trust Company after the close of business on October 26, 1915, when General Motors Company will close its stock transfer books, until November 17, 1915, the day following the annual meeting of the Company, when its stock transfer books will be reopened. Temporary receipts may be delivered for the surrendered stock trust certificates, entitling the holder to receive stock certificates as soon as prepared.

All stock trust certificates so surrendered must be endorsed in blank or be accompanied by proper instruments of assignment in blank.

Dated New York, October 1, 1915.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
WILLIAM C. DURANT,
EMORY W. CLARK,
Voting Trustees of Stock of General Motors Company, acting under the agreement dated October 1, 1910.

Notice of Redemption of Debentures of the Diamond Match Company.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF FIVE-YEAR CONVERTIBLE GOLD DEBENTURES OF THE DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY DUE DECEMBER 15, 1920, AND ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING UNDER THE DEBENTURE INDENTURE FROM THAT COMPANY WITH CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AS TRUSTEE, DATED DECEMBER 15, 1910:

You are hereby notified that the Diamond Match Company has given notice to the undersigned Trustee under the aforesaid Indenture that it has elected to pay and retire on December 15, 1915, all of the outstanding debentures issued under and secured by the aforesaid debenture indenture at 102½% of the principal amount, together with accrued interest to December 15, 1915, as authorized by said debentures and said indenture.

You are hereby notified that in accordance with said notice from said company to the undersigned said Diamond Match Company has notified the undersigned that it will at the office of the undersigned, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, or at the office of the First National Bank in the City of New York, on December 15, 1915, pay the principal of all of said debentures of the abovementioned issue plus a premium of 2½% thereon, together with all accrued interest to said date.

You are further notified to present said debentures for payment on December 15, 1915, and that under the terms of said indenture securing said debentures it is provided that on and after December 15, 1915, said debentures shall not bear interest and the holder or holders thereof shall not be entitled to collect under any circumstances whatsoever from either the undersigned or the company any interest upon the same and that the said debentures shall thereupon cease to be entitled to the security of said indenture but shall be entitled only to the cash deposited with the undersigned for the payment and retirement of said debentures.

Dated Chicago, Illinois, October 5, 1915.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK as Trustee Under the Debenture Indenture of the Diamond Match Company Dated December 15, 1910.
By FRANK H. JONES, Secretary.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Serial 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Indian Refining Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as Successor Trustee of a mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive until twelve o'clock noon, November 4th, 1915, sealed proposals for the sale to it on November 8th, 1915, of bonds secured by said mortgage sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $72,501.60 in the Sinking Fund Account, at a price not exceeding one hundred and two per centum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V. of said mortgage.

BANKERS TRUST CO., Trustee.
Dated New York, October 8, 1915.

CARTER COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated the first day of October, 1898, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 28th day of October, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of $16,453.34.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated New York, October 1, 1915.

WANT TO BUY 10,000 shares F. W. Woolworth & Co. common at 130 or better. M. Luscher, 555 West 171st St., New York.

WAR STOCK RALLY LED BY BETHLEHEM

Shares of Schwab Corporation Advance 50 Points, to 450, a New High Record.

OTHER ISSUES UP $5 TO $7

Brokers Report Public Not Frightened Out of the Market by the Call for Large Margins.

The stock market yesterday gave evidence that the public had not been frightened by the sharp rise in margins required or by warnings sent out by the Stock Exchange to prevent a renewal of buying of the war stocks on enormous scale. In contrast with a decline averaging about 6 points the day before in Baldwin Locomotive, Crucible Steel, Westinghouse, and others of the class, yesterday's market swung upward with such violence that the average gain for the same issues was more than 5 points. Bethlehem Steel surprised even its most ardent admirers by rising full 50 points, touching 450, a new high record.

Brokers reported that buying by the public was as insistent as in any of the lively days last week before the level of margins was raised, in some cases to 100 per cent. Again the railroad issues were in demand, but their net gains, about a point on the average, made rather a poor showing against the war stock background. The shaking out process of the two preceding sessions had left the market in an improved condition, owing to the elimination of many weak accounts, and speculators appeared to find no discomfort in advancing more money on their contracts than they had been wont to do. In fact, it was reported some customers, on being informed by their brokers that more margin was needed for their Crucible or Baldwin shares, came downtown and paid in the full purchase price.

The opening of business brought a display of strength that was not weakened by later developments. American Beet Sugar started off with an overnight gain of more than 5 points. Baldwin was up 3½, and Westinghouse 2 points on first sales. Large blocks of the war issue were eagerly bid for, and within the first quarter of an hour the bull market was again under full swing.

In this table the extent of the day's rise is set forth, together with a record of declines of the preceding two days among prominent stocks:

	High yesterday.	Rise from Tuesday low.	Rise from Wednesday low.	Net yesterday.
Am. Car & Fdy.	76	2	1¾	2¼
American Loco.	67	2¾	2¾	2¾
Anaconda	75⅝	3¼	5	3⅜
Baldwin Loco.	116¾	4¾	14¾	5½
Beth. Steel	470	60	60	40½
Colo. Fuel & Iron	38⅞	2⅞	3⅝	3½
Consol. Gas	136	7¾	7	6½
Crucible Steel	93¾	22¼	12¾	7¾
N. Y. Air Brake	152	11	17½	9½
Studebaker	71¾	4½	7½	2½
Westinghouse	134⅞	3½	14⅞	6¾
U. S. Steel	80½	2¼	3¼	1⅝

*Loss.

A new crop of rumors regarding war orders in prospect and momentous matters pertaining to the steel and iron industries was harvested. Traders listened to them just as eagerly as they did before the Exchange authorities thought a check had better be placed on the rapid upbidding of specialties. The formation of the new Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company gave play to the imagination of speculators, and Crucible, Lackawanna Steel, and Pittsburgh Coal shares profited by talk of a possible inclusion in the merger of properties represented by these stocks.

The advance was aided in part by the covering of short contracts. The two-day decline had paved the way for substantial paper profits for traders who

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
Cincinnati, O., October 7, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, the 27th day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, October 1, 1915.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE SOUTHERN RY. CO. will be held at the principal office of the corporation, 116 Pearl Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, October 15, 1915, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the corporation for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before such meeting. Dated October 8, 1915.

HOWARD L. LANE, Secretary.

The House Beautiful Publishing Company, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation will be held at the office of the company, 17 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, October 19, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 26, 1915, for CONTRACT 128, for the construction of two concrete stone and brick buildings at the Uptake and Downtake chambers of Hill View Reservoir, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The larger one of the buildings is, approximately, 125 feet by 58 feet by 35 feet and the other is somewhat smaller. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built and The City will furnish and erect the roof covers for the buildings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 19th, 1915, for CONTRACT 166, for the erection of two steel frame buildings, galvanized-steel-covered, for the drainage chambers, at Shafts 11 and 21, of the City Tunnel of Catskill Aquedduct, New York City. Both buildings are of, approximately, the same size, the larger one being about 65 feet by 40 feet by 83 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings are being built under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C.
October 7, 1915.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 539 District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M. on October 19, 1915, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of approximately 11,000 linear feet of pipe sewer, 24 inches to 10 inches diameter. Forms of proposals, specificatioae and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427 District Building. By direction of the Commissioners. D. C. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR LEATHER LEGGINS.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 o'clock A. M., October 18, 1915, for furnishing at this Depot 20,000 pairs leather leggins. Information on application.

guessed correctly that an effort to curb the craze for war shares would bring about a recession, and the work of converting these paper proceeds into cash pushed prices upward. Next to the special industrials the copper group, including Anaconda, Utah, and Inspiration, were the subject of extensive buying.

APPROVE SEABOARD MERGER

Directors Announce Plan to Finance Consolidation.

Directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railway yesterday approved the plan of consolidating the Seaboard Air Line the Carolina, Atlantic & Western Railway, announcement of which was made several months ago. A meeting of the stockholders to ratify the action of the board will be called soon.

S. Davies Warfield, Chairman of the board, who is the author of the consolidation plan, yesterday announced some of the details of the financing to be put under way in the near future. There will be a new authorized mortgage of $300,000,000, of which the Guaranty Trust Company will act as trustee. Under the new mortgage approximately $25,630,000 thirty-year 6 per cent. bonds will be issued, and of this amount about $2,750,000 will be retained in the treasury of the new company.

A part of the remainder will be used in exchange for underlying bonds of constituent companies and a part will by taken up by a syndicate. A syndicate under the direction of the Guaranty Trust Company and the National City Bank has purchased the bonds which are not to be used to take up other bonds.

The new company will have an authorized capital of $100,000,000, the same as the old company. Or this amount $27,280,000 of par value preferred stock and $40,041,000 of common stock will shortly be issued. Of the preferred stock $2,800,000 will go to the holders of the refunding bonds of the Carolina, Atlantic & Western Railway in equal exchange for their bonds, and the rest will go to the preferred stockholdere of the old Sea Board Air Line. The common stock will be exchanged for the common stock of the two roads which figure in the consolidation.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, thoee showing gains and those showing losses being stated seperately:

Fourteen roads	$14,685,789	+	$660,284
Four roads	4,346,070	—	105,389
Total (18 roads)	19,031,859	+	554,895

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$4,170,930	$5,426,175	$5,221,085
Exp. & tax	3,832,367	4,459,267	3,999,321
Net	944,263	966,908	1,232,664
Other inc.	239,468	371,974	486,434
Total inc.	1,183,731	1,338,882	1,719,098
Charges, &c.	557,557	581,695	584,477
Surplus	626,174	757,187	1,134,620
Pfd diva.	202,821	202,821	202,821
Surplus	423,353	554,366	931,799

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for August—

Gross	631,045	636,102	650,737
Net	194,047	191,386	229,911
2 mos. gross	1,199,185	1,232,169	1,252,627
Net	393,886	357,677	369,980

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for August—

Gross	2,243,211	2,088,857	2,305,176
Net after tax	744,367	500,709	583,080
Other inc.	94,325	82,688	84,909
Total inc.	838,695	582,797	668,053
Sur. after chgs.	251,588	*8,380	89,873
Ren. & ek. fd.	31,303	26,078	21,925
Surplus	220,285	*34,457	67,948
2 mos. gross	4,245,611	4,062,147	4,405,479
Net after tax	1,273,449	937,373	966,360
Other inc.	203,366	201,193	213,550
Total inc.	1,476,815	1,138,566	1,179,909
Sur. after chgs.	310,510	*36,470	42,112
Ren. & ek. fd.	58,382	52,085	48,796
Surplus	252,127	*80,554	*6,684

*Deficit.

GREAT NORTHERN for August—

Gross	6,162,626	6,013,655	7,114,069
Net after tax	2,052,027	2,323,090	2,534,786
2 mos. gross	12,020,751	13,737,102	14,808,880
Net after tax	4,089,140	6,119,028	5,659,426
Sept. gross	7,869,616	8,881,031	8,834,453
3 mos. gross	19,890,368	27,383,145	23,643,334
Net after tax	7,742,383	12,510,192	7,349,960
Sur. after chgs.	4,501,796	2,400,803	2,322,267
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,885,392	1,841,798	2,322,267

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for August—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	444,466	410,907	426,508
Net aft. taxes	134,160	114,384	154,101
Bal. for int.	91,090	83,088	123,470
2 mos. gross	841,834	813,557	830,487
Net aft. taxes	252,670	220,013	275,400
Bal. for int.	150,666	159,724	222,807

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMOSKEAG MANUFACTURING COMPANY for the year ended May 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Sales	19,124,682	20,658,269	*1,533,587
Profit	1,070,412	1,127,968	56,556
Dividends	1,036,800	1,036,800	.....
Surplus	42,613	†13,912	56,525

Production, yds.
Cotton cloth, worsted ... 213,983,728 229,633,588 *15,640,860
Bags ... 1,487,566 1,169,408 318,058

*Decrease. †Deficit.

PACIFIC COAST CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total op. rev.	6,284,493	7,063,650	7,945,820
Oth. exp. &tax.	5,604,073	6,217,965	6,763,820
Net	680,420	825,685	1,182,111
Other income	8,939	19,248	43,143
Total income	689,089	839,934	1,225,290
Charges, &c.	368,357	359,375	42,241
Balance	320,252	575,559	863,010
1st pf. div.	76,250	76,250	76,250
Balance	244,002	499,309	725,760
2d pf. divs.	100,000	220,000	240,000
Balance	84,002	279,309	486,769
Com. divs.	210,000	385,000	420,000
Deficit	125,998	105,691	*66,769

*Surplus.

U. S. FINISHING CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gds fin., yds.	107,160,100	229,722,765	32,562,665
Gr. inc. prod.	$4,040,050	$4,353,588	$313,538
Net	643,489	476,584	*166,896
Sur. af. chgs.	401,272	232,844	*168,428

*Increase.

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE CO. for the year ended July 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net	1,575,839	3,482,994	6,064,778
Misc. adjust.	306,298	.....	.....
Spec. dep., &c.	.....	.....	869,510
Surplus	1,882,137	3,482,994	5,255,259
Cash divs.	3,140,680	3,139,884	2,985,922
Bal. deb.	1,258,523	343,110	2,269,338
Prev. surp.	5,648,866	5,305,755	4,406,421
Plant imp.	.....	.....	6,675,759
Stock div.	.....	.....	922,700
Stock issued to pens. fd.	.....	.....	250,000
P. & L. surp.	4,390,342	5,648,865	5,503,059

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.08	Mexican	.31
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.78
Caledonia	.55	Ophir	.20
Chollar	.03	Overman	.09
Confidence	.16	Potosi	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Savago	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Gould & Curry	.22	Sierra Nevada	.22
Hale & Norcross	.05	Union Con.	.18
Jacket Con.	.15	Utah Con.	.03

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.76	D'field B. Daisy	.03
McNamara	.03	D'field B.	.05
Midway	.12	Florence	.44
Mizpah Exten.	.19	G'field Kewanas	.34
Montana	.27	G'field Tonopah	.04
North Star	.10	Jumbo Exten.	1.20
Rescue Eula	.09	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Exten.	2.35	Silver Pick	.07
Victor	.03	Vernal	.03
West End	.53	Nevada Hills	.17

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.27	Rochester Mines	.55
Booth	.42	Round Mountain	.41
C. O. D.	.04	MANHATTAN.	
		Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9	9½	Isabella	16	16¼
Elkton	24½	25	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	75	90	McKinney	35½	37
Findlay	3½	4¼	Portland	157½	162
Golden C.	179	181	Vindicator	150	153
Gold Dol.	4	5	R. B. H.	2¾	3½
Gold Sov.	3¼	4			

FINANCIAL.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY.
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty-five thousand eight hundred six and 00-100 Dollars ($35,806.06) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1, 1916. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon October 25th, 1915, and should be indorsed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., October 6th, 1915.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee.
by LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

COTTON DECLINES ON CABLE REPORT

Ellison Puts Season's Consumption of American Product at 12,500,000 Bales.

NET LOSS 8 TO 11 POINTS

News of Frost in the South and Selling by Liverpool Add to Confusion of the Market.

The first frost scare of the season struck the cotton market yesterday, but inasmuch as damage from this source so early in October would be almost without precedent the steadiness which developed on the forecast from the weather bureau was not maintained. As a matter of fact, it looked as if more cotton was sold in the last half hour than had been bought on the predictions of low temperatures.

The whole market was more or less irregular yesterday. Liverpool was in shade disappointing, but there was enough buying here to cause an opening at practically unchanged prices. There was a setback of about 18 to 20 points, based on a cable report that Thomas R. Ellison has estimated the consumption of American cotton during the coming season at 12,500,000 bales. In spite of the fact that there was a general disposition to ridicule the figurea, considerable cotton was sold on them. Liverpool was a seller here both on the opening and afterward, and there was some Southern selling against spot cotton. The close was steady, with a loss of 8 to 11 points.

The British Board of Trade returns on exports of cloth and yarna showed a tremendous increase during September over last year. The exports of yarns were 16,000,000 pounds in September, against 9,685,000 last year. The exports of cloth in September were 410,000,000 yards, against 374,000,000 yards last year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, 6 to 13 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance, 12.55 for middling. Futures closed steady:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.50	12.90	12.33@12.34	12.43@12.46
Dec.	12.84	12.57	12.64@12.66	12.75@12.76
Jan.	13.00	12.74	12.81@12.83	12.90@12.91
March	13.25	13.02	13.07@13.09	13.15@13.18
May	13.43	13.22	13.28@13.27	13.35@13.37
July	13.44	13.23	13.28@13.29	13.36@13.38

Total port receipts, 32,000 bales; last week, 18,192 bales; last year, 64,505 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	7,804	.....	1,840
Galveston	9,230	11,347	6,689
Mobile	491	.....	621
Charleston	2,404	4,185	1,429
Savannah	6,791	10,732	5,820
Wilmington	1,197	2,807	519
Norfolk	2,713	3,134	1,274

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,925	8,595	5,559
Memphis	3,585	3,047	3,011
St. Louis	316	504	1,339
Houston	9,503	9,413	7,825

Exports, 25,174 bales; total thus far this season, 755,930 bales; total last season, 216,703 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
— Galveston	.....	220,745	116,021
3,515 New Orleans	12.00	166,668	61,960
50 Mobile	12.06	13,073	14,079
2,625 Savannah	12.00	180,267	54,714
— Charleston	12.00	82,401	25,388
— Wilmington	11.75	43,023	13,468
1,139 Norfolk	12.13	41,907	21,409
1,588 Augusta	12.00	132,417	54,960
— Memphis	12.25	75,958	50,483
24 St. Louis	12.25	7,514	13,159
2,861 Houston	12.35	138,770	65,628

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling 8 points decline, at 6.18d. Sales, 12,000 bales; receipts, 6,000; American, 2,600. Market closed, barely steady.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants.

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

THE SPOKANE DRY GOODS CO. will look at muslin gowns, corset covers, envelope chemise and combination Friday. Room 1,000, 225 4th Av.

WANT JUVENILE SWEATERS and hockey caps; immediate delivery. 115 Wortb St., 4th floor.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes. Telephone 5898 Franklin.

WANTED—Jobs of cotton back satine, any width and quantity. L. 165 Times.

WANTED jobs, mossaline and taffeta; all colors. 136 5th Av., third floor.

I AM OPEN to represent a coat line; commission basis. M 4 Times.

100 SKATING COATS to close ont; latest styles. Call at 35 West 31st St., seventh floor.

SERGE SILK DRESSES to close out; reasonable. 33 West 34th St., Room 702.

WILL EXCHANGE 4,002 AMOSKEAG BLACK, SERGE, BRONZE, NAVY, BROWN, WINE, COPENHAGEN, AND GREEN; ALSO 7,301, 54-INCH, SHADE 804, FOR BLACK AND BLUE. A. GOLDBERG & BROS., 122 WEST 26TH ST.

ALL WOOL DOUBLE WARP SERGES, No. 7,301 Amoskeag; can deliver at once; shades, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, and wine; price, 65c net; 54 inches wide. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Telephone 3083 Spring.

SWEATER BUYERS, ATTENTION: We have 300 dozen men's, boys', ladies', misses', and children's sweater coats for immediate delivery at very interesting prices. Triumph Knitting Co., 200 5th Av. 2981 Gram.

FOR SALE.—All wool double warp, 7301 Amoskeag, serge, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, wine; 65c net. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Spring 3083.

WE HAVE MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S plush coats on hand; immediate delivery; have also good numbers in sport coats. Prashker Brothers, 27 West 24th St.

SILK POPLIN DRESSES sold for $3.75; will sacrifice 600; sizes from 14 to 44; all colors; assorted styles; at a big reduction. S. Aronson, 220 5th Av.

FUR-TRIMMED SUITS, NEWEST MODELS, at popular prices; for immediate delivery. Charles S. Fearistein, 109-110 West 25th St.

WILL SELL Sturaberg Schell's 5610-1 mixed, 5609-1 mixed, 5607-2 cbeck, 5892-1 army cloth. M 8 Times.

FOR SALE, 100 hoxes hatters' black plush. Telephone Gramercy 3108.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

WE HAVE VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, from $12.75 to $16.50; quick delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

ALL WOOL SUITS, fur trimmed, striped lining, to close out at $6. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lisponord St. Fn. 2450.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR desires work from dress manufacturer or jobber. Phone 5062 Chelsea.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3@3½ per cent. for the best names Wednesday, 3@3½.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cocoa Consumption Steady.

The local market for raw cocoa continues firm under a steady consumption both for the home and export trade. Neither the domestic nor the foreign demand for this commodity can be called large, but there is enough business passing. Arrivals are coming along in good shape, and stocks are fairly liberal. Current prices range from 14½@15 cents on Haitian cocoa to 15@15½ cents on that from Maracaibo.

Satisfactory Dress Demand.

The demand for merchandise in the dress trade keeps up in a steady volume, and manufacturers report very fair receipts. For a time it was thought the popularity of suits might have the effect of curtailing the demand for dresses but this has not turned out to be the case. For some reason or other the suit end, which started off very briskly, has not kept up to its original pace, and dresses have benefited accordingly. All told, the dress business is fully satisfying to the manufacturers and will perhaps continue longer than in former seasons.

Good Clothing Prospects.

Prospects for a successful Spring business for the clothiers grow brighter as the season advances and the salesmen now on the road turn in their orders. It was known that the retailers were carrying over very light in the way of stock, and the advance business so far obtained for next Spring is reported very satisfactory by the manufacturers. Conservative buying by the retailers has gradually given way to a more liberal spirit. The need of preparing for the future is now thoroughly in the past has seemingly been recognized by the retail trade. The actual scarcity of heavyweight goods has gone a long way to proving to the skeptical just how serious a situation might develop through lack of preparedness.

Brokers Like New Prices.

There is hardly any one in the local gray goods market who is more pleased over the advances that have taken place on these fabrics in the last two or three weeks than the broker, for it means that his commissions are larger without any increase in the amount of business he engineers. For instance, when 38½-inch 64-80s were scraping bottom not so very long ago at 3¾ cents, a sale of 10,000 pieces at 1 per cent. commission meant, roughly, an earning of $181.25. At yesterday's prices, 4¾ cents, a similar sale meant commissions of $237.50—or an increase of $56.25. The only difference in the broker's labor is that it was easier then to get goods out than it is now, but this is said to be "some" difference.

Belt Combinations Favored.

A nice business is being done on what may be called fur sets, embracing belts and neckpieces. They are really velvet bands, about an inch and a half wide, which are trimmed on each side with a narrow strip of fur and are further garnitured with head trimmings of fur. Both the belts and the neckpieces are made with adjustable snap fasteners, which permits them to be adjusted to any size. The belt sizes range from 26 to 32 inches. The sets are made up of black velvet and are trimmed with black, brown, or white fur. They wholesale at $12 a dozen. Oatrich boas are also selling well in soft and fluffy finishes, in black, white, black and white, purple and white, &c., at prices ranging from $13.80 to $30 a dozen. They are from 19 to 22 inches long, and are finished with ornamental silk tassels.

Fabric Value the Main Factor.

The success reported by a large manufacturing retailer in the clothing field, in the sale of a certain cloth designed to give good wear, points to the extent to which value is appreciated by the retail customers. The durability of a fabric has become one of the leading questions with the buying public. One clothier said yesterday that it would be surprising to the manufacturers to learn just how many men have deserted the ready-to-wear to the

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 413 U. S. Building.
Preferred calendar:
Phil Co‡U S Rub Co.
Witzel‡Butler.
Gt Atlantic & Pac Tea Co‡Cream of Wheat Co.
Foundation Co‡O'Rourke.
General calendar:
DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building—Admiralty.
O'Connell‡SS Attlenal.
Beard‡Moran T & T.
Halifax Seul Co‡SS Buccaneer.
US‡Tug Moran & Scow RR 11.
Same‡W H Taylor,&c.
Same‡Ionian, &c.
Same‡S B Rose, &c.
Same‡O L Hallenbeck, &c.
Same‡J E Steers, &c.
Bush Term Co‡Tug Slatington.
Shamrock Tow Co‡Tug P RR 34.
DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
US‡Baldoni.
Barr‡Buegeleisen.
Jawnyi‡N Y, S & W RR.
Rode‡Hudson & Manhattan RR.
Fischer‡United Booking Offices.
Bernhaupt‡same.
DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hend, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Adjourned motions:
N Y & Bermudez‡Mawdsley.
Schickerling‡Sheppard.
Ritz‡Driggs & Seabury.
Indep L W Co‡Deutsch, O Se Ey Mcp Co‡Channell.
Thomson‡Nitrate Producers SS Co.
Chas‡Bank Line.
Eastn Steel Co‡Godair & Wintmer.
Notice motions:
Re Polizzatta.
Simon‡N Y, N H & H RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar.—Room 312, P. O. Building.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Connor‡Reilly.
Spear‡Jennings.
G K Tool H Co‡J H Williame Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Discharges:
George R Hallock, William C Boegel, Georga L Schlr, Louis Principe, Harry A Munn, Albert B Nicholas.
Eugene A Ohmer & Co‡Frederick W Flottwelt
Emille D Wilson, David J Stewart, Mary Jacobina Riccardo.
Simon Selinger, Jacob Friedman, William Miller, Biasio Fiscundio, Edward H Sewall, Winifred F Craig.
Composition:
H & P Caminez.
Motions:
Henry F Vyse & Co.
Lebman‡Ramo Films, Inc.
Woodward‡Kally.
Calmes‡Calmes.
Hildreth‡Eris R R Co.
McClure‡Avallone.
Curran‡Eris R R.
Hanuszck‡Hanuszck.
Huntley‡Heltz.
Brit-Am Tob Co‡US Fid & Guar Co.
Butler‡ Butler, Inc‡Marcogiou.
Re Hudson, &c.
Clarke‡Marshall.
Dinkins‡Weber.
Francke‡Francke.
Brosnan‡Dempsey.
Investors' Agency‡Hatt.
Greenberg‡Lyons Tr Co.
Van Norden‡Van Norden.
Hinkley‡Am Lumber & Mfg Co.
Toonkel‡Pueltz.
Arctic Ice Machine Co‡Fergg.
Re Herman.
Re Schaffer. (Berger.)
Motherhood Educ Soc‡Ball.
Salvin‡Rosenbaum, (3)
Lee‡Lee.
Kirsbner‡Waldman.
Lee‡Lee.
Plunkatt‡Plunkett.

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Butler‡Lincoln Hosp & Home.
Nielson‡Nielson, (2.)
Frank‡Frank.
Cohen‡Ill Surety Co.
Nicholson‡Nussbaum.
Liberman‡Liberman.
McIntyre‡McIntyre.
Mead‡Mead.
West‡West.
Isaacman‡Isaacman.
Minsky‡Mineky.
Bklyn Bldg, &c, Co‡Zucker.
Chillman‡Chillman.
Preferred causes:
Hayes‡McNulty.
Sivem‡Goodstein.
Undefended divorces:
Deutsch, Katz, Horning, Burton, Halperin, Sauble, Martin, Morera, Juhl, Sitovni, Davis, Mason.
Gensral calendar:
Harrison‡Harrison.
Argulles‡Argulles.
Clarence Rty, &c, Co‡Fire Assn of Phila.
Lugar‡Turney.
Pratt‡190th St Holding Co.
Miller‡Miller.
Schleusser‡Linderman.
Doremus‡Doremus.
Union Sq Con Co‡Hamilton Fish Corp.
Sheldon‡Leevin.
Neuwolder‡Neuwalder
Perlstein‡Perlstein.
Poole‡Poole.
Wolsb‡Walsh.
German Sav Bank‡Dichas.
Stiefel‡Stiefel.
Jacobs‡Jacobs.
Kuntz‡Ettar Rty Co.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Gle ch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Davie, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Richards & Co‡Wreschner.
Brown‡Diamond M C.
Goldmuntz‡Spitzel.
Colwell Lead Co‡Ring & Gibson Co.
Mchts Nat Bk‡Mandel.
Nat Bk of No Hudson (Int) Dist Co.
Hexter‡Wanser.
United Dist Co‡Heavland.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ruhel‡Wollner, (2.)
Curtis‡Hooker, (2.)
Magnini‡Vacava.
Houlihan‡CNY.
Russell‡same.

PART IV.—Delshanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Nolan‡Barrett.
Peck‡N Y C & H R RR (2.)

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest—Bornyek‡Freedman.
Bergstrom‡Levy.
Wollner‡Vinegar.
Rose‡Hannan.
Flagg‡same.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kniaschik‡Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co.
Booder‡Reed.
Grona‡Kanler.
Van Saun‡Cone Gas.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lanza‡C L Smith & Co.
Dolan‡Ottenberg.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Miller‡Lobrman.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McManus‡W L Crow Const Co.
Bernstein‡Gorman.
Rosenberg‡Meyer Music Co.

PART X.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XI.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—CNY‡Whnans.
Inq—Same‡Konig.
Wirschenker‡Ocean Bird & Guar Corp.
Tillie Guar & Trust Co‡CNY.
Pankin‡Von Raitz.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Nykerk‡Harney.
Lykens‡Hopkins.
Warner & Haviland‡Ayer.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Nat Nassau Bk‡Lud-lington's Sons.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Jacobs‡Dowling.
Paige‡New Process Sign Co.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Van Den Berg‡Guinnees.
Brandt‡Jackson.
Gordon‡Shubert.
Polak‡Cox.
Little & Ives Co‡Lecouver Press Co.
Isenberg‡Berman.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion Calendar.
Frances Levy.
Maurice Weinhausen, Patrick J. Downey, Anna H Sparling, Inf, Charles E Sparling, Edna Geyer, Inft., Dzienieszewski Infts, Clarke Infts, Mary D'Auia, Piero D'Auia, John B Birdie, Inft, Dunn Infte, Edward Keller, M Agnes Keller, Arthur I Keller Jr, Alozzy Spackynski, Bessia Meyerowich, Meyer Meyerowich, Margaret L Monroe, Minnie Goldsmith, Eleanor B Fox, Inft, Curtis McK Holbrock, Jennie Koenig, Raymond Griffin, Mary D Johnson, Degnan Infts, Sadia Dooley, Fannie Goldstein, Ziliah Goldstein, Mollie Goldstein, Beala Rosen, Inft, George Selechnik, Max Seigler, Matti Noto, Agnes H McKnight, Joseph Kaempfer, Inft, Samuel Rosen, Rose Rosen, John F Reid, Rich Infts, Florence B Held, Louise C Held, Nicholas Dassuer, Robert S Eichhurn, Marx H Beringer, Cerepta D Norton, Robert Langford, Patrick Lilly, Lillian Lunn, Harriet Quimby, G Montemurno, &c, John Duggan, Esther A Phillips, Gertrude Grehamn, William P. Kirk, James W Powell, Robert B Waleh, Nathon Cohen, Edward Rafter, Christian Trinks.
Wills for probate:
Moses J. Siegal, Woolf D. Marks, Arthur W. Tomlinson, Alfred G. Davis, Leon Selig, Sophia R; Natban, Michael Cottoglo, Benjamin Fox, Charlotte E. Sims, Eben Fiympton.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estates of:
Carullia E. Pollack, Catherine McLaughlin.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions:
S Quint Co‡Famous Underwear Co.
Lux Mfg Co‡Deuth.
Woods‡Brand.
Silberstein‡Jacobs.
Schmall‡Goldston &, Fahrer.
Morgan‡Hauck.
Superior Finance, &c, Co‡Nenner.
Nicholas Powar Co‡H. Robertson & Co.
E P Dutton & Co‡Cushman.
Breslin‡Moore.
Eitelberg‡Success Cone Co.
Am Hardware Corp‡G Backer Const Co.
Martin‡Rabbi Jacob Joseph School.
Schwartz‡Colonial R E Assn.
Ambrose‡Nat Sugar Ref Co.
Barton‡Shields.
McKeown‡Foster.
McHale‡same.
Harrja‡same.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 0:45 A. M.
Horowitz‡Badanes.
Lederman‡Knick Ice.
Smith‡NY, N H & H RR. (2.)
Fifield‡Leoniwitz.
Concescenti‡Atlas Portland C Co.
Donovan‡Morgan's L & T R R, &c, Co.
Slotopolsky‡Kronman.
Curtin‡Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Goldberg‡Ginshung.(2)
Chamberlain, &c, Co‡Marie Ann Hotel Co.
Wood‡I R T.
Ellmer‡Rogers & T.
Kasmur‡L Bauer Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Glickmar‡Tenzer.
Wilkine‡Norcrose Bros Co.
Lincenborn‡Bway & 165 St Rty Co.
Weinberg‡Gen Accident, &c, Co.
Velloti‡N Y Title Ins.
Holupko‡Bradley Con.
Weber‡Isseke.
Gerhart‡Ebling Brew.
Arbus‡Stand M O Co.
Taylor‡Dempsey.
Palermo‡Con Gas Co.
Penn‡Harft.
Sancton‡Lazarus.
Lazarus‡Stockwell.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial:
Borchardt‡Lord Elec. Costuma‡Friend.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Sawyar‡Solomon.
Gabel House, &c, Co‡Lionel Mfg Co.
Mack‡Dicken.
Moreau‡Schreiber.
Berg‡Bonwit.
Cohn‡Stewart.
Baur‡Sweig.
Parks‡Trowetskoy.
Hanser‡Schlanger.
Creighton‡Barrell.
Kraus‡Galligan.
Sunshine Braid Co‡Perper.
Holtzman, Cohen & Co‡Teague.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Lehman, J.—Wolf‹Cooper—Charles A. Morgan.
SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bk.‹Halloway—Ely Rosenberg. Lommel‹Hermann—Denis O'L. Cobalan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Re Samuel Strassberg—Charles O. Maes. American Mt'g. Co.‹Wm. H. Hoople—Alexander S. Rorke. George Karole‹Henry A. Wingert—Harold C. Mendleson.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenke, P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Swift et al‹N Y & S Rway.
Gallagher as exec‹Nolan et al.
Walsh as comm‹B, Q & S Rcds Co.
Ra CNY (Union, President, Carroll & Crown Ste.)
T & L Harris‹Palmer.
Shougor‹Skougor.
Empire City Racing Asso‹Natl Fair & Expoeit.
Reistar Paint & Decorat Co‹16th Av Rlty & Bldg Co.

NONENUMERATED MOTIONS.
Re Washington Av.
Gilmore‹Hirschmann.
Grace‹Town N Hempstead.
Nassau Lumber Co‹Mnrray.
Re Wood.
Re N Y & Q Rway.
Jackson‹Nolan.
Same‹Redfern Co.
People‹Perrin.
Pen Sabene‹Auditore.
Re People Surety Co.
Re Ransciet.
Cropsey‹Court Special Sessions.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions:
Perkins‹B H RR (2.)
Scheib‹Woods.
Wood & Selick‹Hoppe.
Farrell‹B, Q C & S RR Co.
Roche‹N E RR Co.
Wallace‹same.
Dinan‹same.
Braxton‹N Y Cons RR Co.
Schening‹same.
Keller‹B H RR Co.
Cassidy‹same.
Uhlman‹same.
Fastow‹same.
Lorman‹same.
McGiness‹same.
James‹same.
Gourland‹same.
Wetzel‹Barbite.
Bklyn Y M C A‹Richards.
Saboweka‹C I & B RR Co.
Bell‹City.
Re Valley Stream Lands.
Corpn Ref Dutch Church‹Oberle.
Ebert‹Ollinger.
Roe‹Walsh. (2.)
Mordkoff‹Israel.
Yeno‹Fischer.
Walsh‹Burent.
Schreiman‹Schnure.
Stevenson‹Felgenhauer Co.
Schachner‹Schachner.
Joseph‹Cunningham.
Re Inersham (Williams.)
Moffat‹Jarvis.
Hewlatt‹Ellsworth.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.,
Benedict Mortgags foreclos's:
Oestreicher‹Chadwick Const Co.
Phair‹Van Buren.
Regular calendar:
Schaffer‹Barry.
Otto‹Otto.
Schmidt‹Schmidt.
Rudin‹Hadrian Rty Co.
Schmidt‹Schmidt.
Kirkham‹Bennett.
Moore‹Moore.
Lidtra‹Sarno.
Cordo‹Cordo.
Nittoly‹Nittoly.
Eagle Oil Supply Co.‹Herman.
Smith‹Smith.
Lamanno‹Lamanno.
Munson‹Mangson.
Goldbarg‹Weinberg.
Flaher‹Flaher.
Newman‹Newman.
Hofman‹Hofman, adm
Cohen‹Blum.
Espeso‹Eagle Sav'gs & Loan Co. (2.)
Acker‹same.
Siegrist‹same.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 2503.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J.
Cornelius McLaughlin, alleged incompetent.)
Harney-Walsh-Maloney‹Brooklyn E D Term.
Rinnie‹B H RR.
Hogan‹Naesau RR.
Cipolla‹Stand Arch Co et al.
Weiner‹Hausel.
Raduns‹N Y Con RR.
Di Paolo‹Nassau RR.
Lovett‹Stevenson.
Feinman‹N Y Consol R R.
Barry‹Markey.
Farren‹same.
Smith‹same.
Stenberg‹same.
Brown‹same.
Isenhower‹same.
Amos‹same.
Burke‹same.
Sawtelle‹same.
Spoor‹same.
Feenan‹same.
Creteau‹same.
Raynor‹same.
Metz‹same.
Murphy‹same.
Jones‹same.
Bawor‹same.
Gettens‹same.
Carlsen‹same.
Payne‹same.
Miller‹same.
Auborn‹same.
Laybury‹same.
Wilson‹same.
Lichtman‹same.
Grosskurth‹same.
Vila‹same.
Fine‹same.
Coughlin‹same.
Kenny‹same.
Maddaus‹same.
Siegfried‹Silberblatt, (2.)
Greene‹Ellis.
Wernberg‹Seagrist.
Salzman‹Dinkelspiel.
Quirk‹Calhoun.
Gagliano‹Jacobs & Davies.
Rosenberg‹J H Deeves & Bro.
Kaminsky‹J J TullyCo
Feldman‹Blatt.
Grallitzer‹Siegel.
Freigelas‹Freiman.
Zucker‹Korn.
Friedman‹Fabrikant.
Wisbitsky‹Tenser.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial:
Security Bk‹Schinzel. Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Smith‹Kahn.
Atlas Assur Co‹Wood.
Birch‹Tucker.
Silberfeld‹Klein.
Kass‹Elsen.
Oakdale Mills Co‹Miechiowitz.
Man Swiss Emb Co‹Mackson.
Bernstein‹Fox.
Gates‹Benedetto.
Greenblatt‹Uwanta Con Co.
Regon‹Kelly.
Yost‹H Koehler & Co. Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Wolf‹Cooper—Charles A. Morgan.
SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bk.‹Halloway—Ely Rosenberg. Lommel‹Hermann—Denis O'L. Cobalan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Re Samuel Strassberg—Charles O. Maes. American Mt'g. Co.‹Wm. H. Hoople—Alexander S. Rorke. George Karole‹Henry A. Wingert—Harold C. Mendleson.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenke, P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Swift et al‹N Y & S Rway.
Gallagher as exec‹Nolan et al.
Walsh as comm‹B, Q & S Rcds Co.
Ra CNY (Union, President, Carroll & Crown Ste.)
T & L Harris‹Palmer.
Shougor‹Skougor.
Empire City Racing Asso‹Natl Fair & Expoeit.
Reistar Paint & Decorat Co‹16th Av Rlty & Bldg Co.

NONENUMERATED MOTIONS.
Re Washington Av.
Gilmore‹Hirschmann.
Grace‹Town N Hempstead.
Nassau Lumber Co‹Mnrray.
Re Wood.
Re N Y & Q Rway.
Jackson‹Nolan.
Same‹Redfern Co.
People‹Perrin.
Pen Sabene‹Auditore.
Re People Surety Co.
Re Ransciet.
Cropsey‹Court Special Sessions.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions:
Perkins‹B H RR (2.)
Scheib‹Woods.
Wood & Selick‹Hoppe.
Farrell‹B, Q C & S RR Co.
Roche‹N E RR Co.
Wallace‹same.
Dinan‹same.
Braxton‹N Y Cons RR Co.
Schening‹same.
Keller‹B H RR Co.
Cassidy‹same.
Uhlman‹same.
Fastow‹same.
Lorman‹same.
McGiness‹same.
James‹same.
Gourland‹same.
Wetzel‹Barbite.
Bklyn Y M C A‹Richards.
Saboweka‹C I & B RR Co.
Bell‹City.
Re Valley Stream Lands.
Corpn Ref Dutch Church‹Oberle.
Ebert‹Ollinger.
Roe‹Walsh. (2.)
Mordkoff‹Israel.
Yeno‹Fischer.
Walsh‹Burent.
Schreiman‹Schnure.
Stevenson‹Felgenhauer Co.
Schachner‹Schachner.
Joseph‹Cunningham.
Re Inersham (Williams.)
Moffat‹Jarvis.
Hewlatt‹Ellsworth.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.,
Benedict Mortgags foreclos's:
Oestreicher‹Chadwick Const Co.
Phair‹Van Buren.
Regular calendar:
Schaffer‹Barry.
Otto‹Otto.
Schmidt‹Schmidt.
Rudin‹Hadrian Rty Co.
Schmidt‹Schmidt.
Kirkham‹Bennett.
Moore‹Moore.
Lidtra‹Sarno.
Cordo‹Cordo.
Nittoly‹Nittoly.
Eagle Oil Supply Co.‹Herman.
Smith‹Smith.
Lamanno‹Lamanno.
Munson‹Mangson.
Goldbarg‹Weinberg.
Flaher‹Flaher.
Newman‹Newman.
Hofman‹Hofman, adm
Cohen‹Blum.
Espeso‹Eagle Sav'gs & Loan Co. (2.)
Acker‹same.
Siegrist‹same.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 2503.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J.
Cornelius McLaughlin, alleged incompetent.)
Harney-Walsh-Maloney‹Brooklyn E D Term.
Rinnie‹B H RR.
Hogan‹Naesau RR.
Cipolla‹Stand Arch Co et al.
Weiner‹Hausel.
Raduns‹N Y Con RR.
Di Paolo‹Nassau RR.
Lovett‹Stevenson.
Feinman‹N Y Consol R R.
Barry‹Markey.
Farren‹same.
Smith‹same.
Stenberg‹same.
Brown‹same.
Isenhower‹same.
Amos‹same.
Burke‹same.
Sawtelle‹same.
Spoor‹same.
Feenan‹same.
Creteau‹same.
Raynor‹same.
Metz‹same.
Murphy‹same.
Jones‹same.
Bawor‹same.
Gettens‹same.
Carlsen‹same.
Payne‹same.
Miller‹same.
Auborn‹same.
Laybury‹same.
Wilson‹same.
Lichtman‹same.
Grosskurth‹same.
Vila‹same.
Fine‹same.
Coughlin‹same.
Kenny‹same.
Maddaus‹same.
Siegfried‹Silberblatt, (2.)
Greene‹Ellis.
Wernberg‹Seagrist.
Salzman‹Dinkelspiel.
Quirk‹Calhoun.
Gagliano‹Jacobs & Davies.
Rosenberg‹J H Deeves & Bro.
Kaminsky‹J J TullyCo
Feldman‹Blatt.
Grallitzer‹Siegel.
Freigelas‹Freiman.
Zucker‹Korn.
Friedman‹Fabrikant.
Wisbitsky‹Tenser.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial:
Security Bk‹Schinzel. Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Smith‹Kahn.
Atlas Assur Co‹Wood.
Birch‹Tucker.
Silberfeld‹Klein.
Kass‹Elsen.
Oakdale Mills Co‹Miechiowitz.
Man Swiss Emb Co‹Mackson.
Bernstein‹Fox.
Gates‹Benedetto.
Greenblatt‹Uwanta Con Co.
Regon‹Kelly.
Yost‹H Koehler & Co. Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Crane, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.
Curran‹Astoria Lgt. Hcet & Powsr Co.
McAvoy‹N Y & L I Traction Co.
Remainder of the calendar passed to Monday, Oct. 11.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 300.

County Court.

EQUITY CALENDAR—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
De Chiaro‹Betts.
Huber‹Marturano.
F Lutz Co‹Strauss.
Borgia Bldg Co‹T M H Rty Co.
Block‹O'Connor et al.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Du Pont‹Yonkers R R Co.
Kensgis‹Stevens.
Pyne‹Weverg Co.
Roberts‹NY, NH RR
Post & Lester Co‹Mt Kleco Auto Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Dunn‹N Y C & H R R Co.
Van Suetendale‹Douglas.
Castellucci‹David Mayer Brew Co.
Dominick‹Meyers, (2.)
Favolli‹C T Wills Co.
Marshall‹Birney.
Farley‹Reichert.
Farley‹Coan.
Davis‹Massello.
Farley‹Wazetar.
Farley‹Hall.
Jackson‹Kennedy.
Lynch‹Deuterman.
Ferguson‹Union Ry Co of NY.
Fanelli‹Sard.
Irvine‹Scott.
Sheehan‹Sheinfirry.
Loria‹Viviano.
Hienderson‹Anstey.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1315.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Morschbauser, J.
Birch‹Birch.
Carillo‹Carillo.
Miller‹Harmon.
Henbach‹Hanbach.
Morris‹Morris.
Maier‹Wessmann.
Noonan‹Baleb.
Birch‹Birch.
Dietz‹Dietz.
Brown‹Brown.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Adm'r's accounting:
Madaline Seitz, John L MacDonald.
Compulsory acc't's:
Edward L. Gard, Jonathan D Hyatt, Thomas McI Turner.
Motion:
William R Harris.
Ex'r's accounting:
Wilhelmina Uchtman.
Order to show cause:
Phoebe S Brower.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists announced:
To foreman of laborers, third grade, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, chief engineer, Water Supply, Brooklyn—Welter Wiggin, 80.44; James Dillon, 81; John Fey, 79.55; Thomas E. Lynch, 77.60.
To topographical draftsman, Grade C, President of Manhattan, Bureau of Highways—Oliver C. Mentzinger, 76.55; Richard Ashton, Jr., 76.40

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 3 at the New York Custom House an examination for supervising telegrapher, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the office of markets and rural organization, Department of Agriculture, at a salary ranging from $1,400 to $1,800 per annum. The appointee will have charge of the special telegraphic service of the office of markets and rural organization. He will be responsible for the work of a number of telegraph operators; for the devising, installation and maintenance of the most efficient telegraphic devices and equipment; and for securing the best possible telegraphic connections and service from the commercial companies. After each busy season he will be required to handle the telegraphic work of the office without assistance. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, copying and correcting manuscript, practical questions, training and experience. Applicants must show that for at least three years they have had experience in supervising and directing the work of other telegraph operators either in the Government service or in the service of commercial telegraph companies; at least six months of this experience must have been acquired within the last two years. Such experience must include the routing of business and the supervision, installation, maintenance, and use of modern telegraph instruments and equipment. They must have reached their thirtieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ANTHONY, JAMES, (Feb. 27, 1914;) bank, $10,077; net estate, $8,912. Five nieces and six nephews of decedent are the beneficiaries.

PECHNER, ADOLPH, (May 13, 1912;) net estate, $23,593. Fanny Pechner, widow, receives personalty amounting to $250 and a life estate in $17,000; Cela Pechner, daughter, a cash bequest of $5,000, jewelry, $100, and one-sixth interest in the remainder after the widow's life estate. Other beneficiaries were three daughters, a son, father and sister-in-law of the decedent; Montefiore Home and Mt. Sinai Hospital, each $100. The assets were: Equities of $5,000 in 238 East 72d St., appraised at $13,000; $6,000 in 1,354 First Av., appraised at $9,000; $3,000 interest, $16,-403.18, in the equity in 1,382-1,384 First Av., appraised at $108,000; bank, $3,846; insurance, $2,000; mortgages, $2,822; boase-furnishing business, 1,382 First Av., $5,000, and jewelry, $350.

QUANZ, ANNON JOSEPH, (April 24, 1912;) net estate, $58,795. Elizabeth Hazen Quanz, widow, is the beneficiary. The assets were: An automobile, $1,000; personalty, $120; bank, $278, and an account with Fleitman & Co., 356 Fourth Av., $04,131. Decedent was engaged in selling elks, sathne and other goods consigned to Fleitman & Co., and his account with that firm represents a fund left with that firm as a guarantee to that firm against loss on sales made by him.

WOOD, MARGARET A., (June 9;) net estate, $12,835. Sarab F. Tubbs, sister, receives $4,885; Florence B. Tubbs, niece, $3,000; William Arthur and Walter D. Tubbs, nephews, each $2,000; smaller bequests to other relatives. Assets: Bank, $185; mortgage, $102; stocks, $12,646.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

St. Nicholas Avenue Apartment House Traded for a Midtown Loft —Operators Buy Lexington Avenue Plot—A $480,000 Deal at Teaneck, N. J.—New Industry Locates in Long Island City.

Upper Manhattan furnished a deal of interest in the realty world yesterday, in which there was a trade involving a mid-town loft in Twenty-eighth Street between Six and Seventh Avenues. The upper Manhattan end of the deal was the six-story apartment house on the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 190th Street, covering a plot 97 by 120, which was purchased by the Nason Realty Company from the 190th Street Holding Corporation, of which Hyman Horwitz is President.

In exchange the buyers gave a five-story commercial building at 136 and 138 West Twenty-eighth Street, on plot 50 by 100. The apartment house was completed last year at an estimated cost of $150,000.

Eddy A. Weinstein acted as broker in the transaction.

Pickney Court in Another Trade.

Pickney Court, a seven-story elevator apartment at 151 to 159 West 140th Street, which has figured in several transactions during the last twelve months was resold again yesterday by Paul A. McGolrick to James C. Crowley.

In part payment the buyer gave building lots in Flushing, L. I., and farm land in Albany County, N. Y. The properties involved in the trade have aggregate valuations of about $240,000. The seller recently purchased the property from John Weber and took title last week.

Operators Buy Lexington Ave. Plot.

The Sheehy Estate has sold to Ennis & Sinnott, operators, 1,229 and 1,231 Lexington Avenue, two three-story dwellings on a plot 32 by 62, located between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets. John J. Kavanagh negotiated the sale.

West Side Flats Resold.

Frederick Brown has resold to Paul McGolrick, 551 West 125th Street, a five-story double flat with stores on a lot 25 by 99.11. The seller purchased the property last week.

An investor has purchased from the Union Bank of Brooklyn the five-story flat at 503 and 505 West 172d Street, on plot 43.9 by 94.6. The property adjoins the northwest corner of Ameterdam Avenue and was taken by the bank in foreclosure proceedings last April.

Bronx Sales.

The recently organized Loring Construction Company, composed of Max Raymond, Bartlett Epstein, and Robert C. Berkhohn, has bought from Oscar T. Mackay, 2,226 Loring Place, a two-story frame dwelling, on plot 79.4 by 127.11 by irregular, 387.8 feet north of Hall of Fame Terrace.

A high-class apartment house will replace the dwelling. When sold at auction last year the property brought $23,800.

The F. M. Corporation has purchased from the Empire City Mortgage and Holding Corporation (Barke & Weiss) 2,299 Crotona Parkway, a four-story building, on plot 35 by 80. It was held at $22,500

W. E. & W. I. Brown, Inc., have sold in conjunction with McLernon Brothers the lot on the east side of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, about 15 feet south of East 187th Street.

Resale of Brooklyn Plot.

The Winndamere Real Estate Company, Daniel H. Jackson, President, has resold through the office of Pierce Keefe the vacant plot on the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, 180 feet south of Third Avenue, Brooklyn, 54 by 100, to Elias Bernstein, who will erect two five-story flats.

This property was recently purchased by the Windamere Realty Company through J. P. Fenneran and F. J. Ryan.

Brooklyn.

As a site for a detached dwelling of the bungalow type Arthur H. Strong has purchased a plot, 40 by 100 feet on the east side of Twenty-fourth Street, 240 feet north of Avenue F, Flatbueh.

Dye Industry Locates in L. I. City.

The United States Coal Tar Products Company, manufacturers of aniline dyes and chemicals, have leased, through G. E. Clay, the entire premises 115 Broadway, northwest corner of Hopkins Avenue, Long Island City, owned by Thomas B. Gallagher of Manhattan.

It is understood that when this concern is in full operation it will employ upward of fifty men.

Long Island.

Miss Jennie Bloodgood sold to the Congregation Shaari Tefflo of Flushing the plot, 50 hy 186, on the north side of Amity Street, near Parsons Avenue, for $4,600. The buyers will erect a eynagogue to cost in the neighborhood of $12,000.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 20 by 100, on Kinsey Avenue to L. Traut, and a plot, 20 by 100, on Lincoln Avenue, to M. Levis.

$480,000 New Jersey Deal.

Aa a elte for fifty-seven dwellings, each on a plot 50 hy 125, the Regal Realty Company of this city has purchased from D Adler through Axelrod & Cohen 114 lots, 25 hy 125 each, at Teaneck Heights, Bergen County, N. J.

Building and permanent loans aggregating $228,000 have been secured by the same brokers, who have under way another deal involving 200 lots in the eame section for similar improvement. S. I. Segal represented the former owners, and I. Robinson aeted for the buyers, whoee investment, when tho houses are completed, will represent about $50,000. Ground will be broken at once, and the contract calls for the completion of the entire group of houses in nine months.

Important Montclair Sale.

The residence property on the west side of Lloyd Road, Montclair, formerly the home of Mrs. Dorothy Cooksey Marcus, has been purchased and will shortly be occupied by Charles C. Warner of Essex Fells.

The purchaee includes, in addition to the residence property, an adjoining plot of 130 feet, making a total of 200 feet, and extends in depth to the Essex County Park Reeervation. The property was held at $60,000. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers.

Hecksher Buys Adirondack Camp.

August Hecksher hae purchased from the estate of Samuel M. Dodd one of the most attractive camps in the Adirondack League Club Preserve. It is on a peninsula on Little Moose Lake, adjoining the John C. Claflin camp. Clark T. Chamberlain was the broker in the sale. Mr. Hecksher was represented hy Parks, McKinstry & Taft, attorneye.

$130,175 for Hawley Property.

A total of $130,175 was obtained in the Vesey Street Salearoom yesterday for the realty holdings of Oecar F. Hawley. Joseph P. Day acted as auctioneer. The property consisted of a Manhattan loft building and several flats and dwellings in Brooklyn.

The Manhattan parcel, a five-story store and loft at the northwest corner of Church and Thomas Streets, 25 hy 75 hy irregular, was sold to Seldon Hawley on a bid of $33,000. The city assesses this parcel at $90,000.

Gas Company Reported Buyer of Church Property.

The Conaolidated Gas Company is reported to be the buyer of the old edifice of the Central Presbyterian Church, at 212 to 218 West Fifty-seventh Street.

$250,000 Home

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was subject to violent and very irregular fluctuations throughout the day, and after showing early gains of 2¼c to 2½c, prices broke over 4c a bushel, and at the close of the day were ¾@1¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red winter wheat and No. 2 hard winter were quoted at $1.20½, cost of insurance and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.13½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.04¾, cost of insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Sept.	.....	..	..	1.13	1.12¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

					Last Year.
December	1.03½	1.04¼	1.03¼	1.00	1.09⅞
May	1.18⅜	1.05¾	1.00⅝	1.07⅛	1.15⅝

CORN.

The market for corn was firm and higher, closing with net gains of ⅞c to 1½c. Shorts were anxious buyers at times, and it was apparent that the trade entertained fears of damage to the crop by the recent frost. The Government report placed the indicated yield at 3,026,159,000 bushels, the largest since 1912. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 74½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	62⅝	61¼	61¼	61	....
December	58⅝	57	57½	56⅝	67½
May	59¼	58⅝	58¾	58¾	70⅝

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active early and prices advanced ¾@1c, but later an easier tone developed under profit taking, and final quotations were ⅛@⅜c net lower. The Government report indicated a yield of 1,517,478,000 bushels, or the largest crop on record. The local cash market was steady; No. 3 white quoted at 39½@41c; No. 4 white, 38½@39½c; ordinary to fancy clipped white, 39@43½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	37¾	37	37	37⅝	48⅝
May	39¾	39⅛	39¼	39¼	51⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was again higher on aggressive operations on the buying side, but after showing irregular gains the market lost part of the advance, especially for lard, which closed unchanged to 2 points below the previous final. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000, estimated for Friday 18,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 3,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	9.20	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.72
January	9.47	9.50	9.30	9.32	9.90
Ribs—					
October	9.27	9.17	9.27	9.20	10.70
January	9.45	9.35	9.40	9.35	9.90
Pork—					
October	14.42	14.37	14.42	14.10	....
January	17.50	17.25	17.30	17.12	18.95

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was active, and while prices were subject to quick changes under alternating waves of buying and selling, the undertone was firm and new high records for the season were established, and closing quotations were 8 to 15 points net higher.

Range of prices.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.30@7.60	7.35
October	7.34	7.30	7.33@7.35	7.19
November	7.47	7.38	7.44@7.42	7.28
December	7.51	7.46	7.49@7.45	7.27
January	7.55	7.41	7.47@7.48	7.32
February	7.59	7.50	7.54@7.50	7.43
March	7.75	7.59	7.69@7.68	7.53
April	7.82	7.71	7.75@7.80	7.64
May	7.88	7.83	7.86@7.89	7.75

COFFEE.

The coffee market was steady early in the day, when prices advanced 3 to 7 points on scattered buying for outside account and influenced by firmness in Brazil. The demand was not of great volume, however, and late in the day, when longs attempted to take profits, values declined quickly and closed easy, with net losses of 4 to 7 points. Total sales for the day were 20,250 bags. In the local spot market prices were steady and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	6.20@6.23	6.27
November	....	....	6.22@6.25	6.29
December	6.32	6.32	6.25@6.28	6.32
January	....	....	6.29@6.30	6.36
February	....	....	6.34@6.35	6.39
March	6.51	6.48	6.38@6.40	6.43
April	....	....	6.43@6.45	6.49
May	6.61	6.57	6.49@6.50	6.51
June	....	....	6.54@6.55	6.61
July	6.69	6.68	6.58@6.60	6.66
August	....	....	6.64@6.65	6.70
September	6.80	6.79	6.69@6.71	6.73

SUGAR.

Reports from Washington that Secretary McAdoo had announced that he would recommend to Congress that the present tariff rate on sugar be maintained until normal conditions are established, had a bullish influence on the market for sugar futures, and prices at the close of the day were 7 to 15 points net higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	2.93	2.89	2.92@2.93	2.74
November	2.95	2.85	2.92@2.93	2.75
December	2.95	2.82	2.89@2.91	2.77
January	2.96	2.88	2.92@2.91	2.82
February	....	....	2.89@2.90	2.85
March	3.01	2.92	2.97@2.99	2.86
April	....	....	3.02@3.03	2.91
May	3.10	3.06	3.06@3.03	2.91
June	....	....	3.10@3.12	2.99
July	....	....	3.14@3.16	3.07
August	....	....	3.17@3.20	3.10
September	....	....	3.20@3.22	3.13

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER:—Receipts yesterday, 7,631 packages. Fair trading in the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery and prices firmly maintained. The sales on Change included 150 tubs creamery, extras, at 29c; 195 tubs, 91 score, at 28½c; 75 tubs, 93 score, at 28¾c; 250 tubs, September make, 93 score, at 29¼c. Secondary grades fairly plentiful but moving out moderately in wide range of values. Renovated firm. Ladies and packing stock lean somewhat in sellers' favor. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29c; higher scoring, 29½@29¾c; firsts, 26½@28½c; seconds, 25½@26c; thirds, 22½@25c. State dairy: finest, 28c@28¼c; good to prime, 25½@27½c; common to fair, 21½@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21½@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@22¾c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 17@19½c.

EGGS:—Receipts yesterday, 11,946 cases. The market has a steady tone. Last advances have checked consumption somewhat and buyers are more critical and more conservative. Highest grades of fresh hold steady; medium and low grades are freely offered. Refrigerators steady and without materiel change. Fancy near-by eggs scarce; comparatively few of the receipts show quality to reach top figures. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35@36c; extra firsts, 33@34c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 23½@27c; thirds and poorer, 21½@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; cnlls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25½@26c; firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds or poorer, 19@22c; dirties, 18@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 47@50c; ordinary to good, 35@46c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 32@40c; Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 36@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@36c.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

DIVISION ST, 96 and 98; David Rosenblum against Philip Goldman, owner and contractor $1,153

14TH ST, 125 West; W. E. Ryan Iron Works against Styles & Cash, owners and contractors $809

29TH ST, 39 and 41 West; Victoria Building and Contracting Co., Inc., against Michael, Emma, Carolina, John, Helen and Mary O'Connor, and Rockbridge Realty Co., Inc., owners, (renewal) $12,181

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick C. Sobel against same, (renwal) $1,240

42D ST, 412 West; Alberene Stone Co. against John Doe, owner; Louis Appel, contractor $3

46TH ST, 535 West; Alberene Stone Co. against John Doe, owner; Louis Appel, contractor $20

Bronx.

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,504; Isidore Lippmann against Seabury Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor $300

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

3d Av, 925; Herman Levin against Aaron Altmayer et al; Sept. 17, 1915 ..... $53.25

34th St, 56 East; H. B. Smith Co. against Henry C. Sturges et al; Aug. 19, 1915 .. $125

93d St, 181 East; Herman Levin against Sanders B. Altmayer et al; Sept. 17, 1915 ..... $170

Bronx.

No satisfied mechanics' liens filed this day.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fifth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 66.7 ft n of 169th St, 45x85; Charles H. Pinckney to Mabel E. Hopkins, 52 West 84th St, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtgs Oct. 7; attorneys, Timme & K., 149 Broadway $3,500

WEST END AV, n w corner 103d St, 100.11x100; 885 West End Avenue Corporation to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, demand 6 p. c., Oct. 1; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $525,000

110TH ST, 35 to 41 West, n s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 150x100; Scheer-Ginsberg Realty and Construction Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, prior mtgs $200,000; installments $500 quarterly, 6 p. c., Oct. 7; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St. $5,000

153D ST, n s, 240 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 60x99.11, prior mtg $65,000; Frank L. Nugent to Alexander Grant Construction Co., 714 West 181st St, Oct. 7, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $3,500

Bronx.

LOTS 284 and 285, map of Varien Estate; Jennie Kontl to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

SIMPSON ST, 914, e s, 75x105; Simpson St, 906, e s, 75x105; Bronx Industrial Estates, Inc., to William E. Smith, Jr., 452 West 58th St, Oct. 6-Dec. 6, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..... Notes, $3,370

UNION AV, s e corner of 166th St, 96.11x41.8; Frederick J. Feuerbach to Joseph N. Courtade, 526 East 67th St, prior mtge, $33,000, Oct. 1, 3 years at 6 p. c.; attorney, John C. Hoenlager, 5 Beekman St. $5,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 250 ft s of Morris Park Av, 140 ft to Victor St x25x95x25x45x50; Ellen Doyle to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

6TH ST, s s, e of Lot 358, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Jeanette Kligerman to Barney Glanzrock, 904 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Oct. 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. P. Black, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn $600

172D ST, w s, 100 ft s of Boston Road, 50x100; Cedar Construction Co., Inc., to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Oct. 7, 5 years at 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $33,000

187TH ST, n s, 151 ft w of Washington Av, 50x112.6; Mary Byrnes to Andrew J. Dalton, 267 East Kingsbridge Road, Sept. 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, John J. Brady, 2,395 Valentine Av. $1,000

233D ST, s s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 50x72.11; Michael Beirne to Land Co. of Edenwald, 299 Madison Av, Sept. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. B. Ailing, 149 Broadway $447

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

Tiebout Av., w s, 102 ft s of Fordham Road, 50x105; also Tiebout Av., w s, 152 ft s of Fordham Road, 50x105; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans Arden Construction Co., Inc., to erect two five-story apartments, (8 payments) $66,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, w s, 83.4 ft s of 131st St, 16.7x75; John W. Boblman et al, against Emil Selst et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. S. J. Flynn.

3D AV, n e corner 87th St, 50x90; John W. Bohlman et al. against Aaron Goodmen et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attornsy, H. S. J. Flynn.

159TH ST, 515 West; Edward Ritz against Rose H. Frey et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Atterbury.

56TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Bertha Wolf against Joseph Borger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Isaacs.

167TH ST, n s, 813 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Loulee M. Cramp, guardian, against Wolf Zwetschkenbaun: et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Forest Brothers.

LOT 50, Block 441, Section 2; City of New York against Louis Haupt et al., (foreclosure of tax lien;) attornay, L. Hardy.

81ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; City of New York against Peteworth Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, L. Hardy.

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, s w e, 177.2 ft s of Halsey Place, 25.3x94.8; John Schroder against Stephen McBride et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J Riegor.

135TH ST, 463 EAST, Maurice Abelman et al against Beth Hamerdrosch Hagadale Adas Jeshurun of the Bronx, Inc, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, S N Freedman.

181ST ST, 650 EAST, Joseph Kurzman against John Perry et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attoruey, J Langsam.

182D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Grand Av, 20x100; Charles Leitz against Jampola & Werner Construction Co et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Davis.

168TH ST, 434 EAST, Robert H. Oakley as trustee against Model Construction Co et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. E. Connell.

KELLY ST, w e, 100.4 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Louis E Felix against Nathan Bernknopf et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Case & Apfel.

LOT 402, (easterly half), map of Village of Wakefield, 24th Ward; Emma Unger against Alice M Staker et al, (foreclosura of mortgage;) attorney, C A. Furthman.

168TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 20x126.4; Johann Simon Gansz et al against William Rohltzek et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E M Burghard.

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NEW BUILDING

Sixty-six Feet Eight Inches by Ninety-eight Feet Nine Inches.

Leases from Feb. 1st. Ready for occupancy Nov. 15th.

STORE AND LOFTS

116-118-120 East 27th Street, Near 4th Avenue.

Centrally located in the wholesale dry goods district. Absolutely fireproof. Two fireproof stairways. Smoke-proof fire tower. Three electric elevators. A complete, approved sprinkler system. Windows on four sides in each of the upper ten floors and not obstructed by adjoining buildings, assuring light and air. Every convenience and improvement for the comfort and safety of the tenants. The building will furnish the highest class service. Superintendent of the building will live on the premises.

Store, Mezzanine and Basement ..... $8,000 per annum
First and Eleventh Lofts, each ..... $3,250 per annum
Second to Tenth Loft, each ..... $3,000 per annum

Renting Agent on premises. Apply to your own broker, or to

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd Street

TO LEASE FOR 21 YEARS

243 BROADWAY

An exceptional opportunity to obtain a permanent location on New York's busiest thoroughfare. A few doors from WOOLWORTH BUILDING and opposite CITY HALL. Apply to

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FACTORY TO LEASE,

24th St., Bet. 6th and 7th Aves. (75x100, 6 stories and basement; 150 H. P. boilers. 80 H. P. Corliss engine; elevator. Possession January, 1916, or Earlier. E. A. DARLING, Owner, 23 East 21st St. Brokers Protected. Gramercy 5503.

133 WEST 72D STREET.

MODERN BUILDING FOR

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

Single and Double Suites. Inquire Superintendent.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York—In the matter of THE DALE CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt and all others interested:

Notice is hereby given that in pursuence of an order made in the above entitled proceeding, bearing date the 7th day of October, 1915, and filed in the office of the Referee herein, Peter B. Olney, Esq., on said date, the undersigned will sell at public auction on October 18th, 1915, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the following property of the bankrupt, directed in said order to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the First (formerly in the Second Ward of Long Island City) Ward of the Borough and County of Queens, City and State of New York, known and designated as lots No. 9, 10, 11 and 12 on a certain map entitled "Map of the Homestead premises of William Paynter, deceased, now situate in the Second Ward, Long Island City, Queens County, New York, dated January 1st, 1890, surveyed and drawn by P. G. Van Alst, City Surveyor, and filed in the Clerk's Office of Queens County, as No. 151 on May 8th, 1891.

The said property will be sold subject to mortgages aggregating $24,500.

Dated, New York, October 7, 1915.

JAMES N. ROSENBERG, Trustee.
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Joseph Sapinsky, 135 Broadway, Attorney for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. LIEBLER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Cains Transfer Co., 519 West 38th Street, and immediately thereafter at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of property, scenery, and electrical effects of the production known as the "Garden of Paradise," at Cains Transfer Company, 519 West 38th Street, and at 539 Broadway, the property, scenery, costumes, etc., of the plays known as "Highway of Life" and "Joseph and His Brethren."

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE J. M. GARSSON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Oct. 21, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 307 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cotton, linen, and woolen piece goods, trimmings, safe, typewriter, office furniture, fixtures, etc.

ALBERT C. PECK, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, Plaintiff, against VANOSCOPE COMPANY, defendant. L. 12—228.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated September 7th, 1915, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 9th day of September, 1915, and the further order of the same court, dated and filed the 5th day of October, 1915, the undersigned as Receiver of the Vanoscopa Company, a Delaware corporation, will sell by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, and at his office, 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, and interest which the said Vanoscope Company had on the 16th day of April, 1915, or at any time thereafter, in and to certain patents, contracts, blue prints, models, machines, machinery, stocks, furniture, and all other personal property of the said corporation, a description of which will be given upon the sale and is contained in the order of September 9th, 1915, on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

The Receiver has been unable to find or obtain possession of any of the property sold except two (2) minute books of the Board of Directors, two (2) stock transfer books, three (3) books of account, one (1) book of contracts, and three (3) models of machines, and in consequence will deliver possession only of said property, and accepts no personal responsibility for the sale of the balance or the delivery of the same.

AUGUSTIN DERBY, Receiver.
Dated, Oct. 6, 1915.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Magnificent City Residence

For Sale or To Let

Located at 45 WEST 74th STREET, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. Lot size 20' x 102' 2". House size 20' x 60'. Four stories and basement with four-story extension to rear line.

Large, light, cheerful dining and drawing rooms. Seven bedrooms, three baths, four dressing rooms, library. Decorations throughout in rare good taste. Commodious servants' quarters. Excellently arranged for entertaining. Den that can be used for library or office. Easily accessible to all transit lines. Inspection at any time. Caretaker on premises. Immediate possession.

NET INVESTMENT.

17th St., near 3d Av.—3-story, basement, and "L" business building leased to one tenant, paying $1,820 above every expense; price right; large return on investment.

NELSON, LEE & GREEN, INC., 47 West 34th St., New York.

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A BEAUTIFUL HOME

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TO RENT FURNISHED

HUDSON RIVER SHORE FRONT ESTATE

20 miles out; modern brick residence, 18 rooms; stable and garage with living quarters; 7 acres; beautiful grounds, cared for by owner; tennis court; moderate rental.

KENNETH IVES & CO., 7 East 42nd St. Murray Hill 6037.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY

Residence Properties—Sale or Rent

Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NAVESINK PARK, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over 4 miles of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN, 280 Broadway, New York City.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

RENT—THEN BUY THIS



New, artistic, 8-room all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from country club; 2 baths, big living room; prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege, rent to apply. "OWNER," P. O. Box 416, New York City.

SIX ACRES.

Owner desires to sell three desirable plots of 15, 6, and 2 acres; high elevation; fertile land; easy commuting distance on D., L. & W. R. R., short walk to express station. J. C. Sparks, 30 Church St., New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Start a Fruit and Poultry Farm.

Huntington, best section, only mile from station; new 7-room house, cemented cellar, laundry tubs, sink and range in kitchen; new barn; large poultry house; water supply; 3 acres finest soil, all cleared, very fertile; price $3,500, cash required $1,000; act at once. THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

ON ATLANTIC OCEAN

WATER FRONT. 60 LOTS ONLY.

Beautiful development, highest class improvements; model sewer system; finest bathing beach in America; 40 minutes from Manhattan; will be sold privately at about the cost of improvements; it's your opportunity. Address E. M. N., Offices 505, 1 West 34th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

59 WEST 89TH ST.
69 WEST 89TH ST.

RENT, $1,700 EACH.

Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.

331 WEST 88TH ST.

RENT, $2,500.

Four-story and basement whitestone dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.

OTTO DENCKER, 503 5th Av. Tel. 8977 Murray Hill.

16 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story brownstone Dwelling, 25x100, for rent, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years. Electric light, open plumbing, hardwood floors. French doors between hall, drawing room and dining room. Usual commission to brokers.

MINTURN POST COLLINS, Greeley 265. 1 West 34th St.

47 East 92nd St.

Four-story and basement private house, furnished or unfurnished; four baths, hardwood floors; exceptionally open rooms; electricity installed if desired; first-class locality; very reasonable rent. R. L. Hoguet, 27 William St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72nd St.

AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x18.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for the winter at $225 per month.

Maid service if desired.

APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES. Telephone 7040 Columbus.

57 W. 57th Street

We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms; bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

Beautiful Apartments of 7 Rooms and Bath, furnished, $150 to $165 per month.

251 W. 95th St.

Apply Superintendent, or H. F. KELLER, 501 5th Ave.

THE LANGHAM

73d to 74th St. and CENTRAL PARK WEST

Apartment of 11 Rooms, Suitably Furnished

Apply Supt. or Phone Col. 4020

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NASSAU COUNTY.—IN the matter of the General Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors of the SINCARNA COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through John Young, auctioneer, on Saturday, October 9th, 1915, at 10 A. M., at the former factory of the said company at Baldwin, Nassau County, Long Island, the property and assets of the above estate, consisting of machinery, boilers, tanks, fixtures, Sincarna (a soup extract) chemicals, extracts, boxes, &c.

HENRY SCHWED, Assignee.
NEWBORG & CALLAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE FAIRHOLM

503 West 121st Street, Between Amsterdam & Broadway. Opposite Columbia Grounds.

5 AND 6 ROOMS

Unusually large and light. All modern improvements.

$47.50 to $60.00

PRINCE MONACO

227-29 West 109th Street, Near Broadway.

4 AND 5 ROOMS

Strictly high-class Apartments; every modern improvement.

$50.00 to $75.00

7 West 108th St.

Near Central Park West.

High-class Apartments; elevator, electric light and all modern improvements.

4 ROOMS $30.00 to $35.00

THE PHAETON

539 West 112th Street, Near Broadway.

5 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths $75.00 to $110.00

Choice Apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.

THE ORADELL

508-10 West 112th Street, Between Amsterdam & Broadway.

6 ROOMS LARGE FOYER

All modern improvements.

$70.00

North & South Medford

561 West 163d Street and 562 West 164th Street, Corner of Broadway.

7 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS $65.00 to $70.00

Unusually attractive. Large Foyer. Unusual floor plan.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,

Broadway and 109th Street

Telephone Riverside—9700.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.

654 West 161st St.

Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rentals $480 to $1320

Renting Agent on Premises— OPEN EVENINGS PHONE AUDUBON 9045

Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 189 Broadway

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Bachelor Apartments

THE BERWYCK

65-69 West 54th Street

TWO ROOMS & BATH

RENTS, $480-$720

CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900

APPLY TO

HERMAN L. R. EDGAR

81 Nassau Street

THE HUDSON

227 Riverside Drive, South Corner of 95th Street.

Under New and Efficient Management.

5 & 6 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.

Very attractive Apartments; every modern improvement;

$1,000 to $1,300.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY

Broadway and 109th Street. Telephone, Riverside—9700.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West

At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.

288 WEST 92D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

8 ROOMS, BATH | Large Pantry and Closets. Elevator, Phone | 2 Toilets, $900-$1,050.

202 WEST 78TH ST.

8 Rooms & Bath, $60. Hall service, steam heat, hot water.

THE MARION

2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)

5-6 Rooms & Bath, $570 to $980. Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

57 W. 58th St.

THE CORONET

2 Rooms and Bath.....$600
2 Corner Rooms and Bath.. 900
5 Rooms and 2 Baths.....1200
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.....2000

Apply on premises, or

Harris & Vaughan, Inc., 569 FIFTH AVENUE Tel. 31 Murray Hill

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Aves.

1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths

Dining room on first floor.

Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

65 Central Park West

North Corner 66th St. Exceptionally Fine Apartment.

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

58TH ST., 125 WEST.

5 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $1,200. Fireproof Building. All Night Elevator.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 8 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

THE ANICO,

1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

587 Riverside Drive

Corner 136th St.

7 and 8 Rooms.

Rental $960 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.

Corner 80th St.

9 Rooms.

Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Ave.

Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

THE CAMBRIA

347-351 West 55th St.

2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette,

Unfurnished $50 to $67.50 per Month

Furnished, $60 to $77.50.

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO. 299 Madison Ave.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

25 East 115th St.—Stable to let or for sale; 70 stalls and carriage room,or can be made over for garage or other business purposes; on easy terms. See caretaker or Chas. S. Farwell, Agent. Tel. 485 Astoria, Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

To let, store and basement, 50x100; lofts; sprinkler system; elevator; low rates of insurance; very reasonable rent. 90 Grand St.

Elegant store to rent, ideal neighborhood, suitable for milliner, corsetier, art shop, &c. Inquire 800 Lexington Av.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

Mail privileges, $2; furnished offices; mail forwarded non-residents. Davenport, 309 Broadway.

LOFTS, 440 WEST 46TH ST. 25x100; suitable light manufacturing or storage; $40. Mercer, 268 West 23d.

Private office or desk space, with every convenience. 200 5th Av., Room 1,178.

OFFICE to sublet at sacrifice. Call 1,476 Broadway, at 42d, Room 622.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
23 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3876 Cortland. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

Acreage and shore front-
COUNTRY HOMES. age. I. W. Valentine, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.

Floral Park, 25 minutes out; good house for little money; steam plant; electric light; parquet floors. Owner, L 112 Times.

FREEPORT, L. I.
Sacrifices all-year country home; stable, garage. White, 28 South Bergen Place.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Fanwood, N. J.; practically new, modern 8-room house, all improvements, on lot 200x267; 4 minutes' walk from station; fine location; asparagus, berries, and fruit trees; fine garage and hen house; rent, $50 per month; sale, $10,500; business compels owner to move. Opportunity, Box 21, Fanwood, N. J.

WESTFIELD.—Sacrifice; owner must have money; fine, modern residence and five corner lots; three minutes' walk from station; your own price; builders investigate. M. Bock, 16 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

VERY SELECT HOME
in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suite, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; $65-$75 per week. X 367 Times Annex.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Owner of Bergen County (N. J.) suburban residence desires to list with hustling realty firm his property for sale. Address Room 9, 718 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

FARMS, acre upwards, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linharger, 197 North Av.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

FOR WINTER OR YEAR.—GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—Twelve large rooms, (4 master bed.) 3 baths; lavatory first floor; electricity, gas, water; corner exposure; Lackawanna and Erie; $175 to $200 per month. Address Box 281, Glen Ridge, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE for the Winter; all improvements; moderate rental; Rye, N. Y. Phone 100 Morningside. Van Burgh, 208 West 124th.

218 Van Wyck Av., Jamaica.—Completely furnished home, 11 rooms; $55 month.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 1,144 cases of canned asparagus upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 707 sacks of horse beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
Notice.

On September 27, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against One Carload of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 18, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases of canned sardines upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hearby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jena Pryer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915. CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS, Executor.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.
MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 137 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

ARCHITECT. Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseeau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Mortgage Loans.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE, private house on west side, in Eighties; can be bought very cheap; size, 20x100, four stories, near Riverside Drive; terms will be made. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., Telephone John 5700.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

House, 9 rooms, bath; near subway station, Broadway, 225th St.; also Hudson River Railroad. 16 Fort Charles Place, Marble Hill.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

129th, 106 West.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling, 2 bathe; near subway; $900.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $10 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concession on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenents. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3 and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen; fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 242 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 3 and 5 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $290 to $390 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

Magnificently furnished apartment 10 rooms, 3 baths; 3 master's bedrooms, extra large; 3 maids' rooms; Eighties, overlooking Central Park. Other similar apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

To Sublet—Furnished seven-room front apartment, for one year or nine months, at reasonable rental. Apply office, on premises, Hudsonia, 315 to 321 West 79th St.

Elaborately furnished 8 rooms, 3 bathe, 3 master's bedrooms; west side; new building; splendid location. Other apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d.. Col. 3974.

Bachelor apartment, comfortably furnished, three large rooms, bath; 59th St.; overlooking Central Park; accessible, transportation. L 338 Times.

72d St. and Riverside Drive.—Chatsworth. Six all outside rooms, beautifully furnished; $450. Apartment 7G.

Handsomely furnished high-class apartments, 3, 4, 7 rooms, 2 baths; linen, silver, piano. Coyle, 137 West 52d.

559 West 164th.—Going South; will sublet seven-room apartment; large rooms; newly furnished. Address A., Apartment 1.

73d St., West.—Desirable parlor floor; three rooms; suitable for physician. 8927 Columbus.

85th, 170 West.—High-class newly furnished 7-room apartment; electricity, phone, hall service; reference. Cedney.

179th St., near Broadway.—Five-room corner; couple or adults; $85. P.O. Box 1,491.

72D, 248 WEST. (The Greystone.)—Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house

Exceptional apartment 7 outside rooms; 3 exposures. Riverview, 6B, 301 West 109th.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,136 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt. on premises.

STUDIO.
77 IRVING PLACE, (S. W. COR. 19TH ST.)
Rental $25. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Kitchenette apartment, two rooms, bath; attractively furnished; $65; lease. L 121 Times.

81ST, 157 EAST. (near Lexington)—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

West Side.

10 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS.
Corner Apartment, 4th floor; South, East and West exposures; 4 master, 3 servants' bedrooms; balcony and 4 rooms facing park; refrigeration; real fireplace; sublet, any reasonable offer considered.
HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 260 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY EARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premisee.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

236 WEST 65TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $35-$75.

117th St., 368 W., corner Morningside Av.
4 ROOMS, $20.
6 ROOMS, $25.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 157th St. and Grand Concourse.

The Chepstow, 215 West 101st.—Choice cor. apt., 8 rooms and 3 bathe.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

New Jersey.

Newark.—Clinton Hill section, near trolley lines, new apartment in two-family house, 9 rooms, (inclusive of 3 bed rooms,) large, light and airy, handsomely decorated, bath, extra lavatory, storage room, heat furnished, janitor service. Rent reasonable. 522 South 10th St., Newark. Telephone Waverly 4116.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 3-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Modern 2-room and kitchenette; rent not more than $30. G 236 Times Downtown.

WANTED, studio, preferably in studio building; rental $25 to $45. J. Mairs, Irvington-on-Hudson.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"The Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Spacious rooms; excellent table; select all-year home; beautiful surroundings; easy commutation. Phone 1488J.

Child, 2 to 6, can secure good home, excellent care, at 315 Riverdale Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Mrs. Gouch.

Long Island.

Private family have beautiful home; best location in Far Rockaway; want couple or small family. X 254 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

East Side.

10TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 16-38 EAST.—Large single rooms; second floor; parlor dining.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Unusual opportunity; airy rooms; steam, phone; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private bathe; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—New and handsomely furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references; table board.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68th, 74 WEST.—Desirable doubls, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 236 WEST.—Attractive location; large and small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 344, (West End Av.)—Select pension, exceptional accommodations, exquisite new furnishings, most elegant suite, double, single rooms; private bath; best home table; electricity.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Large, attractive second-floor rooms, with, without private bath; references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST. — Delightful rooms; bath; single room; fine table; excellent location.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; back room; excellent table.

78TH, 104 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; superior table; refined home; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Private family offers gentlemen beautiful large and medium rooms reasonable.

78TH, 156 WEST.—Newly renovated large, small rooms; running water; excellent board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; opened Oct. 1; meals optional; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front; private bath; also medium sunny rooms; reasonable.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, en suite, single; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath; table guests accommodated; references; Jewish.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, bath, dressing room; open fireplace; exclusive home; meals; service, unusual excellence.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; third front, private bath; refined home.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; excellent table; electricity; large, small rooms; references.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; suite or singly; private bath; select neighborhood; near Park; house just opened, newly decorated; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Furnished rooms with or without private bath; telephone; board.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Large, warm, well furnished room, with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; telephone; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Double sunny front room; wholesome food; park, "L," telephone.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Attractive front room; meals; private family; business man. Peters.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Corner room, with private bath; table guests; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; one room for couple or gentlemen; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

103D, 250 WEST.—Superior accommodations; refined, private home; excellent table; convenient; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large room with beautiful private bathroom; excellent cuisine; also one single room.

124TH, 437 WEST.—Board and room; private, homelike, reasonable. K., Apt. 31.

CHILDREN TO BOARD.—Will board child, good parentage; supervise education if desired; $10 weekly; will give supervisor's references. Washington Heights, 177th St. Address T., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

930 WEST END AVE. 105th St; couple with references; one or two; convenient home in strictly private family of two.

WEST END AV., 279, (Cor. 73d St.)—Large room; also single; handsome private home.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOARD AND ROOM wanted; first-class house; private family preferred; Murray Hill district; full particulars. Simpson, 150 East 39th St.

ELDERLY WIDOW wishes light room and board, refined household, near 110th St., Broadway. Answer, 612 West 112th St., Apt. 1C.

CATHOLIC WIDOWER, with daughter 12 and son 10, desires large and small room, with board, in refined family; reasonable. S 23 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

17TH, 180 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms, bath room floor; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; southern exposure; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable room, bath; electricity; select; gentleman.

53TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

76TH, 87 EAST.—Large, attractive, sunny rooms; every convenience; private; near park.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Large front room, suitable two; private house; board optional; phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,014.—Attractive rooms, running water; back parlor; suitable doctor's office.

LEXINGTON AV., 175.—Large, sunny room; private family; gentlemen preferred. M. R.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, non-resident; musical studio, subrenting.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

TWO ROOMS, bath and kitchenette; beautifully furnished; splendid location; references exchanged; $100 month. S 25 Times.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming accommodations; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

15TH ST, 349 WEST.—Comfortable room; $3.50-$4; exclusive, private residence; telephone; desirable.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished; electricity, telephone; southern exposure; references.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Large room, with bath, southern exposure; gentlemen only.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST,
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Southern mother, adult son, offer beautifully furnished, large corner room, adjoining bath; electricity, steam; moderate.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; electricity, telephone; references required.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room (suitable two) in private English family; references exchanged. Mrs. Bowden.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone, kitchenette; $10-$11.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed, splendidly kept house; rooms, $10-$11.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome studio with piano; also single room for gentleman; references.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished suites; also rooms; strictly private house; references.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large front room, electric light, hot, cold water, parquet floor; also small room; no rooming house.

72D, 218 WEST.—Newly opened and decorated house; suites, singls; business gentlemen.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large and small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone.

73D ST., 118 WEST.—Desirable two-room suite; private bath; large and single rooms; running water; gentlemen.

73D, (between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room; private house; gentleman. X 304 Times Annex.

73D, 242 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; few unfurnished rooms, suites; double and single; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Front rooms, with private bath; board; quiet location; telephone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private bathe; subway express.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Private family; large, small rooms; high class; references; owner.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Physician's office; electricity; service; all conveniences; private house. Schuyler 9299.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms for rent; all conveniences. Schuyler 9299.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Two rooms, front suite, exceptionally large, beautifully furnished, Southern exposure; quiet, high-class house; $12.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove, also large front room; shower baths; select.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, private bath; one medium; every convenience; references.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 8917.)
Attractive room, bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room; elevator; electricity; subway, elevated; gentlemen; also smaller room. Barney.

82D, 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; convenient location; gentlemen. Ground floor.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath, electric light; references.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Exceptional second floor; every convenience in an unusual newly furnished house.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 76 WEST. — Exceptionally fine front suite; electricity, telephone; refined surroundings. Godet.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Clean onteide room, bath; convenient; 'phone, electricity; private. Vealie.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; newly decorated; elvator, electric lights. Sharples.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, handsomely furnished, large, small rooms: suitable twe; $6.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home surroundings; exclusive.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Single and double rooms; large back parlor, suitable physician.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service, with use of parlor as waiting room.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large room, convenient subway, "L"; private house; references.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath, telephone; select, private house.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; references.

94TH, 20 WEST. — Newly renovated, large, small, adjoining rooms; private bath; references.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home of owner; $3.50 per week.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Roome; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well-kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

98TH ST., 231 WEST.—Elegantly appointed single or en suite, facing B'way. Apt. 3D.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentlemen, couple, tired of hotel life, may find suitable accommodations, suite and bath; elegantly kept. Apt. 7.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water, private house, refined environment.

102D, 302 WEST.—Elegant, large room, bath; suitable for two gentlemen; telephone.

111TH, 506 WEST.—Well-furnished, light room. Call evenings. Apt. 43.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 419 WEST.—For business woman, comfortable outside room in modern elevator apartment; references. Apt. 5 C. Call after 2.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homslike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

118TH, 400 WEST.—Several attractive rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; near Columbia. Camp.

118TH ST., 425 WEST.—Outside room; reasonable; all conveniences. Bright, Apt. 2.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Two large single, adjoining rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; lavatory between; southern exposure. Apt. 8.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; two windows; every convenience; private family. Ogden.

122D ST., 512 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms; one single; price attractive.

141ST, (94 Hamilton Place,) block Broadway, outside room; elevator; gentlemen; $4. Schaeffer.

143TH, (3,604 Broadway.)—Bachelor will rent large, well-furnished room; all improvements. Mayer.

180TH ST., (4,241 Broadway, Apartment 57.)—Room for business man, small family; all conveniences; references exchanged.

180TH, 560 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Lady having high class corner elevator apartment will rent two front rooms, nicely furnished; near subway.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st St. Subway.)—Exclusive large, two-room suite; all windows Broadway; beautifully furnished; conveniences; breakfast; $10. Engel.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.) — Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

COSY connecting room, kitchen privileges; fine view of Hudson. Overbury, 421 W. 121st.

LADY having attractive apartment, excellent neighborhood; bachelor gentlemen; care wardrobe, laundry; breakfast optional; references exchanged. X 356 Times Annex.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Medium front room; electricity, bath; private family; references; 91st subway.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Sizable outside or bright room near bath, modern elevator apartment, between West 70th and 90th Sts.; refined couple or small family; independence, including entrance, diet; references; permanent; $5; bachelor. E 262 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, Christian, requires large room and bath, no other roomers, west side; state terms; would share small apartment with refined party. M 9 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ARTIST, 22 years with famous decorator in city, desires position where her training in color would be used to advantage. E. A., X 365 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Refined, middle aged English lady desires position as companion; willing to help in household; would chaperon grown-up children; handy with needle; best references. V. A., 1,131 Lexington Av.

COMPANION.—Attendant to elderly person; read, sew; understands management home. X 295 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter; street, evening gowns; remodels; out, home preferred. Kelly, 573 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 5744. Anderson, 1,349 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert dressmaker and fitter, will work out by the day for $3. Mrs. Manlsy, cars Himmel, 100 West 106th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Young American woman seeks position, understands all branches; small family; references; wages $35. K. W., 886 9th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Gensral housework, colored girl; reference. 79 Old Broadway, Pattie Kenion, care Terry.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants family hamper ladies', children's wear specialty; sanitary conditions; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Finehing, L. I.

NORTH GERMAN, with first-class references, speaking excellent French and English, experienced in the physical care of children. M. Kruse, 160 East 37th St.

OFFICE WORK.—Girl, 18, offics work; knowledge of stenography and typewriting; little experience. Daugherty, 1,485 2d Av.

POSITION as nurse, companion to invalid or elderly person. L 167 Times.

PRESENT EMPLOYER desires permanent position for his stenographer and office assistant. She is worth while. E 270 Times Downtown.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—An educated young woman of refinement, thoroughly familiar with social and business correspondence, household accounts and management; social forms and entertainment; excellent reference and good penman. "L. B.," 603 West 127th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, bright beginner; good penman; rapid, homelikelike; pleasant; answar telephone; no agency; American; $7. D 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; willing worker. Madeline Donovan, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; take rapid dictation; commercial, technical work; $15. E 260 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MATHISON LANDAULET.
Private party wishes to sell 4-cylinder car; good condition; fully equipped, extra tires, tools, &c.; no reasonable offer refused. Apply GARAGE, 325 West 85th St.

Locomobile, 4 passenger; perfect condition; good tires; one extra; equipped with

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 3 TIMES
NEXT MON., OCT. 11 SEATS NOW.
HOLIDAY MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12
WM. GILLETTE
FIRST PLAY. SHERLOCK HOLMES

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
MARIE TEMPEST In the Double Comedy Bill
J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
OCTOBER 19th—SEATS OCTOBER 14th
Ethel Barrymore in the new comedy, "Our Mrs. McChesney."

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D Street. Tel. 3093 Bryant.
Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
HOLBROOK BLINN'S CO. MOLOCH
In the Great War Play.
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES.
"THE MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC Atop This Theatre.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents
ELSIE JANIS
In a Little Comedy with a Little Music MISS INFORMATION

SEE "A REAL PLAY AT LAST"
"YOUNG AMERICA" FIRST
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
Biggest Laughing Hit Since The Days of Charles H. Hoyt.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Without noise or horror —but with— thrills, comedy, romance.
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:25.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2
Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

PARK Col's Circle and 59th. Phone 9590 Col's.
Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. Evs. 8:30.
LAST WEEK. MAY IRWIN "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE."

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp.
Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:15
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
"The House of Glass"
The Biggest Drama of Modern Times.
A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL"
with MARY RYAN
AND THE ORIGINAL ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
ORCHESTRA $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20.
Mats. Tomorrow, Tues. & Wed.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St., Evenings at 8:30.
Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8.15.
Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. at 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

HIPPODROME
Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
Curtains at 2:10 and 8:10. 4 BOX OFFICES OPEN.
"HIP-HIP-HOORAY"
Ten musical comedies in one.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
100 NOVELTIES including THE BALLET SENSATION OF ALL TIME
FLIRTING AT ST. MORITZ
STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE.
Evenings and Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50
World's Biggest Show at Lowest Prices.
Mat. Daily Best Seats $1.00 (except Sat.)
1500 Reserved Seats all performances 50c.
SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA AND HIS BAND. BEST SEATS $1.

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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Eight Friday Afts.
Subscriptions Three to Eight Dollars.
Sixteen Sunday Afts.
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Misha Elman, Josef Hofmann
Frieda Hempel, Fritz Kreisler
Harold Bauer, Schumann-Heink
Louise Homer, Pablo Casals
Percy Grainger, Julia Culp
Mr. Saslavsky, George Barrere
Merle Alcock, John Powell
Subscriptions now at Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL
Today and Tomorrow
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
Part Proceeds to Actors' Fund of America.
A Fashion Extravaganza
Under the Auspices of The N. Y. Globe.
Alice Brady-Eugene Carroll Kelly
Martin Brown, June Elvidge.
Staged by Julian Mitchell.
Scenery by Joseph Urban.
And in addition Grace La Rue.
Seats, 50c, $1.00, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
On sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, McBride's, and offices of The New York Globe.

TRIANGLE PLAYS
Produced under the supervision of Griffith-Ince-Sennett
This week:
Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic."
"Old Heidelberg," with Dorothy Gish.
Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool."
Frank Keenan in "The Coward."
Twice Daily, including Sunday, 2 and 8 P. M.
Eve. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Other Matinees, 25c, 50c, and $1.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St.

The Century Cent. Pk.W., 62-63 St. Ev.8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2.15.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
A MUSICAL TRIUMPH.
Matinee Tomorrow 25c to $1.50.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 14, at 8:30.
—Song Recital—
JOHN BARNES WELLS
Tenor.
Tickets 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
THE STROLLING PLAYERS.
Returns from the World Series Games by wire read from stage.

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
THE CRACKER JACKS

NEW TELEPHONE CO. ASKS CITY FRANCHISE

Great Eastern Would Supply Business Calls for from 2 to 4 Cents.

$1 A MONTH FOR RESIDENCE

President Sees Need for Two Companies Now in New York City.

An offer to provide business telephone service at the rates of two to four cents a message within all of the five boroughs, with a like service for the municipal departments for one cent a message, and an unlimited residential zone service for $1 a month, are some of the inducements presented by the Great Eastern Telephone Company in its application for a franchise to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which has scheduled the application for a hearing today.

In the petition to the Board of Estimate, the President of the Great Eastern Telephone Company, D. A. Reynolds, says:

"The cheaper rates place the telephone within the reach of substantially 1,000,000 families and 340,000 small business concerns now deprived of its benefits because of excessive rates, while adding no burden to those employing the present system. As all service is "measured," every message diverted to the new system carries a proportionate reduction in price, so that those whose business may be benefited by a wider range of communication will find that both systems are cheaper than one at the present time, and that the subscriber who can devote one-half of his business to the new system will pay practically 20 per cent. less for both systems than he now pays for one. To the individual it would mean a general average reduction of about 40 per cent.

"That there is a demand for another telephone system in this city is shown by the fact that there are now but 203,000 contracts in a population of 5,333,871; that with a claim of 568,000 telephones in operation, the last directory contained but 214,701 business and 127,234 residential listings."

President Reynolds promises the city a revenue through the operation of the company of approximately $600,000 to $800,000 a year for subway rental, and including a saving on municipal telephone expenses of $295,000 a year. He says the company has 107,000 contracts for its service here, and is prepared to begin immediate installation of its lines.

"The company owns certain valuable telephone inventions and has contracted for the use of others," Mr. Reynolds informed the Board of Estimate. He said the company would use an "automanual selector" in making connections which performs nine-tenths of the work of "central," at an average of 2.4 seconds for each call.

The company has plants in operation at Peekskill and Perth Amboy, N. J., with right of way from Philadelphia to the foot of Morgan Street in Jersey City.

The officers of the New York Corporation are: D. A. Reynolds, President; W. B. Babcock, Vice President, both of New York; W. J. Lansley, Perth Amboy, N. J., Secretary, and M. E. Reppenhagen, Highland Falls, N. Y., Treasurer. The office is at 2 Rector Street.

FIRE PREVENTION PARADE.

City Apparatus to Aid Demonstration Tomorrow.

Seven engine companies and two hook and ladder companies have been designated by Fire Commissioner Adamson to take part in the Fire Prevention Day parade tomorrow.

The parade will start from the Municipal Building at 11:30 A. M. The route will be up Centre Street to Lafayette Street, to Eighth Street, to Second Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Second Avenue, to Seventy-second Street, to First Avenue, to Houston Street, to Sheriff Street, to Grand Street, to the Bowery to Park Row, and back to the starting point.

Mayor Mitchel issued a statement yesterday in which he asked every citizen to join with the Fire Commissioner in observing Fire Prevention Day tomorrow.

"Let all individuals in the city make it 'clean-up day,'" the Mayor's statement said. "The great majority of our fires are due to the carelessness of individuals. Fires can be prevented and many lives and much property saved if our people will only take the little trouble and forethought which are necessary."

TO FORM LABOR CENTRE.

Organizations Plan a Forum for Discussion of Social Questions.

Announcement was made yesterday of the proposal to organize a Labor Centre Association to represent labor, socialism, and other organizations. On the committee are James P. Boyle, President of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union; Mary Dreier, ex-President of the Woman's Trade Union League; John Haynes Holmes of the Unemployment Committee; Mrs. George S. Frank of the Unemployment Committee; Carl Beck, Director of the East Side Forum; Congressman Meyer London, Thomas J. Curtiss of the Workmen's Compensation Commission; Melinda Scott, President of the Woman's Trade Union League; Mrs. James P. Warbasse of the Unemployment Committee; Chester M. Wright, editor of The Call; J. Howard Mellish, delegate to the Brooklyn Central Labor Union; Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union.

"The 'Labor Centre' is in part the institution of a labor forum for the discussion of social and economic questions with the purpose of furthering the interests of the workers," according to the announcement.

ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
SPECIAL MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
You'll Start Laughing When You Buy Your Seats.
with FREO NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.
"The House of Glass"
Best Dramatic Offering New York Has Seen.
with MARY RYAN
And the Great All-American Cast.
ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50 & $2
500 GOOD SEATS First Balcony 50, 75c, $1

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs.8:20
Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed.
THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT.
The Girl Who Smiles
by the authors of "ALMA," "ADELE," etc.

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs.8:10. Mats.Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter.
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY, NEXT TUESDAY.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. Present "UNDER COVER"
Next Week—"THE SHOW SHOP."

STANDARD Curtain 2 & 8. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c to 75c.
A. H. Woods Presents "THE SONG OF SONGS"
Next Week—"A FULL HOUSE."

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w 25c to 75c.
MME. PETROVA In "THE REVOLT"
Next Week—"TWIN BEDS."

VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St.
Twice Today, 2:30 & 8:30.
THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE
Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
—Featuring— CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special prices, 25c and 50c.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
Schwartz Bros. In The Broken Mirror
10—OTHER ACTS—10
ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
NEXT WEEK SYLVESTER SCHAFFER

FOLK SONGS Friends' Meeting House, E. 15 St., Stuyvesant Sq.
FULLER SISTERS
TONIGHT 8:30 O'CLOCK. 50 Cents.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1.
Ciccolonl, Laura Nelson Hall, Elizabeth M. Murray, Julian Rose and T. Roy Barnes & Bessie Crawford.
World's Series results announced from stage.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c.
Pauline Frederick in "ZAZA."
Next Week, Marie Doro in "The White Pearl."

GARRICK BURLESQUE
35th St., nr. B'way.
"HELLO PARIS." Matinee Today 15-25-50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Eve. at 8:15
DAS SCHLOSS in POLEN. Sat. Mat.
DAS WEITE LAND (SCHNITZLER.)

ASTOR CUP AUTO RACE Reserved seats bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38th St. Phone 4189 Greeley.

Bandbox 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Sat. Mat.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS, $1.00 & 50c.

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c.
Chip & Marble, Eddie Leonard & Co., Henry Lewis, Watson Sisters, Ota.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Dancing on Page 12.

Special— Silk Umbrellas $1.95
Regularly $3.50
Friday and Saturday only.
Pure Spitalfields taffeta 28-inch umbrellas, paragon frame, steel rod, foreign and domestic natural wood handles.
Made by the largest manufacturer of high-grade umbrellas.
Opportunities like this are not daily occurrences, so take advantage of this offer Friday or Saturday.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
Open Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

HIGHWOOD
The diamond point collar
The Season's smartest wing
E&W
RED-MAN
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT
EARL & WILSON

M'BEAN SECRETLY BID FOR SUBWAYS

Attorney Testifies He Was Told to Conceal Contractor's Interest in Dual System.

SUIT FOR $25,000 LAW FEE

Ex-Justice Van Wyck, on Stand, Says, as Expert, That Counsel Hoye's Charge Is Reasonable.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck testified yesterday as an expert on legal fees before Supreme Court Justice Cohalan and a jury. The case was that of Stephen M. Hoye, a lawyer, against Duncan D. McBean, a contractor, for $25,000, which Mr. Hoye said he earned while acting as the defendant's counsel in important undertakings, among them being several relating to subway contracts. Payment of the fees had been refused on the ground that they were exorbitant. Mr. Hoye had been dismissed as counsel while some of the contracts were still unclosed.

Mr. Van Wyck was confronted with a hypothetical question covering all of the work done for the defendant by Mr. Hoye. At the end of it he was asked:

"What do you think would have been a fair fee for that work?"

"About $50,000," replied Mr. Van Wyck.

Asked if it was not worth more to get a big contract than merely to prepare ordinary litigation, Mr. Van Wyck replied:

"Certainly. Large contracts generally mean large profits for the contractor, and he is naturally not averse to paying well for results."

Mr. Van Wyck said he never kept books, but merely charged a lump sum for any services rendered.

During the testimony it came out that among the suits in which Mr. Hoye represented Mr. McBean was one against the Detroit River Tunnel Company, which came to trial in the United States Court in Michigan. Another suit was against the Federal Government, which is now in the Court of Claims, and a third concerned certain subway contracts in this city.

The trial will be continued today.

Browning, King & Company
Overcoat Weather and here are the overcoats:
$15 to $50.
Two and three-button models
form-fitting or loose boxy effects,
in smooth Meltons or shaggy worsteds.
Strong lines of Men's Suits in $15 and $20 grades and up to $40.
Underwear in all styles and weights.
Come in any way and look around.
B&K&C
Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 6th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.



VINCENT says
I MAKE my ready-made clothes. Buy direct. Don't pay two profits. The high cost of good clothes is reduced by your knowing where to buy.
The "Gibson" two button broad lapel young men's suits, $15, represents an excellent value to compare with others.
G. N. VINCENT 524 [illegible] Ave., of Herald Square. at [illegible] St.

SPREAD OF TETANUS WORRIES HEALTH BOARD

Third Child in a Week Attacked After Vaccination—Other Cases Can't Be Explained.

The third case within a week of tetanus following vaccination was reported to the Health Department yesterday. Albert de Silici, 4 years old, of 304 East 118th Street, is under treatment at the Harlem Hospital for the disease. He was vaccinated by a physician on Sept. 3. The other deaths were those of Eleanor Fredericks, Staten Island, and Dorothy Klemm, Flushing. In all of these cases, according to the authorities of the Department of Health, the disease developed more than three weeks after vaccination, so that it appears, since tetanus develops from seven to ten days after infection, that the vaccine did not contain the germs of tetanus, but that the germs entered the wound later because it was not cared for properly.

REGISTER TODAY AND ENROLL.

This is the fifth day of registration. Booths open at 5:30 P. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

AETNA WORKERS FEAR PLOT.

Following Accident in Powder Plant, Many Refuse to Return.

EMPORIUM, Penn., Oct. 7.—Fearing a plot to wreck the plant of the Aetna Explosive Co., where an explosion last night of 285,000 pounds of smokeless powder destined for the Allies killed four men and injured seven seriously, between 400 and 500 employes refused to return to work today.

A report tonight said that shortly before the explosion three men of German descent, who had been discharged on Wednesday, were seen in the plant. Officials of the company refused to deny or affirm the report. No arrests have been made.

Two burning bales of cotton were found today beneath the power and engineering plants. Later a search revealed oil-soaked waste in the buildings.

President Moxham, who came here from New York to investigate the explosion, returned home late tonight. He refused to make a statement.

The accident in a dry house of the smokeless powder plant of the Aetna Explosives Company at Emporium, Penn., on Wednesday, in which four men were killed and three injured, two very slightly, was not an explosion, but a fire, according to a statement given out in New York yesterday by Egbert Moxham, General Manager of the company.

Mr. Moxham says the fire destroyed only a small unit of one of the portions of the plant, and, therefore, has no effect on the production of the plant, beyond a slight decrease in drying capacity for a period of approximately two weeks, the time required to replace the dry house.

WOULD LICENSE REPORTERS

Dr. Williams Predicts State Examinations for Newspaper Men.

State examinations which the aspiring reporter will have to pass before he can become a full-fledged member of the staff of a newspaper were predicted by Dr. Talcott Williams, Director of the Columbia University School of Journalism, in an address yesterday to the students of the school. Dr. Williams believes journalism will be put under State regulation by the imposition of State examinations on journalists, as they are now imposed upon lawyers and doctors before they may practice their profession.

Just how soon laws would be enacted creating such examinations, Dr. Williams was not prepared to state, but he intimated that the time was not far off.

ACQUIT TWO UNION LEADERS

Justice Tompkins Orders Verdict After Hearing Evidence.

Two of the seven members of the Cloak and Suitmakers Union, on trial for murder before Justice Tompkins in the Supreme Court, were acquitted yesterday of any participation in the killing of Herman Liebowitz, a strike breaker, in the strike of 1910.

Justice Tompkins after the defense had closed its case, directed the jury to acquit Solomon Metz and Julius Woolfe. The jury will decide upon the other five defendants today. They are Morris Stupnicker, Isidore Auspitz, Max Singer, Morris Sigman, and Abraham Weldinger.

HARRY GRANT DIES OF BURNS

Noted Auto Racer Was Injured When His Car Caught Fire.

Harry Grant, the racing automobile driver, who was entered in the Astor Cup race, died last night in the Concy Island Hospital, from the burns on his body which he suffered when his motor caught fire on Sept. 27, while he was driving at ninety miles an hour on the Sheepshead Bay automobile speedway. His recovery was expected until Wednesday, when his condition suddenly changed and he failed to rally. He died at 8:40 o'clock last night. He was 40 years old.

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW
2 for 25c COLLAR
IT FITS THE CRAVAT

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS


Hart Schaffner & Marx
Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Fine quality in ready-made clothes

DO YOU make this mistake about good ready-made clothes—consider them only as money-savers? Many men do.

Our clothes are much more than this: they're value-givers. They give you the kind of value you can estimate in dollars, not the theoretical value that vaguely explains the price of a made-to-measure suit.

$35 $40 $50 $60

You can pay any of these for our suits and overcoats and know that you are getting the best each price commands—all in the clothes themselves.

By *best* we mean fine imported fabrics, style, tailoring, details, everything.

If this is a new idea to you, you'll admit it's a good one, worth following up.

Hart Schaffner & Marx



If the famous Hart Schaffner & Marx label is not in the coat, it's not our make. Never forget this.



At $35, $40, $50 and $60 we have especially distinctive Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats—also a wide selection of unusual values in these clothes at $18, $20 and $25.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Corner 29th St.
Broadway, Below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, cooler Saturday; fair, continued cool Sunday; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,077. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

'FIRST LADY' TO BE HAS OVATION HERE

President and His Fiancee Meet Cheering Crowds at Every Appearance.

MRS. GALT MUCH ADMIRED

Shows Good Nature by Smiling for Photographers When Asked to Look Pleasant.

GOING TO BALL GAME TODAY

Mr. Wilson Will Put Ball into Play —His Bride-Elect an Enthusiastic Fan.

For the first time since the announcement of their engagement, President Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt appeared in public together in New York yesterday. After an automobile ride through the city in the afternoon they were the guests at a dinner in their honor given by Colonel E. M. House, at his home at 115 East Fifty-third Street. After dinner they went to the Empire Theatre to see Cyril Maude in "Grumpy."

From the time the President and Mrs. Galt arrived at the Pennsylvania Station in the afternoon until the end of the evening's entertainment, crowds pressed about them to see the woman who will soon be "the first lady of this land."

With the crowds, the policemen and secret service agents everywhere present, the visit of the President and his bride-to-be took on the character of a public demonstration. When they went for an automobile ride their car was followed by ten others. When on foot they were never able to move until a vanguard of secret service men had opened a way through throngs of interested people.

Pleased by Enthusiasm.

But, although both the President and Mrs. Galt sought to avoid publicity as much as possible, they never seemed to resent the interest and enthusiasm of the public. On one or two occasions Mrs. Galt acknowledged the cheering with bows and smiles, and several times Mr. Wilson doffed his bat to the crowds. The people, on their part, showed more enthusiasm for their President, perhaps, than at any previous informal public appearance. Cheering, bandclapping and shouts greeted him whenever he was seen. The crowds at points where the President stopped were never very large because no move of Mrs. Galt or the President was announced in advance; but those who happened to be on the ground made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers.

In the party that came from Washington, besides the President and Mrs. Galt, were Mrs. William H. Bolling, Mrs. Galt's mother; Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President's cousin; Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his private physician; Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary, and a body of Secret Service men under William J. Flynn, Chief of the bureau. They met in the Union Station in Washington yesterday morning and left at 10:03 o'clock on the New York express. Several hundred persons had collected at the Pennsylvania station when the President arrived from the White House, and there was a demonstration of good-will. Mrs. Galt arrived a short time afterward and again there were cheers.

Chicken Luncheon en Route.

Traveling in a private car, the party had luncheon on the way, the meal being prepared by Adolphus Green, who has been the chef for Presidents of the United States on many occasions when they were traveling. The luncheon was of Southern dishes, with fried chicken a la Maryland the chief feature.

The train reached the Pennsylvania Station here at 3:17 P. M., but the President's car was switched to another track and the party did not leave it until ten minutes later. From the moment of their arrival the elaborate arrangements made by the Police Department and other authorities for their convenience and protection became manifest. W. H. Egan, station master of the Pennsylvania Station, assisted by his own force of attendants and detectives, made sure that nothing troublesome should occur while the President and his friends were under his roof. The city police and United States Secret Service men guarded the party after it left the station, and they were everywhere in such numbers and so alert that it would have been impossible, it seemed, for any crank or criminal to disturb the President's pleasure trip.

The party were met in their car by Colonel E. M. House and Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, who accompanied them to the southern carriage drive at Thirty-first Street, where two automobiles awaited them. Around the automobiles, held back by the police, was a crowd of several hundred. Men and boys hung over the viaduct above the carriage way. Women employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad crowded to the windows of the station, and many others packed the space around the platform on which the party appeared.

All Eyes on Mrs. Galt.

It was clear that all eyes were upon Mrs. Galt. She stepped from the waiting room of the station, walking slightly ahead of Mr. Wilson, and smiling as the cheering began. She wore a black tailor-made suit and a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley sent to her in Washington by the President. Her black hair and olive skin harmonized with the dark of her dress and many, especially women, uttered exclamations of admiration at the first sight of her. The President wore a cutaway coat, striped gray trousers and a light, soft hat with a black band.

Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Galt, Mrs. Bolling, Miss Bones, Dr. Grayson and Colonel House rode from the station in a limousine that was preceded by another automobile carrying half a dozen secret service men. As the President's car drove away the crowd cheered for the last time, and Mrs. Galt, smiling, waved her hand in farewell. Followed by other automobiles of secret service men, newspaper men, and members of the Presi-

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANS IMPRISON AN AMERICAN WOMAN

Mrs. Isabel Debran Detained in a Damp Cell and Finally Expelled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An American woman resident in Geneva, Mrs. Isabel Debran, describes in the Journal de Gsneve how she went recently to Germany with American passports and a German vise, but was arrested on the frontier, imprisoned in a damp cell, and not allowed to communicate with the American Legation in Berne. She was finally taken to Munich, whence, nothing definite having been proved against her, she was sent back to Switzerland under military escort.

When she complained of her treatment she was told that for Germans neutrals were non-existent, and that if she again attempted to set foot in Germany she would be shot.

Mrs. Dshran says the only suspicious circumstance about her is that she edits a feminist newspaper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9.—A Geneva dispatch to The Daily Express gives the name of the American woman said to have been arrested in Germany as Mrs. Msrrick Hildebrandt. She has cabled a protest to Washington through the American Minister at Berne.

SAW SEA ENCOUNTER IN PHILIPPINE WATERS

Engagement Near Cuyo Island May Have Violated the Three-Mile Limit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Oct. 8.—The Governor of Palawan officially reports that at 10 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 6 a vessel followed by two others passed Cuyo Island, with the pursuers bombarding. The fight continued close to the shore. South of Cuyo they all disappeared. The flags were undiscernible. Government and army and navy officials are investigating. It is believed here that the law regarding the three-mile limit was violated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs, to which Governor General Harrison reports, has received no report of the occurrence near Cuyo Island.

GERMAN PRIZE COURT REJECTS DUTCH CLAIMS

Refuses Damages for the Steamer Maria, Sunk as the Frye Was.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 8, (via London.)—A private dispatch received here says the Supreme Prize Court in Berlin has rejected all claims in connection with the sinking of the Dutch steamer Maria in the South Atlantic last year by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, while the steamer was on a voyage from Oregon to Dublin and Belfast with a cargo of grain. This decision confirms the decision of the Hamburg Prize Court, which declared that it was almost impossible to prove what constituted provisional contrahand.

The cargo of the Maria belonged to a private milling company in Ireland, and the court considered that the grain might have been sold to the British Government.

The case of the Maria is similar to that of the American ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

SAYS 400,000 GERMANS ARE ON WAY TO EGYPT

Miss Weir, an American From Berlin, Tells of Hiding of War News From Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9.—There arrived in London yesterday Miss Loretta Weir, a young American woman who has just left Berlin after studying music there for a couple of years. She told a Daily Chronicle representative many interesting stories about recent events in Germany.

"Ten days ago," she said, "400,000 picked men were sent toward Turkey. Their ultimate destination, so I am told, was Egypt, which they intended to seize. No American correspondents were allowed with the troops. The journalists were ordered to remain in Berlin and were told that when circumstances permitted they would be allowed to follow.

"The news of the great advance of the Allies was kept from the German people, who were told that some ground had been lost which would speedily be retaken. The authorities deliberately mislead the people, who imagine that what ground the British won amounts to little more than a few trenches.

"Among the German people there is widespread depression. If the Socialists were allowed to hold meetings there would be a demand for peace at any cost, but their mouths are silenced.

"When news was spread that the Bank of England, the Liverpool Street Station, and a fourth of the City of London had been destroyed, many upper class Germans expressed regret that such a fine city should be wiped out, for many people firmly believe that before the war is over London will be destroyed by fire.

"There is a great shortage of raw materials. Rubber has been smuggled in in the form of sausages. The scarcity is so great that no private individual in Berlin is allowed to use his automobile except the doctors. Rubber floors have been taken up and every scrap in any shape or form has been used.

"So far as food is concerned, the poor have meat only once a week. Butter is 80 cents a pound. Potatoes are very high. Pork is now the most expensive meat in Germany. Sugar is 75 cents a pound."

BOSCA RED—Sparkling-Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

PHILLIES TRIUMPH IN FIRST GAME, 3-1

Lucky "Breaks" on Muddy Infield Brings Victory to the National Leaguers.

ALEXANDER BELOW FORM

Unsteadiness Most of the Time Keeps Him in Trouble and His Work Surprises Fans.

SHORE ALLOWS FIVE HITS

Phillies Win in Eighth, When Scott Is Off Base on Barry's Attempt to Make Double Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 8.—That fickle lady of the imagination whom they call Fortune beamed a most gracious smile upon the Philadelphia National League Club this afternoon in the opening game of the world's series against the Boston Red Sox, and with her ladyship's assistance Patrick Moran's men won by a score of 3 to 1. It was a muddy field under foot, but a beautiful azure overbsad, and the biggest crowd that ever jammed its way into the park at the corner of Broad and Huntingdon Streets went into spasms of joy over this first victory in the only world's series the Phillies have ever gamholed in over a stretch of thirty-four years. The paid attendance was 19,343.

Alexander pitched this victory for his team, as everybody said he would, but the manner in which the big boxman did it was far different from expectations. It was not Alexander the Great at his best. He won because the peppery Bostons got the worst of the luck. Not that any credit should be taken away from the Phillies' big jubilee, for luck is part of every game.

Philadelphia tonight expected to be singing the praises of Alexander the Great. Instead, the hordes of baseball fans who saw today's game are talking about the great work of tall, lanky Ernie Shore, the young mountaineer from North Carolina, who was beaten. Even in defeat the raw-boned young Hercules rises far about any other figure in the momentous battle.

The Phillies made five hits off Shore, but only one of these was a real resounding smash. Paskert made it in the fourth inning and opened up the way for the Phillies' first run. All the other hits were the kind which might have been easily devoured by the fielders on a dry field. Taps to the infield bounding elusively in the soggy turf baffled the Boston infielders and made them look foolish as weak bouncers went for safe hits.

Boston Not Discouraged.

The Boston club and the noisy effervescent bunch of Royal Rooters are not discouraged tonight. With Alexander out of the way for a day or two and not approaching the great pitching feat that was expected of him, the Red Sox look for a better reward for their efforts tomorrow.

In only three innings of the nine were the Phillies able to reach Shore. The hits which produced their runs were not the big reverberating smashes which keyed-up world's series crowds look for. The weak hitting took much of the spectacular interest from the game. It was a pitching duel purs and simple, with Alexander's generalship and control giving him an advantage which was aided by the hard luck which seemed to pursue Boston's student pitcher Shore.

The eighth inning, when the Phillies broke the 1 to 1 tie and won the big victory, furnished the big dramatic moment of the contest. In this inning after Alexander had been retired at first base, Milton Stock jockeyed at the plate until he worked Shors for a pass. Young Dave Bancroft, the Phillies' sensational shortstop, stepped to the plate. Smashing a bounder straight through second base, the ball seemed to have a clear path. Jack Barry, however, threw himself toward the ball. With his bare hand he made a remarkable atop, nipping the ball on the tips of his fingers. It was a gorgeous situation for as spectacular a double play as ever was made in a world's series. Barry had the ball ready to toss to second to force Stock. Everett Scott, Boston's shortstop, then showed that his limited experience was very costly. He stood still, electrified in his tracks at Barry's great atop. He left second base uncovered until it was too late, and Stock had made the hag. Dode Paskert was the next man and he walked, filling ths bases.

Philadelphia's Chance Comes.

There was a brief pause. All eyes were on the Philadelphia bench. From ths "dug out" ambled Cactus Cravath, the most dangerous batter in the whole National League. The crowds in the stands broke into a great cheer. Dignified Philadelphia citizens jumped to their feet and turned loose howls the like of which has not been beard bers ance William Penn made peace with the Indians. The stands shook, and in the bleachers the rahid fans hsgan to throw one another's hats into the air.

Here was a climax which would stir up the enthusiasm of bassball's greatest snemy. The bases were jammed to suffocation, and old "Wooden Shoes" Cravath at the hat. Eyes were glued on the atockades. The home-run terror faced Shore and met his equal. The homs run which would have made him famous from Maine to Texas was not forthcoming. Cravath hounced an inconsequential lofr to the infield. Ordinarily it would have been an easy force-out at the plate, but the ball hounded badly in the soggy turf, and it was about all that Scott could do to get the ball to first base in time to head off Cravath. In the meantime Stock crossed the plate with a run. Then came another bit of hard luck for

Continued on Page 10.

Swims from Submarine Bearing Explosives; Gets Ashore and Damages Turkish Railway

LONDON, Oct. 8.—How Lieutenant D'Oyly Hughes, attached to a British submarine operating in the Sea of Marmora, swam from the craft, pushing ahead of him a raft hearing explosives with which he made a breach in the Turkish railway skirting the heach, is related in an official report given out here tonight. This statement, chronicling perhaps the strangest experience that has befallen any man during the war, says:

"His weapons consisted of an automatic service revolver and a sharpened bayonet. He also carried an electric torch and a whistle. The cliffs proved unscalable at the first point of landing. He therefors relaunched his raft till a less precipitous spot was reached. * * * and after a stiff climb and a considerable marcb he reached the railway.

"Sighting a viaduct," continues the statement, "he planned to destroy that, hut ahandoned the idea because of the presence of enemy workmen. He then selected a brick culvert, under which he placed a charge of explosive and lit a fuse. He effected his escape hy running a mile down the railway, and plunged into the sea just as the explosive went off. Débris was scattered near him, indicating that the explosion was effective.

"Having blown his whistle to summon the submarine, the Lieutenant swam out to sea. However, on sighting the submarine, he mistook it for a group of Turkish rowboats, whereupon he swam toward shore and began to ascend the cliff in hope of hiding. He then discovered his mistake and again entered the water. Subsequently he was rescued hy the submarine when be was on the verge of exhaustion."

TRAIN BANDITS GET $500,000 IN BILLS

Hold Up Baltimore & Ohio Train Near Lonely West Virginia Station.

CUT OFF THE MAIL CAR

Run It Three Miles Away, Loot It at Leisure, and Flee in an Automobile.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 8.—Two masked men at 2 o'clock this morning held up and robbed a Baltimore & Ohio express train bound from New York to St. Louis, at a point two miles west of Central Station, W. Va. The county officials at Clarkshurg were informed later that the robbers looted the mail car and stole 100 registered packages and 90 packages of unsigned banknotes in transit from Washington to banks in the Middle West. The value of the currency was estimated at $500,000.

The train which was held up was due at Parkershurg at 1 A. M. and it was nearly an hour later when Grant Helms, the engineer, was attracted by a noise from the tender. Looking over his shoulder he saw two masked men climbing over the coal, each carrying an automatic shotgun. They commanded him not to move, and a moment later he and the fireman were facing the guns.

The robbers ordered that the train be stopped But the command was not obeyed until after Engineer Helms struck at one of the men, thinking for the moment that it was somebody trying to play a joke on him. On seeing that the bandits meant business, he obeyed the command and stopped the train. One of the men then ordered Fireman Knight to get off the locomotive and uncouple the train between the mail and express cars. This done, the two bandits then commanded Helms to run his locomotive a short distance ahead. At the muzzles of the guns of the bandits Helms was then ordered to leave the cah.

Robbers Demand Registered Mail.

Three clerks were in the mail car at the time when the bandits entered. Ths clerks thought they were some of the trainmen. The robbers demanded the registered mail, of which there were ahout ninety packages on the bench. Two of the clerks, Cecil Plummer and C. R. Phillips, were ordered to leave the car, and the car was then run a short distance further, Haines Huff, the clerk in charge of the car, heing retained in order to point out where other registered mail was kept. He then was ordered to leave the car, and the locomotive and mail car were then taken on to Tollgate, three miles away, hy the bandits.

At Tollgate the bandits abandoned the locomotive and car and got into an automobile, which was in charge of an accomplice. They were seen to go in an easterly direction from that place.

The locomotive and mail car later were found near Tollgate by Engineer Helms, who backed them to the scene of the hold-up. When the train arrived at Parkershurg Post Office Inspector G. C. Newton boarded the mail car and questioned the clerks. It was reported that the mail clerks said that more than 100 packages of registered mail were taken. They could not estimate its value. Inspector Newton said that there was considerahle currency in the packages. All the clerks on the car continued on to Cincinnati.

The opinion is quite generally entertained among railroad men here that the bandits were experienced railroad men. Engineer Helms said the man who covered him with a revolver told him not to allow too much water to get into the engine, the bandit remarking further, "You known what will happen just as well as I do if you do get too much water." This remark is also taken as a further indication that the bandit had some knowledge at least about an engine.

The train which was robbed is one of the best of the Baltimore and Ohio system. It left New York yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Usually it carries many through passengers and valuable mail and express matter. The registered mail carried by the train usually is very valuable. According to one report there was $2,000,000 in gold in the express car which was not disturbed. The report could not be traced to any trustworthy source.

Central Station is in Dodridge County midway between Parkershurg and Clarksburg. It is a water tank station for through express trains.

Notes Are Legal Tender.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Unsigned bank notes, under the law, are legal tender, and must be redeemed when presented at the Treasury. Under the old method of delivering them to the banks, the hanks themselves were liable for redemption of stolen notes, recovering their losses from the express company.

The express companies were regarded as the agents of the banka, and the Government ceased to be responsible for hank notes delivered to them. Under the present system of shipping bank notes hy registered mail or parcel post, the question of whether the Government or the banks shall be liahle for redemption of stolen notes has not been determined.

When Secretary McAdoo announced that he intended to use the mails to transport money and notes, he said such shipments would be properly insured, and officials believe the stolen shipments were fully covered.

VILLA SEES ANARCHY IF CARRANZA RULES

Admits His Own Party Is Weak, but He Predicts Other Revolutions.

WILL NOT LEAVE MEXICO

Recognition of Carranza Out of Keeping with President's First Policy, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Oct. 8.—General Francisco Villa, who arrived at Juarez, opposite here, today, gave an interview in which he said ths recognition of Carranza by the powers would lead to worse disorders in Mexico. He admitted that his own strength had hesn reduced, but he predicted the triumph of the cause for which he had fought.

"Yes, my own forces have recently heen diminished," said Villa. "We haven't the men and we haven't the money that we once had. All the men who have made money out of our cause have left us, and they have left us because they think no more money is to be made out of it. They have gone to other lands where they are living upon the profits which they accumulated hy turning the patriots' agony and the widows' and orphans' sorrow into a means of making money. My enemies will tell you that I made made money out of this revolution and that I now have stored in banks in foreign countries a large personal fortune. That statement is a foul slander and a deliberate lie. If any man who makes that statement will tell me where that money is I will instantly write my check on that bank in his favor for the whole amount

"I am here in Juarez, hut this is as far as I shall go north. Mexico is my country. I shall not run away from it. Here I have lived and here I have fought. Here I shall fight and here I shall live. Here, also, I shall die, and that probably soon, but I am content. They may kill me in hattle, they may murder me on the highway, they may assassinate me while asleep in my hed, hut the cause I have fought for, for twenty-two years, will live. It is ths cause of liberty, the cause of human freedom, the cause of justice—long delayed and long dsnied to my suffering country. I care nothing for myself, I care only for my country—for the millions of poor oppressed people with whom your great President, Mr. Wilson, recently said he had a passiouate sympathy."

Of the proposed recognition of Carranza, Villa said:

"Carranza has no government. He has not even the form of government. He bas no cabinet, no civil administration, not even the shadow of anything that can be called a government. But even if he had all these it would be a government in direct violation of every principle and of every policy represented by the Mexican revolutionists. It would spell the complete success of the reactionary movement and the complete failure of the progress movement in Mexico.

"The recognition of sucb a man and such a Government, even though the recognition be granted by every nation on earth, would not bring peace to Mexico. It would bring revolution after revolution, and revolution in its worst form. Existing conditions in Mexico are bad enough, but if Carranza be recognized, those conditions would become tenfold worse. To recognize Carranza is to invite anarchy in our country.

"In territory under my control I shall see to it that no irregularities are committed by my troops, but I will not assume responsibility for the acts, either of the civilian population or of armed bands masquerading in ths uniforms of whatsoever faction may suit their convenience. You have had recently in the vicinity of Brownsville a slight indication of the effectiveness of Carranza's hoasted power of control. That evidence will be insignificant compared with what will happen in case Carranza is recognized.

"I don't need to assure you or the American people that since I have been in power my property and their lives have been respected in my territory. Some irregularities may have been committed, for war is war, but I believe Americans of character will bear me out that I have given effective protection to American lives and American property since I began to take part in the revolution. Carranza has not done so; he bas shown no disposition to do so; he has heen inconsiderate of American interests and insolent toward American authority. In fact, he has capitalized the consideration I have shown toward American life and American property into a means whereby he and his satellites have deliheratcly charged me with betraying my country into the hands of foreigners.

"When I came here to the horder two months ago to confer with my friend, General Scott, the Carranza faction, which now may be recognized by Washington, spread widecast throughout Mexico the report that I had sold out my country to the Gringos and had agreed to cede Lower California to the United States. In my efforts not to favor Americans, bnt to do them justice, I have exposed myself to the cowardly and infamous accusations made hy Carranza and his followers. His whole policy is hased upon just such mendacity.

"But there is another point which makes me wonder how Carranza can ever be recognized by the Washington Government, or be supported by your great President. In his note of a few months ago President Wilson invited all Mexican factions to unite, and suggested as a means for that union a peace conference, out of which would come some plan whereby peace could be restored in Mexico. He practically stated in that note that no more military force would be recognized, but that the moment some civil authority was organized which would represent the solid sense of Mexico the Government

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SERBS CHECK GERMAN INVADERS; INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES AT FRONTIER; TURKISH ARMY TO AID BULGARIA

Allies Ask Greece to Define Her Policy; Armed Neutrality Is Likely at First

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9.—Premier Zaimis of Greece informed ths British; French Russian, and Italian Ministers who visited him yesterday that he could not define the Government's policy until after a meeting of the Cabinet, says a Reuter's dispatch from Athens.

"It is understood," the dispatch continues, "that the Government proposes following a purely Hellenic policy, without leaning either way, and that it will not ahandon armed neutrality unless high national interests compel it to take such a step."

ATHENS, Oct. 8.—The official news agency announced today that there was no foundation for rumors circulated in some quarters that the new Greek Cabinet intended to protest against the landing of allisd troops on Greek soil.

The general sentiment in Athens seems to be that King Constantine has saved Greece from a war into which ths policy of former Premier Venizelos would have brought the country.

Ths King, therefore, in the opinion of prominent Greeks, has gained additional prestige, while the political strength of the ex-Premier has suffered a correspondiug loss.

FRENCH PUSH ON IN CHAMPAGNE

Carry Trenches and Blockhouses Southeast of Tahure and Gain a Foothold in Fort.

GERMANS BEATEN AT LOOS

Terrific Attack Made on the New British Front Failed at All Points, Paris Reports.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9.—New gains hy French troops in the hotly contested Champagne region are reported in the War Office bulletin issued in Paris last night.

A very strong attack hy the Kaiser's soldiers on the British front around Loos to regain lost territory is said to have been repulsed with heavy losses.

The new French advance in Champagne is to the southeast of Tahure, a foothold heing obtained in a fortified work named "Le Trapeze," and two blockhouses and several trenches being carried in the German salient at that point.

The afternoon bulletin, issued in Paris, chronicled the beginning of heavy fighting in that section and also told of violent artillery duels to the northeast, where the Germans had previously lost much ground.

The German Army Headquarters announcement stated that French troops, who held trenches east of Navarin farm, in the Champagne, have been driven out.

That the French success at Tahure is having already a very serious effect on the German campaign is stated in unofficial advices from Paris. One dispatch quotes a wounded French officer as saying:

"At the rate things are going it will be a long time before the Germans are in a position to think of a counteroffensive. Our heavy artillery 'sprays' their rear formations, paralyzing the bringing up of reinforcements and supplies to such a degree that the last prisoners captured at Tahure had not eaten in more than forty-eight hours and had no cartridges in their pouches."

Strong German Attacks at Loos.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

After an intense bombardment with shells of various calibres the Germans attempted today a very violent attack against Loos and its northern and southern approaches. This attack was completely repulsed and the attackers suffered heavy losses.

In Champagne we have made new and perceptible progress to the southeast of Tahure. We have gained a foothold in the fortified work Le Trapeze, and carried several trenches and two blockhouses included in the salient still held hy the enemy in front of bis second line of defense. More than 200 prisoners, a bomb thrower and some machine guns were captured by us.

Artillery actions have taken place on both sides in the Western Argonne, in the wood of Le Pretre, in the Vosges at Braunkopf and on the approaches of Sondernach.

A Belgian official communication, issued yesterday, says:

The night and the day was quiet Our front to the south of the ferryman's house was suhmitted to a rather violent shelling by means of bombs.

Ths Paris day bulletin says:

The cannonading continued last night, both sides taking part, to the north of Arras; in the direction of Souchez and its environs, as well as in the sector of La Folie and near hill No. 140.

There was also considerable activity on the part of the artillery of the enemy, together with answering fire from our guns, in the region of Roye and to the north of the River Aisne in the direction of Tracy le Val and at the Forest of St Mard.

In the Champagne district the Germans violently bombarded our positions between the roads running from St. Hilaire le St. Souplet, and from Souain to Somme-Py. Our batteries everywhere replied to this fire with great energy.

Active fighting took place in the connecting trenches to the southeast of Tahure in the direction of the Butte de Mesnil.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse one of the French mines, in the Forest of Malancourt, shattered some sapping works of the enemy.

The night passed in relative quiet on the remainder of the front.

Germans Report Gains.

The German headquarters report says:

After fruitless attempts on Oct. 5 and Oct. 6 made by the French to penetrate our lines comparative quiet reigned yesterday in the Champagne.

The trench section to the east of Navarin farm, which the French still held, was cleared in the morning of the enemy by counterattacks. Some

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BULGARIA DEFIES MIGHT OF RUSSIA

Tells Czar, in Reply to Ultimatum, That She Will Do as She Pleases.

MANIFESTO TO BULGARS

Government Tells People It Would Be Suicidal Not to Side With Teutons.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 8.—Bulgaria's reply to the Russian ultimatum was transmitted in the Bulgarian language, notwithstanding the fact that Russian is the traditional tongue in intercourse among the Slavic countries. The message was so badly garbled in transmission that the Foreign Office has not been able accurately to reconstruct the text, although extraordinary efforts have been made and the message bas heen repeated by sending points.

The message is described here as "bold to the verge of insolence." In substance, Bulgaria denies German officers are in the staffs of the Bulgarian armies, hut says that if they are present that fact concerns only Bulgaria, which reserves the right to invite whomsoever she likes. Regarding acceptance of financial assistance from Germany, Bulgaria maintains the right to make loans wherever she pleases. As to the demand that relations he broken with the "enemies of Slavdom," the Bulgarian Government asserts it is its privilege to choose friends to suit itself and join with any group it prefers.

The general tenor of the reply is such as to indicate that the Bulgarian Government has no objection to withdrawal from Sofia of such foreign diplomatists as disapprove its conduct. The Bulgarian Minister at Petrograd, Michael Madjarlow, has not asked for or received his passports.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Joseph Angeloff, Bulgarian Consul Gensral here, has sent the following telegram to the Bulgarian Premier:

"If ths reported alliance of Bulgaria with our eternal enemies and prosecutors and against our liberators is true, I protest and tender my resignation as Consul General."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9.—The Chronicle correspondent at Petrograd, wiring under date of Thursday, says:

"As was to be expected the Bulgarian reply to the Russian ultimatum received yesterday proved unsatisfactory. An urgent telegram from Savinsky, ths Russian Minister at Sofia, announcing the ruptura, was dispatched on Tuesday afternoon when the ultimatum expired, but was not received here until 4 o'clock yesterdsy afternoon.

"Bulgaria's note was not even evasive. Its one affirmation is a lie, couched in the form of a snap and contemptuous witticism about the impossibility of removing from the Bulgarian Army 'non-existent' German officers, and as if to empbasize the insult the note was written not in the polite French of diplomacy, but in Bulgarian. The point of this will be appreciated when it is remembered that Bulgarian literary language is modeled wholly on the Russian. Generally speaking, there is a lingering hope here that all is not yet lost, and that at the last moment the entente powers may yet defeat the intrigues of Germany."

BERLIN, Oct. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung asserts that the Bulgarian Government has issued a manifesto to ths nation announcing its decision to enter the war on the side of the central powers. This manifesto, as quoted from the Frankfurter Zeitung by the Overseas News Agency, states that Bulgaria would commit suicide if she did not align herself with Germany and her allies.

The manifesto, as given out hy the news agency, follows:

"The central powers have promised us parts of Serbia, creating an Austro-Bulgarian horder line, which is absolutely necessary for Bulgaria's independence of the Serbians.

"We do not believe in the promises of the Quadruple Entente. Italy, one of ths Allies, treacherously broke hsr treaty of thirty-three years. We believe in Germany, which is fighting the whole world, to fulfill hsr treaty with Austria.

"Bulgaria must fight at the victors' side. The Germans and Austro-Huugarians are victorious on all fronts. Russia soon will have collapsed entirely. Then will come the turn of France, Italy, and Serhia. Bulgaria would commit suicide if she did not fight on the side of the Central Powers, which offers the only possibility of realizing her desire for union of all Bulgarian peoples."

The news agency says further:

"The manifesto to the people, which is not only an historical document, but contains valuable material in regard to Bulgarian politics and economics, states

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GOING TO BLACK SEA COAST

Belief That Russia Will Attempt to Land a Big Army There.

ALLIED SHIPS MENACE PORTS

Berlin Looks for Renewed Operations on Large Scale in Dardanelles

AND ADVANCE ON BAGDAD

Drive Against Turks in the Caucasus by Grand Duke Nicholas's Forces Also Expected.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9.—Savage and sanguinary fighting along the hanks of ths Save and Danuhe has followed the opening efforts of Austria and Germany to force their way through Serhia to reach ths near Eastern seas and join hands with their Turkish allies. According to an official report from Nish the invaders, who have succeeded in crossing tbe rivers, have suffered enormous losses and are barely holding on to the water's edge. At the Belgrade crossing those of the German advance guard who were not captured were annihilated.

The official dispatch received at the Serbian Legation says:

On the northern frontier the enemy has crossed the Save at Yarak, the Isle of Progarska, at Zahrsz, opposite Ostrusnitza, and at ths Great Isle of Ciganlia, and on the Danube at the Belgrade Fortress, at the Quay and at Ram.

The advance guard which crossed at the Belgrads Fortress has been partly destroyed and partly captured.

At Yarak, Zabrez, and ths Isle of Progarska, after several fierce attacks, the enemy has been pinned to the very hrink of the river with enormous losses. At the other crossing points the struggle continues.

At Belgrade two officers and over one hundred soldiers were captured, of whom eighteen were from the 204th Infantry Regiment of the Forty-third German Division. Among the captured were also soldiers of a Prussian brigade belonging to the Fifteenth Army Corps, who came here from the Italian front.

The Austro-Germans have not yet come in touch with the main Serbian army, which is intrenched in the mountains just beyond the rivers, while the Anglo-French force which was landed at Saloniki, is making its way northward to assist the Serhs and to protect Macedonia from a threatened Bulgarian invasion.

It is reported from Italian sources that as a precaution the Serbian Government is transferring all records and archives from Nish to Istip, in southern Serhia, about fifty miles from the Greek frontier.

The landing of British and French troops is proceeding, despite the change in the Greek Government. The Ministers of the Entente Powers at Athens have asked Greece to define her policy with regard to the Balkan situation, but the new Premier, Alexander Zaimis, has answered that he will be unable to do this until a meeting of the Cabinet is held. There is, however, an intimation that Greece will maintain a policy of benevolent neutrality toward the Allies.

The press and public of London and Paris, with the experience of the sudden change in Bulgaria's attitude fresh in their memory, are demanding that steps be taken to see to it that a similar change does not take place in Athens. It has been suggested that the appearance of an allied fleet in Greek waters would have the effect of holding Greece in line.

Allied fleets already are reported off Bulgarian ports in the Aegean and Black Seas, and, in view of the possihility of a Russian landing on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria, it is stated that a Turkish army is being sent there so that the Bulgars will not hs called upon to fight their old friends and protectors.

What assistance Italy will lend her allies in the new venture forced upon them in the Balkans is not disclosed, nor has any change in the policy of Rumania been announced.

Ths German press suggests that the Allies, despite the landing of troops in Saloniki, are preparing for more energetic operations against Turkey in the hope of smashing her before Germanic assistance arrives, and that Italy may take part in these operations.

There still are three months of good weather ahead for any new move against the Dardanelles, or for operations in other parts of the Aegean district, while the Russians, under Grand Duke Nicholas, are expected to force matters in the Caucasus and the British to push along to Bagdad.

GERMANS TAKE 300 MEN.

Also Get Three Guns in Fighting on the Danube.

BERLIN, Oct. 8, (via London.)—The Teutonic invasion of Serbia under Field Marshal von Mackensen is proceeding

favorably, according to the following bulletin issued today by the War Office:

The crossing of our army over the Drina, the Save, and the Danube Rivers is taking a favoreble course. Southwest of Belgrade four officers and 250 men were taken prisoners and two machine guns were captured. After an engagement opposite Ram three cannon fell into our hands.

[Ram is in Serbia on the Danube River, about forty miles east of Belgrade.]

VIENNA, Oct. 8, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following concerning the operations on the Serbian frontier:

The crossing of the lower Drina, the Save, and the Danube Rivers by Austro-Hungarian and German forces has continued. Serbian attempts to hamper or frustrate our operations were everywhere unsuccessful.

TAKE OVER TURK RAILROAD.

Bulgarian Staff in Possession of the Dedeaghatch Line.

SOFIA, Oct. 8, (via Amsterdam and London.)—The railroad running between Mustapha Pasha, a town of Thrace, northwest of Adrianople, and the Bulgarian seaport of Dedeaghatch, in the Aegean Sea, was taken over today by the Bulgarian Staff.

Some forty miles of this railroad runs through Turkish territory.

SOFIA TO SEND ULTIMATUM.

Demand for Macedonia to Precede War on Serbia, It Is Said.

MILAN, Oct. 8.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Corriere Della Sera says he has learned, on good authority, that Bulgaria will send Serbia an ultimatum, demanding the cession of Macedonia, as a preliminary to a declaration of war.

BULGARS QUIT GREEK LINE.

Gen. A. B. Hamilton in Command of British at Saloniki.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9.—Only today have the English newspapers been permitted to announce that Brigadier General A. B. Hamilton is in command of the British forces which have been landed at Saloniki.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Saloniki says:

"Thirty-two thousand allied troops, of which 5,000 were British, have landed up to Thursday evening and the landing continues.

"The Bulgarian forces on the Greek frontier have been ordered to move to the Serbian frontier. The Bulgarian desertions, it is said, have reached a total of 4,000."

GERMANY PUTS U-BOAT LOSSES AT FIFTEEN

Semi-Official Report Says Navy Has More Submarines Now Than Before the War.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9.—A semi-official dispatch received from Berlin referring to statements made in England and the United States that the losses of German submarines had reached an aggregate of sixty, says categorically that the actual losses in under water boats "is less than a quarter of the above number."

The dispatch continues: "As to the statements in the foreign press that Germany, owing to losses, has been obliged to restrict her submarine war we can state that the number of submarines now at Germany's disposal is considerably greater than at the beginning of the submarine war."

DR. LIEBKNECHT INJURED.

Struck on Head by Falling Tree, While Serving in Army.

BERNE, via Paris, Saturday, Oct. 9.—Dr. Karl Liebknecbt, the German Socialist leader who has been fighting on the Eastern front in the engineer corps, has been injured in the head by being struck by a falling tree, according to the Tegwacht.

Dr. Liebknecht, who has frequently come into conflict with Government officials and other members of bis own party because of his opposition to the war, was ordered on March 22 to put himself at the disposal of the military officials. Three days later he was mustered into the army. He was first assigned to service in Alsace.

GERMAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

British Submarine Shells It in the Baltic Sea.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 8, (via London.)—The official Russian report tonight conteins the following:

In the Baltic Sea a British submarine destroyed a German transport by gunfire near the German Coast.

GAS ATTACK LONG FORESEEN

German Machine for Curing Victim Dates Back to 1910.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 8, (Dispatch to the London Mail.)—Among the various important captures made by the French in the course of their great attack in Champagne, none is more significant of the German plans and methods than the parephernalia of an ambulance. The complete post was taken at one spot, including doctors, nurses, and apparatus.

"The most interesting object of all is a machine for curing sufferers from gas poisoning. It consiste of a cylinder with two compartments, one conteining oxygen, the other an alkaline substance now being analyzed. Full instructions for its use were found, and the French greatly admired the technical perfection both of this machine and of the great supply of surgical instruments.

"But the most significant detail was the inscription on the cylinder itself. It was there described as 'Pattern D, 1915, improved from Model C, 1912, Improved from Model A, 1910.'"

DRIVE KURDS IN CAUCASUS.

Russian Detachment Is Close to Shore of Lake Van.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 8.—An official bulletin issued tonight says:

"On the Caucasus front, in the region of the Black Sea Coast, southwest of Khopa, and in the region of Tortoum on the front of Arkhins-Ichkan, there were skirmishes with advance guards.

"Northwest of Melazghert near Lake Khasdhel our cavalry, disloged from their trenches companies of regular Turkish cavalry, Suvari, and Kurds.

"One of our detachments drove masses of Kurds back from the Alabag region, east of Melazgbert, and reached the foot of the Sipendag Ridge, which shuts in the northern shore of Lake Van."

PUT ITALIANS TO FLIGHT.

Austrians Report Successes—Violent Fighting Near Maronia.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—An official report of the operations in the Italian war theatre issued tonight says:

"Yesterday afternoon the Italians again attacked with strong forces against the whole front on the Plateau of Vilgereuth. The attack was repulsed with much slaughter.

"The fighting is most violent on the position of our supports northeast of Maronia Mountain. Here three hostile battalions marching in close formation penetrated and destroyed our entanglements, but were repulsed by portions of the Fourteenth Upper Austrian Infantry Regiment with the heyonet. The entire attack ended with the flight of the Italians into their former positions.

KING OF THE GREEKS TALKS FOR AMERICA

Receives Associated Press Correspondent at His Summer Palace Outside Athens.

KEEN INTEREST IN THE WAR

Believes Central Empires Cannot Be Defeated—Losses of Greeks Who Emigrate to the United States.

ATHENS, Sept. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The King of the Greeks received The Associated Press correspondent at the Château of Dekeleia, the Summer residence of the royal family, at Tatoi, some sixteen miles northeast of Athens, this noon. The road to Tatoi lies through the almost barren Attic Valley, with its low, square, infrequent adobe houses set in the dusty sun-parched plain.

Gradually, however, the way extricates itself from the furnace of the valley, climbing through a prepared park where well-tended trees freshen the air. The Summer place of Constantine I. is at hand. A gate is passed; a quick turn of the drive and before a building that might be a chalet in the Harz Mountains, the motor stops. A butler shows the visitor awey from the main building to a sort of guard house to one side. Here Colonel Lewidis, Aide de Camp to the King, chats with the correspondent until his Majesty's pleasure is expressed by telephone.

When ths summons came, the Colonel preceded the correspondent around one corner of the château—in reality the residence of the "diadochos," or Crown Prince George, Duke of Sparta, and bis wife, the Princess Marie Bonaparte. The King is occupying it temporarily, while a much more imposing Summer palace in the same wooded park is being made ready for him.

Down a shady side alley covered by a trellis a tall, rather slim man in gray flannels, hatless, and quite bald, was talking signs to some people in the house. Discovering the Colonel and the correspondent, the man in gray flannels hastened out of sight around an angle of the pergola. When seen again he was seated in a pleasant little retreat beside a wicker table covered with books and magazines—German, French, English. Tucked away in this quiet shelter, the King of the Greeks might have been a college professor on vacation.

The King's Military Views.

Constantine I. is just turned 47—an affable, pleasant-looking, fine-mannered gentleman, whose principal business is that of a soldier, albeit he doee not look it. After his father's unfortunate war with ths Turks in 1898, when ths then Prince Constantine received his baptism of fire, the 30-year-old "diadochos" set resolutely to work to create a Greek army capable of achieving victory.

It has been the work of his life. He studied in the War College in Berlin, where he became thoroughly trained in the Prussian theory of modern warfare—a theory which he is generally believed to regard as by far the best. From 1898 to 1902, Prince Constantine and the General Staff worked out plans for an entirely renovated military establishment in Greece. In 1904 his plans were stopped. Two years later, however, they had to be partially abandoned for lack of funds to continue them. But in 1910, Eleutherios Venizelos, aided by his Secretary of the Treasury, Lambros A. Coromilas, now Greek Minister in Rome, effected reforms in the internal affairs of Greece that enabled the Government to complete its plans for military preparedness.

Then came the two Balkan wars and the truly remarkable performance of Greece in putting more armed men into the field than her agreement with Bulgaria called for. This is the pride of King Constantine—this achievement and the army that it represente.

On March 5, 1913, his father was assassinated at Saloniki, and Constantine I. ceme to the throne. With all the increase of responsihilities the position brought to the army has been his first care. He is said to be convinced, as indeed are most of his subjects, that a decisive etruggle between Bulgaria and Greece is still on the cards. He does not propose that the opening of thet struggle, should it come, shall find Greece unprepared.

People Disagree with Him.

As a soldier who has led his armies to two victories and who permits his subjects to dream of further conquests, Constantine I. is immensely popular with his countrymen. They do not share the heilef, with which he is generally credited, that the armies of the central empires in the present European war are unconquerable. They feel, on the contrary, that should their King be right about this their dream of a greater Greece is over.

They do not always approve the active part which he is said to have taken in politics, and are quite frank in their expressed desire that he stick more strictly to his constitutional prerogatives. His Court is not altogether favorably regarded, despite an active cult of royalism long fostered in Greece. But for the man himself—the soldier and the thorough Greek he has become—they have nothing but admiration.

The King rose at the approach of The Associated Press correspondent. There was a warm handshake and an invitation to be seated. Straightway the King plunged into the ouhject uppermost in his mind—the war. With unquestioning confidence in the correspondent's pledge not to quote him, he expressed his views with the utmost frankness; he asked questions which revealed that he followed, daily, the movements of all the armies, and followed with especial interest the campaign in Russia. He speaks English perfectly, but with a slight lisp. On the whole he is an agreeable, versatile, delightful talker and interested listener, taking keen pleasure in conversation.

Slowly the talk veered through Greek foreign politics to the sovereign's own subject—the Greek army. And from that, by a natural enough traverse, to the Greeks everywhere. For after all Constantine I. is, officially, not King of Greece, but "King of the Greeks," a distinction which he shares with his wife's cousin, Albert, King of the Belgians. And he takes the distinction seriously. He feels himself King of the Greeks whether they he in Greece or not. It was thus that he came to speek of the Greeks in the United States, and to permit The Associated Press to print his views on the subect of Greek emigration.

The Greeks in America.

"For, you eee," said the King, "the question of Greek emigretion to the United Stetes is a most important one. There are sometbing over 300,000 Greeke in your country. But it is, in great measure, a temporary popuietion. Before the Balkan wars there were probaoly even more Greeks in America. At that time something like 45,000 returned to Greece to tight in the Greek armies for the freedom of those of their biood who were not free. I believe that, if the occasion were to arise again, as many would again return for the same purpose.

"Since then, however, many of the Greeks who came home at that time have gone back to America. But this time the emigration has been with a signal difference. At the first emigration the men went alone. Their idea was to make a modest fortune, return to their families in Greece, buy a little farm or a shop in one of the cities, and live in comfort to the end of their days, among their own people.

"But a great many of those who returned to America after a first trial and after they had served their country nobly in the Balkan ware took their families with them on the second trip. For them it was no longer an experiment, fraught with the risks and dangers of unknown adventure. They had been to America once. They had learned where and how to live. They knew where to go and how to get there, even when incumbered with their families and their household goods. So when they sailed for the West the second time it was with all tbeir belongings, not so much in the spirit of the ancient Greeks, going into the world in search of fortune and adventure, as has been the hall of Greeks for thirty-five centuries, hut rather as prospective Americans, almost all of them quitting their motbei country forever.

"And I cannot believe that this is, or indeed that it has proved, an unmixed good for Greece or for the Greeks who have so left Greece. Greece is not overpopulated. There is plenty of room here for the population to spread out and develop the land for many years—for generations—without being in any wise crowded. On the other hand, in going to America, the emigrant Greek runs very considerable risks over which he himself, as a Greek, has little or no control.

"Just the other day, a trens-Atlantic Greek liner brought back to Greece nore than a thousand Greeks who bed embarked in New York. This is happening constantly, these days. Less than two years after a Greek has emigrated with all his family to establish himself in the United States, he comes back again with all his family to Greece.

"On account of the war, industrial conditions in the United States would seem to be inferior to industrial conditions in Greece. At home the Greek finds that he is proportionately more prosperous than in America. But he has lost something in making the double voyage. He has lost the cost of the venture in actual outlay of money—no little matter for a poor man—and, what is more important still, he bas lost virtually three years, in the instance, in the continuity of his employment, in which time he might well have been estahlisbing himself on a firm foundation in his native country, among his own people, building up those relationships which would constitute the most important element in his capital.

"The lost is a serious one, yet reveals a serious problem. This matter of Greek emigration to the United States ie one well worth thinking about for us here in Greece. It is a problem which we must handle for the future of Greece. And it is one which Greece must have time and calm in which to reach a proper eolution."

VENIZELOS TO AVOID HAMPERING CABINET

King Constantine Gives the ex-Premier an Autographed Photograph.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—King Constantine has presented to Venizelos a photograph of himself which hears the royal autograph and the words: "In remembrance of mutual endeavors."

Venizelos, it is stated, will not add a foreign crisis to the existing one at home and will, therefore, tolsrate the new Government and not overthrow it in the Chamher.

The Hestia, the Venizelist organ, is informed that at yesterday's palace council it was decided that by the Serbo-Greek treaty Greece is ohliged to fight Bulgaria if Bulgaria alone attacks Serbia. Greece, it was interpreted, is not obliged to attack Bulgaria, sbould Bulgaria and another country, or another country first, and then Bulgeria, attack Serbia.

Assurances, it was added, were given after Venizelos's resignation that Bulgaria would not attack Serbia until the Germans had hroken the Serhian front.

The papers publish a communication, apparently on Venizelos's behalf, that he was informed Monday that the Allied Powers gave guarentees of the integrity of Greece end promises of territory in Asia Minor.

LONDON, Saturday Oct. 9.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Athens says:

"The new Cahinet intends to ask parliament Monday for a vote of confidence. Former Premier Venizelos probably will withdraw from the Chamber with his followers, thus allowing the Cahinet to obtain a nominal majority. Moreover, he will give the Government unstinted support if he is assured that its program includes a fulfillment of all treaty obligations toward Serbia."

BERLIN, Oct. 9, (via London.)—Berlin newspapers in discussing the new Greek Cahinet point out that Premier Zaimis has imihed German culture, having taken a doctor's degree at Heidelberg University.

GREEK MINISTER FOILED TEUTON PLOT

Seized Railroads From Saloniki to Prevent Disaster to Allied Troops.

TURIN, via London, Saturday, Oct. 9.—The prompt action of the Greek Minister of Communication, M. Diamantidis, according to correspondents of local papers, prevented a possible disaster at the beginning of the Entente movement. When the landing began three railways out of Saloniki were in Austro-German hands, and the employes had received advance instructions from Berlin to obstruct the movement by all possible means, according to the correspondents.

Rumors sprcad of an impending widespread sabotage, and M. Diamantidis is said to have made a hurried trip to Saloniki, seized control of the railway and discharged all Austro-German employes.

The cars in which the allied troops are being transported inland are new rolling stock which has just arrived from America.

The Ministere of the Entente Powers, it is said, have notified the Greek Government that for the present the Entente Allies intend to land an expeditionary force of slightly over 70,000 men. It is stated tbat Austrian agents are watching the landing carefully and claim to know the exact compostion of the force.

STILL HAS FAITH IN GREECE.

Serbia Does Not Believe Ally Will Abandon Her.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Serbia believes, eays the Matin's Nish correspondent, that Oreece will not abandon ber ally, and tnat the differences between King Constantine and M. Venizelos can be smoothed over. It is maintained that the interests of Greece are quite as much at stake as Serbia'e, as both are equally threatened. Attention is called also to the fact that Austria hitherto has claimed rights to the Port of Saloniki.

Wbat purport to he details of the historic interview hetween King Constantine and Eleutherios Venizelos which resulted in the latter's resignation as Prime Minister of Greece are printed in the Greek journel Kairol.

After agreeing to mohilization as a precaution involving no change of policy, the King asked the Premier what was the object of the concentretion of such a strong army on the Macedonian frontier. M. Venizelos answered that the object was twofold. First, to defend the country, and, second, to go to the aid of Serbia in case she were attacked hy Bulgaria.

The King then remarked that he agreed with Venizelos so far as defending the country was concerned, but could not see that Greece was called upon to help Serbia. The Premier recalled the obligat ons imposed upon Greece by her treaty of alliance, but Constantine retorted thet when Greece asked Serbia's aid against Turkey in May, 1914, it was refused.

To further arguments on the part of Venizelos the King replied that the Premier was contradicting himself, for when the allied powers asked Greece to assist Serbia at the time of the Austrian attack Venizelos made a promise of such assistance conditional upon the armed co-operation of Rumania and the benevolent ncutrality of Bulgaria. These conditions not having been pledged, the King pointed out, he refused to join Serbia at a time when the Austrian force arrayed against her did not exceed 150,000 end Bulgaria was not hostile.

"But today," added the King, "the Austro-Germans are a half million, to whom must be added 300,000 Bulgarians.

RUSSIANS ATTACK ALONG WHOLE LINE

Vienna Bulletin Says Czar's Troops Are in Strong Force and Have Plenty of Ammunition.

TEUTONS MASS IN GALICIA

Newly Arrived Reinforcements Help to Check Russian Drive in the South.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Germans, who have shown signs of developing a big attack against Dvinsk, have made but little progress, hut from that region right down to Galicia the Austro-Germans have been engaged in meeting strong Russian attacks.

The official bulletin of the Austro-Hungarian War Office tonight says with some significance that "the enemy yesterday attacked on the whole East Galicia and Volhynian front with strong forces and an abundance of ammunitions." These attacks were vain, according to Vienna, which chronicles the arrival of German and Austrian reinforcements to meet the enemy's assaults near Tarnopol in Galicia.

The same bulletin admits that the Russians have superior forces at some points and comments on the violence of the combats, in wnicb, they say, the Czar's troops suffered heavily.

The official hulletin issued in Petrograd reports the storming of the villago of Zemikovtze in the Tarnapol region and emphasizee successes won at several other points to the northward. It is admitted that the Germans bave occupied part of the trenches near Dvinsk. The fighting continuss there.

The German mercantile marine in the Baltic is beginning to feel the effect of the submarine warfare there. Virtually all German shipping in that quarter is being held up by British and Russian under water craft, and the ferry services hetween Germany and Scandinavia are being carried on by neutral vessels.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 8, (via London.)—There is renewed military activity on the northern end of the Russian front from Dvinsk to Novo Grodek. The heaviest fighting is in the neighborhood of Dvinsk, to the south of which the Germens have had some success. On the wnole, however, the Russians have heen aole to withstand their assaults.

The Germans have succeeded in crossing the Vilya north of Smorgon, enabling them to coordinate their forces north and south of this point.

Concentration of consioerable German forces in the vicinity of Tarnopol, in Galicia, about twenty-five miles south of the frontier, is believed here to be due to political conditions in the Teiitons rether then to an intention of menacing Kiev. Comparative quiet prevails throughout the southern fighting area.

The official communication, issued hy tbe War Office today, says:

On the western front the fire of our vessels reduced to silence the German batteries in the region of Shiok, (on the Gulf of Riga to the west of Riga,) and greatly dameged their trenches.

The fighting near Dvinsk has not ceased. After a violent hombardment the Germans made several stuhborn attacks in the region south of the Poniewssch Railway. German attacks against the village of Garhounovka end the surrounding heights were repulsed. After re-forming the enemy again attacked and occupied a part of our trenches. At the same time we succeeded in dislodging the enemy from his trenches near the village of Stroughin, northwest of Gerhounovka.

"In the region of Dvinsk the fighting continues. An artillery fire has been developed by both sides along ths whole of the Dvinsk front.

In the region of Lake Ohole and the ford of the Dreswiata River and farther to the south in the Smorgon-Krevo region the severity of the fighting has not diminished. In many places the engagements have been prolonged. Those most successful for us were on the western bank of the River Spiaghtza, in the region of the villages of Semenki and Nefedy, south of Lake Vich Evskoie.

In the Pripet region fords near Nevel, southwest of Pinsk, the enemy advanced eastward and occupied the village of Kornov.

In the region northwest of Czartorysk there was a fierce bayonet fight near the village of Gouta Lissovskaia. The region changed hands frequently and enemy attacks against the village were repulsed. By an energetic attack south of Czartorysk our troops, in spite of a violent hail from quick-firing guns and repeated enemy counter attacks, occupied his positions east of Mlachoff, Bolchoy, and Stavygorosh. We took by assault the village of Tcherupsh.

With the aid of an armored train we succeed also in our attack on positions of the enemy west of Mochanitz and Stavok northeast of Klevan. In these engagements we made 1,800 prisoners with a number of officers still unknown and mechins guns.

In the region of Zcbemin between Dubno and Lutsk we also captured 1,500 prisoners, with nineteen officers, five machine guns, and one searchlight.

On the left bank of the River Ikwa we captured after a hand to hand struggle the village of Sapanow, northeast of Kreminee, making prisoner three officers and 256 men with three mortars and repnising enemy counter-attacks. We also took hy assault the village of Zemikovtzy on the Stripa southwest of Tarnopol. In an attack on the height, east of Boutchatch, we took prisoner ten officers and over three hundred men.

Reports Strong Russian Attacks.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—The official communicat on of the War Office says of fighting in the Russian theatre:

The enemy yesterday attacked on the whole East Galicia and Volhynian front with strong forces and an abundance of ammunition, but his attacks were unsuccessful.

On the Bessarabian frontier, on the heights north of the Dniester, and on the Stripa River, Russian storming columns collapsed before they reached our entanglements.

Northwest of Tarnopol the Russians penetrated our trenches at two points, but this morning they were repulsed hy newly arrived German and Austro-Hungarian reinforcements. The same fate befell a hostile attack against the village of Sapanow, northwest of Kremince, which yesterday was the centre of bitter fighting and changed hands several times, but is now in our hands.

Southwest of Owyzka we have repulsed superior Russian forces in hand-to-hand fighting in which Infantry Regiment 89 of the Landwehr and Infantry Regiment Teschen 31 distinguished themselves.

There is very violent fighting south of Olyka. North and northeast of Kolki our counter attacks have progressed, and we have taken the Village of Rissno, Galazia.

The total number of Russian prisoners taken during the fighting of Oct. 6-7 in the Volhynian territory, is about 6,000. The enemy suffered very heavy casualties.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Today's official report on the Eastern theatre is as follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Russian attacks north of Kosjany (about forty miles south of Dvinsk) and south of Lake Wisznien were repulsed.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The situation is unchanged.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Russian posts near Newel and Ostyt, southwest of Pinsk, were driven off. Our attack in the region of Czartorisk is making progress. German troops of the army of Count Bothmer repulsed several Russian attacks.

REPORT GERMANS WORN OUT.

Prisoners Assert Attacks Are Made Under Influence of Alcohol.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegreph.)—All accounts agree that now that the Russians have got into a more stable position, and perfecting their equipment and receiving a more ahundant supply of projectiles, they are gradually asserting their superiority over their exhausted enemy. One no longer hears of tempestuous bombardments to which the Russians can make no adequate reply. Indeed, it is now no uncommon thing for the Russian artillery fire to predom nate, both in volume and effect.

Prisoners taken on the Vilna front admit that the German troops are worn out by the unflagging encounters, and their counterattacks are generally carried out under the influence of alcohol, barrels of which are brought into the trenche after nightfall. Many of them have been captured during their drunken sleep.

The uniforms and boots of the Germans are for the most part in a state of great dilepidation. Those who fall in hattle are at once stripped of boots, and even the wounded must sometimee surrender theirs to their own comrades.

BULGARIA DEFIES MIGHT OF RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

that Russia is fighting for Constantinople and the Dardanelles, Greet Britain to destroy Germany's competition, France for Alsace and Lorraine and the other allies to rob foreign countries. The Central Powers are fighting to defend property and assure peaceful progress.

"The loyal neutrality maintained by Bulgaria has been advantageous up to the present time, the manifesto says, and it is only now that military and economic preparations have heen completed.

"The manifesto states that Serbia, the worst enemy of Bulgaria, has oppreesed the purely Bulgarian population of Macedonia in the most barharous manner, the male population being compelled to die for Serbia'e cause, the women being outraged, and the rivers running red with blood."

Army Never So Efficient.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends further extracts from the manifesto said to have been issued by Bulgaria as published by the Frankfurter Zeitung. The correspondent says the document, whicb purports to explain the decision of King Ferdinand and Premier Radoslavoff to join the central powers, fills seven columns in the newspaper. It is stated that the manifesto has been widely circulated.

"Defending Bulgaria's adoption of a policy of 'strong and loyal neutrality,'" states the correspondent, "the document says:

"'In the beginning none could forcsee how events would develop and which side would he victorious. If the Government had resolved to participate in the great war it might have committed the fault of joining the side that would have been beaten, and thus jeopardize the existenee of the present Bulgarian Empire. Neutrality has enabled us to bring tbe military material and preparedness of our army to such a pitch as never hefore has been reached.

"By figures the document proves that the trade interests and economic life of Bulgaria 'are inseparably bound up with Turkey, Germany, and Austria,' and adds that Serbia auffered economically by not preserving the good graces of Austria-Hungary, owing to her following a pro-Russian policy."

Another dispatch received from Frankfort says the document praises Germany for giving Bulgaria financial aid after the treaty of Bucharest without any political conditions. It indicates Serbia as Bulgaria's greatest enemy and Russia's "spoilt darling," declaring that Russia never will consent to favor Bulgaria at the expenee of Serhia.

The manifesto asserts that the quadruple entente offered Bulgaria nothing edequate for her neutrality, but required a complete command of the Balkan army which was to take Constantinople and then hand it over to Russia. In return for all this, it is stated Bulgaria was to receive territory up to the Enos-Midia Line and vague, inadequate compensations in Macedonia were promised, only, however, on the understanding that Serbia got sufficient compenestion from Austria.

The document then saye that the Austro-Germans offered in return for Bulgarian neutrality: First, the whole of Macedonia, including Uskub, Monastir, and Ochrida; second, friendly mediation between Bulgaria end Turkey with a view to cession of the line to Dedeegatch and territory west of Maritza. A still greater territorial expansion at the expense of Serbia is said to have been offered as a condition of active military assistance.

"These promises correspond to our desire to have a common frontier with Austrie-Hungary along the Danube," eays the document.

The manifesto emphasizes the contrast between the two sets of promises and declares:

"While the quadruplice cannot be trusted, we are fully entitled to trust a treety with Germany who always has fulfilled her treaty ohligations. Finally, Bulgaria must adhere to the central powere, because from the development of operations in the various theatres of war one sees daily more clearly that victory inclines to the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Many Bulgar Generals Retired.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 29, (Delayed Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A telegram from Sofia to Az Est says the chief command of the Bulgarian forces will he intrusted to Crown Prince Boris.

Many old Generals have been placed on the pensioned list, for German influences are working against those who were proved incompetent in the war with Greece and Serbia.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 9, (via London.)—According to a dispatch from Sofia, King Ferdinand, as Commander in Chief of all the Bulgarian forces, has entrusted command of the field forces to General Jecoff, Minister of War.

ALLIES' MINISTERS LEAVE BULGARIA

Commander in Chief and Government Officials Bid Them Farewell.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—In a dispatch from Sofia Reuter's correepondent says:

"The representatives of the Entente powere left here by special trains this evening with the etaffs of their respective legations and their nationals. The Russians are traveling by the Rustchuk route, which will take them across Bulgaria to the Rumanian frontier south of Bucharest. The other parties are proceeding home by way of Dedeaghatch.

"General Savoff, Commander in Chief of the Bulgarien Army, representing the King, and representatives of the Government were present at the etation to bid farewel to the Ministers.

"Prior to their departure the King received the British and French Ministers in audience."

NISH BREAKS WITH SOFIA.

Dismissal of Envoy Follows Aeroplane Raid on Belgrade.

NISH Oct. 8.—The diplomatic rupture betwee Serhia and Bulgaria is complete. The Foreign Office has handed his passports to the Bulgarian Minister.

Although there has been no formal declaration of war, the cordial reception by Bulgarian officers at Sofia of the German aviators who dropped bombs in Belgrade and Nish yesterday is regarded here as tantamount to the commencement of hostilities against Serbia by Bulgaria.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The Bulgarian Minister to France has received his passports.

RUMANIA BARS CONTRABAND.

Answers Teuton Protest Against Holding Up Shipments.

MILAN, Oct. 7, (via Paris, Oct. 8.)—In reply to protests filed by the German and Austrian Ministers against obetacles being placed in the way of shipping goods to Bulgaria, the Rumanian Government replied, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Secolo, that it would take every means to prevent contrahand of war from passing over Rumanian territory, but would place no difficulties in the way of the transit of other goods to Bulgaria.

RUMANIANS INFLAMED.

Bucharest Mob Menaced Teuton Legations When Bulgaria Mobilized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 29, (Delayed Dispatch to The London Morning Post.) Hostile demonstrations have been going on in Bucharest against the central powers and Bulgaria. Reports agree in describing them as most violent and riotous in character.

A Russophile mob marched to the Austrian and German Legations, burned pro-German newspapers before them, and smashed the windows of buildings inhabited by pro-German politicians.

The German and Austrian, as well as the Bulgarian Legations, are guarded by police.

The mob has been violent every night since the Bulgarian mobilization was announced.

Canada to Intern Bulgarians.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 8.—No Bulgarians will be allowed to leave Canada during the remainder of the war, according to an announcement made here today. The order was made as a precaution to prevent any Bulgarians who may be in the Dominion from enlisting against the Allies.

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Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

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W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub. $1.50 (Postpaid.)
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FRANCE'S AIR ARMY READY FOR ATTACK

Aerial Dreadnoughts to Lead Big Squadrons of Biplanes Against German Railways.

ALL ARMED WITH CANNON

Visit to One of Many Aviation Schools Reveals 200 Aircraft Arrayed in Battle Line.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—An aerial army is no longer a dream of romance. Such an army, formed in divisions and squadrons, with hattle aeroplanes, cruiser aeroplanes, scouts and torpedo planes; all armored heavily and carrying three-inch cannon and rapid-fire guns, is a reality. It has hsen made possible through the remarkable development of military aviation in France.

The French Government today permitted a general inspection by correspondents of its new fleet of aeroplanes. Opportunity was given to inspect the large and small types of the new battleplanes, and watch them as they were manoeuvring high in the air, firing round after round from their three-inch rifles, while they soared, looped and darted about.

The Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand, assigned two military experts of the etaff of the aviation service—Captain de Lafargue and Lisutsnant Paruf—to conduct the correspondents first to ons point, the name of which may not be mentioned, where the new fleet of battle craft had been assembled, and later to the aviation school at B——, where 100 military aviators were learning to navigate the new war craft.

The aviation field is a vast inclosure, ten timee the size of Belmont Park. Entering the field a monster battle plane loomed up thirty feet high, with a number of planes stretching 130 feet across. Further back was ranged the fleet of battle cruisers and scout planes. They were formed like a battalion, twenty planes in a row across the front, and ten deep. Their huge wings made a front half a mile wide.

The battleplane and all the cruisers were armed heavily. Eech carrieu both the three-inch cannon and the rapid-fire gun.

Monster Air Dreadnought.

The huge battleplane was the chief centre of attention. The engineer who constructed it explained the details. The officers said this was the first actual realization of the battleplane, other aeriel dreadnoughts having proved to he impractical. This monster actually flies, carrying a crew of twelve men, with two cannon on the wings throwing three-inch steel projectiles. Three trial flights have been made, demonstrating that it has the steadinese of an ordinary biplane. The huge craft is now ready for the hattle line. The regular crew for fighting will consist of four men and an officer.

The armored cruiser aeroplanes were then brought out and put through tests high in the air. They are small biplanes of high power. Each is armed with a cannon, and is capahle of rising almost vertically from the ground at a speed of ninety miles an hour. Captain Frantz and Operators Mondelli and Mallard made successive flights in cruisers, rising from the ground at an angle of 60 degrees.

The steedy roar of the three-inch rifles continued as the cruisers circled far above. Mallard was the most daring operator. He fired his big gun while plunging from side to side, and dropping rapidly, finishing the manoeuvres carried out while engaging an enemy.

A large number of these battle cruisers is now ready. Several of them recently carried out a night bombardment far back of the German line. During the Champegne engagement these cruisers hit a German balloon, which exploded in a mass of flemes.

This, however, was only the initial trial. The hattle planes and cruisers are soon to begin movements in large squadrons, hoth defensive and offensive. They are to attack the German lines of communication, particularly the railway junctione, with the object of cutting off supplies and spreeding demoralization in the rear of the Germans.

Fifty Men to a Squadron.

Each squadron will consist of nine aeroplanes of all types, including one battleplane, two hattle cruisers, and six scout planes. The complement for a squadron will be upward of fifty officers and men for the operation of the aeroplanes and their transportation on lorries drawn hy automobiles, with which each equadron will be equipped.

During the visit of the correspondents to the aviation echool it was learned from the Commandant, Captain Pegout, that ahout 100 military aviators were under instruction. This is only one of a large number of these schools which are turning out trained aviators.

Captain Pegout aeid non-commissioned officers and soldiers were making capable operators of fighting machines after one month's instruction. In the aggregate these schools are equipping many thousands for the work of the new and terrible aerial war craft.

A staff correspondent of THE TIMES visited one of the great French aviation stations on Aug. 22, and described the movements of a squadron of eighty-four aeroplanes against the German lines. The article was published in THE TIMES of Aug 23.

FRENCH PUSH ON IN CHAMPAGNE

Continued from Page 1.

prisoners and two machine guns fell into our hands. Toward evening the enemy artillery fire again grew intense. During the night there were infantry attacks at certain points, which were repulsed.

During our successful advance against an advanced enemy position to the south of St. Marie-a-Py we captured six officers and 250 men.

To the east of the Argonne, near Malancourt, we destroyed several enemy mine positions by explosions.

AMERICAN AVIATORS WIN HONORS IN FRANCE

Thaw, Prince and Cowdin Gain Fame at Front—Twenty-three of Them in Air Corps.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Seven American volunteer aviators took part in aerial reconnoissances in the battle of Champagne. They are Lieutenant William K. Thew of Pittsburgh, Sergeant Elliot C. Cowdin of New York, Sergeant Normen Prince, Boston; D. G. Masson, San Francisco; Bert Hall, Bowling Green, Ky.; James J. Bach, New York, and H. G. Gerin.

Five more American airmen are scouting and raiding on other parts of the French linc, and eleven are in training in an aviation school. These twenty-five men form the Franco-American Flying Corps, which has just opened an office and clubrooms on Rue de Ponthieu, Paris.

Three of the Americans—Lieutenant Thaw and Sergeants Prince and Cowdin—have been mentioned in dispatches of the day. Sergeant Cowdin was mentioned for having engaged two German aeroplanes. His French observer disabled one machine by his fire and the other fled.

The American corps has two objects—to assist France and to give American airmen experience in war so as to fit them to serve as pilots for officers in the Amricen Aerial Service should the occasion arise. The French military administration is giving the American volunteers every opportunity to gain this experience.

HAROLD CHAPIN KILLED IN ACTION IN FRANCE

Young American Actor and Playwright Had Long Lived in England.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9.—Harold Chapin, an American actor, dramatist, and etage manager, has been killed in action in France.

Harold Chapin was horn in the United Statee Feb. 15, 1886, son of Alice Chapin, an actress. He was educated at the Norwich Grammar School and University College School, London. He made his first appearance on the stage at the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, when he was only seven years old, playing the part of Young Marcus in "Coriolanus" with the Benson Shakespearean Players. While still at school Mr. Chapin played several minor engagements as a child actor and later toured England in many companies. In his work as a director he did service for the Stage Society of London and as a lieutenant for Granville Barker. He was stage manager for Mr. Barker's first English production of "Iphigenia in Tauris," and later held the same post in Mr. Barker's first Shakespearean season at the Savoy, when "A Winter's Tale" and "Twelfth Night" were produced.

In recent years Mr. Chapin had turned his hand to play writing, and ten of bis plays were produced between 1910 and the time of his death. Of these "The Dumb and the Blind" and "Art and Opportunity" became part of Marie Tempest's repertory, and the former was produced as a curtain-raiser at the Comedy Tbeatre here last Winter. The first of his plays, "The Merriage of Columb

TRIEST DELAYS TRIAL OF HIS SON AS A SPY

Father's Appeals Cause State Department to Win Concession from England.

ECCENTRIC AT PRINCETON

Freshman, Now in Tower of London, Always Slept Fully Clad—Had "Magic" Pencil.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Through the good offices of the State Department exercised with Great Britain the trial of Gustav Kenneth Wood Triest, 19 years old, a freshman at Princeton, who ran away last January to join the British Navy, but is now a prisoner in the Tower of London under accusation of being a spy, has been postponed until Oct. 18. Triest is a son of Wolfgang Gustav Triest of New York City, who made several strong appeals to the State Department in behalf of the youth, who, it was believed, was in danger of being put to death.

After leaving Princeton young Triest entered the wireless service of the British Navy. Six weeks ago the father asked the State Department to obtain his release on the ground that he was under age and had enlisted without his parent's consent. The fact then developed that Triest had been placed under arrest. The British Government asserted it had intercepted a letter in which Triest had offered to furnish military secrets to the German Government. The trial of the boy had been set for Oct. 4.

The State Department is endeavoring to procure the release of Triest. The appeal is based on affidavits filed by the father to show that the boy was regarded at school as peculiar, if not unbalanced.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8.—Kenneth G. Triest, held in the Tower of London under the charge of being a German spy, had built up a reputation of being eccentric during his stay of three months in Princeton University. He entered Princeton in September, and mysteriously disappeared in the flowing of January. During that time he had formed no intimate friendships; indeed, there were few of his classmates who knew who he was. He spent much of his time in Princeton within the confines of his room, and when he did walk across the campus or to a class he seemed to avoid his mates. Even the men who lived near him knew him.

One of the curious facts that is recalled by acquaintances by the news of his capture in London is that he never slept except in his street clothes. His friends say that it was his invariable rule never to disrobe on retiring. On leaving Princeton he handed an old pencil to a friend, told him to use it for his examinations, and said that if after using it he should fail the donor of the pencil would send him $25 for every failure. An hour later he threw his effects out of the window and went no one knew where.

The door of his room was invariably locked, and all his effects were kept in a trunk that was locked. He often was absent from Princeton for periods of two or three days and was most secretive in regard to his affairs. It is said all his eccentric habits he is reported to have been well up in his studies at the time of his disappearance. The news of his capture came as a great surprise to his acquaintances in Princeton.

Triest is not the son of Wolfgang G. Triest's present wife, to whom was Miss Lillie P. MacDonald, a daughter of Charles MacDonald, the bridge builder, but a child by a previous marriage.

The London Times of Sept. 22, which has just been received in this country, contains:

"It is officially announced that the trial concluded on Monday evening at the Old Bailey of two persons, a man and a woman of German origin, who were charged with attempting to communicate to persons abroad information regarding his Majesty's fleet, of a nature directly useful to the enemy, with the intention of assisting the enemy.

"The case was heard in camera before Mr. Justice Bray, Mr. Justice Low, and Mr. Justice Sankey.

"Both prisoners were found guilty. The male prisoner was sentenced to death by shooting, the sentence to be carried out by the military authorities, and the female prisoner, who was considered by the court to have been acting under the influence of the male prisoner, to be kept in penal servitude for ten years.

"Both sentences are subject to the prisoners' right of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal under the Criminal Appeal act, 1907."

NOT A GERMAN SPY STATION.

Wireless Plant at Westport, Conn., an Innocent Amateur Affair.

What was reported to be a German wireless station at Westport, Conn., proved on investigation by a TIMES reporter yesterday to be a small amateur receiving station. A family of strangers moved into a house on the Norwalk Road about six weeks ago and set up the wireless apparatus, which was heard clicking throughout the nights. They were said to be Germans, and suspicion spread that they were connected with the German Secret Service.

The reporter who visited the place yesterday went through the house and inspected the apparatus, which is similar to nearly all of the amateur wireless plants. Messages could be received by it from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from Arlington, Va., and from Sayville. There was no sending apparatus. A Federal Inspector had already visited the plant and found it to be within the provisions of the law. The man who constructed the plant is a young American of both French and German descent.

PUNISH YOUNG DELCASSE.

German Authorities Jail Him for "Speaking Abusively of Germany."

BERLIN, Oct. 8, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"Lieutenant Jacques Delcassé, son of the French Foreign Minister, who is a prisoner of war at Halle, has been sentenced to detention for one year in a fortress for having spoken abusively of Germany and declined to obey orders."

ALSATIAN ABBE SUFFERS.

Sentenced to Eighteen Months in Prison for Crying "Vive la France!"

PARIS, Oct. 8.—"Many cases of individuals charged with having expressed anti-German sentiments in Alsace have been heard by a court-martial at Strassburg," says a Havas News Agency dispatch from Geneva.

"The Abbé Moreau of Wanzel, who, at a meeting of Councilors of the Church, shouted 'Vive la France!' was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment."

PRISON FOR MUSICA AGENT.

Hans Schapira Sentenced for Fraud in Hair Firm's Failure.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Hans Schapira was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 500 francs ($100) by the Correctional court today for frauds in connection with the failure of the firm of A. Musica & Son, hair importers of New York City, for whom Schapira was special agent in Paris.

The proceedings were instituted at the request of the receiver in bankruptcy in New York.

BITTER PRESS ATTACK ON FOREIGN OFFICE

Conservative Papers Use Balkan Development in Charges of Incompetence.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9.—The newspapers devote an increased amount of editorial space to a discussion of the Foreign Office's share in the Balkan denouement. The Post, after remarking that its handling of Balkan affairs has been "a series of blunders which would have been remarkable in a Parish Council," discusses at length the work of the Foreign Office in the diplomatic exchanges which preseded the war and then in the contraband controversy over iron ore and cotton.

The Post finally turns bluntly to the proposal for establishing an international court of appeals from decisions of the prize court, saying: "It appears that proposals are being entertained by the Foreign Office. We are glad Lord Strachie is to raise the question in the House of Lords. Should it prove to be the case that such a design is being prosecuted we say plainly that in the name of our national honor and our national security the resignation of Sir Edward Grey and the reorganization of the Foreign Office will be demanded.

"We do not propose to commit the decisions of a British judge to a mongrel assembly of foreign jurists in which Great Britain can be out voted by representatives of Ecuador, Bolivia, Switzerland, and Germany. The record of the Foreign Office is sufficiently dubious. It may be that its series of unparalleled blunders is due simply to incompetence. If it is not incompetence, what is it?"

The Post lodges a vigorous protest against old-fashioned secret diplomacy, remarking that the British Foreign Office always demanded absolute immunity from criticism or comment. "Previous to the war," the newspaper declares, "the Premier and his friends assured us nothing could be more friendly than the attitude of Germany to Great Britain. Last year the result of diplomatic secrecy and misrepresentations was briefly—war."

In its discussion of Balkan affairs the Mail says:

"We have frittered away our great near eastern prestige of power and tradition, literally allowing them to be snatched out of our hands through optimism, carelessness, and stupidity. Our failure closes a great page in history. What possible excuse has the Foreign Office to make to our Allies and our people?"

The Times is not surprised to find the Government's record in relation to its Balkan policy becoming a matter of public discussion, asserting that the shortcomings of British diplomacy constitute a painful theme. It contends that Great Britain held a unique position in the Balkans, especialy in Bulgaria, for she alone among the entente powers had a reputation for complete unselfishness of purpose in Balkan politics. Russia, France, and Italy all were regarded with suspicion as being too deeply interested.

"British alone," says The Times, "could speak with force and weight and get an attentive hearing. That priceless advantage somehow has been frittered away in recent months largely as the result of inattention, half hearted-ness, and want of a definite policy. It can still be regained but only by vigorous Government action backed by the whole weigbt of an informed public opinion."

HYPHEN WAR CONTINUES.

Lustgarten Gets Blame and Praise for Attack on "Dual Citizenship."

Letters of protest and letters of commendation continue to reach William Lustgarten, a New York lawyer, and others who issued an appeal to American citizens of foreign birth to disown the hyphen and suggested the formation of a national non-hyphenated league of foreign-born Americans.

Mr. Lustgarten said yesterday:

"Letters are still pouring in upon me urging the formation of a national organization of citizens of foreign birth or parentage. Others are clamoring to known why the so-called leaders among the German-Americans are not declaring themselves on this subject. They want to know why men who now hold public office who are of foreign extraction do not declare their hatred for the monstrous idea of dual citizenship."

VILLA SEES ANARCHY IF CARRANZA RULES

Continued from Page 1.

would, or at least might, be supported by civilized nations.

"To his invitation our factions and the Zapata faction gave prompt and complete compliance. The only faction that stood out was the Carranza faction. He alone stood in the way of honorable peace in Mexico; he alone defeated the suggestion made by your honored President. Are we to believe that, as a reward for his insolence, he is now to be granted recognition? how can such a policy be made to harmonize with the policy adopted by Mr. Wilson toward General Huerta? I confess to you that I cannot even contemplate such action without a feeling, I will not say of resentment, but I will say of wonderment and astonishment."

"Whatever is to be will be," General Villa concluded. "But all the governments in the world cannot keep Carranza on his feet; he is bound to crumble. In his speech at Indianapolis your honored President assured us that so long as he was in the White House there would be no intervention by force in Mexico. There are forces of many kinds. There are interventions of many sorts. The United States can intervene in Mexico with men and it can intervene with money. It can intervene with guns and it can intervene with gold. The weapons differ, but the purpose and the effects are the same. The cause of liberty can be shot to death by long-range guns at Washington, Berlin, and London just as readily as by rapid-firing guns at Mexico City."

General Villa read over and approved this statement of his position.

MEXICO CONFERENCE TODAY.

Decision in Favor of Recognition of Carranza Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The fourth Pan-American conference on Mexican affairs will be held at the State Department at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, with Secretary of State Lansing presiding. On the eve of the conference, indications are that the sense of the meeting will be favorable to the early recognition of the Carranza organization as the de facto Government in Mexico, on the theory that it is materially the strongest faction in Mexico, and will have the requisite moral capacity to live up to its assurances, given through its agents to the United States Government, that lives and property of foreigners and Mexicans will be respected and amnesty granted to political enemies.

The only Mexican announcement issued by Secretary Lansing today said:

"Advices, dated Oct. 6, from the west coast, indicate conditions are quiet at Guaymas and vicinity, Topolobampo, and La Paz.

"A private message, dated Oct. 5, from Torreon, states that good order is maintained there, and guarantees of protection have been given by the authorities.

"The Department is in receipt of an official dispatch regarding Cananea, stating that no civil or military authorities have yet been sent to that town, as a result of which disorders are occurring. No foreigners are reported to have been molested.

"A report received from Topolobampo states that the steamer Grace Dollar has left there for Mazatlan with five men and two women from the mines in the interior, and three women and six children from Los Mochis. The Yaqui Valley is reported quiet.

"A dispatch dated Oct. 7 from Eagle Pass states that train service is open to Saltillo and Monterey, and that there is telegraph service to all parts of the republic with the exception of Sonora, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa.

"Telegraphic advices dated Oct. 7 from Mexico City state that train service has been suspended until the 12th instant. The consular agent at Puebla arrived in Mexico City on the 7th, after having been ten days en route from Laredo."

A victory by the Villastas over the vanguard of General Obregon's Carranza army was claimed in an oral announcement tonight by Enrique C. Llorente, the Villa Government's agent in Washington. According to this, General Obregon and his staff, who were proceeding with a force of men westward from Monterey toward Torreon, were attacked and routed on Wednesday by a force of Villistas at San Pedro de las Colonias, an important station on the Monterey Railroad, east of Torreon.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 8.—General Carranza was noncommittal tonight regarding his hopes of favorable action by the Pan-American conference at its meeting tomorrow. Among those surrounding him, however, there were marked signs of confidence of early recognition of the Carranza Government.

John W. Belt, special agent of the State Department at Washington, has received instructions to accompany General Carranza as a special representative on the General's trip through the various States. Just when General Carranza will leave Vera Cruz has not been announced. His fleet is coaled and ready to start, but has been delayed by a norther which has been blowing heavily for four days. If the wind dies down it is likely that a start will be made Saturday or Sunday, it is stated.

DROPS OROZCO INDICTMENTS.

Texas Court Won't Try Posse Which Killed Mexicans.

VAN HORN, Texas, Oct. 8.—Indictments against the members of the posse who recently killed General Paaqual Orozco and four companions, in a battle in Green River Canyon, Culberson County, were dismissed today by Judge Jackson in the District Court.

Judge Jackaon ordered all the property of the deceased, consisting of guns and 1,500 rounds of ammunition, money and horses, turned over to their families.

$16.50 For A Warm, Woolly Knitted Topcoat

Best knitted fabric on the market. Colors, Soft Grays, Scotch Heather Mixtures, Autumn Leaf Tints.

The material, style and tailoring of this Knitted Topcoat make it an *unbeatable value* at $16.50.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

KLIPPAN
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

BRITISH AND FRENCH POOL WAR MATERIALS

Munitions Ministers Agree on Exchange of Elements Needed for Explosives.

SHELL PRODUCTION GROWS

We Must Hew Our Way to Berlin with Explosives, Says M. Thomas, French Minister.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, who returned from London yesterday, granted THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent an interview at his headquarters in the Claridge:

"There is no need to make a mystery of my visit to London," he said. "My conversation with Mr. Lloyd George led to an agreement by which the two countries will exchange what we call first materials. That is to say, certain products of the soil of France will be exchanged for certain products from England.

"Take the case of a particular chemical used in the manufacture of explosives and also by dyers. In the ordinary way the surplus of material, required for national defense, would be allotted to French manufacturers. Now, by virtue of our agreement, England will have a supply and the French manufacturers will only get the remainder. It is the nations first, you perceive. England will do exactly the same for us.

"Have we enough shells? you ask. Of course we have not and we never shall have enough. The more we use the more we want.

"I shall never be satisfied until England has surpassed our output and I may tell you that I have not yet reached the maximum of my program.

"England is making great strides in production. I noticed a very great increase since my last visit, but the British workmen should understand that every shell saves the life of one of the allied soldiers.

"Never mind about any mathematical calculations as how many tons of steel it takes to kill a German. The sweetest music a soldier hears is the whistling of a shell on its way to the German trenches.

"You have seen what we can do when we have a fair supply of shells. They drove the enemy back in Champagne and Artois. But to drive him out of France and Belgium we want and must have many, many more. The way to Berlin will have to be hewn out by explosives.

"My visit to London gave me great personal satisfaction and I shall probably return there soon, because by reason of the British organization it is better for me to go there. Unfortunately I do not speak English and Mr. Lloyd George does not speak French, so we had to converse through an interpreter. But we were united in spirit."

TO SPEED UP CANADIANS.

British Officials Coming to Increase Shell Production.

MONTREAL, Oct. 8.—Announcement that Sir Frederick Donaldson, Chief Superintendent of Ordnance at Woolwich Arsenal, and Lionel Hitchens of the Cammell-Laird Company were coming to Canada to assist in the work of organizing munition and gun manufacturing plants in the Dominion, was today made by D. A. Thomas, representative of David Lloyd George, the British Munitions Minister.

Mr. Thomas was the guest of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at a luncheon, and made this announcement in a speech in which he dealt with the shell situation in Canada.



Photograph by Curtis.

The President, His Fiancee and Future Mother-in-Law

Photographed in their automobile yesterday. Left to right, Mrs. W. H. Bolling, Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, President Woodrow Wilson.

'FIRST LADY' TO BE HAS OVATION HERE

Continued from Page 1.

dential party, the secret service men led the way through Thirty-third Street to Madison Avenue, up the Avenue to Fifty-third Street, east then to Fifth Avenue and north to Fifty-fifth Street and the Hotel St. Regis where Mrs. Galt, Mrs. Bolling, Miss Bones and Dr. Grayson had engaged rooms. The course from the station to the hotel was open for the automobiles throughout. Policeman at every corner kept all traffic out of the way and watched for suspicious persons.

The President left the automobile at the St. Regis and accompanied the three women to the door of their apartment on the twelfth floor. He came down at once and was driven to the home of Colonel House, whose guest he is. Remaining there scarcely ten minutes, the President returned to the hotel with Colonel House and met the women and Dr. Grayson. All soon entered an open automobile and left for an afternoon drive. On this appearance Mrs. Galt wore a sealskin coat, on which were pinned two American Beauty roses.

Smiles for the Photographers.

As the party crossed the sidewalk from the hotel entrance to the automobile they bad to pass through double lines of photographers and motion-picture men. There was a slight delay as the photographers waited at the automobile for the door to be opened, in which one of the photographers called to Mrs. Galt to smile. She did so, and twenty cameras clicked simultaneously.

The party left the hotel followed by nine other automobiles carrying policemen, newspaper men, and photographers. The drive was up Fifth Avenue to Central Park, through the East Drive to 110th Street, east then to Riverside Drive, up the Drive to Dyckman Street, west then to Broadway and up Broadway to Moshulu Avenue, where the President was elected for the return trip. In making the turn the President seemed to become aware for the first time of the cortège that was following him. As his car turned about and faced the line of ten machines, Colonel House touched his arm to call his attention to the automobiles. He smiled and directed Mrs. Galt's attention to the procession, then both laughed.

The return trip was down Broadway to Dyckman Street, west to Riverside Drive, south to Seventy-second Street, east to Central Park through the Park to Fifth Avenue, and down the Avenue to the Hotel St. Regis. Many persons riding and walking along the course of the ride recognized the President, but most of them became conscious of the recognition after his automobile had passed, so there was much craning of necks.

Others Join Procession.

The occupants of a score or more of automobiles in Riverside Drive who recognized the President turned their cars into the line that followed him, and so swelled the procession down the Drive. The President, Mrs. Galt and their party returned to the St. Regis at 5 o'clock. Mr. Wilson accompanied Mrs. Galt to the door and then, with a smiling au revoir, returned to his automobile, in which he went to Colonel House's home.

It was when he went for Mrs. Galt to take her to dinner that the President was alone with his fiancée for the first time after leaving Washington. Secret service men were near, but they were in other automobiles.

The dinner guests of Colonel House and his wife were the President, Mrs. Galt, Mrs. Bolling, Miss Bones, Dr. Grayson, Mr. Tumulty, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon W. Auchincloss, the son-in-law and daughter of Colonel and Mrs. House. Dinner was served in Colonel House's dining room, on the eighth floor of the building at 115 East Fifty-third Street. In the library were large pictures of the President and Mrs. Galt on a table covered with roses. Many other flowers for Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt were received at Colonel House's home and at the St. Regis from their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone joined the party after dinner and went to the Empire Theatre with them. The President had seen "Grumpy," but Mrs. Galt had not, and, as she had expressed a desire to see it, it was chosen by Col. House for her entertainment. As she and the President walked down the aisle to their box, which was adjacent to the stage on the right side, every one in the audience that filled the theatre rose and cheered. The demonstration continued for several minutes, while those in the Presidential party were finding seats in two boxes. President Wilson, after acknowledging the applause with a bow, assisted Mrs. Galt out of her opera coat and selected a chair for her. Mrs. Galt's opera coat was of red and black brocade, and under it she wore a black evening gown trimmed in dark green. She wore a corsage bouquet of orchids.

The two boxes occupied by Colonel and Mrs. House and their guests were draped with large American flags. Both before the curtain rose and between the acts, the audience, by its applause, tried to induce the President to make an address, but Mr. Wilson sat silent.

After the curtain had descended on the last act the audience remained seated while the President's party passed out of the theatre. Outside the carriage entrance in Fortieth Street, where the President's automobile awaited, a crowd of several hundred persons had collected, but a police guard held them back. The automobiles in the President's party went east through Fortieth Street to Sixth Avenue, all other automobiles taking persons from the play being directed up Broadway by the police.

The party went from the theatre to the St. Regis without stopping for supper. Mr. Wilson accompanied Mrs. Galt, Mrs. Bolling, and Miss Bones to the parlor of their suite and talked with them for about twenty minutes, after which he left for Colonel House's home.

Mr. Tumulty was the host of another party at a performance of "The Princess Pat" at the Cort Theatre. In the party were United States Senator Hughes of New Jersey and a number of Secretaries who came in the President's party. All had seen "Grumpy," so they chose another play.

The President, Mrs. Galt, and the others of the party will go to Philadelphia this morning, leaving at 11 o'clock, to attend the second game of the world's series, in which the President will throw the first ball.

Mrs. Galt a Baseball Fan.

Both Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt are eager for the game, for both, especially Mrs. Galt, are enthusiastic fans. In fact, the only expression of public interest given by Mrs. Galt yesterday was the hope that the Philadelphia team would win the series. She declined to be interviewed by newspaper men, out those who were with her told of her partiality for the Philadelphia team. Her partiality for a National League team against one in the American League, in which Washington is represented, is said to be due to her admiration of the pitcher, Alexander, whom she has seen at work. She expressed regret yesterday, according to report, because he pitched the first game of the series and would not, therefore, be pitching today.

Although both the President and Mrs. Galt declined to be interviewed yesterday, those who spoke with them reported last night that both had thoroughly enjoyed their visit to New York. While President Wilson would have preferred less publicity, it is said, he appreciated the popular interest in his fiancée and himself, and as the crowds were at no time rude, he was not offended by their presence and demonstrations.

The President's preferences were also ignored in the matter of his police guard. The usual motor cycle squad of uniformed policemen was missing yesterday, but, by withdrawing this too spectacular police escort, the local authorities did not lessen their protection of the President. Probably never before when he has come to New York has he been so well guarded. Not only were there fifty active policemen and detectives at the Pennsylvania Station, and 100 more along the route of the automobile from the station to the hotel, but a guard protected Colonel House's home all yesterday afternoon and last night. Detectives watched in relays on the roofs of the buildings adjoining and across the street from the house, and twenty uniformed men patrolled the street in front.

The orders from Chief Flynn and Commissioner Woods were that no person carrying a package of any kind—suitcase, traveling bag, or bundle—should be allowed to approach the President. Two men, who seemed to be foreigners, were rudely ejected from the crowd at the station because they seemed overly eager to keep their places in the front line as the President passed through. Both were searched, but neither was armed.

MRS. GALT IN NEW CHURCH.

Washington Speculates on Pastor for Wedding Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Mrs. Norman Galt has severed her connection with St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, near Dupont Circle, where her late husband was a Vestryman for years, and transferred her membership to St. Margaret's Church, in Connecticut Avenue. She has rented a pew in the smaller church and will make it her regular place of worship, even after taking up her residence in the White House.

Mrs. Galt, while willing to attend the Presbyterian Church, if the President so desires, was bred an Episcopalian. Her father, William H. Bolling, was a Vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church of Wytheville, Va., before she was born, and in that church she was married to Norman Galt in 1896. It has been suggested that the clergyman at that ceremony, the Rev. Mercer P. Logan, D. D., now of Nashville, Tenn., an old friend of the Bolling family, may officiate at her second marriage.

If a Presbyterian ceremony is decided upon, it is expected that the Rev. Sylvester W. Beach, D. D., of Princeton, who officiated at the White House weddings of the President's daughters, may be invited.

It also became known today that Mrs. Galt is loyal to the business interests of Washington, and has always practiced the virtue of buying at home. Her gowns and millinery will be largely Washington products.

On her departure from Washington this morning Mrs. Galt wore a corsage bouquet of orchids sent by the President. Since her return to town in September, Mrs. Galt has received a cluster of flowers each morning by special messenger.

Many people who gathered at the station were rewarded by seeing the President emerge from the waiting room, built expressly for the Chief Executive and his family, to meet his fiancée and her mother, who appeared just after the party from the White House.

With the return of the party tomorrow, it is expected the wedding date will be announced.

"DELIGHTED," SAYS F. B. SAYRE

Pleased at President's Engagement —Twice Near Death in Labrador.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—"We are delighted. Every member of President Wilson's family is tremendously pleased. Mrs. Galt is a most charming woman."

This was the statement of Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of the President, today, in commenting on the engagement of his father-in-law to Mrs. Norman Galt.

Mr. Sayre is spending a day or two in Minneapolis on his way to Williamstown, Mass., from Labrador, where he has been cruising with Dr. W. T. Grenfell. He told how he narrowly escaped death there.

"We were coming into Battle Harbor," said Mr. Sayre, "which has one of the worst approaches on the coast. I had just been relieved from my trick at the wheel. As I was walking down the deck I felt a tremendous shock, which knocked me down. We were on the rocks. We worked all night to get the boat off, and steamed into the harbor early next day, all of us very thankful to have escaped.

"The second time we were near death was when a pinnacle of a great iceberg broke and crashed down very near to our vessel."

MORE WORK FOR READING?

Question in Lords as to His Helping to Abolish Prize Courts.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Baron Strachie has given notice of his intention to ask the Government in the House of Lords whether Lord Reading, head of the Anglo-French Financial Mission to the United States, has been empowered to agree with the United States for the setting up of a new international tribunal to take the place of existing prize courts.

Baron Strachie also desires to know if the goods of hostile belligerents, captured at sea, are being confiscated, and whether the Admiralty is fully carrying out the rights of search by the fleet.

In a London dispatch on Oct. 2 The Globe was quoted to the effect that Lord Reading had "been empowered to agree at New York to some new international tribunal to override the existing system of prize courts."

GAFFNEY TO 'STUMP' IN 1916

Announces That He Will Campaign Against Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8, (Dispatch to the London Daily Express.)—St. John Gaffney, American Consul at Munich, who was forced to resign by order from Washington, now announces that he intends to stay in Munich till Spring. He will then return to America, and threatens to oppose the President for re-election by "putting his case before the American people."

ZURICH, Oct. 8, (via London.)—A telegram from Munich says that T. St. John Gaffney, the retiring American Consul General at Munich, on Thursday morning received from Washington a dispatch stating that President Wilson had accepted his resignation, but giving no reasons. The message adds that the American colony at Munich some days ago sent a dispatch to Washington protesting against what they characterized as calumnies concerning Mr. Gaffney's conduct.

The Neueste Nachrichten of Munich says that Mr. Gaffney will remain in Munich for the present, later going to America, where he will take an active part in the Presidential campaign next year.

Caruso Hopes to Sing at Peace Jubilee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAPLES, Oct. 8.—When Caruso sailed from here on Thursday with Conductor Paganini, Mme. Tetrazzini, Giuseppe Deluca, and other members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, he frankly said he was delighted to return to America, but added: "I hope to return to Europe soon to sing in a gala performance given to celebrate peace."

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Newest weaves and color effects of Imported and Domestic silks, made expressly for *Franklin Simon & Co.*
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Saks & Company
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Today the Last Day of the Sale of

Men's Shoes at 20% Discount

Newest Fall and Winter Styles just from the makers

60 Styles of Men's $4 to $8 Shoes at the 20% Discount, are $3.20 to $6.40

ARABIC DISAVOWAL STUNS TIRPITZ CLAN

Reventlow and Other Partisans Regard It as a Reflection on the Kaiser's Navy.

PRESS TAKES IT COOLLY

Doubt in Some Quarters That Bernstorff Used the Language Credited to Him in His Note.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The news of the Arabic settlement was almost lost in the discussion over the Balkan situation, and is arousing no general interest. The press, with a few exceptions, refrains from all comment, but gratification at Count von Bernstorff's success is expressed in quarters which have consistently worked for a good understanding with America. The von Tirpitz partisans take the news hard, certain phrases in Count von Bernstorff's letter to Secretary Lansing apparently being felt by them to be an insult to the naval officers.

Count von Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, refuses to believe the report until it is officially confirmed. He says:

"It seems out of the question that statements made under oath by the German commander and his crew regarding the Arabic's intentions were weighted against the sworn statements of English steamship officers and were found lighter. Moreover, it seems out of the question that a trained, experienced, cold-blooded commander, with a crew of the same character, should have been so deceived as to the intentions of the approaching steamer. From this standpoint, to publicly brand the report and oath of the German commander and crew as inaccurate is to cast reflection on the professional reliability of German naval officers. It is to be hoped that shortly an authentic German explanation will be published, so as to clarify a subject on which the whole people feels so strongly."

The Taegliche Rundschau, which is widely read in officers' circles, also calls for more light, and wants to know why the German people learn of the Arabic settlement from Washington, when the authorities at Berlin should be best informed on the subject. It concludes: "We hear the report, but can hardly believe it as it reads."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent tonight sends excerpts from the editorials of several of the German newspapers dealing with the negotiations between Count von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing concerning the sinking of the steamer Arabic by a German submarine.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, the correspondent says, in the whole is satisfied with the solution of the Arabic affair, "though," it adds, "it took a form which may more flatter American pride than our own."

The Hamburger Nachrichten is quoted as saying:

"The representatives of the Wolff Bureau in the United States did not show a very lucky hand in their treatment of the Arabic affair, and with their premature counsels as to how the affair could be settled at Washington so as to be beyond question, unsuccessful business did credit to our foreign office, but little service to our country.

"Now we learn from Washington that Secretary Lansing, after a conference with our Ambassador, declared that Germany admits the submarine attack and that Germany was not on record with instructions given. It is hardly possible that Mr. Gerard could make such a declaration."

In support of its standpoint the Hamburger Nachrichten quotes from the German Government's note on the Arabic of Sept. 1, which continues:

"Count von Bernstorff could hardly now have turned into the contrary the facts given in the note and compiled after a careful examination of the incident unless new arguments have been offered."

Referring to a dispatch from Washington dated Oct. 6, stating that Count von Bernstorff in his letter to Secretary Lansing, pointed out that the commander of the submarine was convinced that the Arabic intended to attack his vessel, but that the officers of the Arabic denied such intention on oath and that the Imperial Government could not refuse to credit the words of the British officers and therefore admitted that the Arabic did not intend to ram the U boat and that consequently the attack on the Arabic was not consonant with instructions, the newspaper says:

"This sounds strange, and there is no argument against the official note of Sept. 7 to be found in it. The official declarations of our men, given under oath, still exist, and no credence could not be refused the affidavits of the Arabic officers, the declaration on oath of our own men, the sons of our people who have loyally and bravely fought for us, have precedence over those of subjects of a hostile nation."

Contending that the Arabic's officers are subjects of a nation which desires to get rid of submarine warfare, the Hamburger Nachrichten asks:

"Why should they shrink from perjury if thereby they could succeed in attaining through the action of the United States a restriction of submarine war?"

May Keep Famous Rembrandt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9.—The Daily Chronicle says it is generally assumed that Rembrandt's famous Portrait of a Boy is destined for America, but Mr. Colnaghi, the well-known art expert, when seen yesterday did not share this view. He said he believed the picture would remain in this country.

SWEDEN'S LEADERS FIGHT WAR AGITATION

Prospect of Participation in the Hostilities Is Remote, Socialist Spokesman Asserts.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 20—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—There is only one combination of circumstances which is likely to draw Sweden into the war, in the opinion of Hjalmar Branting, leader of the Socialist Party of Sweden, and generally acknowledged to be the most likely candidate for premier at the next election.

"If the English-Swedish trade negotiations fall through," said Mr. Branting to The Associated Press correspondent, "and at the same time trouble should arise in Finland, the situation produced by these two misfortunes would be an alarming one. It would then be impossible to restrain the pro-German element of this country from rushing into war. This element is numerically small, but it is powerful beyond its numbers. We must not ignore the possibility of such a catastrophe, and I cannot help viewing the situation with grave apprehension.

"I still have hope that the difficulty with England will be satisfactorily settled, and the possibility that the Germanophile interests in Finland will stir up trouble there is, I think, remote. I do not, therefore, consider this prospect of war particularly threatening at the present time, but it is distinctly within the range of possibilities.

"You know, of course, that my party in Sweden stands almost unanimously for peace. A few days ago, three of our members were accused of authorship of the war book and voted out of the party, but these were almost isolated examples. They do not in any sense represent the spirit of the party.

"I cannot help feeling that our misunderstanding with England might have been settled some time ago, if it had not been for the fact that the Swedish members of the commission have been a little too theoretical in their views. The English members have presented a practical issue and we have answered by references to our traditional rights as an independent nation.

"We have argued that Sweden had a right to carry on an uninterrupted trade with another neutral country like America. Of course, in theory, Sweden has such a right, but some of us are forgetting that this is not an ordinary situation which can be settled by considerations which would hold in times of peace. England is plainly interfering with our sovereign rights, but so is Germany, and if we are to take action against every nation that has in this war committed offence against Sweden, we must fight the whole world. We have protested against England's interference with our imports, and that is as far as we should go. From sure that the Swedish point of view in the whole matter has been too narrow.

"The Swedish Government has played absolutely square on the question of the transit of supplies to the Allies and Germany. Sweden has held firmly to the strictly neutral position. The trouble has come through the check on commerce, which has gone on between this country and Germany—trade forbidden by the government, and which the government has done all in its power to prevent. But by means of falsified certificates, and the other subterfuges commonly used, Swedish traders have done a tremendous secret business with Germany.

"I don't mean to say that our Swedish traders are either more or less honest than those of other nations, but there are enough dishonest traders everywhere, who yield to the temptation of great profits held out to them. Most people do not realize how great this illegal business has been. I do not refer to open smuggling, but to the misuse of guarantees, etc. Every conceivable substance has crept into Germany in this way—most of all, perhaps, copper. In the ordinary way, I do not think Sweden has been of material assistance to Germany during this war, but in this secret way Germany has received a great deal.

"Concerning the war talk which one hears so much nowadays, the war element does not represent the nation. Not even the conservative party itself wants war. I have recently spoken with the premier, and the foreign minister, and they are both inclined to discountenance the work of the extreme activist, who have been spreading war propaganda.

"The Swedish nation is still inflamed against Russia for the espionage and diplomatic scandals, which she has been guilty of in this country, but it is only a small element that believes that we ought to strike against Russia, taking advantages of Russia's misfortunes and forgetting that we would have to reckon with her later."

CHICAGO TO CELEBRATE.

"Drys" Will Hold Parade Today in Honor of Sunday Closing Order.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Hotel proprietors and saloon and restaurant keepers have decided to obey Mayor Thompson's Sunday closing order, which will make next Sunday the "dryest" in the history of the city. The original "drys," with the assistance of various reform organizations, will celebrate the event tomorrow with a parade of 35,000 strong.

The "demon rum" will be exhibited on a float twenty-eight feet long and will resemble some prehistoric monster. Directly behind the monster will come "drink," "poverty," "murder," "gambling," "robbery," "disease," and "death."

Each is to be impersonated by a man wearing an appropriate mask, which will completely cover the head. This section of the parade is to be designated the "boobs who follow demon rum." Besides wearing the masks the "boobs" will wear long robes, so that their identity may not be disclosed. One thousand preachers are expected to be in line.

The Man in the Tower Catches a New Tone



THE noise of the city's traffic is said to be "pitched" in a certain key.

* *

It's different in different cities.

* *

New York has a new style "tone" every season — different from other cities, because it is tried here first.

The one this Fall is a slight variation from last year's.

It is reflected to a nicety in these Weber and Heilbroner clothes for men.

Suits $20 to $40—s l i p-ons (including "The Drizzler") $20 to $45.

Hats and haberdashery tuned up to the clothes.

Largest Distributors of "Neverbreak" Trunks, $15.00

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and 5th Ave.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

Junior Shopping Day



Another Autumn Saturday which should be devoted to young people's shopping.

At the De Pinna establishment every item of tailored apparel for the girl, the miss, the young man and the boy has been provided in its correct form.

The whole organization, with its foreign connections, is devoted exclusively to young people.

For Girls Who Are Ordering Their First Suits

No other house could devote the same attention to this subject, which requires the utmost discrimination of taste and propriety.

Girls from ten to fifteen, differing greatly in their individual graces, require particularly appropriate lines and materials in their "first suits."

A large assortment of new models, original with De Pinna, in mixtures, cheviots, whipcords, corduroys and broadcloths — smartly tailored and many with fancy silk linings.

$25 to $85.

Special De Pinna tailored waists, designed to be worn with these first suits.

De Pinna Girls' Coats

Thoroughly upholding the tradition of the house, of being the acknowledged headquarters for tailored coats for girls and misses.

Complete range of models and materials for girls of 3 to 14 years.

Mixtures, broadcloths, corduroys, soft wool velours and velvets—from the practical school coat to the elaborate, fur-trimmed coat.

$18.50 to $95.

Girls' Tailored Hats

Designed particularly for the various suit and coat styles—a hat to complete each costume.

DE PINNA Norfolk Suits for School Boys

Norfolk knickerbocker suits, of specially selected materials, sturdy and smart —meant for everyday school use, $8.75.

An unusually desirable assortment of school Norfolk suits at $14.

Slip-ons *and* belted-back overcoats.

Suits, Coats and Hats for Younger Boys

New style Russian suits, for boys of 3 to 9 years, and regulation English sailor suits.

Of English navy serge, $13.

Of imported wash fabrics, $4.75 to $6.50.

De Pinna regulation reefer, of blue, brown or tan chinchilla, $18.

Overcoats of Scotch or English mixtures, $12 to $16.

Cloth and felt hats, of the latest English shapes and colors.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

GARRISON SUBMITS PLAN FOR NEW ARMY

Scheme to Increase Regular Force and Form a Reserve Now in President's Hands.

MAY REORGANIZE MILITIA

Navy Extends Aviation Work and Is Ready to Test Its First Dirigible

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Mr. Garrison, the Secretary of War, has submitted to President Wilson what is regarded by the former as a well-thought-out, wrought-out military policy for the country and development and strengthening of the army for national defense. Estimates have been prepared based on the army increase plan submitted by Secretary Garrison, but it was learned tonight that these estimates had not yet been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The estimates are supposed to be in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury by Oct. 15, so that they may be formulated for transmission to Congress on the opening day of the session. Secretary Garrison is at Hot Springs, Va., with Mrs. Garrison, who has been in poor health recently, and will not return to Washington, according to present plans, until Monday, Oct. 18. It is believed that until the national defense program has been fully approved the estimates will not go to the Treasury Department.

When Secretary Garrison returns to Washington President Wilson will confer with him and with the Chairmen of the Military Committees in Congress regarding the army program. The plans for the navy, submitted by Secretary Daniels in response to President Wilson's request, are being considered along with those of the army, and both are being considered in connection with the financial plan necessary to meet the cost of strengthening national defense. It has not yet been decided by the Administration whether it will favor payment for additions to the military program by direct appropriation from the Treasury, or by the issuance of special national defense bonds, or whether national defense extras may be met with money obtained through a sale of Panama Canal bonds.

Secretary Garrison's army reform plan was submitted in response to President Wilson's letter of July 21, in which he said he wished to incorporate in his next message to Congress a program regarding "the development and equipment of the army and a proper training of our citizens in arms." The President asked Secretary Garrison to prepare him a program with estimates of what he and the best informed officers in the army thought the country should undertake. Such a plan has been submitted. Whether it would be wise to propose the whole of it to Congress immediately is to be determined after the President has his conference with Secretary Garrison, but it is known that the President is in favor of adequate preparation for national defense.

A General Reorganization.

It is understood that the substance of the policy for the army recommended by Secretary Garrison, includes the following propositions:

First—The reasonable strength and organization of the regular army and the organized militia, including definite figures of cost, for several proposed plans for increasing the size of the army.

Second—A careful study of the question of a reserve for both the regular army and the organized militia, with a plan for the creation of an army reserve.

Recommendations as to what the country requires in the organization of volunteers and plans for dovetailing them into the regular army and the organized militia in time of war.

Fourth—A statement of the amount and character of reserve material and supplies which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War and his advisers, should be available and which could not be promptly obtained if delayed till the outbreak of war, with recommendations for increased appropriations for this reserve material.

Fifth—A careful study of all the accessories required by a military force properly equipped for field service in respect to such matters as aviation, motor transportation to replace horse-drawn vehicles, &c., with recommendations for strengthening the number of guns in the field artillery, and a heavy increase in the number of machine guns in the army.

Sixth—Recommendations for keeping the sea-coast defenses abreast of improvements in the construction of heavy ordnance, and the protection of those defenses against high power naval guns of the latest type.

Strong for a Reserve.

This summary embraces the general features, it is understood, of the plan that Secretary Garrison has submitted to the President. As to the details no authentic information is obtainable. A report was circulated here today that the recommendations include an increase of 20,000 men in the standing army, reorganization of the militia, the creation of a reserve, heavy increase in the field artillery branch of the service, increase of reserve ammunition, and an extension of the Plattsburg training camp scheme. Acting Secretary of War Breckenridge, when asked for a confirmation of this report, replied that he did not care to discuss the army's plans, and that no announcement would be made in the absence of Secretary Garrison, who prefers not to divulge the army reform piecemeal, but to make it public as an entity.

In his former army program, submitted last Winter to Congress, but which was not approved because it was not wholly satisfactory to the Senate Military Committee, Secretary Garrison proposed to increase the authorized strength of the Coast Artillery Corps to maintain the mobile army at its maximum strength, to add 1,000 officers to the army, to increase the Signal Corps, to provide a reserve force of enlisted men, to create an army transportation corps, and also create an officers' corps. The idea of reserves is strong in the present Administration, and the plan submitted to President Wilson is believed to embrace not only an increase in the size of the army, especially a strengthening of the field artillery, but a definite plan for the creation of a reserve army and reserve stocks of ammunition and guns.

NAVY PUSHES AVIATION.

New Bomb-Dropping Tests—First Dirigible Arrives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Experiments for the development of the aviation branch of the Navy are being conducted at the Naval Aviation base at Pensacola, Fla., according to an announcement made by Secretary Daniels today. Among these experiments was a series of bomb-dropping flights, based on the lessons of aviation in the war in Europe.

Lieutenants P. N. L. Bellinger and W. Capehart on Monday dropped explosive bombs from an altitude of 3,500 feet by way of experimental co-operation with the Bureau of Ordnance, under whose direction the bombs were manufactured. The test was as much one of the bombs as it was of the aviators and their flying craft. The machine used for this work was a Burgess-Dunne seaplane, equipped with a gyromotor. Lieutenant Bellinger piloted the machine, while Lieutenant Capehart acted as observer and bomb-thrower.

Secretary Daniels has ordered the following naval officers to the armored cruiser North Carolina at Pensacola, Fla., for aviation duty:

Lieutenants Dichman, from Norfolk Navy Yard; Mitscher, from the Stewart; R. T. Young, from the South Carolina; Monfort, from the Louisiana; L. K. Forde, from the Sterrett; G. S. Gillespie, from the Arkansas, and Strickland, from the Vermont.

These officers, under the direction of Captain Mark L. Bristol, who is in charge of naval aeronautical affairs, will begin work immediately in a new class just being formed in accordance with the Department's scheme of ordering classes organized once each quarter. The classes will consist of ten officers each, eight from the line of the navy and two from the marine corps. Probably one more line officer will be chosen to fill out the number allowed for the present class. Two marine officers will also be ordered. Officers, before being assigned to aviation duty, are required to pass a rigid physical examination to prove their qualification.

Gets Pilot's License.

Having successfully completed the flying tests prescribed by the Department for officers preliminary to being designated as Naval Aviators, Lieutenant E. W. Spencer, Jr., U. S. N., has been recommended by the commandant of the Aeronautic Station for promotion to that status and will receive the Navy Air Pilot's certificate. These certificates are issued to all officers who meet conditions specified in the Department's circular of April 10, 1913.

Before taking the examination prescribed by the Navy, the candidate is required to pass a written examination in theory of mechanics of the aeroplane, on practical points of aeroplane construction, and on various types of engines used to propel aeroplanes. Having passed, the candidate is permitted to take the test for a certificate as Naval Aviator.

First Lieutenant F. T. Evans, U. S. Marine Corps, of the Class of Student Aviators assembled in July, has qualified and is flying alone in the accomplishment of the forty-hour test which is compulsory before the student is permitted to take the examination for promotion to Naval Aviator. Of the class assembled in July, four officers are now flying alone. Two of the new school machines have been shipped from the Curtiss factory at Hammondsport, N. Y., and are due at the Aeronautic Station within a week.

Naval Aviators Lieutenants E. W. Spencer and E. O. McDonnell, recent graduates of the Flying School, have been designated as assistants to the officer in charge of the Flying School, and have been attached to his staff as instructors in flying. This detail makes three qualified Naval Aviators who are acting as instructors for the student aviators.

A catapult, or aeroplane launching device, was operated on Monday under actual conditions when Lieutenant R. C. Saufley was successfully launched in a Curtiss flying boat.

A board has been appointed consisting of Lieutenants P. N. L. Bellinger, R. C. Saufley, C. K. Bronson, and A. A. Cunningham, to thoroughly investigate and conduct tests of commercial products and report on a suitable and adequate equipment for aviators in preparation for this Winter's work in the air.

Practical experience has taught foreign aviators that personal comfort is essential to efficient control of an aeroplane during cold weather, and that this can only be obtained by the use of specially designed garments. The use of proper protective goggles has also been found to be of most vital importance. The board has been appointed with the view to standardizing this necessary equipment and of making the articles worn conform to a standard pattern and design.

Twenty-six of the enlisted personnel attached to the Aeronautic Station have this week received "flight orders" which entitle them to an increase of 50 per cent. of their regular pay. When aeroplanes are sent to the fleet, an enlisted crew of trained mechanics will be detailed to accompany each machine.

Navy Gets a Dirigible.

The first dirigible balloon for the United States Navy, which was constructed at the works of the Connecticut Aircraft factory, has reached the Aeronautic Station for official acceptance trials. Training of the official personnel for this new dirigible has been undertaken with the assignment of Lieutenant Commander F. R. McCrary, U. S. N., and Lieutenant L. H. Maxfield, U. S. N., to the works of the Goodyear Company at Akron, Ohio.

There they are receiving instruction in the manufacture of the envelope, and at the same time are making flights in free balloons, which is considered excellent practice for future commanders of this dirigible type of balloon. Lieutenant Commander McCrary and Lieutenant Maxfield recently made a successful free balloon flight from Indianapolis, Ind., to Akron, Ohio.

SAVING ON NEW DESTROYERS.

Government Navy Yards Underbid Private Building Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary Daniels announced today that both the Mare Island and the Norfolk Navy Yards had submitted bids to the Navy Department for the construction of several of the destroyers for which bids from private contractors were opened several days ago.

The bids of both of these yards are lower than those of any of the private firms. The private bids ranged from $835,000 to $915,000. The estimate of the Norfolk Navy Yard was for one vessel at $706,305, and provided for delivery in twenty-six months. The Mare Island Yard's estimate for one vessel is $762,638, from which is to be deducted $50,000 if two vessels are constructed at that yard. The yard guarantees to deliver the destroyers in twenty months after receipt of the order.

The bids for which private firms were asked to submit offers were for six destroyers, authorized at the last session of Congress, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $925,000 each. At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made for a building slip adequate for the construction of destroyers at the Norfolk yard. The Mare Island yard is already constructing a destroyer which was authorized at the first session of the last Congress, and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

The lowest bid from any of the six private firms which are competing for the construction of some of these destroyers is that of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia. It was $855,000 each for three vessels and $845,000 each for two vessels. The next lowest bid was $868,000 by the Newport Newe Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. The Bath Iron Works ranked third, with a bid of $875,000 for one destroyer. Secretary Daniels pointed out today that the estimates submitted by the two navy yards were far inside the limits of the appropriation and considerably lower than the bids submitted by the private shipbuilding concerns.

EXTEND NAVY POWDER PLANT.

Indian Head Factory Will Turn Out Full Supply Within a Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary Daniels announced today that within a year the navy would have facilities for manufacturing all powder needed for average use and reserve. The big plant at Indian Head, Md., is being developed so as to meet all the navy's demands, if necessary, although the policy of purchasing part of the annual supply from private concerns probably will be continued.

The Secretary's announcement followed a conference with bureau chiefs. One of the matters considered was the estimate for the proposed Government armor plate factory.

MAYORS FAVOR DEFENSE.

Six Respond to Call of the National Security League.

The Mayors of six cities have replied to the telegrame sent out by the National Security League requesting Mayors to follow the action of Mayor Mitchel in appointing a Citizens' Committee on national defense. Mayor J. J. Haye of Vicksburg, Miss., wired that he would appoint a strong committee and Mayor H. L. Kirk of Wheeling, W. Va., said that his committee would be composed of Wheeling's representative citizens. Affirmative responses were also received from the Mayors of Newark, N. J.; Trenton, N. J.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Oklahoma City.

Letters were sent out by the National Security League yesterday to each of the members of the State Committee on National Defense appointed by Governor Whitman. These letters acquaint the committeemen with the work which the league is doing to arouse public sentiment throughout the United States in favor of adequate preparedness.

New Trial for Frank Veith.

Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions has handed down a decision ordering a new trial for Frank Veith, who was found guilty by Magistrate Houee in February of attempting to open women's handbags in the subway. Judge Mulqueen held that the Magistrate did not properly consider the proofs of good character offered in Veith's defense.

LAST DAY TO REGISTER.

This is the sixth and last day of registration. Booths open at 7 A. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

A. E. SMITH IS CHEERED.

Urges Vote Against Apportionment Part of New Constitution.

Alfred E. Smith, Democratic nominee for Sheriff, was cheered by 500 persons last night at a meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic League at Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth Street. It was Mr. Smith's first address in the campaign and it was pithy. He said:

"I don't know much about the office of Sheriff, as I haven't been there since Foley held the job. I don't know now just what is needed to serve the interests of the people. But if I am elected on Nov. 2 I am not going to take a vacation. I haven't the time and I haven't anything to go on a vacation with.

"This much I promise you: If I am elected I will by Jan. 1 know more about the Sheriff's office than Sheriff Grifenhagen does, and by Jan. 15 I will know all about it. And, further, I promise you that I will do everything in my power to show that the expressions of good-will and of confidence in me which have been made by my friends are not unjustified."

Mr. Smith praised Judge Edward Swann, Democratic nominee for District Attorney, and discussed the State situation. He advised the voters to cast their ballots against the section of the proposed Constitution relating to apportionment. He said it affected the election of Assemblymen, and that the Republicans had an "iron-clad nerve" and a "galvanized gall" to ask the voters of New York City to support it after what they had "handed to us" in the past by making this municipality bear so heavy a burden of the State expenses.

Judge Swann was on the list of speakers, but did not appear. William Harmon Black and members of the league spoke.

LABOR STARTS ITS FIGHT.

Committee of Fifty to Stir Sentiment Against Constitution.

At a meeting of the Central Federated Union, in the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street last night, a committee of fifty under Edward I. Hannah was appointed to stir up labor sentiment all over the city against the new Constitution. The Secretary was instructed to obtain the co-operation of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and to send an official appeal to all the Unions of the State.

"By defeating this Constitution," said Mr. Hannah in a speech to the delegates, "labor will make a future for itself. Senator Brown has shown his contempt for the unions which failed to respect his wishes, and the electors will never approve this new Constitution. With the support of the newspapers which are working against it we can defeat it without difficulty.

"We should favor the proposed issue of bonds to complete the State canals. We must obtain in the work which the canal construction will give to many trades, which will bring millions of dollars to labor."

Other speakers who attacked the proposed Constitution as being undemocratic, too narrow, or unfair to laborwers A. Hawkins of the Bookkeepers' Union, Charles E. Shay of the Theatrical Protective Union, and Rudolph Modest, general organizer of the Meat Cutters' Union.

James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, said the federation had compiled thirteen reasons for defeating the Constitution which would be sent to all labor organizations in the State. He said the Socialist Party and the railroad employes would support the movement.

JOHN FORSYTHE

SHIRTMAKER

DIRECT attention to their unusual assemblage of exclusive high grade shirts and furnishings for autumn wear. Inspection invited.

Forsythe Gloves

In Gray mocha and suede, also cape in various shades of tan, as well as gloves for dress wear. 1.50 and upward

Exclusive Designs in
Fine Cravats
$1.00 to $5.00

Forsythe Shirts (made to measure) 4.00 and upward
In a great variety of imported fabrics.

Forsythe Shirts (ready to wear) 2.00 and upward
For evening dress or dinner, as well as shirts for day-time wear.

201 Broadway
Near Fulton St.

20 West 34th St.
Near Waldorf-Astoria

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 45TH and 47TH STS.

For the Miss who demands the *chic* and *cachet* of Paris—
we have prepared a delightful array of the *smartest* modes—
especially designed for the *debutante* and the *College Girl*.



SUITS—FOR TRAMPING, GENERAL SERVICE AND SEMI-DRESS, FEATURING CHARMING FUR-TRIMMED SUITS AT $58 AND $65—*WITHOUT FUR, $45.*

COATS—FOR UTILITY AND DRESSY WEAR WITH LUXURIOUS FUR TRIMMINGS, $65 AND $75—WITHOUT FUR, *$45.* (Fur-trimmed Skating Coats, *$35.*)

DRESSES—CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET, *at* $35, $45—DANCING FROCKS, *$45.*

UNUSUALLY SMART EFFECTS IN YOUTHFUL MILLINERY, $15 and $18

Newest Ideas in Smart Furs for Misses

"GET THE HABIT" GO TO BRILL BROTHERS

Here's Your Opportunity, Men—! "DRESS-UP"

FOR ONE DAY ONLY

To-day—A Wonderful Sale at the Brill Stores

3,000 Suits, Balmacaans and Top Coats for Men

AT $10.50

Regular Brill Price—$15.00

The first thing that we want to impress on the mind of every man and young man who reads this announcement is the fact that this is no sale of "left overs," broken lots or cancellations—it is a Bargain Offering of Smart New Fall Suits and Topcoats, made especially for Brill Brothers, and made to sell at $15.00.

This Season's Newest Models and Fabrics

1,500 SUITS, Regularly $15.00—Pencil Stripes, Tartan Checks, Overplaids, Blue Flannels, Plain Grays, Plain Browns, Plain Blacks and Blue Serges—22 different models and 85 designs—anything and everything that any man or young man might desire.

1,500 COATS, Regularly $15.00—Include a good variety of plain Blacks and Oxfords; some of them silk faced—and a wonderful assortment of NEW FALL BALMACAANS with silk yokes, silk sleeve linings, patch pockets or plain, and velvet or self collars.

A Real Brill Bargain Event!!

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue—Open Evenings
And Our New Store in Brooklyn on Flatbush Avenue at Fulton Street

"GET THE HABIT" GO TO BRILL BROTHERS

"GET THE HABIT" GO TO BRILL BROTHERS "GET THE HABIT" GO TO BRILL BROTHERS



INSTRUCTION.

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not by Cramming, but by CONCENTRATION, a boy of 12 passed the following Regents subjects:

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Geography	Writing
Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

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Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	96%
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American History	83%	Chemistry	75%
		English, 4 yrs.	87%
			86%

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Individual instruction, by the hour, or by the term. Two hours' outing each day for boys under 12 years. Boarding and Day pupils.

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A wonderful location, overlooking 40 miles of Hudson River and mountains from an elevation of 600 feet; a close stimulating relationship between the masters and students; a 24-acre campus ample for all athletics; an artificial pond, gymnasium, chemical and physical laboratories; in short, a school "better than the catalog." That describes Holbrook. Its graduates have always stood high in college since the school's foundation in 1896. Personal inspection is urged. Catalog.

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may have all the advantages of the distant boarding school, and yet be within the guiding influence of your home.
High, open country, golf, tennis, baseball, athletic field, covered outdoor gymnasium.
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NOW OPEN. 8TH YEAR.
VACANCIES FOR DAY PUPILS ONLY.
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REOPENS OCT. 5TH WITH REGULAR AND SPECIAL COURSES.

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English lady, teaching in prominent families here, desires more pupils, English subjects, Latin, French and German, (acquired abroad,) elementary piano. M 12 Times.

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Good Things Simply Served

TO be smartly gloved or nicely stockinged one doesn't have to be extravagant.

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And it emphasizes the Bloomingdale idea—good things simply served. May we send it?

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RUG AND CARPET CLEANSING

in Fire-Proof Building.

FIRE PROOF STORAGE

For Household Goods.

TELEPHONE
★ 5567 COLUMBUS

96,747 REGISTERED ON THE FIFTH DAY

The Total So Far of 466,222 Is 192,281 Behind the Figures for 1914.

LONG HOURS FOR LAST DAY

Only Chance Left for the Voters to Record Themselves for Election Day and Primaries.

Registration yesterday showed a marked improvement over the figures of the day before. For all the boroughs yesterday it was 96,747, as compared with 52,437 on Thursday.

The total for the five boroughs for the five first days of registration this year is 466,222. If the registration today, when the booths will be open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10:30 o'clock at night, equals the registration during the five hours of yesterday, political leaders will have little cause for complaint, this being called on "off year." It will require 192,281 more registered voters to bring the grand total up to last year's grand total of 658,503.

Brooklyn yesterday did better than Manhattan. The registration in that borough exceeds the total in Manhattan by almost 2,000. In the total for the five days, Brooklyn is less than 4,000 behind the Manhattan figures.

Queens will have to do better today than yesterday, and it probably will, with the longer hours of registration, in order to compare favorably with its last year's figures of a little more than 60,000. When the registration places closed last night Queens was still 14,000 short of that figure.

These tables show the registration yesterday and the total for five days:

Five Days' Registration.

Boroughs.	5th Day.	5 Days.
Manhattan	34,677	178,495
Bronx	12,848	59,918
Brooklyn	36,302	174,619
Queens	10,141	42,744
Richmond	2,779	10,446
Grand total	96,747	466,222

Manhattan.

A. D.		
First	735	3,447
Second	742	4,904
Third	1,044	4,910
Fourth	614	4,573
Fifth	868	4,439
Sixth	671	5,210
Seventh	894	4,196
Eighth	691	4,679
Ninth	819	3,602
Tenth	876	4,678
Eleventh	1,044	4,890
Twelfth	779	4,318
Thirteenth	874	4,018
Fourteenth	1,075	4,682
Fifteenth	1,334	7,685
Sixteenth	889	4,192
Seventeenth	1,384	7,314
Eighteenth	1,085	5,257
Nineteenth	1,963	9,855
Twentieth	1,021	5,193
Twenty-first	1,033	8,211
Twenty-second	1,075	5,068
Twenty-third	3,792	19,295
Twenty-fourth	787	4,10.
Twenty-fifth	1,025	5,051
Twenty-sixth	972	5,966
Twenty-seventh	940	4,18.
Twenty-eighth	780	3,822
Twenty-ninth	1,118	5,674
Thirtieth (South)	1,287	6,440
Thirty-first	1,528	8,100
Total	34,677	178,495

Bronx.

Thirtieth (north)	397	1,809
Thirty-second	3,901	17,217
Thirty-third	1,551	7,934
Thirty-fourth	3,719	17,905
Thirty-fifth	3,280	14,863
Total	12,848	59,918

Brooklyn.

First	1,206	5,594
Second	802	4,140
Third	909	4,002
Fourth	1,276	6,199
Fifth	1,439	7,895
Sixth	1,107	6,100
Seventh	1,173	5,554
Eighth	1,008	4,550
Ninth	2,627	11,683
Tenth	1,441	6,941
Eleventh	1,408	6,891
Twelfth	1,901	9,135
Thirteenth	1,152	4,980
Fourteenth	924	4,398
Fifteenth	1,189	5,496
Sixteenth	3,248	14,414
Seventeenth	1,294	6,514
Eighteenth	3,260	13,033
Nineteenth	1,112	5,200
Twentieth	1,321	6,588
Twenty-first	693	3,921
Twenty-second	3,339	14,151
Twenty-third	2,518	12,990
Total	36,302	174,619

Queens.

First	1,797	7,908
Second	1,979	7,795
Third	3,455	14,645
Fourth	2,910	12,396
Total	10,141	42,744

Richmond.

First	2,779	10,446

Today is the last day of registration this year. Registration booths will be open from 7 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Those who do not register this year cannot vote at the November election, and only by enrolling in one of the parties will voters be permitted to vote at the Presidential primaries next Spring and at the Fall primaries.

Albert Schlimbach of 95 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, sent a vigorous protest to the Board of Elections yesterday against being put down as dead. Schlimbach said he was very much alive, and had gone to the polls three times to register, but had been challenged. He found it difficult to convince the election officials that his brother and not he had died.

ALBANY'S FIGURES LOWER.

First Day's Registration Shows a Falling Off from Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—The registration here today was 10,368, as compared with 11,883 on the first day of registration last year, 9,208 in 1913, 10,304 in 1912, and 8,816 in 1911. As in other up-State cities, registration will be continued tomorrow and on Oct. 15 and 16. The coming municipal election lent especial interest to the registration today.

COHOES, Oct. 8.—The registration today was 1,648 as compared with 1,751 on the first day last year. In Rensselaer City the registration was 780 as compared with 1,062 last year and 871 in 1913.

FOUR HELD IN GRECO CASE.

Brother of Murdered Man Among Suspected Prisoners.

Four Italians were taken to Police Headquarters yesterday following the shooting on Thursday night of Ippolito Greco in his stable at 330 East 107th Street. Greco was killed when nine slugs from a shotgun entered his back.

The men taken to Headquarters on suspicion were Giovanni Viserta of 335 East 108th Street, Nicola Vitrano of 2,211 First Avenue, Francisco Ingemato of 2,354 First Avenue, and Vincenzo Greco, brother of the dead man, of 335 East 108th Street. Vincenzo Greco was charged with violating the Sullivan law, having been found with a revolver. The others were held as material witnesses.

The men were questioned by Inspector Cray, Deputy Commissioner Scull and Captain Jones. They told conflicting stories. Greco, according to the police, said that when the shots were fired he fired four shots into the air. Four chambers of his revolver were empty and one was loaded.

Arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan in Harlem Court, Greco admitted ownership of the revolver found on him. He was held in $300 bail for trial, and later was turned over to the Coroner as a material witness.

MADDEN 'FRAMED,' GANGSTERS TESTIFY

Repeat Charges That Evidence Was Forced by Threats from District Attorney's Office.

WOMAN'S LETTERS ARE READ

Indicate That Madden's Friends Had Developed Material on Which to Ask New Trial.

Four gangsters testified before Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday that "Owney" Madden, the west side gang leader sent to Sing Sing for twenty years for killing Patsy Doyle in November, 1914, had been "framed."

Before the gangsters were called Frieda Horner, a witness for the State at Madden's trial, repeated the charge made by Margaret Everdeane on Thursday, that Deputy Assistant District Attorney Walter R. Deuel and Mrs. Marion Goldman, investigator for the New York Probation and Protective Society, had forced her by threats to give false testimony against Madden. When cross-examined by Assistant District Attorney Edwards, who is opposing the motion for a new trial for Madden, the Horner woman said she manufactured some of the testimony without any assistance from Mr. Deuel or Mrs. Goldman.

"I knew 'Owney' Madden was being framed anyway, and all I cared about was to save myself from imprisonment," she said.

She was shown letters written to her by her sweetheart, Willie Mott, a sailor on the Brooklyn, who also intends to recant the testimony he gave against Madden. These letters, stolen from Frieda by Margaret Everdeane, told how the Madden gang developed material that might furnish the basis for a new trial.

In admitting the authenticity of these letters, Frieda Horner suggested Edwards produce another letter in which she said, Mott threatened to take his own life unless he could make amends for having sent an innocent man to prison. This letter contained what the girl called "good stuff."

Jo Deane, Vin Kelly, Owney Lawlor, who is supporting both Frieda Horner and Margaret Everdeane, and Bernard Cavanaugh were the gangsters who told of the alleged "frame-up" against Madden. Cavanaugh had difficulty in remembering the number of times he had been convicted. Their memories were excellent as to everything else.

After the four gangsters were examined Judge Nott adjourned the hearing pending the return to port of the Brooklyn, on which Willie Mott is serving. To keep the girls out of the gang's reach Judge Nott committed Frieda Horner and Margaret Everdeane to the House of Detention in $500 bail.

ARREST YOUTH AS BURGLAR.

Police Say 18-Year-Old Boy Confessed to Robbing Harlem Store.

Joseph Schopfer, 18 years old, of 50 Convent Avenue, was arrested at Eighth Avenue and 146th Street, last night by Detectives Quinn and Donnelly of the Fourth Branch, on the charge of being connected with the robbery of the sporting goods store of J. Davega, Jr., of 125 East 125th Street, which was broken into Sunday night and robbed of merchandise worth about $125.

The arrest was made at the request of Byron Forster of 611 West 114th Street, an employe of the store. According to the detectives, Schopfer confessed.

Appeal of Oklahomans Fails.

DENVER, Oct. 8.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today confirmed the conviction of Frank Guinn and J. J. Beal, election officials of Kingfisher County, Okla., for conspiracy to oppress negroes by the enforcement of the Oklahoma "grandfather clause." Guinn and Beal pleaded that they had followed the provisions of the State law.

LAST DAY TO REGISTER.

This is the sixth and last day of registration. Booths open at 7 A. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

B. Altman & Co.

Commencing MONDAY, October 11,

will hold the Great Autumn Sale of

Selected Oriental

RUGS AND CARPETS

The prices will be extraordinarily low

B. Altman & Co.

have prepared an attractive selection of

TRIMMED HATS

in styles especially becoming to the younger set.

These Hats are reasonably priced, and will be found to impart an added touch of fashion to the smart costume.

(Millinery Showrooms, Third Floor)

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS

in the newest designs and fabrics.

The young man desiring a well-fitting, well-tailored Suit for Autumn wear, will find in the selections now on display, in the Second Floor Department, a number of attractive styles that will bear favorable comparison with custom-made clothes.

Prices $22.00, $25.00, $28.00

Men's Silk Neckwear

The Men's Furnishing Department is making an unusual display of Men's Silk Neckwear for the Autumn and Winter seasons.

The assortment is exceptionally large and represents everything that is new and most desirable in scarf fashions.

A special feature is Scarfs made in workrooms in the establishment, from rich silks imported direct by B. Altman & Co. and reserved exclusively for them.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens 8:30; Closes 6

Today—Last Day

on which you can deposit money in our Interest Department and have it earn

4 Per Cent. Interest

per annum. Banking hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers

(Under the Supervision of the State Banking Department.)
Main Floor, Rear Balcony

This Is Fire Prevention Day

And It Behooves Every Good Citizen to Take Proper Precautions.

Fire Commissioner Adamson urges the citizens of New York to exercise every care to prevent fires. Many fires are preventable. The fire loss last year amounted to $8,000,000. Carelessness with matches caused 1,248 fires; stoves, furnaces and heating plants, 958 fires; sparks from chimneys, 706 fires; carelessness with gas lights, stoves, etc., 749 fires.

BE CAREFUL! Be your own fire inspector. Complete stocks of fire protection needfuls at all times at the GIMBEL store. Fifth Floor

The Best Clothing Chance of the Season!

Men's Fall Suits and Overcoats, $14.75

For grades ordinarily selling at $22 to $25

Bought—at great concessions—from the four best-known manufacturers in the country, these Suits and Overcoats are

Probably the Best Value We Ever Offered

in the GIMBEL Men's Clothing Section. Every NEW and correct kind of Overcoat or Suit for Fall and Winter is here. Choice as to color, fabric, style and cut is ENDLESS.

Fourth Floor

Men's $1.50 Soft Shirts, 85c

Of such fine materials as woven madras and mercerized cotton poncee. Specially purchased from a manufacturer who is eager to help make the 5th Birthday Sale a success. Main Floor

"Welbred" Shoes *For Men, $6 to $10*

Made to satisfy men who cannot be satisfied with the mediocre.

The authentic Fall shoe styles, plus that great desideration of critical men, distinctiveness.

Lace, Blucher and button styles. Patent leather, black Russia calf, glace Red, *Mahogany* and tan Russia.

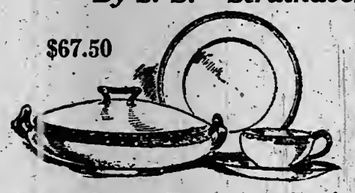
The absolute in good style and good value, $6.00 to $10.00. Second Floor

An Announcement Extraordinary!

$125 "Elite" Limoges Dinner Sets, $67.50

By S. S. "Strathaven" from Havre, October 4th

$67.50



Almost against our highest expectations, a few more of these wonderful sets—the sensation of New York during our great September Sale—have come through to us in time for the Fifth Birthday. They consist of 108 pieces, heavily encrusted, and represent the finest Dinner Set value in the history of the store. The set is "Open Stock," and contains a covered sauce tureen instead of the ordinary sauce boat.

$55 "Elite" Limoges China Dinner Sets, $35

Almost as remarkable a value as the above and from the same factory. Heavy coin gold border; 108 pieces. Fifth Floor

Unparalleled Values are in This

"Fifth-Birthday Sale" in the GIMBEL Book Store

The largest and most comprehensive book stock in America—it's GIMBELS, so it *must* be! And the greatest in buying, selling and value giving—it's GIMBELS, and *we will not have it otherwise!*

Briefly, the Books in this "Fifth-Birthday Sale" Represent, at Publishers' Original Prices, a Total Value of about $22,000, which will be sold for about $7,800.

The Works of Standard Authors in sets, Limited Editions, and De Luxe Editions, printed and bound in the manner that makes them worthy of the most pretentious library, and yet inexpensive enough for the most limited income.

Edition de Luxe—The Works of Robert Louis Stevenson, $5.95

Ten Volumes In ¾-Leather. Published at $22.50.

A beautiful set of books by this master story teller, which will be an adornment to the library. Books that are enjoyed by young and grown-up people alike.

Standard Sets at $2.95 to $14

About one-third the original publishers' prices

PEPYS' DIARY— 4 vols.; buckram	$2.95	GIBBON'S ROME— 6 vols.; buckram	$5.50
4 vols.; ¾ leather	4.50	6 vols.; ¾ leather	7.50
DON QUIXOTE— 4 vols.; buckram	$2.95	BROWNING— 6 vols.; ¾ leather	$6.00
4 vols.; ¾ leather	4.50	COOPER'S LEATHER STOCKING TALES— 5 vols.; ¾ leather	$5.00
DANTE— 4 vols.; buckram	$2.95	BRET HARTE— 12 vols.; ¾ leather	$12.00
4 vols.; ¾ leather	4.95	PLUTARCH— 5 vols.; buckram	$3.95
JANE AUSTEN— 6 vols.; buckram	$5.50	5 vols.; ¾ leather	5.25
6 vols.; ¾ leather	6.75	OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES— 14 vols.; ¾ leather	$14.00
HAWTHORNE— 13 vols.; ¾ leather	$13.00	LOWELL— 11 vols.; ¾ leather	$11.00
		MACAULAY-COUPLET— 10 vols.; ¾ leather	$10.00
		HARRIET BEECHER STOWE— 9 vols.; ¾ leather	$9.00
		ALFRED LORD TENNYSON— 6 vols.; ¾ leather	$5.95
		GEORGE ELIOT— 10 vols.; ¾ leather	$12.50
		JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER— 7 vols.; ¾ leather	$7.95

And These Handsome LIBRARY SETS At GIMBEL "Fifth-Birthday Sale" Prices

Could we say more—or less—to impress you with the unusual values offered?

Name.	Binding.	Vols.	Sale Price.
Arabian Nights.	¾ lea.	4..	$ 4.25
Arabian Nights.	cloth	4..	3.25
Austen	cloth	8..	6.75
Ainsworth	¾ lea.	20..	20.00
Balzac	½ lea.	18..	17.50
Balzac	cloth	18..	10.00
Balzac	½ calf.	18..	18.00
Carleton	cloth	4..	2.50
Dante	¾ lea.	4..	3.95
De Maupass'nt.	½ calf.	10..	10.00
De Maupass'nt.	cloth	17..	9.25
De Maupass'nt.	¾ lea.	10..	8.50
De Foe	½ mor.	16..	12.00
Dickens	¾ lea.	15..	10.95
Dickens	½ calf.	15..	15.00
Dickens	cloth	15..	7.50
Don Quixote	cloth	4..	2.95
Eliot	cloth	12..	6.75
Eliot	cloth	20..	10.00
Emerson	½ calf.	5..	5.00
Emerson	cloth	5..	3.50
Fielding	cloth	6..	3.75
Gall Hamilton	cloth	2..	.50 set
Gibbon's Rome	½ lea.	12..	$11.25
Guizot's France	¾ lea.	8..	$7.50
Hall	cloth	6..	9.50
Hawthorne	cloth	8..	5.00
Hugo	cloth	20..	10.50
Hugo	½ calf.	10..	10.00
Hugo	¾ lea.	10..	6.75
Hugo	cloth	10..	4.25
History of Amer. Art		2..	2.50
History of Eng. Lit.	buckram	4..	12.00
Kipling	½ calf.	10..	10.00
Kipling	cloth	10..	4.50
Kipling	¾ lea.	10..	6.95
Kipling	½ lea.	10..	8.15
Little Classics	cloth	10..	5.00
Landmarks Civilization	½ lea.	20..	10 00
Lincoln	cloth	9..	6.50
Longfellow	full lea.	3..	16.00
Merimee	cloth	8..	5.00
Moliere	cloth	6..	3.50
Muhlbach	¾ lea.	17..	17.50
Natural History	cloth	5..	4.50
Old Spelling Shakespeare		13..	$1.50
Old World Memories		2..	1.50
Pepys	½ calf.		4.00
Plutarch	cloth	5..	3.25
Plato	¾ lea.	4..	3.75
Plato	½ calf.	4..	3.95
Plato	cloth	4..	2.25
Poe	cloth	5..	3.50
Poe	¾ lea.	10..	10.00
Poe	¾ mor.	5..	4.95
Stevenson	¾ lea.	10..	5.95
Schiller	cloth	5..	5.25
Shakespeare	½ lea.	20..	15.25
Shakespeare	½ calf.	10..	10.00
Shakespeare	cloth	10..	2.95
Shakespeare	½ mor.	40..	9.25
Shakespeare	¾ lea.	10..	6.25
Shakespeare	½ lea.	13..	10.50
Thackeray	cloth	26..	40.00
Thackeray	cloth	26..	15,00
Thackeray	cloth	15..	10.25
Wark's Encyclopedia—	¾ lea.	8..	4.50
Warner		15..	10.00
Voltaire	cloth	22..	19.25

This Is Only a Small Part of the News!

Only a few hints to convey the scope of the sale and its wonderful opportunities. Come and spend an hour or so in the GIMBEL Book Store and satisfy your book-hunger. GIMBEL Book Store, Main Floor, Rear

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

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38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

For Living Room and Library

Featured in the Lord & Taylor Event

"Seven Furniture Days"

Today and Monday, two days more in which to profit by the economies which this timely sale affords.

Prices Show Reductions of 1-10 to 1-2 on Suites and Separate Pieces for Every Room



Davenport (illustrated) tapestry covered. Usually $150.00. Special.....**$100.00**

Arm Chair (illustrated) to match. Usually $75.00. Special.....**$55.00**

Wing Chair (illustrated) to match. Usually $50.00. Special.....**$37.50**

Mahogany Library Table (illustrated) top 48x28 in. Usually $45. Special..**$27.50**

Hundreds of other Pieces at Very Attractive Special Prices

Sixth Floor.

ORIENTAL RUGS

300 Room Size Oriental Rugs—at ¼, ⅓, and ½ Less

Persian Mahal Rugs	*Persian Sarouk Rugs*	*Kermanshah Rugs*
Sizes from 7x10 to 10.4x14.2,	Sizes from 7x10 to 9x12 feet,	Sizes from 8x10 to 14.4x17.7,
$67.50 to $145.00	**$165.00 to $265.00**	**$165.00 to $1,250.00**
Formerly $100.00 to $225.00	Formerly $275.00 to $450.00	Formerly $300.00 to $2500.00

BEST AMERICAN MADE WILTON RUGS

At the Cost of Ordinary Qualities

The popular 9.0x12.0 Size Usually $65.00.....**$46.50**

Purchased for this event from the surplus stock of the

Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co. and A. & M. Karagheusian

Fifth Floor.

The most striking and universal interest of women is—CLOTHES.

This is a feminine common-factor. Many women do not care about cooking, some are indifferent to music and a few are averse to children; but practically all women love clothes.

The Designer recognizes this feminine attribute and accordingly its most important department is devoted to women's and children's apparel. The other departments of The Designer are exceptional, especially the fiction, but we lay special stress on the fashion department, because women themselves have placed the accent there.

Advertisers in The Designer profit by the intensity of the reader's interest in the publication. There are more than 350,000 such homes.

Standard Fashion Company, N. Y.

THE DESIGNER



is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Delineator and The Woman's Magazine. The average monthly net circulation of The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.



Your Neighbor's Windows

—your own—everybody's windows—will radiate comfort, cheer and hospitality with the use of the beautiful abundant light of the

Welsbach "Reflex"
"SHIELD OF QUALITY"
Gas Mantles
Formerly 25c Now 15c
(For Upright and Inverted Gas Lights)

Awarded Grand Prize
Highest Honor
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
100 Points Excellent

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When you know Welsbach lighting you prefer it

ADVERTISEMENT.

Safe Home Remedy for Skin-Troubles

Ringworm and other itching, burning skin eruptions are so easily made worse by improper treatment that one has to be very careful. There is one method, however, that you need never hesitate to use, even on a baby's tender skin—that is the resinol treatment. Resinol is the prescription of a Baltimore doctor, put up in the form of resinol ointment and resinol soap. This proved so remarkably successful, that thousands of other physicians have prescribed it constantly for over twenty years.



Resinol stops itching promptly, and almost always heals the eruption quickly and at little cost. Resinol ointment and resinol soap can be bought at any druggist's. Write for free samples, Dept. 8-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

CIVIL SERVICE.

ARE YOU A SOCIAL INVESTIGATOR?
Here's Your Opportunity.
Salary $1,080 to $1,380

Must be familiar with laws governing care and relief of needy persons and children; of methods, agencies, and institutions devoted to welfare service and charitable relief work. If you lack this do not apply. Subjects and weights: General paper, 4; Training and Experience, 4; Oral, 2. Applications will be issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, New York City, from

Oct. 6 to Oct. 21 at 4 P. M.

Age limits, from 21 to 50 years.

Applications filed for this position between September 18 and September 27 need not be duplicated.

Requests for application blanks by mail must be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope (9½x4½ inches) bearing four cents in postage.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

MORGAN INSTRUCTS 800 BOND SELLERS

Tells Them the Attractive Features of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French Loan.

PUTS EMPHASIS ON SAFETY

Calls Attention to the Convertibility Provision in a Speech at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

Nearly 800 bankers and bond salesmen, many of them hurriedly summoned by wire from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and other cities east of Chicago, met in the Astor Gallery at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon to hear a bond-selling talk by J. P. Morgan. The meeting had been arranged by Allen W. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co., Chairman of the Committee of Seven handling the syndicate operations in the flotation of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan, and was preliminary to a great selling campaign.

Two hours before the time set for the meeting, a new abbreviation had appeared for the first time on the Stock Exchange tickers. It was AFL, and recorded the initial sale of $10,000 of Anglo-French bonds at 98. The new issue was listed at a special meeting of the Committee on Stock List Thursday night, and the first transaction was a sale by Herzfeld & Stern to Mabon & Co.

Morgan Commends Bonds.

Mr. Morgan said that it was expected that the salesmen would get together and talk things over after hearing some informal speeches. He made the first, sitting behind a table on a platform and talking much like a schoolteacher addressing his pupils. He said in substance:

"What we are here for is to find out about these bonds. I had supposed that pretty nearly every one with any interest in these matters had become familiar with them, but the head of a prominent house told me that he did not know what the new securities were, and I thought that if he did not know it was quite likely that his employes did not. So this meeting was called, and I am going to tell you what I know of the new issue. You are the men who have to sell it.

"It is really a simple matter. The bond is a straight and direct obligation of the two greatest countries financially the world has seen. It is not a war bond. It results from the necessity of giving our customers time to pay their commercial obligations. Because of war conditions, they are buying more from us and selling less than usual. A country which is trying to be a world power in trade must be willing to extend credit to its customers.

Safety of the Loan.

"Now, as to the safety of the bond. The taxation revenues of Great Britain and France are roughly $2,000,000,000 and $1,000,000,000, respectively. This issue constitutes the only external obligation of these countries. It is the first charge on those nations. A country's external debt must be paid even if it is necessary to sacrifice internal obligations. These countries can't fail to pay their external debt because they may need to come to us again.

"The interest charge is only $25,000,000 a year. But it is absurd to talk about the earning power of a great Government.

"As to the price. The Commissioners began with us by stating a few things they could not do. One was that they could not pay more than 5 per cent. After two weeks of discussion we told them that we could supply them with $500,000,000, taking 5 per cent. bonds at 96, to be sold publicly at 98. They understood that sentiment would not sell the bonds, but that they must meet market conditions.

"No Government bond since the civil war has paid such a return. Before many months the investing public is going to wake up to the attractiveness of this offering. One of the best features about this bond has not received much attention. That is the conversion privilege. In five years this war will be over—well over, please God! However it ends, the borrowers' credit will be good. And if interest rates for Government loans are back to 5½ per cent. when these notes mature it is not unlikely that the two countries will be willing to pay a handsome premium to retire them.

Country Ready for Loan.

"Is the country ready for a foreign loan? I answer, 'Yes.' We have a large amount of cash in the banks, business is picking up, and there are everywhere signs of greater activity. People should now be ready to add to the variety of their investments by mixing some foreign Government bonds with their corporation and municipal issues. I want to say in closing that our visitors were surprised at the way American bankers got together to offer a united front to the loan offer. Support came immediately from every section of the country. That could not have happened abroad."

Mr. Morrow talked on the necessity of getting a perspective in which it would be recognized that the present great war did not mean the end of any important participant. He said that if the United States were to be educated to be a creditor nation, this bond issue offered an excellent beginner's lesson.

"In times of panic we come to think that we shall always have depression, in times of prosperity that we shall always be prosperous," said Mr. Morrow. "We must recall a little history to realize that other great wars meant as much to the countries concerned at the time as this one does. Considering the cost of war in relation to wealth, the Crimean war was as serious for Great Britain as this contest. Corporation bonds may be affected by new inventions or changes of one kind and another, but a Government security goes on. As far as England is concerned, this war can go on for five years, with expenditures as great as those in the first year, without bringing the ratio of debt to national wealth up to the ratio that obtained after the Napoleonic wars."

A buffet lunch was served after the meeting, and the bond men congregated in groups to talk over the loan's prospects. Most of them will have conferences with their New York chiefs before going into the territory allotted to them.

CONDEMNS GERMANS HERE.

Berlin Paper Attacks Those Who Aided the Allies' Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The semi-official Berlin Lokal Anzeiger publishes an angry note about German-American firms which have subscribed to the American loan. It says that Speyer & Co. are the only firm whose members have refused all participation. "Which is to their honor." Meanwhile even the German members of other firms "have considered it proper to contribute directly to the success of a war loan concluded by Germany's most bitter enemies."

The Lokal Anziger hopes that even after the war German business circles will revenge themselves on these firms "which have sacrificed to their material advantage the duties of a higher kind which cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents."

FRANCE RATIFIES BOND DEAL.

Senate Votes Unanimously for Bill Passed by the Deputies.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The Senate gave final sanction today to the Anglo-French loan negotiated in the United States by unanimously passing the bill authorizing the loan, the bonds of which are exempted from the income tax. The bill was passed yesterday by the Chamber of Deputies.

Today's vote was taken after Finance Minister Ribot had addressed the Senate, referring to the advantages the loan would have for the French Government and the sympathetic attitude Americans had shown toward France. M. Ribot's statement was warmly applauded. The Finance Committee returned a favorable report, and the measure was passed without debate in a comparatively short time.

German Pupils Aid War Loan.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The Overseas News Agency states that pupils of German schools subscribed more than 15,000,000 marks ($3,750,000,) to the new war loan.

GERMAN CONTROL OF BENZOL ENDED

I. F. Stone Says It Will Be Cheap Enough to Displace Gasoline in Automobiles.

AMERICAN OUTPUT GROWING

Domestic Barium Industry Developed and Users Now Independent of the European Supply.

The prediction was made last night at the first Fall meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society at the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street, that at the end of the European war benzol would find extensive use as a substitute for gasoline as the motive power for automobiles. T. B. Wagner, Chairman of the local section, presided and outlined the program of the section for the coming season.

I. F. Stone, President of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, described the status of the chemical industries of the United States and reached the conclusion that many permanent industries would be built up here and remain after the war. Mr. Stone pointed out that whereas before the European war this country was producing only 3,000,000 gallons of benzol the large steel works, many of which did not recover their benzol, are now producing about 15,000,000 gallons.

The speaker said the demand for benzol for war purposes was so great that even the increased supply was not sufficient, and prices were almost too high for manufacturers to use benzol for making ordinary products not connected with war. He gave it as his belief that the increased production would be continued, and at normal prices benzol would be used largely for the manufacture of other products which would develop with it. Thus the German domination in this product, existing before the war, will probably be a thing of the past.

"There is one use for benzol, for instance," said Mr. Stone, "which is practical and sure, and that is its use for motive purposes in automobiles in place of gasoline. It is being used largely in Europe for that purpose, and the only reason it has not been used here has been the limited production and the high price, it normally being about double the cost of gasoline. With the present immense production, however, the cost has been reduced until now I believe that it can be manufactured and sold at a profit at the proportionate price of gasoline, and that will be done as soon as the war is over.

"When I say proportionate price I mean that careful experiments for automobile purposes show that benzol has a motive power about 25 per cent. greater than gasoline. Consequently it would have 25 per cent. advantage at the same price, so that even with benzol 25 per cent. more in cost it would still be equal in money value.

"But I also believe that benzol could be produced now and sold at the same price as gasoline if it were necessary to do so. Therefore, the importance of this matter is obvious. Not only is this true, but it is a fact that the use of gasoline for automobile purposes is so large that it is very difficult for the oil companies to produce enough to meet the demand. Consequently the use of the new product for the same purpose will be a great relief."

Maximilian Toch, of Toch Brothers, manufacturers of paints, varnishes, colors, and enamels, told of the rise of the barium industry in this country since the outbreak of the war. Mr. Toch said that two weeks after the war started his firm recognized that a very important part of its business would be obliterated if barium compounds formerly obtained from Europe could not be supplied. A large tract of land was purchased at Sweetwater, Tenn., containing the mineral barite, and in less than two months barium salts were being shipped to the firm's Long Island City works. That was in October, 1914. Since that time, the plant at Sweetwater has been working night and day, while additional mines have been purchased.

Mr. Toch said that owing to the economic differences between Europe and America it was imperative that tariff protection be given the new domestic barium industry, as well as an adequate "anti-dumping law." One point made by the speaker was that before the war it cost only $1.80 per ton for freight charges on barium from Bremen to New York or $2 per ton from the German mines to this port, as against a rail and water charge from the mines in Tennessee to this city of $4.50 a ton.

GERMANS FAILED WITH IRISH

Prisoners Returned to England Tell of Efforts to Recruit Brigade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Daily Mail's Tilbury correspondent, describing the arrival of a number of wounded British soldiers physically unfit for military service who were released from Germany, says the company included several Irishmen, who had been in a camp with 2,500 men of Irish regiments.

They confirmed the report that the Germans tried to recruit an Irish brigade to fight on their side. They wanted these Irishmen to march round Berlin. About fifty men, thinking they would like a change of scenery, went, but, said one, "we gave them all a good hiding when they came back again. Of course the Germans never had the ghost of a chance of getting an Irish brigade from us."

Men who were at Senne No. 1 Camp when Mr. Jackson, the American Commissioner, visited it recently, complained bitterly that special provision was that day made for them. One of them said: "The Germans kept in the back that day all our men who had groused (grumbled) about the food and were ready to do so again. Mr. Jackson did not see where the senior non-commissioned officers are housed. They are living in filthy stables and sleeping on filthy mattresses."

CALLS U-BOAT MEN PIRATES.

British Captain Says They Tried to Kill Him on His Bridge.

These comments on the procedure by which his ship was destroyed by a German submarine have been received by a New York shipping man from a Captain in the British merchant service in answer to a letter of sympathy on the loss of his vessel in the war zone.

"Just a few lines to thank you for your kind letter of sympathy in the loss of the steamship ——. We were very fortunate in that no lives were lost and no one injured, but there is no thanks for that to the pirates, as the first warning we received was shot and shell fired deliberately at the bridge, but, as there was a good swell running at the time, they could not make sure of their aim, and that was the only reason nobody was injured. We left in our boats 137 miles from the nearest point of land southwest of the Fastnets, (pure piracy,) but were fortunate in being picked up by the steamship Comanche after being six hours in our boats. This was just before dark, which was extremely lucky, as no ship would have stopped for us after dark. It was ten days from the time that the ship was sunk before we got home, but all anxiety was relieved by the wireless message we sent from the Comanche that we were all safe on board of that ship.

"I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you again shortly, as I am now waiting for another ship in the same company, and do not anticipate a long stay, when I hope for better luck."

SENDS $100,000 TO AID ARMENIAN REFUGEES

Atrocities Committee Cables It to Morgenthau—300,000 Greeks Are Fugitives.

Responding to a call from Ambassador Morgenthau, received by the State Department, in which he said that he could most advantageously use $100,000 for the relief of Armenians, and that while such a sum, carefully administered, would make a good start, it would not suffice, the Armenian Atrocities Committee, in co-operation with the Committee of Mercy, sent by cable yesterday to Ambassador Morgenthau a first installment of $100,000. The Ambassador said that the money received would be distributed at Konieas, Adana, Tarsus, and Durfa, and through the American Consul at Aleppo. As stated by the Ambassador, this sum, although it will save many lives at this juncture, is pitifully insufficient to meet the terribis need. It will, however, serve to turn the tide and eventually save the situation. The Armenian Atrocities Committee and the Committee of Mercy will continue their appeal in behalf of Armenia until all possible steps have been taken to save the Armenians from extinction.

But, even if money is sent to Ambassador Morgenthau in volume sufficient to do all that can be done to save the lives of Armenians in Turkey, the great bulk of refugees who can be helped will be found where they have fled, to Russia, Egypt, and Greece. Many thoueand Armenians are reported to have reached Russia.

The following cable dispatch has been received from Stephen Van R. Trowbridge, formerly a missionary at Aintah, Turkey, and now located in Cairo:

"Six thousand Armeniane from Antioch villages, including four mission congregations, arrived Port Said rescued recently by French cruisers after defending homes sixty-one days against violent Turkish attacks. Hsroic sufferings. Children born during flight. Pastor raised Red Cross flag, seen from sea by cruiser. Survivors utterly destitute. Mostly women and children, many sick. British authorities providing food, shelter. Please appeal $6,000 for clothing, medicines, nurses. Committee organized. American diplomatic agent approves."

In response the Armenian Atrocities Committee cabled $6,000 to Mr. Trowbridge for relief of Armenian refugees in Egypt.

William H. Hamilton, Secretary of the Committee of Mercy, whose Interviews with M. Venizelos, the Greek ex-Premier was published in Thursday's papers, has cabled from Athens that Armenian refugees are beginning to reach Greece, together with the Greek refugees, whose ill treatment at the hands of Turkey has made desperate the need of relief in Greece. M. Venizelos and General Koraiis, President of the Government Relief Commission, have perfected plans to care for the 300,000 refugeee who have arrived in Athens, Saloniki, and the Greek islands. Contributions for the relief of Greek refugees should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue.

The Armenian Atrocities Committee and the Committee of Mercy are finding means to administer adequately the relief of the Armenian refugees who have been able to escape from Turkey, and with the whole-hearted support of the public lives can be saved to the extent of the funds raised. Contributions for Armenian relief should be sent to Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue.

WHY WE AID ARMENIANS.

Reventlow Says It's Because We're Bought by Anglo-French Gold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Times says this morning:

"It is noteworthy that the monstrous article by Count Reventlow which was quoted by Lord Cromer in the House of Lords on Wednesday night is the only reference in recent German newspapers to the Armenian massacres. The article was based upon a report that the American Government had invited Germany to intervene in favor of the Armenians. In addition to the brutal remarks already published Count Reventlow sharply criticised all American action.

"After a contemptuous reference to the American Ambassador in Constantinople, he said that England and Russia were using the Armenian question for their own purposes, and proceeded:

"'It is probably well known that it has become a popular habit among Americane to take as active a part as possible in questions of this kind, even when the events happen in Southeastern Europe and the Monroe Doctrine hardly provides an excuse. Such interference would be specially striking at the present momsnt, because Turkey is a belligerent power, fighting for her life, and the United States pass and want to pass as neutrals. There can hardly be any doubt that the Anglo-American fraternization in the recent financial transaction is already showing its consequences in this matter.'"

A HOPE FOR ARMENIANS.

Balfour Says German-Americans Should Use Their Influence.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9.—Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a letter expressing regret at his inability to attend the meeting to be held by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House next Friday to start a fund for the relief of Armenian refugees, says with reference to the massacre of Armsniane:

"It is a crime surpassing the worst deeds of the Turks. As the Turks are entirely dependent upon the Germans for support the Germans surely could, if they would, put an end to so disgraceful a condition of affairs, and I should hope that the German-Americans, who must be anxious to save what remains of Germany's good name, would use their influence to check a continuance of these purposeless harbarities."

LAST DAY TO REGISTER.

This is the sixth and last day of registration. Booths open at 7 A. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

CHOOSE 4½% AND SAFETY

The expense and loss of time often attached to making investments reduce materially their earning capacity.

If you are holding your money in the hope of getting a higher rate later on we advise you to invest it now at current rates. A possible higher rate to be obtained will not compensate you for the interest which you will lose by waiting.

Our tax exempt guaranteed first mortgage certificates yield 4½% income clear, and, what is also important, you can invest without expense any amount at any time.

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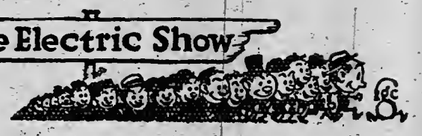
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Dyspeptics! Try One More Good Dinner!

Yes, order all the rich, delicious foods, all the "indigestible" luxuries you long for. Eat anything and everything your instinct suggests, just as if you had the stomach of a trench-digger. But while feasting on these forbidden foods, sip a glass or two of that delicious, clear, non-laxative Manacea Water. It immediately restores good digestion and prevents the slightest distress or discomfort. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Sold by druggists and high-class grocers. Why not order a cass today and let its regular use put *your* stomach to rights? Man-a-cea is sold under a guarantee to refund your money if it fails to relieve.

The Electric Show



Ho, Kids,
Put on your lids
And go
To the great Electric Show
Where what you've heard about
Is put before your eyes
So you may see
What strange things be.
Oh, say,
Don't get gay
And think you know
Until you've seen this Show!
One good sight of all you can see
Of practical Electricity
Will teach you more
Than many a score
Of looks
Into books.



Therefore go
To the Electric Show
To study the things to be seen
To learn what the new things mean
So Kids
Put on your lids and go!!

W J Lampton



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11 A M to 11 P M

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Sixty Styles at $4
Sixteen Specials at Five Dollars



Crispin $4
New "Underslung" Model
English Walking Boot
Custom toe — low heel
Flat tread — broad shank

THE Crispin is an advance edition of a London style "bound in leather." It is an athletic last—built near the ground—with low "right and left" flange heel, and a tread as flat-as-a-coin.

The shoe was first introduced in our London shops and today is the most popular model of its type in America. Keeping in closest touch with advanced fashions in Europe (through our London shops) and in America (through our one hundred Regal stores and one thousand Regal agents), we possess a *world knowledge of style requirements.*

This enables us to duplicate at $4.00 any new and exclusive custom $15.00 to $20.00 boots in a few weeks after its first appearance. We make no charge for Regal *style.*

You pay only for Regal *quality* and *workmanship* and the price is made the lowest through the efficiency and economy effected by four great factories and a world wide distribution.

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Twenty Stores in Greater New York

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*175 Broadway	**40 W. 34th St.	*201 Broadway	357 Fulton St.
Broadway at Duane	Nassau at Ann	**1040 Broadway	**512 Fulton St.
Broadway at Spring	*6th Ave. at 21st St.	*1375 Broadway	**466 Fifth Ave.
*Broadway at 10th	*14th St. at 3rd Ave.		
*Broadway at 37th	**125th St. at 7th Ave.	NEWARK, N. J.	JERSEY CITY
*Broadway at 47th	**2929 3rd Ave.	**825 Broad St.	**168 Newark Ave.

*Shows stores selling women's shoes. **Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.

All stores sell men's shoes.



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Café Savarin
in the Equitable Building
are equipped exclusively with
Gas Appliances

WITH the re-opening of this famous Restaurant this week, the patrons of Messrs. Merry and Boomer, its proprietors, will have the satisfaction of knowing that their meals are cooked under absolutely hygienic conditions. As in the case of the Hotel McAlpin and the Hotel Claridge, Merry and Boomer have placed in the Café Savarin the newest types of GAS RANGES, GAS BROILERS and all the other GAS APPLIANCES that have a place in a *modern* kitchen.

GAS is a clean fuel. You always have the heat under *absolute control.* No Dust—No Ashes—No Kindlings. Communicate with one of the following Gas Offices and have our representative call. Let us modernize *your* Kitchen. Inquire about our rental system.

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No. 130 E. 15th Street *Tel. Stuyvesant 4900*
No. 36 Union Square *Tel. Stuyvesant 1302*
No. 112 W. 42d Street *Tel. Bryant 2348*
No. 30 East 42d Street *Tel. Murray Hill 4830*
No. 2084 Third Avenue *Tel. Harlem 5385*
No. 281 Lenox Avenue *Tel. Morningside 120*
No. 32 West 125th Street *Tel. Harlem 3533*
No. 1909 Amsterdam Ave. *Tel. Audubon 4600*
Courtlandt Av. & 148th St. *Tel. Melrose 6000*
No. 1815 Webster Avenue *Tel. Tremont 2610*

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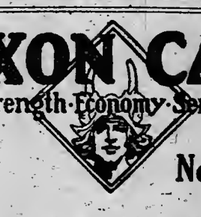


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New Series Roadster

First time shown in New York—the New Series Saxon "Four" Roadster, with three speed transmission, Timken axles, handsomer and roomier body, improved high speed motor, signal lamps at side, ventilating windshield, etc.

Saxon "Six" Touring,	$785	Saxon "Four" Roadster	$395
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Saxon "Six" Roadster	785	Electric starter and lights	50

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DENIES THAT MOSCOW RIOTS WERE SERIOUS

Dr. Sosnowski, Head of Russian Red Cross, Tells of Enthusiasm for Czar.

DUMA WILL MEET SOON

Industrial Commission Arrives for Seven Months' Study of Manufacturing Here.

Dr. C. Sosnowski, head of the Russian Red Cross field hospital work, arrived yesterday on the steamer Bergenafjord on a special mission to Washington, but declined to give any particulars regarding the object of his visit. He said that the riots in Moscow on Sept. 24, 25, and 26 had been very much exaggerated. The trouble had been started by German agents, but there had been no violence. The doctor said that the demonstration against the proroguing of the Duma wound up in a three days' holiday, and that body would be reconvened soon. He added that there was great enthusiasm in Russia over the Czar's going to the front with his troops. The suffering in Poland is beyond description and there is no relief in sight.

Miss Meta Hoffman of Albany, returned yesterday on the Bergenafjord after spending a year in Dresden studying singing. She said that the American women who visited the base hospitals and the troop trains carrying the wounded from the battlefields were being watched, the German officers in Dresden told her, as it was suspected that there might be British spies among them.

Among other passengers on the Bergenafjord, which made a record nine days' passage from Bergen, were four Red Cross nurses who sailed in September, 1914, with a contingent of thirty surgeons and 130 nurses on the steamer Red Cross.

They are Miss Sarah Lee of New York and the Misses Katherine Bartlett, Anna Hansen, and Gertrude Hard of Chicago, who have been attending the wounded in the military hospitals at Kiev, Russia.

Professor Boris Bankmeteff, Chief of the Bureau of Technology at the Polytechnic Institute in Petrograd, arrived yesterday at the head of a commission consisting of five Russians, besides himself, on the Russian-American liner Czar. The commission will remain here about seven months. The members will make their headquarters in New York, but will visit various manufacturing cities to study industrial conditions.

BOY KILLED IN FIST FIGHT.

Edward Stoveken Attacked When He Wouldn't Give Up Bicycle.

Edward Stoveken, 15 years old, of 316 Virginia Avenue, Jersey City, owner of a bicycle which had been in great demand among the boys in his neighborhood, was stopped at Mallory and Boyd Avennes last night by a crowd of youths who asked to borrow the vehicle.

Stoveken refused to let them have it. One of the boys caught the handle bars and tried to pull it away from him. Stoveken hung on until several of the others caught hold of the bicycle and got it out of his grasp. When Stoveken tried to regain it a fist fight started. The owner battled hard until some one struck him a blow over the heart.

Stoveken fell to the pavement and those who had been fighting him fled. Others who had watched the struggle found him unconsolous and gasping for breath. A physician was summoned and he found Stoveken dying. The blow over the heart had been fatal. From witnesses the police learned the name of the boy said to have struck the blow and were searching for him late last night.

FORGETS HER OWN IDENTITY

Woman Has $1,000 Bank Book in Name of Ella Kelly.

An unidentified woman was admitted to the psychopathic ward in Bellevue Hospital last night, suffering from loss of memory. She was about 35 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall, and weighed about 130 pounds. She wore a dark blue serge walking suit, with a pink chiffon waist.

In her possession were a bank book of the State Savings Bank of Staten Island, in the name of Ella Kelly, showing a balance of $1,000, and three blank envelopes, containing $25 each. She carried several religious pictures and a Bible.

When examined by Dr. Connely at the hospital she said several persons were chasing her. She had approached a station agent, Swann, at the Erie Terminal in Jersey City, and said she had forgotten her address. Swann turned her over to Miss N. Weile of the Travelers' Aid Society, who took her to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station.

Hoboken to Bar Sunday Shows.

Chief of Police Patrick Hayes of Hoboken yesterday said that the order issued for the closing of all the movie houses and theatres in the city would be enforced tomorrow by order of the Commissioners.

SMITH FILLS THE SKY WITH LOOPS IN FIRE

Young Aviator, in Blazing Machine, Turns Over Sixteen Times in Flight.

UP 3,000 FEET OVER HUDSON

City Visible to Him Every Minute He Was in the Air—Asked to Join War Corps.

While his aeroplane blazed with sparkling fireworks, now invisible as it went behind a heavy cloud, now flashing out like a brilliant comet as it fell toward earth, Arthur Smith, of Fort Wayne, Ind., caused 2,000 New Yorkers to cheer themselves hoarse as he made sixteen loops last night over the Hudson, coming from a height of 3,500 feet to 1,000 in less than seven minutes.

Mr. Smith, who is barely 21, has been flying since he was 17, and is the only man who has attempted anything like looping the loop at night. He said that New York was visible to him every minute while he was in the air, and declared that for grandeur the sight of the great city, "with its streets flaming in straight lines and big dark patches with little crooked lines of light and circles," was the finest he had ever seen.

"I have been asked to join both the Russian and French Aviation Corps," said Mr. Smith after the flight last night, "but I can't see risking my life like that. I am a member of the reserve Aviation Corps of the United States, and in case of need of course I should volunteer, but I don't want anything to do with war."

Mr. Smith has been looping the loop at the Panama Exposition all Summer and expects to go back next month. His machine, which he built himself, is a Curtiss type biplane with a seventy-five horse power engine.

OIL SHIP AFIRE IN RIVER.

50,000 Gallons Menaced by Flames on the Tami Maru.

The Japanese steamship Tami Maru, which loaded 100,000 gallons of case oil at Hunters Point, was ready to sail for Shanghai early yesterday morning when a fire was discovered down No. 3 hold, where 10,000 five-gallon cases of oil had been stowed.

The Japanese crew put their fire apparatus to work and with the aid of two Standard Oil tugs started to pump water down on top of the burning cases. Battalion Chief John Hefferman arrived with the engine companies on land and two fireboats steamed up and assisted in fighting the flames. It was not until 6 A. M. that the fire was out and the hatches were taken off.

One Japanese sailor, Misho Nikko, fell overboard in the excitement and was rescued by Thomas Freeman of 139 Ninth Street, Long Island City, who dived over after him. The charred cases will be removed from the hold and fresh ones loaded in their place, the Captain said. The steamship was not damaged.

Dies Unaware of Bereavement.

Mrs. Caroline Elisabeth Gould, 75 years old, died on Thursday at her home in Dunton, L. I. She did not know that she had been a widow for a week. Her husband, William Gould, a real estate and insurance man was killed by a train at the Manhattan Crossing in Brooklyn a week ago. Mrs. Gould was seriously ill and the news of her husband's death was kept from her. They had been married fifty-six years. Mrs. Gould was born at Smithtown, and was a member of an old Long Island family. One son, J. Nelson Gould, survives.

Race Bet Swindlers Plead Guilty.

John Lee, known as Mahoney and Charles Smith, known also as Joe Belmont, charged with obtaining $7,400 from Claude E. Clebourne of Bath, England, in a race fraud, pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. Robert White, who was arrested in Hartford on Thursday as a member of the gang, was taken before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday and pleaded not guilty.

NEW BAGGAGE INSPECTION.

Dutiable Goods Up to $100 to be Passed Upon on Piers.

A reform in the examination of baggage on piers was announced yesterday after the conference of Customs Collectors in session here had passed a resolution permitting Inspectors to pass upon and grant entry on dutiable merchandise up to the value of $100, the exemption limit under the tariff law.

Formerly Inspectors were obliged to consult the Examiner if the dutiable goods amounted to $100. This innovation, it is believed, will greatly expedite the handling of baggage.

As explained yesterday, passengers bringing in less than $100 of dutiable goods will simply file past the Inspector, who will pass upon their declarations without delay, thus leaving the Examiner free to handle larger cases.

At a joint session of the collectors and appraisers in the afternoon Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, described the change in the customs service in the past three years, which has saved the Government $1,000,000 by consolidating customs districts and other economies.

Taft to Talk on Peace.

Ex-President William H. Taft will speak tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue and 126th Street. His subject will be the proposals of the League to Enforce Peace, which were adopted at Philadelphia, in Independence Hall, on June 17. A recent statement issued by the league says:

"The league does not propose that decisions of the court and recommendations of the Council of Conciliation shall be enforced. Experience teaches that if a conflict is postponed until the cause of controversy has been publicly examined, war will generally be prevented."

Cardinal Farley's Gift Unveiled.

A statue of "Christ, the Light of the World," the gift of Cardinal Farley to St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers, in memory of the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, the founder of the seminary, was unveiled yesterday. Cardinal Farley made the main address and pronounced the benediction. Other speeches were by Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney and W. Burke Cockran. The processional was led by the seminary choir of 300 voices.

ALTMAN EXERCISES TODAY.

Memorial to Merchant Will Be Unveiled at 3 o'Clock.

Delegations from the many institutions benefiting by the will of the late Benjamin Altman, together with many of the employes of the Altman store, will attend the unveiling at 3 P. M. tomorrow of the memorial which has been erected in memory of Mr. Altman in Salem Fields Cemetery, which adjoins the Cypress Hills Cemetery on Long Island.

The sarcophagus, made from three large blocks of Westerly granite forming the cap, die, and base, rests upon a granite stylobate, which stands in the centre of an ovel space inclosed by a low Greek parapet approached by a broad flight of steps. Its meidings and carved ornaments are of the purest Greek period. The architects were Trowbridge & Livingston. The construction was done by the Flint Granite Company under the supervision of Marc Eidlitz & Son.

Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El. An address will be made by Robert W. de Forest, President of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is expected that Mayor Mitchel and others will make brief addresses. All of the employes of B. Altman & Co. have been invited to attend.

LAST DAY TO REGISTER.

This is the sixth and last day of registration. Booths open at 7 A. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.



JEAN OF THE LAZY A

The Adventures of a Moving Picture Actress

By B. M. BOWER

When her father is convicted of murder Jean vows to prove his innocence. Interwoven with the adventures of Jean is a dramatic tale of the movies. Realism with a punch. *$1.30 net*

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12 o'Clock

The greatest, most thrilling and spectacular event in the history of the automobile.

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Sheepshead Bay Speedway

Admission, $2.00. Grand Stand Seats, $3.00 extra. 30,000 open stand seats Free. Gates opened at 9 A. M.

HOW TO GET THERE:
By Automobile: Via Brooklyn, Manhattan (Canal St.), Williamsburg (Delancey St.), and Queensborough (59th St.) Bridges. By Rail: Brighton Beach "L" at Brooklyn Bridge, Subway to Borough Hall, changing to Brighton Beach "L"; E. 34th St. Ferry, via Long Island R. R.

Wouldn't HE enjoy this breakfast to-morrow—?



—Some Deerfoot Farm sausage, a hot baked potato and a cup of good coffee with cream.

Watch him smile!

Try it some morning this week. It's great—!

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"Meet me at the Fountain"

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

This is "Fire Prevention" Day



Greenhut's Big Store places itself on record as being in hearty accord with the efforts of Mr. Robert Adamson in his most worthy attempt to minimize the loss that annually occurs through fires.

In his annual report, Mr. Adamson points out that many fires originate through sheer carelessness.

Hence we print a little list of "DON'TS" which everybody will do well to bear in mind.

Now, EVERYBODY TAKE HEED!

Don't let your children play with matches.
Don't block your fire-escapes.
Don't let rubbish accumulate.
Don't throw away lighted matches, cigars or cigarettes.
Don't have flimsy curtains near open gas jets.
Don't look for gas leaks with lighted match or candle.
Don't use benzine, gasoline or coal oil near an open flame.

3 Sample Lines of Men's and Youths' Newest

Soft Hats and Derbies

$2 and $3 Grades; Sale Today, at... **$1.45**

Comprehensive showing of the new Autumn fashions for both conservative and "snappy" dressers.

THE SOFT HATS include High Crown Fedoras, High and Low Crown Telescopes, Curl and Flat brims; plain or bound. Gray, blue, green, brown, steel and black.

THE DERBIES are in black only.

Today's Sweeping Sale of Men's & Youths' $20, $25 and $30

Fall Suits and Overcoats

(The Famous Schloss Bros. & Co.'s Make) At **$16.75**



Aside from the money savings which are self-evident in this sale, the important thing for you to remember is the QUALITY of these handsome Suits and Overcoats, which represent the best efforts of one of America's best tailors.

The label illustrated here is sewn in the lining of every garment, and is in itself a GUARANTEE of what you can expect in the way of excellence of fabric and smartness of tailoring.

Autumn's newest styles for men and youths for your choice. The great range of materials includes:



Finest Plain Gray Serges, Checks, Mixtures, Plaids and Stripes

Swagger fashions for young men who want snappy clothes, as well as garments for conservative dressers.

Hundreds of High-Class Garments of other Well-Known Makes, also at $16.75

Very handsome suits for men and youths in the newest Fall shades—grays, blues, browns and mixtures, also heavyweight Blue Serges. All these are combined in one of our greatest sales at $16.75.

Smart Fall Overcoats *for Men and Youths; Special for Today, at...* **$16.75**

Beautifully made of Coverts and Fancy Mixtures, single or double breasted, shaped or box effects. All sizes.

Men and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, *Special at...* **$10**

A splendid assortment of desirable patterns and styles. The smartest of the season's models. All sizes for youths of 15 years right up to 46 chest measurements for men.

Fall "Kingly" Trousers *at* **$2, $3.95 and $5**

A complete showing. Every pair guaranteed; faultlessly tailored of Striped Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cheviots, plain Blue Serges, Black Thibets and Fancy Worsteds. No better ready-to-wear trousers can be had. All sizes from 28 to 58 waist measure.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S. H. Green Stamps Thereafter



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Chapeaux La Marquise

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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

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Custom Made Shirts

WE now have on display 300 of the newest designs in fine imported and domestic shirtings, ready for our shirt experts to fashion into custom made shirts at

$2.48 and $4.44

If you are in the habit of paying from $4 to $5 for your shirts place an order for one—say at $3.44. Try it on and if you are not perfectly satisfied as to fit, quality of material and workmanship, we will refund your money.

The risk is ours—why not place your order to-day?

We make evening dress shirts equally well and at prices correspondingly low—ranging from $2.48 to $4.99.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

A Week-End Special!

Men's Silk Cravats 74c

MEN—this is surely a treat. Talk about a selection of cravats—why, there's every plain color and color combination imaginable in this lot—basket weaves, satins, Persians, Mogadors—in full-flowing, open end shapes. The delicate figures on twill silks and scroll effects on basket weaves are revelations in fine neckwear—And at this price—the cravat surprise of the season.

Just Arrived!

A most complete selection of Scotch Woolen Reefers. Our own importation. Priced $1.24, $1.89, $2.69.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1915.

CONSTITUTIONAL TAX REFORM.

Article X. of the proposed Constitution of New York was approved without dissent by the Chamber of Commerce in the adoption of the report of Chairman SELIGMAN. While this action was being taken the Home Rule Taxpayers' Association was being organized at Albany to defeat the article. The country has aligned itself against the city on familiar lines regarding this tax subject, and numbers will prevail over reason unless there is an early and vigorous awakening of those who believe with the Chamber of Commerce. How "up-State" feels about it may be learned from some of the rural comments. For example, The Newburg Journal on Tuesday rallied the followers of ex-Governor ODELL to defend the vested right of the local authorities of this State to undertax themselves, and let the overtax on this city make up the difference. The amendment in question merely authorizes the Legislature to act.

The Journal is telling the farmers that this means that the farmers must make a list of their animals and implements, and that they will be taxed upon them without deduction for debts, as is now the case for real estate. It is dangerous to predict what will not happen, any more than what will happen, but it is as sure as anything human that the farmers are in no danger of anything which will not befall them in common with everybody else, in city and country alike, and which will be enacted by legislators predominantly the choice of the rural districts.

Nevertheless the farmers are being told that it is the duty of "every "farmer, business man, and of the "man who is in receipt of a limited "income to vote against this proposi"tion." The purpose of the misrepresented amendment is merely to do actually what now is done theoretically. There is a State Board of Equalization, and it does not equalize. There is no possibility that extravagance will be fostered by the equalization of taxes. On the contrary, if those who underpay are made to pay on the same basis as others there is likely to be a wholesome reinforcement of the sentiment against extravagance which is now becoming so fashionable. Extravagance or economy is a matter for the Governor and Legislature, not for those whose sole duty is in connection with the tax machinery.

It is proposed that there shall be a central tax body, charged especially with the duty of regulating tax affairs which concern the entire State rather than any locality. For example, public service corporations do business in several counties, and they are assessed in each without uniformity or efficiency. It is proposed that they shall be assessed by the new tax body, which may replace the present Board of Inequalities, if the Legislature shall so provide. So far from there being any novelty about this proposal, it is the rule in most States. New York is the only one known which retains what the Albany association regards as "home rule" in taxation. It is rather go-as-you-please taxation, supported by disregard of official oaths. It is not possible to enact a plainer law than the one which is broken so notoriously that it is superfluous to cite the proof. The action this year "equalizes" the ratios for the cities of the State at almost every per cent. from 50 to 91 for this unfortunate town. Moreover, each town has a rate different from every other for the purpose of raising the State tax. Truly "equality" of the present sort covers many financial sins. The only remedy for it is true centralization. If the farmers are afraid that they will be discriminated against they might require their legislators to provide that the new tax authority shall prosecute all taxpayers or tax officials who depart from rectitude.

It is obvious how unrelated to this innocent and admirable proposal is the turmoil created by the personal tax matter in this city. The farmers are being told that what is occurring here is what will happen to them if this amendment shall be adopted. They are told that the power to assess corporations acting under a State franchise might include the power to transfer from local assessors the duty of fixing a personal tax against every individual and State corporation to a State board, taking away that power from the local assessors and subjecting every man in business to the same inquisitorial imposition of listing his property, his income, and so on, as is now demanded by the Federal Government.

That is from The Newburg Journal. There are circulars afloat to the same purport, one, signed by DE WITT C. TALMAGE, represents the amendment as designed to relieve large owners and operators of real estate in New York City of their hurdensome taxation by transferring it to "owners of personal property, no matter "how small in value." Thus calumny has the first word. The opponents of the amendment are showing more activity than the supporters, and the present prospects are not bright for one of the best and justest of all the constitutional proposals.

TOO MUCH FOR ADVICE.

Perhaps Congress, with the strong support of the people, will decide that other large expenses in connection with the execution of national defense plans must be met before an appropriation of $5,000,000 for a building and from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 annually for expenses can be fairly demanded by Mr. DANIELS's new Naval Advisory Board. We had, somehow, derived the idea, from the information officially supplied hitherto concerning this new adjunct of the navy, that it would cost practically nothing. To pay out $5,000,000 now and about $3,000,000 a year hereafter would be rash in view of the large cost of the new ships now building, or soon to be built, and the great increase in the naval appropriations which will be required to pay the wages of 50,000 more men who are needed to man the ships.

The navy needs new guns, too, and more ammunition, and they must be supplied without needless delay. The services of Mr. DANIELS's unpaid advisory board are as yet largely experimental. Perhaps its aid to the navy may turn out to be very valuable, perhaps not. Anyhow, until we know more about what its members are going to do that cannot be done just as well by trained officers of the navy, they ought to be content to receive nothing more from the Treasury than what is required to pay their expenses.

THE LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER.

This is no off year. Decisions of very great importance, decisions that will profoundly affect the interest and the future of the city and of the State will be taken at the November election. Yet the registration thus far this week has been disappointing. Only one day remains. The places of registration will be open from 7 o'clock this morning until 10:30 in the evening. Mere sloth and indifference cannot excuse failure to register, a self-respecting voter would be ashamed to give that explanation. If some compelling reason does not stand in the way of the voter's putting his name on the registry books, then he will be open to the charge of bad citizenship.

There is the vote on the new Constitution—that is more important than any ordinary election of public officers. There is the vote on woman suffrage, surely every man of principle and intelligence must have opinions one way or the other upon that question. We refuse to believe that the low registration is due to cowardice on that issue, that men fear to vote either way and seek an ignoble peace of mind in preparing themselves to say that they did not vote at all. Of course, every man knows that he is for woman suffrage or against woman suffrage, and he knows that he ought to vote according to his convictions. There is the referendum upon the bond issue to complete the barge canal, there is the important article of the new Constitution, to be separately voted upon, establishing new methods of assessment for purposes of taxation and for the equalization of assessments, and four sections of the article relating to legislative apportionment are separately submitted for rejection or approval. In the County of New York an election to the highly important office of District Attorney is to be held.

These are all matters of weight and moment, and every voter should prepare himself to express his will in respect to them. Register today, it is the last chance.

THE FIRST GAME.

Who bothers about the Balkans now? What is war on the western front or the eastern front, in Europe or Asia, to the shock of those two great forces of civilization, the American League and the National League? Yesterday was a day of triumph for Philadelphia, for MORAN, for GROVER ALEXANDER, the Great. The pride of the Royal Rooters was abased. His Former Honor, "Honey FITZ," the sweetest Mayor and singer School Street ever knew, is foggy of pipes this morning. Vain was the Ballad of Frightfulness. "Tessie." Yet the battle was nobly lost as well as nobly won. That fatal eighth! There will be revenge in store. Surely Philadelphia has no hope of "four straight." The evener the balance of victory, the fatter the treasury balance of owners, players, and the National Commission.

Today the mighty opposites meet again. Courage, CARRIGAN! If worst comes to worst, Honey FITZ, charm every Philadelphia player into immobility by your masterpiece, "Sweet Adeline." Not yet is the capital of WINTHROP, WEBSTER, JOHN L. SULLIVAN, ready to surrender to the city of PENN, VARE, and PENROSE. The Sacred Codfish wiggles no apprehensive tail. Boston expects every Red Sock to do his duty.

SUFFRAGE, WEST AND EAST.

For the moment there is a perhaps rather overdone rapture among the woman suffragists in the East over the fact that they have just gained a few votes, those of Citizen WILSON and Citizen GARRISON of New Jersey, Citizen MCADOO and Citizen REDFIELD of New York, and Citizen W. B. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Airy majorities for suffrage in the four Eastern States whose voters are to have an opportunity this Fall to establish justice and true democracy are being guessed by fair mathematicians, not without an active imagination. At the eleventh hour the rocky hearts of the infidels are to be melted. The scorners are to be converted. The Laodiceans are to take fire. Oct. 19 and Nov. 2 are to be days filled with one grand, sweet song of triumphant feminism.

On so radiant a picture far be it from us to throw a shadow. Indeed, we love it too much, and if Fact tries to throttle Poetry, so much the worse for Fact, a dull fellow at best.

Merely the suddenness of the change, if change there be, invites the wonder of the psychologist and the statistician. Has the hunkerite East become radical while the radical West was turning hunker? In 1912 the Ohio majority against woman suffrage was 87,453; in 1914 it was 182,905. In 1912, that golden prime of Rooseveltism, Michigan rejected woman suffrage by a beggarly handful of 760 votes; in 1913, a year of chill reaction, it was lost by 96,144 votes. Even in Mr. LA FOLLETTE's Wisconsin it was beaten by 91,478 in 1912. In 1914 Mr. BRYAN's Nebraska defeated the Cause by more than 10,000 votes. Missouri showed a blacker ignorance in the same year, the majority of the enemies of emancipation amounting to 140,206. From the two Dakotas, instinct with the freedom of the boundless West, the good hoped better things. Yet in that year of shame, 1914, what account did this part of Colonel PAT DONAN's "Banana Belt" give of itself? North Dakota riveted the chains on oppressed womanhood by a majority of 9,401, South Dakota by a majority of 11,914.

1914: Seven States of the West backward-looking, fossilized, in darkness. 1915: Four States of the East with their faces turned toward the morning, as GEORGE F. HOAR said of Virginia in Boss MAHONE's great days.

A little curious, isn't it? Low tide of suffrage in parts of the West, 1912-1914; high tide of suffrage in parts of the East in 1915. Still, we are living, we are moving, in a grand and glorious time, and the predictions of the feminine astrologers and almanac-makers charm every feeling heart. We love to believe them.

BAY STATE PARTY PLATFORMS.

The Massachusetts Republican and Democratic State Conventions, held the same day, both approve national preparedness, the Republicans the more strongly and definitely. The Democrats cry again for the initiative and referendum. That alone should beat them, unless Massachusetts has forgotten representative government. The Democrats want non-contributory old-age pensions. The Republican "social service" cresd is worth quoting as a specimen of the liberalized, humanitarian, and progressive character of contemporary Bay State Republicanism, so hopelessly hidebound and reactionary in 1912, if the Progressives were not mistaken:

> We favor ths further extension and development of opportunity for vocational, technical, and general education and training; healthful housing and fire protection; reasonable hours and conditions of labor; especially in thoss industriea continuously operating for twenty-four hours; the creation of labor exchanges and the development of such industrial organizations as will tend to minimize unsmployment and to distribute its effects when unavoidable over the entire industrial field. We call to ths attention of the Legislature the suhject of social insurance and the consideration and investigation of some system which will protect the homs life against the hazards of sickness, irregular employment, and old age.
>
> But we do not believe in offering public aid aa a substitute for industry and frugality.

The Massachusetts Progressives didn't have primary votes enough to nominate any candidate for State office except Governor, save by petition. Apparently the party has mostly melted away. Only the irreconcilable rump is left. Faded is the delusion about the recall of judicial decisions:

> Where ish de lofely golden clond
> Dat float on de moundain's prow?

The Republicans have become progressive. The Progressives have become Republican. In fact, a good many Republicans with no moss on their opinions will stare, if not gasp, at this slashing of State rights and refuge-taking in the arms of a benevolent, but already oversized, paternal Government:

> We believe that the Federal Constitution should be amended and necessary legislation enacted to secure a national corporation law, national regulation of the hours of labor, and the employment of women and children, and national divorce laws. Employers of other States should accord the same privileges and protection to their employés and assume the same duties as their competing employers in Massachusetts.

It is our purpose to mention, not to criticise. Yet a national corporation law is a longer leap into centralization than many of us are ready to take at present. A substantial uniformity of State divorce law, if it can be obtained by consensus of the several States, is much to be desired, but better endure the existing anomalies and abuses of divorce than put the regulation of it into the vast clumsy paws of the overgrown Federal monster. Of the Yankee zeal for national regulation of hours of labor the Southern cotton manufacturers have a somewhat cynical opinion. They hold, most unjustly, no doubt, that it is prompted by enlightened self-interest and fear of Southern competition rather than by humane motives.

In a platform whose general direction is forward the language about protection sounds archaic:

> Protection for American industry has long been the cornerstone of every Republican platform. Our faith today is strengthened by what we are witnessing in European countries and by our present experience under the Democratic system.

This seems to be the old view of protection for protection's sake, protection regarded, as a German professor says of militarism, as "the holiest thing on earth." Of legitimate, original protection, that of "infant industries," not a word. Somehow the pious reference to "our faith" recalls Senator DICK OGLESBY's fervor about "the blood-stained, battle-born greenback."

Let it be said to the credit of the Democratic Convention that "the "mention of BRYAN's name brought "another burst of disapproval." Both Democrats and Republicans want a Constitutional Convention. The Republicans are "unalterably opposed to "any change in the Constitution af"fecting the tenure of office of the "judiciary or to any change in the Bill "of Rights." Thus speaks S. WALKER MCCALL. They are for the short ballot, the executive budget, and biennial elections.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

National Guard Abstinence.

Sharing, evidently, the now fast-spreading realization that alcohol and efficiency do not go together, General O'RYAN has caused to be posted in the several armories a general order urging on the officers and men in the National Guard that total abstinence from intoxicants which was first enforced at the Infantry School of Instruction in 1913 and last Summer during the field exercises near Fishkill.

An "order" that only "urges" is something of an anomaly, from a military point of view, but presumably the General was well advised in making his appeal in this way, and he has at this time, as the militiamen will see for themselves, more than the ordinary justification for this much of an attempt to stop even that moderate indulgence in atrong drink which acience has now joined the old-fashioned Prohibitionists in condemning. Carefully conducted experiments, as accurats in conduct and as indisputable in result as any that are carried on in chemical laboratories, have demonstrated, among other things, that a single drink of a beverage as mild as beer has for many hours an easily measurable effect in ths way of lowering the score of a marksman.

Miss JANE ADDAMS is happy in the delusion that willingness and ability to do soldier work of the fiercer sort can be inspired only hy heavy doses of alcohol, hut otber military authorities, of considerahly larger experience in field and camp than she, do not agree with her even on that point, and the commanders of all armies are of the opinion that the more nearly a soldier comes to keeping himself in a continuous state of perfect sohriety, the more confidently can he be expected in all the exigencies of war to make the best possible use of his strength and his intelligence.

The big corporations, like railways, that impose heavy responsihilities on their employes, long ago came to the same conclusion, and they draw against drinkers and drinking lines that formerly would have been approved by only the most fanatical of alcohol's foes and would have excited angry protests, as intolerable infringements on personal liberty, if an attempt had been made to enforce them against any class of workers. Now the few rebels against such "tyranny" get no sympathy from any quarter, and acceptance of the new rules wherever applied on the plea of efficiency is cheerful as well as general.

There Has Been No Mad Rush.

"Many" is the word used hy the reporters in telling of the commendatory responses made hy our citizens of foreign birth or extraction to the Lustgarten denunciation of hyphenated patriotism and the accompanying appeal for convincing demonstration that only a small though noisy fraction of the class are in this country but not of it. "Many" is satisfactory as a word, hut one observes that in this case it means hundreds, not thousands, and among the names of those who have promised to do what they can to prove the essential solidarity of America's heterogeneous population there is not yet to he found any that would be called well known.

This is disappointing to those of us who helieved or were trying to believe that Mr. LUSTGARTEN'S admirahle sentiments were so widely shared that the movement he started would spread rapidly and far. Evidently it hasn't done that yet. Not enough time has passed, however, for arriving at any definite conclusions as to the ultimate fate of his well-intentioned campaign against those whose real allegiance is revealed after, instead of hefore, their hyphena. The hack country is still to be heard from, and it is perhaps there that the processes of assimilation have gone furthest.

We have been told often enough that New York is not a real American city and that New Yorkers are not typical Americans. We who live here have never believed either statement, but some of us are now ready to have it proved that only here are there people who forget the large reasons that caused them or their fathers to quit one or another "fatherland" and carefully to abstain from ever returning to it. Professor MUENSTERBERG'S imagination pictures the immigrant not as a fugitive from economic hurdens or governmental oppressions, but as a devoted missionary whose joy and duty it is to reproduce here the conditions he knew at home. Mr. LUSTGARTEN undertook the task of proving the psychologist wrong in his own domain. He will not do it hy means of this new association unless hia "many" "awells wishily" at least as fast as did the Fat Boy under the astonished gaze of Mr. Pickwick.

Better Done Than Worth Doing.

Viewed in the abstract and as a thing in itssif, yesterday morning's train robbery down in West Virginia must he commended as highly workmanliks or even as truly artistic.

The two men evidently had laid their plans well and they carried them out with quiet competence. Undertaking neither too much nor too little for accomplishment with the force at their command, they were able to run away sufficiently far with the engine and mail car to avoid interference while they rifled the pouchss of registered matter, and when their task was done they calmly departed, carrying with them, besides their loot, the responsihility that weighs on thieves, indeed, but not that which hurdens him who commits or attempts murder. They had guns, but did not use them, and in some as yet inexplicable way they subjected themselves to so little of inspection by the engineer and fireman, with whom alone of the train crew they had any dealings, that neither of those judiciously submissive personages can give any definite description of their conquerors.

If one must train-roh at all, this is the way to do it. Too often the job is undertaken hy hunglers, weaklings whom cowardice makes ferocious. At best, however, the trade or art is a poor one, with impermanent rewards and uncompensated dangers. And then it is obviously incompatihle with enlightened civism and true morality. The really able train robber would prohably do as much better for himself as for others if he chose a different vocation.

ART NOTES.

Many Enjoyable Paintings in Modern Gallery—Women's Work.

The Modern Gallery, which has been announced as ths latest of the town cries, dedicated to art of "the most advanced character," hegins with so quiet a sensation that some one is needed to say it is a sensation. There are things by Picahia and by Picasso. Picturea in which the artist tries to arouse the tactile sense in a cruder way than that practiced by the stern Italian group who gave Berenson his chance to coin a new term; other pictnres in which mechanical draughtsmanship is raised to the dizzy heights of fine art. Picahia has fallen in lovs with the scientific spirit which is America, he thinks. He likes to draw beautifully objects as interesting as steam radiators and kodaks and to juggle with his drawing until he feels that he has expressed something of the spirit of the man who uses the kodak (Mr. Stieglitz) or the less famous genius who invented the steam radiator. He thinks that you cannot express the spirit of a mechanic except hy a mechanical drawing spiritualized. At least that is what one thinks he thinks.

Frank Burty is in a different class. His painting of a housetop with chimney pots, and smoke, and iron things, and level rows of windows, has fire and passion in its color, fierce grays transmuted into fervent yellows. Something of Southern France and something of Spain is in this clash of color. But ths general tone is subdued and civilized. There is much to enjoy in the Modern Gallery. Even the puzzles are likahle and give you something to think about, which is mors than can he said of modern art in some of the galleries that shelter it. It is rather a menacing compliment to pay, however. It was a Scandinavian, not an Amsrican, who found fault with our contemporary literature hecause there was nothing in it to puzzlo over.

Women's Work in High Schools.

Dr. Haney has had an excellent idea in showing students at work in the Fine Arts Building during the forthcoming exhibition of womsn's work, huilding up their hits of pottery, embroidering their tahle runners and handhags, making lace, and so forth. Seeing these workers at their tasks the public experiencea conviction and discovers the importance of teaching art in this intimate and novel fashion. One of the features of the exhihition will be a doll parade, the dolls in costumes of different centuries. Miss Julia C. Cremins, under whose direction the dolls are made, is eloquantly in favor of the modern method of studying the dsvelopment of costume not through pictures hut by actually creating or re-creating the costumes. It not only impresses the suhject much more deeply on the mind of the student but is a liheral training in taste as well.

A New Game.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If, as "Columhia, '03" says, "college women wear a mask of frivolity to hide their hrains in the presence of college men," it is only because college man wear a mask of frivolity to hide their own hrains in the presence of college women.

CORNELL, '14.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1915.

THE CALLING.

Leaf, leaf,
Your mother is calling you!
The old earth mother,
The brown earth mother,
Is calling, calling you!

Out of her heart you came,
Little green leaves in Spring,
Opening, whispering,
Sap high, bough free,
Every hranch of every tree
Was bannered gallantly.
Singing hirds built nests,
Little winds drifted through.

Leaf, leaf, don't you hear?
Your mother is calling you!

Scarlet leaf of the maple tree,
The dogwood and the barberry,
Yellow of poplar, stiff and tall,
Fall! Fall!
She will take you into her heart again,
Crucihle of the wind and rain.
Out of her heart she will renew
Green leaves when Spring comes calling you!

Leaf, leaf,
Your mother is calling you!
The old earth mother,
The brown earth mother,
Is calling, calling you!

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

LOST IN ETHICAL CHASMS.

Wm. Bayard Hale Pretends to Find Himself in That Predicament.

New York, Oct. 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will not THE NEW YORK TIMES invite these American patriots, Chevalier F. René Coudert, (born in Paris,) counsel to the British Embassy; Chevalier George Haven Putnam, (born in London,) Chevalier Charles W. Eliot, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and their equally disinterested associates to instruct us of the somewhat puzzled public why the violation of Belgian territory by Germany was an international crime and the violation of Greek territory hy an army of Allies is a justifiable and natural act?

Why, it is a horrible wickedness for the Germans to fight with asphyxiating gas and a strictly moral performance for the English and French to do it; why it is inhumane for Zeppelins to bombard London and yet perfectly legitimate for English and French aeroplanes to drop hombs on German towns; why it is a sin for Germany to plant mines along its coast and only a proper precaution for England to sow the English Channel and the North Sea with mines, we all understand—our minds having been enlightened on these points. We have even been convinced that the wholesale massacre of Jews in Galicia is to be regarded as an exhibition of pious zeal, whilst the killing of Armenians by Turks is a shrieking offense; we have learned to look upon the severed German heads and the necklaces of German ears which the Senagambians, Moroccans, Goumiers, Spahis, and other Colonial colored troops proudly exhibit after a battle as souvenirs playfully collected by the guileless children of Africa and Asia who are aiding to bear the white man's hurden.

But some of us stand in really urgent need of the illuminating truth which will enable us clearly to appreciate the ethical chasm that yawns between the transgression upon Belgian territory by German forces before the French fairly got foot upon it, and the cool landing of Allied troops on the neutral soil of Greece.

Is it because one of these intrusions upon neutral territory was made only in order to protect German homes threatened from three sides, whilst the other has a grand offensive object, namely, the capture of Constantinople! We all understand perfectly that the Germans are barbarians and the Allies virtuous and benevolent gentlemen, hut occasionally there arises a difficulty like this on which the common people need enlightenment as to these delicate distinctions from the more elevated ethical consciousness of the ammunition makers and the members of the Pilgrims.

WILLIAM BAYARD HALE.

The Refining of Colorado.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a message to the Equal Suffrage League of Montclair Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is quoted in your issue of the 4th inst. as saying, among other things:

> We have woman's suffrage in the Western States. I don't think that the East will permanently lag behind. Civilization is spreading.

In the same issue of THE TIMES, in a dispatch from Denver, Judge Ben B. Lindsey is quoted as saying, referring to the attacks made upon him in connection with the pending trial of Frank L. Rose, indicted for criminal libel:

> I will testify against Rose and I shall tell the jury that I will use a shotgun, if necessary, to protect my reputation. It's the only thing left for me to do. I am a law-abiding citizen and sworn to uphold the law, but I am entitled to protection, and if I cannot get it from the law I am going to see that I get it otherwise.

It would seem as if civilization were spreading so rapidly ont of Colorado that there is precious little left for home consumption.

THOMAS B. ADAMS.

New York Oct. 5, 1915.

A Flickering Light.

Honorable Redaction of the NEW-York Times, NEW-YO K

We have the honour to inform you hy the present that we have estahlished in —— a Balcanik Information Agency. We can assume the information services for your estimable Paper for the Greece and Balkans. We have special correspondances in Athen, Nish, Conspie, Uskub, Sofia, MOUDROS, and Mitilene. In the actual circunstances where great evenements are prepared in the peninsule, and the importance given day by day to our town in consequence of his geoeographical situation and the war done in Constantinopel doors and Dardanelles, we think it will be of great us to you to be continually informe on the evenements in the Balkans, Gaill oil, in one world in the war in Orient.

Using of our Agency you will considerahly simplify your information services as will keep always you in the current of the things in the Balkans, without you may be ohliged to intertain correspondants in our hig towns. We are prepared to address yon telegraphical correspondances, or by letter, an even if you wish photographies of all the Balkan's parts.

Awaiting you will answer us favourahly we are, Dear Sirs, Yours Faithfully, ——, ——, le 1st September, 1915.

Litter and Conduct.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We should adopt a simple economical practice to prevent the sidewalks and streets from being made receptacles for waste paper and rubhish. This has been accomplished in many European cities under the supervision of the police, supplied with printed numbered receipts each for 25 cents, more or less. The offender is compelled by the officer to pay the fine provided, and in return the officer gives him one of the receipts.

Another successful enforcement of the law abroad, when special privileges are granted for meetings in restricted areas, such as parks, is to make numerical divisions of those attending, and the police then select one person from each of the groups, who is held responsible for the orderly conduct of his group.

S. CARMAN HARRIOT.

New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

Greece and Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the leading of the French in Greece had been resisted as was the passage of the Germans through Belgium, can any one doubt that the French would resort to force of arms, the same as the Germans? Greece submits, or, as you say, "protests merely in a perfunctory way." That is all the difference there is in the two cases. Both are had enough as they are. M. E. S.

New York, Oct. 7, 1915.

Discovered, Alas!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At last the mask has slipped from your face. You have been bluffing all the time. You are not an anti at all, but a dyed-in-the-wool suffragist masquerading in wolf's clothing; or does not your editorial of Oct. 6 urge the antis "to wake up and brace up" and everybody knows that as soon as the antis "wake up" they become suffragists? Behold their history in our Western States.

ANNA ROSS WEEKS.

New York, Oct. 7, 1915.

Without Warning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To put it mildly, I am astounded at your comment on the salmonized codfish. You surely have torpedoed the good ship Humor. To treat this incident with such levity seems to me a big mistake. How can you see humor in actual dishonesty, with the attending danger to the health of society? A. T. B.

Sea View Hospital, Oct. 6, 1915.

RUSSIA'S ROMANTIC ERRAND ON EARTH.

With No Land Hunger of Her Own, She Naturally Becomes the Champion of the Small and Oppressed Countries.

From an Article by Prince Eugene Troubetzkoi in Russian Thought, Petrograd.

Two traits especially characterize the Russian state of mind which accompanied the war—a weak interest in possible territorial acquisition and a heightened interest in the Russian mission of liberation—a mission of political restoration of other nations. The declaration of the Commander in Chief of the army to restore to the Poles their unity and their free self-government evoked a general enthusiasm, while to the problem of the annexation of Galicia the people responded hut indifferently.

Russia, already possessing large territory, has no interest in its increase; the policy of aggrandizement would bring us injury rather than benefit. We must preserve, not enlarge, our possessions. This tendency to preserve the territory of her forefathers, this territorial conservatism dictated by the vital interests of Russia, makes her a natural defender of all those nations who are weak and oppressed—all those who have been overwhelmed, or who are being threatened with absorption and enslavement.

In her international policy Russia is interested, above all things, "that the hig fish should not gulp down the small!"—that the large countries should not grow up and strengthen themselves by robbing from the weak. The freeing of Serhia, Montenegro, and Armenia, the protection of Belgian independence, the resurrection of Poland—these policies are dictated to us not only by humanitarian sentiments, but hy our chief everyday interests. All the small nations, unable to menace the integrity and the indepsndence of Russia, hut in need of her support, are her natural allies. They need her assistance against a conquering nation, a ravisher, who menaces them in the same measure that she threatens Russia. We all instinctively feel that the engulfment of little Serhia is a menace to the integrity of Russia; therefore the Austrian ultimatum to Serhia provoked the war with Austria. Such oncness of interests unites us in general to the small nations of Europe. The existence of an independent Serhia, Montenegro, Belgium, and Denmark is more important and more worthy for us than territorial acquisition. The defense of the weak and the restoration of the small nations awallowed up by the atrong are the historical mission appointed to us by Fate. The liherating mission of Russia has historical precedent; for its sake we waged the Balkan wars of the last century, hut never as at present has it been expressed in such a general, such a nation-wide, character. We are struggling for the freedom of all nations, for all those who are menaced hy oppression and enslavement, irrespective of race or religion. We are struggling for national justice in general, for national principles and policies in the fullest sense.

There are peculiarities attached to thia mission which is related to the world position of Russia; they complicate the task of fulfilling it. The mission of a general restoration of nations can be accomplished only through our victory—and through such a victory as will give us the world hegemony. But in this our chief difficulty lies, namely, in the fact that world hegemony includes also powerful hindrances to the realization of our idealistic mission, and, therefore to the strengthening of the effects of our victory. Many historical precedents prove that hegemony very often creates a moral atmosphere that stifles the spiritual strength of the conqueror, and thus the latter is doomed to destruction. The struggle which we are waging at thia moment is above all a struggle against a single nation which has hecome a common enemy, against extreme and monstrous forms of a nationalism which originates in hegemony; hegemony calls forth the drunkenness of powsr and bigness which serves to destroy the nation.

All the difficulties which must be overcome hy Germany are certainly the result of the Chauvinistic state of mind founded on the hasis of her victories in the seventies. Such difficulties would never have existed if not for Alsace and Lorraine, her ambition for possessions in the East, her helligerent colonial policy, her invading propensities—all of which have made her a terrorizing nation, the personification of menace to all.

It is a mistake to think that the fall of Germany will hring an end to militarism; for ths defeat, however serious, will not bring about the disarmament of Japan, China, America, or England. And if there remains on the earth a single armed nation, then all other nations must he armed. The dilemma stands as follows: Either a general armament or a general disarmament, without any other alternative. Thus, if it is impossible to expect general disarmament, Russia will be surrounded by dangers, not excluding the possibility of some day heing compelled to wage war on her two fronts at the same time—the east and the west. Ths position of conqueror will not save her from neighboring jealousies, and the struggle for hegemony will continue as long as armed countries will exist. In Wagner, two giants possessing the ring of the Nihelung enter into a combat for the division of ths spoils, and one succeeds in slaying the other. Under similar conditions the Balkan wars rose and ended before our eyes. This will he repeated in future conquests if greedisness prevail over higher motives.

What is the condition of our safety in the future? Indeed, only in our emhiem, in the victory over nationalism and greediness, in the successful solution of our moral mission of universal civilization—a national problem in world measure and importance. New small nations must be allowed to rise on God'a earth, and all the old countries must be preserved and brought to their natural boundaries. And the future of Russia depends on whether these small countries will alde with her. Russia muat retain for herself the importance of a liherator, of a defender of all small and weak nations against antagonistic nations. Nations must he certain of the belief that Russia does not menace any one, with the desire to engulf, bnt actually playa the rôle of a protector. Only then will Russia hecoms the centre of a confederation among nations with the aim of general security.

There is another extreme which is more dangerous to us. It is necessary that this mental enthusiasm which we are experiencing should not degenerate into a feehle and shallow nationalism. Let ua he saved by warning examples. We must not repeat, whatever happens, the fatal mistake of Germany. I shall not stop at unrsvealed mistakes and crimes. I wish to state the main crime of modern Germanism. It is to make of a nation an idol, to elevats a people ahove everything of worth in this world. "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles!"—in these words lies the prime error of modern Germany, a fatal error because every idol sooner or later is broken. If we ahould follow thia example, if we ahould translate into the Rnssian language this cry of national intoxication, and sing, "Russland, Russland über alles"—then we would be irretrievably lost. We should thus renounce our mission on earth, we should lose the purpose of our victory, and also any chance of possible victory in the future.

'TIS EVE WHO PAYS.

Both Sexes Cheated in New Jersey; Women Only Were Disfranchised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the communication entitled "Woman's Fall in New Jersey," signed "A College Woman," in which the writer purports to give the history of the causes that led to the disfranchisement of women in New Jersey. This "College Woman" is astray in her dates, as she gives the date of the old Constitution of New Jersey as 1797, whereas it was adopted on July 2, 1776, two days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and while New Jersey was still a colony of Great Britain.

The writer also wrongly quotes the terms of suffrage, which were as follows:

> "Article IV.—That all inhabitants of this colony, of full age, who are worth £50, proclamation money, clear estate in the same, and have resided within the county in which they claim a vote for twelve months immediately preceding the election, shall he entitled to vote for representatives in Council and Assembly, and also for all other public officers that shall be elected hy the people of the county at large."

Qualified women as well as negroes and white men voted under this Constitution, and among the votes taken was the one referred to, heing a contest hetween Newark and Elizahethtown as to the location of the county seat, in which election undoubtedly there was enormous fraud.

The fact that the Legislatnre of New Jersey passed an act disfranchising women and negroes on the alleged ground of their participation in these frauds is no legitimate ground for assuming that women are more immoral and more likely to indulge in ballot hox stuffing than men. If we may judge hy the experience with men in this State in later years, sixty of whom in one bunch were convicted and sent to the penitentiary from the City of Jersey City for ballot hox stuffing, it is altogether probahle that white men took part in the illegal practice, and it is ridiculous to assume that the greater portion of this fraud was done by women, especially in view of ths fact that men were conducting the election. Undoubtedly the whits male politicians took this as a pretext for disfranchising the women and the negroes hy making them scapegoats.

A remarkable situation developed in this connection in that one class of the population assumed the prerogatives as legislators in disfranchising two other classes—women and negroes. They would have been equally justified upon any pretext whatsver in disfranchising, we might say, all persons who had less than £1,000 sterling in property, or persons helow a certain stature or weight.

SAMUEL WILSON.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 6, 1915.

Heat! Heat!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no greater menace to health than the non-heating of houses at this period of the year, especially with the extreme drop of temperature which we have recently experienced.

It is especially straining to those semi-invalided, to the feehle and elderly, and to the majority of persons also who have been blood-wise depleted through the drain of drenching perspirations and the oft-accompanying howel disturhances.

We no longer have a dependahle calendar. Why, then, wait thus late snd later for the much-needed heat?

It is deplorable economy to thus withhold it; better, far, eliminate one meal the day to that end than to so generally victimize us all through such dampness and chill as pervaded latterly most of the New York houses.

ANNA M. COMFORT, M. D.

New York, Oct. 1, 1915.

IRELAND'S FAITHKEEPING.

Her Loyalty Had Been Pledged Long Before the War Began.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion upon which Mr. Sheehy Skeffington bases his lengthy letter in THE TIMES would be as impractical as any that ever emanated from the brain of the weirdest of long-haired posts. He says that "on Aug. 3, 1914, Mr. John Redmond, leader of Nationalist Ireland, had the finest opportunity of dramatically and effectively

SUFFRAGIST TEA IN MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Women Employes of the City Promise to Join Votes-for-Women Parade.

DR. DAVIS PLAYS HOSTESS

Commissioner of Correction Says All Men Under Her Will Vote "Right" on Nov. 2.

More than 400 persons attended a suffrage tea party on the fifth floor of the Municipal Building yesterday afternoon as the guests of Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis and a committee of assistants, young women from the city departments in the building. It was given for the purpose of asking the 500 women who work in the Municipal Building to march in the big suffrage parade Oct. 23.

The party began at 5 o'clock in a big room in the suite of the Municipal Library, and by ten minutes after 5 the room was so well filled there were not chairs enough to go around. But there was tea enough, and by the time it was served the Commissioner, from an improvised rostrum in the centre of the room, was making a speech. She told the girls of the building that she had always wanted to know them, and that she had been asked to form a brigade of the women in the service of the city.

"Women need the vote for their own protection," said Dr. Davis, "but I don't want to appeal to you to consider it for selfish reasons, but for higher motives, to make the Government the best that it possibly can be for the people. We are in the heart of things and we know more about it than most people. We know the working of the different departments. Take the Street Cleaning Department—we can't sweep our own front door yards as we used to be able to do, and while we women wear short skirts now we don't know how long it will be before long ones will be the fashion, and we want to help keep the streets clean.

"We might not want to take responsible positions like that of Controller Prendergast, perhaps, but we want to be able to help select the best people for all the departments. We want to protect those who are weaker than we are."

Most of the women signed little yellow pledges promising to march on the 23d, and those who did not sign took the slips home to consider. Over 125 slips had been signed by the women in the building previous to the tea party. The Municipal Department women will wear white at the parade and the fifty-cent parade hat of white felt around which they will wear the colors of the new city flag.

Dr. Davis said the twenty-five men in her department would all vote for the suffrage amendment.

On the tea party committee were Miss Mary E. Brennan of the Controller's office; Miss Ida Fingerhut, Secretary to the City Chamberlain; Mrs. Anna Von Hohoff of the Municipal Library; Miss Charlotte Eaton of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment office, and Miss Emma Flinn, secretary to Commissioner Davis. Miss Mary Harris, Superintendent Woman's Division of the Work House, assisted in receiving. The Master of Ceremonies was Louis Kugelman, janitor of the building.

Miss Mary Brennan will be Marshal of the Municipal Division in the parade.

UNTERMYERS TO BE HOSTS.

Suffrage Garden Festival at Greystone-on-Hudson Today.

A garden festival will be given this afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Greystone-on-the Hudson, the Woman Suffrage Party and its German-American Committee to be the beneficiaries.

Miss Katherine Dreier, Chairman of the German-American Committee, will preside, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, will make an address. There will be a piano solo by Carl Friedberg, a soprano solo by Carolyn Ortman, formerly of the Leipzig Opera House, and following an address by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, there will be a concluding duet, piano and violin, by Carl Friedburg and Wassily Besekirsky.

MISS THAW TO MARRY.

Engaged to Lieut. Scott B. Macfarlane, U. S. N.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw of 701 Madison Avenue announce the engagement of their third daughter, Miss Barbara Thaw, to Lieutenant Scott Bartlett Macfarlane, U. S. N. The wedding is to take place early next Spring in New York.

Miss Thaw made her debut a year or so ago at a dance given for her by Mrs. Thaw. She has taken part in the many amateur entertainments for charity, and has spent a considerable time abroad. She is a sister of Miss Beatrice Thaw, who married the Marquis Francesco Theodoli, and who lives at the Castello di Cicilliano, Preno, Rome, Italy, and of Miss Katrine B. Thaw. She is a niece of Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburgh and New York. Her mother, who is an accomplished artist with her brush, was before her marriage Miss Florence Dow.

The Thaws are still at their country place, Little River Farm, at Northampton, N. H.

Miss Walker to Wed H. C. Hines.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Walker of New Windsor, N. Y., and 30 West Fifty-ninth Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Thomas Walker, to Harvey Carroll Hines of Kinston, N. C.

Miss Walker's father came here originally from Durham, N. C., where he was a Director in the American Tobacco Company for nine years. He is now a member of the firm of Raymond, Pynchon & Co., and has charge of the Waldorf-Astoria branch of their office.

The wedding will take place early in the Winter.

Stream-Hyams Wedding Oct. 12.

The wedding of Miss Sophia Hyams to Mervyn Stream will take place at the Hotel Gotham on Tuesday, Oct. 12. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman will perform the ceremony. Miss Hyams is a niece of ex-Judge Henry W. Unger. The engagement of the couple was announced last Spring.

Therrel-Boody Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Edel C. Therrel to Irving R. Boody of New Brighton, S. I., has been announced. Announcement was made at a dinner given last night by Miss Therrel's aunt, Mrs. Silas F. Catchings, at her home, 84 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton's Reception.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton will give a reception today at Ellerslie, her country place at Rhinecliff, N. Y., for the Hudson River Estates Folks of that vicinity. Among those who are invited are Bishop Greer, Bishop Charles S. Burch, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, and Mrs. Thomas Howard.

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(Opposite Madison Square)
BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

MRS. L. C. DENIO MARRIED.

Writer Wed Capt. Henry S. Sullivan of Toronto on Oct. 4.

Mrs. Louise Coddington Denio of New York, formerly of Orange, N. J., and Captain Henry Scadding Sullivan of Toronto were married Oct. 4, according to announcement just made. They will reside at 75 Madison Avenue, Toronto.

Mrs. Sullivan was a widow of Hiram H. Denio, who at the time of his death was Principal of the Orange High School. She has written several novels. She is a member of the League of American Pen Women and the New Jersey Woman's Press Club, as well as a former member of the Scribbler's Club of Orange.

TO MARRY MISS SELIGMAN.

Capt. de Teissier of Scots Guards Engaged to New York Girl.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9.—The Morning Post announces the engagement of Katherine Henriette, eldest daughter of the late Theodore Seligman of New York, whose widow married Sir Charles Waldstein, to Captain Geoffrey Fitzherbert de Teissier of the Scots Guards, eldest son of Baron de Teissier of 16 Eccleston Square, London, S. W.

MISS CORBIN'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Attendants for Her Marriage to William B. Eddison on Oct. 19.

Miss Mary Corbin, a niece of Mrs. William Usher Parsons, and William Bartow Eddison, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eddison of Irvington-on-Hudson, are to be married on Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 4:30 o'clock in St. Barnabas's Church, Irvington. Miss Corbin, whose home is in Dayton, Ohio, will have her sister, Mrs. Palmer Ramsey of Cleveland, Ohio, as her matron of honor. Miss Edythe Parsons and Master George Parsons will also attend the bride.

Mr. Eddison's best man is to be Nelson Gatch of St. Louis, and the ushers selected are C. H. Matthiessen, Jr., H. C. Dicklnson, and Melchor Beltzhoover of Irvington, Wells L. Riley and James T. Kemp of New York, and Willard Corbin of Toledo, Ohio.

The reception will be held at the home of Mrs. William Usher Parsons, Ardsley-on-Hudson, and will be for the families and the intimate friends only. Miss Corbin is a niece of the late General Henry C. Corbin.

MISS GARDEN RECUPERATING

In Her Scotch Home Soprano Denies She Was Operated Upon.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—From her country place, Strichen, in Scotland, Mary Garden, the American soprano, has telegraphed as follows:

"Miss Garden broke down this Summer from the strain of her ambulance work. No operation was ever performed. She is now at her Scotch home getting back her strength to enable her to return to her duties in France."

Reports were recently published here that Miss Garden, who had been nursing in the hospitals near Paris and elsewhere in France for several months, was gravely ill in Paris following an operation for appendicitis.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Beatrice Claflin to Robert P. Breese will take place at noon today in St. Andrew's Church on the Dunes at Southampton, L. I., and will be followed immediately by the marriage of Mr. Breese's sister, Miss Francis T. Breese, to Lawrence McK. Miller, at The Orchard, the Breese country home, where the double reception is to be held. A dinner and dance were given last night for the bridal parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Baker have returned from California, where they spent the Summer, and are now at their home, 54 West Twelfth Street, for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Boone of 327 Central Park West have abandoned their trip to Panama, and will remain at their home for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bird have returned from a visit to Mrs. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Falls, Vt., and are at the Hotel Gotham. They plan to spend the late Fall at Southampton.

The marriage of Miss Madeline de Sylvia, daughter of the late Carlos de Sylvia of Lisbon, Portugal, and Harry D. Holden of Mamaroneck, will take place at 4 o'clock today in the Presbyterian Church at Rye, N. Y. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's uncle, William M. Sullivan, at Milton Point.

In Philadelphia today the marriage of Miss Edwina Elkins Bruner, a granddaughter of Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, to A. Heckecher Wetherill, will be celebrated. Mrs. William F. Hitt (Miss Katharine Elkins) is to be the matron of honor.

Dance Datee.

The Junior Assemblies are to be held at Sherry's on Nov. 30, Jan. 14, and Feb. 4. The committee in charge is made up of Mrs. Pierre Mall, Mrs. Richard G. Colt, Mrs. George Gordon King, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons, and Mrs. Ernest R. Adee.

The Colony Dances at the New Colony Club will commence on Dec. 27. The patronesses are Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham, Mrs. Russell B. Hoadley, Mrs. Robert F. Huntington, Mrs. Henry H. Landon, Mrs. Walter B. James, and Mrs. Edward T. H. Talmage

The Three Sherry Dances for the older girls, in which Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, and Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston are interested, will take place at Sherry's on Dec. 30, and Jan. 21.

The Metropolitan Dances for young girls not out will also take place at Sherry's on Dec. 29, Feb. 20, and April 1. Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mrs. R. P. Huntington, Mrs. Le Roy King, Mrs. Ernest G. Fabbri, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven are the committee in charge.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A series of special performances of French operettas are to be given this Winter by Greta Torpadie and Einar Linden. Miss Torpadie is a young American soprano who has appeared in drawing room and concert work. Mr. Linden is a Danish tenor whom Andreas Dippel brought to this country last season for his light opera organization.

The Crescent Theatre has been chosen as the Brooklyn playhouse in which the Triangle films will be shown. A contract signed yesterday gives the Crescent the exclusive rights to the pictures for a term of two years.

Arthur Hammerstein yesterday signed a five years' contract with May Thompson, an English dancer whom he saw in a cabaret. She will appear as the premiere danseuse in the new Hauerbach-Friml operetta, "Katinka."

Motion pictures of the Astor Cup motor race will be shown at the performance of the Midnight Frolic above the New Amsterdam tonight.

Fannie Ward will leave today for the Lasky studios at Hollywood, Cal., to spend several months acting for Paramount pictures. Miss Ward's first appearance in the movies was in a photo play version of "The Marriage of Kitty," produced by the Lasky Company.

Lillian Tucker has been engaged for the Irish melodrama, "Charles O'Malley," in which Andrew Mack will be starred.

Instead of a new group of pictures of the Knickerbocker next week the current bill will be retained.

JOHN B. PUTNAM, PUBLISHER, DIES

Treasurer of G. P. Putnam's Sons a Victim of Heart Disease at 68 at His Home in Rye, N.Y.

AUTHOR OF SEVERAL BOOKS

Head of Knickerbocker Press and a Member of New York Typothetae and Union League Club.

John Bishop Putnam, Treasurer and a Director and a member of the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, book publishers, of 2 West Forty-fifth Street, for more than thirty-five years, died on Thursday at his home in Rye, N. Y., in his sixty-ninth year. He had been in poor health for the last two months, and death was caused by heart disease.

Mr. Putnam was a son of George Palmer and Mrs. Victorine Haven Putnam, and was born on Staten Island a year after his father founded his firm in this country at 155 Broadway. He was educated at Clark and Fanning's Collegiate Institute and the Pennsylvania Agricultural College. In 1868 he entered the publishing house, and twenty-three years ago became connected with the Knickerbocker Press, when it was located in New Rochelle, and of which he was President at the time of his death.

Mr. Putnam was a member of the New York Typothetae, the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of this city, and of the Union League and American Yacht Clubs. He was the author of several books, among which are "A Norwegian Ramble" and "Authors and Publishers."

He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Frances Faulkner of this city, and whom he married in 1882, and by three sons, Robert F. Putnam, a member of his late firm; Victor H. Putnam of Spokane, Wash., and George P. Putnam of Bend, Ore., a former Mayor of that city, and now Secretary to the Governor of that State.

Three brothers also survive him. They are George Haven Putnam and C. Putnam of Putnam's Sons and Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress.

GEORGE S. EDGELL DEAD.

Retired Banker and Steel Man Was Son-in-Law of Late Austin Corbin.

George Stephen Edgell, a retired banker and steel man, died yesterday morning at his apartments in the Hotel Touraine, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, after an illness of a year.

He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1870, and then went to St. Louis and started in the steel business. Twenty years ago he married Miss Isabella Corbin, a daughter of the late Austin Corbin, and came to this city, later becoming identified with the Manhattan Beach Company. He also entered the Corbin Banking Company, of which he was a member until he retired six years ago.

Since that time he had spent much of his time at his home, The Knolls, in Newport, R. I. Mr. Edgell was a member of the Union League Club. He is survived by his wife and three sons, one of whom, Stephen Maurice Edgell, married Miss Elsie Aldrich, a daughter of the late United States Senator, Nelson W. Aldrich, last December.

REV. JOHN A. CONWAY DIES.

Ex-President of Catholic Educational Association Was 62.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Rev. John A. Conway, S. J., aged 62 years, of Georgetown University, and former President of the Catholic Educational Association, died suddenly last night after an attack of heart disease. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and received his early education at St. Mungo's Academy there. Father Conway came to this country when a boy and at the age of fourteen, entered the Jesuit Novitiate at Woodstock, Md. In 1882, he was ordained and later completed his studies at Innsbruck, Rome and Vienna. Father Conway was a former Chancellor of Georgetown University and Vice President of Gonzaga College of Washington. He was Professor of Philosophy at Georgetown University and Professor of Canon Law in the Georgetown University Law School.

STATE SENATOR WOOD DEAD

Prominent Rensselaer County Republican Made Mowing Machines.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Walter A. Wood, Jr., State Senator from the Twenty-ninth District, died tonight at his home here, in his sixtieth year. He had been in poor health since last Spring.

Senator Wood was one of the most prominent Republicans in Rensselaer County and was a member of the Village Board for three terms, in addition to representing this city in the Board of Supervisors of Rensselaer for four years. He was associated with one of the largest corporations in this country, the Wood Mower and Reaper Company.

In the Senate Senator Wood was Chairman of the Conservation Committee and was also a member of the Internal, Public Health and Military Affairs Committees.

Lieut. P. M. Marks Killed in War.

Lieutenant Philip M. Marks of the Fifth Middlesex Regiment of the British Expeditionary Army was killed in action on Sept. 29 at Hooge, France, according to information received yesterday by his sister, Miss Adah E. Marks of 133 West Eleventh Street, in this city.

He was a son of the late Montague Marks, and was born here. Lieutenant Marks was in his twenty-sixth year and enlisted at the outbreak of the war. He was at the front with his regiment for four months before the beginning of the last great battle. His wife and infant son survive him. In addition he is survived by his two sisters in this city and by a brother now with the Fifth Dragoon Guards at Aldershot, England.

Mrs. Susan M. H. Andrews.

Mrs. Susan Mattbewe Hotchkiss Andrews, widow of Bishop Edward Gayer Andrews, who was one of the most prominent figures in the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Thursday at her residence, 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, in her eighty-ninth year. Mrs. Andrews was born in Cheshire, Conn., the daughter of Sheriock and Roxanna Bradley Hotchkiss, and was married in 1851. Mr. Andrews was then a Methodist minister, and it was in 1872, when he was pastor of the Grace M. E. Church in Brooklyn, that he was elected a Bishop. Bishop Andrews was best known to the public as the preacher selected to deliver the sermon in the Capitol at Washington at the funeral of President McKinley. He died in Brooklyn on Dec. 31, 1907, in his eighty-third year. Mrs. Andrews is survived by four children—Mrs. H. C. McIngraham, Mrs. Helen A. Nixon, Edward H. Andrews, and Grace Andrews.

Oldest Negro Dies at 137 Years.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 8.—"Auntie" Mahaley Gibbs, 137 years old, according to city health statistics, is dead here. She is said to have been the oldest negro in the United States. Her granddaughter, with whom she lived and who is more than 70 years old, said she had often heard the old woman speak of the Indian wars, the war of 1812, and events since that date.

NO HOPE FOR DR. SAMPSON.

Theological Professor Lost Since Sept. 2 in Colorado Mountains.

Hope of finding the Rev. Dr. Thornton Rogers Sampson, Lutcher Professor of Church History at the Austin, (Tex.) Presbyterian Theological Seminary, who has been lost since Sept. 2, when he went fishing in mountains near Denver, has been abandoned, according to his brother-in-law, W. G. Bliss of 77 Cedar Street, this city.

Dr. Sampson had been a mountain climber in Europe and in the West, and was on his way over a mountain route to Grand Lake, Estes Park, Col., expecting to return to Denver before the snow fell. Searching parties spent several weeks going over the vicinity of his trail, but found no trace of him.

Dr. Sampson was born at Prince Edward, Va., in 1852, and studied at the Universities of Virginia and Leipsic. Later he studied theology at the University of Edinburgh, and at the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. He became a Presbyterian minister in 1878, and spent fourteen years in missionary work at Athene and Thessalonica. He was Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions from 1892 to 1894, and President of the Assembly's Home and School at Fredericksburg, Va., from 1894 to 1897. He taught at Austin College, Sherman, Texas, after that, and was President of that institution from 1900 to 1905. Since then he had been with the Austin Theological Seminary, at Austin, Texas.

COL. OSMUN LATROBE DEAD.

Civil War Veteran, Widely Known in Europe, Dies in Metropolitan Club

Colonel Osmun Latrobe, Chief of Staff to General Longstreet during the civil war, and a brother of the late General Ferdinand C. Latrobe, former Mayor of Baltimore, died yesterday morning at his apartments in the Metropolitan Club, where he had made his home for many years, in his eighty-second year.

He was a son of the late John H. B. Latrobe, and was widely known in Russia, France, and England. Colonel Latrobe's record in the civil war was remarkable, as he missed less than a week of active service during the whole four years. He took part in the battles of Gettysburg, Appomattox, Chickamauga, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and a number of others. He was wounded several times, once at Gettysburg and another time at Fredericksburg. After the war Colonel Latrobe went to Russia, where he was counsel for Winans Brothers in their railroad building enterprises. Following this he went to London, where he lived for a number of years.

On his return to the country Colonel Latrobe made his home at the Metropolitan Club in this city, of which he was a Governor, and at the Maryland Club in Baltimore. His funeral and interment will take place in that city.

William Culyer, Old Sexton, Dies.

William Culyer, sexton and undertaker of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church for sixty-three years, died on Thursday at his home, 88 West 103d Street, in his eighty-sixth year. He was born in England and came here with his parents when an infant. A daughter survives him.

August P. Dunlop Found Dead.

August P. Dunlop, publisher of "Dunlop's Stage Names" and a familiar figure in the theatrical district for many years, was found dead yesterday in his room at 336 West Twenty-ninth Street. He was in his seventy-seventh year, and for many years was a theatrical press agent.

Obituary Notes.

AXEL SAMUEL BERQUIST, a civil engineer and inventor, died from Bright's disease on Wednesday at his home, 1,671 Forty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn, at the age of 52 years. Mr. Berquist was a native of Sweden and was a graduate of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. In 1898 he invented the suspension coal hunkers which have since been installed on many of the railroads in this country and abroad. Mr. Berquist left a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. LIZZIE GILL MITCHELL, wife of John R. Mitchell, formerly in business in Port Hope, Canada, died on Thursday at her home, 225 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mrs. Mitchell was 66 years old, and had lived most of her life in Brooklyn. Besides her husband she left a daughter and two sons.

JOHN E. BESSLING, 55 years old, in the trucking and forwarding business in Manhattan, died at his home, 270 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, leaving a widow and four daughters.

Mrs. BARBARA STUTTERHEIM, wife of Paul Stutterheim, a retired leather manufacturer, died on Thursday at her residence, 795 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 73 years. She was born in Austria and had lived in Brooklyn for the last twenty years.

EDWIN A. BULL, formerly for forty years treasurer of the old London Theatre on the Bowery, and an intimate friend of some of the best known vaudeville actors of those days, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 459 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Bull was 74 years old and a veteran of the civil war. He was a member of E. D. Morgan Post No. 307, G. A. R., and left a widow, Mrs. Helen B. Church Bull, whom he married last April.

Mrs. CAROLINE ELIZABETH SMITH GOULD, widow of William O. Gould, who was for many years in the real estate and insurance business in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home in Dunton Lodge, Jamaica, L. I., in her seventy-fifth year. Mrs. Gould died without knowing of the death of her husband, who expired from shock when he slipped on the wet platform of the East New York station of the Long Island Railroad a week ago. She is survived by a son, J. Nelson Gould.

Captain DANIEL G. BAKER, for fifty years captain of one of the Wall Street ferryboats, died on Wednesday at his home, 536 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 79 years. Captain Baker was born in Oyster Bay, L. I., and entered the service of the ferry company when he was 20 years of age. He was a member of Joppa Lodge No. 201, F. & A. M., and left a widow, two daughters and three sons.

MATTHEW HIGHLEY, born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, seventy-four years ago, and a member of Cornerstone Lodge, F. & A. M., died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 94 Milton Street, Greenpoint.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES FLATLEY, one of the oldest furniture dealers in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 4,424 Third Avenue, Bay Ridge, in his sixtieth year. Mr. Flatley came to this country from England forty years ago, and first opened a store at Gold and Fulton Streets, and later at Court Street and Atlantic Avenue. At the time of his death he was head of the firm of Flatley & Sons, at Third Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife and a son, John R. Flatley.

Mrs. FREDERICKA SMITH, 59 years old, formerly active in the work of the Sea and Land Presbyterian Church is this city, and wife of Henry Smith, a civil war veteran, is dead at her home, 828 Forty-first Street, South Brooklyn, from heart disease.

WILLIAM KEARNEY CARR, scientist, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on Thursday night. He was 55 years old, the son of the late Elias Carr, at one time Governor of North Carolina. Mr. Carr was born in Warrenton, N. C., and was educated at the University of Virginia. He devoted himself to scientific research and his private laboratory in Washington was said to be one of the best equipped in the country.

Dr. DWIGHT TRACY, a physician and dentist for many years, died recently at his home in Norwich, Conn., in his eighty-fifth year. He was the inventor of a sewing machine, a mechine for making shirt bosoms, and a safety railroad switch.

The Rev. THOMAS S. SAMSON, for sixteen years pastor of the First Baptist Church of Germantown, Penn., died yesterday at his home in that place in his seventieth year.

WILLIAM H. SILBERHORN, a pioneer meat packer, died on Wednesday at his home in San Francisco, Cal., in his seventieth year. His father founded a packing plant here in 1828, and with his two brothers Mr. Silberhorn formerly managed it.

WILLIAM H. ROBIDOUX, a scale manufacturer, died on Thursday at his home, 93 Pearsall Avenue, Jersey City, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. MATHILDE SELIGMANN, widow of Maurice Seligmann, banker, died on Thursday night at her home, 375 Park Avenue, in her forty-ninth year.

Major WILLIAM P. REID, Secretary of the Insular Lumber Company of 20 Broad Street, died yesterday at Milbnry, Mass., where he was visiting, in his seventieth year.

THOMAS C. DOYLE, 42 years old, a woolen merchant of Pasadena, Cal., and formerly in business here for ten years, died yesterday at his home in the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. CATHERINE SMITH, one of the oldest church women in Paterson, N. J., died yesterday at her home, 268 Main Street, at the age of 80 years.

Mrs. MARY JANE KIRK BOSTER, widow of J. Herman Boster, a leader in industrial work in Carlisle, Penn., died in Carlisle yesterday in her eightieth year.

JOEL W. BACON, a leading agriculturist of Seneca County, who was a Director of the County Agricultural Society and for years a Justice of the Peace, died suddenly yesterday in Waterloo, N. Y., aged 59 years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

CARLSON—LAWSON.—Josephine C. Lawson to Harold W. Carlson.

DAUB—WEILL.—Mathilde Weill to Harry Daub.

HINES—WALKER.—Marguerite T. Walker to Harvey C. Hines.

HOFFMAN—GUTMAN.—Mollie Gutman to Herman Hoffman.

ISRAEL—LIVINGSTON.—Louise Livingston to Joseph J. Israel.

LIPSCHUTZ—FRIEDMAN.—Dora Friedman to Victor A. Lipschutz.

LYONS—FRIEDMAN.—Bella Friedman to Maurice Lyons.

MINDEN—PARKER.—Estelle S. Parker to Edward P. Minden.

PEDUCK—KILBORN.—Wylla Kilborn to Harold L. Peduck.

Married.

MARWICK — BREWSTER. — On Thursday, Oct. 7, at her home, 61 East 64th St., Mrs. Sarah M. Brewster to James Marwick.

WATKINS—DAY.—At Christ Church, Catskill, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 6, by the Rev. C. C. Hazard, D. D., Dorothea, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Day, to the Rev. Asa D. Watkins of Spartanburg, S. C. No cards.

BROMBERG—KUHN. — Oct. 3, Elizabeth Kuhn to Nathan Bromberg.

DULOP—STREETER.—Oct. 7, Helen C. Streeter to George A. Dunlop.

GLICKSTEIN—LIBERMAN.—Oct. 3, Regina Liberman to Sam Glickstein.

GOODMAN—BLEECHER.—Oct. 3, Mollie Bleecher to Al. Goodman.

GRUNER—DES GARETS BEREINS.—Oct. 7, Annie J. Gruner to Jacques Des Garets Bereins.

PRESCO—FEIG.—Oct. 3, Sadie Feig to Benjamin Presco.

SIMON—SCHWAB.—Oct. 5, Alma Schwab to Leonard L. Simon.

WOLFE—ISRAEL.—Oct. 8, Beatrice Israel to Levy Wolfe.

Jersey City and Newark.

CONLAN—JACKES.—Oct. 6, Newark, Margaret C. Jackes to Frank J. Conlan.

HANNAN—BRUTON.—Oct. 6, Jersey City, Anna M. Bruton to John A. Hannan.

JEFFERS—SANDERS.—Oct. 5, Jersey City, Dorothea A. Sanders to William H. Jeffers.

WESTERN—GERHART.—Oct. 8, Jersey City, Mabel Gerhart to James H. Western.

Long Island.

LOUGHRAN—KEEGAN.—Oct. 8, Astoria, Loretta R. Keegan to Ralph A. Loughran.

SPRAGUE—WOLP.—Oct. 7, Huntington, Dorothy L. Wolf to Carl O. Sprague.

Died.

ANDREWS.—At her residence, in her 89th year, 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, Oct. 7, 1915, Susan Matthews, wife of the late Bishop Edward Gayer Andrews. Funeral private.

AUSTEN.—Suddenly, at Darien, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 7, 1915, Frances A., wife of Theodore W. Austen, in her 72d year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Saturday, Oct. 9, 1915, at 3 P. M. Interment at Spring Grove Cemetery, Darien.

BERQUIST.—Axel Samuel, on Oct. 6, after a long illness. Funeral at 1,671 47th St., Brooklyn, Saturday, 2 P. M.

BOWDISH.—On Friday, Oct. 8, after a short illness, Rev. Wellesley W. Bowdish, D. D. Services at the Ocean Parkway Methodist Episcopal Church, Ocean Parkway and Foster Av., Flatbush, Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 11, at 2:30 P. M.

BULL.—At his late residence, 459 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, Edwin A. Bull, member of E. D. Morgan Post, No. 307, G. A. R., 74th year of his age, after a long illness. Interment at convenience of family.

CAMERON.—Suddenly on Thursday, Oct. 7, at her home, 5 Ridgeview Av., White Plains, N. Y., Amelia Cameron, in her 75th year. Funeral services Sunday afternoon 3:30. Train from Grand Central Station 2:13. Kindly omit flowers.

CRAWFORD.—Thursday, Oct. 7, 1915, at her home, 219 West 12th St., Mary J. Crawford, widow of William Crawford. Funeral service at the Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., Saturday morning, Oct. 9, 11 o'clock.

CULYER.—On Thursday, Oct. 7, 1915, at his late residence, 88 West 103d St., William Culyer, in his 86th year. Funeral services will be held at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 55th St., New York, on Monday, Oct. 11, at 10 A. M. Interment at Rye, N. Y.

DARLING.—Joseph Francis, Oct. 7, 1915. Funeral service at Church of Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., Saturday, Oct. 9, 11:30 A. M. Interment private.

DAVIS.—At Montclair, N. J., Oct. 6, 1915, Frederick, beloved and only son of Charles W. and Minnie A. Davis. Funeral services from his home, 819 Claremont Av., Saturday afternoon, Oct. 9, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Providence, R. I., and Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

DAVIS.—At Newark, N. J., Oct. 7, 1915, Aurora Emerson Davis, wife of the late Edwin L. Davis. Funeral service at the residence of her son, the Rev. Edwin Emerson Davis, at 100 New York Av., on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

DECKER. — On Oct. 6, 1915, Eleanore J. Decker, wife of the late Joseph F. Decker. Funeral from the residence, 200 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

DOYLE.—Thomas C., aged 41, of Pasadena, Cal., died Oct. 8, at the Blackstone, Chicago. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUNLOP.—August P. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d. Frank E. Campbell Building. Time later.

EDGELL.—In New York City on Oct. 8, 1915, George Stephen Edgell. Funeral services Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St., at 10 A. M., Monday, Oct. 11. Interment private. St. Louis papers please copy.

GALBRAITH.—At South Orange, N. J., on Oct. 7, 1915, Jennie Hueton, beloved wife of Matthew W. Galbraith, aged 33 years. Funeral services from her late residence, 27 Cottage St., on Saturday, on the arrival of 7 P. M. train from Barclay St., D., L. & W. R. R. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, N. Y.

GRANTHAIN.—Oct. 8, Jane, aged 84. Funeral chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 8th Av. and 18th St., Monday, 11 o'clock.

KARR.—At her residence, 623 West 185th St., Manhattan, Oct. 8, 1915, Lucasta Noyes, widow of the Rev. William S. Karr, D. D., in her 88th year. Funeral private.

KIESEL.—Suddenly, on Oct. 7, 1915, John J. Kiesel, beloved son of George Kiesel and Eva Kiesel, aged 33 years, 11 months. Funeral services at his late residence, 500 East 18th St., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LATROBE.—Osmun, of Baltimore, Maryland, in his 82d year. Funeral and interment in Baltimore.

LAWRIE.—On Oct. 7, 1915, Eva Skinner, wife of Walter C. M. Lawrie, and daughter of Anna B. and Franklin C. Skinner. Funeral services at her home, 32 William Street, East Orange, N. J., Saturday evening, Oct. 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

MARKS.—Philip M., in his 26th year, on Sept. 29. Killed in action at Hooge Sure, France.

MILBERGER-EWALD.—Friday, Oct. 8, 1915, Katharine Milberger, beloved sister of John, Fred G., and Georgs F. Ewald, in the 57th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 406 West 51st St., thence to the Church of the Assumption, 427 West 49th St., where, at 10:30, a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Please omit flowers.

MITCHELL.—Suddenly, on Oct. 7, Lizzie Gill, wife of John R. Mitchell. Funeral service at her late residence, 225 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

PAGE.—In Oakland, N. J., on Oct. 8, Nina Lee Page, wife of Edward D. Page, and daughter of the late William Creighton Lee. Funeral services at her late residence, Sunday, Oct. 10, on the arrival of the New York, Susquehanna, and Western train, leaving Erie Station, Jersey City, at 10:35 A. M. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

PUTNAM.—At Rye, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Oct. 7, John Bishop, son of the late George Palmer and Victorine Haven Putnam, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence on Oct. 12, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train at Harrison which leaves Grand Central at 2:09 P. M.

READ.—At his residence, San Francisco, on Sept. 30, Frank R. Read, class of 1877, Yale, S. S. S.

SAMSON.—At his residence in Germantown, Penn., on Friday, Oct. 8, 1915, Rev. Thomas S., beloved husband of Marian D. Samson. Funeral from First Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn., Sunday, Oct. 10, at 4 P. M. Interment at Newton, Mass. Kindly omit flowers.

SAMPSON.—On Thursday, at 202 West 140th St., Percy M. Sampson, in his 51st year. Services at Freeborn, Undertakers, 2,001 Lexington Av., Sunday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M. Private. Please omit flowers.

LAST DAY TO REGISTER.

This is the sixth and last day of registration. Booths open at 7 A. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

Died

SELIGMANN.—On Thursday, Oct. 7, after a short illness at her residence, 375 Park Av., Mathilde, widow of Maurice Seligmann. Funeral at convenience of family.

SILBERHORN.—William H. Silberhorn, Oct. 6, at San Francisco. Funeral service later, New York.

SISTER ANNA.—On Oct. 8, at Ralston, N. J., Sister Anna, Community, St. John Baptist.

TIEDEMANN.—Carl S., age 56, son of Frederick and Mary Tiedemann, suddenly, on Oct. 7, 1915, at his home in Wyckoff, N. J. Funeral private.

WARREN.—At his late residence, on Thursday, Oct. 7, 1915, Samuel P., beloved husband of Jeanne Warren. Funeral from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., Saturday, the 9th inst., at 10:

PHILADELPHIA WINS FIRST GAME IN WORLD'S SERIES, 3 TO 1—MORRISTOWN HORSE SHOW

NOTHING BUT LUCK SAVED THE PHILLIES

Alexander Pitched Worst Game Fullerton Ever Saw Him Play In.

TAPS TO INFIELD WON

Shore's Own Slow Fielding Helped Phillies to Win a Game That Was Poorly Played.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The "dope" worked out in the first game. With Wood incapacitated and Shore essaying the stellar role, the Phillies ran true to form and beat the Red Sox, 3 to 1. They got their three runs on a fluky, scratchy bunch of slow infield bounders instead of earning them by clean hitting, as they would have done against Wood, and held the Red Sox to one run because the great Boston sluggers could not hit Alexander.

Alexander pitched a bad game of ball. He had little or nothing. He was tagged hard and the only times at which he showed his prowess were on the two occasions on which the Red Sox threatened him. Then he rolls back upon his curve and stopped them and finished breezing along easily and seemingly without tiring himself at all.

Moran is ready to pitch Alexander right back at the Red Sox tomorrow unless Rixey looks good in warming up, and the National Leaguers are confident that Alexander the Great will carry the series through to victory. One thing is certain: Alexander never will pitch a worse game or win a luckier victory than he did today. The Red Sox hit him hard and hit him solidly from start to finish. On the other hand, the Phillies did not hit Shore at all. Their few and scattered hits were of the accidental variety, and Shore, in fact, lost his game by failing to field slow bounders.

In the first two innings he had the Phillies hitting his ball ball into the air. Then his delivery seemed to change and instead of shooting in and upward his fast ball seemed to slide down and in and every batter hit on the top of the rolled slow bounders down the infield. It was these slow bounders that upset the Red Sox and broke their defense. There were four balls hit down the field that an agile pitcher should have fielded that were counted as hits. The only one that hit the Phillies made off Shore was a dropping handle hit that left safe back of first base and paved the way to the first run of the game. Only two of Moran's men hit the ball squarely and solidly during the entire game, Alexander slamming one and Burns the other. Every other ball hit was either into the air or rolled.

Meantime Alexander was being hit hard and freely. The Red Sox evidently looked upon his speed as ordinary and they cracked it hard. Hoblitzel wrecked their best chance by allowing himself to be nipped off first base in the first inning, which broke up the most promising attack the Red Sox made during this game.

"Breaks" Favored the Phillies.

There was another break in the game for which, probably, the experts and critics will criticise Scott. It happened in the eighth inning with the score tied at one run each, and the crowd, especially the "Royal Rooters," going wild in the belief that Alexander was about to blow. He had pitched carelessly in the first half of the inning and by his carelessness had permitted the Red Sox to score a run and even the count.

Shore was pitching well, but evidently felt the strain of the battle, and he issued the old fatal pass and, with a runner on first base, the ball was driven a few feet to the first base side of the second bag. Barry, who had been playing brilliantly in defensive, went after the ball, and Scott started to back up third base, which was his play providing the ball went on to centre field. Instead of letting the ball roll on out to Speaker, Barry made a marvellous running scoop and came up with the ball in time to make a throw to second base and force out a runner. Scott saw the play and he leaped back toward second base to take Barry's throw, but too late, and instead of saving the game by a marvellous stop and throw both runners were safe, and the inning was over two runs had scored.

There was little good baseball shown on either side, and small chance for any individual feats of brilliancy. A magnificent stop and throw by Barry and a grand running catch of a line smash to left centre by Baskert were the only individual feats worthy of notice.

The fact is that Shore deserved a lot better fate than a defeat. He pitched a magnificent game of ball and the Phillies did not hit him often. Of all the men who faced him only two hit the ball hard, and every one of the hits that were scored as safeties were slow bounders on the infield, save one handle hit that dropped over into right field.

He was a victim of bad fielding on the infield, not that the Red Sox inner line of defense broke or wavered, but that Shore himself failed to field balls that a pitcher with ordinary agility should have reached. By his terrific effort to put something on every ball he pitched he was hurling himself out of position on every pitched ball and could not recover and regain his balance in time to get the ball. On top of this the luck broke against him. One ball rolled straight toward him, struck the side of the scalped spot, and rolled past his feet for a base hit that yielded the third. That, however, made little difference, as one run was already registered and to all intents and purposes the game was over.

Weakness in Combination Play.

There was little in the play of either team to show what they are capable of doing. The Phillies showed a lamentable weakness in combination play around second base, twice taking a chance of losing or of permitting the Red Sox to score by sheer slowness in handling balls. Twice they had chances for double plays and did not even make an effort, and on two other occasions Alexander tossed balls to first base instead of trying to force out runners at second. The Red Sox did the same thing on one occasion and escaped unhurt.

The result of the first game does not seem to alter the chances of the Red Sox, although tonight the betting odds have switched and many speculators think that the luck of Moran will carry his team through. As a matter of fact the Red Sox, in defeat, looked better than the Phils did in victory, and are undoubtedly a better ball club.

The problem now seems to be up to Moran and Carrigan in the selection of pitchers. Alexander won today and pitched one of the worst games I ever saw him work in. True, he rose to the emergencies and stopped the Sox by using his curve and by dropping in a slow ball occasonally. He pitched a lot of ball, but did not work himself out hard enough to affect his strength. This may have one of two effects: He will be back there either tomorrow or Monday and will be better than he was today. The Red Sox may judge him on his performance of today and meet a sad surprise, or they may have a line on his style.

One thing is certain, the Phils cannot hit the Red Sox pitchers to any great extent, and Carrigan is planning to use Foster or Leonard tomorrow, probably Leonard. Moran is not making his battle plans public. He either will send Alexander back again or he will use Rixey, providing that eccentric genius looks good in practice. Chalmers looked great warming up today, and Moran firmly believes he provided for in the pitching department than fans expected.

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World's Series 1915.
FIRST GAME.
Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 1.
ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS.

Attendance (paid)	19,343
Receipts	$51,066.00
Nat. Commission's share	5,106.60
Players' share	27,575.64
Each club's share	9,191.88

1914—FIRST GAME.

Attendance	20,562
Receipts	$49,630.00

1913—FIRST GAME.

Attendance	36,291
Receipts	$75,255.00

1912—FIRST GAME.

Attendance	35,730
Receipts	$75,127.00

THE OFFICIAL SCORE.

PHILADELPHIA.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Stock, 3b	3	1	0	0	2	0
Bancroft, ss	4	1	1	4	1	0
Paskert, cf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Cravath, rf	2	0	1	1	0	0
Luderus, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	1
Whitted, lf	2	0	1	3	0	0
Niehoff, 2b	3	0	0	1	4	0
Burns, c	3	0	0	7	0	0
Alexander, p	3	0	1	0	5	0
Total	27	3	5	27	12	1

BOSTON.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hooper, r.f	5	0	1	0	0	0
Scott, ss	3	0	1	2	2	0
Speaker, c.f	2	1	0	1	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	4	0	1	12	0	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Gardner, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	0
Barry, 2b	4	0	1	4	4	0
Cady, c	2	0	0	3	2	0
*Henriksen	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shore, p	3	0	1	0	4	1
†Ruth	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	8	24	13	1

*Batted for Cady in ninth inning.
†Batted for Shore in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Stolen bases—Whitted, Hoblitzel. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Gardner, Cady, Cravath. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 2; off Shore, 4. Struck out—By Alexander, 6; by Shore, 2. Umpires—At plate, Klem; on bases, O'Loughlin; left field, Evans; right field, Rigler. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

10,000 WATCH TIMES BOARD.

Crowd in Times Square Sees Every Play in the Opening Game.

Nearly 10,000 baseball fans, who for various rsasons were enable to make the trip to Philadsiphia to see Grover Cleveland Alexander and eight other Philadelphia National League players defeat the Boston Red Sox, champions of the American League, found satisfaction in watching the struggle in Times Square through the medium of THE NEW YORK TIMES scoreboard, and judged by the enthusiasm displayed they derived much satisfaction from the remarkable exactness with which the game was portrayed.

At one time the crowd was so great that it rushed the police and surged across Broadway. The wonderful mechanical device reproduced the plays almost simultaneously with their execution at the Phillies' park at Philadelphia. From immediately under the board at the southeast corner of the Times Building and densely packed all the way up and down Broadway and up Forty-second Street stood the city crowd, hundreds of persons having preempted their viewing space long before the batteries were announced.

With the top of the board nearly fifty feet above the street, every one in the throng, from those who had to view it looking upward at an angle of sixty degrees to the long distance sightseers 100 yards away, was enabled to get a clear idea of every play.

Every ball pitched, thrown or hit was followed through the workings of the electrical arrangement of the board. Every play can be followed in any direction and section of the playing field where it is hit or thrown, and a detailed description is set forth of the outs, number of runs scored, innings played and, in fact, every angle of the game is shown.

Every time it was conceded to be the last word in automatic baseball portrayal contrivance. The board shows the men on bases and running the bases, in addition to the ball whils in actual play. When the pitcher throws the ball the board shows the ball leaving the box and the direction of the plate. If it is a strike the ball crosses the plate, and if it is not a strike the ball travels outside of the plate.

There is little difference between the ball used and the regulation baseball, and it is at all times visible to the spectators. All the plays that are recorded on the official score are shown in such a simple manner that it is clearly understood by all.

The crowd was considerably augmented during ths game by the arrival of boys from public schools in the vicinity. Each toy knew the abilities of the members of both teams probably better than he knew his lessons, and the manner in which the plays were anticipated by tbese youngsters displayed an intimate knowledge of the game. Nor were these lads chary about their "inside" knowledgs, as they quickly corrected any grown person who was unfortunate enough to make any mistake, either in the player or the play.

Sentiment played an important part in the enthusiasm displayed, for it was a partisan crowd and favored the Phillies. The fact that the National Leagus club had fought for more than thirty years before landing the championship swayed the majority of spectators and every successful effort of Alexander was greeted with a noisy demonatration. It was, however, a good-natured crowd and after rushing the police line the spectators allowed themselves to be hustled out of the way of the congested traffic without a murmur of protest.

The first big outbreak came in the fourth inning, when the Phillies made their first run, and when Whitted made a hit, scoring Paskert, the crowd went into a paroxysm of delight. As Alexander successfully headed off every attempt to acore off his delivery he was cheered to the echo and remarks were hurled at the scoreboard which were intended for him. There was little cheering when the Red Scx tied the acore in the eighth, but in the second half of the inning the crowd broke loose again when the Phillies put the question of result beyond any doubt by adding two more runs.

PHILLIES TRIUMPH IN THE FIRST GAME

Continued from Page 1.

Shore. Luderus, with one eye on the ball and the other on the right-field wall, had a deep plot in his heart to pole the ball over the fence into Broad Street.

Shore pitched like a master. In all this excitement and clamor, which was enough to rattle a veteran, the youngster was cool and cautious. He had a curve on the ball which caused it to break half a foot from the Phillies' bats. When they did hit it, it carried such a spin that it merely sputtered and died in the infield. Luderus splashed a grounder close to the pitcher's box. It was the easiest kind of a chance for Shore, but in reaching over for the ball the six feet four inches of Shore caused him to slip in the muddy turf, and the tap went for a safe hit. Bancroft scampering over the plate with the third run.

That was enough for the crowd. The Philadelphia partisans, full of confidence, now began to celebrate. Boston settled back and came to the conclusion that fortune was making a pet of the Phillies. Boston in its dying effort rushed in Henriksen and big "Babe" Ruth as pinch hitters in the ninth, but they could do nothing.

Alexander Dodges His Admirers.

Hooper's high fly to Luderus ended the game and the crowd rushed onto the field from all directions, surrounded the players, and tried to carry Alexander off the field. He would have none of the admiration, however, and ran as fast as he could to the club house.

Never in the sun's long existence has its appearance been so welcome as it was this morning shortly before noon. The National Baseball Commission watched the sky from their botel headquarters, and at the first speck of blue sky they sent forth the glad tidings that the game would be played. At the baseball park the mud was removed from the base paths and new dirt replaced it. Parts of the diamond had been covered by canvas, and these spots were comparatively dry. Oil was spread here and there around the field and set on fire. An hour before the time of play where the quagmire and lagoon had been was a playable baseball field. It was a soft, muddy field for players to risk action on, but with such beautiful weather overhead it would have been absurd to postpone the game.

Early in the morning fans in raincoats and with umbrellas and rubber blankets assembled at the baseball grounds in firm belief that the weather would clear. It poured rain most of the night, and looked threatening up to about 10 o'clock. Then it cleared, and the ticket speculators reaped a harvest. On Broad Street, at noon, speculators got as high as $50 for a set of three tickets. Never before has the ticket been so valuable. On account of the limited capacity of the park, all the seats were well distributed before the speculators had a chance to corral many of them, and what pasteboards they did procure they paid well for.

All the prominent folks in the sporting world were at the game. Men well known in public life, who in this city are known as politicians and in Boston as statesmen, were to be seen mixing with the plain, ordinary, every-day fan. Baseball is a great social leveler, even in Philadelphia. Nobody is any better than the fellow who sits next to him.

Royal Rooters Noisy.

The Royal Rooters, with blue flags and their brass band, made a lot of nolsc, and the Veteran Corps Band of this city did not have a chance of drowning out the Boston music, although they tried hard.

Some of the greatest litsrary lights of the last decade were mobilized to chronicle the day's doings for future generations. For tbe occasion ths world of letters loaned auch lights as Arlie Latham, Colonsl Jacob Ruppert, Christy Mathewson, "You know me Al" Lardner, Ty Cobb, and numerous others. Two army corps of photographers took enough pictures to fill the Metropolitan Museum. One beautiful piece of pictorial art was Ban Johnson sbaking hands with Presidsnt Tener. There were other striking subjects, such as Managers Moran and Carrigan posing with the umpires, all looking glum and serious, like a group at the laying of a corncrstoue for a hospital. Manager Moran also got a big silver loving cup from admiring friends in this city. Several of Pat's old pals from Fitchburg were there to help in the noisy demonstration after the man who won the pennant with a team which was patched up like a crazy quilt.

The first ball was tossed to Umpirs Bill Klem by Mrs. William F. Baker, wife of the President of the Philadelphia Club. The only thing missing about the game was Bill Klem's announcing. The official announcer did all of the vocal stuff.

When play started every part of the park was packed. Boys were draped from the outfield walls and the roof and veranda of the clubhouse were filled. Back of the baseball park is a large automobile factory. The name of this car will not be mentioned, but you may have one guess. Many of the folks in the factory had a fine birdseye view of the game.

Tris Gets Pass Off Alexander.

Aa soon as the Boston Royal Rooters got tired of singing "Tessie," the game atarted. It was just 2:04 when Harry Hooper robbed Alexander's pitching of its mystery by soaking a single to centre. Scott sacrificed and then up came Tris Speaker, the slugger of the Red Sox. Alexander tried all the tricks he knew to fool Tris, but the Texan got a pass.

In every inning the Bostons got a man on base. They got one hit in each of the first eight innings, but only once were they able to cash them into a run. That was in the eighth inning. After Scott had lofted to Bancroft, Speaker for the second time got a pass. He went to second on Hoblitzel's demise at first base, and scored when Duffy Lewis pounded a clean smash to left, Duffy going to second on the tbrow to the plate.

Larry Gardner, the next man up, walloped a fly between left and centre fields, which looked safe at first through ticket to the bleachers. Into the picture about this moment introduce Dode Paskert. Paskert raced like a frightened doe after the ball and coyly picked it from the atmoaphere. That saved the Philadelphia's scalp right then and there.

The first Philadelphia run saw the light of day in the fourth inning. Up to that time both pitchers had been very stingy with their hits Paskert hit a single to right and Cravath fooled everybody by laying down a sacrifice. Paskert went to third on Luderus's out at firse base, and when George Whitted rolled a tantalizing bouncer down to Barry, the ball stuttered in the heavy turf and Whitted beat the throw to first, Paskert scoring.

In every inning Boston threatened Alexander. He was never out of hot water. He was master of the situation, however, at critical times and pulled through a victory where a less experienced twirler would have failed.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Phillies Score on Timely Hits, While Red Sox Fail In Pinches.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—There were tbe usual preliminaries that always precede the opening game of a world's series and it was six minutes past 2 o'clock when Umpire Klem called "Play ball." Hooper, the Red Sox lead-off man, used good judgment in letting Alexander's first offering go by him, for Klem called it a ball. Then he laced the second ball that was sent up to centre field for a single, much to the joy of the Boston rooters. It was a low, hard drive. Scott sent Hooper down to second on a sacrifice, Alexander to Luderus. Alexander appeared a bit nervous as Speaker stepped into the batter's box, but he quickly put two strikes over, cutting the outside edge of the plate. Then Alexander, in trying to get Speaker for a third strike, pitched wide and the big Texan received a base on balls. Speaker was forced at second by Hoblitzel, Bancroft to Niehoff, Hooper sprinting to third. Then came the first break in Boston's playing, Hoblitzel being caught napping off first, Alexander to Luderus, when he took too long a lead, retiring the side.

Sbore made short work of Stock when he came to bat, the Phillies' third baseman going out on a high foul fly to Cady between the plate and first base. Shortstop Bancroft lifted a fly to Jack Barry. There was a mix-up in signals on tbis play, Scott also going after the ball and bumping into the ex-Mackman as he caught the ball. Paskert was the third out on a lofty foul to Hoblitzel.

Lewis, first up for Boston in the second inning, drove a scorching single to left field which Whitted, the former Braves' player, fielded quickly. Gardner sacrificed, Alexander to Luderus, Lewis pulling up at second. Barry hit sharply to Alexander, who threw to third to head off Lewis going to that bag. Lewis turned and started back with Stock after him, and when the third baseman found he could not outsprint the speedy runner he threw to Bancroft, covering second. Bancroft made a stab to get Barry sliding into second, but be was an instant too late, and turned and caught Lewis as he was turning to go on to third again. Cady ended the inning, going out on strikes after the count was 3 and 2.

Cravath, who made a record of twenty-four home runs this season, received a round of applause as he stepped to the plate. Shore let him walk, and he was forced out at second on Luderus's grounder, Barry taking the throw. Cravath ran out of line in trying to avoid Barry. Luderus tried to steal second and was thrown out on a perfect throw by Cady to Barry. Whitted worked a base on balls, and was left on first when Nieboff struck out, retiring the side.

Sbore, leading off for Boston in the third, was an easy out, Niehoff to Luderus. Hooper lifted a high, long fly to Whitted in left field. Then Scott banged a hard, low drive between left and centre for a single. Speaker batted hard into the ball game to the left-field bleachers, but his drive was too short, and Whitted was under it for the third out.

The Phillies got their first alngle in the third inning. After Eddie Burns had lifted a fly which Scott gathered in, Alexander sent a slow, tantalizing rounder to Gardner, who came running in to make a quick play, but he could not field the ball to first in time to head off the big pitcher. Stock forced Alexander at second, Gardner to Barry. The best Bancroft could do was to send a roller to Hoblitzel, who scooped up the ball and raced to first ahead of Bancroft, ending the inning.

The Red Sox got in their usual hit in the fourth inning, but again failed to score. With two strikes and no balls, Hoblitzel shot a hot one to Niehoff, and was out at first. Lewis fouled off two balls after the count on him was three and two, and then went out on strikes. Gardner slammed a base hit over second, which Paskert fielded in fine shape. The runner, however, was left at first, for Barry sent a short fly to Cravath, the latter's only fielding chance in the game.

The Phillies' first run came in the fourth inning. Paskert brought the spectatora to their feet by shooting a single to right. He was sacrificed to second by Cravath, the latter going out, Shore to Hoblitzel. Paskert took third on Luderus's out, Barry to Hoblitzel, amid much cheering. A minute later Paskert came home with the first tally of the series, when Whitted hit a slow grounder to Barry, who got up to the ball too late to nip off the flying Paskert. There was much joy in the Phillies' camp as Paskert walked to the bench. Whitted stole second, Cady making a high throw after momentarily juggling the ball. Niehoff was thrown out by Scott.

By this time the Boston rooters were almost frantic for a run. With the National Leaguers on the edge, they called on Cady for a hit as he came to bat for the Red Sox in the fifth inning. But Cady failed them, offering Niehoff an easy chance which the second baseman accepted. Shore, however, who received a generous hand for his excellent pitching, poked a single through the infield to centre. Hooper failed to advance him, going out on a short fly to Bancroft. Shore was forced out at second by Scott, Niehoff to Bancroft, on a neat play.

Burns, the first National Leaguer up in the fifth, went out by way of the strike-out route. Alexander lifted one to Lewis. Stock raised a low fly in front of the plate. Shore came racing in to catch it, but he was a step too short, and failed to hold the ball. He got an error on the play. Stock was left at first, Bancroft being easily retired, Shore to Hoblitzel.

Speaker, in the sixth, went out the same way he did in the third inning—lining a fly to Whitted. Hoblitzel drove a single to right field, which Cravath almost caught off his toes. Hobby stole second as Lewis was striking out. Gardner hit a high fly which catcher Burns grabbed, just inside the diamond.

The Phillies were quickly disposed of in their half of the sixth. Paskert went out, Shore to Hoblitzel. Cravath poled out a long fly to Speaker, and Luderus hit weakly to Barry and was out at first.

The lucky seventh was unproductive for either team. Barry raised the hopes of the Red Sox by pushing a single through short. He went to second on Cady's sacrifice. Alexander to Luderus, but he was left there, as both Shore and Hooper struck out.

The start of the Quakers at the bat in this inning was also brief. Whitted drove out what looked like a home run into the left field bleachers, but the northwest wind held the ball back and it settled into Lewis's hands not far from the wall separating the field from the crowd. Shore tossed out Niehoff and Barry fielded Burns's grounder and retired the little catcher.

Then came the eighth, which saw Boston tie the score and Philadelphia win the game. Scott filed out to Bancroft. Speaker drew his second base on balls and went to second on Hoblitzel's out. Stock to Luderus. Stock momentarily fumbled the ball, but got it across the diamond in time. Lewis here slammed the first ball pitched to left field and Sneaker dashed aronnd third and homc with the tying run. Whitted made a swift throw to the plate to head off Speaker, but it was a little wide. Lewis took second on the throw-in. Paskert here cut off a run by making a fine running catch of Gardner's long fly, ending the inning.

Alexander opened Philadelphia's half by going out, Barry to Hoblitzell. Stock got a base in balls which was wildly cheered. Then came the play which many felt was the turning point of the game. Bancroft sent a low drive toward centre field. Barry made a great effort to field the ball and got it, and was about to make a quick throw to second and a double play, but Scott was not near the bag. The shortstop evidently did not realize that Barry could field the ball and was slow in starting to the base. The result was that Stock and Bancroft were safe. The Philadelphia crowd cheered as Paskert received a base on balls, filling the bases. Cravath drove a hot grounder to Scott. There was little time to get Stock at the plate and he scored as Scott threw out Cravath, the other runners advancing. Luderus hit a slow grounder which Shore had difficulty in getting and Bancroft rushed home with the Phillies' third run. A double steal was tried, but Luderua was out at second, Cady to Scott.

The crowd started to move toward the exits as Boston came in for the ninth inning. Barry went out on strikes. Henriksen was sent into bat for Cady and he shot a grounder to Luderus, who fumbled the ball. Ruth, hitting for Shore, also rolled one to Luderus, who made the second out. Henriksen going to second. Hooper ended the inning and the game by flying to Luderus.

SIDELIGHTS ON GAME.

Fans Flock to City, and Many Fail to Get Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 8.—Crowds of joy-crazed fans swept through the streets in the centre of the city following the victory of the Phillies over the Boston Red Sox in the opening game of the world series. Exultant and cheering in their enthusiasm, the pennant-maddened cohorts proclaimed confidently ths Moran team would vanquish the ball players from the Hub in the series. Boston fans sorrowfully made their way to hotels.

The city virtually took a half-day off while ths game was being played. Thousands of persons assembled in front of score boards or in the various halls where the game was shown in dstail on electric score boards.

In the hotels groups eagerly clustered about the tickers during the struggle between the teams, while others, unable to venture from their offices, begged newspaper offices and other information sources by telepbone for word about the result.

Crowds by the hundreds swarmed into the city, beginning early in the morning, and at noon they reached their height in numbers. Hotel men declared there never had been such a large crowd for a world series, despite the fact it had been announced for several days that all the tickets had been sold. Scores of enthusiastic fans from up the State, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware, who rushed into town, expected to pick up tickets at the last minute.

Ths moment the last deliriously excited but happy fan had swept through the big bleacher gate after the close of the game the line started to form for tomorrow afternoon's contest.

Heading the line for tomorrow's battle was Louis Silvsr, 15 years old. He and Alexander Bader, 13 years old, arrived at about the same moment, and there was some discussion between them as to who was really first. Eventually Silver won the argument, but possibly his two additional years and an added inch or ao of height and reach had something to do with his victory. By 10 o'clock tonight the line numbered hundreds.

The jubilyers of the Red Sox ran from the park about ths time tbat the first of the bleacherites were swarming into Lehigh Avenue. Witb the gibes of fans and boys showered upon tbem, tbey leaped into eigbt motor cars and were whirled to the Boston headquarters at the Walton Hotel.

"The Phillies beat you," shrilly piped a youngster.

"We'll make it four straight, sure's you're from Boston," cborused the older fans.

The players paid no attention to the cries. Policemen had anticipated the getaway of the Red Sox and a half-dozen were stationed in front of the gate on Lehigh Avenue just west of Broad Street, throngh whicb Carrigan's men ran to tbe machines.

"Bill" Carrigan, manager of the Boston Red Sox, gives all the credit for the Phillies' victory to Alexander. He said: "Alexander won his game. Give him full credit and don't let any one take it away from him. He pitched a splendid gams, but so did Shore. I am satisfied with my team. They did the best they could against grand pitching. We are going to try harder tomorrow."

Bill Moran, the manager of the Phillies, said after the game: "Breaks count a lot in baseball, and we got tbe breaks this afternoon. We played the game just like we have played our games all season, and we will try to force tbe breaks to come our way in every game. We feel better now than we did before the series. We have a very good chance of winning the championship now."

Right after the game Alexander, the Phillies' pitcher, said:

"I am glad I got away with victory. The morale of it will greatly help the team. I couldn't seem to get along in the early innings, but as the team gave me excellent support I managed to hold my own. The players will fight just as hard behind any of the other pitchers, and we will be in the series every minute. Sure, I tbink the Phillies will win the series."

Shore, the Boston pitcher, had tbis to say:

"We should have won. It was a tough game to lose. The breaks were all against us."

Connie Mack, rooting for Boston, was a feature of the game today.

Wearing his usual sphynx-like expression, Mack, with his wife, occupied a box among the guests. It was with a smile of satisfaction that he watched the Boston pitchers warm up, but the smile faded when he sized up the Phillies' flingers.

"Are you for the Phillies?" he was asked.

"No. I would like to see Boston win," he replied.

"Why?"

"Because Boston is an American League team," said Connie, in an emphatic tone.

The seats for the game today were sold as follows: 6,537, at $1 each, $6,537; 2,389, at $2, $4,778; 6,167, at $3, $18,501; 4,250, at $5, $21,250.

The peanut shells gathered at the park tomorrow will be of sufficient quantity to make a new roadbed for all the unfinished roadbeds in the suburbs.

The contents of the pop bottics would have floated the superdreadnought Delaware.

Two of the vendera evidently worked together. One sold hot smoked herring and rolls; the other followed in a few minutes with weak lemonade.

It took more than 200 baseball writers to send the news of the contest to all parts of the world, and about fifty operators to flash it over the wires.

FLEITMANN HUNTER MORRISTOWN VICTOR

Fine Weather Brings Out Big Crowd to Watch Jumpers in Competition.

Sunshine dispelled tbe gloom of ths opening day at the Morristown Horse Show, and as a result there was an increased attendance yesterday, the spectators including a number of persons socially prominent. The fact that an unusually large collection of hunters were to be judged brought together the followers of the hounds from many sections of New Jersey and Long Island.

Just before the show opened Bexley Hocombe's coach was driven on to the grounds. The owner was not on the box, his place being taken by Howard Brown of Boston. In tbe party were Mrs. Bexley Hocombe, Miss Lillian Mark, Mies Mary Rankin, and Philip Klady. The latter, who has been home for a vacation, returns to France today, where he has been doing ambulance work outside of Paris in connection with the American Hospital for the wounded soldiers.

An interesting feature of the show was the sportsmanlike manner in which the spectators received the judge's award of the reserve ribbon to Miss Lida L. Fleitmann's pair of hunters, which were shown abreast over the regulation jumps. Miss Fleitmann sustained a broken leg while riding Cygnet at the recent Piping Rock Show, and she will be unable to ride again for many months.

Instead of withdrawing her entries, after her accident, which is not unusual, she sent riders to Morristown for the horses in the various classes. In this event John O'Day had the mount on Cygnet, and Harry East, the Piping Rock professional polo player, rode Secuga.

The blue ribbon went to the Hamilton Farm pair, Foxy Foot and Fair Estelle. The victory was not popular with the really horsey spectators who view the show from the ringside. Many were of the opinion that the Fleitmann pair gave a far better performance over the fences, which was the only condition of the class.

The gelding Foxy Foot took the red in ths event for ladies' hunters up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds, ridden by ladies. The winner was a handsome chestnut mare, Vanity, the property of Mrs. Charles Scribner, Jr., with Miss Emily Stevens up. The yellow went to Mrs. Nana G. Pfizer's Yourfellow, which were over the jumps like a machine and showed wonderful conformation. Mrs. Kenneth B. Sebley was in the saddle. The sams rids was up on Gold Lace, which received the reserve and was shown by A. A. Fowler.

Entries from the Hamilton Farms again accounted for the majority of the blues in the classes in which they were shown. The first success yesterday was in the event for pairs of harness horses 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands. Holyport Brunella and Queen of Earth, the pair which won a similar event on the opening day, again received first prize. Paul Moore's Kara and Morrell captured second.

Four smart turnouts pulled into the ring in the class for horses to be shown before a lady's phaeton, to be driven by ladies. The blue and red wsre won, as in the previous class, Pireno, the Hamilton Farms entry, easily taking the first prize, with Paul Moore's mare Kara second. Only two of the entries appeared for the silver cup, to be given to ths owner of the best horse suited for and driven to a gig. The trophy has to be won twice by the sams owner before it becomes his property. Last year it went to Hollow Hill Farm's Jessica. This mare was shown yesterday, entered by Paul Moore, and received second prize, the cup going awarded to J. Macy Willets's gelding Culzean. This is the first time the event has been won by Mr. Willets.

Pickaninny and Big Ben, a husky pair of geldings, nearly seventeen hands, owned by Dr. H. Niese, Jr., were responsible for the first class of pairs of farm horses shown to a wagon. Both Mrs. E. Thomas, Jr., received the red with Gladys and Lucile, a perfectly matched pair of gray mares.

Both the pony classes went to J. Macy Willets, with Irvington Peggy appearing twice. The little mare took the single harness driven by a child, and with Dainty Eccles captured the tandem event. Natasha, shown by the Powelton Farms, received ths blus for saddle horses ridden by a lady, with Mrs. Vincent S. Mulford's Saucy Queen second. Attention, entered by the Donnybrook Farm, was third, with the reserve going to Harmony Farm.

More enthusiasm was shown by the spectators when the blue ribbon was pinned upon Miss Lida L. Fleitmann's Secuga head-tail in the class for hunters and jumpers, only performance to count. This event was held over a regulation hunting course, not in the show ring. The winner showed to much better advantage than in the earlier class, and with Harry East up, breezed over the jumps. This was one of the largest hunting classes seen this season, and included some of the best-known fencers which follow the hounds in this part of the country.

Mrs. Vincent S. Mulford scored an interesting victory over Vincent S. Mulford in the combination harness and saddle horse class, when her Saucy Queen received the blue over Early Morn, the latter receiving the red. The third prize went to Mrs. William P. Jenks's Rockridge Johnny Walker, Pickaninny, and Big Ben won the awards in the order named for the draught horses. They were all shown by H. E. Niese, Jr.

WHITE SOX AGAIN LEAD.

Cubs' Pitchers Pounded for Twelve Hits in Chicago Series.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The White Sox today won the third game of the series for the city championship from their National League rivals, the Cubs, 5 to 1. The series now stands 2 to 1 in the American League's favor.

The game was a pitching duel between Faber and Pierce, in which the latter weakened in the eighth inning and the Americans won the game. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	5 0
Americans	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5	5	12 1

Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Pierce, Zabel, and Archer.

Yankees-Giants Game Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8.—The game between the Yankees and the Giants which was to have been played here today was postponed. It will probably be played Tuesday.

WOMEN IN GOLF TIE.

One-Day Tournament at Scarsdale Brings Out Close Play.

Another one-day golf tournament for women was run off yesterday over ths links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, with more than fifty contestants. Ties ruled, and as regarda the chief prize Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Brooklawn former national and metropolitan champion, and Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield each had 92 for gross.

As it happens, each also had a handicap of one atroke, and they also finished on even terms for net. Miss Bishop, playing in the flag competition, planted her standard on the homs green and won the event, so it left Mrs. Stockton with a clear field for the gross.

A three-cornered tie resulted for the net cup, involving Miss Marion Hollins, of Westbrook; Mrs. W. J. Faith, of Wykagyl, and Mrs. A. C. Brown, of Forest Hill, each with 93 net. The tie will be settled later on. The scores follow:

Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, 92, 1—91; Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, Brooklawn, 92, 7—91; Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl, 93, 2—93; Mrs. A. C. Brown, Forest Hill, 102, 9—93; Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 94, 1—93; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 99, 5—94; Miss Bader, Scarsdale, 112, 18—94; Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 106, 12—94; Mrs. Russell, Scarsdale, 102, 8—94; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, 101, 6—95; Mrs. Sidney Well, Fairview, 102, 7—95; Mrs. E. Shaw, Scarsdale, 117, 22—95; Mrs. Leonard A. Cohn, Century, 112, 16—97; Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century, 100, 3—97; Miss Julia F. Bredt, Essex County, 109, 12—97; Miss G. F. Wood, Englewood, 112, 14—98; Mrs. B. L. Tim, Hollywood, 107, 9—98; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Scarsdale, 107, 9—98; Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County, 106, 6—100; Mrs. B. T. Fairchild, Knollwood, 117, 15—102; Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol, 103, 1—102; Mrs. W. S. Bird, Dunwoodie, 110, 7—103; Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Plainfield, 118, 14—105; Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, 111, 6—105; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, 111, 6—105; Miss Ethel Spears, Morris County, 120, 15—111; Mrs. H. W. Ely, Scarsdale, 130, 14—116; Mrs. G. B. Childs, Scarsdale, 143, 25—118; Miss M. Guilford, Scarsdale, 135, 15—120.

SHAWNEE HANDICAP GOLF.

Mrs. Florian Krug, in Close Match, Defeated by Frank J. Sheble.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., Oct. 8.—Handicap matches, two of which

ASTOR CUP AUTO RACE AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY TODAY—NEW BOXING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

DE PALMA QUALIFIES FOR ASTOR CUP RACE

Twenty-one Cars Will Start in 350-Mile Contest at Sheepshead Bay Speedway Today.

MULFORD'S TRIAL BEST

Drives New Peugeot Car Over Two-Mile Track at Rate of 109 1-2 Miles an Hour.

First Astor Cup Race Today.

Sheepshead Bay Speedway—Distance of Race 350 Miles.

Trophy, the Astor Cup, offered by Vincent Astor.

Winner must defend cup each year to qualify for possession in 1920.

Cash prizes total more than $50,000.

Cost of Speedway, $6,500,000.

Stands accommodate 75,000 people, with parking space for 20,000 cars.

The track is a two-mile oval, built of 2 by 4 pine, laid on edge. It is 70 feet wide. There are two straightaways of a half mile each, and two turns of the same distance. The height of the outside edges of the track on the curves is 25 feet.

Qualified Entries, (Car and Driver.)—Peugeot, Resta; Peugeot, Aitken; Delage, Oldfield; Psugeot, Burman; Stutz, Anderson; Stutz, Rooney; Peugeot, Wilcox; Maxwell, Rickenbacker; Stutz, Cooper; Duesenberg, O'Donnell; Maxwell, Orr; Mulford Special, Vail; Pugh Special, Le Cain; Sebring, Haibe; Duesenberg, Haupt; Delage, Limberg; Maxwell, Pullen; Ogren, Alley; Stutz, De Palma; Duesenberg, Henderson; Psugeot, Mulford.

Probable Post Entry.—Erwin Special, Bergdoll.

Twenty-one racing cars will start in the Astor Cup Race at Sheepshead Bay today, the 350-mile classic which was to have been held last Saturday, but was postponed because of rain. Late last night, the Weather Bureau announced that today would be fair and cooler. The big field of speed cars that will face Starter Fred Wagner at noon today will include the latest types and last word in racing car development.

Among those who qualified in yesterday's trials were Ralph Mulford and Ralph De Palma. Mulford drove his new Peugeot racer, which arrived here Wednesday on a tramp steamer from France, and not only did the new speed car surprise tha other drivers, but it smashed the track record made by Dario Resta three weeks ago. Mulford had the new car at the track for the first time yesterday, and after driving around at a moderate speed for a few laps, announced that he was ready for his qualifying trial.

His racer is a long, narrow car, with tapering hood, and in the rear resembles a fishes tail. Mulford flashed past the judges' stand like a streak and circling the wooden course, clung tight to tha upper edge of the high banks and shot past other cars as though they were standing still. The spectators looked on amazed, and when the time of 1:05:35 was announced for the two-mile dash, which is about 10½ miles an hour, there was considerable excitement in the auto pits, and the other drivers went over to inspect the new racer.

Then Ralph De Palma went out in a Mercedes, but he was not able to get the car in racing condition, so switched to a Stutz. Ha was on the track for a long time, and when he started for his garage, stated that he was familiar with the course and would "surely be in the running" to day.

When Ralph Mulford drove his racer around the track at 109½ miles an hour, he smashed all chances of the Baby Peugeot entering the race. But five cars of one make cannot compete, and Dario Resta, Bob Burman, John Aitken, and Howard Wilcox had all qualified at the trials last week. When Mulford sent his machine bounding over the course in 1:05:35 he made No. 5 in the Peugeot team. Earl De Voir, bending low over the wheel of the Baby Peugeot, drove at top speed in an effort to force one of the other Peugeot drivers out of the race, but his time was 1:16:45, about ninety-four miles an hour, and this was slower than any of the other Peugeot entries had made.

Gaston Bergdoll, who fell into the clutches of the authorities a few days ago by shattering the speed laws of Philadelphia, hopes to have the matter straightened out so that he can arrive at the track at 7 o'clock this morning and qualify for the race. If Bergdoll sends his Erwin Special skimming over the course at eighty-five miles an hour or faster ba will maka the twenty-second driver in the race.

The Astor Cup race will be the first big automobile race that New Yorkers have witnessed since the Vanderbilt Cup race over the Long Island roads. The best average made in those races was 65.18 miles an hour. Since that time the improvement in motors and the scientific method of constructing the new Sheepshead course leads to the belief that the winning car in today's whirl will average 100 miles an hour.

Thero has been very little betting on the result of the race, due in a large measure to the fact that nothing definite was known as to whether Ralph De Palma would be one of the contestants. Resta and Da Palma were looked upon as two of the most promising drivers, but when Mulford went bounding over the course in his new car yesterday and smashed all existing records, it caused a change in the betting.

The management expects the largest crowd that ever witnessed a sporting event in this country. The grand stand will seat 45,000 persons, and the big bleachers will seat about 30,000 more. The inclosure of the two-mile track will accommodate thousands of autos, and it is expected that more than 20,000 persons will watch tha race from cars parked in this space. Most of the auto racing enthusiasts who came here last wsek from far distant points are still in town and will be present.

All arrangements have been msde for handling the crowd. Traffic policemen will be stationed at short intervals along the highways that lead to the track, and will clear the way for the long line of autos. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will run special expresses from Brooklyn Bridge on the Brighton Beach line every ten minutes, and these trains will run directly to the Sheepshead Bay Speedway entrance on Ocean Avenue. The gates at the track will be opened at 6 o'clock.

None of the drivers would express an opinion on the probable result of the race, all of them showed a desire to carry off the $20,000 prize which goes to the winner. The purse amounts to $50,000 in gold, and will be divided among the first twelve to finish. All the cars are tuned up to tha best possible racing condition, and will be pushed to tha limit.

CONDITIONS OF CUP RACE.

Deed of Gift of Big Trophy Offered by Vincent Astor.

The Astor Cup will go to the entrant and not the driver at the end of five years of competition. It will be raced for under the conditions set forth in the following deed of gift:

First—The trophy shall be known as the Astor Cup.

Second—It shall be competed for only on the Sheepshead Bay Speedway by motor cars as defined in the rules of the American Automobile Association.

Third—Competition for tha Astor Cup shall be held annually at a distance determined upon by the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation and approved by the donor.

Fourth—The Astor Cup shall be contested for five successive times, at intervals of not less than one year.

Fifth—The cup shall be loaned each year to tha entrant whose cars finish first in competition. Said entrant to retain possession of same for a period of one year. Said period terminating thirty days in advance of the next contest for the trophy, when same must be delivered to the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation.

Sixth—Permanent possession of said cup, after five annual competitions for same, shall go to the entrant having the highest total points for winning said cup each year, in accordance with the following scale:

	Points.
a First position each year	20
b Second position each year	15
c Third position each year	12
d Fourth position each year	10
e Fifth position each year	8
f Sixth position each year	7
g Seventh position each year	6
h Eighth position each year	5
i Ninth position each year	3
j Tenth position each year	2

Seventh—In cass of a tie for the permanent possession of tha trophy tha diepoeition of such ehall be determined by a seriee of three 100-mile races on said speedway, one car each to be nominated by estrants' time tying for possession. Best two out of three in these sprints to be winner. Same cars to be used in all sprints, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon by entrants and approved by management.

Eighth—Not fewer than five different makes of cars shall constituts a competition, any year, for said trophy.

Ninth—Qualification of cars to compete for this trophy to be determined by the Speedway Corporation.

Tenth—Permanent possession of said trophy shall begin ons year after dsto of fiscal competition for same, in case permanent winner is not entrant winning ths trophy the fifth year of competition.

Eleventh—If any entrant should obtain sufficient points to insure permanent possession of trophy in fewer than five competitions the fifth competition shall tske place in dus course.

To give a wide distribution of the money and insure a hig field continuing in the race to the end the prtse will be split into twelve prizes as follows: first, $20,000; second, $10,000; third, $5,000; fourth, $4,000; fifth, $3,000; sixth, $2,000; seventh, $1,400; eighth, $1,200; ninth, $1,100; tenth, $1,000; eleventh, $800; twelfth, $500.

'Knights' to Play "Pro" Basket Ball.

Another "hornet's nest" has been stirred up in the Amateur Athletic Union headquarters at 21 Warren Street by the announcement that ths Knights of St. Anthony, one of ths most influential track and field organizations in Brooklyn, intends to enter a professional team in the new Interstate Basket Ball League. The matter will be taken up immediately hy the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association, on which the Knights of St. Anthony Club has representation through being a member of the local branch of the governing body, and President Frederick W. Ruhlsn undoubtedly will be asked to take a hand in the matter. It is a violation of A. A. U. rules for the Knights to play professional basket ball or any other professional sport. Chairman Mathews of the Registration Committee has decllned to do anything in the case, for he believes it is a matter for higher authority.

Deciding Canoe Race.

The final canoe race, the third of the series, between Leo Friede and Hilding Froling will be contested tomorrow morning in the Hudson off the Knickerbocker Canoe Club. Friede has won one race, and this contest will decide the question of supremacy. W. G. Harrison will referee ths event.

Young Taft Basket Ball Captain.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—Charles P. Taft, 2d, son of former President William H. Taft, has been elected Captain of the Yale University basket ball team. Taft was a guard on last year's championship five.

WENCK TO HEAD BOXING COMMISSION

Gov. Whitman Ousts Frank S. O'Neil After Board's Failure to Act on License Renewals.

Governor Charles S. Whitman yesterday removed from office Frank S. O'Neil, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, and appointed Fred A. Wenck, a New York sports writer, to head the Commission. Wenck assumed office immediately, and last night called a meeting of tha commission for next Monday at noon, at which time action will he taken on applications for renewals of all licenses whicb expired on Sept. 30, and which have been gathering dust in the archives of the Boxing Commission's office because the members did not meet on Tuesday to take action on them. The cdlbs affecteu are the New York A. C., Fairmont A. C., Sharkey A. C., and Madison Square Garden.

Wenck's term of office will expira on Jan. 1, 1916, but it is expected he will be reappointed for the full term of three years.

The fact that only Wenck's appointment was made known by Governor Whitman does not mean that James S. Price and Major John J. Dixon, members of the present hoard, will continue long in office, for they probably will be succeeded by next Wednesday by Frank Dwyer of Geneva and either Georga W. Mathewson of Brooklyn or John Franey of Albany.

These three, with Wenck, conferred with Governor Whitman early this week, and it was the intention of the Governor not to announce bis appointments until next week. His action was hastenad, however, by the failure of the present commission to renew the licenss of ths Show Corporation, which promotes boxing in Madison Square Garden, after the organization had apent considerable money advertising a bout betwaen Willa Ritchie and Johnny Dundee, which was scheduled for Thursday, but had to ba canceled because of the commission's failure to renew the licenso, which expired on Sept. 30.

Lawrence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board of Trade, and a Director of Madison Square Garden, was in Albany yesterday and had a long conference with Governor Whitman, following which announcement was made of O'Neil's removal. Reports from the capital stats that McGuire exposed certain methods which had been used to prevent the Garden from receiving a renewal of its license, and the Governor was so incensed that he took immsdiate action.

If it is in his powr, Wenck will have open meetings of the comission.

The new Chairman has always heen a warm supportar of any movement to grant referees the power of decision, but he believes in certain restrictions being made to prevent the misuse of this authority. He would maks it more difficult for one to secure a referee's license than it is under the present regiations.

Wenck's appointment is made under the Malone act, passed in the Spring, which practically legislated out of office the present Commissioners, and made each berth a salarisd one at $3,000 a year. The new commission will have the power to remove from office Secretary Charles J. Harvey and appoint another at a salary of $3,000.

One of the other two commissioners will serve until Jan. 1, 1917, and the other until Jan. 1, 1918, and at the expiration of these terms they may be named for the full period of three years. In this manner there may be a new appointment to the commission every year.

Frank S. O'Neil was one of the original appointments of Governor Dix in 1911, the others being the late James A. Sullivan and John J. Dixon. When Mr. Sullivan declined to serve on the board, of which he had heen elected Chairman, O'Neil assumed the position. For a time there was only a two-man board, and James R. Price was named, wbile William Sulzer was Governor.

When informed of his removal last night. Mr. O'Neil had nothing to say.

Fred A. Wenck, a native of Baltimore, came to New York in 1890, went to the College of the City of New York from Grammar School 93, on the upper west sids, and played football on various New York teams during the nineties. He Captainsd the football team at Barnard School, where ba prepard for Yale, entering the Yale Law School in '99 with the class of 1902. He was founder and first President of the Yale University Swimming Association, and for three years Captained its swimming, water polo and law school football teams. Wenck took the only Yale football team that ever played in tha West to Detroit and Chicago in 1900, and in Chicago played against an all-Western team organized by William Hale Thompson, the present Mayor of Chicago. In 1902 Wenck took an American college boxing team to England for the amatatur bouts in the King's Coronation tournament in the National Sporting Club of London, himself boxing as a middleweight against Ruba Warnes, for ten years amateur champion of England.

The new Commissioner was champion swimmer of the United States and Canada from 1898 to 1902, inclusive, and represented the New York Athletic Club from 1896 to 1904, during which time he was also a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, Captaining its football team and serving in Company E during the Spanish-American war, after which he received an honorable discharge. Wenck has been a sporting writer and editor for several years.

Lahn Easily Outpoints Limbo.

Battling Charlis Lahn, ths Brooklyn bantamweight, last night added another victory to his string, when he easily outpointed Young Limbo in the main ten-round bout at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club of Brooklyn. Lahn's victory was a decisive one, for he earned the honors in the majority of rounds hy his aggressive work and cleverness. In the third session he scored the only knockdown of the bout, when he sent Limbo to ths floor with a left-hand uppercut to the jaw. Limbo regained his feet immediately, however, and did not seem much affected hy the blow.

The other contest, which was scheduled to go ten rounds, in which Knockout Sweeney and Johnny Bush of Wallabout Market were the principals, was stopped hy the referee in the third session, when the Wallabout Market middleweight, was in a helpless condition. Sweeney had so much the best of the bout as to make the bout a one-sided affair, and in the third sesslon, ofter he had floored Bush with a right to the jsw for the count of eight, ths referee intervencd.

Mohr to Box Azevedo Tonight.

The Broadway Sporting Club will etage the ten-round hout between Joe. Azevedo of Los Angeles, the Portugese boxer, and Walter Mohr, the local aspirant for championship honors in hie class, tonight. Mohr has trained most faithfully to be in the best physical condition, and he avers that Azevedo will be forced to acknowledge defeat before the time limit expires. Azevedo ie also hrimful of confidence, and a hard battle is assured. The winner of the bout will be seen in action in the near future with Johnny Griffiths, Joe Mandot, or Johnny Dundee. Young Finnegan and Frankie Wilson, Joe Fisher and Frankie Mahon, Young Gorman and Tommy Farrell will box in the six-round bout to precede ths main event.

NEWARK RUNNER WINS.

Frank Zuna Takes Boston-Brockton Marathon by Two-Mile Margin.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—Nearly two miles in advance of the field, Frank Zuna of Newark, N. J., won the annual Boston-Brockton Marathon race of twenty-five miles today. His time 2:32:20, was slow because of heavy going, the result of recent rains.

Second honors went to H. C. Schuster of the Swedish-American A. C., New York, who had led during most of the first half of the contest. He was eleven minutes behind Zuna at the finish. Thomss J. Lilley of the North Dorchester A. A. was third, G. B. Moss of New York fourth, and John Weiss of Philadelphia fifth.

Form New Athletic League.

Twelve clubs of Harlem and the Bronx were represented last night at a meeting held at the Mohawk A. C., at which preliminary arrangements were made for ths formation of an athletic association to be known as the Bronx-Harlem Athletic League and which will shortly include practically every small club devoted to track and field sports in the upper section of the city. Temporary officers were elected, and they will draw up a constitution and by-laws to present to the members at a meeting to be held in two weeks. Dr. John F. Rehsrmann of the Mohawk A. C. was named President; Frank Murphy, St. Aloysius A. C., Second Vice President; H. Klemfuss, Morningside A. C., Treasurer; J. McInsrney, Pastima A. C., Secretary. Tha clubs represented at the meeting are: Mohawk A. C., Pastime A. C., Glencoe A. C., Alpha Physical Culture Club, Bronxdale A. C., Aquinas A. C., St. Anselm A. C., Penoant A. C., Salsm Crescent A. C., Morningside A. C., and St. Aloysius. The object of the league is to promote track and field sports, principally among the novices. Tha purposes of the organization will in no way conflict with the Amateur Athletic Union, and it is expected the league will prove a hoom for the governing body inasmuch as many small cluhs of Harlem and the Bronx will be urged to become members of the Amateur Union hefore joining tha nsw league.

Newark to Hold A. A. U. "Champs."

Practically all ths A. A. U. championships will he decided in Newark in 1916 as part of the csiahration of that city's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary. Already tha national track and field championships have heen awardsd to tha city, and the interscholastic track and field championships may follow. The Committee of One Hundred sled plane to bring the boxing and wrestling championships to Newark. Ernie Hjertberg, excoach of the Irish-American A. C. and the New York A. C. track teams, and his team of Swedish athletes may be present at the celsbration. Hjertberg wrote to Scott Ralpin about a visit to this country for the purpose of having his athletes compete with tha hest in this country. The national interecholastic championships will probably be held in Newark on June 10. The championships have been held under the auspices of the New York A. C. in previous years, and if the change is made in 1916 efforts will be made to hava echoolboys from all parts of the country compete in the Newark "champs." George B. Aetley, in charge of the swimming competitions, has written Otto Wahle of the New York A. C. suggesting that Newark hold national and metropolitan swimming tournaments. It has also been proposed to hold a shooting tournament for the Newark policemen.

Entries for Piping Rock Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Heyday Plats, for two-year-olds; six furlongs; Devonshire Dolly, 119 pounds; Bat, 119; Plaintiff, 122; Dovedale, 122.

SECOND RACE.—Messenger Plate; High-Weight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong; Huguenot, 138 pounds; Indian Arrow, 133; Sand Hog, 130; Rhine Maiden, 144; Election Bet, 145; Hauherk, 152; White Metal, 147; Doublet, 148; Sandlow, 146; Beethoven, 138; Abeconder, 145; Armament, 150; Reyhonrn, 165; Stake and Cap, 143; Razzano, 155.

THIRD RACE.—Harbor Hill Cup; Steeplechase, for three-year-olds; two miles; Rupica, 132 pounds; Bull Mouse, 132; Faker, 140; Texas Star, 132; Ben Dale, 132; Amane, 132; Arcturus, 132; My King, 132; Ruffo, 132; Four Aces, 132; Welsh King, 132; Hustler, 132; Eleeplan, 135; Florida, 132; Bill Dudley, 142; Chivalry, 132; Ptolemy, 137; Al Reeves, 140; Alleco, 132; Vifir, 132; White Metal, 132; Garter Buckle, 132; Superhuman, 132; Dolly Madison, 132; Gammon, 132; Flying Pean, 132; Hydroplane, 132; Malabar, 135; Carl, 132.

FOURTH RACE.—Bride Cup; Handicap, for hacks and hunters; one mile and a quarter; Senegambian, 152 pounds; Zellwood, 148; Archdale, 142; Cloud, 160.

FIFTH RACE.—Oak Ridge Cup; Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olde and upward; two and one-half miles; Duke of Duluth, 150 pounds; Senegambian, 139; Kehtoh, 150; Shibereen, 143; Hibler, 135; Swish, 158; Exton, 144; Sand Hog, 130; Pebeto, 140; Cherry Malotte, 158; O'Bear, 147; Hunters Fort, 132; Bonny Laddie, 148; Peregrine, Pickup, 153; Battery, 136; Beau Broadway, 136; Northwood, 130; Indian Arrow, 131; Old Salt, 152; Archdals, 132.

SIXTH RACE.—Piping Rock Cup; Handicap Steeplechase, for huntere; three and nne-half miles; Conqueror, 170 pounds; M. J. Shannon, 157; Web Carter, 163; Hercuiold, 106; Black and White, 142; Lamphlack, 147.

HARD TASKS SET FOR SOME ELEVENS

Lehigh May Defeat Yale, While Princeton Is Battling with Syracuse.

Football Games Today.

Harvard vs. Carlisle at Cambridge.
Yals vs. Lehigh at New Haven.
Princeton vs. Syracuse at Princeton.
Dartmouth vs. Tufts at Hanover.
Pennsylvania vs. Penn State at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Williams at Ithaca.
Holy Cross vs. Springfield at Worcester.
Georgetown vs. Pennsylvania Military College at Washington.
New York University vs. Hamilton at New York.
Trinity vs. Batee at Hartford.
Union vs. Fordham at Schenectady.
Notre Dame vs. Haskell at Notre Dame.
University of Rochester vs. Colgate at Rochester.
Ursinus vs. Villanova at Collegeville.
Vanderbilt vs. Georgetown (Ky.) at Nashville.
Washington and Jefferson vs. Lafayette at Washington, Penn.
Wesleyan vs. Norwich at Middletown.

SCHOOLBOY GAMES.

High School of Commerce vs. Pawling at Pawling.
De Witt Clinton vs. Blair Academy at Bleirtown.
Morris vs. Yonkers High School at New York.
Erasmus High School vs. St. John's Prep. at Brooklyn.
Stuyvesant vs. Commercial at Brooklyn.

Although overshadowed for the present by the world's series, intercollegiate football finds a place of no small importance in the week-end schedule of sports. Throughout all sections of the country today the teams of the principal colleges and universities will line up against elevens of various degrees of strength. In the East the feature games of the day include the contests between Harvard and the Carlisle Indians, Princeton and Syracuse, Yale and Lehigh, and the Army and Gettysburg.

In former years the meeting of the Indian and the Harvard elevens was one of the attractions of the gridron season, but the redman has fallen from his proud estate in foothall circles, and it is unlikely that Carlisle can give the Crimson anything like the battle which featured this annual game a few years ago. In the three contests to date the Indians have won from Albright, been held to a no-score match hy Lehanon Valley, and defeated hy Lehigh.

Syracuse gave the Princeton team a great fight last Autumn and the game today will be a repetition of that match. The best sbowing of the Syracuse eleven to date was made against Bucknell last Saturday, but the performance is offset somewhat hy the Tigers' victories over Georgetown and Rutgers.

Lehigh goes to New Haven for the struggle against Yale with victories over Pennsylvania and Carlisle to her credit. Unless the Elis show a hetter brand of foothall than that displayed a week ago, it may be tbat Lehigh will duplicate the play of Virginia. Much depends upon the progress mads by Coach Hinkey and his assistants during the week, in developing a stronger attack and a more effective defense.

The defeat of Williams by Union last Saturday, would appear to indicate that the strong Cornell eleven should not have great difficulty in holding the Williamstown brigade in check. Although Williams opened the season with a 15 to 0 victory over Rensselaer, the powerful Union eleven defeated Cornell's opponent of today by a score of 14 to 0.

The University of Pennsylvania will play the Penn State team and the result should be a close and interesting game. Penn State has been defeated both by Westminster and Lebanon Valley by double-figure scores and goes to Philadelphia with a strong combination, well versed in the technique of football.

The United States Naval Academy team faces another powerful combination in the University of Pittsburgh, and the latter eleven is expected to give the middies as hard a tussle as the Georgetown team did a week ago. Glenn Warner's latest pupils have played but one game this season, defeating Westminsier, 32 to 0, last Saturday. The combination is said to be as strong as ths one which won from the Navy, 13 to 0.

At West Point the Military Academy eleven will have Gettysburg as an opponent, and the soldiers have the Cornell mark of 13 to 0 against the same team to shoot against. Since this defeat at the hands of the Ithaca squad, Gettysburg has defeated Western Maryland, 19 to 0, and will undoubtedly be better prepared in facing the Army than the team was against Cornell.

Yamada Wins Billiard Match.

Tom Gallagher, the veteran billiard player and referee, and Koji Yameda, the Japanesa billiardist, last night completed their 1,000-point match at 14.1 balk-line billiards at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, the Oriental player being victorious in the finai block by ths score of 300 to 103. This victory hringe Yamada's tots! for the four nights of play up to 1,200 points, he having tallied 300 points in every block. Gallagher's total for the four games is 397. Yamada completed his string of 300 points in fifteen innings, making an average of 20 pointe. In the eighth inning he corraled a string of 109 points before missing, and this was his highest break of the game. Gallagher had a run of 21 points as his highest mark in the final block.

Hoppe Wins Two Matches.

Willie Hoppe, the balk-line billiard champion, won two exhibition matches of 14.1 balk-line billiards at Thum's Academy, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, yesterday. In the afternoon match Hoppe defeated H. Stern by the score of 300 to 141 in seventeen innings. Hoppe made high rune of 89 and 58, and averaged 17 11-17. Stern'a highest run was 45. The evening contest was for 400 points, and Hoppe defeated Charles P. Conway hy the score of 400 to 35. The titleholder'e playing in this game was a big improvement over his afternoon form, and he made an average of 20 10-15, with high runs of 67 and 75.

Shoemaker Wins Pocket Billiards.

Harry Shoemakar defeated Louis Kreuter in the final block of their five nights' pocket billiard match, which was decided last night at Doyle's Academy, in West Forty-second Street, hy the score of 100 to 88. The match was interesting and close throughout and both players alternated in the lead. Shoemaker, by consslent playing, finally completed his string of 100 points with a twelve-point average over his opponent. Shoemaker wins the match hy a total score of 500 to 422 for the five blocks.

HARVARD TACKLES INDIANS.

First Gridiron Battle Between the Two in Four Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 8.—Four years ago ths Carlisle Indians heat Harvard in the stadium, Jim Thorpe, who is now playing ball for John McGraw, kicking four goals from the field. The Indians have not played here since, hut have hsen taken on again hy Harvard, now that Glenn Warner has been succeeded as coach by the old Indian player, Kelley.

Carlisle worked out here today, and seems in fine trim, but Harvard has made great preparations for the game, and this afternoon the regulars worked on defense against the Carlisle plays as put on by the second team. The Crimson's line-up will be tha strongest of the yaar. Curt s will ba in Parsons's place, Cowan has returned to his regular place at right guard, and Coolidge will be at one end, with Soucy on the other. Maban and King both will be in the game. Wilcox bas been picked to start at quarter instead of tha veteran Watson.

Enwright, it was learned today, is not so hadly hurt as the doctors thought. His ankle will keep him out for perhaps ten days longer, hut the coaches think he will be playing again within two weeks.

YALE FEARS LEHIGH.

Two Veterans, Legore and Way, Will Be Out of Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—Several changes were announced today in Yale's foothall line-up for the Lehigh game tomorrow. Howard Baldridge will return to right tackle, but Harry Legore will be unable to play full back, and Way will not attempt playing centre because of a recent injury. Carl White having heen selected for the position. Although they have had only three days' practice since they were declared eligible, Carl Betts and Claude Black will begin the game.

Yale expects Lehigh to prove the hardest kind of a proposition, and there is plenty of Lehigh money in town to be wagered at even terms. Caball, tha drop kicker of Lehigh, is dreaded. Last year his clever work enabled Lehigh to lead, 3 to 0, when the first half closed, although Yale finally won, 20 to 3. Lehigh's victory over the strong Carlisle eleven last Saturday by 14 to 0 establishes Lehigh as stronker than last season. Ten of the eleven of last year are still in college, while Yale is weak because of lack of veterans.

If Lehigh succeeds in winning, it will be the first time in Yala history that two minor colleges have beaten Yale on successive Saturdays. Last week Virginia caused an upset by crushing Yale, 10 to 0.

The line-up will probably be: Left end, Moseley; left tackle, C. Sheldon; left guard, Black; centre, White; right guard, J. Sheldon; right tackle, Baldridge; right end, Betts; quarter back, Thompson; left half back, Captain Wilson; right half back, Scoville; full hack, Guernsey.

N. Y. U. Looks for Easy Victory.

New York University does not anticipate strong opposition from the Hamilton College eleven in the game this afternoon. The practice yesterday was less rigorous than the customary drill. There was no scrimmaging, although the 'Varsity lined up for several kick-offs against the scrub team and Coach Reilley permitted tackling to a limited exteot. The regular eleven first practiced receiving the ball from the kick-off and then assumed the defensive against the second team. For the remainder of the practice the two elevens had a long signal drill.

The Violet will play an open game against the Hamiltons, judging from the nature of the signal work yesterday. The forward pass was used repeatedly. In yesterday's practice Cann gave another demonstration of his drop kicking ability. Several times he sent the ball over the horizontal bar from the thirty-yard line and from difficult angles. Egan also showed up to advantage at drop kicking.

The Violet line-up today will include the fastest back field contingent that the University Heights team has had in several years. Cann and Erwig will play left and right half back, respectively, while Manley will he in the quarter back position, with the veteran Bernetein at full back. The line also is in good condition, though perhaps a trifle lighter than that of last year.

Tha probable line-up for today's game is: Waldman, left end; Williams, left tackle; Zimmerle, left guard; Sokolover, centre; House, right guard; Somers, right tackle; Egan, right end; Manley, quarter back; Cann, left half back; Erwig, right half back; Bernetein, full back.

Henry and Seigel Box a Draw.

Battling Henry and Eddie Seigel boxed ten interesting rounds to a draw last night at the New Polo Athletic Association in Harlem. Barney Smith, a light heavyweight of the east side, knocked out Harry Williems of New Orleans in the third round of their scheduled ten-round bout, while in the other ten-round contest Joe Malone was entitled to the bonors over Danny McFadden of Ireland.

Trotter Peter Volo to be Retired.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 8.—W. E. D. Stokes, owner of Peter Volo, two, three, and four year old champion trotter, has notified Trainer T. W. Murphy that he intends to retire tha horse at the close of the Grand Circuit meeting here. Peter Volo will be taken to Patchen Wilkes Farm and he retired with Peter the Great.

PRINCETON FACES SYRACUSE ELEVEN

Tiger Lineup Will Be the Same as in the Rutgers Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8.—Princeton's final practice before ths game with Syracuse tomorrow consisted of a short signal drill and light scrimmage. The line-up will be the same as that which started play in tha Rutgers game.

Highley and Brown will take cara of the ends, McLean and Kaufman will be at the tackles, and Nourse and Hogg will play guard. Gennert is the choice for centre. The hack field will consist of Shea, Tibbott, and Driggs, with either Ames or Glick at quarter. It aeems certain that Captain Glick will start the game, but if the coaches persist in the policy they have been following he will not stay in for long.

Blake, who bas just been declared eligibla by the Faculty, is a new man at quarter who may be built up into a reliable substitute for the two regulars. He played quarter hack on ths freshman team last year, and his showing on the scrub eleven tbis year has been full of promise. He had had no experience on the first team, however, and will probably not be used for another week.

Driggs and Law took part in kicking practice at the end of the afternoon. Law will not be used tomorrow unless Driggs is incapacitated.

The game with Syracuse will be played on the Tigers' old field, as the Stadium is still being treated for the grubworms that have devastated it. I. will see no more 'Varsity play until the Dartmouth contest.

NEWS OF OTHER TEAMS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Ths Cadets went through a sharp signal drill this afternoon and the kickers practiced punting in preparation for the game with Gettyshurg tomorrow. During the signal practice the Army rehearsed all the plays thst will be used against the visitors. The punting of Coffin was a featnre of the kicking practice. The Pennsylvanians are unknown here, as they are playing the Army for the first time.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 8.—Coach Foster Sanford put the Rutgers Varsity through a final tuning up this afternoon. Little trouble is expected with R. P. I. tomorrow, and the coaches are planning to use most of their second string men.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 8.—Lehigh will line up a veteran eleven against Yale at New Haven tomorrow. Tonight, following a short signal drill in Taylor Stadium, the team accompanied by eleven substitutes left for New Haven. The team will go to New Haven tomorrow morning. Coach Keady is still undecided as to the final make up of his eleven. He may place Richards on an end, using Grumbine on right tackle, or he may place Grumbach at right guard in place of Pons. Then, too, Becker may play one of the ends, and Hallowell start the game at quarter back. Nearly 500 students gave the squad a rousing send off at 4 o'clock, and a big delegation will go to New Haven in the morning.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8.—The Lafayette ball team arrived here this morning, and during the afternoon had its final practice before the Washington and Jefferson game tomorrow. The practice was held at the Sewickley Country Club, and the squad devoted its attention to defense, signals, passing, and kicking. All of the regulars will be able to play in the game with the possible exception of Maxfield.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Colgate held the last scrimmage this afternoon in preparation for the coming game with Rochester tomorrow. Several injuries during the week will handicap the team. Grady, right guard on the 'Varsity, sprained his ankle, and Horning, 'Varsity tackle, received a broken nose in the scrimmage yesterday. Coach Bankart will send Carroll, the big centre, in at tackle to take Horning's place, and Barton will take Grady's place at guard.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 8.—Wesleyan University will play Norwich this afternoon, and expects to run up a large score. Harman, who played a spectacular game at her back last week against Rhode Island, is out of the game with a dislocated collar bone. Slocum, last year's quarter back, is back in the game again, having recovered from a hadly sprained ankle. Captain Hingeley will be found at full back, while Detjen will be at half back. Stookey will probably play the other half. The line will remain the same as last year.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 8.—The Naval Academy team which will face the University of Pittsburgh tomorrow, will be unfamiliar to Navy supporters, as it will contain five members of the new fourth class and other players who have had little experience on the varsity field. The entire right side of the line, and Orr and Von Heimburg in the back field, are new Midshipmen. Mills and Westphal played strong football early last season, but were put out of the game by serious injuries, while Clark has just made the 'Varsity. The line-up as announced by Lieutenant Ingram, head coach, is: Left end, Jackson; left tackle, Clark; left guard, Mills; centre, R. S. Jones; right guard, Smith; right tackle, Gilman; right end, Murtin; quarter back, Orr; left half hack, Westphal; right half back, Miles; full back, Von Heimburg. There was no scrimmage this afternoon, the time being devoted to signal and formation drills.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—In practice this afternoon at Union College Anderson kicked nine out of ten goals from placement from the forty-yard line. This afternoon's was the finishing practice for the Fordham game tomorrow. The 'Varsity went through a long signal drill, in which line bucking and open field play were about evenly mingled. "Wally" Gerling, the half back who scored 55 of Union's 125 points last season, will be out of the game with an infected elbow. while Patterson, last year's Captain of Pawling School, received an injury last week which will keep him from playing. The back field will be made up of Stoller, Anderson, and Rosecrans, with Goff at quarter back.

To Dedicate Schoellkopf Field.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Cornell will play Williams tomorrow hefore ons of the biggest crowds of the season, as ths formal dedication nf Schoellkopf Field will take place a few hours before the game, and alumni from many cities have arrived for the occasion. The dedication marks the near completion of ths alumni field project and is an important event in Cornell's athletic history. There will be a parade from ths campus to the field, and addressee by George W. Bacon of New York Chairman of the Alumni Field Committee, and Paul B. Schoellkopf of Niagara Falls who, in behalf of the grandchildren of Jacob Schoellkopf, will present the field to ths university.

In preparation for the Williams game the team ran through signal practice in the basehall cage this evening. All but Jameson and Bailey, the 'Varsity tackles, were in the line-up. Both men sre injured and will not be able to play tomorrow. Welles will play left tackle and Gillies right. As the Ithacans have improved during the week they are expected to play a fast game tomorrow, and, while Williams is respected, Cornell men hope for a big score.

Stevens Plays in Vermont.

Ths Stevens Institute football elsven had a light drill on Castle Point Field, Hoboken, yesterday prior to leaving for Middlebury, Vt., where they will engage the Middlebury College today in ths first important game on tbeir schedule. The squad which accompanied Coach Rogers is not the strongest that Stevene can put forward for injuries received hy half a dozen men during the past week have weakened the team considerably. Right Guard Grymes, Tackle Downing, and Quarter Back Cotter will he out of the line-up altogether on account of injuries, and up to the last minute Coach Rogers was undecided who would succeed them. Straight football will be relied upon to bring victory to Stevens, for the breaking up of the regular combination has necessitated a change in the team's plans. Eighteen regulars and substitutes made the journey to Middlebury, and if Stevens's ill fortune continues today every one of them probably will have an opportunity to get into the contest with the mountaineers.

Indoor Practice at Columbia.

Football practice at Columbia yesterday was restricted entirely to indoor work. South Field was in a soggy and muddy condition as a result of Wednesday's rain, and Coach Metcalf ordered the 'Varsity squad into the gymnasium in University Building for a half hour's blackboard talk. Several new formations were discussed. Signal practice on the gymnasium floor followed. The usual Saturday program consisting of a scrimmage between the 'Varsity and scrub elevens will be followed today. The Columhia freshman team looked a little more promising at yesterday's practice when thirty candidates reported. Coach Fleher drilled them in punting and tackling and then lined up two elevens for signal work

Announcement has been made that the University Committee on Athletics at the first meeting of the year officially rejected the petition to suspend for one year the operation of the strict eligibility rules.


SUN MON TUES WED THUR FRI SAT
3 4 5 6 7
10 11 12 13

WAR AND PROSPERITY CAUSE AUTO DEARTH

Heavy Demand Here Swells Flood of Orders, Swamping the Factories.

AGENTS TURN BUYERS AWAY

Cars of Both High and Low Degree Eagerly Sought—Deliveries Far Distant.

Reports from Detroit indicating a shortage of motor cars to meet the demands from New York and other automobile buying centres are confirmed to a large extent by conditions along "Automobile Row." Many of the dealers in popular makes of cars are facing, and have been facing for some time, the situation of being compelled to turn away orders because they could not hope to fill them in a reasonable time. Certain phases of the situation are slightly better than they were a few weeks ago, because the factories have yielded to the pleadings of the local men so far as to ship demonstrating cars of the 1916 model, at least.

The cause of this shortage has been set down, perhaps too readily, as a pressure on the factories to fill war orders. This is, of course, the most important factor in the situation, but it is not the only one. In addition to the demand from Europe, both for vehicles for actual war purposes and to fill the private demand which the foreign automobile factories cannot fill on account of Government demand for munitions, there is this Autumn an unprecedented local demand for automobiles. Whether it be the result of new fortunes created by the war condition or a general optimism based on the future, the crop reports or any other of the dozen reasons usually brought forward to explain a strong automobile market, the fact remains that the demand is quite exceptional.

Moreover, the urgent wants of the motor car buyer are not confined to cars in any one price range. The companies along Broadway and its side streets which deal in cars of the more expensive type are finding their supply as little equal to the demand upon them, in proportion to the output of the respective factories, as are those dealing in cars down the price scale, even to the least expensive. Any one of half a dozen companies along the "Row" will refuse to promise deliveries on orders in less than six weeks to two months' time, and the bonus system, whereby the buyer pays more than the list price for the privilege of early delivery, which has not been more than the figment of some publicity agent's imagination for some seasons, is an actuality, which serves to remind one of the early bonanza days of the automobile industry.

Already this State has absorbed a record number of motor cars during 1915.

There is now an automobile for every forty-four persons in New York State. The June census enumeration shows 9,750,000 persons, in round numbers, residing in the Empire State. On Oct. 1 no fewer than 222,025 owners and dealers of automobiles had registered their cars. A year ago the registration was 57,587 lower. The total registration for the year 1914 amounted to 170,171.

More than 75,000 chauffeurs were operating as licensed drivers on Oct. 1, according to the records of Secretary Hugo's department. The receipts of the Automobile Bureau amount thus far this year to $1,824,313. This money goes for maintaining and repairing the improved roads of the State. The receipts show a gain of $340,215 over last year.

SPEEDER AN "INSPECTOR."

Freeman's Excuse Didn't Save Him from $50 Fine.

Frank Freeman of 245 West Ninety-ninth Street was fined $50 by Magistrate Corrigan in the Harlem Court yesterday for speeding an automobile at the rate of 25 miles an hour in St. Nicholas Avenue. He had been served with a summons on Wednesday by Motorcycle Policeman Faber.

Freeman said he was appointed an inspector for the Secretary of State on June 1 and was pursuing an automobile on Wednesday in order to inform the chauffeur that the license number was obscured, when he himself was summoned.

Faher said that many drivers were exhibiting so-called inspectors' badges and that Commissioner Woods had directed the police to ignore them.

LAST DAY TO REGISTER.

This is the sixth and last day of registration. Booths open at 7 A. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

NEW TAMMANY HALL IN W. 57TH STREET

Will Trade Property with Gas Company, Is Report in Real Estate Circles.

ON THE OLD CHURCH SITE

Clubhouse Likely to be Erected Between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

Instead of erecting a building for the use of the Consolidated Gas Company on the site of the old Central Presbyterian Church in West Fifty-seventh Street, which the gas company purchased early this week, it was reported in real estate circles yesterday that the company would eventually turn the property over to Tammany Hall for its new clubhouse.

Rumor associated this site with those most favorably considered by the Tammany sachems at their annual meeting last April. At that time Charles B. Meyers submitted two or three tentative plans for a new clubhouse, and the architect said yesterday that one of these plans was drawn for the old Central Presbyterian Church plot. Mr. Meyers said that he had heard nothing since the meeting as to whether or not anything more definite had been done toward selecting a permanent site for the new home.

At the annual meeting the sentiment of the Tammany leaders favored the locality between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets, with a strong leaning toward a convenient site which would be readily accessible at night in the upper Fifties.

Negotiations are said to be pending between the gas company and Tammany, whereby the Fifty-seventh Street plot will be turned over to the Tammany organization in return for the present Tammany Hall on Fourteenth Street, which is in the rear of a portion of the gas company's new building on Fifteenth Street. The gas company's new structure has a wide frontage on Irving Place, adjoining the Academy of Music, which, several months ago, it was rumored, the gas company was negotiating to purchase, but the report was denied at the time.

No confirmation of these pending changes could be had from the officials of the gas company or the heads of Tammany Hall.

The old Central Presbyterian Church plot is a large one, on the south side of the street, in the middle of the block between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, fronting 120 feet. It was sold this week for $400,000 by the church Trustees, who took possession last Spring of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, on the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street, which has now become the new Central Presbyterian Church, with the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith as pastor.

SPENDS $25 A DAY AT BAR.

His $90,000 Property Dwindling, Cross Is Adjudged Incompetent.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Oct. 8.—S. D. Cross of Bayport was declared incompetent and unable to care for his property by a Sheriff's jury sitting with Commissioner Timothy H. Griffing here this morning. Mrs. Cross and neighbors and former servants in the family testified that Cross had been under the influence of liquor for three-quarters of the time for two years or more.

Mrs. Cross testified that before he began to drink her husband was loving, kind, and generous, but that his nature changed, and that recently she had been getting only $40 a month to run the household. Her husband, she said, had squandered a good part of his property. He had given an automobile that cost him $1,000 to a friend to use in the garage business. A boat had been given or loaned without recompense to a man in the clamming business. He had lent a hotel keeper $800 without security.

Seven years ago, she testified, her husband inherited $75,000 from the estate of Mitchel Valentine, and at the time had $15,000 out on bond and mortgage. She estimated that about $63,000 remains.

His chauffeur testified that Cross frequently spent $25 or $30 a day in barrooms drinking and treating all comers.

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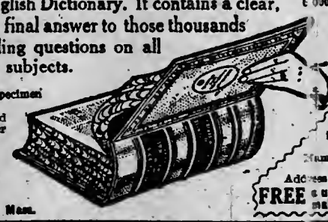
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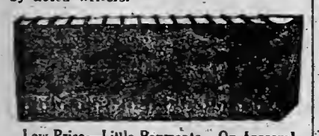
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TRIES TO DIE IN HOTEL ON CLANDESTINE TRIP

Married Man, Here with Another's Wife, Remorseful After Broadway Jaunt.

WOMAN DROPS FROM SIGHT

Said to Live in Good Neighborhood in Philadelphia—Victim, in Hospital, Sends for Wife.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a telephone call came to the desk of the Hotel Marlborough, at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, from the rooms which had been occupied since Monday by a couple who registered as Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Grant, Washington. A woman at the telephone told the clerk that her husband had just taken bichloride of mercury. The hotel physician, Dr. William J. Hammer of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, was notified by telephone and came at once. He found the man in a serious condition, and telephoned to the New York Hospital, which sent Dr. Davis in an ambulance, and he took "Grant" to that institution.

Before he left "Grant" gave the hotel a check for $50 to pay his bill, and a few minutes later the woman called a taxicab and departed. At twenty minutes before 5 the hospital notified the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and a patrolman was sent down who put the man under arrest on a charge of attempted suicide.

Then, thinking that he was on the point of death, "Grant" told the authorities that he was Percival Moser, a druggist of 700 Washington Street, Wilmington, Del., and asked that his wife be notified. He would say nothing about the woman who had been his companion, but it was said that before she left she admitted that she lived in Philadelphia, in Green Street, in the block between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, and that they had known each other about two years. Both were married, and Moser, it is said, had an eight-year-old son. The woman said that this was the first time they had ever made a trip together.

What truth there was in her story the police have not discovered, though detectives from the Second Branch have been on the case since Moser's arrest. It was reported that the woman, too, lived in Wilmington. The couple had gone out a great deal in their four days in town, and almost every night they had visited the theatre and then gone to supper afterward. J. F. Downie, manager of the hotel, said the check which Moser had left in payment of his bill was not honored by the bank on which it was drawn.

Moser was resting quietly at the hospital last night, but it was said that he had taken thirty grains of bichloride and two grains of morphine, and that it was hardly likely that he would recover.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 8.—Mrs. E. M. Moser, mother of Percival Moser, was notified today by the Wilmington police of his attempted suicide. Mrs. May Moser, his wife, was informed at the same time. The wife could not be found later, but the mother said her son left home last Monday morning, saying he was going on a trip. He did not give his destination, and, so far as his relatives knew, was unaccompanied.

Moser is 32 years old and has a son aged 8. His mother said he was not a graduate druggist, but worked as a clerk in the drug store, 700 Washington Street, which she bought last Spring when he and his family came from New York.

The woman with Moser is not known here.

FASSETT QUIZZED ON SANITY

Sent Back to Bellevue for Five Days Under Observation.

After a two-hour discussion before Justice Ford of the Supreme Court late yesterday afternoon Lawrence T. Fassett was sent back to the observation ward of Bellevue Hospital. If the physicians believe after five days that Mr. Fassett is mentally incompetent he will by transferred to Bloomingdale, and his sanity will be tested by a trial in the Supreme Court. Mr. Fassett is the President of the National Products Company of 43 Exchange Place. On Wednesday, at the request of relatives, he was taken to Bellevue.

Edward R. Wiley yesterday procured from Justice Ford a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the commitment had been illegal. Louis J. Vorhaus and Jacob Herrmann of House, Grossman & Vorhaus appeared for Mr. Fassett. They said he never had exhibited any signs of insanity, and that some of his acts, notably the free spending of money, were entirely due to a philanthropic spirit.

Throughout the proceedings Mr. Fassett appeared perfectly composed. He displayed no signs of irritability or nervousness. Asked the extent of his fortune he replied that he owned 200 shares of United States Rubber stock, and 2,500 shares of the National Products Company. He thought his income was between $10,000 and $12,000 a year.

Thieving Firemen Sent to Sing Sing.

John Ferrick and William Maloney, firemen, formerly attached to Hook and Ladder 20 in Mercer Street, were sentenced to Sing Sing by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday to serve from two to five years for stealing silk from the loft of the Rose Waist Company at 149 Mercer Street on Jan. 24. They committed the robbery during a fire which is supposed to have been started by them to cover up the theft.

LAST DAY TO REGISTER.

This is the sixth and last day of registration. Booths open at 7 A. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

YACHTSMAN'S WIFE DROWNS IN BATHTUB

Mrs. B. B. Crowninshield Found Dead in Boston Hotel—Registered Under Assumed Name.

WAS SOUGHT BY HUSBAND

Left Home Thursday to Do Shopping, but Never Returned—Her Death Probably Accidental.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The body of Mrs. Bowdoin B. Crowninshield, wife of the yacht designer of this city and Marblehead, was found in a bathtub filled with hot water in the Parker House early today. The cause of death, according to Medical Examiner George B. McGrath, was accidental drowning.

Dr. McGrath said tonight that apparently Mrs. Crowninshield fainted as she stepped into the bathtub, the water of which was very hot. The death, he was certain, from his investigation, was neither suicidal nor homicidal, and only the fact that he was engaged in investigating another case, he said, prevented his making out a report tonight.

Mrs. Crowninshield, who had been shopping in the city, went to the hotel late yesterday and engaged a room, registering as "Mrs. Bowdoin." Early in the evening she ordered a light meal sent to her room. She was not seen alive after that.

The discovery of the body was made when employes investigated a leak of water through the ceiling of the room below.

As soon as the Medical Examiner had established the woman's identity, he notified Mr. Crowninshield at Marblehead. The latter said that his wife had not been suffering from any form of illness, and he was convinced that her death was accidental.

Mrs. Crowninshield, who before her marriage was Priscilla Janet MacPhail, was about 40 years of age.

Mr. Crowninshield had been endeavoring for several hours to locate his wife when Dr. McGrath, the Medical Examiner and a classmate of his at Harvard, notified him by telephone of the finding of the body. He had expected her to return home on a late train and was alarmed by her absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Crowninshield were married in the Spring of 1901, when the former was engaged in tuning up the cup defender Independence, which he had designed for Thomas M. Lawson.

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Denies That They Fought Organized Labor as Such—Gov. Carlson Lets Charges Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 8.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., received an ovation lasting several minutes at the close of an address which he delivered today to 500 business men at a luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce. His address was largely devoted to a defense of his father, whom be eulogized as the "tenderest and most democratic of men."

"The reception you have given me today is the finest thing I have encountered since I came to yonr State three weeks ago," Mr. Rockefeller said in acknowledging the applause following his introduction. "I accept your hospitality gratefully—not alone for myself, but also for my father, whom I represent.

"Gentlemen, my father has been criticised, maligned, and condemned for years for his business success achieved through his ability to gain the confidence of men, to harmonize conflicting interests, and to effect economies in production—even because of bis philanthropic enterprises. But he cherishes no bitterness toward those who have condemned bim, and has nothing but good will for all men."

He then described his father's home life and his democratic ways.

"My father does not know the meaning of fear," he continued, "and yet he has all the gentleness of a woman. Some time ago an aged negro caretaker died at his little cottage on the estate. The very first person to the old negro's house was my father, and he was just as sympathetic with the widow as if the dead man had been his brother. He assisted in making the funeral arrangements, and followed the coffin to the grave, where he stood with tears streaming down his cheeks until the coffin had been covered.

"That old negro meant as much to him as nearly any man living. That is the kind of a man my father is. Any democratic waye I may possess are due to the training he bas given me. I wlsh that every man here could meet him. Had he come to Colorado three weeke ago you would have lost all sight of me.

Father Is Colorado's Friend.

"My father has been for many years a good friend of the State of Colorado. Hie confidence in the future of the tSate has been shown by his placing of considerable sums of money in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. On the common stock of that company he never has received one cent in dividends, but he has not lost faith in the future of Colorado."

The speaker then referred to his testimony in 1914 before the Congressional committee which investigated the Colorado coal miners' strike.

"The inference sometimes drawn from it that father and I were figbting organized labor was untrue," he said.

Mr. Rockefeller read extracts from bis testimony before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations in which he expressed his belief in labor unions, provided they were so organized as to leave "every worker free to associate bimself with sucb groups or to work independently."

The extracts concluded with a statement that the interests of both labor and capital must be conserved or botb would suffer.

"It is upon that last declaration that the industrial plan accepted by our company and its employes has been developed," Mr. Rockefeller added. "A spirit of democracy underlies our industrial plan, as contrasted with the plan common among other organizatione of labor, where only tbose who elect to join the organization are entitled to its benefits.

"There is one thing that must never happen again—a strike in the company in which my father is interested. I have so instructed the officers of our company, and to tbat end my father and myself ask the co-operation of every citizen of Colorado."

Criminal Charges Will Stand.

Governor Carlson has decided not to dismiss the charges against more than 1,000 persons made defendants in cases growing out of the great coal strike. This decision was reached after a series of conferences among Governor Carlson, labor leaders, State officials, and leading citizens. Among those who it was understood favored dismissal was John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The decision of Governor Carlson came only a few bours after the announcement of the action of the Supreme Court, ordering the release on bail of John R. Lawson, the labor leader who has been confined in the Trinidad Jail since his conviction several months ago of first degree murder, in connection with strike disorders.

Reviewing the history of casee growing out of the strike and their present status, the Governor said today:

"I do not feel that I can now order the annulment of these prosecutions.

"Considerations of so-called peace, mercy and business bave been urged as a justification for the action which it was hoped I would take.

"The only question for me to decide was whether or not those who were legally charged with crime should be turned loose without trial for the extralegal reasons urged. It has been asserted that such a course would put an end to the agitation that is going on in certain quarters and leave this State in a more peaceful condition.

"Granting such a result would follow, it is in effect to say that a group of persons can commit a crime and receive immunity if they raise sufficient agitation to disturb our peace of mind. I do not believe that our citizens are willing to purchase mental peace at such a price.

"In my opinion capital will never invest in this State until it is demonstrated that attacks upon life and property will not be oleraed."

The complete returns from the referendum vote of the coal miners employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company show that the new industrial plan has been adopted. The vote was 2,253 for and 483 against. The latest returns, those from Fremont County, cut down the majority in favor of the plan. Most of the miners there belong to the United Mine Workers of America. One Fremont County camp—Rockvale—voted against the plan, 81 to 156.

ZIONISM WINS NEW MEN.

University Society Has Many Prominent Names Among Its Recruits.

The entrance into the Zionist movement of a number of men well known in the public life of New York but hitherto not actively identified with tbe Zionist cause is shown in the organization list of the University Zionist Society, a body of university and professional men which has been formed as an affiliated organization with the National Federation of American Zionists and the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs.

The list contains the names of 200 members, and the following officers and Board of Governors: President pro tem.—Eugene Meyer, Jr.; Vice Presidents—Professor Richard Gottheil, Samuel Strauss, and Dr. Max Radin; Governors—Isidore Blum, Henry Hurwitz, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Dr. D. de Sola Pool, Laurence A. Steinhardt, Israel N. Thurman, Maurice Wertheim, Dr. Stephen S. Wise; Secretary—Alvin T. Saphirsky; Treasurer—David Rosenblum. Among the members of the society are Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, Health Commissioner S. S. Goldwater, Dr. Harry Plotz, Mitchell May, Dr. Solomon Schechter, and Joel M. Stroock.

The society will give a series of lectures by prominent men and women on Zionism in general and its specific relation to snch occurrences as the present war. The lectures will be open only to members of the society, and will be delivered at the homes of members. The society will also make a study of technical problems connected with the development of Palestine.

Among the men and women who will lecture are Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, Judge Julian Mack of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Professor Richard Gottheil of Columbia University, Professor Israel Friedlander of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Schmarya Levin, Dr. J. L. Magnee, Norman Hapgood, Miss Henrietta Szold, Dr. D. de Sola Pool, Louis Lipsky, and Professor Paton of Hartford.

The first meeting this Fall will be held on Monday night at the home of Laurence A. Steinhardt, 23 East Ninety-second Street.

WOMAN HELPS AERO FUND.

Mrs. Nickerson Sends $7,500 for Machine for Militiamen.

The Aero Club of America received a check for $7,500 yesterday, from Mrs. Lyra Brown Nickerson, of Providence, R. I., with which to buy anotber aeroplane for the National Guard and Naval Militia. When in this city two days ago, she called up the Aero Club and asked the cost of an aeroplane.

"I see by The Times this morning," she added, "that Mr. Hawley of the Aero Club has called upon all the twenty-six affiliated aero clubs to stand behind the President in bis plans for adequate defense for this country. I want to do my share and would like to donate an aeroplane."

Recently a woman whose name is withheld, presented to the National Guard of this State $10,000 for an aeroplane and courses in training for two officers and two mechanics. The Aero Club has received nearly a dozen aeroplanes, five of whicb are to be used along the Mexican border and for training National Guard officers of California, Arizona, and Texas.

ALEXANDER'S WILL GIVES ALL TO FAMILY

Insurance Man's Property Divided Equally Among the Widow and Children.

VALUE IS NOT DISCLOSED

Son Frederick Not to Benefit Unless by the Consent of His Brother Henry.

The will of James W. Alexander, who was President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at the time of his death at Tuxedo Park, on Sept. 21, was filed for probate yesterday.

The instrument leaves the entire estate to the widow, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Alexander of 815 Fifth Avenue, and the children, Miss Elizabeth A. Alexander of 599 Fifth Avenue, Henry M. Alexander of Tuxedo Park, and Frederick B. Alexander of 1,182 Madison Avenue, the latter's share being conditional.

There was no adequate valuation of the estate given in the petition accompanying the will, only the statement that the personal property was in excess of $20,000, and that there was no realty.

The instrument directs that the entire property be divided into four equal sbares, one of which is to be beld in trust for the life benefit of the widow. At the death of Mrs. Alexander this share is to be divided into three equal parts, one of which, together with a quarter of the entire estate, is to be held in trust for the benefit of the son, Frederick B., at the discretion of Henry M., his brother, who may pay over all or any part of the principal of this trust to Frederick or to the latter's children.

If Frederick dies without children bis share is to go in equal shares to his brother and sister, who each receive one-fourth of the entire estate, plus one-third of their mother's share.

BOOM MISSIONARY WORK.

Delegates from Many Denominations to Meet in Chicago.

The Interdenominational National Missionary Campaign will open its first convention next Thursday in Chicago. The campaign represents the largest single interdenominational undertaking in the Protestant church history of this conntry. Tbere are to be seventy-five men's conventions in the leading cities of tbe country, culminating in a National Missionary Congress in Washington next April. Among the subjects to be discussed at Chicago are "How to Put the Church on a War Footing," and "America and Christian Leadership."

Home and foreign missionary agencies are making unusual preparations for the campaign. Within the last two weeks the Methodists have met at Ocean Grove, the Congregationalists at Chicago, and the Presbyterians at Atlantic City, to make preparations. The Methodists have recalled a number of missionaries from the foreign field to aid the campaign. The Presbyterians have made similar plans. Bishop Kinsolving of Brazil is coming to the States to direct the Episcopal end of the campaign. John W. Wood, Secretary to the Board of Missions, is organizing tho Episcopal forces.

The Northern Baptist Church, Disciples, United Brethren, Lutherans, United Presbyterians, the two branches of the Reformed Church, and the Southern Baptists have joined in the campaign.

Identifies Mother's Body.

The body of the woman found on Sept. 29 in the East River, near Long Island City, was identified yesterday as that of Mrs. Mary Kirt, 65 years old, of 638 Freeman Street, tbe Bronx. The identification was made by her son, Eugene Kirt, who told the police that on Sept. 27 his mother had wandered away from the house. He said she had been acting strangely.

H. B. Classon as Special Master.

Henry B. Classon was appointed yeeterday by Judge Hough in the Federal District Court Special Master to hear the issues of fact and law in the foreclosure suit brought by the Guaranty Trust Company against tbe International Typesetting Company.

U. S. HALTS WEDDING.

German Army Man's Fiancee, 17, May Be Deported.

Unless Captain Emil Freist, a retired German army officer, living in New York, can get further credentials from Berlin by cable before Tuesday, his fiancee, Margaret Hasse, 17 years old, will be sent back to Germany on the liner Noordam, by the immigration authorities, because she is under 18.

When the Noordam arrived from Rotterdam Wednesday night, the Captain went to the pier in Hoboken to meet Miss Hasse, but the immigration inspector on board said that she would have to go to Ellis Island the next morning. Captain Freist went before the Board of Special Inquiry there and showed proofs that he had an income of $200 a month and had been lecturing in this country for the German cause. He said he was fighting at the Dardanelles until four months ago, when he was severely wounded and was sent back to the base hospital. After he recovered, the Captain said, he came to this country and sent for his fiancee.

A former brother officer, Count Rocbas M. Lynar, who lives at 847 Fifth Avenue, went to Ellis Island to speak for the Captain, and Mrs. J. D. Denison, who lives at the Hotel Wolcott, also used her influence with the immigration authorities to get Miss Hasse released. Finally it was decided by the Board of Special Inquiry that Captain Freist should obtain through the German Consulate documents to abow that there was no objection on the part of her family in Germany to the marriage and then Miss Hasse might be permitted to land. She told the immigration officials that her father was an officer in the army and had been killed in the trenchea in France, early in the war.

FINDS CITY'S HEART TENDER.

People Eager to Aid the Poor, Reports Charity Society.

The Charity Organization Society made public yesterday a special bulletin for the purpose of directing attention to the good that was accomplished last Winter by 624 men and women who volunteered to work among the poor. Much of this work is still being done and will be carried on during the coming Winter.

"Rich and poor alike, the bulletin says, engaged without thought of personal convenience in the hardest kind of effort to be found in charitable work. They canvassed factories for jobs for the unemployed; they interviewed business men who had reduced their forces because of bard times, and urged them to take men back to work, if not on full time, at least on half time. Of the total number of workers 445 were women and 179 men.

The period, says the bulletin, was known as the "Winter of fear." "The families under care each month were two or three thousand above normal," it reads, "4,500 families a month, 20,000 people, anxious, hopeless of the future, appealing in distress for some way out of trouble, while the city as a whole saw only confusion and no early prospect of better times.

"On the other hand, never before, perbaps, has New York had such an outpouring of sympathy on the part of the public. Never before were there so many people ready to help."

SON BREAKS DAYTON'S WILL.

J. G. Bennett's Yacht Skipper Put Up a Spite Fence.

A jury before Surrogate Scbultz in the Bronx yesterday set aside the will of Samuel J. Dayton, former Captain of James Gordon Bennett's yacht Henrietta, who died on July 22, leaving an estate of $40,000. After small bequests amounting to $3,300, the estate was left to a daughter, Mrs. Jennie Stillwell, in trust.

When the will was filed for probate by J. Mortimer Bell, the trustee, William D. Dayton, a son, and Mrs. Beatrice Pinckney, a granddaugbter, contested it on the grounds that the testator was of unsound mind. Captain Dayton broke his hip in a fall in his bome on June 26. The contestants alleged that he was subject to delusions on July 7, when he made his will.

Testimony showed that for thirty years father and son had not spoken. They lived in adjoining bomes on City Island and several yeare ago Captain Dayton, according to his son, erected a twenty-five-foot fence between the two homes.

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TAILORS WORK OCT. 12.

Arbitrators Say Garment Makers Can't Have Holiday.

The Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Makers' Protective Association announced to its members yesterday that the Mayor's Council of Conciliation, appointed in August to settle the differences of the employers and the unions, had decided that there should be no holiday next Tuesday, Columbus Day. The employers were also notified that the council decided that employers may work their help overtime on the Saturday half-holiday during October.

The council announced its decision was not permanent and that the union's side would be heard Oct. 22. Sixty thousand workers are affected by the ruling.

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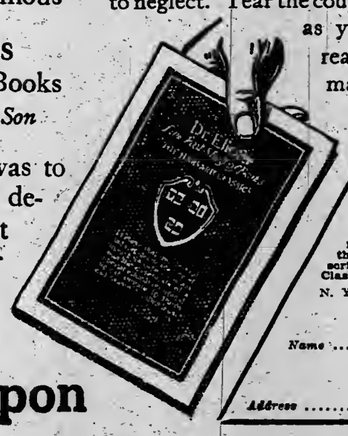
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The terms under which William E. Corey and his associates bought the Midvale Steel Company, the Remington Arms Company, the Coatesville Rolling Mill Company, and the Worth Brothers Company were learned yesterday, and show that the stock of these concerns cost a total of $60,500,000.

The Midvale Steel Company was taken over for $22,000,000, which represented a price of $230 a share for the 95,550 shares owned by the Harrah family and two other Philadelphia families. The Remington Arms Company was purchased for $20,000,000, and the other two concerns brought a total price of $18,500,000.

Mr. Corey's statement on Wednesday night said that $70,000,000 capital stock of the New Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company would be issued to make payment for the shares of the constituent companies and provide working capital. It was not learned that cash in full was paid for the stocks bought in, and it is assumed that part payment will be made in shares of the new organization. The difference between the cost price of $60,500,000 and the $70,000,000 represented by the Midvale Steel and Ordnance stock to be issued at par is believed to be cash provided by stock subscriptions by members of the syndicate. This will be used as working capital in the consolidated company. Mr. Corey has said that the aggregate working capital of the parent company and its subsidiaries would be $15,000,000.

The Remington Arms Company of Delaware was organized a few months ago to handle large war contracts. One order that has been made public calls for the manufacture of 2,000,000 Enfield rifles for the British Government. While the contract price per rifle has not been announced, it is known that the cost of rifles ordered from the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company last Spring was $27.50 each, on which a profit of at least $10 each was expected. Applying this figure to the Remington contract, it is seen that profits on its rifle order would make up the entire cost of the property to the New York syndicate. It is understood that the Remington Company is also filling orders for ammunition at the plant it is operating under lease from the Baldwin Locomotive Company at Eddystone, Penn.

Wall Street heard yesterday that Mr. Corey had practically closed negotiations for the purchase of extensive ore lands in Cuba. In the Wednesday statement Mr. Corey said the company had under option 300,000,000 tons of ore, but he intimated that none had actually been bought.

"The same situation still exists," he said yesterday, when told of the rumor that $1,000,000 had been spent for Cuban ore properties, "and until the options are closed I can say nothing about our ore purchases."

He stated that no arrangement had been made to buy any other property. It is understood, however, that while the plans of the Midvale Company have not been worked out, the inclusion of other properties in the organization is being considered.

The new Midvale stock was active and strong on the Curb, selling on a when issued basis, the price advancing from $60 to $73.50 a share. The par is $50 a share. The day's sales amounted to 65,000 shares.

PRODUCE BANK IS BOUGHT.

May Be Step Toward Branches for Mechanics and Metals National.

In an announcement yesterday that leading stockholders in the Mechanics and Metals National Bank had acquired a controling interest in the New York Produce Exchange Bank, Wall Street thought it saw the first step in plans by which another large national bank would acquire branches. Officers of both institutions confirmed the sale, and admitted that the business of the Produce Bank, which is a State institution operating eight branches in the city, might be conducted under the name of the Mechanics & Metals.

The change, if it goes through, will be worked out on the lines followed by the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, the first national bank to have branches. Chatham and Phenix interests acquired the Century Bank, a State institution, and proceeded to nationalize it with its eleven branches. Afterward it was merged with the Chatham and Phenix, giving that institution twelve branches.

Forrest H. Parker, for thirty-two years President of the Produce Exchange Bank, will retire, but no further changes in the personnel of that bank are contemplated. No steps toward making that institution a national bank will be taken until the approval of the Controller of the Currency has been secured.

An application has been submitted to the Controller of the Currency for permission to organize the Progress National Bank of New York City, with capital of $250,000. The applicants are Julius Silhersewelg, formerly manager of the Century Bank; L. S. Moiseff, A. Gerstenzang, John Drescher, and I. Silberberg. If the application is granted the new institution will be located in the Jewish quarter of the east side, making the first national bank in that section of the city.

TO HEAR MORGAN ON OCT. 27

Financier to Testify About Interborough's Third-Tracking Deal.

J. P. Morgan will appear before the Thompson Legislative Investigating Committee on Oct. 27, and tell what he knows about the contract which the Interborough wanted to let to J. F. Stevens for the third tracking of the elevated railroads on a cost and percentage basis. The opinion has been expressed that this arrangement was proposed in order to provide a $2,000,000 "yellow dog" fund, and Senator Thompson is determined to get to the bottom of the proposal.

The subpoena to attend the hearing of the committee was served on Mr. Morgan on Thursday, and yesterday when the committee convened in the rooms of the New York County Lawyers' Association, at 165 Broadway, ex-Lieut. Gov. W. F. Sheehan appeared to ask that Mr. Morgan might be excused for the present. He explained that Mr. Morgan was on the point of setting off on a two weeks' vacation after the hard work he had put in in connection with the Anglo-French loan, and would be obliged if his examination could be postponed. Mr. Sheehan explained that Mr. Morgan would be glad to assist the committee in any way possible.

Senator Thompson and the committee decided to grant Mr. Morgan's request, and set Oct. 27 as the date for his appearance.

NO PARTISAN BIAS IN NEW ORGANIC LAW

Represents Majority Vote of Democratic as Well as Republican Delegates.

H. L. STIMSON REVIEWS IT

Says Republican State Committee Indorsement Is Not a Challenge to Democrats.

Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, who was one of the leading members of the recent Constitutional Convention, took issue yesterday with William Church Osborn in the contention of the Democratic State Chairman that the recent action of the Republican State Committee in indorsing the proposed new Conetitution made it a partisan instrument.

Mr. Stimson said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that every important proposal which has been embodied in the new organic law had received an overwhelming majority of the Democratic as well as the Republican votes in the Constitutional Convention.

"The proposed Constitution is thoroughly non-partisan in its origin," said Mr. Stimson. "All of the great measures contained in that instrument, namely: the executive reorganization plan, the budget, the financial reorganization, the City Home Rule Article, the County Home Rule Article, and the Judiolary Article, were passed by an immense majority of the Republican delegates, and by an immense majority of the Democratic delegates to the Convention. Each one of these measures was passed in conformity with Republican party pledges, and the most important of them were also in conformity with distinct Democratic pledges. It would be hard to conceive of a case where the great policies underlying a Constitution had been so fully agreed upon by the two principal parties of the State.

No Challenge to Democrats.

"Nevertheless, the Republicans were in complete control of the convention, and they must shoulder the responsibility for the work which it brought forth. It is for that reason that I believe that the Republican electors should now be called upon to support the work of that convention at the polls. They chose certain delegates to perform a certain task in accordance with a platform carefully framed and put before the State. Their representatives have loyally endeavored to carry that platform out. If we believe in representative government we are entitled now to point out to these Republican electors these facts and to urge their loyal support for the work of their representatives.

"But this does not mean that we are in any way seeking to make the support of the Constitution a partisan issue or that in calling upon Republicans to support it we are throwing down a challenge to the Democrats to oppose it. On the contrary, I believe that the Constitution fulfills the essential pledges of the Democratic platform, and should be supported by that party as well.

"The only subject as to which partisan feeling existed in the convention was the question of apportionment. That was left just as it is in the present Constitution. Neither a vote for nor against the proposed Constitution will affect the apportionment of the districts of the State in the slightest degree.

"The Republican majority of the convention declined to take advantage of the power which it had to redistrict the State in a partisan way and left the entire matter to the Legislature of 1916. They went further, and when Mr. Brackett's committee brought in a report which would limit the representation of the entire City of New York to one-half of the Senate of the State they rejected that report and left the Constitution precisely as it was approved by the people of the State and city in 1894.

Without Regard to Party Lines.

"The new Constitution, however, does provide that when an apportionment is made by the Legislature it shall follow the enumeration of the Federal census instead of necessitating a State enumeration of its population. In this respect the provisions of the new Constitution would save approximately half a million dollars of the State's money every time an apportionment is made.

"On all other matters and questions the recent Constitutional Convention acted without any regard to party lines, and its work deserves to be treated without partisan bias. In calling upon the Republican leaders to support it we are calling upon them simply to support the faithful work performed in the interest of the whole State by their representatives duly chosen."

Before the Brooklyn Bar Association last night ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham explained the purposes of the Constitutional Convention in adopting the changes in the parts referring to the Judiciary. His address was purely technical and devoted to a general exposition of the workings of each of the revised clauses.

"These provisions," he said, "simplify both civil and criminal procedure, and hence will operate to benefit litigants and the public at large."

TO USE VOTING MACHINES.

Two West Side Polling Places Will Be Equipped with Them.

Voting machines will be used at two polling places in this city on Election Day. While these machines are common enough in elections up-State, they have not been employed in this city before. They cost $650 each.

One of the machines will be set up at 113 Amsterdam Avenue, near Sixty-fifth Street, and the other in a portable booth on West Seventy-third Street, near Riverside Drive. The machine at 113 Amsterdam Avenue has already been installed, and inspection by the public is invited by the Board of Elections.

VANOSCOPE CO. BANKRUPT.

Colored Moving-Picture Concern Files Voluntary Petition.

The Vanoscope Company of 220 West Forty-second Street, manufacturers and developers of color moving pictures, filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition yesterday, giving liabilities of $1,004,744 and assets of unknown value, consisting of patents for motion-picture machines.

The principal creditor is E. Morhardt of Chicago, who has a claim for $1,000,000. This is the amount of a suit for damages for breach of contract, and the other debts are for rent, stationery, telephones, and attorney's fees. Louis C. Van Riper has been connected with the company. On his return from Europe in September last year he told of an adventure he had in getting out of Germany with his automobile after the declaration of war and announced that he had sold the British rights in a new motion-picture device for a large sum in cash. Since then the company has been involved in much expensive patent litigation.

Wool Export Licenses.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A sale of wool was held here today. The best greasy crossbreds were in short supply and they advanced ½d a pound while slipes gained 1d. on American buying. Other wools were easy. Export licenses are granted more freely and a good quantity of wool is being shipped to America.

ACQUIT UNION MEN OF MURDER CHARGE

Jurors Find Five Cloakmakers Not Guilty of Killing Former Strikebreaker.

DEMONSTRATION IN COURT

East Side Crowd Cheers Verdict Freeing Labor Leaders—Jury Out Three Hours.

The five members of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, on trial for the murder in 1910 of Herman Liebowitz, a former strikebreakor, were acquitted last night by a jury before Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Two other defendants, Solomon Metz and Julius Woolf, had been released on Thursday, Justice Tompkins directing their acquittal immediately after the defense had finished its case. The fate of the other five, however, was not decided until after the jury had heard the evidence reviewed in a summing up by ex-Judge Olcott for the defense and Assistant District Attorney Delehanty for the prosecution.

After having been out three hours the jurors filed into the courtroom at 9 o'clock and announced to Justice Tompkins that they had agreed upon a verdict of not guilty as to all of the defendants.

The verdict was received with a great demonstration by the hundreds of union sympathizers who had crowded into the courtroom. Their shouts were heard by a great throng of east elders outside of the courtroom, who realized that their friends and leaders had been acquitted, and voiced their joy in a mighty cheer.

After the tumult had subsided, the Clerk read off the names of the defendants, Morris Stupnicker, Max Singer, Moses Sigman, Isidore Auspitz, and Abraham Weidinger, and checked up a verdict of not guilty in favor of each of them. When this formality was concluded, a crowd of men and women pushed the court attendants aside and made a frantic rush for the prisoners. Not only the defendants, but also their lawyers, Abe Levy and Morris S. Hillquit, were seized, embraced, and kissed by the emotional, weeping relatives and followers of the accused union leaders.

The crowd outside of the building gave the members of the jury a great cheer as they passed out. There was another demonstration for the lawyers as they emerged, and a still greater one for the defendants. The news of the acquittal had reached the entire east side by this time, and when the cloakmakers came out of the Criminal Court Building they were received by a throng of more than a thousand persons. After the people had cheered themselves tired they obeyed the policemen and dispersed, many of them escorting the acquitted men to the east side, where the demonstrations of joy were continued.

In summing up the case before the jury ex-Judge Olcott dwelt especially on the lack of proof of a conspiracy. The fact that Liebowitz had been threatened with violence, he said, was not of any significance. He urged the jury to consider these threats as nothing more than outbursts of temper common to men under the stress and excitement of a strike.

FIRE PREVENTION TODAY.

Three Hundred Cities Taking Lessons in How to Avoid Danger.

Fire Prevention Day is being observed all over the country today on the forty-fourth anniversary of the great Chicago fire, which resulted in $168,000,000 property loss. As a result of a campaign by the Safety First Federation of America thirty Governors have issued proclamations calling attention to fire prevention methods.

Paradee of fire apparatus, factory fire drills, and drills in public buildings are to be held in more than 300 municipalities. Drills were held yesterday in the public schools under the direction of Acting Supt. Walsh.

A sub-committee appointed in September to consider uniform ordinances, composed of C. Albert Gassaway, Inspector Bureau of Combustibles, Newark, Chairman; A. D. Iddings of the Greater Dayton Association, Dayton, Ohio, and Frank Hague, Commissioner of Public Safety, Jersey City, has recommended an ordinance for regulating the use of combustibles and explosive materials which will be presented before the first annual convention of the Safety First Confederation in Detroit next week.

Hocking Valley Notes Sold.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank offered $4,000,000 Hocking Valley Railway Company two-year 5 per cent. notes yesterday morning and announced at the end of the day that the subscriptions had been closed and that the notes had been largely oversubscribed. The Hocking Valley will use the proceeds to refund a similar amount of one-year 6 per cent. notes maturing Nov. 1.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Twenty-six companies, with $387,800 aggregate capital stocks, were incorporated today. They include:

General Aircraft Corpn., aeroplanes, aeronautical devices, $100,000; F. McGuirk, F. W. Bisgood, F. C. Scofield, 15 Wall St.

Larrabee-Deyo Motor Truck Co., Binghamton, automobiles, other vehicles, $80,000; A. J. Parsons, A. C. Crossley, H. C. Larrabee, Binghamton.

South and Central American Commercial Co., textiles, $50,000; E. Moshiem, J. Altmark, P. Magdan, 113 Pearl St.

The Nosoot Co. of America, Binghamton, chemicals, compounds, alloys, $50,000; R. K. and A. D. Klages, J. R. Smith, 686 Academy St.

Wilson Constructing Co., Schenectady, contracting, realty, construction, $10,000; S. K. Jetter, C. J. and H. S. Wilson, 3 Elder St., Schenectady.

The New Way Mfg. Co., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; A. Friedman, A. Margulis, J. Kahane, 612 East 11th St.

Stone & Palmer, Bronx, tailoring, fabrics, $10,000; G. L. Lewis, C. H. Stanton, D. E. Wing, 42 Broadway.

Superior Apparel Co., wearing apparel, children's specialties, $8,000; M. Schwartz, J. Nadel, Wolf Traub, 205 East 10th St.

Parfumerie Beauvage, perfumes, toilet articles, soaps, $5,000; C. Hillig, F. C. Wilckens, D. Herstfeld, 230 West 101st St.

Levy & Frankel, ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; F. A. and I. Frankel, B. Levy, 115 West 31st St.

Robert Starr & Co., tobacco, $5,000; A. Levine, E. Ginzburg, J. Starr, 579 8th Av.

Hudson Marble Co., Bronx, building material, $5,000; J. F. Bowman, M. C. and P. Cullo, 2,386 Lorillard Place.

James J. Riordan Inc., realty, construction, $5,000; J. S. Maher, D. G. and J. J. Riordan, 347 West 14th St.

Toronto Car Advertising Co., $5,000; A. Schnidler, C. Winebargh, H. Winebargh, 527 5th Av.

Lewis Fur Co., $5,000; J. P. Lavinson, I. Dubinbaum, M. Lewis, 238 West 112th St.

Isidor Goldenberg Co., jewelry, $5,000; J. Wexler, H. and I. Goldenberg, 70 St. Mark's Place.

Authorization: Reflexophone, Inc., Wilmington, Del., brokers, real estate agents, merchandise, personal property, $20,000. Representative, J. Reynolds, 30 Church St. The Pollak Steel Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, $400,000. Representative, B. S. Pollak, 120 Broadway.

Capital Increases.—Maison Bernard Importing Co., New York, $10,000 to $50,000; W. H. Duncan Co., Queens, $5,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—Home Credit Clothing Co., Manhattan; A. Tepel, Inc., Manhattan; T. D. Brath Mfg. Co., Rochester; Coatswell Hotel Co., Manhattan; the Robert Crooks Co. of New York, Manhattan.

CHINESE TO VOTE ON MONARCHY SOON

Bill Calling for a Convention Is Passed, and Signed by President.

REPUBLIC SEEMS DOOMED

Provincial Representatives and Papers Almost All in Favor of Return to Monarchical Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Oct. 8.—The movement looking toward the establishmout of a monarchy in place of the existing republic has been further advanced. The State Council, acting as a legislature, today passed the bill providing for the organization of a convention of citizens' representatives to decide on the future form of government for the country. President Yuan Shih-kai tonight promulgated the bill as a law.

It is expected that the results of the electione will be known on Nov. 20.

High officials inform THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that this procedure, permitting the people to take part in the determination of the national question, was adopted in order to remove the suspicion of undue influence.

The indications point to almost unanimous sentiment on the part of the provincial representatives for a return to the monarchical form of government.

The military were anxious to proclaim Yuan Shih-kai Emperor on Oct. 10, the anniversary of the revolution, but the President, knowing their purpose, canceled the review of troops that was to be held on that day.

The press is practically united in favor of the restoration of the monarchy. The only criticism is in regard to the timeliness of the change.

IMPORTS STILL GAIN.

Those at This Port Last Week Were Nearly $20,000,000.

Imports here continued the upward trend in the week ended Oct. 2, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday, and totaled $19,978,651, the best showing for several weeks. In the week before the entries were $17,278,772, and in the week before that $14,594,242. Dry goods also showed an increase over the preceding week.

Aniline color imports were down to $129, while indigo was returned as having a value of $52,484. Dyewood was valued at $73,993, while receipts of logwood totaled 83,000 pounds. Rustic entries were only $852. Argols reacheu $18,267.

Imports of watches, precious stones and jewelry totaled $650,780. Furs were appraised at $168,103. Sugar entries were very heavy, being set down at 1,022,852 bags, valued at $2,621,295. Coffee imports aggregated 57,676 bags, worth $834,801, while raw cocoa amounted to $422,922. Hides, leather, and findings totaled $2,588,017, of which raw hides aggregated $2,505,325. India rubber, manufactures and waste were appraised at $2,572,323, while wool imports were 9,838 bales, valued at $565,028.

Dry Goods entered for consumption were valued at $2,263,925, silk entries being appraised at $1,120,602, a very high figure. In the week before dry goods imported for consumption were returned at $1,855,040, silk entries being $485,945. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $981,224, while warehoused goods had a value of $447,080. In the corresponding week last year the entries were respectively $564,822 and $1,202,008.

SUE IRON MOUNTAIN ROAD.

Trustees for Bondholders Seek to Foreclose $200,000,000 Mortgage.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—A bill to foreclose the $200,000,000 first and refunding mortgage of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway was filed in the Federal District Court here today.

The suit was filed by the Union Trust Company of New York and Benjamin E. Edwards, trustees for the bondholders. A similar suit against the Missouri Pacific was filed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York a few weeks ago.

Both roads are now in receivership. Frederick W. Judson, who filed the Iron Mountain foreclosure petition, said the suit will not affect the receivership.

The $200,000,000 bond issue was authorized July 1, 1912, and the bonds are payable in 1952. About $35,000,000 of the bonds have been sold, the rest being pledged to secure Missouri Pacific note issues, or are held in the Iron Mountain treasury.

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Coming Holiday on the Exchange and Balkan Situation Check Business

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Money and discount rates continued easy today. American exchange showed little change, and a good business was done around 4.70½.

The stock market was dull, tomorrow's holiday and the Balkan situation checking business. The American section was the firmest and railroad shares and bonds received fair attention at higher prices in the forenoon. Later these gains were added to except in the case of Canadian Pacific, which declined, while the rest of the list closed firm. Copper shares were steady and Japanese bonds continued on the upgrade, but the war loan sagged.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 43 centimes.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair, continued cool Sat. and Sun.; moderate n. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Sat., cooler in s. e. Sun. fair, continue cool; moderate n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat., except showers in extreme s.; cooler, except in n. w. Sun. fair, warmer in n. w.; moderate n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair, continued cool Sat. Sun. fair, warmer; gentle to moderate n. to n. e. winds.

La.—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. Sun. fair, warmer; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. Sun. fair; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair Sat. and Sun., with slowly rising temp.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair, continued cool Sat. Sun. fair; warmer.

Ohio—Fair, continued cool Sat. Sun. fair; warmer; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Fair, continued cool Sat. Sun. fair, warmer; moderate w. winds, becom. s. Sun.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and continued cold Sat. Sun. fair, warmer, moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat., except snow flurries along the n. shore, continued cold, Sun. fair, warmer, moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Fair and continued cold Sat. Sun. probably fair and warmer.

Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and probably Sunday, with slowly rising temperature.

Minn.—Fair Sat., with rising temperature. Sun., unsettled, warmer in e.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun., probably unsettled and warmer.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat.; colder Sun.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun., probably unsettled; colder in w.

Neb.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun., probably fair, with colder in n. w.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Silvertowns are NOT—"Racing" Tires

THIS is an *Explanation*,—not an Advertisement!

(We cannot yet turn out half as many Silvertown Tires as we have demand for, so *why* Advertise?)

We want to correct a possible Misconception.

Silvertown Tires have made such a huge and spectacular success on the Race Track, at Indianapolis, Chicago, Omaha, Des Moines, Tacoma, Elgin, and Minneapolis, that people may think of them in terms of "Speed," rather than in terms of *Endurance*, MILEAGE, and *Safety* to Car Occupants.

It is true that Silvertowns *are* speedy Tires.

But it may surprise the Public to know that we could make *much faster* Tires, *if* we cared to do so.

IT may be news to the Public that Silvertown Tires were just as *fast* years ago, when we first produced them, as they are in 1915.

Yet we practically withdrew the first Silvertowns from the market.

Because, the *first* Silvertowns were, like all other "Cord" Tires, (the genuine as well as the "Near-Cord" and Fabric-Cord substitutes) too *short lived* in Mileage, and therefore too expensive, *per Mile*, for the average Car-Owner's use.

They had *Speed*, at the expense of Endurance, Mileage and Safety.

They were *not* up to the *Goodrich* ideal of *dependability*, and full *value* to the Consumer.

So we practically withdrew them from the Market *until* we had overcome this defect, and brought the Silvertown *principle* up to the *Goodrich* standard.

But, that we have *now* succeeded in making Silvertowns not merely the *Fastest* Tires, but the Strongest, and most Enduring,—the Tires of *greatest Mileage under the most trying conditions*—is what the Race Track has, this season, *proved* beyond a question:

NOT a Silvertown Tire has yet been *given away* to a single Racing Driver or Car Manufacturer.

Not a Dollar has been paid, either directly or indirectly, to any living Racing Driver to win Races with Silvertowns, or to buy his good-will in exploitation of it.

Not a single Silvertown Tire has yet appeared on a Race Track, which *was not paid for*.

Yet out of the 24 Cars entered in the big Indianapolis race, for instance, *22* were equipped with Silvertown Tires, and even a higher percentage at Chicago.

And none but those Drivers who rode on Silvertown Tires *finished* the 500 Mile race.

No *other* Tire Construction, or Material, *could* have stood up under the frightful wear and tear of the awful pace in which the Winners *averaged* 90 Miles per hour at Indianapolis, and over 97 Miles at Chicago.

To make *such* a pace for *500 Miles* would have required, with any *other* Construction of Tire than Silvertowns, probably 2 to 5 replacements of Tires, with a consequent loss of probably 1½ to 5 minutes' time.

And that margin of time could easily win, or lose, a race.

WHEN, therefore, you see these Racing Drivers, of Iron Nerve, cool judgment, and splendid physical efficiency, breaking new records on the new Sheepshead Bay Race Track today, *don't* think of them as reckless Dare Devils, who take a gambler's chance for their lives in each race.

Consider that each of these Men, before he is even *permitted* to enter the Race, must undergo a severe physical examination, including tests of Blood-pressure, Heart-action, Eyesight, etc.

This to ensure the Safety of *other* Drivers in the Race, and of the Spectators.

Consider then that the cool-headed Racing Driver is himself as critical of the TIRES he must drive on, as the Surgeon is critical of his physical condition.

His *Success* will depend not only on his own Courage, Skill, Physical Strength, and Endurance,—not only on the *Car* he drives,—but upon the TIRES which make it *possible* and *safe* to *take out of* the Car (and the Driver) *all* the Speed there is *in* them.

This is *why* Racing Drivers now almost unanimously, and without "Influence" buy, or have the Car Owner buy *for* them, SILVERTOWN TIRES, when they stake their Lives, as well as their *Success*, upon the Ordeal of the Race Track.

NOW, to race a powerful Car 500 Miles at an *average* Speed of 90 Miles per hour, is a far greater test of that *Endurance of Material Strength and Fidelity of Construction*, in Tires, WHICH IS "MILEAGE," than to drive an average Touring Car 10,000 Miles over average roads at the usual average of Speed.

Hence we say the Silvertown Tire is *not* a "Racing" Tire primarily, notwithstanding its sweeping Success on every Race Track where used.

It is an ENDURANCE Tire primarily, an EASY-REPAIR Tire secondarily, an ECONOMICAL Tire thirdly,—and INCIDENTALLY a very fast (which means power-conserving) Tire.

No matter then *what* the Speed outcome of the big Race at Sheepshead Bay today, bear in mind this fact:

We could build *faster* Tires than the Silvertowns you will see there on the *Winning* Racing Cars, *if* we were merely after Speed Records.

But, we could *not* build Tires which, with Silvertown Speed, would have the enormous *Endurance* and *Strength* of Construction, that carries them through the gruelling race with so few *replacements*.

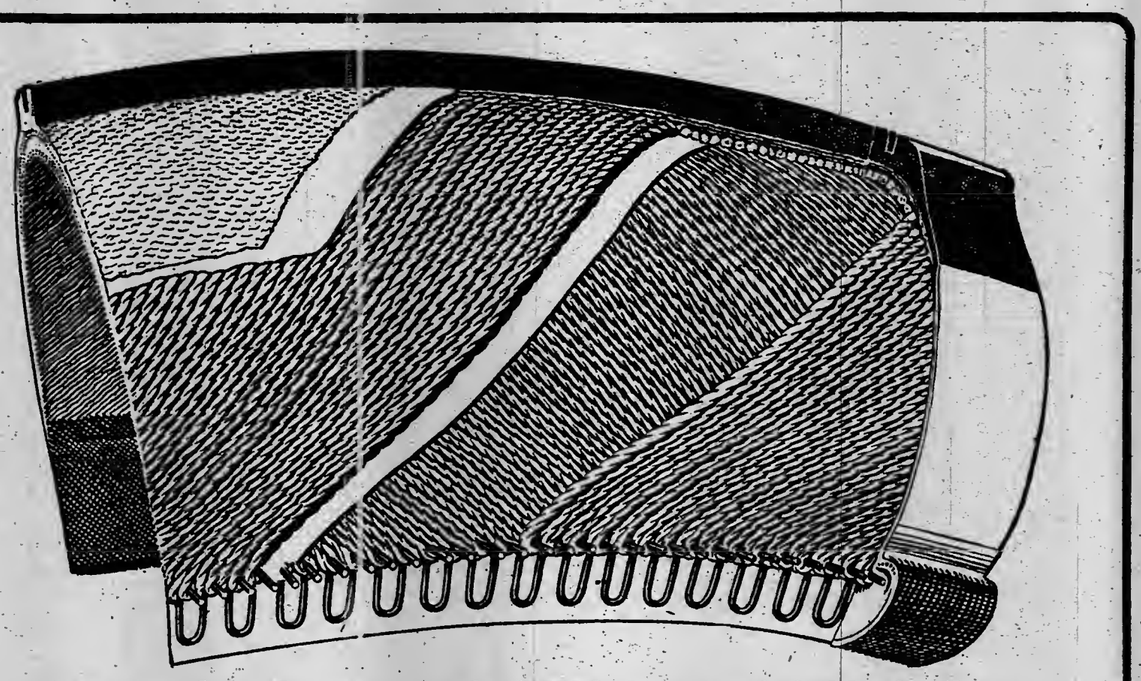
THAT *Endurance*, and *Strength* of Construction, is what "MILEAGE" is made of,—Mileage and Economy for the Touring *Car-Owner*, as well as the Racer.

And of that *Endurance* (which is *Mileage*) the *Race Track* is now a supreme test.

When, therefore, you see no *other* "Cord," or "Near-Cord," Tires winning out on the Race Track today (perhaps none even on any entered Car) you will understand that this is not because others are not "Speedy," but because *they can't ENDURE the pace*.

Because the MILEAGE of such Tires is *reduced*, in exact proportion to their Speed-increase.

Let *that* thought sink in deeply, while you compare the *construction* of all other alleged "Cord" Tires with the original and only "Silvertown," as pictured herewith.



Observe that there are only TWO layers of Cable-Cord, in Silvertowns, with a single layer of Hyper-Rubber between

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY

AKRON, OHIO

Sole Makers of the strongly Patented "Silvertown" Tires

We Have Orders in

Am. Graphophone
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Union Am. Cigar

DAWSON & LYON
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New Secured Debts Tax Law

The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request.

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Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railroads Active and Strong—Industrials Irregular—Basis of Rise in Railway Shares.

To the extent to which the liquidation and reaction in the war stocks at the beginning of the week was the outcome of design, it represented something more than merely a desire to put a check on reckless trading in this group of stocks. Beyond that, it represented an attempt to shift to other quarters the speculative interest which to too large an extent, as Wall Street had come to believe, had been concentrated on a relatively small number of the industrials. The practical direction of this attempt was to transfer to the railroad stocks some of the buying which was forcing up war stocks at a disconcertingly rapid pace. The strength, which the railroad shares displayed during the decline in the industrials and subsequently suggested that the market was in a mood to fall in with this effort, and yesterday's market furnished proof that a large number of traders were entirely willing to turn to a heretofore more or less neglected, but very important, department of the market in which to continue their speculative operations.

The advance in the railroad shares yesterday—some of them were quite extraordinary in the light of the apathy which these shares had lately shown—bad behind it, however, something more than a mere desire to have new counters with which to continue the game. It had behind it the conviction in very important banking quarters that better times lie ahead for the railroads, a conviction which is based on the many signs which promise an expansion in railroad tariff. The movement in the railroad stocks was not unrelated to the extraordinary favorable showing made in Thursday afternoon's Government crop report for billion bushel wheat yields, and three billion bushel corn yields are synonymous with a very heavy railroad gram movement. They are synonymous, too, with much other railroad tariff born of the prosperity which comes to the farmers through such crops. The fall in wheat prices put the market's stamp of confirmation on the big estimates of the Department of Agriculture, and added to rather than detracted from the force of those estimates as a factor in the strength of railroad shares.

The distribution of the advance among the several railroad stocks showed another influence to be guiding traders in their purchases in this newly favored part of the list. The great growth in industrial activity born of foreign orders, and now being importantly supplemented by home demands, bespeaks much traffic for the railroads serving the chief industrial sections, and these were conspicuous among the railroad shares whose strength was the outstanding characteristic of very active tradings.

The market for the railroad as a whole has rested heretofore under the handicap of recollection of many recent railroad financial disasters, of curtailed earnings, and of the sometimes excessive zeal of railroad regulators. It is believed now that the reconstruction of bankrupt properties will be carried on under favorable conditions, that regulators will be less rather than more harsh with the properties under their supervision, in recognition of the truer interests of the country as a whole, and that earnings, thanks to the great crops and to increasing industrial activity, will show much improvement. All of these contribute to the greater confidence which is coming to be shown in railroad securities as a whole.

There were reactions from Thursday's recovery in the industrials, but these stocks, taking them all in all, showed a good deal of firmness. There was more irregularity among them than in the railroad group, and there was very little sign of a disposition to resume the beadlong advance, which early this week, culminated in a violent fall in some of these stocks. There were many of these lasued, however, which showed substantial net gains, United Statea Steel being among those which closed at net advances.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	3	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	3	4	4	5	5
Chicago	3	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	3	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	3	4	4	4	5
Dallas	3	4	4	5	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secursd by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¾
90 days	2¾@3
4 months	3 @3¼
5 months	3@3¼
6 months	3@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.	
4 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3
Other Names.	
4 months	3¼@3¾
5 months	3½@4
6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Rangs of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.68⅝	$4.68⅜	$4.68⅝	—.00⅜
Cables	4.70⅜	4.70⅛	4.70⅜	—.00⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cables.
London	$4.68⅝	$4.70⅛
Paris	5.82	5.81¾
Switzerland	5.31	5.30
Scandinavia	26.08	26.10
Berlin	.82⅝	.82⅜
China		
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.13	5.14
Holland	.40½	.40⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.33	6.32
Japan		
Kobe	49.37	49.43
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.62
Rio	23.50	23.62
Spain	19.25	4
Austria	14.90	15.00
Russia		35.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.66⅝	$4.64¾	$4.65	$4.63

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $471,589,990; balance, $27,331,479. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $343,135.

The local banks gained $1,500,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domcstic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 93¾c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 15-16d. unchanged; New York, 49¾c, unchanged.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

John D. Curtis & Co. have removed their offices to the Mills Building.

The Riker & Hegeman Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock yesterday, payable Dec. 1.

Members of the Anglo-French financial commission are to be guests of the Canadian Club at dinner Tuesday evening at the Hotel Belmont.

The Joint Reorganization Committee of the Wabash Railroad announced yesterday that Wabash receivers' certificates, which matured Aug. 1, 1915, would be purchased at the Equitable Trust Company at their face value, plus interest, on Oct. 11.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,350,104
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	124,524,443
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.79 + .96
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	88.86	Oct. 8	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34½	34⅝	10,900	Alaska Gold Minca	35¼	35½	34¼	34½	— ⅝
42½	42⅝	10,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44	44¼	42⅜	42⅝	—1½
74	74¼	600	Allis-Cha. Mfg. pf	74	74½	74	74⅛	+ ⅛
68	68½	2,100	Am. Agricul. Chem	69	69⅞	68	68	+ ½
67½	67¾	10,400	Am. Beet Sugar	66	68	65¾	67½	+1½
170	177	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	170	170	170	170	—5
170	177	50	Do., odd lot	174	174	174	174	...
62½	62⅝	16,200	Am. Can	63¾	64¼	62½	62⅝	— ½
105¾	106	200	Am. Can pf	105½	106	105½	106	+1
82⅛	82½	9,300	Am. Car & Fdry	84	84¾	81¾	82	— 1⅝
114½	115	400	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115	115	115	115	...
159	160	1,400	Am. Coal Products	156	159½	153¼	159¼	+4⅝
59¾	60½	3,700	Am. Cotton Oil	61	61½	59¾	59¾	— ¾
104	105	100	Am. Express	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
11	11⅜	500	Am. H. & Leather	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
48½	49	1,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49¼	49½	48⅝	18⅝	— ⅞
23½	24	600	Am. Ice Securities	24	24½	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
21½	21¾	300	Am. Linseed	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21⅝	+ ⅛
38	39	500	Am. Linseed pf	38	38½	38	38⅝	+1½
66¼	66½	8,800	Am. Locomotive	67½	68¾	66	66	— ½
99½	100	800	Am. Locomotive pf	99½	99¾	99	99⅜	+ ⅜
6	7	800	Am. Malt	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
27¼	27½	100	Am. Malt pf	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
87¼	87½	14,700	Am. Smelt & Ref	87⅞	88⅝	87¼	87½	— ⅜
107	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ½
80½	81½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. F.	81	81	81	81	...
66¾	66⅞	26,200	Am. Steel F'dries	63½	67	63½	66⅝	+4⅜
111½	112	13,100	Am. Sugar Ref	110	113¼	110	111⅞	+3⅞
123¾	123⅞	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123½	124	123½	124	+ ¾
226	227	200	Am. Tobacco	226	227	226	227	+ ½
49⅜	50	2,600	Am. Woolen	50½	50¾	49⅝	49¾	+ ⅛
49	50	200	Am. Woolen t. r	50	50	50	50	+ ½
96½	98⅝	100	Am. Woolen pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
8	9¼	100	Am. Writing P. pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
76	76⅛	54,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	76	77⅞	75½	76⅛	+ ½
106	106¼	14,965	Atch., Top. & S. F	105⅜	106⅞	105⅜	106	+ ⅛
100	100¼	810	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¼	100½	100	100	+ ¼
111	112	300	Atlantic Coast Line	112	112	111	111	—1
111	112	100	Do., odd lot	112½	112½	112½	112½	...
115	115¾	14,000	Baldwin Loco	117	117¾	114¾	115	— ⅛
105	110	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
91⅜	91½	14,500	Baltimore & Ohio	89¾	91½	89⅝	91½	+2⅜
74⅞	75	900	Baltimore & O. pf	74½	74⅞	74¼	74⅞	+ ¾
...	...	500	Do., s. 15 f	74	74	74	74	...
74⅞	75	20	Do., odd lot	75	75	75	75	...
435	443	2,700	Bethlehem Steel	452½	459	434	440	—9½
161	169	1,200	Bethlehem Steel	170	175	161	161	—9
85¾	86	2,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85½	86¼	85½	86	+ ½
130	132	400	Bklyn Union Gas	129¾	130	129½	130	+1
40	42	100	Brown Shoe	40	40	40	40	+ ½
86	89	200	Brown Shoe pf	86	87	86	87	+ ½
62¼	62¾	2,900	Butte & Superior	63¾	63¾	62	62	—1
31	32½	200	Butterick Co	32	32	31	31	— ½
20	20½	2,000	California Petrol	20¾	20½	20	20	+ ¾
45	46	400	California Pet. pf	45¾	46	45½	45½	+ ⅛
163½	164	5,800	Canadian Pacific	162¾	164	161¾	164	+1½
53⅜	53⅝	2,300	Central Leather Co	53¾	53⅞	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
106	107½	100	Central Leather pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅞
56⅞	57	15,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	55¾	57⅝	55½	57	+2¼
17	20	100	Chi. & Alton pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	+2½
13⅝	13½	1,700	Chi. Great Western	12½	13½	12½	13¼	+1
34⅜	34½	5,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	33	34½	33	34¼	+1½
90	90⅜	9,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	88	90⅞	88	90¾	+2½
125	125¾	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125	125	125	125	...
130	131	1,700	Chi. & Northwest	129¾	130¼	129	130¼	+1
22	22½	10,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	22	22¾	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
131	140	100	C., St. P., M. & O	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	+6⅜
131	140	85	C., St. P., M.& O.pf.	130½	131	130½	131	...
48¼	48½	14,200	Chino Copper	48½	49	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
38	43	400	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	37½	38	37½	38	+3
69	72	400	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	70	70	70	70	...
70	75	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	71	71	71	71	—4
37⅛	37¼	34,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	38¼	40⅝	36¾	37⅜	—3¼
29½	31	100	Col. & Southern	29	30	29	30	+2
137	137½	11,850	Consolidated Gas	137	137½	135	137	+1
110	112	4,000	Continental Can	120	120	109	112	—8
106	108	100	Continentsl Can pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1
18⅝	18⅞	2,900	Corn Products Ref	18½	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅝
86¼	86½	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼	+1¼
90½	91	18,700	Crucible Steel	94½	94⅝	90⅝	90⅝	—1
...	...	400	Crucible Steel pf	107½	107½	107	107	+1
113	117	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	113¾	113¾	115¾	115¾	+1½
144¾	145	400	Delaware & Hud	141	144	141	144	+3½
410	421	100	Del., Lack. & West	421	421	421	421	+8½
8	9½	400	Den. & Rio Grando	8¾	10	8¾	10	+2½
13½	15½	1,800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	13	16	13	15½	+3½
124	125¼	25	Detroit Edison Co	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	...
34⅞	35	7,500	Distillers' Secur	35¾	36½	34¾	35	— ⅞
22	22½	900	Dome Mines	22	22¾	21⅞	22	— ¼
34¼	34½	29,825	Erie	33¾	34½	33¾	34⅜	— ⅛
53½	53⅝	15,700	Erie 1st pf	53⅛	53⅞	52¾	53⅜	+ ⅛
43⅞	44½	1,200	Erie 2d pf	43¼	44	43¼	44	+1⅜
50	51	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	51	51	51	51	...
355	365	865	General Chemical	339	360	299	360	+68⅜
177	178	2,500	General Electric	173¾	178¾	176½	176½	—1½
345	350	1,000	General Motors	344	350	344	345	+8½
111	115	600	General Motors pf	113	113	112	112	—3
75¼	75½	4,000	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	76	76⅜	74¾	75¼	— ¼
122¾	123	4,100	Great Northern pf	121	123	121	122¾	+1¾
49¾	49⅞	76,556	G. N. certs.ore prop	47⅝	50¾	47⅝	49⅝	+2¼
67¼	67½	8,800	Guggenheim Explor	67⅜	68	67	67⅝	— ½
108¾	109¾	1,200	Illinois Central	106⅝	109	106⅞	109	+2½
45½	45⅝	35,300	Inspiration Copper	46¾	46⅞	45½	45⅝	—1
...	...	1,800	Inter.-Met.	22	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ½
22¼	22⅜	7,000	Interboro Consol	22	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅜
78⅜	78½	7,125	Interboro Con. pf	77¾	78½	77⅝	78½	+1¼
24½	25½	1,200	Int. Agricultural	24⅞	25⅞	24½	24½	— ¾
51	52½	700	Int. Agricultural pf	52½	53	51	51	— ⅝
103	103	1,000	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103¼	104	103	103	+ ¼
217	218	1,350	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs.	216¼	218	213¼	217	+1
10¼	10½	600	Int. Paper	10½	10⅝	10¼	10¼	...
39	39½	200	Int. Paper pf	39	39¾	39	39¼	+ ½
28⅞	29	6,520	Kansas City South	28	29	27⅞	29	+1⅝
60⅝	60⅞	300	Kan. City South. pf	60½	60⅞	60½	60⅞	+1⅛
82	82¼	6,500	Lackawanna Steel	83½	83½	81¾	81¾	...
9½	10	100	Lake Erie & West	9⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅞
23	24	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
152½	153	26,100	Lehigh Valley	147	153	147	153	+6
227	230	500	Liggett & Myers	225¼	228	225	228	— ¾
115	120	100	Liggett & Myers pf	116	116	116	116	...
122	123½	100	Loulsville & Nash	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	— ¾
...	67½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ¾
128	129	200	Manhattan Elev	129	129¾	128½	128½	+ ¼
56½	57	3,600	Maxwell Motors	56½	58	56½	56½	+ ½
93½	94	1,900	Max. Motors 1st pf	94½	95	94	95	+1
46⅞	47⅛	4,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	46½	47½	46¾	47⅛	+ ½
97	99	100	May Dept. St. pf	97	97	97	97	+1
91⅞	92¼	19,000	Mexican Petroleum	91½	93¼	91½	91⅞	+1⅛
85¼	86	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	86	86	86	86	—1
34⅝	34¾	18,800	Miami Copper	33¾	34½	34¼	34⅜	— ⅝
105	110	39	Michigan Central	110	110	110	110	+4
12½	13	100	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	+ ¼
12½	13	90	do. odd lot	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
120	120¼	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120	120½	120	120	+ ½
127	130	30	M.,St.P. & S. S. M. pf s.30 f					
5¼	5⅞	2,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	126	126	126	126	...
14	15	2,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	5	5	5	5¼	+ ⅛
4¼	4½	2,950	Missouri Pacific	13	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
57	58	500	Montana Power	3⅞	4½	3¾	4⅜	+ ⅝
123	125	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	57	57	57	57	+ ½
29¾	30	1,500	Nat. En. & St. Co	123½	123½	123½	123½	—1½
90	92	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	30	30½	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
66⅝	66⅞	1,200	Nat. Lead Co	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ¾
16	19½	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf s.20 f	67½	67½	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Nevada Con. Cop	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
15⅛	15⅝	3,800	N. Y. Air Brake	15⅝	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
149	150	800	N. Y. Central	152	152½	150	150	—1
96¾	96⅞	16,800	N. Y. Central pf	96¼	96⅞	96¼	96¾	+1⅛
36½	37½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	+1½
78½	78⅝	20,160	N. Y., N. H. & H.	76¾	79	77	78⅜	—3⅝
30⅛	30¼	13,200	N. Y., Ont. & West	28¾	30½	28¾	30½	+1¼
117	117½	7,200	Norfolk & Western	117	117½	116¾	117⅜	+ ⅝
...	...	...	North American	73	73	73	73	...
112¼	114	7,900	Northern Pacific	112¼	114	112¼	113⅝	+1⅝
...	...	...	Ontario Mining	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
33	33	400	Pacific Mail	33	33	33	33	+ ¼
48	48	1,100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	48	48	45¾	45¾	—1⅛
114¾	116	15,700	Penn. R. R	114¾	116½	114¾	116	+1¼
117½	118	1,800	People's Gas, Chi	118½	118½	117½	118⅜	+ ⅞
98	98	200	P. M. & Co. 1st pf.	98	98	98	98	+2⅞
...	...	50	do., s 20 f	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	...
96½	97	2,500	Philadelphia Co	96½	97	94½	95½	—1¼
39½	39⅝	8,000	Pittsburgh Coal	39½	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅞
112¼	112¾	2,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	112¼	112¾	110	110	— ⅞
98	98	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	98	98	98	+3
71¼	73	3,400	Pressed Steel Car	71¼	73	71¼	71¾	— ½
164½	165	700	Pullman Co	164½	165¾	164½	165¾	+1⅝
48¼	49	2,800	Railway Steel Sp	48½	49	48	48	...
94	96	100	Railway Steel S. pf	95	95	95	95	...
26¼	26⅜	23,200	Ray Con. Copper	27	27¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
163	163¼	151,860	Reading	153¼	162¾	153¼	162¾	+7⅝
84⅞	85	100	Reading 2d pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+1⅝
52⅜	52¾	7,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	52⅜	53¾	52¼	52¼	— ¼
103	103½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	103	103	103	103	+1
5½	5⅝	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
11⅞	12	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+1½
107¼	107⅝	700	St. Louis & San F.	4	4	4	4	...
16	16½	1,300	Seaboard Air Line	16	16½	16	16	...
38	39	1,700	Seab. Air Line pf	38	39	38	39	+1¼
154	154	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	154	154	154	154	...
59½	60	2,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	59½	60	58	58½	—1½
91	91	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	91	91	91	91	...
94⅞	95	21,350	Southern Pacific	94⅞	96	94¾	95¾	+1⅛
110	119	270	So. Porto Rico Sug	105	110	105	110	+7½
19⅜	19¾	2,600	Southern Railway	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	59	500	So. Railway pf	58½	58⅝	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
70	73	100	Standard Milling	70	70	70	70	—1
144¾	144	9,400	Studebaker Co	144⅝	145	142⅜	143⅞	+ ⅛
63¾	64¼	5,100	Tennessee Copper	63½	63¾	63¼	64	+ ¾
167	168	200	Texas Co	168	168¼	168	168¼	+2½
13¾	13⅝	3,100	Texas & Pacific	12⅜	13⅞	12¼	13½	+1⅛
60½	61	11,600	Third Avenue	60	62¼	60	60⅝	—1
9½	10¼	1,400	T. St. L. & W. pf	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅝	—2⅜
...	...	...	do., tr. rcts	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+1⅝
95	96	100	Twin City R. T.	95	95	95	95	+ ⅛
74½	75	500	Union B. & P. Co	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
134¼	135	42,400	Union Pacific	134¼	136⅜	134	136	+2½
80	80	700	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80¼	+ ¼
34	34	140	Union Pacific war	34	34	34	34	+ ¾
50¼	50½	100	United Cigar Mfrs	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	+ ¼
60	60	100	Un. Dry Goods pf	60	60	60	60	...
26¼	26⅝	5,200	United Rys. Inv	26¼	26⅝	25¼	25¼	—1
42½	43	2,900	United Rys Inv. pf	44½	44½	42½	42½	—1⅜
25	26	1,600	U. S. C. I. P. & F	26⅝	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
101½	102	4,250	U. S. Indus. Alco	101⅝	103	101	102	...
53¼	54	2,300	U. S. Rubber	54½	54⅝	54	54	+ ¼
107	108	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1
80½	81	104,300	U. S. Steel	80⅝	81¾	80⅜	80⅝	+ ⅛
114	114⅜	900	U. S. Steel pf	114	114⅝	114	114⅜	+ ⅛
69⅞	70¼	20,500	Utah Copper	70¾	71¼	69⅞	70	— ⅞
41	42	3,800	Va.-Car. Chemical	41½	42½	41½	41½	...
66	67	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	67½	67½	67	67

BONDHOLDERS GET WABASH RAILROAD

Raise Most of the $27,720,000 Assessment to Relieve Property of Receivership.

FEW STOCKHOLDERS IN DEAL

Success of Reorganization Plan Justifies Faith of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Underwriters.

The Wabash Railroad, which has been in receivership since Dec. 18, 1911, will in all probability be out of receivership and on its feet within a few months. This culmination of the Wabash's years of trouble has been made possible by the almost unanimous assent given by the holders of the railroad's first-refunding and extension bonds to the plan of reorganization announced last April. According to an official announcement made yesterday by the reorganization managers, the full amount of new capital required under the reorganization plan, $27,720,000, has been pledged. The first refunding and extension bondholders, by paying in practically all of the assessment, become the virtual owners of the reorganized road.

Under the plan the $39,200,000 preferred stock and the $53,200,000 common stock of the old company had the first chance to own the new company by paying $30 assessment on each share of stock, but most of the stockholders, with shares selling as low as 12½ cents, did not elect to pay this heavy assessment. Only about 4 per cent. of them paid it. This indicates that 96 per cent. of the old Wabash stock has been wiped out.

The $40,600,000 first refunding and extension bonds, under the plan, had the option to pay the assessment which the stockholders refused to pay. Each $1,000 bond had to pay an assessment of $654.82. Holders of more than 97 per cent. of the bonds decided to pay the assessment, the first installment of which, amounting to 10 per cent., was due yesterday. The full amount of the assessment was pledged incidentally relieving the underwriters of the plan, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., from raising any part of the money.

The new Wabash Railroad Company will have a total capitalization of $250,115,000, with the old capitalization of $222,319,377. There will be 5 per cent. noncumulative preferred stock A to the amount of $46,200,000 and 5 per cent. noncumulative convertible preferred stock B to the amount of $48,720,000. There will be common stock to the amount of $48,540,000. A few minor securities will be issued to pay off small maturities which were provided for in the plan, and an additional $5,000,000 of stock may later be issued to provide for contingencies. The few old stockholders who paid the $30 assessment will get 50 per cent. of their holdings in new preferred stock and 40 per cent. in the new common stock. With this small exception all of the new securities, including all of the new preferred stock B, will go to the holders of the first refunding and extension bonds who paid the assessment.

It is expected that there will be available, after all receivers' certificates, now amounting to about $16,500,000, and all reorganization expenses have been paid, about $3,500,000, which can be put into the company in the form of working capital.

The Wabash Railroad, according to a recent statement of the reorganization managers, will be in good condition to profit by the revival in business. When the receiver took charge of the property a plan of improvement, to run to 1915, was outlined, and under this plan all available earnings were put back into the property. More than 80 per cent. of the improvement work recommended is said to have been accomplished already.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.6		Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Argen. Gov't.6		Dec., 1916	100¼	101⅜	5.00
Argen. Gov't.6		Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.62
Argen. Gov't.6		May, 1920	98¼	98⅞	6.30
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	99	99⅜	5.15
City of Mont..5		Apr., 1918	98⅜	98⅝	5.30
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.80
Dom. of Can..5		Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	4.93
French Gov't.5		Apr., 1916	99⅛	99⅜	6.75
German Gov't.5		Jan., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Norway Gov't.6		Oct., 1916	100¼	100⅜	5.75
Norway Gov't.6		Oct., 1917	99¾	100¼	5.97
Swedish Govt.6		Dec., 1916	98⅞	99¼	6.70
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1918	96¾	97	6.15
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	95⅝	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6		Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.5		Nov., 1917	100½	100⅞	4.60
Am. Ice Co...5		July, 1918	100¼	100½	4.70
A. T. & T.ss.5		Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅛	2.93
Ana. Cop. Co.5		Mar., 1917	100¾	101	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.4½		June, 1917	100¼	100¾	4.45
Balt. & Ohio.4½		June, 1918	99¼	99¾	4.80
Bklyn R.T.s.5		July, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.95
Can. North'n.5		Sep., 1917	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific..6		Mar., 2 '24	102¾	102⅞	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.5		June, 1919	95	95⅛	5.50
Con. Gas. Bal.5		May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.70
C. P. R. & L.6		June, 1916	99½	100¼	5.50
Chi. & W. I..5		Sep., 1917	98⅝	99	5.50
Chi. El. Rys.5		July, 1916	91½	93½	13.05
Con. Pow. Co.6		May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
E. Pow. & Lt.5		Mar., 1918	93	96½	6%
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R....5¼		Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.35
Gen. Rubber.5		Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Grd. Rap. El.5		Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.15
Grand R. Ry..5		June, 1916	100	100¼	4.15
Hav. El Ry..6		Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Int. Harv....5		Feb. 15,'18	100¼	101	4.55
Lack. Steel.6		Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	5.65
L. S. & M. S.5		Dec., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Louis. G. & E.6		Apr., 1918	98¾	99¾	6¼
Mich. Ry....6		June, 1916	99½	100⅛	5.53
Minn. Gen. E.6		June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. P. P.6		May, 1917	98¾	99	6.25
N. E. Nav...6		May, 1917	97⅛	97⅜	6.90
N.Y..N.H.&H.5		May, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	3.50
North. St. P..6		June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. Co.....4½		June 15,'21	99⅜	99⅞	4.55
P. S. C. Gas..5		Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅜	2.00
Sea. Air Line.5		Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Southern Ry..5		Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	3.85
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	98¾	99	5.00
Sulz. & Sons.6		June, 1916	100¼	100½	4.50
U. S. Steel..5		June, 1918	99⅛	99⅜	5.25
U. S. P. S.Co.6		Apr., 1918	98½	99	6.40
Union Typew.5		Jan. 15,'18	93½	94½	20.35
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	101½	101¾	4.75
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	99¼	99⅜	5.20
Utah Sec. C..6		Jan., 1917	100	100¼	4.35
West. E. & M.5		Oct., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.85
W. Penn. Tr..6		Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. Pr. Co...6		Mar., 1917	98½	99½	6.25
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.55
W. V. T. & E.6		June, 1917	96	98	7½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	110	...
American Light & Traction	330	355
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	102	105
*American Gas & Electric pf	49	50
American Power & Light	60	63
American Power & Light pf	78	81
American States Public	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	63	66
American Waterworks & Electric	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	56	60
Atlantic Pow. & Light 7% cum. pf	92	95
Cities Service	50	53
Cities Service pf	60	63
Colorado Power	23	27
Colorado Power pf	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	81	83
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	90½	91¼
Dayton Power & Light	38	42
Dayton Power & Light pf	93	96
Denver Gas & Elec. com	94½	98
Electric Bond & Share pf	97	100
Electric Bond & Share pf	98	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	80
Empire District Electric 5s pf	63	68
Federal Light & Traction	11	15
Federal Light & Traction pf	50	60
Gas & Electric Securities	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf	60	75
Great Western Pow. Co. 1946	71½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & Power pf	52	56
Northern States Power	2½	30½
Northern States Power pf	85½	92½
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	54	55
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	87½	88
Republic Ry. & Light	14	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	59	62
Southern California Edison	74	76
Southern California Edison pf	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	27½	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	27	29
United Light & Rys.	36	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67½	69½
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf	46	50

*Par value, $50.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Con. Coal...	95½	95½	95½	95½
5	Com'l Credit...	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
510	Coeden	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
740	Houston Oil...	19	19¼	19	19
125	Hous. Oil pf..	61	61	61	61
1	Maryland Gas.	85	85	85	85
6	Mer. & Min. T.	31½	31½	31½	31½
120	Penn. Wat. P.	70	70	70	70
5	Un. R. & El..	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. Trac. 5s.	103	103	103	103
900	A.C.L.Conn.5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½
8,000	City of Balt. 2½, '51....	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,500	City of Balt. 4s, '61, S.L.	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	93	93	93	93
2,000	Elk. Fuel 5s..	97	97	97	97
1,000	Fairm't Clark. Trac. 5s....	99	99	99	99
1,000	Fla. C. P. cons. 5s.....	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,000	Houston O l div. 6s.....	75½	75½	75½	75½
28,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s.....	40	40¼	40	40¼
1,000	Pa. Wat. P. 5s	89	89	89	89
6,000	United Rys. 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,000	Un. Rys. Inv...	60	60	60	60

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Adventure	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
100	Ahmeek	98	98	98	98
2,410	Alaska	35½	35½	35½	35¾
975	Algomah	2	2	2	2
220	Allouez	57	57	56	56½
8,940	Am. Zinc.....	62½	63	60	61
3,753	Anaconda	76	76⅞	75⅝	76
1,145	Arizona Com..	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8½
1,455	Bonanza	40c.	50c.	40c.	40c.
60	Butte-Balak..	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅛
2,500	Butte & Sup..	64	64	62	62
2,197	Cal. & Ariz...	64⅛	65	64	64½
128	Cal. & Hecla.	558	560	558	560
40	Centennial	19	19	19	19
1,395	CFlco	48⅝	49¼	48	48⅛
1,375	Copper Range.	57⅞	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛
300	Daly-West	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
4,335	East Butte....	13	13⅝	13	13⅜
200	Franklin	0¼	0¼	0¼	0¼
1,210	Granby	86	87¼	85½	86⅛
930	Greene-Can. ..	40¾	41	40	40½
85	Hancock	17	17	17	17
280	Indiana	5⅞	6	5½	6
581	Inspiration ...	46⅝	46⅝	46¼	46½
100	Island Creek..	47⅛	47½	46½	46½
35	Isle Royale....	20½	20½	20½	20½
345	Kerr Lake....	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
100	Keweenaw	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
550	Lake	15	15⅛	14¾	14¾
70	La Salle.....	5½	5½	5½	5½
50	Mason Valley.	2	2	2	2
1,100	Mass Cons....	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
175	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,190	Miami	35	35⅝	34¼	34¼
100	Michigan	2½	2½	2½	2½
985	Mohawk	76	77	75	76
348	Nevada Con....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
1,405	New Arcadian	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
300	New Idria.....	10	10	10	10
2,880	North Butte..	32	32⅜	31¼	31⅜
70	North Lake....	1½	1½	1½	1½
575	Old Colony....	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
1,000	Old Dominion.	54⅝	55	54⅜	54⅝
60	Osceola	86	86⅛	86	86⅛
830	Pond Creek....	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
40	Quincy	85	85	84⅝	84⅝
895	Ray Cons.....	26⅜	27¼	26⅜	26⅝
250	Santa Fe.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,010	Shannon	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞
170	Shattuck	27½	28	27½	28
150	South Lake....	6	6	6	6
8,850	South Utah....	40c.	40c.	35c.	35c.
130	St. Mary's....	55	55	55	55
775	Sup. & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
320	Sup. Copper...	20	20⅜	20	20⅛
310	Tamarack	56	57	55⅛	56⅜
10,565	Trinity	6½	8¼	6½	8¼
4,300	U. S. Smelt...	42¾	43⅜	42¾	43⅛
455	U. S. Smelt. pf.	47¾	47¾	47	47
580	Utah Apex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
45	Utah Con.....	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝
736	Utah Copper...	70¾	71	70¼	70¼
150	Victoria	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
100	Winona	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
590	Wolverine	60½	61	60	60

RAILROADS.

10	A., T. & S. F.	105½	105½	105½	105½
110	Boston Elev...	83	83	83	83
772	Boston & Me..	30	33½	30	33
10	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	33½	33⅜	33½	33½
50	Erie	34½	34½	34¼	34½
30	Fitchburg pf...	70	71¾	68	71¼
15	Mass. Elec. pf.	40	40	40	40
1,807	N.Y..N.H.&H..	75	78⅜	74⅜	75⅝
130	Union Pacific..	134	136⅛	134	135⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

120	Am. Ag. Ch....	69	70	69	69¾
37	Am. Ag. C. pf.	96¾	96¾	95¾	95½
388	Amoskeag	65½	65	62¾	63
180	Am. Pneu.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
60	Am. Pn. S. pf.	15	15	15	15
1,010	Am. Sugar....	109½	112¾	109½	111¾
21	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115¾	115	115¾
513	Am. Tel. & T.	123¾	123¾	123¼	123⅝
510	Am. Woolen....	50	50	49½	49½
147	Am. Wool. pf.	97	97¼	96	97¼
225	A., G. & W. I.	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
235	A.G.& W.I.pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38⅞
12	Edison	242	242	242	242
65	Gen. Electric..	177½	177½	177	177
59	Mass. Gas.....	88⅝	88⅝	88	88
15	McElwain pf..	97	97	97	97
292	Pullman	164	165	164	165
140	Reece Button..	15½	15½	15	15
50	Swift	115¾	115¾	115	115½
35	Torrington	34½	35	34¼	35
401	United Fruit..	132¼	134	132¼	133½
278	Uo. Shoe M....	46	46½	46	46¾
220	U. S. Rub. pf..	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
3,400	U. S. Steel....	61¾	62⅝	60¾	60¾
68	U. S. Steel pf.	114	114¾	114	114½
2,840	Ventura Oil...	13¾	13¾	12⅝	12⅝
55	West. Union...	76½	76½	76½	76½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	Am. Shipbuild..	37	37	37	37
100	Am. Ship. pf..	75	75	75	75
1,875	Chi. Pneu. Tl.	86	88	86	88
40	Comm. Edison..	136½	136½	136½	136½
14	Diam. Match..	101	101	101	101
60	Hart. S.&M.pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½
125	Illinois Brick..	65¾	66	65¼	66
100	Kan. C. R. L. ctfs.....	25	25	25	25
15	Kan. C. R. L. ctfs pf..	55	55	55	55
270	Peoples' Gas..	117⅝	118¼	117⅝	118¼
70	Pub. Service..	95	95	95	95
10	Pub. Serv. pf..	98	98	98	98
25	Sears-Roebuck.	153⅜	153⅝	153⅜	153⅝
329	Stew.-Warner..	74⅞	75	74⅛	74⅛
102	Swift & Co....	118¾	118⅝	118	118⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Ry 1st 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Chi. Ry B 5s..	70	70	70	70
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s..	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
4,000	Tool 5s.....	95	95	95	95
11,000	Swift 5s.....	96½	96⅜	96½	96⅜

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Allis Chalmers	44½	44½	43	43
60	American Gas.	114	114	114	114
19	Am. Railways.	24	24	24	24
309	Am. Loco.....	67¼	68¼	67¼	68¼
10	Baldwin Loco.	116⅛	116⅝	116⅛	116⅝
1	Cambria Iron..	44	44	44	44
15,092	Cambria Steel.	68⅜	69	68½	68⅝
200	Elec. Storage.	74½	74½	73	74
575	Ferd Heck	34	34	34	34¼
100	Gen. Asphalt..	33	33	33	33
20	Gen. Asph. pf	70	70	70	70
400	Gen. Motors..	49	50¼	49	50½
134	Ja. Co. N. A..	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¾
330	J. G. Brill	64	64	62	62
1,237	Lake Sup. Cpn	9	9	8½	9
757	Lehigh Nav'n.	76	76⅞	75½	76¾
431	Lehigh Valley.	73⅜	76¼	73⅛	76
120	Leh. Val. Tr..	13	13	13	13
60	Leb. V. Tr. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
210	Miami Cop....	35¼	35½	34¾	34⅞
100	Nevada Cons..	15½	15⅝	15½	15½
100	N.Y. Dist. & W.	30½	30½	30½	30½
44	North. Cen....	82¾	83¼	82¾	83¼
762	Penna. R. R..	57¾	58¼	57¾	58
90	P. Salt M. Co.	100½	101	100½	100⅝
5	Penna. Steel..	90	90	90	90
431	P. Steel pf....	91⅞	92	91⅞	92
264	Phila. Elec....	26	26	25⅝	25⅞
2,725	P. R. T. t. c.	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
25	Ph. Tractioo..	76	76	76	76
1,110	Ray Cons.....	27¼	27½	27	27
1,465	Reading	78	80⅛	77⅜	80¼
50	Read. 2d pf..	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
10	So. Pacific....	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
50	So. Railway...	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
250	Tono. Belm't.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
200	Tono. Min'g..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1,097	Union Trac'n.	41½	42	41¼	41¾
31	Un. Gas Imp.	85⅞	86	85⅜	85⅞
6,600	U. Utilities..	81⅞	82	80⅝	80⅝
100	Utah Copper..	70½	70⅞	70½	70⅝
50	War'k I. & S.	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	Whouse Elec.	67½	67½	67½	67½
95	W. L. & S. ..	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
122	W. C'p & S..	90½	90½	90	90

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	87	87	87	87
5,000	Cam. S. sc.	101	101	101	101
2,000	El. & P. ctfs.	75	75	75	75
1,000	Key. Tel 5s..	94½	94½	94½	94½
10,000	L. N. con. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Pb. Co. 1st 5s.	100	100	100	100
100	Ph. Elec. 4s..	80	80	80	80
5,000	Ph. E. g'ld 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	101½
18,000	P'dlng Gen. 4s.	69	69	69	69
1,000	P. & M. 4½s..	101½	101½	101½	101¾
1,000	Welsbach 5s..	94	94	94	94

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
240	Am. W. G. M..	20	20	20	20
50	Col. Gas & El.	14½	14½	14	14
25	Crucible S. pf.	108	108	108	108
70	Independ. Brew	3	3	3	3
10	Ind. Brew. pf.	16	16	16	16
210	La Belle Iron..	44	44	44	44
10	La Belle Iron pf..	115	115	115	115
140	Mfrs. L. & H..	48⅝	49¼	48⅜	48⅝
2,140	Nat. Fireproof.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
525	Nat. Fire. pf..	22	23	22	23
25	Ohio Fuel Oil..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
250	Pitts. Brew. ..	4	4	4	4
60	Pitts. Brew. pf	14½	15	14½	15
385	Pitts. Coal	40	40	39	39
3,240	Pure Oil	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
2,000	San Toy	13	13	12	12
35	Un. Nat. Gas..	123	123	123	123
200	Un. N. G. & Sig.	120	121¼	120	121¼
110	West. Elec....	68¾	68¾	67¼	67¾
50	West. Elec. pf.	74	75	74	75
100	West. Pa. Pow.	13	13	12¾	12¾
102	West. Pa. El.(ex div 2½)	141½	142	141½	141⅝
15	Am. W. G. pf..	90	90	90	90

COTTON IRREGULAR ON LIGHT FROSTS

Liquidation Sets In on Failure of the Killing Weather Predicted for the South.

DAY'S LOSS 5 TO 10 POINTS

Reiteration of the Forecast of Damaging Low Temperature Tends to Steady the Market.

Cotton was very irregular yesterday, but considering the pressure of liquidation throughout practically the whole session the undertone was surprisingly steady. Frost failed to materialize in any section of the belt, except light frost in northern Arkansas, the Memphis district, Northwestern Oklahoma, and the northern part of the Pan Handle.

The failure of killing frost to develop was responsible for heavy liquidation at the opening and on all strong spots throughout the day. The steadiness of the market was caused by the fact that the Weather Bureau reiterated its prediction of killing frost in Oklahoma and Northern Arkansas and northern portions of Texas overnight. Cold weather was predicted for the eastern belt also. The net loss for the day was 5 to 10 points.

The first forecast of the India crop for the season has just been issued by the East India Colonial Government. An area of 11,847,000 acres was sown this year, against 14,157,000 last year. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair to good, except in the Punjab.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were quiet, 6 to 13 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, 12.50c. for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.29	12.20	12.26@12.29	12.33@12.34
Dec.	12.77	12.52	12.59@12.60	12.66@12.86
Jan.	12.88	12.67	12.75@12.77	12.81@12.82
March	13.14	12.92	12.99@13.00	13.02@13.00
May	13.31	13.10	13.16@13.17	13.26@13.27
July	13.33	13.15	13.20@13.21	...@...

Total port receipts, 45,000 bales; last week, 44,681 bales; last year, 25,085 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans.....	18,885	14,884	2,174
Galveston	28	109	814
Mobile	3,020	2,021	1,659
Charleston	7,095	9,022	8,954
Savannah	2,237	3,978	541
Wilmington	3,072	3,822	1,480
Norfolk	INTERIOR RECEIPTS.		
	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,955	3,105	3,842
Memphis	5,141	4,843	8,241
St. Louis.....	978	3,410	
Houston	14,426	16,227	12,741

Exports, 21,561 bales; total thus far this season, 777,491 bales; total last season, 224,487 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
488 Galveston	12.40	223,530	122,581
8,095 New Orleans	12.00	17,274	62,369
50 Mobile	12.00	14,201	15,839
1,181 Savannah	12.00	177,100	53,163
1,060 Charleston	11⅞	31,700	27,047
— Wilmington	11.75	36,566	14,010
1,400 Norfolk	12.00	45,000	22,340
— Augusta	11.94	132,128	35,000
— Memphis	...	78,021	65,044
— St. Louis	12.25	7,004	13,383
— Houston	...	137,786	87,940

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling points higher at 7.24d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 4,000; American, nil. Market closed quiet.

THIRD AVENUE BOND ISSUE.

Elevated Company Permitted to Sell $2,000,000 at 78.

The Third Avenue Railway Company received permission yesterday from the Public Service Commission to issue $2,020,487.08 4 per cent. first refunding mortgage bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1960. They will be sold at not less than 78, and are redeemable at any time at 105.

Of the money raised by this issue $93,133 will be used to pay the balance due on the purchase of fifty low-step cars, $25,000 for the purchase of stock of the Pelham Park & City Island Railroad Company at par, $421,996 to reimburse the treasury for expenditures in the purchase of the New York City Interborough Railway Company, and the balance to pay back to the company certain sums expended in the improvement of its old and the purchase of new lines.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American .....

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WESTERN JOBBER is open for large quantity fur trimmed suits at low price; cash transaction. Call Saturday and Monday mornings. 43 West 24th St., 4th floor.

GREEN and BROWN velveteens wanted. Max W. Kaff, 158 West 27th St.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted, all sizes, black and white. Tele. 614 Spring.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes. Telephone 5883 Franklin.

PLAID and STRIPE taffeta silk wanted. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

WE ARE open for plushes and corduroy. Telephone Farragut 9339.

JOBBERS LOOKING at snappy fur trimmed corduroy and mixtures coats; call with samples all day Saturday. 18-20 West 21st, 9th floor.

FOR SALE—Cotton strips for carpet manufacturing, lot 5,061; slightly soiled, tan colored cotton rags, long strips, one or two carloads. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—All wool double warp, 7301 Amoskeag, serge, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, wine; 65c net. W. Solomon, 130 Spring St. Spring 3083.

ALL WOOL SUITS, fur trimmed, striped lining, to close out at $6. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 25th.

DESIRE AT ONCE, on cash terms, high-grade Dresses, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅜@3½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3⅜@3½ " " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Ribbons Up 5 Per Cent.

Owing to the greatly improved demand the advances in raw silk and the increased cost of dyeing, a general advance of 5 per cent. has been made in ribbons. This was put into effect yesterday, and is evidence of the much firmer tone to the market as a whole. Plaids still continue good for spot business, and satin striped ribbons in 60 and 70 lignes have proved very good sellers for Spring. One of the leading French ribbon houses has sent over new samples for the Spring comprising gros grain ribbons with metallic brocaded flowers.

War Order Activity.

The woolen mills working on orders for foreign governments, will complete their present contracts by the end of this month. During the past week, however, there has been a renewal of activity on the part of the purchasing commissioners, and it is generally believed that new orders will be given out next week sufficient to keep the mills employed to the end of the year. There are supplemental orders to the contracts now being carried out for the Italian government, and additional blankets will be required in large quantities. While there is no prospect at present of receiving business of this nature from England, it would not be surprising to hear of further orders from that country in the near future.

Cotton Goods Prices Jumping.

It is a rare kind of cotton goods, gray, bleached, or colored, that has not been boosted as to price as a result of the sharp upturn in cotton, and those fabrics that have so far escaped will doubtless be advanced in the immediate future. The advances run all the way up to a cent or more a yard, though the larger ones are mainly on gray goods. Well-known, trade-marked lines of bleached cottons are being moved up from day to day, a fair average advance being half a cent a yard. One of the leading sellers of bleached 4-4 goods said yesterday that he could not advance prices on his best-known fabrics because he had none to sell for immediate delivery. All the future business taken is being booked at value. He promises, however, that when he gets some goods to ship the at-value price will show a nice advance over the last definite price put on the goods in question.

When Overcoats Are Sold.

Factors in the piece goods market are wondering just what will happen if anything like a normal demand for overcoats is made on the clothiers. Stocks are very low, and the cold weather is sure to bring with it repeat orders from the retailers. Unless the clothiers in the meantime have supplied themselves with the necessary goods, the orders from the retail trade will have to go by the board. Advances on overcoatings are being asked now and obtained with little difficulty. Any attempt on the part of the buyer to "bear" the market is met with an uncompromising "No." Heavyweight stocks carried over from last season are sold at the prices they were opened at, and in some cases at advances of 5 cents a yard.

Spring Shoe Business Is Good.

Late reports from the shoe trade indicate a better advance business from the road than had been sent in up to this time last year, in spite of the higher cost of raw materials and manufacture and the resultant higher prices on many grades of merchandise. The buying has been done almost entirely on shoes of a staple or semi-staple nature, the retailers being unwilling as yet to gamble on the probable style features of the season at the present time. Business from the South is said to be coming along nicely, that from Florida being said in some quarters to show the best proportionate gain. New England is one of the slow spots just now, it is said, but it is believed that this business will catch up before long. One of the features is the increased demand for tennis and other sport shoes.

Lace Reports Differ.

Reports from the lace trade differ quite a little as to the quantity of merchandise now being taken by the retail trade, but the best indications appear to be the demand can hardly be called more than fairly good at best. One of the largest importers in the city said that it took so much effort to sell goods that all the pleasure and a good deal of the profit of doing business had been destroyed. Metal laces continue to move pretty well, and the call for nets, especially from the cutters-up, is said to be good. The other varieties are trailing more or less. Indications in the embroidery field are that, while business has shown improvement over last year to date, the gain has not been so good as anticipated as a result of the early reports heard. There is not overmuch life to the business that is being done on these goods by the retail trade.

Some Buyers Are Suspicious.

An example of what local sellers of gray goods have to deal with when trading with some buyers was related to a TIMES reporter yesterday. The buyer in question wanted to get a small quantity of a certain construction of printcloth for a prompt delivery, but the selling house could not give him goods from the mill he thought he should get them from. However, to get the affair over quickly in order to attend to bigger fry, the seller offered him a little better-count goods, at the same price, from another mill. The buyer would not take them, claiming they were inferior and that the seller was trying to "stick" him because he was a small buyer. When asked to count the "picks" under a magnifying glass to verify the seller's claim, he made a brave start, but soon gave up, saying that his eyes were "jumping" too much to count such fine threads. Then he went out without buying.

Dutiable Silk Imports Gain.

For the first time in several months, imports of dutiable silks at this port in the four weeks ended Sept. 30, exceeded those of the corresponding period last year, according to a report issued by the Silk Association of America. Last month's total dutiable imports were valued at $2,254,954, compared with $2,002,760 in September of 1914. To these totals, fabrics woven in the piece contributed, respectively, $795,036 and $597,329. The principal gains were shown in receipts of ready-made clothing, silk laces, trimmings, etc., and velvet or plush ribbons. The last-mentioned, however, shows a sharp shrinkage as compared with previous months of this year, it being but $77,147. The chief losses were on velvets and other pile fabrics, ribbons under twelve inches wide, bandings, artificial silk yarns, and spun silk or schappe silk yarns. Imports of raw silk, free of duty, were valued at $501,168, and showed quite a loss as compared with the September, 1914, total.

Pile Fabrics Show Big Advances.

The market in pile fabrics is very uncertain and one that is operated largely by the jobbers. The demand in one quarter was said to exceed the supply by 200 per cent. All available looms have been taken up for some time ahead, and silk and woolen mills never before interested in pile branch have installed shears and gigging machinery for the manufacture of pile fabrics. There are plenty of goods to be bought in the gray, but dyed fabrics are another matter. The cost of dyeing that ranged formerly from 7½ to 10 cents, has increased to 35 and 40 cents. Corresponding advances have been made in the finished product, the market as a whole having advanced from 10 to 25 per cent. When prices are named in February, it is expected that standard goods will show advances all the way from 10 to 15 per cent. and probably more. Some of the leading houses are understood to be sold up on corduroys to July. One jobber remarked yesterday that he started in business at 9 o'clock and was "cleaned out by quitting time."

Printcloths Moved Well.

There was a good movement of printcloths in the local gray goods market yesterday, prices being firmly held throughout. There were reports to the effect that certain constructions, notably 39-inch 56-44s and 68-72s, could be had for spot delivery at prices lower than those listed below, but the best information was to the effect that this was not true. It was said in an authoritative quarter that all the goods available at prices less than the full market figure had been absorbed, and that the only immediate hope of even a slight shading laid in the possible further letting out of goods by second hands. Some of the individual orders placed yesterday were of good size, there being at least two sales of 10,000 pieces each. The call for sheetings were good, inquiries for 500,000 to 1,000,000 yards of constructions suitable for bags being told of. Drills were fairly active and firmly held. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	5c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	3c

*Asked.

50,000 Sq. Ft.

In a New Fireproof Manufacturing Building In the New Midtown Section

At 35c. per sq. ft.

4 elevators, 100% sprinkler system. Electric plant; power at low rate; possession arranged; long lease. Owner, P. O. Box 904, N. Y. City.

WE LOAN YOU MONEY against your outstanding accounts; we don't notify your customers; you collect and pay us. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, Commercial Bankers, 20 Exchange Place, New York.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Duties Affecting a Variety of Articles.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in claims as to small tape measures inclosed in metal cases. They were assessed for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as metal articles valued above 20 cents per dozen pieces designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about or attached to the person. The importers claimed 20 per cent. duty as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. Judge Sullivan said a physical examination of the samples confirmed the board in the belief that the merchandise was correctly classified.

G. W. Sheldon & Co. protested the Collector's tax on vacuum bottles, composed of blown glass and metal. They were returned at 45 per cent. ad valorem as "bottle glassware," composed wholly or in chief value of glass blown. The claim was for entry at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures composed wholly or in chief value of metal, not plated with gold or silver. The evidence was not satisfactory, the Collector being affirmed.

Clogan & Co. failed to upset the Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. ad valorem on so-called trick pencils, and trick cigarette and match boxes. They were taxed under the provision for articles worn or carried on or about the person, whereas the importers claimed a rate of only 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal.

Pfaltz & Bauer imported under the Tariff act of 1909, phosphoric anhydride or phosphorus pentoxide, which was classified as a chemical compound and returned for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem. Free entry was claimed as phosphoric acid. The evidence showed that this substance is treated in the trade under the general head of phosphoric acid. Witnesses for the Government testified that an anhydride is not in the strict chemical sense an acid, but is a substance which combines chemically with water and forms an acid. Judge Brown held that, while the substance was not technically an acid, the record showed it to be commercially known as an acid. Duty exemption was accordingly given.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

VANOSCOPE COMPANY.—A motion picture machine manufacturing concern, with a Delaware charter and a New York office, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,004,744 and assets of unknown value, consisting of motion picture patents.

PHILIP OTTMAN, Jr., salesman, 210 East Sixty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $4,735, all for money loaned within the past six years, and no assets.

RALPH E. BOTTENUS, 2,132 La Fontaine Avenue, Bronx, manager of a laundry, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,132 and assets of $1,993.

CHARLES H. HERBST & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles H. Herbst & Co., dresses, 9 West Twentieth Street, by Fred R. A. Stiefel, $196; M. V. Scanlan, $10; Charles Levy, $250, and Leon Stotter, $51. They made an assignment on Thursday. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $600.

CRESCENT DRESS COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Crescent Dress Co., Inc., 40 West Twenty-second Street, by M. Swerdlow, $173; H. Linder, $90; Gerald S. Powers, $243; Siegel & Rothstein, $110, and Laub & Eckstein, $75. Liabilities are $2,500 and assets $1,000.

SHULSKY BROTHERS, dresses, 245 Seventh Avenue, have filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $12,832 and assets of $4,656.

LOUIS KNEE, trading as the Star Binding Company, 7 West Thirty-first Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules, showing liabilities $12,713 and assets $7,000.

JOSEPH KLEMMAN, grocer, 1,239 First Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $4,059, assets $450.

BRILLIANT TRIMMING AND BUTTON COMPANY, 134 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities $381, assets $99.

BUTLER & MACLAREN, INC.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed A. Wells Stumpf receiver for Butler & Maclaren, Inc., installer of pneumatic tubes at 507 Third Avenue; bond $3,000.

MORRIS L. EDMAN, boys' suits, 105 Franklin Street, has assigned to H. Howard Babcock. He has been in business about twenty-five years and was of Edman Brothers, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Oct. 15, 1912, with liabilities $60,000, which was dismissed on a settlement at 42½ per cent.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 308 business failures during the week in the United States, against 276 for the previous week and 332, 314, 273, and 212 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 84, New England 14, Southern 92, Western 67, Northwestern 14, and Far Western 37. Canada had 40 against 46 for the previous week. About 89 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The Old Corner Decorating Company, Inc., dealers in wall paper, Springfield, Mass., a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. The liabilities are $17,099.50 and the assets $13,100. There are more than seventy-five unsecured creditors, chief among them being the Chapin National Bank, Springfield.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Apledorf, Rose—M. Lazarowitz.....$115.01
Amable, George A.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y.....11,715.87
Alvino, Pietro, and Carmins Marasco, executors; Charles Marasco and Anthony Marasco, trustees—D. Israel...4,572.35
Blaney, Charles—W. Miller.....1,306.59
Burritt, Marion T.—Guide Realty Co...150.02
Bach, David, or David Beck—J. A. Freiman.....100.77
Black, Joseph—Rodena Realty Co.....171.01
Beach, Ralph H., and Self-Propeller Car Co.—J. P. Brown.....164.32
Baltor, Jacob—S. Feld.....260.57
Ball, Maud O.—F. R. Wood et al.....163.04
Brandt, Reuben—R. Major.....309.82
Boerichs, Harold E.—A. G. Fisher...5,202.51
Boldt, John E.—C. S. Van Patten...11,149.49
Botwinick, Nathan and Charles—Manitoba Realty Co.....231.91
Clements, Nicholas D.—Falk & Dannenberg.....152.58
Cohen, Israel—T. C. Rogers.....215.27
Cork & Zicha Marble Co. and August R. Zicha—C. D. Jackson.....189.91
Cohen, Harris M.—Navasky Bros.....135.01
Coppola, Vincenzo—Seaboard Trading Co.....100.80
Conroy Bros.—J. E. Vilen.....547.30
Elsenbach, George and Michael—M. Salzman.....8,245.44
Ewing, Emily J.—Franklin Simon & Co..300.27
Filippi, Giuseppe—V. Patti.....5,036.88
Gasecanone, George—Brooks Bros.....115.60
Greenberger, Norman J.—F. Simon.....231.62
Glass, Henry—I. E. Miller.....391.41
Glass, Henry—I. E. Miller.....175.41
General Waterproofing Co., Inc.—J. C. Klinck.....138.41
Gest, Morris—A. Sliwinski et al.....8,687.02
Guarantor Realty Corporation—H. Schiff, costs.....110.36
Ginsberg, Jacob—M. Sklanberg.....107.88
Glasser, Abrahan—S. Shopiro, costs...107.01
Helm, Eleanor—Hennessy Realty Co...282.25
Hicks, James P. and De Lancey T. Smith—M. P. O'Connor.....2,619.99
Hirsch, Max—D. Gumbliner.....555.05
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. J. McGowan.....131.49
Hemingway, Hughey S.—Jacob Reed's Sons, Inc.....118.03
Kadetsky, Bernard B. and Samuel—W. S. Cole.....591.05
Kristaland Water Co.—D. Connors.....203.34
Konrod, Karl—H. L. Sills et al.....118.02
Kritz, Otto—Liberty Iron Works, Inc...467.27
Lipman, Samuel—J. A. Thompson.....153.79
Lindau, Simon—Hopf & Dixon, Inc.....377.90
Melrose Waist Co., Inc.; Maurice Goldberg, and Jacob Tondelman—M. Aronson.....2,005.56
Meyer, Tobias—Goldman & Matusevitz...113.45
Morris, Thomas A.—R. E. Serber.....131.91
Marie Chair Co.—E. G. Huber.....1,051.57
Madison Avenue Real Estate Co.—Stern Bros.....420.17
Moore, Francis G.—C. F. Oddle.....523.07
Nevins-Perlman Co.—Standard Arch Co.387.45
New York Transatlantic Steamship Co. and Bertrand W. Lougheed—Central Banken for Norge.....1,397.45
Oscher, Joseph J.—Brooka Bros.....125.47
Powers Shock Absorber Co., Inc.—F. G. Hurst.....134.82
Peck, Edw. H.—J. H. Barr.....1,116.16
Peck, Nellie E.—American Fidelity Co..197.91
Portl. John—J. M. McCunn.....197.90
Robinson, Miriam A.—H. Liberman et al.....220.53
Roth, Herman L.—R. Cummings.....178.31
Raritan River Clay Co.—Didier-Marc Co.253.13
Schwarzwald, Julius—Sreaquehannn Silk Mills.....397.51
Sandy, Nellia and Edw. J.—C. G. Koss.....963.42
Schuyler, Sarah G.—J. M. Sees.....21,930.21
Siern, Irving C.—N. Greenfeld.....1,048.15
Same—Same.....1,010.98
Secured Holdings Corp.—L. C. Bobbink.147.61
Thirty-eight West Fifth St. Co.—Rislek Bros. & Co., Inc.....1,983.61
Taylor, Annie—F. C. Titus, Jr.....537.41
Van Schaick, Eugene—L. V. Farley...5,085.58
Vechey, Desider, or Desider J. Vecci—J. Marmorstein.....277.08
Welner, Louis and Ben—P. J. Casey....193.73
Brown, Isaac—City of N. Y.....262.71
Brener, Horace J.—Same.....944.57
Clark, Geo. R.—Same.....249.89
Cooke, Geo. J.—Same.....481.53
Dalton, Frank A.—Same.....230.67
Elec. Utilities Co.—Same.....2,341.80
Fleischmann, Arnold—Same.....597.48
Gabriel, Charlotte—Same.....597.38
Ginsberg, Kate—Same.....1,230.13
Jacobs, Eva—Same.....200.67
Miller, Agnes—Same.....260.67
Matthewe Realty and Constructing Co. —Same.....133.97

In Bronx County.

Axelrod, Simche, and Sarah R.—I. A. Krulewitz.....$36.49
Borger, Andrew H.—F. D. Ramm et al.115.36
Borger, Andrew—W. I. Kellisch et al.137.76
Bronx Publishing Co., Inc.—R. Hoe & Co.....219.56
Cullen, Charles—Lawson Piano Co.....196.22
Cooper, Sam—R. Stengel.....28.72
Dolkoff, Max—S. Wunsch.....112.04
Dibendetto, Angelo—T. R. Thorn.....191.40
Gredinger, Jacob N.—American Sign Co.....156.67
Griffin, Harry L., and William Verhafsky—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Corporation.....103.13
Gass, Lina—N. Landau.....375.31
Gass, John and Otto—same.....346.61
Lippman, Julius and Mary—Prudential Candy Co.....90.90
Mayer, Leo M.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc...26.59
Oval Construction Co. and Sam Brenner—J. C. Welferth.....297.53
Ouzoosian, Ludwig—G. Hauser.....35.12
Tobruck Construction Co.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.....179.95
Universal Manifold Paper Box Co., Inc., —A. J. Mirski.....463.28
Wells, Joseph Kingsbury—Universal Savinga Bank.....2,099.31

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgmeat was filed:

In New York County.

Brennan, John J. & James Callaghan—People, &c., Feb. 9, 1910.....$1,000.00
City of New York—S. A. Whisten, Jan. 19, 1915.....1,047.40
Same—President, &c., of Manhattan Co., June 4, 1915.....36,166.93
Same—Dimock & Fink Co., May 10, 1915.....488.38
Same—Jasper Payne Co., May 10, 1915.2,223.41
Katzman, Herman—S. K. Lichtenstein et al, Sept. 21, 1915.....150.90
Quandt, Paul, & Michael Bernstein—International Cork Co., March 19, 1915.122.52
Rodgers, John C.—B. O. Huntington, Oct. 17, 1910.....425.88
Rogers, Edw. J. H.—J. P. Davin, Dec. 30, 1898.....226.60
Anthony, Bertha V. H.—Durham Realty Corp., June 25, 1915 (vacated).....160.91

In Bronx County.

Ernst, Gustave—C. Stelber, Sept. 22, 1915.....$75.25
Grnziano, Rocco—C. M. Mapes, May 3, 1915.....34.72
John J. Tully Co. and John J. Tully—P. Indelli, Sept. 7, 1915.....519.72
Same—Same, Sept. 7, 1915.....519.72

ARE SUITINGS FLANNELS?

Test Case to Decide Whether They Shall Pay Lower Duty.

Representatives of domestic woolen cloth manufacturing interests appeared yesterday, before the Board of General Appraisers, in opposition to the claim of Marks Arnheim, Inc., for a change in the classification under the tariff of men's suitings. The board recently made a decision in the protest cases of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., E. McConnell and Milbank, Leaman & Co., to the effect that woolen flannel material used for trousers, pajamas, skirts, underwear, dressing sacks, infants' wear, &c., was properly dutiable under the act of 1913 at either 25 or 30 per cent. ad valorem, according to value per pound, as "flannels."

This decision, it was said yesterday, encouraged importers of men's suitings to believe that a test case involving goods of this kind might also be held by the board to fall in the category of "flannels." This test case materialized in the form of a protest by the Arnheim concern, whose importations were assessed for duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem as "manufactures of wool." This case came up yesterday, and the board reserved its decision.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA.—Smith & Higgins; J. C. Cook, women's garments, millinery; 1,161 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—S. Hayman; clothing; Herald Square.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., dry goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; O. L. Lee, laces, handk., ribbons; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. & A. Bacon; E. Adelbuerg, laces, neckwear; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss K. E. Leonard, Miss E. M. Sullivan, millinery; F. J. Smith, leather goods; 452 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jacobs Dry Goods Co.; H. Jacobs, dry goods, &c.; Somerset.
BOSTON—W. Filenes Sons Co.; A. W. Wright, jewelry; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—C. H. Dolan, ribbons; Latham.
BRISTOL—I. B. Nicklis; ready to wear; Strand.
BUFFALO—H. Wile Co.; H. Wile, clothing; 200 5th Av.
CARBONDALE—G. W. Reynolds & Son; R. H. Reynolds, general mdse.; Gregorian.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Mr. Hanson, coats, suits, waists, furs, basement; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss K. Tiernan, waists, underwear; Mrs. Bernhard, Mrs. J. C. Nichols, millinery; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O'Farrell, dress goods silks; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Plisher, Hamilton Co.; E. L. Hamilton, general mdse.; Murray Hill.
CLEVELAND—Hurdley-Pierce-Anderson Co.; A. Hurdley, millinery; Imperial.
COLUMBUS—Elberfeld Culp Co.; E. S. Culp, E. Elberfeld, ready to wear hosiery; Marlborough.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; C. L. Sanger, dry goods, carpets, &c.; 19 E. 24th; Boata-Narragansett.
DENVER—Denver Dry Goods Co.; A. F. Sittion, ready to wear; 30 E. 20th; Netherland.
EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Rosenthal Coplan Co.; G. Seidman, lace waists; 1,161 Broadway.
GLENS FALLS—J. H. Heffron & Co.; J. H. Heffron, mfrs. shirts; Marlborough.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; J. E. Rourke, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway; Waldorf.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros; S. Goldberg, notions, knit underwear, leather goods jewelry, 225 4th Av.; Ansonia.
LOUISVILLE—Herman Straus & Sons Co.; B. H. Straus, furn. goods; 12 E. 22d.
LYNCHBURG—C. M. Guggenheimer; R. M. Maxwell, house furn. goods; 353 4th Av., Wallacks.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Caulkins-Post Co.; F. L. Caulkins, A. H. Bickel, carpets; Cumberland.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss N. Cohn, ready to wear; 1,170 Broadway.
MONTREAL—Farrell, Belisia & Co., Ltd.; J. W. Belisia millinery, fancy goods, Brotzell.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Nathan Frank Sons; J. Frank, housefurn. goods; York.
PHILADELPHIA—H. Herman & Co.; H. Martin, silks, waists, dresses, costumes; St. Andrew.
PHILADELPHIA—Marks Bros.; Miss E. Campbell, millinery, ribbons; Cumberland.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Adler & Co.; L. Adler, children's hoy's clothing; Wentworth.
PHILADELPHIA—Bonwit & Teller Co.; S. Rosenbaum, general menager; 417 5th Av.; Longacre.
PITTSBURGH—Pitisburgh D. G. Co.; R. K. McQuiston, furn. goods, men's sweaters; C. W. Dickinson, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss C. M. Gottschall, women's neckwear; 129 W. 32d; Collingwood.
PROVIDENCE—R. Smith & Co.; R. Smith, dry goods, fancy goods, millinery; Woodward.
READING—Kline, Epplhimer & Co.; S. Heckman, carpets, rugs; 315 4th Av.; Brozell.
READING—S. J. Kotzen, dressmakers' tailors trimmings, coat linings, &c.; Broadway Central.
READING—Lard & Gage; W. S. Weinstein, men's boys' clothing; 23 East 26th.
SALISBURY, MD.—Kennerly Schockley Co.; J. E. Schockley, notions; Aberdeen.
SAN FRANCISCO—Newmin-Mannin Co.; B. Mayer, dress goods, silks, linings; 353 4th Av.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Broe. Co.; E. Moog, domestics, dress goods, silks; 1,261 B'way.
SUPERIOR—Leader Store; J. Weingarten, ready to wear; Broadway Central.
ST. LOUIS—Jameson's; C. R. Jameson, men's clothing; Sherman Square.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—F. P. Collins Pants Co.; F. P. Collins, pants; Imperial.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; C. H. Hoffner, jewelry, leather goods; Collingwood.
TOLEDO—Hugo Stein Cloak Co.; Miss S. Goldberg, waists; 95 Madison Av.
TROY—The Rice City; A. Rosenhall, I. Cohen, plush coats, silk dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
TROY—G. V. S. Queckenbueh & Co.; J. H. Dudley, gloves, hdkf.; Latham.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. D. Purlong, silks, velvets; 215 4th Av.
WORCESTER—Schultz & Guthrie; P. H. Schultz, furs, cotton, woolen dresses; 117 West 27th.
WORCESTER—H. S. Parker, tailor; Broztell.

RESORTS.

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The finest hotel accommodations in the world

To Quote a Well Known Globe Trotter, whose testimony is well worth heeding, "And for luxury, comfort and absolute thoroughness the hotels of Atlantic City stand unrivalled."

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Hotel Chelsea — On the Beach Front — J. R. Thompson Co.

Galen Hall — Hotel and Sanatorium. F. L. Young, Mgr.

The Shelburne — On the Beach Front — European Plan. J. Welkel, Mgr.

Hotel Dennis — On the Beach Front — Walter J. Buzby.

Hotel St. Charles — On the Beach Front — Newlin Haines Co.

Seaside House — On the Beach Front — F. P. Cook's Sons.

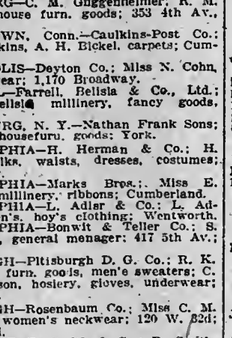
The Holmhurst — Central; Near the Beach — Henry Darnell.

The Wiltshire — Central; Near the Beach — Samuel Ellis

Hotel Strand — On the Beach Front — F. B. Off and H. O. Edwards.

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PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD. NOW OPEN. (Miss) T. T. Dobey, Mgr.

Florence-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, N. J.—Private baths; running water in all rooms. I. Woehr.

LAST DAY TO REGISTER.

This is the sixth and last day of registration. Booths open at 7 A. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

NEW ENGLAND.

AUTUMN GOLF

At Stockbridge, Mass.

Red Lion Inn—Heaton Hall.

Open Until December.

THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Golf. Tennis. Club House. Now open.

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Steam Heat, Private Baths. Special rates. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Open until Oct. 15. Home of Shawnee Golf Course.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of Harry Rothleder, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 22,148.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at the place of business of the bankrupt, No. 63 West 38th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. personal property of the bankrupt consisting of a large stock of furs, and machinery and fixtures, including safe, typewriting machine, desks, chairs, tables, wall cases, partition, etc.

Inspection can be had on the 13th and 14th days of October, 1915, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated, New York, October 9th, 1915.

HENRY LESSER, Receiver.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of CALUMET SILK MILLS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice:

The Trustee will sell at public auction on October 11, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Atherton Mill, corner of Mill and Ellison Streets, Paterson, N. J., the silk manufacturing plant, machinery, office furniture, and merchandise of the bankrupt, including safe, typewriting machine, desks, chairs, tables, wall cases, partition, etc.

Inspection can be had on the 13th and 14th days of October, 1915, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated, New York, October 9th, 1915.

HENRY LESSER, Receiver.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,959.—SAMUEL J. SINGER, MEYER SINGER, DANIEL SINGER, and SAMUEL J. SINGER, Jr., individually and composing the firm of S. J. SINGER & SONS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel J. Singer, Meyer Singer, Daniel Singer, and Samuel J. Singer, Jr., individually and composing the firm of S. J. Singer & Sons, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 7th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy, New York, October 6th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20512.—CARBONDALE SPONGE CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Carbondale Sponge Co., Inc., bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated July 21, 1915, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 8, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy, New York, October 6, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21169.—PAUL PIEPKE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Paul Piepke, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 6, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 8, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy, New York, October 6, 1915.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—"True Christian Courage." 8 P. M.—"The New Jerusalem."

BROOK

M. L. SCHIFF FAVORS A STATE STAMP TAX

Income Tax, with Low Exemption, Could Supplement It, the Banker Says.

FRANCHISE TAX A FAILURE

State Official Tells Mills Committee It Is Ambiguous—Evaded with Loss of $8,000,000 a Year.

Testifying before the Mills Legislative Committee on Taxation in the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday, Mortimer L. Schiff, the banker, made the suggestion that the State could best obtain new sources of revenue by imposing a stamp tax on checks, and receipted bills. He said if this did not produce sufficient revenue there should be an income tax with a very low exemption.

Henry de Forest Baldwin, Treasurer of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, advocated the separate classification for taxation of land and improvements and the levying of greater burdens on land than on improvements. He strongly opposed the general property tax. Several real estate experts discussed the real estate situation in the city and urged an income tax as the best plan to increase revenue.

John J. Merrill, Deputy State Tax Commissioner, gave details of the working of the franchise tax, furnishing many figures. He said the present franchise tax law was unworkable, extremely ambiguous, and confusing. Practically none of the 50,000 concerns paying a franchise tax understands the law, he said.

"I should say," he continued, "that there are not ten lawyers in the entire State who understand the law."

Franchise Tax Unworkable.

He intimated that there are many concerns actually paying more than their share because of the general ignorance of the law. He instanced how firms were evading the law. Many concerns, he said, are sending applications to the State Controller in Albany to have their capital stock reduced. They wipe out their preferred stock entirely, he said, and substitute mortgage bonds. The bonds, he explained, are a liability against the assets of the company and act as an offset against the rest of the capital, and are thus freed from taxation.

"The sections affecting the franchise tax are bad," he said. That this great State should have such laws on their books is a burning shame. I will not, in this public meeting, tell how, but any good lawyer can go to court and reverse the State's rulings. There is not the slightest doubt but that eight or nine millions have escaped the State on this account. No law can be devised that the tax dodger cannot evade. The only one they cannot beat was made in heaven."

M. L. Schiff Suggests Stamp Tax.

"I would suggest a stamp tax," said Mr. Schiff. "Such a tax is easy to collect. Every country in the world has such a tax except the United States. We had a Federal stamp tax in 1898, and I consider it a success. The stamps would be required on checks, say, one or two cents on each check, and on receipted bills above a certain amount. Five or ten cent stamps might be required on receipted bills over a few dollars.

"Such stamp taxes might not yield sufficient revenue, and I would suggest also an income tax with a very low exemption. It would reach those who do business in this city, but who have their legal domiciles beyond its borders. There is a very large body of clerks employed in this city who receive handsome salaries, and who live in New Jersey. Also the professional classes—an income tax is the only way to reach that class. I would have the income tax collected from the recipients, not at the source. This could be done if adequate penalties were provided for attempts at evasion.

"A variation of the income tax is the expenditure tax. Hamburg, for instance, allows the option of paying on income or upon expenditures. There is a very rich class which maintains country houses as their legal residences, and also town houses. They escape personal taxes largely, and an expenditure tax or an income tax, one that included non-residents, would reach them.

"Income from real estate, ought to be exempted from an income tax, because real estate is taxed by itself. The property tax is one that hits everybody, therefore the income tax exemption should be very low. The Federal income tax probably pleases 99½ per cent. of the people in the country because it misses them. It might be said that an income tax would encourage extravagance, because it would be easy to slap on a half per cent. every time revenues ran low. But a low exemption feature would prompt the taxpayer to watch money spending officials."

Replying to a question from Senator Mills, Mr. Schiff said that a provision of the Wisconsin income tax law, under which the State assessed and collected the tax and returned 90 per cent. to the counties, would not meet conditions in this State. Nassau County, where he lived, he said, would not need 90 per cent. of the tax collected from its many rich residents, while for a county in New York City that proportion of the collected tax would be inadequate to meet expenditures.

Realty Dead in Brooklyn.

William M. Greve, Vice President of the Realty Association of Brooklyn, quoted the average tax for six years on flats as between 28 and 29 per cent. of the net income; on stores about 29 to 38 per cent., and on dwellings between 31 and 40 per cent.

"The real estate situation in our borough, due to taxation, is absolutely dead," he said. "There is no big business now. My concern used to lend about $2,000,000 on property; latterly it has been less than $400,000. Foreclosure sales are being bought in at about 30 per cent. of their assessment. Sales are only on small homes, and that is because it is a home town. The returns on other investments are so small that the people turn to the savings banks."

The personal tax, he said, was absurd, and should be abolished.

Max Morgenthau, Jr., President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, declared there was a cry of overtaxation throughout the State. In Binghamton and one or two other places where there had been a mild boom the burden had not been so severely felt, but even there the boom had been retarded, he said.

"It would be a grave mistake, in my opinion," he said, "if we went about changing our tax system in order to relieve real estate rather than with the determination to improve our system of government in a constructive way. Our object should be to secure a large number of taxpayers who become personally interested in the problems of government, and we all agree that they should be taxed in proportion to the benefits which they receive from the government and in proportion to their ability to pay.

Debt Exemption Foolish.

"It would be perfectly easy to collect taxes on personal property in New York City and State today if we would simply remove the utterly foolish provision in our present tax law allowing an exemption for debts. I say this is utterly foolish because I have yet to hear a good argument in favor of allowing a man to deduct his debts against his personal property except for the purpose of allowing him to evade taxation. Moreover, I cannot see that a tax rate of 2 per cent. on personal property is confiscation any more than that rate is confiscation on real estate. If personal property was taxed at 2 per cent. over a long term of years matters would readjust themselves just as they have with real estate."

Henry de Forest Baldwin, the last witness of the day, said in part:

"It is absurd to talk about land values in New York being taxed more than they can bear. It is more absurd to say, what has been said so often during the past year, that land is being taxed more than it can bear, in view of the fact that land values have increased between 1906 and 1915 more than $1,000,000,000.

"Throwing out a dragnet to catch persons liable to pay the personal property tax is always accompanied with a great display of millionaires on the list. There is a pretense that the Administration is getting after the rich, but the sad truth is that the whole thing works out as most oppressive to the poor and to people of small means. The really rich people never have been and never can be reached. They can get advice as to how they should invest.

"It is its phenomenal growth that has saved New York in the past from all the consequences of inefficient and often corrupt government. The rising value of land, which has been continuous during the entire lifetime of the members of your committee, has submerged the financial lossea which the city has so often auffered through the errora of ite rulers.

Would Tax Land Only.

"We can make New York more attractive by lessening the tax burden on houses and business and individuals and making land values bear all that is spent for the benefit of the land. If land paid all taxes it would pay less than the increase in its value, due to the improvements made by the city and the increase in population. And the land cannot move away, while business can move away. If we ask business to pay twice for public improvements—once through increased rent and again through occupation taxes and income taxes—it will refuse, and in the end this will injure land values here and make the payment of the city's obligations more difficult.

"We ask that you recommend legislation to authorize cities of the first class to levy a super tax on land values to take care of the debt service, and to abolish the general property tax in so far as it applies to personal property."

The committee will not meet again until next Wednesday, when several tax experts, including Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, and Professors E. R. Seligman and Alfred E. Holcomb, will be called. After bankers, truet company and insurance officials, and business men have testified the committee will hold eessions at Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse.

H. P. DAVISON AT TAX BOARD.

Must Appear Again to Value His Interest in Morgan Firm.

It was announced at the Tax Department last evening that 123 pereons had been examined during the day on their personal tax assessments. Their total tentative assessment amounted to $8,63$,000. Only eixteen were held for a final assessment of $88,100. This wae a trifle over 1 per cent. Of those examined yesterday nineteen were found to be nonresidents. The rest swore to no property or to sufficient debts to offset assets.

Henry P. Davison of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. appeared with his counsel on Thursday to explain a tentative assessment of $1,000,000. The banker swore off $998,100, of the tentative assessment, leaving himself liable to pay on $31,900 for 1916.

Questioned concerning the value and extent of his client's interest in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., Mr. Davison's attorney is reported to have said:

"That is almost unascertainable because the interest is unliquidated."

It is understood that Mr. Davison swore he had certain debts which nullified most of the amount he had been tentatively assessed for. After he had left the Tax Department Commissioner Charles T. White decided he would like to question Mr. Davison further concerning his holdings in the Morgan firm, and sent him notice to appear again. He had not reappeared up to last night. It is believed that there is some misunderstanding, and that when this is cleared up the result will be an increase in Mr. Davison's personal valuation.

The banker was tentatively assessed on $75,000 of personal property in 1914 and swore off the entire amount. He was not assessed on the tax rolls of 1915, but under the new methods of this year he waa again placed on the tentative tax list. His re-examination is the first to be decided upon hy the Tax Board this year.

SAVINGS BANKS' CENTENNIAL

Institutions Plan Thrift Congress for December, 1916.

America's first savings banks are to have a centennial celebration in this city in December, 1916, under the auspices of the American Bankers' Association, it was announced yesterday. The celebration is to take the form of a "thrift congress," portraying the role of savings banks in adding to the wealth and development of the country.

There are just three banks in the United States which will have reached 100 years of continuous existence next year. They are the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, the Bank for Savings of New York, and the Provident Institute for Savings, Boston. All of these banks were organized or opened for business within three weeks of one another.

Savings bank officials in sixty cities will take part in the celebration. The local part of the celebration is being directed by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Bankers.

The members of the general committee are V. A. Lersner, controller of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn, Chairman; F. B. Wasbburn, Treasurer, Worcester, Mass.), Five Cents Savings Bank; R. W. Dwyer, Treasurer, Dime Savings Bank, Hartford, Conn.; James H. Manning, President National Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y.; W. H. Griffin, Jr., Vice President First National Bank, Jamaica, N. Y.; J. R. Noel, President Northwest State Bank, Chicago, and M. W. Harrison.

In connection with the thrift congress plans, a committee of public school teachers appointed by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking met yesterday at the offices of the American Bankers' Association, 5 Nassau Street, to devise ways and means for extension of the school savings bank system.

FLED TO CHEAP HOTEL; SLAIN

Mystery in Murder at Minneapolis of Woman Supposed to be Actress.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—Mrs. Katherine Arnold of 104 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y., believed to be an actress, waa murdered in a cheap hotel in the alum section of this city early today. She had fled there in the middle of the night, after abe had registered under an assumed name at a first-class hotel.

The woman's skull was crushed by a man who had asked for her about 2 A. M. and had been shown to her room. She had first been choked. No one heard noise in the room. The police are now looking for the slayer.

Mrs. Arnold came here on Sunday. On Monday she opened an account at the Security National Bank. She told the clerk she had lived with her parents in Tyler, Texas, and her maiden name, she said, was Stokes. She registered as J. Stokes when she went to the Allen Hotel on Sunday night.

About midnight last night ehe went down to the Allen Hotel lobby. She seemed greatly agitated. She told Samuel Hall, the night clerk, that she wanted to go to a less conspicuous place. She turned in her key, ordered a taxicab, and gave the driver instructions, to burry.

About two hours later she was killed in the Elroy Hotel.

HOLD VACCINE WAS PURE.

Two Flushing Doctors Attribute Girl's Death to Infection.

Dr. William H. Stone of Sanford Avenue, Flushing, who vaccinated Dorothy, the five-year-old daughter of Frederick Klemm of Smart Avenue, Flushing, and whose death from tetanus occurred Monday, about two weeks after vaccination, declared yesterday that he did not believe the vaccine was contaminated. Dr. A. W. Thompson supported him.

"I personally know of the girl's case," declared Dr. Thompson. "She came under my observation as an attending school physician, and when I saw the wound on her arm I directed that she be sent home and advised her mother to send for a phyaician at once. There must have been some infection after the vaccination was made."

WAGNER ATTACKS $20,000,000 TAX

State Senator Submits Estimates to Show That Levy Is Not Necessary.

EXPECTS GREATER RECEIPTS

Asserts That Inheritance Taxes Have Been Underestimated and Looks for Better Excise Returns.

According to the estimate of State Senator Robert F. Wagner, the State of New York will receive sufficient funds to meet its expenses for the fiscal year without the addition of the $20,000,000 direct tax. This estimate was backed by figures produced by Senator Wagner at a meeting of the Real Estate Owoners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, held last night at Turn Hall at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

Frank Eberhard, President of the local branch of the association, presided. Other speakers were City Chamberlain Henry Bruere and Stuart Brown, President of the United Real Estate owners' Association.

In the statement of Senator Wagner to show the $20,000,000 direct tax to be unnecessary he pointed out that his estimate of receipts for the coming year was a conservative one, because he assumed last year's figures for the coming year, although on account of improved business conditions, the tax receipts should be considerably greater this year. He says he also underestimated the amount to be gained from the inheritance tax on the Rupert, Wendell, Ream, and Vanderbilt estates, for he says the Controller told him that the tax on one of theee alone would be equal to the amount which ne estimated for all. The amount placed to the credit of the excise tax and secured debt tax he estimates to be the increase over the normal tax on account of the change in the law. This is the estimate which he gave:

INCOME.

Estimated receipts for year	$43,701,264
Tax on Ruppert, Wendell, Ream, and Vanderbilt estates	2,000,000
Increase from excise and secured debt tax	4,000,000
Direct tax	20,000,000
Cash in Stets Treasury Oct. 1, 1915	3,258,822
Total for years 1915-'16	$73,081,086

EXPENDITURES.

Payment of 3 per cent. notes	$6,000,000
Appropriation bill	32,583,188
Sinking fund of funded debt	9,476,487
Supply bill to meet deficiencies	5,000,000
Total, partly estimated	$53,359,675
Total income	73,081,086
Total expenditures	53,359,675
Surplus	$19,621,411

According to this estimate there will be a surplus at the end of the fiscal year of $19,621,411, which would make the large direct tax unnecessary.

Senator Wagner pointed out that the city paid for many State expenses from which it received no benefit whatever. He said this city paid last year about $75,000,000 for State highways, while it received none of this sum for the upkeep of its own streets. He said the city received no benefit from the 73 per cent. of the $2,000,000 paid by the State annually for normal schools, the $1,000,000 for State Health Department, and so on.

In speaking of the exemption of city officials from the personal tax list, Chamberlain Bruere said he did not know why his friends in the Tax Commissioner's office had exempted him. He said he had expected to pay his personal taxes as usual.

Mr. Brown asserted that the city administration was pauperizing certain classes of people and making petty criminals of others by its welfare work. He said charity should come out of private pockets and not from the taxpayers.

O. DU B. RUSSELL HURT.

Thrown from Car Step Into Subway Excavation.

Oliver Du Bois Russell, former Secretary to the Quartermaster General of the United States Army, stationed on Governors Island, started to board a surface car in Broadway at Fifty-first Street yesterday afternoon. He slipped as the conductor pulled a lever closing the door and raising the step and was thrown backward into a subway excavation. There was two feet of mud in the bottom of this pit, some aix feet deep, and Mr. Russell struck this on his head.

Major William H. Clark and E. R. Dunham, who were with Mr. Russell, pulled him out with the help of workmen and Dr. Thomas was called from Polyclinic Hospital. When he arrived it was found that Mr. Russell was too badly hurt to be removed to his home, 305 West Fifty-fifth Street, and he was taken to the hospital, later being transferred to St. Luke's Hospital. He was badly bruised and shaken up and last night his condition was said to be serious. He is advanced in years.

Mr. Russell comes of a distinguished Missouri family. He was a brother-in-law of General Winfield Scott Hancock.

$110,000 GIFT BY N. F. BRADY

Presents Day Nursery to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola.

Nicholas F. Brady, son of the late Anthony N. Brady, and President of the New York Edison Company, gave to the rector and congregation of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola yesterday the day nursery built by him recently at 244 and 246 West Eighty-fourth Street. In transferring the title, Mr. Brady received $100 for the property, which cost $110,000.

The nursery is said to be the finest of its kind in the country. Since its completion a few weeks ago the building has been the home daily of more than 100 children. It has facilities for caring for more than 300 children. The idea of the nursery was that of the Rev. David W. Hearn, who was called recently from the rectorship of St. Ignatius Loyola to a Catholic college.

MAY END ELECTRIC STRIKE.

State Mediators Arrange for Conference Between Men and Company.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—A conference will be held tomorrow morning between George E. Emmons, general manager of the General Electric Company, and representatives of the 10,000 employes who are on strike. The general opinion is that a compromise agreement of a nine-hour day with a slight increase in wages will result.

The two sides were brought together tonight by P. J. Conway, W. C. Rogers, and James McManus, State mediators. They will sit in the conference tomorrow.

J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, said tonight that the machinists' fight for an eight-hour day in the General Electric Company would be halted only temporarily by a compromise of the present strike. A settlement of differences here will not mean that agitation for a shorter working day will cease in the company's other plants, he said.

OPPOSES WOMEN DRIVERS.

Coroner Thinks They Should Not Be Allowed to Run Autos.

After an inquest in the case of a man who was run down and killed by an automobile operated by a woman on Eastern Parkway, Coroner Ernest C. Wagner of Brooklyn gave it as his opinion yesterday that women were temperamentally unfit to drive motor cars.

"I do not think that women should be permitted to run automobiles," said the Coroner. "Many of them are not strong enough properly to control big cars. Of course there are many who are just as capable drivers as men, but I think that all women should be compelled to pass an examination as to their fitness to operate automobiles before being permitted to run cars."

SPANISH IN A WEEK
By T. S. ROMERO
is the best text-book to the great language. To study, with or without teacher. Every word phonetically pronounced. Send this advertisement with your name and 50 cents in stamps; we will do the rest—subject to return if unsatisfactory. Spanish lessons at school or pupil's residence. ROMERO'S Spanish School, 208 W. 104th

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for inspector, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Grade 2, will be received from Oct. 13 to 27. The minimum age is twenty-two years.

Applications for female resident physician will be received until Oct. 19.

Applications for female social investigator will be received until Oct. 21.

A promotion test for senior engineer, Education Department, will be held on Oct. 16 at 54 Lafayette Street. There are 132 candidates.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 3 at the New York Custom House an examination for assistant in dry land arboriculture, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, for service in the field, at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,500 a year. The duties will be the inspection of proposed sites for the planting of shelter belts in the Northern Great Plains, examination of the land after it is prepared for planting, and general supervision and inspection of the plantings after they are made. Competitors will be examinsd in questions in arboriculture, thesis, and education and experience. Graduation from a full four years' course from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least one year's experience in propagation, planting, and growing of trees in the Northern Great Plains area of the United States are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALEXANDER, JAMES W., (details elsewhere.)

BIBB, CORDELIA M., daughter of Ralph Marsh of Rahway, N. J., (July 24;); personalty, over $1,000; all to son, William Garrett Bibb of 512 5th Av.

KER, J. BROWNSON, (Sept. 25;) personalty, about $1,000; all to widow, Ellen Susett.

MAHLSTEDT, FREDERICK, (Sept. 26;) personalty, over $1,000; realty, over $1,000; all to widow, Dora, until her death or remarriage; in other event entire estate to sons, George and Fred.

SIRK, MARIE L., (May 19;) personalty, over $5,000; Miriam Galloway, friend, gets $35,000; testator's mother, Mrs. Lucy S. Sanford, enjoys income for life from trust fund of $40,000, and at her death this fund goes to Miss Sanford; residus to mother; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, all books, pamphlets, and manuscripts.

SNECKNER, SOPHIE C., (Sept. 24;) personalty, about $2,000; realty, over $10,000; sister, Emma A. Rhodes, $1,000; residue equally to sons, Julian L., William A., Percy M., and Leonard A.

STONE, KATHINKA, (March 16;) personalty, $4,500; realty unknown; sister, Emilie, $500; nepbew, David Polink, and niece, Hedwig Polink, $2,000 each.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRACKMAN, HENRY, (Jan. 24, 1915;) net estate, $4,117; Mrs. Pauline Brackman, widow, was beneficiary. Assets: An equity of $4,500 in 21 W. 113th St., appraised at $10,000, and personalty, $100.

MAIER, Mrs. HERMINE, (Aug. 28, 1912;) net estate, $12,199; Victor J. Maier, son, and Hermina C. Young, daughter, were beneficiaries. Assets: An equity of $13,000 in 446 Amsterdam Av., appraised at $40,000; cash, $75, and personalty, $500.

ETZEL, JOSEPH, Montclair, N. J., (Jan. 1, 1915;) value of entire estate not disclosed. Assets, taxable in New York State: An equity of $9,000 in 118 Hudson St., appraised at $33,000; the widow's dower is estimated at $1,254, leaving a net estate in New York of $7,746; no deductions are enumerated. Anna Etzel, widow, was the beneficiary.

GANS, Mrs. BLUMA, (Feb. 12, 1915;) net estate, $05,733; Elizabeth M. Katzenberger, daughter, given $47,85$; Solomon and Augustus Gans, sons, each received $23,672, and Adah Levy, sister, $500. Assets: Cash and deposits, $1,835; personalty and jewelry, $544; notes and mortgages, $25,631; due accident from Gans & Sons, $8,813, and stocks and bonds, $73,223.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M., ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Will for Probate—James S. Wilkinson.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—At parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Re Frank—Saul J. Baron. Scott<Harrison (2)—Charles L. Hoffman. Benziger, 2d.<Inaly—Arthur Raphael Greene, Clinton Sav. Bk.<Mannahan, Jr.—F. R. Rich. Bickelhaupt<Crakow—Maurice B. Blumenthal. Sloans<O'Neill—William M. Hoes. Leclerc<Wallach—Samuel B. Hamburger. Re Wood—Herman Weiss.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Re Fisher—Richard J. D. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Helwitz<Frank & Lembert—Edward Sanford.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Hanly<Turbridge—Thomas Gilleren.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbe, J.—Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Joseph Kurzman<John Perry—John W. Stocker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

Re Harry Cook, an attorney.—Suspended from practice for six months.

Re estate of A. Younga, dec.—Motion denied, $10 costs.

S. Klein, respt., v. B. Q. C. & S. Rway., applt.—Motion for reargument granted and case set for Nov. 3.

F. Pensabene, aa admx., &c., applt., v. F. & J. Auditors Co., respt.—Motion granted, with costs.

J. D. Petrie et al., &c., applts., v. Lancaster Realty Co. et al., respts.—Motion grantsd on condition that applt. perfect appeal and place on Nov. Calendar.

M. Skawinkiewitz, rel., v. Warden of City Prison, respt.—Motion denied.

M. Ryder et al., respts., v. M. A. Kennedy, Indiv. and as admx., &c., applt., et al., respt.—Motion denied, $10 costs.

F. Wenzel aa admx., &c., respt., v. P. Ryan Const. Corp., applt.—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Barwin Realty Co., applt., v. C. L. Rossiter, C. A. Recker, aa recrs. of H. Batterman Co., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, $10 costs.

H. Belanger, an inf., by M. Belanger bie guard., respt., v. C. nf Poughkeepsie, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

C. Ebbesen, applt., v. N. Y. respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

S. T. Farrell, respt., v. Elisa Ott, as admx., of A. Ott, dec., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

E. Halpern, respt., v. Langrock Bros. Co., applt.—Judgment of County Clerk of Kings reversed, and complaint dismissed.

Re Seymour Bluestone, &c., Peo. Natl. Bank of Eklyn., applt., v. S. Bluestons as assignee, &c., respt.—Order of County Court of Kings reversed, $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application of E. Horton, indiv. and as sole admx., &c., of W. Horton, dec., and E. A. Horton for a writ of certiorari, &c.—Order affirmed, $10 costs and disbursements.

G. Knowles as admx., &c., of C. Knowles, dec., respt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., applt.—Order denying motion to open default reversed, $10 costs and disbursements. Defts. motion to open its default granted on condition.

M. Lemaire, respt., v. N. Y. & N. S. Trac. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

I. Levin, respt., v. M. B. Judltsky, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

M. Mager, applt., v. N. Y. & W. Spect. Co. and A. C. Carpenter, defts., D. H. Brown, late Sheriff of Suffolk Co., respt.—Order affirmed by default, $10 costs.

Mamaroneck S. & D. Trim Co., inc., respt., v. F. & H. Wood, applts., et al., dft.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

L. McCloskey, an inf., by W. J. McCloskey, her guardian ad litem, respt., v. J. Buckley & C. N. Y.—Reargument ordered and case set for Nov. 4.

E. McWhirter, applt., v. I. U. Paynter, respt.—Order affirmed, $10 costs.

Peo., &c., respt., v. J. Ferri, deft.; H. W. Moore, applt.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Peo. Pulpit Assn., respt., v. L. Purdy as Comm. of Taxes, applt.—Order affirmed, $10 costs and disbursements.

S. Mundhelm Co., applt., v. G. J. Scharlach, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and plfts. motion to preclude, granted as to particulars numbered 3, 5, 6, and 7 of the order of Feb. 6, with $10 costs, without prejudice to a motion to open deft's. default.

M. T. Smith et al., applts., v. H. L. Smith et al., respt.—Order affirmed, without costs.

J. M. Wright, respt., v. A. B. Clark et al., applt.—Judgment affirmed by default, with costs.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Gulf and lake disturbances of Thursday have practically disappeared, and high pressure and low temperatures now prevail over the entire interior of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, except the Northwest. Temperatures below the freezing point were general Thursday morning over the Northwest and extreme Central West, and heavy to killing frosts occurred in the Plains States and the Great Central Valleys, including Lower Arkansas. There ware rains in the Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather, except along the north coast. With the exception of snow Saturday along the north shore of Upper Michigan, and of rains in Northern New England and Southern Florida, the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi River. It will be colder Saturday in the Atlantic States, and continue cool on Sunday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, becoming southwest and west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and north.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Western Pennsylvania—Continued cool Saturday. Sunday, fair and warmer.

New Jersey, Delaware, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and cooler Saturday. Sunday, fair; continued cool.

New York and Southern New England—Partly cloudy; cooler Saturday. Sunday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	57	53	4 P. M.	70	64
6 A. M.	57	52	6 P. M.	68	60
9 A. M.	58	53	9 P. M.	65	55
12 M.	67	58	11 P. M.	63	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 59.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51, at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 65 degrees at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 96 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.—Nn fires reported.

P. M.		Loss.
2:00	5 Jackson St.; P. Berkowitz	Slight
2:20	124 2 Av.; Bessie Lepset	Slight
2:30	220 E. 10 St.; Chas. Cohen	Slight
6:40	662 W. 184 St.; John Goodwin	Slight
7:00	480 E. 172 St.; David Heffner	Slight
7:25	601 W. 46 St.; McNamee Bros.	Slight
7:40	635 B'way; Golde Hat Co.	Not given
8:25	603 W. 46 St.; McNamee	Slight
9:00	524 E. 20th St.; Jno. Brookman	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement 5 P. M.: Pct. 7 as patrol first grade: G. A. McCadden, assigned to 167th precinct, temporarily assigned to 3d I. D., for clerical duty, during absence of patrol on sick report.

Transfers and Assignments, patrol, 4 P. M., Oct. 7: P. Schubert, Comm. office to 14, from chauffeur to operator of motor patrol wagon, 8 A. M., Oct. 8: From prects. indicated to T. I. D., P. Fristensky, Jr., 22; J. A. Hughes, 22; C. J. Brown, 14; F. Hopkins, 276. 4 P. M., Oct. 9: O. J. Elsele, 29 to 5 I. D.; T. A. Price, 5 I. D. to 38.

Temporary Assignments: Lieut. W. J. Lynch, 292 to 17 I. D., 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 8. Patrol. W. J. Blanch, 5 I. D., 3 days, noon, Oct. 8; E. G. Morris, 26 to T. S., clerical duty, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 10; T. J. Weber, 42 to D. B., 3 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 7.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Capt. J. F. Linden, 168, 10 days, 12.01 A. M., Nov. 30. Patrol. T. Schreiber, 4, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 10; W. Heydorn, 12, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 10; J. C. Ahern, 39, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 10; F. Reger, 63, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 10; J. Lawler, 143, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 10.

Fines imposed: Patrol. F. McNulty, 14, (failed to present memorandum book for inspection at end of tour,) 5 days; E. A. Murphy, 16, (absent from post, in premises,) 5 days; D. L. Smith, 16, (sama,) 2 days; E. H. Allen, 22, (same,) 3 days; J. A. Hanks, 35, (absent from post, sitting in restaurant,) 3 days; J. B. O'Connor, 39, (absent from post,) 6 days; (absent from signal-box post,) 3 days, (lost mail pouch containing official police papers,) ¼ day; J. E. Shanan, 31, (failed to report at desk in station house at end of tour,) 1 day; C. Gerhardt, Jr., 86, (absent from post, in fire house,) 5 days; M. Maltz, 38, absent from post, in premises,) 3 days; L. M. Washburn, 40, (absent from post, sitting in liquor saloon,) 4 days; H. A. Golden, 42, (absent from fixed post,) 2 days; W. Stephens, 62, (absent from post, coming from premises,) 3 days; G. C. Ducrholz, 44, (absent from fixed post,) 2 days; D. J. Sullivan, 147, (failed to deliver memorandum book to desk officer at end of tour,) 1 day; (absent from post,) 5 days; W. H. Hough, 149, (absent from post, seated in rear room of liquor saloon, smoking,) 5 days; A. G. Grom, 150, (failed to promptly return to station house to raport disposition of prisoner in Magistrates' Court,) 6 days; C. W. Thorn, 161, (improper patrol,) 3 days; J. J. Hart, 161, (absent from post in rear of restaurant, standing near door leading to liquor store,) 4 days.

Reprimended: Lieut. J. A. Hamill, 39, (failed to promptly transmit message to Bureau of Telegraph;) Patrol. J. C. McGuire, 1, (absent from post, sitting in premises;) J. M. Hughes, 2, (sitting on stairway wbile assigned to patrol;) C. W. Kotschau, 25, (absent from post, in premises;) J. V. Haley, 31, (improper patrol;) J. J. Sullivan, 32, (reported late for roll call and inspection;) M. J. Ryan, 36, (absent from special post, in boiler room;) C. T. Fitzgerald, 37, (absent from post, in apartment house;) J. A. Gunning, 39, (absent without leave;) T. J. Oswald, 39, (absent from post, in premises operating under liquor tax certificate;) H. A. Golden, 42, (failed to signal;) A. Dreacher, 43, (absent frnm post, in barroom of liquor saloon.)

Restored to duty: Patrol. T. Lynch, 145, 12:13 P. M., Oct. 6.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. T. Lynch, 145, 12:17 P. M., Oct. 6.

Dismissed 4:45 P. M., Oct. 7: Patrol. J. J. Hickey, 285, (unlawfully took and carried away the sum of $25, the property of a prisoner who was in his custody.)

Revocation: So much of Paragraph 2, S. O. 231, c. s., as transfers Patrol. P. Damiano, from 146 to 14, as operator of motor patrol wagon is revoked.

Fire Department.

Leave of absence, without pay: Month of Oct., to Plumber G. Francisque, Bnr. of Reprs. and Supa., Div. of App.; Oct. 1 to 15 to Carpenter J. Balfe, Bnr. of Repra. and Supa., Div. nf App.

Additional leave of absence, with pay: One month, 9 A. M., Sept. 30, to Insp. of Bldgs. J. F. Reebil, Bur. of Reprs. and Supa., Div. of Bldgs., on account of illness.

Reassigned: Plumber W. J. Murray, Bur. of Reprs. and Supa., Div. of Bldgs., granted leave of absence, without pay, for September, is reassigned to duty in said bureau, 8 A. M., Oct. 1.

Dismissed: Painter G. Bivins, Bur. of Reprs. and Supa., Div. of Bldgs., 8 A. M., Oct. 8.

Fined: Driver J. J. Sullivan, Bur. of Reprs. and Supa., Div. of Bldgs., (reckless driving,) one day's pay.

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report to the Medical Board, 157-159 E. 67th St., Manhattan, at 11 A. M., Monday: J. F. Ruggles, H. & L. 18.

The members of department band will be directed to report to Fire. 1st gr. A. J. Muir, at the entrance to the Polo Grounds, 157 St. and Eighth Ave., at 1 P. M., Sunday, Oct. 10.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Eng. of Str., will report to Chief of Bat. J. J. Henry, Supervising Eng., at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines:

At 9 A. M.—T. J. O'Leary, Eng. 31; C. Biegler, Eng. 27; G. Ward, Eng. 153; E. J. Heibel, H. & L. 123; L. R. Boss, H. & L. 136.

At 10 A. M.—J. J. Falls, H. & L. 20; A. V. Buckman, Eng. 93; J. F. Finley, Eng. 205; E. J. Keating, Eng. 260; J. E. Wren, Eng. 285.

At 12 noon.—D. J. McManon, Eng. 5; H. J. Bracken, H. & L. 30; C. A. Lulves, Eng. 52; W. L. C. Platz, H. & L. 140; G. J. Lehman, H. & L. 108.

At 2 P. M.—J. J. Deasy, Eng. 26; S. J. Ingoldsby, Eng. 71; J. Isola, Eng. 154; F. J. Brennan, H. & L. 137; W. N. Kirk, Jr., Eng. 251.

Candidates reporting for the practical test for examination for the position of engineer of steamer will be instructed to bring the notices sent to them by the Civil Service Commission.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire., 1st gr., W. Thompson, Eng. 41, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 10; fire., 1st gr., J. J. Connelly, Eng. 26, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 10; Lieut. J. Stirfitter, H. & L. 136, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Oct. 9.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The alumni of P. S

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Twelve Three-Story Dwellings Planned for University Place Block —Builder Buys Dyckman Plot—Banker Takes Title to Seventy-first Street Ziegler Plot—Good Suburban Market.

An operation of more than ordinary interest in the old business section on University Place below Fourteenth Street was disclosed yesterday by the filing of plans for improving the westerly block front of University Place between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets with twelve three-story dwellings. The plot includes all of the block except the Thirteenth Street corner, fronting 176.6 feet. Nine dwellings will be erected there and three on the north side of Twelfth Street, where the frontage will be 107 feet.

The buildings will be virtually two-family houses, being constructed with stores on the ground floor and each of two upper floors arranged for one family. There will be five to six rooms on a floor. The property is now vacant, the old structures formerly there having been torn down about a year ago. The present improvement has been decided in view of the moving away of the old business interests to uptown centres, and it is believed that there is a demand for modern homes at a moderate price in the neighborhood. The property is owned by John T. Smith, whose family has owned it for many years. The architect is Robert J. Reiley and the cost has been estimated at $66,000.

Buy Site for Dyckman Taxpayer.

The Atlantic Realty Company has sold the vacant plot on the easterly side of Dyckman Street, 100 feet south of Sherman Avenue, 110 by 100, to the Halleey Construction Corporation, Danie. Halleey, President, represented by E. B. Daly.

The company will immediately build a one-story building containing stores. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the transaction.

Takes Title from W. Ziegler, Jr.

Harold B. Thorne, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company, took title yesterday from William Ziegler, Jr., to the vacant plot 50 by 100.5 on the south side of Seventy-first Street, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue. It adjoins the art gallery of H. C. Frick's new Fifth Avenue home. Mr. Thorne will improve the plot with a fine residence.

Brooklyn.

Paul A. McGoirick bas bought from the Argyle Construction Company the southwest corner of Newkirk and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn, a four-story new-law apartment house on a plot about 50 by 100.

Investor Buys in L. I. City.

Louis Gold has sold the five two-story and store buildings just completed at Broadway and Thirteenth Avenue, in the Astoria section of Long Island City, to Charles Knopler for investment.

Film Co. Buys L. I. Studio Site.

The old Glendale Casino property at Glendale, L. I., has been purchased by the Mirror Films, Inc., formed recently with a capital of $2,500,000, to produce moving pictures. The property consists of about two acres, fronting 225 feet on Myrtle Avenue, 260 feet on Ocean View Avenue, 60 feet on Nichols Avenue, with a rear line of 365 feet. It was secured from the Forben Holding Company, Herman F. Blindseil, President, through S. & J. H. Athert as brokers.

Plans are being prepared for a fire-proof building 143 by 84.

Long Island.

In the Flushing section of Long Island the J. Albert Johntra Company bas sold for W. T. Riley the one-family dwelling at 230 Madison Avenue on a plot 50 by 148, to William Albrecht of Flushing, and for Victor B. Hess the one-family dwelling at 114 Murray Lane on a plot 25 by 107, to Mathilda Koenler of Manhattan.

New Jersey.

Floyd S. Corbin has sold for John M. Kennedy, Jr., of Philadelphia, to a client for immediate occupancy, a large one-story brick factory building, together with about four acres of land, at Kenilworth, N. J.

At Mountain Lakes Robert S. Salter has purchased a residence to be built on the bank of Mountain Lake. Willis S. Sawyer a plot on Tower Hill Road, Adele M. Morgan a house, Bishop M. Ferrando a house on Wildwood Lake, and Gaetano Bottara an estate on Lake Drive, fronting on Mountain Lake.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 20 by 100, on Willow Avenue, to Jessie Young; also a plot, 20 by 100, on Spruce Avenue, to A. Lohmann.

Weatchester.

The Anderson Realty Company of Mount Vernon, in connection with Herman Stern, has sold for the Sound Realty Company to Joseph Waxelbaum of Macon, Ga., the three-story brick business building 57 and 59 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, on plot 50 by 105. The Sound Realty Company takes in part payment for the same the residence property 109 Primrose Avenue, in the Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon. The contract price of the two properties was about $60,000.

Fish & Marvin have sold a plot at Cedar Knolls, Bronxville, to F. E. Falkenbury, who will improve the property with a residence, and they have also sold for the Popham Estate a plot to G. E. Barton adjoining his residence at Scarsdale.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Worthington Whitehouse bas leased for Mrs. Reginald de Koven to Mrs. James Byrne her residence, 1,025 Park Avenue, furnished for the season. It adjoins the Pinchot house on the northeast corner of Eighty-fifth Street, recently leased by Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt.

Pease & Elliman have let for Mrs. R. A. Armstrong the five-story dwelling at 25 East Seventy-seventh Street to Vladimir M. Rogovine, the Russian Consul, and for Thomas Brennan the four-story dwelling at 3 West Seventy-fourth Street to Mrs. C. Oppenheim.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Richard T. Stevens, 171 East Seventieth Street a five-story residence to E. D. Sutohen.

Bronx Register's Office Will Show a Surplus.

Register Edward Polak has issued a report covering the amount of business done in the Register's Office, Bronx County, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30. During that period 32,378 papers were filed, an increase over 1914 of 375 instruments.

The City Chamberlain received in fees the sum of $242,910.27, an increase over 1914 of $12,937.36.

The mortgages recorded amounted to 6,716, on which there was an indebtedness of $23,957,370.54; conveyances numbered 4,269 and were valued at $5,365,244 and mortgage extensions of the value of $5,789,325 were received.

The expenses for the nine months were $72,944.18, which includes salaries, supplies, equipment, &c., and the cash turned over to the City Chamberlain shows a surplus over expenses of $170,565.66.

During this period the satisfaction or mortgages showed an increase of over 30 per cent. Register Polak estimates that the surplus for 1915 will amount to $200,000.

September Building Report Shows Gain

Reports to Bradstreet's Journal for the month of September, 126 cities reporting, show, as was to be expected, in view of the heavy shrinkage noted at this time a year ago, a very large increase—22 per cent. to be exact—in building expenditures for the ninth month of the year. This percentage of gain of course compares with a decrease of 33 per cent. in September, 1914, from September, 1913, but it should be noted that every group of cities, except the Far West, shares in the expansion in values noted in September, and also in the increases shown in the number of permits, which for the country as a whole show a gain of 15.2 per cent. over September a year ago.

The gain of 15 per cent. in number and of 22 per cent. in expenditure, it might be added, compare with a gain of 6 per cent. in permits and 14 per cent. in values in August this year, when the building tide definitely turned for the better, and with decreases of 8 and 14 per cent., respectively, in permits and values in July. The percentage of gain in values in September is the largest reported in any month since December, 1912.

Examination of the returns by cities shows that while New York City contributed to the increase in permits, the value of the building done shows a reduction of 15 per cent. from a year ago. Most of the other large cities, however, showed gains over a year ago in September.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

17th St, 29 West, n, 435 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92, 10-story loft and store building; Brooklyn Savings Bank against R. I. Brewstsr et al.; Schenck & P., attorneys; Mitchell May, referee; due, $100,105.48; taxes, &c., $1,057.10; to the plaintiff, for $90,000.

61st St, 251 East, n s, 85 ft w of 2d Av, 19.6 x100.5, three-story dwelling; Julia Coleman against E. J. Sbielde et al.; H. D. Coben, attorney; H. N. French, referse; due on judgment, $11,927.20; subject to first mortgage of $10,000; to the plaintiff, for $11,750.

3d Av, 2,359, s e corner of 128th St, 25x105, two and four story tenemente and stores; withdrawn.

By Bryan L. Kennsily.

Lenox Av, 233, w e, 600 ft e of 122d St, 20x80, four-story flat and atoree; G. E. Chlaolm et al., trustee, against C. M. Burnham et al.; Stswart & S., attorneys; M. J. O'Brien, Jr., referee; due, $21,350.50; taxes, &c., $215; to the plaintiff, for $15,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

131st St, 250 West, s s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11, three-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against Herman Ratner et al.; Harold Swan, attorney; E. Day, referee; due, $8,975.69; to the plaintiff, for $7,000.

1st Av, 289, w e, 69 ft s of 17th St, 23x100, four-story tencment and stores; City Real Estate Co. against F. H. Heitz Manken et al.; Harold Swan, attorney; M. B. Clerks, referee; due, $13,662.67; taxes, &c., $700.50; to Maier Brothers, for $14,050.

133d St, 30½ West, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; G. E. Chisolm et al., trustees, against C. M. Burnham et al.; A. C. Fash, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; dus, $5,529.76; taxes, &c., $61.77; to the plaintiff, for $5,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Brook Av, 553, w e, 184.11 ft e of Westchester Av, 27.1x82.3x30.7x68.6, four-story flat and stores; American Baptist Home Mission Society against Henry Brener et al.; Perkins & E., attorneys; S. P. Cahill, referee; due, $14,485.51; taxes, &c., $2,062.38; to the plaintiff, for $2,000.

By George Price.

Lyman Place, 1,389, w s, 207.7 ft n of 169th St, 51.8x31.1x57.1x55.3, three-story flat; F. A. Graydon against P. J. Lamberti et al.; Montgomery & P., attorneys; W. E. Smith, referee; due, $10,837.85; taxes, &c., $266.66; to the plaintiff, for $5,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Powell Av, 2,019, n e, 91.6 ft e of Pugsley Av, 100x103.1; William Seitz et al. against Anna Mensch et al.; Free & M., attorneys; L. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $5,230.20; taxes, &c., $766.27; to the plaintiff, for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Dyckman St, le s, 100 ft s of Sherman Av, for a one-story store, 100x90; Halleey Building Corporation, 1,066 Walton Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St and 3d Av, architect; cost.....$25,000

University Place, n w corner 12th St, for twelvs three-story stores and dwellings; J. T. Smith, 154 Greenwich St, owner; R. J. Relley, 447 5th Av, architect; cost...$60,000

University Av, w s, 50 ft s of 190th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x87.10; Osborne Realty Co., Andrew T. McKegney, 2,486 Devos Terrace, President, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost.....$90,000

169th St, a e corner Grant Av, for a five-story brick tsnement, 47x90; Hensle Construction Co., Charles Hensle, 530 West 207th St, President, owner; Moore & Landsiedsl, 3d Av and 148th St, architect; cost.....$50,000

169th St, a w corner Morrie Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 55x64.9 and 45x60; Hensle Construction Co., owner; Moore & Landsiedsl, architect; cost.....$90,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 167th St, 80x154.1 to St. Nicholas Av x 83.10 to 167th St x 179.4 to beginning; Charlee F. King to Edward E. Mackenzie, Glen Spey, Sullivan County, N. Y., ¼ part, (mtg $95,000.) Oct. 5; attorneys, Maresi & Schultz, 52 Broadway.....

BROADWAY, s e corner of 215th St, 81.7x65; 10th Av, s w corner of 215th St, 99.11x80; Haven Conetruction Co. to Ambrose F. Becker, 105 West 72d St, (mtg $125,000,) Oct. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CONVENT AV, 336, s w corner of 144th St, 24.11x94.5; John W. Ahearn to Corporal Realty Co., Inc., 111 Liberty St, b. & s., c. a. g., (mtg $18,000,) Jan. 15.....$100

DYCKMAN ST, e s, 100 ft e of Sherman Av, 110x100; Atlantic Realty Co. to Helbey Building Corporation, 32 Nassau St, (mtg $37,300,) e. and s, Oct. 7; attorney, E. W. Dalh, 32 Nassau St.....$1

GREENWICH ST, n w corner of Vesey St, 53.10x22.1x50.5x41.11; Sellwell Realty Co. to Samuel E. Jacobe, 27 West 85th St, c. a. g., (mtg $60,000,) Nov. 11, 1913; address 30 East 42d St.....$100

LENOX AV, 55, w s, 25.2x75, Samuel J. Metzer to Mary J. Apgar, 88 Central Park West, and another, (mtg $25,000,) h. and e., Oct. 7; attorney, Lawyere Title and Insurance Co., 149 Broadway.....$175

MADISON AV, 64, w e, 24.3 ft n of 27th St, 24.8x95, (foreclosure Oct. 6;) Walter E. Kelley, refsrse, to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, Oct. 8; attorneys, M. S. & J. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$50,000

PLEASANT AV, 316, e e, 25.5 ft s of 117th St, 25x98; Pleasant Av, 318, s e corner of 117th St, 25.5x98; Henry P. Bertl to Marie A. Bertl, 127 East 52d St, all title, all liens, Sept. 5; attorney, E. L. Parodl, 261 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 384, c s, 40.4 ft n of 128th St, 20.2x83.7x20x80.6, (foreclosnre Sept. 29;) Joseph M. Edelson, referee, to Charles G. Koss, 425 West End Av, Sept. 30; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway.....$13,000

2D AV, 1,166, e s, 50.5 ft n of 61st St, 25x75, (foreclosure April 26;) Jacob M. Guedalia, referee, to Carrie Esberg, 1,070 Madison Av, April 29; attorneye, Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway.....$20,000

2D AV, 1,168, e s, 75.5 ft n of 61st St, 25x100, (foreclosure April 28;) H. W. Mack, referee, to Lulu Weinsteln, 1,184 Madison Av, April 29; attorneye, same.....$23,000

8TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 152d St, 25x81.½ part; 8th Av, w e, 74.11 ft s of 152d St, 25x81.½ part; 153d St, 308 West, s s, 124.9 ft w of 8th Av, 25.1x99.11x irregular, all; 3d Av, w s, 75.6 ft n of 90th St, 25x100, 1-5 part; 2d Av, e s, 30.3 ft s of 50th St, 25x75, 1-5 part; 2d Av, n e corner of 38th St, 95.9x100, 1-3 part; 8th Av, 2,841, w s, 74.11 ft n of 151st St, 25x81, 1-5 part; 143d St, e e, 25.1 ft n of 61st St, 26.5x44x irreguler, 1-5 part; 2d Av, 1,169, w s, 73.9 ft s of 62d St, 26.8x72, 1-5 part; Charles Wendt, 233 Richmond Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Herman Wendt, 245 Mount Hope Place, all liens, July 24; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Hermen Weudt to Bernhardt Realty Corporation, 99 Nassau St, all liens, July 28.....$100

3D ST, 140 to 144 West, s e corner of 6th Av, 50x50; Abraham Silbarstein to Abra Realty Co., 10 8th Av, all liens, (mtg $20,000,) Oct. 6; attorney, J. Rosenzweig, 99 Nassau St.....$25,000

9TH ST, 6 and S West, s s, 124.1 ft w of 5th Av, 53.9x93.11, (foreclosure July 23;) Lewis A. Abrams, referee, to Archibald S. White, 376 Madison Av, Oct. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$15,978.55

46TH ST, 352 to 356 West, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 75x100.5; Robert Waber to The Lansdown, Inc., 1,352 West 42d St, (mtg $130,000,) Oct. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

48TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.5; New York Trust Co. to Irene A. Leveneln, 1,302 Park Av, Hoboken, N. J., (mtg $31,000,) Oct. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

51ST ST, s s, 232.6 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Edward Girmes to Edlse, his wife, 214 East 51st St, (mtg $4,500,) all liens, Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, J. A. Kohler, 100 William St.....$1

52D ST, 417 Wes., n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Thomas E. Loughlin to Amhrose P. Becker, 105 West 72d St, (mtg $18,000,) Oct. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

71ST ST, s e, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5; William Ziegler, Jr., to Harold B. Thorne, 83 High St, Montclair, N. J., Oct. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

84TH ST, s s, 101.8 ft w of 2d Av, 50.10x102.2; Henry J. Hemmens to Nicholas F. Brady, 989 5th Av, Jan. 20, 1914; attorneys, Beardsley, H. & T., 64 Wall St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Nicholas F. Brady to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 980 Park Av, Oct. 8; attorneys, same.....$100

94TH ST, 219 East, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 24.9x98x irregular, 1-3 part, all liens; Lexington Av, 1,634, w s, 100.8 ft n of 93d St, 16.3x75; Msx Kerschenhluth to Samuel Wilkenfeld, 408 Kosciusko St, Brooklyn, 1-3 part, (mtg $13,200;) attorney, M. Wilkenfeld, 66 Kosciusko St, Brooklyn.....$100

110TH ST, 250 East, s e, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10, (foreclosure Oct. 5;) John G. Dyer, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 7; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$5,000

111TH ST, 106-110 East, s e, 52.6 ft e of Park Av, 52.6x100, (foreclosure, Aug. 5;) Melvin G. Palliser, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Aug. 13; attorneye, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$52,000

126TH ST, 7 West, n e, 126.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.4x99.11, (foreclosure Sept. 14;) Gerard B. Townsend, referee, to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Oct. 7; attorney, A. H. Mosle, 30 Broad St.....$9,500

142D ST, 312 West, s s, 175.8 ft w of 6th Av, 25x99.11, (foreclosura Sept. 30;) Abraham G. Meyer, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Oct. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Breadway.....$15,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,270, e e, 80x115.6; Margaret I. Sullivan to Harriet M. Clements, 141 Rose St, Brooklyn, (mtg $7,000,) Oct. 4; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway.....$100

BELMONT AV, w a, 29 ft n of 181st St, 16.3 x78.4; Maria Germano to Lorenzo Capalbo, 616 East 187th St, Sept. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Alessandro Cilento to same, (mtg $3,500,) Sept. 16; same attorney.....$100

BRONX BOULEVARD, w e, 300 ft n e of 216th St, 97.6 x 50.6; George Bonavia to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, Oct. 6; attorney Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,278

BUHRE AV, s w corner of Jarvis Av, 50x100; also Buhre Av, s e corner of Jarvis Av, 50x100; J. Lawrence Davis and another to Mary E. Becker, 352 East 10th St, (mtg $1,500,) Oct. 6; attorney, Smith & P., 435 East 149th St.....$1

CROTONA PARK East, s e e, 512.9 ft from n e cor of 173d St and Crotona Park East, 62.9 x irregular; Thomas Realty Co. to Louie E. Kleban Co, Inc, 1,714 Crotona Park East (mtg $13,000,) Aug. 31; attorney P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nessau St.....$100

DALY, A. T., e s, 113.11 ft s of 181st St, 43.3x 121.4; Forbes Conetructiun Co. to James Forbes, 2,098 Vyse Av, (mtg $30,000,) Oct. 7; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$100

HUGHES AV, 2,418, e s, 24.6x87.6; John T. Martin, referee, to Universal Savings Bank, 149 Broadway, Oct. 7; attorney, Robert Mazet, 257 Broadway.....$5,000

LOT 250, map portion Hunt Est; Rosa Nathan to James Brownsnield, 1,664 Wallace Av, July 27; attorney Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway.....$1

LOT 412, map of Mapea Estate; Robert D. Paskett, referee, to L. Josephine Mosee, 3,721 Bronx Boulevard, Sept. 22; attorney, G. A. Moses, 3,413 White Plains Road..$200

LOTS 484 to 486, map of Bradish Johnson Estate; Thomas De Nanoley to Catherine E. De Nanoley, 130 East 30th St. (mtg $280,) Oct. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PROSPECT AV, w e, 125 ft s of Tremont Av, 50 x irregular; Reva Realty Co, Inc, to Louis Lichtenstein, 15 West 107th St, Sept. 28; attorney L. & I. J. Joseph, 185 Broadway.....$1

PROSPECT AV, e w corner of 157th St, 100x100; Angela Caretta to Smarto Construction Co., Inc., 663 Crescent Av, (mtg $10,000,) Aug. 11; attorney, Title Gnarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, e s at div line N. Y. City and Yonkers, 59 x 100; John C. Heintz, et al to Bronx Parkway Commieslon, 100 Broadway, Oct. 5; attorney Lawyers Title and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$11,282

149TH ST, e s, 420.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x88.6; Rose Nathan et al., executrix, to Milton Levitts, 348 West 118th St, July 30; Attorney, Milton Levitts, 348 West 118th St.....$10,500

101ST ST, 763 East, n s, 28.6x47.6; Geza Rechnitz to Adam Bauer, 761 East 101st St, (mtg $4,000,) Sept. 13; ettorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e e corner of 215th St, 81.7x 97.3x74.11x65; Ambross F. Becker to Hsven Construction Co., 128 Broadway, prior mtgs, 5 years or sooner, 6 p. c., Oct. 1; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway.....$15,000

CANAL ST, 303, n s, 77.4 ft w of Broadway, 24.5x35.6x24x—; Sarsh E. Parker to Antolnette B. Taylor, 315 Central Park West, 3 years, 6 p. c., Sept. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

DYCKMAN ST, e s, 100 ft s of Sherman Av, 100x100; Hallecy Building Corp. to Atlantio Realty Co., 49 Wall St, (mtg $37,500,) 1 year, 6 p. c., Oct. 7; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..$25,300

SAME PROPERTY; same to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, 1 year or sooner, 6 p. c., Oct. 7; attorney, same.....$45,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 84.3 ft s of 107th St, 16.8x75; Sherman C. Lloyd to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c., Oct. 7.....$5,000

MONROE ST, 84, s e, 86.11 ft e of Pike St, runs s 100.9x e 15.2x n 6.6x e 11.6x n 93 to street, and w 27 to beginning; Samnel Schechner to Louie Levy and another, 2,049 5th Av, (mtg $29,000,) 5 years, 5½ p. c., Oct. 7; attorneq, Abraham Cohen, 111 Broadway.....$2,000

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 56.3 ft e of Brooms St, 18.9x50; Horace I. Kaplan to Samuel Abeloff, 307 West 112th St, due and interest as per bond, Oct. 6; attorneye, Gellert & H., 31 Liberty St.....$2,000

3D ST, s e corner of 6th Av, 50x60; Abra Realty Co. to Abraham Silberstein, 315 Central Park West, due as per bond, (mtg $20,000,) Oct. 6; attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, 99 Nassau St.....$3,500

9TH ST, s e, 124.1 ft w of 5th Av, 53.9x 93.11; Archibald S. White to Harry Content, 375 Park Av, (mtg $45,000,) due and interest as per bond, Oct. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,500

10TH AV, e w corner of 215th St, 99.11x80; Amhrose F. Becker to Haven Conetruction Co., 128 Broadway, 3 years or sooner, 6 p. c., Oct. 1; attorneye, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway.....$15,000

45TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Terence H. Forrest to Annie Cullen, sxecutrix, 2,304 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $18,000,) due as per bond, Oct. 7; attorney, James M. Tully, 271 Broadway.....$1,000

46TH ST, 352-356 West, s e, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 75x100.5, prior mtg $85,000; The Lanadown, Inc., to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 7; due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,000

48TH ST, 318 to 322 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.5; Irene A. Leveneln to New York Trust Co., 20 Broad St, 3 years, Oct. 7; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St..$31,000

60TH ST, 244 East, s s, 135 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Margaret W. Mark to John W. Herold, 1117 East 77th St, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 p. c., Oct. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

67TH ST, 52-54 West, e s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.5; Garden Inveeting Co. to Leon Israel, Bedminster Township, N. J., prior mtg, 1 year, 6 p. c., Oct. 7.....$7,500

84TH ST, 105 West, n s, 122.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 22.4x102.2; Isabel H. Cramhle to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, 3 years, Oct. 8; attorneys, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,000

92D ST, 39 West, n e, 445 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.6; Charles P. Ketterer to Trustees of the Church for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York, care of Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, due and interest as per bond, Sept. 30; attorneye, Harrison, E. & B., 59 Wall St.....$12,100

134TH ST, n s, 231.5 ft w of 5th Av, 85.8x 99.11; Albert Dubole to Seymour Griffin, 2,350 Broadway, (mtg $9,500,) due and int. as per bond, Oct. 6; attorneys, Fischer & S., 35 Nassau St.....$4,000

134TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Sophia A. Horner, Thomas J. Farrell, 130 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, due as per bond, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 8.....$1,000

160TH ST, e s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x 100; R. B. Realty Co. to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 5 years, Oct. 7,.....$60,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, w s, 29 ft n of 181st St, 16.3x 78.4; Lorenzo Capalbo to Alessandro Cilento, 2,026 1st Av, Oct. 7, due April 7, 1917; 6 per cent. interest; Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

CROTONA PARK EAST, s e e, 512.9 ft n from n e corner of 173d St and Crotona Park East, 62.9irregular; Louis E. Kleban Co., Inc., to Thomas Realty Co., 100 Wall St, Oct. 7, due April 1, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$13,000

PROSPECT AV, e e corner of 187th St, 70x 46; Smarto Construction Co., Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Oct. 6, dus as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$32,000

ROBBINS AV, w s, at s passageway connecting Robbins Av with Terrace Place; Michael O'Connell, Sr., to Brown Security and Brokerage Co., 238 East 138th St, Oct. 8, due March 8, 1916, 8 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 238 East 138th St.....$150

WATERLOO PLACE, s e corner of 176th St, 90x05; Cornella E. McCormack to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$17,000

WEEKS AV, 1,737, w s, 25x95; John Kennedy to Tremont Building and Loan Association, 1,931 Washington Av, Oct. 8, installments, 8 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

10TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of 5th Av (Wakefield,) 32.6x114; Catherine L. Walters to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 238 East 138th St, Oct. 8, due Aug. 6, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 238 East 138th St.....$205

161ST ST, 761 East, n s, 28.6x47.6; Adam Bauer to Geza Rechnitz, 1,219 Ogden Av, Sept. 13, interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Truet Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

187TH ST, s s, 46 ft w of Prospect Av, 49x 70; Smarto Construction Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Oct. 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

COLUMBUS AV, 27, store and basement; Anstin J. Gordon et al. to Michael Menaker, 210 West 85th St, 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Joseph Ruhm, 309 Broadway.....$1,800

10TH AV, 223, all; Gnatav Ockenfuss to Rudolph Richter and another, 325 10th Av, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1915.....$1,200

12TH ST, 253 West, rights of way, store and basemeut of front building; John L. Rosenbamm to Benjamin Fox, 45 West 91st St, from Nov. 1, 1913, to May 1, 1924; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$700

Bronx.

BLONDELL AV, e s, being lot 30, map W Cooper, all; George Joseph to Domenico Amello, 1,314 Blondell Av, three years from Oct 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co, 760 St. Ann's Av.....$600

BROOK AV, 450, e e of 150th St, store, &c; George N Reinhardt to Gustave W Tweer, 750 Melrose Av; five years from Oct 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co, 760 St Ann's Av.....$1,200

EAST TREMONT AV, 876, store, &c.; Wlaklow Building Co, Inc, to Hugh V Keenan, 876 East Tremont Av, 10 years from Oct 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co, 760 St Ann's Av.....$1,200 to $2,100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,188; Adolph Klein against Eva O Coe, owner; improved Proprietes Corp, lessee; Lester L. Thurston, contractor; Climax Leasehold, Inc., eub-lessee.....$41

LEWIS ST., 217; National Bridge Works against Mary E. A. Wendell, owner; 7th St. Garage, lessee; Jacob Klinger, contractor (renewal).....$2,170

Same property; same against same (renewal).....$2,170

2D AV, 2,214; Harry Trinkowsky against Frank Maibach, owner; John Faza, contractor.....$50

49TH ST, 35 West; S. E. Miller, Inc., against Truetees of Columbia University, owner; Gustav M. Heckscher, lessee; George W. Lithgow & Son, contractors.....$185

72d ST, 42 West, 72d St, 118 and 126 West; Stola Construction & Building Co. against Edward W. Browning, owner and contractor.....$3,463

Bronx.

HOLLAND AV, 3,642; Empire Architectural Iron Worke against Mary and Jane O'Reilly ownsrs; John Sullivan Contracting Co, Inc, contractor.....$123

St. ANNS AV, whole block bounded by 142d St, 143d St, and by Brook Av; Anthony Grogan against St. Francis Hospital, owner, John McKee, contractor.....$45

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

65TH ST, 17 East; Walsh & Harting, Inc., against Edmund L. Dow et al., Oct. 6, 1915.....$273

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

187TH ST, s s, 46 ft w of Prospect Av, 49x 70; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Smarto Construction Co., Inc., to erect a six-story apartment, with stores.....$26,000

187TH ST, s s, 75 Prospect Av, 46x 70; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Smarto Conetruction Co., Inc., to erect a six-story apartment, with stores.....$32,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

JUMEL TERRACE, 12; Brent Good against John P. Howard et al., (foreclooure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Carpenter.

ST. MARK'S PL, 30; Frank Gene & Co., Inc., against Ella Frankel et al., (partition;) attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch.

4TH ST, 209 East; Frank Gens against Ella Frankel et al., (partition;) attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch.

14TH ST, 209 East; Alfred Frank et al., trustees, against Mary S. Donnelly et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

17TH ST, 248 and 250 West; Sadie Phoenix against Elizabeth M. Cushier, (notice of attachment;) attorney, J. Strauss.

27TH ST, 148 East; Adels Fridele against Fannie Levy et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Ruhin.

100TH ST, 156 East; Maria Silverberg against Max M. Pullman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Tomea, Sherk & Palmer.

107TH ST, 339 East; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Filippa Rizzlo et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

131ST ST, 240 West, and property in Queens County; Miriam C. G. Varian against Alfred Kittis et al., (amended partition;) attorney, A. H. Scoble.

148TH ST, n e, 242 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; New York Cooperative Building and Loan Association against Kathleen Mullins, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Langdon.

Bronx.

CARPENTER AV, e a, 150 ft n of 234th St, 25x105.5; Christian Koch, et al, against James H. Christopher, et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan.

LOT 61, block 2,392, section 9, on tax map; Andrew J. Forman against Jacob Blnm, et al, (action to forclosurs transfer of tax lien;) attorney, L. F. Moynahan.

NORTH ST, 32; William Ziegler, et al, against Charles P. Loeser, et al, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, H. M. V. Connell.

SEDGWICK AV, n s, 229 ft w of 177th St, 28.9x65.5; Nicholas Kessler against Morris Heights Realty Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. Shelton.

UNIVERSITY AV, e e, 705.3 ft s of Plympton Av, 54.9x137.1; Mayer S. Anerbach, et al, against Towanda Construction Co., et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneye, Hays, Hershfield & Wolf.

176TH ST, 821 East; Stephen Wray against Mery E. Roberts, et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. A. Mapes.

234TH ST, 3,450 East; Johanna Hauptmann against Jacob Woessner, et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. P. Herren.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Craftsman Homes

$5,500

WITH GARAGE

Open Fireplace, Steam Heat (American Radiator Company's Ideal Boiler), Parquet Floors, Electric Lights, &c. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations. High-class, restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach subway. NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, N. Y. Fare, 5c.

Send for booklet "T," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 685.

Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, B'k'n.

**20% ON

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

23 East 115th St.—Stable to let or for sale; 70 stalls and carriage room, or can be made over for garage or other business purposes; on easy terms. See caretaker or Chas. E. Farwell, Agent, Tel. 435 Astoria, Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

To let, store and basement, 50x100; lofts; sprinkler system; elevator; low rates of insurance; very reasonable rent. 96 Grand St.

Elegant store to rent, ideal neighborhood, suitable for milliner, corsetier, art shop, &c. Inquire 809 Lexington Av.

70 Greene; 25 foot, 4 story store and Loft building; rent asked, $2,500. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

Mail privilege, $2; furnished offices; mail forwarded non-residents. Davenport, 309 Broadway.

Private office or desk space, with every convenience. 200 5th Av., Room 1,178.

OFFICE to sublet at sacrifice. Call 1,476 Broadway, at 42d, Room 622.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

FOR WINTER OR YEAR.—GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—Twelve large rooms, (4 master bed.) 3 baths; lavatory first floor; electricity, gas, water; corner exposure; Lackawanna and Erie; golf; $175 to $200 per month. Address Box 251, Glen Ridge, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE for the Winter; all improvements; moderate rental; Rye, N. Y. Phone 100 Morningside. Van Burgh, 208 West 124th.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Commuter's attractive home $25. (Furnished $35). Waldwick, N. J. Seven rooms, new improvements. 2 Acrs. Erie, trolley, two blocks. Hudson Tube 33 minutes. Tyndall, 141 Broadway.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
30 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 8570 Cortland. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

Acreage and shore front-
COUNTRY HOMES, age. L. W. Valentine, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale, Lease or Exchange.—Attractive old-fashioned residence at Summit, N. J.; modern conveniences; large barn fitted for garage; 400 feet frontage; equity $16,000; exceptional terms for purchase or lease. J. S. Drake, 29 Broadway.

AN attractive Colonial Home for sale or rent; 11 rooms, three baths, hot water heat, electricity, running water; wide porches; outbuildings; magnificent elms, shrubbery, fruit; 2½ acres; on river; finest train service. Write Box 165, Bound Brook, N. J.

Builder forced to take eight-room house; all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Where can this bargain be equaled? Lots $500, at Hudson Heights, N. J., opposite 96th St., N. Y., 15 minutes to ferry; sale at Sieber's office. Also open Sundays.

Bargain.—For quick sale; highly productive, sixty-three-acre farm. Address D. V. Perrine, owner, Freehold, N. J.

Attractive 10-room home; mile from station; fine location; rent $75 monthly. Owner, 674 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

Very Attractive Residence—Sale or rent; bargain. Apply J. A. Romeyn, Hackensack, N. J.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, against ELLENORA SHEPHARD, ANDREW J. LARKIN, THOMAS J. McGOLDRICK and RITA A. McGOLDRICK, his wife, Defendants.

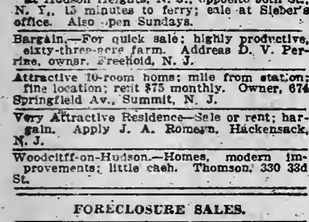
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City, County and State of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being known as No. 546 Hudson Street, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Hudson Street, distant eighty-seven (87) feet four and one-half (4½) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Hudson Street and Perry Street and at the centre line of a party wall, standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north; running thence southerly along the easterly side of Hudson Street twenty (20) feet seven and three-quarters (7¾) inches, more or less, to the southwesterly corner of the lot of land conveyed by Isaac V. Fowler, Master in Chancery, to William J. Haddock by deed dated November 17, 1846, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 476 C., p. 226, on November 21, 1846; thence easterly along the southerly side of the last-mentioned lot of land thirty-six (36) feet; thence still easterly along the rear lines of two lots of land conveyed to said William J. Haddock by two deeds, one made by William McMurray, Master in Chancery, dated October 1, 1846, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 460 C., p. 358, on May 1, 1856, and the other made by Clinton Gilbert et al., as executors, &c., dated May 1, 1856, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 708 C., p. 358, on May 1, 1856, forty-nine (49) feet five and one-half (5½) inches more or less to the westerly side of a wall on premises in the rear of premises hereby conveyed or on a line in range of the westerly side of said wall; thence northerly along the westerly side of said wall eleven (11) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches, more or less, to a point distant eighty-three (83) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches southerly from the southerly side of Perry Street; thence westerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Perry Street about twelve (12) feet four and one-half (4½) inches; thence westerly on a line inclining more to the north than the last-mentioned line nine (9) feet eleven (11) inches to a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north; thence westerly through said party wall and through the centre of another party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north fifty-eight (58) feet one and one-half (1½) inches in a straight line to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 17, 1915.
CHARLES M. RUSSELL, Referee.
DAVIES, AUERBACH & CORNELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 546 Hudson Street:



The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,667.32, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1915, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $380.78, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $206.44, together with taxes for the year 1915, second half, with interest and specialties.

Dated New York, September 17, 1915.
CHARLES M. RUSSELL, Referee.

LAST DAY TO REGISTER.

This is the sixth and last day of registration. Booths open at 7 A. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

158th.—8-story, basement, 10 rooms, two baths, 4 toilets, furnished or not. Fay, 169 East 90th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

House, 9 rooms; bath; near subway station, Broadway, 229th St., also Hudson River Railroad. 18 Fort Charles Place, Marble Hill.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Forest Hills, L. I.—For sale, cheap, three lots in wooded section near station. Inquire owner, P. O. Box 66 Jamaica, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WANT NEW YORK INCOME PROPERTY; HAVE FLATS, 1 & 2 FAM. HOUSES, AND FREE AND CLEAR LOTS TO EXCHANGE; SEND PARTICULARS. GILBERT ELLIOTT, 165 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Will trade my private dwelling, free and clear, assessed $9,000, price $12,000, for new-law, subject to one mortgage, Bronx or Manhattan; brokers invited. Address Action, Box 152 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

83D, 57 WEST.—Four story, high stoop house, 12 rooms, 2 bathe, excellently laid out for rooming house. Will rent very reasonably. Caretaker on premises or Goodale, Parry & Dwight, 2705 Broadway at 103d.

129th, 106 West.—Handsome 8-story and basement dwelling, 2 baths; near subway; $900.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on 1 lease; and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA.
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, 81st cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

98th St. 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; hall and elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 4 and 5 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x13, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

438 West 116th St., cor. Amsterdam Av.—Handsomely furnished six rooms; three bedrooms; every convenience; immediate possession. Phone 4132 Morningside. Van Tine.

Handsomely furnished apts, 3, 4, 7 rooms, 2 baths; linen, silver, china, piano. Coyle, 137 West 82d St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
Murray Hill 4520. 507 5th Av.

113th, 617 West.—Six rooms, facing Hudson; piano. Superintendent. Telephone River. 1131.

Attractive, completely furnished seven rooms; piano; immediate possession. 243 West 96th, Apartment 6B.

559 West 164th.—Going South; will sublet seven-room apartment; large rooms; newly furnished. Address A., Apartment 1.

73d St., West.—Desirable parlor floor; three rooms; suitable for physician. 8927 Columbus.

85th, 170 West.—High-class newly furnished 7-room apartment; electricity, phone, hall service; reference. Gedney.

Attractively furnished five rooms; view of Riverside; $123. Murray, 611 West 111th.

72D, 248 WEST, (The Graystone.)—Phone 1804 Columbus. Furnished rooms: excellent table.

82d St., 308 West.—Attractive suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; hotel apartment. Apt. 43.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful 2 room, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished four-room apartment wanted for light housekeeping, between 50th and 100th Sts.; rent not to exceed $40 month. Phone Franklin 5934.

One room and bath, in bachelor apartment house; state lowest terms and location. L 106 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt. on premises.

81ST, 157 EAST, (near Lexington)—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

West Side.

ROSBERT HALL,
560 West 143d St.
FIRST CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, four, five, six rooms; every convenience; all day and night service.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

101 West 88th St.—7 large, light rooms; suitable dentist; corner building; rooming facing street; former occupant, dentist for 20 years; $70. Apply premises.

Exceptionally desirable 3-room apartments; high-class elevator house; refined surroundings; 2 blocks 181st St. subway. Telephone 2408 Audubon.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.
A.—229 West 101st St., (corner Broadway.)—

10th Av., 197, near 22d St.—Entire third floor apartment; 6 large rooms, rent, $24. Firm of J. & W. Seligman, 1 Liberty St.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

150 West 57th St.—By the month, two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant on premises; convenient location.

236 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $55-$75.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

117th St., 368 W., corner Morningside Av.
4 ROOMS, $30.
3 ROOMS, $25.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 167th St. and Grand Concourse.

15th, 330 West.—Elevator apartments, electricity, steam, 4-6 rooms, $30-$40.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $33 to $100.

Bronx.

906-914 Simpson St., Bronx.—Simbar Courts; 4, 5, 6 rooms; extra large; all modern improvements; rent, $26 up. Agent on premises.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH, 118 EAST.—Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 16-18 EAST.—Large single rooms; second floor; parlor dining.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 527 WEST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—New and handsomely furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references; table board.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; service; table guests.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68th, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH ST., 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large room; private bathroom, complete; electric lights; references.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

76TH, 844, (West End Av.)—Select pension, exceptional accommodations, exquisite new furnishings, most elegant suite, double, single rooms; private bath; best home table; electricity.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Large, attractive second-floor rooms, with, without private bath; references.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; refined surroundings; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

76TH, 237-239 WEST. — Delightful rooms; bath; single room; fine table; excellent location.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Private family offers gentlemen beautiful large and medium rooms reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; opened Oct. 1; meals optional; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front; private bath; also medium sunny rooms; reasonable.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 63 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, en suite, single; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath; table guests accommodated; references; Jewish.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; large and small room; "L" and subway.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; excellent table; electricity; large, small rooms; references.

89TH, 206 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; accommodate few people; private bath; excellent table.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Handeomely furnished rooms; suite or singly; private bath; select neighborhood; near Park; house just opened, newly decorated; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Large, sunny room, second floor front; excellent cuisine; references.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Furnished rooms with or without private bath; telephone; board.

93D, 21 WEST.—Double sunny front room; wholesome food; park, "L." telephone.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Corner room, with private bath; table guests; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large room for two, with board; private house; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; one room for couple or gentlemen; Jewish family. R. Aarone.

103D, 250 WEST.—Superior accommodations; refined, private home; excellent table; convenient; references.

115TH AND MANHATTAN AV., ("The Morningside Park.")—Family hotel, newly renovated throughout; bright rooms, steam heated; electricity; delicious meals; every comfort; $8 up one; $16 up two. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large room with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; also one single room.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; southern exposure; excellent board; Americans; references.

BACHELORS,
have a large house near Riverside Drive; very large rooms; three friends are living with me and have room for two or four more; fine Southern cook; affords quiet home for congenial group of men. 321 West 89th.

EXCLUSIVE surroundings, elegant table service; private home, Riverside Drive, 83d St.; business couple, business woman; price, $18, single person. X 376 Times Annex.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

930 WEST END AVE, 106th St; nonpie with reference can find congenial home in strictly private family of two.

WEST END AV., 279, (Cor. 73d St.)—Large room; also single; handsome private home.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. 1150W Main.

NURSE takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage. 357 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Refined Jewish lady wants board with private family. Bard, 442 Columbus Av.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; telephone.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements now; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Accessibility; adjacent trolley; 45 min. B'way; attractiveness; radiantly sunny, warm, cheerful; unequaled; lady, son, (Christians;) welcome few guests; fine table. Tel. 409W Larchmont. Box 466.

"The Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Spacious rooms; excellent table; select all-year home; beautiful surroundings; easy commutation." Phone 1488J.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

VERY SELECT HOME
in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suite, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; $65-$75 per week. X 367 Times Annex.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse will give home and care to tubercular patient; fine accommodations; $25 per week. Z 359 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, attractive, sunny rooms; every convenience; private; near park.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Large front room, suitable two; private house; board optional; phone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, non-resident; musical studio, subrenting.

MADISON AVE., 1,227.—88th St.; bright, airy room apartment; Christian family; phone. Arnold.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Light, large rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

TWO ROOMS, bath, shower; furnishings unusual; $35 a month. Call 2840 Plaza.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming accommodations; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; room, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

49TH, 215 WEST.—Attractive rooms with, without baths; reasonable.

69 West 60th.—Large, front room; beautiful private bath; unusual bargain.

518T, 30 WEST.—Large room, with bath, southern exposure; gentlemen only.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation offered gentleman; refined home of English family; references. Mrs. Boden.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome studio with piano; also single room for gentleman; references.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large rooms, with, without bath; other rooms; all conveniences.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Front rooms, adjoining bath, southern exposure; also dressing room; references.

70TH, 263 WEST. — Pleasant front room; every convenience.

73RD ST.,
(between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room in private house; gentleman. X 804 Times Annex.

73D ST., 118 WEST.—Desirable two-room suite; private bath; large and single rooms; running water; gentlemen.

73D, 132 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath; on third floor; private house; one or two gentlemen; electricity.

78D, 242 WEST.—Suite of entire floor, with bath, or separate; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; also back parlor; references.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Private family; large, small rooms; high class; references; owner.

75TH, 150 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining bathe; all conveniences.

75TH, 141 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH, 104 WEST. — Attractive, cheerful rooms; adjoining shower bath. Telephone 389 Columbus.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Physician's office; electricity; service; all conveniences; private house. Schuyler 9289.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Parlor floor in private residence; also single room.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 217 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; parlor floor; private baths; every convenience.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove, also large front room; shower baths; select.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, small room, adjoining bath; private house; gentleman; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room, private bath, steam heat, electric light, telephone, continuous hot water; also skylight room.

80TH, 128 WEST.—One large room; private bath; one medium; every convenience; references.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 8917.)
Attractive room, bath; apartment; bachelor.

81st, 3 West.—Beautiful outlook; large, small rooms; kitchenette; electricity; references.

82d, 80 West.—Desirable front room; steam heated bath adjoining; reasonable. Anderson.

82D, 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; convenient location; gentleman. Ground floor.

82D, 184 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath, electric light; references.

84TH ST., 117 WEST.—Two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in cultured private family; 7 languages spoken; breakfast; phone; electricity; Subway, "L" cars. Roder.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Exceptional second floor; every convenience in an unusual newly furnished house.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 76 WEST. — Exceptionally fine front suite; electricity, telephone; refined surroundings. Godet.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; newly decorated; elvator, electric lights. Sharples.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; suitable two; $6.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite and small rooms; twin beds.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home surroundings; exclusive.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large room, newly furnished; gentleman; private family; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; suitable man and wife or two gentlemen.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large, small rooms; private baths; meals optional.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service, with use of parlor as waiting room.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large room, convenient subway, "L"; private house; references.

91ST, 208 WEST.—Front suite; independent entrance; newly furnished. Gans.

93D, 101 WEST.—Business woman let front room; kitchen privileges. Evans.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive back parlor; southern exposure; reasonable.

94TH, 168 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Door from Riverside Drive; en suite, single; conveniences; gentlemen; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well-kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents an agate line.

Locomobile, Springfield, collapsible glass enclosed body; driven only 4,500 miles; condition as new; color grey; all inquiries must be received by Monday noon. Further particulars Robert W. Thompson, assignee, 52 Wall St.

Locomobile, 4 passenger; perfect condition; good tires; one extra; equipped with electric starter and lights; classy looking car; $650. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 18 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flat landaulet, 30 h. p.; foreign; excellent condition; great bargain for $750; also Buick, one-ton delivery, $100; good shape. Bond, 114 West 50th.

Hupmobile, 1915 model, touring car, slightly used but guaranteed same as new; has every possible equipment; $725. Dinguid Bros., 1,295 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Light runabouts, (nice lot.) $150 to $250; all A-1 makes. 1,763 Broadway, upstairs.

Automobiles for Hire.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Packards, Peerless limousines, touring cars, hourly, daily; special monthly rates; reliable. Ben Sulkins, 201 West 83d. Columbus 5356.

Beautiful Packard limousines, monthly service; careful chauffeurs; reasonable. Phone O'Connor, Circle 2177.

Elegant Stearn Silent Knight limousine, full Berlin; will rent, with my chauffeur, or will sell. Thunberg, Lenox 3080.

Beautiful Oarford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard, moderate rates; monthly contracts solicited; careful; owner drives. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Packard 18, beautiful landaulet, day, weekly, monthly contract solicited; owner drives. Harry Huber, 112 East 32d St.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8533.

Renault landaulet, private, seven passengers; rent season; moderate terms; upholstered, painted to suit client. Latour, 32 West 58th.

Packard, up-to-date, limousine body, to rent monthly. Frank Caracoia, 449 W. 46th St. Phone 4290 Bryant.

Packerd, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 30th. Tel. 836 Madison.

Beautiful Renault limousine to rent by the month. F. Brooks, 182 East 73d St.

Elegant landaulet Renault for hire. Phone Greeley 4288. Lambert, 242 West 56th St.

6-cylinder Packard landaulet; monthly preferred. Wilmarch, 7060 Columbus.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Deed storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in
WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020
302 W. 57th St. Col Special class for women.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Elegantly appointed single or en suite, facing B'way. Apt. 3D.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water, private house, refined environment.

102D ST., 311 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; every convenience; no other roomers.

102D, 302 WEST.—Elegant large room, bath; suitable for two gentlemen; telephone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; elevator, telephone; gentleman; references. Clark.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Two exceptionally large, immaculately clean, elegantly furnished outside rooms, suitable two; Steinway piano; home comforts.

112TH, 50 WEST.—Southern exposure, elevator; quiet New Englanders. 5th Floor South.

114TH, 419 WEST.—For business woman, comfortable outside room in modern elevator apartment; references. Apt. 5 C. Call after 2.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

115TH, 401 WEST.—Two large, southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive; near Columbia; magnificent view; all transits. Apt. 51.

118TH ST., 425 WEST.—Outside room; reasonable; all conveniences. Bright, Apt. 2.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; two windows; every convenience; private family. Ogden.

122D, 360 WEST.—Small, airy room, facing park; piano. Telephone Morningside 2879M.

122D ST., (180 Claremont Av.)—Suite; view to East River; all conveniences. Welle.

129th, 1 West.—Newly furnished; best order; choice; $2.50 upwards; kitchenette; telephone.

141ST, (94 Hamilton Place,) block Broadway, outside room; elevator; gentleman; $4. Schaeffer.

148TH, (8,604 Broadway.)—Bachelor will rent large, well-furnished room; all improvements. Mayer.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 8903 Morningside. Apartment 5.

COSY connecting rooms, kitchen privileges; fine view of Hudson. Overburg, 221 W. 121st.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Large single room, adjoining bath; private family. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE, 593, (130th St.)—Room, adjoining b

MEN OF DARTMOUTH HAVE A CELEBRATION

Hanover Crowded for the Annual Reunion with Alumni from Near and Distant States.

MARCHES, SONGS, CHEERS

Messages Tell of Celebrations by Former Students in Many Cities East and West.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 8.—The annual nation-wide and local celebration of "Dartmouth Night" took place tonight when thousands of loyal Dartmouth men assembled in groups of tens and hundreds all the way from Dallas, Texas, to Port Arthur, Ontario, and from Portland, Me., to Los Angeles, Cal., for the purpose, according to President Emeritus Tucker of "perpetuating the Dartmouth spirit and capitalizing the history of the college."

The Hanover exercises began at 7 o'clock, when the various undergraduate classes assembled at the senior fence and, led by the college band and the class Presidents, marched to Webster Hall with songs and cheers. The chief celebration took place in Webster Hall, where speeches were made and telegrams from all parts of the country were read.

The speakers of the evening were President Nichols, who delivered the opening address and introduced the others on the program; E. K. Hall, '92, of Boston, Vice President of the New England Telephone Company, Chairman of the Football Rules Committee, and former Chairman of the Dartmouth Athletic Council; Lewis Parkhurst, '78, of Boston, a life member of the Board of Trustees of the college, and donor of the Administration Building; John R. McLane, '07, of Manchester, a member of the Alumni Council; Judge William N. Cohen, '79, of New York; Professor J. K. Lord of the Faculty, and C. P. Merriman, '16, of the undergraduate body.

The Medical Society invited the New Hampshire Surgical Society and a number of other important medical organizations of the State to be present. In addition to this influx, so many alumni and friends were present that all available outside accommodations were exhausted, and it was necessary to vacate one of the dormitories for them.

A dispatch from Chicago said that 250 alumni attended the celebration there. Other large gatherings were held in Boston, Springfield, Mass.; Philadelphia, Hartford, and Cleveland.

ELIOT'S SOCIAL HYGIENE IDEA

He Urges a National Body to Deal with Problems of Immorality.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The establishmsnt of a national organization to deal with problems of social hygiene was recommended by President (Emeritus) Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University at a joint meeting of the American Social Hygiene Association and the Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene tonight. He suggested the subdivision of such a body under bureau chiefs, each to deal with a particular phase of the question.

Frederick H. Whitin of New York, Secretary of the Committee of Fourteen of that city, said that the greatest obstacle to limitation of the evils of prostitution lay in the prevailing belief that only through segregation was solution of the problem possible. He criticised the practice of judges of fining dissolute women.

The association, after electing the retiring President, Dr. Eliot, to an honorary Presidency, chose active officers, headed by President Abraham H. Harris of Northwestern University, as President.

BROOKLYN'S NEEDY GROW.

Families Applying to Charity Bureau Double in Number.

General Secretary Thomas J. Reilly of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities in his annual report filed yesterday shows that in the past three years the number of families applying for help in Brooklyn has increased from 5,000 a year to approximately 10,500 a year and that the amount of cash relief given has increased from $16,000 to $45,000.

In the past year the heaviest demands were made on the Department of Industrial Aid since the Winter of 1907-8. A total of 1,657 different applicants were cared for in the woodyards, laundries and nurseries, an increase of 23 per cent. over the preceding year.

In the three special workrooms for women, 261 women were employed and earned $13,293.56 in wages, making 25,000 garments, which were shipped to Belgium. The workroom for men, opened in February at the request of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, remained in operation for fifty days, during which work was provided for 990 men and jobs were obtained for 453 men and 91 women.

Home visiting and teaching and industrial training under expert teachers at headquarters were provided for the blind. The highest registration was reached in March, when thirty-three blind women were in attendance at headquarters.

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis reached a total of 326,682 persons through its educational endeavors. Successful work for the prevention of the disease was reported at Day Camp, Rutherford, and at the Medford Sanatorium.

SUBWAY TIMBERING FOUND INADEQUATE

Commissioner Wallstein Criticises Supports and Steps to Check Slides.

NO ATTEMPT TO FIX BLAME

Blast Man Testifies When Stanchion Was Blown Out He Was Told of Lumber Shortage.

The subway timbering in the sections which recently collapsed was criticised yesterday in a report on the accidents sent by Leonard A. Wallestein, Commissioner of Accounts, to the Mayor. He found that in the Seventh Avenue excavation there had not been sufficient cross-timbering to insure the supports of the roadway from collapsing under a sudden shock, and in the Broadway cut, sufficient care had not been taken to guard against the slipping of the rock, which was known to be possible. The Commissionsr said he had forwarded his report to District Attorney Perkins.

Mr. Wallstein disclaimed an attempt to decide whether such faults as he found amounted to criminal negligence or to fix personal responsibility, but the physical cause of the accidents, he considered was the inadequate supporting structure. The report described the Seventh Avenue timbering in detail, and pointed out how little cross-bracing there was in any direction. The steel I beams were fastened to neither the main posts below nor the others above them; the two sets of posts were not fastened together; there was no adequate bracing between the I beams to prevent them overturning, and there were no longitudinal timbers between the outside main posts.

"In a word," the report stated, "this timbering consisted of a combination of wood and steel, loosely connected. Above the steel the timbering was arranged to suit the street and sub-surface structures. Below the steel the posts were spaced to give a maximum of facility in excavation operations. Neither above the steel nor below it were there any adequate precautions against transverse or longitudinal displacement of the timbering. As a result, the knocking out of any post below the steel or of any steel beam was sufficient to collapse the whole structure."

Blast Unusually Powerful.

According to the commissioner the blast itself was unusually powerful in Seventh Avenue on account of the character of the rock. One of the blast holes happened to run into a long, generally horizontal seam, and the next into a vertical seam. The result of the explosion was not to fracture the rock, but to break away large fragments and burl them into the cut against the timbering.

Speaking of the Broadway accident, the commissioner said the timbering was of the same character as that in the Seventh Avenue structure and had substantially the same elements of weakness. The rock through which the cut was being driven was Manhattan schist, in dealing with which experience had shown great caution was necessary.

The mass of rock which fell and caused the accident was from the northern face of the cut, where the commissioner found there was evidence of marked fractures in the rock, which had been opened up by weathering, the percolation of water and the vibration of the street traffic. If proper timbering had been used, he reported, sufficient support would have been afforded for the rock that fell. It could not have provided against the effects of the weathering process, but once that had begun and had become marked, proper precaution against an accident would have required the removal of the loosened rock mass.

The Public Service Commission decided yesterday to appoint H. G. Moulton of 14 Wall Street its expert in a consulting and inspecting capacity on the underpinning work in subway construction. He is a graduate of the University of Oregon, and has experience as a mining engineer in tunneling and timber work in Oregon he appeared as an expert on land slides in many suits concerning placer mining, and in 1906 and 1907 he was engaged in flood repair work on one of the subsidiaries of the Union Pacific, and was responsible for emergency trestle work, rock-filled timber crib construction and rock excavation. For the last six years he has been consulting mining engineer for Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., of this city.

Witnesses at Inquest.

Coroner I. L. Feinberg, assisted by John J. Lordan as legal adviser, continued his inquest into the deaths in the Seventh Avenue accident. Alton B. Parker represented the United States Realty Company, the contractor for that particular subway section.

John Mayne, the motorman of the street car which fell into the excavation, who was burt in the accident, limped to the chair when he was called.

"Did you ever run past a red flag?" asked Coroner Feinberg.

"No," was the reply. "I saw the signalman with the red flag half a block away, and then heard the blast. The car gave a lurch forward, and I could see a section of the street cave in. I applied the brakes, but the car continued to slide forward."

August Mezzanotto, known to his fellow-workmen as "Midnight," who fired the blast, took the chair. Immediately after the accident he disappeared, and the police sent out a call for him. He surrendered in Astoria, and was discharged there.

Asked if a blast ever before had blown out the stanchions in the timbering, he said that it had done so, and that he had reported the matter to the walking boss, Mitchell.

"What did Mitchell say?" asked the Coroner.

"He said that we were short of lumber," was the reply.

Mezzanotto said that thirteen sticks of dynamite had been used in four holes, as one had an extra charge. After other employes of the contractor had given unimportant testimony the inquest was adjourned until Monday afternoon.

HIGH BID GOT CONTRACT.

"Pretty Raw," Said Borough President Marks of a Subway Award.

The Board of Estimate yesterday referred back to Chief Engineer Lewis for his further consideration the award by the Public Service Commission of a contract for $228,010 for the supply of ballast for the new subways to the Upper Hudson Stone Company. When this was first advertised on Aug. 4, there were three bids, the lowest of which was by ex-Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins, for $141,912. The second was that of the Upper Hudson Stone Company for $230,440.

On the recommendation of its engineers and its consulting engineers, the Commission declined to give the contract to Mr. Tomkins, and re-advertised it. Mr. Tomkins declined to make a second offer, and the Upper Hudson Stone Company obtained the contract after reducing its original bid by 1 cent a cubic yard, to $228,010.

Borough President Marks said that the award, on the face of it, seemed "pretty raw," and had it referred back to Mr. Lewis. Commissioner Hayward said that he voted for the grant of the contract to Mr. Tomkins. Mr. Tomkins said his stone had stood the appointed tests and had been in use as ballast on the West Shore Railroad for twenty years. He said he did not intend again to bid for a public contract.

VESUVIUS VERY ACTIVE.

Fiery Lava Can Be Seen from Naples —Earthquake Shocks Near Volcano.

NAPLES, Oct. 8, (via Paris, Saturday, Oct. 9.)—The activity of Mount Vesuvius has increased.

The violence of the volcano is especially noticeable at night through the glare from the streams of lava that are issuing from the craters.

The activity of the volcano is accompanied by deep rumblings, and shocks of earthquake are being felt in the neighboring villages.

DYING AFTER CRASH IN SPEEDING AUTO

Motor Salesman Injured Fatally While Driving with a Young Woman in Fifth Avenue.

WRECKS A MILK WAGON

Car Running at Fifty Miles an Hour Demolishes Rig of the Central Dairy Company.

George E. Stewart, an automobile salesman of 31 West Forty-seventh Street, was fatally injured, and his companion, Mrs. Nan Golden, of 467 East 134th Street, suffered from shock, when the racing automobile, in which they were driving at the rate of 50 miles an hour early this morning, ran into and demolished a milk wagon of the Central Dairy Company at 111th Street and Fifth Avenue.

Stewart, who owned and was operating the motor, was going south in Fifth Avenue, according to Frederick Althaus of 1,848 Mayflower Avenue, Westchester, the driver of the milk wagon, when he reached 111th Street, on which the milk wagon was going west. The automobile crashed into the wagon before either the driver or Stewart saw one another, and in the collision that followed the front wheels of the automobile were torn off and the milk wagon was wrecked. Althaus was thrown heavily to the sidewalk and suffered minor injuries, but neither Stewart nor Mrs. Golden was thrown out.

Stewart was crushed against the steering wheel of his motor by the sudden stop and suffered a fractured spine and internal injuries, while Mrs. Golden was bruised severley. Both were unconscious when Policeman Lacey of the West 123d Street Station got to them.

William J. Burns of 227 West Eleventh Street, who was driving down Fifth Avenue, took Mrs. Golden to Mt. Sinai Hospital in his auto. Dr. Unger of the Harlem Hospital responded to Lacey's call for an ambulance and removed Stewart to the Hospital, where it was said that he would probably die in a few hours.

MISSIONARY A SUICIDE.

Russian Priest Fractures Skull In Leap from Immigrant Home.

Charged with attempting suicide by jumping from the top floor of the five-story immigrant home at 347 East Fourteenth Street, the Rev. Appollinarisa Kedrovsky, 35 years old, of the Russian Orthodox Church, was removed to Bellevus Hospital a prisoner yesterday morning, suffering from a fracture of the skull and internal injuries and died there a few hours later.

Early in the morning he was restrained by his wife when he attempted to jump from the front window of the fifth floor. A few hours later he managed to elude his wife and jumped from the rear window, landing on the roof of an outhouse.

The Rev. Mr. Kedrovsky arrived here with his wife and six children two weeks ago from Alaska, where he had spent fourteen years in missionary work. With his family he intended to sail for his home in Archangel, Russia, next week. All information as to any reason for this act was refused at this home.

WANTS CARS IN W. 86TH ST.

New York Railways Co. Would Extend Line to Broadway.

The New York Railways Company asked the Board of Estimate yesterday for a franchise to operate a double track street railway from the end of its existing road across Central Park through Eighty-sixth Street to Broadway from Central Park West. A public hearing will be held on Nov. 5.

The Bureau of Franchises in reporting this matter pointed out that the street car tracks through the transverse road of Central Park belonged to the city, though operated by the New York Railways Company, and that the portion of West Eighty-sixth Street named in the petition was included in the west side motor bus route, approved by the board's committee on franchises.

Ask Aid for 500 Children.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association sent out an appeal yesterday for clothing for the 500 children under its care, who are in need of underwear, coats, suits, and dresses. Donations should be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, or to 192 Bowery.

DRY GOODS TRADE BETTER.

Business Responds to Seasonable Weather by Big Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"The dry goods business of the week has responded to seasonable weather by an increase in wholesale shipments and more customers have been in the market than during the same period a year ago.

"The low stocks that retailers are carrying makes wholesale distribution a very sensitive barometer of the current dry goods business throughout the country. Collections show some improvement over those of the corresponding week last year.

"The cotton market continues firm with strong upward tendency."

DROPS HER $100,000 SUIT:

Will Not Prosecute Breach of Promise Plea Against Loud.

The suit begun by Miss Alice Albery against Robert E. Loud, a pianomaker of Buffalo, some months ago for $100,000 for breach of promise, was discontinued yesterday by consent, at the request of Ivins, Wolff & Hoguet, counsel for the defendant.

In her complaint Miss Albery said she arrived at her home in Buffalo in 1903 from the Loretto Convent in Ontario, Canada, after which she met the defendant and was wooed by him. He told her, she said, that he had obtained a divorce from his wife, who was then in a sanitarium.

He frequently visited her at her home, she said, and in 1906 induced her to come to this city, where he furnished an apartment for her. Later, according to the complaint, Mr. Loud displayed a paper which he said was a marriage certificate, and which she signed. Then, believing that she was really married, the plaintiff and defendant lived together as man and wife. In 1912 Mr. Loud confessed, Miss Albery said, that she had been deceived; that she was still unmarried. Neither side would give any reason for the discontinuance of the suit.

THREE BRICKLAYERS KILLED

Coping of New Schoolhouse Fell on Their Scaffold.

Three bricklayers were killed yesterday afternoon when an improvised scaffold on which they were working on the top floor of the six-story public school building at Park Avenue and St. Paul's Place, the Bronx, broke under the weight of terra cotta which fell from the coping. They were John McCord of 68 West 116th Street, John Biondell of 149th Street and Courtlandt Avenue, and Caesar Scrappi of 331 East 130th Street.

Seventeen men were at work on the scaffold, which extended around the building. When the coping fell the other men saved themselves by jumping into the windows on the sixth floor. Following the accident the streets were roped off, as it was feared more of the coping might fall.

Frank Ryan of 268 West 118th Street, foreman for the Allman Building Company, which is doing the work, was arrested by Coroner Healy's order, but later was paroled after Robert J. Moorehead, Superintendent of Buildings, had inspected the building. He said the rain of Thursday night had loosened the coping and that the accident was unavoidable.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM.

O. C. Hall, Ill and Pressed for Money, Shoots Himself.

Oliver C. Hall, 50 years old, who is believed to have been an employe of a moving-picture concern, was found dead in his room at 149 East Forty-second Street yesterday with a bullet hole in his right temple. He left a note, in which he said that despondency due to sickness and financial troubles caused him to take his life.

Three sealed letters addressed to Oliver C. Hall, Jr., in care of R. G. Dun, 290 Broadway, and a letter to A. J. Pedian of 128 Broadway also were found. Dr. Gross of Flower Hospital said that Hall had been dead twenty-four hours.

LAST DAY TO REGISTER.

This is the sixth and last day of registration. Booths open at 7 A. M. and close at 10:30 P. M. Unless you register you cannot vote. Register today and enroll.

Everybody's learning it—

You can't tell a KAUFMAN from a high priced hat.

$5 Style
$3 Quality



$1.50

Every style any high-priced hatter shows

Kaufman
Manhattan's Man Hatter
45 STORES ALL CITIES

The Astor Cup Race

From Sheepshead Bay to Shanley's—the shortest route to an excellent dinner and lively, bright entertainment—you will meet your friends here tonight

A cabaret that adds zest to dining—evenings seven to one.

The luncheon of seven delicious courses—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S
Broadway 53rd to 44th St.

GO WHERE EVERYONE GOES

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
Served every Evening, 6 to 9, and Sundays, Noon to 10.
DANCING on Five Floors. PRIZE CONTESTS on Friday.

Midnight Cabaret in the Grand Ball Room
Refined Parisian Atmosphere
MONS. ANDRES COLOSSAL CABARET
The most elaborate entertainment sensation of the San Francisco Exposition.
Presented Twice Nightly at 7:30 and 12.
No Admission Charged

A genuine old-fashioned Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
Served in Grill Every Evening.
Banquet Halls, Ballroom, Beefsteak Garret, Catering. Estimates submitted.

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE & 58TH ST

Thomas Healy.
Broadway at 66 St.
Serves a Cooked to Order Dinner Every Evening From 6 to 9 in the
BALCONADES BALL ROOM
At One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Cover
a la Carte Service in the Main Dining Room
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HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and Forty-third Street.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the Leading Theatres Within a Short Walking Distance.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee TODAY 2:15.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST TIME TONIGHT
NEXT MON., OCT. 11 SEATS NOW.
HOLIDAY MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12
WM. GILLETTE in SHERLOCK HOLMES
FIRST PLAY.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats TODAY & Thurs. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
MARIE TEMPEST In the Double-Comedy Bill
J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
OCTOBER 18th—SEATS OCTOBER 14th
Ethel Barrymore in the new comedy, Our Mrs. McChesney.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D Street. Tel. 3093 Bryant
LAST MAT. TODAY. LAST TIME TONIGHT.
HOLBROOK BLINN'S CO. MOLOCH
In the Great War Play,
After the Play Visit CAFE DE FOLLIES.
"THE MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC Atop This Theatre.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS in a Little Comedy MISS INFORMATION with a Little Music
SEE "A REAL PLAY AT LAST"
"YOUNG AMERICA" FIRST

GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY — Biggest Laughing Hit Since The Days of Charles H. Hoyt.
with FREO NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Without noise or horror —but with— thrills, comedy, romance.
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evgs., 8:25. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed. 2:25.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE BIRTH OF A NATION TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

PARK Col's Circle and 59th. Phone 5590 Col'm.
LAST MAT. TODAY 2:30. Ev. 8:30.
LAST WEEK. MAY IRWIN "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE."

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed. 2:15
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
"The House of Glass" The Biggest Drama of Modern Times. A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL"
with MARY RYAN AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
ORCHESTRA $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed.
COMMON CLAY with JANE MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Thurs.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed. at 2:15
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

The Century Cent. Pk. W., 62-63 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
A MUSICAL TRIUMPH.
Matinee Today 25c to $1.50.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Next Week, Marie Doro in "The White Pearl." Pauline Frederick in "ZAZA." Strand Orch. & Soloists

IRVING PLACE THEATRE TODAY 1st 2:15. DAS WEITE LAND. Tonight, DAS SCHLOSS IN FOLEN. Wed., LEHMANN KINDER.

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SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA AND HIS BAND. BEST SEATS $1.

ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
SPECIAL MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY — You'll Start Laughing When You Buy Your Seats.
with FREO NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.
"The House of Glass" — Best Dramatic Offering New York Has Seen.
with MARY RYAN
And the Great All-American Cast.

ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50 & $2
500 GOOD SEATS First Balcony 50, 75c, $1

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed.
THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT,
The Girl Who Smiles
by the authors of "ALMA," "AOELE," etc.

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 48. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter.
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY, NEXT TUESDAY.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. Present "UNDER COVER"
Next Week—"THE SHOW SHOP."

STANDARD Curtain 2 & 8. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c to 75c.
A. H. Woods Presents "THE SONG OF SONGS"
Next Week—"A FULL HOUSE."

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c to 75c.
MME. PETROVA in "THE REVOLT"
Next Week—"TWIN SEOS."

TRIANGLE PLAYS
Twice Daily, including Sunday, 2 & 8 p.m.
Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic."
"Old Heidelberg" with Dorothy Gish, Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool," Frank Keenan in "The Coward." 250 good seats, 25c; 300 good seats, 50c, others at 75c. Better ones at $1 & $2.
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THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St.
Twice Today, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Eve. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
SPECIAL THIS MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE. Special Prices, Children Only, 25c. & 50c.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. and 8th Ave.
ENTIRE WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY.
Vaudeville's Greatest Star, Sylvester Schaffer
10—OTHER FEATURES—10
EVERY EV. 8:15. SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. Cicciolani, Laura Nelson Hall, Elizabeth M. Murray, Julian Rose and T. Roy Barnes & Beasie Crawford. World's Series results announced from stage.

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Matinee Today. 47th. THE STROLLING PLAYERS. World Series Games by wire read from stage.

YORKVILLE 88th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque THE CRACKER JACKS Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "HELLO PARIS." Matinee Today 15-25-50c.

ASTOR CUP AUTO RACE Reserved seats bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 28th St. Phone 4189 Greeley.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

Bandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Sat. Mat. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1.00 & 50c.

LAST TWO TIMES
FASHION SHOW
A Million Dollar Whirlwind of Beauty, Gowns and Gems.
Every Woman in New York should see this fascinating
EXTRAVAGANZA
which is produced under the auspices of THE NEW YORK GLOBE.
Part of the proceeds for the Actors' Fund of America.
Read What the Papers Say:

At the two performances of "Yesterday or To-Morrow" yesterday hundreds of women and some men went, saw, and were conquered.—THE. TRIBUNE.

New York's newest and latest fashion show, which opened yesterday in Carnegie Hall, outfashioned all previous entertainments of the kind.—THE SUN.

There were so many things to see in the styles shown in "Yesterday or To-Morrow" that it would be difficult to pick the most striking features.—THE WORLD.

The fashion extravaganza . . . was a gorgeous thing to look upon.—NEW YORK TIMES.

No matter where you've been you've never seen gowns more wonderful than those in "Yesterday or To-Morrow."—MORNING TELEGRAPH.

A more accurate term [than extravaganza] would be difficult to find for the dazzling array which glitters across the stage.—THE. PRESS.

Scores of pretty actresses sold programmes and helped to make the show a success.—EVENING TELEGRAM.

CARNEGIE HALL
TO-DAY, SATURDAY—Afternoon and Evening.
Admission $1. Orchestra Seats $2. Box Seats $2.50 and $3.
Seats now on sale at Tyson's, McBride's, and Carnegie Hall.


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We will serve it as good food should be served—in a finely equipped restaurant; and we will charge a price so low that you will be glad to pay it.
No Music. No Dancing. No Cabaret.
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Seating capacity 600. Always open.
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EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
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Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

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STRAND ROOF GARDEN B'way & 47th
Cafeteria. Dancing, Europe's Orch. Lunch 11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Tonight Tea, 4:30 P.M. to 6:30 P.M. Exhibition Dancing, 8 P.M. to 12:00. Popular Prices. No Tipping. Nightly

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Great Writers.

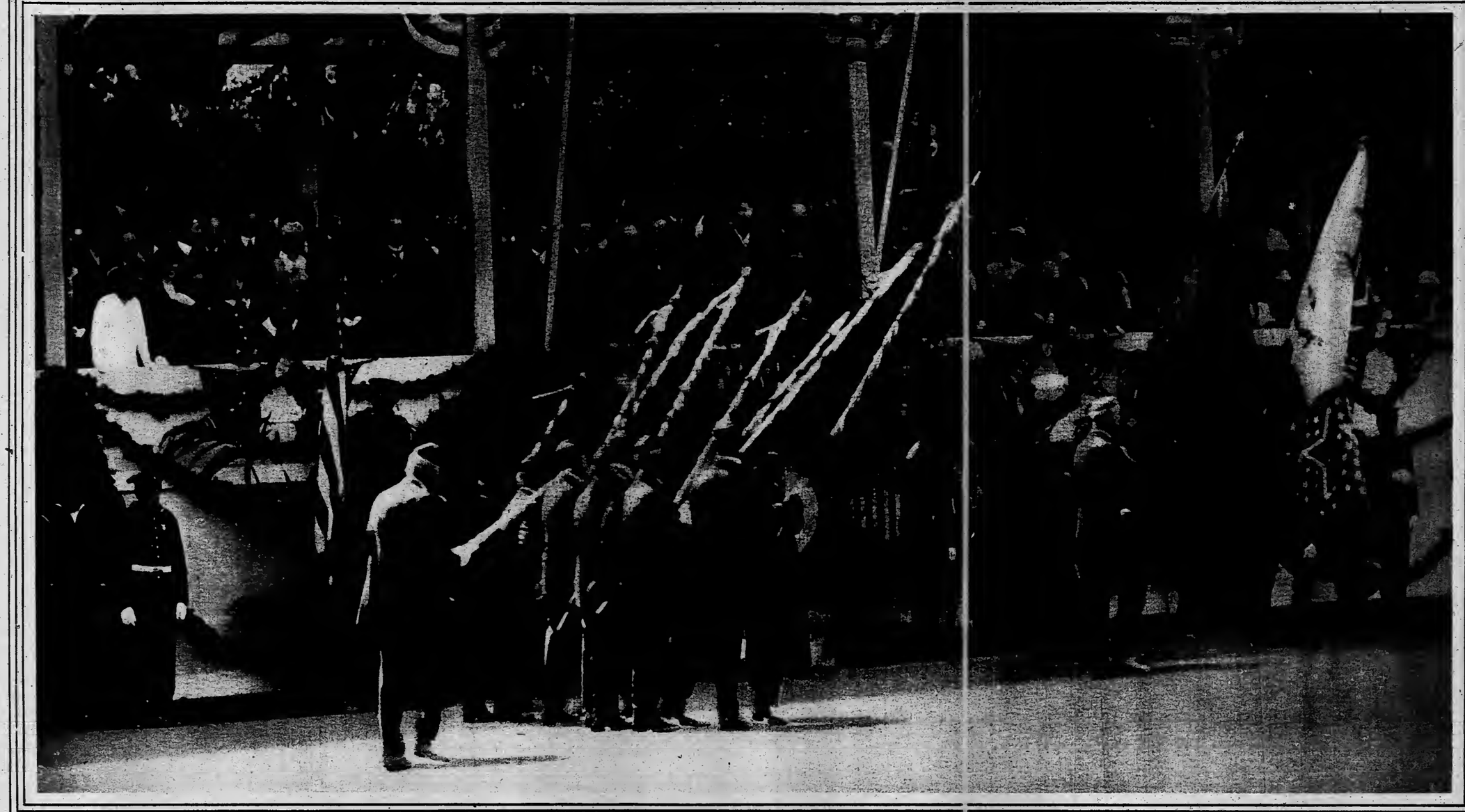
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MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., *American Authority on Modern Dances*, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg., Northwest Cor. 40th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.

MANSFIELD Studios, 33 West 44th Street. Est. 1904. Bryant 1474.
All dances taught privately; each pupil has separate room. Lessons en group. Children's class Sat. A. M. Guaranteed course; terms reasonable. Circulars mailed.

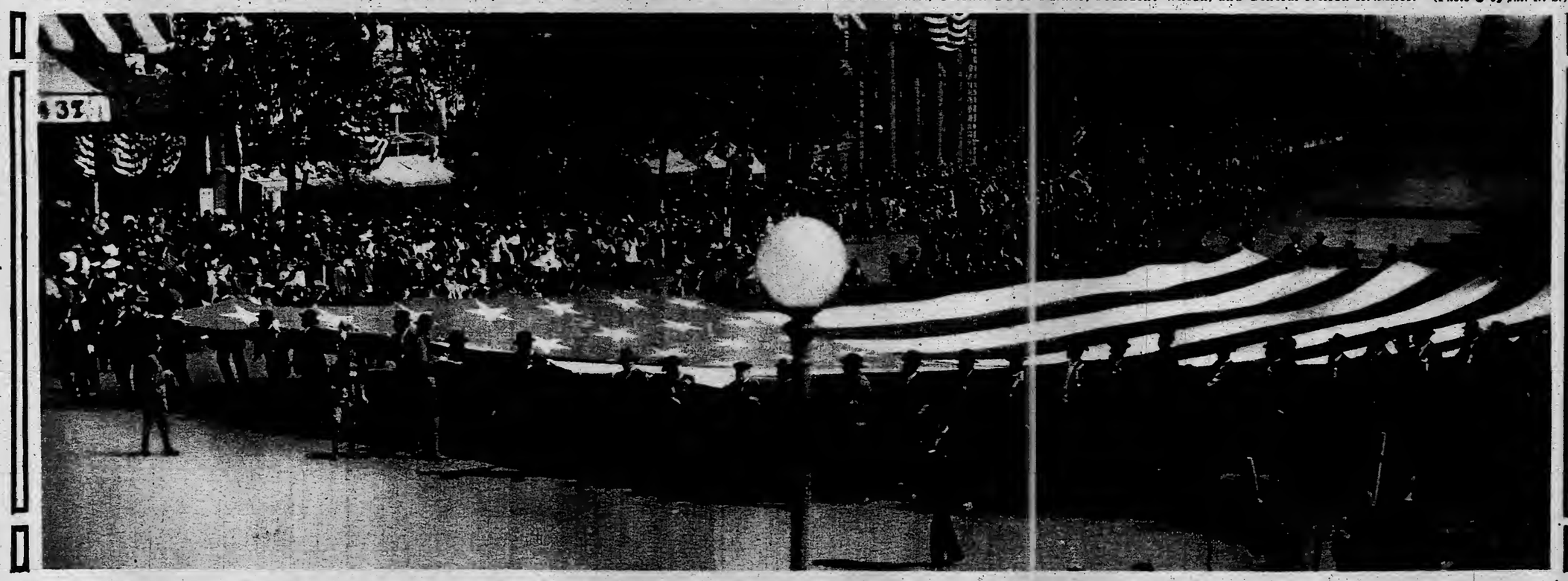
A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 86th-87th Sts.
All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 6426 Schuy.

The New York Times



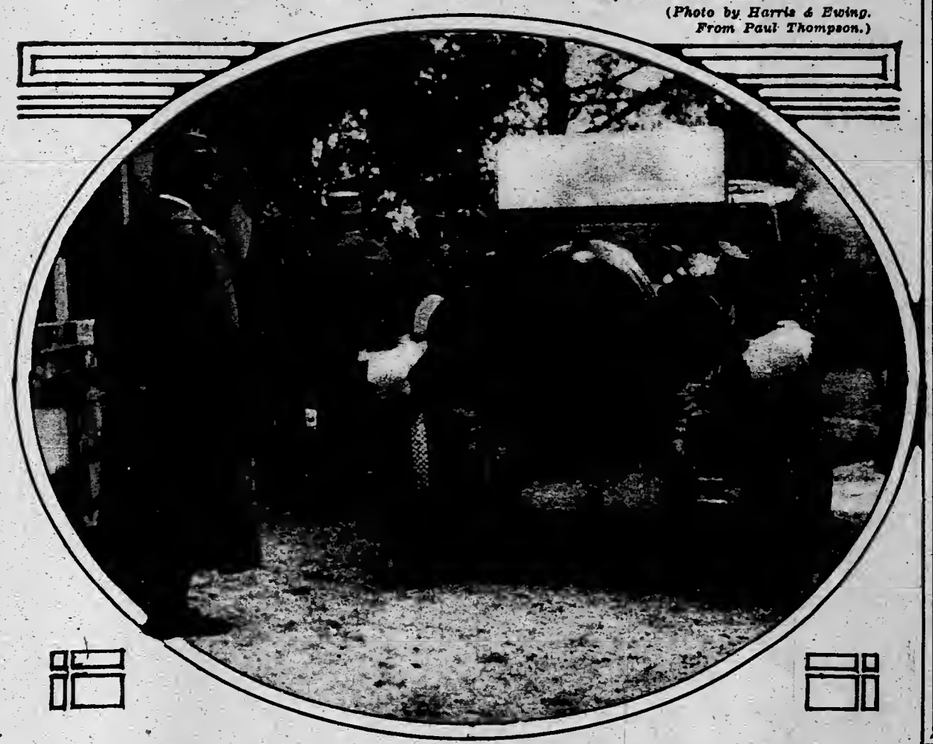
PRESIDENT WILSON, MEMBERS OF THE CABINET, COMMANDER PALMER, AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS REVIEWING THE PARADE OF THE GRAND ARMY VETERANS FIFTY YEARS AFTER PRESIDENT JOHNSON WITNESSED ON THE SAME SPOT THE RETURN OF THE TRIUMPHANT HOSTS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN.

Pennsylvania Veterans Can Be Seen Passing, Bearing the Flags Shot-torn on the Field of Gettysburg. In the Foreground of the Stand, Left to Right, Are: Secretary William G. McAdoo and Mrs. McAdoo, Daughter of the President; Secretary Lane, Secretary Redfield, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Garrison, Secretary Daniels, the G. A. R. Commander in Chief, Colonel David Palmer, President Wilson, and General Nelson A. Miles. *(Photo © by Int. N. S.)*



William McKinley Post, Canton, Ohio, Bearing in the Grand Army Parade the Largest United States Flag Ever Made, Measuring 150 Feet Long and 53 Feet Wide. The Dome of the Capitol Can Be Seen At the Far End of Pennsylvania Avenue.

(Photo by Harris & Ewing. From Paul Thompson.)



GENERAL JOFFRE HOLDING A WAR CONFERENCE IN ITALY WITH KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III.

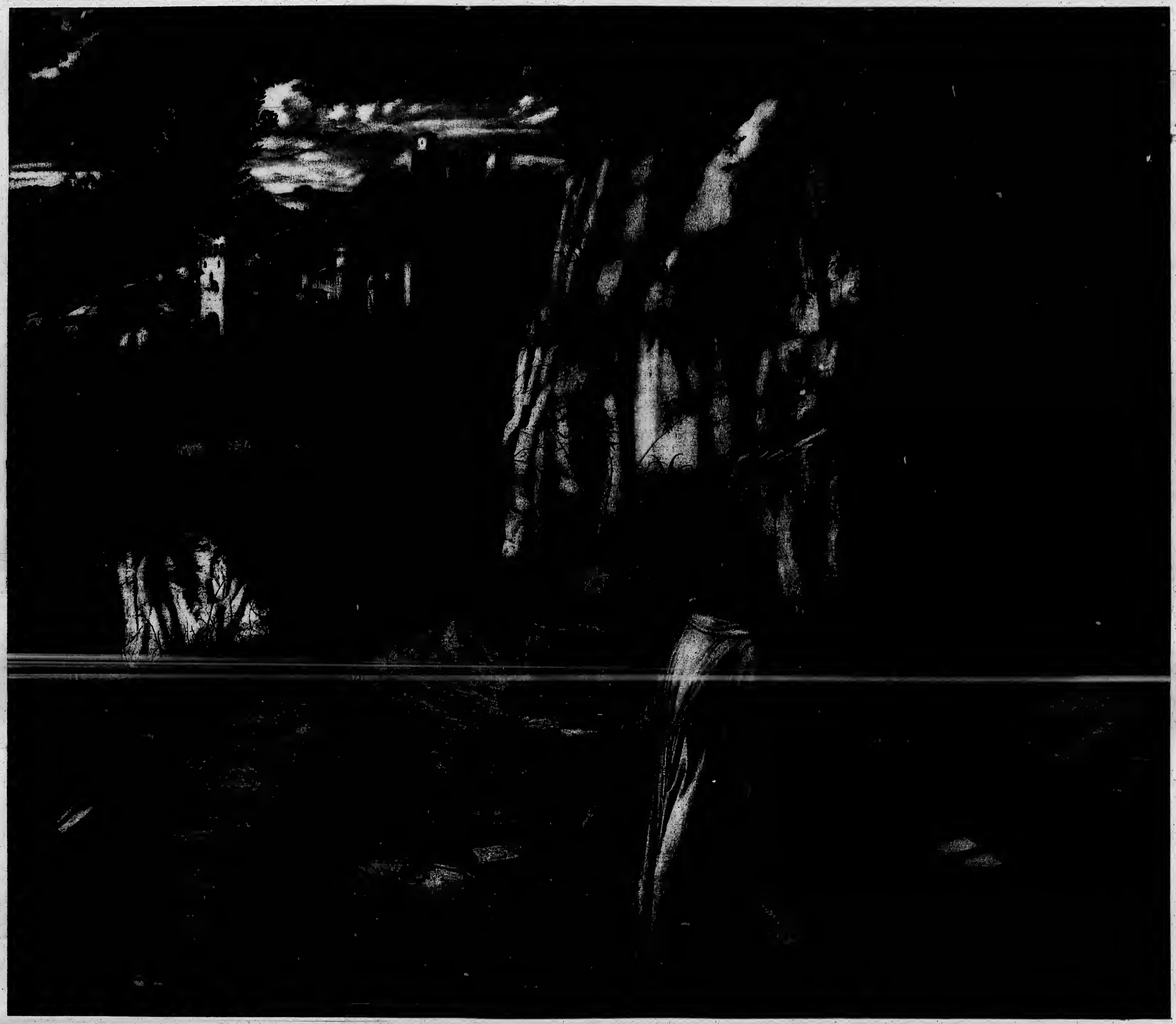
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



THE AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIP RADETZKY BOMBARDING THE ITALIAN COAST.

(Photo from European War News Service.)

The New York Times
Published: October 10, 1915
Copyright, The Times Photographic Archives



ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI
STANDING BEFORE
HIS CELL.
BY
GIOVANNI BELLINI.

IN THE COLLECTION OF
HENRY C. FRICK AND
HERE REPRODUCED
BY MR. FRICK'S PER-
MISSION FROM A PHOTO-
GRAPH LENT BY M.
KNOEDLER &
COMPANY.

This picture, recently acquired by Mr. Frick, is said by experts to be the most important landscape painting in the Italian art of the late Fifteenth Century. It is in perfect preservation, and is one of the most interesting works of art in the Frick collection. It is painted in oil on a panel 55 by 49 inches. It formerly belonged to the Contarino family in Venice, later passing into the collection of S. Dingwall in England, and was shown at the Manchester exhibition of 1857. It was thereafter lost sight of and remained in a private house at Sandringhill, practically unknown until Langton Douglas discovered it and made its importance known. It was exhibited at Burlington House, London, in 1912, and was bought by Messrs. Knoedler & Company, from whom it passed to Mr. Frick at a cost of $250,000.

An extended account of the picture is given on the art page of the Magazine Section of to-day's TIMES.

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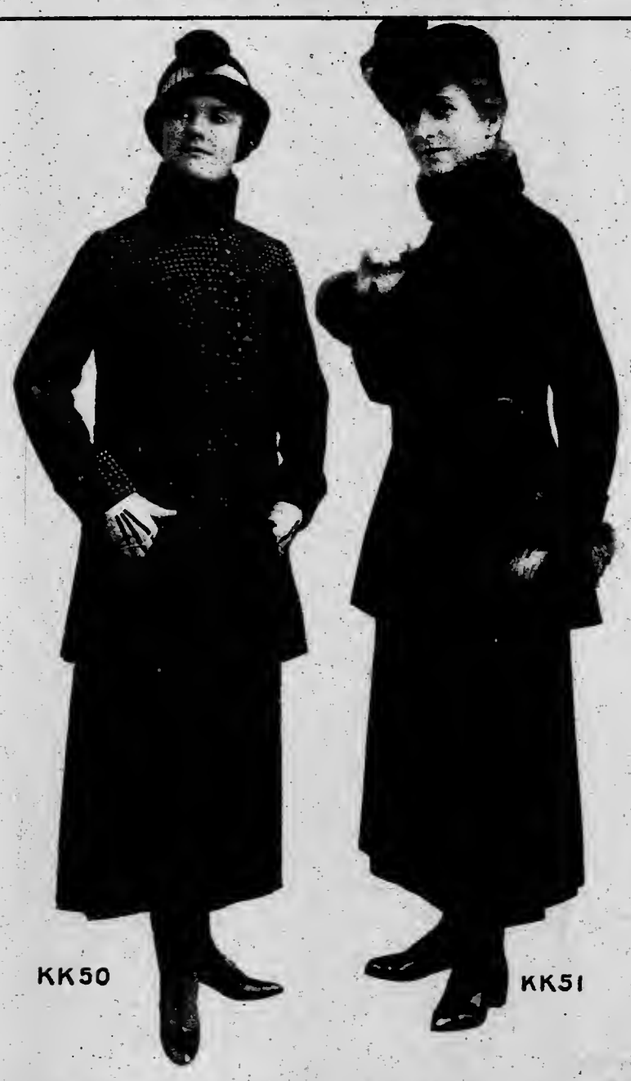
No. 15—Corduroy Velvet Coat, in brown, green, navy or black, belted model, with high chin collar of natural beaver. Peau de Cygne lined and warmly interlined } 19.75

No. 17—Seal Plush Coat. Flare from waist line. Convertible collar buttoned high at neck; semi-belted; collar, cuffs and bottom border of skunk raccoon. Peau de Cygne lined and warmly interlined. } 29.75

No. 19—Silk Velour Coat with convertible collar of velour and rose wolf. Deep cuffs edged with wide band of fur. Novelty silk lining and warmly interlined. } 45.00

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KK50—Misses' Fur Trimmed Semi-Norfolk Suit, of brown or green Callot check velour; coat has beaver collar, is silk lined and warmly interlined; fancy gathered skirt. Same model in navy blue, green or brown plain velour. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Special, 29.50

KK51—Misses' Fur Trimmed Suit of imported corduroy velvet, in brown, navy blue, green or wine, with raccoon collar and cuffs, or black with skunk opossum collar and cuffs; coat silk lined and interlined; full plaited skirt. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Special, 29.50



"Every problem has its stepping-stone. There's even a way to find silk stocking satisfaction. In Gotham Gold Stripe Stockings you find the answer to a dozen problems—no runs—the patented Gold Stripe stops them—no loss of shape or lustre, no spread or sag to the weave, 480 different shades, or your sample matched to order. And if you tear them the Company reknits them good as new. Try them and you'll wear them always."—*G. G.*

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Silhouette Model

DESIGNED to fill Dame Fashion's latest decree. A short corset with the flare design, yet retaining an ideal Hip and Thigh Control.

Not a confining control, as in the past few years, but a graceful, close line that makes the perfect foundation for a fashionable gown.

The control is also brought into effect in the upper part of the model. It has the incurved waist line and firm support for bust and surplus flesh beneath. Price, $10.00.



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GRAF'S "HYGLO"
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NAIL POLISH POWDER
GIVES your nails a brilliant, transparent, lasting polish, delicately perfumed, daintily tinted, and absolutely waterproof. Write us a postal for your generous FREE sample of HYGLO. Graf's HYGLO is on sale everywhere. Retails at 25c.
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The Farm to your ... days is our Guarantee ... are Right. One-half ... en up, delivered.

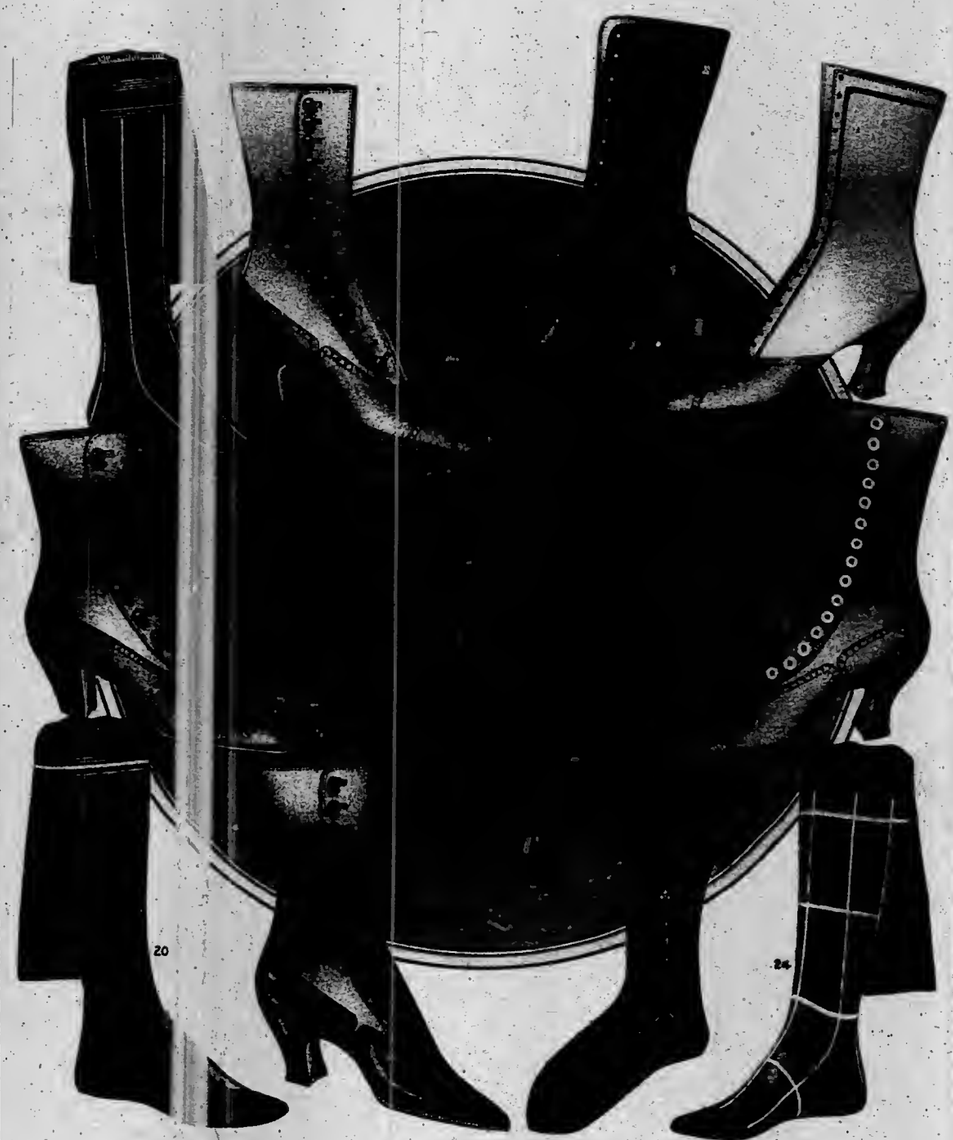
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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

Boots and Hosiery—*For Women and Misses*

At Special Prices



14—**Pure Thread Silk Hose**, in black with white vertical stripes and white circular stripes at top; also white with black stripes, garter top. *Special* 1.35

16—**Pure Thread Silk Hose**, in black, white, bronze, gray and all colors to match the new Fall Shoes, Suits and Gowns; garter top. *Special* .95

18—**"Richelieu" Ribbed Silk Hose**, of pure thread silk, in black or white, double heel and toe, lisle garter top. *Special* .95

18A—**Fine Quality Pure Thread Silk Hose**, (same style,) in black, white and all popular shades, double heel and toe, silk garter top. *Special* 1.65

20—**Novelty Silk Hose**, pure thread silk, in black and white two-toned mixture, with clusters of white vertical stripes; also white and black with black vertical stripes, double heel, sole and toe, double silk garter top. *Special* 1.65

22—**Pure Thread Silk Hose**, extra quality, in black with white or white with black, hand emb'd novelty checked or fancy clox, assorted styles, lisle sole and garter top. *Special* 1.65

24—**Scotch Plaid Silk Hose**, pure thread silk, in black or navy blue, with various color combinations, garter top. *Special* 1.50

26—**Buttoned Boot**, of black Russia or patent leather, with top of imported gray buckskin; light hand welted soles, Spanish heels. *Special* 7.50

28—**New Model Laced Boot**, of all patent kidskin, high arch last, Louis XV. heels, light soles. *Special* 8.50

30—**Laced Boot**, of tan Russia calf, with champagne kid top; also black Russia calf, with battleship gray kid top; light welted soles, Spanish heels. *Special* 7.00

32—**Buttoned Walking Boot**, of black Russia leather, mahogany kid top; light welted soles, Cuban leather heels. *Special* 6.50

34—**Buttoned Boot**, of imported patent leather, stitched with white silk around vamp and back; black kid top, hand welted soles, Spanish heels. *Special* 8.50

36—**Hand-Sewed Buttoned Boot** of selected black or blue kidskin, trimmed with white pearl buttons, hand welted soles, Spanish heels. *Special* 8.00

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SMALL enough to grace the drawing room, yet of such marvelous tone volume and richness that it satisfies the most critical, the Knabe Mignon Grand is the wise choice of the discerning musician.

Priced at $850 in Mahogany, $750 in Rosewood



Length 5 ft. 8 in.

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The Standard Everywhere for the Woman of Fashion







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Favorite through twenty-five years for its delicacy, its refreshing qualities and its mild, natural stimulus to digestion. Found at the better sort of stores, hotels, cafes and clubs.

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Fatigue Poisoning

Have you reached the point where you have no strength left to overcome fatigue?





The only way to be on your feet a great deal, without feeling fatigued, is to do as you do in tennis — attach soft, springy shock-absorbers of live rubber on your heels.

Are you drawing on your Health Capital where other women have a Surplus of Energy?

Are you too worn out to lead the active life that other women enjoy?

If the slightest exertion tires you, your system is undoubtedly loaded with fatigue poisons. You are no longer consuming natural surplus energy; you have begun to borrow from your nerve tissues; *you are drawing on your health capital!*

How fatigue grips you

It has been proved that beyond a certain point of fatigue, you use up *more* than the energy necessary to do an equal amount of work when you are fresh. The extra effort goes to offset the poisonous substances which fatigue produces in you.



The wearing down of leather heels *within one week* shows the impact of your hard leather heels on still harder pavements.

That is why you become exhausted "all of a sudden" after a walk in the city. With every step you take, you use up more and more energy. A constant amount goes to keep your body moving at the same pace, and an ever increasing amount is used to fight off the oncoming poison of fatigue. Finally, a point is reached where you have no strength left to overcome fatigue. After that, even slight exertion may produce disastrous effects. You become physically bankrupt, a nervous wreck.



"It is with pleasure that I state to you that O'Sullivan's Heels of new, live rubber give me great comfort in walking. I have them on all my walking shoes, and also on a number of my dancing shoes. I recommend them to every member of my company."
—ANNA PAVLOWA

Build up your vitality instead of tearing it down

Make every activity build up your strength instead of wearing it away.

Women should realize that health can never be obtained and kept except through the observance of Nature's laws.

"The average woman today lacks in Health, Grace and Beauty of Form," says Andrew Hamilton, "because she is ignorant of the requisites of health, and knows no more about herself than a child."

The best way to develop yourself according to natural laws is to take plenty of wholesome outdoor exercise. Athletics are beneficial, provided you are properly equipped for them, but you can do yourself more harm than good if you work or exercise when you are struggling against a burden which Nature never intended.

The most natural exercise you can take

There is no exercise so fundamentally "natural" as walking, nor one which should produce more symmetrical development. But if you are like the average woman, you do yourself more harm than good when you are on your feet for any length of time.

You have covered up the soft, springy cushion which Nature placed on your heel, and in its place you have substituted a modern nail-studded heel of hard leather or wood.

How to relieve the strain

The only way to be on your feet a great deal without feeling fatigued is to attach soft, springy shock-absorbers of live rubber on your heels, and relieve the strain on your spine. This is what you do when you play tennis—the continual pounding on hard clay courts would soon wear you out if you wore leather heels. The same principle applies to walking on hard pavements.

Don't thump along the streets and exhaust yourself. Wear O'Sullivan's Heels of New, Live Rubber. They make walking both a healthful exercise and a pleasure. Wear these heels and walk with the light, brisk step of youth.



Any shoe dealer or shoemaker will put them on; black, white or tan; for men, women and children; 50c attached.



You can buy O'Sullivanized Shoes and Slippers for men and women at the Walk-Over Stores everywhere for $4.50 and up—at the Beck Stores in New York for 3.00.



(Copyright, O'S. R. Co.)



MRS. NORMAN GALT,

Whose engagement to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, was announced at the White House on last Wednesday, October 6th.

From a photograph by Arnold Genthe, posed for by Mrs. Galt and approved by her.

(Photo, copyright 1915, by Arnold Genthe.)

The New York Times



DR. ANDREW J. GILMOUR, OF NEW YORK, STANDING ON THE TOP OF MOUNT GEIKIE, 11,016 FEET HIGH, ONE OF THE GREAT ICE-COVERED AND HITHERTO UNCONQUERED MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF THE ROCKIES BETWEEN ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Though A. L. Mumm, the English Alpine Climber, Assisted by a Swiss Guide, Had Tried to Reach Mount Geikie's Summit and Failed, and the Hardiest Canadian Mountain Climbers Had Shunned It Because of the Unusual Difficulties It Offered, Two Americans, Dr. Gilmour and Professor Edward W. D. Holway, of the University of Minnesota, Completed Its Conquest on August 5th Last.

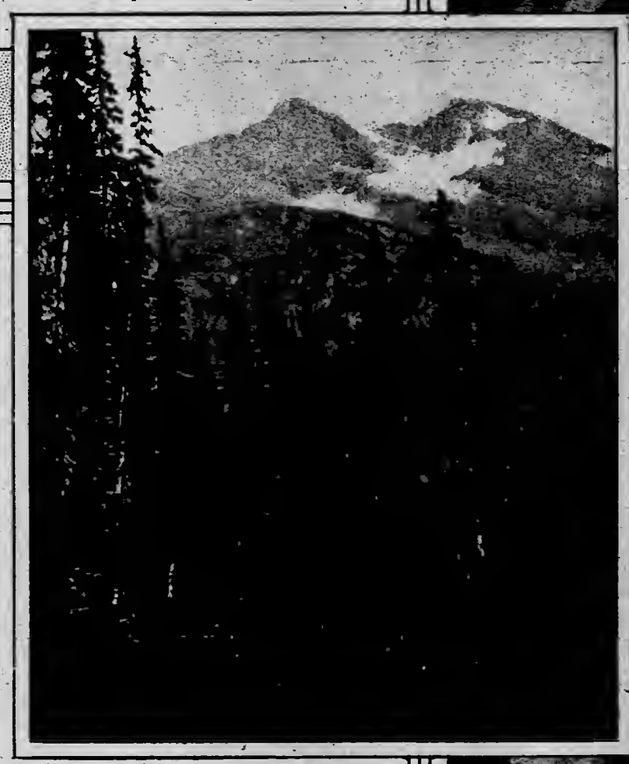


LOOKING TOWARD THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT GEIKIE FROM A POINT FIVE HUNDRED FEET BELOW. THE ASCENT WAS MADE OVER THE SHARP RIDGE ON THE RIGHT.

This and Accompanying Photographs, Made by Dr. Gilmour, were obtained exclusively by The Times and Are Here Published for the First Time.



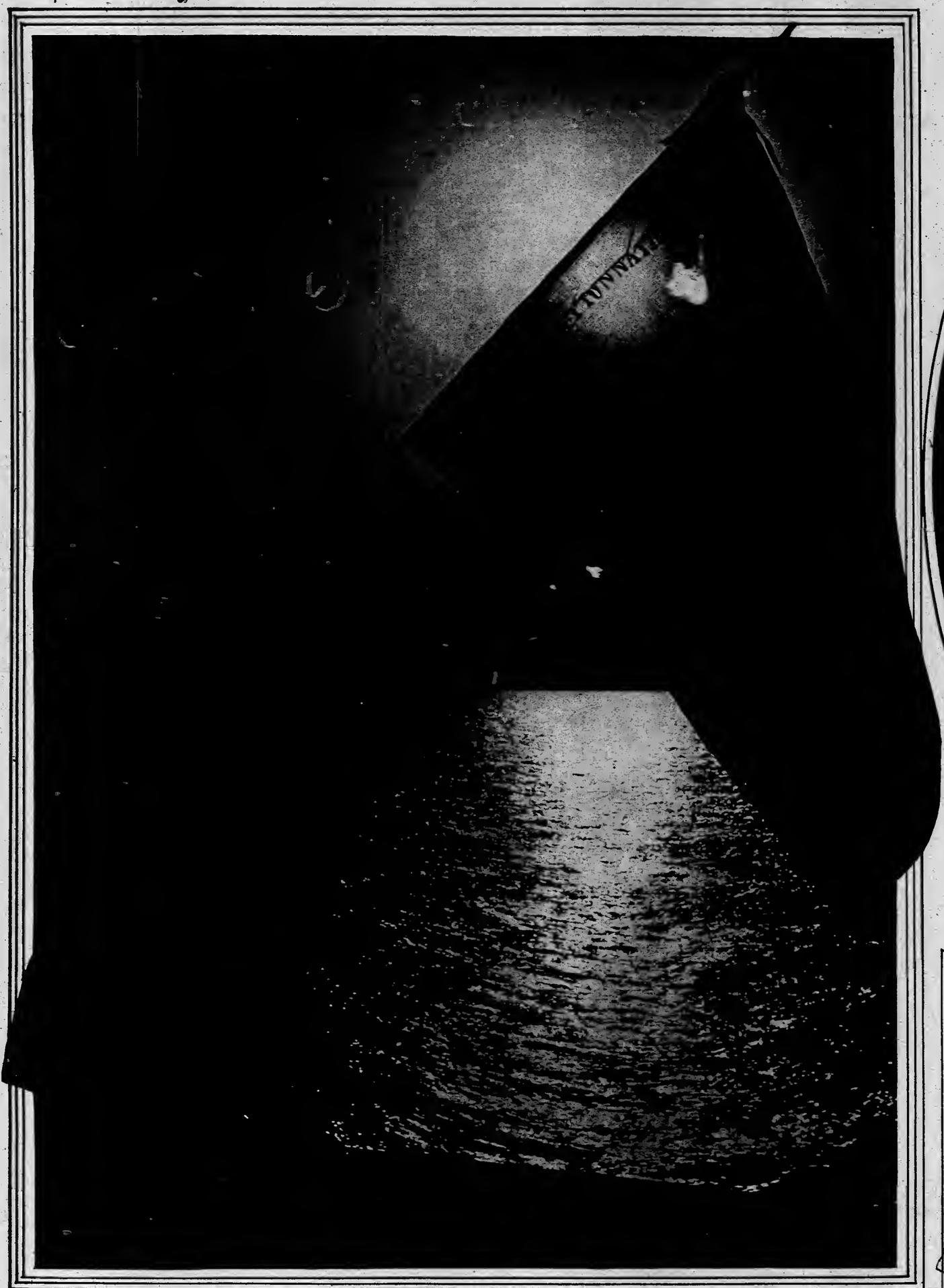
DR. GILMOUR ON A LEDGE OF A BUTTRESS ADJOINING MOUNT GEIKIE.



Mount Langstaff (Left), to Within About One Hundred Feet of Whose Summit Dr. Gilmour Ascended. On the Right Is an Unnamed and Hitherto Unexplored Mountain, the Top of Which Dr. Gilmour Reached on Sept. 1st.



THE LOFTY AND FAMOUS MOUNT ROBSON AND MOUNT WHITEHORN AS SEEN ACROSS CREVASSE-SEAMED FIELDS OF SNOW FROM MOUNT LANGSTAFF.





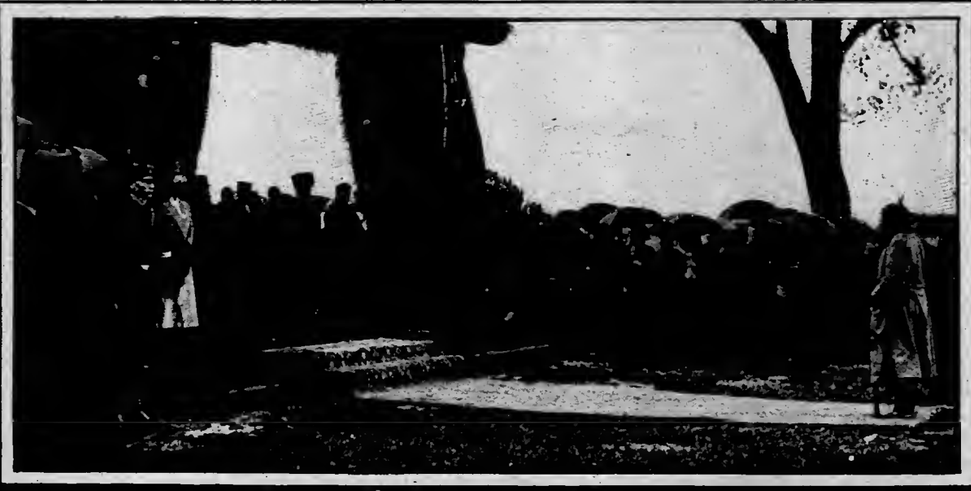
HER MAJESTY QUEEN HELEN OF ITALY,
Who Is Taking Active Interest in the Welfare of Wounded Italian Soldiers. From a recent photograph which has just reached this country.

(Photos from Press Illustrating Co.)

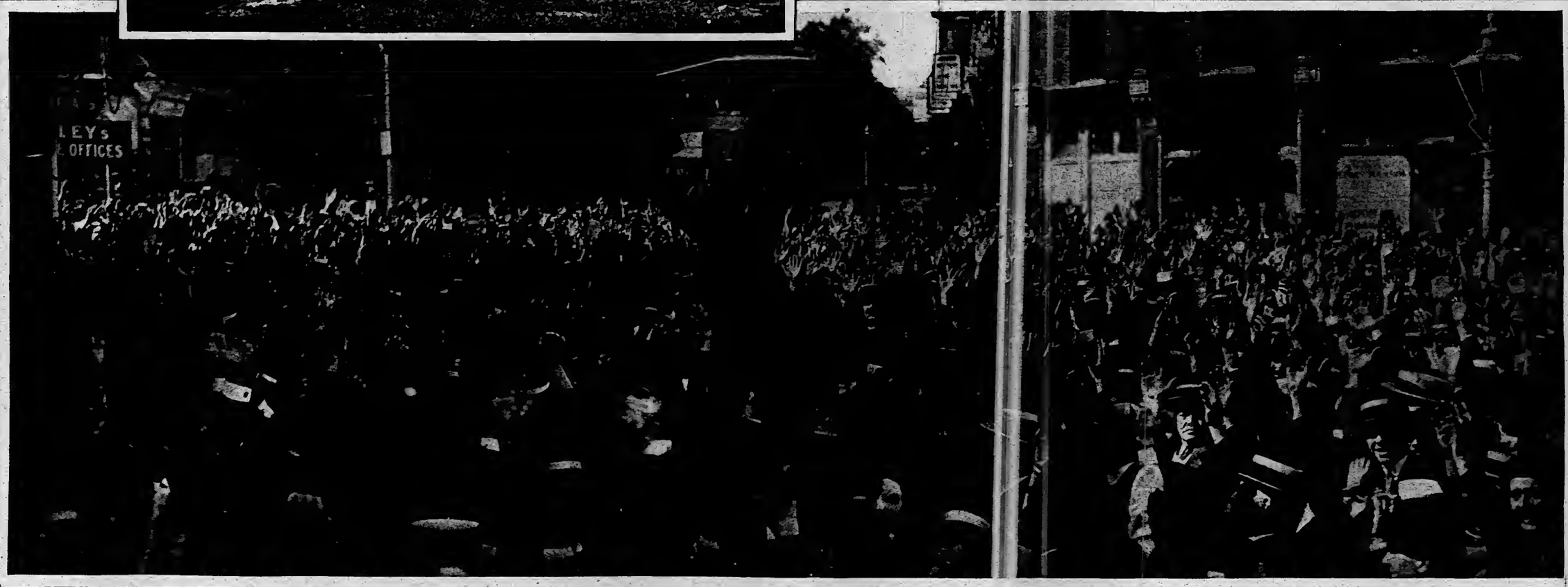


Officers of the German High School Military Organizations Waving Their New Flags on Tempelhofer Field, Berlin, Following Their Recent Parade, in Which More Than 100,000 Boys Took Part.

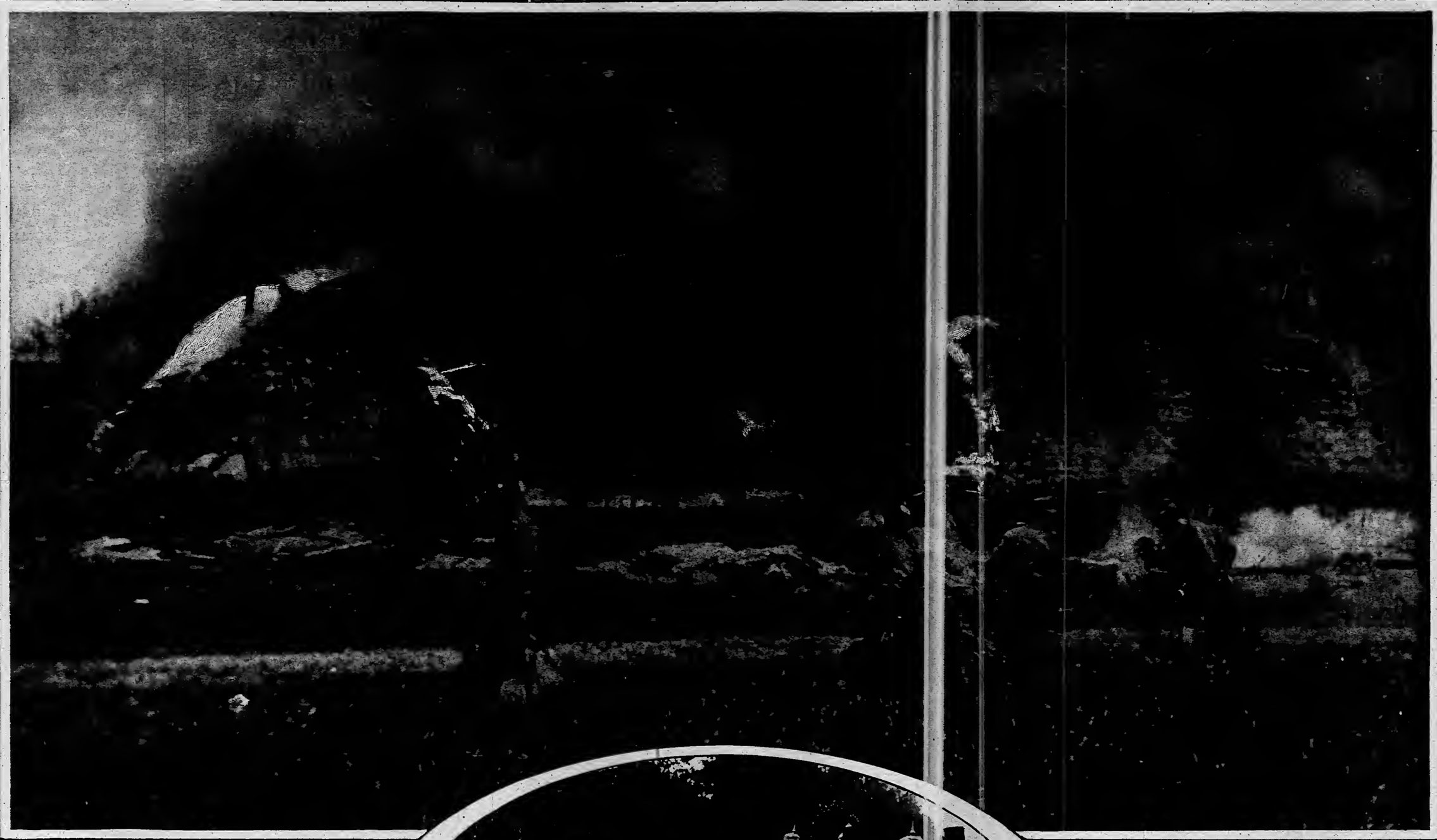
TRUMPETER ON BOARD A FRENCH TRANSPORT SOUNDING THE SUNSET CALL IN THE DARDANELLES.
(Photo (©) American Press Assn.)



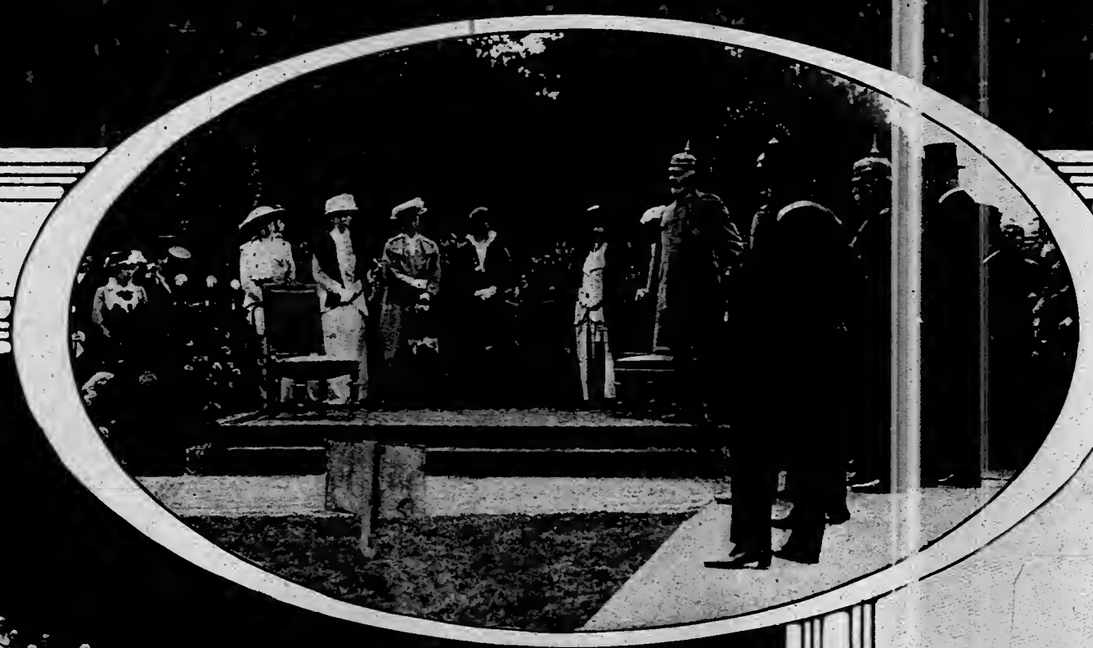
General von Wachs Addressing Princess Frederick Leopold, Representative of the German Empress, When Flags Were Presented to the Officers of 100,000 Boy Soldiers of the German High Schools.



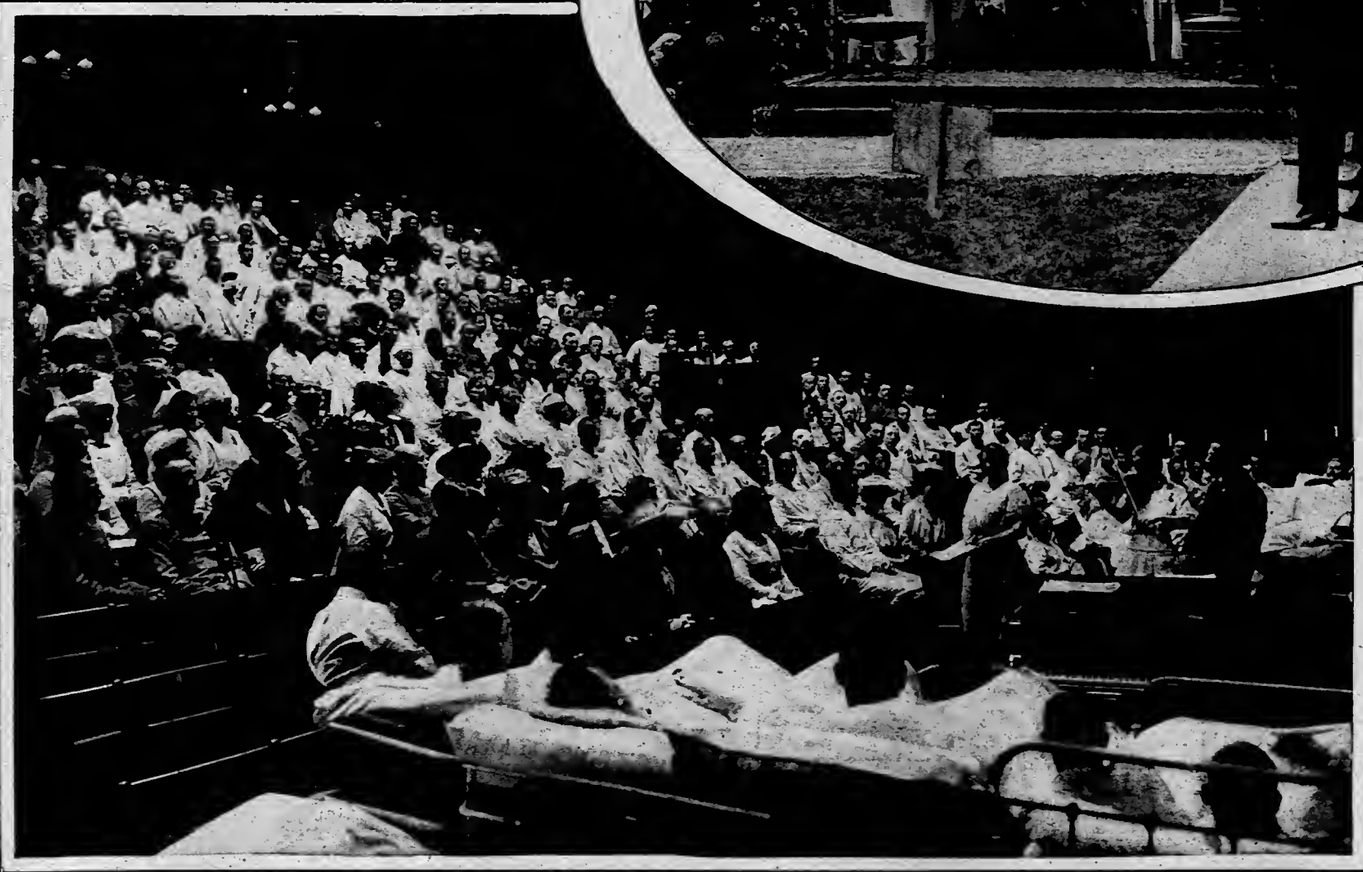
LINDSEY JOHNSON, HEAD OF A LONDON ANTI-GERMAN ORGANIZATION, ASKING AN OPEN-AIR AUDIENCE IF IT FAVORS THE INTERNMENT OF ALL GERMANS, WHETHER OF HIGH OR LOW DEGREE.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)



RUSSIAN FOLAND TOWN OF BLONIE IN FLAMES FOLLOWING THE RUSSIAN RETREAT AND ITS POSSESSION BY THE AUSTRIANS.
(Photo © Universal Press Syndicate.)



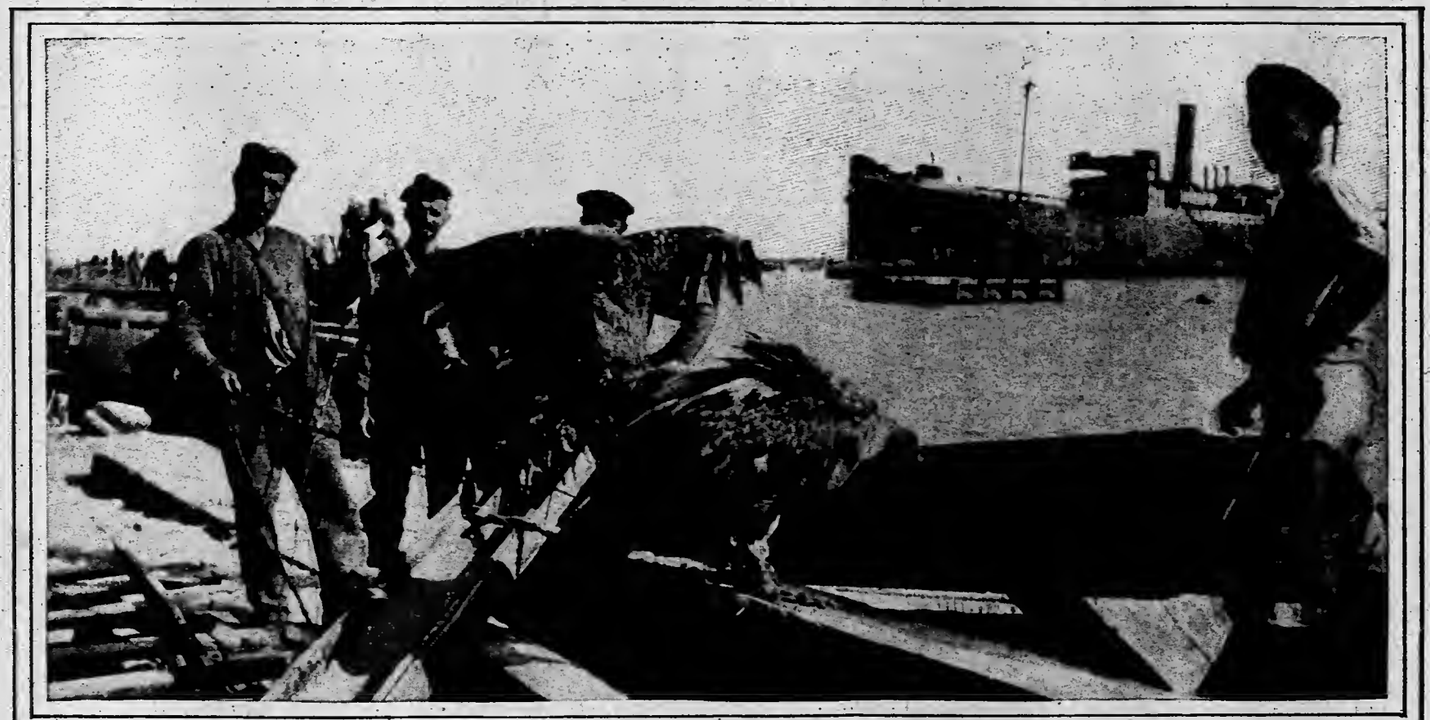
Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, Speaking at the Unveiling of the "Iron Hindenburg." Princess August Wilhelm Is Standing in the Centre of the Platform, and, on Her Right, Frau von Hindenburg.



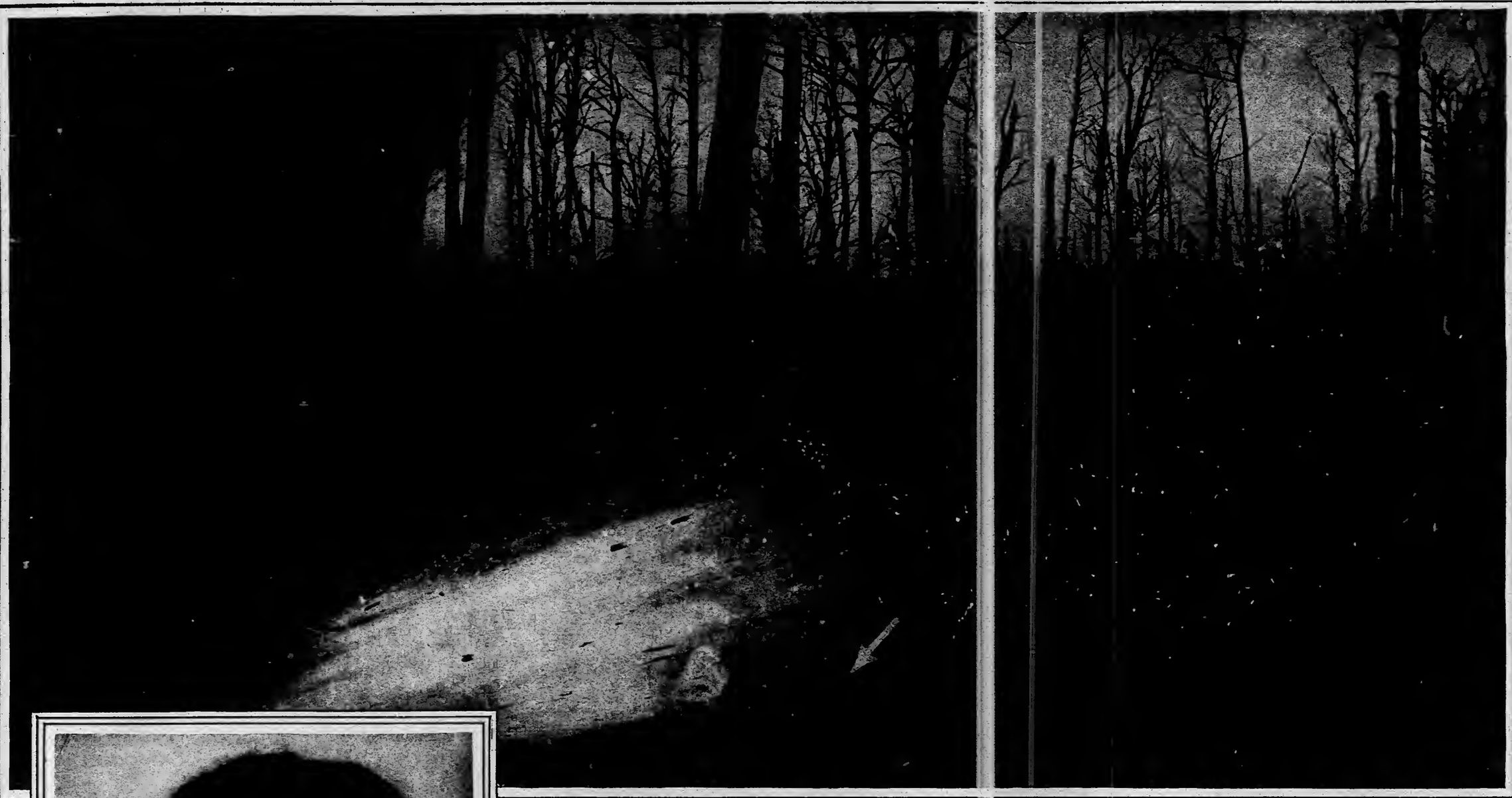
MLLE. FRIEDA HEMPEL, OF THE METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY, SINGING FOR WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIERS IN A BERLIN RED CROSS HOSPITAL. *(Photos from Paul Thompson.)*



The Gigantic Wooden Statue of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, More Than Forty Feet in Height, Unveiled in Berlin and to Be Turned Into Iron by the Driving of Nails, the Money Raised by the Sale of This Privilege Going to the German Red Cross Funds. In the Background Is the Column of Victory.



FRENCH MARINES IN THE DARDANELLES WITH TWO VULTURES AS MASCOTS, WHICH HAVE BEEN NAMED WILLIAM AND FRANCIS JOSEPH RESPECTIVELY.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)



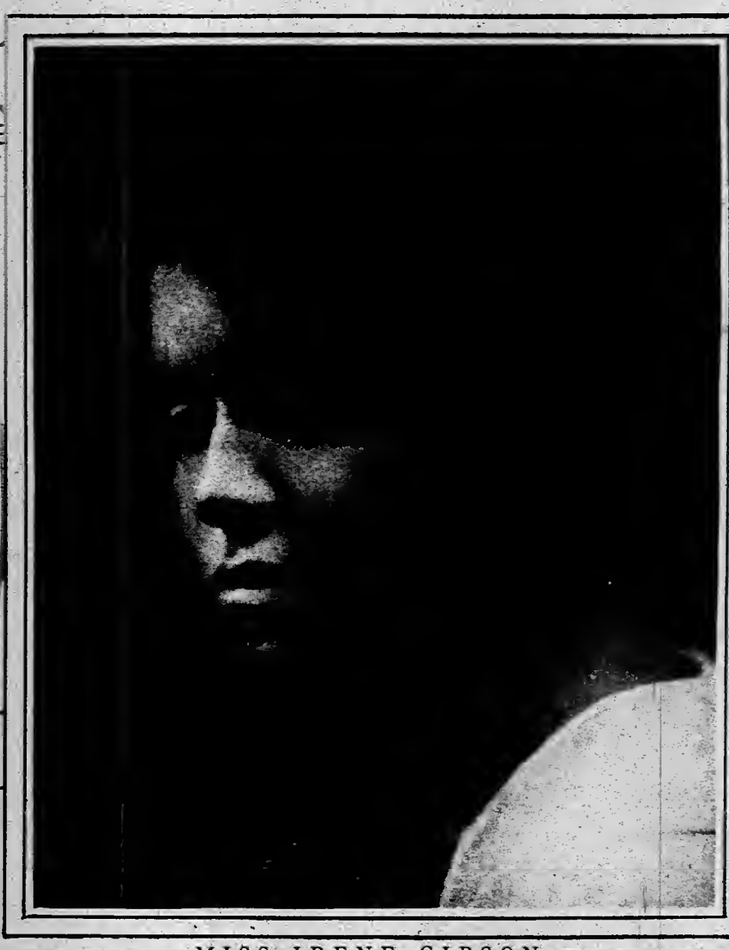
THE DANGER IN WAR PHOTOGRAPHY REMARKABLY AND TRAGICALLY ILLUSTRATED.
While several photographers stood with their cameras focused to snap the explosion of a mine in Northern France, a shrapnel burst among them at the instant of the explosion, instantly killing one of the photographers, whose falling body threw a shadow on a brother photographer's plate, which likewise recorded, as here shown, both the glare of the bursting shell and the mine explosion in the background.



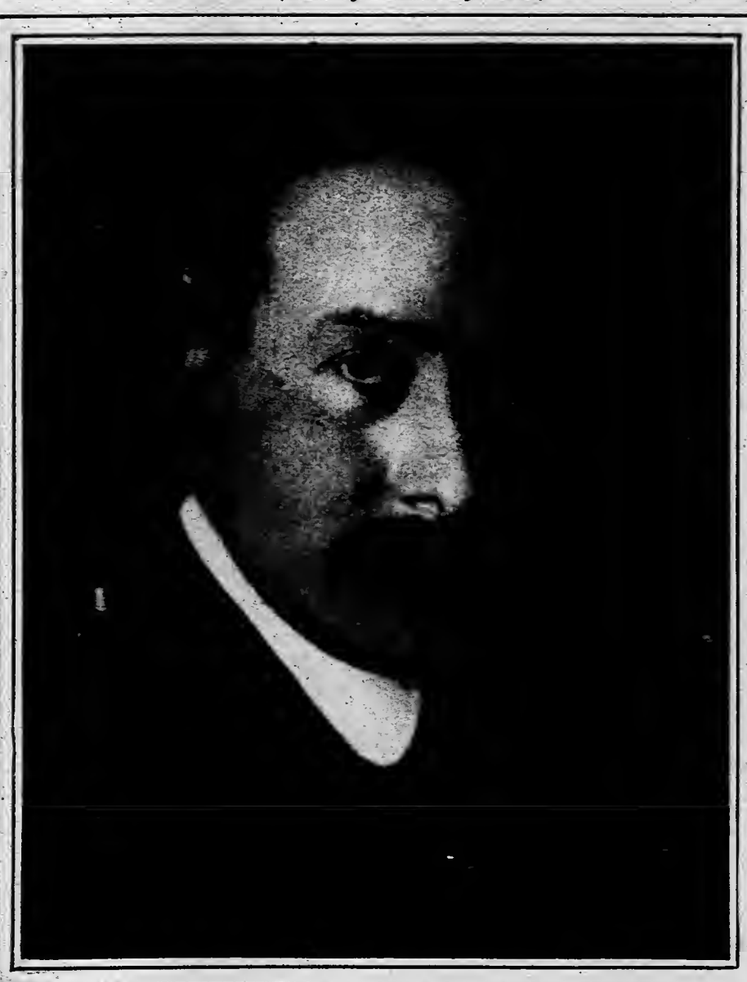
MISS BLANCHE TYNG,
Daughter of James A. Tyng, Whose Engagement to Edward D. King Has Been Announced.
(Photo by Brandenburg Studio.)



MISS ISABEL YEOMANS,
Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Dallas Yeomans.
(Photo by Brandenburg Studio.)



MISS IRENE GIBSON,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Who Is to Be Presented This Season. *(Photo © by Rochlitz.)*



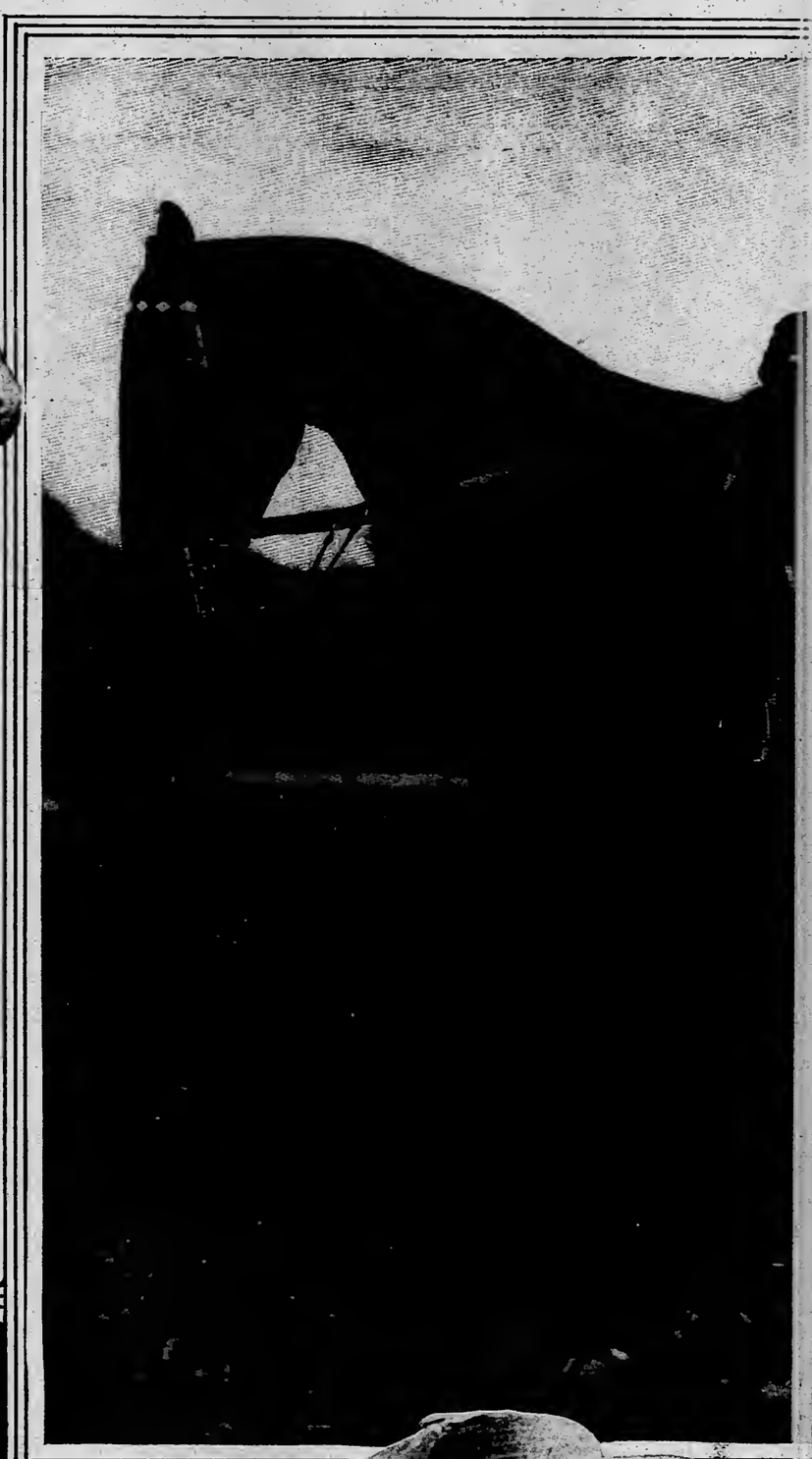
GIORGIO POLACCO,
Who Is Expected to Succeed Arturo Toscanini as Senior Conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House the Coming Season.
(Photo © by E. F. Foley Co.)

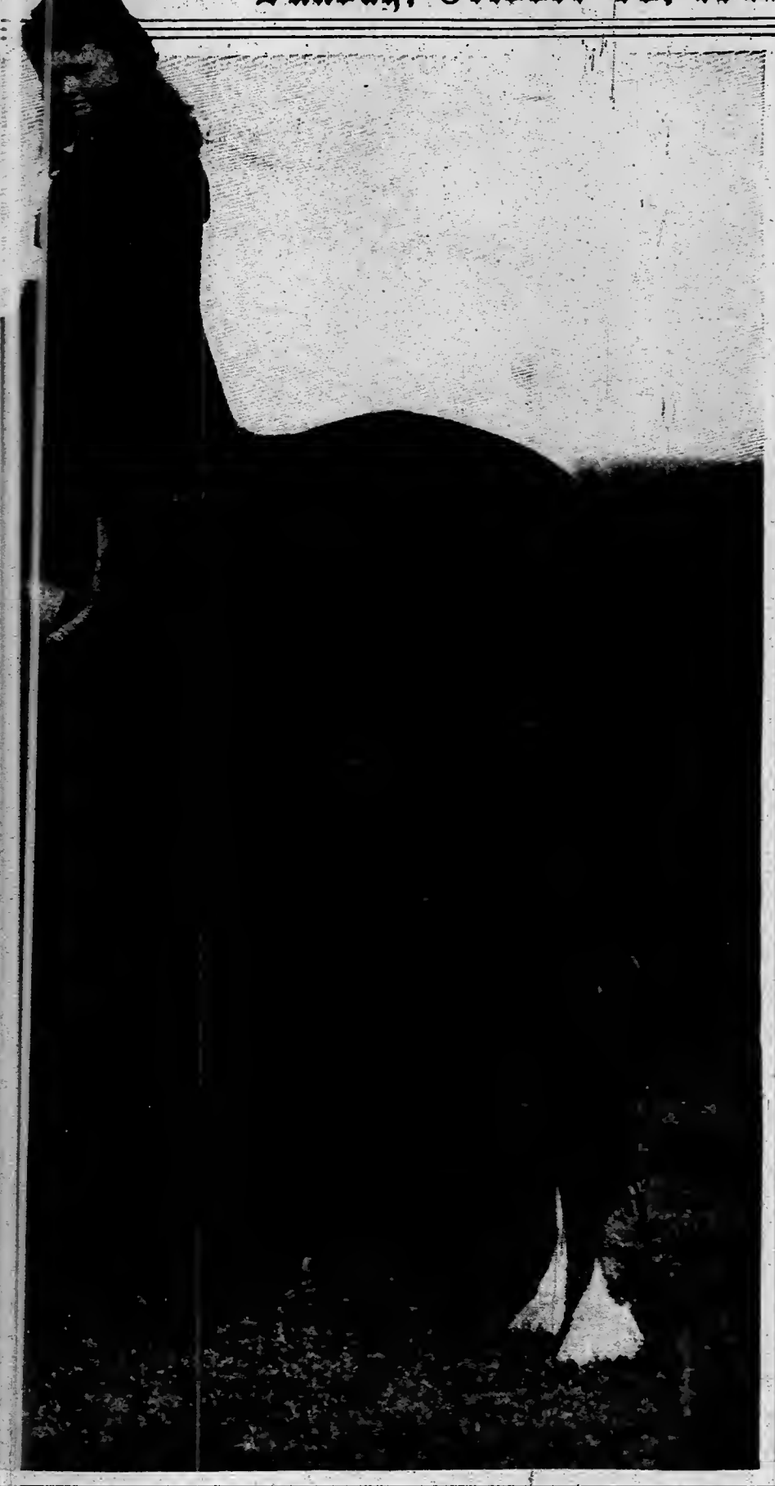


HOISTING A THIRTY-TON BEAM FOR THE UNION OF THE TWO GREAT SECTIONS OF THE ARCH FOR THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER HELL GATE.
(Photo by George Grantham Bain.)



MISS MURIEL VANDERBILT, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, JR., AN EXHIBITOR AT THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL PIPING ROCK HORSE SHOW.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)





MISS HARRIET PRATT, DAUGHTER OF HERBERT L. PRATT, ON ZEPHYR, A PRIZE WINNER AT THE PIPING ROCK HORSE SHOW.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



MRS. JOSEPH S. STEVENS AND MRS. W. BOURKE COCKRAN AMONG THE PIPING ROCK SPECTATORS.
Photos © Underwood & Underwood.



MISS DOROTHY LEARY AS AN EGRET
In Percy MacKaye's Bird Masque "Sanctuary," at Greenwich, Conn.



MISS HELEN ALEXANDER, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, a Debutante of the Coming Season.
(Photo by Curtis Bell.)



THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH
Opening a Clinic and Nursery at Wealdstone, Middlesex County, England.



KATHERINE LA SALLE IN "HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY,"
At the Astor Theatre.
(Photo by Floyd.)



MAJORIE BENTLEY IN "HIP HIP HOORAY,"
At the Hippodrome.
(From a Photograph by Count de Strelecki.)

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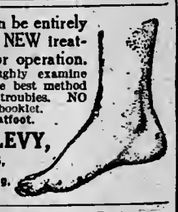
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NEVER FAILS



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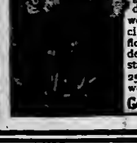


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DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of Regular Prices.
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ODD PERIOD PIECES $4 up
in wide variety.
Chairs, Desks, Tables, Etc.

Set of Photographic Reproductions FREE.

Manufacturers, **MANGES BROS.** *Established 1852.*
Main Entrance 115 & 117 WEST 23D STREET and 108 & 110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.

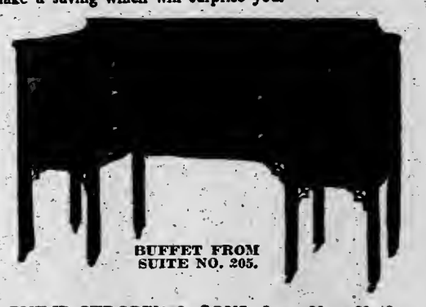
The* HARDMAN *Five-Foot Grand
Occupies no more space than an upright.
Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."



$650
Easy Terms if desired

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY—*Founded 1842*
Hardman House: 433 Fifth Avenue, (between 38th and 39th Sts.)
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STROBEL FURNITURE
WE make a specialty of Dining Room Furniture of the highest grade and authoritative styles. Our location out of the "high rent" district enables us to pay you well for coming to see us. You can make a saving which will surprise you.



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PHILIP STROBEL & SONS, Inc., New York.
Show Rooms, 53-55 Elizabeth Street—Take Third Avenue "L" or Subway to Canal Street.

Furniture of Distinction Est. 1893



Price of either Chair or Rocker
$27.50

COMFORTABLE CHAIRS FOR THE LIVING ROOM
Furniture for the Living Room must essentially be comfortable. In having these chairs made, "comfort" has been our sole object. To sit in these chairs is to bring ease and relief to the tired body.
Both pieces are upholstered in art tapestry in a variety of designs. Full spring back and edge. The loose cushion springy seats are filled with hair and silk down.

Our stock of furniture for other rooms in your home will surely appeal to you. Our prices are very low.

49-51 W. 23d Street **Geiger & Braverman** *Furniture Company* Our folder on request.

Vacuum Cleaner Shop
POSITIVELY 70 DIFFERENT STYLES OF ELECTRIC AND HAND POWER CLEANERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Special attention to mail orders.
State whether you have electricity or not.
Send for complete price list No. 13.
Muenzen Specialty Co., 131 West 42d St.

You Think It's Rheumatism



Flat Foot Specialist

causing those pains in the instep or legs. Perhaps it's FLAT-FOOT or FALLING ARCHES.
Let Dr. Rosenberg examine you for all foot troubles.
Dr. L. B. Rosenberg, Chiropodist,
Tel. Bryant 1760. 121 West 42d St.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Modish Apparel especially adapted for
MATERNITY
Differ in no way from prevailing modes and do not betray their purpose. Fit when figure is again normal.
Artistically constructed to create proper balance for figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of fastenings.

Dresses,	8.50 to 74.50
Suits,	24.85 to 153.75
Skirts,	5.95 to 18.75
Coats,	9.85 to 149.75
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Corsets and Underwear.
Fashion Book sent free out of town. Write Dept. L-10.
Phone 6416 Greeley. **Lane Bryant** 25 West 38th St., N. Y.

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PLAYS ALL DISC-RECORDS! Genuine ball-shaped Sapphire reproduces sounds by up-and-down wave motion TRUEST TO NATURE.
NO NEEDLES TO CHANGE!
No wearing-out of records.
NO BOTHER!
Demonstrations at $200
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

JACK'S
FOR FASHION and Relief From Foot Troubles
Jack's Improved Pedic Arch Shoes
Our Only Store 495 6th Ave., Bet. 29 & 30 Sts. Est. 1880.

Preserve Your Baby's First Shoes
Cast them in KATHODION BRONZE
Our process makes them indestructible and imperishable. We cast them in either genuine silver, plate, Etruscan gold finish or statuary bronze for **$5.00** The Pair

Send for illustrated leaflet T.
Address Baby Shoe Dept.,
Kathodion Bronze Works,
501 Fifth Av., New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special "EXPORT" Sale

A few days ago we inaugurated this Special Sale, in order to move quickly our overstock of superb Refrigerators, which had been built for the best foreign market but which we declined to ship abroad on account of the unusual export and shipping conditions now obtaining. The response to this offer of remarkable reductions, however, has been so large and our surplus stock is dwindling so rapidly, that we take this occasion to notify the public that this Special Sale can continue but a short time longer. We are still offering at these special prices, however, a large line of our finest models of

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATORS

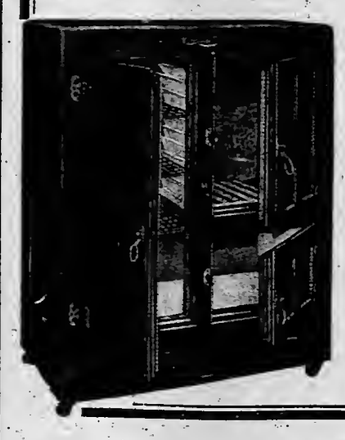
Here is a chance to secure, at a reduction never heard of before and which probably never will be offered again, a refrigerator which will serve you efficiently for a lifetime and be a constant source of pride and satisfaction.

The Bohn Syphon Refrigerator needs no introduction. It is the standard of the world to-day in scientific refrigerator construction. The dining cars and refrigerator cars on practically every railroad in the land are equipped with the Bohn Syphon. Not a pound of fresh meat, not a California peach, pear or plum reaches this market except in a Bohn Refrigerator Car. The Bohn Syphon Refrigerators for home use are constructed on the same efficient principle of rapidly circulating dry, pure, cold air, with consequent smallest ice consumption.

REDUCTIONS AVERAGE 35%

from list prices.

All sizes, in both wood and white porcelain exteriors, are reduced in price during this sale. The saving to you averages 35 per cent. If you need a Refrigerator, or want a better one, here is your chance. But you will have to act quickly, as we reserve the right to withdraw this special sale without notice.



A RARE BARGAIN

Our popular Model 43 (here illustrated) 3 doors, size 40x22x49 inches, lined with genuine steel-fused white porcelain enamel, (not *paint*,) ice capacity 125 lbs., list price $64, is an exceptional bargain at the special sale price of $41.00. No such value has ever been offered before, and probably never will be again.

For Future Delivery

On a small deposit we will hold your Refrigerator for future delivery. If you cannot call, write or telephone for our handsome catalog. Remember, we are the manufacturers, not middlemen.

White Enamel Refrigerator Co. of N. Y., 53 West 42d St.
(Phone Bryant 7817)



"JUST BECAUSE I never took the trouble to investigate 'ACOUSTICON' I suffered the hardships of the DEAF."

FREE TRIAL— NO DEPOSIT.. JUST SEND POSTAL

"Just think, only three weeks ago I sent that postal—three weeks ago you would have had to shout to make me hear you across the library table—Now I can hear your lowest whisper distinctly.

Down at the office I actually heard Miss Brown's low voiced murmur for the first time in years.

And last night I enjoyed every word of that play! Three weeks ago I would have been bored stiff at the theatre—couldn't have heard a single word. But all that's over—now I hear perfectly."

This advertisement was written by users of the "ACOUSTICON"—the words are theirs, not ours. If you are hard of hearing we will gladly send you an instrument for ten days' free trial.

Could anything be fairer? or show more strongly our confidence in the "ACOUSTICON"?

If you are hard of hearing—write us to-day—let us send you "Evidence" —a postal card will do.

"ACOUSTICON," Candler Building, 220 W. 42d St., New York City

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Recipe for a Cheery Home—

Use plenty of Minnet Willow Furniture, especially in the living rooms. Stain and cushion to match surroundings. Pull aside all the curtains and let in the Autumn sunshine. The result is a comfortably furnished home with a cheery atmosphere. Catalog of hand-woven furniture free.



KUMFY CHAIR, $5
Including cretonne or denim seat cushion. Staining $1.50 extra.

Minnet & Co
365 Lexington Ave. Between 40th and 41st Sts. New York.

RIVERVIEW CHAIR, $6
Handsome cretonne seat cushion $1. Stained any color, $1 extra.

QUALITY+ ECONOMY



In buying your lighting fixtures at the Dale factory you save from 20 to 35 per cent.—and get the most original designs.

Lighting engineers always ready to submit plans—FREE.

Write for Booklet, *Semi-indirect drop light.* **"Lighting the Home,"**

Or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
111 West 13th St., New York.

REDUCE YOUR FLESH

Wear my famous Rubber Garments a few hours a day and your superfluous flesh will positively disappear. Dr. Jeanne Walter's Famous Rubber Garments for Men and Women cover the entire body or any part. The safe and quick way to reduce is by perspiration. Endorsed by leading physicians.



Frown Eradicator.. $2.00
Chin Reducer..... 2.00
Neck and Chin Reducer 3.00
Bust Reducer 5.00
Abdominal Reducer.. 6.00
Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc., for the purpose of reducing the flesh anywhere desired.

Abdominal Reducer. $6
Covers abdomen and stomach.

Write for particulars.
DR. JEANNE A. B. WALTER,
(Inventor and Patentee)
353 Fifth Ave., New York.
Entrance on East 34th St.

STRAIGHTEN YOUR TOES BANISH THAT BUNION



By Using **ACHFELDT'S Perfection TOE-SPRING**
Worn at night, with auxiliary appliance for day use.
A PERSONAL DEMONSTRATION of this Simple Surgical Splint will convince the most skeptical. Any other foot troubles? Full particulars in plain sealed envelope to "Out of Town" customers. Sent on approval.

Money refunded if not as represented.
M. ACHFELDT, Foot Specialist,
Dept. MB, 1328 Broadway, (at 34th St.) New York

Why Have Gray or Faded Hair?

HENNA D'ORÉAL
New French Discovery

which is composed of pulverized Henna and Herbs, provides a natural coloring. Not affected by previous dye. Will not stain scalp or rub off. All shades, easy to apply.

Price, Postpaid, $1.10.
Permanent coloring for eyebrows and lashes. **Price $2.00.**
Sold and applied by

B. PAUL, Hair Coloring Specialist,
38 W. 38th St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 790.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Especially do we appeal to the woman who pays $25.00 to $35.00 for a suit.

BE CURIOUS — WE SELL SUITS OF EQUAL VALUE FOR $15.00 TO $25.00 — SAVE $10.00

Proportionate Savings on Coats and Dresses



No. 113 All Wool Fancy Mixture Cloth, $13.25

No. 70 Fine Poplin, Genuine Fur, $22.50

SUITS $10.50 to $25.00
COATS $5.00 to $25.00
DRESSES $5.00 to $20.00

The HAMILTON GARMENT CO.
Address Dept. E 11 for free Catalog.
307 FIFTH AVE., Near 31st St., N. Y.

To order by mail send your measure and enclose postal money-order for the amount — shipment at once. If not satisfactory we refund your money.



Do You Know a Retail Store That Can Sell at Half Price?

We Are Selling Our Wholesale Samples at ½ Retail Prices

Here in our wholesale showrooms you will find a great variety of sample suits, coats, and dresses. As wholesalers we have no further uss for them, and we are employing these price slashing methods to empty our wholesale showrooms. Every garment is a 1915 mode, made to satisfy style-wise buyers for big stores. Sample sizes only.

CAN YOU WEAR A 16, 36 OR 38 SIZE?

Coats $5 to $25
Novel mixtures, high-class plushes, Kitty Gordon cloths, and many other fabrics.

Suits $9.75 to $25
Smart models in broadcloth and velvet, with fur trimming. Poplins, whipcords, etc., etc.

SAMPLE CLOAK & SUIT CO.
1204 Broadway, (Near 29th St.,) New York City

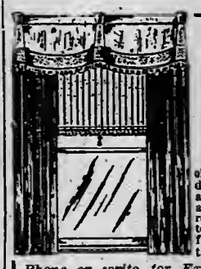
HAIR BEAUTY



May be easily attained by using

Empress Hair Tonic
A pure, harmless preventive for dry or oily ITCHING SCALP and FALLING HAIR—and to stimulate the growth of NEW HAIR. 50c.

Empress Dandruff Remedy
To remove moist or scaly dandruff and to keep the scalp clean and healthy. 50c. at Drug and Department Stores, or
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Curtains, Draperies and Portieres

Perfect workmanship and exclusive designs at reasonable prices. We also undertake the remodeling and alteration of your old furniture and curtains.

Phone or write for Expert Estimator.
SANFORD SHOPS, INC.
Phone Bryant 4565.
Dept. T. 49 West 45th St., N. Y.

Ovida Reducing Brassiere

IMMEDIATE REDUCTIONS

38 Bust Reduces to 36
40 Bust Reduces to 37
42 Bust Reduces to 39
44 Bust Reduces to 41

Constructed of Ovidalastic scientifically contoured to nature's model, the Ovida is the most successful Figure-Shaping and Health-Making garment ever invented.
AT ALL LEADING AVENUES
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OVIDA CO., 12 W. 27th St., Dept. E New York City.

FAIRY HANGERS

Hang twice the clothes in same space. Garments cannot slip off, satin finish saves lining. Best clothes hanger made.

STORES EVERYWHERE.
ALL STYLES HANGER CO.,
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Artistic and Serviceable Mahogany Novelties for Library, Dining Room or Bedroom
Retailed at Manufacturer's Prices



No. 340—TEA WAGON

Service comportment under removable glass tray equipped with brass handles; glass shelf at bottom.. **$15.00**

Our catalog "T," showing many other useful pieces, sent free on request.

LOUIS HESSLER
Quality Furniture Novelties
630 Columbus Ave, New York
Between 90th & 91st Streets
Telephone Riverside 312



Chippendale Double Cabinet of Mahogany
Inlaid Lines
SPECIAL AT
$56.00
Lattice glass doors with separate glasses, in eggshell finish; plain or inlaid.
William Birns
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Tel. Greeley 6255-6256.

The Eager Internal Bath Appliance is the one altogether safe. You want the best. We have it. We challenge comparison. Its use cleans the system of all offensive odors, purifies the blood stream and cleans the complexion. Complete outfit, $6. Our combination, $3.50, fits all standard water bags. Send 2-cent stamp to Dept. T for free booklet. **Eager Colon Cleanser Co.,** 737 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Prospect 6109.



ANTIRIDES KARA
A new preparation for the tiny lines around the eyes and the soft, relaxed muscles of the throat. Sent on receipt of price, $1.50. Made and sold only by
MME. HELENE
546 FIFTH AVENUE.
In Alice Maynard's Store.
Scientific French Treatments, $2.00. Booklet.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Red Cross Shoe

Ladies' Red Cross Arch Support Shoes made of soft vici kid with built-in Arch Supports, Arch Supporting heels and shanks and Red Cross flexible soles.

These shoes afford quick and permanent relief from the pain and weakness caused by "flat feet." They strengthen weak feet and raise fallen arches to normal position.



We are sole agents for Red Cross Shoes in Greater New York and Newark.

Red Cross Model 805½

$4

We have moved to our new Fulton Street (Brooklyn) Store, 442-444 Fulton Street (Old Milkman Building) opp. Bridge, near Hoyt Street. Across the street from our old store.

Newark Store { 68 Broad Street / Opposite Military Park

J. Blum & Sons GUARANTEED SHOE CO. Mail Order Dept. 2240 3d Av.

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6th Av. & 27th St.	Av., near 86th St.
8th Av., nr. 39th St.	Av., 150 & 151 Sts.
	2 Bowery, nr. Broome
Brooklyn Stores: Broadway, 442-444 Fulton St. Broadway	Park & Ellery Sts. St., opp. Bridge St. nr Greene Ave.
Factory: 51	East 72d St.

WOMEN'S **Tailored Suits $27.50**



ALTERATIONS FREE.

Fashioned of Broadcloth, Gabardines, Velveteens, Whipcords, in black, green, brown, navy; peau de cygne lined and heavily interlined; collar, cuffs, and bottom of coat trimmed with Hudson seal fur, corded sash tipped with fur. Identically the same quality workmanship that goes into garments retailing at $50 up. Our Special,

$27.50
You Save the Retailers' Profit.
THE ROYAL Wholesale Salesrooms
510 SIXTH AVE. Between 30th and 31st Sts.
4th floor. Take elevator.



A revelation to women with straight or thin hair. Transformation Simplex is light and airy, with a partial loose wave and cannot be detected. It provides a charming coiffure that is never disarranged or stringy.

I have the most artistic staff of Parisian hair dressers in America. Come and let our work prove it to you with the latest coiffures and the most becoming manner of arrangement.

CLÉMENT'S HENNA GLORÉAL
My new discovery for coloring gray hair with powdered herbs, made in all shades. Price $1.00.
B. CLÉMENT French Hair Shop,
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Opposite Altman's Phone 959 Murray Hill



ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS SCREW THE BOLTS.

An artistic addition to any garden. A practical garage.

Made for large or small cars; complete, painted outside and inside, $160 up. Including Garden Seat on each side and Trellises. Send for catalogue.

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THE SHEFFIELD SILVER SHOP

SHEFFIELD PLATE IN EXCLUSIVE PERIOD DESIGNS FOR BIRTHDAY, ANNIVERSARY AND WEDDING GIFTS.



GUERNSEY JUG...$3.50

ROBERT FITCH
295 Fifth Ave.
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NEW YORK.

Rebuilding of Gowns

All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.

REBUILDING GOWNS as carried out by me makes a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.

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ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

Mail or Telephone Orders Filled



An Excellent Value

This blouse, "The Cousin Lucy," of satin merveilleux, is just one of Best's fetching interpretations of the demure yet piquant modes of today. Our carefully assembled stock of blouses, both French and domestic, shows a wide range of original models.

This one comes in the prevailing shades: Pastel Rose, Sunset Yellow, Mavis Blue (a light tone) and Ivory White. Special at..... **$5.95**

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

The New Idea in Selling Furniture



that I preach and practice is simply this: To offer the choicest creations of Master Designers and Master Craftsmen at prices so reasonable that there can be not the slightest excuse on my part for holding "August Sales," "Pre-Inventory Sales," "Mid-Season Sales," or sales of any character whatsoever.

To sell you high-grade furniture in September, or October, or whenever you need it—at August prices—is my whole creed.

Buffet, $80. Dining Suite, 10 pieces, $320.

To point out the artistic period furniture—particularly the charming bedroom and dining room suites—now on display in my enlarged showrooms, is my whole ambition.

(Signed) P. D. Wright

P. S.—If not convenient to call, our illustrated catalog may furnish just the suggestion you seek. Write for it.

Show Rooms **P. D. WRIGHT** 224 West 42d Street
"Wright Furniture at the Right Price."

A Whitcomb Bed of Rare Beauty

This steel enamel bed can be furnished in Old Ivory, French Gray or any color to harmonize with a decorative scheme. Cane panels, welded corners, a bed of exquisite beauty and, at the same time, one that is made to wear.



In White Enamel, $29

The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.
34th and Madison Avenue

Factory, Shelton, Conn.
Philadelphia 1710 Chestnut St. Boston 90 Washington St.

The "EXCEPTIONAL SCHOOL"



Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson M.B.
American Authority on Modern Dancing

The one distinctly expert school that has been selected by New York's fashionahls and well-to-do people.

More than 18,000 private pupils have received instruction from Mr. Wilson.

Terms Most Reasonable.

Send for "The Dance," our beautifully illustrated booklet in colors.

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Thorley Building—N. W. Cor. 46th St.
Telephone Bryant 6321.
Write for Information Teachers' Normal Course

PLEXO INCOMPARABLE CREAMS

CLEANSING CREAM
Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities.

GREASELESS CREAM
Protects your skin from the dust and wind.

Do not grow hair.

These two essential creams are scientifically prepared to be used in conjunction with each other, and will produce results obtainable in no other way.

25c and 50c Jars



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TROUT JEWELRY SHOP



Japanese Ring, Rose Gold, 1 Diamond, 10K Solid Gold, $15.75; 14K Solid Gold, $20.00.

Call, write or phone for free catalogue, the BLUE BOOK of jewelry, diamonds, silverware, watches cut glass, ivory, novelties. AT WHOLESALE PRICES. You save one-third. Thousands of splendid jewelry gifts for Birthdays, Prizes, Graduations, Holidays ..... **$1 to $10**

CHAS. L. TROUT CO.
170 B'way, Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.
2nd floor. Phone Cortlandt 3586.
Open to 6 P. M., Saturdays Included.

Louis H. Chalif

Graduate Russian Imperial Ballet School

Personally teaches teachers.

Interpretive, Simplified Classic, National, Characteristic and Ballroom

DANCING

Daily normal classes for teachers and amateurs. Catalogue.

Telephone Bryant 5585.
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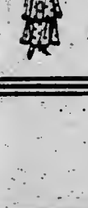
PURITAN



Security Diaper
the Mother's Best Friend
Simple—Efficient—Sanitary
ECONOMICAL

The secret is in the inner layer of waterproof sheeting.

3 Diapers for 50 Cents
Sold by good Stores, or
J. J. BEYERLE MFG. CO.,
So. 5th & Berry Sts., Brooklyn, N.Y.



Cammeyer—NEW YORK
381 Fifth Avenue
Exclusive Footwear
For
Men, Women and Children
Catalogue on Request.

The new treatment *for tender skins*



Many people with tender skins have been misled by the superstition that washing the face is bad for the complexion.

Dr. Pusey in his book on the care of the skin says, "The layer of dirt and fat that such persons accumulate on the skin is a poor substitute for a clean, clear skin, and is a constant invitation to various disorders."

The following Woodbury treatment is just what tender skin needs to keep it attractive and resistant.

Dip a *soft* washcloth in warm water and hold it to the face. Do this several times. Then make a light warm water lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and dip your cloth up and down in it until the cloth is "fluffy" with the soft white lather. Rub this lathered cloth gently over your skin until the pores are thoroughly cleansed. Rinse the face lightly with clear, cool water and dry carefully.

See what a difference this famous *facial* soap treatment will make in your skin in ten days—a promise of that loveliness which the steady use of Woodbury's brings to a tender, sensitive skin.

Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in greater New York and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.



$67.50

More Inviting Than Ever Are Hathaway Davenports

Always an especially strong feature of our business, the Davenports on our floor at present are an even more striking collection than usual. There are fifteen different models, in most complete variety. They include both the tufted and the smooth-upholstered, loose-cushion styles, of various lengths and depths, with backs and arms of different heights and designs.

Beginning to-morrow, and continuing through the week, the price standard will be decidedly below normal. The two models illustrated are excellent examples. As in almost every case, the prices are for denim coverings, with other materials in proportion. Other prices this week range from $58.50 up.

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York
"Furniture of the Better Kind"



$65.00

A Garden Full of Tulips *for $1.00*



75 Tulip Bulbs, all first size, taken from 25 named varieties, for $1.00.

PLANT THIS FALL

Theee Tulips have been selected from 25 of tbe moet beautlful varieties, embracing all the colors that are to be found in this splendid class of Spring blooming bulbs.

Plant near your home—in your garden or back yard. Tbe beautiful blossoms in a multitude of brilliant colors and ehades will make April a Spring month worth while.

75 Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, $1.00.

Present this advertieement at our store or mail with Dollar bill, Stamps or Money Order and eecure this splendid collection of Tulip Bulbs, for only $1.00, prepaid to your home anywhere in the United States, with our **1915 Fall Catalogue**, containing a llet of the best bulbs for Fall planting.

Stumpp & Walter Co 30-32 Barclay Street New York



Aviation Sock
ONE OF OUR UNUSUAL PRODUCTIONS



For all outdoor wear, where a soft, warm sock is desirable. Made especially for Peck & Peck of the purest Shetland wool in natural colors, of browns or grays, $2.50 the pair.

With references, we will be glad to open charge accounts or send, on approval, selections of plain or fancy hosiery for women, or socks and neckwear for gentlemen.

Illustrated booklet sent on request.

PECK & PECK
EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
448 Fifth Avenue, at 39th Street.
586 Fifth Avenue, at 47th Street.



INTERNAL BATHS
Are Best Given by the "J.B.L. Cascade"

which is the scientific invention of Chas. A. Tyrrell, M. D., the eminent specialist of New York City. Dr. Tyrrell has specialized on Internal Bathing for 25 years, and the Cascade is the perfected result of his research and experience. It permanently relieves Constipation, and absolutely prevents Auto-Intoxication. Cut this out while you think of it, and call or write for free book, "The What, The Why, The Way, of Internal Bathing." Dept. 175.

Headquarters of The "J. B. L. Cascade."
CHAS. A. TYRRELL, M. D.
134 West 65th St., NEW YORK CITY.



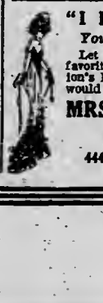
THE MASTER

Gives you the sunlight put in the oil before the "stars sang together." *New process—no mantle.* Buy a perfect lamp, giving a perfect light, and your eyes will thank you. Dull brass, polished copper, Jap. Bronze, white or yellow shade. Delivered ready to fill and light, $5.00. Money returned if not satisfied. Send for Booklet "S. S."

THE MASTER LAMP,
90 West Broadway.
The Mountain Community, Inc.,
176 Madison Ave.
near 33d St., New York City.

LONG SANG TI
Chinese Curio Co., Ltd.
Importers of
Chinese Works of Art
323 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
Near 33d Street
Established 1902
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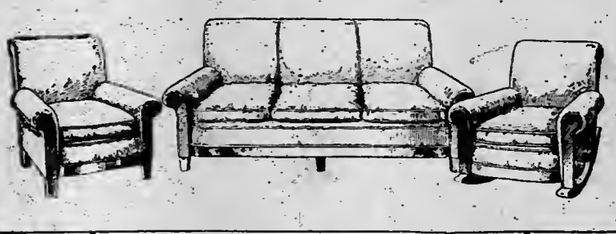
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The Paris Openings — October 1
The complete story of the Paris Openings—the successful creations of each couturier which, taken collectively, establish the mode.

Autumn Patterns — October 15
Working plans for your entire winter wardrobe—the newest models adapted to pattern form. Vogue patterns bridge the gap between the limited and unlimited income.

Winter Fashions — November 1
Showing the mode in its winter culmination—charming models smart couturiers evolve for their private clientele.

Vanity Number — November 15
Those graceful little touches that make the smart woman smart, where to get them and how to use them.

Christmas Gifts — December 1
Vogue's solution of the Christmas gift problem. A new idea.

Christmas Number — December 15
More gifts and practical ideas for holiday entertaining.

Lingerie Number — January 1
Fine linen for personal use and for the household.

Motor and Southern — January 15
The new fashions in motor cars and the new wardrobe for the southern season.

Forecast of Spring Fashions — February 1
Earliest authentic news of Spring styles. Fully Illustrated.

Spring Millinery — February 15
Hats, bonnets and toques from the famous milliners of Paris.

Spring Patterns — March 1
Working models for your Spring and Summer wardrobe.

The Paris Openings — March 15
In this number there will be dozens of the new models from the Spring collections of the haute couture of Paris, together with a full account of the openings.

Spring Fashions — April 1
A resume of the models shown at the Paris openings and detailed information as to their adaptation to the taste of the American woman

***SPECIAL OFFER**

Send in the Coupon below with $2 and we will send you with our compliments a copy of the *Paris Openings Number* giving the complete story of the Paris Openings—making 13 numbers instead of 12. Or, if more convenient, send coupon without money and your subscription will then start with the *Autumn Patterns Number*, and continue throughout the next eleven numbers, 12 numbers in all.

VOGUE, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Send me twelve numbers of Vogue, beginning with the *Autumn Patterns Number*, and I will remit $2 on receipt of bill, Nov. 1st, (OR) I enclose $2 herewith and shall expect thirteen numbers of Vogue, beginning with the *Paris Openings Number*. N.Y.T. 10-10-15.

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The latest most chic copies of imported models of Coats, Suits and Gowns. Newest fabrics and colors.

Association with manufacturers enables us to make these unusual offerings. Some of the smartest gowned women of New York are our regular patrons. Our garments are exclusive, beautifully tailored—the last word in design. Absolutely guaranteed to satisfy.

Smart women are wearing Frentex knitted suits for all sport occasions. $25.00 to $35.00. Style Booklet on request.

The fashionable sporting clubs throughout the country have set their seal of approval on these Frentex Sport Suits, and smart women are now wearing them on all sport occasions as well as for knockabout town purposes. We are specialists in and carry the largest line of knitted Sport Suits on Fifth Avenue.

Six models, twelve colors. *Write for booklet.*



THE SARANAC.—Of Knitted Chevlot with Patch Pockets, Belted Waist and Flare Skirt made to button down front, with the latest Pointed Cuff. Price $25.00

Clever model in Broadcloth. Trimmed with Wide Belt and Buckle of self material, Skunk Raccoon Collar and wide edging of Fur on bottom of coat. Full Flare Skirt. Regular value, $27.50. $19.75

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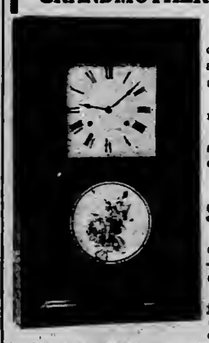
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AT **$15.00**

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Its cheery face and deep-toned bell striking the hour and half hour?

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Its rich mahogany case with the decorated glass panel?

Would you give **$6.00** to duplicate it, even to the maker—the Seth Thomas Clock Co.?

We are offering just fifty of these excellent time keepers at this extremely low price ($6.00) to make us new friends.

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Postpaid from our factory to your home
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3. Amoskeag Ginghams, neat blue checks.
4. Amoskeag Chambrays; pink, blue and lav., trimmed with white binding.

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Soft upholstery, back and arms resting on soft Pillow Springs, 7 feet extreme measurement. Special, $75.00. In any color Denim.



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WITH THIS ISSUE: ROTOGRAVURE PORTRAIT OF MRS. NORMAN GALT, PRESIDENT'S FIANCEE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and Continued cool Sunday; fair, slightly warmer Monday; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,078. ... NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1915.—114 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Includes Picture and Rotogravure Section, Special Rotogravure Portrait of President Wilson's Fiancee, and Autumn Book Number. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILSON WATCHES RED SOX WIN, 2-1

Foster, Boston Pitcher, Hero in Second of the World's Series Games.

ECLIPSES THE PRESIDENT

Who Proves a Real Fan, Though, and Coaches His Fiancee in Keeping Score.

PHILLIES AND SOX NOW TIE

Huge Crowds Witness Exciting Game in Which Score Is Tied Until Ninth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 9.—President Woodrow Wilson modestly played second fiddle at the second game of the world's series this afternoon when, with the true spirit of a hoy out on a boliday, he joined with more than 21,000 fans and crowned a new ball hero in George Foster, the Boston pitcher. For Foster, a stocky, hroad-shouldered farmer hoy from Arkansas, by one snappy swing of his bat, had realized the ambition of every hasehall pitcher. He had won his own game. The margin was as close as it could be. The score was 2 to 1.

President Wilson didn't seem to mind being eclipsed hy the man who drove in the winning run in the ninth. Before the hostilities were started the gay, happy crowd paid homage to tbe President and his fiencée, Mrs. Norman Galt, who, with other members of the Presidential party, occupied a hox close to the Boston hench. Woodrow Wilson is the first President who has ever taken enough interest in the great American game to attend one of the world's series.

He's a real fan, the President. He knows when Tris Speaker comes to the bat without looking at his score card, and he can clutch his fist and smash his knee and exclaim: "Well done!" when a player twists himself into a knot and makes a circus catch. He coached Mrs. Galt often during today's hig struggle, and told her when Cactus Cravath was at the bat, and pointed out Silent Pat Moran as he walked to the coaching lines. Mrs. Galt seemed to become a fan very quickly, too. She ducked her head every time a foul was hit into the crowd.

All the waving of flags, the hurrahs, the blaring of the brass bands, the throwing of hats, and the blatant clamor of the basehall crowd were for the President and his party before the game. But once the game was on and the Phillies and the Red Sox were deadlocked in an exciting 1 to 1 tie, the attention switched to Foster, who was on the pitching mound for the Bostonians.

Twirling for the Red Sox against an antagonistic crowd, Foster rose to great heights in the feverisb pursuit of basehall supremacy, and in the seething ninth inning, when Gardner was perched on second base, Foster crashed a hit—his third wallop of the afternoon—hack of second hase, and Gardner raced home with the winning run.

Wilson Joined in Ovation.

Those who watched President Wilson saw him join gladly in the ovation for the little Boston pitcher. He clapped his hands vigorously, and hia smile was as hroad as any in the hig sea of smiles which lit up the whole grandstand. Mrs. Galt smiled, too, and the others in the Presidential party joined in the big demonstration led by the Royal Rooters from Boston. Philadelphia, partisan as it is, wasn't partisan enough to keep many of the rabid Quaker fans from joining in and giving a hand to Foster as he pulled up puffing hard at second base.

The Phillies and the Sox now stand even as the result of today's game. Monday they go to Boston to resume the struggle. Today's game was alive with action, and the Phillies' infield performed sensational things. Bancroft and Stock made stops and pegs to first which brought the crowd to its feet. Luderus, at first, reached out more than an arm's lengtb and pulled in rampant throws. But the Phillies found Foster a pitcher to respect. He mowed down the heavy Philadelpbia batsmen ruthlessly until the fifth inning, not giving them a single hit. In the first four innings just a dozen ambitious batsmen faced him, three per inning.

In the fifth inning Wooden Shoes Cravath got in a chapter of his deadly work. His big bat hammered a two-hagger to left field. Next came Luderus, the other batting terror of the Phillies. He also crashed a double to centre field, which sent Cravath over the plate with the tieing run.

Foster a Cool One.

Then Foster pulled himself together. This pitcher, who is just celebrating his second year in the major leagues, is no Spring chicken. He has been kicking around in bush leagues in the South and West for the last ten years. He has been knocked and bumped until now, in the heat of battle, he is as cool as a cucumber. He showed that he was made out of real pitching stuff today. He settled down after the fifth, and for the rest of the game the Phillies made only one hit. His experience came to his rescue. The boy who can sand his own tracks when he feels himself slipping is the kind of material the great hig pitchers are made of. It's the look of confidence when the battle is rushing against the pitcher, not the smile when he is winning, that counts.

The pitcher the Rex Sox heat today was Erskine Mayer, Manager Pat Mo-

Continued on Page 18.

ELLERMAN LINER LOST IN TYPHOON OFF JAPAN

Officers and a Passenger of the Rufford Hall Missing—Left Here Aug. 19.

TOKIO, Oct. 9.—The British steamer Rufford Hall, from New York for Vladivostok, has been wrecked in a typhoon in the Tsuruga Straits.

A lifeboat containing the officers and one passenger is missing The crew were saved.

The Rufford Hall left New York on Aug. 19 for Vladivostok by way of the Penama Canal.

She was a steamer of 5,470 tons gross and 409 feet in length. She was built in 1913, and belonged to the Ellerman Line.

SOUND LINER DAMAGED IN MIDNIGHT CRASH

Passengers Taken Off the Tennessee After Hitting Schooner Near New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sunday, Oct. 10, 2:30 A. M.—The steamer Tennessee of the Bay State Line, bound from Providence to New York, was in collision with an unknown schooner west of Watch Hill end south of Fisher's Island at 11:30 o'clock last night.

The Tennessee bas no wireless, but the steamer Concord of the Colonial Line, which was also hound from Providence to New York, went to the Tennessee's assistance when distress signals were given, and the passengers were quickly transferred from the Tennessee to the Concord.

Both the Tennessee and the schooner were hadly damaged, hut were ahle to keep afloat. The Tennessee has a huge hole in her how on the starhoard side above the water line.

The freight steamer Mohegan, whioh arrived on the scene of the accident a few minutes after the Concord, took the schooner in tow.

Nothing had heen heard of the accident to the Tennessee at the Bay State Line office, on Pier 19, East River, last night. The Colonial Line people also said they had heard nothing from the Concord.

The Tennessee is a twin-screw steel steamer of 743 gross tonnage, built at Wilmington in 1898 for the Hartford and New York Transportation Company. She is 245 feet long and has a beam of 38 feet 5 inches, and a depth of hold of 15 feet 8 inches. She is commanded by Captain Willard Thompson and runs hetween New York and Providence.

DR. CHARLES R. CROSS KILLED ACCIDENTALLY

Car Overturned While Taking Hospital Supplies to Dinard—Russell Greely Injured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Dr. Charles R. Cross of Brookline, Mass., was injured in a motor-car accident near Dinard last Wednesday and died yesterday. With him in the car was Russell Greely of Boston, the portrait painter, who suffered a fracture of the hip.

Dr. Cross, who was recently in Serbia with the American Red Cross as an assistant to Dr. Strong, was engaged in the hospital relief work organized by Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, wife of the Secretary of the American Embassy here. At the time of the accident he and Mr. Greely, who has had a studio in Paris for a number of years, were taking a load of bandages and general supplies from Paris to military hospitals at Dinard. In rumning across the road Dr. Cross lost control of the machine. It turned completely over, imprisoning both men underneath it for fully an hour before help arrived. Dr. Cross's back was broken, the machine having fallen on him.

Both men were removed by the military authorities to Military Red Cross Hospital No. 64. Their injuries were dressed with a portion of the supplies in the car that were listed for that institution.

MOTOR KILLS A BOY, CHAUFFEUR MOBBED

John Baldwin, Driver, Rescued by Policeman—Joseph Levio Is Crushed by Auto Truck.

John Baldwin, a chauffeur, was threatened with violence by a mob in Williamsburg at 7 o'clock last night after he had run over and killed 14-year-old Abraham Berkowitz of 41 Sigel Street. The boy was playing ball at the corner of Sigel and Leonard Streets when Baldwin came along, driving a motor truck belonging to the Litchfield Construction Company of 23 Flatbush Avenue. Berkowitz jumped after the hall, and got in the path of the truck.

Patrolman McGlynn rescued Baldwin and took bim to the Stagg Avenue station, where Coroner Ernest Wagner examined witnesses. Baldwin protested that he had done everything possible to keep from running the boy down, hut the Coroner held him without bail for a hearing in the Manhattan Avenue police court tomorrow morning.

Joseph Levio of 293 North Eighth Street was scurrying across the intersection of Union Avenue and Devoe Street last evening when he jumped from behind a wagon in front of a motor truck helonging to George T. Jacobs & Co., dealers in plumbers' supplies at Broadway and Rodney Street, Brooklyn, and was run down. A passing automobilist took the boy to St. Catherine's Hospital, where it was found that he had suffered fractures of the skull and four ribs as well as internal injuries, and would probably die.

Vincent Powers, living in Shelton Avenue, Queens Village, and said to be a jockey in the employ of Payne Whitney, was held in $1,000 bonds before Magistrate Leach, in the Flushing Police Court, yesterday, to await an investigation into the death of Beatrice Possitti, 5 years old, of 108 Fiftieth Street, Corona, who was run down by an automobile driven by Powers Friday evening and died while Powers was taking her to the Flushing Hospital.

Mandric Wright of 239 East Thirty-eighth Street when crossing Forty-first Street near Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon was struck and thrown several feet by an automobile. The chauffeur increased its speed and fled. Wright thought nothing of slight pains in both feet and walked to his home. Last night his limbs hegan to swell and Dr. Trattner, summoned from Bellevue Hospital, said the hones in both feet were broken.

CARRANZA PARTY WINS RECOGNITION

Representatives of American Republics Unanimous in Their Decision.

NATIONS TO ACT SOON

Will Independently Make Formal Acknowledgment of the De Facto Government.

CERTAIN GUARANTEES GIVEN

Foreign Claims, Amnesty, Religious Freedom, and Constitutional Election Provided For.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Formal announcement was made hy Secretary Lansing this evening that the Pan-American conferees on Mexico had reached a unanimous decision in favor of the recognition of the Carranza faction as the de fecto government of Mexico. This decision came as a result of the fourth of the series of conferences of Secretary Lansing and diplomatic representatives of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, held at the State Department this afternoon. Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American diplomats were closeted in the former's office for nearly three hours. The conference opened at 2:30 o'clock. Soon after its adjournment Secretary Lansing made the formal announcement as follows:

The conferees, after cereful consideration of the facts, have found that the Carranza party is the only party possessing the essentials for recognition as the de fecto government of Mexico, and they have so reported to their respective Governments.

Secretary Lansing explained that there was no disagreement among the conferees and that all seven of them bad approved the decision in favor of Carranza's recognition. As a result of this unanimous decision the nations represented will accord recognition to the Carranza party as a de facto government.

The seven Governments will act separately and independently in recognizing Carranza. It was the understanding that all the Governments would act promptly, and that other Latin-American Governments, whose representatives bere have heen sounded regarding the action contemplated by the Pan-American conferees, approved the course proposed.

European Governments were not consulted on the action taken today. So far as can be ascertained, the United States Government does not know what will he the attitude of Germany, France, Great Britain, Spain, Italy, China, Japan, and other nations having a keen interest in Mexico. The Mexican problem was treated as an American question, of direct and immediate concern to the nations of this hemisphere.

Before reaching final decision the conferees obtained from Carranza certain very definite assurances es to the fnture. These assurances include the following:

First—That the lives and property of Mexicans and foreigners will be respected and safeguarded by the Carranza Government.

Second—That persons connected with any religion in Mexico will be permitted to return to Mexico and will be secure in life and property if they bave not and will not participate in politics.

Third—That general amnesty will be granted to Mexicans, although it is not expected that amnesty will be granted to certain leaders of the opposition to the Constitutional cause.

Fonrth—That the de facto government will take the necessary steps to restore law and order in the country, to provide general elections for the choice of officers of the Government, and that there will be restoration of the Constitntional order in Mexico.

In issuing the formal announcement Secretary Lansing supplemented it with a verbal statement that he had heen informally assured that any person connected with a religious organization could go back to Mexico, and would be secure in both life and property if he had not or would not participate in politics. According to these assurances it is apparently not the purpose of Carranza—at least not at this time—to grant complete protection and immunity to all representatives of religious orders, many of whom were forced to flee, as the statement that they will be secure if they had not participated in politics, is thought to cover Carranza's objection to the return of some representativea of religious ordera.

Similarly it is not expected that the Carranzistas in guaranteeing that they will grant general amnesty to political opponents in and out of Mexico, will include General Francisco Villa, as chief leader of the opposition, or General Victoriano Huerta, who is regarded by the Carranzistas as a traitor, or to any Mexican leaders of the reaction who may have been identified with the coup d'etat, by which President Madero was overthrown, or who may have heen concerned in the plot for his assassination.

Recognition may be extended by communicating direct with the Carranza Government in Vera Cruz, or by sending communications to the Carranza agent in Washington. The naming of an Ambassador from this country would, it was explained today, not take place until after notification of recognition bad been delivered to the Carranza Government.

It will not be necessary for General Carranza to go to Mexico City, the former capital of Mexico, in order to receive recognition. It was explained tonight in an official circle that it made no difference whether Carranza was in Vera Cruz or Mexico City.

Secretary Lanaing said the conference contemplated no interference in Mexico's

Continued on Page 10.

Protest to England in President's Hands; Neutral Envoys Display Keen Interest in It

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Secretary Lansing said today the new note to Great Britain on interferences with neutral trade would be sent to London without waiting for the arrival of Consul General Skinner, who has been summoned here to discuss the trade situation. President Wilson will go over the note finally on Monday or Tuesday, and it will be dispatched soon afterward.

The Ministers of Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, all of whom are following the negotiations with much interest, returned today to the capital. The Netherlands Minister, Cheva'is. Van Rappard, called on Secretary Lansing.

667,509 REGISTERED IN THE 5 BOROUGHS

Last Year's Total Beaten by 9,000 on Gains in Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens.

MANHATTAN IS DOWN 3,600

Like Many Others, Gov. Whitman Waited Until the Last Day to Get His Name on the List.

The total registration in all the five boroughs this year, with two election districts in Queens missing, is 667,509. This is 9,006 above the total registration last year, when a Governor was elected.

The only borough that ran behind last year's figures was Manhattan, with about 3,700 off.

In Manhattan 72,692 persons registered yesterday and 251,187 during the week. This was less than 4,000 below the figures in the gubernatorial election last year, when the total was 254,822.

The uptown Republican districts did remarkably well this year. The Twenty-third, the largest district in Manhattan, showed a registration 800 above last year's figure. The Thirtieth District, South, was 1,250 above last year's total.

In the Bronx, with a total of 27,003 for yesterday and of 86,921 for the entire week, every district with the exception of the 30th north and the 33d showed an increase over last year's total. The total in the borough ran more than 2,000 ahead of last year's figure, which was 84,881.

Brooklyn Makes Best Showing.

Brooklyn made the best showing of all the boroughs. The total for the day in that borough was 73,595, with its total for the week of 248,214, it exceeded by nearly 6,000 the record of last year. In the Eighteenth District the registration was 1,000 above last year's, and in the Twenty-third District there was even a better showing, exceeding last year's total by nearly 1,500.

In Queens 20,413 people registered yesterday, with two election districts missing. The total for the week was 64,467. This is more than 4,000 above last year's figures.

In Richmond, where a Borough President is to be elected this year, there was an increase of 700 over last year's registration. In that borough 6,274 would-be voters went to the registration places yesterday. The total for the six days in that borough was 16,720, which compares with 15,997 in 1914.

Total Registration.

Boroughs.	1915—6th Day.	6 Days.	Total. 1914
Manhattan	72,692	251,187	254,823
Bronx	27,003	86,291	84,881
Brooklyn	73,595	248,214	242,507
*Queens	21,723	64,467	60,196
Richmond	6,274	16,720	15,997
Grand total	201,287	667,509	656,503

*Two election districts missing.

Manhattan.

First	1,712	5,159	5,568
Second	1,459	6,393	6,439
Third	1,897	6,807	7,338
Fourth	1,218	5,792	6,030
Fifth	2,245	6,684	6,846
Sixth	1,342	6,552	6,458
Seventh	2,064	6,230	6,540
Eighth	1,476	6,155	6,404
Ninth	1,566	5,468	5,850
Tenth	1,643	6,321	6,686
Eleventh	2,388	7,278	7,309
Twelfth	1,690	6,000	77
Thirteenth	1,987	6,906	93
Fourteenth	2,204	6,886	33
Fifteenth	3,049	10,437	10,348
Sixteenth	2,226	6,418	6,743
Seventeenth	2,831	10,145	10,212
Eighteenth	2,305	7,562	7,380
Nineteenth	4,109	13,964	14,353
Twentieth	2,151	7,344	7,356
Twenty-first	3,500	11,775	11,573
Twenty-second	2,191	8,177	7,758
Twenty-third	7,778	27,073	20,266
Twenty-fourth	1,612	5,715	5,832
Twenty-fifth	2,109	7,160	7,382
Twenty-sixth	1,989	7,955	8,533
Twenty-seventh	1,995	6,183	6,490
Twenty-eighth	1,165	4,987	5,203
Twenty-ninth	2,400	8,164	8,700
Thirtieth (South)	2,866	9,312	8,089
Thirty-first	3,184	11,234	11,513
Total	72,692	251,187	254,822

Bronx.

Thirtieth, (North)	955	2,864	3,046
Thirty-second	8,184	25,401	25,289
Thirty-third	3,529	11,463	11,843
Thirty-fourth	7,401	25,486	24,632
Thirty-fifth	6,344	21,707	20,009
Total	27,003	86,921	84,881

Brooklyn.

First	2,294	7,768	7,558
Second	1,600	5,830	5,991
Third	1,790	5,792	6,193
Fourth	2,607	8,726	8,503
Fifth	3,046	10,941	11,057
Sixth	2,202	8,302	8,527
Seventh	2,994	8,548	7,715
Eighth	2,230	6,780	6,827
Ninth	5,541	17,224	16,732
Tenth	2,647	9,585	9,399
Eleventh	2,776	9,647	9,170
Twelfth	3,515	12,670	12,058
Thirteenth	2,212	7,192	7,770
Fourteenth	1,914	6,312	6,519
Fifteenth	2,353	7,849	8,140
Sixteenth	6,882	21,297	20,947
Seventeenth	2,649	9,493	9,466
Eighteenth	6,149	21,182	20,131
Nineteenth	2,210	7,410	7,506
Twentieth	2,713	9,301	9,450
Twenty-first	1,453	5,374	5,465
Twenty-second	6,960	23,091	20,991
Twenty-third	4,887	17,877	16,585
Total	73,595	248,214	242,507

Queens.

First	3,799	11,707	11,527
Second	4,327	*12,032	11,212
Third	7,624	*22,269	20,196
Fourth	4,623	18,819	17,261
Total	21,723	64,467	60,196

*One election district missing.

Richmond.

First	6,274	16,720	15,997

Governor Whitman, accompanied by his military secretary, Major J. Stanley Moore, came to New York City on the Mohawk Special at 8 o'clock last night and was met by State Superintendent of Elections Frederick L. Marshall, Deputy State Superintendent Augustus F. Allen, and a score of detectives. The party proceeded to the polling place for the Twenty-third Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, at 980 Sixth Avenue, where the Governor registered and enrolled.

The Governor then went to the Hotel St. Regis.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Inq. 1184 B'way. —Advt.

GUARDING GEORGE V. IN A ZEPPELIN RAID

"Sit on His Head if Necessary," Said Kitchener, and They Almost Had to Do It.

IGNORED GUARD'S "HALT!"

"Pass, King; Why in 'Ell Didn't You Sing Out?"—Village Rector and Neighbors Gather with Guns.

Cosmo Hamilton, the English dramatist, who for the last year has been an officer in the Royal Naval Aviation Corps and was held personaliy responsible for the safety of King George V. at Sandringham Palace during the Zepelin raids, gave to a reporter from THE TIMES yesterday many intimate details of the life of England's ruler under war conditions. He also said that the rumors of the Prince of Wales baving been shot in France were untrue.

"When I left Liverpool on Sept. 29 hy the American liner New York," said Mr. Hamilton, "the Prince of Wales bad just returned to his regiment in France, having heen on a furlough and a visit to the King and Queen at Windsor Castle. On the day he is supposed to have heen shot by the jealous husband of a French waitress near Ypres the Prince was visiting the New Zealanders in the hospital outside of Windsor. He is a very keen soldier, and is not the type of young man who would spend his time flirting with a waitress. His training and home bringing-up were against that sort of thing, and, moreover, sucb conduct would dispiease bis parents very mucb."

With regard to the report that King George bad told Premier Asquith that he would abdicate the throne immediately if the war terminated in an inconclusive peace, Mr. Hamilton said he thought it was quite likely to have happened.

"The driveling 'wait and see' policy of the political hucksters in power under Asquith," be continued, "has been so stultifying that it may have given rise to the impression that the Government would agree to a peace of that kind. But the country would never consent to such a course, and it would cause a revolution.

"The people have paid 33 per cent. of their earnings for income tax, and every man is willing to do his duty and die in defense of the country. The only clog on the nation is the party in power at Westminster, which has not improved much since the coalition. King George is a great little man, a sailor and a soldier every inch of him. There is not much connected with the Navy and the Army that he doea not know about.

Soldiers Fond of the King.

"When the war first atarted it was the magic name of Kitchener that caused the thousands in England to enlist, but today the men in the trenches speak with affection of 'G. V.' which is their pet name for the King.

"The Tommy Atkins of today differs from his predecessors. He is sober, intelligent, and attentive to his duties. His one object ia to defeat the enemy at all cost. The new army has leveled all class distinctions, and you will find the son of the Baron sitting side by side in the trenches on equal footing with the son of a baker. Six years' training were considered necessary by the War Office to make a good artillery officer, but the present war has shown us that more efficient officers can be turned out in six months. In the old days the cadets spent about three hours a day in studying and the rest of the time on pleasure jaunts. Young business men from banks, law offices, and counting houses have shown that six months of intense application, backed by a business education, is superior to the six years' course.

"Kitchener trampled on the newspapers, and it is the irony of fate that this is a newspaper war, because it was the newspapers which turned the corner for the Allies by forming the coalition government. That did not do much in itself, but the Munitions Department was formed and Lloyd George was placed in full charge. Forty factories are turning out over 1,000,000 high-explosive shells a week, and Sir John French can now get all the ammunition he needs to carry on the fight in France and Flanders.

"Lord Northcliffe was a little rough perhaps in his treatment of Lord Kitchener, but it was not a time for exchanging pleasantries. The life of the nation was at stake and some drastic action had to be taken.

Kitchener's Way Obsolete.

"After Sir John French arrived in France he soon realized that the only way to answer the attacks of the enemy successfully was with high explosives. The Germans hed spent forty years in studying war and knew what they were about. French sent to Kitchener six urgent messages for this kind of shells. The War Minister is an old-fashioned soldier and cannot change his ideas of warfare, which were quite good in his day. He replied that he had used shrapnel in Egypt and shrapnel in South Africa with success and be intended to send shrapnel to France. Von Donnop, who was absolutely fossilized, so far as modern artillery was concerned, of course agreed with his chief and nothing was done. Then the Commander in Chief of the British forces in the field decided upon a bold stroke and sent for Colonel Repington, the military critic of The Times and Daily Mail. Kitchener heard of it and wrote to French asking why he had disobeyed his instructiona by having a newspaper correspondent at the front. To this the General replied that Colonel Repington had come over to France as his personal guest. French showed the Colonel everything that was happening daily on the field, and the two spent a night visiting the trenchea and watching the effect of the German shells. Then Repington returned to London and Lord Northcliffe fired the bomb which roused England."

Mr. Hamilton said the disaster in the Dardanelles, where two of his cousins have been wounded, was due to the failure of Greece to keep her word and enter the war. Winston Churchill sent the fleet to the Dardanelles to make the

Continued on Page 3.

TEUTONIC FORCES CAPTURE BELGRADE AND DRIVE SERBS BACK ALONG DANUBE; BULGARS ARE ADVANCING TOWARD NISH

Bulgars Blow Up Serbian Railway Bridge to Block Northward Rush of Allied Troops

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 10.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Observer quotes from the Berlin Vossische Zeitung the statement that according to reports from Saloniki the railway bridge near Demir-Kapu, on the Saloniki-Uskub line, has been blown up by Bulgarians.

Demir-Kapu is about half way between Saloniki and Uskub, and a little more than quarter way on the railway from the Greek port to Nisb, the Serbian capital. It is in Southern Serhia, the territory acquired from Turkey after the recent war, and is barely six miles from the Bulgarian frontier.

The railway follows the Vardar River closely for a long distance, both north and south of Demir-Kapu, and it may well be that the bridge, reported destroyed, was one over that stream.

Such an attempt to block the railway is obviously a Bulgarian design to halt the northward movement of the allied troops, who are said to be landing at Saloniki at the rate of 14,000 men daily.

BRITISH WEDGE IN GERMAN LINES

General French Drives It 1,000 Yards Deep North of Loos.

GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY

Advance in Close Formation and Are Cut Down by Concentrated Fire.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Field Marshal Sir John French has broken silence for the first time since Oct. 4 to announce, through the British Press Bureau, considerable gains in the Loos sector, where, to the northeast of that village, near Hill 70 his forces have penetrated the German lines to points varying from 500 to 1,000 yards in advance of the positions previously taken. Friday afternoon the British repulsed repeated German attacks from a point south of Loos to the Hohenzollern Redoubt, the southern part of which they still hold, inflicting heavy losses upon their assailants and carrying a German trench by a successful counter-attack.

While the Germans on the Champagne front have taken the initiative in violent attacks upon the positions recently conquered by the French, they have in no case been able to make headway, but have been driven back to their trenches, according to official accounts from Paris. In Lorraine the French regained a trench which they had lost to the Germans yesterday.

The official report from Berlin, which is usually filed several hours before the night communiqué of the French War Office, tells of a strong English attack repulsed near Vermelles, in the Artois, small German gains near Loos, and the loss of French positions in Champagne and Lorraine.

British Victorious Again.

Sir John French's report, dated 7:20 P. M., Saturday, follows:

Since my communication of Oct. 4 the enemy has constantly shelled our new trenches south of La Bassée Canal and has made repeated homhing attacks on the southern portion of the Hohenzollern redoubt, which is held by us. These attacks were all repulsed.

In spite of the enemy's artillery fire, we have pushed our trenches steadily forward northeast of Loos between Hill 70 and Hulluch, and gained ground varying from 500 to 1,000 yards in depth.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy heavily bombarded the whole area we had recently won from him, and followed this hy an attack in successive waves of infantry on the whole front from south of Loos to the Hohenzollern redoubt. This attack was repulsed everywhere, with heavy loss to the enemy. We gained possession by a counterattack of a German trench 500 yards west of the Cité St. Elie. Great numbers of the enemy dead are lying in front of our lines. Our losses were comparatively slight.

The night report given out by the French War Office follows:

The Germans this morning renewed their attacks against our trenches before Loos. They were driven back to the trenches which they had left.

A violent bombardment on both sides occurred this afternoon along the whole front in Artois.

Demonstrations hy the enemy, consisting of artillery and rifle firing at the five roads to the east of Souchez, and on the Aisne near Godat, were arrested by our barrier fire, and were not followed by any infantry action.

In Champagne we completely repelled a counterattack against the Tahure Hill, and dispersed enemy concentrations which appeared to be preparing for a new attempt.

A struggle with bombs and torpedoes has been in progress in the Argonne in the region of Four de Paris, on the heights of the Meuse, at the Calonne Trench, and at Les Eparges.

In Lorraine we reconquered a trench where the enemy had been able to maintain himself following his attack of yesterday on the Reillon-Leintrey front.

French Afternoon Report.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

The reports of last night set forth that the German losses, in the offensive movement undertaken yesterday against Loos and the positions to the north and to the south of Loos actualiy held hy our troops, were very heavy.

The assault was made by three successive and very dense formations of men, followed by detachments in column form. All these troops were cut down hy the combined fire of our infantry, our machine guns, and our artillery. Only a few detachments of

Continued on Page 2.

GREECE WARNED BY BOTH SIDES

Bulgar Premier Objects to the Continued Landing of Allied Troops.

HINTS IT MUST NOT GO ON

But Allied Envoys, Talking Plainly to King, Say the Expedition Will Be Pushed.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Strong representations are said by the Central News to have been made by Bulgaria to Greece against the landing of French and British troops at Saloniki.

The dispatch to the Central News which comes from Sofia, says that Premier Radoslavoff informed the Greek Minister that the landing of Allied troops at Saloniki was not in harmony with the attitude of the Greek Government toward Bulgaria, as recently expressed. The Premier added that if the attitude of Greece was not altered, the Bulgarian cabinet could not be responsible for a change in the feelings of the Bulgarian people.

The Bulgarian Minister at Athens is said to have been instructed to make similar representations to the Greek Government.

ROME, Oct. 8, (via Paris, Oct. 9.)—King Constantine of Greece was told plainly hy the British Minister, Elliot, during the audience granted him on Thursday, that Great Britain and France were determined to push through the military expedition, now being landed at Saloniki.

The Athens correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia says that the views of the Quadruple Entente governments were explained to the Greek ruler in very energetic terms hy the British diplomat.

GREEKS CAN'T STOP ALLIES.

London Chronicle Declares Any Attack Means a Change of Rulers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"Greece's default throws the whole burden on the allied expedition. It is at once a dishonorable and impolitic default, but it is not that of the Greek Nation nor of its Constitutional leader. It is the unconstitutional act of the German Emperor's brother-in-law, who occupies the Greek throne.

"The new Cabinet, we are told, does not propose to interfere with the Allies continuing to land troops at Saloniki. Let us add quite frankly that after what has passed it is not in a position to do so, and that to attempt interference would be practically a hostile act.

"All whom it may concern should do well to remember that whatever be the case with a monarchy at Sofia, no monarchy can endure long at Athens if it attacks in their hour of need the powers which hold the naval control of the Mediterranean, and in proportion as those powers act energetically and at once with all the force, naval and military, at their command, they will diminish to the vanishing point any risk that that fundamental conaideration might be overlooked."

ZAIMIS'S PLAN IS TO WAIT.

Associate of Venizelos Expresses Fear as to the Outcome.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—"The difference between our policy and that of the new Cabinet," said M. Michalakopoulos, who was Minister of National Economics in the Venizelos Cabinet, to The Matin's Athens correspondent, "is that we were resoived to seize the first opportunity to have Greece take her place beside the Quadruple Entente powers because we believed that step absolutely necessary to safeguard the vital interests of the country, while the new Government will take that action only when forced to do so by circumstances.

"Germany, thanks to her admirable organization, still deceives the citizens as to her economic situation, but the whole system is based on belief in certain and complete victory. What will happen when the Government is obliged to say, like the Turks, 'We made a mistake'?"

"M. Venizelos hoped to bring the sovereign to recognize by the insistence and strength of his deductions the immense value and safety of his policy. He did not succeed, and we now are waiting to see what the future will bring, hoping that our fears for our country will not be realized."

CONCERTED DRIVE NOW ON

Serb Capital Easily Taken by Main Army Under Von Mackensen.

DEFENDING FORCE RETIRES

And Will Await the Invaders in Prepared Positions in the Mountains.

ALLIES RUSHING UP TROOPS

14,000 Men Are Being Landed Daily at Saloniki to Go to Serbia's Aid.

LONDON, Sundey, Oct. 10.—Belgrade, the old capital of Serhia, or the greeter part of it, has been occupied hy the advancing host of Austro-German troops. Other hodies of Teutonic forces have crossed the Danube at four points below Semendria, and are reported to he driving the Serbians southward.

Announcement of these successes in the Balkan War area was contained in the German Army Headquarters bulletin, which said concerning these operations:

The main sections of two armies of the newly formed army group under Field Marshal von Mackensen have crossed the Save and Danube Rivers.

After the German troops of the army of the Royal and Imperial Infantry, under General von Koevess, had captured Ziganer Island and the hills southwest of Belgrade, the army succeeded in bringing the greater part of the city of Belgrade into the hands of the allies.

Austrian troops stormed the citadel and the northern section of the town of Belgrade. German troops stormed the New Konak, (the Royal Palace.) The troops are penetrating further through the southern part of the town.

The army of Artillery General von Gallwitz has forced crossings over the Danube at four points on the section below Samandria, and is driving the enemy in front of it toward the south.

The Austrian official statement concerning the operations says:

The Austro-Hungarian troops of the army of General von Koevess yesterday penetrated the northern part of Belgrade and stormed the citadel. Early this morning German troops from the west cut a path to the Konak (the royal palace.) Austro-Hungarian and German flags are flying from the castle of the Serhian kings.

Both above and helow Belgrade the enemy watching the hanks could nowhere resist the allies.

The capture of Belgrade had been expected, as it was not thought that the Serhians would make any serious attempt to defend the city, which lies on a point of land at the junction of the Save and Danube, jutting toward Austria, and could be attacked from three sides.

The real test of strength will come when the invaders reach the main Serbian positions in the mountains, where the Austrians were so severely defeated in Decemher. The present, however, is a more formidahle attack, a new army group having been organized under command of Field Marshal von Mackensen for that purpose. Its strength is not exactly known, but it is supposed that it is composed chiefly of Austro-Hungarians, with a stiffening of Germans, and is largely commanded hy German officers.

Bulgar Army is Moving.

The Bulgarians, acting in concert with their new allies, are advancing from Sofia toward Pirot, on the Serhian frontier, the fortress which covers the road to Nisb, the Serbian war capital.

No definite information is available yet as to the campaign plans of the Serhian commanders, hut a Rome dispatch quotes the Military Attaché of the Serhian Legation there as saying that the Serbians would take the offensive against the Austro-German forces as soon as the Entente Allies' reinforcements came up. Even without the allied reinforcements, he asserted, the Serhians were quite ahle to meet the Austro-German invasion.

The French and British are now landing troops at the rate of 14,000 daily at Saloniki to send by railway to the assistance of Serbia.

With the Balkans thus taking their place with the Russian and western fronts as a centre of war interest, the Black and Aegean Seas will also be the scenes of activity, for as soon as Bulgaria strikes at Serbia the allied fleets will give the Bulgarian ports their attention.

Although the Bulgarian Minister at London, who has not received or asked for his passports, stated yesterday that Bulgaria bad no quarrel with England, an attack on Serbia would be regarded by England as sufficient reason for a quarrel.

Turkey, according to a dispatch from Saloniki, is sending 50,000 men to Varna

and Dedeaghatch to help in the defense of those Bulgarian ports.

Greece Assailed by Both Sides.

Greece's attitude is still somewhat obscure. The Greek Minister at Paris yesterday reiterated that Greece's neutrality would continue to be one of benevolence toward the Entente Powers. But more than that was expected, and the allied capitals are awaiting a definite statement from the new Greek Cabinet.

Meanwhile, Bulgaria through her Premier, is reported to have warned Greece that she cannot continue to be regarded as neutral if she permits the landing of allied troops at Saloniki. On the other hand, the allied envoys at Athens are said to have told the Greek King that the landing of troops would go on.

EIGHT DEFENSE LINES PREPARED BY SERBS

Reinforced Concrete Positions Contain Heavy Guns, Manned by Frenchmen.

Warning that the Serbs are well equipped to meet a new attack is given in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt of Sept. 21, copies of which have been received here. The newspaper says:

"The second campaign against Serbia has begun. As appears from the German General Staff report, the first attack this time does not take place against the kingdom from the west, but from the north across the Danube. It does not find Serbia unprepared.

"The Serbian Army has bad three-quarters of a year to recuperate from the campaign against the Austro-Hungarian armies. Even if it has succeeded in offering successful resistance, it has nevertheless suffered in these defeats great and heavy losses, which, it seemed, could scarcely be replaced by the small country, exhausted by three wars in close succession. Then, in addition, there came in Winter, an enemy which raged as furiously in the ranks of the Serbian Army as had formerly the Austrian machine guns and cannon—the spotted typhus. Eighty per cent. of the cases ended in death; it may be imagined how much Serbia lost through this disease. Even the physicians, who hurried to its assistance from France, Russia, and America and fought heroically against this foe, had to pay their death-toll to the terrible disease. Only when the rigors of Winter grew less and when doors and windows could be opened and the sleeping rooms cleaned was the force of the epidemic broken.

"Even if Serbia itself could not or would not rouse itself to a new offensive, it nevertheless equipped itself to meet the attack of Austria-Hungary and Germany. Ceaselessly throughout the Winter supplies from France and England went up from Saloniki to Nish, to fill the gaps in the armament.

"With the tacit consent of the Greek Government (which probably could not do otherwise under the pressure of England) a Serbian bureau was established in Saloniki, in which Serbian officers superintend the unloading of English and French munitions and the transportation to Nish. In the beginning the English and French transport vessels sailed directly to the quays of Saloniki; but when Greece, in order to preserve at least a semblance of neutrality, protested against this the ships anchored outside in the harbor and their supplies were landed on lighters.

"In this way they succeeded in giving a complete new equipment to the Serbian Army, which had lost almost everything. Above all, particular pains were taken to equip with sufficient heavy artillery the reinforced concrete defensive positions which Serbia has arranged in eight successive rows in its northeast corner. These guns, moreover, are served by French artillerymen. For some time past, also, French aviators have been enrolled in the Serbian Army.

"In order to place the army again on a defendable basis every one was made a soldier who could carry a gun. Even the desks of the Ministries were emptied and their officials thrust into uniforms. All men up to 50 years of age were drawn into service, as well as the wounded, whose complete recovery in many cases could not be waited for.

"Thus Serbia once more brought an army to its feet conservatively estimated at 240,000 to 250,000 men. The loss in officers, on the other hand, could not be made good so easily. Therefore they were obliged to promote to officers' rank many soldiers who had distinguished themselves on the battlefield. All cadets, no matter how young they were, were made Lieutenants. Finally, twenty Colonels were promoted to the rank of Generals."

BULGAR DEAL LONG-STANDING.

Germans Planned Drive at Serbia in May, but Italy's Action Held Them.

ROME, Oct. 8, (via Paris, Oct. 9.)—An agreement between Emperor William of Germany and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, providing for joint military action, was concluded last April, the Tribuna says.

Germany, the paper asserts it has learned, intended to attack Serbia in May, thinking that time opportune, as the Balkan State was being ravaged by epidemics, which were finally overcome, chiefly through the efforts of American surgeons and Red Cross workers.

Action against Serbia was delayed, however, by Italian intervention in the war, which forced Austria to send strong forces to the Italian front.

BULGARS WELL EQUIPPED.

Said to Have a Large Amount of Artillery Ready.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 9, (via London.)—According to Russian information the rifles used by the Bulgarian army are made after the Mannlicher and Mauser systems, the patterns of the latter having been captured from the Turks. The Bulgarians are thus able to use both Austrian and Turkish cartridges, having also thousands of rounds on hand for each type of rifle.

Further information is that the Bulgariana have 750 light field guns, including 300 75-millimetre Schneider cannon, and 150 rapid-firers of the same calibre, taken from the Turks, besides 250 Krupp guns of 87-millimetres, 150 Krupps of 75-millimetres, 40 120-millimetre Schneider rapid-fire howitzers, 40 Krupps of the same calibre, 25 150-millimetre Krupps; 30 rapid-fire 75-millimetre mountain guns, and 50 rapid-fire Krupps of like calibre.

It is estimated here that Bulgaria, Austria, and Germany are able to place half a million bayonets in service immediately against Serbia.

According to information here German officials have taken virtual direction of all public institutions in the Sofia district.

BULGARIAN ENVOY STAYS ON.

Minister Says His Nation Had No Quarrel with Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Up to noon today P. Hadji Mischeff, the Bulgarian Minister, had taken no step toward leaving London. M. Mischeff takes the ground that Bulgaria has no quarrel with Great Britain and that any initiative in the severance of relations must come from the latter country.

Significance is attached to a statement in a message from Sofia last night that the British and French Ministers had an audience with King Ferdinand before their departure. Optimists see in this a glimmer of possibility that the Balkan wheel may take another turn.

A telegram from Vienna, received by wireless from Berlin, says that the Ministers of France, Italy, and Great Britain sent a message to Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria after their departure from Sofia, thanking him for his courtesy when they left Sofia, and while they were journeying through Bulgaria.

BULGARS' REPLY EVASIVE.

Asked Last Tuesday if Serbia's Offer Was Unconditional.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 10.—The Reuter correspondent at Sofia sends the following dispatch, dated Oct. 6:

"Replying to the Entente powers' firm proposals regarding Macedonia contained in the note of Sept. 14, the Bulgarian Government yesterday (Tuesday) sent a lengthy communication, in the course of which it points out that the Entente powers, when they say they recognize the principle of nationality, will admit Bulgaria's right to claim the realization of the national ideal as recognized by international acts before the creation of the present Bulgaria.

"The communication asks certain explanations of points in the powers' note which appear to the Bulgarian Government obscure, and inquires whether Serbia has consented irrevocably and unconditionally to cession of the uncontested zons of Macedonia."

DEPRECATE ATTACKS ON GREY.

London Afternoon Papers Hold This Is No Time to Quarrel.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—"Clearly it was quite impossible to outbid the German offer," says The Westminster Gazette in commenting on the alignment of Bulgaria with the Central Powers. "With their habitual cynicism, the Germans were prepared to offer anything, and since the greater part of their offerings were at the expense of their enemies, the operation on paper was ridiculously easy. We, on the contrary, could only offer the possessions of our friends."

In such circumstances the Gazette deprecates the outburst against the Foreign Office, which has been criticised severely by some newspapers. It says:

"We cannot conceive of any moment less opportune for quarreling about what we might have done. The situation we face requires us, above all things, to show that we accept with composure the failure to conciliate King Ferdinand, and are ready to go ahead without wavering on the alternative line."

The Pall Mall Gazette takes the view that personal attacks on Foreign Secretary Grey will prove of assistance to him in rallying public support.

"If Germany has trepanned Bulgaria and stultified Greece, it constitutes no proof that Downing Street has failed where an apprentice from Fleet Street would have come off with flying colors," says the Pall Mall Gazette. "To contend that the Foreign Office could have prevented the turn affairs have taken is mere ink slinging. The real test of British policy is to be found not in the failure to make the Balkan balance incline in the right direction, but in the readiness or unreadiness which reveals itself for the consequences of what has now occurred. Are military measures adequate to the new situation which has arisen, with a mobilized nation in our rear, under control of an obscure policy and ruled by Emperor William's brother-in-law? The answers to these questions will constitute the only valid judgment upon Sir Edward Grey's administration."

Want French Balkan Policy Explained

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Georges Clemenceau and other Senators have proposed that an urgent secret session of the Senate be called to give the Government an opportunity to explain its Balkan policy. The plan will be discussed in the Senate next week.

Assert Rumania Will Keep Out.

BERLIN, Oct. 9, (via London.)—Dispatches from Bucharest say that the attitude of the Rumanian press of all factions and reports from authoritative circles show that Rumania will not be influenced by events in Bulgaria and Greece to abandon her neutrality. She will maintain the attitude she has hitherto held, the dispatches assert.

Bomb Falls Near Our Consulate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Official dispatches today report that during an aerial bombardment of Nish on Oct. 4 a bomb dropped near the American Consulate, and while it injured neither persons or property in the Consulate, it killed four prisoners of war who were near by.

ITALY REGARDS WAR WITH SMILING FACE

Food as Cheap as Ever and Beef Under Government Protection.

CREDIT BANKS UNCHANGED

Italian Losses 30,000 and Austrian 105,000—Preparations Developing for Balkan Campaign.

By ALEXANDER OLDRINI,
Of the Garibaldi Volunteers in 1866, of the French Artillery, 1870-71.

MILAN, Sept. 15.—I first inquired about prices; while certain delicacies have increased 10 to 15 per cent. above ordinary prices in the first class restaurants and cafes, a most palatable meal can still be served for a dollar, wine included, and this, notwithstanding the fact that forestalling meat scarcity, the Government and the municipalities have taken strict measures toward cattle raising and selling—marking every animal for the slaughter-house, and protecting bearing cows and their calves. Still, this first effect of the war is to be found more in the business and industrial lines than in agriculture, every family having one or more productive members in the war zone or thereabout, although so far the call to the flag scarcely involves 5 per cent. of the total population of the country.

Transportation is easy within and without cities, and trains run on schedule time with some delay north, on the Swiss boundary.

Most noticeable and inspiring is the attitude of the Italian women of all classes, which appears to the observer most calm, veiled perhaps by a light touch of sadness in their beautiful eyes, in evident contrast with the warm and flashing light of the Italian women when such cares and thoughts as those of present days have no hold on their hearts and souls.

But while this is so the Italian nation, stirred in the very depth of their sentimentality, so vivid with Latin peoples, so impulsive and expressive, from the Quirinal down to the most modest household, a decision, a determination, manifests itself to see this national war to a finish, as never before in Italy, even in Garibaldi times. This territorial militia, starting for the front recalls the impression noted by Kipling, that gives the man from 30 to 40, the paterfamilias, the poise of the dreaded foe, not of the bold young soldier flinging his youth and life into battle almost merrily, but the one who, when at it, will aim calmly and deadly every time, remembering what to the enemy of his country he owes if he has left behind, far away from the war zone, in the care of his nation, his wife and children. Twenty thousand Catholic priests have joined the army and many of them have been decorated for bravery.

National economy is well under way; the masses realize in their conscience their duty to co-operate with the men in the field and the country in the line of providence and have voluntarily diminished consumptions, well knowing that excessive importation brings a scarcity, hence a depreciation of their national money standard.

The banks and oredit institutions still run regularly and below the dollar bill, or five lire; all currency is plentiful as in time of peace; its exportation being, of course, forbidden. In fact, the rising of the Italian nation to the realization that neutrality was no more possible in the midst of the European conflagration marked a moral resurrection, and no sacrifice, either individual or collectivs, seems too excessive to the awakened energies of the Italian people.

The war is considered here to be only at its initial stage. So far the losses sustained by Italy in her aggressive action north of the old enforced boundary, not an inch of Italian soil having been invaded, including killed, wounded, and a few hundred prisoners only, amount to about 30,000 men, as against Austrian losses of about 105,000, of whom 20,000 are prisoners. Vienna's fantastic figures are in keeping with the boast of an archduke that he would soon sit at an Italian inncb in Milan. As to army operations themselves directed by an efficiently prepared staff under General Cadorna, Italians are everywhere on the offensive and advance through difficult mountain ranges steadily day by day, clockwork like, the very character of this mountain war preventing the display of large masses.

The King of Italy, showing himself on every contested point, brings to the combatants the full sense that this is for Italy a war where there shall be no retreat, even if the advance has to be made through regions bristling with modern fortresses on the heights of tactic vantage, natural barriers seemingly impregnable and all kinds of intrenchments on which the enemy has spent for many years, in preparation of an invasion into Italy, their ingenuity and best military skill and their highly loaned money in the vain attempt.

Talking to a wounded Alpine captain of hardy thirty years I was impressed by the vivid and simple way he put the thing:

"We act like mountain goat hunters, locating first the spot where the Austrians are massed or intrenched and there we must go, even if their number is not well known, bringing up often by night or dragging up some artillery; then when we are ready, we start the music, immediately followed by bayonet charges. Sometimes we keep contact with our own forces below, sometimes we don't; I mean when we are on a new and promising trail, our mountaineer boys refusing to go back again, as it happened to me when I was wounded. Almost all our men advancing in the Tyrol range were born in the Alps region and have the sense and the love of these mountains. So that among them the leaders are in plenty. When I fell a sergeant took command and most naturally, mayhap quicker, did what I would have done. And, when they bronght me within the conquered intrenchment, they were very sorry for me, but very glad at the same."

While the Austrian Tyrolian army, having sacrificed their best Alpine elements in the Carpathians early in the war, seems to be made up of heterogeneous units, steady under fire, but not in every case fitted to match Italian alpine mother officers, also wounded, told me that when they got in the enemy's trench, the captured Austrian officer asked him:

"How did you ever get up here?"

This Italian leader, a young man of twenty-five, a civil engineer in private life, belongs to the famous Italian Touring Club.

"Well, Captain, I have been up here before when at every turn I could read: 'Verboten!'"

In a general way as things stand today with regard to the Tyrol campaign, Italy has secured enough vantage fortified positions to render impossible an Austrian invasion into the once open valleys of the Adige, the Breuta and the Giudicarle and to the west through the Tonale passes. The fortified towns below, Riva and Rovereto are now fully under Italian heavy artillery range and from Borgo, lately occupied, the Trent forts and intrenched camp itself a few miles away will soon be in the same plight.

As one can judge from given instructions, it would seem that General Cadorna is bent on reaching the capital of the Italian Tyrol before heavy fogs already menacing and snow, not very far now, as it would stop artillery action and the bringing up of a storming little army from the main body, laying en masse north and east of the famous Italian Quadrilateral: Mantua, Verona, Legnago and Peschiera and generally north of the Po River line ready for a general advance any day.

Ta

TO PUT GIANT GUNS IN ALL BIG FORTS

Artillery Experts Plan to Defend Our Coasts with 14 and 16 Inch Cannon.

FOR MOBILE SIEGE PIECES

General Weaver Recommends That the Militia Be Trained in Work of Heavy Gunnery.

The placing of giant guns of 14-inch and 16-inch calibres in all the principal fortifications of the United States, is one of the defensive improvements contemplated by the artillery experts of the army, made necessary by the development and use of higher calibred guns by other nations, notably in the European navies, where guns of the 15-inch type are now being placed on the battleships of the superdreadnought types, of which the famous Queen Elizabeth of the British Navy is an example.

At the present time the largest gun in any of the coast fortifications of the United States proper are of the twelve-inch type. There is one sixteen-inch gun at Panama, and fourteen-inch guns have been authorized for Manila Bay. The new fourteen-inch gun fires a projectile weighing about 1,600 pounds, and uses a powder charge of about 430 pounds.

But it is the big sixteen-inch gun which the American officers have developed that is the real wonder of the service. A second gun of this type is due at the proving grounds on Sandy Hook shortly, and will be under test by the end of the present year. It is fifty feet long, weighs about 285,000 pounds and fires a projectile weighing 2,400 pounds, with charge of 640 pounds of smokeless powder. The projectile is about five and a half feet long. The gun cost $150,000.

The sixteen-inch gun is shown in the illustration with thirty-six men seated or standing on it. In the picture of the projectils its immensity is indicated by a comparson with the size of the little girl who is trying to hug it. The third picture indicates the size of the powder charge.

To Make Siege Artillery Mobile.

In line with the proposition to increase the armament of the coast defenses by the addition of guns of the fourteen-inch and sixteen-inch types is the proposition to add siege artillery units to the permanent organization of the field artillery arm of the regular army. One of the problems being studied by the artillery is how to make the great twelve-inch mortars, that form so important a part in the American scheme of defense, mobile, making possible their quick transportation from one place to another in the event of trouble.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, now commanding the Eastern Department of the army on Governors Island, when Chief of the General Staff in Washington realized the importance of siege artillery as a unit of the artillery arm of the United States Army. So it was that General Wood issued instructions to General Weaver, the Chief of the Coast Artillery, to take up the question of an effective siege artillery for the army, and, for purposes of instruction, organization, and training, to organize a battalion of siege artillerymen, to devote their entire time to the study of the problem. The battalion was organized, but the experiment did not meet with the success hoped for, and General Weaver reported that siege artillery should be a unit of the field, and not of the coast artillery arm.

General Weaver's report on the siege artillery problem is included in his annual report as Chief of Coast Artillery, which has just been mailed to the various department and post comanders of the army. In the first paragraph of that report General Weaver states "that he organization of the land forces should provide clearly and definitely for an adequate siege artillery force."

Wants an Up-to-date Siege Regiment.

The report continues:

At least one regimental unit of siege artillery should be provided for and kept fully equipped at all times, in order to keep abreast of the possibilities of siege artillery service in its highest dsgree of efficiency as practiced in the most recent campaigns and as followed in the training and instruction of first-class foreign military organizations.

It is believed that siegs artillery service lends itself particularly to the conditions and opportunities in so far as time and means are concerned, of the personnel of the organized militia. It is believed that it is better adapted to the conditions which obtain among the State forces; and promises a more satisfactory measure of war efficiency than either field or coast artillery.

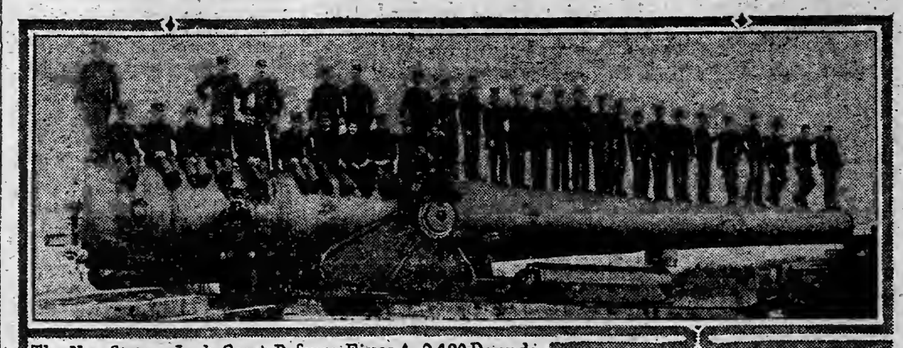
It would be a comparatively easy matter to supply the armories of militia organizations with a full complement of service siege artillery equipment. The gunnery features of the training, the mechanical manoeuvres connected therewith, and the fire-control features could all be carried on with the service equipment in the armories of such organizations. The field duties, including all phases of trench and sap work and field fortifications, could be executed in the immediate vicinity of the respective homes of militia siege artillery organizations or in connection with the Summer manoeuvres.

It is therefore recommended that the question of the policy of the War Department in regard to siege artillery and its proper position in the organization of the land forces be taken up with a view to a definite settlement thereof, especially in connection with the pending scheme for the organization of the land forces.

In order, however, that the work now being undertaken in accordance with the instructions of the Chief of Staff, of organizing a battalion of siege artillery composed of seven-inch howitzers, may be conducted in such a way as to produce satisfactory results, it is recommended, as a tentative proposition until some more logical and permanent solution of the problem may be arrived at, that the requsst and recommendations of Major Tracy in this letter be approved—that is, that the commanding officer of the coast defenses of the Delaware be authorized to modify the requirements of the coast artillery instruction order, in so far as the companies assigned to the service of the siege howitzers are concerned, in such a manner as he may deem expedient, in order that they may be able to accomplish the especial work assigned to them in the most satisfactory way.

In his instructions to the War College for the working out of a schsme that would provide for siege artillery units for the army, General Wood stated that these plans should call for guns of calibre greater than 6 inches. Already the problem is being practically worked out by the field artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where experiments are being made with gune of the five-inch calibre. The results eo far achieved are eaid to be flattering to the highest degree.

New Coast Gun, Its Powder Charge and Projectile



The New Sixteen Inch Coast Defense, Fires A 2,400 Pound Shell 21 Miles. 36 Men Standing on the Gun.



Weight of Shell 2,400 Lbs., Velocity 2,300 Ft., Per, Second.



This Powder has Double the Strength of Comon Black Powder, and Produces a Pressure of 38,000 Lbs., to the Square Inch.

WOMEN URGE BIGGER NAVY.

25,000 of Them Join the League Advocating Preparedness.

More than 25,000 women, among them some of the best known in the country, have joined the newly organized Woman's Section of the Navy League of the United States, within the past few weeks. The indications are, according to an announcement made by the Navy League, that the membership will be increased to at least 50,000 before the end of the present year.

Among the women who have come out for a strong navy are Miss Mabel Boardman of the American Red Cross; Mrs. George Dewey, wife of the Admiral; Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, President of the Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Genevieve Clark Thompson, daughter of the Speaker of the House; Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Henry C. Frick, Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Miss Julia Marlowe, Mrs. George D. Widener, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Peter Gcelet Gerry, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson.

In a bulletin issued by the Navy League the views of scores of these women on the subject of national preparedness are given.

"I believe in preparedness," said Miss Mabel Boardman, "and I believe in an adequate navy for the United States just the same as I believe in an adequate police for a city."

"I am in favor of adequate national defenses," says Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, "and I think the navy should be kept up to date in every way, in equipment and in numbers. And I advocate a larger army as well."

"America has become apologetic," said Mrs. John A. Logan, "and that because we have not had the necessary force back of us for independence. If we had military force we should not have to accept national embarrassment and humiliation. We should then be able to stand up and demand our rights and we would get them, too. I want peace, but I want it with a foundation of rock. I am glad when thousands of women get together in this great patriotic movement. The men will listen to them."

"I have worked for peace all my life," writes Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, "but I know that the best way to obtain peace is to insure it by national preparedness. Our present weakness in defense is both costly and dangerous. Now that we have seen the hole we have got into, it is time to get out of it. We put our men in Congress to do our will, and if the men of the country cannot make Congress vote sufficient national defenses the women of the country can and will. If our Legislators will put their ears to the ground they will hear a mighty shout from all parts of the country and what it says is 'prepare, prepare.'"

"An insufficient national defense," Mrs. Raynold Thomas Hall, President of the Society of Naval Prisoners, wrote, "is national suicide. To send the officers and men of our insufficient navy to engage the navy of a first class power would be murder."

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, wrote:

"Complete preparedness for war is the only insurance for peace in a day when every nation has its weather eye out for the smoke of a bursting bomb and its hand on its hip pocket. Visions of peace, dreams of brotherly love, sentiment of international differences may all come to pass; but they belong to the future. We are up against diametrically opposite facts and we must meet them with hard common sense, not visions and dreams and cheap sentimentality. I wish my country to be so strong that she will never lose a life on the battlefield or on a battleship, because no power will venture to attack her."

"It will be a pleaeure for me," says Mrs. Dewey, "if I can help what I love very much, that is patriotism, Americanism, and national defenee."

Mrs. Story, head of the national organization of the Daughters of the Revolution, among other things, wrote:

"We not only need navy and army and munitions, but we need the fins courage, and physical bravery, too, for our boys and men that will enable them to protect themselves. We have forced our army and navy officials into passivity and now we stand a nation unprepared. The peace that we pray for must be a great peace, the great American democratic peace, founded upon national honor, resources, and courage. I want us to prepare while we may."

"This movement," says Miss Beulah Lockwood, "proves that the majority of our women are still vitally good citizens, but it is also a stringent rebuke, made strong by numbers, to the sentimentalists who have been preaching cowardice under the guise of peace purchased at the price of national inadequacy and disgrace."

"I have been preaching against our foolish unpreparedness," eaid Mrs. Moncure Robinson, "for many years. I am glad that women are at last awake to its menace, and I hope we will not have an army of such diminutive size as to be a joke to Europe."

Naval College to Discuss Results.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 9.—Absence of scoutships may be one of the reasons why the "Red" or invading fleet commanded by Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight won in the war game ended this morning. The President of the Naval War College, Admiral Knight, was also umpire, with his staff, composed of Commander Carl T. Vogelgesang, Lieut. Commander William S. Pye, and Lieutenant William D. Puleston of the college, and Lieut. Commander Frank Taylor Evans of the training station on the cruiser Brooklyn.

Admiral Knight's fleet comprised the Brooklyn, repair ship Vestal, colliers Orion, Cyclops, Jupiter, repair ship Dixie, acting as a scout, with the destroyers Caesin, Alwyn, and Cummings, the latter being forced from the game soon after its start because of accident.

Admiral Fletcher had sixteen battleships, with Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Rear Admirals A. F. Fechteler, De Witt Coffman, and Walter McLean with the battleships, Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant with the flagship Columbia and ten submarines, the destroyer flotilla, in command of Captain William S. Sime, the mining and mine sweeping division in charge of Reginald R. Belknap, submarine tenders Ozark, Tallahassee, and Tonopah, and some auxiliaries.

The officers will meet at the Naval War College Monday to discuss the battle.

The flagebip Florida of the second division of the Blue Fleet and the battleship Utah arrived here this morning, and told of being sunk, theoretically, soon after midnight Thursday, one thousand miles off the coast. The night was dark and somewhat thick, when two destroyers came within five hundred yards and fired dummy torpedoes.

Submarines Saved Newport.

Admiral Knight was fearful of making a landing about Narragansett Bay, learning in some manner that submarines were on guard all the way from Block Island Sound to the bay here. That there were no breakdowns in the submarines adds to the records of the flotilla, so different from the results of the war game last June, when the majority of the submarines were incapacitated by a storm.

This afternoon the flagship New York arrived, flying Vice Admiral Mayo's flag, with the battleship Texas. The remainder of the fleet is expected soon.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—This city's defenses would enable it to repulse an invading foreign fleet, in the judgment of army observers, rendered today at the conclusion of a theoretical siege. For three days a mimic fleet had aimed shell after shell upon the harbor forts, supposedly destroying guns, and even defense in both city can and will. Now that we have seen the hole we have got into, it is time to get out of it. We put our men in Congress to do our will, and if the men of the country cannot make Congress vote sufficient national defenses the women of the country can and will. If our Legislators will put their ears to the ground they will hear a mighty shout from all parts of the country and what it says is 'prepare, prepare.'"

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DEFENDING FLEET FAILS IN WAR GAME

Contest Ends with Philadelphia at the Mercy of an Invading Force.

NEED OF SPEED SHOWN

Second Demonstration of Navy's Weakness in Fast Ships Expected to Influence Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The weakness of the American Navy in scout ships was again demonstrated in the war game, which ended early this morning with the announcement that the hostile "Red" fleet had gained command of the sea over Admiral Frank Fletcher's Atlantic battleship fleet and would be free to enter Delaware Bay and attack Philadelphia at 6 o'clock this evening.

The same weakness was shown several months ago when a somewhat similar war game ended with a hostile fleet gaining the upper hand over the "Blue" fleet and effecting a landing at the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay and placing itself in a position to attack Washington. Thus, twice within less than half a year, the Atlantic fleet, the pride of the navy, has been unable to find and destroy fleets crossing the Atlantic ocean as convoys for transports laden with troops seeking to effect a landing on strategic points along the coast.

The scouts of the defending Blue fleet were wholly unable to locate the enemy's main body or his convoying fleet, and the latter was free to steam without opposition to the entrance to Delaware Bay. On the other hand, the Red fleet was able to locate the main force of the Blue fleet, and Red destroyers were able to make a night attack, which cleared the sea of effective opposition.

Both of these war games demonstrated the great need of speed, the need of fast destroyers and of scout vessels, as well as of swift battle cruisers, and it is understood that the lessons of the war games will be made the basis of recommendations to Congress for battle cruisers and scout ships.

Secretary Daniels's Announcement.

The result of the war game was announced by Secretary Daniels this afternoon as follows:

"The fleet manoeuvre, which began at noon, Oct. 4, ended at 8 A. M. today, with the umpire's decision that the hostile 'Red' force had gained command of the sea and would be free to enter Delaware Bay by 6 o'clock this evening. The motive of this manoeuvre was to exercise the fleet, the department, and the naval districts in the operations of defense against a hostile expedition directed toward getting a foothold on our Atlantic Coast, and for the purpose of the manoeuvre it was assumed that the coast between Eastport, Me., and Monomoy Point were not open to attack by the enemy.

"No special effort was made to increase the number of ships available for the Commander in Chief of the 'Blue' force by commissioning ships now in reserve, by having the repairs to ships undergoing overhaul, or by diverting ships from important duties elsewhere. The 'Blue' forces comprised fifteen battleships, sixteen destroyers, twelve submarines, a mining division, and a number of auxiliaries. The 'Red' force was in great part constructive, and was represented by the U. S. S. Brooklyn as flagship, three destroyers, and five auxiliary vessels. At the beginning of the manoeuvre the 'Blue' force was concentrated at Hampton Roads, and a strong 'Red' force was known to be about 1,200 miles to the eastward of the Chesapeake Capes, escorting a large expeditionary force of troops in transports. The 'Blue' forces were organized to scout for the enemy, and were disposed to meet and attack these transports before they could reach the coast. Details of the manoeuvre will not be available until the report of the umpire has been received at the department; but it appears that the 'Blue' scouts failed definitely to locate the enemy's main body or his convoy, and that the 'Blue' main force was itself located by the 'Red' destroyers and subjected to a night torpedo attack, which cleared the sea of effective opposition to the 'Red' movement and enabled the 'Red' expedition to reach the Delaware.

Whole Department on War Footing.

"In order that the department, its bureaus, and offices might be exercised under war conditions, the department directed that from time to time the Commander in Chief of the Blue forces should report constructive happenings and casualties, and that these bureaus and offices of the department, as well as navy yards should handle constructive events in the same manner as would be done in the event of war up to the point of actual expenditure of money. Many constructive happenings were reported, as an instance, a conetructive report was received from the Wyoming on the evening of Oct. 5 that a violent epidemic of diphtheria on one of the battleships had broken out, and that she had been sent to New York for disinfection and for a new crew of officers and men. Again, a constructive report was received from the Wyoming on the evening of the 7th, that the Wyoming had been injured by ramming, and that she was proceeding to Narragansett Bay. This matter was taken up by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and arrangements made for docking the Wyoming at New York.

"During the period of the manoeuvre all bureaus and offices of the department had each constantly a responsible officer present in the department at night to handle any situation that might arise affecting the offices concerned.

"It is proposed with such manoeuvres conducted in simulation of war conditions to report and develop the exercise of all functions of the department, so that such rehearsals may finally be made to approach very nearly the condition of actual war."

MEMBER OF CABINET ATTACKS CENSORSHIP

Lord Selborne Describes One of Its Recent Excisions as "Mischievous Stupidity."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, speaking at York today strongly attacked the censorship.

"When," he said, "a passage was excised by the censorship from a newspaper correspondent's report which described how tenaciously and bravely the Germans had fought it was nothing but mischievous stupidity.

"The greatest mietake those who are responsible for the reports published can make is to keep bad news from the English people. If some people have not yet realized the greatness of the crisis or the self-sacrifices that must be imposed upon them, the fault is not wholly due to themselves, but also largely to those who have so unfortunately committed the crime of slurring over the bad news."

NO WOOL EXPORT DUTY.

England Not Considering It Now, but May Later.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—No official information is obtainable of a plan to put an export duty on wool.

From private sources it is learned that no proposal to that effect is before the Government, but it is possible the step may be considered in the near future as a means of conserving the supply for England.

TO DISCUSS AMERICAN LOAN.

First Business to be Taken Up When Parliament Reassembles Tuesday.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—When the House of Commons reassemblee on Tuesday its first business will be consideration of the bill authorizing the Government to make the projected loan in the United States.

White Rock
THE MINERAL WATER DE LUXE

AN ALLIED SUPPRESSION.

Germans Say French Garbled Buchanan's Reports from Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The statement is made by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that the French Yellow Book suppressed the last two sentences of the report of the British Ambassador at Petrograd, Sir George Buchanan, made to his Government on July 24, 1914, just before the outbreak of the war. This newspaper says that the omitted portion of Sir George's report is as follows:

"The French President and Prime Minister cannot arrive in France on their return from Russia in less than four or five days, and it seems as though Austria had intentionally chosen this moment for presentation of her ultimatum, (the ultimatum to Serbia.) It seems to me, judging from the words of the French Ambassador, as if France and Russia had decided on firm resistance, even if we refuse to join them."

The Overseas News Agency, which gave out this extract from the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, adds:

"The newspaper does not state whether the French Government struck out the sentences to conceal from the French people the participation of responsible French statesmen in Russia's provocative actions, or in order to spare the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, who did nothing, notwithstanding Ambassador Buchanan's report, to appease St. Petersburg and Paris."

EDMOND GENET ESCAPED.

Was Only Knocked Unconscious—Pavelka and Musgrave Also Safe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Word has just reached Paris from Edmond Genet of New York, grandson of Governor Clinton, who is a member of the French Foreign Legion, and was reported missing after the attack in Champagne on Sept. 25.

In the letter sent to Dr. David Wheeler, a fellow legionary, now at the American Ambulance headquarters here with a shell hole in his leg, Genet explains that at the beginning of the charge he was knocked unconscious by a rush of solidified air from an exploding bomb. He fell into a shell hole. When he recovered consciousness he joined the ranks of a troop of colonial infantrymen who were following his own corps.

Later the shattered remnants of the legion were relieved and taken to the rear for a rest, and Genet rejoined their camp. He says that Paul Pavelka of New York and Frank Musgrave of New Orleans, also reported missing, turned up later at the camp, but William Dugan, a mining engineer of Albany, and Christopher Charles of Brooklyn are still missing.

United States in Armageddon
HOW WILL WE ENTER THE WAR?
A Great Lecture at
FULTON THEATRE, 8 P. M
46TH & BROADWAY. FREE TO ALL.
Prof. C. T. Everson, Lecturer

GUARDING GEORGE V. IN A ZEPPELIN RAID

Continued from Page 1.

attack from the sea under the belief that Greece would back it up with her forces on land. The Queen of Greece is a sister of the German Emperor, and it was due to her influence over the King that he failed to live up to his promise.

"Sir Ian Hamilton is a good soldier," said Mr. Hamilton, "and from the letters I have received from relatives and friends among the officers, both navy and army, the atrait will be forced before the firet of the year. There are 250,000 regulars in Egypt, in addition to another 200,000 New Zealanders and Territorials, and several batteries of Field Artillery.

With regard to his duties at Sandringham Palace early in the year Mr. Hamilton said:

"We left London with two 4.7 guns and two electric searchlights. The guard consisted of thirty-six men of the Royal Naval Aviation Corps under my command with a lieutenant as my aid. On our arrival at Sandringham we found a detachment of 250 Grenadier Guards commanded by Major Gilbert Hamilton, with Lord Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby. The guns were placed in position, one at each end of the palace with the searchlights on motor trucks about 300 yards away. As the guards had been billeted in the stables our chaps took up quarters in the village a mile from the palace gate. Among the thirty-six men in my detail I had fifteen baronets, who owned town and country houses with yachts and motor cars, two well-known surgeons from Harley Street, a clergyman who was the son of a Bishop, a professor of history at Oxford University, two painters, three architects, four lawyers, two young bankers, and the remainder were merchants and insurance and shipping brokers. All of them had been well trained as gunnere and gave up their incomes to earn forty cents a day without meals.

"The first day after we arrived the King invited the officere of the guard, including myself, to see the grounds, which had been laid out under the direction of King Edward VII. A portion of the garden was set apart for trees planted by distinguished personages. 'There, gentlemen,' said the King, 'is a tree planted by my grandmother, Queen Victoria. Here is one that was planted by the late King Christian of Denmark, and on the other side is the one that was placed by the Kaiser.' After a pause, the King added: 'You will see that it is crooked.'

"That was the only remark that I heard him make in reference to the German Emperor while I was on duty at Sandringham. He asked me about the men in my command, and when I told who they were he said, with tears in his eyes: 'This war has brought out the most sincere manifestations of patriotism. Please say how grateful I am to them all.'

"When we left London, Kitchener instructed us to sit on the King's head if necessary to protect him from harm in the Zeppelin raid, but it was a difficult order to carry out, because he is absolutely fearless and would not hide in time of danger for any one.

On the night of the first raid, the Zeppeline struck the east coast at Hunstanton, about nine miles from Sandringham. There was a low lying fog at the time, rising about thirty feet from the ground, which was very favorable for the raiders. Sir Charles Cust, the equerry in waiting, was in his bath when he heard his telephone ringing in his room and jumped out to answer it. While he was listening to the report from the commander of the station at Hunstanton, the King walked into his room and said 'What's up?'

"Sir Charles told him the Zeps were on their way, and the King replied: 'Well, I hope they go by before dinner without harming anybody.'

"Going out of the equerry's room, King George saw the electrician rushing along the corridor to shut off the lights, whereupon he hailed out: 'If you switch off a single light I will have you shot. I have had electric light at my dinner nearly all my life, and I am not going to do without it now, whether there are Zeppelins or not.' As a result of this order the palace was the only house showing lights within a radius of 100 miles during the raid. The Zeppelins passed within three miles of Sandringham Palace.

"Just after dinner a Sergeant of the Grenadiers came up to me and reported that there were some 'Frank terrors' about. After a minute or so I perceived that he meant francs-tireurs, the French term for sharpshooters. I told him to have a Corporal's guard ready to come at the double when I whistled twice, and I started out in the grounds to investigate. Loaded rifles in the hands of amateurs were dangerous, I thought, because one might go off accidentally and startle the soldiers on guard.

"The first man I found had a rifle in his hand and the pockets of his overcoat were bulging with cartridges. I said, 'You must give me that gun and go home.' He replied in stern tones, 'I have been a friend of the King for twenty-four years and I am here to protect him with my life. I will not obey your order.'

"I repeated the command, and said that if he did not obey I would have him lashed to the wheel of a gun carriage until daylight. 'I have been a friend of the King for twenty-four years and I will not give up my gun,' he repeated in firm tones, so I blew my whistle, and then the guard came up. I ordered them to arrest the man and march him to the gun carriage. Just before we arrived there the rector of Sandringham came along. He is a very High Church parson, indeed, and I saw that he had a gun under his coat. He admitted the fact, and said that he thought a minister of the gospel ought to do his share of duty in the hour of danger. Like his predecessor, who proved to be the schoolmaster, he refused to give up his rifle. After I had them placed with their backs to the big wheel of the gun carriage and they were about to spend the night standing in the wet grass they reluctantly surrendered their weapons.

"In the meantime the King had put on his overcoat and started for a stroll through the grounds on his own account to see what was going on. He had not gone far in the fog before a grenadier on sentry go challenged him with the words, 'Alt! Who goee there?' There was no reply, and again he shouted, 'Alt! Who goes there?' and, as no answer came to his challenge, he charged at the double with fixed bayonet toward the moving object until stopped by the magic words 'The King!'

"'Pass, King,' said the sentry. 'Why the 'ell didn't you sing out who ye was?'

"The King did not mind in the least, and laughed over the joke when he told us about it afterward in the smoking room."

Mr. Hamilton told of the affection of the Prince of Wales for his parents, describing a scene that was enacted on one occasion when the young man was at home. He said:

"I saw Prince Albert bend over and kiss the Queen's hand and say 'Good night, madam!' and then throw his arms around her neck, kiss her affectionately, and say 'Good night, darling mother.' Then he went to the King and kissed his hand and said, 'Good night, Sir;' and afterward kissed him on both cheeks and said 'Good night my dear father.'"

Mr. Hamilton said the war would be a long one, but the men of Great Britain would never give in, even if it took five years, instead of three, to finish it.

He is etaying at the Great Northern Hotel, in West Fifty-seventh Street, with his wife and two young children, and will epend eome time in this country looking after his playe.

HOTEL GOTHAM
THE HOTEL OF REFINED ELEGANCE & EXCLUSIVE CLIENTELE
Specially attractive rates for season rentals
WETHERBEE & WOOD
FIFTH AVE. at FIFTY-FIFTH ST. NEW YORK

THE WAR GOES ON.
Do You Know THAT HOLLAND
Nurserymen ARE FACING RUIN?
Holland, which is the greatest flower producer, has been cut off from the vast European markets, and she has sent, and is sending by every ship, mammoth consignments of Bulbs, Rhododendrons, Rose Bushes, Evergreens, Boxwoods, etc., to our Auction Department, which we will also offer at Private Sale.
Bulbs for Less Than It Costs to Grow Them in Holland
Tulips, All Kinds, at 15 Cents Per Dozen
75 Cents PER HUNDRED
Narcissus, All Kinds, at 15 Cents Per Dozen
75 Cents PER HUNDRED
Hyacinths, ALL KINDS, MIXED, 30 Cents Doz.
$2.00 PER HUNDRED
Hyacinths, NAME SORTS, 50 Cents Doz.
$3.00 PER HUNDRED
Crocus at 10 Cents Per Doz.
40 Cents PER HUNDRED
OTHER VARIETIES OF BULBS AT VERY LOW PRICES
The above advertised BULBS sold at PRIVATE SALE only at our BRANCH STORE,
182 Fulton St.,
NEAR CHURCH.
SEND FOR SPECIAL LIST.
NO ORDERS SENT C. O. D.
The MacNIFF Horticultural Co.
Importers of Bulbs and Nursery Stock
WHOLESALE Department. 54 & 56 Vesey Street, New York



Churchill's popularity for luncheon is but natural in view of the exceptional excellence of its
Special Luncheon 75c
Served in Ballroom With Dancing
To large numbers of Manhattan's smart women, luncheon at Churchill's affords the most delightful episode of the day.
Churchill's *Afternoon Tea Dances* are also held in high favor by those who appreciate the superior conditions under which dancing may be enjoyed here.

Enjoy Dinner or Supper At New York's Premier Restaurant
Enjoy dinner or supper at Churchill's and you experience one of New York's most delightful attractions.
Here, in an atmosphere buoyant in its spirit, distinctive in its charm, one witnesses a scene of metropolitan life not to be experienced elsewhere in interest and pleasure.
Aside from its atmosphere, Churchill's pre-eminent popularity for dinner is due to its famed *cuisine* in a la carte service—to its unequaled *Special Dinner* for *$1.25*—to its inimitable entertainment—*Cabaret Unique* of twenty acts.
Not only for Dinner but for Supper as well, is Churchill's thronged with New York's smart people. Dancing on main floor from nine o'clock.
CHURCHILL'S
"More than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"
BROADWAY AT FORTY-NINTH STREET

PRESIDENT RETURNS WITH FUTURE BRIDE

Automobile Ride Concludes New York Visit of Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt.

CHEERED BY MANY CROWDS

Distinguished Couple Happy and Smiling at Every Appearance—Willingly Pose for Photographers.

President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, both happy and smiling, left the Pennsylvania Station yesterday morning at 11 o'clock for Philadelphia, to witness the second baseball game of the world's series. As they stepped from their automobile with Mrs. W. H. Bolling, Mrs. Galt's mother, and walked from the Thirty-first Street drive of the station through the main waiting room, they laughed and chatted, and with bows and smiles acknowledged the boisterous greetings of the several hundred persons in the station among whom they passed on their way to the train. It seemed that whatever self-consciousness they may have had on Friday, when they first appeared together before the curious public in New York, had disappeared. Both were unaffectedly gay.

Mrs. Galt wore the engagement ring, which the President purchased here. So successful was the President in avoiding publicity when purchasing the ring that it was not until after he and his party had departed that it became generally known that the ring had been bought. From what could be learned a number of rings likely to please the President were sent by Dreicer & Co. of 560 Fifth Avenue, while the Presidential party was automobile riding on Friday afternoon, to the home of Colonel E. M. House, at 115 East Fifty-third Street, where Mr. Wilson spent Friday night. Upon returning from the automobile ride, it is said, the President selected the ring, his selection being approved later in the evening by Mrs. Galt. According to report, he placed the diamond upon her finger at the Hotel St. Regis, when he called there to accompany her to Colonel House's home for dinner on Friday evening.

Before the President's train left yesterday Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary, said that he surmised that the President would be married some time in December, but he gave no details of the wedding plans, with which, he said, he was not fully familiar.

Took an Automobile Ride.

The President went to the Hotel St. Regis at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and shortly afterward he, Mrs. Galt, and Mrs. Bolling left for an automobile ride. When they came out of the hotel they were cheered by a crowd of several hundred persons, and the lightness of their humor was at once evidenced in their gay smiles. On the ride they were followed, but apparently not disturbed, by five automobiles carrying Secret Service men, detectives, and newspaper men.

The ride was up Fifth Avenue to Central Park, past the Mall and the Sheepfold, north in the West Drive to Ninety-sixth Street, through this street to Riverside Drive, and up the Drive to 136th Street. The return ride was down Broadway from 136th Street to 110th Street, east to Central Park, down the East Drive of the Park to Fifty-ninth Street, out there into Fifth Avenue, south in the avenue to Thirty-second Street, and then west to the Pennsylvania Station.

In yesterday's ride more persons recognized the President, and Mrs. Galt than on Friday, and at many corners there was cheering as they went by. The largest and most demonstrative crowd was at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, when the President's automobile was on its way to the station. The preparatory holding up of the traffic by policemen at that busy corner so that the President might pass without delay attracted the attention of those nearby, and by the time the automobile reached the corner nearly 500 persons were packed on the sidewalks. They gave a great cheer as the President and Mrs. Galt sped by.

As the automobile was opposite 105th Street, in Riverside Drive, earlier in the morning, the President's soft felt hat blew off. It rolled across the Drive, but was quickly recovered by one of the Secret Service men, who jumped from an automobile behind the President's. Mr. Wilson smiled his thanks as the hat was handed to him, and the group of people who collected about the automobiles when they stopped for the hat cheered and laughed good-naturedly.

Just before the ride, as the President, Mrs. Galt, and Mrs. Bolling were seating themselves in the automobile in front of the St. Regis, a dozen or more professional photographers asked them to pose for a picture. Mr. Wilson smiled and turned inquiringly to Mrs. Galt, who said: "Certainly, let them take the picture."

The cameras clicked, and the President, still smiling, asked: "Did you get a good picture?"

"Yes, thank you," answered the photographers in chorus as the automobile moved away.

W. H. Egan, the Pennsylvania Railroad station master met the members of the party at the station and led them to their private car, the Superb, which was attached to the Philadelphia Express. Colonel House had arrived previously with Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President's cousin. She left with the President's party. Colonel House did not accompany the party to Philadelphia.

Thanks Police for Guard.

As the President was about to enter the car he turned to Detective Lieutenant Regan of the New York police force, who was in charge of the detectives guarding the Chief Executive, and who himself had been on duty continuously since the President's arrival in New York on Friday afternoon, and said:

"I want to thank you, Lieutenant, for the excellent way in which you and your men have done your work. And please tell Commissioner Woods that I thank him, too. The police arrangements have been everything desirable."

Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, smiled the last good-bye as the train pulled out from the small group of people who had been permitted down to the track level. Just before he left, Dr. Grayson said that the President seemed to have grown younger since becoming engaged to Mrs. Galt. He denied that he had been the match-maker, but he said that he would take pride in it if he had been.

"The President is a new man," he said, "and is as happy as a schoolboy. His marriage to Mrs. Galt will be the best thing that could happen to him."

During their stay in the city many flowers were received by Mrs. Galt and the President at Colonel House's home and at the Hotel St. Regis. The names of those who sent the flowers were not made public, but it was understood that some of the bouquets came from leading suffragists in appreciation of the President's recent public announcement that he would vote for the suffrage amendment in New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—President Wilson and his party reached Washington from Philadelphia tonight at 7:30, the special train making the run in 2:35. No stops were made en route.

SUGGESTS DEFENSE PLANTS.

L. W. Luellen Has Scheme to Promote Inventors' Work.

Lawrence W. Luellen, a manufacturer of 220 West Nineteenth Street, who in August, 1914, a year before the Civilian Advisory Board of the navy was selected, sent a communication to President Wilson suggesting that steps be taken to enlist the aid of inventors, made public last night another letter which he had sent to Mr. Wilson. In part he wrote:

In the first place, great inventions are not ordered; they are conceived by the creative mind. It would be a great help to your able Naval Consulting Board to secure the co-operation of many of the best creative minds who have ideas which have been, or will be, conceived—possibly laid out on paper at the present time—but should be first developed by their originators, who cannot, or who hesitate, to submit a new-born idea with all its weakness to others until he has done a certain amount of experimenting himself. It seems to me that this would open up a mine of wealth in ingenuity and genius to supplement the present board in its efforts at bringing into material form new ideas and means of defense.

If the board could appoint representatives in the various cities throughout the country to whom those inventors having ideas or suggestions might go with a possibility of being enabled to develop some of those ideas into material form, at the expense of the Government, either in a local plant or wherever the Government's agent determined it was advisable, you would doubtless reap a crop of inventions that would astound the world. Many of these inventions would benefit mankind and some would undoubtedly prove to be very valuable to the Government.

If such a plan could be worked out, it would add to your board of able men the assistance of not only a $5,000,000 laboratory and such half-baked ideas as might be suggested by outsiders, but, also, the assistance of many practical men who could develop their ideas, possibly at less expense, in plants, laboratories, and equipments which have cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

It would be necessary for the Naval Consulting Board to devise ways of checking and assisting these men in their expenditure of energy and money.

This might be done, in a large degree, by carefully looking into the character, accomplishments, and plans of the men who seriously undertake such work, and again, by the Government appointee and some responsible person belonging to the firm where the experiments are to be conducted, carefully checking up the work and expenditures.

Mr. Luellen also sent a copy of the letter to Thomas A. Edison, Chairman of the board.

DELCASSE HAS A COLD.

Absence from the Cabinet Council Started Rumors of Illness.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The absence of Foreign Minister Delcassé from the Cabinet Council today and the announcement that he was ill caused some public concern. It was afterward stated, however, that the Foreign Minister's ailment was nothing more serious than a cold.

Premier Viviani is temporarily acting as Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Temps says, and will represent M. Delcassé on Monday at the joint meeting of the committees of the Chamber of Deputies on Foreign Affairs, Army and Navy, which will receive explanations of the Balkan situation.

TO REWARD SKINNER NOT DISCIPLINE HIM

Consul General's Reports, While Displeasing to Britain, Satisfactory to State Department.

MAY BE SENT TO MEXICO

As Ambassador to Carranza—Meanwhile He Will Act as a Foreign Trade Adviser.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Robert P. Skinner, Consul General of the United States at London, is to be rewarded, not disciplined, on his return to this country. The reports made to the State Department by Mr. Skinner on British trade have made Mr. Skinner unpopular with the British Government and his reassignment to the London post will not be feasible for that reason. The Administration, however, has decided that Mr. Skinner shall not be dropped and it is the intention to appoint him temporarily to the position of Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department, to succeed Robert F. Rose, resigned.

While the salary of Foreign Trade Adviser is only $4,500, as compared with the $12,000 salary of the Consul General at London, it is the intention to keep Mr. Skinner in the Trade Adviser's office for a short time only. According to the understanding in well-informed circles, the Administration contemplates appointing him to an important diplomatic post, and while official confirmation is lacking, there is reason to believe that he is under consideration for nomination for the Ambassadorship to Mexico, when that place is revived upon the recognition of the Carranza Government as the de facto authority of the Mexican Republic. The Ambassadorship carries a salary of $17,500.

Mr. Skinner is expected to sail from England for the United States on Oct. 20. He is still accredited as Consul General at London. His recall to this country followed the publication of reports made by him to the State Department, in which he indicated that although the British Government was detaining American cargoes destined for neutral ports on the Continent of Europe, it was shipping similar British-made goods to the same ports. The State Department never has made any explanation of the reason for the publication of Mr. Skinner's statements; it is supposed that they were sent by him confidentially and that their publication in Commerce Reports, issued daily by the Department of Commerce, was an inadvertence for which Mr. Skinner was not responsible.

Mr. Skinner has had a long experience in the Consular Service and obtained, by merit, the office of Consul General at London, the highest position in the Consular Corps. He is 49 years old. He was 21 when he was appointed Consul at Marseilles. Subsequently he was made Consul General at that place, and in 1903 he was sent as Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to establish relations and negotiate a treaty between the United States and Ethiopia, the official name of the territory presided over by Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia. In 1908 he became Consul General at Hamburg, and in 1912 he was made Special Commissioner to adjust the claims of creditors of the Republic of Liberia, in Great Britain, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. In November, 1913, he was appointed Consul General at Berlin. He became Consul General at London in June, 1914.

PARIS TO SEE GERMAN GUNS.

Sixty-four Captured Cannon on Their Way to the Invalides.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Sixty-four cannon, with many smaller trophies captured from the Germans in the recent Champagne fighting, will soon arrive at the Hôtel des Invalides and will be exhibited in the Cour d'Honneur.

KAISER TO DESPOIL GREECE FOR BULGARS?

Said to Have Promised Much Greek Territory to Get Sofia's Help.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 10.—The Reuter correspondent at Athens telegraphs:

"The Journal Patrie learns that a secret treaty was signed by Germany and Bulgaria at Sofia on July 17, awarding Bulgaria as the price of participation in the war Northern and Southern Albania, the whole of New Serbia, and also Greek Macedonia, Saloniki, and Kavala.

"A British subject who has arrived from Bulgaria expresses the opinion that the Bulgarian Government is in a dilemma and will do everything to avoid hostilities."

Major A. V. Roy Killed.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9.—News has reached here of the death in Flanders of Major A. V. Roy of the Twenty-second (French-Canadian) Regiment.

Major Roy was a harbor commissioner here for ten years. He represented the Province of Quebec at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 and had been connected with important engineering works in Canada and Northern Africa. He was a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce.

BURMAN'S RACER BURNS.

Car He Used in Astor Event Destroyed in Garage.

Bob Burman's Peugeot racer, in which he entered the Astor Cup race yesterday afternoon, was burned last night in a garage at the Sheepshead Bay track. Two mechanics who were working on the car were painfully burned. They were George Farrah, 27 years old, of 42 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Eric H. Schrader, 29 years old, of Chicago. Both were taken to the Coney Island Hospital. After an hour or so Schrader left for his New York lodgings, but Farrah remained in the hospital. The fire is thought to have started from a leak in the gasoline tank. No other automobile in the garage was damaged.

An incident of the race was the arrest during the afternoon of fourteen bartenders by Detectives Brown and Daly of Inspector Murphy's staff. They were said to be the employes of Tucker Evans and Howard Reid, who had the liquor concessions at the race track. According to report, Evans and Reid had one liquor license and thought it would permit them to operate one main bar under the grand stand and fourteen smaller bars about the track. But Inspector Murphy interpreted the law differently.

DANIEL M. HOUSER DEAD.

Publisher of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat Was in His 82d Year.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—Daniel M. Houser, President of the Globe Publishing Company, and publisher of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, died here early this morning.

He was born in Washington County, Md., and was in his eighty-second year. Mr. Houser was educated at the grade and high schools, and in 1861 began newspaper work in St. Louis as a bookkeeper. In 1854 he was General Manager, and in 1862 became proprietor, business and financial manager of The Missouri Democrat.

In 1872 he left The Democrat and founded The St. Louis Globe, which was consolidated with The Democrat, under the name of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, three years later. Since that time Mr. Houser had been President and General Manager of the corporation.

Mr. Houser was Delegate at Large and Chairman of the Missouri delegation to the Republican National Convention in 1900 and a Presidential Elector four years later. He was married twice, his second wife, Miss Agnes Barlow of St. Louis, dying in 1907.

DAILY DELIVERY AND CALL SERVICE BY MOTORS TO ALL SUBURBAN POINTS.

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled. 'Phone Greeley 6900

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Women's Winter Apparel

Franklin Simon & Co. *will offer Monday*

Women's Fur-Trimmed Broadcloth Suits

Copy of "Cheruit" model, in navy, brown, black or prune Chiffon Broadcloth, muff collar and wide band around bottom of coat of Alaska Opossum; new model skirt.

Special **45.00**

Franklin Simon & Co. *will offer Monday*

Women's Real Skunk Trimmed Suits

"Paquin" model of Wool Velour, in field mouse, brown, green, plum, navy or black; collar, cuffs, border down front and around coat, and band on skirt of Natural Skunk.

Special **55.00**

Franklin Simon & Co. *will offer Monday*

Women's Seal Velour Plush Coats

"Jenny" model, seven-eighth length, semi-flare Coat of Seal Velour Plush, with collar, cuffs and double band at bottom of Skunk Opossum fur.

Special **42.00**

Franklin Simon & Co. *will offer Monday*

Women's Chiffon Velvet Evening Wraps

"Cheruit" full length model, in white, turquoise blue, French rose, Nile green or black, with large muffler collar forming yoke and cuffs of French Seal fur.

Special **78.50**

Women's and Misses' Waists

Copies of Paris Waists			*Paris Hand Made Waists*		
Novelty Georgette Crepe Waists Plaids and stripes, in white and colors.	*Special*	7.50	French Batiste or Linen Waists Entirely hand made, hand embroidered.	*Special*	9.75
Braid Trimmed Georgette Waists In white, flesh or black, with braid to match.	*Special*	9.75	French Georgette Crepe Waists Hand made, hand drawn and embroidered.	*Special*	12.50
Silk Net Lace Waists Of cream lace over pleated chiffon.	*Special*	11.50	French Georgette Crepe Waists New "Van Dyke" collar and cuffs.	*Special*	15.75
Beaver Fur Trimmed Georgette Waists In colors to match tailored suits.	*Special*	12.75	French Crepe de Chine Waists Fur trimmed, entirely hand made.	*Special*	24.50

Women's Hudson Seal Fur Coats

At Special Prices

Hudson Seal Fur Coats *Collar of Hudson Seal or Real Skunk Fur.*	*Special*	75.00	***Hudson Seal Fur Coats*** *Collar and Border of Skunk or Krimmer Fur.*	*Special*	145.00
Hudson Seal Fur Coats *Collar and Border of Beaver or Skunk Fur.*	*Special*	110.00	***Hudson Seal Fur Coats*** *Collar and Border of Real Hudson Bay Sable.*	*Special*	175.00

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Franklin Simon & Co. are now showing a large assortment of exclusive models of ***Misses' Chiffon Velvet, Velveteen and Corduroy Suits,*** trimmed with various high grade Furs, showing the new length Coats and latest model Skirts. 14 to 20 years. **34.50 to 145.00**

Franklin Simon & Co. are now showing new models in ***Misses' Evening Gowns,*** original creations from their own workrooms, also copies of late Paris models, in the new silk fabrics, Soiree Silk, Satin Sublime, Georgette Crepe, Silk Net or Chiffon Velvet. 14 to 20 years. **29.50 to 98.50**

Special Values Monday

Misses' Wool Velour Coats—*Russian Model.*
Of Wool Velour, in brown, green, navy or black; convertible chin collar, deep cuffs, half belt in front, fastened with self-loops and covered buttons; silk lined, warmly interlined. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **19.75**

Misses' Evening Wraps—*Iceland Fox Fur Trim'd.*
Of Mother of Pearl Velvet, in rose, maize, French or Peacock blue or white; large collar and cuffs of Iceland Fox Fur; flowered silk lining. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **39.50**

Misses' Velveteen Fur Trim'd Dresses
Coatee of Velveteen with Fur Trimming, combined with ribbon stripe silk Skirt, in navy, green, brown or black, velvet fold on Skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **19.75**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Dresses
Of Charmeuse Silk, in navy, brown, green or black, Georgette Crepe bodice trimmed with Fur; Charmeuse Silk skirt, velvet girdle. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Girls' Zibeline Coats—*Fur Trimmed.*
Dressy, full belted model, of zibeline, in green, brown or navy blue; collar of velvet trimmed with skunk opossum fur; new effect cuffs, body and sleeves lined. 6 to 16 years. *Special* **12.75**

Girls' Broadcloth Coats—*Fur Trimmed.*
In field mouse, green, brown or navy; Russian pleated model, trimmed with Natural Raccoon fur; silk lining, warmly interlined. 6 to 16 years. *Special* **18.50**

Girls' Three-piece Dresses
Of blue or green plaid worsted; Coatee braid bound, silk bound buttonholes, cord lacing; pleated skirt, white pique waist. 12 to 15 years. *Special* **7.95**

Girls' Combination Dresses
Of serge and Taffeta Silk, in navy, blue or brown; silk blouse, embroidered batiste collar and cuffs; pleated serge skirt, silk girdle. 12 to 15 years. *Special* **9.75**

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Will Hold the Following

SPECIAL SALES MONDAY

"Rain of Roses" Petticoats

For Women and Misses.

"Jenny" model Evening Petticoat of chiffon taffeta, in pink or white, with three folds of chiffon, finished with rosebud ribbon and chiffon rosebuds.

Special **7.50**

Reversible Dance Petticoats

With Seven Rows of Ribbon Frills.

Of chiffon taffeta, in flesh, white, maize or orchid, trimmed with seven rows of ribbon frills to match, and reverse side with ribbon frill of contrasting color.

Special **9.75**

"Society Satin" Evening Bodices

For Women and Misses.

In flesh or white, with crystal or pearl trimming, lace bertha; straps over shoulders.

Special **3.95**

New Style White Kid Gloves

With Colored Bands and Emb'd Backs.

One pearl clasp Gloves for women and misses of white glace kid with colored bands at wrist in black, gray, canary, gold, putty, brown, military blue.

Special **1.35**

Women's Hand Sewed Boots

Fifteen New Button or Lace Models.

Of selected patent or dull leather, with tops of pearl gray kid or buckskin; also tan Russia calf with ivory color kid tops and bronze kid with cloth tops to match.

Special **7.50**

Women's Angora Sweaters

Including Scarf and Cap.

Of soft finish Angora wool, half belted model, with two pockets, V neck, in gray, tan, green, rose, heather and white.

Special **6.95**

Women's and Misses' Skirts

Tweed Corduroy Skirts
A new fabric, in green, brown or blue mixed Corduroy Velvet, fastened in front; gathered back, wide detachable belt, envelope pockets. *Special* **7.50**

Plaid Worsted Skirts
New flare model, in blue and green, brown and green or black and white Plaids; gathered back, wide detachable belt, velvet fold at bottom. *Special* **9.75**

Swiss Ribbed Underwear

For Women and Misses.

Silk Lisle Thread Vests
Swiss ribbed, French band or crochet top. *Special* **.38**

Swiss Ribbed Combinations
Merino finish; Swiss ribbed combination; low neck, no sleeves; knee or ankle length. *Special* **1.00**

Silk and Wool Combinations
Low neck, no sleeves, knee or ankle length. *Special* **1.45**

Glove Silk Underwear

For Women and Misses.

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests
White, pink or blue, crochet top; reinforced. *Special* **1.10**

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests
In pink or white; hemstitched top, handsomely embroidered front, in a variety of designs. *Special* **1.95**

"Parfait" Silk Envelope Chemises
Of Glove Silk, in pink or white, trimmed top and bottom with wide lace. *Special* **1.65**

CAMMEYER

STAMPED ON A SHOE
MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT
6TH AVE. AT 20TH ST.



A Bronze Kidskin Boot, $5.50

The model illustrated has a Bronze Kidskin Vamp and Bronze Cloth Top. Diamond Tip, Welt Soles, two-inch Concave Cuban Heels, $5.50. Also in Button, plain toe, $5.50. The same Laced Model at $5.00; in Patent Leather and Gun Metal Calfskin with Black Cloth Top. Also in Tan Russia Calfskin, Tan Cloth Top.

Footwear of the Moment at Moderate Prices

The real art in modern shoe retailing is to anticipate far in advance what the vogue is going to be. Then comes the business of developing a series of models, all of which must be exclusive and authoritative in style, and moderate in price.

For example, the vogue of High-Cut laced boots, made of Black, Navy Blue, Battleship Grey, Bronze and Havana Brown Glace Kidskin, was sensed by Cammeyer months ago; resulting in a complete preparedness in this type of boot. This is something, by the way, not achieved elsewhere in New York.

The Store of a Thousand Styles

PUBLIC LIBRARIES MAY LOSE NOVELS

Tax Budget Committee Told the Dropping of Fiction Would Save City Large Sum.

WOULD CLOSE 3 BRANCHES

Votes to Drop 22 Librarians and Lengthen the Service of Others Two Hours a Week.

Lovers of fiction who obtain the works of their favorite authors from the public libraries in the city may find their supply cut off if a plan suggested to the sub-committee of the Tax Budget Committee by one of its members, Robert McIntyre, head of the Bureau of Statistics and Investigation, is carried out. If the works of fiction were relegated from the public libraries, Mr. McIntyre said, it would mean a saving of thousands of dollars.

The suggestion came after the subcommittee had recommended that three branches of the New York Public Library be discontinued. They are the Cathedral Branch, at 123 East Fiftieth Street; the Albany Heights Branch, 254 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, and the Hollis Branch, Iroquois Avenue, Hollis, Queens. The committee also recommended that there be no increase in the size of present library staffs, and that the hours of duty of librarians be increased from forty to forty-two hours a week, thereby dispensing with the services of twenty-two librarians and saving $10,560 a year. In explaining his suggestion Mr. McIntyre said:

"We have been informed that fiction comprises between 50 and 60 per cent. of the reading matter circulated by the libraries. Although no decision has been reached, the plan of doing away with fiction is one of the many held in reserve in our efforts to reduce the tax levy. If the levy cannot be sufficiently reduced by cutting salaries, the committee will have to consider cutting out some other service the city is rendering. It will be purely a question of whether the City of New York is rich enough for this form of entertainment derived by the reading of fiction. I do not believe, however, that any plan contemplating such a saving will be put into effect in the immediate future. It would more likely apply to the 1917 budget, should the condition of the city's finances demand it."

PAINTING BY TITIAN FOUND.

Discovered in Vienna—Subject is the Rape of Lucretia.

BERLIN, Oct. 9, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A painting by Titian has been discovered in Vienna, the Overseas News Agency says.

The subject of the picture is "The Rape of Lucretia."

WIPES OUT HIS OWN FAMILY.

Baltimore Man Kills Wife, Daughter, and Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—During a pastoral visit of the Rev. Frank Thompson, a Methodist minister, to the home of Frank Grimea on Highland Avenue last evening, Grimea said he felt at times like killing some body. The pastor thought the remark a grim joke, but observing that the man was nervous, took him aside and endeavored to quiet him with religious consolation.

Early this morning Grimes, who was 42 years old, shot and killed his wife, Fannie, their 10-year-old daughter, Gertrude and shot himself. Grimes killed the mother and daughter while they slept.

Grimes was prosperous and his domestic life was happy and he was devoted to his wife and daughter. The triple crime is attributed to a sudden attack of insanity.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



Costumes Tailleur

Exclusive "Russe" Types

The most elegant examples of the formal Tailleur Suits, as sponsored by Callot, Cheruit, Jenny and Drecoll. Developed in heavy satins and chiffon velvets, combined with fur and revealing many distinctive features.

195.00 to 350.00

Women's Fur Trim'd Suits

29.50 39.50 65.00

Suits that are characteristic of the unusual and original Bonwit Teller models. In broadcloth, whipcord and velour de laine, accentuated with seal, mole and skunk-dyed raccoon.

Fur Trim'd Velvet Suits

55.00 75.00 85.00

In silhouette, grace and exquisite proportions these suits are "different." Accentuated with rich furs.

Manteaux Superbes

Russian, Spanish and Oriental types, in chiffon velvets, in rose, green and wine tones, metallic brocades and richly encrusted bullion fabrics. With "muff" and funnel collars, deep cuffs and borders of furs. *79.50 to 350.00*

Women's Fur Trim'd Coats

29.50 39.50 45.00

Typical models for travel, motor and general utility service, made of Scotch-like tweeds, in heather tones and odd patterned mixtures.

Fur Trim'd Velour & Duvetyn Coats

29.50 39.50 75.00

A large collection of handsome models, from fabrics imported by Bonwit Teller & Co. Made into coats of the most unusual and individual styles, with high funnel, flare, muff and chin collars.

Fur Trimmed Black Velvet Coats

65.00 75.00 125.00

Distinctive models designed for afternoon wear, in chiffon and Lyons velvet, handsomely trimmed with Krimmer, beaver and other fashionable furs.

Daytime & Evening Gowns

25.00 upwards to *350.00*

Trotteur frocks of serge, charming frocks of Georgette crepe, velvet and other appropriate fabrics for informal and afternoon wear.
Theatre, restaurant and dinner gowns of exquisite silks, tissues, velvet, silver cloth, tulle, paillette and sequined nets in replicas of the most distinctive Paris models.

French Hats

—and Exact Replicas

Original Paris model hats and replicas from the Bonwit Teller workrooms, reproduced exclusively in French materials in the Department of Formal Millinery—Second Floor. Prices 18.00 upward.

Trotteur & Tailleur Hats, 6.95 to 16.50

Especially featured are modes that are distinctly different from the usual, in sport, informal and semi-formal types.

"Originations"

Up to the chin rises a crushed collar of black panne velvet, with the new ribbon treatment—it's mounted on a round jabot collar of thread lace.

* * *

A Robespierre collar of embroidered linen has a pendant jabot of point net and real lace.

* * *

"Astre" is a collar, with star-like flaring wings, of white charmeuse jutting outward from a high black panne velvet collar.

* * *

A great, rolling flare collar of white charmeuse has a narrow tie of black moire.

* * *

Quaint is a fichu of linen and Valenciennes joined and overlaid with hand embroidery.

* * *

"l'Espagne"—a surplice fichu of heavy cream lace, black net and yellow silk collar.

* * *

Simplicity itself on organdie collar and cuff set, with corded edge and button trimming.

* * *

Reboux pink linen collar and cuff set done in hand embroidery.

* * *

Decidedly new are the high collars in colored organdie to be worn with the fur scarf.

* * *

Bodice guimpes of Georgette crepe, with choker collar or cut low, hand embroidered.

* * *

"Manifold" collars in flaring point effects of hand embroidered handkerchief linen and organdie.

* * *

The "Muff" neckpiece is of marabou and satin.

* * *

"Muffler" neck ruff of marabou, touched with ostrich and having satin ribbon pendants.

* * *

Fruit and foliage of feathers adorn new ostrich "Plume" boas.

* * *

Hand bag of Venetian striped velvet, set in a crystal shell frame and clasp, studded with pseudo sapphires.

"Jeunes Filles"

Fashions in Tailleur Suits

Modes that present the youthful ideas and ideals developed by Jeanne Lanvin, Jenny and Cheruit, expressed in broadcloth, gabardine, rich, soft velour, duvetyn, velveteen, chiffon velvet, richly accentuated with furs. Sizes 14 to 18.

20.00 to 225.00

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Ten distinctive models in broadcloth and wool velour, defining the newest style tendencies. Trimmed with beaver, skunk-dyed opossum and seal, applied as choker collars, collar edgings, cuffs and borders. Sizes 14 to 18. *39.50*

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

More formal types of corduroy, wool velour, broadcloth and duvetyn, trimmed in many interesting manners with natural skunk, skunk-dyed raccoon, seal and beaver. Sizes 14 to 18. *49.50*

Fur Trimmed Corduroy Coats

Long, belted model, in brown, navy and green, lined throughout with peau de cygne. Choker collar and large buttons of raccoon. Sizes 14 to 18. *35.00*

"Bontell" Footwear

Styles Exclusive with This Shop

Shoes, boots, pumps and Oxfords, of original design for every function, from the dance to those required for field wear.

High Laced French Heel Shoes

6.00 7.00 9.00

In black and bronze kid, black and tan Russia calf, patent leather, tan storm calf, brown and gray suede.

High Button French Heel Shoes

5.00 9.50 12.00

In bronze, gray, brown and black kid, tan and black Russian calf, patent leather and velvet.

Furs of Fashion

Attention is directed to a large collection of choicest pelts, in Natural Blue and Silver Fox.

Blue Fox Sets.....185.00 to 550.00
Silver Fox Sets....450.00 to 2,850.00

Trim'd Caracul Coats

Full flare and fitted waistline models, with large funnel collars of natural skunk. *75.00*

Baby Caracul Coats

Border, collar and cuffs of natural skunk. 45-inch long full flare model. *145.00*

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats

Bordered, collared and cuffed in beaver or skunk; full flare model. *125.00*

Mourning Apparel

Particular attention is directed to this department, wherein selection of complete mourning outfits may be made in privacy.

Everything in Mourning Apparel, Tailleur Suits, Frocks, Coats, Blouses, Hats, Veils Gloves, Shoes, and the essential accessories.



OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Special Attention Is Directed to

Handsome Fur Sets and Furs

Unusual and Exceptional display in the season's most fashionable models in novelty muffs and animal scarfs in all desirable furs.

Women's Hudson Seal Coats

Superior Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*) in various lengths; trimming of Skunk, Crimmer, Beaver and Fox. Flare ripple and more conservative models. Richly lined.

95.00 135.00 195.00 275.00

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

America's Foremost Specialists

Showing of High Class Outer Apparel

Individuality and Exclusiveness are presented in the display of *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* new autumn apparel, including every late development of fashion contributed by the recognized Foreign and American designers.



Women's Tailored Suits

Custom tailored Models of Vicuna Velour, Velour de Laine, Suede Cloth, Velveteen, Chiffon Velvet, Broadcloth, Whipcord and novelty fabrics; embroidered, braid or fur trimmed.

25.00 29.75 45.00 55.00 and upward

Women's Dressy Suits

Imported models accurately reproduced of Chiffon Broadcloth, Suede Cloth, Vicuna, Vicuna Velour, silk and chiffon velvet and other high class materials; smartly fur trimmed.

50.00 68.00 79.50 98.00 and upward

Women's Street and Motor Coats—Practical models of Vicuna, Mixtures, Whipcord, Broadcloth, Bolivia Cloth, Velour de Laine and Suede Cloth.

15.00 20.00 29.75 39.75 and upward

Women's Evening Wraps and Coats—Dressy models of Velour, Cylinder Cloth, Chiffon Velvet, Charmeuse and Waterfall Silk; many fur trimmed.

35.00 48.00 59.75 87.50 and upward

Women's Evening Gowns

Exclusive copies and modified adaptations of the latest Paris models of Chiffon Velvet, silver or gold embroidered Satin, Georgette Crepe, Gros de Londre and Laces.

39.75 55.00 65.00 78.00 and upward

Women's Silk Dresses

For afternoon or street wear of Georgette Crepe, Charmeuse, Faille Silk, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Velvet, Gros de Londre and Satin Gloss.

25.00 35.00 45.00 and upward

Women's Cloth Dresses

Practical models for street wear of superior Serge and Broadcloth or Cloth combined with Satin, Taffeta or Georgette Crepe.

20.00 29.75 35.00 and upward

Misses' Tailored Suits

Misses' Tailored Suits of Broadcloth and Whipcord; trimmings of fur, braid or velvet. Special 22.50

Misses' Flare Model Suits of Broadcloth and Whipcord; collars and cuffs of beaver, seal and other furs. Special 29.75

Misses' Dressy Suits of Velour de Laine and Velveteen; trimmings of fur and silk braid. Special 35.00

Misses' Fashionable Coats

Misses' Coats of Mixtures and Zibeline; belted, braid bound and other models; some fur trimmed. Special 15.00

Misses' Corduroy Coats, several attractive models; collars of beaver or raccoon; silk lined throughout. Special 19.75

Misses' Dressy Coats of Broadcloth; silk lined throughout and wool interlined; trimmings of fur. Special 29.75

Misses' Silk Dresses

Exclusive models of Charmeuse, Velvet, Crepe de Chine and Soiree Silk, or Serge combined with Georgette Crepe or Satin.

15.00 25.00 35.00

Misses' Party and Dancing Frocks

Dainty models of Taffeta, Charmeuse, Soiree Silk, Lace, net and smart combinations of various silks.

15.00 25.00 35.00

Girls' Velvet and Corduroy Coats

Exceptional showing of exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* models, in desirable colors, with trimmings of Beaver, Skunk, Fitch and Fox. Richly lined and wool interlined.

9.75 13.75 19.75 25.00 32.50

REPUBLICANS REVIVE HARD TIMES SLOGAN

Mann and Fairbanks Write for Party Magazine About Industrial Depression.

PREDICT VICTORY AT POLLS

Disaster Foreseen If the Democrats Stay In Power—Only Kind Words for Roosevelt.

Prosperity, a monthly magazine with the sub-title, The Republican National Magazine, while it has not yet been indorsed as an official mouthpiece by the Republican National Committee, presents three articles in the October issue which are written by men who have been mentioned widely for the Republican nomination for President in 1916—Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, and James R. Mann, Republican leader of the House of Representatives.

The relation of the Republican Party to business is the subject of most of the articles in the magazine. The policy of the Wilson Administration regarding Mexico and the European war is not discussed at all. Mr. Fairbanks, in his article, which is devoted largely to the dangers of the Underwood tariff, predicts a Republican victory at the next election in these words:

"The People have recorded their judgment against the Republican Party only three times since the first election of Mr. Lincoln. Twice they subsequently regretted it; and if there is any veracity in the signs of the times, they will surely, if they do not already, regret their third departure from the well-tested policies and administration of the Republican Party."

Theodore Roosevelt is not mentioned in harsh terms in any part of the magazine. Mr. Fairbanks says that he "carried forward loyally and successfully the policy of McKinley," and adds:

"We reached a higher level than ever efore under William McKinley. Theodore Roosevelt, and William Howard Taft. These statesmen comprehend the national needs, enforced the laws, and set a high standard in public service. They were in the est sense constructive."

Congressman Mann in an article on "The Republican Party," sees industrial depression, strikes, and hard times ahead, if the Democratic Party and tariff remain in power after the war is over. He writes:

"Though the clouds of fatuous Democratic policies may gather thick and black, though despair may fill the air, though destruction may threaten farm and factory interests, miner and magnate, the permanent sources of the country will remain. The sun will continue to shed its light and heat. The rich fertility of the soil will still be there. The rains and the dews will not stop. The wealth of minerals beneath the surface will continue to invite the enterprise and ingenuity of man and urge that they be made use of in providing the necessities, the comforts, and the luxuries of the civilized world. The unused bounties of nature will not vanish.

"And reason will regain its throne. Hope will revive. Men will again realize that no theories or policies of statecraft will enable them to sell what they produce at high prices and to buy what they consume at low prices; that the country at large must be prosperous and busy if individuals shall thrive; that factories and farms go hand in hand to success or to adversity; that prosperous mills and mines are dependent each upon the other; that order and stability of law, policies, and business are essential to the growth and maintenance of contented society, happy homes, work for all, and a prosperous country.

"And with this realization will come a renewed faith in the Republican Party, its leaders, and its policies. Confidence will be restored in the land; the hearts of the people will swell. They will put forth renewed effort."

Mr. Herrick writes on the rural credits movement. Other contributions are by James Burton Reynolds, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Louis Arthur Coolidge, Treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston; Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad Company; Albert Greene Duncan, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; ex-Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon; William Burgess, Vice President of the United States Potters' Association; Annie S. Peck, and Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania.

Henry Mann is the editor of Prosperity. Associate editors are Francis Curtis, Herbert Lawrence Bridgman, Wilfred B. Bremner, Henry Irving Dodge, Edward Marshall, Thaddeus S. Dayton, and Samuel D. G. Chubbs.

JUDGE RULES ON JEALOUSY.

Refuses to Commit Husband Who Quarreled with Wife.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 9.—Holding that if every jealous husband who had a quarrel with his wife was committed as insane there would have to be rows upon rows of asylums, County Judge James P. Niemann today declined to commit Hugo Holmcberg of 939 Columbus Avenue, Manhattan, to the Kings Park Asylum on application by Mrs. Signe Holmeberg, his wife.

Mrs. Holmeberg lives at Woodmere with her two children. She charged that last Sunday her husband visited her home and threatened to kill her unless she told him the name of the man she had been out with. Mrs. Holmeberg denied being out with any man. She had her husband arrested and he was held by Justice Raisig and adjudged fitted for commitment by two physicians. Judge Niemann did not take that view and said:

"Trifles light as air to the jealous are confirmation strong as Holy Writ."

The Judge asked Mrs. Holmcberg if she was willing to live with her husband and she said she was not as she feared he would kill her.

TO HONOR DR. M'CRACKEN.

Lafayette College Will Celebrate Inaugural of New President.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 9.—Dr. John Henry MacCracken will be inaugurated as the ninth President of Lafayette College on Oct. 20. It is expected that two hundred universities in the United States and Canada will be represented by their Presidents.

The inauguration is particularly interesting in the educational world through the fact that the MacCracken family is perhaps the most famous for college Presidents of any family in educational circles. Henry M. MacCracken, the father of Lafayette's new President, is Chancellor Emeritus of New York University, and formerly held the same office at the University of Pittsburgh. Henry Noble MacCracken, a brother of the inauguree, is the President of Vassar.

The ceremonies will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 19, in an educational conference to be conducted by alumni of Lafayette, who are in educational work. On Tuesday evening the inaugural banquet will be held. Among the speakers will be John H. Finley, New York State Superintendent of Education; President Hibben of Princeton, and President Hutchins of the University of Michigan.

ENDS HER WOES WITH GAS.

Wife, with Blind Husband, Brought to Poverty, Kills Herself.

After friends had pleaded with Mrs. Annie Wilber not to kill herself, when they overheard her trying to induce her blind husband, Bernhard, to join her in suicide, she waited until her husband was asleep early yesterday morning in their room in the house at 310 Sixth Street, then went to the basement and turned on the gas in a small room and lay down to die. When Mrs. Mollie Decksler and her husband, who had offered their home free to the Wilbers until their financial affairs might improve, missed her at breakfast, they searched the house and finally found her body.

Two years ago Wilber and his wife owned prosperous bakeries at New Brunswick and Perth Amboy, N. J., but illness, which swept away their business and resulted in blindness for Wilber after a long period in the City Hospital, left them homeless. Mrs. Decksler, a childhood friend of Wilber, gave them a home, and recently Mrs. Wilber had vainly tried to find work. On Friday Mrs. Decksler, hearing Mrs. Wilber propose suicide to her husband, prepared a special meal for them and obtained the promise of Mrs. Wilber that she would shun self-destruction.

BERLIN INVITES AMERICANS

But They Must Be Business Men or "Intellectuals."

Under the caption "American Visitors Wanted—Business Men and Intellectuals, No Pleasure Seekers," the American Association of Trade and Commerce in Berlin issued the following appeal in its weekly report of Sept. 11:

"For two distinctive reasons American visitors are invited now to come to Germany, visitors of also two distinct groups.

"The reasons: Business and getting better acquainted.

"The groups: Business men and intellectuals, more especially representatives of the press.

"The reasons are justified in view of the sure to come reopening of commercial relations between the United States and Germany, and, principally, to afford an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Germany and the Germans, to get an inside view of the country and its people, for the sole purpose of correcting at first hand the distorted picture as painted in so many foreign publications.

"We call upon the groups of business men and intellectuals, because they alone are now 'desirables,' and more so because they, more than anybody else, will be able to further the common interests of the two countries involved."

WOMEN'S COLLEGE OPENED.

Connecticut Institution, Authorized by State, Begins Operations.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 9.—The Connecticut College for Women, chartered by the General Assembly of 1911 as an institution for the higher education of women, was formally opened today with exercises presided over by President Frederick H. Sykes, formerly a professor in Columbia University. Governor Marcus H. Holcomb represented the State, and others present were officers of New London, and Morton F. Plant, who has been the most liberal donor to the college. Mr. Plant received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of his endowment and gifts.

President Woodrow Wilson sent a letter expressing his regret at being unable to attend.

The first class of women, numbering about 125, has already been enrolled. A group of buildings for administrative purposes, lectures, and dormitories has been completed. The college begins with an endowment of $1,500,000, of which amount Mr. Plant gave $1,125,000 and the City of New London $100,000.

The city provided the site which overlooks the Thames River Valley. Two dormitories, Plant and Blackstone Halls, were given by Mr. Plant in memory of his father and mother.

Columbus Day on Playgrounds.

Columbus Day, Tuesday, Oct. 12, will be observed in all the playgrounds in Manhattan, according to Supervisor William J. Lee of the Bureau of Recreation, by athletic meets, the opening of a football tournament, and aseries of flag drills and exercises. After an athletic meet and soccer game at Thomas Jefferson Park playgrounds there will be tableaux representing the discovery of America. A number of city officials will attend.

MME. NAJLA MOGABGAB MME. NAJLA MOGABGAB

M

Mme Najla Mogalgab

Announces the Formal Opening of Exclusive Fall Fashions in Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Dresses, Suits and Hats and Evening Wraps

Commencing Monday Oct 11

Mme Najla Mogalgab

Fifth Avenue, Corner 50th St.
(Adjacent to St. Patrick's Cathedral.)

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Stationery

The latest novelties are displayed in this Department where may be found pleasing selections in large assortments of handsome Imported Papers in various styles and colors; also the newest adaptations of domestic papers for all social usage.

Engraving of every description is executed in authoritative styles, the imprint of B. Altman & Co. insuring correctness of form.

Desk accessories in practical and luxurious requirements may also be obtained in this Department.

The Jewelry Department

presents an exquisite diversity of Imported Fancy Beaded and Novelty Bags, Feather and Quill Fans in charming colors, decidedly new in contour, and with amber or pearl mountings; new conceptions in Pearl Hat Pins, Jet and Novelty Jewelry, comprising Necklaces, Earrings and Rings; also Flexible Bracelets now in vogue.

An artistic collection of "Pera" pearls, set with diamonds, and mounted in platinum, is displayed exclusively by B. Altman & Co.

Silverware Section

An exhibition of Sterling Silver flatware in strikingly new patterns is of interest, while featured prominently is a large and beautiful collection of plated silver flatware of the very best quality obtainable and which is shown in selected patterns.

Sheffield reproductions form an exceedingly interesting part of the exhibition, including exact replicas of the Tea and Coffee Sets, Water Pitchers, Cocktail Shakers, Center Pieces, Meat Platters, Bread, Sandwich and Serving Trays, Trivets, Baskets, Bowls, Vegetable Dishes and other articles of the authoritative Sheffield period.

Toilet Articles

Particular attention is directed to the greatly enlarged Department for Toilet Requisites where may be found complete assortments of Imported Extracts and Toilet Waters from the most famous distilling laboratories, and also Sachets, Toilet Powders and other dainty requirements in which Coty, Guerlain, Pinaud, Houbigant and others have long been masters in producing.

Exhibited also in the Department are complete sets of Toilet articles including ivory-finished, decorated amber, shell, and also black-and-white effects.

This Department is easily accessible from the Madison Avenue entrance.

THE GREAT AUTUMN SALE OF SELECTED ORIENTAL RUGS

will be held commencing to-morrow (Monday)

Extraordinary preparations have been completed for this important event. The assortments of weaves and sizes are enormous and prospective purchasers will be afforded an opportunity to secure the best qualities of desirable Oriental Rugs at prices which offer unequalled values.

Several thousand small and medium size Oriental Rugs will be offered at the following prices:

$19.50, $24.00, $32.50, $48.00 to $75.00

In addition are large assortments of room sizes ranging in price

from $90.00 to $2,500.00

A QUANTITY OF SARUCH CARPETS

in sizes averaging 9 x 12 feet

will be offered at the most unusual price of, each $190.00

The above prices are very great concessions from the customary quotations

The wearing qualities of all Rugs purchased at this Sale are unreservedly guaranteed by B. Altman & Co.

Inspection and Comparison are invited.

Rare Silver Fox Skins

An unusually large and magnificent Collection of Silver Foxes is now assembled in the Fur Department

(Third Floor)

Matched Pairs or Single Pelts for individual selection are offered at especially attractive prices, ranging from $450.00 to 3,000.00 per pair

A number of the skins have been made up in Muffs and Neckpieces.

There is also a splendid assortment of Natural Blue Fox, Natural Cross Fox, White Fox, Red Fox or Colored Fox in single skins or made up in fashionable sets.

A Special Sale

arranged for to-morrow (Monday) will present unusual values in

Broadcloths

(sponged and shrunk) in black and a large variety of desirable Autumn shades.

54 inches wide at $1.50 per yard

This fabric is particularly in demand for the smart street suit.

Household Linens

arranged for to-morrow and Tuesday at unusual price concessions include:

Linen Damask Table Cloths each $2.25, 3.35, 4.50 to 8.75

Linen Damask Table Napkins per dozen . $2.90, 3.25 to 8.75

Hemstitched Linen Huck Towels per dozen . $3.00, 4.20 & 6.00

Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels per dozen . $3.00, 4.00 & 4.80

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge, by mail, express or freight, to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

Coats & Wraps that follow the Season's Mode

The new Coats and Wraps for the Autumn and Winter are being displayed in complete and extensive assortments.

Included in the Department of Women's Wraps are the desirable Vicunas, Chamois - velours and Tweeds, together with a notable collection of Chiffon Velvets, Corduroys and Velveteens, every garment characteristic of the charming modes that are now being launched.

An entirely new feature is the coat of Suede Leather, in colors, fur-trimmed, (reproduction of a prevailing French fashion), and especially desirable and smart for street wear or traveling.

Misses' Suits Gowns, Dresses and Coats

in interesting assortments are presented in the Department (Second Floor), featuring the very newest of modes with their fashionable fur-banded coats or revealing in other unmistakably smart touches the vogue of fur in the wardrobe of the Autumn and Winter. The range of prices is also exceedingly attractive.

The Department for Imported Lingerie

Additional importations of fine French Lingerie are now being shown in the Department on the Second Floor and comprise an unusual collection of dainty Paris-made Undergarments fashioned of materials most in vogue: chiffon, crystalline, crepe de chine, linen and sheerest nainsook, giving wide opportunities for fascinating selections of nightrobes, chemises, pantalons, corset-covers, combinations, sets, etc.

In addition to the importations from France, interesting shipments from the Philippines contain selections that combine exquisite needlework with delicately-tissued fabrics.

Bags for Shopping or Afternoon Use

The Department of Leather Goods is showing an infinite variety of afternoon and shopping bags which bear all the hall-marks of elegance, the extensive collection including the distinctly smart mochas and pin seal leathers together with the more picturesque chiffons and brocaded velvets, the mountings being either of antique silver, or gold, or enriched with jeweled effects.

Of special interest is the assortment of Fitted Traveling Bags and Suit Cases.

AMERICAN EXPRESS NOW TOURIST AGENT

Company Will Sell Tickets, Outline Routes, and Personally Conduct Travelers.

PLANS TRADE INNOVATION

Offices In All Parts of World May Become Information Bureaus to Help Exporters.

The American Express Company has launched forth into the tourist business and is now prepared to sell tickets by rail and steamship, to outline routes and arrange for personally conducted tours to any part of the world. It is just adding offices at Buenos Ayres, Hongkong, and Manila to those which it has established all through Europe and this country and Canada, and it regards this invasion of South America and the Far East as merely the beginning of a great development.

When surprise was expressed yesterday at the office at 65 Broadway that an express company should set up as a tourist agency it was explained that the actual arrangement of a traveler's tours was merely a legitimate extension of the work the company had been doing for the American abroad. For years it has transferred his money, issued travelers' checks, and forwarded and insured his baggage, and so now it considers it is only going one step further in actually looking after his personal transportation and hotel accommodation as any of the tourist agencies would do.

Moreover, it was asserted that in these times of war the American Express Company had earned a special position. Nation fights against nation, but the American Express Company does business with all, and its offices at Berlin, Antwerp, and Hamburg are as active as those in London, Paris, and Rome. Indeed, the company has earned the favor of the warring Governments by the services it has rendered in connection with the prisoners of war. For example, if the family of a British prisoner in Germany wishes to send him money, it is done through the American Express Company, and an officer confined in a German camp can cash his personal check at Berlin, to whatever amount the German authorities permit, with the American Express Company on sight, without any holding up "for collection."

The express company has another plan in view, which, if final arrangements can be completed, may be set in force in a short time for the general advantage of American business men. It hopes to make each of its foreign offices a commercial information bureau for American exporters. Some time ago it realized that to the ordinary American manufacturer the export trade was a mystery. He knows that he ought to make a personal visit, or at least send a personal representative, to the country with which he would trade, but he cannot afford the time or the money, and so he lets his opportunity go. Now the American Express Company is considering estaolishing a service which will supply exactly the information that he could have gathered for himself.

H. K. Brooks, Vice President, last June sent out to 4,000 American manufacturers a circular asking whether the company could be of service to them. He suggested that it could give specific advice on how to enter foreign countries, and what methods of packing, and what customs regulations and other forms must be observed by the exporter. It could collect information about the time and money required to send goods by different routes, and about the financial standing and reliability of firms with which the American might wish to deal. It would be able to point out the districts in each country in which any special line of American goods might be pushed, and it could look after the collection of accounts and the conduct of lawsuits.

If this system of trade service be established, the express company will not go so far as to act as the agent for American firms, as it considers nothing can replace the personal attention of the exporter, but it would receive a case of samples and arrange for their proper exhibition in the hands of a competent man.

Old-established houses often are tied up with British or German exporters and have no desire to see Americans entering the field. Cases have been known where a German firm has bought an order of American goods to get the agency, and then has stifled the trade and charged the cost of the goods up to "Insurance." In some parts of the world, such as India, it is almost hopeless to do business except through an old-established firm, and the American newcomer needs information as to whether in any particular place he is to avoid or seek the well-known people.

It is such information as this that the American Express Company believes it can supply, and if it finds the arrangement feasible, it will utilize its organization of foreign offices for the benefit of the spread of American commerce.

CHARITIES.

A TRAGEDY OF REAL LIFE.

They were married; she bore him five children; when he deserted her she was already broken down in health. Her only boy works in a factory; her oldest girl is wayward; the three young ones attend school. Mother is unable to meet obligations and needs $50 immediately for necessities. Will you send $50, $25, $10, or even $1 for this unfortunate family?

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CALLING FOR HELP

1. Mrs. F., a widow with seven children, the youngest an infant of 8 months. Unable to do much work because of large family. Total weekly income is $4, while expenses are $10. Sum of $11 for 3 months ($33) needed to pay rent.
2. Mrs. Q., a widow with four children. Woman in poor health and oldest child a mute. Earns $3 a week by sewing on buttons, but former income was $15. Sum of $30 needed immediately to pay for necessities.
3. Mr. A., hopelessly insane; wife has varicose veins; 3 young children. Money needed to purchase elastic stocking for woman.

SMALL GIFTS ARE WELCOME.
Please mark case you wish to assist and mail check with clipping to Room 8.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities
69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

are trying to raise $30,000 to guarantee a conditional gift of the same amount, to be used in paying a burdensome mortgage on the Home. The Sisters implore the public for help.

There is no sorrow, no misery, not represented among our patients—of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

N. Y. HOME FOR HOMELESS BOYS

Non-Sectarian and Free.
441-443-445 East 123d St. 'Phone 4367 Harlem.
H. CLINTON EVA, Superintendent.
Rev. G. R. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

Owing to the great demand made upon the institution during the past Winter, we have been obliged to add thirty extra beds this season, making a total of one hundred. Financial aid is required for furnishing beds and support of the work. Sheets, pillowcases, blankets, and comfortables most acceptable.

58 Years of Growth in Merchandising

34th Street **James McCreery & Co.** *5th Avenue*

Sales Offering Special Inducements on Monday and Tuesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces.

Complete assortments of the prevailing fashionable Weaves and Colors in Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins, including those shown in model suits and coats now being exhibited at the various fashion displays.

15,000 Yards Double Width

Fashionable Autumn Dress Silks

Satin Crepe Meteor and Faille Silk Poplin in a magnificent collection of the latest Parisian colors, also Black or White. yd. **1.25**, formerly 1.75

VELVET DEPARTMENT

Showing the largest variety of Plain, Chiffon and Novelty Velvets, Velveteens and Corduroys in America.

12,000 Yards of Wide Wale Corduroy in a choice variety of the latest evening tints and dark autumn colors, including Pickaninny Brown, Russian Green, Amethyst, Prune, Navy or Belgian Blue, also White or Black. yd. **78c**

Double Width Black Chiffon Velvet. regularly 3.00, yd. **2.85**

Double Width Black Novelty Chiffon Velvet....yd. **2.85** regularly 6.50

Black and Colored

WOOL DRESS FABRICS

54-inch Broadcloth Suitings,—soft finish; full line of this season's best colors, also Black. yd. **1.65** regularly 2.50

54-inch Wool Velour in Colors and Black.....yd. **2.25** regularly 3.00

54-inch All Wool Dress Serge,—complete range of staple Colors and Black. regularly 1.50, yd **1.00**

54-inch Heavy Weight Black Cheviot Suiting....yd. **2.00** regularly 3.00

54-inch Black and Navy Blue Zibeline Coating...yd. **1.75** regularly 2.50

REAL LACES

25% Less Than Regular Prices

Real Duchesse and Point Laces.....yd. **4.25** to **36.00** regularly 5.75 to 48.00

Real Duchesse Laces.....yd. **1.35** to **15.00** regularly 1.75 to 20.00

Real Point Applique Laces.....yd. **1.35** to **8.75** regularly 1.75 to 11.75

Real Bruges Laces.....yd. **1.10** to **11.75** regularly 1.50 to 15.75

Real Milan Laces.....yd. **1.75** to **10.00** regularly 2.50 to 13.50

Real Binche Laces.....yd. **35c** to **6.50** regularly 45c to 8.75

Real Cluny Laces.....yd. **30c** to **7.50** regularly 55c to 9.75

Chantilly, Shadow and Net Lace Flouncings, 18 to 24 inches wide, regularly 95c to 5.50, yd. **50c** to **1.95**

Gold, Silver, Black and Gold or Black and Silver Flouncings and Bands, 4 to 27 inches wide. yd. **40c** to **4.75** regularly 65c to 5.95

HAIR GOODS SALON

Switches and Pompadours made of the finest Selected Naturally Wavy Hair, in all shades, including Gray.

4.95 regularly up to 8.95

Extraordinary Offerings

MISSES' & GIRLS' APPAREL

Remarkably Low Priced

Misses' Suits of superior quality Broadcloth; flare effect, trimmed with fur and velvet. Size 14 to 18 years.
26.50 regularly 35.00

Small Misses' Suits,—smart models in Gabardine, trimmed with beaver and silk braid. Navy Blue, African Brown, Green or Black. Size 13 to 17 years.
16.75 regularly 24.50

Misses' Coats,—new models in English mixtures, Wool Plush or Duvetyne; some styles fur trimmed. Size 14 to 18 years. **14.75** regularly 19.75

Girls' Coats,—practical models in Navy Blue, Brown or Gray Chinchilla; belted back; convertible collar; lined throughout with twilled serge. Size 6 to 14 years.
6.95 regularly 10.75

Misses' Serge Dresses in Navy Blue or African Brown, combined with taffeta to match; smart models. Size 14 to 18 years. **14.75** regularly 18.50

Girls' Wool Dresses,—six models in Navy Blue, Red or Brown Serge; Russian, middy or waist effects. Size 6 to 16 years. **5.75** regularly 8.50

Misses' Afternoon Dresses,—two special models in Meteor, trimmed with Georgette Crepe and lace; chic styles. Navy Blue, African Brown, Green or Black. Size 14 to 18 years. **16.75** regularly 26.50

Remarkable Sale—ORIENTAL RUGS

Offering exceptional values in Rugs of guaranteed quality. Over two thousand rugs, in every conceivable size, weave and coloring, at very low prices.

Small Turkish Anatolian Mats.....Special **7.50**

1,000 Small and Medium Size Rugs.....Special **9.75, 15.00, 19.50** up to **85.00** actual values 14.50 to 145.00

Persian Mahal Rugs

Room size; richly colored; very durable. **69.00, 95.00** to **175.00** regularly 125.00 to 250.00

Gorevan Rugs

Size 8.2x11.4 to 12x15 ft..... **145.00** to **275.00** regularly 195.00 to 350.00

Royal Kirmanshah Rugs

Average size 9x12 ft. Remarkable value. **195.00** regularly 350.00

Extra Large Size Rugs

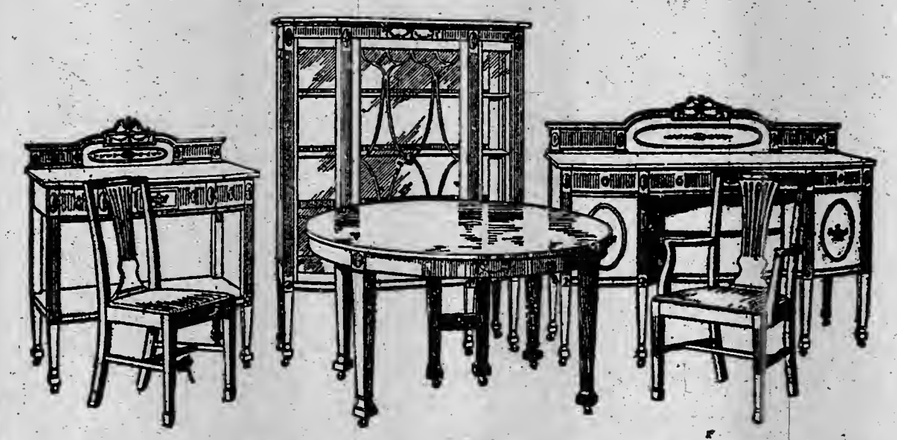
Unusual variety from 11.1x16 to 15.5x 25.3 ft. **350.00** to **1,200.00** regularly 475.00 to 1,500.00

***Special Values*—Domestic Rugs**

100 French Weave Wilton Rugs,—size 9x12 ft.....regularly 65.00, **49.75**

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

Exceptionally Low Priced



Ten-piece Adam Model Suite as illustrated, including Buffet 66 inches long, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. **345.00** regularly 500.00.

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Elizabethan Model Suites in Jacobean Oak. regularly 450.00, **325.00**

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites inlaid with satinwood. regularly 325.00, **250.00**

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites finished in Jacobean Oak. **195.00** regularly 300.00

LIBRARY FURNITURE

Solid Mahogany Wing Chairs or Rockers. regularly 25.00, **15.00**

"Howard" Easy Chairs.....**39.50** regularly 45.00

Overstuffed Sofas covered in Tapestry with two separate cushions. **127.50** regularly 175.00

Charles II Sofas with separate cushions. regularly 175.00, **125.00**

Chairs to match. regularly 85.00, **69.50**

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Dull Mahogany Suites,—Colonial model; with full size Bed. **195.00** regularly 250.00

Four-piece Colonial Model Suites, with full size four-post Bed, regularly 175.00, **139.50**

Four-piece Ivory Enamel Suites, decorated in Delft Blue. regularly 250.00, **185.00**

BED COVERINGS

Below Regular Prices.

White Wool Blankets,—full size..... pair **4.25, 6.50** and **9.00**

Comfortables:—

Figured Silk Mull Tops; plain borders; cotton filled. each **2.50**

Novelty Silk Mull Tops; plain back and border; wool filled. each **5.50**

Bed Spreads,—satin finish; hemmed; full size. each **3.25** and **4.50**

Unusual Reductions

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS AND CRETONNES

Fine Imported Fabrics,—Silk and Velvet Stripes.....formerly 7.50, yd. **3.75**

Imported Tapestries and Damasks, yd. **2.75** formerly 4.75 to 7.00

Imported Cotton Tapestries.....yd. **1.25** formerly 3.50

31-inch Cretonnes...formerly 75c, yd. **28c**

31-inch Cretonnes..... formerly 70c to 85c, yd. **45c**

50-inch Cretonnes...formerly 1.50, yd. **75c**

50-inch Cretonnes...formerly 2.25, yd. **1.25**

50-inch Cretonnes...formerly 2.75, yd. **1.75**

Special Designs in Draperies executed, and estimates submitted. Re-upholstering a specialty.

HOUSEHOLD AND DECORATIVE LINENS

Unusual Price Concessions

Pure Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths..regularly 3.00, 3.75 and 4.75, **2.25, 2.75** and **3.50**

Napkins to match.....regularly 3.75, 4.50 and 5.50, doz. **2.85, 3.50** and **4.00**

Round Damask Tablecloths,—scalloped.....regularly 4.00, **2.95**

250 Dozen Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins.....regularly 5.50, doz. **3.75**

300 Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets.....regularly 5.50, **3.75**

Irish Linen Pillow Cases,—hand-embroidered.....regularly 3.25, pair **2.50**

Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....regularly 3.50, doz. **2.75**

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.....regularly 4.75, doz. **3.75**

WOMEN'S FALL SUITS

Unusual Showing

Presenting many new and exclusive models from the best Foreign and American designers; custom tailored and dressy effects of Chiffon Velvet, Vicuna Velour, Chiffon Broadcloth, Gabardine, Whipcord and Novelty Fabrics.

29.50, 39.50, 48.50, 59.50 and upward.

Smart Fall Suits—*Exceptional Values*

38.50

Fancy and Tailored Models, in an attractive assortment of the season's newest styles, fashioned in Chiffon Broadcloth, Gabardine and Wool Velour; braid and fur trimmed. All lined and warmly interlined with guaranteed peau de cygne; newest colors represented.

Tailored Suits

Several attractive styles reproduced from exclusive high-priced models in Gabardine, Broadcloth or Poplin; braid or fur trimmed. Special **24.50**

Afternoon Dresses

New and distinctive models in combinations of Georgette Crepe and Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine or Taffeta. Newest colors. Special **24.50**

Attractively Priced

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

Evening Wraps in various colorings; prettily lined. **49.50, 69.50** to **95.00** regularly 69.50 to 150.00

Dressy Street Coats in attractive models; many fur trimmed. **35.00, 49.50** and **75.00** regularly 59.50 to 110.00

Semi-Evening Coats in a variety of Materials; beautifully lined. **35.00, 45.00** to **69.50** regularly 59.50 to 90.00

Utility Coats of Soft Zibeline; chin collar of fur; silk lined regularly 29.50, **19.50**

Special Values

NEGLIGEES & KIMONOS

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—two-piece models with dainty lace coatee; prettily trimmed. **9.50** regularly 15.00

Negligees of Albatross; trimmed models...**2.95** and **4.50** regularly 3.95 and 6.50

Negligees of French Flannel; silk lined.....**7.50** regularly 9.50

Quilted Silk Robes in various colorings.....**5.95** regularly 7.95

Blanket Robes in a variety of patterns and colors....**2.95** regularly 3.95

FUR DEPARTMENT

Fur Garments of Superior Quality in the latest models; Muffs and Neckpieces, embracing the newest styles and pelts, at extremely low prices.

Special Offerings

Real Seal Coats,—"Rice's London Dye;" 45 inches long. Newest models. Special **265.00**

Persian Lamb Coats,—lustrous skins; richly lined; 40 inches long. Special **145.00**

Hudson Seal Coats,—selected skins; made in extra large sizes, ranging from 42 to 50-inch bust measure; 42 inches long. Special **145.00**

Muffs and Neckpieces

Cross Fox Muffs.....**45.00**

Cross Fox Neckpieces.....**37.50**

Real Skunk Muffs.....**28.50**

Real Skunk Neckpieces.....**18.50**

Black Lynx Muffs.....**24.50**

Black Lynx Neckpieces.....**22.50**

An unusually large assortment of Fur Trimming at moderate prices.

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Noteworthy Offerings

Solid Mahogany Electric Boudoir Lamps, with fancy silk shade, in any desired color. regularly 4.00, **2.25**

Solid Bronze Desk or Boudoir Lamps, 17 inches high; 10-inch flat Empire shade with silk fringe; any color. **4.50** regularly 8.00

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps, hand-rubbed finish; 18-inch flat or straight silk Empire shade; silk lined, silk fringe; 26 inches high. regularly 10.00, **6.75**

Solid Mahogany Hand-carved Table Lamps, two lights; 18-inch flat silk Empire shade with silk fringe; any color. regularly 15.00, **10.00**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel; square or fluted column; two lights; complete with 22 or 24-inch silk shade; 4-inch silk fringe. regularly 20.00, **12.50**

DINNER SERVICES

Considerably Reduced

American Porcelain,—dainty border design with gold edge; 101 pieces. regularly 15.00, **10.00**

American Porcelain,—conventional border decoration with gold tracings and lines; 101 pieces; also Austrian China, dainty floral decorations; 100 pieces. **15.00** regularly 20.00

American Porcelain,—conventional blue border designs; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. **17.50** regularly 22.50

Limoges China,—pretty Persian border, with floral relief and coin gold handles; 100 pieces. **25.00** regularly 35.00

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China,—dainty border design, with coin gold ribbon handles; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. regularly 60.00, **50.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China,—dainty floral border design, with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. regularly 75.00, **60.00**

GIRL BEATEN BY MAN ON STAIRS OF HOME

Eva Richmond Attacked with Lump of Cement by Intruder, Probably a Burglar.

FALLS SENSELESS, HEAD CUT

Revives and Tells of Attack by Stranger, Who Struck Her with Lump of Cement.

Tenants in the apartment house at 515 West 178th Street were aroused last evening by the shrieks of a girl. Several men and women ran into the halls, and on the stairs between the third and fourth floors they found seventeen-year-old Eva Richmond, daughter of Julius Richmond, an employe in the clerical branch of the Park Department. The girl was senseless and her head was cut open; evidently from blows of a jagged piece of cement weighing about five pounds that was found on the stairs beside her.

She was carried into her home and Dr. Gordon was called from Washington Heights Hospital. He revived the girl, and she said she had been attacked by a young man about 23 years old, wearing a dark suit and having a cap pulled down over his eyes.

Eva had been shopping with her mother and sister and had stopped on the steps to talk to a girl friend. She was following a few moments later, she said, when she encountered the youth descending the stairs. She said he muttered something as they met and then struck her on the head. She grappled with him, but he beat her again and again over the head, and at last she dropped and knew nothing more until the doctor resuscitated her.

Dr. Gordon said she might have a fractured skull and her condition was serious, though he thought she would recover. He hurried her to the hospital. Detective Goldberg of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau visited the house and learned that a young man answering the description given by the girl of her assailant had been seen running east in 178th Street. No one in the house admitted having had such a visitor, and Goldberg was inclined to believe the youth was a prospective burglar who had entered the flat over the roof and was on his way to break into some apartment.

DIABETES CURE ANNOUNCED.

Result of Rockefeller Medical Foundation's Research Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9.—What is announced as a positive cure for diabetes has been developed by the Rockefeller Foundation of Medical Research and is to be given to the world in the next issue of The American Journal of Medical Science.

Lakeside Hospital of this city, together with Johns Hopkins (Baltimore) Presbyterian Hospital, has performed work on patients which has convinced the Foundation that the cure is effective. The work has also been done in New York and Rochester hospitals.

The announcement is made that the basis of the remedy is bicarbonate of sodium, with a small amount of salt. In extreme cases the treatment may be given hypodermically. There has also been developed in the experiments made here an analysis of blood that will determine the presence of diabetes in the patient before the urinal test will give results. This enables the physicians to begin use of the new remedy before the disease has gained much headway.

Dr. H. F. Bigger, the personal physician of John D. Rockefeller, in discussing the cure tonight, said:

"There is no question of the efficacy of the treatment. The results of the many experiments made here and in Baltimore have proved this. The most extreme cases have responded to the remedy. The use of the sodium and salt remedy with careful dieting will bring the patient back to normal conditions, and then the rest is simple."

DEATH ENDS DIVORCE SUIT.

Husband, Mortally Ill, Wins His Wife's Forgiveness.

The divorce suit of Mrs. Elizabeth Oliger of South Street, Jersey City, against Joseph Oliger was struck from the Chancery Court calendar yesterday by her lawyers because of the death of the defendant.

The Oligers were married in 1897. Mrs. Oliger sued on the ground of cruelty. After business reverses her husband took to drink, her petition alleged. When Oliger became ill he asked for his wife and she and their four children went to him and remained. They were reconciled, and Mrs. Oliger would have discontinued the suit if Oliger had lived, according to the lawyers, Doherty & Kinkead of Jersey City.

LOUISE COVINGTON COMING.

Proposes to Reveal Her Relations with the Rev. Dr. John W. Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 9.—Louise Covington, plaintiff in the $100,000 breach of promise suit against the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill of New York, quit Detroit today unexpectedly. She is on her way to New York, where, she says, she will tell her story of her relations with the minister.

On the eve of her departure from the Hotel Statler, where she had lived for a week, she declared she had lost her position as State organizer for a fraternal insurance order.

"I came from New York to Alpena, Mich.," she said, "on money which the Rev. Dr. Hill advanced to me. It was he who obtained the position for me with the Fraternal Order of Yeomen, with which he is connected. Having sought to bury me in an obscure town, he abandoned me. I was told that he had obtained the position for me when I was in New York. I telegraphed to him—he was then in Michigan—for money for my expenses to Alpena. I asked him for $200, but he answered by telegraph, telling me he would send me only $100. I refused that, and he telegraphed me $150. That was the money I came here on, and now most of it is gone. I am virtually penniless, but I shall not be silent longer."

WIRELESS TO GUATEMALA.

Arlington Communicates with New Station in Central American Republic

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—An important step toward increased efficiency of communication between the countries of the Western Hemisphere was taken last night, when messages were exchanged between the naval radio station at Arlington, Va., and the new Government radio station erected by the Government of Guatemala at Guatemala City.

To commemorate its opening Secretary Daniels announced today, messages of felicitation were exchanged between the President of Guatemala and the President of the United States. The messages were exchanged by radio-telegraphy between the Arlington radio station and the Government radio station at Guatemala, via the naval radio station at Key West.

The New York City Telephone Directory

"The Most Used and Most Useful Book in New York"

Goes to Press

Thursday, Oct. 14

IF you are planning to have a telephone installed in your home or place of business, now is the time to make application so you can get your name in this big fall and winter issue.

Subscribers who desire any changes in their telephone equipment which might affect their present listings are requested to notify us as early as possible, in order that such changes may appear in the new Directory.

Residents of apartment houses equipped with Private Branch Exchange Telephone Service may have their names listed in the Telephone Directory, in connection with the telephone number of the apartment house, for $3.00 a year.

Just telephone, write or call at any one of these Commercial Offices:

MANHATTAN-BRONX

Address	*Telephone No.*	
15 Dey St.	Cortlandt	12000
15? Orchard St.	Orchard	12090
88 W. Houston St.	Spring	12090
93 E. 26th St.	Madison Sq.	12090
115 W. 38th St.	Greeley	12090
72 E. 42d St.	Murray Hill	12090
9 E. 59th St.	Plaza	12090
2087 Broadway	Riverside	12090
123 E. 124th St.	Harlem	12090
109 W. 125th St.	Morningside	12090
373 E. 149th St.	Melrose	12090
453 E. Tremont Ave.	Tremont	12090
1106 Hoe Ave.	Intervale	12090

BROOKLYN

Address	*Telephone No.*	
81 Willoughby St.	Main	12000
925 Ninth St.	South	12014
560 Nostrand Ave.	Bedford	12014
5110 Fifth Ave.	Sunset	12014
897 Flatbush Ave.	Flatbush	12014
223 Havemeyer St.	Williamsburg	12014
1030 Gates Ave.	Bushwick	12014

JAMAICA

8 Hardenbrook Ave.	Jamaica	12000

FLUSHING

70 Main St.	Flushing	12014

LONG ISLAND CITY—Bridge Plaza North. Astoria 12014
FAR ROCKAWAY—Birdsall & Central Aves. Far Rockaway 12014
TOMPKINSVILLE—444 Tompkins Ave. Tompkinsville 12084
PORT RICHMOND—70 Richmond Ave. West Brighton 12064
RICHMOND HILL—20 Napier Ave. Richmond Hill 12014

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

SILVERTOWNS

round out their brilliant season of racing victories with a perfect win at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway.

Gil Anderson, the winner, finished on the original and only Silvertowns without a single tire change and in record-breaking time.

O'Donnell and Henderson, winners of the third and fourth prizes, respectively, also finished on Silvertowns without tire changes. Rooney, finishing second on Silvertowns, made only one change.

The greatest demonstration of staying powers ever

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Charming Fashions for Women

Are being shown in the Ready-to-Wear Sections, on the Third Floor, in a vast assortment of exquisite Imported and American models, many of which have been received during the past week.

Included are Women's Plain and Demi-Tailored Suits, Daytime and Evening Gowns, Coats and Wraps, Motoring and Sport Garments,

reflecting the newest and most exclusive style notes in design, fabric and coloring.

A VERY SPECIALLY ARRANGED SALE FOR MONDAY.

Women's Tailored Suits
of Broadcloth, Whipcord, Gabardine, Velour de Laine and Velveteen, copies from latest foreign models, many trimmed with furs,
at $29.75, 35.00 & 45.00

Women's Dressy Coats
of Broadtail Cloth or Channel Cord Plush, in full flare model, with large fur collar, lined throughout with peau de cygne,
Special at $39.75

Women's Very Desirable Street and Motor Coats
of Chinchilla, Shepherd Checks, Tweeds, Whipcords and Broadcloths,
Very Specially Priced at $21.50

The New Styles in Blouses

Are correctly portrayed in the unusually well chosen assemblage of models new being displayed on the Second Floor. Every smart material, every new trimming and Autumn coloring are shown in designs that range from the plain tailored model to the most elaborate foreign creation, at reasonable prices.

EXCEPTIONAL PRICE ADVANTAGES FOR TO-MORROW

Women's and Misses' Georgette Crepe Blouses
hand embroidered or lace trimmed, with entirely new collar and cuff effects; in white, flesh and prevailing shades, appropriate for wear with Tailored Suits,
Special at $5.50, 7.50 and 9.75

Fashionable Furs

Unusually extensive and advantageous purchases, consummated before the general advance in fur prices occurred, enable us to offer exceptional values this season in

Fur Coats, Wraps, Scarfs and Muffs for Every Occasion.

Made of lustrous, supple pelts of only superior grades, and presenting the very latest approved styles developed here and abroad.

Fox Muffs and Neckpieces
Of natural, red, cross, blue, silver, battleship gray, taupe, sepia, chocolate and dyed blue,
at $11.50 to 175.00

Perfectly Matched Scarfs and Muffs
Of raccoon, skunk, beaver, fisher, black fox, black and natural lynx,
at $10.50 to 35.00

VERY DECIDED VALUES, MONDAY

Women's Hudson Seal Coats
45 inch length, with skunk or beaver collar, cuffs and border; handsomely lined,
at $123.50

Women's Smart Caracul Coats
42 inch length, made of flat lustrous skins; various contrasting fur collars,
at $69.50

New French Lingerie

An extensive importation has just been received, including very dainty models made of Sheer Handkerchief Linen combined with Real Laces, also of French Crepe de Chine prettily hand-embroidered, all of which are being offered at moderate prices.

Specially featured are Bridal Sets comprising two or three pieces, the models of which are exclusive with Stern Brothers.

Attention is directed to a large assortment of

Philippine Underwear
hand-embroidered and hand-made, attractively priced, as follows:

Gowns, - - -	$2.25, 2.85, 3.25 to 5.25
Envelope Chemises, -	$2.90, 3.50, 3.95 to 4.50
Drawers, - - -	$2.15, 2.95, 3.75 to 4.35
Chemises, - - -	$2.10, 2.65, 2.95 to 3.50

GLOVES

The Annual Autumn Sale on the Main Floor, Monday, will include the following exceptional values in

Women's Imported Glace Kid Gloves
as follows:

2-Clasp Real Kid Gloves, overseam sewn; in black, white, tan, gray or brown,
95c

8-Button Length Mousquetaires, in white only,
$1.25

Genuine Mocha & Cape Gloves
(American Made)

1-Clasp Mocha Gloves, pique sewn, in shades of gray,
85c

1-Clasp Cape Gloves, prix seam sewn, in shades of tan and white,
85c

Misses' Doeskin Leather Slip-on Biarritz Gloves, in white only; elastic wrists,
50c

Children's One-Clasp Glace Gloves, pique sewn, in tan and white,
85c

The Lace Section

Is showing a large collection of the latest imported Paris model laces, including Silver, Gold, Gun Metal and Flat Venise; Black Net Flouncing embroidered in gold and colored effects; also a choice selection of Real Valenciennes Edging and Insertion; Real Filet and Cluny.

UNQUESTIONABLE INDUCEMENTS, MONDAY

Net Edgings, Flouncings and Bandings, embroidered in gold, silver and gun metal; values 65c to $7.50 yard,	40c to 5.95
Real Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions; values 85c to $1.25 yard,	58c to 85c
Black Silk La Tosca Nets, 42 inches wide; value 95c a yard, . . . at	58c
Flouncings and Allovers of Chantilly and Radium, in white and cream; values 65c to $3.50 yard,	38c to 2.95

Woolen Dress Fabrics and Autumn Coatings

Are assembled on the Second Floor for every requirement, in a profusion of rich Autumn colorings, from the foremost manufacturers here and abroad, at reasonable prices.

Included are Cashmeres and Vicuna Velours, Duvetyn, Plain and Fancy Peau de Souris, Velour de Laine, in plain colors and novelty checks and plaids; English Tweeds and Scotch Mixtures, Broadtail, Baby Lamb, Astrakhan, Angora Chiffon Satin and the new, smart Fur Cloths in colors and black.

VERY SPECIAL MONDAY
(Main Floor)

Imported Chiffon Broadcloth
54 inches wide, satin finish, in a wide range of the favored colors and black; at the extremely low price of
$1.35 a yard

Reproduction of Sheffield Plated Silverware

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AT STRIKING PRICE CONCESSIONS

Monogram of three letters engraved without extra charge on Sheffield plate; one script letter on Rogers' and quadruple plate

Bread and Butter Plates, 6 and 7 inches,	Gravy Boat and Tray, Meat Platters	Double Vegetable Dishes and Meat Platters, 15 and 17 inches,
70c & 95c	at $4.75	at $6.85

Rogers' Silver-Plated Tableware
a special and most advantageous purchase of Spoons, Forks and Knives,
at 59c to $1.60 set of half doz.

Quadruple Plated Coffee Sets, three pieces,	Quadruple Plated Baking Dishes
at $5.50	at $4.35

Quadruple Plated Serving Trays
10, 12 and 14 inches, . at $1.45, 2.25, 2.65

Upholstery Depts.

(FOURTH FLOOR)

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES, MONDAY

Another collection of
Reversible Beauvais Velour Portieres,
in the latest color combinations, French open edges,
at $12.75 a pair
Regular Value $22.50

Also a purchase of imported
Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

AT EMPHATIC REDUCTIONS FROM FORMER PRICES

Small Size Oriental Rugs
Anatolians, Beloochistans, Shirvans and Beerghamos and other desirable weaves,
at $5.00, 9.00 & 11.00
Values up to $17.00

Antique Eastern Rugs
average sizes 4 by 8 wide and 9 by 16 ft. long, including Serebends,

Room Size Persian Carpets
Size 9 by 12 ft. and larger, including Mahals, Serebends and Ghoeravans,
at $78.00 to 125.00
Values up to $225.00

Room Size Eastern Rugs
High grade Sarouks and Kirmans of high decora-

Persian Hall Carpets,
Sizes 3 to 4 feet wide and 12 to 15 feet long, including many antiques,
at $28.50 to 75.00
Values up to $125.00

Attractive Chinese Rugs,
An unusual assortment of interesting designs and colorings

LABOR MEN ATTACK NEW CONSTITUTION

Join with Socialists in Opposition Not Only for What Is in It, but What Was Omitted.

NAME AGITATION COMMITTEE

Mother Jones Refers to the Omission of Provision to Subordinate the Military Power.

Representatives of labor interests and others attacked the proposed State Constitution yesterday at a luncheon of the Organization Committee of the proposed Labor Centre Association in the Union Square Hotel, Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. A committee which includes Darwin J. Messereau of Brooklyn; Carl Beck, Director of the East Side Forum, and Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration in New York, was appointed to continue the agitation against the adoption of the Constitution.

Speakers included James P. Boyle, President of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union; James H. Dahm, labor delegate to the State Constitutional Convention; Algernon Lee, Socialist representative to the convention; Richard H. Childs, President of the Short Ballot Organization; Dr. Howe, and Mother Jones. All the speakers except Mr. Childs opposed the proposed Constitution.

Mother Jones said when the Constitutional Convention omitted to make military power in the State subordinate to civil authority it continued a condition, in the face of the opposition of the laboring classes in the country, which was the cause of the revolutionary war.

Mr. Lee said that in the fight against the proposed Constitution labor and Socialism would work hand in hand. Socialists, she said, were opposed to it not only for what had been left out of it, but for what had been put in.

Dr. Howe said that his principal objection to the proposed Constitution was its utter lack of democracy and that his chief feeling against it was indignation. He charged the convention of openly log-rolling. He said the innumerable ambiguities in the proposed form are the very strongholds of privilege.

Mr. Childs upheld the work of the convention and charged the New York Federation of Labor with grossly misrepresenting the facts and clouding the issue in their published statement of Oct. 6.

The Central Federated Union yesterday appointed a committee of fifty to begin a campaign against the new Constitution. The committee will organize districts throughout the city and carry on an active campaign among the voters for the defeat of the proposition.

INSPECTING DIXIE HIGHWAY.

Official Party of Autoists Starts from Chicago for Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 9.—Seventy-five dust-covered motorists checked in here this evening after a 154-mile ride from Chicago, the first day's run of the first inspection tour of the Dixie Highway.

The delegation was headed by Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois and M. M. Allison of Chattanooga, President of the Dixie Highway Association.

The start was made from Chicago at 9 o'clock this morning, about 150 automobiles acting as an escort of the ten cars that will make the entire inspection trip of 1,800 miles between Chicago and Miami, Fla. The motor road that is to link North and South was formally dedicated before the start by the Chief Executive of Illinois in a speech delivered in front of the Lorado Taft Statue, on the south side of the Art Institute.

NEW JERSEY HAS 2,844,342.

State Census Shows 307,175 Gain Over Enumeration of 1910.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 9.—Complete census returns announced by Secretary of State Martin today show a total population in New Jersey of 2,844,342. This is an increase of 307,175 above the Federal census taken in 1910, or an increase of about 12.2 per cent.

Sussex County was the only one to show a decrease. The county has 804 fewer inhabitants in number than in 1910, when the Lackawanna Railroad was employing hundreds of men in construction work, who were counted in the Federal enumeration.

The largest increase, amounting to over 40 per cent., is shown in Bergen County, where the population jumped from 138,002 in 1910 to 173,396 this year. Hunterdon County shows an increase for the first time in thirty years.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

THE FUR MODE



Judge the important part Furs play in the season's Fashions by the scores of smart novelties in both Sets and Coats.

Judge Lord & Taylor values on the basis of comparison. Style and quality considered, there are none to excel them.

Fur Coats

Flaring garments of selected pelts, perfectly matched and richly lined.

Natural Muskrat Coats.....$67.50
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats $95.00 and $135.00
Caracul Coats.....$125.00
Persian Lamb Coats.....$135.00 and $175.00

Muffs and Scarfs
Specially Priced

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) ball muffs $17.50
"Chin-Chin" scarfs.. $10.50
Genuine Skunk ball muffs..... $24.50
Animal scarfs..... $17.50
Black Fox muffs.... $24.50
Black Fox animal scarf $24.50
Cross Fox muffs.... $50.00
Cross Fox scarfs.... $47.50

Third Floor.

SILKS AND VELVETS

A Sale especially planned with a view to Fashion's avowed preferences. Prices that provide especial economies:

Imported Corduroys in all the wanted Fall colorings; width 27 inches; a yard.....$1.25
Black Dress Satins, lustrous and finely woven; width 40 inches; 5000 yards.....$1.85
Black Chiffon Velveteens: light weight and of superior finish; width 30 inches; a yard.....$1.95
Black Chiffon Velvets, exquisitely supple texture; deep piled and very fashionable.....$3.25
Velvet Novelties; richest imported fabrics with chiffon and satin grounds; black and colored. Formerly $8.50 to $18.50 a yard.....$5.95

Ground Floor.

Introducing the New MILLINERY

Daily, hourly almost, the mode changes. And every fleeting mood, every cunning caprice of Fashion is shown in the collection of Lord & Taylor Millinery.

***Trimmed Hats* at $10.00**

All White Hats
Hats of Gold and Silver Lace
Fur Trimmed Velvet Hats

The White Hat in hatter's plush or panne velvet is the fad of the moment. Odette and Maria Guy, most darling of Paris designers, sponsor it. Maison Lewis artfully trims the white hat with brown velvet or with fur.

Metallic Lace Hats—Talbot's creations served as inspiration for these charming Hats of filmy silver and gold lace, flower and fur trimmed.

Fur Trimmed Hats—Velvet in the rich Autumn tones; large and small shapes; trimmed with every fashionable fur.

Lord & Taylor have been appointed exclusive Distributors for the Official

Suffragette Hat

to be worn by every participant in the Parade of October 23rd. On sale in the Millinery Section 50c

(These Hats cannot be bought elsewhere in the city)

Fourth Floor.

GREATEST LINEN SALE Of The Year

Annual October Event Commencing Tomorrow Monday

$350,000 Worth

Of The World's Best Linens

Including a large selection of beautiful pieces suitable for Thanksgiving and the Holidays

⅓ to ½ Less Than Regular Prices

A year ago, at the close of the most successful linen sale in our history, we began to prepare for this year's linen event. Anticipating the certain scarcity of flax, eighty per cent of which is grown in Russia, we contracted with the great linen mills for immense deliveries. Since the arrangements were completed for these large shipments, from the bleaching greens of Europe, linen prices have increased fifty per cent and today, were we to buy over again the same linens, now in the stocks of this, America's Greatest Linen Section, we would be required to pay more than the prices we ask during

This Great Economic Event

Now is the time to buy linens for the home and we submit that you take advantage of this opportunity to replenish and stock up the linen chest against a time when linens will certainly be higher in price.

We reserve the right to limit quantities

More Than 5000 Fine Damask Table Cloths

Size	Usual Prices	Sale Prices
2 x2 yds.	$2.50 to $11.00	$1.68 to $5.50
2 x2½ yds.	$3.15 to $13.75	$2.10 to $6.88
2 x3 yds.	$3.75 to $16.50	$2.50 to $8.25
2½x2½ yds.	$4.25 to $13.50	$2.12 to $6.75
2½x2½ yds.	$4.75 to $16.00	$2.38 to $8.00

3500 Dozen Fine Damask Napkins

Some matching above cloths
Usual prices $3.25 to $21.50 dozen
Sale prices – $2.38 to $10.75

Old Damask Table Cloths

Size	Usual Prices	Sale Prices
2¼x2¼ yards	$4.25	$2.12
2½x2½ yards	$4.75	$2.38
2½x3 yards	$7.00	$3.50
2½x3 yards	$7.50	$3.75
2½x3 yards	$9.00	$4.50
2½x3½ yards	$10.00	$5.00
2½x4 yards	$15.00	$7.50

500 Dozen H. S. Huck Towels

(All pure linen)
Usual price $3.75 a dozen—Sale price $2.65

Linen Sheets

Usually $7.50 and $9.50 a pair $5.00 and $6.50
Pillow Cases—Usually $1.35 a pair...88c

500 Pairs Irish Linen Hand Embroidered Pillow Cases

Usually $2.75 a pair.....$1.68

Scalloped Damask Tea Cloths

Usually $2.00 each.....$1.05

H. S. Damask Tray Cloths

Usually $1.00 each.....55c

Cluny Lace Trimmed Linen Tea Cloths, Lunch Cloths, Dinner Cloths, Scarfs and Centre-Pieces

Centre Pieces
Usual Prices $6.50 to $22.50.....Sale Prices $3.75 to $11.25
Scarfs
$12.00 to $27.50.....$6.00 to $13.75
Cloths
$19.75 to $80.00.....$9.38 to $40.00

Hand Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Linen Scarfs, Centre-Pieces, Tea and Lunch Cloths

Centre-Pieces
Usual Prices $1.90 to $5.25.....Sale Prices $1.45 to $2.63
Scarfs
$6.75 to $10.50.....$3.38 to $5.25
Tea Cloths
$3.75 to $8.25.....$1.88 to $4.13
Lunch Cloths
$9.00 to $18.75.....$4.50 to $9.38

Irish Linen Hand Embroidered Tea and Luncheon Cloths

Usually $16.50 to $40.50 each, $3.25 to $20.25

Embroidered Bed Spreads

Irish Hand Embroidery on Linen and Sheer Lawn. Usually $12.50 to $62.50 each $7.70 to $38.50

Pillow Shams

Usually $7.50 to $16.75 pair, $3.75 to $10.45

Crib Sheets and Baby Pillow Cases

Fine Irish Embroidery
Sheets
Usual Prices $12.00 to $18.50.....Sale Prices $7.15 to $11.25
Pillow Cases
$3.50 to $7.75.....$2.20 to $4.95

Second Floor.

THE BLOUSE MODE



Smart models aplenty, each featuring some new conceit, a clever collar, perhaps, sleeves that are subtly "different," telling trifles that make for newness.

At Special Prices

Printed Georgette Blouses

floral patterned on white with bodice of black or navy Georgette crepe, collar and cuffs of taffeta.....$6.95

Silk Lace Blouses

of creamy shadow lace over flesh chiffon with high lace collar $6.95

Georgette Crepe Blouses

(illustrated) copied from a Paris model are in white or navy, box pleated, with pointed corselet of radium silk. Silver tissue makes the flaring collar and the cravat is of contrasting ribbon..$7.95

Colored Lace Blouses

of cream, black, blue, brown or plum Chantilly lace over chiffon $9.75

Third Floor.

Specials on Ground Floor

Silk and Georgette Crepe Blouses in flesh, navy, white, violet and green, alternating bands of the silk and crepe.....$3.95

Three Models in Blouses

Satin striped taffeta in white, brown, navy, green and black. Chiffon Cloth, lace trimmed Blouses in plum, green, navy and brown, also compose model with charmeuse in colors and white. All Specially Priced.....$5.00

Never Were There More Lovely

NEGLIGEES

Models that from the simplest House Gown to the most elaborate Boudoir Robe are distinguished by their grace of line and captivating charm.

A collection notable for its variety and its remarkable values.

Crepe de Chine Negligees

In the delicate pastel tints

Kimono model with hand embroidered shawl collar and cuffs.....$6.95
Empire model, hand embroidered bodice and accordion pleated skirt.....$6.95
Coatee model, hand embroidered, over a full accordion pleated skirt.....$8.75
Coatee model, the picturesque little bolero hand embroidered and frilled with filmy lace ruffles; the accordion pleated skirt finished with wide ribbon rosettes and sash ends...$10.75

Second Floor.

Specials on Ground Floor

Albatross Negligees

Empire model with accordion pleated skirt.....$2.95
Empire models, embroidered and frilled, with accordion pleated or shirred skirt.....$3.95
Robe model, white silk lined; hand embroidered shawl collar and cuffs; silk girdle.....$6.95

Lounging Robes

Blanket Robes in plaid and figured patterns; satin trimmed. $1.95
Blanket Robes in fancy patterns; a heavy quality with satin bands.....$2.95
Japanese Quilted Robes; light weight; warmly padded, silk lined and of lustrous silk, corded fringe.....$4.95

From Paris—A New MOTOR SCARF VEIL

Doubly interesting because its uses are two-fold. Scarf and Veil in one and delightfully different from the usual Motoring Veil because it is so becoming.

The centre is in delicate, yet strong open mesh, the border in heavy silk grenadine effect. Lovely for Evening Scarfs as well, in the lighter shades. Twenty-four colors, including the rich, deep Autumn tones, black and white. Imported to sell for $5.00. Special.....$3.95

Ground Floor.



GOWNS BLOUSES WRAPS SUITS

Daily arrivals from the World's Foremost Fashion Centers. Keep our exquisite Collection interesting to fashionable and discriminating Women.

Tailored Suits $35.00 to $95.00
Smart Afternoon Dresses $35.00 to $125.00
Evening Gowns & Dancing Frocks $45.00 to $175.00

17 West 45th St. nr. 5th Ave.

Apparel for

Stout Figures

The entire main floor is devoted to a comprehensive display of every fashion edict and the favored style features of the season, adapted by Lane Bryant to give the slender, graceful lines and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman—sizes 37½ to 56 bust. Having workrooms on premises, our prices are very moderate.

Dresses,	11.75 to 127.50
Suits,	24.50 to 125.00
Skirts,	5.00 to 24.75
Coats,	18.75 to 145.00
Waists,	1.45 to 19.75
Negligees,	1.95 to 29.75

Corsets and Underwear to fit you from stock, no matter what your figure or bust measure—a service which no other house can render—and only made possible through Lane Bryant's original and exclusive patterns.

'Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

SILK PETTICOATS

Two New Models

$3.95

Changeable Taffeta, the deep flounce with four rows of hemstitching; elastic fitted top.

Silk Jersey, silk flounce finished with two stitched ruffles and tiny tucks; fitted top.

White Washable Satin Petticoats

$5.95

Lustrous satin that will retain its texture and lustre. The deep flounce finished with fancy hemstitching. Fitted elastic top.

CORSETS

Madame Irene Corsets

Two special models in pink and white broche, medium bust and length with elastic insets. $8.50 and $10.00 models, $5.50 and $6.50

An "Elente" Corset For Stout Figures

Fine quality broche in a well boned model of excellent style. Usually $8.50, $5.00

Lord & Taylor Special Corset

Pink broche, medium bust and long skirt effect, *Second Floor.* $2.95

THE LAST DAY—TOMORROW

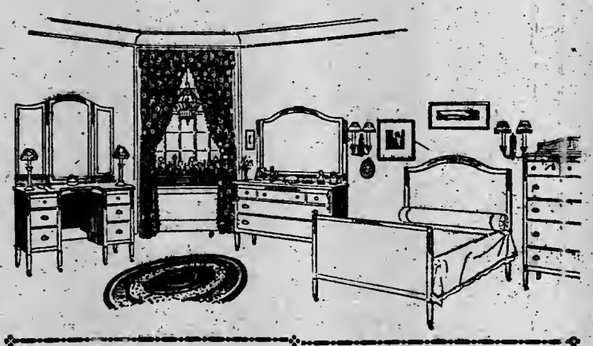
"Seven Furniture Days"

A Sale of Quality Furniture

With the store's closing tomorrow, the regular prices, the intrinsic values of the suites and pieces included in this successful event, will prevail.

Dining Room Furniture

$160.00 Fumed Oak Suite (9 pieces) $125.00
$350.00 Chippendale Suite (10 pieces) $245.00
$400.00 Mahogany Suite (10 pieces) $295.00
$475.00 Adam Suite (10 pieces)...$365.00
$565.00 Chippendale Suite.....$425.00
$685.00 Walnut Suite (10 pieces)..$475.00
$720.00 Adam Mahogany Suite....$500.00
$35.00 Mahogany Tables.....$25.00
$55.00 Mahogany Tables.....$45.00
$70.00 Mahogany Tables.....$58.00
$80.00 Mahogany Bookcases.....$60.00
$60.00 Mahogany Desks.....$47.50
$210.00 Mahogany Carved Desk...$145.00
$300.00 Mahogany Hall Clock....$225.00



Bed Room Furniture

$400.00 Mahogany, Antique Ivory or Circassian Walnut Suite (4 pieces)..$265.00
$365.00 Mahogany Suite (5 pieces).$295.00
$525.00 Mahogany or Ivory Suite (5 pieces) $460.00
$45.00 Mahogany or Walnut Dressers and Chiffoniers....$27.50



Cowan's New $25 Solid Mahogany Martha Washington Work Table, invisible hinges, $12.00

Brass Bedsteads

$15.00.....Now $12.50
$30.00.....Now $17.50
$35.00.....Now $19.75
$45.00.....Now $29.50
$53.00.....Now $37.50
$67.50.....Now $55.00

First showing of this beautiful Bedroom Suite

which is an exclusive Lord & Taylor design. The 4 pieces illustrated—Dresser, Chiffonier, Bed and Vanity Case, all finished dustproof with mahogany interior construction. Can be had in in Mahogany or American Walnut. Usually $415.00, Special $295.00

Same Suite with Twin Bedsteads, $365.00

Fine Mattresses and Springs

Lord & Taylor Special Hair Mattresses, with roll edge; usually $57.50. $42.50

Upholstered Box Spring, with hair tufted top to match the above mattress; usually $37.50....$25.00

Lord & Taylor Roll Edge Curled Hair Mattress, in one or two parts, and choice of 45 tickings; usually $37.50.....$25.00

Upholstered Box Springs covered to match above mattress $15.00

Sixth Floor.

Upholstered Furniture

$45.00 Tapestry Wing Chair.....$25.00
$65.00 Leather Arm Chair or Rocker.$45.00
$65.00 Leather Wing Chair.....$45.00
$75.00 Tapestry Arm Chair.....$50.00
Mahogany Upholstered Wing Chair or Rocker. Special.....$13.75
Carved Mahogany Tapestry Upholstered Wing Chair or Rocker. Special..$25.00
$85.00 Denim Davenport.....$55.00
$150.00 Tapestry Davenport.....$100.00
$200.00 Leather Sofa.....$135.00
$200.00 Velour Sofa.....$150.00
$195.00 Tapestry Suite (3 pieces)..$145.00
$325.00 Velour Suite (2 pieces)...$225.00
$600.00 Velour Suite (4 pieces)....$425.00

Odd Mahogany Pieces

Solid Mahogany Candlesticks, a pair.$1.25
Mahogany Muffin Stands.....$3.95
Solid Mahogany Tea Wagons.....$14.75
$20.00 Mahogany Gate Leg Tables..$12.50

4 Post Mahogany Beds

$35.00.....Now $17.50
$45.00.....Now $24.50
$50.00.....Now $32.50
$60.00.....Now $34.50
$110.00.....Now $65.00
$150.00....Now $115.00



24-inch Inlaid Mahogany Tip Table. A useful and convenient decoration for any room, $4.50.

WOMEN'S BOOTS

Usually $5.00, $6.00 & $7.00

$3.35

Patent and dull leathers with kid or cloth tops, also black kid shoes, 12-button styles, absolutely correct, but not in the extremely high effects.

For Monday Only

Cloth of Gold and Silver Slippers

$4.65

Usually $6.50

The season's smartest novelties, dainty Opera pumps of shimmering metallic cloth with Louis XVI heels and light soles.

Second Floor.

A Special Purchase

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

$7.50 to $10.00 models,

$4.95

Fancy and plain Sweaters in worsted, silk and worsted and two-toned effects, in every new color and color combination.

Medium and heavy weights. Sizes 38, 40, 42, 44. *Third Floor.*

TABLET UNVEILED TO JOHN BIGELOW

Eminent Men in "Soup Line" at Diplomat's Old Homestead in Malden, N. Y.

WARNS HYPHENATED FOLKS

Dr. C. A. Richmond Says "We Have Been All Too Tolerant of Secret Disloyalty."

A bronze tablet to John Bigelow, author, diplomatist, and publicist, was unveiled at his old homestead overlooking the Hudson River at Malden-on-Hudson yesterday, by his son, Poultney Bigelow. Heads of colleges, jurists, writers, artists, and architects, officers in the army and navy, musicians mingled with the people of the town and the children of the village school played among them on the grounds.

It was a glorious Autumn day, and the trees around the house were touched with gold and red. Mr. Bigelow welcomed his guests without formality. He wore a broad-brimmed felt hat, black velvet coat and waistcoat, brown corduroy trousers, and sandals.

In front of the house, overlooking the broad river, the bronze tablet was set in the centre of a semi-circular parapet of rough, gray stone. It showed in bas-relief the head of John Bigelow. Before the tablet was a wooden pulpit, the first from which John Bigelow preached. This altar had stood in the first church built in the district. Poultney Bigelow said that his father not only built the first church in the neighborhood, but about the first everything else including road, dock, and school.

Mr. Bigelow, who now lives in the old homestead, mounted the porch at 12:30 o'clock, clapped his hands for attention, and announced, "The soup line will now form on the right." The guests filed through the dining room, where each took a cup and napkin, and into the kitchen, where Miss Tracy, niece of Mr. Bigelow, filled the cups with soup from a large tin wash boiler on the stove.

Noted Men Present.

Among those in the soup line were Bishop Broderick, Professor W. M. Sloane of Princeton University; Dr. Charles A. Richmond, Charles R. Crane, Edward Everett Hale, Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel of New York; Alton B. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hazard, Mr and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Colonel Townsley, Superintendent of West Point Military Academy, and Mrs. Townsley; John Jay Chapman, Professor Charles Fellew, of Columbia University; George H. Mifflin, the Boston publisher; Major Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. A.; William Church Osborn, John F. Wallace, first chief engineer of the Panama Canal; Dr. E. L. Partridge, of the Interstate Park; Rear Admiral John Schouler, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Francis J. Higginson, U. S. N.; A. T. Clearwater, Major Louis Livingston Seaman, U. S. A., chief of American Red Cross in Belgium; George Inness, Jr., painter; Henry White, author; the Rev. John Henri Sattig, of St. Philip's, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and his son, Lawrence Abbott.

The soup serving in the kitchen was picturesque, old-fashioned, for the room was with large open fireplace in which swung a crane. Set into the walls was an old Dutch oven, and above it spice boxes, which pulled out of the wall. After the soup other courses were served in the same way.

The guests gathered in front of the house at 2 o'clock. Wooden stumps served as seats, but blankets and rugs were spread over the stone parapet, and cushions were supplied for the edge of the porch.

Melville Clark, a harpist, played old-fashioned tunes, after which the school children marched up the road singing patriotic songs, and Dr. Abbott said a short prayer.

Warns Against Disloyalty.

Dr. Richmond, President of Union College, from which John Bigelow graduated in 1835, delivered an address on "The Strength and Weakness of American Democracy." He said in part:

"To make and keep this American democracy strong is no question of mechanical processes or of applications to the skin. The first task to which we must set ourselves is a task of regeneration. To restore the faith of our forefathers, * * * to weld, to fuse, to unify till there shall be no clashing interests and no divided allegiance, this is our task. In Washington's farewell address there is this prophetic message: 'If we remain one people under an efficient Government the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyances; when we may take such an attitude as will cause this neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected.'

"That time has come today. Indeed there is less fear of injury from external than from internal annoyances, and to guard against this we must insist upon the most uncompromising firmness that every man who lives under the protection of the Stars and Stripes shall give his allegiance undivided and de-hyphenized to this land of his adoption. We have been all too tolerant of secret disloyalty. This country is no mere collection of immigrants—of little Italys and little Polands and little Germanys, and Ghettos of every mixture of foreign blood. It is one nation.

"We are Americans and Americans only. The time has come to put the test, 'Choose ye this day whom ye will serve.' And when men of other nations who have neither part nor lot in our inheritance come knocking at our doors we should answer, 'There is not room in this house for us and thee.' The door should be closed against them until the answer to our question: 'Who is there?' they are ready to say: 'It is thyself.' 'He that is not for us is against us.' At least we have a right to demand that every man who lives in security under the strong guardianship of this nation shall be true to the flag that protects him.

"Especially should we be careful to exclude from any office in the Government men of alien interests or of a temper disaffected. * * *

"We shall have to accept democracy. We can no more stop it or diminish it than King Canute could stop the sea. The more he beat it with his chains the more turbulent it became. Nothing is so constant, so elemental, so historically progressive, so irresistible as the movement of democracy.

"We have in the example of Germany a very complete and finished product of a system the exact opposite to our own. Nowhere is patriotism so complete and concrete a thing, nowhere is public opinion so malleable or so perfectly in control. But it has been inevitably at the cost of individuality and the spirit of freedom. An English Princess allied to the royal house of Germany is said to have been twitted with the statement that her nation was a nation of shopkeepers. 'Better that,' she replied, 'than a nation of slaves.' Burke's description of slavery is 'living under will and not under law.' That such a system is reactionary and opposed to the onward movement of civilization is the simple truth."

Anecdote of Mr. Bigelow.

Professor Sloane told of his acquaintance with the man to whom the tablet was dedicated.

"A few years ago," he said, "sitting in the Century Club at a monthly meeting, Mr. Bigelow said to me, 'I think these are deadly dull affairs. Why don't you get up and say something. I replied that I didn't know what to talk about. 'Get up on your feet and say what you think,' he answered quickly. That was the man in his entirety: He was a man so ready and spontaneous, so accurate in anything he said, that you could put him on the stump at a moment's notice and he would tell you, not a lot of vague generalities, but would give you facts and instances which you could carry home and think over.

"An old Greek motto which said 'Hand on the torch,' was his motto. He did hand on the torch. The oil with which it was fed was pressed from the most precious fruits of knowledge. The lesson that he taught was that if you have anything worth while, hand it on."

YALE COACH TO RESIGN?

Rumored Frank Hinkey Will Get Out as Result of Dissatisfaction.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9.—Persistent rumors were current late tonight that Frank Hinkey, head coach of the Yale eleven, would retire immediately from connection with football here. Affairs have been turbulent among alumni and undergraduates recently at the poor showing of the team, and Hinkey is said to have insisted that he would remain no longer.

Some former players have blamed his theories of campaigning the team through lateral passing for the collapse of the present eleven. A large number of former players gathered today to witness the Yale-Lehigh game, and tonight conferred after the meeting. Professor Robert Corwin, faculty member of the Athletic Committee, emphatically denies that Hinkey would resign.

CARRANZA PARTY WINS RECOGNITION

Continued from Page 1.

internal affairs, and that the question of an embargo on arms and ammunition had not been discussed.

VILLA MEN START A NEW CAMPAIGN

News of the Coming Recognition of Carranza Received with Satisfaction.

EL PASO, Oct. 9.—"The war is just beginning," said General Francisco Villa, with a broad grin upon receiving from his representatives at Washington late today the news of the coming recognition of the Carranza faction as the de facto Government of Mexico.

Villa, in his private car of a troop train ready to leave for Casas Grandes, had just completed a reception to a party of American women when the news reached him.

A murmur of relief was heard among his bodyguard as the news spread.

"We know now what we have to do," one exclaimed.

"Better anything than the suspense," said another.

Satisfaction rather than resentment was generally expressed by the chiefs of the Northern leader.

General Villa retired to his private compartment.

Colonel Darecio Silvia, Assistant Chief of Staff, one of the three members of the original band of eight who entered the revolution with General Villa, stated that now would begin a campaign that would cause constant surprises.

"We will enter Sonora with 40,000 men," he said; "20,000 are now at Casas Grandes. We are well armed and equipped. The army has been reorganized. It is now a clean cut fighting unit. Every superfluous official of the Government has been cut off.

"Just what our plans are cannot be revealed. They have been carefully thought out and arrangements have been completed for a campaign which I believe will surprise the world."

The train bearing General Villa to Casas Grandes was scheduled to leave Juarez this afternoon. The reception of about fifty American women, a host of Mexican officials and others beginning at noon delayed the departure until tonight.

In addressing the American women, General Villa said:

"My enemies say I have a hoard of money in the banks. I have no money. I have only faith in my cause for which I am fighting. Please tell Americans this."

Before the arrival of the news of the recognition of the Carranza faction General Villa had announced that in the event of the recognition of Carranza he and his men would fight to the last man. He also suggested the formation of a coalition cabinet of a government to be set up in Mexico in lieu of the recognition of any faction.

"Despite the recognition of the so-called Constitutionalist Government," he said, "the Convention forces will continue as though nothing had happened. Carranza represents much for the stockholders and the big moneyed interests in Mexico and for the monopolies, but he does not represent the poor.

"If the Pan-American conferees recognize Carranza they only open the way for anarchy in Mexico, for Carranza means favoritism for the moneyed interests."

The troops' train to which Villa's car was attached pulled out for Casas Grandes, Western Chihuahua, tonight amid din of cheers.

In a last interview Villa reiterated: "The recognition of Carranza will not change the policy of the Convention Government of protecting foreigners and foreign property. They will be accorded every guarantee."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Villa Government, and Enrique C. Llorente, Confidential Agent of the Villistas in Washington, gave out a statement denying on their own responsibility a declaration attributed to General Villa in the newspapers today, that he would be willing to accept as an American citizen to "serve as a regulator between the Carranza and Convention factions."

MEXICAN PLAN TO THE POPE.

Archbishop of Guadalajara Reports on Condition of the Church.

ROME, Oct. 9.—Pope Benedict received in private audience yesterday the Most Rev. Francisco Orozco y Jiminsz, Archbishop of Guadalajara, Mexico, together with Monsignor Francis C. Kelley of Chicago, President of the Catholic Extension Society in the United States. The visitors presented an important plan in connection with the present condition of the Church in Mexico.

The Pope showed a thorough knowledge of the situation as regards the Mexican clergy, and praised the generosity of American Catholics in the help they are giving their co-religionists in Mexico.

Monsignor Kelley also presented the decennial report of the Catholic Extension Society.

HUERTA MINISTER EXECUTED.

Garcia Granados Accused of Share in Killing of Madero.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Alberto Garcia Granados, Minister of the Interior in the Huerta Cabinet, was executed today in Mexico City, according to State Department advices, charged with complicity in the killing of President Madero.

GALVESTON, Oct. 9.—A cablegram received here today from Mexico City by Carranza Consul Juan T. Burns says:

"Early in the revolution Carranza gave notice that all officials directly concerned with Huerta's usurpation should be subjected to the declarations made by Constitutionalist leaders, and that members of the Cabinet would be included as directly responsible for the assassination of the President and Vice President.

"Granados is also accused of aiding in Huerta's usurpation and to have approved Madero's death by declaring that the shot that killed Madero saved the country."

CARRANZA'S LONG FIGHT.

Struggle with Huerta and Then Villa Has Lasted 2 1-2 Years.

Recognition of Venustiano Carranza as head of the de facto Government of Mexico marks the success of his movement, which began when General Victoriano Huerta proclaimed himself Provisional President of Mexico on Feb. 18, 1913, and President Francisco I. Madero, who had driven Porfirio Diaz into exile, was placed in prison. Four days later Madero and Pino Suarez, the Vice President, were assassinated.

Carranza joined with General Francisco Villa and a number of other commanders to form the Constitutionalist Party. They at once began war on Huerta and, due chiefly to General Villa's successes, were pressing him hard when the A B C conference to discuss the differences between the United States and Huerta was called. General Carranza refused to suspend hostilities and declined to abide by the result of those diplomatic negotiations.

After much correspondence Carranza told the conference that he would have to call a conference of his Generals and learn their opinions before he would accept their proposals for establishing a provisional government. This was the Torreon conference, and the Generals refused to consider anything but the elimination of the Huerto Governmant.

The difference between General Carranza and General Villa began at the conference. Carranza was Villa's chief, but the latter had won most of the Constitutionalist victories, and had more than once shown a spirit of independence that threatened to disrupt the Constitutionalist party. However, the break between Carranza and Villa was outwardly healed at the Torreon conference, and the fighting went on, with the result that General Huerta resigned the Provisional Presidency on July 15, 1914, and one month later General Obregon marched into Mexico City at the head of 16,000 men. Five days later General Carranza made his triumphal entry. Huerta in the meantime having fled to Spain. During the month between Huerta's resignation and Carranza's entry, Francisco Carbajal acted as Provisional President.

Shortly after Independent revolutions led by Zapata, General Pascual Orozco, and Generals Almazan, Aguilar, and Argumedo commenced, and in Sonora the Constitutionalists began fighting among themselves.

During this fighting the dissension between Villa and Carranza grew more intense and reached a climax on Sept. 23, 1914, when Villa declared war on Carranza. General Alvaro Obregon remained loyal to the original Constitutionalist cause and became Carranza's leading General.

The Villa Generals met at Aguascallentes in November, 1914, and, in alliance with the Zapata faction, formed a Conventionist Government. General Eulalio Gutierrez was chosen President and established in Mexico City. A few months later he broke with Villa and fled from the capital with $5,000,000 from the public treasury. Roque Gonzales Garza then became President of the Conventionist faction, but was soon forced to leave Mexico City before Carranza's troops. The capital changed hands several times during the next few months, and was not finally taken by General Obregon until the past Summer.

In the meantime Señor Lagos Chazaro had become the Villa President in the south, while General Villa had proclaimed himself President in the north, and named a Cabinet of three men.

The end of the Villa-Zapata party as a military power followed swiftly the heavy defeats of Villa by General Obregon at Celaya and towns to the north. Villa within the last two weeks has been forced to give up Torreon, his last stronghold, and has concentrated his dwindling forces in Northern Chihuahua and Eastern Sonora.

FIND BOGUS NICKEL PLANT.

Police Raid Den Where Trolley Men Got Their Bad Money.

A woman signing herself "A Mother" sent a note to Police Inspector Bolan, in which she wrote:

"A gang of young men has been trying to induce my son, who is a conductor on the Second Avenue surface line, to distribute counterfeit nickels to passengers. The counterfeiters are in a house in East 107th Street."

For several days the police had been investigating complaints of shopkeepers in that vicinity, who reported that they were being swindled by fake customers, making small purchases and inducing them to exchange good dollar notes for worthless nickels. The letter from "A Mother" was a better clue, and Detective Caspers yesterday went to a house near the east side of Second Avenue, and placing Policeman Gisselboch on guard in the rear, he forced a door of a room on an upper floor.

As Caspers entered the room two revolvers fell from a window to the rear yard, narrowly missing Gisselboch's head. In the room, where there were five men, Caspers found a melting pot, a mold, two counterfeit nickels, and a burglar's "jimmy." Four of the men were conductors on trolley lines. Two of them were permitted to go after giving their name and addresses. The other three men were arrested. They said they were Frank Sceanto, 218 East 107th Street; Frank Guilimo, 1,804 Lexington Avenue, both conductors, and Michael Laconte, a driver of 403 East Twenty-first Street. Magistrate Corrigan held each in $1,000 bail, and ordered the Federal authorities notified.

PRISONERS IDLE ON SUNDAY.

Pope Exacts Pledge from Belligerents That Captives May Observe It.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Pope Benedict has been successful, the Matin declares, in his efforts to obtain from belligerent Governments a pledge that prisoners of war will be permitted to abstain from work on Sundays.

DINOSAUR MUMMY ON VIEW.

Prehistoric Monster Shown in Museum of Natural History.

A duck-billed dinosaur, a monster with the form of a giant lizard, the bill of a bird and a crest like that of the cassowary, was placed on public view at the American Museum of Natural History yesterday for the first time. Many millions of years have elapsed since that uncanny shape was pressed down under millions of tons of earth, yet the ossified body has retained the skin in all its texture, the tendons are complete and there are even traces of the muscles.

It is only rarely that anything remains of such prehistoric monsters but the bare skeleton. The impressions of the scale-like skin of this dinosaur are so complete, that it was decided to mount it so that the observer might walk around the animal and see it from both sides. The fossil covering was so delicate that a special technique was required to keep it from being destroyed in the removal of the rock which was about the body. In the museum there is another dinosaur with parts of the skin, but this dinosaur mummy is believed to be the most complete ever found.

The new specimen was found in Alberta by one of the museum expeditions in 1912, under the direction of Barnum Brown. More than two years was required to mount it. The preparation work was done chiefly by Otto Falkenbach of the museum staff.

The scientific name of the monster is Corythosaurus casuaris and its last title, given to it by Mr. Brown is suggested by the crested head.

The fore feet of the creature are missing. The hind feet which are well preserved give the impression of swimming. All the tribe of the duck billed dinosaurs were good swimmers apparently, for they would have to be such in order to escape from their enemies, as they had neither horns nor armor plate for their defense.

The Store Beautiful

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308 Fifth Avenue, Between 31st and 32d Streets.

Dressy & Street Hats

Actual Value to $15.00

Reduced Monday to **5.00**

Velvet Hats Trimmed with Beadwork and Feather Fancies

None C. O. D. *None Credited*

Founded 1827 **Arnold, Constable & Co.** Founded 1827

Women's New Fall Coats

Practical Coats of Scotch Tweeds in heather mixtures; also Zibeline Coats in plain colors and invisible plaids. Some models trimmed with fur or velvet. *Value $22.50* — 15.50

Afternoon and Evening Coats of lustrous Silk Velour and Velour Cloth, featuring luxurious new fur trimmed models, satin lined throughout. *Value $55.00* — 48.00

Specials in Fashionable Furs

Women's Caracul Coats— *Regularly $110.00,* 82.50

Women's Hudson Seal Coats— *Regularly $130.00,* 110.00

Red Fox Sets— *Regularly $32.50,* 25.00

Blue Fox Sets— *Regularly $45.00,* 35.00

White Fox Scarfs— *Reg. $32.50 to $55.00,* 25.00 to 48.00

Women's and Misses' "Waterberry" Rubberless Raincoats

Two smart models, in navy, black and tan; sizes 16 years to 46 bust. This Cravenette fabric, made by Priestley & Co. to our order, is controlled by Arnold, Constable & Co. for the United States. *Regularly $15.00* — 9.50

Raincoats of Gabardine—Ideal for utility wear, presenting a new belted model, in tan. Sizes 16 years to 44 bust. *Value $16.50* — 12.50

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE of a $48,000 Stock of

Reductions 25 to 50% — *Complete Sizes*

Table Cloths Napkins

Table Cloths of superior quality Irish Damask in beautiful patterns and practical sizes.

2x2 yards	Now	3.00
2x2½ yards	Now	3.75
2x3 yards	Now	4.50
2½x2½ yards	Now	7.00
Napkins—⅝ Various designs, doz.		3.75
Napkins—¾ Dinner Size, doz.		4.50, 5.00 & 6.50

Bed Spreads

Crochet—Single Bed Size— *Regularly $1.30.* 1.15

Scalloped Marseilles—Satin finish. Single Bed Size— *Regularly $4.00.* 3.15

2,800 Yards

Bigelow Carpets

Reduced ⅓ to ½

Brussels and Axminster, in an attractive range of colors and designs in our own private patterns. *Formerly $1.65 to $2.00 yard.* Now 1.10 to 1.50

Bigelow and English Wilton, in an assortment of colors and patterns suitable for Fall furnishings. *Formerly $3.00 and $4.00 yard.* Now 1.75 to 2.75

Fine Wool Blankets

White Wool Blankets, Double bed size. *Regularly $4.50 pair.* — 3.25

White Wool Blankets, fine, serviceable quality, finished with pink or blue borders. Double bed size. *Regularly $5.75 pair.* — 4.25

White Wool Blankets, of very desirable weight and quality. *Regularly $6.25 pair.* — 5.00

White Wool Blankets of very superior quality, finished with pink or blue borders. Double bed size. *Regularly $9.00 pair.* — 6.25

300

"Made-up" Rugs

Reduced ⅓ to ½

Wilton, Brussels, Velvet and Axminster, in fine grades, made in our own workroom.

Approximate Sizes	*Present Prices*
Size 4.6x 4.6	4.00 to 6.00
Size 6.4x 4.6	5.00 to 9.00
Size 7.5x 5.3	7.50 to 12.50
Size 8.0x 6.0	10.00 to 15.00
Size 10.0x 6.9	12.50 to 20.00
Size 9.0x11.0	20.00 to 30.00

Cotton Sheets Pillow Cases

The "Clydesdale" Cotton Sheets—our own special brand, and recommended to give unusual service.

Size	Plain Hem	Hemstitched
63x 99	68c each	80c each
72x 99	75c each	85c each
72x108	82c each	95c each
81x 99	82c each	95c each
81x108	90c each	1.00 each
90x 99	90c each	1.00 each
90x108	1.00 each	1.10 each

Pillow Cases to Match

Size	Plain Hem	Hemstitched
42x38½	18c each	23c each
45x38½	20c each	25c each
54x38½	25c each	30c each

250

Oriental Rugs

Reduced ¼ to ⅓

MOUSSOUL AND KHURDISTAN Average size 3.6x6.0. Now 18.00 to 35.00

ANTIQUE DAGHESTANS Average size 4x6. *Formerly $40.00 to $75.00.* Now 30.00 to 57.50

LARGE ORIENTAL CARPETS. Ranging in size from 6x9 to 14x22. *Regularly $95.00 to $675.00.* Now at ⅓ less than the above quoted prices.

FIVE VERY IMPORTANT SPECIALS In Our REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

10,000 Pairs

Women's Hosiery

Pure Black Silk, of finest quality, and medium weight, exquisitely hand embroidered. Sizes 8½, 9 and 9½ only. *Regularly $2.75* — 1.50

3 pairs, 4.35; 6 pairs, 8.50.

Pure Thread Silk, of desirable weight and superior wearing quality, in black or white, with cotton tops and soles. *Regularly $1.00 pair* — 78c

3 pairs, 2.30; 6 pairs, 4.50.

Lisle Thread Mercerized—Fine, soft and excellent wearing quality. Black only. *Regularly 35c pair* — 25c

3 pairs, 70c; 6 pairs, 1.35.

Silk Lisle, in black and tan, of extra fine quality and highly lustrous. *Regularly 60c pair* — 39c

3 pairs for 1.15; 6 pairs for 2.25.

1,500 Pieces

Women's Underwear

Union Suits—Light Winter weight, of extra fine cotton, silk trimmed, low neck and knee length. Regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 75c* — 50c

3 for 1.45; 6 for 2.85.

Undervests—Low neck models, of fine Swiss ribbed silk lisle. *Regularly 50c each* — 35c

3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85.

Women's Fall Gloves

Washable Doeskin Gloves—Soft, elastic and fine; a smart, practical glove for any season. One clasp and two button, in white and yellow. — 1.50

Glace Kid Gloves—One clasp, of very superior quality, in black, white and fashionable Autumn shades. *Value $1.25* — 1.00

New Fall Blouses

Pussy Willow, embroidered in white and suit shades. Georgette with plaid taffeta combinations. Fancy Striped Silk—Tailleur models. *Value $6.50* — 5.75

Crepe de Chine, embroidered and Tailleur models; Georgette and Lace in dressy models; Black Lace over White, chiffon trimming. Satin Striped Crepe de Chine, Tailleur models. *Value $3.50* — 2.95

Women's Furnishings

Angora Sweaters, smart coat models, in plain colors and heather mixtures. *Regularly $6.75* — 6.25

Fall Silk Petticoats, of chiffon taffeta, in the newest models and fashionable shades. *Regularly $5.00* — 3.95

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362 Fifth Ave.

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Announce A Promenade of Modes from Paris

Exhibiting a Series of Copies of Authentic Originals from the foremost Couturiers of Paris.

SUITS
COATS
FROCKS
DRESSES
GOWNS
FURS
WAISTS
HATS

In all of our Departments we have marked prices at figures within reason.

SUITS, GOWNS & COATS,

$19.75 to $275

Stylish FOXES

Specially Priced from

$75.00 upwards.

The Newest Models in Cross, White, Blue, Sitka, Isabella and Gray.





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INTRODUCES CORRECT PARIS STYLE

Stylish and Attractive

Sport Costumes

Trimmed Hats
Sweater Suits
Golf Suits
Sweaters
Scarves
Furs

The models possess verve and piquancy and are especially designed for those who walk, ride, golf or enjoy the skating at Le Palais de Glace

Original Models and Adaptations Moderately Priced

ALL RELIGIONS JOIN TO WORK TOGETHER

Protestants, Catholics, and Jews at Teachers College Form Co-operative Union.

FOR STANDARD INSTRUCTION

Secretary to Act for All the Groups Concerned—Pledged Against Proselytizing.

Catholics, Protestants, and Jews have joined at Teachers College, Columbia University, it was announced yesterday, in a co-operative union to be known as the Students' Religious Organization.

At the initial reception held last Friday afternoon 500 young men and women of the institution were present. One of the objects is to standardize religious instruction and to apply to it certain principles of system.

The association has opened a common office in the college building and its interests and its correspondence will be looked after by a secretary acting for all the groups concerned.

Included in the organization are the college branches of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Catholic Club, and the Jewish Forum. In other institutions of learning those of various faiths go their separate ways, although there may be found in some of the State universities of the West a chaplain, usually of some Protestant faith, who looks after the religious interests of all the students who desire it.

The societies making up the new movement have entered into an agreement that they will not interfere with the religious leanings of any student. The Catholic Club is to look after students of its faith, and the same course is to be pursued by the Jews, while the Christian associations are to keep up a non-sectarian character. Here is a plan of church unity realized in a practical way. The secretary of the organization arranges the dates for religious services and attends to all details so that there will be no conflict.

As there are 1,846 students in the Teachers' College this year and many of them are interested in settlement and church work, it is proposed that Catholic, Jew, and Protestant shall labor in common in devising means for making religious instruction more efficient. In the last two or three years there has been a movement toward placing the instruction in Sunday schools on the same plane as that in the public schools. The work of the average volunteer teacher has been found to be of little benefit. Union Theological Seminary, which is just across Broadway and which trains ministers for all Protestant churches, is aiding Teachers College in developing the new idea. The seminary, several years ago recognizing the need of better religious instruction established a class for the training of salaried Sunday school teachers.

Several hundred of the students at Teachers' College are giving religious instruction in various parts of the city to gain experience, and they are making the common office of the organization a place for the exchange of ideas on methods. The last reports made yesterday of the matriculation of students for Teachers College showed 1,846, the largest number in the history of the institution. Of these more than 800 are taking post-graduate courses.

One of the largest classes is that in dietetics, for the demand of the Western colleges for teachers of household science and dietetics is so large that many young women are going into that work. Other schools in the West, which are in touch with rural communities, are seeking teachers to instruct the future wives of farmers in the fine art of cookery. This increases the demand for normal school instruction in household science.

Church to Hold Semi-Centenary.

A week's celebration to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Willis Avenue Methodist Church, at East 141st Street, the Bronx, of which the Rev. Dr. Rowland Hiss is pastor, will begin today. The Rev. Dr. A. H. Goodenough will preach at 10:45 o'clock this morning, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon a flag presentation by Admiral Schley Council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Daughters of Liberty will take place, followed by an address by Douglas Matthewson, Borough President of the Bronx. The anniversary sermon will be delivered by Bishop Luther B. Wilson at 7:45 tonight.

HENRY CORN FAILS; DEBTS, $1,852,004

Realty Man, Worth Two Millions a Few Years Ago, Schedules Assets of $616,167.

VICTIM OF OVERCONFIDENCE

Assumed the Obligations of a Company He Headed That Went Into Hands of Receiver.

Henry Corn, President of the Improved Property Holding Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in May, 1912, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. He placed his liabilities at $1,852,004 and his assets at $616,167, and it was stated at the office of his attorneys, Rosenthal & Hermance, 2 Rector Street, that his failure was due entirely to his confidence in the Improved Property Holding Company and his willingness to assume personal responsibility for its obligations.

This concern was incorporated in 1906, with such well-known real estate men as Alwyn Ball, Jr., J. J. O'Donohue, and R. E. Simon as officers and Directors, to construct and handle loft buildings in the centre of the city. It operated along Fifth Avenue below Fourteenth Street and in the Thirty-fourth Street region, and, taking over land on long-term rentals, it mortgaged its holdings heavily to pay the cost of improvement. It also owned the Alwyn Court apartment house, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and the Manhattan Square Hotel, at 50 West Seventy-seventh Street.

During the period of the company's prosperity Mr. Corn was reckoned by his associates to be worth personally $2,000,000, and his confidence in himself is now said to have been his undoing. In the many deals which the company put through, both in taking property on long leases and in raising mortgages, he always was ready to give his personal indorsement to the transaction, so that he assumed liability for a large number of the company's obligations.

The company miscalculated the trend of the real estate development of the city. It was found impossible to let the lofts erected, and so when the concern met with temporary difficulties through slowness in construction and the consequent loss of rents, it was unable to recover. It went into the hands of a receiver on May 22, 1912, with liabilities estimated at $12,179,756 and nominal assets of $14,989,663.

Mr. Corn was a large holder of the securities of the Improved Property Holding Company, having $408,600 invested in 4,086 of its preferred shares and $92,000 in its bonds, as well as other substantial holdings in its subsidiary companies. As a result of Mr. Corn's indorsement of the obligations of the company, Silas W. Howland, receiver, brought suit against him in the Federal District Court for $500,000, and when the case was dismissed an appeal was taken. The result was that Mr. Corn found his entire fortune swept away in the Improved Property Holding Company crash, and he has been forced to get rid of his liability. He is now in the moving picture business.

Among his secured creditors are the Columbia Bank for $30,806; the Metropolitan Bank, $45,000; the Empire Trust Company, $25,032; the Guardian Trust Company, $12,500; the Albany City Savings Institution, $60,000; the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, $17,000. Other creditors are Mary R. Goelet, $23,342; Thomas F. Ryan, $87,290; Isabella C. May, $33,306; the New York Edison Company, $7,720; Franklin Pettitt, $108,071; the Windham Realization Company, $12,009; trustees of Mathias Rock, $54,494; estate of Henry I. Van Beuren and others, $193,762; the Greenwich Savings Bank, $14,902; the City Real Estate Company, $46,547; the Emanu-el Congregation of New York, $5,665; Eugene Higgins, $50,000, and the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street Company, $14,144.

Mr. Corn bought from Mr. Ryan in 1911 the site of the old mansion of James Lenox, founder of the Lenox Library, at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. He gave Mr. Ryan a second mortgage of $500,000 on the loft building he erected upon the land. This structure was a failure, and as a result of foreclose action brought by Mr. Ryan for $532,000 it was sold. He was forced to buy it in for almost $50,000 less than the liens on the property.

BORAH SEES WILSON AS SAVIOR OF PARTY

Thinks Democrats Could Easily Be Beaten Were It Not for President.

SILENT ON OWN PROSPECTS

Senator Favors Revision of Tariff and Income Tax to Provide Funds for Defense.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho arrived at the Vanderhilt yesterday on his way to Boston, where he will make an address this afternoon. The Senator, who has been mentioned prominently as a candidate for the Presidential nomination on a Progressive ticket, or a ticket designed to combine the Progressive and the Republican vote, would not discuss the nomination. However, he believes that President Wilson is stronger than the Democratic Party, and that without him the Democrats could be beaten easily in a Presidential election.

"There would be no trouble in defeating the Democratic Party itself," said Senator Borah. "If the Administration is successful it will be on account of the personal popularity and strength of President Wilson. However, if the Republican Party does a wise thing at Chicago and adopts a liberal platform—one that is in harmony with liberal policies and views that can stand the test—I am inclined to think that it will win out.

"But our ultra-reactionary friends who assume that the liberal sentiment in this country has been dying out, or that the pendulum is swinging back, are greatly in error. Those who hold that opinion have not been out among those who cast votes; and, so far as I am concerned, I feel more deeply interested in the liberal campaign of 1916 than I did in that of 1912, because I feel that the issues have become more vital."

"Do you think Congress at its coming session will support the President in his plans for national defense?" he was asked.

"I think Congress will take measures providing for national defense," he replied.

"Do you think it will adopt the measures recommended by Secretary Garrison?"

"Congress has a high regard for Mr. Garrison's views in such a matter, and the inference is natural that it would be inclined to follow his suggestions.

"But I venture to guess," Senator Borah added with emphasis, "that Congress is not without a good deal of hesitancy, going to provide for a bond issue to take care of military or naval necessities. It is my belief that a reasonable readjustment of the tariff on what now may be practically a revenue basis, together with a readjustment of the income tax, will not only take care of adequate measures for national defense, but enable us also to eliminate the so-called 'war tax,' which is a nuisance.

"We were collecting about $60,000,000 on sugar, in revenues, and about $28,000,000 on wool. Those two items alone indicate what a tremendous advantage there could be in raising revenues by simply overhauling the Underwood Bill.

"I think that the tariff on sugar will certainly be retained. There is no possible argument against it, and it is just as feasible to put back the tariff on wool. The great cry for 'free wool' was predicated on the assumption that by taking the tariff off wool, you were going to make clothes cheaper. As a matter of fact, the theory has not worked out in practice. The consumer cannot get his clothes any cheaper today than he could when wool was heavily taxed."

Senator Borah was asked his opinion of the La Follette Seamen's Bill, and its effect in driving the American flag off the Pacific.

"Upon the surface, it seems there may be some defect," he replied, "but for my part, I am not convinced what it is, or whether it is such. Is it not true that certain provisions which it is now asserted work for the detriment of an American marine were really provisions of an old statute?"

Senator Borah would not venture an opinion about what action Congress might take in regard to the Panama Canal, in the light of the slides that have led General Goethals to recall his resignation as Governor General of the Canal Zone.

Senator Borah said that during the last ten days of the State campaign he was coming to New York to make speeches in favor of woman suffrage.

$100,000 GIFT TO EXETER.

William Thompson Gives Money to Academy for New Gymnasium.

EXETER, N. H., Oct. 9.—A gift of $100,000 by William Thompson of New York, to be held in trust for the erection of a gymnasium at Phillips Exeter Academy, was announced here today at Founders' Day exercises, at which the new academy building was dedicated.

Announcement of the gift was made by Thomas W. Lamont of New York.

Franken

Next to Riker's **17 West 34th St.** Opposite Waldorf



Important Suit Sale

Portraying all the accepted fashion lines in vogue this season, in all the newest and most fashionable colorings, as well as black.

19.75

Chiffon Broadcloth Suits
Trimmed with Natural Beaver

Raccoon Trimmed Suits

Skunk Trimmed Suits

Seal Trimmed Suits

All lined with finest white peau de cygne, and extra warmly interlined.

This Broadcloth Suit, 19.75

Every size for misses, all sizes for women, including extra large sizes.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Tomorrow, an Extraordinary Sale of

Women's Fancy Tailored, Fur-trimmed Suits

Very specially priced at $29.50

There are 6 distinctive models, three of them here illustrated, each presenting newest features of the prevailing mode. All are faithful and skilful reproductions of imported models embodying the inspirations of such Masters as

WORTH
PAQUIN
BERNARD
JENNY



MODEL I—$29.50 MODEL II—$29.50 MODEL III—$29.50

The fur trimmings are of exceptionally excellent quality. The fabrics are fine weaves of broadcloth, wool velours, imported gabardines, whipcords and imported mixtures and check velours, in the most wanted colors. All are splendidly tailored, lined with peau de cygne or fancy silk and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 44.

Model I, Illustrated at left, special at $29.50
Of fine broadcloth; the fur is skunk opossum.

Model II, Illustrated at centre, special at $29.50
Of fine broadcloth; the fur is fine Hudson Seal.

Model III, Illustrated at right, special at $29.50
Of fine broadcloth; the fur is genuine skunk.



A Very Remarkable Offering of

Women's up-to-the-moment Blouses at $2.98

The Blouse Illustrated is a Specimen of the Many Exceptional values at $2.98

There are in all twelve styles, each with strong individuality and specific charm. At this price Blouses of fine quality crepe de Chine, plain, tucked or hand-embroidered, presenting the newest collar effects and many smart touches found usually only in the much higher priced Blouses. Flesh tint or white.

There are also many new Blouses, shown for the first time, in fine, filmy laces combined with Georgette crepe and chiffon, having a foundation of chiffon and dainty frills finishing the flare collar and long sleeves. White or flesh tint, also black over white.

We also present for your approval

NEWEST BLOUSES in attractive combinations of Oriental laces and Georgette crepe, with foundation of chiffon; hemstitched bodice and deep cuffs of Georgette crepe. Vestee of chiffon; high double collar; white or flesh tint..... **$5.95**

NEWEST BLOUSES of plaid taffeta silk in several delightful color combinations. Vestee and sleeves of Georgette crepe, attractive and modish high collar; front, back and shoulders finished with pipings of solid colors. **$5.00**

An exceptional Offering tomorrow, of

Women's High-Grade Imported and Domestic Knit Underwear

at one-half regular prices

now 35c to $2.95

Consisting of Union Suits, Vests and Tights, in light, medium and heavy weights of lisle, cotton or silk.

Groups of broken size and style assortments are taken from our regular stock and marked at ONE-HALF REDUCTION as stated to effect immediate clearance.

An Important Special Offering of

Women's Hudson Seal Coats

(dyed muskrat)

45 inches long, with Collar, Cuffs and Border of Fine Quality Skunk Fur

Very special at $125.00

Hudson Seal Coats at $74.50
(dyed muskrat)

Skins of excellent quality—length 42 inches, full skirt; various rich silk linings.

An extraordinary special offering of

Red Fox Scarfs at $12.50 & $15

Extra large size Animal Scarfs of Rich Red Fox at $19.50 & $22.50

Tomorrow, the Semi-Annual Sale of

Women's Newest Autumn Dresses

Copies from and adaptations of the latest imported models; charming American creations; produced for us by several of the best dressmakers of the country; an extraordinary assemblage of Dresses providing attractive and true economies.

Combination Serge-and-plaid-taffeta Dresses
regularly $20.00; sale price **$15.00**

Excellent quality, lustrous chiffon taffeta, or the much-favored plaids, or plain color in combination with fine serge; tailored; for street, business or general utility. Navy, brown or green; 34 to 42.

Georgette Crepe-and-Velveteen Dresses
regularly $25.00; sale price **$18.50**

Reproduction of a "Callot" afternoon gown. Underbodice of silk with ribbon trimming. Full skirt of crepe with velveteen flounce. Dressy for afternoon, matinee or theatre wear. Black, brown, wine or green; sizes 34 to 42.

Dancing Frocks of Taffeta with Chiffon Velvet Waist, at $24.50
Reproduction of a "Paquin" model. *Our regular price $32.50*

Bottom of skirt scalloped and faced with pastel taffeta to match waist. Bodice of pastel chiffon velvet; shoulder bands of "iridescent," frilled with tulle. Sizes 34 to 40.

Afternoon or Calling Gowns of Chiffon Velvet
(regularly $40) **at $28.50**

Combined with Georgette crepe of same tone. Copy of a "Worth" model. Georgette crepe waist with trimmings of chiffon velvet and radium taffeta. Skirt of Georgette crepe and chiffon velvet. Black, brown, blackberry, Hague blue, or marine green. Sizes 34 to 44.

An Important Sale on Monday, Only

Women's Fur-trimmed and Dressy Coats

5 models of Hudson Seal Plush Coats at $45.00

Reproducing exquisite, high priced, imported Coats of ¾ and ⅞ lengths. Inset or Raglan sleeves. The newest conceits in collars. Fitted, full- or semi-belted or full ripple effects. Large collars of beaver, skunk, raccoon fur, or of self fabric. Lined throughout with peau de cygne or fine satin, warmly interlined. Sizes to 46.

Newest Fur-trimmed Coats, special at $23.50

Wool velour or two-toned corduroy, the former in ⅞ length with large, deep-set sleeves, patch pockets and choker collar of either beaver or Hudson seal. Half-lined. Brown, black, navy or green. The corduroy Coats are lined throughout with peau de cygne and have collar of either natural or skunk opossum; three-quarters length.

Cut Plush Coats, special at $17.50

Three-quarters length belted model. Inset sleeves. Lined throughout with peau de cygne, and warmly interlined. Black or navy.

Misses' newest Fur-trimmed Suits, special at $25.00

Russian or straight-line, double-breasted model; collar, cuffs and band at bottom of coat of natural raccoon, skunk opossum or Hudson seal. Flare or pleated skirt, finished with pleated belt. Chiffon, broadcloth or whipcord. Lined with peau de cygne and warmly interlined. Black and the newest colors.

Misses' Fur-trimmed Corduroy Coats, special at $22.50

Very smart models in narrow or wide wale imported corduroy. Full-lined, with peau de cygne, and interlined. Large collar of skunk opossum or natural raccoon. Others with chin collar of beaver. Black and the wanted colors.

Misses' Tailored Dresses, special at $10.00

One piece or coat effects. English serge or combinations of satin-and-serge. Self or Georgette crepe collar. Navy, brown or black.

Misses' Tailored Skirts, special at $4.95

Flare or pleated models of corduroy or gabardine, men's wear serge or fancy checks. Black or colors. Waist bands to 29 inches.

Just one more week remains in which to consult

Miss Bertha Strickler

designer and expert demonstrator of

MODART CORSETS
"THE IMPROVED FRONT LACED"

in our new, specially appointed fitting parlor equipped for surgical fittings

From Miss Strickler's point of view the Modart Front Laced Corset is superior to all others. She readily convinces many hundreds of women she is right. You will be interested, at least, in learning her viewpoint. It gives the most desired lines and graceful figure, and yet unquestionably it is a very comfortable Corset.

Prices are $3.50 to $18.50

Kayser Duplex Leatherette Gloves, a new importation at 50c

White two-clasp Gloves, yellow lined, or with black embroidered or self-embroidered backs.

Special values tomorrow

In the Hair Goods Shop

Two particularly attractive items are chosen from many. Experts assure perfect matching and intelligent service

Switches at $5.00
of soft texture.

Switches at $7.50
Exceptionally fine. All shades but gray.



A Very Special Sale of

***300 Modish Hand Bags* at $5.00**

Copies of an $18.50 imported model

Of rich, soft suede in a beautiful tan shade. The newest oval shape; frame of simulated tortoise shell. Fitted with purse, powder puff and mirror. Figured silk lining. Shown also in navy, brown, gray, green or black.

SING SING CONVICTS RECEIVE FIRST 'PAY'

Everything They Get from the State to be Charged For in Token Coinage.

CELLS RENT FOR $1 TO $1.60

"I Didn't Come Up Here to Make Money," Says Angry Inmate, Rejecting "Dollars."

It was payday for convicts at Sing Sing yesterday, the first pay day of the kind ever seen in the old institution. On Oct. 1, the 1,511 men now in the prison were told that Warden Thomas Mott Osborne's new "wage system" had gone into effect, but it was not until yesterday that they caught their first sight of the new "Sing Sing dollar bills" and the aluminium coins that had been made especially for them and to pass as "coin of the realm" within the prison's walls.

The men received two "dollars" apiece yesterday, one crinkly red bill with M. W. L., which stands for Mutual Welfare League, in the middle, and the League's motto, "Do Good—Make Good" on the sides, and one "dollar" in aluminium. This was their pay for the first two days of the month, at the rate of one "dollar" a day. They were paid at noon, and got a half day holiday in celebration of the new scheme.

An outsider could borrow one of the coins or, if he looked honest, one of the bills from a prisoner, but only for a little time, and while the outsider held it the owner stood proudly by and never let his eyes leave the loaned coin. The men in all of the shops except the knit shop were paid off. The knit shop men will receive their first pay tomorrow. Two knit shop men were found in the prison yard by a TIMES reporter, curiously examining a few of the coins loaned them for scrutiny by one of the print shop men. When they handed the coins back, one, a "dime" was missing. Hostilities were brewing, but the knit shop man with the "dime" surrendered it just before war was declared.

Prize Their "Money."

Some of the prisoners prized their new bills so highly that they were careful not to fold them up like ordinary bills, but carried them about gingerly until they could find biding places in their cells. Soon, an officer of the prisoners' Mutual Welfare League boasted, the League will establish a bank for the "savings" of the "employes."

But there were two prisoners who refused to accept their pay. One of these was said to have been somewhat cynical regarding the scheme from the first. He waited in line when the "treasurers" of the Mutual Welfare League went to his shop at noon with their grips of "money" and, when his bill and change were handed to him he carefully bit each coin with his teeth. Then he tossed the "money" back on the counter without a word.

The other man who did not want his pay was an old man who had been in Sing Sing for years and was generally considered, as his fellows put it, "a little off." He had spoken to no one during his entire imprisonment. He followed the line of men from his shop to the pay desk. When his new "dollars" in Sing Sing money were thrust toward him the old man grunted his first voluntary words.

"I didn't come up here to make money," he said, and passed on indignantly.

With these few exceptions the prisoners were more than enthusiastic over their new monetary system. Many of them seemed really to understand the Warden's idea in installing the new system, and when asked how they thought the plan would work out, presented much the same theories that the prison officials offered: that it would teach the men the basic principles of monetary systems on larger scales, and would teach them economy. Some of the men said they were going to send their first two "dollars" home to retain as souvenirs. One, when asked to sell some of it for real money to an outsider, said he would not take a hundred times its face value in what he termed "regular" money. Another was found who consented to trade a few of his coins, but not for a cent less than face value.

Pay "Rent" for Cells.

With their new "money" the prisoners will be called on to live in Sing Sing after the fashion in which they would live elsewhere. They will have to pay for everything they get from the State, even "rent" for thir cells and a small amount for their meals. They will be allowed to select their cells, the thrifty being enabled to move to the much desired dormitory on the payment of $1.60 a week in Sing Sing money. Other rents will be as follows: Ground tier cells, which are damp and the least desirable of all, $1 a week; second tier, the most desirable of the cells, $1.50; third tier, $1.40; fourth tier, $1.30; fifth tier, $1.20; sixth tier, $1.10. After the second tier the rents are reduced, it was explained, because there are no elevators and the occupants of the cells must walk up.

The system, the officials believe, will have the good effect of equalizing the opportunities of prisoners of all classes in the matter of purchases.

"Prisoners, who happened to have well-to-do friends or relatives, or who were themselves well-to-do before they came to Sing Sing," said Deputy Warden Church, in the absence of Warden Osborne, "have had a great advantage over the poorer men, and, of course, it has caused discontent. Whether these men worked well and behaved themselves or not, they were able to receive money from the outside with which to buy tobacco and the other little luxuries that the men are allowed to buy for themselves.

"One phase of the monetary system will be this: Men will not be allowed to buy tobacco or other commodities from the Mutual Welfare League store with 'regular' money alone. They will have to put up with it an equal amount of the Sing Sing money. We call it 'token' money, as it is meant as a token of good behavior and hard work. This system regarding purchases will put the millionaire and the pauper on the same basis while they are in the prison."

Problems of the Future.

A great many intricate problems would arise as a result of the monetary system, Mr. Church admitted. He said that the authorities had not attempted to solve these problems in advance and offer the men a fixed system which they could not alter, but had left the management of the system to the men themselves, so that they could solve their own problems and thereby gather a true understanding of the actual necessity of law and system.

"For instance," Mr. Church said, "the system of paying each man $1 a day has been adopted as a starter, but there can be no doubt that the hard-working prisoners will soon complain among themselves that each man should be paid according to the amount of work he does. We haven't tried to anticipate the outcome of this, which probably will be one of the first problems to confront the men. They will work out some scheme by which the payments can be equalized, and then they will begin to understand the real meaning of industry.

"There will be other men who won't work, in all probability. Of course, these can't be kicked out. The men have a little government of their own here, and the indigent must be supported, as in the outside government. The men themselves will have to support these persons—they will become charges on the community. That may mean that prisoners in Sing Sing will have to pay taxes soon, to pay the rent and upkeep of the indigent. You can depend on it, then, that the men will find ways and means of solving this problem, too, and of solving the hundreds of others that will arise as the system develops."

The "token money" is in the form of ten, five, and one dollar bills, fifty-cent pieces, quarters, dimes, nickels, and cents. Ten cents admission will be charged to the moving picture shows which are held at the prison, and charges will be made for lectures and other privileges.

In Warden Osborne's absence, other officials of Sing Sing said that reports of fights among prisoners, as a result of which the Warden's management was criticised severely, were grossly exaggerated. The principal keeper said:

"Since Warden Osborne took charge there have been eighteen fights. I have seen more than that number frequently on Monday mornings before, after the men had been penned up in their cells Saturday night, all day Sunday, and Sunday night. Eight or nine fights were daily occurrences."

William Willett, the former Queens Congressman, who was struck by a prisoner last week after imposing a ten days' sentence on him in the prisoners' court, was about in the yard yesterday afternoon, and seemed to have forgotten the incident. He was not badly injured.

Dr. Rudolph Diedling of the State Prison Commission, who visited the prison Friday and questioned convicts, said yesterday that he had gathered "some pretty hot stuff" which he would make public at the proper time.

ARREST "ANGEL" BURGLAR.

Brooklyn's Notorious Boy Thief in Jail Again.

Raymond Beck, 19 years old, who is known to the Brooklyn police as the "Angel-faced Burglar," was arrested at Broadway and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, last night on charges of burglary and carrying concealed weapons. The complaint was made by Leonard Gold of 1,156 Pulaski Street, who said that the youth entered his apartment on July 19 and stole articles worth $125.

Young Beck has a long police record and boasted last night that in his brief career he had entered at least 500 apartments and taken goods valued at $100,000.

When he was 14 he was arrested as the leader of a gang, the members of which had stolen jewelry worth $20,000 from a house in Hancock Street. He confessed and told where the jewels were hidden in a vacant lot. For that burglary the boy was sent to a reformatory, from which he escaped. Three months later he was arrested in Brooklyn. He said he had committed other thefts, and was sent this time to the Elmira Reformatory, from which he was released on July 25 last.

COLLISION BLOCKS ELEVATED TRAFFIC

Cars of Dead Trains on Third Avenue Buckle Across the Southbound Track.

MOTORMAN NOT SCRATCHED

Train with Passengers Very Nearly Crashes Into the Wreckage—Women in Street Faint.

Parked for the night, a seven-car Third Avenue elevated train stood in the centre track of the structure at 155th Street, the Bronx, shortly before 6 o'clock last evening. No one was aboard. The last car to the north was at the sharpest point of the curve in the tracks that begins just below the 161st Street Station. Another empty train, in charge of Motorman William H. Murphy of 4,563 Bronxdale Avenue, ran down the centre track from the north, it being Murphy's intention to run his first car to within a few feet of the last car of the dead train and then leave his train also parked for the night.

As he neared the dead train Murphy shut off his power and applied his brakes, according to the story he told later, but his train did not stop. It continued under great momentum around the curve and crashed head-on into the rear car of the parked train. As the cars that came into contact were on the curve their inside edges met first and the force of the collision was directed outward from the curve.

The cars, buckled sideways, with their ends together, lay diagonally across the outer, and southbound, track of the elevated structure, with only one or two feet to spare between the ends of the cars and the edge of the structure. Had the cars gone further they would have toppled over into the street. As it was, they stopped in a familiar position, the inner sides of their vestibules crushed to splinters.

Motorman's Remarkable Escape.

Murphy's box in the front car of his train, from which he drove, was on the outside, so it was not touched in the collision. There was the crash, the buckling of the cars, an explosion of the suddenly short-circuited electric current, a brilliant display of electricity, quietness—and Murphy stepped unscratched from his box to the elevated structure and calmly walked back to the 161st Street station. Those who witnessed the collision from the street thought surely that he had been killed, and could scarcely believe their eyes when they saw him emerge from what appeared to be only wreckage.

The spectators in Third Avenue, however, had another and more amazing thrill than the unexpected appearance of Murphy. Just as the two trains came into contact another seven-car train, crowded with passengers, was entering the curve, southbound, on the outside track, having just left the 161st Street station. Its motorman, John Daly, saw the collision on the centre track, and a moment later the buckling cars swinging across his path. With cool-headed celerity, he cut off his power and jammed on the emergency brakes. The passenger train came to a standstill with its front car within twenty feet of the cars wrecked in the collision. Had the passenger train been a few feet ahead of where it was when the collision occurred or had Daly been less quick in stopping the train, its first car, and perhaps several others, would probably have been thrown from the elevated structure to the street, with consequent death and injury to many passengers.

Crowds Going Home Halted.

Several women standing in Third Avenue fainted, and others, unable to realize that no one had been injured, cried out in excitement. The crash of the collision and the shouts in the street were heard in the Morrisania Police Station at Third Avenue and 160th Street, and, without delaying to obtain details, the Lieutenant on the desk sent in an alarm of fire and summoned ambulances from Lincoln, Lebanon, and Fordham Hospitals. There was nothing for the firemen to do, however, and the ambulance surgeons had only to give superficial treatment to the women who had fainted and several others who were badly shaken up when Daly brought his train to the quick stop that saved it.

The most serious result of the accident to citizens was the traffic tie-up that followed. For nearly two hours no trains were run either northward or southward on the elevated structure above 129th Street, and, owing to the breaking down of a heavy truck on the surface car tracks under the elevated structure at 147th Street, the north and south surface traffic was also held up a great part of the time.

The greatest congestion occurred at the intersections of 149th and 129th Streets with Third Avenue. These are busy transfer points, and within half an hour after the stopping of the trains thousands of homeward bound persons had collected. The reserves from three police stations in the Bronx and from two in Harlem were necessary to keep the crowds in order and get the people moving. In the jams several women were knocked down and trampled upon, others fainted, and a number of men were injured in the crush.

At 129th Street and Third Avenue Mrs. Catherine Waters of 592 East 167th Street suffered severe contusions of the right leg when she fell beneath the feet of the crowd, and Gustave Beslun of 589 East 139th Street suffered lacerations of the arm when the crowd forced him partly through a window of the elevated station. Mrs. Waters was taken to the Harlem Hospital, and Beslus went to his home after treatment.

By 8 o'clock last night surface car traffic had been resumed, and the northbound elevated trains were running through, but the wrecked cars still blocked the southbound track. This was not open above 149th Street until after 10 o'clock.

Spits with Sweetheart, Kills Herself

Leaving a note for her mother in which she said she had quarreled with her sweetheart, Clyde Marks, chauffeur for Supreme Court Justice James C. Van Siclen, and asking forgiveness, Miss Margaret Dorn, 19 years old, of 24 Bergen Place, Jamaica, killed herself by inhaling gas yesterday afternoon. She was found dead in bed with a gas tube in her mouth by her mother. The young woman had induced her mother to attend a moving picture show.

EXPECTS CAPTURE OF TRAIN ROBBERS

Federal Marshal Says Men Who Got Unsigned Banknotes Are Surrounded.

ONLY $57,900 IN CURRENCY

Statement By John Skelton Williams Materially Reduces Value of Two Bandits' Booty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Federal District Attorney Walker, who is investigating the robbery yesterday of the Baltimore and Ohio passenger train near Parkersburg, W. Va., which resulted in the seizure of valuables estimated at first as worth $500,000, today telephoned Assistant Attorney General Wallace, from Martinsburg, that Clarence E. Smith, Federal Marshal of the District, believed he had the two robbers located and surrounded near Parkersburg. Mr. Walker was told to use his discretion as to the strength of the posse he would need to apprehend the robbers.

Mr. Walker said that Governor Hatfield had offered the services of the militia to capture the robbers.

Information to the department of justice is to the effect that 100 packages of registered mail were taken by the bandits.

John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, said this afternoon that the shipments of new unsigned national bank notes to banks in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which were on the train, amounted to $57,900. The largest shipment to any one bank was $4,300 and the smallest, $300.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 9.—Captain T. R. Johnston of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad police received a telephone message at 10:30 o'clock this morning that the robbers had been seen making their way across the country, evidently heading for Sistersville on the Ohio River. They were being trailed by bloodhounds and a Sheriff with a large posse. Captain Johnston was quickly provided with a special train, and taking a party of men, immediately started for Sistersville.

Messages were sent further down the river were ordered to close in on Sistersville, in the hope of reaching the men before they were able to cross the Ohio River.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Oct. 9.—Deputy Sheriff Lee Wolfe, who led the hunt in the vicinity of Central Station, where early yesterday a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train was robbed, returned here today with his men completely exhausted after their all-night search. They found a man's coat, in a pocket of which were four loaded revolvers and a long knife in a road eight miles north of Central Station, in Tyler County, but the bloodhounds were baffled by many footprints and refused to follow a trail.

Liner New York Saves Sailor.

The American line New York, which sailed at noon yesterday for Liverpool, stopped off Stapleton, S. I., and lowered a boat to pick up one of the seamen, who had fallen overboard while making some gear fast. Captain W. J. Roberts did not send any report to the company.

Advance Sale Monday Tuesday Wednesday

125 HAT & MUFF COLLAR SETS

FOR SKATING and Street Wear.

SKATING—to be the season's vogue — finds quick recognition in this typical ADVANCE De Masi Offering of Stunning Hat and Muff Collar Sets—Hand made, of Lyons Velvet, fetchingly trimmed with Skunk, Beaver or Seal. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday ONLY, at.. 7.50 Set



2nd Floor
2 Elevators

The DeMasi Hat Shop

500 Fifth Ave. Cor. 42nd St.

ALSO offering 50 distinctly New Models TRIMMED HATS for every occasion—Style, material and color effects the latest—

SPECIAL VALUES:

5.00 7.50 10.00

NO HAT IN THE HOUSE OVER TEN DOLLARS.



NOTICE—Because of the demand for the continuance of "The Coward," "Old Heidelberg" and the Foy and Hitchcock comedies, these plays will remain until Saturday, October 16th.

"No Sensation Like Triangle In All New York"

"In all New York there is no dramatic sensation that even remotely approaches 'The Coward,' with Frank Keenan in the principal role."

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER

one of the great editorial figures of the country, says he has not been "so profoundly stirred, or patriotically exhilarated" as by this wonderful Civil War drama in the Triangle series of plays. And—

"Every American man and woman should see 'Old Heidelberg' as a telling romantic illustration of what war really means to humanity."

For good balancing measure there are also Eddie Foy, in "A Favorite Fool," and Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic;" two wellsprings of laughter.

No better example of TRIANGLE ENTERTAINMENT can be had. Come to the

Knickerbocker Theatre

Any Afternoon or Evening.

250 good seats 25c. Many others at 75c.
300 good seats 50c. Better ones at $1 and $2.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Introduce the Correct Paris Fashions in America-first!

Costume and Tailleur Suits

VELVET, AND RICH CLOTH MATERIALS, IN FASHIONABLE SHADES TRIMMED WITH LUXURIOUS FURS—THE MASTERPIECES OF NOTED PARIS COUTURIERS—ALSO REPRODUCTIONS AND ORIGINAL IDEAS BY OUR OWN FRENCH AND AMERICAN DESIGNERS.

Suits—for Shopping, Tramping Skating etc

AN ALMOST ENDLESS VARIETY OF FASHIONABLE MODELS, BOUNTIFULLY TRIMMED WITH FUR—OTHERS WITH LESS ABUNDANT FUR TRIMMINGS—AND STILL OTHERS WITHOUT FUR—STYLES FROM LANVAN, JENNY AND CHERUIT BEING PREEMINENT IN THIS COLLECTION.

Superb Coats for Afternoon Motoring and Utility Wear

OF MOST LUXURIOUS FABRICS—TRIMMED WITH RICH FURS, INCLUDING CALLOT'S NEW IDEA IN *RUSSIAN COATS*, GEORGETTE'S "NEARLY FITTED" COATS—PAQUIN'S LEATHER COATS—BERNARD'S "MUFFLER" COLLAR COATS AND YOUTHFUL MODELS BY JENNY AND LANVAN.

Fur-trimmed Wraps and Manteaux

FOR EVENING OR DRESSY AFTERNOON WEAR—MATINEES—CARDS—LUNCHEONS—AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF EVERY KIND—RICH VELVETS, BROCADES, METAL CLOTHS, DUVETYNS, CASHMERE VELOURS, AND HIGH-CHARACTER NOVELTY MATERIALS, RICHLY TRIMMED WITH SABLE, ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, BLACK FOX, SILVER FOX, SLATE FOX, TAUPE FOX, KOLINSKY, WOLF AHD OTHER FASHIONABLE FURS.

Gowns and Dresses for Day or Evening Wear

THE LAST WORD IN FASHION—FROM BERNARD, CALLOT, WORTH, PAQUIN, BEER, JENNY, DOEUILLET, DOUCET, CHERUIT, PREMET, GEORGETTE AND OTHERS. WONDERFUL GOWNS WITH SEQUINED NET, SPANGLES AND JEWELS IN EFFECTIVE COMBINATIONS—DRESSES FOR DAYTIME WEAR OF VELVET, CHIFFON AND VARIOUS RICH COMBINATIONS, MANY FUR-TRIMMED.

Exclusive Millinery

VAST ASSEMBLAGE OF *CHIC* HATS FOR ALL MANNER OF DAYTIME WEAR, AS WELL AS BEAUTIFUL MILLINERY FOR FORMAL AND INFORMAL OCCASIONS—ALSO *ORIGINAL FRENCH DESIGNS, DUPLICATES* AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS, NEW EVERY DAY, BY OUR OWN FRENCH AND AMERICAN ARTISTS, WHO STAND PREEMINENT IN THE DESIGNING OF SMART AND LUXURIOUS HATS.

Charming Paris Blouses

INCLUDING MANY IMPORTATIONS (EXCLUSIVE WITH THIS HOUSE), OTHERS DESIGNED IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS. HANDMADE EFFECTS, OF REAL LACE—OF GEORGETTE CREPE WITH REAL LACES AND SILK AND CHIFFON COMBINATIONS, IN STYLES TO COMPLETE THE TAILLEUR COSTUME, OR FOR SEMI-DRESS.

Beautifully Matched Sets—Pelerines—Scarfs or Muffs

OF SILVER FOX, NATURAL BLUE FOX, ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, SABLE, FISHER, BEAVER, SKUNK, MOLE, SEAL, RACCOON, AND OTHER FASHIONABLE PELTS.

Fur Coats—

OF BABY LAMB, BABY CARACUL, MOLE, SEAL, NUTRIA, LEOPARD, RACCOON, AND HAIR-SEAL, TRIMMED WITH CHINCHILLA, ERMINE, KOLINSKY, SKUNK, BLACK FOX, WHITE FOX, RED FOX, SLATE FOX, SILVER FOX, BLUE FOX, STEEL FOX, ETC., WITH THE NEW FLARE, IN THREE-QUARTER AND FULL LENGTH EFFECTS FOR EVENING, AFTERNOON, UTILITY AND MOTOR WEAR.



C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

FURRIERS EXCLUSIVELY

FOX SETS

Choice collection of skins made up in the most fashionable sets.

Cross Fox
Dyed Blue Fox
Natural Blue Fox
Red Fox
Taupe Fox
Smoked Fox
Pointed Fox
Black Fox, etc.

C.G.GUNTHER'S SONS 391 FIFTH AVENUE, NY

No labor troubles in our shop—No disappointments

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th Street

Will Close Out—Monday

WOMEN'S and MISSES'

Fur-Trimmed Suits

The season's smartest styles, in box and flare coat effects. Coats are interlined. All the modish colors are represented. Values up to $45.00.

Wool Poplin Broadcloth 22.75 Gabardine Velvet

No Alterations No C. O. D's. No Approvals

Renard MILLINERY SALON

An Unusual Sale of

Exposition Models

THE publicity given in the press of the late fashion expositions held in the several exposition halls, theatres and at Castles-by-the-Sea, etc., where the master minds of our American designers showed the best creative genius.

We have been fortunate in securing one of the original designers of these exposition models, which enables us to faithfully reproduce many of these beautiful and exclusive designs, also the most acceptable models shown at the openings of the famous Paris houses.

The large Renard clientele that will visit our display on Monday will no doubt appreciate our efforts.

Prices for these exposition models range from $10 to $25

Original prices range from $25 to $60

47-49 West 42d St.

Crocker

MOURNING SPECIALTY HOUSE

Hats, Gowns, Waists, Veils, Neckwear, Furs

The Only House in New York Catering Exclusively to This Class of Trade

Strictly high class. No competition, as our designs are our own, and materials are our own importations.

We Have in Stock at All Times Black or White Hats That Are Not Mourning.

Crocker Building, 373 Fifth Ave. at 38th St., New York

Boston Address: The Crocker Bldg., Copley Square.

TO TRAIN FIREMEN FOR MILITARY DUTY

Plan Proposed to Organize a National Guard Reserve in Nassau County.

FORCE OF 2,400 SUGGESTED

Captain Eldred Urges Use of Engine and Hose Houses in Long Island Towns as Armories.

Captain Herbert Willard Eldred, N. G. N. Y., of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has worked out a scheme for a National Guard Reserve in New York State which is receiving the serious consideration of both regular and guard officers. Nassau County, which now has no militia organizations of any kind, and in which no regulars are stationed is the locality selected by Captain Eldred in which the proposed reserve is to have its birth.

"In practically every little town or village throughout the country," said Captain Eldred yesterday, "there is to be found a building which is the center of life in the locality. I refer to the volunteer fire houses, with the apparatus space on the ground floor and generally a dancing or meeting hall upstairs. What better armory could a platoon have, if gun-racks were put in a corner, and lockers provided for the men? And what better class of men could we find to start this reserve than the volunteer firemen in the little towns of the country, a body of active, healthy, brave, quick thinking, loyal men? The civil war history proves that no better fighters figured in that struggle than our 'Fire Zouaves.'

"Having suggested New York as the State in which to start this reserve, I have suggested Nassau as the county in which it can be first tried out. Nassau County has no National Guard troops, and there are no regulars stationed in it. It is a county with a big coast line, and from its strategic location would prove a fine place for an invader to land and start his march on New York City.

Nassau County's Fitness.

"Nassau County has 3,500 volunteer firemen and thousands of baymen, and is the home of many former officers of the regular army, the navy, and the National Guard. The people who live in the county have thousands of automobiles, the county is well stocked with blooded horses, there are many yacht clubs, hundreds of motor cycles, and in it is located perhaps the finest aeroplane training field in the State.

"What better locality could be selected to organize the first of the reserves? Already three well-known and wealthy women of Great Neck have pledged the money needed to organize a field artillery battery of four guns, while a company of infantry of 119 members is already being organized at Lawrence, one of those interested in the movement being a 'Plattsburgh rookie' who has given $500 toward forming the unit.

"The naval militia units proposed could use the yacht clubs; the aviators, the aviation field at Mineola, and the cavalry could find splendid training fields at Meadow Brook and at Westbury, with the infantry occupying the fire houses at Rockville Centre, Far Rockaway, Lawrence, Cedarhurst, and other places. The firemen are eager to join the infantry organizations, which will be officered by former officers of the militia and regular services.

"All that we now need is a little legislation from Albany to enable the Adjutant General and the Major General commanding the National Guard Division of New York to come to the assistance of Nassau County in this proposition.

Details of Organization.

"The details of eligibility, service, inspection, supervision, organization, where to obtain needed equipment, duties, drills, &c., have been worked out and are as follows:

Purpose—To provide an efficient active reserve for the United States Army, and to supplement and recruit the National Guard.

Eligible—All male citizens of Nassau County, between the ages of 18 and 30 years.

Arms—Krag-Jorgensen rifles, now held in storage. This is to be temporary.

Uniforms—Khaki coats and breeches now in the Arsenal on Seventh Avenue, New York. Old style black visored khaki caps.

Equipment—Blankets, mess tins, ordnance and Quartermaster property, from the reserve and obsolete equipment held in the New York State Arsenal.

Organization—Two First and two Second Lieutenants to each company, one assigned to each platoon in each village. Otherwise organized exactly as prescribed in the tables of organization of the regular army.

Location of Posts and Quarters—Not less than a platoon at any one post, which is to be commanded by a commissioned officer and to consist of an Acting First Sergeant, a Sergeant, and Acting Quartermaster Sergeant, four Corporals, and from eighteen to thirty privates.

Enlistment—Three years, with re-enlistment for two years.

Supervision—Inspections by army and navy officers, assisted by such officers of the National Guard and reserve as may be deemed advisable.

Privileges—Same as given the National Guard.

Service Medals—Same as National Guard with the word "Reserve" added.

Commissions and Warrants—To be obtained and issued as in the National Guard.

Rifle Practice—One day given to this work each year.

Drills—Each member must attend fifteen drills per year of a duration of not less than two hours of actual drilling. There shall be one day a year given to muster and inspection.

Other regulations suggested by Capt. Eldred have to do with rent of the fire houses, halls, the pay of the men, parades on holidays, &c.

Distribution of the Force.

The proposed organization contemplates one regiment of infantry of 1,300 men, one squadron of cavalry of 270 men, one battery of field artillery of 115 men, one battalion of naval militia of 350 men, one motor transport column to be equipped with fifteen trucks, 240 automobiles, and manned by 255 reserves and 60 mechanics; one aeroplane flotilla of eight machines, and one medical field column of 40 surgeons and physicians.

The headquarters of the infantry regiment will be Hempstead, and the towns in which the platoons will be stationed are Mineola, Freeport, Floral Park, Rockville Centre, Lynbrook, Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Far Rockaway, Sea Cliff, Port Washington, Oyster Bay, and Hicksville. Hempstead will also be cavalry headquarters, and there will be troops in Hempstead, Roslyn, Cedarhurst, and Lawrence, one troop to each place. The field artillery will be at Great Neck, and the naval militia at Patchogue, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, Babylon, and Freeport. Mineola will be the headquarters of the motor transport column and of the aviation section.

All or any part of the reserve will be subject to the call of the President or the Governor of the State. No reserve unit will be formed in territory in which National Guard commands are in existence, and no member of the National Guard can resign to join the reserve unless he has served five years in the guard and has been honorably discharged or dropped from the rolls because of change of residence.

An automobile company is to be formed in each town where infantry reserve units are located, and will be of the number and capacity to comfortably transport the entire company, with full field equipment, to a mobilization point, and auto trucks in sufficient number to carry the baggage, and motor cycles to carry the transport column officers are to be assigned to each auto company.

Auto drivers will be instructed in the mechanism and operation of machine guns, and provision will be made for mounting the guns easily on any car or truck of the column.

TO SHOW GIRLS' ART WORK.

High Schools to Exhibit Results of Vocational Training.

A high school exhibition of art in relation to women's work, representing the efforts of girls in the eighteen high schools of the city, and which is the first general public display of the results of vocational training of this nature, will be shown this week in the Fine Arts Building, at 215 West Fifty-Seventh Street. The opening reception, to which the Mayor and other city officials have been invited, will take place tomorrow evening, but the public opening will be on Tuesday afternoon and will continue each afternoon, including next Sunday. Admission will be free.

Two large galleries have been set apart for the hundreds of pieces of craft work and designs, arranged for by the School Art League, which is cooperating with the high school teachers. Many of the girls will be seen at work during the exhibition, to give the public a practical view of their work as carried on in the schools.

It is a practical example of what may be accomplished by vocational training, providing the girls a trade foundation for self-support and independence, and of the highest utility and value to the public.

The work includes decorative treatment of china, trays, toilet articles, embroidery, vases, pottery, modeled in clay; costume designs, curtain designs, together with complete designs for furnishing rooms; poster work and various commercial patterns, dressmaking, and many other useful lines, all with a technical excellence which will compare favorably with the work of professionals and the shops. Of the practical value of the work Dr. James P. Haney, head of the art department of the high schools, under whose direction the industrial exhibition was developed, said:

"The spirit of modern art teaching in the high schools looks to see the work of direct value to the worker. The general interest in women's work makes it particularly appropriate that we show at this time how far the school girl is learning to be a practical and useful woman. For this reason we have not hung up paper patterns, but have arranged for more than fifty girls to work in the galleries. These girls thus learn that art lessons apply directly to the clothes they wear, the homes they live in, and to the vocations which many of them must follow."

SOUTHERN ROADS MERGED.

Louisville & Nashville Incorporates Lexington & Eastern Railroad.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 9.—It was officially announced here today that the Lexington and Eastern Railroad, a hundred-mile track system running into the Eastern Kentucky coal mining section, has been merged with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Simultaneous with this announcement was one that Milton H. Smith and J. H. Ellis, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Louisville & Nashville, had succeeded Arthur Cary and W. A. McDowell, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Lexington and Eastern.

STOLE FOR DRUG-HABIT CURE

Mrs. Whitman's Brother Admits Taking Jewelry to Pay Hospital.

Because he wanted money to pay for a drug cure, he took his mother's jewels and pawned them, is how Milton L. Hitchcock, son of Oliver N. Hitchcock of 631 Fifth Avenue, explains the disappearance of valuables worth $2,000 from the room of Mrs. Hitchcock in her home at Quogue, L. I. Mrs. Hitchcock, who died on Aug. 9, was the mother of Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor.

"I was a victim of the drug habit," said the younger Hitchcock, who is 30 years old, "and I knew I must be cured or I would be ruined. My father did not know I was a drug user, and so I could not ask him for money to take a cure. He thought I had been drinking, and for that reason had withdrawn pecuniary aid.

"I went to my mother's room and took enough of her jewelry to raise money to pay for treatment at the Polyclinic Hospital. I went there, telling my family that I was going on a trip to the Adirondacks. On July 27 I felt I was cured and sent word to my family where I was. I was discharged as cured on July 29 and I believe I am cured."

Mr. Hitchcock, Sr., said that his son had spoken to him of persons who had the drug habit, and that he had spoken harshly of them.

"I guess I didn't give him much encouragement to confide in me," said the father. "I spoke pretty roughly about anyone who used drugs. When he took the jewelry from his mother's room he left other jewelry ten times as valuable, which he could just as easily have taken. He took only enough for his needs. That does not amount to anything in comparison with his being cured. The boy's mother died happy because she had seen him appear as she would have him, sound in body and mind."

Would Sue Bank Officers.

The Association of Depositors of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn has addressed a letter to State Attorney General Woodbury, appealing to him to bring a suit against the officers and Directors of the defunct institution. Restitution is demanded by the depositors, who declare that speculation rather than poor real estate investments was the cause of the failure of the bank. The statute of limitations will protect the officers and Directors from civil liability before long.

ROCKEFELLER STARTS HOME

Surprises Camp Dance Partner by Recognizing Her in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 9.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., spent most of today saying good-bye. Accompanied by his secretary, H. O. Heydt, he left tonight for New York. W. L. MacKenzie, Industrial Investigator for the Rockefeller Foundation, who has taken an active part in formulating and launching the Rockefeller welfare plan, will remain here a week longer.

While lounging in the lobby of the Brown Hotel this morning, Mr. Rockefellar watched a group of fifteen young women recently declared the prettiest in the State by the judges of a beauty contest. He approached one of these, a demure, brown-haired girl, and held out his hand.

"Isn't this Miss Caldwell?" he inquired. "I am Mr. Rockefeller. I had the pleasure of dancing with you at Cameron two weeks ago."

"Why, Mr. Rockefeller," the girl exclaimed, "I didn't suppose you'd remember me."

"I remember you perfectly," said Mr. Rockefeller. "That evening in the Cameron camp was one of the most enjoyable I ever spent in my life. I believe I could remember every one of you young ladies if I met you in New York five years from now."

The girl told Mr. Rockefeller she had secured an excellent snapshot of him on his Cameron visit, and gave him a print for Mrs. Rockefeller's scrapbook.

$400,000 TO MISSIONS.

Mrs. Rockefeller's Bequests to Baptists Made Effective.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—It was announced today that the executors of the will of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller had paid $100,000 to the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, and $300,000 to the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

Although the exact use to which the money was to be applied was not designated in the will, it is understood that it is not to be used for current expenses or endowment, but for buildings and permanent material equipment.

FAST TRAIN IN COLLISION.

New Orleans-New York Limited Runs Into Local on Southern Ry.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 9.—The New Orleans-New York Limited of the Southern Railway, bound north, was in head-on collision with a south-bound local passenger train early today near Arrington, Va. Only the baggage master was hurt on the limited, while several passengers, most of them negroes, on the local suffered injuries. The wreck tore up the tracks and knocked down telegraph wires. It was at first reported that several passengers on the limited had been hurt, and doctors were dispatched to the scene.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Steps were taken by H. W. Belnap, Chief of the Division of Safety of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to ascertain the cause of the wreck on the Southern Railway. As soon as informed of the accident, Mr. Belnap said two Inspectors of the commission would go to the scene of the wreck to investigate it.



Gabrilowitsch, Master Pianist, Will Play For You—in Your Home

THOUSANDS have filled the great concert halls of Europe and America to listen enraptured to the wonderful playing of Gabrilowitsch. And thousands have carried away splendid memories of tonal glories, of exquisite traceries of melody, rich, gorgeous harmonies, climaxes which transported audiences to the heights of ecstasy . . . . . .

Memories. What else remains of the pianist's wonderful creative art, when the keys are at rest, the sweet voices of the strings stilled? Music is indeed an evanescent beauty!—gone while we are but comprehending its loveliness.

SO subtle an art impressed in permanent record, as the art of literature is held upon the printed page, is an idea which like the fourth dimension, or the distance of a star, tries imagination to its limits.

Yet it is more than an idea—it is accomplished fact.

Here at Aeolian Hall is a remarkable piano. No one could guess that it is other than it appears to be—a very fine grand pianoforte—that it is in reality a recording instrument of marvelous sensitiveness and accuracy. But as the artist plays it, every key he strikes, the force of each blow, the length of each note, every variation of touch, of pedaling, every delicate phase of his interpretation, is unfailingly inscribed.

And when he has finished, a music-roll, which now bears a wonderful record of his work, is taken from the recording instrument and placed in the Duo-Art Pianola—immediately the pianist's performance is repeated with a perfection and fidelity that awes its hearers.

All the world's greatest pianists are in turn playing their master interpretations upon this remarkable recording piano. Saint-Saens, Bauer, Busoni, Scharwenka, Carreño, Hambourg, Grainger and many other notable names are already upon the list.

And now Gabrilowitsch.

SO it is that today, tonight, tomorrow, Gabrilowitsch shall be heard in a multitude of homes.

The Sonata in G minor by Schumann—how wonderfully he plays it! There is exquisite refinement and art in his phrasing of Schumann's odd and greatly varied rhythms, delicate discrimination in his choice of touch and tensity of expression, remarkable technical brilliance and emotional power—*judgment* in the working up of his climaxes. And the wonderful Duo-Art Pianola reproduces every phrase just as Gabrilowitsch played it.

Or the simple little melodious "Romance" by Fauré—a composition which might be commonplace but for this master pianist's immortalizing interpretation. This is indeed a test for the Duo-Art.

For the loss of but a little of the quality of Gabrilowitsch's delightful playing would reduce the work to a triviality. Clear and, sweet, it rings forth from the Pianola, its charm strong upon every lover of beautiful music.

. . . . . so an entire program of glorious music might this great pianist play for *you*—in your home. Or you may command a wonderful company of artists, the greatest of the world.

The Duo-Art Pianola and its marvelous records are their messengers—to carry their stories in exquisite music beauties to unnumbered thousands—into the homes of the world, into your home and to *you*.

The DUO-ART PIANOLA

"PLAYED FOR YOU BY WORLD-FAMED MUSICIANS"

The Duo-Art Pianola is an instrument of three-fold capacity.

First: It is a perfect piano—A Steinway or Weber. You play it by hand in the same manner as any other piano.

Second: It is a Pianola. And the wonderful Pianola action enables you to play with your own expression, and with all the command of technique which the concert pianist acquires through years of practice!

Note: Electric power is provided to drive the pneumatic system of the instrument. When playing the Duo-Art as a Pianola there is no pedaling—no physical effort.

Third: The instrument is also equipped with the wonderful Duo-Art action. The Duo-Art music rolls, which are records of great pianists' playing, when placed in the Duo-Art Pianola, cause it to reproduce *automatically* the artist's original performance with absolute fidelity to the last details of expression and technique.

We cordially invite you to come in and hear this newest marvel of the musical world—The Duo-Art Pianola. Impromptu recitals at every hour of the day. The instrument is made in Steinway and Weber models. Most liberal terms of payment are extended, and other pianos or player-pianos are taken in part exchange.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 29-33 West 42nd Street — Between 5th and 6th Aves.

"Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion—Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

Copyright 1915, The Aeolian Co.

Robinson's

Correct Apparel for Women and Misses

25 and 27 West 42d St.



Important Sale

Featuring the Most Attractive Model Shown This Season.

This Stunning Suit

The garment illustrated is one of the most fetching models produced this season, fashioned in fine quality chiffon broadcloth in black, navy, African brown or green. Russian model—collar, cuffs and band at bottom of coat of skunk opossum. Coat lined throughout with a guaranteed brocaded silk. The new flare skirt.

39.75

Same model in Chiffon Velvet, all colors, $57.50

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

Simply Tailored Clothes for Misses



The line of distinction between tailored clothes for women and tailored clothes for misses is most apparent in De Pinna apparel.

This house, by confining its work to *tailored apparel for misses*, has established a position unique in America.

It has discontinued entirely evening dresses, to devote its whole attention to *the tailored idea*.

De Pinna leadership in this work is acknowledged. With close foreign connections, and always in intimate touch with English styles for misses, this establishment is in better position than any other house in the United States to advise concerning misses' tailored outfits.

Misses' Tailored Suits and Dresses

Made to measure or ready to wear, exclusive De Pinna models, tailored to harmonize with the years and figure of young womanhood.

The prevailing fashion tendencies modified appropriately—things that are looked for elsewhere in vain.

Suits of whipcords, broadcloths, wool velours, velveteens, corduroys, cheviots, tweeds and homespuns. With silk linings harmonizing with the spirit of the model.

Many suits becomingly trimmed with furs that are in greatest vogue.

Tailored dresses of all fashionable materials.

Tailored Blouses

Properly toned down from the elaborate fashions of women, without losing their smartness.

Designed specially to go with De Pinna tailored suits.

Crepe de chine, striped and white silks, beautifully tailored and shaped.

Separate Sport Skirts for Misses

Of tweeds, homespuns, checks and large English plaids—correct English models for misses—roomy and practical.

Walking and storm skirts for country use.

Exclusive De Pinna sweaters.

Misses' Coats

Offering a latitude of selection to be found nowhere else.

Warm wool velour coats, lined with peau de cygne—soft as a blanket and almost without weight.

Topcoats and motor coats of English plaids, Scotch mixtures and tweeds, with or without fur collars.

Velvet and cloth coats, with chin chin collars, edged with Beaver and other fashionable furs.

Golf Suits and Riding Habits

The exactly correct English models—with De Pinna tailoring.

Riding suits, for cross or side saddle—ready to wear or made to measure.

Hats, boots, shirts and stocks to complete the costume.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

BIG SUFFRAGE PARTY FOR MRS. WHITMAN

Samuel J. Tilden's Old Home Scene of Fete to Raise Money for Amendment Campaign.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER HOST

International Program of Music Provided — Treasury Enriched by $1,000.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, was the guest of honor at the prettiest suffrage party of the season, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer at Greystone-on-the-Hudson, once the home of Samuel J. Tilden, yesterday afternoon. It was to have been a lawn party and the day was perfect and the grounds of the estate were never more beautiful, but it was too cool for the long program that was given to be presented out of doors.

Mrs. Whitman arrived with Miss Katherine Dreier, Chairman of the big German-American Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party, which was in charge of the afternoon, the receipts, about $1,000, being divided between the party and the committee. Mrs. Whitman, who was in black, carried a bouquet of purple orchids presented to her by Mrs. Untermyer. The program of music Miss Dreier called international. Carl Friedman, who won fame in Germany, played a Chopin ballad on the piano; Carolyn Ortmann, an American, but formerly with the Leipsic Opera House, gave Elizabeth's "Song of Gladness," Tannhauser; Wassily Besekirsky, a Russian, played violin solos and Robert Maitland from London sang the baritone aria from Figaro's "Hochzeit." Every one joined in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," at the close.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in her address said that Mr. Wickersham and a negro servant of Mary Johnston, the writer, used the same arguments against suffrage. The old darkey told Miss Johnston severely that he didn't believe in women having the vote, because the place for woman was in the home.

"Ex-President Taft," she said, "uses the same arguments that were given by a distinguished man of 1821, Chancellor Kent, against manhood suffrage. The Chancellor said that the peril of universal suffrage, (meaning man,) was that it was too powerful a strain for the human emotions to stand.

"You men are too belligerent to run the Government alone," said Mrs. Catt. "You have made business and politics of war. Even lawyers, with apologies to our host, are belligerent in their business. I sold a small piece of property to an old man at one time and there was some question about the title afterward, and his lawyer informed me that I must immediately get a lawyer to fight the matter out. 'We don't need to do that,' I said. 'I am quite willing to settle the matter.' Finally the old man and I, taking our lawyers by the coat tails to keep them apart, quietly settled the matter between ourselves."

Mrs. Margaret Dreier Robins, National President of the Woman's Trade Union League, told of the civic conditions in the Seventeenth Ward, where she lives in a tenement house in the most densely populated district in Chicago, and how much the women needed the vote there. She told of the politeness of the Alderman of the district now, who relieves a washwoman on the street of her basket, carries it to her destination and touches his hat as he leaves her.

"You might offer a prize and you couldn't find a woman who stays at home these days," said Mrs. Catt. "If she can't go anywhere else she goes to the moving pictures. She can easily stop in the polling booth on her way to the movies and cast her ballot."

Mr. Untermyer, after the meeting, speaking of President Wilson's stand for suffrage, said it would be a great benefit to the suffrage cause both in New Jersey and in New York.

"There is an even chance in both States now," said Mr. Untermyer. "But the women need money. They should have a watcher at all the registration places, and they should not miss a single one of the polls on Election Day."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, who was to have presided, was too busy looking after the party watchers at the registration places. Among those present were Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mrs. W. R. Shepard, Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Neuhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Krueger, Mrs. Henry Wolf, and Hedwig Reicher, the actress. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

DRILL SUFFRAGE MARCHERS.

Capt. Gowdy Will Prepare Awkward Squads for Big Parade.

Captain Gowdy of the National Guard has volunteered to drill marchers for the Oct. 23 suffrage parade at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The first drill will be held on Thursday evening of this week. All suffragists are invited. The different suffrage organizations will make up squads and conduct them to the armory.

There will be a suffrage annex to the white wings parade on Columbus Day, Tuesday. Six large automobiles bearing placards: "A Clean Sweep for Suffrage," and filled with suffragists will follow along the line of march. There will be other decorations of brooms tied with yellow ribbons and buttonhole brooms will be given away with Votes-for-Women pennants and map calendars to the men marchers. There will be six rallies for suffrage in the Italian districts of the city in the evening.

Wednesday will be "balloon day," and the suffragists will send up thousands of wishing balloons all over the city—yellow ones, with the words "Votes for Women" on them in blue letters, illustrating their hopes. An automobile party will leave the Woman Suffrage Party headquarters at 11:30 A. M. and reach the Votes for Women Restaurant, 70 Wall Street, at 12, with the bugler to announce the ascent of 1,000 balloons. Other balloons will be sent up from headquarters and individual suffragists will have balloon ascensions from their homes. There will be a special balloon day menu at the Wall Street restaurant.

There will be a general hold-up at the banks of the city on Friday, which will be bank and trust company day for the women, and every teller and cashier will be asked how he stands on suffrage. From 2 to 4 P. M. there will be outdoor meetings near the bank buildings. Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. William Wadhams, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw are on the Bank Hold-up Committee.

The National Association of Wall Paper Printers and Color Mixers of the United States has indorsed woman suffrage, it was announced at the Woman Suffrage Party yesterday. C. C. Alexander, Secretary, made the announcement to the women that the action had been taken at a convention at Hudson Falls on Oct. 7.

FLYING WEDGE FOR VOTES.

Women of Queens Rouse the Echoes in Long Island City.

A squad of suffragists in automobiles resplendent with the orange colored decorations, drove a flying wedge through Long Island City yesterday. They left their headquarters at about 11 o'clock and dashed from one important point to another arousing the echoes and the neighborhood by blowing horns. In the squad were Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict of Denver, Miss Dorothy Pickering, Miss Rose Brower of South Dakota, and a number of teachers from the Queens public schools. They visited the Borough Hall, the Municipal Building, and the Court House and everywhere advertised their meeting, which was held in Scheutzen Park, in Broadway and Steinway Avenues, last night.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson was unable to appear as the principal speaker, and her place was taken by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

District Attorney Denis O'Leary of Queens also spoke.

HONOR SUFFRAGE PIONEER.

Centenary of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Birth Observed in Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Johnstown today observed the one hundredth anniversary of the birth here of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, pioneer in advocating woman suffrage. The ceremonies were under the direction of the women's political union, of which Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch is President. Mrs. Blatch and Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence, who also assisted, are daughters of Mrs. Stanton.

The speakers at the public exercises were Senator Edgar T. Brackett, Dr. John L. Elliott of Hudson Guild, New York; Mrs. Nora de Forest Blatch of New York, granddaughter of Mrs. Stanton; Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, and Mrs. Lawrence of New York.

Meeting to Oppose Suffrage.

At a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall Oct. 30, at which the Seventy-first Regiment Band will furnish the music, the anti-suffragists will make their last appeal to voters before election with some of their strongest speakers. Among them will be Colonel John P. Irish of California, John H. Matthews of Newark, ex-member of the New Jersey House of Representatives, and Miss Minnie Bronson, General Secretary of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

MORRISTOWN SHOW CLOSES

Record Attendance on Final Day—Some Horses Proved Daily Winners.

The Morristown Field Club Horse Show ended yesterday with by far the largest attendance of the three days. Parking space was at a premium, the boxes were all crowded to capacity, and there was hardly an inch of space in the promenade around the ring.

Many of the winners of Thursday and Friday continued yesterday to add blues to their long strings. In the class for harness horses not over 15.2 hands, to be shown to a lady's phaeton, lady amateurs to drive, the first prize went to Paul Moore's Kara, with Miss Dorothy Dillon's Overleigh Monarch receiving second. A picturesque class was that devoted to hunt teams, three horses to a team, the riders to be members of a recognized hunt, and to ride in costume. There were only two entries, both from the Essex Fox Hounds. The winners were the entries of A. A. Fowler. Ferdinand Kuhn, who rode the other team, had a nasty spill with one of his mounts, but he pluckily remounted and continued in the competition.

Hamilton Farms won the first prize with Foxy Foot in the Corinthian class, which was open to all hunters, qualified or green. The horses were ridden by amateurs who were members of a recognized hunt. It was one of the largest classes of the show. Mrs. Charles Scribner, Jr.'s, mare Vanity received the red and A. A. Fowler's Oxygen the yellow. R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont's Copper Coat got the reserve.

Officers and privates in uniforms made their appearance in the military jumping class. The horses were sent over the fences and put through a number of stunts to illustrate their adaptability for military purposes. The blue was awarded to Captain Freeman, Troop A, N. J. N. G., and Adrian Bayler, who rode Fashion, and Sam Griffith, respectively. Lieutenant Ballantyne and Lieutenant Husk, Troop C, with Ruth and Briar Rose, were second. Variety, Mrs. Charles Scribner, Jr.'s, lightweight hunting mare, defeated the Hamilton Farms Foxy Foot in a class for fencers up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds. The latter was not placed, the red ribbon going to A. A. Fowler's Gold Pitcher. In the event for horses suitable to become hunters, to be judged only on their conformation, quality, and paces, W. D. Cleland's Nobleman received the blue. Jerry Rohan, shown by A. A. Fowler, captured the second prize.

Both the pony classes went to Hamilton Farms entries, the harness division, other than Shetland, was won by Berkeley King, while the chestnut mare, Pohogonut Girl, took the blue among the small saddlers. Miss Mary S. Stevens's Darrag was second.

The event for officers' chargers and military mounts was won by William Springler Mitchell's chestnut gelding, Dragoon, Major William Bryant's First Call obtaining the second. Dragoon was also first in the class for military mounts to be shown only as saddle horses. Lieutenant J. Husk's Briar Rose was a close second.

REMOVAL ANNOUNCEMENT

UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS
ON
EXCLUSIVE LIGHTING FIXTURES

Cassidy and Son Manufacturing Company, Designers and Makers of Lighting Fixtures, will offer a selective range of Lighting Fixtures from their surplus stock at attractive price concessions, preparatory to removing to their new salesrooms to be located in the Architects Building, 101 Park Avenue, at 40th Street.

This collection, embodying appropriateness and adaptability for the home and other requirements, will be on view and sale commencing on Monday, October Eleventh.

CASSIDY & SON MANUFACTURING CO.
133-135 WEST 23d STREET

Maison De Luxe
Broadway & 92d St.
ANNOUNCES
For Monday and Tuesday, October 11th and 12th,
A Most Unusual Clearance of
Serge and Serge Combination Street and Afternoon Dresses
Sizes 16, 18, 36, and 38,
at $9.95 to $13.95
Regular value $15 to $22.50.

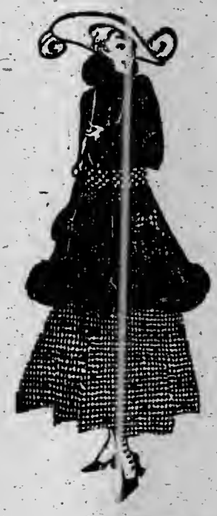


NOTE: These are all dresses from our regular stock that we cannot reorder, and therefore are clearing them from our line, regardless of cost.

L. P. Hollander & Co.
Established 1848
Point Out Some
Specialties of Their Coat Collection
Women's Motor and Sport Coats $65.00 up
Plain and fur trimmed, made of tweed, velours or corduroy — all the newest materials.
Afternoon and Evening Wraps $95.00 up
Of fabrics including velours, velvets and brocades.
FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.

Maison Bernard
Fifth Avenue at 57th Street
Present
(Simultaneously with their appearance in Paris)
AN ADDITIONAL COLLECTION OF FRENCH MODELS
Consisting of
The Modes of the Moment
in
Gowns Hats Wraps
Of vital interest to Patrons in quest of Individual Styles are Madame Bernard's own Creations, which are Original and Artistic in Design, and are not available elsewhere.
Fifth Avenue at Fifty-seventh Street

Stewart & Co.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
FIFTH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET



One of Our Exclusive Models on Sale at $115.00

Direct Attention
To their display of
Fashionable Attire
---Presenting---
An unusual diversity
of Exclusive Styles
at Moderate Prices

THE VOGUE of FUR TRIMMED SUITS
Fur Trimmed Suits are in unusual favor with fashionable women this season. Stewart & Co. are showing an exceptionally large and varied assortment of Paris Designed Suits, featuring every recent style innovation and adorned with luxurious and costly furs at extremely moderate prices.
Prices Range from 29.50 34.50 39.50 up to 115.00

Stewart & Co. Present Misses' College Club Suits
(Registered U. S. Patent Office)
Correct, Typically Youthful Attire for Members of the Younger Set
Two Prices Only
24.50 29.50
In Imported Corduroy, Broadcloth, Whipcord, Gabardine, Velour Checks and Wool Velour, sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20

Stewart & Co. Have Prepared for Monday
A Sale of Fur Trimmed Suits
In all the prevailing fabrics, coats are flare, Russian, the new long coats, or loose box models, skirts are pleated, flare or circular, handsomely fur trimmed } 24.50

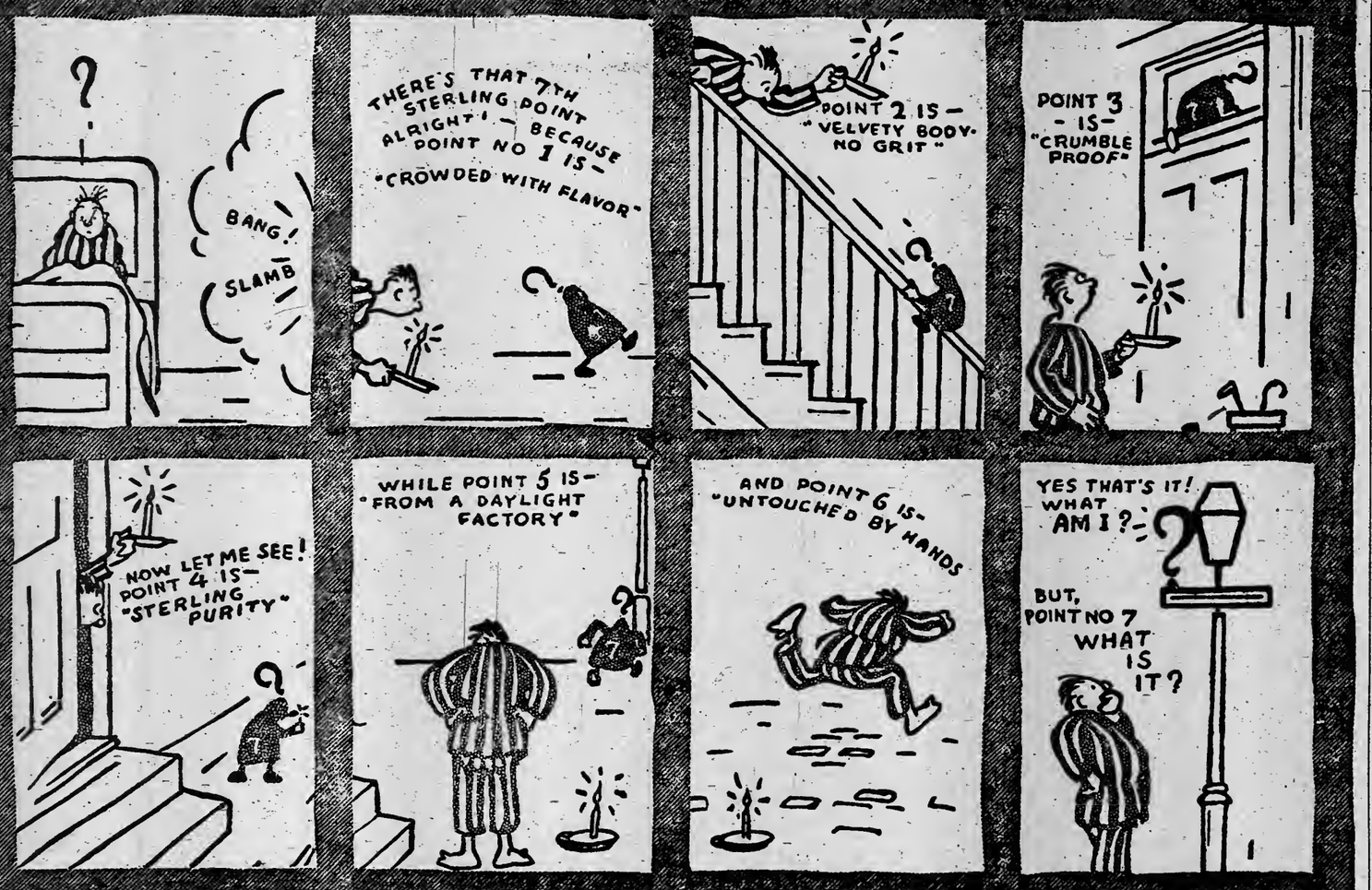
Dresses for Day Time or Evening Wear
Of Serge, Charmeuse, Satin, Soiree Silk, Gros de Londre, Chiffon Velvet and Taffeta Silk, combined with Chiffon, Crepe Georgette and Laces.
Prices Range from 13.75 18.50 24.50 up to 145.00

Stewart & Co. Have Prepared for Monday
A Sale of Afternoon Dresses
Suitable for Present Wear
Of serge, combined with various kinds of silken fabrics, both plain colors and plaid, also charmeuse combined with Georgette crepe. } 16.50

Street & Motor Coats & Evening Wraps
Of Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Seal Plush, Silk Velour, Fancy Mixtures, Vicuna Velour, Mother of Pearl Cloth, Sharkskin Velour and Velvet; many are handsomely fur trimmed.
Prices Range from 12.50 18.50 24.50 up to 147.50

Stewart & Co. Have prepared for Monday
A Sale of Fur Collar Coats
Of fine broadcloth, peau de cygne lined throughout and heavily interlined; either deep turn over collar or new chin collar of fur; all colors. } 19.75

Old Seven the Baffler or It vanished in the night



NO! No! Don't quit your warm bed for a cold midnight hunt after Point 7.

Instead, get a package of Sterling Gum. Unwrap a stick of it. Then while you're enjoying the gum — as you certainly will — you'll have a great chance to find Point 7.

Before you begin the hunt read Points 1 to 6 very carefully.

Point 1—Crowded with flavor
Point 2—Velvety body—NO GRIT
Point 3—Crumble-proof
Point 4—Sterling purity
Point 5—From a daylight factory
Point 6—Untouched by hands

Point (7) What?

Sold by nearly every dealer who handles chewing gum

Suitable rewards for the discovery of the 7th point will be offered later.



The 7-point chewing gum 5¢
PEPPERMINT- IN RED WRAPPER
CINNAMON - IN BLUE WRAPPER
THE STERLING GUM CO., Inc., Long Island City, Greater New York

'HELP!' CRIED THIEF, ASPINSTER'S CAPTIVE

One Barrel of Her Shotgun Had Gone Off Accidentally and He Wasn't Taking Chances.

BEGS NEIGHBORS TO AID HIM

Friends Who Run to Home of Aged Maiden Sisters Find a Burglar Glad to Go to Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW MONMOUTH, N. J., Oct. 9.—The report of a shotgun, discharged shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, aroused the whole neighborhood in the vicinity of the house occupied by Miss Nettie Walling and two maiden sisters, whose ages range from fifty to seventy years. The sound had come from the Walling home, and to it rushed men from all the nearby houses and most of the wives and families as well.

Upstairs in the Walling home the sisters were screaming, shrilly and in chorus:

"We've got a burglar. Help. We've got a burglar."

And, audibly only when the women paused briefly for breath, came the cries of a man in great fear, calling:

"Yes, come and get me. Yes, come and get me. They've got a gun. Come and get me."

"Come down and let us in," shouted the men outside.

"We can't. We've got a burglar. Help! Help!" came from the house in the voices of the sisters, punctuated at intervals with deeper tones, calling:

"Hurry. Come and get me. Hurry. They've got a gun."

Outside the men called again and again. Inside the women shrieked and the burglar called for help. At last they broke down the door and a dozen men rushed inside. There, crouched beneath the wreck of a window in the hall, was the burglar. Opposite him stood Miss Nettie, the muzzle of a shotgun, which she held, wavering and wobbling, but pointing in the general direction of the frightened man.

"Thank Heaven," murmured the burglar, as some one grabbed the gun and others grabbed him. Then, reproachfully:

"She shot at me with one barrel and it's a mercy she didn't kill me. The charge went through that window right over my head. And I wasn't doin' anything only standing still like she told me."

Miss Nettie acknowledged the charge. She said she and her sisters had been aroused from sleep by the noise the burglar made entering a window, and she had rushed for a shotgun which the sisters have always kept in the house. She was returning to her room with the weapon when she surprised the burglar in the hall, and ordered him to throw up his hands. He did so at once, and Miss Nettie kept the gun pointed at him while she and her sisters screamed for help, the others too frightened to leave their bedroom.

"I didn't aim to shoot the man," declared Miss Nettie. "This pesky thing just sort of went off by itself, and anyway it didn't hurt him."

The burglar looked unbelieving, however, even when Constable Elmer Minugh led him off to Red Bank. Later he was committed to the county jail in Freehold by Justice Edward Wise to await the action of the Grand Jury.—He said he was Clarence Meliss, 24 years old, and had no home. He seemed relieved to reach the jail safely.

PRINCETON CLASS SMALLER.

Cleveland's Son Among 386 Freshmen at the University.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 9.—The catalogue of the entering class, which has just been completed, shows there are fewer freshmen than there were last year or the year before. There are 386 in the class. More than one-half of them come from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. New York leads the cities with fifty-three and Pittsburgh is second with fifteen. There is not one member from the Pacific Slope, and Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine are without representation.

Richard Folsom Cleveland, son of the ex-President, is a member of the freshman class. At Exeter he was the most popular youth in his class. He was something of a football player and is now full back of the freshman football team.

The range of occupations of fathers is very wide. Seven day-laborers have sons in the class. Six freshmen come from the farm. Business claims 225 of the parents. Twenty-nine fathers are ministers, fifty-five lawyers, and twenty-eight doctors. While 166 fathers have college educations, only forty-seven claim Princeton as their Alma Mater. Thirty-seven mothers have college degrees and of these twenty-one married college men.

Thomas Watt Gregory's father is Attorney General of the United States. James Orr Denby's father was Minister to China under President McKinley, and later Congressman from Michigan. Dr. Albert Shaw enters a son; and Samuel Wolf Dreyfuss shines in the reflected light of his father, Barney Dreyfuss, owner of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Team.

At 10:30 o'clock on next Wednesday morning the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., LL. D., will be formally inaugurated as President of the Princeton Theological Seminary in the little old stone First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. J. Richie Smith will be formally created professor of homiletics at the same time.

WOMAN HURT IN FIRE LEAP.

Others Flee Flames as Block of Dwellings Burns.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 9.—Mrs. William Hordan was injured at daybreak this morning when she jumped from the second story of her home at 16 Lewis Street to escape a fire, which started in the kitchen, and before it was extinguished had destroyed a block of three concrete dwellings, extending from 16 to 20 Lewis Street. The dwellings were owned by Miss Annie Marsh, and valued at $5,000.

Mrs. Hordan landed on a chicken coop and was bruised and scratched. Her husband and three boarders were forced to flee for their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Morris Duncan and two daughters, occupying the house at 18 Lewis Street, escaped scantily clad.

GREAT DEER SEASON PROMISED IN JERSEY

Four Open Days This Year for Both Bucks and Does More Than One Year Old.

GAME REPORTED ABUNDANT

Rabbits Play in the Roads, and Quail Have Not Been So Numerous in Years.

Special to The New York Times.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Oct. 8.—Sportsmen throughout South Jersey are preparing for the deer shooting season which begins Wednesday which is the first of the four Wednesdays, three in October and one in November, that it will be lawful to kill this game.

Already camping parties are pitching their tents in the deer woods in the vicinity of Weymouth, Carmantown, Doughty Tavern, Buck Hill and English Creek. The deer seem most plentiful in the woods surrounding Weymouth, and during the last Summer it was no uncommon thing to witness herds of deer grazing in the fields and along the roadside. In other sections of the county reports are made by farmers that deer frequent their truck patches and feed. At Elwood, almost daily the last Summer, several deer could be seen eating apples that dropped in an orchard, and they were so tame that they would wander within a few yards of the farmer's house.

While the deer are reported so plentiful the same reports are heard of the quail and rabbit in the Atlantic County woods and fields. While automobiling from Egg Harbor City to May's Landing, a distance of seven miles, parties recently counted twenty-three rabbits sporting in the roadway.

Abundance of Quail.

The abundance of quail is attributed by sportsmen to the mild Winter last year; also to the fact that the Southern quail liberated by the Game Commission remained here and mated and multiplied. In previous years the birds shortly after being liberated would migrate.

The abundance of rabbits is principally due to the scarcity of foxes. In former years these animals would destroy more young rabbits than all the other enemies of the cottontails together. As the State offers a bounty of $3 for each fox killed, the hunters went after Reynard not only for the sport but for profit also, and as a result many were killed.

Under the new deer law the shooting of doe as well as buck deer, over one year old is permitted. This will be a welcome change to many gunners, as it is practically impossible for a hunter to distinguish bucks from does in the woodland when the deer are running. Only one deer a year may be taken, and rifles, also shotguns of less than 12 gauge, are illegal. The new law provides that it is illegal to have deer in possession on any day except those on which they legally may be killed, and the burden of proof will be on these who have venison in their possession on other days to prove it was taken on one of the Wednesdays in season.

With the approach of the open season for shooting wild fowl, sportsmen are warned that the Federal regulations will be strictly enforced. Some misunderstanding has arisen from the fact that the various State laws do not always conform to the Federal regulations. This is regarded as unfortunate, but in such cases the department must insist upon the observance of the Federal regulations.

Will Consider Recommendations.

The department will consider any recommendations submitted in good faith for amendment of the regulations, but will hold no public hearings thereon, nor will it amend the regulations prior to Oct. 15, 1915. It is the purpose of the department to conform the regulations to the wishes of the majority of sportsmen so far as it can be done, and at the same time give wild fowl the necessary protection.

The 1915 Fish and Game Chart for New Jersey, revised in accordance with the Federal law, gives the following open seasons:

Quail, rabbit, squirrel, male English ring-necked pheasant, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, and Hungarian partridge—Nov. 10 to Dec. 15.

Wild Turkey.—Closed season until March 13, 1919.

Female English Ring-Necked Pheasant.—Closed season until April 15, 1919.

Reed Bird.—September and October. All small birds not designated by name under the open season, little brown, sandhill and whooping cranes, swans, curlews, upland plover and wood ducks.—Closed season until Sept. 1, 1918.

Shore Birds.—Only black-breasted plover, jack or Wilson snipe and greater and lesser yellow legs.—Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.

Rails, Coots, Gallinules, Marsh Hen or Mud Hen.—September, October, and November.

Woodcock.—Oct. 10 to Nov. 30.

Waterfowl, Except Wood Duck and Swan.—November, December, and January.

Brook, Brown and Rainbow Trout and Land-locked Salmon.—April 1 to July 15.

Black Bass, Oswego Bass, White Bass, Crappie and Pike Perch.—June 15 to Nov. 30.

Pike and Pickerel.—May 20 to Nov. 30; Jan. 1 to 20.

Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, Otter (may only be trapped.)—Jan. 1 to April 1; Nov. 15 to Dec. 31.

Limit on Bags of Game.

Deer, Bucks and Does Over One Year Old.—Last three Wednesdays in October and first Wednesday in November.

Raccoon.—Oct. 1 to Dec. 15.

It is illegal to take or have in possession in any one day more than 25 trout, 10 salmon, 10 black bass, 10 quail, 3 pheasants, 3 partridges, 10 woodcock, 3 ruffed grouse, 20 ducks, 10 geese, 10 brant, 10 rabbits, 30 marsh hens or mud hens. Also to take more than 10 pike or pickerel in January, no bag limit being fixed for the remainder of the open season.

The taking of white and yellow perch, catfish, sunfish, suckers and eels with hook and line only is permitted at all times of the year, provided that not more than three hooks are used.

It is illegal for dogs to run at large except during quail season, and for any person to go into the woods and fields with a hound or firearm except during the quail season, but the law does not apply to legal hunting for deer, woodcock, snipe, rail, mudhen or water fowl.

A dog may be trained in the woods and fields without firearms (without permit) in daylight from Oct. 1 to first day of the quail season, excepting during the deer season. A dog may be taken into the woods or fields at any time without firearms (and without permit) if such dog is not allowed to hunt or pursue game and is under control. Persons may hunt raccoons with dogs and firearms (without permit) from Oct. 1 to Dec. 15, between sunset and sunrise.

Reward for Lost Gift Pin.

A reward for the return of a bar pin containing eighteen rubies has been offered by Mrs. J. Weiss of 543 West 162d Street. The pin, which was a gift from her husband, was originally set with nineteen of the gems, one of which was lost. Since then it had been fully insured against theft, but Mrs. Weiss does not believe it was stolen. She thinks the pin was lost last Wednesday afternoon during her walk down the east side of Broadway, from 167th to 147th Street.

REWARD FOR McMILLAN GEMS

Insurance Company Offers $5,000 for Return of Stolen Jewels.

Investigation by the police and private detectives, having failed to solve the theft of $77,000 worth of the jewels of Mrs. James McMillan, widow of the United States Senator of Michigan, which were taken from a safe in her Summer home, the firm which insured the valuables will try to recover them by offering a reward through the newspapers. The advertisement reads:

Lost—$5,000 reward for return or jewelry taken from the residence of Mrs. James McMillan, Eagle Head, Manchester, Mass., Aug. 6, or suitable reward for return of any part of same. No questions asked. SAMUELS, CORNWALL & STEVENS, 64 William Street. 'Phone 4842 John.

All of the stolen jewels were not covered by insurance, said a member of the insurance company last night. The firm had insurance amounting to $50,000 on the collection of Mrs. McMillan, but some of the articles mentioned in the policy were not in the safe at the time of the robbery, and some pieces not covered by the insurance were among those stolen. One of the insured articles was a diamond necklace valued at $13,000.

We Believe

that our organization offers a distinctive service in the management of real estate.

Wm. A. White & Sons

46 Cedar Street

Telephone 5780 John

CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

Paderewski Pleads for Food for Poland's Starving Millions



The horrors of the gigantic struggle sweeping back and forth over Poland—the war's "Eastern Front," have overwhelmed more than eighteen million inhabitants, including nearly two million Jews. Fully eleven millions of helpless women and children, peasants, workmen, the very essence and strength of the nation, have been driven into the open.

Thousands are hiding among ruins, in woods or in hollows, subsisting on roots and the bark of trees. Hundreds of thousands of once prosperous families are helpless, hungry, sick and succumbing.

Only a great wave of mankind's pity can surmount so immense a wave of human misery.

Only a great, enlightened and generous nation can help effectually our perishing nation.

Thousands must die. They are doomed. Help cannot reach them in time. But the nucleus of a continuing Poland—a Poland which although now politically non-existent has never ceased to live as a national spirit—we hope to save—we must save.

Nobody knows better than I the kindness and generosity of the American people. Ardent and prompt, warm-hearted and free-handed, they always respond with the enthusiasm of youth to everything that is true and sincere.

Is there anything more true than human pain?

Is there anything more sincere than the cry for help from those who suffer?

In the name of Christian charity, in the name of common humanity, I therefore appeal to the great American people to help through the National American Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund.

Americans already have given much to other stricken nations; they may be tired of giving; yet I am certain there is no soul in this noble country who will condemn me for asking—

Some bread for the Polish women and children!

Some food for the Polish farmers!

IGNACE J. PADEREWSKI.

Cold Facts For Warm Hearts

POLAND'S APPALLING TRAGEDY

MISERY INDESCRIBABLE

Devastated area in Poland, endlessly war-swept—size of States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Property loss—nine billion dollars.

Poland's young men, forced to fight in hostile armies, kill each other by thousands in fratricidal combat.

Homeless, wandering peasants—mostly women and children—11,000,000.

3,500,000 actually starving, death certain and soon unless helped immediately.

Their only "food"—bark, roots, rind and decomposing flesh of horses killed on battlefields.

Winter is now setting in! Hundreds already are dying daily.

HOW CASH GIFTS HELP

The National American Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund organized June 1st, 1915, by Ignace Paderewski, famous pianist and composer, who came here for the purpose and is devoting his private means and talents to the work.

Cash contributions to date, $103,646.04.

Needed—a MILLION dollars—at once.

Because of shipping uncertainties and urgency of situation, money is cabled to the General Committee, Lausanne, Switzerland, Pres. Henry Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis?"

Field representatives, present headquarters Cracow, purchase and distribute food.

Food is not diverted. It reaches and saves the starving.
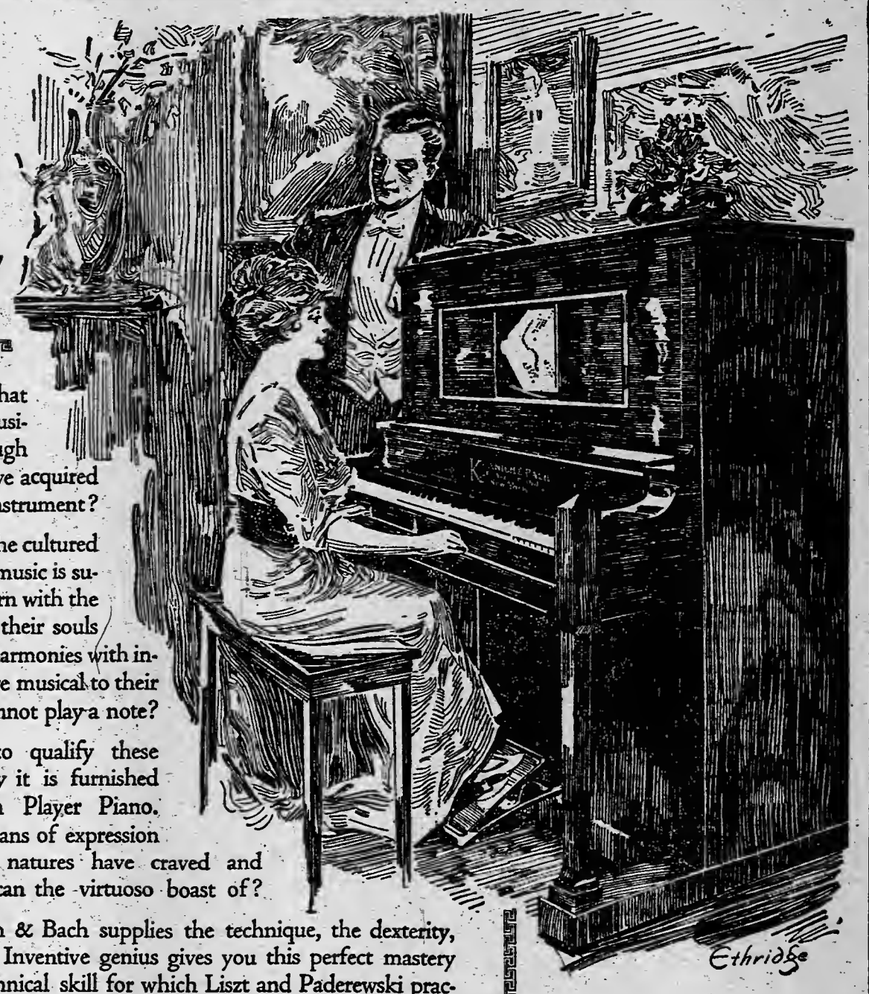
Man! Woman!—please help these tortured innocent fellow beings. Your aid will be appreciated—greatly.

Please make Checks, etc., payable to "National City Bank, For Polish Victims' Relief Fund"

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NATIONAL AMERICAN COMMITTEE
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Hon. William H. Taft, Honorary Pres.
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Depositary, National City Bank.
'Phone, Bryant 6247. Cable, "Polonia, N. Y."

"Musicians" Who Cannot Play



MUST we believe that only they are "musicians" who, through practice or opportunity, have acquired digital mastery of some instrument?

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If aught else is needed to qualify these "natural musicians" surely it is furnished by the Kranich & Bach Player Piano. Does it not furnish the means of expression for which their musical natures have craved and hungered? What more can the virtuoso boast of?

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Finest Genuine Chinook Cutlets, 15 oz. oval cans	3.35	.28

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 10, 1915.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Association, which in the brazen days of the boss and the machine controlling both parties was as a voice in the desert crying for reform, naturally welcomes and approves the new State Constitution. The association commends it not merely for the dignity and continuity of status given the Civil Service Commission by making it a constitutional body, the strengthening of the system of appointment for merit instead of for political service. It praises it for the far-reaching changes, grouping the unsystematized functions of government now loosely divided and unco-ordinated in 152 divisions into 17 departments, all except those intrusted with quasi-judicial duties directly responsible to the Governor. "Consolidation of departments of government," the statement of the Executive Committee says, "will go "far to abolish 'ripper legislation' "with all its evils." The Governor's absolute power of appointment in the case of a majority of the heads of departments will end in large part political shenanigan and partisan intrigue in the Senate to the embarrassment of the Executive and the detriment of honest administration. The Governor can appoint for the good of the State. No longer will he have to appoint to please the bosslets and "the boys."

Particularly timely is the opinion of the Civil Service Association, as expressed by its Executive Committee, of Home Rule:

> The Home Rule clause supposedly vests in cities the power to change and improve the relations of their employés to the municipal government without interference by the State, except by general law. Responsibility for the status of employés is placed squarely upon the local authorities. In New York the Mayor, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Board of Aldermen are vested with power to make beneficial changes in this respect. This will terminate appeals to the Legislature for special legislation in the alleged interests of certain groups of public employés.

Efforts are being made to enlist the women teachers and other municipal employés against the new Constitution specifically on account of the power given to the local authorities by the Home Rule amendment. In short, "special interests" here are asked to oppose it exactly because it provides for and protects the general interest of the city. The scandalous spectacle of associations of city employés rushing to Albany to get their pay raised over the head of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the milking of the taxpayer—and every citizen is a taxpayer directly or indirectly—for the benefit of a few thousand persons: the people of New York have seen this sort of thing. Do they want any more of it?

How could any private business be run, except into the ground, if its wage roll were to be made by outsiders? If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is ever guilty of that rarest of official eccentricities, excessive economy, it is always in the power of the voters to get a board more generous in its notions. Inattention, insubordination, an independent attitude shading into impudence, impaired discipline, inferior service, are the inevitable results of shearing the municipality of its proper and indispensable powers. And it is not the main purpose of the public schools to fatten the pocketbooks of the teachers.

Another misconception of municipal government, another attack upon the work of the Constitutional Convention because it preferred the general advantage to the claims of a few, is dealt with in the statement of the Executive Committee:

> We may refer to the attempt to insert in the Constitution a provision granting court review to dismissed patrolmen and firemen. We believe that the efforts to accomplish this purpose were due to misinformation. There is no more reason why court review should be inserted in the Constitution than that there should be embodied in the new instrument the provisions governing the dismissal of ordinary employés, who now have an opportunity to make an explanation before removal under Section 1,543 of the Charter. Both are matters of administrative detail to be regulated by the co-ordinats branches of New York City's Government; i. e., the Mayor, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Board of Aldermen. The rank and file of the employés of the cities should not, through lack of information, vote against the Constitution because of alleged objections to the Home Rule provision.

The new Constitution gives a better, an open and accountable State Government, a Municipal Government that governs within its limits without sporadic meddling by the Legislature.

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANS.

In 1913 CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, Progressive candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, got 127,755 votes; the Republican nominee, Representative AUGUSTUS PEABODY GARDNER, 116,705. Mr. BIRD is rich, popular, full of strong convictions, profoundly devoted to humanitarian reforms. He is going to support Mr. MCCALL, the Republican candidate for Governor, and the Republican Party in this election. He promised to if the Republican platform was sufficiently liberal. He finds that it is, that it is "a step forward," that "it makes "a substantial recognition of needful, "progressive legislation, and, above "all, it shows a new spirit." The Republican Party "has seen new light." He believes that the rank and file of Bay State Republicans are sincere progressives, and that Mr. MCCALL, though regarded as a conservative, will sincerely carry out the pledges of the platform. He remains a member of the National Progressive Party until its proper course is decided in 1916. A fine air of frankness and genuineness is disengaged from Mr. BIRD's statement.

Irrespective of partisan prejudices or hopes, a union of the two wings of the Republican Party, a new Republican Party, liberalized, living for the future and not upon the past, standing on the guarantees of the Constitution, insisting on the inviolability of the courts, on orderly freedom and justice, unsubjected to the tumultuary passion of the crowd and the moment, sharing the generous feeling and humane purpose of the younger generation: such a united party is heartily to be desired and now seems possible, probable. Even patriotic Democrats know the necessity of a strong, united, intelligent opposition party, fit, if occasion offers, to come to power with no bitterness of reaction.

THE PHILADELPHIA MARTYR.

SCOTT NEARING, appointed an instructor in economics in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1906, numbers in his "titled trail" of degrees that of Bachelor of Oratory. His competence in political and social economy is not attacked. But he seems to have an irresistible passion to "orate," an exuberance of sensational utterance, and an irremediable itching for publicity. In June, 1915, the Trustees of the university decided not to renew his appointment. That was their right. That was their duty, if for any reason they believed it best for the university. But a professor, an assistant professor, an instructor, is a sacred character nowadays. By his talk or his exterior activities he may advertise the university in a way that makes its judicious graduates grieve. He may indulge freely in intemperate saffron speech. No matter. You can't oust him from the salary list without starting a tempest in a teapot. The professors' union is aroused. The cries "Academic freedom," "Freedom of speech," are poliparroted over the country. The "interests" are bewhacked. There is a great to-do.

In part out of pure mischief the undergraduates take a hand in the shindy. June 17 the crime was perpetrated by the Trustees. By June 22 a committee of students, including such venerable names as "the Cap-"tain of the '14 football team, the "Captain of the '14 track team, the "intercollegiate track champion," were circulating a petition for Mr. NEARING. "We have a right to expect," said the stern young champions of athletics and "academic freedom," "that the Board of Trustees shall pay "less attention to their personal in-"terests and give more heed to their "trust." There's politeness for you, and a strong sense of discipline. Write or telegraph the university bigwigs and tell 'em what you think of 'em. An undergraduate has the usual American habit of signing petitions by request. In addition he dearly loves a row. Last Friday a petition, signed by 1,500 students, for the persecuted NEARING was served on the Provost. Has that dignitary put it in the fire or kept it as a curiosity of undergraduate devitry and a "transmittendum" to his successors? These young gentlemen want to change the University of Pennsylvania into the University of Gilbertia, which is run by the students and outsiders, who birch the Trustees in public at stated intervals.

The professors and the assistant professors are the chartered libertines of speech. They have the largest freedom of utterance. In every college and university some or many of them profess theories scientific, religious, philosophical, economic, sociological, which set on edge the teeth of the sedate members of the corporation. But there is a measure in, there is a way of saying, things. The half-baked "parlor Socialist," the assistant professor used to hammering opinions into boys, easily falls into the habit of the startling, eccentric, sensational, extreme. In the course of time he becomes a victim of the excitement of publicity. Nothing or little himself, being, of course, in no sense a "representative" of his university, it is his place which advertises him. The college suffers in the estimation of the sober part of the public. Writings or addresses in or outside of his professional duties give him a certain reputation or notoriety. Let us say it frankly, there is altogether too much foolish babbling on the part of some professors. Their random public talk makes graduates nervous and gets on the nerves of the college authoritiss. The Trustees are not obliged to give reasons for dismissal. It is enough that an instructor is continually showing faults of taste, that he is making his college a little, or more than a little, ridiculous.

A man may be a very competent instructor—we understand that Dr. NEARING is one—and yet may have peculiarities of language and a genius for making the groundlings grin that don't make him an ornament to the university. Dr. NEARING denies in perfect innocence that he is given to whimsical and bizarre language. More than three years ago, before this trouble was known to the public, he was reported as advising that young women should go to evening parties in night dresses and young men in pajamas, his little way of commending economy. Possibly he didn't say it, but the kind of language attributed to him habitually seems to indicate an instinct for sensation. His description of women as "social parasites" is another instance. It is the cumulative effect of such verbal excess that counts. Nor has Dr. NEARING restrained his love of violent effects within the college walls. An instructor who tells his students after serving on a jury that he "entered the panel with a measure of faith in the courts and the law" and left it "with my faith utterly destroyed" is not a proper instructor of youth. Dr. NEARING has found an appropriate pulpit for this sort of thing.

This effort to make a person who sees yellow a martyr of "academic freedom" is grotesque. Socialists, the professors' union, divers gobemouches, and the humorous undergraduate are making a pother over nothing. Fair-minded men will be content to accept the statement of Mr. GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER that the refusal of the Trustees to reemploy Dr. NEARING was "for the best interests of the university." Doubtless for his own best interests, as he has been hymned vociferously.

FAMINE "STALKS."

Somehow the artless but moving song, "Give Me Three Grains of Corn, Mother," rises in the memory as one reads of the famine in New York. For famine "stalks" in the approved manner, and those who can't buy automobiles are meditating darkly on the Ocala platform. Will it be believed that "in this enlightened age," in this era of so-called "prosperity," only one of every forty-four inhabitants of this State has the barest necessary of life, a "car"? Yes, there is a car famine, a motor dearth. The automobile factories are working overtime or all the time. They can't make the supply come anywhere near the demand. Hands stuffed with checks are stretched out in vain appeal. In this unhappy, this suffering State, there are 9,750,000 souls and only 222,025 automobile owners. "Some of these have a number of cars." Millions are carless.

> Alas, that there should be,
> With so much happiness on earth, so much of misery!

What is to be done? Something must be done. A Commission for the Relief of the Uncarred, State or National Automobile Works, the transformation of factories into such works, the commandeering of a superfluity of machines in one ownership: Where is FRANK P. WALSH in this sombre hour? And the unthinking are prattling about the fat crops, when the crop of American chariots, large as it is, is meagre for this great gasoline nation!

MEN ARE NEEDED FIRST.

Ships can be built and cannon fashioned in ample supply whenever the money to pay for them is forthcoming. Evidences lately manifested of the ability of this country to supply itself quickly with submarines, shells, and military aeroplanes are most encouraging. We shall not lack munitions in a time of peril. The organization, however, of large bodies of well-trained men to man the ships, to handle the guns, to serve as soldiers is a more difficult matter in a time of peace and under democratic conditions. We should not care to look forward to the necessity of conscription, should war come upon us; it is offensive to our national pride to think of conscription as a necessary measure. Probably it would not be necessary in case of a foreign war. The response to the nation's call for defenders would be prompt, but if the defenders, or most of them, were men wholly devoid of military training the country could not profit at once by their services.

The task which now confronts this nation, comprising a reasonable enlargement of the regular army, the formation of an army reserve, the development of the organized militia in all the States, with a reserve force for that body as well, and a large increase of men in the navy, is one which cannot be performed by passing resolutions and making eloquent speeches. We must have the men and we know that there are plenty of men to draw upon. It is not likely that all the men in this country who have a natural vocation for army and navy life are now actively employed in military or naval work. There must be many thousands more to whom a clear call will be inspiring.

The National Guard problem may be partly solved by the institution in the various States of mounted constabulary to perform the police duties too often forced on the militiaman. The training of the soldier does not specially fit him for police duty. To relieve the National Guardsman of the often obnoxious duty of interfering in labor troubles and to impress forcibly upon the minds of all employers of young men the fact that it is very bad citizenship to discourage the performance of military duty will be to overcome most of the difficulty now encountered in the efforts to upbuild the National Guard. With the regular army the case is different. We ask a great deal of our soldiers and do very little for them. Yet we pay them better, feed them better, and clothe them better than some of the other countries pay, feed, and clothe their soldiers. We should give them the benefit of a shorter term of enlistment and pay them something during their term with the reserve. We should concentrate them in larger bodies at a comparatively few garrisoned posts, while they are serving on this continent, and abolish the useless posts. Still, persuasion and a strong appeal to patriotic feeling will be required to induce many more men of good intelligence, and in vigorous health, to join the army and navy at a time when remunerative employment is easy to obtain.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN CANADA.

Canada has just concluded taking a special census of the alien enemies in the Dominion, with the result that there are shown to be 165,775 subjects of countries at war with England residing in Canada. That is a considerable number, considering that the population of the Dominion is only eight millions. Nevertheless, the Dominion remains calm, representative comment being that they must be a well-behaved lot to have given so little trouble. Certain it is that half that number might have caused Canada much worry and expense, although the result upon the war would have been negligible.

Similarly, if the Canadians had been less reasonable there might have been an outburst of spy mania, and boycott and persecution for accidsnt of birth, apart from conduct in the enemy's country. Incidents of the hostilities upon which it is possible to speak agreeably are so rare that it is worth while to make note of them when they occur.

NEW JERSEY'S TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

The Newark Museum Association, which staged last Winter an interesting and highly successful exhibit of New Jersey's clay products, will hold another show next February devoted to the State's textile industries. The idea of local, one-industry exhibits is new in this country, though Germany it has been used with success in promoting manufactures and in popularizing technical education. The Newark Museum, despite limited space, so arranged its last exhibition as to give a complete birdseye view of the State's potteries, showing their history, their development, the special processes employed, the raw materials, and the finished products, from the commonest brick to the most elaborate terra cotta and the finest examples of table service and decorative art. Thirty thousand people attended the exhibit. While frankly intended to "boom" one of the State's oldest and most valuable industries, its educational value was high and beyond dispute.

The exhibition next February will aim to display in compact and striking form the range and variety of the State's textile industries. It will include not only the processes of cloth making, but also knitting, embroidery, lace making, rug weaving, felt hat making and other allied industries, in the production and distribution of which at least one-fourth of the workers in the State are engaged. In addition to the commercial exhibit, Mr. JOHN C. DANA, Director of the Museum, plans to have small related exhibits, entirely educational in character; a school exhibit of how the textile art is taught in New Jersey schools; a fatherland exhibit, showing textiles made in countries of the Old World; and a historic exhibit, illustrating the primitive weaving of the New Jersey Indians and the spinning wheel and hand looms of Colonial days.

Both manufacturers and the public are somewhat weary of the large and costly expositions of national and international size. The "small, intensive exhibition" accomplishes as much educationally and commercially at a smaller expense. Mr. DANA believes that by organizing such exhibits of "one industry at a time" the public museum can render a service of practical value to the community that supports it. Other cities, we doubt not, will want to follow Newark's example.

THE STUPID SEX QUARREL.

Why Does Woman Belittle Herself and Why Do the Animals Growl?

New York City, Oct. 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been so many letters—well written and otherwise—on the question of equal suffrage that one more added to the list will probably not create a panic on either side.

What I want to know is this: Why is this whole question based on sex? Is it not generally understood by intelligent people that the world of men and women is about equally divided when it comes to intellect and natural goodness of heart—that in the natural course of events many men and many women are fit to vote, while at the same time many of both are quite unfit to do so? Then why make it a question of sex? If in the grand summing up there is to be no perceptible difference in the vote of this country, why increase the vote, and by doing so increase the number of people to fight for offices, publicity, and graft? The number of men who will do that sort of thing is only equaled by the number of women. In making this a question of sex it simply starts an undignified quarrel between men and women, and really most of them do not want to quarrel at all.

Won't some one with a great big mind (neutral, of course) and a great big heart (also neutral!) loom up from somswhere—man or woman—and evolve some plan whereby suffrage may be equalized and incidentally serve to purify politics? It is a problem quite beyond my small brain, but any plan with this end in view would certainly not include all men of whatever intellect and exclude all women on the same basis. Such a plan would extend the right to vote to all those entitled to it, and exclude from the polls all those not entitled to it. And what a lot depends on that word "entitled"!

I am a woman—a perfectly normal person—with high ideals of women's work. I think their work is their own—it is a big work, and it occurs to me that it is too big and fine a work for women themselves to depreciate. That is my main trouble—I don't like to see women disparaging their own place in the universe. Men don't do that—they recognize their work and stick to it. If women would only make their work as efficient and as fine as it should be—as it has a right to be—and work as hard at that as the men do, it would not be long before they would forget that there had ever been any question of inferiority. Don't let yourselves think that because the men vote and you can't it stamps you as inferior. It does no such thing. In fact, to my mind, the question of the vote is the smallest thing in the controversy, but it certainly is bearing all the burden of the various other questions, otherwise the "vote" would never have been mentioned in this letter. I don't object to women voting—it is quite right and proper where they are property owners and mothers of boys and girls—but I do strongly object to their trying to do the work that, from the beginning, has belonged to man.

All of this unrest among women seems to me so unnecessary. For nearly eighteen years I have worked with men in the business world, and in almost every case I have found them extraordinarily "tame"—once in a while there was a bear among them, but if a "bear" growls at you, growl back at him and you will find he really "didn't msan it." In those eighteen years I have had occasion to meet some women, and as far as I could see their aims and aspirations are scarcely different from those of the men whom I have known. Human nature is so much alike the world over! Can't we all realize that and have a little psace?

K. W.

The Fallacy of Numbers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I expect the "Staring at Defeat" in the editorial page of Sunday's TIMES will cause a considerable amount of discussion by the pen and by the mouth. Some who, being tired of Russian successes in losing fortresses but saving its decimated armies, and of continuous Italian successes which do not materialize in anything tangible, and ludicrously unimportant results of the much-belated grand drive, will find great satisfaction in this article, which convinces the average pro-Ally reader of the mathematical necessity which the Germans will have to meet: even exchange of pawn with "arithmetical inferiority." The writing flows so lucidly that it carries almost everybody along with it to witness the spectacular finish, where, after initial disadvantages, the allied legions show up first. The mind which is sentimentally averse to such a wind-up, the mind which is critical and which, furthermore, remembers the discouraged utterances of Lloyd George, that, even if conscription is carried through, it is doubtful if the Allies will ever be able to drive the Germans out of the conquered territory, tries to find out where the flaw is in this beautiful flow of words. It does not take long before it finds that a monstrous mistake is made right at the start, where last year's favorite but now antiquated "arithmetic-determines-all" idea is emerging from its cocoon. It is only Mr. Belloc and some of his forced audience who entertain the notion that the Germanic allies have a hopeless numerical inferiority. This is only true if we are ready to admit that a 4-to-5 proportion constitutes a hopeless arithmetical inferiority. But the numbers, as everybody now knows, mean nothing. Strategy, discipline, individual superiority, all count a great deal. At any rate, it is quite impossible to read the article without being reminded that the wish has been father to the thought.

DJEVAD EYOUB.

New York, Oct. 5, 1915.

The Story of a Dishwasher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One often hears from people looking for unskilled labor: "Oh, they don't want work, they prefer to loaf." One of the main reasons for the men looking askance at offers of this kind from strangers is the one which was my experience during the past month.

I hired out as a dishwasher in a restaurant, but soon found out that dishwashing was the least onerous and time absorbing of the multitudinous duties tacked on to a dishwasher at that treadmill. The work occupies the time continually from 6 A. M. to 10:30, sometimes 11 P. M. The wages are $14 per month. If any customers are still in evidence this flunk must remain up till their departure, as his bed is a little iron cot placed in the open alongside the ice chest, covered by a few rags not fit for a good dog, and must not be seen by "the people." The laundry is done every night in the next room, and no curb is pretended on heavy walking, loud talking, and running water, and so of course he gets little sleep. When paying him off the proprietor works a new game to shave a day's pay from the poor fellow's slender stipend, telling him his wife who put the flunk to work at 7:40 A. M. the first day had no authority, and so he really did not enter the service till the proprietor came upon the scene at 11 A. M. Therefore, the last day from 6 A. M. to 12:40 P. M. would be used to fill in time lost the first day. The time worked for the "loidy," and a few hours otherwise, are lost by the "flunk."

I. H. PIERCE.

New York, Sept. 22, 1915.

As They Say It In Boston.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those of us who have been in Boston know well the conservative atmosphere there. I was amused to find that even the street cars carry an air of decorum. Instead of reading, "Pay as You Enter," they hear the dignified notice, "Prepayment Cars"!

MARIE G. HAYES.

New York, Oct. 1, 1915.

"POP GOES THE WEASEL."

A Tune of London's City Road When Poverty Could Laugh.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It naturally amuses one to see the perfectly simple London song of fifty years ago gravely written of as incomprehensible and worthy of scholarly, if not antiquarian, investigation. Your correspondent's bewilderment over "Pop Goes the Weasel" is a case of corrupted text and lack of local knowledge. The verse runs correctly:

> Up and down the City Road,
> In and out the Eagle,
> That's the way the money goes—
> Pop goes the weasel!

How well I recall all London singing it—big boys, small boys, and all sorts of girls in the late fifties and early sixties. It ruled the barrel organs; it danced from the brass of the military bands. Stanzas were added to it by everybody who could rhyme, and I recall now many with a Rabelaisian turn not over respectful to the prolific royal family and the great ones of the world as it was then. It died the usual death of popular comic songs—the death of surfeit. You have noted that it was first sung at the Grecian Theatre.

Well, that little place of amusement ruled by the Conquest theatrical family was a sort of appanage to the big public house or tavern called "The Eagle." It was the home of lurid melodrama, and had a famous Christmas pantomime. Between the acts all hands went to the Eagle bar and drank a pennorth of heer. It was a democratic place, entertaining a large neighborhood of plain working people, much as if it were situate on Avenue A or the Bowery, for the City Road, on which stood and possibly still stand the Eagle and the Grecian, is part of a London artery that connects the ancient King's Cross and the old quarter of Finsbury, and is and long has been by night the scene of a popular parade common to the life of London. Hence, when the song said "Up and down the City Road" it pictured that going and coming, with repetition of a thirst-quenching visit—"In and out the Eagle." Poor wage-earners, as the joyous ambulants were, a few pennorths of beer exhausted their cash, and it became necessary to "pop," or as America would say, "hock," often the very tools of the workman, figured under the housewife's weasel or flat iron. This cheerful aspect of resort to the pawnshop is one of London's peculiarities. It is the badge of its poor creatures, over worked and underfed, yet seeking humor and stimulant at all hazards.

Out of such rather sordid surroundings the song on the wings of its lively tune invaded the aristocratic West End, and was hummed and strummed in the Palace itself. The tune found a London successor in our "Dixie," at the time of the civil war, but the curious thing was that there was no idea there of its American origin, and not the remotest suspicion that it was practically the Confederate battle-song. The words of the London song were base music-hallese.

> For the last three weeks I've been a dodgin'
> A nice young gal what's got a lodgin'
> In the Strand, in the Strand, in the Strand, heigho!
> I wish I was with Nancy, heigho! heigho!
> On the second floor for evermore
> I'd live and die with Nancy.

On my first arrival in America in 1868 I encountered sour faces one morning at breakfast because, as I dressed, I had sung aloud in my room a boisterous stave or two of "In the Strand." Didn't I know that no good Northern man liked to hear that song? I did not. Then they explained. How different now. We all sing it; we all rise to it, and sway deliriously to it, all eyes asparkle, for Dixie means America today, and it is of home we cry:

> In Dixie's land, I'll take my stand,
> To live and die in Dixie.

JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.

New York, Oct. 7, 1915.

Terrors of the East Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since THE TIMES did not print an account of the killing by a street car of a 6-year-old baby on her way home from school yesterday afternoon, near Thirty-second Street, on Second Avenue, the east side mothers are wondering if it comes under the caption, "Not fit to print." Of course, it does! If THE TIMES will send a reporter into any of the stores along Second Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth Streets, and ask the business men for stories, only too true, of how we are run over on the east side, as well as our children's lives threatened at every crossing because of the tremendous amount of traffic diverted into Second Avenue and for the lack of sufficient police protection, you will give your readers something quite interesting to think about as "cats" or "monkeys!" Alas, we are a plain, commonplace community; with nothing about us to attract attention, unless it be the commonplace hell we live in. If this is doubted, then why does every respectable man and woman carry a police whistle, and why must we blow and blow before an officer comes—and then too late?

AN EAST SIDE MOTHER.

New York, Oct. 8, 1915.

Likeness of People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Herbert Spencer needs no defense, but many a reader of the article "Spencer and Germany," which appeared in your Book Review of Oct. 3, would be led to believe that Spencer held these views of Germany only. In consulting this subject index of the book, you will find regarding militancy and socialism:

> France: militancy in, 345, 598-9; socialism and human nature, 586; army, 596; socialism and trade unionism, 596-9, 602.
>
> Germany: effects of militancy, 345, 594-6, 602; socialism and human nature, 586.

You will therefore note that the articles on France follow directly those on Germany, and if you will take the trouble to read these paragraphs on France you will find that these paragraphs "savor strongly of much in the way of criticism that passes current today" of Germany. It is a great pity that one of the resultant evils of war is that people who in other matters are generally sane and just have trouble to write or speak justly and truthfully about the side they oppose.

JOSEPH L. GITTERMAN.

New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

Teaching Under the Gary System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a very short time twelve of the Bronx schools will be run under the Gary system. None of the teachers in any of these schools as yet has an inkling as to the manner in which the schools will operate. They have not been let into the secrets or mysteries of the "system." But those that are willing to put up $15 may take a course in the "Organization and Administration of Gary Schools."

It seems that Dr. Taylor was granted a leave of absence, with pay, last year to investigate and report upon the Gary system as it is in operation at Gary. Now he is to sell the information which he gathered there to New York teachers at $15 each. It seems to me that the proper course for the Board of Education to take would be to give these lectures free to the teachers.

M. A. KASTNER.

New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

For the European Tourist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I trespass upon your most valuable space to ask whether any American hotel proprietors who see this letter will be good enough to send me particulars of their hotels? I am collecting copy for a book to be entitled "The Hotel Tariffs of the World." This will be of considerable value to travelers, and I particularly wish that the information contained therein shall be accurate.

HUGH LESLIE DOBREE.

The Deanery, Guernsey, Channel Islands, England, Sept. 27, 1915.

Starboard and Port Buttons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not provide yachting uniforms with red buttons on the left and green on the right hand side? This would not detract from the picturesqueness of a sailor's "get up," and would prove useful when their minds fail to remember which side is port.

SAILOR.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1915.

UNWRITING THE WORLD'S MORAL HISTORY.

Man Has Progressed Not in Civilization, but in Barbarity, and the Culmination of It Is in the Present War.

By S.

New York, Oct. 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The task of the future historians will be to rewrite the world's history. Instead of describing the various stages of the progress of civilization, they will have to record the progressive development of barbarity which finds its culmination in the present world war.

When Alexander the Great led his disciplined cohorts and brought Europe, Asia, and Africa under his sway, his soldiers protected the lives of noncombatants, and the march of his army was not reddened with the blood of outraged women and strewn with the limbs and bodies of little children. He was welcomed in ancient Armenia, in Syria, and Palestine and Persia as the conqueror, but not as the destroyer.

The Roman legions under Scipio, Caesars, Pompey, and Crassus carried civilization, and the more humane laws and discipline of the Roman rule into the three continents. They vanquished their foes, but spared the sacred monuments, the fields, the homes and the lives of the women and the children.

While at times, according to the customs of war, women were taken as captives, and were sold into slavery, their condition was enviable in comparison with the fate that we are now witnessing under a Christian civilization in Poland and Galicia, and under a dominant Christian alliance by the Waters of Babylon and throughout the Ottoman Empire. In the latter country systematic effort is being carried out with diabolical success to exterminate one of the oldest and earliest adherents of Christianity, the unhappy and unprotected Armenians. The same dispatches and letters written in anguish and blood, which have escaped the watchful eyes of the censors, and that bring us from day to day the details of the massacres in Turkey, also bring us the blood-curdling, heart-rending, and tragic stories of the butcheries by the Russian soldiery of defenseless Jews in Poland and Galicia, and the unspeakable horrors to which the women, and even children of tender age, are subjected. What is true in Russia finds its counterpart in the towns, cities, and villages of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire. This is not war; this is civilization, abetting, by not holding in leash, the bloodhounds of hell.

The Armenian massacres in 1895 and 1896 and the massacres at Adana in Silicia, upon the advent of the Young Turks, due to the carefully planned designs of Abdul Hamid, as his illustration of what a new régime would signify, all pale before the widespread and wholesale tragedy that is now being enacted in extirpating the million and a half Armenians in the Ottoman Empire. The massacres above referred to of 1895, and those of 1909, were carried forward when Turkey was an independent sovereignty, and systematically spared women and children and men over sixty. The colossal plan of massacre and extirpation now being carried on is when Turkey no longer stands alone, but is under the subjective alliance of the German Empire. In 1898, following these massacres, the German Emperor and Empress with the distinguished statesman, von Bülow, who was then Foreign Minister, and their entourage, were the guests of Sultan Abdul Hamid at the imperial residence, the palace of Yildiz in Constantinople. From there he proceeded to Palestine, and, among other functions in the Holy City, he inaugurated several Protestant and Catholic churches and institutions. From that vantage ground he addressed the Christian world as its chief protector. That world, so much of it as is not under the hypnotic spell of the barbarities of our times, appealingly pleads to him to save the remnant of that ancient and martyred sect of Christians, the poor, long-suffering, persecuted Armenians, who are now about to be extirpated. In the Ottoman Empire today the Emperor's fiat is in a military sense as effective as are Mohammed's prescriptions in a religious sense.

The accounts that come to us and to the million or more Russian Jews in this country from their fathers, mothers, and sisters in Russian Poland and Galicia unfold a chapter of horrors in the lurid light of which the past tragedies of that martyred race pale in their intensity and in their extent, affecting no less than three million souls. The report of the suffering and persecution of the Jews was officially described by the Jewish Deputy, Friedman, in the recent session of the Parliament, or Duma, of Russia, and was confirmed and emphasized by several Christian deputies, notably Deputy Tcheidz and Professor Milyukoff, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats in that body. He said: "Measures worse than credible are taken against crimes that are imaginary. • • • At a time when nations are struggling for the liberty and rights of small peoples such terrible deeds embitter our friends and evoke joy from our enemies." It is believed that in order to avoid further speeches of this character, exposing the corruption and inhumanities of the Russian bureaucracy, the Czar and his Ministers were prompted to prorogue the Duma.

Just as in Turkey, where the young men of military age are drafted in the army, so in Russia no less than 350,000 of the Jews of military age are battling for Russia, whose heroism has been recognized and praised by Czar and Generals; and yet their own fathers, mothers, and sisters are being pillaged, despoiled, desecrated and massacred, and driven like cattle from house and home. This is not war, nor due to military necessity; it is plain and simple barbarity against unoffending and helpless old men, women, and children, whose sons and brothers have been taken from them and are fighting in the ranks of the Allies. To Great Britain and France do these inhumanities make their appeal. They certainly have it in their power to make their co-ally give equal rights to these of their suffering subjects, that measure of civil and religious freedom, restricted as it may be, as other subjects have in the Russian Empire.

The public conscience of America is stirred and aroused to its depth and these appalling conditions make a plea to our Government for the exercise to the fullest extent of that humanitarian diplomacy of which our country has given such notable examples in the past, when the occasion was infinitely less than at the present time. It was exercised when the Greeks were struggling for independence from the Turkish yoke. It was exercised in the midst of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848. It was emphasized by President McKinley in his special message to Congress in April, 1898, in behalf of Cuba. Many other instances may be cited, all of which may be summed up in the remonstrance made by Secretary Hay in 1902, protesting against the persecution of the Jews in Rumania. He said: "This Government cannot be a tacit party to such an international wrong. It is constrained to protest against the treatment to which the Jews of Rumania are subjected, not alone because it has unimpeachable grounds to remonstrate against the resultant injury to itself, but in the name of humanity."

President Wilson, by reason of the appalling conditions now existing, has a great opportunity if not a solemn duty to exercise to the fullest extent that humanitarian diplomacy which is so truly expressive of the spirit of our people.

S.

A MADE CITIZEN'S PROTEST.

Not to Assume Loyalty of the Naturalized Is to Insult Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has surprised me, as well as a number of others with whom I have discussed the letter of William Lustgarten, published in your news column, that any citizen should feel called upon to declare principles of so elementary a nature as, for example, the inviolability of an oath. Of course, Mr. Lustgarten has shown signs of greatness by declaring something with which no one can quarrel, and which cannot be refuted by very many, in respect to the descriptive part of his letter, and as the man who expresses what is in the minds of a majority is undoubtedly fit to be a public leader I will not attempt to subtract from the value of his exposition. But when we reach the critical as well as criticising part of his letter, in which he undoubtedly casts a slur on a large number of those who have acquired their citizenship by naturalization, I could not resist a strong feeling to save him the postage required to spread his wonderful propaganda, with which I heartily disagree.

I feel that I have a right to discuss this subject with Mr. Lustgarten and those who feel that his criticism is just, if there be many. I am also foreign born, happening to also have seen the first light of day in Austria, and am a lawyer as well; and as a lawyer it struck me extremely peculiar to have it declared by another lawyer, in a broad, general statement, that a person of the age of 21 or upward who without compulsion renounces his allegiance to any "foreign sovereign, prince, or potentate" and takes an oath of allegiance to the country of his adoption is by any possibility in addition to being a traitor, a gross perjurer as well, and that so true is this with respect to a large number that the believer in the idea finds it necessary to issue a call to arms to divide the good from the bad.

But to have a man of some standing in the community, and who thinks rightly on a branch of the subject, urge with apparent sincerity that there is a large number of naturalized citizens who are either too weak-brained to know the sanctity of an oath, or who are so treacherous in their make-up as to deliberately assume the cloak of citizenship for the purpose of profiting thereby, must be due either to a mistaken conception of humanity or to too much association with out-and-out supporters of the countries now at war. As for the majority who have no time to join any societies, whether of peace or otherwise, and who just attend to their duties in every-day life, not feeling called upon to defend themselves, I say that as to them the views of Mr. Lustgarten, who presumably has a right to speak, it is a great injustice, and for this reason I urge upon my fellow-citizens this simple fact: A man who would violate his oath of allegiance to the country of his adoption by choice, and after arrival at man's estate, is surely no less of a criminal than he who commits perjury under simpler conditions.

In conclusion, I urge upon my fellow-citizens, without distinction as to their ancestry, and with all due respect to the views of Mr. Lustgarten, not to feel called upon to question a man's patriotism by the date on his naturalization papers.

JOSEPH M. NIMHAUSER.

New York, Oct. 7, 1915.

The Credit Line.

The photograph of J. J. Hill used in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES is copyrighted by P

DUAL MARRIAGES IN BREESE FAMILY

Robert P. Weds Miss Agnes B. Claflin in St. Andrew's Church, Southampton.

SISTER IS BRIDE AT HOME

Miss Frances T. Breese, Laden with Jewels, Marries L. McK. Miller by Candlelight at the Orchard.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Southampton was the scene today of the dual weddings of Miss Agnes Beatrice Claflin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brigham Claflin, to Robert Potter Breese, and of Mr. Breese'e sister, Miss Frances Tileston Breese, to Lawrence McKeever Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller of Tuxedo. There was a large gathering of society at the weddings.

Miss Claflin was married at 12 o'clock to Mr. Breese at St. Andrew's Dune Church, which was decorated in lilies, ferns, and vines. On the altar and in chancel were candles burning. Bishop Edwin S. Lines performed the ceremony. Miss Claflin walked alone, preceded by her maid of honor, Miss Eleanor Lamson, and flower girl, Miss Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, cousin of the bride. The Grace Church choir of New York came down from the chancel singing and met the bride and escorted her to the altar.

Miss Claflin wore a dainty gown of soft white chiffon over satin, with exquisite lace on skirt and bodice, and a veil of the same handsome antique lace was held in place with a bandeau of diamonds, the gift of her mother. The veil was designed for Empress Josephine in the third empire, after which it came into the possession of an ancestor of the Claflins. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The maid of honor was in yellow chiffon, with a big brown hat with yellow plumes, and carried a shower boquet of yellow orchids. The flower girl was in a white chiffon dress and white hat, and carried a basket of white orchids.

Robert Breese's best man was Gerald de Courcey May, son of Colonel and Mrs. Henry May of Washington. The ushers were Sydney S. Breese, an older brother, T. Gaillard Thomas, C. Tiffany Richardson, Richard Whitney, Harry McVickar, and Charles Lawrance.

After the ceremony the wedding party and guests proceeded to The Orchard, the Summer home of Mr. Breese, where all witnessed Miss Breese'e wedding to Mr. Miller. It took place in the long music room in the right wing of the Breese residence, a room designed by the late Stanford White and filled with handsome art treasures, before an altar that stands in the front of the room. This altar Mrs. Breese secured from an old cathedral in his travels abroad. Over the altar hung a handsome old lace altar cloth and massive engraved candle holders. High candles burned before the altar, and all around the room were lighted candles.

The bridal party entered from the grounds, going up the aisle of white satin ribbon. Miss Breese entered with her father. She wore a handsome gown of white satin, with Court train entirely of point lace. Her veil was also of the same exquisite lace, and was worn by her father'e mother at her wedding.

Miss Breese carried a sheaf of white lillies. She wore a gorgeous diamond butterfly, an heirloom gift of her godfather, who obtained it from a Russian Archduke. Around her throat was a handsome diamond necklace and lavaliered of diamonds, surrounding a large emerald.

The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Sargent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sargent of Boston. She wore a mauve chiffon over pale bine and a large shepherdess hat and carried a shepherdess crook, to which was fastened a basket of blue asters. The flower girl was Miss Phyllis Thompson, cousin of the bridegroom, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Thompeon. She worn a dainty blue smocked chiffon over mauve and a filet hat in her hair.

The Rev. Appleton Lawrence performed the ceremony. Mr. Miller's best man was his brother, G. Macculloch Miller, Jr. The ushers were his younger brother, Lindley Miller, and John A. Sweetser of Boston, Anderson Dana, de Courcey Fales, Jr., H. Paul Chapin, all classmates of Mr. Miller in Harvard, 1911, also James C. Fargo of New York.

The reception for both couples was held at The Orchard.

MARRIED IN ORANGE.

Miss Meta Roberts Weds F. E. Lykes—Will Live in Havana.

The wedding of Miss Meta Velma Roberts, daughter of the late Dr. Milton J. Roberts of this city and Mrs. Roberts, to Frederick Eugene Lykes, took place at 8 o'clock last evening in Grace Church, Orange. N. J. The Rev. Charles T. Walkley, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride, whose uncle, John T. Burton, gave her in marriage, was attended by Miss Esther S. Root as maid of honor, and Miss Marjorie Albright of Havana, Cuba, and Miss Margaret J. Kerr of Northport, L. I., were the bridesmaids. The best man was Howard Tyson Lykes of Tampa, Fla., and the ushers were James Mack Lykes of Galveston, Texas; Thomas M. Lykes of Tampa, Fla.; Frederick L. Stringer of Brookville, Fla.; Kenneth J. McKay of Tampa, Fla.; S. LeRoy Ackerly of Northport, L. I.; Robert M. Atkins of Boston, and Theodore C. Corwin of Orange.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Burton, 180 Harrison Street, East Orange. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Lykes will live in Havana, Cuba.

MRS. E. M. CATER-KARR WEDS.

The Bride of C. M. Baldwin at Her Brother's Home in East Orange.

The marriage of Charles Marvin Baldwin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Baldwin of 322 Lexington Avenue, New York City, and Mrs. Edythe Mary Cater-Karr, took place in East Orange, N. J., yesterday, at the residence of the bride'e brother, Dr. Douglas Aymar Cater, 55 Harrison Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Harris Ely Adriance of New York. The bride, who has been a widow for some years, wore a handsome gown of white satin, with Court train entirely of point lace. Her veil was also of the same exquisite lace, and was worn by her father'e mother at her wedding.

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MRS. E. M. CATER-KARR WEDS.

The Bride of C. M. Baldwin at Her Brother's Home in East Orange.

The marriage of Charles Marvin Baldwin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Baldwin of 322 Lexington Avenue, New York City, and Mrs. Edythe Mary Cater-Karr, took place in East Orange, N. J., yesterday, at the residence of the bride'e brother, Dr. Douglas Aymar Cater, 55 Harrison Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Harris Ely Adriance of New York. The bride, who has been a widow for some years, wore a handsome gown of white satin, with Court train entirely of point lace. Her veil was also of the same exquisite lace, and was worn by her father'e mother at her wedding.

Miss Breese carried a sheaf of white lillies. She wore a gorgeous diamond butterfly, an heirloom gift of her godfather, who obtained it from a Russian Archduke. Around her throat was a handsome diamond necklace and lavaliered of diamonds, surrounding a large emerald.

The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Sargent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sargent of Boston. She wore a mauve chiffon over pale bine and a large shepherdess hat and carried a shepherdess crook, to which was fastened a basket of blue asters. The flower girl was Miss Phyllis Thompson, cousin of the bridegroom, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Thompeon. She worn a dainty blue smocked chiffon over mauve and a filet hat in her hair.

The Rev. Appleton Lawrence performed the ceremony. Mr. Miller's best man was his brother, G. Macculloch Miller, Jr. The ushers were his younger brother, Lindley Miller, and John A. Sweetser of Boston, Anderson Dana, de Courcey Fales, Jr., H. Paul Chapin, all classmates of Mr. Miller in Harvard, 1911, also James C. Fargo of New York.

The reception for both couples was held at The Orchard.

MARRIED IN ORANGE.

Miss Meta Roberts Weds F. E. Lykes—Will Live in Havana.

The wedding of Miss Meta Velma Roberts, daughter of the late Dr. Milton J. Roberts of this city and Mrs. Roberts, to Frederick Eugene Lykes, took place at 8 o'clock last evening in Grace Church, Orange. N. J. The Rev. Charles T. Walkley, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride, whose uncle, John T. Burton, gave her in marriage, was attended by Miss Esther S. Root as maid of honor, and Miss Marjorie Albright of Havana, Cuba, and Miss Margaret J. Kerr of Northport, L. I., were the bridesmaids. The best man was Howard Tyson Lykes of Tampa, Fla., and the ushers were James Mack Lykes of Galveston, Texas; Thomas M. Lykes of Tampa, Fla.; Frederick L. Stringer of Brookville, Fla.; Kenneth J. McKay of Tampa, Fla.; S. LeRoy Ackerly of Northport, L. I.; Robert M. Atkins of Boston, and Theodore C. Corwin of Orange.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Burton, 180 Harrison Street, East Orange. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Lykes will live in Havana, Cuba.

MISS DE SYLVIA IS H. D. HOLDEN'S BRIDE

A Musical Program at Ceremony in Rye Presbyterian Church—Reception at The Maples.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Many guests came from New York to attend the wedding this afternoon of Miss Madeleine de Sylvia, daughter of the late Carlos de Sylvia of Lisbon, Portugal, and Harry Dewey Holden, son of Charles Holden of Mamaroneck, N. Y., which took place at 4 o'clock in the Rye Presbyterian Church. The service was read by the Rev. Harry C. Meserve, pastor of the church, and the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York.

The bride entered the church with her uncle, William Matheus Sullivan, who gave her in marriage. She were a gown of white tulle and silver trimmed with old rose point and duchesse lace. The court train was of white tulle trimmed with white satin, and the long veil which came to the end of the train, was also of old lace. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Edward Ira Yale was the matron of honor. Her orchid taffeta frock was draped with shaded net. She wore a large silver lace hat with orchid plumes and carried an armful of orchids.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Mae Barrett, Claire Short, Irma Fulke of Lisbon, Isabel Short, and Isabel Barrett. They were gowned in colonial frocks of pompadour silk, figured in shadowy pink and blue and trimmed with gold lace, with sashes of velvet. Their picture hats had velvet crowns, and the tulle brims were finished with a narrow fall of gold lace. The hats were faced with pink silk and trimmed with pink roses. They carried large clusters of pink chrysanthemums tied with pink tulle. Little Loraine Appleton was the bride's flower girl.

Mr. Holden's best man was Frederick Knight of Montclair, N. J., and the usbers were Robert Preston, Lowell Schumway, Henry Walker, and Arcie Lubetkin of Petrograd.

Preceding the ceremony and during the arrival of the guests at the church a musical program was rendered by Mme. Guarnieri of the Boston Opera Company, and Mr. Ronchi, violinist of the Symphony Orchestra.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's uncle, The Maples, Milton Point, Rye.

After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Holden will make their home at Mamaroneck.

Mr. Holden was graduated from Amherst in 1910 and from Columbia Law School, class of 1913. Miss de Sylvia was one of last season's debutantes. Since the death of her parents she has resided in this country with her uncle.

AMAR WEDS IN PARIS.

American Who Lost His Sight in Battle Takes a Bride.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Joseph Amar of Washington, D. C., who enlisted in the French Foreign Legion and lost his sight in the early part of the war, was married today to Mlle. Madeleine Rosseau. The ceremony took place in the Mayor's office in the presence of a large number of sightless companions of the American.

Immediately afterward Georges Artel, a hero of Les Esparges, and also eightless, married Mlle. Amelie Margerie. The ceremonies were followed by a luncheon and a concert.

Amar was at Lyons in connection with the expoeition when the war broke out and he immediately enlisted. Since he has been at the soldiers' home he has learned to make trimmings for lace curtains.

TO WED IN SOCIALIST FORM.

Bouck White to Unite a Jersey City Couple on Tuesday.

The first marriage in the vicinity of New York to be solemnized according to a Socialist ritual, will take place at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday night at 179 Winfield Avenue, Jersey City, by Bouck White, pastor of tha Church of the Social Revolution.

At that address information was refused last night, hut the records in the Jersey City Marriage License Bureau show that on Sept. 13 a license was granted to Victor Arthur Killian of 162 Griffith Street, Jersey City, and Miss Daisy Leonore Johnson of 179 Winfield Avenue, and that this marriage has not yet been performed.

Mr. White will speak at 3:30 this afternoon at the meeting of the Church of the Social Revolution in Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue, explaining the form of ceremony which will be used and its difrcrence from other rituals.

Weil-Wolff Wedding Tomorrow.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Wolff, formerly of Newark, N. J., to Jesse Weil of this city, will take place tomorrow evening at 6:30 o'clock at Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Foster of Newark will officiate. The bride, whose cousin, Louis L. Freidman, will give her in marriage, will be attended by Miss Claudia Livingston of Savannah, Ga., who will be maid of honor. The bridesmaids chosen are the Misses Natalie Walters, Alma Herzfeld, and Julia Greenbaum. Alfred Weil will be his brother'e best man, and the ushers will be Herman Espan, Norman S. Goetz, Bruno Gumprich, A. Walter Kraemer, Robert B. Bamberger, and Harry Morse Myers. Mr. Weil is a graduate of Columbia, class of '06, and is a member of the law firm of Weil, La Guardia & Espen.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Crulkshank announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Crulkshank, to William Benson Davis of New York. The wedding will take place in December.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hein of 320 Central Park West have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Fanet Olive Hein, to M. U. Wallach, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wallach of this city and White Plains.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Heath of 224 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ella Schoales Heath, to Elbert Kelsey Abberley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harmon D. Abberley of Woodhaven, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Stiro of Danbury, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Stiro, to Herbert Callman, son of Mrs. Martha Callman of 924 West End Avenue. Mr. Callman is a graduate of Dartmouth, class of '04. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pinover of 201 West 121st Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrix Pinover, to Bernard Altman. Miss Pinover is the granddaughter of Morris Grabfelder.

CHARITIES.

THE OLD MEN'S TOY SHOP

is conducted to give work to men handicapped by age or other infirmities, who have no chance in competition with the able-bodied. The working capacity of these men is not great. The tasks must be easy and the hours short. The shop thus has to be run at a loss, despite the income from sales.

Will you help to support the shop and so befriend these men? Contributions should be addressed to the Association.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
105 East 22nd Street, Room 210.

MEADOW BROOK IN LIVELY FOX CHASE

Eighty-five Hunters Led Over Thirty Fences by Reynard, Who Gets to Cover.

MATE FOLLOWS THE TIES

His Pursuers, Eluded at Railroad, Pick Up Trail After Two Miles, but Lose Quarry.

Eighty-five members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club rode a total of more than thirty-five miles after two foxes yesterday in the neighborhood of Syosset and Oyster Bay without running down either.

The hunt started near the country place of H. I. Nicholas, and the first fox was started after about half a mile of riding. It led the hunters over about thirty fences, and finally lost itself in cover. The second was started in rough country near Oyster Bay and chased for three miles, when it reached the tracks of the Long Island Railroad near Oyster Bay and took a route along the ties for two miles until it neared Mill Neck. The hunters could not follow on the railroad's right of way, but picked up the pursuit again near Mill Neck and followed for another half mile, when the fox disappeared into the ground.

Among the hunters were C. C. Rumsey, H. P. Whitney, Miss Flora Whitney, Miss Viola Morawetz, Miss Vieva Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Helen Hitchcock, Henry T. Godfrey, Harvey S. Ladew, Mrs. F. F. Sidney, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Clarke, Mrs. A. Alexander, Harry T. Peters, W. R. Grace, and J. T. Grace.

MISS RAWSON MARRIES.

Daughter of ex-Surrogate of Richmond Weds P. S. Russell.

The marriage of Paris Scott Russell, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Paris Scott Russell of New York, and Miss Louise Windsor Rawson, a daughter of Sydney Fuller Rawson, former Judge and Surrogate of Richmond County, and Mrs. Rawson, took place yesterday at the Rawson residence, 246 Heberton Avenue, West Brighton, S. I. It was a quie wedding, as ex-Surrogate Rawson has been ill and is now convalescing.

The bride, in an afternoon frock of white crepe de chine and carrying lilies of the valley and white orchids, had no attendants. There were no ushers, but Edward Rawson, a cousin of the bride's, was the best man. The house was decorated with roses and chrysanthemums, and a small reception for the relatives and close friends followed the ceremony.

After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Russell will make their home in West Brighton.

The bride's father was nominated for Judge and Surrogate of Richmond County on May 20, 1911, to fill a vacancy, and the Senate rules were suspended and the nomination unanimously confirmed.

MISS BURDICK TO WED.

Her Engagement to Dr. Harry Wall Is Announced at a Dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Burdick of New York and Virginia announced last evening at a dinner, which they gave at the Astor, the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Elinda Tiffany Burdick, to Dr. Harry Wall of Norfolk, Va. The wedding is to take place early in November at the Burdick country place, The Old Mansion, on the James River, Virginia.

Dr. Wall is a son of the late J. J. Wall of Winchester, Va., and was graduated from the University of Virginia.

Mr. Burdick'e business connections are largely in Chicago and New York, and Miss Burdick is well known in both cities.

Jung-Pyatt Wedding on Oct. 20.

The wedding of Miss Mary Pyatt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Pyatt of Euclid Hall, and Harold Frederick Jung, will take place at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, at the St. Regis. Miss Pyatt will have Miss Adelaide Wiley as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Gladys Moon, Sara de Long, Jane Christian, and Edith Koch.

Mr. Jung will have Ross Craig for his best man and the ushers are to be Louis Kniffen, Hoyt Alexander, Guy Robineon, and Kenneth Pyatt. Mr. Jung will give his bachelor dinner on Oct. 16, and Miss Pyatt will give her bridesmaid luncheon tomorrow.

Weddings.

The wedding of Rabbi Pearl, Rabbi of the Harlem Hebrew Institute, and Miss Frances R. Brim of this city, will be celebrated at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon at the First Rumanian-American Congregation, 89 Rivington Street. Rabbi M. S. Margolis and Rabbi S. A. Jaffe will perform the ceremony. The bride, as well as Rabbi Pearl, has been actively engaged in charity work in this city.

Miss Estelle M. Erck of 575 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, and Arthur N. Zuber, also of Brooklyn, will be married at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, in St. John's Church, Fort Hamilton Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, Brooklyn. Miss Myrtle Erck will be her sister's maid of honor. H. F. Kowes will act as best man.

Miss Teesie Sulzherger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Sulzberger of this city, will be married to William H. Rosenthal on Thursday evening, Oct. 28, at the Hotel Majestic.

HUMPHRIES—HUBBARD.

The wedding of Miss Mary Agnes Hubbard, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbard of 18 Guion Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., to Dr. Robert E. Humphries of 104 East Fortieth Street, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle. Only the immediate relatives and friends attended the ceremony, owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's mother. After a short trip to Canada Dr. and Mrs. Humphries will make their home in East Orange, N. J.

LOWENTHAL—STERN.

Miss Maxine Stern, daughter of Maximilian Stern, will be married at her father's home, 56 West Seventy-second Street, at 3:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon to Sidney Lowenthal of Rochester, N. Y. Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott of the Society for Ethical Culture will officiate and the wedding will be a quiet one, only relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom being present.

Adams-Hutchins Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Russell Adams of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ella Louise Adams, to Harry Crocker Hutchins of Brooklyn, son of Professor and Mrs. H. B. Hutchins of Ann Arbor, Mich. Mr. Hutchins's father is President of the University of Michigan. The wedding will take place on Saturday evening, Nov. 27.

Daughter to Mrs. Wm. L. Goff.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Goff of 450 Riverside Drive, are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter yesterday morning. Mrs. Goff was formerly Miss Mary Elizabeth Simons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Simons of 280 West Seventy-third Street, and is a niece of the late E. H. Harriman.

100,000 CASES OF PELLAGRA.

Surgeon General Blue's Estimate of the Possible Number.

Dr. Manten M. Carrick, formerly Superintendent of the State Hospital for Lepers at Ringgold, Texas, who has been making a study of pellagra, received yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin from Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service a telegram in response to an inquiry as to the probable number of pellagra cases in the United States.

Dr. Osler, in his "Principles and Practice of Medicine," published in 1907, said that no case of pellagra had ever been observed in the United States. One of the leading health officials in Texas recently estimated the number of cases in that State alone as something like 100,000. In his message Surgeon General Blue said:

Estimated number of pellagra cases in the United States, between 25,000 and 100,000.

"It has been demonstrated at one hospital in Savannah, Ga., that pellagra is not infactious, and it has been proved that the disease does not come from eating corn, a story that was once advanced, said Dr. Carrick yesterday. "The most reasonable conclusion is that it comes from an unbalanced diet, and it is certain that a cure will be found. It is a skin disease, and has frequently been mistaken for leprosy. I knew of a case in Texas in which a man who had pellagra was actually isolated as a leper.

"A great deal of harm is being done by trusting in nostrums put on the market as 'pellagra cures,' usually at high prices. A great many physicians seem not to have recognized the disease when it came under their attention, and the result is that patients have often been treated for other ills."

COURT'S DIGNITY PUT AT $50

Justice Fines Old Friend Who Ejected Him from House.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ROCKAWAY, L. I., Oct. 9.—Although William Weser, a contractor of this place, has long known Justice of the Peace W. P. W. Haff, Jr., as just plain "Billy" Haff, he is to know him by that familiar appellation no longer, at least if he is to accompany every use of the term by forcible ejectment from his premises. The court has established a precedent by fining Weser $50.

Nelson Bond, a Fire Warden, made an effort several days ago to inspect Weser's furnace. The contractor said his furnace was all right, and wouldn't let the Warden see it. Bond went to Justice of the Peace Haff with a complaint.

"Oh, that's all right. I'll just go along with you and there'll be no trouble about the inspection," said Justice Haff. He went, but his prophesy regarding the trouble failed to materialize, and Weser not only called the jurist "Billy" but ejected him and the Fire Warden from his house. It was as "Billy" Haff that he was thrust from Weser's house, but it was as Justice Haff that the Magistrate issued a warrant. Weser was brought before him in court yesterday and fined $50 for disorderly conduct.

"DRYS" PARADE IN CHICAGO.

Twenty-five Thousand March as Prohibition Campaign Opens.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Several thousand persons marched today along the streets of downtown Chicago to the slogan "Make Chicago Dry."

The lines formed ten blocks south of the business district and included representatives of the various temperance societies in the city, priests, rabbis, and ministers, Boy Scouts, college students, church denominations, and women's organizations.

The demonstration was a preliminary to a campaign to put the "wet or dry" question on the ballot at the next spring election in Chicago.

A conservative estimate placed the marchers at more than twenty-five thousand. The first division was led by the Salvation Army Headquarters brass band, fifty strong. Five other Salvation Army hands had places in the procession, with eight other musical organizations.

Temporary injunction asked by twenty-two saloonkeepere reetraining the enforcement of the Sunday closing law in Chicago, was refused today by Judge David F. Matchett.

MUSIC RECITALS TO BEGIN.

John Barnes Wells and Alice V. Davis Will Appear This Week.

The season of music recitals begins this week. Although there are only a few events scheduled in the concert halls for the next six days, the following week will see a rush of recitals and symphony concerts, which will come at the rate of more than three a dey.

John Barnes Wells, tenor, gives the first recital of the eeason. It will take place Thursday evening in Acolian Hall with a miscellaneous program of songs, including a group of songs in English by resident compoeers. He will be assisted by Alexander Russell at the piano.

On Friday afternoon at the Princess Theatre, Alice Virginia Davis, a young American pianist, will make her first appearance here. Half her program is devoted to Beethoven and Chopin.

In Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Albert Spalding will give an opening recital in the Music hall of the Academy of Music. He will he assieted at the piano by Andre Benoist.

Samuel A. Baldwin will give free organ recitale at City College this afternoon at 4 o'clock and Wednesday afternoon at the same place at the same hour.

ELECTRIC COMPANY FIRM.

Will Concede Nothing to Strikers Beyond a Nine-Hour Day.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The first conference between George E. Emmons, general manager of the General Electric Company, and representatives of the 10,000 employes who went on strike last Monday for an eight-hour day, resulted today in no progress being made toward a settlement. A proposal by Mr. Emmons to recommend the renewal of a former compromise offer, which would eventually mean a nine-hour day in case he was assured of its acceptance, was barely considered by the Metal Trades Alliance. The report of the committee that called on Mr. Emmons was laid on the table almost as soon as it was read.

State mediators who brought the two sides together today will make an attempt on Monday to arrange another meeting. Although Mr. Emmons said today that the company would concede nothing more than it already has offered, union workers profess to be optimistio over the future of the strike.

Baby Parade in Bayonne.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 9.—The celebration in commemoration of the two hundred and sixty-ninth anniversary of the city's first settlement, which lasted a week, terminated tonight. This afternoon more than two hundred babies and small children took part in a parade in which many striking costumes were displayed. Bessie Talbot rode on a float with hags supposed to be filled with gold scattered about, and was drawn by a man impersonating John D. Rookefeller. The Standard Oil Company was represented by an immense oil can on which a child rode. The prize winners will be announced tomorrow.

INVESTMENT.

New York corporation which has paid 10% dividends per annum on its preferred stock regularly since incorporation (11 years) wishes to sell additional preferred stock at par to take care of increased business already signed up; highest references; principals only. Address "Liberty," C 852 Times Downtown.

CAPT. J. H. CHASMAR DIES.

Retired Veteran Was One of the Best of Naval Engineers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Captain James H. Chasmar, U. S. N., retired, for many years connected with the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died this morning at the home of his son, Greenleaf H. Chasmar, at 2,516 Cliffbourne Street, N. W., in his eightieth year. His funeral and interment will take place at his former home in Darien, Conn.

Captain Chasmar was born in this city and was considered one of the most brilliant officers of the "old Navy." He was a son of the late Charles and Jane Euin Chasmar and received his early education at the public schools here. Later he was a student of what was then called the Free Academy and is now City College. One of his schoolmates here was the late arctic explorer, Admiral George W. Melville, and their friendship was unbroken until the Admiral's death.

Unlike the majority of high officers of the navy, Captain Chasmar never attended Annapolis. He entered the navy during the first year of the civil war and served through the conflict, after which he was detailed to the U. S. S. Suwanee, then on survey duty. The ship struck an uncharted rock off Prince Edward Island and broke in two, and with the other officers and crew he had a narrow escape from death. When they finally managed to reach shore, they were forced to live for six weeks among the Indians, being finally rescued by the steamship New World.

Captain Chasmar made many cruises and was twice attached to the old Kearsarge and was a member of the staff of the Quinnibaug during the bombardment of Alexandra by the British navy. He was known as one of the best naval engineers in the service, and was in charge of the first machinery building ever done by the Government—the construction of the engines for the cruisers Cincinnati and Raleigh, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. When the Cincinnati was placed in commission Captain Chasmar was her first chief engineer.

His last work was done during the Spanish-American war, when he fitted out the converted cruiser Vulcan, formerly the Chatham of the Merchants and Miners Line, as a floating machine shop. Captain Chasmar took the ship down the coast to Guantanamo Bay, and remained in charge of her until the end of the war.

He was a member of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and George Washington Post No. 103, G. A. R. Three sons and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. Margaret Boyd Edie.

Mrs. Margaret Boyd Edie, a pioneer in the temperance movement and an old resident of Yonkers, died at her home there yeeterday. She was 76 years old, and is survived by three sons, Richard S. Edie, Jr., Treasurer of the Alexander Smith Carpet Company; William B. Edie, a real estate dealer, and George S. Edie, Vice President of the Westchester Trust Company. Mrs. Edie was born in New York, and was a daughter of the late John and Margaret Gamble Boyd. She had lived in Yonkers since 1865.

3,000 BOY SCOUTS IN RALLY.

New Jersey Lads Prepare for Campaign to Raise $15,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 9.—Three thousand Boy Scouts, representing 120 troops from all over the State, participated in a rally here today preliminary to a whirlwind campaign to be conducted next week to raise $15,000 with which to finance the work of the various East Orange troops during the next three years.

Two thousand of the lade participated in a parade, and maneuvres and contests followed at the Oval Playground. Five thousand spectators witnessed the games. On the green contests were held including signaling, handaging, and water holling. In another division there were scaling, tilting, signal tower formations, and races. County Engineer Frederic A. Reimer, Chairman of the East Orange Scout Council, was in charge of the rally, and at the meeting that followed a dinner this evening Dan C. Beard, National Scout Commissioner, spoke.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK A. SAUTTER, a manufacturer of stereopticon slides, with a factory at 150 Broadway, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 27 Cooper Street, that borday at his home, 27 Cooper Street, that borough, from pneumonia. Mr. Sautter was eagh, from pneumonia. Mr. Sautter was born in Stuttgart, Germany, sixty-three years ago, and was a member of Suydam Council, No. 1,746, R. A., and of Evening Star Lodge, No. 412, Knights and Ladies of Honor. He left a widow and a son.

WILLIAM R. NEWMAN, a newspaper compositor for a quarter of a century and a member of Typographical Union No. 6 and of Court Bushwick, F. and A., died on Friday at his home, 455 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, aged 50 years.

JAMES F. HALEY, 54 years old, and employed by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company for the last twenty-two years, died yesterday at his home, 1,124 Maure Avenue, Brooklyn.

ISAAC H. WERTHEIMER, a retired manufacturer and formerly prominent in politics in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 1,000 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Born 73 years ago in Bonnerweiher, Baden, Germany, he was a Past Grand Master for more than fifty years a member of Mount Sinai Lodge, No. 135, I. O. O. F., and a life member of Euclid Lodge, No. 658, F. and A. M. Mr. Wertheimer is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. LENA FRANK, Vice President of the Ladies' Society of the Corona (L. I.) Maennerchor and affiliated with the Corona branch of the Flushing Hospital Auxiliary, died in the German Hospital in Brooklyn on Friday after an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Frank was 42 years old and lived at 106 Corona Avenue, Corona.

MRS. NINA LEE PAGE, wife of Edward D. Page, a broker of 31 Nassau Street, died on Friday at her home in Oakland, N. J., in her fifty-fifth year. She was a daughter of the late William Creighton Lee and a granddaughter of the late Gideon Lee, a former Mayor of this city.

MRS. JULIA GORHAM ALLEN, widow of Edward Pease Allen, died yesterday at Stratford, Conn., in her ninety-second year. Her funeral services will take place tomorrow at the home of her son, Edward P. Allen, at Stratford.

JAMES KIRBY, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, died on Friday at his home in Indianapolis, in his fifty-first year.

MRS. SUSAN M. BAKER, widow of Richard Baker, died on Friday at the bome of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Eugene Miller, at 2,964 Briggs Avenue, the Bronx, in her ninetieth year. She was born here and was the oldest member of the Bedford Park Presbyterian Church. A son and daughter survive her.

GEORGE BARTON, an architect, of Paterson, N. J., died on Friday at Cambridge, N. Y., in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in that place and was a veteran of the civil war.

WILLIAM F. LITTLE died on Friday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his eighty-eixth year. For more than fifty years he was Treasurer of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark. A son and daughter survive him.

MRS. JEAN DOROTHY STEVENS, wife of C. Guy Stevens, general manager of H. W. Mills & Co. of Passaic, N. J., died on Friday at her home in Passaic. She was formerly Miss Jean Dorothy Bibby of Paterson.

THOMAS LONERGAN, called the "Mayor of Glenwood," a section of Yonkers, died yesterday at the age of 83 years.

JAMES F. HALEY, for twenty years with the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and father of J. Edward Haley, city editor of The Flushing Journal, died yesterday at his home, 1,124 Maure Avenue, Richmond Hill, aged 55 years.

J. MARTIN SAUTER, 52, proprietor of the Hotel Winchester, Winsted, Conn., for the past eixteen years, died suddenly last night of blood poisoning.

REV. DR. BOWDISH DEAD.

Veteran Methodist Who Served 26 Years in Brooklyn Churches.

The Rev. Dr. Wellesley Wellington Bowdish, pastor of the Ocean Parkway Methodist Episcopal Church, at 353 Washington Avenue, Flatbush, died on Friday night in the parsonage of the church after an illness of four days. He was 75 years of age.

Born in Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., he was one of five sons of the Rev. William S. Bowdish, all of whom became Methodist preachers. Dr. Bowdish was educated in Cooperstown, Fort Plain, and Cazenovia Seminaries, and in Wellesley University, from which he graduated in 1866. He entered the ministry before his graduation, joining the New York East Conference and preaching regularly while in college.

His first appointment was in Kensington, Conn., and his next appointment was as pastor of the Warren Street Church in Brooklyn, and during the twenty-six years he epent in that borough he was pastor of the Carroll Park, Embury Memorial, Sixth Avenue, First Place, and Ocean Parkway Churches. Nine years he spent in Manhattan as pastor of the Second Church, now

RED SOX WIN SECOND WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAME WITH PHILLIES AND MAKE SERIES EVEN

RED SOX NOT UP TO MIDSEASON FORM

Despite Victory, They Were Outguessed and Outgeneraled by the Phillies.

SCORE REVIVES CONFIDENCE

Foster Looks Good for Another Success, and Boston Now Fears Only Alexander.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 9.—Boston evened the world's series today, winning by 2 to 1 a game that they should have won by at least five runs. The Red Sox won on sheer superiority after they had been outguessed, outgeneraled, and almost stopped by Moran, who, by a quick shift, sent Erskine Mayer against the Sox, and came near winning, even though everything was against him.

Mayer pitched a brainy, clever game of ball, held the Sox sluggers in the pinches, and waited for his helpers to come along and make a few runs. The Sox offensive weakness was revealed in raw style in the early stages of the game. The two real hitters on the team managed to connect and make two base hits in succession, tied up the game, and gave their team a chance to win.

The odd part of the game was the lamentable lack of punch in the attack of the Red Sox. They are not playing the game as they played it during the regular season. During most of the game today they seemed to be puzzled and outguessed by Mayer. You fellows who, during the regular season, have seen them take three bats and running jumps to the plate, and force an assault, would not recognize the team. The assault lacked all that old punch and pep that they had in the regular season.

Twice, with runners perched on bases and ready to come in and settle the argument, batters went up, took strikes on balls pitched straight down the groove, and then swung at curves and went out. Mayer didn't have much, only a side arm fast ball and a curve that belongs in class C, but what he had he used with judgment, and if his team had had any attacking power he might have turned the trick.

The hero of the day, and the victor, was Foster. He pitched exactly to his form, pitched a magnificent game, was steady at every stage, refused to issue a pass, and when the famous sluggers of his team fell down and failed to deliver, Foster, who is one of the best hitting pitchers in the business, took his trusty bat in hand, stepped up to the rubber and delivered the hits that upset the game.

The dope went all wrong today, because the managers crossed us on the pitchers. Moran said last night that he was going to pitch Mayer, and with our usual perspicacity we called him a liar and thought he would use Rixey. Today, in warming up, Rixey looked like a joke, and Mayer was the logical choice, showing that Moran's judgment of pitchers is as advertised. Mayer pitched just a little better than he figured to do at his best, had a lot of luck, and lost by only 2 to 1.

The game was much better played than was yesterday's, and there was more action in every stanza. The Red Sox started with a rush, looked as they do in the regular season, and then subsided and were tame and docile. If in the regular season they had been pitted against such pitching as Mayer showed them they probably would have driven him to cover in short order. Instead he appeared to puzzle them. His side-arm delivery had them guessing, and while they kept hitting him regularly they could not deliver hits when they counted. Their offensive was stuttering and uncertain, and seemed to lack definite purpose, and it looked as if the administrative end of the game was very weak.

The Sox scored right off the reel, getting a run in the first inning, and it looked soft, as Foster was whipping his first one through with everything in the world on it and making the National League champions look sick. Then, in the fifth inning, Cravath and Luderus picked a couple in succession, scored a run and made the issue debatable again. The game grew so interesting that even the President's Flanèe was forgotten, the Phils never really had a chance to score again. They hit five balls hard, but for the first time the Boston defense showed what it could do, and, when pushed, it stiffened and started hustling. At that stage it was evident that Boston was the better ball club, but a run or two was needed to decide the one game, and instead of weakening Mayer seemed to be getting better.

In the seventh Boston commenced a rushing attack, and for the first time Carrigan called upon that wonderful reserve strength that he has on the bench. He jerked Scott out of the game and sent Henriksen to bat when the majority of us thought he should have sent Ruth up. All he got was what the small boy shot at, and not one run could he register out of three hits. With the bases full Henriksen took a strike waist high—nothing on it excepting a twist—and never moved. Then he cracked away at a sidearm floater and popped it into the air. Evidently this kind of attacking did not please Mr. Foster, who likes to play the game and to win. In the ninth inning Gardner pickled one and was perched on second praying for help when Foster came to bat with two out. He already had made two hits, and he proceeded to slam a line single to right centre that sent Gardner home, the throw being forty feet wide of the plate and high in the air.

The Red Sox seemed satisfied to have that one run, and settled back to playing a brilliant defensive game to the finish, with Foster working well and five pitchers warming up ready to relieve him if he faltered. He did not falter, but kept sticking that old speed right over and making them hit.

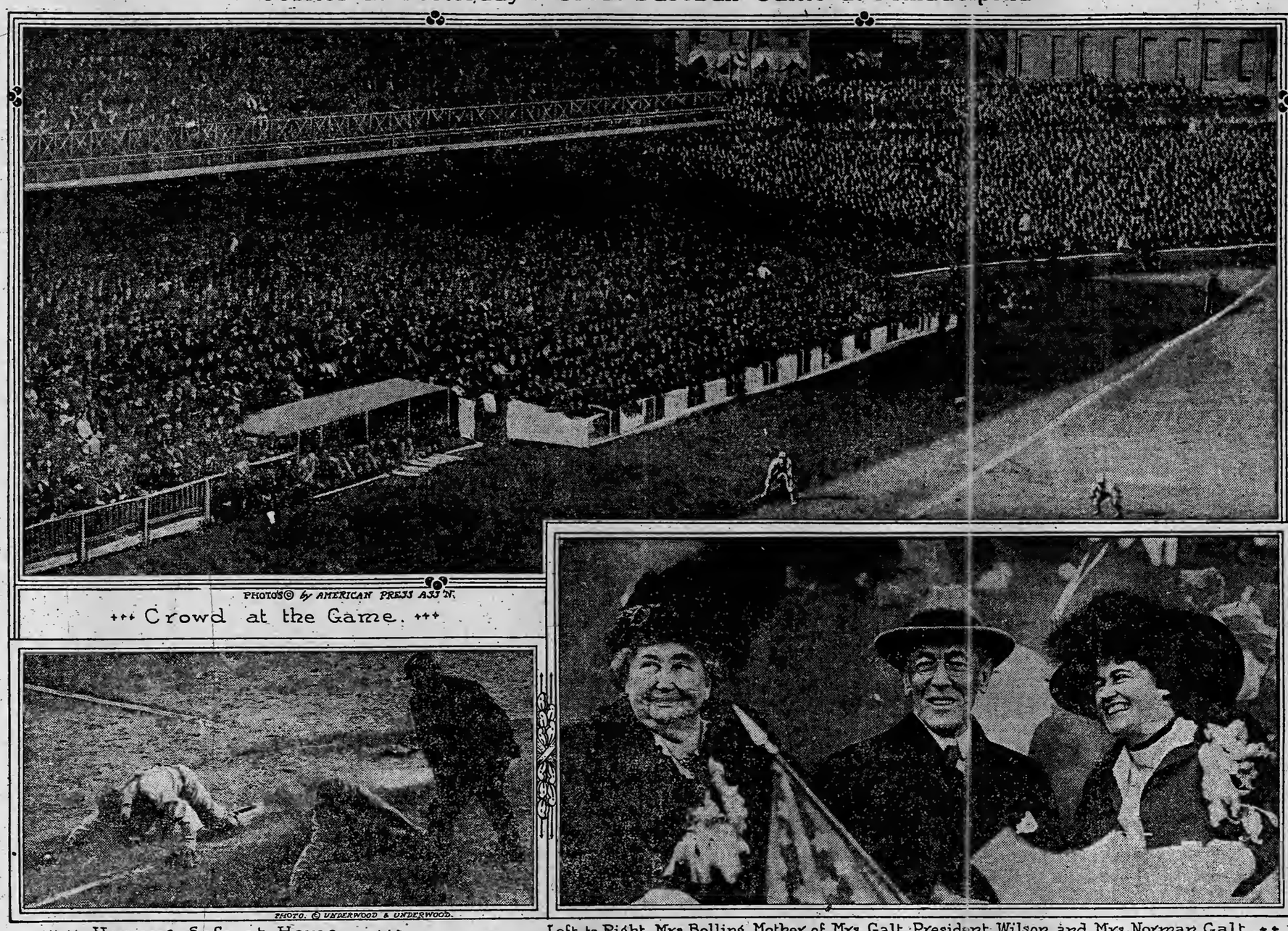
Two of the Phils connected solidly in the final round, but Speaker went back against the barrier and caught a fly, and it was all over.

Both teams seemed to settle down to real work today, and the actual play was much better and cleaner than it was in the opening game. There was more action, and although the Red Sox seemed lifeless during the early rounds they wakened up and hustled toward the finish. Scott pulled off one beautiful stop and throw, Bancroft made a magnificent stop that cut off one base hit, and Niehoff made a beautiful stop and throw on a hard-hit ball.

Tonight it looks all Red Sox. They seemed to have recovered from that uncertainty and hesitancy that has shown in the first two games, and they started for Boston tonight full of confidence. In today's game they appeared to hit their stride toward the end and were playing the game naturally and easily. They fear Alexander on Monday, but not at that they think they will wade straight through the National Leaguers. In spite of the closeness of the score today the Red Sox looked to have much more strength both in attack and in defense than Moran can muster. Foster, having faced them, looks good for another victory, and Moran appears driven back to his lone hope—Alexander.

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Scenes at Yesterday's Great Baseball Game at Philadelphia

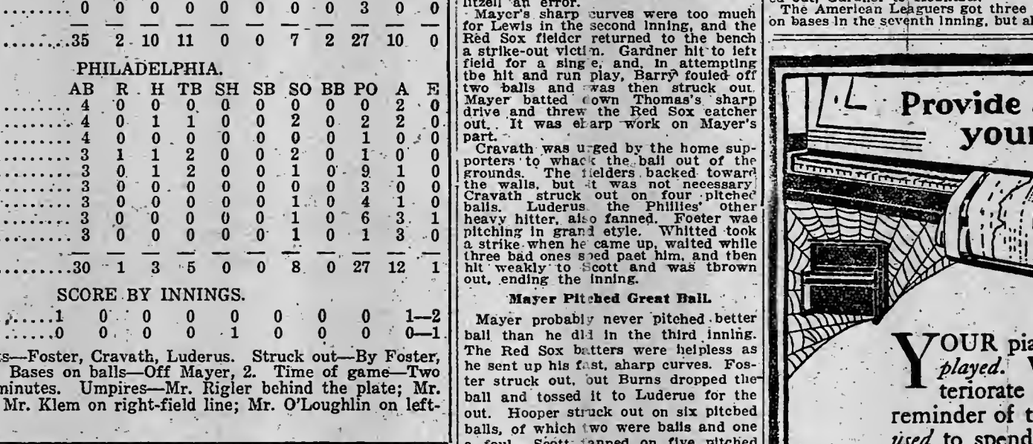


PHOTO© by AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N.

+++ Crowd at the Game. +++

PHOTO. © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

+++ Hooper Safe at Home. +++



Left to Right, Mrs. Bolling, Mother of Mrs. Galt, President Wilson, and Mrs. Norman Galt. ++

WILSON WATCHES RED SOX WIN, 2-1

Continued from Page 1.

ran's best choice after the great Alexander. Mayer came from Hobeken. He has done good work in the box, but he was not proof against the Red Sox bats today. They got the jump on him in the first inning. They luckily got a run on an error by Catcher Eddie Burns. In spite of this misfortune, Mayer for a time pitched great ball, and it looked, after the Phillies tied the score in the fifth, that the game would surely go to extra innings.

The fall of the Phillies and Mayer was first threatened in the seventh, when Boston loaded up the bases with runners with two out. Bill Carrigan called for a pinch hitter. It was the same old story so often repeated—many pinch hitters are called, but few can produce the goods. Olaf Henriksen, a hardy son of the North, loped to the plate with fame atading him right in his blue eyes. A healthy bang would have made him a big man in Boston, but the best he could do was to hoist a fly so high into the air over Luderus's head that the Philadelphia first baseman had time to make out his will before the ball trickled down in his eagerly waiting mitt.

Result Seemed Inevitable.

Mayer at that time was tottering, and in the ninth the end came. Boston, up to this time, had made plenty of hits to win the game, but the Phillies' defense and Boston's inability to make the most of its opportunities simply postponed a result which seemed inevitable. In these first games of the series the Bostons have surely given to the National League potentates a lesson in waving the bat. This town just teems with historical memories. It cherishes the many events which have been landmarks in the country's life. Today it began remembering another event. No city ever had a more typically American holiday than Philadelphia had today. Its cares and worries were laid aside, and every Tom, Dick, and Harry who could get hold of a ticket jammed into the bandbox of a ball park and rubbed elbows with the President himself. No one was a stranger. Along the line, as President Wilson came in shortly after 2 o'clock, a strange hand here and there stuck out of the crowd and grabbed the mitt of the first man of the land. It was the plain, natural greeting of one baseball fan to another.

President Seemed at Home.

The President was not a stranger in a town like this. When a man tipped his hat to him, he tipped his back. He bought the tickets which got him into the game, just as every other fan did. He didn't buy them because he had to. He could have had "complimentaries"; but be bought them because he insisted on being treated like every other fan.

It was a delightful day, too, for Philadelphia fandom to initiate President Wilson into its ranks. A few fluffy clouds drifted lazily over the blue canopy, as though waiting for the next play before passing on, and once in a while the sun was hidden for a few seconds, only to appear again warmer than ever. Bathed in this delightful atmosphere all Quakertown, it seemed, took a day off to journey to the ball park at the corner of Broad and Huntingdon Streets. They didn't all get into the park, but they did not expect to. They assembled outside in thousands, just to see the President and Mrs. Galt enter the gates.

Inside the park everybody was seated early, and half an hour before game time there wasn't an empty seat. The crowd used several points of observation outside the park, and on adjoining factory roofs and neighboring telegraph poles fans were perched to see the fun. The President's box was festooned with flags and bunting, the coat of arms of the city, gold ropes, tassels, and all that, and there was a nice new green carpet on the floor. William F. Baker, New-York's ex-Commissioner of Police, who owns the Philadelphia club, sat in the next box with Mayor Blankenburg of this city. When the Mayor came in just before 2 o'clock everybody thought it was the President, and he got one reception that was not coming to him.

Mr. Baker's party was all trimmed up with chrysanthemums and orchids, and in fact all of the women in all the boxes were gaily decorated in colors in honor of the President's visit. There were many more women at the game today than is usually seen at one of the world's series.

President Wilson, after he seated Mrs. Galt and the other ladies of the party, shook hands with Mayor Blankenburg and Mr. Baker. The Mayor's long white whiskers, a la Santa Claus or one of the prophets, may have been what prompted the President to remark that he was "glad to see such a fine old man interested in the game." The President said he was sorry for holding up the game for five minutes, but he was promptly forgiven. Bill Klem and Charley Rigler, the umpires, had been getting impatient, though, and in another few minutes they would have sent a policeman out to find the tardy Presidential party.

The playing field was in fine shape, and in the practice the teams showed much more life than on the opening day. In practice Cravath poked a home run into the left field bleachers, and another over the right field wall, just to show that his home run reputation is no fluke.

It was about 2:10 when President Wilson tossed a brand new ball out to Mayer, the Phillies' pitcher. It was a bad throw, but then, the President never pitched before such a large crowd. Mayer got the ball, and after he had tossed one ball to Harry Hooper of the Red Sox Umpire Rigler ran over to the President's box and presented the ball to President Wilson as a souvenir.

Umpire Charles Rigler, Rex.

Just as the game started Umpire Charley Rigler had a fine chance to show that he had more authority in a baseball park than even the President. He held up the game while he chased a number of photographers off the field. Goodness knows what would happen if Rigler had any authority off the field. Another interested spectator in a box close to the President was Pat Moran, Jr., the four-year-old son of the Phillies' manager. Young Pat was tickled to death to see the President of the United States and said he was glad the President came, so the President might have a chance to see Pop Moran, a regular baseball manager.

The Bostonians took a running start in the first inning and it looked rather bad for Philadelphia. They made one run. Then both pitchers settled down for the first four innings and there was no damage to speak of. Opening the fourth inning the bleachers and stand, jammed with Philadelphians, let forth a great roar and implored the Phillies to get busy. The request did not go unanswered, for in the very next inning came the two 2-base hits by Cravath and Luderus, which netted the Phillies the run that tied the score.

Boston hit the ball frequently, piling up ten hits, but the fielding of the Phillies' infield was so good that they cut down runs by brilliant antics. It looked very gloomy for the Phillies in the seventh. Gardner skied to Whitted for a starter, and Jack Barry, who has been as steady as the rock of Gibraltar in this series, got a single to left centre. Thomas forced Barry at second, Bancroft making a nice stop and combining it with a beautiful throw to Niehoff. Then George Foster made his second hit. Janvrin was sent in to run for Thomas. Hooper got an infield single near the pitcher's box and filled the bases. Henriksen then got the chance of a lifetime, but he tossed it away by lifting to Luderus for the third out.

Crowd Expected Extra Innings.

The big, happy crowd was settling back in the ninth prepared to stay on until dark, when the Red Sox suddenly showed signs of commendable activity. Larry Gardner opened with a single to left, and Barry bolsted a fly to Paskert in centre. Janvrin rolled one to Mayer, who threw him out at first by less than an inch. Billy Evans had wonderful eyes to see where he was out, but that is what Billy was there for. Foster stepped up.

"Come on, old boy, the responsibility of an old and honored Boston rests upon your shoulders. Give it a ride, please, George!" implored the Boston fans. "Hammer the cover off it!"

Foster thought of the time when the St. Louis Browns gave him his walking ticket because they said he was too small ever to make a pitcher. And he thought of the ten long years of apprenticeship that he had put in in the minor leagues in Texas and in the South and the East. He looked Mayer squarely in the eye, as much as to say, "I don't care what you throw at me; I mean to hit it."

The ball soared up to Foster in a wide, sweeping curve. Clutching his bat firmly, he swung with all his might, and the ball sailed back of second base. Gardner, at second, was all nerves. Leaping into the air simultaneously with Foster's crack, he was off, and he galloped home with the victory.

THE GAME BY INNINGS.

Long Deadlock Made Crowd Prepare for Extra Innings.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—It was ten minutes past 2 o'clock when Umpire Rigler started the game. Mayer's first offering was a wide one, which Rigler called a ball. Catcher Burns handed the horsehide to Rigler, who trotted over to the decorated box in which the President and his party sat, and, taking off his bat, presented the ball to Mr. Wilson. The President rose and thanked him. Soon after the game was on again Hooper and Rigler exchanged some conversation about a pitch that the umpire called a strike. The Red Sox batter, however, received a base on balls. He took a long lead off the bag as Scott tried for a sacrifice. The batter made a bungle of it, popping up a little fly that Luderus, who was playing in for a bunt, easily caught.

"There goes the first break against the Red Sox," somebody yelled. With Speaker at the bat the Phillies' pitcher had a little battle of wits with Hooper. Mayer pitched several wide balls to Burns, thinking that the runner might dash for second. But Hooper stood still, and when Mayer got in a hole he had to cut the plate for Speaker. This, however, was right on his job, and when the Philly hurler sent down the next pitch Speaker rapped it to right field for a single, Hooper racing to third on the hit.

Boston's First Run.

Hoblitzell took a strike, probably expecting Speaker to try to steal, but he didn't start. On the next shoot sent up by Mayer, Speaker darted for the keystone sack and was nipped by Burns. It was a close play and Niehoff made a grand stop of the catcher's throw. As Burns let go his rifle shot throw Hooper legged for home. Niehoff made a good and speedy return to the plate for what looked like an out and double play, but the little catcher fumbled the ball and Hooper was safe with Boston's first run.

In sliding to the plate Hooper missed the rubber and managed to crawl back on all-fours before Burns could put the ball on him. Hoblitzel drove a single to centre field and went out trying to steal. Niehoff made another good catch of Burna's low throw, and touched the runner out in the nick of time. It also was a very close play.

Stock, first up for the Quakers, had a ball and a strike when he bounded a slow grounder. Scott scooped it up on the run and threw the runner out. After getting two bad balls, Bancroft struck out. Paskert ended the inning. He shot a fast grounder to Hoblitzell, who fumbled, the ball bounding toward right field. Barry, cutting across the field, made a splendid stop and threw to first, Foster covering the bag. Barry's fine piece of fielding saved Hoblitzell an error.

Mayer's sharp curves were too much for Lewis in the second inning, and the Red Sox fielder returned to the bench a strike-out victim. Gardner hit to left field for a single, and, in attempting the hit and run play, Barry fouled off two balls and was then struck out. Mayer batted down Thomas's sharp drive and threw the Red Sox catcher out. It was sharp work on Mayer's part.

Cravath was urged by the home supporters to whack the ball out of the grounds. The fielders backed toward the walls, but it was not necessary. Cravath struck out on four pitched balls. Luderus, the Phillies' other heavy hitter, also fanned. Foster was pitching in grand style. Whitted took a strike when he came up, waited while three bad ones sped past him, and then hit weakly to Scott and was thrown out, ending the inning.

Mayer Pitched Great Ball.

Mayer probably never pitched better ball than he did in the third inning. The Red Sox batters were helpless as he sent up his fast, sharp curves. Foster struck out, but Burns dropped the ball and tossed it to Luderue for the out. Hooper struck out on six pitched balls, of which two were balls and one a foul. Scott fanned on five pitched balls. The big crowd warmly applauded when the pitcher retired the side on strikes.

It wae one, two, three again for the Phillies in their half of the third inning. Niehoff struck out; Eddie Burns sent a bounder to Hoblitzell who was too far from the bag to make the out, and he tossed the ball to Foster, who beat Burns to the bag. Mayer was fanned.

Speaker looked over Mayer's first offering in the fourth inning and let it go by for a ball. The next he lifted to Shortstop Bancroft. Luderua took care of Hoblitzel's grounder unassisted. Lewis drove a single to short centre. Niehoff made a pretty stop of the drive, but could not whip it to first in time to head off Lewis. Gardner lifted a fly to left field. It appeared as if Whitted had misjudged the ball, but he got it near the foul line after a sharp sprint, for the third out.

The Phillies' fourth inning was again a short procession, only three men facing the confident Foster. The crowd thought it about time for the Phillies to start something and began stamping their feet. Foster kept his nerve, however. Stock gave Speaker a difficult chance, which the speedy outfielder accepted. The best Bancroft could do was to send a roller to Hoblitzel, and he was out at first. Foster again making the out. Paskert brought the inning to an end with a long fly to Hooper near the right field wall.

Third Baseman Stock made two pretty plays in the Red Sox fifth inning which won him the honor of a handclap by the President. He took Barry's sharp rap ten feet behind third base and threw out the runner. Then he ran in and grabbed up Thomas's slow grounder and got the runner at first. With the count two and 2 on batter the Boston twirler crashed a terrific drive against the right field wall for two bases, and the Boston rooters raised a great noise. The hit was the first made in the series for extra bases, and Foster was generously applauded. It was the Philadelphia rooters' turn to laugh when Scott flied out to Whitted.

When Score Was Tied.

Then came the inning in which Philadelphia's heavy artillery broke into the hit and run column and tied the score. With two balls and two strikes, the husky Cravath mashed the ball to left field for two bases. Then Luderus hammered a double to right centre and Cravath came home with the Phillies' only run. With one run in, a man on second, and none out, things did not look good for the Red Sox. Foster, however, pulled himself together ad stopped the hitting. Whitted hit a slow grounder to Scott and was thrown out, Captain Luderus taking third base. Niehoff hit a sharp liner to Hoblitzel and Luderus, who was about to dart for the plate, quickly turned and scrambled back to third. He was left there, as Burns struck out. It was a great chance for Philadelphia, and there were groans as the inning ended without further scoring.

The Red Sox sixth inning was short. Speaker hoisted a pop fly to Bancroft and Hoblitzel lifted a high fly which Niehoff took care of. Lewis went out on strikes on three pitched balls. Mayer gave Barry an easy chance on a grounder and went out, but Barry had to extend himself to get Stock's sharp hit in short right field and throw him out. The hopes of the Phillies fans were raised when Bancroft singled to centre field, despite the fact that two were out. All visions of another run disappeared, however, when Paskert grounded out, Gardner to Hoblitzel.

The American Leaguers got three men on bases in the seventh inning, but sharp work on the part of the men behind Mayer prevented a score. After Gardner had flied to Whitted, Barry singled to left. Thomas hit through the pitcher's box, forcing out Barry, Mayer deflecting the ball to Bancroft, who made a fine scoop of it and tossed it to Niehoff. Foster got his second single on a hit to left, Thomas taking second. Janvrin here went in to run for Thomas as Hooper came to bat. Hooper bounced a hit to the infield which was just out of Mayer's reach, and the bases were full. There was great excitement among the Boston rooters and much joy on the Red Sox bench as Henriksen was sent in to bat for Scott. A conference between Captain Luderus, Catcher Burns, and Mayer followed, and Mayer sent up a strike, and then the pinch hitter popped a fly to Luderus, amid wild Philadelphia cheering.

President Stands in Seventh.

All the Philadelphia rooters stood up as the Phillies came to bat in their half of the seventh. The President of the United States stood, too. It did not help the National Leaguers any, however. Janvrin went to shortstop for Scott, and Cady succeeded Thomas behind the bat. Cravath was again implored to hit the ball out of the park, but he struck out. Luderus sent a long fly to Hooper, and Whitted fouled to Cady.

Airtight pitching and sharp fielding featured the eighth inning. Speaker came to the bat with determination written on his face. With a strike and one ball he hit a weak grounder to Luderus, who tossed him out to Mayer. Hoblitzel made Cravath back almost to the right-field wall for his fly, and Bancroft electrified the crowd by a wonderful one-hand stop of Lewis's drive. He threw Lewis out. It was one of the best fielding plays of the series. For Philadelphia Niehoff went out, Gardner to Hoblitzel, on a fine play by the third baseman. Burns put up a fly to Janvrin, and Mayer flew out to Speaker.

Gardner opened Boston's lucky ninth with a single to left. Barry filed to Paskert and Gardner went to second when Janvrin was thrown out by Mayer. The Boston rooters did not like Umpire Evans's decision on the play and shouted their disapproval. Foster here came across with his third single, a sharp drive to centre, and Gardner rushed for the plate. Paskert made a mighty heave to the plate to head off Gardner, but the throw was wide and Gardner was safe. Foster took second on the throw in. The Royal Rooters from Boston threw hats and coats in the air as they saw Gardner touch the plate. Hooper was called upon to bring Foster home, but he struck out.

The Phillies' half of the ninth was quickly over. Stock filed to Lewis; Bancroft could not fathom Foster's pitching and struck out, his second time; Paskert hit a long fly to Speaker, who put the ball in his hip pocket as he raced to the clubhouse and the shower bath.

HOW BOSTON GOT THE NEWS.

Bulletin Boards Tell Thousands of Red Sox Victory.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Bulletin board crowds greater than those of yesterday were out today to get the reports of the Red Sox success in Philadelphia. Thousands took advantage of the Saturday half-holiday to let loose their baseball enthusiasm, cheering and groaning at the various turns of the contest, and breaking into wild applause when Foster "won his own game" in the ninth.

None of the fans showed more interest than those who crowded about a board at Deer Island, where the inmates of the House of Correction received a play by play story, relayed to them from this city by one of the officials of the institution. It was a half holiday, of which the prisoners made the most.

Spectators at the Harvard-Carlisle football game divided attention between the gridiron battle and the world series contest, a bulletin board having been placed at one end of the field.

ST. LOUIS AMERICANS WIN.

National League Club Dropping Behind in Inter-City Series.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—The Americans took a double-header from the Nationals here today by the scores of 5 to 1 and 6 to 2, bringing the total victories thus far to three, while the Nationals have tied one and won none. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Americans	4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5	8	2	
Nationals	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1	5	2	

Batteries—Wellman and Agnew; Sallee, Niehaus and Snyder.

SECOND GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Americans	0 0 0 0 1 3 1 1 0—6	6	0	
Nationals	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2	5	6	

Batteries—Koob and Severeid; Meadows and Gonzales.

World's Series, 1915.

First Game—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 1.

Second Game—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Attendance, (paid)	20,306
Receipts	$32,029.00
Nat. Commission's share	5,202.90
Players' share	28,095.66
Each club's share	9,365.22

TOTAL TWO GAMES.

Attendance, (paid)	39,649
Receipts	$103,995.00
Nat. Commission's share	10,399.50
Players' share	55,671.30
Each club's share	18,557.10

1914.

First game, attendance	20,562
Receipts	$49,639.00
Second game, attendance	20,562
Receipts	$45,639.00

1913.

First game, attendance	36,291
Receipts	$75,255.00
Second game, attendance	20 565
Receipts	$49,640.00

1912.

First game, attendance	35,730
Receipts	$75,127.00
Second game, attendance	30,147
Receipts	$55,389.00

The Official Score

AB, at bat; R, runs; H, hits; TB, total bases; SH, sacrifice hits; SB, stolen bases; SO, struck out; BB, bases on balls; PO, put out; A, assists; E, errors.

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	TB	SH	SB	SO	BB	PO	A	E
Hooper, rf	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
Scott, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
Speaker, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	2	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Gardner, 3b	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Barry, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
Thomas c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Foster, p	4	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Janvrin, ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cady, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	35	2	10	11	0	0	7	2	27	10	0

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	H	TB	SH	SB	SO	BB	PO	A	E
Stock, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bancroft, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	0
Paskert, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cravath, rf	3	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Luderus, 1b	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	9	1	0
Whitted, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Niehoff, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0
Burns, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	1
Mayer, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0
Total	30	1	3	5	0	0	8	0	27	12	1

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Foster, Cravath, Luderus. Struck out—By Foster, 8; by Mayer, 7. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 2. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Mr. Rigler behind the plate; Mr. Evans on bases; Mr. Klem on right-field line; Mr. O'Loughlin on left-field line.



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ARMENIAN APPEAL BY BRYCE IN FULL

Plea to America for Aid Made in Form of Letter to Aneurin Williams, M. P.

GERMANY THE ONLY HOPE

That Country Alone Can Check Turks' Atrocities — Might Head American Protest.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The appeal to America by Viscount Bryce to try to stop the slaughter of Armenians by the Turks, extracts from which were cabled to the United States today for publication, was made in the form of a letter to Aneurin Williams, publicist, author, and member of Parliament. The full text of the letter follows:

Sept. 18, 1915.

Dear Mr. Williams:

You are right in thinking that the civilized world, and especially that the American people, ought to know what horrors have been passing in Asiatic Turkey during the last few months, for if anything can stop the destroying hand of the Turkish Government, it will be an expression of the opinion of neutral nations, and chiefly of the judgment of humane America.

Soon after the war between Turkey and the Allies broke out, the Turkish Government formed, and has ever since been carrying out with relentless cruelty, the plan of extirpating Christianity by killing off the Christians of Armenian race. The Armenian population, peaceable peasants and artisans in the Eastern provinces of Turkey, were remaining quiet. They had not rebelled. They were unarmed. Many of them were serving in the Turkish Army. But they were Christians, and the Government doubtless supposed that they were not in sympathy with rulers who had oppressed and robbed them for generations, and who in 1895-6, and again six or seven years ago, had massacred many thousands of them without provocation.

The massacres of this year have, however, gone far beyond even those of 1895-6. The accounts which have now found their way to Western Europe—accounts coming from different sources, but agreeing with one another, and as to whose substantial truth there can be no doubt—prove that over the whole of Eastern and Northern Asia Minor and Armenia the whole Christian population is being deliberately exterminated. The men of military age have been killed. The younger women have been seized for Turkish harems, compelled to become Mohammedans, and kept, sometimes with their children, also forcibly converted, in virtual slavery.

The rest of the inhabitants, old men, women, and children, have been torn from their homes and driven away under convoys of Turkish soldiers, largely composed of released criminals, some into unhealthy parts of Asia Minor, some into the deserts between Syria and the Euphrates. Many die or are murdered on the way; all perish sooner or later. Lest any should, if they escaped, try to regain their homes, Moslems have been brought in from other places to occupy the houses and farms from which the Christians had been expelled.

No greater injury could be done to the country than to destroy the most intelligent and industrious and educated part of its population, but for that the reckless and ruthless men who now control Turkey do not care. In Trebizend, a city where the Armenians numbering more than 10,000 persons, had dwelt in peace with their Moslem neighbors, orders came from Constantinople to seize all the Armenians. Many of these kindly neighbors tried to hide or protect them, but in vain. The troops hunted them all out, drove them to the shore, loaded them in sailing boats, took them out to sea, threw them overboard and drowned them all—men, women, and children. Resistance was impossible, for the younger men had been carried off to the army and the rest were unarmed. This was seen and is described by the Italian Consul.

How many have perished over the whole country no one can tell. Some seem to have saved their lives by professing to accept Islam, and about 250,000 are said to have escaped across the frontier into Russian territory. But a far greater number, perhaps 500,000, have been slaughtered or deported, and the deported are all at first dying of ill-treatment, disease, and starvation, while the massacres still go on.

Christianity, after maintaining itself in Armenia for seventeen centuries against the attacks first of the Persian fire worshippers and then of Saracens and Turks, is now being completely rooted out of these countries. The roads and hills, says one account, are strewn with corpses, the corpses of innocent peasants.

The story of these horrors must surely touch every American heart, whatever its racial origin, whatever may be its sympathies with one or other party in the present war. No man in whom any pity lives can fail to feel for the helpless victims of the ferocity of their own Government. What can be done? We can all, of course, try to send aid to the miserable refugees now in Ruselan territory. But what can stop the massacres? Not the allied powers at war with Turkey. Only one powsr can take action for that purpose. It is Germany. Would not an expression of American public opinion, voicing the conscience of neutral nations, lead Germany to exert her influence to check the Turkish Government before their ghastly work is complete?

I am, faithfully yours,

BRYCE.

Aneurin Williams, Esq., M. P.

DEFENDS REPRESSION OF THE ARMENIANS

Nobody's Business What Turkey Does to Them, Count von Reventlow Declares.

BERLIN, Oct. 9, (via London.)—Count Ernst von Reventlow, military writer for the Tageszeitung, in an article in that paper under the headline, "The Uproar About 'The Armenian Atrocities' Begins," declares flatly that it is Turkey's own affair how she deals with Armenian uprisings. His article was inspired by the report that Henry Morgenthau, the United States Ambaesador to Turkey, had given Turkey notice that her relations with the United States would be endangered if the Armenian massacres were not stopped.

Count von Reventlow declares that he is unable to discuss the matter as he would like, but expresses the hope that Turkey will not allow herself to be frightened. He continues:

"If Turkey considers it necessary that Armenian uprisings and other intrigues be suppressed with all means possible, so that a repetition will be impossible, that does not constitute massacres or atrocities, but simply a measure of a justified and necessary character, the more justified and the more necessary from the fact that the Turkisb empire is in its hardest fight for existence and has enough foreign enemies. To demand that it shall also nourish an internal enemy on its bosom, because that would suit the British and Americans, is to demand a great deal.

"The Turkish Empire has long had to endure that all the great powers who pleased and who wished to destroy, plunder or reb the Turks, should mix in their affairs. Now we should think that these times are finally passed. And they will indeed be passed as soon as the German Empire determinedly takes the standpoint that what its Turkish ally does with his revolutionary Armenians is an internal affair which concerns him alone."

The writer expressed indignation at a report published by the Frankfurter Zeitung that German Consuls had endeavored to modify the hardships, and declared that this standpoint was incomprehensible to him and that he considered it politically false.

"We Germans have to give an account neither to enemies nor neutrals of what the Turks do with their Armenians or what the German Consuls say about it," he declares. "The place of the German Empire and of every individual German is at the side of our Turkish ally, and that without criticism."

LETTERS TELL OF OUTRAGES.

One from a Turk Laments Over Expulsion of the Armenians.

"The cruelty of the authorities is beyond description. In some cases nails and sharp points are being driven into the ends of the fingers; men are beaten until they fall senseless on the ground; the soles of the feet are pounded, and then boiling water is poured upon the raw, bleeding flesh; in other casee the man is pounded and beaten until it is impossible to know who he is, even though he be a near friend. All of this torture is given to compel the person to reveal secrets and to inform the Government of plots and schemes that may or may not be planned against it."

The above is an excerpt from a letter received by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from a correspondent who was able to travel over a part of Turkey, and who says he witnessed the tortures described during a visit to a certain city in Turkish Armenia.

"Some five hundred of the worst criminals in the prisons," the letter continues, "have been let loose and sent to the Russian frontier to hurn villages and to destroy the lives and properety of the enemy. We met several bands of these men as we came across the country."

A second letter tells of the wholesable deportation of Armenians to the deaert and other distant parts of the Turkish Empire. Speaking of a party of 250 from a certain unnamed town, the writer states that "the list included the educated and leading men of the community, some of whom had been subjected to indescribable tortures and were unable to walk."

A third letter is from a Turk, a Moslem, to his son, who is now in the United States. This is the first letter published from a strictly Turkish source—and a most reliable one—which confirms the stories of frightfulness and torture and death, sent to this country from various non-Turkish sources.

This letter as it appears in the monthly bulletin of the board is in part as follows:

I am returning the check you sent, for we cannot cash it, there being no Raya (Christians) here any mort. The inhabitants of our village are all Moslems now, for all our Raya neighbors were driven away by night, nobody knows where. Their houses are now occupied by Kurd and Cherkez Bashihazooks with their one or two Raya slave girls each.

Times are bad, my son. The Raya was everything to us, and the thief Cherkez is by no means a fair substitute for us. All the elders of the village realize this, although there are few who sympathize with this unhappy people. I am only taking my chances to write to you the way they were treated. It being the harvest time, the poor Raya had not a handful of already ground flour in their home, and were largely living on vegetables. If there were any who had a bare subsistence at hand, they were not given the chance to take anything with them. Some were taken out from bed and not given the time to dress, so many (mostly old women and children) went half naked and barefooted. We hear many of them died before the end of the firet day.

There is no more business activity in the whole of ——. Everything is in an anarchical etate. The wheatstacks, still in the field, are constantly being set on fire by the Bashibazooks. I tell you when the Winter comes we ourselves will have to starve, for, as you know, we all live on Raya's crop.

The above letters, the board states, are printed without comment, as they speak for themeelves.

RESORTS.

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This Week $19.75 to $27.50
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PLEAS FOR ARMENIA BY GERMANY FUTILE

Kaiser's Ambassador Only Able to Prevent Repression in Constantinople.

NO EFFECT IN PROVINCES

Infuriated by Desertion of Christian Soldiers to Allies, Turks Will Not Stop Outrages.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—By virtue of a total suppression of all newe on the subject, the Turkish Government has succeeded in throwing an impenetrable veil over its actions toward all Armeniane. Nothing definite is obtainable in Constantinople of the fate of this people out in the provinces, but it is known that severe measures planned against the Armenians in the Ottoman capital were not carried out owing to objections of the German Government.

Concerning the Armenian affair, three separate notes were presented to the Ottoman Government by the German Ambassador ad interim, Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg. If The Associated Prese is rightly informed, these notes had no far-reaching effect, because under present conditions the German Government has been obliged to act rather gently. Turkey is still the ally of Germany, and the Armenians seem to have alienated the good will of the German Government, and people to a considerable extent by having made open cause with the Entente powers. Many of them have joined the Russian forces near Van, and at Zeltun and Dort Jul they revolted against Turkieh authority. The three notes referred to were but official incident in weeks of endeavor to persuade the Turkish Government to take a more reasonable and humane view of the Armenian affair. One of the notes drew attention to the great injustice of making all Armenians suffer for the acts of a few. The Turkish Government, however, seems to have remained adamantine.

As already etated, its has been impossible to secure accurate information. Turkish officials have either refused to diecuss the situation, or have placed all blame on the Armenians; these latter, on the other hand, have either refused to talk for fear of being also persecuted, or have assigned all responsibility to the Turks. A mass of irreconcilable statements has been the result, ranging, on the part of the Turkish officials, from the absurd claim that the Armenians were being well treated, to the assertion of Armenians that in Zeitun, Dort Jul, and other places 50,000 Armenians had been massacred.

That the Turks have in many instances been guilty of needless severity, and in eome cases have permitted barbaroue acts of violence, including murder and rape, seems well established. On the other hand, the Armenians in the Van country have been accused of similar excesses against the Turkish population, and the Turks, having power on their side, have repaid such acts with liberal interest, it is said in well informed Constantinople circles.

It cannot be said that the acts of the Turkish Government in this connection have found the approbation of the advanced Turkish classes in the capital, who, for the greater part, favor a policy of conciliation, and some of whom even go so far as to advocate the establishment of a eeparate Armenian State in Asia Minor under the sovereignty of the Ottoman Imperial Government. Meanwhile the tendency of the Ottoman Government, either to deny altogether that the Armenians are being persecuted, or give its acts a too obviously artificial basis and character, would have but one result, namely, to indicate that it is both ashamed and afraid to let the truth be known. The many attempts made by The Associated Press correspondent to throw some light on the Armenian situation resulted in failure, because the Turkish officials would not talk and the censorship would not permit the free passage of dispatches on the subject.

Nevertheless, it must be said that the Armenians are not blameless. Divested of all factors related to the national ambitions of the Armenians, their conduct toward the Türks and the Ottoman Government has invited constantly measures of repression. The risings of Zeitun, Dort Jui, and Van, and wholesale desertions of Armenian soldiers to the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and to the Russians in the Caucasus, have turned the Turk's heart into stone in matters Armenian, and he is now wreaking vengeance upon guilty and innocent alike.

Constantinople has for weeks had its daily crop of Armenian rumors. One of the most interesting of them is that even the Sheik-ul-Islam had protested against the excesses from which the Armenians have suffered. There is a possibility that this is true, because the Sheik-ul-Islam is a man of moderation and of very progressive tendencies.

It is asserted in Constantinople that the German Government has for some time, even at the beginning of the war, taken a special interest in the Armenians. The Germans feared from the very start of the war between Turkey and the Entente that the Armenians would make an attempt to re-establish by force their independence.

Prominent Armenians were informed that Germany would continue, and even increase, its benevolent interest in the race if a reasonable attitude were taken during the war. For a time the influence of the men who had been intrusted with the dissemination of this promise had the desired result. But last January and February, more especially in March and April, when the Allies had begun to attack the Dardanelles in real earnest, the services of these intermediaries ceased to be of value. Exaggerated reports of Entente victories inflamed the imagination of the Armenians, and in many parts they rose in revolt.

What has happened since then is still an unwritten chapter. No newspapermen are allowed to visit the affected districts, and reports from these are altogether unreliable. The reticence of the Turkish Government cannot be looked upon as a good sign, however, especially when viewed in the light of what the German Government has been obliged to do.

TURKISH STATESMAN DENOUNCES ATROCITIES

Cherif Pasha Says Young Turks Long Planned to Exterminate the Armenians.

An arraignment of the Young Turks, or the Committee of Union and Progress, as baving for years plotted the extermination of the Armenian people, is contained in a letter recently addressed by Mehmed Cherif Pasha to the editor of the Journal de Genève. The views of this eminent exile should doubtless be considered in the light of the fact that he was obliged to fly from his nntive land because of his secession from the party now in power in Turkey, but even his enemies—and that he has formidable ones is evidenced by the nearly successful attempt made upon his life by Turkish police agents in Paris about two years ago—must admit that he has had excellent opportunities for observation of the Young Turks' policy, since he was prominent in their councils when they first obtained power on the overthrow of the Abdul Hamid régime, and left their ranks to build up the Liberal opposition party only when he became convinced that their leaders had no intention of carrying out the program of reform to which they were pledged. He is the son of the late Said Pasha, who was one of the chief advisers of Abdul Hamid and the first Grand Vizier under the new Constitution. His wife is Princess Emanine, the daughter of Prince Halim, and he is the brother-in-law of Prince Said Halim, the present Grand Vizier. He, bimself, wae at one time Turkish Minister to Sweden.

After branding the Armenian atrocities perpetrated under the present régime as surpassing the savagery of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, Cherif Pasha continues:

"To be sure, the state of mind of the Unionists was not revealed to the civilized world until they had openly taken sides with Germany; but for more than six years I have been exposing them in the Mecberouüette (his newspaper, published first in Constantinople and then in Paris) and in different journals and reviews, warning France and England of the plot against them and against certain nationalities within the Ottoman borders, notably the Armenians, that was being hatched.

"If there is a race which has been closely connected with the Turks by its fidelity, by its services to the country, by the statesmen and functionaries of talent it bas furnished, by the intelligence which it has manifested in all domains—commerce, industry, science, and the arts—it is certainly the Armenian.

"Cherif Pasha then enumerates some of the contributions which Armenians have made to Turkish civilization, including the introduction of printing and the drama, and gives credit to an Armenian, Odian Effendi, for having collaborated with Midhat Pasha in framing the Ottoman Constitution, and he says stress upon their fine qualities as agitators against the despotisms of Turkey and Persia—qualities, one suspects, which have not highly recommended them to the autocratic "reformers" of the Young Turk régime. And he continues:

"Alas! at the thought that a people so gifted, which has served as the fructifying soil for the evolution of the Ottoman Empire, is on the point of disappearing from history—not enslaved, as were the Jews by the Assyrians, but annihilated—even the most hardened heart must bleed; and I desire, through the medium of your estimable journal, to express the rage which is being assassinated my anger toward the butchers and my immense pity for the victims.

"Having fulfilled this pious duty, let me make some exceptione relating not to the unhappy Armenian nation but to certain individual Armenians and some propagandist groups who have for the past six years so unfortunately constituted themselves the defendere and apologists of this Committee of Union and Progress, the author of all their present sufferings. How often have I warned them against the bad faith of the Unionists, the perversity of whose black soule I knew only too well! Besides, the massacres of Adana, provoked by the Union's orders, ought to have brought them to sense of the real state of affairs. Some of them by a wrong appreciation of their interests, others influenced by political alliances of an evil sort—like that poor Constantinople Deputy, Zohrab Effendi, who has expiated his errors on the scaffold—all the Armenian political leaders, or almost all, by identifying themselves with the political fortune of the Union, have compromised instead of serving their national cause.

"If, instead of enrolling themselves under the banner of that baneful and treacherous association, they had ranged themselves openly beside the true liberals who had long been putting out the danger of their course, even at peril of their lives, they would not only have remained true to their principles, but they would also have spared their unfortunate brethren the persecutions they suffered before the war and their whole nation the prospect of an extermination unique in the annals of history."

WOMAN LEFT BURIAL ORDER.

"Best White Dress with Lace Lingerie or Silk," Her Choice.

Mrs. Ella M. Bainbridge, who, up to the time of her death on Dec. 24, 1913, conducted a boarding house at 27 West Eighty-second Street, and also a Summer hotel at Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., gave the following directions in documents which she believed to be her will:

"I want the chain and cross I have worn so long to be left about my neck. I also wish to be dressed in the best white dress I may have with lace lingerie or silk. Should my sister Florence be living, and she comes to see me, she can have three dresses and my set of hair ornaments. In my life I have given her much money."

Mrs. Rachel D. Inglis of 1,209 Avenue R, Brooklyn, mother of the decedent and administratrix, stated in an accounting filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, that she has been told the informal will was invalid. The estate amounts to $6,200.

Mrs. Inglis and two sisters of the decedent, Mrs. Edith Forbes of Brooklyn and Mrs. Florence E. Sargent of Chicago each receive one-fourth. The remaining fourth goes in equal shares to the children of Mrs. Grace Becke, a deceased sister of Mrs. Bainbridge.

$10,000 TO SEASHORE HOME.

Left by Mrs. C. A. Searle to Asbury Park Institution.

The will of Mrs. Caroline A. Searle, who was the widow of Haskell A. Searle, a realty operator, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. It bequeathes $10,000 to the Sea Shore Non-Sectarian Home of Asbury Park on condition that the home's name be changed to The Searle Memorial Sea Shore Non-Sectarian Home for Aged Women." In the event this condition is not complied with, the legacy will go to the Young Men's Christian Association of Asbury Park.

Granville F. Dailey, a brother of the testator, receives realty at Pleasantville, Westchester County, and three-tenths of the residuary estate. Mabel Dailey, a niece, receives $10,000 outright. Two-fifths of the residue is left in trust for the benefit of Mary A. McGown, a sister of the testator. There are minor bequests to nephews and nieces.

WOMAN ARRESTED AT HOTEL

Agnes Slicke of Cleveland Wanted in Newburgh as a Fugitive.

A young woman who said she was Miss Agnes Slicke, a dressmaker of Cleveland, was arrested last night at the Hotel Martinique, Broadway and Thirty-second Street, by Detective James Brenick of the Second Branch Detective Bureau. The police said she was wanted in Newburgh as a fugitive from justice. A telegram asking that she be arrested had been received from the police of that city, but no further particulars were given.

Miss Slicke was well dressed and wore a number of trinkets, among them several which she said were diamonds. She refused to tell anything about her experiences in Newburgh. At the Martinique it was said that Miea Slicke registered there on Thursday and that she paid her bills from day to day.

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THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:16	8:47	2:04	2:44
Governors Island	8:30	9:54	2:30	3:18
Hell Gate	10:20	10:44	4:10	4:53

Arrived—Saturday, Oct. 9.

SS Auchendale, London, Sept. 21.
SS Den of Glamis, Barbados, Oct. 1.
SS Galileo, Hull, Sept. 24.
SS Manningtig, Bombay, Aug. 27.
SS Melderskin, Savannah, Oct. 6.
SS Elswick Manor, Avonmouth, Sept. 16.
SS Trafalgar, Philadelphia, Sept. 30.
SS Karama, Buenos Aires, Sept. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Venezia	La Pallice	Sept. 26
Citta di Messina	Naples	Sept. 14
Sicilia	Malaga	Sept. 17
Ryswyck	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Henry Williams	London	Sept. 19
Ardgorm	Cardiff	Sept. 27
Stratadene	Havre	Sept. 25
Bellevue	Cardiff	Sept. 25
Falkland	London	Sept. 26
Djiboute	Gibraltar	Sept. 26
Palermo	Genoa	Sept. 26
Mexico	Havana	Sept. 6
El Sol	Galveston	Oct. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 7

DUE TOMORROW.

Verona	Genoa	Sept. 26
Tacoma	Naples	Sept. 29
California	Glasgow	Oct. 2
Atabualpa	Barbados	Oct. 3
Calamares	Colon	Oct. 4
Danciuta	St. Lucia	Oct. 5
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 30
Grayson	San Juan	Sept. 30
Talawa	Galveston	Oct. 4
Antilles	New Orleans	Oct. 6
Perugia	Legborn	Sept. 26
Georgio	Oran	Sept. 26
Frixes	Patras	Sept. 24

DUE TUESDAY.

Georgic	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Queen Margaret	London	Sept. 29
Penobscot	Barbados	Oct. 4
Neches	Galveston	Oct. 6
Colon	Cristobal	Oct. 6
Lampasas	Mobile	Oct. 6
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 9
Havana	Havana	Oct. 9

DUE WEDNESDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Chicago	Bordeaux	Oct. 8
Taharka	Hartlepool	Sept. 28
Sergipe	Para	Oct. 1
El Valle	Galveston	Oct. 13
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Oct. 10

DUE THURSDAY.

Oscar II	Christiansand	Oct. 4
Philadelphian	St. Vazaire	Sept. 29
Saturnia	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Strathgarry	Algiers	Sept. 28
Ischia	Gibraltar	Sept. 30
Carrillo	Kingston	Oct. 9
Philadelphia	San Juan	Oct. 9
Comus	New Orleans	Oct. 9
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Oct. 11

DUE FRIDAY.

Ryndam	Rotterdam	Oct. 5
Tavlan	London	Oct. 1
La Campine	Rotterdam	Sept. 29
El Oriente	Galveston	Oct. 5
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 12

DUE SATURDAY.

Harkness	Hull	Oct. 1
Palacine	Brixham	Oct. 2
Harrovian	Havre	Oct. 2
Poseidon	Malaga	Sept. 30
Libra	Naples	Sept. 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	Oct. 13

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mandeville, Jamaica	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Vas. Constantinos, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tocantins, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, London		12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		8:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frances, Para	9:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyperia, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Paloma, Havana		12:00 M.
Proteue, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
Saxon Monarch, London		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		8:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Drummensfjord, Santos	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
P. F. Hendrik, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Manana, Santiago		3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergenafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestrie, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mamma, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Den of Glamis, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London		12:00 M.
Georgic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Antilla, Cienfuegos		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		8:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 9.

SS Ancona, Naples to New York, was signaled; no time or distance given; due 11th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 5 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Veeta, Port Arthur to New York, was 60 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 105 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Antilla, New Orleans to New York, was 80 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 40 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 275 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 235 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 515 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 12 miles S. of Martin's Industry at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 350 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Cushing, Baltimore to New York, was 180 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 181 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 156 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 90 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 40 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Caserta, at Naples, Oct. 2.
SS Turnwell, at Melbourne, Oct. 8.
SS Strathavon, at Havre, Oct. 6.
SS Marengo, at Hull, Oct. 8.
SS Frederik VIII., at Christiansand, Oct. 8.
SS Bovic, at Manchester, Oct. 8.
SS Bassano, at Plymouth, Oct. 8.
SS Barbara, at Buenos Aires, Oct. 19.

Sailed.

SS Roma, from Fayal, Oct. 8.
SS Luis Blanca, from London, Oct. 8.
SS Oristano, from Cardiff, Oct. 8.
SS City of Corinth, from Newcastle, N. S. W., Oct. 1.
SS Sebastian, from Palermo, Sept. 23.
SS Polarine, from Oxelsund, Sept. 25.
SS Mongineiro, from Naples, Oct. 2.

Passed.

SS Melford Hall, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 16, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 16, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Oct. 11, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 12, SS Noordam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailings at present.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 14, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 14, SS Hellig Olav, and at 8:30 A. M. Oct. 16, SS Bergenafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 16, SS Verona.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Pressure is moderately low over the Atlantic Ocean, and radio reports show strong north winds off the south coast. In the interior as far as the Mississippi River pressure is high with low temperatures and with clear weather, except in the lake region, where there were local rains and snows on Saturday morning, the line of freezing temperature extending into Central Illinois and the frost line southward into the northern portions of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and eastward into the Middle Atlantic States. In the lower Lake region and the Atlantic States continued cool weather Sunday will be followed by slowly rising temperature Monday.

Winds for Sunday and Monday: North Atlantic, moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic, moderate to fresh northwest; South Atlantic, fresh and norbeast; East Gulf, moderate northeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND MONDAY:

Tenn., Ky., Lower Mich., Upper Mich., Ala., Miss., and Ohio—Fair and warmer.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday fair, warmer.

West Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday; Monday fair, warmer.

East New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued coo Sunday; Monday slightly warmer and fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	63	47	4 P. M.	67	56
6 A. M.	62	44	6 P. M.	66	52
9 A. M.	69	48	9 P. M.	63	49
12 M.	73	57	11 P. M.	62	48

This thermometer is 41 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 59.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 44 degree at 6:40 A. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:35	Front of 234 W. 40 St., (auto;) John Sodowsky	Slight
1:55	182 E. 103d Av.;	Slight
5:35	Front of 508 1 Av., (auto;) Adams Express Co.	Slight
7:15	36 E. 107 St.; Israel Rosenfel	Slight
7:20	518 E. 13 St.; Frank Astello	Slight
P.M.		
2:40	1,790 Walton Av.; Michael Donovan	Slight
3:05	1,604 Park Av.; Ben J. Fishman	Slight
3:40	149 Willis Av.; not given	Slight
4:45	Williamsbridge Road and White Plains Av., Bron; Joseph Shetler	None
5:20	1,571 2 Av.; Albert Seisenbach	$2
5:45	1,411 Tanner St.; Morris Feistein	Slight
6:45	225 E. 99th St.; Mary Polite	Slight
8:50	227 Clinton St.; not given	Slight
7:05	151 Spring St.; Wm. Hyman	$300
11:00	892-4 Broadway; Levy & Schlit	Not given

Columbia 'Varsity Crew Out.

Despite the rough wate, Coach Jim Rice of the Columbia crew sent the 'Varsity eight out on the Hudson yesterday afternoon. One change was made in the boating. R. K. Monroe, a substitute last year, but who was given a place at No. 7 in the junior shell this Fall, took No. 5 in the 'Varsity in place of Thorne. The second boat did not go out on the river. R. V. Jaques, No. 7 in the junior boat, has withdrawn from rowing for the rest of the year, and R. H. Spurgeon, a veteran of two seasons, has succeeded him.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con		Kentucky Con	.02
Andes	.08	Mexican	.31
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.79
Caledonia	.61	Opbir	.25
Challar	.02	Overman	.03
Confidence	.16	Potosi	.02
Con. Cal. & Va	.14	Savage	.05
Con. Imperial	.

HILLIS IS AT SEA AS TO FERGUSON

Uncertain as to the Form of His Proposed Suit Against Former Business Agent.

WANTS DATA FROM LATTER

Doctor's Ex-Manager, In a Caustic Retort, Nominates Him for President of the Ananias Club.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, yesterday filed in the County Clerk's office, Brooklyn, the affidavit on which he obtained a Supreme Court order requiring Frank L. Ferguson, his former attorney, to submit to an examination before Official Referee William D. Dickey next Thursday. Dr. Hillis seeks to have the man who was for five years his business administrator examined as to certain matters that he may determine what form of action should be taken by him against Mr. Ferguson. It is believed the suit will be for an accounting.

In his affidavit, Dr. Hillis relates that he made Mr. Ferguson his financial agent on June 14, 1910, and revoked his power of attorney on Feb. 7 of this year. Subsequently, Dr. Hillis says, Ferguson submitted to him statements containing what the minister considered to be inaccuracies. This accounting purports to show that there is a balance of about $10,000 due Ferguson from the minister, whereas, Dr. Hillis alleges, on information and belief, that if the facts were known, Ferguson is indebted to him for money and securities.

Mr. Ferguson gave out a statement last evening.

"I believe," said Mr. Ferguson, "that the forthcoming examination will give me the first occasion for the presentation of the real facts of the vast, hazardous speculations of this minister of the gospel. His injured and indignant nephew has already by his libel suit nominated the ministerial apologist for membership in the Ananias Club, but this affidavit, already served upon me, surely qualifies him for the presidency of the club.

"If I am guilty of all the things with which this reckless ministerial speculator has now charged me under oath, I have visions of the awful place to which all such are finally consigned, but, after reading the affidavit, I feel sure that even there I shall not be free from pastoral care and admonition.

"It is certainly amazing that General King, as one of the attorneys of this minister in the Raymond suit against me for non-payment of interest on the Alberni timber bonds, issued by a corporation organized for the sole benefit of Dr. Hillis, bases his charges against me on the ground that his ministerial friend had nothing to do with the organization of that corporation or the issuing of these bonds, and that he is not directly or indirectly responsible for the payment of the interest or the principal of the same. Whereas Dr. Hillis, in his affidavit prepared by Mr. Lark, another of his attorneys, swears that his interest in those Alberni timber licenses, represented by $10,000 worth of the stock of the Alberni Timber Company, is worth not less than $50,000, thus proclaiming, for some reason or other, his valuable equity in those licenses, subject to the outstanding bonds of $100,000. Yet Mr. Lark, in a published statement a few days ago, declared that his client's total liabilities were only about $85,000.

"All these inconsistent and conflicting statements of the various attorneys of Dr. Hillis show that they and their client are very much at sea, and therefore I am not at all surprised that his attorney would now like to draw from me, if possible, some information before an official referee that will enable him to discover and formulate some cause of legal action."

FORTY-THREE PERSONS SWEAR OFF $6,762,800

Personal Assessment of $38,200 on Six Manhattan Residents Left After Day's Work.

The Tax Commissioners yesterday examined forty-nine persons on the Manhattan tentative assessment rolls for personal taxes for 1916. Their assessment amounted to $6,762,800. Six were held for a final assessment on $38,200. Ten of those examined proved they were exempt owing to their being non-residents, and two were reported as having died since the tentative assessment was made.

Yesterday's figures bring the total number of examinations in Manhattan up to 523 on a tentative assessment of $36,438,500. Sixty-six were held for a final assessment of $466,550. There were seventy-six non-residents and six exemptions were made owing to deaths.

Further reductions were made in the $100,282,450 personal tax levy in Queens yesterday, when 159 persons who had been assessed a total of $2,561,600 swore off $2,544,703, leaving nine of their number who acknowledged a total assessment of $16,897. This was followed by six residents, who swore off a total of $36,953. Seven residents reduced a total assessment of $41,520,400 to $7,300 and eight residents reduced a total assessment of $38,542,000 to $4,279.

Sonora

THE Sonora has won its place as "The Highest Class Phonograph in the World" largely on the perfection of its

Tone Quality and Tone Control

At the Panama-Pacific Exposition the Sonora was awarded the highest score for Tone Quality, and was the only phonograph given a gold medal for this feature.

Prices $35, $50, $75, $100, $135, $150, $225 and $300

Call and we will demonstrate the superiority of our machine; and when you are ready to purchase you will "buy the best."

Sonora Phonograph Corporation
George E. Brightson, President.
5th Avenue Salons at 53rd St., New York.
Main Office and Sales Rooms, 57 Reade St.



Baby Grand, in Oak or Mahogany, any finish.....$135.00

GIMBEL "Fifth Birthday Sales" Greater Than Ever

The week just ended has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the GIMBEL, New York, Store. It was the busiest October week the Store ever knew. This splendid activity, this fine public tribute to GIMBEL methods and stocks, inspires us to still greater effort. We propose to make the coming week even bigger and busier. The whole Store rises supremely to the occasion, each section responding with unprecedented merchandise offerings, as our advertisements today partly indicate. The Store is radiant with the newness of the season, and it welcomes you with utmost cordiality.

From North, South, East and West people arrived this week at GIMBELS to the number of 60,000 and more to see the greatest Fashion Display in America:

La Promenade des Toilettes

So great has been the interest, so enormous the crowds, that we have acceded to the popular request to display all our Paris Importations for another week.

Costumes Displayed Daily
At 10.30 A. M. to 12 M. and 1.30 P. M. to 3 P. M.
Eighth Floor

GIMBEL $15 Millinery
"True To Paris Hats de Luxe"



"Which the Copy and which the Original?" is a frequent question asked in the French Salons where both GIMBEL Copies and Paris originals are given prominence.

Even more exclamations of surprise are forthcoming tomorrow when we show the beautiful hat illustrated. It is a

Copy of Maison Lewis's New Fur Trimmed Sailor, $15

Of fine black panne velvet, trimmed with Kolinsky. But this is only one of a large number of $15 to $35.

Extra Special! $3.50 Ostrich Bands, $1.95
In white, black and colors; six different styles. Third Floor



$29.50

Seal Plush: New and Effective in Women's Tricot de Laine Coats
at $29.50

Tres Chic are these warm Winter Coats with seal plush trimming that forms high "muff" collar, wide cuffs and borders; full gathered skirt; broad belt and large, roomy pockets, as illustrated.

Colors—Green, Rose and Gray

$45 Broadcloth Coats, $39.50

Long coat with fullness belted in at waist; high Chin-Chin collar edged with skunk opossum; same fur borders bottom of coat and cuffs; large side pockets. In black and African brown.

$19.50 White Chinchilla Coats, $15

Medium length box coat with high Chin-Chin collar inlaid with coral, Copenhagen blue or black velvet; also belted.

$27.50 Warumbo Chinchilla Coats, $21.50

¾ length, high military collar. Third Floor

Fox!
—one of the most favored of furs for Winter.

Cross Fox Sets, $125

Large animal scarf and animal muff with head, tail and claws, as illustrated.

Red Fox Scarfs, $19.50. Muffs, $25.
White Fox Scarfs, $25. Muffs, $39.50
Blue Dyed Fox Scarfs, $35. Muffs, $32.50
Black Fox Scarfs, $25. Muffs, $15

Specially priced Beaver, Raccoon, Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Muffs at $9.50 to $25

Full Line of Fur Trimmings—All Widths

Hudson Seal-Coats at $72.50 to $295
Arctic Seal Coats (French-Dyed Coney) $39.50 to $155
Coney Skin Coats, $25 to $55
Fur Motor Coats at $65 to $125
Third Floor



$125

$315 Colonial Bedroom Suites, $216



Solid Mahogany or Circassian Walnut; five pieces; dust-proof construction throughout, as illustrated.

Graceful and dignified in the lines that distinguish the Colonial period.

$115	Leather Library Suites	$80	
40	Mahogany "Cowan" Library Tables	30	
75	Leather Easy Chairs	45	
40	Chaise Lounge	25	
20	Fireside Wing Chair	15	
300	Oak 10-piece Dining Room Suite	255	
222	Mahogany Sheraton model Dining Room Suite	189	
$540	Chinese Chippendale Dining Room Suite	$340	
780	Adam model Mahogany Bedroom Suites	420	
350	"Ritz-Carlton" Decorated Bedroom Suites	200	
440	Adam model Bedroom Suite	350	
200	Library Suite	150	

Three piece. Covered with American morocco, in handsome shades. Luxuriously all-over upholstered, loose cushions.
Seventh Floor

Wonderful Birthday Values
China, Cut Crystals and Marbles

$15 Cut Crystal Punch Bowls, footed, combination mitre and floral pattern, at..... $10

$95 Theo. Haviland 106-piece Dinner Sets, rich border decoration and neat coin gold handles, at $45

$15 Domestic Porcelain Dinner Sets of 51 Pieces, coin gold border, hair-line decoration, gold handles, at $6.75

$3.50 Cut Crystal Salad or Berry Bowls, floral and mitre designs on fine blanks, at... $2.25

$20 Castellana Marble Busts, 19 inches high—Emerson, Chopin, Dickens, Schiller, etc.— at $7.50

$2.25 Japanese Umbrella Stand $1.45

$1.50 Kitchen Bowls—white with blue bands, 6 in set..... $1

$2 and $2.50 Japanese China Sugar and Cream Sets, in thirty different styles of decoration, at $1.75

Fifth Floor

Announcement Extraordinary!

$125 "Elite" Limoges China Dinner Sets, $67.50

Just received by S. S. "Strathaven" from Havre, and duplicates of the wonderful sets that proved the sensation of New York in our September Sale. 108 pieces, heavily gold-encrusted, "open stock," and including a covered sauce tureen instead of the ordinary sauce boat. Fifth Floor

Copies of Paris Gowns and Suits At ⅓ to ½ Prices of Originals





Copies of Paris Original Dresses and Suits that were imported by GIMBELS for their fashion of Notion of wide fame.

"La Promenade des Toilettes"

Velour de Laine Suit by Bernard—long semi-fitted Jacket pleated to waist. In African brown, garnet, black and field mouse. Original $145.
At $42.50

"Commuter" Suit by Jenny—of Velour de Laine combined with satin. Collar of Hudson Seal. (*Dyed muskrat.*) Original $125.
At $47.50

Afternoon Dress of Velour Velvet by Bernard—bands of moire ribbon and silver embroidery is the trimming; as illustrated. In black, navy blue, field mouse. Original $175..... **At $42.50**

Afternoon Dress of Satin Charmeuse by Jenny—full skirt with braided pockets and collar; in brown, black, navy blue and Burgundy. Original $125..... **At $29.50**

Jenny's much talked-of high front, low back gown of rich Velour velvet and gold or silver metallic braid trimming. In field mouse, black, navy blue and purple. Original $145. **At $57.50**

Taffeta Evening Gown by Doeuillet, with full gathered tunic skirt with trimming of silver lace. In peach, brown, rose, blue. Original $150..... **At $42.50**

Note—Not all sizes in regular stock, but quick delivery on all special orders. Third Floor

The New "Merveilleux" Silk Blouses, $5



Rightly named "Merveilleux" are these rich lustrous wash silks of pastel colorings that are reminiscent of the fabrics of the French Directoire. Besides, they are very smart Tailleur Blouses, exceptionally well made and distinctive in style, as shown by the illustration. The open front roll collar can be worn buttoned close to the neck.

Also—Genuine Soiree Silk Blouses, $5

One of the most luxurious silks of today that also suits its enthusiasm, as it washes so perfectly. In exquisite shades of peach, navy blue, green and flesh color; also black and white.

Exceptional—Georgette Crepe Blouses, $5

Very striking are these white Crepe Blouses, with a simulated vest front inlaid with colored taffeta stitched in white. The taffeta forms a roll collar that can be converted into a high choker collar. Third Floor

Men's $22 to $25 Fall Suits and Overcoats, $14.75

Specially procured by the co-operation of four of the best and most favorably known clothing manufacturers in the country.

Both Coats and Suits are the newest and smartest styles, and represent the best clothing value of the season. Endless choice of all sizes. Fourth Floor

Autumn Dress Goods Sale
Over 30,000 Yards at Lowest Prices

Europe and America were ransacked many months ago and purchases made at prices that make merchandising history in fine fabrics.

Everything that is new, smart and fashionable is here in fullest assortment. Sale on Second and Main Floors.

$2 Imported All Wool Velour de Laine, $1.25 yd.

Fashionable and scarce. Widths 46 to 48 inches. New autumn tones, including taupe, Belgian blue, green, Burgundy, plum and navy blue.

$2 Whipcords, $1.35 Yard

All wool, 54 in. wide, in the fine and heavy cord weaves. Wanted autumn shades.

$2 Satin Gabardine, $1.28 Yard

All wool, 54 in. wide. Lustrous satin finish; closely woven. All the best fall colors.

$1 All Wool Granite Cloths, 68c Yard

50 in. wide. Taupe, brown, green and navy blue.

$2 to $2.25 Broadcloth, $1.45

Sponged and shrunk. Width 45 inches. Twenty wanted colorings including dark brown, dark green and navy.

$2 All Wool Poplin at $1.38 yd.

Width 54 inches. Cadet blue, seal brown, Russian green, plum, field mouse and navy blue.

$3.50 Imported Gabardine, $1.85 Yard

54 in. wide. Our own direct importation. Shown in all the new fall colorings.

$1.50 Imp. French Serge at 95c Yard

Fine light weight dress serge. Width 50 in. Copenhagen blue, royal blue, dark brown, dark green, medium and dark navy blue.

$4.00 Imp. Peau de Souris at $2.25 Yard

54 in. wide. Rich, lustrous fabrics, thoroughly sponged and shrunk. The correct weight for tailor suits and coats. Shown in dark brown, Burgundy and navy blue.

An Unusual Collection of 5,000 Yards of
All Wool Dress Goods ($1.50 to $2.00—and better—qualities) 85c Yd.

A second lot, exactly the same as that of last week's sale, when some customers bought 20 to 30 yards. Mostly 54-inch materials, in a varied assortment of fashionable weaves, plain colors, plaids, stripes and mixtures. Every desired color, including navy blue.

Seasonable Black Dress Goods in the Sale

$2 Black Broadcloth, $1.45 Yard
$2 Imp. Black Velour de Laine, $1.25 Yd.
$1.50 Imported Black French Serge, 95c Yd.
$2 Black Poplin, $1.38 Yard
$1 Black Granite Cloth, 68c Yard
$2 Black Satin Gabardine, $1.28 Yard
$4 Peau de Souris, $2.25 Yard
$2 All Wool Whipcords, $1.35 Yard
$1.75 36 in. Brocade Silk Lining, $1.38 Yd.

New "Funnel" Collars at $2 to $3.25



Again GIMBELS takes the lead in being the first to introduce this latest Parisian fad of being collared nearly to the nose.

Satin Collars With Fur Buttons, $2

Pleated Ribbon Collars with Satin Bow, $3.25 | ***High Pleated Collar With Band of Fur, $2***

Three Tier Pleated Tulle Cape Collar, $3

NOTE—Each style is illustrated and can be had in black, African brown, white or navy blue. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS Present to the Smart Women of New York

The "Boulevard" at $6.50
In Neutral Blue



IN STYLE, the smartest footwear novelty of the season, with additional touches of individuality that make it absolutely distinctive.

IN VALUE, a triple entente of beauty, difference and quality that makes it an outstanding attraction in the "Fifth-Birthday Sales."

IN DETAIL, a lightweight lace boot of Neutral Blue Kidskin stitched with white silk, high cut, Louis XVI. heel. As remarkable for its consummate smartness as for value. $6.50 the pair.

We Add an Important "Fifth-Birthday" Sale

Special—Women's Afternoon and Evening Slippers at **$2.85** $6.50

Our own regular $4 to $7 Slippers—the styles that we are not going to reorder.

Patent leather, dull kid, suede and satin slippers in various good colors and black. Some are braided. Just as dainty and petite as you could wish. Sizes, however, are incomplete, but you are sure to find a few pairs in your size and with them a really wonderful value. $2.85 the pair. Don't delay! Second Floor

Nine Hundred "Mahal" Wilton Rugs
Bought to Sell at Extraordinarily Low Prices

THE POLLOCK HUSTON CO., of Philadelphia, have long been acknowledged as among the leaders in the manufacture of real good Wool Wilton Rugs. We bought from them for our Birthday Sales their entire mill surplus—900 Rugs—and

140 Are in the 9x12-ft. Size

They are absolutely perfect and are accurate and beautiful reproductions of splendid Oriental Rugs costing thousands of dollars. Among them are:—

9x12 ft.	$33.50	36x63 in.	$5.75	4.6x7.6	$12.50
6x9 ft.	$21.50	8.3x10.6 ft.	$31.50	27x54 in.	$3.75

There is rich assortment of color and pattern in all the sizes and for those who wish Axminster or Body Brussels floor-covering, special offerings have been prepared at really wonderfully low prices.

Sixth Floor

One of the Marvelous European Sil... !

Rich $5 Imported Chiffon Velvet
...3.10 yd.

An Extremely Scarce Fabric in Splendid Colorings

So wonderful a value that one of the largest wholesale merchants in America bought several thousand dollars' worth at our retail price, and could have bought it all had we permitted it.

The sale is full of such extraordinary opportunities—as, for instance:

$5.50 Black French Chiffon Velvet, $3
$2.50 Rich Crepe Charmeuse, $1.55 Yard
$3.50 to $5 White Bridal Satin, $2.95 Yard
$2 All-Silk Crepe de Chine, $1.35 Yard
$2.50 Silk-and-Wool Poplin, $1.50 Yard
$2.50 Heavy Silk-and-Wool Satin, $1.50 Yard
$2.25 to $3 Italian Black Dress Satin, $1.55 Yd.
$2 Satin Charmeuse, $1.25 Yard
$3.50 to $5.00 Dress S... at $1.95 Yard
$2.25 Satin Crepe M... or, $1.35 Yard
$2 Double-Width White ... ss Satin, $1.15 Yd.
$2 to $2.50 Double-Width C... on Taffeta, $1.45 Yd.
$2 White Chiffon Ta... ta, $1.35 Yard
$1.25 Double-Width Silk-a... Wool Poplin, 95c Yd.
$1.25 Black Dress Taff... 35-in., 85c Yard
Second Floor

Utica Sheets—Special

Market prices soaring! But GIMBEL "Fifth-Birthday Sale" prices heed no market. Enormous stocks were secured away in advance.

Utica Sheets

	Sale	Reg.
Size, 54x 90 in.	55c	75c
Size, 63x 90 in.	60c	80c
Size, 63x 99 in.	70c	95c
Size, 72x 90 in.	65c	85c
Size, 72x 99 in.	75c	$1.00
Size, 72x108 in.	85c	1.10
Size, 81x 90 in.	70c	90c
Size, 81x 99 in.	80c	$1.00
Size, 90x 99 in.	90c	1.10
Size, 90x108 in.	$1.00	1.20

Utica Pillow Cases

	Sale	Reg.
Size, 42x 36 in.	15c	20c
Size, 45x 36 in.	16c	22c
Size, 45x 38½ in.	18c	24c
Size, 50x 38½ in.	22c	28c
Size, 54x 36 in.	24c	30c

All sizes quoted are before hemming.
Second Floor

5,000 Yards of 25c to 40c Curtain Madras, 22c Yard

5,000 yards white and ecru. Widths, 36 and 45 inches.

10,000 Yards of Scrim and Marquisette, 15c, 18c & 22c Yard
Ordinarily 18c, 22c & 25c

Plain, hemstitched, bordered, in block and stripe effects. White, ivory and beige. Sixth Floor

Window Hangings, Draperies and Portieres made to order.

TRUNKS: Remarkable Values

The result of a special—and very successful—effort to offer values that will do credit to the standards of the "Fifth-Birthday Sales."

$9 to $12 Trunks at $7.50

$12.50 to $15 Trunks at $10

$15 to $20 Trunks at $12.50

Dress and Steamer Trunks in the $7.50 lot, dress, steamer and hat trunks in the two other lots.

They're all of the stoutest construction, fibre covered, riveted and doubly reinforced. Practically invulnerable! Sizes 32 to 40.
Fifth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.

Engraved Wedding Stationery

WEDDING invitations, announcements, "At Home" and visiting cards skilfully engraved at Macy's for less than you would pay anywhere in New York City for the same grade of work.

Macy's—Main Floor, Stairway Landing.

A Blue Transfer enables you to make a dozen purchases as conveniently as you make one.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Use the Escalators for quick and safe transportation from floor to floor.

Have Your Furs Re-modeled at Macy's

not discard last season's furs, because of the change in style—rather, bring them to y's Fur Repair Department and have them rly remodeled into the prevailing modes of the Our rates are "Lowest-in-the-City."

Macy's—Third Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Again—Style and Economy Meet at Macy's

Philippine-Hand-Embroidered

Night Gowns

At Interesting Prices

THE natives of the Philippine Islands are famed for their exquisite needle-art, so delicately wrought and so perfect in finish. Rarely have we been able to offer such beautiful specimens at prices so remarkably low.

Night Gowns, $1.89

Macy's Usual Price $2.89

Made of sheer nainsook, embroidered in large rose and spray design; slashed sleeve hand-embroidered. Neck and sleeves edged with Cluny lace.

Night Gowns, $2.89

Macy's Usual Price $3.89

Fashioned of the finest Batiste, elaborately hand-embroidered in medallion effect; scalloped neck and fancy scalloped sleeves.

Night Gowns of Sheer Batiste, Special $3.89

Macy's Usual Price $4.49.

An exquisitely hand-embroidered floral design ornaments the front, with scalloped sleeve embroidered to match. Daintily scalloped neck and sleeve; hand-made eyelets ribbon run.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear

An Exceptional Offering

Women's Fur Trimmed Broadcloth Suits at $22.74 and $28.75

EXCEPTIONAL because such smart creations really should command a higher price thus early in the season. But the wide merchandising influence of this store has again asserted itself and we are able to present five captivating styles, four of which are *illustrated*, at prices attractive enough to warrant us in urging you to come early for your choice.



Model 2 at $28.75

Illustrated at extreme left. Of semi-Russian Blouse effect in broadcloth with flare coat-piece, trimmed with real skunk, one of the season's most popular furs. Belt is of broadcloth. Skirt is partly circular. In the popular shades of brown, green, and blue; also in black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Model 1 at $28.75

Illustrated on extreme right. Copy of a Bernard model in popular shades of broadcloth —African Brown, Russian Green, Marine Blue, also black. The smart new box coat effect with short yoke. Standing collar is of real skunk, so, too, are the cuffs, and a band of skunk trims the front of coat. The skirt is a semi-circular effect. Sizes 34 to 44.

Model 3 at $28.75

Illustrated second from left. A particularly appealing suit for matronly types with three-quarter length coat, pointed hip piece, slightly flaring and straight front effect. Collars and cuffs are of dyed muskrat, popularly known as Hudson seal. In the new brown, green and blue shades, also black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Model 1 at $22.74

Illustrated second from right. In African brown, Russian green and marine blue shades of broadcloth. Also in black. Coat is medium length, the new flaring effect, buttoning straight up to the neck. Collar of fur. Sizes 34 to 44. Coats are warmly interlined to cope with severe Winter weather.

Model 2 at $22.74

Another very good style in broadcloth of the same shades as mentioned, also in black. This suit is the semi-box effect, collar and buttons of coat trimmed either in skunk opossum or in coney. Sizes 34 to 44. Warmly interlined and indeed exceptional, as we say, at this price.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Silk Chiffon

Lace Department offers a special purchase Silk Chiffon in the popular crepe finish— inches wide—in colors, at the exceptional rice of

59c the yard

Verified price elsewhere, 85c yd.

Black	Maize	Myrtle Green	Geranium Pink
White	Leghorn	American Beauty	Gold
Ivory	Nile Green	Castor	Light Gray
Deep Pi	Old Rose	Violet	Dark Gray
Rose	Wild Rose	Orchid	Taupe
Sky Blu	Silver Gray	Lavender	Golden Brown
Sapphire	Emerald Green	Pansy	Seal Brown
Lt. Navy	Dark Navy	Copenhagen	Royal Blue
M	Navy		French Blue

LACE UNCINGS: Shadow, Chantilly and Embroidered Net hite and cream shades, comprising dropped patterns and widths, 14 to 42 inches wide.

Macy's usual price $1.62 to $2.39 yard.

Special 98c

Macy's—Main Floor.

Boudoir Caps

Fascinating and Alluring in their loveliness.

OVER sixty styles—each one more tempting than the other. A number of exclusive models that are shown for the first time at Macy's—all moderately priced.

At 46c. Five styles; all-over lace, net, and crepe de chine, trimmed with ribbons, buds and lace frills.

At 94c. Five styles; dotted crepe and swiss, all over lace and crepe de chine; pleated lace frills and dainty bow trimming.

At $1.39. Four styles; embroidered net, crepe de chine and chiffon with elaborate trimmings of lace and ribbons.

At $1.89. Tucked chiffon with Alsatian bows; lace and net over colored chiffon; dainty bud trimming and ribbon ends.

At $2.24. Three styles in chiffon and net over pink and blue; trimming of chiffon buds and rosettes with deep lace frills.

At $2.89. Seven charming models; hemstitched crepe de chine, allover shadow lace, chiffon over net and dainty silk thread lace insertion alternating with rows of ribbon; pink, blue, lavender and white lavishly trimmed with laces and buds.

At $3.49. The "Rosemary" with crown of shadow lace and shirred band of ribbon, encircled with wreath of chiffon rosebuds. Sky and pink.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

One of Many

New Shoes at Macy's



$4.96

As illustrated, a gun metal buttoned shoe, stitched in white, with military heels, cloth tops and smoked pearl buttons. The equal of any $5 shoe in town, perhaps better—we leave it to you to judge.

Macy's—Second Floor

Moire-striped Silk Taffeta

Ribbons

Special 24c yd.

RIBBONS HAVE BEEN ENLISTED to serve in Fashion's ranks this season and are shown in every conceivable style and color at Macy's.

FOR SASHES AND HAIR RIBBONS an all-silk taffeta, with moire stripe, dot or crossbar, is suggested. All colors and black and white. It is 6¼ inches wide and is really well worth the little price quoted.

Macy's—Main Floor.

Wool-and-Cotton Shirting Flannel

Special 29c. Yard

Macy's usual price would be 49c.

A LARGE ORDER—3,000 yards—for which spot cash was paid, brings another Macy value to you.

10 PRETTY PATTERNS for your choosing, in helio-and-white, gray-and-white, black-and-white, blue-and-white, pink-and-gray, helio-and-gray, and green-and-white.

THIS IS A VERY GOOD QUALITY shirting flannel, 30 inches wide, and well suited for men's shirts or women's blouses.

Macy's—Flannel Dept., Second Floor.

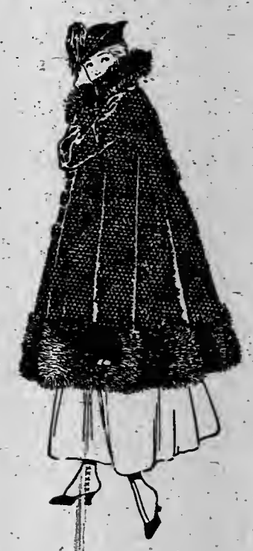
Lining Satins for 98c the yard

A GOOD LINING makes a long-wearing garment. Macy's Lining Department is completely equipped with well-known brands and the qualities in demand for Coat Linings and Cotton-back Satins, in plain colors, fancy prints and brocaded designs.

SPECIAL VALUE: Yard-wide Cotton-back Satin at 98c a yard in plain satin and brocaded patterns. This is of superior grade and is considered among the best on the market. Of excellent wearing quality for lining coats, opera cloaks, and fur garments. We guarantee it for two seasons.

In white, cream, pearl, steel, taupe, tan, brown, Russian green, purple, emerald, old rose, navy blue, and black. Macy's—Lining Dept., Second Floor.

Macy Low Prices Continue For Fine, Dependable Furs



MACY'S ability to offer furs of the highest grade — thoroughly dependable — backed by the Macy guarantee—at prices that cannot be met by other stores for equal qualities is beyond question.

Proof is here in abundance, NOW.

HOW it can be done is another story—based on common sense and human need. Ask the trapper of fine pelts—ask the importer—ask the furrier, if they prefer *promises* to CASH. It doesn't need a sphinx to propound the answer.

The following items are only suggestive of what one may expect to find here in fur coats, matched sets and trimmings. There are scores of other equally remarkable values.

Macy fur modes embody the cleverest ideas of modern designers. The furs themselves leave nothing to be desired in richness and beauty.

Women of critical taste, who must carefully consider the cost —women of unlimited income, who are guided only by their preferences—come to Macy's for their furs.

Fine Fur Coats

CARACUL COATS—three-quarter length, full-flare model, with high collar; brocaded lining. **$47.75**

CARACUL COATS—three-quarter length, rippled back or semi-fitted models; contrasting collars in a variety of furs; brocaded linings. **$89.75**

CARACUL COATS—made of flat moired skins. Several smart three-quarter length models with collars of skunk, beaver or Australian opossum. Brocaded lining. **$119.00**

HUDSON SEAL COATS (*Dyed Muskrat*)—40-in., rippled-back model; made of selected skins; brocaded lining. **$59.75**

HUDSON SEAL COATS (*Dyed Muskrat*)—45-in., full-flare model; new and strikingly handsome garments. **$74.75**

HUDSON SEAL COATS (*Dyed Muskrat*)—three-quarter length; semi-fitted, flare-skirt model, with deep collar, cuffs, and wide border of skunk or beaver. **$189.00**

BLENDED SQUIRREL COATS — seven-eighths length; made of full furred skins of unusually fine quality. **$139.00**

PERSIAN LAMB COATS—three-quarter length rippled-back or semi-fitted models; made of selected skins, lustrous and silky; brocaded linings. **$139.00**

Perfectly Matched Sets

Specially low prices for fashionably made sets of exceptionally fine quality. Color, quality, marking, texture, finish—all have been taken account of in the matching of these sets.

BLACK FOX SETS—Long double-fur scarf; smart, melon-shaped muff. **$19.74**

BLACK FOX SETS—Made of fine silky skins; double-fur boa, melon muff. **$39.75**

NATURAL RACCOON SETS—Double-fur or lined scarf; melon or pillow-shaped muff. **$13.74**

GENUINE SKUNK SETS—Smart double-fur scarf; melon or pillow muff. **$28.75**

TAUPE FOX SETS—Double-fur animal scarf and trimmed muff. **$39.75**

SILVERED WOLF SETS—Handsome double-fur scarf; novelty muff trimmed with head and brush tail. **$49.75**

GENUINE BLACK LYNX SETS—Double-furred or lined scarf; melon or pillow muff. **$69.75**

Fur Trimmings

An unusually comprehensive and interesting showing, at prices that cannot be duplicated by any other store in the city.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Dainty Negligees

NEGLIGEES to meet every need. From the practical warmth-giving, padded dressing jackets of Japan to the filmy laces of My Lady of Leisure. The prices are as fascinating as garments.

IMPORTED JAPANESE QUILTED JACKET, embroidered in delicate design of the Orientaria. Cut on severe coat-lines, with long sleeves and high neck. Colors: rose, light blue, Copenhagen, pink and black. **$3.74**

WIDE NECKED CORDUROY NEGLIGEE, kimono coat style, large collar. Turn-back cuffs. Detachable white wash lining. Colors: Copenhagen, rose, lavender, light blue and pink. **$4.74**

ALBATROSS NEGLIGEE—semi-fitted model—kimono waist, accordion-plaited skirt and lace-trimmed, collar and cuffs. pink, blue and lavender. **$3.89**

COAT EFFECT CREPE DE CHINE NEGLIGEE; shaped with hand-embroidered coatee edges, buttonhole scalloped Accordion ruffles in sleeve. ors: plaited skirt. Colblue, rose, light blue, old lavender. **$7.94**

CREPE DE CHINE TEA GOWN (*illustrated*); accordion plaited skirt, high waist line, kimono sleeves with neck and lace. Shadow fcolored coatee of chiffon cut on loose kimono lines with picot edges.

There is etching little double monk's collar of chiffon, the long pointed which is finished with a tassel. The coatee is slightly confined by a delicate with of pink rosebuds. Colors: low, light blue, pink, rose and lavender. **$18.74**

CREPE DE CHINE PEIGNOR (*illustrated*) of accordion plaited crepe de chine partially veiled with a three-quarter length shadow lace coat. A wide ribbon sash confines the coat in the back and passing under the coat at the under arm is fastened in front with a square bow. The little lace sleeves and the seam-ends of the coat are caught up with rosebuds. The pointed ends of the coat on each side are finished with long tassels. Colors: yellow, light blue, pink, rose, and lavender. **$18.74**



Macy's—Third Floor.

Two Interesting Items in Untrimmed Hats

TIMELY offering of two of the smartest Hats that have appeared this season, at prices that cannot fail to attract you.



Lyons Velvet Hats, "Hand-Blocked" $3.96

Macy's usual price, $4.96 & $5.94

Made by one of the best manufacturers, these Hats of fine French velvet are finished with the utmost care. There are 600 of these high-grade Hats in fifteen of the newest shapes. Tricornes, small and medium Turbans, Sailors, large and small and the new rolled Sailor. Black only.

New Beaver Hats combined with Velvet $3.69

The velvet latest idea in untrimmed hats; the combination of soft beaver with velvet is particularly becoming, and in the new Autumn shades, is a smart addition to the Tailleur Suit. Colors are black, navy, brown and natural.

Ribbon trimmed Velour Hats are smart for Street and Sport wear; specially priced at $2.49 to $7.89.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

Imported Black Chiffon Dress Velvet, Domestic and Imported Yarn-Dyed Black Dress Satin

The timeliness of this sale will appeal to women of New York, for these two fabrics are in great demand this Fall. The values offered have not been equaled this season, and it is not likely that they will be.

3,500 Yards Imported Black Chiffon Velvet,

$2.49 Yd.

This fabric is 40 inches wide. Sold regularly elsewhere at $4.00 a yard.

2,500 Yards Imported and Domestic Black Duchesse Satin,

$1.49 Yd.

Our lowest price heretofore for this identical quality was $2.97 a yard.

Macy's—Second Floor.

See our Grocery Advertisement on Page 2 of this Section

R. H. Macy & Co.

VIFIR WINS FIRST PIPING ROCK RACE

Harbor Hill Steeplechase Cup Becomes Property of J. E. Davis.

MEET OPENS AUSPICIOUSLY

John Park Suffers Dislocated Hip When Mount Trips at Last Jump.

With six interesting races on the program, the first day of the Piping Rock Racing Association Autumn meeting was held yesterday over the club's course at Locust Valley, L. I.

This event is always looked forward to by the amateur enthusiasts of the thoroughbred and is one of the social features of outdoor life on Long Island. It is racing de luxe. All the purses and trophies are obtained by subscription and in every case guaranteed by the association, and in the aggregate these prizes amount to a small fortune.

The beautiful weather brought out a large crowd of society folk and those socially prominent in the horse or hunting sets from various parts of the Island. The boxes were filled long before the races started, but most of the occupants preferred to promenade in the inclosure before the judges' stand. In the centre of this space stood a table loaded down with silverware—the bowls and cups to be won by the various owners. This space was closely guarded by the village constabulary, consisting of one policeman.

But it is in the paddock at Piping Rock where every one goes before each race. Here men and women congregate around the thoroughbreds and the qualities of each entry are fully discussed with owner or trainer, and many a friendly wager is made. This applies not only to the men but also the fair sex, many of whom are expert horsewomen and have ridden the hunters to hounds.

Big Family Affair.

There is no formality about the racing at Piping Rock—every one knows every one else and it is quite a family affair, and, consequently, thoroughly enjoyed by every one present.

The two-and-a-half-mile course over which the Harbor Hill Cup Steeplechase and some of the other events are run was wonderfully picturesque with its hills, valleys, and small patches of woods. Except for the briefest space, the horses were never out of sight, and the spectator had no difficulty in following the race from start to finish.

For the second time a horse running in the colors of J. E. Davis, one of the original promoters of the Piping Rock Club, won the Harbor Hill Steeplechase, the feature of the program. Last year Mr. Davis's Single Stick won the honor. This time it was Vifir which carried the green and black silks to victory.

The cup, valued at $500, which goes to the winner with the long end of the purse is presented by Clarence H. Mackay, and now becomes the property of Mr. Davis. There were eight starters and every one of them had a following, although Al. Reeves, the Greentree Stable entry, was a slight favorite. They were sent away in almost perfect alignment, and for a quarter of a mile kept well together. At the first turn of the course Al. Reeves, Bill Dudley, and Fakir went ahead and the other jumpers commenced to spread out. At the far turn the Northwood Stable entry had a good length on the other two leaders, and they came racing into the stretch. At the jump on the turn Al. Reeves stumbled and fell, Powers, his jockey, rolling clear from his mount. Then the race narrowed down to a contest between Vifir and Bill Dudley. Coming to the last jump it was easily seen that the latter was tiring and Murphy, who had the mount on Vifir, saw his chance and shot ahead. Bill Dudley held on gamely, but he could not stand the pace, and Vifir took the lead, to win by a scant two lengths.

There were a number of falls during the race, but none of them proved serious, and in nearly every case the riders remounted and continued, although they did not have a chance to win. Mr. Davis's victory was a most popular one, and he was congratulated on all sides.

Heyday Plate Race.

The opening event for the Heyday Plate, a six-furlong dash, was a match race between Mortimer L. Schiff's Plaintiff and the Shoshone Stable's Bet. The latter led for half the distance, but could not sustain the fast pace, and Plaintiff, with Waugh up, came home in front by five lengths.

A number of old hunting club favorites met in the mile and a furlong race for the Messenger Plate, a highweight handicap for three-year-olds, which carried a purse of $400. After a close and exciting finish F. Ambrose Clark's colt Huguenot won by a length and a half, with Henry W. Warner's Rhine Maiden three lengths in front of the old campaigner, Reybourn, ridden by J. Tucker. The Star Shoot gelding set the early pace, but Rhine Maiden and the winner soon caught him. Powers nursed Huguenot along until they came into the stretch, and caught the filly almost at the finish.

Lieutenant Fred Alpers scored another victory for J. E. Davis with Senegambian in the event for the Brace Cup at a mile and a quarter. A. Ludlow Kramer's Cloud was second, with Zellwood, owned by Leonard Jacobs, third. There were only three starters.

The only accident of the afternoon happened in the race for the Oak Ridge Cup, a handicap steeplechase over a two-and-one-half-mile course. John Park, who was riding Duke of Duluth, his own entry, was thrown at the last jump, his mount tripping on the top rail of the fence. The rider fell clear, but in doing so dislocated his hip. He was unable to rise and friends rushed to his assistance. Dr. L. N. Lanehart of Hempstead attended him, and it was found that the accident, while painful, was not necessarily serious.

The race was won by J. E. Widener's Skibbereen, with the Greentree Stable's Cherry Malotte second. Exton, owned by Lewis Garth, got inside the money.

George De Kay Gilder's Lampblack had an easy victory in the event for the Piping Rock Cup, in which there were only three starters, Web Carter and M. J. Shannon, the other two, being disqualified.

Among those present were: Harry La Montagne, H. S. Page, W. C. Hayes, Raymond Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Morowits, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Miss Celeste Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Peters, Maxwell Stevenson, Hamilton Hadden, S. A. Warner Baltazzi, Dr. J. O. Green, Mrs. Thomas Hastings.

Charles M. Hart, John E. McIntyre and P. C. Cowan of Montreal, Captain E. B. Cassatt and Antele J. A. Devereux of Philadelphia, W. H. Sands, Edward Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Oxnard, Andrew Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, F. R. Hitchcock, Archie Thompson, Frederick Johnson, J. Temple Gwathmey, Gwyn R. Tompkins, W. H. Rowe, Walter McMahon, Edward M. Weld, and H. R. C. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Denuis, Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton S. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. George Kent, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fahys, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Stevenson, Father B. F. O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. William Beard, Mr. and Mrs. Louis De Bebian Moore, Mrs. Albert Borden, Miss Fredericka Peterson, Juan Ceballos, James F. Larkin, Mrs. Frank L. Crocker, Miss Anna Sands, Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hodenpyl, Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. David Dows, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark.

R. H. Macy & Co.

GIL ANDERSON IN STUTZ CAR WINS 350-MILE AUTO RACE IN WORLD'S RECORD TIME

WORLD'S RECORD ON NEW SPEEDWAY

Sixty Thousand Persons See Gil Anderson Win the Astor Cup at Sheepshead Bay Track.

AMERICAN CARS IN THE LEAD

Foreign-Built Racers No Match for the Stutz Fliers, Which Finish First and Second.

102.60 MILES AN HOUR SPEED

Field of 20 Starters Reduced to 8 at Finish—Brilliant Society Crowd Attends Successful Opening.

350-Mile Speedway Race.

Winner—Stutz, (Gil Anderson.)
Time—3:24:42; average, 102.60 miles per hour.
Second—Stutz, (Tom Rooney;) time, 3:27:29; average, 102.19 miles per hour.
Third—Deusenberg, (E. O'Donnell;) time, 3:39:55; average, 95.45 miles per hour.
Fourth—Deusenberg, (P. Henderson;) time, 3:47:26; average, 93.21 miles per hour.
Fifth—Ogren, (Tom Alley;) time, 3:48:21; average, 91.97 miles per hour.
Sixth—Delage, (Carl Limberg;) time, 4:09:23; average, 84.22 miles per hour.
Seventh — Sebring, (Ora Haibe;) called off the track after completing 296 miles.
Eighth—Mulford Special, (Ira Vail and G. Scheld;) called off the track after completing 256 miles.
Value to the Winner—$20,750.
Value of Race—$ 0,000, with $1,800 offered by accessory firms.
Number of Starters—Twenty.
Number of Cars Finishing—Eight.
Attendance—60,000, (approximately.)
Attendance—(Official figures,) 97,000.

From his place as a twinkler in the firmament of motor car drivers, Gil Anderson became a fixed star when he yesterday won the first of the series of five races for the Astor Cup over the new Sheepshead Bay Speedway. He drove his ghastly white Stutz car the 350 miles in 3:24:42, equivalent to a speed of 102.60 miles an hour, and faster by 74-100ths of a mile—practically three-quarters of a mile—than the world's best competitive record, that made by a Peugeot car in the Chicago Century Challenge race of only a hundred miles. Anderson's effort netted him the first money prize, $20,000 and several hundred more in accessory prizes, a portion of which he of course shares with his mechanician, C. W. Scott. Tom Rooney, driving a Stutz, finished second, forty-seven seconds behind Anderson, with Ed O'Donnell in a Deusenberg, a distant third.

It was a wholly successful dedication of what the drivers agree is the finest track of its kind in the country, as it is now proved to be the fastest. Weather conditions were perfect, and there was no accident to any of the drivers or mechanicians to mar the afternoon's sport. Fully 60,000 people saw the race, though the official estimate of attendance, apt to be a bit rosy, was 97,000, divided, according to Manager Thompson's figures, into 35,000 in the grand stand and boxes, 22,000 in the bleachers, and 40,000 in the infield. His estimate was that there were 8,000 cars parked in the inclosure, which is overestimated. Certainly the attendance, whatever the actual figures, was tremendous and equaled the expectation of all, in all probability, save the most enthusiastic among the promoters. Breezes from the sea were so tempered that there was no discomfort from cold, and when the parties in the boxes, and in the cars in the parking spaces, gave themselves over the gayeties of picnicking under the warming rays of the afternoon sun, the picture was as delightful a one of a sporting outing as ons could well imagine.

Drivers Spurt for Position.

Motor-car racing, save to the wildest "fan," must of necessity be a monotone. Its colorful features lie in possible spurts for leadership at critical stages of a race, and, in spite of the brutality of the assertion, in the possibility of accidents. Such accidents as occurred yesterday were to cars alone, and there was little high light in those. Spurts for position were almost impossible when each driver was perpetually doing his best and found his competitors doing the same every instant of the more than three hours required to run the race. Besides, in the early stages of yesterday's contest such daredevil drivers as Mulford, Oldfield, De Palma, Wilcox, Cooper, and finally Resta, were eliminated one after the other, and the prospects of those startling bits of driving that furnish thrills, anticipated during the late stages of the contest, when flashes of speedy, fascinating driving make a part of the major prizes a possibility, faded away. These drivers were the favorites with the crowd, had been favorites in what betting was indulged in, and their early disappearances from the track accounted for the fact that applause was infrequent, strangely missing, in fact, the only semblance to it being an occasional outburst of song from a sturdy lot of men who occupied seats on the upper tier at what is approximately the north end of the stand. They rivaled the band in noise if not in music, and proved the chief diversion of the day.

Of the entire management of the affair nothing may be said but in terms of praise. Everything possible for the convenience and comfort of the great mass of people in attendance seemed to have been forseen and provided for. A thoroughly drilled army of ushers, many of them students at the various colleges in the city, seated the throngs as they poured into the massive grandstand without the least confusion. Uniformed attendants were everywhere, and the system of announcing every incident which happened during the running of the race by megaphone, without the least delay, was as near to absolute perfection as such a thing could be. Megaphone men with strident voices were everywhere. The time recorded by the electric timers was stentorously proclaimed as soon as recorded, and the scoreboards told the progress of the contest intelligently and promptly. How far-reaching was the forethought of the managers, was instanced by the fact that there were forty physicians, a score of trained nurses, and three ambulances at the track, and tbe only work they had was attendance on one employe whose bands were cut while opening a bottle of water, which is proof of how well the police, private patrols, and other employes attended to their duties. Considering the crowd and the possibilities for accidents, major and minor, this incident reflects with particular credit on the management. This looks almost like another world's record to the credit of the track.

Society smiled on the opening of the track. Naturally Vincent Astor and his wife, who occupied a box in about the centre of the grandstand, were there, as were several members of the Vanderbilt family, who have been intcrested in automobile racing since its inception. The list of boxholders read like a page from the Social Register. Women were gowned modestly, but of course effectively, and furs of the latest modes protected their wearers from what little breeze there was. Besides, furs are the mode, which fact even the male contingent could not escaps noticing, and so cogitated over prospective attacks on their pocketbooks. Men wore soft bats and furs. Steamer rugs and laprobes gave a kaleidoscopic coloring to the boxes and the gay parties in cars in the parking spaces. The fronts of the boxes just back of the wide promenade which separates the stand from the racing track, were a mass of neatly arranged rosettes of American flags, tri-colored bunting, and the speedway colors, green and white, with a red star. Over the stand flew the national, State, and city flags, and before ths races a score or more of tri-colored parachutes, from which depended huge national flags, were loosed from bay fireworks bombs, and drifted slowly away toward the waters of the Atlantic.

It was a comfort to sit there and watch the picture in front of one, for the chairs in the boxes were roomy, and those in the stand itself far easier than those usually provided on structures of this kind. The infield was a mass of life and color as the occupants of the cars took to promenading about, tho better to see the racers chase around the edges of the big bowl in their flights against time. The bleachers opposite seemed peopled with a mass of restless pigmies, so great was tho distance across the rolling field in its half-finished state. Beyond all the hustle and bustle of the race track was tbe ocean, now quiet and peaceable, decked with its merchantmen, and in the distance the colored towers of Coney Island and the peaceful homes of the settlements on Rockaway Point.

Prepare Cars for Race.

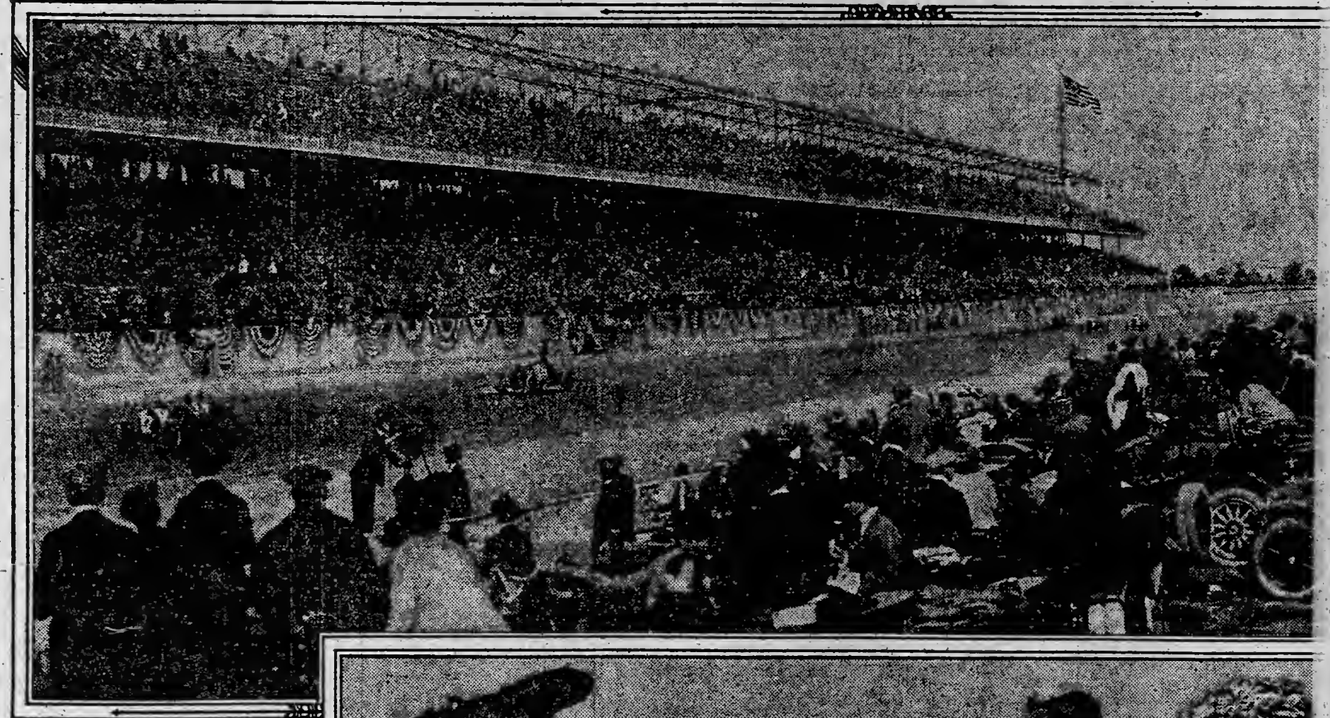
By 11 o'clock, when the crowd had begun crawling into the vast reaches of the stands, tbe racers were snorting and purring on the wide pathway of pine over which they would soon be speeding, and the drivers and mechanicians were putting the finishing touches to their pets which they had groomed as carefully as would men in charge of a lot of thoroughbred horses. Practically all the cars were resplendent in new coats of paint, and each wore in as many places as possible the big figures which would serve to identify it when the business of the day was on. Drivers' rigs are never handsome affairs, and their wearers looked like a lot of "greasy mechanics" as they moved about among them smoking contentedly and exchanging witticisms or chaffing remarks with competitors and receiving and giving bits of advice to the unknown and unnamed men in catalogues who were to do so much to help win the race.

As the sun reached the meridian twenty cars were lined up in front of the judges' stand, and Starter Fred Wagner gave the drivers bis last words of instruction. This was of necessity after all had posed in front of the cameras of photographers and movie machine operators. The band ceased its blaring. Wagner told them Resta was not to be passed on the first trip around the bowl, which was a mere preliminary to the flying start which sent the cars on their journey for fame and fortune. As the cars swung down the bowl into the straight Wagner braced himself, stepped back toward his little cage, sbouted a perfunctory "Go," swished his little red flag, and the race was on in earnest.

There was a shout from the crowd, a rush of snorting, wheezing racers, a cloud of smoke and all wsre chasing that so often elusive record of a hundred miles an hour. Resta in bis Peugeot, Oldfield in his Delage, and Aitken also driving a Peugeot led a very noisy and smoky procession which completed the first round of the two-mile bowl in a trifle more thsn a minute with Mulford's new Peugeot, which had been in the last flight to start, already asserting its right to be considered with the

Continued on Next Page.

CROWD AT OPENING OF SHEEPSHEAD BAY AUTOMOBILE SPEEDWAY



View of Grand Stand.



Left to Right, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Vincent Astor, Mayor Mitchel and Mrs. Ast[illegible]



PHOTO'S © BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

"Gil" Anderson, Winner.

PRINCETON DEFEATS SYRACUSE BY 3 TO 0

Tigers' Defense Stone Wall to the Salt City Eleven's Best Rushes.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 9.—Another powerful eleven that threatened Princeton with disaster had ambition crushed this afternoon in the battle with the Tigers, when Syracuss was beaten by a score of 3 to 0 in a game that held little of interest for the spectator, but which was eminently satisfactory from Princeton's viewpoint. Just a week ago the New Jersay team might have been defeated by the Salt City collegians, but there was a different Princeton today.

It was not offense that saved Princeton, but a defense tbat had been welded into as perfect formation as could be wished for, in even one of the big games at the end of the season. Syracuse struggled against it to no avail. It was not a dull, heavy defense that partakes so much of the stone wall comparison, but a lithe attackling force that sought out witb precision the plays of the opponents. The wearers of the Orange gained through the line only spasmodically. As was the cass with Rutgers, a heavy eleven that was undeniably strong was being defeated because Princeton men were alert in following the ball, and broke up plays before Syracuse was fairly started.

Again it was Dave Tibbott who wrecked the hopes of Princeton's opponents. He was feared by Syracuse on his line plunges, but it was his drop kicking that afforded the Tigers the opportunity of playing safe in the latter part of tbe second balf.

The third quarter was yet young when Tibbott made the tally. With Syracuse in possession of the ball after the kick-off, one of the many efforts to consistently pierce Princeton's line began. But the Tigers were firm, and when Syracuse lost the ball on downs on her own 31-yard line, Princeton's opportunity was at hand. Shea, Glick, and Driggs made the first down, and then Princeton was held back. Tibbott went behind the line to the 29-yard mark, and a second later a carefully placed drop kick salled over the cross bar for tbe points that were to defeat Syracuse.

Princeton was attempting no big score. Three points looked ample and thereafter the Tigers contented themselves with punting on nearly every opportunity. Eddie Driggs booted the leather and he had the advantage over his opponent, Wilkinson of Syracuse. This policy saved Princeton from danger and lessened the strain of combat.

Just what Princeton may do later in the season was somewhat foreshadowed in the struggle against Syracuse. When the Tigers did take the offensive there was a free interpolation of the open game that augured well for the future. The forward pass was not tried many times, but it was successful in several instances for good gains and when it failed it was by only a slight margin that it lacked completion. One that went from Driggs to Highley brought Princeton down to within 20 yards of the Syracuse goal. A penalty for bolding, however, destroyed the chance for a touchdown, for a second effort was intercepted by Syracuse on her own 15-yard line.

It was in the second quarter that Princeton gave a flash of real offense. Wilkinson punted to Driggs on Princeton's 25-yard lin, and the Tigers began an assault that swept Syracuse back many yards. Glick and Driggs, Tibbott and Shea hit the Orange line with a ferocity tbat was more than Syracuse could stand. There were no long gains, only tbe steady hammering through a line that was not weak by any means. The ball passed the midfield and went on down into Syracuse territory. Thirty-eight yards were gained, and when the ball rested on the Syracuse 37-yard line a forward pass failed, and Tibbott tried a drop kick that went a little wide and hit one of tbe uprights.

Syracuse had one big opportunity to tie the score near the close of the third quarter. The wearers of the Orange got possession of the ball on the 40-yard line, and two penalties against Princeton, combined with slight gains, placed the ball on the Tigers' 29-yard line. It was hopeless for Syracuss to try to gain through the line, and a kick from placement was the only recourse. Unmolested it might have sailed through, but it never went over the line of scrimmage. Nourse tore through the instant the pigskin touched the ground, and the kick was blocked. It bounded to one side, and Hogg recovered it for Princeton.

In the final quarter, with Syracuse hopes growing dim, the visitors showered forward passes against Princeton, but only two of them were successful. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Syracuse.
Higbley	Left end	Dumoe
McLean	Left tackle	Cobb
Nourse	Left guard	Schlachter
Gennsrt	Centrs	McDonough
Hogg	Right guard	Whits
Kaufman	Rigbt tackle	Johnson
Brown	Right end	Travis
Glick	Quarter back	Meehan
Shea	Left half back	Newbury
Tibbott	Right half back	Rose
Driggs	Full back	Wilkinson

Scors by periods:

Princeton	0 0 3—3
Syracuse	0 0 0—0

Goal from field, (drop kick)—Tibbott. Substitutions—Princeton, Lamberton for Tibbott, Latrobe for Kaufman, Wilson for Brown, Ames for Glick, Glick for Lamberton; Syracuse, Brown for Newbury, Slater for Brown, O'Connell for Slater, Rafter for Wilkinson, Ruttstsin for Travis. Referee—Mr. Bankart of Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Magoffin of Michigan. Field judge—Mr. Bennis of Pennsylvania; Head linesman—Mr. Hatch of Williams. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

AMHERST DEFEATS BROWN.

Fumble by Providence Team Starts Massachusetts Boys for Touchdown.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 9.—Amherst defeated Brown, 7 to 0, today by capturing the ball on a fumble in the last period on the visitors' 28-yard line and carrying it over for a touchdown in ten plays. A goal followed, Brown made one rush of sixty yards early in the game, but was held by Amherst and compelled to kick. The greater part of the play was in Brown's territory. Line-up and summary:

Amherst.	Position.	Brown.
Goodridge	Left end	Butner
Knowlton	Left tackle	Ward
Hobart	Left guard	Booth
Wismayer	Centrs	Staf
Dewmer	Right guard	Maxwell
Ashley	Right tackle	Farnum
Mark	Rigbt end	Weeks
Tow	Quarter back	Murphy
Goodrich	Left half back	Hillbouse
Taber	Rigbt half back	Andrews
Rider	Full back	Brace

Score by periods:

Amherst	0 0 0 7—7
Brown	0 0 0 0—0

Referee—Mr. O'Brien of Tufts. Umpire—Mr. Cannell of Harvard. Head linesman—Mr. Brown of Boston College.

Amherst scoring: Touchdown—Goodrich. Goal from toucbdown—Rider.

Substitutions—Amherst: Whitney for Taber. Brown: Sprague for Maxwell; Wade for Staff; Lewis for Butner; Prosser for Murphy; Purdy for Prosser; Conroy for Purdy; Deving for Andrews; Pollard for Hillbouse.

Springfield Beats Holy Cross.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 9.—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College today defeated Holy Cross, 7 to 0, largely through the playing of Quarter Back Sermon, whose end runs were a feature. He scored Springfield's touchdown on a run of fifteen yards around the Holy Cross left end and kicked the goal.

Maine Defeats Vermont, 14 to 0.

ORONO, Me., Oct. 9.—The University of Maine defeated the University of Vermont, 14 to 0, today in four ten-minute periods. Maine's second touchdown was made on a forward pass by Jones on the 35-yard line to Beverly on the 10-yard line, who carried it over. Jones was Captain of last year's Dean Academy team.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

YALE BEATS LEHIGH BY A SINGLE POINT

Legore, Substitute, Rushes Ball Across and Kicks Goal—Score 7 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9.—Legore returned to Yale's line-up today as a substitute for Scoville, and his touchdown and goal enabled his team to defeat Lehigh by a score of 7 to 6. Cahall scored Lehigh's points on two drop kicks.

Beaten back and completely outwitted by Lehigh's forward passes and end runs from kick formation, Yale's single exhibition of consistent ground gaining in the fourth period, when the team made sixty-five yards, was enough for a victory. In the first half Lehigh carried the ball 230 yards to 10 for Yale, although the rushing of the visitors netted only a single field goal. In the second half Yale rushed 110 yards to 85 for Lehigh. Yale lost the ball four times on fumbles by Bentley, Legore, and Taft. Cahall and Maginnis of Lehigh were also uncertain in handling the ball.

Yale's team, still suffering from the exhaustion of its game with Virginia last Saturday, was further weakened by accidents to Betts, Black, and Sheldon, all of whom will be on the sidelines for several days. Chenowath, Lehigh quarter back, broke his leg in the fourth period and will play no more this season.

Yale abandoned the lateral pass and used the forward pass only a few times. The pass was the most conspicuous factor in the march to Lebigh's goal for the single touchdown. A toss by Bently to Wilson to Taft enabled the son of the former President to advance the ball twenty yards to the Lehigh five-yard line. Yale played old-style football, Scoville's mid-line smashing yielding most of the ground gained. Captain Wilson pierced the Lehigh line for three ten-yard gains, and circled the end three times for a total of forty yards. Twice Wilson ran back forty yards after catching punts.

Lehigh's first half gains were made around the Yale ends, and with two exceptions, tbe Yale line was not shattered in the second half. Yale was unable to intercept tbe forward passes that Cbenowath and Cabell tossed to Sawtelle and Roberts, one pass, Chenowath to Sawtelle, yielding forty yards. Guernsey, who punted for Yale, surpassed Cahall, averaging forty-five yards to thirty-seven for the Lehigh kicker.

Head Coach Hinkey of Yale halted play in the third period to argue with the officials. During a scrimmage under the Yale goal several players roughed it till their teammates interfered.

Following an exchange of kicks three minutes after play opened. Lehigh rushed the ball from its twenty-yard line to the Yale forty-yard line on end runs by Cbeonowath and Maginnis. There Cahall's drop kick was blocked, Thompson of Yale falling on the ball. During the remainder of the period neither goal was approached.

Lehigh's end runs took the ball from her 20-yard line to Yale's 40-yard line in the second period. Maginnes fumbled and "Chub" Sheldon fell on the ball. After three scrimmages, Bentley's fumble gave Lehigh the ball and a forward pass, Chenowath to Sawtelle, for 40 yards, brought the ball to the Yale 15-yard line, where, on fourth down, Cahall's drop kick scored 3 points. Closing the second period, Keady's dash outside tackle for 38 yards brought the ball to Yale's 40-yard line, wbere Cahill kicked out of bounds on fourth down.

Taft fumbled [illegible] oval with 30 seconds of tbe period [illegible] play, but at the Yale 20-yard line [illegible] ligh failed to order a drop-kick tri[illegible] nd time elapsed.

Opening the [illegible]rd period, Yale's ground gaining won [illegible]ner touchdown. Yale was held, a[illegible] r reaching the Lehigh 5-yard line, [illegible] fourth down. Harry Legore, the [illegible]an, who has been kept on the scrub[illegible] season, was called from the side line[illegible] to take the ball across. Legore then [illegible]ked goal. His fumble, after Lehigh [illegible] rushed the ball to the Yale 20-yard [illegible]e, gaining a total of 40 yards, gave [illegible]eligh its opportunity for its final field [illegible]al. The line-up:

Yals.	Position.	Lehigh.
Moesley	Left end	Green
C. Sheldon	[illegible]eft tackle	Tate, (Capt.)
Black	[illegible]eft guard	Grumbach
White	Centre	Scruggs
J. Sheldon	[illegible]ght guard	Pond
Baldridge	[illegible]ght tackle	Richards
Betts	[illegible]ight end	Sawtelle
Thompson	[illegible]arter back	Chenowath
Wilson, (Capt.)	[illegible]ft half back	Cahill
Wilson, (Capt.	[illegible]ft half back	Keady
Guernsey	Full back	McGinnis

Score—Yale, [illegible]eligh, 6.
Touchdowns—Legore. Goal from touchdown—Legore. Goals from field—Cahall, (2).

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Yala	0 0 7 0—7
Lehigh	0 0 3 0—6

Substitutions—Yale—Allen for Betts, Walden for Black, Gentley for Thompson, Taft for Guernsey, Legore for Scoville, Schmidt for Baldridge, [illegible]es for Bentley, Smith for Wilson, Churc[illegible] for Moseley. Lehigh—Boland for Keady, [illegible]atins for Maginnis, Hauer for Cahall, [illegible]well for Chenowath. Referee—Fred Mu[illegible], Brown University. Umpire—Tom Tho[illegible], Columbia. Linesman, John Thorp, Colum[illegible]a. Field judge—Frank Bergin, Princeto[illegible] Time of periods—Thirteen minutes.

CORNELL BEATS WILLIAMS.

New Engla[illegible]ders Swamped by Ithaca[illegible]—Score, 46 to 6.

Specia[illegible] The New York Times.

ITHACA, [illegible]Y., Oct. 9.—Cornell beat Williams th[illegible] afternoon by the score of 46 to 6, [illegible]ll odds the biggest total the Ithacan[illegible] have scored over the Purple in the [illegible]st decade and the biggest early seaso[illegible]score rolled up here in years. The [illegible]d machine just bowled over the N[illegible]v Englanders, scoring almost at will[illegible] while the regulars were in the line-up.

Williams' [illegible] tried a large number of open for[illegible]ations, also the Minnesota shift, but [illegible]o no avail. They failed to make a [illegible]le first down by rushing and their [illegible]ree big gains were made by running [illegible] kicks and one forward pass. The [illegible]urple's only score came in the third p[illegible]od, when Cornell had already subst[illegible]ued several men. Pollard ran back a [illegible] punt 45 yards to Cornell's 35-yard li[illegible]. A wide forward pass, Tompkins t[illegible]eplant, the latter taking the ball alr[illegible] 45 yards a[illegible]s on the side lines, netted 45 yards a[illegible]s touchdown. That was all William[illegible]lowed at any time.

As for t[illegible] Cornell end, it was one touchdown relied upo[illegible] another. The Ithacans straight Collins, M[illegible]raight football, Barrett, ing the ba[illegible]ller, and Shiverick carrying half, and S[illegible] for big gains in the first smashing co[illegible]k, Kiefert and Schlichter Cornell dic[illegible]d stance in the second half, any time [illegible]not try a forward pass at cans were [illegible]ring the game. The Ithaeagerness, [illegible]nalized frequently for overfree from [illegible]ut the game was entirely as a whol[illegible]ughness. The Cornell team ment, the [illegible]showed marked improvezander and[illegible] of Shelton and lier, Collins[illegible]the work of Barrett, Mueland Shiverick standing out. The line-u[illegible]

Cornell.	Position.	Williams.
Shelton	Left end	Blodgett
Welles	Left tackle	Garfield
Mueller	Left guard	Weeks
Coffin	Centre	J. Wright
Anderson	Right guard	Welch
Willies	Right tackle	Brown
Eckley	Rigbt end	Lapointe
Barrett	Quarter back	Jones
Collins	Left half back	Overton
Shiverick	Right half back	E. Wright
Mueller	Full back	Tompkins

Touchdowns—Cornell: Barrett, Shiverick, (8,) Collins, (2,) Hoffman; for Williams: Leplante. [illegible]als from touchdowns—Cornell: Barrett, (2,) Shiverick, (2.) Substitutions—Cornell: Ry[illegible]son for Shelton, Fischer for Welles, Mc[illegible]mick for Fischer, McKeage for Miller, Snyder for Cage, Brown for Coolidge, Hard for An[illegible]man, Jewett for Gillies, Dixon for Jewett, [illegible]ager for Eckley, Eckley for Zandar, Sch[illegible]ck for Barrett, Schlicter for Collins, Kie[illegible]ert for Mueller, Benicket for Shiverick, S[illegible]ed for Scheck, Lewis for Beneict, Hoffm[illegible]for Schlicter; Williams: Hubbell for Bloc[illegible]tt, Blodgett for Hubbell, Hubbell for Bloc[illegible], Brewster for Garfield, Garfield for Br[illegible]ster, Austin for Welch, Welch for Austin, [illegible]fford for J. Wright, J. Wright for Clifford, [illegible]Northrup for Jones, Pollard for Overton. R[illegible]ere W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—D. [illegible]ultz, Brown. Head linesman—Louis [illegible]inkey, Yale. Field judge—C. B. Marshal[illegible]Harvard. Time of periods—Fifteen min[illegible].

$30,000 FOR WILLARD BOUT AT THE GARDEN

Billy Gibson to Make Offer to Champion to Box Coffey or Moran.

Jess Willard, heavyweight champion of the world, will shortly receive an offer of $30,000 to defend his title in a ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden. Billy Gibson, the Bronx impressario, who has taken over the boxing management of the Garden, is after big game, and he will try to get Willard to box the winner of the contest between Jim Coffey, the Roscommon giant, and Frank Moran, the Pittsburgh heavyweight, which takes place in the Garden ring on Oct. 18.

The Coffey-Moran exhibition was arranged by William H. Wellman, the retiring manager of Madison Square Garden, so that Gibson will have a minor connection with the bout. One of the rules of the State Athletic Commission forbids an official of any club from managing a boxer who takes part in an exhibition before his club. Gibson is Jim Coffey's mentor.

Should Coffey be successful in his bout with Moran some means will be taken to enable him to box Willard in the big amphitheatre without a violation of the Boxing Commission's regulations.

Gibson has already applied to Chairman Fred A. Wenck of the State commission for a renewal of the Show Corporation's license, which expired on Sept. 30, and he expects the application will be favorably acted upon at a meeting of the boxing board tomorrow in 41 Park Row.

It is Gibson's intention to stage the biggest bouts available in Madison Square Garden. He has not yet had time to straighten out affairs in his newly acquired position, one which he vacated about a year ago after serving in it for two years, but when he gets matters cleared up he will begin making offers to the champions. One bout which Gibson has in view and which should appeal to the boxing fans would bring together Kid Williams of Baltimore, bantamweight champion of the world, and Johnny Ertle, the Western boy who claimed the title after getting a decision recently from Williams on a foul.

The new manager may also try to match Willie Ritchie and Freddie Welsh. He has many plans in view, but he stated last night that he could not announce all of them until later.

Two "Poms" Sold for $1,000.

An important Pomeranian dog sale was made yesterday when Gustave G. Barnett, Asbury Park, N. J., gave $1,000 for the pair of imported blacks, Stoker's Model and Beattie Biplans. Both arrived in New York among Mrs. H. Hilt's lot of thirty prize winning and prize-bred moles and females of the breed from England and Scotland. Model and Beattie weigh three pounds each and are perfectly matched. Mr. Barnett will exhibit them at the coming bench shows at New Brunswick and Lakewood, N. J.

J. COLLINS CLEARS BASES.

White Sox Defeat Cubs in Fourth Game of Chicago Series.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The Chicago Americans shut out the local Nationals, 5 to 0, today, and made the series stand 3 to 1 in their favor.

John Collins hit a home run with the bases filled in the third, just after Vaughn had walked a man and forced a run across the plate.

Today's game was the fourth of the series and the last one in which the players share in the receipts. The players' pool amounts to $15,513.78. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Americans ...0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0—5	10	0	
Nationals ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	0	

Batteries—Scott and Schalk; Vaughn, Adams and Archer.

Chicago Collegians Defeat Waseda.

TOKIO, Oct. 9.—The University of Chicago baseball team, which is touring Japan, defeated Waseda University today. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	5	2
Waseda	0	3	1

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

GROCERY LIST Fifth Floor.

"ORIENT" BRAND COFFEE—A blend of the choicest coffees; fragrant, full-bodied and mellow; usual price is 37c lb.; this special sale, 25-lb. bag (bean only); $6.94; 5-pound tins (bean, granulated or pulverized), $1.49; pound tins (bean, granulated or pulverized), 31c.

"SULTANA" BRAND COFFEE—Roasted daily in our own laboratory. Macy's regular price, 26c lb. This sale, 25-lb. bag (bean only), $4.49; 5-lb. carton (in beans only), 92c; in the bean, granulated and pulverized, lb. carton, sale, 19c

"LILY WHITE" CHOP TEA—Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan, Gunpowder, and Mixed; Macy's usual price, 68c lb.; sale, 5-lb. caddy, $2.84; lb., 59o

"MAYFLOWER" CHOP TEA—Mixed: Oolong and Formosa Oolong; 2-lb. cartons; Macy's usual price, 64c carton; this sale, 49c

PEKIN CHOP TEAS—Mixed, Oolong and English Breakfast; 1-lb. carton, 21c; 5-lb caddy, $1.03

A SPECIAL SALE OF DR. JOHNSON'S FAMOUS EDUCATOR TOASTERETTE WAFERS—Dainty whole-wheat wafers, salted, buttered, and toasted; our regular price, 24c tin; this sale, 19c

SUCHARD'S COCOA—"Tbis" brand; 1-lb. cans 87c; ½-lb. cans, 44c

NEW UNPOLISHED RICE—A Special Sale of the finest Louisiana Whole Head Rice. Our regular price for a 5-lb. bag is 49c; this sale, 39c; our regular price for a 2-lb bag is 21c; tbis sale, 16c

A SPECIAL SALE OF THE FINEST QUALITY YELLOW OR WHITE CORN MEAL OR WHITE GBANULATED PEARL HOMINY—In 5-lb. cotton bags, at 15c a bag

FLOUR—A SPECIAL SALE OF "GOLD MEDAL" BRAND—In 24½-lb. cotton bags, at 79c

A SPECIAL SALE OF "LILY WHITE" BRAND EXTRA MACARONI OR SPAGHETTI—Made of the finest semoline, equal to the finest imported; packed in 1-lb. full weight cartons; our regular price is 10c a carton; for this sale, dozen, 82c; each, 7c

A SPECIAL SALE OF POST TOASTIES—Superior Corn Flakes; dozen, 92c; each, 8c

CHESTER BARLEY—Large, perfect grains; lb. carton, 8c

CALIFORNIA DRIED LIMA BEANS—2-lb.-carton, 19c

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SCOTCH OATMEAL—Medium ground; packed in 4-lb cans at 48c can.

DART'S BEAN FLOUR—For Soups, including white bean and black turtle; large package, 10c

FRENCH SARDINES—With bones; "Arzano" brand; packed in olive oil; in ½ tins; our price, 32c can.

"SYLMAR" BRAND CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—Extra fancy; 24-ounce jar, 54c; 12-ounce jar, 29c

CHICKEN BREASTS IN JELLY—Prepared by Crosse & Blackwell, in jars containing 10 ounces, at $1.24 a jar.

FRENCH BLOCK SUGAR—Lebaudy Freres sucre casse; 1-carton containing 2 1-2 lbs., 29c

OYSTER COCKTAIL SAUCE—"Lily White" brand; absolutely pure; ½-pint bottles, 14c; pint, 24c

CALIFORNIA PURE HONEY—Bishop's; packed in large jars containing 14 ounces, at 24c a jar.

A SPECIAL SALE OF "RED STAR" HAMS—The finest products of Western packing houses. ALL HAMS OFFERED IN THIS SALE AND AT ANY TIME AT MACY'S ARE FIRST QUALITY. Weights are from 9 to 12 lbs.; sale, lb., 19c

SMOKED BEEF TONGUES—Closely trimmed; weights 3 to 4 lbs.; special, lb., 19c

A SPECIAL SALE OF "LILY WHITE" BRAND GOOSEBERRY, PEAR AND WHITE CHERRY JAM—Pure fruit; granulated sugar, with the addition of apple; Macy's reg. price is 18c jar; dozen, $1.60; each, 15c

A SPECIAL SALE OF "LILY WHITE" BRAND GRAPE JUICE—Pure and unfermented; made of tbs choicest Concord Grapes.
Macy's Reg. Price, qt. bot., is 39c; this sale, dozen, $3.29; each, 28c
Macy's Reg. Price, pt. bot., is 22c; this sale, dozen, $1.84; each, 16c
Macy's Reg. Price, ½-pt. bot., is 12c; this sale, dozen, 99c; each, 9c

A SPECIAL SALE OF RICHARDSON & ROBBINS' TOMATO SOUP OR CHICKEN BROTH—With rice; packed in sanitary cans containing 13 to 14 ounces; this sale, dozen, 79c.; each, 7c

A Special Sale of Canned Goods.

"LILY WHITE" BRAND EARLY JUNE PEAS—Very fine and tender; in the No. 2 cans; our reg. price is 12c a can; this sale, doz., $1.18; 10c can

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, "LILY WHITE" BRAND—Packed in the No. 2 cans our reg. price is 15c a can; this special sale, $1.39 a dozen; 12c a can

MARROWFAT PEAS, "JESSAMINE" BRAND—Fine and tender; packed in the No. 2 can; dozen, $1.03; can, 9c

REFUGEE CUT STRING BEANS, "FARMSIDE" BRAND—In the No. 2 can; our regular price is 12c can; this sale, $1.18 a dozen; 10c each

CALIFORNIA GREEN ASPARAGUS, "MANZANITA" BRAND—In No. 2½ square cans, containing 40 to 50 stalks; reg. price, 19c can; this sale, dozen, $1.74; each, 15c

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS, WHITE, "MANZANITA" BRAND—In No. 2½ square cans, containing 45 to 50 stalks; this sale, doz., $2.17; ea., 19c

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS TIPS, WHITE—In the No. 1 square can; our "Lily White" brand; this sale, dozen, $2.44; can, 22c

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS TIPS, GREEN—In the No. 1 square cans; "Lily White" brand; this sale, dozen, $2.17; 19c each

"CONNOWEGO" BRAND CREAM SUGAR CORN—Packed in No. 2 cans; for this special sale, dozen cans, 94c; each, 8c

A SPECIAL SALE OF FANCY GRAPEFRUIT—Bright, thin-skinned, exceptional flavor; box of 46, 84c

EXTRA FANCY ORANGES—Rich, heavy fruit; box, 37c

EXTRA FANCY JONATHAN APPLES—For this sale, dozen, 37c

A SPECIAL SALE OF CIGARS

LA LUCABANA CIGARS—Made of selected tobacco in one of the best factories in Manila, Londres shape; box of 100; our price, $1.96

SHORT SMOKE—Belvedere Habanas, made of the best quality Havana tobacco; they are mild and fragrant; box of 100, $1.29

See Our Large Advertisement on Other Side of This Page

R. H. Macy & Co.

60,000 PERSONS AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY OPENING RACE—COLLEGE FOOTBALL

WORLD'S RECORD ON NEW SPEEDWAY

Continued From Preceding Page.

first flight by getting up into the middle of the bunch and going so smoothly and rapidly that even the novices of the game singled it out as a certain contestant for first honors so speedily and noiselessly did it get over the surfaces of the creosoted track. There were cheers for the leaders that were lost to the drivers, who slipped so fast along the straight stretch in front of the grand stand as to make them seem propelled by some fiendish power of the god of speed, rather than the creation of mechanicians. Of the twenty competitors more than half made the circuit of the course at a rate faster than 100 miles an hour, and they did it so smoothly they seemed to be making no effort.

Mulford and Oldfield Quit.

Eight circuits had been completed when both Mulford end Oldfield drove their cars down on the "safety zone" of the track, their mechanicians waving their arms frantically in the air like demons. Both care ranged alongside the pits, and then came through the megaphones the unwelcomed news that both cars were out of the race. Oldfield's with a broken piston rod and Mulford's with a broken connecting rod, accidents which could not be repaired in time for the cars to continue their journeys. A groan of disappointment went up from all parts of the grounds, for both of these were counted on to give particular zest to the race during all its stages.

In a group of nine, followed by a lot of trailers, the rest of the cars sped on, with Cooper going out with a broken valve and Wilcox and his Peugeot following at the end of the seventy-fourth mile, engine troubles having put him into the discard. There was a continuous stopping at the pits for new tires, to change spark plugs, to remedy a lot of trifling accidents which threatened the lives of the cars. Men fairly leaped from the pits at the first call of trouble from the occupants of the car they happened to be nursing, and this gave the crowd a welcome change from watching the unceasing whirl about the track of the time-destroying cars and their monotonous chasing of one another, with no one able to catch Resta or the car of "Wild Bill" Burman, or even overtake Anderson and Rooney with their white Stutz cars, which had begun that deadly sure and certain devouring of space which later spelled victory for them.

When Reeta, closely followed by Rooney, Anderson, and Burman, completed the first hundred miles of the journey the crowd settled back after a perfunctory cheer, prepared to see Resta once more drive off with the honors. But Fate was unkind to him, and after two more laps he went out of it with a car put out of business by a broken connecting rod. From the same trouble Ed Rickenbecher and his Maxwell followed at the end of the 108th mile. So the accidents continued to the end of the 200th mile, when but eleven of the starters remained. Aitken leading at that time with Anderson less than a lap behind and Burman and De Palma in close attendance.

Contest of Staying Powers.

The race had plainly settled down to a test between the staying powers of machines running over a perfect racing surface such as would make or break any car not of the most perfect construction and in a condition to stand such a crucial test. "It is all straight driving," said de Palma, after his car had been eliminated by engine trouble at the end of the two hundred and sixth mile. "The track offers no obstacles. It is safety itself. It ie simply a supreme test of the engine and the ability of the driver to hold his place. He couldn't slip if he wanted to." No driver wanted to do so, and no one did, for it was noteworthy that there was no slide or swerve at any part of the race that brought danger to driver or competitor.

After 200 milee had been covered the race resolved itself into a contest of nervous power and the efficiency of the two Stutz cars, driven by Anderson and Rooney, and the Peugeot, handled by Burman. For a half hour they raced neck and neck, neither able to gain a yard on the other, and eo they entered the final fifty miles of the struggle. Then Burman's car began to give signs of beslitating. At last his mechanician showed signs of nervousnees. But it wae not until he had finished the 346th mile that the car bad to be driven to the pits, and then, with but four miles to go, Burman, with third prize of $5,000 certain and a fair chance at second prize, was forced to withdraw his car and surrender his share of the prize money to a car then about twenty-five miles in the rear.

With Burman out, Anderson and Rooney bad things their own way, and their American care triumphed over the best of the foriegn makes against which they bad been courageously pitted, Anderson walking off with the honors and Rooney following, both having beaten the previous world's record in competitive motor racing. Of the twenty cars which started eight actually finished, six of these being timed and the other two stopped when it threatened to be nightfall before they could complete their journeys. Of the prizee, four, amounting in the gross to $3,400, were not awarded and will be turned back into the association's treasury.

HOW THE RACE WAS RUN.

American-Built Cars Stand Up Well Under Terrific Speed.

The Stutz driven by Gil Anderson when he won the Astor Cup automobile race yesterday at the opening of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway was an American-made car. Anderson'e time for the 250 miles was 3:24:42, an average of 102.60 milss an hour, and his car was driven faster than a racing automobile has evsr travelsd in competition before.

Tom Rooney, a team-mate of Anderson, finished second and also broke the world's competitive record. He was only 47 seconds behind the winner, and averaged more than 102 miles an hour. Third place went to Eddie O'Donnell, who piloted a Deusenberg. His average was seven miles less than that of Anderson and Rooney. Tom Alley, in a Ogren, and Carl Limberg, in a Delage, were the only others to finish the race, although the Mulford Special and Sebring racers were on the track when the race was declared off. These cars were placed seventh and eighth, respectively.

Twenty cars started and accidents reduced the number by the end of ths contest to eight. The prize money set aside for the four other cars will be returned to the Speedway treasury.

It was a record-smashing race. Figures fell from the first to the last lap. On the twenty-second lap Resta, in a Pengeot, reeled off two miles at 100 miles an hour, and mede the fastest time of the race.

Fred Wagner lined the cars up in front of the grand stand in three rows befors the start, and two minutes before noon sent them off on their long journey. The first round did not count in the race, and Dario Resta in a Peugeot had the post of honor. No car was allowed to pass him, as he wee the pecemaker. As the cars came into the stretch the mechanicians opened up and the speed monstsrs ebot ahead at ths rats of 100 miles an hour.

As the starting flag dropped, Resta, Aitken, and Burman, in Peugeots, and Oldfield driving a Delage, crossed the whitewashed line simultaneouely, with the remaining machines in close attendance. The lest car to start was the Delage, with Carl Limberg at the wbeel.

Records began to fell with the completion of the first lap of two miles, which was covered by Resta's Peugeot in 1:11 7-100, reducing the former record held by the Fiat by more than four seconds. Oldfield's Delage, Aitken's Peugeot, and Earl Cooper's Stutz, were close up in the order named. At the end of the first lap, the leading car averaged a trifle over 100 miles an hour. The second record to go by ths board was that for four miles, formerly held by ths Fiat. Resta was again in front and was timed in 2:30.10 which rednced the best previous time by more than three seconds. The cars were apparently in excellent condition and no change had taken place between the leaders, but the average had been increased to 103 miles en bour.

As the cars approached the ten miles point, Mulford, in a fourth Psugeot, joined the leaders, end Oldfield and Cooper dropped back. Resta was driving at the rate of 104 miles an hour and covered the distance in 5:45. The former record made by Robertson in a Simplex at Los Angeles was 6:35:62, which is fifty seconds slower than Resta's time.

Tbe first car to drop out of tbs race was the Delege, driven by Barney Oldfield. On the sixteenth mile Oldfield pulled into the insids of the track in front of the grand stand, where it was found the car had a broken connecting rod. On the next lap Mulford came to a stop with bis Peugeot, and a few minutes leter it was announced that the car bad been withdrawn. Thess accidents took two of the best cars out of the contest.

An average of more than one bundred miles an hour was maintalned by the leaders, and at the completion of the fiftieth mile the old record made by the Excelsior, at Indianapolis last year, was beaten by more than two minutes by Resta, who was forced off the track on the next lap owing to a tire blowout. The damage was repaired in twelve seconds. In tbe meantime Aitken's Peugeot bad dropped behind on account of tire trouble, and Gil Anderson, in a Stutz, assumed the leading position with Burman's Peugeot and Rooney's Stutz second and third, respectively. Tbe three leadere averaged 104 miles an hour, and were within a few yards of each other.

The third car to drop out was Cooper's Stutz, which had a broken valve. This was on the fiftieth mile. Ten miles further Eddie Pullen, in a Maxwell, came to grief and withdrew. Tbe speed was wrecking the machines.

At ths end of the sixtieth mile nearly every car had left the track owing to engine or tire troubles. At this stage of the race Anderson's Stutz was in the lead, closely followed by Cooper's Stutz, and Rooney with a third car of the same make. Howard Wilcox in the third Peugeot announced his retirement from the race in the seventy-fourth mile, owing to engine troubles. Six milee further on Burman etopped his Peugeot for tire repairs while the Stutz, handled by Andersbn, kept up the remarkable average and held a safe lead. Resta brought his Peugeot into third place at the eighticth mile, and the Italian driver fairly burned the track with his speed. It wes thie speed mania that caused his undoing, ae he was ehortly after put out of commission.

When the first century had been passed four cars had been elimlnated, and another new record hung up by Resta. He was caught at 57:26 as he flashed over the line, averaging 104.47 miles an hour. The former record was 1:10:46, made by Duraq in a Peugeot on the Indianapolie Speedway this year. Rooney and Anderson were second and third respectively, while the remaining cars were strung out a distance of several miles.

Resta was the sixth of the contestants to drop out. While still in the lead his car broke a connecting rod, and Rooney took up the pace with a Stutz, with his teammate, Anderson, second. There was a slight decrease in the average in the next twenty miles, with the positions of the leadere unchanged. At the one hundred and twentieth mile Anderson had a five-minute lead over Aitken's Peugeot and Burman's mount, hut was unable to maintain his commanding advantage, and Aitken pulled up on the leader, and at the one hundred and fiftieth mile wae only thirty seconds in front of the Peugeot car.

Two more care quit in the third fifty miles. Eddie Rickenbacher, with a Maxwell, gave up after his car had broksn the connecting rod and lost its ball bearings, and the Pugh Special, driven by Jack Lecain, broke a clutch. Thie left twelve of the original cars still in the contest.

At half the distance Anderson's Stutz stopped for gasoline, and this enabled Aitken to pick up on the leader until tbe one hundred and eightieth mile, when but six seconds separated the two cars. Ira Vail, in a Mulford Special, was overcome with castor oil fumes, and George Sebold took the wheel of the car. Coming into the lest ten miles of the second century, Aitken, after a hard-fought duel with Andereon, went into the lead. This was the first time a Peugeot had led in the race since Resta retired.

Speeding at the rate of 103.14 miles an hour, Aitken flashed past the two-hundred-mile mark in 1:56:21, with a full lap advantage over Anderson and Rooney, the Stutz drivers, who were second and third respectively. The time shattered the old record of 2:14:29, made by Duraq in a Peugeot at Indianapolis. This was a reduction of the record time by nearly twenty minutes. No changes of importance had occurred in the other positions. The average of Aitken was 103.44 miles an bour.

Relph De Palma was driving a Stutz, and could not get his car into proper running order. He retired at 203 miles when his machine developed valve trouble. The Peugsot outfit lost another representative in the 240th mile, when Aitken's racer broke a valve. When the accident occurred Aitken was leading hy a good margin from the Stutz, with Rooney at tbe wheel. Witb the retirement of Aitken the Stutz car held the lead, but with a much reduced speed. Burman forced his Peugeot along at a remarkable speed and took second place, with Anderson's Stutz third. With the completion of ths 250th mile Burman stopped for gas and lost second plac. Tble put the two Stutz cars in ths lead, but Burman still held third place. The race at tbis stage was between these thres cars, as the others were too far behind to cause worry. Burman began to pick up loet ground es soon as hs replemished his oil tanks, but the Stutz cars held on and Burman did not recover the lost ground as quickly as in earlier stages of tbe contest.

With tbe completion of the 300th mile half the cars had been eliminated and the field had been reduced to ten, with the two Stutz cars holding the leading positions and Burman fighting hard to recover lost ground. Rooney and Burman circled ths track time after time close together, but Burman could not get very far away from Rooney, while Anderson was content to hold the lead, keeping at an even distance from ths other two cers.

The average speed for ths 300 miles was 102.56 miles an hour, which was five miles an hour faster than the best previous time for the distance, made on the Chicago Speedway.

The last hundred miles of the race was between the two Stutz cars and a Peugeot, with the American cars always able to maintain tbsir advantage. Just as Starter Wagner signalled Anderson for his last lap Burman pulled off the track with engine troubls. Anderson finished first 47 seconds ahead of his teammate, Rooney. Burman was unable to adjust his engine trouble, and, four miles from the goal, was compelled to withdraw. Tbree other cars finished the distancs, and ths two remaining on the track were ordsred off by Starter Wagner, and pleced seventh and eighth respectively. The following cars started in the race:

No.	Car.	Driver.	Mechanic.
1	Peugeot	Dario Resta	McCarthy
2	Peugeot	Johnny Aitken	Becksr
3	Delage	Barney Oldfield	Dasbach
4	Peugeot	Bob Burman	Gable
5	Stutz	Gil Andsrson	Scott
6	Peugeot	Howard Wilcox	Ront
7	Stutz	Tom Rooney	Rocco
8	Stutz	Earl Cooper	Dutton
9	Deusenberg	Ed. O'Donnell	J.Hsnderson
10	Maxwell	Ed. Rickenbacher	Getz
11	Mulford Special	Ira Vail	Wright
12	Pugh Special	Jack Lecain	Pugh
14	Sehring	Ora Halbe	Guion
15	Deusenberg	Willie Haupt	Alexander
16	Deusenberg	Henderson	Johnson
17	Maxwell	Pullen	Stafford
18	Peugeot	R. Muiford	Stevens
19	Delage	Carl Limberg	Hartman
20	Stutz	R. Ds Palma	Fountaine
22	Ogren	Tom Alley	Smith

SOCIETY AT AUTO RACE.

Like Big Autumn Fashion Show at Speedway.

Society made a brilliant showing at the race and there was a splendid display of style. Ths vast area of boxes, back of which was the huge covered grandstand, banked with humanity, glowed with color like an Autumnal garden. Altogether it was like a fashion show on a huge scale, with society in modish costumes, and the smartly frocked mennikins promenading along the grandstand enclosure.

As the spectacle started before the formal luncheon hour, everybody in the boxes seemed prepared for a pretentious spread and al fresco hospitality. A lot of people brought small folding tables with them, which were set up in the centre of the boxes, and laden with all sorte of cold dishes and drinks. Society matrons were seen clutching bits of chickens witb one hand, and pointing with the other at their favorite driver as he battled for tbe purse of gold.

The luncheon hour and the privilege of promcnading in front of the boxee added much animation and color to the scene while the race was in progrese, and there was much visiting among the occupants of the boxcs after an hour or eo of continuoue thrills.

Society was represented from all of the big towns as far west as Chicago and as far north as Montreal. Socially, the contest was a national one.

The exhibition of costly furs, which are worn with everything this season, far eclipsed any display of recent years, and the sables alone represented an investment of the day'e purse several times over. One woman wore a fur coat said to be worth $35,000. There were chokers and cuffs of fur galore, and nifty hats, gay Jerseye and motor coats. Putty color eeemed to lead in the new shades of the season.

Mayor Halts Camera Men.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, in box 10, section 17, were the target of all eyes, and were eubjected repeatedly to a battery of cameras until Mayor Mitchel arrived, who ordered one of the special deputiss to stop the fusillade, after he and Mrs. Mitchel, and Mr. and Mrs. Astor, were snapshotted at least a dozen times.

The Mayor and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Astor, were the guests in one of the thrse boxes owned by Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of the executive committee of the corporation, also Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin and Robert W. Goelet. Mrs. Mitchel wore black velvet and skunk furs, with a black velvet and plush hat with pink and blue bead ornaments. Mrs. Astor looked fetching in a modish costume of dark blue gabardins with blue chiffon sleeves, and a sabis scarf. Her hat was a turban of old blue wreathed with velvet flowers of the same ehade, with a light figured veil of black. She also wore a long string of small pearls.

The Mayor wore a brown suit and hat, with a purple tie, and Mr. Astor bad on a sack eult of dark gray, with a blue tie, and a mixed brown and gray cap. Thers wers many cheerful notes among the men'e attire. Judge Norman S. Dike wore a buge green coat, witb a green felt bat. With him as guests were Mrs. Adolph Ladenbnrg, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves, and W. Leon Graves. Mrs. Ladenburg was in a blue tailored gown and Mrs. Graves wore a tailored suit of mahogany, with a smell beaver bat, topped with partridge wings.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt had hsr daughter, Miss Muriel Vanderbilt, with ber. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a costume of black silk under a long seal coat, with a sable scarf and a wide-brim hat of black velvet and plush. Her daugbter was in blue cloth, with a girdle of gold and a plush bat of old rose. Her hair was short and frizzed, after the styls of the littis Princess of Belgium.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who had Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwblte with her, wors a suit and coat of white corded velour ds laine, with broad black seal cuffs and sables, and a white hat trimmed with mistletoe berries. Mrs. Satterwhite was in brown and seal, witb a brown hat tipped with coque plumes.

Mrs. James Speyer had as her guests Sir Edgar and Ledy Speyer and Mrs. William Storrs Wells. Mrs. Speyer wore a tailored suit of dark blue cloth, witb a small, bigb-crowned hat having dahlia-colored ostrich tips.

Many Stunning Costumes.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary had Mme. da Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador, with them. Mrs. Gary was in white broadcloth and whits fox furs, with a feather turban of king's blue, and a large black veil. Mme. da Gama was in a tailored suit of blue.

Mrs. Ogden L. Mills wore a blue cloth suit with a cape coat of brique colored velour, and a turban of black plusb felt. With Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt were Mrs. Walter N. Stillman and Miss Beatrice Pratt. Mrs. Pratt was in an olive green costume and wore skunk furs.

In anotber group were Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Francis C. Bisbop, and Miss Evelyn Burden. Mrs. Lorillard Spencer bad Miss Elizabeth Sands with her. Mrs. Spencer wore a bleck silk jersey suit with a black velvet het trimmed with white velvet flowers, and blue and white fox furs.

Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff was in blue with a largs yellow bat and furs. Miss Angelica Brown was in bleck, also Mrs. Henry R. Winthrop. Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., and Miss Mary Pyne werc in another of the Pyne boxes. Mrs. Frederic Frelinghuyeen was in black, with lynx furs, and a black turban with a flower figured veil. Mre. Erlo Winston was with Mr. and Mrs. Frelinghuysen. Mrs. John Hanan was in black velvet and fox furs, with a black velvet turban. Miss Clairs Bird wore a putty colored suit with a hat to match, and Miss Leonie Burrill was in a green and blue plaid suit, with a sbort blue velvet coat and a tam-o'-shanter cap of velvet trimmed with iridescent beads.

Others in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. Snowden Fahnestock, Miss Marion Hollins, Miss Harriette A. Post, Dock Commissioner and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mrs. Adolph Lewisobn, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Buell Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Redmond Cross, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, R. Thornton Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sherman Day, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Rice, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Francis Burke Roche, Hermann Oelrichs, Lawrence Waterbury, John Fox, Jr., Payne Whitney, Wadsworth R. Lewis, Richmond Talbot, Aymar Jobneon, Hobart Amory, Robert L. Gerry, and Gsorge Henry Warren, Jr.

Among otbsr boxholders were: James A. Blair, Jr.; Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island, Edwin Gould, W. K. Vandsrbilt, Mrs. John W. Gates, Harold S. Vanderbilt, R. H. Williame, Jr.; Charles H. Marshall, Henry W. Farnum, Henry R. Taylor, Govsrnor A. M. Fletcher of Vermont, Marsden J. Perry, W. Hull Wickham, H. K Pritchett, W. B. Manny, Alan R. Hawley, J. Stuart Blackton, Edward Hines, Francis Speyer, Police Commissioner Arthur Woode, Otto Kahn, Frank Presbrey, Count Mankowski, Townsend Hornsr, Harry S. Harkness, George T. Brokaw, Henry W. Marsh, Colonel George R. Fearing, Bayard Dominick, Dewees W. Dilworth, John C. King, W. R. Hearst, William C. Langley, G. Trowbridge Hollister, A. G Southworth, James Elverson, Jr.; J. Henry Alexandre, Edward Schroeder, W. Hull Wickham, Irving M. Day, Lynford Biddle, and the Ivy Club of Princeton University, and tbe Brook Club of this city.

One Touchdown for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The rejuvenated eleven of Northwsstern University could not score off the Univsrsity of Chicago today, but held the visitors to a single touchdown. The score was 7 to 0. A series of trick plays sent Agar across in the last quarter for the lone touchdown. Driscoll for Northwestern missed two tries from the twenty-fivs-yard line for fisld goals. The lins-up:

Chicago.	Position.	Northwestern.
Whiting	Left end	McCurdy
Schuil	Left tackle	Grassott
Scanlon	Left guard	Steinbrenner
Fisher	Centre	Stromberg
Dobson	Right guard	Ulrich
Jackson	Right tackle	Randolph
Sparks	Right end	Norman
Russell	Quarter back	Underhill
Agar	Left half back	Driscoll
Breloss	Right half back	Williams
Flood	Full back	Patterson

Summary—Score by quarters:

Chicago	0	0	0	7—7
Northwestern	0	0	0	0—0

Referee—Mr. Bursch, Earlham. Umpire—Mr. Benbrook, Michigan. Head linesman—Mr. Hammond, Michigan. Field judge—Mr. Schommer, Chicago. Touchdown—Chicago: Agar. Goal from touchdown, Schafer. Substitutions—Northwestern: Smith for Stromberg, Strickler for Underhill, Crane for McCurdy, Chicago: Brodie for Dobson, Nergren for Breloss, Schafer for Flood, Larson for Scanlon, Pershing for Norgren, Patterson for Whiting, Foster for Patterson, Knipschild for Agar.

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Can be attached to any car, old or new, and is instantly extending, folding and adjustable.



The Shield that positively protects the tonneau seats against all wind, dust and back draft—that makes riding in any tonneau a pleasure.

SHIELD EXTENDED TO PROTECT REAR SEATS. U. S. PAT. 1911.

No touring car is completely equipped without the Auster. It is easily and quickly attached. It folds down against back of front seat when not in use; it is never in the way; it can be adjusted by any one to any position, and it cannot rattle or break down. It does not interfere with entrance or exit of passengers.

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FRYER-AUSTER CO., 11 Pine St., 'PHONE 5504 UNION Providence, R. I.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

NEW YORK ROUTS HAMILTON, 31-13

Violet, in Fast Open Game, Plays All Around Up-State Eleven.

Playing a feet open game, tbe New York University elsven made its début on Ohio Field yesterday afternoon and routed the Hamilton College eleven by a score of 31 to 13. The Violet played an open game throughout and made most of its downs. The Hamiltonian defeat came largely as a result of the weak offensive game which the upstate had to offer, end it was not until the third period, when the New York team substituted severel of its second string players, that Hamilton scored two touchdowns. Cann, the New York left halfback, proved a big asset to the local eleven, and in addition to scoring a touchdown kicked all four of the field goals as well as a drop kick from the 37-yard line. Erwig, his running mate, also made long gaine for the Violet by his clever dodging through the Hamilton secondary defense.

The New York playere began the scoring early in the game, when Erwig advanced tbe leather to the three-yard line, from which Bernstein, the Violet fullback, carried the ball over the goel line. Cann kicked the goal from a difficult angle. His toe stood him in good stead again in the same period when the Hamilton defense stiffened and he was called upon to boot the ball over the bar from the 40-yard line.

A series of quick advances by Bernstein end Manley and the work of Cann, who skirted the left flank for a distance of 20 yards, made it easy for the Violet to score another touchdown in the second period, when Erwig took the leather on a plunge through the visitors' lins from the 4-yard chalk mark.

In ths kicking game the Violet elevan had the advantage through Cann'e long spirals. Cann proved a herd proposition for the Hamilton defense to handis, and broke through for the Violet's third touchdown again in the third quarter, during which period also Erwig, receiving the leather on a triple pass, carried the ball 17 yerds to the final chelk line. The New York team depended entirely upon Cann in the kicking sids of the game, and he scored all four of the goals from touchdowns.

For the Hamilton eleven Pope, the left half back, and Schwartz, ths full back, covered ths moet ground. Ths Violet defense weakened toward the close, as many second-string players hnd been sent in. After several gains made by the four-yard pass, Pope, the Hamilton Captain, carried the ball over for a touchdown. Thc up-State collsgians scored again in the same period through a run by Griffith over 80 yards for a touchdown. The line-up:

New York.	Position.	Hamilton.
Waldman	Left end	Gow
Williams	Left tackls	Huntsman
Zimmerle	Left guard	McLean
Jordan	Centrs	Dayton
Howse	Right guard	Ogden
Somers	Right tackle	Emeny
Egan	Right end	Griffith
Manley	Quarter back	Bristol
Cann	Left half back	Pope
Erwig	Right half back	Jones
Bernstein	Full back	Schwartz

Score by periods:

New York	10	7	14	0—31
Hamilton	0	0	0	13—13

Touchdowns—Bernstein, Erwig, (2,) Cann, Pops, Griffith. Goals from touchdowns—Cann, (4,) Jones. Goal from field—Cann.

Substitutes: New York—Neagle for Bernstein, Zimmerle for Jordan, Bernstein for Neagle, Olswang for Manley, La Monica for Sokolower, Leffelholtz for Zimmerle, Brown for House, F... for Waldman, B... Zimmerle, N... for Neagle, ... La Monica. ... for Manley, ... Erwig. Thom... Jordan. Schw... Erwig.

Hamilton—... Lyon for Sch... Referee—Mr. ... —Mr. Saunde... Mr. Fisher, ... minutes each ...

ARMY DOWNS GETTYSBURG.

Cadets Score 22 to 0 Over Pennsylvania Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Gettysburg, playing here for the first time, was the Army's victim on the gridiron today. The Cadets, playing better football, but showing a decided weakness on the attack when it came to plays into the line, defeated the rangy Pennsylvanians in hard but cleanly fought battle, 22 to 0. A bewildering repertoire of forward passes and a keen following by the Cadets was responsible for victory. Oliphant, who seems at home in most any position, distinguished himself in ths scoring today, when he ran no 16 of the Army's 22 points.

The teams were on even terms at the end of the first period, without any scoring, but in the sisdding, which followed, the Cadets, after tough battle, got within striking distance of the visitors' goal line just before the end of the second quarter. Oliphant was called upon to kick a goal from placement, which he did from the 25-yard line, and the first half ended; 3 to 0.

After the kick-off in the third quarter the Cadets lashed a sudden burst of speed and carried the leather to Gettysburg's 5-yard mark, only to be held for downs. On the line-up, Milliken's attempt to kick from bebind his line was block by the redoubtable Parker, who has a facuy of blocking punts, and, with the ovy in the air, Olipbant jumped up and grabed it and raced over the line for the score. He kicked the goal. In ths same quarter Mitchell intercepted one of Hoar's passes at midfield and ran to a pretty touchdown. Olipbant took a pretty pass of 45 yards from Murrill in the last quarter and went on over the Gettysburg line with three tacklers hanging to him.

The Cadets, today, the lins was like a stone wall it for hut a single time, Gettysburg being unable to pierce tackling, the line for more than one ... playing of Weyand and Merrill ... of the Army ... Milliken ... tysburg.

Army.	Position.	Gettysburg.
Redfield	Left end	Gillelland
Parker	Left tackle	Mark
O'Hara	Left guard	Baker
McEwan	Centre	McCollough, Capt.
Meacham	Right guard	Sheffer
Weyand, Ca	Right tackls	Markls
Oliphant	Right end	Buehler
Murrill	Quarter back	Hoar
Bringham	Left half back	Early.
Ford	Right half back	Milliken
Coffin	Full back	Stoney

SCORE BY PERIODS.

	1	2	3	4
Army	0	3	13	6
Gettysburg	0	0	0	0

Referee—Whiting, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Tyler, Princeton. Head Linesman—Mr. Cotter, Notre Dame. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

Army scoring—Touchdowns, Oliphant, (2,) Mitchell; goal from touchdown, Oliphant; goal from placement, Oliphant.

Substitutions: Army—Tully for Redfield, Walker for Tully, Schlenker for Parker, Goodman for McEwan, McEwan for Goodman, Meacham for Meacham, Meacham for Jones, Holmes for Wsyand, Mitchell for Bringhani, Green, Hom... for Ford, Timberlaks for Green, Brown for Baker, Craig for Coffin. Gettysburg—Emanuel for Gill, Brown for Baker, Craig for Markle, Feigel for Stonsy.

GAME INDIANS LOSE TO HARVARD ELEVEN

Carlisle Outrushes the Crimson Eleven, Gaining 270 Yards to 175—Score, 29 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 9.—The Carlisle Indians put up a great fight against Harvard in the Stadium tbis afternoon, oeing beaten 29 to 7, to be sure, but presenting Harvard witb the opportunity for each of its touchdowns, and finally driving up tbe field for 75 yards and planting the ball bshind the Crimson's posts.

The Carlisle players were lighter than Harvard, but were ehifty on the rush line, and had a beck field wbich held its feet beeutifully and drove at the Crimson's defense with all kinds of power. Harvard gained only about 175 yards against Carlisle all day, wbile Carlisle gained 270 yards.

The Indians started off very fast, and were mowing ths Harvard rushers down when thsy were eet beck for offsids. Mahen then missed a field goal from the 45-yard line for Harvard, but on the following punt the Harvard Captain caught the ball on the run and scampered through the entire team of Indians for a touchdown. At least six men toucbed Mahan as he raced along. Soon after, and at the close of a 55-yard steady advance, the Indians tried the forwerd pass, Calec, however, shooting the ball to McKinlock, the Crimson's full back, and McKinlock driving over a clear field of 80 yards down the side line for another score. Before the end of the first half Harvard received a lot of ground as the penalty for Crane's roughness, and then, after Coolidge bad made a 19-yard gain on a forward pess from Mahan, King, in three plays, covered the last ten yards to the Carlisle goal.

Early in the second half, and when Harvard's team was comprised mainly of substitutes, McKinlock made his drop kick field goal on a low shot from the 28-yard line, and then from the next kick-off the Indians in ten playe made their 75-yard advance for their score. Calac made some wonderful gains through tbe line, and when near the goal shot a forward pass to Tibbetts for an 18-yard advance. Then Wofford swung around Harvard's left end, while fake interference bucked the line, and the last 10 yards to the goal line were covered.

After this Harvard scored again, the opportunity being presented when the Indians dropped a kick, Soucy failing on the ball for Harvard. This was only about 35 yards from the Carlisle goal. Harte immediately completed a forward pass from Watson for 18 yards, and Horween, who is Harvard's heaviest back, crashed through for 14 yards in two playe and for the fourth and last touchdown.

Harvard's first-string men were fast on attack today, but Carlisle had ths ball most of the tims while they were in the game, and made more than 120 yards by rushing. Later Taylor took Wiggins's place at centre, and while he was in the game Carlisle made little ground. The line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Carlisle.
C. Coolidge	Left end	Lookaround
R. Curtis	Left tackle	Walmsley
Dadmun	Left guard	Lass
Wiggin	Centre	Morrin
Cowan	Right guard	Hawkeagle
Caner	Right tackle	Martelle
Soucy	Right end	Pratt
Willcox	Quarter back	Dickinson
McKinlock	Left half back	Broker
King	Right half back	Crane
Mahan	Full back	Calac

Score by periods:

Harvard	6	14	9	0—29
Carlisle	0	0	7	0—7

Referee—Tufts of Brown. Umpire—Evans of Williams. Head linesman—Morice of Pennsylvania. Field judge—Okeson of Lehigh. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

Harvard scoring: Touchdowns—Mahan, McKinlock, King, Horne. Goals from touchdowns—Mahan, 2. Goals from field—McKinlock.

Carlisle scoring: Touchdown—Wofford. Goal from touchdown—Calac.

Substitutions: Harvard—Taylor for Wiggin, Parson for R. C. Curtis, Watson for Willcox, Snow for Dadmun, Horween for King, Harte for Coolidge, Rollins for Mahan, Horne for McKinlock, Bigelow for Caner, Robinson for Rollins, Duncan for Snow, Sager for Taylor. Carlisle—Wofford for Broker, Johnson for Crane, Flood for Dickinson, Morrin for Hawkeagle, Tibbetts for Lookround, White for Johnson.

FORDHAM LOSES TO UNION.

Anderson Kicks Two Goals from Placement, Winning Game, 6—0.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Union defeated Fordham here this afternoon by a score of 6 to 0. Anderson of Union scored two goals from placemant, ons at the start of the second quarter and ons in the third. Neither team could cross the goal line, although Fordham gained more than eixty yards in the last period.

Fordham displayed a diverelfied attack and a strong defense. Both teams made long gains through the line. Morcoldi, Fordham's quarter back, made severel long runs, and Yule, full back, ran from Fordbam's ten-yard line to Union's forty-five-yard line in ths fourth period.

Steiler of Union was good at line smashing. Rosecrans and Anderson also played consistent games in the black field. Girling and Doubers, regular half back, and guard on the Union team, did not play. The lins-up:

Fordham.	Position.	Union.
Conklin	Left end	Moynihan
Mulvahey	Left tackle	Bowman
Kendricks	Left guard	Hay
Treanor	Centre	Gardner
Kane	Right guard	Price
May	Right tackle	Jenkins
Corriden	Right end	Mudge
Morcoldi	Quarter back	Goff
Dunn	Left half back	Rosecrans
Butler	Right half back	Anderson
Yule	Full back	Stoller

Referee—Mr. Richey of Colgate. Umpire—Mr. Reed of Springfield Training School. Substitutions—Fordham: Delehanty for Treanor, Benson for Morcoldi, Grandfield for Conklin, Golden for Benson. McGuire for Golden. Union: Avila for Moynihan, Moynihan for Avila, Notman for Mudge. Time of periods—Ten minutes. Goals from placement—Anderson, (Union,) 2.

Dartmouth, 20; Tufts, 7.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 9.—Dartmouth College defeated Tufts today by a score of 20 to 7. The visitors used the shoestring formation and many forward passes, most of which were successful. Their touchdown in the second quarter was the result of a trick shift. Dartmouth's gains were made largely by straight line bucking, and no new plays were uncovered. The third touchdown followed a recovered fumble, Baxter getting the ball in the middle of the field. Tufts was penalized heavily throughout the game, particularly on account of Stankard, left end, who was offside.

Exhibit Extraordinary *of* Fine Motors and Coach Work

(By Courtesy of the Owners)

We announce that tomorrow (Monday) morning, at Nine o'Clock, we will place on exhibition one of the most extraordinary and unusual displays of Fine Motor Cars and Coach Work ever shown in New York. We invite the inspection and comment of that discriminating class of motorists who have an appreciation for individualism and distinction in motor vehicles.

Pending delivery to their owners, we will exhibit the following

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SCHOOLBOYS IN CHAMPIONSHIP ATHLETIC GAMES—STATEN ISLAND CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF STARTS

BOYS OF SCHOOL 62 SUPREME ON TRACK

Athletes of New York's Biggest School Win Fall Sports of the P. S. A. L.

The athletic supremacy of New York's biggest school, No. 62, at Hester and Essex Streets, was upheld once more yesterday when the east side boys triumphed in the annual Fall track and field championship games of the Public Schools Athletic League, held on the Brooklyn Athletic Field in Brooklyn. The victory was all the Ghetto youngsters needed to make their record for the waning outdoor season the best ever established by any New York school team.

Thirty points were credited to the representatives of Public School 62, which was ten more than totaled by No. 10 of Manhattan, the most dangerous rival the downtown boys have to contend with for athletic honors. Last year it was the team from No. 10 which captured the Fall sports. They made a good effort again yesterday, but most of their point winners of last year were missing and, therefore, the team was considerably weaker than its predecessor. Manhattan made a clean sweep of the team prizes when Public School 27 came in third with 11 points.

In all, thirty-six schools figured in the point scoring, the biggest number that has ever been recorded in a Public Schools Athletic League meeting.

Only boys who had won places in the 176 trial meets, which were held throughout the greater city in the summer, were eligible for yesterday's games. More than 500 boys took part in the sports.

The performances were not as high class as in other years, but the poor showing can be blamed on the extremely adverse conditions. There was a strong cold wind blowing across the field at all stages, and naturally the times in the track events were poor. No record was even approached.

General George W. Wingate, President of the P. S. A. L., was among the 3,000 spectators who braved the cold to see the events contested.

The schools, which scored points in addition to 62, 10, and 27 of Manhattan, were 89, Brooklyn, 10; 184, Manhattan, 9; 37, Manhattan, 8; 164, Brooklyn, 6; 186 Manhattan, 28 Bronx, 85 Brooklyn, 93 Brooklyn, 176 Brooklyn, 52 Bronx, 37 Manhattan, 107 Brooklyn, 5 each; 27 Queens, 10 Bronx, 73 Brooklyn, 43 Bronx, 3 each; 155 Brooklyn, 100 Brooklyn, 80 Brooklyn, 31 Brooklyn, 168 Brooklyn, 108 Brooklyn, 144 Brooklyn, 32 Manhattan, 42 Bronx, 2 each; 132 Manhattan, 79 Manhattan, 6 Queens, 12 Brooklyn, 14 Manhattan, 43 Manhattan, and 16 Brooklyn, 1 each.

The feature of the track events was the running of J. McNichols of 89 Brooklyn in the 100-yard dash, which he annexed in 0:10 4-5. On a favorable day McNichols probably would have run two-fifths of a second faster, but as it was he was so far superior to his field that he had five yards to spare at the tape. The summary:

Running Broad Jump, 115-Pound Class.—Won by Zoiler, P. S. 10, Manhattan, with 17 feet 1 inch; Boyd, P. S. 62, Manhattan, second, with 16 feet 7½ inches; Kaminsky, P. S. 62, Manhattan, third, with 15 feet 6 inches; J. Katz, P. S. 70, Manhattan, fourth, with 15 feet.

Running High Jump, Unlimited Weight.—Won by Johnson, P. S. 10, Manhattan, with 5 feet 11 inches; V. Hutle, P. S. 27, Queens, second, with 5 feet 10½ inches; E. Eder, P. S. 155, Brooklyn, third, with 4 feet 10 inches; McKeon, P. S. 132, Manhattan, fourth, with 4 feet 9 inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Unlimited Weight.—Won by A. Kurzman, P. S. 184, Manhattan, with 35 feet ½ inch; G. Chisholm, P. S. 28, Bronx, second, with 33 feet 5½ inches; P. Reville, P. S. 132, Manhattan, third, with 31 feet 11 inches; Minchakis, P. S. 100, Brooklyn, fourth, with 31 feet 8 inches.

50-Yard Dash, 85-Pound Class.—Won by S. Piermont, P. S. 52, Bronx; A. Collins, P. S. 27, Manhattan, second. A. Fickert, P. S. 77, Manhattan, third; S. Suess, P. S. 144, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:07

60-Yard Dash, 100-Pound Class.—Won by H. Kennedy, P. S. 176, Brooklyn; Ringel, P. S. 62, Manhattan, second; S. Bauer, P. S. 31, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

70-Yard Dash, 115-Pound Class.—Won by B. Friedland, P. S. 89, Brooklyn; Ash, P. S. 10, second; H. Kaus, P. S. 168, Brooklyn, third; W. Peffer, P. S. 43, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:08 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Unlimited Weight.—Won by J. McNichols, P. S. 89, Brooklyn; W. Williams, P. S. 73, Brooklyn, second; E. Eich, P. S. 108, Brooklyn, third; H. Edelson, P. S. 164, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:10 4-5.

70-Yard Dash, 85-Pound Class.—Won by E. Hosmer, P. S. 27, Manhattan; Borison, P. S. 62, Manhattan, second; Kunkus, P. S. 62, Manhattan, third; Moskowitz, P. S. 144, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:08 3-5.

80-Yard Dash, 100-Pound Class.—Won by Donabetsky, P. S. 62, Manhattan; L. Kliser, P. S. 81, Manhattan, second; Werbrow, P. S. 164, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:10.

90-Yard Dash, 115-Pound Class.—Won by E. Sharp, P. S. 88, Manhattan; Nessenbaum, P. S. 164, Brooklyn, second; Ward, P. S. 10, Manhattan, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Running Broad Jump, 85-Pound Class.—Won by E. Marks, P. S. 77, Manhattan, with 15 feet 11 inches; J. Fetzer, P. S. 45, Broux, second, with 13 feet 7 inches; C. Reilly, P. S. 32, Manhattan, third, with 13 feet 7 inches; J. Silverman, P. S. 62, Manhattan, fourth, with 13 feet 3 inches.

Running High Jump, 110-Pound Class.—Won by Blackwell, P. S. 167, Brooklyn, with 5 feet; Ishovsky, P. S. 62, Manhattan, second, with 4 feet 11 inches; E. Benzinger, P. S. 42, Bronx, third, with 4 feet 10 inches; J. McCabe, P. S. 16, Brooklyn, fourth, with 4 feet 8 inches.

880-Yard Relay Race, (85-Pound Class)—Won by P. S. 62, Manhattan, (Richman, Butwennick, Epstein and Berger;) P. S. 10, Manhattan, (Martin, Bauer, Nathan and Taylor,) second; P. S. 184, Manhattan, (Geldzahler, Gold, Levy and Reddy,) third; P. S. 14, Manhattan, (Abbott, Chasanow, Murphy and Rothardt,) fourth. Time—0:46 1-5.

440-Yard Relay Race, (100-Pound Class)—Won by P. S. 93, Brooklyn, (Harris, Winkler, Bratton and Stevens;) P. S. 27, Manhattan, (Freitel, Fishman, Mann and Meehan,) second; P. S. 184, Manhattan, (Steinger, Scheln, Friedman and Leblanz,) third. Time—0:56 1-5.

440-Yard Relay Race, (115-Pound Class)—Won by P. S. 10, Manhattan, (Weinberg, Mangsanaro, McCroddan and Shapiro;) P. S. 62, Manhatten, (Maisel, Gold, Hecht and Tannenbaum,) second; P. S. 184, Manhattan, (Rosenbloom, Greenberg, Schimulowitz and Rnhsam.) third. Time—0:53.

880-Yard Relay Race, (Unlimited Weight)—Won by P. S. 85, Brooklyn, (Downing, Ross, Simon and Haslochcr;) P. S. 184, Manhattan, (Levy, Gomberg, Potar and Selkowitz,) second; P. S. 90, Brooklyn, (Falconite, Lavas, McFarlane and Mappsic,) third. Time—1:54 4-5.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

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BIG PRIZES FOR HORSES.

Gold Trophy Offered by Mrs. Vanderbilt Valued at $1,000.

Announcement of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's gift of a gold trophy for four-in-hand teams has swelled to $7,200 the value of the special prizes offered this year for the National Horse Show, which is to open on Saturday, Nov. 6, at Madison Square Garden. There are thirty-three of these special prizes, donated by lovers of horses, and some of them are of unusual note.

The Alfred G. Vanderbilt Memorial Challenge Cup, given by Mrs. Vanderbilt, is the most costly trophy yet offered at the Horse Show, its value being $1,000. It is for road teams, shown to correctly appointed coaches, the coach and appointments to count 25 per cent. in determining the award.

Another valuable challenge trophy, the gift of Mr. Vanderbilt before he went down on the Lusitania, is the Sir James Challenge Cup, an $850 trophy named in honor of his favorite gig horse, and offered for high-stepping harness horses of this type.

There is also the new trophy offered by the Jockey Club for the best cavalry horse in the show; the cash prize of $1,200 given by the American Hackney Horse Society; the four gold medals given by the Canadian Hackney Horse Society; the Waldorf-Astoria Cup, a $250 trophy donated by George C. Boldt; the Biltmore Cup for park saddle horses; the Plaza Cup for officers' charges; the Bereeford Challenge Cup, presented by Lord Decies for American Army officers' mounts, and Sir Adam Beck's Canadian Challenge Cup for an army officers' riding competition.

RUTGERS SCORES 96 POINTS.

New Jersey Team Makes Twelve Touchdowns on Rensselaer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 9.—Rutgers scored fourteen touchdowns, and Talman kicked twelve goals, totaling 96 points, against Rensselaer here today. Rutgers scored in the first minute of play, and kept making touchdowns frequently through the forty-eight minutes. Captain Talman, shifted from guard to full back, made several runs of 70 yards through a broken field for touchdowns. Bracher and Wittpenn starred on the offensive. Long forward passes from Wittpenn to Nash netted many yards. Rutgers tried for the century mark in the last quarter. Time was called with Rutgers on Rensselaer's 1-yard line. The Troy team failed to score. The line-up:

Rutgers.	Position.	Rensselaer.
Rockafeller	Left end	Gliford
Nash	Left tackle	Harris
Jackson	Left guard	Vanhouten
Mason	Centre	Kiersted
Garrett	Right guard	Connell
Rendall	Right tackle	Conan
Austin	Right end	MacDonald
Scarr	Quarter back	Johnson
Elliott	Right half back	Kiel
Wittpenn	Left half back	Lockman
Talman	Full back	O'Dare

Touchdowns—Talman, (6.) Elliott, Wittpenn, (2.) Bracher, (3.) Rockafeller, Nash. Goals from touchdowns—Talman, 12. Referee—Mr. Fanver. Umpire—Mr. Plummer. Field Judge—Mr. Green. Substitutions—Rutgers, Cole for Garret, Bowlby for Scarr, Bracher for Elliott, Robeson for Austin, Seller for Austin, Rensselaer, Stuerz for Mackenzie, Connell for Kiersted. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes.

Fordham Prep Defeats St. Francis.

Fordham Prep opened its football season yesterday by defeating the St. Francis Prep eleven of Brooklyn at Fordham by a score of 33 to 6. The Brooklyn players scored in the final period when Canavan intercepted a pass and ran ninety yards for a touchdown. Captain Fusch and Williams played well for Fordham; Fusch making four touchdowns. The line-up:

Fordham Prep.	Positions.	St. Francis Prep.
Walsh	Left end	Canavan
Cronin	Left tackle	Johnson
Jore	Left guard	Smith
O'Grady	Centre	Cannon
O'Hare	Right guard	Coffey
White	Right tackle	McInerny
Stewart	Right end	Mahon
Fusch	Quarter back	Sweeny
Williams	Left half back	McBride
Ryan	Right half back	Ryan
Callan	Full back	O'Connor

Touchdowns—Fusch, (4.) Williams and Canavan. Goals from touchdowns—Fusch, (3.) Referee—Mr. Grace, Brooklyn College. Umpire—Mr. Dale, Fordham University. Linesman—Mr. Calder, New York University. Time of periods—Two of ten minutes, two of eight minutes. Score:

Fordham Prep	0	6	14	7	—33
St. Francis Prep	0	0	0	6	—6

Georgetown to Tackle Carolina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Carlisle and Princeton football tactics are due for another comparative test when Georgetown, coached by Albert A. Exendine, ona of the Indians' greatest ends, tackles North Carolina, which is coached by a quartet of former Princeton stars, Logau Cunningham, who helped to coach two intercollegiate champions at Princeton; Bluethenthal, a great centre; Duff and "Doggy" Trenchard. North Carolina comes to Georgetown Oct. 16. Georgetown line prospects look brighter than ever with the addition of Jim Dewhurst, last year's star of the Penn freshmen. Dewhurst has entered the Georgetown Dental School, and will go out for the Varsity eleven. He will have no easy time, though, beating out the regulars forming the strongest line in the South, if not in the entire East. Few changes are expected in the Georgetown line-up for the North Carolina game. Coach Exendine is satisfied with the work of his charges.

Michigan Shows Improvement.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 9.—The eleven from Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, gave the University of Michigan football team a stubborn fight here this afternoon, but Michigan won, 35 to 0. Michigan's play was an improvement over the ragged work against Lawrence College last Wednesday. Maulbetsch scored a touchdown in the first period, and Benton kicked a field goal from the thirty-five-yard line. Maulbetsch and Benton made big gains in the second period. Touchdowns were made by Mulbetsch and Roehm. Maulbetsch ran fifty yards for a touchdown in the third period. During the last quarter Michigan used many substitutes. Benton broke through for a touchdown from the fiveyard line. The Michigan kickers made only two of the six goals after touchdowns.

Bensonhurst Cricket Champion.

Defeating the Manor Field team by a margin of 22 runs in the final match of the season at West New Brighton, the players of the Bensonhurst Field Club yesterday won the championship of the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association with a record of six victories and one defeat. Going first to the wickets, Bensonhurst ran up a total of 118 runs. C. E. Marshall, with 33, and H. B. H. Boyce, with 32, were the highest scorers. J. L. Troyer added 15, and C. Hoyle 12.

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A. W. DOLE LEADS IN STATEN ISLAND GOLF

Turns In a Card of 84 in the Qualifying Round for Championship.

Play in the Staten Island golf championships began yesterday over the links of the Richmond County Country Club with a medal-play qualifying round in the morning and match play for the first sixteen in the afternoon. The Fox Hills contingent had a decided advantage over the Richmond County Country Club golfers, taking the first three places in the qualifying round and having ten of the surviving sixteen in the match play. The close of the day found them still further in the lead, with six Fox Hills players left to compete against only two men from Richmond.

The weather was ideal, but only the comparatively small field of twenty-nine entrants teed up. The medal scores in the qualifying round were uniformly bad, in spite of the apparent good condition of the course; golfers who habitually play in 80 or less turning in cards of 90 or worse.

A. W. Dole of Fox Hills led the field in the qualifying round with an 84, in spite of the fact that he took 14 strokes on the last three holes, where the par is an easy 10. A. F. Kammer of Fox Hills, the present title holder, tied for second piece with an 85, and in the afternoon he easily disposed of his fellow-member, J. W. McMenamy, by 7 up and 6 to play. M. L. Feary and Arthur Man were the only Richmond County Country Club players to survive the first round of match play. Feary beat Frank Allaire of Fox Hills by the score of 7 up and 6 to play, and Man had juet as easy a time winning from W. C. Van Clief, a clubmate, 8 up and 6 to play.

A. W. Dole, the medal score winner, had a hard time downing R. R. Mamlok, his fellow-member from Fox Hills, in the first round of match play. Mamlok was 1 up at the eleventh and Dole missed a twelve-inch putt that would have won the hole with a 4. Mamlok then had a short putt for a half, but a piece of mud adhered to the side of his ball, and it rimmed the cup, equaring the match. Mamlok again had a chance to win the next hole, but lost it through sheer fright. Both men were on the green in 3, but Dole sent his ball off the green on his first putt, and ten feet beyond the cup on his second try, eventually holing out in 6. This exhibition of the speed of the green so frightened Mamlok that he barely moved his ball on his first putt and fell short on his second, taking a half in 6. He never had another chance, and Dole won by 2 up and 1 to play.

W. Roy Barnhill of Fox Hills beat C. Van Clief of Richmond County chiefly by steady putting, but he also won two holes with remarkable shots. He holed a mashie approach from a distance of 100 yards for a 2 on the third hole, and also holed out on the twelfth from the rough at the side of the green. The summary:

Medal Play.—A. W. Dole, Fox Hills, 84; A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills, 85; R. R. Allen, Fox Hills, 85; Otis L. Williams, Richmond County Country Club, 87; W. Roy Barnhill, Fox Hills, 89; McL. Feary, Richmond County C. C., 89; Kingsley Twining, Richmond County C. C., 90; A. Newhouse, Fox Hills, 90; J. W. McMenamy, Fox Hills, 90; L. G. Spindler, Fox Hills, 91; C. Van Clief, Richmond County C. C., 92; Arthur Man, Richmond County C. C., 93; Frank Van Loan, Fox Hills, 94; W. C. Van Clief, Richmond County C. C., 98; H. B. McClellan, Richmond County C. C., 99; Frank Allaire, Fox Hills, 99; R. R. Mamlok, Fox Hills, 99; Emery H. Sykes, Fox Hills, 101; W. P. Belknap, Richmond County C. C., 101; J. D. Barnhill, Richmond County C. C., 103; M. F. Pitou, Richmond County C. C., 107. John B. Elliman, Richmond County C. C., 107; De Courcey Cleveland, Richmond County C. C., 109; H. Miller-Jones, Richmond County C. C., 110.

Match Play—First Sixteen—A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills, beat J. W. McMenamy, Fox Hills, 7 and 6; A. W. Dole, Fox Hills, beat R. R. Mamlok, Fox Hills, 2 and 1; J. D. Newman, Fox Hills, beat Otis L. Williams, Richmond County C. C., 7 and 6; Frank Allaire, Fox Hills, beat K. Twining, Richmond County C. C., 7 and 5; W. Roy Barnhill, Fox Hills, beat C. Van Clief, Richmond County, 5 and 4; Arthur Man, Richmond County C. C., beat W. C. Van Clief, Richmond County C. C., 8 and 6; L. G. Spindler, Fox Hills, beat W. W. Van Loan, Fox Hills, 4 and 3.

Second Sixteen—W. P. Belknap beat G. S. Worthery, Fox Hills, 2 and 1; R. E. Strowbridge, Fox Hills, beat H. B. McClellan, Richmond County C. C., 6 and 4; M. F. Pitou, Richmond County C. C., beat P. M. Kendig, Fox Hills, 3 and 2; H. Miller-Jones, Richmond County C. C., beat G. S. Scofield, Richmond County C. C., 1 up. DeCourcey Cleveland, Richmond County C. C.; E. H. Sykes, Fox Hills; J. B. Elliman, Richmond County C. C., and J. D. Barnhill, Richmond County C. C., drew byes.

House Moved on Lumber Rafts.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSHORE, N. Y., Oct. 9. — The Skidmore mansion, a ten-room frame house, two stories and attic, was moved yesterday at high tide from its location on Awixa Avenue to a new site on Maple Avenue. The move was by way of the Great South Bay, huge lumber scows being used for the floats. The distance was about a mile. The house was taken off the scows and set on its new foundation at high tide today. The mansion was sold a year or two ago to Percy H. Taylor, who was acting for J. Adolph Mollenhauer.

Big Score for Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 9.—Marquette proved easy for Wisconsin, and the Badgers ran up a score of 85 to 0, the largest count ever made by a Wisconsin eleven. Wisconsin showed a slight improvement, but was overanxious and received numerous penalties for offside play and holding. Chicock, Marquette full back, was badly hurt in the first quarter.

Scoreless Tie at Middlebury.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 9.—Middlebury and Stevens Tech played a scoreless tie here today. Middlebury lost a chance to score in the second half by fumbling on Stevens's ten-yard line. Bowers, right half for Middlebury, featured the game with spectacular end runs.

Catcher Burns to Marry After Series.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Eddie Burns, catcher of the Philadelphia team of the National League, is to marry Miss Viola Laporte is a descendant of the Spanish founders series, it became known today. Miss Laporte is a descendant of the Spanish founders of Monterey. Burns learned baseball on the sand lots of San Francisco.

GOLF CHAMPIONS PLAY.

Travers and Anderson Lose Foursome to Marston and Kirkby.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 9.—Jesse Travers, national golf champion, and John J. G. Anderson, runner-up, in the national tournoy, were defeated today in a foursome at the Arcola Country Club, by Oswald Kirby, metropolitan champion, and Max Marston, the New Jersey State champion. One of the largest crowds even seen on a couree in this section followed the players over the thirty-six holes. The scores:

	Morning.	Afternoon.
Marston	82	80—162
Kirby	78	76—154
Travers	78	77—155
Andarson	85	79—164

Archie Graham will take Anderson's place in another foursome tomorrow, and a still larger crowd is expected.

GOLF ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

Following the lead set a week or so ago by both Englewood and Deal, the Yeuntakah Country Club staged a special competition yesterday for men of 50 years of age or more. Eight qualified for subsequent match play, and the field was led by Dr. W. L. Pyle, with a score of 88, 14—74. Dr. Pyle incidentally finished five down to par and won that handicap. The following were the scores in the seniors' tournament: Dr. W. L. Pyle, 88, 14—74; H. H. Brinkerhoff, 105, 27—78; Arthur F. Rice, 89, 11—78; J. H. Ackerman, 95, 15—80; George Ryall, 101, 18—83; William Adams, 105, 20—85; W. T. McVaugh, 105, 20—85; C. H. Keanaston, 104, 18—86; W. T. Fogel, 100, 20—86; William L. Clark, 109, 22—87; C. T. White, 115, 27—88; J. E. Ackerman, 110, 27—89; C. H. Halfridge, 114, 25—89; W. S. Anderson, 118, 27—91; H. D. Terhune, 120, 27—93; L. S. Reid, 120, 27—99; W. H. Betty, 123, 27—96; T. E. McMullen, 125, 21—104; F. L. Curtis, 136, 21—115.

A best ball medal play handicap was the attraction at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday, and the winners proved to be G. K. Maithy and M. H. Bussy, with a card of 86, 8—78. The club is preparing for the formal opening of its new home on Wednesday, Oct. 20. The scores yesterday: G. K. Maithy and N. H. Busey, 86, 8—78; Arthur Stiles and L. E. Fenslow, 90, 10—80; P. J. McKeon and F. H. Cunningham, 91, 10—81; C. B. Searle and A. B. Campbell, 92, 9—83; Dr. A. H. Moore and C. M. Relyea, 89, 4—85; E. M. Hofman and H. E. Maynard, 101, 15—86.

At the Ardsley Club yesterday there was an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, in which the participants were allowed to use but one selected club throughout the round. H. S. Stearns, Jr., with 88, 12—76, was the winner of the contest. The scores returned were as follows: H. S. Stearns, 88, 12—76; J. M. Hodson, 95, 15—80; A. G. Lawrence, Jr., 115—82; J. N. Shaed, 94, 12—82; D. W. Hewitt, 101, 18—83; A. S. Straker, 110, 18—92; R. H. Swarthouth, 113, 20—93; S. Forsythe, 109, 14—93; N. A. Campbell, 119, 23—96; R. H. Montgomery, 119, 22—97; F. D. Vieiller, 125, 27—98.

Through a technical mistake of playing the wrong ball, Archibald Graham of North Jersey disqualified himself in the annual tournament of the Consolidated Stock Exchange held yesterday at the Wheatley Hills Golf Club. Graham was the champion last year. His partner was W. S. Silkworth, who shared the same fate. E. W. Van Vlack won the title with a score of 83. The results follow: Class A.—W. Van Vlack, 83; F. A. Busse, 84. Class B.—C. Lelbeskind, 88; A. C. Mickens, 89. Class C.—F. Gunther, 117; J. Sturges, 121.

There was a sweepstakes yesterday at the Country Club of Glen Ridge, Georgs B. Martin with 78, 4—74 winning Class A and Rufus B. Cowing with 99, 27—72 leading in Class B. The scores follow:

Class A—George B. Martin, 78, 4—74; J. O. Newsall, 93, 13—80; E. T. Merrick, 91, 11—80.

Class B—Rufus B. Cowing, 99, 27—72; L. E. McCoy, 96, 19—77; H. B. Rogers, 98, 20—82. J. C. Child, 102, 22—79; G. Bartlett, 102, 19—83; C. E. Yates, 99, 18—81.

There was a tie for first place in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Deal Golf and Country Club yesterday, involving H. Stacy Smith and Frederick Pring with respective scores of 99, 20—79, and 94, 15—79. The playoff will be held out Tuesday. Besides this, the semi-final round for the S. L. Shepherd cup was scheduled, but one match was postponed. In the other H. J. Parker defeated J. J. Cone 7 up and 6 to play. The scores: Frederick Pring, 99, 20—79; H. Stacy Smith, 94, 15—79; F. R. Rodewald, 109, 26—83; James T. Smith, 96, 9—87; F. J. Eric, 114, 114, 29—94.

Out of twenty-six starters in the eighteen-medal play handicap at the Ridgewood Country Club yesterday only two cards were returned. They were E. L. Green with 83, 17—66, and F. L. Williams with 94, 21—73.

Justice Tompkins's Horse in Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins drove his trotter Leo A. in a dead heat at the matinee of the Goshen Driving Club here this afternoon, after winning the opening heat. His horse finished even with the Parkway Farm entry, Aside. The final heat was won by Aside, and at the finish of the race both Leo A. and Aside were tied for first honors, each horse having finished in the same position during the three heats.

Match Play at Wee Burn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 9.—The first round of match play for the October prizes was held at WeeBurn today, with the following results: A. Schoonmaker beat Frederick Schavoir, 4 and 3; D. T. Woodbury beat A. W. Stark, 3 and 2; Schuyler Merritt beat R. J. Sanderson, 3 and 1; H. L. Woodbury beat F. A. Lockwood, 2 and 1; J. S. Gillespie won by default from H. T. Miller; E. E. Rinehart, Jr., beat J. J. Cloonan, 6 and 2; J. H. Staub beat Charlton Wallace, 2 and 1; Chester Selleck beat S. C. Kelley, 4 and 3.

J. C. PARRISH GOLF VICTOR AT SHAWNEE

Southampton Player Defeats Reginald S. Worthington in Final, 3 and 2.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., Oct. 9.—Keeping up the same brand of golf that won him the qualifying round medal, James C. Parrish, Jr., of the National Links, Southampton, gained the chief cup in the final round of the invitation tournament at the Shawnee Country Club today. In the final round Parrish defeated Reginald S. Worthington of the Home Club, 3 and 2.

New Jersey golfers did well, winning two cups. In the beaten eight final of the first sixteen, Joseph M. Byrne, Jr., of Newark, who represents the Deal Golf and Country Club, defeated R. M. C. Glenn of Upper Montclair, 3 and 2, while in the second sixteen R. P. Schenck of Baltusrol defeated J. Franklin Meehan of North Hille, 5 and 3.

Miss Marion Scott of Onwentsia, one of the two women invited to compete in this tourniament, won the beaten eight trophy, although only having to play one match today. In the semi-final, Miss Scott, receiving seven strokes handicap from W. W. Umbenhauer of Philadelphia, won on the home green. Later on W. S. Kidd of Wykagyl defaulted.

In the final for the chief trophy Worthington was asked to concede Parrish a stroke at the long tenth. Parrish went out in 41, and turned for home 3 up. Byrne also had to allow Glenn a stroke. The morning handicap was won by Montfort Mills of Englewood, with a card of 94, 12—82, while the general handicap later in the day resulted in W. S. Van Clief of Richmond County winning, with 92, 15—77. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—James C. Parrish, Jr., (5,) National Links, beat Frank Sbebla; (12,) Shawnee, 1 up, nineteen holes; Reginald Worthington, (4,) Shawnee, beat Hugh Halsell, (7,) Dallas, Texas, 1 up.

Final Round—Parrish beat Worthington, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—R. C. Glenn, (16,) Upper Montclair, beat Mrs. Florian Krug, (20,) Englewood, 7 and 5; Joseph M. Byrne, Jr., (5,) Deal, beat Samuel Allison, (7,) Midland, 5 and 4.

Final Round—Byrne beat Glenn, 3 and 2.

Second Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—Frank J. Meehan, (18,) North Hills, beat Joseph M. Byrne, Sr., (18,) Deal, 4 and 3; R. P. Schenck, (25,) Baltusrol, beat Alan Corson, (30,) North Hills, 2 and 1.

Final Round—Schenck beat Meehan, 5 and 3.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen, Semi-Final Round.—Miss Marion Scott, (20,) Onwentsia, beat W. W. Umsenhauer, (18,) Philadelphia, 1 up; W. S. Kidd, (17,) Wykagyl, beat B. Sour, (30,) Woodmere, 2 and 1.

Final Round—Miss Scott beat Kidd by default.

Golf at Two Plainfield Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 9.—The result of the first round for the fourball golf championship at the Plainfield Country Club today was as follows:

R. S. Rowland and J. W. Baker defeated H. Fleming and O. B. Fleming, 3 and 2; Leighton Calking and C. A. Reed defeated H. E. Butler and M. J. Dumont, 1 up; S. H. Patterson and H. R. Stockton defeated J. E. Erickson and H. D. Hibbard, 1 up; W. M. Alling and A. J. Mann defeated L. G. Carmen and Arthur Murphy, 2 and 1.

The leading scores for the Golf Committee Cup were: Arthur Murphy, 83, 9—74; J. R. Schoonmaker, 83, 9—74; W. Dumont, 84, 14—70; D. W. Taylor, 97, 20—77; W. M. Alling, 91, 13—78.

L. S. Church won the sweepstakes event with a net score of 72.

The scores: Frederick Pring, 99, 20—79; H. Stacy Smith, 94, 15—79; F. R. Rodewald, 109, 26—83; James T. Smith, 96, 9—87; F. J. Eric, 114, 114, 29—94.

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Rail Lights Defeat Reds.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 9.—Baxter, a former Southern Michigan League pitcher, working for the Toledo Rail Lights, a semi-professional club, today held the Cincinnati National Leaguers to five scattered hits and defeated them, 4 to 3. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	2	6	0
Rail Lights	2	5	0

Batteries—George and Gossett; Baxter and Woods.

HAWORTH TO CELEBRATE.

Improved Course to Open Next Saturday.

The opening of the new golf course of the Haworth Country Club, which extends the playing distance from 5,900 to 6,200 yards, and which, it is said, will result in every hole being a "regular" golf hole, will be celebrated next Saturday in various ways. There will be an exhibition four-ball game between Roger B. Taylor, champion of the North Jersey Country Club; Archibald Graham, champion of the Arcola Country Club, Edward Hale, champion of Ridgewood Country Club, and I. M. Hedges, champion of the Haworth Country Club. There will also be special golf events for the members, including an eighteen-hole medal play match with driving contests and clock golf for women.

The most important feature in the changes in the golf course makes possible continuous play between the two nine-hole divisions. Hole 3, 390 yards, now takes the connection going out, while the new hole 12, "the punch bowl," serves the same purpose coming in.

By the rearrangement two new holes have been built and four old ones merged into two. One of the latter has resulted in a very hard 410-yard proposition, while the last named (the old 17 and 18 combined) will cover a distance of 605 yards with two brooks and a road at difficult locations on the way. Old hole 4 has been lengthened from 380 to 520 yards.

There will be a tennis tournament, played through on the basis of each contest, consisting of five games, thus making its completion possible during the day. This celebration is the fifth annual field day affair of the club.

JERSEY TENNIS FINALS.

Miss Marie Wagner Wins and Loses on Montclair A. C. Courts.

Miss Marie Wagner, the New York State tennis champion, won and lost in the final rounds of the women's invitation tournament of the Montclair Athletic Club yesterday at Montclair, N. J. In the singles the title holder defeated Miss Edith Handy two out of three sets, while in the mixed doubles final round, with G. L. Wyeth as a partner, she lost to Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., in straight sets.

The tournament, which attracted many of the best players in the metropolitan district, closes the tennis season in New Jersey, and after the Bedford Park tournament, which begins tomorrow, the Ranking Committee will compile the records of the season for the purpose of rating the players. The absence of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national champion, robbed the tournament of some interest, but there was plenty of class, which furnished many close matches.

Miss Handy played a plucky game against the State champion. She lost the first set 6—2, but by a splendid recovery equalized on the second set with a 6—3 score. Miss Wagner ran the third and deciding set to 5—1 before Miss Handy found herself. She rallied and captured the next three games, but lost the set 6—4.

In the doubles Mrs. Weaver and Bull were at their best and completely outplayed Miss Wagner and Wyeth at 6—1, 6—3. The combination of the winning pair worked smoothly, and they were never in trouble from the start. The summary:

Montclair Athletic Club Invitation Women's Singles. Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Edith Handy 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles, Final Round—Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Miss Marie Wagner and G. L. Wyeth 6—1, 6—3.

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RECORDS OF BALL PLAYERS AT CLOSE OF SEASON

LARRY DOYLE LEADS NATIONAL'S BATTING

Giants' Second Baseman Tops Luderus for Honors by Four Points.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of these leagues:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Doyle, New York.	150	580	87	187	23	15	.327
Luderus, Phila.	141	498	58	156	9	13	.313
Griffith, Cin.	160	583	99	179	7	22	.307
Hinchman, Pitts.	136	577	72	177	19	13	.307
Daubert, Brooklyn.	150	543	62	164	8	38	.302
Snyder, St. Louis.	144	471	41	142	3	9	.301
Merkle, New York.	140	505	52	151	21	15	.299
Robertson, N. Y.	145	552	73	162	23	12	.293
Collins, Boston.	106	368	53	108	7	13	.293
Long, St. Louis.	140	507	65	147	11	13	.290
Schultz, Chicago.	63	128	14	37	3	2	.289
Groh, Cincinnati.	160	585	72	169	12	30	.288
Kantlehner, Pitts.	29	62	2	15	0	1	.288
Clarke, Chi.	98	288	24	83	6	8	.288
Connolly, Boston.	106	309	48	89	13	9	.288
Fisher, Chicago.	147	571	69	162	10	44	.284
Cravath, Phila.	151	537	80	149	11	7	.283
Whitted, Phila.	128	448	44	126	26	28	.281
Magee, Boston.	156	570	70	160	15	20	.281
Doran, St. Louis.	112	324	39	91	16	18	.281
Coombs, Brooklyn.	30	75	8	21	0	1	.280
Wilson, St. Louis.	107	348	33	98	8	17	.278
Killifer, Cin.	136	553	75	151	11	22	.274
Wagner, Pitts.	150	565	63	154	21	16	.273
Barnay, Pitts.	32	99	16	27	6	4	.273
Burns, New York.	155	622	81	170	24	7	.273
Saier, Chicago.	144	495	75	133	30	6	.269
Griner, St. Louis.	148	542	74	145	9	9	.268
Zimmerman, Chi.	139	521	65	140	17	15	.269
Johnston, Pitts.	147	544	71	145	27	34	.267
Tyler, Boston.	44	86	11	23	0	3	.267
Miller, St. Louis.	150	554	74	147	27	25	.265
Murray, Chicago.	98	272	34	72	9	6	.265
Hyatt, St. Louis.	106	294	23	78	8	3	.265
Wheat, Brooklyn.	146	530	64	140	20	9	.264
Herzog, Cin.	155	578	60	151	34	20	.261
Smith, Boston.	137	551	64	144	11	18	.261
Davis, Boston.	15	23	2	6	0	1	.261
Evers, Boston.	83	280	38	73	7	21	.261
Vlox, Pittsburgh.	149	500	56	130	13	0	.260
Stock, Phila.	69	227	37	59	6	5	.260
Williams, Chi.	151	518	56	134	15	12	.259
Getz, Brooklyn.	130	477	39	123	20	10	.258
Egan, Boston.	86	221	20	57	3	9	.258
Mollwitz, Cin.	153	526	86	135	18	19	.257
Beecher, St. L.	130	487	72	125	23	14	.257
Seed, Chicago.	98	268	36	69	12	7	.257
Bancroft, Phila.	153	563	85	143	14	21	.254
Carey, Pittsburgh.	140	562	76	143	39	5	.254
Butler, St. Louis.	130	467	72	118	25	18	.253
Gibson, Pitts.	121	405	53	102	5	13	.252
Fletcher, N. Y.	140	368	58	142	13	15	.252
Schmidt, Boston.	127	456	45	115	3	22	.252
Batzel, St. L.	116	367	42	92	9	14	.251
Myers, Bklyn.	153	605	69	151	18	16	.250
Compton, Boston.	34	112	18	28	4	3	.250
Burns, Phila.	96	189	19	47	1	0	.249
Schulte, Chicago.	151	550	65	137	19	29	.249
Pfeffer, Bklyn.	40	105	8	26	0	2	.248
Knisely, Chicago.	64	133	12	33	1	4	.248
Becker, Phila.	111	335	37	83	13	11	.248
Tobin, St. L.	118	315	27	78	11	5	.248
Smith, Pitts.	31	81	7	20	1	2	.247
Hornsby, St. L.	18	57	5	14	0	2	.246
O'Mara, Bklyn.	149	576	77	141	12	24	.245
Cutshaw, Bklyn.	154	567	68	139	27	21	.245
Schneider, Cin.	49	98	9	23	6	3	.245
Lobert, N. Y.	106	389	47	95	14	14	.244
Meranville, Bos.	140	511	52	124	19	23	.243
K. Williams, Cin.	71	219	25	53	4	6	.242
Wendall, N. Y.	20	33	0	8	0	1	.242
Rabbington, N. Y.	28	33	5	8	1	1	.242
Killifer, Brooklyn.	96	293	26	71	8	8	.241
Huggins, St. L.	108	352	56	85	13	8	.241
Paskert, Phila.	110	332	51	80	9	8	.241
McCarthy, Chi.	45	125	7	30	3	6	.240
Archer, Chicago.	97	308	22	74	5	10	.240
Rodgers, Cin.	77	218	20	51	8	2	.229
Mayer, Phila.	43	88	7	21	0	2	.239
J. Myers, N. Y.	110	290	24	69	4	1	.238

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Barnes, Boston.	9	3	0	16	11	41	1000
Hogg, Chicago.	2	1	0	0	6	12	1000
Boardman, St. L.	3	1	0	6	13	11	1000
Geschger, Phile.	8	1	0	8	9	20	1000
Schupp, New York.	29	0	1	28	29	59	1000
Standridge, Chi.	29	4	4	40	13	117	.800
Alexander, Phila.	49	31	10	233	64	263	.756
Ritter, New York.	22	3	1	33	15	67	.750
Toney, Cincinnati.	36	17	6	109	74	167	.739
Mamaux, Pitts.	29	14	5	140	70	212	.737
Rucker, Brooklyn.	19	9	4	35	28	123	.692
Hill, Pittsburgh.	8	2	1	24	18	42	.667
Neihaus, St. Louis.	13	4	2	20	22	48	.667
Rixey, Boston.	41	13	6	78	52	219	.684
Smith, Brooklyn.	29	14	9	56	42	169	.609
Coombs, Brooklyn.	29	15	10	56	01	168	.600
Pierce, Chicago.	36	12	8	101	78	156	.600
Vaughn, Chicago.	41	19	13	142	76	241	.594
Ames, St. Louis.	41	13	9	107	55	175	.591
Mayer, Phila.	43	21	15	116	61	238	.583
Davis, Boston.	15	4	3	29	19	83	.571
Pfeffer, Brooklyn.	40	18	14	77	76	245	.563
Demaree, Phila.	32	14	11	69	57	200	.560
Nehf, Boston.	42	12	5	90	51	166	.556
James, Boston.	13	5	4	33	22	68	.556
Stroud, New York.	32	11	9	83	36	194	.550
Dell, Brooklyn.	40	12	10	90	102	187	.545
Perdue, Pitts.	42	14	11	69	57	200	.560
Rudolph, Boston.	44	22	19	141	64	294	.537
Tyler, Boston.	32	11	10	80	83	182	.524
Meadows, St. L.	39	12	11	93	87	232	.522
Dale, Cincinnati.	49	17	16	104	109	257	.515
Adams, Pittsburgh.	39	12	11	77	71	227	.522
Rixey, Phila.	29	11	11	88	64	162	.500
Marquard, Bklyn.	32	10	10	100	37	207	.500
McKenery, Cincinn.	21	5	5	36	39	94	.500
George, Cincinnati.	5	2	2	12	8	24	.500
Stephen, New York.	2	1	1	8	4	12	.500
Kelly, Pittsburgh.	5	1	1	5	4	10	.500
Strand, Boston.	6	1	1	13	3	26	.500
Doak, St. Louis.	38	16	17	122	54	263	.485
Nesa, Boston.	50	11	11	107	64	240	.500
McQuillan, Phila.	39	12	13	83	50	220	.480
Harmon, Pittsb'gh.	37	15	17	92	61	243	.469
Robinson, St. L.	32	6	7	55	36	136	.462
Chalmers, Phila.	26	8	10	78	46	161	.444
Schneider, Cin.	48	15	19	103	102	283	.441
Zabel, Chicago.	35	7	9	59	77	121	.437
Sallee, St. Louis.	46	13	18	92	54	243	.419
Humphries, Chic.	31	9	13	43	23	174	.409
Lavender, Chicago.	41	11	18	113	74	267	.407
Perritt, New York.	35	12	18	94	66	225	.400
Cheney, Brooklyn.	30	8	12	75	71	137	.400
Ferdus, St. Louis.	31	8	12	32	19	140	.400
Douglass, Chicago.	32	7	11	105	48	174	.389
Leal, Cincinnati.	39	10	16	49	46	165	.375
Mathewson, N. Y.	27	8	14	58	23	209	.364
Kantlehner, Pitts.	29	6	12	62	38	133	.333
Griner, St. Louis.	37	6	12	45	45	138	.333
Benton, New York.	45	9	19	98	76	220	.321
Appleton, Brooklyn.	34	7	13	49	44	134	.350
Cooper, Pittsburgh.	88	6	16	70	83	180	.273
Schauer, New York.	32	3	8	63	85	101	.273

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cobb, Detroit.	156	562	144	207	94	9	.369
Gregg, Boston.	18	20	2	7	0	2	.350
E. Collins, Chicago.	155	519	119	175	48	36	.337
Fournier, Chicago.	132	423	85	138	20	18	.326
Speaker, Boston.	151	543	105	176	30	18	.324
Ruth, Boston.	42	92	17	29	0	2	.315
McInnie, Athletics.	119	458	44	144	8	10	.314
Veach, Detroit.	152	570	81	177	15	18	.311
Jackson, Chicago.	128	461	63	143	15	11	.310
Barber, Wash.	20	29	3	9	0	3	.309
Kirke, Cleveland.	87	340	39	104	11	11	.306
W. Davis, Athletics.	20	27	4	8	0	0	.296
Crawford, Detroit.	159	612	81	181	23	16	.296
Collins, Boston.	25	27	3	8	0	1	.296
Strunk, Athletics.	133	484	76	142	18	18	.293
Lewis, Boston.	152	534	68	162	14	29	.292
Kavanagh, Detroit.	113	332	55	97	4	11	.292
Gelnar, Boston.	82	203	30	59	8	13	.291
Gandil, Wash.	135	483	51	139	21	20	.288
C. Milan, Washington.	153	575	83	165	45	15	.288
Banman, N. Y.	77	221	30	63	9	9	.285
Pratt, St. Louis.	150	605	63	172	52	31	.284
Sisler, St. Louis.	80	276	28	79	12	12	.283
Hobiltzel, Boston.	122	390	54	113	10	27	.283
Ladoie, Athletics.	129	490	40	138	9	18	.282
Shotz, St. L.	156	538	91	157	44	4	.281
Cady, Boston.	79	205	25	57	0	6	.278
Howard, St. L.	112	322	44	89	23	9	.276
Maisel, N. Y.	133	530	77	145	50	18	.274
Foster, Wash.	154	615	85	168	33	27	.274
Murphy, Chicago.	139	533	88	146	30	5	.274
Baker, Detroit.	67	135	15	37	3	3	.274
McKee, Detroit.	55	106	10	29	1	4	.274
Walker, St. L.	145	513	52	140	23	16	.273
Chapman, Cleve.	154	595	105	155	96	12	.270
Schalk, Chicago.	136	412	46	112	15	17	.272
Janvrin, Boston.	100	315	41	85	9	17	.270
Leonard, Boston.	32	52	8	14	0	4	.269
Roth, Cleveland.	109	386	67	104	26	8	.269
Cook, N. Y.	132	476	70	128	21	8	.269
Weaver, Chicago.	148	562	82	151	22	41	.269
Lapp, Athletics.	113	317	26	85	4	11	.268
Mullin, N. Y.	40	90	11	24	5	2	.267
Graney, Cleve.	116	403	42	107	12	14	.266
Austin, St. L.	141	475	61	126	12	24	.265
Gardner, Boston.	127	481	50	118	12	25	.245
High, N. Y.	119	426	51	111	22	13	.261
J. Collins, Chi.	153	574	75	150	37	43	.261
Jamison, Wash.	17	69	9	18	0	1	.261
Evans, Cleve.	61	203	17	53	6	7	.261
Hartzell, N. Y.	110	386	29	99	6	20	.256
Foster, Boston.	41	82	11	21	0	10	.256
Wood, Boston.	31	55	6	14	1	5	.255
Wille, Cleve.	45	181	14	33	1	2	.232
Felsch, Chicago.	151	627	66	145	33	14	.231
Shaw, Wash.	25	44	3	11	0	1	.250
Coumbe, Cleve.	33	36	1	9	0	4	.250
Kopp, Wash.	16	32	2	8	1	0	.250
Vitt, Detroit.	151	562	116	140	25	43	.249
Turner, Cleve.	13	25	3	6	0	1	.240
Shanks, Wash.	139	485	62	120	11	22	.247
Smith, Cleve.	144	477	37	118	10	14	.247
Oldring, Athletics.	107	409	49	101	11	5	.247
Burns, Detroit.	105	392	49	97	10	17	.247
Russell, Chicago.	45	85	11	21	1	2	.247
Leibold, Chicago.	94	281	38	69	7	12	.246
Pipp, N. Y.	136	480	59	118	18	13	.246
Schang, Athletics.	116	359	64	88	19	13	.245
Barry, Boston.	132	441	47	107	7	31	.243
Caldwell, N. Y.	72	144	27	35	4	2	.243
Mays, Boston.	33	37	2	9	0	2	.243
O'Neill, Cleve.	121	385	32	93	3	9	.242
Wagner, Boston.	85	265	39	64	8	14	.241

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Walsh, Chicago.	3	3	0	11	7	18	1000
Parks, St. Louis.	3	2	0	3	9	18	1000
Starkle, New York.	3	2	0	12	6	15	1000
Morrisette, Ath.	4	2	0	11	5	16	1000
Oldham, Detroit.	17	2	0	19	18	33	1000
Meyers, Athletics.	1	1	0	10	5	2	1000

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Sherman, Athletics.	2	1	0	5	1	15	1000
Tillman, St. Louis.	2	1	0	6	3	6	1000
Sims, St. Louis.	3	1	0	4	6	6	1000
Rice, Washington.	4	1	0	9	5	13	1000
Ruth, Boston.	32	18	6	112	84	168	.750
McCabe, St. Louis.	7	3	1	17	9	26	.750
Wood, Boston.	25	14	5	90	44	121	.737
Shore, Boston.	38	19	7	99	66	206	.731
Foster, Boston.	37	20	9	82	88	216	.690
Scott, Chicago.	48	24	11	113	79	236	.688
Leonard, Boston.	32	15	7	112	67	110	.682
Johnson, Washing.	47	27	13	196	57	257	.675
Boland, Detroit.	45	13	6	68	77	160	.674
Dumont, Washing.	6	2	1	16	12	22	.667
Faber, Chicago.	50	24	13	173	100	265	.649
Dauss, Detroit.	46	23	13	140	115	280	.639
Covelesikie, Detroit.	50	23	13	136	85	264	.639
Ayers, Washington.	45	15	9	94	35	181	.625
Gregg, Boston.	18	5	3	47	32	72	.625
Fisher, New York.	30	18	11	96	65	228	.621
Gallia, Wash.	43	16	10	132	63	224	.615
Dubuc, Detroit.	39	17	12	73	83	220	.586
Benz, Chicago.	41	17	12	78	41	207	.577
Harper, Wash.	19	5	4	55	43	63	.556
Steen, Detroit.	30	6	5	49	37	132	.545
Caldwell, N. Y.	36	19	16	123	107	263	.543
Cicotte, Chicago.	39	13	11	102	46	204	.542
Wellman, St. L.	47	18	18	120	82	245	.500
Morton, Cleveland.	34	15	15	125	60	191	.500
Boebling, Wash.	40	13	13	107	116	212	.500
W. James, Detroit.	45	13	13	88	124	216	.500
Garrett, Cleveland.	4	2	2	9	3	10	.500
Hoff, St. Louis.	47	20	20	23	24	28	.500
Wolfgang, Chicago.	17	2	2	19	11	40	.500
Tipple, New York.	3	1	1	14	11	14	.500
Boehler, Detroit.	8	1	1	10	4	21	.500
Russell, Chicago.	41	11	12	92	46	217	.478
Thurber, St. Louis.	24	5	7	49	28	128	.455
Sisler, St. Louis.	13	4	5	43	39	60	.444
Plch, New York.	21	4	5	49	39	80	.444
W. Mitchell, Clev.	36	11	14	145	85	213	.440
Shawkey, N. Y.	37	13	16	138	74	180	.435
Collins, Boston.	25	5	7	42	32	101	.417
Lawdermilk, Det.	45	13	19	145	154	195	.406
Maya, Boston.	38	4	6	64	20	117	.400
Cole, New York.	10	2	3	20	22	42	.400
Ehrenton, Cleveland.	31	2	3	17	20	50	.400
Perryman, St. L.	24	2	3	17	17	53	.400
Brown, New York.	19	3	5	33	47	97	.375
Knowlson, Ath.	18	4	7	22	55	100	.364
Coumbe, Cleveland.	30	4	7	36	33	122	.364
Walker, Cleveland.	25	5	9	67	65	121	.357
Hagerman, Cleve.	29	7	13	66	78	157	.350
Hamilton, St. L.	35	9	17	62	72	106	.346
Sheahan, Athletics.	15	3	8	23	38	125	.273
Keating, N. Y.	23	3	8	37	33	82	.273
Harstad, Cleve.	32	3	6	34	36	81	.333
Mogridge, N. Y.	6	2	4	11	12	34	.333
Russell, N. Y.	6	1	2	21	21	33	.333
Davies, Athletics.	12	1	2	9	13	20	.333
Cartar, Cleveland.	11	1	2	12	18	44	.333
Wyckoff, Athletics.	43	10	22	150	163	235	.313
Shaw, Washington.	25	3	12	38	70	103	.294
Collamore, Cleve.	13	2	5	23	23	62	.286
Jones, Cleveland.	43	3	8	44	61	130	.273
Bush, Athletics.	25	3	15	86	90	134	.250
Klepfer, Cleveland.	10	2	6	15	14	58	.250
Kaufmann, Detroit.	4	1	3	11	7	22	.250
McWhinnie, Detroit.	4	1	3	6	12	25	.250
McPherson, Detroit.	1	0	1	2	3	4	.000
Menzies, Detroit.	1	0	1	1	2	5	.000
Roughton, Detroit.	1	0	1	0	2	3	.000

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Kauff, Brooklyn.	136	482	92	165	56	6	.342
Magee, Brooklyn.	121	450	87	147	33	18	.327
Fischer, Chicago.	100	371	58	118	4	12	.318
Terry, St. Louis.	65	225	21	71	7	16	.316
Konetchy, Pitts.	152	577	79	181	24	16	.314
Campbell, Newark.	127	526	78	165	24	9	.314
Mann, Chicago.	135	468	76	145	18	9	.310
Miller, St. Louis.	155	533	80	164	30	29	.308
Flack, Chicago.	141	522	87	161	38	17	.308
Evans, Baltimore.	151	550	94	170	18	6	.309
Wilson, Brooklyn.	20	36	5	11	0	1	.306
Brown, Chicago.	39	82	10	25	0	3	.303
Wilson, Chicago.	71	271	41	82	3	9	.303
Lennox, Pittsburgh.	55	53	1	16	0	1	.302
Kenworthy, K. C.	122	397	60	118	23	14	.297
Tobin, St. Louis.	158	622	91	185	28	13	.297
Barger, Pittsburgh.	36	124	10	36	2	1	.290
Dowling, Chicago.	154	544	64	161	24	20	.296
Roush, Newark.	145	540	73	162	30	22	.300
Dalton, Buffalo.	132	437	68	128	29	18	.293
Cooper, Brooklyn.	152	520	75	154	31	12	.296
Whalen, St. Louis.	132	432	48	126	12	15	.292
Chase, Buffalo.	145	569	86	166	23	7	.292
Kelley, Pittsburgh.	148	525	68	153	36	14	.291
Borton, St. Louis.	159	549	98	159	18	20	.290
Gilmore, K. City.	110	413	54	119	20	9	.288
Pickeland, Pitts.	140	473	73	136	26	31	.288
Yerkes, Pittsburgh.	121	434	44	125	13	14	.288
Mowrey, Pittsburgh.	151	522	56	148	39	21	.284
Crandall, St. Louis.	84	141	17	40	5	4	.284
Chapman, Kansas City.	142	485	66	126	15	12	.281
Myers, Brooklyn.	118	342	61	96	29	20	.281
Vaughn, St. Louis.	144	522	69	146	23	37	.280
Oakes, Pittsburgh.	153	573	55	161	19	23	.279
Marshall, Buffalo.	20	15	3	7	0	0	.277
Lourdeo, Buffalo.	149	479	67	130	30	20	.271
Hartley, St. Louis.	120	395	46	109	9	10	.276
Easterly, K. C.	110	310	31	85	3	6	.274
Zinn, Baltimore.	101	312	30	85	1	11	.272
Roach, Buffalo.	92	313	35	85	4	7	.271
Hall, Buffalo.	97	357	57	96	16	11	.269
Wasterall, Chi.	93	297	29	80	10	18	.269
Griggs, B'klyn.	28	41	4	11	0	0	.268
Scheer, Newark.	155	547	75	146	31	16	.267
Plank, St. Louis.	47	150	16	40	5	0	.267
Lewis, Pittsburgh.	82	283	24	62	8	11	.266
Harriden, Newark.	142	445	47	118	9	9	.265
Duncan, Baltimore.	146	529	68	140	19	32	.265
Hendrix, Chicago.	49	113	22	30	2	2	.265
Winker, Chicago.	21	68	7	18	2	1	.265
Drake, St. Louis.	100	341	32	90	6	11	.264
Engle, Buffalo.	141	499	56	130	24	12	.261
Land, Brooklyn.	96	293	25	76	8	8	.259
Fering, K. C.	152	552	97	143	9	17	.259
G. Anderson, Bklin.	136	512	70	132	19	8	.258
Esmond, Newark.	135	506	82	145	17	34	.256
McKechnie, New'k.	127	449	49	115	26	21	.256
Quinn, Baltimore.	36	113	9	29	1	3	.256
Cunningham, Chi.	52	126	14	32	2	3	.254
Gagnier, Buffalo.	20	52	8	13	2	1	.250
Conley, Baltimore.	25	24	4	6	0	0	.250
Laporte, Newark.	148	549	85	137	12	15	.250

Pitchers' Records

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Burk, Pittsburgh.	2	2	0	9	11	8	1000
Herbert, St. Louis.	11	1	0	21	18	48	1000
McConnell, Chicago.	44	25	10	145	87	290	.714
Reulbach, Newark.	33	23	10	157	58	225	.697
Marshall, Pittsburgh.	2	2	1	21	14	63	.667
Plank, St. Louis.	42	21	11	143	58	211	.656
Cullop, Kan. City.	44	21	11	110	65	279	.656
Brown, Chicago.	35	17	9	96	65	193	.654
Allen, Pittsburgh.	43	23	13	157	131	245	.639
Dickson, Pitts.	27	7	4	37	32	114	.636
Packard, Kan. City.	42	20	12	107	74	247	.625
Anderson, Buffalo.	36	19	12	138	74	183	.613
Rogge, Pittsburgh.	37	17	11	88	95	239	.607
Crandall, St. L.	36	16	11	88	74	189	.593
Smith, Brooklyn.	32	9	6	59	50	178	.600
Marion, Brooklyn.	35	13	9	43	85	197	.591
Schuls, Buffalo.	42	21	15	157	145	290	.588
Moran, Newark.	34	13	10	82	65	197	.553

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Active and Higher—Steel Orders Increase—Bank Loans Expand.

The stock market reasserted yesterday its new-found faith in the railroad group and in addition to that added in numerous cases to the recoveries previously made from the early-week declines in the industrials. In that group, however, there was still enough liquidation under way to cause net losses in some of these shares in the course of the week-end evening up of accounts. Friday's market left very little doubt that a large share of the speculative interest in the industrials had been successfully shifted to the railroad group, and yesterday's events bore out the impression formed the previous day in respect to this phase of the market. It has not at any time been a question of a lack of substantial factors back of the improvement in the industrials as a group, but merely of an excessive concentration of speculation upon a certain number of these stocks. Unless the industrial companies of the country are doing and are to do a larger business than they were doing months ago, one of the main points in support of the railroad market, the growth of traffic from industrial sources, would have to be abandoned.

A point of weakness in the recent market bas lain in the fact that the railroads and industrials were not moving hand in hand, although they must inevitably share in prosperity or adversity. A period of strength for the railroads does not, therefore, presume a period of weakness for the industrials. The market as a whole bas been benefited, not harmed, by the check which was put on the excessively enthusiastic upbidding of a relatively small number of industrial stocks prior to the severe decline which occurred at the beginning of last week. Traders who have turned to the railroads have done so for the most part with the feeling that the conditions which heretofore have so greatly benefited the market position of the industrials will continue to be a source of support for them, while at the same time fortifying the traffic position of the railroads. That, in effect, seems to be the meaning of the market events of the last two or three days.

Further evidence of that industrial activity which has been one of the sources of the market's strength was supplied in yesterday's unfilled tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation. While an increase had been expected, only a small one had been looked for. The increase actually reported amounted to over 400,000 tons for the month of September, which, besides being the largest increase reported since June, establishes the unfilled orders of the corporation at the highest figure shown since July, 1913. The significance of such an increase can be grasped fully only when it is recalled that the output of the steel mills during September was running at a rate never before attained.

The bank statement revealed an increase in loans large enough to have effected interest rates last week had it not been for the existence of so great an unused reserve supply credit. Clearing House institutions reported an increase in their actual figures of $43,700,000 in loans and a gain of over $38,000,000 in deposits. Cash holdings increased, but this increase was offset in the reserve position by decreases in depositors' reserve, with the result that the surplus was reduced by close to $7,000,000. This still left, however, an excess reserve of more than $189,000,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A New Line of Progress.

A partner in one Stock Exchange house said yesterday that his firm did more business in the first week of October than in any other week since the bull market got under way. This house handles a number of large accounts, and the upturn was caused by a switch on the part of customers of large means from the industrial list to the railroad stocks. These customers had become largely interested in industrial shares, but their buying was distributed over several weeks. When they decided to seek profits in the carriers they made the change in a few days.

Water Not Detected.

If suspicion was entertained that the Midvale Steel organization, as far as it has gone, contained a great deal of water, the attitude of its sponsors has done much to destroy the thought. A stock issue of $70,000,000 to buy in properties that cost, according to official information, $60,500,000, and to provide substantial working capital, does not suggest that moisture is in evidence. Further point is given this action by the management through the announcement of the exact amount of working funds which the company and its subsidiaries will have. Frankness on the part of the Directors in dealing with this latest factor in the steel industry has done much to attract to it the cordial feelings of Wall Street.

Exchange Seat $68,500.

A seat on the New York Stock Exchange was sold yesterday for $68,500, an advance of $3,500 over the last previous sale, and an advance of $8,500 over a sale made several weeks ago. The advance of $8,500 takes into account the new bull market which has developed in the last few weeks. The broker who purchased the seat at the new high price can make up the difference of $8,500 by buying or selling 680 lots of 100 shares each on a commission of $12.50 for each 100 shares. If he is lucky a single customer will pay the bill in a week.

More Surprises.

Logical argument, generally applied, has caused the upward movement in the railroad stocks, says one observer. When everybody started to think in a common line the stocks had to go up, he says. The man who punched himself several months ago because he did not foresee the course of the industrials is now in line for another punching. While he has been musing others have been thinking, and rails have advanced 10 points or more. Now he is asking himself whether it is too late to get aboard. He thinks of the time he hesitated to buy Bethlehem Steel at 100, and he can't decide.

New Haven and N. Y. Central.

Who did not hesitate to buy New Haven at 75? And yet New Haven, now leading the upward movement in stocks as it led the downward movement two years ago, gained 15 points in a week and reached a new high level yesterday at 83½. The explanations for the rise were many, but there is a suspicion in some quarters that the whole truth bas not yet come to light. The ammunition factories at Bridgeport, New Haven, Providence, Hartford, and other New England towns are beginning to turn their big new business over to the New Haven road, say the practical men. This means new business carrying the highest express rates and, taken with the normal increase in general business, presages such a future for the New Haven as Mr. Mellen never dreamed of. New York Central yesterday surprised the biggest optimists by selling at 101¾. This stock sold ex-dividend Thursday, 1¼ per cent., and the new high is the equivalent, therefore, of 103.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	633,449
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	125,157,892
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.51 + .72
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	88.89	Oct. 9	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	Highs.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34½	34½	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	34½	34½	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
42¾	43	9,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	43	43½	40⅝	43	+ ⅛
72½	74	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	73½	73½	72½	73	— 1½
67	68	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	68	68	68	68	....
95	96	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	96	96	96	96	....
66	66½	400	Am. Beet Sugar	66¾	66¾	66½	66½	— ¼
103	104	200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	102	104	102	104	+ 1
179	185	500	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	177	180	177	180	+ 10
62¾	63	3,400	Am. Can	62¼	62¾	62½	62¾	+ ⅛
105½	105¾	100	Am. Can pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¼
81½	83	2,600	Am. Car & Fdry	83¾	83⅝	81½	81⅝	— ⅜
101	....	3,600	Am. Coal Products	100½	102¼	100	102	+ 2½
59¾	60	500	Am. Cotton Oil	60¼	60¾	60	60	+ ¾
95	99	60	Am. Cotton Oil pf	96¼	96½	96½	96½	....
..	..	100	Do., s. 20 f	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	....
..	..	70	Do., s. 20 f	96	96	96	96	....
105	115	200	Am. Express	105	103¼	105	105½	+2
10¼	11	400	Am. H. & Leather	11⅜	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
47½	49	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	49	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
21⅛	21¾	1,400	Am. Linseed	21¼	21¼	21	21⅛	— ¼
37½	38	100	Am. Linseed pf	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	....
66	66½	3,000	Am. Loco	66½	66½	63½	65⅝	— ¾
99¼	99⅝	400	Am. Loco. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ¼
6½	6¾	300	Am. Malt	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
27	29	100	Am. Malt pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
89⅜	89¾	10,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	88½	89¾	87½	89¾	+2⅜
107½	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	....
148	153	10	Am. Snuff	153	153	153	153	....
65½	67	5,000	Am. Steel Fdries	67	67⅝	65½	65½	— 1½
112	112½	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref.	112⅝	112⅝	112	112½	+ ⅜
116	118	120	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116	116	116	116	....
123⅞	124¼	1,800	Am. Telhp. & Tel	123⅝	124½	123⅝	124¼	+ ⅛
228	230	750	Am. Tobacco	227¼	228½	227¼	228½	+1½
49⅜	50	500	Am. Woolen	50	50¼	49⅜	49⅜	....
49¼	50	100	Am. Woolen pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅜
96½	97	100	Am. Woolen pf.	97	97	97	97	— ½
76	76½	11,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	76½	77	76	76	— ⅛
107½	107½	7,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106⅞	107½	106⅞	107¼	+1¼
112½	113	400	Atlantic Coast Line	112	112½	112	112½	+1½
115¼	116	3,000	Baldwin Loco	116⅜	116½	114½	115	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅞	11,300	Baltimore & Ohio	92	93¼	91¾	92⅜	+ ⅛
75	75⅜	800	Baltimore & O. pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ¼
444	445	600	Bethlehem Steel	445	447	445	445	+1
86¾	87	2,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86¼	87	86¼	87	+1
133	134	300	Bklyn Union Gas	132	133	132	133	+2
39	42	100	Brown Shoe	....	46½	40½	40½	+ ½
61¼	62¼	200	Butte & Superior	62	62	62	62	....
31½	33	100	Buterick Co	32½	32½	32½	32½	+1½
20⅜	20⅝	200	California Petrol	20	20	20½	20⅜	+ ⅛
44½	46	100	California Pet. pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
163¾	163⅞	2,400	Canadian Pacific	164½	164½	163⅝	163⅝	— ⅛
53¾	53½	3,300	Central Leather Co	55⅝	54	53¾	53⅝	— ⅛
59¾	60	8,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	57	59⅝	56¾	59⅜	+2¾
14⅝	15	600	Chicago & Alton	....	14½	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
14	14½	3,870	Chi. Great Western	13⅜	14½	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
36½	36½	10,600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	34½	36½	34½	36⅜	+2⅛
93½	94	7,525	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	90½	93¾	90¾	90¾	+2¾
125½	126	2,300	Chi., M. & St P. pf.	125¼	126	125¼	126	+1
131⅞	132	1,500	Chi. & Northwest	132	132	131½	131½	+1⅝
22¼	22¼	4,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22¾	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
118	120	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	118	118	118	118	— 3
48½	48¾	3,200	Chino Copper	48¼	48⅞	48¼	45½	+ ¼
40	44	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	40	40	40	40	— 2
70	72	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	72	72	72	72	— 2
57⅞	58	5,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	58	58¼	56¾	58	— ⅝
34¾	35½	1,600	Col. & Southern	32	35	32	35	+ 5
52¾	54	900	Col. & South. 1st pf	52	54	52	53	+4½
141	141½	12,500	Consolidated Gas	138	141½	138	141½	+ ⅞
107	107½	1,300	Continental Can	110¼	110¼	107	107	— 5
15⅝	15¾	700	Corn Products Ref	16¾	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅞
86	86½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	86	86	86	86	— ½
90	92	5,650	Crucible Steel	92	92	89¼	91¼	+1
106¼	107	100	Crucible Steel pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
116	119	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	116⅞	116⅞	116⅛	116⅛	+ ⅛
147⅛	147½	600	Delaware & Hud	145½	146	145¾	145¾	— ⅛
10	11	1,000	Den. & Rio Grande	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
16	17	1,500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	16	17½	16	17	+ ½
34¾	34⅞	1,300	Distillers' Secur	35¼	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
22	22½	100	Dome Mines	....	22	22	22	— ⅛
5	7	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
35	35½	25,600	Erie	34½	35¼	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
54⅝	54⅞	7,600	Erie 1st pf	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
44⅞	44⅞	600	Erie 2d pf	44¼	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅛
50	51	200	Federal M. & S. pf	51	51	51	51	....
354	360	100	General Chemical	359	359	359	359	—1
176	177	100	General Electric	176½	176½	176½	176½	....
342	345	300	General Motors	343	343	342	342	—3
74½	75	2,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75	75⅜	74¼	74¼	— ¾
123¾	123¾	4,100	Great Northern pf	123	123¾	122¾	123⅝	+ ⅞
49⅝	49⅞	12,400	G. N. ctf. Iron Ore	49⅜	50⅛	49⅜	49⅝	+ ⅛
67¼	67⅝	400	Guggenheim Explor	67¼	67¾	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅛
100	100½	100	Hav. El. Ry.& L.pf.	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ⅛
..	..	88	Do., odd lot	100½	100½	100½	100½	....
109	110	400	Illinois Central	108¾	109½	108¾	109½	+ ½
46¾	46½	20,500	Inspiration Copper	46	46½	45¾	46½	+ ⅜
22½	22⅝	2,200	Inter.-Met.	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
84	....	100	Inter.-Met. pf	83	83	83	83	....
22¾	22⅞	12,300	Interboro Consol	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
79	79½	2,400	Interboro Con. pf	78¾	79¼	78¾	79	+ ⅛
24	25½	100	Int. Agricultural	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
51	53⅜	400	Int. Agricultural pf	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	+2⅜
51	53¾	30	Do., odd lot	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	....
108	109	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	108	108	108	108	— ¼
218	219	575	Int. Nickel v. tr.cts	217½	218¼	217¼	218¼	+ ⅛
10¾	11	1,000	Int. Paper	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
40½	40½	1,500	Int. Paper pf	39½	40¼	39¾	40¼	+1
29¼	29¼	4,300	Kansas City South.	29	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ¼
61¼	61⅞	500	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
84	86	33	Kayser (J.) & Co	83	83	83	83	....
81	82	1,500	Lackawanna Steel	81	81½	80¾	81	— ⅛
11	13	900	Lake Erie & West	10	12	12	12	+2½
28	30	1,000	Lake Erie & W. pf.	....	28½	28½	28½	+2½
153⅞	154	10,000	Lehigh Valley	153½	154	152½	154	— ⅛
226	230	100	Liggett & Myers	229¾	229¾	229¾	229¾	+1¾
48½	50	800	Long Island	47	49	47	49	+4
23	25	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23	23	23	23	—2½
124	126½	1,000	Louis. & Nashville	123	125	123	125	+3¼
76¾	80	200	Mackay Cos	78	78	78	78	....
56½	57	1,400	Maxwell Mot.	57½	57¾	56¾	....	— ⅛
94	94⅞	1,400	Max. Motors 1st pf.	95	95	94	94	—1
46¾	47	1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf.	47¼	47½	46¼	47	— ⅛
93¼	93½	8,000	Mex. Petroleum	92½	93¾	91⅞	93¼	+1⅝
34⅝	34⅝	5,200	Miami Copper	35	35¼	34¼	34⅝	....
13½	14	800	Minn. & St. Louis	12½	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ¼
121½	122	800	M., St. P. & S. M.	120½	121¾	120¼	120¾	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
15	15⅞	300	Mo., K. & T. pf	14¾	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
4½	4¾	4,000	Mo. Pacific	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
83	86	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	85	85	85	85	— ¼
29	29¼	400	Nat. En. & Stamp	29⅜	29½	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
66⅝	66¾	700	Nat. Lead Co	67¼	67¼	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
110	111	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110¼	110½	110½	110½	— ⅛
6½	7	100	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	1,200	Nev. Con. Copper	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
148	149½	600	N. Y. Air Brake	140½	149½	140½	149½	— ⅛
108¾	101½	13,300	N. Y. Central	100¾	101¾	100¼	101½	+1⅝
39½	43	900	N. Y., Ont. & W.	37½	40½	37½	40½	+ ⅛
80	100	100	N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf.	80	80	80	80	+5
83⅝	82⅞	21,600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	79¼	83½	79	83	+4⅝
31½	31½	9,100	N. Y., O. & W.	30½	31½	30½	31¼	+1½
117½	118	2,700	Norf. & Western	117½	118	117½	117¾	+1½
114⅝	115	8,120	Northern Pacific	114½	115¾	114	115	+1½
43½	44½	800	Pac. Tel. & Tel	45¾	45¾	44	44	— ⅛
116¼	116½	11,100	Penn. R. R.	117	117	116⅛	116⅜	— ⅛
119¾	120	900	Peo. Gas, Chicago	119	120	119	120	+1⅛
11	12	900	Peo. & Eastern	9	11	9	11	+2
95	95½	2,100	Phila. Co	94½	95¼	94	95	— ½
76	77	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	76½	77	76¾	77	+1½
38½	39	8,300	Pittsburgh Coal	38	39	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅛
110	111	900	Pitts. Coal & Iron	110	111	110¼	110¾	+ ⅛
70	70½	900	Pressed Steel Car	71	71	70	70½	— ⅜
164	166¾	500	Pullman Co	165¾	166	165¾	166	+ ⅜
46⅜	48	300	Railway Steel Spg	47½	47¾	47	47	—1
26¾	26⅞	9,400	Ray Con. Copper	26½	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ½
162⅜	162⅝	43,800	Reading	162¾	163⅝	161⅝	162⅝	+ ⅛
85	85½	500	Reading 2d pf	85	85½	85	85½	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅝	2,600	Repub. Iron & Steel	52⅜	52⅞	51½	52½	+ ⅛
103½	103½	200	Repub. I. & S. pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103½	+ ⅛
5¼	5¾	100	Rumely (M.) Co	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
4	4½	100	St. L. & S. F.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
17½	17¾	4,300	Seaboard Air Line	16½	17¾	16¼	17¾	+1⅜
41⅜	42	2,225	Seaboard A. L. pf	39½	41¾	39½	41⅜	+2⅜
153½	154	100	Sears, Roe. & Co	154	154	154	154	....
58	59	300	Sl.-Sh. S. & I. Co	59	59	57⅞	58	— ½
97⅛	97¾	25,100	Southern Pacific	96¼	97½	96⅝	97⅝	+1⅝
110	125	200	So. Porto R. Sugar	120	121	120	121	+11
20¼	20½	11,300	Southern Ry	20	20½	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅝
20¼	20½	27	Do, odd lot	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	....
60	60	800	Southern Ry. pf	59¼	60	59½	60	+1¼
80	81	100	Standard Milling pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅞
142¾	143	2,700	Stutz Motor Co	143¼	143⅝	142¾	142¾	— ⅛
100	112	100	Studebaker Co. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+1
64⅜	64½	2,450	Tennessee Coppcr	63	65	64¼	64⅜	+ ⅜
168	169	100	Texas Co	168	168	168	168	— ⅛
13	14	1,100	Texas & Pacific	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ¼
60½	61	3,300	Third Avenue	61⅞	61⅞	60¼	60¾	— ¼
10	15	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
137	137½	22,300	Union Pacific	136½	137½	136½	137½	+1¼
81⅜	82	300	Union Pacific pf	81⅜	81¾	81¼	81⅝	+ ⅛
60	61	200	United Cigar Mfrs	59¼	60	59	60	+ ½
26⅛	26¼	800	United Rys. Invest.	25½	26¼	25½	26⅛	+ ⅛
44	44½	2,400	United Rys. Inv. pf	45	45	43¾	44	+1½
25	25½	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
101	101½	1,100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	101½	101½	101	101½	— ⅛
53⅜	54½	600	U. S. Rubber	54½	54½	53¼	54	— ⅛
81½	81⅝	66,900	U. S. Steel	81½	81⅝	80⅞	81⅝	+1
114½	114⅞	800	U. S. Steel pf	114½	114½	114½	114⅝	....
69⅞	70	5,700	Utah Copper	70¼	70½	69⅜	70	....
41¼	42	700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	41½	42	41¼	41¼	— ¼
64	67	400	Va. Iron, C. &	67	67	65	65	—2
34½	34¾	4,900	Western Maryland	33⅞	34¾	33¾	34¼	+1⅜
49	50	700	West. Maryland pf	49	50	49	49¾	+1¼
78⅜	78½	2,500	West. Union Tel	77½	78½	77½	78½	+1½
133¼	133⅝	14,300	Westing. E. & M	134½	134¼	131⅞	133½	— ⅛
149	151	200	Westinghouse 1st pf	150	150	150	150	....
3⅛	3¼	1,700	Wheeling & L. E	2½	3⅜	2½	3¼	+ ⅛
12	15	1,200	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf	9½	9½	9½	12	+5
3¼	3½	400	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	3	3¼	3	3¾	+ ⅛
230	234	700	Willys-Overland	236	236	232	232	—6
37	37½	1,300	Wisconsin Central	35¼	37	35½	37	+2

URGE SALE OF BANK STOCK.

Directors Advise Acceptance of Offer for Merger.

The Directors of the New York Produce Exchange Bank have unanimously advised the stockholders to accept the offer of prominent stockholders of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank for their holdings and, as stockholders, have accepted it themselves. The offer is conditioned on two-thirds of the capital stock being deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company by Nov. 15. As soon as that has been done, payments will be made at the rate of $201 a share. Meantime the October dividend of $4 will be paid as usual, making a total price for the stock of $205.

The Mechanics and Metals party need two-thirds of the stock in order to assure themselves of the necessary vote in favor of a merger with their own bank later, the intention being that ultimately the larger bank shall have the eight branches now maintained by the other in various parts of the city.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 244,709 shares of stock.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 82,801; oils, 3,923; railroads, 90,000, and mining, 68,585. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,850	Am.-Br. Mfg.	25½	26⅛	25	25¾
60	A.-Br. Mfg. pf.	38	40	38	40
1,000	Am. Zinc	61⅝	61⅞	61	61
500	‡Can. C. & F.	110	110	108	110
500	‡C. C. & F. pf.	122	124	122	123
175	‡Carbon Steel	69	70	69	70
5,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
100	‡Cent. Fdry pf.	30	30	30	30
1,800	‡Chev. M. Car Co., w. i.	114	118	114	116¾
30	‡Cramp Ship	91	91	90	90
100	‡Dom. Steel	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
100	Driggs-S'bury	105	108	105	106
100	Emer. Phono	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
16	Gunn. Sugar	60	61	60	61
1,000	‡Hall Signal	31	31	29½	29½
600	‡Hendee Mfg.	28½	28½	27	29
15,000	‡Int. M. Ma.	7⅝	8⅛	7⅜	8⅛
2,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	35¾	36	35½	35¾
1,850	‡Cash. Stk.	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛
10	Kelly S. Tire	222	222	222	222
10	Kelly S. Tire n. 1st pf.	91	91	91	91
400	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
500	Marconi of A.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
80,000	Mid. St., w. i.	77	77¼	76½	76½
500	N. Y. Trans.	18	19	18	19
500	C. of R. & H.	6	6	5⅝	5⅞
200	Sterling Gum	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	‡St. Jos. Lead	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
2,300	Submarine Bt.	46¾	47	46

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

Railroads and Standard Industrials

are in our opinion safe and sane purchases on all declines, but we do not favor the purchase of the so-called War Stocks at the present levels, whose values have been inflated by orders for munitions.

WHY?

Sooner or later these orders will cease.

We want conservative accounts from people who appreciate the best of service.

We want you to make money, and we want to aid you in every way within our power.

The present market offers daily opportunities for profitable trading, especially if you do not try to plunge or over trade.

One Share and Upward

Accounts accepted $100 and upward.

We also accept orders in GRAIN (all markets), PROVISIONS, COTTON, COFFEE, SUGAR, COTTONSEED OIL.

Morris & Wilmarth

Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade, Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y., N. Y. Coffee Exch., N. Y. Produce Exch.
Established and in continuous existence over 10 years.

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Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
52 Broadway, New York
Transact a strictly commission business in
STOCKS AND BONDS
for INVESTMENT or on conservative MARGIN.

We have unsurpassed facilities for execution of orders in
FRACTIONAL LOTS
and assure most satisfactory service.

All orders and reports transmitted by signal on floor of the Consolidated Exchange, insuring immediate service and quick reports.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

For the protection and information of clients we have our books audited quarterly by Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, Certified Public Accountants, 149 Broadway, New York, who report as follows on latest examination:

"We hereby certify that we found all securities properly carried, on hand or loaned, and that the condition of your business as of Sept. 1, 1915, shows the full capital of $50,000 intact. In our opinion, your business is being conservatively managed and the rights of your customers carefully safeguarded."

PERSONAL ATTENTION TO ALL INQUIRIES.
Correspondence invited. Tel. 1836 Broad.

We Offer, Subject to Sale, and Change in Price:

Central Petroleum Preferred

Dividend Guaranteed by the Texas Co.
Price, $40 Per Share
Yielding 12½%

The stock of the powerful Texas Co., guarantor of the dividend, is selling on the New York Stock Exchange at $168 per share. In view of the increasing demand for petroleum and the outlook for an unprecedented boom, the securities of well managed companies of the above character offer excellent investments and speculative opportunities.

Special Circular T-189 on Request.

Douglas Fenwick & Co.

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Two properties that are developing into tremendous copper producers.
Both possess exceptional earning possibilities, and their stocks are steadily growing in favor.
Our market circular No. 919 tells about these and many other attractive issues, including

Carbon Steel — Carriage Factories, Ltd.
Int. Merc. Marine — Amer. Zinc & Lead
Standard Motor — Chevrolet Motor
Kerr Lake

The Copper Market and Its Outlook
Sent Upon Request.

Harvey A. Willis & Co.

(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N. Y. 'Phones 127-8-9 Broad.

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Exceptional service and personal attention to all orders, large or small.

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Member Chicago Board of Trade.
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OLD WIRE & IRON
Its historical and statistical position; Merger rumors; Speculative outlook and future prospects discussed in "Questions and Answers."
Copy free on application.
J. FRANK HOWELL
52 Broadway New York

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 9, 1915.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$33,310,000	$2,918,000	$870,000	$1,051,000	$3,000	$2,108,000	$35,869,000	$1,558,000	$798,000
Merchants' National..	30,130,000	1,328,000	474,000	1,628,000	10,000	2,139,000	29,811,000	.....	1,951,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	100,688,000	18,168,000	9,533,000	4,358,000	135,000	9,057,000	124,473,000	3,730,000	4,962,000
National City	306,262,000	76,851,000	4,093,000	7,013,000	173,000	80,343,000	350,129,000	1,097,000	2,122,000
Chemical National....	81,663,000	4,897,000	2,511,000	2,843,000	40,000	2,748,000	33,226,000	25,000	450,000
Atlantic National	10,424,000	973,000	113,000	317,000	18,000	1,072,000	10,797,000	17,000	381,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov....	1,964,000	100,000	27,000	101,000	3,000	130,000	1,646,000	61,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat..	82,607,000	6,329,000	1,577,000	1,790,000	121,000	6,967,000	83,825,000	935,000	4,813,000
Nat. Bank of Com....	213,564,000	18,445,000	5,825,000	2,391,000	133,000	15,958,000	210,897,000	125,000	8,343,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat..	49,025,000	8,231,000	623,000	1,202,000	424,000	3,639,000	46,232,000	5,495,000	1,150,000
Hanover National	102,063,000	24,367,000	2,333,000	3,827,000	20,000	9,104,000	123,083,000	.....	395,000
Citizens' Central Nat..	38,761,000	1,613,000	207,000	973,000	72,000	2,113,000	23,965,000	1,234,000	1,639,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,028,000	1,175,000	582,000	624,000	98,000	932,000	9,481,000	.....	80,000
Import. & Trad. Nat..	32,775,000	1,787,000	1,202,000	1,693,000	55,000	2,256,000	30,540,000	.....	50,000
National Park	134,098,000	10,860,000	1,734,000	3,636,000	151,000	9,990,000	135,802,000	589,000	3,630,000
East River National..	2,256,000	87,000	52,000	170,000	9,000	180,000	2,083,000	.....	50,000
Second National	16,620,000	811,000	229,000	621,000	50,000	970,000	13,002,000	.....	673,000
First National	156,364,000	24,828,000	1,353,000	1,826,000	68,000	12,091,000	158,996,000	125,000	4,706,000
Irving National	56,128,000	7,972,000	2,781,000	5,181,000	17,000	4,832,000	68,872,000	127,000	740,000
N. Y. County National	9,580,000	441,000	94,000	680,000	175,000	673,000	9,694,000	.....	199,000
Chase National	152,617,000	37,417,000	5,315,000	4,002,000	121,000	15,696,000	198,888,000	1,353,000	450,000
Lincoln National	17,034,000	1,153,000	919,000	304,000	81,000	1,720,000	17,193,000	32,000	383,000
Garfield National	8,884,000	809,000	265,000	562,000	46,000	724,000	8,751,000	.....	349,000
Fifth National	4,588,000	150,000	106,000	190,000	7,000	315,000	4,485,000	86,000	248,000
Seaboard National	34,740,000	2,929,000	1,312,000	3,822,000	29,000	3,342,000	41,828,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	48,524,000	3,090,000	465,000	1,283,000	21,000	4,438,000	51,228,000	2,301,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National.	7,918,000	940,000	177,000	216,000	24,000	964,000	8,340,000	.....	895,000
Union Exch. National.	9,977,000	182,000	250,000	576,000	17,000	742,000	9,382,000	47,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	9,051,000	255,000	185,000	449,000	35,000	588,000	8,300,000	9,000	267,000
Broadway Trust	16,366,000	1,447,000	148,000	453,000	169,000	1,299,000	17,864,000	124,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co..	41,800,000	10,065,000	2,922,000	2,135,000	106,000	.....	51,000,000	.....	.....
Bank of America.....	34,739,000	4,668,000	2,392,000	753,000	54,000	.....	34,876,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,545,000	1,015,000	238,000	439,000	288,000	544,000	11,292,000	75,000	.....
Pacific	5,138,000	425,000	480,000	97,000	133,000	.....	4,737,000	.....	.....
People's	2,430,000	145,000	48,000	127,000	13,000	189,000	2,715,000	37,000	.....
Metropolitan	12,350,000	1,294,000	1,107,000	840,000	44,000	.....	11,628,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	80,273,000	11,528,000	4,141,000	4,351,000	1,308,000	4,333,000	97,875,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,291,000	305,000	34,000	62,000	51,000	176,000	2,937,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,948,000	844,000	220,000	76,000	12,000	200,000	5,203,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	15,433,000	2,240,000	923,000	1,108,000	48,000	.....	17,000,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,515,000	453,000	46,000	91,000	68,000	216,000	3,597,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,947,000	628,000	94,000	198,000	100,000	241,000	5,957,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,376,000	690,000	551,000	1,012,000	75,000	.....	12,522,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,521,000	274,000	205,000	94,000	85,000	387,000	4,351,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch...	12,244,000	1,937,000	783,000	882,000	123,000	.....	13,779,000	.....	.....
State	19,456,000	1,569,000	288,000	571,000	428,000	1,295,000	21,572,000	32,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	29,176,000	1,649,000	218,000	211,000	138,000	1,031,000	20,633,000	6,596,000	.....
Bankers Trust	195,182,000	17,111,000	6,000	261,000	15,000	2,674,000	173,490,000	25,220,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust....	48,499,000	3,316,000	78,000	347,000	130,000	1,935,000	38,706,000	9,494,000	.....
Astor Trust	24,619,000	1,726,000	28,000	169,000	61,000	907,000	19,172,000	5,748,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust...	85,767,000	1,799,000	191,000	152,000	133,000	1,089,000	21,981,000	616,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	233,761,000	24,682,000	1,578,000	1,948,000	499,000	3,539,000	215,289,000	26,617,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,876,000	590,000	64,000	101,000	31,000	379,000	7,588,000	116,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,651,000	1,225,000	376,000	211,000	29,000	733,000	14,653,000	519,000	.....
Columbia Trust	65,010,000	4,254,000	181,000	416,000	179,000	2,496,000	49,913,000	18,529,000	.....
People's Trust	17,885,000	1,156,000	86,000	250,000	256,000	889,000	17,354,000	620,000	.....
New York Trust	53,089,000	3,591,000	1,433,000	114,000	24,000	1,987,000	39,701,000	7,176,000	.....
Franklin Trust	17,396,000	972,000	435,000	135,000	56,000	688,000	13,758,000	3,735,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,662,000	678,000	74,000	176,000	52,000	476,000	9,527,000	1,001,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust....	47,097,000	8,524,000	1,517,000	777,000	347,000	2,061,000	41,212,000	6,171,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,725,445,000	$255,503,000	$44,881,000	$53,303,000	†$2,327,000	$146,759,000	$1,874,057,000	$19,199,000	$35,998,000
State banks. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	279,814,000	33,048,000	14,472,000	12,530,000	2,886,000	7,511,000	301,137,000	144,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	809,120,000	66,320,000	6,235,000	5,268,000	1,950,000	26,873,000	682,945,000	107,068,000	.....
Agg., 60 members....	$2,804,879,000	$359,871,000	$65,588,000	$71,101,000	$7,163,000	$181,143,000	$2,858,139,000	$126,411,000	$35,998,000
Change	+26,688,000	−9,012,000	+804,000	−116,000	−34,000	+7,907,000	+21,105,000	+3,745,000	−494,000
ACTUAL CONDITION									
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,735,213,000	$254,844,000	$42,134,000	$54,150,000	†$2,322,000	$147,430,000	$1,881,880,000	$18,841,000	$35,690,000
State banks. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	272,188,000	38,321,000	11,425,000	11,332,000	8,079,000	9. 816.000	299,906,000	141,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	816,840,000	70,394,000	10,994,000	9,313,000	2,000,000	23,761,000	696,865,000	113,973,000	.....
Agg., 60 members....	$2,824,247,00	$363,559. 000	$64,553,000	$74,795.000	$7,401.000	$179,507.000	$2,878,151.000	$132,955,000	$35,690,000
Change	+13,707,000	+4,816, 000	−1,388,000	+451,000	+941,000	−5,076,000	+38,772,000	+11,774,000	−689,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:	Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits.....$337,350,260		
			Net time deposits..... 959,950		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$363,687,000	$146,759,000			
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	67,036,000	7,511,000	Net demand and time dep.	$338,290,210	$162,155,790	−$11,030,820
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	79,773,000	26,873,000	Net demand deposits.....	54,204,660	21,242,840	+ 6,787,020
			Net demand deposits.....	102,441,750	4,204,250	− 5,000
Total.....	$501,396,000	$181,143,000	Total net deposits.....	$494,936,620	$187,602,380	− $4,298,300

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits.....$338,738,400		
			Net time deposits..... 942,050		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$351,128,000	$147,430.000	Net demand and time dep.	$339,680,450	$158,877,550	−$12,423,910
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	64.157.000	8,316,000	Net demand deposits.....	53,983,080	18,489,920	— 878,000
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	92,701,000	23,761,000	Net demand dsposits.....	104,454,750	12,007,250	+ 6,304,500
Total.....	$507,986,000	$179,507,000	Total net deposits.....	$498,118,280	$189,374,720	− $6,997,410

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Oct. 9, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere.	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Columbia ...	$6,806,000	$733,000	$247,000	$724,000	$13,000	$7,981,000
Colonial	7,454,000	370,400	812,800	1,084,100	63,900	9,006,400
Bat. Pk. Nat	2,292,700	111,800	70,600	481,500	1,078,800	4,270,600
Fidelity	1,044,500	97,100	46,600	406,800	.....	1,462,000
Mutual	4,022,000	569,000	238,000	1,699,000	.....	6,541,000
New Neth..	3,295,000	197,000	221,000	585,000	78,000	4,143,000
Sherman	2,447,000	117,500	147,800	200,000	295,900	2,751,400
23d Ward..	1,923,300	82,600	206,000	342,900	25,700	2 511,900
Wash. Hgts.	1,672,000	119,000	61,000	162,000	.....	1,578,000
Yorkville ..	5,258,700	517,300	306,000	1,107,900	19,800	6,914,200
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat...	4,690,000	115,000	171,000	896,000	69,000	4,901,000
Mechanics'..	14,326,800	946,300	1,021,200	4,181,100	125,200	22,270,700
North Side..	2,992,563	231,100	146,882	784,892	3,089	3,908,185
Nat. City...	4,960,000	183,000	207,000	701,000	296,000	6,141,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat...	4,823,000	208,000	448,000	4,542,000	538,000	9,848,000
Hudson Co..	3,839,964	102,504	159,400	127,185	789,851	3,989,823
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat...	5,096,700	110,200	111,900	1,023,000	54,700	5,494,500
Second Nat..	4,039,552	48,405	158,171	786,837	66,018	4,814,145

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,469,000	$503,000	$1,756,000	.....	$7,412,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics' ..	4,050,310	213,395	837,851	$1,215,625	6,106,887

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$27,515,226	Lincoln	$12,033,800
Bankers	219,267,000	Metropolitan	51,014,600
Broadway	29,731,400	New York	57,207,400
Brooklyn	31,318,000	Peoples	21,126,800
Columbia	71,286,434	Title Guarantee	31,504,700
Fidelity	10,121,000	United States Mortgage	64,681,000
Franklin	18,156,000		
Guaranty	818,140,000	Total	$972,276,660
Lawyers Title Insurance	17,112,800	Change	−12,759,187

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business Oct. 8, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$1,954,000.00	
Gold in vault....	184,006,945.00	
Total gold reserve		$135,960,945.00
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin.		15,367,845.00
Total reserve.....		$151,328,790.00
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper.	$417,035.90	
Bank acceptances.	5,127,675.44	
Total.....		5,544,711.34
Investments — Municipal warrants		9,231,016.33
Federal Reserve notes (net)....		9,089,125.00
All other resources.....		381,999.26
Total resources.....		$175,575,641.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,986,700.00
Reserve deposits (net).....	157,895,810.86
Due to other Federal Reserve banks (net).....	4,404,218.08
All other liabilities.....	2,378,912.09
Total liabilities.....	$175,575,641.03
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$64,020,000.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper.....	270,000.00
Gold and lawful money....	63,750,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.....$2,804,879,000		+$26,688,000
*Reserve in own vaults (a).....	501,396,000	− 8,378,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank....	146,759,000	+ 3,956,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	34,384,000	+ 3,951,000
Net demand dep'ts	2,858,139,000	+ 21,105,000
Net time deposits.	126,411,000	+ 3,745,000
Circulation	35,998,000	− 494,000

(a) Of which $430,972,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $652,539,000; excess reserve, $187,602,380 decrease, $4,298,300.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

		Change.
Loans, &c.....$2,824,247,000		+$43,797,000
*Reserve in own vanits (b).....	507,986,000	+ 4,614,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank...	147,430,000	+ 725,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	32,077,000	− 5,801,000
Net demand dep'ts	2,878,151,000	+ 38,772,000
Net time deposits.	132,955,000	+ 11,774,000
Circulation	35,690,000	− 989,000

(b) Of which $438,354,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $637,493,000; excess reserve, $139,874,720; decrease, $6,997,410.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.....$583,772,300		+$3,007,300
Specie	51,045,200	+ 1,483,400
Legal tenders.....	8,864,500	− 133,100
Total deposits	758,415,500	− 593,300

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City.... $16,046,000 + 9,951,800

Institutions Not in the Clearing House
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,749,423	$189,145	$63,045	$133,838	$23,765	$2,209,040
B'way Cent..	732,900	42,200	46,300	85,900	25,500	846,000
Bronx Boro..	1,646,582	86,223	108,843	150,643	28,217	2,042,396
Bryant Park	1,314,500	80,000	78,000	98,700	.....	1,268,900
Chel. Exch..	2,784,000	130,000	210,000	142,000	308,000	3,067,000
Gotham Nat	2,582,300	307,400	.....	355,400	211,000	3,627,800
Hartman N.	14,442,300	1,259,400	308,300	.....	3,174,400	21,949,800
Inter. Bank.	2,476,677	285,728	34,172	946,856	19,672	3,004,686
Public	9,034,400	685,300	869,600	616,700	583,600	10,231,700
W'chester Av	892,400	42,600	84,900	61,700	7,600	911,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I..	777,000	30,000	43,000	115,000	.....	830,000
Bk. Fl'bush.	931 000	45,000	54,000	130,000	.....	1,068,000
Homestead..	633,100	52,500	30,800	133,000	.....	831,800
Montauk	572,800	37,600	27,700	72,300	.....	681,800
Peoples Nat.	1,274,551	18,185	.....	220,145	60,717	1,940,105

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$20,691 900	$1,605,500	$11,639,000	$1,787,600	$33,406,100
Equitable	74,621,000	8,511,900	15,933,000	15,168,000	108,865,000
Central	97,249,976	11,960,187	40,886,083	1,399 857	133,055,826
Farm. Loan..	96,383,211	9,043,860	18,674,849	22,063,362	143,219,902
Fulton	7,383 300	661,800	1,805,100	1,029,200	8,705,000
Hudson	36,208,300	2,915,333	2,126,983	.....	35,510,057
Transatlantic.	2,915 600	81,200	999,600	467,200	4,196,600
Union	59,393,065	6,345,600	12,160,002	571,200	73,135,751
United States	64,198,610	4,500,000	8,287,403	.....	61,561,975
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	17,652,618	1,378,200	6,135,864	.....	22,812,618
M'facturers'..	9,478,800	980,500	1,350,700	.....	11,880,000
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co....	2,158,400	174,800	259,650	55,196	2,303,050

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault.....	$10,621,800	11.21
Deposits in banks and trust companies.....	10,308,000	17.22
Total	$20,930,400	28.43

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault.....	$49,287,900	09.45
Deposits in banks and trust companies.....	122,701,000	23.54
Total	$171,988,900	32.99

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $198,919,300; decrease, $5,415,200; per cent. of legal reserve, 32.30.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invs.....$344,508,200		+ $1,174,700
Gold	52,904,500	+ 8,294,900
Currency and bank notes	25,654,800	+ 281,000
Deposits	491,905,100	+ 18,289,700
Reserve on deposits.	111,893,000	+ 11,457,300
Percentage of reserve, 28.7%.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invs...$1,306,432,300		+ $7,648,300
Gold	115,625,700	+ 224,400
Currency and bank bills	15,842,800	− 2,995,000
Deposits	1,623,188,000	− 15,046,600
Reserve on deposits	367,025,600	− 16,107,600
Percentage of reserve, 28.6%.		

CALL MONEY RATES.

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915....	2	1¾	1¾	1909....	6	3	4
1914....	8	6	6	1908....	1½	1	1¼
1913....	5	3	3½	1907....	6	2½	5
1912....	6	3½	5	1906....	4½	3	3½
1911....	2½	1¾	2	1905....	8	2	7
1910....	3	2	2½	1904....	2½	1½	2

BEARS ON COTTON CONTINUE ATTACK

Prices Decline in Quiet Market to a Level $3 a Bale Below Week's High Figure.

DAY'S LOSS 20 TO 30 POINTS

Considerable Short Interest Has Been Built Up and Trading Will Be a Two-Sided Affair.

The cotton market was more quiet yesterday than it has been recently. Professional interests have arrayed themselves on the selling side and for several days have made a distinct drive to force a lower range of values. This selling was continued yesterday during the entire session, and the market closed down 20 to 30 points from Friday's close. The decline carried values down about $3 a bale from the high level of the week, and the bulls say this decline has been sufficient to check the offerings of spot cotton in the South.

There were reports yesterday of frost in Georgia, but the opinion of the market was that they were so light that little or no damage had been done and that the weather was not a factor in the trading.

There has been a great deal of profit-taking since the decline started, and with the building up of a new short interest by the professional traders, the statistical position of the market has been somewhat changed. From being an overbought market it is now a two-sided affair with a short interest that would run quickly if an advance should start.

The spot demand in the South is very good and prices are well up to the level of the future markets.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet; 70 points decline; 12.30 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Closs.	Prev. Close.
Oct	12.23	12.07	12.05@12.07	12.26@12.29
Dec	12.53	12.39	12.39@12.40	12.59@12.60
Jan	12.66	12.52	12.53@12.55	12.73@12.77
March	12.87	12.75	12.75@12.76	12.99@13.00
May	13.04	12.88	12.88@12.90	13.16@13.17
July	13.07	12.90	12.90@12.92	13.20@13.21

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	7,992	2,671	4,145
Galveston	15,180	17,071	7,703
Mobile	444	24	714
Charleston	8,846	4,277	2,067
Savannah	9,610	11,243	5,180
Wilmington	841	2,013	459
Norfolk	2,337	3,848	1,558

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,387	5,855	2,406
Memphis	3,559	3,422	6,066
St. Louis.....	212	590	960
Houston	....	12,907	11,029

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
—— Galveston	....	235,845	127,022
915 New Orleans..	12.00	173,697	65,982
—— Mobile	12.00	14,645	16,072
1,250 Savannah	12.00	184,483	58,075
—— Charleston	11¾	85,546	28,739
—— Wilmington	11¾	37,407	14,469
878 Norfolk	11.81	44,329	22,209
1,163 Augusta	11.75	133,020	56,582
2,650 Memphis	12.25	81,845	68,478
—— St. Louis	12¾	2,716	18,049
—— Houston	....	.....	69,581

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline, at 7.18. Sales, 4,000 bales; receipts, 3,000; American, 1,000. Market closed barely steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston ...	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila. ...	3	4	4	*4½	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond ..	4	4	*4½	5	
Atlanta... ..	4	4	*4	5	
Chicago... ..	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap... ..	4	4	4	5	
Kan. City ..	4	4	4	5	
Dallas	4	4	*4½	5	
San Fran

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Recent reports from hanking interests in different parts of the country corroborate what has come from other sources of a decided and growing improvement in general business conditions. Transportation interests are beginning to apprehend a shortage of cars, and are cautioning shippers against needless detentions. A record-breaking output of iron and steel, which includes much more than foreign orders for belligerent uses, is testimony of the same purport. Advancing prices of commodities and increases of wages, together with enlarged sales of goods at retail, are indicia of a similar kind, while the fact that collections are all the time improving is another significant sign. It seems to be universally felt that trade for Fall and Winter is in first-rate shape, and the preparations for next Spring are on a scale portending a belief that there will be no setback. In things to wear the weather has continued to be a stimulus to business.

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High Price of Cotton.

Those who hoped for cheaper cotton found no comfort in the belated Government reports issued at the beginning of last week. The estimates indicated a crop of less than 11,000,000 bales, which is the smallest since 1909. Each year, under normal conditions, the demand for cotton increases both here and abroad. This circumstance had much to do with keeping up the price of last year's record-breaking crop. There is every evidence that all or practically all of the available supply of the staple will be used before next year's crop is gathered, and, with the means now provided for helping out the Southern grower, there is little likelihood of any great break in prices. Some of the recent rather spectacular rise is ascribed to speculation, but, if so, the greater part of such speculation seems not to have been on the Exchanges, but on the part of merchants and others in the cotton-growing sections who have bought for a rise and who have had no difficulty in borrowing money to carry their purchases. The strength in the prices of the raw material continues to be reflected in those of manufactured goods, in which advances have been made and are firmly maintained. Mills are loath to commit themselves for future deliveries even on the basis of the present advances. A steadily growing export trade in cotton cloths, knit goods, and the like is another strong factor in the situation.

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More Activity in Wool.

More activity has marked the course of the wool trading during the week just past, following a period of comparative dullness. There is no occasion, of course, for any of the apprehension that existed some months ago when for a while it looked doubtful whether the manufacturers could secure supplies enough of the required kinds of wool. No one now doubts that there will continue to be an adequate quantity of what may be needed, including even crossbreds, which were for some months excluded by the British embargo. At present, and for some time to come, the only question to consider is that of price. There seems to be no prospect of a reduction in this respect because of the extraordinary demand for the article. The woolen mills are, almost without exception, working to capacity. War orders have helped out amazingly to tide over what might have been some dull periods and there are prospects of more of these orders. A large business has been booked for next Spring on domestic orders and prices have been moved upward, especially in cases where colors are guaranteed. This holds good in fabrics for both men's and women's wear. A lack of imports of such goods and a demand for some of them from abroad helps to place the domestic mills in a strong position.

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Commercial Treaties Upset.

While the present remarkable shifts of trade due to the war are under way it is quite natural to indulge in all manner of speculation as to what will happen after hostilities cease. It is easier to come to some conclusion in trying to forecast the results so far as the non-belligerent countries are concerned, although not all are of one mind even as to this. But the problem as far as it concerns the European nations is much more complicated and obscure. As is well known, a number of those nations had special commercial agreements or treaties giving one another favors in the matter of imports. A typical case was that between Germany and France, under which the products of the former could be imported into the latter at lower rates of duty than, for example, could the products of this country. The war has, of course, automatically put an end to all such arrangements. Meanwhile the reciprocal financial guarantees between the respective members of the two sets of contending nations may result in the establishment after the war of Zollvereins, or tariff agreements, against outsiders. The members of each group would, in such case, arrange to help one another in peace as they are now doing in war. Should this occur it may seriously affect the dealings of this country with all of them. It would hardly have an influence, however, with the raw materials, such as cotton and copper, which have formed so large a percentage of American exports to European countries, because these things are absolutely needed in the industries abroad. The export trade in manufactured articles would undoubtedly be affected unless it were checked by some form of retaliatory duties on imports to this country. The "most favored nation" clause would also be invoked to some effect. At present the only thing that seems assured is that there will be a recasting of this country's commercial treaties all along the line, no matter what may be the outcome of the war.

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Situation in Dyestuffs.

In all of the textiles the scarcity of coal tar dyes is becoming more evident. Outside of certain large manufacturing plants, which early took precautions to lay in surplus stocks of colors, there is much perturbation. What mineral dyes are to be had must be bought of speculators. Curious to relate, this even applies to some made in this country. Still, the dye situation is bound to improve from now on. Increasing quantities are being made by the domestic factories which have been long established and which have greatly enlarged their capacity in recent months, and several new concerns will be ready with their output before many weeks have elapsed. Even the representatives here of certain German establishments are doing something in this direction, and it is regarded as certain that they will do much more in case it should appear that their former supremacy will be challenged after the war is ended. In such an event it would not be at all surprising if branches of the German industry are established in this country in order to get some of the profits which must come from the business. The danger will be in the Germans carrying on here only a part of the processes, just as they did in Great Britain before the war, and still leave this country dependent on the factories in Germany for certain essentials. As against this, however, is the customs tax on intermediates, which will make these more expensive when imported than the domestic ones will be when prices of coal-tar products get back to normal.

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Too Much of "All Other."

While the detailed figures of foreign trade as published by the Government have undoubted value from the statistical standpoint, they remain deficient in some important particulars. This is notably the case as concerns the exports. The latest report from the Department of Commerce brings the figures down to the end of July, 1915. Much interest concerns the outbound shipments during the present conditions, particularly of such things as chemicals, explosives, and manufactures of cotton and wool. When information is sought, however, from the official data, the results are disappointing. Thus, in the case of chemicals, the total exports were, for the first seven months of this year, nearly $39,000,000, as against a normal of about $15,500,000, and yet more than one-half, or $19,842,357 worth, is lumped as "all other" without the slightest clue as to what it stands for. In the same way explosives are classified under the headings of cartridges, dynamite, gunpowder, and "all other." Yet this last classification, which means nothing, comprises more than one-half of the value of all the explosives shipped. When it comes to the textiles it is even more exasperating. Thus, exports of cotton wearing apparel to the value of $23,161,528 are shown for the seven-month period. They are classified as corsets, knit goods, and "all other," the latter including no less than $12,633,498 worth of goods. So in manufactures of wool, where $20,740,095 worth was exported, wearing apparel accounts for $6,243,148 worth and woolen rags for $884,662, while the remaining $13,612,285 is hunched as "all other." With figures of this kind it is an almost hopeless task to discover the trend of trade.

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Some Foreign Trade Figures.

What deductions are to he drawn must be from mass or bulk figures as distinguished from detailed or specific ones. Thus, to turn to those of explosives, it le shown that in the month of July began the great expansion of these exports, which had a value of $16,425,892, or nearly one-third of the total for the first seven months of this year. The most striking thing about the outward shipments of chemicals is that their increase for the seven months' period was 250 per cent. Next to this is the fact that soda salts, which used to he imported, are now being exported in large quantity. Exports of them began in July, 1914, there having been sent out that month $35,181 worth. For the seven months ended with July, 1915, the exports of such salts amounted to $3,038,034. Sulphuric acid shipments in the seven months were 2,822,847 pounds, as against 183,974 pounds in the corresponding period last year. The figures for "all other" acids are 2,822,847 pounds and 183,974, respectively. In dyes and dyestuffs the exports for seven months this year were $1,270,251, as against $191,741 last year. Taken altogether, the showing in chemicals shows a remarkable increase in exports. In cotton wearing apparel the exports show an increase of nearly 300 per cent., while those of wool manufactures were more than seven times as large as in the corresponding period last year. Other curious figures are those of the trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary. Despite blockades, Germany managed to get $11,649,767 of American exports, though the Dual Monarchy only obtained $36,636 in the first seven months of this year. Their imports here showed up better, Germany having sent $36,694,699 and Austria-Hungary $4,427,107.

TRADE TRICKS IN RETURNING GOODS

Something of the Part Played by Unscrupulous Spongers in This Respect.

Several plans aimed to put a stop to the unjustifiable return of merchandise have been suggested in the woolen market. As the unscrupulous methods of certain sponging houses are responsible for a considerable portion of the goods returned for imaginary faults, the suggested remedies are chiefly concerned with establishing adequate protection against fraudulent practices.

It has become customary with some buyers of woolens to have the cloth which they have bought but decide they don't want to instruct the sponger to "reject the goods." This is considered a more practical method of throwing back merchandise on the mill than through the use of canceling powsr. Some mills won't accept cancellations, but there is no way of guarding against rejection hy the sponger unless, as one mill representative puts it, "every bluff is called and every case of rejection by the sponger is thoroughly investigated."

At present the operations of the spongers are checked by examiners employed by the mills. An examiner will represent several or more mills, as the case may be, depending upon the size and production of the plants. In most instances, because his examination cannot be much more than cursory, owing to the amount of ground he must cover, too much dependence cannot be placed on the report of the examiner. Furthermore, from constant association the examiner is apt to take the viewpoint of the sponger and disregard, at least to some extent, the interests of his employers.

There may be twenty pieces of cloth in one shipment received by a sponger from one of his customers. The examiner for the mill making the call on the sponger, when the material is reported back to the mill to be faulty or imperfect for some reason or another. Perhaps the examiner is rushed with work. He will content himself with a very brief investigation, taking one piece as a sample of the entire lot. If this one piece is "shaded" it may be twenty pieces are rejectd as "shaded."

Then, again, mill agents profess no great respect for the knowledge of some mill examiners. One was asked, for instance, how it might be told if goods had been through the shrinking process. He said that this information could be obtained at a glance. A piece of goods was shown him. "These goods have not been sponged," he said, "because if they had been there would be a ridge along the entire length made by the cylinders over which the cloth is rolled. There's no ridge here, the goods haven't been sponged." But the goods had been sponged, although there was no "ridge," as the examiner suggested, to prove the fact.

Coupled with this lack of knowledge on the part of certain examiners are the unscrupulous methods of a portion, at least, of the spongers. The buyer of the goods is the customer of the sponger, and it is evidently to the latter's best interests to "play in" with the buyer. The mills in Passaic found the handling of their goods by outside spongers so costly that they now do their own work of this sort. Fabrics of delicate construction and coloring were ruined, either purposely or accidentally, by the sponging houses.

Since the firm stand taken by many mills on the cancellation evil, rejections have grown. The pretexts upon which goods are returned to the mill are many and varied. An investigation on the part of the mill agent will often disclose the fact that nothing at all is the matter with the merchandise, and that the rejection is made merely because the customer of the sponging house has no use for, and does not desire, the goods.

One mill agent, for instance, got word that a quantity of fabric made by his mill was stored in a sponging plant awaiting return to the mill because the cloth was "tender." He called on the sponger and asked how he knew the cloth was tender. The sponger replied, "My brother told me so." The brother of this man, by the way, was a salesman for a competing mill. Investigation proved that the tape had not been removed from the piece goods, so it was perfectly evident no examination had been made. The sponger finally admitted that his customer did not want the goods. The customer, however, was compelled to take them.

Another case occurred where similar instructions were given to the sponger by a garment manufacturer to reject a certain quantity of goods. The sponger said he thought he could arrange to have the mill take back the goods. He proceeded to "arrange" the matter in the following way: Getting the mill agent on the phone he told him that his customer, the manufacturer, was expected to fail any minute and, if the mill did not want to be "stuck," the goods should be sent for and taken back immediately. The mill agent got hold of a truck in short order, backed it up against the sponger's establishment, and carted away his merchandise. For the sponger's efforts on behalf of his customer, the garment manufacturer, he received a box of cigars, and the mill man, grateful over the fact that he would lose nothing by the manufacturer's failure, also rewarded the sponger. As a result of this transaction the garment manufacturer, who was fully responsible in a financial way, found his credit being limited in some quarters and absolutely refused in others. For a long time the manufacturer was in tight quarters because of the sensational report started by the sponger.

Many other cases are cited hy mill representatives to prove how they suffer through the many ramifications of the "rejection game." It is within the power of the unscrupulous sponger to spoil any shipment of goods received hy him, and this power has been exercised on more than one occasion. The examiner may be careless in his work and order goods back to the mill that are in every way commercially perfect. The mill, besides losing the original amount of the order through the delay, has express charges to pay.

So far no effectual method has been found to put an end to the unscrupulous and fraudulent practice mentioned above. Efforts to get the cutting-up trade to co-operate with the mills in eliminating these abuses have met with little success. In the first place, the manufacturers seem to want every possible loophole they can get by which goods they bought, but do not want, can be returned. As long as the sponging houses will help them out by "rejections according to order" the manufacturers, or at least a large number of them, do not want to see the present system changed.

There is talk at present of stipulating certain sponging houses to serve a combination of mills. That is, a mill in this organization will require that all goods purchased must be sent to one of a selected list of spongers. The list will naturally consist of sponging houses that the mills can trust. An organization of examiners to take care of work for this association of mills is also suggested, so that the work throughout the industry may be standardized.

Celebrate 75 Years in Business.

Park & Tilford, Tuesday next, will celebrate their seventy-fifth year in the grocery business. The firm was founded Oct. 12, 1840, by Joseph Park and John M. Tilford, at Carmine Street, in the old Ninth Ward, then one of the most aristocratic sections of the city. Their capital amounted to $300. The business grew steadily and was moved to the corner of Ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, where it continued for many years, and from which a number of branches and warehouses were established, with foreign offices in Paris and Havana and a factory at Key West, Florida. In 1906 Frank Tilford, son of John M. Tilford, became President of the company and is now its active head.

LACK OF COURTESY TO THE SALESMEN

This Is Said to be One Reason Why Some Wholesalers Are Selling at Retail.

The lack of courtesy shown by many buyers to the salesmen calling upon them has, according to the inquiry made by one manufacturer, led to the growth of the retail departments conducted by the manufacturers in addition to their wholesale businesses.

The explanation is a simple one. The manufacturers who make a practice of retailing their product at wholesale prices have found it so hard to do business with the buysrs that they have given up trying to sell them in despair. They have taken up the thing left for them to do, and that has been to begin selling to retail customers themselves. Their local trade has been maintained in this way.

A manufacturer who has instructed his salesmen not to waste their time by calling on certain buyers has a few suggestions to offer that he thinks, if carried out, would make buyers more accessible and remove the causes of complaint.

"In the first place," he said, "most buying offices are planned on the wrong principle. There is a window through which the visiting salesman pass their cards. This window is generally the scene of great disorder and confusion, with salesmen lined up four and five deep trying to put in their cards all at once. The out-of-town buyers only have an hour or so to spend in the office before going out to place their orders, and in some offices no attempt is made to notify the waiting salesmen that the buyer has left.

"It would be easy to eliminate this confusion and disorder, with its waste of time and energy. I have in mind the system in use in a large department store here. The card window has been discarded entirely. Before the buyers' offices there is a long brass railing. As soon as a salesman calls, the attendant behind the railing immediately sees to it that his card is taken and sent in to the buyer. It makes no difference whether the buyer is engaged or not, he always takes time to let the salesman outside know whether he will look at his line.

"Another thing that should be remedied if the salesman is to receive better treatment is in reaching the buyer's office. The common rule in office buildings is to forbid any one carrying samples to use the passenger elevators. This, of course, is not objectionable of itself. But there is no reason why the salesmen should not enjoy prompt service as well as others. Frequently I have gone up in the passenger elevator, leaving the porter carrying my samples to go up on the freight elevator. Disregarding the fact that this freight carrier is generally an evil smelling affair, the service is very bad. I may have secured an opportunity to show my line to the buyer, only to find that my porter was still on the way up. I have lost valuable business through such delays. The solution, then, is to either set aside one passenger elevator between certain hours or the use of salesmen, as some buildings have done, or to increase the efficiency of the freight elevators so as to prevent the possibility of long delay.

"When these obstacles have been removed, the stores or resident buyers should instruct their clerks in some of the fundamental elements of efficiency and courtesy. I visited an office not long ago to call upon a buyer who was reported to be in town. The clerk, who should have asked the nature of my call, was talking baseball with another office attendant. I waited for a long time, only to have the clerk come up to me finally and say: 'Are you waiting for Mr. So and So?' He left town yesterday, you know.' I didn't know, and there was really no reason why I should have known. It was his business to have given me that information when I first came in. On the other hand, when the courteous answer I got in return will make the chances small of the same thing happening again in that office. It would be a good thing if all the stores that maintain such offices in this city would send on to their employes a set of instructions in civility and prompt business methods and see that these rules were carried out.

"Until the conditions I have described have been remedied I can't see how the manufacturers will be disposed to cooperate with the retailers in preventing the sale of goods to retail customers by wholesale houses. I think the growth in the number of wholesale-retailers is due in large measure to the discourteous and uncivil treatment accorded the salesmen by the buyers."

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

There was no great feature to the activities in the local gray goods market yesterday. For a Saturday, the inquiries and sales were said to he very good, and prices continued to be firmly held hy the mills. Further sales of 39-inch 56-44s were reported at 4 cents for immediate delivery, and there was some business done on spot 38½-inch 64-60s at 4 11-16 cents. More inquiries for 4.23 sheetings were in the market, hut most of the bids were such that they had to be referred to the mills by the selling houses for final judgment. A good movement of fancies was told of. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4½c
39-inch, 72-76s	*6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4½c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	*3¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¼c	27-inch, 56-52s	3c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cases Decided Arising Under the Wool and Metal Schedules.

That theatrical powder puffs are not "brushes" was the conclusion reached yesterday hy the Board of General Appraisers in disposing of a contention made hy Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, importers of the goods. When the articles reached the Appraiser's stores, they were examined and found to be composed in chief value of wool. The Collector accordingly took duty under the Tariff act of 1909, at the rate of 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed a rate of 40 per cent. as brushes. The svidence submitted was regarded as insufficient.

Bullock's, Los Angeles, imported automatic lighters principally composed of metal, enamelled and gilded and of such shape as to resemble a gold-tipped cigarette. The gilded tip is removable, and is so arranged that on removal from the body of this article it revolves a wheellike sparking device which ignites a small wick. Collector Elliott classified the merchandise as articles of metal, designed to be carried on or about the person, valued above 20 cents per dozen pieces, and took duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem. This board overruled the claim that duty accrued at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as plain metal manufacturss not specially provided for.

Much the same question was raised in the protests submitted by the H. & D. Folsom Arms Company and Schoverling, Daly & Gales regarding the classification of mstal whistles. As they are ordinarily carried on or about the person, the Collector exacted duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the claim was for 20 per cent. under the metal sclieduie. Judge Sullivan said the board was clearly of the opinion the articles were properly assessed, the Collector being affirmed.

John Wanamaker was sustained in claims made against the Collector's action in returning wearing apparel made in part of tuckings at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem. As reported to the board, the merchandise consisted of two classes. Judge Howell held that such of the goods as were composed in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fibre were properly dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem. Those composed in principal value of silk were given entry at 50 per cent. The Collector was directed to make a reliquidation.

John L. Vandiver, Philadelphia, lost in a controversy with the customs authorities regarding the status of steel tubes. They were described as being sixteen fect long and two inches in diameter, the walls of the tubes being three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. Duty was assessed at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for steel tubes, while the importer claimed free entry as steel billets. Hearings in the case were postponed several times at the request of the protestant. At the last date set for trial, the importer was again absent, with the result that the board dismissed the protest.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

An Active Week with Sustained Demand at Rising Prices.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 9.—This week has been a fairly active one in the cotton cloth markets of New England. While prices have been irregular in the main there were substantial advances from a sixteenth to a quarter of a cent per yard. A healthy feature of business is the attention which has been given by buyers to practically all makes of cotton cloths manufactured in volume hy the cotton mills of Fall River.

The narrow end of the markst is reasonably firm and, judging from the size of the orders received for wide and medium wide styles, that end of the market is very strong, with prices showing an upward movement. Sateens and twills have received some attention from buyers and some good orders have been received.

The packers of Chicago and other points in the West have been in the market for their requirements and satisfied these in a number of cases because it has been indicated to them that prices will go higher.

The mills have been somewhat reluctant to do business at quotations named by some buyers because there is a feeling among manufacturers that larger profits will be made later, when even higher prices than are now prevailing will be named for goods. The tone of the market showed that buyers are in need of goods because in the past they have purchased according to their actual needs, and felt little concerned about the future, preferring to take chances rather than store up on goods which were considered very cheap at that time compared with prices which are now quoted. The cotton market still holds strong and is a vital matter when cloth values are named.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 150,000 pieces, of which about 100,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand fairly active and with prices very firm and rising.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Higher Prices, Due to Scarcity, Noted in All Quarters.

Owing to a large demand, the Yokohama raw silk market has advanced again, and closed with indications of a further rise. Stocks of high-grade silks are getting scarce, and the visible stock in the market amounts to only 8,500 bales.

Canton forecasts a decided shortage in the sixth and seventh crops, and consequently reelers are asking the highest prices and are able to get them, as it is reported that there are more buyers than sellers on that market. The coarse sizes are practically unobtainable. Shanghai reports an increased activity on tsatlees and tussahs, while there is a steady demand for steam filatures. Prices of tussahs have gone up considerably during the last few days.

The Italian market is holding very firm at the last prices, according to A. P. Villa & Brothers. Reelers are offering sparingly in anticipation of a further increase in prices as soon as the market becomes active again. Locally business is good, with prices firm.

Manufacturers and Jobbers:

$200,000 of "30 Day Accounts" for $2,500

You can sell $200,000 of accounts during the year, **without the knowledge of your customers,** at a **TOTAL COST** to you of only:

$1,000 if paid 15 days after our purchase
2,000 " " 30 " " " "
3,000 " " 45 " " " "
4,000 " " 60 " " " "
5,000 " " 75 " " " "
6,000 " " 90 " " " "

plus a fee of $5.00 per $1,000 only on the first $100,000 sold within any 12 successive months.

No Commissions—No Interest or Exchange—No Extras

You can sell us only $5,000 or more of your present accounts at exactly the same ratio. You receive about 80% cash upon delivery of documents—balance as each account is paid, less charge as above for the actual number of days. Write for details now!

Ask Dun, Bradstreet or your own Banker who we are.

A. E. Duncan President.

Commercial Credit Company,

Capital and Surplus over $1,600,000
Commercial Bankers Non-Notification System
Home Office: **Baltimore**—Represented at
NEW YORK by **Walker & Parsons,** Phone Gramercy 880.
Room 511, at 200 5th Avenue.
Philadelphia Boston Cincinnati Chicago

IS THERE PROFIT IN GRAY COTTONS?

What Is Shown in a Comparison of Prices of Fabrics and Raw Material.

Despite the rapid rise in the market for gray goods that has taken place in the last few weeks, as a result of the continued upward movement in cotton, it is the contention of the manufacturers that the situation, so far as profit-making is concerned, is not so favorable as it was at this time a year ago, when goods and cotton were both lower than at present. This does not apply, of course, to the mills that were financially able to stock up heavily with cheap cotton, for the chances of such mills to make money with goods at their present levels are said to be remarkable.

The chief reason why the condition stated above exists is because cotton went down last Fall more rapidly than the prices of goods did, which gave the mills with money almost unlimited chances to sell goods ahead at full prices while buying very cheap cotton to make them up with later on. This year the reverse is the case, for cotton has been moving upward a lot faster than merchandise, with the result that the mills, excepting for those which still have cheap, or comparatively cheap, cotton on hand, are taking chances in selling contracts at prices an eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard higher, if the latter advance can be obtained from buyers after a period of cheap goods, than the present range of quotations.

As compared with the Fall of 1913, it is held that the profit-making possibilities of the present market are as good if not a little better. At that time both cotton and goods were higher. For instance, gray goods sheeting touched by printcloths during 1913 were in October, and this was true also of cotton. On Oct. 7, 1913, to be exact, Lowinson's chart shows that 39-inch 72-76s reached the high-water figure of 7 cents, with spot middling cotton at 13.90 cents. This figure was again touched on Oct. 27, when spot cotton sales were held at the year's highest point, 14.50 cents. A year ago, on Oct. 9, 72-76s were quoted at 5 cents a yard, with the Cotton Exchange closed and cotton nominally at 7.50 cents. Yesterday's price, with cotton at 12.55 cents, was 6 cents asked. The lowest point touched by this construction in 1913 was on May 20, with cotton at 12 cents. In 1914, the lowest point reached, 6¾ cents, was on Oct. 12, with cotton nominally at 7.50 cents, and again on Dec. 1, with cotton at 7.40 cents on the Exchange. The maximum was 7¼ cents on Jan. 8, with cotton at 12.30. This year the goods have not dropped below 5 cents, while the present price is top mark.

On Oct. 2, 1913, and again on Oct. 20, with cotton at 14.20 and 14.30 cents, respectively, the year's high point was reached by 39-inch 80-80s, which on those dates were held at 6¼ cents. They scraped bottom at 5¼ cents on May 9 and Aug. 9, when cotton was at 12 cents in both cases. In 1914 they touched their high point, 6½ cents, on Jan. 8, with 12.30 cent cotton, and their lowest point on Oct. 21 and Dec. 9, when 4¾ cents was quoted with cotton at 7.50 nominal and at 7.40 cents, respectively. Yesterday's price was 5¾ cents, against 4½ cents last year. The present figure is maximum for 1915, while the minimum for this construction this year has been 4¼ cents.

Yesterday's figure on that popular construction, 38½-inch 64-60s, which was 4 11-16 cents, was the 1915 record price, while the bottom was touched at 3⅝ cents. A year ago yesterday this construction was quoted at 3¾ cents, and on Oct. 16, last year, it reached bottom at 3½ cents, going up a sixteenth about three days later. At that time the Cotton Exchange was closed. The highest price quoted on 64-60s in 1914 came on Jan. 21, when cotton was at 13.05. On that date the goods were held at 5⅝ cents. The 1913 high mark was on Oct. 2, when, with cotton at 14.20, the goods were quoted at 5½ cents. With cotton quoted at 13.90 on Aug. 11, the 1913 low mark on 64-60s was set at 4⅝.

The 1913 high figure on another popular construction, 38½-inch 60-48s, was quoted on Oct. 27, when cotton was held at 14.50 cents a pound, spot, and the goods were quoted at 4 13-16 cents. They were quoted at 4¼ cents on May 3, with cotton at 11.85 cents, and on Aug. 15, with cotton five points higher. This was the minimum price for 1913 on this construction. The 1914 maximum on 60-48s was reached on Jan. 14, when the goods were quoted at 4½ cents and cotton at 12.70 cents. The record low figure was 3 cents, which was asked on Dec. 14, with cotton at 7.35. This price, however, did not last very long, and 60-48s closed the year at 3¼ cents, with cotton at 7.50 cents. This year's highest price is the present one, 3¾ cents, while the lowest was 3¼ cents.

The Lowinson chart for 1914 was enlarged to include two constructions not shown in the one for 1913. These are 39-inch 80-80s and 27-inch 64-60s. The chart showed that 80 squares were quoted at 5½ cents a year ago yesterday, against 6¼ cents yesterday. Their highest price for 1914 was 7¼ cents on Jan. 8, when cotton was held at 12.30, compared with the present figure as the highest for 1915. The 1914 minimum price was reached on Oct. 21, when the quotation was 5⅜ cents and cotton was nominally held at 7.50 cents. The lowest point for this year has been 5⅜ cents.

Three and three-eighth cents was the topmost price paid for 27-inch 64-60s during 1914, this price having been charged for them on Jan. 13, when cotton was held at 12.60 cents a pound. With cotton at 7.40 cents on Dec. 18 the bottom was touched, this price being 2 7-16 cents. At present this construction is held at 3⅝ cents, asked, which is the high point for the year, while the lowest quotation for 1915 has been 2 7-16 cents. This was the price asked for this construction on the first business day of the year. A year ago at this time it was quoted at 2⅜ cents.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, piece dry goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss F. S. Tarrson, women's waists, petticoats, kimonos, wrappers; A. Cohen, suits, dresses, skirts; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Baer & Hecht Co.; J. Hecht, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Imperial.
CHICAGO—J. M. Smyth Merchandise Co.; J. E. Parker, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
CHICAGO—Weber's Dept. Store; J. Weber, dry goods, carpets, house furn. goods; Broadway Central.
CINCINNATI—Bischof, Sterne & Stein; H. Stein, mfrs. cloaks, suits, skirts; 200 5th Av.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, dry goods, carpets, general mdse.; 60 West 23d; Murray Hill.
LAWRENCE—Hydeman & Co.; E. N. Hydeman, carpets, furniture; Wallick.
PHILADELPHIA—Maxwell & Polin; W. J. Maxwell, mfrs. waists, dresses; Flanders.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; J. F. McDermott, T. J. Steveoson, furniture; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—J. R. Newman & Sons; A. J. Newman, clothing, furn. goods, sporting goods, hats, shoes; Hermitage.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zaimes, millinery; 621 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; F. R. Sturtevant, upholstery; 2 Walker St.
ST. JOSEPH—Wheeler & Motter Merc. Co.; W. Wheeler, Jr., hosiery; 320 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; E. R. Ganz, ladies', misses', children's Fall coats; 877 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; M. Steinfeld, women's coats, furs, suits, skirts; 71 West 23d; Netherland.
TRENTON—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
WASHINGTON—W. B. Moses & Sons; W. H. Rice, carpets, rugs, mattings; linoleums; Imperial.

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

MEN'S NECKWEAR CONTRACTORS. In position to solicit additional business with reliable manufacturers; best of references. Geiles & Weissman, 302 East 4th St.

DESIRE AT ONCE, on cash terms, high-grade Dresses, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4348.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

PLAID and STRIPE taffeta silk wanted. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN to carry line ladies' soft neckwear; strictly commission basis. C. W. Ferguson Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, to carry line ladies' soft neckwear; strictly commission basis. C. W. Ferguson Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the **Bargain Basement**
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer special values in Ladies' and Misses' FUR TRIMMED SUITS for immediate delivery.

Free Toy Balloons
With Your Advertisement
WILL INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS
Our Patent Valve keeps the air in.
Haber B. os. 869 Broadway. Samples, Prices and Our Advice Free on Request.

Bestnette RAIN COATS
N. Y. Mackintosh Co
39-41 W. 32d St.

WE LOAN YOU MONEY against your outstanding accounts. We don't notify your customers. You collect and pay us. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, Commercial Bankers, 28 Exchange Place, New York.

Manrish All-Wool Serge Boys' Suit, $7.50.
Military style, braid trimmed, yarn dyed lining. Prompt deliveries. Other values in suits and coats. E. HONIG, 23 W. 32d St., City.

WHOLESALE FURNITURE EXCHANGE,
11 West 19th Street.
OFFER A TEN-PIECE SOLID MAHOGANY
DINING ROOM SUITE
From Factory Direct to You,
$125.00
4 pcs. Bedroom suite old Ivory Finish with Solid Mahogany tops and Cane Panels at $55.00.
The GENERAL MERCHANDISE EXCHANGE, Inc.,
11 to 19 West 19th Street, New York.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Son NEW YORK & CHICAGO

To open box release handle and press back lock.
AUTOMATIC LOCKING BAG
ELKUS & OLIAN Inc., 640 Broadway, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh 4670

M. M. Patent **Petticoats** Showing Fall Line. Silk $1.98 to $60
36 West 25th St.
Cotton $7 to $15
Meyer-Mayers, Inc. Founder (Mayers & Lester)

The most your money can buy in middies
IF IT'S MIDDIES
Zeess
Value plus service is our motto.
IS THE ANSWER
Showroom 34 W. 32d St. Factory 83 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

Made IN U.S.A. **Manufacturers' Offerings** Made IN U.S.A.

150 new FALL MODELS ready for your inspection. **PHILGILL**

Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St. | From $2.25 **DRESSES** to $3.75 MESSALINES—POPLINS—SILKS TAFFETAS—CREPE DE CHINES | Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St.

We cannot make all the dresses therefore we make the daintiest. **Rose Dress Co.** 25-29 West 31st

SALE OF HUGE
ORIENTAL RUGS
Sizes ranging from 6x9 to 19x29, in all weaves and colors, at amazingly low prices. Before purchasing your rugs be sure and see this grand collection. There is a tremendous saving for you. Several hundred Persian Rugs of various sizes are included in this sale.
K. KAPRELIAN,
179 Madison Ave., at 34th St.

Lowest Prices—Best Service—Largest Stock
GOLDSMITH BROS
The Big Stationery Store.
77 Nassau St., between John & Fulton Sts.

World's Market Corporation
28-30 West 23d Street.
9-19 West 22d Street.

Burroughs Adding Machine
$150. COST $350. PRIVATE SALE.
John E. Ransch, Auc'r, 187 Greenwich St., cor. Dey

ACCOUNTS FINANCED.
COLEMAN & CO., 1,133 Broadway. Tel. Farragut 9763. Accounts Financed.

ADVERTISING.
"What the Male can sell the Mail can sell."
SACKERMAN-EDELMAN CO., 303 Fifth Av.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for 7 10 & 25c goods.
N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices.
BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BOOKLETS, CIRCULARS, ETC.
PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, office Stationery. Lowest Prices. Drawings, Cuts, Trade Marks. Mayer Bros., 201 W. 37. Greeley 859

CLEANING SERVICE FOR THE TRADE.
Sanitex process restores garments or piece goods that are shop worn, soiled, spotted in the making. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Sq.

CLOTHING SPECIALTIES
Knitted Overcoats Snappy Young Men's Models. New Color Effects.
The Hoose of Huchberger, 93 5th Ave.

COATS AND WRAPS
We SHIP on receipt of your order—you SELL on receipt of our goods!
LEO. F. STURM,
48 W. 25th St., Tel. Greeley 876. N. Y. C.

COMBINATION DRESSES.
Velvet dresses, fur trimmed for immediate delivery. STAR DRESS MFG. CO., 126 West 26th St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS.
SPECIALISTS AT $16.50 A DOZ.
Kaynee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 B'way.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices.
EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DRESSES.
Serge and Silk Dresses. Great values.
MARK & PAUL, 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged.
N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE, 117 Sp

PLAN GREAT BAZAAR FOR FRENCH WAR AID

Fashion Review at the Ritz-Carlton to Surpass Past Efforts on That Line.

WEEK'S GIFTS TO THE FUNDS

Committee of Mercy Donates $15,000 for Armenians—Call for Winter Comfort Kits.

Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer of the Vacation War Relief Committee, and Miss Ethelhert Nevin, the Treasurer of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, announced yesterday that a "Bazar de Charite" for the benefit of the French Emergency Relief Fund will be held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on Oct. 27, 28, and 29. J. W. Gidding, it was announced, has entire charge of the program, which will be a fashion review and, it is said, will surpass the fashion fête held at Long Beach in August. The bazaar will be under the patronage of prominent women of this and other cities in this country and of London, England.

The French Wounded Emergency Fund officials, in a circular issued yesterday, say that it is impossible for people who have not been in France recently to realize "the tremendous burden laid upon her civil population by the preaence of more than 500,000 wounded soldiers—French, Belgian, British, and German."

Vacation War Relief Committee.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or more, which brings the fund's total to more than $128,000.

Anonymous	$241	Mrs. I. H. Adlem	$10
Miss Gladys Hollingsworth	468	Mrs. W. P. Hamilton	30
Anonymous	203	Mrs. G. R. Dyer	53
Miss Anne Morgan	31	Mrs. R. H. Greene	10
Miss Elsie de Wolfe	40	Children's Fund	50
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	10	Special Relief Soc'y	22
Mrs. G. Da Voe	10	Mrs. H. Brown	22
Adolphe de Bary	19	Polish-Am. War Relief	53
Miss A. M. Baien	34	Miscellaneous	10
Miss Elizabeth McWilliams	10	Miscellaneous	32

Red Cross Contributions.

During the past week the American Red Cross shipped through its New York office a consignment of hospital and relief supplies to the Serbians valued at about $5,000. The contributions received by the New York branch last week amounted to $340.35, which brought the total, collected by that chapter since the war started to $521,896.65. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

G. W. Schurman	$100	Mrs. F. Remington	$25
Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Smithers	60	Miss Lucy Hodgman	15
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Quincy	100	Thomas B. Kerr	15
Miss Madge S. Clarks	30	Miss Elinor Duckingham	10
		Mrs. W. E. Wheeler	25

Relief for the Serbians.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, has collected $132,453.09 to date. New gifts of the past week included:

Buffalo Com.	$270	W. Sines	$25
California Tent Fd.	20	C. Ziska	20
St. Paul Com.	30		

For French Women and Children.

The fund for the relief of the French women and children, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals $107,457.31. New gifts of $10 or more received the past week were as follows:

Refugees Relief Fund	$1,000	Mrs. G. H. De La Vergne	$10
Lafayette Day, Newport, R. I.	200	Mrs. R. W. Emmet, 2d	10
Mrs. L. P. Ives	100	Mrs. M. B. Harriman	10
Mr. and Mrs. William Emerson	100	Mrs. F. Vanderbilt	10
Dr. Morton Prince	50	Mrs. M. Kinney	10
Anonymous	50	Mrs. J. C. Borden	10
Gen. James Parker, U. S. A.	25	Mrs. J. Auerbach	10
Dr. and Mrs. Carroll Dunham	25	Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson	10
Mrs. C. M. Pratt	20	Prof. J. Lustrat	10
H. L. Satterlee	20	Miss C. E. Comstock	10
Mrs. C. C. Moreau	15	Mrs. J. H. Sturgis	10
Mrs. J. C. Fraley	10	Miss C. E. Comstock	10
Mrs. Maurice Leon	10	Other gifts	18

The Polish Relief Fund.

The Polish Relief Fund, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is the head, has collected since its organization a sum in excess of $90,200. New gifts of the past week included these or $10 or more:

Dr. C. L. Minor	$30	W. L. Dennis	$25

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Treasurer, and the offices of which are on the French Line pier, has received these new gifts for the furtherance of its work to relieve suffering in France:

Gerard-Rutherford	$18	Other gifts	$25

For the Armenian Sufferers.

The fund for the relief of the Armenian Sufferers, which is being collected by the Armenian Atrocities Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, in co-operation with the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, which committee on Friday cabled $100,000 to Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, acknowledges these new gifts received the past week.

Com. of Mercy	$15,000	A Friend	$100
A Friend	10,000	V. V.	50
D. Willis James	5,000	Mrs. A. Du Bois	15
Arthur C. James	5,000	F. D. Conklin	10
Mrs. J. S. Kennedy	5,000	Paul Knadlan	20
Mrs. A. T. Van Santvoord	1,000	H. B. Walker	20
Mrs. E. E. Olcott	100	Mrs. C. W. Ogden	25
Dudley Tibbits	100	M. H. M. Bryda	50
Anonymous	100	P. P. Clark	10
Charles E. Gross	100	Rt. Rev. W. Lawrence	25
W. H. Rockwood	25	Miss Mary G. Elienwood	10
A. R. K.	20	United Educ. Soc. of Harpoot	100
Mrs. T. H. Messenger	10	Dr. K. M. Manoulgian	25
Miscellaneous	77	Mrs. J. C. Dutcher	10
Frank H. Scott	25	Peter Van Nadjian	10
F. G. Wood	25	E. R. Wellington	100
A. T. Frissell	25	Mrs. C. Thommson	10
Mary H. Loines	25	Mrs. and Miss Ford	10
H. P. B. Harvey	20	R. D. F. Curtis	25
Henry A. Stickney	15	Miss M. Van Rensselaer	10
Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Grant	10	Rev. C. W. Goodrich	15
Caroline L. Anderson	10	E. W. K.	15
A. M. Clough	10	Miss C. S. Haynes	10
Miss M. H. Buckingham	10	Mrs. G. C. Ward	100
Miss E. M. Buckingham	10	Mrs. S. E. Jelliffe	10
Mrs. Alden J. Sheffcourt	10	Mrs. E. Du Bois	10
Miss E. O. Cammann	10	Mary J. Fields	10
Edward W. Foster	10	Mary A. Clark	10
Henry L. Dyer	25	Mrs. H. H. Nelly	10
C. H. Clements	10	Brooklyn Friends	1,000
R. Fulton Cutting	100	Mrs. F. C. Hewitt	100
George A. Sanford	10	Mrs. Anne C. Fair	10
Harry Jackson	25	Miss E. C. Larson	386
A. G. Brinckerhoff	20	Mrs. P. Straus	100
E. L. Mansure	25	L. A. Cerf	100

British-American Fund $31,232.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 200 Fifth Avenue, of which Lady Herbert is the President, acknowledges these new subscriptions of $10 or more:

J. P. Morgan	$250	Mrs. A. Contes	100
J. G. Milburn	100	Mrs. John Magee	$165
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	100	Lady Herbert	163
Johanna S. S. Provisione Co.	100	W. A. Ruddy	20
		Miscellaneous	10

Aid for the Belgians.

The Belgian Relief Fund, of which the Rev. Father J. H. Stillemans, S-10 Bridge Street, is the head, was increased last week to a total of $1,057,370.23. Those who gave $10 or more were as follows:

Miss Grace Scovills	$1,000	Mr. and Mrs. W. Emerson	$100
Mrs. L. Satterlee	25	F. S. Smithers	25
R. A. White-Chain Letters	35	G. G. Reynolds	100
Anonymous	10	C. C. Carrick	10
October add'l	15	Thomas Kerr	15
Bu de Secours, Woonsocket, R. I.	150	E. L. Pierce	10
		Charles S. Lewis	25
		S. M. Elmore	10

British War Relief Association.

The British War Relief Association, 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, of which Henry Clews is Treasurer, received the past week these new donations of $10 or more:

Miss A. Maxwell	$100	Mrs. R. M. Thompson	$25
Miss E. Whitman	155	son	25
John Stewart	10	B. J. Patterson	10
Miss Edwina Post	10	Mrs. P. A. Haggin	10
Hendon Chubb	10	Mrs. P. W. Darby	10
Prof. Alex. Smith	10	[illegible]	10
Miss M. Codman	50	Miscellaneous	60
Maj. L. L. Seaman	50	Mrs. S. Aldrich	10

Persian War Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, was increased last week by the following new gifts of $10 or more:

Woman's Mis. Soc. First Pres. Ch., Portland, Ore.	$100	Smaller donations, aggregating	$40
Rev. J. G. Magee	30	Bethany Pres. Ch.	18
C. E. C. Flack	15	First Presby. Ch.	25
Mrs. L. A. Loecy	10	Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Thompson	12
Mrs. E. Judson	10	Misses H. F. and Lillis Britain	100
Pres. Ch., White Rock, Penn.	12	A. C. Rogers	100
Oliver Presby. Ch.	15	Miss E. A. Jack	10
Elma McDowell	10	Greennill Pres. Ch.	10
Henry C. Miller	10	Mrs. M. P. Stevenson	10
		son	10

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which sends comfort kits to the French soldiers in the trenches, has collected since its organization $80,067.60. The Secretary of the fund received a cablegram yesterday from the American Relief Clearing House, in Paris, in which an urgent appeal was made for an increased shipment of Winter comfort kits. The office of the fund is Room 122, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LACE SALE FOR WAR RELIEF.

Goods Made in Belgium Put on Display at the Holland House.

Belgian-made lace goods valued at $200,000 was on display yesterday afternoon in the Gold Room of the Holland House at a meeting of the World Art and Travel Club and the Chicago Woman's Club of New York. The lace was the property of the Belgian Relief Commission, to which it was shipped last Spring, and is being sold for the benefit of the women who made it and who are in many cases the only persons with anything like profitable employment in their districts.

The star piece of the collection was a bridal veil of Maline workmanship and was valued at $5,000. Italian jewelry belonging to Mrs. Enoch Rosekrans Vedder was also on display.

The purpose of the Belgian exhibit was to revive interest in the relief work which a member of the commission, who was present and in charge of the display, said was as urgent as ever, and which might conceivably be forgotten in the press of other events by people who would support it when it was called to their attention. The laces are kept permanently at the commission's offices at 1 Broadway, where they are on sale.

Mrs. Alanson Stewart Appleton was hostess of the meeting and her daughter, Miss Caroline Dawes Appleton, head of the International Society of the Friends of Childhood, assisted her. Dugald Stewart Walker read several of his interpretations of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales, with original illustrations; Mrs. Marie Kimball sang, and Meredith Langstaff sang several Serbian folk songs, which have been published by Miss Appleton for the benefit of the Serbian noncombatants.

QUEEN RECEIVES HAMILTON.

Sophie of Greece Directs the Relief of 300,000 Refugees.

ATHENS, Oct. 8, (via Paris, Oct. 9.)—Queen Sophie today received William H. Hamilton of New York, representing the American Mercy and Relief Committee, with whom she talked for two hours concerning the relief of Greek refugees from Asia Minor and other Turkish territories, some 300,000 of whom have found asylum in Greece.

The Queen is directing the work of feeding, clothing, and lodging these fugitives.

MUST PAY BACK TONNAGE.

One of the Drawbacks in Buying a Foreign-Built Yacht.

Chauncey M. Briggs of Chicago imported in 1909 the foreign-built yacht La Rita II. The Government brought suit for the tonnage tax accruing under the tariff act of 1909, no election having been made by the owner to pay an ad valorem duty in lieu thereof. The yacht was laid up in Chicago and finally sold. The purchasers made entry of the yacht in 1912, pending proceedings by the Government to collect the tonnage tax for the year 1909. In order to release the boat it appeare that the purchasers paid not only the tonnage tax but the ad valorem duty levied upon the entry of the yacht in 1912.

The matter came before the General Appraisers on the question whether the purchasers should be relieved from payment of the tonnage tax which had accrued previous to the entry of the yacht, or have it considered as a payment of the ad valorem duty levied upon the yacht on entry. The claim in short was that one payment should suffice. On this point Judge Waite said:

"We cannot accede to that demand. While an ad valorem duty upon a foreign-built yacht relieves the owner from payment of a subsequent tonnage tax, we are aware of no rule which would relieve him from the payment of the tonnage tax which had already accrued and become a debt to the Government. It is very doubtful whether this protest could be construed in such a way as to grant the relief sought, the law having been declared constitutional. That question, however, does not become material in the view we take of the facts and the law. The protest is overruled."

FREE LECTURES MONDAY.

THE DAUPHINY, by Professor Charles U. Clark, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

RICHARD WAGNER, CREATOR OF THE MUSIC DRAMA, by Sam S. Van Cleve, Ph. D., Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by piano selections.

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY, AWAKENING OF THE SPIRIT OF NATIONALITY, by Edward F. Humphrey, Ph. D., Public School 46, 150th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

HONORE DE BALZAC, by J. G. Carter Troop, Public School 165, 225 West 108th Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE SMALLEST THING IN THE WORLD, by Charles L. Harrington, Hunter College, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, by Miss Emma H. Gunther, New York Public Library, Tompkins Square Branch, 331 East Tenth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated by exhibits.

AGRICULTURAL WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE WEST—VEGETABLE, by Joseph Apley, Pilgrim Hall, Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

RACES AND NATIONS KNOWN TO THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS, by Professor W. Max Muller, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON, by Dr. Henry R. Rose, Public School 46, 126th Street, between Rainbridge and Briggs Avenues, 8:15 P. M.

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL, by William Rennie, Public School 50, Bryant and Vyse Avenues, north of 172d Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

RAILROADS BEGIN TO BUY EQUIPMENT

Steel Trade Swamped with Big Orders from Roads for More Cars and Rails.

MORE SHELL ORDERS PLACED

But American Manufacturers Complain Over the Many Rejections by War Inspectors for Minor Faults.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9.—Convinced that the European war will drag along another year or more, large consumers of iron and steel are seeking to place themselves in a position to obtain future supplies. With the war consuming vast quantities of steel, domestic consumers stand a poor chance of getting reasonable attention. Some buyers are seeking to place contracts for the whole of 1916, and a number are trying to cover their requirements up to the first quarter of 1917.

Apropos of the munition contracts, American manufacturers have become disgusted over the large number of projectiles condemned for the least trivial account by the European Inspectors.

If any one can find a dock in which to build a steel vessel he can have twenty-five or more contracts along the Eastern Coast. Projectors have been unable to find a place on which to lay a keel. The Ward Line placed orders for two large steamers with the Cramp Shipyard, for which almost 15,000 tons of steel will be required. Shipyards are said to have contracts extending over two years. As a result of the shipbuilding program, and increasing steel car orders, plate mills are exceedingly busy. The United States Government will soon be in the market for plates for six torpedoboat destroyers, each of which will require about 1,000 tons of steel, and for two battleships, which will use between 15,000 and 20,000 tons each, exclusive of the armor plate. Plates are firm at $1.40, Pittsburgh, and specifications are keeping the mills operating to capacity.

The Lakawanna Steel Company has contracted to fill an order for 35,000 tons of rounds, in long lengths, for the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company of Cleveland. The steel will be used to make 5,000,000 shell cases. Deliveries begin this month and extend over sixteen months. The American Locomotive Company is inquiring for 30,000 tons of 6-inch rounds for forgings, for delivery the first quarter of next year. The American Brake Shoe Company is in need of 20,000 tons of rounds. A New Jersey manufacturer has closed for 9,000 tons of heavy bars.

Big Orders for Shells.

Every machine shop in New York and vicinity which can turn a few lathes must be engaged in making projectiles, judging from the quantity of steel demanded by plants in the Atlantic seaboard section. J. P. Morgan & Co. have queries out for steel for 5,000,000 9-inch shells. This will require from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of steel. The same company has also handled a deal for 20,000 tons of rounds for the French Government. A Brooklyn manufacturer is inquiring for 10,000 tons of 3½-inch rounds, and has placed 1,500 tons. The Hudson River concern is out for 10,000 tons of steel.

A Baltimore shell maker requires 33,000 tons of shell steel, and Philadelphia brokers are figuring on 50,000 tons for export. The Bethlehem Steel Company has obtained 3,500 tons from several cold-rolled steel shafting companies. Pittsburgh steel mills are awamped with orders and inquiries, likewise Youngstown mills, and they will be out of the running for some time. Added to this mess domestic demand is increasing. Having failed to place contracts shell makers have approached regular consumere of hars to buy for them. Steel makers have become acquainted with the plan and have refused to sell customers more steel than they have been using ordinarily.

Rail orders are more plentiful and promise to become greater. The New York Central has placed orders for 20,000 tons with the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Lackawanna and Bethlehem Steel Companies. The Baltimore & Ohio has closed with the Pennsylvania Steel Company for 11,000 tons and contracted with other mills for a greater tonnage which has not been made public. The Southern Railway has contracted for 10,000 tons with the Tennessee Coal and Iron and Railway Company and 1,500 with the Pennsylvania Steel Company. The Boston & Maine has an inquiry out for 25,000 tons. Other lines are in the market with various tonnages. Rail orders during September aggregated 325,000 tons, the largest of the year.

Numerous car orders have been placed and more are in project. The car shops which have had poor picking during the past year will probably close 1915 with a spurt and will etart 1916 with a boom. September car orders aggregated about 9,000 cars.

Boller tubes have been advanced $2 a ton. Large sized bolts have gone up 5 per cent. Rivets are in bettcr demand, and higher prices ean be anticipated. Wire is selling at a premium. All the barbwire mills in the world are working day and night and cannot come within a fraction of filling the demand. Recent advances on all lines of finished and crude steel are being maintained and higher prices are anticipated.

The average selling price of hessemer iron for September was $15.906; basic iron, $15. This is an increase of $0.342 and $0.636 over August sales respectively. Steelmaking irons are in heavy demand, and present quotations will not continue. High ocean freights make exports impractical.

NO DUTY ON COMMISSIONS.

Rule Laid Down by Appraisers in Fixing Market Value.

Collectore of Customs, who of late have been adding commissions to the dutiable value of imported merchandise wer rebuked in a decision by the Board of General Appraisers in a protest filed by J. T. Steeb & Co., Seattle. This firm imported 21,000 bags of single jute yarn put up in balee.

The invoices contained various items of charges incidental to the preparation of the merchandise for shipment, among them an item for commiesion amounting to 119.31 yen. The Collector, in liquidating the entry, aaseased extra duty for the amount of the commission, on the assumption that the appraiser had added that amount as a dutiable item. The importers thereupon appealed to the board for relief.

Judge Waite, in reversing the Collector, said commissions, as such, cannot be added by the appraiser except to make market value, and, when so added, cease to be properly characterized as commissions, but muat be assumed to be an addition of a certain amount to the entered or involced value to make the market value defined by statute.

"In passing," said the decision, "we may also atate that, in our view, commissions cannot be considered as either 'costs,' 'charges' or 'expenses' to be added by the Collector under the statute, and the rule laid down in United States vs. Spingarn. Commissiona are generally the result of an agreement to pay a fixed amount to an agent or servant of the purchaser for performing certain duties in connection with the purchase of goods, but are entirely outside of and apart from the dutiable value of the goods involved."

NEW DYESTUFFS PLANT.

It Is Expected to Turn Out Sulphur Black in November.

The United States Coal Tar Products Company, incorporated at Albany with a capital of $150,000, will begin turning out sulphur black dye about the first of next month. Louis S. Adelson, the Treasurer and principal financial backer of the new concern, said that later it is hoped to produce other colors. The manufacturing end of the business will be in charge of Dr. Alexander Roberts, a practical dyestuff chemist with twenty years' experience in German and Swiss color plants. The company has leased a building and adequate grounds for active manufacturing at Broadway and Hopkins Avenue, Long Island City. Machinery is now being installed.

"We shall begin with sulphur black," said Mr. Adelson yesterday, "and will begin turning out this color the first of next month. At first, our capacity for this black will be at about the rate of 500 pounds per day, but later, when everything is in running order, it may be possible to produce as much as 2,000 pounds. After a start has been made on sulphur black, we will go on with other colors, beginning with Victoria blue.

"The full capacity eventually will be, for all colors, between 5,000 and 10,000 pounds daily. Before embarking upon this venture, I consulted Dr. Norton, the Government expert. I think we can produce aniline colors in this country about as cheaply as they do in Germany. Tariff protection is not sought, but we do feel that the Government should enact an anti-dumping and unfair trade practices law at the earliest moment possible.

Credit Men to Dine on Oct. 21.

The twentieth annual Fall meeting and dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Thursday evening, Oct. 21. John W. Weeks, United States Senator from Massachusetts, will speak on "The Relations of Government to Business." The other speakers will be H. G. Moore, Peoria, Ill., head of the National Association of Credit Men, and Justice William H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions.

Buying Cheaper Through London.

The prices obtained through a New York firm apparently acting as agent for manufacturers, writes Consul E. A. Wakefield from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, proved to be slightly higher than those quoted by the London agency for the same or similar products, in the case of a trade opportunity that was answered. This makes it appear that American goods may be purchased more cheaply through London agencies than direct from the United States.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Capt. R. C. Langdon, Inf., to this city and report to Chief, Div. of Militia Affairs, on or before Nov. 1, for duty in his office.

Maj. P. C. Harris, Adjt. Gen. on arrival in U. S., Albany, N. Y., report to Comdg. Officer, 1st Brig. for duty as Adj. of that brigade.

2d Lt. R. Royce, 26 Inf., aviation student, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly in flights from Sept. 27.

Name of 1st Lt. W. J. Fitzmaurice, 23d Inf., to detached, Nov. 1, and name of 1st Lt. F. C. Test, Inf., removed, Oct. 31. Lt. Test is relieved from duty with Brgn. Mill. of New Mexico, Oct. 31, then to regiment to which assigned.

Lt. Col. C. C. Williams, Ord. Dept., in addition to other duties is detailed for duty as a member of the Board of Eng., Vice Col. T. C. Dickson, retired.

Capt. W. M. Fassett, 27th Inf., now on leave, will proceed via San Fran. to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Capt. M. S. Fales, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 24th Inf. and will join it after leave.

1st Lt. S. Miles, F. A., is attached to 3d F. A., Jan. 4.

1st Lt. C. W. Neal, F. A., unassigned, is assigned to 6th F. A. He will join it after leave.

2d Lt. F. W. Bowlay, F. A., unassigned, is assigned to 6th F. A.

Following additional 2d Lts. are assigned to present regiments as 2d Lts. as of date indicated, with rank from June 12 last, to fill vacancies: J. B. Hinz, 16th Inf., Sept. 21, and J. B. Duckstad, 4th Inf., Sept. 23.

1st Lt. A. M. Pardee, 20th Inf., upon completion of present duty, will return to place of receipt by him of orders of July 14, and resume a status of absence with leave.

Leave: Maj. W. Welgel, Jr., 1 month and 10 days.

Navy.

Capt. H. Rodman, to command the New York, Oct. 18.

Commanders: R. D. Hasbrouck, to Boston yard, and S. E. Moses, the Monterey to the Wilmington.

Lt. Comdr. A. Staton, commissioned.

Lt. J. H. Blackburn, Aid of Staff, and Fleet Engineer, Pacific reserve fleet, home, wait orders.

Engrs. C. M. Parkinson, commissioned.

P. A. Surgn. G. B. Trible, the Solace, to temp. duty at the Academy.

A. Surgn. L. F. Drumm, M. R. C., commissioned.

A. Paymasters: S. J. Brune, to Naval Pay Offices School, Washn., D. C., and C. W. Edgs, commissioned.

Chf. Pharmist R. T. Abernathy, to Boston Naval Hosp., sick.

Chf. Mach. F. J. McAllister, the Ohio to the Wisconsin.

Mach. J. J. Coyle, the Ohio to the North Dakota.

Pay Clerk N. R. Wade, to the Cheyenne.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Juatin and San Diego at San Diego; Dolphin at Norfolk; Kanawaha at Newport; Nashville at Fort Au Prince, Bainbridge, Chauncey and Dale and Manila.

SAILED—Prometheus, Cordova for Sitka; Culgoa, Port Au Prince for Guatanamo, and the Des Moines, Larnaka for Beirut.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRYCE, Mrs. CLARA, widow of William Bryce, (Feb. 19, 1915;) net estate $683,170; Edith and Mary T. Bryce, daughters; William Bryce, Jr., son, and Madeleine B. Comstock, daughter, each received $159,792; William O. Comstock, Jr., and Clara B. Comstock, grand children, each given $10,000; William O. Cornstock, son-in-law, and Clara Hemsnway, niece, each received $5,000; Mrs. John Wells, sister, $2,000; three cousins, each given $2,000; seven nieces, each given $1,000; seven employes get legacies totaling $4,000. Premises, 20 West 54 St., appraised at $95,750; deposits, $19,182; personalty, $13,004; stocks and bonds, $542,557; legacy due to decedent under will of Ellen L. Hemenway, deceased, $2,000; amount due from sale of 107 West 52 St., $45,000. Among larger holdings of stocks and bonds were N. Y. City Corporate Stock, $28,735; 253 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. common, appraised at $31,276; 800 shares Delaware & Hudson Co., $44,220; 890 General Electric Co., $56,129; 760 Shares Pennsylvania R., $40,850; 700 shares Southern Pacific Co., $59,808; 800 shares U. S. Steel common, $38,272; most valuable item of personalty was a painting, "Ploughing Scene," by I. Marie, appraised at $2,000; water scene, by Dahlbery, was appraised at $700.

COLBERT, Mrs. HELENA M., (Lusitania victim;) net estate, $3,350; Wm. F. Colbert, husband, principal beneficiary, but he lost his life in the disaster and the estate passed to David J. Sherlock and Mary J. Sherlock, brother and sister of the decedent. Assets: Interest in a lot at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, $350; deposits, $2,106; personalty, $1,355.

HUNGER, GEORGE, (Jan. 19, 1915;) net estate, $151,602; Karl Hunger, brother, given $19,327; Wilhelm Hunger, brother, $19,518; Louise Riffiemacher, sister, $16,023; Elsie Hausel, sister, $15,932; Bahette Faber, sister, $15,932; Margaretha Hunger, sister, $15,932; Michael Hunger, brother, $15,932; Friedrich Hunger, brother, $15,932; five nephewe and nieces each received $2,655; $1,000 to Isabella Heimath; four persons not related to decedent each received $76. Assets: Bank deposits, $8,843; mortgages, $1,015; stocks and bonds, $143,380; personalty, $601.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following labor lists are announced:

Marble Polisher, All Boroughs—J. Keegan, D. Garcia.

Plasterers—Hughes, T. Larkin.

Lineman, All Boroughs—John Neubauer, D. Sullivan, J. Rehr, C. Chelke, F. Cosgrove, H. Johnson, C. Hansen, Joseph Wagner, J. Laurie, H. Colburn, John Sayers, William O'Brien, J. Mahnken, T. Meers, Owen Clarke.

Elevator Conetructor's Helper, All Boroughs—J. Carey, J. McArdle, William Gibbs, A. Jensen, G. Savarese, F. O'Reilly, A. Bush, Edward Knoll, J. Murphy, Joseph Dwyer.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 2 an examination for aeronautical engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy at San Diego, Cal., entrance salary $3,600 per annum. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on technical education, experience, and fitness. Applicants must be graduates in mechanical engineering of some reputable technical school, must be thoroughly versed in the science of aerodynamics, and have had considerable experience in the design and construction of various types of air craft. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

YARN-TESTING PLANT.

Some Machinery for It Is Still Detained in Germany.

With the exception of certain machinery held up in Germany, the conditioning room connected with the United States Appraiser's laboratory at the Public Stores, the technical apparatus necessary for a full compliance with the present tariff's requirements for the testing of cotton yarns for dutiable purposes has now been installed.

Many of the machines had to be built to order, since their use is so restricted. This has required so much time that, although a start was made more than a year ago to establish a scientific plant to eliminate guesswork in the determination of yarn weights and other details essential to a proper classification of yarns, the work has only just reached the full stage of development planned at the beginning.

Two tensile strength machines which are to be installed in the constant temperature and humidity control room were ordered many months ago from Louis Shapper of Leipsic. On account of the British blockade of German ports, as well as the general British embargo on German exports through neutral ports, it has been impossible to ship the apparatus. Dr. Eugene R. Pickrell, the Government chemist in charge of the laboratory, said yesterday that the Treasury Department has requested the Department of State to take up with the British Embassy the question of permitting the shipment of these instruments without further delay.

The machinery now in place was installed by the Carrier Air Conditioning Company, and is regarded by experts as the most complete and modern of its kind to be used in this country, and is practically similar to that installed by the same company for the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in England. One of the interesting things about the new plant is the fact that it will not only be used for determining the classification and valuation of cotton yarns and fabrics, but also for the analysis of confectionery, as well as for other analytical work. Dr. Pickrell gives it as his belief that the scientific handling of these products will do away largely with friction between importers and the Government.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HENRY CORN, real estate operator, living at 924 West End Avenue, who was reputed a few years ago to be worth $2,000,000, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $1,852,004 and assets of $618,167.

ABRAHAM H. KOMINERS, manufacturer of coats at 164 West Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Morrie B. Arnold. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him by these creditors: John E. McGuirk, $500; R. Cullum, $200, and A. Auernach, $100.

CARRYE HIERSH STRAUB, milliner, of 265 West 113th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,325 and no assets.

SAMUEL C. LAWSON.—A petition has been filed against Samuel C. Lawson, trading as the Irving Stables at 113 East Fifteenth Street, by the Frank J. Lennon Company, a creditor, for $1,868. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Gervase Green receiver. Assets are $2,500.

CHARLES F. KILMER of 117 West 116th Street has filed a petition with liabilities of $2,058 and no assets.

LOUIS TOLINE of 875 Hunts Point Avenue has filed a petition, with liabilities $7,149 and no assets.

HENRY J. WOLLENHAUPT, cafe and restaurant at 37 East Nineteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $13,441 and no assets.

ELDORADO HOLDING CORPORATION.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed John L. Lytle receiver for the Eldorado Holding Corporation, formerly at Forty-second Street and Broadway, on application of E. Albert Bogart, a creditor for $390. It was stated that on Feb. 26, 1915, the company acquired title to two large apartment houses, 300 and 302 Central Park West, one of which has been reconveyed to the Secured Holdings Corporation. They were subject to a first mortgage of $400,000, and actions are pending to foreclose second mortgages on each and judgments of foreclosure have been or are about to be entered. The company incurred bills for $5,000 and issued notes for $40,000.

DAVID PROWLER, dealer in cigars and tobacco at 101 West Broadway and 129 Chambers Street, has made an assignment to Bernard H. Sandler.

KANTI, INC, manufacturer of perfumes and toilet articles at 47 West Forty-second Street, has made an assignment to M. Murray Simon. Anita Kantor is President and Ida Newman Secretary.

LOWENSTEIN & GOLDSTEIN.—Waldemar Lowenstein and Charles Goldstein, who composed the firm of Waldelein & Goldstein, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 110 West Twenty-second Street, have made an assignment to George R. Hall.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Max Kelman, doing business under the names of Rochester Gas Appliance Company, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $86,958 and assets of $89,720.71.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Illinois Surety Co.—F. Mielnicak	$1,049.50
Same—M. Rozwadowski	152.25
Same—A. Rankawski	144.50
Same—A. Dziadkowicz	114.75
Same—S. Wybelewski	227.50
Same—L. Gorczak	152.54
Same—S. Wenz	782.70
Same—M. Klbis	173.40
Same—J. Dlenkowski	309.40
Same—K. Jodlewski	340.00
Same—A. Seldys	141.69
Same—J. Marcura	153.01
Same—M. Latynes	349.10
Same—M. Tesza	355.92
Same—K. Melnik	204.00
Same—M. Biedrzycka	242.25
Same—J. Cichocz	1,520.20
Same—A. Majka	432.40
Same—C. Kacynska	219.81
Same—W. Pisarski	100.30
Same—A. Brozowznios	170.00
Same—M. Yankiew	110.50
Same—W. Schnipp	436.98
Same—J. Sinkiewicz	368.01
Same—W. Levicke	141.68
Same—M. Miter	264.90
Same—F. Stanislawczuk	365.50
Same—J. Ochocka	148.75
Same—K. Masalita	401.40
Abrams, Lena—W. Epstein et al	447.93
Benjamin, Henry J., and N. Y. Auto Truck and Storage Exchange Co.—J. Brower et al	1,556.47
Cottonu, M. Mauro—Matado Realty Co., Inc.	161.91
Fleming Coal Co.—D. J. Conroy	208.35
Fortier, Clarence B., and Robert R. Forrester—S. Gartner	112.53
Gorman, Lucy C.—H. M. Knapp	292.11
Grant, Amy A.—Musical Courier Co	114.30
Heine, Carl A.—E. M. Bauer	156.12
Haasa, Richard—J. Kopperl et al	111.91
Holden, Newton—N. & K. Art Co

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 140th St. and 3d Ave.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 693 Madison Av.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

New five-story apartment house, with 3 stores; 1,370 Southern Boulevard; 2 blocks subway station; equity $12,000; very easy terms or reasonable exchange considered. Mrs. Ulrici, 312 East 151st St.

SACRIFICE.—Cold water tenement, 111th St., near 5th Av., subject to savings bank mortgage, may be bought for a few thousand dollars above the mortgage; don't miss it. Thos. J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th St.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
Plot 50x98; 424-426 East 23d; suitable for loft building; may exchange. W. C Dilger, 196 East 58th.

Private house for $6,000 if sold immediately, nine rooms, bath; cash $2,000, balance mortgage $4,000. Ebert, 236 West 127th St.

Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.—Business property—Sale, rental, management.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tiled bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; in fine Brooklyn; price, $5,750 on small payments running 20 years' time. I must sell. It is a bargain. Address Owner, 86 Times.

DESIRABLE CORNER DWELLING,
707 Beverly Road, on plot 60x120, an up-to-date suburban home, 13 rooms and two baths; hardwood floors; electric light and gas; tiled bathroom; garage; rent very reasonable; must be seen to be appreciated.
THE CHAUNCEY REAL ESTATE CO., Ltd.,
187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—The coolest and most up-to-date 7-room brick home in the City of Brooklyn; everything required to make you happy; new subway; 5-cent fare; terms as you like; get photos. Distressed, 86 Times.

Responsible party only can have my house on payment of $500 cash; beautiful detached frame house; electricity; parquet floors throughout; 8 rooms and bath; 2 lots; GARAGE; worth $6,250; sacrifice $5,350. 1,351 East 35th St., Flatbush, cor. Kings Highway.

Owner will sell house valued at $16,000 for less than $10,000; Stuyvesant section; 3-story basement, stone; 2-story extension; hardwood throughout; dumbwaiter; upstairs dining room; tiled bath. Pinckney, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Ave. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 102 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

House, 9 rooms, bath; near subway station, Broadway, 225th St.; also Hudson River Railroad. 16 Fort Charles Place, Marble Hill.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ACREAGE IN JAMAICA.
8 ACRES, $400 PER ACRE.
45 ACRES, $750 PER ACRE.
10 ACRES, $900 PER ACRE.
60 ACRES, $1,000 PER ACRE.
8 ACRES, $1,100 PER ACRE.
30 ACRES, $3,000 PER ACRE.
110 ACRES, $3,000 PER ACRE.
Mostly with trolley frontage; ripe for development. Sweet, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Move right into this six-room house, five minutes from trolley and depot, in large

Home of 6 rooms, near pretty lake, not far from trolley and trains; house finished in good style, painted white, &c.; all modern improvements, with ground for garden; good tenant desired on easy terms and reasonable price. Mrs. C. Fenton, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

and fast growing town, about one hour from Manhattan; terms reasonable; title guaranteed. Call or write for tickets, C. Green, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Just Over City Line.—Cottage, seven rooms and bath, all improvements, furnace heat; lawn and garden; 30 minutes from Manhattan; electric service; terms reasonable. Call or write for tickets to visit C., store, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Forest Hills, L. I.—For sale, cheap, three lots in wooded section, near station. Inquire owner, P. O. Box 66 Jamaica, N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Desirable plot, 50x110; good location; bargain; easy terms. E 339 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Imposing, large, 11-room Colonial residence; fireplaces; 12 acres; beautiful marine views; convenient Manhattan; $14,500. Owner, Room 187, 45 Broadway, Manhattan.

Last Chance.—Four, nine acres, rural location, convenient Manhattan; $375 per acre. Princes Bay Co., 45 Broadway, city.

Real Estate Wanted.

A.A.—Owners of water fronts, factories, factory sites, warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, SPECIALIST, 10 Wall St.

Wanted, private house, upper west side, 3 baths, under 15 years old; select locality. Arthur, E 235 Times Downtown.

6 to 8 rooms, house or apartment; $35-$40; Westchester or the Bronx. R. W. E., P. O. 1,501, New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WANT NEW YORK INCOME PROPERTY. I HAVE FLATS, 1 & 2 FAM. HOUSES AND FREE AND CLEAR LOTS TO EXCHANGE; SEND PARTICULARS. GILBERT ELLIOTT, 165 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Will exchange apartment house, best section of Brooklyn, showing $6,000 per annum, after paying all charges; exchange for free and clear lots or stock farm; mortgage $35,000, 5 years to run, equity $60,000. Address Quick, 476 Times Downtown.

Owner of 2 cold water tenements, lower east side, Manhattan, also 2 double flats, Harlem, will exchange for good building lots, Brooklyn-Bronx. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Will trade five hundred free and clear lots in town on Erie Railroad; twenty miles from New York, for lot or apartment building. Submit details to X, 381 Times Annex.

Exchange clear, improved lots, well located in Westfield, N. J., for income up to $100,000. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

81D, 57 WEST.—Four story, high stoop house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, excellently laid out for rooming house. Will rent very reasonably. Caretaker on premises or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 Broadway at 103d.

129th, 106 West.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling, 2 baths; near subway; $800.

48 WEST 50TH.—INQUIRE ELLMAN'S, MADISON AV. AND 49TH.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5084 Gramercy.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE
on Hudson River; 30 minutes from 42d St., at Yonkers; spacious 14-room house, several baths, steam heating; acre grounds, trees, shrubs, large garage, high ground; convenient to station, unbuilded bargain at $23,000; could not be reproduced for $35,000. Bellows & Warren, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

A FINE INVESTMENT FOR $11,000.
Four-story brick modern apartment house, 50 feet front, half block from station. Fully rented. A1 yearly tenants. Price $33,000. Rent $4,170. Savings bank mortgage, $22,000. ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 218 North Broadway, Yonkers.

At Larchmont.—Well-built, modern, six-room house; 75-feet plot; 5 minutes to station; all modern improvements; bargain to quick purchaser. F 211 Times Downtown.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Dakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Oranges Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

ESTATE PROPERTY—NORTH SHORE.
Finest inland and water views on island; 35 acres; large house, outbuildings, garden; best section; easy motor distance N. Y.; exceptional offering; low price. Photos and details mailed. DANIEL GERARD, 1,270 B'way, (33d,) N. Y.

OVERLOOKING LONG BEACH.—Five-room cottage; bath, electric light and gas; open fireplace; finished in most artistic manner; built on two city lots; full price, $2,800; terms $150 down, $20 monthly. Photos and tickets from C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED cottage, Sea Cliff, 50 minutes out; 8 rooms, tiled bath; electric lights; hot water heat; especially suited for Winter use; overlooking harbor; garage; one-half acre; $50 monthly Winter months. F. B. M., 192 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AT FLUSHING.
Finest located business property in Flushing, L. I., for sale, plot 100x250; best location in town for theatre; all trolleys pass property; owner going West, will sell at a bargain. J. Albert Johntra Co., 62 Broadway, Flushing, L. I.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. BUILDING LANDS.

Have 6-room house with tubs, range, water, large cellar, &c.; big piece of ground; in good condition; 1 hour out; easy terms and no reasonable offer refused from good party who wants this for a permanent home. Owner, Box 185 Times Downtown.

A poultry farm bargain.—A village poultry farm, nearly ready for occupancy, with attractive cottage; price, $2,400; terms, $1,000 down, balance, $200 yearly; an unusual opportunity; going on a larger farm; full particulars, proof and references at interview. "Honest Bargain," X 221 Times Annex.

Abandoned farm, 100 acres, 80 tillable, on main road through Island; old house, outbuildings; fine water; sell, $6,000; worth double; little cash required. Owner, Box 149 Times.

Acreage and shore frontage. I. W. Valentine, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.

FREEPORT, L. I.
Sacrifice 11-year country home; stable, garage. White, 23 South Bergen Place.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 30th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.
Phone, Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Fanwood, N. J.; practically new, modern 8-room house, all improvements, on lot 200x267; 4 minutes' walk from station; fine location; asparagus, berries, and fruit trees; fine garage and hen house; rent, $50 per month; sale, $10,500; business compels owner to move. Opportunity, Box 21, Fanwood, N. J.

AN attractive Colonial Home for sale or rent; 11 rooms, three baths, hot water heat, electricity, running water; wide porches; outbuildings; magnificent elms, shrubbery, fruit; 22 acres; on river; finest train service. Write Box 165, Bound Brook, N. J.

For sale, or will rent, furnished, beautiful all-year new home; water frontage; established social centre; within hour of New York; excellent train service. Owner, E 303 Times Downtown.

Ideal seven-room house, hills Northern New Jersey; 42 minutes Manhattan; bathroom; gas, heat; half acre; fruit; convenient; only $4,000; cash $500; monthly payments $35. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Attractive modern 9-room dwelling; every improvement; ideal location; plot 50x125; 40 minutes out; $6,000; terms arranged; value $7,000; bargain. Owner, Box 44, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Country Place.—Colonial brick mansion; verandas, improvements, tenant houses, shade, fruit; 97 acres; include furniture, stock, implements; $16,500. Albert W. Dresser, Burlington, N. J.

Will sacrifice a country home of 12 acres; modern house of 9 rooms and bath; beautiful location; artistically decorated. Address Henry Starling, R. F. D., Dover, N. J.

South Orange.—Lackawanna, 112 trains daily; building plots, $20 foot upward; improved properties, $3,500 to $85,000. For complete information consult Eugene Hughes, opposite depot, South Orange.

Owner leaving town, offer wanted for house, eight rooms and bath; gas, electricity, newly decorated; location perfect; asking $6,150; investigation invited. Inquire H. Y. Blakiston, 18 Park Av., Rutherford.

BARGAIN.—Must sell new stucco, nine-room house; all improvements; large plot, near trains, trolley, school, country club; choice location; easy terms. Owner, 108 Godwin Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

Ridgefield Park, N. J.—Beautiful, large corner plot; house 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine condition; elegant shade and fruit trees; will sacrifice to right party. Write Owner, M 151 Times.

Account of removal, best offer at sacrifice; modern seven-room house, Mahwah, New Jersey; to one desiring delightful year round home; will arrange convenient payments. E. F. Curry, 2,011 Morris Ave., City.

Cragmere, Mahweh, New Jersey; modern house, seven rooms, all improvements, at reasonable rate; immediate possession. Address E. F. Curry, 2,011 Morris Ave., City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sacrifice, $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 72 Warren St., New York City.

WESTFIELD.—Sacrifice; owner must have money; fine, modern residence and five corner lots; three minutes' walk from station; your own price; builders investigate. M. Bock, 10 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

Owner of Bergen County (N. J.) suburban residence desires to list with hustling realty firm his property for sale. Address Room 0, 718 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE
SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH. Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE.—Modern eight-room house, lot 35x90; bargain; terms. Brehm, 280 Fifth St., Jersey City; phone 3652 W.

FARMS, acre upwards, bour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Very Attractive Residence—Sale or rent; bargain. Apply J. A. Romeyn, Hackensack, N. J.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Ten-acre model poultry farm; new house. X 370 Times Annex.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A REAL FARM BARGAIN.
Circumstances necessitate sacrifice of 20-acre farm in Eastern Connecticut; 9-room house, completely furnished, house and carriage, tools, fruit, trout stream, fertile soil; a real country home; all for $2,500 cash to quick buyer; this is an exceptional opportunity; no brokers. Owner, Box 408, White Plains, N. Y.

For Sale—Summer home, Falls Village, Conn.; high 10-room house, bath, fireplaces; shade; trout brook; barn, other buildings; ice, fruit; 13 acres, 9 woodland; adjoins fishing club; water power; $3,500. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

200 acres, 4 minutes station; house, barn, outbuildings; wood, timber; stock, tools; $6,500 part cash. 65 acres, house, barn, outbuildings; wood, timber; $2,500; $600 down; pictures particulars. Box 106, Andover, Conn.

WILTON, CONN.—TO CLOSE ESTATE.
All-year country place on State road; modern house; 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms; price $15,000, reduced from Twenty.
FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 East 34th St.

Attractively furnished house, 12 rooms, Stamford; half mile from centre; 4 masters' bedrooms, sewing room; modern conveniences; rent $100. J. J. Brown, Stamford P. O., Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For sale, large hotel in the heart of the Berkshires; accommodates 100 people; steam heated, electric lights; 8 bathrooms; building stands in a grove of 40 large trees; fine barn and garage combined; 3 acres of rich land; all-year-round established business; 5 minutes' walk to station, trolley, and golf links; on State Road for automobiles from New York to the Berkshires; price very low; only $4,000 down. H. C. Woodlu, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For sale.—The best 85-acre farm in the town; 65 of it rich, smooth, level, bottom land; large trout stream running through farm; fine 12-room house, hot water heat in all rooms; bathroom, running spring water, telephone; 5 miles from Great Barrington station, on beautiful, wide, level road; large barns with basement; fine orchard of apples; price, $8,700, $4,000 down. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

For Sale.—Dividing my farm in the Berkshires; land beautifully located; three pieces, one with modernized farm house, city improvements, good outbuildings, tennis court; property five miles from Pittsfield; few minutes to trolleys and railroad station for New York. Box 116, Lanesboro, Mass.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
216 acres, good soil, grand views, fruit land, near large apple orchards, 2 miles from depot and state road, large old style house, ample buildings; price no object; want to sell; photos, description. C. E. Rogers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Commuter's home and estate, 45 minutes from New York; 24 acres; 12-room dwelling; stable and carriage house, garage, gardener's cottage, other buildings; Country Club; sale or rent; favorable terms. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

124th St., 527-529 W., near B'way and Columbia College.—Exceptionally fine apartments 4 and 5 rooms; well-kept, up-to-date house; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $35 up month.

Architect, country house specialist; artistic, practical plans, elevation, &c. M 31 Times.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY for sale or rent (brick.)—Three-story and basement, with boiler, engine, shafting, elevator, &c.; bargain. For particulars address W. C. Baumann, Honesdale, Pa.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Free map of Florida, showing South Florida combination citrus and vegetable lands on the Gulf Coast; also counties, townships, all cities and towns, railroads, &c. Sarasota-Venice Co., Real Estate, Sarasota, Fla.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Beautiful all-year-round bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling, paneled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, bath, heat, running water, extra large veranda; on large plot about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes from city; will sell on easy terms; title guaranteed. Bungalow, Box 175 Times Downtown.

$350 for small farm containing 22 lots; $25 down, balance $3 monthly; good for small chicken and truck farm; best soil for cultivation; near station and bay; near town of 5,000; hour out. Small Farm, Box 193 Times Downtown.

Are you interested in Cuban property, city or country, sale or rent? Write particulars of requirements; reliable information given, M 100 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

FARM OR COUNTRY ESTATE WANTED.
I seek a good farm or gentleman's estate in exchange for my property in the Oranges, (N. J.,) which consists of 23-room, modern house, garage, stables and 9 acres beautiful grounds; 5 minutes' walk from station, (Lackawanna;) 30 minutes from N. Y.; plans are all ready for making a building development of part of the grounds, which would bring big profits; send full description of your property. Address Owner, P. O. Box 128, Madison Square Branch, New York.

Wanted to rent, small Long Island farm, near New York. Address Wood, S 33 Times.

Wanted lots, Jamaica, L. I. C.; state price. Box 84, 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To Let—Furnished.

FOR LEASE, FURNISHED, WINTER RESIDENCE IN FLORIDA.
Halehurst, a beautiful, modern, furnished home in Crescent City, a popular Winter resort; will rent, six months or more, at $100 per month; ten large rooms, sleeping porch, servants' quarters, verandas, furnace, fireplaces, gas, hot and cold water in bedrooms; laundry, kitchen, garden, tennis court, boat, citrus fruit, cow, chickens; ideally beautiful location; unusual opportunity for family; references required. Address Chas. P. Hale, Crescent City, Fla.

6 MONTHS' RENT FREE.
Will rent beautifully furnished home, directly on water, 34 miles out, for $1,200 for 14 months; house rents Summer season for $1,000; Colonial house, ten rooms, old mahogany, old fireplaces; mile from station; rent in advance; highest references. Address Box 182, Sonnd Beach, Conn.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Westchester Hills, high altitude; eleven rooms, three baths; charmingly furnished; piano; open fireplaces, sun parlor, steam heat, electric light, tennis court, garage with man's room and bath; reasonable yearly rental; bargain until May. Chappaqua, Westchester Co., N. Y., box 193.

FOR WINTER OR YEAR.—GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—Twelve large rooms, (4 master bed.) 3 baths; Caliban finish; first floor; electricity, sun parlor, steam heat, electric light, tennis court, garage with man's room and bath; reasonable yearly rental; bargain until May. Chappaqua, Westchester Co., N. Y., box 193.

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WOODMERE, L. I.
Fully furnished, modern, Dutch Colonial cottage from November to May; reasonable rent; containing eight rooms, three baths; thirty minutes by express train; three minutes' walk from station. For further particulars address Owner, 1,140 Broadway, New York City.

Rent, $50 monthly; L. L. (south;) furnished house; every modern convenience; garage; large lawn; convenient commutation to city. Campanoly, 2,287 University Av.

FURNISHED HOUSE for the Winter; all improvements; moderate rental; Rys, N. Y. Phone 109 Morningside. Van Burgh, 203 West 124th.

Mountain Lakes.—For rent, furnished, 10-room house, 2 baths; lake front; near express station D., L. & W. Morse & Smith, Boonton, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Commuter's attractive home $25. (Furnished $35). Waldwick, N. J. Seven rooms, new improvements. Acre. Erie, trolley, two blocks. Hudson Tom 39 minutes. Tyndall, 141 Broadway.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOFTS TO LET.
On account of moving to our new factory at Long Island City, we offer 90,000 square feet light, airy, steam-heated lofts at 304-326 Hudson St., New York City; immediate possession; will divide. Your own broker or American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

WAR ORDER FACTORY
at Harrison, N. J., opposite Lackawanna Station; 19 lots, fronting on 3d, Bergen, and Sussex Sts.; good buildings and machinery; immediate possession; rent, $2,500. Apply to Donnelly, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway. (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5186.

FOR RENT.
Store for cafe, restaurant, near Broadway and 5th Av., 20x40, with fine basement, same size, $1,800. Apply Room 801, 43 W. 27th St.

LOFTS—STORES—BUILDINGS.
Large selections, desirable locations, from 14th St. to 59th; low rents; all sizes. LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 West 23d St.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, five-story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

STORES! STORES! STORES!!
Choice business location, tranafer point, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

STORE, 1,284 LEXINGTON AV., $50. Ideal business location, adjoining express station. Lexington Av. Subway. Apply Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

24TH ST., 27-35 WEST.
Lofts 100x100. Automatic Sprinklers. LOWEST PRICES IN NEIGHBORHOOD. A. J. KERWIN, 1,133 Broadway.

DESK ROOM to let. Two large windows, Singer Building, Room 1111.

STUDIO.
77 IRVING PLACE, (S. W. COR. 19TH ST.) Rental $25. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Corsetiere will sublet to dressmaker and milliner part of store near 46th St. and 5th Av., with fixtures; excellent opportunity for right party. E 370 Times Downtown.

Will share light, desirable office with responsible party; stenographer, telephone, &c.; 45th St. and Vanderbilt Av. M 73 Times.

To Let.—Some very desirable offices, with telephone, office attendant, janitor, and lighting service. Apply Altoria Realty and Construction Co., 3 East 44th St.

Elegant store to rent, ideal neighborhood, suitable for milliner, corsetier, art shop, &c. Inquire 800 Lexington Av.

Loft, small, suitable for printer; shafting and motor; John, near William; low rent. Address Bedford Co., 36 Beaver St.

SMALL, LIGHT OFFICE OR SALESROOM TO LET. NATHAN KRAUSKOPF CO., 387 4TH AV.

For rent, suite of seven offices at very reasonable rental until May 1, 1910. Room 332, 15 Broad St.

Parlor floor, 2,016 5th Av., adjoining corner 125th St.; suitable for any business. H. D. Cochrane, 2 West 125th St.

OFFICE to sublet at sacrifice. Call 1,476 Broadway, at 42d, Room 822.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 B'way, N.Y.C.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Deskroom in modern office, overlooking Madison Square; additional space. M 106 Times.

Half office in Candler Building, 220 West 42d St. Apply Room 1,012.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Warehouse wanted, 8,000 to 10,000 feet; ground floor only; must have railroad sidetrack; within Borough Manhattan, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Reply Room 2,109, Liberty Tower, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

Desk room in office of public accountant below Fulton St. M 16 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Apartment, ten rooms, four baths; living room, 30 feet long, facing park; exclusive residential section; sunshine and air on all sides; completely furnished; sublet to thoroughly responsible tenant only; $400 month on lease. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, L 189 Times.

Wanted to sublet, very handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, upper 5th Av., overlooking Central Park; fifth floor; every room outside and flooded with sunshine, light, and air; Steinway piano; Oriental rugs, &c. R. F. D., Box X 814 Times Annex.

In Washington Square neighborhood seven rooms, spacious, sunny apartment, attractively furnished; also bachelor suite; furnished or unfurnished 29 Waverly Place. Phone Spring 731.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

183 EAST 34TH ST.
Corner apartments, 2 rooms and bath; heat, hot water, and maid attendance.
Rents $38 and $40.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, INC., 127 East 34th.

APARTMENT 8 ROOMS, BATH, FULLY FURNISHED, BUILDING LATELY SILVER, &c., $225. 126 EAST 34TH, THIRD FLOOR EAST, BETWEEN 12 AND 2.

Beautiful all-year-round bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling, paneled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, bath, heat, running water, extra large veranda; on large plot about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes from city; will sell on easy terms; title guaranteed. Bungalow, Box 175 Times Downtown.

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6 MONTHS' RENT FREE.
Will rent beautifully furnished home, directly on water, 34 miles out, for $1,200 for 14 months; house rents Summer season for $1,000; Colonial house, ten rooms, old mahogany, old fireplaces; mile from station; rent in advance; highest references. Address Box 182, Sonnd Beach, Conn.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Westchester Hills, high altitude; eleven rooms, three baths; charmingly furnished; piano; open fireplaces, sun parlor, steam heat, electric light, tennis court, garage with man's room and bath; reasonable yearly rental; bargain until May. Chappaqua, Westchester Co., N. Y., box 193.

FOR WINTER OR YEAR.—GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—Twelve large rooms, (4 master bed.) 3 baths; Caliban finish; first floor; electricity, sun parlor, steam heat, electric light, tennis court, garage with man's room and bath; reasonable yearly rental; bargain until May. Chappaqua, Westchester Co., N. Y., box 193.

WOODMERE, L. I.
Fully furnished, modern, Dutch Colonial cottage from November to May; reasonable rent; containing eight rooms, three baths; thirty minutes by express train; three minutes' walk from station. For further particulars address Owner, 1,140 Broadway, New York City.

Rent, $50 monthly; L. L. (south;) furnished house; every modern convenience; garage; large lawn; convenient commutation to city. Campanoly, 2,287 University Av.

FURNISHED HOUSE for the Winter; all improvements; moderate rental; Rys, N. Y. Phone 109 Morningside. Van Burgh, 203 West 124th.

Mountain Lakes.—For rent, furnished, 10-room house, 2 baths; lake front; near express station D., L. & W. Morse & Smith, Boonton, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Commuter's attractive home $25. (Furnished $35). Waldwick, N. J. Seven rooms, new improvements. Acre. Erie, trolley, two blocks. Hudson Tom 39 minutes. Tyndall, 141 Broadway.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOFTS TO LET.
On account of moving to our new factory at Long Island City, we offer 90,000 square feet light, airy, steam-heated lofts at 304-326 Hudson St., New York City; immediate possession; will divide. Your own broker or American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

WAR ORDER FACTORY
at Harrison, N. J., opposite Lackawanna Station; 19 lots, fronting on 3d, Bergen, and Sussex Sts.; good buildings and machinery; immediate possession; rent, $2,500. Apply to Donnelly, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway. (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5186.

FOR RENT.
Store for cafe, restaurant, near Broadway and 5th Av., 20x40, with fine basement, same size, $1,800. Apply Room 801, 43 W. 27th St.

LOFTS—STORES—BUILDINGS.
Large selections, desirable locations, from 14th St. to 59th; low rents; all sizes. LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 West 23d St.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, five-story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

STORES! STORES! STORES!!
Choice business location, tranafer point, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

STORE, 1,284 LEXINGTON AV., $50. Ideal business location, adjoining express station. Lexington Av. Subway. Apply Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

24TH ST., 27-35 WEST.
Lofts 100x100. Automatic Sprinklers. LOWEST PRICES IN NEIGHBORHOOD. A. J. KERWIN, 1,133 Broadway.

DESK ROOM to let. Two large windows, Singer Building, Room 1111.

STUDIO.
77 IRVING PLACE, (S. W. COR. 19TH ST.) Rental $25. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Corsetiere will sublet to dressmaker and milliner part of store near 46th St. and 5th Av., with fixtures; excellent opportunity for right party. E 370 Times Downtown.

Will share light, desirable office with responsible party; stenographer, telephone, &c.; 45th St. and Vanderbilt Av. M 73 Times.

To Let.—Some very desirable offices, with telephone, office attendant, janitor, and lighting service. Apply Altoria Realty and Construction Co., 3 East 44th St.

Elegant store to rent, ideal neighborhood, suitable for milliner, corsetier, art shop, &c. Inquire 800 Lexington Av.

Loft, small, suitable for printer; shafting and motor; John, near William; low rent. Address Bedford Co., 36 Beaver St.

SMALL, LIGHT OFFICE OR SALESROOM TO LET. NATHAN KRAUSKOPF CO., 387 4TH AV.

For rent, suite of seven offices at very reasonable rental until May 1, 1910. Room 332, 15 Broad St.

Parlor floor, 2,016 5th Av., adjoining corner 125th St.; suitable for any business. H. D. Cochrane, 2 West 125th St.

OFFICE to sublet at sacrifice. Call 1,476 Broadway, at 42d, Room 822.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 B'way, N.Y.C.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Deskroom in modern office, overlooking Madison Square; additional space. M 106 Times.

Half office in Candler Building, 220 West 42d St. Apply Room 1,012.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Warehouse wanted, 8,000 to 10,000 feet; ground floor only; must have railroad sidetrack; within Borough Manhattan, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Reply Room 2,109, Liberty Tower, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

Desk room in office of public accountant below Fulton St. M 16 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

111th St., 545 West.—Handsomely furnished six-room apartment in highest-class building and best neighborhood; convenient to all transportations; will sublet for four months or longer; immediate possession.
INQUIRE OFFICE, (THE ROCKFALL.)

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Av., 101.—Parlor floor; two or three large rooms; handsomely furnished, with kitchenette; hall room; near subway.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

80th St., 160 East.—Elegant lower apartment, consisting of two floors, connecting by private staircase; two-family house, eight rooms; all improvements; rent $75. Apply janitor.

Washington Square Neighborhood.—Seven rooms; spacious, sunny

Boarders Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

HOTEL LA PORT,
117th, corner Amsterdam Av., 2 blocks from subway express station, overlooking grounds Columbia University; southern exposure; entirely renovated, decorated new; bathrooms, electric light; beautiful dining room; excellent cooking; full hotel service; room and board, $10 weekly up; with bath, $15 up; suite of rooms, bath and board for two, $25 up; new management.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th.) — Beautifully furnished, large front room, southern exposure; exclusive surroundings; private family. Phone Riverside 1053.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef end service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL Av., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 760, (97th.)—French-American accommodating small number; exclusive attention; beautiful rooms, suites; excellent cuisine; moderate terms.

WEST. END AV., 279.—Large and single room, singly or en suite; handsome, private, corner house, with elevator.

WEST END AV., 279, (Cor. 73d St.)—Large room; also single; handsome private home.

WILL RENT to one lady large, sunny front room, with small dressing room; bath adjoining; private house; 1064 St. one block Riverside Drive; with board, $21 per week; references. Address Owner, S 29 Times.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—Large corner room, second floor; large clothes closet; detached, modern house; opposite park; spacious porches; good table; hot-water heat and supply; one block from Brighton Beach "L," Church Avenue Station. 1,822 Caton Av. Flatbush 8819J.

LADY can find comfortable home with young married couple, English, return for light housework; exclusive section, hour out. E 871 Times Downtown.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. 1159W Main.

NURSE takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage. 357 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Young married couple wish attractively furnished and decorated rooms and board for Winter in private house between 34th and 72d Sts.; no other boarders; bedroom, connecting sitting room and bathroom, with shower bath; good plain cooking essential; write full particulars and terms. E 302 Times Downtown.

ROOM AND BOARD, by Nov. 1, west side, between 90th and 125th Sts., in private family or small boarding house; room must have running water and be well heated; will pay $10 or $12 per week. Address E 327 Times Downtown.

FOR MAN AND WIFE, front room, with bath, or with alcove room having hot and cold water; southern exposure; vicinity of seventies or eighties preferred; board optional; east or west side. M 79 Times.

ABOVE WEST 44TH ST. — Business man wants good board, comfortable room, with refined people, apartment or private family preferred; state most reasonable terms and convenience. M 53 Times.

JEWISH LADY STUDENT wants room and two meals in refined family; not over $10; give particulars; references. "Permanent," Y 219 Times Annex.

Refined couple; sunny room; conveniences; parlor board; $20; west side below 125th; own furniture. Address Permanent, 113 Times.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN desires room, board, agreeable private family, West 70th to 116th St.; particulars. S 38 Times.

A FAMILY of five desire board and lodgings in Gramercy or Stuyvesant Square neighborhood. Y 218 Times Annex.

Mother and son desire two rooms and bath, with board, for Winter; must be first-class. L 164 Times.

COMPANION OR TUTOR by young lady student for room and board. M 55 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; telephone; extra hot water boiler.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

83TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable room, bath; electricity; select; gentleman.

41D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND ACCOMMODATION; PRIVATE BATH OPTIONAL.

42TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

45TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; refsrence.

56TH, 53 EAST.—Elegant modern bedrooms; second floor; bath between; together, separate.

76TH, 87 EAST.—Large, attractive, sunny rooms; every convenience; private; near park.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable sunny room; ideal location; every convenience; telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 124 EAST.—Large front room, suitable two; private house; board optional; phone.

82D, 130 EAST.—Middle-aged widow; steam-heated room; suitable two. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; hot spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,273. — With Jewish couple; most cheerful large front parlor sleeping room, bath adjoining; largest bed; sane, two persons; steam heat; excellent board optional. Moers.

LEXINGTON AV., 175.—Large, sunny room; private family; gentlemen preferred. M. R.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, nonresident; musical studio; subrenting.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 1,227, (85th St.)—Bright, airy room; apartment; Christian family; phone. Arnold.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Light, large rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

TWO ROOMS, bath and kitchenette; beautifully furnished; splendid location; references exchanged; $100 month. S 25 Times.

TWO ROOMS, bath, shower; furnishings unusual; $55 a month. Call 2640 Plaza.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,040, (cor. 122d. The Wzshington.) —Refined surroundings with American family; $3 and $5; breakfast optional. Tel 3500 Morningside, Apt. 7.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Suites 1, 2, 3 rooms, private baths; newly renovated.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; hall room; steam, telephone; references.

14TH, 215 WEST.—Renovated, newly furnished throughout; hot water; references required. Owner on premises.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Large rooms, $3.50, $4.50; exclusive, private residence; telephone; desirable.

70TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large and small room; private house; gentlemen.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming accommodations; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; room with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3300 Madison Square.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $6 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

44TH, 18 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; references exchanged.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentleman.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished; electricity, telephone; southern exposure; references.

47TH, 401 WEST.—Comfortable, single room; all conveniences; gentleman; reference; $3.50. Nash.

49TH, 215 WEST.—Attractive rooms with, without baths; reasonable.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Large room, with bath, southern exposure; gentlemen only.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Hallroom, bath on second floor.

56TH, 49 WEST.—Well furnished room; convenient to bath; $6; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 310 WEST.—Private house; pleasant rooms; Southern exposure; every convenience; suitable for 1 or 2 business men; reference.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; steam heat, electric light; terms reasonable.

57TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation offered to a gentleman in refined, private English family; references. Mrs. Bowden.

58TH, 123 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large rooms, with, without bath; other rooms; all conveniences.

69TH ST., 118 WEST,
WEST HALL.

Large room, with private bath and saloon dressing room; also smaller room; high grade house and superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable front room, overlooking Central Park; high-class elevator apartment.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms, large and small; private baths.

70TH, 222 WEST.—A home for one or two gentlemen in refined adult family.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Overlooking Broadway; newly furnished rooms; suite, single; gentlemen. Hubbell.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Front rooms, adjoining bath, southern exposure; also dressing room; references.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished suites; also rooms; strictly private house; references.

70TH ST., 186 WEST.—Large, front room; running water; suitable two; select; board optional; $7.

70TH, 262 WEST. — Pleasant front room; every convenience.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large front room, electric light, hot, cold water, parquet floor; also small room; no rooming house.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractive front room, opposite bath; single room; high-class apartment; all modern conveniences; independence assured; gentlemen; references. Phone 684 Columbus. Apt. 1C.

72D, 218 WEST.—Newly opened and decorated house; suitss, single; business gentlemen.

72D, 247 WEST.—Attractive large front room, private beth; suitable 2 gentlemen.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms, running water; large closets; gentlemen, moderate; reference.

78D, 132 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath; on third floor; private house; one or two gentlemen; electricity.

78D, 273 WEST.—Single, double; private house; steam beat; bath same floor.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite of entire floor, with bath, or separate; references.

73RD ST.,
(between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room in private house; gentleman. X 804 Times Annex.

73D ST., 118 WEST.—Desirable two-room suite; private bath; large and single rooms; running water; gentlemen.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms, single, double, with and without private baths; also doctor's or dentist office.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; also back parlor; references.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Private family; large, small rooms; high class; references; owner.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH. (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractively furnished single suite; gentlemen preferred; references. Apt. 4, south.

75TH, 104 WEST. — Attractive, cheerful rooms; adjoining shower bath. Tolophons 389 Columbus.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms; electricity; $4.50-$9.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; reference; this is exceptional.

78TH, 180 WEST.—Modium and small room; electric light; private house; references.

76TH ST., 58 WEST.—Parlor floor in private residence; also single room.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., WEST.—In a private house, a large, beautiful furnished room for one or two persons, with or without board. Phone Schuyler 7279.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike room; quiet private house; 'phone; reference.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 146 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large closets; running water; hoat; telephone; references.

75TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove, also large front room; shower baths; select.

79TH, 148 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also parlor floor; telephone; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; steam; single room; subway.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Single rooms, $3.50; front parlor bedroom; private house; telephone.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room, private bath, steam heat, electric light, telephone, continuous hot water; also skylight room.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, private bath; one medium; every convenience; references.

80TH, 183 EAST.—2 light, furnished rooms in private house; electric light, steam beat, and telephone.

80TH, 306 WEST. (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, bath; apartment; bachelor.

81st, 3 West.—Beautiful outlook; large, small rooms; kitchenette; electricity; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large front room; elevator; electricity; exquisite care; smaller room; reasonable. Barney.

81ST ST., 169 WEST.—Clean, neatly furnished room, bath; gentleman preferred. Graham.

81ST, 120 WEST. — Elegant, sunny rooms; bath, kitchenette; $5-$8; single rooms, $3.50.

82d, 80 West.—Desirable front room; steam heated bath adjoining; reasonable. Anderson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsoms front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; convenient location; gentlemen. Ground floor.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath, electric light; references.

82D, 130 WEST.—Handsome parlor, two rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished.

82D, 808 WEST.—Attractive suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; hotel apartment. Apt. 43.

82D, 130 WEST.—Comfortable, medium-sized rooms; heated; references.

83D, 6 WEST.—Private house, large front room, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

84TH ST., 117 WEST.—Two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in cultured private family; 7 languages spoken; breakfast; phone; electricity; Subway, "L" cars. Roder.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Exceptional second floor; every convenience in an unusual newly furnished house.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

84TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally handsomely furnished parlor suite; every convenience; private family. Tharp.

85TH, 66 WEST. — Handsome furnished double and single rooms; everything new; bathe, hot water; electricity, telephone; exclusive and convenient location; references.

85TH, 102 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom; telephone; suitable refined couple or gentlemen; subway, L; reference. Jones.

85TH ST., near Broadway.—A private family wishes to rent comfortably furnished steam-heated room; private lavatory; electric lights. Phone 10165 Schuyler.

85TH, 34 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, first floor; large room, dressing room, third floor; private house; owner; references.

86TH, 213 WEST.—Artistically furnished front suite; other rooms; telephone; gentlemen. Churchill.

85TH, 104 WEST.—Sitting room, adjoining bedroom; private family; reasonable. Kearney.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite and small rooms; twin beds.

86TH, 41 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, handsomely furnished; exclusive neighborhood; convenient to all transit lines; reference.

86TH ST., 806 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home surroundings; exclusive.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large room, newly furnished; gentleman; private family; references.

87TH, 183 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms; couple, students; meals optional. Busse.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Three rooms; furnished or unfurnished; housekeeping; permanent; moderate. Brune.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; suitable man and wife or two gentlemen.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Exclusive house; large, small rooms; private baths; meals optional.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service, with use of parlor as waiting room.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms with private baths; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST ST., 203 WEST.—Two front connecting rooms; piano; private entrance. Stobbie.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; private bath, telephone; select private house.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Front suite; independent entrance; newly furnished. Gans.

93D, 101 WEST.—Business woman 1st front room; kitchen privilegee. Evans.

93D, 251 WEST.—Light small rooms; water, electricity, steam heat; reasonable. Crane.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

94TH, 20 WEST. — Newly renovated, large, small, adjoining rooms; private bath; references.

94TH, 278 WEST.—A desirable floor; strictly private house; 2 rooms, bath; gentlemen. 3975 Riverside. $90 monthly.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive back parlor; southern exposure; reasonable.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home of owner; $4.50 per week.

95TH, 830 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, newly furnished elevator; telephone; roasonable. Smith.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Elegantly appointed single or en suits, facing B'way. Apt. 3D.

96TH ST., 9 WEST.
Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

97TH, 209 WEST, (one block subway express station.)—Small family will rent two bright, tastefully furnished rooms in high-class apartment; breakfast optional. Apply 5E.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

99TH ST., 812 WEST.—Large room, private family; all conveniences; select neighborhood; breakfast. Apt. 4, centre west.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive double room, with bath; exceptional home table optional; American family; gentlemen or business couple.

101ST, 230, Corner Broadway.—Well furnished front room; elevator; gentleman; references. Reilly.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water, private house, refined environment.

102D ST., 311 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; every convenience; no other roomers.

102D, 218 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room; single or en suite; modern. Apt. 19.

02D, 202 WEST.—Desirable nntelda rooms, near bath; gentlemen; references; subway. Halsted.

103D, 239 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; no other roomers; opposite Marseilles. Nahm.

104TH, 130 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished room; one, two gentlemen; every comfort; running water; Carolinian, Kennedy.

104TH, 240 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Comfortably furnished large sunny room, private lavatory, facing Broadway; suitable refined bachelor; subway; references. Apply hall boy.

105TH, 245, (Broadway.)—Pleasing, sunny front room; private family; select; elevator. Phillips.

105TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; elevator, telephone; gentleman; references. Clark.

107TH ST., 110 WEST.—Small adults family, front room and connecting room; use of bath and kitchen if desired. Kenney.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Exceptionally large, light rooms, adjoining bath, electric light. Virtue.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

111TH, 610 WEST, (near Riverside.) — Attractive single room; sunny; private lavatory. Blehop.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Airy, light room, block subway; family two; gentleman. Harris.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; elevator; quiet; New Englanders; fifth floor, south.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Scrupulously clean, bright, ohoerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Very desirable room, adjoining bath. Apt. 54.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Artistic, cozy room, conveniences; gentleman; ground floor. Apt. 5.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large room, well furnished, next bath. Second Floor, Apt. 22.

114TH, 419 WEST.—For business woman, comfortable outside room in modern elevator apartment; references. Apt. 5 C. Call after 2.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Attractive room overlooking Hudson; small refined family. Apertment 83.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Attractive room; woman; no other roomere; block subway. Richardson.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, suitable for one, two; reasonable. Hale.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Large front parlor, bedroom connecting; single room; conveniences. Apt. 3 W.

116TH ST., (opposite Columbia.)—Large sunny front room; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Clarsmont Av. Tel. Morningside 5188.

118TH, 321 WEST, (Corner Manhattan.)—Large, airy, front rooms; private family. Mills.

115TH, 438 WEST.—Large, bright rooms; one block subway; references. Apt. 7B.

113TH, 423 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Five sunny, outside rooms, kitchen; will divide. F. S. K.

115TH, 401 WEST.—Two large, southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive; near Columbia; magnificent view; all transits. Apt. 51.

113TH, 425 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; also court room; opposite Columbia. Berthaume.

115TH, 401 WEST.—Small outside room; private bath; high-class apartment. Hurley.

115TH, 418 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Medium single rooms; elevator; no other roomers.

115TH ST., 425 WEST.—Outside room; reasonable; all conveniences. Bright, Apt. 2.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Large, attractive room in new, high-class apartment. Apt. 107.

121ST, 147 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, southern exposure, all conveniences; references required.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Handsome, large room; southern exposure; excellent board; American; references.

121ST, 503 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, light room; single or double. Muir.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Cheerful, adjoining bath; electricity, elevator; private family. Apt. 54.

122D, 504 WEST.—One light, attractive room, $4; elevator; private family. Lawrence.

122D, 360 WEST.—Small, airy room, facing park; piano. Telephone Morningside 2379M.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Suits; view to East River; all conveniences. Wells.

123D ST., 121 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished rooms in private house; references.

124TH ST., 530 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; electric; phone; near Broadway. Chubb.

130TH, 28 WEST.—Private family; large front room; very reasonable; gentlemen; references exchanged.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Comfortable room facing Broadway; high class elevator apartment. Teck.

135TH, 243 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; steam, electric light; near subway, "L." Martin.

136TH, 918 WEST.—Desirable front room; steam heated, electricity, telephone; scrupulously neat; near subway, buses. Morgan. Apartment 9.

137TH, 611 WEST.—Elegantly furnished connecting rooms, or separate; lavatory; large closet, (facing river;) also adjoining bath; $5-$6; shower, elevator. Apt. 51A.

141ST, 811 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator apartment; all conveniencee; meals if desired; private family. Phone 8480 Aud. Liesel.

141ST, 462 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; suitable one. two gentlemen.

141ST, (94 Hamilton Place,) block Broadway, outside room; elevetor; gentleman; $4. Schaeffer.

142D, 515 WEST.—Desirable room, running water; permanent man; strictly private house.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Large room, elevator apartment; subway; no other roomers. Apt. 2.

145TH, 417 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; Christians; references; near L, subway.

147TH, 561 WEST.—Large, square room, two windows, lavatory; extra bathroom; all conveniencee; eoitable 2 young men; meals if desired; reference.

148TH, (8,604 Broadway.)—Bachelor will rent large, well-furnished room; all improvements. Mayer.

145TH, 404 WEST.—Large, comfortable heated room, in private house; every convenience; "L," subway and cross-town; references. Aud. 2087.

149TH, 510 WEST.—Private house, newly furnished, large, small rooms; board optional.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

154TH, 424 WEST. (Near Amsterdam Av.)—Private house; third floor front room; adjoining hall room; together or separately; bath; terms reasonable; gentlemen; references exchanged.

168TH, 601 WEST. (Corner Broadwey.)—2, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath. Ellsworth. 3515 Audubon.

180TH, 560 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Lady having high class corner elevator apartment will rent two front rooms, nicely furnished; near subway.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
For Bachelore Only.
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof holiding; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $5 to $3.50 weekly each.

A NICELY APPOINTED large room for gentleman, adjoining bath, with married couple; elevator apt. Apt. 24, 200 Claremont Av., near Manhattan Sta. B'way subway.

APARTMENT, high class, housekeeping, 8 rooms, well furnished; elevator, telephone, electricity; maid if desired. Rathbone, 245 West 51st St.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished parlor and bedroom; sunny, in family of two, near Broadway; $9 weekly. Heim, 229 W. 105th.

BROADWAY, 8,657, (151et St.)—Northold, two outside rooms, beautifully furnished, one corner four windows, other smaller, running water, adjoining bath in artistic home; references, lves.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.) — Two large rooms, inch adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 3908 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, NEAR 54TH ST.
In newly furnished apartment, exceptionally quiet, private room; every convenience; business man; references absolutely necessary; $7. M 146 Times.

BROADWAY, 8,600, (149th St.,) Apt. 2F.—In elevator apt., double room facing Riverside, $5.50; outside room; running water, $4.

BROADWAY, 8,089, near 122d St.—Comfortably furnished room; modern elevator apt., small, private family. (Apt. 81.)

BROADWAY, 3,609, (149th St.)—Large, light room adjoining bath; moderate; private family; $4. Apt. 5-D.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 405.—Handsomely furnished room; running water; home comforts; artistic, refined surroundings; reasonable; gentlemen preferred. Lyons.

COSY connecting rooms, kitchen privileges; fine view of Hudson. Overbury, 421 W. 121st.

DOCTOR'S or dentist office for rent; occupied by physician over three years. 149 West 74th St.

FRONT room, bath, or would share delightful apartment. Mason, Phone 5400 Morningside.

LADY having attractive apartment, excellent neighborhood; bachelor gentlemen; care wardrobe, laundry; breakfast optional; references exchanged. X 356 Times Annex.

LENOX AV., 202.—Elegant rooms; modern improvements; with or without board; private, strictly Kosher boarding house. Harlem 6759.

LARGE, light, well-furnished front room; private house; board optional. 259 West 97th.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; modern; reasonable; gentlemen. Apt. 3L.

NICELY furnished rooms. Apply Mrs. Baker, Apt. 3-D, 500 West 111th; reference.

PERSON tired of hotel life may find cheerful home; lady, no family; in a modern elevator apartment; large suite; southern exposure; attractively furnished. 111th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam; references. Phone 772 Morningside.

PHYSICIAN
to share office; excellent location. 119 West 88th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Large, magnificently furnished room, (private bath,) overlooking river, exclusive building; private family; $60 month. M 149 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 141st St., (Greyton Court.)—Large, nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; private; references. Moore.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610, Apartment 2.—Exclusive rooms; husband and wife; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, (Apt. 5N.)—Desirable room for refined business or professional woman who is out during day; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224.—Bright, comfortable rooms; levatory; $25 monthly, permanent. Apartment 7. Telephons River 7140.

RIVERSIDE, 790, Riviera, (Broadway Subway 157th.)—Exceptionally choice room; overlooking Hudson. Thornton.

RIVERRSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Large single room, adjoining bath; private family. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE, 593, (136th St.)—Room, adjoining bath; no other roomers; reasonable. Scott.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, facing Hudson; suitable one, two gentlemen. Meek, Apartment 6.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS AV. 394.—Private house, furnished room; running water; convenient to "L."

SUNNY, heated room, kitchen privilege; business woman. 8d apartment, 130 West 123d.

WASHINGTON SQ. section; attractive room with beth for bachslor; private house. 4472 Spring.

WEST END AV., 315.—Small private family with beautiful home will rent single room with board, to gentleman.

WEST END, 611.—Medium front room; electricity, bath; private family; references; 91et subway.

WEST END AV., 845, (corner 101st.)—Nice, large furnished room; hot and cold running water; references. Telephone 5185. Compton.

WEST 162D, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Large; running water; bath adjoining; private.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; chaperonage when necessary.

Bronx.

Fordham Heights, (54 East Kingsbridge Road.)—Well-appointed private house, attractive room; bath adjoining; refined home environment; easy communication; board optional.

Brooklyn.

450 GREENE AVENUE.
Handsomely furnished, newly decorated large and small rooms; electricity; instantaneous hot water plant; superior table; terms reasonable. Owner, phone 7320 W Bedford.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY.
Large, newly decorated bachelor room; modern bath; telephone; $4.50. 192 State St.

NEAR SUBWAY.—Very pleasant room; business woman; privileges references; $4. Y 209 Times Annex.

LAFAYETTE AV., 294.—Comfortable furnished rooms; all improvements; business women; references exchanged.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

99th, 245 West. (Near Broadway.)—Beautiful rooms, furnished, unfurnished; 1 kitchenette suite; steam heat.

139 West 69th St.—Beautiful parlor suite, two rooms, bath, unfurnished; suitable doctor.

HALL ROOMS.—Large closet, bath; private house; $15 monthly. 40 West 38th St.

82D, 105 WEST.—Large room, bath, maid service, telephone.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

TWO FURNISHED BEDROOMS, private bath, west of Morningside, or Ameterdam, between 98th and 122d, modern apartment preferred, for gentleman; permanent; name rates; with or without breakfast. Columbia, 156 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes comfortable, sunny room, not over $20 monthly, within half hour of City Hall; cultured, private family; permanent; full particulars requested. E 349 Times Downtown.

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN, 34 years old, would like to secure room in bachelor's apartment, convenient to Broadway Subway; reasonable and immaculately clean. W 163 Times.

WANTED by married business couple, two rooms; board optional; steam heat; west side, 70th to 100th St.; $7. Address O. L., 20 East 42d St.

GENTLEMAN wants any room in Gramercy Park section with pleasant outlook and private bath; would require breakfast. G 249 Times Downtown.

WANTED—One furnished room apartment, within fifteen minutes of 5th Av. and 42d. Address Box M 137 Times.

LADY, teacher, desires furnished room between West 70th and 90th Sts.; American family. M 99 Times.

TWO ROOMS, three young Christian business men; 42d and 90th Sts. F 22 Times Annex.

ONE OR TWO rooms with kitchen privileges on west side. Y 224 Times Annex.

FLOOR or three furnished rooms, bath, private house; adults; moderate. M 131 Times.

Unfurnished.

TWO large rooms, kitchenette, bath, Greenwich, Waverley or Washington Place. M 140 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED.
Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT and WHAT TO INVENT, with list of inventions wanted and prizes offered for inventions, amounting to $1,000,000, sent free. Patents advertised FREE.
WANTED—NEW IDEAS.
Send for our list of Patent Buyers.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEW YORK OFFICES, 189 BROADWAY.
Tel. Cortlandt 443.

The permanent retirement of the President of a prosperous N. Y. Inland Water Transportation Company, established 25 years, offers rare opportunity for energetic party to become actively identified with the business to control same; amount, $100,000; easy terms; thorough investigation. "Retiring," Box A B C 67 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
Most attractive and fully equipped dining room, connected with high-class apartment house, suitable for restaurant, dancing, or other social purposes; very low rent to desirable party.
MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE,
192 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

ADVERTISING
service of exceptional value to a manufacturer is offered by a young man having unusual sales and advertising experience; on a salary or commission basis. M 132 Times.

Well-established, flourishing business needs partner to furnish $10,000; highest-grade street and evening costumes, at popular prices; fascinating designs, best sellers; finest selected trade throughout the States; success assured. Address E 291 Times Downtown.

An advertising service man wants partner to travel; no investment required in business, except traveling expenses on road for one month; established 15 years, and clearing $30,000 yearly. Advertiser, Box G 240 Times Downtown.

Electrical manufacturing business in New York City, established 9 years, more orders than we can fill with present capital; party with $1,000 to $2,000 wanted; fullest investigation invited. Address Corporation, 151 Times.

DYE OIL.
Client has a large tract of coal land for sale. Test shows that it yields over 20 gallons of dye oil distillate per ton. Marshall W. Brown, C. E., 15 Broad St., New York City.

PARTNER.—The importation of raw coffee and tea for the jobbing trade offers a high-class, stable, safe business. I have finest connections; fifteen years' experience, but need liberal capital support my sales. Importer, L 109 Times.

Have patented biggest idea in ten years for household article; need $3,000 to $5,000 to develop; am assured of large capital for marketing when developed by large merchandisers; principals only. M 59 Times.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—Wanted, partner with $3,000 to invest with services to man of business ability. I offer one-half interest in four millinery departments doing annually $80,000, netting 15% profit. Room 417, 261 Broadway.

Member of established New York firm having excellent connections abroad is about to leave for Europe and would consider propositions from concerns desirous of developing their export or import trade; will visit France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. Full particulars, Y 220 Times Annex.

Own majority stock two Virginia highest quality brown hematite iron ore mines, one on railroad, other (proposition) near railroad; estimated several million tons; want development capital or will sell. Address, E 319 Times Downtown.

Accountant of ten years' standing offers half interest of well-established business. Suitable for good bookkeeper; $2,000 cash; steady drawing from start. Box S 34 Times.

Thirty years' practical reorganization and factory system experience; moderate charges; large or small propositions put on paying basis; no so-called efficiency theories. M 94 Times.

PRINTER OR BUSINESS MAN WITH $3,000 as a partner in a well-equipped printing office; my gold mine promised, but a good living can be realized. Box G 246 Times Downtown.

Sole selling agents for 2 large mills want active partner with $3,000; prefer man with knowledge of bookkeeping; can give facts, figures; unquestionable references. For personal interview, address Y 208 Times Annex.

Wanted—Lady partner with about $10,000 to $20,000 by gentleman with good overseas connections to establish export commission business in New York City; good interest and share profit. Active, M 18 Times.

STORES TO LET.
Two newly erected stores, 12x56, 19x56, Main Street, Peekskill, N. Y. Factory town; population 15,000. Opening for any kind of business; $30 and $45 per month. Solomon, 304 Decatur Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 28, Christian, now manager's assistant in large manufacturing and distributing concern, desires change; active, resourceful; would consider investment. Y 217 Times Annex.

Wanted to Buy,—An interest in a small mfg. or mercantile business that has possibilities; 20 years' business experience; will devote entire time to same. D. B. Hoson, 807 Alta Vista Av., Waterloo, Iowa.

MUSHROOM or chicken business; any one starting can get valuable information regarding it; also ideal location, by addressing M 63 Times.

WANTED.—Business man with $10,000, in old established line; legitimate and profitable; for advertising purposes; principals only. E 329 Times Downtown.

GOWN SHOP for sale or half interest; other business reasons for selling; well established; good lease; small amount required. Address S 4 Times.

$5,000.—Party to invest $5,000 in concern manufacturing new and wonderful patented household article that is very big seller; best commercial reference. E 810 Times Downtown.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential; principals only. Wormser & Co., 65 5th Ave., New York City.

BUSINESS man will handle any business or proposition of merit, on percentage basis or estate nature of business; immediate action. A A 306 Times.

Selling organization with Broadway offices will handle good product or article; commission; must have merit. E 336 Times Downtown.

Wanted, by woman owning land in Porto Rico, woman partner, with $1,000 or $1,500 to join in chicken and pineapple enterprise. X 362 Times Annex.

Manufacturing business desires honest, industrious partner; long established. An aloce; have A1 mercantile standing; investment required. Y 201 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents na agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent and reliable; familiar office routine; $10. L 385 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper.—Four years' experience; high school education. M 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Rapid, neat, obliging; best reference. E. Sponberg, 11 Olive Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping; one year's experience; neat, accurate; excellent speller. E 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—(19;) office assistant; two years' experience; references; $9. L 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, with knowledge bookkeeping; 2 years' experience; $9. E 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated, competent, reliable; 8 years' experience; salary $15. E 299 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, general office assistant, 3 years' experience, good penman, quick at figures; salary $8. E 314 Times Downtown.

TWO SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS, one as chambermaid, other waitress; $30 each. Call 2-4 P. M., 129 East 63d St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—College graduate; French, German, English; pianist; kindergartner. Parisienne, 2,732 Broadway.

TYPIST, office assistant; experienced; well recommended; moderate salary. E. B., Times Harlem.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes position as stenographer's secretary, confidential clerk; experienced; first-class references. Phone 6250J Morningside. Salary $15.

YOUNG LADY thrown upon own resources desires position of trust as private secretary. Excellent stenographer. Loyal C 332 Times Downtown.

YOUNG FRENCH LADY as socratary. Translations. B Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents na agate line.

A. — COLORED DOMESTICS; experienced houseworkers, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, and other competent servants supplied; references given. Telephone Columbus 3166. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,475 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, went places; city, country or other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5339 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS, $30; waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, housework'rs, nurses, $25; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 5,536.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

WAITRESS.—North Ireland; English cook; Protestants; references. Cooper's Agency, 667 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—Girl wants position as waitress; good reference; Irish. Address P. M., 346 East 138th St.

WHITE, Southern. Colored; male, female. Noel Agency, 77 West 11th St., 7856 Chelsea.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, one who possesses good personality, to travel in New York State; experience unnecessary; salary and commission. Address S 32 Times.

A WOMAN of good appearance to go through best localities in and around New York and prepare lists of best residents; no canvassing or collecting; salary $15. Address, giving particulars, M. P., 150 Times.

APPRENTICES WANTED; MUST BE NEAT SEWERS; PAID WHILE LEARNING. MISS CURRAN, 57 EAST 58TH ST.

BEST & CO.,
5th Ave., at 35th St.
Require tall, active girls as stockkeepers in suit department.

BILL CLERKS OPERATING UNDERWOOD MACHINE; MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT IN FIGURING DISCOUNTS AND PERCENTAGES; GOOD SALARY RIGHT PARTIES. APPLY PARK & TILFORD CANDY DEPT., 449 WEST 42D ST.

Bonwit Teller & Co.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
Require the services of
A YOUNG LADY
to foll linings and be able to set by hand, for their fur alteration room.
Apply Sup't's Office, Employees' Entrance, 6 E. 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
require the services of
NEAT MESSENGER GIRLS,
Permanent positions.
Apply Superintendent's office, employes' entrance, 6 East 38th St.

Bonwit Teller & Co.,
5th Av. and 38th St.
Require the services of
COMPETENT SALESWOMEN
for their Gloves, Hosiery, Leather Goods and Neckwear Dep'ts.
Apply Sup't's Office, Employees' Entrance, 6 E. 38th St.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO.,
5th Ave. and 38th St.
Require the services of
AN EXPERIENCED DRAPER
for their alteration department.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Employes' Entrance, 6 E. 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER; one familiar with workman's compensation insurance. Address, giving references and salary expected, S 28 Times.

BUYER
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A BUYER FOR MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENTS. ONLY THOSE HAVING DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE WILL BE CONSIDERED. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING QUALIFICATIONS AND REFERENCES.

CHAMBERMAID.—Capable, white, for furnished room house; light laundry; good wages; personal references. Call after 9 o'clock, 20 West 94th St.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—Two sisters wanted for country, one for cook and laundry work; other, waitress and chambermaid; wages $25 and $18. Answer by letter. Dr. J. F. Barry, 118 East 59th St.

DEMONSTRATOR WANTED.
Refined appearance and one understanding embroidery preferred; must be experienced and have excellent references. Write Demonstrator, Box 50, 1,864 Broadway.

DRESSMAKERS.
MARTYN AND COMPANY,
2-4-6 WEST 45TH ST.
Experienced skirt drapers in private est. Experienced waist drapers in private est. Skirt finishers in private est. Experienced waist finishers in privats est. Embroiderers, experienced frame hands.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH GOVERNESS wanted by private family in the country for girl 13 years of age; must be thoroughly educated and capable of teaching; between the ages of 30 and 35; highest references required; position permanent. Address, giving full particulars. L 53 Times.

EXECUTIVE of banking house wants assistant; must be experienced stenographer, capable of taking entire charge of correspondence; ability at proposition of follow-up letters desirable. Address A. J. W., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

EXPERIENCED MILLINERS WANTED; LONG SEASON AND GOOD SALARY. MISS CURRAN, 57 EAST 58TH ST.

FITTER
for
HIGHEST-CLASS DRESSMAKING.

An unusual opportunity is offered to a thoroughly experienced fitter who with leading exclusive dressmaking houses has demonstrated her ability to successfully serve the best 5th Av. clientele.

Liberal terms will be arranged with the party fulfilling these requirements.

Application strictly confidential.

IMPORTER, BOX 45, TIMES.

FITTER.—Thoroughly competent, for large dressmaking establishment; must understand both skirts and waists; able to take charge of girls; personal reference. Eighth floor, 2 West 45th St.

FORELADY to take charge of chocolate department; must understand fancy packing; only experienced person need apply. S 30 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER for a small adult family in the country; room with private bath; German or Pole preferred; by letter only. A. C. Bang, 52 William St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED MUFF, SCARF, AND COAT LINERS IN THEIR
WORKROOM.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SKIRT HANDS FOR THEIR
ALTERATION DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF INSPECTORS OVER SIXTEEN YEARS.
Must Bring Working Papers With You.
Apply at Employment Office,
5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED TABLE HANDS AND OPERATORS.
Apply at Employment Office,
5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GOVERNESS for girl, age 10, after school; references. Apply 9-12, Apt. 17, 7D, 127 West 82d St.

GOOD OPENING for refined woman over 21 as outside representative; $5 earned in commission daily; genteel, dignified, interesting work. Call P. F. Collier & Son, 118 East 25th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Reliable middle-aged woman as housekeeper in apartment of two bachelors; good cook, and best references required. M 67 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Family of two adults and two children, 9 and 12, require a healthy, competent, intelligent woman, good cook, to take charge and DO housework; must be kind to children; first-class accommodations, with reasonable privileges; write, stating age, nationality, and references, wages wanted, with or without washing. Mrs. H. T. Treacy, 610 Darrow Av., Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER who can cook, wanted; no washing; good wages; city reference. Call before 10:30 A. M., and after 8 in the evening. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th Street.

HOUSEWORK.—Young woman for general housework with small family in nearby suburb; good wages. Call Monday 121 West 70th St., city.

HOUSEWORKER.—Swedish or Hungarian general houseworker and laundry; two in family; apply by letter; state references and wages. X 372 Times Annex.

INDUSTRIOUS, EDUCATED LADY wanted, over 30, to assist manager on the outside procuring orders for our new publcaton, "The Great War," (late furnished;) the first authentic history written on the present European war; to be in five volumes when completa; Vols. I. and II. ready for delivery; by Prof. George H. Allen; introduction by ex-President Taft; $18 weekly to competent lady; experience unnecessary. D 297 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Home offered to retired trained nurse in private Protestant family of two adults for services as companion part of day; East Orange, N. J. Address Mrs. B., P. O. Box 939, New York City.

NURSE wanted for four-year-old girl; good wages; reference from previous employer required. X 374 Times Annex.

SALESWOMAN wanted in high-class woman's specialty store who thoroughly understands gloves and is capable of taking complete charge of department; liberal salary to right person. Oliver A. Olson & Co., Inc., Broadway, corner 79th St.

SALESWOMEN.—We will give $25 a week to prepossessing women, with initiative, who will demonstrate ability to do our work. Room 1,027, 225 5th Av.

SEWING GIRLS.—Apply for work. 10 East 43d St., cor. for La Jounness.

STENOGRAPHER of at least 3 years' experience; good education; must be rapid, accurate; insurance broker's office; salary $15. Write full particulars. E 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—An assistant stenographer; must be at least 2 years' experience; salary ten dollars; state all in first letter. B X 340 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, with general office experience; one familiar with millinary or dressmaking business preferred. Apply personally to Mr. Sheehan, 375 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; salary $6; some experience law office. Call after 2 P. M., M. P. Springer, 299 Broadway, Room 715.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, competent stenographer. Apply Harper's Weekly, 251 4th Av.

TEACHER OF HEBREW and girls' supervisor in Philadelphia institution. Interview Monday morning, 10 to 12, by telephoning "Audubon 7480," Apartment 55.

WOMAN to take charge of stock room; one who has had experience in millinery or dressmaking; permanent position. Apply personally to Mr. Sheehan, 375 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 10 East 43d St., 3d floo., (Agency.)—Reliable servants, also housekeepers, governesses, ladies' maids, chauffeurs, butlers, children's nurses. Telephone 8947 Murray Hill.

CLERICAL, office, and safes openings; secretary, $25; manager, (restaurant,) $25; cashier, $12; ledger clerk, bank, $15; salesman, $25 and expenses; ledger clerk, (Mount Vernon,) $14; stenographer, (Mount Vernon,) $10; stenographer, $14; salesman, (men or women,) $20; other openings. Call Migbill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

CLERKS AND BOOKKEEPERS WANTED;
EXPERIENCED IN THE STOCK
BROKERAGE BUSINESS. E. W.
CARPENTER EXCHANGE, SINGER BLDG.

CLERK, (mail order,) $8; stenographer, $15; bookkeepers, $10-$12; call; no advance fee. Migbill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 130 Church St., New York.
TYPIST.—Familiar with tabulating work on long-carriage machine; $12.
STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER for downtown position; $12.
COST ACCOUNTANT for factory office in Brooklyn; $20.
STENOGRAPHER.—Export experience; $18.
Call botwaen 9 and 1.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY.—Permanent; good future.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Familiar with controlling accounts.
Several stenographic, typewriting, and office positions. Call Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, wanted.—Permanent positions; no registration fee. Diebi Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES AT a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Instruction.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

CHARITY investigators wanted, city service, salaries $1,080; examination ordered. Charity expert will train limited number for these positions. Call or write at once. Open days, evenings. Fancsli, Civil Service School, 501 5th Av., (cor. 42d St.)

BOOKKEEPING INSTRUCTION.—Private; small groups; modern efficient methods expertly taught; moderate charge. Goldschmidt, Certified Accountant, 1,182 Broadway, Madison Square 5985. Downtown, 150 Nassau, Room 1,632.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 42d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y.—The only secretarial school conducted by college professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.) Dir.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A BUSINESS MAN

who is at the head of a corporation employing over 100 hands wants to make a change. A capable man with real business ability who has worked up from a clerk at 18 years to general manager at 36 years. I would like to meet some one who needs real assistance. My experience will prove valuable. I am willing to go to any part of the United States and tackle any sort of a proposition. My references are unquestionable. Y 206 Times Annex.

A NEW YORK
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE.
American, (Christian,) 33, single, college trained, actual producer, 12 years' New York, New England, and transcontinental road experience, at present employed, reasons for making change larger incoms only, medium or large trade, can show real records of past work and references from present and past employers as to character, stability, desires to connect with high-class, reliable, and substantial house only; no brokers and schemers wanted. M 138 Times.

A CLEAN-CUT YOUNG MAN, age 24, desires to connect with firm offering good incentive; fifteen months' training in electrical and antomobila construction, maintenance, and repairs; hard worker; can handle men and show results; absolutely temporata; what hava you to offer? G
Ability, M 69 Times.

A SNAPPY, CLEAN-CUT YOUNG AMERICAN, (30,) EXPERIENCED FACTORY AND SALES EXECUTIVE, DESIRES EXECUTIVE OR SALES OPENING OR AS ASSISTANT TO BEST EXECUTIVE. ADDRES R. T. H., 610 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

A POSITION desired with an architect, builder, or real estate operator; experience covers period 13 years; general drafting, specifications, superintendence, and estimating. M 24 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (CERTIFIED PUBLIC.) Books opened, closed, systematized, audited, disentangled; investigations, reports; work guaranteed; moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Beekman 2960.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Will revise or install factory, office, or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentiargs, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior wants position; certified public accountant's office; salary no object. M 120 Times.

Accountant, audits, systems that stop leaks; charges reasonable. Fleming, 35 Nassan St.

AN INTELLIGENT, strong and healthy man, age 33, very ambitious, of best character and references, wishes steady work of any kind. L 129 Times.

ARTIST AND DESIGNER.
Many years' experience in graphic arts; figure and ornamental colorwork for lithographing, photoengraving; all kinds of fancy advertisements; will work in his studio. M 133 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, &c. — Young man, 18, high school graduate, wants work as assistant bookkeeper and stenographer; ambitious. 100 East 101st St.

ATTORNEY SECRETARY, STENOGrapher.—Business experience; young man, excellent character, press matter, seeks employment, city or elsewhere. M 22 Times.

AUTOMOBILE.—Young man, antomobile engineer, desires connection antomobile or machinery firm; six years' experience; investment considered. L 134 Times.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN.—Several years' experience high-grade cars, sneppy appearance and personality, desires new opening. Address M 147 Times.

AI MAN wants employment; can keep books, manage accounting department, audit and systematize accounts; able, tactful, efficient; highest references. Phone James, 348W Williamsburg.

Big Calibre
ADVERTISING MANAGER.
If you require an advertising or advertising and sales manager who would be WORTH at least $6,000 to you, no doubt it would remit to our mutual benefit to enter into negotiations. My experience is unusually broad, covering a period of 15 years on all sides of the fence. Please state yonr proposition fully and in confidence, and I will gladly go into detalle in turn. Capable, L 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and good general office man, with over 12 years of practical experience, seeks position calling for an intelligent and well-bred man of high personal character; conversant modern bookkeeping methods, controlling accounts, &c.; can open and close books; would accept very moderate salary with prospects. P. O. Box 215, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—A CONNECTION SOUGHT BY A YOUNG, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER WITH EXCELLENT ACCOUNTING TRAINING; RELIABLE, EFFICIENT; MODERATE SALARY. E 333 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER AND PRACTICAL ACcountant.—Open for steady position; at present employed in company liquidating; account of receivership; trial balance and balance sheet; references. Y 212 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly competent; executive; long, varied experience; seeking opportunity where he can demonstrate his real worth; married. Address Room 1,307, 440 4th Ave.

BOOKKEEPER expert; (acconntant,) cost accountant, and auditor; eleven years' experience; age 30; excellent reference; bonds; will take position anywhere. Address M 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced, will take full charge books and office details; trial balance; statements; quick, accurate, good penman; moderate salary; highest reference. L 852 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28;) 9 years' public accounting and mercantile experience; constructive accounting; financial statements; take full charge; $25. M 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, practical accountant, experienced in banking, export, import, jmmber, mannfacturing, speaks Spanish, references, bond, desiree employment. E 324 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, at present employed, thoroughly experienced, controlling account, profit and loss statement, balance sheet, wishes to better himself; reasonable salary. M 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Do you want a man who has a thorough knowledge of accounts, good character, no bad habits, 28 years old, 12 years' experience commercial banking, corporation work? P 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, 3 years' Wall Street experience with banking firm, knowledge of stock and bonds, desires position. E 306 Times Dowutown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, donble entry, cost accounting; 8 years' experience in large concern; full charge; best references. E 367 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, instalment, experienced, who understands the outside work thoroughly, wishes steady position; excellent references. M 60 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, CAPABLE OF TAKING FULL CHARGE. L 830 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) five years in present position, desires change; correspondent. E 368 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with accountant's experience, desires position; best references. Address M 139 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - COST ACCOUNTANT, — 10 years' experience; capable taking full charge. E 312 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—(24;) thoroughly experienced; take entire charge; university graduate. E 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, (22;) competent; good, reliable office woman; best references. L 355 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, general ledger experience, thoroughly competent, seeks new connections. M 104 Times.

BOY, 16, wishes position at anything, George Juffey, 326 Academy St., L. I.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE.

YOUNG MAN, WITH EXCEPTIONALLY CLEAN AND SUCCESSFUL RECORD IN HANDLING AND TRAINING SPECIALTY SALESMEN, WANTS HIGH-CLASS LINE OR SPECIALTY WITH LARGE POSSIBILITIES CONSIDERED; GIVE PARTICULARS. ADDRESS M 129 TIMES.

BUTLER, &c.—Japanese, refined, wants position as butler, valet, family; general housework; bachelor's place; honest. K. F., 624 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—Japanese; trustworthy, honest; has best reference for character and ability. Henry, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER-STEWARD.—Englishman; take entira charge, engage servants; excellent reference. Address Competent, M 20 Times.

BUTLER AND COOK, English, want position, bachelor or couple; competent people; highest references. L 153 Times.

BUTLER, doorman, caretaker; can come well recommended; colored. Pope, 2 East 131st.

BUYER, MANAGER, AND SALESMAN, with executive department store and road experience, desires active, responsible position, any line; unquestionable references furnished. E 281 Times Downtown.

CABINETMAKER, furniture fitter; 4 years' experience in office desks, wants steady work in retail furniture house downtown or Manhattan. Cabinetmaker, 780 Main St., North Bergen, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Neat, careful, competent mechanic and driver; seven years' experience on high-class cars; single; Al references. Fred Hunninghaus, 423 3d St., Brooklyn. Tel Boro Park 2982W.

CHAUFFEUR, (25;) careful driver; excellent references; moderata salary; city or country. A. M., 3 Kingsland Av., Corona, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Position wanted by competent young colored man. A. C. T. Refers to present employer, 322 West 75th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—A gentleman giving up the use of his car, desires to find a place for his chauffeur. Telephone 7323 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — Danish, married, wishes position; best references. M 27 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 25; single; own repairs; city or country; good references; total abstainer. W. Millerson, 69 West 96th.

CHAUFFEUR. — White; carefnl driver and handy man; best references; salary no object. Chauffeur, 31 Park Place, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, (22;) 3 years' reference; moderata wages. Edward Lang, 324 8th Av.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, with 4 years' factory experience, desires executive proposition in factory; experienced in machine design and erection; can produce results. M 109 Times.

COLUMBIA LAW STUDENT, college graduate, desires employment as secretary or tutor; experience teaching, manuscript work, editing; references. M 87 Times.

CONCRETE AND FIREPROOFING
Engineer, estimator, salesman; long experience, large acquaintance among builders; good prospects on hand; can show business. M 65, Times.

COOK and BUTLER.—Colored couple wants position; first-class reference. 65 West 99th St., Davis, care of Martin.

COOK.—Japanese; for one or two gentlemen; reference. Naka, 798 Lexington Av.

CORRESPONDENT, all-around office man, highly educated, experienced, reliable, now employed, wants position. J. C. Brown, 458 West 166th St.

COST WORK by young man, 22; capable of installing system. M 40 Times.

COUPLE, thoroughly competent young English, wish situation do entire work of house, small family; good cooking, fair finance; no laundry, no gardening; moderate wages; city or country. Please give particulare in letters M 50 Times.

CREDIT MAN, office manager; (28,) fancy goods, contemplating making change soon, would like to get in touch with a reliable firm in similar capacity; as an assistant to a credit man of large affairs would be considered. M 92 Times.

CREDIT MAN, high-grade accountant; 85; long experience; capable; responsible. E 348 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—With builder or architect; 15 years' experience; good figurer; competent to design, detail, write specifications for and supervise the erection of all kinds of buildings; familiar with building and fire laws. Architect, 1,842 Prospect Av., Bronx.

DRUGGIST.—Registered; young men; competent, reliable, willing worker, well recommended. Ferber, 647 Steinway Av., L. I. C.

DRUG CLERK, registered, Christian, desires position for evenings, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays; references. M 142 Times.

EDITOR,
two and a half years in present position, making books, catalogues, press matter, seeks good connection at any starting salary; writer, scholar, secretary, linguist; 26. F 25 Times Annex.

EFFICIENCY IN WRITING EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING MATTERS MADE ME A PRIZE WINNER OF THE RICE LEADERS OF THE WORLD ASSOCIATION. CONSULT ONE WHO KNOWS. PERMANENT POSITION DESIRED. ADDRESS "COMPETENT," X 371 TIMES ANNEX.

ENGLISHMAN, 23 YEARS OLD, SPEAKING FLUENTLY FRENCH, GERMAN, COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE, MAINLY EXPORT LINE; POSITION WITH PROSPECTS DESIRED; SALARY LESS OF AN OBJECT; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. PLEASE ADDRESS E. WYSER, 46 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

ENGINEER, technical graduate, 26, desires connection with reliable engineering or industrial firm offering opportunities for advancement; fonr years' engineering experience with large public utility company; excellent references. E 373 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.
Latin American, experienced export business, technical graduate Massachusetts Institute of Technology, would like to be employed by engineering firm or exporters of machinery; has represented German manufacturers, and lately American manufacturers in Latin America; arrived here recently from Buenos Aires; has traveled in Europe. Speaks French, English; native tongue is Spanish. Able to take charge export department, establish branch offices, or travel as special representative in South America or Spain. E 351 Times Downtown.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER and office manager, twenty-two years' experience, now employed, wants opportunity to manage office of some responsible concern. M 52 Times.

GARDENER.—Married, no family, seeks position with privats family; understands cattle, sheep, and horses, also incubator; 7 years' reference from last employer. Write Gardener, 1,835 3d Av.

GARDENER or CARETAKER.—Irish; married; no children; on private place; good, steady, honest, willing worker; best references. J. C., 337 East 42d.

GARDENER, (head;) English; (36;) over 20 years' first-class experience all branches England and U. S.; excellent references. Carman, 418 West 24th St., New York.

GARDENER AND FARMER (German, 44) wishes position in the country; best references. Write J. H. Hess, P. O. Darien, Conn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Thoroughly understands all kinds building construction; can design reinforced concrete. Superintendent, 64 West 91st St., City.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Japanese, good cook, wishes position general housework; refined; speaks good Englieh; highly recommended. M 66 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL gradnate, (18,) energetic, refined Christian, desires financial house connection; experience, references, knowledge bookkeeping, stenography. E 364 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR of accidents desires position with reliablo company; best references and character furnished. E 360 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE CAN TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE. (Good cook;) bachelor'e or small family; long refsrences. Kai, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE desiree position in bachelor'e apartment; best references. Kabut, 340 West 58th St.

JAPANESE ART STUDENT desires any kind work; city, mornings, evenings. Miki, Plaza 6752.

JAPANESE BUTLER, first class, wants position. Albert, Plaza 6752.

MACHINIST, ingenious mechanic, competent designer and constructor of automatic devices, wishes responsible work. Priemor, 1,204 Washington St., Hoboken.

MAN, 40 years old, been manager of small business 10 years, recently met with reverses, desires position; thoroughly competent, honest and aggressive; best references. M 82 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with 25 years' broad practical and theoretical experience in erection and operation of power units, also as Mechanical Superintendent and Chief Engineer, le open for a responsible position in or near New York City; have Mass. license; correspondence invited. Address W. H. Hall, Box 419, Ilion, N. Y.

MILLINERY SALESMAN, clean cut and aggressive, open for engagement; hats, flowers, feathers; acquainted big trade. Energetic, M 58 Times.

NURSE, VALET. — Ten years' experience, with best references. M 1 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, 22, ambitious and willing, desires position; good knowledge of bookkeeping and accounting, English and German, correspondence, typist. G. A., Box 33 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

Mr. Business Man.—May I introdnce myself? I am thirty-four years of age; I was engaged in public accounting work from 1905-10. In 1910 I engaged with a printing and publishing company and remained with that firm until April, 1915, when, owing to the death of my father, I had to resign my position and come East to look after my mother. I am a graduate of two universities and am a certified public accountant. State of Ohio. I am capable of taking full charge of an office force; a good correspondent and am familiar with the following branches of business: Manufacturing and cost accounting, corporation, printing and publishing, wholesale and retail, mercantile, jobbing and commission, banking and department store. May we get together? Address "Competent," Y 204 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN;
(23;) 7 years' banking experience; thorough knowledge general office routine. J. A. H., 223 East 69th St.

OFFICER of broad military experience, considerable experience as civil engineer, student and traveler, speaks English and Spanish, highest references, thoroughly conversant with material used for war purposes, is willing to accept offer with concern requiring man of ability. Address L 142 Times.

PARQUET FLOORS refinished, polished; expert; day, job; references; city, country. M 49 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (24,) rapid, accurate stenographer and typewriter; five years' experience; excellent correspondent; travel anywhere. L 169 Times.

PUPIL of Humperdinck and Lhevinne, holder of scholarship Berlin Royal Arts Academy, seeks position as teacher of composition or piano; permanent position. Langstroth, 510 Park Av.

RIBBON SALESMAN
for the Middle West; thoroughly acquainted and experienced in handling domestic and foreign goods. Address M 118 Times.

SALESMAN. — WELL-KNOWN MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN WILL NEGOTIATE WITH GOOD HOUSE FOR NEXT YEAR AS GENERAL MAN OR SPECIAL TERRITORY; WIDE ACQUAINTANCE WITH BEST AND BIGGEST TRADE CITY, MIDDLE WEST, AND ELSEWHERE; BROAD EXPERIENCE INSIDE, SELECTING FABRICS, BUILDING THE LINE. F. B., L 172 TIMES.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER,
with successful selling record; can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding and underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institntion, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. Sales Producer, L 350 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, STRICTLY TEMPERATE, THOROUGHLY TRAINED SPECIALTY SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH NEW ENGLAND WOOLEN MILL TRADE OR AUTO MANUFACTURERS DESIRES POSITION WITH HIGH-CLASS FIRM; REFERENCES. E 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, live wire, desires strong line silks, chiffons, nettings, laces; cutting up trade, commanding large following; drawing account; on commission basis. Hustler, M 57 Times.

SALES CORRESPONDENT.—Able and experienced sales correspondent with record for results will devote whole or part time to study and push your proposition; efficient. M 115 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, neat, refined, possessing experience, executive ability, initiatives, wishes position offering advancement; reasonable salary. M 23 Times.

SALESMAN.—Road experience; open established line; possibility large returns on staple specialty, whole part time. Huetier, M. 11 Times.

SALESMAN.—A live salesman (27) is open for position; 10 years' experience; salary and commission. J. Rubinoth, 1,358 East New York Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, sales manager, clean-cut, progressive, Christian, (N.Y.,) well versed modern mathods, 15 years on one piece, open for management, high-class house only. M 61 Times.

SALESMAN wishes a position with a good, dasirable house; has been doing big things; references. S. Rand, 601 West 135th St.

SECRETARY, COMPANION, OR TUTOR.—Refined, educated American gentleman, speaking French, desires position as confidential assistant to man or woman; experienced; references. M 39 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young men, 25, good education, competent stenographer and correspondent, wishes position as secretary. M 121 Times.

SPANISH-AMERICAN man, 27, will enter business proposition; exceptional. 148 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—TAKE RAPID DICTATION; TRANSCRIBE ACCURATELY AND NEATLY; EXPERIENCED; $10. ALFRED NEFF, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1219.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) 7 years' varied business experience, at present employed, desires position in electrical engineering house. L 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing, earnest boy, beginner, good penman, quick at figures, plain appearance; no agency; $7. E 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, salesman, manager; art, advertising, goods experience; $20. Tommy, 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; rapid and accurate; knowledge of bookkeeping; good references. M 135 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, neat, and refined, excellent references, seeks post. F 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wishes evening, odd-time work; reasonable. E 343 Times Downtwn.

TEACHING ASSISTANT in shorthand school, (34;) moderate start. M 21 Times.

THE BUYER AND MANAGER OF THE GREATEST SHOE SUCCESS OF RECENT YEARS WILL CONSIDER POSITION PAYING LARGE SALARY AND PERCENTAGE; CONTRACT FROM JAN. 1. Y 215 TIMES ANNEX.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, 25, excellent business and technical experience, capable, desires position with opportunity for advancement. E 372 Times Downtown.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, 25, desires position, sales promotion end, good manufacturing concern preferred; able, conscientious. Address Y 211 Times Annex.

VALET.—Japanese, respectable man, seeks position as regular valet or visiting valet, or take entire charge for gentleman. Valet, 135 West 70th St.

VALET, (35;) thorough experience; good references; 4 years last position; disengaged; Englishman. E. James, 406 East 56th.

VALET.—Japanese; excellent; good character; wishes position at gentleman's; references. M 130 Times.

VALET, attendant, companion; neat, sober, reliable; experienced; Englishman; employed. Care of Palmer, 62 West 66th St.

WAIST SALESMAN, traveling in Middle West, wants line $9 to $24; strictly commission basis; no advances needed; house must furnish goods promptly and handle large orders; choice of towns guaranteed permanently. Address J. M., 1,366 Leland Av., Bronx.

WALL STREET.—Cashier, bookkeeper, stock clerk; salary $20-$25; experienced; best references. M 127 Times.

WANTED.
TO CONNECT WITH A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN IN AN EXECUTIVE CAPACITY.

UNUSUALLY WIDE EXPERIENCE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; FULL KNOWLEDGE SHOP PROCESSES, DEVELOPING AND EXPLOITING NEW PRODUCTS.

RESULTS HANDLING MEN.

FINE, CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL RECORD.

WAR FORCES CHANGE.

"AMERICAN," M 15 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) wishes position with building contractor; 5 years' practical experience superintendent, estimator; draughtsman, time keeper; exceptional references as to character and ability; salary to start, $15. H. A., 2,960 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, college student, wants to serve evenings in clerical capacity or otherwise; remuneration to defray expense; has had six years' business experience. M 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, Christian, clean-cut personality, good business and selling ability, seeks situ

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

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SECTION FOUR TWENTY PAGES

BLYTHE

How I Found Belgium Under German Rule

By George B. McClellan, of Princeton University

I WISH that it were possible that we might cross Belgium on our way to Holland," I said to a friend of mine who occupies a high position in the German Imperial Government.

"There is nothing easier than to arrange it for you," he replied, "but for your wife is an entirely different matter. With the exception of some nurses, no ladies other than Belgian have been allowed to cross into Belgium since the war began. However, one can but try, and I shall telegraph for permission to the Military Government at Brussels."

In twenty-four hours the permission came, and in twenty-four hours more we were on our way.

We broke the journey at Köln and, accompanied by five trunks, left there at 8 o'clock the next morning on one of the three daily express trains, which, with their dining cars, run through to Lille via Liége, Louvain, and Brussels. There were three other civilian passengers on board, and all the rest were officers and men returning to the trenches after a fortnight's leave, for Germany has enough troops to allow each man at the front two weeks leave every six months.



His Excellency von Bissing German Governor of Belgium (lowest step)

(PHOTO © BROWN & DAWSON FROM UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD)

We crossed the frontier at Herberstbal, the formalities being about the same as those in force on entering Russia in time of peace, except that our luggage was not opened.

Our railway followed the route of the German Army on its march to Brussels, and signs of fighting were still apparent. There are many graves by the roadside and in the fields, those of the German and Belgian dead marked in the same way, with a little cross, bearing a number which corresponds to an entry in the official records, which gives the tag numbers of all those in each grave. Many of the villages show signs of shell fire, and many of the railway stations have evidently been recently rebuilt.

The train service is greatly reduced from the normal, yet there are more express trains, and more dining and sleeping cars running from Germany through Belgium to within ten miles of the firing line, than there are in France. In the latter country there is seldom more than one through train run between the principal points each twenty-four hours, while in Belgium the chief routes are served by from two to six trains daily.

When the Germans entered Belgium the Belgian railway employes almost all disappeared. It was, therefore, necessary for the Imperial Government entirely to reorganize the service, which has been effectively done with a German personnel.

The French names of the stations have been painted out and their Flemish equivalents substituted. As these are the names by which the towns have always been known among the mass of the people, neither harm nor inconvenience has resulted. Thus Louvain becomes Löwen, Liége becomes Lüttich, and Anvers becomes Antwerpen.

The railway fares have all been raised, as they have everywhere on the Continent, and luggage is taxed not by weight as formerly, but at the rate of 2.50 francs per trunk. On the railways, as everywhere else in Belgium, both German and Belgian money circulates side by side at the rate of one mark equal to 1.25 francs. Once inside the Belgian frontier no further formality is necessary in moving from place to place, unless one wishes to visit either the firing line or a fortress, in either of which events a further permission is necessary.

On our way to Brussels we passed through a fertile country well watered and well wooded, the loveliest part of Belgium. This year's harvest has been extremely abundant, the wheat, rye and barley crops having been unusually large, while the fruit crop has been far above the average. Despite the size of the crops there seems to have been enough men to handle them, and in only a few instances was the German Government obliged to help the peasantry with soldier labor. The apple harvest was so large that the Government has made great efforts to encourage the export of the surplus to Germany, Holland, and even to Great Britain.

Everywhere we went the land was well cultivated, every inch of soil seemed to be employed, and there was certainly neither waste land nor were there crops rotting in the fields. There were more men of military age working on the farms than we had seen in either Germany, Switzerland, or France.

There is apparently no lack of cattle, sheep and poultry, although we saw no signs of the 16,000,000 pigs the Germans are alleged to have driven into Belgium to devastate the land. The cows grazing in the pastures seemed as sleek and numerous as usual. If the Germans have helped themselves to cattle, as has been charged, they have left a great number untouched.

We found Brussels, or Brüssel, to give it its new-old Flemish name, very much as we had last seen it, five years ago. There were none but military motors in the streets, for all private cars have been commandeered. The trams, however, were in operation, and there were enough horse cabs. Several of the big hotels were closed, but most of them were open, and the cafés and restaurants were in full blast. We dined and lunched at several places and had quite as excellent food as one usually has in good Parisian restaurants. The shops were all open, the streets, especially in the shopping districts, crowded with the usual movement and bustle of a busy little capital.

There were many soldiers in evidence, almost all middle-aged men belonging to the Landsturm, all the privates carrying their rifles when on leave as a precaution against attack, although few soldiers have been murdered since the early days of the occupation.

Eighteen old and new newspapers are published in Brussels. All of the newspapers whose proprietors cared to continue them still appear, and in addition several new ones have been started. They are allowed to print the Allies' war bulletins and to comment with surprising freedom on the war news. While the enemies' newspapers may not be sold in Belgium, all of the Dutch newspapers are permitted, regardless of whether they are for or against Germany.

French books, even those attacking the Germans, may be bought in the shops, the line apparently being drawn at those anonymously written "accuse."

The photographs of the Belgian King, Queen, and Princes, and Belgian, French, and English flags are openly displayed and sold in the shops and worn by many people in their buttonholes.

The picture gallery is open as usual, under its own Belgian Director and his staff. When I was there it was crowded, many of the visitors being German soldiers, a number of whom were studying the pictures seriously, making sketches and taking notes. It may be said in passing that, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the Germans have taken no pictures out of Belginm.

Brussels, like all the other cities of Belgium, is policed by its own native municipal force, which has been continued in office, with a German officer at its head. The royal garden is closed to the public and given over to convalescents. And the Red Cross flag flies from the King's palace and a number of public buildings used as hospitals. There are great signs with pointing arrows painted at some of the street corners to guide military motors passing through the city.

Except for these few changes and the field-gray uniforms in the streets, there is little, on the surface at least, to suggest the German occupation. In fact, Brussels is less sad than Paris, and shows to the eye less evidence of the war.

The Germans claim that the people of Brussels are becoming reconciled to the presence of German troops, and that everywhere in Belgium returning. It is stated that less than half a million Belgians are still absent in Great Britain, France, and Holland; that almost all the peasants have returned to the fields, and that the harvest was gathered almost entirely by the Belgians themselves, with very little help from the soldiers. Those who still remain away are mostly the rich and factory hands who are unwilling to go home unless assured of work.

Actually less than 1 per cent. of Belgian factory property has been destroyed during the war. The work has not been resumed in the factories throughout the country is, I am told, due to the unwillingness of the proprietors to go home and resume operations.

A flower woman in the market put the matter to me in a nutshell: "We poor people will continue to suffer," she said, "until 'le monde' come back. We are suffering, of course, from the German occupation, but we are suffering more from lack of work. The smart people are really responsible," ("le monde chic sont vrais coupables.")

Or as the barber who cut my hair said to me: "We proletarians love our country enough to come and try to help her. Why can't the capitalists be as patriotic as we are?"

Any one who has seen rich Belgians spending their money at French and Swiss watering places will doubtless echo

the barber's inquiry. An antiquity dealer with whom I talked explained his high prices by saying that in his trade demand remained normal and supply had not increased. "Our rich are buying, not selling, valuables. We are a very wealthy people, and now that those who have money cannot spend it on motor cars and entertaining, they are buying pearls and jewelry, books, furniture, and pictures."

These are only incidents, but they serve to illustrate the popular feeling. The Germans are certainly doing their best to conciliate the Belgians, and to administer the country as efficiently as possible.

In the large hospital which has been established in the palace of the Belgian Academy there are not only German soldiers but also Belgian prisoners. In one ward there are both German and Belgian officers, who seem to get on very well together. The private soldiers of the two countries are in separate wards, but, as far as I could see, receive exactly the same treatment. I saw several wounded prisoners who were being visited by their relations, a privilege accorded to prisoners in no other country. All the prisoners I talked with, including two stray Englishmen, told me that they could not have been treated more kindly or considerately.

It was in this hospital that I first saw the new German method of treating wounds without bandages. It is really the outcome of the necessity of getting on with as few handages as possible because of the shortage of cotton. The wounded arm or leg is clamped fast to a frame and covered with a fly screen. The wound is washed from time to time with disinfectants and left open, with nothing but a pad of wood pulp paper as protection. The success of the system is said to be extraordinary, wounds healing in from 10 to 15 per cent. less time than formerly.

It must be remembered that before the war social conditions in Belgium left much to be desired. The percentage of unemployment was large, strikes were frequent, and the spirit of social unrest was constantly growing. Brussels was the headquarters of international anarchy.

The immediate result of the war was to increase the destitution which already existed and the immorality and vice which always accompany great poverty.

No sooner had Belgium been conquerors, moved by the German spirit of system and of order, begun the double and extremely difficult task of curbing vice and reducing unemployment. The critics of Germany may urge that she was influenced in her work of Belgian social reorganization by purely selfish motives in her own interest and in the interest of her troops. But whether this is the case, or whether Germany has sincerely desired to improve Belgian conditions for the sake of the Belgian people, the fact remains that she threw herself wholeheartedly into the work.

General von Bissing, who succeeded Field Marshal von der Goltz as Governor of Belgium, was unwilling to offend Belgian susceptibilities by acting through military channels. Accordingly the machinery of the Belgian Red Cross was and is being used like a vast charity organization society, backed by the power of Germany.

During the last few weeks a number of Belgian ladies, at last convinced of the Governor's good faith, have joined the movement and are doing great service to their people. The Belgian Red Cross Society is charged not only with checking prostitution and reclaiming and caring for fallen women, with visiting the needy and sick in their homes, and looking out for the children who are too young to go to school, but also with the problem of unemployment.

The idea of using the Red Cross in social reorganization originated with Dr. Woeggerath, professor of children's diseases in the University of Freiburg, who has been put in charge of the Belgian Red Cross work in Brussels.

Thanks to the energy and ability of Dr. Woeggerath and his assistants, to use a police expression, Brussels has been "cleaned up." He has organized and has running smoothly and effectively a "Magdalen Home," a large crèche for the babies of mothers who are employed by the day, two kindergartens, a school for social workers and an enormous headquarters building. He has organized a stocking-knitting industry which gives employment to 5,000 women; a mail bag and knapsack industry which gives employment to 1,000 more, and be confidently expects to put some 15,000 other women at work before Christmas.

Besides this he has taken the Brussels lace-making industry under his wing, and is at present occupied in doing away with the middlemen by bringing together the hitherto sweated lace-maker and the lace merchant, so as to save for the former the unearned profit of the sweater.

Dr. Woeggerath's ideas are to be followed in Poland, and he has been training the men who are to organize and administer a Polish Red Cross Society for the purpose.

The American Relief Commission is still in charge of tha distribution of supplies sent from this country for the help of needy Belgians. There can be no question but that the commission has done and is doing excellent work in relieving distress.

Yet what is of almost as great importance to the happiness of the Belgians as food and clothing, is a good understanding with their conquerors. A year ago immediate food relief was of the first necessity, but today conditions have so greatly improved that it is possible for the anthorities to look into the future.

The members of the American Commission have it in their power to place the Belgiana under still another great obligation by acting as the intermediaries between conquerors and conquered. A modus vivendi between the Germans and the Belgiaus of the capitalistic class is of the most vital importance to the Belgian people. Germany wants all Belgians to return, and, as far as possible, resume their workaday lives where they laid them down fourteen months ago. She believes that if the employers of labor will go back and accept the help of the German Govarnment in opening np their factories, more progress can be made toward the resumption of normal conditions than in any other way. For the good of the Belgian people what is chiefly needed is work, and a demand for labor can only be created by a return to usual conditions.

It has been repeatedly charged that Belgians are not allowed to return to their own country, and that as there is no demand for mannfactured goods there can be no possibility of opening the factories. Whatever may have been the case at the beginning of the war, at present Belgians are not only permitted hut urged to go home. There is demand in Germany for practically everything thet Belgium can produce; in fact, were the Belgian factories to resume, there can be no question that they would soon be running on fnll time.

The members of our commission are in a better position to help Belgium than are any other body of men. It is probably beyond their power to establish a German-Belgian friendship, certainly at present, but if they would make the effort they would doubtless succeed in inducing the Belgians to meet German advances half way, and in so doing they would perform still another service for the people for whom they have already done so much.

From Brussels we went to Louvain, half an hour distant, where we spent the afternoon.

According to the third report of the Belgian Commission of Investigation, after the events of Aug. 25, 26, and 27, 1914, practically all of the City of Lonvain was destroyed, only the Town Hall and the railway station being left standing.

As a matter of fact the German official atatement that less than a sixth of the city was destroyed rather overstates than understates the truth.

The houses on both sides of the railway, before and after reaching the station, are in ruins, as well as those for two blocks on each side of the Rue de la Station, leading from the station to the Grand Place and immediately around the Cathedral. As we all know, the library has been destroyed and the roof of the Cathedral is considerably damaged by fire; otherwise the town is intact.

One of the favorite postal card pictures of Louvain, which has been widely circulated, shows the Town Hall with its east façade in ruins. This was evidently obtained by pointing the camera at the Town Hall across the débris of a house that had been blown up by dynamite to prevent the fire spreading to the Cathedral. The resnlt of combining the débris and the Town Hall, and of foreshortening so that the ruins are in the foreground of the others, is to make the débris appear to be a part of an apparently ruined building.

This photograph is as inaccurate as is a sketch "from the description of an eyewitness," printed in one of the London illustrated papers, showing a party of German officers drinking champagne in a motor car which stands in the Grand Place, while the Town Hall burns and German soldiers slaughter innocent women and children.

Actually, and very oddly, the only injury done to the Town Hall was the decapitation of the only figure of a soldier in its façade.

I looked at the ruins of Louvain very carefully, and nowhere saw any evidence of shell fire. I saw no destruction that might not have been caused either by fire or dynamite, as claimed in tha official German statement. The little City of Louvain, never under the most favorable circumstances very lively, seems to have resumed its normal life. There ia a good deal of rebuilding going on, I was informed, and that the university has been reopened. Feeling everywhere is so high upon the aubject of the war that it is too soon for the world to agree npon what really did happen at Louvain. It may not, however, be without interest briefly to summarize the different versions, official and otherwise, of the events of last Aug. 25.

There are four Belgian versions, all of which have numerous supporters and all of which cannot possibly be true. According to the first Belgian version, the Germans, actuated by cruelty and blood lust, without any excuse or reason, simply "shot up" the town. According to the second Belgian version, thoroughly frightened, bnt without cause, and thinking themselves in peril of their lives, the Germans opened fire on the defenseless population. According to the third Belgian version, the Germans, with hellish ingennity, posted German soldiers in some of the houses, with orders to fire through the closed hlinds on passing German troops, so as to give the latter an excuse for destroying the city. According to the fourth Belgian version, which is the version favored hy the Belgian Commission of Investigation, German soldiers fired on their own troops nnder the impression that the latter were Belgians, and when the mistake had been discovered, the German high command ordered the destruction of the town for the purpose of covering up the mistake of their own men and of slaking their blood thirst upon the innocent townspeople.

The Germans have submitted their official version to tha world, with a great number of affidavits from officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates. As the Belgian aida of the case has been given unlimited space and the German side scarcely noticed, it may be well to state the latter at soma length.

On Aug. 19, 1914, the German Army entered Louvain and was received hy the population with every evidence of friendliness. Nothing had occnrred to alter the good relations which appeared to exist between conqueror and conquered, when on the morning of Aug. 25 the Belgian and English garrison of Antwerp attempted a sortie. There were left behind, almost as a matter of form, to guard the apparently well-disposed citizens of Louvain, a company of Landsturm and a company of trained troops, whose ammunition and supply wagons were parked in the great square between the Town Hall and the Cathedral.

At 7 P. M. the Landsturm company, which had been outside the northwest gate of the town, in the direction of Antwerp, was marched across the city to the square in front of the railway station, where it bivouacked for the night. As the troops passed through the streets they noticed a great number of men and half-grown boys about, who, hy the tima they reached the railway station, had disappeared completely. As tha Cathedral clock struck eight, a green rocket exploded over the town. Complete darkness followed immediately, caused by the cutting of the electric light wires. The clock had hardly stopped striking when from almost every house on the station and great square there began a fusillade from rifles, shotguns and mitrailleuses, most of the firing coming from the npper floors. The firing killed and wounded a number of the soldiers, and stampeded the horses hitched to the supply and ammunitiou wagons.

After the first surprise, the troops rallied and returned the fire of the snipers. At half-past 10 o'clock reinforcements came, and the Germau cause was saved hy a hrigade of infantry nnder the command of General von Boehn.

Nevertheless, the firing from the houses continued with nndiminished vigor. It became necessary to smoke the snipers out, house by house. Each house from which there was firing was set on fire, and as the snipera appeared they were killed unless they surrendered. If they surrendered with arms in their hands, or if in or under their civilian clothes there was found the metal tag of a Belgian soldier, they were at once shot. If, on the other hand, any one surrendered without arms, or without a Belgian metal identificatiou tag, he was put aside for trial later.

No such prisouer was shot nnless two German soldiers testified they had seen him with weapons in his hands. No woman waa either shot or injured. It is absolutely denied that Bishop Coenraets was either shot or molested, and it is insisted that he is living and well at the home of Professor Dr. Tools at Firlen in Holland.



German Train Supplying Belgium with Free Coal. Photo Paul Thompson.

As soon as the fires which had been started to smoke out the snipers had done their work, the Germans turned their attention to preventing their spread to other quarters of the city. In doing this it became necessary to blow up a number of houses, especially around the Town Hall and Cathedral. Despite this the roof of the Cathedral caught fire, and before it could be put out it had done great but not irreparable damage. The pictures in the Cathedral were saved at the risk of their lives by German soldiers, and placed in the Town Hall, where they may now be seen.

At the university the librarian and his assistants all deserted their posts, locking the library behind them and carrying off the keys. It was not possible to save either building or books, for when the doors were at last battered down the interior had been gutted. The sniping continued all through the night of the 25th, and through the 26th and 27th, and did not finally cease until the 28th. There were killed altogether about 100 Germans and about the same number of Belgians, including those executed after the fighting was over.

The German explanation of the uprising in Louvain is very similar to their explanation of the uprisings in other Belgian cities, and is at the same time their explanation of the so-called atrocities. The Belgian press and Government had from the beginning of the war advocated and encouraged francs-tireurs, snipers and guerrillas, who were urged to kill, wound, and maim as many Germans as possible. In support of this statement the Germans submit a vast number of quotations from the Belgian newspapers and Government orders in reference to the unorganized and nnuniformed "civic guards," their arms, and equipment. It is believed that the Belgian anthorities expected the sortie from Antwerp on Aug. 25 to be successful, and through agents in Louvain organized a revolt among the citizens for the sama night. It is claimed that the hand of the Government is seen in the great number of Belgian soldiers captured in Louvain wearing citizens' clothes, the service rifle in use, and the presence of mitrailleuses.

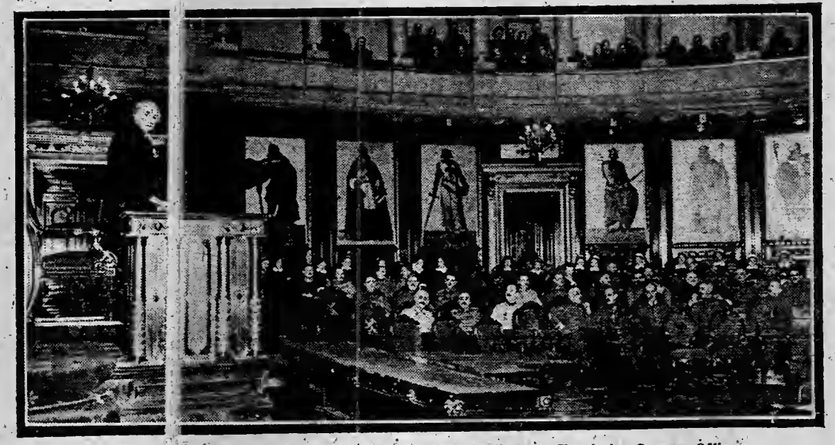
When the townspeople saw the Landsturm company marching through the city from the direction of Antwerp, they thought the sortie had been successful and the troops were the head of the German retreat. They struck at an appointed signal under the impression that they would be able to destroy a demoralized and retreating enemy. Had they been correct in their surmise as to the success of the sortia they might have cut off the German retreat. As it was, they made a fatal error and paid the price of their mistake.

On the morning of Aug. 26 the General in command announced that if the sniping did not cease in forty-eight hours he would shell the town. When Aug. 28 arrived, while the firing was not literally at an end, it had practically stopped. Because of thia fact the hombardment of the city, which then took place, was purely technical. Four shells were fired into homes already in ruins, causing no loss of life and no further damage. These were the only shells fired by the Germans during the entire period of the fighting.

When the fighting came to an end the incident was declared closed, and the people of Louvain once more took up the routine of their daily lives.

These are the five prevalent versions of the happenings of Aug. 25. I submit them without comment on their credibility or possibility.

We went to Antwerp hy the morning train on a Sunday, passing crowds of holiday makers at the way stations and in



Senate Ch[illegible]ber of the Belgian Parliament, Brussels, Used as a Church by German Officers.
Copyright, Brown & Dawson.

lages en route, for the Belgian has resumed his old life even to oyment of his Sundays. On our e ran close enough to Mechlin es) to see the tower of the Cathe- it stands silhouetted against the seems to have suffered severely hell fire, for it is nicked and from top to bottom. Yet the darkf the fighting about Mechlin is ned by at least one brilliant ex-

Cathedral had caught fire, and f saving it and its contents had iven up when Captain Graf Harwho in peaceful times is the well- German sculptor, with a handful men, broke down the door and at ril of his life cut down and carried lace of safety Van Dyck's master- "The Crucifixion." It is a satisfor there is nothing to bring strangers to Antwerp.

At the Musée Plantin, except for members of the Belgian Relief Commission, we were the first outsiders who had been there for over a year. But for one solitary man, we were the only guests in the hotel, which had closed its kitchen because there had been no one for whom to cook.

The town itself seems lively enough, hardly as much so as Brussels, and certainly not as much so as it used to be in happier days. But the shops are open, the coffee houses and restaurants crowded, and the streets and squares, especially on Snnday, full of citizens and German Landsturm soldiers in their field gray uniform, with their rifles in their hands.

Considering the violence of the bombardment, which lasted almost continuously for forty-eight hours, and in that time redneed to submission what had been supposed to be an impregnable fortress, the damage done has been surprisingly slight. While the man in the street will tell you that over 2,000 homes were destroyed, the official Belgian estimate is that only 1,000 were injured. In this list has been included every home that was touched hy a shrapnel hullet or sustained the slightest damage, including broken windows, so that the number of demolished houses probahly falls short of 500.

These are scattered very widely over the central and southern parts of the city. No huilding of any importance has been injured, and the cathedral stands intact, although a picture postcard has been issued showing a part of the east end in ruins. This has been faked, as has the similar one in the case of the Town Hall at Louvain, by pointing the camera at the cathedral across a heap of rubhish.

The picture gallery was unhurt and is now open, although only the modern pictures are on exhihition, the old masters having been stored in the basement hy the Belgians hefore the hombardment began.

As in Brussels, the Belgian director and his staff are in charge. The day we visited the gallery it was crowded, chiefly with German soldiers, who, unlike the soldiers one sees in most European galleries, seemed to be really and intelligently enjoying themselves.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital, which I had read had been destroyed by German shell-fire, had evidently been injured at one corner, if fresh paint and plaster were any evidence of recent restoration.

As at Louvain, almost everywhere that a house has been injured but not made uninhabitable, especially in the fashionable quarters of the town, the injury has been left unrepaired, sometimes apparently to the great inconvenience of the occupants. In fact, in most cases the injury has been made permanent, even at considerable trouble.

Broken hlinds have been nailed fast, so that the break would show without absolutely destroying the shutter, bullet holes have been carefully framed, and shattered panes of glass have been hacked with sheets of plate glass, boards, or oiled paper, so as more or less to keen out the air, and at the same time display to all and sundry the ruin wrought by German guns.

Douhtless when the war is over the towns that have suffered will be able to reap a harvest from American tourists by showing the actual ruin as it was originally wrought.

The people of Antwerp do not seem as content or as cheerful as those of Brussels. While those I talked with were bitter against the rich Belgian refugees for not coming home, they were equally bitter against the Germans. They have lost their commerce through the war and have nothing else to take its place. Antwerp, from being one of the most active cities in Europe, has sunk to the status of a struggling provincial town. The Germans have done what they could to help unemployment, but thus far it has necessarily not been as much as at Brussels, although they hope later to accomplish much more.

The people of Antwerp, like other Belgians, are allowed to wear the Belgian flag and the picturc of their King in their huttonholes, and read and circulate the Dutch papers and any French books they please. There is little indication that they have been placated, and everywhere we went out of sight of the Belgian municipal police we were greeted with hoots of "Sales Allemands," ("dirty Germans,") for, as we were the first tourists who seem to have been in Antwerp in a year, we were naturally taken for Germans.

In leaving Antwerp the same formalities must be complied with as on entering. Unless one has a special pass, haggage is once more examined, papers carefully rescrutinized, and women searched. There is only one train a day leaving Antwerp for Holland, and that travels very slowly. So many spies cross and try to cross the frontier between Holland and Belgium that every possihle precaution is taken to break up the spy traffic.

There were a fair number of passengers on our train, but, thanks to the courtesy of the authorities, we were through with the formalities in less than five minutes. One changes trains at Eschen, with a delay of two hours, during which I watched our fellow-passengers, all men, Hollanders, Belgians, and Germans, being examined. The examination was thorough, hut very courteous, and no more severe than is that to which outgoing foreigners are subjected on leaving France.

When the Dutch train was ready, we found our carriage had been kept for us by an exceedingly polite Prussian Sergeant. To him we offered some hoxes of cigarettes which had been left over from our last hospital visit. With many excuses he "begged leave to decline because he was on duty."

The whistle hlew and the train drew out from the station, bound for the Dutch frontier, a quarter of a mile away. The last we saw of the conquerors' army of occupation was our polite Sergeant, standing at attention, with his hand at the salute.

Storms

By Edna Mead.

ASHED fury of wild waves on
windward shore,
Frail pigmy ships scudding the gale
before
d shrieks of gulls joined in the fierce
uproar.

ars and small wreckage swirling past
apace,
tched in a fiendish comher's dread embrace,
rest at last in some still graveyard
place.

mercy in the wind or in the sea;
thing but ruthlessness and agony,
t afterward peace in a mystery.

Of new shapes stancher than the old
have been,
More fortified and armored more within,
Against the onslaughts of the Storm
God's kin.

Souls are like that, or so it seems to me—
Hurled on by tempests, often prone to
glee,
And cast, like wreckage, up with Life's
débris.

Yet holding ever stuff of which they
grew—
Stuff that, mayhap, shall fashioned be
anew
Into fresh forms more perfect and more
true.

Woman Surgeon's Experiences in War Hospital

Dr. Mary M. Crawford, Just Back from Service with the American Ambulance, Tells of the Work Among the Wounded at Neuilly



Dr. Crawford and an International Tea Party.

OH! I am so glad you are a woman!" was Dr. Mary M. Crawford's greetings to THE TIMES representative. "Perhaps I can get you to understand how I shrink from being featured persooally in all this talk of my work in the American Amhulance."

Dr. Crawford, who holds the distinction of being the only woman surgeon who has worked in this spleudid institution at Neuilly, has just returned from Paris, where she went as oue of six doctors whose traveling expenses were paid hy the Duchesse de Tallyrand. She was appointed to her post in October last. They wanted an anaesthetist, and, as she has had much experience in giving ether, she was chosen. For three months she worked on Dr. Blake's service, and she says that his work is just as extraordinary as the claims made for it.

There are four services in the hospital—Dr. Blake's, Dr. Duhouchet's, Dr. Mignot's, and a fourth in charge of several surgeons. In January, when she had gained a practicable smattering of French, she was transferred to Dr. Mignot's service as house surgeon. She had charge of fifty patients, did their dressings, kept their records, &c., and assisted at numerous operations. She was called upon at night in any emergency, such as a sudden hemorrhage or a marked change for the worse in one of her cases. Her personal charges were nearly all Frenchmen.

"The work is much too big to be used as an exploitation of one who was merely a cog in the machine," continued Dr. Crawford. "And yet I cannot get people to understand my feeling. They say, 'We will mention how modest and retiring you are.' I am not modest and retiring. I simply do not wish to be given credit for doing things that I did not do. I will gladly talk about the machine of which I was a part, hut I should much rather talk of the men whom the machine was orgauized to help.

"We had all kinds of patients—English in the early days after the battle of the Marne, Turcos, Senegalese, even at the beginning a few Germans. These last, however, hod to be treated as prisoners, and the care of them was too much for the hospital authorities. It seemed hardly fair, hesides, either to them or to the French and English, to mix them all up together, and they are now sent to special hospitals. Some of our Euglish cases were so desperately wounded that they remained with us for mouths. Our last Tommy left os only in August."

"What sort of a patient does Tommy make?" asked THE TIMES representative. "We hear rumors that his demands for what he thinks his due are rather insistent."

"Tommy Atkins is a darling," declared Dr. Crawford, "and he makes a splendid patient, grateful, obedient, and heroic ahout bearing pain. Of course, he has not the gay charm of the French. But you don't need to tell him that; he knows it as well as you do. This exaggerated partisanship of nationality is unfair, I think, and rather stupid. It is foolish to make comparisons. hetween the French and English soldier, when hoth are doing their very utmost. The men themselves would never do so. The Tommies do expect a lot, and they are quite right to do so. You see, the men we had were those of the first expeditionary force, seasoned soldiers. who had seen service in India and in Africa, and who were thoroughly accustomed to belug well taken care of hy their empire. They are quite unlike the soldiers of France, who leave ordinary avocations at the summons of mobilization, and do not know what to expect. Tommy is a professioual, not a conscript or a peasant.

"Then we had the Turcos—"

Here she was interrupted. "Dr. Crawford, just exactly what is a Turco?" she was asked.

"He is an Arab," she answered, "from Tunis, Morocco, or Algiers. His name, as I understand it, has nothing to do with nationality, but is a sort of shortening from tirailleur, rifleman, for they are all riflemen. We had Senegalese, too, hig, black, splendid fellows from the Sudan, pure Negroid in type.

'The famous Moosa, the Senegali who has hecome so celehrated that he is alrnost a bore, was in one of our wards. Of course, he is a character. Just oue degree removed from an ape, he was a woolly headed savage when we got him. He came in with au awful leg fracture, and still limping about on canes and undergoing an operation every little while to remove another hit of dead boue. He was a handful in the beginning. He would hit and try to hite every one who came near him, and tear off his bandages at night and pray over his wound. He had just two words of French, 'Attends!' which he growled at you when you tried to do anything for him, and 'Champagne!' for which he shrieked continually. He would hang his cup and yell for a solid hour, while his nurse went on serenely with her work, and finally give in when she ordered him to bed.

"We were at a loss at first to account for his expensive tastes, hut we found that he had been fighting in the Champagne country, and they had been accustomed to ripping open cellars whenever they came across them, and drinking the contents. He gradually became tame, and he is now a most accomplished, polished gentleman. The first time that he was given a meal on a tray was funny. There was hutter on the plate. He inspected it, then felt it, then smelled it, and then he greased his feet with it.

"A sympathizing lady invited him and his nurse to luncheon. When the nurse tried to get him to enter the elevator in the apartment house he backed away suspiciously from the cage. She pressed the hutton, and they began to ascend. 'Yi! Yi! Yi!' shrieked Moosa in mad delight. He could hardly be persuaded to get out, and would have heen perfectly happy to ride up and down in it all day. At table he was so fearful of making a faux pas that he merely pecked at his food, his usual appetite being as voracious as a wolf's. To make conversation, Madame asked if he had killed any. Germans. 'Oh! Madame,' he replied deprecatingly, 'it is really uot worth while to ask!'

"The Turco cau't get used to having women in the place. Women, with him, are creatures solely of the background; hut to have women, and white women at that, all about him—worse than all, to have them in authority over him, to be forced to take their orders—is too much for him to understand. He is childlike, however, in many ways; learns quickly,



Pat McCarthy and His Arab Comrade.



Dr. Crawford a Ahmed.

and soon becomes as docile as a pet dog.

"He then dubs you 'Mamma,' and from that minute you can do anything you like with him. You must get the right mixture of friendliness and authority into your manner, and then you will never have any trouhle with Arabs. I am the mother of a great many now—a large and flourishing family!" Dr. Crawford is young, with fair hair parted on a low brow, and a straight profile, and she does not look at all like the mother of Arabs.

"The majority of my patients," she continued, "were French, and, oh! they are the best of all! We had peasants from Finisterre, from Normandy, from the Midi, so many types all so distinct and all so different from the ordinary boulevardier type of Freuchman whom most Americans think of as a representative Frenchman.

"One of them, a boy from Normandy, made 'la Docteuresse,' as they called me, a 'diploma' very gorgeous with the American and French flags entwiued and a verse of appreciation in the middle. Oue gave me his képi, another his water bottle, and I have dozens of postcard photographs 'pour souvenir.'

"France has done more than awaken the admiration of the world. She has amazed herself. She is still speechless over her own achievement and has not in the least got over the surprise of it.

"This is the parting gift that my French wounded gave me," she pointed with pride to a bronze Victory, represented as n youth with drawn sword and arm outstretched to grasp the prize. The tricolor was tied ahout his shoulder.

"On the last day," she continued, "every man who could be moved from my five wards were crowded into one, and the room was so packed that there was hardly room for me to squeeze in when everything was ready. There on a table was this hronze, covered with a cloth, and one of the men standing beside it ready to make a speech. It was a charming speech, and at its end he pulled away the cloth and showed their gift. I began to go into raptures, hut my voice choked up, and soo! every one in the room was crying with me.

"Then I made a return speech as well as I could in my awful French, shook hands with every man in the room, and received the 'diploma' on which all their names were written. It was the most perfect tribute I ever expect to have and the loveliest moment of my life. After t t the wrench of leaving them was v e than ever."

ou have seen terrible wounds, Dr. C ford?" was the next lead.

es, terrihle, hut magnificent somehow, too. I think the most spectacular w ds are the terrihle facial mutilat , men who come in with the lower j like—one cannot describe it. Our r elous dental surgeous take charge t ese cases, huilding up the shattered b wiring together the teeth until the p ess of healing is far enough adv ced for them to supply false teeth. e the surgeons come in to try to k a new face, for the flesh is simply f

sometimes their success in extraordir , but sometimes the result is at hest r rihle travesty of a human counn ance. Fortunately, the French have t ouble in growing enveloping heards over their scars. One man had a rhful hole right hetween his eyehrows. ntil it was sufficiently healed to he awn together the surgeons took the ou le to plug the hole carefully with nk wax every day so as to make the or fellow pesentable.

"Besides these facial cases, we have many shattered fractures of arms and legs, where the bone is blown to hits and the mangling is fearful. We had one Arab with no less than six fractures. We also have very bad infected wounds, and we had one Tommy with thirty wounds on him of varioos descriptions. We have few bayonet cases. They generally die on the field. A mao with a bayonet thrust in the lungs or the ahdomen does not live long enough to reach Neuilly, as a rule.

"I have seen a few instances of gas poisoning, where a violent bronchitis has developed, hut the worst examples could not be sent so far. I have talked with nurses and doctors from the field hospitals, who tell me that the gas cases wring their hearts with impotent pity. The men choke to death for days. They cannot he kept under morphine; all one can do is to supply as large a percentage of oxygen as possible with the little air they can get into their destroyed lungs.

"It was curious to mark the change in the attitude of the English after this gas had heen used. Up till then their attitude toward the enemy had heen just what it always is with them, that of real sportsmen. Of course, the enemy were splendid fellows, worthy foes, and all that sort of thiog. But sioce poison gas hegan to be used they have grown hard and ruthless. Their one idea is to exterminate the users of such means of warfare.

"I have had much conversation with the doctors and nurses from the very firing line. We, in Neuilly, were as safe and sheltered as possihle, except for the Zeppelin raids, which, after all, did not amount to much. They, on the contrary, have been exposed to the perils of shot and shell. One English doctor commented upon the strange reversion in this most modern of all wars to ancient methods of fighting."

Then Dr. Crawford began to show her pictures.

"This Frenchman," she said, "was the first to give his hlood for a wounded comrade. He asked for whom it was needed and was told for a fellow-couotryman. 'Ah!' he said, 'of course I am glad to give my hlood to a compatriot, hut I should have liked to give it to an Englishman!'

In another picture was Ahmed, her favorite Arab, who had definitely appropriated her as his "Mama!" He had a great many visitors, and one day a gorgeous personage, covered with gold embroidery, visited the hospital in some semi-religious capacity to attend an Arab funeral. Ahmed rushed to find and present his "Mama" to this bedizened individual, who made her a long speech in most exquisite French, saying that the prayers of the Arabs should ascend for her to Mohammed forever.

"He probably did not believe in Mahommed any more than I did," said Dr. Crawford, "but they always make graceful speeches.

"Here is Pat McCarty, a wild Irishman, a regular broth of a hoy, whose good spirits could not be extinguished hy the loss of his left leg from the hip. Beside him is his devoted Slugi, the little Arab, who loved him as a dog loves his master. Pat hecame wonderfully expert with his false leg. He was told that it would take him a week to learn to use it, but he went up and down stairs easily the first day. I caught him entertaining a sympathetic lady visitor with it one day. She wanted to know which was the fake leg, and Pat gravely presented the good one, showing her how stiff and awkward it was, and how much more easily he could move the other. Slugi's devotion to Pat was pitiful. When the Irishman went out the little Arab would perch disconsolately in the window, watching for him until he returned.

"One night his finger had to be opened and I gave him chloroform. He had a bad time coming out of it and kept wailing for Pat. Finally, I sent for Pat, who came and took Slugi's head and shoulders on his knee just like a woman. Slugi would reach up and touch his face in perfect content and want to be kissed, and Pat would bend down and kiss him in complete lack of self-consciousness, although kissing is rather unusual among Irish infantrymen!"

There is a large picture showing Dr. Crawford and an American orderly taking a mixed tea party for an outing. She collected money for these litt'e expeditions, and the men loved them. In the group are an English Tommy, a French Jew, and three Turcos. It was a combination tea and movie party. The Arabs do not care much for tea, though their politeness makes them eat or drink anything you give them; but Brown, the



Moosa.

Tommy, was in his element, and emptied everybody's teapot to the last drop.

Another photograph shows a French Captain and a piou-piou (private) playing checkers together, and is, she says, an example of the democracy of the French Army. Distinctions of rank are all very well when it is necessary, hut are freely waived when it is not. In the hackground appears the redoubtable Moosa. Then there is a family group of her beloved Jean with his mother, sister, and niece from Finisterre.

"The cheerfulness of the men is infectious," she concluded; "you begin to feel that your own life is not so precious, and to be imhued with their spirit, when you see, as I have seen, the soul of the world laid bare in a military hospital."



Putting on a Zouave's Sash.

Artists Design Toys to Help War Sufferers

Odd and Grotesque Dolls and Animals Made in Paris, Proceeds from Which Will Go to Provide Food and Clothing for Destitute People of the Studios.



Doll by Mlle. Swiecka.

HARRY B. LACHMAN, an American artist who has been living four years in Paris studying and painting, returned from France last Tuesday on the steamer Rochambeau with a mission from the Appui Aux Artistes of Paris to get Americans interested in what its members are doing for the sufferers from the war. He brought with him cases filled with sample toys, cushions and pieces of embroidery which were designed by artists in Paris and made by them and their families. The object of the association is to get orders for these articles which will help to provide food and clothing for the destitute people of the studios and the families of the musicians in Paris who have been left stranded by the war. The toys designed by the artists, who include Poles, Belgians, Russians, and Americans among their number, according to Mr. Lachman, are unique and have already attracted attention in Paris by their oddity and grotesqueness.

They consist mostly of dolls, male and female, with funny shaped heads, all kinds of animals in the ark, plump peasants, the fierce looking gendarme with his big sabre, white gloves and martial spiky mustache, and farmers, but nothing dealing with war in any way.

Some of the artists have designed villages depicting scenes in Normandy and Brittany, filled with peasants in their native costumes, and others have devoted their attention to decorating a nursery with everything necessary, including the cradle.



Doll by Mlle. Pirandwetz.

The embroidery designs for the cushions are very original and artistic, and in carrying them out the Parisian artists have shown that they can use a needle as well as women folk, and perhaps a little better, they think.

In showing his pictures and toys yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin to a TIMES representative, Mr. Lachman explained that he was only the advance guard in connection with the toys and cushions to pave the way for the visit of the Vicomtesse Rancougne, who will arrive in New York in five weeks with a quantity of toys and all kinds of articles made by the artists and their families, which she will exhibit in the United States and Canada.

"When the Artists' Aid Society, or Appui Anx Artistes, was formed in Paris after the war started, by Mme. Van Saanen, the writer, Vicomtesse Rancongne, and many other kind-hearted people," Mr. Lachman went on to say, "they began a good work, which was aided substantially on this side by funds collected by Miss Malvina Hoffman, the sculptress, and others.

"The list of patrons included some of the best-known Americans in Paris, and since its inauguration a year ago 160,000 meals have been served at the ten cantines established by the society in various quarters of Paris where the artists and mnsicians dwell.

"For the price of 5 cents the cantines serve a meal consisting of sonp, two vegetables, dessert, wine, and bread, and



H. B. Lachman and an Assistant at Work.

twice a week the meal includes a substantial dish of beef stew, with vegetables, made after the old-fashioned French style.

"Five sons, or a nickel in American money, is not a great price to pay for a meal, but to the destitute it is a big sum. To those who had no money the Artists' Aid Society gave food free from the cantines, and in view of conditions becoming worse in Paris this Winter it was decided to make some effort to find work that the artists and their families could do in their studios and homes which would earn something toward keeping them from starvation.

"The conditions among the ateliers in Paris when I left there ten days ago were almost indescribable. Hundreds of artists and mnsicians have been killed or wounded in the trenches, and there is nothing to keep their families from starvation when the only means of support has gone. Models, too, have lost their only means of employment, and cannot find any other way of earning a living, because there is very little business being done in Paris during the war.

"Artists and musicians have felt the war harder than any one else, because their living is a precarious one at all times, and they never seem to acquire the habit of saving for a rainy day. In talking over the question what was to be done in the matter with the Vicomtesse Rancongne and Mme. Van Saanen it occnrred to me that the poor artists might he ahle to produce something more salable in war time than oil paintings.

"After looking around for a few days and conferring with some of the artists and their families we decided that toys, embroidery for cnshions, and books might be made by them and sold at a good price by the women patrons of the society.

"Wood, paints, silk, needles, colored silk thread, and all the necessary materials were pnrchased a month before I left Paris, and the work was begun with enthnsiasm. The men cut ont the toys, painted them, and made pin cushions with all kinds of fnnny animals and dolls embroidered on the top, and took as mnch pride in their work as they had in their oil paintings before the war. The studios were converted into workshops, where the models came and sat all day making dolls or embroidering cushion covers with the artists and their families. The committee was satisfied with the result of its efforts, and some of the best-known American women in Paris at the present time took samples of the toya and other work done in the ateliers to their friends and got orders for the society. One American woman gave a tea to a nnmber of guests and got each one to give an order for a doll from the artists at $5 each. André Hellé designed a nursery for them to execnte and made a complete set of toys and decorations himself as an example, and also made designs for embroidered book covers. John T. McCutcheon took a great interest in the work and visited several of the studios where toymaking was being carried on. It was interesting to watch the artists cutting out wooden toys into all kinds of fantastic shapes and then covering them with all kinds of brilliant colors.

"An exhibition of the articles being made in the Latin Quarter by the artists was started before I left Paris, in the Pavillon de Flore, in the Palace of the Louvre, which has been lent to the Appui Aux Artistes hy the French Government, which is heartily in sympathy with the object of the organization—to assist those who are least capable of helping themselves.



Doll by Mlle. Swiecka.

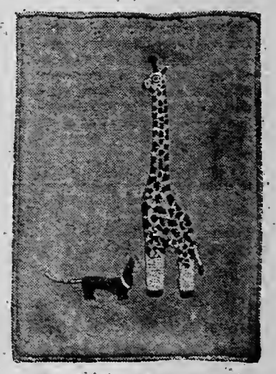
"When the Vicomtesse Rancongne comes she will spend some time here and then travel all over the United States to deliver addresses on the work of the society and exhibit the toys and other articles, a number of which I have designed myself, but have only bronght the photographs over with me, as many of them were purchased before they were made. I have left my studio at 10 Rue Campagne Première, Mont Parnasse, Paris, to some of my fellow-students to use as they deem fit for carrying on the work during my absence.

Mr. Lachman added that he had brought over a collection of his own paintings execnted during his stay in Paris.

The majority of the toys and embroidered cushion covers brought from Paris by Mr. Lachman were designed and made entirely by himself for the benefit of his less fortunate brother artists and their families. He is a native of La Salle, Ill., and has passed a great deal of his youth in France.

The President of the Council of Administration of the Appui Aux Artistes is Mmc. E. Van Saanen, and among the patrons are Anguste Rodin, Antonin Mercié, Carolus Duran, Léon Bonnat, G. C.; Senator Léon Bourgeois, Albert Besnard, Jnles Coutan, Henry Lapauze, Alexander Harrison, Whitney Warren, Frederick MacMonnies, Francis Auburtin, Henri Deglane, Jacqnes Hermant, Henri Lefort, Mlle. Louise-Catherine Breslau, Mme. A. Maignan, Henry Clews, Séraphine Soudbinine, F. C. Frieseke.

The list of auxiliary members contains the names of Mrs. E. W. Benedict, Miss Julia Burden, Cleveland H. Dodge, Miss Mary Eno, Mrs. John Hammond, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, W. Iselin, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and many others.



Cushion Cover by Lachman.

Get Ready for Great Commercial Prosperity

Captain Rob ert Dollar Is of the Opinion That If We Take Advantage of the Oppc tunities at Hand We Can Fight for the World's Business

By Edward Marshall.

WE should become, as the resnlt of the European war, one of the world's great maritime nations. This would favorably influence every human being on our census rolls.

Several great problems have been rendered doubly complicated for the American people by the vast conflict. Among these none is of greater import to the welfare of the nation than that of ships and shipping.

Indeed, this vitally affects all those others which Europe's fighting madness has rendered specially acute, for the war, to the minds of many, offers ns our long-songht opportunity to regain our place among the important maritime nations of the world, and such a gain would enormously influence American finance, manufacturing, agriculture—in other words, the whole life of our people.

From time to time it has been my privilege to discuss with the leaders of American thought on special lines the relation of the war to our finance, to our vast cotton output, to our unprecedented, world-beating grain crop.

Now seemed the time to find the man best qualified to talk of ocean transportation, for without ocean transportation we cannot help the anguished world with our great plenty, nor, for our own benefit, dispose of our vast surplus.

The selection of this man was somewhat difficult. It was necessary to discover the one paramount figure among the disappearing group of American ocean transportation men. The fact that it was difficult was a sad commentary on the plight into which our ocean trade has fallen.

So I consulted the officials of the National Foreign Trade Council, an organization including in its membership practically all our very greatest commercial institutions and individuals, and was informed that Captain Robert Dollar might safely be regarded as the man I sought.

Captain Dollar, an American of Scotch extraction, is the foremost remaining owner of cargo-carrying ships in general commerce under the Stars and Stripes—the flag which once was everywhere upon the seas.

His fleet at present has its home port on our western seahoard, but he knows has sailed and traded in all the oceans of the world.

He began life in the lumber wood and knows the interior of the nation as he knows the seaboards.

He himself is an old sailor, as well as ship's master and owner, and especially is qualified to understand the human rights and wrongs as well as the economic wisdom of legislation, present and proposed, concerning shipping.

"That days of snch prosperity as we never have known before are close ahead of us is his opinion, and it must be remembered that not only does "his business" recognize his real importance, but that his practical knowledge of shipowning, ship management, and detailed trade promotion made him an expert so notable in all phases of the matter that by both sides of the controversy over the La Follette bill he has been recognized as one whose opinions must be reckoned with. His testimony was accepted as of paramount importance by the Congressional committees when they were considering the bill.

And his optimism stands even in the face of what must be, to him, the most depressing fact that his particular interests have been hit extremely hard not only by the war, but by that legislation of our own which preceded it.

So here is a constructive talk with the largest single shipowner on the Pacific Coast; the most important individual figure in our Oriental maritime trade; a very carefnl student of world commerce.

"We are confronted by enormous opportunities," said he, with the strong Scotch bnrr which snrvives his ardent Americanism. "If we do not take advantage of them, world conditions cannot be blamed; our own intelligence will be at fault. We are an intelligent people, and that should not occnr.

"I have seen pessimistic predictions in the newspapers; I can see no justification for them there, although I myself have suffered heavily so far. But I have faith in the United States. We have before us an unprecedented chance for foreign trade, and foreign trade is the surest guarantee of any nation's prosperity. I don't believe that we shall let it slip. I can't believe it.

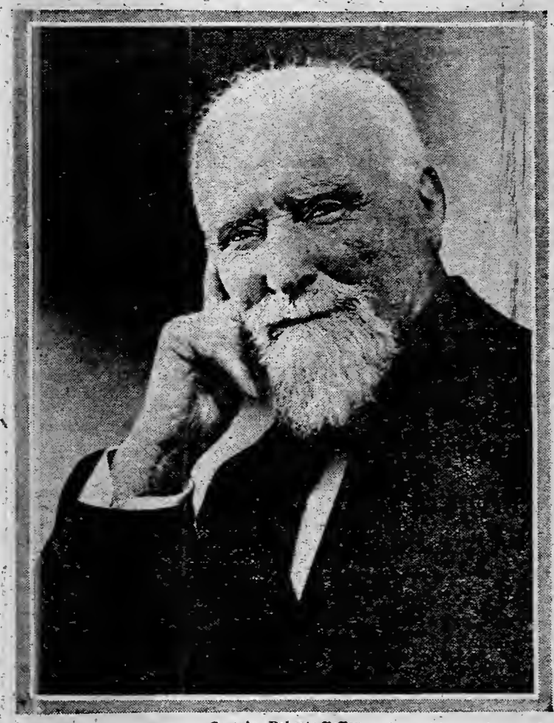
"Personally I am confident that the next Congress will adopt such measures as may be necessary to the development of an American merchant marine, and as soon as that is done our foreign commerce will spring into proportions which could not have been possible if the European war never had been declared.

"Indeed, the war has done us a considerable service. It has created an extensive commerce in munitions, which has been more than sufficient to offset the commerce which the conflict has kept off the seas, and when I say 'munitions,' thus, I do not include in this classification any arms or ammunition, any military transport, or, indeed, any purely military material of whatsoever character. We have exported these things, but we have exported other things in truly mammoth quantities.

"We have been uniquely situated in the past. We have grown with such rapidity that our production never has far exceeded our own demands, so we have not greatly needed foreign trade. Hence we never have studied seriously the art of getting and retaining it.

"Only a few years before the war began, it became apparent for the first time that conditions had begun to change and that our continued national prosperity upon the old scale would necessitate our entrance into competition with the other great producing nations for world commerce.

"But we were in the habit of an insular prosperity and could not adjust ourselves readily to this fact. We lost because of slowness of judgment. Long ago our merchants seemed to have forgotten both their opportunities and their necessities; our legislators stupidly have failed to revise shipping laws and inspection requirements which make it impossible for American vessels successfully to operate in foreign trade. Now has come the La Follette bill, which caps the climax. It was passed not long after hostilities commenced, in spite of its obvious injustices. Without it we should have borne much better the world-shock of the great conflict.



Captain Robert Dollar.

"Instantly after the war began there sprang into the public attention various statements of the enormous gains which would accrue to American shipping as soon as foreign bottoms were scared from all the seas by hostile ships. Those who made these predictions failed to take this law into their consideration.

"This did not occur, first, because we had no ships worth mentioning, with which to take advantage of our chance, second, because those which we had were governed by restrictions making them unprofitable even in the face of the great opportunity, and third, because the ocean war was so uneven that the commerce-carrying vessels of one country only suffered. England's and those of France remained practically free to sail and trade as they never before had sailed and traded. And remember—we but recently had handicapped ourselves.

"Instead of a period of reconstruction of American shipping came a continuance of its decline. We had no ships, and under existing regulations could not profitably build or buy ships. We could not begin to develop a great foreign commerce without a merchant marine, any more than a man could start a factory without tools. Indeed, we sold some of the ships which we had had.

"The war, however, has been a great educator, and the next session of Congress is bonnd to remedy some of our old mistakes, adjusting our affairs so that, certainly we shall be able to take some advantage of the chance before it passes into history. I cannot doubt this.

"There has been a general stimulation of our national interest in those foreign markets which will be open to us as soon as we have the carrying facilities wherewith to supply them, and those carrying facilities surely will be possible to us before another year comes to an end.

"The opportunity in South America is very great. We are her logical source of supply. Since her European trade has been shnt off we have built up a considerable trade with her. As soon as we get ships wherewith to forward it, that will grow rapidly.

"A laden vessel sent to foreign countries becomes a drummer there, not only for the sale of the goods carried in her holds, but for cargoes to bring back with her; and it is through such exchange of cargoes that foreign trade is nurtured. As soon as we get ships we shall find that every one of them will create trade in both directions.

"Take the experience which my own firm has had with our own ships. It is the rule in our various far Eastern offices to cable the home office when one of our vessels has discharged in an Oriental port, and there has fonnd herself without a cargo for the homeward voyage. Our representative tells us how many tons more cargo can be carried in addition to that which has been found, and lets us know what can be bought there on the ground.

"See? The ship is a trade missionary. Not finding a cargo ready to bring home she seeks one, even going to the length of buying one, if she can get one in no other way.

"We will say that she can buy hemp at Manila, at a certain price.

"We, at the home office, know the price at which hemp can be sold in the United States. If that which she can buy can be sold here at an advance great enough to give us profit equal even to reasonable freight rates, it is wise for us to buy it, is it not?

"We buy it, she brings it, we sell it.

"We get at least freight charges for its handling and its carriage and a new trade has been established. See how the vessel has acted as a trade missionary?

"Our ships have developed a nice little pig-iron trade between China and this country, having been stimulated to the task by the fact that they had no cargoes to bring home after they had discharged those which they had carried westward.

"They are now bringing on each homeward voyage enough to make that voyage profitable, and when they do this it must be clear that not they, alone, but the whole commerce of the country benefits.

"We sent cargoes to the Philippines some years ago, and in order to make the voyage profitable brought copra back with us. Previous to that no trade in copra with the Philippines existed. Now it is a very satisfactory affair, amounting to from 20,000 to 30,000 tons a year.

"On one occasion, finding our ships light in the north of Japan, we began to get out oak timber there for the return cargoes.

"We bought the standing timber, put in the men to cut it, and had it stacked and ready for such occasions as might come when we could find no other cargo. There were several such occasions. In San Francisco the timber was cut up and made into furniture.

"We are now developing Philippine mahogany, along exactly the same lines, bringing 4,000,000 feet a year in our own ships. It does not yield a profit yet, but later on it will. Our ships which bring it are trade missionaries.

"If we did not have the ships we could not do these things, and the whole country would be the loser. If we had more ships we could do more such things, and the whole country would be the gainer. If many shipowners were doing simnar things the national effect would be tremendous. If our laws encouraged enterprise, exactly this would be the case.

"The man on the street who considers ocean commerce is likely to forget

that if we bring we must take, and if we take we must bring. Ships must be loaded as they travel or their travel will be profitless. A vessel traveling in ballast one way, must get double freight the other way or lose money, and double freight is an oppression upon commerce, the consumer, and the nation which is forced to pay it.

"There is no good reason under heaven why this nation should not be prosperous at the present time as never before. A vast opportunity has been thrust upon us by this war, which has driven Germany from the seas and preoccupied the other carrying nations or filled their vessels' holds with war munitions to the exclusion of the commodities of ordinary life for themselves and non-belligerent nations. Statistics show enormous loss of foreign shipping.

"With this unparalleled decrease of foreign bottoms and the total cessation of commercial shipbuilding at the yards of the belligerent nations, which are the greatest in the world, and with the stoppage throughout Europe of ordinary manufacture—the substitution of the manufacture of death-dealing commodities for the manufacture of life and comfort giving commodities—our mills and shops should find themselves faced by a constructive task such as never came to them before, and, surely, such as never will come to them in the future. For it is inconceivable that, in the face of such an argument for international peace as the history of the war will be, all Europe will involve itself in war again, or, at least, will involve itself in any war which will leave us alone.

"We must very seriously consider this matter of our foreign trade. It is of importance to every human being in our territory, not merely to the residents of seacoast cities and seafaring folks.

"Indeed, analysis of the situation places the man whose interest is in ships last upon the list of those whose interest in foreign trade is vital.

"I think those interested should be mentioned in this order: First, the farmer; second, the manufacturer; third, the merchant who has branches or representatives in foreign countries; fourth, the banker who finances and furnishes exchange; fifth, the shipowners who furnish bottoms for the carriage of ocean trade.

"Our farmers furnish from our soil more than this country can consume. Their surplus must be exported or their pocketbooks will suffer.

"Before the outbreak of the war many of the farmers in our vast interior were convinced that we were self-supporting, self-sufficient; but their awakening was rude when the war's beginning left them with their products unsold on their hands.

"When banking facilities abroad were ended and when cargo-carrying ships were frightened from the seas, they found themselves with a great surplus, and learned with a sharp shock that this is a small world, in which the ill-fortune or the madness of any considerable population must affect the happiness and the prosperity of the whole, unless that whole really is prepared to meet emergencies.

"Our manufacturers were as self-complacent and as wrong as were our farmers.

"Mr. Redfield, our Secretary of Commerce, has declared that our factories, running at full capacity for six months out of every twelve, could supply all our needs.

"This means that foreign trade gives employment not only to half our capital engaged in manufacture, but to half that portion of our labor which is engaged in manufacture.

"See how this brings home the problem of our shipping to the workingman? He is as definitely and as individually interested as the farmer is.

"Our factories cannot run full time unless we send their surplus over our domestic needs to the outside markets of the world. If, lacking the means wherewith they may so send it, they do not run full time, we shall be unable to produce at reasonable prices that which we need for home consumption.

"So no foreign trade or an undeveloped foreign trade means poor business for our manufacturers and high prices for our home consumers.

"I have said that ships are the best drummers for a nation's business and have told you why I think so. We of all people have learned the lesson that even local trade cannot be developed without drummers.

"If we wish American trade to grow, and we do wish that, for we do not wish to deteriorate nationally, we must have not only ships to carry our commerce, but they must be American ships. The existence of American ships plying to the world's ports will mean the existence in the world's ports of American branch houses, fighting for the world's business.

"Some of our manufacturers employ foreign houses to act as agents for them in the foreign field, but this is foolish business. Foreign agents will work for our prosperity but half-heartedly, if at all. This is a lesson which those of us who are endeavoring to develop foreign trade have learned in sorrow. The Germans, Austrians, English, or French firms in foreign ports will not develop trade for us, save when such opportunities occur as cannot be met by their compatriots.

"The situation, as it stands, is an absurdity and would be a tragedy were we not capable of correcting our mistakes with a rapidity and thoroughness which exceeds the capabilities of any other nation in the world.

"Already we are waking to the fact that we must do our own banking. An inefficient situation has existed in the past. For example, England has controlled all Oriental business. Our Pacific Coast has done business with China and Japan through London!

"Now this is beginning to change, and if we choose, we may have the opportunity of seeing to it that the change continues till we take the place which rightfully is ours.

"Years ago I hoped for this and thought I saw it coming. Now my greatest hope is that I may live to see the day when it shall be a matter of fact. Today, New York is, temporarily, the financial centre of the world. If we are reasonably intelligent it will have so established its advantages and its prestige by the time the war ends that the cessation of hostilities will not alter this condition.

"We already have the farmers and the land, the manufacturers and the raw material with which they can work effectively. Now we must have the American merchant with the foreign house, the American bankers to finance exchange (in dollars, not in pounds, as now,) and American ships with which to carry commerce.

"We have been in the position of the merchant who has no delivery service, but is compelled to hire from his competitors across the street the vehicles with which his wares are taken to his customers.

"Of course, such a merchant would not get the best of service. The growth of his trade would be subordinated to the growth of that of the man who owned the vehicles; his interests would be a secondary matter. We must see to it that our trade is primary to those intrusted with promoting it.

"Another thing: American ships can carry American cargoes, under reasonably equal conditions, cheaper than anybody else can carry them. I am a shipowner, we will say, living in New York. Could I carry freight to and from another port as cheaply as I could carry it to and from New York?

"Of course not, for if I live in New York I shall be upon the ground there, my ships normally will dock there, my offices will be there, my trusted men will be there, there will be less chance there than elsewhere of mistakes in the conduct of my business.

"Is it not therefore obvious that the cities and the nation which are the residences of the shipowners and the home ports and nations of the ships will get the trade? It seems so to me.

"I live on the Pacific Coast. Is it likely that I shall try especially to develop New York's trade? Only in a general way. New York's trade indirectly benefits me, but Pacific Coast trade directly benefits me.

"The city and the nation that have the ships will get the cheapest freight rates, for reasons which cannot be gainsaid.

"I have done something to develop Pacific Coast trade because I have lived on the Pacific Coast. A Boston man, a Philadelphia man, a resident of New York, situated as I have been, would have done what he could to develop Atlantic Coast trade—particularly trade with his particular home port. The fact that England owns more tonnage than any other nation explains the fact that British commerce leads the world. Men help their own home ports and nations.

"Merchants will tell you that in business they forget the flag under which ships sail. That is absolutely true. But they do not forget the operating expenses of those ships, for they fix the freight rates. The expense of operating an American-owned ship under American laws is 30 per cent. more than that of operating a foreign ship.

"Our Government has done something to develop its foreign trade. It has had wonderful Consular reports and has done fine missionary work abroad.

"But it has done little or no missionary work at home, and that is what we need.

"If our Government would select one merchant or manufacturer in each of the lines promising the best foreign trade development and see to it that his interest was aroused, he would straightway become a home missionary.

"It takes the product of many factories to make the cargo of a ship. The higger the cargo, the cheaper the rate. So it is to the interest of every business man who wants foreign trade to see to it that his neighbor wants it, too—and to see to it that he gets it if he can.

"I myself have had some interesting experiences with regard to foreign trade. I arrived in China just after the revolution started a few years ago. I told my son that there would be no Chinese business, and he said he had been thinking of the Philippines.

"I went to Manila, and was met with a note from Governor Forbes, who said he had been 'laying for' me.

"He put a steamer at my disposal and assigned a man to take me around the islands, saying that the longer I kept them the better he would like it, for he knew that my journey would mean an increase of American trade.

"I kept the steamer and the man sixteen or eighteen days, and they did mean American trade. From Zamboango I cabled home for a big steamer to come out and load with copra and mahogany. It did so, and an absolutely new American trade was thereby established.

"Was Governor Forbes the missionary? No. Was I? No. Was the ship? Yes. Governor Forbes's efforts and my own would have been futile if there had not been an American ship waiting at the other end of the Pacific cable.

"Governor Forbes was delighted. I went to Shanghai, and before I left there I cabled to him that I had sent for another ship. Many ships have gone since then, and many more will go.

"There was a case in which our Government co-operated with a private individual in working for the public good. There should be more of this.

"Our tendency toward antagonism between Government and individual is too great. Of late in the United States the successful man, the enterprising man, is likely to be looked upon at once as one to be suppressed and handicapped. We must get over that. It is a foolish tendency.

"I have said the farmer has an interest in ocean shipping and the passage of right laws regarding it. Was not this startlingly illustrated when the cotton crisis came? Is it not strikingly illustrated now, when we have bumper crops of grain?

"Crops must be moved to market, else the farmer cannot raise them profitably. If we raise more than the domestic market can absorb they must be moved to foreign markets. They can be moved to foreign markets in ships only. If we have not the ships they cannot move. If they do not move, of what value are they to the men who have produced them?

"Not long ago a friend told me that he had wished to send a ship to South America to bring back cargo, but that he could find no cargo for the outward trip. He sent cards to friends asking them to help him find a cargo.

"They did so. He sent her laden with potatoes and the potatoes sold in South America, although North American potatoes never had been offered there before. The ship brought back South American goods which were badly needed here.

"That was constructive work which could not have been done if he had not had the ship, and the sort of constructive work which could be done much oftener if we had more ship owners and more ships. If we pass laws which will make ships profitable we shall have more ships.

"The fellow that has the transportation comes near to being master of the situation. Have we not all learned that on land in dealing with the railroads?

"He must be comfortable. If we bother him too much we all shall lose by it. Give him a fair chance and he'll make good. Don't let him take advantage of you. That will hurt you both. We have learned that, too, in connection with the railroads; but don't unduly oppress him.

"That, too, is certain to affect you both unfavorably. We now are learning that also in connection with the railroads."

"What new trade ought we to get after the war is over?" I asked Captain Dollar.

"We ought not to wait until the war is over," he replied. "The markets of the world are open to us now, if we do enough missionary work among our business men, arousing them not only to their opportunity for getting it, but to the means for keeping it.

"It is of paramount importance that we should put our men in the foreign fields. The first chance now exists for us to put them there. We need foreign trade. We have never really needed it before. We can get it. We never before have had so favorable an opportunity.

"We must be farsighted if we wish to be really prosperous. We had not studied carefully the South American situation. We had been buying, but not selling there. We had allowed the money which we spent there to be respent in Europe.

"Among truly prosperous nations the balance of trade must be about equal. We must try to equalize our balance of trade with every nation on earth and we never can do that until we are shipowners.

"We have at hand the best potential salesman ability that the world has ever known. Years ago Americans abroad were no credit to their home country, but those days have passed. Our consuls, at one time, were a miserable lot; but those days, also, happily have passed.

"But still we must be careful of our representatives. When I go to a foreign country those with whom I do business do not call me 'Mr. Dollar,' they say 'that American.' If I do wrong my nation suffers.

"When a foreigner treats us badly here we speak of him as 'that Japanese,' 'that Austrian,' or what not.

"We must remember these things when we select our agents to do business for us in the foreign fields.

"We have been strangely prone to assume that we know better what a foreign market needs than that market knows itself. When a market orders a certain sort of carpet we do not always send that kind to it, but instead ship to it the sort of carpet which we think it ought to want.

"Very likely we are right, but we must not take such liberties until we have proved that to be the case. We must abate that foolish arrogance.

"Before we end this talk I want to say a few more words about the farmer's interest in the export trade and the strong link which binds every human being in this country to the great problem of ocean shipping, even though they may live in the interior, far distant from the seacoast.

"It is to the interest of every one that our shipping laws should be such as to make shipping and shipowning possible. They are not so, at present.

"The La Follette law is an attempt to equalize wages on all ships in the world. When I was asked by the Congressional Committee if an increase in wages on the ships would not necessitate an increase of rates, I answered in the affirmative, of course. Then I was asked who would pay and the only answer was, of course, 'the consumer.'

"As a matter of fact it will cost us 2 or 3 cents a bushel more to carry grain under this law than it did under the old laws.

"Will the consumer pay it, always? No. Sometimes the producer must pay it—he must if he meets competition not similarly burdened, and he does exactly that when he sells his grain for export.

"When we are forced to charge increased freights the farmer must sell at a less price or not sell at all. And so, also, with the manufacturer. This shipping problem is a great one, touching all of us."

Undersea Searchlight May Foil the Submarine

Dr. Herschel C. Parker Invents a Simple Plan for Detecting a Submerged Menace Which He Hopes Will Make Boats of "U" Type Obsolete.

An undersea searchlight to detect lurking submarines, mines and other submerged objects, has been invented by Professor Herschel C. Parker, who climbed Mt. McKinley and exposed Dr. Cook, and more recently disputed Henry Ford's claim of originating the "jitney" submarine idea. His device for projecting the beam of a searchlight under water is considered by Professor Parker a far more important invention than the diminutive submersible which he has proposed, because this light-projector, which he describes as a "helioscope," may, so he thinks, revolutionize the entire system of submarine warfare, if not make the "U" boats altogether obsolete.

"The present type of submarine, which cannot develop speed submerged, will not have a chance in the world against a little torpedo boat equipped with the helioscope," said Professor Parker. "It will be impossible for a submarine to elude its pursuers in the daytime by diving and lying in hiding until night. With an undersea searchlight, a destroyer will have no trouble in locating a submerged submarine. It can approach closely upon its prey and simply wait for the undersea boat to rise to the surface, which eventually it will be compelled to do. The destroyer can make an end of the submarine either by discharging a torpedo or riddling it with shell."

Professor Parker was asked if his latest invention would not make useless also the two-man submersible he has designed and offered to the nation as his contribution to national defense. He admitted this was true to a certain extent, but explained that the small undersea craft, which he believed may develop a speed of perhaps forty miles an hour, could distance a pursuing torpedo-boat destroyer. While it is unlikely that a two-man submersible could be equipped with an undersea searchlight, it is easy, according to Professor Parker, to provide it with means to detect the beam of a hostile searchlight trained upon it while submerged. Even so, its only chance of escape would lie in greater speed than that of its pursuer.

In his office in the Equitable Building Professor Parker, who announced his invention of the helioscope last week in THE TIMES, gave a reporter a full description of the device, and further explained many uses to which it is adapted. The helioscope has been patented, so its inventor was willing to discuss it quite freely. In fact, he asserted that, while it was actually the outcome of long study of the problem of national defense, the helioscope is likely to prove of greater value as a safety device for peaceful merchantmen. It will mean safer navigation through fogs, and it also will be a protection against icebergs, submerged wrecks, and other obstacles that endanger vessels.

The helioscope is the joint invention of Professor Parker and Edwin G. Hatch, a young mechanical engineer associated with him. They have employed the principle of the periscope in that part of the device through which the beam of a searchlight may be moved under water, and again in an apparatus called the mariscope, which makes it possible for a man on the deck of a warship manipulating the searchlight to see whatever object lies in its path. It is possible for the helioscope to be used without the mariscope, but Professor Parker thinks far greater lighting efficiency will be obtained through use of the latter device. The inventors desire to have both methods tested on battleships, and have offered the invention to the Navy Department, with the assurance that to install the helioscope for experimentation will not cost the Government more than $500.

"The water glass is indispensable to pearl hunters. Recently we have heard a great deal about British motor boats with glass bottoms used in searching for lurking submarines. Motion pictures of objects a hundred feet away have been taken with great success when artificially illuminated. When an object under water can be illuminated sufficiently to record its outline in a camera at a distance of a hundred feet or more, it was only reasonable to suppose it possible to illuminate objects under water, say, at a distance of 1,000 or 2,000 feet. The distance simply depends on the amount of power you are going to put into the light."

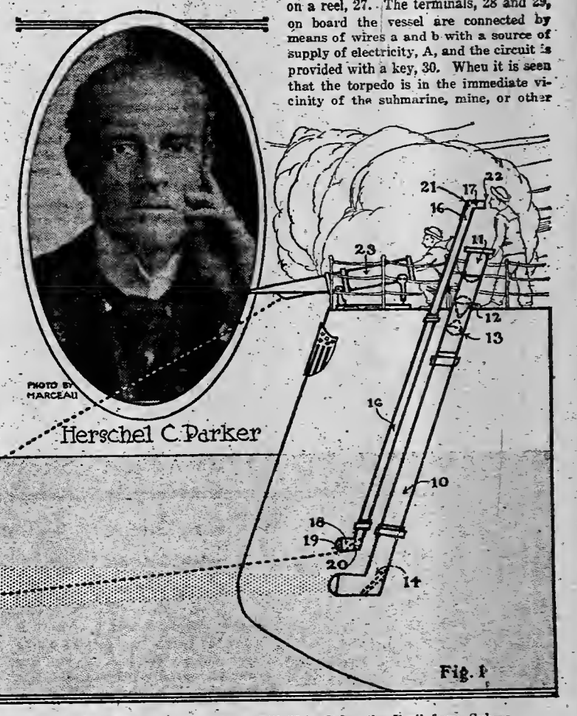


Diagram of Dr. Parker's Undersea Light on Warships That He Hopes Will Help Solve the Peril from Submarine and Mine.

These deductions having been made, Professor Parker and Mr. Hatch set out to devise the proper kind of apparatus to throw a powerful light under water. The result is seen in the diagrammatic side elevation showing the bow of a vessel equipped with the helioscope and mariscope revealing a submerged mine in the path of the approaching vessel. The diagrams, of course, are purposely conventional.

At the top of the tube, the latter being represented by the figure 10 in the diagram, is a powerful searchlight, 11, of any approved kind, which throws its rays through lenses, 12 and 13, arranged to hold the rays in parallel relation. Those rays are directed against a mirror, 14, which is arranged at an angle at the lower end of the tube, and refracts the rays through the lens, 15, at the outlet of the tube. This latter lens can be shaped to throw the rays in parallel relation or to give any amount of divergence desired.

The tube, with the searchlight, lenses, and refracting mirror, is attached to the outside of the vessel. Inasmuch as the searchlight is to be used on deck, a light of the highest power can be used. The tube can be adjusted so that it may be raised or lowered to bring the light to any desired point. Likewise the mirror can be moved for the same purpose, but the details of this adjustment have not as yet been considered exhaustively, because they do not concern the general scope of the invention. If a light is projected on both sides of the bow, the field which it is possible to light is almost equivalent to the field of human vision.

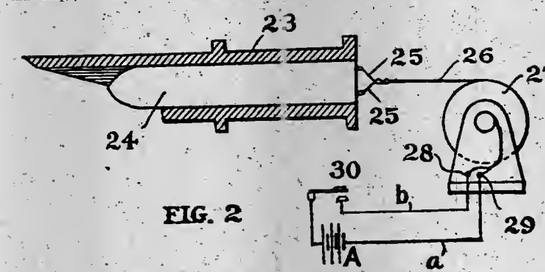


FIG. 2

Diagram of Dr. Parker's Invention to Destroy Hidden Mines.

When the submerged field is lighted, the next step is to observe it properly, and to this end the inventors make use of an observation tube. This can be any of the well-known devices for seeing beneath the surface, but they prefer the mariscope, represented by Figure 16, arranged adjacent to the tube, 10, and having offsets, 17 and 18, at the top and bottom. A lens, 19, is provided at the lower extremity of the tube, and opposite this is an inclined mirror, 20, with another, 21, at the upper end of the tube, and from this rays are refracted to the sight hole, 22, at the end of offset 17, so that when any object appears in the light field, its image, or at least a shadow or reflection of it, will be caught by the mariscope and seen in the sight opening, 22.

As soon as they had devised a means of locating an object in the path of a vessel to be destroyed, Professor Parker and Mr. Hatch next foresaw the necessity to have some means at hand of attaining this end. They show, therefore, a torpedo tube, 23, at the bow of the vessel and adjacent to the means for locating the object. The illustration used herewith shows a torpedo in place, ready to be discharged. The inventors would have it unnerstood, however, that their invention does not lie in any detail of the torpedo tube or of its location, but that any means of discharging a torpedo or other missile from the bow or from the submerged part of a vessel can be employed in connection with their means for locating the object to be destroyed. Their invention is an electrical device for exploding a discharged torpedo when it hits or reaches the vicinity of the object to be destroyed.

As illustrated in Figure 2, the torpedo, 24, has connecting wires, 25, with any usual or preferred sparking device, wound into a cable, 26, which is carried on a reel, 27. The terminals, 28 and 29, on board the vessel are connected by means of wires a and b with a source of supply of electricity, A, and the circuit is provided with a key, 30. When it is seen that the torpedo is in the immediate vicinity of the submarine, mine, or other object, it can be exploded by closing the circuit.

"We have shown our apparatus attached to the bow of a vessel," said Professor Parker, "but it is obvious that it can be applied to any other part as well, and thus provide a certain means of defense. As a means of offense the importance of the invention will be readily seen, and it will also be noticed that if several vessels, equipped with the helioscope and mariscope were approaching abreast a mine field or fleet of submarines, a very extensive field would be illuminated and placed under observation, so that the object of danger could easily be destroyed. Furthermore, it is apparent that where the objects of danger are readily located, a surface vessel, because of its greater speed and mobility, can easily avoid such objects even if it cannot destroy them.

"The present war has demonstrated the possibilities of mines and submarines, and has shown the necessity of providing means of successfully combating them. It was largely the problem of eliminating these dangers that led to the design of the helioscope and mariscope. The searchlight is used at present on war vessels and fortifications, and its use is limited to the objects above water, and these only during fair weather. There is no reason why a searchlight should not be used equally well below the surface of the water. How far the light will penetrate and enable an observer to distinguish such objects from a ship, for instance, will depend entirely upon the amount of power used.

"The installation of the helioscope and mariscope on any vessel should make that vessel just as good an undersea fighter as the submarine itself. It is well known that a submarine to attack a vessel successfully must come to within a relatively close distance, if it is to aim efficiency, and, as a rule, must use its periscope in doing this. The use of a strong undersea searchlight with proper means for observation would make it very dangerous for a submarine to come near enough to a vessel to attack it successfully. In fact, the submarine would

take a very long chance of discovery and destruction.

"Besides its important use on war vessels, this apparatus might be used as effectively in connection with coast defenses if it were installed at strategic points; for instance, at the entrance to a harbor or at the mouth of a river. These undersea searchlights might be constantly played across a certain channel, making it absolutely impossible for any submarine to pass into this channel without discovery and danger of being blown up by mines. Hostile craft lurking under sea may be detected not only by direct incidence but by shadow. In the latter case two observers work together, one of whom is stationed, say, 1,000 or 2,000 feet, facing the searchlight, which will reveal the shadow of anything that passes between the two observers.

"The use of this apparatus would make it easy to discover the mines and other obstructions, for instance, at such points as the Dardanelles or at the mouth of certain of the German rivers. Supposing Germany, for example, should send out her fleet of submarines, it would not be a hard matter to keep these entirely out of the English Channel by the use of patrol boats using under-sea searchlights. Furthermore, the submarines might be cut off from their base, and the vicinity of this base being carefully guarded by these undersea searchlights, it should be possible to cause the destruction of submarines attempting to pass out or return through the searchlight zone.

"This apparatus might be used equally well in a commercial way for protecting vessels from collision with other vessels or icebergs, or from running upon submerged rocks and wrecks. Passenger vessels should be enabled to escape submarines. It is of further service in a fog, and if a separate light is used on each side of the vessel, one of these may be tinted green and the other red, so that two vessels which cannot actually see each other may determine the direction in which each is proceeding. These lights may be further used for signal purposes when the use of wireless would disclose the vicinity of vessels in communication.

"Besides these applications, the use of the helioscope and mariscope in wrecking operations should prove to be of the utmost advantage, and we have been assured that operating at a depth of from 100 to 200 feet it will be of immense value to salvage operations.

"Our object has been to produce our apparatus in such a way that it can be readily attached without great expense to the bull of any marine vessel, and there used for the purposes stated. It could be attached with the least expense to a battleship, where the source of lighting already exists. It will be understood that the whole apparatus can be attached to the exterior of a vessel without the necessity of injuring the hull.

"Attention further is called to the fact that any preferred means other than electrical can be used for projecting light into the helioscope. If desired, the parts can be made to throw beams of polarized light, or the lights may be suitably tinted to give them the best penetration.

"It likewise is possible to use crossed wires in either the helioscope or mariscope to centre them on the object under observation by the method of collimation, and the torpedo tubes aimed by the method of coincident or parallel axes—that is, the axis of the torpedo tube is parallel or coincident with the axes of the means for projecting the light beam.

"In operating our apparatus in daylight, and especially in bright sunlight, it will be found advantageous to cover the top of the observation tube with a hood or housing, so that the observer can be in a darkened room and out of the glare of the sun. By this means the image appearing through the tube can be more clearly discerned."

Professor Herschel C. Parker was Instructor and Professor of Physics at Columbia from 1890 to 1911, and he was one of the discoverers of helion. He is the author of "A Systematic Treatise on Electrical Measurements."

The plans of its inventors provide for the helioscope to be attached to a vessel at the bow, and much better results will be obtained when there is one on either side of the bow below the water line, because this will not only illuminate a larger field in the path of the vessel, and because two searchlights focused on the same object will increase its visibility. Professor Parker consequently has given to his apparatus the colloquial description of "the eyes of a ship."

Nothing afloat will act more nearly like a human being, says Professor Parker, than a fighting vessel or merchantman equipped with such "eyes," in addition to "ears," the latter being the Fessenden oscillator. The approach of a submarine already can be detected at a great distance by the oscillator, recently adopted by the United States Navy. The mechanism is sensitive to the vibrations of submarine engines, and indicates the direction whence they come. The helioscope and mariscope make it possible to detect a submarine when its engines are not in motion, and this is an advantage not possessed by the detectors heretofore tested by the British Government, according to all available descriptions.

Professor Parker points out that when a Fessenden oscillator has picked up the vibrations of a hostile submarine and located its position, the next step will be to swing the rays of a helioscope in that direction. The combination will provide, he thinks, the means to combat the crafty submarine successfully.

Both Professor Parker and Mr. Hatch acknowledge their invention is simply a combination of several well-known principles, and they only claim to have originated the combination.

American Ideal Still Intact, Says Ex-Gov. Glynn

Replies to William Barnes's Statement That the Germanic Ideal Has Changed It and Discusses Class Legislation Deplored by the Latter

By Martin H. Glynn,
Former Governor of New York.

MR. BARNES in THE TIMES MAGAZINE discusses the American ideal with interest and earnestness if not with fairness.

He forgets that we are not wholly Anglo-Saxon, not entirely French, not Teuton, but are a nation made up of all the people of Europe, and that our ideal, therefore, must be and will be an American ideal, which means that it will be composite and should be eclectic, taking the best from each of the people that contribute to our national makeup.

Our language is English, and we naturally get most from England. In doing this we generally take the best. Not always, but usually. We reject the ideas of King and Court, we reject the primogeniture notion, we reject the idea of a hereditary house in our parliament. But we find much to accept, and we accept it because it is good, not because it is English. When the convention to frame the first Constitution of the United States assembled, we are told that Mr. Madison brought copies of all the written Constitutions of the world, and suggestions from all forms of government that, like England, had no written Constitution. Many of the other members were equally or nearly as well equipped. Besides, the convention was made up of men of great learning, and each had carefully studied all forms of government.

Thus the American ideal germinated and grew, and it is hard to successfully combat the suggestion that this ideal is not an admixture.

It is essentially so, and therein lies its strength and beauty. We are a strong people because we are of all peoples. Our Government is the best on earth because it is of all Governments, and our ideals, which haven't been reached but the realization of which is a long way in the future, are the highest ideals the world has ever set up. We may be a good while reaching them, but the pace, sometimes satisfactory and sometimes very slow, is always in the right direction.

It is true that the German idea of government differs widely from ours. So does the English idea and the Russian idea, and the French and the Italian and the Bulgarian. But the citizen of any of these countries might bring an idea to engraft on our national tree of knowledge. The very oppression and injustice he had suffered might suggest to him the barriers that good government should set up against these things.

Mr. Barnes thinks that the American ideal has been obscured by the enactment of what he calls social legislation, and he attributes the development of this class of laws to German influence. Many people will believe that he is mistaken in both these conclusions.

He is mistaken because his mind has failed to see that laws which permit the present generation to impose suffering and oppression upon future generations is the worst kind of class legislation because they are the expression of power by the present over the helpless future. He is mistaken because he does not see that the benefit to the individual is only an incident to the operation of humane laws which are called humane laws because of the universal benefit to humanity. If Mr. Barnes would analyze his own logic he would be compelled to call the law providing a salary for the policeman guarding our homes class legislation because the policeman receives a benefit denied to others through the law's protection to all.

Many of us believe that whatever is for the good of the whole people; whatever will make them happier and better; whatever will enable them to lead more useful lives and to contribute more to the well-being of their families and themselves is an approach to the American ideal, whether the suggestion of it comes from Germany, Norway, or the excavations of Egypt.

Mr. Barnes believes that his proposition in the Constitutional Convention to prohibit humane legislation was voted down by a majority of more than 2 to 1 because the people have rejected what he calls the American ideal and accepted instead the German ideal. Far from it. The German ideal or idea had no influence in the matter and cut no figure whatever. He says:

> I made it clear, as a guide to the courts in the event of the passage of the proposal, that the prohibition of legislation for the benefit of one class at the expense of all was the purpose of the amendment, and that State socialistic legislation such as is now enforced in Germany was aimed at.

Exactly so, and Mr. Barnes is right in saying that this statement sealed the fate of the measure.

It did "seal the fate of the measure" because it helped the members and the people to see through the clanse and to see where the State would stand if it should be passed.

This talk about socialistic legislation and about such laws that have been enacted in Germany didn't seal it and did not even help to seal it. But the fact disclosed, that the proposal would put an end to the very line of legislation that the people of this couutry and England as well as Germany are demanding, did seal it and seal it good and tight.

Mr. Barnes and those who take sides with him overlooked the fact that in the Western States where progressive and humane legislation had its origin and enjoys its fullest development, the population is almost entirely of old American stock. Kansas, Colorado, and Oklahoma have each a very small German population; not enongh to exert any influence on an election. Yet these States have led in what he calls such legislation as is now enforced in Germany.

What caused the defeat of Mr. Barnes's anti-humane prohibition in the Constitutional Convention was not that any part of the membership was in favor of class legislation, but quite the contrary. It was because the members knew that the people would not sustain him in a proposition that was legislation in the interest of a class; and that class the one that needs the least consideration at the hands of the Legislature, because it is best able to take care of itself. The defeat was caused by the feeling that those who oppose humane legislation do so from a mistaken idea of what is really for their own interest as well as for the interest of the people who are to be directly benefited by it.

Mr. Barnes not only denies the ideal that he sets up but determines that it shall not be realized or even approached. The American ideal that "All men are born free and equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights," &c., was set out in the Declaration of Independence, not as anything new, but as the affirmation of a well-settled principle that had been violated by British aggression. It had long been held that in a state of nature men were in a condition of "perfect freedom to order their actions and dispose of their possessions as they see fit, within the bounds of the law of nature." Our Declaration of Independence reaffirmed this principle just as it set out the wrongs we had endured at the hands of the King, and the purposes we had in mind in making this declaration to the world.

It set up no new ideal. It established no new principle. But it laid the foundation for the shaking off of the shackles of an old Government and the establishment of a new one that would the better serve the purpose of approaching the ideal, already set up, and which would aid in the developing of and the advancing toward a better state of things.

Our people who laid the foundation for a new government by the Declaration of Independence, and a few years later still further perfected it by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, did not reach their ideal or the ideal that had been set up by the lovers of liberty before their time. But they builded well as far as they went and expected those that came after them to improve on the work that they had so well undertaken.

And we have improved on it in many ways, but much is still to be accomplished in spite of all the obstructions that can be thrown in the way by those who talk of ideals while they endeavor to hinder progress.

Our workers are better paid and work under more enlightened conditions than those of any other country in the world. Bnt the pay and the conditions are not what they shonld be because we have not reached our ideal.

We have less poverty than any people in the world: not one-twentieth of what they have in England, but we have too much, because our ideal is still far ahead of our achievements.

We have onr widowa and orphans better cared for than those of auy other people, but there is still room for improvement because our ideal has not been reached.

Our courts are better conducted than in the past; and we don't now hang a man for stealing a saddle. But there is room for great improvement before we approach the ideal in this part of our governmental machinery.

And all in all the ideal which is American because it is made up of the best of all ideals is still far from attainment. But every decade and every year sees such improvement in all directions as to give hope that in the distant future we will have such a Government and such social conditions as our builders dreamed of when they laid the foundation of thia structure of which all Americans, whether native or foreign born, are justly proud.

Feminist Movements Are Different Abroad

The Efforts on the Continent of Europe to Change Woman's Condition Are More Outspoken and Aggressive than Those in This Country and England

THE movement for reforming the conditions of life for women has taken a direction in Contineutal Europe curiously different from its immediate aims in England and the United States. Very little is known in this country of its efforts and achievements along economic and social lines, although they are of grave importance in the revolutionary changes they are endeavoring to make, and in many instances have succeeded in making, in laws and social usages.

The whole Continental woman movement has been investigated by Katherine Anthony and is reviewed and discussed by her in "Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia," to be published within a few days by Henry Holt & Co.

As between the Anglo-American and the Teuton-Scandinavian branches of the feminist movement, its two main currents, the differences are so great that they cannot he ignored, she says, although there is no conflict between them and each is incomplete without the other. For their differences she finds racial, historical, and geographical reasons which have led them to develop "a definite division of labor." Their differences, she points out, are strikingly brought ont in the respective slogans, "Votes for Women" and "Mutterschutz," which embody their claims. She says:

> Neither phrase is wholly translatable into the language of the other, for each carries in the original a world of emotional appeal which is incapable of a foreign rendering. The "protection of motherhood" is a colorless transcription of Mutterschutz, and no possible combination of German words can give the note of hastening solidarity that rings today in "Votes for Women." • • • Continental feminism is associated with revolutionary, educational, and moral ideas rather than with the agitation for the franchise. A heated anti-feminist orator, addressing a Berlin audience, exposed what he called the secret aim of feminism. What these emancipated women really were after, he said impressively, was the vote!

Miss Anthony finds in this Continental movement more outspokenness and aggressiveness than in the American. "One sees," she says, "very little evidence of truckling to narrow-minded criticism." One reason for "their more aggressive self-expression is the consciousness of being in a majority."

Even before the war the surplus women of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and of the four Scandinavian States—Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark—numbering 1,700,000 in excess of the men, had become a social and industrial problem. In both Germany and Scandinavia the will and the skill to organize are strong. The German women have built up a great "Union of Women's Clubs," having a membership of 500,000 women, which is "a self-conscious, self-directing organization for the furtherance of all the aims of the woman movement." The woman's press has attained "substantial dimensions," having many flourishing monthly and fortnightly journals in which all phases of feminism are discussed with "intellectual hospitality and devotion to free speech."

One of the most important of the feminist organizations, that known as the Bund für Mutterschutz, founded in 1905, Miss Anthony declares, "has carried on the most revolutionary sexual reforms since the days of Luther." Its stated purpose is the reform of sexual ethics and the protection of motherhood. Ellen Key was among its founders, and had already formulated some of its principles. It has sought to reform the proprietary idea of marriage into one of equal individual rights and liberties, to defend the right to motherhood, to protect mothers in industry, to promote maternity insurance, and extend its benefits to the unmarried mother, to better the condition of the illegitimate child and its mother.

Regarding the illegitimate child, the most important results of their efforts have been in Norway, where a law was enacted last Spring "concerning children whose parents have not married each other" that puts into the discard the Code Napoleon, with its interdict against the investigation of paternity, and all the social ideas out of which it grew and which it has fostered. The new law compels the State to seek out paternity and make it responsible for offspring.

Seven per cent. of the children born each year in Norway are illegitimate, a slightly lower figure than obtains in Germany, where one out of every twelve is born out of wedlock. The mortality rate among these infants is far higher than it is among the lawful children, the figures in the different German and Scandinavian countries ranging from 138 to 213 per cent. For years the Norwegian social reformers have been working to bring about conditions which would prevent this wholesale sacrifice of infant life, and six years ago succeeded in making it the subject of Governmental discussion. Thereafter followed, says Miss Anthony, "such widespread discussion that its terms were well incorporated in the public thought and the sociological literature of the Germanic and Scandinavian countries."



Mme. Rosiska Schwimmer.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

Johan Castberg, former Minister of Justice, was the real father of the Norwegian bill, which was framed by the Department of Justice with the assistance of two women of much influence in the feminist movement. The draft of the bill was submitted in advance to the women's clubs and organizations. Miss Anthony thus summarizes the principal provisions of the bill, which she calls "the most rational and thoroughgoing attack on the double standard of morals known in modern legislation":

> A child whose parents have not married each other has a right to the surname of the father.
>
> The child is entitled to demand from his parents support and education in accordance with the financial circumstances of the one who is economically the better situated of the two. The parent with whom the child does not live discharges his obligations by paying a sum of money, the amount to be fixed by the court. In general, the child is entitled to receive from his father and mother the same kind of support as if he were a legitimate child.
>
> The amount to be paid by the parent with whom the child does not live, or by both parents in case the child lives with neither but with some other person, shall be fixed by the authority designated for that purpose. The cost of the child's education shall fall so far as possible on both parents. If one of them dies without leaving any property, the other must assume the full responsibility. Also, if one of the parents is unable to pay his share and the other is in a position to bear the whole expense, the latter may be required to do so.
>
> The child is entitled to support and education until the age of 16. However, the authority may extend this period if he is mentally or physically incompetent, or if there is reason for continuing the child's education and the parents are able to afford it.
>
> The father is required to pay the expenses of the mother's confinement. This is also obligatory in the case of a still-birth. The father is further required to maintain the mother, if, by reason of pregnancy or confinement, she is compelled to give up her work. She is entitled to this maintenance only during three months of pregnancy and six weeks following confinement. But if the mother keeps the child with her and nurses it for nine months, the support may he continued for this length of time.
>
> In case it is not possible to determine who is the father of the child, the foregoing parental obligations shall rest upon the person who has had sex intercourse with the mother at such a time that in the course of nature he may he the father of her child. If it happens that several persons answer in this definition, then each of them must contribute to the child's support, the amount paid by each to be determined by the authority prescribed. The same pro rata role applies to the payment of the mother's confinement expenses.
>
> The court has full power to clear up doubtful paternity by inquiry and the summoning of the necessary evidence. If the man whom the mother has named as the father is found to have had sex intercourse with her at the probable time of the impregnation and if there is no reason to suppose that any other man has had sex intercourse with her during this period, the court may declare the man to be the father. If the court continues in doubt of the actual paternity of the child, the man is still held responsible for the child's support if it is found that he had sex intercourse with the mother at the probable time of impregnation.
>
> In all those cases in which actual paternity has been established and the court's final decision to that effect has been made, the child whose parents have not married each other has exactly the same rights of inheritance as the legitimate child.

The Department of Justice, when it submitted the bill to the Storthing, accompanied it with a long document which considered and answered all the usual objections to the measure, arguing that the law would not encourage the formation of loose unions, nor undermine legal marriage nor, by its extension of inheritance rights to illegitimate children, increase immorality, nor be rendered ineffective by the difficulty of proving paternity. This last point was argued at great length by the sponsors of the bill, who contended that the proving of paternity is, from the legal point of view, not difficult. The law requires the mother of the illegitimate child to name its father under oath and makes her liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment, as well as a suit for damages by the man, if she makes a false accusation.

"Finally," winds up the argument, "anonymous paternity is an offense against the child and against the State. The child has a right to know who his father is, has a right to be supported by his father, and a right to inherit from his father if the latter is a man of property. Therefore the mother should not be permitted, by concealing the child's paternity, to connive at its disinheritance. The State has the obligation to inquire officially into the circumstances of the child's birth, and to protect him against one of the greatest cruelties to which childhood can be exposed, the snffering which comes from not knowing its parentage."

The author draws attention to the fact that the defense of "exceptio plurium"—other possible fathers—is not allowed, and declares that this detail of the law is, by comparison with the laws of other European countries outside Scandinavia, almost as radical as the provision which forbids the man of property to disinherit his illegitimate child.

The long discussion of the question in Norway has influenced the attitude toward illegitimacy in other countries, and, especially in Germany, has given a fresh impetus to the endeavors of the feminists, who are determined that the "exceptio plurium" must be taken out of the laws of that country.

The German and Scandinavian feminists, according to Miss Anthony, have won one of their most substantial victories in the development they have secured of the principle of State maternity insurance. She considers this achievement "one of the most significant factors in the history of the changing status of women," and adds that "with its introduction, the economic valnation of maternity becomes a possible conception." The European feminists, she says, "have no desire to stress the economic valuation of maternity to a degree which would mean the denial of the mother's right to work, or her exclusion from the ordinary wage-earning occupations. But they do maintain that her hard-won and dear-bought economic independence shall not be sacrificed as a condition for maternity."

In this field the Bund für Mutterschutz has been continuously active, helping to shape the legislation for the protection of mothers in industry, and also the development of the maternity insurance system. Maternity insurance, Miss Anthony points out, had its beginning as "a minor detail in the complex system of industrial insurance with which Bismarck tried to stanch the flow of socialistic opinion." But it never became a matter of consequence until the feminists took it up, and, by constant disension and agitation, aided by the Socialists, brought about its recent development.

By 1911 maternity insurance had been lengthened to cover a period of eight weeks, of which six were required to follow confinement. The application of the law was limited to women who were

wage-earners themselves. The beginning of the war gave fresh stimulus to maternity insurance, which was widened to embrace the wives of wage-earning men who were enlisted for military service. What happened in consequence leads the author to quote the moral that was pointed by German feminists in this paragraph:

> The complete dependence of the married woman upon her husband is a condition against which the feminists never lose an opportunity to protest. Such an opportuolty came with the declaration of war in Germany, when the soldiers' wives suddenly fonnd themselves in possession of a cash pittaoce from the Government and so lost their heads that their behavior was coosidered a public scandal. Writing about these women in the Frauentrage, Anna Pappritz asked, "On whom does this situation reflect, on the women themselves or the economic subjection in which they have been kept? For many of these women, dependence is so oppressive that they feel their presoot indepeodence as a veritable salvation."

Another step in the movement was the extension of maternity insurance to the unmarried mother, due, says Miss Anthony, to the activity of the Bund für Mutterschutz. "As usual, they worked through statistics. They showed that the illegitimate infant has less expectation of life and the illegitmate adult a greater tendency to crime, prostitution, and pauperism than any other class of citizens."

The war brought to the foreground of public attention the question of illegitimacy with a new gravity, and public opinion bad been so quickened by the "new morality" movement of the feminists and all the consequent discussion that immediate action became advisable. The author describes what was done as follows:

> Illegitimacy has been forced into the foreground of public attention. Today, as always, war is the greatest known promoter of accidental breeding. But the results of accidental breeding, the children, can no longer be consigned to outer darkness and social neglect by a poblic opinion which has been quickened by the new morality movement of recent years.
>
> In this crisis, the German Government has had to depend on the Bund für Mutterschutz for a program. Though it has not met all the demands of this organization, it has granted a series of petitions without hesitation and shown a strong tendency to accept the advice of the once anathematized movement. The first petition was submitted and granted in August, 1914, immediately upon the outbreak of war. It concerned the unmarried mothers of children whose fathers were at the front. In all cases where the soldier's paternity had been established or admitted, the child was placed on the same footing as the legitimate child and received the same weekly support as long as the father was doing military service.
>
> The friends and protectors of such children saw to it that this order was carried into effect, and before the end of the year 1914 1,000 illegitimate children in Leipsic alone were receiving the governmental allowance. The second petition of the Bund für Mütterschutz asked that these children should receive the same treatment in case of the father's death as the other soldiers' children. The Government also granted this petition provisioually.
>
> The magnitude and seriousness of these undertakings on the part of the State is seen in the fact that there were 1,000,000 illegitimate children under 14 years of ago in Germany at the outbreak of the war. Toward all these children whose natural fathers have been called to the front the State has already acknowledged its responsibility, and a strong demand has grown out of this step that the State should go further and extend its care and protection to the rest of these half-parented children. In view of the strong spirit of State socialism which characterizes modern German policy it would not be unreasonable to expect some thoroughgoing collective action on the part of the State as a parent.

Among other things for which the European feminists are working that are strongly differentiated from the endeavors of the movement in this country, Miss Anthony mentions dress reform and the acceptance of the "unity title" for both married and unmarried women alike. The original intention of the unity-title campaign, she says, was to protect the unmarried mother. On this point she says:

> To shield her, groups of women began to repudiate for themselves the title "Fräulein" and to assume the adult title "Frau." In Switzerland, a petition was drawn up and signed by 10,000 women asking the Government for the official introduction of this change. In point of fact, there is no legal reinforcement of this custom to be overcome—only the custom itself. Therefore, many women have simply assumed without further ceremony the title "Frau" and gooe about their husiness. When Frau Rosika Schwimmer was asked during her former visit to America why she had taken the title of "Frau," she replied, "I was 35 last year and thought it was time."
>
> This campaign was greatly stimulated by the use of the phrase, "Einheits-Titel." It aroused an emotional echo in the growing sense of solidarity among womeo and symbolized a whole group of feelings in the modern woman which she is seeking for means to express. An organization was formed, the Propaganda Bund für den Einheits-Titel, and a systematic literary campaign was instituted. Among the new recruits were university graduates, doctors of philosophy, and doctors of medicine, who held the opinion that a university degree ought to be as good a certificate of maturity as a marriage license.

The dress reform movement in Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland, and Holland Miss Anthony declares to he vigorous and "well past the sporadic and experimental stage and well advanced in the stage of practical realization. It has twenty years of positive history and an ever-widening clientèle among practical-minded women." The movement was founded by Frau Margarete Pochhammer in Berlin in 1896, with the idea that "the new organization should confine its efforts to winning an influence on the fashions." This object, she adds,

> was achieved in a surprisingly short space of years, though the victory which has so far been gained has its equivocal features. Just as Bismarck, the arch-enemy of socialism, borrowed socialist ideas for his reforms, Poiret also borrowed the ideas of the dress reformers for his own supreme "creations." For the last ten years, the fashion encyclicals from Paris have liberally drawn upon the inventions of the German dress reformers. By this route, the loose-fitting, one-piece dress has become an internatiooal staple.

The movement has a strong organization with branches in more than two dozen cities, holds a general congress every two years, and maintains a journal devoted to its propaganda. Dress designers and lecturers are employed by the association and the local unions do much to encourage gymnastics and aesthetic dancing. The designers are producing a great variety of experimental garments. All of these, for both underwear and overwear, are easily attainable in Germany, and in Karlsruhe is a shop which deals only in the reform underwear. Some of the dress designers are working upon the problem of a suitable business and professional dress. Miss Anthony thinks that they have not yet created a satisfactory model, bnt that they have succeeded in creating "an independent attitude among German women toward the fashions, and this is the really promising achievement."

Famous Manhattan Club Is Fifty Years Old

Since Its Founding in 1865 the Noted Democratic Organization Has Many Times Played a Prominent Part in the History of New York.

WHEN it became desirable that a history of the Manhattan Club should be written in commemoration of the club's fiftieth anniversary, which is soon to be celebrated, the choice of a historian fell upon Colonel Henry Watterson. No more fitting selection conld have been made. Himself a member of the club for many years, and a close friend of many of the two generations of well-known New York men who have made the institution famons for its hospitality and its influence, the distinguished editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, traveler, wit, relator of anecdotes, and close observer of history in the making, is at home with his subject.

Perhaps the forthcoming "History of the Manhattan Club," which is shortly to be issued by the De Vinne Press, is of too limited a scope, owing to its subject matter, to reach a great public, and will make its primary appeal to members of the club itself. Still, not only the man who belongs to any club, but he who is interested in the life of New York City during the latter half of the last century, will find the pictures of the great political and financial figures of that time, and Colonel Watterson's interpretation of certain phases of social life in New York in the days immediately succeeding the civil war, of considerable value.

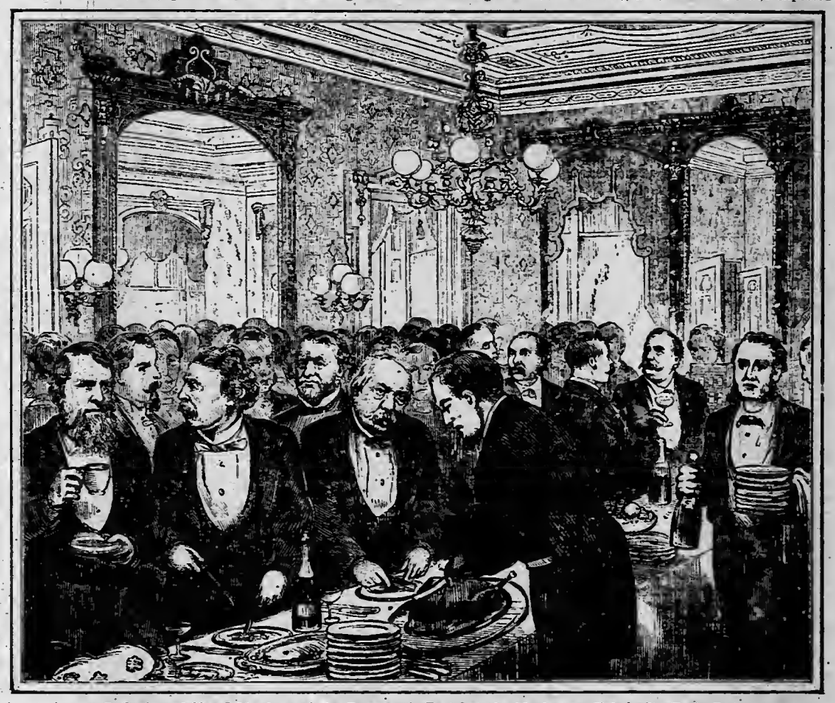
The gem of the book is its opening chapter, so far as the larger public is concerned, for there is given briefly, in easy, niellifluous Wattersonian, a history of the origin and rise of clubs in general.

Colonel Watterson finds that the Athenians and the Spartans were the first to appreciate the advantages of the club and the efficacy of the black ball. The first club, or "group," in Athens had as its incentive "the desire of some fifteen or twenty congenial spirits to enjoy each other's society about a common dining table."

"The pioneer clubman of note," writes Colonel Watterson, "seems to have been Themistocles, his successor being Cimon, son of Miltiades, who took the next step in club progress by organizing certain of these casual groups of co-operative diners into a select and fashionable circle in the interest of sport. Thucydides got the clnb into politics by organizing other groups against Pericles. From that day to this political clubs have had a free rein. They became, even in those times, controlling influences on elections, served as secret agents in the market places, and were employed by Alcibiades to further his wily ends.

"Somes of these group clnbs became famous for wit, some for intellect, many played their part in politics, but all, if we credit Epicurus, enjoyed good cooking, since we find him accusing Aristotle of having wasted his heritage at cooperative banquets and of having developed at these feasts an undue weakness for luxurious living."

From Greece, according to Colonel Watterson, the clnb traveled to Rome. It made its first appearance in England in "The Court of Good Company," founded by Thomas Hocceve in the latter part of the fourteenth or the early portion of the fifteenth century, which met at a tavern close to the Inner Temple in London. Hocceve modified tradition by introducing a "patron" who was expected



Gathering of Noted Members of the Democratic Party at the Manhattan Club in Its Early Days.

to be generous with his purse, but who proved a skinflint. A century and a half after Hocceve Sir Walter Raleigh founded the Mermaid Club at the Mermaid Tavern in London, where originated "some of the most important enterprises in history."

It was Ben Jonson who, in founding his Club of the Apollo, was the father of modern club life, for "he hired a permanent room for its meetings, arranging its furniture according to the taste of the club and not that of the tapster," whose tap-room had been a meeting place for other clubs. The origin of "White's," that famous proprietary club of London, where was introdnced the innovation of a ticket stall for the accommodation of such of its members as desired to witness those diversions that have since been popular among club members, together with the perpetual exclusiveness of manner and the cultivation of conservatism. "White's" also introduced newspapers and cards.

The two earliest clubs in America, according to Colonel Watterson, were the Fish House Club of Philadelphia, founded in 1717, and the Hoboken Turtle Club of New York, which was started in 1797. Then came the Sons of Liberty and the Sons of St. Tammany, which originated in the brain of one William Mooney, an upholsterer of 23 Nassan Street.

The Sons of St. Tammany, Colonel Watterson finds, were so called after an Indian chief in derision of England's patron, St. George, and one of their main objects was not, as some have supposed in the case of the Tammany organization, to put good Democrats into every job that paid anything, but "to aronse anti-British feeling and to disseminate knowledge concerning the principles of true political liberty." The Sons of St. Tammany, later the Society of St. Tammany, was opposed to all trends of aristocracy, and it counted as its natural enemy the Society of the Cincinnati, whose membership was originally designed to pass down by inheritance. The first clnb of New York founded on the lines of the London social institntions was the Union, in 1836.

In tracing the origin of the Manhattan Club, Colonel Watterson says:

"The whole country, in 1865, was in a state of confusion, high feeling, and disappointment. The main issue, however, was the policy to be adopted toward the conquered States. For the Democratic Party, the especial problem was party union. It songht the restoration, not the snbjugation, of the South. The Republican policy, radicalized by the assassination of Lincoln, stood for reconstruction at any cost.

"Such the situation in 1865, Democracy, seeing its opportunity, began plans of co-operation. The Republicans had founded a clnb, the Union League, which by prestige, social, intellectual, and political, was to advance that party's interests. Rallying to the reinforcement of (President) Johnson, certain gentlemen of Democratic principles, in the early weeks of the Summer of that year, met at the office of Augustns Schell, at the home of Manton Marble, at Delmonico's, and other places, to form plans for the fonnding of a Democratic clnb, whose object was to be 'the advancing of Democratic principles,' the promotion of social intercourse among its members, and the providing them with the conveniences of a clnbhouse."

Nothing was done until the Fall, however, when Manbattan Club was chosen as the name, and certain gentlemen, whom the records refer to as "representative Democrats who might fitly be associated together" as a nucleus and managing committee, were appointed. This committee, with Augustus Schell presiding, instructed G. W. McLean and Douglas Taylor to prepare lists of Democrats "who might properly be invited" to become members, and to Manton Marble was given the task of drawing up a constitution.

The organization was effected on Sept. 25, 1865, at Delmonico's, which was then on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, John Van Buren being elected President, Augustus Schell Vice President, Wilson G. Hunt Treasurer, and Manton Marble Secretary.

The first home of the club was the Benkard honse, a very handsome building with a fifty-foot frontage on Fifth Avenue at the corner of Fifteenth Street, with a large garden in the rear, on the side street. There was much more sociability among the members than there is to-day, because New York was then small. Early in its history the club decided to bar reporters from private dinners in any of its dining rooms, a fact upon which the historian offers no comment.



Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Governor Elect of New York, Speaking on the Issues of the Day at the Manhattan Club.

The first President of the club, John Van Buren, died within the first year, whe enpon Samuel J. Tilder, one of the Managing Committee as early as December, 1865, August Belmont the first, and Manton Marble drew up resolutions upon his death. Van Buren, a lawyer, had been idolized by his friends, and was known as "Prince John" from his "kindly and cordial temper, his gracious manners and his social ways, not less than by his scintillant intellect." There was another "royalty" in the club in those days, James T. Brady, known as "King James." The two were voted the Damon and Pythias of the Manbattan.

Augustus Schell was the next President of the club. Dean Richmond was active among its first Governors. By 1871 the membership had reached 600, the annual dues amounting to $30,000. Forty attendants lent color to that portion of the avenue in their blue dress suits with gilded buttons. Strict rules were instituted.

"Lights were not permitted in the cardroom after 2:30 A. M. Members could not be admitted between 2 A. M. and 7 A. M., and the steward was not required to fill orders after 1 A. M. Whist, according to Baldwin, with $5 a stake, was the only game permitted. Smoking in the restaurant was forbidden, and no members could sleep on lounges or sofas except on the third floor. Members who broke china or damaged furniture had to settle for it before leaving the house." No accounts were kept, every member being expected to pay up before he left the house.

Of Douglas Taylor, one-time owner of The New York Sentinel, a Sachem of Tammany Hall in ante-bellum days and later Commissioner of Jurors, who died only two years ago, Colonel Watterson writes appreciatively. Then comes a picture of three gigantic figures in the railway world of that day.

"One was of splendid appearance, described as a most magnificent snecimen of American manhood, six feet in his stockings, well knit, erect, in a fur-lined overcoat, with steely eyes gazing from a bold, clear-cut Grecian face, impressive from its habitual passivity; 'the man of steel,' some one called him. The second was a smaller man, with features curiously akin to an Indian's. His movements were quick and nervoos, and he walked with a stoop. The third was a little man, very quiet, with a critical glance, abnormally high forehead, and closely cut dark hair, looking, some said, like a Methodist preacher.

"They were the three 'Railway Kings'—Vanderbilt, Drew, and Jay Gould—the first a 'regular' at the Manhattan, where he indulged his passion for whist, handling his cards like a professional."

The law was represented by Judges Ingraham, Hilton, Barnard, Russell, and many others. Lester Wallack, Joseph Jefferson, and Dion Boucicault represented the stage, and General Slocum the military.

"August Belmont, very English in appearance, wearing London tweeds, English whiskers, one button of his coat fastened over his shirt front," S. L. Barlow, and Samuel J. Tilden were another famous trio. "King James" Brady was noted for his jokes.

Oswald Ottendorfer, the German orator; Benjamin Wood, known as "Cadaverous Ben"; Peter B. Sweeny, whom his enemies called "The Spider of Tammany Politics"; A. Oakley Hall, John T. Curtis, the biographer of Webster; Horatio Seymonr, Andrew H. Green, General McClellan, "Uncle Sam" Ward, and "Winter Garden" Stuart were some of the celebrities that met at the Manhattan in the days when New York was still so small that men nicknamed each other. General Hancock, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan were often to be seen there. The only member reputed a Republican was Thurlow Weed.

The long friendship of General McMahon, who had been Colonel of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" in the war, with David B. Gilbert, the "watch dog" of the clnb, dates from a later period. The latter had himself made a Deputy Sheriff that he might the better preserve order in the club and in front of it. "Uncle Dave" and the General became inseparable. They always dined together, "eating their meals in the dining room of the suite occupied by Mr. Gilbert, and spending the rest of the evenings refighting the war and re-electing all the ante-bellum Presidents."

The club was not incorporated until 1877, when new life was injected into it. It had always given active attention to politics, and political receptions on a grand scale soon made it famous over the land. August Belmont succeeded Augustus Schell as President in 1874. In 1876 the club vigorously protested against President Grant's use of troops in the South. The certificate of incorporation was issued on Feb. 20, and a new constitution and by-laws were adopted the following month, when August Belmont was re-elected President of the club, Peter B. Olney Treasurer, and William E. Rider Secretary; and the Honse Committee consisted of Augustus Schell, A. J. Vanderpool, and William E. Rider.

Colonel "Bill" Brown's dinner in 1892, given in aid of the effort to bring together Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill, is recalled by Colonel Watterson as being one of the most magnificent feasts ever given at the clnb. Colonel Brown resigned from the Manbattan in 1896 as a result of a demonstration over McKinley's election. The Colonel had supported Bryan. A majority of the members of the club openly supported McKinley. On election night the Union League Club, headed by a military band, marched down Fifth Avenue and took possession of the Manhattan Club, and "a large and hilarious majority" of the latter escorted them back. Several others besides Colonel Brown tendered their resignations.

Some years before this, in December, 1890, to be exact, the clnb had taken possession of the famons mansion of the late A. T. Stewart, one of the most magnificent houses in the United States in that day. It stood at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, a marble palace.

Here the clnb started giving big receptions. It increased its political activity, and frequently adopted resolutions on questions of the day and sent these to Congress. The splendid building soon became a white elephant. The expenses of keeping it up were enormous. The electric light bill alone mounted to $9,500. In February, 1899, the lease on the building was canceled, and the premises of the University Clnb at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue were leased. From that time the financial condition of the clnb improved.

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Justice Guy on Woman Suffrage Petition

Plaintiff Before the Bar of This Nation's Enlightened Conscience and Intelligence Should Be Given a Favorable Judgment, Says Supreme Court Justice

By Justice Charles L. Guy
of the Supreme Court.

WHEN a litigant appears in court complaining of a wrong done or demanding the enforcement of a right denied, the defendant, in order to avoid the entering of judgment against him, if the facts cannot be denied, has recourse either to what is known as demurrer, which means the contention that admitting all alleged facts to be true they do not constitute a good cause of action, or to the setting up in an answer of further facts by way of defense or avoidance.

Woman today stands as plaintiff before the bar of this nation's enlightened conscience and intelligence, demanding certain rights. She avers in her complaint that this republic was established in recognition of the principle that government cannot rightfully exist without the consent of the governed, and that all people—meaning, of course, all who have reached adult life—should be politically equal. She avers that she constitutes a part of the people of this nation; that, collectively speaking, she is neither imbecile nor insane, and has been guilty of no misconduct which would justify depriving her of her natural rights; that, as a property owner, she is vitally interested in questions of governmental expense and the burden of taxation that shall be imposed upon property; that some six or seven million women are wage-earners, whose happiness and welfare depend upon just laws regulating the hours of labor, the sanitary conditions under which labor is to be performed and the respective rights of employer and employe; that it is woman's important duty and function to bear and rear the human beings who shall constitute the future citizenship of this nation, to protect and guide them in their infancy, develop their intelligence and lay the foundations of good moral character; that as mothers women are interested in seeing that laws are passed for the insuring of the health of their offspring, for the suppression of crimes that may seriously affect their character, for the maintenance of proper educational institutions, and for the guaranteeing to them of equal rights of guardianship and control with their husbands over the children that they may jointly bring into existence; that, notwithstanding these vital interests and many others which women have in the enactment and maintenance of just laws, she, for more than a century, has been denied all voice in the affairs of the nation, in determining the conditions under which she and her offspring must live, in the enactment of the laws which she must obey, and in choosing the Government to which she as a citizen is compelled to give allegiance; and all this to her great detriment and injury.

Wherefore, she asks that the principle of the equality of all people before the law shall be recognized as applicable to her and that she as an integral part of those who are governed shall be granted an equal voice in determining what the government shall be.

The facts alleged being indisputable, and there being no good ground of demurrer, the defendants, those opposed to the enfranchisement of women, have set up certain facts by way of defense, which they claim call for a denial of the petition. It is for us to consider, first, whether such allegations are true, and, second, whether, if true, they justify a denial of the petition. The evidence in the case consists of all matters of common knowledge and experience.

First, it is urged that woman is incompetent and unfit for the exercise of the franchise.

This allegation is clearly not supported by the evidence before us, which establishes the fact that the majority of teachers and many of the Presidents at the head of our institutions of learning are women; that the majority of the pupils who avail themselves of a higher education in our high schools and normal schools are of the female sex; that, laboring under great disadvantages and against deep-rooted prejudice, women have demonstrated their ability and fitness already in the professions of literature, music, medicine, law, architecture, and the sciences; that in a large majority of the homes of the land, the wife and mother has practical control and direction over the economic management of the homes; that many of the most important reforms in municipal affairs



Justice Guy.

have been due to woman's initiative, and that the greater part of the duties of government today consists in the proper enactment and enforcement of laws relating to sanitation and cleanliness, the suppression of vice, the preservation of good order, and the economical expenditure of moneys, as to all of which woman for centuries has demonstrated a special and peculiar ability.

Next, it is alleged that the enfranchisement of women would result in taking the offices away from the men and thus deprive the heads of families of their means of support. Even if true this offers no good defense. If, in fair competition in public life, or in industrial or professional pursuits, woman can demonstrate her efficiency, it is a monstrous wrong to deprive her of the opportunity to demonstrate it. If, as has been assumed heretofore by our lawmakers, man is really woman's superior, intellectually and industrially, he has no reason to fear her competition. If he is not her superior, he has no right to shut out her competition. This nation is today keenly awake to the injustice of protection as applied for the benefit of the strong and powerful and to the detriment of the great body of the people, including women.

Then we have the further allegations which have been iterated and reiterated through all the years, first, that all government is based upon force, the ability to fight, which it is claimed is entirely a masculine attribute; and, second, that the enfranchisement of woman would disrupt the home, destroy the chivalrous attitude of man toward woman and thus work greatly to woman's disadvantage.

As to the first proposition that all Governments are based upon force, it is only superficially true. Of course it is true that laws are futile in the absence of power to enforce them, but the power to enforce law, in the light of the scientific developments of the past century, does not mean mere muscular power. It means that power which is able to summon to its aid the great natural forces of the universe, compared with which the mere muscular power of man is utterly insignificant. Throughout the entire onward march of civilization and of developed intelligence of the human race, it has been again and again demonstrated that it is the power of the spirit of the nation that makes it great and enables it to maintain its supremacy.

The theory that the physically weak must submit to whatever indignity may be put upon them by the physically strong has been repudiated by every enlightened nation of the world.

There would be more consistency in this fight argument if men applied it to themselves. As a matter of fact, they do not. In many nations the military classes do not generally exercise the right of franchise, for the reason that they are occupied with military affairs and have no time to devote to the proper understanding of civic duties. Then, again, a large percentage of the so-called men who do the fighting in any protracted war are under the age of twenty-one and not entitled to vote.

Of the great leaders of thought and action, heads of great industrial enterprises, captains of finance, clergymen, editors, college professors, political leaders, and statesmen—men who dominate and control the industrial, religious, moral, and political affairs of the world—it may be safely said that but a small percentage could pass the necessary physical examination to enter military service.

As to the allegation that the enfranchisement of women would disrupt the home, destroy all chivalry toward women, and disturb the relationship of the sexes, it is sufficient to say that if man's chivalry is such a poor, flimsy, evanescent thing that it can be blown away in a breath, there is little reliance to be placed upon it; and as to the disrupting of the home, it all depends upon the kind of home you mean.

If by "home" you mean a place of petty domestic tyranny on the part of the one who controls the purse strings, where the relationship of husband and wife and its resulting fatherhood and motherhood rest upon a commercial basis destructive of woman's self-respect, the sooner that kind of home is destroyed the better.

The granting of the franchise will not disrupt any home which is based upon mutual love and respect, upon the recognition of each other's rights, where the children learn to love and reverence both parents not merely because of their material dependence upon them but because of the spirit of kindness and justice by which their daily lives are ordered.

The foundations of no true home will ever be seriously weakened and disturbed by the fact that, in the interest of the entire household and of the community in which they dwell, both father and mother are permitted to have a voice in the affairs of that community. On the contrary, instead of creating sex antagonism and disrupting the home, the enfranchisement of women would develop still more the true spirit of home.

We hear much of late about eugenics, the science of the physical perfecting of the human race. The thoughtful man and woman must feel in sympathy with this great movement; but if we would promote the highest development of the race, the mental and moral must keep step with the physical. No matter how physically perfect the parents may be, the ideal child which is to develop into the ideal man or woman can never be born of the union of a free father and a slave mother, or of an intelligent father and an ignorant and degraded mother; it can never develop under conditions where one half of the race, irrespective of character, of intelligence or ability, but merely by reason of sex, hold in subjection the will of the other half of the race.

It is then the duty of this high court of justice, presided over by the enlightened conscience of the nation, to direct a judgment in favor of the plaintiff and declare the true intent and meaning of our Constitution and of the great declaration of principles upon which it is based to be that all men and women are born free and equal, entitled alike to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and to an equal voice in the choice of the Government to which they are to give allegiance and the making of the laws which shall affect their welfare.



Short Story Has Deteriorated Since 1895

James Lane Allen Tells of Impetus Which Civil War Gave to Literature and Thinks Poe Has Not Influenced American Fiction Appreciably

By Joyce Kilmer.

THAT Edgar Allan Poe, in spite of his acknowledged genius, has had practically no influence on the development of the short story in America, and that the current short story written in America is inferior to that written during the years between 1870 and 1895, these are two remarkable statements recently made to me by James Lane Allen, the distinguished author of "The Choir Invisible," "The Mettle of the Pasture," and many another memorable novel.

I found Mr. Allen in the pleasant workroom of his New York residence. Himself a Southerner, he is an enthusiastic admirer of the poet whose name is inseparably linked with Southern letters. But I was soon to find that he does not share the opinion of those who consider Poe the originator of the modern short story, nor does he rate Poe's influence in fiction as very wide.

"There is always much interest in short stories," he said, "among authors, and in the great body of readers. You say that Mr. Gouverneur Morris believes that except Poe almost no writer before our generation could write short stories.

"I do not wish to be placed in a position of publicly criticising Mr. Gouverneur Morris's opinion of the short story. But it may not seem antagonistic to the opinion of any one to call attention to the fact that of all American short stories yet written the two most widely known in and outside our country were written independently of Poe. These are 'The Man Without a Country' and 'Rip Van Winkle.'

"As the technique of the American short story is understood and applied today, neither of these two stories can be regarded as a work of impeccable art. But flaws have not kept them from fame. By a common verdict the flawless short stories of the day are fameless. Certainly, also, Hawthorne was uninfluenced by Poe in writing short stories that remain secure among brief American classics.

"This, of course, is limiting the outlook to our own literature. Beyond our literature, what of Balzac? In the splendor of his achievements with the novel, Balzac has perhaps been slighted as a master of the short story. Think, for instance, of such a colossal fragment as 'The Atheist's Mass.'

"And what of Boccaccio? For centuries before Poe, 'The Decameron' shone before the eyes of the world as the golden treasury of model forms for the short story.

"And centuries before Boccaccio, flashing from hand to hand all over the world, there was a greater treasury still, the treasury of 'The Arabian Nights.'

"It is no disparagement to Poe to say that his genius did not originate the genius of the short story. His true place, his logical place, in the development of the short story is that of a man with ancestors—naturally!

"Since there is a breath of nativity blowing through his stories, I think it is the breath of far distant romance from somewhere. Certainly his stories are as remote from our civilization and from all things American as are Oriental tales."

Mr. Allen showed he had given much thought to Edgar Allan Poe's place among the American fiction writers, so I thought that he might also have some interesting things to say about Poe as a poet. He had. He mentioned a quality of Poe's verse which for some reason or other seems heretofore to have escaped the notice of students of American poetry.

"It may be worth while calling attention," he said, "to the fact that nearly all of Poe's poems belong to the night. Twelve o'clock noon never strikes to his poetic genius. His best poems are Poe's Nights, if not 'Arabian Nights.'

"There is a saying that the German novel long ago died of the full moon. To Poe the dead moon was the orb of life. The sun blotted him out."

Great as is his admiration for Poe's genius, Mr. Allen does not believe he has greatly influenced American prose. He said:

"As to the influence of Poe's short stories in our country, this seems to be a tradition mainly fostered by professors of English in American universities and by the historians of our literature. The tradition does not prevail among American writers. Actually there is no traceable stamp of the influence of his prose writings on the work of any American short story writer known to me, save one. That one is Ambrose Bierce.

"Why is it," I asked, "that Poe's influence on American fiction has been so slight?"

"The main reason," Mr. Allen answered, "why Poe's stories have remained ontside American imitation or emulation is perhaps because they are projected outside American sympathies. They lie today where they lay when they were written: beyond the confines of what the German calls the literature of the soil.

"Poe and Ambrose Bierce are at least to be linked in this: that they are the two greatest and the two coldest of all American short story writers. Any living American fictionist will perhaps bear testimony to the fact that he has never met any other writer who has been influenced by the stories of Poe."

"Mr. Allen," I said, "you believe that the American short story has not been influenced by Poe; has the American short story, however, improved since his time?"

"The renascence of the American short story," said Mr. Allen thoughtfully, "its real efflorescence as a natural literary art form, took place after the close of the civil war. The historians of our literature have, perhaps, as is customary with them, held to the strict continuity of tradition as explaining this renascence. If so, they have omitted one of the instinctive forces of human nature, which invariably act in nations that have literatures and act ungovernably at the termination of all wars.

"After any war spontaneity in story telling is one of the ungovernable impulses of human nature. This can be traced from modern literature back to primitive man returning from his feuds. When he had no literature, he carved his story on the walls of his cave or on a bone to tell the glory of the fight. Before he could even carve a bone he hung up a row of the heads of the defeated. Perhaps the original form of the war short story was a good thick volume of beads. Within our own civilization the American Indian told his short stories in this way—with American heads or tufts of scalps—a sad way of telling them for our forefathers.

"At the close of the American civil war the atmosphere, both North and South, was charged with stories. The amazing fact is not that short stories should have begun at that time, but that they should have begun with such perfection. This perfection expressed itself more richly during the period of, say, from 1870 to 1895—twenty-five years—than it has ever done since.

"The evidence is at hand that the best of the American short stories written during that period outweigh in value those that have been written later—with the exception of those of one man. And this evidence takes this form—that those stories were collected into volumes, had an enormous sale, had the highest critical appreciation, have passed into the histories of literature written since, have gone into the courses of English literature now being taught in the universities, and are still steadily being sold.

"Is this true of the best short stories being written now? Are any of the short stories written since that period being bound into volumes and extensively sold? Do the professors of English literature recommend them to their classes? That is the practical test.

"The one exception is O. Henry. He alone stands ont in the later period as a world within himself; as much apart from any one else as are Hawthorne and Poe."

Mr. Allen did not express an opinion as to the probable effects on literature of the war. He said:

"Now, the North and the South in the renascence of the short story after the civil war divide honors about equally. But it is impossible to speak of the Southern short story, or indeed of Southern literature at all, without being brought to the brink of a snbject which lies back of the whole philosophy of Southern literature."

Mr. Allen paused for a moment. Then he continned, speaking with an intensity which reminded me of his Southern birth and npbringing:

"Suppose that at the end of the present European war Germany should be victorious and France defeated. And suppose that in France there should not be left a single publishing house, a single literary periodical, a single literary editor, a single critic, and scarcely even a single buyer of books.

"And suppose that the defeated French people wanted to cry ont their soul over their defeat and against their conquerors. And suppose that in order to do this every French novelist, short story writer or poet, unable to keep silent, should begin to write and begin to send his novel or his short story or his poem over into Germany to be read by a German editor, published by a German publisher, and sold in a German book shop to a German reader. What kind of French literature of the war do you think would appear in Germany and be fostered there?

"But this is exactly what happened after the war between the North and the South.

"The few voices that began to be sent northward across the demolished battle line could only be the voices that would be listened to and welcomed on the other side. That is the reason why that first literature was so mild, so tempered, so thin, so devitalized, that it seemed not to come from an enraged people, but from the memories of their ghosts.

"As a result of finding war literature inexpressible in such conditions, the young generation of Southerners dropped the theme of war altogether and explored other paths. So that perhaps the most original and spontaneous fragments of this new Southern post-bellum literature are in the regions of the imagination, where no note of war is heard.

"It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that if Joel Chandler Harris, a young Southerner, had possessed full freedom to wreak his genius on the war, the world might never have heard of 'Uncle Remus.' The world might never have known that among the cotton plantations there dwelt a brother to Aesop and to La Fontaine."



James Lane Allen

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The Metropolitan's New Wagner Conductor

Artur Bodanzky, an Austrian, for the First Time in America, Tells His Views on Conducting German Repertoire After Midnight Sightseeing Tour



Artur Bodanzky.

ARTUR BODANZKY, the new Austrian conductor of the German répertoire at the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived from Europe last week, and visited the Opera House for the first time on Thursday.

He had been expected at 11 o'clock at the Opera House, but he did not arrive there until about 12:30. There was a reason for the delay.

He arrived at his hotel at about 11 o'clock Wednesday night. Otto Weil of the administrative staff of the Metropolitan, who had crossed with him, immediately took him in tow. He was dined at a Broadway restaurant, and then for several hours whisked about in a taxicab, seeing the buildings. As an antidote to the impression of the torn-up streets in the subway regions, he was taken into the two great railway stations. They arrived back at the hotel at 3:30 A. M. on his first night in America.

As a rule, there is no more helpless figure in the world than a foreign musical artist on his first day in our midst, especially if he is of the degree of importance that warrants setting in motion the formidable machinery of official welcoming, and makes him generally a victim of that social stage fright the artist sometimes experiences coming into contact with official life, conscious that he must be careful what he says and what he does.

Mr. Bodanzky, even though his entry into this country was made possible only by diplomatic negotiation, and though he arrives here with some remembrance in the back of his head that there is a pro or anti Teuton question, does not exactly fit into the picture of an arriving artist that has been referred to.

His manners in meeting the little world of the Opera House are assured and there is little sign of trembling, even though the audience included the legendarily dreaded newspaper men.

Mr. Bodanzky has a smattering of English, at least enough to get along with for a while until he becomes more expert.

He is a tall, lean man, with an aquiline nose, over which are gold-rimmed spectacles, and black hair, which, if cut somewhat à la Bohème, is still fairly closely cropped and not particularly suggestive of the artist life. In fact, to see him without knowing his occupation, an American, having perhaps somewhat hazy ideas on the subject, might pick him for something like a young professor of economics at a German university and would constantly be tempted to call him "Herr Professor" in conversation. The illusion is still further carried out by a certain precision in his utterance and sense of authority with which he talks.

Yet a short talk reveals the fact that he is not at all academic in his habits of thought, nor is he professorial in his attitude.

In fact, the keywords he used in speaking of German opera were "heroic and romantic." If one is to speculate on what spirit he will bring into his work, no better basis can be offered than what he said in reply to a question put by an interviewer from THE TIMES as to his ideas on German opera.

"Mr. Bodanzky," the questioner said, "you have come from Germany, where the dominance of the native school is complete. What is your idea as to the place the German school should have in an opera house like the Metropolitan, where no school has the advantage of unquestioned supremacy?"

"The forte of German opera," replied the conductor, "is to dominate in the heroic and romantic sphere. In 'Lohengrin' and 'Euryanthe' we have the index of character of German music. They are heroic and they are romantic primarily. Wagner carries the same elements into others of his works besides 'Lohengrin,' which shows them in their knightly phase. 'Die Meistersinger' shows them in the setting of the common people; 'Tristan' puts them into the realm of philosophy, and the 'Ring' music-dramas repeat them in a spirit of folklore."

Continuing this thought, it was pointed out to Mr. Bodanzky that many persons thought of Italian opera in the sense of its being romantic also, and he was asked what he considered the difference between the Italian operas and the German, which are presented side by side at the Metropolitan, in this regard.

"The difference between the two aspects of romanticism," he said in reply, "is well expressed in the difference between the Italian and the German renaissance. The Italian renaissance was clothed in brilliance and elaboration of feeling, the German was colder and more religious. The Italian was pagan, the German spiritual. It is the difference between Florence and Eisenach, between Borgia and the Popes on the one hand and Martin Luther on the other."

It was apparent that Mr. Bodanzky was fresh from one of the Teutonic countries and inclined to remember the reports that have been referred to in this country as being circulated abroad of the strength of American pro-Ally feeling.

He was asked whether he had formed any opinion as to what was the American attitude toward German opera and whether he thought war feeling had influenced it.

"As far as those things go," he said, "I have not formed any opinion. But I am loath to think that politics will be allowed to enter into art and make it untrue to itself.

"As to what the influence of this war will be on music, I would not venture to guess. I am no prophet. However, we have at least the right to assume that, as has been the case after previous wars, a renaissance will occur in the art. How long this influence will take to make itself felt, and what headway it will make against the enormous material ruin that will be inflicted and the hard feeling engendered between the nations, it is impossible to say. At any rate, America can be congratulated in being spared participation."

The conductor is 38 years old and was born in Vienna. His father was a Hungarian. He graduated from the Vienna Conservatory in 1896 with honors in violin and composition, and immediately went into the Vienna Opera as first violinist. Here he attracted the attention of Gustav Mahler. He became Mahler's assistant, and remained so until the latter advised him to take an outside engagement as offering better chances for advancement.

Then Mr. Bodanzky went to Budweis in Bohemia, where he conducted comic opera. Later he went to the Theater an der Wein, where he attracted attention for his direction of such works as those of Johann Strauss. Then he conducted light opera in Paris and concerts in Munich and cities of Russia, finally directing the Lortzing Opera in Berlin.

Next he went to the Royal Opera at Prague, and in 1909 he was appointed conductor at Mannheim, where later he became musical director and then administrative director.

In the Spring of 1914 he conducted "Parsifal" in London. The success of these performances led to his being engaged to conduct a "Ring" cycle in Paris the following October. This cycle was never given, however, on account of the war.

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H. C. Frick's "St. Francis," by Giovanni Bellini

Beautiful Painting Showing Saint Before His Cell, Recently Acquired by Mr. Frick, Considered One of the Earliest Examples of Italian Landscape

A Reproduction of Mr. Frick's Picture Will Be Found in Today's Picture Section of The Times



"The Agony in the Garden," by Giovanni Bellini, (in the National Gallery, London,) Showing Interesting Treatment of Landscape.

FIFTEENTH-CENTURY Italian art is set with pure and lovely jewels, but it would be difficult to find a painting in which intellectual power, dainty invention, and aestbetic charm are more sensitively combined than in the "St. Francis," by Giovanni Bellini, now in Mr. Frick's collection, and reproduced, by the owner's kind permission, in today's picture section of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is not only one of the most important paintings of its period and origin ontside of Italy, but it unites to an extraordinary technical felicity, worthy of all the labors of expertise that have been spent upon it, a romantic interest sufficient to enlist the least initiated public, and into the bargain it possesses a picturesque history.

Formerly it belonged to Messer Taddeo Contarino, who lived in Venice in 1525. Paolo Mussi in "The Anonimo" refers to it as follows: "Tbe oil picture on panel representing St. Francis in the Desert is by Giovanni Bellini. It was commenced by him for Messer Giovanni Michiel and has in the backgronnd a wonderfully elaborate and highly finished landscape." The statement that Bellini had "commenced" the picture for Giovanni Michiel has given rise to many suppositions, among them that the artist intended later to add the vision and the rays conveying the Stigmata to the hands and feet, as these are present in all other knowa pictures of the Saint receiving the Stigmata. Sir Sidney Colvin assumes that in spite of their absence the stigmatisation unquestionably is the subject of the picture, as the marks are seen and the attitude and expression are those of "sudden spiritual awe and ravishment." He adds: "To represent the miracle thus, by the gesture and gaze and expression of the saint alone, is a thing nnique in art."

This point of view, interesting and persuasive as it is, does not wholly carry conviction. There is the possibility of an interpretation which would show Bellini in the light of a still more original and personal genius. St. Francis is standing in front of the door of his hnt, his arms outspread, his head thrown back, gazing upward with raised eyes and mouth open. Around him is an exquisite and noble landscape fortified by the bold grandeur of rocky heights and softened by the bland curves of a flowing stream and a profusion of delicate vegetation springing from clefts in the rocks or creeping over their surface. In the distance a shepherd drives forth his flock to pasture; in the middle distance a donkey, typical beast of the region, stands reflective with ears pointed somewhat forward. Trees are in leaf, and in the background are buildings clustered in a fold of a hill, with one imposing structure on the summit.

In this vigorous composition it is tempting to discover not a conventional version of the St. Francis theme, but a conception of the happy saint arrived at the Tuscan hillside rejoicing in the approval of his Lord as it was demonstrated to him by the vociferous welcome of "his brothers, the birds," stepping out from his hut at the breaking of day and greeting the fair Italian morning with jubilant song. Bellini's own love of nature would have led him deeply to sympathize with this aspect of the saint's temperament, and the independence that prompted him to use landscape for the conventional group of the Virgin and Child, the first Italian painter to do this, would have encouraged his substitution of a simple and natural episode in the life of St. Francis for the episode oftenest chosen by his fellow-painters. Bellini's innovations in art were invariably away from the schematic and in the direction of realism. He, of course, had heard the many legends connecting the saint with music—how he went out in the evening to challenge the nightingale in song; how he pleaded for the larks with the Emperor to obtain for them a Winter feast day and the assurance of sustenance; how the larks repaid him by discarding their matutinal habit on the night of his death in order that they might companion his departing soul with their singing. Bellini must have known of him as the saint who was continually singing and whose disciples were of accord with him in his devotion to music, counting among their number the author of "Dies irae, dies illa" and the author of the "Stabat Mater Speciosa" and the "Stabat Mater Dolorosa." What then more natural than to dwell on these characteristics, love of natnre and love of music in painting this important picture, instead of repeating a formula outworn? In this case one might improvise the title "St. Francis Before His Cell Singing Praises to the Highest."

Whatever interpretation may be put upon the painter's treatment of his subject, no one in the presence of the picture can think of it as in any sense or degree unfinished or as planned for any addition, and the most plansible, if also the most commonplace, explanation of the phrase in the Anonino so oddly puzzling to the commentators is that Bellini began the picture for one patron and finished it for another.

It was shown in 1857 in the Art Treasures Exhibition in Manchester, England, and was then the property of a Captain Dingwell. Subsequently, when Captain Dingwell sold his house and all its contents, it passed into the possession of Thomas Hollaway, who apparently had no appreciation of its importance. It lay practically buried from public knowledge in the house at Sunninghill until about 1910, when Langdon Douglas discovered it and made known its quality



"The Transfiguration," by Giovanni Bellini, (in the Naples Museum,) Showing Certain Landscape Features Resembling Those in Mr. Frick's Picture.

and history. It was exhibited at Burlington House in 1912, and was then the property of Miss Driver. It was sent to Milan to be cleaned by Professor Cavenaghi, and when it came back numerous beauties were disclosed which had been hidden by dirt. Critics have placed it in the earlier years of Bellini's third period, earlier than the "Allegory" in the Uffizi and later than the "Transfiguration" in the National Gallery.

The picture was bought by Mr. Frick through the Knoedlers in the Spring of the present year. The price was $250,000. In 1852 the British Government had had an opportunity to buy it for the National Gallery at a little more than one-seventieth of that price, and the authorities were justly censured for not having embraced the chance.

When the painting was shown in the Old Masters' Exhibition at Burlington House the London critics greeted it with enthusiasm. Sir Sidney Colvin said of it: "It is perhaps the most important page of imaginative landscape painting produced in Italy in the late fifteenth century, and, moreover, is wholly original and exceptional in its treatment of the theme."

The theme is one that in itself claims the closest attention. Aside from the particular episode commemorated, the type chosen for the saint is of great interest. The founder of the Franciscan Order, a simple and naïf preacher, had little in common with the erudite Benedictines, or with those princes of culture under whose encouragement the arts were turned toward repetition and imitation of antique models.

His enthusiasm for the visible world and the deep mysticism of his thought were alike a source of direct and indirect inspiration to poets and painters, musicians and sculptors from the time of his actual life until the last echo of his influence died out in the full flood of the Renaissance. "By the free purity of the naïvely heroic faith with which he revived and renewed the Gospel thought," says M. Lafeuestre in an illuminating article in the Revue des Deux Mondes, "by the tender and impassioned admiration professed by him for all the beauties of the natural world, by the compassioning love that he excites for all the troubles and weaknesses of suffering humanity; by all the seductiveness of his natural eloquence and of his poetic and artistic temperament, he heightened and increased the innumerable agitations and moral, literary, intellectual and artistic ambitions which, together with political activities, had been aroused in all the Italian republics by the defeat of Barbarossa and the peace of Constance."

The earliest representations of his physical aspect show him black-eyed, swarthy, thin, fairly corresponding to the description of him given by his follower, Thomas da Celano. In this he is of ordinary height and rather small in build, with a round head of medium size, a salient, oblong face, a narrow, smooth forehead, frank black eyes of medium size, brown hair, straight eyebrows, a nose regular in shape and tapering toward the end, small, spreading ears, even white teeth, thin, finely cut lips, a dark, somewhat scanty beard, a thin neck, short arms, small hands, long fingers, slender legs, small feet, a tender skin, little flesh on his bones.

Nothing, certainly, could be more specific, but the artists of Assisi very soon began to emaciate and lengthen the type and to impose a pallor and dryness on the skin, in obedience to a preconceived ideal of the mystic. Cimabue and Giotto restored his wholesome freshness and manly beauty, and after them came a host of artists to whom he was merely a tradition about which their personal fancy could play, changing with their varying sentiments, thoughts, and dreams.

In Mr. Frick's picture the artist has been dominated by the idea of uniting the saint spiritually to the austere yet ingratiating landscape. Never did a figure more expressively compose with its background and environment. In his erect pose, and with his fervent gesture, Francis conveys less the idea of that devout humility which made him "the saintliest of saints, seem among sinners himself almost a sinner," than of the puissant energy of soul breathing life into the little band of cheerful Umbrian apostles, the "joculatores of God," and cansing their teachings to spread over all Europe.

The color is not less admirable than the plastic quality of the work. The deep blue sky has keen white lines of cloud stretching across it touched with silvery gleams of light. The rocks are of a curious blue-green, and the buildings on the hillside are golden in the sunlight. The place is probably intended for Monte della Verna, the isolated peak among the Tuscan Appenines which was given to Francis in 1213 by Count Orlando de Cattani da Chiusi as a retreat specially favorable for contemplation, and to which he retired in August, 1224, with three companions. In a "History of the Suppressed Convent of San Michele alla Doccia Sotto Fiesole," compiled for Mr. Henry White Cannon, whose property the convent became, is reproduced a sixteenth century print of La Verna which, in many details, suggests the view in Bellini's picture. Francis wears the dress of his order, accurately reproduced, a plain tunic with sleeves long and loose but less ample than those of the Benedictines, fastened around the waist with a knotted cord representing symbolically the halter or bridle of a tamed animal as Fraucis conceived the body hronght under snbjection to the spirit.

A scant cape with a hood attached hangs over the shoulders. It could not have been long before the painting of the pictnre that the color of the Franciscan robe was changed from its original gray to brown. Bellini has painted it the latter color. Francis is barefoot, but under his desk, on which rests a hook bound in red, lie his sandals, the Italian name for which has caused the Franciscan friars in Italy to be called Zoccolanti. The hut has a gate of wattled twigs, and the posts are strong tree boughs from which the bark is partly stripped. A rabbit peeks from a hollow in the rock, large birds are at the left of the composition, a bridge crosses the river. There are notes of reddish brown throughout the foliage and accessories, and the flesh tones of the saint are ruddy. Just behind his figure is a staff of pale pink flowers, exquisite in delicate realism, lending a curious intimacy to the scene. The brilliancy of the colors and their fusion in a mellow tone enrich the effect of the austere composition without lessening its force. Altogether a most lovely aud interesting work, the presence of which in this country is an affair of genuine importance to all lovers of art.



Portrait of Anne, by George Bellows, in the Autumn Exhibition at the Montross Galleries.

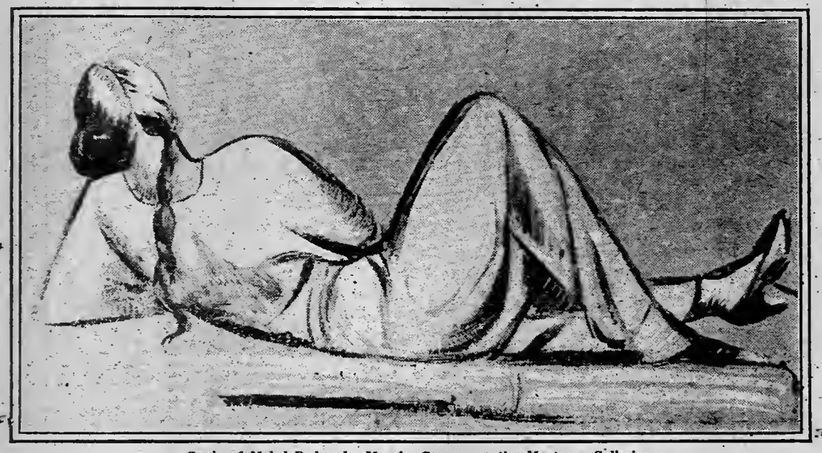
It is entertaining to compare the landscape in Mr. Frick's painting with examples of the Flemish landscape painting which flourished in the fifteenth century by the side of the Italian and which waa carried on by the masters with infinite fidelity of observation and attention to detail. Perhaps the Fleming who had most in common with Bellini is Memling. Fromentin writes of Memling's art: "Imagine, in the midst of the horrors of his centnry, a privileged place, a sort of angelic retreat, ideally quiet and shut in, where passions are hushed, where troubles cease, where one prays, where one worships, where everything is transfigured, moral and physical ugliness alike, where new sentiments are born, where simplicities, sweetness, mildness, grow like lilies, and you will have an idea of the unique soul of Memling." Something of this impression is given by the two beautiful wings of a tryptich by Memling, formerly in the Kann Collection and now belonging to Mr. Morgan.

The saintly types are more tender, less energetic than Bellini's saint, the landscape also is more bland and gay, yet there is a certain spiritual affinity with the work of the much more deeply intellectual Italian. The difference as well as the likeness is expressed quite as clearly in the landscape as in the figures.

One also thinks of the splendid St. Francis by El Greco given to the Dublin Gallery by Sir Hugo Lane not long before his death. If the mind is soothed rather than excited by passing from Bellini to Memling, the contrary is true in passing from Bellini's St. Francis to the representation by El Greco, which shows the saint at the moment of his ecstasy, the dramatic power of his expression and gesture accentuated by the sharp, broken lines of the clouds against which his figure is relieved. Truly in the house of art are many mansions, and much of the pleasure of seeing great pictures comes from their association with similar images that are cherished by the memory.

Legros at the Knoedler Galleries.

The collection of etchings by Alphonse Legros at the Knoedler Galleries contains a number of plates not often seen in exhibitions of the work of this artist, among them the subject entitled "La Mort de St. François," in both the third and fourth states. Francis is shown lying on the earth, the marks of the stigmata on his hands and feet, his disciples standing about him, the symbolic skull by his side. In an article on Legros for the Print Collector's Bulletin, Paul Burty Haviland says of Legros: "He loves that which is simple and permanent. He loves the soil, and in humanity he loves those who are nearest to the soil." His etching, "The Death of the Vagabond," is more dramatic than that dedicated to the saint who took poverty for his bride, but he has managed in each to suggest the dignity and gravity of death and the serenity of dying.



Study of Mabel Dodge, by Maurice Sterne, at the Montross Galleries.

AUTUMN EXHIBITION
October 2nd to 23d
MONTROSS GALLERY
550 Fifth Avenue—above 45th St.

New York University Art Courses
In Galleries of Metropolitan Museum
"History of Art" "Altman Paintings"
"Modern Art"
MONDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
LECTURER.....Mr. Louis Weinberg.
Fee per course.....$10.00
First sessions, Oct. 11 and 13, at 2 P. M.

A Source of Innocent Merriment

Trust Them!

He—I wish I could tell my love for you to the whole world.

She—That part of it has already been attended to. My mother, my aunt, my sister, and my little brother were listening outside the door last evening.

He Was Ready.

New Clerk (in department store) — Anything I can do for you, Ma'am?

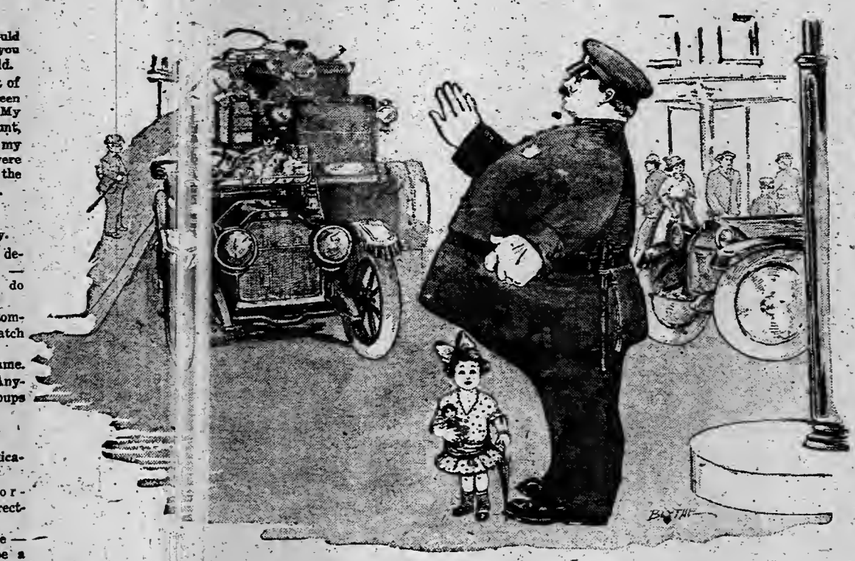
Old Lady Customer—I want to match something.

Clerk—I'm game. What'll it be? Anything from bull pups to pennies!

Domestic Application.

Knicker — Torpedoes can be directed by wireless.

Bocker — Fine — wouldn't that be a safe way to blow the cook up?



THE ISLE OF SAFETY.

Perplexed.

Mildred — Don't you think it's horrid to lead a useless life?

Beatrice — I've stopped it. I'm making sweaters for the soldiers at the front. Why don't you?

"I'm going to. But I can't make up my mind what color silk to use."

Munitions of War.

Knicker — Jones says he has a shell factory.

Bocker—Huh! he raises chickens.

Very Unusual.

"I met with an unusual experience today."

"That so? What happened?"

"I upset an ink bottle on a clean tablecloth."

"Nothing unusual about that."

"Yes, there was. The bottle was empty."

No Longer Responsible.

THE dangers of travel by sea at this time have played havoc with the nerves of timid passengers.

Early one morning recently there was considerable commotion on the decks of a coastwise vessel plying between Savannah and Baltimore, when a scantily clad man hurried from his stateroom and dashed toward the upper deck. On the way he ran into the Captain of the vessel.

"What's the matter, Captain?" he managed to gasp. "Have we been torpedoed?"

"Calm yourself, my dear Sir, and be prepared for the worst," answered the official.

"Oh, don't tell me we're going down!" moaned the other. "Quick, where are the life preservers?"

"They wouldn't be of any service at this stage," explained the Captain.

"Too late?" quavered the despairing passenger.

"Yes," said the Captain, very solemnly. "I've done all we can for you. You'll have to look out for yourself from now on. You see, we've just tied up to the dock."

The Young Idea.

A TEACHER on the east side was instructing her class in the rudiments of the English language.

"Pietro," she said, "make a sentence with the word 'indisposition.'"

Pietro, who was of a pugilistic turn, assumed an aggressive attitude and answered:

"When youse wants to fight, you stands in dis position."

Unfortunate Wording.

"Doctor, I am sorry to bring you way out to the suburbs."

"Don't mention it. You see, I have another patient out this way; consequently I will kill two birds with one stone."

Pure Country Air.

A PROFESSOR in an educational institution of this city was examining some students in hygenic science.

"The great city agglomerations vitiate the atmosphere," he said. "Morbiferous germs, escaping from inhabited interiors, contaminate the air roundabout. In the country, however, the atmosphere remains pure. Why is that, Jones?"

"Because," said Jones, "the people in the country never open their windows."

A Devout Oriental.

A MEMBER of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington tells a story of a Persian who came to this country on a special mission.

Among those who entertained him was a wealthy American who invited the Oriental to his country house. The morning of the guest's arrival the American visited him in his apartment and was astonished to see him hopping about the floor in the strangest way imaginable. The host ventured to ask the reason for this curious action. The Persian replied:

"You see, this carpet is green, with pink roses here and there. Green is a sacred color with us, so I am obliged to hop from rose to rose. It is good exercise, but rather fatiguing."

Don't Try.

"Is there any way of stopping these cyclones?" asked the man from the East.

"Oh, no," replied the Westerner; "the best way is to go right along with 'em."—Yonkers Statesman.

Uncomplimentary.

"You look blue and discouraged, old man."

"I'm not myself this morning."

"Well, that's nothing to feel so bad about."—Boston Transcript.

Lines from a Jester's Notebook—By John Kendrick Bangs

DISENCHANTMENT.

[These lines are taken from "Howls from Helicon," by A. Sufferan Mann, Professor of Distemperaneous Literature at St. Vitus Academy, Milledgeville, Ga. They are metrically supposed to convey the idea that they were written on a Motor Cycle running at full speed over a back country road. The sympathetic reader will note the recurrence of the thank-you-marm movement at irregular intervals.]

THREE cheers for blithesome Fall!
List to the Chestnut's call.
His merry burr
So redolent of stir!
The Oyster safe and sane
Hath come again,
His health restored to par
Beneath the sway of soft September's welcome R.
The heat of Summer's o'er,
And back from hill and shore
Comes airy-fairy Phyllis with her coat of tan—
Dear Indi-an!—
The freckles on her nose,
And chin
Disclose
The golden treasure that doth lie within.
The Punkin gay
Growe mellower each passing day,
And thinks with flashing eye
Of coming hours when in the glad Thanksgiving Pie
He
Shall have achieved his destiny.
O joyous time! O gladsome days!
O crispy, whispy, Autumn ways—
No flaw hast thou!
No fly bedecks thy bulgent brow!
All's peace, and joy, and sweet content,
With thy rare blessings all unpent,
And—
What is this? Ye gods! O gee!
A Summer Hotel Bill—addressed to me—
"Nine hundred dollars, please remit!
Yours truly, Ebeneser Pitt!"
I faint! I grasp! I totter—swoon!
I think of sundry sweets of June,
And—O dence take the fall!!
That's all.

AN UNSELFISH SOUL.

Weary Waggles, having eaten a heart lunch, turned to say good-bye to his hostess.

"What!" she cried. "Going already? Why, you haven't more than half-mowed that lawn."

"No, Ma'am," said Weary, "but you see, I kind o' thought some other poor feller tin' a job might be comin' along soon, if I done it all there wouldn't be nothin' for him."

AN EXPLANATION.

"The Wolf is at my door," quoth I,
As with joy just hubbled o'er—
Mr. Optimist came by.
"What luck," quoth he, "to have a door!"
I that is why, to my disgrace,
I disarranged his smiling face.

THE READY SUFFRAGETTE.

"You are charged, Madame," said the Judge, "with having voted five times?"

"Well, why shouldn't I, Judge?" said the lady with an air of conviction. "I was only making up for the votes I have been deprived of since I reached voting age."

LOCATED.

"You claim that Colonel Carter's automobile ran into you, Rastus?" said the Presiding Justice.

"Yassuh—she sure did give me some bump, Jedge," replied Rastus.

"And where did it hit you?" queried the Judge.

"In the toyms ob de automobile itse'f, Jedge," said the old man, "right squar' in de tonneau, Suh."

A DIAGNOSIS.

After poor Digby had been floored by ptomaine poisoning after a luncheon at a Chinese Restaurant, Wagley, the facetious Physician, pronounced it an attempt at Chop-Suey-cide, which explains why it was the Physician and not the patient who was taken to the Hospital in the ambulance.

BILDAD'S VIEW.

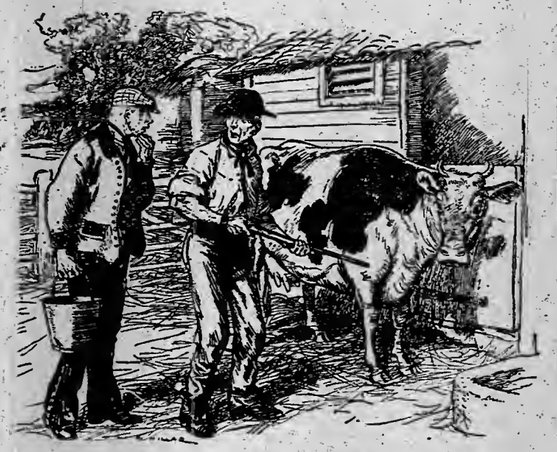
"If it be true that England will not hear of Peace until the Kaiser is crushed," said Bildad, "Peace should be here."

"Is the Kaiser crushed?" asked von Dinkelspiel scornfully.

"He is," said Bildad. "On himself."

THE REFLECTIONS OF OMAR KHAYOODLE.

Exercise due care in the selection of your friends, O beloved Fido, lest an admired Chum develop into a Chump."



NEW TO THE LAND.

Alfred 'Awker (late of Stepney)—I don't 'arf like the joh, Bill!

Bill Simmons (late of Rotherhithe)—Nor me, Alf; seems a hloomin' shime ter kill it for the sake of a little milk!—(Punch, London.)



Brain-Weary?

Too tired to think or read because of over-work, want of rest and excessive concentration. Take Wincarnis.

Sample bottle for 10 cents to pay for packing and delivery. Booklet Free.

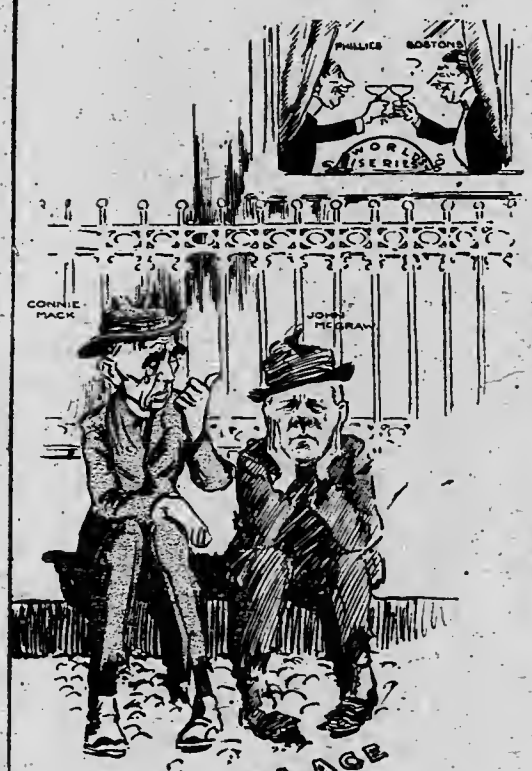
Edward Lassere, Inc., U. S. Agents
400 West 23rd St., New York

WINCARNIS
The Famous Tonic and Restorative

Impressions of the Passing Show



WAR: "NO. WONDER HE HASN'T TIME TO SEE ME!"



THOSE WERE THE HAPPY DAYS
CONNIE—"DO YOU REMEMBER JOHN WHEN WE USED TO EAT IN THERE?"



KAISER—"DON'T BE FRIGHTENED FERDY, I'M BEHIND YOU!"

The New York Times

Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

AUTUMN BOOK NUMBER

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1915 | 28 PAGES

FIVE HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS THIS FALL

A Carefully Selected List of Representative Publications That Gives An Interesting Indication of Literary Tendencies This Season

THE annual Autumn list of 500 books which THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS offers to its readers today is evidence that the business of publishing has recovered from the uncertainty of a year ago. At this time last year nearly all American publishers, however cheerful the face they turned toward the future, were doubtful as to effects which war abroad and business depression at home would have upon the book trade during the Fall and Winter months. But October of this year finds little or no doubt among publishers that the Fall and Winter season will be for their business a time of at least average prosperity. They are, perhaps, a little uncertain still as to what continuing influences the war will have upon the character of the public demand for books.

In some respects the list indicates decided changes in the book desires of the general reader which manifest themselves in new tendencies within old lines of classification. But, apart from this, perhaps the most marked feature of this Autumn's general list is that it shows so little direct influence of the great war. There is evident, indeed, a distinct reaction from the general very decided war influence that was shown in the general lists of both last Spring and last Autumn. Fiction, for one thing, shows a more sprightly tone than usual in recent seasons. It is taking itself less seriously and is much less inclined to set itself problems of deep significance and poignant interest. Whether or not this is a conscious, or even an unconscious, reaction against the sombreness of feeling induced by knowledge of the terrors and ... rors along hundreds of miles of battlefront is a questi... not easy to answer. The fact remains that not only are ... ore stories appearing this Fall of lightsome spirit, but tha... ose also of more serious purpose are inclined to consi... their problems with a more cheerful philosophy.

A marked feature of the Fa... novels, as compared with those of recent seasons, is the ... lipse of the New Woman. A year ago she and her proble..., her future, her demand for social and economic indepe... ence, her revolts, her adventures, her successes and h... failures, loomed large in the pages of fiction. The nove... of this Fall have almost forgotten her existence. The ... w Woman in fiction is prone to be a very serious so... person, and when she ventures forth into an unknow... world she is pretty sure to stub her toe upon many ob... les, with harrowing results for all concerned, includ... the reader. And so it may be that her almost total ... pse this Fall is due to the general brightening of tone ... ch dominates the fiction world.

The one distinct and evide... ffect of the war upon general literature is to be se... n the books of travel. Always a large and importan... ction of current books, last Fall's lists were not grea... affected by the sudden conflagration, since it burst fo... too late in the Summer for its influence to be pronou... el. Last Spring saw its numbers dwindled almost to ... vanishing point and mostly confined to the Weste... Hemisphere. This Fall the travel section is enlarging ... in, with increasing attention upon our own country. The Panama-Pacific Exposition has taken across the ... ntinent many thousands of travelers who, but for the ... uropean conflict, would have continued in their life-lo... illusion that the United States is bounded on the west ... the Hudson River. Guide books and volumes of descriptic... setting forth the beauties and interests of the Pacific C... were offered to these possible travelers last Spring. ... uch books are but little in evidence this Fall, but there ... apparent the fruits of the stimulus to interest in o... own land given to the reading public by this new ... owledge which so many people have gained by travel ... oss its vast and varied distances. There has been b... n new curiosity about ... and a new recognition of the be... ics and the teeming possibilities of pleasure and interes... to be found wherever one may turn. North, East, Sout... or West, in the United States. And this new mental ... itude is already finding expression in books, a very c... rable advance guard of which is to be found in the p... lishers' offerings for this Fall.

This increasing interest in o... own country and affairs is reflected also in the growing ... mber of books that deal with our multiplying problems ... f civic, national, and industrial life. The business ma... s need to make the conduct of his affairs more effici... t and more fruitful gets response in the practical appli... tion of science of several kinds, from chemistry to psyci... logy, to the workings of his business and his relations ... th his employes and the public. The number of books ... pon the various phases of municipal affairs shows how ... ep is the general interest in the problems of city making, ... uilding, and city life, and prove, also, once more, that it ... necessary only for any feature of rightfulness to beco... repellent to the human sense of rightfulness to bring ... its reform any number of enthusiastic hands and head...

As usual, history and biogra... y lead the lists of all nonfiction books. It has been a lo... time since a single season brought out so many not... le volumes of biography and autobiography. This divisi... is rich in the life stories of men and women whose influ... e upon their time has been strongly marked and wh... e achievement has been of high consequence. It is not ... worthy, too, for the great diversity in the careers of its s... jects.

Still to be noted is the gro... g interest of the American public in the works of p... ts and dramatists. It is now two or three years sinc... publishers began to be aware that a goodly section of ... ir readers really wanted books of poetry by authors in t... ch with the world of today. Cautiously they have te... d this demand and have found prompt response. How ... arm and widespread this interest is and how fresh and ... a the work of the poets

(Continued on ... ge 376)

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WAR

Marked Increase During the Last Five Months in the Number of Books On the International Conflict As Shown in the Following Complete List

HEREWITH THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS presents the third section of its Bibliography of the European War. The first section appeared in THE BOOK REVIEW of Nov. 29, 1914, the second in that of April 18, 1915. Throughout the Summer there has been an increasing stream of new books relating directly or indirectly to the war. By the time the reviewers had finished the present list they discovered with some surprise that it contained almost as many titles as the two preceding lists combined. The three together constitute the most complete war bibliography that has been offered to the public.

The present list contains 262 titles, of which twenty-one are Oxford pamphlets grouped in a single paragraph. Nothing in the previous lists has been duplicated. Most of the new volumes deal directly with the war, rather than indirectly, and there are few reprints such as necessarily figured in the first list. So far as possible, all war books announced for Autumn publication are included here. A few of these are still in press, including Edith Wharton's "France at War," (Scribner.)

The classification, as before, is based primarily on countries, with Germany again in the lead. The former system is adhered to in other respects as well, except that the large miscellaneous remainder, formerly classified as "General," has been divided into more definite groups, such as "Scientific," "Religious and Ethical," "Historical," and "Essays and Studies."

Some interesting changes have come to light with the progress of the war. A considerable increase in the number of books devoted to the cause of world peace has necessitated a separate heading for such works. Another development is the increase of war fiction. There are twenty-one books of this kind, as compared with thirteen in April and none in the preceding November. The volumes written by eyewitnesses show a still greater gain, numbering twenty-five, as against nine in April. Though Germany continues to be the centre of discussion, there is a curious change in the rôle played by the Kaiser. In the preceding lists the German Emperor figured in the titles of fifteen books. In today's list he is mentioned in the title of only one book—a brief biographical study. The world has turned its gaze from the Kaiser to the German people.

A steady increase continues in the number of volumes devoted ... the United States and our relation to the European débâcle. There are seventeen that come directly under this classification, as compared with eleven in April; but the United States, as chief of the neutral powers, figures more or less largely in scores of books, especially those written in Eng...nd. Sir Gilbert Parker's "The World in the Crucible" (Dodd, Mead), for instance, devotes a chapter to our share of the German peril, and Señor Triana, a Colombian diplo...at, in "Some Aspects of the War" (Unwin) u...es all Latin Americans to support the Monroe Doctrine as their only safeguard against seizure of their territory. Howard P. Okie's whole volume, "America and the German Peril" (Heinemann), is devoted to an alarming exhibit of what Germany and the German-Americans could do in case of an attack ... the United States.

American newspaper correspondents sent to the front have come back deeply impressed with the danger of our military unpreparedness. In the volumes listed under the head of "Eyewitnesses" one comes upon the subject repeatedly. Robert McCormick, a Chicagoan, son of the former Ambassador to Russia, ...mes that his most earnest desire in writing "With the Russian Army" (Macmillan) is to awaken Americans to the fact that certain destruction awaits even the largest army of citizen soldiers, such as ours must be, when confronted by drilled legions like Germany's. Our coast defenses, he adds, would crumble like Belgium's forts, because we have not the soldiers to guard their outworks. Chicagoans do not usually take much interest in coast defenses, but Mr. McCormick has seen the results of modern shell fire.

Apparently there is a slight decrease of purely controversial books. One of those most widely discussed in recent months is "J'Accuse!" (Doran), a powerful indictment of the German Government by a former German official. A more philosophical view is that of Professor Millioud, a Swiss writer, in "La Caste Dominante Allemande."

In place of controversy over the question of who started the war—which most Americans now regard as settled—the latest trend is toward books that try to account for Germany as she stands revealed by events. Thus we have scientific studies, such as Thorstein Veblen's "Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution" (Macmillan), showing that industrial success is the dynamo behind German militarism; or Frederic C. Howe's "Socialized Germany" (Scribner), a spirited exhibit of the part played by State Socialism in Germany's national strength; or Senator Be...idge's "What Is Back of the War" (Bobbs-Merrill), a study of public sentiment in the warring countries. In the same category stands Professor Dewey's "German Philosophy and Politics" (Holt), which attempts to trace the war back to Kant. Even Ford Madox Hueffer's "When Blood Is Their Argument" (Doran) contains more analysis than controversy.

Another new phase: The formal historians have begun upon their great task, at which they will probably be working a hundred years from now. Several have already undertaken to tell the whole story of the war in many-volumed series. The most imposing work of this kind thus far is "The Great War" (George Barrie's Sons), by Professor George H. Allen of the University of Pennsylvania. The large first volume succeeds in being nonpartisan to an unusual degree. Ex-President Taft, who contributes the introduction, writes:

> The lack of preparedness on the part of all the Allies is the strongest evidence of their wish to avoid war. Probably Germany felt that a war must come in the near future, and that, with the odds against her and Austria in ultimate numbers and resources, now was the time, when she was in the pink of preparation and her adversaries were not.
>
> Our author considers the German Welt-politik and expresses some sympathy with Germany's impatience

(Continued on Page 370)

THREE NEW NOVELS OF AMERICAN LIFE

Important and Interesting Studies from Different Points of View by Owen Johnson, Theodore Dreiser, and Sinclair Lewis—Latest Works of Fiction

MAKING MONEY. By Owen Johnson. With eight illustrations by James Montgomery Flagg. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

A FIRST-RATE novel of New York life—that must be the verdict upon Owen Johnson's "Making Money." The author has put the feverish excitement of Wall Street into a thoroughly human and moving story, lighted at every step by a drama of young love and by the ideals of unspoiled youth. The book is free from the unpleasant vein that ran through "The Salamander," and the action is more natural. The moral element which we have learned to expect in Mr. Johnson's fiction, and which is a part of its strength, is here in its proper place—in the foundations of the plot.

Tom Beauchamp Crocker, otherwise Bojo, is an attractive hero from first to last. The clean-minded son of a wealthy New England manufacturer, he comes with three college friends to plunge into the money-mad crowd at the vortex of the great metropolis. The fevered atmosphere that envelops him is created with light, deft touches, and one of the best proofs of the author's skill is seen in the gradualness with which the reader realizes what the speculative disease is doing to the various characters. In the end one sees that it is destroying the care-free friendship of the four chums, dragging Bojo to the brink of dishonor, and gathering force for a catastrophe in the family of Doris and Patsie Drake, the two sisters who make his love story.

Mr. Johnson is especially successful in the creation of Dan Drake, the veteran speculator, father of the girls. To many, Drake will recall a well-known figure in real life. Daring, inscrutable, merciless, at times unscrupulous, yet playing the game by the rules as he understands them, he is a good type of the likable big men who do reprehensible things, suffer for them, and somehow still compel a certain degree of sympathetic admiration.

Drake tells Bojo that the secret of the game—any game—is to "think the way the other man thinks, and then think two jumps ahead of him." He does it to perfection, until his enemies get together and think three jumps ahead of him. Then comes the crash. Mrs. Drake, the selfish wife, who refuses to turn her hand to save him, though he has given her all her millions, is perhaps overdone in the story, but Doris, torn between shallow love and sordid ambition, is a sufficiently convincing character. And Patsie, of course, is all that the average reader could desire.

The pivotal centre of the plot, so far as Bojo is concerned, is the fact that Drake has deliberately used him, without his knowing it, to hammer down a certain railway stock. The deal brings Drake $10,000,000 and spreads ruin among Bojo's friends, whom he had tipped off, and who had passed the tip along to their friends and sweethearts. Standing in this circle of desolation, he receives a quarter of a million from the older man as his share of the plunder. Shall he take it or throw it into Drake's face? The question is the turning point in the action, as well as in the hero's character development. It affects his relations with Doris, with Patsie, with Drake, with his ruined chums, with the shaken brokers in whose office he works. Mr. Johnson has handled the situation with a full appreciation of its dramatic values, yet with a modicum of melodrama and a correct sense of the moral issues at stake all along the line.

Both in the creation of natural characters and in his mastery of crisp dialogue Mr. Johnson in "Making Money" further establishes his title to a place among the successful makers of popular American fiction. The novel is an essentially true picture of a phase of Wall Street life, drawn with rapid strokes, without undue sensationalism, yet with a viewpoint that will satisfy readers in other parts of the country as well as those in New York. One feels only to add that love fills quite as much space as speculation in the book, and that it is handled with freshness and charm.

THE GENIUS

THE GENIUS. By Theodore Dreiser. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

ONCE more Theodore Dreiser has chosen an abnormal character and written an abnormally long novel about him. "The Genius" fills 754 closely printed pages, all about Eugene Witla, his ambitions, amours, marriage, and adventures in lawless passion; his rise to a high pinnacle of success, and his swift and tremendous downfall. In a way it is a study of the artistic temperament, but really of only one abnormal weakness, that of ungoverned sexual passion and its effects on the life and work of an otherwise great artist.

Eugene Witla comes of lower middle class stock, in a small Illinois town, and we first meet him on the threshold of youth, already precociously interested in feminine charms. The story takes him to Chicago, where he studies in the Art Institute and has his first serious adventures with women, good and bad. It is in this period that he meets Angela Blue, a school teacher with a face of delicate beauty, daughter of honest farmer folk in Wisconsin. Love between them is mutual; at least, Eugene loves Angela with the intense but fickle passion that characterizes him throughout life, and she loves him with the pure devotion of the home-loving, conventional, normally feminine woman that she is. While wooing her Eugene is conducting a frankly immoral affair with a professional model. The situation is typical of his whole life.

The scene shifts to New York, where the young artist struggles for a foothold, wins it, makes friends in the bohemian life around Washington Square, and pursues his career of feminine conquests. Though he is engaged to poor Angela and visits her twice in her Wisconsin home, he has a steady procession of affairs in New York, each of which the author describes with a frankness that leaves nothing to the imagination. Angela herself is wronged before Eugene finally marries her, but he does make her his wife—reluctantly—and brings her to New York; and then the trouble begins.

What will happen when Angela finds out the besetting sins of her adored artist? Mr. Dreiser takes the space of two ordinary novels to tell the things that do happen—the quarrels, the wife's sufferings, the storms of jealous tears, the husband's temporary reforms, his sudden infatuations, the endless friction, and unhappiness in the Witla home. It is all very realistic—and very depressing and unpleasant. Eugene's infatuations for pretty women are incorrigible, and the author relates his experiences at interminable length and with wearisome iteration. The scene changes from Illinois to New York, to Paris and back again, but Eugene's fickleness never changes. First it is Stella, then Margaret, then Ruby, Angela, Christina, Frieda, Carlotta, and so on until the affair with Suzanne comes to cap the climax and lay the whole structure of his worldly success in ruins.

Eugene's powers as an artist are injured by his excesses, but after a long nervous breakdown he climbs to business success through a series of good positions as art manager on various magazines, until at last he draws a salary of $25,000 as general manager of a great publishing enterprise. Wealth and distinction are within his grasp. New York is at his feet. Then, at the age of 38, he becomes madly infatuated with a girl of 18, Suzanne, a peculiar product of New York society, is willing to live with him without marriage, earning nothing for the rights of the wife she is supplanting.

If the author's aim has been to make his readers despise Eugene, he has succeeded thoroughly. The affair develops into a battle royal between Suzanne's mother on one side and the infatuated pair on the other, and it ends in a crash dramatic enough almost to justify even the inordinate length of the book. But when it all over a bad taste remains in the mouth of the reader, and he closes the volume wondering whether so despicable a character was worth portraying with such infinite care.

Mr. Dreiser is one of the few significant American novelists who cling to the European methods of realism. His work reminds one at times of Zola, of Balzac, and of Tolstoy; but he lacks the reticences and the deep moral convictions of the Russian, and the artistic deftness of the Frenchmen. In "Sister Carrie," he did a memorable piece of work, but his later novels, like Zoja's, are rendered unwieldy by excessive masses of philosophic and material detail. He gets powerful effects, but heavily, unpleasantly. "The Genius" has about the same degree of force as "The Financier." In its moral effects, however it is much more deleterious.

In its philosophical aspects "The Genius" is a quest after the meaning of life, and the author's answer is that life is a vain and meaningless chaos, in which the human will is powerless. Eugene Witla's own philosophizings are a jumble of hedonistic theories, moral anarchism, mechanistic science, and Christian Science. The last named element figures largely in his later life, and the author seems to be considerably impressed with it. But the final impression of the novel is that nothing in this world is worth while.

THE TRAIL OF THE HAWK

THE TRAIL OF THE HAWK. By Sinclair Lewis. Harper & Brothers.

LOTS of people read "Our Mr. Wrenn" with huge satisfaction, and wanted more from the same source. There wasn't more then, but now a new book by Sinclair Lewis is off the press, and one can begin the review of it by saying at once that it is better than its predecessor, having the same engaging quality of warm human life and freedom of outlook, but digging deeper into our American experience.

It takes all sorts of people to make a world, we are told, but really there are only two sorts—those to whom life is a matter of precautions and those to whom it is an adventure—sordid or splendid, but at least their own, fresh, new, to be lived from moment to moment. The first class makes and keeps, or slyly evades, countless laws and precedents and customs, is ruled by the spell "they say," and genuinely fears anything not already proved and placarded. The other and much smaller group is different. It is the element that is constantly pioneering, whether in body or mind, or both. It wants to know why, and refuses to take life or anything else for granted.

Mr. Lewis belongs to this type, and reading his book is an adventure in itself. It keeps you up and doing, much as though you were out tramping new trails with a hardy frontiersman. Talk about being interested in the book! You are a whole lot more than simply interested. You are struggling, you are laughing, you are taking sides, championing this, heartily disliking that, thoroughly on the lookout for what's going to turn up next. The people with whom you are involved are as real to you as though they lived on your block and called you by your first name. Take Gertie and Gertie's special group in their small Minnesota town. You know them all so well you could easily add pages concerning their doings and their thoughts without the least help from Mr. Lewis.

There is difficulty in reviewing a book as vital, as actual as this novel by Mr. Lewis. It puts a big chunk of America, modern America, before you—in you. The story is the story of Carl Ericson, son of Norwegian immigrants; but it gathers up and expresses the story of today right here in America—the story of adventure. For what has made us up to the present, what is making us now, unconsciously but energetically, if it is not Carl and his kind! Carl, or Hawk, Ericson, ready to turn his hand to anything, shaking off a narrow upbringing in an eager acceptance of new ideas and new facts, working for an education, impatient of restraints and hypocrisies, intensely young and virile, utterly at home wherever he happens to find himself.

The special call for Ericson was that newest of modern attempts—and successes—aviation. His strongest characteristic, aside from his inborn love of and need for adventure, was an instant belief in the possibility of the heretofore impossible. His trail, as you follow it, is an extraordinary mixture of failures and successes, tumbles and soarings; his calling is a symbol of his existence.

Mr. Lewis has remarkable descriptive powers, and in picturing Hawk's flights he gives you the sensations and emotions of aeroplaning. You taste the rapture and exultation, and yet keep hold of the business side, as it were. There are no heroics in the book, no highbrowism, no affectation; it's as sincere as sunlight and fresh air, as forthright as the table between two men who know and like each other.

There is a love story as unusual as the rest of the book—unusual because it really is a love story, such as comes into the lives of men and women who are fortunate enough to get hold of the reality of love. It is not sentimental, but it is passionate and big enough to take care of the dangers and adjustments arising between two people who have met in the tremendous relationship of marriage.

Books like this will go far to make one feel that novel writing in America is beginning to mean something really worth while. This is not a story written with an eye to serial, even to moving picture, rights. It is honest, straightforward, clear, good art without a tailor of the "artistic," a study of life by a man whose sympathies are broad and kindly, and whose experience is far beyond the common. It is a book full of fun, of an attractive charm, and a youthfulness like that of Spring. But it is more than just an interesting story, though it is decidedly that, and it is this more, rather than the fact that it is a book you are extremely loth to lay down unfinished, which this review has been interested in pointing out.

THE CO-CITIZENS

THE CO-CITIZENS. By Cora Harris. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1 net.

A BOMB exploded in the very midst of Jordantown would have had an extremely mild effect compared with that produced by Sarah Mosely's will. For the Mosely estate included a majority of the stock of the town bank, a mortgage on the one newspaper, and others on most of the farms and shops, besides a few more trifles of the same description. And it was all left, every penny of it, to form the "Co-Citizens' Foundation Fund," to be controlled and administered by three trustees, one man and two women, and need to obtain suffrage for women in that particular county. Now Jordantown and the district around it were anything but progressive. There was only one suffragist in the place; the State ranked "third from the bottom in the United States in illiteracy," and they had a public school system which lasted only five months in the year. The farmers objected to more, as they wanted their children to work in the fields.

Consequently, there was the liveliest kind of a time in Jordantown and around it when

(Continued on Page 388)

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AN AMERICAN'S FEAR OF "THE GERMAN PERIL"

Howard Pitcher Okie Takes a Sensational View of Dangers That He Thinks Threaten the United States—Recent Books on the War in Europe

AMERICA AND THE GERMAN PERIL. By Howard Pitcher Okie. London: William Heinemann.

IN view of the methods used in attacking Belgium, and of the animus of German-American opinion on the moral issues of the war, Howard Pitcher Okie thinks that the United States has a German peril of its own. His somewhat sensational book will undoubtedly be viewed as unjust to the great majority of our German-American citizens, for there are surely not many who will agree with him in taking it for granted that in case of war with Germany these citizens would enter into an armed conspiracy against their adopted country. Since he writes with conviction, however, it is only fair to hear him state his case.

If things ever came to the point of war between Germany and the United States, says Mr. Okie, our first intimation of hostilities would come when we waked up some morning and found all our coast defenses in the hands of trained German-American soldiers. As all our seacoast forts are more or less open to military attack on the land side, and as the big guns are so mounted that they can shoot only toward the sea, his vivid imagination sees the armed conspirators walking into these defenses some dark night and turning the guns upon our own vessels. With the forts down the bay in German hands, Germany could disembark troops in New York Harbor with impunity.

The author cites all that German-Americans have done and said in defense of Germany's part in the present war. He recalls that in New York City alone there are 57,000 males of German birth between 20 and 40 years of age, a number nearly double that of our entire available army, and most of them men with military training. Then he notes that the National German-American League has 5,500,000 enrolled members, and that they can secure rifles and ammunition whenever they please. His view of what might happen in case of war runs in this wise:

If this book may teach a lesson, it must be predicated upon one main and all-important truth: Any war of the United States with Germany will be commenced by a rebellion—perhaps of numerical insignificance—conducted on United States territory. It is the main, the principal fact, in the light of which every defensive measure must be appraised.

War will be declared when Germany's fleet is within striking distance of our shores, and that moment will determine to the very minute the shore mobilization of the armed, disciplined, rehearsed German "patriots," who will not have the slightest difficulty in taking possession of the wireless stations at Sayville and Arlington, and the fortifications of New York Harbor, Panama, and San Francisco. Our warships will be menaced upon the sea by a superior fleet; they will, of course, be ignorant of the German operations ashore. One need not enlarge upon the possibilities—nay, the probabilities—of the serious damage that could be thus inflicted upon the United States.

Remember that Germany will not take one step in the dark; her knowledge of the details of foreign administrations is always meticulously accurate. She is like the man with a microscope perpetually screwed in his eye-socket. Every United States Administrative Department—War, State, and Navy—is penetrated with Germans occupying positions of trust. If Germany is not today in possession of the plans of every fortification, naval vessel, and of every code belonging to the United States, she has departed from every tradition of her history.

Germany's first hostile move, according to Mr. Okie, would include the capture of the Panama Canal. He says it would not be necessary to land a uniformed force there. Two thousand German-American sightseers, armed with naturalization papers and weapons of precision, could take the unsuspecting garrison by surprise and put the fortifications into the hands of the enemy. With a navy stronger than ours Germany could hold Panama until wa sent an overland expedition down through Mexico and Central America, an undertaking that would meet with obstacles at every step.

To guard against the "German peril" Mr. Okie recommends that the manufacture of all weapons and explosives be made a monopoly of the Federal Government, and that all persons of doubtful loyalty be disarmed. Importation of rifles and revolvers should be prohibited. Standard small arms and ammunition should be issued to a Landwehr of able-bodied native Americans, who should be drilled, and who should form the main body of a volunteer army of defense in emergency. Our garrisons at vulnerable points should be increased. Letters of domiciliation, conferring all the rights and obligations of citizenship except the franchise and military service, should be enhstituted for the present naturalization papers. An attempt should be made to secure rights for the construction and operation of a railway from Texas to the Panama Canal Zone. At the same time we should strengthen our navy.

The author devotes a chapter to an exhibit, from official sources, of our inadequate defenses, both naval and military. His final word is this:

> We have had our warning; if we fail to heed it, as sure as that God to whom our fathers prayed not in vain still lives, we or our children shall pay, pay, pay.

The bulk of the book is a detailed indictment of alleged German barbarity in war, of German mental processes as vitiated by Imperialism, and of the causes and consequences of the present war. Though written by an American, it is published in England. The majority of Americans, who know both the virtues and the shortcomings of their hyphenated fellow-countrymen, will instantly reject its basic idea of wholesale German-American disloyalty.

AN IMPOSING HISTORY

THE GREAT WAR: FIRST VOLUME: CAUSES OF AND MOTIVES FOR. By George H. Allen, Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, History Department. With an introduction by the Hon. William Howard Taft. Illustrated. Philadelphia: George Barrie's Sons.

WE have here the first volume of the most ambitious history of the European war thus far in evidence. Among its distinguishing features are its elaborate illustrations and its unusually nonpartisan spirit. Ex-President Taft, who writes the introduction, calls attention to the author's qualifications for his task. Dr. Allen, he says, is not only a trained historian, but has lived for years in Italy, Germany, France, Russia, and England. He was in Moscow when hostilities began, and has made a particular study of the Balkans and of the problems of the Near East. All the belligerent countries, except Serbia and Japan, are known to him through personal observation.

Dr. Allen himself says that his impartiality is "the equilibrium of competing sympathy, not the empty neutrality of indifference." The fondest, most intimate associations unite him to the chief belligerents on both sides, and a war between them is to him "a source of unspeakable sadness," for he must lose, whoever is the victor. In spite of this fact, however, he "cannot conceal two

(Continued on Following Page)

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RECENT BOOKS ON THE WAR IN EUROPE

(Continued from Preceding Page)

native prejudices, a predilection for democracy and an aversion for militarism." The foregoing facts fairly describe the spirit of the pages. Mr. Taft evidently cannot agree as far as the author in nonpartisanship for he takes exception at one or two points and says some things of his own. He emphatic in declaring that Germany's breach of sacred treaty obligations is a crime which she will certainly be convicted at the bar of history.

After an admirable survey of the Colonial and territorial readjustments of all the nations in recent decades, Dr. Allen devotes a chapter to the "unavoidable collision in the Balkans"—and a good one it is—with another on the fruitless attempts to localize the conflict. He denies the Austrian assertion that the "greater Serbian movement" would have imperiled the very existence of the dual monarchy. He says, however, that the Russian authorities assumed a grave responsibility when they ordered a general mobilization in advance of Austria and Germany. Was the war deliberately provoked? Dr. Allen replies that there is strong circumstantial evidence against Germany on this score, but he inclines to the belief that the original purpose of the Teutonic powers was to get control of Serbia by diplomatic firmness at a moment when they thought the great powers too deeply occupied with domestic troubles to go to war.

The author's sympathy for Germany takes the mild form of the following protest against the allied nations' greed for territory:

> Could not the nations which have been so lavishly endowed be expected to display, if not the spirit of charity, at least the virtue of moderation in mapping out spheres of exclusive political influence beyond the limits of their already unwieldy possessions? And as partial compensation for fortune's shabby treatment of energetic nations like the German, should not a little more consideration have been displayed when a fresh division of territory was to be made, and should not the tranquil development of their special commercial interests in the regions like Asiatic Turkey, where no prior claims were being molested, have been cheerfully conceded?

This volume is to be followed by others covering all phases of the war, the militaries being handled by Captain Henry Whitehead of the United States Army. Mr. Taft says, if the other volumes are as clear, concise, and helpful as the one now published, the work will be a real additi to the literature of the great world disast

MADE IN GERMANY

MADE IN GERMANY. By Franklin M. Sprague. With an Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has found in Mr. Sprague an author after his own heart. In a characteristic introduction to "Made in Germany" he rejoices that an American clergyman should speak out vigorously, when "so many of those in Amer who claim to be leaders of religious a philosophic thought have occupied a po tion not merely futile, but fundamentally moral." Not only does he indorse Sprague's scathing indictment of Germa but he also seconds the author's critic of President Wilson for not protest against the violation of Belgian neutralit Mr. Sprague writes in much the same vig ous style as Colonel Roosevelt. "Made Germany," he says, will be the histor mark that will designate "the most tita and satanic war our planet has witnessed." He admits that other nations were more or less contributory, but he demonstrates clearly enough that the war, as a completed product, was put upon the world by Germany. He goes all over the familiar ground of the diplomatic correspondence again, and draws to an indictment that compels a verdict of guilty. But this is already a past phase, the American public has rendered its verdict.

The author's chapter on "The Rights and Duties of Neutrality" deals with a less hackneyed subject. It is a clear and earnest statement of one side of a debatable question.

It is Mr. Sprague's contention that we cannot logically demand the protection of international laws and then refuse to support them. The law guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium was one of our own laws, in the sense that we had given the principle our support at The Hague. The author opposes both President Wilsou and ex-President Taft in this matter, both on legal and on moral grounds. He comdemns "sympathetic neutrality"—the neutrality that puts the robber and the robbed in the same category and extends sympathy alike to both—and he aims his arguments mainly at Dr. David Starr Jordan as one of the ablest representatives of that doctrine. The volume closes with a chapter on "German Culture," in which the pretense of trying to extend culture by the bayonet is unmasked as ordinary lust for conquest.

DR. ADLER'S DIAGNOSIS

THE WORLD CRISIS AND ITS MEANING. By Felix Adler. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

DR. FELIX ADLER touches the ethical issues of the war with a firm and kindly hand. It is a pleasure to follow his clear thought in limpid sentences that flow as serenely as a meadow brook on a Summer's day, the surface dimpled here by an eddy in the current, there placid with deeper meanings. His standards are broad, yet exacting. One may not agree with his diagnosis on the practical side, but of its ethical soundness there can be no question; and even those who disagree with his indictment of imperialism where it hits England will be grateful to him for handling trite subjects with unfailing freshness of thought and imagery.

In one sense, says Dr. Adler, science is the cause of the war. The machine gun is the companion of the machine loom. In another sense the new spirit of nationalism, which to a large degree is taking the place of religion, has produced the conflict. Seen from another angle, the cause is commercialism, but the most comprehensive cause of all, the author contends, is imperialism. Germany, he remarks, may be the woman taken in adultery, but, taking into account only the history of the last ten years, who among the nations that point their finger at her is really warranted in casting the first stone? He orgues thus:

> If all the belligerents in the present war have acted in Asia and Africa on the principle that might makes right, can we wonder that the same principle should be proclaimed in Europe? Can the strong act unjustly toward the weak and not fall out amoog themselves? This is an aspect of the world situation today that is too much

(Continued on Page 386)

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NAPOLEON IN EXILE AT ST. HELENA

Norwood Young Constructs a Consecutive Narrative From the Mass of Documentary Evidence of Bonaparte's Life at Longwood House

NAPOLEON IN EXILE: ST. HELENA. By Norwood Young. Illustrated. Two vols. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $7.

THE appearance of Mr. Young's elaborate study, just one hundred years after Napoleon Bonaparte set foot on the Island of St. Helena, is most timely. It cannot be said, however, that the centenary and the present war have served to revive the interest in Napoleon. He is, and probably will remain for a century to come, a subject for inexhaustible research and never-ending guesswork. He has proved, as the ever-increasing mass of contradictory statements concerning him attest, the most baffling personality in history, a distinction which is due foremost and simply to his inability to tell the truth about himself or any one else, and his ability to make preposterous liars of most of those, honest as well as otherwise, whom he swept within his radius.

The St. Helena phase has given rise to more of this conflicting testimony, both on the English side and the French, than any other period of Napoleon's career, and it has been the subject of long and distorting controversy. Nevertheless, it may safely be said that we are nearer the truth about St. Helena today than any one person was a hundred years ago, and no small share of our debt is due Mr. Young. To efface that all the suspicions, the cloaked motives, the hypocrisies, the intrigues, little and big, which went on at Longwood have been brought to the light in their true colors is, of course, absurd; much of the real state of affairs in that most unhappy household will never be disclosed. But Mr. Young has done an infinite amount in the clarifying process. He has taken upon himself the immense task of putting together the documents published prior to Forsythe's defense of Lowe in 1853, and those which have gradually trickled into print since that date. To these latter belongs some of the most important contemporary evidence on the St. Helena period. O'Meara, Las Cases, Antommarchi, and Montholon published, shortly after Napoleon's death, works which were based on diaries kept during their stay at St. Helena. But controversy was at its bitterest then, and even the most ardent disciples of the Corsican must admit that they were written with the purpose of creating a certain anti-British impression.

Since the publication of Forsythe's vindication of the St. Helena Governor there has become available the reports of the foreign Commissioners to their Courts, the diary of Lady Malcolm, the journal of General Gourgaud, the letters exchanged between Count and Countess Montholon, and a number of letters from various British officers. This is strictly contemporary evidence and it does much to piece out and correct the information published during the first half of the century. In fact, taken with the earlier data, it furnishes such a wealth of detail that Mr. Young is able to construct the St. Helena history almost day by day, making a continuous and most intimate narrative. At times, it must be admitted, Mr. Young is too willing to sacrifice his reader's confidence to this continuity, sketching his scenes a little too dramatically and reproducing speeches verbatim a little too glibly. More copious footnotes would have transferred whatever uneasiness the reader might feel from the present writer to the original reporter, and the student in particular would find them a valuable addition to the volume.

But for tha most part, Mr. Young's work has been done most painstakingly. He has realized the importance of an intimate acquaintance not only with Longwood itself and its neighborhood, but with the whole of the Island of St. Helena. Consequently he has reinforced his study by a stay of five weeks in the house that was built for General Bertrand and his family, 118 yards from the Longwood House, in 1816. Much has changed since Napoleon's time, it is true; the house is but half its former size, the gardens have disappeared, the wood has been cleared away, but a little study reconstructs these about the main features of the scene which still remain.

Mr. Young is frankly British. He enters the long dispute which the famous captive took great care in setting in motion, and he frankly builds up his argument against the claim that Napoleon was made a martyr by England, that he was slowly killed off, starved, broken in spirit and body by his ecptors. He is at no pains to conceal anything which would contribute to a general impression of Napoleon as a schemer, a hypocrite and a ruthless self-seeker. He shows him as the man who was willing to sacrifice the most loyal of his household, the impossible Gourgaud, by urging him to suicide, merely because it would furnish to the world proof positive that the prisoners at Longwood were maltreated by their British keepers. He lays bare his rigid refusal to exercise or to diet, in the hope thereby of stirring pity in Europe when he should fall ill. He exhibits him for the most part as the wily tyrant, not enjoying tyranny for its own sake, but indulging in it as a means to accomplish his own ends.

The picture may not be far from true. Mr. Young is not bitter by the fierceness which has warped the vision of so many British writers on this subject, although it must be admitted that he has a distinct thesis to develop. A more detailed denotation of the sources upon which he bases some of his most debatable conclusions might have saved him from hasty criticism; it would have cluttered his book enormously, it is true, but it would have been far wiser.

At all events, his two volumes are vastly interesting to the general reader, and it is a pity that their price will somewhat prohibit their popularity. Much of the material which Mr. Young has brought to light is either new or so long buried and unnoticed that it has all the value of freshness. The illustrations form no mean part of the work. Most of them have been taken from A. M. Broadley's well-known collection and include prints, caricatures, and numerous sketches. The frontispiece is especially attractive, being a reproduction of the little known contemporary water color of Longwood House, by Basil Jackson, now in the poeseasion of the Earl of Bathurst. Plans of the buildings are also reproduced, among them a plan of the Bertrands' cottage, the first yet published.

A Timber Cruiser

An entertaining account is given by William Pinkney Lawson in "The Log of a Timber Cruiser" of a reconnoissance in the Gila National Forest, conducted by a party organized by the United States Forest Service. Mr. Lawson's book is highly commended by Gifford Pinchot, who says it is a "real record of real things," a vivid description of actual work performed by Government foresters. The book is adequately illustrated. (Duffield & Co. $1.50.)

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IMPRESSIONIS' VIEW OF ANCIENT AND MODERN CONSTANTINOPLE

CONSTANTINOPLE OLD AND NEW. By H. G. Dwight. With illustrations from photographs by the author and from etchings and paintings. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

BRIEFLY, "Constantinople Old and New" is treasure-trove. Its author points out in his introduction that this is not a book of learning, admits that he is not an expert is questions of art, writes himself down as "an avowed impressionist." Bnt one rises from this book of "impressions" with a sense of having learned much—much of history, much of art, much of legend, and the reader comes back, blinking a little, to the everyday world, with the feeling—as much as a book can give it—of having really seen and felt, and listened to the medley of life in this "impressionist's" pages. And this is to say that "Constantinople Old and Naw" goes for the general reader far beyond a "book of learning" or an expert study of Turkish and Byzantius art. It is comprehensive. It is the record of a city written by a man who has lived much of his life within and about its strange storied walls. And first, and last, and foremost, it has charm. To put comment in the fewest words possible, Mr. Dwight can write.

There are, Mr. Dwight quotes Charles Lamb, two races of men. For him—and his book—these two races are those who like and those who do not like Stamboul.

It is, of course, for those who like Stamboul that the book is written—for the man who do not mind crooked streets and bad house repairing and "the intermittent service of tha scavenger"; for his own part, the anthor regrets the zest of modern progress far more, the "Haussmannising" of old allsy-ways and gardens; yet enough of the old Stamboni, be adds happily, is left to leaven the new—a place whose geography is almost past finding ont. For, says Mr. Dright, "no true map of it, in this year of grace 1914, as yet exists, and no man knows his street or number. What he knows is the fountain or tha coffee-house, near which he lives, and the quarter in which both are situated, named, perhaps, Corsi, or Thick Beard, or Eats No Meat, or Sees Not Day; and it remains for you to find that quarter and that fountain." For this "race of men," then—those that like auch things, the "race" that is "curious about the ways and thoughts of other men, and feels under no responsibility to change them," tha author writes his book, and to them he gives his treasure-trove. For no other word describes this volume so well. It is, in truth, an almost completely miscellaneous assortment of rare and interesting and wholly fascinating things—old wooden houses and twilight squares and vine-shaded alleys and quaint and busy mosque-yards, minarets and mosaics and tapestries of tile, towers and fountains, gardens and strange boats that sail strange seas; all the varied lot of curious folk that wander in and out of Constantinople's streets, or live in its suburbs, on fish and fight and transport goods upon its waters: and behind all this, and through it, the legend and the history, the fact and the tradition the law and the religion, that have gone into the making of old and new Constantinople. Treasure-trove, truly! Not to be sorted out and placed in neat compartments, but defying all order and classification, quite surprising always, and quite irresistible.

It must be added at onee, however, that Mr. Dwight's book really does divide itself into two parts. More than half is what may be loosely called description—a picture of Constantinople and tha country round about. The last three chapters are a record of events, seen through the impressionist's eyd; the peaceful revolution of 1908, tha mutiny of April, 1909, and the tronbious days of the Balkan wars, in 1912 and 1913, when Stamboul was overrun by troops and haunted by refugees. Interesting as this narrative is, it is the first part that is properly the book's alluring treasury. And the first chapter begins at once to pile up riches, in its sketches—they are hardly more than suggestions—of Stamboul itself. The reviewer must confess that from the first description of the houses of the ancient city, where the author remarks, "the so-called Turkish corner, which I fear is still the pride of some Western interiors, never originated anybere but in the diseased imagination of on upholsterer"; it was, as the blurbs and the schoolgirls are supposed to say, "impossible to lay the book down." And in that same first chapter there is this:

> It is written, as in the laws of the Medes and Persians, that no man but one of Iran shall drive a house builder's donkey; that only a blohammedan Albanian of the South shall lay a pavement or a Southern Albanian who is a Christian and wears an orange girdle shall lay railroad ties; that none save a landlubber from the hinterland of the Black Sea may row a caique, or they of Konia peddle yo'ourt, or— It is no use for me to go on.

In a book so full of unassorted delights, it is well-nigh impossible to offer any comprehensive summing-up of its contents. There is a very interesting chapter on "Mosque aros," which is also a study of the most eautiful of the old mosques, their architure, their decoration, and the stories of e builders. There is a very thrilling section lled "Old Constantinople," in which, after aking it plain that he himself is neither yr outinist uor Orientalist, the author re-ounts some of the history of the strange old ty, as it lives in its present landmarks—the iumphs of its Palatins Hill, the memories the Golden Gate. "No gateway in Europe," e remarks, "can have seen so much of the omp and glory of the world." There are so nating sketches of Bosporus gardens and tamboul fountains which are given whole apters to themselves, and thers are other hapters devoted to the "suburbs" of Pera ud Galata and the ancient "Chrysopolis" hat is uow Scutari." Then there are vivid ictures of Greek and Mohammedan feasts, ne of the most alluring chapters is the one alled "The Golden Horn," for in it, on the aters of Constantinople's coveted harbor, air swarm the minions of the picturesque—oats not only from mediaeval but almost rom Biblical days, oarsmeu who come from tored Colchis and ars brothers of Medea in ll sober truth, superstitions that call for aid pon all mariners from the Prophet Noah, nd the Archangel Gabriel, and the Seven leepers of Epbesus. And then, after dipping ees in ancient lore or describing an exquisite art ing, Mr. Dwight has a little habit of dropping suddenly upon quite modern times. And ccasionally he gives us a bit of a jolt. For instance, it is something of a shock to be informed that the author was always able to tell the Mohammedan soldiers from the Christian by their fingernails; the former, he remarks, were always clean!

No review of this book could be complete without mentiou of its pictures. A few of these are from etchings and paintings; most of them are from the author's own photographs; and they are unusual as well as beautiful, offering adequate illustrations of what the author has to say.

Evolution of a Teacher

An autobiography of Ella Gilbert Ives appears in a volume entitled "The Evolution of a Teache-"; it is the life story of a successful educator, a prominent worker in the W. C. T. U., and a literary woman of some distinctiou. Miss Ives was born and reared in Naw England and was graduated from Mt. Holyoke Collega in 1867. Her edncational work was done in New Hovon, Chicago, and Boston. (Pilgrim Press. $1.)

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AMONG the most interesting of the new books for the older boys—and girls, too, if they are interested in country life—will certainly be "Uncle Abner's Legacy." It is by A. Hyatt Verrill. (Henry Holt, $1.35.) This is another trip of the two boys who took "The Cruise in the Cormorant." They had a jolly good time then, but found no treasure. This time they have better success, and get gold coin and ingots from an ancient wreck in the Spanish Main. There are illustrations from photographs of places the boys visit, and altogether it is a pretty good book.

An exciting adventure story with a historical setting is "Tom Strong, Junior," by Alfred Bishop Mason. (Holt, $1.25.) In the early days of the United States Tom sees the duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, is in Washington when Jefferson is President, is on board the Clermont on its first trip up the North River, and sees service in the war of 1812. The book is illustrated from old portraits and pictures.

Full of incidents and excitement is "Dave Porter at Bear Camp," by Edward Stratemeyer, the latest book of the series. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.25.) Among other things some one tries to steal Dave's name. There are many adventures in the story of "In Camp on Bass Island," by Paul G. Tomlinson. (Scribner's, $1.25.) There is a mysterious hermit in the book. There are more thrills in "The Last Ditch," by J. Raymond Elderdice, (Rand, McNally & Co., $1.) a story of the Canal Zone. In it a college boy, who leaves his alma mater with a not altogether clean record, by doing a man's work in a man's way comes bravely out from beneath the cloud.

"The Child's Book of American Biography," by Mary Stoyell, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.) is a book of short sketches, simply written, of noted Americans. It begins with Washington and ends with Thomas Edison, and includes the names of four women, Dorothy Dix, Clara Barton, Louisa M. Alcott, and Jane Addams. There is a sketch of Lincoln among others. A longer story of the martyr President, sympathetically written, is "Tad and His Father," by F. Lauriston Bullard. (Little, Brown & Co., 50 cents.) The book shows the warm feeling between the father and son, and the great comfort the little fellow was to the war-wearied President. By the same publishers (70 cents) are tales, not long, but thrilling, of famous sea battles and the men who fought them. "Heroic Deeds of American Sailors," by Albert Blaisdell and Frank K. Ball, with illustrations.

The fat boy is around again, and every one will be glad to hear about "Mark Tidd in Business," by Clarence B. Kelland, (Harper's, $1.) With his large body, clear head, and kind heart, Mark Tidd this time helps a family out of desperate trouble. Mr. Smalley of Smalley's Bazar in Wickville, neglecting one day to get out of the way of an automobile, as "Plunk" Smalley, his son, explains, goes to the hospital, and Plunk's mother with him. That leaves the bazaar without a head at the time it is most needed, for there is a rival shop in town, and its owner has small, mean ways of getting up big business.

The story tells at length, and with all the interesting details, how Marcus Aurelius Fortunatus Tidd—that is Mark's name in full—gets the better of Mr. Jehosaphat P. Skip of the Gigantic Five and Ten Cent Stores, one of which he has opened in Wickville. Mr. Skip being about as miserably mean as a man can be, allowing no consideration to stand in the way of his own success, the reader can join in the general rejoicing at the way he loses out in this particular game. Everything comes out right in the end, and it is to be hoped that, in another book, perhaps, when Father Smalley gets home, he will take son Plunk and his good friend Mark into the business. Father Smalley is a good man, but he has peculiar and not very profitable ways of conducting his own affairs.

"In Victorian Times," by Edith L. Elias, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.25,) is a volume of sketches of prominent men and women in the days of Queen Victoria, beginning with William IV., whom the young daughter of the Duke of Kent succeeded. Disraeli, General Gordon, Gladstone, Florence Nightingale, Turner, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti are included. The sketches are well written, there is little "writing down" for the children, and the volume is interesting reading.

A really good story that the girls will enjoy is "The Cinder Pond," by Carroll Watson Rankin, illustrated by Ada C. Williamson, (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25.) Jeannette Duval is the heroine of the story and the Cinder Pond was the family bathtub. There was no luxury of this kind in the house, which was a nondescript affair built by Jeannette's father, Léon Duval. The Cinder Pond is a scrap of Lake Superior, the lake being the family front door yard and Jeannette's great delight. The story tells of the little girl's visit to her grandfather, where she goes to be educated; her return home to find the little house by the Cinder Pond deserted, her kind friends, and finally of the money which comes to her and enables her to build a bigger, better house and take care of her little step brothers and sisters.

There are many interesting mysteries, many glimpses of different kinds of life, and many very good times in "The Polly Page Camping Club," by Izola L. Forrester. (Jacobs, $1.) There is a gypsy cart lined with yellow satin and set with mirrors, Italian cooking, child welfare work, and all mixed up with the good times and weddings. Even a nice lady hermitess is married and living happier ever after at the end of the book. "Polly Comes to Woodhine," by George Ethelbert Walsh, (Lotbrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.) is the story of a pretty and dear little girl with sunny golden curls and a lively tongue. She is such a bright little girl that Uncle Jethro and Aunt Miranda don't know at first that she is blind. Polly has come to them from an institution, and a mistake has been made. That makes trouble at first, but it does not last long, and Polly becomes the child of the family with a mother and father of her own at last. There is a bad little boy in the story, who helps to make things interesting. "Jean Cabot at the House with the Blue Shutters," by Gertrude Fisher Scott, (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.) tells the story of the happy Summer and many experiences of a college girl and her friends; all members of the Gamma Chi sorority. A historical old farmhouse in Maine is the scene of the story. There is a tea shop started to help one of the girls, and wedding bells to give a happy wind-up.

"The Twisted Skein," by Ralph D. Paine, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.35,) is a downright interesting college-boy story. The skein, which does get very much twisted indeed, is the college life of the hero, Karl Truman. The story is also written around an "Adorable Problem," Miss Janet Ingram, whose father, once a Yale man, now a rich engineer, has decided to give up big business and bring back to Yale success in racing, and the old Yale stroke. He does it for loyalty to his alma mater as well as for the pure joy of the thing. Bringing Miss Janet, very pretty and eighteen, to New Haven he concludes that she is an adorable problem. Miss Janet becomes an adorable problem to some of the Yale boys, Karl Truman among them. It all makes a good story, and the skein untwists to the satisfaction of all the worthwhiles in the book.

"Jacob, a Lad of Nazareth," is a history of the life of Christ, childhood and manhood, a volume of 342 pages, written in the form of a story by Mabel Gifford Shine, (Rand, McNally & Co., $1, illustrated.) To lovers of animals, the four kittens and puppies which are photographed to help make the story of "The Little Folks of Animal Land" are a delight. It is all by Harry Whittier Frees, (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.50.) The story, which will please the little people, runs continuously through the book, and there are sixty half-tone illustrations from the photographs. There are kittens in bed, stealing jam, having a tea party, fishing, and there is nothing more cunning than the four little pussies over the note of introduction, each wearing a cap and all but one with eyes shut tight. The puppies have a boxing bout, make a rescue in a fire, and as a "lady reporter" one, in wonderful attire, "calls up Mrs. Bufkins" on the telephone.

There are two very nice little Thornton W. Burgess books of the Bedtimes Series, "The Adventures of Chatterer, the Red Squirrel," and "The Adventures of Sammy Jay," with excellent pictures by Harrison Cady, (Little, Brown & Co., 50 cents each.) Quite a big book for very little people is "The Toy Shop Book," by Ada Van Stone Harris and Lillian McLean Waldo, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.) It is filled with toys and rhymes.

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IS ONOTO WATANNA AUTHOR OF THE ANONYMOUS NOVEL "ME"?

SO many inquiries are made about the identity of anonymous authors that there is little opportunity to reply to them all. So here are a few simple directions by which unknown geniuses may be traced to their respective lairs. Just for purposes of demonstration, take the semi-autobiographical novel "Me," recently reviewed in these columns, concerning whose origin some persons think there should be an investigation.

In the first place, every novel of this kind is an ego cipher with a string to it, by means of which it can usually be unraveled. The author generally leaves it there. It has been said that no cipher was ever invented to which in a given time human ingenuity could not give the key. Edgar Allan Poe tells all about that in "The Gold Bug." The writer of "The Gold Fish" has left a record of himself when he says that he is a New York lawyer earning $75,000 and is unhappy because he cannot get any more. First get all the lawyers you can to admit their income is that much and then from this selected list build up the case from internal evidence.

Taking up the matter of "Me," the first law in the science of finding anonymous writers is geographical. Authors in disguising the names of cities follow parallels of latitude. The next town to which we wish to migrate is directly either to the east or the west. That is a primitive instinct. Of course, the author of "Me" did not come from Quebec, as she says she did, but from Montreal. The main heart interest in her story before she went to Chicago is situated in Richmond. Applying the law of literary latitude move to Louisville, Ky. Although Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice and Colonel Henry Watterson both live in Louisville, neither of them wrote "Me," for if they did they would have laid the scene in Missouri. Richmond is up in arms against "Me" because she believes that none of the story could have happened there, and Louisville is disturbed because there are certain of her denizens who do resemble characters in this hide-and-seek autobiography.

Chicago is where most unpleasant things happen in books, and New York is the paradise for authors and therefors never too discredited. Pleasant things which happen in Chicago are moved along the forty-second parallel to New York, and anything happy is moved by good literary workers of the Anonymous Authors' Association from the Cook County metropolis to the Island of Manhatten. This shows that the writer of "Me" is an experienced member of the craft.

As to her race, its secret is loudly revealed in almost every chapter, for she cannot conceal the glow of pride she feels in being half Japanese.

"Me," to drop into a cheerful and ungrammatical manner, was half English and half foreign, through her mother.

"I was a little thing," she writes of herself. The heroine she calls herself Nora Ascough, "with a bright eager face, black shining eyes and black shining hair. I think that I had the most acute, inquiring and eager mind of any girl of my age in the world."

We find her kissing the sleeve of tall Roger Avery Hamilton, because she was so short, and also because such a salute was the custom of her country. That country means Japan. What better proof of Japanese origin is there in the line in which the authoress says that she had never seen a woman in hysterics. Again the ways of Nippon come to the surface when she tells how strange she looked in even fashionable garments, for the charm of the women of the land of the wistaria is much obscured even by the best of the Occidental modes. It was a lady of the older Japan who ordered a costume from Paris and obtained a bewildering effect by laying on the garments in the order she found them in the box, for the bottom had been removed instead of the top.

That she who has revealed herself in "Me" was thoroughly imbued with the ideas of a Japanese is shown by the serious manner in which she considers the proposal of the merchant from Tokio, once courier to her father, who generously offers to do harm to all her enemies.

The authorship of "Me" has been attributed to Miss Jean Webster because she wrote the introduction to the work; to Miss Dorothy Richardson because she did not, for surely no authoress would introduce herself. The work was written in a hospital in a period of three weeks' convalescence. Find then a half Japanese young woman, a friend of Miss Jean Webster's, formerly of Montreal and a frequent visitor in Chicago. Hence Misa Demetra Vaka, who is Greek, is at once eliminated, and also Miss Frances Little, author of "The Lady of the Decoration."

One of the best clues of internal evidence is the reference to a play from the pen of the writer of "Me," which was proclaimed in [illegible] dining letters of electric fire in our own Broadway. The period is that which was accompanied by many plays of the land of Nippon. It was not "The Darling of the [illegible]" nor yet "Madame Butterfly," so the desire after truth will understand at once that neither David Belasco nor John Luther Long are responsible for "Me." That at the time which the book evidently covers no writer who was half Japanese would have selected Japan for local color is self-evident. This brings on the almost irresistible conclusion that the creator of "Me" is none other than the author of "A Japanese Nightingale," a novel which in 1903 was dramatised and produced as a play both here and in London.

What the writer of "Me" was in newspaper work to any large extent, as she says she was, is a matter of conjecture, but her references to space hills leave no doubt that she was the wife of a reporter.

There is much about the story of the romance of the half-Japanese authoress which is evidently pure fiction, although the characters are suggested by persons with whom the writer had come in contact. No man ever really hates her soul in print, although she may say that she does, and Miss [illegible] is here a strange jumbling of personalities under the play of an exuberant fancy.

Then an authoress has a musical sounding name herself and a resonant nom de plume is naturally selects a cognomen for disguise which brings her down to earth. Find by looking over the list of America's literary workers the name which sounds the least like Nora Ascough, and what is the conclusion? The book must have been written by Mrs. Winnifred Eaton Babcock, whose pen name is Onoto Watanna.

This gifted authoress is the daughter of an English father and a Japanese mother. Her birthplace was Nagasaki, Japan, and her parents lived in Toronto and Montreal. She is the creator of many books dealing with that country of which she so yearned to write, as she reveals in "Me" and her novel, "The Japanese Nightingale," which was given as a play in Broadway. She is distinctively Japanese in appearance, and in Japanese rather than in American costume the charm of her personality is more fully revealed. Her knowledge of newspaper men and their ways is explained by the fact that she was married to one. The most interesting portions of soul-baring, autobiographical novels are those which never happened, and undoubtedly the incidents in "Me" for which analysis cannot account are entirely worke of pure imagination. This is hinted at in the introduction by Miss Webster, an intimate friend of Mrs. Babcock.

The application of the few general principles which are given here will enable the reader of the latest anonymous types of literature almost invariably to reach a satisfactory solution of literary mysteries.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

(Continued from Page 361)

and protect against the appropriation by all the other nations of the face of the earth, before her great industrial and political development and growth had begun. He likens the situation to the ownership, by a few, of the large estates in England and Ireland, and points to the policy to which England was forced in Ireland, of ignoring private property-rights and of compelling a redistribution. This is not the place to consider the other side of such a view, or the force of the analogy, which I should be much disposed to question.

Hilaire Belloc also has begun a war history in six volumes. Among the historians of the war The New York Times Current History also must be mentioned, for it is doing a unique work in assembling noteworthy utterances, special articles, historic documents, portraits, cartoons, and miscellaneous war matter, much of which is to be found nowhere else. Its monthly Chronology of the War is an invaluable summary. The two bound volumes of this magazine, consisting of the first twelve numbers, cover all the main features of the war and its personnel to date.

The attempt of some German writers to justify the war by an appeal to Darwinism has called forth a new type of war book—one in which evolutionary science emphatically refuses to father the monstrous child laid on its doorstep. In "War and the Breed" (Duncan Press) President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University undertakes to prove that war, far from following the law of natural selection, reverses that law by killing off the best manhood and promoting the downfall of the nation that persistently resorts to it. P. Chalmers Mitchell, a London biologist, takes the same attitude in his "Evolution and the War" (Dutton). William Ritter, a California biologist, says much the same, and Dr. George W. Nasmyth's forthcoming book on "Social Progress and the Darwinian Theory" (Putnam) likewise refutes the idea that war promotes human progress.

Philosophy seems to be as good an ally as science. Professor Henri Bergson's "The Meaning of War" (Unwin) sets forth the belief that Germany's adoration of brute force is a poisonous stimulant which will ultimately weaken and defeat her. Professor Hobhouse, in "The World in Conflict" (Unwin), takes a calm survey of the mental and spiritual changes at work in the world since 1870, and concludes that Germany is suffering from an aggravated attack of a common disease—imperialism.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

MODERN AUSTRIA AND HER RACIAL PROBLEMS. By Virginio Gayda. Translated by Zoe M. Gibson. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

This book by an Italian is an able study of Austria's political and social life just before the war. Signor Gayda's main theme is the conflict between modern democratic influences and Austria's feudal aristocracy, which is German, intensely clerical, and conservative. The character and ideals of the different peoples conglomerated in the empire are described, and there is a chapter on "Italia Irredenta," for which the Italians are now fighting.

WHOSE SIN IS THE WORLD WAR? By Count Julius Andrassy. Translated by Ernest J. Euphrat. New York: New Era Publishing House.

An Austro-Hungarian version of the causes of the war, laying the blame primarily on Russia. The author is the son of a famous Hungarian statesman, and was himself at one time a Cabinet Minister.

BOHEMIA UNDER HAPSBURG MISRULE. Edited by Thomas Capek. Fleming H. Revell Company.

A series of papers by Thomas Capek, Professors Limek, Miller, Maurice, Wiener, and Emil G. Balch on the history and hopes of the Bohemian and Slovak peoples as affected by the war.

BALKAN STATES

THE WAR AND THE BALKANS. By Noel and Charles Roden Buxton. London: George Allen & Unwin.

The authors spent four months in the Balkan States after the outbreak of the present war. They analyze the attitude of Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, and other Balkan nationalities.

BELGIUM

BELGIUM'S AGONY. By Emile Verhaeren. Translated by M. T. H. Sadler. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

A passionate protest against Germany's crime in Belgium by a noted Belgian poet. Explanatory chapters are several new war poems in the original French.

BELGIUM NEUTRAL AND LOYAL. By Emile Waxweiler, Director of the Solvay Institute of Sociology, at Brussels. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Answers the charges and excuses with which Germany has tried to justify the invasion of Belgium.

FRANCE ET BELGIQUE, 1914-1915. Par Omer Bonlanger. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie.

Tells what France has said and done for Belgium since the beginning of the war.

FAMOUS DAYS AND DEEDS IN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. By Charles Morris. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

A popular history of Belgium and Holland, with a chapter describing the terrain of the present war.

BELGIUM. By R. C. K. Ensor. Home University Library. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

A historical and descriptive sketch of Belgium, written since the outbreak of the war.

A SHORT HISTORY OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND. By Alexander Young. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

New edition of a work several decades old, with a final chapter brought up to date.

THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM. By Karl Alexander Fuehr. Neale & Watanils Company. $1.50.

A German lawyer's attempt to justify the invasion of Belgium.

THE TRAGEDY OF BELGIUM. By Richard Grasshoff. Illustrated. G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

A defense of Germany's acts in Belgium. The author asserts that the manufacturing of atrocity reports was part of the war policy of England.

FRANCE

FRANCE AT WAR. By Edith Wharton. Charles Scribner's Sons. (To be published in October.)

Mrs. Wharton's experiences and impressions of France in war time are certain to be of extraordinary interest. The book will include a narrative of her own visits to different parts of the French battle line, as well as an account of her work in Paris. Some of the chapters are articles which she has contributed to recent issues of Scribner's Magazine.

THE BOOK OF FRANCE. Edited by Winifred Stephens. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company. $2.

Excellent essays and poems on the war written by Anatole France, Pierre Loti, Eugene Brieux, and other celebrated French authors, with translations by Thomas Hardy, H. G. Wells, Sir Sidney Colvin, and other noted Englishmen. Henry James and Rudyard Kipling are among the contributors. Published to aid the French Parliamentary Committee's Relief Work.

THE PATH OF GLORY. By Anatole France. Translated by Alfred Allinson. John Lane Company. $1.25.

Written by Anatole France for the benefit of disabled soldiers. This edition contains the French and English versions side by side; also a new portrait of the author.

FRANCE IN DANGER. By Paul Vergnet. Translated by Beatrice Barstow. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Describes the methods used by the Pan-German Leagues in directing its propaganda for the injury of France and the promotion of the German invasion.

PARIS REBORN. By Herbert Adams Gibbons. Illustrated in tint by Lester G. Hornby. The Century Company. $2.

A day-by-day word picture of Paris during the first five months of the war, reflecting spontaneously the events and fluctuating excitements that caused the birth of a new spirit in the French metropolis. Mr. Hornby's sixteen illustrations are done in the same spirit as the text.

MY MARCH TO TIMBUCTOO. By General Joffre. Duffield & Co. 75 cents.

A translation of the only book ever written by General Joffre, an absolutely unemotional report of his expedition against certain wild tribes on the edge of the Sahara Desert. There is also a biographical introduction by Ernest Dimnet, telling things of human interest about the General which he would never think of mentioning himself.

LA GUERRE VUE D'UNE AMBULANCE. Par l'Abbé Felix Klein. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie.

Abbé Klein, Chaplain of the American Ambulance at Neuilly, tells of the noble work done there for the French wounded. The book abounds in stories of courage and pathos. It has not yet been translated into English.

THE INEVITABLE WAR (LA GUERRE QUI VIENT). By Francis Delaisi. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

The author, a prominent French Socialist, wrote this book in 1911, holding that war was certain to come between England and Germany, and trying to forecast the attitude of each belligerent toward France. The book is interesting in the light of events. The French and English versions are printed on opposite pages.

PARIS IN HERRICK DAYS. By Elizabeth Dryden. Paris: Dorbon-Aîné, 19 Boulevard Haussmann.

A gossipy, impressionistic sketch of life in Paris during the days when the city was threatened with siege.

GERMANY

IMPERIAL GERMANY AND THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. By Thorstein Veblen. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

This is an original and valuable study of the causes underlying German industrial efficiency, which is also the mainspring of German military power. Mr. Veblen holds that the nation's late emergence from feudalism has enabled it to adopt the English factory system in completed form, without the waste of evolving it, and to hitch to it the old feudal spirit of service.

SOCIALIZED GERMANY. By Frederic C. Howe. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A masterly exposition of the social and industrial methods that have produced the much talked-of efficiency of Germany. Written from the American viewpoint, but with the conviction that some of the German methods can and must be adopted by Americans before we can cope with the "peace peril" of German competition after the war. A book worthy the attention of all thoughtful readers.

GERMAN PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICS. By John Dewey. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Professor Dewey contends that Kant, not Nietzsche, is responsible for the spirit that has sent Germany to war with the world. His idea is that German militarism is an attempt to give a practical direction to Kant's doctrine of two realms, the one outer and physical; the other inner and ideal. "The more the Germans accomplish in the way of material conquest the more they are conscious of fulfilling an ideal mission."

THE PENTECOST OF CALAMITY. By Owen Wister. The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Mr. Wister holds that Germany herself is the deepest tragedy of the war, because hers is a moral tragedy. His book is a record of the things he admired in German life and a diagnosis of the sudden madness of the nation. It is written with sustained charm and freshness of insight.

I ACCUSE! (J'ACCUSE!) By a German. Translated by Alexander Gray. George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

One of the memorable books of the war. An indictment of Germany by a German who formerly held an official position, and who undertakes to prove that "Germany and Austria are alone and exclusively guilty of having consciously and intentionally brought about the European war." The original German edition, published at Lausanne, attracted widespread attention in Europe.

MADE IN GERMANY. By Franklin M. Sprague. Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt. The Pilgrim Press. $1.

Deals especially with militarism in Germany and the failure of the United States to protest when Belgium was invaded. Colonel Roosevelt applauds the position of the author and adds certain statements in characteristically forcible English.

THE GERMANS AND AFRICA. By Evans Lewin. Introduction by Earl Grey. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $3.60.

An illuminating study of German colonial enterprise in Africa, by the Librarian of the Royal Colonial Institute. Gives the history of each of Germany's four African colonies, and shows how the Belgian Congo is the keystone to both the British and German schemes for control of the continent. The author proposes the partition of Germany's colonies and suggests that the United States take a share.

WHEN BLOOD IS THEIR ARGUMENT. By Ford Madox Hueffer. George H. Doran Company. $1.

This is an excellent analysis of Prussian materialism, and of the methods by which it has been forced upon the whole of Germany by the ruling caste for its own purposes. Mr. Hueffer attended several German universities, talks German, French and English with equal facility, and is able to judge what is best in the culture of each nation. His sympathies are wholly on the side of altruism and individual freedom as represented by England and France.

GERMAN CULTURE: PAST AND PRESENT. By Ernest Belfort Bax. McBride, Nast & Co. $1.25.

A spirited historical sketch of the wars and class struggle through which Germany has passed, leaving her with feudal ideals in the twentieth century. Prussia's domination is accounted for, and its evil influence denounced.

WAR DIARY OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN. By Jouett Jeffries. Illustrated. The Fatherland Corporation.

The diary of a young woman who was in Tyrol when the war broke out, and who recorded the opinions of the people around her. It gives the German view of the causes of the war.

A MONTH'S GERMAN NEWSPAPERS. Selected and translated by Adam L. Gowans. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

Representative articles from leading German newspapers, showing the nature of popular impressions concerning the war day by day during the month of December.

THE HUMAN GERMAN. By Edward Edgeworth. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

A critical, ironical, and more or less humorous account of German life and character as seen by an Englishman in Berlin.

SECRETS OF GERMAN PROGRESS. By Frank Koester. New York: The Fatherland Corporation. $1.25.

Claims German supremacy in nearly every field of human endeavor.

THE SOUL OF GERMANY. By Thomas F. A. Smith. George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

A survey of German characteristics, mostly in an uncomplimentary light, as seen by an English instructor in a German university.

GERMANY'S VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OF WAR. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

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in sympathies and excuses for the deeds done in Belgium and elsewhere.

LA CASTE DOMINANTE ALLEMANDE: SA FORMATION—SON ROLE. Par Maurice Millioud. Lausanne, Switzerland: Librairie Payot et Cie.

This Swiss book by a Professor of Sociology in the University of Lausanne is a penetrating study of the economic and social causes back of Germany's raid for power. The author's main thesis is that the ruling caste had set out to conquer the world's commerce by peaceful means, but faced financial collapse and chose war as offering the best chance to save itself.

IN GENTLEST GERMANY. By Hun Svedenhj. Translated from the Svenska Dag by E. V. Lucas. Illustrated. John Lane Company. 50 cents.

A parody of Sven Hedin's book on Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN

THE ORIGINS AND DESTINY OF IMPERIAL BRITAIN. By Professor J. A. Cramb. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

An analysis of the high national ideals for which Great Britain believes herself justified in making war.

SEEING IT THROUGH. By A. St. John Adcock. George H. Doran Company.

A simple, stirring account of the deeds and spirit with which Englishmen have responded to the call of war.

ENGLAND OR GERMANY? By Frank Harris. New York: The Wilmarth Press. $1.

A book attacking England on various grounds, strongly biased in favor of Germany. The author held a prominent position in London journalism for twenty-five years, part of the time as editor of The Saturday Review, but he has turned against his adopted country in this book.

ENGLAND ON THE WITNESS STAND. Articles by Sir Henry Lucy, C. H. Norman, J. A. Spender, and others. New York: The Fatherland Corporation.

A pro-German collection of British criticisms of England's part in the diplomatic events leading up to the war.

WARLIKE ENGLAND AS SEEN BY HERSELF. By Ferdinand Tonnies, Professor at the University of Kiel. G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

A German attempt to convict England, out of the mouths of her own statesmen and historians, of piracy, murder, and arson in the promotion of her policy of world domination for the benefit of her upper classes. The author holds that England has invariably been a disturber of the peace, and is to blame for the present war.

THE CUP OF WAR. Anonymous. Longmans, Green & Co. 35 cents.

A little waif of a book written by an English Army officer's wife, depicting the scenes of mobilization. Its humor, pathos, and sentiment will be appreciated by feminine readers.

PUNCH CARTOONS OF THE GREAT WAR. George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

A collection of the most amusing cartoons in London Punch since the outbreak of the war.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER. By the Rev. E. J. Hardy. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Anecdotes of British soldiers at the front, tales of humor and courage, with many extracts from letters.

INDIA AND THE WAR. Introduction by Lord Sydenham of Combe, formerly Governor of Bombay. Thirty-two illustrations. George H. Doran Company. $1.

Contains an interesting array of evidence as to the loyalty of the native States of India to the British Empire.

THE GOLDEN KEY TO WORLD POWER AND THE WAR. By Sunampadu Arnmgam. Longmans, Green & Co.

The author, a native of India, advances the theory that Germany seeks possession of that "key to world power." He testifies to his people's dislike of Germany's mailed fist, and gives many proofs of their loyalty to the British Empire.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR INFORMATION BUREAU IN LONDON. By Ronald F. Roxburgh. Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

A statistical and descriptive study.

(Continued on Following Page)

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POLAND AND THE POLISH QUESTION. By Ninian Hill. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A timely study of conditions in all the severed parts of Poland, written from materials gathered just before the war. Mr. Hill found the Austrian Poles fairly contented, and those in Russia had hopes, but those in Germany were most unhappy. He tells of Poland's fall and partition, and indicates the direction of its present hopes.

SKETCHES IN POLAND. By Frances Delaney Little. Illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

An informal but charming account of things seen on a sketching tour, mostly in German Poland, just before the war. There are intimate glimpses of the people and the wrongs they suffer under the expropriation act and other repressive measures.

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THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM. By Paul Vinogradoff, now of Oxford, formerly of the University of Moscow, was driven out of Russia for his liberal opinions; yet in this timely book he expresses his faith in the future of Russian liberty. He believes that the Czar will keep the promises made to the Poles, while his book gives an interesting account of reforms already under way and of others still needed.

RUSSIA AND THE GREAT WAR. By Gregor Alexinsky. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Inside view of Russia in war time by a former member of the Duma, who is opposed to Czarism, but who has a hopeful view of existing social and economic problems facing the empire. A valuable book, temperate in tone.

MODERN RUSSIA. By Gregor Alexinsky, ex-Deputy of the Duma. Translated by Bernard Miall. Modern World Series. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

New edition of an able and comprehensive survey of Russia and her people.

FINLAND. By Helen Gray. Neale Publishing Company.

A study of Finland under Russian rule in comparison with the South of the United States.

RUSSIAN REALITIES. By John Hubbach. Illustrated. John Lane Company. $1.50.

Impressions gathered by an Englishman in five years' wanderings through Russia, ending with a quick run home across Germany at the outbreak of war. The author was especially impressed by the prosperity of the Russian Poles. Even in the remotest parts of Russia he came upon surprising signs of intellectual and scientific progress.

ABUSED RUSSIA. By Dr. C. C. Young. New York: The Devin-Adair Company.

Aims to correct certain false impressions of Russian civilization entertained in this country.

RUSSIA'S GIFT TO THE WORLD. By J. W. Mackail. George H. Doran Company. 25 cents.

Tells of Russian achievements in art, literature, science, drama, music.

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ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE WAR. By Edwin J. Clapp. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.50.

A vigorous and closely reasoned protest against Great Britain's infringements of our rights as a neutral power on the high seas. The author, who holds the Chair of Economics in New York University, contends that the British Orders in Council are illegally and needlessly ruining our trade in cotton and foodstuffs; that it is impossible to starve Germany, and that we ought to force a recognition of our rights by threatening an embargo on arms and munitions.

THE AMERICAN ARMY. By William Harding Carter, Major General United States Army. Illustrations by Lucian Cruikshank. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

An authoritative statement of the needs of our army, and what should be done to insure the nation's safety.

THE MILITARY UNPREPAREDNESS OF THE UNITED STATES. By Frederic L. Huidekoper. The Macmillan Company. (Forthcoming.)

A comprehensive treatise of more than 800 pages revealing the vital facts of our unpreparedness to cope with an enemy on land. The author has made a special study of this subject for nine years, and is regarded as one of the foremost military experts in the United States.

PROBLEMS OF READJUSTMENT AFTER THE WAR. By Albert Bushnell Hart, E. R. A. Seligman, Franklin H. Giddings, and others. D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Seven eminent Americans try to forecast the after-effects of the war upon human liberty, the currents of commerce, the relative financial standing of the nations, and other live issues affecting the United States. A volume full of stimulus to thought.

THE HIGHER PATRIOTISM. By John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University. Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

Four addresses and articles, including the one on "Preparedness and Peace" delivered at the Mohonk Conference, in which President Hibben urged adequate preparation for defense.

THE DOCTRINE OF INTERVENTION. By Henry C. Hodges. Princeton, N. J.: The Banner Press. $1.50.

Discusses American intervention in foreign affairs, with special reference to our policy in regard to the present European war.

DEFENSELESS AMERICA. By Hudson Maxim. Hearst's International Library. $2.

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THE MONROE DOCTRINE: An Interpretation. By Albert Bushnell Hart. Little, Brown & Co. $1.75.

The noted Harvard professor undertakes in this volume to show what the Monroe Doctrine has meant at various stages in the country, what it means today, and what the difficulties in the way of making it work in the present disturbed international situation.

THE WAR FROM THIS SIDE. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A series of war editorials that appeared in the Philadelphia North American during the first eight months of the conflict.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE: The Patriotism of Peace. By George H. Maxwell. Washington: Rural Settlements Association.

Advocates the home croft principle and is opposed to increasing the regular army. The author would enlist a National Conservation Reserve for forest and reclamation work and give its members military training. Then, in the home crofters, he thinks we should have an efficient defensive force.

WAR AND WOMAN. By Henry Clay Hansbrough. Duffield & Co. $1.

Senator Hansbrough says man has failed to prevent wars, and woman must now take up the task. He would abolish the Monroe Doctrine, contract entangling alliances, and trust mainly to women and peace treaties for national safety.

AMERICA AND THE GERMAN PERIL. By Howard Pitcher Okie. London: William Heinemann. $1.

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A GERMAN-AMERICAN'S CONFESSION OF FAITH. By Kuno Francke, Curator of the Germanic Museum of Harvard University. B. W. Huebsch. 50 cents.

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SIXTY AMERICAN OPINIONS OF THE WAR. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Utterances by leading Americans, all favorable to the cause of the Allies.

ONE AMERICAN'S OPINION. By F. W. Whitridge. E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

A frank reply to the German appeals for American sympathy.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEXT WAR. By George Lauferi. New York: The Athenaeum Press.

A brochure urging Americans to get ready for inevitable war. Whichever side wins in Europe, says the author, an armed attempt will be made to find room in the Americas. He also believes that Japan means to make war on us some day.

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THE SOUL OF EUROPE. By Joseph McCabe. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

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THE WAR LORDS. By A. G. Gardiner. The Wayfarer's Library. E. P. Dutton & Co. 40 cents.

Good biographical essays on twenty of the leading men of Europe and the part they are taking in the war.

LIFE OF GENERAL JOFFRE. By Alexander Kahn, B. A. With frontispiece portrait. Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

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LETTERS FROM AMERICA. By Robert Brooke. With an introduction by Henry James and a portrait in photogravure. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Forthcoming.)

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THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE KAISER. By Morton Prince. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 60 cents.

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BLOOD AND IRON. By John Hubert Greusel. New York: The Shakespeare Press. $1.50.

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A play in six scenes, picturing the devastation of Belgium. Maeterlinck and King Albert are among the characters.

BOMBASTES AND THE SHADES. A play in one act. By Laurence Binyon. New York: Oxford University Press.

One of the Oxford pamphlets.

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WAR POEMS AND OTHER TRANSLATIONS. By Lord Curzon of Kedleston. John Lane Company. $1.50.

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PRAYER AND PEACE, AND OTHER POEMS. By William Samuel Johnson. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

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POEMS. By Gilbert K. Chesterton. John Lane Company. $1.25.

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THE VALE OF SHADOWS. By Clinton Scollard. New York: Laurence J. Gomme.

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THE FAITH OF PRINCES. By Harvey M. Watts. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $1.

A scathing satire of modern treaty breakers, in the form of a dramatic soliloquy by Cesare Borgia, prefaced by eight war sonnets.

PEACE SONNETS. By Jessie W. Gibbs. Villisca, Iowa: Published by the author.

Fifty-seven sonnets, most of them written since the beginning of the war.

BELGIAN POEMS. By Emile Cammaerts. Translated by Tita Brand-Cammaerts. John Lane Company. $1.50.

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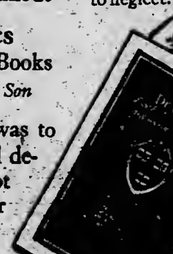
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THE MAN WHO ROCKED THE EARTH. By Arthur Train. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

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SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE. By Richard Harding Davis. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

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THE DOUBLE TRAITOR. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

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THE RED LAUGH. By Leonidas Aadreyef. Duffield & Co.

A remarkable piece of Russian realism, depicting scenes in the Russo-Japanese war, but applicable to all war. It is also a revelation of the Russian temperament.

NAVAL OCCASIONS AND SOME TRAITS OF THE SAILOR-MAN. By "Bartlmeus." Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

Twenty-five stories of life in the British navy, told with something of the humor of W. W. Jacobs. The author is said to be an officer of prominence.

KITCHENER CHAPS. By A. Neil Lyons. John Lane Company. 50 cents.

Humorous and other stories of British soldiers.

AUNT SARAH AND THE WAR. Anonymous. E. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

A story depicting transformations in character wrought by the war.

SAVING THE NATION: A ROMANCE OF CONQUEST AND VICTORY. In 5 Bks. 1921 A. D. By Cleveland Moffett. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

A call to preparedness in the form of a stirring romance depicting the invasion and conquest of the United States by a foreign foe and the subsequent campaign in which the nation is saved.

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YOUNG HILDA AT THE WARS. By Arthur Gleason. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

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WHAT IS BACK OF THE WAR. By Albert J. Beveridge. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.

Gives the results of Senator Beveridge's personal investigations in Germany, France, and England. He interviewed high German officials and was impressed with the unanimity of the German people in support of the war. His book is an attempt to state the facts of existing sentiment and resources in each of the warring countries.

MEN, WOMEN, AND WAR. By Will Irwin. D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The author tells what he saw and experienced as a war correspondent in Belgium, France, Germany, and England, and tells it well. His tribute to the courage of Frenchwomen is especially effective.

THE NOTEBOOK OF AN ATTACHE. By Eric Fisher Wood. The Century Company. $1.60.

The author, an American, served under Ambassador Herrick at Paris in the chaotic days after the war broke out. He helped to care for 30,000 Germans and Austrians caught in France, visited the battlefields of the Marne and the Aisne, and afterward carried dispatches to Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, and London. He has written one of the most interesting "eyewitness" books.

KINGS, QUEENS, AND PAWNS. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

Mrs. Rinehart, the novelist, went to the war zone as a representative of the American Red Cross Society, and this book is a record of her impressions of war in castles and in camps. She writes with a keen appreciation of the heart interest of events.

VIVE LA FRANCE. By E. Alexander Powell, author of "Fighting in Flanders." Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Ready in October.)

Describes the author's experiences during his second visit to the front, including several narrow escapes from death in the trenches. His extraordinary opportunities for seeing the conflict at short range, with his grasp of the whole French situation, give unusual value to his book.

WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY. By Robert R. McCormick. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company. $2.

Mr. McCormick, a son of the former American Ambassador to Russia, was a guest of the Grand Duke Nicholas and had special privileges as a newspaper correspondent. His book is a sane and readable account of what he learned while with the Russian armies.

THE SOUL OF THE WAR. By Philip Gibbs. McBride, Nast & Co. $1.75.

Mr. Gibbs, a special correspondent for The London Chronicle, has written a book of extraordinary vividness. His account of the invasion of Northern France is especially strong, and his descriptions of refugee and hospital scenes around Furnes and Ypres convey his own tragic emotions.

BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE FRONT. By George Adam, Paris correspondent of The London Times. Frontispiece. Duffield & Co. $2.

Gives a close view of the French Army and the personality of some of its Generals, describes the recent campaigne, and includes much information about the French people in war and peace. A valuable book by a well-equipped observer.

IN A FRENCH HOSPITAL. By M. Eydoux-Demians. Duffield & Co. $1.

Experiences of a nurse in a provincial hospital during the first four months of the war. Includes some good letters from men on the firing line, especially around Ypres.

FIELD NOTES FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT. By Stanley Washburn, special war correspondent of The London Times. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Washburn has been at the front with the Russian Army in many important engagements. His book covers an aspect of the fighting about which little has been known, and scarcely anything has appeared in print.

A SURGEON IN BELGIUM. By H. S. Souttar. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.40.

Dr. Souttar was Chief Surgeon of the Belgian Field Hospital at Antwerp during the bombardment, and later at Furnes. He tells of some triumphs of modern surgery, notably the use of steel plates to take the place of shattered bones. A singularly interesting book, which admits the layman to the mysteries of the operating room and contains hints of value to the medical profession as well.

THE FALL OF TSINGTAU. By Jefferson Jones. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

Mr. Jones, an American journalist, was present with the Japanese army at the fall of Tsingtau, which settled the fate of the German possessions in China. He gives a detailed account of the military operations, and writes frankly of the relation between Japanese ambition and the security of China.

A HILLTOP ON THE MARNE. By Mildred Aldrich. Frontispiece and maps. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

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German aspects of the war as seen by a special correspondent with the Kaiser's armies and in Berlin. The author saw only what the Germans wanted him to see, but he tells what he saw honestly and well.

FIELD HOSPITAL AND FLYING COLUMN. By Violetta Thurstan. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Experiences of an English nursing sister, who was in Belgium when the Germans took possession, and who was deported through Germany to Denmark, going thence to the Russian front at Lods, where she worked in a hospital for days under shell fire. Breezy and vivid.

EYEWITNESS'S NARRATIVE OF THE WAR. Anonymous. Longmans, Greea & Co. 75 cents.

All the descriptive articles sent out before the end of March by the military "eyewitness" detailed for that purpose by the British Press Bureau. The volume also contains many captured German letters and discusses developments in the technique of war.

THE UNDYING STORY. By W. Douglas Newton. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

Depicts the famous fighting retreat of the British from Mons to Ypres. A remarkable piece of descriptive work.

REVELATIONS OF AN INTERNATIONAL SPY. By I. T. T. Lincoln, former Member of the British Parliament and Secret Agent of the German Government. Illustrated. McBride, Nast & Co. $1.50. (To be published Nov. 1.)

Astonishing revelations of a Hungarian, who became a prominent Englishman, and who, when his business was destroyed by the war, entered the German Secret Service, at the same time obtaining a position in the Secret Service Bureau of the British War Office. An encounter with the detectives of the Admiralty necessitated his receot escape to this country.

AT THE FRONT WITH THREE ARMIES. By Granvilla Fortescue. Illustrated. Brentano's. $2.

A newspaper correspondent's account of his adventures at the front in France, Belgium, and Germany.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S VISIT TO THE FRONT. By G. V. Smith. Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

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THE IRISH NUNS AT YPRES. By D. M. C. Edited by R. Barry O'Brien. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

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THE WAY OF THE RED CROSS. By E. Charles Vivian and E. Holder Williams. George H. Doran Coopany. $1.

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THE GERMAN FLEET. By Archibald Hurd. George H. Doran Company.

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FLEETS OF THE WORLD, 1915. Oblong 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.50.

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FIGHTING SHIPS. Edited by Fred T. Jane. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

A survey of all the navies of the world except Great Britain's. New edition.

DICTIONARY OF NAVAL AND MILITARY TERMS. By C. F. Tweney. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Contains also names and descriptions of the principal vessels in the British Navy.

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NAPOLEON AND WATERLOO. By Captain A. F. Becke. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trabner & Co. Two volumes. $8.

An exhaustive analysis of the strategy and tactics used by Napoleon in his last great battle. The author, a British officer, regards Napoleon's methods at Waterloo as almost perfect in the military sense, and still applicable to today's battles. His book is written in limpid English and has interest even for the lay reader.

LETTERS ON STRATEGY. By Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. E. P. Dutton & Co. Two volumes. $10.

An exhaustive treatise on strategic methods, with five maps and plans.

THE PRINCIPLES OF STRATEGY. By Captain Edward Nash. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

A military handbook by a British officer.

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THE AEROPLANE. By Claude Grahame-White. Romance of Reality Series. Frederick A. Stokes Compnny.

A history of aerial conquest during the last hundred years.

THE ORIGIN OF ARTILLERY. By H. W. L. Hime. Longmans, Greea & Co. $2.

Traces the beaty ordnaace of today to its beginnings.

SHRAPNEL AND OTHER WAR MATERIAL. New York: McGraw-Hill Company.

An illustrated reprint of articles that appeared in the American Machinist from January to June, 1915.

MILITIA FIELD MANUAL. By Lieutenants George R. Gonld and Frederick C. Test. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Company.

For United States militia and volunteer troops in the field.

QUICK RIFLE TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. By Eustace H. Stone. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

An illustrated bandbook for English volunteers.

HORRORS AND ATROCITIES OF THE GREAT WAR. By Logan Marshall, author of "The Sinking of the Titanic." Illustrated. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $1.

Tells how an army is organised, how soldiers live in trenches, how trenches are constructed, how battles are fought on land, in air, on water, and under water, and how the implements of destruction are used. It also describes the destruction of the Lusitania.

MILITARY LAW: ITS PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE. By S. C. Pratt. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A British military handbook for officers and non-commissioned officers.

SPIES AND THE SECRET SERVICE. By Hamil Grant. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

An account of noted spies and of the secret service systems of Great Britain, Germany, France, and the United States. Full of stories of dangerous exploits.

HISTORICAL

THE GREAT WAR: FIRST VOLUME: CAUSES OF AND MOTIVES FOR. By George H. Allen, Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania. History Department. With an introduction by the Hon. William Howard Taft. Illustrated. Philadelphia: George H. Barrie's Sons.

First of a series of non-partisan volumes, elaborately illustrated, covering all phases of the war in Europe. Dr. Allen is specially equipped for his task, having lived several years in Italy, Germany, England, and France, and having made four journeys into Russia. His book is an admirable analysis of all the causes of the war, including the Pandora's Box in the Balkans. Ex-President Taft offers some ideas of his own in the introduction. The military aspects of the war are to be treated in later volumes by Captain Henry C. Whitehead of the United States Army.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE GREAT WAR: THE FIRST PHASE. By Hilaire Belloc. Illustrated. Hearst's International Library Co. $1.50.

First of six volumes in which Mr. Belloc has undertaken to write the history of the war in its larger outlines and meanings. This volume covers the causes, the forces engaged, and the story of the fighting up to April 1, 1914.

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Heinrich von Treitschke. Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. Introduction by William H. Dawson. Vol. I. McBride, Nast & Co. $3.25.

First translation into English of a noted historical work, written by Treitschke in his early days at Leipsic and Freiburg, before he had become Professor of History at Berlin University. To be completed in six volumes.

THE WORLD WAR. By Logan Marshall. Illustrated. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $1.

Describes the growth of the belligerent countries, their struggles, and jealousies, with the ambitions and fears that have culminated in war. Also gives the military and economic resources of the warring nations.

SIX MOIS DE GUERRE. Par Gaston Jollivet. Paris: Hachette et Cie.

A useful French compilation of the facts of the war, chronologically arranged, with general comments, summaries, and a variety of matter relating to all the armies and battles.

THE WORLD-WIDE WAR: FIRST STAGE. By Captain A. Hilliard Atteridge. London: George Philip & Son.

A summary of the first six months of fighting, with maps and plans to explain the military questions involved.

THE GENESIS OF THE GREAT WAR. By Briggs Davenport. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

First volume of an exhaustive history of the war.

THE SECOND PHASE OF THE GREAT WAR. By A. Hilliard Atteridge. George H. Dornn Company. $2.

Second volume in the profusely illustrated history based on The London Graphic "extras."

THE INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY. By Lionel Cecil Jane. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

Mr. Jane argues that States are ever alternating between two ideals—that of a federation of the world and that of complete freedom of action—and that the present war is an instance of the frequent clash of these conflicting ideals.

SERBIA: HER PEOPLE, HISTORY, AND ASPIRATIONS. By Woislav M. Petrovitch. Illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

An authoritative history of Serbia to the present time by the Serbian Attaché at the Court of St. James's.

A TEXTBOOK OF THE WAR. By J. William White, M. D., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. John C. Winston Company. $1.

Vital facts and argumentn collated from widely different authorities, and so handled as to answer many of the important questions involved in the conduct of the war. The volume is an enlarged edition of this author's "Primer of the War."

EUROPEAN ENTANGLEMENTS SINCE 1748. Paper covers. Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.

What the title indicates.

MODERN GERMANY AND HER HISTORIANS. By Antoine Guilland. McBride, Nast & Co. $2.25.

Essays on Niebuhr, Ranke, Mommsen, Sybel, and Treitschke by the Professor in History in l'Ecole Polytechnique Suisse.

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Duffield & Co.

Maeterlinck's first essay, written in 1886; a harrowing description of a deed of frightfulness done by Spanish soldiers in a Flemish village.

FRANCE FROM BEHIND THE VEIL. By Count Paul Vassili. Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3.50.

Entertaining reminiceaces of the inner social and political life of France in the last fifty years. As a companion to "Memoirs of Napoleon III. the author had exceptional opportunities of meeting the foremost men of Europe.

MEMORIES OF FORTY YEARS. By Princess Catherine Radziwill. Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3.75.

Intimate glimpses of the Courts of Russia, Germany, France, and England. Some of the author's reminiscences throw light on underlying causes of the war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY. Volumes I. and II. Published monthly by THE NEW YORK TIMES. 25 cents a copy.

The twelve issues of Current History ending with September complete the first two volumes of that unique publication. They comprise a history of the war, month by month, in the form of the most important documents, articles by specialists and famous Generals and statesmen, large photogravure portraits, noted cartoons from all lands, and a carefully edited Chronology of the War. Much of the material preserved in Current History can be found nowhere else.

THE HISTORY OF TWELVE DAYS, (July 24 to Aug. 4, 1914.) By J. W. Headlam. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

Describes the negotiations preceding the war, as revealed in afficial publications.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR—(Continued)

DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS

THE PROTECTION OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS AT SEA: Documents on the Naval Warfare. Edited by William Robert Shepherd, Ph. D. Sturgis & Walton. 25 cents.

A pamphlet containing the only collection thus far made of all the diplomatic correspondence of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, in relation to neutral rights and commerce at sea. Brings the record down to July, 1915.

COLLECTED DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. George H. Doran Company. $1.

A volume of nearly 600 pages of state papers of the belligerent nations.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE GREAT WAR. Selected and arranged by Giuseppe A. Andriulli. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Official papers, with an introduction by Professor Ferrero.

COLLECTED DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. George H. Doran Company. $1.

Official correspondence of the countries now at war.

THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS AND DECLARATIONS OF 1899 AND 1907. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.

Published for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

THE GERMAN WAR OF 1914. Illustrated by Documents of European History, 1815-1915. Selected and edited by J. R. O'Regan. New York: Oxford University Press.

What the title indicates.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ALLEGED GERMAN ATROCITIES. Edited by Lord Bryce, Chairman. The Macmillan Company. 10 cents.

Text of a famous report that has affected world sentiment regarding German methods in Belgium.

EVIDENCE AND DOCUMENTS ON ALLEGED GERMAN ATROCITIES. By James Bryce. The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Collateral evidence gathered by the English committee on atrocities in Belgium and France.

RELIGIOUS AND ETHICAL

WAR AND CHRISTIANITY. By Vladimir Solovyof. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A Russian philosopher's attempt to refute the teachings of Tolstoy and positivism.

THE WORLD CRISIS AND ITS MEANING. By Felix Adler. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The President of the Ethical Culture Society discusses the causes and effects of the war, and the lessons to be learned.

THY DEAD SHALL LIVE. By C. Knapp. Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.

Spiritual comfort for those bereaved by the war.

WHY I AM A SOCIALIST. By Charles Edward Russell. George H. Doran Company. 50 cents.

New edition with a prefatory chapter on "Socialism and the Great War." Mr. Russell still thinks that socialism is the only agancy that can stop war and prevent the probable sequels of the present conflict.

THE WAR AND ITS ISSUES. By John Oman, M. A. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The attempt of a cultured Englishman to square his Christian principles with the issues of the war.

CHRISTIANITY AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE. By Charles Edward Jefferson. T. Y. Crowell Company. $1.25.

Six lectures in support of the Peace Movement by the pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York. The author denounces those who urge preparedness against invasion.

GOD AND WAR. By Daniel Ray Freeman. "Boston: Richard G. Badger. 75 cents.

The pastor of All Souls' Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., aims to prove the absurdity of all war from the social, economic, and religious points of view.

REFLECTIONS OF A NONCOMBATANT. By M. D. Petre. Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

Philosophical and religious reflections on the war by an Englishwoman widely known in Catholic circles in her own country.

WHITHER? Anonymous. Houghton Mifflin Company. 50 cents.

An earnest essay deploring the modern loss of spiritual outlook and the advance of materialism, of which the war is a result. The author asks those who believe in spiritual things to fight with the same courage as those in the trenches.

A PRIMER OF PEACE AND WAR. Edited by Charles Phelps. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons. 50 cents.

Handbook for the Catholic Social Guild, setting forth the principles of international peace.

PEACE PLANS

THE ROAD TOWARD PEACE. (Enslarged Edition.) By Charles W. Eliot. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

Contains five new chapters dealing with important developments that have come up since the first edition was issued. Among these are "The Sinking of the Lusitania," "Hopes for the Future of Europe," and "The Moral Effect of the War."

THE GREAT SETTLEMENT. By C. Ernest Fayle. With a prefatory note by Viscount Esher. Duffield & Co. $1.

A brief, clear statement of the problems of racial, territorial, and financial readjustment that will come up for settlement at the close of the war, with a survey of the general lines on which alone permanent peace may be realized.

WAR AND THE WORLD GOVERNMENT. By Frank Crane. John Lane Company. $1.

A volume of the Rev. Dr. Frank Crane's editorials, in which he advocates an international peace court which shall have command of all the armies and navies of the world.

THE FUTURE OF WORLD PEACE. By Roger W. Babson. Boston: Babson's Statistical Organization. $3.

A book of charts and economic facts for Americans.

A WAY TO PREVENT WAR. By Allen L. Benson. Girard, Kan.: Appeal to Reason. 50 cents.

A book addressed to workingmen and written from the socialistic viewpoint. The author thinks all declarations of war should be decided by a referendum, with a delay of at least sixty days before the vote is taken.

WAR DEVIATED BY AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff. A collection of essays by well-known authors in Holland, Finland, America, Austria, France, Germany, and Great Britain.

TO ALL THE WORLD, (EXCEPT GERMANY.) By Arthur Edward Stilwell. London: George Allen & Unwin.

A striking exhibit of the war's frightful cost and waste, with an elaborate plan for an international tribunal which should have one-tenth of each country's army and navy to enforce its decisions.

NATION OF NATIONS. By Alfred Owen Crozier. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Co. 50 cents.

Would prevent war by organizing a "nation of nations," with a supreme constitution and military power.

THE MAZE OF THE NATIONS AND THE WAY OUT. By Galus Glenn Atkins. Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

The Carnegie Church Peace Union prize essay on methods of world pacification.

CHRISTIANITY AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE. By Charles E. Jefferson. Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.25.

Expounds theories for international peace, based on Christian principles.

SCIENTIFIC

A MECHANISTIC VIEW OF WAR AND PEACE. By George W. Crile, Professor of Surgery, Western Reserve University. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company. (Forthcoming.)

The author was for a time in charge of a hospital in France. He describes various phenomena among the wounded, and gives a mechanistic explanation of these and of the war in general. He also interprets German Kultur, and indicates ways in which peace may be secured. The book contains an unusual and valuable record of cases and experiences.

WAR AND THE BREED. By David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University. Boston: The Beacon Press. $1.35.

A scientific study to prove that war kills off the best manhood of nations, preserves the defective, weakens the national stock, and tends to ultimate downfall.

THE WORLD IN CONFLICT. By L. T. Hobhouse, Professor of Sociology in the University of London. T. Fisher Unwin.

This study of the underlying causes of the war commands instant respect by reason of its calm spirit, its breadth of view, and its sincere attempt to appraise present events as they will look to the unbiased historian fifty years hence.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF WAR. By F. W. Hirst, editor of The Economist, London. J. M. Dent & Sons.

The first attempt at a complete treatise on this subject. Gives an economic history of the chief wars of the world from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the end of the first year of the present war. Eight chapters are devoted to war debts, including that of the United States, and to the right and wrong ways of handling them.

EVOLUTION AND THE WAR. By P. Chalmers Mitchell. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

The author, a noted London biologist, undertakes in this book to refute the German claim that war is justified by nature's law of evolution. He shows that human conduct comes under an entirely different law.

SOCIAL PROGRESS AND THE DARWINIAN THEORY. By George W. Nasmyth, Ph. D. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A critical study of the philosophy of force, holding the belief that war promotes human progress. To be published in October or November.

WAR, SCIENCE, AND CIVILIZATION. By William E. Ritter. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.

The author, a California biologist, condemns war as unscientific, and suggests a peaceful reapportionment of territorial possessions on the basis of each nation's actual needs.

JUVENILE

TWO AMERICAN BOYS IN THE WAR ZONE. By Worthington Green. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

Adventures of two boys who were caught in Russia at the outbreak of the war and had to get out over the Caucasus.

THE BOY SCOUTS OF THE AIR IN BELGIUM. By Gordon Stuart. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Co.

Seventh volume in this series.

THE AIRSHIP BOYS IN THE GREAT WAR. By De Lysle F. Cass. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Co.

Eighth volume in the Airship Boys Series, depicting adventures in the present war.

AUNT JANE'S NIECES IN THE RED CROSS. By Edith Van Dyne. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Co.

Tenth volume of the Aunt Jane's Nieces Series, with hospital scenes and adventures near the front.

ESSAYS AND STUDIES

THE WORLD IN THE CRUCIBLE: An Account of the Origins and Conduct of the Great War. By Gilbert Parker. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Sir Gilbert Parker's book analyzes the moral factors in the war and contends that Germany's lack of principle has been the cause of her most disastrous errors, past and present. He tells why small States like Belgium are so abominable to German autocracy and why they are a blessing to the world. As an interpretation of events this book has unusual merit. But it is out of the ranks of ephemeral war books.

THE MEANING OF THE WAR: Life and Matter in Conflict. By Henri Bergson. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

In this lecture Professor Bergson contends that Germany's outbreak is due to the fact that her material body had eat grown the soul and that her adoration of her own brute force is a poisonous stimulant which will cause her final defeat.

THE GREAT NEWS. By Charles Ferguson. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

This is an original scientific study of the deep-lying forces that are causing the war. Mr. Ferguson was sent to Europe in 1913 by the Department of Commerce at Washington to investigate the relations of "big business" to European Governments. His new book is a distillation of the things he learned. He holds that permanent peace is impossible until the present system of parliamentary politics and plutocratic finance has been shaken down to a scientific basis.

THE NEAR EAST FROM WITHIN. Anonymous. Photogravure illustrations. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $2.

The author of this book is said to be a "high political personage" who frequently visited the Courts at various powers in Eastern Europe. His pages contain revelations as to the course of German diplomacy in Turkey, Egypt, Russia, and the Balkan States.

NATIONALISM AND WAR IN THE NEAR EAST. By a Diplomatist. Edited by Lord Courtney. New York: Oxford University Press. $4.15.

One of the most elaborate of the Carnegie Peace Endowment publications.

COLORS OF WAR. By Robert Crozier Long. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Forthcoming.)

An unusual book, made up of appealingly human experiences and personal impressions in the presence of suffering and heroism. The book deals chiefly with Russia and her armies, and is said to give an intimate glimpse of the Russian soldier and of the color and background of his life.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IN THE WORLD OF TOMORROW. By Franklin Henry Giddings. Fleming H. Revell Company. $2 cents.

A brief study of America's past, showing that our greatest contributions to the world's progress are ideas tending toward peace. Professor Giddings holds that the peaceful half of German efficiency is an American product, planted in Bavaria a century ago by Count Rumford.

HOW DIPLOMATS MAKE WAR. By a British Statesman. B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.

A critical analysis of international negotiations, showing how diplomats gambls with peoples as stakes.

WHO WANTED THE EUROPEAN WAR? By Guglielmo Ferrero. Translated by P. E. Matheson. New York: Oxford University Press.

A characteristic essay by the noted Italian historian.

NATIONALITY AND THE WAR. By Arnold J. Toynbee. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

A study of the spirit of nationalism as the underlying cause of the present war and the chief obstacle to permanent peace.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE WAR. By S. Perez Triana. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Señor Triana is a Colombian and former member of The Hague Tribunal. His viewpoint is that of the Allies, and he urges all Latin-Americans to support the Monroe Doctrine as their sole hope of territorial integrity if the Germans should win.

WAR PROBLEMS. By J. H. Balfour-Browne. Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.

A brochure discussing various aspects of the war.

THE HISTORICAL SENSE AND THE WAR. By Ford Madox Hueffer. George H. Doran Company. $1.

A reply to George Bernard Shaw, the English Labor Party, and the German propaganda. Mr. Hueffer applies the facts of history to the present war situation, and extols the mission of France in upholding the world's altruistic and artistic ideals.

THE GERMAN TRAGEDY AND ITS MEANING FOR CANADA. By R. A. Falconer. University of Toronto Press. 50 cents.

Four addresses by the President of the University of Toronto.

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST. An Historical Approach. By Lucius Hopkins Miller, Assistant Professor of Biblical Literature in Princeton University. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

PROF. MILLER undertakes to show that modern historical and scientific criticism of the Bible is not destructive of Christianity. The showing he makes is based on his own experience, and it includes a statement of what he has had to discard from his oldtime view of Christ, and an exposition of the readjustment he has made of his religious belief in order to bring it into harmony with what he now regards as the true story of the origin of the Christian religion.

He hopes his book will be helpful to those who, having accepted the findings of the historical and scientific critics, have been compelled, to their great sorrow, to turn their backs upon the church. The author says the sole and sincere purpose that has been in his mind while he has been writing his book has been to advance the interests of Christ's kingdom among men; to those who, he foresees, will be somewhat disappointed because the conclusions he reaches are of a negative sort, he remarks:

> I can only say that these conclusions form the basis on which I have been able to maintain a vital, positive faith in Christ as Master, Lord, and Saviour. This basis has set me free to see and to hold before myself the simplicity of the gospel. But this simplicity, as I have elsewhere said, is of the terrible simplicity. Intellectual problems may be hard to solve, but the hardest problem of all is to maintain one's Christian spirit in the midst of the hurly-burly of our distracted modern life. The gravity of this problem should constrain all who are in any way akin in their attitude toward Christ to cease strife and join hands in the great campaign of winning the world to Christ.

Four things which used to be regarded as essentials of the Christian faith are included in Prof. Miller's discard; he frankly admits he is without positive evidence that Jesus was born of a virgin, that he rose from the dead, that he performed miracles, or that he was other than a human being. We are told that none of these four things is really essential to Christianity. For example, with respect to the doctrine of the Incarnation, it is remarked that the historical evidence of it is not strong enough to overcome the presumption that biology rolls up against it, and that perhaps the wisest thing is to hold that the virgin birth was one way, among several, by which the first Christians sought to explain what they already believed from their own experience, namely, that Jesus was the Son of God. With respect to the rising from the dead, it is admitted there is a scientific presumption against the physical resurrection and a lack of clear, strong evidence in its support; that there was a fleshand-blood appearance seems to the author to be quite improbable. A similar admission is made concerning the Gospel stories of the miracles, to belief in which the author thinks there are "certain very stubborn objections."

Prof. Miller used to think, he says, that Christianity could not survive the elimination of the virgin birth, the physical resurrection, and the miracles; he does not think so today. He also has reconciled himself to the elimination of the divinity of Jesus, and the revelation he makes of what he has substituted for this doctrine is, of course, the main thing in his book. Briefly stated he now holds that the man Jesus was the highest personal manifestation of spiritual life the world has seen, and that his perfection was not due to chance, but to a divine purpose. He further holds that God must be like Jesus. Upon this point he remarks:

> The modern question is not "Is Jesus like God?" but rather "Is there a God of the same quality of life as that possessed by Jesus? God is the X, the unknown quantity which we are seeking to determine, and it seems most reasonable to hold that Jesus is the known factor through which we are enabled to solve the problem.

Prof. Miller sees no reason why one may not accept this view of Jesus and continue to be a good Christian.

Emotions of Jesus

A book by the Rev. Dr. Robert Law of Toronto entitled "The Emotions of Jesus" is published as a volume of the Short Course series. The author's study, which is based on the Gospel narratives, portrays Jesus as a man of joys as well as of sorrows, as a genial person with broad, generous sympathies, and a stalwart and impassioned fighter against all sorts of evil. (Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.)

"My System"

Four volumes entitled "My System," "My System for Ladies," "My System for Children," and "My Breathing System" contain translations by C. M. Fox-Davies of a series of physical culture books written by J. P. Müller, a Danish athlete and an ex-Lieutenant of the Danish Royal Engineers. These books prescribe exercises, without apparatus, devised by the author for the promotion and preservation of health. (Philadelphia: David

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1915

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"FIRST LADY NOVELIST"

WHO was ELIZA HAYWOOD? It is safe to say that few will recall her place in literary history; scarcely any one of the present generation will be able to claim familiarity with her work. The complete oblivion that has overtaken the lady's name and fame would form an excellent theme for those old-fashioned homilies on the Mutability of Human Greatness that happily have lost their appeal to the modern reader. For the forgotten Mrs. HAYWOOD did, in her day, achieve greatness. She was the first "lady novelist" in English literature. Her first novel, "Love in Excess," appeared in 1719, simultaneously with "Robinson Crusoe," twenty-one years before RICHARDSON'S "Pamela" and thirty before "Tom Jones." During the fifty-nine years of her active literary life, Mrs. HAYWOOD turned out some seventy-odd volumes of romances and essays. Many of the former, absurd specimens as they are of "palpitating passion," may well be numbered in the "best-seller" class of their day, although their author, who figured problocntly in "The Dunciad," appears to have made a precarious enough living. Mr. GOSSE calls her "the 'Orida' of a bygone day." SCOTT, kindly critic though he was, had nothing but unmitigated censure for her "romances of passion"; and she has fared no better with subsequent reviewers. Mrs. HAYWOOD'S life and work, however, are of very real interest to the student of the history of fiction. False and superficial her romances undoubtedly are, judged by modern canons of criticism. Nevertheless, they played an important part in the development of the English novel. The whole subject is taken up in an entertaining monograph on "The Life and Romances of Mrs. Eliza Haywood," by Professor GEORGE F. WHICHER, just published by the Columbia University Press. Here we are told that—

> It is not RICHARDSON, the meticulous inventor of the epistolary novel, but the past-mistress of sensational romance who is credited with originating the English domestic novel. Compared with the delicate perceptions and gentle humor of FANNY BURNEY and JANE AUSTEN, Mrs. HAYWOOD'S best volumes are doubtless dreary enough, but even if they only crudely foreshadow the work of incomparably greater genius, they represent an advance by no means slight. From "Love in Excess" to "Betsy Thoughtless" was a step far more difficult than from the latter novel to "Evelina." As pioneers, then, the author of "Betsy Thoughtless" and her obscurer contemporaries did much to prepare the way for the notable women novelists who succeeded them.

That is far from vouching for the readableness, from the standpoint of modern taste, of Mrs. HAYWOOD'S novels; but it certainly accords an enviable place in literary history to this "first lady novelist."

THE business of publishing books is said to be practically at a standstill in France and Belgium, while in England it has not as yet been seriously injured by the war. A number of French and Belgian authors, moreover, are staying in the latter country, and, it is reported, expect to bring out their books through English publishers. The experiment forms one of those interesting changes wrought by the war that, whether temporary or not, promises to increase a certain intellectual comity among nations of dissimilar tongues and literatures that hitherto have followed independent ideals.

AMONG other publishing enterprises directly affected by this change of conditions on the Continent is the famous "Tauchnitz" series of publications. For many years the Tauchnitz books have been indispensable to English readers on the Continent. The convenient little volumes have covered the best of what might be called contemporary light literature, and a complete catalogue of the series as it stands today would run well up into the thousands of titles. The present Baron TAUCHNITZ, son of the founder of the library, is said to have perhaps the most remarkable collection in the world of autograph letters from modern writers. The publishing house was founded in 1837, in Leipsic, and the famous series of British and American authors started in 1841. The entire Victorian period has thus come within the scope of the collection that ten years ago numbered 4,000 volumes. Until now publication in the Tauchnitz series has been a coveted distinction for the majority of British authors. As the books are "made in Germany," however, it is likely that their popularity will decrease. Already, it is said, a French publishing house is planning to carry out the Tauchnitz idea.

THERE should be matter of keen literary interest in the new life of WORDSWORTH by Professor G. MCLEAN HARPER of Princeton University. In writing this biography the author has had at his disposal a considerable amount of unprinted material, furnished by Mr. GORDON WORDSWORTH, who has also given Professor HARPER access to the manuscripts of DOROTHY WORDSWORTH'S journals. To these new sources of information are added some unpublished letters now in the British Museum. For the biographer, WORDSWORTH has not offered so popular nor so sensational a theme as SHELLEY, BYRON, or KEATS among his contemporaries. A large portion of his life was passed amid the placid surroundings of the English lakes. We are apt to regard him as a pastoral poet who celebrated in his life as well as in his verse the beauties of a rural career passed far away from the distractions and problems of humanity. In his earlier years, however, WORDSWORTH experienced much of the intellectual agitation that touched England during the latter half of the eighteenth century. His imagination was kindled by the fires that fed the French Revolution, and for a time he was an enthusiastic leader in the cause of political and intellectual freedom that subsequently inspired the Shelleyan muse. On these earlier ventures of WORDSWORTH biographers have touched only vaguely. In Professor HARPER'S work, it is said, this stirring period of the poet's life receives particular attention.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Oct. 7 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

MEMORIES OF INDIA. By Sir Robert Baden-Powell. 8vo. Philadelphia: David McKay. $3.50.
Illustrated account of the author's experiences as soldier and sportsman.

THE PARTITIONS OF POLAND. By Lord Eversley. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.
A popular account of the three partitions to which Poland has been subjected.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY. By Carl Russell Fish. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.75.
A history of diplomacy as it has developed in this country.

THE LIFE OF BERNAL DIAZ DEL CASTILLO. By W. B. Cunninghame Grahame. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.
Bernal Diaz was one of the companions of Cortez to the latter's conquest of Mexico. The present biography is taken from Diaz's famous "History of the Conquest of Spain."

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH CORN MARKET. By Norman Scott Brien Gras. 8vo. Cambridge: Harvard Press. $2.50.
Historical survey from the Twelfth to the Eighteenth century.

A HISTORY OF ECONOMIC DOCTRINES. By Charles Gide and Charles Rist. 8vo. New York: D. C. Heath & Co.
Covers the period "from the time of the physiocrat to the present day."

MY BOHEMIAN DAYS IN LONDON. By Julius M. Price. 8vo. Lippincott Company. $2.50.
Illustrated anecdotal account of London in the eighties.

FINLAND AND THE FINNS. By Arthur Reade. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.
An illustrated, comprehensive description of one of the least known of European countries.

THE RIVAL SULTANAS. By H. Noel Williams. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.
Deals with the court of Charles II. of England.

THE VOYAGES OF CAPTAIN SCOTT. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.
A biography—largely autobiographical—written at the instance of Lady Scott. There is an introduction by Sir James M. Barrie.

Poetry, Drama, and Art

LITTLE VERSES AND BIG NAMES. Anonymous. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.
Contains short contributions of verse, pictures or music for children, from famous people of England and America.

DREAMS AND DUST. By Don A. Marquis. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.20.
A collection of short poems.

THE ART OF THE BALLET. By Mark Perugini. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.50.
A series of articles taking up the ballet from its beginnings.

THE HISTORY OF THE HARLEQUINADE. By Maurice Sand. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Two volumes. $6.
An illustrated historical account of Harlequin, Polichinelle, &c.

STRAY GOLD. By "R. G. T." 12mo. St. Paul, Ind. St. Paul Book and Stationery Company.
A collection of verse.

SHAKESPEARE LOVE BOOK. By Agnes C. Way. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.
A collection of "love-sayings" from the plays and poems of Shakespeare.

Essays and Criticism

AFFIRMATIONS. By Havelock Ellis. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.
Five studies on Nietzsche, Zola, Huysmans, Casanova, St. Francis.

THE LIFE AND ROMANCES OF MRS. ELIZA HAYWOOD. By Columbia University Press.
Mrs. Haywood was a popular writer of fiction in the early part of the eighteenth century.

PEG ALONG. By George L. Walton. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.
A collection of essays intended for "fussers, fretters, semi- and would-be invalids," &c.

European War Books

BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE FRONT. By George Adam. 8vo. New York: Duffield & Co.
Describes political and military conditions in France and Belgium.

L'ALLEMAGNE AVANT LA GUERRE. Par Baron Heyens. 12mo. Paris: Librairie Nationale d'Art et d'Histoire.
"The cause and responsibilities" of the war.

GERMANY'S VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OF 1914-15. By J. O. P. Bland. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.
A report prepared under the direction of the French Foreign Office and based upon the original German documents.

HISTORY OF THE WAR. Vol. I. By John Buchan. 12mo. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.
The story of the war "told in a readable narrative."

EN ITALIE AVANT LA GUERRE 1914-15. Par Jules Destree. 12mo. Paris: Librairie Nationale d'Art et d'Histoire.
The author is a member of the Belgian Congress. There is an introduction by Maeterlinck.

THE GREAT SETTLEMENT. By C. Ernest Fayle. 12mo. New York: Duffield Company.
A survey of various problems that will come up for solution at the close of the war.

THE DIARY OF A FRENCH ARMY CHAPLAIN. By Abbe Felix Klein. 12mo. London: Andrew Melrose.
The author is attached to the American Hospital, Neuilly, Paris.

THE BOWMEN AND OTHER LEGENDS OF THE WAR. By Arthur Machen. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Contains five stories of the war.

THE SOUL OF EUROPE. By Joseph McCabe. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.
A psychological study of each of the fighting nations.

MADE IN GERMANY. By Franklin M. Sprague. 12mo. New York: The Pilgrim Press. $1.
Discusses features of the war, such as German militarism, German culture, neutrality, &c. There is an introduction by Colonel Roosevelt.

Philosophy and Religion

SPIRITUALISM. By James Henry Fletcher. 12mo. New York: The Occult Book Concern.
Gives the author's experiences in the investigation of spiritualism.

THE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND IDEALS OF THE BIBLE. By Theodore Gerald Soares. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.50.
A study of the elements of Hebrew life in their development from the beginnings to the time of Christ.

FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIAN BELIEF. By Francis L. Strickland. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.50.
Studies in the philosophy of religion.

CHILDHOOD IN THE MOSLEM WORLD. By Samuel M. Zwemer. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.
An illustrated plea for Mohammedan childhood.

Fiction

THE ISLAND OF SURPRISE. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.
The scene of the story is a lonely South Sea island.

THE STORY BEHIND THE VERDICT. By Frank Danby. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.
A mystery story, the hero of which is a detective new to fiction.

THE BURDEN OF HONOR. By Christine Faber. 12mo. New York: P. J. Kennedy & Sons. 75 cents.
A story in which certain religious questions play a part.

THE WOOING OF ROSAMOND FAYRE. By Berta Ruck. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.
Story of a wealthy young lady whose social secretary writes love letters for her.

THE GYPSY'S PARSON. By Rev. George Hall. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.50.
The story of adventures among the gypsies by one who has accompanied them in their travels. There are forty-four photographic illustrations.

WHEN MY SHIP COMES HOME. By Clara E. Laughlin. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.
The story of a dream of two children and how it came true later in life.

THE STAR ROVER. By Jack London. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
Adventures of a hero who attempts to free his soul from his body.

THE OBSESSION OF VICTORIA GRACEN. By Grace Livingston Hill Lutz. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.
The story of an orphan boy.

WINGS OF DANGER. By Arthur A. Nelson. 12mo. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.35.
An adventure story describing the quest for a lost city and fabulous treasure.

THE CORNER STONE. By Margaret Hill McCarter. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents.
A story of a child out West.

SPRAGUE'S CANYON. By Horace Annesley Vachell. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
A story of adventure in California.

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Science

SENESCENCE AND REJUVENESCENCE. By Charles Manning Child. 8vo. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $4.
Embodies the results of fifteen years of research.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN. By Arthur Keith. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.50.
Approaches the subject from the standpoint of the human anatomist.

THE PRACTICAL WORK OF A BANK. By William H. Kniffin. 8vo. New York: The Bankers' Publishing Company.
Aims to show the fundamental principles of money and banking.

THE CANADIAN COMMONWEALTH. By Agnes C. Laut. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company.
A political and sociological study.

Travel

OLD ROADS FROM THE HEART OF NEW YORK. By Sarah Comstock. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
This historic features described in this profusely illustrated volume are found within thirty miles of the Battery.

PEEPS INTO PICARDY. By W. D. Crawford and E. and E. A. Manton. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.
Illustrated travels of an "architectural student, literary artist, and experienced photographer."

AUSTRALIAN BYWAYS. By Norman Duncan. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.
A book of travel along the outskirts of Australian civilization.

ADRIFT IN THE ARCTIC ICE PACK. By Elisha Kent Kane. New York: Outing Publishing Company. $1. (Outing Adventure Library, edited by Horace Kephart.)
Dr. Kane sailed for the arctic in 1849. The present account of his Winter on the ice of Lancaster Sound is taken from the "History of the First United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin."

THE NORTHWEST AMAZONS. By Thomas Whiffen. 8vo. New York: Duffield & Co.
Illustrated accounts of some months spent among cannibal tribes.

Juvenile

THE HOSTS OF THE AIR. By Joseph A. Altsheler. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30.
A story of the European war for boys.

SUZANNA STIRS THE FIRE. By Emily Calvin Blake. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.
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THE CAMP FIRE GIRLS OF BRIGHTWOOD. By Amy E. Blanchard. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.
An illustrated story for girls.

CAMP BOB'S HILL. By Charles P. Burton. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.
Another story of Mr. Burton's boys.

A WELL-KNOWN PUBLISHER'S MEMORIES

George Haven Putnam's New Volume of Reminiscences Filled with Rare Glimpses and Anecdotes of Famous People

MEMORIES OF A PUBLISHER. By George Haven Putnam. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ONE of the most winsome of our contemporary essayists writes:

> Social talent is a true and rare thing; the essence of it is a reverence for the talents of others, a spiritual hospitality which discovers that other people are remarkable.

Mr. Putnam might well have been the instance of Mr. Chapman's generalization. For it is only the possessor of that golden gift, the social talent, which could have made possible two such volumes as "Memories of My Youth" and "Memories of a Publisher." Only that infrequent and welcome being, the person who listens well, could have had so much to write about other people. And as every one knows, the good listener is not a self-eraser, a sympathetic cipher; he must bring more to life than a pair of ears. How much Mr. Putnam has been able to contribute, the basis of his vast and unselfish appreciation of others' accomplishments, this second volume of his memoirs gives ample proof.

It has been said that George Haven Putnam has done more than any other man living to strengthen the relations between England and America. To be sure, it is always easier to agree with that sort of bright generalization than to dispute it, but a fairly solid case could be made for this genial publisher who for nearly thirty years has carried on in Washington and London the fight for international copyright, which was begun by the elder Putnam in 1840, who has made his life's work the drawing together of the English and American publishers, and through them, the English and American public. For distinguished visitors with friendly messages, Cook's tours, trade treaties, international societies of diverse sorts, these help, but it is through the kindly medium of books that one comes most intimately into the lives of his cousins across the water. Mr. Putnam may well be considered not the Ambassador in England of the United States Government, but of the American people; he has made admirable use of his trust in the forty-odd years he has held it.

Perhaps the chapters of Mr. Putnam's memoirs which will prove most interesting to his American readers are those reminiscent of the writer's long list of English acquaintanceships, warm friendships many of them, and rewarding. His relations with the English publishers have brought him easily into touch with the world of English letters, and he has intimate glimpses or reveal of many rare personalities. His range of acquaintance has an amazing sweep; he has discussed the philosophy of history with his good friend George Trevelyan; he was at the dinner at which Taine exploded with his famous summary of Hugo as "a cyclopedia of ignorance"; he has argued with Kitchener "on the essential importance of war for the development and maintenance of character and manliness in the individual and in the community"; he is called "Haven" by half of Cambridge and Oxford; he has played chess many a time with the old author of "Lorna Doone," and eaten his grapes, those excellent grapes which were meant, of course, to be a hugely profitable business venture, but proved, like all farming done by literary folk, so expensive that poor Blackmore had to turn to it now and again and write a tale "to make the farm pay." In this latter instance, we fear we have disclosed one of the secrets of Mr. Putnam's popularity with these more or less captious literary folk. None will deny that Mr. Putnam is a genial and sympathetic guest, but he does play a tremendous game of chess.

He draws a keen and humorsome picture of his only meeting with Robert Louis Stevenson. No one harbors fewer grudges than George Haven Putnam, but this was December in the Saville Club and Mr. Stevenson was soaking up all the heat in the general room by standing squarely in front of the fireplace. Mr. Putnam, in spite of a genuine love for England, has always remained an American, and shivers honestly and unreservedly through a London Winter. He did not know who Mr. Stevenson was; he only knew that he was monopolizing the fire:

> I knew at once that he was a Scotchman by his accent, and his dress presented a rather exaggerated Scotch tweed effect. I was struck also by the fact that in distinction from the usual evening dress of the British gentleman, the fire-ahsorbing interloper had held on to a flannel traveling shirt. The general impression of roughness gave me the idea of affectation.

Here again Mr. Putnam's readiness to forget himself and his willingness to listen served him well:

> I found that my man was relating to three or four club members, who assisted him in blocking the fire from the Yankee, some recent experiences in the mountains of the Cevennes, where he had had a donkey for a traveling companion. He had been in London for a week or more, but he was still taking pains to carry the appearance of a traveler who had had a rough experience. He spoke with great affection of the donkey who for chumming purposes was, he contended, worth any dozen men. The little pictures that he gave in his talk of the valleys and of the inhabitants of the Cevennes were certainly dramatic and



George Haven Putnam

sufficiently interesting to lend and made me almost forget my grievance in having the narrator's tweed between me and the heat.

Mr. Putnam did not at the time know that this was a man destined to become known, if not like Napoleon by a single letter, at least by but three initials. "It, if were only possible," reflects Mr. Putnam with a charming naïveté, "in going through the forest to know in advance which of the little trees were later to become the big trees, life would be much more interesting, while the success of a publisher would be assured."

It is not in England alone that Mr. Putnam has made his influence felt. He has been active in furthering the work of the Japan Society in America and has been instrumental in bringing the opinion of some of Japan's leading statesmen before the American public. His relations with French publishers as well as his active interest in all worthy international undertakings has brought him into touch with many well-known Frenchmen. He tells an amusing story of the long controversy over Daudet's "Sappho," which, unexpurgated, proved a little too much for the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. Daudet was attempting to get his book successfully launched in America, but his correspondent on this side encountered not a few difficulties. Finally he cabled the author: "Sapho impossible." Daudet was astounded. He could not understand what would make a work of genius "impossible." He took the cable to a friend who had some knowledge of American conditions.

"What does the fellow mean?" inquired Daudet indignantly. "Oh!" replied the omniscient friend, "you don't understand English. Cable back to him to spell it with two p's if he wants to."

Mr. Putnam is also an admirer of Jusserand, to whom he pays a grateful and appreciative tribute.

> The years have rolled on, and as a result of his diplomatic skill and capable service, increasing honors and dignities have come to my friend, but he is still for me the charming, vivacious youngster with whom thirty-odd years ago I had discussed ways and things English.

Jusserand was frankly critical of many things English, but he was and is devoted to England.

There will be many to agree with Mr. Putnam's estimate of M. Jusserand as a better authority on certain phases of English literature than any other writer, English or otherwise, and none to dispute his claim for Madame Jusserand as "easily the most successful hostess since the time of Dolly Madison, in the management of the formal responsibilities, and of the social graces of a Washington salon."

It might be inferred that the writer of these memoirs presents the unpleasant spectacle of this extreme Anglophile; who with scorn turns his back on steam heat, and all things American, and indulges a certain slavish snobbishness by perpetually admiring what he isn't. Mr. Putnam does not in these pages, or much of anywhere else, analyze his respective feelings for England and America. He does not need to. The record of his life as he has set it down, simply and honestly and generously, is sufficient index to his claim to his citizenship. For it will be remembered that Mr. Putnam's earlier title is Major—not doctor—and the man who for years headed Tammany's black list can well claim to have served not only his country, but his community. He has been prominent in many reforms, national and civic, especially those of the civil service, where he was associated with such men as Carl Schurz, Daniel Gilman, Everett P. Wheeler, Edward Cary, and George William Curtis. Of the latter he says:

> He remains in my memory as the best possible type of an American gentleman, a leader to whom politics meant not a game of trickery carried on for personal advantages, but an expression of convictions and an attempt so to shape the opinions of men that the interest of the State should be maintained and furthered.

Of Carl Schurz he has many charming reminiscences, augmented by a little speculation as to what would have been the noble German-American's stand had he lived until 1914.

> His old comrade in arms, my brother-in-law, Dr. Jacobi, who had fought with Schurz in Germany on the barricades of 1848, took the ground at the outbreak of the war of German aggression that the fight had for its purpose the extension over Europe of the Hohenzollern ideas of Government by militarism. Jacobi contended that the men of '48 had risked their lives and their liberties to fight against this same domination of military autocracy, and that there was no reason they should approve it now. He ventured the utterance that if his friend Schurz was living, Schurz would take the same position as himself. Jacobi came into antagonism with not a few of his German-born fellow-citizens, but sturdy old 'forty-eighter as he was, and is, he was not troubled by criticism of his position; and those of us who, like Jacobi, had intimate knowledge of Schurz, believe that Schurz's word and influence would in 1914 have been utilized against the war of Prussian aggression.

Mr. Putnam's memoirs are unique in that they link up two periods in which war must dominate the chapter headings. In an appendix to the final volume there is a collection of the publisher's energetic letters to the English and American press in controversy with the German and German-American propagandists. The estimate of a man who studied in Göttingen and lived in London and loved America, concerning such general things as the attitude of the Germans toward England, is assuredly valuable, and it was a happy thought which led Mr. Putnam to include it in the book of his life.

> During the fifty years in which I have been visiting England I never read or heard an utterance of an Englishman who wanted anything belonging to Germany. There has been no little dread of German invasion and of German plans for throttling British commerce and for breaking up the British Empire, but as far as I have read the literature of the last fifty years and have listened during those years to the utterances of Englishmen, there has been no word of ill-will against Germany. It has been fully recognized that Germany was entitled to the natural development to which its industry, its scientific capacity, and its magnificent powers of organization and so thoroughly entitled it. Visiting Germany from time to time during those same fifty years, I have heard frequently the word that it was time the British Empire was broken up.

Mr. Putnam looks forward to an enforced peace, an "organization of a world's federation of States with a Supreme Court at The Hague, and with a world's police force, military and naval, contributed pro rata by the several members of the federation, by the aid of which the decisions of the court can be enforced and peace maintained."

These are but desultory snatches from an ample work. Much of its charm lies in its very amplitude, in its discursiveness, in its leisurely sauntering, and to cut into the current with a quotation or a paraphrase is unsatisfactory enough. The only way to appreciate the record of these seventy full years is to graze comfortably and thoroughly through it yourself, then retire to the shade, lie down and chew still more enjoyment out of it. There are not very many profound generalizations in these two volumes, and that is good; it leaves you to philosophize a little, for here you have in sufficient detail an attitude toward life.

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By Harold B. Hunting. Illustrated in color. In box. $1.50 net.

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Literally Recorded from a Student's Story. By Christian Gauss. $1.00 net.

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FIVE HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS OF THE SEASON

(Continued from Page 361)

that is meeting and stimulating it can be seen by a glance at that section of the list. The number of dramatic works put into book form bears testimony that interest in the theatre is rapidly taking a deeper and more intellectual root in this country.

For the convenience of the reader the list of 500 titles has been classified according to subject, while within each classification the arrangement is governed by the alphabetical order of the authors' names. The classification runs as follows:

Fiction:
Social and Psychological.
Narratives of Place.
Romances of History and Adventure.
Mystery and Crime.
In Lighter Vein.
Short Stories and Sketches.
Cities, Economics and Sociology.
History and Biography.
Travel and Description.
Religion and Philosophy.
Poetry and Drama.
Essays, Criticism, and General Literature.
Science and Art.
Education and the Home.
Sports, Nature and Garden.
New Editions.
For Younger Readers.

FICTION I—SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL

BREAKING-POINT. By Michael Artzibashef. B. W. Huebsch. $1.25.

A comprehensive picture of modern Russian life by the author of "Sanine."

OPEN MARKET. By Josephine Daskam Bacon. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.

The present-day romance of an American girl who, expecting to be the heiress of a fortune, is suddenly thrown all but penniless upon her own resources. The scene of the story shows her first staking her little all upon the hazard of making possible a rich marriage and then choosing as her husband a mountain recluse. The romance develops out of this incongruous situation.

MIDSUMMER MAGIC. By Walter Bamfylde. Frontispiece in color. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

With the scene laid in the Cotswold Hills of England and having a hero of gypsy birth and a heroine of great beauty, this novel tells a story of elemental love, hate, fear, passion and jealousy, redolent of hills and fields and native soil.

THE LITTLE MOTHER WHO SITS AT HOME. Edited by Countess Barcynska. Frontispiece in color. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

A pathetic little story told in the form of letters supposed to have been written by a mother to her son, running through a period of twenty years from his fifth birthday. They breathe the spirit of mother love and sacrifice.

THE MEASURE OF A MAN. By Amelia E. Barr. Illustrated by Frank Merrill. D. Appleton & Co.

The scene is laid in England just prior to and during the American civil war. Part of the background has to do with the sufferings of and cotton manufacturers and their employes in Lancashire in consequence of the war and shows them willing to undergo all their hardships for the sake of the cause of the Union and the abolition of slavery. The theme of the story is the unwillingness of the hero, the wife of a big cotton manufacturer, to bear children and the troubles through which she finally comes to a different feeling.

THESE TWAIN. By Arnold Bennett. George H. Dornn Company. $1.50.

The third novel in the trilogy that began with "Clayhanger" and was continued in "Hilda Lessways;" this story is, nevertheless, complete in itself. It presents a story of married life today, showing Clayhanger and Hilda wading through a morass of daily petty misunderstandings in order to reach firm ground of happiness and content.

THE INVISIBLE EVENT. By J. D. Beresford. George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

The concluding story in Mr. Beresford's trilogy dealing with the character and life of Jacob Stahl. The first was "The Early History of Jacob Stahl," and the second "A Candidate for Truth." The new novel completes and rounds out the story of Jacob Stahl's life.

GOD'S MAN. By George Bronson-Howard. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.40.

A dramatic story of life today in America. Its scenes set in New York City and in Long Island, and presenting pictures of the social extremes of grinding poverty and wanton wealth, the novel tells how the life of the city influenced the lives and characters of three generous souled young men.

MRS. CROFTON. By Marguerite Bryant. Duffield & Co. $1.35.

The author of "Christopher Hibbault, Roadmaker," takes up a group of people living near the old watering place of Bath, England, draws their portraits and develops two love stories and a mystery.

THE RENT TWIG. By Dorothy Canfield. Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.

The "Twig" is an American girl who has been "bent" by the customs, traditions and ideals of her home in a State University town in the Middle West and by the integrity of her mother's character. The early scenes are in the university town where the heroine's father is a member of the faculty. Afterward the setting shifts to an exclusive Summer resort in New England and later to Paris. The story, aside from its love romance, is largely that of the building of character by heredity, environment and early influence.

THE SONG OF THE LARK. By Willa Sibert Cather. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.40.

"The Lark" is the daughter of a Swedish minister in Colorado, and in the story of her career the author aims to present a just study of the much maligned artistic temperament. Part of the action takes place in Chicago at a time when Theodore Thomas was prominent in musical circles there, part of it in Germany while the heroine goes for further study, and from which she comes back to America to interpret the big parts of Wagnerian opera. The distinguishing features of the story are sympathetic interpretation of the spirit of the West and portrayal of the ways of professional musicians.

ATHALIE. By Robert W. Chambers. Thirty-four full page pictures by Frank Craig. D. Appleton & Co. $1.40.

The story of a girl with clairvoyant powers, the daughter of a poor roadhouse keeper on Long Island, who when facing starvation in New York, uses her psychic powers with startling results.

THE ANVIL OF CHANCE. By Gerald Chittenden. Frontispiece in color. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.35.

A novel of today.

THE LANDLOPER. By Holman Day. Frontispiece. Harper & Bros. $1.35.

At the opening on the first page the reader makes the acquaintance of Walker Farr, who, to outward appearance, is a tramp. But he is at once begins to reveal qualities that prove him to be a different sort of highway traveler. Soon he turns up in a city and stirs up a fight against financial interests that are poisoning the people with bad water. The mystery of his personality increases, but is finally solved.

THE FOOLISH VIRGIN. By Thomas Dixon. Illustrated by Walter Tittle. D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.

A woman who has been earning her way in a city is successful, but lonely, and romantically marries, after brief acquaintance, believing she has found the man of all her dreams. On their honeymoon she discovers that he is a professional criminal. The story is concerned with her manner of facing the situation and her struggles with its consequences.

THE "GENIUS." By Theodore Dreiser. John Lane Co. $1.50.

Relates in minutest detail the story of the life of a man, beginning with his boyhood in a small Indiana town, telling his youthful dreams, his sports and work, his youthful love affairs, his rise as an artist, his career in newspaper and magazine work, his morbid and unusual experiences with women, his downfall and dramatic rise.

BLINDSTONE. By R. A. Foster-Mullar. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

The hero is a young man whose emotions are hard to arouse. Engaged as a boy to marry a cousin by command of his elders in order to settle family estate troubles, and so missing the joy of winning a wife of his own choosing, his outlook on life is vitiated, but at last a great awakening comes to him.

THE AMETHYST RING. By Anatole France. Translated by B. Drillien. The John Lane Company. $1.75.

The kindly old philosopher of "The Elm Tree on the Mall" reappears in this new addition to translations of novels by Anatole France which are being set before Americans by the John Lane Company, and discusses many topics with his friends. The time of the action is that of the Spanish-American war, concerning which varied views are set forth by the characters. The plot centres about an amethyst ring intended for a Bishop, which goes astray and brings about curious results.

CRAINQUEBILLE. By Anatole France. Translated by Winifred Stephens. The John Lane Company. $1.75.

The story of a costermonger who is turned from a dull-witted and inoffensive creature by the bounding of the police and the too rigorous measures of the law into a desperado.

HEART'S KINDRED. By Zona Gale. The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

A story of its reciprocal influence upon each other of a man and a woman, of the making of a man and the rounding out of a woman's character. There is also in the book much of timely significance. One of the big scenes takes place at the Woman's Peace Congress, and in the course of the action there are introduced bits of the speeches delivered at its recent session.

THE FREELANDS. By John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.35.

A romance of young love, interwound with and to some extent depending upon social and political problems of highest interest. Among these problems is the land question as it looms in English life.

THE WINGED VICTORY. By Sarah Grand. D. Appleton & Co. $1.40.

The author of "The Heavenly Twins" tells a dramatic story of an energetic English girl devoted to improving conditions among the farmers in the region where she lives, her efforts and her success in London, and the dramatic consequences that come about while she wavers between love and ambition.

THE HIGH PRIESTESS. By Robert Grant. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

The setting of Mr. Grant's new novel is that same Benham which served as the scene of his "Unleavened Bread," and its heroine might be the present-day interpretation of the Selma who dominated that story. It is a story of married life at the present time, with its bearing on the modern woman of fine character, but somewhat obsessed by the importance of her own personality.

THE INNER LAW. By Will N. Harben. Frontispiece. Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

The scenes of this story include city and country in Georgia, various other parts of the South from New Orleans up to Cincinnati and Washington, and, finally, New York and Paris. It is the life story of a young Southerner of talent and of the best of great unselfishness and of what happened to him in consequence of his selfishness.

JUSTICE. By Corra Harris. Illustrated by Gayle Hoskins. Hearst's International Library Company. 50 cents.

A story of novelette length laying bare the elemental things in human nature and bringing out the unreason, inequality, and onesexedness of human justice as represented by law.

A YOUNG MAN'S YEAR. By Anthony Hope. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.

The leisurely told account of the life of a young Englishman for twelvemonths, wherein he had many vivid and interesting experiences in love and business, coming out finally, after many ups and downs, with his face toward a happy and successful future.

MAKING MONEY. By Owen Johnson. Illustrated by J. Montgomery Flagg. Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.35.

The background is laid in New York and the action is concerned mainly with the activities of society and the whirl of Wall Street at a time when everything is booming. The hero is somewhat blinded by the successes of his friends in the money market, and rushes into adventures in both love and business that lead him into a dramatic situation.

JERUSALEM. By Selma Lagerlöf. Translated by Velma Swanston Howard. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

The scene is a little Swedish village whose inhabitants are bound in the shackles of age-old custom and are asleep in their narrow provincial life. The story tells of their awakening, of the tremendous social and religious upheaval that takes place among them, and of the heights of self-sacrifice to which they mount as they set out on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

THE TRAIL OF THE HAWK. By Sinclair Lewis. Frontispiece. Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

Carl Ericson, the hero, is of Scandinavian parentage, the son of a Minnesota carpenter. He is the new picture, the young man in whose blood stirs the adventurous longings that inspired the pioneers of former generations, and he must be forever on the move from one variety of adventure to another. He lives in various parts of this country, has many stirring experiences, becomes a famous aviator, drops out of sight, then rushes on to achieve something new.

THE STAR ROVER. By Jack London. Frontispiece in colors by Jay Hambidge. The Macmillan Company.

A man unjustly accused of murder is sentenced to imprisonment, and finally sent to execution, but proves the supremacy of mind over matter by succeeding, after long practice, in loosing his spirit from his body and sending it on long quests through the universe, finally cheating the gallows in this way.

THE REAL MAN. By Francis Lynde. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

Combines intense romantic interest with a spiritual struggle in the soul of its hero. A young bank cashier under suspicion of a crime which he has not committed, with circumstances solidly against him, flees to the Far West, becomes a hobo, sees an opportunity and lays hold of it, and then develops, through many and varied and great temptations, into a strong, fine character.

THE RAT-PIT. By Patrick MacGill. George H. Doran Co. $1.35.

A novel by the navvy-poet who sprang suddenly into attention in both this country and England with his "Children of the Dead End" a little more than a year ago. This story is mainly about a boarding house in Glasgow called "The Rat-Pit" in the very poor who are its frequenters. The action is concerned with the suffering and the desperate shifts which some of them are put to. It shows them, for the most part, not sinking into sordidness, notwithstanding their surroundings.

FLASHERS MEAD. By Compton Mackenzie. Frontispiece. Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

A modern and romantic love story which portrays the reacting upon each other of a man's and a woman's personality against a background of beautiful, idyllic English country life. The hero, preferring to be a poet to taking part in the struggles of business, takes a little house in the country, where he falls in love with one of the pretty daughters of the rector. Many complications and dramatic developments ensue.

OF HUMAN BONDAGE. By W. Somerset Maugham. George H. Doran Co. $1.50.

A realistic story of the life of a young man of today, taking him through various widely differing environments—English public school life, student life in Heidelberg, the Latin Quarter in Paris, medical study in London, work as a floorwalker in a department store, physician in a seaside town. Realistic accounts of his love affairs have due place.

THE STIRRUP LATCH. By Sidney McCall. Frontispiece by William Van Dresser. Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

A story written about an old Southern home called Little Sunshine, where there is a great gateway held by a latch of slave-wrought iron called a "stirrup latch." The story centres about the conflict between two women in the home, both of whom want the same thing, the ideals and convictions of one being early Victorian and of the other ultramodern.

THE CORNER STONE. By Margaret Hill McCarter. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25

A plain tale of the soil of Kansas involving simple faith, high ideals and the triumph of the good.

THE ROSE OF YOUTH. By Elinor Mordaunt. John Lane & Co. $1.35.

The hero of Mrs. Mordaunt's new story has spent his youth in grubby surroundings and he first meets the heroine, a prim young heiress, when she is called to tea with him, a tramp, from a corner of her garden. She finds him so charming that she forgets her purpose and throws convention to the winds for her and better for him." She helps to bring true some of his dreams and together they work a reform in a big business establishment in London.

THE STORY OF JULIA PAGE. By Kathleen Norris. Colored frontispiece. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

Julia Page is the daughter of very poor and not always commendable parents and she grows up in unromantic surroundings in San Francisco. But she budgers for the better things of life and little by little she succeeds in gaining them, until after suffering and being loved by a fine young physician, she faces the problem of deciding how much or how little of her past she shall, of her life it is her duty to reveal to him before she accepts his love.

"THIRTY." By Howard Vincent O'Brien. Illustrated in color. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

Takes its title from the custom of telegraphic newspaper correspondents of adding "thirty" to the last dispatch which completes a story. The hero is a strange, lovable, mysterious figure, shabby and poor, but he intluences very greatly the life of the millionaire heiress who is the heroine.

THE WAY OF THESE WOMEN. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Illustrated by C. H. Taffs. Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

Turning his back squarely upon the novels of international mystery and diplomatic intrigue with which his name has been associated for so long, Mr. Oppenheim writes here a love story of simple construction, depending for its hold upon the reader upon its tense emotional interest and the surprises of a denouement delayed by unexpected and intervening events. It contains a murder mystery in which the hero and heroine, just engaged and much in love with each other, each suspects the other of having committed the crime.

THE BACHELORS. By William Dana Orcutt. Frontispiece. Harper & Bros. $1.35.

A very modern, up-to-minute novel of society and affairs with its scenes laid in American cities, one of them New York, and in Bermuda. The "bachelors" are men twenty years out of college, of widely varying interests and characters, but warm friends. The story deals with their suddenly developed desire to marry, their efforts to win wives and the complications that ensue.

THE BOOMERANG. By William Hamilton Osborne. Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.35.

A story of business and social life in New York centring around the mysterious disappearance of the son of a trust magnate. The hero is unjustly held responsible, and is disowned by his father. Afterward, as Attorney General of New Jersey, it devolves upon him to bring suit against the Food Trust in which his father and the magnate are heavily interested. Thus he becomes the Boomerang.

THE SINGLE-CODE GIRL. By Bell Elliott Palmer. Frontispiece in color. Lotbrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.25.

The suitor for the hand of a young woman, in answer to the demand of her elder brother, her only protector, reveals his life in a series of letters in which he tells his experiences with eight feminine types. A novel of eugenics whose author is a social worker.

OLD DELABOLE. By Eden Philpotts. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The scene is laid in a slate mining town in Cornwall, and against this background the author tells a dramatic story in which a question of conscience is the pivot. Cheerful philosophy and a fine feeling for nature mark the tale.

THE GLORY AND THE DREAM. By Anna Preston. B. W. Huebsch. $1.25.

The story of an Irish child and his imagination and what it did for him.

DAVID PENSTEPHEN. By Richard Pryce. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

The story begins when its hero is a child, and the author's faculty for presenting the world as it looks at a young eyes is evident in its early chapters. There is something of mystery in the life about the lad which he does not understand until it is revealed in a flash that makes a man of him, and shows him the way he must tread.

HOMO SAPIENS. By Stanislaw Przybyszewski. Translated from the Polish by Thomas Seltzer. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.35.

A story of the new, the coming, man and of passionate, tempestuous love at first sight. The story introduces to English readers the work of an important Bohemian novelist. Included in the volume is an essay on the life and work of Przybyszewski by John Weichsel.

THE BROWN MOUSE. By Herbert Quick. Illustrated by John A. Coughlin. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

Believing that the largest single problem in America is that of rural education, Mr. Quick, who is the editor of Farm and Fireside, here tells the story of how a farm hand, a genius in blue jeans, somewhat like Lincoln in character and endowment, upsets an long distance, and finally the whole country with a new kind of rural school.

SHADOWS OF FLAMES. By Amelie Rives. (Princess Troubetzkoy.) Colored frontispiece. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

Three phases in the love life of the heroine, in the first of which she makes a gallant, but losing fight to save her English morphinomaniac husband, while the second is a dream-like idyll with the scene in Virginia and the third brings the full development of the romance in Italy.

STRAIGHT DOWN THE CROOKED LANE. By Bertha Runkle. Frontispiece in colors by William Van Dresser. The Century Company. $1.35.

A story of today in which the scene shifts from the life of high society in Newport to simple, homely surroundings, making stops by the way in Japan and India.

DUKE JONES. By Ethel Sidgwick. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35.

Another of Miss Sidgwick's finely finished bits of character drawing in which "Duke Jones" just an ordinary, commonplace type of man—"the man in the street"—shows himself capable of a love so perfect that it asks nothing and gives all.

A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION. By Esther Singleton. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

A story of contemporary American life in which the heroine is a young woman of colonial descent. The dominating note is true-hearted Americanism.

HIS GERMAN WIFE. By Douglas Sladen. Brentano's. $1.35.

Tells the trials, disappointments and final outcome of a marriage between an Englishman and a German woman. The action all takes place in the days before the war.

THE CROWN OF LIFE. By Gordon Arthur Smith. Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.35.

The daughter of an old Massachusetts family, revolting against formalities and conventions and through a series of love affairs carries on her career in America and France. Against a background of Parisian life she finds herself and the "crown of life."

THE PRAIRIE WIFE. By Arthur Stringer. Illustrations in color by H. T. Dunn. The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.25.

On the spur of an impulse a woman of fashion who has been reared in luxury and accustomed to the surroundings and activities of the highest society marries and goes with her husband to live in a shack amid the great wheat fields of the Far Northwest. The woman herself tells the story of how both weathered the storms of nature and human nature and finally made good.

ALLOY OF GOLD. By Francis William Sullivan. Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.25.

Worth Pryce has lived much abroad in studious detachment from practical affairs, and when he returns to the social life of New York his artistic equilibrium receives a shock. He loses faith in those nearest to him until a woman friend of former years, by her serenity and common sense, cures him of his cynicism and disillusion.

VIOLETTE OF PERE LACHAISE. By Anna Strunsky Walling. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

Records the spiritual development of a gifted young woman, the granddaughter of a shabby florist who sells flowers to the people visiting the famous cemetery. She becomes an actress and devotes herself to the social revolution.

ELTHAM HOUSE. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Colored frontispiece by Frank Crane. Hearst's International Library Company. $1.35.

Tells the story of how an Englishman and his bride, whose love he had won while she was another man's wife and whom he had married after her divorce, establish themselves in London and endeavor to participate society and achieve social and political position. How society regards them, what headway they make, and how the matter reacts upon them and their love furnish the theme.

THE RESEARCH MAGNIFICENT. By H. G. Wells. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Tells the story of the life of one man, with its many complications with the lives of others, both men and women of varied station, and his wanderings over many parts of the globe in his search for the best and noblest kind of life.

FICTION II—NARRATIVES OF PLACE

A WILD GOOSE CHASE. By Edwin Palmer. Illustrated. Duffield & Co. $1.25.

The story of the adventures and experience of a young society woman who takes an expedition to the arctic to search for her lover, supposed by every one but herself to have been lost long before in the ice and snow wastes of the Northland.

THE INVISIBLE MIGHT. By Robert Bowman. Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.10.

A graphic picture of Russian life a quarter of a century or more ago on a large estate in which an English mining engineer, there to reopen some copper mines, falls in love with the wife of the owner of his property. She has been exiled to the estate from St. Petersburg, where her husband is an official, because she has aroused the suspicion of the Government, and later is sentenced to Siberia. His effort to save her and her life in Siberia are recounted dramatically and with simple realism.

THE MAN FROM THE BITTER ROOTS. By Caroline Lockhart. Illustrated in color by Gayle Hoskins. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

An outdoor story about a man who is born fighter and finds plenty of things to test his mettle, among them an Idaho blizzard, a crooked mining deal, a wrestling champion and an insane partner, and finally he must conquer the girl for whose sake he has been battling all his battles.

A WIFE OUT OF EGYPT. By Norma Lorimer. Brentano's. $1.35.

In romantic style and with graphic word pictures of people and places the story deals with the social elements of Egyptian life.

HEARTS STEADFAST. By Edward S. Moffat. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

A romantic love story of the West depicting the clash of temperaments and will between a carefully nurtured but strong fibre Eastern woman and a still stronger Western man. Part of the action takes place in Death Valley.

WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN. By Gouverneur Morris. Illustrated by Frank Snapp. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

A story of Broadway life dealing with the glamour of the stage and centring around the romance between a playwright and a girl who has saved him from drowning. The playwright has many vicissitudes, one of which he brought about by an unscrupulous manager-producer, who is also his rival.

WHITE TIGER. By Henry M. Rideout. Illustrated. Duffield & Co. $1.

The narrative of what happened to a young engineer who went to the Dutch West Indies to take charge of a haunted mine. There he met the White Tiger and also many other exciting and picturesque adventures as an adventurers.

FELIX O'DAY. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

A portrait of New York, its scenes pictured in real places and its people evincing the human, broadly sympathetic characterization which has always marked Mr. Smith's work. He had completed the final revision of this proofs just before his death.

FLOWER OF THE GORSE. By Lou Tracy. Edward J. Clode Company.

A romantic story having its scene laid in Brittany.

PENELOPE'S POSTSCRIPTS. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

Mrs. Wiggin gathers up the threads that ran through the previous volumes telling of the wanderings of Penelope, and after carrying her heroine through characteristic experiences in several parts of Europe, settles that charming young person in a home of her own, with husband and children, in New England.

FICTION III—ROMANCES OF HISTORY AND ADVENTURE

THE HEART OF THE SUNSET. By Rex Beach. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

A romance dealing with incidents along the border between Mexico and Texas before and after the landing of United States marines at Vera Cruz. The young wife of a dissolute husband who owns ranches in Texas is one of the chief characters, and a Texas ranger is another. There is much complication of personal love, legal and commercial interests back and forth across the border.

A BABY OF THE FRONTIER. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated. Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

A story of pioneer days and Indian adventures telling of the capture by a tribe of Cheyennes of the little daughter of the commanding officer of Fort Sullivan.

TAD AND HIS FATHER. By F. Lauriston Bullard. Frontispiece. Little, Brown & Co. Cloth, 50 cents; leather, $1.

A tender little story dealing with Abraham Lincoln as a sympathetic father to his little son. The book makes an appreciation of Lincoln's character not only in its well-known sterling qualities but also in its fineness and sweetness.

THE LOST PRINCE. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Illustrated by Maurice L. Brower. The Century Company. $1.35.

A romance of today in which the boy hero is a Prince who does not know he is one, but makes his way through Europe in the guise of a stalwart little tramp secretly carrying a sign and a message to certain men whom he meets in cities, in forests, on mountain sides.

LOT & CO. By Will Levington Comfort. George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

A story of business and the sea and love. It tells of the life adventure into which a young man plunged when he left the firm of "Lot & Co.," prayerful, hypocritical, and dishonest, and entered recklessly upon a voyage to the South Seas.

HAL O' THE IRONSIDES. By S. R. Crockett. Illustrated. Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

Mr. Crockett's last story, telling a vigorous tale of the days of Oliver Cromwell, when war raged over England.

BELTANE THE SMITH. By Jeffery Farnol. Illustrated by Arthur Becher. Little, Brown & Co. $1.30.

A romance of love and adventure, having also much quaint philosophy and rollicking humor, in which, when the story opens, Beltane the Smith is known living in a secluded place, working much of woodcraft and his own smithcraft but nothing of men and women and cities. Day by day comes from the outside world of men and women highly placed enter the greenwood where he lives and from their meeting with him evolves the story.

THE PIRATES OF THE SKY. By Stephen Gaillard. Illustrated by Leon D'Emo. Rand, McNally & Co. $1.25.

A tale of wonder adventures, in which a band of sky pirates swoop down upon American cities with invincible aerial craft, looting them and kidnapping young women, until a newspaper syndicate engages a famous aviator and a reporter to trace them to their stronghold and do battle with them.

A LONG LANE. A Chronicle of Old New Jersey. By Marion Harland. Colored frontispiece by George Welp. Hearst's International Library Company. $1.35.

The scene is laid in the mountainous country of Northern New Jersey under social conditions as the author knew them in that region fifty years ago. The two chief characters are a wealthy and patrician iron-master and a near-millionaire, who had been born in a log hut in the foothills and had made a fortune in South America.

THE FORTUNES OF GARIN. By Mary Johnston. Illustrated by Arthur Keller. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.40.

Historical romance with scene laid in southern France in the time of the Crusades is the form of Miss Johnstone's new novel. The chief figure, Garin, is the son of a noble but poor family who wins his spurs in the Holy Land and then returns to take part in a bitter civil war. Love and adventure are presented against the rich and vivid social background of the time.

THE GLORIOUS RASCAL. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

Historical romance with mediaeval Paris as its scene is the form of Mr. McCarthy's new novel. The hero is Francois Villon, the famous poet, who has twice before given Mr. McCarthy hero and theme for a story. This one shows him in his youth, learning to live, make love, write verses, and be friende with all men, from kings to cutthroats.

WINGS OF DANGER. By Arthur A. Nelson. Illustrated. Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.35.

The wild lands of darkest Africa form the setting and the quest for a lost city the theme of this story of daring adventures and elemental passions. Cecil Rhodes appears as a distant but potent figure busy with plans of empire in a chaotic land. A host of men, life stripped to the core, and a rush of deeds and adventures fill the story.

BEYOND THE FRONTIER. By Randall Parrish. Illustrated by The Kinneys. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35.

A romance of the Middle West in the days when La Salle was blazing the way for civilization and the French flag flew over the few lone blockhouses of the Indian country. Most of the action takes place on the long trail from Quebec to St. Louis on the Illinois River.

A MAID OF OLD VIRGINIA. By William Sage. Illustrated. Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

A romance of Bacon's rebellion, in the early days of the old Dominion, combining incidents of the revolt of the colonists with adventures of Indian warfare.

THE PEARL FISHERS. By H. De Vere Stacpoole. John Lane Company. $1.30.

An adventure story, having also romantic qualities and character drawing. It is concerned with the fortunes of a castaway sailor who drifts to a coral island, where he finds two other waifs from a previous wreck, a trader and a Kanaka girl. They find a lagoon rich in pearls, and the coming of a schooner filled with Kanakas, who have mutinied and killed their officers, enables them to work the deposit. Then ensue complications, adventures, and many fierce struggles, and a love story develops.

MATRIMONY. By John Trevena. Mitchell Kenoerley. $1.

A tale of true lovers in the Middle Ages, in which the author says he has endeavored to reproduce the marriage service of the mediaeval church.

MOYLE CHURCH TOWN. By John Trevena. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.40.

A dashing romance having Old Cornwall as its setting at the time when Virginia was still a British colony and highwaymen made travel perilous.

NOBODY. By Louis Joseph Vance. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

A dashing story of love and mystery, intrigue, adventure, and society that begins with what happened to a young woman worker in New York when she gets out on the roofs of her block and wanders down through a trapdoor into the palace of a millionaire. Lightning changes, surprising situations, and touches of both tragedy and comedy carry the romance rapidly on.

THE SON OF THE OTTER. By George Van Schaick. Illustrated. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

The scenes are laid in the trackless wastes of the Canadian fur country and the story deals with the love of a big trapper, a man of primitive instincts and large virtues, and the daughter of a half-breed trapper. The characterization is unusually good, and the story, with its bath of primitive instincts and large virtues, against a background full of wild beauty and romance.

THE GRAY DAWN. By Stewart Edward White. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

The second in the California trilogy of which Mr. White's "Gold" was the first story. This new novel takes up the period of the early fifties when the foundations of the State were being laid and pictures the mad rush and zest of living and money getting, weaving into the tale many of the famous characters of the time.

FICTION IV.—MYSTERY AND CRIME

THE LAWBREAKERS. By Ridgwell Cullum. Illustrated by Douglas Duer. George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.35.

A mystery tale whose scene is laid in Western Canada, in a valley where "whisky running" is believed to be carried on. To the here is delegated the task of tracking and capturing the head of the whisky rank, and in the course of that work he meets with many adventures and thrilling experiences.

THE RIDDLE OF THE NIGHT. By Thomas W. Hanshew. Illustrated by Gordun Grant. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Hanshew's famous detective, Hamilton Cleek, is here put for the only time into a full-length story. The mysterious crime which he elucidates is a murder in which an unknown man is found spiked to a wall in the form of a cross, with some letters and figures scrawled across his shirt front. The final revelation of the manuscript of the story was done by Mr. Hanshew upon his deathbed, and was almost his last work.

"MISSING: PAGE THIRTEEN," and Other Problems for Violet Strange. By Anna Katherine Green. Frontispiece by A. I. Keller. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

A series of detective stories in which the leading figure is a young girl who observes sharply, thinks intensely, and has the faculty of disentangling out of a maze of circumstances the one explanation of a mystery that accords with facts—who is by native endowment a first-class detective.

EMPTY POCKETS. By Rupert Hughes. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

A mystery clutches the reader's attention in the first chapter. A millionaire's daughter is the heroine, and the intertwined lives out of which the story springs lie partly on Fifth Avenue and partly on the east side.

(Continued on Following Page)

FIVE HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS OF THE SEASON—(Continued)

Brentano's
BOOK SELLERS TO THE WORLD

History and Biography

The Romance of Leonardo Da Vinci. By A. J. Anderson. Author of "The Romance of Fra Filippo Lippi." "The Romance of Sandro Botticelli," "His Magnificence: A Romance of Lorenzo de' Medici," etc., etc. Demy 8vo. Cloth gilt, with photogravure frontispiece and sixteen illustrations in half-tone. Net, $3.75.

The Jolly Duchess: Harriott, Duchess of St. Albans. Fifty Years' Record of Stage and Society (1787-1837), by Charles G. Pearce. Author of "The Amazing Duchess," "Polly Peachum," etc., etc. Demy 8vo. Cloth gilt, richly illustrated. Net, $4.00.

The Patrizi Memoirs: A Roman Family Under Napoleon, 1796-1815. By the Marchesa Maddalena Patrizi, translated by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Author of "A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan," "Italian Yesterdays," etc. With an historical introduction by John Rosselli. 8vo. Cloth gilt top, with 12 illustrations, including frontispiece in colors. Net, $3.50.

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Studies in an intimate way the relations between these two subjects and their influence upon life and history.

MUNICIPAL CITIZENSHIP. By [illegible] Macauley. The University Press.

The President of the Board of Aldermen of New York City describes the processes of the activities of the city as a society, by which the people are served efficiently each year through their police department, schools and other public service agencies. The work was originally Yale lectures on the "Responsibilities of Citizenship."

POLITICAL PARTIES. By Robert Michels. Hearst's International Library Company. $3.50.

A study of the oligarchical tendencies of modern democracy by the professor of political economy and statistics in the University of Basle. The author finds in party life a threefold root of oligarchy—the psychology of the individual, the psychology of the crowd and the social necessity of party organization, and he thinks that this results in an iron law leading to the formation of an oligarchy in every party regardless of its doctrines. The translation, from the Italian edition of 1912, contains amplifications and corrections by the author and a supplementary chapter showing how the events leading to the great war substantiate his theory.

LAND CREDITS. By Dick T. Morgan. Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.50.

Mr. Morgan, who is a member of Congress, has made the subject of rural credit systems a special study, and here recounts and discusses his investigations.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. By William Benoett Munro. Harvard University Press. $2.50.

A classified list, containing about 5,000 titles, made by the Professor of Municipal Government in the Harvard University of the best materials available for study in every branch of municipal affairs. Most of the references are to publications which have appeared within the last twelva or fifteen years. Critical notes have been made upon many of the titlations, and there is a full author-and-subject index.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. By William Bennett Munro. The Macmillan Company.

Deals with the administrative functions of the city, taking up such subjects as city planning, street administration, water supply, lighting, school management, and municipal finance. The author, who is Professor of Municipal Government in Harvard University, aims to show in an interesting way how the city departments are organized for their work, what problems they must face, and how they endeavor to solve them.

CITY PLANNING. By John Nolen. Edited by Clinton Rogers Woodruff. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A practical book, in which the author endeavors to make plain to people generally the meaning of city planning and to interest all citizens, professional men, business men, laborers, women in their homes, and children in the schools, in the idea of making the city more livable and more efficient. The work to a new volume in the Municipal League Series.

SOME PROBLEMS IN MARKET-DISTRIBUTION. By Arch Wilkinson Shaw. Harvard University Press. $1.

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THE CRY FOR JUSTICE: An Anthology of the Literature of Social Protest. Edited by Upton Sinclair. Introduction by Jack London. Illustrated. The John C. Winston Company. $2.

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IRRIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By R. P. Teele. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Tbs author who is Irrigation Economist in the United States Department of Agriculture, presents a non-technical discussion of irrigation in the arid sections of the United States, covering climate, water supply, crops, laws, water rights, securities, organization, and finances.

DRINK AND BE SOBER. By Vance Thompson. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.

The author has studied the problem of thn drink question in both Europe and America and has endeavored to write upon it a fair-minded book, with sympathetic understanding of the drinker and with full and honest presentation of both sides of the question.

HABITS THAT HANDICAP: The Menace of Opium, Alcobol, and Tobacco and the Remedy. By Charles B. Towne. Thn Century Company. $1.20.

Mr. Towne has for twenty years been engaged wholly in the study and treatment of drug victims in tbis and other countries and in this book classifies and describes the various habit-forming drugs, tells how such habits are formed, warns against the drug-taking doctor and nurse and the sanitarium which only rents the habit more firmly, shows how unfairly drug victims are dealt with by society, and outlines a method of treatment which he has found to be successful.

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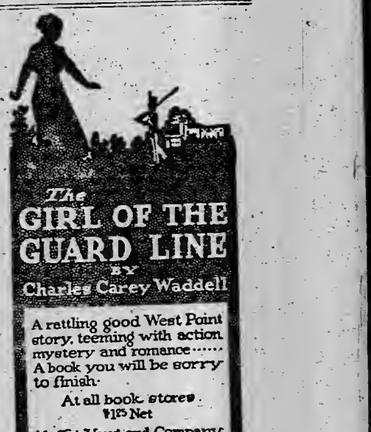
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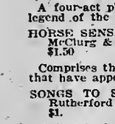
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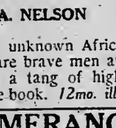
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LITTLE FOLKS OF ANIMAL LAND. By Harry Whittier Frees. Illustrated with sixty full-page half-tones from photographs by the author. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.50.

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DEAL WOODS. By Latta Griswold. Illustrated by Maurice L. Bower. The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

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A series of manifold stories for little children having poetic and imaginative appeal.

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TOM STRONG, JUNIOR. By Alfred Bishop Mason. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

The hero of Mr. Mason's new story is the son of that Tom Strong who was the central character in some of his previous tales of the United States was young. Tom Strong, Jr., has many adventures and stirring experiences during his youth in the early years of the nineteenth century. Among them he sees the Clermont built, stumbles upon the duel between Hamilton and Burr, and is an escort of Dolly Madison when she flees from Washington in flames.

THE KINGDOM OF THE WINDING ROAD. By Cornelia Meigs. Illustrations in color and in black and white by Frances White. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

A fanciful story, part fairy tale, part romance and part allegory, which tells the experiences of a beggar as he roams the country playing his magic flute, helping the good and the bad alike, and always knowing the best thing to be done.

SHOE AND STOCKING STORIES. By Elinor Mordaunt. Illustrated in color by Harold Sichel. John Lane Company. $1.50.

Stories for little folk that derive their name from the fact that they were told to a little boy of five while he put on his shoes and stockings every day, although some are so long it took several mornings to tell them.

LITTLE PIERRE AND BIG PETER. By Ruth Ogden. (Mrs. Charles W. Ide.) Illustrated in color by Maria L. Kirk. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

Tells the story of the friendship that developed between the little son of an Alpine guide and a famous American surgeon, and what came of it. The book has made interesting for young people the story of their youth and furnished a setting for the reading of their works which suggests the life of their period. Her aim is to lead young readers to wish to know more about these authors and to stimulate an interest in their works.

THE JOLLY BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. By Frances Jenkins Olcott and Amena Pendleton. Illustrated by Alice Sacker. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

A volume of stories selected because of their appeal to youthful humorous tastes. There are about seventy-five tales drawn from a great variety of sources, from Don Quixote to Joel Chandler Harris.

MORE ARABIAN NIGHTS. Selected and edited by Frances Jenkins Olcott. Illustrated in color by Willy Pogany. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Uniform with Miss Olcott's previous volume, "The Arabian Nights Entertainment," this new volume presents a great number of selections, some of them old favorites and others not available in other editions for young folks.

THE LIFE OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. By Graveline M. Jerome. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Miss Overton, who is on the staff of the young people's department of the New York Public Library, tells well the story of Stevenson's life, using his own language as much as possible. She wrote the book in order to meet a need which she found to exist in her work with children's books.

JOYFUL STAR: Indian Stories for Camp Fire Girls. By Emily Newcomb Partridge. Illustrated. Sturgis & Walton Company. $1.25.

A collection of Indian legends gathered from both North and South America illustrating the ideals and laws of the Camp Fire Girls. The author has had a peculiar knack in making her selections for dramatic interest and artistic beauty as well as moral significance.

LOTTA EMBURY'S CAREER. By Ella W. Peattie. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

A story for girls in their middle teens which tells how a country girl, believing she has musical talent, endeavors to take up the violin as a means of expression, has many hardships, and finally discovers that her endowment is in a business rather than a musical line.

THE POGANY NURSERY BOOKS. Robert M. McBride & Co. 50 cents each.

The first of a series of children's books, for which Willy Pogany will make the illustrations, to include this year "The Gingerbread Man," "Little Mother Goose," "Cinderella," "The Children of Japan." They have sixteen pages in color and sixteen text pictures in black and white.

SIX LITTLE DUCKLINGS. By Katharine Pyle. Illustrated in colors from drawings by the author. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Bright and entertaining stories for very little children written and illustrated by the sister of Howard Pyle.

THE CINDER POND. By Carroll Watson Rankin. Illustrated by Ada C. Williamson. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Tells the story of a little girl in a Michigan town who started life in a colony of squat-

but whose life, fortune, heroism, and fery combined to change into something different.

BY WITH THE U. S. LIFE-SAVERS. By Francis Rolt-Wheeler. Profusely illustrated from photographs supplied by United States Government Bureaus. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.50.

The seventh volume in the U. S. Service Series, this book takes a typical American lad as its centre and shows how the United States Government cares for the lives of its citizens in the Revenue Cutter and Life-Saving Services and in mine disasters, and how expeditions for rescue are sent into all parts of regions of the earth.

GOLD SEEKERS OF '49. By Edwin L. Sabin. Illustrated in color and double-tone by Charles H. Stephens. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

For the pleasure of young readers Mr. Sabin tells how the gold seekers traveled to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, giving them plenty of exciting adventures but keeping his outline and background historically correct.

THE BARRICADED HOUSE. By Augusta Huiell Seaman. Illustrations by C. Clyde Squier. Doubleday, Page & Company. $1.25.

Two girl chums invade a boarded-up house to rescue their pet cat, which had plunged out of its cellar windows, and encounter a series of fascinating mysteries which they proceed to unravel.

CHRISTMAS IN LEGEND AND STORY. Compiled by Elva S. Smith and Alice I. Hazeltine. Illustrated from famous paintings. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.50.

The compilers, who are respectively cataloguer of children's books in the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library and supervisor of children's work in the St. Louis Public Library, have planned to supply in this book what they found in their work to be a real need, and have brought together the best that has been written in all ages in prose and verse about Christmas.

THE FOOL PRINCE. By Johanna Spyri. Translated by Elizabeth P. Stork. Introduction by Charles Wharton Stork. Eight illustrations in color by Marie L. Kirk. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

The new volume in the Stories All Children Love Series.

THE ROME BOOK OF VERSE FOR YOUNG FOLKS. By Burton E. Stevenson. Illustrated in color and black and white by Willy Pogany. Henry Holt & Co. $2.

A comprehensive collection of the best verse of all times for young people, beginning with nursery rhymes and progressing from child rhymes to more mature nonsense verse, then taking up fairy verses, hero ballads, humorous stories, and so on to the great poems for all ages.

THE CHILD'S BOOK OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY. By Mary Stovell Stimpson. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. Little, Brown & Co. $1.

Takes up the lives of a score or more of famous American men and women, the narrative laying special stress upon incidents that would appeal particularly to children.

PRISONERS OF WAR. By Everett T. Tomlinson. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

A story of the civil war for young readers in which reappear the characters of one of the author's previous tales. These young people are sent into the enemy's lines on a dangerous mission, are captured and confined in Andersonville prison, in which the conditions are described.

RACES YOUNG AMERICANS WANT TO KNOW. By Everitt T. Tomlinson. Profusely illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

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OLLY JAUNTS WITH JIM: THROUGH THE FIRELPLACE. By Charles Hanson Towne. Illustrated by H. Devitt Wilson with twenty color plates and decorations. George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

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BOOKS WORTH READING

A GOOD story is well told by Ernest Protheroe in his book entitled "The British Navy—Its Making and Its Meaning." The story is told mainly for the instruction and inspiration of the youth of the British Empire, and the author takes as his text the oft-quoted words: "The British Navy, our first line of defense, is the pride of our race, and we look to it to watch with jealous care that 'precious stone set in the silver sea.' Our war vessels of today are manned by men still feared for their breed and famous for their birth, hardy seamen gifted to the brim with the courage of their wooden-wall forebears, and swelling with justifiable pride in the glorious flag that has 'braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze.'" The book contains eight full-page plates in color and 289 illustrations in the text. (E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.)

Edward Frank Allen in a little book entitled "A Guide to the National Parks of America," tells the things tourists most wish to know about the Yellowstone, Glacier, Yosemite, Mount Rainier, Sequoia and General Grant, Crater Lake, and Mesa Verde Parks, the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and the Grand Cañon of Arizona. He also has a short chapter on the national parks of Canada. His book is illustrated and contains a number of useful maps. (McBride, Nast & Co. $1.)

A new edition of William H. Meadowcroft's "A B C of Electricity" has been published as a volume of Harper's A B C Series, its original text having been extended somewhat and a number of illustrations having been added. The book gives a general outline of the sciences of electricity and exhibits the groundwork of the most important of the electrical inventions which have entered into large commercial use. (Harper & Bros. 50 cents.)

A second and enlarged edition has been issued of Herbert J. Kellaway's "How to Lay Out Suburban Home Grounds," which had its original publication in 1907. The new matter includes four chapters which contain practical and valuable information with respect to the choice of trees, shrubs, and vines for the beautifying of grounds. The book is well illustrated. (John Wiley & Sons, Inc. $2.)

An amusing little book entitled "Clown's Courage" comes from the pen of a California lawyer who hides his identity behind the pseudonym "Patrick Scarlet." The author, in describing his work, calls it the "Scarlet Fairy Book for Wise Children, Sick People, and the Half-Grown." This whimsical description is a fair index of the fanciful and mirth-provoking contents of the volume. (Richard G. Badger. $1.)

Good housekeepers will be glad to add to their kitchen libraries a book by Janet McKenzie Hill entitled "Canning, Preserving, and Jelly Making." It is a book of modern methods, in which the author presents reliable directions for the preservation of Summer fruits, and vegetables for Winter use. (Little, Brown & Co. $1.)

A second edition has been published of Professor W. J. Sollas's "Ancient Hunters and Their Modern Representatives," which had its original publication in 1911. The new edition, the author believes, is quite abreast of the most recent advances in our anthropological knowledge; it differs from the original edition by reason of some amplifications and amendments, but in the matter of general argument the two editions are essentially identical. (Macmillan Company. $1.50.)

A series of lectures delivered in London by Herbert A. Giles, Professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge, are published in a volume entitled "Confucianism and Its Rivals." In these lectures an exhibit is made of the principles and practice handed down by Confucius, with certain modifications, through twenty-four centuries, until the present day. In the course of his exposition Professor Giles deals with efforts made to turn the Chinese from Confucianism to Taoism, Boddhism, Mazdaism, Jodaism, Mohammedanism, and various forms of Christianity. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

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RECENT BOOKS ON THE WAR IN EUROPE

(Continued from Page 365)

overlooked; it seems to be the most fundamentally important of all.

Under these circumstances, how futile is it merely to decry militarism as the cause of all this evil, and to represent the crushing of militarism as the remedy! Militarism is but the tool. Militarism, if you please, is the gun, but the man behind the gun is commercialism, industrialism, imperialism—in fine, the spirit of aggression, by whatever name it may be called. * * *

Can there be international justice between the strong unless there be established international justice as between the strong and weak? This is the question that keeps running in my head, and I am incessantly asking myself why this point of view is slurred over. There can be no chance for the better in international relations until the poison is driven out of the system.

Dr. Adler admits that the advanced races must lead the backward races, but he insists that unless this be done with the intention of giving them ultimate freedom, as in our policy in the Philippines, it is simply spreading the poisonous spirit of aggression. He sees no hope of permanent peace at present, nothing better than a temporary truce:

Perhaps for centuries to come the nails of war must still be driven through the hands and feet of humanity. But out of this crucifixion shall come transfiguration. It may be that even out of the throes of this present fearful conflict will be born among the enlightened classes of all nations a new conception of justice, a new ideal of human brotherhood, sooner or later to be carried into effect.

In discussing nationalism Dr. Adler shows that each nation is fighting for its own mental pattern, which it loves better than life. Germany is to live with her own particular pattern of mind that she would stamp it on the face of Europe by force. But the highest value lies in the diversity of these national cultures, for out of their differences are struck the sparks of inspiration that enrich the world's thought. We must insist as we have never yet done, says the author, on respect for the differences themselves, on the right of men and nations to be unlike ourselves.

Besides the five chapters on the war there are others on "The Moral Awakening of the World," "An Ethical Program of Social Reform," and "Ethical Development Extending Through Life." This volume is rich in mental as well as ethical stimulus.

BY AN EYEWITNESS

THE SOUL OF THE WAR. By Philip Gibbs. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.75.

PHILIP GIBBS, the gifted young author of this book, is a special correspondent of The London Chronicle. His experiences at the front in France and Belgium during the early months of the war were extensive and memorable, and his powers of depicting what he saw are extraordinary. To read his book is to come as near to a personal experience of the war's horrors as most readers will care to attain.

One of the best chapters is "Invasion," depicting scenes along the German trail of blood and fire in the north of France. It is no imaginative panorama; no mere generalization, but an intimate picture erected out of innumerable details of human suffering. Under the spell of the author's pen one sees the fleeing women and weeping children, hears the agonized cries of the wounded, touches the bleeding body of a friend with whom one has just been speaking. His stories of outrages committed by German soldiers upon women in the early months of the war, given with names, pinces, and circumstances, are a revelation of the "soul of the war." The author refers to them as "those crimes which in the months of August and September set hell loose in the beautiful old villages of France, along a front of five hundred miles."

He stood amid the rubbish heaps that had once been the village of Sermaize. A peasant pointed to a few square yards of wreckage that had been a home.

"That was mine," he said. "I took my woman home across the threshold that was there. She was a fine girl, with hair like gold, Monsieur. Now her hair is gone quite white during these recent weeks. That's what war does for women."

With a few more words Mr. Gibbs makes one realize that this village, with its tragedy and heartache, is only one dot on the black map-line which marks the zone of desolation still stretching all the way from Belgium to Lorraine.

The most harrowing of Mr. Gibbs's chapters is that on "The Last Stand of the Belgians." From Dunkirk to Ypres he lived for days amid some of the saddest and most heroic scenes of this war. The despair of the vast crowds of fleeing Belgian women and children is depicted with a realism which nothing short of the actual scene could have inspired. In a hospital he helped to carry in the wounded and to bear out the bodies. Here again he draws pictures that are almost too terrible to look upon. And through it all there breathes the author's amazed detestation of what he calls war's obscene waste of human life and courage. But after he had left Belgium he wrote:

I had seen the heroism of the Belgian soldiers in their last stand against the enemy who had ravaged their little kingdom, and as long as life lasts the memory of these things will remain like a tragic song. I had been sprinkled with the blood of Belgian soldiers, and had helped to carry them, wounded and dead. I am proud of that, and my soul salutes the spirit of those gallant men—the remnants of an army—who, without much help from French or English, stood doggedly in their last ditches, refusing to surrender, and with unconquerable courage until few were left, holding back the enemy from their last patch of soil. It was worth the risk of death to see these things.

Mr. Gibbs devotes n chapter to Prris, another to the soldiers of Frnnce, and a final one to the British soldiers. In conclusion he says:

More passionate than any other emotion that has come to me through life is my conviction that any man who has seen these things must, if he has any gift of expression, and any human pity, dedicate his brain and heart to the sacred duty of preventing another war like this. * * * The Germans have revealed the meaning of war, the devilish soul of it, with a most ruthless logic. * * * A man with a pen in his hand, however feeble it may be, must use it to tell the truth about the monstrous horror, to etch its images of cruelty into the brains of his readers, and to tear down the veils by which the leaders of the peoples try to conceal its obscenities.

Certainly Mr. Gibbs has used his pen that way. His picture is the more effective because he simply carries his readers in and out amid the war's vast confusion, not trying to trace movements of armies, but presenting the things of human pity and courage that he saw for himself. He has a keen sense of psychological meanings, and notes the effect of events upon himself in a way that transfers the emotion to his readers. The total impression left by this book is powerful, vivid, and unforgetable.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY

WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY. By Robert R. McCormick. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

ROBERT R. McCORMICK, a son of the former Ambassador to Russia, had the rare advantage of accompanying the Russian armies as a special guest of the Grand Duke Nicholas. In passing through England he had an interview with Mr. Asquith, and at Petrograd he had an audience with the Czar. A high military officer served as his guide and companion nt the front, and he talked with the commanders, from the Grand Duke down. When leaving for home he asked the Commander in Chief, partly in jest, whether he might return a year later to continue his work as war correspondent.

"Certainly," was the reply; "or, if you prefer it, the year after."

This reply is taken by the author to indicats that wo ara "only at tha beginning of a long war."

As a Major in the Illinois National Guard, he was especially observant of Russia's military methods, and returned home deeply impressed with the danger of his own country's unpreparedness. He was allowed to see the fortifications of Ossowetz, and one of his most valunbis chapters is a detailed study, with maps and plans, of what a fort must be today in order to resist modern siege guns. Ossowstz is a much smaller fort than Liége, Namur, Manheuge, or Antwerp, yet it stood more punishment than all of these combined. Ona reason was that it had a ring of seasoned soldiers around it, trained to face shells and hayonets, while Belginm had only untrained troops—such as we would have to depend on.

Major McCormick was impressed with the fighting efficiency of the Russian soldiers, especially of the Cossacks, who "bring to the army more personal military knowledge than the average soldier takes with him when he leaves after three years." He believes that nnother year will see the Allies successfully on the offensive on both fronts, and that Russia will hring it about. He insists that the battle of the Marns was won because the Russians compelled the shifting of six German army corps to East Prussia, and that the German tids was stayed at Ypres in the same way.

The Russian soldier can outwalk any other soldier in Europe, says the snthor, and excels in hayonet fighting. The German motor transports, he sdds, cannot compete with the little two and four wheeled transport wngons of the Russians on the nlmost impassable Russinn roads. These and other points mentioned are being put to the test at the present moment by von Hindenburg's army of invasion.

In a talk with General Yanouskevitch, who holds the second military position under the Czar, that officer told the author of the German system of strategic farmhouses:

For years, he said, the strategic points—not only in East Prussia, but in Poland—had been bought by German farmers and paid for through the military appropriation. Dwellings were erected that overlooked long stretches of territory in the direction of Russia; they were built with thick, fortlike walls on the eastern front, with small loophole windows, and with thin walls toward the west. Many of these houses were connected by underground telephones, so that in the early stages of the war farmers could telephone from within the Russian lines to the German headquarters. Early in the war Russian batteries, carefully concealed, would be struck by the first sbell from a German gun.

At Warsaw Mr. McCormick was asked to photograph a Russian soldier whose ears had been clipped with scissors by German staff officers to compel him to reveal the whereabonts of the Russian forces. At another time Grand Duke Nicholas, in a fury, called his guest's attention to the case of a 17-year-old Sister of Mercy who had been assaulted by an entire raiding party of the enemy and left in a dying condition. On the other hand, Mr. McCormick says that at Lemberg he went about among the shopkeepers and other citizens, telling them that he was an American, and inquiring as to the conduct of the Russian soldiers, but without finding any complaints of brutality or extortion.

Mr. McCormick's book contains many things nbout the Russinn Army that are not generally known, and it is written with a blunt frankness that wins the readsr.



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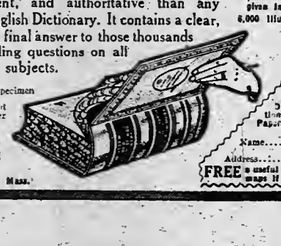
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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

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ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

C. C. B.—Will you kindly give me a brief sketch of the life and work of Susan Glaspel?

Susan Glaspel is Mrs. George Cram Cook of Provincetown, Mass. She was born in Davenport, Iowa, July 1, 1882, the daughter of Elmer S. Glaspel of that city. She was educated at Drake University, Iowa, and took a post-graduate course in the University of Chicago. For some years she was the State House and legislative reporter for The News and The Capital at Des Moines, Iowa, during which time she wrote many short stories for the magazines. Her chief publications are "The Glory of the Conquered," "The Visioning," "Lifted Masks," and "Fidelity."

J. B. T.—Will you kindly give me a little sketch of the life of Walker Whiteside, the actor, and can you give me the author and the complete poem which starts like this:

God bless the man who first invented sleep,
But damn the man with curses loud and deep who first invented early risings.

Walker Whiteside was born in Logansport, Ind., on March 16, 1869. He was educated in Chicago and in London, England. He appeared at the McVicker Theatre in Chicago and the Union Squnre in New York while still a boy. He made his début at the Union Square Theatre in "Hamlet" in 1893, when but 24 years of nge, and snbsequently played "Richelieu" at the same house. Then he went West and for fifteen years toured the Western Stsles, playing Shakespeare nnd appearing in romantic dramas. In 1909 he appeared in this city as David in Zangwill's play, "The Melting Pot." Subsequently he appeared in "The Typhoon." He is married and lives nt Hastings, N. Y.

The poem asked for is "Early Rising," by John Godfrey Saxe. It is printed in "Clark's Handbook of Best Readings," published by Charles Scribner's Sons; in "Choice Selections, No. 4," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philsdelphia, and in several other collections of verse.

J. M. B.—Will you kindly publish the poem which starts: "Serene I fold my hands nnd wait."

The poem asked for by our correspondent is "Waiting," by John Burroughs. It is printed in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse," in Sisson Thompson's "Humbler Poets," and in other collections of poetry.

E. B. P.—Will you kindly tell me who is the author of the little poem:

It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining violets, &c.

I have seen it nttributed to Sidney Lanier, but do not find it in his published works.

The authorship of this little poem is in dispute. It is said that ths verses were originally written by Swami Rami, an East Indian poet and scholar and exponent of the Vedanta philosophy, who paid a visit to this country ten or twelve years ago. His promising career was cut short by drowning. The poem was first printed in Thundering Dawn, a magazine published in Lahore, to which the Swami was a frequent contributor. The poem has also been ascribed to Robert Loveman, and is said to have appesred first in Harper's Magazine for May, 1901. It is printed in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse" under the title "April Rain," and is there credited to Lovemnn.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

ETHEL S. M. TAYLOR—In answer to the inquiry of "M. E. H." in THE BOOK REVIEW of Sept. 12, I would say that ths paragraph by John Stuart Mill is found in his essay on "Utility of Religion," published in a volume entitled "Three Essays on Religion." The sentence is as follows:

The essence of religion is the strong and earnest direction of the emotions and desires toward an ideal object recognized as of the highest excellence and as rightfully paramount over all selfish objects of desire.

Mrs. C. H. KOSTER—In response to the request of "Mossy," for the words of the patriotic song, "Ye Sons of Columbia," they may be found on pages 113 and 115 of "The Annals of Loonard Family," by Fanny Leonard Koster, a copy of which is in the Genealogical Department of the New York City and other libraries. Copies of this book may be obtained from the compiler, by addressing Tha C. H. Koster Company, 21 Park Place, New York.

E. A.—In reply to H. D. Fish's inquiry in the BOOK REVIEW of Sept. 5 concerning the author of the lines beginning "The wise of deep heart," I would say I have seen the lines ascribed to Jeannette B. Gillespy. They are entitled "A Valentine." The last line of the first stanza should read: "Brave to the last," instead of "Firm to the last," and the second line of the second stanza should be "Calm are their eyes."

In answering the appeal of H. D. Fish, Louella D. Everett of Boston informs us that Miss Gillespy is a graduate of Bard College, class of 1900, and that the poem is printed in Stedman's "American Anthology." Answers were also received from C. M. Melcher, Newark, N. J.; "H. ... Newark, Del.; Dorothea Reimer, ... Woods, L. I., and C. J. Whiting, ... Haven, Conn.

LOUELLA D. EVERETT—The poem "The Sea" asked for by B. F. Lingo in THE BOOK REVIEW of Sept. 5, is by Edgar Fawcett. The verses follow:

The grass knows well in her secret heart
How we love her cool green raiment,
She plays in silence her lonely part,
And cares not at all for payment.

Say of the osk, "How grand of girth!"
Of the willow we say, "How slender!"
We get to the soft grass clothing the earth
How slight is ths praise we render.

Each year on the earth's wide breast she weaves
Her rorn Spring until stern November;
Then she remembers no many graves
But no one else will remember.

Each year her buttercups nod and browse
The sun and dew brimming over,
Each year she pleases the greedy cows
With oceans of honeyed clover.

And while she serves us with gladness
Mute
In return for such sweet dealings
We read her carelessly under foot,
But we never wound her feelings.

LINDA HILL—I would like to say concerning the answer of "M. E. H." to K. (Sept. 12,) that the stanza quoted may be found, together with four more stanzas and a refrain, in Joel Chandler Harris's "Uncle Remus and His Friends," page 200.

E. ST. J.—The poem for which Inquiry was made by J. G. D. in your issue of Sept. 5 may be found on Page 440 of The Cosmopolitan Magazine for August, 1885, where it is given as a cowboy song in a story by Will C. Barnes, entitled "The Stampede on the Turkey Track Ranch." Whether it is in reality such, or written by Mr. Barnes, I do not know.

A. H. G.—The poem,

I shine in the light of God,
His likeness stamps my brow,

was written by the Rev. Luzern Rae of Hartford, on the occasion of the death of Mrs. Mary Hawes Van Lennep in 1844. It was published in Hartford papers and afterwsrd in her memoirs. Your correspondent, "F. L. B.," quotes from another poem:

I stand in the light of God,
His glory fills me now."

This was written by the Rev. Dr. Bitting some eighteen years ago.

E. A. WILLIAMS.—The poem about which Martha C. Lang inquired in your issue of Sept. 26, is "Life's Sunset," and the nuthor is Rollin J. Wells.

F. H. T.—In the issue of Sept. 12 of THE BOOK REVIEW, information was asked by "W. B. W." as to the authorship of the following lines:

He has no enemy, you say;
My friend, your boast is poor.
He who hath mingled in the fray
Of duty that the brave endure
Must have made foes. If he has none
Small is the work that he has done.
He has hit no traitor on the hip;
Has cast no cup from perjured lip;
Has never turned the wrong to right;
Has been a coward in the fight.

I believe the poem is n free translation of a German poem by Anastasius Grün, beginning: "Am liebsten auf manchem stein: Er hatte keinen Feind."

APPEALS TO READERS

A. D. Y.—Can any reader give me the name of the author of a short story entitled "Wild Jack," (a highwayman on the King's highway of England.) It was published in a book of short stories, "Tales From Many Sources," by the E. P. Dutton Company about twenty years ago. That edition has long since been exhausted, and I would like, if possible, to know the author and where I can find the story.

GEORGE A. FLYNN.—Can any of your readers tell where the following lines may be found, and the author of them:

Never the spirit was born; the spirit shall cease to be never.
Never was the time it was not; end and beginning are dreams.
Birthless, deathless, changeless remaineth the spirit forever.
Death hath not touched it at all, dead though the house of it seems.

HAROLD BELDING.—Can any of your readers oblige me with the name of the author and the full poem entitled, "Only a Dream"? I can only remember the first stanza, as follows:

I fell asleep in a rose garden
That looked out on the sunlit sea,
And the perfume of the luscious flowers
Brought sweet dreamland unto me.

E. E. MEEKER—Can any of your readers tell me where to find the poem: "Where Are You, God?" written by an actress in England on the Lusitenia disaster?

F. A. H.—Will some reader kindly ascertain for me the author of a little poem beginning

How to put the question?
Teach me, humming bird.
You who have in all sweetness,
And never say a word.

Also the author of a Scotch poem entitled "Your een o' bonnie blue," beginning:

O, let me look into your een
An' see the kindly love that dwells—

I think this was published in Harper's about 1876.

FRANK FITT—Can some one inform me where the following lines may be found? Who is the author? In what poem do they occur?

Do what thy manhood bids thee do,
From neither counsel nor applause;
He noblest lives and noblest dies
Who makes end keeps his self-made laws.
All other life is living death,
A world where none but phantoms dwell.
A breath, a wind, a sound, a voice,
A tinkling of the camel's bell.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 362)

the "Co-Citizens' League" actually got to work under the able leadership of Mrs. Susan Walton, one of the Trustees of the fund. Wives who in former days had scarcely breathed save according to their husbands' orders, put on their bonnets, took their latch-keys, and went to committee meetings. Of course some of the men objected violently, especially Colonel Adams, who was usually drunk and loved to speak of women as "fair flowers." How the women finally won out, the methods they used, and the effect of it all is very amusingly told in this little book.

PETER PARAGON

PETER PARAGON. A Tale of Youth. By John Palmer. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35 net.

MR. PALMER'S sub-title perfectly expresses the nature of his novel. It is brimming over with the spirit of youth. Peter Paragon's childhood, boyhood, youth, young manhood—his experiences, his revolts, his iridescent love affairs, vanishing like a bubble as he grasps them—in brief, his experiments with life—are made vivid and vital upon the pages of a story no less instinct with artistic beauty than with knowledge of the human heart. The author knows alike the secret of "le mot juste" and the eloquence of a wise restraint.

He endows his hero with a wonderful mother, a calm, silent woman, limited in her outlook, but understanding her son in every fibre of his nature, and meeting his deepest needs with her sympathy, unperturbed by his vagaries, unshocked by his facile romances. Such, we think, must have been the mother of Goethe. His father, stormily and noisily defiant of the accepted order of things, religion included, was, perhaps, accountable for the rebellious strain in the boy's character; while the mother's poise of nature and clear-eyed perception of the things best worth while gave him his loathing for the lower forms of passion and brought him, very much of a Sir Galahad, out of his period of "Sturm und Drang," each episode thereof being limned with the sure touch of a master. Particularly interesting is the picture of Highbury Towers and the distinguished guests there assembled:

> The accent of conscious culture which Peter now cordially hated was missing. Yet the talk was alive—happily vivid and agreeable. No one seemed anxious to make an effort, or to press home a conviction.

Yet the atmosphere was one in which the guests talked frankly and freely, the talk unfolding as unconsciously as a flower in the sun. The setting of the talk was one of beautiful things, but never of "unreasonable luxury."

> Haversham had always held that true luxury was not insistent, and he was never so disappointed as when his guest broke into a compliment of a particular object. Had it perfectly agreed, fitting its environment, the mood of the conversation, the temperament of the party for which it was designed, it would, he urged, have passed unnoticed. It would have made its effect without directly speaking.

A description to be pondered by the owners of the palaces of wealth.

But what Mr. Palmer says of Highbury Towers is true of his book. To dwell upon particular passages is to be unjust to the harmony of the whole. It is to be read with very great pleasure for its literary art and its "criticism of life." Nor will it yield itself wholly to the first reading. Like a human personality, it will repay a more intimate acquaintance—and that is the best test of a book, as of a man.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH. By Archibald Marshall. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35 net.

MR. MARSHALL'S novels are so eminently worth while that it is to be regretted they are not more compelling. His method is the reverse of impressionistic. Writing with leisurely care for details, he produces his picture by means of stippling, not by broad strokes of the brush. Nothing is omitted from his description of places or of people. Consequently, the reader must often curb his impatient desire to get on with the story, and must emulate the author's own sense of infinite leisure. Should he achieve this, however, he will find himself more than repaid by the fine quality of Mr. Marshall's work. He is unsurpassed in his delineation of the old English landowners, into whose thought and habits he enters with the keen insight of sympathy. "The Old Order Changeth" tells of one of this landed aristocracy forced, by reason of his own dissipation and extravagance, to sell his estate to "a self-made man of millions." The contrast between the ideals of birth and of wealth and their frequent clashings are well brought out, Mr. Marshall doing no less justice to the millionaire than to the aristocrat. Finally the great war weldes together the widely differing personalities of the tale, which seems to demand a sequel after this calamity is overpast.

The characters are as vital as they are diverse. After the manner of Trollope and of Thackeray, some of the former dramatis personæ reappear in this story—and it can never be other than a pleasure to meet members of the Clinton family.

Although, as we have said, Mr. Marshall's novels lack immediate allure, their quiet charm and their accurate delineation of character cannot fail to win for them a high place among the best fiction and to make a friend of every reader. He has not forgotten, as have too many writers, the dictum of Euripides, that "moderation" is "the noblest gift of Heaven."

BUCK PARVIN

BUCK PARVIN AND THE MOVIES. By Charles Van Loan. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

JACK'S beanstalk was a tolerably active plant, yet its growth was but slow when compared with that of the moving picture business. So rapidly has this sprung up that, although the movies are now omnipresent, they still provide comparatively novel material for the fiction writer. All the methods of the stage have long since been revealed to us; now Mr. Van Loan tells us in detail of the ways and the people of the screen. The "Titan Company's" big western branch at Los Angeles furnishes the scenes and characters of the nine short stories in this volume. Here they all are: Jack La Rue, the handsome, conceited leading man, and the pretty, plucky leading lady, Myrtle Manners; the old stock company actor who makes himself generally useful, the camera-man, Charlie Dupree, whom nothing short of an earthquake could induce to abandon his machine—and probably not even that; Sam Leslie, property magician; the extras of all kinds and both sexes, and leader and chief of them all, Jimmy Montague, actor, author, and director.

For though it is Buck Parvin, "the moving picture cow puncher," strong on "riding stunts," whose name is part of the title, it is Jimmy Montague who is the real hero of the book. And a very capable, straightforward, thoroughly good sort of a hero he is. We sympathize with his struggles with the imported "star," and the even more trying author whose "best seller" was to be made into a five-reel feature. But, indeed, these people of the movies are a very likable lot, and Mr. Van Loan's stories of them are both interesting and amusing. They certainly have excitement in plenty, as witness La Rue's statement that in one picture: "I had to jump off the top of a 'dobe house, ride down the side of a cliff, swim a river in all my clothes, and do an Alexander Salvini out of a window into a brush pile." One closes this book with a firm conviction that whatever drawbacks there may be to the life of a moving picture actor, lack of variety is not among them.

A GOOD DETECTIVE STORY

STRAIGHT DOWN THE CROOKED LANE. By Bertha Runkle. With frontispiece. The Century Company. $1.35 net.

MOST people enjoy a good detective story, very many like a pretty romance, and a considerable number are attracted by well done sketches of life in more or less out-of-the-way places. All of these will find something to please them in Bertha Runkle's new novel, a three in one type of story with the diverse factors cleverly blended into an interesting whole. The opening part of the book is principally detective story. There we learn how the famous Plassy diamond first came into Loveday Thorpe's life, and of the tragic circumstances attending its mysterious disappearance. Loveday at this time is a plain, little girl of 12, whom her dearly loved stepfather, Ogden Valentine, calls "the Auk;" because of her tendency to drop and stumble over things. All the events of this first part, although not related by her, are seen only through Loveday's eyes. She is a thoroughly natural, very lovable child, and her blunders, her impulsive generosity, her enjoyment of the dramatic side of the situation are all very real and entirely childlike. Eight years elapse. When we again meet Loveday she is a dignified and beautiful young woman, outwardly very different from "the Auk," inwardly very much the same. Then begins the romance, and presently the scene shifts from Newport to the army post at Zamboanga, in the Philippines, and thence to Japan, where the tangle is finally unraveled and the truth revealed.

From the first page to the last the book holds the reader's attention firmly. Even the most expert of detective story "fans" will find it difficult to divine who took the diamond before the author is ready to tell him, while the daily life at the army post is deftly painted with a number of those small, intimate details which give verisimilitude to such a picture. The characters, too, are drawn clearly and without exaggeration. Charming Loveday herself, her genial step-father, her pretty [illegible] raged or stormed, [illegible] her two lovers and her [illegible] they are all flesh-and [illegible] style is easy, the dialo[illegible] amusing. Altogether [illegible] Crooked Lane" is an [illegible] and very good story.

Woman's Work

An impressive exposi[illegible] is made by Mary Ritter Beard in "Wom[illegible] Work in Municipalities" of the valu[illegible] services members of her sex are perfor[illegible] in various lines of civic activity in A[illegible] can cities. Her survey includes the fiel[illegible] of education, public health, recreation, hou[illegible] corrections, government and administ[illegible] civic improvement, and social upli[illegible] The author thoroughly believes it ha[illegible] been demonstrated that women are capa[illegible] of making contributions of value to t[illegible] public welfare and that their entrance in[illegible] public life, on equal terms with men, woul[illegible] good for all concerned. (D. Appleton [illegible] $1.50.)

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The New York Times.

The President's Fiancee Page 5 | Theatres - Pages 6—8 | Automobiles Pages 10—12 | Section 6

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1915.

THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

The Strategy of the Campaigns on All the Fronts Is to Be Measured in Terms of Railroad Communications, as the Movements of Armies Place an Almost Inconceivable Burden on Transportation Facilities---The Entry of Bulgaria Into the War and the Probable Effect on Greece---In the Balkans the German Offensive About Belgrade Is Probably a Diversion.

By a Military Expert.

THE present operations in Russia, as in fact have been all operations since the beginning of the war, have, for their immediate objective, railroads. The prodigality in the use of artillery that has marked this war, the use of guns of large calibre for field operations, the provisioning of the vast numbers of troops which are being maintained in the field, all combine to place on transportation facilities almost inconceivable burdens. No dirt roads or system of highways could possibly suffice to provide for the necessary movements of shells, guns, men, and provisions. Railroads, generally paralleling the front, are an absolute prerequisite to success. In looking, therefore, for a key to the object of any particular movement, the first step must be a study of the railroad situation.

This is peculiarly well shown in the present situation on the eastern front. From Riga to the fortress of Rovno there is a continuous line of railroad, running generally north and south, and passing through Dvinsk, Vilna, Lida, Lumeniec, and Rovno, and thence on to Lemberg. The Russian line is for all this distance (except at Vilna, where a small section of the line is in German hands,) west of and parallel to this road, or rather chain of roads.

Feeding into this great north and south artery are the main lines from Petrograd reaching it at Dvinsk; the line from Moscow via Smolensk reaching it at Baranovitsoni, and that from Kiev, reaching it at Sarny. There are one or two single track roads of minor importance that tap this artery, but the facilities afforded by them are so meagre that for practical purposes they may be ignored.

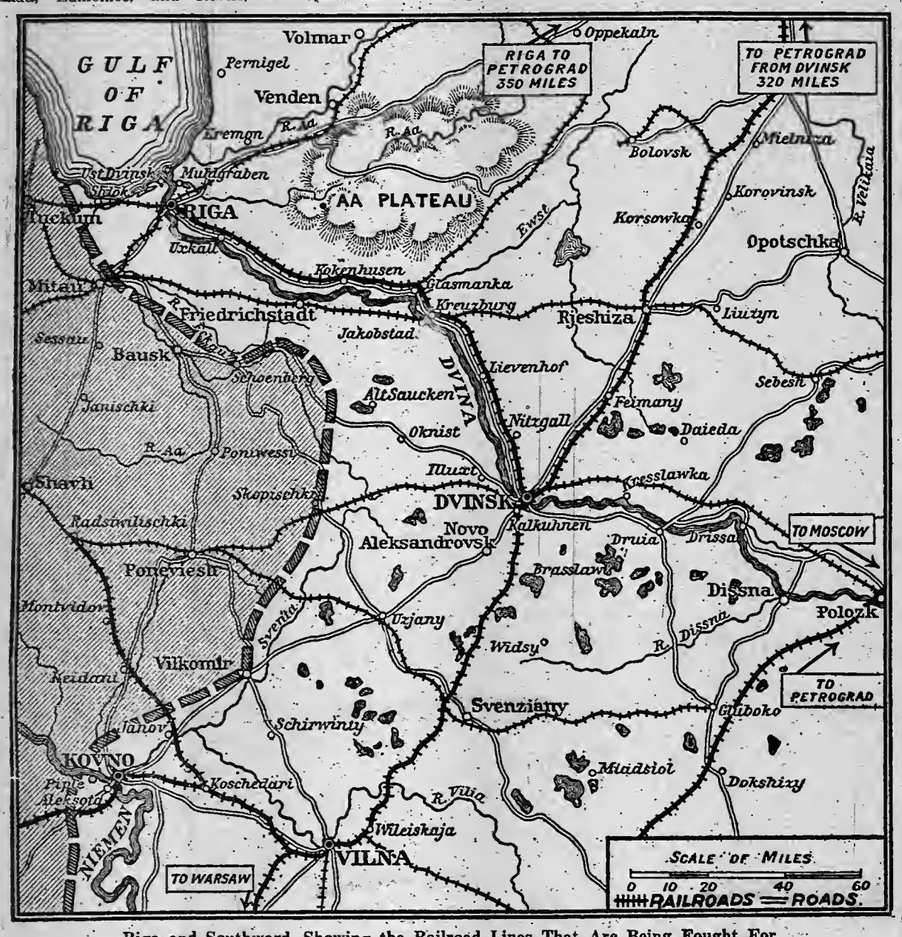
It is this line which is the immediate German objective, and to defend it Russia is expending every available resource. This line is vital both to Germany and to Russia because nowhere east of it is there another such line which could be used with anything like the same effectiveness. No other road or chain of roads exists running north and south—which is, of course, the line the Russian army—must take in its defensive.

In Russia's hands this road gives every facility for reinforcing any part of the line that German pressure makes necessary, and is, in addition, a solution of the difficult problem of transportation and distribution of supplies. In German hands this advantage is turned about. But not only that. Once the Russians are driven back from this line a division of their forces is inevitable along the general lines of the three great railroads tapping this north and south system—those from Petrograd, Moscow, and Kiev—for it is only by these three systems that the army could be supplied. Lateral communications are absolutely lacking. This, then, is the gist of the eastern railroad situation at present.

Against this line the greatest German efforts are being exerted along what might be called the Riga section, extending from Riga to Dvinsk, first with the object of taking this section of the railroad and, secondly, of taking Riga itself. A brief study of the Riga situation might therefore be well considered at this time.

Of all places in the eastern theatre that have been prominent in dispatches during the past two months none has received the prominence of the seaport Riga. All the hardest fighting since the Russian second defensive line was abandoned has been north of the Vilna-Petrograd railroad with Riga as its objective. The question naturally arises: Why is Riga so important to the German plan that the German General Staff should send its best leaders and its most seasoned troops, and spend so much of its vital energies and fighting strength in order to capture it? It is not a port available to the Russians for importation of supplies, it is not fortified, its principal strategic value to Russia being almost solely because it is a good point on which to rest the right flank of her line, as it is behind the defensive screen of the Dvina River with the Russian Fleet in supreme command of the Gulf.

But Germany must have some good reason for her efforts, and elimination makes it apparent that this reason is the need of an advance base for future operations directed, probably—if that is not, as has been frequently stated in report, cut off. There is another road, and a double-track road, too, which runs from Riga to Petrograd, over which the flow of supplies can be maintained. The character of the terrain not only in the immediate vicinity of Riga, but for the hundred miles between Riga and Friedrichstadt, is on both sides of the Dvina almost impossible from a military standpoint. In fact, on no map that has appeared in this country does any road penetrate this hundred-mile stretch in any direction. It is full of marshes, hills, streams, and dense woods, and must be almost impenetrable. If any roads do traverse it they are of the crudest sort and entirely unsuitable to such heavy transport as modern military equipment demands. This accounts in some measure for the failure of the German soldiery.



Riga and Southward, Showing the Railroad Lines That Are Being Fought For.

The strategy of the campaigns on all the fronts is not content with their defense of Dvinek, the Russians have been creating quite an offense of their own toward the south, practically all the way from Vilna to Galicia. On this section of the front reports from Berlin are silent except as to repelling Russian attacks. This is a repetition of the reports two weeks ago, and the indication is that the Germans have, for the time being at least, abandoned their offensive everywhere except on the Dvinsk-Riga front.

The withdrawal of troops to be used against the Allies' offense in the west is undoubtedly a contributing cause, and with the rainy season on and Winter approaching it would not be surprising if the Germans would give up all idea of seeking a decision against Russia this year and would merely exert their efforts to seizing the Riga-Roon railroad and be content until Spring. Certain it is that unless they soon show a revival of the driving power that marked their August operations the opportunity of doing even this before Winter sets in will have passed.

A new element has been injected into the war situation in the east both by the Teuton attack on Serbia and in Bulgaria's entrance into the war.

Bulgaria has been regarded as the key to the Balkan puzzle which has baffled the diplomacy of all the belligerents for so long. It was generally considered that the decision of Bulgaria would be the deciding factor in both Greece and Rumania. With respect to Greece, this may prove an erroneous conclusion. The breaking up of the Venizelos Cabinet and the formation of a new Cabinet under Zaimis has, for the time being, at least, postponed action on the part of Greece; and if the split in the Greek Government really came, as is stated, because the King is convinced of ultimate Teuton victory, it may well mean permanent neutrality. What will be the effect of the landing of French and English troops at Saloniki it is too early to say.

With Rumania, however, the situation is somewhat different. Rumania is certainly patria non grata to the Teutons because of her refusal to allow the transport across of assistance to the Turks. Not only that, but the peculiar configuration of the northeastern boundary of Serbia, combined with the railroad situation, makee it almost inevitable that sooner or later the Teutons must violate Rumanian neutrality.

In analyzing the railroad situation it must be realized that Germany's main object at this time is to relieve the shortage of steel of the Turks on Gallipoli. This demands railroad transportation. Distance and volume are too great for any other method. The main railroads running south are, first, the Budapest-Belgrade-Saloniki railroad, from which a branch runs off at Nish to Philippopolis and Adrianople. The greater part of this road is in Serbia and, therefore, cannot be used until the Serbians are completely defeated. Second, there is the road from Budapest to Sofia, which runs on Rumanian soil close to the Serbian border and divides at a point where Rumania, Serbia, and Bulgaria have a common boundary, one branch running into Nish, the other continuing south to Sofia, where it meets the Nish-Adrianople road.

This road cannot be used without moving across Rumanian territory, which cannot be done against Rumania's consent without drawing her into the war. This consent Rumania has categorically refused. These are absolutely the only available roads by which ammunition can go from Austria to Turkey.

In view of this, it will be strange if the present invasion of Serbia east and west of Belgrade proves to be more than a diversion. Some time ago it was reported that a Teuton concentration was being effected at Orsova on the Budapest-Sofia railroad near the Rumanian frontier. This gave rise to the natural presumption that when the invasion of Serbia came, as it was sure to do, it would come from Orsova its full price from the best of theas a base. From Orsova a drive of only forty miles across the small neck of Serbia that projects into Rumania would bring the Teutons to the Serbian-Bulgarian frontier, where, with Bulgaria openly allied with them, the step to the Sofia-Adrianople railroad would be short and sure and through a friendly land.

The fact that the invasion has been made first in the Belgrade region does not mean that the idea of moving from Orsova has been abandoned. The Serbian Army is small and would naturally be used to the utmost to defend Belgrade. An invasion along the Danube, the Drina, and the Save in the Belgrade region might be well calculated to draw from the border most of the Serbian troops and leave the way from Oreova practically open.

Then, too, it is true that Serbia, like the other Balkan States, is entirely selfish. The loss of her own territory means everything, particularly when that lose involves their capital. She might therefore be assumed to look with more or less indifference on the Teuton attempt o reach Constantinople, provided h sufferings were reduced to a m imum. Everything, therefore, poin to a movement in force from Ors a, and unless the arrival in Northe Serbia of the British and French tro ps from Saloniki prevents, this mo ment seems bound to occur.

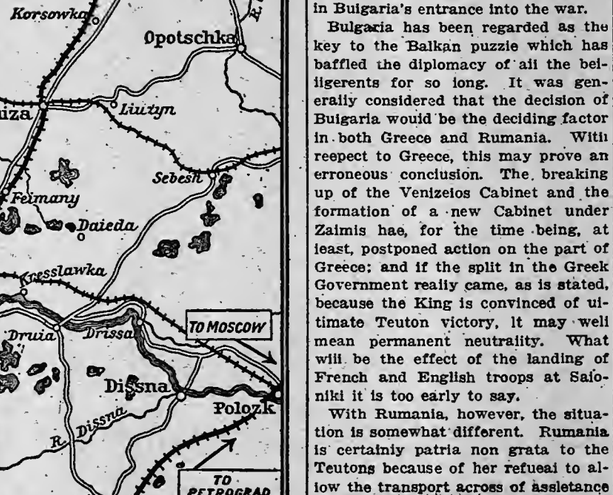
On the wes rn front operations during the we have been confined almost entirel to the Artois and Champagne dis icts, which witnessed the Allies' ga s of two weeks ago. The Allies ha been hard put to it in the Artois t consolidate their important gains iast week in the face of the continu heavy counterattacks the Germane t ve sent against their new positions. The Allies' plan was evidently the s me as that which the Germans hav used so successfully against Russi and which has been described in a other part of this review.

In brief, it i a drive at two points with the idea f creating a deep salient, and the to attack from the sides of the salient. The two commanding points in the Lens salient, recently created, are Hill No. 70 on the north and Hill No. 140 on the south. These are the two points against which the German counterattack is failing, and it is from these two points that the next attack of the Allies in this section must be made in order to get the maximum benefit of their last success.

In order to attack from these points their possession of them must be made absolutely secure, and heavy artillery must be brought up and placed. When this is done the continued German occupation of the salient will be wellnigh impossible. So far the German counterattacks have been able to make but little impression on the Allies' positions. A small gain has been recorded on the British front, but it has been altogether immaterial. Every indication is therefore that the Allies will be able to hold what they have, which means that they will get more.

In the Champagne district the French have made a still further gain, small, but important, and that is the village of Tahure and the hill just north of it. This brings them within but little more than a mile of the Chalbrange-Bazancourt railroad. This is the most important line in either the Argonne or Champagne sections, and if the French can take it or any part of it, so as to break the connection between the German line in the Argonne and that in the Champagne the French have won a decided victory, for it will mean that both Verdun and Rheims will be relieved and that the Germans sooner or later will have to fall back on the line from Vouziers to Neufchatel, ten miles north of their present position.

As on the eastern front, the western line must be studied from the viewpoint of the railroads. The railroad situation in the west, however, complicates the war game much more than in the east. There the roads are few, the possible moves similarly few. The problems are therefore comparatively simple in their elements. France, however, is a network of roads, the problems much more complicated, the possibilities much more marked. This is notably true of that part of the line from Nieuport to Soissons. In the Champagne district the elements are simple enough and are perfectly apparent. The acid test of final success is whether the French are strong enough to continue their creeping advances.



Where Operations Have Begun in the Balkans.

On the northern bank of the river and running parallel to it is the Vilna-Riga railroad, passing through Dvinsk, at which the Riga branch leavee the main road to Petrograd. The Riga-Vilna road, running parallel to and directly in rear of the Russian line, is naturally of the greatest importance to Russia, both for provisioning her troops and of permitting reinforcements to be shifted up and down the line. More will be written later as to the influence of this road on the present operations.

The point now is that should the Germans succeed in reaching this road at a point north of Vilna, Riga driven back. Against the sides of the salient thus created heavy forces of cavalry were sent until it seemed that the forces occupying the salient were doomed to capture, as the two tips were drawn nearer together. As they have usually managed to do, the Russians escaped from the trap, but Vilna was evacuated and the German attention was centred on Dvinsk.

For several weeks the battle for this town has been going on. Step by step the Germans are drawing nearer and its fall seems imminent. Russian resistance, however, has never been stiffer, and though the Russians may evacuate the city they will demand point in the development of the German offense is ever reached (and it now seemed doubtful)—at Petrograd. This is evidenced not only by the land operations, but, also by the activities of the German fleet in the Baltic and its efforts to occupy and control the Gulf of Riga. The port of Riga would be of only minor importance to Germany as an advance base without the Gulf. It would mean that the rate of an advance on Petrograd would be cut down due to the difficulty of maintaining by rail alone a flow of supplies from Germany sufficient in volume to support properly a force large enough to give it a reasonable chance of success.

The command of the Baltic between Riga and the German ports—Dantzic and Königsberg—is, therefore, a necessity if the Germans hope not only to take Riga, but to reap the full benefit of their possession of the city. The Germans claim already to have control of the Gulf and if this should prove to be true the fighting now going on which has the capture of the city for its object assumes paramount importance.

In order to grasp the meaning of the various moves directed either against this city or toward its defense it is necessary to understand the military elements of its position. The first is is relation to the Dvina River, at the mouth of which it is situated. The importance of the Dvina lies principally in the fact that as Riga is on the east bank, it offers a good defensive screen behind which the Russians could operate and which would have to be forced before the city would be in serious danger of capture. The nearest practical crossing is at Friedrichstadt, nearly a hundred miles away. This crossing is in German hands so that at this distance from Riga the German army is free to cross and recross the river at its pleasure.

mans so far to make any impression on this section of the Russian line. These, then, are the principal military elements of the Riga position, and an appreciation of them will do much to explain the German difficulties in any advance against this section of the front.

For nearly a month past the Germans have been hammering at the Russian front between Vilna and Riga, first with Vilna as an objective and later Dvinsk and the railroad north of it. The strategy employed was the same that was used against Warsaw. A concentration of men and guns was effected at points north and south of Vilna, the attack launched against these points and the flanks

In the Gallery of Suits

At the New Bedell Fashion Shop

In West Thirty-Fourth Street

(Opposite Waldorf-Astoria)

FACING the Fourth Week since the record-breaking opening, there is a daily increase in the interest smart women are showing in this unusual establishment of metropolitan styles. In the meantime the season has been steadying.

Fashion Shows and Style Reviews have shown what the great dressmakers are doing. New York's leaders have expressed their preferences. The trend of style is set. The new Bedell Gallery of Suits, in particular, is sustaining the indorsement given it by Lady Duff-Gordon and is attracting the patronage of thousands of women of taste who welcome its economies.

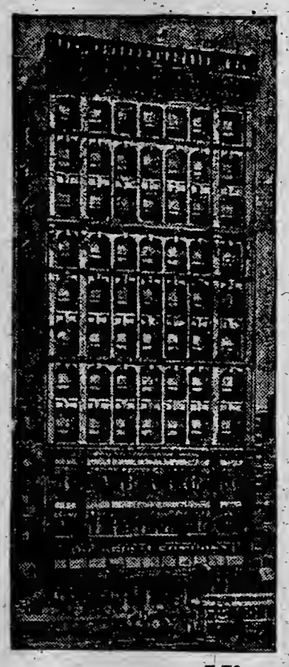


New Claimants for Favor Among Suits at $29.75

Each day has its surprises in the big Cabinet of Suits, and the luxurious fitting rooms are busy as beehives. The range of prices extends from $19.75 to $175, with an assurance that each suit represents the latest expression of Fifth Avenue fashion and the utmost that can be given in intrinsic value.

Tomorrow, at $29.75, the suit assortment is in itself a Style Review, from the simple fur-banded tailor-made to the elaborate, flaring, richly trimmed velvets, with their high chin-chin collars, and all the favored furs.

There are velour suits and broadcloth suits, checks, mixtures and the sportswoman's heathers. Every new version of the season's style suggestions, properly carried out.



Women who wear $75 and $100 suits find these new $29.75 suits useful members of their wardrobes.

Suits at $75 to $125

These assortments have been largely increased for the Fourth Week. They embrace practically every new style suggestion that has appeared in the highest-priced Fifth Avenue shops since the season opened. The prices here speak for themselves, through comparisons which are easily made.

Alterations Made Free

Regardless of their means, women in the fashionable shopping district are welcoming this added economy, originated by this house. Fitters and tailors of the highest class, recently employed in the most expensive shops, assure the sort of alteration service to which women of refinement are accustomed.

New York
Brooklyn
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Bedell

Newark
Pittsburgh
St. Louis

Nineteen West Thirty-fourth Street

FASHIONS DEPART FROM STRAIGHT AND NARROW PATH

Low-Crowned Hats Are Permitted Only to Those Who Have Long Faces, and Straight Bodices to Those Who Have Long Waists, Which Will Make Many Minds Less Anxious Than They Were When the Early Season Forecasts Indicated Rigid Modes.

IF the fashions had kept to the straight and narrow path in which they started, there would have been mourning and gnashing of teeth, for assuredly many would have been cast into outer darkness, sartorially speaking.

There are none too many who can wear postilion hats and tightly drawn girdles with comfort to themselves or pleasure to the beholder. True, America has produced recently an amazing race of attenuated women, who possess a virility and self-confidence that her prototype of Jane Austen's day never had acquaintance with, or which she could have assumed without being promptly put out of any well regulated society; but, even granting this product of unlimited exercise and strict dieting, there are several thousands who cannot wear enormously full skirts and small-waisted bodices. Such fashions are not for them, no matter how firm the designers may have been about it.

The woman with the long face, broad or thin, could not consider a postilion hat, nor a Reboux sailor, nor a Puritan Priscilia. She might want to look as Revolutionary as Robespierre himself in a skirted, plum-colored coat with capes, a high top hat with a curving brim, and a mounting stand-out collar, but she knew that she had been denied that style since the cradle.

No wonder these thousands of women felt that the only thing for them to do was to retire from public gaze until the dress doctors gave a remedy. No woman who weighed well over 150 pounds and owned all the conspicuous curves that nature gives to woman, whose figure was topped off by a wide, florid, matured face, could fancy placing herself before the amused stares of onlookers wearing the costume of the Girondists.

She read with horror and despair, therefore, the preliminary cables telling of this revival, seeing the actual evidences of the rumors in the shape of the new suit and hats, her worst apprehensions were confirmed. If something had not been done, if speedy relief had not been offered, the dressmakers and shops would have lost more than they reckoned.

But into the welter of unusual heat and trying fashions that marked September for their own, came a cooling breeze in the form of inconsistence on the part of the designers; they relented, they melted. They had projected a new silhouette, they had put back the fashions into the stormy times of the end of the eighteenth century; they were content with their victory, and then they modified the verdict.

The went further back into French history for inspiration than the period of Robespierre, Marat, Camille Desmoulins; they remembered Henry of Navarre, Louis XI., Dagobert; they dipped into Italian history when the Renaissance made things beautiful and when Leonardo da Vinci created wonderful costumes for the pensive, lovely Beatrice d'Este.

June Fashions Now.

France created the most marked of the Girondist fashions in June and the watchers on the towers saw the direction of the whole storm of styles from the early manifestations. America did not wear the June fashions in July or August, except in a few scattered instances, and only a few of the Frenchwomen took the trouble or had the inclination to wear them, so the milliners and dressmakers virtually exhibited together the results of three months' styles from Paris.

We, therefore, got a mass of diversified material and now we are beginning to see the weeding-out process. This statement must seem strange to the average woman who has not yet begun to think of Autumn clothes, who is just awaking to the fact that soon she must decide on something; but those of us who are in the swirl that continues from the last of August till the first of November, know that newer ideas are already beginning to supplant those which the trade made to the trade early last month.

The shops would discourage the plan, naturally, of not buying the Autumn's clothes until the fashions are well settled, for this would not stimulate trade until late in the season, but it is a fact that the first fashions, while forming the backbone of all that is to come, are, nevertheless, quickly copied into hundreds of models.

This, also, is regrettable for the dressmakers who sell at high prices, as their customers are furious when they see the gown for which they paid $200 being sold in half a dozen shop windows for a fifth of that price.

There will always be enough women, however, to buy their new clothes in September and make it profitable for the shops to show the new things then, but the real bulk of the business now is done by the dressmakers from all over the country, who come to New York to see the French importations and those created by the American houses on French advice.

All through the unusual heated term that made September a fiery furnace the shops were crowded with out-of-town dressmakers, who were usually given private views of the models. Their orders kept the sewing forces busy until now, when the work will begin for the women who are getting ready their personal Autumn wardrobes.

The features that were exploited then were the high-crowned hat, the frock with the pannier effect at the side, the extraordinarily short skirt, the bodice that respected the waistline and bent to it, the collar that crossed the chin off the map of one's face.

Now there are corselet bodices, hats with wide brims and moderately low crowns, skirts with trains, and a growing disposition on the part of the best designers to lengthen the skirts for every one except the young and the absurdly slender.

Jeanne Lanvin is one who believes it is not possible to force the Russian skirt on every one, and Worth has created velvet evening gowns which sweep the insteps and have veritable trains that spread out squarely on the floor, starting at the waistline.

Cheruit, along with Jenny and Bernard, are making bodices on all kinds of gowns that go in a straight line from the chest to below the waist, holding in the bust to slenderness and allowing the waist to be its natural size.

Cheruit puts many of these corselets, made of silver lace, of metal cloth, of gold embroidery, as a top to a skirt of tulle, or taffeta, or velvet.

Jenny makes them on several afternoon frocks, notably one in corbeau blue cotton velvet, and another in black velvet which do not need the least tightening of the corset strings. They present a straight line down the top of the figure. Callot has sent over some evening gowns of pastel colored satin which drop straight from the chest to the ankles, ignoring the waist, almost mediaeval in appearance.

True, it would be exceedingly comforting to have a neat waist, but as it is not possible to every one it is equally comforting to know that one may be quite in the fashionable picture without it, and that many models are offered that are large waisted and which, possibly, present a definite aim toward a revival of the mediaeval tendencies.

Solving the Hat Question.

To get away from the three most striking examples of the high-crowned hat, the postilion, the sailor, the massed turban, with velvet ribbon bows, the milliners have put forth the priest's hat, copied, as its name tells, from the low, broad-brimmed plateau worn by the French and Belgian curé. The Henry of Navarre tam is flattened, though not reduced in its circumference or amount of material used. The mass of velvet that is built into the crown is pulled hither and yon by expert hands until it presents an artistic frame for the large, or the long, face.

The Marquise hats, which are cocked up at the side, have not extra high brims, and the newest turban has a wide, moderately low crown with points folded back on it, caught with grapes in pale colors. All these shapes are wearable and have been evolved because of the hue and cry against the stovepipe hats that came out as the only fashion.

There are no felts in the new hats. Velvet rules. Ribbon, here as elsewhere, is employed in quantities. Pin feathers, usually colored dark blue or dark green, are used to make the entire shape, which have for trimming two wings going in opposite directions, or an outstanding ornament in the form of a mace, usually made of closely set beads. Remember that ribbon and beading are the most important of hat ornaments this season. Plumes are few and far between. Buckles are only placed on the postilion or Puritan hat. Flowers are put on the shelves with Summer hats. Wings are only thought of when the hat is made of tiny feathers.

Incoming Trains Are Welcomed.

Another attractive feature in some of the very new gowns is the introduction of trains that hang from the waist. Worth is responsible for this innovation. That house has always liked the ceremonial in clothes, going in strongly for the dignified English effects, as the founder was an Englishman, although both the "boys" are fighting in the trenches for France.

The uncle who runs the house is opposed to many of the modern features of clothes; the exploiting of new ideas through mannequins at public places was never allowed, and well-known members of the half world were not allowed in the house. When one knows Paris and knows how much courage it required, and monetary loss it involved, to insist upon these eliminations, then one can get a birdseye view of the dignity of the house of Worth. It may not have paid, commercially or artistically, but it exists.

Now that the firm has closed its historic London house, the Paris creations may become more eminently French, but, so far, there is no evidence of it. Only America matters now with the makers of clothes, and Worth believes, rightly, that there is a large number of Americans who do not like the modern tendency toward girlishness and frivolity in clothes, especially for those whose youth has gone.

The evening gowns which he advances for this Winter have their cascaded trains lined at the sides with satin in a pale color. Some one who wanted a simple gown from which was eliminated the gewgaws that spot the surface of most of the Watteau frocks, asked Worth if he could make it. His answer was a pinkish red velvet without a touch of any other color or trimming on it. The deep decolletage was cut in the English manner and held over each shoulder by a band of red velvet ribbon, ending in a bow that stood almost to the ears.

Chiffon Rivals Velvet.

It was necessary that the French designers choose chiffon or silk for the best of their afternoon frocks, because they did not have recourse to a variety of fabrics so long as the Germans hold the industrial towns of northern France.

True, Rodier, the fabric maker, put up new mills and went on with his work as though the Germans were in their own country, not his, but France had on hand, and found easy to get, a mass of chiffon, so the fashion was created for frocks of that fabric, and the top coat emphasized an adjunct to them.

These chiffon frocks are in entrancing colors. There is nothing flamboyant. Green that has gray in it, pale purples, yellow, called orangeade, crow blue, taupe aplenty. Moleskin is revived to trim the taupe colored frocks, and sealskin is here to touch off the gowns of deep brown and pale gray blue.

There are few frocks of heavy materials. They would be unbearable under heavy top coats in this climate, so the woman who wants one good frock that will serve many purposes can be suited easily this season.

Cloth Only Served for the Morning.

These thin gowns carry little adornment in the way of white at the neck. Nearly all of them fasten straight up to the neck after the manner of the coat, or have a single flaring collar of white organdie that goes out sharply from the neckband, and reaches to the tips of the ears.

Fur is used for collars and cuffs, even on the flimsiest of frocks, and it is arranged to turn down when there is a high coat collar with which to reckon.

Chiffon voile, or cloth, is made up into morning gowns to wear under any kind of warm coat as a substitute for the regulation coat suit. The wearing quality of this weave of chiffon has been satisfactorily proved and women liked it as well, if not better, than serge. It is lavishly trimmed with ribbon, usually of velvet, although the ribbed silk ribbons are effective. Rows of it are placed around the skirt, as a belt, cuffs, and sometimes as a pleating placed below the hem.

One of the most effective of these chiffon frocks for afternoon wear which will be copied here in many colors with different fur is moleskin chiffon with a gathered skirt flowing into soft fullness at the ankles and run with vertical graded bands of moleskin. The points reach toward the waist, but end about six inches below it. The blouse has collar and cuffs of the same fur and there is a girdle of moleskin velvet.

In all these gowns the sleeves are long. There is no experimenting with the length, but a vast variety of experiments are made with the shape and the trimming. Paquin features sleeves and produces a dozen or more good ideas. The modified leg-o'-mutton is universally used. The length of the cuff depends on the whim of the dressmaker.



SILVER LACE EVENING FROCK.
Evening frock of silver lace with full pleated tunic of pink satin.



A SOLDIER'S CAP.
Smart hat of purple velvet with brown ostrich tips.



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So say thousands of women when fitted in a "Self-Help" Nemo Wonderlift Corset. They don't want to lose, even for a minute, the relief and supreme comfort this corset-marvel instantly gives; and that's the highest form of approval.

Of the many thousands of women who got acquainted with the Wonderlift during last week's "Self-Help" Exposition, it is safe to say that nine out of ten will never be satisfied to wear any other corset.

Nemo SELF-REDUCING Corsets, introduced nearly twenty years ago, have steadily gained in popularity, and now are worn by millions of women throughout the civilized world.

The Nemo WONDERLIFT Corsets also will make a place of their own, furnishing a different service and appealing to other millions of women who do not require the Self-Reducing service.

There are basic differences between the Nemo WONDERLIFT Corsets and the Nemo SELF-REDUCING Corsets. Examples of each are pictured above.

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For women of every figure, from slight to extra-full. The Wonderlift Bandlet *uplifts*, supports and holds in place the vital abdominal organs, thus preventing, relieving and often curing the ills peculiar to women. This corset is a distinct boon and blessing to all womankind.

No. 555—For tall full figures; high, full bust and back; medium skirt. Fine white coutil; sizes 24 to 36—$5.00.

No. 554—Same, but for short full figures—$5.00.

No. 556—For slender figures and medium figures; sizes from 20 up. Of fine, light, strong coutil—$5.00.

SELF-REDUCING

Made expressly for stout women, to reduce the size and weight of the figure and support the abdomen. The Self-Reducing Idea has been developed into such a variety of models that every stout woman, no matter how difficult her figure, can be correctly corseted. For example:

No. 322—For average stout figures; medium bust and skirt; elastic Lasticurve Back. No. 326, same, for taller figure—$3.00.

No. 344—For full figure of medium height; has "invisible" Self-Reducing Straps. No. 345, same for taller full figure—$3.00.

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AWAKENING OF SOCIAL SEASON

Formal Season to Begin Early and Last Four Months---Society Not to Restrain Gayeties on Account of War.

THE awakening of the social season of 1915-16 is close at hand. The formal blast for the beginning of the Winter's gayeties is usually sounded about the middle of November, when the annual season of grand opera commences with a furor of brilliant assemblies. This year the season will start earlier than it has for many years past, on account of the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, which opens on Nov. 6.

Altogether the coming season will be long enough to satisfy everybody, perhaps too long, for Ash Wednesday will not arrive until March 8, in 1916, nineteen days later than last Spring. With Easter falling on April 23, there will be small opportunity for the exploitation of what is known as "the little season," which seems to fill in the gap at the fag end of the Winter and Summer festivities.

The Autumnal "little season" is on now, with the merging of town and country life, which makes this period of the year so delightful. Social activities may continue and increase between now and Horse Show week, or the opening of the Metropolitan Opera season on Nov. 15, without violation of society's traditions.

People are coming to town rather early, too, as if they were longing for the excitement of town life after the dismal mediocrity of a rainy and unsettled Summer. The social probabilities are most promising for the Winter, more so than they were at this time last season, when the European war was proving utterly disturbing to society, although it must be said that the social routine went on just about the same.

Society has emerged joyously, however, from the distrustful optimism of last season, and is adapting itself to circumstances. Few have escaped their own share of the penalties of war, and, although society will continue to stretch out a helping hand to that part of the world shattered and torn by conflict, it is opposed to any restraining of social gayeties.

This does not mean that society expects to dissipate its energies in frivolities. Out of the general unrest of the last year new ideals, new democratic ideas, have arisen. There are a throb of patriotism and a feeling of security back of the national life which are bound to show themselves during the Winter.

The warning on preparedness has already been heard by the social ranks, and men and women of prominence are lending aid to the movement of national defense. They are realizing now that they have been, as John Galsworthy puts it, "like an old tom cat by the fire, too jolly comfortable for anything."

The home charities will not feel so keenly the succor of the distressed in Europe. Recent reports have it that there is no such grinding poverty here as last Winter. Society will again take up its pet philanthropies, and the benefits for the relief of the sufferers in the war zone will be continued, but the general tendency will be to concentrate energy and vested interests at home.

Facing a season fully four months long, society has hung out its shingle: "Business as Usual."

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THE maximum of social life is yet to come. Many houses in the social zone are still hoarded up, and the flight from the seashore and inland resorts to the Virginia mountains has been in progress for some time. Society has its migration period the same as the birds, with the exception that it usually stops over in town for a few days, for the theatres and motion pictures.

There are "movie fans" now among the ranks of the elect by the score, and they are conversant with all of the heroes and heroines of art in motion. The coming season will find the motion picture screen in many of the big ballrooms and picture galleries as a means of entertainment.

Everything points to a wholesome Winter, and society will be able for the first time in a generation to converse intelligently about its own country. The "See America First" idea has had amazing results with the cessation of European travel, and a large percentage of people who usually spend their Summers in Europe are pronouncing American scenery more beautiful than anything to be seen abroad. Scores have already visited the land of the sunset, and the community interest between the East and West has been largely advanced.

The season at Tuxedo and on Long Island is in full sway, which means a great deal of informal entertaining and excellent sport. Society is following the hounds in the long chase, and the wily Reynard is furnishing excellent game.

Many of the country houses on Long Island will remain open until well in November. The Autumnal racing meets At Piping Rock and the outdoor activities at the Meadow Brook Club are drawing attractions for the fashionable colonies. The Astor Motor Cup race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway lured society from every point of the compass.

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IT is interesting to note that the first night of the opera and the Horse Show will not clash as they did for many seasons. The Horse Show, as a social function, was sadly missed last season, when it was abandoned on account of the war.

Mourning always affects changes in the big social functions like the opera and the Horse Show, and it will be more noticeable this season with the Vanderbilt family in mourning. The name of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt appears among the donors of special prizes at the Horse Show. The occupancy of Box



Insert above, Mrs. Alexander H. Rice. Photo by Histed.

Insert above, Mrs. Sidney W. Fish. Photo by Campbell.

J. Benson Rose at the Meadow Brook Hunt. Photo by Marceau.

31, in the parterre, at the Metropolitan Opera House, owned by Mr. Vanderbilt's mother, will be changed this season owing to mourning. Last season Mrs. Vanderbilt sub-leased the box for odd and even Fridays. Box 17, occupied by the late William Douglas Sloane, alternately with Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, will be affected by mourning, and also Box 30, owned by Harry Payne Whitney and Payne Whitney.

Time brings about great changes in the personnel of the leaders in society and sport, and the vacancies wrought by death are never more apparent than at the beginning of each new season. Those in reminiscent mood may recall the Winter that Ward McAllister, Henry le Grand Cannon, and Mrs. Paran Stevens died, and what an impression it made upon every one as a changing of social epochs, and yet everything apparently went on just the same.

The late Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was missed at Newport this Summer, but society, more than ever, will feel the want of her, one so full of life and acuvity, as the season progresses.

Nothing seems to change quite so rapidly as Fifth Avenue, the mart of wealth and fashion, in outward appearances. The invasion of trade along the avenue, and in the Murray Hill district, seems more pronounced this Fall than ever before. The Frederick W. Vanderhilt house has disappeared while the former owners are spending the Fall and Winter in California.

The avenue, above Fifty-ninth Street, still preserves its residential character, but many of the owners are fearful lest some morning they will awaken to find a display of millinery, or a modiste shop, in their midst. Millions have been spent in the defense of the famous covenant drawn sixty-nine years ago by John Murray, and the fight is still on. The Murray house stood at the corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, occupying land bought for a consideration of $02,000, which would hardly buy the cheapest property in that section today.

There are some sections, now downtown, which cling tenaciously to their old home charm. The Stuyvesant Square, Irving Place, and Washington Square districts still hold on against the invasion of trade. Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, who was abroad last season, is once again established in her house on North Washington Square. The John B. Claflins will be missed from the north side, also Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, who has let her house in West Ninth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus Town Kirby are to occupy their house at 7 East Ninth Street this week. Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm are at 21 West Tenth Street for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor are to occupy the Goodridge house at 122 East Seventy-eighth Street this Winter. The Amos R. E. Pinchot house, at 1,021 Park Avenue, which they leased last Winter, has been taken by Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Count Nicolai Golejewski, Military Attaché to the Russian Embassy, has rented the house at 18 East Ninety-second Street. Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich will be at 721 Fifth Avenue, the house being one of a group owned by William Waldrof Astor. Mr. and Mrs. Junius Spencer Morgan, newlyweds, are to be at 123 East Seventy-sixth Street for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. George Barton French will live at 8 West Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Loosey Oelrichs will be for the Winter at 103 East Seventy-fifth Street.

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LIKE the harvest, the Autumnal crop of engagements has been bountiful; the inevitable result, after a Summer in the country, where Cupid builds his strongholds in shady nooks and by babbling brooks.

The most important engagement of the year was announced last week, that of President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt. Their romance sent a little wave of sentiment around the world, and no doubt caused as much surprise and kindly comment in the palaces and castles of the Old World as it did at the breakfast table and hearthstone of every mansion and cottage in this country.

During the short sojourn of the President and his fiancée in New York they were showered with congratulations and attention. Their wedding will take place early in December, and will be a quiet home affair, and not a social function at the White House, as society anticipated. The advent of a new first lady of the land will no doubt add considerable impetus to the Winter's gayeties at the capitol.

Should the plans be changed and the wedding take place in the White House, Mrs. Galt will be the fifteenth White House bride. The first was Miss Lucy Payne Washington, widow of a nephew of George Washington, to Justice Todd of the Supreme Court, in 1811.

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Florence Ledyard Blair and H. Rivington Pyne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, whose engagement was announced in August. Two engagements in the Archibald Rogers family were announced recently. Edmund Pendleton Rogers is to marry Miss Edith January Elliott, daughter of Howard Elliott, and William C. Rogers, another son, is to wed Miss Margaret Bryan, daughter of Pay Inspector Samuel Bryan, U. S. N. No date has been mentioned as yet for the wedding of Miss Sara Sherman Wiborg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wiborg, and Gerald C. Murphy, which was announced a short time ago. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Guy E. Tripp of 667 Madison Avenue announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Tripp, to Clifford Hemphill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Hemphill of this city.

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DEBUTANTES by the dozen will will soon be basking in the social limelight. The informal entertainment for the bnds will enliven the early season, and many large débutante balls are being announced for December. There is bound to be some uncertainty as to the proposed entertainments for the débutantes; and some names have already been withdrawn. Additions to the catalogue of girls are always announced as the season goes on.

This list, as it stands at present, is a long one, and includes the daughters of many representative New York families. Washington is said to be facing a shortage in débutantes. The spectacle of a shortage in New York of buds would be a dismal one, as the young people keep up the round of entertainment almost exclusively until the holidays.

Miss Flora Whitney will not be included with the buds this season, as her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, have arranged for her to go to California. Miss Irene Langborne Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, is to be presented this year.

Miss Hope Williams, daughter of Mrs. Waldron Williams, will make her bow to society at a hall to be given for her at the new Colony Club on Dec. 22. Miss Williams is leaving Thursday with her parents and sister, Miss Joy Williams, to remain a month at the Virginia Hot Springs. Miss Rita Norrie, daughter of the late A. Lanfear Norrie, is to be introduced at a hall to be given at Sherry's on Dec. 20. Her mother, who married Count Odet de Jumilhac, is living in Paris, and Miss Norrie will be chaperoned by ner aunt, Miss Norrie. Miss Jane Suckley Ward will not be presented this year, owing to the death of her father, Beverley Ward. Miss Helen Gertrude Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martyne Alexander, is to be presented hy her mother about the middle of December Her aunt, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, has arranged to give a dinner dance for her on Jan. 1 at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. William H. Porter is to give a hall on Jan. 3, at Sherry's, for her daughter, Miss Helen Porter. Miss Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, and niece of Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen and William Post, is to be given a dinner and dance at Sherry's on Dec. 28 by her great-aunt, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderhilt.

Among the other débutantes, for whom hrilliant entertainments are being arranged, are the Misses Katharine de Berkeley Parsons, Geraldine Fitzgerald Adee, Madeleine M. Carey, Grace H. Jenkins, Alma de Gersdorff, Marion Townsend, Jeannette Blake, Isahel Stevenson Yeomans, Mabel W. Alker, Eleanor de Graff Cuyler, Mary Hartshorne, Isahel Stettinius, Katherine V. R. Croshy, Grace H. Colgate, Ethel H. Simmons, Peggy Busk, Helen M. Byrne, Elizabeth P. Haldane, Nathalie W. Wood, Edith Blair, Mary Francke, Adelaide Flint, Margaret Schroeder, Audrey Hoffman, Teresa Fabbri, Kathryn and Virginia Kimball, Esther L. H. Tiers, Rosalie Bloodgood, Adelaide E. and Aileen B. Sedgwick, Katherine C. Culver, Lillian Palmer, C. E. Grace Bristed, Antiss De Veau, Esther L. Denny, Pauline Bacon, Helen Culver Kerr, Elizabeth Howard, Annette Harkoe, Dorothy Greer, Dorothea Camp, Eleanor Marquand, Ellen Mercer French, Kitty and Dolly Kimhall, Josephine Bedle, Grace Franklin, Julia Zahriskie, Mary Knapp, Katharine Olcott, Mary Opdyke, Mildred Mitchell, Gertrude Murray, Mary W. Munroe, Frances Riker, Mary A. Lincoln, Sarah Larkin, Helen Pierce, Charlotte Platt, and Edith Williams.

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IT remains to be seen what the dancing fad will be during the approaching season. The time is ripe for something new, and society is puzzling its brain to find something original. Quadrilles have been announced for a forthcoming entertainment in December. Perhaps the old-fashioned dances will come to the fore, like the quadrille, the schottische, and the polka.

The spirit of the Greek dances entered largely into the dances of the Summer. The day of the exhihition dance is about over.

Plans for the usual subscription dances have already been announced. The first of the Junior Assemblies will take place on Nov. 30, at Sherry's, under fashionahle patronage, and for the particular enjoyment for the season's buds. The first of the Colony Dances, for the younger people, who have not been introduced, is scheduled for Dec. 27. The first of the three Sherry dances falls on the evening of Dec. 3. The committee in charge of the Metropolitan Dances have chosen Dec. 29 as the first meeting of the class.

The big entertainments for charity are to be announced as the season advances. Mr Baghy's musical mornings will take place this year, as usual, in the largs ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, on Mondays, Dec. 13, 20 and 27, and Jan. 3, 10, 17 and 24.

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WEDDINGS serve to enliven the Autumnal days in town and country. The douhle wedding yesterday of Miss Beatrice Claflin to Robert Potter Breese, and of Mr. Breese's sister, Miss Frances T. Breese, to Lawrence McKeever Miller, at Southampton, L. I., attracted society in large numhers, and marked the closing chapter of a brilliant season at that resort. Another wedding on Thursday at Southampton was that of Miss Anna T. Bottomley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Bottomley of this city, and Clement Foster Burnap. The young couple are to make their home at 50 East Thirtieth Street.

The wedding of Miss Barbara Thaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw, to Lieutenant Scott B. Macfarlane, U. S. N., whose engagement was announced yesterday, is to take place here some time next Spring. The Thaws will not come to town from their New Hampshire place until late this Fall. An interesting newly married couple in town is Livingston Phelps and his bride, who was Miss de Berteux of Paris. They will sail shortly for Rome, where Mr. Phelps is Attaché of the American Embassy. Their marriage took place last June in Paris. Mr. Phelps is a grandson of the late Anson G. Phelps.

Felix D. Doubleday, who is to marry Miss Rhoda Van Bibber Tanner on Oct. 10, is giving his farewell hachelor dinner tomorrow night at the Ritz-Carlton. On Tuesday, Miss Pauline Hart is to marry Edward Crathorne Dale of Philadelphia, at Thornton, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Horace Harding of 935 Fifth Avenue, at Rumson, N. J. A special train will convey the guests to and from this city. An interesting town wedding on Tuesday will be that of Miss Helen Hartley Jenkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Walter Jenkins, and Francis Hunt Geer, which is to be celebrated in St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity parish. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, 232 Madison Avenue.

On Thursday, Miss Mary Teresa Farley, a niece of Cardinal Farley, and Charles George Coster of this city will be married in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Brooklyn. The Cardinal is to officiate.

At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Miss Ina Leland, niece of Miss Hattie Leland, will become the bride of Schuyler Adams Orvis of New York. Among the ushers will be Joseph H. De Rivera, whose marriage to Miss Margherita Siegfried, daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Siegfried, will take place on Oct. 23 at Newport. Miss Edith M. Provost will be married at Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday, to Monroe Jefferson Dyson, Jr.

The wedding of Miss Hope Truxton Beale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Beale of Philadelphia, and Oliver Eaton Cromwell, son of Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury by her first husband, will be solemnized on Nov. 3, instead of Nov. 6, as originally planned. The change in the date has been made owing to the opening of the Horse Show in this city, on Nov. 6, of which E. T. Stotesbury is President.

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We have searched throughout this country, Canada and Alaska, and are now exhibiting in our peltry a most interesting collection of Silver, Cross, Blue, White and Red Fox.
Also the various shades in the Dyed Fox, such as the Yukon, Dyed Blue and Sitka.
OUR PRICES FOR FOXES COMPARE VERY FAVORABLY WITH THE LOW PRICES PREVAILING DURING THE EARLY SUMMER MONTHS.
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Prices? Your choice depends entirely upon what you care to pay. Our moderate-priced coats are remarkable examples of style and beauty, and in every one we will give you wonderful worth for your money. When buying furs you will do wel to place your confidence in Bamberger's.

HUDSON SEAL (SEAL-DYED MUSKRAT) COATS, 59.00 to 399.50—Copies of all the leading European designs as well as original models hy leading American designers. 32 to 48-inch lengths. Collars, cuffs and borders of skunk, beaver, kolinsky and ermine. Chin-Chin, Marie Doro and choker collars.

VERY HANDSOME CARACUL COATS, 199.50 to 425.00—Full, sweeping models, very light pelts, copies of Agnes, Drecoll, Fourrieres Max and leading American models. Large skunk collars and trimmed pocket effects.

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, at 125.00 to 425.00—Many very new models, excellent quality light weight pelts, full flare models with set-in sleeves. Plain styles. Others with handsome skunk collars.

MOLESKIN COATS, VERY LOVELY, at 225.00 to 350.00—Made of finest quality Scotch mole, with collar, cuffs and border of beaver or skunk. Some have trimmed pockets. 32 and 48-inch lengths.

RUSSIAN PONY COATS, 35.00 to 50.00—Beautifully moired skins, full flare models, some with plain collars, others adorned with beaver, dyed skunk, dyed raccoon, and natural skunk. 38 to 45-inch lengths.

MOTOR AND SPORT FUR COATS, 50.00 to 325.00—Made up in leopard combined with skunk; hair seal with dyed muskrat, sahle squirrel with flying squirrel, marmot and dyed muskrat, showing the very newest collar effects, beautifully made.

BEAUTIFUL NECKPIECES AND MUFFS—A truly wonderful assortment of handsome models in fox, skunk, mink, beaver, ermine, krimmer, hadger, natural squirrel, sable squirrel, Australian opossum, mole, natural lynx, natural opossum, Hudson seal, hlue-dyed and taupe wolf and others in the newest and most approved styles.

Neckpieces, 6.98 to 175.00.
Muffs, 17.98 to 175.00.
Bamberger's, Third Floor

Redfern Corsets Are Being Demonstrated
An associate designer of Redfern Corsets will be in the Bamberger corset section until October 16 introducing the new military modes and demonstrating various models for all types of figures. Every woman will be interested.

Children's Shoes, at 69c
Regular Price $1.00
An unusually interesting offer for Monday only. Mothers of children who take sizes from 4 to 8 will do well to get the necessary number of pairs tomorrow at this price. They are built on the celebrated "Foot-Trainer" last. They are splendid shoes for school wear. The price for one day only is 69c. No mail, phone, or C. O. D. orders.

This Is a Remarkable Suit For 25.00
(As Illustrated)



Because the broadcloth is of such good quality and the lining is so soft and fine, because the workmanship is of an unusual excellence, and because the fur trimming is used so liberally, all the way around the ripple bottom of the coat, and on the neck and sleeves.

The coat is finished with a pretty stitched belt and black bone buttons, and the skirt is a plain model, shirred across the back, with a loose belt.

Every woman will want this suit very much. It is a wonder at $25.00, and there are many other "wonders" at this same modest price, in broadcloth, gahardine and whipcord; stylishly cut and splendidly made.

Georgette Crepe Blouse, 5.00
Here for your approval—the smartest blouses of the season, developed in heavy white Georgette crepe with inserted stripes of the same materials in colors to match your new autumn suit.
The color stripes are in navy, Russian green, African brown and black, each stripe hemstitched on either side with thread to match. Collars are of crepe de chine and sleeves are slightly full.
This model is but one of the rich assortment at $5.00. There are tailored blouses of crepe de chine, taffeta, glace silk and soiree, and a wonderful variety of dress and semi-dress styles in Georgette crepe, crepe de chine and lace at this most interesting price.
Bamberger's, Third Floor

This Velvet Coatee, 3.00
(As Illustrated.)



Just what you need to transform last season's blouse into a very new, very smart autumn-of-1915 model.
It is made of good quality velvet bound with silk Hercules braid and finished with fur, as illustrated. In the back is a little belt, button-trimmed.
Shown in navy blue and black, at 3.00.
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Home Furnishers' Week
One of the most important weeks of the year. A week of important appeal to every woman who has the interests of home uppermost in mind. Unusual inducements prevail in every department of the house.

Sheets and Cases.
Every economical housewife will find in this sale values after her own heart. Sheets and pillowcases in many sizes have been reduced.

Fine Furniture.
What would a Home Furnishers' sale be without a number of good furniture items? We have made these reductions particularly sharp.

Upholstery, Too.
Curtains, and draperies, and window shades and various other essentials which help to make the home beautiful. Decided cuts in prices here.

Linen and Toweling.
This sale embraces two grades of linen crash, a lunch cloth item and substantial reductions on tablecloths and napkins in attractive patterns.

Bed Coverings.
Wool blankets, cotton blankets, satin spreads and warm comfortables in this lot, marked at prices to appeal to every saving homekeeper.

Beds and Bedding.
Remarkahle offerings in brass beds, enameled cribs, domestic mattresses and genuine South American horsehair mattresses. You must not miss this.

Sale of China.
Great reductions in dinner sets, chocolate sets, tea sets and any number of handsome individual pieces of fine china.

Domestic Rugs.
This sale includes Royal Wiltons, Axminsters and Brussels rugs in new fall patterns and colorings, all perfect and all marked down.

Oriental Rugs.
Beauties, straight from the Far East, purchased by us in great quantities. Rugs, both small and large, to meet every income.

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QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department.

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

"Gary Schools" in New York.

FRANK R.—Will you kindly answer the following questions in your valuable columns: What are the chief points of the Wirt-Gary form of teaching as applied to the schools of New York? What are ths schools in which the Wirt-Gary form is applied? In what respects do Dr. Ettinger's modifications of the Wirt-Gary form differ as applied to the schools of New York? In which schools are Dr. Ettinger's principles applied?

The study-work-play type of school advocated by Superintendent Wirt of Gary is known, not under the name of the Superintendent or of Gary, but as the "study-work-play" school, while the school plan adopted in some places here with adaptations of the "Gary" plan is known as the "prevocational school." The chief points in the study-work-play school are:

1. It bas a program that permits a double register, twice as many classes as there are classrooms. This is done by providing for the classes not occupying classrooms, ample opportunity for study, for various forms of manual work, for constant use of the auditorium and gymnasium, for organized play, excursions, library periods, and for church attendance if desired.

2. It provides for a longer school day, six hours instead of five.

3. It makes science teaching prominent and practical.

4. It introducss each child to industrial activitics, though it makes prevocational work incidental, not prominent.

5. It provides for departmental teaching in all grades.

6. It co-ordinates the school with other educational activities.

7. It makes the school a great socializing influence.

8. It makes school attractive to pupils by a suitable arrangement of study, work and play.

The schools in this city that have this plan in operation, though not as fully as it will be when the projected additions to the school buildings are completed, are Public School 45, 180th Street and Hoffman Street, the Bronx, and Public School 80, Newkirk Avenue and East Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn.

Plans have been approved for the installation of this type of school into twelve other schools in the Bronx, and the work of remodeling the school buildings is now under way.

The prevocational schools are primarily for the purpose of discovering aptitudes by introducing boys and girls in the seventh and eighth year grades to certain lines of vocational work. In addition to most of the general features of the study-work-play schools the prevocational schools have the following distinguishing features:

1. Only those boys and girls of the seventh and eighth year grades, and over-age boys and girls in other grades, are allowed to take up prevocational work. In those are found in the new schools two distinct courses—academic for those who expect to go to high school and college, and prevocational for those who are likely to pursue some form of manual or commercial work.

2. The time given to any one form of prevocational work is three hours per day for ten weeks. That is, the boy or girl who chooses this course will take it (including mechanical drawing) for fifteen hours per week, and will also take academic work for the same time.

By changing his line of manual work at the close of ten weeks, the pupil is introduced to some other allied activity. And so on for two years.

The subjects pursued in the prevocational schools are machine shop practice, plumbing, electric wiring and installation, sheet metal, printing and bookbinding, wood work and joinery, sign painting, clay modeling, trade drawing, garment designing, art weaving, novelty work, home making, cooking, dressmaking, power machine work, and commercial work.

These schools are Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk Streets; Public School 64, Ninth and Tenth Streets, east of Avenue B; Public School 95, West Houston and Clarkson Streets, near Varick Street, Manhattan; Public School 5, Tiliary, Bridge, and Lawrence Streets; Public School 138, Belmont Avenue, Aebford, and Wsrwick Streets; Public School 162, St. Nicholas and Willoughby Avenue and Suydam Street, Brooklyn, and Public School 85, DeBevoise Avenue, near Woolsey Avenue, Long Island City.

The Board of Snperintendents of the Department of Education here naturally regards each system as an experiment and expects modifications of each in the near future, with the further belief that out of both will come a better plan of public school arrangement than has yet been evelved.

Open-Air Theatres.

E. B. C.—Will you pleass tell me how many open-air theatres there are in this country and where they are located?

The open-air theatres in this country are too numerous to mention, especially if the name be given to every outdoor spot appropriate for an open-air performance and so used by such traveling companies as the Ben Greet organization and the Coburn Players. Mr. Greet has given more than a thousand open-air performances of a single comedy by Shakespeare. Or if the name be given to every etadium sometimes employed for such exhibitions, then the list must include such places as the Yale Bowl, a huge oval seating 62,000 persons, which was converted temporarily into a temple of Dionysus by Granville Barker. He also so employed the new municipal stadium at the College of the City of New York, which has much the proportions of a Greek theatre, and must be so called. Of open-air theatres designed as such and devoted only to theatrical enterprise, there are also very many, including many small ones on large American private estates. The best known in this country is the beautiful Greek theatre at Berkeley, Cal., the home theatre of the University of California. This theatre has been employed on several occasions for great productions of Greek plays by Margaret Anglin. Another interesting open-air theatre is the Brookside, which has led an active existence for several years. This small open-air theatre is near Mount Kisco.

The Walsh Report.

H. CUNNINGHAM.—Please tell me in what edition of your paper the Walsh report on industrial relations was criticised, and what were the main arguments against the report?

The summary of the Walsh report on industrial relations, as well as of what is known as the Commons report from the same committee, was published Aug. 18. THE TIMES contained an editorial on the commission's reports Aug. 23. This read in part, and with especial reference to the Walsh report:

"The public must sympathize with the purpose, or what should be the purpose, of such a board, the dispassionate collection of facts in regard to the conditions of industrial employment, the relations between workingmen, organized and unorganized, and their employers; the merits and the defects of labor organizations and employers' associations, strikes, boycotts, hours, wages, output, prices, as affected by labor unions, a great nexus of economic interdependencies.

"What the commission should have yielded was a calm view and review of the actualities of the labor situation, with reference to the correction of inequalities and injustices, not necessarily wholly by legislation, but by public opinion, making its own judgment on accepted facts. Unfortunately, the Chairman of the commission, one of the three members appointed to represent the public, has displayed from the first a heat and violence of bias and a passion of intemperant speech that have disgusted some of his colleagues, destroyed confidence, and deadened interest in the commission, made it mainly a fantastic futility.

"Two reports discredit the work of Mr. Walsh's 'investigators.' The report signed by him and the three representatives of labor proposes, according to the published summary, a new inheritance tax so graded that, while making generous provision for the support of dependents and the education of minor children, it shall leave no large accumulation of wealth to pass into hands which had no share in its production. This money snatched from the unproductive rich is to be used to extend education, to develop other important social services yet to be disclosed, and, in association with States and municipalities, on great constructive work, such as road building, irrigation, and reforestation.'

"It is superfluous to characterize this frank project of confiscation. Will the English language be enriched with the verb 'to walsh'? What is the use of considering seriously a report which demands a constitutional amendment already incorporated as the bill of rights in the Constitution, and proposes 'That Congress immediately enact by statute or, if deemed necessary, initiate a constitutional amendment specifically prohibiting the courts from declaring legislative acts unconstitutional.'

"'Swollen, unearned fortunes,' 'an innumerable number of parasites of every type,' 'the growth of a hereditary aristocracy.' In the 'Gary' jargon. Apparently Mr. Walsh's 'Director of Research and Investigation' supposed that the commission was appointed to redistribute wealth in excess of a million dollars."

Gold from England.

C. H. KENT.—Will you kindly advise me through your columns if the gold recently sent to this country was in English sovereigns or partly in gold bars? According to my information, this gold was all placed in storage in the sub-treasuries of the country for an indefinite period, and will not be sent immediately to the mints for recoinage. Is this correct? Why was this gold sent to us if we did not require it? And, if we did require it, why is it not immediately melted and coined into American currency?

The gold shipped from abroad is sent to American bankers in payment of obligations due from the shippers. The gold recently received was shipped from abroad to American bankers and deposited in the Treasury in exchange for gold certificates, as provided by law. The American coins were received at the Sub-Treasury. The foreign coins were received at the Assay Office, where they are melted to ascertain their exact value, and the bars, the proceeds of such melting, are held subject to the order of the Treasurer of the United States transferring them to the mints for coining.

The statement of the United States Treasury, under date of Sept. 22, shows the amounts of gold coin and gold bullion held against gold certificates in all the Treasury offices. The figures are as follows: Assets—Currency trust funds: Gold coin, $917,138,658; gold bullion, $406,459,811; total gold, $1,323,598,469; silver dollars, $487,453,000; silver dollars of 1890, $2,214,000; total currency trust funds, $1,813,225,469; general fund, total cash assets as above, $233,896,696.18; gold reserve fund, coin, $102,983,105.40; bullion, $50,000,000; grand total cash assets in Treasury, $2,199,065,270.58. Liabilities—Outstanding certificates, &c.; gold certificates outstanding, $1,379,985,769; less demand gold certificates received in exchange for gold and order gold certificates, $56,387,300; net, $1,323,598,469; silver certificates outstanding, $487,413,000; Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding, $2,214,000; total outstanding certificates, &c., $1,813,225,469; general fund liabilities and balance, total liabilities, as above, $188,981,533.54; balance in general fund, as above, $44,415,162.64; gold reserve, reserved against $346,681,016 of United States notes and $2,214,000 of Treasury notes of 1890.) $152,983,105.40. Total net balances, $197,398,268.04.

The Doukhobors.

William T. Birdsall sends the following:

In your queries and answers department of Sept. 5 is a statement relative to the Doukbobors, made in answer to R. D. Van De V., which is of much interest, but far from exhaustive of the subject and in part incorrect. The "Peculiar People," dubbed in Russia "Doukhobors," seemingly formerly existing under different names in various parts of Europe, were, according to the best tradition, the direct descendants of the earliest Christians, first so called at Antioch (Acts, ii., 26) in the first century. These early disciples were and are, according to the best tradition, the people whose successors, by uninterrupted succession, were and are called Baptists. As stated, the immediate successors of these earliest churches are and have been, as far back as histories tell of, scattered all over Europe and the East, under different names; and while, of course, there are among them slight differences of administration, in all essentials they are the same in faith and practice, conforming to the rules of the first churches. The Doukhobors are essentially Baptists.

The Gray's Inn Catalpa.

B. B. Will you kindly tell me where in Philadelphia the tree from the Gray's Inn catalpa is growing?

We are unable to find the information asked; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania has no knowledge of the Gray's Inn catalpa, and a search of various sources of such facts has brought no record to light.

A River Accident.

T. V. K.—Can you give me the details of a race on the Hudson River between two passenger boats, one by the name of Henry Clay, about sixty years ago? All the passengers were drowned and their bodies lay in the market at Yonkers.

The Henry Clay was a passenger boat on the Hudson River in 1852, and was making the regular trip, when fire was discovered, near Riverdale. She was headed for the shore and the bow ran hard aground, while the stern was out in deep water. The fire cut off the passengers from the shore, which was but a step from the bow, and they jumped into the deep water. Many of the strong were drowned by the struggles of the weak.

The Suffrage Amendment.

READER.—Will you please clear up the following point in connection with the vote for the suffrage amendment and for the new Constitution for New York State: Is the proposed suffrage amendment an amendment to the present Constitution, or is it an amendment to the new Constitution? Or is it an amendment that would be applicable to whichever Constitution is chosen by the November vote? If the suffrage amendment is favorably voted upon, does that extend the franchise automatically and at once to the women of the State, or is further legislative or popular action necessary?

The proposed suffrage amendment, to be voted upon November 2, is an amendment "to the Constitution of the State of New York," and is applicable to whichever Constitution—the old or the new—is accepted by the voters. The referendum vote on the suffrage question is the final step in the present action on the question of whether or not the franchise shall be extended to the women of the State. If the amendment is accepted by the voters on that date the suffrags will be immediately and automatically extended to women.

The Texas.

MAX SCHWARTZ.—Will you please tell me when the Texas is due in New York?

The Texas, with the rest of the fleet, is expected in New York Harbor about the 15th of October.

Violin Schools.

ANDREW AUGSTAD.—Can you tell me of any free violin schools in Brooklyn?

No free violin schools are listed in Brooklyn in the Charities Directory, and the Music School Settlement here does not know of the existence of any such classes. The Brooklyn Branch of the Music School Settlement gives lessons in violin, voice, and ear training at a low rate, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Hebrew Educational Society, Poppenhelmer Association, and like institutions have music departments, where information may be sought. The Query Department cannot publish addresses.

From New York History.

C. W.—Will you kindly answer the following questions: Briefly, what is the history of the "Northern Dispensary," located on Waverley Place? How is it that Waverley Place divides at that point into two streets with the same name? How is it that the little cemetery in Eleventh Street, a few feet east of Sixth Avenue, still holds its ground? What is its origin?

The Northern Dispensary on Waverley Place was founded in 1827, and has furnished medical and surgical aid to more than a million indigent persons. It is supported by voluntary contributions.

The dispensary was built in the middle of the road, in Waverley Place, so that the same name has been given since to the street on both sides of the building.

The little cemetery on Eleventh Street is the second Jewish cemetery of this city; a road called Milligan Road was cut through back of the cemetery, leaving just the small triangle. The Jewish people never sell their cemeteries, so that the ancient little burial ground is still in existence. The first Jewish cemetery is below Chatham Square.

Altitudes in New York State.

M. M. D.—Will you kindly publish a list containing the approximate altitudes of the small cities and larger villages of New York State?

Such a list would be too long for publication in the limited epace of the Query Columns. You will find the altitudes of the towns and cities of New York State given in "Gannett's Altitudes of the United States," published by the United States Geological Survey. If there are any specific places of which you wish to know the altitude, or if you wish a limited list that can be compassed by the amount of space possible in such a department as this, we shall be very glad, indeed, to give you any such information in these columns. The highest altitude in ths State is Mount Marcy, in the Adirondacks, which is 5,344 feet high.

Miss Addams's Peace Party.

J. K.—You will confer a great favor upon me if you can tell me the names (and if possible the addresses) of the women from New York who accompanied Miss Jane Addams on her recent European trip, nndertaken in behalf of world peace.

The women who accompanied Miss Addams to Europe were Mrs. William I. Thomas, Secretary of the Woman's Peace Party; Miss Sophronisba P. Breckenridge, Miss Grace Abbott, Mrs. William B. Lloyd, Miss Florence Holbrook, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Mrs. Julius Loeb, Mre. Robert Kohlhammer, Mrs. Herbert Willett, Miss Emily Napierski. THE TIMES cannot publish addresses in ite Query Columns.

From the Calendar.

E. P. W.—Will you be kind enough to tell me through your Queries and Answers Column on what daye the following dates fell: Feb. 15, 1887, and July 4, 1888?

Feb. 15, 1887, was Tuesday. July 4, 1888, was Wednesday.

Yankees and Giants.

READER.—Will you kindly give me the following information: Which team won the benefit game between the Yankees and the Giants on July 5, 1915; what was the score and who were the batteries?

The Giants won. The score by innings was:

Giants	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	—	5
Yankees	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	3

The batteries were Schupp, Schauer, and Wendell; Donovan, Cottrell, and Sweeney.

Library Books.

The Secretary of the Clinchfield Association asks ue to refer the following letter to readers of the Query Column:

Will you kindly inform me of any society or institution through which I can make an appeal for library books for our Y. M. C. A. clubs in the coal fields of Virginia. There must be many who have books that have in part passed their usefulness which they would be glad to send to us if they knew of our wants. Our committee would pay expenses on all shipments, and if any books should be a little out of repair our Junior Y. M. C. A., who are doing some bookbinding with other manual arts, can easily put them in shape. Books of travel, adventure, science, biography, and novels, as well as religious, are all useful, but our particular need is an encyclopaedia. I shall be very grateful for any information and assistance you can give.

The Draft Riots.

E. W.—Will you kindly tell me some information in respect to the so-called draft riots which occurred during our civil war? When and where did they take place? Did they occur in other places as well as in New York?

The only notorious "draft riots" of the civil war took place July 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1863, in New York City. It is estimated that more than a thousand men were killed, and property worth $1,500,000 was destroyed in the four days. The draft was resumed, however, on Aug. 19, and was completed in ten days without resistance. There were slight disturbances in Boston on the night of July 15, in Portsmouth, N. H., and in Holmes County, Ohio. In Philadelphia and Chicago prominent Unionists asked the President to postpone the draft, and it was avoided in Illinois until the next year.

A Marriage License.

J. J. B.—Please tell me how to obtain a marriage license in New York City. Must it be made public? How much does it cost? What is the easiest way to go about it? Can people from another State obtain a marriage license in New York?

THE TIMES cannot answer questions of law, or give information of merely personal interest, in its Query Columns. All snch inquiries as yours should be made directly of the Marriage License Bureau.

General Booth.

E. H.—Will you please give me some information about the life of the late General Booth of the Salvation Army? Did he die wealthy?

William Booth was born at Nottingham, England, April 10, 1829, the only son of a builder in that city. He was educated by private tutors of the Methodist New Connection Church in London. At the age of 15 he was, as he has recorded, converted, and began immediately to preach, conducting open-air services. He entered the ministry in 1852, but in 1861 he resigned his ministerial position to devote himself to evangelistic work. Struck by the destitution and misery in the East End of London, he began his work there on July 5, 1865; this work was first styled the Christian Mission, but in 1878 it developed into the Salvation Army, a which association General Booth devoted himself for the rest of his life. He was the author of "Orders and Regulations for Officers and Soldiers," "Letters to My Soldiers," "Religion for Every Day," "Salvation Soldiery," "In Darkest England and the Way Out," &c., and was sponsor for various publications. All the profits of these went into the Salvation Army work. General Booth made five visits to the United States and Canada, three to Australasia and South Africa, went twice to India, once to Japan, and several times to almost all the countries of Europe. We cannot supply information about his personal financial affairs. He died Aug. 21, 1912.

Nobel Prizes.

T. H.—Please tell me who won the Nobel Prize this ysar and what the qualifications are of those who compete for it; also please give a short life history of Nobel.

The Swedish scientist, Alfred Bernhard Nobel, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1833. He early went to St. Petersburg and here his father had started a torpedo works. Later he returned to Sweden, where he studied explosives, especially nitroglycerin. In 1867 he patented the mixture known as dynamite. His next discovery was another high explosive, gun cotton, which was patented under the name of blasting gelatin. Thirteen years later, he produced ballistite, one of the earliest of the nitroglycerin smokeless powders. In the same year cordite was patented in England, and Nobel claimed that his patent antedated and covered this one. Law suits ensued between the British Government and Nobel, but eventually the courts decided against him. He amassed an immense fortune from explosives, and from the development, with his brothers, and exploitation of the Baku oil fields. He died in 1896, leaving his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to a trust, the interest of which should yearly be distributed among those who had contributed most to the "good of humanity." The interest is divided into five equal shares and given away, one "to the person who, in the domain of physics, has made the most important discovery or invention," one each to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or invention, and one to the person who has provided in literature "the most excellent work of idealistic tendency." The fifth prize is given to the one who has worked best for the fraternization of nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the calling and propagating of peace congresses. This last is the famous "Peace Prize."

The prizes in physics and chemistry are awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science, the physiological or medical prize by the Caroline Institute of Stockholm, the literature prize by the Swedish Academy of Stockholm, and the peace prize by a committee of five elected by the Norwegian Storthing. The awarders elect fifteen deputies for two consecutive years, who then elect four members of the Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute, which board, on which only Swedes can serve, must reside in Stockholm. The President of the board is nominated by the Government. The board has the fund in care and hands the yearly sum to the awardee for distribution. The value of the prizes is about $40,000 each. They are awarded on Dec. 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, but it was agreed that this year, in view of ths war, none should be awarded.

Home for a Cat.

L. L. sends the following for insertion in the columns: May I inquire if any members of the New York Women's League for Animals residing permanently in ths country will provide a home for an attractive little cat at present living in a city apartment?

Funeral of General Grant, &c.

A. E. W.—What was the date of the funeral procession of General Frederick Grant? What do the figures on the Mains Memorial Monument represent?

April 26, 1912, was the date of General Frederick Grant's funeral procession.

The chief motif of the Mains Memorial Monument is the pylon flanked by two colossi, one representing the Atlantic Ocean as a young man in the fullness of his strength, and the other the Pacific as an old man half slumbering. At tbs foot of the sbaft facing the Circle is a figure of Courage awaiting the flight of Peace, while Fortitude supports ths feeble. On the lower half of the pedestal is a group of a conventionalized boat, upon which is seated a boy with wreath of laurel, suggesting the new era inaugurated in Cuba through the Spanish-American War. The group facing ths Park represents a post-bellum motif. Justice, having intrusted her sword to the Genius of War, receives it again, while History records its deeds. The pylon is crowned by Columbia Triumphant in a car drawn by prancing horses.

Yale Bowl and City College Stadium.

M. A. B.—Will you kindly publish the seating capacity of the Yale Bowl and the Stadium of the College of the City of New York?

The Yale Bowl has a seating capacity of about 70,000 persons. The Stadium, by making use of the roof, can accommodate about 10,000.

Population of Newark.

JOHN LOOMIS.—What is the population of Newark, according to the latest census? What is the date of the battle of the Serapis and the Bonhomme Richard?

The population of Newark in 1910 was 347,469. The date of the battle was Sept. 23, 1778.

Early Settlement of Newark.

J. B.—What characterized ths early settlement, about 1665, of the present site of the City of Newark? What industries, if any, were there at that time?

Newark was settled in 1666 by about thirty Puritans from Milford, Conn., who were followed in 1667 by about the same number of their sect from Branford and Guilford. Because of ths union of the towns in the New Haven jurisdiction with those of Connecticut in 1664, and the consequent admission of others than church members to civil rights, these Puritans resolved to remove and found a new town in which, as originally in the New Haven towns, only church members should bave a voice in the Government. They bought practically all the land now known as Essex County from the Indians for "fifty double hands of powder, 100 bars of lead, 20 axes, 20 coats, 10 guns, 20 pistols, 10 kettles, 10 swords, 4 blankets, 4 barrels of beer, 10 pair of breecbes, 50 knives, 20 horses, 1,850 fathoms of wampum, 6 ankers of liquor, (or something equivalent,) and 8 troopers' coats." The First Church was built in Broad Street with a cupola from which the "watchers" might discover hostile Indians. They renamed their town in honor of their pastor, the Rev. Abraham Pierson, who came from Newark-on-Trent, having first called it Milford. They were governed by Mosaic law and continued strictly Puritan for fifty years. Tbe town was incorporated as a township in 1693. The principal manufacturing interests date from the early nineteenth century. In 1770 there was one tannery, in 1792 there were three. A still larger number of them were in operation in 1827. Other industries, the manufacture of shoes, &c., were established about this time.

San Juan, Porto Rico.

PATRICK BRAY.—What is the population of San Juan, Porto Rico? What is the number of Americans now in San Juan? Are there schools in San Juan where English is taught, similar to the public schools of the United States? How do the schools compare with those in this country? What is ths average temperature in San Juan? Is it possible to obtain fresh milk, &c., there? Are products cheaper or more costly than in the United States?

The climate of San Juan is somewhat more healthy than is the case in other West Indian islands. The temperature is moderated by the northeast trade winds, whicb blow, with slight local variations, throughout the year, briskly during the day and mildly during the night. The temperature rarely reaches 100 degrees Fahrsbeit or falls below 50 degrees. The mean annual temperature is about 80 degrses. The mean daily variation in San Juan is about 11.5 degrees. The average rainfall is about 55 inches, and nearly two-thirds of this falls from June to November. There are frequent heavy showers at that time, and the island suffers from occasional burricanes. There is an abundant flora on the north coast of the island, and about one-quarter of the land is under cultivation. In 1899, three-fifths of the population of the island were engaged in agriculture. There are many farms, and the land produces sugar in the lowlands, and coffee on the upper mountain slopes, and tobacco on the lower. There are small crops besides of cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, yams, and rice. The culture Fahrsbeit is rapidly extending. Until 1905 the island supported about 13,000 head of cattle, but now most of the grazing land is devoted to sugar-cane. In 1910 the population of San Juan was 48,716. There were at this time, 2,803 "foreigners" in Porto Rico, a large place of which was the United States, and most of these were concentrated in San Juan. There were 2,685 foreign born whites in San Juan in 1910.

Matters pertaining to education are mostly under the Insular Commissioner of Education and a School Board of three members, elected biennially, in each municipality. In 1899 more than three-quarters of the inhabitants over 10 years of age were illiterate. Large powers were given to the Commissioner of Education, and education is progressing rapidly. It will be seen that under such conditions comparison of the schools with those of the United States is impossible. The system of education comprises preparatory schools, rural schools, and graded schools, three high schools, and the University of Porto Rico. Numerous scholarships have been established at Government expense in the native schools and in the colleges of the United States. The average daily attendance in the public schools increased from 47,277 in 1907 to 74,522 in 1909. Inadequate transportation facilities in the island make commodities dearer. The price of products varies so much in different parts of our own country that it is impossible to compare them with prices in Porto Rico.

General Sherman.

ANNE R. STODDART.—Is there any truth in the statement made in certain newspapers at various times that General Sherman in his march to the sea encouraged and shared in the loot taken from Southern homes?

A long discussion of the treatment of the South in Sherman's March to the Sea in the columns of THE TIMES resulted in the following summary, which is quoted as the best answer to your question: "Admitting to be true every accusation against Sherman that they (the various writers of letters) have been able to rake up, they have yet to present a single duplication in Georgia of the deeds wblch in Belgium have excited tbe horror of all civilizations except one. When mention of atrocities is made today the reference is not to such destruction of property as takes place in all wars, it is not to the inevitable harshness and ruin suffered by civilians nnfortunate enough to be in the way of the armies. Tbe references is to such crimes against women and children as made scores of pages of the appendix of the Bryce report unprintable in a newspaper. * * * Not one of these things bas been charged, much less proved, against Sherman and his soldiers, or evcn the 'bummers' who followed and disgraced them."

History of Long Island.

WILLIAM J. YOUNG.—Will you kindly advise me where I can find a copy of Thompson's "History of Long Island" in two volumes, and also what would be the approximate price of it?

Tbe two-volume "History of Long Island" by Benjamin Franklin Thompson is a rare book. It would probably be obtainable through a good second hand bookseller. Its price would be about $25.

Tiger Bay.

OSCAR O. TANNER.—Kindly inform me where Tiger Bay is situated, not the Florida town, but a shipping port. How many police stations are there in London, and what book describes them?

Tiger Bay is in Angola, or Portuguese West Africa, in the Mossamedes country, near the boundary of German Southwest Africa.

Tbe London City police stations are at Cloak Lane, Moor Lane, Bisbopgate, Minories, Snow Hill, and Bridewell Place. The Metropolitan police district, comprising all parishes within fifteen miles of Charing Cross, the City of London excepted, contains 205 stations, exclusive of the dockyard and military stations. Guide books to London, such as the London Baedeker, contain references to the more famous police stations, and the Metropolitan Police Office Pocket Directory, published in London in 1910, and tbe old and rather rare "The Tocsin—a Review of London Police Establishments" by Thomas Dudley are works on the London Police.

Birthday Telegrams.

M. YATSEVITCH.—Would you kindly give me the exact wording of President Wilson's telegrams congratulating the Kaiser and King Albert of Belgium on the occasion of their birthdays?

Tbe telegram to the Kaiser on Jan. 27 read as follows: "In behalf of the Government and people of the United States I bave the pleasure to extend to your Majesty cordial felicitations on this anniversary of your birth, as well as my own good wishes for your welfare."

That to King Albert on April 8 read: "Let me extend on this occasion of the anniversary of your Majesty's birth greetings of friendship and good will."

Track Signals.

C. J. O'L.—Please advise me as to the operation of the track signals on the subway and on the railroads. Are they worked automatically or by an operator? What are the different kinds and how do they work?

Track signals are divided into two general classes—fixed and non-fixed. By fixed signals are meant flags, torpedoes, lamps, &c.; by non-fixed, semaphores, disks, dwarf and switch targets, slow signs, stops, &c. Switch targets—that is, plates which display different colors and shapes to show whether a switch is open or closed—are the most numerous of the non-fixed signals. Semaphores, or movable arms attached to a post, come next. They are used to give indications under three conditions—(1) to govern the entrance of a train into a block, or section of track. In tbis case they are operated automatically by an electric mechanism; (2) At interlocking points, where they are under the control of a leverman; (3) at or near a station to indicate whether ths train is to stop or to proceed.

By day, symbols are used, by night different colored lights. All signals are now operated upon the so-called space interval principle, and all effective signaling is accomplished either by the manual or automatic system. There are three varieties of manual block systems—one simple and two controlled. If the traffic is light the manual block system is adequate to preserve the space interval between trains correctly. The station (A) at one end of the block, or section of track, notifies the station (B) that a train has entered the block going toward B. Mistakes are sometimes made in the use of this system because of the extreme caution and vigilance required of the men. Tbe controlled manual block systems have electrical devices to remind tbe operator tbat a train has entered a block or passed out.

Tbs track circuit is an important adjunct to signaling; that is, an electric current, which uses the rails as part of its path, by means of which the signal at the entrance of the block is made to change its position and indicate "clear" or "stop." The best block system involves the complete equipment of the track with the track circuit. The best system of signaling in use is the automatic block system, the features of wblch are (1) continuous track circuits through the rails of the whole length of the track; (2) each block signal at the entrance end of the block being operated by electric mechanism, which automatically pulls "clear" when no wheels are in the track section, and releases the signal as soon as the wheels enter the track section, or when anything is wrong wblch destroys the integrity of the track circuit. These signals are stationed about ons mile spart and are regularly inspected. All semaphore signals, except those of the automatic block system, are operated by hand and therefore depend upon a human agent. Not all railroads, however, are equipped with this system. Other systems, the "staff" system, for example, are employed to some extent, but lack of space prohibits their description in detail.

A mecbanism has been devised to prevsnt the overrunning of the stop signals, by automatically sbutting off the steam or the electric current, at the same time applying the air brakes. This mechanism in some form is in use on nearly all the elevated roads and subways. It le not considered infallible, however, and therefore has not been adopted by the railroads.

The Beginning of the War.

ANXIOUS.—When did the present European war begin?

Ths European war began July 28, 1914, when Austria declared war on Serbia, following the latter's refusal to accede completely to the Austrian demands after the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince, (June 28, 1914.) July 29 both Germany and Russia began preparations for mobilization. July 30 Germany demanded that the Russian mobilization, which had begun, cease. On the refusal to meet tbis demand Germany declared war on Russia Aug. 1. France began her mobilization that day. Aug. 2 German troops entered the Duchy of Luxemburg, crossed the frontier into France, and appeared before Liége, Belgium, with a demand for passage through the country, which was refused. Aug. 3 Germany invaded Belgium and war was declared between Germany and France. Aug. 4 Great Britain declared war on Germany.

P. T. Barnum.

G. E. L.—In your Queries and Answers will you please let me know whether or not P. T. Barnum, the showman, was ever a member of Congress, and if so, for what years?

P. T. Barnum was never a member of the United States Congress. He was, however, a candidate in 1866, and was defeated. He was four times a member of the Connecticut Legislature.

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THE PRESIDENT'S FIANCEE A DESCENDANT OF POCAHONTAS

Mrs. Norman Galt, a Member of the Bolling Family Which Goes Back to Colonial Days, Is Ninth in Line from the Indian Princess—How Washington Knows the New Mistress of the White House as an Accomplished Hostess and Social Favorite.

POCAHONTAS, they used to say in Virginia, had more to do with the destiny of America than any other woman except Isabella, Queen of Spain.

It is given to those of the Old Dominion to prophesy and it may be that they saw the coming of that day when a descendant of the daughter of Powhatan should grace the White House in this land which the sons of the colonists hold as their own.

Coincident with the announcement of the engagement of Mrs. Norman Galt, of Washington, and the President, came the dispatch from Richmond that she is ninth in descent from Pocahontas; Mrs. Galt was Miss Edith Bolling of Wytheville, Va., and the Bollings are nearest of all to the Indian maid enveloped still, though three centuries have passed, by the aura of romance.

To mention the Bollings is to bring to mind the words of an historian who saluted them as the "remnant of an imperial line," every member of which had added distinction to his name.

Many of the proudest families of Virginia trace somewhere in their descent a relationship to Pocahontas. Through every State of the South, therefore, and in every northern city where Southerners gather, went a thrill when it became known that Mrs. Galt was of the race whose American founder married Jane Rolfe.



Pocahontas,
The Booten Hall portrait, copied from the original by William L. Sheppard for the State of Virginia.

The Princess Pocahontas is idolized in Virginia. Mothers name their daughters for her and hope that the girl babies will grow to look like her. In the Old Dominion, the name of Pocahontas is in the parish registers yellowed by the years; the image of the maid of Jamestown is in the hearts of all. There are young women from the South in New York by the score, proud of their names of Pocahontas, often shortened to Hontas by those who know them well. It is an ineffaceable impress which the "dearest daughter" of Powhatan left upon Virginia, and now that one of her line is to be the First Lady of the Land, the life of Pocahontas will be as a tome reopened, an idyll of the past is to gain a deeper meaning.

The magic of a name carries us back to the old Virginia—to the huddle of houses on the River James—to the Jamestown to which came from England the sons of noble families, adventurous spirits and hardy pioneers. It is the Jamestown of the stockade—the Jamestown of Captain John Smith and his hardy fighters. Those were stirring days in the colony and days, too, which meant much to the Indians who from the distance watched the smoke curl from the dwellings of the settlers and wondered what the coming of the white men meant to this land.

It may have been that the history of the colony would have taken another turn had Powhatan, the ruler of the Indian tribes, carried out his idea of killing Captain John Smith with which he is credited. It is the custom to deny cherished stories these days and it is not considered correct to believe now that Pocahontas saved the redoubtable Smith from being clubbed to death by her father.

She must have been very young then, not more than ten or eleven when the incident happened. And yet who can doubt a tale so well told by Smith himself, for his words as printed in England set forth that "on the minute of my execution Pocahontas risked the breaking of her own brains to save mine," and according to him she not only prevented him from being slain, but saw to it that he was escorted safely back to Jamestown.

Be this as it may, the Princess Pocahontas was many times the ambassadress between the English and the Indians. The records refer to her often as coming as a child to Jamestown and playing with the children of the settlers. Hers was a sunny presence and she was much beloved by all who knew her. As she grew to womanhood she acquired the language and the customs of her friends of the colony. Once she was taken as a hostage and held to be exchanged for certain prisoners whom the Indians had taken. Although she had been captured through deceit, she nevertheless remained with her captors and was for more than a year the honored guest of Governor Dale and of the Rev. Alexander Whittaker.

The heart of Pocahontas turned to the people of Jamestown even in the midst of the struggles with her own race. She was duly baptized by a minister of the Established Church. There is in Washington the painting of Chapman depicting the impressive scene.

Changes came over the colony. Captain Smith, who had taken a paternal interest in the child of the forests, went back to England. Tradition says that she loved the bluff soldier, and that she married John Rolfe, a young English gentleman, in the belief that Captain John Smith was no more. There seems to have been romance in the marriage. In the records is a letter from John Rolfe, in which he says that he would "marry Pocahontas, to whom my heart and my best thoughts are and have a long time been enthralled."

So in 1614 there were married at Jamestown Pocahontas Rebecca, for she had taken this Biblical name at baptism, and John Rolfe, gentleman, the first Secretary of the Colony.

Governor Dale wished Pocahontas to visit England. The fame of her beauty had spread to London. For reasons of State it was also thought best to bestow upon the daughter of the powerful Powhatan such attentions as befitted her station as well as the affectionate regard in which she was held. As the guest of the Virginia Company the Princess Pocahontas, therefore, went to England in a vessel which had been especially prepared for her. She was received as a person of high rank and presented to the Court by Lord and Lady Delaware. Within a few weeks after her arrival she was the toast of fashionable London and the centre of lavish entertainments. The beaux of the time composed sonnets in praise of her beauty; the belles were charmed by her simple and unaffected ways and her natural dignity and poise. In all the splendor of the Court of James I. she received the attentions which were showered upon her as though accustomed to them all her life. There sprang up in London a veritable Pocahontas cult. At this period she was known by three names. She was not only called Pocahontas, which by interpretation is "Bright Stream Between Two Hills," but she was also Matoaka, which means "Little Snow Feather," and the makers of sonnets liked also to celebrate her charms as Amonate.

Purchas, who wrote of the social world and other things in his day, refers to the reception which was given in the honor of Pocahontas by the Lord Bishop of London, which he describes as "a festival attended with pomp beyond that which he had ever seen in the great hospitalitie which his patron had afforded all ladies."

It was at the height of her triumph that the Princess Pocahontas suddenly came face to face with Captain John Smith who she had supposed was in his grave. The story is that she wept at the sight of him and exclaimed: "They did tell me always you were dead and I knew no other, nntil I came to Plymouth. Yonr countrymen will lie so much."

Some chroniclers say that she was so grieved that she went into a decline and that in the year 1616 she died at Gravesend of a broken heart. She was buried there in the yard of the Parish Church and to this day the entry of her untimely death may be seen in the English town.

The son of Pocahontas, christened Thomas Rolfe, remained in England, for it was the wish even of his grandfather, the stern Powhatan, that the boy should stay there until he grew to manhood. The son of Pocahontas did not reach Virginia, in fact, until 1648. He was then thirty-three years of age. He married in Virginia Jane Proythress and to them was born on their estate Varina, within a few miles of Richmond, a daughter, Jane, granddaughter of Pocahontas, who was to become the wife of the founder of the American house of Bolling.

It is here that the clock is turned backward for more than two centuries. The place is Yorkshire. Know then, that early in the reign of Edward IV. there lived near Bradford, Robert Bolling, Esq., of Bolling Hall, who was greatly honored by his King. He died in 1485 and was duly gathered to his fathers. Centuries later his body was taken from the family vault and received more imposing sepulture in Bradford Church. There was later in London one John Bolling, whose wife was Mary Bolling. So for centuries to come John Bolling and Robert Bolling were names handed down from generation to generation.



Mrs. Norman Galt.
(Photo © by Harris & Ewing.)

The Robert Bolling, with whom this account has to do, was born in Yorkshire in 1645, and at the age of 15 he went to Virginia. A youth of energy he was and he was a power in the colony when he was barely of age. He was 30 when he married Jane Rolfe and became the founder of the American line in which is the strain of the Powhatan.

Robert Bolling had attained distinction and property and was successful in many enterprises. To him was born a son, John Bolling, in 1676, and at the same time he lost his wife. He married Mary Stith for his second wife and from this marriage sprang a line of the Bollings, entirely English, although in places there are marriages of cousins and second cousins which draw the two lines more closely together. The direct line from Pocahontas is from the oldest son of Robert Bolling, the founder, who appears in Virginia history as "Bolling, of Cobbs."

A man of parts was he. He managed his affairs with great prudence and gathered about him a large estate. He was a firm supporter of the Established Church, a member of the House of Burgesses, and a friend of law and order and yet he had that love of life which for centuries has been a strong trait of the Bollings. As one of the esteemed chroniclers of the Old Dominion phrases it, he "partook freely of all the pleasures of society for which his gay and lively spirit fitted him." Colonel John Bolling married Mary Kennon, the daughter of Dr. Richard Kennon who had a grant of 50,000 acres from the crown and lived at "Conjurers Neck."

There was born to Colonel Bolling a son, John, who became Major Bolling of Cobbs, Justice of the Peace, a member of the House of Burgesses, County Lieutenant of Chesterfield, and commander of the militia. He married Miss Elizabeth Blair, the daughter of Dr. Archibald Blair and niece of Dr. James Blair, who founded the College of William and Mary.

One of his sons, Archibald Bolling, according to the genealogists at Richmond, was the ancestor of William Holcomb Bolling, the father of Miss Edith Bolling, now Mrs. Norman Galt and soon to be Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

It is because she has many of the traits of the Bollings, their love of the outdoor life, their interest in society, and their love of art and letters, that there is much interest in this noted Virginia family and its members. The Bollings have the dash of the Indian progenitors and solid and conservative qualities of their Yorkshire forbears. In the War for Independence they bore a conspicuous part. We see them in the counties of Virginia to which they had spread as supporters of a new order. Like Archibald Bolling of Monnt Athos they were leaders of the military in the Old Dominion.

When peace came they are again at their estates directing the work of the plantations, arranging for the sale of their tobacco, and some of them grow wealthy.

The Bollings as the historian Burke writing in 1804 says had reached distinction throughout the commonwealth and he knew of none who was not a credit to the name. The fact that they came of one of the old families of England and that they were so closely connected with the line of Pocahontas caused them to be much discussed. They became related through marriage to many of the best known families of Virginia. One of them wedded Martha Jefferson, a sister of Thomas Jefferson of Monticello. Jane Bolling became the wife of Colonel Richard Randolph of Curles and her son, John Randolph, was the father of John Randolph, of Roanoke.

From the old home of Robert Bolling at Kippax, the race of Bollings spread through fertile Virginia, took unto themselves estates and affiliated with the stocks. They are seen on most of the family trees of Virginia.

They are relatives of the Dandridges, the Carys, the Holcombs, the Langhornes, and a host of the F. F. V.'s.

A leader of the house was Robert Bolling of Chellowe, one of the best-educated men of his times—also one of the gayest. He knew how to manage his lands and to acquire fortune, and to keep the many men who worked for him contented and happy. One so practical as he was is seldom so able to enjoy the lighter side of life. When he had time for relaxation he found delight in his fine library, where he was wont to sit and compose odes to the soul of the grape. He was a connoisseur of old wines and new books. When the ships came from England there were always choice ports and sherries from the London vintners and also boxes of books from the publishers to whom he had given standing orders to supply him with anything newly printed which was worth reading. His poetry was in the Horatian style, which suggests that he regarded his lands as a Sabine farm. It may be found in time-mellowed books. As a poet, he never reached the larger fame, but the verse he wrote for his own amusement and that of his friends caused many a smile over the walnuts and wine. He called one of his sons Linnaeus, who followed in the footsteps of the father.

The house of Bolling had become so closely connected with the other important families of Virginia that it may be seen that through most of them by this time runs the line of Pocahontas. The tradition of the relationship is regarded as a precious heritage.

Here and there even to this day there are daughters of the old Virginia families whose resemblance to the Indian princess can be traced. A slight raising of the cheek bones, the dark eyes and the black hair are signs of this Indian origin, which not infrequently appear.

The only authentic portrait of Pocahontas is probably the one painted in England, which shows her in the prim and stiff costume of the time. A copy of this is in the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society at Richmond. The likeness shows Indian features, and there is every reason to believe that the artist had the opportunity to make a careful study. It is considered an unnecessary concession to the worship of the Virgin Queen, however, to give the Indian maid red hair, although the hue was evidently fashionable in London at the time.

The ideal portrait by Sully is regarded by many persons as excellent. One of the best known sculptural representations is a statute of Pocahontas made by William Ordway Partridge for the Jamestown Exposition. The likeness was evolved after a careful analysis of the various Indian types, and from all the pictures which were thought to resemble the lovely original. In the Southern colony in this city, many think that Mrs. Galt bears a marked resemblance to other members of the Bolling family whose features suggest that Algonquin type which was here long before a certain history of the American people was penned.



John Bolling,
The Grandson of Pocahontas.

A handsome rotogravure portrait of Mrs. Galt is included in today's issue of The New York Times.

MRS. GALT AS WASHINGTON KNOWS HER

WITH the announcement from the White House on Wednesday evening of the engagement of President Wilson to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, Mrs. Galt became the most talked-of woman in America, the subject of numerous cable dispatches and newspaper articles, as well as of individual discussion, and all in twenty-four hours.

Strange to say, the widely diffused information shows a most unusual similarity in all essential points, which should prove to the world at large that this next mistress of the White House is a lady of such genuine charm of manner and beauty of face and of such individuality, that her interviewers and biographers can make no mistake in describing her person, her tastes, her manners or the home in which she lives.

While refusing to be interviewed or to add any detail to the brief and formal statement of her engagement and approaching marriage to the Chief Executive, Mrs. Galt, in accepting the congratulations and good wishes of old and new friends, lets it be seen that her plans are made for the forthcoming wedding, which will be the most important Washington has known since that of President Cleveland to Miss Frances Folsom on June 2, 1886.

While authoritative statements were lacking as to day and place, up to the time of the departure of the President and his fiancée for New York on Friday, when they and a party of friends, including Mrs. William H. Bolling, mother of the bride-elect, went to a dinner and theatre party planned in their honor by Colonel E. M. House, no one familiar with the traditions of Virginia in general, and the Bolling family in particular, expects the ceremony to take place in the White House. Every one in a position to form an opinion expects the date will be late in November, rather than early in December, as has been mentioned in print.

While Mrs. Galt has, since her residence in Washington, been a member of the Episcopal Church, and in recent years a pew-holder at St. Thomas's on Dupont Circle, she will, if the President so desires, it is generally believed, be married by the simplest of Presbyterian ceremonies, and attend the President's church, known as the Central Presbyterian, notwithstanding its present location on the extreme northwest of the fashionable resident district.

Mrs. Galt's home, just off Dupont Circle, while one of the most modest in that region, has for years been noted for its charming appointments and homelike atmosphere. This quality made a strong appeal to the President in the trying days of the Spring, when he found in its dainty French drawing-room a welcome rest from the cares of office and the lonely grandeur of the White House. Miss Margaret Wilson and her cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, who has been practically the mistress of the White House since the illness and death of Mrs. Wilson, have been entertained frequently in the pretty home on Twentieth Street. But rarely were other guests present, as, until the departure of the Executive household for Cornish in the early Summer, no member of the Wilson family accepted any formal invitation, even from the closest of friends.

There were few days, however, that a White House motor was not seen to stop at Mrs. Galt's door, sometimes with the President as its occupant, but quite as often with one or two of the ladies of the family calling for their new but most congenial friend.

Like Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Galt is an accomplished musician, with the piano as her favorite instrument. She is also deeply interested in the serious things of life, with the same intellectual tastes and appreciation of simple living that characterize the ladies of the President's family. She has been an active worker in the charities of St. Thomas's Parish and one of the most zealous promoters of the Southern mountaincraft schools and sales. Associated with her in this latter work are Mrs. Claude Swanson, wife of the Senator from Virginia, and Mrs. Elisha Meredith, widow of former Representative Meredith of the same State, with a number of other women prominent in the Southern contingent residing permanently at the Capital.

As Miss Edith Bolling of Wytheville, Va., a reigning belle, Mrs. Galt married her late husband nineteen years ago. Mr. Norman Galt was at that time associated with his father in the famous old firm of jewelers and silversmiths, which has been one of the landmarks of Washington for nearly a century. At the time of his death seven years ago he was the leading partner, while after his death his widow is said to have purchased the interest of other members of the Galt family, and is now said to be sole owner of the business. This is now managed by one of Mrs. Galt's several brothers, and its disposition is one of the matters that may be adjusted before the marriage of its owner and the President.

As the daughter of a leading lawyer of her native county, the President's fiancée was educated at the best schools of that region, and later attended the Martha Washington School at Abingdon, Va., and finally the Powell College at Richmond.

Her mother, Mrs. William H. Bolling, and one unmarried sister, Miss Bertha Bolling, have an apartment at the Cordova, on Florida Avenue, in Washington, where they now make their permanent Winter home.

Other near relatives, all of whom are now living in Washington, are Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Galt, the latter a sister of Mrs. Galt, and the former a cousin of her late husband; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wilmer Bolling, Julian B. Bolling, and John Randolph Bolling. Two other brothers are Rolfe E. Bolling of Panama and Dr. William E. Bolling of Louisville. Mrs. Matthew H. Maury of Anniston, Ala., is a sister.

A woman cheerful by nature, of keen mentality, fond of books, of music, of the theatre, and even of baseball, she is the ideal companion for a busy man of President Wilson's tastes, and admirably adapted to the difficult rôle of stepmother to grown daughters.

Not the least of the many attractions of the next mistress of the White House is her excellent example in the matter of dress. The shortage of imported materials or failure of the dyestuffs has no terrors for Mrs. Norman Galt who, since laying aside her mourning several years ago, has evolved a style of costuming in white, in black, and in the softest of grays that is both modish and becoming.

Left a widow in her early thirties, Mrs. Galt wore the deepest mourning for several years, later adopting crêpe de chine in both white and black as the material for her afternoon and evening gowns, with serge velours de laine and broadcloth for street wear.

At Cornish last Summer she invariably wore white tailored skirts and soft blouses for the morning, white silk, sometimes white chiffon for evening, with any number of charming white muslins for in between. All through the Spring season she was noticed to wear a corsage bouquet of violets, but since her return from Cornish, orchids, now known to be the choicest blooms of the White House conservatories, have succeeded the violets.

A white serge, tailored suit on new smart lines, with the jacket decorated in military fashion in white silk braid, is one of the favorite costumes in which the future mistress of the White House is to be seen almost any pleasant afternoon. With this Mrs. Galt wears white kid low shoes, white silk hosiery, and a small black velvet hat.

Tall, dark-eyed and dark-haired, with regular features and clear complexion, the next mistress of the White House compares well in appearance with that other Presidential bride, the former Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who until now has been the great beauty in a long line of distinguished women who have played the rôle of first lady of the land.

Without any experience in official life, Mrs. Galt has lived nineteen years in Washington, where she has seen administrations come and go while she was free to gather about her a circle of clever, cultured men and women of the resident sets which make up the permanent population of the District of Columbia.

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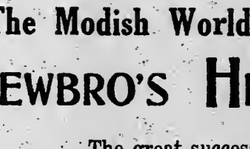
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(PHOTO BY MACLURE STUDIO)



Grace George in
"The New York Idea."
Playhouse.



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in "Sherlock Holmes."
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SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

The Delusion of Repertory.

THE Washington Square Players have begun their year and begun it well. The promise of an interesting season made in last Spring's preliminaries is renewed in the first program presented on Monday of the week just past and now to be seen at the tiny theatre in East Fifty-seventh Street every evening for some weeks to come.

The new bill is not all a matter for felicitation. One play is interesting, another is hilariously amusing, another is full of quaint charm and the remaining piece is just dreadful. It may be said of these Washington Square Players, as the poet sings of the little girl, that when they are good they are very, very good and when they are bad they are horrid. Still, three hits out of four tries is not a proportion at which Broadway can sniff with good grace. Certainly, if you relish a spirited, unusual, and thoughtful entertainment in the theatre and are willing to journey a little way off the beaten path to find it, you are foolish not to make immediate reservations at the Bandbox. This playhouse is not the most elaborately equipped theatre in the world, but it does possess a telephone.

You will see there four one-act plays, with all the setting and most of the acting sufficient for the occasion. You will see a playlet called "Helena's Husband," which vies with "The New York Idea," for the right to be called the wittiest play in town. There is Helen, not by any means the storied adulteress of heroic stature, but just a babbling and beguiling minx, who finds Menelaus tedious and, through his connivance, elopes with that dear Paris when the decorously prostrate citizenry of Sparta assumes she is taking a bath. The indiscretion of the Queen is made plausible by the appearance as Paris of Harold Meitzer, a son, by the way, of Charles Henry Meltzer. The curtain falls to the strains of the Chancellor's "Hymn of Hate," sung with ecstacy after he has recruited our good old Zeus *dort oben*, and on the sight of the King writhing at the prospect of an ironic war waged for the somewhat inadequate reason of recapturing the beauteous but fatiguing Helen.

Then there is Percy Mackaye's quaint and charming fantasy, a little New England cousin of "Children of Earth," prettily staged and bringing forth the graceful Lydia Lopokova in surroundings more becoming, in an atmosphere more appropriate and to an advantage more striking than any she has known in this country. She is adorable and alone worth several times the modest price of admission.

Of "Night of Snow" the less said the better—for the box office. A squalid little Neapolitan tragedy, it has not now—and never did have—any excuse for existence. Word comes that some fifteen minutes of its preposterous dialogue is to be—or already has been—deleted. These are tidings of great joy, doubtless to be received with such mingled feelings as might possess you if you heard that a ponderous man, who announced his intention of standing on your foot from 1 to 2, had decided to step off at 1:45. But "Night of Snow" is only one in four.

A Siren Word.

THE Washington Square Players are committed to no program for the year. It is to be hoped that they will keep to one-act plays, for by that course they will be doing work otherwise likely to be left undone.

The discouraged Princess Players have long been disbanded and the great talk of a one-act play stock company under the direction of Arthur Hopkins at the Palace has remained no more than talk. Paris and London are hospitable to the one-act play. In our town, the Bandbox is its only home.

And it is to be hoped that they will not listen to the siren syllables of the word "repertory." Granville Barker, one of the few living men of genius in the theatre, talked a good deal about repertory when he was here last year and his own authority replenished the word with a new glory and a new light. But the light is a will-o'-the-wisp and at the end of the rainbow the pot is empty.

The word has been grotesquely misused. Properly, it can describe only an experimental theatre with a resident company, equipped and disposed to give a variety of plays, many of them new, in varied succession. In London, Paris, and New York, there is only one native repertory theatre, and even the Comédie Française is not what it used to be. In the English-speaking theatre of England and America there is only one repertory theatre that is an artistic and financial success. That is the Gaiety in Manchester. In the home of the most costly repertory plan ever attempted in America, a cowboy humorist twirls his rope and Trixie Friganza bounds along the aisles.

The only repertory plan tried here in recent seasons was that seen during Mr. Barker's tenancy of the late lamented Wallack's and that was a grievous financial failure. Those who heard his name at every turn, who enjoyed the rich entertainment he provided and who observed all the outward evidences of great popular success, may be surprised to learn that his three months' season was run at a loss of many thousands of dollars. There would be no point in rattling this skeleton now, if it were not fairly demonstrable that it was the repertory idea which wrecked Mr. Barker's otherwise admirable enterprise. With our fire laws, the repertory plan involves a huge expenditure in stage labor, cartage, and storage. With our happy-go-lucky, spur-of-the-moment habits of theatre-going, it necessitates a costly and prolonged campaign of education to keep the public from becoming bewildered by the ceaseless shuffling of plays. As it is, your careless theatre-goer who saw "The Dream" announced a day or so ago is likely to overlook the fact that a Shaw play more to his liking is on view this evening, and so takes his two dollars to another box office.

What Repertory Is Not.

THE repertory plan invites almost certain financial loss in this city.

It is idle to cite the Metropolitan, for that is the home of a less popular art. It has its public trained, its patronage largely by nights rather than by operas, and its box-office perplexities relieved by many season subscriptions. Besides, it is not run for a profit.

It is idle to cite every touring star who carries a batch of faded Shakespearean productions in his train or every ambitious player who comes into New York with more than one manuscript up his sleeve and money or credit enough to weather a preliminary failure.

You cannot even find an exception in Miss George's season, so auspiciously launched at the Playhouse. With the promise of a new production every month, and with her own brilliant gifts as a comedienne supported by such players as Conway Tearle and Ernest Lawford, she has the nucleus of a stock company such as New York has coveted these many years. The Playhouse may develop into a repertory theatre in time, but it will do so at great expense, and to call it one now is simply to misuse the word.

Certainly Cyril Maude misused the word when he applied it airily to his season at Wallack's, where, some two years back, he began with an old play, hastily tried another, and then presented "Grumpy." He has been playing it ever since to the immense enjoyment of hundreds of thousands and to the great enrichment of his coffers. His experience reminds one of the response Sir Herbert Tree once made to the inquiry:

"How long will a repertory theatre last?"

"It will last," said Sir Herbert sagely, "till it finds a success."

The repertory plan, then, involves cost without adequate return. So far as the immediate needs of the local public are concerned, there is no imperious demand, for, in terms of infinite variety, New York itself is a repertory theatre.

When all is said and done, the great potential service of the repertory system is the kindly nursing it can give to the beautiful but fragile play which would expire in the jostling competition of the purely commercial theatre. Any system that assures from thirty to fifty performances scattered through several seasons for a delicate masterpiece can perform such service as the Metropolitan is able to render a magnificent thing like "Boris." That is the great reason for repertory, and right there is the greatest difficulty of all.

Your playwright, whose gift for the theatre is comparable to the genius that conceived the Russian opera, will not be content with the meagre repertory returns. His best work may need nursing, but he does not think so. Not even Mr. Galsworthy, who has made no fortune by his plays, will offer up his work on the altar of repertory. Nor would Mr. Barrie or Mr. Shaw. To say nothing of the littler folk.

Repertory is a nice subject for discussion, but it costs too much. It is a sweet topic for Drama League luncheons, but it won't work.

THE STEALTHY DRAMATIST

Cleves Kinkead, like the author of "Young America," is a graduate of the class for playwrights at Harvard which is conducted by Professor Baker and known to Cambridge as "English 47." His first play, "Common Clay," is now on view at the Republic Theatre, where it has established itself as one of the few unmistakably popular successes of the current season.

By CLEVES KINKEAD.

THE biggest surprise about "Common Clay" to me is the fact that it is always described by critics and audiences as a play with a punch, and with strong dramatic—even melodramatic—appeal. It has been compared, in this respect, to "Within the Law," and as I immensely admire this big work of Mr. Veiller I am always glad to have my drama mentioned with it. Nevertheless, it was at first a surprise to me. I did not realize that there were such strong dramatic situations in "Common Clay."

When I was writing it I showed the manuscript to various persons, who invariably looked upon it as a sociological play, which would never "get over" from a box office point of view. Many persons, for this reason, feared it would never get over at all. You can imagine how it feels, under these circumstances, to have the play accredited as one which has been written from a standpoint of commercial success. Of course I don't object to the fact that the piece is yielding a revenue—for, as Ellen Neal says in the third act, "I'm a human being." But I fancy I would have a hard time convincing some persons that I did not write that play for its drama as much as for its theme.

It seemed, while working on the manuscript, that the theme was going to be too much for the punch, but, when the lines and situations came across the footlights, it developed that the punch was quite as much there as was the theme; and for this I am thankful. There is no use to bore people in order to get them thinking of what is in a playwright's mind, no matter how important a dramatist may think his message is, but I cannot see why a play with a theme and a purpose should not be just as dramatic and just as thrilling as one which is built only for the situations. Indeed, it should be more so, because the most interesting and absorbing things are essentially the things which are of vital concern, and nothing is of so much importance as the two problems about which Judge Filson speaks in the second act of "Common Clay," when he turns to Fullerton and says:

"There are just two real human problems—the problem of sex and the problem of property. By the one we get into existence and by the other we exist; yet to try to deal with either in a way that really counts is to be considered indecent or dangerous."

What I tried to do in working out the thems was to show how under certain conditions these two problems would interminglе in such a way as to make an accepted moral standard not always an intrinsically moral thing. I was more concerned in attempting to show certain possible effects of money on character and behavior than with trying an attack on the double standard. It was quite as much a matter of money as it was a matter of sex that raised the conflict between the Fullertons and Ellen Neal.

Some persons have wondered that the point of view of Ellen Neal and Judge Filson, as expressed in their dialogue, should have been so much the same, but this is most logical, on account of the unrevealed relationship existing between the two, and all of this was made so, of course, for a purpose.

The Judge, with his ripened intellect, and opportunities for culture, could realize the existence of certain conditions, without being thrown into personal contact with them; but Ellen Neal, in her youthful inexperience and lack of opportunity, realized these things as she met them while driven through the adventures which constitute the movement of the play.

"I've learned an awful truth tonight," she says, after she has served as a housemaid in the Fullerton home. "I've learned that a woman of the street can get about as much respect as one who has a little job like this of mine."

And she learned this truth by being thrown into a situation which forced it on her. It is a truth which those who are not in a similar situation find hard to believe. Later in the play she is struck by another realization, and she speaks what might be termed a generality were it not for the fact that it so definitely applies to her own case at the moment of her speech. This is when she exclaims:

"It's what we're up against that makes us what we are."

An educated person removed from the struggles which were Ellen Neal's might here have dissertated on the effect of environment on character,—and this would have been an undramatic generality.

The worst thing that any playwright can have is advice—and there is probably no man who gets more of this. A good criticism of one play, after it has been produced, should doubtless help the next, but there is a great difference between an appreciative critic who gives his impressions of the work as done and the man or woman who sets about to reconstruct the play, and to tell just exactly how it should have been done. It is surprising to one just entering the profession to get the advice which is always to be had so freely. The temperament which can steel itself to resist this and cast it off as worthless is the only temperament that can make a play.

I know of no greater nuisance than the mentally alert but unbalanced person who writes an author page after page of scenario stuff to show just what ought to have been done in order to meet one crank's idea of some thing which is none of his business. I read one of these suggestions. It was the first one. It came to me just after the play had opened in Boston. I have never read one since, though I have received many. This, of course, is an old story to those who know more about the game than I do, but on account of its newness to me it has made a deep impression.

There is another class of advisers which cannot always be ignored, and perhaps should not always be. This class is composed of persons in some way connected with the production of the play. I believe that even their suggestions, if yielded to, will work harm in nine cases out of ten—excepting the suggestion of a man with a managerial genius or of an experienced actor, who is bound to know better than any one else just how the phraseology of a line should be turned in order to be spoken with the best results.

But the class of advisers most likely to be harmful is that composed of persons to whom a playwright will show an uncompleted manuscript. If they are at all interested they are likely to find a thousand faults and to tear the thing to pieces, and if they are not interested they will pat him on the back and tell him there is nothing more to be done except to keep the box office lines from rioting to get tickets. Various persons who saw the uncompleted manuscript of "Common Clay" knew with absolute certainty that it could never be produced and encouraged me to chuck it into the waste basket. It never entered my head to comply with this advice, because the play was in my system and had to come out, but it did make me very dubious of its possibilities.

I am now starting another piece, but from start to the finish of the manuscript I am not going to reveal to any person at all anything whatsoever relating to it. There must have been many plays killed by this pre-natal process. I believe one of the secrets of the success of Professor Baker's work at Harvard has been that he does not attempt to influence any one away from his bent, or to try in any wise to write the play. He encourages rather than destroys initiative, and does not try to get a finger in the pie. And in this connection I was surprised at the number of well-known and minor playwrights who tried to butt in with suggestions while "Common Clay" was on the road before coming into New York. It was a constant struggle to shoo them off, and a constant wonderment to me that they should want to bother with it. The one shining exception I met was Eugene Walter. He came and saw and pronounced a quick and favorable judgment—and for this I shall always remember 'Gene Walter with gratitude.

Another playwright who gave me great encouragement was the late Paul Armstrong, who attended a performance by the Boston stock company last Winter, and gave me assurances which are always so welcome to a beginner. He struck me peculiarly as a big-hearted man.

Of course no one can write a play without having an opinion on the mooted question as to whether the stage is a place for entertainment or for propaganda. I have noted that those who discuss this take one side or the other with great fervor, but to me it seems that inasmuch as some persons go to the theatre to be amused, and some to think, the stage is the place for both purposes. I don't see how we can get away from this, and cannot understand why any play which has the element of entertainment may not also have a purpose—and I believe the theatre is the most effective means of propaganda we have, if for no other reason than that the press gives it such generous publicity. But the element of entertainment is the thing that holds the interest, and he who would advance propaganda on the stage should always have this in mind.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Presented
Birth of a Nation (film)	Liberty	March 3
The Girl Who Smiles	Longacre	Aug. 9
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Under Fire	Hudson	Aug. 12
Some Baby!	Fulton	Aug. 16
Chin-Chin (second year)	Globe	Aug. 16
Rolling Stones	Harris	Aug. 17
Common Clay	Republic	Aug. 26
Young America	Gaiety	Aug. 28
The House of Glass	Candler	Sept. 1
Duke of Killicrankie—Rosalind	Lyceum	Sept. 6
Battle Cry of Peace (film)	Vitagraph	Sept. 9
Hit-the-Trail Holliday	Astor	Sept. 13
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics	Century	Sept. 23
The New York Idea	Playhouse	Sept. 28
The Princess Pat	Cort	Sept. 29
Hip Hip Hooray	Hippodrome	Sept. 30
Four Playlets	Bandbox	Oct. 4
Miss Information	Cohan	Oct. 5

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES"—Revival of the detective drama based on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous stories, with William Gillette in his familiar role, tomorrow night in the Empire.

"WHAT MONEY CAN'T BUY"—A new play by George Broadhurst, with George Fawcett in the principal part, Tuesday night in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

"LEHMANN'S KINDER"—A new farce in German by Hans Sturm, Wednesday night in the Irving Place Theatre.

WHY shouldn't William Gillette return to the stage? Sarah Bernhardt makes a farewell tour of America every year or so, and theatrical annals are brimming with other illustrious precedents. At any rate, Mr. Gillette is prepared to forget his farewell speech of four or five years ago, and tomorrow night on the stage of the Empire Theatre he is to begin a series of revivals of his old successes. This and the presentation of a new melodrama by Georgs Broadhurst will be the principal events of a rather quiet week.

"Sherlock Holmes" has been chosen by Mr. Gillette for his first revival, and this will he followed in a few weeks by "Secret Service." "Sherlock Holmes" will be acted in four acts and the various scenes in which it was originally written by the actor in collaboration with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The name of Mr. Gillette will always be associated with Mr. Doyle's famous detective, for in appearance, manner, and speech he fulfills the popular conception of Holmes. Mr. Gillette's entire engagement will necessarily be limited because others of the Frohman constellation of stars will follow at the Empire.

"What Money Can't Buy" is the title of the new Broadhurst play that will be acted for the first time in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre Tuesday night. The author had George Fawcett in mind when he wrote the play, and he included a role calculated to give that excellent character actor opportunities to display his particular gifts. The supporting company has been chosen with care, and includes Anne Meredith, Edith Campbell Walker, Sydney Shields, Mrs. Russ Whytal, William B. Mack, Frank Kemble Cooper, William Devereaux, Calvin Thomas, and Robert Cain. The author describes his play as "another telling of an oft-told tale," inasmuch as it has to do with love, intrigue, and adventure.

A new farce by Hans Sturm, entitled "Lehmann's Kinder," will be this week's offering at the Irving Place Theatre. The cast will include the best known of the comedy stars of the company, Grete Meyer, Bertha Schoenfeld, Aranka Eben, Marie Kierschner, Flora Arndt, Christian Rub, Ernest Robert, and Ludwig Koppes among the number.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD—Fred Jackson's farce, "A Full House," first acted last Spring at the Longacre, with May Vokes, Herbert Corthell, and Georgs Parsons in their original roles.

YORK—"Twin Beds," the Mayo-Salisbury farce that ran a year at the Fulton and Harris Theatres, the cast including Lois Bolton, Clare Weldon, and John Welch.

LEXINGTON—James Forbes's comedy of the stage, "The Show Shop," seen last season at the Hudson, with George Sidney and Zelda Sears in their original characterizations.

COLUMBIA—Billy Watson and Ed Lee Wrothe in "Higgins at the Race Track" and "The Flying Dutchman."

YORKVILLE—The City Sports organization in two one-act travesties and an olio of vaudeville acts, the principal comedians being Harry Kohler and Arthur Mayer.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—Willard Mack's melodrama, "Kick In," seen last season at the Republic, and now being acted in London.

EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax in the crypt, concerts and new Kinemacolor pictures in the concert hall hourly.

GEORGE EDWARDES

JOHN L. SHINE, who will be recalled for his amusing performance of Kelly in "The Whip," knew George Edwardes, who died in London last week, very well. Mr. Shine was associated with John Hollingshead at the Gaiety when Mr. Edwardes first came to the playhouse he was subsequently to make famous.

"I used to see Mr. Edwardes a great deal in those days," said Mr. Shine yesterday to THE TIMES man. "He had not been in the theatrical business long and he was eager to learn all he could about it. We lived in opposite directions from the Gaiety, which was the old theatre that stood a little distance from the present structure, and night after night he would walk home with me to learn what I could tell him. Finally, one night, I said, 'See here, George, if you are going to take all I know the least you can do is to pay the cab fare.' 'Certainly. I'll do that, old fellow,' he replied. A night or two later we became so absorbed in conversation that when we finally turned up at my place the tariff was 35 shillings—let me see, that's more than $8, isn't it?

"Edwardes was the first man to do away with the old punning burlesque. He got the idea for musical comedy from old-fashioned melodrama in which now and then there would be a song. He figured that the effect of this was so pleasing the plot could be still further subordinated and more music introduced, and so he evolved musical comedy.

"The secret of his success was his wonderful tact. He gathered about him the keenest minds of the English theatre and absorbed the best each had to give. The Gaiety became a sort of club, with Edwardes as the ruling spirit and his loyal helpers the members. He had a wonderful instinct for the theatre and a year or two after he entered the business he knew more about it than any other manager. He was invariably right, and in his long career he scarcely produced a failure. He was the soul of kindness and generosity, and some of those who entered his employ at the beginning of his career were with him till he died."

Mr. Shine has come to America to write and act motion pictures for the new Mirror Films Corporation.

PRESIDENT MEETS GRUMPY.

President Wilson finally succeeded in seeing Cyril Maude's performance of "Grumpy" after two attempts that failed. When Mr. Maude was first appearing in the classic at Wallack's the President arranged to go but at the last moment was prevented from doing so. But he wrote Mr. Mauds a note expressing his keen disappointment, and the note is one of the English actor's cherished possessions. Later Mr. Maude acted his famous character in Washington and again President Wilson was unable to attend. So when he was in New York Friday his choice was naturally "Grumpy." The spontaneous laughter of the President throughout the performance indicated that he had been amply repaid for his persistence.

Mr. Maude said after the performance that he had played many times before Kings and Queens, Emperors and Czars, and at command performances of every description, but that Friday night at the Empire was the first time he had ever acted before the President of a republic.

Bookings already arranged forced Mr. Maude out of the Empire after last night's performance, although Grumpy was drawing among the largest audiences in the city. Mr. Maude will not depart New York, however. This week he will be seen at the Montauk in Brooklyn and next week at the Standard on upper Broadway.

Mr. Elmendorf's Lectures.

Dwight Elmendorf will give the first of his annual series of illustrated travel talks Nov. 1 in Carnegie Hall. This season Mr. Elmendorf will wander off into holiday lands and will take his hearers with him through the British Isles, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy.

Stars, Stripes, and Sousa Forever.

John Philip Sousa will repeat Percy Grainger's "Shepherd's Hey" at the Hippodrome concert tonight at the request of the composer, who wrote the bandmaster that a fellow-composer had told him how well he played it last Sunday night, and that he was coming to hear it. Tonight's soloists will be Grace Clarke Hoffman, Florence Hardeman, and Herbert L. Clarke.

IN THE THEATRES OF NEW YORK

DOES MR. FAIRBANKS LOVE THE MOVIES? INDEED, YES

DOES Douglas Fairbanks like the movies? Does a debutante dote on dances? Does every woman worship orchids? Does Emerald-Pearl-Platinum-Diamond Jim Brady enjoy the first row? Foolish questions, you reply, and yet no more foolish than the first. You who have seen Mr. Fairbanks in a melodrama jump through a window into a room, smash a Harlem electrolier, upset a few chairs, beat three men single handed, and then come up smiling—and if you have ever gone to a Fairbanks play you have witnessed some such scene—you who have seen these things and know your movies will not linger for a reply.

The movies were made for the great outdoors; so was Mr. Fairbanks. The four walls of a studio cramp the cinematograph; the four walls of a theatre cut into Mr. Fairbanks's activities. But turn the two loose in the vast reaches of the West and the result is "The Lamb," a picture so exceptional that it is to be brought back to the Knickerbocker for another showing.

Ask Mr. Fairbanks how he likes his new job—he has just returned from California, where he acted for two pictures, to spend several months in the East making others—and he smiles the expansive, ivory, Fairbanks smile that in itself constitutes a greater technical equipment for screen work than many players possess, and replies, or at least he did yesterday:

"They get me. I'm for them and for them strong. It may be my success has warped my perspective a bit, but allowing for that I still think they're pretty good. But why shouldn't I be enthusiastic when—" and then Mr. Fairbanks quoted some figures that would look foolish in print and besides might make the President of the United States envious. The figures represented real money the actor is to receive during the next three years for acting for the movies. They begin at an absurd sum and increase periodically till by the end of the second year they sound like a war loan floated by all the financiers of all the neutral countries.

"So you see, at the end of three years I will be able to live like I'm living now the rest of my life without working. Then when I'm an old, broken-down actor, full of rheumatism, I can spend my Winters in Egypt."

The thought of Mr. Fairbanks as rheumatic and wheezy as Grumpy brought tears to his visitor's eyes. When theso had been brushed away the actor went on:

"You hear people say acting for the screen is not really acting, that there can be no art in it. A great many legitimate players have approached the work in this way and with the big money that is being paid in view have thought only of this, have belittled the work, and have most likely failed. But I think screen acting has a technic of its own as real and as distinctive as that of the stage. It has not been fully developed yet, and as players become more expert in the new technic pictures will become finer.

"We have only scratched the surface, and before we are through I believe we will have a screen language that will be just as understandable as the language of the spoken drama. You know on the stage in the most dramatic scenes the dialogue is reduced to a minimum. Lines are merely a commentary by the players on the situation. I am standing here"—and Mr. Fairbanks stood up and acted what he meant in pantomime—"and I want the fellow over there to leave the room. I point to the door, which is just as effective as if I say, 'Leave the room,' I feel anger, surprise, joy, and my expression registers it. Even now there are expressions and movements universally recognized by audiences as denoting certain elementary emotions, and as players become more skilled the screen language will become more complex and expressive, and as it does players will cease mouthing, a ridiculous practice, it seems to me. Melodrama abounding in rapid action is now the material of the movies, but with the development of the new language I believe it will be possible to present emotional and psychological dramas in which there is little action, with only a minimum use of sub-titles.

"With men like Griffith, who thinks deeper and works harder than other directors and is therefore a genius, developing the technical end, new effects will be obtained—"

At this point a young man of probably six years, his face smeared with makeup, an Indian rug over his shoulders, and a hairbrush bound upright to the back of his head, bounded into the room with a whoop.

"I suppose," he said, "you are talking about the movies." With another whoop he had disappeared as suddenly as he had come. With a sigh his father resumed:

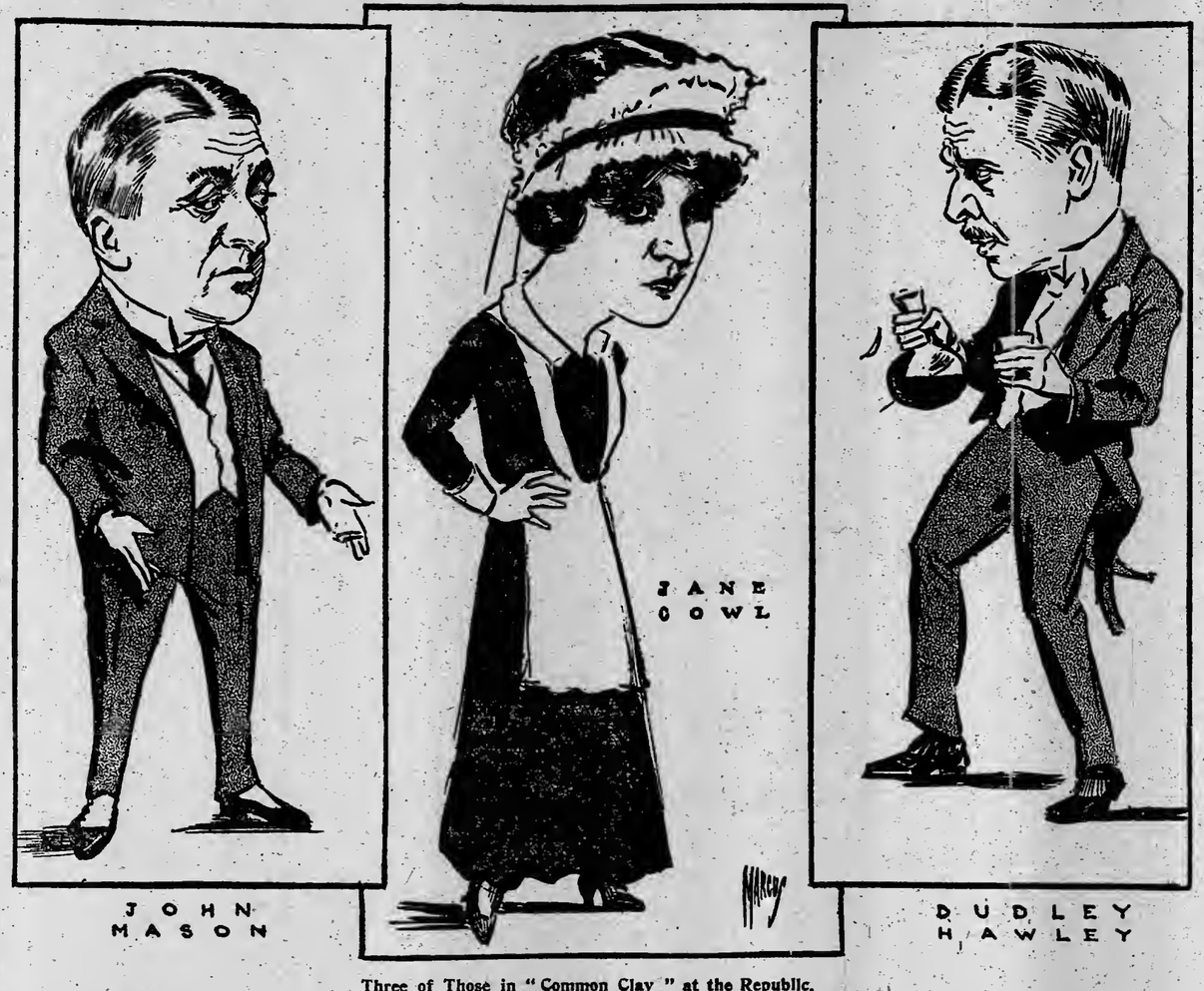
"It's easy to see what profession he has in mind. We were talking about Griffith when we were so rudely interrupted, weren't we? Griffith has surrounded himself with a clever corps of men who are doing some wonderful things. One of them is working on a stereoscopic lens that will add another dimension to figures on the screen, and then I have seen in his laboratory some wonderful tintings—silver in water, sunrise and sunset colors, and other things I am probably not supposed to tell about.

"Griffith rehearses his pictures about a week before the shooting begins. He sits there on the small of his back, his eyes half closed, seeing the players as if through the finder of a camera. He watches and interrupts to make suggestions. 'What would you do in such a situation?' And then we discuss it. No expense is spared to get an effect. For one scene five towers a hundred feet high, with a camera on the top of each, were built, while Griffith directed from a captive balloon."

"What about the absence of an audience to act before? Isn't it hard to work up enthusiasm with no one to applaud?

"There usually is a crowd about when pictures are taken," he replied, "and these people are your audience. Then the actor's vanity comes in for its share when he sits out front and sees himself act and at the same time watches the audience enjoy it—if they do. The picture game has the legitimate beat primarily in this—it's a business and not a gamble for the actor. You work every day, and if a picture is good it goes, and if it is bad it's thrown away. And you don't have to wait for the opening, read the papers, count the house from night to night, and when the play flivvers wonder what you will do next.

"Of course I shall act again. My contract allows me to play in New York when I am here, and there is talk of a play for me this season while I am making pictures here. But I don't know. It's pretty hard to do two things at once, and I may stick to the movies for the present."



Three of Those in "Common Clay" at the Republic.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

KNICKERBOCKER—Frank Keenan in "The Coward," Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic," Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool," and "Old Heidelberg."

BROADWAY—Mary Pickford in "A Girl of Yesterday."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dorothy Bernard in "Ths Little Gypsy."

81ST STREET—Mary Miles Minter in "Emmy of Stork's Nest."

PROCTOR'S 23D—Daily changes.

PLAZA—Julius Steger in "The Master of the House."

SPOONER—German war pictures.

44TH STREET—Russian war pictures.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—German war pictures.

WHEN Robert R. McCormick of The Chicago Tribune and a son of a former Ambassador to Russia called to obtain permission to visit the Russian Army at the front he was informed the Grand Duke Nicholas would be glad to receive him as a personal friend and a distinguished foreigner, but not as a war correspondent.

Mr. McCormick did not quibble over technicalities, but took a staff photographer of The Tribune with him and hastened to Russia to spend several months in intimate association with the Generals and soldiers of the Czar, from Petrograd to the Carpathians. As a result the only motion pictures ever taken in the Russian trenches will be shown at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre for one week, beginning tomorrow.

The range and variety of these movies make them a remarkable panorama of the war in Poland and Galicia, and on the Black Sea. You stand beside the Russian guns and gunners as they try to blast a pathway through the Austro-German lines. You see the famous Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth, ons of the Czar's crack regiments, passing in review. You see the Czar's picked soldiers marching down the streets of Petrograd on their way to the front—to die. You see the Czar of all the Russias, and the giant Grand Duke Nicholas, with their aides, in their duties at the front. You see the brawny Slav recruits drilling in Warsaw, brave fellows the most of whom have since died on the field.

Pathé will release the first week of November soms remarkable pictures, showing the analysis of motion. Ordinary motion pictures are taken with a camera making sixteen pictures per second, and are projected upon the screen at the same rate. With the ultra rapid method, patented by Pathé, a motor is attached to the camera and 1,200 pictures are taken in a second. These pictures are projected at the ordinary rate, with the result that the animate objects in the film move so slowly that the naked eye easily has time to detect the muscular action of every object. For instance, the hurdler running at a record rate is seen crawling along at the pace of a snail, so that he seems to almost float in the air as he goes over the jumps.

For the Famous Players Film Company's forthcoming feature, "Still Waters," Marguerite Clark and a supporting company went to Easton, Penn., where the Delaware River and the neighboring canal furnish ideal settings for Edith Barnard Delano's story of canal-boat life. Though the sea has frequently furnished material for a motion-picture thriller, the placidity of canal life has never before suggested dramatic possibilities to the scenario writers. This is the story of a little girl who has been practically held a prisoner on a canal boat by her grandfather. She escapes and joins a circus, only to suffer many violent disillusionments.

Burned and tanned by the Summer suns of the Imperial Valley, in Southern California, Lou-Tellegen has returned to New York after three months in the West, where he acted for photoplay productions of the Lasky company. Lou-Tellegen, who at the age of 20 was leading man for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, and who twice appeared in that capacity on American tours, appeared in "The Explorer" and in another play of adventure, the scenes of which were made in Imperial Valley. For the latter production a company of fifty men and women traveled into the Imperial Valley by horse and remained on the hot sands for three weeks.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK—Cyril Maude and the company that was seen with him during the past four weeks at the Empire in "Grumpy," in which he has achieved great success in both England and America.

MAJESTIC—"Sinners," Owen Davis's melodrama, first acted in New York at the Playhouse last season, the cast including Florence Nash, Jean Adair, John King, and Hayward Glinn.

TELLER'S—Louis Mann in Edward Locke's comedy, "The Bubble," the company including Laura Walker and Auguste Burmester in their original rôles.

ORPHEUM—Keith vaudeville with these features: Evelyn Nesbit and Jack Clifford in a program of modern dances; T. Roy Barnes and Bessie Crawford in their familiar skit, "The Magazine Man and the Lady"; John Hyams and Leila McIntyre in a musical playlet, "The Quakeress."

PROSPECT—Eddie Leonard, veteran minstrel, assisted by Austin Mack and company, in "The Minstrel's Return"; Charlotte Parry in a psychological fantasy by Frank Lyman entitled "Into the Light"; Gladys Alexander and Vivian Murray in a comedy sketch of stage life, "Broadway Love."

BUSHWICK—Eva Tanguay; Victor Morley and company in Channing Pollock's "A Regular Army Man"; an illustrated lecture on the Mexican war by Francis P. Bent.

CRESCENT—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Eugene Walter's dramatization of the novel of that title by John Fox, Jr., presented by the Crescent Players, with Dorothy Shoemaker in the rôle of June, created by Charlotte Walker.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—William C. De Mille's melodrama first produced by David Belasco, "The Warrens of Virginia."

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MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

MONTGOMERY AND STONE are singing "Tipperary" in Chinese in "Chin-Chin." The war song has reached China, where the native newspapers print their own version of it. Try this on your piano when the Chinese laundryman comes to collect:

Shigh ko yuan lu tao Ti-po-lieh-li,
Pi yao ti jih hsing tsou.
Shih ko yuan lu tao Ti-po-lieh-li,
Yao chien wo ngai tzu, nu,
Tsai hui Pi-ko-ti-li,
Tsai chien Lei-ssu Kwei-rh,
Shih ko yuan lu tao Ti-po-lieh-li,
Tan wo hsin tsai na-rh.

This is the literal translation:

This road is far from Ti-po-lieh-li,
We must walk for many days.
This road is far from Ti-po-lieh-li,
I want to see my lovely girl,
To meet again Pi-ko-ti-li,
To see again Lei-ssu Kwei-rh,
This road is far from Ti-po-lieh-li,
But my heart is already in that place.

AS nearly everybody knows, a stage manager is put with an attraction to insure smooth working of the ensemble from the time the play leaves the hands of the stage director to that remote period when it delights patrons of the neighborhood stock houses; but it frequently happens that the temperament of that official varies the performances.

Thus it came about the other night that the stage manager of "Rolling Stones," the comedy at the Harris Theatre, injected a little realism into the play that was not originally thought of. In the second scene the setting represents the Clark Street Bridge over the Chicago River at midnight when the mercury hovers around zero, and the two young men who are the rolling stones of the title are represented as being in dire need, although not necessarily in rags or with sunken cheeks. The impression of destitution is conveyed almost solely by the histrionic powers of the occupants of the scene.

Their effect was not wholly satisfactory to the stage manager on this occasion, however, so he thought he would borrow a little snap from the biting air eddying about the stage door and around the huge stage ventilator. Accordingly he had these two draught producers opened for a few moments.

The chattering of teeth that started with the first gust across the curtain-line speeded the dialogue up about forty miles an hour, and when the scene concluded it was rewarded with a salvo of applause that startled in the gallery and swept down to the foremost row of orchestra seats. Charles Ruggles and Shelly Hull, who play the two leading parts, were generously appreciative of the touch, but warned the stage manager not to do it again on peril of his life.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD'S YEAR

THE little Neighborhood Playhouse, its attractive colonial façade tucked away among tenements and things in Grand Street so far to the east that if one starts to walk to it from the subway one boards a trolley at the end of fifteen minutes and rides the rest of the way, will soon begin its second season. It is open now as a movie theatre, but the series of entertainments by the clubs of the Henry Street Settlement and by visiting organizations will not be begun till late this month.

David Bispham will present the operetta "Adelaide" as the first of these entertainments and there will follow programs by the Olive Mead Quartet and the Yiddish Folksong Singers of Boston. A Thanksgiving festival and "Petrouchka," a fantastic pantomime with music by Igor Stravnisky, will be the offerings of the Festival Groups, while early in the season the Neighborhood Players will present a romantic play by Violet Pearn for the first time in this country. During the holidays "The Gift of the Fairies," will be performed by the junior players.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, whose death last Summer robbed the stage of a splendid actress, was for many years an enthusiastic helper at the Settlement, and in recognition of the inspiration and devotion given to her associates Browning's "Blot on the Scutcheon" will be produced toward the end of the season. Mrs. Le Moyne was one of the best known interpreters of Browning in England as well as America.

One of the things discovered when moving pictures were introduced at the little playhouse as a cheap kind of entertainment was that the audiences who came were much more alert and demanded more sophisticated pictures than do Boston audiences. At least this was the testimony of a Boston woman who had had experience in her native city and who was brought here to run the picture programs. When she attempted to present the type of pictures that had pleased her Boston patrons the Neighborhood audiences rebelled, and now only those that are up to the minute are shown. The pictures are chosen with the greatest care so that they will be suitable for the mixed but critical audiences that visit the playhouse. These audiences average about 500 persons a day, which is almost the capacity of the playhouse for two performances.

Miss Alice Lewisohn, who with her sister, Miss Irene, established the playhouse because of their long interest in the Henry Street Settlement, recently told of their aims and what they had done so far in accomplishing them.

"The festivals and dramatic work of the settlement," said Miss Lewisohn, "have grown out of the belief that every one should have a share in the world's treasures of imagination and poetry, and in return contribute something to the interpretation of human experiences. The young people of the neighborhood respond in a magical way to a stirring of their emotional inheritance. The immediate inspiration of the festivals was a desire to give expression to the poetic imagination of the neighborhood and to interpret ancient traditions that were once so full of meaning.

"The first performance in the theatre was ths festival, 'Jepthah's Daughter,' a dramatic interpretation of the Bible legend This production and those which followed indicated the purpose of the playhouse and gave promise of its ampler fulfillment. For besides the desire to widen the vision of the children and to broaden their horizon by giving them an opportunity to glance into other lands and learn to understand other customs and other peoples, was the wish to revitalize and interpret for them their own traditions and symbols. Just as their classics represent to the Greeks ths culture and philosophy of their glorious past, the Bible is the spiritual history of the Jews. So we set ourselves the task of re-reading the old legends and ritual ceremonies, so full of poetic fancy, that are associated with the Hebrew Festivals.

"There are so many elements in the neighborhood with its mixture of races that the task of making the playhouse a centre of interest to all is one that never grows monotonous. And then the wonderful enthusiasm with which they respond to every suggestion and every effort to direct their marvelous gifts repays one a thousand times over for the time and attention given."

A DANGEROUS PLAY.

LIFE in the trenches is just one hurt after another, whether it be over on the firing line somewhere in France or in the third act of "Under Fire" at the Hudson Theatre.

Never a week goes by but the report of casualties from the scene of the fighting in Europe is reflected in a small way back stage at the Hudson. When the German aeroplane flies over Trench 27 in "Under Fire," and with one well-directed shot completely wrecks it, William Courtenay, Norman Tharp, and the score or more of others who are on the stage at the moment have little time to dodge the shower of stage props that come flying down about them. Thus far Mr. Courtenay's hospital record shows something like three abrasions, two cuts, and one slight sprain. Mr. Tharp, who has to fall from the top of the trench, fatally wounded by a German sharpshooter, has so many black and blue spots to show as a reward for his realism that he has long since stopped counting them.

Not a single one of those who take part in that scene has escaped entirely, and while it is the big scene, it is one in which there is no embarrassing rush of actors demanding that they be given a "bit" in it.

Lily Elsie, much adored in London in the days of "The Merry Widow," will return to the stage this Fall, when Sir Herbert Tree produces at His Majesty's a "light-hearted comedy" by Louis N. Parker.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—A Fall fashion show, with Emilie Lea in the most important part; Ciccolini, the Italian tenor who made his American debut last week, in a new program of arias; Edward Abeles, supported by Roy Fairchild and Frank J. Wood, in George Broadhurst's playlet, "Self-Defense"; Lubowska, a Russian dancer.

COLONIAL—Harry Fox and Yansci Dolly in a specialty of song, dance, and patter; Claude Gillingwater and company in a dramatic episode entitled "The Decision of Governor Locke," by Ethel Clifton and Bredna Fowler; Craig Campbell, tenor, in songs, and Willa Holt Wakefield in song readings.

ALHAMBRA—Gertrude Hoffmann and her large company in a condensed version of Reinhardt's wordless play, "Sumurun"; Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry in a rural comedy, "The Rube"; Lyons and Yosco, harpist and singer, in their familiar act; Marshall Montgomery, ventriloquist.

AMERICAN ROOF—Sylvester Schaeffer, the German entertainer, in an exhibition of his versatility; Maurice Brierre and Grace King, Captain Barnett and son, in "The Littlemen's Club."



Photo by Underwood & Underwood Studios, New York.
Peggy Wood in "Young America."—Gaiety.

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In the nine months, from January 1st to September 30th, 1915, seventeen of the leading stores, the largest users of newspaper space in New York City, placed

1,356,704 Agate Lines

of advertising in The New York Times—greatly in excess of a quarter of a million more lines than any other New York morning newspaper.

	Times, Agate Lines.	Herald, Agate Lines.	Sun, Agate Lines.	World, Agate Lines.	American, Agate Lines.	Tribune, Agate Lines.	Press, Agate Lines.
Arnold, Constable & Co.	88,745	25,448	.....	15,407	4,059	.....	.....
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J. B. Greenhut Company	154,245	69,176	17,363	86,260	87,215	1,120	45,610
Jas. A. Hearn & Son	20,926	57,172	40,664	56,874	59,408	24,770	100
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R. H. Macy & Co.	139,782	87,344	121,529	79,705	84,491	.....	67,520
Jas. McCreery & Co.	99,668	80,130	2,011	95,546	580	.....	.....
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.	41,956	27,466	.....	33,706	26,651	4,785	.....
Saks & Co.	107,062	62,192	47,467	106,604	610	47,648	28,774
Franklin Simon & Co.	90,260	48,825	27,804	31,659	960	42,873	10,595
Stern Brothers	63,020	61,413	46,238	60,736	45,743	36,598	.....
John Wanamaker	540	138,038	32,262	35,983	14,551	31,255	1,435
Total	1,356,704	990,895	461,730	1,046,632	746,140	363,713	210,733

The net paid sale of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, far exceeds 318,274, (average for six months,) a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40 St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Mats. Tues. and Sat. at 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
To-morrow (Monday) at 8 Sharp
Extra Matinee Tuesday at 2.
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Wm. Gillette
IN HIS GREAT SUCCESS
Sherlock Holmes
MATINEES THIS WEEK
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY
NEXT PLAY—SECRET SERVICE.

LYCEUM THEATRE, West 45th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
MATINEES THIS WEEK: TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY
6 NIGHTS THREE MATINEES
Last CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS **Last**
Marie Tempest
J. M. BARRIE'S
ROSALIND
AND
Robert Marshall's 3-Act Comedy
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
**TUES., OCT. 19 SEATS THURS.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In the new American comedy,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY
A dramatization of Edna Ferber's Emma McChesney stories.
By Geo. V. Hobart & Edna Ferber.
By arrangement with JOSEPH BROOKS.

ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat.
POPULAR MAT. TUES. (COLUMBUS DAY.)
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
You'll Start Laughing When You Buy Your Seats.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

BELASCO West 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
Xtra Mat. Tues. (Columbus Day)
"WEALTH OF FUN — VERY AMUSING."—Times.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE BOOMERANG
BY WINCHELL SMITH and VICTOR MAPES.

Buy seats now for Xmas, New Year's and Washington's Birthday
Chin-Chin--Globe.
EXTRA MAT. TUESDAY (Columbus Day.)

NOT a single tear—but a thousand thousand laughs and many a moment of heart warming sentiment; these make
Rolling Stones
at the HARRIS theatre the play of everyone's delight.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE NEXT TUES., COLUMBUS DAY. REGULAR MATS. WED. & SAT.

HARRIS THEATRE Special
SUNDAY AFTERNOON Oct. 17 AT 2:30
Supported by His Concert Company,
BISPHAM as BEETHOVEN
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE 50c to $2

UNDER FIRE
Hudson THEATRE WEST 44TH ST.
EVES. AT 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats.
Extra Matinee Columbus Day, Tues., Oct. 12.
With William Courtenay and a great cast.
Rol Cooper Megrue's Romantic Comedy.
Is the SUPER WAR PLAY. The sooner you enter it up under the head of necessary expenses the better. You will have to go to 'Under Fire' some time, so be ready."
P. G. WODEHOUSE, in Vanity Fair.
See the Free Exhibition of European War Trophies in the Lobby of this Theatre

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT THE DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop the New Amsterdam Theatre.
"MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
Ziegfeld MID-NIGHT **Frolic**

ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat.
POPULAR MAT. TUES. (COLUMBUS DAY.)
GEO. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
Biggest Laughing Hit Since The Days of Charles H. Hoyt.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY"

GEO. M. **Cohan's** THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant.
KLAW & ERLANGER....MANAGERS
Evs. at 8:15. Usual Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY
Elsie Janis
In a Little Comedy with a Little Music.
MISS INFORMATION
by Paul Dickey & Charles W. Goddard.
From the Critics' Viewpoint:
"Elsie Janis wins in new comedy."—*Herald.*
"Success, with the accent upon Elsie Janis."—*Press.*
"Amusing every instant; a joy to watch Elsie Janis."—*Tribune.*
"Full of entertainment; altogether irresistible."—*Sun.*
"New graces and new skill added to Elsie Janis' charms."—*Times.*
"Clever star showed to her best advantage."—*Telegraph.*
"Her talent touches nearly every phase of stage art."—*Journal.*
"Elsie Janis, the female George Cohan of our stage."—*Eve. World.*
"Won a very genuine welcome."—*Telegram.*
"In 'Miss Information' Elsie Janis is at her entertaining best."—*Eve. Mail.*
"'Miss Information' furnishes 150 minutes of real enjoyment."—*Eve. Sun.*

GAIETY THEATRE, BROADWAY 46th St. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK | POPULAR MATS. TUES. & WED.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
SEE
YOUNG AMERICA
FIRST
A COMEDY SO DIFFERENT FROM THE ORDINARY
YOU'LL LOVE IT, LAUGH AT IT, NEVER FORGET IT.

CANDLER THEATRE, W. 42d St. TEL. 6344 BRYANT. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK | POPULAR MATS. TUES. & WED.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
BEST DRAMATIC OFFERING NEW YORK HAS SEEN
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with MARY RYAN and THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL."
ORCHESTRA, $1.50 and $2.00.
FIRST BALC., 50c, 75c, $1.00.

Liberty 42d St., West of B'way. TWICE DAILY at 2:15 and 8:15.
Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25-50-75c., $1 & $2. Other Matinees 25c, 50c & $1.00.
Twice Today (Sunday)
MATINEE 2:15—NIGHT 8:15
614th to 628th Performances in New York
Second Season of the Greatest Triumph N. Y. Has Ever Known!
D. W. GRIFFITH'S 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
Most Stupendous Dramatic Spectacle the Brain of Man Has Yet Visioned and Revealed.
From Thomas Dixon's "The Clansman"
18,000 People—3,000 Horses
8 Mos. to Produce—Cost $500,000
OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
THE BIRTH OF A NATION positively will NOT be seen in any other theatre during its season run at the Liberty.
Direction EPOCH PRODUCING CORPORATION, H. E. AITKEN, Pres.

You won't know how much fun there is in the world until you have seen
Some Baby
The biggest of all laugh hits now at the FULTON THEATRE.
Holiday Mat. Tues., (Colombus Day.) Regular Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:25.

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42D ST.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) and Sat.
Special Mat. Columbus Day, Oct. 12
A. H. WOODS presents
COMMON CLAY
By CLEVES KINKEAD, with
JOHN MASON, JANE COWL AND A BRILLIANT COMPANY
"In sheer dramatic intensity the third act surpasses any scene in 'The Birth of a Nation.'"—*Globe.*
Seats Eight Weeks in Advance.

HIPPODROME
MANAGEMENT—CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
CURTAIN 2:10 AND 8:10. FOUR BOX OFFICES OPEN 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
SEATS IN ADVANCE The management aims to serve the public direct and patrons are urged to make reservations in advance. All the BEST SEATS NOW.
"HIP HIP HOORAY IS A MUSICAL COMEDY WHALE AND FOR $1.50."—VARIETY.
EVERY NIGHT (AND SAT. MAT.) BEST $1.50 SEATS
WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT LOWEST PRICES
DAILY MATINEE BEST $1.00 SEATS (EXCEPT SAT.)
1,500 Reserved Seats 50c. at Every Performance
OVER TWO HUNDRED PRETTY GIRLS "ON ICE"
"HIP HIP HOORAY"
ORVILLE HARROLD
BELLE STOREY—NAT WILLS
CHAS. T. ALDRICH—ARTHUR DEAGON
and FIFTY OTHER PRINCIPALS
SOUSA HIMSELF AND HIS FAMOUS BAND
BALLET OF THE STATES
TOWER OF JEWELS
THE LADDER OF ROSES
and One Hundred Other Novelties.
In the New Craze—Dancing on Skates in
"FLIRTING at ST. MORITZ"
THE GREATEST BALLET EVER CREATED
ENTIRE PRODUCTION STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE.
TO-NIGHT SECOND BRILLIANT HIPPODROME CONCERT
SOUSA AND HIS FAMOUS BAND AND SOLOISTS
Grace Hoffman, Soprano. Florence Hardeman, Violinist. Herbert Clarke, Cornetist.
BOX OFFICE OPEN TO-DAY 10:30 A.M.
BEST SEATS $1.00

VITAGRAPH 6TH CAPACITY WEEK
THEATRE BROADWAY & 47 ST.
NEW YORK! CONQUERED!
TWICE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) EVERY DAY AT 2:30 & 8:30
J. STUART BLACKTON and ALBERT E. SMITH PRESENT
"THE GREATEST WAR DRAMA EVER FILMED"—N.Y. AMERICAN
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
BASED ON HUDSON MAXIM'S "DEFENSELESS AMERICA."
WRITTEN BY J. STUART BLACKTON
FEATURING CHARLES RICHMAN
VITAGRAPHED BY WILFRID NORTH
30000 SOLDIERS—AEROPLANES—SEAPLANES—SUBMARINES—BATTLESHIPS—DREADNAUGHTS—ARTILLERY, ETC. ETC.
SPECIAL SCHOOL CHILDRENS MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK
SPECIAL PRICES—ENTIRE ORCHESTRA 50¢ ENTIRE BALCONY 25¢
REGULAR PRICES—EVES & SAT. MAT. 25¢ 50¢ 75¢ $1.00 $2.00 OTHER MATS. 25¢ 50¢ $1.00
A CALL TO ARMS AGAINST WAR

Cort 48th St., East of Broadway. 'Phone, Bryant 10.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50.
Extra Matinee Columbus Day (Tues.)
"Best comic opera in years."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
JOHN CORT Presents A NEW THREE-ACT COMIC OPERA
THE PRINCESS PAT
BOOK AND LYRICS by HENRY BLOSSOM. Music by VICTOR HERBERT.
with
Eleanor Painter

NOW READY!
COMPLETE VOCAL SCORE OF
"The Princess Pat"
By HENRY BLOSSOM and VICTOR HERBERT.
And the following numbers published separately:
"Love Is the Best of All"
"Neapolitan Love Song (T'Amo!)"
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"Two Laughing Irish Eyes"
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Piano Selection, Fox Trot, &c.
On sale at theatre where music is sold.
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LEXINGTON THEATRE. 51st St. & Lex. Av. Phone Plaza 6119.
Prices: Evenings, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c & $1. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 25 & 50c
Week starting TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:20.
SELWYN AND COMPANY Present
SOMETHING ABOUT THE STAGE.
The Show Shop
By James Forbes, author of "The Chorus Lady"
With George Sidney & Zelda Sears.
Week Oct. 18th—"TWIN BEDS."
Today—2 BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS

STANDARD THEATRE. B'way & 90th St. 'Phone River. 42.
Prices: Evs. 25c to $1. Sat. Mats., 25c to 75c. Bargain Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c & 50c.
Week Starting TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:30.
H. H. FRAZEE Presents
THE LAUGH SENSATION OF THE YEAR.
"A Full House"
By FRED JACKSON.
With May Vokes, Geo. Parsons & H. Corthell.
Is Your Name on the Subscription List?
Week Oct. 18, CYRIL MAUDE in "GRUMPY."
SUNDAY, Oct. 17th CREATORE AND HIS BAND

YORK 116th St., Near Lenox Ave. 'Phone Morningside 1354.
Ev. 25 to $1. Sat. Mat. 25 to 75c
Bargain Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c & 50c
Week Starting TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:20.
SELWYN & CO. Present
Twin Beds
By Salisbury Field & Margaret Mayo.
5TH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
Is Your Name on the Subscription List?
Week Oct. 18—"A PAIR OF SIXES."
To-day—Continuous Vaudeville, 1 to 11.

Boston Grand Opera Co.
in conjunction with the
Pavlowa
IMPERIAL BALLET RUSSE
Lexington THEATRE, 51st St. & Lexington Ave.
2 WEEKS BEGINNING OCT. 25th.
CAST INCLUDES—GIOVANNI ZENATELLO, MARIA GAY, MAGGIE TEYTE, RICCARDO MARTIN, FELICE LYNE, GEORGE BAKLANOFF, AMLAKI MIURA, JOSE MARDONES, PIPOLITO LAZZARO, MAY SCHEIDER, LUISA VILLANI, THOMAS CHALMERS, and ANNA PAVLOWA.
ORCHESTRA OF 80—CHORUS OF 70. BALLET OF 40.
REPERTOIRE OF NOVELTIES
PRICES: Boxes, $50 & $40; Orch., $5 & $4; Bal'cy, $4 & $3; 2d Balc., $2 & $1.
SEATS FOR ALL Performances On Sale TO-MORROW At the Box Office.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c.
2,000 CHOICE SEATS; 50c.
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50
1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY. BEGIN'G MON. MAT., OCT. 11TH.
PALACE THEATRE'S
Fall Fashion Show
Featuring: EMILIE LEA
More than $1,000,000 in gems, gowns, furs, negligee, lingerie, sport clothes, hats, feathers, boots loaned by the supreme creative artists of style.
TWENTY MODELS FAIR AS DIANA.
Five magnificent scenes showing How Cinderella Became the Best Dressed Woman in the World.
Luxury run mad—A riot of extravagance—Climax of sartorial splendor—What every woman wants.
COSTLIEST FEATURE EVER STAGED.
Princess Olga Olonova of Petrograd—Russia's stateliest beauty—wearing $750,000 in diamonds and precious stones fashioned into ornaments of the new exquisite modes by E. M. Gattle & Co. A gem slave clothed in jewels bonded and guarded.
Kings' Treasuries and Queens' Wardrobes Outdone in Richness.
Staged and directed by May Tully.

EDWARD ABELES
SUPPORTED BY ROY FAIRCHILD AND J. WOOD in "SELF DEFENCE."
A NEW SENSATIONAL PLAY by GEORGE H. BROADHURST.

DEBUT IN VAUDEVILLE.
RUSSIA'S MOST FASCINATING DANCER, THE PET OF PETROGRAD, —THE IDOL OF NEW YORK.
Lubowska
IN DANCES OF OLD EGYPT AND NEWEST IMPRESSIONIST EUROPE. DIVINELY ORIGINAL.

ADLER & ARLINE	MARYON VADIE & CO.	THE BAGGESENS
KATE SAM	JAMES JACK	
Flinore & Williams	Hussey & Boyle	
"THE HUNTER AND THE HUNTER-ESS."	"THE NEW CHAUFFEUR."	

ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED BY INSISTENT POPULAR DEMAND.
CICCOLINI
IN AN ENTIRELY NEW REPERTOIRE.
"I consider Ciccolini the World's Greatest Tenor."—MELBA.

CENTRAL PARK WEST 62ND TO 63RD STREET
The Century
PHONE 8800 COL. EVES. 8:15 MATS. TUESDAY—THURS. & SAT. 2:15
Eves. 25c to $2. Sat. Mats. & Sun. Nights, 25c to $1.50. Tues. & Thurs. Mats., 25c to $1.
THE ONLY CONTINENTAL MUSIC HALL IN AMERICA
WORD OF MOUTH IS MAKING
NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
The Biggest Musical Success in Theatrical History
NEW FEATURES THIS WEEK
LAUNCHING THE SHIP OF PEACE
The Biggest and Most Impressive Scene Ever Presented, and "A MASTERPIECE OF PANTOMIME," entitled
"THE CAT AND THE CANARY"
TONIGHT 3RD BIG SUNDAY CONCERT
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAM
TRIXIE FRIGANZA, VERA MICHELENA, BLOSSOM SEELEY, WILL ROGERS, BERT LESLIE, BONITA & LEW HEARN, CROSS & JOSEPHINE, FLANAGAN & EDWARDS, CLIFTON WEBB & EILEEN MOLYNEUX, CAMERON SISTERS, CARBREY BROTHERS, MARIE LAVARRE, MABEL ELAINE, and ADELAIDE & HUGHES.
PRICES 25c TO $1.50.
TUESDAY & THURSDAY MATINEES, 25c TO $1.00

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TUESDAY (COLUMBUS DAY).
3RD BIG MONTH | THE DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH!
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
BY THE AUTHORS OF "ADELE," "ALMA" AND OTHERS.
WITH A NOTABLE CAST, INCLUDING
NATALIE ALT, GEO. BALDWIN, WM. DANFORTH, FRED WALTON
AND AN OPERA SINGING ENSEMBLE.

COLUMBIA B'WAY AND 47TH ST. BURLESQUE
ENTIRELY NEW SHOW EVERY WEEK
2 BIG CONCERTS To-Day At 2:15, 15c, 25c, 50c. At 8:15, 25c, 50c, 75c.
Com. To-morrow Aft'n, BURLESQUE'S SUPERLATIVE OFFERING!
"SLIDING"
BILLY WATSON
and "JANITOR HIGGINS"
ED LEE WROTHE
BOTH IN ONE GREAT BURLESQUE CARNIVAL.
A VERITABLE RIOT OF FUN, MELODY AND PRETTY GIRLS.
WORLD SERIES GAMES BY WIRE READ FROM STAGE.
Twice Daily. Popular Prices. Smoking.

F. F. PROCTOR'S
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"HAMLET" AT THE FRONT

The trench scene in "Under Fire" at the Hudson shows a group of soldiers engrossed in a game of poker, and here is a story of a Shakespearean production made within sound of the German guns. How the soldiers gave "Hamlet," with themselves as costumers, scene painters, and actors, is told in this account, sent by a special correspondent to The London Times.

IT is difficult to realize that before leaving France I saw "Hamlet" performed by soldiers of the British Expeditionary Force within a few hours' distance of the firing line. An officer of high standing who saw the play hit off the situation: "Our men do not live by bully beef alone; they need some food for the mind, and there is nothing better for them than the great thoughts of our great writers." The play was performed in costume, with scenery painted in camp, and with not a word misplaced or forgotten in the rendering.

Four scenes were chosen—the Ghost scene, the room in the castle where Hamlet decides on revenge, the great soliloquy, and the graveyard. The cast was chosen on the spot, neighboring towns and libraries were scoured for copies of the play, as there was no time to send to England. Luck turned our way, copies were secured, and in a town close by was a branch of a Paris theatrical costumer. Horatio looked more like Henry VIII. on the Field of Cloth of Gold than the friend of Hamlet, while Hamlet's costume reminded one more of Madame Tussaud's than of Sir J. Forbes-Robertson; but on active service one cannot be particular.

The Colonel commanding the base was informed of what was in progress on the Saturday evening; he suggested scenery. Imagine the burst of joy when we discovered a Sergeant Major who had been stage carpenter. We went altogether to the Y. M. C. A., where the play was to be performed; there we found two A. S. C. men working at the stage, and actually preparing footlights. The thrilling moment in the preparations came when two privates of the London Scottish offered to paint the scenery if we could find paint and brushes. The difficulty of bringing together all the equipment left us until Monday morning before we began, and I still wonder if there is anything in military or civil life to approach the calm confidence of these men who were to play Hamlet that night, and at 10 A. M. of the same day were faced with a few boxes of dry paint, some brushes, and several square yards of canvas stretched on tent poles; but they did it, and just before the play began the last scene was carefully slung up, still wet.

Long before the time of starting, a great queue assembled. The colonels and officers of the battalions represented honored the production by their presence; also the matrone and nursing staff of the hospitals, and over a thousand men gained admission. The doors and windows of the hut were opened so that the crowd outside could hear. Yet during this growing excitement we were shutting out the thought that any one of our company of actors and stagehands might be called on duty any minute, for most of them were standing by waiting to go to the firing line. The curtains were drawn and, instead of the usual respectful silence that greets the opening of a scene in Hamlet, there were yells of full-throated applause.

Hamlet was embarrassed by the cheers of the gods at the splendid fresh colors in the scenery, for many of these men had not seen stage colors since they left home, and for the time being Hamlet's scenery outshone Hamlet. Before the play was half through we breathed easily and knew the experiment to be justified. The life behind the scenes was distinctly of the emergency type. A careless gunner smudged out of existence a whole tower of Elsinore with his shirt sleeve. Men accustomed for many months to obey suddenly found themselves in command. One was told to stitch up a hole in silk hose with a darning needle; another wanted a belt; "Give him a puttee." "My face is too white for the footlights;" "Here, stick on some red distemper;" and I believe the red distemper is still "stuck on."

The company got itself together in an hour; it learned its parts from two books in the spare time allowed in three days; it painted and erected its scenery in less than twelve hours, and acted, in a way that baffled the keenest critics, to an audience whose vociferous approval would make any actor—Shakespearean or variety—green with envy. Hamlet will long be remembered; a six foot two inch Horatio and limping with a convalescent ankle could not, through physical disparity, keep himself within his shadow; the Ghost wore a fine suit of old French armor shrouded in white muslin. The proceedings were brought to a close by Henry V., clothed in all his shining accoutrements before Harfleur. Flashing his great sword he cried out the famous speech before the battle:

Once more unto the breach, dear friends,
once more,
Or close the wall up with your English
dead—

and so on, right through breathlessly to

The game's afoot, follow your spirit
And upon this charge,
Cry God for Harry, England, and St.
George!

The effect was electrical. Had the bugle sounded the charge every man would have rushed out of that building, on the instant, as he was. All the latent warrior spirit of our race seemed to leap to a flame. As we went out into the still night our hearts were stronger, our minds brighter, our courage high, and in the quiet stars above brooded the certain promise of victorious and lasting peace.

HIPPODROME REFURBISHED

EVERYTHING new but the name," is the slogan Charles Dillingham has adopted for the Hippodrome, which with its new show has placed the block it occupies on Sixth Avenue back on the map. Before one enters the building one is impressed with the change, and once inside the atmosphere is so altered it seems like a different playhouse.

The difference is perceptible to the sense of smell as well as to that of sight. One of the features that militated against the Hippodrome in other years was the menagerie odor that permeated the building. This came from the stables below the auditorium where every kind of beast was kept. The new show has very few animal actors, and one of the first things Mr. Dillingham did upon assuming control was to purchase vast quantities of disinfectants, seal the building up and subject it to a fumigating process for several days. The result is an odorless theatre.

One structural alteration in the auditorium wrought the great difference so noticeable and yet so difficult to identify. This was the addition of a new proscenium arch about fifteen feet in front of the old proscenium opening. This gives the stage pictures the conventional framing and without detracting from the feeling of immensity adds an intimate touch. Above the proscenium is a large mural of heroic proportions, and a draw curtain of red and gold lends warmth and richness to the auditorium.

The shallow boxes on either side of the stage have been built out and the combined effect of this and the new proscenium is one of greater intimacy. As a matter of fact, there is an additional row of orchestra chairs, a narrowing of the orchestra pit making this possible, but the new arrangement produces the illusion of a much shallower orchestra floor.

In the old proscenium opening the largest steel curtain in the world has been installed as a precaution against fire. It is 48x96 feet, built of channel irons and steel plates, with additional covering of sheet asbestos. The curtain weighs thirty tons, and it was necessary to reinforce the structure to carry the load, which is distributed at ten different points. The curtain is hung on wire cables and is operated by hydraulic plungers. The mechanism is so arranged that in case of emergency a light manila cord can be cut and the curtain released and dropped within forty seconds.

For the skating scene a refrigerating plant was installed. It has a thirty-ton compressor, and its 15,000 feet of coils are so arranged in the tank as to freeze a uniform thickness of eight inches of ice.

The interior has been entirely redecorated. The color scheme is cream and gold with crimson hangings. The use of Tungsten lamps throws the great auditorium into a blaze of brilliance between acts and sends light into corners that formerly were allowed to remain deep in dust.

IN THE MOVIES

An ambassador of Thomas Ince is camping on the trail of Mary Anderson, now Mme. de Navarro, bent upon tempting "Our Mary" from her retirement. Madame has persistently refused all offers to return to the stage in the flesh, but is listening at least to the siren call of the camera man, who is pointing out to the one-time stage idol that she owes something to posterity. Mr. Ince wants Mme. de Navarro for a series of the comedies Lester Wallack produced.

Rose Coghlan, of the famous Wallackian old comedy epoch, has already enjoyed screen triumphs. Mr. Ince and his associates would not hesitate to permit John Drew to write out his own contract if he will consent to appear before the camera in the old comedy rôles which first gave him fame.

With the return to Hollywood, Cal., recently of Cecil B. De Mille, Director General of the Lasky Feature Play Company, and Jesse L. Lasky, President of the concern, it was announced that elaborate plans for the enlargement of the Lasky studios had been completed.

The principal addition to the plant will be a great laboratory with capacity for 600,000 feet of film a week. All prints will be made in the West. Mr. De Mille while in the East visited the plant of the Eastman Company, inspecting the new daylight system of developing which will be inaugurated at the Lasky studios.

Mike Donlin, whose name is synonymous with big league baseball, will make his screen début early this month in "Right Off the Bat," a five-reel comedy drama produced by the Arrow Film Corporation. The story, written by Albert S. Le Vino, covers Donlin's career from early childhood until the day, the proudest in his life, when he was signed by McGraw to play with the Giants. For the first time baseball has been put on the screen in such a fashion that even an Englishman can understand it—and that, as George Ade says, is Accomplishing the Impossible.

"Right Off the Bat" is essentially an outdoor picture. With the exception of nine interior settings all of the five reels are played in the beautiful surroundings of Winsted, Conn., in the very heart of the Berkshire and Litchfield hills. The championship Winsted baseball nine appears in the picture, with many well-known league players headed by John J. McGraw, "Moose" Miller of Cincinnati, and Jerry O'Connel.

The German war pictures, which have been shown to audiences aggregating 150,000 persons, it is estimated, during the past three weeks in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, will be shown this week in Spooner's Theatre and the Manhattan Opera House.

The ingenuity of the motion picture director is proverbial. It has had no better illustration than a recent occurrence in Yonkers, at the doors of the Famous Players Film Company's studio.

Edwin S. Porter and Hugh Ford were collaborating on the production of "The White Pearl," in which Marie Doro is starred. It is an Oriental story which naturally requires the employment of numerous Chinese. One of these "Chinese" lost his queue in a scene which was played in the water. The man was "registered" and there were other scenes in which he must appear. There was no costumer in the town and it would mean the loss of too much time to dispatch a man to New York for the queue. What could they do?

The directorial eye chanced upon the swishing tail of a horse hitched to a delivery wagon standing across the street. That was the natural answer to the question—but how long before the driver would return? Nothing chanced, nothing gained—so there emerged from the studio five silent figures, four of which clustered aimlessly about the horse, as if wrapped in admiration, while a fifth, who closely resembled a motion picture director, was seen to approach the kicking end of the animal armed with a pair of sheare.

Snip! Snip! And before the doeing horse realized what had happened he wae minue a large portion of his fly chaser. Five figures stole noiselessly back to the studio—and the Chinaman had his queue.

A valuable theatrical property wae bequeathed to the motion-picture screen yesterday, when the Charles Frohman Company completed arrangements for starring Marie Doro in an elaborate film version of "Diplomacy," to be produced by the Famous Players Film company. It was only a year ago that Miss Doro was seen with William Gillette and Blanche Bates in a revival of this celebrated play at the Empire. "Diplomacy" will be the ninth Charles Frohman production to be transferred to the screen.

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HOTEL NETHERLAND
FIFTH AVENUE AT 59TH STREET.
Finest location in New York City.

For Winter Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors.
Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

THE BERKELEY
Fifth Av. and Ninth St.
A distinctive Apartment Hotel, Refurnished and modernized throughout.
2, 3 and 4 room Apartments with private bath, furnished or unfurnished.
DAVID H. KNOTT, WM. J. KNOTT.

Hotel Walton
104 W. 70th St.
APARTMENTS
Furnished and Unfurnished
By the year from $450
Restaurant, table d'hote, and a la carte at moderate prices.

Hotel Marlton
3-5 West 8th Street, New York.
Near Fifth Avenue and Washington Square Park.
Quiet, refined family hotel, in the most convenient and desirable residential section downtown.
Parlor bedroom and bath, $80 to $40 a week for 2 persons, American plan; parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath at equally low rate.
Ground floor apartment, furnished or unfurnished.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
HOTEL HARGRAVE
110, 112 WEST 72D ST., N. Y. CITY.
Subway Express and Elevated Stations on same block.
Catering only to a Discriminating Clientele.
Single room, with private bath, $2 day up. Larger suites same proportion.
Special Rates by the Month and Year.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
PRICES MODERATE.
GOOD MUSIC.
J. Wade McGrath, Mgr.

For Women Exclusively
HOTEL RUTLEDGE
Lexington Ave. at 30th St.
NEW YORK
All Outside, Light, Sunny Rooms. Complete Hotel Service. Rates Include All Meals.
Rooms with running water: Single, $12.00; Double, $20.00 per week.
Rooms with bath: Single, $15.00; double, $25.00 per week.
Any number of rooms to suit permanent occupants.
Under new management.

HANLEY'
IN YONKERS
On B'way—15 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park.
THE SUBURBAN RESTAURANT BEAUTIFUL
Service Perfect.
Dancing, Entertainment.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath ... 2.50

Hotel MARGARET
97 Columbia Heights, BROOKLYN.
Within a stone's throw of the harbor, the Margaret's windows show the full panorama of ships that pass in and out of the port. Atop the building is a delightful solarium, where our guests bask in warmth during the Winter days and see all that goes on for miles around. The financial district is just across the river.
Rates are famously low.
Large room with bath (two persons), $45 per month; two rooms with bath, $60.
Quiet, refinement, homelikeness, perfect service and proximity to all centres are but the more important advantages of the Margaret. Meals table d'hote and a la carte.
Before taking Winter quarters let me show you one of our unusual apartments. Three minutes' walk from end of Brooklyn Bridge.
E. D. DE PUY, Manager.
Formerly with Hotel Plaza, N. Y.

A Home for the Discriminating,
New Weston HOTEL
Madison Ave., at 49th St.
ACCESSIBLE—EXCLUSIVE
MODERATE RATES.
Unfurnished Apartments on Yearly Leases.
Furnished Apartments and Rooms with bath, permanently or transiently; every bedroom with bath. Restaurant a la carte; reasonable charges; exceptional cuisine. S. G. CLAYTON, President.

The Anderson
102 WEST 80TH STREET,
One Square to Central Park.
FACTS
Cozy and homelike—excellent character of guests.
American Plan; meals at fixed prices.
Cooking by women, which insures wholesomeness and cleanliness.
Sunny 2-room apartments, with large bath and 2 closets, furnished or unfurnished for permanent guests.
The Misses Anderson, Props.

DINE AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE
Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
(J. Charlton Rivers, Prop.)
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
UNEXCELLED SERVICE

"As much like home as a hotel can be."
HOTEL BRISTOL
122-124 West 49th Street
NEW YORK
American Plan $3.00 and $3.50 Per Day
European Plan $1.50 to $2.50 Per Day
Several attractive suites available for permanent rental.
For 2 Persons 2 Rooms with Bath.
EUROPEAN—$17.50-$21-$25-$28 per week.
AMERICAN—$17.50-$40-$42-$45 per week.

Silhouette Room, Hotel Martinique
BROADWAY and 32d Street.
"THE CUT-UPS"
A Musical Entertainment During Dinner and Supper.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HOTEL GRAFTON
Washington, D.C. Ridgley Mills, Mgr. Am. Plan.

In all the essentials and refinements that distinguish the finer hotels the
HOTEL BOSSERT
yields to none. Modern in the sense that every facility for comfort and entertainment is provided, luxuriously and attractively appointed, this hotel possesses at the same time the charm of a home-like atmosphere. Beauty and exclusiveness are combined with accessibility in its location.
Situated on Brooklyn Heights, commanding a sweeping view of the harbor, yet within twenty minutes of the business, shopping and amusement centres, the Hotel Bossert is equally desirable for short or seasonal stays.
Attractively Furnished Apartments, Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $1,050 to $1,750 per year. Parlor, 2 Bedrooms and Bath, $1,800 to $3,000 per year. Larger suites at proportionate prices.
Unfurnished Apartments by the year.
HOTEL BOSSERT Under New Management
Montague, Hicks, Remsen Sts. BURTON F. WHITE, Mgr.

GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL
118 West 57th Street.
Phone, 1900—Circle.
Room & Bath.....$2.00 and $2.50
Suites .....$5.00 and $6.00
Service Free.
The first of the Thursday After Dinner Dances which proved so popular last season will be held on October 14.
A Special Home Dinner at $1.00 per cover from 6 to 8:30 o'clock.
Dancing from 9:30 to 1:00.
Table Reservations Should Be Made Early.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Subway Station at Door
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES
Furnished or Unfurnished for Long or Short Periods
Transient Rates $2.50 per Day Up
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHEN ROOMS ARE OCCUPIED BY TWO PERSONS.

Breakfast 35c-50c
Luncheon 60c
Tea with Waffles.....80c
Club Dinner .....75c & $1
Open Sundays & Holidays.
The Fernery
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.
Miss Tucker, 22 East 33d Street.

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th.
Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

The "Exceptional School"
MR. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B.
The American Authority on Modern Dancing.
FIFTH AVENUE——NEW YORK
Thorley Building, Northwest Corner Forty-sixth St.
Telephone BRYANT 6321.
All the Season's Newest Dances:
Globe Trot Exposition Waltz National One-Step
National Fox Trot Waltz Canter, Etc.
If you want the latest and not the old-fashioned dancing, secure the services of a SPECIALIST and avoid the ordinary "dancing school."
Mr. Wilson originated the idea of specializing in private instruction and opened his studios with that idea in mind. Our tuition does not merely teach steps, it develope dancing ability and individuality.
TERMS MOST REASONABLE.
Write for Information Teachers' Normal Course.
Send for "THE DANCE," our beautifully illustrated booklet in colors.

28 Years at This Address Means Something.
MODERN DANCES
ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON..... $1
NINE LESSONS.....$5
Open daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers.
All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ Hours' Dancing, 25c.
Afternoon and Evenings
The Remey SCHOOL FOR DANCING.
917 8th Av., (at 54th St.)
Phone 4557 Columbus.
Send for FREE Illustrated booklet.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES FOR DANCING.
Modern, Aesthetic and Classic Dances. Class and private tuition. Catalogue mailed. Bretton Hall Hotel, 86th St. & Broadway.

MANSFIELD Studios, 33 West 44th Street. Est. 1904. Bryant 4674.
All dances taught privately; each pupil has separate room. Lessons en group. Children's class Sat. A. M. Guaranteed course; terms reasonable. Circulars mailed.
John A. Mons. Miss Mabelle C. Joyce.
Studio closed for the summer.

The OSCAR DURYEA SCHOOLS
47 West 72nd St.
555-7 West 182nd St.
CHILDREN'S, ADULTS' AND TEACHERS' CLASSES.
PRIVATE LESSONS.
THE THREE STEP
A New Dance We Recommend.
Telephones { 6212 Columbus 8807 Audubon

LOUIS H. CHALIF
Graduate, Russian Imperial Ballet School
Personally teaches teachers, in daily normal classes for interpretive, simplified classic, racial and ballroom dancing, at 7 West 42nd St., N. Y.

LILLIAN LANG ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO
ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.
30 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING, Broadway, 86th-87th Sts.
All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 6485 Schuy.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 888

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

MINOR REPAIRS CUT DOWN EXPENSES FOR AUTO TIRES

Careful Driving and Common Sense Also Will Keep Bills From Mounting, Says Head of Y. M. C. A. Auto School.

When a tire buyer is told by the dealer that a tire is guaranteed for so many miles, the manufacturer expects to make good—he expects if the tire falls down on performance to replace or at least make an allowance for the mileage short. As a matter of fact they do not have to do this on thousands of tires which are defective, for the reason that the auto owner has not kept his part of the bargain. Nine times out of ten this is because the user of the tire does not know how it ought to be treated and doctored and cajoled into doing all that it is expected to do.

Tires are a great deal like a human being, according to H. C. Brokaw, Principal of the West Side Y. M. C. A. auto school; are just as finicky and contrary; and it takes a good insight into their makeup if one would get the most out of them.

"One of the chief causes of tire deterioration," said Mr. Brokaw last week, "is lack of care—absolute neglect. Drivers send their machines over all kinds of roads, regardless of ruts, and stones, and glass or junk in the roadway, and then cannot understand why the tires are all cut up about it. Worse than that, they don't seem to understand that a cut tire needs as much and as prompt attention as a cut finger—perhaps more, for nature will mend the one; the other has no such luck.

"The first thing to do when you discover a cut is to clean it out and jiffy in one of the good solutions sold, which will cement the edges together. If the cut is not too large or too deep it will mend easily and give little trouble, if care is taken. If it is a large cut a vulcanizer should be visited. The cement should hold long enough for that. It will keep out water, which rots the fabric quickly, and sand, which makes blisters alongside the tread. Only a slight patch is needed. If water and sand get in it is almost impossible to vulcanize in a patch, and when it is done it probably will not last. Tires should be inspected regularly and often and attended to intelligently. This will save the auto owner lots of harsh thoughts—not to say language—and cut down one of the big items of maintenance.

"Some drivers, too, never seem to think of favoring an auto tire at times of greatest strain. They will whirl around a corner as fast as their nerve and the traffic cop will allow and then wonder why it is that the tread wears away so quickly. They do not seem to know that under such circumstances there is a steady grind of tire upon pavement, and grind means wear.

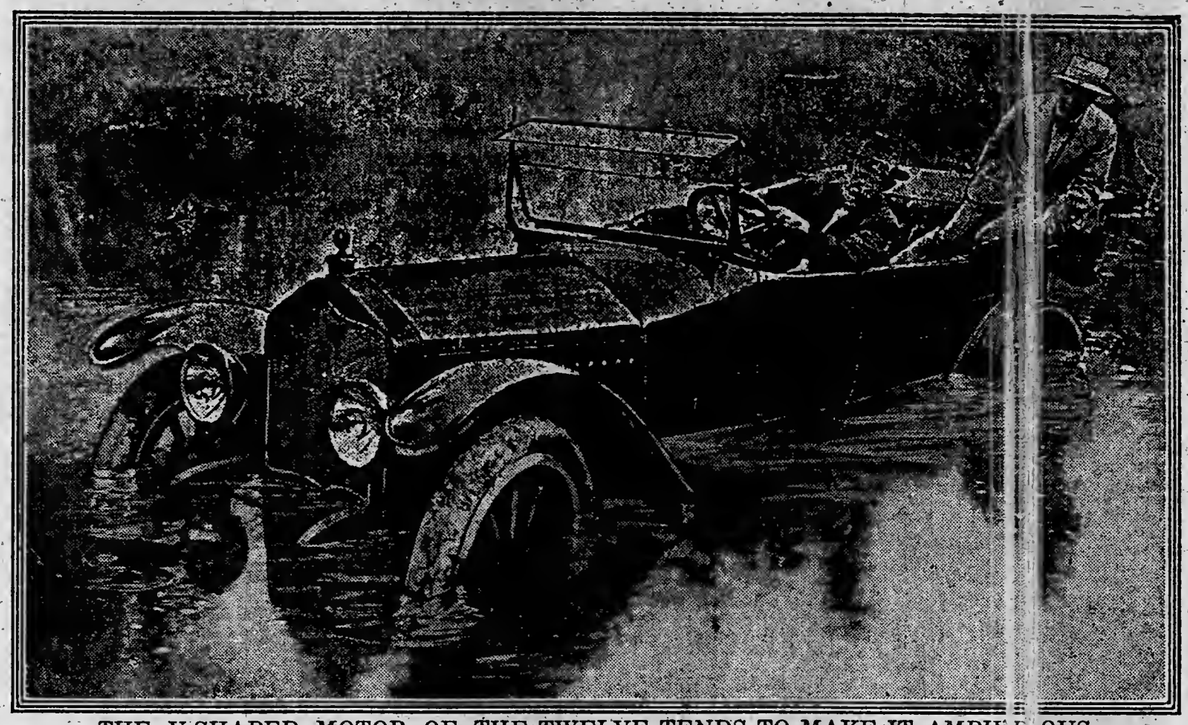
"Another set of drivers will run along for weeks without noticing that the steering gear is out of true. Perhaps the machine has hit something and the equalizing rod is bent just a trifle. It may not be enough to see with the eye, but it is off true and one or both of the tires grinds with every revolution. The speed with which the tread will wear away depends upon the character of the roadway. On gravel or macadam roads it is fast. The manufacturer will not replace a tire worn out that way if he can detect the cause, and experience has taught him where to look for it. I know a man who wore a pair of front tires through to the fabric because the wheels were not true and raised a fuss because the tire replacement man disclaimed responsibility after testing the wheels. The roll and slide motion combined will work havoc with the best tire and should be corrected.

"A harsh clutch does the same work in a little different way. A clutch which grips too hard will cause the wheels to slide and wear. The brake, also, should not be too positive, but be adjusted to work easily, so that the wheel will stop turning just as the momentum is spent, to prevent sliding. Both brakes should be adjusted alike, or one will grip the wheel fast and the other turn. The gripped tire will scrape along, and the pavement cuts the tire like a rasp.

"Another set of men forget that oil and grease and gasoline and tires are natural enemies, just like the Germans and French. They allow the machine to stand in the garage where there are pools of oil or gas. Gasoline will dissolve gum rubber. It will disintegrate the tire, which is a composition of rubber, soapstone, and other things, so that it wears out quickly. Lubricating oil and grease hasten the decay of rubber and shorten the life of the tire. Besides, there is no sense in wasting oil and gas, and if some one else allows it to spill on the pavement the wise man will keep out of the mess.

"We are coming to the wet season now and especial care is needed for the tire. Rubber cuts easily when the sharp edge of the cutting agent is wet. Tire workers dip their knives in water to facilitate the work. Go out on a road where there is glass, or sharp stones dripping from a rain, and the tire is an easy mark. A wet day on a sharp gravel road will fill the tires full of small cuts. Nonskid chains are needed, also, especially on asphalt, to prevent slipping and consequent wear. The chains give a tire hard wear and should always be adjusted to permit the chains to work around, otherwise where the transverse chains pinch the tread will be loosened.

"Tubes should be kept in the shoes where possible. If folded up they are likely to harden on the creases and crack on the surface, blowing out easily. Tubes in excess of shoes carried should be folded carefully and be kept in a bag to prevent chafing on tools or box."



THE V-SHAPED MOTOR OF THE TWELVE TENDS TO MAKE IT AMPHIBIOUS.

One of the new National "Highway" twelve-cylinder cars is shown above fording a stream which would be impassable under most circumstances for a motor car. In this model the carburetor and magneto are placed, however, in the V between the cylinder blocks, and thus they are high and dry even when the water is far above the hubs.

HUGO DISCUSSES FUEL.

Secretary of State Believes Substitutes for Gasoline Available.

Anxiety in the motoring world over the rise in the price of gasoline is due not so much to the grievance of the moment as to the fear of the future, according to Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State. There is a determination to experiment with alternative fuels, he believes, of which there are several more or less suitable, and to adopt carburetors constructed for their proper vaporization.

"The most favored of alternative fuels is paraffin," said he last week, "which, in consequence of the comparative difficulty of breaking it up properly into vapor form, needs a special design of carburetor, but the only drawbacks are odor, oiliness and a tendency to produce carbon deposits in the cylinders. Benzol is in many ways superior to paraffin, and it has the advantage of being easily vaporized, and its behavior in the carburetor and cylinders is very similar to that of gasoline.

"The only other available liquid fuel which can now be considered is alcohol. But this spirit does not present the same prospect as paraffin or benzol, while the difficulties attending its manufacture in large quantities renders it unlikely that it will be generally used as a power producer for many years to come. If the motor car world desires to escape from the grip of the wholesale gasoline producers, it must undertake seriously and systematically experiments with both benzol and paraffin, and manufacturers of automobiles must consider new designs for carburetors which will use heavier fuels."

SPACE ALLOTTED FOR AUTO SHOWS

Chamber of Commerce Makes Drawings for Allotments—Rules on Model Date.

At ono of the biggest meetings ever held by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, with more than eighty companies attending, space was allotted for the automobile shows of New York and Chicago. The number of exhibitors for both cars and accessories is greater than at any of the previous affairs and with the arrival of late applications there will be little space available at either the New York show beginning at Grand Central Palace on New Year's Eve or the affair at Chicago which opens on January 22. The usual automobile banquet will be held during show week.

The committee appointed with a view to recommending a uniform time for announcing new models reported that with the varying opinions and the fact that announcement time was a problem which each manufacturer had to solve for himself, it would be inopportune to attempt to bring about any effective co-operation at this time. The meeting formally decided to standardize treads in motor cars at 56 inches after July 31, 1916.

The Traffic Department's report indicated continued record shipments of motor cars. This has resulted in a shortage of automobile freight cars, but the makers are co-operating with the railroads in having shipments taken up promptly.

Members of the N. A. C. C. were served first with space at both New York and Chicago, the cars receiving allotments being as follows: Overland, Buick, Studebaker, Cadillac, Maxwell, Hudson, Reo, Dodge, Chalmers, Hupp, Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Chevrolet, Paige-Detroit, Franklin, Chandler, Austin, Kline, Stearns, Locomobile, Allen, Stutz, Peerless, Pullman, National, Moon, Marmon, Velie, Apperson, Auburn, Mercer, F. I. A. T., Moline, Lozier, Scripps-Booth, Great Western, Briscoe, Cole, Pathfinder, Inter-State, King, Regal, Glide, Elkhart, Kissel, White, Lexington-Howard, Olds, Winton, Jeffery, McFarlan, Cunningham, Westcott, Mitchell, Haynes, Oakland, Briggs-Detroiter, Imperial, Marion, Saxon, Case, Argo, Empire, Grant, Paterson, Premier, Hollier, Jackson, and Abbott-Detroit. Electric manufacturers allotted space were: Anderson, Baker, R. & L., Ohio, Milburn, Waverley, and Woods.

Among the others who secured space were: Metz, Crow, Davis, Trumbull, Herff-Brooks, Enger, Remington, Dort, Owen, Standard, Monitor, All Steel, Sun, Sterling, Elgin, and Farmack.

GOOD ROADS STATE'S GREATEST ASSET

Non-Resident Tourists in 250,000 Cars Left Millions of Dollars in the State Last Year.

Its system of improved connected highways is New York State's greatest asset today, according to John N. Carlisle, ex-State Highway Commissioner, whose annual report for 1914 has just been issued. Besides the direct value of the road system to residents, the improved highways attracted non-resident automobile tourists in great numbers, conservatively estimated at more than 250,000 cars during the year, and millions of dollars were left in the State by these tourists.

The State now stands first in highway construction, having completed and accepted 863 miles of road last year and contracted for 1,148 miles, a large amount of which is now open to traffic. Fully half of the whole system of nearly 12,000 miles of State and county highways laid out for improvement under the $100,000,000 bond issues has been completed. If extended in... roads would ... City to San F...

The policy ... been to con... stantial road... cities—either ... with a concrete ... roads are ... with heavy ... miles of ... eighty-one ... built last year. ... of 863 ... bituminous ... were water-b... maintenance ... macadam ... now consider... problem con... highway work.

Select Rout... ...st Lincoln Memorial.

A committee ... of Washington and Baltimore ... ness men, headed by Colonel Robert ... N. Harper, has made a final selection ... of the road through Maryland ... will take the tourist past the $3,000 Lincoln Memorial now under ... se of construction in Washington ... d through Baltimore, and act as ... eeder to the Lincoln Highway. ... road will be marked with signs ... rming with those approved by the ... ational Lincoln Highway Associa... on other feeder roads.



"Birds of a feather"

After all it is not remarkable that you generally find the *best* cars covered with tops of

Genuine

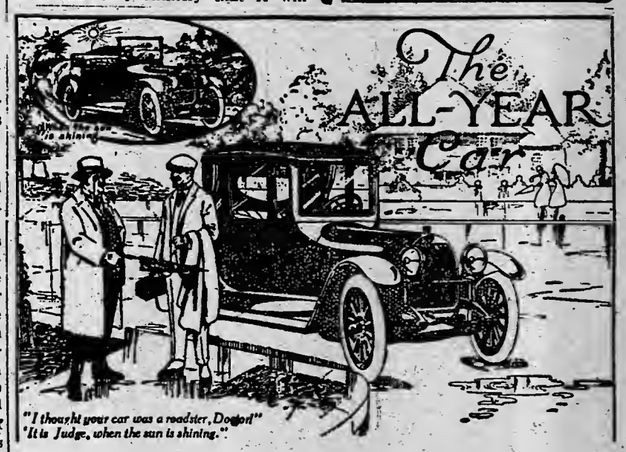
Pantasote

The manufacturer who puts *his own best* into his cars provides the *best* he can *find* in top material.

Genuine Pantasote is the top material that is *known* for the perfect shelter it provides, for its ability to withstand the hardships of all weather, folding and misuse and for lasting neatness which is in harmony with a handsome car.

It stays *new*—it keeps the car looking *new*.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City



"I thought your car was a roadster, Dodge!"
"It is Judge, when the sun is shining."

The ALL-YEAR Car

For All Seasons

For the New Yorker who wants a car he can use continuously—for both business and family use—we are showing an ideal model of the Kissel ALL-YEAR idea.

Here is a refined, comfortable, well appointed Coupe for cold weather and a smart and sociable four passenger roadster for warm weather—the two in one. Changes can be quickly made—in your own garage without expert aid.

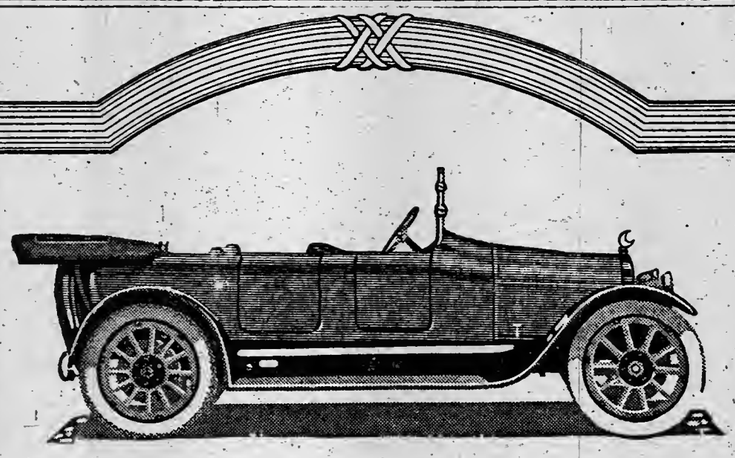
KISSELKAR
Every Inch a Car

KisselKars are *manufactured* cars—built in one factory—as distinctive in structural excellence as in appearance.

The new KisselKar touring and roadster models are remarkable values—$1050 to $1750. The ALL-YEAR Cars—touring cars and roadsters with Detachable Sedan and Coupe Tops—cost from $1450 to $2000.

Come in and see them.

Clodio & Engs, METROPOLITAN DISTRIBUTORS New York City
CIRCLE BUILDING TEL. COL. 510
Brooklyn—Royal Garage, 1005 Greene Ave. Bayside—George Henschel Greenpoint—Alex Zaves
White Plains—KisselKar Garage Suffern—Piper Blanchard Hempstead—National Garage
Newark—A. T. Bruce, 226 Central Ave. Staten Island—Granite Motor Co.



A DISTINCTIVE motor car, different from ordinary makes. With pleasing lines, conservative in style. A car with ample power, yet economical to run. Comfortable to ride in or to drive. A spacious body with deep cushions upholstered in genuine Spanish leather. The new Continental light piston type motor. The perfected Delco electric system. Smooth acting disc clutch. Double universal joints assuring perfect alignment. Gasoline tank in rear with vacuum feed. Mechanically a sound car.

1916 MOON models ready for immediate delivery
Six—30—5 Passenger $1195
Six—40—7 Passenger $1495

MOON
MOON MOTOR CAR CO of N.Y.
58th Street at Broadway
New York City

It was in her 1916 Cole 8 that Miss Helen S. Roberts, of Detroit, Mich., while on a pleasure tour and accompanied only by her mother, covered the 198 miles from her home city to Van Wert, Ohio, in the remarkable time of six hours flat—an average of 33 miles an hour, over all kinds of roads. Less than 13 gallons of gasoline were required for the entire trip—an average of better than 15 miles to the gallon.

1916 COLE 8

The Standardized Car

Milady's Dream Come True

It's the feeling of absolute ease and security that you have when you drive the Cole 8 that makes it the ideal car for women. Though there's a world of power at your command, it is as easily controlled as an electric—and as noiseless. Gear shifting is practically eliminated in crowded traffic as well as on the hills. Even a novice at its wheel is mistress of every situation on city street or country road.

And with its ownership comes that added satisfaction of knowing that from the standpoint of refinement, charm and comfort, it is a model of most discriminating taste. May we have the pleasure of an early demonstration?

$1785—f. o. b. Factory

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street
BROOKLYN
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop
NEW YORK
Wallace Motor Car Co.

Cole Motor Car Company
Indianapolis, U.S.A.

A Closed Car FOR $175.00

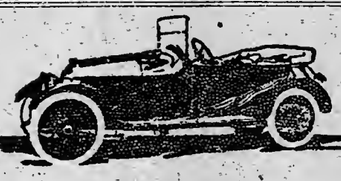
Why Buy a Limousine Body
WHEN
Sterling Sedan Inclosures
CAN BE PURCHASED AT HALF THE PRICE?



FOR ALL OPEN CARS.
ORDER NOW FOR OCTOBER—NOVEMBER DELIVERY

Sterling Top & Equipment Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
518-520-522 West 57th St., New York. Phone 2496-2497 Columbus.

Roadster for three $775



At the Races

YESTERDAY you saw many *Scripps-Booths* at the race. There were two reasons for this.

Its popularity with those interested in such affairs is marked.

Its very distinction separates this roadster so completely from other cars, that each one there would be noticed.

Scripps-Booth

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 WEST 57TH STREET 'Phone, PLAZA 7816
Inspection and purchase may also be made at
USED CAR DEPARTMENT 1677 BROADWAY

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

VIRGINIA ROADS IMPROVED FOR AUTOMOBILE TOURING

Richmond a Centre of Good Roads to Many Places of Great Historic Interest—Shenandoah Valley Replete with Scenic Beauty.

With the improvement of Virginia roads, Richmond is destined to become an important touring gateway between the North and the South. The city stands on land originally owned by Chief Powhatan, whose daughter was the famous Indian Princess, Pocahontas, who married John Rolfe. Its early importance in colonial history, its record as the capital of the Confederacy, and its location as a central point from which tours maye be made to many battlefields, add to its interest.

There are many modern highways out of Richmond. Roads recently completed extend north to Fredericksburg and south to Petersburg. Reaching westward from the city are other highways that are being extended constantly and which will increase the pleasure of trips to the Shenandoah Valley regions. There is also a tourable road along that historic peninsula between the York and James Rivers southeast of Old Point Comfort on Chesapeake Bay. These and other roads are shown on the accompanying map prepared by the touring bureau of the American Automobile Association.

On the road down the peninsula are many places of particular interest. Williamsburg is the oldest incorporated city in America, its charter being dated 1632. Here is the College of William and Mary, the second oldest in the Union, founded in 1692. Its alumni include seventeen Governors, twelve Cabinet Ministers, five signers of the Declaration of Independence, three Presidents, and one Chief Justice. Further on is Jamestown, on an island in the James River, the first English settlement in America, founded in 1607 by John Smith and Christopher Newport. It was here that Pocahontas, in 1614, married John Rolfe. The only landmark is the tower of the church built in 1620.

Continuing down the peninsula there is a detour taking in Yorktown, on the York River, where General Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, Oct. 19, 1781, enacting the closing event in the Revolutionary war. The very end of the peninsula is the site of Old Point Comfort, so named in 1608 by John Smith in gratitude because of its sheltered landing. Near by is Fort Monroe, its eighty acres making it the largest in the United States, and off the point is Hampton Roads, where the famous battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor was fought.

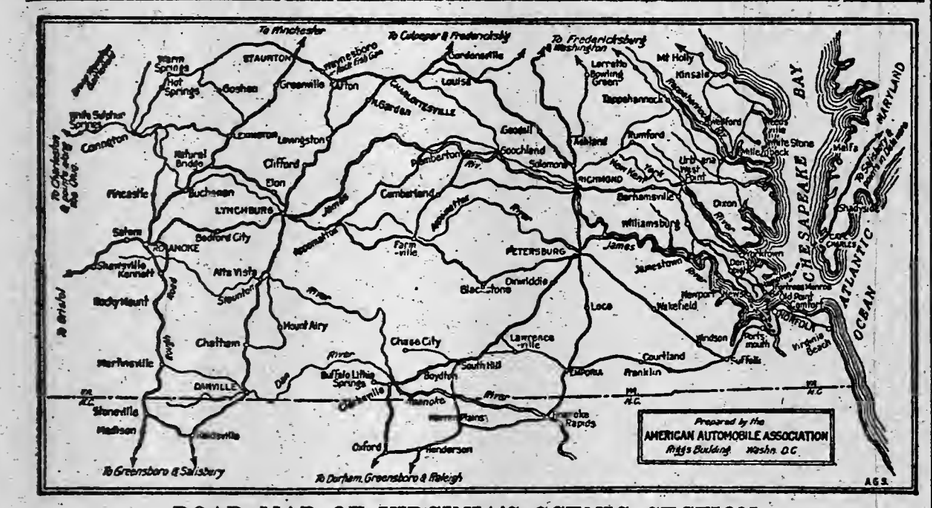
One of the greatest shipyards in America, wherein have been built more warships than at any other plant in this country, is located at Newport News. At Hampton is St. John's Episcopal Church, built in 1668 and in which is a memorial window commemorating the baptism of Pocahontas. Connected with these places at the end of the peninsula is Norfolk, with much to offer to the tourists. It is interesting commercially as the tidewater terminal of eight trunk line railroads and fourteen steamship lines.

From Norfolk a number of delightful trips may be made over excellent roads, including those to Virginia Beach and Ocean View. Nearby is Lynnhaven Bay, famed for its oysters, and Bayville, in which stands the oldest habitable dwelling in the United States. Not far from Norfolk are tablets marking the site where the English settlers first made their landing. A little southwest of Norfolk is Portsmouth, where one of the largest navy yards of the United States is located, with a huge dry dock, perhaps the most important in the country. Four flags have flown over Portsmouth—United States, British, Colonial, and Confederate. Twenty miles distant is Lake Drummond, in the Dismal Swamp, reminiscent of the poet Moore. Petersburg, south of Richmond, has the record of sustaining the longest siege of the civil war. Just outside the city is the Stone Bowl, known as Pocahontas's wash basin.

In the lower section of the Shenandoah Valley, beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains west of Richmond, are Staunton, Lexington, Natural Bridge, and Roanoke. Staunton, birthplace of President Wilson, is a centre for many trips showing nature's wonders. To the southeast, on the way to Richmond, over a grade that has recently been much improved for automobile touring, there is, at the summit, a mountain view which has been compared with some in the Alps. This climb over the Blue Ridge starts at Basic City, near Waynesboro, just after crossing the Shenandoah River. It is known as Rockfish Gap and is the point where early settlers saw and laid claim to the Shenandoah Valley in the name of the King of England. The gap was also an important factor in the frequent passing and repassing of the Federal and Confederate troops between the Shenandoah Valley and the campaigns in and around Richmond during the civil war.

On the way to the capital of Virginia are Charlottesville and Gordonsville, strategic centers of many important battles. Charlottesville was at one time the capital of the State. Among the men of fame who lived here were Thomas Jefferson, President Monroe, and, for a short period, Benjamin Franklin. Near by are the birthplaces of the northwest explorers, Lewis and Clarke. The next notable point of interest down the valley is Natural Bridge. This wonderful limestone formation is 215 feet high, 100 feet wide and 90 feet in its clear span, over a ravine of Cedar Creek. Between Staunton and Natural Bridge is Lexington, with the Washington-Lee University and the Virginia Military Institute. In the crypt under the chapel are buried General Robert E. Lee and T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson.

Further down the valley is Roanoke, which in early days was known as Big Lick. There are many views from the surrounding mountains and that from Mill Mountain Park has been frequently commented upon. West from Staunton and Lexington is a section prolific in springs, famed for their healing value and noted for their gatherings of wealth and fashion from all over the world. Their social fame extends well back into ante bellum days. When the east and west sections of Southern Virginia are connected by modern roads with the North and West, the many points of scenic and historic interest will be visited annually by thousands of tourists who are now shut out because of the lack of traveling facilities.



ROAD MAP OF VIRGINIA'S SCENIC SECTION.

TOURING SHOWS INCREASE.

Despite Unusual Rainfall, Roads Are Being Widely Used.

Although the weather reports throughout the United States show an abnormal rainfall—in many instances the increase being more than 300 per cent.—automobile touring has increased, over any previous year, for all sections of the country. The East continuee to show the lion's share of cars from other sections, with New England maintaining its position in having cars displaying the license plates of nearly every State in the Union.

Transcontinental touring also continues to grow in the number of cars en route. The various highway associations looking after the different routes have not let the weather discourage them and are continually at work repairing any damage to the roads caused by the rains. On some of them a patrol system is maintained and weekly bulletins issued showing exact conditions from point to point even where these conditions are not favorable.

These transcontinentalists are widespread in their home points of departure, for the records of the Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association, both at the Washington and the New York headquarters, show that the bureau is routing cars not merely from the Atlantic seaboard, but from all the great farming States west of the Mississippi River and between the Canadian and Mexican borders. This routing demand has made the transcontinental automobile map, showing all the established routes across the country, one of the most popular of the many route maps issued by the touring bureau of the A. A. A.

LASTING PAVEMENTS FOR COUNTRY ROADS

Methods of Construction and Advantages of Concrete and Brick Roads.

Now that road authorities generally recognize the need of more durable country roads, two bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture, one on Portland cement concrete and the other on vitrified brick pavements, are timely. Each deals largely with the selection of materials and approved methods of construction. The kind of road it treats of, and contains some observations of rest to the layman. Although ck roads are expensive to, cons t, they are becoming common are giving general satisfaction durability under advantages being conditions, easy practically all tr ease with which traction, and t they are maintai

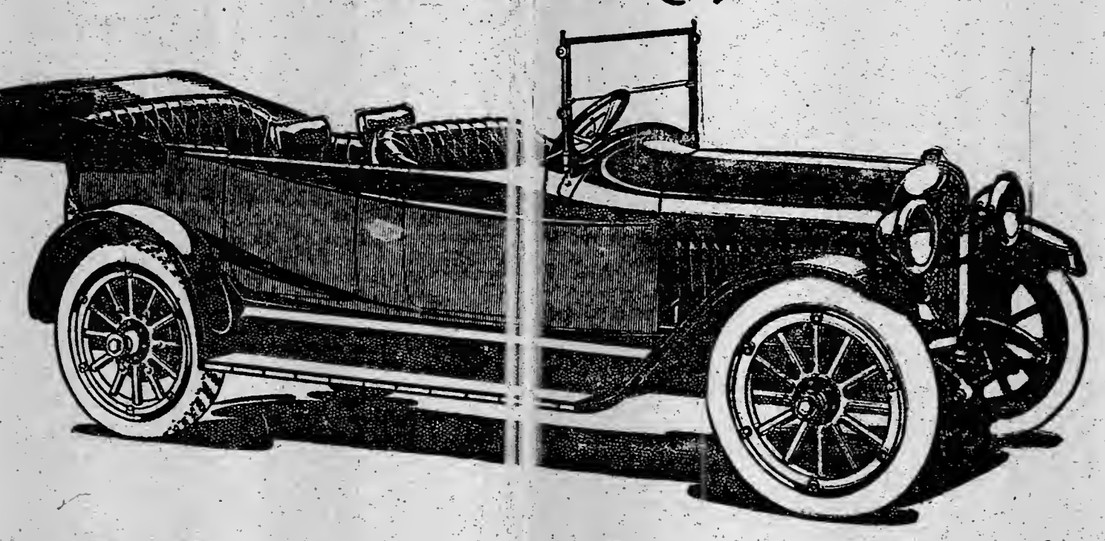
No brick pave t constructed in accordance with best modern practice has yet worn tice has yet worn pavement on Six There is a brick Ind., that was feet, Terre Haute, broken stone fou in 1891-2 on a the cost of repair dion and on which $200, due to two s been only about pansion. This s aks caused by ex- traffic on part carried a heavy brick pavement length. Another on Holmden Avenue, Cleveland, in 1899, on natural soil foundation in a thickly settled residential section, has never required any repairs due to wear, and its present condition indicates many more years of service.

Most of the concrete pavements have proved entirely satisfactory where traffic conditions were not unduly severe. The earliest pavement of this type, constructed in Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1893-4, was put down on one side of the public square, where it carries a heavy traffic and has not cost more than $200 for repairs in its twenty-two years of existence. Concrete roads are durable under ordinary surburban and rural traffic; present a smooth, even surface, offering very little resistance to traffic; produce practically no dust, can be maintained at small cost, and serve as an excellent base for some other wearing surface when resurfacing becomes desirable.

Since Wayne County, Mich., began building concrete roads in 1909, there has been a rapid increase in such pavements. In that year 364,000 square yards were built, in 1912 the yardage had increased to 6,470,000, and in 1914 to more than 19,000,000 yards. The average cost of three pieces of concrete road built in Illinois by the State Highway Commission in 1912 was 88 cents per square yard, including preparation of the subgrade, but exclusive of cost of the use of machinery and tools. This would make the cost per mile of a 15-foot surface $7,744. California has built 800 miles of concrete roads during the last three years, and New York State ranks second. They are also being laid extensively in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality



You're Invited to the Paige Jubilee

WE WANT you to celebrate with us. Paige Success—overwhelming and unique in the motor car industry—has been our Success. We are grateful to our Paige Friends who have contributed to this Success. And we want to show our gratitude in a substantial way.

What We Are Celebrating

This is the anniversary of the Paige entrée in the field of six-cylinder motor cars. Think of that—only a year ago! In twelve months Paige Sixes—on sheer merit of the cars, on their sheer quality—on their sheer value—have utterly swept and dominated the six-cylinder field—have won universal recognition as the unchallenged leaders of the Sixes. It is vastly more than a dollars-and-cents Success. It is the victory of an economic principle and a sound American idea. A year ago we staked our huge investment on our belief that the American people would be quick to see in these Paige Sixes Supreme Quality at the lowest possible price for such quality. And the overwhelming endorsement of the American people has been our reward.

Now Many More Paige Sixes

Overwhelming and gratifying as the Year's Success has been, there is a still greater event, a still more important step in Paige Progress that we are celebrating in this Paige Jubilee.

That is the opening of the huge four-story concrete annex to the already enormous Paige factory. To say that thousands and thousands of square feet of floor space has been *added* to Paige manufacturing facilities perhaps means little. But to say that

Paige Production is Now Doubled

means a very great deal—both to us and to you. Although the huge Paige plant has been operated night and day since last January, we have never caught up with orders for Paige Sixes. Until now we have never caught up with this tidal-wave of demand. Thousands of Paige Purchasers have been disappointed and we couldn't avoid it.

Now—for the first time—with the enormous factory addition, with our doubled production, with ample deliveries of Paige materials, we can promise you your Paige Six. We can now give the thousands of Paige Enthusiasts, whom for nine months we have been forced to disappoint, the car of their choice. Whether it be the improved seven-passenger Fairfield "Six-46"—or the new five-passenger Hollywood Light "Six-36".

Paige is making Immediate Deliveries.

Other motor car manufacturers are crippled for materials or because of manufacturing difficulties or for lack of mechanical equipment. The Paige is prepared—prepared now to keep every promise—to sell you one of the country's two most popular Sixes at $1295 or $1095—and

Deliver It To You NOW.

That is the reason we are jubilant—why Paige Success is being celebrated across the Continent.

You Can't Afford To Miss This

We are keeping "open house" to our friends. We have a special exhibit of Paige Sixes. You will find a striking scheme of decorations. You will find a special corps of trained Paige demonstrators who will give you valuable information in the designing, construction and operation of motor cars which you can't afford to miss. You will learn scientifically why Paige Sixes are the fastest selling Sixes on the market.

There is no obligation of any kind. You will be our guest. You will be given a hearty welcome. And, we believe, you will be entertained and interested at our Paige Jubilee.

Why A Paige Six Is Supreme?

You will answer that question for yourself after you have seen the world famous seven-passenger "Six-46," and ridden in it, as we shall want you to do. You will marvel at the beauty and distinction of its lines, the harmony of its colors and red-trimmed running gear. You will marvel at the comfort of the easy-riding; of the genuine French glaze, hand-buffed leather and full hair upholstery; of the disappearing chairs in the tonneau. You will marvel at the amazing power and flexibility and silence of the Paige six-cylinder motor. You will marvel at the supreme luxury and smartness and charm of this splendid vehicle—and at the price $1295.

But we want you to see for yourself. That's why we invite you.

And The Light Six

In the exquisite five-passenger Hollywood—the Paige Light "Six-36"—you will be equally interested—the car that took the American motoring public by storm when it was introduced last June. It is in every detail, every essential, Paige Quality, Paige Elegance, Paige Value, and the price is $1095.

So, come to the Paige Jubilee.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO. DETROIT

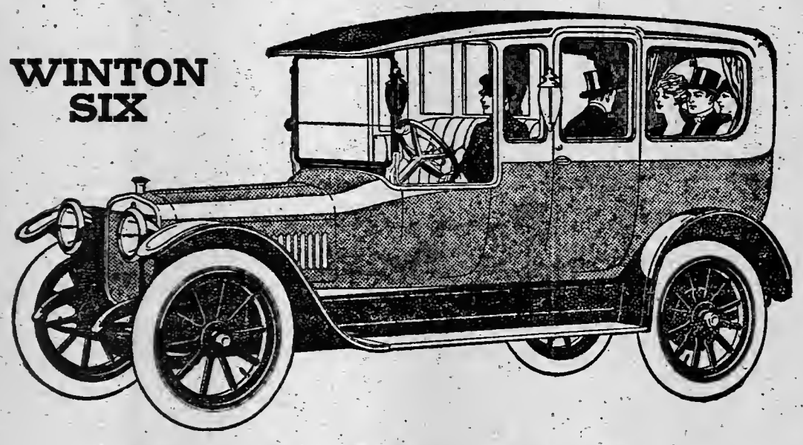
Fairfield "Six-46" Seven Passenger $1295	You can with a Top—per able when touring	...the Fairfield ...rious Winter- ...et roof, remov- It is really a ...n. Price $250	Cabriolet.....$1600 Sedan .....$1900 Town Car.....$2250 Closed cars on "Six-46" Chassis
Hollywood "Six-36" $1095 Five Passenger			

PAIGE-DETROIT ...O. OF N. Y., INC., 1896 ...roadway, Cor. 63rd St. & Broadway

Tel. 8371 Col.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO. DETROIT

WINTON SIX



Winter Happiness on Order Now

Summer is gone, and fall is fleeting. Not far away is the long winter, with pressing engagements that will not accept bad weather as an excuse. In spite of snow or rain, ice or freezing winds, you can go and come as you like—if you have a closed car.

America is now aware that the closed car is even more necessary than the open car. For it is in the worst of winter weather that the motor car renders its most appreciated service. When all other means of transportation are inaccessible or uncomfortable, you may travel, in good cheer and good health, in your closed car.

This winter will see more closed cars carrying your friends to and fro than ever before. If you have not yet taken thought of your own happiness by placing your order for a Winton Six sedan, limousine, or coupe, we urge prompt action. The closed car ought to be distinctly representative of its owner. The one we finish for you will be in precise harmony with your individual taste. But these personal touches require time in the making, and the only safeguard is to place your order now. Simply telephone us.

The Winton Company

Winton Building, Broadway at 70th St. Telephone, Columbus 3580

Winton Building, 380 Central Ave., Newark. Telephone, Mulberry 900

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE MOTORIST

ELECTRIC PROVES VALUE IN LAUNDRY SERVICE

Experience of Large Plant in Jersey City Shows Great Economy of Operation, as Well as Cleanliness and Simplicity.

By A. Jackson Marshall,
Secretary Electric Vehicle Association of America.

That the electric vehicle is especially adapted to house-to-house delivery and other transportation requirements demanding frequent stops is reflected by the fact that the department stores, bakeries, breweries, laundries, &c., have adopted its use on a large scale. In fact the largest transportation delivery fleets in the world are chiefly composed of electric vehicles. These fleets are a result of repeated orders extending over a period of ten to fifteen years and are successfully meeting specifications of transportation engineering experts. The following is a table of some of the largest electric fleets:

	Electrics.
Ward Baking Co.	610
Adams Express Co. (in two cities)	326
Amer. Express Co. (in two cities)	220
Jacob Ruppert	145
George Ehret Brewery	136.
Commonwealth Edison Co.	114
New York Edison Co.	130
Gimbel Brothers	119
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.	67
Marshall Field Co.	230

One reason why electric vehicles compose such a large percentage of big transportation fleets is that large and successful organizations usually approach their transportation problems from a practical engineering basis. Unfortunately thousands of smaller concerns and individuals buy motor delivery wagons with but a small conception of their suitability for a particular service—the individual often qualifying himself as an expert because perchance he drives a car himself and therefore thinks himself capable of judging automobiles and solving transportation problems. If this type of purchaser would submit his delivery problems to a competent, unbiased authority he would rarely find his choice substantiated. He usually has but a loose and hazy idea of delivery costs, and will almost invariably, perhaps to flatter his judgment, considerably underestimate the true cost. The percentage of motor operators who really know the cost of this service is very small. Their realization of facts, however, is not far distant.

The Electric Vehicle Association, while promoting the sale and use of electric vehicles to all applications, is in addition conducting investigations ascertaining lines of business particularly suited to the electrics. As soon as these applications become thoroughly known, the operating cost and other data are systematically and persistently distributed to users in that class. Thus we see certain lines of business such as department stores, express companies, breweries, bakeries, &c., whose transportation problems have been satisfactorily administered to adopting electric equipment. The influence of these high efficiency transportation fleets is registered on other similar transportation problems, and finally the purchaser of only one or a few motor delivery cars will, by sheer force of example, be compelled to recognize that his delivery problems, though on a smaller scale, are otherwise not unlike the large fleet operators.

One of the industries that has been under investigation by the association for some time is the laundry business. Our investigations confirmed our opinion that in no other delivery service can the electric be applied to better advantage than in laundry work. Electric vehicle interests are fortunate in having such a successful operator of electrics in the laundry service as Henry Sleminski of Jersey City. His experience with a fleet of eighteen electric delivery wagons over a period of three years justifies careful consideration. Concerning their operation he said the other day:

"The experience of the laundry with electric delivery wagons has been very successful. In fact, I am fully convinced that the electric is the very best thing for house-to-house delivery. We bought our first electric three years ago, and it gave such excellent results that when the time came to enlarge our equipment I decided to dispose of our horses and wagons and buy electrics. To have continued with horse-drawn vehicles would have meant an investment of $18,000 in new stables alone, exclusive of new wagons and more horses. The man who uses horses for delivery always has a score of bills coming in for harness, feed, horseshoeing, veterinary service, blankets, wagon repairs, &c.

"The eighteen electrics have not only done the work of the forty horses which I formerly owned, but also take care of unusually heavy increase in business. I employed three stablemen to take care of my horses as against one mechanic now who not only attends to the mechanical parts of the electrics but looks over the motors in the laundry. The sure road to success in a business of this kind is conservation of energy and utilization of by-products. I consider that the current with which we charge our electrics is a by-product. As in most large laundries where everything is run by electricity, we generate our own power. We have found that the amount of water we can beat during the day is not sufficient for our needs, so we found it necessary to heat water at night for the next day's washing. At the same time we charge our electric vehicles with the current generated for heating the tanks of water so that I consider the electricity with which we charge our batteries a by-product.

"The distilled water which we use for our nickel-iron batteries is another by-product—the condensed steam from the hot water used for washing. I have kept track of our coal bills for several months and I find that since we have been heating our water and charging our cars at night the bills have increased just $71 per month. As I figure that the extra hot water offsets the wages of the night mechanic who cares for the electrics, I estimate that we operate our entire fleet of eighteen electrics for $71 per month—the cost of the additional coal for generating current. This represents an expenditure of less than $4 per month for the energy necessary to propel each 1,000-pound delivery wagon. On a 300-day a year basis this figures the very low cost of 16 cents per day per car for current.

"As a matter of general interest to the laundry man, by careful managing and by utilizing every possible by-product we have done $20,000 worth of business on an average coal bill of $500. It will also be interesting to the man who must buy his own current to know that I operated my electrics under this plan at a general average of $10 a month per car. As my electric delivery wagons averaged twenty miles per day during this period, and figuring on 300 working days to the year, it will be noted that the cost for current per mile was about 2 cents.

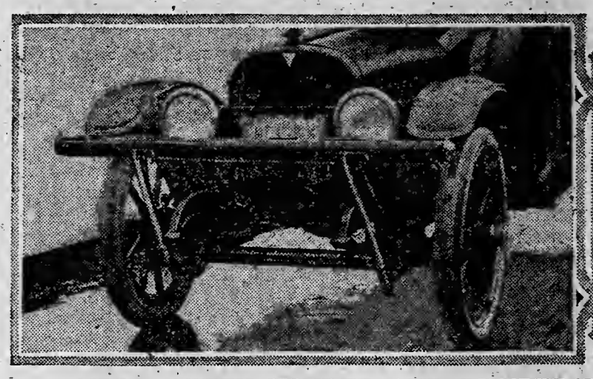
"As for repair bills, I find that they are a negligible quantity in electric vehicle operation. I have paid just $16 for repairs on our first electric, which we have used constantly for over three years, and that was for new chains and sprockets. Compare this slight expense with the bills for wagon and harness repair, horseshoeing, veterinary service, &c. We are saving something over $600 a month by operating electrics. The initial cost is of course comparatively large, yet, when the extreme longevity of the electric—ten to fifteen years or more—is considered, the cost per year is very low. In addition, I consider the advertising value of the electric in the laundry business worth considerably more than the interest would be on the initial cost. A clean, attractively painted, smooth-running, silent electric is the best advertiser in the world for the laundry business.

"The batteries which we use in our electrics are the nickel-iron type and although the manufacturer guarantees them for four years, I am counting on getting about eight years out of mine. Just to prove to myself the longevity of this type of battery, I bought at auction a $1,200 battery which had been used over four years for $279. With a little cleaning and fresh solution I have been using this same battery for one and a half years, and expect to get considerable more use from it. Tires, I find, will last from one and a half to two years on an electric. The average life of the tires on the six gasoline trucks which we use for very long hauls, is from three to four months. With the present excellent standardization of parts it is possible to always substitute new parts as soon as the old ones wear out. In the event that a manufacturer of electrics discontinues a model or goes out of business it is a simple matter to get repair parts on account of the simplicity of an electric, and the fact that most parts are standard. We keep several accessories on hand in case of accidents, and cars are never laid up for any length of time. So far I have had scarcely any occasion to use these parts.

"To show how dependable an electric is, our customers can always count on deliveries at certain time each week within fifteen minutes of the hour. This is appreciated by the customers because they do not only know when to expect fresh laundry, but furthermore, do not have to waste time or be otherwise inconvenienced by waiting. Women always appreciate the immaculate neatness of our delivery men and wagons. This is another important feature in laundry work.

"Our electrics make on an average of twenty-five miles per day, visiting all the outlying suburban districts. Some of our best drivers deliver as many as 90 bundles per week and make an average of thirty-two miles per day. At a average of twenty-five miles per day, visiting all the outlying suburban districts, and a current cost of $4 per month the current cost per mile is about six-tenths of a cent. Also on this basis and figuring 900 bundles delivered per week the energy cost of each bundle delivered is about one-one hundredth of a cent. In other words, the current consumed in delivering 100 bundles costs about 1 cent. This is reducing economy to well-nigh the irreducible minimum.

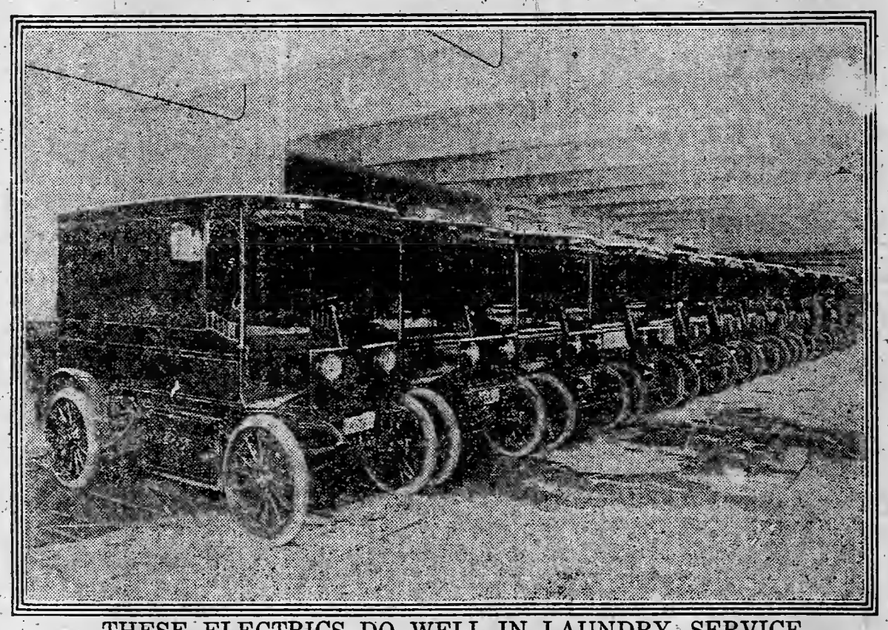
"During the most severe snowstorms last winter our electrics made their usual number of trips in the same average time. Several times our gas cars were stalled and had to be towed in. Efficiency is a big factor in any business wagon is a big asset in any business where the electric delivery is an important feature and the electric delivery plays such an important part in operating is favor. Collis. The simplicity of and, although not another big thing in its run at a maximum speed of fifteen miles an hour, ns are very rare things. sprockets change our cars are geared to have a maximum speed of fifteen miles, and the speed for a I am going to have the through city traffic geared so that the car will vinced that the maximum speed of only ten ice the electric and economical, I think, is a sufficient heavy vehicle running streets. I am fully convinced that for laundry delivery service is the most efficient vehicle."





A NEW SAFETY FENDER AND BUMPER WHICH WORKS LIKE A WINDOW SHADE.

Because of the recent street accidents the Safety First Society has been investigating of late certain safety devices for automobiles and motor trucks. As a result of this investigation there will be a public demonstration for city officials, officers of safety organizations, the Police Department, Board of Health officials and others next Tuesday. Inventors whose devices are sufficiently perfected to be operated have been invited to attend and enter a series of contests. One of these is shown above. It is the invention of Samuel Glasgow, a Philadelphian. By pressing an electric button on the steering post a fender of canvas is made to shoot out in front of the car, so that it scoops up a person as the car strikes. When not in use the fender rolls up like a shade and is concealed in a plain steel tube or shell, which has the appearance of the ordinary bumper. This device was tried out last week in New York and a series of motion pictures taken showing its action. In the experiment a man was struck four times by a large touring car going at a speed of eighteen miles an hour. The demonstrations on Tuesday will be under the direction of George H. Hecker, Chairman of the committee on safety, and Joseph Tracy and Frank G. Webb, known as the Automobile Advisory Committee at Police Headquarters.



THESE ELECTRICS DO WELL IN LAUNDRY SERVICE.

This is part of a fleet of eighteen electric wagons which have given much satisfaction in the work of house-to-house delivery.

WAR DEPARTMENT STUDIES MOTOR CLUB POSSIBILITIES

Secretary Garrison Says Rifle Clubs Might Be Organized in Motoring Bodies, and That Transport Plans Are Being Worked Out.

In its current issue Motor Print publishes the following letter from Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, on plans under contemplation for organizing the motorists of the country in such a way that they might be of real use in time of war:

"You ask me for a statement that will tell how motoring clubs might prepare their members for war by converting their country club houses and grounds into impromptu training camps.

"I believe that the Plattsburg encampment has proved a success in teaching the rudiments of the art of war to a number of our citizens, and in giving them an insight into actual field work. This success has been attained by having available experienced army officers as instructors. It is possible that the idea might in part be extended to motoring clubs by the organization thereat of rifle clubs.

"The act of Congress approved April 27, 1914, authorizes the issue to such clubs of certain rifles and ammunition.

"The method of organizing these clubs and suggested by-laws, &c., are contained in a pamphlet issued by the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice. Copies may be obtained by application to the Secretary, National Rifle Association, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

"As to instructors, it is possible they may be obtained from retired officers or noncommissioned officers living in the vicinity, the addresses of whom may be obtained from the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Failing these, it is possible that an officer of the active list may be on some duty, such as recruiting, instructor at an educational institution, or with the militia near the club, whose services as instructor may be directed if without expense to the Government.

"The transport problem that you mention is a vital question. We all know the great part the motor car has played in the present war. It has transported troops and supplies, carried the wounded to the rear, and transmitted messengers to important points. The need in time of war of a large number of motor cars and experienced drivers is evident. To know how many are available is of value to the War Department.

"Cars of one make should be combined in one unit of ammunition train, supply column, or sanitary train.

"A study of the proper organization of such units and how to secure lists of owners and to gain options to purchase or hire motor transportation is now the subject of study by the General Staff."

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

The first shipments of Packard "Twin-Six" branch demonstrators have been received in New York and distributed to the branch dealers in the New York and Philadelphia territories. Subsequent shipments will go forward in rapid order. The Philadelphia organization of the Packard Company of New York Tuesday night gave a dinner to E. B. Jackson, former Philadelphia manager, and M. J. Budlong, Sales Manager A. C. Harrington and T. P. Myers of the New York headquarters also attended. Since Mr. Jackson assumed the Presidency of the New York company, L. J. Eastman has been made acting manager of the Philadelphia branch.

This week all the present Hudson demonstrating cars that have been used by the New York, Brooklyn, and wholesale branches will be placed on sale after being thoroughly overhauled, and will be sold with the regular new car guarantee after being placed in perfect condition.

Thursday evening saw the close of the Annual Sales Convention of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio. For three days Branch Managers and salesmen from every branch in its world-wide organization attended the various activities scheduled for the annual event. Every State in the Union and six foreign countries were represented. Five hundred men were in attendance.

A new Hupmobile limousine arrived last week at the salesrooms of the local Hupmobile distributor, Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway. The rear compartment seats five people in comfort, three on the generous back seat and two in the Pullman-type folding seats. The seats are a feature in themselves. Folding completely out of the way at the rear of the front seat when not in use, they become comfortably cushioned chairs when adjusted for occupants.

One of the newest Winter cars to make its appearance comes from the Regal workshop. They are equipping their eight and light four with a detachable Sedan top which has been built especially for these two models.

The Directors of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company of Buffalo have promoted W. J. Foss to fill the newly created executive position of commercial manager. As a member of the Board of Directors, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and as Treasurer, Colonel Charles Clifton will, of course, continue to participate actively in the progress of the company.

Contracts have just been closed by the Reo Motor Car Company with the United States Mail Contracting Corporation, whereunder the latter will use Reo 1,500-pound delivery wagons exclusively in the mail service in the cities controlled by it. The latest shipment of trucks under this contract was to Toledo, Ohio.

The King Motor Car Company has taken over the four-story plant at 1,045 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, in addition to its present factory at 1,300 East Jefferson Avenue.

At a meeting of the Electric Vehicle Manufacturers' Association in Toledo, last week, Wilbur C. Johnson, Vice President the Waverley Company, Indianapolis, was elected Secretary, succeeding E. B. Chalfant, resigned.

Rubber Products

We are euipped to manufacture promptly any special equipment in the rubber line.

Mecca Tire Company
Trenton, New Jersey.

OCTOBER CLEARANCE SALE OF USED CARS

Our entire stock of used cars is offered to the public at exceptionally low prices. All must be sold prior to moving to our new salesroom on October 20th.

1915 Hudson Light Six Touring
This car thoroughly overhauled and repainted.
1915 Chalmers Light Six Cabriolet
Just the type of car for stormy weather.
1915 Overland Touring Car
Excellent condition. Sale price less than half original cost.
1915 Paige 4-cylinder Touring
A wonderful bargain at the price.
1914 Hudson Light Six Touring
Thoroughly overhauled and repainted.
1914 Hudson 6/54 Touring
Overhauled, repainted and in excellent condition.
1914 Regal Coupe. Self-starter, electric lights
1914 Cadillac, with enclosed top
An excellent car for stormy weather
1914 Cole 4-cylinder Touring
This is a real bargain at the price
1913 Case Coupe. Fine condition
This car has Westinghouse self-starter and lighting system.
1913 Chalmers 4-cylinder Touring
Snappy car and in good condition.
1912 Hudson 4-cylinder Coupe
This is a good doctor's car for the winter.
1912 Hudson 4-cylinder Runabout
Overhauled, repainted and in excellent condition.
1910 Pierce Arrow 6/48 with 1912 Tour. Body
Excellent condition. Fine in appearance.
Waverley Electric Cabriolet
A fine electric in excellent condition.

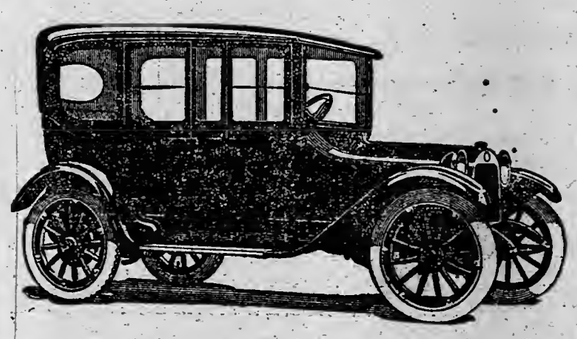
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This Studebaker 4-cylinder car at $885 is the ONLY 7-passenger, 4-cylinder car with a 3 7/8-inch bore x 5-inch stroke, FORTY Horse Power motor that has ever been offered in America or Europe for less than $1000.

It is the MOST POWERFUL car at its price on the market. The motor is INCREASED from 3 1/2 x 5 to 3 7/8 x 5 inches—and develops and delivers FULL Forty Horse Power. In flexibility and pulling POWER, this FOUR equals most of the Sixes on the market. And it is as snappy in action as a high-strung thoroughbred. Yet it is economical of gasoline and oil—easy to operate—almost free from gear-shifting. Picks up like a flash without the slightest jarring.

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Four-Cylinder Models

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The New York Times.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Investor Buys New Dyckman Apartment House, Giving Tenement in Trade.

PURCHASE AT GREAT NECK

Good Newark Properties Sold—Activity in Brooklyn—Clarence Payne Leasee House.

In the upper Dyckman section a quick resale was closed yesterday involving the new five-story apartment on the southeast corner of Broadway and 215th Street, 97 by 65. It has been purchased by Thomas E. McLoughlin from Ambrose E. Becker, who acquired it about three weeks ago, with the adjoining house on the southweet corner of Amsterdam Avenue, from the Haven Construction Company.

In the recent deal Mr. McLoughlin gave in part payment the five-story tenement at 417 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.5, and the house at 104 Herschell Street, Bronx. The deal involves about $125,000 and was negotiated by S. & J. Albert and William White.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story new-law flat at 3,057 Bailey Avenue has been sold for the Bartelson Realty Company by John Kelly. The buyer gave in exchange a plot 75 by 100 on the west eide of Walton Avenue, near Tremont Avenue.

Banker Buys at Great Neck.

Julee F. Bache, the banker, has purchased from Mrs. George Vicario a tract of eight acres, being part of the old Poet Estate at Great Neck, L. 1. It has a large frontage on Long Island Sound and will be improved with a residence. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver has sold a plot 100 by 100 on the north side of Senator Street, about 200 feet west of Third Avenue, for Edward Loughman to a builder, who will erect six-family flats.

B. J. Sforza has sold the frame tenement at 48 Hubbard Street, on plot 50 by 129, for J. Alfred Missud.

Bulkley & Horton have sold tbe three-story dwelling at 221 Macon Street, on plot 18.9 by 100, for Mrs. Louise A. Chase.

Good Sales in Newark.

The new five-story apartment house lately completed at 20 and 22 Camp Street, Newark, has been sold by Louis Schlesinger for the J. H. Mayzel Company to Benjamin D. Mockabee of East Orange. It covers a plot 50 by 100 between Broad and Orchard Streets. The same broker has also sold for Charles J. De Gavre to Joseph Beil the three lots located at 182, 184 and 186 Ridgewood Avenue, between Bigelow and Runyon Streets, for improvement with three-family dwellings.

Feist & Feist have sold to Ernest H. Fougner the vacant plot on the southwest side of Turrell Avenue, about 700 feet northwest from South Orange Avenue, 50 by 150, and for Charles Coyne to Mrs. Fannie Leibhauser, the dwelling at 157 South Arlington Avenue, on plot 33 by 136.

Staten Island Buyer.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Hyman Messe to William Frew a plot on the northwest corner of Bradley Avenue and Willow Brook Road, 40 by 200.

Southampton Sales.

Alfred E. Schermerhorn has sold for Mrs. Julia W. Pupke and others six and a half acree on the east side of Cooper's Neck Lane, Southampton, L. I., to Mrs. Frederick M. Daviee, who will erect a residence, and for the same estate three and one-quarter acres on the west side of Cooper's Neck Lane to Lyttleton Fox.

Clarence Payne Leases Residence.

Clarence Payne, the California investor who recently bought the Guaranty Trust building under conetruction on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, has leased through Pease & Elliman the Maxine Elliott residence at 3 East Eighty-first Street.

Progressive Club in New Home.

The Hudson Progressive Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District, has moved into its new home at 826 West End Avenue, near 110th Street, which it recently leased. Benjamin W. Levy is President of the club.

Commercial Leases.

Heckscher & de Saulles, in conjunction with M. T. Swanton, have leased a store on Fifty-seventh Street, in the Fifth Avenue Arcade, to Juliet J. Jonas, milliner, now at 500 Fifth Avenue.

E. A. Turner has leased stores at 102 West Twenty-eighth Street for J. Walters to A. Zvorkeo, and at 118 Lexington Avenue to H. Mayer.

A. A. Hageman has leased the store and basement at 626 Sixth Avenue, to Louis Hauben and Irving Dorf, for a bakery.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the store at 419 Madison Avenue for D. Neuman to the English Antique Company. The firm will occupy the store at 421 when Douglas L. Elliman & Co. move into their new building at 414 Madison Avenue.

James J. Etchingham has leased for the estate of Christian Hanfeld, the store at 17 West Twenty-seventh Street, to Anrig & Agostin.

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS MAKE STRONG APPEAL FOR REL IEF BEFORE THE MILLS JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMI TEE ON TAXATION

Realty Unanimously Conceded to be Overburdened—Representatives of La ge Estates Show That in 1914 35 Per Cent. of the Net Income of Property Was Paid Out n Taxes—A State Income Tax and Occupation Tax Suggested as New Sources of Revenue.

THE real estate interests of New York have probably never appeared to better advantage than before the joint legislative commission which is holding hearings in New York City for the purpose of revising the State tax system.

With a righteous cause, thoroughly prepared and ably presented, real estate owners made a very favorable impression upon the Legislative committee in its effort to distribute the tax burden over a wider field tban has heretofore prevailed.

For several months the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has been successfully bringing together the various financial interests that will be vitally concerned with any reorganization of the State tax syetem. Thus, for the first time, trust companies, savings banks, life insurance companies, national and State banks, private and investment bankers, merchants and manufacturers are uniting for the purpose of obtaining an equitable apportionment of taxes throughout the State.

It was unanimously conceded by the city and State officials who appeared before this Legislative committee tbat real estate is overtaxed at the present time. In fact, Mayor Mitchel replied to an inquiry of Senator Mills as to whether real estate could eustain any further taxes, that the real estate situation was precarious and conditions etringent, so that it was absolutely necessary for both the city and the State not only to look elsewhere for additional sources of revenue, but to relieve real estate from the heavy burdens it now carries as soon as possible.

In so far as the tax upon personal property was referred to it was admitted that such taxes were difficult of collection, and the testimony before the committee tended to show that a State income tax would be an admirable form of taxation to inaugurate.

A very representative group of witnesses appeared in behalf of property owners. Under the direction of Nicholas Biddle, meetings of these various witnesses were held for the past few weeks for the purpose of preparing answers to the questionaire submitted to real estate owners by Senator Mills. Very compreheneive briefs and exhaustive tables to demonstrate the fact tbat taxes on real estate had increased, while taxee on other forms of property had decreased, within the last twenty years, were prepared by this committee of real estate owners and submitted to Senator Mills. Alfred E. Marling, Cyrus C. Miller, and the Secretary of the Advisory Council, and the following gentlemen appeared as witnesees: Allan Robinson, Charles A. Cone, Elmer C. Coulter, Stewart Browne, Robert E. Simon, J. Clarence Davies, M. Morgenthau, Jr., Cornelius G. Kolff, R. E. Dowling, William Greve, Henry Bloch, E. A. MacDougal, and Joseph E. Marx.

The testimony adduced by these witnesses showed that since 1898 personal estate in New York City had decreased from $510,000,000 to $340,000,000 in 1914, while real estate assessments had increased from $1,800,000,000 to $8,000,000,000. A similar comparison was made for the amount of tax levy and collections upon real estate and personal property in New York City.

In 1899 the amount of tax levy on real estate was $72,000,000, of which $71,000,000 was collected; in the same year the amount of tax levy on personal property was $13,000,000, while only $8,000,000 was collected. In 1913 the tax levy upon real estate had increased to $145,000,000, of which $122,000,000 was collected, while personal estate had decreased to $5,000,000, of which $3,700,000 was collected.

A thorough comparison of the tax rates in the several boroughs was preeented to show that from 1898 there had been a gradual increase both in State and city tax rates, while the principal other source of revenue in the city, the tax on bank shares, was quoted, which increased from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, most of which was collected, or, in other words, the city obtained as much from its tax on bank shares as from the tax upon personal property in the year 1914.

Similar figures were presented to show that the assessed value of personal property had decreased in New York State since 1898 from $548,000,000 to $424,000,000 in 1914, while real estate had increased in asscssed value from $4,000,000,000 to $11,000,000,000 in 1914. In tbis connection it is interesting to observe that the real estate assessment in the State has increased from 1898 to 1915 by $6,790,000,000, of which $6,252,000,000 is accredited to increase in New York City, leaving but practically $500,000,000 increase up-State.

Thus real estate assessments in New York City have iucreased in tbe ratio of 12 to 1, compared to up-State assessments. Of the total direct State tax levied in all but six years since 1898, real estate paid approximately nine-tenths of the tax and personal estate one-tenth.

Of this proportion New York City paid on an average about 68 per cent. of entire tax. It was interesting also to observe that the eecured debts tax since it has been in operation has yielded only about $3,407,662, while all other indirect taxes received by this State, since 1898, amounted to only $442,726,748, a large proportion of which must come from real estate.

Figures were presented by the officers of the estates of John Jacob Astor, Horace S. Ely & Co., Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown, and J. Clarence Davies, to show that in 1895 about 20 per cent. of the net income of property was paid for taxes; in 1905, about 31 per cent.; in 1914, about 35 per cent. upward.

A great many cases were cited to prove that a deficit accrued from certain properties, while a number of cases were given where over 50 per cent. of the income went to taxes.

The real estate situation in New York was briefly described and was compared to the period prior to the French Revolution when a large proportion of the income of small property owners was contributed for taxes. With an annual direct tax of $24,000,000, it was proven that the capital value of real estate would depreciate 4 per cent. of its present value, while with tenants now paying all they possibly can, it would be impossible to shift the tax burden.

This would impair the borrowing capacity and securities of the city and affect $6,000,000,000 worth of mortgages held principally by life insurance companies, savings banks, &c.

It was generally admitted that the effect of the mortgage recording tax had been beneficial, but that it migbt be wise to have it amended so that the exemption apply only for a limited period of yeare.

Many defects in our present system of taxation were emphasized and the general consensus of opinion seemed to favor an income tax which would be equitably imposed upon every one without discrimination.

The Legislation and Taxation Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York submitted to Senator Mills a statement answering in detail the nineteen questions on taxation and real estate conditions published by the State Committee.

The board's answers were compiled by the committee, of which Robert E. Dowling is Cbairman, and Richard O. Chittick, Executive Secretary.

The Real Estate Board was represented at the hearing on Thursday by Mr. Dowling and by Laurence M. D. McGuire, President, who presented a supplemental statement.

The filed etatement includes nearly a score of tables of statistics supporting the arguments of the board.

The most important suggestions made were for greater equality in assesements as between New York City and other parts of the State; some rational basis of pereonal property taxation, requiring the amendment of the general property tax law eo as to eecure a low rate on personalty but rigid enforcement; a State income tax with a lower rate than the Federal tax; an occupation tax designed to reach non-residents doing businces in the State.

Questions 17, 18, and 19 were answered as follows:

Question 17—"What, in your judgment, are the defects in the present system of taxation?"

Answer: First—As to existing law.

"Real property bears an unequal burden becauee the general property tax is defective in its application to personal property."

"Much personal property, under the general property tax, evades taxation, leaving the tax to be borne by personalty that cannot evade it."

"Too much is left to the discretion of local assessors in rural localities, the result being gross inequalities in the tax levied upon real estate and personal estate in the same locality."

"Lack of centralization of authority, the result being inequalities in the tax burden levied on real estate and personal property in different localities."

"Lack of uniformity in methods and times of collection, resulting in unnecessary confusion nd expense. "Too complicated mach ery for correcting errors, and too gr t expense, resulting in unnecessary t to the taxpayer and especially to he small owner of real estate."

Second—As to a ministration.

"The defects ji he law are largely responsible for t defective adminis tration that resul in inequality in the taxation as betwe n real property and personal property nd between differcnt kinds of pers al property."

"In New York ity many assessors in the field are t selected for their fitness for the w k they have to do. Often, when they ave acquired famil- larity with local onditions, they are shifted to new fields where their knowledge le of l le value. There are probably, also, t few of them."

Question 18—"What suggestions have you to n ke as to possible amendments?"

Answer—"The nswer to Question 17 indicates ho the existing law might be amend . The above sug- gestions in part oincide with a sec- tion of the propo d amendment to the State Conetitutio to be submitted as a separate amen ent."

"It is suggest , further, that the general property ax law be amended so as to provide a w rate for personal property, possibl five mills, collection of euch tax to e rigidly enforced. Some method of classification would be necessary."

"The huge per nalty assessment of $3,704,305,965, ju announced by the Tax Department f this city, is recognized as absurd erywhere outside of the department, d can serve only to stave off tempor ily a disastrous addition to the tax ate, while it will result in adding g atly to the existing sum of approxi ately $54,000,000 of uncollectible tax , and so to the tax rate in subseque years."

Question 19—"What suggeetions have you to make as to new sources of revenue?"

Answer—The following are not made as recommendations, but as suggestions for the consideration of the Joint Committee.

"(1.) A State income tax, modeled on the Federal income tax, but carrying a lower rate, the product of the tax to be apportioned between the State and the locality.

"(2.) An occupation tax, designed to secure revenue from non-residents doing business in the State, to be apportioned between the State and the locality."

Alfred E. Marling, President of Horace S. Ely & Co., was one of the witnesses before the Mills committee last week. He vigorously expressed his opinion that real estate was bearing all the taxation that it could stand, and instanced a number of cases where the taxes during the last twenty years had increased very largely, without anything like a corresponding increase in the rental value.

In an interview with Mr. Marling, after the hearing, he made the following comments on the real estate eituation: "There is no denying the fact that real estate ownere during the last few years have experienced trying times. The case, however, while serious as it undoubtedly is, is by no means hopeless. Periods of readjustment nearly always bring times of doubt and uncertainty. We have eeen sections of the mercantile districts almost bodily transferred to a new eection.

"Take, for instance, the silk trade, formerly on Broadway, Broome Street, and Mercer Street, removed to Fourth Avenue; the old section is euffering severely from such migration, but in time, and after improvements have been made in some of the old buildings, new tenants will be found, probably at lower rentals.

"The Tax Board has recognized the changes in capital value in this section and has made substantial reductions, perhaps not all that the owners think they are entitled to, bnt etill they have heard the plea of the owner and reduced the valuations.

"When the war is over and international commerce has resumed its normal course, and immigration to this country has again set in, it is to be expected that there will be a revival in all lines of business, and that real eetate will secure its fair share. We may be well assured that New York City, with its wonderful natural advantages and its commanding position as the leading city on this continent, will resume its proeperous activities.

"In the meantime real estate owners have a right to expect that the taxing authorities shall not burden the land to any greater extent than at present, and in many instances they justly demand a reduction. They also demand that strictest economy shall be practiced in city and State affairs, and that if additional taxes must be raised, as seems inevitable, they ehould be secured from sources other than real estate.

"The suggestion has been made that a State income tax might be levied, and there is much to be said in favor of such a course; certainly it is to be greatly desired if it will do away with the unjust personal property tax now on the statute books.

"In conclusion I would say, generally, that the attitude of the real estate owner to the present problems which confront him, should be one of alertness to attempt to keep in close touch with public officials so as to prevent, as far as poesible, undue tendencies toward unnecessary expenditures; wait patiently with courage and expectation that better times are bound to come, and intelligently cope with his individual problem so as to secure the best poselble results during this period of depression."

MANHATTAN CENTRES WHICH SHOW HIGHER VALUES

A good proportion of the $33,000,000 increase in Manhattan realty valuations, land and buildings included, came from the Grand Central zone and the retail business centre around Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. In view of the fact that most of the Manhattan increases have been very conservative the new assesements in the Forty-second Street locality would indicate that values have evidently not reached their apex, as has been the case with the Thirty-fourth Street shopping block, wbere a gradual decrease is taking place.

The largest iudividual increase in the section mentioned has been on the Bristol Building, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, which the Tax Board has placed at $2,700,000, an increase of $675,000 within a year, or 33 1-3 per cent. The eoutheast corner, with its seven-story building, has been raised $365,000, being rated at $1,950,000, as against $1,585,000 for 1915, an increase of about 30 per cent. The land value of the Depew Building, adjoining, has gone up $100,000, from $790,000 to $890,000, and the Forty-first Street corner plot covered by the new Rogers Peet Building has advanced $185,000 in land value, a total of $1,445,000, as against $1,260,000.

The northeast corner of Forty-second Street is now assessed, land only, for $1,230,000, being $130 increase. The adjoining eighteen-story building, 505 Fifth Avenue, has gone up, including improvement, from $800,000 to $950,000; 507 Fifth Avenue from $750,000 to $845,000; 509 Fifth Avenue from $560,000 to $645,000, and the Wilson corner, at Forty-third Street, now being improved, will figure at a $1,190,000 land value, an increase of $150,000.

Some of the other noteworthy increases in the vicinity are:

	1916.	1915.
Manhattan Hotel	4,350,000	3,850,000
1 East 42d St., (land only).	218,000	187,000
3 East 42d St., (land only).	173,000	155,000
5 East 42d St., (land only).	660,000	560,000
9 East 42d St., (land only).	218,000	187,000
11 East 42d St.	218,000	187,000
15 East 42d St.	218,000	187,000
Madison Av. and 42d St., northeast corner	2,650,000	2,200,000
Vanderbilt Av. and 42d St., northwest corner	1,675,000	1,440,000
Biltmore Hotel	8,975,000	8,575,000
Hartman Bank	1,650,000	1,600,000
Tiffany Studios	1,200,000	1,000,000
30 West 42d St. Building	3,400,000	3,275,000
Sherry's	3,375,000	3,125,000
Fifth Avenue Bank	1,320,000	1,270,000
Knox Building	970,000	860,000
New York Club	500,000	450,000
Wendel House, n. w. corner 39th St.	1,080,000	975,000

Inside lots on the south side of Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, remain about the samc. The only change on the north side between Fifth and Sixth Avenues is on the Aeolian Building, which has been slightly increased to $2,150,000 from $2,075,000.

Two interesting cases of marked dccreasee in the Fifth Avenue shopping centre are the Lord & Taylor Building and tbe Vantine store, both on the westerly block front between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets. The former has been reduced from $7,730,000 to $7,300,000, and it is wholly due to a $430,000 cut in land value, placed at $4,850,000 for 1916 as against $5,280,000.

The Vantine corner, at Thirty-ninth Street, has gone off $75,000, being $1,125,000 as against $1,200,000. Reductions of this magnitude would indicate that the 1915 figures ehowed an excessive asseesment, especially as the block front to the north has gone up materially, the Knox Building showing an increase of $110,000, while the old Wendel house and its large vacant plot adjoining figure at a land valuation of $1,960,000, an increase of $205,000.

While Broadway below the thirties almost without exception ehows decreases, the blocks from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth Street reveal many increases due to the many business improvements, chiefly in the neighborhood of the two extremes. The immediate Times Square centre ehowe little change. Important exceptions are the New York Theatre, increased to $2,425,000 from $2,225,000; the Putnam Building, to $2,550,000 from $2,360,000, and the Astor Hotel, to $4,050,000 from $3,840,000. The Candler Building on the south side of Forty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, has been increased $125,000, its new assessment being $1,525,000. It is the only increase in the block. Forty-second Street, from Broadway to Sixtb Avenue, is practically unchanged, while the Knickerbocker, Claridge, and Wallick Hotels, the Longacre, Times, and Heidelberg Tower Buildings remain at their former figures. The Fitzgerald Building, evidently due to tbe changes made in the basement during the year, has been raieed to $2,100,000 from $2,065,000.

In the blocks below Forty-second Street a number of higher values have been placed on the new assessment rolls. Tho Metropolitan Opera House goes up $555,000, to a total of $3,675,000 from $3,120,000. The Fitzgerald plot, northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street, now figures at $1,320,000 instead of $1,200,000; the Hobart Building, on the northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, has a new assessment of $2,175,000 instead of $1,975,000; the Macy store has advanced $900,000, the new figures being $7,700,000, and the little building adjoining on the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street is placed at $400,000, a ralee of $20,000. The McAlpin Hotel remains at its former asscssment of $9,450,000, while both the north and south sides of Thirty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, show decreasee of from 10 to 15 per cent. A reduction in land value of $75,000 has been made on the Astoria Hotel, the Thirty-fourth Street section, while the Waldorf, on the Thirty-third Street side, is unchanged, the total value of the co bined properties being $12,050,000 f 1916.

Another eectic where marked increases have be n made is at Fifth Avenue and Fift -seventh Street. The Heckscher prope y, on the southwest corner, being th old Whitney residence site, sho s a land value increase of $400,0 0, being $2,150,000, as against $1, 50,000 a year ago, while the buildir adds $100,000 more. The Hoyt reside ce adjoining, at 726 Fifth Avenue, h gone up to $360,000 from $305,000, hile the northiwest corner of Fifty-s xth Street, 50 feet, is placed at $1,10 000, an advance of $100,000. The anderbilt residence on the block f nt, between Fifty-seventh and Fi y-eighth Streets, is enhanced by $1, 0,000 on land value, which now figur s at an even $4,000,000, and with be house the total assessment is $ 250,000. Slight increeaes have be n made on many of the blocks imm diately below Fifty-seventh Street.

The old Twer y-third Street shopping block, bet en Fifth and Sixth Avenues, prese ts the interesting example of a m ked decrease on the south side, whil no change has been made on the n th side. In the adjuetment of ne business conditions the latter side has recovered more rapidly, while the old retail days the southern sid was the more valuable. The old tern store, from 28 to 46, a large rtion of which runs through to Twe y-second Street, has a depreciated l d value of $126,000, figuring at $1,0 ,000, while, with the buildings, the otal assessment is $1,425,000, as ainet $1,499,000 a year ago. The djoining vacant plot, 75 feet front, rmerly occupied by the Boutellier e re; has a land value of $396,000, as ainet the former assessment of $4 ,000. The average land value decr se on the southerly side is 20 per ent. The Flatiron Building shows a lower assessment, $1,800,000 from $2,075,000 a year ago.

MODEL TOWN BENEFITS.

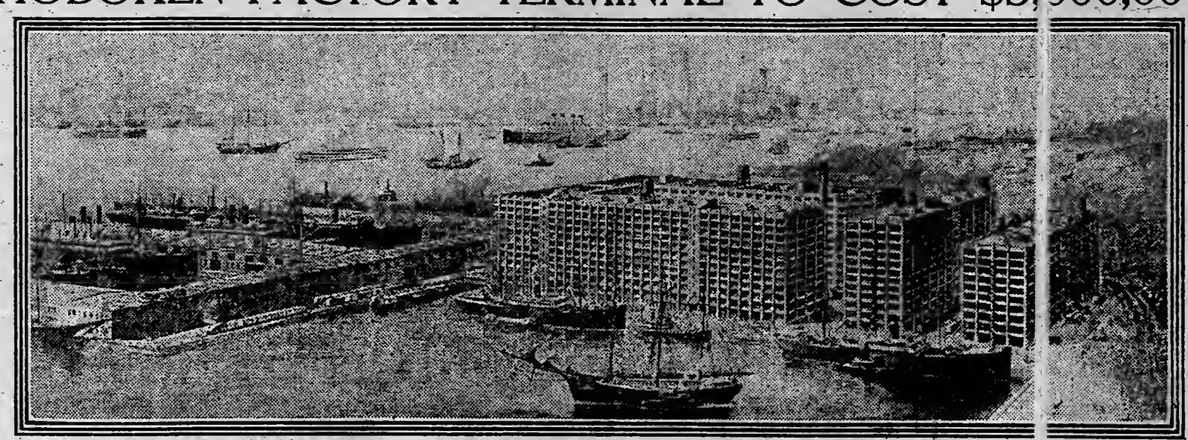
Held for Greater Industrial Encouragement in This Country.

"The time has never been more opportune than the present for American manufacturers to give serious thought to the advancement of the garden city movement," said W. J. Hoggson yesterday. "The congestion in our large cities, contrary to all natural laws, has about reached its limit. We can no longer excuse ourselves for past errors in town planning on the theory that this is a young country. New towns are being laid out today with the same pitiful lack of constructive imagination as heretofore; paralleled streets giving the aspect of a great ugly checkerboard; no civic centre, no playgrounds, insufficient parks.

"The garden cities that are destined to bloom in America and that are to be the result of a movement fathered by American industrial institutions should be lacking in no respect and should be equal, if not superior, to any like developments anywhere in the world.

"The garden city and town planning movement has reached the highest point of effectiveness in England. The model villages of Letchworth, Port Sunlight, Bournville, which provide homes, real homes, for working people, are artistic creations of men possessed of splendid imagination and sympathetic understanding."

HOBOKEN FACTORY TERMINAL TO COST $5,000,000



Group of Six Twelve-story Manufacturing Lofts to be Erected by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company on the ew Jersey Shore, Adjoining the Fourteenth Street Hoboken Ferry—One Structure Completed and Another to be Ready Next onth.

TAXPAYERS WATCH THE CITY BUDGET

Demand That Cuts Made by Budget Committee Be Ratified at Once.

WANT ALL CITY SALARIES CUT

Economy and Retrenchment to be Watchword of United Property Owners for Coming Year.

The Mayor says the 1916 budget will amount to $212,000,000; the Controller estimates it at $215,000,000; both promise future increases. The Controller believes that in 1919 the budget will be $239,000,000. Where is it going to end?

The sub-budget committee of the Board of Estimate has courageously recommended the elimination of many positions, and the reduction of salaries. Whether or not the action of the sub-committee will be approved of by the entire board remains to be seen.

"The 'cuts' made by the Budget Committee have been decided upon only after careful study by the Bureaus of Contract Supervision, Standards, aud of Municipal Investigation, and are undoubtedly justified. It is for the taxpayers to insist, not only tbat the action of the Budget Committee be ratified, but that, if possible, a horizontal reduction of about 5 per cent. be made in all salaries over $1,500 per annum paid by the city. Economy and retrenchment must be the watchword for the coming year.

"The tax levy for 1916 will include the enormous direct State tax, as well as one-quarter of the cost of non-revenue-producing improvements, authorized during 1915. The latter will be included in the levy pursuant to the provisions of the 'Pay-as-you-go' policy. This policy was adopted by the Board of Estimate in September, 1914, when the $100,000,000 loan was financed.

"There is no doubt that the city debt is colossal and that every effort should be made not to increase it. On Dec. 31, 1914, the gross funded debt of the city was $1,307,020,221, and the net indebtedness was $748,193,074. However, this policy should have been adopted many years ago and not at this most inopportune time, when financial and realty conditions are so critical.

"It would be well to rescind this resolution and to bave it take effect at a more propitious time. No radical change which so seriously affects realty owners, who pay practically the entire cost of the running of tbe city, and who are now struggling desperately under the unjust tax burden, ehonld be made at this time.

"The tremendous increases in the yearly budget allowances for the past ten years are shown by the following figures:

1906	$116,805,490.37
1907	130,421,503.66
1908	143,572,266.17
1909	156,545,148.14
1910	163,128,270.37
1911	173,967,835.16
1912	181,000,256.51
1913	192,711,441.16
1914	192,995,551.62
1915	198,989,786.52

"During that time the cost of the city debt has increased from $29,190,165.33 in 1905 to $59,832,381.04 in 1915; and the expenses for the maintenance and operation of the city government have increased from $75,408,705.73 in 1905 to $126,011,596.22 in 1915. Next year's budget promisee to be well over $210,000,000. Where is it going to end?

"The budget must be adopted by the Board of Estimate before Nov. 1. It is then sent to the Board of Aldermen, who may consider it for twenty days. If the Aldermen take no action within that time the budget as decided upon by the Board of Estimate becomes effective.

"The Aldermen have the power to reduce or eliminate appropriations; they have no power to increase appropriations or to change the terms of the budget as decided upon by the Board of Estimate. Their changes may be vetoed by the Mayor and his veto can be overridden by a three-quarter vote. The budget must be signed before Dec. 25 and it becomes operativo on Jan. 1.

"Taxpayers should carefully examine the tentative budget and be prepared to submit constructive suggestions for additional reductions, at the public hearings before the Board of Eetimate. These hearings will be held about the end of the month. The Board of Estimate Chamber ehould be crowded with taxpayers and not with taxeaters. Let the taxpayers with intense earnestness have our city officials understand that those who are paying the freight will not pay excessive freight; that high taxes have been confiscating the earning capacity of realty in this city and are destroying capital value; that the budget must at all hazards be kept at a minimum.

"Yet, notwithstanding all of the efforts which are likely to be made to reduce the budget, it is a practical certainty that its net total will far exceed last year's and that realty owners will receive tax bills higher than ever before."

ASTOR MARKET READY.

To be Opened Next Saturday—Artistic and Sanitary in All Respects.

The new Astor market, which covers nearly all the westerly block front on Broadway, from Ninety-fourth to Ninety-fifth Streets, will be opened next Saturday, Oct. 16. The building is something totally different from anything else in the way of a market in the city.

Tracy & Swartwout, the architects for Vincent Astor, have designed the exterior in the style of the Renaissance markets of Florence. The material is travertine, and a egraffito frieze in rich color ornaments the entire cornice of 290 feet, worked out by William A. Mackey, the mural artist. The frieze has as its motive only edibles—meats, fish, poultry, fruit, and vegetables being woven into an interesting composition, while on Ninety-fifth Street the evolution of market carriers is shown.

The stalls have all been rented. Ninety-fifth Street slopes sharply toward the west, so that all deliveries to and from the market are made by driving into the building on the downstairs level. The fish market is in front of this level.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

329 LOTS AT AUCTION.

Sell Dash Estate Tract Below Van Cortlandt Park This Month.

Interest in realty circles has been aroused in the announcement by J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day of the sale at auction of 329 lots for the Bowie Dash estate. The property is between West 236th and 245th Streets, with frontages on both sides of Broadway and adjacent avenues. The sale will begin in the Vesey Street Salesroom at 10 o'clock in the morning, Oct. 26.

About thirty-eight lots occupy the major portion of the two blocks between 236th and 238th Streets, Broadway and Putnam Avenue, the latter paralleling the New York & Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad. At Broadway is the 238th Street subway station, from which point a trolley line operates east to Bronx Park.

Practically all the streets and avenues on the estate tract have been legally opened, with sewers set or in process of construction, some with electric light service, and a public school is two blocks south of 236th Street. The Teachers College is just north of 246th Street, overlooking Broadway.

The major portion of the tract lies below grade, but according to Mr. Davies there is hard sand bottom a few feet below the surface, which fact lends itself readily to economical apartment house construction.

In speaking yesterday of this offering Messrs. Day and Davies said:

"Under existing market conditions it would be useless to offer high-grade lots at auction. They simply would not sell for even a fraction of the price they will bring within the next year or two when the full effect of restored confidence and an era of active money making will be felt and seen.

"The Dash estate lots form the only opportunity to buy cheap lots directly on the line of the Broadway subway south of the terminal station at 242d Street."

Streets to be Repaved.

Borough President Marks has announced that the following streets are about to be repaved with asphalt: Thirty-ninth Street—Park Avenue to Broadway and Eighth Avenue to Eleventh Avenue; Thirty-seventh Street—First Avenue to Second Avenue; Ninety-fifth Street—Madison Avenue to Fifth Avenue; 124th Street—First Avenue to Third Avenue; Sixty-fifth Street and Sixty-sixth Street—Amsterdam Avenue to West End Avenue; Columbus Avenue—Eighty-fourth Street to Ninety-sixth Street; Twenty-seventh Street—Lexington Avenue to Madison Avenue; Thirty-eighth Street—Madison Avenue to Sixth Avenue; Eighth Avenue—110th Street to 125th Street; 120th Street—Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue, and Thirty-fifth Street—Madison Avenue to Sixth Avenue.

New Apartments in Queens.

The Queensboro Corporation announce the completion of their new five-story apartment houses at 120 and 128 Twenty-fifth Street, Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, and they will be ready for occupancy Nov. 1. Each floor contains four apartments of four to five rooms. The houses are within twenty minutes ride by trolley from Manhattan via the Queensboro Bridge or the Queensboro Tunnel, being a block and a half from the new Twenty-fifth Street station of the rapid transit subway, operation of which is promised during the coming Spring.

NEW APARTMENT ON EAST SIDE

$375,000 Operation at 149 East Fortieth Street, near Lexington Avenue, ready for Occupancy Oct. 15.

FLATBUSH APARTMENTS.

New Subway Has Caused Big Demand in Many Sections.

One positive effect of the opening of the Fourth Avenue Subway through the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, with its extension to Coney Island, has been shown in the enlarged building activity in apartment houses. Anticipating an early influx of new tenants with the operation of the new transit line many operators and builders had put up new houses of the three to four-story type, and in many cases they are now fully rented.

The fact that the demand for moderate-priced apartment homes is greater in many of the best residential sections than the supply has led to many additional improvements, and in the lower section of Flatbush all the way to King's Highway one will see evidences of building activity, indicating a marked increase in population within the next few months.

One example of this activity has been seen on Fifteenth Avenue, where within a year six blocks have been well improved with dwellings and three-story apartment structures, and the seventh block is now being prepared for improvement with eight three-story houses. They will cover the westerly frontage between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, and are being erected by the Fifteenth Avenue Realty Company from plans by Cantor & Dorfman, architects. The neighborhood is close to the Ditmas Avenue station of the new Culver elevated railroad, contracts for which have been let by the Public Service Commission.

The Mapleton district, with its important single and two-family house development, has been another active centre in Flatbush. An attractive apartment row, completed for occupancy this Fall, is at Caton Avenue and Stratford Road, and many other similar cases might be cited.

Big Dye Plant for New Jersey.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., has sold for William H. Rankin, the Economy Realty Company, and Max Fern to the Midvale Chemical Works of St. Louis, Mo., a tract of fifteen acres, bounded by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Long Branch division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and Front Street at Bayway, Elizabeth, N. J.

The new owners are erecting a dye plant on the premises in order to provide for the extension of their business made feasible by the European war. The sellers were represented by ex-Judge P. H. Gilhooly and the purchasers by their trustees, George W. Hunter and Leslie W. Simson. The chief chemist at the new plant will be Dr. Stephen Krayer.

This section, which is in close proximity to the mammoth plant of the Standard Oil Company, is destined to become the centre of the manufacture of industrial chemicals, principally dyestuffs. This site is directly opposite the plant of the Bayway Chemical Company.

Big Park Avenue Apartment.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have been appointed agents by the Potter-Mordecai Syndicate for the thirteen-story apartment house to occupy the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, recently leased by them from the New York Central, to be known as 340 to 350 Park Avenue. The building will contain forty-eight apartments. The architects are Warren & Wetmore. It will be ready by August, 1916.

The new building just completed by the Potter-Mordecai interests, adjoining the Colony Club at 45 East Sixty-second Street, was completely rented out a month ago.

Apartments Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased apartments at 56 West Eleventh Street to James Dowling Trask; 42 West Thirty-ninth Street to Joel J. Levitt; 104 East Fortieth Street to M. Furland, Joseph Feldenheimer, and to Mrs. Rosetta J. Norman; 108 East Seventy-fifth Street to Charles de Loosey Oelrichs; 60 West Fifty-eighth Street to Mrs. Donald Gaynor, and at 12 Gramercy Park to Miss Gertrude Whitney.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased apartments at 399 Park Avenue to Mrs. L. P. Myers; 525 Park Avenue to Richard Sutro; 875 Park Avenue to George W. Stetson; 149 East Fortieth Street to Dr. Anna Hupert and W. E. Carnochan, 287 Lexington Avenue to Dr. Armatage Whitman and Edward F. Curtis.

Wm. A. White & Sons have rented an apartment to Evans R. Dick and H. H. Bottome at 19 West Fifty-fourth Street, and apartments at 173 Madison Avenue to Dudley D. Campbell and Clinton M. Hall.

Subway to City Line.

Another hearing before Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood, held last week relative to the extension of the Broadway subway to the city line as an underground, developed further testimony as to its necessity.

Joseph P. Day favored the proposal, as transit facilities in other parts of the Bronx had increased realty values 500 per cent., and believed that the mere approval of the route would be followed by considerable building, especially along Broadway.

Others who spoke in approval included Frank S. Hackett, headmaster of the Riverdale Country School; John Ross Delafield, John Whalen, ex-Corporation Counsel, and Colonel Edward Olmstead. Another hearing will be held Oct. 15.

School Registration Shows Growth.

The stimulating effect of the new subway lines upon the outlying sections of Brooklyn is shown in the increased population of Mapleton Park since it was linked more closely to Manhattan by the opening of the Fourth Avenue-Sea Beach subway last June. It is estimated that since that epoch-making event in Brooklyn's real estate history fully one hundred families have been added to the Mapleton Park community, and that realty aggregating $200,000 has been sold along the Sea Beach open cut, more than half of which was sold in Mapleton Park.

The growth of this section is perhaps best evidenced by the increased school registration there this Fall. Public School 48, a new building occupying the entire front block on Eighteenth Avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, shows an increase in its registration this Fall of 36 per cent. over that of last Spring. The registry on Feb. 15, 1915, when the school first opened, aggregated 1,025 pupils, while the total for the present season is 1,404, the school's full capacity.

Owners' Card System Perfected.

Register John J. Hopper announces that the locality indexes, by which every instrument is examined and indexed according to the particular lot it affects, can now be used commercially. By this system it is possible to determine the last owner of record of any lot in Manhattan. A charge of 25 cents for each card will be made. The cards are not certified, but the indexes from which the information is obtained are posted to the current day and are accurately checked, so that the cards may be safely relied upon. If it is desired to obtain information officially certified, a charge is made of 40 cents, plus 5 cents for each name examined.

Opening Big Englewood Tract.

The Miller tract at Englewood, N. J., at the northwest corner of Liberty Road and Tryon Avenue, will soon be subdivided into building lots, the minimum size to be 50 by 150. Oakland Street will be extended through the property, giving access to Palisade Avenue, and two new streets will connect with Liberty Road. The property is owned by the Knickerbocker Realty Company. H. Weatherby & Co. of Englewood will have charge of the sale.

39th Street Printing Trade Loft.

An important addition to the large structures designed primarily for the printing and allied trades in the Pennsylvania zone section west of Seventh Avenue is the twelve-story Finck building under construction at 318 to 324 West Thirty-ninth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. All of the improvements for the heavy character of the business needs for which the building is designed will be provided. The floors will bear a line load of 250 pounds per square foot, and the upper floors will be 11 feet 7 inches high. The Finck estate is erecting the structure. Crow, Lewis & Wickenhoefer are the architects, and William A. White & Sons are the renting agents. It will be ready for occupancy April 1.

Interior Fire Alarm Revision.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, announces that the State Industrial Commission has notified the Special Factory Committee of his association that the revision of the requirements for interior electric fire alarms is now being considered, and Fire Commissioner Adamson has been notified by the commission that on the taking of proper steps by loft owners, prosecutions in such cases should be postponed.

Country House Leases.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have rented for Mrs. Orlando J. Smith her shore-front estate at Dobbs Ferry to P. J. White of Kansas City.

Fish & Marvin have rented for J. Schwader his house on Rossmore Avenue, Bronxville, to Hobart S. Bird, and the late Anson Phelps Stokes residence at Noroton, Conn.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has rented at Montclair to Edward H. Scheele the residence of Mrs. George Forrest on Clinton Avenue.

The Fell estate has rented to Mrs. John Fairfax Sheridan the Fell place at Riverdale, consisting of a stone dwelling and garage with three acres of land.

Apartment Houses Fully Rented.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. announce that the demand for apartments has been so large this year that the following buildings, of which they are agents, are entirely rented: 383 Park Avenue, near Fifty-third Street; 399 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street; 400 Park Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street; 45 East Sixty-second Street, 635 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-sixth Street; 640 Park Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street; 122 East Eighty-second Street, 3 East Eighty-fifth Street, and 103 East Eighty-sixth Street. The rentals range from $1,000 to $12,000 per annum.

Dwelling Leases.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Miss Elsie de Wolfe her residence at 181 East Seventy-first Street, to Francis M. Whitehouse; for Wilmont T. Cox, his residence at 56 West Ninth Street, to Miss Christine C. Wilson, and for Amos F. Eno, the dwelling at 33 Fifth Avenue, to Mrs. E. S. Goodwin.

The Houghton Company has leased for William H. Frame, the three-story dwelling at 236 West Seventy-first Street, to J. P. Bell.

Staten Island Wants Subway.

Arrangements have been completed for the subway banner raising at Huguenot Park, Staten Island, on Oct. 14, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The banner will be raised opposite the Post Office. The following will speak on the subject of a subway to and through Staten Island: Borough President Van Name, Henry P. Morrison, Charles B. Dullea, Francis F. Leman, William Wirt Mills, C. G. Kolff, Charles D. Durkee, and Robert T. Cone. The Mayor has also received an invitation.

Belmont Sale Postponed.

The auction sale of the property of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at Hempstead, L. I., consisting of thirty acres of land, together with large house and large garage, has been postponed to next Saturday, Oct. 16. Included in the sale are the furnishings of the house. Joseph P. Day will sell the property.

Manhattan Parcels at Auction.

Next Thursday, Oct. 14, in the Vesey Street Salesrooms, Joseph P. Day will hold his first Fall special sales day. Nine parcels in all will be offered, including the southeast corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, a three-story building; 116 West Eighty-second Street, a four-story dwelling; 215 East Nineteenth Street, a three-story dwelling; 152 West Ninety-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling.

Discuss Constitution in Queens.

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, and ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien will be the guests of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens next Friday afternoon, and will explain some of the benefits of the proposed new Constitution for New York State.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, October 11.

By Henry Brady.

At 3,208 Third Avenue.

Seton Av, 1,941, w s, 425 ft s of Strang Av, 20x100; trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund Assn. of the 23d Ward of City of New York, vs Owen Coyle et al.; Julius Heidermann, attorney; Oliver E. Davis, referee; due, $2,026.90.

East 158th St, 727, n w cor of Forest Av, 87.6x100, six-story tenement and stores; Brooklyn Savings Bank vs. Wm. F. Rohrig Co. et al.; Schenck & Punnett, attorneys; Alex. I. Rorke, referee; due, $99,596.90; taxes, &c., $1,448.06.

By George Price.

East 235th St, s w cor of White Plains Road, 80x114, vacant; Peter Duncan vs. John Stevenson et al.; Eugene L. Brisach, attorney; Cyrus C. Miller, referee; due, $10,-214.57; taxes, &c., $968.91.

Wednesday, October 13.

By Henry Brady.

At 14 Vesey Street.

West 324 St, 138 and 140, s s, 365 ft e of Seventh Av, 49x35x irregular; two three-story tenements; State & City Realty Co. vs. Pennlane Realty Co. et al.; J. Miller, attorney; William P. Schoen, referee; due, $53,008.23; taxes, &c., $4,253; subject to mtge. of $33,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St, 42, s w cor of Lafayette St, 81.3x19.2x23.3x16.3; six-story loft building; Hermine E. Clark et al. vs. Madison Av. Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; Lawrence H. Sanders, referee; due, $9,507.06; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mtge. of $42,000.

West 25th St, 318, n s, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 24x98.9; four-story tenement and three-story rear tenement; Charlotte M. Lalen vs. Ethel V. Sullivan et al.; Weils & Snedeker, attorneys; Charles Putzel, referee; due, $2,265.13; taxes, &c., $511.

Oliver St, 52, e s, 75 ft n of Oak St, 25x102x24.1x101, two-story tenement and stores and six-story rear tenement; City of New York against Michael A. Rofrano et al.; Frank L. Polk, attorney; Henry A. Diemel, referee; due, $33,055.28; taxes, &c., $2,625.

104th St, 73 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.11, five-story tenement; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Willi.am Cumming et al.; action No. 1; Woodford, Boves & Butcher, attorneys; Earle W. Welsh, referee; due, $18,062.83; taxes, &c., $414.57.

104th St, 71 West, n s, 117.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.11, five-story tenement; same against same; Action No. 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $18,812.21; taxes, &c., $414.57.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

139th St, East, n s, 550 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; Harriet Van Dine against Mary E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee; due, $2,548.38; taxes, &c., $84.33.

139th St, East, n s, 525 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; Amanda D. Bates against Mary E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; Alfred H. Townley, referee; due, $2,547.51; taxes, &c., $84.82.

By Henry Brady.

139th St, East, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; Emily Wilson against Mary E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; Lawrence N. Martin, referee.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

217th St, East, n s, 250.1 ft w of Pankling Av, 25x175.2x35.11x200.11, vacant; Daniel London against Arthur H. Mase et al.; Joseph Gans, attorney; George F. Allison, referee; due, $419.87; taxes, &c., $278.05.

217th St, East, n s, 275.1 ft w of Paulding Av, 25x149.4x35.11x175.2, vacant; Daniel London against Arthur H. Mase et al.; Joseph Gans, attorney; George F. Allison, referee; due, $389.87; taxes, &c., $278.29.

Thursday, Oct. 14.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

6th Av, 892, s e corner of 24th St, 24.8x78.6, three-story hotel; administrator's sale; estate of Andrew Rust.

86th St, 126 East, s s, 66.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x74.1, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

82d St, 116 West, s s, 186.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2, four-story dwelling; executor's sale; estate of Julia A. Allen.

19th St, 215 East, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x92, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

94th St, 152 West, s s, 289 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.7x18x100.4, three-story dwelling; executor's sale; estate of Edith S. Barwin.

Hackensack, N. J., Summit Av, 832, e s, 150 ft s of Berry St, 175x200, three-story stucco dwelling; voluntary sale.

Monmouth Beach, N. J., Ocean Av, e s, 100 ft n of Beach Road, 150x480, three-story cottage; voluntary sale.

North Plainfield, N. J., Rockview Av, 76, near Mercer Av, 130x465x130x514x irregular, two-story dwelling and one-and-a-half-story stable and garage; voluntary sale.

Hudson St, 546, e s, 67.4 ft n of Perry St, 20.7x80.4x11.9x85.5, four-story tenement and stores; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America against Eleanora Shepard et al.; Davis, Auerbach & Cornell, attorneys; Charles M. Russell, referee; due, $18,997.90; taxes, &c., $266.44.

124th St, 50 East, s e, 136 ft e of Madison Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Edw. O. A. Glokner against Alfred Furst et al.; Marshall B. Clarke, attorney; Louis J. Schwarts, referee; due, $7,546.52; taxes, &c., $233.62.

By Samuel Marx.

52d St, 30 East, s s, 30 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5, five-and-a-half-story dwelling, with four-story extension; executor's sale, estate of Erminie J. Proal.

Old Broadway 13, e e, 50.2 ft s of Lawrence St, 25.8x100, two-story tenement and stores.

Nereid Av, n w corner of White Plains Road, 82.11x100.3x82.10x100, vacant; Eliza Hart et al. against Emma C. Gibson et al.; Engelhard & Pollak, attorneys; J. Sidney Bernstein, referee; partition.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

114th St, 418 and 415 East, n s, 177.10 ft e of 1st Av, 42.2x100.10, six-story tenement and stores; Annie Hayes against Louis Mascia et al.; Gettner, Simon & Asher, attorneys; Isidor Wasservoyl, referee; due, $3,337.16; taxes, &c., $514.85; subject to mortgages aggregating $34,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

125th St, 45 West, s s, 472.6 ft w of 5th Av, 15.7x100.11, three and four story store; Union Trust Co. of New York against Louise M. Repetti et al.; Miller, King, Lane & Trafford, attorneys; John Reilly, referee; due, $40,113.34; taxes, &c., $1,068.60.

By Robert A. Sherman.

West Houston St, 25 and 27, s s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 50x100, six-story loft building; United States Trust Co. of New York against Ferdinand H. Mels et al.; Stewart & Shearer, attorneys; Macgrane Coxe, referee; due, $83,188.16; taxes, &c., $1,640.25.

45th St, 221 East, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100, three-story mission; Charles O. Robitaille against Alice J. Robitaille et al.; Herbert McKennis, attorney; Robert G. Munroe, referee; partition.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Findlay Av, 1,318, e s, 285.5 ft n of 169th St, 20x100, two-story dwelling; Daniel S. Fitzgerald against Mary Lawrie et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee; due, $4,464.06; taxes, &c., $106.88.

Prospect Av, 630-2, e s, 42.6 ft n of Kelly St, 27.8x100, five-story tenement; Rondout Savings Bank against Augustus Levy et al; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee; due, $484,091.92; taxes, &c., $1,076.

Prospect Av, 634-6, e s, 25 ft s of Kelly St, 37.6x100, five-story tenement; Lawyers Mtg. Co. against Julius Bernstein et al; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee; due, $34,097.53.

By James L. Wells Co.

Zerega Av, e s, 100.1 ft n of Macon Av, 208.7x225x94.1x54.2, vacant; Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York against Martha Roman et al; Mackellar & Gerhracht, attorneys; Maurice Deiches, referee; due, $10,739.26; taxes, &c., $13,561.13.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Bronx Park Pl, s w corner White Plains Rd, 91.6x100x107.8x101.1, vacant; Max S. Weil against Jos. Hahn et al; Arnstein & Levy, attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $2,-008.96; taxes, &c., $746.51.

By Chas. A. Berrian.

Fulton St, or Richardson Av, 4,755, n s, 450 ft e of Becker Av, 50x100, vacant; William P. McCarthy against Charles Paul, et al; action No. 1; Siegel & Siegel, attorneys; Francis S. McAvoy, referee; due, $1,858.39; taxes, &c., $261.06.

Fulton St, or Richardson Av, 4,759, n s, 500 ft e of Becker Av, 56.8x100x37.10, vacant; same against same; action No. 2; same attorneys; same referee; due $1,063.

Creston Av, 2,420, e e, 332.11 ft n of 196th St, 25x91.1x25.1x94.1; three-story dwelling; Wilhelm Nippold et al. vs. William Guggols et al.; Millard F. Johnson, attorney; Max Bendit, referee.

By George Price.

Crotona Park South, 741, n e, 96.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100; two-story dwelling; Sarah G. Higgs against Anna Doran et al.; Clocke, Koch & Reidy, attorneys; J. A. McEvety, referee; due, $4,668.75; taxes, &c., $325.

Webster Av, w s, 50 ft s of 173d St, 83.11x 21.6x irregular, vacant; Edgar S. Appleby et al. against Nan Realty Corporation et al.; Cannon & Cannon, attorneys; Bernard Hahn, referee; due, $14,029.76; taxes, &c., $436.80.

University Av, 2,641, e s, 133.8 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 62.5x250.3x62.5x250.8, vacant; Union Trust Co. of New York against Thomas B. Watson, attorney; Bernard J. Isecke, referee; due, $21,148.63; taxes, &c., $5,281.51.

By James J. Donovan.

Boston Road, 1,033-1,049, e s, 465.1 ft s of 166th St, 157.6x68.7x irregular; two five-story tenements; Daily Realty Co. et al. against William E. Woodend et al.; Elfers & Abberley, attorneys; Maurice J. McCarthy, referee; due, $6,066.27; taxes, &c.

Prospect Av, 2,350, e e, 325 ft n of 183d St, 18.9x94.3x18.9x24.6; two-story dwelling; Beatrice S. B. Ziegel against Herman D. Junge et al.; Edmund Hurley, referee; due, $6,514.91; taxes, &c., $219.90.

Friday, Oct. 15.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Lewis St, 225, w s, 73.8 ft n of 7th, 24x88.2 x24.4x91.4, six-story tenement; Edwyn A. Archer against Louis Lewinthan et al.; Hurry & Dutton, attorneys; Maurice Deiches, referee; due, $20,079.65; taxes, &c., $742.40.

By Henry Brady.

Murray St, 61, n e corner of West Broadway, 25x87.6, four-story loft or building; Bowery Savings Bank against Zenobia J. H. Schlichenheck et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; George E. Weller, referee; due, $47,849.62; taxes, &c., $4,286.55.

Spring St, 115 and 117, n s, 50 ft e of Greene St, 37.6x100, five-story loft building; Greenwich Savings Bank against William C. Runyon et al.; B. Aymar Sands, attorney; William A. McQuaid, referee; due, $59,-taxes, &c., $1,675.50.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

120th St, 339 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x180.10, three-story dwelling; Free Home for Young Girls against Louis Lese et al.; Olney & Comstock, attorneys; Harry A. Goldsel, referee; due, $5,002.97; taxes, &c., $200.28.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Ogden Av, e s, 450 ft n of 170th St, 50x 112.3x50x111.11, vacant; Jacob Dehrmann against Merwin Realty Co. et al.; Elfers & Abberley, attorneys; Joseph I. Berry, referee; due, $4,410.92; taxes, &c., $375.88.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Locust Av, 286, e s, 253 ft n of 138th St, 280x125x261x364, one and two story shop; Mntnal Life Insurance Co. against Robert C. Fieher et al.; Frederick L. Allen, attorney; Benjamin Hartstein, referee; due, $244.-850; taxes, &c., $3,046.78.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

225th St, n s, 500 ft e of White Plains Road, for a one-story brick boiler house, 10.4x7.4; David Mayer Brewing Co., 3,560 3d Av, owner; Cruickshank & Fraser, 103 Park Av, architects; cost, $200.

Livingston Av, s e corner of 245th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 61x32; Parkway Heights Co., John R. Delafield, 27 Cedar St, President, owner; Dwight J. Baum, 246th St and Waldo Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, n s, 51 ft e of Pelham St, 25.6x 100; Morris Levy, 195 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, to Mr. Levy, 557 5th Av, B. & S., (mtg $26,500,) Oct. 8; attorneys, Dexter, C. & F., 71 Broadway.....$1

JAMES ST, 9&, w s, 49.6 ft s of Batavia St, 25.6x63.1 to New Chambers St, (31,) x33.7x 98.1; James Powers, Mount Hope, N. Y., to Anna L. Garrabrant, 171 West 78th St, (mtg $35,125,) Aug. 31; attorney, Paul A. M. McGoirick, 261 Broadway.....$1

PIKE ST, 49-51, e s, 82.7 ft s of Madison St, 62.10x34x irregular; Morris Levy, 195 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, to Abr. Levy, 557 5th Av, B. & S., Oct. 6, (mtg $40,000;) attorneys, Dexter, C. & F., 71 Broadway..$1

SCANTON ST, 75-77, n e corner Allen St, (174,) 43.10x75, (foreclosure Oct. 7;) Alex L Roche, referee, to George R. Fearing, Newport, R. I., and Edward J. Haney, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., trustees, will of Hy S. Fearing, Oct. 8; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$50,000

WEST ST, e s, between Charles and Perry Sts, bounded s by alley running through to Washington St, 62.9x4 on n s x 60.11x 80.10 s s; Samuel Burhans et al, heirs of John S. Burhans, and another, Westfield, N. J., to George D. Bartholomew, 60 West 10th St, (mtg $18,000,) Oct. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, e s, 82.4 ft n of 76th St, 19.10x90; Greenwich Savings Bank to Franklin C. Albee, White Plains, N. Y., (mtg $25,500,) all liens, B & S., Aug. 9; attorney, B. A. Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$100

77TH AV, 383, s s, 23.3 ft n of 80th St, 23x 76, (foreclosure Sept. 23;) Charles W. Dayton, referee to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, plaintiff, Oct. 6; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$36,000

29TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; John McCauley to Elizabeth A. his wife, 546 West 29th St, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 8; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$1

76TH ST, 134 West, s s, 257 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x95.2, (foreclosure Sept. 22;) William S. Bennett, referee, to Leon Ottinger, 235 West 71st St, and Nathan L. Ottinger, 23 East 70th St, Oct. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$22,000

81ST ST, 147 West, n s, 414.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 19.6x102.2, (foreclosure Oct. 7;) Alfred H. Townley, referee, to Elizabeth J. Haynes, 223 West 71st St, Oct. 7; attorney, William F. Clare, 135 Broadway.....$18,000

82D ST, 25 West, n s, 430 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; W. Dudley Carleton, executor, &c., of Florence V. Ryder, to Ernest E. Bullows, 78 [illegible] Av, Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee [illegible] Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$17,000

103D ST, s s 88 Av, 82x100 Brusk, 249 liens, Sept. Broadway 130TH ST, s Nathan L. West 129th neys, Deyo

Bronx.

ARTHUR A [illegible] 80; Ettie J another, 2, nays, Mille AV A, s s, 100; Vicchio, 78 A. Cianchi CROTONA 80; J. Fi and Guldi 000,) Oct. Park Row CROTONA 35.1x100; Dowling, 2 Margaret DAWSON 14x8.5x16.4 of Ernest Jr et al exec Av, May Broadway HARRISON Irregular; St., (mtg Weechler HUGHES Wolf Burl Av, (mtg, Brown, 1 LOT 119 estate; Be Realty C $6,000,) C and Trust DONELL 1,856; Masink, 7 Title Gua way LOT 35 Vecchio Av, Oct 192 Br LOTS 1 can; E Layton ney, T Broadw ODELL 8 years and Tr 187TH 47x70 tan M due as 1915;) Co., 17 198TH Concou Lutz, 2,2 Oct. 8; Guarar

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 87th St, 25.8½x10 [illegible] Carlo L. B. McCool to James S. McCool, 75 Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4 p. c. Oct. 1; attorney, Alexander Lamont, 68 William [illegible]....$20,000

AVENUE B, 46 and 48, w s, 48 ft s of 4th St, 48.1x Sarah Levine, widow and devisee, to Simon and another, 45 West 125th St, 5 years or sooner, 6 p. c., Oct. 8; attorney, Mark Aaron, 27 Cedar St...$8,000

WEST END AV, e s, 82.4 ft n of 76th St, 19.10x90; Franklin C. Albee to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, 5 years or sooner, Oct. 8; attorney, B. A. Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$25,500

129TH ST, 134 West, 257 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x95.2; Leon Ottinger and another to Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,500 Ameterdam Av, 3 years, Oct. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$16,000

82D ST, [illegible] 430 ft e of Col. Av, 20x102.2; Ernest J [illegible] Bolowa to Esther Rohtacher, 148 East 81st, due as per bond, Oct. 4; attorney [illegible] Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

Bronx.

HARRIS [illegible] AV, e s, 110 ft n of 180th St, 55x 80; same [illegible] same, Oct. 7, due March 8, 1917, 6 p. c.; [illegible] attorney.....$2,150

HARRIS [illegible] AV, e s, 242.11 ft n of 180th St, 77.11x [illegible], Harrison Improvement Co., Inc., to [illegible] on M. Silverman, 310 West 59th St, et [illegible], executors, Oct. 7, due Sept. 8, 1917, 6 [illegible] c.; attorney, E. S. Cahn, 160 Broadway.....$3,000

HARRIS [illegible] AV, n e corner of 180th St, 55x 80; same [illegible] same, Oct. 7, due March 8, 1917, 6 p. c.; [illegible] attorney.....$2,800

HARRIS [illegible] AV, e s, 165 ft n of 180th St, 77.11x1 [illegible] same to same, Oct. 7, due Sept. 8, 1917, 6 [illegible] same attorneys.....$3,000

HARRIS [illegible] AV, e s, 55 ft n of 180th St, 55x 100; sa [illegible] to Clemlit Realty Co., Inc., 507 5th Av [illegible], Oct. 7, due March 8, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorne [illegible] Veschler & K., 42 Broadway.....

LOT 35 [illegible] up of Jerome, 25x100; Michele Vecchio [illegible] to Raffaele Corsa, 3,550 Holland Av, Oct [illegible] 6, 5 years; attorney, A. Cianchetti, 192 Br [illegible] day.....$3,150

LOTS 1 [illegible] 175, map of William F. Dunican; E [illegible] no Cohen to Louise Kausen, 1 Layton [illegible] Av, Oct. 8, due as per bond; attorney, T [illegible] le Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadw [illegible].....$1,000

ODELL 8 [illegible] T, 1,356, s s, 25x106; Nathan Mesnik to 8 years [illegible] Carber, 1,356 Odell St, Oct. 8, and Tr [illegible] p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee 187TH [illegible] Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

47x70 [illegible] s s, 46 ft w of Prospect Av, tan M [illegible] Construction Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Oct. 8, due as [illegible] pe bond, (correction from Oct. 8, 1915;) [illegible] to ney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 17 [illegible] adway.....$26,000

198TH ST, [illegible] 43.6 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25x98; Dorothy Larz to Anne Lutz, 2,2 [illegible] Washington Av, (mtg $7,500,) Oct. 8; a [illegible] ners Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 [illegible] adway.....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

Bronx.

KELLY ST, [illegible] n e corner of 163d St, second store; [illegible] Harris to Alfred Wertheimer, 818 East [illegible] St, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorne [illegible] Birnkrant, 116 Nassau St...$900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 [illegible] Carroll Mulliken against Eva F. W. [illegible] ow and Eva J. Coe, owners; New York Climax [illegible] proved Properties Co., Inc., and seventh [illegible] Leasehold, Inc., lessees; Seventy-fourth [illegible] Street Theatre Co., Inc., contractor.....$108.42

LEXINGTON AV, Depew Place, 45th and 46th St [illegible] hock, &c.; McClintic Marshall Co. against [illegible] New York Central & Hudson River Railroa [illegible] C., owner; John Pierce Co., contractor.....$43,085.08

Bronx.

COURT [illegible] AN ST, 810; Joseph Handilman against [illegible] Antonio Palermo, owner; Frank Seaman [illegible] Antonio Palermo, contractors.....$178.76

HOFFMAN [illegible] N ST, n w corner of 187th St, 96.9x10 [illegible] American Radiator Co. against Garliba [illegible] Realty and Construction Co., owners; F [illegible] J. Johnson, contractor.....$393.70

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY [illegible] ST 876; Margaret Reilly against Amelie [illegible] ws et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. F. Keogh.

MANHATTAN [illegible] ST N ST, corner of 129th St, —; [illegible] Emma C. Badgeley against Peter De Witt [illegible] al., (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney [illegible] H. P. Randall.

DELANCEY [illegible] ST, n s, 25 ft w of Sheriff St, 25x75; Adolph [illegible] Henry Silverstone et al. against Mortgage [illegible] Germiee et al., (foreclosure of Mortg [illegible]e;) attorney, A. F. Silversrstone.

2D AV [illegible

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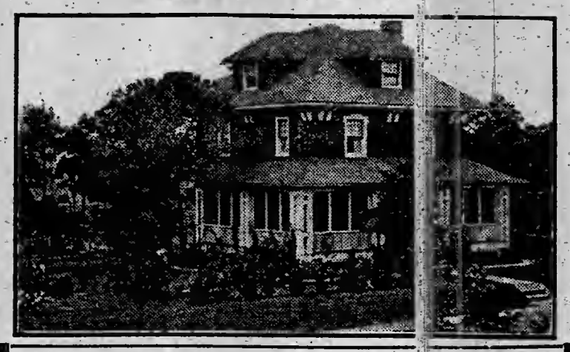
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Block 4,621 Rugby, on East 51st, between Clarkson and Winthrop Sts.; $600 each; these lots cost about $700 each 12 years ago; will accept mortgage for $1,000. Dr. Chas. H. Brown, Citizens Bank Bldg., Waterbury, Conn.

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42 minutes on the West Shore, less than mile from commuting station, with 15 trains per day each way. A corner property of 52 acres, road frontage of 1,000 feet, facing 2 streets, opposite the lake. magnificent views. The dwelling is a most attractive country home, with every modern convenience. The house has a magnificent frontage, with fine set of large shade trees. Abundance of fruit of every description. Bathoms, electric light, unlimited water supply, etc. Barns, poultry houses, garages, sheds, and other buildings. The property is a fine wide stream running through and emptying into the lake. The 25-acre frontage overlooks the water, and is available for building purposes, which readily can be sold for $1,000 per acre.

The place is stocked with horses, cows, and chickens, which are included in the price.

This place is for sale on account of the age of the owner, who has been living on the property for 23 years. Price has been dropped from $20,000 to $16,000 to effect a prompt sale. Only half cash required. This place must be seen to be appreciated.

MRS. U. MEYER.
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DAIRY FARM BARGAIN.

40 head registered cows, horses included. One of the very best and up-to-date farms in the famous Orange County; 60 miles from N. Y.; 202 acres, near Walden, one mile station, bordering Walkill River; a money maker; owner retiring; very attractive terms; residence, 8 rooms, bath, heat, water in all buildings, hot and cold; barns, 68 stanchions, mechanical milking outfit, 2 silo houses, barn, 12 stalls, box stalls; beautiful shade and lawns and driveways; three 7-room tenant houses, orchard, brooks, springs, everything in perfect condition; one owner 28 years; sacrifice; price $25,000, including crops; 70 tons hay, all tools, machinery.

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A productive farm of 200 acres; 4 acres timber, 6 miles from Poughkeepsie, 3 from Hamburg, 2 hours from Grand Central station. Fronting Grand Central; 2 hours from New York. Splendid church and school. West bank of Hudson River; good boating and bathing; well watered by springs and streams. A 12-room Colonial residence with laundry and 5-6-room cellar; 2 large barns, 6-room hog pen, chicken houses; cow and horse yards with running water. Possibilities of place unusual; 200 young apple, peach, pear, and cherry trees.

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The place is stocked with horses, cows, and chickens, which are included in the price.

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Commuting distance; 87 acres, 850 ft. lake frontage; elevation 900 ft.; 20 acres tillable; house all modern conveniences; five master's bedrooms, baths, sleeping porches; barn, garage, chicken house; price, $50,000. Particulars

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near Poughkeepsie, 8 acres, tillable, 60 fruit trees, splendid house, 8 rooms, large barns, 2 chicken houses, 3 brooder houses, drilled well, water in house; 20 minutes' walk station, 10 minutes stores, churches; $2,500, part cash.

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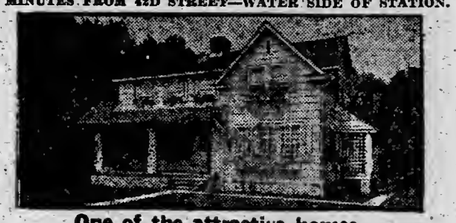
on this Fruit and Grain Farm. An income from $2,500 to $5,000 is in sight. Name your terms as the widow must sell.

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I own the most complete eight room new house, 35 minutes from Wall St., on main line of Erie, 65 trains daily. Double hardwood oak floors, steam heat, open fireplace, modern plumbing, laundry, hardwood trim; large porch, beautiful view, screens, shades, decorated throughout; all street improvements made; gas, sewer, water, telephone; near school, churches, and depot. Cost $6,200. Will sell for $5,500—$500 cash, balance $40 a month. Photo sent.

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Large living room, fireplace, paneled dining $9,000. New white Colonial Residence. room, enclosed porch, all-gas kitchen, 5 large bedrooms, 3 baths; excellent location; near station, &c.; 60-foot plot.

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40 head registered cows, horses included. One of the very best and up-to-date farms in the famous Orange County; 60 miles from N. Y.; 202 acres, near Walden, one mile station, bordering Walkill River; a money maker; owner retiring; very attractive terms; residence, 8 rooms, bath, heat, water in all buildings, hot and cold; barns, 68 stanchions, mechanical milking outfit, 2 silo houses, barn, 12 stalls, box stalls; beautiful shade and lawns and driveways; three 7-room tenant houses, orchard, brooks, springs, everything in perfect condition; one owner 28 years; sacrifice; price $25,000, including crops; 70 tons hay, all tools, machinery.

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In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

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Superior construction; built day's work; ideal plan; attractive exterior; spacious rooms; oak floors throughout; porcelain bathroom fixtures; entrance hall; 20-foot living room; fireplace; dining room, white enameled wood panneled walls, beamed ceiling; expensive gas range; 4 bedrooms; tiled bathroom; maid's bath; handsome gas, electric fixtures; costly decorations; large plot; garden and; dozen grand-father peach, pear, wide cement floor porch near trolley; easy shaded walk Madison express station, 70 Lackawanna trains; less than hour Broadway; high elevation; dry air; must sell; $6,200; terms; photo.

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Two new six and seven room houses, commanding view, 1 block from trolley, 5 minutes to station; convenient, high and restricted location; each house has a plot 50x119½, with room for a garage; each house will contain large living room with open fireplace, bookcases, side lights, gas and electricity, parquet floors, clothes chute, steam heat and tiled bath, gas and coal ranges; laundry in basement; beam ceilings, chestnut trim, handsomely decorated, shades, screens for windows and large veranda; little cash required; terms arranged; price, $4,600 and $4,800. JAMES J. McAVINEY, 441 Kearny Ave.; 'phone 883. 5 Chestnut St., 'phone 343W, Arlington, N. J.

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of unusual charm and fireproof construction at

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on highest ground in vicinity commanding superb views in 2 directions. 4 acres land, (more if desired.) Beautiful trees. House built in 1910, day's labor. Has 18 rooms, 5 baths, extra lavatories, fine closets, conservatory, 3 closed-in porches, 2 open ones, steam heat, 7 fireplaces, electric lights. A very exceptional property.

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New, artistic, 8-room, all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from country club; 2 baths, big living room; prefer sell with purchase privilege, rent to apply. "OWNER," P. O. Box 416, New York City.

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Situated between Nutley and Montclair, N. J., in the foothills of Orange Mountains; 8 rooms, with steam heat, all modern improvements; artistically fitted up; decorated; fruit and shade trees; old-fashioned garden, with large variety of flowers, shrubs, &c.; artistic pergolas and cobblestone gateways add to the attractiveness of the place; garage, stable, and chicken house; $5,500; terms to suit; over acre ground; additional land if desired. Photo. Lambert, owner, 338 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 6984 Barclay.

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It's a Real Home for You, Reader, and You Own Something in Life.



9 to 12 rooms, every modern improvement; all assessments paid; space for garage.

The most superb location on the Palisades, directly on the cliffs above the Hudson River, overlooking N. Y. City; no expense or skill spared in producing the most perfect houses and grounds.

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Opposite 86th Street.

Take West Shore Ferry, 42d, or Cortlandt Sts., then Palisade car to office, 31st St. and Broadway, Weehawken, N. J.; or cross 42d St. Ferry in your auto and drive north on the Boulevard six minutes.

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THIS BEAUTIFUL STUCCO Bungalow on Hill Top

(700 feet above sea level,) in restricted settlement; contains six rooms and sleeping porch and tiled bathroom, with built-in tub; steam heat and general modern improvements; price (including land) $4,300; reasonable terms. CRAGMERE, 40 West 32d St., New York City. Telephone, 9860—Mad. Sq.

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Price $5,500, Including Garage

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cosy interior with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

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RUTHERFORD New semi-bungalow, 8 rooms, tiled bath; steam, gas, electric; gas kitchen, fireplace in huge living room, paneled dining room, beamed ceiling, double oak floors, built-in china closets, chestnut and white enamel trim; sleeping porch, improved streets, parklike section, wooded; only $5,500; terms to suit.

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A Splendid Home for Rent, Furnished, for Winter or term of years, $100 per month, UNFURNISHED, same price; 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 outside porches, one for sleeping, one connected with living room; another large porch, screened for Summer; dry cellar; excellent heater; all improvements; office opposite Lackawanna Station.

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MONTCLAIR NEW COLONIAL RESIDENCE $17,000

Centre hall, living room, (15x30,) sun room, dining room, 7 large bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, (shower,) sleeping porch, Colonial paneling in living room, dining room and hall; large lot; excellent location; chauffeur's garage. H. S. Connolly & Co. Opp. Lackawanna Sta., MONTCLAIR.

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of 7 rooms and tiled bath; large living room with fireplace; artistic craftsman finish; modern plumbing, steam heat; asbestos tile roofs; parquet floors, sleeping porch; fine shade trees; near station, trolley. Price only $5,900; large plot, liberal terms. Owner, Room 1,726, 233 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone, Barclay 6984.

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Most attractive suburban home, select residential locality, near commuting depot, beautiful wooded section, attractive view; house has large living room, hall, dining room, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, servants' quarters, terraced lawns, shade trees, shrubbery; large lot; rent $65. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., opp. depot, Plainfield, N. J.

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Owner desires to sell three desirable plots of 15, 6, and 2 acres; high elevation; fertile land; easy commuting distance on D. L. & W. R. R.; short walk to express station. J. C. Searles, 30 Church St., New York.

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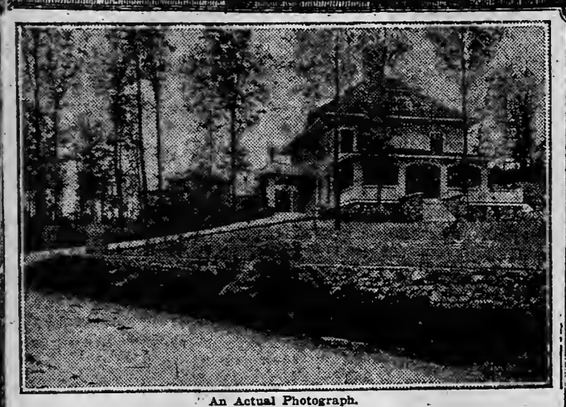
10 rooms, 3 baths; steam, electric light and gas; lot 100x150; good elevation; $80 month; garage $5 additional; will sell at $10,500; easy terms. Owner, 238 Broadway.

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Semi-detached, 11-room house, 2 baths; front and side porch; refined neighborhood; all improvements; convenient to Lackawanna R.R.; rent $700. Tel. Schuyler 7813.

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Bargain Prices Lowest Terms
Hardwood floors and trim; plots 50x150.
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Six (6) rooms and bath, $5,000
$560 cash, small monthly payments.



Eight (8) rooms and bath, $5,600.
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10-Acre Poultry and Fruit Farm.

Widow must sell this desirable FARM, which is in splendid condition and ready for business. Good 7-room house and attic, good water and cemented cellar, front and side porches. Barn, wagon shed, large poultry houses and general outbuildings. 10 acres under full cultivation and fruited with 400 peach trees, coming four years old, in fine condition; pears, quinces, apples, &c. All implements included. A splendid farm. PRICE $3,750, part cash, BRAY & METZ GEORGE, 1,071 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for details, also our handsomely illustrated FARM CATALOGUE.

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I am instructed to sacrifice beautiful residence for $6,200. I do not believe the property could be reproduced for less than $10,500. Read carefully what I say: New house, large living room with open fireplace, den and sun porch adjoining, finished in oak; dining room beautifully paneled and finished in cream; genuine tile kitchen, all white; splendid butler's pantry, with maid's stairway; 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, shower, sleeping porch; oak floors, mahogany stairs, copper gutters, leaders; good sized lot, excellent location. May be seen Sundays.
Murdock, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

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30 minutes to Broadway; commutation 10 cents; beautiful, refined, restricted park section; thoroughly modern 10-room house, large veranda, sleeping porch, every improvement; corner plot, 50x100; terraced lawn; must be seen to be appreciated; real bargain, $3,500 cash, balance on mortgage. Other houses, $1,000 cash and terms; houses to rent, $30 to $125 a month. E. L. DANFORTH, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

MONTCLAIR New Modern Artistic Residence **$6,000**

Good location, near R. R. and Trolley; large living room, dining room, sun parlor, den, kitchen, pantry; 2nd floor, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths outside sleeping porch (screened and glass); 3rd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths. Oak floors, 2 open fireplaces, beam ceiling. Sacrifice price.
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AT MONTCLAIR

Am compelled to sacrifice my new $17,000 residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch, large plot, for $12,500. May be seen Sundays. Apply to my broker,
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"The Mountain Town."
FOR WINTER OR THE MOUNTAINSIDE
Furnished

A RESIDENCE of 11 rooms and 3 baths, handsomely furnished. Per Month..$300
CENTRALLY LOCATED RESIDENCE, 10 rooms, 2 baths. Month.....$200

Unfurnished

Houses from $900 per annum up.
1 HANDSOME HOUSE, 13 rooms, 4 baths; billiard room; garage for 2 cars. Offered at, per annum.....$4,000

THE TRUTH about Montclair.
Average elevation about 400 feet above sea level.
57 Trains Daily to New York.

Our advice to strangers is to RENT for a year BEFORE Buying.
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Real Estate Brokers,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$75 Cash, $25 Monthly

Which Includes Taxes and Interest.



Buys This HOUSE

5 rooms and bath; 2 added rooms can be finished off now or later. All city improvements. Attractive Northern New Jersey town; half hour out. Price $2,500. Address "Builder," P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City.

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A UNIQUE PROPOSITION.
400 Acres With Over 3000 Feet of Ocean Front.
14-Room House, Barn, etc.

I have a 400-acre farm near Charlestown, R. I. Smooth and level. Machine worked. Ocean frontage of 3,000 feet. Fine 14-room house. Large stone barn. Wagon house and benneries, ebede, cribs, and other buildings. Will cut 350 tons of fine timothy hay, besides growing splendid crops of corn, wheat, and rye.

On macadamized road to NARRAGANSETT. The ocean frontage alone is worth the price asked. On account of other business am compelled to sell.

PRICE, $8,000—HALF CASH.
OWNER, Room 1005, 108 W. 24th St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION,
REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

We will manage your property and guarantee annual net return.
WM. D. BLOODGOOD & CO.,
542 Fifth Av. Phone 6670 Bryant.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM WANTED.

Must have modern bulldoge and be within easy access of New York City. Will give in part payment handsome mountainside residence in Montclair containing 14 rooms and 4 baths, now in perfect order; garage; over 200 ft. frontage; valuation $76,000; mortgage $25,000.

State full particulars to my brokers.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Montclair, N. J.

Do You Need Money?

WANT Manhattan or Bronx improved property for cash and fine, free, clear lot corner on Concourse; must be bargain. X Y Z, 2,960 3d Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.

30 E. 42 St. (42nd St. Bldg.)
Offer the following of

High Class Apartments for Rent:—

No. of rooms.		Rentals.
8	1744-48 B'way (Rockingham), cor 56th St.	1100-1700
8	571 Park Av. (Hetherington), cor. 63d St.	1800
7, 8, 9	71 East 96th St. (Van Cortlandt)	840-1320
8	175 2d Av., cor. 11th St., op. St. Mark's Church	900-1200
8	218-20 West 59th St., opposite Central Park	1000
7 & 8	1 West 102d St. / 424 Central Park West. (The Melba)	780- 960
5	148 East 18th St.	540
5	3 Washington Square North	1200

Unusual Opportunity

To Rent at an Attractive Price These Few Remaining Vacancies:

4 Large ALL OUTSIDE Rooms and Bath, **$60**

5 Large All Outside Rooms—Very Attractive **$75** UP

6 Large, Attractive, All Outside Rooms & Baths, **$90** UP

Modern High Class Fireproof Buildings.
Apply to the Resident Manager.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway,
(110th St.), Near Broadway.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE

808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.

10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT

316 West 79th St.

Only one Apartment of
2 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
APPLY TO SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th St. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d St.

Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 3 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building.
Apply to Manager on premises or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts.,
162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

LASANNO COURT

307 West 79th St.

Cozy, yet spacious rooms in refined residential neighborhood. Quiet, peaceful atmosphere, yet very convenient to the shopping and recreation district.

FOR REMAINING VACANCY
8 Rooms, 2 Baths—$1,600.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc.
51 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1936.

76 West 86th Street
AND
77 West 85th Street

Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.
8 Rooms, Foyer, 3 Baths, $3,000.

KICHENETTE APARTMENTS
2 ROOMS, Bath, $1200 | 3 ROOMS, Bath, $1500 | 4 ROOMS, Bath, $1600

Modern fireproof building; all conveniences, including refrigeration. Restaurant on premises.
Under Ownership Management.

THE CHELSEA,
WEST 23D STREET.

Stockholder's apartment; first time vacant in sixteen years; to let from Oct. 1; rent $1,200; southern exposure; four large, sunny rooms; large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans; seen by appointment only.
MARSH & WEVER, Attorneys,
42 Broadway.

BEVERWYCK APARTMENTS,
39-41 West 27th Street.

Newly furnished Apartments. Parlor, bedroom, and bath. Large rooms. Central location. Especially adapted to bachelors. Reasonable terms.

160 West 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.
6 Rooms, Ground Floor, $1,025
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st St. Tel., 7618—Murray Hill.

758 WEST END AVE.

THE HOLYOKE—S. E. Cor. 97th St.
One Block Subway Express Station.
7 Rooms, Corner Apartments.
High-Class Elevator Building.
Exceptional Value. $1,000 to $1,300.
Apply Supt., or
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way.

65 Central Park West

North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

141 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

High class elevator Apartments, eight extra large, sunny rooms; parlor, dining room face park south; ample closets; two apartments, 75 feet frontage, $1,200; exceptional transit facilities.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

El Dorado

Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths

An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
M. RAYMOND,
507 W. 113th St. 'Phone, Morn.—8240.

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
7 ROOMS

Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.

Rent $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

Apartments for Comfort and Service

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga"
Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or
E. S. WILLARD & CO.
59 William Street
Telephone Hanover 5989

57 W. 58th St.

THE CORONET
2 Rooms and Bath.....$600
2 Corner Rooms and Bath.. 900
5 Rooms and 2 Baths.....1200
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.....2000
Apply on premises, or
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
569 FIFTH AVENUE
Tel. 31 Murray Hill

CONVENIENT CENTRAL LOCATION

THE SONOMA

N. E. Cor. Broadway & 55th St.

Offers the following high-class apartments—at attractive rental.
ONE OF 4 ROOMS AND BATH
ONE OF 5 ROOMS AND BATH
TWO OF 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
Also
TWO 2 ROOMS AND BATH SUITES, Non-Housekeeping Bachelor. Must be seen to be appreciated.

THE OSBORNE

205 WEST 57TH ST.
8 Room Apt. with 2 Baths,
Furnished or Unfurnished
TO SUBLET,
10 Room, 3 Baths,
Apartment, *Furnished.*

120 W. 86th St.

PARK STREET.
Most Convenient Locality.
Attractively Planned Apartments.
One Master's Room, 14x27.
Private House Neighborhood.
New, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.
7 and 8 Rooms,
3 Baths.
RENTS $2,100 TO $2,400.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
GEO. A. BOWMAN
121 West 42d St. Telephone, Bryant—2444.

Unusual Value.
7 ROOMS AND BATH
ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 97th Street.
315 West 97th. The Victoria. **$1,050**
9 Story Corner Fireproof.
Apply on Premises.

230 Central Park South

Duplex apartment, eight rooms and bath, closet room, parquet floors, all modern improvements; paper decoration to suit the taste of tenant. Free rent to Nov. 1.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,600. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

APARTMENT HOMES ON THE MIDDLE WEST SIDE

495 West End Ave. (S. W. Cor. 84th St.)

This is a fireproof building. The apartments are homelike and comfortable. Continuous hall, elevator and telephone service. There are for rent apartments of:

9 Rooms, 3 Baths $2000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths (corner) 2600
11 Rooms, 3 Baths 2500

391 West End Ave. (Bet. 78th and 79th Sts.)

This is an elevator house of the old-fashioned type. The rentals accordingly are extremely moderate. There are for rent only two 8-Room apartments, each with one bath.

250 West 82nd St. (S. W. Cor. Broadway)

Only one apartment left—for rent from Nov. 1st, although possession may be arranged for if desired, in advance of that date.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths $1800

Exceptionally large rooms. Day and night hall, elevator and telephone service.

310-320 West 86th St. (Just West of West End Avenue)

Privacy, simple elegance, comfort, convenience and good taste mark the apartments in these new, fireproof buildings. Something especially desirable in suites of seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.
Rentals from $2[illegible] to $2700.

The keynote of the service in all of the buildings listed above is that the tenants' comfort shall be the first consideration. You are cordially invited to inspect these apartments, or to ask for further information, either by mail or telephone.

LOTON-H-SLAWSON-COMPANY
171 Madison Avenue [illegible] Manager

Attractive Apartments

4, 5, 6, & 7 Rooms $[illegible]
1 & 2 Baths $1[illegible]

Ronda

47 Fort Washington Ave[illegible]
Southwest Corner of 161st [illegible]eet

Chateau d'A[illegible]mes

46 Fort Washington Ave[illegible]
Southeast Corner of 161st [illegible]eet

See these apartments TO[illegible]Y
Ask for Mr. Bowns, our repre[illegible]tative on premises.
Telephone Audubon 775

Douglas Rob[illegible]nson
Charles S. Br[illegible]wn Co

MANHATTAN—West Side.

587 Riverside Drive

Corner 136th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $960 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.

Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

420 W. 119th St.
THE IRADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

AVALON HALL
227 Riverside Drive,
South Corner of 95th Street.
5 & 6 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.
Very attractive Apartments; every modern improvement.
Attractive Rentals.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700.

73 WEST 92D ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
8 Large Rooms, $60.00
Beautifully decorated; abundant closet space. Short walk to all transit lines and prettiest part of Central Park.
Agent on premises or
KEMPE & CO. 87th St.-Broadway. Schuyler 5610.

14 to 20 W. 107th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms. $35 to $65
Best in New York at Price

MA[illegible]TTAN—West Side.

Bach[illegible]r Apartments
T[illegible] BERWYCK
65-69[illegible]est 54th Street
TWO[illegible]OOMS & BATH
R[illegible]TS, $480-$720
CONVE[illegible]NT TO THE UNION AND[illegible]IVERSITY CLUBS.
DOC[illegible]'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HER[illegible]N L. R. EDGAR
[illegible]Nassau Street

471-47[illegible] 473-474-475-476
CENT[illegible]L PARK WEST
Co[illegible]r 107th Street
8 R[illegible]m Apartments
[illegible]00 & Up.

THI[illegible] EMBROKE
10[illegible] West 93d St.
8[illegible]om Apartment
$1[illegible]0 per annum.
These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartment suitable for doctor in [illegible] Park West. Agent on premises.
HOPKI[illegible] & BOYD, Agents.
11 West 8[illegible] Phone 7175 Bryant.

[illegible]9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS
The Rosary
306 West 99th St.
RENTAL $1,500.
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
[illegible] BROADWAY,
'Phone Schuyler 3979.
Cor. 83rd [illegible]

AV[illegible]NMORE
2,131 B[illegible]dway, at 74th Street
Beautifu[illegible] Appointed Apartments,
7 & 8 [illegible]oms, $1,100-$1,800
S[illegible]bern Exposure.
Within 2 b[illegible] of 72d St. Subway Station
SUPERI[illegible]NDENT ON PREMISES.

3-ROO[illegible] KITCHENETTE
[illegible]15 West 95th Street.
Ran[illegible] session at once.
Mod[illegible], apply on premises, Fireproof Building.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments.

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 110th Street Subway.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments.
Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

2 Rooms, Bath & Kitchenette,
The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
Unfurnished, $50 to $67.50 per Month.
Furnished, $60 to $77.50.

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

Wareham
231 Lexington Av.
3 Rooms, $45.
4 Rooms, $60.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$720 to $1,200.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
One Apartment Left.
8 Rooms, $1,200.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual Sunny Exposure.
Express Subway Station 100 Feet Away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
7 & 9 Rooms at $2,200 to $2,800
Write or telephone for Leaflet.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

250 W. 104th ST.
Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building. Best part of Riverside Drive. Extra large rooms, every convenience.
6 All Outside Corner Rooms, $1,300.
Also 6 Large Rooms at $1,100.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Corner 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath,
$660 to $1,200.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath,
$480 to $720.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
CALDER, NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway Corner 105th Street. Telephone, Riverside 8380.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface lines.
Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $480 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars and Riverside Drive "Bus" line.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,200. Liberal concessions.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

130 W. 57th St.

Studios and Apartments
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $900 to $1,100.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, Furnished, $1,440.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths & Kitchenette, $2,000.
Single Studios, $840.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE,
2 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.
Apply to
BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS,
Resident Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Superior Elevator Apartments
Best Value on West Side.

WEST END HALL,
No. 840 West End Av.,
Northeast cor. 101st St.
Corner apartment—8 rooms, 2 baths. Fit for any one. Beautifully decorated. Also 8 rooms, 2 baths. Rent, $1,300 upward.

ST. JOHN COURT,
No. 500 West 111th St.,
Southwest cor. Amsterdam Av.
6 rooms and bath.
$840 per annum upward.

ROBERT FULTON COURT,
No. 559 West 156th St.,
Northeast cor. Broadway.
Beautiful 6 room corner apartment. Also 7 rooms and bath.
$840 per annum upward.

THE PALMETTO,
No. 100 Morningside Drive,
Northwest cor. 120th St.
One vacancy; 5 room apt.
$720 per annum.
Inspection cordially invited.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
No. 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th St.

THE LUXONIA

305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to 72d St. Subway Express Station.
5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
The Apartments are unique in arrangement. Excelleot appointments throughout. All have southern and eastern exposure. Should be seen to be appreciated. Representative on premises or
PATERNO BROS.,
Owners and Builders,
Office 601 West 115th St.
Tel., 1114 Morningside.

31 West 58th Street
There Will Be ONE
NEW BACHELOR APARTMENT
2 ROOMS & BATH
For Rent BY Oct. 15th.
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, Agt.,
Tel. 837 Plaza. 31 West 58th St.

250 W. 88 ST.

BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
The Metropolitan
Two 6-7 Room Apartments Left.
One Suitable for Physician.
REASONABLE RENTALS.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths
Dining Room on First Floor.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.



Complete Square Block 86th St., Broadway, 87th St.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

The Belnord

What do you look for in a private dwelling? Very large rooms, comfortable arrangements, abundant closet room. The Belnord gives you these. It gives you in addition the convenience of unsurpassed location; the helpfulness of responsibility assumed by others; the pride of unfailing service at all times. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

ATTRACTIVE RENTALS

THE FAIRHOLM
503 West 121st Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
Opposite Columbia Grounds.
6 ROOMS, $60.00
Unusually large and light.
All modern improvements.

PRINCE MONACO
227-29 West 109th Street,
Near Broadway.
4 & 5 ROOMS, $50 TO $75
Strictly high-class Apartments; every modern improvement.

7 West 108th St.
Near Central Park West.
High-class Apartments; elevator, electric light and all modern improvements.
4 ROOMS, $30 TO $35

THE PHAETON
539 West 112th Street,
Near Broadway.
5 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$75.00 to $110.00
Choice Apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.

THE ORADELL
508-10 West 112th Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
6 ROOMS, $70
Large foyer; all modern improvements.

North & South Medford
561 West 163d Street
and
562 West 164th Street,
Corner of Broadway.
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $65-$70
Unusually attractive. Large Foyer. Unusual floor plan.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street
Telephone Riverside—9700.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Avenue,
Near 56th St. 'Phone, 210—Plaza.
OFFER FOR RENT
The Following Apartments:

The Kenmore
353 West 57th St.
Elevator and Hall Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartments of 8 rooms and bath.
Rents, $1,000 & $1,100 per annum

215 West 51st St. and 224 West 52d St.
51st St. to 52d St. and B'way
Elevator and Hall Boy Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartm'ts of 3-4-5-6 rooms & bath.
Rents $720 to $1,200 per annum.

The Harold
439 Manhattan Ave.
Elevator and Hall Boy Service.
Electric Lights.
Apartm'ts of 4-5-6 rooms and bath.
Rents from $420 to $540 per annum.

Dorenza Court
545 West 158th St.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
Convenient to Subway.
Apartm'ts of 4 & 5 rooms & bath.
Rents from $480 to $600 per annum.

Very Attractive Apartments.
ONLY A FEW VACANCIES.

Ivy Courts
210-220-230 W. 107th St.
Near Broadway.

6-7 and 12 ROOMS 1-3 Baths
All modern improvements.
ELECTRICITY FREE.
Rents $780 to $1,800
Convenient to surface, Subway and Elevated lines.
Manager on premises.

166 WEST 72D STREET
AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 13.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month. ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination dining and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired. APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES. Telephone 7640 Columbus.

203 W. 81st St.
NEAR BROADWAY.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS
extraordinarily large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $2,500. Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.
Very desirable physician's apartment.

FINE ELEVATOR APTS.
$35 IN BEST LOCATION. $60
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $45 & $50; 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128th St.

2 WEST 83D ST.
CORNER, HIGH-GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
7 ROOMS AND BATH.
Rents $780 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT

2705 Broadway
Tel. Riverside 975.
DOWNTOWN OFFICE, 1133 B'WAY.

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.
ONLY TWO LEFT.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,700 and $1,800

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
ONLY THREE SUITES LEFT.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,500
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,800
Beautiful Corner Apartment of 11 Rooms and 3 Baths, $3,600

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
ONLY TWO LEFT.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,600

APPLY SUPTS., OR AT OUR OFFICE.

15 W. 55th St.
New Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
4 & 5 Rooms
1 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,500 to $2,700.
Hotel Service if Desired.
Provision is made in the building for additional servants' quarters.
Geo. Backer Construction Co.
56 West 45th St.
Telephone Bryant 793.

ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT

BOWNETTE
11 W. 81 St.
Facing Manhattan Sq. Park
Overlooking Central Park
11 Rooms
3 Baths
Light on All Sides
A. P. COBURN, Agt.,
on premises.
Phone, 9832—Schuyler.

145-147 WEST 82d ST
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
All improvements; select neighborhood; rentals $600-$720. Superintendent on premises.

WHITE COURT
203 WEST 107TH ST.
6 Rooms, Bath. Large and Light. Select, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment. $68—$80. Efficient Service
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Ave. Bryant 7632.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Near Broadway — 162 West 72d Street — Tel. Col. 7240.

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive west side residential section.
6 & 7 rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,700 to $1,800.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

105 West 72d St
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location, with southern exposure.
5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,800.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,100.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms. One apartment, especially suitable for doctor.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.
One Doctor's Apartment.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large, light apartment; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 rooms & bath, $1,200 to $1,800.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,500.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
One Apartment
9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the west side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, &c.
5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500 & $1,700.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, &c.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable, spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory, which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Panmure Arms
593 Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 136th St.
EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR REFINED FAMILIES
Only Two Apartments Left.
8-9 LARGE ROOMS
Southern exposure. Abundant sunlight. Convenient to subway, surface and bus lines. Rarely a vacancy to offer in this the most desirable house on the Drive.
Apply Representative, on Premises, or
KEMPE & CO., 87th St. & B'way. Schuyler—5610.

320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,
8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,400.
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments, in high-class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,
7 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, $1,500 to $1,900;
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath, $1,000 to $1,200.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 West 72d St.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81st St. West End Ave
A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT
of 8 or 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant, $2700.
RESIDENTIAL MANAGER.

Glen Cairn, 270 Riverside Dr. corner 99th St.
12-story fireproof, large rooms and abundance of closet room; most complete housekeeping apartments on the Drive, overlooking a magnificent part of Hudson and Palisades.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-$1,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300-$2,500
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, Cor. 162d St.

Raymore Court, 232-238 W. 106th St. Near Riverside Drive.
An elevator apartment house of the highest class, the very newest in apartment house construction; all outside chambers.
6-7 Rooms at Reduced Rentals.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, Cor. 162d St.

WEST END AV., 850, NEAR 102nd ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

252 W. 84th St.
Six and seven rooms; all improvements; electricity; rent $35.
Superintendent, 256 West 84th St.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
60 WEST 40TH St.
Very desirable north light Studio Apartments, 2-4 Rooms and Bath.
From October 1. Superintendent on premises.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 8 rooms and bath, unfurnished.

4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOM APARTMENTS

Northold AND Southold

(West Side of Broadway, 150th to 151st Street)

For size of rooms, for arrangement, for superiority of finish, for quality of service supplied by the management, the apartments in these fireproof buildings are beyond comparison with anything else on Washington Heights.

4 Rooms—1 Bath — $600 to $800
5 Rooms—1 Bath — 840
6 Rooms—2 Baths—1,080
7 Rooms—2 Baths—1,200 to 1,350

Satisfactory references absolutely indispensable

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

West End Av. No. 895
Southwest Corner 104th St.
2 Attractive Corner Apartments,
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Large Reception Foyers.
New Fireproof Building.
Rent $1,650-$1,850
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Apply Resident Manager.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

$25 to $48
3 and 4 Rooms
5 " 6 "
Elevator Apartments.
Extra Good Value.
Block front West 172d to 173d Sts.
On Andnhon Av.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
4 Rooms, $28.00-$32.00
6 Rooms, $42.00
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

6 Rooms
Court Washington
New Elevator Apartment
Ft. Washington Av
S. W. Cor. 170th St
Attractive layout; plenty of closets; quiet, refined neighborhood; rent $800. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 32 William St. Tel., Hanover—5989.

The La Scala 465 Central Park West. Between 106th-107th St.
High-class elevator apartment house overlooking Central Park.
7 & 8 large, light rooms, every modern improvement; night and day 'phone and hall service. Rents $800 to $1100.
Apply on premises or
John J. Clancy & Co.,
900 7th Ave., Corner 57th St.

610 West 115th St.
Modern fireproof apartment; every convenience.
2 ROOMS, KITCHENETTE & BATH..$40.00
4 ROOMS & BATH, 1ST FLOOR..... 50.00
5 ROOMS & BATH, 9TH FLOOR..... 75.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

FIVE ROOMS
All outside, large, beautiful, sunny rooms.
619 West 175th St.
600 West 175th St.
corner of St. Nicholas Av.
W. D. Morgan, Agent. 3,573 B'way. (147th.)

CORNER APARTMENT,
Seven and eight Rooms and Bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $55 AND $70.
400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent. 3,573 B'way (147th).

8 ROOMS & BATH, DUPLEX APARTMENT, 515 WEST 150TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
=640-644=
141st-142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House. Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6 and 7 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS.
Every modern improvement.
Excellent elevator service.
Superior steam heating plant.
Private laundries.
Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Moderate Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—6400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

ELMSFORD
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
The Whole Square Block,
Broadway to Wadsworth Av.,
181st to 182d St.
Short Block from 181st Subway Station. Lowest Rentals for Choicest Apartments on Washington Heights.
4 Rooms and Bath, $32-$36.
5 Rooms and Bath, $40-$45.
6 Rooms and Bath, $45-$55.
See Resident Agent, at Renting Office, 4,260 B'way, cor. 181st St. Tel. 4040 Audubon

Beautiful Corner Suite of
9 Rooms AND TWO BATHS $1,800
IN THE
ALLERTON
600 West 113th St., Cor. B'way.
A Modern Fireproof Building where the service is perfect.
Apply Superintendent, or
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC., Tel. Riverside 975. 2,705 Broadway.

VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. & 119TH
Exceptional Sunny Apartment.
Large closets, home house, full service, elevator; $55 to $65. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
Nr. 155th St. 6-8 Ave. "L" Express Sta.
High Ground Overlooking Park.
5 large outside room apartments; $30-$39
electric light, telephone.
L. MECKES, 850 Ogden Ave.
(162d St.) Bronx. Tel. 1538 Melrose.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington The Jefferson
6-7-8 Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. **$55 up**
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

Pease & Elliman

165 West 72d St. Near Broadway

340 Madison Avenue Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill.

55 Liberty St. Corner Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties

829 Park Avenue
Corner 76th Street
Modern Fireproof Building.
Plenty closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.
7 Rooms 3 Baths (Simplex), $1,400-$2,200
7 Rooms 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,100-$2,300
8 Rooms 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,600-$2,800
6 Rooms 3 Baths (Duplex), $2,000

145 East 35th Street
The Southfield
Modern Fireproof Building. Southern Exposure.
Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms & 1 Bath (Duplex), $1,500-$1,800
7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Simplex), $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath, $900

116 East 58th Street
Near Park Ave.
A strictly up to date apartment house. Ideal location. Eight large, bright rooms and 3 baths. Shower attachments; improved range; large sanitary refrigerators; kitchen tile to ceiling; ample closet room. Decorated to suit tenant.
Rentals $2,400 to $3,000.

56-62 West 58th St.
Blenheim and Biltmore
Modern Apartments.
Convenient to 58th St. Elevated and Central Park.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500-$1,800

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St. 3 and 4 rooms and bath.....$660—$900
105 East 21st St. Gramercy Park. 8 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,500
39-43 West 27th St. At Madison Ave. 3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath..$720—$1,300
146-8 East 49th St. 1 and 4 rooms and bath.....$480—$1,200
144 E. 58th St. The Wellesbourne 7 and 8 rooms, 1 & 2 baths..$1,500—$1,800
11 East 58th St. Cor. Madison Ave. 6, 8 and 10 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths, $1,700—$5,100

103 East 75th St. At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500
161 East 79th St. Near Lexington Avenue.
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths.....$1,900—$2,500
1 Doctor's Apartment, 3 rooms....$1,000
535 Park Avenue Cor. 61st St.
6 & 7 rooms, 1 & 2 baths..$2,000—$2,500
780 Madison Ave. At 67th St.
9 Rooms and 2 baths.....$2,500
1190 Madison Ave. Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,200

WEST SIDE

411 West 114th St. At Morningside Avenue
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$960—$1,400
315 West 115th St.
3, 4 and 5 rooms, bath.....$420—$810
110 Riverside Drive Cor. 83rd St.
8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,600—$1,800
127 Riverside Drive Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800
723 St. Nicholas Ave. Cor. 146th St.
4 and 6 rooms and bath.....$520—$720
25 Fort Washington Ave. At 160th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.....$600—$780

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment-house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WILLIAM P. SHEEHAN, Agt.
Riverside Drive and 125th Street
Phones 434-435 Morn.

THE ROXBURY
S. E. Cor. B'way & 122d St.
Only one 5-room suite remaining.
Rent, $660 yearly.

KATAHDIN
N. E. Cor. B'way & 183d St.
One upper floor suite only.
8 large rooms; 3 baths; 3 exposures.
Splendid value; $900 yearly.

GROSVENOR
548 Riverside Drive.
One front suite; fine view
7 splendid rooms; first-class.
Rent, $900 yearly.

CRESCENT COURT
S. W. Cor. Claremont Av. & 127th St.
Two five-room apartments remaining.
All have southern exposure.
Rent, $540 to $600 yearly.

205 to 211 West 107th St.
Near Broadway
Splendid large apartments.
7 rooms, and bath.
Strictly modern.
Rent, $650 to $750 yearly.

Three minutes to 116th Street Station, 6th and 9th Avs. Express Trains Avs. "L"

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
5 ROOMS, $60
6 ROOMS, $70
7 ROOMS, $85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
Restaurant in the Building. First-Class Service. Reasonable Prices.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

THE ARGYLLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built Riverside Management on premises.

Broadway, 215 St. Nicholas Av. Station
JUST COMPLETED
ISHAM COURT, Cor. B'way & 215 St.
3-4-5 ROOMS
Every conceivable improvement; very moderate rents.
Agent on Premises

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
No. 552. Just North of 127th St.
THE MAID
8 rooms and 2 baths, on one floor, $1,100. High-class elevator apartment house; abundance of light. Close to subway and surface cars.

VERSAILLES PALACE
605-607 W. 113th St., bet. B'way and Riverside Dr.
Large, light rooms, fireproof building; elevator and all modern improvements; unexcelled service.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,375 up
Apply premises or JOSEPH 30 Church St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court
Northeast Corner
Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.
New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.
Only the Following Apartments Left.
ONE 8 ROOM, $1,600.
An exceptional Apartment, containing 4 bedrooms and 2 baths.
ONE 6 ROOM, $1,200.
All outside, large rooms.
ONE 5 ROOM, $900.
Large rooms, southern exposure.
ONE 4 ROOM, $720.
All outside, large rooms.

N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, INC.,
542 5th Ave., Corner 45th St.
Telephone, 7632—Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES.

NEW
UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

HAGUE COURT
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
600 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
Corner Apartment.
All outside, sunny rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets...$1,200
7 " " " " ...$1,000
Apply Superintendent respective buildings, or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL., 2718—MURRAY HILL.

"THE ENDYMION,"
352 WEST 117th ST.,
near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt. or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

GRAYLOCK COURT
681 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises,
or 355 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Silverman.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 West 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $30. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Av., (125th St.)

KENSINGTON COURT
535 West 151st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

WARREN HALL
404 West 115th St.,
Charming location, overlooking Morningside Park and near Columbia University.
High Class Elevator Apartments. Mail Chute and all improvements.
One 7-room Apartment, $70
One 6-room Apartment, $60
AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE HYPERION
320 West 84th St.,
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side.
Rents, $1,100 to $1,200.
Liberal Concessions.
Agent on premises or
Louis Kempner & Son,
2,443 Broadway, at 90th St.

"Grinnell"
Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building.
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
All Large Outside Rooms.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side
Finest Apartments on Upper West Side

THE RIDGEFIELD
629 West 135th Street.
Six-room apartments, large, light and airy; modern elevator building; near Riverside Drive and subway station. Rent $50. Concessions. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

RIGA COURT
524 West 152nd Street, Near Broadway.
Four, five and six room apartments, large and light, modern elevator building; all improvements. Rents, $35 to $50. Concessions. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

610 WEST 115TH ST.
MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT,
Every convenience.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$40.00
5 rooms and bath, 9 floor.....$75.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

SUNRIDGE 538-540 W. 124th St. Elevator Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $600-$660
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Duff & Conger, Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.

703-705 West 180th St.
BROADWAY AND WEST END AVE.
Model Apartments.
4-5-7 ROOMS—RENT $35 TO $55
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
BLOCK TO SUBWAY.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10-Story, 3 Elevators.
6 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500,
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.
One Furnished Apartment.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof. 2 Elevators.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Large Rooms,
$600 to $1,200.
Corner Apartment.

12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,800.
Southern Exposure.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 & 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,550 to $2,400.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually Sunny Exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
7 & 9 Rooms, $2,200 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,300.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $840 to $1,000.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $1,800 to $2,400.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
Near Park, Subway and "L."
8-Story Fireproof Building. Surrounded by Private Houses.
5 and 7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,400.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8-Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,100.

66-68-72 EAST 77TH
Near Madison Av.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
$600 to $800.
Choicest Location on East Side.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive
Rents $720 to $840.

35 WEST 82ND ST.
8-Story Fireproof Building.
Only One Apartment Left.
5 Rooms, $900.
First Floor for Doctor to Sublet.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
601 W. 140th St., 600 W. 141st St.
Corner Apartment. All Southern Exposure. Immediate Possession.
4 Rooms, $480.
6 Rooms, $660.

THE KENWAY
462 Convent Av.
Corner of 150th St.
7 Rooms. Excellent Value.
Rent $540.
Southern Exposure.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 3, 4, 8 & 9 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths. Rents $600 to $2,600.

THE CORINSECA
209 West 97th St.
Northwest Corner.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $960 to $1,150.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 141th St.
Near Broadway.
2 Rooms, $360.
6 Rooms and Bath. Rent $660.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

FLORENCE COURT
500 West 156th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $30 to $45.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.

Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Broadway at 144th & 163d Sts.

Live in **FORDHAM HEIGHTS**

The West Bronx and Bedford Park

Most Attractive and Healthful Community in New York City.
New Apartmeot Houses now Ready to Lease.

Suites 3 to 7 Rooms, $21 to $60

ON CRESTON AVE., 188TH ST., VALENTINE, BRIGGS, TIEBOUT AVES. and 199TH ST., and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, the 200 ft. driveway, 5 miles long, lined with trees; also the Gateway to all Parks—Mosholu, Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Pelham, with St. James and Poe Parks near Fordham Road.

Altitude 200 ft. gives unobstructed view of Long Island Sound and Hudson River. Educational and Social Conditions without equal. High and Public Schools, Universities, and Churches.

Transit—Broadway Subway to 207th St., then Eastward on surface car to Grand Concourse. New Lexington Ave. Sub. Station, Fordham Road and Jerome Ave. N. Y. Central (Harlem Division) to Fordham, 20 minutes from 42d St.; 3rd Ave. L to Fordham Road, then walk WEST to Grand Concourse.

From Grand Concourse and Fordham Road walk NORTH and SOUTH and down side streets. You will decide to live in one of the new apartment houses.



Settle That Now

Fordham Heights Property Owners Association, Inc.

These are only a few of the choice apartments now ready for occupancy.

183D ST. & VALENTINE AV. 2246-2250 Gr. Boulevard & Concourse.	3-4-5-6 Rooms.	$21 to $48	COUNTY ESTATES. Owners and Builders. W. L. Phelan, President, on premises.	High altitude, southern exposure; every conceivable improvement; large, light, airy rooms; vacuum cleaner.
ANSONIA AND IRVINGTON N. E. Cor. 184th St. and Creston Ave.	4-5-6 Rooms.	$28 to $48	WICKLOW BLDG. CO., Owners and Builders. P. J. Dwyer, President, on premises.	All new innovations in apartment. Call—they are open for inspection.
THE CLEARVIEW 2229 Creston Av., Cor. 182d St., West of the Concourse.	3-4-5 Rooms and Bath.	$21 to $40.	PALTZ REALTY CO., Agent, on premises.	New high-class apartmeot; every modern improvemeot; large rooms and closets, telephooes, &c. Open for inspection.
LEAH & NORA Entire Block Front, 2256-2266 Grand Concourse and Boulevard. S. E. Cor. 184th to Field Place.	3-4-5-6 Rooms.	$25 to $48.	A. MILLER, Owner and Builder, on premises.	Just completed, now ready for occupancy; modern improvemeots; every conceivable improvement.
2333 CRESTON AVE. One Block West Grand Concourse. One Block South of 184th St.	3-4-5-6 and 7 Rooms. All Improvements.	3 Rooms, $24; 4 rms. $27-$32; 5 rms, $35.	A. HAMILTON & SON, Owners and Builders, Apply premises.	All froot rooms; open day and night; unusual apartments.
CORNER 188TH STREET Valentine to Tiebout Ave. Entire block front.	3-4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.	$23 to $42.	FRANK BEGRISCH, Jr., Owner and Builder, on premises.	Elegant new apartments; large rooms and closets; every modern improvemeot; telephone in each apartment.
GRAND BOULEVARD & CONCOURSE APARTMENTS. N. E. COR. 198TH ST.	4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.	Rents Reasonable.	JOHN LA SPINA, Owner and Builder, on premises.	Exceptionally well planned apartments; large, light, beautiful rooms; only apartment house in the Bronx with tower fire exit.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

We Must Rent These at Once

They are exceptional apartments in all respects and positively represent the best value on Washington Heights.
Liberal arrangements to desirable tenants.

BROCKTON—Elevator
661 WEST 180TH STREET.
N. E. CORNER BROADWAY.
4 Rooms.....$40
4 Rooms, corner.....$46 to $50
5 Rooms.....$50

SWAMPSCOTT—Elevator
660 WEST 180TH STREET.
S. E. CORNER BROADWAY.
4 Rooms.....$37.50
5 Rooms.....$46-$47.00
6 Rooms.....$55.00
6 Rooms, corner.....$60.00

542 W. 179TH ST.—Non-elevator
One very desirable apt. to sublet of 4 Rooms, $33.

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4,249 BROADWAY, AT 181ST ST.
3,759 BROADWAY, AT 156TH ST.

La Valenciennes
404 West 116th St.
One block east of Amsterdam Ave.
Directly opposite President of Columbia's Residence.
Highest Class of Elevator Apartments.
6 and 7 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $840 to $1,080.

Chester Hall
201 West 107th St.,
COR. AMSTERDAM AVE.
Near Subway and "L" Stations.
5 and 6 Room Apartments.
All Large, Light Rooms.
Latest Improvements.
Rents $540 to $720.
Apply on Premises or
BAER & LESTER,
43 West 33d St. Tel. 4822—Greeley.

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-19 West 114th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Subway express station 116th St. and Broadway.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Exceptionally large, light, all outside rooms. All night elevator service.
One apartmeot suitable for physician.

ANNAMERE COURT
609-15 West 115th St.
8 large, light rooms, 2 baths
All night elevator and phone service.
Moderate Rents
I. LOEWENWALD, Agent
611-19 W. 114th St. Tel. 2826 Morningside.

780 Riverside Drive
Corner 155th St.
5 & 6 Rooms } $900 to $1250

630 W. 141st
Corner Riverside
3-5-6-7 Rooms } $600 to $1300

4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Very convenient location; close to subway and 145th St. crosstown line; attractively decorated; elevator; all-night service; low rentals.
530 WEST 144TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent,
3,573 Broadway (147th St.)

7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Exceptional apartments and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect.
ELEVATOR. ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 150th St.

629 WEST 138TH ST.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
Private house block; subway station 137th St. and Fifth Aveoue bus line 135th St.
4 AND 5 ROOMS.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way. (147th).

KAN-A-WAH COURT, 614 West 157th St.
New building, near Riverside Drive and subway station; high-class elevator apartments; day and night service; 3, 4, 5 rooms, bath; reduced rentals; large, light, airy; most select neighborhood.

NEW HOUSE.
Ready for Occupancy.
4 AND 5 ROOMS,
ALL OUTSIDE.
464 WEST 152D ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

9 LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS
Highly refined, beautiful house, all modern improvements, restricted avenue; owner's management; references required; reasonable rental.
441 Fort Washington Avenue,
Corner West 180th Street.

Beautiful New Apartments
4-5-6 Rooms - - - - $30 Up
all improvements, refined neighborhood, wonderful values.
865 West 180th Street

West Bronx

Park View Apartments

JUST COMPLETED

Real Homes by The Gaines-Roberts Co.

Insist on seeing these apartments, containing features not in other houses

Opposite St. James Park and Overlooking the Beautiful Concourse

2534-38-42-46-50 Creston Ave.
North of Fordham Road

5 large Rooms, Foyer Hall and Bath

$40 to $43

INQUIRE JANITOR ON PREMISES

ONLY A FEW SUITES LEFT
IN THIS HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE

PARKWAY HALL - 501 W. 110th St.

Opposite Cathedral of St. John the Divine
One block from subway station at 110th Street and Broadway
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF —— LARGE, AIRY ROOMS
Conveniently located. Every possible modern improvement.

6-7-8 Rooms—Rents $1000 to $1400

Representative on premises, or apply to
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Telephones 7637-7638 Cortlandt.

MOST UNUSUAL
The few Apartments still unrented are the best in these Houses
Notice the Rentals

6 ROOMS	The Victoria	315 West 97th St. cor. Riverside Dr.	$1,100	
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St. near B'way Sub.	1,100	
7 ROOMS	The Victoria	315 West 97th St. cor. Riverside Dr.	1,100	
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St. near Broadway	1,400	
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St. adj. Broadway	1,300	
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St. adj. Riverside Dr.	1,200	
	Barnard Coort	15 Claremoot Av. adj. 116th St.	1,350	

Booklets on Application. Superintendents on Premises, or
EARLE & CALHOUN
Phone Columbus 5116. Broadway, Cor. 72d St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Great Rent Reduction & Liberal Concessions.
New Elevator Apartments

The Kenilworth, 45 Pinehurst Ave. N. E. Cor. 170th St.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front, corner)..$55
5 Rooms & Bath (Front).....$50
4 Rooms & Bath (Front).....$38

Riverside Drive, 745, Southeast Cor. 152nd St.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner).$95 to $100
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$60 to $75
6 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$55 to $65

Regent & Bellport Hall,
3,100-3,110 Broadway,
N. E. Cor. 123rd, S. E. Cor. 124th.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner)..$60 to $65
6 Rooms & Bath.....$45 to $55
5 Rooms & Bath.....$35 to $48

521-3W.112
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT.
NO LONG HALLS.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath.....$65
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.$90, $100
Representative on Premises,
Or
CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO.
Tel. 6860 M. H. 15 E. 40th St.

608-610 West 150th St.
ELEVATOR AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. MANAGEMENT OF NEW OWNER.
One 4 Rooms, $37.50
One 5 Rooms, $47.50
One 6 Rooms, $57.50
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

35 Fort Washington Av., Corner 160th St.
Most beautiful new elevator apartment on Washingtoo Heights; street under care of Park Department; magnificent spacious rooms, with abundance of closet room; every newest improvement; 3 very choice Apartments for rent.
4 and 6 Rooms
at great concessioos.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, Cor. 162d St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
507-513 W. 113th St.
5-6 Rooms,
Rents Very Moderate.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
FINLEY MANOR
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
2-3 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $480.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.
STONY POINT
751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Ave.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540.
Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
M. RAYMOND, 507 WEST 113TH ST. Phone, Morningside 8240.

28-30 West 128th St.,
ADJOINING 5TH AVE.
Elevator Apartments, entirely overhauled and made modern in every respect; contains every new improvement.
3-4 Rooms $35-$44
Rentlog ageot on premises.
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY,
Broadway, Cor. 162d St.

THE ST. ANDREW
2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
6 ROOMS $60-$65.

THE KANAWAH
203 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
5 ROOMS, $37.50.

IN BEAUTIFUL RIVERDALE
Seven Room Apartment
With latest improvements in fire-proof 2-family house; city and country life; garage. 255 West 261st St.

Apartments of Highest Character

Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
Very attractive apartments.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the ouse.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $8 to $1,850.

AQUA VISTA
460 Riverside Drive.
Just North of 116th St.
One 7-Room Apt., 3 Baths.
Rent $1,500.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,[illegible] to $1,600.

Representative on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
Tel. 1114 Morningside.
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. and Treas.
Office, 601 West 115th Street, near Broadway.

A Modern High Class Fireproof Apartment House.



The Barnard
106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
Near 72d St. Subway; 10 minutes to Theatres and Shopping District.
10 Stories, 3 Elevators.
ONLY FOUR VACANCIES
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for Doctor.
ALSO ONE FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Representative on Premises
F. R. Wood W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway Cor. 80th St.
Telephone Schuyler 3800.

ALWYN COURT
New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of
14 Rooms, 5 Baths
Master's Room 15x28. Servants' Dining Room.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

KEMPE & CO.
87th St. and Broadway.
DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Rooms, $30-$35
5 Rooms, $45-$55
Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,
106 Northern Av., at 181st St.
Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
5 Rooms, $45-$50
6 Rooms, $55-$65
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,
436 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 180th St.
On a tree-lined aveoue under supervisioo of Park Department.
3 Rooms, $35
5 Rooms, $50-$55

RIVERCLIFF,
Building just completed. Near prettiest part of Riverside Drive.
628 West 151st St.
3 Rooms, $40
4 Rooms, $48

Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

610 West 136th St.
6 ROOMS, $46
7 ROOMS, $47.

615 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $33.
7 ROOMS, $47.

619 West 136th St.
4 ROOMS, $32.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 West 34th St.

ORINDA, 530 WEST 157TH ST.
High class elevator Apartmeot House; subway express station on corner; all large rooms; all oewest improvements.
5-6-7 Rooms
lowest rents on Washington Heights.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, Cor. 162d St.

Chesburne, 91 Ft. Washington Av., corner 162d St.
A magnificent new elevator apartment on a tree lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; all ontside sunny apartments.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $840.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, Cor. 162d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

ANITA-KATHRYN,
75 Northern Av., adj. 180th St.
Locatioo unsurpassed, overlooking Hudson and Palisades.
VERY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
3-4-5 Rooms and Bath, $23 to $38
Electric Light & Telephone Service.

LENOX COURT,
114 EAST 71ST ST.
8 Rooms and Two Baths.
All Light Rooms. Rent $1,500.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Gramercy Park APARTMENTS
36 Gramercy Park East
Only two apartments vacant.
A quiet, refined locality.
Special Park Privileges.
Very Attractive.
Suites of 8 & 9 Rooms
Light & Airy. Unobstructed view.
Rental Price, $1,800-$2,400
Inquire of
Superintendent on premises.

178 East 70th St.
At Lexington Ave. New house.
To let Apartment, 9th floor: 6 large sunny rooms and 2 baths. Just vacated. Will be decorated to suit tenant. Rent $1,700.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Agents,
Madison Avenue,
Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

27 E. 62d St.
Unusual
4 Room Housekeeping Apartments.
Rents, $1,000-$1,200.
Only Two Left.
Apply on Premises, or
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
FIFTH AVENUE
Tel. 31 Murray Hill

122 E. 76th St.
Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 Rooms
Rental $2,100 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
High-class service; 6 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to $[illegible]. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

HARTFIELD HOUSE,
11 EAST 29TH STREET.
Two and three rooms and bath; southern exposure; near subway.

Westover Court



Bachelor Apartments
211 W. 43rd St. and 212 W. 44th St., Times Square.
Old English Interior Court.
Two, Three or Four Room Apartments, Private Bath.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Outside Rooms.
Club Breakfasts.
For rates and further information apply
ASTOR OFFICE,
23 W. 26th St.,
Or Superintendent on Premises.
Telephone Bryant 5860.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
654 West 161st St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Renting Agent on Premises—OPEN EVENINGS PHONE AUDUBON 9045
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 639 189 Broadway

New Fireproof Apartments

310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)
A seven-room suite at $2,300
One eight-room suite at $2,400
Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Bachelors Apartments
22 EAST 62D ST.
BET. 5TH & MADISON AVES.
Building Just Completed.
SUITES OF 1-2-3-4 ROOMS and BATHS
All night elevator service.
Meals served in rooms.
Professional service in full livery.
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, Agent.
Telephone, Plaza—837.
31 West 58th St., N. Y.

4 and 5 Rooms
FRONT APARTMENTS.
An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.
4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.
EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE, WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW.
Very Large Bedroom.
ELEVATOR; ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Rent $38-$60.
W. D. MORGAN, AGENT,
3,573 BROADWAY (147TH ST.)

ONE LEXINGTON AVE.
Overlooking Gramercy Park.
Quiet, Exclusive Neighborhood.
Convenient to all Transit Lines.
Modern, Fireproof Building.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS
9 Rooms, 3 Baths. 10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Gaines & Drennan Co., Inc.,
25 East 26th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 314.
Or Superintendent on Premises.

400 Park Avenue
ONE APARTMENT TO SUBLET, 14 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Agents,
340 Madison Avenue
Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

WHY PAY HIGH RENTS
For Choice East Side Apartments
Look at OUR OFFERINGS in MODERN HOUSES, Where the SERVICE Is PERFECT and RENTS MODERATE.

16 E. 96th St. Cor. Madison Ave.	10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1900
1239 Madison Av Corner 89th St.	7-8-9 Rooms, 2 BATHS, $1500 to $2000
1261 Madison Av Corner 90th St.	8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Only One Left; $2100
1246 Madison Av Near 90th St.	7 Rooms, Bath, Single Flats $480 to $720
131 E. 86th St. Cor. Lexington Ave.	8 Rooms, & Bath, $600
58-66 E. 96th St. Near Park Ave.	7 Rooms, All Improvements $420 to $540

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of All East Side Apartments
DUFF & CONGER Madison Ave., Cor. 66th St.
TELEPHONE LENOX 6900.

121 Madison Ave.
CORNER 30TH STREET
Large and perfectly arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments In Above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths, extra rooms for Maids.
Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apts. Furnished and Unfurnished
3 Large Rooms & Bath Including Room Service
A very desirable ground floor Apartment for High-Class Physician
Also suite of large living room, bedchamber and bath, with room service if desired.
Good Restaurant for tenants only.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
53 EAST 61ST ST.
WELD CHAMBERS
Room and private bath, furnished or unfurnished. Meals, telephone, and valet service optional.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
6, 8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$810 to $1,450.
ALL FRONT APARTMENTS.

RUTHERFORD
206 East 17th Street.
4 all light, outside, cozy rooms; every improvement; elevator and telephone service night and day. Adjacent to Rutherford Park. Rent $38.

710 MADISON AV.,
N. W. Corner 63d St.,
2 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rent $500 to $600, with service.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
693 Madison Av. Tel. 4051 Plaza.

71 East 87th St.
Northwest Corner Park Ave.
7 OUTSIDE CORNER ROOMS & BATH, $75
Steam Heat. Hot Water.
Elevator Service.
Superintendent on Premises, or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
Cor. 45th St. 546 5th Av. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

NEW ASTOR MARKET THE ACME OF UTILITY

Opens Next Saturday with Every Known Device for Convenient, Sanitary Vending.

ANCIENT FLORENCE COPIED

Communal Refrigeration, Incineration, and Delivery, and Nothing to Tempt a Fly.

Vincent Astor's market, at Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street, the last word in markets, is now completed and next Saturday morning it is to open with gay banners flying.

It combines novel features of distribution and efficiency which would dazzle our ancestors, accustomed to the plain stalls and the confusion of bundles and baskets of their day.

Modeled on the style of the markets of Florence of old, it bears at its top a frieze in which the birds and the beasts and the fruits of the earth are blended in artistic designs. The heads of fat kine, the claws of the lobster, the outlines of fish, are all included in the terra cotta maze. William A. Mackay, the artist, evolved this appetizing array. Jules Guerin, another artist, is contributing the banners, which will show red wattled turkey cocks and gayly hued roosters strutting on fields of blue and gold.

Mr. Astor is opening this building for the vending of foods because he is deeply interested in the great question of the cost of living. As a member of Mayor Mitchel's Commission on Markets, he went into the subject of the distribution of food thoroughly and the result is this fabric of marble and glass which, within, is filled with up to date devices for the sanitary handling of produce.

The structure consists of one story and basement, although owing to the slope to the river from the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street much of the lower half of the structure is exposed. At the side in Ninety-fifth Street there is a large entrance through which the largest automobile trucks may enter. In the center of the basement is a space in which the trucks may turn after their loads have been deposited on platforms level with their beds. In this way conveyances may come and go without interfering with each other. There are fifty tenants of the new market—butchers, grocers, fruit and vegetable dealers, fishmongers, who can thus receive their supplies and take them up in the elevators to their stalls and booths. No products are to be brought into the place from the level of Broadway, at which the public enters. The tenants are to have a delivery system in common, so that the business of the market may be conducted efficiently and without making the confusion which would result if each merchant had his own wagons.

The first impression which one gets on entering this building is its dazzling light and cleanliness. The floors are of white tile, the counters of white Carrara glass, and the ice boxes, which are built up of cork bricks, are covered with heavy white enamel. All the meat and poultry are to be shown in glass showcases, for nothing of that kind will be exposed to the air. In these cases are coils of pipe coming from the refrigerator plant in the basement. Each tenant has his own part of the general refrigeration. There is also a plant in the basement for the manufacture of five tons of artificial ice a day. The ice boxes, which stand in squares made by the glass counters, are lighted with electricity, so that customers may get a good view of the products behind the transparent doors. The building is equipped with tilted studio north lights, so arranged that at no time does the direct sunlight reach the interior, although through the frosted glass of the roof there comes a flood of the diffused rays, restful to the eyes. In the whole place there is not room for a fly to find lodgment, and nothing is to be exposed to tempt him. Every bit of refuse is to be consumed as soon as it is rejected. For this purpose there is in the basement an incinerator where all material which is of no use is consumed in a temperature of 1,500 degrees. The incinerators are so hot that they even burn up the smells, and the management of the new market is sure that there cannot be a trace of odor detected from the chimneys.

The whole market, with its many pipes and wires, is a complex structure, but it is so well organized that it will be comparatively easy to conduct it. Ninety-five per cent. of the space has already been taken, and it is expected that next Saturday morning the place will be opened with a rush.

The market is in the midst of a populous district, and the site, which belongs to the Astor estate, was vacant before the structure was planned. The removal of the high rocks alone cost $26,000. The outlay for the building was $175,000. The structure is of travertine, and the air of the Italian Renaissance which pervades it is strengthened by the sgraffito frieze which ornaments the entire cornice of 290 feet. The architects, Messrs. Tracy & Swartwout, were instructed to spare no expense in making the establishment the finest of its kind in the city, and the Commissioner of Markets was deeply interested in helping the owner realize his ideals.

SITE NOT FOR TAMMANY.

Gas Company Announces Purchase of Central Presbyterian Plot.

The report that Tammany Hall had acquired the site of the old Central Presbyterian Church in West Fifty-seventh Street for a new clubhouse was emphatically denied yesterday by Robert E. Livingston of the Consolidated Gas Company. Mr. Livingston stated the gas company had purchased the property and would erect at once a building for its own use. Plans for the structure have not yet been drawn, but it is understood that it will not be a skyscraper and will conform with the height and architecture of new buildings in the vicinity.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

33 West 51st St.

Furnished or Unfurnished
High Class Hotel Accommodations,
Catering to Exclusive People.
Special Yearly Rates.
Fifth Av. Residential District.

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
NEW, TWELVE STORY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
WITH BATHS.

WRITE OR 'PHONE
RAYMOND W. JONES, Mgr., 8284 PLAZA.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

DIDN'T HAVE THE $10,000.

Prendergast Tells Story of an Uncollected Tax.

Speaking before the Teachers' League in the Washington Irving High School the other night, Controller Prendergast offered to sell to any one for ten cents on a dollar the city's uncollectible personal taxes. He made a plea for personal sacrifice in keeping the budget down and said that, for his part, he was looking for fair and legitimate means of curtailing expenses. To illustrate how the books are burdened with taxes that cannot be collected, Mr. Prendergast told this story:

"You can hear a great deal nowadays about the uncollected personal tax. Something of the kind has been said in the newspapers. Well, most of those taxes will never be collected. Here is an illustration of just one of these uncollectible personal taxes.

"There lives in Brooklyn a man and his wife. They are good people, hard working and kindly, but they are possessed of very little of this world's goods. The man is not able to work all of the time and so meagre is their income that the St. Vincent de Paul Society has had them on their books.

"One day, to the surprise of this man, a notice came from the Tax Department that he was assessed for $10,000 personal tax. He thought tbat a mistake had been made, and so he paid no attention to the notice. He knew just how much of an income he had, and he could not believe that any one else had made a mistake about the matter. Certainly none of his friends ever had.

"Time went on, and there came a second notice, demanding that he pay his taxes. This time he took notice. He reasoned that it could not be a mistake and it dawned upon him that the city thought he was in possession of a substantial income. This poor man consulted with some of his friends, and his fears grew. He was at a loss what to do, and so he went to the President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The latter advised him to go down and swear off the taxes. He did so.

"When the next year came around this poor man received another notice to pay taxes on an income of $10,000 a year. This time he knew what to do and he hastened to the Tax Department and swore the taxes off. This thing did not happen two years, but it happened again and again, and each time this man went down and swore he did not have the income the tax authorities kept insisting he did.

"Now this is a sample of some of these uncollectible personal taxes of which we hear so much. Right now I want to offer to sell any one the uncollectible personal taxes of the City of New York for 10 cents on a dollar. If they were collectible we would have collected them."

POLICE REPORT ON FORMS.

Printed Slips Take the Place of Old-Time Memorandum Books.

The Police Department has adopted a new system of reporting police cases for patrolmen. This system does away with the various styles of memorandum books and provides instead a loose-leaf leather binder for printed forms.

The forms serve two purposes, that of reporting post conditions and various activities, and there are printed in the forms many things that a policeman is required to observe and report. One form is so arranged that when a policeman has to make a written report on a matter affecting one of the city departments, it is only necessary for him to put a check mark in a square at the end of the printed line describing the matter.

This system not only provides a uniform method for patrolmen in reporting police cases, but also enables the man to dispense with much unnecessary writing. Many policemen, lacking a gift for writing, have found difficulty in making out an intelligent report on cases which they have encountered.

Police officials say that this new system will bring about a closer and more efficient relationship with other city departments, and will eventually eliminate a great deal of duplication of inspection work.

These form books are turned in at the station house desk by the policemen at the end of their tours of duty, and after the necessary entries have been made and action taken on them they are filed in the patrolman's personal file. If he is transferred to another precinct, he takes his file with him.

The purpose of the system is to provide a means by which the work of a patrolman can be measured so that he may receive credit for his meritorious acts and demerits for his delinquencies. It is believed that the system will create greater efficiency among patrolmen in reporting post activities, and will bring more forcefully to the attention of the Police Commissioner the good work that is performed by each patrolman, which under the old method seldom received notice or recognition.

MAKE WATERMELON SYRUP.

Government Experimenters Find a Substitute for Sorghum.

Watermelons are coming in for their share of usefulness in the world. Not only have they served for themselves alone but for several years it has been known that the rinds make delicious preserves and now the Department of Agriculture has discovered that molasses can be made of watermelon juice—not thin colorless molasses, but thick, dark sorghum, which is almost indispensable in the South and West. It has been tried by farmers in different parts of the South on a small scale, and the department has just completed experiments in its manfacture as a home commodity.

The experiments showed that the watermelon juice is deficient in sugar, compared with other fruit juices, but the simplicity of the process and the large supply that can be obtained offsets this lack. Both the pink meat of the melon and the seeds are used in the process. They are crushed to a pulp and the juice is drained out, after which it is boiled down.

The syrup thus made is said to be delicious. It is a reddish brown and will serve most of the purposes for which any table syrup is used. The large number of watermelons that are each year allowed to go to waste can be made use of in this way and the supply of sorghum should be almost limitless. About thirteen gallons of the juice will make one gallon of syrup. To make this amount of juice is required about ten watermelons weighing twenty-five pounds each.

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RENTS $1,700 TO $2,400
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Representative on Premises.

BAD HOUSING AIDS MAN'S 3 SCOURGES

Cause of Much Disease, Poverty, and Crime, According to Commissioner Murphy.

ALSO RAISES TAX BURDENS

Tenement Official Traces Evil Effects on Family Life, on Workers, and on Children.

The three great scourges of mankind, disease, poverty, and crime, are largely due to bad housing, according to John J. Murphy, New York's Tenement House Commissioner, whose official task it is to study and remedy as far as possible improper housing conditions in this city. Mr. Murphy, who is the only Tenement House Commissioner in the United States, attended the National Housing Conference in Minneapolis, and read a paper on housing conditions, based on his investigations in this and other large centres of population, in which he said:

"There can be no question that the three great scourges of mankind, disease, poverty, and crime, are in a large measure due to bad housing in its broadest sense. Intemperance in many of its most repugnant forms may be traced to the fact that so many citizens are obliged to live in homes in which they can take neither pride nor comfort and which make the saloon seem desirable by contrast.

"Bad housing is especially detrimental in its consequences to the children reared under its influence. In many cases the evil influences of environment can never be eradicated. The need for the erection of institutions for the blind and hospitals for the child victims of tuberculosis, spinal meningitis and other diseases of like character is greatly intensified by bad home conditions. The employe living in a house inadequately lighted and ventilated is unable to perform his task with proper energy and intelligence. Women compelled to live in such houses develop tendencies to irritability, which frequently lead to family disruption.

"Bad housing tends to increase the tax burdens of a community by requiring larger expenditures for remedial service, which might otherwise be eliminated. The lack of proper cleanliness and decency in the exterior and interior of houses tends to reduce the self-respect of the occupants. Note how eagerly the family which has even slightly improved its financial standing seeks buildings with more attractive exteriors and better decorated rooms. It will also be found that as families descend in the social scale, one of the pangs most keenly felt is the necessity for the occupancy of quarters in buildings whose general appearance indicates that they are occupied by the miserably poor.

"It may be said, therefore, that there is no plane of human existence in society which the housing question does not touch. There is no form of vice, crime, debility, or shiftlessness which bad housing does not tend to nurture. 'Keeping up appearances' if often decried, and deserves much of the reproach cast upon it when it simply means unwarranted extravagance to maintain a position which one's income does not justify, but among the poor it is an ever-present aid to the maintenance of self-respect, and is to be encouraged rather than decried.

"During his campaign for the Presidency the late Benjamin Harrison uttered an epigram which made him the target of much criticism. He said, 'A cheap coat makes a cheap man,' and this statement, which was intended to epitomize his views on the protective tariff, was twisted into meaning that people whose clothes were cheap were purchasable. This was not true, and it would be no more true that bad housing made bad citizens under all circumstances. But, next to an inadequate and unwholesome food supply, poor housing does stand as the most deleterious element in our civic life. Sanitary research shows how important is the reaction of adequate light and ventilation on the health, stamina, and moral character of individuals. Bad housing furnishes the fruitful nurseries of disease germs of all kinds, while at the same time creating conditions which prevent the building up of resistance to their inroads."

CUSTOMS MEN END SESSION.

Collectors and Appraisers Complete Their Recommendations.

The conferences of United States Collectors and Appraisers, which have been in session in this city since last Monday, adjourned yesterday. A great many problems connected with the classification and valuation of imported merchandise have been discussed, as well as questions of Customs administration, all with a view to greater uniformity at the different ports. The various recommendations to the Treasury Department will be laid before Secretary McAdoo and Assistant Secretary Andrew J. Peters.

While some of the visiting officials urged the claims of their respective ports for next year's conferences, probably the Treasury Department will be laid before Secretary McAdoo and Assistant Secretary Andrew J. Peters.

While some of the visiting officials urged the claims of their respective ports for next year's conferences, probably the Treasury Department will adhere to the practice of holding the meetings here, owing to the superior facilities afforded for studying Customs problems.

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115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
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2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.
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Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

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(Just west of West End Avenue)
A FEW seven and eight-room suites remain to be leased. Inspect these apartments and make comparisons with anything you have found.
A seven-room suite as low as $2,300
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$50 TO $130 MONTHLY.
Separate servant's bath in seven-room apartment.
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Brooklyn's Newest High Class Elevator Apartments
3-4-5 Rooms, $30 to $60
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COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.
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With Ample Closets.
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6 ROOMS-2 BATHS
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New Fireproof Building
7 ROOMS-3 BATHS
RENTS $2100-$2200

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9 ROOMS-3 BATHS
RENTS $2200-$2400

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Apply superintendent on premises.
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Second floor loft, 25x80.
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FINE FRONT DOUBLE WINDOW.
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HEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
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9 rooms, 3 baths, 7th floor corner, 3 exposures; 4 master bedrooms; living room 24 feet, balcony facing Park; open fireplaces, refrigeration, restaurant; liberal concession. Mr. W., HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.

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73d to 74th St. and CENTRAL PARK WEST
Apartment of 11 Rooms, Snitably Furnished
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7 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory. Handsomely furnished. BRODERICK.

The Sevillia
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Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 8 rooms and bath, furnished.

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2-3, OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.

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35th St., between 5th Av. and Broadway, offers unusual high class Apartments at remarkably reasonable rates for season or yearly lease; inspection solicited.

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MINTURN POST COLLINS,
Greeley 265. 1 West 34th St.

LAUDS PRISON CAMPS FOR BOERS' FAMILIES

Native South African Says the British Were Inclined to be Too Indulgent to Prisoners.

NO REAL HARDSHIPS NOTED

Johannesburg Citizen Deplores Attempt to Justify German Treatment of Belgians by Attacks on England.

In a letter received by THE TIMES yesterday, the writer expressed amazement at the stories he had read in the newspapers here dealing with the Boer concentration camps, in which the families of the fighting Boers were kept by the British authorities during the Boer war. He also sent a number of clippings from The Evening Union, published at Johannesburg, South Africa, which told in detail of the necessity for these camps and the manner in which they were conducted.

"I was much amazed in coming here," the letter said in part, "to find these concentration camps cited as examples of British cruelty, since, as a Colonial, born and bred in South Africa, (Johannesburg,) I had heard them spoken of as examples of foolish altruism without which the war would have been over many months before it was, as the Boer farmers would then have had to look out for their families. The writer of these clippings is of pioneer stock, born and bred out there, who never left South Africa until he was forty, and then but for a few years. He is one of the eminent men of Johannesburg. If they are too long, please make extracts bearing on the question, as I am anxious to have what I know to be a lying aspersion on England refuted. She does not fight women and children."

The clippings cover a series of articles, written several months before General Botha's successful termination of the recent war in South Africa. They are written by "C. F. T.," under the caption "Notes of the Day," and deal with the various phases of the concentration camps.

Says British Were Too Humane.

"There is a strong a priori case for England's humanity in the Boer war," he says in one article. "As a fact, the humanity was overdone. We here, in touch with the Boyers rebellion and its subsidiary events, know this. But I won't go into that, except to say that the coddling of the Boer has been, and is, one of the curses of this much-cursed land. Critics at a distance who think that the incidents of the war camps justify a general charge of inhumanity against Britain, don't know what they are talking about. One might, with far more justification, say that the Northern and Southern prisons of the American civil war furnish the basis for a general charge of inhumanity against Americans. How many American soldiers died in prison, and why was Wirz the jailer, hanged? And there is General Sherman, author of the picturesque phrase, 'War is hell.'

"Now let us get down to the detail of the concentration camps and the Boer women and children. And in the first place what was a concentration camp? It was a town of tents, afterward, in many cases, huts. Several thousand women and children lived in such camps, which were located at such centres as Bloemfontein, Kimberley, &c. The camps were laid out in regular blocks, with broad straight streets between. The tents were bell-tents and marquées, the small family living in the bell-tent and the larger families living each in its separate marquée.

"There were complete hospitals attached to every camp, properly fitted, and attended by doctors and nurses. Those families that preferred to cook their own food, which was regularly supplied, had their own cooking utensils and dishes. Those who preferred to mess in the large mess tents could do so. Each family had its own bedclothes. Small bake ovens were provided for the families that preferred to make their own bread.

"How were they fed? The general testimony is that those enemy women and non-combatants got their food when our own people, particularly British loyalists, went without. I could enlarge on this aspect of it, because there was a good deal of literature on the subject, embodying protests from those who were half-starved while the concentration camps were well supplied. They were well fed because these 'campers,' were fed by the military contractors, who, naturally, had great depots of supplies at the principal centres where the camps were."

Camps Had Better Beef Than Troops.

Here "C. F. T." cites a letter from the principal contractor, which tells how the camps were kept supplied with the pick of the beef cattle and how he installed refrigerating plants at the various camps in order to keep it fresh. "The meat supplied was more rigidly inspected," he wrote, "than the meat supplies for the army, and of much better quality, inasmuch as the army contractors were forced to kill off for soldiers' rations, captured stock, the bulk of which was in unfit condition."

The contractor then tells how emergency rations for a week's food were kept in every camp, and ends his letter with, "I do not remember this tinned meat being issued on any occasion, as supplies were kept up with unfailing regularity. Every man, woman, and child received one pound of meat per day, and if any meat was in the slightest degree tainted or discolored it was promptly condemned by the inspection officers.

"Having had ample opportunity to inspect the camps, I say that the conditions of life were such that the health of the refugees could not have suffered in the slightest degree had the camp rules been strictly followed. I consider that the scale of rations supplied was much better than that received by the army, in which I did twelve months on active service. Yours, &c., W. T. Seccombe."

In regard to the physical hardships of living in tents in the Boer concentration camps, "C. F. T." says, "Now everyone knows that life in a tent is monotonous, especially in a wet climate. But the climate in the Transvaal and Free State uplands is the best in the world. The Free State plain is the health resort of the world's consumptives."

Denies High Child Mortality.

Regarding the child mortality in the concentration camps, which was said to be so unusually high, the writer of these articles says:

"There remains the question of child mortality in the camps. In May, 1901, the mortality figures as given by Mr. Broderick to another questioner, were: In the Orange River Colony, 20 men, 57 women, and 123 children died out of a total of 25,000 souls; in the Cape Colony among 388 'campers,' there were no deaths. In Natal, out of a total of 2,500 persons, 3 men, 1 woman, and 3 children died.'

The highest mortality rate was 150 per thousand, for a very short time, in Natal and the Cape, but the average for the year was about 100 children in the 1,000. This is compared with the records of Munich, Germany. 'Some years ago,' the writer says, 'the Protestant people of Munich, the German city of Art and Kultur, lost 380 babies out of every 1,000, and the Roman Catholic families lost 400 babies out of every 1,000, during the first year of life. In New York during the years 1866-1870 there were 560 deaths among every 1,000 toddlers, an average for all classes, rich and poor.'" Again in comparison, is stated the fact that the poor in the East End of London, during the year 1889, lost 380 children per 1,000.

In regard to the destruction of the homes of the Boers, correspondence between General De Wet and Sir Archibald Hunter is reproduced in which the English General, in reply to a protest over the burning of farms, received from the Boer commander, says that the farms were only burned after British troops had been shot at from the windows of the houses.

Farmhouses Burned When Necessary.

"I have therefore found it necessary," General Hunter wrote, "after warning your Honor, to take such steps as are sanctioned by the customs of war to put an end to these and similar acts, and have burned the farmhouses at or near which such deeds have been perpetrated. This I shall continue to do whenever I consider the occasion demands it.

"Women and children have thus been rendered homeless through the misdeeds of the burghers under your Honor's command, but your Honor has been misinformed as to these poor people having been badly treated, as everything possible has invariably been done to lessen the discomforts inseparable from such evictions. The remedy lies in your Honor's own hands. The destruction of property is most distasteful to me, and I shall be greatly pleased when your Honor's co-operation in the matter renders it no longer necessary."

The series of articles terminates with the brief statement:

"As our readers are aware, these notes are, in our opinion, a fair and temperate statement of the arguments against those who assert that Great Britain was guilty of inhumanity in creating the concentration camps, and it was intended to transmit this statement of our case to America, where it could be used against those who are comparing, to Britain's disadvantage, her action in South Africa with German action in Belgium."

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

PUBLIC CONFERENCE: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Speakers: Former Congressman J. A. Faulkner, Washington; Miss Ida V. Simonton, African explorer; Mrs. James Less Laidlaw, the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes presiding, Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

FAMILY LIMITATION, MORALITY AND DANGER, by Leonard D. Abbott, Long Island Business College, South Eighth Street, between Bedford and Driggs Avenues, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

A DESTROYER OF CHILDREN, by Alfred W. McCann, Public Forum on Ignorance of Food Truths, P. S. 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Clifford Demarest, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by William J. Kraft, Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, the Bronx, 3:30 P. M.

Monday.

EXPERIMENTALLY GRAFTED ORGANISMS: REPORT ON RECENT RESEARCHES, by Professor A. J. Goldfarb, Section of Biology, New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

THE BUDGET AS AN AID TO THE EXECUTIVE, by Herbert R. Sands, Wadleigh High School, 115th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

SHAKESPEAREAN LOVERS, by Professor J. Duncan Spaeth, P. S. 4, Rivington, Ridge, and Pitt Streets, 8:15 P. M.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, by Professor William B. Guthrie, P. S. 63, Fourth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

MAGNETISM, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES: DISADVANTAGES AND LEGISLATION, by Professor Walter F. Clark, P. S. 90, 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE CHILDREN AND THE CITY, by Mrs. Antoinette B. Hervey, Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8 P. M. Illustrated.

ART IN THE USE OF THINGS, by John Quincy Adams, Ph. D., St. Cornelius's Church, 423 West Forty-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE DUTIES OF THE BOROUGH PRESIDENT, by Hon. Douglas Mathewson, P. S. 13, Park (Willets) Avenue and 216th Street, Williamsbridge, 8:15 P. M.

THE EVERYDAY CHINAMAN, by Sydney Neville Ussher, Hopewell Hall, 425 East 240th Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, College City of New York, 4 P. M.

FIRE PREVENTION, by William D. Northrop, P. S. 93, West Houston and Clarkson Streets, near Varick Street, 8:30 P. M. Illustrated.

JOSEPH HAYDN, by Daniel Gregory Mason, P. S. 101, 111th Street, West of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated at the piano.

HEART OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, by Jacques W. Redway, F. R. G. S., N. Y. Public Library, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

LUMBERING IN THE UNITED STATES, by Morris A. Linn, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

MANHATTAN TRADESCHOOL FOR GIRLS, by Miss Florence A. Marshell, Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

ANGELO AND THE PAINTERS OF ITALY, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 37, 145th Street, east of Willis Avenue, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

THE POSTAL SERVICE, by John C. Welsh, P. S. 53, 168th Street, Findley and Teller Avenues, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Thursday.

FRANCE, THE LAND, THE PEOPLE, AND THE GOVERNMENT, by A. Frenkiln Ross, Ph. D., P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

FIRST MODERN NEWSPAPERS, 1797-1833, by George Henry Payne, P. S. 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

CLOSE OF SPANISH RULE AND THE PANAMA CANAL, by William B. Guthrie, Ph. D., P. S. 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

URBINO—DUCAL HOSTELRY OF THE RENAISSANCE ARTS, by Professor Bruno Rosselli, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

DEVELOPMENT OF BUDGET METHOD OF PUBLIC FINANCING, by Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, Labor Temple, southwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, by Miss Emma H. Gunther, New York Public Library, Ninety-sixth Street Branch, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE CITY AND ITS PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS, by Eugene E. Agger, Ph. D., St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street, 8:15 P. M.

COURTS OF JUSTICE, by Prof. Georgs W. Kirchwey; Morris High School, Boston Road and 169th Street, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

SHOCK, WOUNDS, BLEEDING, BURNS, AND EXPOSURE, by Theron W. Kilmer, M. D.; Public School 46, 129th Street, between Bainbridge Street and Briggs Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Friday.

LIFE ON A RUSSIAN ESTATE, by Lucy Elizabeth Textor, Ph. D.; Wadleigh High School, 115th Street, west of Sevsnth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

TO THE HEART OF THE DOLOMITE REGION, by Dr. George R. Van de Water; Public School 86, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

PARIS, THE MAGNIFICENT, by Roland S. Dawson; Public School 96, Avenue A and East Eighty-second Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

MAETERLINCK'S "THE BLUE BIRD" "MONNA VANNA," by J. G. Carter Troop; Public School 132, 152d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

CANADIAN WONDERS, by Frederick W. Johnson; Public School 157, St. Nicholas Avenue and 127th Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

KOREA AND MANCHURIA, by Hamilton Holt; Public School 160, Suffolk and Rivington Streets, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

HISTORIC SCANDINAVIA, by Magnus C. Ihlseng, P. S. 17, Fordham Street, near City Island Avenue, City Island, 8 P. M. Illustrated.

THE WARFARE OF WATER, by Dr. William T. Elsing, P. S. 25, Anthony and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

Saturday.

TEN WEEKS IN THE ROCKIES, by Dr. F. W. Pennell, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, 4 P. M.

EXPANSIVE FORCE OF HEAT, by Ernest R. Von Nardroff, Sc. D., American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

GREEKS AND THEIR ART, by Dr. Putnem Cady, F. R. G. S., New York Public Library, Fifty-eighth Street Branch, 121 East Fifty-eighth Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

VICTOR HUGO, by Professor Charles F. Horne, New York Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 503 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

CHILD LABOR, by Professor James Walter Crook, Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

PARADE GIVES TIPS ON FIRE PREVENTION

Commissioner Adamson's Floats Taken Through Ten Miles of City Streets.

THOUSANDS VIEW EXHIBITS

Huge Placards with Striking Statements Accompany Pictorial Warnings of Peril.

The fire prevention parade staged by Commissioner Robert Adamson passed through ten miles or more of streets in the thickly congested parts of the city yesterday morning, and while no great crowd collected at any point along the line of march, many thousands of persons, attracted by the music of the Fire Department Band, witnessed the spectacle.

The band, an escort of mounted policemen, sixteen pieces of apparatus from the Fire Department, bedecked with huge posters or exhibits asking citizens to co-operate, and a float on which were posed a dozen girls from the Washington Irving High School representing the power of education in reducing the fire peril, were in line.

The parade formed at City Hall Park and started on its long course after a brief review by Mr. Adamson. It passed through Park Row to Centre Street, to Lafayette Street, to Eighth Street, to Second Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue; up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, to Second Avenue, to Seventy-second Street, to First Avenue, to Houston Street, to Sheriff Street, to Grand Street, to the Bowery, and to Park Row.

Along the line of march stores and houses had been hung with placards announcing that the day was set aside to the cause of fire prevention. The signs on the apparatus and exhibits in the parade told the public how to co-operate with the department and what might be accomplished.

One float, which attracted much attention, represented a boy and a girl playing with matches. A window curtain had become ignited. Here is a bit of the practical information shown in huge letters on this float:

"Matches should be used, not abused. Careless abuse of matches last year caused 1,243 fires. Don't let children play with fire or make bonfires in the street. Each fire costs $569, and you pay the freight. Think of what you could do with $569 just now, and that is only the cost of one fire."

On another float was a huge cigarette, six feet in length, bearing this inscription:

"Carelessness with cigarettes cost last year $96,261, causing 1,342 fires. Smokers please be careful. Smokers burn more than their smokes when they are careless. The smoke may be enjoyable, but look out for the butt."

Attention was called to the danger of cellar fires by a float representing a janitor at work in the cellar. He was shoveling hot ashes into a wooden box. A placard over his head bore this message:

"Cellar fires are most dangerous. Out of 502 cellar fires last year 456 were in dwellings and tenements. Loss of life occurred in many of these fires. Cellar fires cost you last year $285,638."

Other placards told of the causes of fires and called upon residents to clean up rubbish in their homes and stores. One sign read:

"Sixty per cent. of fires are caused by carelessness. Two thousand lives are lost each year and 6,000 persons injured in fires. We spend $415 a minute for fire waste. Fire prevention would stop this needless drain on our resources."

Commissioner Adamson was greatly pleased at the interest shown in the parade, especially in the thickly congested east side districts, and expressed the hope that it would accomplish much good. He sent out thousands of circulars.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Teachers' Counsel has recommended that the present practice of preparing the pay rolls in the schools be continued.

Leaves of absence, with pay, for three months have been granted to fifteen elementary school teachers to enable them to study the work of ungraded class teachers at the Brooklyn Training School.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to authorize an issue of corporate stock to the amount of $100,000 for the payment of the salaries of Inspectors and draughtsmen employed on new school buildings.

The Public Service Commission has been requested to establish express stations at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue for the benefit and convenience of employes of the Education Board and of parents and others visiting the Board Hall.

The by-laws of the Board of Education have been amended so as to provide amended qualifications for eligibility as Principal of a vocational or trade school.

CHINESE PORCELAIN.

Work Is to be Resumed at the Noted Factory in Kiangsi.

Consul General E. S. Cunningham, Hankow, China, has forwarded this translation from a Chinese newspaper to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

The King Teh Cheng porcelain manufactory in Kiangsi was established in the time of the Ming dynasty. It was an imperial concern, which supplied all the fine porcelain used in the royal palaces, so every year huge sums of money were spent for its maintenance, and its products attained to a state of perfection. Later manufactories were organized by the people, and on account of the lack of funds their products were far inferior in quality. It is said this was the only place that preserved the ancient ways of making porcelain, with beautiful ancient colors and exquisite designs, to the present time. It was largely destroyed during the late revolution, and the various samples and patterns which were kept there were all partitioned among themselves by the great men of the republican period. Recently Mr. Ko, the customs taotai of Kiukiang, obtained direct sanction from the President and a grant of $20,000 gold to restart the works. This will be the national model manufactory of porcelain, and the productions will be limited to two special departments—one for the manufacture of porcelain of the highest quality to be used solely for presentation to the rulers of other powers as gifts, and one for the manufacture of articles for the supply of the market.

Mr. Cunningham adds that Ching Teh Cheng is situated on the Yang-tse River, near the open port of Kiukiang. Since 1896 the imperial porcelain factory has been located there, and the finest Chinese porcelain has been produced, though the output has been small. It seems, he says, that the continuation of such a plant would be a commendable undertaking, as this is an art in which China has always excelled.

DUTCH FOOD EXPORTS

Are Regulated So That Home Population Shall Not Suffer.

Telling how varying rules restrict Netherlands exports, Commercial Attaché Erwin W. Thompson of the American Legation, The Hague, writes to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

"The Dutch Government keeps constant watch on foodstuffs of domestic production to insure that the population shall not suffer for lack of food and that they need not pay excessive prices, which might be caused by the scarcity of certain articles in countries that are at war. Thus there is a technical embargo on nearly all articles of Dutch production; but as there are certain things, like butter, cheese, bacon and eggs, which are produced in excess of domestic requirements, special arrangements are made for restricted exports.

"New regulations are promulgated from week to week specifying, in connection with the domestic price, the maximum percentage that may be exported. These percentages vary in different localities and for different commodities. In some parts of the country at some times 90 per cent. of the weekly production of cheese may be exported; at other times and places not more than 60 per cent. Sometimes 75 per cent. of the weekly butter production may be exported, and sometimes only 50 per cent."

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Relieved and dismissed from the Police force and service and placed on the roll of the Police Pension Fund and is awarded the following pension:

Retired: 12 P. M., Oct. 8, Lieut. J. J. Duffy, 145, (on his own application,) at $1,125 a year; appointed May 7, 1887.

Transfers and assignments of Patrol., 4 P. M., Oct. 8: T. L. Gleason, 4 L. D., to 2 D., 4 P. M., Oct. 10; J. T. Delaney, 153 to 172; C. E. Johnson, 167 to 174, assign. to bicycle duty discon.; W. H. Traendly, 170 to mounted duty, temporary assign. to 163 discontinued; C. Eben, 173 to 153; E. Bohmke, 174 to 167, bicycle duty. From 4 I. D. to precincts indicated: E. H. Hommel, 26; E. Smith, 38; H. J. Carmody, 152; R. Tuxton, 28; G. J. Brandly, 42.

Mutual, 4 P. M., Oct. 10: Patrol. J. McHugh, 28 to 277, mounted duty; J. E. O'Brien, 277 to 28, assign. to mounted duty discontin.; P. H. Endreas, 143 to 167; H. M. VanCott, 167 to 143; S. T. DeClue, 277 to 278, assign. to mounted duty discon.; J. H. Redmond, 278 to 277, mounted duty.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. G. D. Siffert, 23, to 10 I. D., 30 days; 4 P. M., Oct. 10; D. Keer, 20, to D. B., 10 days, 1 P. M., Oct. 8; Sergt. D. Glenn, 35, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 10; Patrol. J. J. Finnegan, W. F. Callahan, I. Nathanson, and D. Meyer, 18, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 11; J. H. Kelly, 21, and M. Stern, 163, to 11 I. D., 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 11; F. J. Timmons, 174, to C. O., duty in cycle repair shop, 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 9.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. H. Hagens, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 18; C. H. Roth, 35, 1 day, 12 P. M., Oct. 14; C. Rose, 38, 1 day, 12 P. M., Oct. 19.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. K. Queally, 13, 1:45 A. M., Sept. 10, to noon, Sept. 14.

Dismissed, 1 P. M., Oct. 8: Patrol. A. Manning, 05, (failed to report at outgoing roll-call and absent without leave for five days.)

On All News Stands

October Number

Current History Magazine

of The New York Times

This number contains articles by eight members of the French Academy; also by H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, G. K. Chesterton, Gerhard von Schulze-Gaevernitz, Count Reventlow, and Kazimir de Proszynski.

Speeches by the British Prime Minister, the German Chancellor, the British Foreign Secretary, the British Secretary of War, and the German Secretary of the Treasury.

Two particularly interesting and timely articles on "Latin America As It Is Today," by Julius Moritzen, and "The Monroe Doctrine As Germans See It," by Herbert Kraus.

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TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY.

Secretary Solf Says Possessions Must Be Increased After the War.

Under the caption "Germany's Colonial Future," the Frankfurter Zeitung of Sept. 12, just received here, publishes the following statement, written by the German Colonial Secretary, Dr. Solf.

"Germany's political and economic situation makes it seem urgently necessary that after the war our colonial possessions, irrespective of any territorial extension in Europe and a new regulation of the relations of European States to one another, shall be maintained and increased.

"For any one intimate with economic questions this need not be specially pointed out, but even such a one would be amazed if he saw before him in figures the extraordinary importance of colonial possessions for modern State systems. The demand of Germany for colonial products goes into billions. Our colonies hitherto have been able to provide only a negligible small part of the needs for such material, about 3 per cent.

"We may assume that the tendencies for development of the new colonial policy will be considerably strengthened after the war. The great colonial powers will strive not only for an enlargement of their possessions, but also—in view of the sharpening of national differences—they will take care to concentrate as far as possible on their own colonial territories the investment of capital, the production of raw materials, and overseas trade. The colonial-political solution after the war will, as far as can be foreseen, consist in the most coherent and defendable colonial empires supplementing the economic system of the mother country. In this connection special consideration will have to be paid, also, to the peculiar nature of our system of business as a people.

"We must not let ourselves be frightened away from carrying out our colonial policy, even if a part of our colonial possessions is temporarily subjected to superior hostile force. Per aspera ad astra!"

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CONCENTRATION is the keynote of our work. Before a boy leaves here he has learned once for all to keep his mind on one thing at a time. It is not a cramming process. It is simply utilizing the moments a boy wastes if he lets his mind wander. These records are more than isolated cases. They are representative of the type of work we do. Names and indisputable records on request.

Not by Cramming but by CONCENTRATION a Boy of 12 in Two Years passed the following Regents subjects:

Arithmetic	U. S. History
Geography	Writing
Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

A boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Caesar	88%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	88%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

On July 15 We Accepted a Boy Who Was Considered "A Hopeless Case"

We taught him how to concentrate and on September 23d he entered one of the leading colleges of the East, passing

Algebra I.	Ancient History
Algebra II.	Virgil's Aeneid
English I.	Plane Geometry
English II.	Solid Geometry
	Trigonometry.

In other words, he did 4 years of mathematics, 4 years of English, 1 year of Latin, 1 year of history in two months

A Failure for Five Years

On August 7th we accepted a boy of 14 whose work had been mostly a failure for five years. He has just passed the Princeton examinations in Algebra I., Algebra II., English A and Plane Geometry.

Our Boys Have Made Excellent Records *in College*

Individual instruction by the hour or by the term. Two hours' outing each day for boys under 12 years. Boarding and day pupils.

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259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus.

LEARN HOW TO SPEAK!

In public, in private, in selling

Enlarge your personality and self-confidence by self-expression. Over 1,200 men have learned how in the PUBLIC SPEAKING CLUB OF AMERICA. We can do the same for you. Send for FREE booklet and a PASS to opening session.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 WEST 57TH ST.

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No previous knowledge of Bookkeeping is required.

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A wonderful location, overlooking 40 miles of Hudson River and mountains from an elevation of 500 feet; a close stimulating relationship between the masters and students; a 24-acre campus ample for all athletics; an artificial pond, gymnasium, chemical and physical laboratories; in short, a school "better than the catalog." That describes Holbrook. Its graduates have always stood high in college since the school's foundation in 1866. Personal inspection is urged. Catalog.

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1600 Broadway, cor. 48th Street. Telephone Bryant 8659. Private and Class tuition. Day or Evening. All languages. CORTINAPHONES also for home study.

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Reopens Sept 28th—Primary Oct 4th

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L. D. RAY, 35 West 84TH ST.

BOYS FROM 6 TO 20. ALL DEPARTMENTS. Founded 1890. Phone 4836 Schuyler. Outing Classes School Days and Saturdays. Next day's lessons may be done in school. School in session Tuesday, October 12th.

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Fall Season Commences Oct. 15. Enroll now. New York Institute of Photography, 1269 Broadway, N. Y. Founded and directed by E. Brunel.

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For Business Women, evening classes, individual attention. Languages, Stenography, Typewriting, Dressmaking, Millinery, Cooking, Costume Sketching, Music, Art, Gymnasium.

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SECOND PARTINGS HARDER THAN FIRST

Scenes in Victoria Station as Men on Leave Start Back to the Front.

ALL KNOW WAR'S COST NOW

Those Left Behind More Affected—The Fortunate Have No One to See Them Go.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—One of the most unusual features of the unusual war is the system by which officers and men are permitted to come from the trenches in Flanders for brief holidays in England. It has been found that four or five days' release from the terrific nerve strain of the present system of fighting with its tremendous and continuous noise is invaluable and does much to maintain the morale of the men.

Yet if one goes to the Victoria Station in London, when officers and enlisted men board the train every night to go back to the front, one may wonder if the agony of parting does not outweigh all the advantages of the short stay at home. For to those who go and those who stay behind the wrench is far harder than the first at the beginning of the war.

Then there was novelty and excitement. The soldiers left amid a crowd of cheering comrades; the women hoped they would soon return. Now both know exactly what is before them; for the man, the trenches, the sniping and perhaps the gas; for the woman, the days without news, the fearful glance at the casualty lists, and perhaps the fatal telegram. They have no illusions. They know the worst, but they face it.

In the scene itself on its setting there is nothing unusual. The station with the great curved roof and garish advertisements, the platforms with the roadway for taxis between are familiar enough, and the soldiers and their friends bustle along, looking for seats or checking baggage with as little order as a holiday crowd of excursionists. One must look closely to understand it all and learn its horror and heroism. Those men are going deliberately and calmly to face hardship and peril, and their womenfolk and children, as they bid them farewell, are hiding dull despair with a smile.

Most fortunate, indeed, are those with none to see them go. With rifles slung over their shoulders and packs on their backs, little groups of enlisted men stride sturdily along the platform. It might be a shooting expedition on the moors for which they are bound, and they greet their comrades in the train with the air of school boys after a holiday—glad that they cannot stay at home to be amid familiar faces again.

The other groups, the little gatherings of relatives and friends, clustering around a khaki-clad figure, tell the tale of misery. Strangely diverse they are, drawn from all classes and all parts of the British Empire, expressing their feelings each in its own way, but all have one thought in common. The scrub-woman of Whitchapel, the Anglo-Indian general from Pall Mall, the young wife from the prairies of the Canadian Northwest, have met for a moment, because some one they love is going and he may never come back.

The Commonplace and the Heroic.

The commonplace mixes with the heroic. Last moments are precious, but some must be given to traveling arrangements. Men jostle each other as they push along the platform, the porters are bombarded with questions, and wife and mother stand aside as an officer arranges for a seat in the dining car.

The details soon settle themselves and the hour of farewell draws near. A staff officer with beribboned breast strolls slowly with his wife. Hardly a word they utter, but the are still near each other.

"You'll be back in three months?" suddenly she says.

"Hardly that, I think," he answers with a sad smile, and they pass on silently.

A lad, barely 19, has come with his mother and her friends. In the party is a Salvation Army "Captain," and the boy seems a little overwhelmed. It's hard enough to go, but harder still with that group of red-eyed women to see him off. His natural shyness grows deeper as they cluster round and talk the futilities of farewell.

"Oh, here you are! I've been looking for you everywhere," a shrill voice rises above the din. "You know, Colonel, I simply had to see Freddie off. He looks so well in his uniform. I know he'll kill lots of Germans!"

A woman, dressed in the extreme of the fashion, pushes her way through the crowd. The young officer smiles feebly, his father draws himself up, and his mother shrinks into herself. Evidently the woman is unwelcome, but she prattles on about the wounds of her friends and the gayeties of herself and all the war-work she is going to undertake.

Slowly down the platform comes a wounded officer. Pale and on crutches, he watches the men start for the firing line. He speaks to no one; he looks for no one, but he gazes with longing in his eyes. He has worn the khaki and led a charge. Now with dragging limbs and shattered health, he comes in mufti to see his comrades go.

A wild laugh startles him, and he turns his head hurriedly for a moment. Two girls are dancing—dancing in that gathering of sorrow. They toss their heads and lift their skirts. They set to each other and take mincing steps. They glance at the bystanders and chant: "It's a long, long w'y to Tipperary."

No one takes it up and they stop with another burst of hideous mirth. Their men, East End costermongers once, are exchanging lurid experiences of their holiday and have no time for them, and all others pass them hurriedly by.

A Young Men's Christian Association agent slipped quietly past them. He was seeking men to whom he might be of use. He nodded to two army Chaplains, gravely chatting amart, ecclesiastics unmistakably despite their uniforms and erect bearing, and he gave to all who asked a little New Testament bound in khaki and just small enough to slip into the pocket.

Crude jokes about the Ksiser, brief references to men hurt in Flanders or killed in the Dardanelles, heart-felt wishes of good luck and faint promises of a quick return were the snatches of conversation that came to the onlooker. Through it all ran a restraint. What could be said on such an occasion? How could it be said in such a crowd?

The Last Moments.

The train began to fill up and the enlisted men crowded the third-class compartments. The crowd on the platform closed in on the doors. One of the men stood on the step with one arm round his mother and the other round his sweetheart's neck. He was in tears and kept kissing passionately each in turn. His grief was almost grotesque, but even as he grabbed suddenly his brother and kissed him, too, no one smiled. Strangers surged around him, but never gave him a second glance.

Here and there a woman was crying and sometimes it was hard to get a little lot to let his father go, but generally, the self-control was wonderful. The rough criticisms of an irrepressible Tommy could still raise a laugh and the very depth of the crowd's feelings kept it still.

As the officers took their places in the dining car, the line of division became clearly marked. Behind those plate-glass windows was nothing but khaki, save only where a nursing sister sat in her quiet gray uniform, adorned with scarlet; on the platform were the women and children they were to leave behind. The family groups were already broken, the wife was separated from her husband, the little girl from her father and the old couple were bereft of their son.

The whistle sounded and the train began to move. Last kisses were thrown through the windows and some of the wilder girls tried to run down the platform. A cheer went up, but it was half-hearted in its chokiness and eyes grew dim as the carriages gathered speed. But even at that supreme moment fun crept into that sad, odd scene. As the last car sped past a Tommy suddenly thrust out his head from the baggage car compartment.

"'O'o'd 'ave thought I was 'ere!" he called, and the crowd laughed at his unexpected grin.

The train and the soldiers were gone, and there was nothing to do but to go also. Fathers and mothers, wives and children turned away. For a moment there was a burst of talk, but then a woman screamed.

Those near her closed around her curiously. She laughed and the crowd surged quickly past her, leaving her to her friends. Another woman suddenly collapsed, and the homegoers hurried their steps, fearing for themselves to stop.

"They take on something awful sometimes," said the Young Men's Christian Association man. "Last night I thought one would have died."

With tightening lips and red eyes the women kept on their way. Out of the station into Victoria Street to the automobile or the 'bus to get home to the familiar life, the dull round and the casualty list

EDUCATION INDUSTRY'S NEED

Teacher Tells How to Increase Country's Efficiency.

In a discussion of present day conditions before a number of educators F. C. Henderschott, Founder and Executive Secretary of the National Association of Corporation Schools, declared: "If the efficiency of the American workingmen in the United States could be raised from 10 to 20 per cent. this country could pass both Great Britain and Germany and become the foremost industrial nation in the world."

Considering education entirely from the standpoint of business he said he thought the tide of efficiency was rising.

"One-fifth of the progress of the world," he said, "has been made in the last twenty-five years and this because of the vast power that man has had to help him in the shape of machinery. What machinery was to man in the physical world, education was in the mental. During the last fifteen years Germany has risen from fourth to second place among the manufacturing countries of the world, while the place of the United States has remained unchanged.

"The reason that Germany has advanced while this county has stood still is the superiority of the methods of education in the former country. Only about 4 per cent. of the young people of this country have high school training and only 2 per cent. any academic training.

"Because the minds of our young people have not been broadened by education they go into industry ill equipped for the battle. Those who manage great industries recognize this defticiency and have been trying to remedy it by establishing schools for their employes.

"At first corporation schools taught simply processes with the aim of fitting the pupils for the partiouiar industry they were engaged in, but that method of education has been a failure. While there are today as many varieties of corporation schools as there are pickles the underlying idea in all such schools is the teaching of health and training of the pupil to find the work for which he or she is best adapted.

"I am of the opinion that all the general knowledge required in the course of ordinary business could be better given in the high schools if the young people would only understand that it is to their interest to take the time for high school education before they leave home or embark upon their business careers.

"The lack of general knowledge on the part of apprentices is appalling. In one examination a telephone girl wrote that Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Massachusetts were the principal cities of New York State. Another noted down in response to a question that the principal products of New York State was rice, while a third stated gravely that the Erie Canal was constructed to give a shorter route to the West Indies.

"It is the girl at the telephone switchboard and the boy in the front office that represent the big corporations to the general public. If they are rude, untrained, and ignorant the company suffers."

Mr. Henderschott is a believer in the need of culture and education as a necessary introduction to business.

ARMY RECRUITING NOVELTY.

Capt. Elmore Suggests Postmasters Enlist Young Soldiers.

For Postmasters to act as recruiting Sergeants is the novel suggestion of Capt. V. M. Elmore of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, who believes that this means will increase the army greatly by the addition of healthy young men who, under the present system of confining the recruiting to the larger cities, do not realize what an enlistment in the Government service really means. According to Captain Elmore's plan, as set forth in The United States Infantry Journal, the Pestmasters would receive a bonus for every man from their districts who successfully passed the examination for enlistment.

No man would be allowed to remain in the army longer than three years, under this system, save a few who especially distinguished themselves in their duties, and who would stay as non-commissioned officers. The others would be honorably discharged at the end of three years, or sooner if they desired it and became proficient in military matters. Thus every year the country would have a number of bright, capable men going out into civil life with a military training sufficient to enable them to serve the nation in times of perli.

After they were discharged these men would be required to fill out certificates of their address every month, after the custom of retired soldiers now, and this certificate, presented at a Post Office, would be paid for by a $5 bill. Thus, for $60 a year, about the sum paid each month to a retired soldier, who is generally incapacitated by age from further active duty, the country would have at its call citizens who had been trained as soldiers and who would be not only willing to fight, but prepared to do their best in the struggle.

For $360, considerably less than one soldier costs for one year, the Government would have a right to the services of each of these pensioners for fourteen years. With an army of 200,000 men in active service, within twelve years there would be approximately 1,000,000 citizens, ready on forty-eight hours' notice to report to the nearest Post Office and from there to be sent by Government transportation to the nearest army post to be equipped and immediately placed in the field, ready to do their duty as trained soldiers.

COOK'S EXPOSITION TOURS
Oct. 22; Nov. 4, 18. Send for booklet.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 27, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against One Carload of Moose Beans, more or less, the seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 18, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

September 27, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On October 9, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against Sixty Cases of Condensed Milk upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

October 9, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

COLUMBUS DAY OUTING

Up the Hudson Tuesday, October 12

An exceptional opportunity to see America's most beautiful river at a time when autumn foliage is at the height of its beauty.

Special trip to Kingston Point and return, $2.00; also to Bear Mountain, West Point and Newburgh, $1.00; and Poughkeepsie, $1.50, on the great swift steamer

"Washington Irving"

Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 10 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M. On return, due Yonkers, 7:55 P. M.; W. 129th St., 8:30 P. M.; W. 42d St., 9 P. M.

Through service as usual (daily except Sunday), leaving Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M., W. 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Music and Restaurant on all steamers.

Hudson River Day Line

(Albany Day Line)

Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, New York.



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S.S. "TROJAN" & "RENSSELAER"
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$1.00 One Way.
$1.50 Round Trip.

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Leave Pier 32 N. R., 7:00 P. M.; W. 132d St., 7:30 P. M.
$2.00 One Way $3.50 Round Trip.
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BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.
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First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 59, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms. $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
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Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:45 P. M. Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11:00 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 23d St., 11.15 A. M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50. OUTSIDE STATEROOMS $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

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5 Weeks—Personally Conducted
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Visiting Denver, Colorado Springs, Colorado Rockies, Salt Lake City, Both Expositions, California Coast Resorts, including the Big Trees, Riverside, Grand Canyon. Optional return via rail or New Orleans and steamer.
ALSO SPECIAL TOURS TO
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1st Class, $90 up; 2d Class, $65 up.
S. S. GIUSEPPE VERDI NOV. 22, Maiden Trip.
McDONNELL & TRUDA, General Agents, 5 State Street, New York.
To California—Washington Sunset Route. Offices, 39-386-1158 Broadway, 284 Fifth Av.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On October 2, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 707 sacks of horse beane upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against Seven Hundred Cases of Condensed Milk upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

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QUERIES ON WAR MATTERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Submarines.

L. R.—I have heard it stated that the German Government has been manufacturing its submarines on plans stolen from the great inventor, Simon Lake, years ago. Is this true or not? Is it true that Simon Lake has a patent on the mounting of guns on the deck of a submarine? I have heard the report, which is probably false, that the reason American submarines do not have guns on their decks is that the Electric Boat Company does not have this patent, and that consequently this specification is not in the boats built by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company itself.

It has been frequently rumored that the German Government has been manufacturing its submarines on plans stolen from Simon Lake, or that the German submarines are of the Lake type. We are informed by an authority on submarine construction that there is every reason to regard such rumors as entirely erroneous. As a matter of fact, the German type of submarine has very little resemblance to the Lake type of boats which have been built in the United States. It is, of course, possible, however, that certain patents owned by Mr. Lake may have been infringed upon. Certain patents of the Electric Boat Company, it may be noted in this connection, were infringed by the Krupp Company, and the matter was placed in litigation in the German courts and the suit won by the American manufacturers. Guns mounted on submarines have been shown in designs for many years, and a broad idea cannot be patented. It is not true, certainly, that by reason of a Lake patent American submarines do not have guns! As a matter of fact, all of the latest United States submarines provide for guns.

German Ammunition.

H. KING.—Is it true that Germany stopped the export of ammunition to Spain at the appeal of the United States at the time of the Spanish-American war?

THE TIMES has no record of such general action on order on the part of the German Government. The specific incident referred to may be quoted from Ambassador White's autobiography, which reads as follows: "The American consul at Hamburg having notified me by telephone that a Spanish vessel supposed to be loaded with arms for use against us in Cuba was about to leave that port, I hastened to the Foreign Office and urged that vigorous steps be taken, with the result that the vessel, which in the meantime had left Hamburg, was overhauled and searched at the mouth of the Elbe. The German Government might easily have pleaded, in answer to my request, that the American Government had generally shown itself opposed to any such interference with shipments of small arms to a belligerent, and have contended that it was not obliged to search vessels to find such contraband of war, but that this duty was incumbent only upon the belligerent nation concerned."

The Loan to the Allies.

T. A.—If I buy English bonds (Consols) I pay around $4.70 per pound sterling and get them at the figure at which they are quoted in London. If I subscribe to the loan here I have to pay about $4.89 for the pound sterling and the price of issue is about par. What becomes of the difference of about 20 cents on the pound sterling?

No such difference actually exists, for pounds sterling have nothing whatever to do with the loan to the Allies. It is made in dollars, and it is to be repaid in the same currency.

Archduke Ferdinand's Funeral.

JOHN S. BURTON.—In July I was told that no European monarch other than the German Emperor was officially invited to attend the obsequies of the Archduke Ferdinand. Is that true? And did the Kaiser attend? Or did he refuse? Was any feeling manifested either in Budapest or Vienna when the German Emperor was singled out by Francis Joseph?

The funeral of the Archduke Ferdinand was very quiet, and no European monarch attended. It was at first announced that the German Emperor would be present at the funeral, and that the King of England, although not present in person, would send the Duke of Teck to represent him. But these plans were later changed, and shortly before the funeral the Kaiser sent word to Franz Josef that he was suffering from an attack of lumbago and would not attend the obsequies of the Archduke. It was supposed that, finding that he was to be the only ruler present, the Kaiser declined for fear of creating an unpleasant impression outside the Triple Alliance, or that he took this means of expressing his belief that the funeral should be as private as possible. A large company of nobles, members of some of the proudest families in Austria-Hungary, who were not invited to the funeral of the heir to the throne, expressed their displeasure very plainly at the time.

Krupp Guns.

R. F. F.—The writer would very much appreciate your advising him through your columns the difference, if any, between the quality of steel as used by the Krupps in the manufacture of the German naval guns, and that used by the navies of the United States and England. I have always been under the impression that the guns as used on board the first line ships of the United States, England, and Germany are practically of the same quality and durability, but a friend informs me that the process as used by the Krupps in the making of their steel is known as a Krupp secret.

No detailed or specific information can be made public as to the "formulae" for steel made for navy guns. That the quality of steel used in the navies of Germany, England, and the United States is practically the same, is, however, deduced quite simply by navy men. If two guns of approximately the same weight can do approximately the same work, then the quality of steel used is assumed to be approximately the same; if a lighter gun can do the work, it is a better gun, and its steel excels in quality and durability. The guns of the navies of Germany, England, and the United States are of approximately the same quality by this test, as the same weight of gun does the same amount of work.

United States Wireless.

A. B. C.—Will you kindly let me know through your paper whether all cablegrams or wireless messages pertaining to private or Government business to and from the United States with nations at war are censored by the United States Government? If so, when was such a ruling made?

Such wireless and cable messages are not censored by the United States Government, except when they are sent to and from ships at sea. They are, of course, subject to the censorship of the belligerent Governments. The United States makes an exception, however, in the case of messages to the Hawaiian Islands, which are subject to United States censorship.

The Germans at Manila Bay

CAMPERDOWNE.—Will you please publish an account giving the true record of the presence of the German fleet in the Bay of Manila at the time of the battle of Manila? Exactly what took place between the American, German, and British Admirals?

The detailed and specific story of what happened at Manila Bay has never been made public. The following is quoted from Larned's "Ready Reference History": "While Admiral Dewey was holding Manila Bay, before the taking of the city, there were many rumors and exciting stories afloat of offensive behavior toward the American fleet by commanders of German warships that were sent to the scene. As far as possible the facts were officially suppressed, in order to avoid a quarrel between the two countries, and no authoritative account of what occurred can be found. But some incidents obtained publicity which are probably true in the main. The first unpleasant happening appears to have been the arrival in Manila Bay of a German naval vessel, which steamed in with entire disregard of the blockading fleet, as though the port was its own. Thereupon Admiral Dewey sent a forcible reminder to the captain that he was intruding upon a blockade, by firing a shot across his bow and ordering him to heave to. The German captain, in a rage, is said to have called on the commanding officer of a British squadron that was in the bay for advice as to what he should do, and was told that he owed the American Admiral an apology for his violation of naval etiquette, well settled for such circumstances as those existing in Manila Bay.

According to the story of the British commander, Captain Sir Edward Chichester, himself on the best of terms with Admiral Dewey, he visited the latter on behalf of the German officer and made the matter smooth. But either through indiscretion of his own or because he had instructions to interfere as much as possible with the proceedings of the Americans, the German commander continued to pursue an offensive course. According to report, he went so far as to stop a movement which Aguinaldo (then a recognized ally of the United States) was making to take possession of a certain island and to capture some Spaniards who were on it. This provoked Admiral Dewey to a demonstration against him so threatening that he drew back in haste, and the island was occupied. According to all accounts, Admiral Dewey showed unsurpassed wisdom and dignity in meeting and checking these offensive proceedings without allowing them to become a cause of international quarrel; and he was happily aided in doing so by the hearty support of the British naval commander.

According to still another report of the time, a German Admiral who had come upon the scene meditated an interference to forbid the bombarding of Manila, when the city was about to be attacked, and calling upon Sir Edward Chichester to ascertain what action the latter would take was significantly told: "That is only known to Admiral Dewey and myself," which convinced him that his project was not wise. An English writer has related with much satisfaction that when Sir Edward's ship, the Immortalité, finally steamed out of Manila Bay, returning to Hongkong, "every ship in the American fleet manned her yards and gave the British man-of-war three cheers as she passed along, and she, with the answering signal, 'Thank you,' flying at her mast, went on her way." It is obvious that the complete truth of what happened cannot be ascertained. But the above record gives the most reliable and best authenticated of the stories current at the time.

A German Word.

Dionya sends the following:

Permit me to add a few definitions of "Blöde" from Cutter's Dictionary of the "German Terms Used in Medicine." Putnam, publisher, 1880.

Blödauge, n., a dimsighted person.
Blöde, a., dimsighted, dimeyed, weak-eyed, feeblemínded.
Blödigkeit, f., weakness, dimness.
Blödling, m., imbecile person, idiot.
Blödsichtig, a., dim or weak sighted, purblind, lusciosus.
Blödsichtige, m., idiot.
Blödsichtigkeit, f., dimsightedness, lusciäas, stupidity, idiocy.
Blödsinn, m., imbecility of mind, Blödsinnigkeit } stupidity, idiocy.
Blödsinnig, a., imbecile, feebleminded, simple, stupid, der blödsinnige, the idiot.

It is clear that every grade of feeblemindedness is comprised in "Blödsinnige."

The Cost of the War.

C. H. T.—Will you please tell me if it is true that the British are spending nearly $25,000,000 daily on the war? I have heard that that has been stated in all the papers, but still I feel skeptical.

The exact daily cost of the war is a matter of estimate. It has been approximated that Great Britain is spending almost $25,000,000 a day. Early in September it was announced that England's daily war cost had reached $17,500,000, and such expenses of course increase as time goes on. At that time it was estimated that France was spending about $10,000,000 daily, Russia about $12,000,000, and Germany about $16,670,000. The total daily expense to the four nations would thus have been $56,170,000 at that time.

The Lusitania.

L. E.—Being a constant reader of your paper, I should like to ask you to settle a dispute. A claims that the destruction of the Lusitania is the worst crime yet committed by a nation. B says not. Which is right?

The comparative cruelty and dreadfulness of acts of war cannot be measured by any arbitrary standards or decided in such a department as this. The destruction of noncombatant and nonbelligerent men, women, and children, without warning and without any chance of escape, is to us a very horrible "crime" which may well appear incomparable. But it must be remembered that there have been many horrible crimes and acts of war in history, and that from the beginning of warfare to the present day women and children have been tortured and killed and villages sacked in the path of war.

Germany and the United States.

JOHN H. DRUMMOND.—Kindly let me have a short, detailed statement of the following incidents: The Samoan dispute with Germany of 1888; the Manila Bay incident of 1898; the Venezuela incident, with infringement of the Monroe Doctrine, in 1903; the supplying of arms by Germany to Huerta in 1914. Is there any basis for the report that Downing Street was at any time approached by the Wilhelmstrasse for a combined challenge of the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine? Was the potash dispute ever settled to the satisfaction of the United States?

After 1868 the Samoan Islands were subject to continual disturbances, owing to the struggles between rival chiefs for the throne. Dissensions were fostered by the representatives of the three foreign powers possessing interests in the Islands—Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. In 1880 interests hostile to Germany's brought about the election of Mataafa in opposition to Tamasese, and civil war broke out. Mataafa mastered Apia, and in December defeated a small force of German marines. The German Consul's truculent behavior nearly brought about war between the powers, but finally a conference was called.

The Act of Berlin of 1889 proclaimed the independence of the islands. Fighting continued, however, between the rival factions, and in 1899 Mataafa, who now enjoyed German support, was recognized as provisional ruler. In March the United States ship Philadelphia arrived at Apia. Rear Admiral Kautz, after conference with the representatives, refused to recognize Mataafa further. The German Consul, however, issued a proclamation in his favor, and he therefore maintained an attitude of resistance. On March 15 the villages were bombarded by the American and British ships. Germany showed herself conciliatory and agreed in December that the islands should be partitioned between her and the United States and Great Britain compensated elsewhere.

After the capture of Cavité, Admiral Dewey established a blockade of Manila. There were warships of several European powers present as observers of the blockade, but no power had more than two at one time except Germany, whose whole Asiatic fleet of seven ships was at one time present. Admiral Dewey drew up a code of regulations to govern the blockade, warships of several powers except Germany rigidly observed them. Her ships, however, violated them continually. Admiral Dewey was accustomed to send a launch to each ship entering the blockaded waters to demand her nationality, &c. He was under the necessity of being particularly careful, as he had been warned of the approach of Spanish warships.

Admiral von Diederichs protested Dewey's right to question his ships and referred to Captain Chichester of the British ship Immortalité, asking his intentions with regard to obeying Dewey's regulations. Chichester informed the German Admiral that Dewey was within his rights, and that he (the British Captain) had orders from his Government to comply with even more rigorous restrictions. He added that he had passed the word to all British ships to report at once on entering the blockaded waters to Admiral Dewey.

Lodge's "War With Spain" says that a German vessel was proved to have landed provisions in Manila—a breach of neutrality—and that Dewey vigorously protested; but Dewey himself does not mention this. President McKinley is said to have sent a cable to Admiral Sampson off Santiago saying that he was not to force an entrance into the harbor if there was danger of losing a ship, as war with Germany was imminent.

In Venezuela the administration of affairs had fallen into the hands of an oligarchy who governed the country to suit their own convenience. President Castro was a dictator for eight years and ruled by revolutionary methods in defiance of obligations to foreign creditors. This led to a blockade in 1903 of the ports of Venezuela by English, German, and Italian ships. The President appealed to the Government of the United States, basing his appeal upon the principles of the Monroe Doctrine. The dispute was referred by mutual consent to The Hague Tribunal, which eventually decided that the Venezuelan Government must pay the British, German, and Italian claims, amounting to over $3,000,000.

In the early Summer of 1914 President Wilson ordered the seizure of the Custom House at Vera Cruz to prevent Huerta from receiving a large supply of guns and ammunition brought from Europe by the German steamer Ypiranga. The arms could not be seized upon a German ship, but by occupying the Custom House the United States could keep them from Huerta's hands. The cargo was finally landed at Puerto Mexico and delivered to Huerta.

At the time of the Spanish-American War the German Government, with Austria and Spain, addressed England, inviting her to join them in curbing American ambition and the dangerous attitude of the United States toward Spain, and to terminate the war. England peremptorily refused and informed them that she would not allow any interference with the United States, as she was waging a war in the interests of humanity.

The potash dispute was settled in 1911 to the partial satisfaction of the American farmers.

Prize Courts.

E. A. M.—Will you kindly give me some information regarding the manner and authority of England's confiscation of meat, rubber, &c., consigned from the United States to neutral countries? Is the cargo confiscated without notification, and does the shipper receive any compensation whatsoever? Does the country in which the shipper resides have counsel at the hearing, and does the nation of which the shipper is a citizen have any voice as to whom should constitute the prize court?

The cargo that is confiscated in such cases is held for the judgment of the prize court, which decides whether it shall be allowed to continue its passage, and if not, what compensation shall be paid the shippers. The first reimbursement made by the British prize court in the present war on American foodstuffs seized was on March 22, when the court ordered that $60,000 be paid on American shipments of corn and wheat detained from three Norwegian and one Swedish steamer. Both shipper of the cargo and owner of the boat may have counsel at the hearing before the prize court; in the famous test case of the Wilhelmina, which was seized with her cargo by the British, it will be remembered that Charles J. Towne, of counsel for the owners of the cargo, and A. G. Hays, attorney for the owners of the boat, were instrumental in stirring up the delayed proceedings, and that Ambassador Page and Sir Edward Grey chose the referees for the final decision of the case.

It was announced on June 30 that the first installment of $100,000 on the confiscated cargo was about to be paid. Articles from the Declaration of London having to do with these questions provide that (article 44) a vessel which has been stopped because she is carrying contraband, and which is not liable to condemnation because of the proportion of contraband on board, may be allowed to continue her voyage if the master is willing to hand over the contraband to the belligerent warship; that (Article 37) a vessel carrying goods liable to capture as absolute or conditional contraband may be captured on the high seas or in the territorial waters of the belligerents throughout the whole of her voyage, even if she touch a port of call before reaching the hostile destination; that (Article 40) a vessel carrying contraband may be condemned if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume, or freight, forms more than half of the cargo. The Declaration of London stated that rubber was not subject to restriction, but England has declared it to be absolute contraband. Foodstuffs are conditional contraband.

Gold for Stranded Americans.

CALIFORNIAN.—What was the amount of money appropriated by Congress for the relief of Americans stranded in Europe at the outbreak of the European war, and what was the entire sum carried by the Tennessee? What part of the sum was disbursed?

Congress voted $2,500,000 for the relief of Americans in Europe. Besides this sum, the Tennessee carried $3,117,000 from the bankers to their clients and branches in Europe. The original sum intended by the bankers for Paris and London amounted to $5,117,000, but was cut to $3,117,000 because J. P. Morgan & Co. succeeded in getting $6,000,000 from the Bank of France and offered to supply the other houses in Paris. The Tennessee carried in all $5,867,000. On her arrival Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, who sailed on her to assist in distributing the relief, deposited $415,000 in the Bank of England and later turned over $300,000 to Ambassador Page, which was then given by him to the American Relief Committee in London. About $3,000,000 was left in London for the American bankers. The Tennessee then proceeded to Rotterdam, while her escort, the North Carolina, went to Cherbourg to assist in the relief of Americans in Berlin and in Paris.

General von Moltke.

L. MEDINAY.—What has become of General von Moltke, the German Chief of Staff when the war broke out? What extension of territory are the French holding in Alsace and Lorraine?

In October last it was reported that General Helmuth von Moltke had been dismissed by the Kaiser from his post as Chief of the General Staff. On Oct. 25 the report of his retirement was confirmed. It was said to be due to a clash with the Kaiser over the plan of compaign. On Jan. 4 of this year General von Moltke was named as Chief of Supplementary General Staff.

At the southwestern extremity of their battle line the French have reclaimed from their conquerors of 1870 a small portion of the lost Province of Alsace, amounting to about 300 square miles in extent. It consists of hill and forest land, and while it is valuable to the French as a stronger defensive frontier, it contains no town of even proviucial importance.

Red Cross Nurses.

AGNES O'CALLAHAN.—Where in New York can a young lady take an evening course to be a nurse in emergency cases? Does a Red Cross nurse have to be a trained nurse, with three years or so of training, or is she just a practical nurse?

A course in first aid to the injured may be taken at the rooms of the Society for First Aid at 105 East Twenty-second Street. The American Red Cross Society has announced that only experienced, trained, or graduate nurses are accepted by that organization for service in the war zone. In all the countries at war there are volunteer aid societies, some with affiliations with the International Red Cross.

Naval Annual.

THOMAS GWINNE.—Kindly let me know where I can get the 1915 book on warships of the powers of Europe, with all the latest ships. I have tried in many bookstores without success.

The surest way will be to apply to the publishers, Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., London, E. C., England, for the 1915 edition of "Fighting Ships." The section devoted to the British Navy, however, will not be supplied to you. Instead, you will receive a coupon for it, which you may later redeem, as it is deemed advisable to retard the publication of the latest details about the British Navy. The book costs one guinea, or about $5.25.

Petrograd and Petersburg.

F. D.—Will you kindly inform me why St. Petersburg is "Saint" if named after Peter the Great. Is Petrograd the same city? If there is a book explaining the reason for names given to places, will you be kind enough to advise me?

Petrograd is Petersburg in the Russian form of the name. "Burg" is the Germanized form of the suffix, meaning "city," and "grad" is the Russian form. On June 29, 1703, Peter the Great laid the foundations of the Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, and of the fortress, which received his name in the Dutch transcription "Pietersburgh." The name was given partly in his own honor and partly in honor of his patron saint. Hence the "Saint." The name was Russianized at the beginning of the war with Germany.

There is a good deal of special material on the origin and meaning of the names of places, but there is no general work which covers the whole subject. The Bulletin of the United States Geographical Survey contains an article on "The Origin of Certain Place-Names in the United States" by Henry Gannet. Sanchez has a work on "Spanish and Indian Place-Names in California," and Edmunds on "Traces of Historical Names of Places." There are English and French works which can be consulted in good libraries on the same topic, but the names are pretty well localized, as the subject in general is too big to handle in one work. Some gazetteers give the meaning occasionally of the names of some of the places they mention.

PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS



Great Money Saving Event

Guaranteed New Player-Piano $375

$10 Monthly. Bench, Cover, 12 Rolls of Music



New Uprights $149 $5 Monthly Until Paid
New Uprights $175 $5 Monthly Until Paid
New Uprights $190 $5 Monthly Until Paid
New Uprights $225 $6 Monthly Until Paid

FREE STOOL, MUSIC COVER, CARTAGE THIS WEEK

Hundreds of used instruments of well-known makes at prices away below actual values, some very slightly used, all in good order.

$60 Ballingall	$3 Monthly Until Paid
75 Kallmann	3 Monthly Until Paid
95 Hall & Co.	4 Monthly Until Paid
100 F. Connor	4 Monthly Until Paid
105 Hallet, Davis	4 Monthly Until Paid
110 Spies Co.	4 Monthly Until Paid
125 Livingston	4 Monthly Until Paid
135 E. Gabler	4 Monthly Until Paid
140 Weber	5 Monthly Until Paid
145 Goetz & Co.	5 Monthly Until Paid
150 Arion	5 Monthly Until Paid
150 Jacob Bro.	5 Monthly Until Paid
155 J. & C. Fischer	5 Monthly Until Paid
160 Ritzheimer	5 Monthly Until Paid
165 Lohmann	5 Monthly Until Paid
165 Spielman & Co.	5 Monthly Until Paid
170 Needham	5 Monthly Until Paid
175 Kranich & Bach	5 Monthly Until Paid
175 Weber	5 Monthly Until Paid
175 Goetz & Co.	5 Monthly Until Paid
175 Sterling	5 Monthly Until Paid
185 Hazelton	5 Monthly Until Paid
185 Keller Bros.	5 Monthly Until Paid
190 Knabe	5 Monthly Until Paid
190 Chickering	5 Monthly Until Paid
195 Hardman	5 Monthly Until Paid
195 Mathushek	5 Monthly Until Paid
225 Wissner,	6 Monthly Until Paid
240 Bradbury	6 Monthly Until Paid
250 Steinway	6 Monthly Until Paid

$3 Monthly Rents a Beautiful Upright PIANO

GOETZ & CO.

81-87 Court St., cor. Livingston

OPEN EVENINGS PHONE 4982 MAIN BROOKLYN

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-seven For Grip, Influenza,

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Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" does not contain Morphine, Opium, Codeine, Cocaine, Chloroform, Chloral, Phenacetine or any habit creating drug.

"Seventy-seven" is made of perfectly pure Homeopathic remedies and is harmless.

To get the best results, take "Seventy-seven" at the first feeling of a Cold—it acts directly on the sick part, without disturbing the rest of the system.

25c. and $1.00, at all druggists or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"



Meet me at the Fountain

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

If you are not a charge customer you can enjoy the convenience of an account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

Women's & Misses' Stunning $19.50 Fur-Trimmed Suits Tomorrow, at $14.75



Tremendously popular quite naturally "The Big Store" is most welcome. fashion.

vogue at the present time are Fur-Trimmed Suits, and presents this opportune offering just when it suits are all splendidly tailored and in the height of

Suits of this character are being offered for very considerably more than we ask tomorrow, while 300 of them last, you, Madam or Miss, have the chance of a most remarkable bargain.

We illustrate of the six smart models. One ideal style for Misses or Small Women is fashioned with front and back yoke, side pleats and belt. The large velvet collar convertible and trimmed with skunk-opossum, as are also the cuffs.

The other, a Man's model of Whipcord. Back and flaps of pockets are trimmed with small buttons and silk braid. Velvet collar and cuffs are edged with fur—in fact, and every suit has its collar or collar and cuffs trimmed with skunk-opossum.

Equally good looking are the other models, and exhibit fancy trimmed backs. Some have novelty belts and are trimmed with velvet and silk ornaments, braid, etc. model has the new Drecoll pockets.

SKIRTS are the latest models—full flare, side-pleated, belted, shirred and fancy yokes.

The Materials — Wool Poplin, Crepe Poplin, Men's Wear Serge and Whipcord

The colors: Brown, Russian Green, Navy Blue, Field Gray and Black.

All are lined with guaranteed satin.

All sizes for Misses, and for Women up to 42-inch bust.

$1 All-Wool Broadcloths, Monday Only, Yd., 50c

Superior Annual made broadcloths. 50 inches wide, in all the wanted colors for Autumn and early Winter; Belgian Blue, Marine Blue, Navy, Brown, Russian Green, Reseda, Myrtle Green, Cardinal, Gray, Raspberry, Tan, Alice Blue, Wine.

SPECIALS For Tomorrow

$2.75 Silk Petticoats—at	$1.85
$3.95 Extra Size Silk Petticoats—at	$2.95
$3.50 to $8.50 Lace Front "Fro-Lacet" Corsets—at	$2
29c Robe Flannels—plain colors; yard	20c
Kimono Flannels — special; yard	10c
Silk Embroidered Flannels—regularly to 59c; yd	44c
19c to 25c "Seco" Silks—yard	11c
"Victory" Drop-Head Sewing Machines—7 drawers; all attachments (agent's price $35); at	$14.50
"Victory" Drop-Head Sewing Machines—3 drawers; all attachments; at	$11.75
$10.75 "Open Stock" Dinner Sets—porcelain; all pieces treated with gold at edge; at	$8.95
$21.50 Limoges China Dinner Sets—100 pieces; at	$17.95
$3.95 Cut Glass Vases—12 inches high; at	$2.89
$9 Cut Glass Water Sets—at	$5.95
$15 Cut Glass Punch Bowls—at	$10.95
Decorated and Hand-Painted Fancy China Sets—regularly $1.50 to $1.95; choice at	89c
Your choice of:— 17-Piece Tea Sets. 14-Piece Chocolate Sets. 6-Piece Dresser Sets. 7-Piece Celery Sets. 7-Piece Cake Sets.	
Kitchen Crockery — 6-piece Mellow Bowl Sets; at	49c
5-Piece Fireproof Mixing Bowl Sets—at	59c
6-Piece Imported Blue and White Mixing Bowl Sets; at	89c

Mourning Millinery for Full and Semi Periods, at $5, $7.50 and $10



The difficult question of Mourning Millinery is most adequately answered in our Millinery Salons.

Perhaps no branch of the modiste's art calls for greater care in the matter of material and development and Greenhut's have devoted much thought to the problem.

As a result, there are dainty hats which go perfectly with sombre garments of mourning—that are in perfect taste.

Emergency orders for such millinery are attended to by us with the greatest promptitude.

HOUSEWARES

Articles Regularly Up to $1.50; Choice, Monday, at 98c

Standard guaranteed grades at this low price Monday. Choice of—

$1.30 Cretonne Serving Trays	$1.10 Dutch Ovens
$1.15 Heavy Wash Boilers	$1.10 White Enamel Medicine Cabinets.
$1.40 Brass Birdcages	$1.10 White Enamel Bath Stools
$1.50 Chatillon Spring Balance Scales	$1.30 Bathroom Mirrors
$1.25 Galvanized Ash Cans	$1.25 White Enamel Toilet Stands
$1.25 Folding Swing Tables	$1.25 Nickel-plated Tea Kettles
$1.20 (6-foot) Step Ladders	$1.10 Roll-Top Bread or Cake Boxes
$1.35 (3-foot) Kitchen Tables	$1.20 Blacking Cabinets
$1.25 Imported Hardwood Cereal Racks	$1.25 Aluminum Rice Boilers
$1.20 Round Willow Clothes Hampers	$1.25 Aluminum Sauce Pans
$1.35 Round Gas Heaters	$1.35 Aluminum Coffee Percolators
$1.25 Nickel-plated Enterprise Sad Irons	$1.10 Aluminum Double Roasting Pans
$1.35 Welsbach Reflected Gas Lights	$1.35 Aluminum Berlin Sauce Pans
$1.25 Combination Mops O'Cedar mop	$1.35 Aluminum Windsor Kettles
$1.35 "Leader" Gas Irons	$1.50 Steinfeld's Food Choppers
	$1.50 Fireproof Casseroles
	$1.50 Curtain Stretchers

Choice of above and Other Articles, Regularly Up to $1.50, each 98c

SPECIALS For Tomorrow

$75 Five-Piece American Walnut Bedroom Suites—at	$54.50
$35 Three-Piece Parlor Suites—at	$27.50
$11 Golden Oak Dressers—at	$7.45
$34 Brass Bed Outfits—Tomorrow, at	$19.75
Consisting of $20 2-inch post Brass Bedstead, a $9 roll edge Mattress and a $5 Crown Spring with steel frame.	
$16 Two-Inch Continuous Post Brass Bedsteads—at	$11.45
$8 White Enamel Cribs—at	$6.45
85c Window Shades—at	50c
$6.50 Art Glass Domes—complete with Welsbach outfit; at	$4.75
$11.95 Electric Lamps—complete with pull chain sockets for two lights; at	$7.95
$24.50 and $28.50 Velvet Rugs—size 9x12; at	$19.75 and $22.50
$28.50 and $32.50 Axminster Rugs—size 9x12;	$22.50 and $24.50
$17.50 and $19.50 Tapestry Brussels Rugs—size 9x12 ft.; at	$13.75 and $15.75
Velvet and Tapestry Brussels Carpets—formerly 98c to $1.29; at, a yard,	74c to $1.12
$8.95 Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces, set for 12 persons; at	$5.75

Conservatory Specials

Hartz Mountain Male Canaries, Special at $1.95

Scotti Ferns	59c
Combination Kentia Palms—at	95c
Large Rubber Plants—at	59c
Large Size Scotti Ferns—at	$1.00
Ostrich Feather Ferns	75c
Tulips—all colors; dozen	25c
Pandanues Plants at	95c
Large Size Aspidastra Plants—fine stock	$1.65
Brass Cages for Birds at	$1
Hyacinth Bulbs—all colors; large size; dozen, 55c; each at	5c
Large Size Japanese Fern Balls—in full foliage; each	49c
pieces—filled growing ferns	35c
ful Large Table is—each	19c
Table Ferns; rted; each	5c
Ivy—at	29c
Fish—3 for	20c
ms, Gold Fish and Supplies, &c., at Prices.	

(Conservatory, 7th Floor, Main Bldg.)

$3.50 Switches and All-Around Transformations, Monday at $1.95



Specials like these have made our new Hair Goods store popular in a week.

First, and most important of all, these switches and transformations are of excellent quality.

Secondly, they are fashionable and harmonize with the present mode of coiffure.

Experts in attendance will help you make a selection—thus assuring a perfect match.

The switches are 28 and 30 inches long.

Monday's Exceptional Grocery Offerings

It will pay you to stock your larder for the entire Fall. Mail orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000. Ask for a FREE COPY of our Grocery catalogue, which is now ready.

Baking Powder
RYZON BAKING POWDER—1-lb. can, 35c; ½-lb. can 18c
ROYAL BAKING POWDER—1-lb. can 42c
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER—3-lb. can, 74c; 1-lb. can 29c
PRINCINE BAKING POWDER—5-lb. pail, $1.50; 1-lb. can 30c
SWIFT'S PRIDE SOAP—box, 100 bars, $3.25; 10 reg. 4c bars 33c

Perfetto
Sunshine Sugar Wafers; three flavors in each box; special, 6 boxes, 47c; box 8c
SNOW-MELLOW—for icing cakes, cake filling, desserts, etc., 6 boxes, 45c; reg. 25c box 8c

Lamb
Legs of fancy city dressed; lb 20c

Sugar
10 lbs. 5 lbs.
CUBE LOAF SUGAR 79c 40c
XXXX POWDERED SUGAR 81c 41c
CUT LOAF SUGAR 85c 43c
STANDARD POWDERED SUGAR 79c 40c
SWIFT'S NAPHTHA SOAP—box, 100 bars, $3.89; 10 reg. 4½c bars 39c
BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb 35c

Fresh Cereals
	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
FRESH CORN-MEAL	35c	15c
CRACKED WHEAT	60c	31c
NEW FARINA	58c	30c
ROLLED OATMEAL	44c	23c
IMPORTED TAPIOCA	76c	39c
PINHEAD OATMEAL	55c	28c
BARLEY	55c	28c

Coffee
Roasted fresh daily.
SELECTED SANTOS COFFEE—3 lbs., $1.75; 5¾ lbs., $1; lb. 18c
ROLE BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $3.50; 5 lbs., $1; lb. 22c
ANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—3 lbs., $1.90; 1 lbs., $1; lb. 19c
JAVARALI BLEND COFFEE—3 lbs., $3.30; 10 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

Smoked Meats
CLEAR-CURED HAMS—lb. 16½c
EVISCERATED HAMS—lb. 23c
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb 18c
CADER BRAND BACON—lb. 21c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS 15½c

Fresh Fruits
COOKING PEARS—8-quart basket 33c
LEMONS—bright, juicy fruit; dozen 18c
NEW GRAPEFRUIT—large, heavy fruit; doz., $1; 3 for 25c
JONATHAN APPLES—for table use; doz. 40c
GREENING APPLES—8-quart basket 35c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—best quality sold in bulk; 3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c
PLANTATION TEAS—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, India-Ceylon, Mixed, Hyson, Gunpowder, Japan or Ceylon Tea; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; lb. 60c

Flour
DECKER'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR, FOUNTAIN PREMIUM FLOUR—Bbl., $6.75; ½-bbl. bag, $3.55; ¼-bbl. bag, 85c; 7-lb. bag, 29c

Alghieri's Cambridge Soups
OXTAIL, CHICKEN—doz., $2.25; reg. 35c qt. can 19c
CHICKEN CONSOMME, Chicken, New England, Oxtail; doz., $1.14; reg. 20c pint can 10c
CHICKEN CONSOMME, Oxtail, Chicken New England, Beef Broth, Lamb Broth, Chicken Broth; doz. 69c; reg. 10c can 6c
MACLAREN'S PEANUT BUTTER—8 jars, 29c; reg. 10c jar 5c

Washing Powder
Pride of the Kitchen brand; doz., 39c; 6 reg. 5c large packages 20c

Laundry Soap
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S LENOX SOAP—usually $0.45; special, box 100 bars, $2.95; 8 reg. 4c bars 25c

Sugar
Best refined granulated; 25-lb. cotton bag, $1.25; 10-lb. cotton bag 51c
Sold at these special prices only with Grocery Orders.
PURE OLIVE OIL—Odiva brand; imported from Italy; reg. $1.65 ½-gallon can 1.25
PORK AND PEAS—Lakeside brand; doz., 60c; reg. 10c can 5c

Tetley's Teas
India-Ceylon, Formosa Oolong or Mixed Tea; ¼ or ½-lb. lead packers; 5 lbs., $2.40; special, lb. 49c

Olives
MAMMOTH QUEEN OLIVES—doz., $1.75; reg. 24c bottle 15c
SYLMAR CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—bottle, 54c and 29c

Double Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock.—Single Stamps Thereafter

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature; moderate variable winds, becoming east and southeast.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,079. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

WILSON'S GUARDS STOP FOREIGNER

Purijk, Who Seemed to be Following President, Kept Out of Baltimore Church.

AUTO TRIP WITH MRS. GALT

Mr. Wilson and Bride-to-Be Visit His Brother and Attend Presbyterian Services.

TALK OF IMMEDIATE BRIDAL

Rumor, Based on McAdoos Deferring Their Departure for Pacific Coast, Not Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.—President Wilson and his bride-to-be, Mrs. Norman Galt, motored to Baltimore from Washington today to visit the President's brother, Joseph R. Wilson, and his family, who had not met Mrs. Galt, and while here attended services at the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church. The Secret Service men guarding the President saw something possibly suspicious in the conduct of a foreigner who seemed to be following the Wilson party, and prevented him from entering the church.

The man, who gave the name of Joseph Purijk, was not arrested. When told that he could not enter the church he went to the Cathedral, a block away, where he attended high mass.

The man protested that he had no wrongdoing in mind and merely wanted to attend the Presbyterian service. He declared in broken English that he was from Brusscls, and took from his pockets several clippings from New York newspapers, one of which, he contended, showed that he was the accredited representative of the Ouevre du Vêtement des Soldates Belges, (Society for Clothing Belgian Soldiers.)

Purijg appeared at Police Headquarters later in the day and protested against any publicity concerning the unpleasant incident in which he had figured. He declared he was in this country to sell photographs of Princess Marie Jose of Belgium for the relief of Belgian sufferers. He asked if the authorities desired to eearch his effects or to otherwise convince themselves that he was above snspicion, and was told that it was not necessary. It is said that Purijk has been in this country three months, and that he spent the last three days in Washington.

Watched by Curious Crowds.

Several hundred Baltimoreans, who had learned of the visit of Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt, crowded about the church and the apartment house in which Joseph Wilson lives to catch a glimpse of the couple. Because it was Sunday, applause, such as greeted the President and his bride-to-be on Friday and Saturday in New York and Philadelphia, was missing, bnt the people voiced their approval of the President's choice in audible comments.

Mrs. Galt wore a blue taffeta gown, a hiack vsivet hat, trimmed witb fur, chsmpagne colored gloves and a short face veil, and smiled happily at the crowd. The President, too, smiled continually. On the third fingsr of her left hand Mrs. Galt wore ths diamond engagement ring given her by ths President in New York. It had been reported that the ring was set with only a solitaire diamond, but today it was noticed that it also had several emaller diamonds in the narrow gold band.

The President and Mrs. Galt, it seems, decided only last night, after their return from Philadelphia, to make the trip today. Mr. and Mre. Joseph Wilson and their daughter, Mise Alice, plan to go to Tennessee later this month and they wanted to meet Mrs. Galt before leaving.

Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt were accompanied on the ride from Washington hy the Mieses Lucy and Mary Smith of New Orleans, cousins of the President, who are White House guests. The ride to Baltimore wes made in ninety minutes. The day was cold, and the members of the party bundied themselves up in rugs.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and their daughter were waiting at their apartment, and, after a short stay there, the entire party walked several blocks to the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, where they occupied the pastor's pew, nnder the observing eyes of an eagerly interested congregation. The President and Mrs. Galt entered into the entire service, using the same hymnbook. The rector, the Rev. Harris E. Kirk, prayed that the President receive Divine guidance in the problems confronting him, and hie sermon was on the subject, "The Power of Goodness." At the concinsion of the service the clergyman asked that the congregation remain until the President's party had left.

Lunchcon at Joseph Wilcon's apartment followed return from church. It was strictly a family affair, and was marked by ths presentation to Mrs. Galt of a chop platter painted in gold and ivory tints hy the President's niece.

It was after 3 o'clock when the visitors started back for Washington, driving from the apartment house through a street lined with people.

Rumor of Immediate Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Many persons were disappointed today because President Wilson and Mrs. Galt failed to appear at either the Central Presbyterian Church, which the President usually attends, or St. Margaret Episcopal Church on Connecticut Avenue, where Mrs. Galt recently took a pew. The attendance was much larger than usual at "the President's church."

Mrs. Galt and her mother, Mrs. Bolling, joined the President's family at dinner this evening at the White House. The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo and Dr. Cary T. Grayson were of the party.

That the wedding will take place before Thanksgiving now seems probable.

Continued on Page 4.

GERMAN PAPER SEES BITTER END OF WAR

National Liberal Organ Warns the Nation Against Harboring Delusions.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Oct. 11, (via London.)—The Berlin Korrespondenz, which is the organ of the National Liberal Party, warns the nation not to be too hopeful over the capture of Belgrads.

The newspaper asserts that the Government does not permit public discussion of Germany's objects in the present war, and that the German people are busily concerning themselves with its objectives along altogether illusory paths and are bound to be disappointed at the final results of the war, which will hring most intense hitterness to the people throughout Germany.

BRITISH SINK ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP IN BALTIC

The Submarine E-19 Torpedoes the Steamer Lulea Off the Danish Coast.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—A Copenhagen despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says the German steamer Lulea, of Lubeck, has besn torpedoed by the British suhmarine E-19 near Giedeser L'ghtship, in the Baltic Sea, according to a dispatch which says that at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, a hoat came ashore near the lighthouse with eleven men of the Lulea'e crsw. They reported that the vessel had heen torpedoed three hours previously, but was still floating at 5 o'clock.

The crew was allowed to enter the boats before the torpedo was fired. One of the hoats proceeded in the direction of a steamer coming from the west, which probahly rescued the occupants.

CHICAGO DRY SUNDAY, THE FIRST IN 43 YEARS

Mayor Thompson's Closing Order Generally Obeyed by Saloons and Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Chicago is having its first "dry" Sunday in 43 years and withstands the shock manfully. The police found few violations of the closing order. Some arrests were made in places where the proprietors ignored the clock Saturday night.

A song of triumph and praise went up from the churches. Ministers praised the closing order and predicted the ultimate doom of the hrass-ralled bar. There was increased attendance at the churches. Parks attracted larger crowds than usual. Moving picture shows reaped a harvest. Ice cream pariors flourished. Billiard and pool halls saw new faces. Sight-seeing automohiles were busy. Soms enterprising neighhorhood stores opened their dors to cater to the spend-lots-of-money-on-Sunday hahit.

Drug stores were visited by large numhers of persons who eought to see if the law could be evaded. The police had few reports of instances where the evasion succeeded. Many pharmacists were confronted with old prescriptione calling for liquor and other ingredients. Most of them, however, hid hehind the customary injunction printed at the hottom of prescription hlanks:

"Not to he refilled without approval of Dr. ——."

"I will catalogue all reports of violations and make a detailed report to Mayor Thompson," said Chief Healey. "This report will give him a basis for issuing such directions as he may see fit for handling the situation hereafter, though I don't think there will be any 'situations' to handle."

Hotels and clubs were not centres of law evasion. Only a few of the more prominent downtown bars, or those in districts to which after-tbeatre crowds made their way, arranged to open their places after midnight.

RULES BOSTON TAKEN BY HOSTILE FLEET

Umpire Decides Harbor Forts Failed to Protect City from the Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The war game, in which the captnre of Boston was an objective, ended with a final hombardment by the hostile fleet beginning at 4:30 A. M. yesterday and continuing for eeveral hours. The umpire decided that, although the fleet euffered such heavy losses that it failed to force a passage by the harhor forts, yet the forts failed to protect the city of Boston, and it might have been destroyed—or, more probably, a ransom of $500,000,000 demanded and paid.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Haan, U. S. A., commanding the seven harbor forts, when asked what lessons were to he drawn from the war game—aside, of course, from properly manning the forts by a minimum of 35,000 men instead of 2,250—replied:

"The forts are too near the city. New fortifications are needed as far away as Lynn."

Another decision of the umpire was that the hostile army of 50,000 penned up in Chelsea was ehle to break out and get hack to its hase at Salem; in other words, that an enemy could have taken Boston from the rear.

JUSTICE LAMAR ILL.

Supreme Court Jurist Has Excessive Blood Pressure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. — Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar of the Supreme Court of the United States is here confined to his hed after a long illness at White Sulphur Springs, W. va. At the Justice's home tonight it was said that he had been suffering from high hlood pressure, hut that he was steadily improving. He returned to Washington about a week ago.

Mr. Lamar will not be able to take his place on the bench when the Supreme Court convencs tomorrow, or to pay the usual call of respect on the Pres.dent. His friends think, however, that he will be up and about in a week or two.

LATIN REPUBLICS ACCEPT CARRANZA

A B C Governments and Others Signify Their Willingness to Recognize Him.

FORMAL ACTION THIS WEEK

To be Accompanied by an Embargo on Arms to Enemies Who Refuse to Yield.

EXPLICIT PROMISES GIVEN

Villistas Find Satisfaction in the Recognition of Madero Principles in Mexican Politics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Official advices have besn received here that the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile are in accord with the decision of the United States to grant recognition to the party led hy General Carranza as the de facto Government in Mexico.

It hecame known today that some of the South American Governments long before yesterday's conference had authorized their diplomatic representatives to favor the recognition of General Carranza in the Pan-American deliherations.

President Wilson has received from Secretary Lansing a report of the proceedings of the final conference, but several days ago he indicated to the Secretary his acquiescence in the plan proposed.

The form in which recognition is to hs accorded has not been decided, but it may he done hy formal notification to Eliseo Arredondo, authorized representative here of the Carranza Government. The granting of recognition is expected within a week. This will result in the immediate order of an embargo on arms against factions opposed to the Carranza Government, a step which will materially weaken the resources of the Villa element which intends to continue the fight in Mexico.

George C. Carrothers, American Consular Agent, telegraphed the State Department the substance of a long interview he had had with General Villa at Juarez, in which the latter explained, in line with utterances to the press last night, that he intended to continue fighting Carranza.

Although the documente presented to Secretary Lansing and the Pan-American conferees by Eliseo Arredondo on behalf of General Carranza, on which the decision to recognize the Carranza party was hased, have not been made public, it became known that the First Chief had given explicit assurancee with reference to the protection of foreigners' claims, amnesty for political offenses and the treatment of the clergy. An extract from a memorandum presented to the Pan-American conferees on behalf of General Carranza contains the following articles outlining the program of his Government:

Definite Promises of Carranza.

1. The Constitutionalist Government shall afford to foreigners residing in Mexico all the guarantees to which they are entitled according to our laws, and shall amply protect their lives, their freedom, and the enjoyment of their rights of property, allowing them indemnities for the damages which the revolution may have caused to them, in so far as such indemnities may be just, and which are to be determined by a procedure to he estahlished later. The Government shall also assume the responsibility of legitimate financial obligations.

2. The first concern of the Constitutionalist Government shall be to reestablish peace within the province of law and order, to the end that all the inhabitants of Mexico, hoth native and foreign, shall equally enjoy the benefits of true justice and be interested in co-operating to ths support of the Government emanating from the revolution. The commission of crimes of the common order shall be punished. In due time an amnesty shall be enacted in keeping with the necessitiee of the country and the situation, which in no way shall exempt those under it of the civil responsihilities they may have incurred.

3. The constitutional laws of Mexico known under the name of laws of reform, which estahlish the separation of the Church and the State, and which guarantee the individual right of worship in accord with his own conscience and without offending public order, shall be strictly observed: Therefore, no one shall suffer in his life, freedom and property hecause of his religious beliefs. Temples shall continue to be the property of the nation according to laws in force, and the Constitutionalist Government shall again cede for the purpose of worship those which may he necesary.

4. There shall be no confiscations in connection with the settlement of the agrarian queetion. This problem shall be solved hy an eqnitable distribution of the lands still owned by the Government; hy the recovery of those lots which may have been illegally taken from individuals or communities; by the purchase and expropriation of large tracts of land, if necessary; by all other means of acquisition permitted by the laws of the country. The Constitution of Mexico forbids privileges and, therefore, all kinds of properties regardless of who the ownere may be, whether operated or not, shall in the fnture be subject to the proportional payment of a tax in accordance with a just and equitable valuation.

5. All property legitimately acquired from individuals or legal Governments, and which may not conetitute a privilege or a monopoly, shall be respected.

6. The peace and safety of a nation depends from the clear understanding of citizenship; therefore, the Government shall take pains in developing public education; to this end it shall utilize all co-operation rendered in

Continued on Page 5.

Will Take Months to Clear Canal of Slides; 10,000,000 Yards of Earth in Waterway

PANAMA, Oct. 10.—A careful survey of the elide area in the Galliard cut reveals the fact that there probably are 10,000,000 cubic yards of earth in motion which must be taken out hy dredging operatione before a permanent channel through the cut ie poesible. This is the conclusion reached by the canal engineers, who concede that there le now little hope of opening the waterway, evsn for the temporary uss of ehipping, much before ths first of the year.

The present rate of wet excavation is a million yards a month, and at thle rate it would require not less than ten months to remove ths mass which is now sliding into the canal considerahly faster than the dredges can take it out. It is said that often the canal bottom bnlges up to a height of fifteen feet above the surface of the water, due to the tremendous weight of the hillsides.

The area of motion is roughly calculated to be in the neighhorhood of 175 acres, which constitutes the greatest elide area in the history of the canal. It extends 2,000 feet along both banks of the waterway and on an average 1,500 feet back of the centre line of the canal prism.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, has not yet made an official announcement concerning the probability of opening a temporary channsl, but it is believed shipping interests understand ths nature of ths situation and it is probahle that most of ths one hundred shipe now here awaiting passage through the canal will be ordered to their destinations by other routes.

ANTHRAX IS KILLING GEORGE F. STACKPOLE

Hurried from Home to Hospital, Aged Lawyer Is Found to be Suffering from Rare Disease.

DICTATES MESSAGE TO SON

Tells Him to Live Correctly so He May Be Able to Face Death as Calmly as His Father.

George F. Stackpole, 71 years old, lawyer and Justice of the Peace of Riverhead, L. I., le in Bellevue Hospital, and is reported to be dying of anthrax, a disease not infrequent among sheep and cattle, but extremely rare among human helngs. Few recoveries from the disease have been recorded.

Mr. Stackpole was taken on Saturday from hie home in Riverhead to the French Hospital at 450 West Thirty-fourth Street, under the direction of his physician, Dr. H. M. Silver of 276 Madison Avenue. A germ culture was taken at the hospital and sent to the Board of Health, which reported that the disease was anthrax.

Then a consultation of phyeicians was held, Dr. Silver and Dr. Walter C. Cramp of New Rochelle being among thoss who deliberated on the case, and Mr. Stockpole was taken to Bellevue at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was not officially entered on the records as suffering from anthrax, but it was the understanding that there was no question as to the disease. Last night his wife and daughter Mary were summoned to his bedside and spent the evening in a final sattlement of his affairs.

Source of Infection Unknown.

How Mr. Stackpole becams infected is uncertain, as he kept no chickens, cattle, or sheep at his place in Riverhead. But physicians say that the germs are easily carried on leather, either finished or raw, and it was suggested that it might even in this case have been transmitted from a considerable distance on a rough glove.

Dr. Cramp told a TIMES reporter last night that he thought Mr. Stackpole might have contracted the disease by scratching himself, and then getting the wound infected.

The patient first noticed a small lump on his face on Friday, which soon became a red, itching spot. The disease rapidly spread over his face and has now reached the chin. Ordinarily anthrax runs a course of four daye. Its extreme rarity le indicated by the fact that Dr. Cramp has known of only two cases in ten yeare.

As it happens, there was another case of anthrax in Bellevue last week. John Miller, a laborer, living at 10 Vandani Street, was brought to the hospital on Tuesday, euffering from the disease, and died on Thursday. Doctors are puzzled as to how he contracted the disease.

Symptoms of the Disease.

Most casee of anthrax among human beings have occurred among men who were handling the wooi, hair, hides, or carcasee of animals which had been affected, and it has been called woolsorters' disease. Sometimes there is a form of malignant pustule on the skin, but in many cases there are symptoms of hlood poisoning without external manifestations. In the former type, known as external anthrax, the infecting agent is accidentally inoculated into a slight ahrasion of the skin. A minute ewelling appears, and soon develops into a vesicle containing eerum.

This variee in eize, hut is seldom larger than a quarter. The vesicle speedily hursts and leaves an ulcerate or sloughing surfacc around which numerous smaller vesicles undergo eimilar changes. Frequently there is eevere constitutional disturhance in the form of fever, delirium, perspiration and proetration.

In internal anthrax, the bacilli are helieved hy eome to gain access to the system through the air of close rooms which le charged with them. Most of the earlier symptoms are pulmonary, though in some cases rather intestinal. While four days is the normal course of the disease, instances are known where death has occurred within twenty-four hours.

Writes Last Note to Son.

Shortly after midnight a telegram from the dying man's son at Dartmouth College was received eaying he was speeding to New York. Mr. Stackpole, knowing he had only a few more hours to live, wrote a note to the boy as follows:

"My Boy.—Lead a clean, pure, and upright life, eo that you may meet your end as bravely as I shall."

He also recited to his wife and daughter, Syrena, William Cullen Bryant's "Thanatopsis."

The physicians at the hospital said Mr. Stackpole had but a few hours to live. The carbuncle at the back of his neck, they said, had spread to the front of his throat and was gradually choking him to death.

Dr. Silver, Mr. Stackpole's physician, was his classmate at Dartmouth in the class of 1873.

French Cabinet Discusses Situation.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—A meeting of the Cabinet was held this afternoon, and the diplomatic and military situations were discussed. President Poincaré attended the meeting. Premier Viviani will address Parliament this week on diplomatic affairs.

HOT GEYSERS BATHE 5TH AVENUE CROWD

Condensed Steam from Broken Pipes Deluges Curious Promenaders.

STONE SHOWER OVER BLOCK

Traffic Held Up for an Hour When Big Heat Service Main Bursts.

Fifth Avenue, at Fifty-third Street, resembled the geyser region of Yellowstonc Park last evening, when steam escaping from an underground general eervice main broke through the pavement in five places and spouted from fifty to sixty feet into the air. Carried up with the steam were hundreds of lumps of mud-stone, which shot up a hundred feet and fell pattering in the Avenue. The cover of a manhole in the middle of the avenue was also blown off.

The steam, condcnsing in the chill air, fell as water. The geysers, breaking out ehortly before 7 o'clock, spouted for nearly half an hour, and all this time the lumps of mud-stone and water fell in a continual shower.

The roadway and sidewalks of the avenue when the geyeers etarted were crowded, and after the first hurried scattering of those who were too near for safety when the steam began to escape, a large crowd collected above and below Fifty-third Street. Many persons ran out of the Hotels Gotham and St. Regis, at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, to see what was happening.

The police reserves of the East Fifty-first Street Station were called out to hold the crowd back, and they had some difficulty with those north of Fifty-third Street until a sudden gust of wind swept the ehower of condensing steam over the crowd. Many men in evening clothes and a number of women were wet, and the crowd hastily retreated further up the avenue.

Traffic between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets was diverted from Fifth Avenue into Madison and Sixth Avenues for nearly an hour while the steam was escaping and repaire were being made.

The pipe line in which the break occurred ie operated by the New York Steam Company, which has a branch office at 105 East Sixty-third Street and a power station at the foot of East Fifty-ninth Street. The pipe from which the steam escaped is six inches in diameter and supplies steam for heat to several loft huildings in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The officiale of the company would make no statement explaining the break, but the police assumed that it was due to too great pressure in the pipe caused hy the heat in the loft buildings supplied, being shnt off on Sunday. Ths steam was cut off in the power house and workmen filled in the fissures in the pavement with dirt. Traffic was resumed in the avenue after an hour or so, no evidence of the geysers remaining beeides the dirt-filled cracks and an area of wet asphalt.

ITALIANS HARASS AUSTRIANS

Impede Their Intrenching Operations by Artillery Attacks.

ROME, Oct. 10, (via Paris.)—The following official communication wae issued today by the War Office:

The enemy is displaying great activity in constructing defensive works and establishing hie communications. His exertions, however, are being seriously impeded hy our artillery and hy bold raids hy small detachments of our troops.

Along the Isonzo during the day of the 9th and the following night, after intense artillery preparation and volleys of hand grenadee, a strong enemy force attempted attacks against our positione on the right of Slatenik, in the Plezzo Basin, on Mrzlivrh, in the Monte Nero zone, at Dolje, in the Tolmino eection, and at Plava and at Zagora, on the lower leonzo. The enemy everywhere was repuleed with heavy losses, even leaving prisonere in our hands.

VIENNA, Oct. 10, (via London.)—Today's official communication says:

The situation on the whole Italian front is unchanged. Italian attacks on the Vielgereuth plateau with feehle forces failed. They have lost here in the last two days, 2,000 men.

SALANDRA TO THE FRONT.

Premier's Trip May Be Connected with International Plans.

ROME, Oct. 10, (via Paris), Monday, Oct. 11.—Great importance le attached in political circles here to the departure of Premier Salandra for the front tonight for a conference. His visit is believed to be connected with the internationsl situation.

Cardinal Amettc, Archbishop of Paris, has notified Pope Benedict that he expects to arrive in Rome Oct. 20 to deliver to the Pontiff a full report on the situation in France.

SERBS FORCE BACK GERMAN RIGHT WING ACROSS THE DRINA WITH HEAVY LOSS, BUT INVADERS' MAIN FORCE PUSHES ON

Rumania Holds Up 6,000 Men at the Border; Alleged Bulgars Believed to Be Teutons

PETROGRA[D], Oct. 10.—Six thousand men, described as Bulgarian reservists from Germany, have been held up at the Rumanian frontier on suspicion that they are Austrian and German engineers and officers. The Rumanian Government has demanded that these men be identified.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Cologne Gazette says:

"We understand that no arrangement has been made with Rumania and no negotiations are going on with that object.

"The people are inclined to believe that Rumania in future, just as hitherto, will continue to refuse transport for war material for Bulgaria and Turkey."

HEADED FOR MORAVA VALLEY

Seeks to Separate Defending Forces at Kostolac and Dubravatza.

BELGRADE FULLY OCCUPIED

Serbian Rearguards Driven from Capital After Desperate Street Fighting.

SURROUNDING HILLS TAKEN

London Military Circles Believe Bulgaria Will Hold Back to See How the War Goes.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—The left wing of the invading Austro-German army is now in full possession of Belgrade and the hcights surrounding the city, and has begun an advance eastward toward the mountains which the Serbians last year so stuhbornly defended against the Austriane.

The attack by the right wing on the lower Drina, on the northwestern frontier, however, is said to have been repulsed with enormous losses for the Teutons, according to an official communication from Nish rcceived in Paris. The statement says:

Belgrade has fallen into the hands of the Germans, after a desperate resistance.

Fighting continues all along the Danube and Save fronts. The purpose of the enemy is to advance through the Morava Valley, eeparating Kostolac (thirty-eight miles southsast of Belgrade) from Dubravatza, (on the Danube, thirty-five miles east of Belgrade,) where his chief efforts are concentrated.

The enemy suffered enormous losses in making unsuccessful attacks on the lower Drina. The enemy has been thrown back on an island he occupied before opening operations.

No reference to this setback is made in the latest Berlin official bulletin, which says:

Belgrade and the surrounding heights to the southwest and southeast are in our hands. The Serbians also were thrown hack furthsr east wherever they resisted. Our troops are advancing.

The Vienna War Office last night issued the following version of the operations:

Southeastern front: The Austro-German troops have successfully advanced in Macva, Northwestern Serbia, north of Obrenovac.

The German regiments which entered Belgrade cleared the town of the enemy after street fighting. They now are attacking the southeastern and southwestern heights.

Further down the stream our allies have reached the southern bank of the Danube with strong forces and dislodged the enemy from several positione.

Despite ths success of the Serbians on the Dvina, it is helieved in military circles here that for some time to come the invaders will have to fight only rearguards, whose duty it will be to delay their progress, for the Serbians will doubtless do as they have done on previous occasions—fall hack until they reach poeitions in which they will have the best opportunity of holding their ground. In fact, a pitched battle on this front is not expected for ten days or a fortnight, by which time the Allies' forcee landed at Saloniki should have joined hands with the Serbians.

The Bulgarians, so far as is known, have not yet made any incursion into Serbian territory, and it is helieved that they will hold their hands until they know how matters go with the Austro-Germane.

Some Balkan authorities, indeed, believe that the Bulgarians will not interfere with the movement northward of the Anglo-French expedition, for to do so would immediately hring the shells of the warships into their ports on the Black and Aegean seas, probahly followed by the landing of Russian troops at Varna and Burgas and of allied troops at Dedeaghatch.

Greece and Rumania remain interested spectators, although the former has given assurances of her benevolent neutrality toward the Allies. Representatives of the Entente have furnished to the Greek Government information concerning the agreement between Bulgaria and Germany, which, it is asserted, gives the Bulgars a free hand to deal not only with Serhia, hut with Greece as well, should the Central Powers win.

BELGRADE BADLY BATTERED.

Public Buildings Ruined by Shells —Teuton Capitals Rejoice.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Oct. 11, (via London.)—The German and Austrian war correspondents assert that the hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of Belgrade was of a hitter character, and that the Serbians displayed great courage until the order came for them to withdraw.

The correspondents add that despite their efforts the Austro-German artil-

FRENCH INCREASE CHAMPAGNE GAINS

Take Another Trench Southeast of Tahure and Advance to the Northeast.

BERLIN CLAIMS GAINS, TOO

Reports the Recapture of a 2½-Mile Strip—Intense Bombardments at Other Points.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The French have not relaxed their efforts to push home their attack upon the Germans' Champagne positions, and have been rewarded, in today's fighting, according to the Paris official night report, by the rapture of a trench [illegible] Berlin, however, reports that the Germans have reconquered a strip of territory in this region two and one-half miles long and several hundred feet wide. An intense bombardment is reported from the Argonne and other points to the east and south.

The text of the night Paris communiqué is as follows:

There have been artillery actions by both sides in Belgium, in the environs of Lombaertzyde, and on the whole Artois front. The struggle with trench guns has been very spirited in the region of Lihons and to the north of the Avre.

In Champagne we are still making progress to the northeast of Tahnre; a brilliant assault made us masters of a new German trench to the southeast of the village.

An intense bombardment on both sides has occurred in the Argonne, in the sector of Courtechon, Chaussés and La Fille Morte and between the Meuse and the Moselle, to the north of Flirey.

In the Vosges Hartmannsweilerkopf there has been a very violent struggle with bombs and torpedoes.

A German aeroplane was struck down by one of our machines and fell within our lines in the forest of Puvenelle, to the south of Pont-à-Mousson. The two aviators were killed.

One of our airships this afternoon dropped about a hnndred large shells on the station at the rear of the Champagne front, on enemy troops who were concentrating.

Following is the German afternoon report:

There was considerable activity of artillery on both sides on the ridges to the east of Souchez and to the south at the approaches to the road to Lille.

Further attacks by the enemy against the field forts in the Givenchy woode have been repulsed.

There was lively fighting with grenadss and torpedoes from trench to trench in the sector of Lihons.

Between the Oise and the Aisne artillery fighting was very active before Nouvron and Quennevières.

In Lorraine fighting continued with grenades in the vicinity of the trench which we recaptured yesterday on the Reillon-Lamitray front.

The night was quiet over the remainder of the front.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The cannonading was quite violent this morning hefore daylight. Quiet prevailed on the rest of the front.

Germans Claim Tahure Gains.

BERLIN, Oct. [illegible] (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The War Office announcement reporting the campaign in the West reads:

On the heights of Souchez the Germans took several trenches and a redoubt in the line gun.

The Germans reconquered a counterattack Tahure in Champagne a front of four kilometers (about two and one-half miles) and 100 metres (about 325 feet) deep.

The Berlin report as received by way of London says the ground regained hy the Germans near Tahure amounted to "several hundred meters" over a front of about four kilometers, as given in the official by wireless to Say[illegible]ville.

HAVE TWO SUBMARINE BASES.

Germans Operate from Bulgarian Ports of Varna and Burgas.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10.—Telegrams from Sebastopol report that bases for German submarines have been established at Varna and Burgas, the principal Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea.

It is assumed that it was from these bases that the Germans, mentioned in yesterday's Russian War Office report, approached the Crimean coast, from which they were driven by Russian destroyers.

A large number of Austrian and German aeroplanes reported to have crossed Serbian territory in the direction of Bulgaria.

GREEKS LEARN OF SECRET TREATY

The Cabinet Unable After Two Days' Debate to Settle on National Policy.

BULGAR DEAL IS MADE CLEAR

Allies Present the Text of Agreement Involving the Cession of Greek Ports.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—The new Greek Cabinet held long sessions on Saturday and yesterday to consider its policy in regard to the alliance with Serbia, concerning which the Entent Powers are awaiting a definite announcement, but no decision was reached.

It is surmised here that its prolonged discussions are related to the secret treaty between the Central Powers and Bulgaria, said to have been made last July, information concerning which is understood to have been laid before Premier Zaimis by the Ministers of the Quadruple Entente. This treaty provided for the cession to Bulgaria of Serbian and Greek Macedonia, including the Greek ports of Saloniki and Kavala; of Kastoria, in Northern Greece, near the Albanian horder, and of all Albania. The representatives of the Entente powers assert they have proof that this agreement was made.

PICTURE TEUTONS IN IRON RING

Trying to Break Through at Weakest Spot, the French View of It.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The view is entertained in diplomatic and other official quartere that the operatione in the Balkans have assumed new and important significance.

The Austro-German drive to the southeast is regarded as a sequel to the French euccesses in the Champagne end the manner in which the Russians have prevented envelopment of their armies. Germany and Austria, according to this view, are compelled to eeek a new field of effort toward the accomplishment of decisive results, as well as for the attempt to break through the enveloping ring of the Allies.

It is conceded the Germans have gained substantial successes in the past year in Belgium, France and Poland. Nevertheless Europe as a whole, is a vast theatre of war and the Entente Powers are now, as one French observer expressed it today, maintaining effective resistance against further German advances through France to the West, through Italy to the South, or through Russia to the East. Thus only

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lerists were unable to save the public buildings in Belgrade during the bombardment, and that some of them were badly damaged.

The Vossische Zeitung says the fall of Belgrade is only the beginning of a great Oriental campaign.

The Tageblatt says it regards the capture of the old Serbian capital as one of the greatest events of this phase of the war, since Belgrade is the key to Serbia and the best base for great operations.

BERLIN, Oct. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Dispatchee from the Serbian front report that Belgrade was not damaged greatly by bombardment. The city was spared as far as possible, although some private buildings were destroyed.

Serbian rearguards contested the passage through the city street of the Teutonic forces. Part of the civilian population remains in Belgrade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 10.—Vienna and Berlin were illuminated last night in honor of the entrance of Austro-German troops into Belgrade. Special posters announced the event in all public places. Mackeneen is now hero second only to Hindenburg.

SWEDEN ACTS FOR BULGARS.

Will Look After Their Interests in Allied Countries.

SOFIA, Oct. 10.—Bulgarian interests in the countries which have withdrawn their diplomatic representatives from Sofia will be entrusted to the Swedish Ministers.

An exception is made in the case of Serbia whers, according to an official statement, "the breaking off of relations with the Bulgarian Legation was made in an unusual manner, the Serbian Government not giving the Bulgarian Minister time toi make necessary arrangements."

The Dutch Government having consented to the appointment of a Bulgarian Legation at The Haguc, the Bulgarian Minister at London, P. Hadji Mischeff, has been named for this place.

BULGARIA'S WAR PLANS.

Three Armies to Operate on Serbian, Greek, and Rumanian Fronts.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—The Times's Bucharest correspondent says he learns that the eleven Bulgarian divisions will form three armies which will be under command of Crown Prince Boris.

The First Army, under General Bogatchsff, fighting against Serbia, will be directed toward Uskub in order to cut the railway from Nish to Saloniki. The Second Army, under General Tontcheff, will fight against Greece, while the Third Army, under General Teodoroff, will watch Rumania's movements.

CRITICISES SERBIA EXPEDITION

London Times's Expert Says Big Force or None Should Be Sent.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—Nothing can be gained, according to The Times's military correspondent, by trying to minimize the fact that the Austro-Germans have achieved a signal initial success in the Balkan campaign. He asserts that unless from 300,000 to 400,000 allied troops are sent to the aid of Serbia and are sent in time the chances of a successful Serbian resistance are not great.

"The dispatch of a small allied force from Saloniki to Serbia," The Times's expert says, "is not a military operation and can be justified on military grounds only if it constitutes the advance guard of a large army or if the Greeks or Rumanians are to take the field.

"It is by no means certain that we should be wise, even if we could find the necessary men, to submit to German dictation of the initiative and open a great campaign in the Balkans because Germany beckons us thither. Germany's withdrawal of a quarter of a million men for an attack on Serbia has made the German campaign in Russia languish, and it is for us to take advantage of this fact to push our offensive in the West, and for Russia to strive by every means in her power to build up her new armies and complete her equipment."

BULGARIA'S PREPARATIONS.

Reserve Officer Describes Them Before Leaving Scotland.

A Bulgarian reserve officer, who had been residing in Edinburgh, was recalled to Sofia on Sept. 23. Before his departure he gave to The Edinburgh Scotsman this memorandum in regard to the Bulgarian Army:

"The general mobilization includes ten divisions of the Bulgarian Army, the latter having been increased by one division since the Balkan war. Before the war this would have involved 216,000 rifles. Now it affects 250,000 rifles, but the response is always about 10 per cent greater than the calculation. The deficiency in officers caused by the Balkan war has now been supplied by Bulgaria's two military schools.

"The summoning of the Macedonians a week ago indicated on the part of the new Minister of War, General Jecoff, a disposition to tap the full able-bodied men of the country.

"From what I know the Bulgarian regimental stores in the past must have been amply replenished on the basis of providing for each of the forty regiments 6,000 complete equipments, so that the reservists now called to the colors will be better uniformed than during the Balkan war.

"The Krupp artillery taken from the Turks in 1912-13 was sufficient to turn all the non-quickfiring regiments into quickfiring regiments, but the non-quickfiring cannon have also been retained for service, implying a virtual increase of the Bulgarian artillery of nearly one-third. The army has worked very hard, and the spirit of the officers is splendid."

Changes in Bulgaria's Cabinet.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Monday, Oct. 11.—A dispatch received from Sofia by way of Berlin announcee these changes in the Bulgarian Cabinet: Premier Radoslavoff will take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in connection with his office of Prime Minister, relinquishing the Ministry of the Interior, which will be taken over by former Burgomaster Christo Poppow. General Newdenow has been appointed War Minister, to succeed General Jecoff, who has been appointed Commander in Chief of the troops.

GREEK STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Dimitrios and a British Vessel Destroyed in War Zone.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The sinking of two more steamships, one of them a neutral, was announced today. They were the British steamer Newcastle, 3,402 tons gross, owned in Newcastle, and the Greek steamer Dimitrios, 2,508 tons, owned in Andros.

The crews of both vessels are reported to have been saved.

NO LUXEMBURG PROTEST.

Grand Duchess Refuses to Act on Recent Air Raid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 10.—I learn from Basle that when the French aviators recently bombarded the station at Luxemburg the Germans attempted to force the Grand Duchess to sign a protest against this violation of Luxemburg's neutrality.

She refused, asking the General who was sent to her why Germany had violated her country.

HINDENBURG AGAIN CUTS RUSSIAN LINE

But Success Reported Before Dvinsk Has Brought Him Little Nearer to the City.

HEAVY BLOWS AT AUSTRIANS

Vienna Tells of Repulse of Attacks of Russians, Who Left 500 Dead at One Position.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg is making slow progress in his operations against Dvinsk, and, although he reports the taking of more of the Russian positions, he does not appear to be much nearer the city than he was two weeks ago.

South of the Pripet River and in Galicia the tide of battle flows and ebbs. First the Russians, then the Austro-Germans, attack and counter-attack, and where during the Summer miles of country would change hands in a day, now it is a question of defending some isolated village. The heaviness of the roads doubtless is largely responsible for this.

The Russian War Office today made public the following official communication:

South of the Pripet River enemy detachments have occupied the village of Berejnala Volia near Pojog. The enemy near Novo Seki and on the Styr near Chartorisk, succeeded in crossing to the right bank of the Styr. Fighting continuee near Milacheff, southeast of Kolki.

An enemy counterattack near the village of Garaimovki, southeast of Milacheff, was repulsed.

In Bukowina, (?) East of Buczacz, (Buczacz is North of Bukowina on the Stripa River) the enemy's attack was repulsed by an attack of our cavalry, which, charging like an avalanche, put the enemy to flight and took 150 prisoners.

In the region of Riga the enemy displayed no activity. A German aeroplane dropped some bombs on the railway station at Nitzhal, north of Dvinsk. In an action near the village of Pochline we took 150 prisoners and captured some machine guns.

There was desperate fighting all day yesterday near ths villages of Pochline and Garbounovka, (on the the Dvinsk front.) It diminished in intensity toward evening. Garbounovka was lost and retaken several times and finally was abandoned by us under the enemy's fire.

During one attack on this village we took 250 prisoners and seven machine guns. In attacks near Pocbline the Germans in turn were successful, but toward evening the development of their offensive was checked east of the village.

Southwest of Dvinsk our artillery brought down a German aeroplane, which fell inside their lines. On the front from the Dvinsk region to the Pripet River nothing of importance has occurred.

In the district north of Likhovitchi our scouts made a successful night reconnoissance, penetrating into the enemy trenches, where they bayoneted more than two hundred Germans and took prisoner three officers and 453 men, they themselves losing only fifty.

German Progress at Dvinsk.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—(by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German effort to capture Dvinsk, on which Field Marshal von Hindenburg is now concentrating his efforts, has made further important progress. The War Office announced today the capture of Russian positions over a front of nearly five miles, north of the railroad running west from Dvinsk. A violent Russian attack west of the city, in an sndeavor to regain the positions lost when ths Germans last week made a gap of three miles in the Russian line, wae repulsed.

The official statement in regard to operations on the Eastern front follows:

After a violent hand-to-hand fight, Field Marsbal von Hindenburg's army repulsed Russian forces which attempted to reconquer their lost positions near Garbounovka, west of Dvinsk. North of the railroad from Dvinsk to Poniewesch, to the west of Iliukst, the Germans captured the enemy's positions over a front of about eight kilometers, (about five miles.) Six officers, 450 prisonere, and five machine guns were abandoned by.

General von Linsingen's army took by storm the village of Sinczye, southwest of Pinsk. Cavalry engagements continue near Kuchecheweia and in the neighborhood of Jezlerzy. Several Russian attacks on the front between Rafalovki (fifty miles south of Pinsk) and the railroad running from Rovno to Kovel were repulsed, and 383 Russians were msde prisoner.

General von Bothmar's army repulsed strong Russian attacks northwest of Tarnopol.

Austrians Report Heavy Attacks.

VIENNA, (via London,) Oct. 10.—The official communication issued today says:

The Russians continued their fruitless attacks yesterday. In their attacks on the Strips River front in East Galicia one Russian unit lost half their effectives and being repulsed, abandoned the battlefield.

In Volhynia, after repulsing a Ruasian attack, we counted 500 Russian dead before our entanglements. We have made 1,000 prisoners since yesterday. The enemy again attempted to reach the west bank of the Styr north or Czartoriek, but was prevented by our fire.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE GAINS.

Austrians Thrown Back — Heavy Damage by Air Raid on Czernowitz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The stubbornness of the troops of General Ruzsky is still a match for the attempts of the Germans under von Below to secure Dvinsk and the line to the Dvina. A new German offensive is noted northward at Gorbunovaka, where, in order to protect the approach to the river, the Russiane met the Germans with machine gun fire of such terrific violence whole columns were flung back, unable to parry the assault.

Similar fruitless attacks were made in the Smorgen region, 100 milee south of Dvinsk. These attacks were all repulsed. Heavy fighting is continuing here.

It is reported that in the marches of Pinsk bands of German deserters are plundering right and left. Local peasants are forming flying commands, and, armed with rifles, are conducting a succeseful guerrilla warfare against these German irregular troops.

After a fortnight's halt the Russians have renewed the offensive in the region from the Styr to the Seretb. Infantry forces hy an energetic attack dislodged the enemy from the right bank of the Styr and occupied their position at Koshistchi.

More important still is the Russian offensive in the direction of Lutzk. On both sides of the Rovno-Kovel Railway the enemy was thrown back a distance of twenty miles. Near Lutzk the Russians captured 3,500 men, besides numerous trophies.

Successful aeroplane raids have been made against the railway at Czernowitz. This station alwaye played an important part in German offensive operations in the south, and masses of troops and munitions have been brought there. Reliable reports state that the raid caused extremely heavy damage and serious disorganization.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHWEST RUSSIA, Oct. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—During last night the Russian forces opened a strong simultaneous attack. That of the army corps to which I am attached succeeded magnificently. After an artillery preparation against large German and Austrian forces from the River Styr as far as Garalmovka the Russians advanced distances of from seven to five kilometers, and everywhere captured first and second positions.

On our centre they also pierced through all fortified trenches and barbed wire. On the front from Karpilovka to Mochaltza we were engaged with the enemy from thence to Nosovitch our troops pierced first and succeeding lines.

TWO MEMBERS OUT OF RUSSIAN CABINET

New Minister of the Interior the First to Be Chosen from the Duma.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Prince Cherbatoff, Russian Minister of the Interior, bas been allowed to retire and will bs succeeded by Alexei Khvostoff, Court Chamberlain, according to a Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

M. Khvostoff will be the first member of the Duma appointed to the Ministry. He was formerly leader of the Right Party.

Alexander Samarin, Procurator General of the Holy Synod, has also retired.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today's announcement of changes in the Russian Cabinet comes as a surprise.

Samarin, who has been relieved of the post Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, wes only recehtly appointed. He enjoys a well-deserved reputation for integrity, devoutness and energy and it was expected that bis term of offics would be a period of much-nesded ecclesiastical reform. Only last week the Moscow nobles' assembly, of which Samarin ie a member, enthusiastically congratulated him on his appointment. The Synod has lately had trouble with the Bishop of Tobolsk, who not only cannonized on his responelbility, a deceased ecclesiastic of local reputation, but refused to give the Synod an explanation when it was demanded of him. This incident may or msy not have had some connection with Samarin's retirement.

The resignation of Prince Cherbatoff from the Ministry of the Interior had been expected for some time. He had the best intentions, but found himself unable to cope with the exceptional difficulties of his position.

About the new Minister of ths Interior Khvostoff, who is a relative of the Minister of Justics, it is hard to say anything definite. He is a member of the Duma and has been the leader of the extreme right: that is to say, one of the few parties that had not joined the Progressive Bloc. Formerly as Governor of Nishni Novgorod, be was reputed to be a reactionary, but in the Duma he has repeatedly expressed strongly oppositional sentiments. It was on his initiative that ths Duma appointed a commission to devise measures for combating the excessive influence of Germans in Russian public life.

Khvostoff's attacks on the Government have been chiefly directed against the Ministers of Finance and Industry, whom he accuses of favoring banks and syndicates at the expenes of the consumer. Perhaps it is hoped he will be able by administrative measures to check the enormous rise in prices in towns, but it must be admitted for the present the real significance of this appointment remains obscure.

RIOTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Italian Embassy Wrecked—Famine-Stricken Mobs Seize Bread.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to newe from Athens, a Turkish mob has wrecked the new building of the Italian Embsssy at Constantinople, which has not yet been completed. The police passively looked on while the building was devastated. Doors and windows were broken, and everything portable was carried away.

The rioting was provoked by the high cost of living. Famine prices are ruling. Four thousand Moslem womsn assembled in front of the Sublime Porte and held an anti-war demonstration. They were charged and dispersed by the troops and the police. The mob regularly loots the bakers' shops, which are now guarded by the police.

The optimism of the Young Turks, due to Bulgaria's intervention, is not shared by the population, and the reports purposely spread that the Anglo-French forces have abandoned positions on the Dardanelles are belied by the enormoue number of wounded who arrive daily in Constantinople. Many are dying owing to lack of medical attendance and hospital accommodation.

The massacres of Armenians continue, and the Turks are openly threatening the Greeks with the same fate.

TO CHECK BRITISH IMPORTS

London Post Urges Heavy Duties—Danger In Big Loans.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—The levying of still heavier duties on imports from the United States and other foreign countries is urged by The Post's financial editor in discussing the problems of war finance. He regards this step as necessary in order to restrict further the use of luxuries and enforce economy upon the common people.

"On the assumption that the war will last for a long period and that our power over foreign exchange may tend to weaken rather than to become stronger," the Post says, "our wbole policy should be in the direction of mobilizing all our available resources for offsetting adverse trade balances and checking all unnecessary imports from abroad. What has been done thus far in the taxation of such imports is quite insignificant. There must be an immediate further cutting of personal expenditure, which plays an important part in affecting the balance of payments to be made abroad."

The Post quotes approvingly the financial expert who declares future war loans muet not be subscribed by the banks but by the people themselves. Unless this is done, he predicts, the war will be followed by "the greatest boom and the greatest collapse the world ever hae aeen, affecting alike Great Britain, the Continent, and the United States." It is estimated by this expert that Great Britain must find at least $3,000,000,000 more before March 31.

TO AUTHORIZE ALLIES' LOAN.

British Parliament Expected to Legalize Flotation Tomorrow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Sunday Times says that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will introduce a bill on Tuesday authorizing the floating of the Anglo-French $500,000,000 loan in the United States. It is boped that the bill will be passed through all etages at one sitting.

The bill authorizing the loan for the French Government was introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday and passed unanimously, after speeches by the Minister of Finance and the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. It passed the Senate next day without debate.

BUILD UP TEUTONIC LOANS.

Rothschilds Subscribe to Austrian and Hungarian Undertakings.

BERLIN, Oct. 10, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Payments on subscriptions to the third German war loan up to Oct. 7 amounted to 6,420,000,000 marks, ($1,605,225,000.)

The Austrian General Pension Institute has subscribed 75,000,000 crowns ($18,750,000) to the coming Austrian war loan. The Vienna Bank Verein has subscribed 40,000,000 crowns, the Rothschilds 18,000,000, and the Skoda Works 5,000,000. The Vienna Bank Verein has subscribed 10,000,000 crowns to the Hungarian loan, the Rothechilds 18,000,000, and the Skoda Works 3,000,000.

JELLICOE THE IDOL OF BRITISH FLEET

And England Regards Him as Probably the Most Valuable Man in All the Service.

HIS ENERGY IS UNTIRING

Has His Great Armada of 3,000 Vessels in Trim for Action Every Minute.

LONDON, Sept. 27, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Of all the war leaders, Sir John Jellicoe, commanding the British Grand Fleet, is least known to the world, and his is the portrait which receives the most cheers when it is thrown onto a screen at a London theatre. But the British public knows nothing of him except that he is the fighting commander of the "invisible" power of the British Navy.

When war was threatening it is related that a meeting of Admiralty Lords and others who would have the say was held to decide who, in case of hostilities, should command the British fleet. The opinions ran something like this, it is said:

"Jellicoe! Hs bas the brains."

"Jellicoe! He is young. He has the bealth to endure the strain. He has the nerve."

"Jellicoe! He has been tried in every branch of the service."

"Jellicoe! Hle fellow-officers believe in him."

It was that sort of recommendation that helped. Whsn the war came bs was placed in supreme command.

"From tbe time hs was a midshipman, Jellicoe has been a marked man in the service," said one of his Admirals. "He is one of those men who seem to be born with tireless energy. No matter what difficulties arise, he is always smiling. Both he snd Beatty were in the first attempt to relieve the Peking legations at the time of the Boxer rebellion. Captain Jellicoe was then Admiral Seymour's chief of staff. When be was wounded and the little bsnd of seamen were surrounded by Boxers, and it looked as if every minute might be their last, he was smiling as cheerily as if he had been on the quarterdeck. Nothing ever seems to ruffle his equanimity. His personal charm would win him his way anywhere; but when you have served with him, tben you realize wbat a master of his profession he is."

Only the Commander in Chief's flag which she flies distinguishes the flagship, which is in the centre of the fleet, from the rest of the gray fighters in their precise lines at anchor in harbor. Sir John takes his exercise and his holidays pacing the quarterdeck. He never leaves the fleet even for a few bours. The Commander in Chief is the one man who must take no risk of being absent if the German fleet should come to sea.

Not tall, spare, his face tanned by the breezes, he walks up and down the dsck, sometimes with one of his alds or with the Chief of Staff, again with one of his Admirals. Every one in the fleet is familiar with the quick, light step and the slight figure with a telescope always under his arm. If a ship come to anchor with a bow out of line he knows it. All his fighting sbipe are under his eye, and every human being in the fleet feels bis personal presence.

Wants No Luxury.

Descend a ladder under the shadow of two great 13.5-inch guns and the visitor is in a large cabin extending from side to side of the ship, which in a house would be called the dining room. Here when he was in port in time of peace the Commander in Chief would give his official dinnsrs. In time of war the cabin is partly screened off, as there is more room than Sir John and his staff need for meals. Aft of this is what would be called in a house the living room. The furnishings are of the simplest. Everything inflammable could be removed promptly in case of action. The few namea in the visitore' book on a table were suggestive of the fleet's isolation from intercourse with tbs rest of the world. One name was the King's and anotber the Prince of Wales's and those of a few high officials.

The visitor looked about in vain for eigns of the immense amount of official detail which would seem necessary for the focal point of a vsst campaign. Some staff officers and a few records were all. The flagship is kept cleared for action in tbia as in all other respects. The actual directing of the ships and auxiliaries of the British Navy is carried on in a space occupied in a New York office by a lawyer and two or three clerks. An orderly went and came with messages from the wireless room, which, aside from the installatione, had space enough for the wireless operators to stand, and no more.

Officers eaid it was difficult to contemplate how such a naval campaign as the British in this war could ever have been conducted without the wireless. Sir John can talk with the Admiralty in London or with any ship, whether off Helgoland or Iceland. He knows what each man is doing. Let a German cruiser show her nose in the North Sea, and he would have the news a minute or two after shs was sighted.

"He makes it all seem simple and easy," said one of his Admirals. "That is his gift—it is the essential gift for one who has such a great responsibility."

Beatty, who sank the Blücher, is the youngest of Sir John's young Admirals, 44 years of age, boyish, and quick. Sturdee, victor of the Falkland Islands battle, smooth-shaven, as smiling as Sir John, is quiet-spoken and rather studious in appearance; be is an expert in naval strategy.

In the British Navy promotion is by selection up to the grade of Captain. A man with a single flaw in his record as Lieutenant must wait on others before he can become Lieutenant Commander. Those with perfect records in each grade are canvassed by boards and those who have shown industry and initiative are chosen to go over the heads of less active men. The aim is to apply the system of civil life, where ability rises and mediocrity must be content with the lower rungs of the ladder.

Jellicoe, Sturdee, and Beatty entered the navy as boys of 14. None had any particular influence; they made their way by industry. Sir John has served in every branch. He is regarded as possibly the ablest ordnance expert in the navy, which means that he knows the guns which he will fire in action.

Success, His Watchword.

Notwithstanding his amiability, all agree that he has only one criterion—success. If an officer fails he is superseded. For the last ten years the average British naval officer has worked harder than men of any profession in civil life. They have kept up the grinding drill, which continues since the war began.

"We can take no risks," one of them said. "Our responsibility to the nation requires that we neglect nothing that devotion to duty will accomplish. Most of these crews you see bave been at their posts, whether gun-pointing or passing ammunition, for five or six years. We want each man to be leiter perfect in his part."

In all actions thus far the firing has begun at extreme range—eighteen thousand wards. At that distance a dreadnought painted the color of the sea is a vague speck. But one fortunate hit may be vital, and either side wants to get that fortunate hit first. The accuracy of fire both at the Falkland Islands and in the battle of the Dogger Bank, bad been as good as at battle practice.

Seen among his Admirals, Sir John Jellicoe seems the head of a family. In frequent consultation, they know one another in the fellowship of their confined existence. If be has anything to say to one of them or they to him the definiteness of their remarks and the promptness of bis replies are impressive. Decision seems automatic witb him.

He showed the visitors of the flagship himself, calling attention to things which he thought would interest them, as he led the way along the cramped passages behind the armor or pointed the way to enter one of the turrets where the gun crews were going on with their drills, which they went through like so many human machines. Most of them were in the early thirties, mature, experienced, and confident.

"All they ask le that the Germans will come out," said an officer. "They could not work any harder than they did before the war. But the war bas given them renewed eagerness."

CENSOR SUSPENDS 4 PAPERS

French Authorities Continue Severities Despite All Criticism.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Beginning today four of the daily papers of Paris, Le Rappel, Le Radical, La Guerre Sociale, and L'Oeuvre, are suspended by ordsr of the censorship, three of them for two dsys each and the fourth indefinitely.

PARIS, Oct. 1, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The censor, after coming in for so much criticism from Clemenceau of L'Homme Homme Enchaine and other discontented editors, has just been attacked before the court-martial of Paris by M. Jacques Bonzon, who was defending before the second court-martial of Paris M. Louis Leroux, charged with spreading alarming reports.

"The censor," cried M. Bonzon, "is an indefinable person with nineteen tentacles without apparently a single hesd."

"The law of 1881," M. Bonzon recalled, "punished only the publication of false reports spresd in bad faith, while the lsw of 1914 prohibits even the divuiging of military or diplomatic truths if they are of a nature to exercise a harmful influence on the state of mind of the army or the population. Only the Government msy tell the truth, even political, which means that we have accorded to the present Ministry what the Viscount Chatesubriand would not have conceded to the King, what Lacordaire would have denied to the Pope, and what Victor Hugo would not bave permitted to the rising republic."

The court-martisl appears to upbold the censor, for, in spite of M. Leroux's regrets, they fined him fifty francs.

BRITISH CENSORS ASSAILED.

Greatest Blunder Has Been Treatment of America, Says Daily Express

DONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—The censorship is again criticieed in the morning papers. Referring to the speech of Lord Selborne Saturday at York, describing the action of the censors in cutting out from a newspaper dispatch a correspondent's tribute to the bravery of German troops, the Daily Graphic says the country has a right to ask whether any one will be dismissed for the disgraceful proceeding."

The Daily Express asserts that the greatest blunder of the censorship has been its treatment of the United States. London correspondents of American nswspapers have been prevented from sending the British case to their readers, while Germany has poured a ceaseless flood of lies into America, which has misled American opinion."

LONDON, Oct. 1, (Correspondence of The Asaociated Press.)—The inconsistency and partiality of the Britisb censorship is again the subject of bitter complaint. Sir Frederick Milner, in a letter to The Times, writes:

"I have always supposed that the business of the Press Censor was to prevent the circulation of any news likely to be of service to the enemy. It appears, however, that he also deems it his duty to shield officials at home who do not correctly carry out their duties.

"Last week I wrote a letter, which was to have appeared in the principal London papers, pointing out some crimel cases of injustice to soldiers, incapacitated and discharged, giving the actual facts.

"Unfortunetely, as I wished the letter to be widely circulated in the local press, I sent a copy of the letter to the Press Association. The Manager deemed it his duty to submit the letter to the Ceneor, and at the same time informed him that the letter would appear in Monday's issue of the London papers.

"A hurried message was issued to these papers forbidding them to publish the letter, or any letter dealing with the legitimate grievances of our wounded heroes. I contend, and everybody I have spoken to agrees, that this is a monstrous abuse of the powers of the Censor.

"Fortunately, I was able to defeat him to a certain extent, as I got the letter published in a leading Scottish newepaper, and also in a leading paper in the North of England, so that the facts will be well known in the North.

"I hope to get this abuse of the Censor's powers taken up in Parliament. In any case, I can assure him that though he may succeed in muzzling the press he won't succeed in muzzling me, and so long as the rsnk injustice continues so long will I go on exposing it, and I am convinced I shall have the whole British public at my back."

RENEWS ATTACK ON GREY.

London Times Holds Him Responsible for Balkan Diplomatic Losses.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—Despite the protests of many newspapers against the press attack on Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Government on the ground that nothing could be more welcome to Germany, the attacks continue. The Times in an editorial today, referring to the failure of British diplomacy in the Balkans, says:

"At no previous moment of the war, when the Germanic Empires stood alone against us, right down to the landslide of last week, one miscalculation seems to have followed another with almost mathematical certainty. Rumania still holds out, but she holds out now in passive isolation, no longer in touch with the advancing Russian armies and inevitably influenced by what is passing around her."

The Times thinks the Foreign Office must bear the brunt of the blame, but recognizes the handicap of so-called diplomacy, and especially the handicap of Italy, with her special claims on the Eastern Adriatic seaboard, while it says it is naturally impossible for the allied diplomats to make the swift decisions of a single Foreign Office in Berlin.

"Unless we are misinformed, however," The Times adds, "The British Foreign Office, which from the first had a privileged position in dealing with the Balkan peoplee, was intrusted by the Allies with the leading part in Balkan diplomacy and must, therefore, be responsible for its failure."

The Times concludes that much of the trouble is due to lack of co-ordination between military effort and diplomatic knowledge and between the foreign policy and the military policy.

It was this," says The Times, "that led to the disastrous Dardanelles blunders and probably accounts for the Balkan failure, which has been largely influenced by the Russian retreat and our failure in Gallipoli."

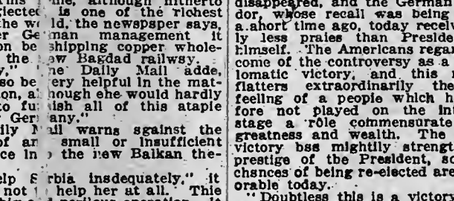
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How the Clearing House supervises its member Banks

ABOUT once a year, without notice, the New York Clearing House sends its official auditors to make a minute examination of the books and affairs of its 61 associated State Companies' or Banks' affairs. This examination is primarily in the interest of the depositors and the public. It follows about the same plan as the examinations of the State Banking Department.

In addition to the above examination, every Saturday morning each member Bank must give to the Clearing House and State Banking Department a statement of deposits, loans, reserves, etc., and an analysis of cash on hand, showing the actual condition on Friday night. Another report along the same lines must be submitted—showing the average condition for the week.

These reports when consolidated for all Clearing House Banks form the "Weekly Bank Statement" which is quoted in all parts of the country.



GREEKS LEARN OF SECRET TREATY

Continued from Page 1.

one weak spot, is pointed out bere, is left to the sou east, in the Balkans. It is therefore maintained that, the Allies having de onstrated their power of resistance in ll directions except in the southeast, G many is now massing her forces agai it the one remaining point there she be able to break through the en rcling wall. This is believed to be o e of the chief reasons for the extent f the Austro-German movement to for a way to Constantinople and the outee leading to the Orient as well a for the conve-movement of the Al in landing large forces as Saloni interposing a barrier across this pat of exit.

The Figaro sa s that the outcome of the new operatio s in the Balkans compares in signifi ce with the historic battle of Salam which Themistocles finally he hack the Persians.

SUGGESTS ALLIED COUNCIL.

Italian Idea for Handling the Situation in the Balkans.

MILAN, Oct. .—The Corriere Della Sera declares it be a matter of urgent necessity that Quadruple Entente adopt new meth ds of diplomacy and a more energetic policy in dealing with the Balkan Stat before it is too late.

"The Allies are too proud to adopt German method it says," and con sequently the Turkish influence is spreading unopp sed in these countries, leading to dire nsequences."

This newspape says that there should be constituted the capital of one of the Entente na ns an Executive Committee represent g the allied nations for the purpose of increasing the rapidity and efficiency of diplomatic action and co-ordinating military efforts.

LONDON, Mo day, Oct. 11.—The Daily Mail pointe out this morning, that the succees of Ge many in establisbing connectione wit Turkey, would mean the gain of a vsst supplies of the m rerrum's copper problem, as virtua y inexhaustible supal would be available from the Argbe Maden Mine in Asia Minor. This ine, although hitherto much neglecte is one of the richest mines in the wo d, the newspaper says, would soon be man management and sale over the shipping copper wholeTurkey," w Bagdad railwsy. could also be The Daily Mail adde, ter of cotton, a ery helpful in the matable also to brea hough ehe would hardly needed by Ger all of this staple any." The Daily M sending of ar warns against the Allied force in small or insufficient atre. the new Balkan the To help rbia insdequately," it says, "is not help her at all. This is a very big a perilous operation. It requires a ve great army, and it cannot be beg in a haphazard way. We do not w t any new and more spacious vere n of the 'rescue' of Antwerp."

Considers Gr ce's Position "Clear."

Special Cable t THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 10.—The Greek Minister here declares that the position of Greece is quit clear. Greece had no part in the riginal conflict between Serbia and Au ria, and has no responsibility in the present Balkan complications. She cannot either rival or compete with the Allies in the conflagration that will modify the map o the world, but are so legitimate belligerents her national aspirations them, and will te that he believes the tion, as this is not fail to recognize measure to th not oppose their realizaern question and toward insuring a lasting and s isfactory peace.

New Anglo-F ench Fleet Commander

PARIS, Oc 10.—Admiral Augustin Boué de Lap rère, commander of the Anglo-Frenc fleet in the Mediterranean, has bee relieved of his command at his own re uest owing to serious illness. Vice A miral Dartige du Fournet has been nam d to succeed him.

LONDON CAN'T TREAT NOW.

New Law, Effective Today, Makes the Penalty $500 Fine.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—The new anti-treating regulation in connection with the use and sale of alcobolic drinks goes into effect in London and the surrounding district today.

It is the most radical and far-reaching effort for the curtailment of drinking yet tried, for it affects nearly 10,000,000 persons, and violations of the regulation are punisbable by a fine of $500 and six months in prison. The authorities have given notice that these penalties will be inflicted without mercy on offenders.

The law will curtail the consumption of alcoholic liquors by 50 per cent., and unless it is effective it will be followed by an order shortening the hours of sale. The report of a few days ago that an order bad already been drafted for a curtailment of hours was "premature," according to officials, and there will be no such curtailment until the Board of Control has time to observe the effects of anti-treating.

All cafes, hotels, clubs, and liquor dealers are required to exhibit prominently in their places a copy of the anti-treating ordinance, which says plainly that "each person must give his order and pay for his own drink." The only exception to the rule is that drinks ordered with a full meal may be paid for by a host.

PRAISES ARABIC DISAVOWAL.

Vorwaerts, Socialist Organ, Says It Will Leave No Bitterness.

Satisfaction over the settlement of the controversy between the United States and Germany "in a manner that will leave no bitterne s," coupled with a warning that the tension between the two countries may be easily revived at any moment, is expressed by the German Socisl Democratic organ, Vorwarts, in its issue of Sept. 21. The paper says:

"The wise yielding of the German Government in the submarine controversy has changed the German-American relations at one coup. The hatetul tone which had been adopted by the American press for months against Germany and all things German bas almost disappeared, and the German Ambassador, whose recall was being demanded a short time ago, today receives scarcely less praise than President Wilson himself. The Americans regard the outcome of the controversy as a great diplomatic victory, and this recognition flatters extraordinarily the national feeling of a people which has heretofore not played on the international stage a rôle commensurate with its greatness and wealth. The diplomatic victory bas mightily strengthened the prestige of the President, so that his chsnces of being re-elected are very favorable today.

"Doubtless this is a victory that will leave no bitterness behind it. Germany is sacrificing nothing to which it is legitimately entitled. It pledges itself to observe the international practice with respect to the saving of neutral passengers on enemy passenger steamers. Only a strong nation, says a New York paper, could see its way to granting such a concession. But what today appears conspicuously as a great diplomatic victory for America will probably look different in the immediate future. The most remarkable thing about the American victory, for example, is that England has been most of all troubled because of it."

HOW IRELAND GETS NEWS.

Sligo Man Writes That He Depends on The Times for It.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is furnishing to persons in the British Isles war news which they cannot obtain from their own newspapers, according to a letter THE TIMES has just received from James Nangle, a subscriber in County Sligo, Ireland. Here is his letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I live in a remote corner of the western part of the Emerald Isle, I enjoy the supreme privilege of reading almost daily "All the News That's Fit to Print." All the way from New York City THE NEW YORK TIMES comes to me regularly with its pages full of interesting news from almost every country on the map. Your news, too, which for military reasons is rather scarce, is generously published by you, and this I greatly appreciate, since such news is otherwise almost unobtainable.

Occasionally I notice in your columns letters attacking Mr. Redmond's policy as leader of the Irish Nationalist Party. I would say that these attacks are unwarrented, since his policies are heartily indorsed by all loyal Irishmen at home and abroad whose faith in his able leadership has never been misplaced or betrayed. Mr. Redmond's attitude toward England at the outbreak of the European war demonstrates his desire to uphold the traditional honor of Ireland, her dignity and loyalty, and the principles for which she stands. Mr. Redmond is an able and fearless leader whose interest in the cause of Ireland and her people is vital and sincere.

I thank you for courtesies extended and am pleased to be a subscriber to your valuable paper.

JAMES NANGLE.

Upper Avigna, County Sligo, Ireland.

When a press censor severely reprimanded the editor of a morning newspaper of St. John's, N. F., recently for reprinting war news from THE NEW YORK TIMES, it was disclosed that THE TIMES was furnishing to the Canadians much information about the war that was suppressed by their local papers.

SOCCER STARS AT FRONT.

Colquhoun and Marquardt, Formerly of Columbia, with British.

Two former Columbia soccer stars, now fighting with the Allies in Europe, have recently been heard from. William Wallace Colquhoun and William C. Marquardt are the two men. The former is in the British trenches in Flanders and the latter is fighting with the British expeditionary force on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Both are of Scotch-English parentage and their pro-Ally sentiments led them to sail for England and enlist shortly after the outbreak of the war. Colquhoun comes from Tunbridge Wells, England, and received his education at Columbia. For three years he was considered the best player on the Blue and White team and, single-handed, is credited with having kept his team in the championship race. He was a student in the Graduate School of Mining Engineering. In a letter to an official of Columbia, Colquhoun writes that he recently had a close call when a portion of his arm was shot away by a sniper. Later he was promoted to a Captainey.

Marquardt, a native of New York City, was a junior in the Graduate School of Mining Engineering, leaving college before graduation. At centre half back he played a star game with the Columbia soccerites last year.

Assisting World Trade

This Company, situated in the heart of the world

WAR GIVES HIGH PAY TO GERMAN LABOR

Wages Mount Steadily as More and More Men Are Withdrawn for the Army.

BUT FUTURE IS A PROBLEM

Return of Peace Expected to Flood Labor Market—How Different Trades Have Been Depleted.

BERLIN, Sept. 15. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The huge drains and losses of thirteen months of war have had the paradoxical effect of placing the German workingman in a position of prosperity unexampled in his history, of raising his wages to a point never attained before, and of almost completely solving his nonsmployment problem. The faster men at the front have fallen and holes in the ranks had to be filled, the better has become the situation of the men at home, the higher have mounted the savings banks deposits of the few doing the work of the former many.

Each month has drawn from the ranks of nearly all trade men whose places have not been filled, yet whose work has had to be done. The work has been done, in part by overtime labor, in part by workers whose value—and in consequence whose pay—increased about in proportion to the withdrawals.

Yet the very fact that the worker who has stayed at home is having an unprecedented heyday has created a problem which his leaders, if not he, is studying and worrying over—the problem of what is to become of him and of how to take care of him when the war is over, when hundreds of thousands of his fellows coms streaming back from the front, when the lucrative manufacture of war materials suddenly stops. Some think the problem is to be solved by kindly employers who will immediately take back their former employes, even though business does not at once resume its before-the-war volume. Others, less optimistic, are far-sightedly negotiating with the Government already, and are asking that no matter when hostilities cease the hundreds of thousands not regularly employed as soldiers shall be kept on the rolls for eight or twelve weeks till economic matters adjust themselves and the men can get back to work.

The organized trades are piling up small fortunes in their treasuries against the time when they shall have to begin again paying out the non-employment benefits that just now have dwindled to the vanishing point. And the Government is practically pledged to supply hundreds of millions of marks, if necessary, toward this same end.

The labor situation in Berlin today is more than a fair measure by which to gauge the situation throughout the empire. More than ever since the beginning of the war there has been an influx of workers from the country, attracted by the high wages prevailing, especially in those trades catering to army needs. The country has always had a smaller percentage of men unfit for military service than the city. The needs of the army therefore, which have called for most of the men who are fit, has created a greater shortage of workmen in the small towns than in the cities.

At the great Central Employment Bureau, maintained by the principal branches of labor in Berlin, between 45 and 50 trades are represented. At the end of the first week in September 15 of these trades reported that not one member was out of employment; 30 others reported from 1 to 183 members unemployed and entitled to unemployment support. The total number drawing this support was 540; six trades had one man apiece, four had two men, and three had three. The unemployment on Nov. 21, 1914, numbered 8,406 among the trades represented.

The City of Berlin assists in supporting the unemployed, and adds on an average 50 per cent. of what the trades themselves pay out. Yet during the week ending Aug. 21 last, the city was forced to expend through this channel but one-half of 1,786 marks, while during the week ending Nov. 2, 1914, unemployment had been so great that the city's share had been one-half of 54,807 marks.

The following table shows the status of the organized workers of Berlin. In the first column is the number employed on July 1, 1915, in the second the number drawn into the army up to June 30, 1915, in the third the total employed on July 1, 1914:

Trades.	Employed July 1, 1915.	Called in to June 30, 1915.	Employed July 1, 1914.
Asphalt	100	82	174
Bakers	5,620	1,323	6,938
Stone cutters	429	342	848
Brewery	2,915	2,148	5,053
Bookbinders	4,913	1,211	8,005
Printers	7,008	5,702	12,367
Coopers	398	224	628
Printers' helpers	3,123	1,027	3,380
Office workers	2,130	770	2,703
Roofers	220	176	442
Factory workers	4,583	3,027	8,754
Butchers	517	1,728	1,704
Barbers	128	169	497
Gardeners	424	1,211	1,706
Restaurant	1,080	2,153	4,777
City employes	5,355	4,065	9,619
Glaziers	211	178	471
House servants	562	1	980
Woodworkers	15,380	7,162	27,690
Hatmakers	771	190	1,106
Coppersmiths	511	314	719
Leather	727	175	742
Lithographers	2,386	1,139	3,520
Painters	2,018	1,614	4,160
Machinists	1,650	900	2,903
Metal workers	57,280	32,210	80,183
Musicians	185	85	344
Porcelain	135	137	313
Saddle makers	3,111	1,356	3,651
Tailors	5,730	2,944	9,903
Shoemakers	1,942	601	2,603
Brickworkers	394	379	979
Bricklayers	381	218	385
Tobacco	1,415	66	1,399
Tapestry	1,145	662	1,907
Textile	1,635	502	3,120
Potters	747	445	1,116
Transportation	24,318	22,835	51,737
Carpenters	1,467	1,250	2,320

The bookbinders' is one of the few trades in which wages have risen but little. Not only have many been called into service, but many others have voluntarily left it for more lucrative "army industries." The woodworkers present another case similar to that of the bookbinders. Not even the war and its shortage has made their trade advantageous, and several hundred have left it for other callings, in addition to those who have been called on for military service.

SAYS KAISER AND CZAR FACE REVOLT AT HOME

Delegate to Berne Conference Declares Discontent Is Growing in Germany.

Growing discontent in Germany and rumors of revolutions brewing in both Germany and Russia as a result of the war were reported yesterday by Mme. Alexandra Kollontay of Petrograd, who arrived here last Friday from Christiania for an agitation tour under the direction of the German-speaking section of the Socialist Party.

Details of the conference held on Sept. 5-8 near Berne, Switzerland, and participated in by some of the leading Socialists of Germany, Russia, Poland, Switzerland, France, Italy, and the Scandinavian and Balkan countries, at which the course to be followed regarding the war by the Socialists of Europe was debated from all points of view, were given by Mme. Kollontay. It was a conference at which a new Socialist International was practically organized, and at which it was made plain that large and influential bodies of Socialists in Germany and in Russia were going to do all in their power to end the war and to put an end to imperialism in the countries named—an end that could only be obtained, it was frankly stated, by the dethronement of the Kaiser and the Czar.

Mme. Kollontay is a friend and coworker of the noted German Socialist Karl Liebknecht, in whose house she was at the time it was searched by the German authorities and Liebknecht's private correspondence and other private papers seized.

Mme. Kollontay was one of those who attended the conference near Berne. The reason Liebknecht was not present at the deliberations was due to the fact, she said, that he had been conscripted and forced to go to the front by the German military authorities. The conferees, she added, were genuine representatives of the international party and were men and women who would never forgive the Socialists who joined coalition cabinets in the countries at war, or who, like most of the German Socialists, voted in favor of the credits that made the war possible.

Asked to discuss Germany so far as the attitude of the Socialists there was concerned, Mme. Kollontay said:

"This is an imperialistic war, and the Socialists of Germany know and realize that it is such."

"But the Socialists in the Reichstag at the beginning of the war voted in favor of it and helped vote the war credits to carry it on. How do you reconcile that with what you have just said?"

"Those who voted for the German war credits will never be forgiven, just as those who accepted portfolios in coalition cabinets in other countries will not be forgiven," she answered.

"Is there a revolution brewing in Russia, one of the objects of which would be to depose the Czar?" Mme. Kollontay was asked.

"Yes, I am quite sure there is, and the same is true of Germany, for if there is a revolution in one of those countries there will be a revolution in the other also. Once the revolution starts in Russia it will start in Germany, too."

"What is the situation in Germany? Are the people contented?"

"There is no contentment in Germany, but before I refer to it more at length I also want to make it plain that there is no contentment in the other countries at war either. In Germany the discontent with the situation is growing all the time. No matter what reports are sent out, it is a fact that great suffering prevails in Germany. The cost of living has increased tremendously, in some instances the cost of necessaries having gone up 60 and 70 per cent., and in others 100 per cent. and even more. You can say that every necessity has gone up more than 50 per cent. The Government, it is true, makes a small allowance to women and children, but this allowance is barely enough to pay the rent and leaves nothing for the purchase of the food that is even more necessary than is the roof. The unemployment situation in Germany could be worse than it is, yet it is true that the percentage of unemployed is greater now than ever before in German history."

"Are the Socialist leaders, that is, those of the new International, in Germany and in Russia in communication concerning the plan to put an end to imperialism?"

"It is perfectly true to say that they are," was the answer.

Mme. Kollontay will speak in German to the Socialists of Brooklyn tomorrow night at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on the international situation created by the war, as viewed from the standpoint of European Socialism.

DERNBURG'S LATEST SCHEME.

Wants Germans to Punish Italy by Keeping Away After the War.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Oct. 11, (via London.)—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, writing in the Tageblatt, makes a proposal to punish Italy for her "betrayal of the German cause" by every German pledging himself to refrain from visiting Italy for five years after the war.

The Tageblatt opposes this idea, and many intellectual Germans criticise it as mad and foolish chauvinism.

The idea is warmly welcomed in military circles, however.

EDISON HAD HAND WIRELESS

Aid Tapped Morse Code on Inventor's Wrist at Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.—How Thomas A. Edison overcame the disadvantage of deafness as Chairman of Secretary Daniels's Naval Board when it met in Washington last week, was told by Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, chief engineer of the Edison Industries, who was made Chairman's Assistant of the board.

Mr. Edison has been exceedingly deaf since a boy. Dr. Hutchison made a special acousticon for him, but the inventor declined to be bothered with the contrivance. But Mr. Edison and Dr. Hutchison were both telegraphers once, and both are acquainted with the Morse code. So they arranged that Dr. Hutchison should keep Mr. Edison informed by tapping his wrist.

Throughout the sessions Dr. Hutchison sat at the side of Mr. Edison gently tapping his wrist in the Morse code. When Mr. Edison wanted to know anything quietly, the process was reversed and he did the tapping on Dr. Hutchison's wrist. So well did the signals work, that probably Mr. Edison will continue to employ them at all meetings.

PADEREWSKI ASKS WAR AID.

He Pleads for Poland at a Concert in Aid of Its Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Before an audience that filled Symphony Hall this afternoon Paderewski gave the first of three concerts in aid of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund. The other two will be given in New York on Oct. 23 and Philadelphia on Oct. 30.

Preceding a recital of Chopin's music he spoke eloquently for forty minutes of Poland's past, and pictured the country as it was today after having been a battlefield for more than a year. When he entered the audience rose to greet him. When he ended the same tribute was paid to him.

It has been long since a Boston audience has been so profoundly impressed by a speaker. Paderewski spoke without notes, and never once faltered or sought for the right word. In his description of Poland as it is today he took no sides, and made no sensational statements or accusations.

RE-ENTERS ENGLISH CHURCH

Rev. R. J. Campbell Announces Move in Farewell City Temple Sermon.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Rev. Reginald J. Campbell, who last month resigned the pastorate of the City Temple, in his farewell sermon tonight announced that he was about to return to the Church of England, after an interval of twenty years spent in the nonconformist ministry.

Mr. Campbell will receive ordination from the Bishop of Birmingham. He will be attached to the Cathedral in that city.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell's career has been a spectacular one since the time when, at Oxford in 1895, he abandoned his plans to take orders in the Church of England and joined the Congregationalists as pastor of a church in Brighton. Eight years later, at the age of 36, he was made minister at the City Temple in the East End of London, a post he resigned on account of ill-health last month.

In 1907 he declared his conviction "that Socialism was the practical expression of Christianity."

DR. GRANT SEEKS HEALTH.

Goes to Bedford Hills to Recuperate from Pneumonia.

The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, has gone to Bedford Hills to recuperate from an attack of pneumonia early in the week as a result of a cold caught during a 50-mile ride in an open automobile which he made in order to conduct a funeral.

H. H. Baxter, sexton of the church, told inquirers yesterday that Dr. Grant is in no danger. Services were conducted at the church last night by the Rev. C. W. Naumann of Chicago.

CONGRESSMEN JOIN DEFENSE CAMPAIGN

One-third of the Members of the House Pledge Support for Bigger Army and Navy.

MANY SENATORS IN LINE

Mr. O'Gorman Says He Will Do Everything in His Power to Advance Movement.

About one-third of the members of the National House of Representatives, as well as a large number of Senators, have written to the National Security League announcing their purpose to support a program for an adequate defense in the next Congress. Yesterday excerpts from the replies of the Senators and Congressmen so far received were made public by the Security League.

The names of Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri and of Senator O'Gorman of New York head the list. Mr. Clark wrote that in a speech delivered in San Francisco he indicated his views on the matter in question. He said he favored a policy of peace with honor, but that he had no sympathy with a "peace at any price" policy.

Senator O'Gorman wrote that he would do everything in his power to advance "the general object of preparedness for national defense." Senator Weeks of Massachusetts said he always had been and still was in favor of reasonable preparedness for national defense.

"I favor action by Congress," says Representative Joseph Walsh of Massachusetts, "which will secure to this country an adequate means of defense both by land and sea."

"My voice and vote will be for the full measure of defense to which the American people are entitled," says Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, "and for such measures of the Army and Navy Boards as, in my opinion, will give such measure of defense or a step toward it."

"An army and navy adequate to give America the protection needed is the best of insurance, and I am in favor of that insurance, no matter what it costs," said Mr. Menken.

Mr. Villard said that military preparedness such as was advocated meant the loss by the United States of its moral position in the world. He said that the army and navy lobby in Washington was worse than the lobby maintained by any "big business."

"The lobby of the big interests takes a rest now and then, but the army and navy lobby goes on forever," he said.

Naval officers, and not the builders, Mr. Villard said, were responsible for whatever defects existed in the submarine arm of the navy. Referring to army and navy legislation in the coming Congress, he said that the naval estimates to be submitted to President Wilson would call for $250,000,000, while Secretary Garrison's army estimate will be about $300,000,000. The yearly cost of the navy, he said, exceeded the returns on all the endowments of all the universities in the world, while the national defense bill of the Government called for an expenditure of about 75 cents out of every $1 appropriated by Congress for all purposes.

"Conscription lurks in the background," said Mr. Villard, "if the policy of those who advocate preparedness is carried out. Army officers have told me that if the proposed military legislation is enacted it will mean conscription, perhaps as it affects the National Guard but conscription in a way, just the same."

SAYS WE NEED FOREIGN POLICY

Norman Angell Asserts the Lack of One Will Bring Us to Disaster.

Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion," spoke yesterday morning on "America and the World Crisis" at the Free Synagogue, in Carnegie Hall.

"I believe this country will have great and bloody wars in the future," he said, "but they will not be fought on our soil. The Monroe Doctrine and the Japanese immigration question are but two of the many causes that may precipitate bloodshed. If Americans do not wish to witness such a state of affairs here as Europeans are now facing, they must do something active to prevent it. By inert indifference to the problems confronting us we are merely heading for the cntastrophe.

"Military preparedness without preparedness of policy will avail us nothing if we are going to have a great army and navy. We should first have a definite international policy. This is what most of the European nations have lacked. Great Britain's policy with reference to the German problem only became certain twenty-four hours before war was declared.

"What is the policy that American armament is to protect? For always, in the last resort, an army and navy are used to protect, not a country, but a policy. No amount of military preparedness can give her real security.

"If our present attitude is persisted in it will some day land this country, however great its military force, in disaster, in possibly long and exhausting wars, which will transform the character of American civilization and Prussianize it. All such things may be avoided by real preparedness, preparedness on the side of policy.

"Although our condition will be relatively better after the present war, we shall, as a matter of fact, be worse off than previously. Europe is not going to be a good market after the wholesale destruction that is now going on there. The people will not be able to live in luxury. South American countries will not be able to obtain in Europe, as in the past, capital for the development of their resources."

NAMES NEW DESTROYERS.

Daniels Honors the Memory of Six Noted Navy Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Secretary Daniels tonight announced the selection of names for six destroyers now under construction. They are to be designated as the Sampson, Rowan, Davis, Allen, Wilkes and Shaw.

The Sampson is named for Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, who was in command of the naval forces operating against Spain in the West Indies in 1898. The Rowan is named for Vice Admiral Stephen Clegg Rowan, who served in the Mexican and civil wars. The Davis is named for Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, who was a member of the board on ironclad ships which recommended the construction of the Monitor, and was a flag officer in 1862.

The Allen is named for Commander William Henry Allen, who entered the navy in 1800 and died in 1813. He was Third Lieutenant of the Chesapeake in 1807 when she struck her flag to the British ship Leopard, and he fired the only gun from the Chesapeake.

The Wilkes is named for Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, who commanded the expedition of 1838-42 which explored islands of the Pacific. He commanded the San Jacinto in 1861 when she took from the British steamer Trent the Confederate Commissioners Mason and Slidell. The Shaw is named for Captain John Shaw, another early hero of the navy, who died at Philadelphia in 1823.

DESTROYERS WIN LAURELS.

Their Scout Work in War Game Lauded by Admiral Fletcher.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 10.—Thousands of officers and men from the Atlantic Fleet visited Newport today following the end of the war game which they called the greatest ever held by the navy on the Atlantic Coast. The lesson is regarded as a valuable one for all hands.

The conduct of the submarines was good, save in the case of the D-1, Lieutenant C. Q. Wright commanding, which had to be convoyed to Block Island by the destroyer MacDougal, because of engine trouble. What minor troubles other submarines had were repaired by the officers and crews. Some of the submarines were far south during the game.

The destroyers Cassin and MacDougal discovered the "Blue" fleet and in general the destroyers covered themselves with glory, so much so that Admiral Fletcher sent a wireless message of congratulations to Captain William S. Sims, in command of the flotilla, for the strenuous and successful efforts in locating the enemy, these vessels covering about two thousand miles at speeds of from fifteen to thirty knots, running almost to Bermuda.

The ships will be here until the end of the week, when the battleships will go to their navy yards for two weeks' overhauling.

The commander of the fleet, Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, arrived this afternoon on the flagship Wyoming.

DEBATE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Villard and Menken Speak at the Sunday Evening Forum.

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Evening Post, and S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, debated national preparedness at the Sunday Evening Forum of the Free Synagogue, 36 East Sixty-eighth Street, last night. Mr. Menken advocated the strongest possible navy and an army of sufficient size to form, with the National Guard, the nucleus of a great volunteer army in the event of a national crisis. Mr. Villard, on the other hand, said he favored the smallest possible army, and suggested one of 25,000 men, the size of the regular establishment prior to the Spanish war. He also said he favored a navy of about the size of the navy prior to 1898.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, made a short speech at the end of the debate and deplored the fact that President Wilson had come out for national preparedness. He also denounced those who would throw the United States into war with Japan, and praised Japan for its dignified and conciliatory bearing toward America. He named William Randolph Hearst and Richmond Pearson Hobson as "lunatics" who would, if they could, bring on war between Japan and this country. Likewise he paid his compliments to the "Sand Lot orators" of San Francisco who, he said, wanted to run the foreign affairs of this country. Dr. Wise came out unqualifiedly for disarmament.

Mr. Menken opened and closed the debate. He said it was one of the good signs of the times that preparedness, which he characterized as the most vital question before the country, was being discussed in church and synagogue, and that the people were awaking to the importance of the issue. He cited army and navy officers as his authority for the statement that the United States had not sufficient ammunition in reserve to fight a battle an hour long, and said that a first-class power, once it had defeated the navy, could land an army of 40,000 men on Long Island and capture New York City in three days and "demand any tribute of any size desired."

"An army and navy adequate to give America the protection needed is the best of insurance, and I am in favor of that insurance, no matter what it costs," said Mr. Menken.

Mr. Villard said that military preparedness such as was advocated meant the loss by the United States of its moral position in the world. He said that the army and navy lobby in Washington was worse than the lobby maintained by any "big business."

"The lobby of the big interests takes a rest now and then, but the army and navy lobby goes on forever," he said.

Naval officers, and not the builders, Mr. Villard said, were responsible for whatever defects existed in the submarine arm of the navy. Referring to army and navy legislation in the coming Congress, he said that the naval estimates to be submitted to President Wilson would call for $250,000,000, while Secretary Garrison's army estimate will be about $300,000,000. The yearly cost of the navy, he said, exceeded the returns on all the endowments of all the universities in the world, while the national defense bill of the Government called for an expenditure of about 75 cents out of every $1 appropriated by Congress for all purposes.

"Conscription lurks in the background," said Mr. Villard, "if the policy of those who advocate preparedness is carried out. Army officers have told me that if the proposed military legislation is enacted it will mean conscription, perhaps as it affects the National Guard but conscription in a way, just the same."

SAYS WE NEED FOREIGN POLICY

Norman Angell Asserts the Lack of One Will Bring Us to Disaster.

Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion," spoke yesterday morning on "America and the World Crisis" at the Free Synagogue, in Carnegie Hall.

"I believe this country will have great and bloody wars in the future," he said, "but they will not be fought on our soil. The Monroe Doctrine and the Japanese immigration question are but two of the many causes that may precipitate bloodshed. If Americans do not wish to witness such a state of affairs here as Europeans are now facing, they must do something active to prevent it. By inert indifference to the problems confronting us we are merely heading for the cntastrophe.

"Military preparedness without preparedness of policy will avail us nothing if we are going to have a great army and navy. We should first have a definite international policy. This is what most of the European nations have lacked. Great Britain's policy with reference to the German problem only became certain twenty-four hours before war was declared.

"What is the policy that American armament is to protect? For always, in the last resort, an army and navy are used to protect, not a country, but a policy. No amount of military preparedness can give her real security.

"If our present attitude is persisted in it will some day land this country, however great its military force, in disaster, in possibly long and exhausting wars, which will transform the character of American civilization and Prussianize it. All such things may be avoided by real preparedness, preparedness on the side of policy.

"Although our condition will be relatively better after the present war, we shall, as a matter of fact, be worse off than previously. Europe is not going to be a good market after the wholesale destruction that is now going on there. The people will not be able to live in luxury. South American countries will not be able to obtain in Europe, as in the past, capital for the development of their resources."



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TAFT EXPOUNDS HIS PEACE PLANS

Big Harlem Congregation Hears Arguments for an International Court.

CITES MODERN PRECEDENTS

What Arbitration Did for America and Britain It Can Do for Others, He Says.

When the great war in Europe ends it will find both victor and vanquished in a state of exhaustion the like of which generations have not seen, said ex-President William H. Taft, in the course of an address he delivered in the Mount Morris Baptist Church, 128th Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. Mr. Taft, who is President of the League to Enforce Peace, organized in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, last June, talked of the purposes of that organization, and held out the hope that the time would come when arbitration would make it easier to avert war.

An audience that taxed the capacity of the church greeted the ex-President, while hundreds of others were unable to get in. It was Mr. Taft's first appearance here since his return from the West, and he never looked in better condition.

"We have," he said, "a dreadful cataclysm before us in Europe. We have been brought very close to it. We have been made to realize that the attitude of the neutrals with respect to war is growing more and more difficult and nearer and nearer to the controversy. We are going on, because of the changes in the methods of carrying on war, to a state of things where every war affects all the world more and more closely.

"We have had a crisis in our own affairs, in our own rslations to Germany and to England, and others of the belligerents, which we would not have had a hundred years ago, due to the new methods of making war. We find that the interests of neutrals are sacrificed more in modern conditions of warfare than they evsr were before. And so it was that a number of gentlemen met at the Century Club one night in a postprandial meeting. The gentlemen who were gathered there agreed on a plan which they thought, if worked out—not the details but the general features of a plan—might make war less probable. We are not, we hope, attempting the impossible. We shall continue to have war as long as Governments are made of men, and men have the human nature and the defects of human nature that lead to controversy, and ultimately to war. And the business of men who are practical men is to look about for some plan, not to abolish war, but to furnish a means of avoiding war, furnish some means by which war when it threatens shall be made less probable."

Mr. Taft then outlined the purposes of the League to Enforce Peace, the first of which is to secure at all justiciable questions, capable of settlement on principles of law and equity by a court, arising between nations, which can not be ing between nations, which can not be settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to an international court to be established by the League, and that that court shall have the power to decide whether the question before it is one that can be settled by law, and if it can not be, shall have the right to refer it to a council of conciliation, which shall hear the controversy, negotiate between the parties to the dispute, and finally recommend a settlement.

Ready to Fight for Peace.

"Also," added Mr. Taft, "it was decided that if any of the nations bound by the league to submit their questions to either the court of arbitration or the council of conciliation should fail to do so, but instead begin hostile act against which it intended to bring the whole economic and military force should defend the one who was thus premurely attacked. And by that threat we hope that war may be avoided. If you had ten or twelve or fifteen nations bound by that obligation intending to begin war faced the probability that the rest would protect the nation so attacked to bring the whole economic and moral force of all the world make war very difficult."

The league also proposed, Mr. Taft pointed out, the calling of international congresses for the discussion of questions of international law, and framing, in a way, a kind of legislative body the purpose of which would be to enlarge international law, and with an International court to administer it.

After citing the hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain, despite the many differences which have arisen, and the good grace with which both countries had submitted to arbitrators' awards against them, Mr. Taft said:

"Now, that has the kind of experience that helped to it us in a proper condition for arbitration. Unless you are willing to lose in an arbitration you are not fitted for arbitration. Unless your state of mind is such that you are willing to play the game, then let's fight all the time, because an arbitration in which, I may use the expression, the dice are loaded, is no arbitration at all. In other words, when we submit ourselves to a court we must be willing to abide the judgment. It's like the old orthodox. Puritan, strict views we had Connecticut that required that a man, if he wished to be saved, should be willing to be damned. And so, if we go into an arbitration, we must be willing to abide the judgment of the court.

An Anglo-Saxon Example.

"Now, we have permanent arbitration between Canada, Great Britain, and the United States. We have a permanent arbitration to settle the matter of boundary waters, exactly the question that arose in Kansas against Colorado and in Missouri against Illinois. And they are sitting all the time taking up these questions along the border. And so we have a permanent Claims Commission that sits as an arbitration to settle present and future claims to arise. Therefore, I say that the precedent of an international court is right before us, and it is working practically."

Discussing the question of the obligation on the part of all members of the league to protect that member of the league against whom another member attempts to bring war, Mr. Taft said:

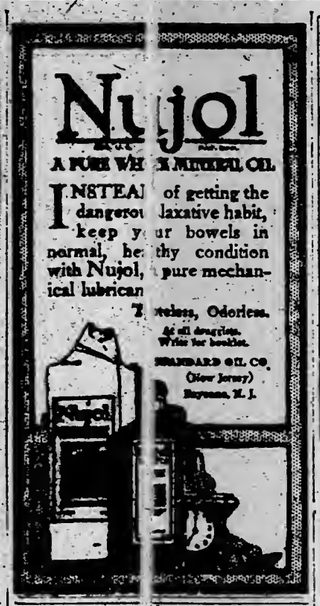
"You say that treaties won't bind a nation to perform an obligation that is so burdensome as that. Well, we have it in this war. France had no relation to Serbia; England had no relation to Serbia, or the relations between Serbia and Russia and between Serbia and Austria, and yet England because of her obligation to Belgium, France because of other obligations, and offensive and defensive alliances with Russia, those two nations have gone in and risked their entire integrity, growing out of treaty obligations. And yet you say that treaties are always broken. Sometimes they are, but ought we to proceed on the theory that treaties are not to be kept? Why, you would break up society if you proceeded on the theory that contracts were not kept between individuals simply because sometimes they are broken and it leads to a lawsuit."

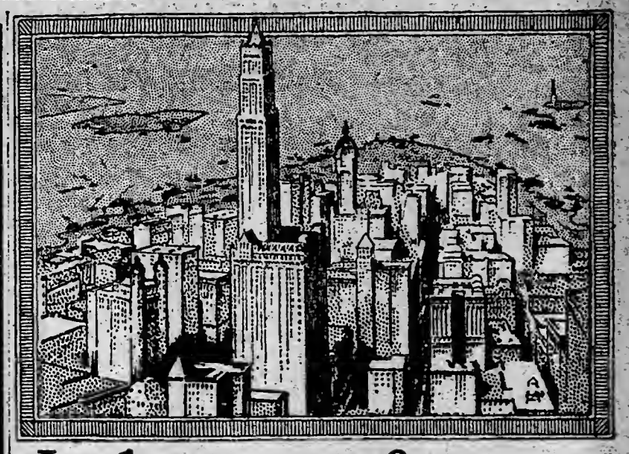
DR. LYNCH PRAISES WILSON.

Peace Advocate Calls His a New Standard of Diplomacy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Carnegie Church Peace Union, addressing the International Peace Congress today, praised President Wilson's handling of the German dispute arising out of the sinking of the Lusitania as having established a higher standard of diplomacy than had hitherto prevailed.

"Notice," said Dr. Lynch, "when President Wilson, rising above the low and universal conception of national greatness, and carrying it up into that level where we judge great men, insisted that the first duty of the United States was not retaliation, not revenge, not protecting her honor, not even seeking reparation, but was the securing of safety on the seas of all innocent people, and the rescuing of Germany from her mad course. Notice, we say, how many Christian men in high places of other obligations, and offensive and defensive alliances with Russia, those two nations have gone in and risked their entire integrity, growing out of treaty obligations. And yet you say that treaties are always broken. Sometimes they are, but ought we to proceed on the theory that treaties are not to be kept? Why, you would break up society if you proceeded on the theory that contracts were not kept between individuals simply because sometimes they are broken and it leads to a lawsuit."





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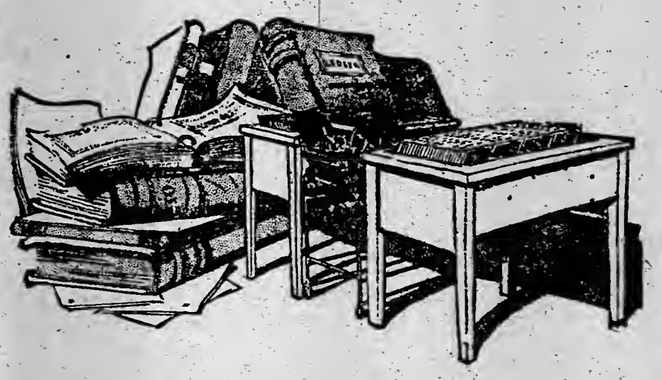
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Stewart Edward White has written a remarkable story of three generations in California life. It is called "The Tide." Also, if you have wondered whether commission governments are successful, you will want to read "Running a Modern Town", a description of what Dayton has accomplished since the Ohio flood—both in this week's issue of

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

You will be amused by "Coggie," by John R. Spears; curious over "Ten Thousand Horses," by George Hibbard; laugh over Tibe's joke on Unc Jonas in Mr. Gordon's "The King's Harnt," and interested in mother's literary aspirations in Mrs. Schuyler's "In Pursuit of An Interest."—All

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In The Annalist this morning

An article of particular interest to men in business, suggesting means to prevent foreign under-selling in this country, together with a study of anti-dumping legislation abroad. A new business problem, newly presented.

In the same issue:

An Analysis of the British War Budget

The Coal Operator and His Difficulties

The Annalist Open Security Market

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SPARE ARMENIANS, POPE ASKS SULTAN

Following Report from Constantinople, Benedict XV. Writes to the Porte.

GERMANS RESENT BLAME

The Cologne Gazette Says England Is Trying to Divert Attention from "Invasion" of Greece.

ROME, Oct. 10.—Mgr. Dolci, the Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople, having reported to the Holy See on the sufferings of the Armenians, Pope Benedict has written an autograph letter to the Sultan of Turkey interceding for the unfortunate people.

BERLIN, Oct. 10, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—"The Cologne Gazette refers to the accusations of Lord Cromer and the Marquis of Crews in the House of Lords that German Consular officials encouraged the Turkish population to attack Armenians," says the Overseas News Agency. "The newspaper states that the purpose of these unfounded assertions is easy to comprehend. England wishes to divert the attention of neutrals from the violation of Greek neutrality, and, since the Belgian question is no longer novel enough, turns to new accusations."

TURKISH HORRORS IN PERSIA.

American-Educated Native Asks Aid for Thousands of Victims.

Shleeman Malek Yonan, a well-to-do Persian who was graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1913 and returned to his native city of Urumiah, has sent an appeal to the country that gave him his education to help the thousands of sufferers about him.

Mr. Yonan, whose nickname in college was Prince and who as a track athlete established the Washington and Lee record for the broad jump, makes his appeal in a letter written to a classmate on July 25, 1915, in which he describes as much of his terrible experience as the censors would pass. The letter is addressed to F. W. McWaine and has been printed in The Ring-Tum Phi, the Washington and Lee college weekly. It says in part:

"It would take volumes, as big as the Encyclopaedia Britannica to give to the world a picture so horrible. No such thing has happened since Creation.

"When Turkey declared war against the Allies, the Russians had a small army in Urumiah. A couple of months later ths army was withdrawn from Urumiah. Now the sought chance had come to the Mussnimsns. Oh, they did what they had contemplated, and a hundred per cent. more.

"From that day commenced our tortures and evil days. Honestly, as I am writing, the tears are running down my cheeks. I can't help crying. Thousands and thousands of our people—men, women, and children, have heen butchered in cold hlood. Thousands of girls from seven years up have been destroyed hy the Moslems. Thousands have heen forced against their will to become Mohammedans. Our churches are converted into stahles—three-fourths of them hurned. More than a hundred and twenty villages of Christians have been turned into ashes. Today there is no hahitation left for us. Our own houses have heen hurned—property taken away—absolutely nothing left. Not being satisfied with this, the cruel Moslems imposed a heavy fine upon certain persons. There was a heavy fine on me. I conldn't find the money. Then I was warned to hide myself; if not I would mount the scaffold. I had to borrow the money to pay the fine.

"Well, I suppose you would think perhaps that was enough for me. But this was merely an introduction to the greater horrors. My folks had fled to Russia when they had a chance. My little hrother and myself wsre left hehind—found it impossihle to go, so we had to stay.

"For exactly four months I hid myself. A Moslem friend of mine hid me. Imagine four months in a dark room, not being able to see even sunlight. Three times I escaped the capture. God himself saved me. The anthorities were hunting me hard. Why they were so diligently hunting for me I do not know.

"The Christianity has absolutely perished here. About twelve thousand have perished hy famine, murder and typhoid. Thanks to the American missionaries; they did a heroic work. It was their efforts which saved the remaining Christians.

"As a friend, college mats, and classmate, I appeal to you for help. We are making appeals everywhere. The people are starving to death."

In submitting the letter for publication, Mr. McWaine accompanied it with an appeal in Yonan's behalf, saying that contributions might be ssnt to him, at Lexington, Va., or direct to Shleeman Malek Yonan, Urumiah, Persia.

TO PLEAD FOR ARMENIANS.

Mass Meeting to be Held at Century Theatre Sunday.

The Armenian Atrocities Committee of 70 Fifth Avenue, through its secretary, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, announced yesterdsy that a mass meeting would be held in the Century Theatre next Sunday afternoon, when the situation in Turkey would be discussed. It will he under the joint auspices of the committee and the organization known as Armenian Sympathizers, which has on its rolls the names of more than 20,000 persons. The Rev. Dr. James L. Barton of Boston, ex-President of Euphrates College; Rahhi Stephen S. Wise, and several prominent Armenians will spsak. Several missionaries, recently returned from Turkey, are expected to he present, and will tell of their experiences in Armenia.

The meeting is called primarily, says a statement issued hy the joint committee, to make a protest in the name of the American people against what has every appearance of being a governmental policy on the part of Turkey to wipe out the entire non-Moslem population of Turkey.

The secondary purpose of the mass meeting is to interest the public in the necessity of raising funds for those whose needs can be reached through the activities of the embassy at Constantinople. This has the hearty support of Henry Morgenthau, our Ambassador to Turkey, who has already received $100,000 from the American Committee.

It was announced yesterday that Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore had accepted membership on the Armenian Atrocities Committee, among the members of which are Bishop Greer, Dr. Barton, Cleveland H. Dodge, Oscar S. Straus, and other prominent men.

The committee will issue tickets of admission, which may be obtained from Professor Dutton at 70 Fifth Avenue, or at the headquarters of the Armenian Sympathizers, at 175 Fifth Avenue.

Prays for Morgenthau's Work.

Dr. J. H. Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, in leading his congregation in prayer yesterday, remembered Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, and prayed that the Envoy's efforts may continue successful in ohtaining protection for the Armenians. Dr. Jowett also prayed that the nurses may he ahle to continue their work.

Trains Kill Two Boys.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 10.—Two hoys were killed lsst nlght at railrosd crossings here. George Lloyd, 16 years old, a son of Police Sergeant William Lloyd, dled in General Hospital from injuries received when he was struck by a freight train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. James Dennison, 20 years old, of 433 Felton Street, was instantly killed when a Long Branch division train hlt nim at Elizabeth Avenue. There are no gates at either crossing.

NEW HALL FOR VASSAR ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Three Alumnae to Erect Building to Cost Several Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Two thousand visitors hsrs for the celehration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Vassar College, which began this afternoon, were told that Dr. Henry Nohle MacCracken, President of the college, would make the formal announcement tomorrow that $00,000 was to be presented to the college as a foundation for a $150,000 fund to huild an alumnae hall.

Mrs. Avery Coonley of Chicago, class of 1896, and her sister, Mrs. Elon Hooker of Greenwich, Conn., class of 1894, and another graduate whose name was not ohtainahle tonight, are the donors of the $00,000.

The college authorities plan to huild two wings on the new hall, which are to contain apartments for the unmarried memhers of the Faculty. The hall will be erected on Rock Lot, opposite the college.

The need of spiritual gifts from the colleges to American life was emphasized hy President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University in the anniversary sermon this afternoon.

"Some colleges for men have gone astray in the pursuit of ideals of scientific research divorced from life, and some have interpreted too narrowly the idea of vocation," he said. "Our women's colleges have never yet followed these false gods. The gift most needed today from all the colleges is in ths realm of international relations. The appalling tragedy of Europe, which has involved already Asia and Africa and has threatened America, has stripped us of many illusions and brought home to us the primitive facts of national and racial psychology. We find that the roots of war are not in the desire for bread or gold, or even for wife or child. The roots of war are sentiments of devotion to an ideal entity, the State. And if the roots of war are ideal the remedy for war is in the ideal realm also, in the renovatsd spirit of man. If ws can through the American college convey some such gift to the world we shall fulfill the most ardent hopes of those who laid their foundations in sacrificial toil and undying faith."

Following Dr. Faunce's address there was a reception in the athistic circle for delegates from other colleges here for a series of student conferences this week.

This evening an organ recital was given in the chapel by T. Tertius Nohle, organist of St. Thomas's Church, New York.

Tomorrow the pageant of Athenae will be given hy the students.

CHARGES MINOR JILTED HER.

Anna Duchner Starts Suit Involving Jewish Ceremonial.

Sam Raucher is 20 years old. Anna Duchner, who is 28, is suing him for $5,000 for alleged brsach of promise to marry her. When the case comes up in City Court today Judge Ransome will have to decide whether Raucher, who is a waiter, was old enough to hreak a promise to marry when he was not old enough to wed without his parents' consent.

Raucher has engaged Rudolph Stand of 170 Broadway as counsel, and the young woman has retained Meyer Glickstein of 280 Broadway. In April, 1914, Miss Duchner got a judgment of $1,044 hy default against Raucher and had him put in Ludlow Street Jail. She relented when the waiter promised to marry her. Sheriff Grifenhagen opened the prison doors and they hurried to the Marriage License Bureau. There no license was obtained hecause of Raucher's age, and the young couple went away with sad faces—she to her millinery shop, he hack to jail.

Raucher retained Mr. Stand and he was released on a writ. The young woman then hrought suit again. So the defendant is raising the age question and also is contending that they met through a schatchen, or marriage hroker. He called on Miss Duchner several times, hut spoke no words of love. One night he went to a feast at her house, and right in the midst of it a crash of a china plate was heard. That, he explains, stands for mazeltuff, (congratulations,) and the ceremonial of an engagement. Thus began a discussion over the wine, schnapps, sponge cake, and gefilite fisch about marriage, and the young woman, he asserts, said something ahout a wedding. A day or two later, he declares, Miss Duchner met him on the street and asked him for ths names of his friends, he not knowing that they were to be invited as wedding guests.

The plaintiff is still willing to marry him, hut if he refuses she wants $5,000. Raucher says he has not that amount of money any way.

FINDS HIS HOME RIFLED.

Burglars Ransack Rooms of W. J. Paglieri, Jr., In His Absence.

William J. Paglieri, Jr., who lives on the top floor of the five-story apartment house at 2,444 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, came home last night to find his rooms in disorder. Burglars had entered the front apartment on the same floor, which was occupied hy Mrs. Loock, hy making their way down the dumhwaiter shaft from the roof.

From the rooms of Mrs. Loock, a largs amount of silver had been taken, and then the thieves had visited Mr. Paglieri's apartment by way of a fire-escape. There they stole ahout $200 worth of silverware, and hroke up furniture worth $90 more. The police are working on the case.

Carnegie Helps Buy Church Organ.

Special to The New York Times.

NESHANIC, N. J., Oct. 10.—Andrew Carnegie has contrihuted $1,000 toward the cost of a new pipe organ which has just heen installed in the Reformed Church here. The Rev. John Hart, pastor of the church, solicited the gift. The organ cost $3,000, and will be dedicated on Oct. 20. J. Warren Andrews, organist of the Church of the Divine Paternity in New York, will play the organ at the dedication ceremonies.

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NOTICE

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WILSON'S GUARDS STOP FOREIGNER

Continued from Page 1.

as it is known that the President wishes to be back in the White House with his bride before the opening of Congress early in December. An early announcement of the date is expected.

There is even talk in some quarters that the wedding will take place within the next day or two. The main reason for this surmise is that Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo have deferred until Tuesday their departure for the Pacific Coast. They were to have started last week. One of the official associates of Mr. McAdoo said tonight that the Secretary had been obliged to remain here on account of an accumulation of husiness and that there was no significance in the change of plans. The idea of an immediate marriage is offset by the theory that, as the trip of Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo to California will occupy a month, the wedding will not take place until after their return.

Miss Margaret Wilson having deferred her return to the White House, the preparations for the reception of its new mistress have heen placed in the hands of Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, cousin to the President. The friendship hetween Miss Bones and Mrs. Galt is so close as to lead to the idea that Miss Bones will continue her residence at the White House, where she has heen practically in charge since the death of the late Mrs. Wilson, on Aug. 6, 1914. Prior to that time she was Mrs. Wilson's private secretary and closest companion.

Engagement Pleased Mrs. McAdoo.

While Miss Wilson and Miss Bones were the first memhers of the family to adopt Mrs. Galt as an intimate, the acquaintance of Mrs. Galt and Mrs. McAdoo dates much further back than last Autumn. Mrs. McAdoo, then Miss Eleanor Wilson, was one of the young people frequently entertained hy Miss Gertrude Gordon at her home and at the Columbia Country Club with Mrs. Galt as Miss Gordon's favorite chaperone. Mrs. Galt was Miss Gordon's legal guardian. Mrs. McAdoo was also the first of President Wilson's daughters to openly express satisfaction at the prospect of her father's second marriage. With her husband, she was a member of the dinner party in the State Dining Room last Wednesday night when the formal announcement of the engagement was made.

While Mrs. Galt and her mother have been frequent guests at the Whits House to luncheon or dinner, several of the President's future brothers-in-law have met him for the first time since the announcement of the engagement. The President made a formal call at Mrs. Bolling's apartment on Thursday, and since then he has met most of the family in Washington at Mrs. Galt's home.

The President will deliver an address tomorrow morning hefore the Daughters of the American Revolution, and on Wednesday will lay the cornerstone of a new memorial amphitheatre at Arlington National Cemetery. Mrs. Galt is expected to be present on both ocasions.

Messages from the rulers of foreign countries congratulating the President on his coming marriage hegan arriving at the White House today. The first to come was from President Poincaré of France. The Ambassadors and Ministers of the various countries already have congratulated the President.

Among the congratulations received hy Mrs. Galt were those from an aged negress who has been on the domestic staff of the Galt household all through its existence and whose great ambition now is to go with "Miss Edith" to the White House.

BOY THIEF SURRENDERS.

Tells Police He Is Tired of Dodging —Wanted Here.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Oct. 10.—"I'm tired dodging the police so I want to give myself up," said William Larkin, 18 years old, when he walked into the station at East Rutherford this afternoon. The hoy told Chief McClelland that he was wanted in New York. He said he fled from that city last week.

Chief McClelland communicated with the New York police and learned that they were looking for Larkin to answer a charge of stealing $120 from the Stein Knitting Company, 133 East Twelfth Street. Larkin had been employed in the office of the knitting concern.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED.

Falling Wall Buries Richmond Men After $500,000 Blaze.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10.—While firemen were at work among the ruins of buildings destroyed by fire early today a brick walltoppled over and hurled them. R. M. Norment, Captain of Fire Company 1, was instantly killed. O. L. Atkinson and W. R. O'Delt were so badly injured that they died soon after reaching the hospital. A. K. Davenport and D. C. Johnson were seriously injured.

The fire, which destroyed Cronshaw's tobacco warehouse and a dozen other huildings, caused $500,000 damage.

PASTOR [illegible] FOR EFFICIENCY.

Methodist [illegible] Will Episcopal Convention Meet Tomorrow.

The Church [illegible] Efficiency Convention of the New Yo[illegible] Methodist Episcopal Conference will [illegible]eet tomorrow in Grace Methodist [illegible]piscopal Church, in West 104th Street, [illegible]etween Columhus and Amsterdam A[illegible]nues. This is the mid-year assem[illegible]y of the New York Conference, wh[illegible] includes about 300 ministers.

Many lay[illegible]e have registered to attend the c[illegible]ference. At 9 o'clock tomorrow the [illegible]elegates will gather at 150 Fifth Aven[illegible]e, whsre four Fifth Avenue buses [illegible]ill take them on a tour of the institu[illegible]onal chnrches and playgrounds of [illegible]the city. They will reach Grace Chur[illegible]h at 11 o'clock, where the Rev. W. F[illegible]ompton, Superintendent of the Pough[illegible]e District, will preside. Addresses [illegible]ill be delivered hy Bishop Luther B. [illegible]Wilson and Dr. Worth M. Tippey. A[illegible]er luncheon Ezra M. Tipple, D. D., [illegible]President of Drew Theological Semin[illegible]ry, will preside at a meeting devote[illegible] to the discussion of the question, "[illegible]What Is Church Efficiency?

At 2 o'clo[illegible]k Fire Commissioner Adamson will pr[illegible]ide. John Mitchell, Samuel Gompers, [illegible]nd William Wirt, who is in New York [illegible]augurating the Gary school system, wi[illegible] deliver addresses. Later in the afte[illegible]noon pastors from various districts w[illegible] tell of plans which they hope to [illegible]naugurate. At 6:30 o'clock there will [illegible]e a dinner, at which Commissioner [illegible]Public Charities Kingshury will speak [illegible]on "Charity and the Church." [illegible]. H. Fleming of Kingston and Warde[illegible] Osborne of Sing Sing will also speak [illegible]Later there will hs a private exhibi[illegible]on of motion pictures.

Urges [illegible]rke at Paterson Mills.

The Pate[illegible]o members of the I. W. W. met yeste[illegible]ay afternoon at Haledon, N. J., jus[illegible]outside Paterson, to hear speeches f[illegible]m. Elizaheth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tres[illegible], and Adolph Tressig. Miss Flynn atts[illegible]ed John Binson, the Paterson Chief [illegible]f Police, for refusing to aid strikers in the city. Now that the mills [illegible]are running full time, she said, it was [illegible]the chance for the I. W. W. workers to [illegible]strike.

J. M. Gidding & Co.



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On October 8th Kemble crossed the Brooklyn Bridge into New York and signed for the exclusive rights to TRIANGLE PLAYS in Brooklyn for two years, binding himself to pay in that time nearly Three Quarters of a Million Dollars for the privilege.

The TRIANGLE PLAYS Kemble has secured for Brooklyn are the kind you can see here in New York at the KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. All this week, for example:

"THE COWARD," with Frank Keenan.
"OLD HEIDELBERG," with Dorothy Gish.
"STOLEN MAGIC," with Raymond Hitchcock.
"A FAVORITE FOOL," with Eddie Foy.

Kemble of Brooklyn will go on making big money but his profits will now be greater than ever, for he will have the plays that produce the profits.

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If you are interested in seeing what Kemble pays Three Quarters of a Million for the theatre is at Broadway and 38th Street.

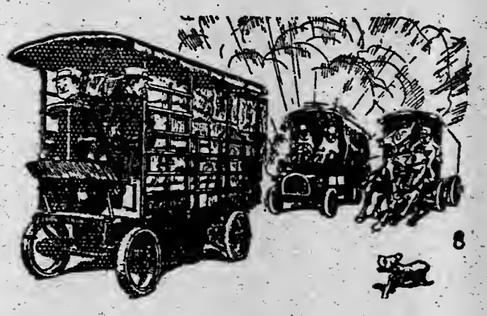
TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION.

Carstairs Rye EST. 1788



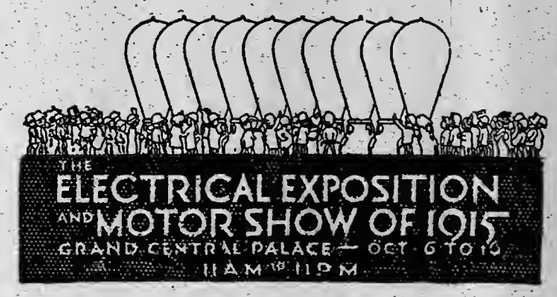
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folks enjoyed pure, mild, mellow Carstairs Rye. Call for Carstairs Rye in the non-refillable bottle—"A Good Bottle to Keep Good Whiskey Good."



Hitch your wagon to a star"
Wrote Emerson, but, say
He didn't know about the pull
That wagons have to-day
He didn't know that wagon wheels
Electrified, are what
The strongest star that ever pulled
Is not.
And other wheels on land and sea,
Electrified, bring forth
The transportation ties which bind
The East, West, South and North.
Today
Electricity is the way
To progress; the force
That drives along the course
Of success and, by gum,
It is going some.
'Hitch your wagon to a star'
Today is quite beside the mark;
If you would get there, near or far,
Hitch your wagon to a spark!

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CALLS VOTING DUTY, NOT WOMAN'S RIGHT

The Rev. Dr. Holmes Would Have Every Citizen Assume Responsibility to State.

IDEAL OF TRUE DEMOCRACY

Ida V. Simonton Tells of Woman's Sphere in Africa—Mrs. Laidlaw Confident of Victory.

"Woman Suffrage," declared the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, at a meeting in the church last night, devoted chiefly to the question of women voting, "does not involve a discussion of women's rights, but rather the assumption of their duties to the State. The world is rather concerned with the duty each citizen owes the community than with any rights he may demand, and the relation of the sex of a person to his duties ought not to be considered.

"Equal suffrage to all regardless of sex, color, or the amount of property possessed is the ideal of every true democracy, and every extension of the privilege of voting has been the means of tearing down the barriers of class and making society firmer and better. The first victory for woman suffrage was won at Runnymede when the English Barons got the Magna Charta many centuries ago, and now any one who opposes suffrage for women is consciously or unwittingly an adherent of the autocratic form of government rather than of democracy."

Dr. Holmes was followed by Miss Ida V. Simonton of Pittsburgh, who has traveled and hunted much in the jungles of Africa. Miss Simonton declared that even in the French Congo, where Du Chaillu first discovered the gorilla, and where the most primitive conditions of life exist, the women exercise the full right to cast the ballot on every question of tribal import.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the Manhattan Borough Branch of the Woman Suffrage Party, pleaded with the voters this November to remember to vote yes on the suffrage amendment regardless of how they voted on the new Constitution.

"Put us into a Constitution," she said. "It does not matter just now in which one. This year sees the culmination of seventy-five years of unremitting toil and endeavor on the part of the women of this State to carry out the greatest duty God ever gave the human race, to create an ideal democracy.

"We have put so much time and money into the campaign for suffrage this year," she went on, "that we can't afford to fail. In the name of expediency, I urge you not to permit any one to keep you from casting your vote for us on November 2. From Montauk Point to the Canadian border and from the Harlem River to the North Woods, we have been working and waiting for seventy-five years, and I appeal to you to prove that we have not spent our energy in vain.

"It is true we are breaking the Sabbath and expect to do so for several weeks to come in the greatest spiritual and material movement of all the ages. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and we are striving and working, inspired by the memory of those who have died in the cause, for the ideals of a true democracy."

Mrs. Laidlaw in reply to a question as to what she thought President Wilson's decision to vote for suffrage would do for the cause in New York declared that she would not dare say how much, but she felt almost as if the battle were won.

"Tens of thousands of votes will just come rolling in," she said. "The President has been considering the matter, of course, for a long while, and it is indeed fortunate for us in New York that he made his decision just at this time. Mrs. Galt may have had something to do with it, but you know his daughter, Margaret, has always been a strong supporter of ours."

LAYS EVILS TO SUFFRAGE.

E. P. Wheeler Thinks Women Voters at Fault in Colorado.

Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of the Man-Suffrage Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, has written to Secretary of War Garrison in answer to the Secretary's assertion that giving the vote to women "does not seem to contain any danger," and that if woman suffrage is not a success "no harm will come from it." Great harm will come from such an extension of suffrage, Mr. Wheeler contends.

"We think that the result in Colorado is probably the fairest test," Mr. Wheeler says in his letter to Secretary Garrison. "Women have had the suffrage in that State since 1893. Many of them have taken an active part in politics. One of the first things their committee did when President Wilson was inaugurated was to telegraph him asking for offices. They favored the adoption of that evil system, the recall of judicial decisions, by the amendment of the Constitution of Colorado adopted in 1912. If a court in that State should decide that an act of the Legislature is in violation of the bill of rights contained in the Constitution it has no power to enforce this decision for a period of ninety days after its judgment is entered.

"You have seen the inability of the Governor of that State to protect the rights of person and property and to enforce the laws, and have been obliged to send United States troops thither and keep them there for over eight months to do what the State Government should have done. As we see it, this lawlessness and disorder are largely the result of the constant interference of women politicians to harass the Executive; and by hysterical appeals, and what can be best described as nagging, to keep him from decisive and manly action.

"Again, is there any one reform which the suffragists advocate as a party? If there is I do not know it. Their leaders, Miss Shaw and Mrs. Catt, have distinctly said during the present campaign that all they were interested in is political suffrage and that they would not take sides on any other question. They have undoubtedly done this in order to secure as many votes as possible. How is that attitude consistent with your proposition?"

DR. WISE URGES SUFFRAGE.

Tells Why He Thinks New Jersey Women Should Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 10.—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, New York, today delivered an address at the Apollo Theatre in which he contended the ballot should be granted to the women in New Jersey.

"In New York State, not ten years shall have passed after equal suffrage before men and women will vote in the school houses," he said. "We have long objected, and rightly, to saloon politics, but under the present régime it is inevitable. It is our business to wrest the issue away from the rum interests and make it as it should be, a domestic concern. Once given the vote, women will co-operate with men to the end that voting and all the functions of political life go on at places wholesome and fitting.

"Assuming that men are to vote because potentially they are the country's armsbearers, what of the infinitely more significant service in the State by women, who do not bear arms, but who bear the men that bear the arms of the republic?

"Capitalism need not be fearful of the menace of woman's vote, save for such capital as is invested in morally vicious occupation or industry. For example, certain interests do well from their own point of view to oppose equal suffrage, because it will wage relentless warfare against every dollar invested in such things as are injurious to the life of the State and its people."

PRAISE PRESIDENT'S STAND.

But Western Suffragists Want Him to Favor Federal Amendment

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, upon her return from the Woman Voters' Convention in California, today expressed her pleasure at the declarations for suffrage of President Wilson, Secretary of War Garrison, Joseph Tumulty, and others of the President's official family. She said, however, that she hoped they would not limit their support to the movement in the States, but would indorse the proposed Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Jolliffe of California, as envoys from the Woman Voters' Convention, are coming to Washington to present to the President and Congress petitions from the women voters of the West in favor of the amendment. They will call at the White House and lay before the President thousands of petitions and resolutions, and the indorsement from Governors of equal suffrage States.

Miss Jolliffe is a Democrat and a sister-in-law of Rudolph Spreckels, and made campaign speeches for President Wilson.

$10 for Schoolgirl Suffrage Poster.

A prize of a $10 gold piece is offered by Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim for the best Votes-for-Women drawing to be made on Thursday afternoon, Suffrage Day, at the School Art League Exhibition at the Fine Arts Building. It is to be a time contest by fifty Washington Irving High School girls. A poster is to be drawn in an hour. The fifty easels will be set up in the hall and the spectators will watch the contest.

DIFFER ON STATION DRINKS.

Dr. Reisner Says Pennsylvania Will Stop Sale; Baker Says Not.

In a sermon last night on "A Cure for Booze," the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 104th Street, said he expected New York to follow the example of Chicago and become "dry" on Sundays. He said many corporations were banishing liquor from their property, mentioning specifically the Pennsylvania Railroad in its stations here and in Philadelphia.

When H. H. Baker, Superintendent of the restaurant and dining car service of the Pennsylvania lines between New York and Baltimore, was asked about this he replied:

"A year ago last February an order was issued to banish liquor from all the station restaurants when the license expired, but twenty-four hours before the expiration of the license this order was countermanded, and we were ordered to continue the sale of liquor. And on Oct. 1 another license was obtained for the New York Station, which I recall because I had to pay an additional $300 for it. Four of the seven restaurants under my charge between here and Baltimore are continuing the sale of liquor."

Mr. Baker said the sale of liquor on the cars of the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburgh had been discontinued since July 11, 1912. A similar order went into effect on the New York, New Haven & Hartford about a year ago.

TENNESSEE GETS IN, CABINS RIPPED AWAY

Schooner in Collision Tore Out Staterooms Occupied by the Steamer's Passengers.

ONLY ONE SERIOUSLY HURT

Nearly Two Hundred Transferred at Night in the Sound to the Concord and Safely Landed Here.

The steamer Concord of the Colonial Line arrived from Providence at her pier, foot of West Houston Street, at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, an hour and a half late, because she had stopped south of Fisher's Island on Saturday night to take on 191 passengers of the Bay State steamer Tennessee, which had been rammed by the schooner Samuel S. Thorp.

Several passengers who had received cuts and bruises in the collision were treated at the pier by Dr. O'Mara of the French Hospital. Robert Keating, 54 years old, a traveling salesman, of Woodhaven, L. I., who occupied Cabin 9 on the upper deck of the Tennessee, was so severely injured about the back that he was sent in an ambulance to the French Hospital. His condition is serious.

After transferring her passengers the Tennessee proceeded under her own steam to New York, and made fast at the Bay State Line pier, foot of Peck Slip, at 11:30 A. M. Her port side forward of the beam above the waterline was ripped open and torn out two decks deep for forty feet.

Cabins a Tangled Wreck.

All that remained of seven cabins on the upper deck was a mass of twisted ironwork, tangled bedding, and splinters. The bowsprit of the schooner dug through to the bulkhead, and cleaned out every berth. The washstands and lockers, and in some cases the heavy china washbowls, had been hurled through the bulkhead into the saloon amidships.

Captain George Enos said it was remarkable that no passenger was killed when the schooner ripped out the staterooms while they were in their berths. "The passengers seemed to be just pushed out of their cabins into the saloon by the bowsprit," said Captain Enos. "Two women put on their lifebelts, but there was not much excitement. The stewards got blankets for those who did not have time to dress, including one woman who had six small children with her. The cabins demolished were 9, 11, 15, 17, 24 and 45. All were occupied. In addition to the cabins the silver lockers and a lavatory were carried away."

Crash Heard on Concord.

Speaking of the collision, Captain Enos said the steamer was making about 16 knots, with Pilot John Anderson steering. The night was dark and slightly overcast and the port light of the schooner was sighted on the port bow about three minutes before the collision.

"Pilot Anderson sheered to starboard," the Captain said, "and believed he had cleared the schooner, which was bound east, running free with a northwest wind at about 8 knots. Suddenly the schooner luffed and her bow swung into the side of the Tennessee with a crash that was heard on the Concord, which came to our assistance.

"After all the passengers had been mustered in the saloon the Concord came alongside, and planks were run out, on which all were transferred. After an examination to see that no damage had been done below the water line I proceeded to New York. The steamer will go into drydock at Hoboken tomorrow, and it will probably cost $10,000 to make repairs."

Robert J. Noble, General Manager of the Bay State Line, said the schooner was to blame for luffing instead of keeping her course. The pilot on the Concord told Mr. Noble that he saw the Thorp suddenly sheer right into the Tennessee.

The Concord had 200 passengers from Providence, and with the 191 from the Tennessee was much crowded. The men gave up their cabins to the women and children and slept in the saloon on blankets.

The Samuel S. Thorp is a three-masted schooner from Perth Amboy, and was bound from Newport News with coal for Newburyport, Mass., in charge of Captain Pierce. After the collision she was towed into New London with her beadgear carried away.

Justice Werner Rapidly Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Justice William E. Werner of the Supreme Court of this State was reported today as rapidly recovering from an attack of dysentery, which began two weeks ago. Justice Werner's general condition was said to be satisfactory.

Forty Americans on the Cameronia.

The Anchor liner Cameronia did not leave New York for Liverpool and Glasgow until 9 o'clock yesterday morning because she had to wait for a quantity of war munitions for Great Britain. Among her passengers was Dr. Lee de Forest, who was going to London on business. The Cameronia carried the overland mail from Australia, which arrived from San Francisco too late to catch the New York on Saturday. She had thirty-five first, 250 second, and 370 third class passengers, among whom were forty American citizens.

Call Jewish Congress American.

In accepting his election as an advisory member of the Jewish Congress Organization Committee Dr. Henry Moskowitz has written the Secretary of the committee defending as strictly American in spirit the plan to form a congress of Jews which shall "assert the claims of Israel among the nations and seek fundamental civil and political rights" for Jews in the countries at war.

Church Fifty Years Old.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 10.—[illegible] was the fiftieth anniversary of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and the commemoration services were largely attended. The 11 o'clock service was conducted by Bishop Fields of Newark. At the close a committee of the vestry distributed souvenirs in the form of photographs of the church and the several rectors, and a history of St. Paul's parish. This evening there was a service with the combined choirs, and the preacher was the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, a former rector, now rector at the Church of the Incarnation, New York.

CHURCHES PREPARE FOR THE GARY PLAN

Announces the Engagement of Directors for Religious Instruction Work.

DR. ADAMS PRAISES SYSTEM

Pastor of St. Andrew's Confident Whole City Will Eventually Adopt Wirt Schedule.

New York churches are ready to play their rôle in the Gary school plan. The Rev. Dr. Fred Winslow Adams of the Interchurch Committee on Religious Education, said yesterday that as soon as the Board of Education and the Wirt leaders are ready the churches will be.

The St. Andrew's Methodist Church, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, of which Dr. Adams is pastor, has engaged the Rev. George Edward Mayer of Grace Church, Troy, N. Y., as director of religious education, and Miss Florence Halimand, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, as his assistant. St. Andrew's is to start at once a religious day school. It has available two large rooms, accommodating 150 each, and six smaller rooms. Out of a large Sunday School this church expects to draw a large day school enrollment. It has asked co-operation by Rutgers Presbyterian, Manhattan Congregational and other churches on the west side. Its plans are to introduce the same work, study and play plan that is advocated by Mr. Wirt. The theory of Dr. Adams is that this plan is the right one, and he said yesterday he wanted to show it will work in church as it does in public schools. He declares his conviction that within a few years the Wirt plan will be general throughout the city.

The Madison Avenue Methodist Church, Sixtieth Street, the Rev. Dr. Worth M. Tippy, pastor, has engaged as religious education director the Rev. J. H. Lewis. The church aims to have all in readiness the moment the Gary plan is adopted by the Board of Education for the whole city. The Creston Avenue Baptist Church, Fordham, will also inaugurate the plan. Other churches considering the employment of religious education directors incuce Grace Methodist Church, in 104th Street; the West End Presbyterian, in Amsterdam Avenue, and the Madison Avenue Presbyterian, at Seventy-third Street.

The Episcopal Church has opened a demonstration school in Harlem, and will hold a public meeting at Synod Hall on Oct. 22, with Superintendents Wirt and Ettinger present, to consider co-operation. They disclaim any purpose to inject religious teaching into public schools, and that the only relation with the public school is the release of children, successfully done in School 45 in the Bronx. Protestants, Catholics, and Jews are members of the committee that is co-operating with the public school authorities.

St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, 156th Street, near Prospect Avenue, Bronx, has taken up a plan for a community service centre, which includes the building of a pavilion on land owned by the parish that will serve evenings and Sundays in Summer for outdoor auditorium, and on weekdays, if the need arises, for a Gary school. The location is between two of the largest of Bronx public schools. Bishop Greer has approved the [illegible] being a foreig[illegible] rector is the [illegible] who is also [illegible] rector.

TO CONSTRUE SHERMAN ACT

Important [illegible] This Term

Decisions Expected at [illegible] Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Supreme Court will convene tomorrow for a term that is expected to result in far-reaching construction of disputed points in the Sherman Anti-Trust act. In view of statements made by high officials of the Department of Justice, it is not too much to say that the anti-trust act itself will be on trial as a means of regulating the big business of the country. In the last year the Government has lost in the lower courts nearly all its important anti-trust suits, and if the lower courts are sustained before the court of last resort new legislation will be obtained to make anti-trust suits practically [illegible] abandoned.

The most important of the trust cases to come before the high court are those against the Harvester Trust, the Reading Railroad Company, the United Shoe Machinery Company, and probably the United States Steel Corporation, although the Government has not yet appealed this case, despite its announced intention.

Of these cases the Government in the lower courts is the only that against the Harvester Trust. This case was before the Supreme Court at the last term, but was ordered to a reargument, probably because the incapacity of Justice McReynolds, who as Attorney General had instituted the suit, left the bench divided four to four. As the makeup of the court is not changed, this case will probably rest in a close decision.

The Department of Justice in pressing these cases to final decision seems not so much actuated by a desire to obtain favorable opinions in the particular cases at issue as to get a uniform and final expression of what the law means. Cases questioning the constitutionality of the income tax law also are to be argued. The success of the Government as hinging on these cases, and the Attorney General has prepared an elaborate defense.

Good Track Make Faster Horses.

S. K. Hughes of official timer on the Kentucky course, recent interview discussed the chances in the speed possibilities of race tracks. As a trainer Hughes twice won the Harold Stakes, once in 1897 with Pink Coat, and once in 1908 with White Face. White ace ran the Harold Stakes, at five furlongs in 1:00 3-5. Pink Coat ran the same in 1:02¾. To win a five furlongs in stance in 1:02¾. To win a Kentucky track in their best racing condition now a colt has to go the same distance in a minute or less. Hughes does not believe the winner of any 2-year-old stake on the Kentucky tracks in recent years is two or three seconds better than Pink Coat was at that age. He believes that the reason for the better record is that tracks have been greatly improved.

Humanitarian Cult Campaign.

The Humanitarian Cult will open its Fall campaign on Tuesday evening in Leslie Hall, Eighty-third Street and Broadway. Miss Ida E. Appelbaum, founder of the Necessity of Abolishing Private and Public Charity Cult, will speak on "The Organizations." Another speaker will be Franklin Brooks, former Assistant District Attorney. There will be a concert after the speechmaking.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Otto Hansen of 62 Grand Street, an employe of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was run over yesterday by a train at the Claremont Avenue crossing. He was hurried to some hospital, and died there.

BAYONNE.—Under order of the Commissioner of Safety, Henry Wilson, all moving picture houses were closed yesterday.

BAYONNE.—While her husband was struggling with two men, who had dragged him across the bar of his saloon at 118 Avenue E Saturday night and robbed him of $20, Mrs. Frank Dio removed the money from the thief's pocket. He shook himself free and escaped before he discovered his loss.

NEWARK.—A two-alarm fire yesterday in a four-story building at 178-182 Emmet Street did damage estimated at $25,000.

MONTCLAIR.—The Montclair school teachers, who will spend two days next week at the Wanaque camp of the Appalachian Mountain Club, have been notified that, as their tents are made of costly balloon silk, they should provide themselves with pinchotheons and receptacles for hat pins and other instruments likely to injure the tents.

MONTCLAIR.—The Board of Education has agreed to the Alliance Francaise conducting French conversation classes in ons of the school buildings on Tuesday afternoons during the Winter.

MONTCLAIR.—One of the guests yesterday at the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Darby was the match broken by Darby about twenty-six years ago.

MONTCLAIR.—Max C. Rummel, a barber, was killed on Bloomfield Avenue yesterday by a trolley car. The motorman was arrested.

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LATIN REPUBLICS ACCEPT CARRANZA

Continued from Page 1.

good faith, permitting the establishment of private schools subject to our laws.

Other articles refer to the plans for the establishment of Constitutional Government, first by the election of municipal councils and then by the election of a federal congress. To this body the First Chief will render an account of the use he may have made of the executive power so that decrees previously made may be enacted or rejected. The congress, it is stipulated, will convene an election for President and Vice President throughout the republic and as soon as this takes place the First Chief shall deliver the executive power to the President-elect.

Villistas' Plans to Fight On.

M. Diaz Lombardo, Foreign Minister of the Convention Government, and Enrique C. Llorente, the Villa agent here, tonight issued the following statement:

"The decision reached by the Pan-American conferees means that the American nations recognize the triumph of the revolution begun and led by President Madero and continued by Carranza and Villa. This fact is a source of satisfaction to all who have contributed their efforts to the struggle against Clentificismo rule.

"Our opinion is that it is very doubtful whether the conferees have acted wisely in declaring that the Carranzista faction is the only one with the essentials of recognition as the de facto government, inasmuch as that decision is based on recent military successes which cannot be regarded as conclusive or permanent. The Conventionist faction has yet at its disposal powerful elements and has the advantage of possessing territory within the boundaries of which there are no Carranza forces.

"The decision of the conferees has surprised us, because it is not consistent with the precedent established by the American Governments which took part in the conference. The policy previously followed was to recognize only the de facto Governments which were based on the consent, tacit or otherwise, of the nation. No such consent has been accorded Carranza's rule.

"Surely the Conventionist Party will continue the struggle. Sooner or later it will demonstrate to the world that the Mexican people wish the establishment of a legal Government and will not tolerate a dictatorship of indefinite tenure and inefficient administration, such as has been shown by Carranza's failure or unwillingness to organize a Cabinet and suppress the frequent armed movements against his authority."

Villa's Leaders Deserting?

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Oct. 10.—Hearing that Carranza was to be recognized by the United States and the other powers, Villa's leaders are deserting him, according to messages received in Juarez from Casas Grandes where Villa's headquarters are now established. Four of General Villa's principal generals, including General Rodriguez and Acosta, have deserted him, according to the telegrahic information which is verified by private reports received by the Carranza secret service.

Upon his arrival in Casas Grandes, where he learned that there was a mutiny in the ranks, Villa flew into a rage, the report says, and declared he would execute every man who deserted his cause at this time. This he stated would include any civil officials. Many executions have occurred among the ringleaders of the revolt and more are expected to occur tomorrow.

Reports say that Sebastian Vargas, Villa's sub-Secretary of the Treasury, had been ordered executed at Chihuahua.

Villa agents are rushing all available ammunition across the border to Juarez in anticipation of an embargo on ammunition.

General Villa's formal declaration to George C. Carothers, special agent of the State Department at Washington, that because of the recognition of the Carranza Government he would not hold himself responsible for the safety of the lives and property of foreigners today created little apprehension of immediate danger to foreigners.

From a military source it was learned that General Villa had declared to Mr. Carothers that the United States and other foreign nations could not hold him responsible for what happened to their nationals in his territory, and, while he and his bands would commit no depredations, they would not attempt to stay the operations of bandits that might spring up.

"The United States and foreign nations having recognized Carranza must look to him for protection," he was quoted as saying.

ARGENTINE APPROVAL.

La Nacion Sees a Long Step Toward Peace in Mexico.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 10.—The opinion is expressed by La Nacion that recognition of General Carranza's Government will not bring about a final solution of the Mexican question, but that it will be a long step in that direction.

The United States, it says, is desirous of promoting the progress and well-being of Mexico, and, therefore, the American Governments which charged themselves with the apparently hopeless task of re-establishing peace in Mexico are to be congratulated for what has been accomplished.

CARRANZA CONFIDENT NOW.

He Says That Recognition Will Destroy Enemies' Hopes.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 10.—General Carranza received with great pleasure the news that the Pan-American Conference at Washington had decided to recommend recognition of the party led by him as the de facto government in Mexico, although he pointed out that he had received no official notification to this effect. Telegrams from Carranza agents at Washington brought the news, and the First Chief received the congratulations of his associates at Constitutionalist headquarters. The Washington telegrams were read in the theatres and received with great enthusiasm.

General Carranza will now alter his plans for a trip through the Northern States, for which he is to depart tomorrow.

In response to questions, General Carranza said:

"This news puts an end to all efforts of our enemies to bring about foreign intervention. They continue their intrigues and their attacks in the newspapers, but recognition of the Constitutionalist Government naturally will rob them of the fruit of their efforts.

"When peace is absolutely restored and tranquility really established throughout the republic amnesty will be granted to all these persons, but not now. To permit them to return at this time would be to endure their machinations within the republic.

"The immediate effect of this news will be a great moral strengthening of the cause of Constitutionalism, and a corresponding disheartening of opposing factions. There will be no more formal battles. Fighting of that sort already has ended, but naturally the struggle to put down minor outbreaks and lawlessness must be continued for a greater or less time in a country such as this, where there are extensive open areas.

"Already these bands are disintegrating rapidly and their chiefs are surrendering. This development will bring the surrender of the leaders of the opposition, since the news of recognition will remove from them further hope of success. This applies not only to those who are actually fighting in the field, but to those enemies of the cause who are intriguing, both within the country and abroad.

"News of the coming recognition is pleasing, since it will renew and strengthen the friendly relations between Mexico and other nations."

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 10.—News of the decision to recognize the Carranza Government was received with great joy by the military element here. All the newspapers issued extra editions. General Pablo Gonzales, Commander of the Carranza forces in Mexico City, will hold a reception tomorrow in celebration of the event.

HUERTA UNRECONCILED.

Recognition of Carranza Admission of President's Mistake, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT BLISS, Oct. 10.—Recognition of Carranza comes too late to be of any real service in the cause of peace in Mexico, General Victoriano Huerta, the deposed dictator of Mexico, declared tonight in his prison home in the parade grounds. He said that had his Government been recognized at the time he took charge of affairs in Mexico permanent peace would have been established in the republic and two years of needless war and bloodshed would have been spared the people of his country.

"I insist that my Government was founded on as legal a basis as any other, certainly as much as Carranza's," General Huerta said. "The recognition of the Carranza defactor Government, which has been boosted into power through blood letting and killing, comes as a tardy admission on the part of the United States that a great international mistake was made when my Government was not recognized at the time when recognition meant peace to Mexico. But this recognition of a defacto Government, not as strong as was mine, and certainly no more constitutional, comes too late. The seeds of discord and revolution have been sown throughout the land, and instead of one central government and a revolting bandit, there are now factions upon factions and I see no peace in sight for my Mexico."

ZAPATISTAS MENACE CAPITAL.

Washington Fears an Attack There in a Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Information reached officials of the State Department today that the Zapatistas were becoming very active in the vicinity of Mexico City and that there was strong prospect that they would deliver an attack on the capital within the next few days. The source of this information was not disclosed, but it was regarded as important.

It has been known for some time that the Zapatistas were planning to recapture the Mexican capital from the Carranzistas for the purpose of embarrassing the latter and seeking to convince the Pan-American conferees that the Carranza party was not strong enough to be recognized. The activity of the Zapatistas south of Mexico City is part of this program.

The Villa Agency gave out this statement tonight:

"A dispatch to the agency from Naco announces the capture of Cananea, Sonora, by forces of General Beltran. Convention troops from Chihuahua have reached Babispo, Sonora, and are expected in the vicinity of Naco soon. Demoralized Carranza troops are still straggling into Agua Prieta."

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ARTIMORE PERFECTO EXTRA—A clear Havana cigar of quality. Macy's usual price, $2.49 box of 50; **Sale Price, $1.74**

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Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

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Did you ever think of the jeopardy in which your business might be placed should one of your trusted employees turn defaulter? Have you made adequate provision against the loss and inconvenience that would be occasioned by such a defalcation?

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TOTAL REGISTRATION FOR 1915 IS 667,366

The City Shows an Increase in "Off" Year of 13,753—Loss in Manhattan.

GAIN OF 10,116 IN BROOKLYN

Politicians Pleased with Good Showing and Think Solid Week Beats Old System.

Political leaders of all parties expressed satisfaction yesterday over the total 1915 registration, which amounted to 667,366 for all five boroughs of the city for the six days the hooks were open. Considering that only local officials, with the exception of Assemblymen, are to be elected, the political experts said the showing was unusually good. The total for the last political "off" year, 1911, was 615,986. This year's registration of 667,366 was larger even than last year's, when the total was 653,613, and last year a Governor was elected. In 1912, a Presidential year, the total registration was 705,288.

In analyzing the year's figures political leaders were inclined to credit the good showing to the interest in woman's suffrage and the proposed Constitution.

The registration in Manhattan this year was the poorest in any of the boroughs as compared to last year. It was 3,745 behind the 1914 figures, while Brooklyn showed a gain of 10,116 over that year. The Bronx, Queens, and Richmond all did better than last year. Owing to tardiness in the receipt of returns the complete figures for the registration on Saturday were not available until yesterday morning. The following tables show the registration by districts on Saturday for each of the boroughs, the total for the six days last week, and the registration by districts in 1914:

Recapitulation.

Borough.	6th Day.	6 Days.	1914.
Manhattan	72,792	251,287	255,032
Bronx	27,003	86,821	84,881
Brooklyn	73,395	247,623	237,507
Queens	20,343	64,515	60,196
Richmond	6,274	16,720	15,997
Total	200,007	667,366	653,613

Manhattan.

Assembly District.	6th Day.	6 Days.	1914.
1	1,712	5,139	5,588
2	1,433	4,393	4,439
3	1,597	6,807	7,338
4	1,219	5,792	6,030
5	2,245	6,684	6,846
6	1,342	6,552	6,458
7	2,064	6,230	6,540
8	1,476	6,155	6,404
9	1,886	5,468	5,850
10	1,643	6,321	6,586
11	2,388	7,278	7,309
12	1,690	6,008	6,277
13	1,937	6,005	6,396
14	2,204	6,886	7,188
15	3,049	10,437	10,348
16	2,226	6,418	6,743
17	2,531	10,145	10,212
18	2,903	7,562	7,386
19	4,109	13,904	14,353
20	2,231	7,344	7,356
21	3,500	11,719	11,573
22	2,161	8,177	7,758
23	5,778	27,073	26,206
24	1,612	5,715	5,832
25	2,109	7,100	7,382
26	1,089	7,953	8,358
27	1,903	6,183	6,480
28	1,165	4,987	5,293
29	2,490	8,164	8,760
30, south side	2,868	9,312	8,029
31	3,634	11,214	11,513
Total	72,792	251,287	255,032

Bronx.

30—North side	955	2,864	3,046
32	3,154	25,401	25,289
33	3,529	11,463	11,845
34	7,491	25,486	24,632
35	6,844	21,707	20,069
Total	27,003	86,821	84,881

Brooklyn.

1	2,194	7,788	7,358
2	1,680	5,830	5,991
3	1,790	5,792	6,198
4	2,607	8,726	8,503
5	3,046	10,941	11,057
6	2,202	8,302	8,527
7	2,994	8,548	7,715
8	2,230	6,780	6,827
9	5,541	17,224	16,732
10	2,647	9,588	9,399
11	2,756	9,647	9,570
12	3,515	12,070	12,038
13	2,212	7,192	7,770
14	1,914	6,312	6,519
15	2,353	7,849	8,140
16	6,383	21,297	20,347
17	2,949	9,432	9,466
18	6,149	20,582	20,131
19	2,210	7,410	7,506
20	2,733	9,310	9,459
21	1,453	5,374	5,465
22	6,969	22,061	20,991
23	4,387	17,877	16,585
Total	73,395	247,623	237,507

Queens.

1	3,799	11,707	11,527
2	4,385	12,108	11,272
3	7,536	22,191	20,196
4	4,623	18,819	17,261
Total	20,343	64,815	60,196

Richmond.

1	6,274	16,720	15,997

It was one of the quietest registrations in the city, not more than one or two arrests being made during the entire week. Politicians said that the new system of a week of continuous registration days was undoubtedly an improvement over the old method.

ATTACK CITIZENS' UNION.

Produce Dealers Think Legislators Should Not be Pledged.

The Wholesale Produce Dealers of the city issued a statement yesterday attacking the Citizens' Union because of its voters' directory issued several days ago. It was announced that the union would submit to candidates a market bill similar to the one prepared by the Perkins committee and supported by the city administration. The Wholesale Produce Dealers' statement said that this measure, if adopted, would have cost the city fully $60,000,000, and would, in addition, have caused great economic damage by "its attempt to arbitrarily change established trade terminals."

George H. Stege, representing the Wholesale Produce Dealers, said:

"This attempt of a civic organization to pledge in advance members of the Legislature to various proposed measures under an implied threat to recommend their defeat unless they please the organization, is a serious menace to legislative freedom of action.

"It would be well now to consider what the Citizens' Union is. There is no doubt a general impression that the Citizens' Union is a great representative body whose conclusions represent advanced and correct public sentiment. It is also believed that its conclusions are the result of a most careful consideration after a thorough study and complete investigation. As a matter of fact, that is not the case. The control of its affairs and the determination of its policies are in the hands of a few. That these few are always disinterested is extremely doubtful, and it is also doubtful whether or not politics does not enter into their conclusions. It is a fact that the Citizens' Union rarely disagrees with the city administration.

"The Citizens' Union recommendations are merely opinions of men no better qualified to judge than any ordinary committee of citizens."

MOSS CHARGES FRAUD.

Statement Says Primary Votes in 23d District Weren't Counted.

The "Frank Moss League" last night issued a statement in which it was said that the league had the affidavits of voters in the Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-third Assembly District, to the effect that they had voted in the primaries for Frank Mose for the Republican nomination for District Attorney. The returns from the district showed a vote of 23 to 0 for the nomination of District Attorney Charles A. Perkins.

The statement also said:

"Twelve Election District Captains in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District sent their resignations yesterday to Samuel Krulewitch, Republican leader of the district. A copy of the resignations were mailed to County Chairman Koenig. There are 25 Election District Captains in the district and before Election Day it is expected that other Captains will quit Krulewitch as leader.

"The Captains who went out will conduct a vigorous campaign for Frank Moss for District Attorney. They will also work for Nathaniel Lieberman for Alderman, in opposition to Isaac Goodman, Krulewitch's candidate. Goodman is Captain of the Sixteenth Election District. Three other Captains will resign before the end of the week."

WHITMAN TO GETTYSBURG.

Will Deliver Eulogy at Dedication of Monument to General Webb.

Governor Charles S. Whitman will go to Gettysburg this morning, where he is to deliver the oration and eulogy at the unveiling of the bronze statue of General Alexander S. Webb tomorrow, Columbus Day. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Whitman, Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, Major J. Stanley Moore, the Governor's military secretary, and three members of his staff; Bernard Sandler, and members of the New York Monuments Commission.

A special train bearing the Governor and his party will leave the Pennsylvania Station at 9:40 o'clock. The itinerary will occupy four days and will include a visit to the famous battlefield, where the party will view the monuments erected to New York troops. From Gettyeburg the party will go by automoblie to the battlefield of Antietam, at Sbarpsburg, Md., on Wednesday, and through the Cumberland Valley, following the line of Gsneral Lee's retreat from the famous battlefield.

The exercises at Gettysburg will begin at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The monument to General Webb is erected in the "Bloody Angle," the "high water mark of the rebellion." The party will return on Thursday.

Bazaar for Widowed Mothers.

Plans are being made to bold a bazaar at Delmonico's restaurant, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on the afternoon and evening of Nov. 14 and 15, for the benefit of the Widowed Mothers' Fund. One of the features of the entertainment will be a score of small boys and girls dressed as mannikins displaying various specially designed costumes, and novel fashions for men. Mrs. Samuel Floersheimer is the Chairman of the committee.

TEACH BLIND TO 'SEE' WONDERS OF NATURE

Museum Prepares Illustrated Lectures to be Delivered in School Classrooms.

30,000 PICTURES OFFERED

Collections for Public Libraries Displayed to Rouse Interest in Young Readers.

More pupils in the public schools will have, this term, aid in their studies through illustrated lectures on such subjects as geography, history, travel, and natural science, put at the disposal of teachers by the educational department of the American Museum of Natural History. Even the blind children are to have special talks, illustrated with specimens which they may handle.

Among 30,000 lantern slides available for this work are included the special series prepared by the late Professor Albert S. Bickmore for the State Department of Education, the originals of which were destroyed in the fire in the Capitol at Albany in 1911. All are to be lent through a special financial arrangement with the Board of Education, without charge to the teacher. Each teacher may make his own selection, and the slides will be delivered, together with full description of each slide, so that the teacher may prepare a lecture with the minimum of work.

The work on the same line undertaken at the Museum lecture rooms in behalf of the blind children has proved so successful that it has become a regular feature of the general school work. This can only be provided advantageously at the Museum because of the equipment needed, but that condition has been met by having the teachers take pupils to the lectures. This privilege has also been granted to out-of-town schools, particularly those of Newark. There are also some special collections for the blind which are sent to echoole and institutions. The educational department has also arranged for two evening lecture courses for the adult blind.

The Museum will continue its own lecture system, which has had an average annual attendance of 50,000 school children. President Henry Fairfield Osborn of the Museum says of this department: "There are many thousands more, however, who could not afford the necessary carfare or for other reasons could not come to the Museum." The extension work in the schools will remedy this. Through the Museum's efforts, including circulating collections, comprising 10,000 specimens, in daily use in the schools, it is estimated that 1,300,000 school children were reached and directly benefited last year.

Co-operation with the public libraries is another feature of the Museum's work which is receiving much attention. Several collections have been prepared for the children's rooms of the public libraries. These collections are designed to stimulate the reading of good books relating to the subjects illustrated with the specimens.

KILLS HIS TWO CHILDREN.

Scranton Carpenter Then Shoots Himself as Wife Seeks Police.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 10.—Robert M. Orr, 37 years of age, a carpenter's foreman, shot his two children and himself to death at their home here today. His wife found the three bodies when she returned to the house with policemen.

Fifteen minutes before, Orr had knocked senseless his aged father-in-law, Henry Rawson, who had denounced Orr for kidnapping the two children Friday night. The husband had just returned and was embracing his wife when the trouble started. He threw Rawson into the rear yard, and when his wife tried to escape with the children, Orr hit Rawson with a blackjack and grabbed the children. He went into the house and locked the doors, while his wife ran for the police.

Cuban Sugar Workers Ask Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The American Federation of Labor has received from a committee representing many Socialistic and labor associations in Cuba an appeal for assistance for a dozen sugar workers arrested on charges incidental to their attempts to unionize their fellow-workers. The appeal asks for funds to employ counsel, but if money is lacking, the Cuban committee asks for a public declaration of sympathy, or a move for a protest from Washington. According to the appeal, the least complaint from the wealthy sugar operators is enough to start the legal machinery of Cuba prosecuting offending workingmen.

HAYES SUCCEEDS CUSACK.

Auxiliary Bishop to be Pastor of St. Stephen's Church.

Announcement was made yesterday that Cardinal Farley had appointed the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, who is Bishop Auxiliary, of New York, to succeed the Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack in the pastorate of St. Stephen's Church, 149 East Twenty-eighth Street. Bishop Cusack was recently appointed to the See of Albany. His successor will assume charge of his new parish immediately.

Bishop Hayes was born on Nov. 20, 1867, in New York City, and was educated academically by the Christian Brothers and at Manhattan College. He made his preliminary theological studies in St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, after graduation from which he was ordained on Sept. 8, 1892. He took up supplementary theological study at the Catholic University of America, from which he received his degree in 1894.

For nine years Bishop Hayes was secretary to Cardinal Farley, and he was Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York for eleven years. In 1903 he organized the Cathedral College, the preparatory seminary of the diocese, and became its first President.

SURE NORRBOTTON IS LOST.

Shipping Men Believe Swedish Ore-Carrier Sank Off Newfoundland.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Hope for the safety of the Swedish steamship Norrbotton was abandoned tonight when the Norwegian steamship Thelma arrived here from Greenland and reported that a search had been made for the missing vessel, but that no trace of her could be found.

The Norrbotton, which carried a crew of forty men and was one of the largest ore-carrying vessels in the North Atlantic trade, left Narvik on Sept. 11 for Philadelphia with a cargo of 10,000 tons of iron ore consigned to the Bethlehem Steel Works. On Sept. 21 Captain Lundmark, of the Norrbotton, sent a wireless message to the station at Cape Race, Newfoundland, saying that he would arrive in Philadelphia on Sept. 25. Nothing has been heard from the vessel since that time.

On Sept. 24 and 25 a storm of unusual violence raged off Newfoundland. It is believed in shipping circles that the Norrbotton was caught in this hurricane and sent to the bottom.

TRAIN KILLS POLICEMAN.

Lieutenant Ahearn Ground Beneath Car in Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Patrick Ahearn, 48 years old, attached to the Butler Street Police Station in Brooklyn, was crushed to death late yesterday afternoon beneath the wheels of a four-car train of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system at Kings Highway and Gravesend Avenue. He was on his way to the station from Graveeend, where he bad visited relatives, and slipped as he attempted to get aboard the forward car of the train. His body became wedged under the forward truck of the second car.

Patrolman Schaeffer and the crew of the car were unable to get Ahearn from under the truck, and Dr. Held of Coney Island Hospital crawled beneath the car and administered a hypodermic injection in the hope of eaving the Lieutenant's life. Half an hour later, when the car was raised, however, he found that Ahearn was dead. Traffic on the line was tied up for forty minutes by the accident.

Four Yale Players Injured.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—As the result of injuries received in the Yale-Lehigh football game Saturday four Yale players will be unable to play for several weeks, it was learned tonight. Full Back Guernsey has a cracked shoulder bone; Quarter Back Thompson has a twisted knee; Black, a guard, has a wrenched knee, and Bells, an end, has an injury to his leg. Most of the Yale players were battered. Quarter Back Chenoweth of the Lehigh team, who suffered a fractured ankle in the game, is at a local hospital. The contest was one of the roughest seen here in years.

POLK OUT AGAINST NEW CONSTITUTION

State Department Counselor Says New York City Would Gain Nothing.

LABOR OUTLINES ITS FIGHT

Senator Wadsworth Says Proposed Organic Law Would Save State Millions.

Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department, went on record yesterday as opposed to the adoption of the proposed Constitution of Mr. Polk came to New York from Washington on Saturday to register, and was seen before he returned to the capital.

"In the light of my experience as Corporation Counsel," he said, "I feel that the people of New York City have little to gain from the adoption of the proposed Constitution. "Home rule ie the crying need of the cities of the State, but the propoeed Constitution is scarcely grudging in the regard than the old. While it makes a specious show of granting larger powers for self-government, it limits every concession with clauses that make it useless and ineffective. New York City can expect nothing better than to be embroiled in endless litigation if the Constitution is adopted.

"No change would be made in the city's representation in the Legislature. Although New York has more than half the population of the State, and pays 70 per cent. of the State's total taxes, it has only 42 per cent. of the representation in the Assembly. The proposed Constitution would continue this injustice for twenty years, as there is good reason to believe that no reform in this matter will ever be accomplished through a separate amendment.

"It seems to me that there are many other defects in the proposed Constitution, and that much of the good it contains may be secured through legislative action."

The Executive Council of the New York State Federation of Labor also stated yesterday its opposition against the adoption of the Constitution, giving thirteen reasons for its rejection by the voters.

Some of these reasons are that the memorial presented to the convention by organized labor is ignored; that the form of short ballot proposed clinches on the State "invisible government;" that the judicial system proposed creates "power that may be used against labor"; that "the State Labor Department and the Workmen's Compensation Commission are made the football of partisan politics"; that the proposed constitution does not protect working men, women, and children; and that it does not give "a clear definition of freedom of speech and of the press."

Standing against this opposition came a public letter yesterday from United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Chairman of the Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution. Senator Wadsworth says that the proposed Constitution deserves support on its merits; that its provision regarding the State debt will save millions in interest payments; that the State budget is good; that the proposed Constitution's organization of the present welter of over 150 State agencies into seventeen administrative departments will save money and increase efficiency; that the home rule article gives the cities powers, and that the judiciary article will quicken and cheapen the security of justice.

The proposed Constitution and its relation to business will be discussed at a luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association in the Hotel Astors on Oct. 20. The leaders of the discussion will be Henry L. Stimson, Chairman of the Constitutional Committee on State Finances, and former Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien.

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Ladies with Birthdays

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"Wifie," says the husband in examining the furniture which has just been arranged in their new home, "this furniture certainly makes the room look fine.

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The set shown in the picture is Modern English Style. Each piece has an unusually pretty lattice work design. All drawers are dust-proof. Set includes the seven pieces illustrated.

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Gasologue No. 4

"That's the point!"

"What point?"

"Ignition point."

"But I've always bought gasoline on a gravity basis."

"You're not the only one."

"But doesn't a low ignition point always go with high gravity?"

"You ought to know. Does it?"

"What do you mean?"

"You buy high gravity gas. Do you ever have trouble starting?"

"Well, sometimes, when my tank is nearly empty—

"Thought so. You see your high gravity gas isn't always what it's cracked up to be. Probably it's a mixture of a very light fuel with a heavy fuel. That wouldn't be so bad, if the mixture only stayed mixed. But it doesn't. The light stuff is used up first—car going like a dream. Then you get down near the bottom of your tank and your engine begins to have duck fits trying to chew up the heavy end of that mixture."

"Then ignition point is what I'm to ask for—"

"Ask for SOCONY Motor Gasoline. It's a straight-distilled product—not a mixture. The ignition point is right, the gravity is right, and every drop is like every other drop, whenever and wherever you buy it."

"But where can I buy SOCONY?"

"SOCONY Motor Gasoline is sold wherever there's a road big enough for your car to drive on. Just look for the red, white and blue SOCONY sign on the garage or supply station."

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To find out all the little points in the cutting, the stitching, the shape-retaining linings, the all-wool fabrics—that make Dalebloom garments so good.

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NOVICE'S AUTO DRIVE COSTS WIFE HER LIFE

Mrs. F. J. Bauer Killed and Three Thrown Out of Upset Car at Mahwah, N. J.

MOTHER HURT SAVING BABY

Train Rams Family's Car at Ozone Park—Ambulance Hits Boy—Other Accidents.

In automobile accidents in and near this city yesterday, a woman was killed, and a girl was injured critically and a dozen other persons suffered broken bones and other severe hurts. The woman was killed at Mahwah, N. J., when a big touring car overturned at racing speed. The girl suffered a probably fractured skull when the car in which she was riding with her father, mother, brother and sister, was struck by a Long Island Railroad train at Ozone Park. The boy was knocked down in the Bronx by an automobile ambulance in which a dying man was being rushed to Lincoln Hospital.

Frank J. Bauer, of 306 Park Street, Hackensack, yesterday obtained a license to run an automobile in New Jersey, and in the afternoon he and his wife took Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Fiedler of Camden Street, Hackensack, to ride. After a tour of several miles all were returning to their homes in the early evening, Mr. Bauer was at the wheel and when the car reached Franklin turnpike, he turned out to allow a big car to pass and the right wheels went off the main road. In trying to get back on to the road again, he evidently became confused and as the car struck the road it shot across to the stone wall and turned turtle, pinning the four motorists beneath it.

Mrs. Bauer suffered a fractured skull and internal injuries; Mr. Bauer lacerations of the head and body; Mr. Fiedler scalp wounds and many cuts, and Mrs. Fiedler a dislocated shoulder and lacerations of the face and body.

Several other automobile parties hurried to give aid. The injured persons were driven in other machines to the Good Samaritan Hospital in Suffern two miles away. There Mrs. Bauer was pronounced dead. It was said the others would recover. Mr. Bauer and his brother, Louis, are proprietors of the Bauer Lithographing Company of this city. Mrs. Bauer was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Tracy, and a member of a prominent New Jersey family. A sister married Count de Vaux of Paris two years ago, and is now living in that city.

Hit by Long Island Train.

An automobile owned by Peter E. Nolan, a real estate dealer of 3,954 Fulton Street, Woodhaven, L. I., and occupied by himself, his wife, and their children, Hazel, 10 years old; Harvey, 7, and Ethel, 4, was wrecked by an electric train on the Long Island Railroad at the crossing at Liberty and Ocean Avenues, Ozone Park, at 6:20 o'clock at night.

Mr. Nolan, Hazel, and Harvey jumped clear of the car and escaped without serious injury. Mrs. Nolan, who stopped to pick up the youngest child, was thrown several feet and suffered a dislocated right hip, a sprained back, and severe bruises and contusions. Ethel landed on her head and suffered a probable fracture of the skull. Mrs. Nolan is in a critical condition, and the baby has little chance of recovery. They are at St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica.

Mr. Nolan, who was driving, the automobile, said that just as he started to cross the tracks the safety gate was lowered suddenly and struck him on the nose, inflicting a deep wound. Then he saw the train, which was approaching from Rockaway Beach, about 200 feet away. As the gate on the farther side of the crossing was open he decided to make a dash for safety. The wheel of the automobile slipped on the rails and when he reached the gate ahead of him it had been closed.

"I knew there was sure to be a smash up," said Mr. Nolan, "so I shouted to my wife to grab Ethel and jump. Then I picked up Hazel, and, calling to my son to jump, took a header out of the car. I got out of the way just in time, but I heard the train crash into the automobile and knew that my wife was caught."

According to the railroad company's version of the accident, the gate had been lowered before Mr. Nolan reached the crossing and he ran into it despite the fact that there was a lantern to warn him. His automobile, it was stated, smashed the gate. It was contended that every precaution had been taken to guard the crossing, and that a watchman named Webster was on duty there.

In Flushing, L. I., John Virlas, 21 years old, of 651 Broadway, was riding on his motorcycle along Broadway, near Murray Street, when he was struck by an automobile driven by Mrs. W. J. Burhans of 31 North Fourteenth Street. He was knocked unconscious and was taken to the Flushing Hospital, where it was found that he had a possible fracture of the skull and contusions of the head and body. His condition was serious.

Run Down from Behind.

Edward Allen of 1,805 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was riding along the Merrick Road at Baldwin, L. I., in the evening in a seven-passenger touring car with three companions when, according to his story, his car was run down from behind by a huge automobile truck. The touring car was overturned and the four occupants were thrown into the ditch. The truck, Allen said, put on speed and disappeared. He gave a description of it to the police.

Those in the car with Allen were Adam Schliger, an agent of 24 Central Avenue, Brooklyn; E. A. Van Dyke, Jr., same address, and A. Hissiger of 198 Harmon Street, Brooklyn. Schliger had three broken ribs and possible internal injuries, and the others escaped with slight cuts and bruises. They were attended by Dr. John Hutcheson and Dr. D. W. Seaman. The accident happened almost in front of the home of Congressman George W. Loft. The men were taken to the Nassau County Hospital at Mineola.

In one of the many automobile accidents in Manhattan James Connors of 212 West Thirty-fifth Street turned his taxicab sharply into Eighth Avenue from Twenty-third Street early in the morning and knocked down Alexander Orstil, a clerk, of 17 St. Nicholas Avenue. Orstil suffered a compound fracture of the left leg and a fractured collarbone. He was taken to New York Hospital. Connors was arraigned before Magistrate Krotel in Jefferson Market Court on charges of felonious assault and reckless driving and was held under $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow. Two women who were in the taxicab driven by Connors got away before their names could be obtained.

Crossing Prospect Avenue at 158th Street, the Bronx, at night, Benjamin Levine, 8 years old, of 781 Union Avenue, was run down and probably mortally injured by an automobile ambulance of the Lincoln Hospital, operated by Frank J. Avery of 680 East 139th Street.

The ambulance was returning from 149th Street and Prospect Avenue, where it had gone after Adolph Stern, 67 years old, of 892 Fox Avenue, who had been seized in the street with a heart trouble. Dr. Epstein placed the boy in the machine with Stern and rushed him to the hospital. It was found that Levine was suffering from a fracture of the skull, lacerations of the scalp and internal injuries.

Stern, it was said, was also in a precarious condition with little chance to live. The accident proved an added shock. At the hospital he gave the police $42 to be used for "any useful purpose" if he died.

Hurt in Avoiding Two Women.

C. R. Von Egloffstein, a real estate dealer of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., was driving his automobile at Union and Atlantic Streets, Hackensack, in the afternoon, when an automobile occupied by the Misses Lillian and Emma Metzler got in his way. Rather than endanger the young women, Mr. Egloffstein drove his automobile into a tree. He was thrown out with two companions, Horace W. Dunston, a hotel keeper, and Gustav Gerstner of Brooklyn. The men were bruised, but escaped serious injury.

A boy, 10 years old, was taken to the General Hospital at Elizabeth, N. J., at night in a critical condition from injuries said to have been inflicted by an automobile in Wood Avenue, Linden, N. J. It was said at the hospital that the boy was suffering from internal injuries. His name and address had not been obtained and it was impossible to get any information from the Linden police. What became of the automobile that hit the boy the hospital authorities did not know.

HARTIGAN ASSAILS CHEATING DEALERS

Says City Merchants Have Reputation in the Country of Being Crooked.

IGNORANT POOR DEFRAUDED

Complaints of Short Measure Sales of Gasoline Too Numerous for His Force.

In a speech last night before the League of Foreign Born Citizens, at 82 Second Avenue, Commissioner Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures denounced unscrupulous small merchants of this city. He said in part:

"Merchants in this city unfortunately have the reputation throughout the country of being crooked; crooked in the sense of trying to 'do' somebody. If any of you are traveling salesmen you will know that almost every hotel keeper throughout the country will try to take advantage of a man from New York. It is because at some time when he or a friend of his has been in New York he has been cheated by the people of this town. He thinks it only fair to get back at the man from this city.

"You can impose on the people of this city, however, more easily than upon the citizens of any other town in the United States. That is because the people of this town have so many advantages and luxuries that they have not the incentive to be frugal and saving. They do not take the trouble to look for the little ways in which they are constantly being cheated.

The gasoline situation in New York City illustrates this almost better than any other. In this town there are, I am informed, 128,000 automobiles for commercial and pleasure purposes in daily use. These cars consume 75,000,000 of gasoline yearly, and this is a very conservative estimate. At 15 cents a gallon, and gasoline is now selling around 19 or 20 cents, the price of this gasoline would amount to $11,250,000 a year. Complaints from citizens, users of automobiles, that they have been receiving short measure have been so numerous that it has been impossible for my inspectors to cover all of the cases. There are some 2,000 sellers of gasoline here, including curbstone stations, garages and stores where they sell gasoline.

"The customary measure of delivering gasoline today is not a measure, but a pump. Here's the game: You ask for five gallons of gasoline. Out comes the gasoline merchant with his pump, but while you are not paying close attention he turns the handle of the pump around only four times, when he should have made five revolutions. A pump should be invented which would have an indicator which shows the quantity of gasoline delivered as measured by the number of revolutions made by the handle."

Mr. Hrtigan said that one of the methods frequently employed by dishonest tradesmen in cheating customers who cannot readily read English is to raise the amount of their purchases in their account books. He told of a case a grocer had committed a poor couple out of $75 by this method in a year and a quarter. The offender could not be prosecuted because of lack of evidence, but inspectors subsequently watched him and caught him.

ZIEGLER DRIVER SUMMONED.

Capitalist and Wife Reported in Car Said to be Speeding.

Emil Kuntz, a chauffeur employed by William Ziegler, Jr., the young capitalist, will appear in the West Farms court this morning to answer a summons for exceeding the speed limit in Mr. Ziegler's automobile yesterday morning. Kuntz was driving north on the Boston Road, near Eastchester Road, the Bronx, when he was overtaken by Motor Cycle Policeman Donovan.

Donovan told the chauffeur that he had been running thirty miles an hour and must accept summons for violation of the law. In the automobile were a man and woman, who, Donovan thought, were Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler. They did not oppose the policeman beyond offering an initial objection to his intereference, and, after the summons had been served, the automobile continued northward. According to Kuntz, he was driving from Mr. Ziegler's city house at 40 West Fifty-seventh Street to his country estate, Great Island, Noroton, Conn.

AUTO RACER IS KILLED.

Douglas Gray Flung to His Death While Tuning Up for Contest.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Douglas Gray of Lima, Ohio, was instantly killed, and Clarence Robinson of this city, a negro chauffeur, was injured, probably fatally, when an automobile which Gray was tuning up for the Ohio amateur championship 100-mile race skidded and overturned at the driving park track here today. Robinson had asked to be taken around the track in Gray's machine. Gray and Robinson were thrown clear of the wreck, but Gray's head was crushed. He was 23 years old, and formerly lived in Chicago.

No accidents marred the race, which was won by Dr. Harry E. McCord of Cincinnati in 1:42:12.

DEFINES NEW WEDDING RITE.

The Rev. Bouck White Says It Will Openly Recognize Divorce.

The Rev. Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, explained to his flock yesterday afternoon the new form of Socialist marriage ritual which is to be tried for the first time next Tuesday night by a Jersey City couple.

Victor Arthur Kilian of 162 Griffith Street and Miss Daisy Leonore Johnson of 170 Winfield Avenue, the Jersey City residents who are to be married by the Rev. Mr. White, were not in the congregation at Bryant Hall, but about 150 other persons were, and most of them seemed to be enthusiastic church members.

In explaining the reasons for the new form of ceremony the Rev. Mr. White said:

"The woman's movement of today is a recognition of the fact that woman is coming to self-consciousness—that from now on the individual and not the family is the social unit. The family is no longer a possible social unit, for today many people cannot enter into the family relationship. In a primitive society every woman had a man and every man a woman; but now for many people the economic basis of family life is shattered.

"The restlessness in marriage relations and the increase of divorce which characterizes this age is not necessarily a sign of badness. Divorce is sometimes evil and should be frowned upon; sometimes it is the sign of a highly sensitive sex consciousness. The more civilization advances the more divorce we find. The absence of divorce in the Roman Catholic Church is a sign that most of the communicants of that body consider marriage as a mere breeding institution. We admit divorce as a fact and consider that there are cases where it is the lesser of two evils. Marriage is so sacred that nothing but love can sanction it. Our marriage rite by openly recognizing divorce is a safeguard against divorce. We are not destroyers but builders up of marriage."

POLICEMAN HURT BY BOMB.

Infernal Machine Explodes When He Tries to Put Out Fuse.

After Policeman Nealon of the Mulberry Street Station tore the sputtering fuse out of a bomb in the hallway of a six-story tenement house at 9 and 11 Prince Street, occupied by twenty-four families, early yesterday morning, he started with it to the Police Station, accompanied by Policeman Bierman. In front of 190 Elizabeth Street, the bomb, a torpedo-shaped affair, began to sputter again and Nealon tried to beat out the fuse with his hands. He was unable to do so and placed it on the ground and stamped on it. Suddenly the bomb exploded and fragments lacerated his right hand and the right side of his face. Bierman was thrown off his feet, but not injured.

The patrolmen took the fragments of the bomb to the Police Station. Nealon was attended by Dr. Pulkin of St. Vincent's Hospital and went home. Owen Eagan, inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, said the bomb was a powerful one of the "Mandarin" type and that had Nealon kept it in his hand his arm would have been blown off.

The bomb was discovered by a tenant in front of the apartment of J. B. Infantion, a jeweler, whose store is on the ground floor and who lives in the rear. Infantion said he had received several Black Hand letters and had turned them over to the police. A demand was made on him for $2,000 and the police were seeking the senders of the letters when the bomb was placed.

FIREMEN'S BASEBALL TOO HOT FOR POLICE

Silver Buttons Beat the Brass, 3 to 2, and Win Cup, While 45,000 Fans Cheer.

BLUECOATS BOW TO UMPIRE

Crowd Howls in Delight as Everyday Autocrats Are Silenced and Sent to the Bench.

New York's police heroes are deserving of praise as dispersers of riots and pinchers of burglars and murderers, but at baseball the firemen put them into the Giant class. The teams of the departments played for the second time in their annual series yesterday, and the firemen won, 3 to 2. A week ago they played the first game of the series at Ebbets Field and the fire-fighters won, 6 to 3. The two victories give them the championship and a big silver loving cup.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, and 44,997 other fans jammed the stands and aisles at the Polo Grounds.

Before the game there was such a throng in the park that the firemen on duty ordered the gates closed, and it was a shock to many policemen in uniform, some with old badges, who arrived late and couldn't get in.

The fans were friends of the players, but they showed their delight when a mere umpire ordered a policeman to be quiet and go to the bench. To think of a policeman being rudely ordered about by the "ump" tickled the crowd. Messrs. Connelly and O'Sullivan were the arbiters, and they took no back talk.

Twice a fire fighter scampered across the plate in the third inning. Three slashing singles, an error, and a passed ball resulted in Finch and Fitzpatrick tallying. Then the police broke into the run column in the fourth inning. Tienken smashed a screaming double to left. He waited around while Malcolmson and Barr went out, and then he came racing across the plate when Connelly poked a single to centre. In the seventh Art Romer, who is a policeman, cracked a timely single to right field and Barry grabbed corner Barry, who was coaching, sped up, but Romer used to him to slow as headed for home and Barry grabbed him. "Ump" O'Sullivan spotted the play and shouted, "Out for interference." Fitzpatrick went scored on Tienken's single and Lang to left for two bases.

Then came the pitching like an arrow. Romer had been exander. Lynch, the first smoke eater at the bat, fanned. Then Dowling sent out a double to the left field bleachers. With the crowd yelling itself hoarse, Fitzpatrick went to first on an easy bounder. Then Seger came to bat. Seger isn't afraid of a conflagration, but he was nervous at the plate. Romer looked calm and cool. But he wasn't. He buried the ball four feet above the catcher's head and Dowling romped in with a victory. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Fire Dept....	0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3	10	1
Police Dept....	1 0 0 1 0 0—2	11	2

Batteries: Fire, Romer and Froelich; Police, Finch and Moran; Police,

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We feel the keenest satisfaction in our showing of Fall suits and overcoats.

This season's display is so thoroughly complete, so full of value, quality and fashion-points.

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Last year Des Moines did a greater volume of business than ever before.

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Business will be bigger in Des Moines this year than it was last year. It will be bigger next year than it is this year.

Des Moines has the best market in the world—a market that is growing steadily.

A big opportunity for manufacturers

Des Moines is the capital and commercial center of the State of Iowa.

The value of Iowa's yearly corn crop alone is greater than that of the entire wheat crop of Canada or the Argentine Republic.

Between 1900 and 1910 the value of Iowa farms increased more than those of any other state.

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Daniel Frohman presents
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Produced by Famous Players Film Co.
"Paramount Program"
Daily from Noon to 11:30 p.m.
Prices 10-15-25-50c

Next Week
Jesse L. Lasky presents
"The Chorus Lady"
All Star Cast
Geraldine Farrar in CARMEN
Week of October 31st.
No advance in prices.



Marie Doro in Paramount Pictures

Marie Doro
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 11, 1915.

THE GREAT AUDACITY.

In the new European war theatre opened suddenly by Germany on the Balkan Peninsula the Teutonic forces enjoy certain obvious and perhaps insurmountable advantages. They have first of all, the facilities and resources of their own countries immediately at their back and cannot be cut off from their sources of men and supplies. They operate from their own bases and have only to cross a river to reach the enemy. When they have smashed their way across Serbia they will meet their friends the Bulgars, if, indeed, the Bulgars have not come part way across Serbia to meet them. And then, directly on the other side of Bulgaria is what remains of Turkey in Europe. Thus, with Serbia conquered, a thoroughfare lies open from Vienna to Constantinople. Herr Direktor of the Imperial German Railways would no doubt a few days later whisk a crowd of awe struck journalists from Berlin to the Turkish capital.

For the Allies, on the other hand, to reach Serbia with force enough in time to save her, or to stop the Teutons' impulse toward Asia, seems a super-military task. They have first to transport their troops 2,000 miles or more by water, land them at a neutral Greek seaport, and dispatch them by rail across a strip of neutral Greek land into Serbia, with one enemy to meet head on, namely, the Austro-Germans, and another to fend on the right hand, namely, the Bulgars. Greece, that was to have helped as Serbia's bounden ally, looks on, giving only access to a port and gangway across her land, uncertainly, like admitting the Anglo-French forces into a bear den to which she fearsomely holds the door.

Bulgaria to have cast her lot with Germany, Rumania perhaps and Greece without doubt going the other way, had been until a while ago the worst the Allies feared in the Balkans. But with Bulgaria become a German ally, Rumania and Greece remaining neutral, the worst that could have happened has. Bulgaria, the second strongest and the most powerfully placed strategically of all the Balkan States, makes weight suddenly on the German side and there is no offset. It is a clear loss to the Allies. No wonder the French and English papers speak harshly of Greece, think scornfully of her neutrality and regret having employed until now too much abstract persuasion with all the Balkan peoples. No wonder either that Germany's enemies have felt pangs of pessimism at this new and wholly unfavorable development.

The effect upon Russia is expected to be profoundly depressing. The thought of an open Turco-German pathway between Europe and Asia must be a bitterness to her. The psychological effect upon the whole world, enemy and neutral, is something to consider. Everybody says: "What! With the Russian campaign "unfinished and with the Anglo-"French forces on the western front "making a supreme offensive effort, "Germany begins a third new cam-"paign requiring perhaps half a mil-"lion men. How can she afford to do "it? Is she even stronger than her "boast was? Has she been conceal-"ing her resources?"

The audacity alone is magnificent. Perhaps that is the highest factor in it. For, if you take the most pessimistic view that is possible and abandon the whole Balkan peninsula to the Teutonic forces, what further calamity follows? The Turks, of course, are reinforced, so that their hold on the Dardanelles is made secure, but it has never yet been notoriously insecure. Russia, it is true, will be deeply distressed, but after having lost Poland and her Baltic provinces, losing her dreams and her political prestige in the Balkans cannot seem so very much more. Then there is the possibility of a separate peace. Russia, beaten on her western side, disappointed in her allies' attempt to force the Dardanelles, and now about to see her ambitions in the Balkans wrecked, might be persuaded to make terms. Those who hold this thought will not admit its invalidation by the agreement among the Allies to make a joint peace or none. There is, however, a stronger reason. The most that Russia could have expected from her allies, victorious, was an arrangement securing her interests jointly with theirs in the Mediterranean, after the Turk's expulsion from Europe. She could not have expected them to give her Constantinople. Nor could Germany, on the other hand, offer her Constantinople. If Germany should win the Turk would remain in Europe, astride the Dardanelles, and keep Constantinople. How could it be otherwise? Theoretically, Germany, next to losing the war, could of all other things least reconcile herself to a Slavic Constantinople. Actually at this time she could not, being the Turk's ally, offer Russia the only bauble that would conceivably tempt her to make a separate peace.

So, if Germany cannot reasonably hope by success in the Balkan theatre, to win a truce with Russia or bend conditions in the Mediterranean more to her advantage than they seem to be already, what motive would she have to devote so much strength to this mid-world adventure? The answer naturally is that she aims at the two most dazzling jewels of the British Empire, India and Egypt. That may be. It is very satisfying to the imagination, no less, perhaps more, to the Teutonic imagination than to any other. To burst through the "iron ring" and seize an Oriental empire, all by one heroic impulse—that is a colossal idea. The monster of the nightmare become the good genie of a fabulous dream! Alas, however, it is only too wonderful to be true. A people who have lost their access to the sea, who have not a warship or a merchant vessel free, now suddenly go abroad to pot an ocean-spaced empire—go overland, afoot, across mountains and deserts? Fantastic! It cannot be supposed, except romantically, and yet, of course, even romantically it is possible. These are Germans.

But how this Balkan campaign, with what success it may achieve, can greatly if at all change the former predilection of events in Europe is something very hard to prove. As a piece of sheer, imaginative audacity it would have its value. As a distraction it might prove to be important, especially if it should worry the Anglo-French forces into an unequal contest in a theatre of the Germans' own choosing, when the whole of the allied strength should continue to be devoted to "the drive." Either the Germans are much more contemptuous of that undertaking or much more afraid of it than has yet been supposed. Which it is will soon appear.

THE REGISTRATION.

The result of the registration is very satisfactory. This is unmistakably an "off year." Normally the registration would be light. Yet the total of registered voters in this city, 667,400 is 13,000 larger than it was last year when there was an exciting contest for the Governorship and a United States Senator was elected for the first time by the direct vote of the people.

Of course, it may be argued that the desire to vote for or against the new Constitution this year, or for or against the woman suffrage amendment, may be even more stimulating to the spirit of the voters than the issues of last year. Nevertheless, the larger registration is certainly significant, and it will be pretty generally agreed that the continuous week of open registration books has proved serviceable in enabling a larger number of citizens having the right to vote to get their names on the lists.

JOHN DOE OF GENEVA.

At last a much-pursued and ancient defendant is vindicated. A "legal fiction" is running for Mayor of Geneva in Ontario County. Dear old legal fiction, the poetry of the common law! What clerk's, what scrivener's parchment face crinkled as he made the song: "The manor of Dale "and the manor of Sale, lying both "in Vale"? Taken from the musty law books, "J. S. of Dale" was the pen name under which FREDERIC JESUP STIMSON, now Ambassador to Argentina, published "Guerndale" and other not legal fictions. It wouldn't have done for a future Professor of Comparative Legislation and author of law books to be known as the writer of stories.

Many law students have found that "Byles on Bills," STORY, and GREENLEAF tempted them to BALZAC and Old Man DUMAS. Why, open a law dictionary at almost any page and you find it rhymed. De Coronatore Eligendo, writ to elect a Coroner; De Custode Amovendo, writ to remove a guardian; De Contumace Capiendo, writ for contumacious contempt: no doubt in the Middle Ages all writs ran in rhyming Latin, Leonine, verse. But the permanent surviving character of legal fiction is John Doe. In the old action of ejectment John, alias Goodtitle, was the imaginary lessee of the plaintiff; Richard Roe, alias Troublesome, was the fictitious defendant. Dick has retired. John is the busiest man in the world. The number of warrants and writs against him transcends computation. In this county he is always running, usually faster than the writs. Innumerable crimes have been attributed to him. Every means has been used to give him a bad name. Yet some tender hearts have always had a sympathy for him. They were justified. He has turned up in Geneva, N. Y., and, of course, he is still running.

Eleven enrolled Geneva Democrats voted at the primaries for John Doe for Mayor. John Doe's eleven was the highest and winning number of votes. The County Attorney and the County Election Commissioners held that Mr. Doe was properly and legally nominated. His name adorns the official ballot. If the Genevans have any reverence for distinction, any compassion for the victim of centuries of persecution, they will make John Doe Mayor. He is no more of a figurehead than most Mayors. His "running qualities" are incomparable.

Did any of the young gentlemen of Hobart College, Geneva, have a part in this late hut just vindication?

WHAT RECOGNITION MEANS.

Now that the Administration is practically committed to the formal recognition of VENUSTIANO CARRANZA as the de facto ruler of Mexico, all good citizens will hope that another serious mistake has not been made. There have been some grievous errors in the development of our Mexican policy, hut as Secretary LANSING seems confident that he has done the right thing this time, we are encouraged to hope that international amity and tranquility will ensue. It would he foolish to forget, as the Administration will not be permitted to forget, that this action is in direct violation of the plan originally formed hy Mr. LANSING and his Latin American conferees. That plan was to invite all the faction leaders to join in a peace conference and agree upon a program of pacification. It was understood that any faction leader disregarding the invitation or rejecting it would be ignored in future proceedings. But the one faction leader who rejected the invitation is now to have formal recognition and the others are to be ignored. This seeming inconsistency needs no excuse if the action is justifiable. It is better to be inconsistent than wrong. It is possible, however, to be hoth.

The conditions that must exist before foreign powers are justified in extending recognition to a new Government were clearly set forth in a message sent to Congress by President GRANT Dec. 7, 1875, in relation to a movement for a premature recognition of the independence of Cuba. In this it was explained that "where a "considerahle hody of people, who "have attempted to free themselves of "the control of the superior Govern-"ment, have reached such point in oc-"cupation of territory, in power, and "in general organization as to consti-"tute in fact a body politic, having a "Government in substance as well as "in name, possessed of the elements "of stahility, and equipped with the "machinery for the administration of "internal policy and the execution of "its laws, prepared and ahle to ad-"minister justice at home, as well as "in its dealing with other powers," it is within the province of those other powers to recognize its existence as a power. The message further specifies the conditions essential to recognition. The people recognized must be "united "under some known and defined form "of government, acknowledged by "those subject thereto, in which the "functions of government are admin-"istered hy usual methods."

All the information obtainable from Mexico clearly indicates that CARRANZA's Government is not stable; that it is not acknowledged by all Mexicans, or nearly all; that it has no sure means of administering justice; that it is not "equipped with the machinery for the administration of internal policy," and that it is, on the contrary, depending upon this very recognition to enable it to overcome strong opposition and to dismay its opponents, some of whom are as stanchly patriotic and as strongly pledged to the establishment of a constitutional Government as CARRANZA or any of his adherents.

This message of President GRANT, written, of course, by his able and learned Secretary of State, HAMILTON FISH, indicated "the policy and the principles" which had heen the nation's "sure and safe guides." Unless the present Administration possesses information concerning the strength of CARRANZA which has been withheld from the American people, it has departed from that well tried policy and those excellent principles, has discarded those safe and sure guides of statesmanship. But we are encouraged to hope that when the reasons for this action are made known they will he found sufficient. Unless they are, if the statements of CARRANZA's opponents are to he heeded, the situation in Mexico will not be improved, hut quite the contrary.

"HOME RULE" TAXATION.

Inside and outside this city there is a demand for "home rule" in taxation specifically, apart from the desire for home rule generally. But home rule in taxation means different things in different places. In this city home rule in taxation means release from the system of taxation for the continuance of which there is an agitation throughout the State outside of this city. What the country considers "home rule" in taxation can be described no better than in the words of Mr. WICKERSHAM, supporting the constitutional amendment which the country opposes:

> At present the same property in a given county may be, and often is, assessed at totally different valuations for the purposes of taxation for county purposes, for village purposes, for school district purposes, or for special fire district purposes. No uniformity exists respecting the imposition of taxes on the same property within the same county. The assessment of personal property exhibits even greater inequalities. There is no rule respecting the method of assessing personal property to residents of different counties of the State.
>
> The bill of particulars under this general complaint is familiar in the case of real estate. After the various assessments of realty have been "equalized" the ratios to market value vary in different cities this year from 50 to 91 per cent., although the law requires 100 per cent., and the tax officials are compelled to make the most stringent oaths that such is the valuation. This is so frequently remarked that it will he more instructive to examine the working of "home rule" taxation in the cities of the State except New York, where object lessons are now proceeding, making further remark about local conditions unnecessary. In 1911 Mr. LAWSON PURDY gave the results of his examination of the personal tax rolls of the State and discovered sixteen towns where there is no personal tax assessed. In 136 towns the assessment was $5,000 or less. In 334 towns the assessment was between $5,000 and $25,000. Each of the 334 got from $100 to $500 from personal taxes, which would not go far this year toward the State direct tax of $20,000,000. These towns, or some of them, are the refuges from the personal assessment now exemplified in this city. In Tuxedo the assessment of personalty is $672,500, and in Tarrytown $3,387,550. In the cities of the State the showing is similar. In seven cities the personal assessment is less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the total assessment. The largest percentage of personal to total assessment is 12.96 per cent., and in only four cities. The conclusion is inescapahle that the personal tax is no reliance for the support of government, and that the larger part of it is horne in New York City. For the year above analyzed the personal tax assessment in this city was $425,774,611, for forty-seven other cities $54,710,973, and for all towns $59,595,532. No honest man can wish for the continuance of such injustice and futility.
>
> The election this year affords an opportunity to supply an answer to what ought to be done ahout it. If the amendment to Article X. of the Constitution shall pass, the legislators chosen for the most part by the country can decide what the tax system shall he. They cannot make it worse. They can make it as much hetter as the enlightenment of the legislators shall provide. The plea now openly made for "home rule" is a plea for no rule, and for a practice which is a reproach to the fairness of mind of any man who supports it. There is no possible argument against the amendment except the possibility of what the country legislators may do to the injury of the country. The argument in favor of the amendment is what the Legislature may do for the benefit of city and country alike.

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

The remarkable development of the American Museum of Natural History as a factor in the city's system of free education is noted in the summary of the address of its President published this morning. This institution, in the size of its collections and their variety, the enormous field of scientific study and investigation which it so fitly represents, and the completeness of all its hranches, is easily foremost among the museums of this country. Probably it is unsurpassed in the world. Its educational influence was early manifested, in the heginning of the late Professor BICKMORE'S curatorship. His lectures to teachers gave a new impetus to study in the common schools. The museum lectures are continued these days, and are given also in various public school buildings; the lantern slides, of which the museum has an enormous and valuable collection, are always at the service of the schools; circulating natural history specimens are also supplied as aids to study.

In fact, quite apart from its larger scientific importance and its influence on research and exploration, the work of this museum as a factor in public education would make it a public institution of uncommon value. It is estimated that it reached 1,300,000 children last year, and its educational work, which involves the other scientific and art institutions of the city, and the public libraries as well, will be further extended in the future.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Confederates Compared to Unionists.

Observers of the ex-Confederate soldiers who held a reunion in Memphis last week were struck, according to The Commercial Appeal of that city, by what it describes as the "spryness" of the veterans, and it quotes an unnamed Northerner as saying that the participants in the Grand Army parades of these days are feehler and seem older than their surviving opponents.

Generalizations as broad as this one are dubious things when hased on less than a survey of the whole field, and the men who gathered in Memphis may have had the advantage, physically, if they did have it, over those who met in Washington a few days before simply because the desire to be present in the latter instance was strong enough to inspire really desperate efforts by men who should have stayed at home, while in the other case the call was strong enough to attract only the better preserved men. The Commercial Appeal, however, accepts the difference between the two classes as real and makes an elaborate explanation of it.

The Southern soldiers, it says, endured severer hardships and lived on shorter rations than did those in the Union armies. But what food they had was good, and made for health by its very simplicity, and life in the open with poor equipment, while it involved suffering for all, made rugged those whom it did not kill. After the war was over, the Southerner returned, not to a more or less easy, and usually pensioned, life, but to another hard fight—that with poverty, and oftener than the Northerner he fought it in some occupation that kept him ont of doors for most of the time, in the country, not in cities.

These are plausible arguments, but they are not quite convincing. One who looked further for a theory of the alleged difference might find it in the probability that the ages of the men in the Southern armies, especially toward the end of the war, averaged lower than did the ages on the other side. That hardship and hard work tend to produce a hale old age is a familiar contention, hut it is not supported by exact observation, and the biography of practically all centenarians contradicts it. They not infrequently come to the poorhouse toward the end of their careers, yet almost always their lives have been "easy" and emotionally uneventful.

A Coroner Speaks in Haste.

A Brooklyn Coroner, possihly because he deals so much with the unresentful dead, has ignored or forgotten the risk—a large one in these days—of offending a full half of "the quick" by declaring that in his opinion women are temperamentally unfitted for running automobiles. This unkind statement he was moved to make to his jurymen while they were considering the case of a man over whom a feminine chauffeur had driven her car, but something; perhaps a warning from his subconscious ego, made him hastily admit that there are some, and even many, women who are as competent at the steering wheel as any man.

Finally the Coroner's all-including condemnation simmered down to the declaration that no woman should be licensed as an automobilist until after an examination that proved that for her to act in this capacity was reasonably free from danger to the general public.

Had the Coroner included men in this assertion he would have arrived at a perfectly sound and tenable conclusion. While it is presumably true that women are inferior to men, as far as concerns the possession of the instinct for and sense of machinery which is required for the operation of an automobile, the difference is probably more than made up by the caution which knowledge of the lack gives most of them when running a car. By running it slowly they avoid meeting many of the highway emergencies with which the majority of women drivers might be unable to cope. At any rate, of all automobile "accidents," more happen to men than their greater number demands, and the woman scorcher is almost unknown.

And if the Brooklyn Coroner or anybody else wants to investigate the subject he will find that there are men, too, and not a few, who are "temperamentally unfitted" for driving automobiles—men to whom no amount of training or experience will ever give the quick mental and muscular response to the demands for instant and correct action which the automobile so often makes. They are the automobilists to whom and from whom comes trouble or danger—all of it, nearly—and the new psychology could easily separate them from their fellows who are abler in this particular direction.

Confession and Repentance.

One of the correspondents of THE TIMES demands and shall receive an expression of deep compunction for recent remarks in this column about dyeing codfish pink and selling them for salmon.

It is true, as this critic says, that the operation was a nefarious one, condemnable by moralists, economists, and sanitarians alike, and true is it, too, that the Board of Health deserved credit, not reprehension, for ferreting out and stopping the fraud.

One seeking excuse for sin committed, error promulgated, and the treating of a serious subject with levity, might say, of course, that as it is quite obviously wrong to dye codfish pink and sell them for salmon, it ought to be, and was expected to be, equally obvious that commendation of the dyers and regret for the suppression of their art were not seriously meant. The fact remains that untruths were written—that evil was called good and good evil.

The thing said should he the thing meant—always, always, always. Jesting is well enough in its way, but jokes should be tagged, lest they pass for earnest, and tender sensibilities, as in this instance, be hurt. At least one codfish is sacred, and all of them are respectable. Hereafter, in this column, at least, they shall always be mentioned reverently.

But why doesn't the friend of exact veracity get after the somebody over in Philadelphia who has caused to ho printed in a paper there the statement that "the late Mrs. WILSON, like the President, was the daughter of a Presbyterian minister"? Isn't it as wicked to make an unintentional joke about solemn matters as to praise dyed cod?

From Him That Hath Not.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, as a social worker greatly interested in the present problem of the "unemployed situation," add my voice as a protest against the cutting of salaries for the city's "small employes"?

I do not feel at liberty to state my official position in this connection, hnt I am in a position to deal daily with many men looking for work. Many of them have, until recently, held small clerical positions, and every cut in wages (which has reached always to the "small men" first) means a nearer approach to actual poverty. The tendency is for a man—especially if he is married—to take any work that offers, and thus the drift is constantly downward toward mere manual labor. These men in turn displace the poorer laborers, and the problem of the "great unemployed" is created for the city to help solve. Why, then, recruit its ranks from their own offices? What is the economy? If there must be a cut, why not, therefore, begin at the top? Of course this would he, comparatively speaking, as hard for the men at the top, but actually they would not be on the verge of poverty, and it would seem that it would work out more economically for the city.

New York, Oct. 5, 1915. K. C.

What Availeth Charity?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have Christianity and hnmanity become such cowards that they sit idly by while helpless Armenia is slaughtered and tortured nnto extinction? What avail rivers of subscriptions, e'en though they flow simultaneously from all four corners of the globe, when the vessel of life has been annihilated beyond repairing? IDA VERA SIMONTON.

New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

THE MADDENING HORN.

Strong Words from a Conscience-Clear but Nerve-Racked Motorist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no one to rise up and protest against the din and noise made by the infernal electrically operated automobile horns? This nuisance has now become in many sections of the city almost unbearable.

I have an office on Forty-fifth Street, just off Fifth Avenue. Across the way is a popular shop where rich people in automobiles come to trade. Because the street is narrow and crowded with trucks it is difficult to get through, and the chauffeurs who run the automobiles will often sit and hoot and toot for several minutes at a stretch in an insolent desire to get out of their way. The noise they make can be heard at a distance of three or four blocks.

Why should it be allowed? The rich people of this town do not own the streets, nor have they a right to hog every way over them. Why, indeed, should the automobile be such a shrieking nuisance anyway, not only in the busy streets but in the country and everywhere? I own a motor car, and I will undertake to drive all day long on Manhattan Island or on the country at good speed and never touch the horn. The only time I ever use it is when I am impatient and in a hurry, and want to hoot somebody out of my road.

Sometimes it is needful and justifiable, as when, for example, a truck or hay wagon is squarely in the middle of a narrow road, and you cannot get by on either side. Bnt when it comes to pedestrians, I have no right to ask them to look out for me. It is my business to look out for them.

On the seas, for obvious reasons, the right of way is with the slowest moving vessel. Why should the right of way on land be the same on land? There is not one person in a thousand who can own or ride in an automobile. Why should the right and convenience of the one hundred and ninety-nine people be given up to the arrogant and ruthless beast, for that is exactly what the hooting, tooting motorist becomes.

The State of New York and New Jersey and the City of New York have legislated against blinding lights at night, and many other nuisances which have arisen with the advent of the motor car have been abated, as, for example, excessive speed, the use of the muffler cutout, and so on. Why not also the needless and abominable noise?

The electrical razzle-dazzle, miscalled a "horn," is simply an invention of the devil. It is the most nerve-racking, maddening device that could be imagined. If I were to take an ordinary tin horn and stand on the corner of the street and blow it for an hour I should be arrested. Why are chauffeurs allowed to do what other people are not?

A soft little buzz is all that is needed to warn another vehicle of my approach, and, as for pedestrians, it is the writer's belief as a motor car driver, that the chauffeur has no right to warn them at all.

When a motor car driver strikes a pedestrian, it is absolutely the fault of the driver, and never anything else. It is certainly an astonishing condition of affairs when the rights of the great body of the community are utterly ignored for the sake of the few who are able to own motor cars. When I walk along a street I do not feel that I have any right to carry a tin whistle in my pocket to shriek at some one to get out of my road. Neither when I drove a horse and carriage did I ever feel the need of a horn. That can only with the speed maniac and the motor car owners, who think they own the earth.

May I suggest that we are a strange kind of people to permit this hoodium type to kill and maim unoffending people, largely little children or helpless old people, for the sake of their being able to gratify a maniacal desire for speed?

If it were the law that any motor car driver who kills or runs over a pedestrian should be forthwith hung or shot on the spot, may I express my belief that these atrocious murders, for they are nothing else, would cease within twenty-four hours?

Are we simply a lot of bsrbarians to let these things go on?

A MOTORIST ASHAMED.

New York, Oct. 6, 1915.

THE THIRD DESPAIR.

Shall Sex Impulse Be Added to Religion and Greed in Politics?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Woman suffrage, as I conceive it, is not the great evil to be fought, hut rather mixed suffrage.

It is elementary that the mainspring of human action is the desire of self-perpetuation. From this, as from a common source, flow the three elemental passions: The desire for the possession of worldly goods, sex impulse, and religious emotion. Through the acquirement of worldly goods man hopes to defeat the forces of nature leagued for his destruction; through the sex impulse, to perpetuate himself in his children; through religion, to live forever in another world.

Money, or its equivalent, has always proved a prolific source of corruption in political life, in all countries, and in all ages. Religion, pure and holy as it is, has ever shown itself, when allowed to interfere in worldly government, an element of oppression and corruption. It corrupts itself and the civil government.

The founders of this country, well aware of this, placed as a cornerstone of our Constitution the absolute separation of Church and State. Mixed suffrage being undreamed of, they esteemed that the only source of corruption possible would be money, and this they saw no way of eliminating.

Heedless of the lesson of the ages, we are now asked to introduce into our politics a still more potent weapon of corruption than religion, namely, the sex impulse.

The demoralizing effect of this impulse in political life is known to all acquainted with the history of, among others, Louis XIV. and Louis XV. of France and Catherine II. of Russia. Poniatowski was made King of Poland by this last. It was not, as I read history, because he was known to be an able administrator. It was for far different reasons.

If women have proved more efficient, more capable and more intelligent than men, by all means give them the vote, hut by the same measure disenfranchise men. Mixed suffrage will be an unmixed evil. ANTIEPICENE.

New York, Oct. 5, 1915.

The Weaker Vessel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to reply to your correspondent signing herself "A. M." I do not doubt that hers is a deserving case, and that there are many female stenographers who should share with their male associates the chance of advancement.

In my long business career I have found that as a rule the female worker expects much more consideration than the male, by staying at home through indisposition, begins the business day later, and stops earlier than her msle colleague.

I have seen the fairer sex while away honrs at a time reading or embroidering, while the sterner sex feels compunction at this ruthless wasting of the firm's time and will endeavor to ask for additional work or offer his services to help out in another department. X. Y. Z.

Brooklyn, Oct. 2, 1915.

What Do Dogs Think of Death?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that dogs never have feelings of affection for their own kind while so faithful and devoted to human beings?

Two dogs of the same litter may be raised together, play together for years, yet one can be killed and mangled in sight of the other without the slightest interest being taken, unless it be, possibly, to sniff around the body, apparently out of curiosity. It is plain that dogs understand what death is, for there are many authentic cases where dogs have followed a dead master to the grave and had to be removed from the spot by physical force, refusing all food for days afterward, seemingly from grief.

DOG OWNER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 5, 1915.

A NEW CONVERT TO SUFFRAGE.

Robert Underwood Johnson Confesses Himself Convinced by the Clear Thinking and Persuasive Speech of the Women Orators.

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

A Letter to Mrs. William Vanamee of Newburg, Equal Suffrage Leader of the First Assembly District of Orange County.

My Dear Mrs. Vanamee:

In response to your request and in fulfillment of my promise several weeks ago, I gladly send you this record of my chief reasons for deciding to vote for the equal suffrage amendment at the November election. I trust they may commend themselves to others who have been studying the question with a desire to arrive at a reasonable conclusion, but who are yet hesitating.

I have not been precipitate in coming to my decision. I was born into an atmosphere of woman suffrage, and every man of four generations of my family has favored it—my grandfather, my father, three uncles, my brother, and my son. Until last Winter I classified myself as "unconvinced" rather than opposed. In the last year of my editorship of The Century I wrote four articles in the magazine against the policy of militancy which prevailed in England at that time. In these articles I did not consider the merits of the main question. In response, certain State Suffrage Committees came out definitely against the use of violence, and I received many individual assurances of approval, which showed conclusively that the rank and file of the suffragists of America are opposed to that fatal policy.

Moreover, I have been deeply impressed with the large number of cultivated, refined, and distinctly feminine women of my acquaintance to whom the desire for the ballot is a matter of sincere and well-reasoned conviction. Indeed, it seems to me that the strongest influence in the campaign is the clear thinking and persuasive speech of the many intellectual women who are advocating equal suffrage.

An Analogy with Copyright.

I think it not very enlightening to discuss the theory on which the suffrage is conferred. For many years, in trying to put an end to the national disgrace of literary piracy, we encountered interminable hair-splitting as to the theory of copyright. Was the right to control the value of one's literary output a natural right or a statutory right? And if it was a natural right under common law before the statute of Queen Anne, (which limited the term, with a view to giving a better remedy against infraction,) did that statute abolish the natural right? While theorists were busy with such niceties, the friends of international copyright pushed home the ethical argument: that it was outrageous that an author should be deprived of the result of his labor, that this product should be considered so valuable to the public that it must be confiscated to its use, and yet not valuable enough to be paid for. We said: On whatever theory the security of copyright is conferred upon the property of our own citizens, we demand it for the property of citizens of other countries within our gates.

Something analogous seems to me to exist in the suffrage. If it be a natural right, then it should be conferred without the test of sex. And whatever theory may obtain, whether of privilege or public policy or duty to the State, I can see no reason for drawing the line against women.

We need give but a word to the preposterous argument that the suffrage should be conditioned upon the ability to bear arms, when in fact no such duty is exacted of large classes of men such as invalids and cripples, and when only able-bodied men are knowingly included in the posse comitatus. And supposing the enlightened world should some time arrive at an agreement that would virtually make an end of war, what then would become of that argument, and who would be qualified to vote?

Property Representation.

Since the ballot has been conferred not only on all men who hold property, but on all men whether or not they are property holders, the present exclusion of all women, including property-holding women, is manifestly unjust. Most candid opponents of a general extension of the suffrage admit the injustice and absurdity of vicarious representation of property holders. Women taxpayers, I believe, have no representation except at certain special elections, to decide certain questions, in towns and small cities.

I see no escape from the conclusion that property owners should be represented whether they be men or women. I am not moved by the reply that minors and aliens are not represented in the electorate or that a single ballot would be a very slight protection to a woman worth a million dollars. Minors and aliens are not confined to either sex, so that in no event would there be a sex discrimination. The woman with the million dollars would have the same protection as a man having the same amount, not merely the protection of the single ballot, but the protection of the power and influence that accompany the vote. It seems to me that here, too, the sex line should not be drawn and that sane native women, and especially property-holding women, should not be excluded from participation in the suffrage, since it has been conferred upon all classes of men.

Are Women Dangerous to the State?

But are women, whether property holders or not, so dangerous to the State that safeguards must be maintained against them? I believe that not only have we nothing to fear from this quarter—in which of the suffrage States has the experiment resulted disastrously?—but that we are failing to avail ourselves of a sorely needed force of recruits for good government. It is objected that we should be doubling the electorate without improving it. On the contrary, I find the strongest argument for equal suffrage in the prospect that ultimately the quality of the voters will thus be greatly improved. Is it not true that the influence of the intelligent and virtuous is much greater than their relative numbers? What progress we have made since 1787 has been largely due to the leadership of intelligent minorities, and where we have failed, it has been because the intelligent leaders have not always been virtuous. Some one has said: "The safety of the world lies in the fact that bad men are not always wise." Conversely, the danger to the world lies in the fact that good men are sometimes unwise. If a numerical preponderance of ignorant and vicious could have swamped us we should long ago have failed. What we need is not so much to diminish ignorance and vice as to increase the potentiality of intelligence and virtue. If to the male vote of this class—let us call it one-third of the whole—can be added the same proportion of intelligent women, there is little danger to be apprehended from the other two-thirds of either sex.

Candor compels any man with his eyes open to admit that at present good government is obtained at a frightful waste and against great odds. The chief obstacles are indifference and lack of ideality. Men absorbed in the struggle for life want both imagination and a sense of responsibility, and in this respect we appear to be getting worse. It is not to be expected that, by some magic of the ballot, women will rise to the perfect exercise of every political function—that, for instance, they will be able to manage governmental finances. (few men are so qualified:) but it is reasonable to expect that they will bring to many problems valuable qualities; comprehension of human needs, special experience, ideality, sympathy, freedom from deadening traditions, refined instincts, interest in the higher life as reflected in literature, art, and music, and, best of all, common sense in dealing with such subjects as public health, prison reforms, child labor, the drink evil, municipal going-to-seed, &c. In short, the more intelligence, culture, and morality we can get into the electorate to react against bad government the better for all.

How Women Can Help.

Leaving aside the college graduate of both sexes, the average woman of today is certainly not less well educated than the average man. For two generations, while he has been hard at work in business, she has been able to keep a closer touch with the world, through newspapers, magazines and books, by study, intellectual club life, settlement work, society, and travel. She has made amazing progress. She has learned how to economize time and effort in the conduct of the household and the care of children; many things which she formerly made laboriously are now purchased cheaply, and in many ways her interests have broadened while her husband has not kept pace with her. She is as capable as he of making decisions in the main both wise and free from improper influences. Men have only to remember what they say to one another of the incompetence of the average male voter to see how far short the electorate of today comes of the standard of perfection which they are inclined to exact for women. It will be much if we can add a large body of voters in the main willing and competent to follow good leadership.

Moreover, as the main influence upon the next generation, whether in the home or in the school, women need to be prepared to train citizens. Shall mothers learn and teach everything that is useful to impart to their sons and daughters except the most necessary? What time does the average father—whose place certainly is not in the home—have to give to the direction of his sons in political principles? I feel sure that the extension of the suffrage will give women a higher sense of responsibility to the State, and through this key men up to their own civic duty.

Woman, War, and the Saloon.

Believing that the greatest evil of our epoch is the resort to war to settle international differences, I hail the coming of woman into the electorate as a forward, if not a final, step toward universal peace. From the day of Horace women have opposed war. He says:

> Many the camp delights, the trumpet's call
> With bugle mingling, and fierce battle's brawl
> By mothers hated. * * *

Certainly women do not need to be convinced of the awful suffering caused by war any more than a starving man needs to be shown that he is hungry. Woman is often the innocent sufferer from wars waged by man without her consent. So far as we know, no woman is responsible for the insane precipitation of the present conflict. The millions of widows of Europe, added to the millions who will have to support, in part or wholly, the maimed, crippled, half-witted, or invalid veterans, will not have to be converted to the idea that "war is hell," while on this side of the Atlantic the dreadful carnage has aroused the sensibilities of our women to a lively horror of the cruelty and the mad extravagance of war. Wanton war has given to woman one of the strongest reasons for her enfranchisement. As the laborer needed the voting power to improve his condition, so woman needs the power that goes with the ballot to help her assist man to prevent war, at the same time safeguarding the country with adequate defense. Woman should be privileged to assist freely in solving this problem.

I am further influenced by the fact that in the mass equal suffrage is opposed by several objectionable classes. No doubt many sincere and patriotic men and women are opposed to suffrage, but there are elements of sordidness in the opposition that have no counterpart on the other side. For obvious reasons the rank and file of professional politicians of both chief parties in this State are against the entrance of woman to political power, while the liquor interests are solidly and aggressively, though so far as possible secretly, at work to defeat the amendment. I believe that here, as abroad, even among men who are not abstainers, there is a great awakening to the fact that the drink evil is a monstrous obstacle to national progress. It is women chiefly who suffer from it, as they do from war, and their intelligent and reasonable influence will be exerted as inevitably against one as against the other. In this respect, their further participation in responsible Government will be an immense public benefit. Should the amendment fail in New York, it will probably be due to the fact that every saloon in the State is a recruiting station for the opposition, and the defeat itself would be a conclusive argument for a speedy reconsideration of the question.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

A SONG FOR FALL.

What if there's Fall in the red of the thicket,
Fall in the haze on the flaw-scarred sea,
Fall in the chant of the boist'

TRUCKMAN SINGER A RIVAL OF CARUSO

Poor Rumanian Immigrant Discovers His Wonderful Voice to an Impresario.

WILL BE TRAINED FOR OPERA

Turn in His Life Came While Sitting Despondent and Out of a Job in Riverside Park.

A week ago this morning a disconsolate truck driver, out of a job, sat on a bench along lower Riverside Drive, and as he counted his last few pennies mourned the wreck of the dream of wealth and happiness which was to have been his in free America and reponted the morning sixteen years ago when he walked away from his home in far-off Galatz, perched among the Rumanian hills.

Then the tide of his fortunes turned.

Something whispered to him to try his luck once more in the Land of Opportunity. Leaving his bench of despair he turned into Seventy-second Street, and was walking toward Broadway when from high up over the street came the sound of a girl's voice in the tuna of an opera the truck driver had never heard. He know only that it was so beautiful that he forgot his troubles and began to hum the lines of "Donla," a Rumanian love song, as he passed the house. Touched by the cheer of the song, he turned and passed the housa again and repassed, held to the place by his love of music.

The maid who answors the door of the Aborn School for Opsra Classss, 240 West Seventy-second Street, found standing on the steps a man in uncouth clothes who seemed not able to speak. Finally he pointed up to where the voice came from and said:

"I, too, can sing. I want to sing for you."

She shut the door.

Returns for Another Chance.

When the bell rang again she found the same man with the same plea. His face and voice were so earnest that the maid called Mrs. Alice Parker, a vocal instructor, and, more in the spirit of fun, she took him to her studio, and there the truck driver in overalls sang. People on the street stopped to listen at the great volume of sound as the man sang "Donla," "Naptatrito Plassinge," songs of Rumania, and then surprised by ignoring the accompanist and launching into "When the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold." When every one in the building—they had all gathered when they heard the truck driver sing—had finished applauding him Mrs. Parker said:

"You must, please, sing for Mr. Aborn. Come again tomorrow. Come at noon. The next day, Tuesday, Mr. Aborn looked from the window of his office to see a furniture van stop at his door. It was about 10:30 o'clock. It was the truck driver, about two hours ahead of time. He had gotten another truck job, but hadn't forgotten the music place.

The outcome of Mr. Aborn's listening is that today the truck driver begins his last week of manual labor, and buttoned over his hoart carries a five years' contract to sing. A week from today he enters Mr. Aborn's school, with a guarantee of all the money he needs and the prospect of earning $1,000 a week instead of the $12 pay of a truck driver.

A Rich Baritone.

Before an audience of music folk and reportors Morris Horn sang yesterday afternoon. He said his real name was Morris Hornfeld, but Mr. Aborn thought he could do without the "feld." He had a piece of which he had learned the words and the tune, for he can read not one note of music. It was called "My Song." No ona present had ever heard it, and it didn't matter where Horn got it—he could sing it. A rich baritone, indeed, almost a tenor, his voice filled the room. Without the benefit of his first music lesson, not knowing one note from another, with only his ear for music, Horn sang. When he found the accompanist couldn't play the music for his Rumanian songs, he said that made no difference, and went ahead without the music. Then he concluded with "When the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold." Horn has an enormous chest, with six inches expansion, and the volume of his voice was auch that Mr. Aborn said jokingly that he intended to rent Madison Square Garden in which to teach his protegée the technique he must learn. Sunday afternoon promonaders stopped in. Seventy-second Street to listen, automobiles slowed up as the audience grow. The man protested when Mr. Aborn ordered him to stop singing after half an hour.

While powerful in the extreme, Horn's voice is capabla of the greatest tenderness, and his expression when singing his native songs is soulful.

When he finished singing Mr. Aborn had him run the scale, when he showed a range of more than two and one-half octaves—from low D to high A.

"Whon did you learn to sing?", a dozen voices asked Horn when he had finished.

"All my life I sing," he said. "I sing in the truck, I sing in the street car when I am motorman. I love to sing always."

Promises Great Future.

"Horn is a discovery," said Mr. Aborn. "I may be mistaken, but I think he has a great future. I believe his voice will prove to be far superior to Ruffo's. Indeed, I think with training that Horn will become a great tenor. You can see how he is handicapped by lack of technique. He doesn't know how to breathe, but all that is easy for him, his voice proves to be what I think it is."

Horn is Mr. Aborn's slave. When the opera impresario asked him if he would be willing to work for $25 a week, for $50, for $100, Horn's eyes grew big. Then when Mr. Aborn told him that he would care for him, teach him, board him, clothe him and make him able to earn hundreds of dollars a week, Horn didn't know what to say.

"Anything you want," was his only answer.

On Saturday Mr. Aborn went with his protégé to a lawyer's office and there was signed a contract by which Mr. Aborn will teach Horn and manage him, giving him money enough to live on, and when Horn goes on the stage, he and Mr. Aborn will share evenly in what the singer earns.

"You can say," said Mr. Aborn, "that it is useless for vaudeville managers to come after Horn. He is destined for grand opera. I am going to try him out with the prologue of 'Pagliacci' first. Greater things will follow."

The story of Horn's life reads like a volume of fiction.

"I am 30 years old," he said. "I was born in Galtz, Rumania. My father and mother, they kept an inn. They were murdered by robbers soon after I was born. I was takon in by relatives. Thon when I was 12 years old, with a number of others, I walked for two weeks to a port, from where I sailed on the Barbarossa for New York. I remember it was July 4, 1899, when I landed.

Ran Away from the Shoemaker.

"Then some society sent me to Hartford, where I was to work for a shoemaker. He beat me and I ran away and walked to New York. Here I have dons almost all things. I sold peaches, I sold vogetables, I ran errands—anything—until I was grown. Then I drove a truck for several years. Always I sang. I got a job as motorman on the Sixth Avenue stroet car line in 1913. Always I sang while I ground that brake. I quit that job for a street cleaning job. That I kept three days—the smell, it was so much I couldn't sing. I couldn't work unless I sing. Then a little while I was a fighter—a boxer, down at Ike Fedensky's club. I quit that and go to work in a furniturs store. That failed. Then I got a job on a truck. I work on a truck till I lose my job two weeks ago.

"I never can forget it was last Monday I walked from way down on Eighth Street where I live, looked for job all time. I asked everywhere but nothing doing. I got up to the park by the river tacre and I stopped to rest. I didn't sing that day. I was sad. Presently I start to walk some more and then I heard the music from Mr. Aborn's school. Then I start to sing—and music, it bring me good luck again. Such fine luck—I sing, and they tell me I'll be great somo day. I think they fool me.

"But luck had come back. I go out and the first thing I got a truck job. You see, I think they fool with me But then Mr. Aborn he tell mc I'll be great and I know—it's all too good to be truo. I quit my truck job Saturday night. I'm going to ba a great singor.

Always Loved to Sing.

"All my life I love to sing. Down on the cast side I used to go into restaurants where they have phonographs. I hear Carnso sing and I go out and try to sing like him. I stand behind theatres and hear thsm sing, for I havs not money to buy a ticket. I havs never heard grand opera, but Mr. Aborn he will take me nexs week. And I will sing grand opera. Caruso, he sing in a butcher shop; I sing on a truck.

"I can sing four languagos, but I must learn to sing in English best, for Mr. Aborn says there will be great English opera soms day and I must be one of them." Horn was asked.

"Are you married?" Horn was asked.

"No," he replied, and then drew up to his full five feet seven inches of stature and, smiling, added: "But soon. My sweetheart she has been waiting long for me.

"I am all happy. They say I make lots money. But I care not for the money. I only want to sing."

SISTERS BECOME BRIDES.

Miss Mary Smith and Miss Eleanor Smith Married at Same Time.

A double wedding was celebrated at 6:30 yesterday evening in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in West 141st Stroet. The brides were sisters, the Misses Mary and Eloanor Smith, the former becoming the bride of A. J. Bradbury, and the lattor of Joseph King. A wedding dinner for the bridal party and a few relatives was served at the house of the brides' mother at 217 West 139th Stroet.

Miss Mary Smith wore a gown of white lace and pale pink silk, and was attendod by her sister, Miss Lillian Smith, and Mr. Bradbury had Daniel Welsh for his best man. Miss Eleanor Smith in a deeper shade of pink silk, with white lace, was attended by another sister, Miss Agnes Smith, and Mr. King had Watson Young for his best man. There were no ushers, and the Rev. Father John Boyland officisted at both weddings. Mr. and Mrs. King will spend their honeymoon in Bermuda, while Mr. Bradbury will take his bride to the Yellowstone.

Miss Mary Smith made the acquaintance of her future husband in a romantic fashion. In 1910, when she lived in West 133th Street, Mr. Bradbury, then a student at Columbia College, occupied rooms directly across an open court from her home. He saw her and was at once attracted by her. He failed, however, to find any one who could introduce him to her in the usual fashion, and so he introduced himself to Mrs. Smith and begged her to present him to her daughter. She finally did so, and last night's wedding is tha outcome.

MISS LOTT'S WEDDING PLANS

She Will Marry Russell V. Cruikshank in Church Where Sister Wed.

Miss Anita Livingston Lott, a daughter of the late Jeremiah Lott, of Flatbush, and Russell V. Cruikshank are to be married Wednesday, Oct. 20 at 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the Old Dutch Reformed Church in Flatbush, where Miss Lott's sister, Miss Marie Ditmas Lott on Sept. 18 married Donald McCullough Hills. Mrs. Hills is to be the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Ida Livingston Bogedorn, Margaret Lewis, Vera Robbins Browne, Louise Banks Lott, and Dorothy Loomis Betts.

Mr. Cruikshank will have his brother, Douglas M. Cruikshank, for his best man, and the ushers are to be Donald McCullough Hills, Lieutenant Edmund Brandt, U. S. N., Richard Young, Jr., Cornelius B. Kouwenhoven, F. Goldthwaite Sherrill, and Edward W. Walker. The reception will be held at the Lott homestead.

Miss Searing Makes Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Florence Elizabeth Searing, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Preston James Searing of Brooklyn, and Roswell Homan, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Homan of Riverhead, L. I., will take place on Monday, Nov. 8, at Rusunpan, Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Miss Searing's sister, Mrs. William Kleinteich, will be the matron of honor, and Mr. Kleinteich is to be the best man. The Misses Eloanor Winne of South Orange, Isabel Murphy, and Lucie Fonda will be the bridesmaids, and little Miss Alice Preston Thomas and James Preston Searing, Jr., the niece and nephew of the bride, will be the flower girl and page.

Miss Bridwell to Wed on Oct. 27.

Miss Jeannette Bridwell and Raymond M. Partridge will bo married on Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, in St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, L. I. Miss Florence Fuller will be tha maid of honor, the Misses Helen Selover, Evelyn Kingsley and Charlotte Loaf are to be bridesmaids and the little Misses Helen Whitcomb and Dorothy Reynolds, flower girls. Dr. George Brickelmaier will act as best man, and the ushers selocted are William Engelman, Donald Smith, Harold Munger, and Willis H. Safford.

GASTON—WRIGHT.

Miss Mary Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wright of Teaneck, N. J., was married yesterday to Edward F. Gaston in St. Francis's Roman Catholic Church at Ridgewood Park, N. J., by the Rev. James McDonald. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and Miss Ethel Woodters of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid. Alexander Gaston, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaston will live in Teaneck after a honeymoon trip through New England.

ALTMAN'S CHARITY EXTOLLED AT TOMB

Sarcophagus to the Merchant Unveiled in the Salem Fields Cemetery.

THRONG HEARS EULOGIES

Rabbi Silverman, R. W. de Forest, and Dr. Bernard Sachs Speak —Employes Attend.

The sarcophagus of Benjamin Altman, the merchant, who died on Oct. 7, 1913, leaving one of the finest private collections of paintings in the world to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and his business to be conducted for the benefit of his employes, was unveiled before a thousand persons at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Salem Fields Cemetery at Cypress Hills, L. I.

Two of the old employes of Mr. Altman unveiled the memorial as a prayer was said by Rabbi Joseph Silverman. Robert W. de Forest, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, dolivorod a eulogy. He said:

"In his life Benjamin Altman was widely known as a great merchant. In his lator life he was known to a small circle as a great art collector. It was only after the publication of his will that he was known as a true lover of his fellow-men.

"The immense building which he erected in Fifth Avenue for his extensive business bore witness to the world of his greatness as a merchant. The simple stateliness of its architecture evidenced to the discerning eye his aesthetic taste. But only his will revealed him as he really was. As Dr. Sachs said in the noble tribute he rendered to his old friend at the funoral: 'His modesty was unusual; he abhorred notoriety.'

"To me he seemed to carry these qualities to the point of extreme reaerve. But he expressed his innermost thought in his will. Some of the most tender-hearted and sympathetic of men altogether lack the power of expressing their sympathy. The written word, penned in solitude, often gives the first intimation of that. So it must have been with him. The public which he loved first knew him after death through his will.

"I have read many wills. In fact, I have drawn many wills myself. Not infrequently wills are not only lawyer-drawn but lawyer-composed in response to a general desire to do what is proper—a conventional division among the members of the family, and a decent regard for charity."

Mr. de Forest spoke of the greatness of Mr. Altman's gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and continued:

"But however much this gift of his art treasures evidences his regard for his fellow-men, there are other gifts in his will which evidence it still more. He recognized the faithful service of those by whosa co-operation he had been enabled to build up a prosperous and successful business. He provided for a continuance of that business, and he gave all his interest in it to those who do continue it and to charity. His gift to the people through the Museum is a visible monument. Self-pride, the desire to perpetuate a name in striking form, might be the chief motive for such a monument. Not so, however, the monument he had erected in the hearts of those who are now and who are hereafter to be associated in this business which he built up."

A letter of regret was read from Mayor Mitchel, who wrote:

"Let me express my earnest regret that I am prevented from participation in this greatly deserved tribute to one of New York's best citizens. The Altman collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art is in itself a monument which attests more eloquently than any spoken or written word Benjamin Altman's fine and unselfish public spirit."

Dr. Bernard Sachs, a lifelong friend of Mr. Altman, said:

"Mr. Altman's name stands for a conscientious performance of duty, for supreme efficiency in all the affairs of life, for a generous and well-directed philanthropy, and for the furtherance in this beloved country of ours of a healthy interest in the highest forms of art."

Besides those who spoke thore were on the platform, which had been erected in front of the sarcophagus, Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co.; George R. Read, E. J. Steiner, John Henry Hammond, Justice Samuel Greenbaum, General Rush C. Hawkins, Arthur Brisbane, and several other friends of Mr. Altman. Nearly all of the employes of B. Altman & Co. attended the ceremonies.

MISS PURVES WEDS OCT. 23.

Ceremony Will Take Place in the Hampton Institute Church.

The plans for tha wedding of Miss Ruth Purves, the daughter of Mrs. Alexander Purves of New York and Hampton, Va., and Alfrod Van Santvoord Olcott, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Eben Erskine Olcott of New York, have been completed. The wedding will take place at 12 o'clock on Saturday, Oct. 23, in the Memorial Church at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and will be followed by a small wedding braakfast at "The Moorings," the home of Mrs. Purves.

Miss Purves will have Miss Katharine Olcott, a sistor of Mr. Olcott, as her maid of honor. The six bridesmaids are to be the Misses Louisa Tiigo and Emma B. Murphy of Germantown, Margarat Armstrong of Hampton, Florence Colgate and Eleanor White of New York, and Eleanor De Graff of Plainfield, N. J.

Mr. Olcott will have his brothsr, Charles T. Olcott, as his best man. The ushers ara to be J. L. B. Buck, Joseph Cougblin, and Sidney Frissell of Hampton, William Arnatt of Philadelphia, William Floyd Crosby of Albany, and Van Santvoord Merle-Smith of New York. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, the Principal of Hampton Institute.

Engagements Announced.

The engagement has boen announced of Miss Ella Louise Adams, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Russell Adams of Brooklyn, to Harry Crocker Hutchins of Ann Arbor, Mich., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Burns Hutchins.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Grover of Westfield, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace I. Grover, to Lewis G. Callahan, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius H. Callahan of Brooklyn. Miss Grover will be married some time next month.

MOROSCO AN INDEPENDENT.

Will Book Some of His Plays Hereafter with Klaw & Erlanger.

Oliver Morosco, the California theatrical manager who arrived in New York a week ago to direct the production of the plays he will offer here this Fall, announced last night that hereafter he would book his attractions in New York in Klaw & Erlanger as well as in Shubert theatres. Heretofore Mr. Morosco has booked exclusively in the Shubert houses. He gave, last night, as one reason for his change in policy, the fact that the Shuborts had refused to admit the dramatic critic of THE TIMES to review the first performance of his latest play when it was produced in a theatre undsr the Shubert management, Mr. Morosco said:

"When I found I could not get an advortisement in THE TIMES if I produced in Shubert houses, on account of the refusal of the managers to admit THE TIMES critic, I went to Klaw & Erlanger and arranged to present some of my plsys in New York in their houses. 'Sadie Love,' a new play by Avery Hopwood, will be given in the Galety Theatre Nov. 8, and I have booked another production for one of this film's Broadway theatres. Altogether I expect to make sevon productions here this season and I told Mr. Erlanger that I wanted to act as an independent manager."

ARTISTS OUTPLAY ACTORS.

They Score 17 to 3 in Five Innings of Baseball Game.

Lack of punch caused the defeat of James J. Corbett, Willie Ritchie and othor theatrical stars on the actors' baseball team at Bayside, L. I., yesterday afternoon, when they played a nine of cartoonists led by T. A. Dorgan.

Most of the balls batted by the cartoonists got through the infield and were stopped only by the force of gravity, which did the principal defensive work for the actors. In the fifth inning the score stood 17 to 3 in favor of the cartoonists, and the game was ended by mutual consent, in which about 1,000 spectators participated.

Among Corbett's athletes were Carter de Haven, Chris Brown, Herbert Corthell, Junie McCree, Marshall Fahnham and Maurice Costello. The official scorer had on the cartoonists' line-up: "Rube" Goldberg, Tom McNamara, "Stuffy" Miller, Harry Hirschfield, Clarence Bathchelor, Milton Gross, Hal Coffman, "Gunboat" Hudson and Walter Hoban.

Second Sousa Hippodrome Concert.

John Philip Sousa and his band gave the second concert of a series they will give on Sunday nights during the Winter at the Hippodroms last night. The bandmaster played a new composition called "Dwellers of the Western World," in which there were passages descriptive of the red, white, and black races. Dvorak, Nevin, Sarasate, and Wagner were represented on the proxram. Miss Grace Hoffman, soprano; Miss Florence Hardeman, violinist, and Herbert L. Clarke, cornetist, were the soloists.

To Assign Parts in Reicher Plays.

Emanuel Reicher will assemble the players who will appear in his two companies, the Modern Stage and the American People's Theatre, this season at the Garden Theatre tonight to assign parts for the first plays to be given, Bjornstjerne Bjornson's "When the New Vine Blooms" and "Gerhard Hsuptmann's "The Weavers." There will be more than fifty players in tho two companies, with supernumeraries for the plays that require them. Reicher will direct the companies and his assistants will be Francis Powell, Kraft Walton, and Augustin Duncan.

Gatti-Casazza and Caruso Sail.

According to a cable message received here yesterday by the agents, McDonnel & Truder, 5 State Street, the Italian liner Dante Alighieri will not arrive in New York until Oct. 16, because sha haa to call at Almeria for grapes. The dispatch also stated that the company had fitted up special cabins for Enrico Caruso and Gatti-Casazza, the general manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, who are among the 151 cabin passengers on board.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

John R. McLean Expected to be a Summer Resident Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 10.—John R. McLean of Washington, who has been occupying a cottage at Narragansett Pier soveral seasons, was hera today looking ovor severs' places. It is understood Mr. McLean, who spent one season here, will resume his Newport Summer residence next season.

Paymaster Robert S. Chew, Jr., attached to the United States steamship Neptune, was a guest of friends in the Summer colony today.

Mrs. and Mrs. Stewart Barney gave a dinner tonight at their cottage.

Major George C. Thorpe, U. S. M. C., who underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Newport Hospital, was able to sit up today.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marie Narello, an Australian mezzo-soprano, will be the Adelaide in the operetta or that title when it is given sta series of special performances by David Bispham beginning next Sunday afternoon in the Harris Theatre. Others in Mr. Bispham's company will be Idelle Patterson, Kathleen Coman, Henri Barron, and Graham Harris.

A steem yscht that cost $40,000 when it was built will be dymanited in Princess Bay off Staten Island, somo day this week in the taking of a Vitagraph feature film entitled "The Surprises of an Empty Hotel." The yacht, the Wayward, was the winner of two races to Bermuda in her early days.

A theatre party will be given in the York Theatre tonight by George Hoby Payne, candidate for Alderman in the Forty-first Aldermanic District, in honor of Thomas W. Whittle, Park Comissioner of the Bronx. Bronx officers and politicians will be present and there will be speeches between the acts. "Twin Beds" is the attraction at the York this week.

Frederic McKay has placed Valeska Suratt under contract for a term of years. Miss Suratt is acting for the movies in California and later will appear in vaudeville there. Negotiations are pending for her appearances in London in a revue.

In Andrew Mack's new play, "The Irish Dragoon," he will appear in dual roles—that of Malley, the hero, and in an impersonation of an unconventional spinster.

MARIE DORO FACES PERILS ON THE FILM

Star of 'The White Pearl' Drifts on a Wave-Lashed Raft and Is Saved Later from Slavery.

MARY PICKFORD GOES ALOFT

Shown in the Broadway Theatre Flying in an Aeroplane with Glenn Martin, the Aviator.

Maris Doro was the star of the new feature film shown yesterday in the Strand. The picture, "The White Pearl," by Edith Barnard Delano, was produced by the Famous Playcrs Company for the Paramount program.

Whatever objections playsrs from the legitimate may make to acting for the screen it is not monotonous, and it does keep them out in the open. All the plots of all the drawing room drama in which Miss Doro ever appeared never provided her with so many exciting episodes as child ons movie sends her through. She is the daughter of a sea captain, and when the rich importer oojects to his son marrying her she takes a voyage on hor father's schooner in ordor to forget. But the son sails as a stowaway, and it is he who lashes hor to a raft when the vessel is sinking off the coast of Japan; it is he who rescues her from the tea garden in which, her memory gone, she is sold into slavery after she is washed ashore into the very arms of the idol whose pearl she wears—the pearl stolen from the image's forehead and given to her by the sweetheart who received it from a dying sailor, who killed a Chinaman to get it. For the long arm of coincidence in the movies being elastic stretches further than in the drama.

Consider dainty Marie, lowered on a rope to a raft wallowing in the waves of an eastern sea—east of Greenwich, most likely. Miss Doro lies there looking very lovely, her loose hair falling about her and mingling with the seaweed, her great eyes staring up to the sky that reflects their blue-gray softness. Sometimes in her new art Miss Doro must sigh for the scanter realism of painted oceans, and of ships that could not possibly sink.

But if Miss Doro is a cinema actress at purse, she is still a legitimate actress at heart. Nancy, the sea captain's daughter, startled from her cabin by the confusion attendant upon the sinking of the ship, rushes out on the rickety deck in tango pumps (hoaring, perhaps, the cry, "Man the pumps"). The daughters of the down East sea captains may not be wearing shoes and stockings this season, but if one must lie on one's back in the water with the camera man cranking away, one owes it to the movie public to look as attractive as possible.

The realism that may dwell side by side with the fiction in any good picture—and "The White Pearl" is an excellent one of its type—is illustrated by two scenes. The lover, hiding in the hold, is disclosed breaking into boxes in search of food. Just as he is about to take a bite two rats crawl out of the darkness to join the feast, a clever touch of roalism of the Griffith kind. Climbing up to the deck a moment later the young man is unconclous of his sweetheart's presence, although she is sitting on the edge of the hatch, until he has looked in every direction but hers, while she, also for dramatic suspense, fails to recognize him in some little time after he embraces her.

In the Broadway Theatre also a Famous Players Paramount picture was shown yesterday. It was called "The Girl of Yesterday," and for it Mary Pickford acted. One of the scenes showa Miss Pickford in flight in an aeroplane with Glenn Martin, the aviator.

For the William Fox picture, "The Little Gypsy," shown in the Academy of Music, a dam a hundred feet in length was built. When it burst it is estimated 15,000 tons of water was released.

Mary Miles Minter, who was the little girl of the title in "The Littlest Rebel" when Edward Peple's war drama was acted here several years ago, acted for "The Stork's Nest," the picture shown in the Eighty-first Street Theatre yesterday.

Last week's Triangle program, which includes an unusually fine picture called "The Coward," has been kept on for another week at the Knickerbocker.

GOLF BALL AT HOT SPRINGS.

Many Dinners and Suppers Given to Mark End of the Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 10.—The golf ball last night at the Homestead Hotel at the close of the Fall tournament yesterday waa the occasion of dozens of supper parties and several hundred dances during the dinners. The cups were presented to the winners.

Harold C. Richards of New York won the tournament cup, and there was a cup for Dr. C. H. Gardner of Providence, the runner-up. The handicap cup went to Count J. H. de Sibour of Washington, and others were won by Josiah C. Thom of Pittsburgh, George N. Richards, New York; J. G. Douglas, New York; Phelps Newbury, Detroit, and D. W. Bell, Philadelphia.

E. Clarence Jones of New York gave a dinner for twenty, including Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. William Ellis Scull, Miss Margot Scull, Charles Inman, and Mr. and Mrs. Werthelm.

Mrs. Allon Fuller Morse.

Mrs. Allon Fuller Morse, wife of Tyler Morse, the traveler, died yesterday at her home, Morse Lodge, at Westbury, L. I. She was a Miss Allon Fuller, daughter of the late George A. Fuller, who left her $2,500,000 when he died. Mrs. Morse was married to Harry S. Black, then head of the United States Realty and Construction Company, when 17 years old. In 1904 sha divorced her first husband, and two years later married Mr. Morse. In 1907 she attained notoriety through the annoilcement of the loss of her $10,000 pearl necklace, which she had placed in the safe at the Hotel Savoy and then forgotten. Mrs. Morae was prominent in society in this city, and in addition to her husband, is survived by a son, Fuller Chenery Morse.

Dies at the Stanton Centennial.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Harwood Dudley, aged 62, a well-known lawyer here, died of heart disease while presiding at the Elizabeth Cady Stanton birthday centennial on Saturday night. He was a brother of the late Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Dudley, U. S. A.

MANY MOTOR AT LAKEWOOD.

The Fall Golf Tournament Will Begin Nov. 3—Hotels Are Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 10.—The bracing air today was an incentive to motoring and riding, and numerous motor parties had the resort as their objective point. Among them were E. W. Beatty of Montreal, W. Norman Mathsr, J. T. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. William Gale and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Street of New York.

The Fall golf tournament, it was announced today, will take place on Nov. 4, 5, and 6. The Shanley Cup match for seniors will be played on Nov. 3. The women's tournament will be held at the end of this month. A large number of golfers were on the links today, among them being Judge William C. Speer of Jersey City.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Strawbridge of Philadelphia were here over the week-end, arranging for a coach and four run from Philadelphia later in the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tilford entertained a small party at the Laurelton Farms over the week-end.

The hotels were busy during ths week. Among the guests at the Laurel House are the Right Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Bishop of Brazil; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Shanley, and A. J. McClure.

FREDERIC H. EVANS DEAD.

Ex-President of American Institute Founded Brooklyn Iron Works.

Frederic H. Evans, a former President of the American Institute, and the founder of the F. H. Evans Iron Works of 33-37 How Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 73 Penn Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Msine and came to this city more than forty-five years ago, shortly after founding his iron works.

Mr. Evans was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and of the Hanover and Municipal Clubs of Brooklyn and the Brooklyn League. His wife and three sons survive him.

Max Guggenheim.

Max Guggenheim, a member of the firm of Henry Gelershauser & Co., clothiers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, died yesterday at the Hotel Ansonia, in his fifty-eighth year. Ha was born in Germany and came to this country forty-two years ago. Mr. Guggenheim had lived in Cincinnati for the last thirty-five years and was visiting his brother, Simon F. Guggenheim, a member of the firm of Ingomar Goldstein & Co. of this city. He was a member of the Criterion Club of this city and the Phoenix Club of Cincinnati. Mr. Guggenheim was unmarried and is survived by two sisters and two brothers.

Dennis Sullivan.

DENVER, Oct. 10.—Dennis Sullivan, a wealthy mining man and banker, died at his home here today after a long illness. He was 78 years old, and came to Colorado from New York, his native State, in 1866, practically penniless. He amassed a fortune, estimated by his counael and business associates, at many millions. He was interested in mines in Mexico and British Columbia.

Obituary Notes.

SMITH THOMPSON of 229 West 103d Street, a lawyer and agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, died suddenly in Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Maryland and was a great grandson of Daniel D. Tompkins, Associate Justice, Vice President of the United States, and Governor of this State.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Assistant Librarian of the Metropolitan Opera House for the last twelve years, died on Saturday at Mount Sinai Hospital.

JOHN J. McKEOUGH of 203 West Fourteenth Street, for twenty-five years an employe of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, died recently in Ireland, in his sixty-sixth year.

WILLIAM HEIM, a barber for more than twenty-five years in this city, died on Saturday at his home in Flushing, L. I., in his sixty-first year. During his career here he shaved many famous men, including Horace Greeley, Levi P. Morton, Roswell P. Flower, and Robert Ingersoll.

PERCY M. SAMPSON, President of the Barlant Supply Company, died recently at his home, 202 West 140th Street, in his fifty-second year.

Mrs. CATHERINE SMITH, mother of the late Dr. James W. Smith, former President of the Board of Education of Paterson, N. J., died at her home, 288 Main Street, in that city, in her eighty-fourth year.

ROBERT B. CARLIN, a pianist, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 23 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ADELAIDE DUANE PELL IRELAND, widow of John B. Ireland, died on Saturday at her home, 104 East Seventy-third Street, in her seventy-ninth year. She was a daughter of the late Robert Livingston Pell, and was a member of an old Knickerbocker family.

FRANK WORCHESTER DOWNER, a former member of the Boston banking firm of Downer & Co., died on Saturday at North Palmyra, Me.

Mrs. EMMA OLIVER, wife of Peter Oliver, a wholesale hardware dealer, died on Saturday at her home, 3 Fort Greens Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. AURORA EMERSON DAVIS, known in this city as "Mother Davis," died recently at the home of her son, the Rev. Edwin Emerson Davis, at 100 New York Avenue, Newark, N. J. In her eighty-sixth year. She was born in Vermont, and had devoted her life to the salvation of wayward girls and for twenty-five years, previous to her retirement six years ago, had held services in the Tombs every Friday afternoon.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HARLAM.—On Oct. 5, 1,010 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. Harlam, a daughter.

SALOMON.—On Oct. 5, 221 West 141st Street, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Salomon, twin sons.

Engaged

BRENNER—SCHIFF.—Mr. Albert Schiff of 233 West 93d st. announces the engagement of his daughter, Rica, to Mr. Sol M. Brenner of Baltimore.

ALTMAN—POVER.—Beatrix Pinover to Bernard Altman.

BLUM—NATAN.—Selma Nathan to Joseph Blum.

BRONSTEIN—GETZLER.—Bella Getzler to Milton Bronstein.

CORMAN—ROSENSTEIN.—Sarah Rosenstein to Henry Corman.

FISHER—DOBLIN.—Jeannette Doblin to Franklyn I. Fisher.

FREUNDLICH—SELIGMAN.—Fannie E. Seligman to Freundlich.

GERBER—KLAN.—Millie Kaplan to M. Gerber.

GOTTLIEB—AHM.—Lillian Rahm to Jack Gottlieb.

HERMAN—MORRIS.—Helen M. Morris to J. Allan Herman.

HORN—LAZARUS.—Olga Lazarus to Paul Horn.

KAVALER—ILINSKI.—Alma Wilinski to Bernard Kavaler.

KRESER—DORF.—Laura R. Dorf to Benjamin Kreser.

LEIBOWITZ—ROBBINS.—Laura Robbins to Philip M. Leibowitz.

LEVY—BLUMENTHAL.—Jeannette Blumenthal to Joseph Levy.

LEWIS—DAVIS.—Selena Davis to Phillip Lewis.

REH—MELAMED.—Lillian Mola to Sylvain Reh.

ROSE—FABIAN.—Leonie A. Fabian to Paul B. Rose.

ROSENTHAL—BESKIN.—Fannie Beskin to Dr. H. T. Rosenthal.

SERATING—CARO.—Lulu Caro to Samuel Serating.

SILVERSTEIN—BROCKMAN.—Ray Brockman Silverstein to Sanl Willman.

WILLBACH—HERLING.—Mae Herling to Saul Willbach.

WITTSON—COHN.—Anna Cohn to Harry B. Witson.

Married

ACKERMAN—WALTER.—On Oct. 9, at the Church of Holy Trinity, West Chester Penn., by Rev. John Mills Gilbert, Margaret Wa[illegible] to Franz William Ackermann.

GREENFIELD—METCALF.—On April 7, 1915, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by Right Rev. E. M. Parker, Marjorie Paine, daughter of Mrs. E. M. Greenfield, to Jesse A. Metcalf, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Metcalf.

HAMILTON—RAWFORD.—On Oct. 9, at Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit, N. J., by the Rev. Philip J. Steinmetz, Jr., assisted by the Rev. Walker Gwynne, D. D., Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Crawford, to Harry Thomas Hamilton.

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254 W. 125th St., near 8th Ave.
371 E. 149th St., near 3rd Ave.

Married.

NORTON—LIBBY.—On Saturday, Oct. 9, at Grace Church, Nutley, N. J., by the Rev. Douglas Matthews, Theodora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Libby, to Maunsell Norton.

GROSSMAN—FRIEDENBERG.—Oct. 3, Gertrude Friedenberg to Morris Grossman.

HAMBURGER—HANTCHAROW.—Oct. 3, Minna Hantcharow to Louis P. Hamburger.

JOSELSON—KASSE.—Oct. 5, Lillian Kasse to Jacob B. Joselson.

LEVY—WEINBERG.—Oct. 5, Millie Weinberg to Louis G Levy.

LEWY—FLEISCHMANN.—Oct. 7, Sadie Fleischmann to Jerome Lewy.

Brooklyn.

ARFMAN—BEHREN.—Oct. 5, Maria Behren to Fred Arfman.

KRAEMER—KIDD.—Oct. 9, Vera N. Kidd to Nicholas W. Kraemer.

Long Island.

ENTERMARK—NILL.—Oct. 8, Astoria, Anna Nill to L. A. Entermark.

FELLOWS—POOLE.—Oct. 9, Long Island City, Ada E. Poole to Joseph Fellows, Jr.

Died.

BARRETT.—Idelena, (nee Charde,) on Oct. 9, 1915, at her residence, 70 Alexander Ave., Yonkers. Funeral from St. Barnabas' Church, Martha Av. and 241st St., Woodlawn, at 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1915. Irish papers please copy.

BEARNS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 9, 1915, Emma, wife of the late John G. Bearns, aged 64 years. Funeral from her late residence, 1,220 Ocean Av., Jersey City, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at 7:30 A. M. Mass at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. Relatives and friends are respectfully inv

LEONARD MAY OPPOSE ALEXANDER IN THIRD GAME OF WORLD'S SERIES TODAY AT BOSTON

RESUME STRUGGLE ON EQUAL TERMS

Phillies and Red Sox Ready for Battle at Boston—Leonard to Oppose Alexander.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The country's leading baseball teams, the Phillies and the Red Sox, came to this city today to resume here tomorrow their series for the championship of the world. Each has scored a victory in the opening installment of the games just finished at Philadelphia, and their overnight transfer brought the teams to the scene of their further test on equal terms.

Indications tonight were that tomorrow's game would be noteworthy at least for the attendance. The crowd will undoubtedly be the greatest that has ever seen a world series contest, and possibly the greatest that has ever seen a baseball game. It will exceed 45,000 persons, probably. More than half that number of tickets already have been sold, and the 20,000 rush seats are expected to fill before the game is started. The first of the crowd that will occupy bleacher seats took up positions at the gates of the Braves' field tonight.

Weather conditions approaching those of Summer are in prospect. The weather forecaster predicted that the day would be fair and somewhat warmer than today, when light coats were aids to comfort.

The third game of the series, it was expected, would develop a more studied scheme of play by both teams. Having grappled for eighteen innings, the teams have gained an understanding of the method and calibre of their opponents, and each is expected to show improvement in strategy and action.

Philadelphia's campaign will again revolve around Alexander, the leading pitcher of the National League champions. The failure of Mayer, who pitched for the Phillies in the game which Boston won on Saturday, has emphasized the fact, admitted by the Philadelphia team's supporters, that it is largely in Alexander's pitching skill that the team's hopes for a world championship lie. The Red Sox were successful in an unexpected degree in hitting his delivery in Friday's game, and followers of the local club are sanguine on the team's prospects in the contest tomorrow.

To oppose Alexander, Manager Carrigan is expected to select "Duten" Leonard, a strapping young man who pitches with his left hand. His cunning, which brought him to the head of all American League pitchers last year and to a high place in the National this season, is expected to overcome the advantage which the Phillies hold over left-handers in presenting a lineup almost entirely composed of right-handed batsmen.

The opposing managers had no word tonight as to their probable pitching choices tomorrow, but among the players and close followers of the teams the opinion appeared general that Alexander and Leonard would contend. Burns again will catch Alexander and it is thought that Manager Carrigan will make his first selection of a catcher in the series as the result of Saturday's game.

It was remarked with satisfaction by Red Sox supporters tonight that the team has outhit the Phillies in the two games already played. Expert opinion prior to the series was generally to the effect that Philadelphia was potentially the better batting team, and the Red Sox have hit .211 in seven games so far as compared with .196, the average of hits by their opponents.

George Foster, hero of yesterday's game, has contributed largely to the Red Sox advantage in this connection, with an average of .500 for his three hits yesterday. Cady, with .400 for two of seven times at bat, leads the regular players of both teams at .329, and "Duffy" Lewis is second with .316. A pitcher is high batsman of the Phillies also, Alexander having an average of .333, the only mark above .300 held by any member of his team. Cady and Thomas of Boston, and Stock, Niehoff and Burns of Philadelphia have gone hitless so far.

From outward appearances, the strain of the games last week did not greatly affect the contending players. They arrived on the same train from Philadelphia and took their meals at the hotel as they would any Sunday in the regular season. Members of both teams went to church in the forenoon. Several were out on the golf links this afternoon, while others motored during the day. A few of the Philadelphia players lounged about their hotel, and some went out to Braves Field, scene of the games of tomorrow and Tuesday, where today a band played, and United States Senator Borah spoke on "Preparedness."

The return of the Red Sox was signalized by an official welcome by Mayor Curley, who greeted them in behalf of the city as winners of the American League championship. The team has not been here since the league pennant-ship was made certain ten days ago, and Mayor Curley made its coming today the occasion for celebrating a success which, he said, "was only a step to a greater victory." The Mayor had a band at the Back Bay station, and as the players came out of the trains they heard again the strains of "Tessie," their song of battle, sounded as a welcome.

When it came time to close Braves Field tonight after the talk by Senator Borah it was found that a number of boys had taken advantage of the opportunity to hide themselves within the grounds. Stowaways were found in several places and turned out of the inclosure.

These youngsters and others formed the first of the line which later stretched out from the gates leading to the bleachers. There were about 7,000 places to be had at 50 cents, about 3,500 of which were seats. Ten thousand other seats, in the left field pavilion, are to be placed on sale at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, these to sell at $1 each.

The Red Sox management obtained permission from the National Commission to turn the open spaces at the back of the grand stand into profit, and it was arranged to sell standing room there when the gates open tomorrow. It was estimated that about 4,000 persons could comfortably see the game from the rear of the stand.

The number of reserved seats, 25,000, although unusually large, was not sufficient to satisfy the demand, it developed today. It was thought a few days ago that nearly every one who applied had obtained seats, but many persons today went to the ticket offices at Fenway Park, where distribution of the seat checks was made, and complained that they had received no reservations. Some of these said they had applied as early as July, and had been notified at that time of the receipt of their requests. Notwithstanding the numerous allotments, street speculators also were said to have few tickets for sale, and some tonight were trying to buy rather than to sell.

ST. LOUIS AMERICANS WIN.

McCabe Pitches His Team to Championship in Intercity Series.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—"Tim" McCabe, who came to the local American League ball club from the Three I League only a few months ago, today won the post-season championship for his team, shutting out the National League club, 5 to 0, in the second game of a double-header, the first of which the Nationals won, 7 to 2. The victory gave the Americans four games won, one lost, and one tied. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals ....0 3 0 0 0 1 3 0 0—7	11	4	
Americans ...1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	2	1	

Batteries—Dosk and Snyder; Hamilton, Koob, and Severeid.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	7	0	
Americans .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4—5	6	3	

Called in eighth, darkness.

Batteries—Boardman and Gonzales; McCabe and Agnew.

SMALL HOPE FOR FEDERALS.

National Commission Gives Little Encouragement to Delegation.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—There was speculation here tonight among baseball fans as to whether anything would develop from the informal meeting held in Philadelphia late last Friday night of the three members of the National Commission and men identified with the Federal League, at which the present situation of baseball was discussed. It was learned that organized baseball has not changed its attitude; that, while there are men in the Federal League who would be welcomed into organized baseball, present conditions warrant only two major leagues.

The suggestion that two ten-club circuits be organized, the extra clubs to come from the Federal League, was not entertained by the members of the National Commission. It was admitted at the meeting by most of those present, it is understood, that the game would be better off in Chicago and St. Louis with two clubs instead of having three in each of those cities.

The meeting, which was brought about by men identified with the Federal League, ended without any understanding that the informal talk was to be resumed. Members of the National Commission are said to have consented to meet the Federal Leaguers because the leaders in organized baseball did not want to be put in the position of refusing to listen to suggestions for bringing about better conditions in the sport.

City Title for White Sox.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The Chicago American League team won the championship of Chicago, four games to one, from its National League opponents today, by winning today's game, 11 to 3. Lavender, who shut out the American Leaguers in the second game, was hit hard today, and this, with erratic fielding, gave the White Sox their victory. Pierce succeeded Lavender, but retired in favor of Standridge. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals ....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0—3	8	4	
Americans ...0 1 0 0 5 5 0 0 x—11	12	2	

Batteries—Lavender, Pierce, Standridge and Archer; Russell and Schalk.

White Auto Team Wins.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 10.—By beating the Luxus team of Omaha, 11 to 6, this afternoon in Brookside Stadium, the White Autos of Cleveland won the amateur baseball championship east of the Pacific Coast. The winners are scheduled to play the Tacoma team, champions of the coast, at San Francisco, for the world's title.

FAST SPEEDWAY BRUSHING.

Twelve Light Harness Events Decided on the Harlem Speedway.

An interesting program of trotting events was arranged by the Brush Committee of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, for the second matinée of its Fall meeting, which was held yesterday on the Harlem Speedway. A large crowd of spectators watched the sport along the half-mile course, and many viewed the races from the walks which overlook the Speedway and Harlem River.

The 1:11 trot drew the largest number of entries of any of the twelve brushes. Seven horses faced the starter. The race went three heats. The first was wonby L. V. Hunt's Emily. The winner of the event, Acoro, owned by C. Hiawatsch, got into a pocket half way down the course and did not finish better than sixth. But in the second and third heats the gelding raced in front from the start, and was never headed, easily defeating the other contestants.

J. A. Murphy's Oakland Boy, one of the Speedway favorites, was beaten by Nathan Straus's Fair Maiden in the 1:08 trot. The former took the first heat in 1:02¼, but he won by several lengths in the two following heats.

The 1:15 trot furnished the most exciting race of the afternoon. There were three starters. R. Allen's Clay Wiggins took the opening heat, but in heating the brown mare Estelle Cord by a short head. The latter turned the tables in the second heat, but was beaten, only by inches, in the third and deciding heat.

Seven of the races were decided in straight heats. They were: The colt race, won by W. J. O'Neil's Peter Cecil; P. Conroy's Oakland Boy in the 1:13 pace; Joe Mapes, owned by G. Slamtledger, the 1:05 pace; C. Cramer's Wood Olcott the 1:09 trot, J. A. Murphy's Clover Patch in the 1:08 pace; W. Gartrell's Jean Oakland the 1:07 trot and S. Post's Jack Dillon the 1:10 pace.

Grand Circuit Closes This Week.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—With fair weather predicted the last four days of the meeting of the Grand Circuit meets give promise of the best racing of the year. The Grand Circuit will end its 1915 career next Thursday, provided rain does not interfere in the meantime. Before that time, however, there are a number of races that should produce some sensational trotting and pacing. The Walnut Hall Cup, 2 in 3 trot for a purse of $3,000 is the feature of tomorrow's card, and will bring together such horses as Peter Scott, Worthy Prince, Nathan Axworthy, Dick Watts, the Guide, and others equally as good. Another feature of tomorrow's card is the Lexington, for two-year-old trotters. Among the probable starters are Volga, Walnut Tree, Anvalite, Leading Spirit, and Nelly the Great.

Results of Soccer Games.

At Harlem Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 8; Continentals, 3.

At Central Park—West Side Rangers, 2; Bay Ridge, 1.

At Woodside, L. I.—Camerons, 1; Columbia Oval, 0.

At Edison Field—White Rose, 3; Visitation, 2.

At Flood's Oval—Yonkers, 0; Our Boys, 0.

At Chester Park—L. R. T. Strollers, 4; Clan Scott, 0.

At Astoria—White Rose, 3; Longfellow, 3.

At Paterson, N. J.—Brooklyn Field Club, 3; Haledon Thistles, 3.

At Harrington, N. J.—West Hudsons, 8; Scottish-Americans, 2.

At West Side Park—J. C. Alley Boys, 2; Jersey A. C., 1.

At Taft's Oval—Clan McDonalds, 4; New York Hibernians, 2.

At Van Cortlandt Park—Oceaneas Wanderers, 2; Greenpoint, 1.

At West Hoboken—Germans, 6; Hoboken, 0.

At Greenville, N. J.—Greenville, 4; Fulton Camerons, 1.

At Brady Field—Hudson United, 2; Jersey Blues, 2.

At Chelsea Park—Suhwaye, 1; St. George, 1.

At Chelsea Park—Astor Field Club, 7; German Reserves, 1.

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ALEXANDER IS ONLY HOPE FOR PHILLIES

Fullerton Says That Defeat of Pitcher Today Probably Will Decide the World's Series.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The world's series now has reached a stage where every one you meet insists upon shoving a stiff forefinger through your chest bone, thereby proving that you are wrong. Whoever can push his forefinger deepest into the chest of the other guy wins, and on that basis the Red Sox are big favorites. Boston forefingers seem larger and hornier and stiffer than the Philadelphia variety.

We lost an argument today and retreated, taking our chest bone with us to a place where no forefinger can reach. The gentleman was trying to convince us that Alexander will not pitch tomorrow's game, and his forefinger argument is more convincing than any logic.

The game tomorrow, as both teams recognize, probably will decide the series. If Alexander can go through again the Phils still have a chance. If he fails, and the wisest of the critics believe he will, the series is as good as ended.

The Philadelphia argument all appears to be based upon the assumption that the Phillies can hit left-handed pitching, and in support of this contention they cite figures to show that the Phils this season have been slamming the left-handers of the National League in terrific style. The Boston reply is that the species of left-hander existing in the National League is in no ways comparable with the kind that shoots them across in the American League.

As I see it there is no left-handed pitcher in the National League who ranks with either of the Red Sox southpaws, and, further, that the Phillies have not hit the National League left-handers to the extent that they assert they have. Undoubtedly they bat better against left-handed pitching than the average club does, and they have two men who hit the south-paws hard. Beyond doubt, too, Carrigan has had news of this alleged prowess of the Phils against left-handers, and it looks as if he has displayed good generalship in saving his south-paws until the teams got on to the Braves' field.

With two fellows who have been hitting left-handed pitching over the short right-field wall in Philadelphia it seems Carrigan decided he would not use them until they met on a larger field, where his speedy outfield can chase and capture such hits provided they are made.

It looks as if the pitchers would be Alexander and Leonard, and although the Philadelphia contingent is backing Alexander, and holding the odds to even money, there is not so much belief in Alexander as there was before the series opened. He pitched a smart game and won on the opening day, but few judges of baseball think he ever could beat the Red Sox again if he pitches that kind of ball. His speed got not seem keen, and when in the pinches he used curves that would singlehanded hop ball, many of the students refused to believe that he has his speed.

You may, if your forefinger is stiff enough, argue it the other way; supposing Alex comes back tomorrow with all his speed, he will look so much different to the Red Sox that they will not recognize him as the same pitcher.

Reports from the Phils' training camp are that Alexander is prepared for a big game, and with two days' complete rest is ready. The Red Sox are more confident and cocky than they have been. They were a bit nervous until they got into their stride late in yesterday's game, and now that they are back on their home field they expect to play the game naturally.

I can see no reason to change judgment as to the players, and the dope is working out very close to form. Scott does not look as good as he figured, Gardner and Lewis seem to have taken a brace, and Niehoff looks much worse than his season's play indicated. Otherwise the teams are just about as they figured to be. The change in figures is scarcely great enough to make any essential difference in the result.

It is no use to figure anything; a stiff forefinger seems more convincing than argument or dope.

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MOTORCYCLE SHOW TONIGHT

Newest Developments to be Employed at Madison Square Garden.

Madison Square Garden opens tonight on a $150,000 display of motorcycles, bicycles, and accessories. The last foot of available floor space has been taken and the workmen are now engaged in putting the finishing touches on the first annual exhibit of its kind in the greater city, so that all will be in readiness when the doors are thrown open to the public at 7 o'clock this evening.

Featuring, as it does, all the newest developments in both motorcycle and bicycle trades, and with attractions of a special nature such as a special exhibit of the military motorcycles which took part in the recent manoeuvres at Van Cortlandt Park, and at the military training camp at Plattsburg, it is confidently expected that the show will draw a crowd of at least 75,000 people during the week.

Those who are wont to look upon the motorcycle as a speed-law-defying, noise-making contraption, will be gratified to see in the 1916 models a tendency toward less weighty and less powerful machines—little "fellows" which travel at a moderate speed, are easily handled, and cost only a third as much as the large twins, which have been so much in evidence during past years. The prices of these lightweights range from $90 to $150, and they incorporate many of the refinements of the higher priced models.

Slosson to Play De Oro.

George Slosson, who is matched to play Alfred De Oro in a three-cushion contest at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy, will play practice matches afternoons and evenings this week. The Slosson-De Oro match will settle a question which has been argued by billiard enthusiasts for years. The conditions call for 250 points three-cushion caroms, to be played in blocks of fifty each night, beginning Oct. 18. The outcome will decide if a first class balk line player is the equal of the man who has helped to make three cushions famous, as De Oro is the greatest of the three-cushion match players.

Wrestlers to Decide Title.

Zbyzsko and Aberg are to wrestle again, to a finish. They have been practically matched to meet in New York in three weeks' time. The details will be settled upon, today, at a meeting of the two athletes. The four-hour draw between Waldek Zbyzsko and Alexander Aberg at the Manhattan Opera House last Spring, was the final contest of a five weeks' international wrestling tournament. After four hours of lightning fast work, the curtain was rung down and the two giants, both of whom completely collapsed from exhaustion, were taken to the hospital. Now they are to battle again and the articles which will be signed today, will call for the acceptance by Wednesday, of the best offer for the contest. It will be stipulated that the match take place before Nov. 1.

Wilcox Takes Gold Medal.

C. F. Wilcox won the gold medal in the championship round of eighteen holes of the Knollwood Country Club yesterday, with a score of 80. In the match rounds for the club championship the winners were: C. F. Wilcox beat H. Wilson, 1 up, (20 holes;) J. M. Breed defeated Tom Forrest, 7 up and 6; B. Fairchild defeated E. T. Fox, 8 up and 2; W. C. Breed defeated Alfred Mestre, 3 up and 6; W. T. Koch defeated C. C. Carroll, 1 up; E. T. Dunnell defeated G. Silliver, 7 up and 6; W. C. McCord won by default; E. Sadler defeated E. B. McKay, 6 up and 4.

OBJECT TO OFFICIALS.

Yale Protests to the Central Board—No Change in Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—Yale has for the first time formally protested to the Central Board of Officials against the assignments of officials sent to Yale football games. The action of the entire set who conducted the Yale-Lehigh game yesterday is regarded by the Yale football management as adverse to the interests of the college sport, and a vigorous letter has been sent to the central board informing it of the feeling at Yale. Since Yale came under the central board's scope of authority two years ago there has been little cause for complaint until yesterday.

The Yale coaches saw repeated violations of the rules by the Lehigh players which escaped the notice of the officials, and Head Coach Hinkey committed an act almost without precedent at Yale when he stopped the game and called the officials around him and protested against their ignoring violations any longer.

Several Yale and Lehigh players became mixed up in a physical argument when Harry Legore, the Yale fullback, was jumped upon after scoring the only touchdown of the day. Yale players pulled Lehigh men off Legore, but the officials refused to inflict a penalty. Once a Yale player was held by the ear without penalty upon the offending player.

Denials were made tonight by Yale football authorities that any change in the coaching staff would be made before the close of the season. Former players and Captains were in close conference till after midnight last night on the problem of improving the Yale team's play, but it was announced tonight that no change in the coaching policy was considered. "There is no friction among the coaches, and we believe that everything will come out all right," said ex-Captain Talbott, one of the coaches.

Hard Games for N. Y. U.

In addition to the hard schedule of nine games which the New York University Varsity football team will play this Fall, arrangements have been made for a schedule of gridiron contests for the second Violet eleven which this year contains an abundance of promising candidates for the regular teams. Assistant Manager F. Roberts Baldwin announced yesterday that three games had already been arranged and that there was every possibility of completing the necessary negotiations for a fourth. The teams that the Violet second eleven is scheduled to meet this season are: Oct. 21, Mt. Vernon High School at Ohio Field; Oct. 23, Mt. Vernon High School at Ohio Field; Nov. 12, Cullum Hall at West Point, and a game with the Stamford High School, for which the date has not yet been decided.

FRIEDE DEFEATS FROHLING.

International Canoe Champion Victor by Wide Margin.

Leo Friede, the international canoe champion, had little difficulty in defeating Hilding Frohling in the third race between the two over the six-mile course of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club yesterday. They were to compete in three races. Friede won the first and Frohling the second, so that the one yesterday was the deciding competition. Friede went into the lead shortly after the men started away yesterday morning and never was in danger of defeat. Frohling was caught in the strong tide and his light craft swept out of the course so that he finished long after the time limit of two hours had expired. Friede apparently knew conditions better than his rival, and was never in serious difficulties, and came to the finish just ten minutes before the expiration of the time limit. W. G. Harrison, who refereed the race yesterday, will probably compete against Friede Tuesday over the six-mile course.

Tennis on Knollwood C. C. Courts.

The men's doubles tennis handicap tournament of the Knollwood Country Club at White Plains, N. Y., reached the final round yesterday, and will be completed tomorrow. W. Sykes, Jr., and H. B. Legg (scratch) and F. B. Prentice and B. S. Edmunds (scratch) are the finalists. In the first set of the final round Sykes and Legg were victorious by the score of 11—9, when darkness put a stop to further play. The summary:

Men's Handicap Doubles.—Third Round—H. M. Reed and Brent Tanner (30) defeated E. H. Hoolbrook and W. H. Merrall (plus 15) 12—10, 6—4; F. B. Prentice and B. S. Edmunds (scratch), defeated Al C. Welsh, Jr., and E. C. Fox (plus 15) 3—6, 6—0, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round—F. B. Prentice and B. S. Edmunds (scratch) defeated Walter Moore and Cornelius Fox (plus 15) 6—4, 6—2; W. Sykes, Jr., and H. B. Legg (scratch) defeated H. M. Reed and Brent Tanner (minus 30) 6—4, 6—1.

Final Round—W. Sykes Jr. and H. B. Legg versus F. B. Prentice and B. S. Edmunds, 11—9, unfinished.

Wright Takes Tennis Title.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 10.—Irving C. Wright of Boston today won the tennis singles championship of Virginia by defeating Hugh G. Whitehead three sets to one in the final round of the fifteenth annual tournament, played on the courts of the Norfolk Country Club. The scores were 6—1, 9—7, 4—6, 6—3.

Composite Score of Two Games

G, games; AB, at bat; R, runs; H, hits; 2B, two-base hit; 3B, three-base hit; HR, home run; TB, total bases; SO, struck out; BB, base on balls; PO, put out; A, assists; E, errors; TC, total chances.

PHILADELPHIA.

	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	TB	SO	BB	Av.	PO	A	E	TC	Av.
Stock	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	4	0	4	1.000
Bancroft	2	8	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	.250	6	3	0	9	1.000
Paskert	2	7	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	.143	2	0	0	2	1.000
Cravath	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	.200	2	0	0	2	1.000
Luderus	2	7	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	.286	19	1	1	21	.952
Whitted	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	.200	6	0	0	6	1.000
Niehoff	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	5	5	0	10	1.000
Burns	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	13	3	1	17	.941
Alexander	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.333	0	5	0	5	1.000
Mayer	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	1	3	0	4	1.000
Totals		57	4	8	2	0	0	10	10	4	.140	54	24	2	80	.975

RED SOX.

	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	TB	SO	BB	Av.	PO	A	E	TC	Av.
Hooper	2	8	1	2	0	0	0	2	3	2	.250	2	3	0	5	1.000
Scott	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	.167	4	2	0	4	1.000
Speaker	2	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	.167	4	2	0	6	1.000
Hoblitzel	2	8	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	.250	20	0	0	20	1.000
Lewis	2	8	0	3	0	0	0	3	4	0	.375	3	2	0	5	1.000
Gardner	2	7	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	.428	0	4	0	4	1.000
Barry	2	8	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	.250	4	4	0	8	1.000
Cady	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	3	2	0	5	1.000
Shore	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	.333	3	1	1	5	.800
Henriksen	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Ruth	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Thomas	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	6	0	0	6	1.000
Foster	1	4	0	3	1	0	0	4	1	0	.750	3	0	0	3	1.000
Janvrin	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1	1.000
Totals		67	3	18	1	0	0	19	18	4	.269	51	23	1	75	.986

THE SUMMARY.

Games won—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 1. Pitchers' record—Games won, Alexander 1, Foster 1; games lost, Shore 1, Mayer 1. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Gardner, Cady, Cravath. Stolen bases—Whitted and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston 17, Philadelphia 7. First base on errors—Boston 1, Philadelphia 1. Struck out—By Alexander 6, by Shore 2, by Mayer 7, by Foster 8. Base on balls—Off Alexander 2, off Shore 4, off Mayer 2. Hits off Alexander 8, off Shore 6, off Mayer 10, off Foster 3.

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WHEN WORLD SERIES DREW ONLY 3,000

Providence and Metropolitans Received About $3,000 for Series Played in 1884.

Nothing shows the growth of baseball more than a comparison of gate receipts taken in during the different series played for the baseball championship of the world. The series of 1912 between the Boston Americans and the New York Giants leads all series for cash receipts and attendance. In the year 1884 about 300 people attended the final game between the Providence team and the Metropolitan Club, champions of their respective leagues, and the total attendance at all three games was less than 3,000. That amount of paid admissions at a dollar each would hardly pay the umpires of the present series. Radbourne and Keefe, the opposing hurlers, were at the height of their respective careers, but they failed to draw the throngs. However, the players did not worry, as there was nothing in it for them except glory.

In the season of 1885 the series was a failure from all standpoints. Only 8,000 saw the six contests between the men of Anson and the Browns led by Charles Comiskey. The series was marked by continual scrapping and at times real fighting. The series ended or broke up with honors in games won and verbal scraps "fifty and fifty." In 1886 the first real series for the world's championship was staged and pulled off in a successful manner. The six games drew out 40,000 and the net receipts were $14,000, which was handed over to the St. Louis Browns as per agreement. Anson and his merry men did not get even a pleasant smile out of the encounter.

The series of 1887 was considered a wonderful affair at that period, with an attendance of 50,000, and gate receipts amounting to $25,000, which amount caused unusual amazement in baseball circles at that time. The teams traveled in special cars, and the whole affair was carried forward on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in baseball. Fifteen games were played and seven ties got the players up a trifle, increasing the two best teams battle. Chicago had a "grouch," and when the Detroit and St. Louis played that city it sent out 365 spectators. Brooklyn turned out the largest crowd, 6,746. Detroit won hands down, with ten contests to their credit.

In 1888 the New York Giants and the St. Louis Browns were the contenuers, ten games were played to an attendance of 35,800 people Twenty-four thousand dollars was taken in and divided 60 and 40 per cent. between the owners, and players were promised $200. The hitherto grand organization under Comiskey made a sorry showing, and Owner Von der Ahe was so thoroughly disgusted that he refused to pay his men the promised $200. Arlie Latham got wise and drew his $200 before the series was half over, so the players who had waited many days before they received their share.

Perhaps the best series of all early day affairs was played in the season of 1889, between Brooklyn and the Giants. Forty-seven thousand fans saw the nine games and paid $40,000 for the privilege. New York won in easy fashion.

The season of 1890 was a failure as a world's series year. One was played between the Brooklyn Club and the Louisville team, champions of the National and American Associations. The winners of the Players League, the Bostons, were by long odds the best club in the land that season, but they were regarded as outlaws, so the other law-abiding organizations ignored them entirely. The two above-named contenders played seven games of the ten agreed upon, and the struggle ended in a tie, and the balance of the games for the supremacy of the baseball world was postponed until the next spring, but no record can be found where they met and settled their argument, and it is probable that it isn't settled yet. Seven games were played, one being a tie, and 18,300 people attended the entire series.

In the year 1892 until 1897 no real world's series games took place. Tilts were held between the winners of the first and second seasons of the big twelve-club National League, but they lacked the intense rivalry which exists today. For six years the fans of the country had to be satisfied with watching the annual struggle between the first and second contenders for the flag in their respective leagues. In the year 1903 the first big battle was staged for world's championship honors in baseball, and from that date the crowning event in the great national game has grown steadily, and today it is regarded as the greatest event in the athletic world.

GOLFERS IN FINAL ROUND.

Barnhill and Kammer to Play for Staten Island Championship.

Two Fox Hills players, W. Roy Barnhill and A. F. Kammer, are left to fight for the championship of Staten Island in a 36-hole match, to be played tomorrow over the Richmond County Country Club links. Kammer, the present title holder, worked his way into the finals by disposing of his fellow-member, A. W. Dole, 4 up and 2 to play in the semi-final round yesterday. In the morning match with M. L. Feary of the Richmond County Country Club, Kammer had his hands full to win out on the twenty-second green. With the match all square Kammer took a par 5 on the fifteenth, but lost the hole when Feary put down a long putt for a 2. The sixteenth was halved in par 4, and Kammer avenued the score by winning the seventeenth with a 2, although he was twenty feet from the pin on the tee shot, while Feary was only five feet away. The eighteenth was halved, leaving the match all square.

The play was even to the twenty-second hole, where Feary sent his drive out of bounds, losing the hole and the match. When Kammer took a par 3, having had an easier time in the afternoon round with A. W. Dole, but at the fifteenth hole, with the match dormie, Dole began to play better golf. He drove into the rough on the fourteenth and then laid his second dead to the pin, winning the hole with a 3. On the fifteenth green Kammer had a six-foot putt for a ball, but his ball ran around the rim of the cup and returned to its starting point, giving Dole the hole. Kammer entered the match on the sixteenth tee, closed his second shot completely, leaving Kammer 4 up and 2 to play. Scores:

Second Sixteen.—R. E. Strowbridge, Cleveland, Richmond County Country Club, beat W. F. Kammer, Fox Hills, 5 up, 4 to play; J. Fox Hills, beat J. D. Newman, Richmond County Country Club, 5 and 3; J. B. Gillman, Richmond County Country Club, beat A. G. Pilou, Richmond County Country Club, 2 up, H. Miller-Jones, Richmond County Country Club, beat J. W. Mcalecamy, Fox Hills, 1 up.

Seventh Eight of First Sixteen—Frank Alexander, Fox Hills, beat D. Newman, Richmond County Country Club, 5 and 4; C. Van Clief, Richmond County Country Club, beat R. Arthur Man, Richmond County Country Club, beat H. S. Spindler, Fox Hills, 4 up.

Semi-Finals.—Second Sixteen—R. E. Strowbridge, Fox Hills, beat DeCourcey Cleveland, Richmond County Country Club, 3 and 2; H. Miller-Jones, Richmond County Country Club, beat H. Gillman, Richmond County Country Club, 1 up.

Semi-Finals.—Eighth of First Sixteen—O. L. William, Richmond County Country Club, beat Frank Alfaro, Fox Hills, 1 up; W. C. Van Clief, Richmond County Country Club, beat C. Van Clief, Richmond County Country Club, 1 up.

Semi-Finals.—Championship—A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills, beat W. Roy Barnhill, Fox Hills, beat Arthur Man, Richmond County Country Club, 2 and 1.

FOUR-BALL GOLF MATCH.

Kirkby and Marston Defeat Travers and Graham at Arcola.

Before a gallery of more than 500 people Oswald Kirkby, former Metropolitan champion, and Maxwell R. Marston, New Jersey title holder, defeated Jerome D. Travers, national open champion, and Archibald Graham of the home club in a four-ball match yesterday over the links of the Arcola Country Club. The margin was 4 up and 3 to play.

Kirkby practically won his own match, for it was he who played in the finest fettle and incidentally equaled the amateur record of the course in his afternoon round with a 72. His gait may be imagined when it is said that he was three less than par figures on the last ten holes.

The only two of the day was Kirkby's on the ninth, seventeenth of the afternoon. He ran down a thirty-foot putt to turn the trick. The match started off finely, being an even thing at the turn. Once or twice Kirkby lapsed coming home and Marston could help him on only the thirteenth hole, so that Travers and Graham were up at the end of the morning. Following are the cards:

BEST BALL—MORNING.

Kirkby and Marston—									
Out	4	5	3	4	4	5	5	3	—36
Travers and Graham—									
Out	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	3	—36
Kirkby and Marston—									
In	4	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	4—37 73
Travers and Graham—									
In	4	3	4	6	3	3	4	5	4—36 72

AFTERNOON.

Kirkby and Marston—									
Out	4	5	3	3	4	5	3	5	2—36
Travers and Graham—									
Out	5	5	3	5	5	3	5	5	3—37
Kirkby and Marston—									
In	4	5	3	3	4	4	4	3	3 4—33 69 142
Travers and Graham—									
In	5	3	4	7	3	4	4	4	3—38 75 147

Waterford Football Team Wins.

Football and hurling filled the athletic program at the annual games of the Waterford Men's Association, held yesterday at Celtic Park. In the football match the Waterford eleven scored over the Clare players by a score of 8 points to 4, and in the hurling contest Cork downed Kings County by 13 points to 11.

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COLLEGE RELAY RACES

NEW EVENTS FOR COLLEGE GAMES

Two Straightaway Races Recommended for Garden Indoor Competition.

Several changes will be made in the program of the second annual indoor games of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., to be held at Madison Square Gardsn March 4, if the recommendations of the Executive and Advisory Committees, adopted at a meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, are passed upon favorably at a special meeting of the association which will be held in Boston on Nov. 19, the day before the intercollegiate cross-country run. The event last year was much in the nature of an experiment, and the actual competition showed where there might be improvement in the fixture. The main idea is still adhered to, that of making the games anything but a championship, and the recommendations all tend to this fact.

At the Garden last Winter there was some confusion in the relay races, and to obviate this the committee asks that the relays he run not as actual miles or parts thereof, but that they be indicated by laps. This makes it so that the start of each relay is at the same point on the track, with the finish of the race also at that point. It is also recommended that the games he held on a track that approximates closely ten laps to the mile. There are five relays on the tentative program, one in which each man runs two laps, another of three laps for each contestant, one of six laps, and another of twelve. There is also to be a medley relay which totals twenty-two laps, and a team race has been arranged for the distance men, the scoring in this to he on the same basis as in the cross-country run.

There are two new events recommended, one a straightaway dash, 75 yards in the Garden, and the other a straightaway hurdle race. In these two events it is obvious that there must be a definite individual winner, still the team competition is in fact adhered to for the actual winner, individually, cannot gain any trophy, a system of point awards being made so that there will have to he team competition.

As all of the track events are for teams of four men the stipulation will hold true in both of the straightaway races. No college will he allowed to start more or less than four men. In each preliminary, semi-final or final heat the places will count four for first, three for second, two for third and one for fourth. As the team with the highest number of points is to win the race the possibility of one star athlete winning for his college is practically precluded unless he is well supported by others of lesser ability.

The field events will he run the same as last year and will be open to teams of five men. Romeyn Berry of Cornell, who managed the games a year ago, will have charge of the event this season.

One action taken hy the committees yesterday was the election of a President to fill the unexpired term of Burcham Clark of Columbia, who did not return to college this year. In his place Walter P. Pfeiffer of Columbia was appointed. The others present yesterday were, Secretary, William H. Draper, Jr., of New York University, and Treasurer D. M. Lake of Princeton, the Executive Committee composed of Fredric P. Clement, Harvard, Paul F. Sanborne, Cornell, A. H. Bunker, Yale; C. W. Townsend, Pennsylvania, and the Advisory Committee of G. T. Kirby, Columbia; Thornton Gerrish, Harvard, and Romeyn Berry, Cornell.

HARRIERS OUT IN FORCE.

More Than One Hundred Distance Runners at Van Cortlandt Park.

The cross-country course at Van Cortlandt Park was alive with harriers yesterday, a touch of frost in the atmosphere bringing out more than 100 men who will he seen later in championship runs of the Amateur Athletic Union. Lawson Robertson's Irish-American A. C. squad was missing, Tom Barden, the veteran hill-and-dale chaser, being the only Wing Fistite to jog around the three-mile course. The New York A. C., Millrose A. A., Bronx Church House, and many other smaller clubs were represented in the hig collection of athletes out.

Bernie Wefers had more than a dozen of his candidates at the park, and Mel Sheppard directed the work of about eight Millrose standard-bearers. Jack Kelly of the Bronx Church House had the largest representation, about fifteen.

There were several new faces among the New York A. C. men, including Gaston Strohino, who was the first American to finish in the 1912 Olympic Marathon. The New Jersey runner, an ex-member of the South Paterson A. A. and Long Island A. C., displayed excellent form yesterday, and if he improves with training he should be a valuable addition to the Mercury Foot squad. Taylor, a New York athlete, who last year was one of the most promising candidates for the Yale cross-country team, is another N. Y. A. C. recruit who looks good. Among the veterans who passed inspection hy Wefers are O'Connor, the Rigby brothers, O'Neil, Monohan, Ackerman, Hellawell, and Cobb. Win Bailey, once ten-mile national champion, is a member of the squad, but was not out yesterday because he will compete today in a Marathon at Hamilton, Ont. Mitchell, a youngster, and Wilson Adams, late of the Montclair A. C., were other New York A. C. representatives in togs.

Mel Sheppard looked over Jim O'Connor, J. Best, J. Soukup, Win Gough, Ted Ellertsen, Charles Pores, Matt Gels, and Fred Safarowic. Nearly all the Millrose A. A. and New York A. C. men are eligible for both the junior and senior championships.

Renz Defeats Relay of Walkers.

Eddie Renz, champion walker, defeated a team of three men in a five-mile handicap, which was the feature of the final games of the Mohawk Athletic Club at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday. The title holder, who is in training for the seven-mile championship, went the distance in 0:39:22, defeating the team composed of J. J. Cullen, O. Lindquist, and Alexander Jessup by forty-five yards. Cullen and Lindquist each walked a mile and a half, while Jessup went the final relay of two miles.

C. Gutmenn, one of the Mohawk's leading sprinters, captured both the 100 and 220 yard dashes from short marks, in each defeating L. Cohen, who started from scratch, for first honors. In the century dash Gutmann had an allowance of 1½ yards and triumphed in 0:10 1-5, and in the furlong dash, with a handicap of 1 yard, he won in 0:23 1-5. In each event P. McAndrews finished third.

Harry Biddle, scratch starter in the three-quarter-mile race, was the pick of the field, and came home in front, with yards to spare, in 3:25. Handicaps were too much for Arthur Roth, hack marker in the three-mile run, and he finished only third, the principal honors going to F. Serrano, who received 130 yards start. R. Malary, with 250 yards, was second. The running high jump went to J. Donohue, with an actual jump of 4 feet 11 inches, and 8 inches handicap.

Walkers in Long Trip.

Two squads of the American Walkers' Association were out yesterday, one journeying from the City Hall to Coney Island and the other going over the same route and returning by way of Fort Hamilton, covering a total distance of twenty-five miles. The long distance trip earned century medals for A. W. Meyer, L. Kotten, A. Milek, and J. Leibowitz. The Walking Club of the New York Evening High School accompanied the association pedestrians. Those out were: G. Trefry, Sr., G. Trefry, Jr., F. Gage, G. H. Swartz, J. Daniels, D. Goldberger, J. Ferrell, J. Haltigan, F. Heath, F. Lackemacker, W. Probst, F. Trinker, J. Leibowitz, M. Leibowitz, S. Brodsky, A. W. Meyer, C. Gross, S. Freedman, P. Gardner, M. Cibener, G. Hormst, M. Schulman, J. Nathen, C. Stons, M. Kaufman, J. Miller, A. Kaplan, M. Schwartz, J. Giannico, A. Goldschmidt, J. Jacomoy, C. Striten, A. Cleney, H. Morrell, P. Hughes, F. C. Hooker, M. Deeker, E. Koenigsberg, W. Lorenz, J. Unick, A. Dsneman, W. Bockerman, M. Patins, A. Clark, F. Benedetto, C. Dunleavy, F. Kuchukian, P. Pollak, R. Hellstern, E. Rahinowich, E. Werzinger, A. Connelly, H. Hainer, M. Duffy, and J. Lynch.

SWEDISH ATHLETES LEAD.

Almlof Captures Five Firsts in Dual Athletic Games.

A long-standing question of supremacy between the athletes of the Swedish-American A. C. and the Kaleva A. C., a Finnish organization which holds the championship of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League, was settled yesterday at Ulmer Park in a dual set of track and field games. The Swedes scored 87 points to 66 for their Finnish rivals, and captured eleven first places, whereas only six went to the Kalevas.

Half a dozen individual stars featured the sports, but the work of A. Almlof, one of the Swedish team who was a scorer in the 1912 Olympics at Stockholm, stood out above all others. Five first places were annexed by this athlete, and two second places were also credited to him. He was returned victor in the 120 high and 220 low hurdle races, the running broad jump, hop, step, and jump, and the javelin throw, and was placed in the running high jump and the pole vault. The versatility of the Swedish athlete is best demonstrated by the fact that after winning the hurdle exhibitions he threw the javelin 147 feet 6½ inches.

The Finlanders were supreme in the distance events, but they were outclassed in the sprints. Hannes Kolehmainen, the national champion at all distances above a mile, was an easy victor in the mile run, but in the half-mile event he was defeated by J. Pietila, his clubmate, who had finished second to Hannes in the mile.

Kolehmainen did not start in the three-mile run, and his clubmate, Willie Kyronen, was so far superior to his field that he won easing off by more than 200 yards. W. Lindfors and O. Laakso of the Kalevas were second and third respectively in this race.

K. Hagiund of the Finnish combination proved best in the 12-pound shot put, 12-pound hammer throw, and the heavyweight throwing contest. S. Petander, for the Swedes, scored a number of second places, as did Mike Pietila of the Kalevas. The Swedes cleaned up in the sprints, with C. R. Reimerth winning the 100, S. Steen the 220, and F. S. Danielson the 440-yard dash.

ROAD RUNS IN ORDER.

Season for Hill and Dale Runners Opens Auspiciously.

Fourscore aspiring athletes took part in the four invitation road races which were held through the streets of the greater city yesterday. The cross-country season is not yet under full headway, but the representation in each of the quartet of races contested yesterday was indicative of a big year ahead.

The biggest field of harriers started in the five-and-a-half-mile chase of the Brooklyn A. A., in which Jim McNeil of the Presentation Athletic Club was the victor, going the route in 34:25. McNeil won hy twenty-five yards from Harry Schetzen of the New Lots Evening High School, with H. Whitney of Loughlin Lyceum in third place. A small pack started out after the regular field had departed, and of these E. Vickstrom of the Finnish-American A. C. proved the beat.

In preparation for an open novice race to be staged on Sunday, Nov. 7, the Holy Cross Lyceum promoted a three-and-a-half-mile run from the clubhouse in West Forty-third street. M. Nicastro of the Ozanam Association and M. Ornstein of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. had an interesting duel for the first honors, with Nicastro annexing them by less than five yards. E. Hecker of the Holy Cross Lyceum was third across the finish line. The winner's time waa 19:49½.

W. Deegan of St. Anselm's A. C. marked the opening of his club's hill-and-dale season by creating a new course record of 17:50. The former Victorian Lyceum representative defeated a field of twenty in the three-and-a-quarter-mile run. Dick Brand and Frank Foran, clubmates of the winner, ran with him most of the way, but in the last quarter mile they were distanced and finished second and third, respectively. Brand was beaten twenty-five yards and Foran by about thirty.

The initial road run of the Glencoe A. C. from the clubhouse at 247 East 126th Street, resulted in a clean-cut triumph for E. Rieger of the home club, who was clocked in 23:02 for the four-mile journey. George Crosby of the Bronx Church House was the runner-up finishing eight seconds after the winner. Third place was taken by T. Hanley of the Morningside A. C. These practice events will be held by the Glencoe Club every Sunday for several months.

GOULLET'S NEW RECORD.

Australian Cyclist Creates New Figures for Ten Miles.

Alf Goulliet of Australia created new world's figures for a ten-mile bicycle race at the Newark Velodrome yesterday, when he led Reggie McNamara by six inches at the finish of a race at that distance in 21:12 2-5. Alf Grenda of Australia was third, and Jackie Clark fourth. National Champion Frank Kramer finished in fifth position.

Goulliet and Grenda won an international team match, in which Kramer Verri and Morretti of California fourth. Goulliet received the Brassard race and Lawson of America were second. The Yankees won the first heat, and the Australians the second and third. Bob Spears and McNamara were third, and through the disqualification of Clark, who fouled Goulliet on the final lap.

Gordon Walker won the half-mile professional handicap from the forty-yard mark. None of the scratch men made the final. Bedell (40 yards,) captured the two-mile handicap.

With a handicap of sixty yards Leonard Mazzel, Newark, won the third of a mile handicap. The amateur champion, Hans Ohrt of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, ran away from the best field of amateurs the East can produce in the mile open. Ohrt finished twenty yards in advance of Frank Whitney of the New York A. C., who was second. Chester Smith of Baldwin, L. I., was third.

Cyclists Hold Road Races.

The first two unpaced races of the series of four to decide the championship of the Inter-Club Amateur Cycle Road Racing League were contested yesterday at Pelham Park, with Edwin Jensen of the Century Road Club Association, scoring ten points by winning both the five and ten mile events. The roads were in good condition, and the time recorded by Jensen in each race was fast. In the five-mile contest he went the distance in 12:47 3-5, and over the longer course he was clocked in 26:00 2-5.

James Papesca, of the Unione Sportiva Italienne was the runner up to Jensen in each event, and he is credited with six points. Eugene Alckelin of the New England Wheelmen wound up the competitive with four points, finishing third at five and ten miles. The final races of the series at one and three miles will be decided next Sunday. The contestants finished in the following order yesterday:

Five-Mile Race.—Edwin Jensen, C. R. C. Association, 12:47 3-5; James Papesca, Unione Sportiva Italiene, 13:13 4-5; Eugene Alckelin, New England Wheelmen, 13:14½; Paul Reinecke, Acme Wheelmen, 13:29 3-5; A. J. Everard, C. R. C. of American, N. J. Division, 13:47 2-5; J. G. Schmidt, C. R. C. of American, N. Y. Division, 13:49 3-5; Henry Garbade, Glunz Wheelmen, 14:08 3-5; Robert Henderson, Bay View Wheelmen, 14:41 1-5.

Ten-Mile Race.—Jensen, 26:00 2-5; Papesca, 26:58 3-5; Alckelin, 27:36 2-5; Reinecke, 27:58 2-5; Everard, 28:47; Schmidt, 28:54; Garbade, 29:56 4-5; Henderson, did not finish.

Ideal Conditions for Tramp.

Ideal weather for walking yesterday brought out one of the best gatherings of the season for the Walkers' Club of America fifteen-mile tramp from Columbus Circle to Flushing. Pathfinder Hocking took charge of the novices and Pathfinder Kolo looked after the veterans' interests. The Walkers' Club's annual journey to West Point from Van Cortlandt Park has been scheduled for Oct. 31. Those walking yesterday were: Anthony, Moore, Kanowitz, Matlawsky, Freund, Ryan, Ettinger, Levy, Lieberman, Schmitz, Goldstone, Rode, Schickls, Scharges, O'Connor, Cordes, Major, Heffernan, D. Emerson, C. Emerson, Geary, Hasson, Weiss, Herns, Givlin, Maher, Morse, Murphy, Campbell, Greengold, Hinder, De Laris, Baumgarden, Spencer, Steiner, Ahhihi, Bernstein, H. Levy, and Hocking.

TAXES ON RAILROADS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Assessments Nearly Treble in a Decade—Anthracite Roads the Worst Hit.

HOW EXPENSES LEAPED

Higher Pay for Most Employes Makes Railroads' Annual Expenditure Now Exceed $1,373,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Official figures compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics show that between 1905 and 1914 taxes paid by all the railroads in the United States increased 136.9 per cent. The railroads paid in 1905 $63,474,679 in taxes, and in 1914 they paid $150,371,100, an increase of $86,896,421. Since 1905 taxes have increased almost steadily year by year, the only exception being the year 1908, when the taxes were slightly lower than in 1907.

Taking 1905 as a basis year, it is shown that taxes in 1906 were $74,785,615, an increase of $11,310,936, or 17.82 per cent.; in 1907 the taxes were $79,640,013, an increase over 1905 of $16,165,334, or 25.47 per cent.; in 1908 the taxes were $78,673,794, an increase of $15,199,115, or 23.95 per cent. over 1905; in 1909 the taxes were $85,139,554, an increase over 1905 of $21,664,875, or 34.13 per cent.; 1910 shows $98,034,593, an increase of 54.45 per cent.; 1911, $108,809,512, an increase of 70.63 per cent.; 1912, $120,619,874, an increase of 90.08 per cent.; 1913, $129,536,100, an increase of 104.55 per cent., and 1914 taxes were $150,371,100, an increase over 1905 of $86,896,421, or 136.90 per cent.

These figures the Bureau of Railways, Economics says, show a startling increase in taxes imposed on all the railroads, hut the increase in taxes on the anthracite roads is even more startling. The figures for the anthracite roads follow:

Year.	Anthracite roads.	Increase over 1905.	Per cent. of increase.
1905	$5,590,214	.....	.....
1906	9,291,652	$3,691,438	66.04
1907	10,083,235	4,493,021	80.37
1908	10,364,955	4,774,741	85.41
1909	10,760,742	5,170,528	92.49
1910	12,251,674	6,661,460	119.16
1911	13,501,882	7,911,668	141.53
1912	16,152,917	10,562,703	188.95
1913	16,956,930	11,366,816	203.32
1914	17,226,165	11,635,951	208.15

This table shows that the anthracite roade paid $5,590,214 in taxes in 1905, and in 1914 they paid $17,226,165, an increase of 208.15 per cent.

The figures showing the increase in taxes are compared with the increases in gross revenues, operating expenses and net revenues. The gross revenue of all the railroads in 1905 is given as $2,082,482,406. The gross revenue in 1914 wae $3,047,019,908. The 1914 figures show an increase of 46.3 per cent. over the figures of 1905.

Operating Expenses Leap.

The total operating expenses of all the roads in 1905 were $1,390,602,152, and in 1914 the total operating expenses were $2,200,313,159, or an increase of 58.2 per cent. The net operating revenue of all the roads in 1905 was $691,680,254, and in 1914 the net operating revenue was $846,706,749, an increase over 1905 of 22.4 per cent. The following table shows the comparison by percentages of operating revenues, operating expenses, and net operating revenues of all the roads each year from 1905 to 1914—the year 1905 being the basis year:

PER CENT. OF INCREASE OVER 1905.

Year.	Op. Rev.	Op. Exp.	Net Op. Rev.
1906	11.7	10.6	14.0
1907	24.3	25.7	21.5
1908	15.0	20.1	4.7
1909	16.2	15.1	18.4
1910	32.2	31.2	34.2
1911	34.0	37.7	26.4
1912 (all roads)	45.5	41.8	28.5
1912	55.7	40.9	23.4
1913	50.1	56.0	38.4
1914	46.3	58.2	22.4

The figures given above for operating revenues, operating expenses, and net operating revenues represent the figures for all roads up to 1911, and after that for all roads having annual operating revenues exceeding $100,000. Both sets of figures for 1912 are given above. Thus it is shown in a comparison of the figures of 1905 and 1914 that, while total operating revenues, or gross revenues, increased 46.3 per cent., operating expenses increased 58.2 per cent., and net operating revenues increased 22.4 per cent. Taxes at the same time increased 136.90 per cent.

The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues in 1905 was 66.7 per cent., and in 1914 72.2 per cent. There has been a gradual increase in operating ratio since 1910. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues in 1906 was 66 per cent.; in 1907, 67.5 per cent.; in 1908, 69.7 per cent. In 1909 the ratio dropped to 66.1 per cent. It was 69.2 per cent. in 1910, 68.8 per cent. in 1911, 69.3 per cent. in 1912, 69.4 per cent. in 1913, and 72.2 per cent. in 1914.

Comparison of Wages.

The number of all employes of all the railroads of the United States in 1905 was 1,382,196. In 1914 1,005,483 were employed. The compensation of all employes of all railroads in 1905 was $839,044,680, and the compensation of all roads having annual operating revenues exceeding $100,000 in 1914 was $1,373,422,472. The average daily compensation of all employes in 1905 was $2.01, and in 1914 $2.53. The average daily compensation of engine men in 1905 was $4.12, and in 1914 $5.24.

The average daily compensation of firemen in 1905 was $2.38, and in 1914 $3.22. The average daily compensation of conductors in 1905 was $3.50, and in 1914 $4.47. The average daily compensation of other trainmen in 1905 was $2.31, and in 1914 $3.09.

Machinists in 1905 received $2.65 a day, and in 1914 they received $3.27. Carpenters received $2.25 in 1905, and $2.66 in 1914. Other shopmen received $1.92 in 1905, and $2.30 in 1914. Telegraph operators and dispatchers averaged $2.19 a day in 1905, and $2.56 a day in 1914.

Some idea of the development of railroad operation in the ten years between 1905 and 1914 is shown by the fact that in 1905 the total number of locomotives was 48,357, and in 1914 64,760.

The average tractive power of locomotives in 1905 was 25,666 pounds, and in 1914 30,420 pounds. The number of freight cars increased from 1,731,409 in 1905 to 2,325,647 in 1914, and their aggregate capacity from 53,255,083 tons to 90,917,098 tons in 1914.

Flag Rush at Columbia.

Freshmen and sophomores at Columbia will meet this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock on South Field for the second of the series of underclass contests, the flag rush. Already this event has been postponed three times, but under favorable weather conditions the rush will be held today. A large attendance of alumni gathered Friday afternoon for the battle, but the wet condition of the field caused Harry A. Fieher, graduate manager of athletics, to call it off. It was feared the trampling of about six hundred students would dsmage the football gridiron. The delays have increased, rather than lessened, the bad feeling between the two lower classes on Morningside Heights, and a more strenuous battle than usual is expected.

Ithicans Prepare for Bucknell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Cornellians are very cautious in their comments on the showing of the team against Williams yesterday, because the one-sided score and the ineffectual opposition of the New Englanders proved that they had the weakest team they have brought here in years. As a test of Cornell's development and strength, the game is considered worthless, and the coaches are hoping that Bucknell next Saturday may furnish some more formidable opposition. The coaches this week plan to have a showdown between the second and third teams and to pick the substitutes for every position on the 'Varsity team. They are anxious to select these men at once so that a powerful second team may be developed.

'JITNEY BASEBALL' A DREAM.

Would Bankrupt Big Leagues, Says One Business Manager.

"It's all a dream. If we tried to play 10-cent baseball we could close our gates and discharge our players. It can't be done, and any league attempting it looks only for advertising and puts itself in a position to commit involuntary suicide."

This is the comment of William J. Shettsline, business manager of the Philadelphia National League Club, in discussing the subject of big leagues pastiming for two "jitneys." Shettsline, through his long association with the national game, is in a position to be well acquainted with the facts he quoted in connection with cheap baseball.

"It's fool talk," said the Phillies' business manager. "A man with any common sense knows that, so why should I display signs of ignorance by telling that it can't be done?"

In supplying his reasons why "it cannot be done" Shettsline said:

"It will average $1,000 a day to run an average team. Some clubs may cost a little less; some a little more. That depends on the salaries they pay and the fixed charges they have to bear. But I guess it's a lucky club that will go through a season for less than $150,000. I don't believe there is one in the two big leagues. The schedule calls for 154 games, so you see it figures up about $1,000 per game."

"What is the average crowd at a big league game?"

"That is a question it is impossible for me to answer," he replied. "I will not try to answer it, but I see what is aimed at, so I will try to assist in solving the query. Under the present arrangement in our league, and the same applies in the American League, the visiting club gets one-half the bleacher admissions and 25 cents on every other seat. This means that in all 75-cent seats the home club keeps 50 cents, and on the dollar seats they get 75 cents. All the quarter and half-dollar admissions are divided.

"Say we had a crowd of 10,000 tomorrow. About 5,000 would be in the bleachers. They would pay into the gate $1,250, or $625 for each club. The 50-cent seats might contain about 2,000, which would mean $1,000, or $500 for each club. The other 3,000 would be in the better seats, and we will fix them all at 75 cents, which would give the visiting club $750, or one-third of the total paid in, $2,250. The home club would get $1,500 and might add $100 more by selling box seats at $1. That makes the total receipts $4,600, which is divided $2,725 for the home club and $1,875 for the visitors. Now, suppose this same crowd saw the game on a ten-cent basis. Here are the figures we would get then:

"Total receipts: Bleachers, $500; 25-cent pavilion, $500; grandstand, $1,500; box seats, $100. This makes a total of $2,600, which would be split $1,350 and $1,250, the visitors receiving the small end, naturally.

"I have taken for the basis of this figuring a crowd of 10,000, but you know as well as I do that the average crowd today is less than one-half that at most parks. Probably we could attract 5,000 into the bleachere on a good many days if we charged a dime. But unless our crowd kept up to the figures I showed in the higher priced seats, what would happen? Why, the men who had their money invested would be bankrupt before long.

"Every day there was a 5,000 crowd the club would lose more than $200, which would mean a total loss of more than $30,000 before the season ended. Show me a man who has $30,000 to give away and I'll hunt him up. I've heard about them, but never saw one."

"But there would be a way to run a ball club and charge 10, 25, and 50 cents, wouldn't there?" was the next query.

"For instance, couldn't they reduce the salary paid the players and otherwise pare down the fixed charges?"

"Of course, the magnates can do anything they make up their minds to do. I suppose," returned "Shetts," and he smiled. "I think, however, that they would find you fellows the first to kick if they started a cheese-paring policy in the conduct of a big league ball club. The fans have become accustomed to seeing high-class baseball; that brand of baseball costs money to produce.

"But don't ask me to tell you about the brand of baseball the fans want. You know as much about that as I do. If you can find a way to produce big league baseball, the kind you see today at semi-pro. prices, you will be the wizard of the twentieth century. Perhaps it can be done, but you can't show it to me on paper."

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DIABETES DISCOVERY NOT A POSITIVE CURE

Rockefeller Institute's Treatment Remarkable, but Not Yet Established.

STARVES OUT THE DISEASE

Development of Old Method Found Efficacious—Results May Not be Permanent.

An announcement from Cleveland, printed here yesterday, that a cure for diabetes had been discovered at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and that it had been tried successfully at the Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland, aroused much interest in medical circles yesterday. It was learned that the new treatment for the disease had been tried at the Presbyterian Hospital here with excellent results.

The discovery is at present only a new treatment, according to the New York physicians familiar with it, and cannot be called a cure, at least until there has been sufficient time to ascertain whether the disease will return after the patient has been discharged from a hospital.

The treatment was developed by Dr. Allen of the Rockefeller Institute, and before it was tried on patients he got good results with experiments on animals. It is remarkably simple, and consists almost entirely of starving out the disease. In this it is only a development of the treatment that has long been used. The most generally adopted treatment consists of eliminating carbohydrates, or foods containing starch, from the patient's diet, and allowing the patient practically a normal supply of fats and proteins. Dr. Allen's method eliminates the carbohydrates, but also reduces all other diet as much as the patient can stand.

The treatment calls for absolute fasting of the patient at stipulated periods. In some cases alcohol is given during the early stages. This is a new feature, though the alcohol is given to stimulate the patient and make up for the lack of food at first to some extent.

The policy of giving the patient bicarbonate of sodium to neutralize the effect of acids is adhered to in the new treatment, one of the physicians said yesterday, though it is considered questionable whether this has much to do with the results obtained. Bicarbonate of sodium has been administered in cases of diabetes for nearly thirty years. It is given in cases where there is sufficient poisoning in the system to cause nervous disorders, such as coma and fainting.

Despite its simplicity the new treatment nas been producing results considered almost remarkable by the medical profession. It has been tried at the Cleveland Hospital, Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, and the Presbyterian Hospital here, and is still in use at all three institutions. It was first tried at the Presbyterian Hospital early in the year.

"Excellent results have been obtained at this hospital with the new treatment," said Dr. J. Eliot Overlander, the Assistant Superintendent of the hospital. "All of the patients treated by the method have improved rapidly."

It was learned that between fifteen and twenty patients had been treated by the new method at the hospital, and that all but one had been discharged. On leaving the hospital they said that they felt better than they had at any time before since contracting the disease. They were instructed to continue on a somewhat reduced diet after being discharged, but were allowed to eat a small amount of foods containing starch.

INSTRUCTION.

IN TWO YEARS

not by Cramming, but by CONCENTRATION, a boy of 12 passed the following Regents subjects:

Arithmetic	U. S. History
Geography	Writing
Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

and a boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	96%
Intermediate	92%	Solid Geometry	82%
Algebra	82%	Caesar	88%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Physics	85%
French, 2d year	80%	French, 3d year	75%
American History	83%	Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs	85%

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Individual instruction, by the hour, or by the term. Two hours' outing each day for boys under 12 years.
Boarding and Day pupils.
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Primary, Grammar and High Schools.
Prepares for all Colleges.
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Elementary and college preparation. Classes average 8. Diploma admits to leading colleges.
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Prepares Boys for All Colleges and Technical Schools.
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School in session Tuesday, October 12th.

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COKE INDUSTRY BOOMING.

Frick Company Now at 85 Per Cent. of Capacity, and Rising.

Special to The New York Times.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Oct. 10.—Announcement was made today by the H. C. Frick Coke Company that 500 additional coke ovens were fired last week. At Bitner, where the plant had been idle more than a year, 200 of the 800 ovens have been blown in. The Frick Company is now running 85 per cent. of capacity, working full time, six days a week. This week 750 additional coke ovens will be fired in eighteen plants, and the company will run 90 per cent. of capacity.

The Emery plant of the South Fayette Coke Company, which has been idle nearly two and one-half years, will resume operations next Monday. Managers of the W. J. Rainey coke operations in Fayette County announced that 100 additional ovens would be blown in next week at Dillson. Additional ovens will be fired also within the next week at the Thompson No. 2 plant of the Thompson-Connellsville Coke Company and at the Tower Hill No. 2 plant of the Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Company.

Labor shortage is felt in the coke fields. The price of coke is advancing, with no stocks to draw from.

THEY SOUGHT A GENTLEMAN

Waldorf Manager Learns Difference Between Hotel Hand and Guest.

Frank V. Martin was standing behind the desk at the Waldorf yesterday morning when a couple whose dress betokened origin in the country addressed him.

"Is Mr. Martin here?" they asked simultaneously.

Martin hesitated. Perhaps they were looking for him. So he asked: "Is he an employe of the hotel?"

"Why, no," answered the woman; "he's a gentleman."

"She means," explained the man, blushing, "that he is a guest of the hotel."

Martin took the joke on himself with a smile and later told it.

(Opens Tomorrow, Oct. 12)

We believe that the first duty of a Restaurant is to serve good food

We will serve it as good food should be served—in a finely equipped restaurant; and we will charge a price so low that you will be glad to pay it.

No Music. No Dancing. No Cabaret.

Lussier Restaurant

Seating capacity 600. Always open.
147, 149, 151 West 43rd Street
One Door East of Broadway.
J. J. LUSSIER, Prop.
A. A. DOLAN, Mgr., (late Mgr. RIGG, West 33rd St.)

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

DINE AT
THE HOLLAND HOUSE
Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
(J. Charlton Rivers, Prop.)
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
UNEXCELLED SERVICE

Craftsman Restaurant
6 EAST 39TH STREET.
Top Floor of THE CRAFTSMAN BUILDING, affording to visitors an extensive view of our illuminated city.
Service a la Carte or Table d'Hote.
Craftsman Lunch ..... .75
Club Lunch ..... .50
Afternoon Tea ..... .35 & .50
Dinner, from 6 to 9 ..... $1.00
Tables Reserved Tel., Murray Hill 6071.

FLEISCHMANN'S RESTAURANT
11th St. & B'way near Wanamaker's
Duane St. & B'way
Convenient for Jurors and others at Court.

The Season Opens
and with the return of the plays to the city Shanley's is once more the centre of life and gaiety.
Twenty attractive and novel acts—evenings seven to one.
Luncheon—seven deliciously prepared courses—75c. (Music)
SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL service to guests is supplied by many individuals. In Hotels Statler each of these individuals, from highest to lowest, is made to feel his own personal responsibility for

MANILA SEES PERIL IN SEAMEN'S BILL

Merchants Ask India Club to Urge Repeal of La Follette Act at Once.

SAY PHILIPPINES SUFFER

Declare U. S. Trade with Islands and Rest of Orient Has Been Paralyzed.

The interest of members of India House, the downtown club formed by export merchants, shipping men, and bankers, has been stirred by a vigorous protest and plea for action just received from India House members in Manila against the La Follete Seamen's act.

The protest came in the form of a memorial, which has been posted on the bulletin board at India House. It was signed by Newton W. Gilbert, S. C. McCullough, Charles S. Derham, George H. Fairchild, H. F. Lowenstein, Jr., Frank B. Ingersoll, and W. S. Macleod. Leading shipping interests in New York are represented on a committee which will report to the Governors of India House on Oct. 25. The Manila protest says:

"We have in mind that the object of our organization is the encouragement of the foreign commerce of the United States, and the cultivation and perpetuation of American foreign trading traditions. If there ever was a moment when a strong body with this object should bend every energy to the task it is the present.

"For sixty-six years the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, flying the American flag, operated upon the Pacific. It, perhaps more than any other agency, has contributed to the up-building of American trade and commerce in the Orient. Even with this accommodation, freight coming to Manila and other ports has been piled up at San Francisco for many weeks awaiting transportation, and the capacity of outgoing steamers from these ports has frequently been insufficient. The Seamen's Bill has made it impossible for American ships to operate in competition with vessels which may carry oriental crews, and which enjoy a Government subsidy. These ships have been sold to be operated upon the Atlantic and are about to be permanently withdrawn from the Pacific.

"The effect here will be disastrous. Commodities produced in the Islands have already fallen in value, because of the fact that they cannot be carried to market, and the expense of warehousing and storing, always large, will be greatly increased. The manufacturers of the United States will not be able to reach this market as easily as the manufacturers of Europe, and the trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands, so laboriously created, will be largely destroyed in a day as the result of this bill.

"The United States has a considerable trade with China and other nearby countries. The moment has arrived for a great development of this trade. Now, when the merchant shipping of Europe is so largely crippled, is the time to secure an unprecedented business with these countries. But instead, the trade we already have must be largely sacrificed.

"On the whole, the situation created by this legislation is so serious that it should enlist the active co-operation of all patriotic Americans, whether directly engaged in business or not.

"Our wards, the Filipinos, at whose door no fault can be laid, must suffer greatly because of this untoward act.

"Cannot something be done before all is lost? Cannot the eyes of Congress be opened early in the next session? Cannot the Government give some assurance of protection to the shipping interests of the United States, so that Pacific shipping may be re-established? Cannot the trade of the United States in the Orient yet be saved? Cannot the interests of the eight million Filipinos be considered? In other words, before all is lost, cannot the prestige of the United States be preserved in the Far East, and advantage be taken of the unexampled opportunity for commercial expansion?

"We appeal to you, with your vast influence and knowledge of the situation, to bring home to the people of the United States what has been done. It will be, and well-nigh is, irreparable. Action must be prompt, positive and intelligent."

On behalf of the India House, a committee composed of the following has been studying the Seamen's Bill with a view to recommending action for its repeal if it is working the injury that is charged against it: Joseph P. Grace, President of W. R. Grace & Co.; P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President International Mercantile Marine Company; James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation; Minor C. Keith and S. G. Schermerhorn of the United Fruit Company; Eugene P. Dearborn, President of the Hawaiian-American Line; Welding Ring of Mailler & Quereau; Skeffington Norton of Norton, Lilly & Co., and J. Parker Kirlin, admiralty lawyer.

GALLINGER FOR SUBSIDY.

Regards Government Operation of Ships as Economic Folly.

United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, in the current number of Leslie's Weekly, attacks the Wilson Administration's scheme for Government ownership and operation of ocean-going ships as a menace, and says he will fight in the next Congress for a subsidy to privately owned lines.

"Only one thing could justify such a radical departure in the direction of State Socialism as a Government-owned merchant marine," Senator Gallinger wrote. "That would be the inability or unwillingness of private capital to furnish it under fair and feasible conditions. But no such conditions have existed in this country in the memory of most of the present generation of Americans.

"For reasons which I prefer not to discuss at present, certain Republican Senators and Representatives from the Middle West and Northwest have joined with the 'solid South' against the majority of their own party, and have been able year after year to prevent the extension of the protective policy to the American merchant marine in overseas trade. That is to say, the same elements from the same sections that brought about a gradual withdrawal of the preferential policy of 1789 and destroyed the mail subsidy policy that followed have defeated persistent efforts to put American ocean shipping on the same plane with manufacturing and agriculture.

"I regard the Administration scheme for Government ownership and operation of ocean ships as flagrantly unsound as an economic policy and a grave menace to what remains of our ocean shipping industry. I shall oppose it to the utmost, and I am sure that most of my fellow-Senators will do the same. What is more, I shall offer what I regard as a sound and practicable alternative.

"There will be no need of and no justification for Government ownership if the United States Government will do for private-owned ships what it is proposed that it shall do for Government-owned ships, and that is to make it possible for American ships to meet in fair and equal competition the wages and subsidies of foreign lands. I believe that a subvention, subsidy, or compensation should be granted from the Federal Treasury to every American ship owner who operates a vessel in overseas trade, so that he can pay American wages, furnish proper American food, meet foreign subsidies, and bounties where such exist, and have an even chance with his European or Japanese competitors.

"As a return for such a subvention the American ship owner should provide a vessel capable of rendering auxiliary service in war, and should be willing to place his ship, when needed, at the service of the Government. Such a policy as this will create ten, twenty, or thirty ships where inexperienced Government ownership would provide one. It will be in accord with the tried and approved practice of the maritime world, and, if properly explained and understood, I believe it will be upheld by a decisive majority of my fellow-countrymen."

New Cafe Savarin Opens Today.

The new Café Savarin in the basement of the Equitable Building will be open today. Merry and Boomer, managers of the McAlpin and Claridge, will run the new establishment. The floor is of Formosa marble and Rookwood faience, in keeping with the color of the walls and harmonizing with the dull ivory finished ceiling. Indirect lighting is used. Chairs, recess seats, and tables are of special design and upholstered in French tapestry. Set aside for the ladies is a specially designed room, divided into recesses, with accommodations for 250. The room is ventilated with air drawn from a great height, and is delivered to the dining room through small outlets beneath the tables.

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

PLAID and STRIPE taffeta silk wanted. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

WILL PAY CASH for fur-trimmed suits and coats. Call all week 4th floor, 129 West 27th St.

ALL SILK back black chiffon velvet, 40 inches wide, for sale. Marion Dress Co., 49-51 West 24th.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted, all sizes; state quantity and price. S 13 Times.

JOBBER looking at mixtures and plush coats, fourth floor, 14-16 East 33d St.

WESTERN jobber desires 1,000 fur trimmed suits, low prices, cash transaction; call Monday and Tuesday morning, 43 West 24th St., 4th floor.

CONTRACTOR with 20 machines desires to get work from manufacturer or jobber. Telephone 5062 Chelsea.

CONTRACTORS wanted on infants' corduroy and chinchilla coats. Prashker Bros., 27 West 24th St.

HAVE QUANTITY of fresh dressed beavers for cash. Watts, Hotel Albert, 11th St.

100 PIECES messaline, burnt orange, mahogany, to close out. Call 11th floor, 37 West 20th St.

FUR-TRIMMED SUITS, NEWEST MODELS, AT POPULAR PRICES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. CHARLES S. PEARLSTEIN, 108-110 WEST 25TH ST.

FOR SALE—All wool doubis warp 7301 Amoskeag, serge, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, wine, 85c net. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Spring 3083.

CREPE DE CHINES, 36 AND 40 INCHES; LARGEST LINE IN NEW YORK. JOHN SPRICH, 387 4TH AV.

200 VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, immediate delivery, $12.75; 100 poplin suits to close out, 27 West 27th St., fourth floor.

PEERLESS PLUSH for sale. Rineberg & Co., 38 West 18th St.

FOR SALE—200 fur trimmed suits. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed all shades. Royal Dye Works, 19 West 20th St.

FUR-TRIMMED and tailor-made suits, $5.50 up. Samuel Greenberg, 141 West 26th St.

SILK NET CAPS for immediate delivery in all shades. Y 222 Times Annex.

HAVE pigid, also other novelty waists in stock. Daisy, 16 West 19th.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

DESIRE AT ONCE on cash terms high grade dresses, suits, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda Bargain House, 8 Lispenard St. Ph. 4543.

CASH PAID for plush piece goods, fur-trimmed suits and plush coats. Call Room 916, 1,261 Broadway.

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EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, to carry line ladies' soft neckwear; strictly commission basis. C. W. Ferguson Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.

BUYING agency of grapefruit, oranges, avocadoes for firms, hotels, &c., wanted by gentleman residing in West Palm Beach, Fla. M 154 Times.

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ATLANTA—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.: E. L. Rhodes, millinery, flowers, feathers; 700 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House: J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Kramer & Fredman; A. Kramer, cloaks; Imperial.
BOSTON—Megrane, Houston Co.; Miss M. Conway, costumes, furs; Mr. Markwell, dry goods; Great Northern.
BRIDGEPORT—Darsen D. G. Co.: A. B. Chamansky, ladies' ready-to-wear; M. Murphy, muslin underwear, infants' wear, house dresses; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Tiffeklion Bros.; D. S. Tiffeklion, Oriental rugs; Bresiin.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; T. R. Brownlee, upholstery goods, curtains; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Ladies' Apparel Exchange; S. P. Platt, shirt waists, furs; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss J. Culoberg, women's, misses' coats; Mrs. N. Yandell, infants' wear; A. J. Kahnweller, men's, boys' clothing; A. J. Binswanger, jewelry, leather goods, silverwrete; Miss E. Noonan, shirt waists; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. C. Gardiner, jewelry, leather goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss C. Mechan, Miss S. M. Larson, Miss Stapleton, millinery; C. W. Leffingwell, dry goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; A. J. Kahnweller, clothing, hats, caps; Mrs. N. Yandell, infants' wear; 13 E. 22d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, children's wear; 37 West 26th St.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; F. M. Byers, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 225 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, O.—Morebouse Martens Co.; M. Morebouse, dry goods; 1,270 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; T. E. N. Tway, domestics, dress goods, silks, inces; Imperial.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; C. P. Mooty, laces, waists, notions, furn. goods; 48 Leonard.
DALLAS—Titchie-Goettinger Co.; S. Meyer, millinery; 353 4th Av.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; T. D. Reagan, notions, stationery, leather goods; 71 23d.
DES MOINES—Frankel Bros.; A. Frankel, ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square.
DETROIT—J. Greenbaum; ladies', children's dresses, waists; Bwy Central.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; T. P. McCubbin, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; J. H. Wakelin, silks, notions, furn. goods; Mrs. M. Burroughs, ladies' wear; Navarre.
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INDIANAPOLIS—William H. Block Co.; M. S. Block, cloaks, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
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INDIANAPOLIS—Efiroymson & Wolf; F. R. Wolf, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; R. Marn, stationery, tolle goods; C. Hasenohr, fancy goods, laces, notions, embroideries; Miss Coulter, waists; Miss G. Kelly, Millinery; J. Miller, silks, dress goods; Miss F. Nation, ready-to-wear, Parisian basement; F. R. Wolf, mdse, mgr.; 71 W. 23d.
JOHNSTOWN—M. Nathan; Miss Mllonophy, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
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LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; A. Levy, cloaks, suits; 215 4th Av.
LYNCHBURG—Chas. M. Guggenheimer; Mrs. R. M. Gehee, millinery; 353 4th Av.; Wallick.
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PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
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PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; D. Goldsmith, millinery; 116 W. 32d; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; H. Lewin, ready-to-wear; 170 4th Av.
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; D. C. Townson, art goods; W. F. Benson, ladies' suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Welll & Co.; L. H. Naghel, dress goods, silks, cloths; 16 E. 26th; Latham.
SAN JOSE—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, millinery, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Breslin.
SCRANTON—Clarks Bros.; Mise E. Kelly, laces, hdkfs.; 105 Grand.
SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—C. Prange Co.; Miss E. Prange, millinery, underwear, hosiery, gloves; Mise Cole, millinery, underwear; hosiery, gloves; 353 4th Av.; Park Av.
ST. LOUIS—Lee, Barr & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Lagrone, dress goods, silks; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton, Ferguson D. G. Co.; J. Clinton, men's neckwear; 358 Bwy.
ST. LOUIS—J. W. Garland's; Miss B. Edgar, cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss L. Frank, misses' coats; 15 E. 26th; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss G. E. Gumbinner, dresses, costmes; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; R. K. Lockhart, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th St.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; F. A. Gerdes, domestics, blankets, linens, white goods; J. H. Tyroler, women's, misses' cloaks, suits, dresses, furs; G. J. Smith, drugs, toilet goods; 116 West 32d.
TORONTO—Novelty Lace & Veiling Co.; M. A. Feller, neckwear, scarfs, novelties; McAlpin.
TRENTON—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, fancies, flowers; 621 B'way.
TROY—S. Nathan, F. Nathan; millinery; 72 Madison Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Miss K. E. Miller, corsets, ladies,' infants' wear; Miss Carson, ladies' wear; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; J. A. Hobson, upholstering goods; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; H. J. Roberts, dress goods, silks; 48 W. 23d.
WHEELING—L. S. Good & Co.; L. S. Good, furn. goods, ladies' garments, laces; 1,133 B'way.
WOONSOCKET—McCarthy D. G. Co.; W. A. Savage, millinery, ready-to-wear; Knickerbocker.

DAVID W. BLOW CO.

Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.

Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise, Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children, Fur Coats & Sets.
Every Wednesday
Clothing for Men, Youths & Children.

Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

Formerly of the
U. S. Metal Products Company
6th to 10th Sts., 3rd to 4th Aves.,
COLLEGE POINT, L. I.
OPPOSITE NEW YORK CITY.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
Will sell on MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

FURNITURE

consisting of roll-top desk, flat-top desk, bookkeeper's desk, typewriter desk, steel files and other cabinets, chairs, stools, tables, shelving, cabinetmakers' benches, steel tables, draugbting tables, steel racks, typewriters, adding machines, time clocks, card indexes, electric fans, large safe, etc., etc.; also one Victor Dictaphone, 5-ton electric truck, 4-cylinder boat, 4-cylinder Pope-Hartford five-passenger car.

MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W. BLOW CO.

Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Today, Monday, Oct. 11th, 10:30 A.M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Large and Attractive Offering Ladies', Misses' and Children's WEARING APPAREL For Fall and Winter Wear.
Ladies' Fur Coats
Fur Sets
Also 2,000 Dozen Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY AT
The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.
(Near Nassau St.)
Exhibition and Sale BY AUCTION
Magnificent Collection of
ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS
ALL SIZES AND WEAVES.
Sale Commences TODAY (Monday), Oct. 11, at 2 P.M.
and five following days same hour.
Mr. C. Beaudlerc Clarke, Auct.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3236 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

William Jacobus, 38 Park Row, specializing in scrap machinery and materials and condemned stores.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 580 Spring.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4250

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1253.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. sp. 2243.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. Lispenard 2941 Franz.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's H. SINGER, 352 Broadway. Buys mdse. all descriptions. Main

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2953 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants

Dan'l Greenwald, Actr. to Sheriff, N. Y County. 5 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1756

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway. Auctioneers and commission merchants.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries 1,362 B'way.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kalisky, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser. 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 332-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

K. KAPRELIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 179 Madison Av., at 34th St.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Heavy to killing frosts occurred Sunday morning in the south upper laks region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Virginia, and Western North Carolina and light frost as far south as the central portions of the East Gulf States. Cool weather continues east of the Mississippi River, but with diminished pressure. It will be fair Monday in that section and in the Southwest and will continne fair Tuesday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and the lower lake region. In the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the north portion of the West Gulf districts rain is probable Monday night or Tuesday. It will be warmer east of the Mississippi River and on Tuesday in the Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate northwest, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic, moderate variable, becoming east and southeast; South Atlantic, moderate northeast; East Gulf, moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

West Pensylvania—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday cloudy and warmer, probably rain at night.

New Jersey, Delaware, East New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday slightly warmer.

West New York and East Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday warmer and cloudy.

New England—Fair, slightly warmer Monday. Tuesday, fair, warmer in interior.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	62	51	4 P. M.	71	57
6 A. M.	62	52	6 P. M.	70	53
9 A. M.	65	49	9 P. M.	68	46
12 M.	76	54	11 P. M.	67	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 6 A. M. yesterday was 45, at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature 57 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum 42 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity 74 per cent. at 8 A. M., 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.24 inches; at 8 P. M., it stood at 30.33 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
8:55—212 Av. B.	Rose De Marta	Slight
11:44—420 W. 20 St.	Jessie Tase	Slight
P. M.		
2:45—31 W. 135 St.	John Fessen	Slight
4:45—Dominick and Varick Sts.	Degnon Const'n Co.	Slight
6:45—206 W. 53 St.	M. Anasano	Not given
8:20—125 W. 115 St.	J. Levy	Slight
8:20—102 E. 71 St.	Steven Shuckavich	Slight
11:35—Shinbone Alley	Jos. Palagino	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; mod. n. e. to s. winds.

Ga.—Fair, warmer Mon. and Tues.; mod. n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in n. w. and extreme n.; mod. n. e. winds.

Ala.—Fair, warmer Mon. and Tues.; mod. e. to s. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues. fair, except showers by night in extreme n.; mod. s. e. and s. winds.

La.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues. fair; mod. s. e. and s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues. fair, except showers and cooler in n. w.; mod. to fresh s. e. and s. winds.

West. Tex.—Rain Mon.; rain and cooler at night or Tues. in Panhandle; fair elsewhere.

Okla.—Fair Mon.; rain and cooler at night or Tues.

Ark.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues. probably showers and cooler.

Tenn.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer in e., rain in w.

Ky.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. probably rain.

Ohio.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tuesday rain, cooler in n. w., fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues. rain and cooler; mod. to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w. Tues.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Mon., rain at night or Tues.; colder Tues.; fresh, possibly strong s. winds, shifting to n. w. Tues. over w.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Mon., warmer in s., rain at night or Tues.; colder Tues., fresh, possibly strong s. e. to s. winds, except n. s. on Western Superior, and shifting generally to n. w. Tues.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Mon.; cloudy and showers at night or on Tues.; colder Tues.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Mon., followed by showers at night or on Tues.; colder Tues.

Wis.—Unsettled Mon., with rain in n. and w., colder in w. Tues. rain, colder in e. and s.

Minn.—Rain and colder Mon. Tues. probably unsettled.

Iowa—Cloudy Mon., followed by showers; colder in w. Tues., probably rain and colder.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Mon., probably rain and colder in s. and s. Tues. fair.

S. Dak.—Rain and colder Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Neb.—Rain and colder Mon. Tuesa probably fair.

Kan.—Unsettled and cooler Mon., probably showers. Tues. probably fair.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.
WHEAT.				
Oct. 4	.98	.96½	.98¾	.97⅛
Oct. 5	$1.00⅝	.98⅝	$1.01⅜	.99⅜
Oct. 6	1.06⅛	.99⅞	1.08	$1.00⅜
Oct. 7	1.08½	$1.04⅛	1.08½	1.05⅜
Oct. 8	1.04½	1.01½	1.05½	1.02⅛
Oct. 9	1.03⅜	1.02	1.04	1.02⅞
Week's range	1.03½	.96½	1.08¾	.97½

	Cash, 2 Bd. High.	Cash, 2 Bd. Low.
Oct. 5	$1.11	
Oct. 7	1.12½	$1.10
Oct. 8	1.10	..
Oct. 9	1.10	..
Week's range	1.12½	1.10

CORN.	Oct. 11igh.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Oct. 4			54⅛	53⅞
Oct. 5	59⅞	58¼	55	53⅞
Oct. 6	61¼	59⅜	56⅝	54⅜
Oct. 7	62½	61½	58⅝	57
Oct. 8	61	60	57⅝	56⅛
Oct. 9	60¼	60	57⅜	56⅞
Week's range	62½	58½	58⅝	55

	May. High.	May. Low.	Cash, 3 White. High.	Cash, 3 White. Low.
Oct. 4	58	55	60¼	60
Oct. 5	59⅝	55⅝	61½	60⅜
Oct. 6	58¾	56¼	..	..
Oct. 7	59⅝	58⅝	63¼	63
Oct. 8	58⅞	57⅝	62¼	61¾
Oct. 9	58¾	57¾	62	61¾
Week's range	59⅝	55	63¼	60

OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 4	35¾	35⅜	37⅝	37¼
Oct. 5	36⅝	35¾	38¼	37⅞
Oct. 6	37⅜	36⅝	39¼	38⅝
Oct. 7	37	36¾	39⅜	39¼
Oct. 8	37	36½	38⅝	38
Oct. 9	36¾	36½	38¾	38¼
Week's range	37¾	35⅜	39¾	37½

	Cash—Standards. High.	Cash—Standards. Low.
Oct. 4	37¼	..
Oct. 5	38¼	38
Oct. 6	38½	37½
Oct. 7	38¾	38½
Oct. 8	38¼	37¾
Oct. 9	38	37¼
Week's range	39	37½

Provisions.

LARD.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 4	..	..	$8.90	$8.80
Oct. 5	$9.02	$8.47	9.20	8.97
Oct. 6	9.20	9.12	9.40	9.17
Oct. 7	9.20	9.15	9.47	9.30
Oct. 8	9.15	9.15	9.35	9.22
Oct. 9	9.27	9.17	9.52	9.35
Week's range	9.27	8.47	9.52	8.80

RIBS.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 4	$9.00	$8.72	$9.10	$8.95
Oct. 5	9.12	9.02	9.25	9.17
Oct. 6	9.22	9.15	9.40	9.22
Oct. 7	9.27	9.17	9.45	9.35
Oct. 8	..	..	9.42	9.25
Oct. 9	9.35	9.30	9.47	9.37
Week's range	9.35	8.72	9.47	8.95

PORK.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 4	..	..	$16.57	$16.22
Oct. 5	$13.67	$13.65	16.92	16.70
Oct. 6	14.10	13.95	17.15	16.62
Oct. 7	14.42	14.37	17.50	17.25
Oct. 8	14.50	14.35	17.42	17.27
Oct. 9	14.70	14.60	17.47	17.30
Week's range	14.70	13.65	17.50	16.22

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 4	12.32	11.84	12.69	12.15	12.87	12.30
Oct. 5	12.72	12.50	13.00	12.79	13.20	12.98
Oct. 6	12.32	12.25	12.85	12.46	13.01	12.62
Oct. 7	12.50	12.30	12.64	12.57	13.00	12.74
Oct. 8	12.20	12.20	12.77	12.52	12.88	12.67
Oct. 9	12.26	12.07	12.55	12.39	12.66	12.52
Week's range	12.72	11.84	13.00	12.15	13.20	12.30

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Oct. 4	13.15	12.56	13.37	12.76	13.34	12.75
Oct. 5	13.47	13.23	13.68	13.43	13.67	13.45
Oct. 6	13.31	12.88	13.49	13.10	13.34	13.29
Oct. 7	13.25	13.02	13.43	13.22	13.44	13.23
Oct. 8	13.14	12.02	13.31	13.10	13.33	13.16
Oct. 9	12.87	12.75	13.04	12.88	13.07	12.90
Week's range	13.47	12.56	13.68	12.76	13.67	12.75

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway.—Women's, misses' and children's wearing apparel for Fall and Winter, high-class sweaterc, retail stock of women's fur coats, fur sets, &c.; also 1,000 doz. embroidered petticoats.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale—11 East 17th St., 3d floor, souvenir post cards.

J. H. Mayers, 725 Amsterdam Ave., and immediately thereafter at 2,271 Eighth Ave., and immediately thereafter at 648 Jackson Ave., Bronx—Assets of M. Marmor & Son, hutter, eggs, tea, coffee, &c.; also fixtures.

J. H. Mayers, 108 West 31st St.—Assets of Brilliant Trimming & Button Co., Inc., button machinery, dies, fixtures, &c., 2 P. M.

Rosenty Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway—Women's and misses' suits, coats, skirts, dresses, waists, &c.; also Thursday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales—Barnett Jaffe, 539 Broadway, 10:30, waists; Munro Chemical Co., Imlay and Conover Sts., Bklyn, 10:30, resin, mineral ad corn oils, kettles, furniture, &c.; Horwitz & Finkelstein, 539 Broadway, 10

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Investment Bonds

List of Current Offerings on application

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Convertible Bonds

Special Circular Describing 43 Issues

Convertible Bonds are direct obligations of issuing companies. In addition, bonds of this type are convertible into other securities, usually common stock. As set forth in our circular, this privilege frequently means substantial profits to the holders of convertible bonds.

Write for Circular 907
"Convertible Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

October Bond List

Our new list, now ready for mailing, includes Debentures of some of the most substantial Municipalities in Canada, which have in the past sold to yield only 4% and upwards, but may now be purchased to yield

5⅜% to 6½%

Copies gladly mailed on request.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
C.P.R. Building
Toronto, Canada

A Standard Railroad Bond on a Public Utility Basis

1. An absolute first mortgage on all property of the company.
2. Serial maturities and stringent mortgage provisions assure constantly increasing equity.
3. Net earnings more than double interest requirements.

SERIAL MATURITIES
1916 to 1933, inclusive.

Yielding 4.50% to 5.50%

Send for circular AG-71.

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston | Chicago Baltimore | San Francisco St. Louis

We Offer
$100,000
N. Y. Central & Hud. River R. R.
Debenture 4s
Due May, 1934
Price on application.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY

25 Galena Sig. Pfd.
25 S. O. of Col.
25 S. O. of Indiana
50 S. O. of N. Y.
50 Union Tank Line
50 Vacuum Oil

WE WILL SELL

15 Atlantic Refining
25 Eureka Pipe L.
50 Galena Sig. Com.
25 Northern P. L.
50 Prairie Pipe L.
25 S. O. of Ky.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4000-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

To nine men out of ten a rise in the stock market is of practical interest only in what lies beyond it. For the professional trader the stock market is the means of livelihood. For him it loses all significance save as he makes a point or loses one, as the market favors him or goes against him. For those who come into the market from the outside, buying only to resell, a rapid rise supplies an easy road to fortune or to disillusionment for those who trade too rashly. Even in times of active public trading these two together constitute but a fraction of the people as a whole. A great majority are still interested in a rising stock market on account of its causes rather than of its effects. This is true even of the vast number of holders of stocks whose value appreciates in times of market enthusiasm. If these are better off it is chiefly because of the increased returns which a time of prosperity brings. For the great majority, therefore, the rise in prices which has taken place on the Stock Exchange this year is important and interesting only in so far as this rise in prices has been brought about by favorable underlying conditions which promise increased employment and increased profits.

In the eyes of this great majority a violent reaction such as occurred in the early part of last week is an unimportant incident because it lessened real values no more than the previous advance in itself had increased in values. The market's composure was quickly regained, and even though it receded somewhat from the recovery which followed close on the heels of a violent setback in some of the most volatile of the industrials it gave signs in the second half of the week of the continuance practically without impairment of the confidence which had underlain the previous rise in prices.

The same great majority of whom we are speaking considers the broader range of the market practically to the exclusion of its minor movements. So viewed the markets of recent months offer to every business man and to every investor the encouragement which is to be found in any evidence which points to expansion in business and to improvement in the conditions under which business is being done.

The stock market of recent months is a sign that improvement has occurred in those quarters. But we are not dependent upon it for proof that fundamental conditions are favoring the commercial progress of the country. Never before did we have such crops as we have this year; never was our steel industry as active as it is today; never was our foreign commerce so great and never were we gaining so strong a hold on the sources of commercial and financial supremacy. Never was the credit machinery of the country as well adapted as today to the needs of an expanding commerce, and never was being taken so broad a view of American opportunities.

Under such conditions it would make relatively little difference if the stock market went up or not. As a matter of fact, given such conditions the market could not possibly remain at a level born of conditions the opposite of these. It is speculation which brings about large rises in the stock market, but it is upon fundamental conditions that the permanency of newly established prices depends. Both from the point of view of the minority whose interest lies in the course of prices and from the point of view of the many more who are interested in the business back of securities rather than in the securities themselves, it is a matter of very great satisfaction that we have entered upon this season, a period normally of trade activity, under conditions which favor a great expansion in the profitable employment of labor and capital.

The world today offers unusual opportunities for American enterprise in whatever field it may care to exert itself. One such opportunity we have just seized in granting a $500,000,000 credit to Great Britain and France. There are other opportunities in South America, in the Far East, almost anywhere we may turn, but all of these foreign opportunities are linked, most of them intimately, with opportunities here at home. The foreign trade which we have been doing these months has helped a great deal in stimulating home trade, and it always will be so. We cannot afford to take a narrow view of our opportunities if we would use them to real advantage, nor can we afford by ill-considered legislation or otherwise to stand in the way of our own opportunities here at home. That is one of the practical conclusions which may very well be drawn by the people at large from a contrast between the effect of political ways of dealing with business problems and the natural and business way of dealing with those same problems.

It was not by grace of any legislation that the cotton output this year was reduced and the grain output greatly increased. The two things came about in response to natural laws, and legislation which would have attempted to accomplish the same purpose otherwise would have failed. A closer practical application of the same sort is illustrated in the railroad field, where it has been seen that prosperity has attracted capital while it has been driven away from those roads which were too hard pressed to offer capital sufficient inducement. It may reasonably be expected after the experience of so many railroads failing into receivership that any increased benefits which the railroads may derive from the present expansion in business will not be begrudged them either by their regulators or the public.

Wall Street believes that a new era is opening for the railroads and believes it not solely on the ground that all the business signs point to an increase in railroad earnings, but also on the ground that there would be less disposition in the near future than there has been in the past to harass the railroads in the name of regulation. This belief found practical expression in the stock market last week in the strength which was displayed by the railroad stocks throughout the violent reaction in the industrials. This is a time to encourage enterprise, and it cannot be encouraged in any way so effectively as assuring to it the fruits of its labor. This is not in the remotest sense a plea for corporation license or for permitting railroads to go unregulated. It is merely arguing that regulation should be reasonable and that commercial enterprise should be allowed full freedom so long as it keeps within the law. To do anything which would check the spirit of enterprise, which is greater today in this country than it has been for many years, would be to strike a serious blow at the country's commercial progress.

LONDON MARKET FIRM

But Complicated Military Situation Tends to Inactivity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The past was a quiet week in stocks, for the markets were checked by the dramatic happenings in the Balkans. The decision of Bulgaria to join the Central Powers was not unexpected, but the fall of the Venizelos Cabinet and the attitude of Greece caused surprise in view of the vote in the Greek Chamber on Tuesday. The turn of events in the Balkans helped to neutralize the good effect of the advance of the Allies on the western front and the stubborn defense offered by the Russians. The military situation is considered further complicated, which may mean a prolongation of the war.

Despite the inactivity prices have held steady. The 4½ per cent war loan remains firm, which is very encouraging, having regard to the great rate of war expenditures and the certainty of new borrowing in the near future. A further loan through long term issues will probably be deferred until after the turn of the year, the treasury having resort, meanwhile, to the sale of short term securities. The sum required to carry on the struggle to Dec. 31 is estimated at £250,000,000 at the minimum.

Revenues may contribute £50,000,000, and Great Britain's share of the American loan, £48,000,000, leaving about £150,000,000 to be obtained by borrowing. There is a possibility of the issuance of exchequer bonds running a few years, but the authorities anticipate an advance in the rate on treasury bills after payment of the final loan installment on Oct. 26 and the withdrawal of special borrowing facilities granted to the banks and the money market.

The supply of credits was increased this week by the disbursement of Government dividends and the redemption of £30,000,000 of treasury bills, only a part of the proceeds having been reinvested in new bills owing to the expectation of better terms shortly. The surplus will be temporarily absorbed by the war loan installment of 10 per cent. which is due on Tuesday, but with the Government disbursing its funds rapidly the prospects are favorable for a continuance of moderately easy money. This caused an easier discount market.

An interesting announcement has been made of fresh credit operations on behalf of Russia. Bills will be drawn by various Russian banks and placed for disposal with the Imperial Bank of Russia. English banks and other institutions will accept and convert the bills into first-class bank paper, which will be readily taken by the discount market at about the current rate. The bills run for three months, but are renewable until one year after peace. The proceeds are to be at the disposal of Russian commercial interests, and it is hoped they will help to influence favorably the exchange rates on Petrograd.

BOURSE SLOWS DOWN.

Balkan Problem Restricts Dealings in the Paris Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Bourse was lifeless throughout the week. The Balkan problem is restricting new dealings. Prospective buyers prefer to await details of the forthcoming loan, which is expected at the end of the month. The liquidation difficulties appear to have been satisfactorily surmounted. Rentes are unchanged; railways continue weak, owing to the reduction in their earning power; French banks are firmer; American rails stronger after profit taking, and the coppers booming.

The allied loan was approved by the Chamber without any discussion. There are no indications of a weakening in exchange rates. Sterling is 27.34, cables 5.81, both firm. There has been a further war advance of 200,000,000 francs; gold received totals 50,000,000 francs; pre-war acceptances retired amount to 26,000,000 francs, and the note issue increase is 205,000,000. The Bourse will reopen Saturday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Renewal Last.	sale.
Oct. 4	2	1⅝	2	1¾
Oct. 5	2	1¾	2	1¾
Oct. 6	2	1¾	2	1¾
Oct. 7	2	1¾	2	1¾
Oct. 8	2	1¾	2	1¾
Oct. 9	2	1¾	2	1¾
Week's range—				
High	2			1¾
Low	1¾			1¾
Same week last year—				
High	6			6
Low	6			6
Year to date—				
High	8			2¾
Low	1			1½
Same period last year—				
High	10			6
Low	1			1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
October 4	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
October 5	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
October 6	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
October 7	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
October 8	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
October 9	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	3
Same week last year—			
High	8	8	7
Low	6	6	6
Year's range to date—			
High	4½		4¼
Low	2¼		2¾
Same period last year—			
High	9	8	8
Low	2	2¼	2¾

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Oct. 9, 1915.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	1,404,159	.....	366,680
Tuesday	1,148,890	.....	177,052
Wednesday	1,496,865	.....	374,349
Thursday	1,420,163	.....	454,955
Friday	1,350,104	.....	316,092
Saturday	633,449	.....	214,053
Total, week	7,453,630	.....	1,837,331
Year to date	125,157,862	45,889,256	67,311,137

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$3,834,000	.....	$1,992,500
Tuesday	3,903,000	.....	1,342,000
Wednesday	4,216,500	.....	1,374,000
Thursday	5,432,500	.....	1,283,000
Friday	4,850,000	.....	1,263,000
Saturday	2,898,500	.....	925,000
Total, week	$24,674,500	.....	$8,179,500
Year to date	676,782,200	425,061,700	394,501,900

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week in 1913, as the Stock Exchange was closed at this time last year.

STOCKS.

	Oct. 9, '15.	Oct. 11, '13	Changes.
R. R. & mis.	7,450,330	1,887,324	+ 5,563,006
Banks	.....	27	— 27
Mining	3,300	.....	+ 3,300

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$23,529,500	$7,780,500	+$16,049,000
Government	122,000	82,000	+ 40,000
State	45,000	9,000	+ 36,000
City	678,000	308,000	+ 370,000
Total, all	$24,674,500	$8,179,500	+$16,496,000

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 9, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$23,674,500	$636,782,200
Same period last year	.....	425,061,100

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.63	82.96	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	....	....	89.42	82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	77	77	77	2
Alaska G. M. cv. 8s	134	132	134	5
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102	101	101	3
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	95½	95½	95½	4
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	93	93	93	18
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103	103	103	2
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	103	103	4
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	106½	106	106½	3½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	89	88½	89	84
Am. T. T. col. 6s	104	103¾	104	218½
Am. Tobacco 6s	119½	119½	119½	2
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	61	61	61	4
Ann Arbor 4s	57	57	57	2
Armour & Co. 4s	92¼	91¾	91¾	50
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92	91¼	92	239
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s, r.	90½	90½	90½	3
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '60	107	106¾	107	263
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '55	105⅝	104½	105⅝	29
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '55, r.	103¼	103¼	103¼	10
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101	101½	16
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	83	82	82	10½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	83	82	82½	123
A., T. & S. F. tr. St. L. 4s	86½	86½	86½	5
A., T. & S. F. Cal. & Arizona 4½s	95	95	95	1
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	87½	86⅞	87½	84
At. C. L. L. & N. 4s	83½	83	83	11
B. & O. pr lien 3½s	91½	90½	91½	179½
Balto. & Ohio g. 4s	87½	86½	87½	130
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	511½
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	88½	88	88½	118
B.&O. P.J.&M.Div. 4s	88	88	88	1
B.&O.,P.,L.E.W.V. 4s	83	80½	80½	25
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100½	99⅞	100½	124
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102½	102	102	12
Brook. City R. R. 5s	100⅝	100½	100½	11
Brook. R. T. 5s	100⅝	99⅞	100	254
Brook. R. T. g. 5s	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	8
Brook. U. Es. 5½s	99½	99	99⅛	3
Brook. U. E. 5s sta.	99	99	99	10
Buff. & Sus. 1. d. 5s	85	85	85	2
Bush Term. 4s	87	87	87	2
Can. South. con. 5s	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	31
Central Leather 5s	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	107
Cent. of Ga. 1st	105	105	105	5
Cent. of Ga. con 5s	97	97	97	5
Cent. New Eng. 4s	71	71	71	4
Cent. of N. J. 6s	112¼	112	112¾	99
Cent. of N.J. 5s, reg.	111	111	111	25
Central Pacific 4s	88	85½	86	326
Central Pacific 3½s	86½	85⅝	85⅝	19½
Cent R. R. & B. Ga. col. 5s	89	89	89	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	11
Ches & O. cv. 4½s	81⅞	78	81⅝	318
C. & O., Big S'dy 4s	80	80	80	1
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	95	95	95½	21
Chi. & Alton 3½s	44¼	43¾	43¾	19
Chi. & Alton 3s	52	52	52	1
Chi., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90½	89⅞	90½	25
Chi., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	285
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	94½	94½	94½	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	83⅞	83⅜	83⅜	9
C. B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	93	93	93	3
C., B. & Q., Ia. D. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	2
C., B. & Q., Ia. D. 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
C., B. & Q., Nebraska 5s	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	12
Chi. & E. Ill. cons. 6s	97	96½	97	8
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	60½	59	60½	3
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, T. R.	59	59	59	5
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	70	69½	70	50
C., M. & S. P. gen. 4s	89¼	85¼	86¼	76
C., M. & S. P. 4s, '34	86½	86½	86½	2
C., M. & S. P. 5s	98⅜	97	98½	47
C., M. & S. P. 4½s	89½	88½	89½	21
C., M. & S. P. c. 4½s	97	96	97	150½
C., M. & S. P. c. 5s	104⅝	103¼	104¼	220½
C., M. & S. P., Dub. 6s	106½	106½	106½	1
C., M. & S. P., W. & M. 5s	102½	102½	102½	8
C., M. & S. P., D. & G. 5s	100	100	100	1
C., M. & S. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	21
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	79½	79½	79½	33
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	101¼	101⅜	101⅜	3
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	101½	101⅜	101⅜	1
C. & N. W. g. 4s	93⅜	92½	93⅜	46
Chicago Rys. 5s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	13
C., R. I. & P. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	3
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	82	81	81½	74
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	65¾	64¾	65	139
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	46	45½	45½	56
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	105	104½	104½	11
C., St. P. & M. 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	1
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
C., St. P., M. & O. Cs.	113½	115	115½	11
Chile Copper 7s	125⅝	119	125⅝	1183
C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s	71	70	70	23
C., C., C. & St. L. Cairo Div. 4s	80	80	80	7
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	93	92	93	49
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	94	94	94	3
Col. Industrial 5s	76	75	76	9
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	80½	78⅞	80½	41
Col. & So. 1st 4s	87½	86½	87⅝	61
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	120½	117	120½	858
Corn Prod. ref. s. f. 5s	94⅞	94⅜	94⅞	8
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96½	96½	96½	1
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜	23
Del. & H. cv. 5s, sub. rec. f. pd.	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜	26
D. & H. deb. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100½	67
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	49¼	46½	49¼	27
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	76¼	74⅜	76½	36
D. & R. G. con. 4s	71¼	68½	70½	53
Detroit Edison 5s	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞	1
Det. Riv. Tunnel 4½s	90	90	90	5
Detroit United 4½s	73	72¼	72½	5
Dist. Securities 5s	69	67½	68	210
Du Pont Powder 4½s	102⅛	101½	102	44
E.T., V. & G. cons. 5s	103	103	103	2
Ed. El. Ill. Bklyn. con. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
Erie 1st cons. 7s	109	109	109	2
Erie 1st con. 4s	83	80	83	87
Fris gen. 4s	71½	68	71½	55
Erie Penn. col. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	5
Erie conv. Ser. A	65½	65	65½	114
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	76	72½	70	260
Fla. East Coast 4½s	89⅝	87½	89⅝	16
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103	102½	103	96
Gen. Elec. deb. 3½s	77	76½	76½	3
Georgia Pacific 6s	105	105	105	2
Granby cons. cv. 6s	105	104	104½	24½
Green Bay. deb. B	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	1
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	96⅝	95½	95	26
Hocking Valley 4½s	88½	88½	88½	5
Hud. Co. Gas 5s	101½	101	101½	10
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	25½	25	25	32
Ill. Cent. 4s	84	84	84	17
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	85¼	85	85¼	32
Ill. Cent., Chi. St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Ill. Steel 4½s	87½	86¾	86¾	14
Indiana Steel 5s	101¼	101	101	28
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '10	185	167½	185	11
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	190	165	183	3
Inter.-Met. 4½s	75¼	74⅜	75¼	303
Interboro. R. T. 5s	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	118
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	78	77	77½	61
Int. M. M. 4½s	77½	76	77½	279
Int. Navigation 5s	69¼	69	69¼	27
Int. Paper 8s	101½	101½	101½	5
Int. Paper cv. 5s	80	79	80	4
Int. Steam Pump 5s	63	62½	62½	5
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	64¼	62½	62½	54
Iowa Central 1st 5s	80⅝	80	80	9
Iowa Central ref. 4s	45	45	45	18
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	69¾	69¾	69¾	9
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	105	105	105	1
Kan. City So. 5s	68	66½	67½	11
Kan. City So. 5s	89¼	87½	89½	42
Kan. City Term 4s	85½	84½	85½	67
Kings Co. E. L. & P. Co. 5s, '25	122	122	122	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	96¼	92	93	1,074
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	95½	93	95	22
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¾	100⅞	100⅞	17
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100	99⅝	100	2
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	91	90	90	4
Lake Shore 3½s	82½	82	82½	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94½	92½	94	84
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92¾	91½	92¼	64
Lake Sh. 4s, 1931, reg.	91	91	91	4
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	96½	96¼	99¼	7
Liggett & Myers 7s	123	125½	122¾	32
Liggett & Myers 5s	100⅝	100⅝	101	13
Long Island con. 5s	102	102	102	10
Long Island ref. 4s	86	83½	85	20
Lorillard 7s	121½	121½	121½	22
Lorillard 5s	100	99½	100	16
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	112	112	112	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	91½	90⅝	91½	61
Louis. & N. gold 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
L. & N., St. L. D. 6s	106½	106½	106½	15
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	100½	100½	100½	4
L. & N., Pa. & At. 6s	108	108	108	1
L. & N., P. & Mem. 4s	86½	86	86½	5
Manhattan Cons. 4s	88	87¾	88	6
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex	87½	87½	87½	17
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Mex. Pet. 6s, Ser. A	107	107	107	15
Mex. Pet. 6s, Ser. C	105	105	105	1
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	85	85	84½	8
Milwaukee Gas 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	107	107	107	4
Minn. & S. L. ref. 4s	48¼	48¼	48¼	8
M., S. P. & S. S. M. 4s	88⅝	88	88⅝	48
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	73	73	73	67½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	50	49½	50	10
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	41⅞	40	40½	12
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	69	69	69	2
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	94⅛	93¾	93¾	88
Mo. Pacific 4s	34	33	34	37½
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	82½	81	81	13
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	73½	73½	73½	8
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	84½	84½	84½	10
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s reg.	84	84	84	2½
Mob. & O. new 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Mob. & O. ext. 6s	106	106	106	3
Montana Power 5s	91¾	91¼	91⅜	18
N. C. & S. L. c. 5s	103	102⅝	103	8
Nat. Tube 5s	100	99⅞	100	8
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	103	102	102½	28
N. Y. C. deb. 5s, r. p.	105¼	105⅛	105½	24385½
N. Y. C., M. C. c. 3½s	70¾	70	70⅝	9
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	73	71	72⅝	60
N. Y. C., L. S. cl. 3½s, t. r.	73½	73⅛	73½	45
N. Y. C., L. S. c. 3½s	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝	8
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	78⅝	77⅝	78⅜	62
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s, reg.	76	76	76	1
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	86	86¼	87⅜	23
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	89	88½	89	76
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	90	90	90	15
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	77	77	77	1
N. Y. Connect'g 4½s	97	97	97	5
N. Y. G. E. L., H. & P. 5s	101¾	101½	101½	12
N. Y. G. E. L., H. & P. 4s	82¼	81½	81½	37
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	113½	112¾	113¾	39
N. Y., N. H. & H. c. 6s, rg.	110¾	110¼	110¾	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. c. 3½s	71	69	71	22
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. deb. 4s, '56	78	78	78	1
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	76½	76½	76½	50
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	69	68½	69	12
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	49¼	47¾	47¾	75
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	97	96½	97	143
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s	80	78	80	51
M., L. & O. P. 1st 5s	90	90	90	10
Norf. & W. genl. c.	115	115	115	1
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	91	90	90¾	18
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	117	115	117	137
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	115¾	115¾	115¾	35
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	116¾	114	116⅝	12
N. & W. Div'l 4s	88	87	88	16
N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	87¼	86¾	87¼	11
Nor. Pacific 4s	91	90½	91	229
Nor. Pacific 3s	63½	62¾	63½	164½
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Ont. Powsr 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	3
Oregon & Cal. 5s	100	99½	99⅞	10
O. R. & N. cons. 4s	88	87½	88	8
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	100½	100½	100½	2
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	106½	106¼	106⅜	1
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	90	88¼	90	41
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	83½	83	83	5
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	97½	96¾	97⅜	80
Penn. cons. 4½s	103½	103⅜	103⅝	106
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅝	100	100⅝	24
Penn. gen. 4½s t.r.c.	97½	97⅜	97⅜	383
Penn. 4s, 1918	97	97	97	4
Peo. Gas, Chi. ref. 5s	100⅝	100⅜	100¼	21
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	61	59½	61	12
Peoria & East. inc. 4s	21	21	21	5
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4½s	91	91	91	1
Public Service 5s	87¾	87½	87¼	8
Ry. S. Sp. M.-O. 5s	91¾	91½	91½	6
Ray Copper con. 6s	137	120½	135	8641½
Reading gen. 4s	93¼	92	93½	43
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	95	94¼	94¼	35
Rio Gde. W. 1st 4s	70	69½	70	20
St. L., I. M. & S. 5s	95½	95	95½	15
St. L., Iron M. & S. R. & G. 4s	53	53	53	10
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	90¼	89	89	12
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	4
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	45	45

1829

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Present Earnings—Traffic Conditions

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 9, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	7,453,630	125,157,892
Same period last year		45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.89	82.93	88.89	58.99
Same period last year			73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
102	Sep. 10	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	..	..	102	..	....
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.ff	35½	32	34⅝	+ 1⅞	48,750
49⅛	Oct. 4	7⅜	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	49⅛	40⅝	43	− 2⅞	132,750
77½	S.p. 28	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	76	71½	73	− 1⅝	15,800
72	Oct. 1	43	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical	72	65¾	68	− 1	13,600
97¼	Sep. 25	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	96	95⅞	96	− 1¼	500
68⅞	Oct. 1	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	68	61	66½	− ½	30,500
91	Aug. 18	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	88	88	88	..	100
109¾	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	104	102	104	+ 4	200
183	Aug. 9	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	180	110	180	+ 4	750
68¼	Oct. 4	25	Feb. 10	Am. Can	68¾	59	62¾	− 2¾	212,115
109¾	Sep. 20	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	107	104½	105¾	− 2¼	3,325
98	Oct. 4	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	98	76½	81⅝	−13⅜	181,400
118	Aug. 6	112½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	115	115	115	− 1	900
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	..	..	48⅛	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	162½	153⅜	162	− 5	23,000
120	Sep. 11	107⅜	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf	118	117	118	− 1	300
61½	Oct. 8	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	61½	56¼	60	+ 3¾	34,550
90½	Sep. 2	91	Jun. 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	96	96	96	+ ½	600
105½	Oct. 9	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	105½	100¼	105½	+ 4	800
12⅜	Sep. 28	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅝	10	10⅞	− ⅞	7,300
52⅜	Sep. 29	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf	50½	46⅛	48¼	− 1¾	13,200
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23	23¾	+ ⅝	8,000
24½	Aug. 30	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	23¼	21	21½	− ½	23,950
41¼	Aug. 30	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	39¼	36½	38¾	..	3,100
74½	Oct. 4	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	74½	60⅝	65¾	− 5½	111,400
100½	S.p. 27	75	Mar. 4	Am. Locomotive pf	100	98	99¾	..	1,900
8	Apr. 31	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	7⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛	2,700
22½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf	27⅜	26½	27½	+ ⅛	550
89¾	Oct. 9	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt & Ref.	89¾	83¾	89¾	+ 4⅝	76,225
109⅛	Sep. 27	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	108⅝	107	107½	− ⅞	1,000
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B	81	81	81	..	200
87	Sep. 30	86	Sep. 30	Am. Smelters pf. A	86	86	86	− 1	200
165	Jan. 22	144	Jan. 26	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	..	135
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	..	..	106½	..	....
67¾	Oct. 9	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	67¾	57½	65½	+ 1½	71,500
114½	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	113¼	108	112¾	+ 3⅞	16,000
116	Sep. 21	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	..	220
62½	Oct. 7	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	62¼	62¼	62½	+ ½	110
126	Sep. 29	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124¾	123⅛	124⅛	+ ⅞	5,925
232½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	228½	225⅞	228½	+ ⅛	1,800
110½	Sep. 25	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	109½	109½	109½	− ½	200
57	Sep. 23	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	54	48	49¾	− 2¼	23,200
55¼	Sep. 23	49	Oct. 6	Am. Woolen tr. r	51⅞	49	49¼	− 1¾	2,600
100	Oct. 4	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	100	97	97	− 2	1,000
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf	9	8¼	8¼	− ¾	300
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	77⅛	70⅝	76	+ 2	163,350
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	6	5	5½	..	700
50	Sep. 3	50	Sep. 3	Associated Oil	..	..	50	..	....
107½	Oct. 9	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	107¼	103⅛	107¼	+ 3½	40,965
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¾	100	100	..	1,710
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	112	110	112½	+ 3½	1,100
150⅛	Sep. 28	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO	127	102	115	−11¼	132,805
114	Sep. 29	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf	110½	109	109½	− 3⅝	400
93¾	Oct. 9	63⅜	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio	93¼	87⅛	92⅜	+ 4½	48,600
75	Oct. 2	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	75	73½	75	+ ⅞	4,120
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	..	..	1½	..	....
439	Oct. 8	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	450	375	445	+70	16,900
183	Sep. 24	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	176	153	161	+ 1	2,950
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf	..	..	80	..	....
83	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	87	83½	87	+ 3½	12,300
133	Oct. 9	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	133	128	133	+ 5	1,500
40½	Oct. 9	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	40½	37½	40½	+ 7½	500
87	Oct. 8	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf	87	85	87	+ 3	300
7¾	Oct. 4	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term	7⅞	7	7	..	1,150
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pittsb	..	..	80	..	....
36¼	Oct. 2	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co	36	31	32½	− 2¼	1,450
79⅛	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	63¾	58⅝	62	+ 1⅛	18,350
21⅜	Sep. 22	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	20⅝	18¼	20¼	+ ½	6,500
54⅜	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf	46	44⅝	45¾	− ¼	1,400
54	Sep. 29	54	Sep. 29	Canada Southern	..	..	64	..	....
174	Apr. 19	128	July 25	Canadian Pacific	..	..	77	Oct. 9	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	77	75⅞	77	+ 3½	500
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	164½	157½	163⅝	+ 6½	27,475	98⅛	June 5	90	June 19	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	90	90	90	..	100
54¼	Oct. 7	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co	54¼	50¾	53⅜	− ⅛	48,500	40¼	Oct. 7	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	40¼	36	38⅞	+ 2⅛	107,200
108	Sep. 29	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	107	106⅜	107	+ ¼	5,000	112¼	Oct. 8	81⅜	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf	112¼	104¼	110½	+ 5⅛	14,700
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	275	..	....	158	Jan. 22	154	Sep. 2	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	..	..	....
130	Sep. 2	110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel	..	..	130	..	....	54	May 12	98	Oct. 4	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	95	98	+ ½	300
59¾	Oct. 9	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¾	50½	59¾	+ 9¼	62,000	78⅛	Feb. 1	65	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	78⅛	65	70½	− 3½	57,200
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 9	Chicago & Alton	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	− ⅛	600	104⅛	Oct. 6	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf	104⅛	104	104	+ 3	200
22	Aug. 26	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf	19¼	19½	19½	− 2½	100	110⅜	Apr. 22	100	July 20	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	103	103	103	+ 2½	100
11⅝	Apr. 19	10¾	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	12	14	+ 1¾	7,270	167	June 14	150½	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	166	160	166	+ 6	5,254
35⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36½	32	36⅜	+ 3¾	19,600	4¼	Aug. 7	⅛	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	..	..	2½	..	....
38¼	Apr. 19	17¾	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	36¾	36	36⅞	+ 3¾	25,525	6¼	June 15	¾	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf	..	..	3½	..	....
130	Jan. 22	120⅝	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf	126	124⅞	126	..	4,200										
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest	132	128	131⅞	+ 4⅞	3,969	54	Oct. 1	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G	54	44½	47	− 4⅝	36,700
170	Sep. 25	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	170	..	....	95	Apr. 19	80⅝	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	95	95	95	..	200
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	24⅛	21½	22¼	− ⅛	64,750	27¼	Oct. 8	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con Copper	27¼	24¾	26¼	+ 1⅝	170,775
118	Oct. 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	118	118	118	+ 3	100	163⅜	Oct. 9	138⅜	May 10	Reading	163⅜	151⅜	162⅝	+10	309,360
131	Sep. 29	124	Sep. 17	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	+ 6⅜	185	90	June 12	80⅜	Sep. 20	Reading 1st pf	84	84	84	− ¾	200
48¾	Apr. 26	32⅝	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	49	45⅝	48½	+ 1½	43,900	89½	Oct. 9	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf	85½	85	85¾	+ 1¼	1,100
40	Oct. 9	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	40	32¼	40	+ ⅝	900	55⅞	Sep. 29	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	55½	48¾	52½	− 2½	60,970
72	Oct. 9	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L pf	72	64½	72	+ 7	900	104	Oct. 4	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	104	100	103¼	..	3,100
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh	..	..	157	..	....	1⅛	Apr. 9	⅛	July 15	Rock Island Co.	..	..	⅛	..	....
75	Sep. 29	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	75	71	71	− 4	200	2½	Apr. 9	½	June 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	½	½	..	100
109	Sep. 30	98	Jan. 2	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	109	107	107	− 2	400	14	Aug. 13	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	6⅜	5	5½	− ¾	5,000
66⅝	S.p. 29	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	63	50½	58	− 4¾	152,600	18¼	Aug. 12	2¼	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	12¾	10⅝	11⅞	+ 1⅝	6,500
35	Oct. 9	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	35	27⅜	35	+ 6	2,100	22	Sep. 16	16	Rutland pf.	..	..	..	..	....	
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf	54	52	53	+ 4½	900										
49½	Apr. 3	35	Sep.	2 Col. & So. 2d pf	..	..	35	..	....	7¼	June 26	1⅞	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	4½	3¼	4¼	+ ⅛	1,900
141½	Oct. 9	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	141½	128½	141¼	+11⅜	37,450	12¼	June 28	7	Aug. 11	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	9¼	..	....
127	Oct. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	127	107	107	− 9¾	35,425	8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5⅝	5	5⅝	− ½	300
109	Oct. 1	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	107¾	106¼	107½	− 1½	400	19	Apr. 23	11	Sep. 9	St. Louis Southwest.	..	..	15	..	....
20¾	Sep. 29	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	19⅞	17⅝	18¾	− ½	19,950	37	Jan. 21	29	Sep. 29	St. L.-Southwest pf.	29	..	29	..	....
87¼	Sep. 30	63	Jan. 4	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	86½	84¼	86	− 1	1,720	17¾	Oct. 9	11¼	July 31	Seaboard Air Line	17¾	15½	17¾	+ 2⅝	7,200
49	May 7	40	Sep. 28	Cres. Carpet	..	..	41	+ 1	100	42¾	Apr. 21	25⅜	July 24	Seaboard Air L. pf.	41⅝	36	41⅝	+ 5¼	6,725
106¾	Sep. 29	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	41	41	41	+ 1	100	202½	Feb. 1	121¾	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	155	153	154	− ⅞	1,900
112½	Sep. 29	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf.	106	79½	91¼	−13¾	181,650	125½	Feb. 19	121⅜	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	124½	..	....
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	110	106	106¾	− 4	3,855	65	Sep. 29	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.Co	63	56½	58	− 4¼	8,600
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	117	112	116¾	− 1	1,800	93	Aug. 16	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	91	91	91	+ ½	200
										121	Oct. 9	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar	121	92	121	+28	1,220
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	97	97	97	..	100	100	Sep. 27	89⅜	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
153	Apr. 19	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	146	140¼	145⅜	+ 1⅜	1,200	97½	Oct. 9	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	97½	92⅜	97⅝	+ 4	87,770
429¾	Apr. 10	399½	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West	421	421	421	+ 8¼	100	105	Apr. 19	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	..	..	105	..	....
10½	Oct. 9	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	10¼	6⅛	10½	+ 3½	1,600	20½	Oct. 9	12¼	July 23	Southern Ry.	20¼	18¼	20⅜	+ 1⅞	27,777
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	17½	11	17	+ 6½	3,800	63	Jan. 26	42	July 23	Southern Ry. pf.	60	57	60	+ 3½	3,600
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 8	Des M. & Ft. Dodg.	..	..	6½	..	....	75	Sep. 23	43½	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	72	70	70	− 3½	300
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf	..	..	29½	..	....	81	Sep. 28	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	80⅝	80	80⅝	− ⅜	300
127	Sep. 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	125½	124	124¾	..	105	145⅞	Sep. 28	35¾	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	145	136	142¾	+ 2½	103,500
70	July 23	70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac	..	..	70	..	....	109¾	Sep. 21	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf	109½	108½	109½	..	400
62	Aug. 17	52¾	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	62	62	62	+ 1⅞	150	70	Sep. 30	25¼	Feb. 24	TENN. COPPER	67¼	62	64¾	− 1⅝	54,650
36¾	Oct. 5	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	38⅞	33	34¾	+ 1¼	96,745	173⅜	Sep. 27	120	May 14	Texas Co.	170	164	168	− 3	3,400
24¼	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	23	21	22	− ¾	7,400	170	Sep. 27	123	June 14	Tex. Co. sub.rec.f.pd	..	..	170	..	....
6	Oct. 9	2	July 14	Duh. S. S. & Atl.	6	6	6	+ ⅛	100	17⅞	Apr. 19	8½	July 23	Texas & Pacific	13½	10½	13	+ 1¼	7,600
12⅜	Sep. 25	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	9	9	9	+ 1½	100	105½	July 12	101½	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	103¾	..	....
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....	62¼	Oct. 8	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	62¼	56½	60¼	+ 4	24,700
										102⅜	Apr. 16	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf	..	..	100½	..	....
605	Aug. 27	605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	605	..	....	3	Aug. 26	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	..	..	3½	..	....
78¾	Sep. 25	69	Sep. 1	Elec. Storage Bat.	76¼	71	74½	+ ⅛	4,100	10½	Oct. 9	5½	May 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	10¼	9½	10½	+ 3¼	1,500
35¾	Oct. 9	19¾	Feb. 24	Erie	35½	31½	35	+ 2¾	127,675	9⅝	Sep. 8	6	July 26	T., St.L. & W. pf.cfs	8⅝	7	9⅝	+ ⅜	800
54⅜	Oct. 9	32¾	Feb. 25	Erie 1st pf	54⅜	50½	54¾	+ 3⅜	44,400	109	Apr. 19	90	July 9	Twin City Rap. Tr.	95	94	95	+ 1	225
44⅞	Oct. 9	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf	44⅞	40	44⅞	+ 4	7,500	135	Sep. 14	134	Sep. 14	Twin City R. T. pf.	..	..	135	..	....
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	37	32	32	− 3	800										
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	53	49¾	51	− ⅞	2,300	81	Aug. 31	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPEW'R	75	75	75	− 2½	100
										105	July 26	98¼	May 22	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	104	..	....
860	Oct. 8	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	360	290	350	+69	1,165	8⅜	Aug. 18	4⅜	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	7⅞	6½	7¼	+ ⅝	2,900
112	Sep. 28	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	112	..	112	..	....	30⅞	Apr. 6	22¼	July 13	Union Bag & P. pf.	27½	27	27½	+ ¾	300
185¼	Oct. 4	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	185¼	170	176½	− 1½	58,600	137¾	Oct. 9	115⅝	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	137¾	131½	137¾	+ 5½	130,100
375	Sep. 28	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	365	275½	342	− 8	3,800	82½	Aug. 31	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	81⅜	80	81⅝	+ ⅛	1,700
115½	Sep. 13	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf	113	111½	112	..	2,100	34	Oct. 8	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	34	34	34	+ ⅜	100
79¼	Sep. 29	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	79¼	72	74½	− 3½	81,400	66	Oct. 4	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	66	58½	60	− 4¾	5,650
110	Oct. 2	96	Jan. 14	Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf.	..	..	110	..	....	100	Oct. 1	100	June 19	United Cigar Mfrs.pf	105¾	105¼	105½	− 4¾	100
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol	..	..	88	..	....	68¼	Apr. 15	48¼	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	60	57⅜	60	+ 2⅜	550
123⅜	Oct. 9	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf	123⅜	118¼	123¼	+ 4¾	16,084	30⅛	Oct. 4	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	27¼	25	26⅞	+ ⅛	33,400
50⅜	Oct. 8	25¼	Jan. 7	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	50¾	44¼	49¾	+ 4¼	142,096	49⅜	Oct. 4	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	46	42½	44	+ 1	13,650
69⅛	Oct. 1	45½	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n	68	64⅝	67¾	+ ¾	26,200	28¼	Oct. 2	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	30¼	24½	25	− 3½	22,000
										49	Oct. 2	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I. P. & F.pf	49⅜	48	48	− 1	700
85	Sep. 15	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY.,L.&P.	..	..	85	..	....	73¾	Mar. 9	60	July 27	U. S. Express	65¾	64½	64½	− 1½	200
101	Sep. 23	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼	188	106½	Oct. 5	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	109½	95	101½	+ 7¼	43,700
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....	103	Oct. 7	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	103	101¾	103	+ 1¾	700
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....	50	Jan. 12	25	Sep. 27	U. S. Realty & Imp.	38	35	36¼	+11¼	400
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 10	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....	10¾	June 14	1¼	Apr. 23	U. S. Red. & Ref.	3	2½	2½	− 1½	200
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	..	..	118	..	....	10¾	June 14	..	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	..	..	5	..	....
										74⅝	Apr. 14	44	July 24	U. S. Rubber	56½	52½	54	− ⅞	27,600
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	109¼	108	109¼	+ 3⅜	2,100	110	Apr. 9	101⅜	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107½	106⅛	107¼	+ ⅝	2,300
47½	Oct. 7	16¾	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper	47

Carbon Steel
Chalmers Motor
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Eliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Chalmers Motor
Gulf States Steel
Hercules Powder
Niles-Bement-Pond
Am. & British Mfg.
Aetna Explosives
C. C. Kerr & Co
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

OUTLOOK FOR RAILROAD STOCKS
While speculative mania in Wall Street has been concentrated on industrial issues, steam railroad stocks have been neglected. And yet, as a careful analysis shows, there are some great investment possibilities in this far safer field.
During the past two months we have continuously pointed out the attractiveness of such issues as New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, etc. We have now prepared a special analysis, reviewing the entire railroad situation. Send for a copy while the supply lasts.
Moody's Investors Service
John Moody, President,
35 Nassau St., New York.
Tel. 1299 Cortlandt.

AETNA
EXPLOSIVES
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9376. New York.

MANHATTAN HIGH
POWER MARINE
MIDVALE STEEL
W. D. HATCH, Jr.
38 Broad St. 'Phone 5140 Broad.

Knox Motors Co.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore
Amer. & British Mfg. Pf.
Aetna Explosive 5% Notes
Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST. N.Y. 'PHONE BROAD 3665

Aetna Explosives
Babcock & Wilcox
ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad.

Chalmers Motor
Carbon Steel
Empire Steel & Iron
Otis Elevator
Federal Sugar
Hale & Kilburn
Semet-Solvay
MORGAN & FINLAY
STOCKS & BONDS
115 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rec. 9272.

Amer. Gas & Elec. Co.
Amer. Lgt. & Trac. Co.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.
United Lgt. & Rys. Co.
Utah Securities Corp.
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector. 14 Wall St.

12 NEW HAVEN MEN ON TRIAL THIS WEEK

William Rockefeller Among the Eleven Directors Who Face Conspiracy Charge.

PRISON SENTENCE POSSIBLE

Ex-President C. S. Mellen May Be the Chief Witness Against Them —Hint of New Evidence.

Eleven Directors and ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and Edward D. Robbins, general counsel, who were indicted on the charge of conspiring to monopolize the transportation traffic of New England, will be brought to trial on Wednesday before Judge Hunt in the Federal Court here. The trial is awaited with much interest because of the prominence of the defendants and the fact that, for the first time, Directors of a railroad will face the possibility of a prison term if found guilty. The extreme penalty is a fine of $5,000 and one year's imprisonment.

The defendants aside from Mr. Robbins are William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, George MacCulloch Miller, Charles F. Brooker, Charles M. Pratt, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, A. Heaton Robertson, James S. Hemingway, Henry K. McHarg, and Frederick F. Brewster.

Whether the defendants must appear in court during the entire proceeding will be one of the first points settled. It has been stated by Government counsel that, inasmuch as the charge is a misdemeanor and not a felony, the defendants could absent themselves under their bail bonds if counsel for both sides entered into an agreement, but that the inherent right to do so without the consent of the Government is a point which the court must decide. Just what attitude the Government would take in this matter was not disclosed, but it was intimated that counsel for the defendants would enter a stiff protest against forcing them to sit out the trial.

The defendants will be represented by a small army of attorneys, among them De Lancey Nicoll, John G. Milburn, Charles F. Choate, Richard V. Lindabury, Royal Victor, and John W. H. Grim. The Government's case will be handled by Frank M. Swacker, special assistant to the Attorney General; James W. Osborne, a special assistant, and other counsel. It is understood that the proceedings were taken at the direct instigation of President Wilson, and represent the efforts of the Administration to carry to an issue in the courts the question of the personal guilt of the Directors of an alleged monopolistic corporation.

The indictments were procured chiefly on the testimony of Charles S. Mellen, ex-President of the railroad, who probably will be called as the star witness for the Government. Originally there were twenty-one defendants. Of these George F. Baker, T. De Witt Cuyler, Theodore N. Vail, Francis T. Maxwell, Edward Mulligan, and Alexander Cochrane were permitted to have separate trials on the ground that they were not Directors when certain acts charged in the indictments were committed. Immunity was granted to James Elton, John Billard, and William Skinner on the ground that they had testified at previous New Haven hearings.

It is expected that much of the testimony will be a repetition of matters brought out at the investigation of the New Haven by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but new developments of an important character are hinted at. It is understood that the Government prosecutors, after months of study of the case, have developed much matter which was barely touched upon at former investigations. The Government has subpoenaed 100 witnesses, and the trial may drag out over three months or more.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Week Ended Oct. 9.

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
1,650	Am. Br. Mf..	26½	25	25¾	..
60	A. Br. Mf. pf.	40	38	40	..
15,000	Am. Zinc...	63	58½	61	+7⅞
5,800	Can. C. & F.	112½	103	110	+1
4,900	C. C. & F. pf.	125	119	123	+4
8,440	C. Nat. Gas..	1¾	1½	1⅝	-⅛
5,280	Can. Lt. & P.	109½	104	104¾	+1¼
1,605	Carbon Steel.	71	68	70	+2
370	C. Stl. 2d pf.	55	52	55	+3
3,650	Car. F. Can.	51	41¾	46	..
8,890	Cent. Fdy....	16½	15	16	..
1,800	Cent. Fdy. pf.	97	90	90	-7
16,900	Chev.M.C.w.i.	118	103	116¼	+2½
2,630	Cr. Shipbuild.	93	85	90	+2
2,150	Dom. Steel...	49½	48	48¾	+1
490	Dr.-Seab. w.i.	112½	105	108	-5
640	Emer. Phon..	12⅝	11	11⅞	+⅛
57	Gran. Sugar..	66	56	61	-1
7,600	Hall Signal...	34	29	29½	-3
4,000	Hall Sig. pf..	47	42	47	..
1,440	Hendee Mfg..	33	27	29	-1
1,020	H. & A. Arms.	48	37	43	+5
4,500	Houston Oil..	19¾	17¾	19⅝	+⅞
57,000	I. M. M. ctfs.	8⅜	6	8⅛	+2½
59,000	I.M.M. pf. ctfs.	38½	32¼	35⅝	+⅜
4,900	Int. Motors..	30	27	28	-1
300	Int. Mot. pf..	80	60	65	-5
4,000	Int. Petrol...	9⅞	9¼	9¼	-⅛
11,150	Kath. Brize p.	4¾	4	4¼	+⅛
480	Kel. Sp'fd....	229	211	222	-2
80	Kel. Sp'fd T. new 1st p.	91	91	91	+1
10,700	Lake Tor. B't	19	15	16¼	-2⅝
5,000	Lake Tor. B't 1st pf.	19	15¾	16	-3
11,100	Mar. of Am...	5	4⅜	4⅜	..
95,000	Mid. St. w. I.	17¼	60	76½	..
55	Midwest Ref..	36	34⅜	36	+⅛
4,100	N. Y. Trans..	19	17	19	+2
200	Pas. G. & El.	55	55	55	-1
2,535	Pyr. Mfg. Co.	16	14¼	15¾	+1¼
7,500	R. & H. Corp.	6	5	5⅞	+⅛
861	M.Rumely n'w	26	24⅜	25	+⅞
1,100	Stand. Motors.	9	8½	8¾	-1¼
4,920	St. Co. of Can.	35	33	34	+⅝
800	Ster.Gum.w.i.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	-⅛
7,000	St. Jo. Lead.	13½	12¾	12⅝	-⅞
122,500	Sub. Bt. w. I.	48	39	46¾	+1⅝
4,700	Toh. Products.	44¾	39½	43	-1
429,200	U. C. S.	8¾	7⅞	8	-⅛
10,500	U. C. S. new.	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	..
34,500	U. Pr. Sh. w'w	2⅝	1¾	2¼	+⅝
88,200	U. S. L. & H. new ...	4⅞	3⅝	8¾	+⅝
4,950	U. S. L. & H. new pf.	5⅝	4½	5	+⅝
9,200	Victoria Oil...	⅞	¾	1⅛	+⅛
16,200	World Film...	4	3⅝	4	+⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

85	Buckeye P. L.	118	114	114	-1
480	Ill. P. & L.	159	145	151	-6
840	Indiana P. L.	115	107	107	-7
95	Nat. Transit..	33½	32	32¾	-1½
217	Ohio Oil....	158	151	156	-2
775	Prairie P. L.	210	194	203	-4
263	Pr. O. & G.	425	405	418	-2
10	South. P. L.	260	230	230	-4
95	So. Penn. L.	348	345	344	-2
116	S. O. of Cal.	319	312	318	-1
733	S. O. of N. J.	495	460	487	-6
1,065	S. O. of N. Y.	212	205	207½	-½
265	Union Tank..	84	82	83½	+1½

MINING

16,900	Atlanta.....	28	26½	28	-1
13,200	Alta Con.M.Co.	25	20	20	-5
13,100	Am. Com.....	11	10½	11	..
1,700	Big Cotton....	5	4½	5	+1½
5,650	Big Ledge D. Co.....	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
26,700	Braden Copper	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
6,900	Booth	45	42	44½	..
2,950	Butte-N. Y....	2⅝	2	2¼	..
4,900	Caledonia Cop.	1⅞	1	1⅞	+1⅛
10,000	Canbey	5	5	5	..
21,600	Chile Cop.,w.i.	21¼	20	21¼	+⅞
135,800	Con. Ariz. S..	1⅝	1	1⅛	+⅛
7,700	Dia. Blk.Butte	6	4½	6	+1½
13,800	Emma Copper.	25	19	21	-4
12,200	First Nat. Co..	5⅜	4⅞	5	..
4,400	Florence	47	42	45	-1
15,200	Gold. Merger...	20	17½	20	+1
1,180	Hecla Mining.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	..
970	Iron Blossom..	80	76	76	+4
13,625	Jumbo Extens..	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+⅛
154,000	Kewanaa	41	31	39	+3
48,500	Kenne't Cop...	56½	52½	53	-⅝
800	La Rose Con...	½	½	½	..
7,000	Lone Star.....	4½	4	4	-⅛
4,100	Magma Copper	15	13½	15	+¾
3,300	Majestic M....	90	60	80	-5
10,805	Marsh Mining.	37	32	32	-5
7,900	McIntyre	48	47	48	+⅛
106,300	Mother Lode..	37	33	35	-2
4,300	N. Zinc & Ld.	43	41	42	..
1,350	Nevada Hills..	20	18	20	+2
4,700	N. Utah Bing.	3⅝	3	3⅝	+¼
9,500	Nipiss'g M. Co.	7¼	6¾	7¼	..
26,500	Ohio	7	6½	6¾	-⅛
27,700	Rex. Con. Min.	55	50	51	-5
21,500	Sandst. Kend.	11	10	11	+½
14,250	Silver Pick...	9	8¼	9	+1
2,700	St. Silver-Le..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	..
18,800	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	-1-32
26,450	Success Min..	91	84	89	+3
20,500	Sunerst. M. C.	27	21	24½	..
1,470	Tonopah Ex....	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
420	Ton. Ex. of nv.	5¾	5¼	5⅜	-⅛
7,300	Tuolumne	½	½	½	..
23,000	Tri-Bullion ..	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
4,950	West End C....	58	53	55	-2
1,050	Wh. R. C. pf.	2¼	2	2	-⅛

RAILROADS

50,100	Wabash. w. I.	15¼	11⅜	15¾	-2⅛
53,100	Weh. pf. (a)..	47½	39½	47¼	+7½
55,800	Wab. pf. (b)..	28¼	21½	28	+6⅜

BONDS

$25,000	Anglo-F. 5s....	97⅜	97¼	97¼	..
40,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	169	168	166	-6
7,000	Pierce Oil 6s..	80	79	80	+10

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Oct. 9, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Oct. 9, 1915. Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Alb. So. 5s.'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	90
A.G.& E. ($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	103	105
Do pf. ($50)	1,969,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	49	50
Am. C. & Tr.	15,355,141	1¼	Q	Aug 2, 15	350	355
Do pf....	14,236,200	1¼	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	60½	62½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	78	80
Am. Puh. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf....	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	63	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	50	56
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13	16
A. W. & E. 5s, '34...	8,997,400	2½	S	A & O.	63	65
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Sal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	..
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	84½	87
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	..
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	86¾	87
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47..	5,683,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,000	..	..	.....	40	42
Do 5s, '99...	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	21	23
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	93	97
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
C.R., G. & E. Do pf....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	65	..
Com. Pr., R. & Lt....	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	90
N. Am. 5s,'48	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	53	56
Do pf....	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	81	83
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,380,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87¼	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	91¾
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Dt. Ed. Co..	13,487,100	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	125	127
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,889,000	..	..	.....	..	..
El. Ld. D. pf.	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. B. & S. pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	98	100
Do 5s.....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	63	68
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	..	..	.....	76	80
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,230,000	2	S	M. & N.	89	93
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 5s, '32..	297,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Fed. L. & T. Do pf....	4,750,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '31	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	11	15
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '31	2,100,000	2½	S	F. & A.	50	60
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	96
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	99
I. St. El. Cor. 1st ln. 6s,'33	1,391,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts ..	16,395,000	2	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	73½	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L. Dopf	9,543,080	..	..	.....	..	25
Do1st ref.5s	10,200,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	55	60
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	95	100
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39....	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97½
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mo.Val.Elect. 1st 5s, '48..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26..	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf..	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	60	63
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	85
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.....	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	15
N. St. Power	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	52	56
Do pf.....	5,975,000	..	..	.....	29½	30½
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y....	3,388,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	86	86½
Rock. L. & P 6s, '48....	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
St. Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.....	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	90
Swan & Finch 5s, '37....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	97½
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20....	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s '22.....	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,553,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32.....	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Sern. Ry($50)	2,060,200	1½	S	J. & J.	30	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62¼	70
Stran.El.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Seattle Lting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90½	93
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	Au 15, 15	75	76
Do pf.....	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	94
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	96	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Stan. G. & E. ($50).....	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$5½	$6⅛
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	†1	Q	Sep 15,15	$27½	$29
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Oct. 9, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Oct. 9, 1915. Asked.
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	79	82
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	8
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	27	29
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,423,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	82
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	36	40
Do 1st pf....	7,713,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	67½	69½
Utica & M.V. 4½s, '41..	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	13½	15½
Do 6s, '22..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	82	83
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	84	85
Do pf.....	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	80	81
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	82
West'n Pow..	14,630,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do 5s, '42..	7,040,000	..	..	.....	47	49
Wis. Ed'n Co.	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$40	$45
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Oct. 9, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Oct. 9, 1915. Asked.
Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv....	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	50	53
Do pf.....	26,168,428	½	..	July 1, 14	60	63
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do pf.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94½
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '31.....	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.....	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	2½	S	Apr 12,15	92	93½
Old pf.....	9,621,300	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	87½	90
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au.16, 15	86½	87½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40..	5,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	98½
1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'th'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¼	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G.($20)	2,000,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	72	73
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	1½	S	M. & N.	103½	106

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Oct. 9, 1915. Bid.	Quotation Oct. 9, 1915. Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	149	152
Do pf.....	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 25, 15	84	88
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,735	1	Q	Au 16, 15	41	43
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	49	51
Am. Brass....	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	255	260
Am. Chicle..	8,000,000	1	M	Sep 20,15	103	107
Do pf.....	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	90
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph'e.	2,427,550	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	93	95
Do pf.....	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	98½	101
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	$3

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433 P. O. Building.
Motions:
US<Riles.
Re Soloway & Katz.
Trudell<Tug Asbourne.
Hart<US.
Dicks<Bomen.
Lamar<US.
Re US.
Re Hopkins.
Preferred Calendar:
Witzel<Butler.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
US<Illinois Surety Co
Barr<Siegelelsen.
Jawny)<N Y, S & W RR.
Roda<Hudson & Man RR.
Fischer<United Booking Offices.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building—Admiralty.
Halifax Sand &c Co<
Sh Buccaneer.
Bush Terminal Co<
Tug Stathigton.
US<Tug Moran &
Scow RR 11.
Same<Ionian &c.
Same<E K Ross, &c.
Same<O L Hallenbeck & Scow D & L 6
Same<C Steers & Scow Olympia.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Tobias<Phil & Read C & I Co.
Sound Transp Co<D, L & W RR.
Berg<Flyman.
Pendleton<Adams.
Re Pearlsion.
Re Carl, (Ruelman.)
Merchants Natl Bk<
Collora, G.)
People, &c<Monaton Rty Inv Corp.
Dickey<Mut Film Cor
Re Grand, (B House.)
Rieman<Fingerron.
Wood<Elsell.
Waldick<Waidick.
Re Simpson Crawford
Westheimer<Beirne.
Treberg<Mandell.
Munder<Smith Con Co
Brown<Simmons.
Hennessy<Hennessy.
Allenel Con Co<Taconna Con Co.
Werthein<Rea.
Denner<Perlman.
Brondy<Bollt, (2.)
Stone<Bresky.
Citizens Sav Bank<
Pinta.
Re A A Volk, Inc.
Speck<Maluro Mer Co
Egan<U S R & Imp Co
Sage<Hawks.
Bunzelman<Bunzelman.
Lawyers Mtg<Barclay.
Friedsam<Spielberger.
Sartorius<De Yonng.
Benatt<H Rat.
Loewenthal<Lasker.
Frank Brewy<Klein.
Lund<Hirtzinger.
Rogers<Garafalo, Inc.
CNY<L I Ice Co.
Beoemio<Benemio.
Rastetter<Boenniger.
Magnetic Separator<
Curmulis<Carmulis.
City R E Co<Cassidy.
Reebm<Reehm.
Siegel<Lechner.
Rolly<Rotb.
Re Damis Av, (Murray.)
Drillich<Drillich.
Chelsea Rty Co<Byrd.
Dougherty<Lowry's Theatrical Ent.
Smith<Kantor.
Mastriano<Mastriano.
Zeishoff<Zeishoff.
Mendolli Surety Co
Siegel<Lese.
Clark<Mad Av R E.
Herrick<Chem Co af Am, Inc.
Re Morgurgo.
Met Life<Bldg & E Co
Fleischman<Steele.
Bach<Weed.
Thurston<Varmilys.
Rutch<Katz.
Re H Large, Inc.
Greenbaum<Scher.
Butler Bros<Leach.
Re Pack. (Telfer.)
Universal Motor Car Co<Sheide.
Robinson<Textile Pub.
Same<Tribune Assn.
Same<Textile Pub.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
General calendar:
Cohen<Surety Co.
Isaacman<Isaacman.
Daley<Daley.
Spain<Talcott.
Hayman<Hayman.
Frank<Frank.
Banco Aleman Transatlantic Co<Salomon.
Matthew<Glockner.
Squires<Squires.
Jeselsohn<Jeselsohn.
NY Trust Co<Coles.
Owen<Crown Lead & Gold Mining &c Co.
Keller<Keller.
Barclay<Barclay.
Walker<Walker.
De Crestino<De Crestino.
Larabee<Larabee.
Speranza<Speranza.
Lanes<Lane.
Bonos<Bono.
Boss<Boss.
Schuberth<Schuberth.
Demurrers:
Talshoff<Elkema.
Amas<Amas.
Preferred causes:
Mason-Seaman Transp Co<Mitchell.
Williams<Donnelly.
Levy<Robt Kessler Realty Co.
McManus<Fulton.
Elv<Oddio.
Fried<Barclay (2).
Special preferred undefended divorces:
Rozar,
Weill,
Kapian,
Stoops,
Jaspin,
Baskin,
Tobey,
Watson,
Markowitz,
Frank.
Barrett<McNeece.
Hall<McCully.
Kleinman<Kleinman.
Kruskal<Malawista.
Rocco<Rocco.
Blanchini<Cicerale.
Pines<Welch.
Feinberg<Shawell.
Seed Filter Mfg Co<
Stocking.
Keeney<Keeney (2).
Lohmuller<Goldy.
Brown<Kratz.
Von der Hyde<United Profit Sharing Corp.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Mebs Nat Bk<Mandel
Nat Bk of No Hudson<Intl Dist Co.
McSpirit<Force.
Interstate Note, &c, Co<same.
District Rty Co<Carter
Meeker<Medici.
Aitken Son & Co<
Harris.
Wade<Dacbtera.
Spiegel<Spiegel.
Re Deegan.
Van Norden<Chandler
Mitchell Motor Co<
Chandler.
McAllister<Krulewitch, (2).
Levy<Hogan.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Curtis<Hooker, (2,)
Magnini<Viacava.
Houlihan<CNY.
Russell<same.
Dunn<CNY.
Tangeman<CNY.
Smith<Cunard SS Co.
Fyre<CNY.
Lusk<same.
CNY<Benedict.
Levin<Harris.
Hertzman<Bklyn Hgts
Same<same.

PART IV.—Delebanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cohen<Morgenstern.
Vandenburgh<Steel.
G Abee<N Y Steam Co
J Abse<same.
Kolb<Wanamaker.
Brown<Campagne Genl Trans.
Wood<Douglas & Shaller.
Fabier<CNY.
Chamberlain<CNY.
W Ruford<Linch.
L Fulford<same.
Glasser<C I & B RR.
Kolberner<Stolz.
Kuffersiein<Dallon.
Goodside<Hoenig.
Knobler<Gerstle.
Fraino<Brill.
Kunz<Freeland.
Wehrlen<Kuy & Scheerer.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kelly<Dykee.
Reinhard<C I & B RR
Wileon<Wake.
Genner<B & H RR.
McKeown<Unger.
Murriale<McManus.
Sheer<N Y Rye.
Kuttler<C I & B RR.
Prieto<So Pac Co.
Gallagher<Int R T.
Cornwall<U S Wood Preserving Co.
Eagle<N Y Telephone.
Baron<Lipser.
Cecia<B R T Co.
Finkelstein<Crouch.
Schwartzwald<same.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on—Raeder<Reed.
No day calendar.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lanza<C I. Smith Co.
Dolan<Ottenbarger.
Granirer<Lutwak.
Sebleman<Musicraft Mutual Prot Union.
Bystrom<Villard.
Kerman<Miller & Brishen Co.
Hichka<Holbrook.
Carlin & Hennig<Colin Co.
Levine<Erlo RR.
G Sabatino<Int R T.
L Sabatino<same.
F Corrado<Smith Gray & Co.
G Corrao<same.
Beecher<Eggers.
Greenberg<Anderson.
Black<Goldsmith.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Inq—Cummine<NY Partition, &c, Co.
Aodeener<A Buchshaum Co.
Sheilkowitz<Yel Taxi.
Dreytus<Ocean Ell Ry.
Hanna<Sims.
Schneider<West S Con
Federico<Muhlenberg Coal Co.
Schrenz<NY Rys.
Zalko<Kessler.
McSorley<B H RR.
Somber<I R T.
Sackheim<Pigueron.
Wenstein<Singer Sew Mach Co.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
McManus<W L Crow Const Co.
Bernstein<Gorman.
Manning<N Y Rys.
Albanese<Bernstein.
Melly<Rich.
Burke<Automatic Sprinkler Co.
Argus<Cons Gas (2),
Henkenstefken<same.
Marmorstein<Elms.
O'Sullivan<Colckerie.
Levy<Kresner.
Uhely<Wolf.
Tring<Thorp.
Meeker<N Y Rys.
Berman<Altman.
Penna<Atlantic Macaroni Co.
Welnsky<Goldberg.

PART X.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XI.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Tilla Guar & Truet Co<CNY.
Pankin<Von Raltz.
Strysower<Block.
Dunes<Darker.
Stein<Price.
Littlefield<McTigue.
People's Sorety Co<
MacPart & Con Co.
Ingraham<Atty Gen.
Nat 5 & 25 Cent Magazine.
Odell<Chadbourne.
CNY<Bartels.
Same<N Y Steam Co.
Berry<Barstow & Co.
Carlton Illustrators<
Am Loco Co.
United Distillers Co<
McGuire.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on—Hoye<McBean.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Nat Nassau Bk<
Ludington Sons.
Monte<Maier.
Kahmveiller<O J Moherg.
Howard<Barton.
La Fontenay<Hammerstein.
R & L Co<Franzer.
Dowler<Brachman.
Cameron<Preu.
Sullivan<Hardwood Tie & Sugar Lands
Edwd F Roach Co<
W End & 85th Co.
H J Alexander & Co<
Golberg.
Onondaga Litholite Co<Staub.
Bleiman<Columbian Frat Assn.
Higgins<Duval.
Bridges<Bkln Un Gas

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Prescott<O'Donohue.
Featherstone<Fowler.
De Carlton<Glaser.
Carlin Const Co<
CNY.
Whitcomb<Turck.
Solex Lighi Steel Prod Co.
Montrose Rty Co<
Greenberg.
Lamb<Imperator Film.
Farquharson<Rowland.
Jos Balaban Co<CNY.
Hopkins<GenCont Co.
Cozzens<Spear & Co.
Sutton<MacBride.
Solomon<Scott.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Van Den Berg<Guinness.
Brandt<Jackson.
Little & Ives Co<Lacouver Press Co.
McGowan<Cochrane.
Blauelein<G L of US I O F S of Israel.
Stand Pneu Action Co<Fargo.
Gallin<Allemania Fire Ins Co.
Coe<Simon.
E I du Pont de Nem Powder Co<Wilcox.
Hall<Drouillard.
Browning<Fox.
Weber<Gr Neck Villa.
Stevens<O'Herir.
Roth<Rosen.
Werpe<Smith.
Reich<Cochran.
Kopelowitz<Wharton.
Abrahams<Braunstein.
Madison Real Prop Co<Werner.
Lahl<Fitzpatrick.
Raisior Heating Co<
Brethholz-Krumboiz Const Co.
Hunt<Hunt.
Fields & Iabman<Walter.
Marsh<Brigante.
Clear.

Copeland<CNY.
Rodenhelm<same.
Deedy<Int R T.
Hoffman<CNY.
Saxe<same.
Doolan<Jas Dempsey.
Rafsky<N Y Rys.
Richman<Green.
Semmer<Welsbecker (2.)
Otterson<E Brooka & Co.
Dunn<Ruppert.
Hickey<Mahon.
O'Shea<Wilson.
Clear.

Hunt<Cochran.
Fiedler<Int Metal Bedstead Co.
Pinson<Lancet.
Sullivan<Sullivan.
Benson<Benson.
Badami<Graves.
Kimber<Kimber.
Wellman<Keback.
Labaudy<Dellierre.
Josephe<Cunningham.
Isakson<Ross.
People<Smith.
Rosenbaum<Babcock.
Re Cervanie, (Johnston.)
Re Altobelli, (Abruzzi Soc.)
Mooney<Baker.
Farley<Volckening.
McLoughlin<Atlas Imp Co.
Smith<Arlink.
Re Rneh, (Martin.)
Turetzky<Llebowitz.
Falk<Falk.
Nachod<I R T.
Re Otsego St.
Cummings<Dunn.
Lawler<Marquand.
Cangerman<same, (2.)
People<Curley.
Hart<Fischer.
Same<Stand Home Con Co.
Same<Rollis Ct Rty.
Same<Abrahams.
Worthlay<Johnson.
Rosenthal<Solotoroffsky.
Burt<Seabury, (2.)
Sullivan<Ollendorf.
DeNunez<Davinson.
Watts<Ollson. (2.)
Doyle<Doyle.
Beach<Makosky.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.
Price<Price.
Otto<Otto.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Kirkham<Bennett.
Moore<Moore.
Lichtre<Sarno.
Nittoly<Nittoly.
Eagle Oil Supply Co<Herman.
Smith (Annie).<Smith (Annie).

Highest number reached on regular call, 2503.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.
II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.
Re Francis Meyer (an alleged incompetent).
Harney-Walsh-Maloney<Brooklyn E D Terminal Co.
Sizso<Wegmann.
Bennett<B H RR.
Hogan<Nassau RR.
Lovett<Stevenson.
Feihman<N Y Consol R R.
Barry<Markay.
Morrell<CNY.
Joseph<Nassau RR.
Cohen<Friedman.
Hopkins<Int R T.
Marder<Bilee Co.
Barzilay<Transit Dev.
Kennedy<Hollweide.
Myers<N Y Con RR.
Fink<B H RR.
Adler<Winans.
Wacalski<Nas R R
Blattner<B H R R.
Keller<B H R R.
Cohen<Nat Bis Co.
O'Connor<C I & B RR.
De Leo<Int Cork Co.
Foibs<Cosbon Rty Co.
Howard<Int R T.
Surbeck<Summer G & Sales Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Spaeth<Gasteiger et al.
Barrett<Colabello.
Dreas<Stretter et al.
Brisk<Masjp.
Foster<Deneen Co.
McTigue<Morgan et al.
McKcown<Old Dominion SS Co.
Geebner<Gundy & C I & Gravesend RR.
Overacker<Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Patterson<Int R T.
Zimmer<Klinker.
Cohen<Parvel.
Rosenehel<Wohlberg.
Roth<Segal.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Security Bank of N Y<Schinzel, Jr.
Toplitz<Seligman.
Salkind<Gluck.
Levinson<Browning.
Moschkowitz<Wagner.
Ireland<Shenk Rty & Const Co.
Balkin<Freedgood.
Harris<Tuska.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.
Gabel House & Carlon Co<Lionel Mfg.
Mack<Disken.
Moreau<Schreiber.
Hauser<Schlanger.
Kraus<Galligan.
Holzman, Cohen & Co<Teague.
Smith<Knhn.
Silberfeld<Klein.
Kass<Eisen.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finellie, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—City R. E. Co.<Devine—Archibald E. Baxter.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Maria Silverberg<Max M. Pullman—Emily Bloch. Geo. R. Smith<Sarah Konovitz—Andrew Byrne. Henry Silverston<Annie Schneider—Harvey T. Hollister.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Kerwin Nat. Service, Inc.<Wall—Kerwin H. Fulton.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.
Greenbaum<Friesman.
Schwartz<NY Co.
Koscherak<Koscherak.
Schauchiner<Haehnal.
Lindsey<Russo-Barba.
Mandl<Hanif.
Alberi<Mechaino.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.
Cohen<Film Motor Dis Co. (2.)
Foody<Beaver E & C.
Polansky<NY, S & W.
Burke<Callan.
Ginzberg<Ginzberg.
Marcus<L I Rwy.
McNeil<Hays.
Nolan<Goetta.
Bernstein<I R T.

Highest number reached in the regular order, 312.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Wills for probate:
Mary Rebm,
John Joseph Gormly,
James C Crovlel,

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Conteested will:
Charles Lowen.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gihbe, J.—Ex parte buelness.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Costa<Toohig.
Sanil Mov & Ex Co<Hoffman.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department
No day calendar.
The following applicants for admission to the bar has passed the examination of the Committee on Character, and are recommended for admission:
William D Ahearn,
Walter Avery,
Arthur Bremner,
Benjamin Barondass,
A M Birnbaum,
Edward V Broderick,
James W Bailey,
Elias Bernstein,
Hilary E Corwin,
Herman Coben,
Byron Clarke, Jr.
Francis J Clark,
V A J Cagliostro,
George E Cnmpbell,
Peter M Daly,
M Tobias Goldberg,
Leo N Halhlum,
Charles H Harris,
Cleon C Headley,
Charles J Healy,
Fred W Isersohgen,
Ion C Holm,
George C Henckel,
Harold L<G Haskin,
Otto B Hoffman, Jr.
Meyer Jacobs,
W Rowden Klein.
Philip Lerman,
Clark Lanman,
Douglass Mcoduff,
George V McLaughlin

Lester J F Molier,
Thomas P Murphy,
John J O'Connell, Jr,
William J O'Neill,
John Potts,
O Edward Payne,
Joseph P Rudden,
August C Scharmann,
Michael Shapiro,
Walter A Schaefer,
Arthur E Schwartz,
Wm J Shortwsury,
Robert J Silk,
David Sussman
Walter J Trudden,
Helen Vollmer,
Robert Walmsley,
William P Weiner,
Harold C Wilson,
Myron Wolff,
Philip Wolinsky,
Max Zucker,
Philip Novick,
Edward J Conlon,
A Shahshelowitz,
George Reif,
Esther Arkowitz,
David Topp,
Samuel Fish,
Barnet Kentor,
Abraham J Halprin.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.
Rosenbaum<Babcock.
Scheer<S & L Con Co.
Re Church Av (Maier)
Rix<N E RR.
Hoffman<same.
Maryanski<same.
Prout<same.
Kerby<same, (2.)
Accounting of:
Wm A Zelt.
Michael O'Brien.
Chas Furman,
Chas Lindstrand,
Chas Feuring,
Hannah Harper.
Benjamin Hunter.
Mary Murphy,
Jas Newman,
Mary McNamee,
Lena V Hoagland,
Mary A Young,
Maria Barnes,
Chas Street,
John Wortman,
Maria Kuntz.
Wm Lowery,
Michael McNamee,
Raymond Martinoz,
Mary Caulfield,
Clara Bynner,
Annie Daly.
Transfer tax:
Chas Hartzheim.
Guardianship:
Nora Barry,
Mary Mullen.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Helen Hicbee.
Susan W Dountney,
Theodore Jamis,
Fred Amazien.

County Court.

PART V., Dike, J.; Part IV., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Horowitz<Scolitszky.
Smith<Hauck.
Metolitz<Nas E RR.
McCleary<B H RR.
Puckhaber<Nas E RR.
Anderson<same.
Stytzer<B H RR.
Weiss<B, Q Co & S RR.
Fishkin<Harris.
Fleischer<Griffin.
O'Neill<Cioffi.
Conlon<Smith.
Feigenbaum<B, Q Co & S RR.
Lanfer<C I & B RR.
Crook<Jones.
Fleming<B H RR.

Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 8842.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Du Pont<Yonkers R R Co.
Dalilouno<Baudanine.
Alfano<Burnett Well Cons Co.
Donn<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Castellucci<David
Mayer Brewing Co.
Marshall<Birney.
Jackson<Kennedy.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Farley<Reichert.
Same<Coon.
Same<Weber.
Lynch<Deuterman.
Ficet<N Y Rys. Co.
Ercoli<N Y W & B Ry Co.
Gaitley<Dillon.
Richardson<Hans.
Bartaro<Barbaro.
Marcus<Holzman.
Hanft<Daiselo.
Croft<Peekskill Lighting & RR Co.
Pfoh<West Elec RR.
Dane<West Elec RR.
Fisher<C of Yonkers.
Mitchell<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Reynolds<Fleischmann Mfg Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1330.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Special Term.
Carillo<Carillo.

The following cases go over until Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1915.
Birch<Birch.
Henbach<Henbach.
Linabury<Funger.
Nicholas<Kapetankos.
Peeckskuch of Immaculate Heart of Mary.

No conrt Oct. 12.

County Court.

Platt, C. J.
People<Portman.
People<Washington.
People<Muller.
People<Jacoh.
People<Pirone.
People<Kirsber & Beizler.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—Calendar called in Special Term Room, second floor, at 10 A. M.
Attorneys must have ready for submission pleadings for the Court when a case is placed on the Day Calendar.
No case will be set down for a day on the call of the Day Calendar.
Cases must be ready for trial when reached.
Devins<Purlong et al.
Power<Wagner et al.
Adikes<L I RR.
Cohen & Grau<Hazol Constr Co et al.
E E Meacham & Son<Herman et al.
Penn Cement Co<Neponset Realty Co et al.
Levy<Dockendorff.
Klein<Davis.
Schroeder<Elfiein et al
Sadoski<Sadoski.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call:
Capparucci<Metro Cas.
Steilwagen<Belden et al.
Powleson<Amer Concrete Steel Co.
Nichols<Penn RR.
Brill<Kern.
Wolchieck as admx<L I Ry Co.
Jacobs<Dimmerling.
Falkner an infant<NY & Q Co Ry.
McGivern<Stein-Davis Co.
Eush<NY & Q Co Ry.
Edsell<L I El Ry.
Thompson as admx<Pouch-Kaufman Cont Co.
Bacheri<Bway Houseewrecking & Lum Co.
Dowd<Bklyn Q Co & S RR.
Halleran<Straub.
Remzen<L I RR.
Fiore<Bklyn H RR.
Van Nostrand as admx<Springfield L I Cemetery Soc.

Highest number reached on the calendar is 320.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Shomar<Straeber.
Sweensy<B H RR.
Borger<Foy.
Huron Cigar Co<Stengel.
Funzi<Gino.
Gay<Muller et al.
Miller<B H RR.
Wittpen<Kelecey.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for n day upon this call.
Delaney<Ford Motor. Co.
Berry<N Y & Q Co Ry Co (2).
Joyce, an infant,< Abrams.
Thomas<B H RR.
Clark<same (2).
Lochner<L I Elec Ry.
Saufert<B H RR.
Calyx Const Co<Gateway Realty Co.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 40.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—WILLIAM I. WALTER, Rosie Barnheimer, Lehman Bernheimer, and Howard L. Goodhart, as Trustees under the last will and testament of Adolph Bernheimer, deceased, of the trusts thereby created, plaintiffs, against MAN LOPEZ and Rosa M. Lopez, his wife, Mary Lopez, (known also as Mary Louise de Lopez,) Lulu Joly, (known also as Luisa L. Joly,) Cora L. Lamb, (known also as Cora Lopez de Lamb,) Ida L. Rodriguez, (known also as Ida Lopez de Rodriguez, and as Ida Rodriguez Lopez,) Calixto L. Lamb, Robert W. Lamb, Marguerite C. Lamb, Richard K. Lamb, Charles L. Joly, Jr., William W. L. Joly, Luisa L. Joly, Manuel Rodriguez Lopez, as executor of the will of Calixto Lopez, deceased; Louis Kaplan, Freeport Bank, Washington Heights Development and Construction Company, Cora M. Joly, and the People of the State of New York, defendants.—Supplemental summone.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby required to answer the complaint and the supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this supplemental summone, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated October 5th, 1915.
PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y.
To the Defendants IDA L. RODRIGUEZ, (also known as Aida Lopez de Rodriguez and as Ida Rodriguez Lopez,) and MANUEL RODRIGUEZ LOPEZ, as Executor of the will of Calixto Lopez, deceased:
The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. John Ford, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of October, 1915, and filed with the complaint and supplemental complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York.
Dated New York, October 8th, 1915.
PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MUNRO CHEMICAL CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell this day, Monday, Oct. 11th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Inlay and Conover Sts., Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of resin, mineral and cocoa oils, silicate of caustic soda, acids, kettles, tanks, iron drums, office furniture, &c.
MAX E. SANDERS, Trustee.
HENRY H. KAUFMAN, Attorney for Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of SOFRANSKI BROTHERS, notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Chas. Shongood, auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 11th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the estate, consisting of skirts, suits, piece goods, silks, &c.
BERNARD L. SHIENTAG, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & HALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HURWITTZ & FIKELSTEIN, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell this day, Monday, Oct. 11th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of woolen piece goods, capes, &c.
ARCHIBALD G. McBRIDE, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & HALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

Nolan<N Y Cons RR.
Flecher<Ritchie & Co.
Schulman<Levineon.
Boyd & Co<Lipschitz.
Hennessey et al<Green Co.
Rotbenberg<Aiden.
Nies<Nas E RR.
Defendorf<Poppke.
McCormick<N Y Cons RR.
Wood<Luckenback.
Howard<Wilcox.
U S Title Guaranty Co<Timmes.
Stone<Archer.
Solomon<Terry.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On October 7th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five cases, each containing four dozen cans of salmon, more or less, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, and that the monition issued thereon notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and show cause why the said goods should not be condemned and forfeited and disposed of according to law, as by the said libel of information on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court will more fully appear.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the said monition shall be served upon the said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, at least ten days before the said return day thereof, and if not, then the said monition shall be served upon the said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, at least ten days before any subsequent day to which the said return day shall be adjourned by the Court), when and where the said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, will be condemned and forfeited and disposed of according to law, pursuant to the said monition.
Dated October 7th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On October 7, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases of canned salmon, more or less, each containing four dozen cans of salmon, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, and that the monition issued thereon notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the said monition shall be served upon the said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, at least ten days before the said return day thereof, and if not, then the said monition shall be served upon the said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, at least ten days before any subsequent day to which the said return day shall be adjourned by the Court), when and where the said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, will be condemned and forfeited and disposed of according to law, pursuant to the said monition, as by the said libel of information on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court will more fully appear.
Dated October 7th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On October 7, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases of canned salmon, more or less, each containing four dozen cans of salmon, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, and that the monition issued thereon notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the said monition shall be served upon the said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, at least ten days before the said return day thereof, and if not, then the said monition shall be served upon the said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, at least ten days before any subsequent day to which the said return day shall be adjourned by the Court), when and where the said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, will be condemned and forfeited and disposed of according to law, pursuant to the said monition, as by the said libel of information on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court will more fully appear.
Dated October 7th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On October 7, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against seven

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

161 East 79th Street

Near Lexington Avenue

New Building Now Ready for Occupancy

Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.

Large sunny rooms.

7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500

One Doctor's Apartment, 3 Rooms, $1,000

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents

340 Madison Avenue

'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS,

S. E. cor. Broadway & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most Convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

57 W. 57th Street

We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Aves.

1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath

1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths

Dining Room on First Floor.

Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

160 West 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.

6 Rooms, Ground Floor, $1,025

JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS, 18 East 41st St. Tel., 7515—Murray Hill.

TO SUBLET, BIG REDUCTION

Magnificent Apartment, nine large rooms, 3 baths, Central Park West, near 72d. Kempner, 37 Liberty St. John 4527.

65 Central Park West

North Corner 66th St.

Exceptionally fine Apartment.

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable in desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

58TH ST., 125 WEST.

4 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $1,200. Fireproof Building. All Night Elevator.

THE ANICO, 1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; $30, $40.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

FREE RENT

until

November 1st AND REDUCED RENTS

4-5-6-7-8

Room Apartments on

Morningside Heights.

Large, outside rooms.

PHONE OWNER, APT. B, 984 Morningside.

Manhattan Ave. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4 & 5 Rooms

Kitchens and Kitchenettes,

$28 to $60 Per Month.

Large Rooms. Unusual Closet Space.

PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

420 W. 119th St.

THE IRADELL

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath

KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.

$32 to $60.

780 Riverside Drive

Corner 155th St.

5 & 6 Rooms } $900 to $1250

630 W. 141st

Corner Riverside

3-5-6-7 Rooms } $600 to $1300

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

9 LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS

Highly refined, beautiful house, all modern improvements, restricted avenue; owner's management; references required; reasonable rental.

441 Fort Washington Avenue, Corner West 180th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.

New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments

7 Rooms

Rentals $2,100 to $2,200.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., AGENTS,

421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

71 East 87th St.

Northwest Corner Park Ave.

7 OUTSIDE CORNER ROOMS & BATH, $75

Steam Heat. Hot Water. Elevator Service.

Superintendent on Premises, or

MOORE & WYCKOFF,

Cor. 42d St. 516 5th Av. Tel. 1203 Bryant.

BROOKLYN.

ROYAL ARMS

186 PROSPECT PLACE

NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $30 to $60. COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS. Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D STREET

AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice-refrigeration, and particularly fine bath-room with alcove shower. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month. ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired. APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES. Telephone 7840 Columbus.

Beautiful Apartments of 7 Rooms and Bath, furnished, $150 to $165 per month.

251 W. 95th St.

Apply Superintendent, or H. F. KELLER, 501 5th Ave.

468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.

7 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavetory. Handsomely furnished. BRODERICK.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.

NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.

WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE

Raymond W. Joses, Mgr. 'Phone 8264—Plaza.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tiled bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5c. fare Brooklyn; price, $7,250 on small payments running 20 years' time. I must sell. It is a bargain. Address Owner, 86 Times.

Craftsmae Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

129th, 106 West.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling, 2 baths; near subway; $900.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5083 Gramercy.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A FINE INVESTMENT FOR $11,000.

Four-story brick modern apartment house, 50 feet from 149th St. and Third Ave.; fully rented. A1 yearly tenants. Price $33,000. Rent $4,170. Savings bank mortgage, $22,000. ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN attractive Colonial Home for sale or rent; 11 rooms, three baths, hot water heat, electricity, running water; wide porches; outbuildings; magnificent elms, shrubbery, fruit; 22 acres; on river; finest train service. Write Box 165, Bound Brook, N. J.

Attractive modern 9-room dwelling; every improvement; ideal location; plot 50x125; 40 minutes out; $6,000; terms arranged; value $7,000; bargain. Owner, Box 44, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Builder forced to take eight-room house all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY. Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Very Attractive Residence—Sale or rent; bargain. Apply J. A. Romeyn, Hackensack, N. J.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Beautiful all-year-around bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; tinted ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace; modern kitchen, bath, heat, running water, extra large veranda; on large plot about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes from city; will sell on easy terms; title guaranteed. Bungalow, Box 173 Times Downtown.

$350 for small farm containing 22 lots; $25 down, balance $8 monthly; good for small chicken and truck farm. best soil for cultivation; near station and bay; near town of 5,000; hour ont. Small Farm, Box 198 Times Downtown.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Commuter's attractive home $25. (Furnished $35). Waldwick, N. J. Seven rooms, new improvements. Acre. Erie, trolley, two blocks. Hudson Tube 38 minutes. Tyndall, 141 Broadway.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobiles.—In order to make room for new models we will sacrifice all second-hand cars which we have on hand; 1913, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; overhauled, repainted; first-class condition. C. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile cabriolet; practically new; cost $1,650; will sacrifice $1,000. C. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 408 E. 149th.

Packard (6-48) phaeton; excellent condition; no reasonable offer refused; now is your chance. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th St.

Light runabouts, (nice lot,) $150 to $250; all A-1 makes. 1,763 Broadway, upstairs.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.

Pierce-Arrowe, Packarde Renaulte; high-clese service offering more advaetages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; four, day; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

FOR HIRE.

Packard 6-cylinder landaulet car; exclusive appeareeco; highest-class service; by the month or Winter season; reasonable rates. Hess Bros., 212 W. 43d St. Tel. 3650 Bryant.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Houchides Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Alco limouzine town car for rent by month; latest equipment, owner will drive. Murray, 157 W. 98th St.

Renault landaulet, private, seven passengers; rent season; moderate terms; upholstered, painted to suit client. Latour, 32 West 58th.

Packard, up-to-date, limousina body, to rent monthly. Frank Caraccia, 446 W. 46th St. Phone 4290 Bryant.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drivss; references. Morningside 8833.

Packerd, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

Elegant landaulet Renault for hire. Phone Greeley 4228. Lambert, 242 West 38th St.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 60th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths, 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

At Riverside Drive, No. 120, (84th, north corner.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Cell, address Stewart.

Handsomely furnished apts, 3, 4, 7 rooms, 2 baths; linen, silver, china, piano. Coyle, 137 West 82d St.

Attractive, completely furnished seven rooms; piano; immediate possession. 243 West 98th, Apartment 6B.

Apartment, five furnished rooms, elevator house, $100; worth investigating. Telephone 973 Riverside.

Beautifully furnished seven rooms, near Riverside, West 83d. De Zayas. Phone Schuyler 3950.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

113TH, 307 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Av., 101.—Parlor floor; two or three large rooms; handsomely furnished, with kitchenette; hall room; near subway.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

140 EAST 34TH ST. 2 rooms, bath and service; Southern exposure; exceptionally light; well ventilated.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST. Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt., premises.

80th, 10 East.—Attractive apartments, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; one apartment on floor; fine southern exposure.

Madison Av., (65th.)—Handsome, modern 8-room apartment, $1,000. Apply on premises, 1,356 Madison Av.

3 large rooms and bath. Hebard, 10 East 5th St.

West Side.

ROSBERT HALL, 560 WEST 163D ST.

FIRST CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, four, five, six rooms; every convenience; all day and night service.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

Apartments, five, six cheerful, large rooms, elevator house, $45 to $60; 287 Edgecombe Av., facing Colonial Park, between 145th St. subway and "L" station.

150 West 57th St.—By the month, two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant on premises; convenieat location.

57th, 320 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 157th St. and Grand Concourse.

150TH, 804 WEST (cor. Pinehurst Av.)—High class 4-8 room apartment; elevator.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Bronx.

SAVOY COURT, 3,004 Bailey Av., at 231st, Broadway Subway.—Beautiful 4-5 room front apartment. Apply Superintendent.

Queens.

JAMAICA APARTMENTS

Jamaica's best residential section, 5 minutes from station; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $30; 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $36; 5 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $43; thoroughly modern building; light rooms; janitor service; apply S. W. SCOTT & CO., 336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartments in State; 3-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; table guests.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4273.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

218T, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST. Table board; rooms; references.

47 FIFTH AV. Unusual location and accommodations; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST. Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 16-38 EAST.—Sunny second floor room; single room; excellent board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, some with bath; excellent cuisine; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; nnsxcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST. Rooms with board; references; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; service; table guests.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68th, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, well furnished double rooms with bath; exceptional table board.

72D, 206 WEST.—Attractive location; large, emell rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone. Smitb.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Wleter bome.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom, bath; other rooms; electricity; excellent board.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—On Oct. 15 Parisian lady will open elegant, exclusive French home for people of refinement; excellent French cuisine; Frencb lessone; private or in class; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9723 Schuyler.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; refined surroundiege; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Delightful rooms; bath; single room; fine table; excellent location.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant roome; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; also ona single; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front, sunny room; also emaller rooms; excellent table.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Private family offers gentlemee beautiful large and medium rooms reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam beat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 123 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; opened Oct. 1; meals optional; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large second story front room; with private bath.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST. (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; tables guest.

82D, 55 WEST.—Secoed floor front; private batb; also medium sunny rooms; reasonable.

82D, 54 WEST. — Newly decorated rooms, bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

82d, 124 West. (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, en suite, single; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; large and small room; "L" and subway.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; bot water; refined neighborhood.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; excellent table; electricity; large, small rooms; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; accommodate few people; private bath; excellset table.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Furnished rooms with or without private bath; telephone; board.

93D, 21 WEST.—Double sunny front room; wholesome food; park, "L," telephone.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Renovated room; electricity; private bath; table boarders; excellent meals.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Corner room, with private bath; table guests; bome cooking. Maslin.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large room for two, with board; private house; references.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unueual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large roome and bath; also siegle room; between Riverside and Broadway.

141ST ST., 601 WEST.—Accommodations for couple; private Jewish family; references. Apt. 44.

152D, 545 WEST.—Room and board, one or two American gentlemen appreciating exclusiveness of refined bome. Audubon 6215R.

BACHELORS.

have a large house near Riverside Drive; very large rooms; three friends are living with me and have room for two or four more; fine Southern cook; affords quiet home for congenial group of men. 321 West 89th.

EXCLUSIVE surroundings, elegant table service; private bome, Riverside Drive, 83d St.; business couple, business woman; price, $18, single person. X 376 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th.) — Beautifully furnished, large front room, southern exposure; exclusive surroundings; private family. Phone Riverside 1055.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Refined gentleman; ideal home life; private family. Apartment 31.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 270, (Cor. 73d St.)—Large room; also single; handsome private home.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. 1159W Main.

NURSE takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage. 357 78th St., Brooklyn.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

A LADY, who has TWO rooms desires to secure one or two gentlemen as boarders; this is an exceptional opportunity to secure the benefits and comforts of a well-managed and refined home; this is not a boarding house, and satisfactory references will be given and will be required; Far Rockaway. E 313 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. "30 Minutes from Broadway." Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

VERY SELECT HOME in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suite, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; $65-$75 per week. X 367 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

38TH, 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; fine house.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND ACCOMMODATION; PRIVATE BATH OPTIONAL.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, attractive, sunny rooms; every convenience; private; near park.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable sunny room; ideal location; every convenience; telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Large front room, suitable twn; private bouse; board optional; pbone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front roome; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE front studio room, furnishings unusual, would rent nnfurnished to responsible party, bachelor, of musician; no couples call. 2640 Plaza; mornings.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, nonresident; musical studio; subrenting.

West Side

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with ruening water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telepbone 3400 Madieon Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentlsman.

49TH, 215 WEST.—Attractive rooms with, without baths; reasonable.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Large room, with bath, southern expoeure; gentlemen only.

53TH, 49 WEST.—Well furnished room; convenient to bath; $6; gentlemen; references.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handeome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

69TH, 9 WEST.—Desirable front room, river-looking Central Park; high-class elevator apartment.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Front rooms, adjoining bath, southern exposure; also dressing room; references.

70TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large and small room; private house; geetlemen.

70TH, 262 WEST. — Pleasant front room; every conveniencs.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Hendsomely furnished rooms; clean and comfortable; private house, telephone.

70TH, 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small room; private house; gentlemen.

72D, 247 WEST.—Attractive large front room, private bath; suitable 2 gentlemen.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms, running water; large closete; gentlemen, moderate; reference.

73D, 132 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath; on third floor; private house; one or twe gentlemen; electricity.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite of entire floor, with bath, or separate; references.

73RD ST., (between Broedwey, West End.)—Attractive room in private house; gentleman. X 304 Times Annex.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Private family; large, small rooms; high class; references; ewner.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, eegantly furnished rooms; private er adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractively furnished single suite; gentlemen preferred; references. Apt. 4, south.

75TH, 104 WEST. — Attractive, cbserful rooms; adjoining shower bath. Telephoee 389 Columbus.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms; electricity; $4,50-$9.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unueually refined room, large closets, adjoining bath; bigb-class private house; electricity; business woman preferred; $7.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome beck parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST. Very attrective, pleasant rooms; bome comforts.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Handsomely appointed parlor, with bedroom, lavatory, electricity; southern exposure.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house; suitable ene, two; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove, also large front room; shower baths; select.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room, private bath, steam heat, electric light, telephone, continuous bot water; also skylight room.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One lerge room, private bath; one medium; every conveeience; references.

80TH, 306 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large front room; elevator; electricity; exquisite care; emaller room; reasonable. Barney.

81st, 3 West.—Beautiful outlook; large, small rooms; kitchenette; electricity; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Desirahle front room; large, single, $4. Every convenience. Anderson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, bandeome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath, electric light; references.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Exceptional second floor; every convenience in an unusual newly furnished house.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite and small rooms; twin beds. Riopel.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large room, newly furnished; gentleman; private family; refereece.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double roome; suitable man and wife or two gentlemen.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large, small roome; private baths; meals optional.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms; private baths; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST ST., 33 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large roome with baths; parquet floors; southern exposure; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Two front connecting rooms, adjoining bath; private antrance; piano. Stobbie.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Front suite; independent antrance; newly furnished. Gans.

93D, 251 WEST.—Light small rooms; water, electricity, steam beat; reasonable. Crane.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private bonse; all conveniences; gentlemen.

94TH, 20 WEST. — Newly renovated, large, small, adjoining rooms; private bath; references.

94TH, 276 WEST.—A desirable floor; strictly private house; 2 rooms, bath; gentlemen. 3975 Riverside. $90 monthly.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Roome; private house; all convenience.

95TH, 330 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, newly furnished elevator; telephone; reasonable. Smith.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Elegantly appointed single or en suite, facing B'way. Apt. 3D.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

100TH, 233 WEST.—Attractive double room, with bath; exceptional home tabla optional; American family; gentlemen or business couple.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water, private house, refined environment.

102D, 802 WEST.—Elegant large room, bath, suitable for two gentlemen; telephone.

104TH, 130 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished room, two gentlemen; every comfort; running water; Carolinian. Kennedy.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Pleasing, sunny front room; private family; select; elevator. Phillips.

111TH, 610 WEST, (near Riverside.) — Attractive single room; sunny; private lavatory. Blehop.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

114TH, 419 WEST.—For business woman, comfortable outside room in modern elevator apartment; references. Apt. 5 C. Call after 2.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Two large, southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive; near Columbia; magnificent view; all transits. Apt. 61.

115TH, 420 WEST.—Three light rooms, furnished for housekeeping; reasonable. See Superintendent.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Cheerful, adjoining bath; electricity, elavator; private family. Apt. 6A.

122D, 300 WEST.—Small, airy room, facing park; piano. Telephone Morningside 2879M.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; view to East River; all conveniences. Welle.

123D ST., 121 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished roome in private house; references.

145TH, 417 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; Christians; references; near L, subway.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, full charge; permanent positi 26 Times Harlem

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' expe charge of office

COLORED WO wash, take ho

COMPANION, t student desires

FRENCH WOM thoroughly care; child eve plete charge; West 20th.

HOUSEWORK wishes general Miller.

LAUNDRESS.— skirts, collars, attention given with. 227 West

LAUNDRESS, fi per ladies', ch tary conditions; St., Flushing, L

MAID.—Girl, ex maid; best refe Phone or call Bronx. Phone

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SOCIAL SECRE woman of refi with social an household accou forms and ente ences; good per 127th St.

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TYPIST, office recommended; Times Harlem

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

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COMPETENT co erences. TUL 8022 Morningside

COOKS, $30; wai dresses, housew Domestic Exchar St.) Schuyler 91

HOUSEWORKE seeking position 299 East 11th.

SHEPHERD EM dey, week, mo Morningside.

WAITRESS.—No Protestants; no 657 6th Av.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER good appearance salesladv in lad good salary to Lexington Av.,

BOOKKEEPER; man's compens giving references Times.

BRIGHT WOMA out of N. Y.; one willing to tra mission. Room

CHAMBERMAID references requ

HOUSEWORKE family; apply by wages. X 372

NURSE wanted wages; referen required. X 374

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A.—A.—THE NE Three months' tion; students on tered. Aeolian H

STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience, rapid, accurate; excellent references; salary, $14-$16. M. S., 324 East 50th St. telephone 8568 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience; high school graduate; office assistant; excellent reference. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; $7 per week. Miss J., 30 West 23d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; six years' experience; willing. Schindling, 141 Watkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stanograf, 311 East Broadway.

TYPIST, office assistant; experienced; well recommended; moderate salary. E. B., Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

DOMESTICS; experienced cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, competent private supplies. Telephone Columbus 5105. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 50th.

SON'S AGENCY, 2,415 19th St., first-class servants.

WORKERS.—Several neat girls, good references, thoroughly want places; city, country; help furnished. Lincoln Agency, (Agency.) 314 West 2 Columbus. Established 1899.

help, short notice. 12 West 99th. 5339

help, short notice; references. TUL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside

chambermaids, launderers, nurses, $25; couples, 124 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 91

English-speaking girls, Polish-American Agency, 2 Orchard 5607.

LOYMENT.—Help supplied with 107 West 133d. 6916

Ireland; English cook; references. Cooper's Agency,

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ed, experienced and of also willing to act as tailoring establishment; ght party. J. Heffer, 736 9th St.)

one familiar with workmen's compensation insurance. Address, and salary expected, S 23 Times.

to travel short distance experience unnecessary; to pay salary and commission. Room 1, 110 West 40th St

GIVE FREELY TO POPE, FARLEY ASKS CHURCH

Urges Generosity in Peter's Pence Collection Oct. 24 for Pontiff's Purse.

Cardinal Farley has designated Sunday, Oct. 24, as the day when the Peter's Pence shall be taken up, and has issued an appeal for special generosity from the Catholics of the archdiocese.

"Never before," says the Cardinal in a letter, "in the history of the diocese has an appeal been issued in aid of the Sovereign Pontiff with such urging and compelling reasons for a larger generosity and greater effort on our part to meet the serious and grave needs of the Holy See. Were we simply to offer to the Holy Father on this occasion the amount of our usual contribution we, indeed, would be lacking in filial duty, sincere loyalty, and true devotion to the Vicar of Christ.

"The Pontificate of Benedict XV. has fallen upon most trying times, as all know. Never in the history of Christendom has such a shedding of blood deluged the world. Needless to say, whatever affliction strikes mankind brings a poignant grief to the heart of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. The claims upon his charity and bounty are greater than at any other period in the history of the Papacy, and the resources at his command to meet the desires of his tenderly paternal heart are less than the means any other Pontiff has had in centuries. The scourge of war has come upon almost every nation of Europe, and has so impoverished the most opulent that they are suppliants for the barest necessaries of life. Those people who were most generous in their offerings to the Holy Father in the past are utterly without means today, while the gigantic war now being waged continues to consume their strength and devour their sons."

To further the realization of a sum "commensurate with the pressing need of the Holy See" the Cardinal directs in his letter that the appeal of the clergy to their people be made in the form of a general envelope collection.

Concerning the Pope's efforts for peace and the mitigation of suffering while the war lasts the Cardinal says:

"Today the voice of the Sovereign Pontiff is again raised and heeded above the dreadful din and storm of an unheard of war. His prayers for peace have risen from the lips of millions of his children, and not without avail. In the face of what looked like a forlorn hope he has effected what no other power on earth has been able to effect. By his appeal to all the warring heads of nations, from the Czar of Russia to the Sultan of Turkey, he has brought back to the bosom of their families 150,000 exchanged prisoners, and thus assuaged the untold suffering of sorely embittered lives with the peace and the consolation of God. Furthermore, he has brought about the betterment of conditions in detention camps of thousands of prisoners of opposing nations. And who but the Vicar of Christ could have accomplished all this? Nor are we without hope that when the quiet times of peace return to Europe it will be largely due to the prayers and the persevering efforts of our beloved Holy Father, Benedict XV."

Cardinal Farley added that the Pope, "mindful of the millions who are hurriedly sent to their last account from the horrid fields of war," had granted to all Catholic clergy "the privilege of celebrating three requiem masses on the solemnity of All Souls' Day."

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW 2 for 25c COLLAR IT FITS THE CRAVAT



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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Tuesday & Saturday at 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP. (EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2:15.) WM. GILLETTE in His Great Success. SHERLOCK HOLMES. Matinees This Week—Tuesday and Saturday.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tuesday, Thursday & Sat., 2:15. Three Mats. This Week—Tues., Thurs. & Sat. LAST 6 NIGHTS AND 3 MATINEES. Marie Tempest in J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. TUES., OCT. 19, SEATS THURS. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents ETHEL BARRYMORE In a New American Comedy. OUR MRS. McCHESNEY. A DRAMATIZATION OF EDNA FERBER'S EMMA McCHESNEY STORIES. By GEO. V. HOBART AND EDNA FERBER, by Arrangement with JOSEPH BROOKS.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee To-morrow, Columbus Day. "One War Play REMAINS"—Only One UNDER FIRE. With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tues., Wed. & Sat'day. Extra Matinee To-morrow, Columbus Day. Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:25. EXTRA MAT. TO-MOR'W, COLUMBUS DAY. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.

LIBERTY AT THE W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S BIRTH OF A NATION. GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ELSIE JANIS in a Little Comedy with a Little Music MISS INFORMATION. After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

SEE "A REAL PLAY AT LAST" "YOUNG AMERICA" FIRST

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW, COLUMBUS DAY.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tuesday, Wed. and Sat. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW, COLUMBUS DAY. "The House of Glass" A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL" With MARY RYAN AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST. Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00. 500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW (COL. DAY.) GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE. Hit The Trail Holliday. Biggest Laughing Hit Since The Days of Charles H. Hoyt. With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW (COL. DAY.) COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW (COL. DAY.) THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8.15. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Special Matinee To-morrow, Columbus Day. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter. COLUMBUS DAY MATINEE TO-MORROW. "BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS." —Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tues., Thurs. 25c & 50c. Selwyn & Co. Present "THE SHOW SHOP" 2 WEEKS BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 25. BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY with PAVLOWA IMPERIAL BALLET RUSSE IN A REPERTOIRE OF NOVELTIES. SEATS $1 TO $5. NOW ON SALE AT LEXINGTON THEATRE BOX OFFICE.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tues., Thurs. 25c & 50c. H. H. FRAZEE Present "A FULL HOUSE"

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat's Tues., Thurs. 25 & 50c. SELWYN & CO. Presents "TWIN BEDS"

COLONIAL Fox & Dolly, Claude Gillingwater & Co., Craig Campbell, others. Mats. Daily 25c.

HIPPODROME. Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM. Evenings and Sat. Mat. BEST SEATS $1.50. World's Biggest Show at Lowest Prices. Daily Mat. BEST SEATS $1.00 (except Sat.) —1500—RESERVED SEATS 50c— Curtains at 2:10 and 8:10. 4 Box Offices Open.



HIP- Ten musical comedies in one. HIP- with Five Hundred People and a Thousand Wonders. HOORAY. Over 200 Pretty Girls on Skates. THE SPECTACULAR ICE BALLET "FLIRTING AT ST. MORITZ". THE GREAT MARCH KING. SOUSA AND HIS OWN BAND. STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE. SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA and His Band. Best Seats $1.00. Soloists: ORVILLE HARROLD, MARIMBAS.

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomor'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:20. POP. PRICE HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW. GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY. You'll Start Laughing When You Buy Your Seats. with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY"

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:15. POP. PRICE HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW. "The House of Glass" Best Dramatic Offering New York Has Seen. with MARY RYAN. And the Great All-American Cast. ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50 & $2. 500 GOOD SEATS First Balcony 50, 75c, $1

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomor'w, Wed. & Sat. THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT. The Girl Who Smiles by the authors of "ALMA," "AOELE," etc.

VITAGRAPH THEATRE, B'way, 44th St. TWICE TO-DAY & Every Day, 2:30 & 8:30. THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE. Prices: Nights and Sat. Matinee 25c to $2. Other Matinees 25c to $1. By J. Stuart Blackton. Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN. School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special Prices, Orchestra 50c; Balcony 25c.

SYMPHONY. Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Eight Friday Afts. Sixteen Sunday Afts.

Mischa Elman, Frieda Hempel, Harold Bauer, Louise Homer, Percy Grainger, Mr. Saslavsky, Merle Alcock, Josef Hofmann, Fritz Kreisler, Schumann-Heink, Pablo Casals, Julia Culp, George Barrere, John Powell.

Subscriptions now at Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

National Motorcycle and Bicycle Show. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Oct. 11-16 inc. Daily, 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. All 1916 Models on Display. Admission 25c.

The Century Cent. Pk.W., 62-63 St. Ev.8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2.15. Ned Wayburn's Town Topics. A MUSICAL TRIUMPH. MATINEE TOMORROW, 25c TO $1.50.

TRIANGLE PLAYS. Twice Daily, including Sunday, 2 & 8 p.m. Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic," "Old Heidelberg" with Dorothy Gish, Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool," Fran Keenan in "The Coward." 250 good seats, 25c; 300 good seats, 50c, others at 75c. Better ones at $1 & $2.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St. Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Ev., Oct. 14, at 8:30. —Song Recital— JOHN BARNES WELLS Tenor. Tickets 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.

SPALDING VIOLIN RECITAL AEOLIAN HALL OCT. 21 Tickets at Box Office or 1429 Aeolian Hall. 3 P. M.

PRINCESS THEATRE, West 39th Street. NEXT FRIDAY, AT 3 P. M., PIANO RECITAL. ALICE VIRGINIA DAVIS

GARRICK BURLESQUE 35th St., nr. B'way. "Girls from The Follies." Mat. Today, 15-25-50c. EXTRA—THE GIRL IN GOLD.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. Sylvester Schaffer. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. 10—OTHER FEATURES—10

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. FALL FASHION SHOW. CICCOLINI, Edw. Abeles & Co., Lubowska, Kate Elinore & Sam Williams, Hussey & Boyle, &c. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1.

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque & 47th. Matinee Today. Ed. Lee Wrothe & "Sliding" Billy Watson. World Series Games by wire read from stage.

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque. Mat. Today. City Sports. Baseball Returns Read from Stage. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

Bandbox. 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Sat. Mat. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS, $1.00 & 50c

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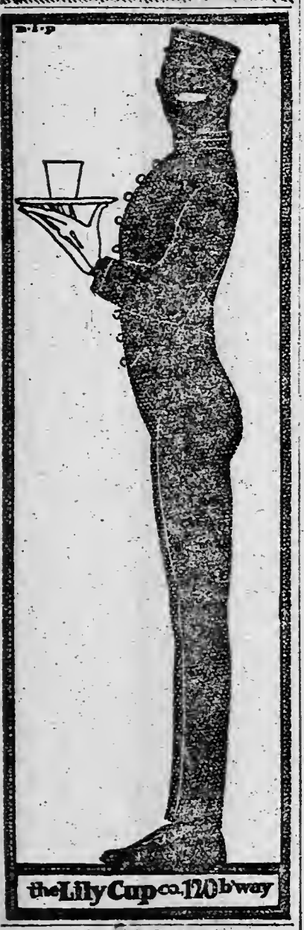
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AND NOW THE Russian Battlefields

HERE ONE WEEK ONLY

In Motion Pictures Taken on the Battle Front



You can see them *here today.* The Chicago Tribune's special war photographer has brought the Russian trenches to 44th and Broadway. He has brought them here so you can stand exactly where he stood and with the Russian soldiers face the hail of Austro-German shot and shell. He has brought the fearless Cossacks, fiery as the steeds they ride, so you can see their wild, relentless charge across the fields.

He has brought a Russian warship—the *only motion pictures ever taken of a fighting ship IN ACTION, IN ACTUAL WAR*—so you can stand upon its deck and see its guns discharge their shrieking shells at the Turkish villages on the Bosporus coast—and a moment later see those shells explode with awful havoc in the Turk intrenchments. He has brought *the Czar, himself,* so you can see him face to face, with the Grand Duke Nicholas and his generals, at the front.

You thousands upon thousands who in the last three weeks have seen The Chicago Tribune's wonderful *Motion Pictures of the German Battlefields* can now step across the trenches and *see the fighters on the other side.* You can compare these two great war machines. In the German war machine you saw what all the world acknowledges as the greatest fighting force of all the ages—now you can see the guns and officers and men who have made possible the most masterly and successful retreat, in the face of heavy odds, that military history has known. *No matter whether your sympathies are Pro-German or Pro-Allies, YOU OUGHT TO SEE THESE PICTURES.*

The Chicago Tribune's photographer took the *only motion pictures that ever have been taken inside the Russian lines.* There are no other such pictures in existence. He has *brought the Russian battlefields to Broadway. They will be here ONE WEEK ONLY.*

The Chicago Tribune

The World's Greatest Newspaper
(Trade Mark Registered)

had the unique advantage—in addition to its full quota of war correspondents and photographers—of sending Mr. Robert R. McCormick, President of The Tribune Company, to the Russian front. Mr. McCormick went to Russia, not as an ordinary war correspondent, but, in the language of M. Sazonoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, *"as a distinguished foreigner, personally known to the Grand Duke."* In his cable to The Chicago Tribune, extending his unique invitation, M. Sazonoff said:

"The Grand Duke consents, as a unique exception, to admit Mr. McCormick on the field of active fighting. He must arrive, not as a war correspondent, but as a distinguished foreigner, personally known to the Grand Duke. This will give him an exceptionally prominent position, which is refused to others."

Under these exceptional auspices, Mr. McCormick went to the Russian battlefront as the guest of the Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies. He took with him a Tribune photographer, and the pictures of Russian battlefields, *brought to Broadway today,* were taken by the photographer under Mr. McCormick's personal supervision, during a period of several months. These are the *only motion pictures ever taken inside the Russian battle lines. They are authentic in every detail. They will be here ONE WEEK ONLY.*

Our Credentials

The Chicago Tribune was established in 1847 by the ancestors of those who now own and control it. It has a circulation greater than any other morning and Sunday newspaper west of New York City. It prints more advertising than any other metropolitan newspaper in the world.

TODAY 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.—Continuous HERE ONE WEEK ONLY

Under the Personal Direction of F. Ziegfeld, Jr.

ALL SEATS 25c 44th Street Theatre ALL SEATS 25c

Just West of Broadway

Mr. R. R. McCormick's book, "With the Russian Army," on sale at all leading bookstores and at the 44th Street Theatre.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer Tuesday; partly cloudy Wednesday; moderate to fresh south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,080. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON CALLS FOR AMERICAN LINE-UP

Politicians Warned They Must Declare Whether They Are For This Nation First.

OUR AIM IN WORLD CRISIS

"Trying to Preserve the Foundations on Which Peace Can Be Rebuilt."

NATION'S IDEALS ON TRIAL

President Describes Neutrality as a Negative Word—Our Course Founded on Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—President Wilson today served notice on all men in politics that they must declare themselves whether they were for America first or whether they were not.

The President was speaking at the silver jubilee celebration of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and his speech was what is generally called a patriotic address. But its direct reference to conditions in the United States arising from the war gave it far more than a general significance. While the President did not refer in terms to hyphenated Americans, his speech was a denunciation of them as of "men who are thinking first of other countries."

The President referred several times to politics, and his hearers got the impression that he was anticipating possible efforts in Congress of those whom he described as "very vocal but not very influential" to attack his foreign policy because it did not coincide with their foreign sympathies. To some it seemed that in his broad references to politics he was looking forward even to the next campaign, warning all candidates that they must give sureties of their Americanism and not seek to make capital by trying to "use the might of America in some matter not of America's originative."

Mr. Wilson did not stop at criticising these persons. Dropping back to a reference to his college days, he said that true Americans must have irresponsible persons who sought to use American influence for other than American aims. He had always, while a college officer, opposed hazing, he said, not because hazing was not wholesome for freshmen, but because sophomores were poor judges. The American people, however, are grown men and women, he said, and the full weight of their opinion must fall against those who would lead America astray.

Warning to the Hyphenated.

If the President's speech today is taken as political, it is the first speech of the kind he has delivered since his Indianapolis address. That speech was directed against the Republican Party by name. His address today was delivered against what he described himself as a very small part of the foreign-born American citizenship. Most of these citizens of foreign birth, he said, had come to the United States with the sincere desire of accepting the American ideal of freedom, and had lived loyally up to that idea. Indeed, he thought the constant influx of persons not born to freedom, and who prized it the more on that account, had been of great value in keeping the American ideal fresh and strong to those who by inheritance might otherwise take it sluggishly and as a matter of course.

The President made no reference to the recent success of his diplomacy in the German controversy. He referred to the present as still "a time of special stress and test." He made only one mention of England, and that indirectly, when he said that the American revolution "was the creation of a great, free republic based upon traditions of personal liberty which theretofore had been confined to a single little island."

There is a marked difference between what the President said about neutrality this afternoon and his warning to Americans to preserve neutrality in spirit and thought, issued at the beginning of the war.

Today he said "neutrality is a negative word. It is a word that does not express what America ought to feel. America has a heart, and that heart throbs with all sorts of intenee sympathies." And the United States should keep aloof from the European struggle, he said, "not because it does not understand the quarrel, not because it does not in its head assess the merits of the controversy, but because America has promised the world to etand apart and maintain certain principles of action which are grounded in law and in justice."

"We are trying to preserve," he said, "the foundations upon which peace can be rehuilt. Peace can he rehuilt only upon the ancient and accepted principles of international law, only upon those things which remind nations of their duties to each other, and, deeper than that, of their duties to mankind and to humanity."

The President again amazed his audience and those who afterward read the stenographic report of his epeech, by his easy transition and almost perfect phrasing. He does not memorize his addresses; he has confessed regretfully that he cannot. And he spoke without notes. His speech was interrupted by frequent applause, which was loud and prolonged when he concluded.

The Address in Full.

The President's address follows:

"There is a very great thrill to he had from the memories of the American Revolution, but the American Revolution was a beginning, not a consummation, and the duty laid upon us hy that beginning is the duty of bringing the things then begun to a noble triumph of completion, for it seems to me that the peculiarity of patriotism in America is that it is not a mere sentiment. It is an active principle of conduct. It is something that was born into the world not to stand still, but to regenerate it. It is something that was horn into the world to replace systems that had preceded it, to bring them out upon a new plane of privilege.

"The American Revolution was the birth of a nation, it was the creation of a great free republic based upon traditions of personal liberty which heretofore had been confined to a single little island, but which it was purposed should spread to all mankind. And the singular fascination of American history is that it has heen a process of constant re-creation, of making over again in each generation the thing which was conceived at first. You know how peculiarly necessary that has heen in our case, because America has not grown by the mere multiplication of the original stock. It is easy to preserve tradition with continuity of hlood;

Continued on Page 6.

FAMINE IN HUNGARY; GOVERNMENT ACCUSED

Bread Three Times as Dear as in Germany, Where Hungarian Flour Is Used to Make It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Budapest to The Morning Post says:

"It is no exaggeration to say that there is practically a state of famine in Hungary at preeent especially in Budapest, and the civil population is on the brink of starvation. Prices are rising by leaps and hounds, so much so that the last four weeks sbow increases of 40 to 70 per cent., and even with this rise one cannot get certain necessities.

"The papers, even subsidized Government organs like Az Est, are openly accusing the Government of groes neglect, and most despairing articles appear on the subject. Two meatless days a week are seven meatless days now, for only very well-to-do people can afford to have meat five times a week. Butter exists only in one's dreams, a kilogram costing six to seven shillings. Chickens are a pound ($5) each. Bread is three times as dear as in Germany, where Hungarian flour is used in making it.

"It is surprising that under such circumstances the fury of the deceived and outraged people does not drag Count Tisza and his accomplices from their well-guarded palacee, a fate wbich will sooner or later reach them."

RUMANIANS DEMAND WAR AGAINST TEUTONS

Crowd Marches to Royal Palace, Calling for National Ruler and Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to telegrams from Bucharest there is considerable effervescence in the Rumanian capital. War demonstrations occur in the streets, the people demanding the immediate intervention of the army against Austria, Germany, and Bulgaria.

The citizens of Bucharest declare that the moment for decisive action has arrived, and insist that the Bratiano Cabinet should either resign or strike a blow for Rumanian national aspirations and for the liberation of the millions of politically enslaved Rumanians in Transylvania.

"Give up a national Government and a national ruler!" was the cry of thousands who yesterday marched in procession past the Royal Palace and through the principal streets to the War Office and Foreign Office.

MILAN, Oct. 11.—"It is impossible for Rumania to stay out of the war," said Take Jonescu, former Rumanian Minister of the Interior, as quoted hy the Bncharest correspondent of the Coriere della Sera.

M. Jonescu affirmed his "absolute certainty" of the defeat of Germany and her allies, and continued:

"I believe moral forces are invincible. Germany repreeents reaction, and, therefore, must be crushed. I pity the Bulgarian people, who are rushing into an abyss. I shall use all my strength to induce Rumania to throw her sword into the balance. I can etate that this is the nation's greatest desire."

ARMY AVIATOR FALLS 1,800 FEET AND DROWNS

Lieut. Taliaferro, Who Held Record for Long Flight, Loses Life at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 11.—Lieutenant Walter R. Taliaferro, stationed at the United States army aviation corps school at North Island, fell 1,800 feet into San Diego Bay today and was killed.

Taliaferro ascended from the army hangars on North Island early today and had been almost continuously in the air, when about 11:30 o'clock his machine suddenly became unmanageable. The machine came down swiftly and fell into the bay about a quarter of a mile from shore. The water at this point is about fifty feet deep.

At nightfall divers from the U. S. S. San Diego had failed to hring to the surface the body of the Lieutenant. The aeroplane is fast in the mud 50 feet helow the surface and a quarter of a mile from shore. The body is entangled in the machine.

Witnesses say Taliaferro was attempting to loop-the-loop when he lost control of the machine. Strapped fast to his seat, he had no chance to free himself.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Lieutenant Taliaferro was considered one of the best aviators in the army service. He won the army duration contest at San Diego Sept. 17 last, with a record of 9 hours and 48 minutes in the air. He had heen at San Diego instructing in cross-country flying, and although a daring flier since he entered the aviation corps, in March, 1913, had never hefore had an accident.

The Lieutenant was 25 years of age, and was married April 20 last.

Lieutenant Taliaferro rose from the ranks. Enlisting as a privatc, he served in the Coast Artillery from Sept. 12, 1901, to Sept. 11, 1904, and from April 9, 1906, to Sept. 2, 1908. He was then discharged to receive a commission as Second Lieutenant of infantry, and was assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry, in which he served until his detail as a First Lieutenant in the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

EARTHSHOCKS IN AUSTRIA.

Slight Tremors Felt at Marienbad—Recorded on Seismograph Here.

STUTTGART, Germany, Oct. 11, (via Wireless to London.)—The seismograph at the Stuttgart Observatory has recorded strong earth vibrations for the past twenty-four hours. The disturbance apparently has been central in Europe. Earth tremors were felt at Marienbad during the morning.

The seismograph at Fordham University recorded an earthquake shock yesterday afternoon. The tremors began at 2:28 P. M. and reached their maximum at 2:47. The observer estimated the centre of the disturbance at about 1,000 miles away, probably in the West Indies.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Advt.

RED SOX DEFEAT PHILLIES AGAIN, 2-1

Alexander Weakens in Ninth, with Two on Bases, and Lewis Drives in Winning Run.

45,000 SEE GAME IN BOSTON

Wild, Cheering Crowd and Brass Bands Aid in Crushing Philadelphia's Great Pitcher.

LEONARD FALTERS IN THIRD

But Sensational Fielding Braces Up Red Sox Southpaw—Phillies' Chances Now Slim.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The master pitcher of his day, Grover Cleveland Alexander of Philadelphia, was toppled off his pedestal today—a heart-breaking blow to the ambitions ot the Phillies in their pursuit of the baseball supremacy of the world. The fury of Boston bats broke the spell of the big pitcher's speed and curves. He was hurled under a 2 to 1 defeat, while the hardest hitters among his Quaker teammates, instead of coming to the rescue on the attack, were amazingly mystified by the blinding southpaw pitching of "Dutch" Leonard.

To Philadelphians the fall of the mighty Alexander was a terrific shock. Boston has now won two games to the Phillies' one, and Pat Moran's greatest hope has faded. With Alexander hroken and heaten, the greatest ohetacle the Red Sox had has been removed, and tho Bostons loom up tonight as mighty strong favorites.

The ecene this afternoon at the new Braves Field has never been equaled in the long history of the national game. The massive arcna was filled with ahout 45,000 people. The spacious stands and bleachers, looking down from the "press" aerie, with their thousands and thousands of small white spots which represented faces, looked more like a great Oriental figured carpet.

So many people banked closely together baffles the eye and lets the imagination run wild. Looking on from a distance, it seemed as if there were a million persons spellbound in the throes of the game's excitement.

The game was another nip-and-tuck struggle, a tie game, deadlocked at 1 to 1, right up to the last part of the ninth inning. You could not see a more tense conteet. The strain then became too much on the nerves of Alexander. He knew that he was carrying on his shoulders the whole responsihility of the Phillies' hopes. Going into the last half of the ninth he cracked. Harry Hooper, a left-handed swinger, made his first hit, a single to right centre field. Scott, the Boston shortstop, laid down a sacrifice hit, and Hooper raced to second.

Alexander's Courage Wilts.

The stands hecame frenzied as Tris Speaker came to the bat. Alexander, crafty to the last, showed that he was afraid of the slugging Texan. He purposely gave him four balls and a free ticket to first hase, a haseball act which the Boston crowd jeered for his faintheartedness. For once in his proud career Alexander erred. He passed Speaker to take a chance with Dick Hohiltzel, and forgot that directly hehind "Hobby" came Duffy Lewis, who has heen hitting the ball harder than any man in the series. Besides, a pitcher like Alexander does not need to "pass" anybody. He got Dick Hohiltzel, as he calculated, but in Lewis he faced the man who, with one punch, took the lustre and the glory from his pitching reputation. Lewis smacked a screaming line drive over Davey Bancroft's head, and, while Boston hroke looee in emotional insanity, Hooper romped over the plate with the winning run.

The vast moh, unrestrained in its delight, broke on to the field, and surrounded the Boston heroes. Alexander, only yesterday an idol, was swallowed up in the crowd and forgotten. He was brushed aside by Boston fans, who did not even look to see who he was. A fickle thing is baseball fame. It takes hut one hlaze of flashy talent to depose a kink and crown a new monarch in baseball.

A warm, soothing sun smiled with the smiling, happy crowd. The setting for the game made a delightful picture. As you sat in the great stand you did not look upon a varied colored array of hillhoard signs. Far off to the west rose the tower of Memorial Hall, at Harvard, and the cold, stately walls of the Stadium on Soldiers' Field. For miles the Charles River wound its snaky way. The green lawns and the shady trees which hordered the beautiful houlevard along the river were a refreshing eyeful. The picture carried one away from the skyscrapers and noise and tumult of the city. It seenied like playing the game where it should he played, out in the open, away from the crowded, congested districts.

Boston's Notables at Game.

Everyhody whose name is known in Boston's social or public life was there, joining in the fun with the great figures in baseball and other branches of eport. His Excellency Governor David I. Walsh, whose home is close to Fitchhurg, the native heath of Manager Pat Moran of the Phillies, was between two minds over the game. As a loyal leader of his own State he rooted for the Bostons, yet way down deep in his heart he had a feeling for this former mill worker, Pat Moran, who was bringing much fame and honor to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. There also was Mayor Curley, a fan of the

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Liberal Press Defends Grey's Balkan Policy; Urges a Curb on Northcliffe's Attacks

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.—It is expected that Sir Edward Grey will make a statement on the Balkan situation when the House of Commons reassemhles today. Meanwhile, the Liberal organs are defending the Foreign Secretary against that section of the press which, having failed in its attacks on some of his colleagues, has turned its weapons against him. The Westminster Gazette says:

"There have been minorities among us, as we suppose in all the countries at war, who become alarmed and agitated whenever anything goes amiss and immediately go hunting for some one to hlame or some one to punish. Thus we learn in this morning in The Times that 'a storm is raging around the Foreign Office'; and if we looked to a certain group of newspapers and their varied contrihutions to the orchestra of the elements we might suppose that to be the case. But we know the Aeolus who makes these storms, and can observe the apparatus with which he works. Let us once more assure the foreign observer who might be misled that we are not given over to agitation and alarm because King Ferdinand has defected to the German side, or are turning and rending a Foregn Secretary whom we trust and respect becauee he bas been unable to outhid our enemy in that quarter.

The Star in an editorial speaks of "the cowards and poltroons who are etriving with all their might to weaken Britain at the moment when she ought to be strong as a rock and bold as a lion," and proceeds:

"Let us kill panic, recrimination, intrigue, discord, backhiting, and scapegoat hunting, not by whining at the feet of the public prosecutor hut hy the fire of the national will. Let those who strike our unity be branded as enemies of the nation. The disturbers of unity are cowards; we can frighten them out of their miserable wits if we play the man and the woman, and play it now. Let us remember our fathers who begat us. Did they tremble and shiver like hcaten curs in the old days when the clouds rolled over them? Did they scream for ecapegoats when the hill grew steep and the way dark? Cursing your Captain is not cricket, nor football, nor war; it is the asininity of the savage who heats his idol when crops fail or rain tarries."

The Daily News fiercely attacks Lord Northcliffe because of The Daily Mail's condemnation of the Balkan policy of Sir Edward Grey.

"The time has come," it says, "to ask how mnch longer our cause is to be imperiled by the unrestrained incendiarism of the enemy in our midst. This is not the moment for ignorant travesties of a situation still infinitely delicate, still less is it a moment fer the nation to suffer the criminal attempts of Northcliffe to make any sort of government in this country impossihle, unless it is a covernment which will take its marching orders from his disordered mind."

ANTHRAX INJECTION GIVEN TO STACKPOLE

Vaccine Serum, Never Used on Man Before, Rushed Here from Washington.

AGED MAN BRAVE IN CRISIS

"Now That My End Is Near," He Says, "I Am Ready"—Scans News of World's Series.

George F. Stackpole, the former Justice of the Peace of Riverhead, L. I., who is near death in Bellevue Hospital from anthrax, an animal disease very rare in human beings, may be saved through the injection of a serum-vaccine rushed here yesterday from the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington. The injection was made last night, thirty-two cubic centimeters being given, and after it had been made the attending surgeon expressed the hope that the patient might recover, hecause the treatment had been so successful in animals. It never before had been administered to a human being, however.

Mr. Stackpole's condition was critical, hut the surgeons seemed to hclieve he would live until this morning. If he pulls through the night he probably will be treated this morning with ultraviolet rays applied hy Dr. I. S. Hirsch, chief radiographer of Bellevue and Post-Graduate Hospitals. Also another injection of the serum-vaccine will he made.

The patient suffered no pain, according to the surgeons, and was kept at nearly normal temperature. He experienced great difficulty in breathing because of swelling around his windpipe. Death was feared from an aggravation of this swelling, known as edema of the glottis. Sometimes sufferere from anthrax die of blood poisoning, hut in other cases, like that of Mr. Stackpole, the victim is threatened with choking.

Read News in The Times.

J. D. Henderson, secretary to Dr. Adolph Eichhorn, Chief of the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, is responsible for the obtaining of the serum-vaccine used. He was in New York yesterday and read in THE TIMES ahout Mr. Stackpole. Recalling that Dr. Eichhorn had prepared a serum-vaccine for the disease in animals he communicated with Dr. H. M. Sliver of 276 Madison Avenue, Mr. Stackpole's family physician, who originally treated the patient.

Dr. Sliver immediately telegraphed to Dr. Eichhorn, who arrived here at 8:07 o'clock last night and was taken immediately to Bellevue, where the injection was made hy Dr. Silver and Dr. H. E. Dwyer of the Bellevue Hoepital Medical Staff. Six injections were made: One in each side of the chest, one in each side of the abdomen, and one in each arm.

"Although this is the first time the serum has been given to a human heing, I have great faith in its efficacy," Mr. Henderson said. "More than 500 animals have been treated with it, and only seventeen have died."

Mr. Stackpole took an active interest in everything that went on ahout him, hut he seemed absolutely unafraid of death. His interest in life and his fearlessness were illustrated later in the afternoon.

Remembering that the third game of the world's series was played yesterday he sent an attendant out for the last editions of the afternoon papers giving the score. A few minutes later he was told that the serum-vaccine was coming from Washington and that he might be saved. In answer, smiling quietly, he said:

"That would spoil a number of good obituaries."

Physicians' Keen Interest.

Throughout the greater part of the day, until tbo Bellevue authoritiee and the patient's family united to keep them away, a stream of physicians and surgeons, professionally interested in the unusual case, went to Ward 32, where the patient lay. Many of the leading medical men of the city, it was said, were among those who called. All wanted to study the symptoms of the disease.

Mr. Stackpole seemed willing to make his case a clinical one for the benefit of others who might suffer from anthrax, hut when the professional callers hecame too numerous in the afternoon, Mrs. and Miss Stackpole and Dr. Dwyer felt it neceesary to protect him from further disturbance, and callers were told that he could not see anyone.

The patient received a party of newspaper men and, when asked for a statement, said:

"My message to the public is from a far greater and better man than I am, President Garfield. When my time comes, I am ready to go. Now that my end is near I am ready. At the French Hospital where I was first taken, they asked me if I cared to have a priest or minister. I said that I'd heen a member of the Church for fifty-one years and that if its teachings and doctrines, which I have tried to follow,

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BRITAIN TELLS WHY MEAT WAS SEIZED

$15,000,000 Cargoes Actually Destined for Teuton Armies, New Note Asserts.

SECRET PAPERS AS PROOFS

Cablegrams and Letters from Packers Said to Have Left No Doubt at Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Through Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, the State Department has received a memorandum prepared hy the British Government in which it gives the evidence upon which Great Britain based the detention and ultimate confiscation of meats and meat products valued at about $15,000,000 consigned by Chicago packers to Scandinavian countries. The British Government charges that these products were shipped to neutral countries with the intention on the part of the packers of having them delivered in Germany.

The memorandum is in the natnre of a résumé of all the evidence collected by Great Britain and will be considered as a part of the record on which the State Department will baso representations to the London Foreign Office. These representations will follow the note to be sent to Great Britain this week on the general subject of British interference with American trade and commerce.

The text of the British memorandum follows:

"It has been frequently suggested and some times actually asserted that the seizure of cargoes consigned hy the meat packers of Chicago to Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports, in the four ships which were the subject of the recent proceedings in the Prize Court, and in the other ships in regard to which these negotiations have taken place, was a seizure effected under Orders in Council the validity of which is disputed hy the Government of the United States; the implication being that in some way these cargoes were seized under the Order in Council of March 11, 1915. It seems hardly necessary to point out that this was not so. The cargoes were seized for the greater part, long before March, 1915; and the ground for the seizure was that they were conditional contraband, destined from the first, by the packers who shipped them, largely for the uee of the armies, navies and Government departments of Germany and Austria, and only sent to neutral ports with the object of concealing their true destination.

Cites American Decisions.

"This is a ground for seizure which has been asserted and upheld by none more strongly than American courts and the leading American authorities on international law for over fifty years. That foodstuffs on a ship bound for enemy territory may be seized and condemned if there can be shown to be, in the words of Lord Stowell, a 'highly probable' destination for military or navy use, has long been a universally recognized and admitted principle of international law, and it was the American courts which first insisted upon the principle that, if that destination is shown it does not matter that the goods were found upon a ship sailing to a neutral port. In the application of this doctrine—the doctrine of continuoue voyage—the British Government acquiesced at the time of the American civil war, and the circumstances of modern warfare, the development of international trade, and the increase in the rapidity and the facilities for transport, both by land and sea, have made the doctrine the more reasonable and indeed eseential, if a belligerent le to be allowed to exercise at all his undoubted right of interrupting the supply of foodstuffs to his enemy's military and naval forces.

"At the outbreak of the present war, and up to the time when the German methods of warfare had, hy their reckless disregard of all anyone's rights of law hitherto recognized, and all the dictates of ordinary humanity, made it necessary to adopt by way of retaliation measures calculated to cut off all German trade, it was open to neutrals to continue to supply the civil population of that country openly by consignments to named merchants and dealers in Germany, and if that course had been adopted the case

Continued on Page 5.

You'll Enjoy the Flavor of delicious Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Best when baked. Insist on the genuine.—Advt.

TEUTONS' GUNS BLAST WAY IN SERBIA; DANUBE CROSSING FORCED AT BIG COST; DEFENDERS STILL HOLD ON THE DRINA

Italy Will Give Speedy Aid in the Balkans; Help From Gallipoli or Japan Urged in London

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 11.—Italy's enlarged participation in the war, according to a report current here, is certain and imminent.

Premier Salandra, during the course of his recent visit to the Italian front, it is understood, laid before King Victor Emmanuel and General Cadorna, Italian Chief of Staff, various plans of campaign before the final decision was reached.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—La Stampa publishes a special interview with the President of a French parliamentary commission who says in he states that a majority of his colleagues are convinced, on the basis of careful calculations, that an allied expedition of 300,000 soldiers to Saloniki would be sufficient to paralyze Austro-German progress, hold Bulgaria in check and determine the rally of Greeks, and probably also of Rumanians, to the side of the Allies.

The commission, the dispatch says, is resolved to see this scheme through without delay, despite every obstacle.

The question why Italy has thue far taken no part in the allied expedition at Saloniki is answered in this published declaration:

"In sequel to an exchange of ideas on the necessity of hastening the dispatch of reinforcements to Serhia, the Allies agreed that it would be opportune to disembark Saloniki part of the troops which have been already concentrated on the islands in the Aegean for the purpose of operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula. As those troops are composed exclueively of French and English, the Italians naturally did not find a place among the detachments disembarked at Saloniki."

Hence, comments the Corriere della Sera, Italy's absence from Saloniki today is a force one.

London Press Urge Sending of More Assistance to Serbia

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The possihle transfer of allied forces from the Gallipoli Peninsula to reinforce the Teutonic advance in Serhia is hinted at hy The Globe, which says that the Government was divided on the subject.

The Globe considers it vital that the German plan to link up the Central Powers with Turkey he frustrated, and that to this end all other considerations must momentarily be suhordinated.

In connection with the Balkan imbroglio the English newspapers are asking whether what Emperor William once described as the "yellow peril" should be pitted on European battlefields against what they term the "German peril."

Taking the ground that all resources ought to be used, The Observer in an editorial strongly urges the bringing in of Japan if Bulgaria strikes. It says the appearance of a quarter of a million of Japanese troops in the Turkish Empire would correspond with the vital interests which Japan has indirectly at stake, as "German expansion threatens that Germany, once triumphant in the Near East would reappear in the Far East to create a mighty power in China."

RUSSIANS CHECK HINDENBURG DRIVE

Take the Initiative in Fighting Around Dvinsk and Gain Some Ground.

STRONG ATTACKS IN SOUTH

Berlin Tells of Terrific Assaults Made by the Forces of the Czar.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's armies operating toward Dvinsk, instead of making progress, are now on the defensive. This much is disclosed by the official bulletin issued last night by the German War Office, which speaks only of repulsing attacks by the Russians. The official bulletin issued at Petrograd also tells of successes won in that region.

Indications are that the situation which obtained when Hindenburg began his great drive at Dvinsk have been reversed. Then the right wing in the south was weakened by the withdrawal of troops to reinforce the left, so that it might smash its way to the fortress and thus acquire a permanent advanced base in the north for the Winter. Now the left apparently has been weakened, and men rushed to stiffen the right in the south, where in Volhynia and Galicia and along the Bukowina border in proximity to Rumania, the Russians have started a formidable offensive coincident with the opening of the Teutonic campaign against Serhia.

Thus it would appear that pending developments on the new adventure the Germans are simply trying to maintain themselves in their present positions on the Russia front.

The Petrograd correspondent of The London Times sends the following:

"The Germans are still making a determined effort to envelop Dvinsk, which is costing them severe losses. Fortunately the Russians are well supplied with ammunition of all calihres and their artillery continues to sweep away the storm columns with wonderful accuracy.

"The complete lull south of Dvinsk as far as the Pripet River may imply that the Germans in the centre intend to fortify themselves in anticipation of a new manoeuvre.

"In the direction of Dvinsk the initiative again has passed to the Russians. In the southeast General Ivanoff has won hack more than half the ground he abandoned after the evacuation of Lutsk, and a corresponding advance has been made hy the Russians on the sixth mile front."

The official bulletin issued at Petrograd says:

South of Friedrichetadt eighty-five bombs were dropped on the villagea of Valhop and Dauerkaln from our aeroplanes. Good hits were observed.

In the Dvinsk region, on many parts of the front, furious fighting has been carried on successfully against the Germane, who resumed the offeneive repeatedly. Northwest of Dvinsk the Germans were ejected from Garhounovka and forced to flee hy new attacks of our troops.

In the region of the highroad southwest of Dvinsk the Germans were driven out of their trenches between Lautzesse and Ghirvienki. In pursuing them we took a line from the southeastern end of Lake Medmoussi to Lautsess Ghey.

Firing continued on Lake Demenfro nmidday until dark. German aviatore hombarded Dvinek and the nearest railway stations. Our cavalry occupied Outsuiany on the western shore of Lake Boghinsky. We repulsed the enemy's attempt at an offensive from Luhtcha on the upper Niemen.

On both sides of the Kovel-Sarney

Continued on Page 2.

FRENCH CAPTURE CHAMPAGNE FORT

Storm a German Position North of Tahure and Check Counterattacks.

WIN NEAR SOUCHEZ ALSO

Germans Left 7,000 or 8,000 Dead Before Allies' Lines After Loos Attack.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, Oct. 12, (via London.)—Admission that German losses have been very heavy in the past few days on the western front, is made hy the correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, who says French attacks were carried out with "unprecedented vigor and courage." He estimates that within a hrief period the French have fired more than three million shells against the German lines.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Another German fortification in the Champagne district has been carried by storm by the French forces, which have thus extended their gains to the north of Tahure.

French and British official reports concur in emphasizing the heavy losses of the Germans in recent attacks on the allied lines in the Loos region, where they are said to have left 7,000 or 8,000 dead on the field.

French gains are also reported to the north, east, and southeast of Souchez.

Violent artillery actions occurred today in Le Prêtre forest, in Lorraine and in the Vosgee.

Progress in Artois and Champagne.

This is the text of the report given out hy the French War Office tonight:

We have made very perceptible progress in the woods to the west of the road from Souchez to Angres, in the Souchez Valley, and to the east of the Givenchy wood blockhouse.

We have also gained ground on the ridges toward La Folie. We captured about 100 prisoners from the Guard Corps.

In Champagne we have made further progress to the north of Tahure and carried, by a vigorous attack, the whole of the German fortified work to the south of the village on the side of the La Gontte Gully. We captured there 108 prisoners, among them two officers.

Our response have effectively counterattacked the German artillery, which is shelling our new positions violently.

Artillery actions of an especially violent character are reported on both sides at Les Eparges, in the forest of Le Prêtre, to the north of Reilion, in Lorraine, and also in the Vosges to the south of Steinhach and in the environs of Thann.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

There has been reported during the night nothing more than fairly severe hombardments on the part of the artillery of the enemy at a point to the north of the River Scarpe [which flows through Arras] and in the Champagne district against positions to the rear of our line, as well as in the region of Souain. Everywhere our hatteries made efficient reply.

Further information confirms previous reports that the violent counterattacks delivered by the Germans during the last few days against the British and French fronts in front of Loos and to the north of the point have resulted only in a grave and costly check. The principal assault

Continued on Page 2.

SABONY PORTRAITS—$5 FOR 3. 364 5th Ave. (34th St.) Only address.—Advt.

INVADERS SWEEPING ON

Losses Suffered by Both Sides Admitted to be Very Heavy.

GERMANS USE GAS BOMBS

Nine British Naval Cannon Among the Artillery Captured with Belgrade.

ALLIES RUSHING BIG ARMY

Anglo-French Expedition Landing in Greece May Be Reinforced from Dardanelles.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.—While desperate fighting continues on the Rivers Drina and Save, where the Serhians are still preventing the Teuton armies operating there from crossing, the passage of the Danube has been completed, according to German official reports, and it is estimated that something like 150,000 Austria-Germans are fighting their way with heavy artillery toward the Morava Valleys.

Following is the report of latest operations issued yesterday hy the Berlin War Office:

Further hatties developed on the Drina, on the front hetween Sabav and Grand Isle. The crossing of the Danube has heen completed.

South of Belgrade the heights hetween Karkowo and Mirijcwo have been captured. Further south the attack is proceeding. "The Anatem," a position in the bend of the Danube at Ram, has heen stormed. Further down the Danube, near Orsova, local artillery fighting is taking place.

Thus far German troops have taken prisoner 14 officers and 1,542 men. Thcy have captured 17 cannon, including several heavy ones, and 5 machine guns.

British Naval Guns Captured.

Naval guns reported in the following official dispatch from Vienna as having been captured with Belgrade probably are weapons taken there hy the British naval hrigade under command of Admiral Ernest C. Trowhridge:

In the Macva region and near Obrenovac there have been no important events.

Austro-Hungarian and German forces, advancing heyond Belgrade, disiodged the Serhians from their entanglements southeast and southwest of the capital. Our troops stormed Gruenberg and Velky Vracar.

In the region of Semendria and Pozarevatz the Allies again gained considerable ground.

In the occupation of Belgrade 9 naval guns, 26 field-gun harrels, 1 searchlight, numerous rifles, quantities of munitions, and other war material fell into our hands. Ten Serhian officers and more than 800 men were made prieoners. The enemy'e casualities were very great.

The Danuhe flotilla has removed a number of river mines and Russian sea mines.

Serbian Review of Fighting.

A review of the fighting from Oct. 7 is given by the Serhian General Staff in a statement received from Nish last night. It reads:

During the day of Oct. 7 and the following night, on the Danube front, which stretches from Semendria to Gradiste, the enemy crossed the river near the village of Goritza and the small fortress of Kostolatz, where he maintained himself. An attack on the Island of Kissiljevo was repulsed. The fighting continues.

In the direction of Belgrade the enemy opened a very violent fire on the entire front, under cover of which he got as far as the railway to the Danube Quay. Our troops on Gipy Island withdrew.

Fighting continued on the Save. Between Obrenovatz and the village of Kratinska the enemy's advance was stopped. Attacks on Zahrezic and the village of Drenovatz were repulsed with great losses to the enemy.

On the Drina attempts to force a passage were repulsed. Our troops are fighting valiantly on tho whole front.

During the fighting at Belgrade on Oct. 8 our artillery sank an enemy gunhoat. Another, hadly damaged, ran ashore near Semlin.

During the day of the 8th and the following night on the Semendria-Gradiste sector of the Danube line the enemy was unable to advance heyond Ram, notwithstanding the very heavy fire of his artillery, especially his hig guns.

Fighting occured also between Kostalz and Duhravitza. After a powerful artillery preparation the enemy directed a heavy attack on the village of Petka, to which our artillery replied successfully.

Our troops abandoned the defense of the city of Belgrade and fell back to secured positions in order to spare the city a continuance of the bombardment hy heavy guns. The occupation of this city has given the enemy no advantage from a military standpoint.

On the Save, in the Obrenovatz sector near the village of Kratinska the enemy launched three attacks against

our positions at Zabrezie. Our troops stoutly repelled all three with heavy losses to the enemy. A further attack in the same region met a similar fate.

Near the Bollevatchku and Progorska Islands the enemy constructed two bridges of boats. Thanks to the accuracy of our artillery fire, the Bollevatchku bridge was shattered and the enemy was unable to repair it.

On the Drina, before Badovintzi, all the enemy attacks on our positions were repelled with heavy losses.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

Teuton Corps on Serbian Soil.

An official communication issued yesterday by the Serbian War Office and forwarded to Paris by the Havas Agency's correspondent gives an indication of the Teuton corps which have obtained a footing in the country. It follows:

Belgrade had to be evacuated to preserve it from the bombardment of the enemy.

Our troops occupy the following lines: Lipoeuatz, Tcherkovatz, Brejane, Lippes, and Semendria, (lower Morava front.) Kloupes and Ekmekiouk, (Belgrade front,) Obrenovatz and Oranovatz, (Save front.)

The enemy is using formidable heavy artillery, especially 10½ millimeter cannon, which are rendering the combat very sanguinary. The losses are enormous on both sides, particularly in officers. Our troops are resisting victoriously the enemy's assaults.

Thus far there is reported on our front the presence near Belgrade of the Twenty-second German Corps and Eighth Austrian Corps of the German division. Near Ram is another German division. The formation of these two divisions is not known. Near Parajevatz is the Eleventh Bavarian division and the Tenth and Twenty-sixth German divisions. Near Kovin and Bavanichte the presence of enemy troops, the number of which is not yet known, also is reported.

Near Obrenovatz there is a division and a half of Austrian troops, and in the vicinity of Oranovatz and Badoritzi are two Austrian brigades. Near Obrenovatz the enemy is using asphyxiating gas in abundance.

Whole Nation Arming to Resist.

The Serbians' plan of campaign depends considerable upon the amount of assistance they will receive from allied troops. The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency in a dispatch to Paris mentioned that the importance of the Anglo-French expeditionary corps surpassed the numbers given hitherto. However, it is not believed that the Serbians will attempt, in any event, to make a decided stand north of the mountain range near Kraguyevatz, which they already have proved to be a line offering superb facilities for defense.

Telegrams from the Balkans, though not minimizing the seriousness of the Serbian position, reflect a tone of cheerful confidence in the ability of the Allies ultimately to check the Austro-German invasion and successfully meet any future attack from the side of Bulgaria. The national danger, say these telegrams, have united Serbia as never before, and throughout the country men physically unfit for the regular army, and women and old men, are arming for the defense of their country.

The population of Macedonian Serbia has gathered into hands with the object of repulsing a possible Bulgarian attack. In addition to 200,000 soldiers, a million Serbians of both sexes and all ages are said to be ready to dispute all attempts at Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest.

Nothing has yet been made public to indicate anything in the nature of an actual military move by Bulgaria against Serbia, except a report that an assault is momentarily expected on the railroad connecting Nish with Saloniki.

Rumania is showing increasing alarm on account of the threatened military movement by Bulgaria and the Central Powers in close proximity to her frontiers, but neither Athens nor Bucharest is exhibiting any readiness to depart from their policy of benevolent neutrality toward the Triple Entente Powers.

Serbs Rushed from Albania.

SOFIA, Oct. 9, (via London, Oct. 11.)—Serbian troops that had been occupying the Albanian towns of Shiak and Krya have been withdrawn and are being rushed northward.

Seven divisions of the Serbian Army which had been concentrated along the Bulgarian frontier also have been hurried to the north to meet the Austro-German offensive.

BELGRADE WON BY BAYONETS.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting in Streets Lasted Two Days and Nights.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 11; (via London).—The Austrians and Germans encountered desperate resistance from the Serbians at Belgrade, and for two days a terrible battle with bayonets raged in the streets before the capture of the city was completed. Describing these operations, Az Est says:

"Our gain of ground and the breadth of our march into Serbia continues to increase. Despite all efforts of the Serbians, in whose ranks are British officers, and who use British artillery, the river crossing has been accomplished according to the plan made.

"The enemy attempted with all means at his disposal to hold his line of defense. Though he subjected those of our troops who crossed the river to a murderous fire, the latter nevertheless succeeded in attaining Serbian territory.

"A severe battle raged about Belgrade, where the Serbians offered particularly bitter opposition. Nevertheless we succeeded in reaching the newly installed connections over the Save and invaded the northern portion of the city, where our troops remained until reinforcements arrived.

"A bloody battle followed in the alleys. In the northern part of Belgrade a terrible encounter with bayonets raged for two days and nights. The Serbians were pushed back step by step in these fights, and finally had to surrender the whole city."

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 12:1:55 A. M.—"Many civilian inhabitants of Belgrade, especially women and children, perished in the Austro-German bombardment," says The Daily Telegraph's Nish correspondent.

The correspondent says the peaceful inhabitants, taken by surprise, hurriedly fled from the city, but as the roads leading from it were kept under an incessant artillery fire, they underwent terrible suffering.

He adds that the German troops are operating along the Danube River and that the Austrians are keeping the front of the Save and Drina Rivers.

FERDINAND ADVISES FRANCE.

Is Sure Germany Will Win and Wants Her to be Prudent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.—A Bucharest dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"When King Ferdinand of Bulgaria summoned the British and French Ministers to the palace, according to the Russian and Belgian Ministers who have arrived at Bucharest from Sofia, he addressed the French Minister as follows:

"'I am inconsolable at seeing you leave Bulgaria, because French blood flows in my veins, and I am grieved that things have come to this pass between myself and France. But what else can I do? Germany will be victorious, and I will even ask you to convey to France my advice to be prudent.'

"The French Minister replied: 'I will advise my Government to be prudent—after a decisive battle.'"

DENIES A SECRET TREATY.

Reports of Agreement with Bulgaria Said by Berlin to be Baseless.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"Details regarding a treaty between Germany and Bulgaria, countersigned by Austria-Hungary and Turkey, reported by a foreign news agency, are officially declared here to be absolutely untrue," says the Overseas News Agency today.

"The outline given in a Greek newspaper of the districts conceded by the treaty to Bulgaria, also carried in the news agency report, is declared likewise to be an invention pure and simple."

IMPROVES THE SKIN

This effective treatment for Skin troubles usually works a noticeable improvement over night on inflamed complexions and surface disorders.

POSLAM

At All Druggists.

BULGARIA IS URGED BY BERLIN TO ATTACK

German Attache Loses Temper When Radoslavoff Refuses to Do His Bidding.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—While stray hands of comitadjas have already passed out of Bulgaria over the Serbian frontier damaging the Saloniki-Uskub Railway at two points, the Bulgarian Army has not yet attempted any invasion of Serbia.

Telegrams received at Rome today state that a serious divergence of views on this point exists between the Bulgarian Premier and young von der Goltz, the latter being the German Military Attaché at Sofia. A heated interview has taken place between the pair.

Now that the military entente is known to have been signed, von der Goltz insists that Serbia shall be attacked by Bulgaria without delay. In the Premier's office, confronted by the reluctance of M. Radoslavoff to begin hostilities, he lost or remained of his temper, banged his fist on the table, and roundly abused the representative of Germany's new ally.

M. Radoslavoff has probably in mind the special clause in the Greco-Serbian treaty and also remembers that King Ferdinand, in an autograph letter to the Greek King, undertook not to attack Serbia. Thus he hesitates to begin hostilities, and so informed von der Goltz that it clearly was the duty of Germany and Austria to undertake the crushing of Serbia while fully-armed Bulgaria looked on ready to occupy Macedonia when Serbia was unable longer to defend it.

This reading of the German-Austro-Bulgarian treaty is not at all to the liking of the Germans, who are stated to be using every effort to precipitate hostilities on the part of Bulgaria against Serbia.

MACKENSEN'S DRIVE REJOICES MORAHT

He Recognizes Its Difficulties, But Is Confident of Its Success.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency quotes Major Moraht, the military correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt, on the military situation as follows:

"The second French offensive of Oct. 6 is still unfinished, but its force is diminished.

"The Italians, with whom hysterical judgment is customary, consider the offensive in Serbia as a desperate effort of an encircled beast seeking a way out, but really the appearance of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army in Serbia at a critical moment is proof of Germany's strength.

"In Russia defensive battles generally are going on against the Russians, who are desperately attacking, with the exception of west of Dunaburg (Dwinsk) and along the Rovno-Sarny railroad, where the German attacks are making progress. The Russians, for political reason, have employed their utmost efforts on the Bessarabian frontier, without success, although provided with immense quantities of foreign ammunition.

"The Serbian campaign is considered difficult because of the season and the warlike and unscrupulous adversary, but there is no doubt about final success."

REPORTED BULGAR MUTINY.

Russian National Anthem Sung by Rebellious Regiments.

ROME, Oct. 1, (via Paris.)—The Giornale d'Italia's Bucharest correspondent says that several Bulgarian regiments have mutinied and left their quarters singing the Russian national anthem.

GENEVA, Oct. 11.—About twenty Bulgarian officers, who are in Switzerland, have refused to join the colors. Four of the officers, including a colonel who won honors in the war with Turkey, are in Geneva. They state that they are unwilling to fight against Russia and Serbia.

BULGAR ENVOY STAYS ON.

Insists His Country Has No Quarrel with Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—It was said at the Foreign Office today that the Bulgarian Minister, P. Hadji Mischeff, had not asked for his passports nor taken any steps to indicate that he intended to leave the country.

The status of M. Mischeff remains the same as prior to the recent developments in Bulgaria. He himself reiterates the statement that his country has no quarrel with Great Britain, and that he will not depart unless his passports are handed to him.

M. Mischeff explained that his appointment as Bulgarian Minister to The Netherlands would not affect his position in England, as he is to represent his country in both The Hague and London.

SNARLS OVER 'NO TREATING.'

But Londoners Generally Show Disposition to Accept New Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.—The Daily Telegraph says this morning that, though some grumbling was heard in London yesterday against the no-treating order, there was very little evidence of serious attempts to evade it.

"At the headquarters of the Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society," the paper adds, "it was stated that the chief difficulty, the definition of a meal, was not so grave as had been assumed in many quarters. Publicans, it was stated, would have to consider each case on its merits. Though it had been decided that bread and cheese did not constitute a meal for one man, it did not necessarily follow that a biscuit and a piece of cheese would be a meal for anybody. A suggested solution of the problem was that the publican should consider whether what was ordered was sufficient for one of the meals of the day of the person for whom it was intended.

"Many customers considered that the occasion called for the display of humor, sometimes their wit took form of repaying trifling debts in a bar of money, which had just been handed over to ostensible creditor being immediately offered in payment for drinks. To this worrying of barmen, intent on carrying out the law was added the shuffling of coins on the counter, whenever the attendants turned their backs."

The Daily News says: "In the West cafés last night the new order of things was accepted with apparent philosophy. Waiters were extremely punctilious. If two people sat down together and one asked for two whiskies, for example, the waiter would insist upon having no doubt about it. Each had to give separate order in addition to paying with a separate coin.

PUTS GERMAN LOSS AT THIRD OF ARMY

Right Hon. C. F. G. Masterman Believes 2,500,000 Men Have Been Accounted For.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES GREATER

Predicts That Second Year Will Be Even More Disastrous to the Teutons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.—The Right Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, in an article in The Daily Chronicle, entitled "How Germany Stands Today," says:

"Let it be granted that in modern warfare no objective really matters, or really that there is, strictly speaking, no objective but the slaughter of the male population of nations. We have just to destroy by killing, maiming, capturing, or otherwise rendering inefficient the adult, efficient male population of Germany. When more than a certain percentage of these have been annihilated for military purposes the game is over.

"How far has the process gone? We have an actual list by name of the killed, slightly or severely wounded, not sick, in the published German casualty lists, which I believe to be accurate. From these and other evidence, and giving the full benefit of the doubt in any case to Germany, I believe I am, if anything, understating the losses if I estimate them as follows:

"The total number of German potential combatants between 18 and 45 at the commencement of the war was a little over thirteen and a half millions. From these, deducting 25 per cent. for inefficients, we have something like 10,000,000 potentially efficient combatants.

"It is doubtful if Germany ever armed more than 7,500,000 of these, leaving 2,500,000 to work the railways, coalfields, great iron and steel works, and all the machinery of supplies. And of these 7,500,000. I think one is quite safe in asserting that 2,500,000 have been destroyed in the first year of the war. Of these some three-quarters of a million are dead, some three-quarters of a million are either maimed, prisoners, or so injured that they can never return to the scene of war, and another million at least form a constant of those severely or slightly wounded and sick.

"Some of these will die, some live on, crippled for life. The bulk return to duty, but for each one returning from hospital one new sufferer will be substituted, so that, though individuals change, the loss remains the same and will remain the same until peace comes.

"I have not counted Austria in these figures; first, because, although we have no reliable figures for Austria, it seems certain that her actual loss has exceeded that of the Germans; second, and principally, because the resistance is a German resistance, and if the Germans be the real possibility of the bulk not only of their armies but of their male efficient population being destroyed they will sue for peace regardless of Austrian or Turkish opinion.

"We assume that the German losses will be greater in the coming year, and greater in proportion to those of the Allies, because, in the first place, of the steady increase in the man power of the Allies. For the first year of the war the brunt of the power and fighting force has been borne by two only of the Quadruple Alliance, and of those two France alone put forth her full strength.

"Russia, having lost millions, can put millions of equally good soldiers in the field directly equipment is ready for them and confront an exhaustible German man power with an inexhaustible Russian. Italy has practically only begun her fighting; and England, I should doubt, indeed, if more than two million and a half British troops have actually been engaged with the enemy, and for the bulk of the past year far less than these. Behind the British Isles lies the British Empire.

"A second factor is munitions. Here also German preponderance is slowly but inevitably giving place to the preponderance of the Allies. We are multiplying munitions in Britain, France, Russia, and Italy. We have behind us all the world to draw upon—the United States, Canada, the islands of the sea. All this enormous and increasing stock will be used sooner or later to batter to pieces the German lines and the German soldiers protecting them.

"And the third factor is the slow but steady ruthless operation of sea power—a truth that has never failed.

"The whole German press, in so far as it is allowed utterance, is full of complaint today at the rise in prices, the absence of necessities; the protest that the population are feeling life growing more and more impossible, since all German trade has been swept off the seas. It was the blockade, and not defeat in arms, which destroyed the Confederate States. It is the blockade, in addition to defeat in arms, which will throttle the German Empire."

Continued from Page 1.

railway there have been several skirmishes with the enemy advancing towards the Styr River. Our artillery on several occasions developed a deadly fire against the enemy.

There was stubborn fighting on the left bank of the Styr below Kolki, which ended on the evening of the tenth in our occupying the third line of enemy trenches. Southeast of Kolki our troops, supported by artillery, captured the eastern border of the villages Czirtorysk and Rukhody with very slight losses. German counterattacks were repulsed in the region of Moshantitzy and Silno, east of Derazno.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (via London.)—Special dispatches from Austrian headquarters dated Oct. 10 describe the attacks on Saturday in Volhynia and East Galicia as particularly violent. All available troops were put into action on the whole front, the attacks continuing day and night. Retirement after regiment advancing to the attack in close formation was repulsed. Finally the Russians retreated.

The losses of some of the Russian divisions in East Galicia are estimated at about one-half the regimental strength. The Russians advanced on both sides of the railway against the Austrian positions to the east of Buczacz, where they had delivered an ineffectual attack on Friday.

The fighting in Volhynia, the dispatches say, had similar results, the Russians nowhere being able to gain ground.

Official Reports of Operations.

BERLIN, Oct. 11. (via London).—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning the operations on the Russian front:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Before Dvinsk and northeast of Vidzy Russian attacks were repulsed. An aeroplane of the enemy was shot down west of Smorgon.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: East of Baronovichi a weak attack by the enemy was repulsed with ease.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: In cavalry fighting which has taken place in the region of Kuchechewola the enemy has driven back beyond the Beziminnaja-Wiesiolucha sector. Fighting still continues near Jezierna. North of Bielskajawola the enemy was driven off.

Army Group of Count von Bothmer: Renewed enemy attacks, made with strong forces, were repulsed. German troops captured the heights south of Hladki, on the Vreth, fifteen kilometers northwest of Tarnopol, and beat off three Russian attacks which were made from the village of Hladki.

VIENNA, Oct. 11, (via London.)—The following communication was given out by the War Office today:

Russian attacks on the east front slackened considerably in force yesterday. Against our Stripa line the enemy made some attacks, but without any success. In the Zolenica region, and on the lower Styr the enemy was driven back northeastward.

KHVOSTOFF SUGGESTS REFORMS FOR RUSSIA

New Minister of the Interior Would Remove Most Disabilities of Jews.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The interviews with Alexei Khvostoff, the new Minister of the Interior, published today, do not announce his program, but quote a number of interesting and epigrammatic statements as to his attitude on various questions. His appointment was due, he thinks, to his recent Duma speech about the excess of German influence in Russian economic life. Reforms are necessary, but their execution must be postponed after the war. The prime necessity the moment is a strong and authoritative Government. All efforts must be devoted to securing victory, and victory means not only driving the enemy out of Russia. "Our aim is Berlin," says M. Khvostoff.

The work of the zemstvo and municipal unions must be encouraged in every way. The recent congresses in Moscow did excellently when they discussed practical measures, but they swerved from their functions when they raised questions of general politics. They must not be punished, however, for this slight error. The help of the unions is especially necessary in the campaign against the abnormal rise in prices which is due to speculation and disorganization. This campaign must be the first care of the Ministry of the Interior.

Without a Duma political life in Russia is unthinkable, says M. Khvostoff, but there is no need to summon the Duma before November. No undue restrictions must be placed on the press; the idea of a preventive censorship is absurd; it is as great an anachronism as the restoration of serfdom would be.

Strong measures must be taken against German dominance in Russian public life, and the only way to combat the influence of German capital is by organizing Russian workingmen on national principles.

The steps already taken by Prince Cherbatoff to extend the rights of the Jews must be followed up. The only restriction that should be maintained with regard to the Jews after the war is the prohibition of the purchase of real estate.

The above is a summary of M. Khvostoff's views as expressed in today's interview. It must be added that his appointment is regarded by the progressive bloc in the Duma as involving the rejection of their proposals, and that the members of the Right are celebrating it as a victory.

MORE RIOTING IN RUSSIA.

Three Killed, Many Wounded in Moscow, Says a German Report.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Under the heading "Fighting in Moscow's Streets" the following was given out today by the Overseas News Agency:

"It is now learned that on Sept. 27 the civilians in Moscow built barricades in the city. Eight higher officials and twenty-five policemen were wounded. Of the civilians three were killed and twelve wounded.

"Among the dead was a student, whose body was left all night in the street. The students went on strike in protest, and there were great demonstrations at the funeral. The students held back the police. The President of Moscow University signed a proclamation concerning the death of the student. He was asked for an explanation, but his answer was suppressed by the censor.

"Other street fights are reported in St. Petersburg, Kharkov, Rostov, and Odessa. In each instance small riots led to serious disorders."

The agency says that members of the aristocracy and merchants of Moscow intend to petition Emperor Nicholas to adopt measures to meet the present crisis. "They attribute existing conditions," it says, "to disloyalty of the Jews, the pernicious influence of the late Count Witte, and the granting of rights of suffrags. Their petition will express the view that Russia must return to the customs of the ancient Muscovite Empire and become once more a land of orthodox Slavs."

HEAD OF SYNOD FORCED OUT.

Rasputin, the Mystic Monk, Still Powerful in Russia.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"The resignation of Alexander Samarin, Procurator General of the Holy Synod of Russia," says the Overseas News Agency, "was caused by a dispute with Gregory Rasputin, against whose mode of life the Procurator General protested. Rasputin was protected by Emperor Nicholas.

"The incident which decided the Procurator General to resign was the canonization of Archbishop John of Tobolsk, who died two years ago, by the present Archbishop of Varnavin. Samarin desired to take action against the Archbishop of Varnavin, who was protected by Rasputin, but discovered that the Emperor sided with Rasputin."

NEW RUSSIAN ATTACHE HERE.

Prince Lieven Spent Some Time in a German Detention Camp.

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the Italian steamer Ancona was Prince Peter Lieven of the Russian Foreign Office, with dispatches from Petrograd for the embassy at Washington, where he will stay as an attaché.

The Prince is 28 years old. He speaks excellent English, giving the credit for this to his experience in a detention camp near Bingen-on-the-Rhine, where there were also a number of British officers. He was at Cologne in August, 1914, when he was arrested by the Germans and sent to the camp. Later the surgeons examined him and discovered that he had the use of only one eye and had a weak heart, and allowed him to depart for Petrograd.

You Can't Afford To Burn Anything But Bituminous Coal

Anthracite coal contains about 12,000 heat units a pound and costs an average of $5.46 a ton. Bituminous coal averages 14,300 heat units a pound and costs approximately $3.75. So Bituminous coal actually contains *more* heat and costs *less money* than Anthracite.

There is no law or ordinance in New York City, or in any city, that prohibits the burning of soft coal. The New York ordinance only prohibits smoke. And smoke is nothing but unburned fuel—good fuel going up the stack unburned.



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Bing & Bing, Owners.
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Two No. 118 Kewanee Smokeless Boilers Installed.

KEWANEE
Smokeless Boilers

have been O. K'd for burning Bituminous coal by the smoke inspection departments of practically every city enforcing a smoke ordinance. They burn soft coal smokelessly by burning it so perfectly that no part of it is left to make smoke.

So they actually cut coal costs in two ways. First by permitting the use of cheaper coal. And second because they waste none of the coal they use.

Right here in New York City many of the best buildings are cutting coal costs by burning soft coal smokelessly in Kewanee Smokeless Boilers. We will gladly tell you where they are installed.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY
Kewanee, Illinois
Steel Heating Boilers, Water Heating Garbage Burn.
New York City, 47 W. 42nd Street

GEN. FRENCH'S AIDES CENSORED DISPATCH

Home Secretary Says His Force Did Not Cut Out Tribute to German Bravery.

ATTACKS ARE RENEWED

Charge That Parts of Lord Derby's Speech in Campaign for Recruiting Were Cut Out.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.—Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, last night issued a statement in which he defends the official Press Bureau against the recent bitter attacks on its methods of censoring the news, and places a large measure of the responsibility for the trouble on the special censors at the front who were appointed by Field Marshal Sir John French. It was they, he says, who excised from one of the dispatches to The London Times a reference to the bravery shown by the German troops, which has occasioned such an outburst of indignation.

"At the express request of Sir John French," the Home Secretary writes, "everything written by accredited newspaper correspondents at the front is submitted to the censors appointed by him at the General Headquarters in France, and the Press Bureau is instructed to accept their censorship as final. Consequently whatever Mr. Buchan (The Times correspondent) wrote was censored by individuals for whom the Press Bureau has no responsibility whatever. The article handed to The Times for publication was in exactly the same form as that in which it reached this country."

Sir John Simon declares it is a mistake to suppose that the Press Bureau exercises its own judgment concerning the class of news which should be withheld from publication. It examines the copy submitted to it, he says, "with a view to seeing whether what it is proposed to published offends against any of the series of prohibitions which the War Office or Admiralty or other Government departments concerned think it is important to enforce."

The Press Bureau," Sir John continues, "is not the author of any of these prohibitions. It is merely the medium by which they are announced and applied."

The Home Secretary adds that a majority of the large staff of censors employed are appointed by the War Office and the Admiralty, and that it no doubt happens that from time to time a particular individual who is trying to apply these rules makes a slip.

"The Directors of the Press Bureau," Sir John says in conclusion, "do their very best to reduce such mistakes to a minimum. . . . The Directors of the Press Bureau have cheerfully endured much belaboring which, whether deserved or not, must certainly is not deserved by them."

In an editorial article this morning dealing with the Home Secretary's defense of the censorship, The Times says the excisions from the dispatch of Mr. Buchan were made "from our own knowledge by two separate sets of authorities and against the express desire of the Generals in the field."

On the general question of the censorship, The Times says:

"The public and the press are perfectly right to hold the Press Bureau responsible for the mischievous censorship policy. It is not their business or within their power to provoke the mysterious tangle of responsibility which lies behind it. There must be an end of divided responsibilities."

The Pall Mall Gazette renews its attacks on the "scandalous state of the censorship," declaring that "chaos could hardly be more confounded than when one branch of the Government appoints Lord Derby to direct the recruiting and another proceeds to try to suppress passages in the first speech he delivers in that capacity." The paper adds:

"Neutral countries for some time have looked upon official announcements of British authority with deep suspicion. After the latest revelation the same feeling is beginning to influence public opinion at home. Gratifying as are the terms of Sir John French's new dispatch, there is an uneasy wonder as to what equivocations may not have been introduced in its passage through the customary channels.

"We have had an example of how independent narratives are tampered with to give them a more flattering hias toward this country than the writers intended. There is no security that the censorship will treat the Commander in Chief's messages with any more scrupulosity than is applied to others."

2,500 GREEKS SAIL TO JOIN THE COLORS

Jersey City Pier Mass of Color and Uniforms as Reservists Embark.

MARCH ACROSS MANHATTAN

Departure of Liner Delayed to Await Arrival of Recruits from Canada.

The Greek liner Vasileffs Constantinos will sail at 6 o'clock this morning for Piraeus with 500 cabin and 2,000 steerage passengers, who are all reservists obeying the call to the Greek colors that was sent out from Athens two weeks ago. The vessel was scheduled to leave at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but owing to the general confusion on the pier and waiting for trains to arrive from Canada and the West, it was found impossible to get away before midnight, and then the tide was not favorable.

From an early hour yesterday Pier 2, Erie, O'Neil's dock, Jersey City, where the Vasileffs Constantinos has been loading, was heeleged by Greeks with their baggage ready to go to war, and accompanied by their wives and families, come to bid them good-bye. They camped on the pier, where hucksters sold lemonade, hansnas, oandles, dried sausages and cakes all day long. At 2:30 o'clock, when all the passengers should have been on board, not a single gangway had been lowered and the shouting of the Greeks in their indignation was deafening.

A detachment of 500 Greeks, wearing khaki uniforms, who had been in the last Balkan war, met at the foot of East Forty-second Street at 3 o'clock and marched with flags and buglers across town through Times Square to the Weehauken Ferry, where a special steamboat was waiting to take them to Jersey City.

Finally the gangways had been lowered and the yelling crowd started to surge its way on board, and by 10 o'clock at night the Greeks were all settled. On account of the big number of steerage passengers, whose fares have been paid by the Greek Consul, it was said, the Vasileffs Constantinos had only 1,000 tons of cargo, mostly provisions, for Piraeus.

If Greece does not enter the war and conditions become more peaceful in the Balkans the reservists are to have their passage paid back to New York, they understood.

TURKISH GUNS EFFECTIVE.

Enemy Positions Destroyed, Constantinople Statement Says.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10, (via London, Oct. 11.)—The following official statement concerning the operations in the Dardanelles was issued today:

"Our artillery yesterday silenced the batteries which bombarded our left wing near Anafarta.

"Near Ari Burnu we blew up enemy mines.

"Enemy positions on Koja Dere were destroyed by the violent fire of our artillery, and the enemy was compelled to evacuate the positions.

"Near Sedd-ul-Bahr our reconnoitring column attacked the enemy's left wing and returned with booty."

Hungary to Offer $10 Bonds.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 11, (via London.)—The third Hungarian revenue loan will be opened on Nov. 1 and will be offered in sums ranging from 50 to 10,000 crowns (a crown is worth about 20 cents), tax free at 6 per cent. interest, payable every six months.

FRENCH CAPTURE CHAMPAGNE FORT

Continued from Page 1.

was delivered by an effective force of between three and four divisions, [60,000 to 80,000 men,] which was completely repulsed and dispersed.

The number of dead left by the enemy on the ground in front of the lines of the allies is estimated at a total of between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

Following is the text of the British official report:

Further information shows that the German attack on our front south of the La Bassée Canal on the 8th was made in great strength. The main German efforts were directed against the chalk pit north of Hill 70 and between Hulluch and the Hohenzollern redoubt.

In the chalk pit attack the enemy assembled behind some woods which lie from 300 to 500 yards off our trenches. Between these woods and our line the attack was mown down by a combined rifle, machine gun, and artillery fire, not a man getting to within forty yards of our trenches.

Further north, between Hulluch and the quarries, the attack was similarly beaten off with a very heavy loss, and here our troops, following up the beaten enemy, secured a German trench west of Cité St. Elie. The enemy only succeeded in penetrating our front line at one point in the southern communication trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, which is still in our hands. Here he was promptly driven out by our bombers.

Our reserves were not required at any part of the front. It is certain that we inflicted a very severe loss on the enemy. Our casualties prove to have been less than the first low estimate.

The report in the German official communication of the 9th that a strong British attack northeast of Vermelles failed with great loss is entirely false. No attacks were made, and no losses were incurred other than those described above.

Yesterday aviators fights in the air took place, in nine of which our airmen were successful. One hostile aeroplane was driven to the ground inside the enemy's lines and was almost certainly destroyed. This morning another enemy machine was brought down in our lines. We lost one aeroplane.

The Belgian War Office tonight made public the following official communication:

The enemy's artillery has manifested but little activity today. The Germans have feebly bombarded Ramscapelle, Pervyse, Caeskerke, and various parts of our line between those places.

Our artillery has answered the enemy's guns and has shelled the German positions and scattered parties of sharpshooters at several points.

Berlin makes the following report on the western fighting:

In the region of Souchez and Neuville, and in the Champagne, northeast of Les Mesnil, enemy attacks with hand grenades were repulsed.

Our hattle airmen yesterday destroyed four enemy aeroplanes. One British aeroplane fell at a point east of Poperinghe, Northwest of Lille, Lieutenant Immelmann compelled a British battle biplane, which was flying at a height of 4,000 meters, to descend. This officer, within a short time, has brought down four enemy aeroplanes.

In the Champagne one French battle biplane was shot down near Sommepy, another on the heights of the Meuse, west of Hattonchatel. We lost an observation aeroplane south of the Forest of Le Prêtre.

246 GERMAN GUNS IN THE ALLIES' HANDS

French War Office Sums Up the Successes of the Last Fortnight.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out a summary of the events of the week ended Oct. 9, which reads as follows:

"During the course of the week from Oct. 3 to Oct. 9 our operations had for their object the completion and the consolidation of the results obtained by the successes of the preceding week. The Germans during this week endeavored on several different occasions by violent counterattacks to make good the notable checks to which they have been subjected and as a result of which the morale of their troops has been affected. Everywhere these efforts resulted in failure.

"In Artois, in the region of Souchez and in the vicinity of Loos, where the British troops have made progress, the enemy has delivered attacks which have been in vain and which have caused him very heavy losses. The French troops have been able to consolidate their positions in front of and to the south of Thélus (to the north of Arras).

"In Champagne the German efforts in the vicinity of the Navarin farm, at Tahure and at Mesnil, have brought about no definite result. The Germans have not succeeded in driving our troops from the positions recently conquered by us, nor have they succeeded in preventing us from making further progress.

"In spite of the obstacles which confronted them, French troops have been successful against the German second line positions. Our soldiers, after a methodical preparation, took possession on the 7th of October of the German trenches to the north of Navarin. The same day they occupied Butte de Tahure, and then took possession of the village.

"According to the most recent information, it may be said that in spite of the efforts of the German press to belittle the effect of the French successes, the Germans have suffered a check which is of relatively increased importance for the reason that they had made every preparation to avoid it. We are familiar today with the orders given by the German leaders which set forth the measures to be taken by the Germans in the matter of resistance and attack. It is known that German orders were given which resulted in the bringing of troops from everywhere, even recalling from Russia the Corps of the Guard, which was thrown precipitately into the fighting. It is furthermore a fact that in the infantry branch alone the German prisoners taken in the Artois district and in Champagne belonged to ninety-two different regiments.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH TOO"

KOLYNOS Dental Cream

Kolynos in the Field Hospitals



It is an interesting fact that the dentist has a place of great prominence in the world war now being waged.

In one army in the field, accompanied by 800 dentists, more attention is being paid to the teeth than to any other part of the anatomy, with the possible exception of the feet.

Kolynos is being freely used in the field hospitals, the Red Cross hospitals, and by the soldiers in the trenches, in the principal European armies.

"Lately we have had very many cases of fractured jaws, due to bullet wounds," one dental surgeon in a Red Cross hospital writes the Kolynos Company, in sending for a further supply, "and for these poor people the best was barely good enough; and so our supply of Kolynos has dwindled down."

Where the utmost efficiency and hygienic cleanliness are essential, in cleansing the teeth and mouth, Kolynos is the dental cream selected, all over the world.

Winning Only Half a Battle

Military men know that the last half of a battle is more important than the first half.

To get people to eat pure food is only half the battle, according to the pure food experts.

The other half is to make the public understand the importance of pure, clean mouths.

What good is the purest food in the world, if it enters the system through a mouth that is hygienically unclean?

And of what benefit is it to brush the teeth, if the bacteria removed from the mouth and throat are left to breed in the tooth-brush and to help along a continuous process of re-inoculation?

The decisive half of the battle in each case is the use of Kolynos Dental Cream, which destroys bacteria and leaves both mouth and tooth-brush hygienically clean.

Dental Suggestions

The most important time of all for brushing the teeth is just before going to bed; but they should also be brushed after each meal.

Kolynos applied to a dry brush gives the best results.

Care should be taken to keep the tooth-brush dry and where it is not exposed to dust and dirt.

See your dentist as often as you can. Small cavities are easier filled than large ones.

Kolynos Dental Cream, twenty-five cents — at your druggist's.

"S. O. S." A Chicago Call for Kolynos

The Kolynos Company received this message from a prominent Chicago dentist a few days ago:

"S. O. S. Kolynos, both paste and liquid. Enough said. Please."

We shipped the dentist the supply he needed and wired:

"Relief on the way."

Over 26,000 American dentists, of a total of about 40,000, are using and recommending Kolynos.

How Long?



Granted that the whole disease-germ family is retarded and discouraged when it finds that the teeth, the mouth, and the throat are being cleaned with Kolynos—how long will the beneficial, hygienic effect last?

It has been related that when Abraham Lincoln was appealed to, as to how long a man's leg ought to be, he replied, "long enough to reach from his body to the ground."

The beneficial effect of Kolynos lasts from the time you brush your teeth with it to the time when you should again brush your teeth with it.

The Kolynos Company, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

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BRANDY

A True Cognac. Without an equal in sickness or health.

Otard Brandy is the *pure* distillation of the grape, matured for years in the famous Chateau de Cognac, where Francois I. King of France was born. This Chateau now forms the cellars and premises of THE MAISON OTARD-DUPUY.

Order OTARD BRANDY when you want something out of the ordinary.

MME. DE WIART TELLS OF HER PRISON LIFE

Belgian Minister's Wife Refused to Accept Favors at Germans' Hands.

WOULDN'T LIVE IN A HOTEL

So She Was Sent to a Women's Prison and Kept in Solitary Confinement.

PARIS, Sept. 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"When one knows why to live, how to live is of very little importance; yet it was a great relief to my nerves to get out from behind German prison bars," said Mme. Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, to The Associated Press correspondent—"in spite of my interest in prison reforms," she added. Mme. Carton de Wiart has for some time been a corresponding member of the New York Prison Association.

"It was by no favor that I was released," she said. "I had served out the sentence of the court-martial—three and a half months' imprisonment—and it was only on being released that I learned I was also condemned to exile. They wanted to keep me in Germany, but through the efforts of the Spanish Ambassador I was allowed to go to Switzerland, where my husband joined me. Everything was arbitrary in the proceedings against me, and the after thought of exile was purely a military expedient to keep me out of my country.

Her Humanitarian Work.

"What I managed to do all the women of Belgium did as far as their situation enabled them to do—that was to help the millions of Belgians who remained in their country to get news from fathers, sons, and husbands who have been fighting for many long months; it was an act of elementary humanity that every man with beart must approve. Those who live far away from the furnace of war are perhaps not always able to comprehend the situation of the mothers, wives and children of the occupied regions of Belgium and northern France, in whose minds is repeated each day since the beginning the agonizing question whether a cherished one has not been killed or wounded or is not waiting in direst distress a last word from home. I have with a great many others done what I could to alleviate such sufferings, especially among the poor people. At the same time I took good care to prevent any correspondence that might concern military operations themselves.

"When the Belgian Government retired from Antwerp I remained in Brussels with my children, the youngest of whom was only a year old. Being the wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, I continued to occupy the apartments at the Ministry that are set apart for the Minister's family. The Germans ordered me out, saying they required the premises for their soldiers. I refused, still considering Belgium an independent country. They declared they would send soldiers to be quartered there, notwithstanding. For months the troops of the guard occupied the Ministry at night, and during all that time no visitor could gain access to my apartments without being challenged, questioned, and showing papers."

Endeavoring to keep up the Juvenile Courts instituted in Belgium by a law introduced by her husband and organized after the plan of the Juvenile Courts of Denver and other American cities, Mme. Carton de Wiart traveled about a great deal all through Belgium. Her activity awakened the suspicions of the Kommandatur.

Her Private Papers Seized.

"They forced their way into my apartments, ostensibly seeking evidence of a plot against the German Government," she said, "seizing a waste paper basket and spending hours in matching together and pasting up scraps of torn letters, envelopes, and other papers. Of all they found, the most compromising in their eyes were two priests' cassocks, copies of Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter, papers containing a speech delivered by M. Carton de Wiart in Paris Dec. 20, 1914, and a letter addressed to the Kommandatur, torn up instead of being delivered.

"After the search I was arrested on the charges of circulating Cardinal Mercier's letters and my husband's speech, and with facilitating the correspondence of Belgian people with their kindred in exile through other channels than by the German post via Aix-la-Chapelle. Asked if I wished to be represented by counsel, I refused, saying I would present my own case, as Belgian advocates do not recognize the authority of German courts-martial by pleading before them. I was accompanied only by the head of the Order of Advocates of Brussels as a witness to the proceedings.

"During the eighteen hours of close questioning that I endured they charged me with changing my costume radically in order to spy upon them; they declared that the two priests' cassocks found in my apartments were intended for disguises. I denied nothing, explaining simply that the cassocks were gifts intended for priests driven from their churches and their homes by the devastation of the German army. I admitted corresponding with my husband and with helping poor people who had no facilities to do the same. I told them I knew the risk I was taking, but that I didn't admit their right to judge me.

"After eighteen hours' cross-examination and considerable deliberation, they asked me if I had anything further to say in my defense. 'No,' I replied, 'all I have to say is that if anyone seeks any favor for me you will please not accord it.'

"They sentenced me to three and a half months' imprisonment and sent me to Berlin on two hours' notice, giving me only a few minutes to embrace my children. Arrived at Berlin, they told me I was to go to apartments that had been reserved for me at a hotel. 'But I have been sentenced to prison,' I protested; 'you must send me to prison.' They took me to a women's prison as soon as the papers arrived from Bruasels and kept me in solitary confinement. The only distinction they made between me and the murderesses and thieves was that the former were allowed to promenade in the court in company, while my outdoor exercise was solitary."

Mme. Carton de Wiart has been joined by her youngest son, Hubert, and her daughter, Ghislaine, but her other children are still in Brussels, under the care of their grandmother.

Mme. Carton de Wiart attributes her arrest and exile to a general policy of the German Military Governor. "The sole preoccupation of the Germans in Belgium," she says, "is to terrorize and subdue the population, driving out successively all influences that run counter to their own."

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Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw,
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
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LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea and Its Treatment by the Quartzlamp Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub. $1.50 (Postpaid.) 87 Illustrations.

BERLIN IS WELL FED; NATION'S COAL AMPLE

Neutral Observer Finds Food Prices No Higher Than in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.—A "neutral correspondent" who returned from Germany last week describes in The Times this morning the social and economic life in Berlin today. He says in part.

"Germany's supply of cotton is far from exhausted, and probably last for many months, because it is under Government control, and that spells economy. Old tin cans are collected and used for military purposes, but it is foolish to get the idea that brass and copper are being stripped from everything.

"Food supplies are much dearer than a year ago, but in the places I visited there were no signs of extreme poverty. At two soup kitchens long lines of women with pails were lined up, many of them with children, but none seemed to be suffering from want of food or lack of proper clothing. In the second-rate restaurants dinner costs no more than in the same class of place in London. In the best restaurants you can get practically anything you want to order, and you pay no more than you would here.

"The thing that impresses you most in Berlin is the great number of men in Mufti. You go there expecting to find it a city of soldiers and women in mourning. Both are there in thousands, but you bump into a civilian at every other.

"The explanation is simple. Berlin really directs the war. A great number of civilians must be employed there to keep the machinery going.

"Germany will not freeze or starve to death this Winter, to judge by the amount of coal stored along the railway line from Holland to Berlin. Some one has been busy in mines this summer.

"No matter how short she may be of other supplies, there would always be a few potatoes to tide her over till Spring. It looked to me as if the Government had ordered every farmer to plant potatoes, and no one had disobeyed the order.

"You see French soldiers, conspicuous in the potato fields by their red and blue uniforms, Russians and Belgians, but I did not recognize a single British Tommy. They were busy harvesting the crop, which is said to have broken all records.

"I have no personal knowledge of manufacturing conditions. Germans frankly admitted that war munitions had crowded out a great many normal industries, but they stated that they had material and workers to keep going more than half the factories not given over to war supplies. These goods are being stored up to flood the world's markets when the sea is open again to German commerce."

REVENTLOW CURBED AGAIN.

Tageszeitung, Which Prints His Articles, Is Suspended.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Nationalist Tageszeitung has again been suspended, the Overseas News Agency announces. The suspension is indefinite.

Suspension of the Tageszeitung on the previous occasion was ordered by the German authorities on June 22 last, following the publication of a series of articles by the newspaper from the pen of Count von Reventlow on the subject of German-American relations. The articles strongly defended the methods of German submarine warfare.

WILSON STUDIES NEW NOTE.

Blockade Protest to England Soon to Go Forward.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—President Wilson today studied the long note prepared by Secretary Lansing answering the several notes received in the last few months from Great Britain on the subject of interference with American trade. The note has been delayed largely because the President wanted to keep it apart from the controversy with Germany, but it is now expected to go forward within a few days.

Officials guarded with secrecy the contents of the note, but it is known to be firmly vigorous in its dissent from the British viewpoint. The treatment by Great Britain of cotton, which has been declared contraband, and the actual operations of the Orders in Council are discussed at great length. In official quarters it is stated that the note is not an academic argument on the principles of the subject, but a protest which the American Government intends to press constantly in order that modifications of alleged illegal practices may be obtained.

For the present the Administration will defer any special representations on the complaint of the Chicago packers against British confiscation and detentions.

SKINNER'S RECALL UNSOUGHT.

British Deny Asking for the Consul General's Removal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 11—The Foreign Office authorized THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight to say that it had not asked America for the recall of Consul General Skinner, who is to sail for America next week in response to a summons from the State Department at Washington. This came as a reply to hints conveyed in cabled dispatches that the Foreign Office was dissatisfied over Mr. Skinner's handling of matters dealing with American shippers, interests in the blockade, and had asked the American Government to recall him.

Concerning intimations from Washington that Mr. Skinner is not to return here, but that the State Department intends to replace him, no confirmation is obtainable at the Consulate.

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The Saks Motor Wear Shop

is representative of the best in Motor Apparel, Robes and the small comforts and accessories for the owner, his guests and the man at the wheel.

¶ It is a highly specialized Shop, not an adjunct attached to some other line, which is *important*.

¶ All the essentials and all the miscellany in comprehensive assortment; correct in style; superlative in quality; right in price.

¶ Many of the most critical motorists of New York and elsewhere are constant customers. Will you look into the matter on the occasion of your next motoring requirements?

Motor Apparel Shop—Sixth Floor.

WANTS MUTUAL LIFE KEPT OUT OF LOAN

Woman Policyholder Starts Injunction Proceedings in Chicago Federal Court.

FEARS GERMAN HATRED

President Peabody Denies Supposed Investment of $10,000,000 and Explains Company's Attitude.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Charging that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York contemplated investing $10,000,000 of its trust funds in the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000, Olga H. S. Walsh of Chicago, holder of a $2,000 insurance policy in the company today filed suit for an injunction in the Federal Court here.

The insurance company, Charles A. Peabody, its President; the Directors, members of the Anglo-French Credit Loan Commission, J. P. Morgan, individually, and J. P. Morgan & Co., are named as defendants. Frank S. Monnett, former Attorney General of Ohio who prosecuted the anti-trust suits in Ohio against the Standard Oil Company, is the attorney for the plaintiff. He is a member of the legal committee of the National Peace Congress.

The complaint, which was filed by Mrs. Walsh in person, sets forth that among the thousands of policy holders in the Mutual Life Insurance Company are persons of various nationalities, and that the investment of the trust funds of these policy holders in the Anglo-French loan would tend to produce antagonisms among the policy holders which might lead to disrupting the company, and thereby depreciate the value of her interest in the company.

In the language of the bill of complaint the court is informed that "the solvency of the company and the conservation of the reserve fund depend on the good-will of the policy holders, and no part of the assets of the company should be loaned or invested in the securities of any of the warring nations or used for the purpose of abetting existing wars."

The complaint asks that the officers of the company be restrained from directly or indirectly investing its trust funds in the loan or from investing its trust funds or suffering any of its assets to be used for the purpose of aiding the manufacture of munitions of war, aeroplanes, submarines or any naval appliance to be used by the English or French nations for belligerent purposes.

It further asks that J. P. Morgan and J. P. Morgan & Co. be restrained from soliciting or conniving with the officers and Directors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for the purpose of procuring any of its funds to be invested in the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan. The court also is asked in a similar way to restrain the members of the Anglo-French Loan Commission, Baron Reading, Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, Sir Henry Babbington Smith, Basil P. Blackett, Octave Homberg, and Ernest Mallet.

The statutes of the State of Illinois and of the State of New York governing investment of insurance company funds are incorporated in the complaint, and the court is informed that the investment in the loan is contrary to the statutes, although it is asserted that the defendant company already has invested large sums in British consols, Cape of Good Hope stock, and various Australian Governmental securities.

Says Company Pledged Support.

The complaint charges that Charles A. Peabody, President of the insurance company, and George F. Baker, one of its Directors, met secretly, many times, "at one of the selected rendezvous of J. P. Morgan and the Anglo-French Commission," pledging the support of the company to the loan. The company contemplates the investment of $10,000,000 in the loan, the complaint asserts.

The purpose of the loan, it is charged, is the purchase from American citizens of munitions of war for the British and French Governments to be used against the German, the Austro-Hungarian and the Turkish Governments. The duty of the officers of the company, the complaint says, is to protect its assets rather than to destroy them by taking sides in the war.

The complaint further charges that the violation of their duty by the officers "will wholly destroy the good will of all the warring countries whose subjects are policy holders and maintain and foster a racial or national hatred toward the managing officers of the company."

Mrs. Walsh says that she has been a policy holder of the company since 1889, and that her twenty-year-term policy now has a value of $3,380. She is the wife of Burton P. Walsh, a manufacturing foreman of 1248 Eddy Street. She asserts that she and other policy holders protested vainly, and that unless the court interferes the loan will be made, and the Commissioners will depart before any relief can be obtained.

The complaint asserts that 22 per cent. of the policy holders of the company are Germans or German-Americans. Messrs. Peabody and Baker are asked to tell the purpose of their alleged meeting with J. P. Morgan and other financiers, whether it was to arrange to float the Anglo-French loan, and, if so, what steps were taken. The members of the Anglo-French Commission are asked to give their authority for negotiating the loan, and also to disclose whether Messrs. Peabody and Baker or other agents of the company have pledged themselves to participate.

Attorney Monnett refused to say tonight whether organizations opposing the war loan were back of Mrs. Walsh's action, but he admitted that other parties might join in the action.

Peabody Explains Company's Attitude.

Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, when advised last night by telephone at his home at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., of the action brought by Mrs. Walsh, said:

"We have never thought of investing any sum like $10,000,000 in Anglo-French bonds. In fact, we have not yet invested a penny in them. The matter is under consideration, however, and it might be that we would decide to take $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 of the bonds, as they are doubtless a good investment.

"However, it would be entirely lawful for us to invest $10,000,000 or any other sum in the bonds within reason, if we saw fit to do so. There is nothing in the law to prevent our doing so without limit, as our company does business both in France and England. New York insurance companies doing business in these countries are permitted by law to buy their Government bonds."

Neither Mr. Peabody nor Frederick L. Allen, counsel for the Mutual, had heard of the action until they were informed by a reporter. Mr. Allen said he was almost sure that no summons had been served upon any official of the company.

Members of the Anglo-French Financial Commission, who are named as co-defendants, had heard nothing of the filing of the suit and evinced little interest in the matter. They declined to comment on it. Although the date of their sailing for Europe has not been announced, it is known that they expect to depart shortly. It was thought unlikely that the action would delay their departure.

J. P. Morgan & Co. refrained from comment. Such a suit, it was reported, however, had been more or less expected by the firm in view of the active opposition to the loan in certain parts of the country, notably the Middle West.

A leading Wall Street banker asserted last night that in his opinion the suit would not prevent the flotation of the loan and would hardly hamper it. Although the contract with the commission has not yet been signed the sixty New York banks, trust companies, and individuals composing the syndicate have pledged the underwriting of the issue, and, it is said, have every intention of taking the bonds regardless of opposition elsewhere.

KAISER ON SERBIAN FRONT.

Copenhagen Reports Him at Mackensen Headquarters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Kaiser arrived today at General von Mackensen's headquarters on the Serbian front, which is taken in Germany as proof that von Mackensen is absolutely confident of an early and decisive victory.

FIGHT 8,000 TRIBESMEN ON INDIA FRONTIER

British Force Loses Sixty Men in Defeating Host of Mohmands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Calcutta says:

"The Mohmand Lashkars, 8,000 strong, were again attacked Friday by General Campbell's first division, which moved out of Shabakadr.

"The Mohmands could not be attracted from the foothills across the administrative frontier, although they made desperate but unsuccessful efforts to turn the British flanks. The brigade on the right, where the cavalry played an important part, was heavily engaged, while on the left the Khyber Rifles did well.

"The artillery preparation was most effective, and the armored car units made useful reconnoissance.

"The withdrawal was successfully effected after the Mohmands had been punished with heavy losses. The British casualties numbered sixty."

The Mohmands are members of a warlike tribe that lives along the Kabul River, in Northwest India. They have never been brought to acknowledge the supremacy of any but their own leaders, although several expeditions have been sent against them. It has been their custom to break from the hills into the lowlands on raiding and looting forays, and their territory has always been regarded as unsafe for white men to travel through.

REPORT 21,332 CASUALTIES.

Total of British Losses Since October Began.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The week-end British casualty list, published today, gives 200 officers and 4,300 men. This makes the total of casualties as published in the London newspapers since the first of the month, 981 officers and 20,351 men, a total of 21,332 men.

Casualty lists issued today include the names of six officers and two thousand men, nearly all from the Western front. Among those killed was Brig. Gen. Frederick F. Wormald, who had been promoted from the rank of Major of Hussars since the war began and won the distinguished service medal in South Africa.



Winter Is Within A Bird's Hop

THE hearts of the leaves are showing up red against the green. When you need an Overcoat, you'll need it *right away*. It's as foolish to put off buying as to send in a fire-alarm by mail.

$20, $25, $30 or **$35** for a *Stein-Bloch Overcoat*, form-clinging or loose-swinging, cut with smart simplicity and letter-perfect in its lines of style.

To-day—come to try on dozens of models, without one scintilla of obligation to buy.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20.00 *to* $65.00

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ASK BRITAIN TO AID DOLLAR EXCHANGE

American Bankers Urge a Plan on Sir Edward H. Holden at Notable Conference.

WOULD PROMOTE COMMERCE

Financiers Here Want London Banks to Establish Credits in New York to Pay for Exports.

A meeting that may have far-reaching results in changing the financial relations between the United States and Europe was held yesterday in the Directors' room of the National City Bank. It was called for the purpose of discussing the foreign exchange situation, with particular reference to the problems that led to the visit to this country of the Anglo-French financial mission. Tentative proposals were made which, if accepted, would give dollar exchange a new meaning throughout the world.

Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, senior member of the joint mission from London and Paris, and generally regarded as the foremost joint stock banker in England, was present, and did most of the talking at a meeting which lasted several hours. Some of the others present were James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; William H. Porter, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Max May, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and head of the Foreign Exchange Department of that institution; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; James Brown, of Brown Bros. & Co.; Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Frank A. Vanderlip, President, and James H. Perkins and J. E. Gardin, Vice Presidents of the National City Bank.

Evils to Be Remedied.

It was said officially that the conference had been arranged in order that Sir Edward "might get a picture of the foreign exchange situation as it is seen in this country for presentation to English bankers on his return," and that no action was agreed upon. It was learned, however, that proposals of far-reaching significance were made to Sir Edward with a view to protecting the foreign trade of the United States. The considerations that led to these proposals were summarized as follows:

At the rate at which the balance of trade is now running against Europe and in favor of the United States extraordinary measures must be taken to make settlement easier, or a large share of the export business will be lost.

The credit created by the $500,000,000 loan is not going to suffice to hold up exchange rates.

The declines in demand sterling have been so violent that exporters who make contracts calling for payment in London have not been able to put their drafts through in time to prevent a serious loss in exchange.

The risks of international trade settled for in sterling are all taken by the American exporters and banks.

Big Loan Not Enough.

In ordinary times the balance of trade fluctuates so little that a small amount of gold shipped one way or the other settles the difference. Since the outbreak of war, the exports from this country to Europe have so largely exceeded the imports that the usual medium of settlement of obligations through exchange has been rendered at times almost useless. This country's trade balance against Europe is running at the rate of a billion dollars a year.

There are three recognized ways of correcting the shortage of exchange on New York for the payment of bills incurred in this country by Europe. These are the shipment of gold, the sale of securities in Europe to American buyers, and the establishment of credits in this country.

The credit of $480,000,000 obtained here by the sale of $500,000,000 of bonds at 96 would not suffice for long if it were all to be used as needed. It was suggested yesterday that Great Britain and France might use this piecemeal, spreading it out over as much of two years as possible. That would provide for about one-quarter of the trade balance this year. It was proposed that another $150,000,000 or so in gold be shipped at regular periods, and that sale of American securities might provide another $300,000,000. This would leave about $300,000,000 to be arranged through additional credits.

To supply these a proposal was made to Sir Edward that London and New York banks co-operate for the substitution of dollar exchange for sterling, wherever possible. The scheme as outlined by one of the bankers present would be expected to work out in this way:

An exporter, say of cotton, makes a contract for 1,000 bales, fixing the price to take account of sterling exchange rates as they stand at the time and taking into account as much of a decline as he can get into the price. When his cotton has gone forward and the bills of lading are ready he forwards these to his bank in New York with a draft on the importer's bank in London for $60,000. The New York bank discounts the draft, remitting the amount due the shipper, and at once sells demand sterling on London to make its profit.

It is now proposed that London banks guarantee their customers for definite amounts with American banks, and that exporters draw their drafts on these banks in dollars. The bills run for ninety days, and the London banks would have that length of time in which to settle their obligations, or, if necessary, to purchase gold for shipment. It is believed that under such an arrangement there would be in the American banks a $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 of bills awaiting maturity at all times, so that the exchange market would be relieved of this amount.

Sir Edward Holden objected to this on the ground that it meant a transfer of the risk of exchange from the exporter in the United States to the importer in Great Britain. This fact was admitted by his American colleagues, but they offered in reply a suggestion that in making contracts the importers figure on a basis that would allow them to purchase gold at the end of the ninety-day period in the event that the exchange market has not been favorable to a purchase of dollar exchange. Sir Edward then objected that such a plan might drain England of too much of her store of gold.

The suggestion will be laid before the London joint stock bankers on the return of the Anglo-French Commission, and it is considered probable that some kind of an understanding can be reached by which the $500,000,000 loan can be supplemented.

Demand sterling developed further weakness yesterday, closing at the bottom at $4.75. Dealers were at a loss to account for the decline, which has already wiped out a good part of the recovery that followed the arrival of the foreign bankers.

ABOUT TO CLOSE BIG LOAN.

Anglo-French Compact Is Likely to be Signed Tomorrow.

It is expected that approval of the joint $500,000,000 loan negotiated here by representatives of Great Britain and France will be voted by Parliament today, and that the loan agreement will be signed tomorrow morning at the Hotel Biltmore. Lord Reading and his fellow-Commissioners will sign for their Governments, while members of all of the sixty houses composing the New York group in the underwriting syndicate will affix their names on behalf of the underwriters.

The bond salesmen, to the number of several hundred, will start out Wednesday on the biggest selling campaign ever undertaken. At the same time a comprehensive advertising campaign will be begun throughout the country.

Forty employes of J. P. Morgan & Co. have been working nights to complete the tabulation of syndicate subscriptions. A call for the payment of the full amount of subscriptions on Oct. 15, in cases in which the bonds are to be withdrawn for investment, was sent out yesterday.

'AUSTRIA BEST FOR POLAND.'

Count Julius Andrassy Discusses Future of Captured District.

The future of Poland is discussed by Count Julius Andrassy in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, which points out that there is an indissoluble community of interests between Germany and Austria-Hungary in connection with this subject. Russian Poland, Count Andrassy holds, must be separated from Russia, otherwise the Polish nation, which already, despairing of freedom, found itself under Russian rule, may seek its unification under Russian leadership against Germany and Austria.

There can be no thought of a completely independent Kingdom of Poland, the statesman continues, for that would not be in the interests of the Polish nation, since it would soon again be exposed to a new partition in its position as a three great Powers. For Poland the same thing was necessary, even to a greater degree, that led Hungary to assume her relations with Austria. Nor would Middle Europe endure a completely independent Poland, since there would always be the inevitable desire there for the supremacy of the Pruasian or Galician element, and this would create international conflicts.

Even more dangerous, Count Andrassy adds, would be a new partition. The mass of the Polish nation must constitute a State body, with legally assured individual rights as a State, and a Polish Government. Count Andrassy leaves open the question whether the connection shall take place with Austria or with Germany, but he implies that new Poland should be connected with Galicia and be an independent part of the Hapaburg monarchy. He explains, however, that this solution would require a complete friendly agreement between Austria and Germany.

Saks Fall Overcoats $15 to $38

¶ In describing this great array of overcoats this Fall, we feel like an amateur carving a chicken—*we don't know at which end to begin!*

¶ The fabrics are wonderful — herringbones, diamond weaves, fancy covers, and novelty creations that are the very poetry of design.

¶ Notable models are the new short boxy coats, with split sleeves, slash pockets, button through front, self collar and *skeleton interiors.*

¶ Other models are cut on shapely lines, with patch-and-flap pockets, self collar and just the proper modicum of self esteem.

¶ Still others are the new flat-braided coats, and the new button-through, silk-lined-and-silk-faced overcoats, which will travel anywhere *on their looks alone.*

¶ And finally, come those famous stand-bys of the overcoat brigade—Oxford and Cambridge grays, in models that are *conservative but never plain.*

Added to which is the tailoring—and Saks tailoring is in addition always.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

The Man in the Tower Watches the Rivalry

RIVALRY everywhere throughout the great city—rivalry in college sports, rivalry in business, rivalry in love, rivalry wherever special favor is to be bestowed.

* *

And Fashion has many a favor to bestow this Fall, in men's clothes as well as women's.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner's ready-to-wear suits are rivalling the newest of the New York custom-tailored things.

Fabrics surpassing anything they have ever presented, rich in their newness and refined in their character.

From the liveliest to the most subdued—colors and patterns which have never before been shown.

* *

Beginning at $20—rising at gentle stages to $40.



Largest Distributors "Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunk—$15

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42nd and 5th Ave.

KIPLING FAMILY HOPEFUL.

John Kipling May Have Been Taken Prisoner by the Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Rudyard Kipling has received no further news of his son, who was wounded and reported missing in the north of France. He was only slightly wounded when last seen and his parents are hopeful that he suffered no more serious fate than being taken prisoner inside the German lines. Mr. Kipling sent to The Associated Press today the following message:

"I should be obliged if you would made public in America, the fact that, up to date, my son John is reported wounded and missing, not wounded and believed killed, as stated in the press a few days ago."

Germans Lose Two Ships.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Oct. 12. (via London.)—A German coal steamer has been sunk in Calmar Sound, Sweden, by a submarine—probably a British boat. The crew was saved.

The German ore steamer Germania, southbound, was fired upon by a submarine, also believed to be British. To avoid being sunk, the Germania was beached. Her crew was saved.

KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Chauffeur Lands On His Head When Motor Hits a Pole.

A touring car in which three men were riding came south in Jerome Avenue, the Bronx, just before 3 o'clock this morning. Near Shakespeare Avenue the road is cut up with new subway work, and the driver swerved to avoid this obstacle. The car skidded and crashed into a trolley pole, which ruus in the middle of the street. All three were thrown out.

The crash aroused residents of the neighborhood and men ran to the assistance of the motorists. Dr. Frick was called from Fordham Hospital. He found that one of the men, the driver, had landed on his head and was dead. One of the others was uninjured, and the third had his forehead lacerated.

He said he was Patrick Noonan of 177 West Fifty-first Street, and said the name of the dead man was John Phillips, whose address he did not know. He said Phillips was the owner of the car. The police did not get the name of the third man, who departed after the accident. Noonan was taken to the hospital and Phillips's body was taken to the Morgue.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Furs of Fashion and Quality



Particular Attention Is Directed to
A Large Collection of Women's
High Class Hudson Seal Coats

Made of the choicest Seal-dyed Muskrat. Models in exclusive Russian Cossack, belted and flare models with deep funnel, muff, chin, convertible and novelty collars of contrasting furs, full fur bordered and quaintly cuffed effects. *95.00 to 550.00*

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Full flare model with Skunk or self funnel collar..... 95.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Entirely bordered and with collar and cuffs of Skunk; flare model..... 125.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Loose, full model, with border, collar and cuffs of Skunk..... 165.00

"Jenny" Model Hudson Seal Coats
52 inches long with deep Skunk border, collar and cuffs..... 245.00

Hudson Seal Coats—*Replicas of Paris Models.*
Exact reproductions of the best Paris models trimmed with contrasting fur..... 295.00

Handsomely Marked Moire Baby
Caracul Coats

Coats that mark the highest standard not only in quality of pelts but in workmanship as well. Designed in the very newest models. *75.00 to 950.00*

Trimmed Caracul Coats
Full flare model of flat curl pelts, Skunk funnel collar..... 75.00

Trimmed Moire Caracul Coats
Entirely bordered and with collar and cuffs of Skunk, flare model..... 145.00

A Rare Collection of Luxurious
Silver Fox Sets $450 to $2,850

SPECIAL VALUES IN
Cross & Blue Fox Sets

Cross Fox Animal Scarf and Muff..... 69.50
Cross Fox Animal Scarf and Muff..... 95.00
Cross Fox Animal Scarf and Muff..... 125.00
Other Cross Fox Sets up to $350
Natural Blue Fox Sets..... 195.00
Natural Blue Fox Sets..... 225.00
Natural Blue Fox Sets..... 295.00
Other Blue Fox Sets up to $550

SPECIAL VALUES IN
Wholeskin Animal Scarfs

Raccoon..... 9.50
Natural Lynx..... 14.50
Skunk..... 14.50
Baum Marten Fox..... 25.00
Red Fox..... 22.50
Battleship Gray Lynx..... 22.50
Battleship Gray Fox..... 24.50
Afrique Brown Fox..... 25.00
Slate Fox (white dyed)..... 50.00
Blue Fox (white dyed)..... 39.50

The New Barrel Muffs to Match Scarfs
At Correspondingly Moderate Prices.

A. & F.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Our Season



Hunting days have come—the hearts of the sportsman and his dogs are beating fast.

If you need anything that a sporting goods store can supply—you don't have to hunt.

This is headquarters.

More guns are being sold to sportsmen here at the present moment than were ever sold by one establishment before.

This is the only house that had the foresight to provide against the shortage in ammunition.

* *

If a woman has a dog that gets sick she comes here to learn what to give it.

If her husband is going to hunt grizzlies in the Rockies, he comes here for his outfit.

One man sent in the other day for a team of trained Eskimo sledge dogs.

Another man was outfitted here last week for a kangaroo hunt in Australia.

Every member of every country club in the metropolitan district looks to this store as headquarters for equipment and information.

A prominent Ambassador from Washington was just outfitted here for bass fishing.

Another outfit is being made ready for him for a goose hunt in November.

* *

A New York business man came in recently and said he had only a limited time, but wanted to go hunting where he could be sure of getting a moose.

This store provided his outfit, outlined his route and secured his guide.

He left New York on Wednesday night. On Friday morning he wired back that he had killed his moose—and the head is to be mounted by the A. & F. taxidermist.

* *

Which is the moose record—but one of many records being made by "the greatest sporting goods store in the world."

For Autumn Sports



Men's Autumn shooting suits of "Thorntweed," $35 to $40.

Women's shooting suits of "Thorntweed," corduroy, homespun or "Covey" cloth.

Golf, motor and riding clothes for men and women.

Sporting boots, hats, sweaters and shirts, for men and women.

The world's standard shotguns, properly fitted to you, $25 up.

"Jeffery" big game rifles.

Town-and-country topcoats, for men and women.

Luncheon and refreshment kits for motorists.

Laurentian country-club and lounge suits for men.

Ammunition cases and bags, gun cases, dog crates.

Packs specially adapted to North Woods hunting.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

HOT SUFFRAGE DRIVE BEGINS IN JERSEY

Week Before Special Election Finds Women Workers Feverishly Active.

RELUCTANT TO PREDICT

Mrs. Minnie Reynolds, Commander, Is Hopeful That State Will Set Example to Three Others.

Undsr two flags the militant forces sngaged in the woman suffrage movement of New Jersey, reinforced by volunteer workers from otber States, are making a determined fight to acbisve victory for their cause at ths special election a week from today, when the question of whetber the women of President Wilson's State shall he given the ballot will be answered at the polls hy the men of New Jereey.

The colors of ths Women's Political Union of New Jersey—green, white, and violet—fly over the euffrage trenches in the northern counties which fringe the Hudson River and upper bay, while the euffragists of the counties south of Trenton are figbting under the orangs, blus, and white of the Woman Suffrage Association of New Jereey.

The leaders in the suffrage fight are eomewhat divided in their opinion as to what the outcome will he of the contest next Tuesday. But they are firmly united in their purpose of leaving nothing undone to bring victory their way. The indorsement given to their cause by President Wilson in a statement last week they rsgard as very helpful. On the very latest in euffrage posters in New Jersey the President's statement, surmounted by his latest picture, is reproduced.

Only Nugent Openly Opposes.

All ths political parties of New Jersey early in ths figbt came out in favor of suhmitting the suffrage question to the voters. The Democrats and the Repuhlicane went no further. Ths Progressives and the Socialists gave their full indorsement to the suffrage mcvement, hut the leaders are not banking very heavlly on these indorsements. The Socialists poll only 15,000 votes in New Jersey in general elections. The Progressives are an uncertain quantity.

As far as the suffrage leaders have been ahle to learn, the Repuhlicans of New Jersey are not doing anything openly in opposition. But James F. Fugent, the Democratic hoss of Essex County, is making open war on the suffrage cause and is looked upon by the euffrage leadere ae their most formidable foe.

Senator William E. Borah of Idahe will be the principal speaker at a big euffrage meeting in Paterson next Saturday, at which Senator William Hughes of New Jersey is slated to preside. Senator James Edgar Martine, his radical colleague, is circulating a letter over his signature excoriating the suffrage movement.

The suffrage referendum will be submitted to the voters in three States besides New Jersey at the elections this Fall. Suffrage battles are in progress in New York, in Massachusetts, and in Pennsylvania. But though they are fighting on four fronts the euffragists of New Jersey by common consent have been permitted to draw on other Eastern suffrage States for volunteer workers. This ie due largely to the general belief that a favorable result in New Jersey, where a decision will be reached first, would have a powerful influence on the result in the otber three States.

No matter by what avenue of ingrese a stranger lands in New Jersey he is not left in doubt very long that the New Jersey women want the ballot and want it badly, and tbat they are willing to fight to get it. With tbe big suffrage drive under way the women fighting in the cause have come to an early realization of the importance of gaining control of the enemy's lines of communication. They are having every railroad station and eveiy trolley terminal in every city, town, and hamlet of their State picketed, and about the first thing that confronts the arriving traveler is a very earnest request to support the cause of women suffrage at the special election next week Tuesday.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES landed on Jersey eoil at the Broad Street station in the populous heart of Newark yesterday, and in the passage leading to the street a suffrage worker thrust into his hand a sheaf of handoills in the colors of the Women's Pohtical Union, advocating votes for women. In the unlit street beyond a little woman of almost distracting beauty—a volunteer worker from New York City—was spellhinding from a big touring car anchored at the curh to an ever-growing crowd which stopped, looked, and listened very intently and applauded vigorouely when she finished.

The suffrage workers at this point of actual operations informed THE TIMES reporter that similar scenes could be witnessed at hundrede of other points where railroads and trolley linee brought in their floods of commuters and this statement was borne out by what THE TIMES man saw on hie tour of observation.

Mrs. Reynolds Doesn't Predict.

Ths headquarters of the Women's Political Union at 79 Halsey Street in Newark is one of the busiest places in New Jersey. In an anteroom a dozen euffrage workers were busy eending out literature in rather cramped quarters. It is the intention of the suffrage workere to bave tbeir appeal reach every voter in the State before the polls open next Tuesday through the avenue of the mails. In an inner room sat Mrs. Minnie Reynolds, President of the Women's Political Union of Nsw Jersey, with her Secretary.

She is a woman of middle age. There is nothing mannish about her except possibly the businesslike way in which she conducts the conversation necessary in the performance of her duties as commander in chief of one wing of the Jersey suffrage movement. She dresses with grsat simplicity. Mrs. Reynolds cams from Colorado, where she was a newspaper woman and took active part in tho suffrage fight in that pioneer euffrage State. She has been a resident of New Jereey for a numher of yeare.

"I am not going to give you any forecast of the special election," said Mrs. Reynolds somewhat abruptly. "What good would it be. I migbt follow the example of the political leaders among the men and tell you that we felt eure of victory. But it would he nothing more than a guess. There is no previous experience to go by. Theré is no vote of other years. It will be the first test on the suffrage question in the East when the men of New Jersey go to the polle on Tuesday of next week. We know that some time we are going to win in the Eastern States as we have won in tbe West, and that some Eastern State will be the first to give the ballot to women. Ws hope this will he the time and New Jersey the State, but we do not know."

Mrs. Reynolds hastened to correct any impression that she was despairing of victory which her utterance might have conveyed.

"On the contrary," sbe said, "ws feel very much encouraged, and havs for some time. There has been a decided change in the sentiment. There le more interest and friendlier feeling toward our cause among the men."

"Does that change date from the time the President made bis statement indorsing woman suffrage in his own State?" was asked.

"No," said Mrs. Reynolde with some emphasis. "It was noticeable before the President made his statement and before Secretary Tumulty and Secretary of War Garrison came out for woman suffrage. I think I can almost put my finger on tbe date when I first noticed it. It was the day of the detructive etorm in the West—the 30th of September. We had our first big indoor rally that evening. It became necessary that I should preside at the meeting. My heart was in my boots as I started for the hall. The weather was terrible. I was afraid there would be no audience at all. But I went there and I found a jubilant, enthusiastic, happy and glowing throng."

Reverting to President Wilson's indorsement of their movement, Mrs. Reynolds said it had given the suffrage causs in New Jersey its biggest lift.

"The President's statement is worth thoueands of votes to us," said Mrs. Reynolds. "Stats pride will prompt many voters who had no intention of going to the polls on Tuesday week to go tbere and vote in the affirmative on ths suffrags amendment. It will have effect in another direction, too. Thousands of persons who never have given a thought to the suffrage question will hegin to think now whsn a big man liks the President comes out for woman euffrage. And psopls who cannot be spurred into thinking by any method very liksly will accept the President's statemsnt ae a guarantee that it le all right to give women the ballot and vote accordingly."

"In any event," said Mrs. Reynolds after a moment's silence, "it will etop the vacant laughing of eballow minds and check tbese fools who go about yapping about woman suffrage, trying to make it a joke. It can bs made a laughing matter no longer, now that the President has declared hie belief in it."

Mrs. Reynolds was asked for her appraisal of the Progreselve indorsement. "The Progressive Party in New Jerssy has all hut gone out of existence," said Mrs. Reynolds with a wan emile. "From the Progressives as a party we do not expect much. But the fact that meny voters who once wsre members of ths Progressive Party, but now have returned to the Republican ranks, were given a strong bend and twist in favor of woman suffrage whils they wsre Progressives will belp immensely. I do not say that all the Progressives who have turned Repuhlicans again will vote for woman suffrags, but most of them will.

Hope for Anti-Nugent Support.

"We did not ask the older parties for an indoreement this year. As far as we can learn, tbe Republican machine le not doing anything openly to defeat the amendment. Jim Nugsnt and his Democratic following are out in the open opposing us. One element of value in President Wilson'e statement is that he drilled into the thick heads of the unthinking the fact that the Democratic Party is not against woman suffrage—that it le only Nugent. I have no doubt that he will use his machine to the limit to defeat the amendment, but he cannot control the independent Democrats who stood with Mr. Wilson, when he was Governor, in his fights.

Just now ths machine element both in the Republican and Democratic organizations is on top in New Jersey. The machine element carried both primaries by overwhelming mejorities. Mre. Reynolds expressed tbs hslief that the independent elemsnt in hoth parties was just as strongly for suffrage as wsre the Progressives.

"Any elsment in rebellion against its own machine is for us—that has been our experience in othsr States," said Mrs. Reynolds.

While the Progressive Party has gone to pieces the suffrage leader looks to it for the nucleus of the vote in favor of woman suffrags in New Jersey.

Fears the Brewing Interest.

"You can put this down," sbe said. "President Roosevelt got a hig vote in this State wben he was the Progressive candidate for Preeident. Not all thoss who voted for Mr. Rooeevelt will vote for ue. But we will get the bulk of those who were good enough Progressives to stay with their party and vote for Everett Colby two yeare later. There were 45,000 such votere and I am just as eure of getting their votes for woman suffrage as I am of getting the vote of my own brother. That makes a nice little block of votee to hegin with."

Mrs. Reynolds said the organized opposition tbat the suffragists feared most was that coming from the brewing interests in New Jersey. She said:

"They have brought with them the otber unione dependent on the liquor trade—the bartendere', waitere', and cigarmakers' unions. I suppose they can see the handwriting on the wall and fear that a victory for woman euffrage will make it come true a little sooner. We have heard that they are using monsy to defeat us—that they are colonizing the Second, Fourth, Fifth, and Twelfth Wards of Newark. If that is true, we know of no way to prevent it.

"We have no organization that can meet such an emergency."

Mrs. Reynolde said ehe expected a suffrage victory in Bergen County and in the City of Passaic, but would venture no forecast with regard to the big cities, from which the bulk of the vote will come, at the epecial election on Tuesday.

The Woman Suffrage Association of New Jersey has estabiished beadquarters in Plainfield. Thie is the older organization of the two. It has exlsted since 1867. Mrs. E. F. Feickert, President of this organization, was found by THE TIMES reporter after a harrowing motor ride over abysmally dark and wretched country roade in a farmhouse at the foot of the Watchung Mountains which did not fit at all in any euffrage picture. The Feickert farm is about three miles out from Plainfield, where Mr. Feickert is a banker.

Mrs. Feickert took a far more hopeful view of the outlook for woman suffrage in New Jersey. "There has been a decided change in the sentiment of the men," said Mrs. Feickert. "I have spoken at a great many etreet meetings. Of late the crowds have been listening, not only politely, but attentively, and in some instances have heen enthusiastic in applauding what we have had to say to them in support of a cause which doee not naturally appeal to the men."

The organization of which Mrs. Feickert is President, besides a vigorous open-air campaign, has been conducting a house-to-house canvass throughout the rural districts. Mrs. Feickert said everything pointed to a good vote for woman suffrage among the farmers.

"The farmer's wife is her husband's partner in a much more real sense than the city woman is a partner of her husband," said the suffrage leadsr.

"The farmer has more opportunity than the city man of learning how well suited woman is to take her place beside man in the working world."

The Woman's Suffrage Association of New Jersey has made work among the farmers their epecialty. Miss Florence Leech of Montana has been engaged in this work since last January.

"We expect a good vote from the big industrial centres such as Paterson, Elizabeth, and Camden," said Mrs. Feickert. "We have had canvasses made. The returne have been eo good that we hesitate in announcing them. But none of us would he surprised if we carried one or all of those cities. We are reasonably certain that we will carry all but one of the rural counties south of Trenton. Our canvasses indicate that we will have a piurality for woman euffrage of 10,000 in the eouthern counties, and 15,000 in the counties north of Trenton."

WOMEN TAKE PART IN TAMMANY FIGHT

For First Time They Invade the Sacred Precinct of Democratic Clubroom.

SPEAK IN TENTH DISTRICT

Give Men Politicians Sage Advice —Say "Round Up the Foreigners."

The women of the Tenth Assembly District—that section between Stanton and Fourteenth Streets, and Second Avenue and Avenue B—are not going to remain idle during this campaign merely because tbey have not the vote. Tbey announced laet night at a meeting of the Tammany district club, at 42 Second Avenue, that they were prepared to work with all their might for the tickst. The offer was accepted.

Three women speakere at last night's meeting were grested with applause when they suggested waye in which tbey might be of eervice to the party—"for all women are Democrats at hsart," ons of them declared. They are going to meet with the district captains in a few days and plan a campaign to get the whols vote of the district out. They are going to talk to "the butcher, the baker, the candieetick maksr" about the party candidates.

"And if there is anything ws women can do it is talk," one speaker said.

It was tbe usual district club meeting crowd that greeted the women, and no one could be found there who bad ever heard of a political gathering of both men and women in a Tammany clubhouse. They had beard speechee in favor of "votes for woman, but last night the women were not asking for the vote—they actually wantsd to help without voting, and they mads suggestions whicb would have done credit to a politican of years' training.

Dr. Solomon Rosenkranz presided at the meeting, which was attended hy about 200 pereons. The women speakers were Profsseor Isabella Pettus of New York University, Mrs. Rohins A. Lau, President of the State Democratic Forum, and Mre. Julia Sandere, the district leadsr of the Forum. William Harmon Black, William Ficke, candidate for Alderman, and Waltsr Friedland, candidate for Assembly, were the men speakers.

Professor Pettus attacked the proposed Constitution.

"I have been making a study of that Constitution," she said, "and I have been unable to find anything of merit in it. If it is adopted we shall not know what our lawe are for some time."

Mrs. Lau told the meeting that the work of the Forum was not to etop in the Tenth Assembly District, but that it wae to be continued all over the city.

"We feel that it le a great privilege to he allowed to come into the clubbouses," she said. "It is a splendid way to learn the principles of democracy. It is only the beginning of a great work ot teach democracy tp more people. We wish that every district in the city would let us bsip them. The women would be a great help I'm surs."

The meeting applauded Mrs. Sanders, the women's district leader, when ehe pointed out that a very easy way to get more Tammany votes would be to get after the unnaturalized citizens.

"We must get as many as possible of them naturalized," ehe eaid. The next thing to do is to get them into the Tammany Club, but that would be an easy task. We are going to help all we can in tbis campaign. Of course we will not make cart-tail speechee, for we don't believe in that sort of thing, but we can do a lot of talking without having meetings."

The officers of the women's organization in the Tenth Assembly District are Mrs. Pearl Brown, Cbairman; Miss Anna Brown, Recording Secretary, and Miss Helen McCoy, Corresponding Secretary.

CHECKS SUFFRAGE ORATOR.

Woman in Crowd Retorts to Attack on Vote Opponents.

Men listening to speeches at an openair meeting of Brooklyn euffragists in front of the Borough Hall at noon yesterday found an unexpected treat, when a bright, little woman in the crowd took issue with the speakers, and engaged them in a lively debate.

"Women who oppose the vote," eaid one of the speakers there for the suffragists, "are just like the woman who declares that her neighbor ehould not have a flower garden becauee sho objects to it."

"I beg your pardon, but that is not so," eaid a quietly dressed woman, who stepped forward from the audiors.

"Give her the floor!" yelled some of ths men.

"No, this le not an open meeting," protested the euffragist.

"Open or not, I'll speak," insisted the interrupter. "Your eesertion about the flower bed le wrong. That is not my attitude, and it is not the attitude of countless women. My objection to the vote is that it will take me out of my home. If I accept equal privileges, I must or ehould accept equal duties. I do not wish to eit in a jury box listening to the evidence in a murder trial or a divorce case. My place is in my home, to bring up my children, and try to win success as a wife and mother. I am content that my husband should do the voting for me."

With that the unknown champion walked away through the crowd, and the interrupted campaign for votee for women was resumed.

Lansing Too Busy to Register.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Lansing announced today that he would not vote on Woman euffrage in New York this year becauee he did not have time to go to New York to register. Inasmuch as he will not vote, the Secretary hae declined to expreee his views.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Luxurious Furs

Long & Short-Coats—Wraps-Boleros-Jackets Pellerines-Scarfs-Muffs & Sets-Cheruit-Bernard Havet-Aaron Robert of Paris & other noted Couturiers have contributed to this wonderful collection embracing the fashionable furs of the season designed for every occasion.

NORWEGIAN WOMEN VOTE.

Take Part for the First Time in Election for Storthing.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 11.—Women are voting today for the first time in a Norwegian general election. There are 170,000 new elsctors on the rolls. Press forecasts are that the women's vote will hring large gaine to the Socialist repreeentation in Parliament, making that the strongeet eingle party, although the Government expects to maintain itself by a combination of three political groups.

The Socialist platform is largely antimilitary. The Government program includes grain monopoiy, old age pensions, and restrictions of almost a prohibitive character on the sale of alcoholic liquor.

The Norwegian Storthing unanimously agreed on June 11, 1913, to extend female suffrage so that all women would bave the right to vote at Parliamentary elections without regard to the amount of their income tax.

A bill passed in 1907 provided that women who had paid their taxes for the year preceding or those whose husbands had paid for them were qualified to vote at any eisction. Tbie enactment added about 300,000 to the electorate.

NO GIFTS FOR N. G. N. Y.

General O'Ryan Orders Return of Aluminium Company's Present.

Ths National Guard of New York, will not .he permitted to receive gifts from business men or corporations in appreciation of services in riot duty, according to a decieion by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York.

Company C, First Infantry, of Watertown, Captain R. F. Ryan, a few weeks ago was ordered to Maseena on riot duty to protect the property of the Aluminium Company of America during a strike. After the strike, the corporation, in appreciation of the services rendered by Company C, presented it, through Captain O'Ryan, with some aluminium cooking utensils. General O'Ryan in a latter to Colonel C. H. Hitchcock, directing the return of ths utensils, wrote:

"I am informed that the duty performed by Captain Ryan's company at Maseena was efficiently performed and impartially filled, and that the gift of aluminium ware sent to Captain Ryan has no eignificance, so far as the company ie concerned, other tban a ssrvice performed by the troope.

"There ie, however, objection to ths acceptance of the gift by Captain Ryan on behalf of the company. The statement is not infrequently made that National Guard troops are or may be used in labor controversies involving strikes, in the interest of the employer, and against the employe. No avoidable incident should be permitted to occur which will give color to such chargc. The troope on duty at Meesena, were not there in the interest of either party to the dispute which led to disorder, but were there as the representative of ths State, and eolely in the intereet of law and order. I desire that you direct Captain Ryan to return the gift referred to with suitable expreeelon of appreciation and explanation of the decision which makes the action neceseary."

AVIATION FOR MILITIA.

Aero Club Appoints Committee at General O'Ryan's Request.

At the request of Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard, the Aero Club of America yesterday appointed a special committee to co-operate in organizing an aviation section for the New York National Guard. The committee consists of Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club; W. Redmond Cross and Henry Woodhouse, Governors, and R. C. Bolling, a member

Mr. Bolling was Captain of the Motor Machine Gun Troops at the first Plattsburg camp, and has just completed his course of training as an aeroplane pilot. Through the National Aeroplane Fund, the National Guard of this State has received $11,250 in caeh with which to buy an aeroplane and train five officers and two mechanics. In bis letter to Mr. Hawley asking the co-operation of the Aero Club, General O'Ryan says:

"I have received authority from the Governor to organize an aviation detachment, and to accept such benefits on behalf of the military eervice for aviation purposes as were offered in your communication of Aug. 31. Recognizing the very valuable and intelligent assistance which may be rendered by the Aero Club of America in the dsvelopmsnt of military aviation in the National Guard, I write to ask the further cooperation of the club in the development of our plans ae hereinafter outlined, and in securing the enlistment of young men suitable for aviation service."

Get Another Alleged Wiretapper.

Frederick Morley, whom New York detectives have been seeking as the leadsr of a band of "wiretappers" who ewindled Claude E. Clebourne, an automobile salesman from Bath, England, out of $7,400, was arrested in Philadelphia yesterday. He is wanted tbere on a charge of larceny, hut District Attorney Perkine will ask that he be turned over to tbie State for proeecution on a more eerious charge. Two members of the band, James Mahoney and Charlee Smith, have pleaded guilty, and Robert White, a third man, is in the Tombs awaiting arraignment.

Show Safety Auto Fenders.

An exhibition of safety fenders used on automobiiss will be given thie afternoon at Weet 119th Street and Claremont Avenue under the direction of the Safety First Society. Among those who are expected to he presont are Borough President Marcue M. Marke, Commissioner of Public Works Ralph Folks, Third Deputy Police Commiesioner Lawrence B. Dunham, Inspector Max Schmittberger, Inspector Thomas Meyers, Congressman Murray Hulbert, and William C. Poertner, Preeident of the Motor Dealsrs Contest Association.

WILSON NUPTIALS TO AWAIT CONGRESS

Expected to Take Place in December, Soon After the First Week of the Session.

COUPLE MAY VISIT SOUTH

Cousins Urge Pass Christian, Miss., for Honeymoon—Mrs. Galt Hears the President Make Address.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The best information obtainable on the subject indicates that the wedding of Mrs. Norman Galt and President Wilson will not take place until December, with the probability that the ceremony will be performed after the first week of the session of Congress, which will begin on Dec. 6. From now on the President will be very busy in preparation for the coming legislative meeting, and it will be necessary for him to devote a large part of his time to going over the estimates of appropriations, preparing his annual address to the Senate and the House and attending to the many details which the President must personally supervise in connection with the beginning of legislative hueiness.

Judging from the guarded remarks made by persons in a position to know, the chances appear to be that the President will wait until the busy opening days of the Congreee seseion are over before he leads Mrs. Galt to the nuptial altar. By adopting this plan he would be free to devote the rest of Decsmber to his honeymoon, without being burdened with pressing official mattsre.

Congress always takes a recese of two weeks or more for the Christmas holidays, and this period is usually one of recreation for the President. During the Christmas season of 1913—his first year in the White House—President Wilson and his family went to Paea Christian, Miss., for rest and recreation. The Misses Lucy and Mary Smith of New Orleans, ouse of the President, who are guests at the White House, are credited with urging the President to choose Pass Christian for his honeymoon. Other friends of Mr. Wilson, it is said, have suggested that Pase Christian would be an ideal place. Nobody in authority, however, is making any statement to indicate that the place where the honymoon is to he epent has been selected.

Reports that the couple might go to the San Diego position appear to San Francieco Exday, when the invitation from ently were dispelled today. school children in San Diego asking him to viet the Expoeition there, wrote that he saw no possibility of visiting the Pacific Coast at present.

It is still the plan to have the wedding ceremony in Mrs. Galt's home here. That the bride has decided on a demi-toilet rather than a traveling costume, as indicated by the fact that Miss Margarst Wilson, who opens her short series of concerts in Washington in November, has planned a brief visit the second week in November, confirm the belief that the President and his fiancée do not expect to shorten the period of their engagement.

President Wilson did a little shopping today. He walked from the White House to a leathsr goods store and bought a traveling bag. This gave rise to the impression that he was preparing for a wedding trip within the immediate future. In the afternoon he walked from the White House to Continental Memorial Hall, not far away where he delivered an address at the silver jubilee celebration of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Galt-hard the President deliver his address. He arrived at the hall in advance of the President's appearance and was escorted to a seat in a box near the stage. She was the object of much attention.

In his address the President made a remark that was applauded by many of those in the hall construed as a reference to his engagement until he finished the sentence and showed that he had in mind something different.

"I know of no body of persons comparable with those in the hall ing an atmosphere of counsel," said the President. "I have myself in part yielded to the influence of that atmosphere." After the President went around the hall and there were some comic light hand-clapping, which ended as the President finished the sentence, saying: "—for it took me a long time to observe how I was going to vote in New Jersey."

Those present realized that the remark applied to the President's recent announcement that he intended to vote for the woman suffrage amendment to the New Jersey Constitution.

Recently President has taken to walking more than ever before. Mrs. Galt is fond of walking, and the story is told here that it was this mutual liking for constitutionals that brought about the meeting between President Wilson and Mrs. Galt. According to the story, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President's cousin, who resides at the White House, had been ill, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, advised her to take up walking as a means of regaining health and strength. Dr. Grayson, it is said, agreed to furnish a walking companion for Miss Bones, and selected Mrs. Galt, an old friend of his family. Through Miss Bones, the story goes, Mrs. Galt met Miss Margaret Wilson and through her father.

Dr. Grayson celebrated his thirty-seventh birthday today. He received gifts from Mrs. Galt and the President.

Congratulations from all parte of the world continued to arrive at the White House. One cablegram came from President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala. The Presidsnt is personally answering the messages.

A dinner was given by President Wilson at the White House tonight for Mrs. Galt, the small party including Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, who leave tomorrow for their trip through the West.

60,000 SKIRTMAKERS WILL NOT TOIL TODAY

Union Refuse to Obey Order of Mayor's Committee to Work on Columbus Day.

The 60,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will take a Columbus Day holiday in spite of the decision of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation that they should work.

After it became known that the union intended to dieregard the order that Columbus Day should be a working day, Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the Council of Conciliation, called into conferencs at his residence last nigbt City Chamberlain Henry Bruere of the Council; Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the Union, and E. J. Wile, President of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association.

It was pointed out to Mr. Schlesinger that both the union and the manufacturers had agreed to abide by the rulings of the Council of Conciliation, and he was urged not to make an issue of the question whether Columbus Day should be a holiday or not. Mr. Schlesinger held that the order could not be regarded as an authentic act of the council for the reaeon that on Oct. 5, when the order was mads, the repreeentatives of the union, who were attending the trials of union men on the charge of murder, were not present. He flatly refused to order the members of the union to work today, pointing out that they had not worked on Oct. 12 for the past five years.

Whether the petition of Mr. Schlesinger was correct will be made a subject for consideration at the next official meeting of the council on Oct. 22, when other questions between the union and the manufacturers will come up for adjustment.

"When we promised to abide by the decieions of the Mayor's council," said Schlesinger after the meeting, we supposed no decisions would be reached until both eides had been heard. The union side was not heard on this holiday question, and tbs decision was simply what the manufacturere wanted. We will obey no such decieions."

WILLETT LEAVES SING SING.

"Judge," Attacked by Convicts, Asked to Go to Great Meadow.

William Willett's title is now "ex-Judge of the Sing Sing Prisoners' Court." The erstwhile Queens Congressman, who went to prison because of his effort to get a Supreme Court Justiceship and succeeded in ascending the bench after being imprisoned, did not find the post to his liking after all. He resigned of his own accord, it was said last night, by sending a reiect to the State Superintendent of Prieons that he be transferred from Sing Sing to the Great Meadow Prison.

Willett was tranaferred from Sing Sing yesterday morning. His departure followed cloee on the heele of reports about an attack made on him last week by a prisoner who was formerly a pugilist and whom Willstt eentenced to ten days in a cell for "contempt of the Mutual Welfare League Court," over which Willett was preeiding. Lese than a month ago, it was rsported that another aggrieved prisoner in the court struck Willett on the head with a stool that happened to be witbin reach at the time, but the prison authoritiss denied the story of that attack.

While Willett was not seriously hurt by the convict's attack last week, it is believed that this, together with the frequent recurrence of his name in connection with reports from Sing Sing, prompted some of his friends to urge his tranefer to a prieon less in the limelight.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.



The Rendezvous of Happy Diners!

5 Avenue Restaurant ENTRANCE 24th ST.

Buy Lamps, Lighting Fixtures, Oil Heaters THAT WE MAKE.



"Miller" lamps and fixtures, Electric, Gas and Oil, are made from Beautiful Designs, in a Great Variety of Styles and are WELL made.

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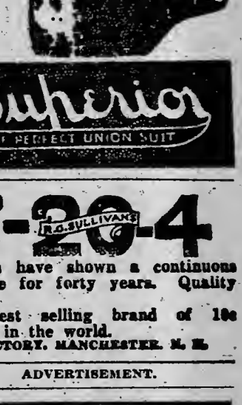
The "Miller" is the Best Oil Heater Made.

Ask Dealers for Miller Lamps and Heaters. If they will not supply, we can.

Edward Miller & Co., New York

68 and 70 Park Pl., near Woolworth Bldg.

Tear this ad out as a reminder to buy and try the "active man's underwear."



Superior THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

7-20-4 R. & S. SULLIVAN

Sales have shown a continuous increase for forty years. Quality counts.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL ALWAYS FRESH-PURE-SWEET AWARDED GOLD MEDAL SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Of Unusual Interest—

Our Fall Importation of Metal Laces from France and Switzerland

At the Paris fashion openings, laces—especially the new metal and tinsel effects—were a notably prominent feature. The spirit of the present puffed and panniered mode is delightfully expressed by these filmy silver and gold-encrusted laces, which combine so exquisitely with the pale pastel tints of the new evening frocks.

Macy's is most fortunate in being one of the few firms able to secure a large and unusually interesting collection of real novelties in metal laces, for with many of the leading designers at the front, and still more looms at a standstill for want of expert workers, these laces are daily growing more difficult to obtain. This exquisite collection, therefore, is a triumph for the Macy policies.

Shown with these imports are some very lovely designs made in America—the finest productions of the domestic looms.

These novelty laces include bands, galloons, edgings, demi and full-width flouncings. Silver effects are especially favored this season. Made on white net, these delicately traced silver designs are frost-like in their loveliness.

Metal filet laces are among the very new things shown.

The lovely "Lame" effects—on white, gold, silver or black grounds—some with touches of color introduced among the metal threads.

A novelty lace on tinsel craquelle net is made inexpressibly rich by heavy gold and silver embroidery in conventional designs.

A new "scintalline" net—cobwebby gauze in a shadowy pattern that shades from silver to steel.

Fascinating is an all-over black net with silver leaves sprayed over it.

Pale fleurs-de-lis contrast delicately with their long, slender stalks and leaves in silver or gold on a white or black net flouncing.

Prices range from 19c for narrow little bands up to $10.48 for 45-inch flouncings.

Paris is Using Spangled All-overs

and they are here in all the striking new designs.

Iris—shimmering with a pale opalescent loveliness.

Wave and serpentine effects—some almost barbaric in their gorgeous colorings.

Flat dull silver spangles woven in classic designs on white net.

Spangled all-overs, heavily flower encrusted—of regal splendor.

Ombre silk nets that shade from turquoise to the new deep blue—from palest salmon pink to cerise—and in other equally lovely effects. Yard, $1.39.

Macy's—Main Floor.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Trimmed Millinery

Charming types of the new vogue are here in original models from the leading modistes of Paris.

Specially featured this season

COPIES OF PARIS MODEL HATS

ALSO MANY ORIGINAL CREATIONS

At the low price of

$15.00

In this collection are the smartest models of the season trimmed in the popular materials sanctioned by fashion.

MILLINERY SALON THIRD FLOOR

CITY HEADS FIGHT SMALL SALARY CUTS

Budget Committee Hearing Appeals Faces a Fire of Objections.

REHEARING FOR SCHNEIDER

Judge Gibbs Says Court Clerks Take Lives In Their Hands, and Instances Bomb in the Bronx.

The Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate, consisting of Controller Prendergast, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, and Borough Presidents Pounds of Brooklyn and Matbewson of the Bronx, held their first session yesterday in the Controller's office to hear appeals from the decision of the sub-committee in reference to salary reduction. So much time was taken up in hearing objections from heads of departments that some of the members became disgusted and the appeal days may be cut short.

County Clerk William F. Schneider demanded an official list of the sub-committee's recommendations, and when the Controller said there was no money or time to make up such a list, Mr. Schneider said he couldn't talk intelligently without knowing the facts.

"You were able to talk to the newspapers," commented the Controller.

"Yes," said Mr. Schneider, "and I stand on what I said."

"Go ahead with your objections," said the Controller.

"I am a taxpayer," began the County Clerk. "I am assessed at $150,000 personal tax, while Mr. McAneny is assessed at $3,000 and none of the other city officials are assessed at all—"

"What has that got to do with us?" asked the Controller.

Schneider Argues for an Hour.

"I'm going to have my say, or I will take my hat and walk out," snapped Mr. Schneider. He said he would pass over the cut made in the salary of his son, who is auditor of his office, but there were others he could not pass over. He told of the reduction in the salary of Law Clerk Edward J. Stapleton, who has been in the office for thirty-five years, from $3,500 to $2,800, and also objected to reductions in the salaries of Joseph S. Moss, a searcher connected with the office twenty-nine years, from $2,100 to $1,200, and Charles E. Lewis, docket clerk, connected with the office twenty years, whose salary was cut from $2,400 to $1,800. After an hour's discussion it was decided to let Mr. Schneider go before the sub-committee again and have another chance before the main committee later.

Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer of the City Court complained that G. W. Rulison, the law librarian of his court, had his salary reduced from $3,000 to $2,820. He also objected to the reduction in the salary of J. J. Murphy, who acts as the confidential stenographer for the ten Judges of the court.

"If this goes through, we'll lose Mr. Murphy," said Judge O'Dwyer, "and I don't know where we can get another stenographer capable of doing the stenographing work for ten Judges at $1,200 a year. It's too bad that the little salaries have been interfered with while the big salaries have not been touched."

County Judge Louis D. Gibbs of the Bronx protested against the reduction of the salary of his chief clerk, E. J. O'Brien, from $3,500 to $1,800.

"I challenge the sub-committee or the administration to point out any other chief clerk of a county court in a county of 700,000 people getting the munificent salary of $1,800 a year," said Judge Gibbs. "I think $3,500 is too little. You're laying too much stress on the fact that because a business house can go out and on account of wrong economic conditions get men for $1,000 who are worth $5,000, the city should do likewise. I believe that the city should set an example and pay a living wage. Why, these men take their lives in their hands every time they go into the Courts."

Gibbs Tells of Bomb Dangers.

The Controller and the others laughed at this and Judge Gibbs went on:

"That's all right, but you haven't had a bomb exploded under your chair. We have had a bomb exploded in our Court."

Frank W. Arnold, assistant Public Administrator of New York County, complained of the reduction in salaries of two clerks.

"Are you arguing from the point of view of hardship to the man or public interest?" asked the Controller.

"I am arguing in favor of the public interest when I speak for an employe who has given long and faithful service," replied Mr. Arnold.

Others who argued against salary reduction in their offices were Assistant District Attorney Richard Mitchell of the Bronx, John Kadel, representing the Bronx County Clerk's office; Coroner William J. Flynn of the Bronx, Coroner Frank S. Sealor of Brooklyn, Coroner Timothy Healy of New York County, and Charles E. Reynor, Superintendent of the New York City Department of the United States Life Saving Corps.

The Mayor's estimate of requirements for his office for 1916 is $61,350, the same as the 1915 allowance. Park Commissioner Whittle of the Bronx has requested $453,141.57 for next year, an increase of $19,701.91. The New York Zoological Garden has asked for $200,000, the same as for 1915. The New York Botanical Garden wants $115,775, an increase of $8,612. The Board of City Magistrates asks $898,818.07, which is $47,261.15 greater than the 1915 allowance for the two divisions. The Department of Licenses has asked for $179,053, an increase of $7,128, and the Board of Elections has asked for $1,598,154, an increase of $287,664.

The Budget Committee will meet again tomorrow morning.

CAN'T ADOPT GRANDCHILD.

Court Refused Petition ,Which Father Opposed.

Surrogate Fowler refused the application yesterday of Mr. and Mrs. Frances De Giers, who had asked that they be appointed legal parents of Mnriel Elizabeth Stevenson, the seven-year-old granddaughter of Mrs. De Giers and daughter of Clarence Adair Stevenson, Mrs. De Giers's son by a former marriage.

Mrs. Helen Wall Stevenson, the girl's mother, who was divorced by Stevenson in 1912, consented to the adoption, while the father and his present wife, Mrs. May Hall Stevenson, opposed the proceeding. Stevenson is an aviator.

Immediately the decision of the Surrogate was announced Frank J. Griffin, attorney for the first Mrs. Stevenson, said that he intended in behalf of his client to start a proceeding that would set aside the divorce decree, or so modify it that Mrs. Stevenson, the child's mother, would gain the custody of the little girl, who is now living with Mrs. De Giers.

The grandmother in her application had charged that the little girl's father had abandoned her, but the Surrogate ruled that he found no evidence of abandonment after hearing the testimony of a number of witnesses.

TELL WHY NEARING WAS TURNED OUT

Pennsylvania's Trustees Say the Professor Had the Misfortune of Being Misunderstood.

CALL HIS EFFORTS 'SINCERE'

But Say Public and Students' Parents Misinterpreted His Remarks —Declare for Free Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania broke a silence of five months today and explained why they had dismissed Dr. Scott Nearing, Assistant Professor of Economics, from the Faculty of the Wharton School. According to the trustees, Dr. Nearing was dismissed because his public views and utterances during his connection with the university were misunderstood by the public and by the parents of students to such an extent that they reflected unfavorably upon the university as a whole.

The dismissal, the trustees said, had absolutely nothing to do with the question of "academic freedom of speech." Dr. Nearing will not be reappointed. The fight in his behalf, it is expected, will be continued.

Another resolution, introduced by Wharton Barker, commits the university to a policy of free speech in accord with the definition of the true function of a university as described by Thomas H. Huxley of Aberdeen University. Both resolutions were adopted unanimously. Several members were absent. The Secretary said later: "The Nearing matter will not come up again so far as I know."

The Morris resolution aiming to avoid misunderstanding of the position of the university toward freedom of academic opinion, provides for a "minute to be entered upon the records of the board," which is summarized as follows:

The charter of the university charges the trustees with the selection of fit persons as professors of instruction. The failure to renew Scott Nearing's contract to teach has caused the assumption to be made and circulated that this action indicated a policy to restrict or prevent academic discussion. This belief is unwarranted, and nothing could be further from the truth. Continuing, the minute says:

"When individual opinions of members of the teaching staff are expressed in a proper manner, upon proper occasions, and with proper respect for the dignity of their relationship to the university and their consequent responsibility to the institution, such opinions and utterances are welcomed as indicative of progressive growth—no matter how divergent they may be from current or general beliefs.

"In order to discharge the duty laid upon the board by the charter, the Trustees are required to observe and determine the qualifications of prospective teachers before appointing them as professors. The usual routine is an engagement as instructor, an advance to an assistant professorship, followed, if justified, by appointment to a professorship.

"Dr. Nearing followed this usual course. He was found to have an attractive personality and many good qualities as a teacher. During the entire period of the few years in which he was connected with the university, however, his efforts, although doubtless perfectly sincere, were so constantly misunderstood by the public and by many parents of students that, much to the regret of the Trustees, they felt unable to give him the promotion to a professorship which he would otherwise have obtained.

"When an individual teacher's methods, language and temperament provoke continued and widespread criticism alike from parents of students and from the general public, who know him only by his public utterances, the freedom of choice in selection of some other person is a right equally as inherent in the board of trustees, legally charged with its exercise by the charter, as is the right of freedom of opinion and thought and teaching in the faculties. And this duty must be exercised for the good of the university as a whole."

The following, a portion of a resolution adopted by the board in 1913, is reaffirmed in the Morris resolution:

"It is natural for some of the younger teachers to take themselves and their opinions upon current social or economic questions more seriously than is warranted by the extent of their practical experience. It is only the passage of years which leads discreet professors as well as other workers in the world to be tolerant of the opinions of other students of life as it exists.

"Infallible wisdom cannot be expected to hover continuously over the chairs of all professors, any more than over all board rooms of trustees, or over all newspapers or any other offices. Differences of opinion must always exist. But if sanity and good temper and sober-mindedness are kept in view by all persons—trustees, professors, students, and public—there will seldom be any occasion for criticism and none at all for an outcry on behalf of liberty of opinion and freedom of speech at the University of Pennsylvania."

TO FILL ARMORIES WITH SCHOOLBOYS

National School Camp Association Submits Its Incorporation Papers.

TO DRILL TWICE A WEEK

Ernest K. Coulter Heads Movement to Enroll 1,000,000 in U. S. Army for Defense.

The National School Camp Association, which announced that its purpose was to give military training to schoolboys and eventually to form a volunteer army of reserves of 1,000,000 youths with military training, submitted incorporation papers to the Supreme Court in this city yesterday. The association said in an announcement yesterday:

"The National School Camp Association has been organized to give military training to the youth of American schools—public, parochial, and private. It is working in co-operation with the regular army authorities and those of the National Guard and the State Governments of every State in the Union. It proposes to call for 1,000,000 volunteers from among the youth of America to train as the United States Army of Defense.

"A course of study is now being prepared by the army authorities which will be followed by the enrolled volunteers during the current school year. The use of all State armories has been secured for instruction purposes, and organization of the students of all New York schools—including the higher grammar grades, the high schools, colleges and universities—will begin immediately. Drills will be held in the armories two days a week, and it is expected to use every armory in the city every afternoon in the week. Drills will be held after school hours so as not to interfere with regular school work. Drillmasters will be furnished by the regular army and the National Guard."

The incorporators of the association are Ernest K. Coulter, for ten years clerk of the Children's Court in this city and head of the Big Brother Movement; William Hard, editor of Everybody's Magazine; Arthur S. Hoffman, editor of Adventure Magazine; Edward F. Brown, head of the New York School Lunch Committee; Dr. Charles W. Berry, State Sanitary Supervisor; Frederick L. Long, Executive Secretary of the National School Camp Association, and Charles G. Bond, law partner of Mr. Coulter.

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For illustrated Booklet write 30 E. 42d St., New York City 'Phone Murray Hill—7505.

DEGNON TERMINAL

GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

BRITAIN TELLS WHY MEAT WAS SEIZED

Continued from Page 1.

would have assumed a very different complexion and it would then have been necessary, no doubt, for the British Government to establish that the consignees in fact were known to be engaged in supplying the German Government.

"This, however, was not the course adopted by the Chicago packers. Vast quantities of lard, meat, bacon, and oils, far in excess of any possible requirements of the Scandinavian countries, were shipped to Copenhagen in part to named consignees, but for the greater part to the packers' own agents or their order, and it was from the first claimed that all these consignments were shipped on, or with a view to, bona fide sales to neutrals.

Got Documentory Evidence.

"From the evidence, however, of cablegrams and letters in the possession of the British Government, which were ultimately produced in court, it was clear that the packers' agents in these neutral countries, and also several of the consignees, who purported to be genuine neutral buyers, were merely persons engaged by the packers on commission, or sent by the packers from their German branches, for the purpose of insuring the immediate transit of these consignments to Germany.

"The whole scheme was disclosed in a series of letters from a Hamburg correspondent of Messrs. Cudahy, who was obviously in touch with the representatives in Hamburg and Rotterdam of practically all of the packers. Agents and managers were sent from Germany to Copenhagen, where they established themselves in hotels; two of these agents formed themselves into a Danish importing company which had an enormous trade; the importance was emphasized of using the names of persons already in the provision trade, and neutrals were induced, for a consideration, to lend their names as pretended consignees; careful instructions were given as to the names to be inserted in the bills of lading and other documents; and these agents kept the packers informed from time to time as to the prohibitions against export in the various neutral countries and as to the ports (including Genoa) to which it was most desirable to ship the goods. Some agents were found, on special instructions, to be moving about from place to place in Europe, and in one case the name of a German agent was in the cables changed to the innocent name of 'Davis' when it was discovered that the original name was regarded as suspicious by the British censorship.

"The telegrams showed orders given from Rotterdam for delivery to Copenhagen and Scandinavian ports, from Copenhagen for delivery to Swedish and Norwegian ports, and from Rotterdam and Copenhagen for delivery to Genoa; so that it obviously mattered little what the port of delivery was so long as it was conveniently situated for transit to Germany. Offers were, on special instructions, made in German currency, for the convenience, obviously, of German buyers. There were clear indications of consultation with the packers' German house as to the ports to which goods should be sent.

"A special cable code was invented, as to which, however, nothing more was disclosed than that 'arnham' meant 'ship to Copenhagen.' Special and hastily devised arrangements were made for payment by the establishing of large credits in Scandinavian banks, arrangements which from the urgency of the cables connected with them were obviously no part of the ordinary course of the packers' business, and in some cases there were payments which clearly came directly or indirectly from Germany and from the Deutsche Bank.

Cargoes Insured in Germany.

Indeed, it was stated to Messrs. Cudahy by their Hamburg correspondent that German bankers had evidently accumulated large balances in New York, Rotterdam, and Copenhagen; and as to the object of this there could be no doubt. There were indications sometimes of the insurance of the goods in Germany; sometimes of precautions taken to insure in other than German companies; but with a few unimportant exceptions no insurance policies were produced.

"The Holland-America Line was seen to be refusing the packers' shipments, for it required a guarantee against re-export to Germany which they could not give; and at an early stage the line was approached with a proposal that it should, for the convenience and greater safety of the packers, transfer some of its vessels to the American flag, a proposal to which it declined to accede. The consequence was that a special line was formed to engage in this trade.

"In spite of all this the pretense was stoutly kept up to the end that the whole business was bona fide neutral trade, and that the packers had no interest beyond that of selling and consigning to neutral buyers, and it was not till the actual trial that the admission was made on behalf of some of them that a large part of the goods was probably intended to go through to Germany. And there were strong indications that it was not merely a civilian German destination which was contemplated. The German ports to which the goods were going, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Stettin, were all military or naval depots and headquarters of troops. The fat bacon, besides being of value for army rations, was, as the British Government were informed, in much demand in Germany as being the raw material of glycerine, which is the most important constituent of explosives. The meat was packed suitably for army use, and indeed in the case of the smoked bacon and Armour's tinned boiled beef was of the kind supplied or offered to the British Army; and on the case put forward by the packers it was necessary to imagine that while engaged in supplying the armies of Great Britain, France and Russia they should by some inexplicable oversight have omitted to turn their attention to the opportunities for enormous profits offered by Germany and Austria.

Suggested Press Crusade.

"Messrs. Cudahy's Hamburg correspondent expressly stated with regard to the cargo on the four ships whose cases were tried that his information was that most of the goods had long ago been sold in Germany; he reported that Messrs. Morris' German agent was skeptical about the release of the Alfred Nobel cargo as it was 'too open-faced a case of the lard being intended for Germany,' and that apparently this same German agent has suggested that the packers should make 'a big noise' in the American press; and the picture drawn in these frank communications was one of German agents eagerly awaiting the release of their goods and calculating the prospects of their being promptly passed through Danish and Scandinavian ports to Germany.

"Yet in spite of all this, the claim was put forward and firmly maintained to the end that everything that had been done was perfectly bona fide trade, but documents which could easily have been produced had this been true were never forthcoming.

"With perhaps a few minor exceptions, the packers produced no contracts, no invoices, no insurance policies, and no checks or other proof of sale or payments; their affidavits were in the most general terms, and were put in at the very last moment, some of them even after the trial had begun; and no attempt was made by any written or other evidence to explain away the damning evidence of the telegrams and letters disclosed by the Crown. The inference was clear and irresistible that no such attempt could be made, and that any written evidence there was would have merely confirmed the strong suspicion, amounting to a practical certainty, that the whole of the operations of shipment to Copenhagen and other neutral ports were a mere mask to cover a determined effort to transmit vast quantities of supplies through to the German and Austrian armies.

"It is claimed, therefore, that the seizure of all the cargoes was amply justified by the facts known at the time, the facts subsequently discovered and disclosed, and the conduct of the packers throughout; and that the British Government required to call in aid nothing but the long recognized and elementary principles of international law."

PACKERS REPEAT DENIAL.

British Charges Based on Inferences, Armour Lawyer Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Charles J. Faulkner, attorney for the Armour Packing Company, who returned today from Washington, where he conferred with Secretary Lansing concerning the confiscation of meat cargoes, had this to say tonight of the charges made in the British memorandum and presented to the State Department:

"The denial of the Armour, Morris, and Swift interests a week ago of a story containing essentially the same charges as are contained in the actual text of the memorandum will be reiterated. The memorandum is built, not upon facts, but upon the inferences drawn by Judge Samuel Evans of London, who decided the prize court cases. Judge Evans in his inferences drawn in connection with his decision went far beyond the facts in intimating an agreement existed between Chicago packers and the German Government for the shipment of meats."

The charges contained in the memorandum, according to Mr. Faulkner, were discussed by him with Secretary Lansing several days ago.

"I saw the court's decision, and discussed the attendant inferences on which the British memorandum is based, with Secretary Lansing," said Mr. Faulkner. "My impression is that the note to be sent to the British Government covering the seizing of American goods will be couched in strong terms."

PACKERS' MEETING PROTESTS.

May Appeal to Congress with Regard to Meat Seizures.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11.—Members of the American Meat Packers' Association, representing a $750,000,000 industry, today in convention individually and collectively condemned the seizure of meat cargoes by Great Britain. A report issued by the Executive Committee reads:

"The practical closing of neutral ports to our trade is a very serious matter if maintained. The recent decision of the British prize courts, confiscating certain cargoes of meat food product, will have a very far-reaching effect in this country.

"The loss is not to be measured by the amounts involved in the specific cases upon which the decision has been rendered. If these customers are forbidden to take our products there will be a resultant surplus on this country, which, in turn, will react upon the live stock industry."

In his opening address President John J. Felin urged that every person use his influence to have the United States Government take a decisive stand regarding the shipping of meat to neutral countries.

"Every member, whether he does an export business or not," said Mr. Felin, "should use his influence in every honorable way to protect our trade with neutral countries. You are indirectly affected even though you do no export business, and I urge you to do this for the good of all American manufacturers." The delegates expressed themselves as confident that before the sessions ended a formal demand would be made in the form of a memorial to Congress that some action be taken.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's Oriental Rug Bazaar Fourth Floor

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Macy's Oriental Rug Bazaar Fourth Floor

This Sale of

ORIENTAL RUGS

At Reductions of 25%

Provides the Opportunity of the Season to Secure Exquisite and Authentic Oriental Floor Coverings.

On Many of the Choicest Specimens of a $200,000 Collection, prices that were already "Lowest-in-the-City" have been further reduced fully a fourth.

To those who know the extent, the inclusiveness, and authenticity of Macy's wonderful collection of Oriental Rugs, the fact that prices have been radically reduced will crowd the department.

Kirmanshahs—Room size, for drawing rooms; Sarouks—Large and small, for library and dining room; Gorovans and Khorossans for living room or dining room; Mahals and Muskabads for library or living room; and many other rugs suitable for all purposes at prices as low as Macy's ever offered.

You will find hundreds of our best rugs specially reduced for this sale,—you will also find a few at Macy's regular prices, which are as usual "Lowest-in-the-City."

Macy's—Oriental Rug Bazaar, Fourth Floor.



Two of Our Famous

Chapeaux La Marquise

At $8.50

The kind of Hats shown elsewhere priced $12 to $15

The New Idea in Millinery

NUMBERLESS women have quickly responded to the unusual attractions of these wonderful Hats. The fact that they are exceptionally well-finished has won the most enthusiastic praise from all, and it has caused the most critical and most discriminating of women to gladly wear them in place of their former $15 or $20 hats.

If you are in the habit of spending $15 or $20 for hats, come and see our Chapeaux La Marquise first.

A Continuous Display of 300 Chapeaux La Marquise

Every new note of fashion is represented among the collection—New Draped Hats—Fur-trimmed Small Sailors—New White Hats—Rich Ostrich-trimmed Hats, etc.

At the same time, see our new creations at $12.89, $15.89, $19.89 and $25.50. Like Chapeaux La Marquise, they are absolutely incomparable in the City at their prices.

Herald Square R. H. Macy & Co. New York

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

An Autumn Bridal Procession

The bride, her six bridesmaids, flower girls, maid of honor, and all handsomely gowned, is now an added feature at GIMBELS greatest among many Fashion Successes—

"La Promenade des Toilettes"

We anticipate about 20,000 spectators today to view the magnificent display of Indoor-Outdoor Sport Costumes, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Latest French Millinery, besides Suits and Dress accessories for all occasions.

Mannequins Promenade Daily.

At 10:30 A. M. to 12 M.

At 1:30 P. M. to 3 P. M.

Eighth Floor

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(Under Supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York)

Tuesday, October 12th

Open ALL DAY As Usual From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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$14.75

Sale of Men's $22 to $25 Fall and Winter

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Still almost limitless choices among positively the BEST clothing we ever remember having seen for the money. New, smart, and SPLENDIDLY tailored. One of the most important of all our 5th Birthday Offerings. Act NOW!

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Lawrie & Haynes, Upright	75
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AND MANY OTHERS.

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OUR GUARANTEE

has stood the test of over 20 years, without the loss of a dollar to investors

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Pussy Willow is a rare and beautiful combination of old-fashioned quality and last-minute style. It is both!

Be sure you get the genuine Pussy Willow pure dye Taffeta, guaranteed for two seasons' wear. Look for the name stamped on the selvage of every yard. Or, if buying ready-to-wear apparel, look for the Pussy Willow label in the garment.

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That's the secret of the popularity of these mantles. That, and the wonderful quality of their brilliant eye-comforting light. See that you get the genuine

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On retiring soak hands in hot Cuticura Soapsuds, dry and rub the Ointment into the hands some minutes.

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With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

WILSON APPROVES PLAN FOR MEXICO

Form and Time of Carranza Recognition Await Concurrence of Other Governments.

WILL PROTECT CATHOLICS

First Chief Guarantees Freedom of Worship — Reported That Troops Are Deserting Villa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—President Wilson today gave formal sanction to the plan of the Pan-American Conference to extend recognition to the Carranza Government in Mexico.

Secretary of State Lansing called at the White House today and discussed the Mexican situation with the President. It was his first opportunity of talking with the President since the Pan-American conferees took their action in favor of recognition of Carranza. The President was notified of the decision of the conference, and it was then that he approved its action.

Diplomatic representatives here of several South American Governments have received instructions to take the same action as the United States. Similar word is expected within a few days from the Governments of all other American republics. The form and time of recognition will be fixed then. European Governments, it is understood, will follow the lead of the United States and the other American republics. Great Britain and France, it is known, have intimated that this would be their policy, and it is believed here Germany and Italy will do likewise, both having maintained an accredited agent to General Carranza for some time.

Correspondence that passed between Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's representative here, and Secretary Lansing and members of the Pan-American conference relative to the protection of foreigners, amnesty, treatment of the clergy, and Carranza's pledge to restore constitutional government became public tonight. It reveals that Secretary Lansing asked particularly of Mr. Arredondo concerning the attitude of the Carranza Government toward the clergy. The Arredondo reply, dated Oct. 8, follows:

Freedom of Warship..

"Complying with your Excellency's request asking me what is the attitude of the Constitutional Government in regard to the Catholic Church in Mexico, I have the honor to say that, inasmuch as the re-establishment of peace with order and law is the purpose of the Government of Mr. Venustiano Carranza, to the end that all the inhabitants of Mexico, without exception, whether nationals or foreigners, may equally enjoy the benefits of true justice and hence take interest in co-operating to the support of the Government, the laws of reform, which guarantee individual freedom of worship, according to everyone's conscience, shall be strictly observed.

"Therefore, the Constitutionalist Government will respect everybody's life, property and religious beliefs, without other limitation than the preservation of public order, and the observance of the institutions in accordance with the laws in force and the Constitution of the Republic."

The letter which Mr. Arredondo addressed on Oct. 7 to Secretary Lansing for consideration by the Pan-American conference, and which was the formal basis of the decision reached, says in part:

"Venustiano Carranza, depository of the executive power of Mexico, whom I have the honor to represent in this country, has authorized me to say to your Excellency that his public declarations of Dec. 12, 1914, and June 14, 1915, bear the statement that the Government he represents, in its capacity of a political entity, conscious of its international obligations and of its capability to comply with them, has afforded guarantees to the nations, and has done likewise with regard to foreigners, and shall continue to see that their lives and property are respected, in accordance with the practices established by civilized nations and the treaties in force between Mexico and other countries; that, besides the above, he will recognize and satisfy indemnities for damages caused by the revolution, which shall be settled in due time and in terms of justice."

Carranza's Claim of Legality.

The memorandum sets forth that Carranza, as the legally elected Governor of Coahuila when Huerta overthrew Madero, called upon all public officers in the country to repudiate Huerta's usurpation. It points out that none of Madero's Cabinet members responded and says Carranza was constrained to assume the leadership of the movement "because it was his duty to do so as the Governor of the State of Coahuila."

"Mr. Carranza," wrote Mr. Arredondo, "is therefore, in the light of the Federal Constitution of Mexico, the rightful successor of Francisco I. Madero in the exercise of the Executive power, to the exclusion of any other public officer, because he was the only one who complied with his duty according to the fundamental charter of the republic."

After reviewing the separation of General Villa and his forces from the authority of General Carranza, Mr. Arredondo deals at length with the military situation, asserting that the Zapata faction never has been "an organized nucleus of resistance, but composed merely of bands of marauders." Data are added to prove that "at the present time Mr. Carranza controls twenty-four States of the twenty-seven which make up the republic, and the territories of Tepic and Quintana Roo and the Federal District, and has established in each of them a local government."

The memorandum describes the organization of the various executive departments in Mexico City and the courts, and concludes with the various guarantees for the protection of foreigners, amnesty, treatment of the clergy, and plans for restoration of constitutional order. It declares Carranza has an army of 150,000, which is being distributed throughout the republic to give effect to the guarantees.

Villa Resents Interference.

The Villa Agency tonight made public this telegram from General Villa at San Pedro, Chihuahua:

"Please protest energetically in my name against the declaration which the press has attributed to me to the effect that I would accept an honorable American citizen as a regulator between the factions. There is nothing more absurd and false than this. No matter what may be our fortunes in the struggle I shall always be a defender of the principle that the internal problems of my country must be solved by ourselves without foreign interference. FRANCISCO VILLA."

The Carranza Agency gave out this telegram from General Carranza confirming press reports of the execution of Alberto Garcia Granados, ex-Minister of Internal Affairs in the Huerta Government:

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 10.—Alberto Garcia Granados was tried and afforded every privilege of a defendant under the law. He was convicted and sentenced to death by reason of his complicity in the coup d'etat of February, 1913, and in the assassinations of the then President and Vice President of the republic. He was executed day before yesterday at 11 A. M.

VENUSTIANO CARRANZA.

REPORT VILLA DESERTIONS.

Carranzista Announcement Promptly Denied by the Other Side.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 11.—Andreas Garcia, the Carranza Consul here, declared today that he had received advices of wholesale desertions of the Villa army mobilizing at Casas Grandes. One General, he said, left there with 800 men in the last week to march to the nearest Carranza outpost, while another General, backed by 2,000 men, was on the point of revolt. These statements were scouted by Villa representatives in Juarez.

Advices from other than Carranza sources state that there are 4,000 Villa soldiers at Villa Anumada, commanded by General Rudolfo Fierro. Advices to the Carranza Consulate indicate a rsvolt of some of these troops.

Every American in Villa territory has been ordered to leave at once for fear of reprisals because of the impending recognition of Carranza. The order came from the Department of State to Consul Marion Letcher in Chihuahua and to Consular Representative George C. Carothers. This order includes the 500 Mormon colonists in Western Chihuahua, where Villa is now making his headquarters.

To prevent Villa getting any more ammunition an embargo has been placed on such shipments at this port, although no official order has been received. A formal embargo is expected tomorrow or Wednesday.

Raids on trenches along the river front are being reported.

General Emilio Madero stated today that neither he nor General Raoul Madero would follow General Villa in a guerrilla warfare.

"I resigned from the Villa army ten month ago," he said.

Reports of depredations by forces of General Villa among the Mormon colonies of the Casas Grandes District have been received here. There are about five hundred of these colonists. They have refused to leave their properties, although repeatedly urged to by the State Department.

Word was received in Juarez today that the Villa Governor, Avila, at Chihuahua City, had demanded of the American Smelting and Refining Company that it refine and coin "Government ores" under penalty of confiscation and operation by the Villa forces there. "Government ores" are understood to be ores confiscated from foreign properties. It is expected here that the company, out of consideration for the welfare of the Mormon colony at Casas Grandes, will consider the demand.

Colonel Hippolito Villa, Financial Agent of the Villa Government at Juarez and brother of General Villa, issued an official denial of recent dispatches that General Villa, because of the impending recognition of the Carranza Government, felt himself absolved from all responsibility for the lives and property of foreigners.

"General Villa said just before he left here," said Colonel Villa, "that Americans and all foreigners in this territory would continue to receive all the protection in his power to give them. My brother continues to feel himself obligated to protect and help people in his territory."

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 11.—What amounted to an impartial embargo on shipments of arms and ammunition into Mexico was put into rigid effect here today. Supplies consigned to both Villa and Carranza factions were held up. Persons and conveyances crossing the border were searched.

General P. Elias Calles, Carranza leader in Sonora, left Agua Prieta, across the border from Douglas, with about 3,000 men, westward bound. It was said the movement indicated a renewal of the campaign against Nogales, Sonora.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 11.—The last of General E. P. Nafarette's Carranza troops were leaving Matamoros today. Their purpose was announced to be a campaign against guerrilla bands of Villa followers near Victoria, about 150 miles south of here.

CARRANZA BOUND NORTH.

Leaves Vera Cruz on Gunboat Bravo to Visit Outlying States.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 11.—General Carranza departed from Vera Cruz today for his trip through the Northern States. He sailed on the Mexican gunboat Bravo, which was accompanied by the training ship Zaragoza and the steamship Atlanta.

The General boarded the Bravo at noon, amid the booming of cannon, and sailed at 12:30 o'clock.

VILLA'S MUNITIONS AMPLE.

Has Enough for Two Years' Fighting, Supporter Here Says.

That General Villa has enough arms and ammunition to keep on fighting for at least two years was asserted yesterday by one of the most prominent Mexicans in this city, a man closely identified with the Villista movsment and a lifelong friends of the Chihuihua fighter. This man was authority for the statement that months ago the Villista agents in this country let three contracts for a great quantity of arms and ammunition and that these contracts had all been completed, the supplies being delivered in Mexico several weeks ago.

"Of course," said this man, "the recognition of Carranza is a bitter pill for the Villistas, but they will keep on fighting. The proposed embargo on the export of arms and munitions to anti-Carranza factions will fall short of its purpose."

Francisco Urquidi, the Villa Consul General in New York, said that as soon as Washington officially recognized Carranza he would close his office. He also said Villa would keep on fighting.

Manuel Calero, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Francisco Madero prior to that Mexican Ambassador to the United States, and who is not identified with either the Carranza or Villa faction, said:

"The recognition of Carranza shows a complete reversal of policy on the part of the American Government—nay, an admission that its former policy was wrong."

Emetrio de la Garza, a prominent anti-Carranza Mexican now in New York, predicted the ultimate defection of some of Carranza's supporters. Likewise, he predicted that one of Carranza's first acts would be to try to extradite from this country Victoriano Huerta, Aurelio Blanquet, General Mondragon, Esquival Obregon and other prominent Mexicans identified with the Huerta administration. He also said he would not be surprised if an effort should be made to extradite Francisco de la Barra from France.

Carranza supporters declare that the Mexican problem would be solved within the next few months. Carranza probably would soon name an Ambassador to the United States. Among those mentioned as eligible for the place were Luis Cabrera, Finance Minister, and Roberto V. Paqueira, personal representative in New York of Carranza.

The Carranzistas declared that already the effect of the recognition was apparent in all parts of Mexico, and as proof of improved conditions, Dr. Catergui, the Carranza Consul General, gave out a cablegram received yesterday from the Carranzista headquartera in Mexico City, in part as follows:

"The American Red Cross finally closed its work in this city yesterday, and its representatives will return to the United States. For some time their work had been practically confined to relief of the destitute Amsricans.

"Officials of the Government and leading citizens also declare there is positively no need whatever of any outsids assistance here or elsewhere in the republic, now or in the future. Careful investigation in this city shows that less than 5 per cent. of poor families are unable to purchase food, which is sold at low prices by the Government. Those who cannot purchase food are abundantly supplied, free of all cost, at the numerous stations in the city.

"The Red Cross statement that 1,000,000 people will face starvation in Mexico next year has been declared absurd by all those who know that the situation is not serious anywhere. Railway communication is being rapidly restored, and new services inaugurated, opening districts where crops were unavailable hitherto owing to lack of transportation. Crops now being harvested, while to some extent less than normal, were unusually large considering the eacreage."

It was announced that Luis Cabrera, the Carranza Minister of Foreign Affairs, sailed for Spain a few days ago on an important mission for his Government. He will remain in Spain about two weeks, and is expected to return to New York early in November.

Rescue Man Buried in Coal.

Henry O'Connor of 2,577 Eighth Avenue, a coal trimmer, was buried under several tons of coal in a chute of the Knickerbocker Ice Company at Seventieth Street and the East River yesterday. Firemen toiled for hours to save him, and he was unconscious when dragged out. After Father Haggerty of St. Catherine's Church had administered the rites of the church, O'Connor was taken to Reception Hospital suffering from internal injuries.

LOADED AUTO TRUCK TAKES 35-FOOT DIVE

Car Plunges from Viaduct Onto Tracks of Long Island Railroad.

LEAP SAVES DRIVER'S LIFE

George Bendert Dies from Injuries Suffered in Crash Early Sunday Morning.

A big automobile truck owned by the Manhattan Steam Dye Works of 252 Greene Street, Brooklyn, got beyond the control of its driver, Philip Schlessinger, as he was crossing the Vernon Avenue viaduct in Long Island City last night and after smashing the heavy guard rails dropped thirty-five feet to the tracks of the Long Island Railroad.

The truck was smashed and Schlessingsr and his helper, William Kassab, 15 years old, of 309 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, jumped free of the truck as it took the plunge, and fell to ths tracks. Both were taken to St. John's Hospital, suffering internal injuries. Kassah's left foot was caught beneath the wreckage and crushed.

Traffic was congested at the time, but while two or three automobiles were slightly damaged the truck took a dodging course and avoided serious collision with other vehicles. It tried to push a trolley car from the track before it headed for the guard rail despite the frantic efforts of Schlessinger. The rail crumpled up like so much paper. There was a panic among the drivers of the automobiles as women on the trolley car screamed with fright. But none was injured.

The truck was heavily loaded and several packages fell on the roadway. The others were spread about on the railroad tracks.

Schlessinger, who lives at 1,067 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, said that the steering gear got out of order. A number of those who witnessed the accident said he showed great bravery in sticking to his post until it was too late to avoid being carried over the side of the viaduct.

An automobile truck, owned by Emanuel Fink of 440 East Seventy-second Street, figured in an accident in the Bronx yesterday morning. An employe, Benjamin Pollack of 443 East Seventy-eighth Street, was driving it across 149th Street, at Jackson Avenue, when he ran down Leopold Firstenberg of 787 East 161th Street, who was removed to Lebanon Hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull, injury to the spine, and internal injuries. Pollack was arrested by Patrolman Brady on a charge of operating an automobile without a license and was held by Magistrate Moss in the Morrisania Court for a hearing tomorrow. Brady said that the truck was going at a rapid rate. Firstenberg, he said, managed to cling to it for several yards after he was hit before he fell under the wheels. Several persons shouted to Pollack to shut off the power, but the truck went a considerable distance before he was able to stop it.

George Bendert of 175 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Bushwick Hospital of injuries sustained in an automobile accident on Sunday morning. Bendert's machine collided with a trolley car at Putnam and Ralph Avenues and he was thrown out, striking on his bead. Louis Knoblich of 448 Howard Avenue, a passenger on the car, sustained a concussion of the brain and was also taken to Bushwick Hospital. He will recover.

M. J. Grossman of 333 East 133d Street was driving with his wife and children in Prospect Avsnue, West Orange, late Sunday night when his car overturned. All of the occupants were thrown out, but escaped with slight bruises and cuts. Mr. Grossman had spent the week end with his family at Pleasant Valley and was on his way to his home in New York. The accident was caused by a deep ditch in the road.

ROBBED ON STEPS OF HOME.

Thieves Blackjack Morris Gordon and Get $700.

Thugs blackjacked and robbed Morris Gordon of 423 South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, when he was ascending the steps in front of his home last night. He had drawn $700 from bank, intending to buy a small store in Greenpoint today, and he had this money in his pockets. It was stolen, but a gold watch and chain he wore was not.

Children playing in the street saw the men attack Gordon, run to the corner of Union Avenue, and board a surface car bound for Greenpoint. The conductor later said that he saw the children running toward the car, but paid no attention to them and did not notice where the men got off.

Inmates of the house heard the scuffle on the front steps, and ran out to find Gordon unconscious on the steps. Mrs. Gordon summoned a physician and notified the police. It was found that Gordon had received a heavy blow on the head with a blackjack. The robbers had torn his clothes in their haste to get the money from the pockets.

When he recovered consciousness Gordon said he recalled having seen three men several places he had been during the day, and that he suspected they were following him. The theory of the detectives is that the men saw Gordon draw the $700 from bank in the morning and had followed him all day for an opportunity to rob him.

EX-CONVICT PINES FOR CELL.

Waives Examination in Hope of a Return to Sing Sing.

Joseph W. Shannon, an ex-convict, 62 years old, smiled yesterday as he waived examination before Magistrate Levy in Yorkville Court on a charge of carrying burglar's tools, and said he would be glad to get back to Sing Sing and Warden Osborne's care. He was held in $1,500 for trial.

"Prison is the only place for me," he said. "I was on strike against the General Electric Company at Schenectady for fourteen months beginning in 1903, and when my money gave out I came to New York and did something to be punished for. When I was released no one wanted an ex-convict and an old man. The Western Electric Company told me eight weeks ago there were 100 men ahead of me for a job, and sickness and starvation have brought me down to what I am.

"I shall be glad to be back under Warden Osborne. He is doing with kindness what others have tried to do with severity and it is wrong to ridicule him."

CAFE MISSES MAX CONN.

Waldorf Manager Died Suddenly—Had Saved $250,000.

In the men's cafe at the Waldorf yesterday at luncheon time there was unwonted silsnce. Max Conn, who had been for fifteen years in charge of the place, died suddenly early Sunday morning. He was 47 years old, and joined the Waldorf staff six months after the big hotel opened. He knew most of the prominent men of the country, and they knew him. His friends said he had accumulated a fortune close to $250,000.

In the days when Chicago and Pittsburgh began tilting with the stock ticker in Wall Street and tickling the high lights in Broadway, the men's cafe was the scene of tremendous business deals. There John W. Gates uttered so many times has favorite, "Bet you a million." Max was an interested auditor and spectator on the occasion when Gates offered to bet James R. Keene $1,000,000 on the election of McKinley. At the time Mr. Keene was backing Bryan, and his acquaintances were hinting that he was "long" on stocks.

Conn used to tell stories of luncheon parties attended by prominent men, and then he would say with a sigh:

"Those were the good old days. People don't spend money that way nowadays!"

BLAMED IT ON THE MOVIES.

Penitent Wife Who Stole Paroled in the Husband's Custody.

Mrs. Christine Stark, 30 years old, of 297 Melrose Street, Brooklyn, was paroled in the custody of her husband and told to go home and be good when arraigned before Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court yesterday. She pleaded guilty to taking jewelry valued at $180 from her former friend, Mrs. Anna Burkhardt of Juniper Avenue, Maspeth, and pawning it. Mrs. Stark, handsome and stylish, was accompanied to court by her husband, who said it was his wife's fondness for amusement that led her astray.

"Do not be hard on my wife," said Stark to the court. "She has confessed all and we will make restitution as far as we are able. I know she has told the truth, and this will be a lesson."

The couple have no children and it was told that Mrs. Stark developed a fondness for moving picture shows and other places of amusement. Her husband was out of work.

CROSS ISTHMUS BY RAIL.

Slides Delay Trip of Excursionists to Exposition.

Agents of the Panama-Pacific Steamship Company received a dispatch from Colon yesterday saying the 325 passengers who left New York on Sept. 25 on the Finland have been transferred across the Isthmus by rail to Balboa, where they embarked on the Kroonland and sailed for San Francisco.

The 485 passengers on the Kroonland from San Francisco, among whom are Mrs. William H. Taft, her daughter and her sister, Miss Herron, have been transferred to the Finland and will arrive in New York Saturday.

On account of slides in the Panama Canal the dates for the next sailings of the Panama-Pacific liners between New York and San Francisco have not been fixed. The Siberia and Korea, which loaded freight in San Francisco for London, will use the Strait of Magellan route instead of the Panama Canal.

HIGH SEAS MURDER TRIAL.

Fireman Accused of Killing Associate on the Comanche.

August Berklein, a ship's fireman, was placed on trial yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Sheppard on the charge of stabbing a fellow fireman, Henry Hoschle, to death on July 25 in the boiler room of the Clyde liner Comanche on the high seas, 140 miles from this port. If found guilty of murder the punishment of Berklein under the Federal laws would be hanging.

Assistant District Attorney Raymond H. Sarfaty said that although he could produce no eyewitnesses of the stabbing which caused Hoschle's death, he would be able to show that no other member of the Comanche's crew could have inflicted the three fatal wounds but Berklein.

Judge Sheppard refused to dismiss the indictment on the motion of Alfred C. Tally of counsel for Berklein, and then his chief counsel, Paul C. Schnitzler of 165 Broadway, addressed the jury, declaring that his client had nothing to conceal. He admitted that Berklein had quarreled with Hoschle in the forecastle at midnight, and that five hours later Hoschle had attacked him with a crowbar in the boiler room, but he denied the stabbing and said it had been done by someone else who had made away with the weapon.

The trial will go on this morning.

CHILDREN MOURN DEAD PET.

Dog That Started a Humane Society Is Chloroformed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The children of all Sutton Manor, New Rochelle, are mourning the death of "Little Boy," a pointer owned by William M. Harding. The dog was the pet of the children of Sutton Manor for thirteen years. When he lately became a victim of blotch, a disease of old dogs, which causes the hair to fall out, parents feared the children might contract the disease and Mr. Harding chloroformed the dog today.

"Little Boy," was the cause of the organization of the New Rochelle Humane Society. Five years ago, when Westchester County was quarantined against rabies, the dog had to wear a muzzle. He objected so strongly that Mr. Harding addressed indignation meetings in New Rochelle and later organized the Humane Society, of which he is the President. The society has erected fountains in the city. "Little Boy" has traveled all over the United States with Mr. and Mrs. Harding in their automobile, standing in front of the car with his paws on the tonneau rim.

Policeman Hurt by Runaway.

A team of horses drawing a heavily loaded truck owned by Schroeder & Co. of 316 East Eighty-eighth Street bolted last night in front of 32 West 118th Street when one of the horses was struck by a stone thrown by a boy. Dominick Zalildo, the driver, was thrown from his seat, but landed unhurt, and the team was stopped by Policeman Foley, who was dragged several feet. Foley was severely bruised.

Mr. Wilson to Attend Dinner Here.

President Wilson will attend the fiftieth anniversary dinner of the Manhattan Club, probably next month, according to word received yesterday by Alexander Konta of 20 Exchange Place, Secretary of the Celebration Committee. The President is the only honorary member of the organization.

Apparel for

Stout Figures

The entire main floor is devoted to a comprehensive display of every fashion edict and the favored style features of the season, adapted by Lane Bryant to give the slender graceful lines and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman—sizes 37 to 56 bust. Having workrooms on premises, our prices are very moderate.

Dresses	11.75 to 127.50
Suits	24.50 to 125.00
Skirts	5.00 to 24.75
Coats	18.75 to 145.00
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Corsets and Underwear

to fit you from stock, no matter what your figure or bust measure—a service which no other house can render—and only made possible through Lane Bryant's original and exclusive patterns.

SPECIAL

Fur trimmed poplin suit, designed especially for stout figures up to 50 bust measure. Black or navy. Special..... 24.85

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Size

The Butterick establishment includes one of the largest printing plants in the world. Also the largest and most thoroughly complete fashion organization in the world.

In addition, Butterick has the largest pattern business in the world. And is the only publishing house with a truly international business.

The Designer, The Delineator, and The Woman's Magazine are separate, powerful members of this unique family.

Mere size is not a conclusive argument in favor of anything. But when an institution has reached a position of leadership by a steady growth over many years and includes in this success the confidence of millions of people, size means something.

BUTTERICK

SPECIAL LUNCHEON SETS

Several choice designs in 13 piece Hand Embroidered Luncheon Sets, per set

5.00

TABLE CLOTHS—NAPKINS
TOWELS—BATH MATS
BLANKETS—COMFORTABLES

McGIBBON & CO.

LINENS—DECORATIONS

37th St. West Near 5th Ave.

WILSON CALLS FOR AMERICAN LINE-UP

Continued from Page 1.

it is easy in a single family to remember the origins of the race and the purposes of its organization, but it is not so easy when that race is constantly being renewed and augmented from other sources, from stocks that did not carry or originate the same principles.

"So from generation to generation strangers have had to be indoctrinated with the principles of the American family, and the wonder and the beauty of it all has been that the infection has been so generously easy, for the principles of liberty are united with the principles of hope. Every individual, as well as every nation, wishes to realize the best thing that is in him, the best thing that can be conceived out of the materials of which his spirit is constructed. It has happened in a way that I think fascinates the imagination that we have not only been augmented by additions from outside, but that we have been greatly stimulated by those additions.

"Living in the easy prosperity of a free people, knowing that the sun had always been free to shine upon us and prosper our undertakings, we did not realize how hard the task of liberty is and how rare the privilege of liberty is, and men were drawn out of every climate and out of every race because of an irresistible attraction of their spirits to the American ideal. They thought of America as lifting, like that great statue in the harbor of New York, a torch to light the pathway of men to the things that they desire, and men of all sorts and conditions struggled toward that light and came to our shores with an eager desire to realize it and a hunger for it such as some of us no longer felt, for we were as if we were satiated and sated and were indulging ourselves after a fashion that did not belong to the ascetic devotion of the early devotees of those great principles. So they came to remind us of what we had promised ourselves and through ourselves had promised mankind. All men came to us and said, 'Where is the bread of life with which you promised to feed us, and have you partaken of it yourselves?'

Need of Patriotism Now.

"For my part, I believe that the constant renewal of this people out of foreign stocks has been a constant source of reminder to this people of what the inducement was that was offered to men who would come and be of our number. Now we have come to a time of special stress and test. There never was a time when we needed more clearly to conserve the principles of our own patriotism than this present time. The rest of the world from which our politics were drawn seems for the time in the crucible, and no man can predict what will come out of that crucible. We stand apart unembroiled, conscious of our own principles, conscious of what we hope and purpose so far as our powers permit for the world at large, and it is necessary that we should consolidate the American principle. Every political action, every social action, should have for its object in America at this time to challenge the spirit of America; to ask that every man and woman who thinks first of America should rally to the standards of our life. There have been some among us who have not thought first of America, who have thought to use the might of America in some matter not of America's originative, and they have forgotten that the first duty of a nation is to express its principles in the action of the family of nations and not to seek to aid and abet any rival or contrary ideal.

"Neutrality is a negative word. It is a word that does not express what America ought to feel. America has a heart, and that heart throbs with all sorts of intense sympathies, but America has schooled its heart to love the things that America believes in, and it ought to devote itself only to the things that America believes in, and, believing that America stands apart in its ideals, it ought not to allow itself to be drawn, so far as its heart is concerned, into anybody's quarrel. Not because it does not understand the quarrel, not because it does not in its head assess the merits of the controversy, but because America has promised the world to stand apart and maintain certain principles of action which are grounded in law and in justice. We are not trying to keep out of trouble, we are trying to preserve the foundations upon which peace can be rebuilt. Peace can be rebuilt only upon the ancient and accepted principles of international law, only upon those things which remind nations of their duties to each other and, deeper than that, of their duties to mankind and to humanity.

"America has a great cause which is not confined to the American Continent. It is the cause of humanity itself. I do not mean that anything I say is simply a judgment upon any nation or upon any policy, for my object here this afternoon is not to sit in judgment upon anybody but ourselves and to challenge you to assist all of us who are trying to make America conscious of nothing so much as her own principles and her own duty. I look forward to the necessity in every political agitation in the years which are immediately at hand of calling upon every man to declare himself, where he stands. Is it America first or is it not? We ought to be very careful about some of the impressions that we are forming just now. There is too general an impression, I fear, that very large numbers of our fellow-citizens born in other lands have not entertained with sufficient intensity and affection the American ideal, but their numbers are not large. Those who would seek to represent them are very vocal, but they are not very influential. Some of the best stuff of America has come out of foreign lands, and some of the best stuff in America is in the men who are naturalized citizens of the United States.

"I would not be afraid upon the test of 'America first' to take a census of all the foreign-born citizens of the United States, for I know the vast majority of them came here because they believed in America, and their belief in America has made them better citizens than some people who were citizens in America. They can say that they have bought this privilege with a great price. They have left their homes, they have left their kindred, they have broken all the nearest and dearest ties of human life in order to come to a new land, take a new vootage, begin a new life, and so by self-sacrifice express their confidence in a new principle; whereas, it costs us nothing of these things. We were born into this privilege; we were cocked and cradled in it; we did nothing to create it, and it is, therefore, the greater duty on our part to do a great deal to enhance it and preserve it. I am not deceived as to the balance of opinion among the foreign-born citizens of the United States, but I am in a hurry to have an opportunity of intense sympathies, but America has schooled its heart to love the things that America believes in, and, believing that America stands apart in its ideals, it ought not to allow itself to be drawn, so far as its heart is concerned, into anybody's quarrel. Not because it does not understand the quarrel, not because it does not in its head assess the merits of the controversy, but because America has promised the world to stand apart and maintain certain principles of action which are grounded in law and in justice. We are not trying to keep out of trouble, we are trying to preserve the foundations upon which peace can be rebuilt. Peace can be rebuilt only upon the ancient and accepted principles of international law, only upon those things which remind nations of their duties to each other and, deeper than that, of their duties to mankind and to humanity.

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Some Who Need Hazing.

"Now, you can do a great deal in this direction. When I was a college officer I used to be very much opposed to hazing, not because hazing is not wholesoms, but because sophomorea are poor judges. I remember a very dear friend of mine, a professor of ethics on the other side of the water, was asked if he thought it was ever justifiable to tell a lie. He said yes, he thought it was sometimes justifiable to lie, 'but,' he said, 'it is so difficult to judge of the justification that usually tell the truth.' I think that ought to be the motto of the sophomore. There are freshmen who need to be hazed, but the need is to be judged by such nice tests that a sophomore is hardly old enough to determine. But the world can determine them. We are not freshmen at college, but we are constantly hazed. I would a great deal rather be obliged to draw peppers up my nose than to observe the hostile glances of my neighbors. I would a great deal rather be boxed than ostracized. I would a great deal rather endure any sort of physical hardship if I might have the affection of my fellow-men. We constantly discipline our fellow-citizens by having an opinion about them. That is the sort of discipline we ought now to administer to everybody who is not to the very core of his heart an American. Just have an opinion about him and let him experience the atmospheric effects of that opinion. And I know of no body of persons comparable to a body of ladies for creating an atmosphere of opinion. I have myself in part yielded to the influences of that atmosphere, for it took me a long time to observe how I was going to vote in New Jersey.

"So it has seemed to me that my privilege this afternoon was not merely a privilege of courtesy, but the real privilege of reminding you, for I am sure I am doing nothing more, of the great principles which we stand associated to promote. And I, for my part, rejoice that we belong to a country in which the whole business of government is so difficult. We do not take orders from anybody; it is a universal communication of conviction, the most subtle, delicate and difficult of processes. There is not a single individual's opinion that is not of some consequence in making up the grand total. And to be in this great co-operative effort is the most stimulating thing in the world. A man standing alone may well misdoubt his own judgment. He may mistrust his own intellectual processes; he may even wonder if his own heart leads him right in matters of public conduct; but if he finds his heart a part of the great throb of a national life, there can be no doubt about it. If that is his happy circumstance, then he may know that he is part of one of the great forces of the world.

"I would not feel any exhileration in belonging to America if I did not feel that she was something more than a rich and powerful nation. I should not feel proud to be in some respects and for a little while her spokesman if I did not believe that there was something expressed or expressible through her. I believe that the glory of America is that she is a great spiritual conception and that in the spirit of her institutions dwells not only her distinction but her power, and that the one thing that the world cannot permanently resist is the moral force of great and triumphant convictions."

As the President entered Memorial Continental Hall, in which the meeting was held, a band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and the audience rose and cheered. He walked from the White House to the hall with a military aid, and his approach was heralded by a blare of bugles. He was introduced by Mrs. William Cummings Story, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Norman Galt, his fiancée, occupied a box above the stage.



Oh, say,
Right this way
Ladies, Right this way
Deposit your tin
And walk right in
To a vision of scintillating splendor
A sparkle of dazzling display
The glitter and gleam,
Of a painter's dream,
A rainbow of color array!
There is Light for the
shadows that gather,
There is Heat for the
hearts that are chill,
There is Power that gives,
To whatever lives,
The grasp of a giant's will.
The stars, in their erstwhile brilliance,
Are jealous, far off in the skies.
While the overcome sun,
As it sees what is done,
Puts goggles of green on its eyes!

Ladies fair, then go
To see the Electrical Show!!
It beats everything in the world
But you ..... See?

WJLampton

THE ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION AND MOTOR SHOW OF 1915
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE — OCT. 6 TO 16
11 A.M. TO 11 P.M.

Tucker Agency

Hotel Webster

40 West 45th Street
Near 5th Avenue

1 Suite—Parlor, Bedroom, Bath
1 Suite—Parlor, 2 Bedrooms, Bath
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Suitable for Permanent Occupancy

Unusually attractive accommodations for transient guests.

PAUL L. PINKERTON
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FIRE!

Is the Most Costly Interruption to Business

The most important corporations and firms in Manhattan believe this and are using our facilities to guard against it.

The Pioneer Fireproof Storage Warehouses (largest and most modern in New York) have specially fitted rooms for the safe storage of duplicate business records, files, and other office data, etc., which we rent as low as $

MRS. ROCKEFELLER'S TAX IS SWORN OFF

Attorney of Estate Says All of $2,000,000 but $12,000 Is Distributed.

693 SWEAR OFF $51,000,000

Of 692 Examined on Personal Assessment, Only 99 Are Held for a Total of $379,000.

The Tax Board's 1916 personal assessment roll of $3,704,305,965 was further reduced yesterday when William R. Conklin, attorney for the estate of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, who died last Winter, appeared before Commissioner Charles T. White and swore off an assessment of $2,000,000 against the estate. He said that all the personal estate had been distributed under the terms of Mrs. Rockefeller's will, except a cash balance of $12,000.

The Tax Commissioners hope to be able to reach the proceeds of the estate, however. They intend to look up the beneficiaries and tax those who live in New York.

During yesterday 169 persons, who were on the books for an assessment of $14,998,901, appeared at the tax office, and 136 of the number showed they were entitled to exemption. The assessment of the 33 who remained on the books amounted to $225,350. Thirty-eight of the number exempted proved that they were non-residents and not subject to assessment here. It was shown that four others had died.

The tax books for Manhattan were opened to the public on Monday, Oct. 4. When it was seen that a large number of those assessed would swear off their assessment, the Tax Department announced that no more information concerning the assessments written off the books would be made until the books were completed next February. The Mayor took hold of the situation on Thursday and ordered that the information be given to the public as usual. The following table shows the number of personal tax cases handled by the Tax Board in Manhattan since the books were opened, with the amount of their tentative assessment and the number and amount finally held:

	Examined.	Held.	Tentative Assessment.	Amount Held.
Oct. 4-7...	351	44	$21,037,100	$28,250
Oct. 8....	123	16	8,638,000	88,100
Oct. 9....	69	6	6,702,800	33,200
Oct. 11....	160	33	14,998,901	225,350
Totals..	692	99	$51,436,801	$379,900

Owing to the poor condition of the real estate market the city will not sell any large number of unused parcels of its real estate, according to an announcement made by Mayor Mitchel yesterday. Even if such property were sold, the Mayor said, the money would not go into the general fund for the reduction of taxation, but for the purchase of other real estate urgently needed by the city. This would result, under certain circumstances, the Mayor added, in the elimination of particular items from the tax budget, and thus the tax rate would be slightly reduced.

"It is a natural question to ask why the city does not sell its unused real estate," said the Mayor. "The city is in no position to sacrifice it now and throw it on a market which is so bad. It would be ruinous for the city to attempt to sell any large number of unused parcels at this time. The city intends to sell when the proper time comes. When sold, the proceeds go into the real estate fund, as all of the city's real estate is part of the security for the city debt."

SUNDAY SCHOOL HEAD HERE

World's Association to Have Dinner In Honor of New Offices.

On behalf of the World's Sunday School Association, H. J. Heinz of Pittsburgh, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Arthur M. Harris, the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, and James H. Post have invited a company of 150 business men of New York and vicinity to meet at dinner this evening at the Hotel Astor Dr. John R. Mott, LL.D., Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, Bishop for Africa of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer of Cairo, Egypt, editor of The Moslem World.

The purpose of the dinner is to mark the location of the headquarters of the World's Sunday School Association at the Metropolitan tower, and to call attention to the work of the association, which is world wide in its scope and which represents a constituency of 31,000,000 members.

At the dinner this evening Mr. Heinz, who is Chairman of the association, will preside, and Colonel E. W. Halford will be toastmaster. The speaker of the evening will be Dr. John R. Mott, Bishop Hartzell, and Dr. Zwemer.

The meeting will be preceded by the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the World's Sunday School Association today, when representative men will be present from many cities of the United States and Canada.

ANTHRAX INJECTION GIVEN TO STACKPOLE

Continued from Page 1.

had not prepared me for death, a priest could do no good at the last moment.

"I am 71 years old, and at such time in a man's life he must expect death at any moment. Let me say to the young, to whom death may also come at any time like a lightning stroke, to be prepared. Then death can have no terrors.

"I have a good wife and daughter and a fine son. My wife and daughter are with me. I can only pray to God to let me live until my son gets here."

Wish to See Son Fulfilled.

Mr. Stackpole's wish was fulfilled, for his son Philip arrived from Dartmouth College in the afternoon, and took up his watch with his mother and sister. The three waited hours by the bedside, hoping against hope that a miracle would happen—that the brave man would be cured.

The Department of Health took an active interest in the case, and although no epidemic of anthrax was feared from the fact three cases had been reported since Sept. 21, a warning was issued to all persons who might be attacked by what seemed to be spreading sores or boils to seek medical attention at once, as the cure of anthrax seemed to depend entirely upon treatment within a very short time after the symptoms became evident.

Mr. Stackpole's case has aroused more concern in Riverhead than elsewhere, for it is feared there that others may contract the disease from the source that infected him. Just how and where he contracted the malady no one has been able to say. There is a hitching post in front of the Riverhead Savings Bank building, in which Mr. Stackpole had his office. In dull hours he used to lean against this post, catling fruit and chatting with his cronies, who gathered around him. Hundreds of horses were tied to the post, and it is thought that perhaps one of these horses was suffering from anthrax. Mr. Stackpole thus may have received the germs from the post in a cut on his hand or face. The post will be taken down today.

Dr. Allan G. Terrell, Health Officer of Riverhead, said he would do everything in his power to prevent possible spread of the disease.

"I really fear for the safety of others in Riverhead," he said. "I am already working with Sanitary Supervisor Overton and the State authorities to take every precaution. We have thoroughly fumigated Judge Stackpole's home and we may fumigate his office tomorrow. We have also boiled all of his clothing and all of the woodwork in his house has been painted with bichloride of lime.

"Aside from the fear of the people of Riverhead that others may contract the disease, we are all saddened, because Judge Stackpole was genuinely loved by everyone in the village."

THIEVES SCARED AWAY AFTER BINDING GUARD

Explosion Wrecks Dairy Safe But Auto Bandits Are Forced to Flee, Leaving Thousands.

Tenants of nearby houses and Fireman Thomas Murphy of Engine 202, around the corner in Fourth Avenue, heard the report of an explosion come from the Empire State Dairy Company plant at Fourth Avenue and Fifth Street, Brooklyn, last evening, and, as they ran to the building, some saw four masked men hurry out, leap into an automobile which stood with engine running, and make off up Fourth Avenue. Murray was the first to reach the office of the concern on the second floor.

He saw the safe partly wrecked, but with the door still holding fast and, unconscious in a corner, Henry Kronke of 31A Gates Avenue, the watchman. Kronke was bound and gagged. Murray freed him and threw water over his face till the watchman regained his senses.

Then he said that he had been sitting in the office when the four men entered, each presenting a revolver at his head. He threw up his hands, but one of the men beat him over the head with his weapon and he dropped senseless. He knew no more until Murray aroused him.

The safe showed that holes had been bored in it and a charge of nitroglycerine exploded, but the door had not come open and the burglars, apparently terrified by the noise they had made, rushed off without getting a cent, although Kronke said the safe must hold between $4,000 and $5,000, as collections were made yesterday.

No one got the number of the automobile, but Kronke gave detectives a good description of the men, and a search was begun for them.

The detectives believe one, at least, of the men was injured, for they found blood on the office floor and a trail of it leading downstairs to the street. Kronke had bled a little from a gash on the head, but the detectives said his wound could not account for so much blood, nor for that on the stairs, and they believe one or more of the burglars was hurt in the explosion.

BANKERS HONOR A. H. WIGGIN

Clearing House Associates Give Dinner for Financier.

Fifty of the leading bankers of New York attended a dinner at Sherry's last night in honor of Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, who had just finished two years' services as Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, the executive body of the Clearing House Association. The dinner was given by his associates on the committee—William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, whose term also concluded this year; James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, who succeeds Mr. Wiggin as Chairman of the committee; Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, and retiring President of the Clearing House Association; Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

The Presidents of all the banks and trust companies that are members of the Clearing House were invited, as were Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor, and Pierrer Jay, Chairman, of the Federal Reserve Bank. The dinner was informal, with a few impromptu speeches.

When the war started, Mr. Wiggin was in Europe, and his duties devolved upon Mr. Woodward as Acting Chairman, but early in August, 1914, Mr. Wiggin returned to New York, and from that time, for many weeks, was actively and almost exclusively engaged in Clearing House affairs, and in service on the Loan Committee, the Emergency Currency Committee, the Gold Fund Committee, and the Cotton Pool Committee.

So critical was the situation in October, 1914, when the time came for the annual election of the Clearing House Association, that it was decided not to make the customary annual change in the Clearing House committees, or hold any election at all. In consequence, Mr. Wiggin continued in active charge of Clearing House affairs.

SUBWAY SHORING NOT CHEAP

Ridgway Says Contractors Spent More Than Was Necessary.

Details of the supervision of the Public Service Commission over the work of the subway contractors were yesterday laid before Coroner Feinberg at an adjourned inquest into the deaths resulting from the recent cave-in in Seventh Avenue.

Robert Ridgway, engineer in charge of subway construction, with the aid of a large model of the cut and the temporary structure supporting the roadway, explained how he thought the collapse had happened. He had inspected the work from time to time, and reporting directly to him were John H. Myers, the division engineer of the commission, and several of his assistants. Mr. Ridgway, however, did not know that there were any records of criticisms these engineers may have made from time to time.

The system of timbering used, the witness testified, was a standard one, and when it was suggested that it was cheaper than some other kinds, he said he thought it was the opposite, and he could have designed a perfectly safe system that would have cost less.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

NEW SHIP FOR SWEDISH LINE

The Potsdam Acquired to Carry Passengers and Freight.

The Swedish-American line, according to an announcement made yesterday at the Swedish-American Chamber of Commerce in the United States, has purchased the Holland-America line steamship Potsdam and will place her in the service between Gothenburg and New York next month. She is now at Rotterdam.

The Potsdam is a well equipped vessel of 7,975 tons and is to carry both first cabin passengers and freight. The projectors of the newly organized steamship company in Sweden expect, by acquiring similar vessels, to promote direct trade between their country and the United States.

Scharf Heirs Lose Contest.

Dr. Charles G. Purdy of 151 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, did not unduly influence Albert Scharf, a civil war veteran, to make him chief beneficiary in a will, according to a verdict of a jury before Surrogate Ketcham yesterday. Scharf left $20,000, and Dr. Purdy, who was his attending physician, received $10,000. Relatives of Scharf contested. Surrogate Ketcham admitted the will to probate.

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Free from Benzoate of Soda

You may eat it with perfect safety and enjoyment. It's as pure as it's delicious. The relish with the fresh tomato flavor.

One of the 57

MOTHER IN HOSPITAL GIRL TAKES HER LIFE

Miss Grace Smith Feared Her Parent Would Not Return from Sanitarium.

LEAVES LETTER TO DOCTOR

Stepfather Finds Policeman on Guard Over Body In Gas-Filled Kitchen.

When P. G. Menzel started to his office at 17 Battery Place yesterday morning he asked his stepdaughter, Miss Grace Smith, 21 years old, who had been housekeeper in their home at 510 West 136th Street since his ill wife had been sent to a sanitarium, why she was weeping. She said she was worried because her mother had not been able to come home. He told her to go to the theatre and forget her worries.

When he returned home in the afternoon Menzel found a policeman in his apartment, who told him Grace had killed herself by turning on the gas in two burners in the range.

Two letters written by Miss Smith were found on a desk in the library. One was addressed to Dr. F. Homer Curtiss, Post Office Box 573, San Francisco, Cal., and contained money. The other letter, in a plain envelope, without name or address, but evidently intended for her father, read:

"I hope you will bring Zoodles home and give her a chance. I can't stand it any longer. Please mail this letter—the one addressed to the physician, Dr. Curtiss—and hope you will make no mention of this and other things to Miss Stein, and not the cause of death. Good-bye. God bless you. You have done more than any other human could, it seems. I will be at peace. Good-bye."

"My wife had been ill for several months in a Long Island hospital, and Grace, who has always been deeply attached to her mother, has worried and grieved over the separation," said Mr. Menzel. "Yesterday I went to the hospital, telling Grace that I would bring mother back with me if I could. But the physicians insisted that she must remain at the hospital. When I got home I found that Grace had prepared a dinner like a banquet in expectation that her mother would be the guest of honor. When she saw I was alone she began to weep, and said she knew her mother would never return to her.

"Miss Stein, one of my daughter's friends, had been invited to dinner, and was there at Grace's request to meet her mother.

"The word 'Zoodles' in the letter referred to her mother, a pet name Grace used. Grace had insisted that I should disobey the physicians and bring my wife home at once. The letter to Dr. Curtiss, which was sealed, contains simply a payment to him for books bought by my daughter. I believe, relating to some cult or religious teaching."

Miss Smith was born at Fort Smith, Col. Her father, David Smith, is a mining operator, said to be living at Holyoke, Col. Mrs. Menzel divorced him some years ago and came here with her daughter.

MALONE FEARS PATRONAGE.

Says New Constitution Opens Way to Executive Despotism.

Collector Dudley Field Malone announced yesterday that he was opposed to the new State Constitution on the ground, as he said, that it gives unmeasured control to the Governor over the Legislature; that it places the judiciary under political influence, and that it continues the present unfair and unjust discrimination against New York City. It retains the chief objectionable features of the old, he said, and creates new abuses of its own. He said:

"With $5,000,000 of patronage to distribute, an executive could bend any Legislature to his will. By making the distribution of favors dependent upon the enactment of laws that he desired, the Governor would be able to exercise an unhealthy and unwarranted influence upon all legislation. Furthermore, by exercising this new power of appointment he could build up a political organization, ramifying into every section of the State to keep himself in office. This is not consistent with popular government. No Constitution can really reflect American ideals which opens the way to executive despotism.

"With the knowledge that the men nominated for judicial offices in the future will have the distribution of legal sinecures, it is not likely that any political organization will nominate men who cannot be depended upon to allot these offices to political favorites. The judicial provisions of the new Constitution, therefore, create a situation where Judges may be nominated for their political subservience rather than their legal fitness."

"No change," said Mr. Malone, "is made in the method of determining equalized valuations throughout the State, and no further check is placed upon the legislative practice of appropriating State money for the sole and exclusive benefit of particular localities.

"The people of New York," he said, "should realize that vital civil rights are threatened by this proposed Constitution. When they do realize this, the Constitution will be defeated. Its support has been made a Republican machine measure by the Republican State Committee, but its opposition should proceed from every quarter where the preservation of civil liberties is held sacred, where fair and equal suffrage is sought, and where the dignity of the courts is respected."

MAYOR LAUDS FETHERSTON.

Opens Second Exhibition of Street-Cleaning Apparatus.

The second annual exhibition of street-cleaning apparatus was opened in the armory of the First Regiment, Field Artillery, at Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, last night with a speech by Mayor Mitchel. The armory was filled with modern street-cleaning devices and the walls were decorated with posters picturing street cleaning and cleanliness in general which were drawn by public school children in the competition held a year ago by the Street Cleaning Department.

Mayor Mitchel said that John T. Fetherston was the first Commissioner since the days of George E. Waring, twenty years ago, to make any appreciable advance in street cleaning. He said that Commissioner Fetherston's mobilization of street cleaners at the beginning of a snowfall, his use of the sewers to wash away hundreds of tons of snow which had previously been carted to the river, and his introduction of scientific machinery into the street-cleaning service had made the cost of handling snow last Winter $500,000 less than it would have been under previous methods, and constituted one of the achievements of the present city administration. Mayor Mitchel said that similar economics had been effected in many other departments, and that taxpayers who found their taxes higher in spite of the reduced cost of running the city, must not forget that the increase is due to the $14,000,000 direct tax imposed upon New York City by Albany.

Commissioner Fetherston gave a lecture on modern street-cleaning methods with the help of illustrations of his army of street cleaners at work. He paid a tribute to Commissioner Waring, whom he called the pioneer in modern street-cleaning methods. The Rev. Edward Lissman of the Harlem Hebrew Tabernacle presented a flag to the Department of Street Cleaning on behalf of his congregation.

MANY DRINK WOOD ALCOHOL

Health Department Finds 2,400 Places Sell Illegal Beverages.

Thousands of persons daily risk their health by drinking soft drinks containing wood alcohol, sold in hundreds of shops, drug stores, and saloons throughout the city, is the discovery made by the Department of Health after an investigation of the drinks sold in 2,400 places. In a statement warning the public of the dangers of wood alcohol, Dr. Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs of the Department of Health, announced yesterday that his inspectors had found 764 shops dispensing wood alcohol improperly labeled.

He advises the public to beware of the drug in buying food liquids and toilet preparations. In 462 saloons and drug stores wood alcohol was sold in drinks and other preparations without warning to the customers, he says. One saloonkeeper sold wood alcohol as whisky, and in a barber's shop it was sold or applied to the faces of customers in the name of "bay rum."

BRAND WHITLOCK IS ILL.

War Strain Tells on Our Minister to Belgium.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 11, (via London.)—Letters received here from Brussels assert that Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, is confined to his bed. His illness is due in part to the strain to which he has been subjected as mediator between Belgians and Germans. Although advised by friends to leave Belgium for a rest, Mr. Whitlock declines to do so. Belgians from all parts of the country are constantly going to him for assistance.

Mother Seeks Little Boy.

Mrs. Mary Simpson of 2,890 Eighth Avenue reported to the police yesterday the disappearance of her son William, 8 years old. The boy left home for Public School 90 at 147th Street and Seventh Avenue on Friday morning and did not arrive there. He is three feet high, weighs fifty-six pounds, and has blue eyes and blond hair.

CITY BREVITIES.

Former President Taft will deliver the first of his lectures on the Presidency tonight in the Horace Mann auditorium. Fifteen hundred applications for admission have been received.

Nathen D. Jacoby, until recently supervising deputy clerk in the Naturalization Bureau, was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton on a charge of having been involved in petty graft in the bureau. He was released in $1,500 bail for examination next Monday.

Traffic was held up for half an hour last night while firemen fought a stubborn blaze in the plant of the Mohawk Silk Company, at 44 East Twenty-third Street. A large crowd collected in Madison Square Park and police reserves were called out. The fire did $1,000 damage.

Emil Kunz, chauffeur for William Ziegler, was fined $25 yesterday in the West Farms Court for speeding on Sunday on the Boston Road, near East Chester Road, the Bronx. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler were in the car when Kunz was stopped.

William T. Hall, an engineer in the Department of Docks and Ferries, received a Congressional medal yesterday for saving the lives of three drowning men. Commissioner R. A. C. Smith made the presentation.

The body of James McDonald, 55 years old, master of the barge Frank Tague, was found in the East River at Sixtieth Street yesterday and removed to the Morgue.

Henry L. Stimson and Morgan J. O'Brien will talk about "The New Constitution—Its Relation to Business" at a luncheon of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association on Oct. 20 at the Hotel Astor.

Felix Scaldin, business agent of Local 34 of the International Laundry Workers' Union, said yesterday that the wet wash wagon drivers in Brownsville had won their strike. They demanded a union shop and increased pay.

The body of a baby-boy was found yesterday in the women's waiting room of the Grand Central Terminal by Leslie Braithwaite, a plumber. It was removed to the Morgue.

WILL CLOSE CANAL UNTIL SLIDES YIELD

Goethals Determines to Eradicate the Source of Trouble, Disregarding Time Schedules.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 11.—The chances for early reopening of the Panama Canal disappeared this afternoon when Governor Goethals withdrew the date of Nov. 1, set by Colonel Harding as the probable time when ships again could use the waterway. Governor Goethals said that until conditions in Gaillard Cut improved, the canal officials would make no predictions or set dates for the reopening.

Dredging operations of last week were unable to gain upon the vast volume of earth constantly moving into the canal prism, which now is choked completely. It is the plan first to drive a small channel to permit unrestricted operations by the dredging fleet which at present is hampered by the lack of maneuvring space, thus preventing rapid and efficient work.

Governor Goethals said today that no effort would be made to dredge a temporary channel for the use of ships. The slides, he said, would be attacked vigorously with the intention of removing definitely the source of trouble, without regard to the time required or how long the canal should remain closed.

GIRLS' ART EXHIBIT OPENS.

High School Students' Show Will Be Continued All Week.

The work of the high school girls of the city in an exhibition of "Art in Relation to Women's Work," shown under the auspices of the School Art League of New York City in the American Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, was opened last evening with a reception. The exhibition will open free to the public today and all week, from 2 to 5 p. m. Two large rooms are filled with the girls' work, and the girls themselves were to be seen last night at little tables doing color work, drawing, modeling, and even sewing.

There are little dolls wearing models of frocks, hats, and gowns, and stenciling occupies a prominent place among the crafts, being used on hats, gowns, draperies, boxes, and furniture. There is embroidery and needlework of all kinds, including the headwork that is fashionable this season. One of the Washington Irving High School illustrators was represented by the cover of a popular magazine in an attractive design which has been used.

On the Reception Committee are Mrs. John W. Alexander, Honorary Chairman; Miss Dela P. Mussey, Chairman; Mrs. William Arrowsmith, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Miss Martha L. Draper, Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Miss Florence N. Levy, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim, Mrs. Antonio Pisani, Mrs. Edward Robinson, and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

This afternoon there will be a reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution, tomorrow one to the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Thursday will be suffrage day, with a ten-dollar gold piece for the best free-hand drawing of a votes-for-women poster by the Washington Irving High School girls, and Saturday there will be a reception to the Members of the Arts in Trade Club.

The School Art League awards annually eight scholarships for talented graduates of the high schools and distributes 400 bronze medals each year.



DALE Service

Design for Colonial Interior.

At Factory Prices

We do not try to sell our patrons lighting fixtures from a catalog. Tell our lighting engineers your scheme of decoration and they will provide you plans for harmonious, scientific lighting.

Prices 20 to 35 per cent. less than retail.

Write for booklet "LIGHTING THE HOME" Or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co., 111 West 13th St., New York City

MAN-A-CEA WATER stops stomach disorders

Sip a glass or two of this delicious mineral spring water with your meals to overcome indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.



Not a laxative

SPECIAL SALE COLUMBUS DAY

We wish to impress upon you that we are *exclusively piano manufacturers,* producers of instruments of the *highest quality* for *78* years, and are *best equipped* to select piano values *for you,* offering worthy instruments only, which carry our broad guarantee.

A Limited Number of NEW 88-NOTE PLAYER-PIANOS

Various styles and woods; formerly selling up to $600, TODAY ONLY... $390

Terms to Suit Your Convenience

12 Rolls of Music and Fine Bench With Player.

Brand New PIANOS That Are Fully Worth $325 at

In order to make room for stock now on its way to us, EVERY PIANO in our warerooms formerly selling up to $325 will be closed out TODAY ONLY at..... $190

$5 Down, $5 Monthly

All Are Fully Guaranteed

Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange.

KNABE

5th Avenue, Cor. 39th St.

Supreme in Victor Service—Convenient Terms of Payment

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET



COLUMBUS DAY SALES

Follow the example of Columbus today—engage in a voyage of discovery—while doing your shopping.

It won't take you long to realize that here, at Greenhut's "Big Store," all your trading should be done, if you are anxious to save money, while securing THE BEST MODERATE PRICED MERCHANDISE IN THE WORLD.

This store was discovered years ago by sensible, thrifty people who wanted to make their hard-earned dollars do the best possible service. These and other great sales for today:

50 "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Free, Today

With Purchase of $1 or More—Present Coupon

A New Showing of Trimmed Millinery at $5

If there's a collection of Millinery of this character in New York at $5 we don't know of it—and we are pretty keen observers.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

IT IS GOOD FOR TODAY ONLY

This Conpon is good for 50 (FIFTY) "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, October 12.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. GREENHUT'S.

N. Y. T., 10-12-15. 88

"COLUMBUS DAY" SPECIALS

A Sweeping One-Day Sale of

$12.50, $15, $17.50 and $20 Fall and Winter Overcoats For Men and Youths, at . . $10

Sale for TODAY—and TODAY ONLY

Considering the present condition of the clothing market, with the scarcity of woolens and dye-stuffs, THIS SALE IS NOTHING SHORT OF SENSATIONAL.

Almost any kind of an overcoat is worth $10—but here we offer you high-class garments, produced by several of America's leading makers of ready-to-wear clothes, at this astonishingly low price.

Of course, in the regular way of business, such an offering would simply be out of the question today. But we were exceedingly fortunate in buying 1,300 splendid and stylish overcoats, 'way below the market price, and, in accordance with our well-known policy, we share our good fortune with our customers.

The Materials Alone Today, In Many Instances, Are Worth as Much as We Ask for the Finished Garments

And most of these overcoats are the product of leading ready-to-wear clothiers. SCORES OF POPULAR STYLES FOR YOUR CHOICE.

Loose-fitting Box-back Overcoats. Form-fitting Single or Double-breasted Overcoats.

Velvet collars, self collars, shawl collars, convertible collars.

The wonderful range of materials embraces: PLAIN GRAYS WITH FANCY BACKS, BLUE MIXTURES WITH SERGE LINING, BROWN AND GRAY MIXTURES, PLAIN BLACK OR OXFORD GRAYS, VERY SMART FANCY TWEEDS.

In fact, the very best kinds of materials in most favored snappy and conservative styles for your choice in this most sensational-of-all Fall and Winter Overcoat sales at $10. All sizes for men and youths.



Men's & Youths' $15, $17.50 and $20 Suits, at $13.95

Several of this season's nobbiest styles in Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Silk Mixtures in popular browns, grays, greens and dressy blues; also snappy stripes, overplaids and checks.

Complete range of sizes—for we can fit youths of 15 years all the way up to big men of 50 chest-measure.

Sale of "Tingly" Trousers—Fall and early Winter patterns and weights; in business and dress goods; sizes 28 to 56 waist-measure; at..... $2, $3.35 and $5

Men's and Youths' $2 to $3 Soft Hats and Derbies, Today at $1.45

Columbus Day Sale of Boys' Suits, at $2.95, $3.95, $5 and $6.75

The very popular Balkan, Norfolk and Parch Pocker styles in all-wool Cheviots, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Fancy Mixtures. All of these suits have two pairs of lined knickerbocker trousers. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

Swagger Fall & Winter Overcoats, at $2.95, $3.95, $5 and $6.75

Chinchillas, Heavy Meltons, Cheviots, in newest belted and button-to-neck styles. Popular blues, browns and grays. Sizes 3 to 17 years.

Great variety of overcoats for small boys, beginning with 2½ years old, in this sale.

Dandy long overcoats that button to the neck, with deep collars, in fancy Mixtures and Chinchillas. Every overcoat fully guaranteed. THE PRICES ARE UNQUESTIONABLY THE LOWEST IN TOWN.

Boys' Mackinaw "Sport" Coats in a Columbus Day Sale at $3.95, $4.45, $5, $6 and $7.45

The new striped models in rich plaids—brown, red, maroon, olive, gray, green, etc. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

For Today Only—Columbus Day!

Men's and Women's $3.50 to $5 "REGAL" SHOES, at . . $1.85

Final Clearaway of "Regal" Shoes From Our Recent Sensational Purchase and Sale.

All of this footwear is classified as "Factory Rejects," but the imperfections are so slight that it would take an expert to detect them.

The guarantee of "The Big Store" for satisfactory wear with every pair.

FOR MEN: $3.50 to $5 "REGAL" SHOES at $1.85.

All the popular leathers and styles; button or lace; sizes 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7 and 7½. B, C and D widths only.

FOR WOMEN: $3.50 to $5 "REGAL" SHOES at $1.85.

All wanted styles and leathers; button and lace. Sizes 2½, 3, 3½, 4, and 4½. B, C, and D widths.

To make the size range complete we have added several lines of a regular $3 and $3.50 value in all popular leathers, of which we have ALL sizes and widths. These shoes are for women.

No Mail or Phone Orders.

Columbus Day Sale of Good Cigars At These Low Prices

100 La Corosa Grandees—a high-grade Manila cigar; regularly $2.50; box of 100, at $1.75

50 Don Pedino-Regalia Cabinet—a good long filler cigar; regularly $2.00; box of 50 $1.25

5 Havana Cigars in Tin Box—all Havana filler and Havana wrapper; in lots of 100 at $3.00; regularly 25c, at..... 16c

Smoking Tobacco—Aero Club, Plug Cubes; 16-oz. cans, regularly 60c, at..... 45c

Double 2½c Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock. Single 2½c Stamps Thereafter.

RED SOX WIN IN THIRD WORLD'S SERIES BALL GAME WITH ALEXANDER PITCHING FOR PHILLIES

BARRY SAVES RED SOX FROM DEFEAT

Great Catch, with Two Phillies Racing Homeward, Breaks Up a Rally.

ALEXANDER BLOWS UP

Only Speedy at Times, Says Fullerton, and Seems to be Arm Weary—Red Sox Now Playing to Form.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—" Jawn " Barry, once Philadelphia's bero, upset all the dope today, smeared an unexpectcd defeat upon Grover Cleveland Alexander and turned the world's series' tide toward the Red Sox.

Tbe dope figured Alexander to win this greatest battle of the series 4 to 2. Hs held Boston to the two runs hs figured to do, but ons of tbs most astounding catches ever seen in any game broks tbe Phils' one attack upon Dutch Leonard and kept tbem from getting thsir four. Two runs were coming over the plate, a two-base fly was falling safe in right centre field when Barry, defending his adopted city against the one for which he played so long, sprinted far out and by a despairing, twisting leap, caught the ball and broks Moran's heart.

At the tims of that spectacular feat Leonard, evidently shaken by a frightful error on tbe part of Hoblitzel was wavering, pitching wildly and seemed to be exploding. Even after Barry had saved him Lswls had to chase clear to the long left field fence and drag down a Philadelphia home run. After that escape Leonard settled and with superb support on the part of his outfield, gavs Alexander a hattle, hall for hall, speed for speed, and set the greatest world's series' crowd that ever saw a hattle wild with excitemcnt.

Then finally it was Alexander who caved. It came to the nintb with ths acore tied at one each, 45,000 persons bellowing and roaring and Alexander pitting his speed and brains against tbe top of Boston's great slugging list. It was a duel of brains and cunning on both sides after Hooper opened with a clean single. Alexander had two strikes on Hooper and scemed to be determined to carry tho issue into extra innings when that hit was made. Scott was sent up to sacrifice and the youngster played the game. Twice he failed to lay down the hunt, because hs could not push Alexander's terrific speed safely to fair ground and then he played out the string, made the third attempt and pushed a bunt fly low toward second base. Alexander had heaved himself forward in putting all his speed back of the hall. He sprang sidsways and came near stopping that bunt to make the play at second, but failed and hitch of a bead to make the play at first. Speaker came rushing to the plate brandishing his famed war club, and Alexander gave him a base on balls purposely. Hoblitzel was stopped by Alexander's speed. He went out at first base and Duffy Lewis fixed the issue with an out. For an instant Alexander seemed to waver. He put a fast one [illegible] near the groovo and Lewis with two [illegible]s already to his credit, sent tbe ball [illegible]zzling past second—and the game and honors went to Boston.

Left-Hander Terror to Phils.

The game was one of the hardest ought ever seen in a series of this kind. The Phils, knowing themselves facing a stronger team, rallied behind Alexander. They were facing a left-hander, and their hoast that they can beat left-handers was to he put to the test. Leonard had challenged them in the name of all southpaws, and back of the struggle that the immense crowd watched was another—a personal one between Leonard and those who claimed the Phils can beat left-handed pitchers. He did not really steady his task until tbe fourth inning, but from that on he breezed through. Three times he struck Fred Luderus out, with but one foul in all the strikes. Cravath hit the ball hard once and Stock slammed it hard twice—which was rather a lamentable slugging showing in the face of the advertised attacking power.

Alexander was pitching a different style of game from the one he showed in the opening battle. He had his fast ball hitting and hopping, and the Red Sox were hitting it into the air. They could not hit him hard and only a few of them got good bat holds on the old horsehide. Paskert was kept busy gathering high and easy flies and the infield had little to do.

On that great expanse of field, which permits the outer gardners to run wild, the massed mobs saw a lot of action, and they saw the dope regarding the superiority of the Red Sox outfielders work out, and had visual proof that mueb of the Phils' touted batting strength is due to high, long flies to or over the short fences. Had today's game been played on the Philly grounds Moran's men would have "come home under wraps." One drive alone which Lewis caught after a hard run and a clever twinsting catch would have meant two, perhaps three, runs.

The game yielded few chances for scoring. The pitchers were too good, even though both of them pitched themselves into holes to a number of batters, because they were trying to put too much speed on the ball. Now is there cause for either side to claim much from luck, for each bad hits of misfortune and chances for it might bave been alibis.

Right at the start one of the most unusual things bappened. Stock first up, slammed a high and easy fly to center and Speaker forgetting perhaps that the sun is different at 2 o'clock and 3:30, was dazzled and let it fall, Stock reaching second. Moran played this game. He wanted one run or two runs sure for Alexander, and with those would have settled back. Bancroft bunted Stock up to tbird, and both Paskert and Cravath promptly fell down in their efforts to push home that run, Paskert popping out and Cravatb taking three strikes against terrific speed. Not a hint of disaster loomed up for Boston in the third with the battery leading off. The Phils' attack started with Burns, who after getting Leonard in ths hole, cracked out a hit. Alexander sacrificed and Hoblitzel, after starting forward with a ball that was bunted toward third, backed up toward first and muffed the throw cleanly. Leonard was evidently mad and upset.

Speaker Heads Off Alexander.

He commenced pitching faster and faster. Stock sacrificed and Bancroft whaled a clean one to center. Right there, although the crowd did not appear to notice it, Boston's greatness in the outfield showed itself. Speaker came in fast and sent that ball whizzing through the infield to the plate and drove Alexander back to third as he was trying to follow Burns bome. The Boston infield was crossed on the play, as if let the ball go on to the plate, and Bancroft scurried to second, running cleverly. Then Barry made that catch that turned the tide.

Boston evened up in the fourth on Speaker's hard drive over first base, the only hard hit made off Alexander, that netted him three bases. A long fly rode him home, which was all save tbat ninth inning attack.

The series looks all Red Sox now. They appear to be attacking with more vigor, and playing the game more as they do in season. Moran probably will try tomorrow with Chalmers, and make a supreme effort with Alexander on Wednesday.

Whether Alexander can win is a problem. He was fast today only at times, and appeared to get his great speed with some effort. At other times his speed was only modcratc, even when effective. He may have it all left, but some judges think he is arm-weary, and not at the top of his game.

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GLOOM IN PHILADELPHIA.

Fans Believed That Alexander Would Win All His Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—A big, black cloud of gloom settled down upon the thousands of fans gathered around scoreboards in all sections of the city today when Hooper raced home with the run that gave the Boston Americans the third game of the world's series. For a moment the throngs stood as if transfixed, and then began to make their way homeward in silence, apparently taking the defeat of their idol, the "mighty" Alexander, more to heart than the loss of the game. Supporters of the Phillies had held that the big Nebraskan would be almost invincible against the Red Sox, and figured that bs would win all his games.

Local fans, despite tbe fact tbat the series stands two games to one in favor of the Bostonians, are still optimistic of the final result. They point with pride to the showing made by the National League champions in all departments of the game except hitting, and place their confidence in either Chalmers or Rixey to hold the bard-hitting Red Sox in check tomorrow. At the same time they hope the Phillies will find their batting eye and even up the series.

Several wagers were made here tonight at even money on the outcome of tomorrow's game, but there was little Philadelphia money in sight on the final result, notwithstanding tbe heavy odds offered.

BIG DAY FOR ST. MARY'S.

Four Stars in Series Were Students in Oakland College.

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 11.—Four former students of St. Mary's College, this city, shared in the glory of the world's series victory. "Dntch" Leonard, who pitched Boston to victory; Harry Hooper, who scored the winning run, and Duffy Lewis, who drove it in, attended St. Mary's, while Eddie Burns, who scored Philadelphia's only run, is also a product of the local school.

World's Series, 1915.

First Game—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 1.
Second Game—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Third Game—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

THIRD GAME.

Attendance (paid)	42,300
Receipts	$83,191.00
National Commission's share	8,319.10
Players' share	44,923.14
Each club's share	14,974.38

TOTAL THREE GAMES.

Attendance (paid)	81,939
Receipts	$156,286.00
National Commission's share	18,628.60
Players' share	100,594.44
Each club's share	33,531.48

1914.

First game, attendance	20,562
Receipts	$49,639.00
Second game, attendance	20,562
Receipts	$49,639.00
Third game, attendance	35,520
Receipts	$83,808.00

1913.

First game, attendance	36,291
Receipts	$75,255.00
Second game, attendance	20,565
Receipts	$49,640.00
Third game, attendance	36,888
Receipts	$75,763.00

1912.

First game, attendance	35,730
Receipts	$75,127.00
Second game, attendance	30,148
Receipts	$55,369.00
Third game, attendance	34,624
Receipts	$63,142.00

RED SOX DEFEAT PHILLIES AGAIN, 2-1

Continued from Page 1.

rabid kind, who is as royal as the most royal of the Royal Rooters. President Jim Gilmore of the Federal League sat in the same box with Johnny Evers. It was no time to talk business. As haseball fans there was a bond between them. Gilmore ebatted and Johnny Evers, Jr., had the time of bis young lifs watcbing the game from his perch on his motber's knee.

There were two young lads at the game who enjoyed it more than anyone else in the big multitude. They were Tommy Nagle and Art Coleman. These two boys walked all the way to Boston from Dover, N. H., to see their old pal, Hal Janvrin, play. Janvrin used to play in Dover when he was a kid and his pals had to see him, that was all there was to it. The pity of it was Janvrin wasn't called upon to go in as a pinch hitter or a pinch runner. Ths two lads hope that Carrigan will let Hal play tomorrow.

Then there was a party of enthusiasts who left Philadelphia Saturday afternoon on the steamship Ontario to attend the game. Tbcy were delayed several hours in arriving because of a breakdown to the vessel's machinery.

When tbe Ontario was off Cape Pogue, Vineyard Sound, at 2 A. M., the high pressure cylinder hroke and the vessel immediately hecams helpless. News of the accident quickly spread among tbe passengers and the "fans" feared that they would not reach Boston in time for ths game tbis afternoon. The commander of the steamship got in wireless touch witb tbe steamship Nantucket, wbich was a short distance astern, on her way from Baltimore, and the latter was soon alongside and all the passengers wbo desired were transferred to that vessel. The "fans" were the first to he taken in the boats to ths Nantucket. Captain McDorman of the Nantucket made a record run from Cape Pogue and rounded Cape Cod at 9:30 A. M., reaching his herth at tbe docks shortly after noon.

The Ontario left Norfolk Friday and called at Philadelphia especially to embark the Philadelphia "fans."

After the accident this morning the engineers of the Ontario compounded the engine and she continued on her way to this city under reduced speed, arriving ahout nine hours latc.

10,000 Fans Turned Away.

There would have been 10,000 more at the game if there had been any room for them. Disappointed fans jammed the streets outside Braves Field all morning and late in the afternoon. They were let in a few at a time just as soon as room was found for them. All night long boys waited in line at the bleacher gates. With sunrise there wers hundreds waiting, and everything was white with the beaviest frost of the season. The men who brought blankats were glad of it. It was very chilly.

There never was so much noise at a world's series game. The Royal Rooters were irrepressible. In the ninth inning they showed a little poor sportsmanship when their hrass band joined in the tumult to try to rattle Alexander. It's tough enough for a pitcher to have to listen to thousands yelling for his downfall without a lot of brass horns and drums joining in the effort.

In all there were three brass bands and a drum corps. As if this wasn't enough there was a band of real Scottish bagpipers. For rows and rows around the Scots the fans couldn't keep their feet still. That's the music for you, those bagpipes. The musical scale is fixed with so many notes, but every time these pipers got busy they found a whole of brand new sounds. The weird moaning of the pipers goes to your very soul. When it was all over, everybody was asking, "What were they playing?"

Manager Bill Carrigan of the Bostons got a floral horsesbos and a loving cup from admiring friends from "way down East." Bill comes from every state down in Lewiston—you have to say "down" here, although Maine is due north. Perbaps the presents were from some of the folks Bill sells cider and needles to in the Winter time. From Fitchburg came a loving cup for Pat Moran. Contrary to custom Carrigan played a great game after getting the presents. Usually when a ball player gets a present, he goes right out and spills the beans.

"Tammany" Comes to Life.

The singing and chsering of the Boston fans was just like the tumult at a college foothall game. They had one good parody sung to the tune of "Tammany." The chorus was:

Carrigan, Carrigan,
He's the man from Lewiston town,
Brought the flag to Boston town,
Carrigan, Carrigan,
He's our Billy, knock 'em silly, Carrigan.

They think a good deal of "Tammany" here in Boston. They nicknamed ths Boston Nationals "Braves" because Jim Gaffney is a Tammany Brave, and on top of that they named the strest outside the park Gaffney Strest.

Silk O'Loughlin, with his Klaxon horn voice, was behind the plate today, and gavs ths Royal Rooters a run for their money in the noise line. Silk also quieted Pat Moran a couple of times when Pat was inclined to get excited.

The lights and shadows of Bravcs Field were strangs to the Red Sox, and in the very first inning, Tris Speaker lost Stock's fly in the sun and it went for a two-hagger, after which Bancroft laid down a sacrifice, and Leonard showed some pitching by getting himself out of the bole by striking out "Wooden Shoes" Cravatb.

"Dutch" fanned slugger Luderus three times in a row. He gave only three hits. The town is talking of nothing else tonight but the great pitching of tbe southpaw, wbose other business in life is raising prunes out in Fresno, Cal. If he can grow prunes as well as he can pitch he ought to be a rich fruit farmer some day.

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That run gave the Boston crowd its first ray of hope against the Philadelphia Peril. The run tied ths score, for the Phillies had treated Leonard rather roughly in the third inning.

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HOW THE GAME WAS PLAYED.

Trying Day for Pitchers—Great Fielding by Boston.

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Lewis Starts Boston's Hitting.

For Boston, Hohlitzel was an easy out, rolling the ball along the first base path where Alexander acooped it up and touched the runner as he passed. Lewis, who proved later to he the hatting hero of the afternoon, secured his first hit here by sbooting a screaming single past third base, just inside the foul line. It was too fast for Stock. Whitted, who was playing well over toward the line, fielded the ball quickly, and made a fast return to the infield. Then the Red Sox tried the same tactics they attempted at Philadelpbia. On the third ball pitched Lewis streaked for second on an attempted steal. Burns was evidently expecting it, and as he caught the pitch he stepped aside and made a beautiful throw to Bancroft who touched Lewis as he plunged into the base. This ended Boston's attempt at stealing. Gardner flied to Whitted, retiring the side.

Philadelphia's solitary run was made in the third inning, after considerable effort. With one strike and two balls on the umpire's indicator, Eddie Burns lashed a single ovsr Barry's head, Speaker fielding the ball. It was Burns's first hit in the series, and his team mates cheered him as he sprinted to first. Alexander was instructed to lay down a hunt. He had difficulty in doing this, but finally bumped one toward Gardner. The third baseman was off his balance and made a high throw to Hohlitzel. The ball struck "Hobby's" outstretched hands and bounced out. Alexander and Burns were both safe and the former was credited witb a sacrifice. Stock also sacrificed, Gardner to Barry, Hoblitzel having run in to field a possible bunt on his side of the diamond, and both runners advanced a base. Then Bancroft shot a single to centre field and Burns raced home with the Phillies' lone run. Alexander went to third on the play, and Bancroft took second on the throw-in.

Barry electrified the crowd by running into right field, and, with his back partly turned to the diamond, made a great catch of Paskert's sizzling fly. All the fielders gave chase toward the fences when Cravath stepped to the plate. It was well that Lewis took a few extra steps out, for the slugging Philly shot a smashing drive that the Boston left fielder took almost off the fence for an out. If Lewis had not shown good judgment the drive would have meant two runs. Experts with a good eye for distance said that the tremendous smash would have been a home run on tbe Philadelphia grounds, and on the Red Sox' own field would have atruck the fence. However, it was an out, and the Boston fans took a long sigh of relief.

Barry's first up for the Red Sox in the third, raised a fly to Paskert. Carrigan was patient at the bat, and drew a base on balls. Leonard, who had been pitching in world's series form, was roundly applauded when he came to hat, his first time up. He gave Whitted a chance to get a long foul fly, which the latter, after a long run, could not hold. Then he struck out. Hooper raised a fly to the infield. It went high enough to be carried along by the wind. Bancroft set himself to make the catch, but Stock came running across and caught the descending horsehide just as it was about to settle in "Banny's" hands.

Stock and Bancroft Clash.

"Banny" did not like Stock's invasion of his territory, for when he drew off his glove to go to the bench he slapped it to the ground, and made an apparently sharp remark to Stock.

With the beginning of the fourth inning, and to the end of the game, only three men faced Leonard in each frame. Luderus, first up in the fourth, fanned again, the third strike being a foul tip that Carrigan held. Whitted sent a long fly to Hooper on the fourth pitched ball. Niehoff ended the session with a fly to Scott.

Scott opened Boston's fourth inning, which saw the Red Sox make their first run, by lifting a fly to Paskert. Alexander's first pitched ball to Speaker hit bis smashed it inside the right field foul line. Cravath hot-footed after the streaking ball, and by the time he bad shot it back to tbe infield the speedy Red Sox runner was on third, alert to rush home if the throw-in was bad. It was the first three-base drive of the series. The big crowd rosc snd yelled itself hoarse for Hoblitzel to bring Tris home. Hobby accommodated by slamming out the fourth ball pitched for a sacrifice fly to Paskert. The latter did not attempt to catch Speaker at the plate, as ho was too far out, and leisurely threw the ball to Bancroft. The score was now a tie. Having tasted blood the fans wanted more of it, but "Duffy" Lewis ended the inning by flying to Paskert.

Eddie Burns, in the fifth, let three wide balls go past him, took two strikes, and sent a short bounder to Leonard, and was thrown out at first base. Alexander was also thrown out hy Leonard, but "Dutch" had some trouble getting rid of Stock. The hatter had three halls, two strikes, and had fouled off a pitch when he raised a short fly that Hoopcr ran in to get, retiring the National Leaguers.

Bat Alexander Freely.

The Red Sox went at Alexander's pitching with much confidence in their half of the fifth inning, freely awinging on the ball. Gardner sent a long fly to Paskert. Barry raised one that Whitted took care of, and Carrigan dropped out another long fly to Paskert. It was Paskert's fifth put-out in the last two innings, and his seventh in the game to that point. As an indication of how Boston was leading on Alexander's pitcbing, tbe record at that stage of the game showed that the Philadelpbia outfield had made ten of the fifteen putouts.

Bancroft shot up a bigb fly to the infield, which Carrigan got near the pitcher's box. Paskert grounded to Barry, who made a quick throw to first base for the out. The outfielders again backed toward the fences as Cravath came up, but the home-run driver did not live up to his reputation, sending a weak grounder to Gardner, and was thrown out.

The American Leaguers went out in order in their bat of the sixth. Leonard struck out, Burns gathered in Hooper's fast bounder, and tossed the runner out to Alexander, who covered first base. Scott sent up a bigh foul fly, which Burns caught near the grandstand.

Luderus, coming up in the seventh inning for his last turn at bat, fanned a third time. Whitted was thrown out by Scott on a petty play. Niehoff, also coming up for the last time, struck out. It was Niehoff's ninth time up in the three games without making a hit.

Boston's seventh opened with great promise, but a lightning doubls play that came so quickly that it dazed the Red Sox and their wildly cheering followers killed any scoring. Speaker slammed a single to left field. Hohlitzel chopped the ball in front of the plate and upon it in a flash. The hall bound up just right for him to make a clear pick-up. Hohlitzel hesitated, undetermined whether the bit was a foul or fair. Burns made a lightning throw to Bancroft, who touched second, forcing the speedy Speaker, and then snapped this ball to Luderus for a double play. The Boston players were apparently stunned by the swiftness of the play. They claimed the ball Hoblitzel had bit was a foul, but Chief Umpire O'Loughlin waved them aside and called "Next batter up." Apparently the Philadelphia outfielders were not sure of the play, for Alexander raised two fingers to them, indicating two out. Lewis got a scratchy single to the left field, but was left on first base as Gardner sent a long fly to Cravath.

For Philadelphia in the eighth, Burns flied to Speaker, the centre fielder's first put out. Alexander was a victim on strikes, and then Speaker retired the side by taking a long drive off Stock's bat.

Only three batters faced Alexander in Boston's half of the eighth. Barry flied out to Bancroft. Manager Carrigan struck out on four pitched balls, and Pitcher Leonard shot a low lined drive to Bancroft.

Leonard had the Phillies completely sewed up in the ninth and it looked like extra innings. Bancroft hit Leonard's second pitch to Janvrin and was thrown out. Carrigan caught Paskert's high fly just inside the foul line. Cravath went out, the same way he did in the sixth inning, Gardner to Hohlitzel.

Then came the finish. With two strikes and no balls, Hooper laced a single to right field. Carrigan did not send in a pinch hitter for Scott, as he did in Philadelphia, when he sent Henriksen to hat, but let the shortstop go to the plate. Scott was very careful and laid down a sacrifice bunt, gathering up the ball and tossing it to Luderus, Hooper going to second. Thousands of people were on their feet yelling like mad as Speaker came to the plate. There was a brief conference between Alexander, Burns and Luderus, with the result that Speaker was purposely walked. Hohlitzel grounded out. Niehoff to Luderus, Hooper going to third. It was then up to Lewis. He caught the first ball pitched square on his bat and shot it over second base, and Hooper "brought boms ths hacon."

MOTOR CYCLES AT GARDEN.

Latest Models on Exhibition—Bicycles Also Shown.

The National Motor Cycle, Bicycle, and Accessory Show opened at Madison Square Garden last night to continue until Oct. 16. It is twelve years since the last bicycle show was held in this city, and the exhibition at ths Garden indicates that there is increasing interest in the bicycle, which fell somewhat into a decline when the motor cycle first came to the front. There is a big exhibit of ths older form of wheel and tbe motor cycle is shown with all of the latest improvements, some looking as if they had almost reached the stage of being an automobile, whlis there is also the other extreme which takes the form of the miniature vehicle.

Tbere is one motor cycle at the show, known as the Autoped, which one may pick up and carry around like a suit case. The rider stands on a low platform when driving it, which is designed primarily for city use, for the shopper or the one who wishes to go to and from business. The motor is attached to the front wheel, and a handle which the one driving holds, gives it something of the characteristics of a carpet sweeper with a platform, except that, of course, it is two-wheeled.

Another of the freakish type of motor cycles is the Mon-auto, a low motor cycle with wheels of not more than twenty inches in height. It looks like somcthing that one might pick up for a toy at the holiday season, hut for all that it is guaranteed to be a capable motor cycle at the moderate price of $100. "A rnabout for everyone," is the way the descriptive literature reads. The motor, attached to the rear wheel, is of 2½ horsepower and will give a speed of from two to twenty-five miles an hour.

But aside from the freak creations of the designers art there are many interesting exhibits of motor cycles. Particularly is this true of the lightweight models which come within the more reasonable valuations, many of them selling for $00 and others not much above that figure. Tbey are light, weighing between 100 and 150 pounds, and have been termed the "dollar a pound" motor cycles.

One of the interesting exhibits is that of tbe military motor cycles. This la under the management of Captain Lorillard Spencer of the Signal Corps of the Militia. Some are equipped as ambulances, while others are arranged that machins guns may be mounted, and still others are designed for dispatch bearers.

There is a plentiful supply of bicycles, and they too in some degree partake of the atmosphere of the motor cycle, for there are equipments which may be attached to them so that they may be temporarily turned into power-driven wheels.

Keio Beats Chicago Collegians.

TOKIO, Oct. 11.—The University of Chicago baseball team defeated the University of Keio team here today. Tbs score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	8	8	4
Keio	1	0	3

WALNUT HALL CUP FOR PETER SCOTT

Henry Oliver's Stallion Trots to Victory in Classic Race at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—After losing the first heat to Axtlen, Petsr Scott, the Peter the Great-Jenny Scott stallion, owned by Henry Oliver of Pittsburgb, won the Walnut Hall $3,000 Stake and Cup, the principal event of the Grand Circuit racing today, taking the last three heats in easy style. Nathan Axwortby, driven by "Pop" Geers, broke so badly that he was distancsd in the first heat. Axtien finlshed second and Lettis Lee third.

On bebalf of the association and the Walnut Hall Stock Farm George A. Bain presented the $500 cup trophy to Mr. Oliver. Bingen Silk, Midway Stock Farm's colt, won the Lexington Stake for two-year-old trotters in straight heats from Harrod's Creek and Adele Block, Chandler scoring a hollow victory in each heat.

Auto Zombro was an easy winner of ths 2:04 pace. Though he lost the second heat to Lustrous. McKinney, Loomis landed him in front at the wire in the first, third, and fourth heats, though Lustrous McKinney, which won the second, led in the third heat to the three-quarter pole, Princess Margaret moving up to second place in this heat. In the fourth Auto Zombro was never in danger. Fleming drove Billy Brino into second place for thirs monsy. Bertha Carey, driven by De Ryder, won the 2:14 trot in straight heats from Fair Virginia, whicb finisbed second in each heat. The last heat was raced after sundown by agreement. Rose D. was distanced in the second heat for violation of the rules by Hall.

Peter Volo, 2:02, failed in his effort to lower his record. Driven by Tommy Murphy, he trotted the mile in the following time: Quarter, 0:30¾; half 1:01¼; three-quarters, 1:31½; mils, 2:02¾.

Walnut Tree, who started to beat 2:12¼, Murpby driving, trotted the mile in 2:10¾, making the quarter post in 0:35, half in 1:07½, three-quarters in 1:39.

Jockey Ganz Seriously Hurt.

LATONIA, Ky., Oct. 11.—Jockey Carl Ganz of Louisville, Ky., was seriously injured at the Latonia race course here today, following an accident in ths first race of the day. As the horses were rounding the clubhouse turn there was a mix-up, and two horses fell. When the dust had cleared away Ganz was picked up in an unconscious condition and rushed to the hospital, where he is reported to have little chance for recovery. He was reputed to be one of the leading jockeys on the Western tracks during the last several seasons.

Famous Rifle Shot Killed.

Lieutenant H. Ommundsen of the British Honorabis Artillery Company, the famous rifle shot, was killed in action in Flanders on Sept. 20. A Scot of remote Scandinavian descent, Ommundsen won the King's prize as a Lad at Bisley and in the Queen's Edinburgh Rifles in 1901, and since then took the principal prizes offered for individuals by the National Rifls Association. In addition to the King's prize he won the Daily Graphic, Duke of Cambridge, St. George, Martini, Grand Aggregate and Aggregate Service Rifle championsbip events. For thirteen years Ommundsen was in the final stages of the King's prize, and

DAY'S WORK ON THE FOOTBALL FIELDS—SIX BOXING CLUBS GET LICENSES

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is to find the right tenants and then keep them. This requires a renting organization in touch with its field, and a management organization that knows how to satisfy tenants. Perhaps you have a property problem in which we might help you.

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THE SOLE OF COMFORT

The wonderful comfort and ease found in the Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe is due to the construction of the sole.

Between your foot and the ground there is a layer of pure sheep's felt, a thin layer of cork and a fine grade leather sole. This provides an ideal protection against hard pavements, cold and dampness.

The sole of comfort takes up the jar of walking and gives a light, springy step. Try them.

Men's Shoes $6 & $7.
Ladies' Shoes $5 & $6.

Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes

1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
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That itching, burning skin can be healed! The first use of resinol ointment seldom fails to give relief. With the help of resinol soap, this soothing, healing ointment usually clears away all trace of ringworm, rash or similar tormenting, sleep-preventing skin-diseases quickly and at little cost. Physicians have prescribed resinol ointment regularly for over twenty years, so you need not hesitate to use it freely. Sold by all druggists. For a sample free, write to Dept. 4-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

IS YOUR TOILET SOAP SAFE?

Many toilet soaps contain harsh, injurious alkali. Resinol soap contains absolutely no free alkali, and to it is added the resinol medication. This gives it soothing, healing properties which clear the complexion, comfort tender skins and keep the hair healthy.



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Volume II. of Current History Magazine (The New York Times Encyclopedia of the War) has been bound in substantial seal brown cloth, embossed, with gold lettering, and is now ready for delivery.

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MORE YALE PLAYERS ON HOSPITAL LIST

Full Back Guernsey May Not Play Again This Season—To Change the Lineup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.—Injuries received by Yale players during the Lehigh game Saturday proved more serious than at first was believed. An X-ray examination of the shoulder of Otis Guernsey, full back, proved that it was either broken or that a ligament was torn. In either case it is doubtful whether he will be able to play again this season. He was regular full back two yeare ago, and this is his third season on the squad. He is the son of Nathaniel Gnernsey of New York City. Captain of the Yale eleven thirty-three years ago.

The injured knees of "Bev." Thompson, quarter back, and Carl Betts, end rueh, are the result of aevere wrenches, but both players may be available later in the season. Howard Baldridge and Claude Black were injured only slightly and will probably get into the Washington Jefferson game next week.

Because of the absence of this quintet of first string players several changes were made in the eleven today. Captain Wilson went back to quarter back and the coaches announced that he would stay there unless some of the reeerve candidates developed faster than they had done since the squad reported. Scovil and Sheldon were unable to practice because of recitations. Durfee, a husky guard from the third eleven, was installed in Black's position at left guard, and will probably be tried out against Springfield Y. M. C. A. College on Saturday. Charley Taft was in Scovil's position at right half back, and Ken Smith received Captain Wilson's berth at left half back. Scovil will probably get the preference over young Taft next Saturday, but the son of ex-President Taft is developing fast and is almost on even terms with Scovil as first string selection. Taft handles forward passes better than Scovil, but fumbles badly. Both are powerful plunging backs. Taft never misses a single while Scovil falls to catch occasional orders.

In response to a hurried call Jim Rogers, Captain of the 1898 eleven, will arrive tomorrow to coach the tackles the remainder of the week. Requests have been sent to a dozen former Yale stars to assist in the coaching, but responses have been received from only Rogers. Only signal practice was ordered today.

DAY OF REST FOR TIGERS.

Princeton's First-String Football Men Have Only Signal Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 11.—Princeton's first string football men enjoyed a rest today. All of the regulars who were in the Syracuse game Saturday were excused from the scrimmage work, but went through signals for more than an hour. Nearly all of the 'Varsity players are in good condition. Some are suffering from minor injuries, but all went through signals snappily this afternoon except Tibbott, Lamberton, and Brown, who were not allowed to don their uniforms.

While the first squad was excused the second 'Varsity engaged the scrubs in a forty-five-minute tussle. The presence of "Buzz" Law in his first scrimmage of the year and the return of Jack Eddy to active work featured what was otherwise a listless football today. Law was in for some twenty minutes and showed his old ability to pick his holes craftily. He appeared very light, however, and will probably be used carefully until later in the season. Eddy has been laid up for ten days, but worked out in splendid form today. His open-field running was the feature. He scored both touchdowns for the regulars. Other injured men were on the field again today, and the squad appeared much larger than it has been since the Rutgers game. Billy Moore, sensational half back of last year, ran through signals, but was not used in scrimmage. Semmens had a light workout, while Haas and Love appeared in uniform, but took no active part in the proceedings.

Lehigh Not Rough in Yale Game.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 11.—Professor H. R. Reiter, head of the department of physical education at Lehigh University, tonight issued a statement, which will appear in The Brown and White, in reply to the charges by Coach Hinkey of Yale that Lehigh's playing was rough in Saturday's football game. Professor Reiter says:

"Items have been published in various papers which are totally misleading and make it appear that the game was unusually rough. As one who watched the playing carefully, I am unable to agree with this sentiment. The game was stubbornly contested and there were moments when feeling ran high. But at no time did I see any willful, unnecessary roughness.

"When Guernsey was injured he dove headlong over the line and landed on his shoulder. In general, it seemed to me that a number of the Yale men were in questionable physical condition when they entered the game and not prepared to stand a hard struggle. In regard to the injury to Keady's shoulder and the fracture of Obenoweth's leg, there was nothing to indicate foul tactics. Their hurts were accidental. As to the officials, we have no complaint to make, except one judgment in the decision of the referee—giving the ball to Yale when Cahall's kick was blocked in the third period."

NEWS OF OTHER TEAMS.

Coach Reilley of the New York University football team called off practice yesterday in order to allow a rest from the exertions of last Saturday's game with Hamilton College. For the first time since the squad has commenced its daily routine the players enjoyed the novelty of a rest before starting the week's work, which will consist of several hard scrimmages in preparation for Union. For today's practice the usual scrimmage between the first and second elevens is scheduled to take place on Ohio Field, where students from the university will assemble to participate in general university day exercises. Besides the football practice, a series of track events between the various schools or divisions of the university have been arranged.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Preparations for the Colgate game were begun by the Army eleven today. Contrary to the usual custom, the chalk talk did not materialize. Instead the men were taken out to the field, where the squad was given limbering-up work and a fast signal drill. The punters had a lengthy session. Neyland will be back in the game this week. O'Hare and Jones alternated at guard on the 'Varsity in the signal drill, which was featured by the introduction of some new plays designed to worry the up-Staters next Saturday.

The game scheduled at Fordham Field for this afternoon between the football teams of Fordham and St. Peter's College was canceled. St. Peter's officials found it impossible to get their team out for practice. As a result Fordham spent yesterday afternoon in a hard scrimmage. As a team, Fordham came out of its first game of the season with hardly a scratch, although a bruised leg kept Morcadi out of practice yesterday. Al Yule also was limping a little. Coach Vaughn is well satisfied with the Maroon showing, and, although defeated by two field goals, the Bronxites made more than twice as much ground as the up-Staters by straight football. In practice yesterday several new trick plays were tried out, with Dave Dunn doing all the signal work. Cantwell was tried out at right half. He is very fast in forward pass combinations. McGuire took Coriden's place on the end, but later was shifted to the scrub full back berth.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 11.—As a reward for their showing against Yale the Lehigh veterans received a rest today. Only the second and third teams were called out and put through advanced work. Pons and Grumhach are rounding into shape. Resident Coach Tom Keady was not on the field today, having been detained in the New England States. Cheneweth, accompanied by Magguinness, is expected to reach here tonight from New Haven. Magguinness can be shifted to Cahall's half back job as soon as Halstead gets into the full back position again. He is now fast recovering from a bad leg, which has kept him out of all games so far.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 11.—A complete shakeup in the Naval Academy backfield was one of the results of the overwhelming defeat on Saturday by the Uniterelty of Pittshurgh. Not a man who started the game behind the line on Saturday was in the academy backfield this afternoon. Luth, who ran the team well after Orr was hurt Saturday, was at quarter, while the other backs were Broadfoot, Vall, and Martin. Vall did the best ground gaining of the midshipmen on Saturday, and Martin, a fourth class man, who played at end, intercepted a forward pass and made one of the Navy's two touchdowns. Captain Miles was moved to the backfield of the second team. There was short and spirited scrimmage against the scrub, in which honors were about even.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 11.—The Rutgers 'Varsity did not show any ill results of the Rensselaer game in which they rolled up 96 points on Saturday, but all the regulars showed up, and Coach Sanford put them through a hard scrimmage for half an hour. Most of the time was spent in improving the forward pass and the open attack.

Coach Reilly of the N. Y. U. team watched Columbia practice on South Field yesterday afternoon and was favorably impressed with the showing of the Blue and White's new team. Columbia expects to put a formidable team on the field for the first game with St. Lawrence University Oct. 23. The freshman squad was the largest yesterday of any day of practice. A drill in tackling was the feature of yesterday's practice. Coaches Metcalf, Telfer, and Stinson each took charge of a squad for a half hour's drill in tackling the back-field men. The Columbia and N. Y. U. elevens are scheduled for two practice games during the next two weeks. The first will be held on South Field probably next week and the following week there will be a scrimmage on University Heights.

Columbia Sophs Win Rush.

Columbia sophomores evened up the series of under class contests yesterday afternoon by decisively winning the tie rush from the freshmen. For ons period of ten minutes eighty-one picked 1919 men battled with a similar number of second-year men for the possession of red neckties, bound securely on the left arm of each sophomore. When the whistle announced the close of the fray the freshmen owned thirty-one of the coveted red bands, while the sophs retained fifty. To win, the first-year men needed two-thirds of the total number.

Husky juniors and seniors attempted to regulate the contest, hnt there was considerable free-for-all fighting. The tie rush was inaugurated last year by the push ball contest. The series of out-of-door rushes will be brought to a close Thursday with the flag rush, which has already been postponed four times.

Harlem Amateur Billiards.

The opening game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, last night, resulted in a victory for J. Meyers, who defeated B. H. Blank by the score of 20 to 4. Meyers, who plays from the 20-points mark, played an excellent game and completed his string in twenty-five innings. He had a high run of three points. Blank was required to score fifteen points to win.

There are twenty-two players entered in the tournament, which is of the round-robin elimination variety, and the scratch mark of 25 points. A defeat for any contestant automatically end that competitor's participation in the tournament. C. Johnson is the scratch man, and he will attempt to score twenty-two points before B. Lavine can tally fourteen this evening.

To Reorganize Hockey League.

The annual meeting of the Amateur Hockey League of America will be held on Thursday night of this week at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink in this city, at which time all officers for the ensuing year will be elected, the playing schedule for the coming championship series drafted, and all other business details arranged. This meeting in the past has always been held in November, but at the meeting last year this was changed to the second Thursday in October in order to give more time to the handling of the many details, before the actual playing season starts. St. Nicholas Rink will open its twenty-second season of public ice skating on Saturday morning, Oct. 30.

Sheppard to Coach Militiamen.

Melvin W. Sheppard, a former middle-distance runner and holder of many records, was engaged last night by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Athletic Association to coach its athletes for the coming year. Sheppard in his competitive days had an enviable reputation as a middle-distance runner, and in his career as a competitor he has gleaned much experience which should prove valuable to him in his coaching. Up to about a year ago he still retained his standing as an amateur athlete, but he relinquished this to take up the duties of coach to the Militrosc A. A. athletes.

Three Hours for Tennis Match.

The final round of the annual handicap tournament of the Illlicrest Tennis Club of Richmond Hill was played on Sunday on the club courts, and resulted in a victory for J. Winkler, who defeated F. Zimmermen after a three-hour battle, at 11—9, 5—7, 6—3, 7—5. As the score indicates, the pair was evenly matched, and each player was several times within a point of victory. Both players resorted to a steady, consistent game, and did not attempt any spectacular work. It was Winkler's stamina that told in the fourth set, although Zimmerman made a plucky fight.

Prizes for N. Y. A. C. Boxing.

A solid gold watch and solid gold chain will be presented to the winner, a diamond scarfpin to second, and a silver New York A. C. die medal to the losers in the semi-final bouts of each class for the New York Athletic Club amateur boxing tournament, to be held in their gymnasium on Oct. 21 and 23. The weights to be contested for are 110, 120, 130, and 140 pound classes. Entries can be made at the office of the Metropolitan Association, 21 Warren Street, and at the New York A. C., Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City, from Paul Pilgrim, and will close on Oct. 18.

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SIX CLUBS RECEIVE BOXING LICENSES

Commissioner Wenck Holds an Open Meeting—James R. Price Resigns.

Star chamber sessions of the State Athletic Commission are at an end, and yesterday's proceedings of the commission at the offices of the organization, 41 Park Row, were conducted openly. Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the Commission, announced that all future meeting would be "wide open." In addition to Chairman Wenck the only other commissioner present was Major John J. Dixon; James R. Price, the third member of the board, was at Boston, but it was stated that he had resigned, and would be succeeded by Frank Dwyer of Geneva.

Six licenses were renewed, three of which were held over by the members of the old commission, and Fred A. Wenck was elected chairman. The appointment of Commissioner Wenck as chairman by Governor Whitman was not legal, but this oversight was remedied as soon as the commission went into session, as Major Dixon voted for Wenck as chairman. The licenses were issued to the Show Corporation, (Madison Square Garden,) Fairmont Athletic Club, Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, New York Athletic Club, and Crescent Athletic Club.

The controversy over the Madison Square Garden license was settled when H. T. Edwards, H. D. Vincent, and Lawrence M. D. McGuire appeared before the commission in the interest of the Show Corporation. Chairman Wenck informed the club representatives that he had been specifically instructed by the Governor's Secretary to inform them that if their application complied with the law in every particular they would obtain a renewal without any string to it.

This statement was made because Mr. Ely had been informed that certain individuals had made representations to the Garden management that their license would not be granted excepting upon the exchange of favors with certain individuals, and unless certain other individuals were assured of connection with the management of the bouts. Chairman Wenck, acting on instructions of Mr. Ore, Secretary to Governor Whitman, informed the Garden representatives that their renewal of license was granted to them without strings on it of any nature, and that they were free to conduct their club as they saw fit, provided they worked within the law.

It is understood that Manager Billy Gibeon will have charge of the business interests of the club. It is Gibson's intention to put on nothing but big bouts. The first bout will be between Jim Coffey and Frank Moran on Oct. 18. He may try to rematch Willie Ritchie and Freddie Welsh, while another prospective bout is Kid Williams and Johnny Ertle, the Western "phenomenon." Gibson has also offered a purse of $30,000 for a bout between Champion Jess Willard and Jim Coffey or Frank Moran.

The City Athletic Club will hold its first professional bouts of the season under the renewal of its license tomorrow night, when a strong bill will be presented to members. The Mercury Foot and New Moon amateur organizations also plan to hold professional competitions during the Winter.

The question of decisions was not discussed by the members of the commission. It is doubtful whether they will be permitted. Chairman Wenck favors decisions under certain conditions, but as no discrimination is allowed by law between the big and small clubs the proposed plan to give the referees authority to hand down decisions will be abandoned.

The headquarters of the commission will be established at Albany, but a New York office will be maintained. The lease of the present rooms does not expire until April 30, 1916, after which time it is probable the city offices will be located near the Grand Central Station.

Harvard to Brace Up the Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 11.—Today was an off day for the Harvard football players. They were out on the field until after dark, but the time was spent in drilling the men on individual plays. The coaches are anxious to bolster the defense before the coming of Virginian next Saturday, and fear a defeat unless there is a vast improvement of the line from tackle to tackle. The scrimmage lasted only a few minutes, and in a brush between the first and second 'Varsity teams, Mahan made a twenty-yard field goal, and rush Saucy blocked a kick, and then recovered the ball for a touchdown. Tomorrow's work will be hard, but will be held in the morning as the football men will go to Braves field to see the Red Sox play the Phillies in the world's series in the afternoon.

WINS FIRST SINGLES MATCH.

Mrs. Hartmann Plays Clever Tennis in Bedford Park Tourney.

Nearly thirty of the best women tennis players in the metropolitan district competed yesterday in the Fall tournament of the Bedford Park Tennis Club at Bedford Park. Three of the contestants reached the third round of the singles. The doubles will be started tomorrow. There will be no play today on account of the courts being set apart for the members.

Mrs. Ingo Hartmann made her first appearance in a singles match and scored a notable victory over Mrs. C. Broogan after two long drawn-out and interesting sets at 7—5, 6—4. Mrs. Hartmann has competed in a number of tournaments in women's and mixed doubles, but the novelty of a singles competition did not affect her game. She played a clever, resourceful game, and while not particularly brilliant was very effective and displayed a wide variety of strokee. In the first set Mrs. Broogan secured a lead of 4—0 before Mrs. Hartmann struck her pace, and carried the total to 5—all and then broke through Mrs. Broogan's service and won her own at 7—5. She captured the second set in clever form.

Miss Amy Harper and Mrs. F. W. Jenkine of the West Side Club played the only three-set match of the day, which was won by Miss Harper at 3—6, 6—3, 7—5. There was little to choose between the two players, but Miss Harper, by an aggressive, forcing game, was able to outpoint her opponent.

Miss Marie Wagner, the New York State champion, won two easy victories, defeating Miss Abbie Morrison, 6—1, 6—0, on the first set and Mrs. A. Humphreys, 6—1, 6—1, in the second. The other third-round survivors are Mrs. D. C. Mills, who defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 7—5, 6—2, and Mrs. S. Fullerton Weaver, who won from Miss Harper, 6—1, 6—0. The summary:

Bedford Park, Women's Singles, First Round.—Miss Amy Harper defeated Mrs. F. W. Jenkine, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5; Miss Elizabeth Moore defeated Mrs. J. L. Blanchard, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Helen Punnett, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss Corona Winn, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. L. Gouverneur Morris defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, 6—3, 7—5; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miles Abbis Morrison, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. A. Humphreye defeated Mrs. W. H. Vose, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. Ingo Hartmann defeated Mrs. C. Brogan, 7—5, 6—4.

Second Round.—Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Miss Amy Harper, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 7—5, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. A. Humphreys, 6—1, 6—1.

Club Tourney at Bedford Park.

Competition in the club tournament in men's singles and doubles of the Bedford Park Tennis Club has advanced to the last stages. In the singles Ingo Hartmann will play the winner of the A. J. Ostendorf-H. J. Steinkampf match for the title, while the opposing pairs for the doubles final are A. J. Ostendorf and G. C. Raymond and Guy Brinkerhoff and Ingo Hartmann. The former defeated H. J. Steinkampf and Frank Oliver in the semi-final round, 6—1, 6—3, and Brinkerhoff and Hartmann won from R. Raymond and T. Capek. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—Ingo Hartmann defeated Frank Oliver, 1—6; 6—3, 6—0; A. J. Ostendorf defeated Carl Jolliffe, 6—2, 6—3; H. J. Steinkampf defeated A. von Hoffman, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Semi-Final Round.—Ingo Hartmann defeated Thomas Jung, 6—4, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—A. J. Ostendorf and G. C. Raymond defeated H. J. Steinkampf and Frank Oliver, 6—1, 6—3; Guy Brinkerhoff and Ingo Hartmann defeated R. Raymond and T. Capek, 6—3, 6—3.

West Side Tennis Club Matches.

Only three matches were played in the West Side Tennis Club championship tournament yesterday on the courts at Forest Hills, Long Island. Several of the contestants were entered in the Bedford Park tournament, and the final round of Class A will be played on Thursday. In the upper bracket of the Class A semi-final round Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Edna Barger in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3. Miss Vanderhoef will play the winner of the match between Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss M. T. Bladgen for the title.

Miss M. H. Taylor captured the Class B title, defeating in the final round Miss Mary Cate at 6—2, 6—0. Miss Taylor, in the semi-finels, won from Mrs. H. J. Hildt in two love sets, while Miss Cats was engaged in another long drawn out set with Miss M. Ballin, which went to 12—10. The summery:

West Side Tennis Club, Class A, Championship, Semi-final Round.—Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Edna Berger, 6—4, 6—3.

Class B, Semi-final Round.—Miss Mary Cate defeated Miss M. H. Ballin, 6—1, 12—10; Miss M. H. Taylor defeated Mrs. H. J. Hildt, 6—2, 6—0.

Final Round.—Miss M. H. Taylor defeated Miss Mary Cate, 6—2, 6—0.

Tennis Cup for Hall.

Walter Merrill Hall won the Men's Challenge Cup of the Hamilton Grange Temple Club yesterday, defeating James S. O'Neale, the former captain of the Columbia University baseball club, two sets to one, by the score of 6—4, 2—6, 8—6. By his victory Hall obtains permanent possession of the trophy, having won it three consecutive times. Hall outmaneuvered his opponent and repeatedly changed pace. O'Neale kept well in the back court, which suited Hall's style of playing and enabled him to score many points on placement shots. O'Neale made a splendid rally in the fourth set and carried the score to deuce before Hall was able to break through his opponent's service. O'Neale won set his best when he took the set from the Seventh Regiment crack with the loss of two games.



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KIVIAT AND SMITH UNDER A. A. U. BAN

Athletes Accused of Demanding Excessive Expense Money for Schenectady Games.

Abel Kiviat, track captain of the Irish-American A. C., and Harry J. Smith, former two-mile national champion, who holds the same position with the Bronx Church House, are the athletes accused of demanding excessive expense money to compete in a set of games conducted by the Eastern New York State Athletic League at Schenectady on Sept. 18. They have been summoned to appear at a meeting of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. at the American Express Company Employes Club at 67 Madison Avenue on Thursday night to answer charges brought against them by Chairman George Mathews of the Committee.

Terence Farley, Chairman of the Irish-American A. C. Athletic Committee, one of the witnesses who will be called before the Registration Board, last night issued a strong statement denouncing the action of the board and practically throwing down the gauntlet on behalf of the Winged Fist organization, which fought hard to defeat Chairman Mathews at the last election of the Metropolitan Association.

The charges against Kiviat and Smith are the result of a statement made by R. C. Campbell, A. A. U. handicapper in Troy, who while present at the annual Metropolitan district conclave asserted that he had in his possession letters he had received from two athletes who set an exorbitant price for competing in the Schenectady games. He did not mention names at the time, but intimated that the men implicated were two of the most prominent athletes in the East. Chairman Mathews of the Registration Committee, upon learning of Campbell's statement, started an investigation and went to Albany last week to see Campbell. It was not known until last night that Kiviat and Smith had been accused.

Terence Farley doubts the legality of the action about to be taken by the Registration Board. In referring to Kiviat's case, he said:

"It seems to me a peculiar thing that the Chairman of the Registration Committee is unable to distinguish between an investigation of the amateur status of an athlete in the Metropolitan Association and the preferment of charges against him. Lacking the ability to make such a distinction, a communication received by me from Chairman Mathews is double-barreled.

"Under the A. A. U. rules, where charges have been preferred, the practice has been to have a copy of the complaint on which the charges are made served upon the accused. Such charges in the present case have not been served. The rules also provide that an athlete whose amateur status is questioned should have only five days' notice. This has not been given.

"The suspicious circumstance of the alleged charge is that the offense is alleged to have occurred during the latter part of August or the early part of September. Why anybody received a letter from the Metropolitan athlete he was in duty bound to bring it to the attention of the Registration Committee, but it is not on record that he has done so."

Kiviat has retained Congressman Murray Hurlbert and J. T. Dooling as his counsel, and will be represented by them at the meeting Thursday night. A number of newspapermen and other persons have been requested to appear at the session.

Charles H. Wilson Has Appendicitis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 11.—Charles H. Wilson, for many years manager of the show stables of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, was operated on for appendicitis at Oakland Farm today.

PRIZES FOR DRIVERS TODAY.

Speedway Pilots Put Off a Day Through a Misunderstanding.

Gil Anderson, first winner of the Astor Cup over the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, and Rooney, O'Donnell, P. Anderson, Alley, Limberg, Halbe, and Vail, who chased him around the big bowl, unsuccessfully, all met at the uptown office of the Speedway Corporation yesterday afternoon. It had been announced that they would then receive checks for the prizes they had won. The checks were in the possession of the referee at the race, Mr. Schimpf, who understood that he was to meet the drivers and give them their valuable slips of paper today. After waiting an hour and a half, Mr. Schimpf was reached by telephone at his home on Long Island, explained and apologized for his non-appearance, and sent word that he would be at the office with the money this morning at 10 o'clock, so the distribution of the prizes was postponed until that time.

All of the drivers were in good trim, even Gil Anderson having recovered from the temporary deafness from which he suffered after the race, as a result of the noises of his machine during the 350 miles run. They were all enthusiastic about the new track, its speed and safety, as well as its management, and complimented Everard Thompson, the manager, in effusive fashion over the perfect arrangements he had made for their comfort and convenience during the conteet.

"This little failure to turn up with the cash is the first slip made by the management," commented Gil Anderson, "and the mistake does not seem to be one for which the management is to blame." Then turning to Fred Wagner he asked him to forward his check to his home address, as he did not think he would take the trouble to come around in the morning.

Arrangements for the race on Election Day were progressing yesterday and the entries of Resta, Cooper, Gil Anderson, Mulford, De Palma, Aitken, and Oldfield were promised. The race will be open only to drivers who have won a first-class road or speedway race during the year. The plane now are to start the eight contestants in pairs, in fifty-mile heats, with three prizes for the best time made in the trials. This will be followed by a hundred-mile race, in which all will compete for a series of four prizes to be awarded to the first four to finish. In order to fill out the afternoon's sport there will be exhibition flights by two aviators, devoted to speed flights, flying for height, and trick flying.

All the cars at the Speedway were yesterday shipped to their home stations for repairs which may be needed, and a general overhauling before the races of Nov. 2.

The Treasurer's force had not finished their work of checking up ticket sales yesterday, and it will probably be twenty-four hours at least before any official announcement as to the gate receipts will be made.

Boston Terrier Fanciers Meet.

Routine business and a few matches were the program at the regular monthly meeting of the Boston Terrier Club of New York, held last night at the Hotel Gregorian. President Richey urged the members present to give their support to the parent club show to be held in Boston in the near future. J. T. Mead, who has been Treasurer of the club for a number of years, resigned, and Ralph Cahn was elected to fill out the unexpired term of the retiring officer. The President then appointed a committee to take over the Treasurer's accounts.

Following the meeting a number of matches took place, which were judged by C. P. Minor, who made the decisions to the satisfaction of all the exhibitors showing. Owing to the earliness of the season, the classes did not fill well. Major Grande, a puppy shown by Mrs. P. J. Sullivan, was the best in its class and secured the blue. The Secretary of the club read a letter from an official of the Queensboro Kennel Club of Long Island, announcing its all-day show to be held on Oct. 23.

Mrs. Percival a Golf Winner.

Mrs. L. A. Dairymple Percival won the silver cup at the golf tournament held on the links of the Sands Point Country Club. Her net score for the nine-hole course was 38. There was a large field of contestents, but Mrs. Percival's consistent game throughout the match won her the first prize. Her driving, approach shots, and putting were excellent.

WIMBLEDON CUP WON BY SERGT. JACKSON

Iowa Militiaman Makes 98 Points Out of Possible 100 in National Rifle Shoot.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 11.—Sergeant J. E. Jackson, First Regiment, National Guard of Iowa, won the Wimbledon Cup and the title of champion long-range rifle shot here today in the matchee of the National Rifle Association. Jackson, who was a member of the United States team which competed in the Olympic games at Stockholm in 1912, made 98 points out of a possible 100 for the shoot, which was for twenty shots at 1,000 yards, and with any make of rifle allowed. With the cup goes a gold medal and $30 in cash.

Second prize, a silver medal and $25, went to Sergeant J. Lienhard, Marine Corps, and third prize, a bronze medal and $20, to Sergeant W. H. Durchenwald, an entrant from Jackson's company. Both Lienhard and Durchenwald made 98, but were placed second and third, respectively, because Jackson was last to miss the bull's-eye and Lienhard next to last.

There were 423 entrants for the Wimbledon Cup honors. Cash prizes ranging from $18 to $3 were given to the 102 next highest competitors after Durchenwald.

The Wimbledon Cup event was the only match concluded today. In the first stage of the Marine Corps match Sergeant R. W. Hazenbaker, First Regiment, National Guard of Ohio, was first, making a perfect score of 100. He was the only one of 502 entrants to make a perfect score.

First Lieutenant S. W. Wise, First Cavalry, National Guard of Massachusetts was second in the first stage of the marine match, with 99. Captain J. E. Noble, First Company, National Guard of Arizona, was second, with 99, Wise receiving preference because his perfect shots lasted longer than did Noble's.

Opening Games of Y. M. C. A.

The indoor athletic season for members of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was ushered in last night with competition in six events in the association gymnasium in West Fifty-seventh Street. The feature was the 880 yards run, which wae won by E. H. Church, a scratch man. Church's victory was a close one, however, for A. H. Dolder, another scratch entrant, forced the winner to extend himself from the time that the scratch runners got on equal terms with the handicap men, and at the finish line Church's margin was small.

F. M. Frederiksen carried off the individual honors, winning the 600-yard event, getting second in the 20-yard dash, and finishing third in the 1-mile handicap race. In the latter event Frederiksen started from the scratch mark, but was unable to overcome the large handicaps of the remainder of the field. G. King, with an allowance of 180 yards, was first, and W. B. Mosher, with the same handicap, finished second. The summary:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by G. F. Davis; F. M. Frederiksen second; H. J. Rohrbach, third. Time—0:03 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by H. J. Rohrbach, (five yards;) S. W. Severing, (four yards,) second; H. F. Davis, (scratch,) third. Time—0:26 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by F. M. Frederiksen; B. M. Norton, second; W. O'Donnell, third. Time—1:24 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. H. Church, (scratch;) A. H. Dolder, (scratch,) second; J. Donahue, (25 yards,) third. Time—2:05 1-5.

One and One-Half Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by G. King, (180 yards;) W. B. Mosher, (180 yards,) second; F. M. Frederiksen, (scratch,) third. Time—7:25.

880-Yard Relay Race.—Won by the team composed of W. O'Donnell, J. Donahue, Welsh, Doornell, and Weber; team composed of Meyhonn, Marrs, Grant, Marsill, and Severins, second.



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CIGARETTES

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 12, 1915.

THE TAX AGITATION.

There are several reasons why this year's tax agitation is unusually disturbing. One is that the level of taxation is higher than ever, so that increases make an exceptional impression. Moreover, this year's flurry differs from those of recent years in being associated with a direct State tax of twenty millions. Also there is no equalization of personal taxes, the Board of Equalization accepting the personal tax returns as they are made. That is the reason why the taxes of this city are associated with the taxes of the rest of the State indissolubly, giving this city a right and duty to examine the methods of taxation elsewbere that it did not possess when there was no direct tax.

It is too plain for demonstration that if this city pays personal taxes on four billions, or indeed on any sum whatever, it pays a share disproportionate to that collected in towns and counties where there are no personal assessments. This consideration is not confined to the personal taxes. In proportion that this city pays more personal taxes than it ought, it must pay to the State on account of direct tax more than it ought on realty also, including something even for the uncollectible personal taxes for which it has issued bonds to almost $100,000,000, outstanding at a single time not far back. These are the facts which give this city standing to appeal to the country districts in all good feeling to consider the subject with candor in connection with the pending amendment of the Constitution.

This city has left nothing undone to untangle the tax systems of city and country. It proposed county local option in taxation at a time when there was no direct tax, and when the vagaries of country assessors were matters of interest chiefly to those affected by them. In Mayor GAYNOR'S time this city also proposed local option for this city alone, with the intention of abolishing personal taxation at a time when it was no concern of the country how this city collected its disproportionate contribution to the State's taxes. The country blocked both approaches to the subject, and now is opposing a third proposal in the interest of city and country alike, at a time when each has an inescapable interest in what the other does. "If this scheme goes through," says the Secretary of the Home Rule Tax Association, which is circularizing the counties that opposed home rule in taxation when this city was asking for it, "every one would have to submit "annually to the State Tax Commission at Albany a verified list of his "personal property for purposes of "taxation." The farmers know that their cattle in the census reports are worth more than all the personal property which pays taxes outside this city, and there are few farmers who do not own more personal property than cattle.

If the farmers would not like to pay taxes on their personalty it behooves them to substitute for the present law, which requires it, another which might exempt farm personalty with liberality, and yet leave the State richer in tax resources than now. The farmers' risk is much greater under the present law, for the customary lax administration of it is beyond reasonable expectation. Whichever way the farmers vote, there is going to be a new tax method, either under the old or the new law. The farmers can choose between the old and new, but they cannot have the old manner under the old law. The administration of the law in this city, which is held before them as a bogy against the new law, is really a caution against the defeat of Article 10. There is no law against which the farmers can vote. They can vote only for the retention of the present law, if they are bold enough to invite such an administration of it as is sure so long as this city feels the direct tax as it must for years to come.

The true selfish interests of the country are in the direction of wise action by legislators chosen predominantly by themselves, who will have freedom of action by the Constitutional amendment against which the farmers are being arrayed by false friends of city and country alike. They are being told that the amendment takes from them their ancient rights of home rule in taxation. The farmers do not benefit by such home rule as they now enjoy. Here again the farmers can choose, but cannot have it both ways. They can choose between the proposal of the Constitutional Convention, adopted by a majority of both parties and all sections of the State, and the retention of the present law, enforced with a rigor never known. There is not the least hope that so long as there is a direct tax the country itself will wish, or can have, the old methods under the old law. There is going to be a new jealousy between the country counties, as well as between city and country. The old tax system is dead and buried, its tombstone being the direct tax. It rests with the farmers to say what shall take its place.

THE CITY'S SHIFTING POPULATION.

The registration shows that Brooklyn has gained about twice as many voters as Manhattan has lost within a year. If the comparison is extended further back, the gain of the cross-river borough is seen to be constant and growing, until Manhattan's lead in registration is now only some 3,000 and soon must disappenr.

There is no mystery about it. The opening of the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) Subway explains it. One public school along the line shows this year a growth of 36 per cent. in enrollment, corresponding to an increase of 100 families. That is the sort of growth which shows in the census and the polling booths. Manhattan's decrease in registration is accompanied by a growth of another sort. It is useless to bewail the shifting tides of population, which the city is spending hundreds of millions to promote, but it is well to make a note of them.

PATENTS AND PRICE FIXING.

The recent decision in the moving picture case confirms the principle in the previous patent decisions, to the effect that patents cannot be combined by "conspirators to create a monopoly" different from the patent monopoly. The Toasted Cornflakes company has withdrawn its opposition to the Government suit against it under the Sherman law, and an injunction has been issued by agreement against its practice of fixing the price of its products by selling them in a patented package carrying the resale price. There is no decision, but the history of the case and the arguments show that the Kellogg Company considered it hopeless to contend that it was not a conspirator in restraint of trade. The defendants did not deal with those whose price cutting it wished to stop. It sold to wholesalers and sought to control the price asked by retailers. That introduced a third party into the transaction, and his business was sought to be controlled by the other two, constituting a conspiracy, with the incidental assistance of a patent, not on the goods sold, but on the container. In the Victor Talking Machine case it already had been decided that prices could not be controlled by patents. Still less can prices of one article be controlled by a patent on another. A similar decision has been made in the case of copyrighted articles, including books.

This is a burning question. There are bills upon it pending in Congress, one of them making it a felony to cut prices and another making it legal to fix prices. There were bills before the New York Legislature, and in other States, making it a prison offense to fix a resale price. On the other hand the Supreme Court declared that it was unnecessary to hear argument regarding the constitutionality of the South Dakota statute declaring that the cutting of prices is unfair competition. That statute resembles similar laws in North Dakota, Kansas, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and perhaps other States. The opinions of traders are as divided as those of the courts. Price cutters represent themselves as friends of the people, and all who think only of the prices at which they buy take that side. The argument in support of the policy of trade discipline and price maintenance is not popular, but it is the same as that on which the Sherman law was passed. It was enacted against the practice of the trusts not to have a fixed price, uniform for all, but to vary their prices in an unfair manner. They sold cheap where there was competition, and dear where there was no competition, and they thus competed unfairly. What is the principle to simplify the tangle?

The history of the Kellogg case gives a clue. There was no complaint from the users of the products. There is no monopoly in them. There was no need of protection of the public against extortion, and there was no pretense of such action. When the defendants asked the cause of the prosecution the Attorney General's office informed them: "We have had "dozens of letters from department "stores, chain stores, and these mail "order houses which, as you know, "sell all kinds of goods at low prices." The low prices were popular and the suit was brought. There was no question whether the prices were too low, or too high, or unfair, or unreasonable, or, in short, contrary to public policy.

In the years which have passed since the suit was brought sentiment has changed. When the Trade Commission Bill was passed its activities were restricted to acts contrary to the public interest, which is something different from that of either the price fixers or the price cutters. The law is for both, not for either, and for the true interests of all consumers, not for the small fraction which is able to get cut prices at the expense of the larger number out of the price-cutting range. In any just decision the interests of all classes should be considered, the Government taking sides with none against any other. The question is not one of price, but of conduct. Is the price fairly fixed? Is the cheapness of a sort which is detrimental to all the public except that portion which enjoys it? That is the ground of the decision of the British Privy Council in the most recent case of the kind. In Australia the price of coal had been fixed by dealers, and they were found conspirators in restraint of trade. On appeal to the Privy Council the decision was reversed, because the maintenance of the prices was not shown to be to the "detriment of the public." It is not contrary to public policy to maintain prices at a level above loss and at a fair profit. It was contrary to public policy that prices should be so low that wages should be reduced, or that trade should be checked. The public is not merely the consuming public, but producers and distributers also, the entire public. That was the spirit both of the Sherman law, of the Trade Commission law, and of the first decision under the Clayton law. The Kellogg decision shows only that prices cannot be fixed in an unlawful manner. Prices which are fixed lawfully can be maintained. Price cutting conducted unfairly, and therefore unlawfully, is not beneficial to the public, and cannot be continued on the mere plea of cheapness.

THE MAKESHIFT RECOGNITION.

The assertion that the recognition of CARRANZA as a de facto ruler, when the extent of his rule is so dubious, amounts to a belated admission that HUERTA'S Government ought to have been recognized two years ago, is not to be regarded very seriously. It will be iterated, of course, and no argument or plain statement of fact will serve to check its parrotlike repetition. But recognition was refused to HUERTA because he gained power through the assassination of MADERO, for which, if he was not a willing accessory to the crime, he was morally responsible. He could have prevented the murder merely by transferring his prisoner from the National Palace to the prison in broad daylight and under a strong guard. HUERTA was under suspicion of murder, and he was a usurper. CARRANZA is in no sense a usurper, he has been the nominal head of the revolution from its inception, and so far as is known he is responsible for no killings except in the usual course of warfare. The recognition of CARRANZA, therefore, does not indicate that HUERTA should have been recognized. It would be much more sensible to say that the recognition of CARRANZA is as unjustifiable as recognition of HUERTA would have been according to the usages of international law. CARRANZA'S Government at present is even weaker than HUERTA'S was at its beginning. There is positively no historic precedent for the recognition. Recognition of a provisional Government is not common, and has been rarely asked for. Events have proved that recognition of HUERTA would not have restored peace to Mexico. There are grave doubts that the recognition of CARRANZA will restore peace.

Recognition having been granted, or promised, which should amount to the same thing, it is best to view it hopefully. To be sure, CARRANZA as much as admits, in his formal statement from Vera Cruz, that the recognition was premature. He speaks of a time, "when peace is absolutely restored "and tranquillity really established "throughout the republic," when amnesty may be granted. Recognition is not generally accorded to a Government which has not restored peace. A state of war still exists in Mexico, and the obvious intent of the recognition is to strengthen CARRANZA against his enemies. In other words, this recognition is a mild substitute for intervention.

We are still confident that if the host of meddlers who have been permitted by the State Department to confuse the Mexican situation had been compelled to keep their fingers out of the pie, the original plan of the Pan-American Conference could have been carried out and a union of the Mexican factions accomplished by means of which peace could have been "absolutely restored and tranquillity really "established," but in the circumstances we must continue to hope, as CARRANZA does, for the coming of that era of peace which the action of the Pan-American conferees and Secretary LANSING only dimly foreshadows. If CARRANZA now can govern Mexico all will be well. If he makes himself Dictator for life, why should we care? That will be clear enough proof of his power to preserve law and order, which is all we have the right to expect from a neighboring Government. If we could reasonably hope that we are at last finished with the Sillimans and Carotherses and Linds, there would be cause for great national congratulation.

"EXPENSIVE, BUT GOOD."

California struck the shackles from women in 1911. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the State expenditures were $18,691,877. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, they were $36,529,993. A part of this increase is accounted for by highway bonds. According to The Los Angeles Times, "at least $10,000,000 is political plunder." In 1911 the direct taxes for county purposes were $31,188,120. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, they were $42,293,021. "The "cost of county government in California," says the same angelic journal, is "about five times the "average cost of county government "in other American States."

Comparative figures compiled by the United States Census Bureau show that the per capita tax paid by a Californian for county government in one year would pay his county government tax in Vermont for 241 years. It was through juggling by "Progressive" politicians that our California statutes have been so manipulated that the State Legislature fixes the number of employés of every county and their salaries; and the counties, which have no voice in fixing those payrolls, must foot the bills. Taxation without representation was tyranny in the American Colonies in 1776; it is a habit in California in 1915.

Taxation without representation was a grievance of some of the California women before their manumission.

Twenty-five new departments and commissions, costing some $2,500,000 a year, have been established. Reform, as Herr BAEDEKER used to say of certain hotels, is "expensive, but good." Ten million dollars of increased State taxes; $11,000,000 of increased county taxes; a glorious co-operation of State machine and county machine; an army of professional politicians and tax-eaters: these are among the achievements of redeemed and disenthralled California in her new day and light.

The Hon. HIRAM JOHNSON, Governor of California and pillar of Progressivism, is a privileged bearer of the ark of woman suffrage. Venerating meekly and duly the tabernacle of feminism, the dried-up niggards of the East may be forgiven for wondering if it isn't a little costly for this part of the country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

In Revolt Against the Censors.

When a member of the British Cabinet publicly denounces the "mischievous stupidity" marking the censorship as permitted by the Government of which he is a part, it is little wonder that the London papers are finding intolerable the restrictions placed upon them and are using still harsher language. What they say is that the censors, instead of contenting themselves with the performance of their legitimate duty—that of preventing the publication of news beneficial to the enemy—have taken upon themselves, or have had imposed upon them, the very different task of protecting their superiors, military and civilian, from criticism at home.

That this end is not attained—that the news considered dangerous from this point of view always comes out at last and then causes resentment only the more severe because of the delay—ought to be obvious to the censors and to those controlling their policy. Evidently it is not, and that fact fully warrants the characterization of the censorship as stupid as well as mischievous.

The grievances of American papers are perhaps of less importance than those of the London and Paris papers, but they are sufficiently irritating. Over here we are able to get information fairly prompt and fairly full of practically everything that happens in the several war theatres, but it is at the cost of much needless trouble and expense, and it can be accomplished at all only because for us the various censors work against each other, each wanting to get into print what another tries to keep secret.

That we feel more anger against the British censors than against the others is probably not because they are worse than the rest, but because they have a chance which the others lack to exercise their ruthless blue pencils on such news from sources on the Continent as from necessity or convenience is intrusted to the British mails and cables. Not infrequently they take the offensive liberty of deciding what shall be told us by representatives in Germany or France. Fortunately their decision is not final, and, in spite of all they can do, the American press is not reduced to the sorry plight of that in Europe in the matter of giving war news.

Automobile Horns Should Go.

If the man who, in a letter printed on this page yesterday, denounced the use made by too many automobilists of their sound signal devices, had used language just a little more moderate, one would have felt no hesitation in declaring him precisely right in every contention he made. He was certainly sound as to his facts.

Why anybody should think that because he is driving a motor car he is privileged to order other people out of his way, especially people on foot, is a mystery beyond solution, and yet the privilege is claimed innumerable times every day, and its assumption is made the more offensive by the peculiarly harsh and discordant sounds by means of which it is asserted. For some of the milder horns there is an occasional use that is legitimate, but these are so few and unimportant, and the improper uses are so numerous and so outrageous, that almost without question both public decency and public interest would be served if the carrying on an automobile of any implement whatever, the designed object of which was to make a noise, were prohibited by law and the law sternly enforced. The immediate effect would be to make the drivers of cars more careful, if not more considerate.

The horns in all probability cause more "accidents" than they prevent, for insolently loud as are the commands issued to pedestrians through them, obedience cannot always be as prompt as the makers of the noises expect. If the automobilists had to pick their way as other people do, they would soon learn, perforce, that there is nothing in their licenses to justify them in consulting only their own haste and convenience as they pass along the roads and streets that are the common property of us all.

Our correspondent—himself an automobilist, by the way—declared that every time anybody is run down by a motor car the driver of it is wholly to blame. This is not quite true, but certainly the blame is usually his, and often he is exculpated without sufficient reason. The police, for instance, are too ready to hold him guiltless when his victim has stepped suddenly in front of his car from behind another and concealing vehicle. There is contributory negligence, of course, in such cases, but that mitigates the automobilist's responsibility without by any means abolishing it.

Panama Canal Problems.

Though by dredging only 1,000,000 yards of earth and rock can be removed from the prism of the Panama Canal in a month, and though 10,000,000 yards, according to the present reports of the engineers, are in motion toward it, the reopening of the waterway for ships is promised for "not much before the first of the year." As the first of the year is less than three months away, it is evident that something new is to be tried—something different from the plan hitherto followed, which has been that of letting such part of the bills come down as the force of gravity might demand and then patiently digging out the intrusive masses.

That is a method sure to be successful in the end, and it is the one that will have to be followed if others are not practicable. The task now threatens, however, to be so long and expensive that the engineers seemingly have been impelled to consider anew the various suggestions made by and to them for holding the uneasy hills where they are instead of allowing them to yield to their own blind impulses.

But there are more than "slides" to conquer. Even if the sides of the great cut were made stable, its bottom would still give trouble with its upward bulges. These present difficulties are of a very serious sort, and their probable duration is not easy to compute.

The Difference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

William Bayard Hale, in your issue of Oct. 9, is unable to see the difference between the trespass of England and France on Greece and Germany's violation of Belgium. It should not be difficult to enlighten his mental confusion.

The chief difference is that Germany was pledged to protect and maintain Belgium against all aggressors, whereas France and England were unpledged as regards Greece. A rather important difference is that Belgium was bound to perpetual neutrality, whereas Greece was bound by treaty to come to Serbia's aid in a Balkan war. A very practical difference is that violation of Belgium was sure to cause the miseries of an unequal war, while it was known that the merely technical trespass at Saloniki would be winked at by Greece and would cause no bloodshed. The perfunctory protest of Greece only alleged that Serbia had not yet been attacked by Bulgaria, and hence that the advent of Serbia's allies was premature. But from the moment of Bulgarian aggression on Serbia, which was known to be certain, Greece herself was bound to fight for Serbia, and, by the same token to welcome on her territory Serbia's other allies. Thus any merely technical trespass or offense of France and England has already been terminated by events. But Germany's offense in Belgium continues and is morally interminable. Germany never had and never could have in the premises a shadow of moral or legal right to send a platoon across the Belgian border. Germany offended against the principle of good faith among nations. France and England at Saloniki, as Premier Venizelos had the candor to admit, were on Grecian soil to do the work that Greece herself had engaged to do as regards her ally and their ally, Serbia. It would have been bad faith toward Serbia for Greece to hinder the Anglo-French expedition. And, quite rightly, Greece interposed nothing but perfunctory words, reminding her guests that their coming, while not unwelcome, was a bit premature. In short, Greece was "violated" to her own advantage and with her tacit consent, while Belgium was ravaged against heroic resistance to her enduring harm.

Similar distinctions which escape Mr. Hale's analytical limitations may easily be drawn by readers who are accustomed to handle bare facts in the light of antecedent conditions, ruling motives, and actual consequences.

FRANK JEWETT MATHER, Jr.
Princeton, N. J., Oct. 11.

Two Families.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for two families living just around the corner from each other, who are in much the same kind of difficulty. Mrs. K.'s husband died in 1913. Mrs. W.'s in 1911. Each left a small insurance—the one $200 and the other $500. In both cases the widow went industriously to work and guarded as thriftily as possible her small bank account. Mrs. K. earns $30 a month as a cleaner in a public school. Mrs. W. is a presser doing piece work and making $6 or $7 a week. In neither home is this income sufficient for necessities, and in both cases the insurance is now exhausted. Mrs. K. has a boy of 12 in school and a little girl who is cared for by her sister during working hours; Mrs. W.'s three children are all under 8, and they, too, are cared for by an aunt while their mother is away. Both homes are good homes, and for the sake both of the children and the mothers should not be broken up. If Mrs. K. can have $10 a month extra she can manage; Mrs. W. will need $15 a month. One hundred dollars will provide for both for four months to come. Gifts toward this amount should be addressed to the Charity Organization Society at 105 East Twenty-second Street and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: Konrad Halle, $2.05; "Anonymous," $25; Louise Chamberlain, $10; "A. Z.," $1; "S. A. T.," $25; "C. K. H.," $8.

AUTUMN.

The winds are whistling Rag Time on the hills:
The ripples all are Tangoing on the rills:
The trees, in fine clation,
Fly the flags of every nation
While their leaves, in desecration,
Each one spills.

Autumn's thrown a brand new picture on the screen:
All the grass is russet now instead of green:
The fields have all been looted,
The toads and things have scooted,
Just as if they'd all been booted
From the scene.

In the woods the maiden wanders now no more:
All her Summer ways of courting now are o'er:
She will tarry with her lover
With a chandelier above her,
Quite as coy while under cover
As out door.

Autumn holds a spell of magic in its hand
As it dances, sings and whistles o'er the strand.
Summer's love-lit smiles and glances
It but adds to and enhances
Till all sweet, romantic fancies
Jump and land.

LURANA SHELDON.

ECONOMICS OF PROHIBITION.

What the Loss of Liquor Revenue Would Mean to the Reformers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the State of New York is, in the words of one of its officials, "threatened with bankruptcy," and a legislative commission is struggling with the problem of devising new taxes to meet the great annual expenditures for public purposes, a systematic campaign is being vigorously prosecuted throughout the State by the Anti-Saloon League, with the avowed purpose of securing the adoption of Statewide prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages. This would mean the immediate loss of nearly $20,000,000 annual revenue, more than one-half of which goes to the State, and would make it necessary to raise that large amount by new taxes.

What form these new taxes would take has not been suggested by the Anti-Saloon League, which has always evaded the economic phase of the liquor problem, but it is certain that they would result in laying heavier burdens on the business interests and property owners of the State. In other words, for $20,000,000 taxes now voluntarily paid by the consumers of beer, wines, &c., there would be substituted a compulsory tax of that amount levied on the general public.

The agitation of the Anti-Saloon League is not an ephemeral effort by would-be moral reformers, but a thoroughly organized movement, supplied with an immense campaign fund contributed by well-meaning but mistaken business men and capitalists. The league has a large force of paid workers engaged in its propaganda, and by reason of its connection with the churches and other moral forces, is able to exert a tremendous pressure on the members of the Legislature, especially on those from the rural sections of the State. It is now actively engaged in securing pledges of support from the various candidates for member of Assembly, with a view to making a determined effort to secure action at the next session of the Legislature that will prepare the way for a prohibition law.

In view of these facts, it is high time that the business interests of the State should take action to voice their opposition to the prohibition scheme, and use their influence against all movements in that direction. And one of the first things to be done is to show the misguided business men who are contributing to the Anti-Saloon League's funds the folly of working against their own best interests.

WHIDDEN GUAHAM.
New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

PSYCHIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

Nobody Can Account for Results, Least of All Scientists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the letter from H. Spencer Lewis, published by you on Sept. 2, contains many interesting items and (if they should turn out to be true) a number of astonishing facts, nevertheless it does not in any way affect the value of the evidence lately published in the "Proceedings" of the Society for Psychical Research. If Mr. Lewis had read the report itself, instead of the newspaper summary of the report, he would have seen this. He states that "it has been definitely found that spirits have nothing to do with the causes or results." He states, on the contrary, a number of effects which it is possible to produce upon photographic plates, in the course of chemical development, such as "flowers, scrolls, designs, seeming faces, scenes," &c. For these effects, also, high-powered electric currents are necessary, either operating at a distance or from the hand of the developer of the plates.

In answer to this critic I may say:

1. That his explanations of the facts do not account for perfectly definite, recognizable faces which have appeared on the plates, and are clearly recognizable to all who compare them with the original photographs.

2. That these experiments no electric currents whatever were used, either close at hand or at a distance.

3. That there is all the difference in the world between "seeming faces," &c., and the photographs actually obtained.

4. That no claim was made anywhere in the report that these were spirit photographs, or produced by spirits. The title of the report is "Some Unusual Phenomena in Photography," and is cautious and noncommittal throughout.

5. That no special theory of the facts was advocated.

6. That the possibility of fraud, conscious and unconscious, was fully allowed for throughout, and much of the testimony discounted in consequence.

7. That these photographs were not in colors, but in natural photographic tints.

8. That in a number of instances objects were photographed which were not actually there at the time, but which had rested there a few moments before—apparently showing the photography of the "astral double" of the object—left behind when the real object was moved. (This theory is not advanced in the report; the facts were merely recorded without any explanatory theories being offered.)

Years ago our old secretary, Dr. Hodgson, made the remark that "if we could only get the scientific men to attack us, our case would be won." This is a case in point! Although we do not advance these facts as proof of spirits or of supernormal action—or, in fact, as anything beyond curious and inexplicable facts—nevertheless the "naturalistic" explanations put forward to "explain them away" are invariably found to be wide of the mark, and weaker the more they are examined. The evidences for psychic phenomena may not be as strong as many of us desire, but they never appear stronger than when attacked by one who attempts to account for the facts by simple, natural means.

HEREWARD CARRINGTON.
New York, Oct. 10, 1915.

Too Convincing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Desire Le Carboura, in his letter concerning the pastor life and those who would embark thereon, asks a question: Does the farmer really enjoy it? He wants the opinion of a genuine farmer—one who feeds the cows and plows the land. I have known the pleasures of the shower bath in Summer, the 8 o'clock rising bell and the heated room in Winter. And I know the contrasts on the farm. I get up at 4 and feed the cows. I have perspired in field and mow through the long day, only to come to the barn at night for my stint with the pail and stool. I have dressed with a snowdrift in one corner of the room and have swung my axe in chopping time. I believe I am qualified to answer. The farmer does enjoy it. To "gentle" a mean horse—to work and grow crops—that is pleasure. To feed a hungry beast, to turn an even furrow, these give pleasure. To pitch a mighty load of hay and feel the muscles stretch, to walk two miles after a hasty supper, and shed the dirt and hayseed in the cooling swimming hole—oh! I could go on for a page. It is living to breed good stock and the joy comes in the care of them. It is living to raise crops and it's pleasure to rip out the weeds behind your sweating team. AGRICOLA.
Easthampton, Mass., Oct. 3, 1915.

Be Serious.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May Beard, 1914, express her gratitude for the fatherly criticism so kindly proffered by Harvard, 1897? Let him not fear that his "delicious" remarks have failed to call forth due appreciation. However, is it entirely necessary to have lived through all the ages in order to express one's opinion of the present age? If all the knowledge we acquire and the conclusions we draw are merely a direct outcome of personal experience, what is the use of expending our energy upon the study of history, literature, and the general civilization of the past? Moreover, does not my would-be critic lose sight of the main thread of the argument? The subject under discussion deals with the assumptions that some college girls show a reluctance to marry and then fail to find their ideal among them. Let us not drift aimlessly into a petty and personal basis which will in no way further either side of the question!

BARNARD, 1914.
New York, Oct. 10, 1915.

AS HUNGARIANS SEE THE SLAV PERIL.

Resisting It on Her Own Responsibility, Unadvised at Berlin, Austria-Hungary Dragged Her Ally Germany Into the War.

A Letter from Count Albert Apponyi, Distinguished Hungarian Diplomat, Well Known in the United States, to a Member of the World Peace Foundation.

Eberhard, Hungary, Aug. — 1915.

Dear Mr. Allen:

It is only now that I can find leisure to answer your kind note. I am still extremely busy in connection with different kinds of work, which must be performed by those who stand behind the front, in order to stimulate the country's economic activity and our people's psychic energies during the most fearful ordeal any nation has ever had to go through. God be praised we are successful in this as we are on the battlefield. It is wonderful how life goes on in an almost normal way, while our whole male population from 18 to 50 has to face our numberless enemies, and how unswerving is the resolve of our people to hold out till ultimate victory is won.

I am very much indebted to you for writing in clear and dispassionate terms about the neutrality of many Americans concerning the present convulsion of Europe, but I cannot accept a single one of your conclusions. It is quite natural that they should be erroneous, since, as you write in so many words, "Russia is an unknown quantity" to you. Well, how are you to judge correctly a war which is in the main a Russian war, a Russian war of aggression and conquest, carefully planned and cunningly prepared, if Russia is an unknown quantity to you? It follows that you ignore the fundamental facts and frame your judgment on accessories. What I should like to do is to lead my American friends back to those fundamental facts, to make them understand what that power of darkness called Russia (in her present state of Czarrule) means and how lust of conquest and of expansion has characterized her policy, since the beginnings of her greatness. We, Austria-Hungary, are on the outposts of the war, facing that constant menace of the barbarous East; we, Hungary before all, are to be the first victims of its evil designs, if ever they succeed. The aggression against our safety had already begun many years before the war broke out; Serbia was one of its tools, the most daring, the most insolent one. We did our best to keep the danger off by peaceful means, but it had to be averted anyhow—not for our sake only, but in the interest of every great principle sacred to enlightened, progressive, liberal-minded humanity. The moment came when strong measures had to be taken. These strong measures did not imply war, still less universal war. Neither was Russia compelled to make Serbia's cause her own after the solemn pledges freely given from our side that the territory and the sovereignty of that country should not be permanently impaired, nor was there any reason why Franco and England should join Russia in her war of aggression against Austria-Hungary.

Germany was drawn into the war against Russia by her fidelity to the treaty of the alliance which binds her to us; she had nothing whatever to do with its origin. We shall never forget her admirable attitude in the hour of danger; never will the tie be severed which has been formed in these terrible times. True that her own safety would be endangered should Austria-Hungary break down; nevertheless, such unbesitating fidelity as hers proved to be appeals to our feelings quite as much as to our intellect. The German Government knew nothing of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia before it was sent; we have not been—as you seem to believe—"ill-advised" by Germany. On the contrary, we acted entirely on our own responsibility, and before God and man we accept that responsibility with a clear conscience of having been throughout in a state of lawful self-defense. Still, a case can possibly be made out against the action taken by Austria-Hungary, as being—to use your words—"over-hasty"; but no such charge, not even an unfounded one, can be brought against Germany, who took arms only to assist us in our war of self-defense against Russia.

You believe that England would have remained neutral, provided Germany had abstained from invading Belgium. Unfortunately your belief is contradicted by the English Blue Book itself. From this source, which nobody will suspect if it is giving evidence against England, we know that the German Ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, declared Germany's readiness to pledge herself not to invade Belgium if England should promise to remain neutral in that case. Sir E. Grey declined to do so. From that moment it was for Germany, fighting on two fronts, a question of self-preservation to occupy Belgium.

To end the matter: How on earth can you say that France and England are fighting for those principles which America upholds, when these two powers are in alliance with Russia, when the clearest result of their joint victory would be the expansion of the latter, which means the expansion of all the horrors which her rule represents over territories numbering 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 inhabitants and enjoying now the blessings of Western liberty? God be blessed that the incomparable valor of our soldiers, the splendid victories which they achieve against fearful odds, have preserved our kind from that atrocious calamity. But the policy of those Western nations which lend their assistance to such designs will forever remain branded with a stigma of infamy which not even success—such as they are not to win—could wipe away.

What is this talk about German militarism; German ambition, and so on? What is it really worth? Show me a single fact through which Germany ever threatened the safety or the legitimate interests of any other nation; such a fact has never been made out, for the simple reason that no such fact and no such intention exist. Germany's only ambition is to live in safety, to develop in freedom and fair, penceful competition the admirable forces of her people. If she had to set up a military establishment of the highest efficiency, it was only because she stood under a constant menace of aggression from two sides. Her militarism, her military effort, is certainly no greater than the military effort of her neighbors; that it proved more efficient is no reason for denouncing her. The plague of militarism is brought on us all by the nations which follow a policy of aggression and of spiteful envy; it is these only who are responsible for it.

It is astonishing that a great part at least of American public opinion fails to see these simple truths and to grasp these outstanding facts. It is more astonishing still that America feeds the war by providing one belligerent side with its implements and that the American peace societies, verbose in denouncing nations upon whom war has been forced by wanton aggression, have not a single word to say against these unfair and homicidal practices of their own country. We, the former admirers of America in Central Europe; we, who had been believers in your high destinies as the peace-bringer of the world, as the pioneer of liberal progress and true democracy—we stand dumfounded before those reactionaries who always denounced her as a trust-ridden Commonwealth and her pretentions to represent the higher ideals of human organization as mere humbug.

At all events, the policy of her present Government, the manifest unfairness of her so-called neutrality, has unfitted America to act as peacemaker, as mediator in the present world conflict. It is a splendid opportunity which has been thrown away under the pressure of Mr. Schwab and company and for the purpose of filling his bag with blood-stained money. What is the Lusitania case, in which the real culprit is the company that took passengers on board of the ship loaded with ammunition and explosive stuff, compared to such systematic feeding of a war which but for this support would be ended in no time? What are the few hundred who went down with the Lusitania, deeply though we mourn their lot, in comparison to the hundreds of thousands who are killed by American bullets fired by Russians from American guns, by American explosives, a token of sympathy offered by a peace-loving democracy to the representative of darkest tyranny and wanton aggression? Excuse my using strong language. I have to use it if I am to convey to my American friends the clear idea of the bitterness which is accumulating in our countries against the proceedings of their Government.

In the meantime an uninterrupted series of victories, in the winning of which my countrymen play a conspicuous part, brings us, so we hope, every day nearer to a peace that will last, because those will be weakened whose ambitions are a constant menace to mankind.

ALBERT APPONYI.

A ONE-LANGUAGE GLOBE.

Would the World Speak English if It Were Given an Opportunity?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article headed "Mother Tongues," by Charles Rosenberg, the author takes the position that some languages are better adapted for certain purposes than others. He admits that the English language is supreme for business purposes, but leaves the impression that other languages, as French, German, &c., are also indispensable to conduct the world's civilization, because different peoples are in different circumstances and therefore require different languages to express their thoughts.

North America is a larger continent than Europe by about 3,000,000 square miles, though the population is much smaller. Yet in all that vast area, excepting Quebec, there is but one language spoken—the English.

Can any one say that there is a demand for any other language in the interior districts? Is there any tendency to the adoption of German or French anywhere on the American Continent? On the contrary, is it not likely that (barring some unforeseen contingency, such as a vast and sudden immigration of a whole nation at one time) the English language must remain supreme on the American Continent for an indefinite period? It will be readily appreciated that it is impossible now to form a new language out of elements of the old ones, as was done during the ignorant ages, before there were any books. The world must now get along with the languages that exist that have any literature and fixed grammar.

But it is evidently a mistake to assume that different languages are a necessity in the world. They are simply a heritage of the times before the building of railroads, when there could be but little intercourse between peoples living far apart. It will be admitted that as time passes and population increases in America, the English language is likely to become more firmly fixed, and there will be less chance for the establishment of any other tongue. The reason—it will be apparent—is the better adaptation of the language to the purposes of modern civilization. If, however, the language is so much better adapted to the needs of the American people, it is likely that it would be also better adapted for the various peoples of Europe, if the people could only use it. In that case they would probably "use no other."

The circumstances of the English people are well known. They are not conterminous with other nations, like the nations of the Continent. They are separated from Europe by a considerable body of water. It is probable that if England were on the Continent of Europe, or if there were a compact colony of a few millions of English-speaking people in certain sections on the Continent, the language would soon overspread Europe as it has in America.

A. Y. SMITH,
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31, 1915.

A TEACHER'S PROMOTION.

A Description of the Present Road to a License for Advancement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our worthy Controller, Mr. Prendergast, issued a statement several days ago, mentioning in detail the reasons why the appropriation for special revenue bonds for the promotion of teachers entitled to promotion should be withheld. As I am one of those teachers to whom Mr. Prendergast refers I believe I am perfectly justified in answering some of his statements.

He states that the promotion of teachers should be based on merit, thereby, I believe, ins

GEORGE BROADHURST WRITES ANOTHER

"What Money Can't Buy" Is Presented at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

A ROMANTIC MELODRAMA

Suit of a Rich Young American for the Hand of a Princess Laboriously Made Into a Play.

WHAT MONEY CAN'T BUY—A modern drama in four acts by George Broadhurst. In the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

The American	George Fawcett
The Son	Calvin Thomas
The Secretary	William B. Mack
The King	Frank Kemble Cooper
This Prince	Robert Cain
The Chancellor	Frank Westerton
The Financier	William Devereaux
An Old Waiter	Gus Verace
Another Waiter	Adrian H. Rosley
The Princess	Miss Anna Meredith
The Queen	Mrs. Rose Whytal
The Countess	Miss Edith Campbell Walker
The Dancer	Miss Sydney Shields

"What Money Can't Buy" is the rather absurd title of a new play in four acts which was presented to New York for the first time last evening at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

It is officially styled a romance of today, and is the first of the season's offerings from the pen of the prolific George Broadhurst, although you never would have thought it. If this play had been proffered anonymously, as might credibly have happened, the wiseacres among the first-nighters would doubtless have been puzzled, though not necessarily eager, to discover the author's identity. They might have been misled into the surmise that it was the work of a young writer, possessed of a keen instinct for the theatre and a deep respect for its tried and true materials, who had taken his plot where he found it in an old issue of "Zippy Storiettes." It would be exceedingly unfair to the memories of many ingenious things Mr. Broadhurst has done in farce and melodrama to set this down now in the list of the best things he has written for the stage.

"What Money Can't Buy" sounds like the title of one of those Harlem flat dramas. As a matter of fact, it is the name selected for a play that is a curious blend of the Zenda-Graustark suite with "The Man from Home." With considerable labor and with the machinery of his play often disconcertingly in view, Mr. Broadhurst has spun the romance of a rich American's son and the Princess of a tiny European kingdom.

The kingdom lies midway between Graustark and Ruritania. It is a mere morsel of a kingdom, but the rich American wants to control its finances to complete his ambitious schema for a transcontinental railroad, and his project is confused by his son's earnest determination to marry the King's daughter, already nicely betrothed to a listless but royal suitor. Of course, the manly young American, late of New Haven, has the Princess in his arms for the final curtain, but Mr. Broadhurst calls his piece "What Money Can't Buy." One might suggest that the material was not only familiar but a little stale if the program itself did not disarmingly describe the play as "another telling of an oft-told tale."

The big scene is spread over the somewhat fragmentary third act, and finds its interest not in the heart of the son, but in the heart of the father. You see the worried rich man spending the whole night long at his desk, trying to summon eighty millions in cash from the four corners of the earth before noon the next day, and lying awake in bed to keep his mind steady while he knows that daybreak will bring the news of his son's fate in a duel. Although the climax is somewhat inexpertly achieved, this act draws liberally on the tremendous dramatic values of a man forced to go on with the pressing routine of material things when his heart is torn with another and a deeper anxiety.

This scene puts the whole play in the keeping of the actor intrusted with the rôle of the father. This is the able and experienced George Fawcett, who can invite attention to the character he plays. It would be difficult and quite unfair to judge his work in this all-important part on the performance he gave last night. For some reason, he seemed to be always groping uncertainly for his lines, and if this gave a certain artlessness and nice informality to his playing, it also robbed the impersonation of much of its presumptive force. You might call it unstudied, and let it go at that.

The players are better than the play. Frank Kemble Cooper has some excellent moments as a King, with a royal manner very much à la John Drew. Calvin Thomas, always sure of a job as a young hero, in a modern stage romance, does nicely all the time, and does particularly well in his fond father and fond son scenes with Mr. Fawcett.

William B. Mack, whose entry into a cast is sure to lift its level perceptibly, is a powerful aid to Mr. Fawcett in the third act, but it is a commentary on the lackadaisical economy of the theatre that an actor of such pronounced ability should be wasted on so trifling a rôle. Robert Cain and William Devereaux both help considerably by giving correct and entirely conventional performances in what is, after all, an entirely conventional and not very entertaining play.

MUSIC NOTES.

Ernest Ansermet, conductor for the Diaghileff Russian Ballet, which will be heard this season at the Metropolitan Opera House, has cabled John Brown, American business manager of the organization, that he will arrive early next month to supervise the engagement of musicians for the orchestra. As considerable of the music to be given is ultra-modern in tendency, the personnel of the orchestra will have to be most carefully selected.

The Symphony Concerts for Young People, Walter Damrosch, conductor, will be given this season in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoons, Nov. 20, Dec. 18, Jan. 22, Feb. 5, Feb. 26, and March 11.

The Kneisel Quartet will give the first concert of the People's Symphony auxiliary series in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School next Saturday evening. The organization will play quartets of Brahms and Maurice Ravel, while Mr. and Mrs. Willem Willek will play Archangelo Corelli's Sonata in D minor for piano and 'cello.

Alexander Bloch will give a violin recital in the Straus Auditorium of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, next Sunday evening. He will be assisted by Mrs. Bloch at the piano.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rehearsals of Selwyn & Co.'s production of Avery Hopwood's farce, "Fair and Warmer," were begun yesterday. The cast includes Madge Kennedy, Janet Beecher, Olive May, John Cumberland, Ralph Morgan, and Hamilton Revelle.

As a result of his fine work in the picture, "The Coward," included on the current bill at the Knickerbocker, Frank Keenan has been given a contract for two years by Thomas Ince.

The first performance of Leo Ditrichstein's new play, "$20,000 a Night," which he wrote in collaboration with the Hattons, was given under the direction of Cohan & Harris last night in Syracuse. After a preliminary engagement out of town the play will be presented here.

The second act of "Rolling Stones" will be presented at the meeting of the Theatre Assembly in the Hotel Astor Friday afternoon.

George Henry Payne entertained a party of city officials and politicians at the performance of "Twin Beds" in the York Theatre last night. Thomas W. Whittle, Park Commissioner of the Bronx; Borough President McAneny, and Theodore Rousseau, Mayor Mitchel's secretary, were among the guests.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 6, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.42 cents; imported beef, 11.84 cents per pound.—Adv.

COMPOSES 'JOFFRE' MARCH.

Bandmaster Bolle's Military Piece Is to Reach French General.

Jules Bolle, a handmaster of Woodhaven, L. I., has composed a military march which he has called "General Joffre" and dedicated to the French Commander in Chief. Yesterday he proudly exhibited a letter from Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador, which said that through the French War Department arrangements had been made for the forwarding or a copy of his march to Mme. Joffre, who would get it to her husband's hands. He sent the piece scored for a military band of sixty members.

Mr. Bolle is an American citizen who was born in France but has lived here forty years.

"They will play my march when the French armies are victorious," he said eagerly in talking to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "But, any way, I hope it will get into the General's hands, and then maybe he will send me a letter."

He first got in touch with the French Embassy when he sent a few weeks ago $300, which was the proceeds of a concert given in Woodhaven by his band for the benefit of French war sufferers.

WILL WED E. THROOP GEER.

Miss Mary S. Cleveland's Engagement Announced at a Dinner.

At a dinner given last evening by Mrs. George Walter Jenkins for her daughter, Miss Helen Hartley Jenkins, and her fiancé, Francis Hunt Geer, whose wedding takes place today in St. Paul's Chapel, on lower Broadway, the engagement was announced by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bennett Cleveland of New Orleans of their daughter, Miss Mary Savage Cleveland to Enos Throop Geer, the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Chapel, and a grandson of the late Dr. George Jarvis Geer, rector of St. Timothy's Church of New York.

Mr. Geer was graduated from Columbia University in 1903 and from the New York Law School and is engaged in the practice of law in this city. Miss Cleveland is a granddaughter of the late Aaron Porter Cleveland of New Orleans and a great-great-granddaughter of Governor Caleb Drew Bennett, who was Governor of Delaware in 1833. She has one sister, Miss Martha Baker Cleveland, and is a relative of the late Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York.

She made her début in New Orleans several Winters ago, and is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard Martin at 160 West Fifty-ninth Street. No date has as yet been named for the wedding.

Among the guests at the dinner were the wedding attendants, the Misses Grace Hartley Jenkins, Cornelia and Gertrude Geer, Agnes Claflin, Anne Moore, and Mary Savage Cleveland and Eleanor Luzenberg of New Orleans, La., and Miss Isabel Baird, who, though not an attendant, is the fiancé of George Forrest Butterworth, Jr., who is an usher; Percy Peltiton Farr, Enos Throop Geer, William Montague Geer, Jr., Lewis A. Coffin, Jr., Harold Phelps Stokes, and Arthur Du Bois.

WM. H. SMITH, JR., MARRIES.

St. Louisian Weds Mrs. Irene E. M. Wigmore of Washington Here.

William H. Smith, Jr., of St. Louis and Mrs. Irene E. M. Wigmore of Washington, D. C., were married yesterday in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church.

Mr. Smith is a brother of Jay Hearndon Smith of Smith, Moore & Co., one of the largest investment bond houses in St. Louis. He spends much of his time in traveling.

The announcement of the marriage will come as a surprise to many of Mr. Smith's friends.

MISS H. Y. JUDSON'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to George Elton Parks on Oct. 26.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Helen York Judson, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Judson, and a sister of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, and George Elton Parks, formerly of Providence, R. I., but now of this city. The ceremony will takes place on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 4:30 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and the Rev. Herbert Shipman, the rector, will officiate. Miss Judson will have only one attendant, little Miss Nancy Heckscher, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, who is to be the flower girl.

Mr. Parks, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Winant Parks of Providence, will have Will Cary Parkes Rochell, one of his Yale classmates, as his best man, and the ten ushers are to be G. Maurice Heckscher, James Cox Brady, who married the Lady Victoria Fery; Edward W. Clucas, D. Raymond Noyes, Arthur P. McKinstry, and Gordon W. Abbott, all of New York; Payne Brown of Cleveland, Ohio; George S. Munson of Philadelphia, Justice Wilson of Toledo, Ohio, and Daniel Boies of Scranton.

Mr. Parks will not give a bachelor dinner, but several of his friends are to give him a dinner on Oct. 25 at the Union Club.

F. D. Doubleday's Bachelor Dinner.

Felix D. Doubleday, whose marriage to Miss Rhoda van Bibber Tanner will take place on Oct. 19, gave his bachelor dinner last night at the Ritz-Carlton. The guests included his brother, Nelson Doubleday, who will be his best man, and the ushers, who are to be Sidney Dillon Ripley, L. Stuart Wing, Jr., George A. Dixon, Jr., Brent M. Tanner, Douglas Gibbons, and Harvey S. Ladew. The other guests were Charles H. Marshall, W. D. N. Perrine, Harrie T. Lindeberg, Crawford Burton, John Stewart Tanner, Huntington Babcock, Wright Watson, Abbott A. Low, Gustavus T. Kirby, Richard Lounsbery, Johnfritz Achelis, John O'Day, and Stewart H. Johnson.

Lowenthal-Stern Wedding.

Miss Maxine Stern was married yesterday afternoon to Sidney Lowenthal, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Stern, 56 West Seventy-second Street. Owing to a recent death in the bride's family, the wedding was a quiet one.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Seamans of Cedarburst, L. I., are being congratulated on the birth of a son yesterday at their country place at Seabright, N. J. Mrs. Seamans was formerly Miss Alice Andreae of Tuxedo.

Mrs. Robert Hartshorne of 449 Park Avenue will give a tea dance on Dec. 18 to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Minturn Hartshorne.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood Cushman of 515 Madison Avenue will present their daughter, Miss Mary Alierton Cushman, at a tea to be held on Dec. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Jennings, who have been at Old Rennington, Vt., have gone to California for several weeks. On Dec. 3 Mrs. Jennings will give a tea dance at Sherry's to introduce her daughter, Miss Elizabeth P. Jennings.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener returned to the Ritz-Carlton yesterday after spending Sunday with Clarence W. Mackay at Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart G. Gibboney will be at 115 East Fifty-third Street for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer will introduce their debutante daughter, Miss Helen Danforth Geer, at a reception on Wednesday, Nov. 24, at their residence, 246 West Seventy-second Stret. An informal dance will follow in the evening.

To and From Europe.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today on the Noordam for Rotterdam are:

D. Block, Mrs. C. M. Brown, C. E. Clarke, H. L. Cusack, Miss W. M. Ellison, Mrs. O. Fountaine, W. M. Graham, J. E. Green, Robert Henderson, Miss F. C. Iddington, H. Japps, E. S. Johnson, W. J. Kinley, F. A. Landis, Miss M. Lumsden, Mrs. G. L. Marshall, John Ranken, Miss M. Scott, James Taylor, W. L. Ustick, J. L. Vaux, and Miss Patricia Vaux.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Naples on the Ancona were: G. De Nicola, E. De Pavli, M. Egenes, P. Nepote, Pasquale Masi, and Mrs. M. Bonane.

'SHERLOCK HOLMES' THRILLS AS OF OLD

Gillette Returns to the Empire as the Detective of Conan Doyle's Famous Fiction.

STILL SUAVE AND PLACID

Joseph Brennan a Good Prof. Moriarty and Edw. Fielding the Dr. Watson of an Efficient Cast.

SHERLOCK HOLMES, a revival of the detectives drama based on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's stories, with William Gillette in his original rôle. At the Empire.

Sherlock Holmes	William Gillette
Dr. Watson	Edward Fisiding
Benjamin Forman	Stewart Robbins
Billy	Burford Hampden
Sir Edward Leighton	Marshall Vincent
Count von Stalburg	Wsde Hampton, Jr.
Professor Moriarty	Joseph Brennan
James Larrabes	Edwin Mordant
Sydney Prince	Stuart Fox
Alf. Bassick	Fulton Russell
Craigen	Louis Hendricks
Tim Leary	H. C. Bates
Lightfoot McTague	H. A. Morey
John	Philip Sanford
Parsons	Earl Redding
Alice Faulkner	Helen Fresman
Mrs. Faulkner	Evangelyn Dalsdale
Madge Larrabes	Marion Abbott
Terese	Grace Reals
Mrs. Smeedley	Nellis Robinson

William Gillette returned to the stage last night. The veteran actor took advantage of many illustrious precedents and acted again in the Empire Theatre, the scene of many of his former successful engagements, forgetting with the expertness of a clever witness his vow of several years ago to retire.

He chose for his return one of his greatest successes—"Sherlock Holmes," the play that he and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote in collaboration from the latter's famous series of detective stories. Age seems to have little effect either on Mr. Gillette or "Sherlock Holmes." The combination of the two is still as potent to entertain and to thrill as in the days when both were several years younger.

The play is elementary, my dear Watson, elementary. It is wholly of the theatre, and not even the press agent of the cleverest American detective would dare attribute such omniscience to his chief as Mr. Holmes shows in every corner in which he finds himself. But it is a clever piece of stage carpentry with fewer creaks in the joints than the majority of revived melodramas develop.

So the audience found itself enjoying again the old thrills of the conference in Moriarty's underground office, the visit of that arch criminal to Mr. Holmes's apartments, and the miraculous escape from the famous detective from the Stepney gas chamber by the ruse of the lighted cigar placed in the window. The very fiction of it all determines one to surrender one's reason at the outset and go in for an evening of complete enjoyment.

Mr. Gillette is still the suave, resourceful, placid detective. Only the dressing gown and pipe are new. He might have left off playing the role Saturday night instead of four or five years ago as far as any perceptible change in his performance is concerned. His new company without being distinguished in any one character proved generally efficient, and the performance moved smoothly. Joseph Brennan was the Professor Moriarty, and a satisfactory one, too. He was a trifle more comic than terrible, but his Irish brogue and collar-seat wouldn't stay buttoned were largely responsible for that. Edward Fielding acted Dr. Watson, Helen Freeman was Alice Faulkner, and Edwin Mordant the villanous Larrahee.

At the end of each scene his clever device of alternately darkening and lighting the stage without lowering the curtain was resorted to in the place of curtain calls.

MODES AT THE PALACE.

Edward Abeles Vies with Fashion Show This Week.

In terms of time, money, and program space spent on it, the headliner in this week's bill at the Palace is Dame Fashion and her act, a lavish exhibition of gowns, hats, boots, and jewels which, for an hour, turn that principal vaudeville stage into a glorified shop window. Those who make and sell all this gorgeousness lend it to vaudeville, and its plausibly reported that Burns detectives prowl in the wings lest some one be overtempted by the hostage fortunes in gems and furs. This particular fashion show, which was staged by May Tully, was presented before its due time. Such peculiarities as the sight of a handsome horse rolling into the country club reception room and of the sole male manikin wearing his hat in the ballroom will doubtless be done away with after further rehearsal.

Against all this borrowed plumage, Edward Abeles, returned to vaudeville after a brief season in farce, contends successfully with a playlet by George Broadhurst called "Self-Defense." He played it years ago, but never before at the Palace. "Self-Defense" is a theatrically effective melodrama wherein the leading rôle is as wordless as any scene in "Sumurun."

Desiree Lubowska dances, and the charming Mlle. Vadie treads the pretty measures of her familiar program. Ciccolini, the young Italian tenor, remains for a second week.

RUSSIAN WAR MOVIES.

Interesting Record of a Visit to the Eastern Front.

Following the motion-picture survey of the German forces in the field, there came to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre yesterday for a week's visit the movie record of a visit to the armies of the Czar. These were taken under the auspices of R. R. McCormick of The Chicago Tribune. They are not so spectacular, so impressive, nor so pictorially successful as the German films, but they are interesting and decidedly worth going to see.

Most noteworthy are the portions of the film that show the Russians fighting at close range from behind a dismantled factory wall in Southwestern Poland and those that show a Russian warship shelling Turkish coast settlements from the waters of the Bosporus. You meet the Czar and see him throwing figure of the Grand Duke. In introductory news pictures, which piece out the entertainment, there is a vast variety, ranging all the way from the sight of Collector Malone smiling at the photographer in the rookie camp to the sight of THE TIMES's correspondent shaking hands with Ambassador Gerard across his desk at the embassy in Berlin.

DID NOT BUY A REMBRANDT.

H. C. Frick Denies That He Purchased Portrait of Painter's Son.

Henry C. Frick flatly denied yesterday the rumor that he had bought the Remhrandt portrait of the painter's son, Titus, which was recently sold by Lord Spencer from his collection at Althorp Park. Moreover, Mr. Frick denied that he had bought any Rembrandt.

This portrait was sold several days ago and the rumor became current in London that Mr. Frick was to get it. C. S. Carstairs of M. Knoedler & Co., who has advised and represented Mr. Frick in many purchases, is in London at present and reports connected him with the purchase. But when Mr. Frick returned to his town house yesterday from his country residence at Pride's Crossing, Mass., he authorized a categorical denial.

Just what is to become of the Rembrandt is unknown. Mr. Knoedler said yesterday that he knew nothing about it, and that he had cabled to Mr. Carstairs on Saturday night asking him about it, but had received no answer as yet.

HENRI FABRE DIES IN FRANCE AT 92

Noted Entomologist Was Described by Victor Hugo as "The Insects' Homer."

ORANGE, France, Oct. 11. — Henri Fabre, the entomologist, is dead. He was born in France in 1823.

Henri Fabre, whom Victor Hugo described as "The Insects' Homer," remained almost unknown to the world until he was nearly 80 years old. He had spent his long life exploring this insect world, and suddenly was discovered to be one of the greatest living scientists.

His life was one of poverty, sacrifice, struggle and absolute perseverance. He was born in St. Leons, France, of humble and illiterate parents, and his entire youth was a bitter struggle for education. His first quest of nature's secrets came in his fifth year, when he attempted to find out how the cricket chirped.

After practically self-educating himself, he became a teacher of mathematics in a school at Ajaccio. Nevertheless, his real interest was in insect life, and when Moquin-Tandon, the botanist, told him, "Leave your mathematics and go to the beast!" he was only too glad to take his advice.

Speaking of his life, the aged scientist recently said: "Because I have stirred a few grains of sand on the shore, am I in a position to know the depths of the ocean? Life has unfathomable secrets. Human knowledge will be erased from the archives of the world before we possess the last word that the gnat has to say to us. Scientifically, nature is a riddle without a definite solution to satisfy man's curiosity. Hypothesis follows hypothesis; the theoretical rubbish heap accumulates and truth ever eludes us. To know how not to know might well be the last word of wisdom."

M. Fahrs was the intimate friend of Darwin, Maeterlinck, Mistral, and a host of other leaders in science. Masterlinck said of him: "He is one of the most profound scholars, the purest writer, and one of the finest poets of the century just past."

He never sold his knowledge, and suffered much from poverty. In July, 1912, Frederic Mistral found him practically starving at his little home in Provence.

M. Mistral wrote in Le Matin of the plight of the great entomologist and called for his friends and those interested in science to come to his aid. The French Government was only too ready to respond and a literary pension was granted him which was sufficient to render him safe from further privations.

This incident brought the attention of the French people to their great and almost unknown scientist, and a monument was erected to him at Avignon, the money for which was raised by public subscription.

M. Fabre had the degree of Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and among other honors he received the Prix Petit d'Ormoy and the Prix Gegner. His greatest work, "Souvenirs Entomologiques," has gone into many editions and was crowned by the French Academy.

M. Fabre's insight into the lives of "his dear insects," as he was wont to call them, was most keen, and, though he loved them, he realized and deplored their deeds of cruelty and murder.

"Crime is the note of insect life," he once sadly said: "Canibalism is incidental in many instances. The story of the unspeakable hypocrite, the praying mantis, is one of cruelty and grotesque horror, such as even human annals cannot match."

COLUMBUS DAY PROGRAM.

Roosevelt Will Speak at Carnegie Hall Celebration Tonight.

This is Columbus Day, and banks, State, and municipal offices will be closed. It was adopted as a bank holiday in this State in 1909, largely at the suggestion of the late "Big Tim" Sullivan, and is observed in thirty-one of the forty-eight Ststes, and is more widely observed than is Lincoln's Birthday.

Every year since Columbus Day was declared a public holiday, the Knights of Columbus have held in Carnegie Hall a commemoration of the discovery of America. This year the speaker of the evening is to be ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. Justice Victor J. Dowling will preside and Cardinal Farley will be represented by the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney. Somerset's band will play during the evening, and well-known singers will render the Trio from "Faust," a tenor solo from "Martha," Rigoletto's soprano solo "Caro Noma," a bass solo from "Robert le Diable," and Nicolo's Trio "Il Prego, O Padre."

In the afternoon there will be a parade of strange moving devices. It will start from Stahle A. of the Street Cleaning Department at Seventeenth Strsat and Avenue C at 1:30 o'clock, and will proceed in Fourtcenth Street to Fifth Avenue, through Fifty-seventh Street to Broadway, and up that thoroughfare to the reviewing stand outside the armory at Sixty-eighth Street. It will disband at Seventy-second Street.

STATE LABOR LAW AT STAKE

Contractor to Attack Constitutionality in Federal Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme Court will be asked today to pass on the constitutionality of the provision of the New York lahor law which prohihits the employment of aliens in the construction of public works. The question comes up on a writ of error issued by Justice Hughes in the case of Clarence A. Crane, who was convicted of a misdemeanor in Special Sessions of this city last December because he had employed Italians who were not American citizens in the construction of sewer basins.

The conviction was reversed in the Appellate Division, but subsequently sustained by the Court of Appeals. In carrying the matter to the Supreme Court, counsel for the defense contend that the statute in question is a violation of the Fifth Amendment of the Federal Constitution because it deprives persons—contractors and aliens—of liberty and property without due process of law. They also maintain that the statute is inoperative and of no binding force in this particular case because it violates the treaty between the United States and Italy.

ETTA REED PAYTON DEAD.

Wife of Corse Payton Was a Popular Stock Player in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Etta Reed Payton, for many years a popular stock actress in Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Hampden Hospital, Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Payton was the wife of Corse Payton, the actor, and had gone with him to Springfield last Summer to act in his stock company there. She had been in ill-health for some time, and had never fully recovered from a paralytic stroke that she suffered in March, 1907, in her dressing room in the Lee Avenue Theatre.

Before her marriage to Mr. Payton she was well known as a stock actress under the name of Etta Reed. As the leading woman of the Lee Avenue Theatre she established a large following.

LINCOLN TRUST Company

We are always able as well as willing to tell any of the financial "whys" or "hows" concerning which our customers may inquire.

204 Fifth Avenue
(Opposite Madison Square)
BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

DR. CHAS. F. HOLDER, NATURALIST, DEAD

One of the Greatest Marine Authorities in the World Succumbs at Pasadena, Cal.

AUTHOR OF MANY BOOKS

Founder of the Tuna Club of Catalina Island Was a Famous Fisherman—In Scientific Societies.

PASADENA, Cal., Oct. 11. — Dr. Charles Frederick Holder, the naturalist and author and founder of the famous Tuna Club of Catalina Island, died at his home hers yesterday of heart disease in his sixty-fifth year.

He was born in Lynn, Mass., and was a son of the late Dr. Joseph Bassett Holder, who was a direct descendant of Christopher Holder, who established in 1656 ths first settlement of Quakers in this country. Dr. Holder was educated at the Naval Academy, whcre he was a member of ths class of 1869, but rssigned before graduation. He thsn attended the Friends' School in Providsnce, and was trained for several years by private tutors.

From his earliest youth he evinced a strong liking for natural history and literature, and in 1871 was appointed Assistant Curstor of the Museum of Natural History in this city. This was in the beginning of that institution, and Dr. Holder, in speaking of those days, said a few years ago: "I remember the opening of the museum distinctly. I had been on the Florida reefs with my father for years, and had a practical knowledge of marine zoology which had whetted my appetits for science, and the gradual unfolding of the collection was delightful.

"Finally the new building began to grow. At that time thers was good fishing on the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. Nearly all the lots around were great cisterns, and in this one a stream came in, presumably the river. In any event, I have seen boys catch fish thers."

In 1875 Dr. Holder resigned from the Museum, and shortly after was elected to the chair of zoology of the Throop College of Technology at its opening in Pasadena. At the time of his death he was Honorary Curator. Dr. Holder was a former President of the Pasadena Board of Education and a Trustes of Throop College.

He was the author of many books, and was regarded as one of the grcatest marine authorities in the world. Among the best known of his works are "Elements of Zoology," "Marvels of Animal Life," "The Ivory King," "Living Lights," "A Strange Company," "Around Passdena," "A Frozen Dragon," "Louis Agassiz, His Life," "Life of Charles Darwin," "Along ths Florida Reef," "The Treasure Divcrs," "Stories of Animal Life," "Big Game Fishes of the United States," "Ths Lower Animals," "Fishes and Reptiles," "Hand Book to Submarine Gardens," "The Log of a Sea Angler," "Big Game at Sea," "Fish Stories," in which he collaborated with David Starr Jordan; "Marine Animals of the Pacific Coast," "The Ocean," and "Angling Adventures Around the World."

Dr. Holder was a member of a great number of fishing and scientific societies, the chief of which were the New York Academy of Sciences, of which he was a Fellow; the National Geographic Society, the Linnaean Society, the Academy of Sciences of Pasadena, of which he was President; the American Fisheries Society, the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society, the National Conservation Society, the American Game Protective and Propagation Society, and the Audubon Society of California, of which he was a Vice President.

He belonged to a number of clubs, among which were the Valley Hunt and Twilight Clubs of Pasadena, the Sunset Club of Los Angelea, and the Authors' Club of London. He was an honorary member of the Glasgow Sea Anglers' Club, the British Sea Anglers' Society, the Fly Fishers' Club of London, the Casting Club of France, the Aransas Pass Tarpon Club of Southern California, the Rod and Reel Club, and the Asbury Park Rod and Reel Club.

In addition to his other distinctions he had received the Gold Medal of the Academie de Sport of France.

Dr. Holder married Miss Elizabeth Ufford of Brooklyn in 1879.

MRS. A. S. DUNIWAY DIES.

"Mother of Woman Suffrage in Oregon" Was a Milliner and Editor.

PORTLAND, Ora., Oct. 11.—Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, known as "The Mother of Woman Suffrage in Oregon," died early today, aged 81. Mrs. Duntway was a sister of the late Harvey W. Scott, editor of The Portland Oregonian. She was born in Groveland, Ill., and crossed the plains to Oregon with an ox team when 18 years old. Mrs. Dunlway then became a ranchwoman, later becoming a teachsr, milliner, and dressmaker. She was an advocats of equal rights for women before conventions and the Legislatures of Washington, Orcgon, and Idaho since 1871.

In 1884 she assisted in organizing the National American Equal Suffrage Association, and from 1871 until 1886 was the owner and editor of The New Northwest. Mrs. Dunlway composed the Centennial Ode for the Lewis and Clark Exposition in 1905. She was the Presidcnt and a Director of the Oregon Equal Suffrage Association for thirty-three years and was Honorary President of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs, President of the Oregon Federation of Governmental Study Clubs, and a member of the Womnn's Club of Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Duniway was the author of "Captain Gray's Company," "David and Ann Matson," and other poems, and of "From the West to the West."

SIGMUND T. MEYER DEAD.

Retired Real Estate Operator Dies in Long Branch in His 86th Year.

Sigmund T. Meyer, a wealthy retired real estate operator, who ten years ago was considered one of the greatest experts on realty valuss in this city, died yesterday at his home, 369 Bath Avenue, Long Branch, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year. Death resulted from a shock received several weeks ago when he fell.

He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and came to this country with his parents when 4 years old. Mr. Meyer was formerly very active in the real estate field and at one time owned 71 Broadway and 5 Street. He was also a promoter of Insurance co founders o ance Comp interests, cutlery ind Mr. Meye 1850 and huilding up

Dutton's
NEW BOOKS
RARE BOOKS
CORRECT
STATIONERY
OPEN TODAY AS USUAL
681 FIFTH AVENUE

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

Brosdway through to New ...as also a promoter of ...anias and was one of the ...he New York Life Insur... ...y. In addition to his other ... was identified with the ... ...try.

... settled in Long Branch in ...s largely instrumental in ...that resort.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM ... LEE DARLING, formerly a real estats broke ... died on Sunday at his home, 541 West 1... Street, in his seventy-sixth year. Ha ... a Paymaster in the United States Navy ... during the civil war, serving in all five y...

EDWARD ... STANLEY GILLESPIE, with ths firm of ... Gammill & Gillespie, clay merchants, of ... Front Street, of which his father Fred... k R. Gillespie is the head, died on Sun... ay at his home, 319 West Eighteth St... et, in his thirty-eighth year.

LOUIS RO... NTHOL, head of the firm of L. Rosenthe... & Son, shoe merchants, at 5 New Street, ... died yesterday at his home, 150 West Fifty ... enth Street, in his sixty-eighth year.

JARED D... LENISON, for sixty years publisher and ... proprietor of The Chenango American, ... ed on Sunday at his home in Greene, N. ...

Dr. EUGE... W. LYTTLE, 58 years old, a native of ... eresa, and one of ths facnity of ths State ... College for Teachers, died in Albany Sun...

Mrs. ANN... ELIZABETH WARDELL, wife of J. F... bard Wardell, who last March celebrated ... r golden wedding anniversary, died at Po... au Prix on the Shrewsbury River, near ... Long Branch, N. J., yesterday. Mrs. Warde... was born at ths old homestead on Jun... 23, 1843.

Mrs. HA... NAH BUMSTEAD ASCHOFF, widow of H... ry L. Aschoff and a resident of Brooklyn al... her life, died on Sunday at her home, 5 Johns Place, aged 82 years. She is surv... ed by two sons.

CHARLES ... W. WIGMAN, a designer in Manhattan ... well known in the social life of Fishbus... died yesterday at his home, 1,904 Caton ... Avenue, from pneumonia. Mr. Wigman was ... 53 years old and left a widow, a son and a ...

Mrs. JEN... ELEANOR REGINA NICHOLSON, wif... of James E. Nicholson, a stockbroker with ... the firm of Wassermann Bros., in Manhattan, ... died from heart disease on Saturday at ... her home, 1,179 Fifty-first Street, South Brook...

Mrs. ADA ... W. WARDROP BEVERIDGE, widow of J... mes B. Beveridge, who was a prominent l... wyer of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her ... home, 154 Hancock Place, aged 78 years. ... er husband, who died last February, was ... at one time District Attorney of Newhurgh, ... Y., and later a Justice in one of the crimi... l courts of that city. Mrs. Beveridge is ... survived by a daughter, Mrs. M. Albert L... nhard.

Mrs. AXE... L. HORNBORG, 72 years old, a widow, d... d on Saturday at her home, 511 Eighth Ave... e, Brooklyn, from paralysis. Her husban... who died ten years ago, was for several yea... the American representative of the Finland ... steamship Company. Mrs. Hornborg was a ... native of Finland and is survived by two dau... sters.

Mrs. LYD... A. BALDWIN, widow of Orlando ... Baldwin and long active in the work of the Ladies' ... Society of the Baldwin M. E. Church, die... at her home in Baldwin, L. I., on Saturda... Tha town of Baldwin was namsd after ... Francis H. Baldwin, one of her husband's ... ancestors. Mrs. Baldwin was 64 years of ag...

GROVER ... E. JOHNSON, 29 years old, ... ment l... the work of the United Boys' Brigade of ... America, died at his home, 4,254 Fulton Stree... Richmond Hill, L. I., on Saturday.

Mrs. CAR... LOUISE PATTEN, widow of Charles Fra... Patten, who before his death was a member ... of the firm of Patten & Co., now ... known in manufacturing circles in this city, ... connected w... the Enos Manufacturing Company, died o... Saturday at her home, 905 Madison Street, ... Brooklyn, in her eighthieth year. She left a s... and a daughter.

FRANK ... SCHOLS, for thirty-five years a teacher ... the Stamford (Conn.) Public Schools, is ... ed in Stamford. He was 60 years of ag... and a nativa of Stamford. At the time of ... his death he was principal of Cove School...

WILLIAM ... C. SCHMIDT, former Assemblyman and ... many years connected with various go... ing bodies in East Orange, N. J., died ... yesterday at the Homeopathic Hospital, N... wark. He was 60 years old and a life-long ... republican. Mr. Schmidt was a native ... was born in Germany and came to th... country when a young man. He was a ... master of Corinthian Lodge, F. and A.... of Orange.

JOSEPH... BLANDREAU, 74 years old, ... a descendan... who foundsd New Rochel... in 1688, died suddenly of acute indigestion ... yesterday on the street in Mount Vernon. H... was one of the oldest fishermen on Long Island Sound.

Sister M... ELIZABETH BLANK, teacher of music at ... St. Walburga's Convant, died in Elizabeth, ... yesterday. She was born in Hamburg ... Germany, on June 4, 1848, and entered the ... Benedictine Order twenty-two years ago. ... After an assignment was to Ecuador, ... South America, where she stayed five years.

Sister M... RITA MACARIA died on last Friday at ... the College of St. Elizabeth, in Convent Sta... ton, N. J.

Dr. HENR... T. LEEY died on Sunday at his home in ... Baltimore in his 76th year. He was a gradu... te of a Southern medical college and a former Confederate soldier.

MERRITT ... CAMPBELL, a member of the National Fi... ancial Congress, and for twenty-five years Sta... Secretary of the Equitable Fraternal Union, ... died at his home in Neenah, Wis., on Sun... day, in his 62d year.

JOHN E... LEETT, first Vice President of the Nationa... State and City Bank of Richmond, Va., ... died on Sunday at his home in that city, in ... his 75th year.

The Rev. ... WILLIAM L. PATTISON, a retired Metho... st Episcopal minister, died on Sunday at ... his home in Peekskill, N. Y., where he ha... lived for thirty years. He retired twenty ... years ago.

MOTHER ... AUGUSTINE, Mother Superior of the ... Convent in Springfield, Ill., and Second Coun... llor of the United Ursulines of the United S... tates, died on Sunday in Springfield, in her ... 81st year.

ARTHUR ... H. PAGE, head of the cotton brokerage firm

$630,000 DIVIDENDS TIED UP BY LEBAUDY

His Suit Prevents Payment to Depositors in the Defunct Carnegie Trust Co.

$2,000,000 CLAIM AT STAKE

Supt. Richards Recovers $100,000 on Bad Investment Made in a Railroad in Georgia.

If the depositors of the defunct Carnegie Trust Company were able to suppress the legal activities of Jacques Lebaudy, self-styled "Emperor of the Sahara," who recently was released from the Kings Park Sanitarium, to which he had been committed as incompetent on the complaint of his wife, they would receive without further delay an additional 10 per cent. dividend, representing at least $630,000. Supt. of Banks Eugene Lamb Richards has that amount and, perhaps, a little bit more, ready to distribute, but the courts say that he cannot do it while the latest action which the "Emperor" has instituted is pending.

There is every prospect that Mr. Lebaudy will carry his claims to the Court of Appeals if the Justices in the lower courts rule against him, and if the ruling is in his favor the State probably will have to take an appeal. So he has things going pretty much the way he wants them to go. He has lots of money to pay lawyers, and the outlook from the viewpoint of the depositors who would like to share in the $630,000 of dividends at this time is gloomy.

Mr. Lebaudy has figured in the affairs of the insolvent bank on former occasions, as he filed a claim for $2,000,000 which he held should be paid before the claims of other creditors, including the depositors, were considered. But heretofore he has not been able to tie up the money which the Superintendent of Banks is ready to pay out. So far the depositors have received 35 cents on the dollar.

The trouble started because several years ago, when the Carnegie Trust Company was a sound organization—so far as the public knew—Mr. Lebaudy gave it power of attorney to dispose of property he owned in France. He placed a value of more than $2,000,000 on the property, while Frank M. Patterson, counsel for the company, and James Ross Curran, Vice President, who went abroad to make an investigation, disposed of it for less than $400,000. So when the company became defunct in January, 1911, Mr. Lebaudy brought action for the full amount of his claim.

Lebaudy Takes Appeal.

Justice Shearn decided against him in the Supreme Court on May 20, and the State Banking Department, which had taken over his interests, rejoiced. The court ruled Mr. Lebaudy was entitled to a general claim of about $350,000. He has now appealed from the ruling of Justice Shearn, contending that the case was not conducted by his attorneys, as he had directed, and asking that it be reopened.

The hearing of the appeal is now being delayed, because ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, once his attorney, is engaged in an important trial, and has found it impossible to appear as a witness for the Banking Department.

It developed yesterday that $100,000 of the money which the State Department of Banking holds for disbursement among depositors was obtained on Oct. 6 by the sale of the bank's interest in the Savannah, Augusta & Northern Railway, which has not paid a dividend. Frederick W. Stevens, who was Superintendent of Public Works under Governor Hughes, has a claim against the road amounting to something like $175,000. The road kept up at times a schedule of one passenger train a day with an average of four or five passengers, and in many respects that was considered very good. The asset has caused the State Banking Department a lot of worry, and apparently the settlement of $100,000 was accepted gladly.

The Carnegie Trust Company, about 1907, invested $200,000 of the depositors' money in acquiring bonds issued by the railway to the Trust Company as trustee. At that time it was proposed to build a railroad more than 300 miles long, from Savannah, northwesterly, into coal regions. However, only thirty miles of the road was constructed through a rather barren region of Georgia. The contractor was W. J. Oliver, and when he saw how things were going he foreclosed a mechanic's lien on the property. Oliver induced the Trust Company to give him an additional $100,000, as it was proposed to extend the road fourteen miles to Stevens Crossing, and there seemed to be a chance of profit in sight. Later the road was leased to a subsidiary of the Seaboard Air Line, but not a cent ever was received by the Trust Company under the lease or otherwise.

Richards Regained $100,000.

After an engineer had been sent to Georgia by Superintendent Richards to place a valuation on the property, the matter was placed by him in the hands of his attorneys, Carmody, Blauvelt & Kellogg, and the word was passed that unless some satisfactory settlement was reached a legal action would be instituted which would go to the bottom of the whole affair. Following this announcement the payment of $100,000 was made through E. Lindsay of Knoxville, Tenn., counsel for Mr. Oliver. Just who the individuals or corporations were that put up the money was not made known, but there is now talk that the road may be extended and may form part of the Georgia system of railways.

In the proceedings instituted to authorize Superintendent Richards to dispose of the interests of the Trust Company for $100,000 Abraham Stern was appointed referee. He found the road in rather sad condition, and the equipment of little value. There were two locomotives, a passenger car in bad repair, and sixteen platform cars. The ties were in bad condition, and the road needed renovation from end to end.

Gale Hits the Calamares.

The officers of the United Fruit steamship Calamares, which arrived yesterday from Colon and Cuba, reported that after leaving Havana last Thursday the vessel ran into a northwesterly gale with high seas, which lasted until she weathered Cape Hatteras. The majority of the fifty first cabin passengers were seasick, and stayed in their berths instead of going to the dining-room and spending money on à la carte meals.

DUTY LEVIED TWICE ON B. N. DUKE'S AUTO

Foreign Car, Repaired Abroad, Assessed at Full Entry Rate on Return.

BANKER LOSES HIS APPEAL

Shop Charge of $935 Swelled by $2,250 Paid to Collector of the Port.

Owners of foreign-built automobiles who send their cars abroad to be repaired will be charged full duty on the machine on its return, according to a decision yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers in the case of Benjamin N. Duke, President of the Citizens' Central National Bank and a Director in many other corporations. Although the present act went into effect in 1913 Mr. Duke's protest was the first of the kind to be received.

Among the automobiles owned by Mr. Duke and kept in the garage adjacent to his town house at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street was an English-built Rolls-Royce machine. When this car was in need of repairs it was found that the work could not be done conveniently in this country. Mr. Duke then shipped the machine to Derby, England, where the repairs were made at the factory of Rolls-Royce, Ltd., which shipped the car back to this city in the care of the Wells Fargo & Co. as forwarders. The invoice presented at the Customs House gave the value of the car as $5,000, while the cost of the repairs made in England were set down at $935, exclusive of the cost of transportation.

Collector Dudley Field Malone demanded full duty on the automobile as though it were being imported for the first time. This called for an assessment of 45 per cent. ad valorem. To obtain possession of his car Mr. Duke paid the duties demanded by the Collector, and instructed his attorney, William Theodore Von Der Lippe of Newark to bring a suit before the Board of General Appraisers for the recovery of what he considered excessive duty charges.

Mr. Von Der Lippe's brief set forth that by virtue of the provision in Paragraph 119 for "automobile chassis, and finished parts of automobiles," the proper rate of duty to be collected was only 30 per cent. ad valorem on the value of the repairs made abroad. As an alternative claim the attorney proposed that the repairs should be classified separately as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for," at 20 cent. It was also set forth that as Mr. Duke had paid the full duty—45 per cent.—at the time of the original entry of the car, he should not be called upon again to repeat the full payment. Judge Fischer decided in favor of the Board.

SOPHS WIN NECKTIE RUSH.

Two Thousand Girls Cheered Columbia Undergraduates.

Emerging from a field strewn with torn clothing, Columbia's sophomorcs were declared the winners in the annual necktie rush against the freshmen on South Field yesterday afternoon. The bleachers in the football stands were filled with 2,000 spectators, among them a large contingent of cheering Barnard and Teachers College girls.

Eighty-one freshmen lined up against a similar number of sophomores at the start of the rush, the second year men with a red necktie tied about their right arms. When the signal was given after ten minutes for the rush to end, it was all the members of the student board could do to separate the men.

A count of neckties was taken and it was found that the freshmen were short of a victory by twenty ties. The sophomores celebrated by a snake walk over the campus.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CARR, WALTER J., (May 6, 1914); net estate, $138,889. Mrs. Augusta Carr, mother, given life estate in $75,000; Herbert J. Carr, brother, given $25,000; the remainder, after the life estate of decedent's mother, pessee to Elsa Oppenheimer, sister, and Margaret Oppenheimer, niece, who are also residuary legatees. Assets: Deposits, $705; personality, $663; stocks and bonds, $30,887; decedent's half interest in firm of Carr Brothers, 32 Broadway, appraised at $189,529.

COHEN, BERNARD, (Jan. 24, 1913;) net estate, $9,368. Mrs. Ray Cohen, widow, and two children beneficiaries. Assets: Vacant lot in Bronx, $500; deposits, $77; mortgages, $9,000; due for interest in firm of Cohen Brothers, 35 Walker Street, $2,000.

COLBERT, WILLIAM F., (victim of Lusitania disaster;) net estate, $1,922; David J. and Mary J. Sherlock, brother-in-law and sister-in-law, beneficiaries; will executed April 29, 1915, and under its terms decedent's wife, Helena M. Colbert, also Lusitania victim, was made beneficiary, and in event of her death it passed to the brother and sister of his wife. Assets: Interest in 4 M. Pleasant, Westchester County, $350; deposits and unused travelers' checks, $1,101; insurance, $1,275.

COLGATE, Mrs. SALLIE, widow of Joseph Colgate, (March 17, 1914;) net estate $116,427; report shows following distribution: Masel d'Andre Colgate, daughter-in-law, $100,925; Maude Colgate Holmes, niece, $10,000; Andre Olivet, not related, $1,500; Meta d'Outhoorn and Edith d'Outhoorn, not related, each $1,000; Annie Thorburn Johnson, not related, $2,000; Clifford Colgate Moore and Andrew Colgate, nephews, each given $1. Assets: Deposits, $88,494, of which $81,614 was on deposit in Geneva, Switzerland; mortgages, $3,000; corporate bonds, $7,006; interest of decedent in trust estate created under will of Joseph Colgate, deceased, $20,978.

COONEY, MARY, (March 15, 1911;) no taxable assets found by appraiser.

COUGHLIN, MARY, (Feb. 16, 1915;) net estate $1,105, four children, beneficiaries. Assets: Two lots at Merrick, L. I., $900; deposits, $457.

EBERWEIN, Mrs. KAROLINE, (Sept. 2, 1910;) net estate $5,132; Balthasar Eberwein, husband, three children, and three grandchildren, beneficiaries.

DAVIS, LOUIS Y., (Oct. 21, 1914;) total assets, one-half interest in the business of L. Livingston & Co., manufacturers of leather goods, 537 Broadway, appraised at $10,618, net estate $9,245; Mrs. Jennie L. Davis, widow, beneficiary.

FOY, Mrs. ALICE, (May 31, 1915;) deposits, $3,000; net estate, $5,672; William Foy, husband, beneficiary.

FRISCH, WILLIAM, (March 1, 1913;) net estate, after deductions for debts and expenses, $3,202. Mrs. Elizabeth Frisch, widow, and seven children, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $433; accounts on decedent's books, $4,132; stock of mirrors and frames, $16,576.

HECKMANN, ANNA, (Jan. 12, 1915;) net estate, $1,942. Anna Heckmann, niece, given $1,642; Aonic Herrington, not related, $300.

JACOBI, Mrs. FLORA, (Jan. 27, 1915;) net estate, $445,408. Frederick Jacobi, son, given a temporary life estate, until he is 30 years old, in $197,959, and at that time is to receive the amount outright; Frances Hellman, daughter, given $49,489; Edith Baerwald, daughter, $98,979, and Rena Glazier, daughter, $98,979. Assets: Deposits, $3,125; jewelry and personalty, $2,241; stocks and bonds, $457,233. Largest holdings were: Notes of the California Wine Association, $50,000; 270 shares J. Brandenstein Investment Company, appraised at $35,000; bonds of the City of New York, $20,211, and smaller holdings in numerous other corporations.

O'BRIEN, MARY ANN, (Feb. 19, 1902;) net estate, $14,225; three children and a sister beneficiaries. Assets: No. 532 West 120th St., $7,000; equity, $8,000, in 85 Manhattan St., appraised at $13,000; personalty, $200.

RICHMOND, Mrs. MARY J., (April 17, 1915;) net estate, $22,083; James Howard Richmond, husband, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $5,853; jewelry, $2,719; mortgages, $11,263; accrued income and commissions due from estate of William H. Jackson, $4,107.

SWIFT, CAROLINE P., (April 16, 1911;) net estate, $19,345; Mary L. and Alice M. Swift, daughters, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $925; stocks and bonds, $20,778.

TAUSSIG, MAURICE, (June 26, 1903;) notes, deposits, and personalty, $7,889; net estate, $6,129; Mrs. Cecilia Taussig, widow, beneficiary.

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Open Evenings.
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790 9th Av., near 53d St.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Pressure continues high in the Atlantic and Gulf States, but is falling rapidly, and there has also been another decided fall in the extreme Northwest. Elsewhere pressure has risen generally, but with a narrow trough of depression extending from West Texas northeastward to Lake Superior. There was no precipitation during the last twenty-four hours except a little along the West Gulf Coast, in Northeast Florida, Upper Michigan, Western North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, East Idaho, and East Colorado. Temperatures have risen over the eastern half of the country. In the Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday. It will be warmer Tuesday in the Atlantic States and cooler in the upper lake region and the Southwest.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday: North and Middle Atlantic, moderate to fresh south and southwest; South Atlantic, moderate northeast and east; East Gulf, moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

West Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday; cooler; probably rain at night; Wednesday partly cloudy.

West New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday; rain at night or Wednesday.

East Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	66	44	4 P. M.	80	58
6 A. M.	65	42	6 P. M.	77	55
9 A. M.	70	51	9 P. M.	72	58
12 M.	78	55	11 P. M.	68	53

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 51; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 53.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees at 2:10 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees, at 4:40 A. M.. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M., 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.43 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.37 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
5:30—1,696 2d Ave.; Rose Becker.....Slight
8:30—1,814 Belmont Ave.; Benj. Fox..Slight
9:25—1,308 Hoe Ave.; A. Gottlieb.....Slight
9:30—99 Sullivan St.; not given.....Slight
10:50—50 Pike St.; Sam'l Greenfield...Slight
P. M.
12:20—880 Cauldwell Ave.; J. Henicke..Slight
1:15—31 W. 116th St.; Benj. Cook.....Slight
1:45—443 E. 145th St.; Mery Jansen..Slight
2:10—55 E. 102d St.; Mery Lavine....Slight
2:45—1,658 Wash'n Ave.; S. Lipstein..Slight
3:30—Front of 699 E. 135th St. (anto);
Richard Carvel Co.....Slight
3:40—2,125 8th Ave.; Patrick Perker..Slight
3:40—4-6 Wash'n Pl.; Levensen & Co.,
Not given
4:15—219 E. 85th St.; not given.....None
4:15—134th St., at Harlem River; Daly
& Irving .....Slight
5:00—519 W. 52d St.; Mary Casberry..$3,500
5:20—Centre and Walker Sts.; B. R. T.Slight
6:00—804 5th St.; I. Sauer & Son.....$1,000
6:15—634 W. 52d St.; A. Schmidt.....Slight
6:55—Broadway and Rector St.; not given.
None
7:00—44-60 E. 23d St.; Mohawk Silk
Co.....$1,000
7:10—574 West End Ave.; M. Lazarus..$25
7:50—327 E. 3d St.; Levinson & Shapiro..
Slight
8:05—145 Arnst'd'm; C. Voeghug.....Slight
8:35—327-9 E. 34th St.; Ccotral Apron
and Cos Co.....Not given
9:35—390 E. 10th St.; Jacob Scheer..Slight
10:00—197th St. and Ft. George Av.,
(auto;) Carl Sadowsky.....Slight
10:25—70 E. 119th St.; not given.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Capt. A. K. Baskette, Q. M. C., from asst. to Q. M., Jeffersonville, Ind., effective when his services are no longer required at Texas City as asst. to Q. M., 2d Div., when that div. is demobilized, then to Ft. Sill, Okla., as asst. to Q. M. and by letter to Comdg. Gen. Southern Dept.

1st Lt. C. I. Crockett, to 28th Inf., about Nov. 30.

Capt. A. B. Sloan, Inf., to Hot Springs, Ark. Hosp., for physical examination, then to his proper station.

Following officers will proceed to San Francisco as witnesses before a General Court Martial, then return to their proper stations: Sig. Cor., Capts. A. S. Cowan, T. F. Dodd, Aviation Officer; 1st Lts. W. R. Taliaferro, Aviation Officer; B. Q. Jones, Aviation Officer, and R. H. Willis, Jr., Aviation Officer, Inf.: 1st Lt. R. C. Kirtland, 22d.

Name of Capt. V. M. Elmore, 22d Inf., to detached, Nov. 8, and name of Capt. E. Croft, Inf., removed, Nov. 2. Capt. Croft is assigned to 20th Inf.

Capt. E. S. Walton, Inf., (now in Q. M. D.,) to 17th Inf., Nov. 14.

Orders of July 12 amended to direct Capt. F. E. Hopkins, Sig. Cor., to proceed to, and take station at, Ft. Leavenworth, instead of to Texas City.

Capt. H. H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., from Columbus to Dayton, Ohio, to inspect the newly formed Machine Gun Co., 3d Inf., Ohio Nat. Guard, then to his proper station.

Leaves: 1st Lts. C. B. Elliott, Inf., 10 days; E. F. Barlow, C. A. C., 2 months, and S. H. Guthrie, C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Comdrs.: C. N. Offley, from command of ths Prometheus, to Mare Island Yard; F. D. Karns, Mare Island Yard, to command the Prometheus, and F. A. Traut, from command of the Wisconsin to command the Illinois.

Lt. Comdr. W. S. Fye, Newport, R. I., War College Nov. 15, to connection fitting out the Jacob Jones, and in command when commissioned.

Jr. Grade Lts.: J. B. Rutter, Carnegie Steel Co. Works, Munhal, Penn., to Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Weddington, the Denver, to the Annapolis; C. D. Gilroy to the Hancock, and R. N. Miller, the Hancock, to the Alywin.

Ensigns: J. J. Reeves, Ship at New York, to the Fish Hawk.

Chf. Gunner W. C. Bean, radio, Va., station, to Radio Sngt., New Orleans, La.

Chf. Carp. C. E. Richardson, retired.

Chf. Engr. J. H. Chasmar, retired, died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrivals—Cummings, Sonoma, Patapsco, Arkansas, New York, Texas, Florida, Michigan, Utah, South Carolina, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Montana, Brooklyn, Tulppe, Burrows, Paterson, Paulding, Beale, Fanning, Jenkins, Jouett, Cassin, Ralph O'Brien, Nicholson, Celtic, Panther, Yankton, Wadsworth, D-1, Tonopah, L-1, G-4, Virginia, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Birmingham, Dixie, San Francisco, Columbia, Worden, Vestal, Cyclops, Jupiter, Orion, G-2, K-2, K-5 and the K-6, all at Newport; Terry and Walke at New York Yard; Machias at Progreso; Raleigh at Ocos, Guatemala; Brutus and Des Moines at Belrut; Cuigoa and Osceola at Guantanamo; Eagle at Port au Prince; Flusser, Lamson, Reid, Preston and the Rodgers at Boston; Caesar, Sterett, Parker, Jarvis and Lebanon at Norfolk; Ericson at Gardiner's Bay; Hull, Hopkins, Lawrence and Trenton at San Pedro, and the Ammen at Fair Haven.

Sailed—Proteus, Honolulu for Nagasaki; Castine, Port au Prince for Gonaives; Nashville, Fort au Prince for Cape Haitien and Fort Liberte; Glacier, Topolobampo for Guaymas; Justin, San Diego for La Paz; Winslow, Monahan, Roe and Perkins, Hampton Roads for Newport; Benham, McDougal, Ozark and G-1, Norfolk for Newport; Peoria, Key West for New Orleans; Arethusa, Port Arthur for Norfolk; Chester, Belrut for Funchal.

The Commander, Battleship Squadrons Atlantic Fleet, has transferred his flag from the New York to the Arkansas.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following labor lists are announced:

Marble Setter, All Boroughs—S. Ferro, J. Fabula, J. Levy, R. York, George Hemmings, William Egan, George Osborne, L. Dutoit, G. Rosario, F. Schilling, E. Butler, P. Lavin, John Boyle, Joseph McNulty, R. McNulty, J. Coogan, M. O'Connell.

Deckhand, Health Department—W. Blatchford.

Boatman, Health Department—T. Stowey, J. Lawless.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 20 at the New York Custom House an examination for junior signal engineer, grades 1 and 11., for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers. Grade I. pays from $1,200 to $1,680 a year; Grade II., $720 to $1,080 a year. In addition to the above salaries necessary expenses will be allowed when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments to these positions will be principally for field service. Competitors will be examined in theory and practice of railway signaling, including questions relating to block signals, interlocking plants, and the electrical equipment of signal apparatus, and the mathematics used in this branch of engineering, including algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, but not including calculus; education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first, but not their thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Feeding the Soldiers.

"Food for the Teutonic Allies," "Bread and Meat for the Russians," were the titles of a series of pictures that appeared in a recent number of The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. Every week this publication is filled with pictures of human interest. The havoc of the great guns—a duel in the air—what the Allies are doing in the Dardanelles, faithfully, graphically pictured by the camera in The Mid-Week Pictorial, 10c. a copy on all news stands. Bound volume containing ten early numbers, $1 prepaid. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:07|Sun sets..5:27|Moon sets..7:44

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:54	10:26	3:36	4:23
Governors Island	10:38	10:57	4:08	5:06
Hell Gate	11:32	12:27	5:43	6:40

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 11.

SS Ancona, Naples, Sept. 29.
SS Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 30.
SS Djibouti, Gibraltar, Sept. 26.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Oct. 6.
SS Falkland, London, Sept. 29.
SS Grekland, Gothenberg, Sept. 16.
SS Glenpool, Tampico, Oct. 2.
SS Gallundia, Marseilles, Sept. 18.
SS Tenbergen, Rio Janeiro, Sept. 22.
SS L. V. Stoddard, Portland, Oct. 7.
SS Attilles, New Orleans, Oct. 6.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 8.
SS Sicilia, Malaga, Sept. 17.
SS Catamarres, Colon, Oct. 4.
SS Montevideo, Cadiz, Sept. 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

California	Glasgow	Oct. 2
Citta di Messina	Naples	Sept. 14
Ardbrook	Barcelona	Sept. 12
Ardgorm	Cardiff	Sept. 27
Bellevue	Cardiff	Sept. 25
Palermo	Genoa	Sept. 26
Verona	Genoa	Sept. 25
Carolina	Mediterranean	Sept. 28
Athaulpha	Barbados	Oct. 3
Perugia	Leghorn	Sept. 26
Frixes	Patras	Sept. 24
Queen Margaret	London	Sept. 29
Pennsylvania	Barcelona	Oct. 2
Neches	Galveston	Oct. 6
Colon	Cristobal	Oct. 6
Lampassas	Mobile	Oct. 8
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 9
Havana	Havana	Oct. 9

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Chicago	Bordeaux	Oct. 3
Taharka	Hartlepool	Sept. 28
Sargipe	Para	Oct. 1
El Valle	Galveston	Oct. 7
Mohawk	Jacksonvills	Oct. 10

DUE THURSDAY.

Oscar II	Christiansand	Oct. 4
Philadelphian	St. Nazaire	Sept. 29
Lapland	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Strathgarry	Algiers	Sept. 28
Ischia	Gibraltar	Sept. 30
Poseidon	Malaga	Sept. 30
Libra	Naples	Sept. 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	Oct. 13

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tocatins, Rio Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Norizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, London	—	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frances, Para	9:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maturs, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Paloma, Ghara	—	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hyperia, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Graysoo, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Saxon Monarch, London	—	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Drammensfjord, Santos	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
P. F. Hendrik, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Mariana, Santiago	—	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Den of Glamis, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London	—	12:00 M.
Georgic, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	—	3:00 P.M.
Antilla, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., OCT. 11.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 28 miles S. of Charleston at 7 P. M. 10th.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 146 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 311 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 80 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville to New York, was 361 miles from Ambrose Lightship at noon.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 57 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Siglo, New Orleans to New York, was 58 miles E. of Sand Key at 6 P. M.

SS Antilla, New Orleans to New York, was 640 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Charleston Hall, Savannah to New York, was 223 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Canfield, Tampico to New York, was 165 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 511 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Nurea, Galveston to New York, was 386 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,107 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 630 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, passed Jupiter at 7:00 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, Oct. 11.
SS Aladdin, at Kirkwall, Oct. 7.
SS Rotterdem, at Desl, Oct. 8.
SS Louisiana, at Aberdeen, Oct. 8.
SS Sl, at Gothenberg, Oct. 8.
SS Petroleine, at Havre, Oct. 8.
SS Finn, at Santa Catherina, Oct. 9.
SS Frederik VIII., at Copenhagen, Oct. 9.
SS Flandre, at Rotterdem, Oct. 9.
SS Hindoo, at Plymouth, Oct. 10.
SS San Guglielmo, at Naples, Oct. 10.

Sailed.

SS America, from Gibraltar, Oct. 9.
SS Touraine, from Bordeaux, Oct. 10.
SS Kentra, from Port Natal, Oct. 7, via Barbados.
SS Oxford China, from West Hartlepool, Oct. 9.
SS Pennsylvania, from Santos, Oct. 9.
SS Pastorio, from Santos, Oct. 8.
SS Rio Preto, from Santos, Oct. 9.
SS Roma, from Azores, Oct. 10.

Passed.

SS Thessaloniki, New York for Piraeus, passed Malta.
SS Eastwood, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Patrie, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 16, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 16, SS Chicago.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Cretic.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 12, SS Noordam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailings at present.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 14, SS Heilig Olav.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 14, SS Heilig Olav, and at 8:30 A. M. Oct. 16, SS Bergenafjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 16, SS Verona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Titen .....Oct. 14

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Aki Maru .....Oct. 14

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....Oct. 15

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (vis San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru .....Oct. 18

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Oct. 21

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. R. V. McCauley, 21, Commr's office, 30 days, 9 A. M., Oct. 12; W. F. Shea, 18, to Trg. S., 10 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 11; Patrol. W. J. Blanch, 15, to B., 20 days, noon, Oct. 11, to 8 A. M., Oct. 10; P. J. Regan, 37, to D. B., 3 days, noon, Oct. 8; T. J. Weber, 42, to D. B., 4 P. M., Oct. 9, to 8 A. M., Oct. 13; G. Pridge, 83, to Commr's office, 30 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 12; G. Sweeney, 172, to D. B., 6 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 7. To Training School from prects. indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 11: V. Canavan, 28; J. A. Connors, 38; O. Hamlin, 81; J. F. Kingston, 81; J. Ryan, 29; J. F. Connor, 65; R. J. Mathews, 80; E. F. Wetteroth, 14[illegible].

Assignments Discontinued: Patrol. J. M. Dondero, 6, and N. Campo, 22, to 2 I. D., (temporary.)

Leaves of absence (without pay): Patrol. P. F. Schmidt, 65, 2 days, 12:01 A. M. Oct. 9; N. B. Bahc[illegible], 158, 1 day, 4 P. M. Oct. 11; J. A. Green, [illegible]4, 1 day, 4 P. M. Oct. 10.

Death: Leader P. F. Ahearn, 147, at 4:50 P. M. Oct. 1[illegible].

Resignation of Special Patrol. Accepted: G. Hirsch, while in the Dept. of Licenses, Oct. 9.

Fire Department.

Appointed: Ununiformed Firemen J. F. Ruggles, H. L. 18, having passed his probationary period of three months' satisfactorily, is appointed as a 4th grade fireman, at $1,400 a year, Oct. 12.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Eng. of Steamer, will report to Chief of Batt. J. Kenney, Superintending Engr., at the Coat of Grand Sts., East River, on days and time specified: Engines—Oct. 13, at 9 A. M.: E. S. Dolan, Eng. 7; J. Strout, Eng. 66; D. C. Schmidt, Eng. 208; J. Kane, Eng. 219; M. Clarke, Eng. 231. At 10 A. M.; M. Hyde, Eng. 24; F. Lennon, Eng. 73; J. B. Powers, Eng. 254; T. B. Gavin, Eng. 291; F. Langston, H. & L. 110. At 12 noon: O. Blanchard, Eng. 6; J. F. Conlon, Eng. 66; Wm. P. Steinmetz, Eng. 230; J. M. Hommel, H. & L. 22; P. Zinner, H. & L. 132. At 2 P. M.; W. Q. Long, Eng. 22; D. P. Condon, Eng. 154; E. P. Cass, Eng. 235; W. F. Culligan, H. & L. 41; Miller, H. & L. 148.

Oct. 14, at 9 A. M.: J. M. Maury, Eng. 12; J. S. Casey, Eng. 88; J. A. McGuire, Eng. 258; A. K. Tice, Eng. 257; J. S. Fitzgerald, No. 1, H. & L. 1. At 10 A. M.: E. Waterman, Eng. 1; F. Bender, Eng. 76; A. Hankel, 277; F. Hamill, Eng. 260; J. A. Bonnet, H. & L. 1. At 12 noon: C. H. Day, Eng. 38; P. Connelly, Eng. 221; H. C. Murphy, Eng. 273; E. M. Luft, Eng. 290; C. Rolf, H. & L. 163. At 2 P. M.: J. J. Gillen, Eng. 23; G. A. Nussbaum, Eng.

3,000 GRADUATES PAY VISIT TO VASSAR

Alumnae from All Parts of the Country Join in Semi-Centennial Celebration.

FIVE OF CLASS OF '65 THERE

President MacCracken Announces That $686,000 of $1,000,000 College Fund Is Pledged.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 11.—In today's exercises in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Vassar College Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of the college, announced that $686,000 of the $1,000,000 fund which Vassar has been trying to raise had been pledged. This includes $21,000 pledged by the alumnae and the money for the new alumnae hall, which is to be erected on Raymond Avenue, opposite the college. President MacCracken announced a donation of $60,000 to the hall fund. Mrs. Avery Cooley of Chicago and Mrs. Ellon Hooker of Greenwich, Conn., were named as the donors.

Nearly 3,000 graduates of Vassar were here today to take part in the events connected with the semi-centennial. In addition to the several events on the program, there were many class reunions. The first event of the day was the alumnae commemoration at 10 o'clock. One of the speakers was Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor at Washington, a Vassar graduate, who recommended a new line of study at Vassar to ba known as a "Chair of Motherhood," from which college students might learn the bringing up of children and the care of the houseboid.

Louise Lawrence Meigs, '01, President of the Associata Aluminae of Vassar College, presided and introduced James Monroa Taylor, President Emeritus, who offered the invocation.

Mary Augusta Jordan, '76, Professor of English in Smith College, spoke on "Spacioua Days at Vassar."

"Geographical Research as a Field for Women" was the subject of the address by Ellen Churchill Semple, '82, of Louisville, Ky.

Tha first of a series of student conferences arranged for the week was also held. Sixty delegates were present. At noon an informal alumnae luncheon was served on the campus.

At 3:30 the pagent of Athena was presented in the new open-air theatre on the southeast end of the campus. The pageant was composed and presented by Vassar students under the direction of Hazel Mackaye of Washington, D. C. At 8 o'clock tonight the New York Alumnae Dramatic Association presented "Vassar College Milestones."

Among the college heads here for the celebration are Marion Leroy Burton, President of Smith College; Frank L. McVey, President of the University of North Dakota; John Hanson Thomas Main, President of Grinnell College; Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegia Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; Arthur J. Roberts, President of Colby College; William C. Rodgers, President of St. Stephens College; L. Clark Seelye, President Emeritus of Smith College; Vivian Blanche Small, President of Lake Erie College; Charles F. Thwing, President of Western Reserve University.

Of the Class of 1865 at Vassar five are hera today. They are: Caroline E. Brayton of Fall River, Mass.; Emily D. Bostwick and Ellen B. Williams of Ithaca, N. Y.; Harrietto Camp Dimon of Utica, N. Y., and Susan A. Howell Ostrom of Goshen.

GIRL PATRICIDE STILL HELD.

Eva Tice, Who Protected Mother, May Not Be Called at Inquest.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Eva Tice, 13 years old, who last Saturday night shot and killed her father, Edward Tice, in their home in King Street, believing that he was about to strangle her mother to death, is still at the home of Justice of the Peace Decker here. She is not under arrest, but is being detained by order of Coroner Foshay of Peekskill.

The Coroner refuses to say what action he will take when he finishes this investigation, but as he has not asked District Attorney Weeks to aid him, it is believed the girl will not be called upon to atand trial. The investigation indicatee that Tice was choking his wife when his daughter rushed into the room and implored him to release his hold. When he refused the girl got a revolver, which she now says she believed not to have been loaded, and threatened to shoot him unless he ceased choking her mother.

The funeral of the slain man will take place tomorrow.

SEALED VERDICT IN WILL SUIT

Result of Mrs. Lowen's Annulment Action to be Known Today.

A sealed verdict to be opened today was returned late last night by a jury in the Bronx County Surrogate's Court in an action brought by Mrs. Isabella G. Lowen to annul the will of her husband, Charles Lowen, which left her three-quarters of an estate valued at $12,500, providing that she should not remarry.

The action was brought on the ground that several blue pencil marks on the document rendered it void. Mr. Lowen, who died at his residence, 2,361 Grand Concourse, on Jan. 11 last, was a builder and real estate operator and had formerly been wealthy. Testimony at the hearing showed that he had given his wife under a prenuptial agreement $25,000 in 1903, $25,000 in 1904, and $32,000 in 1905. Mr. Lowen was 66 years old when he died.

BISSING FEELS FOR BIRDS.

Won't Allow the Retention of Songsters Which Have Been Blinded.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Among the items issued by the Overseas News Agency for publication is the following:

"General von Bissing, Governor-General of Belgium, has issued a decree prohibiting the retention of song birds from which the eyes have been removed. The decree concluded: 'The artificial blinding of birds is a cruelty which I can by no means tolerate.'"

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝
4½s	June, 1965	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	March, 1963	101⅜	102	101⅜	102⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102¼	101⅝	102¼
4½s	May, 1957	101⅝	102¼	101⅝	102⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	..	100⅜	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅜	..
4½s	March, 1964	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅞
4½s	March, 1962	98¼	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
4½s	Sept., 1960	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
4½s	March, 1960-60	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	99
4s	May, 1959	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
4s	May, 1957	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	95	95⅜	95	95⅜
4s	May, 1955	94½	95⅜	94½	95⅜
4s	Nov., 1936	..	..	99	..
4s	May, 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	84⅜	..	84¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	84⅜	85⅜	85	86
3½s	May, 1954	84⅜	85⅞	85	86

GARY PLAN GETS A START.

Designs for Schoolhouse Changes to be Made in Ten Days.

Another discussion on the adoption of the Gary plan in the public schools took place yesterday in the Controller's office. It was participated in by the Committees on Tax Appropriation and Education of the Board of Estimate and the special Committee on Economy and the Committee on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training of the Board of Education. Many of the Board of Education officials oppose the plan. The Mayor is in favor of it on the ground of economy, among other things.

A resolution introduced by the Controller was adopted inetructing the Board of Superintendents and the Superintendent of Buildings to present to the Board of Education within ten days plans for such physical changes as may be necessary in those buildings where, at the present time, there 's part time in order to accommodate buildings to the operation of the duplicate school work, study and play plan, with an approximate estimate of the cost of such changes."

John Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Vocational and Industrial Schools, proposed that the conference should declare that the number of school teachers should not be reduced in 1916; that the Board of Education and the Board of Superintendents should retain contral of the curriculum, and that nothing determined upon should be considered a criticism of the school plan introduced several years ago by Dr. William L. Ettinger. The Controller rejected the resolution as impracticable.

The conferces will meet again in the Controller's office a day next week.

WHITMAN AT GETTYSBURG.

Will Make an Address Today at Unveiling of Gen. Webb's Statue.

Special to The New York Times.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Oct. 11.—Accompanied by his staff and by several members of the New York Senate and Assembly, Governor Whitman arrived here this afternoon as the guest of the New York State Monuments Commission for the unveiling of the statue of General Alexander S. Webb tomorrow afternoon. When the Governor's special train arrived here he was escorted from the station by Captain Jones and a detail from Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery, in full dress uniform.

A procession through the streets of Gettysburg, in which the artillery will act as a guard of honor, will be held before the dadication exercises tomorrow. The Webb monument is situated at the Bloody Angle, several miles from the centre of town. Members of the Philadelphia Brigade, who were under the command of General Webb, are here in large numbers and will participate in the proceession to the spot where they successfully resisted the brunt of General Longstreet's assault on the 3d of July fifty-two years ago.

Band concerts and an informal reception were included in the activities of the New York and Pennsylvania parties this evening.

VERMONT BANKER ARRESTED

G. C. Averill, Who Resigned, Accused of Making False Entries.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Oct. 11.—George C. Averill, who resigned as President of the Vermont National Bank in May, was arrested by Federal officers today on an indictment charging him with making false entries in the books of the bank.

District Attorney Bullard said that the indictment of Mr. Averill followed an investigation by the bank examiner, who found that the entries were not in conformity with the law. The assets of the bank were found to be intact.

FINDS IN BIOLOGY A KEY TO MONSTERS

Prof. Goldfarb, by Grafting Organisms, Produces Many Strange Forms.

MAY EXPLAIN MANY 'MYTHS'

Beings Ascribed to the Anger of the Gods, Due to Conditions Scientists Understand Now.

Sea urchins, which were double headed forms of his own raising, were shown yesterday on the screen by Professor A. J. Goldfarb of tha chair of biology of the College of the City of New York before the New York Academy of Sciences, Section of Biology, in demonstrating his theory of the origin of certain abnormal forms.

He believes that as there are Siamese twins in the lower ordere which can be produced under test conditions, so in the human species may be found strange types which had their origin in ways not hitherto explained.

The double sea urchins were produced by placing the eggs from which they sprang in chemical solutions, which permitted them to join closely. Professor Goldfarb presented in detail the reaults of his researches in the experimental grafting of organisms. He does not share the common belief that the uncanny monsters are due to some mental cause, but takes the whole question of their origin into the domain of physiological chemistry.

Certain changes in the system, certain derangements of metabolism may bring into the world these beings which have excited the wonder and terror of men for ages. The being whose form had been ascribed to the anger of a god or to the curse of a witch becomes, in the light of the investigations of Professor Goldfarb, merely the application of a formula of chemistry and biology.

The paper was regarded by those present as having an important bearing on one of the great mysteries of life. The demonstration of the manifold forme which the scientist had produced in his experiments was followed with keen intercst hy thoso present.

Dr. H. W. Schulte, who presided as temporary chairman, raised the question as to whether the Cohnheim theory of cancer might not have an important bearing on the theory advanced by Professor Goldfarb. The meeting of the section was held in the quarters of the Academy of Sciences in the American Museum of Natural History, at Central Park West and Seventy-seventh Street.

FEWER ARRESTS IN CHICAGO.

"Dry" Sunday Results In Lowest Crime Record in History of City.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Closing of saloons in Chicago on Sunday, for the first time in forty-four years, resulted in the day passing with the lowest crime record in the history of the police department, Chief of Police Healey announced today.

Out of the 7,152 saloons in the city only twenty-eight were found to have violated Mayor Thompson's closing order. Most of the violations were of a minor cbaracter, only one saloonkeepor being arrested. Saloone in the suiburban districts, where the State closing law was not enforced, received an unusually brisk trade from automobile parties.

There were only sixteen arrests made for drunkenness yesterday and fortysoven on Saturday as compared with an average of 243 for the two days during several months past.

Saloonkeepers estimated that they lost $400,000 yesterday as a result of being obliged to close.

TO KEEP OUR MAILS NEUTRAL

Burleson Prohibits Carrying of Certain Postcards and Envelopes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Postmaster General Burleson issued an order today excluding from the United States mails postcards and envelopes regarded as of an unneutral character, or as likely to inflame certain classes of persons. The order specificaily mentions envelopes and postcards to which labels have been attached bearing the words "Gott Strafe England," and pictures denunciatory of Germany's sinking of the Lusitania. The Postmaster General's order is as follows:

"Postmasters are directed to treat as non-maliable, under Section 212 of the Penal Code, (Section 481, Postal Laws and Regulations,) envelopes, postcards, &c., bearing stickers containing the words or having printed thereon the words 'Gott Strafe England' or a picture of the German escutcheon with a red blot labeled 'Lusitania,' inscribed 'The Blot That Won't Come Off,' as being not only unneutral, but calculated to reflect upon certain classes of persons."

It was said at the Post Office Department that postcards and envelopes of this character described had been found in big cities by Postmasters and Post Office Inspectors, and the question as to their mailable character had been referred to tha department. An examination of the Postal Laws and Regulations was made, with the result that it was decided to prohibit the carrying of such articles in tha mail.

MERGING MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

May Result in Giving Philadelphia World's Greatest Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The long-expected merger of the Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital into the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania will be effected within a few days, it was announced here today. With the merger will be started a movement to consolidate all the medical schools in this city into one vast school for undergraduate and graduate medical instruction, superior to anything of its kind in this country or abroad, and making Philadelphia the world's centre of the medical profession. This great school probably would be under the control of the University of Pennsylvania and generously supported by the State.

The first definite etep was taken yesterday afternoon, when the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania delegated a special committee to handle the university's part in the matter. Briefly, the plan is to divert the damages accruing to the Medico-Chirurgical from the condemnation of its buildings in the line of the proposed Parkway and such other funds as the university may obtain, to the erection of buildings for the use of the combined student bodies and faculties of the two medical schools, probably situated on the Parkway. Jefferson Medical College has been sounded on its attitude toward merging with the two schools.

Tariff Exemption at the Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury today issued an order that travelers from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, and vice versa, by way of the Panama Canal, have the $100 exemption from duty allowed by the Tariff act to residents of the United States returning from abroad. The order revokes a recent customs order denying this privilege to purchases made in Panama.

WOMAN BUYER FINED $150.

Didn't Declare Goods She Brought Over for Fifth Avenue Firm.

Miss Francee Clyne of 131 West 110th Street, a buyer for a Fifth Avenue women's outfitting establishment, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge William B. Sheppard in the Federal District Court to failing to declare foreign merchandise which she had brought with her from Europe as baggage. Assistant District Attorney Frank E. Carstarphen told the court that when Miss Clyna landed from the Olympic on July 30, 1913, she had not declared a collar, two hats, and a set of gray fox furs, and had also imported other articlea irregularly when she came over in the Lusitania on Feb. 20.

The total value of these goods was $282.78, and the Government had been defrauded of the duty on them. Miss Clyne's defense was that she had worn these goods abroad, and therefore thought she need not pay duty on them. She was fined and paid $150. Mr. Carstarphan announced that the Government would now proceed against Miss Clyne civilly for penalties.

SUPREME COURT CONVENES.

Illness Prevents Justice Lamar from Attending Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Supreme Court convened today for the Fall term.

After admitting attorneys to practice, the Justices adjourned to pay their call of respect on President Wilson at the White House. On thie visit they were accompanied by Attorney General Gregory.

Mr. Justice Lamar, who is slowly recovering from a protracted illness of high-blood pressure, which in the left arm has almost amounted to paralysis, was unable to attend the reconvening of the court. It is feared that the Justice will not return to active duty for a long time.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. — Present: The Chief Justice and Justices McKenna, Holmes, Day, Hughes, Van Devantsr, Pitney, and McReynolds.

Admitted to practice: New York—William S. Haskell, New York City; Alfred D. Lind, New York City; Harold J. Adams, Buffalo, and Martin A. Schenck, New York City.

The Chief Justice announced that all motions noticed for today would be heard tomorrow, and the Court would then commance the call of the docket.

Call for Oct. 12: Nos. 386, 388, 277, 278, 285, 340, 140, 393, 394, 361, 240, 206, 212, 246, 223, 213, 454, 289, (and 832,) 440, 239, 465, 130, 328, 359, and 481.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Duffy vs Todebush, Y W C A of B'klyn vs Carr. Merriam vs Moysr. Schencke Piano Co vs Philp Casnality Co. Borckmann vs Terry Con Co. Colletti Co vs L'Hommedieu & Co. Spallholz vs Sheldon. Pettit vs Brookhaven.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Thirty-four corporations were chartered today. They aggregated $730,800 in capital stocks and included:

The MacBride Atelier, realty, construction, $300,000, Milton P. Faas, Harry M. Rogers, G. Bovari MacBride, 31 East 62 St.

Cosmopolitan Tool Manufacturing Company, tools, fixtures, utensils, novelties, $22,000; Louis N. Cutner, Maurice Kalm, Charles G. Bait, 766 West 106 St.

The Visible Food Protectory Company, Buffalo, food protective devices, $1,000,000; C. Arthur Dutcher, Frank P. and Owen Moyer, 341 Perkins Place, Buffalo.

Coles Picture Machine Corporation, moving-picture machinery, $50,000; Olga Schulthels, William H. and Howard Coles, 544 West 157 St.

H. Soloman & Son, realty, construction, $25,000; Sigmund, William, and Morris Soloman, 1,990 Seventh Av.

Nu-Burn Manufacturing Company, Jamestown, stoves, furnaces, radiators, gas fixtures, $30,000; Arthur W. Swanberg, John M. Winnberg, Charles A. Swanson, Jamestown.

Smart Waist Company, women's apparel, $20,000; Kopple Goldhagen, Jacob Weiner, Georgs Greenberg, 85 Stebbins Av.

Home Investment Building Corporation, realty, construction, $10,000; Anna A. A. Byrns, May and Jacob M. Meysrs, 980 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Winston Hotel Company, hotel, restaurant, $21,000; Harry A. and Gustavs A. Beckmann, August Buhrmeister, 2 Prospect Drive, Yonkers.

Atlas Financa Company, Woodmere, loan money to firms, commission, merchants, financers, $10,000; J. Garfield Moses, Frank Williamson, Bernard Sommer, 1,850 Madison Av.

Federal Railway Devices Company, cars, equipments, supplies, $10,000; Samuel G. Rea, Robert D. Powers, Albert C. Murphy, 175 Av. N, Brooklyn.

United Premium Stores Company, trading stamps, coupons, premiums, $10,000; Charles Wund, Joseph F. Bau, Edward Kappes, 71 John St.

Kramer Brothers Lamp Company, bent glass domes, lamps, interior decorations, $10,000; Charles H. Pinckney, George C. Schmidt, Derck Joffe, 309 West 93 St.

H. & P. Caminez, Brooklyn, furniture, rugs, carpets, realty, construction, $10,000; Soloman B. Philip and Hyman Caminez, 498 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

A. A. Maillett Company, implements, advertisa by posters, cards, $10,000; George William Ciuna, John F. Canning, Albert A. Mallett, 317 West 35 St.

Russo-American Mercantile Supply Company, commission, merchandise, $10,000; Daniel M. Wright, Edwin Lewis, Frank M. Garland, 18 East 41 St.

American Vitascope Company, motion pictures, theatrical, $15,000; Sidney R. Fleisoher, Paul Schleisner, Moses D. Jabloner, 73 Willett St.

Chelsea Music Publishing Corporation, printer, publisher, advertiser, musical compositions, $10,000; William F. Riley, Julian Abeles, Lawrence H. Sanders, 2 Rector St.

Boulevard Inn, Bronx, hotel, restaurant, liquors, $5,000; Charles S. and Leo H. Rich, Samuel Goldstein, Boston Road, corner 181 St.

Hall-Rodier Machine Company, Buffalo, machinery manufacturers, $5,000; Carl A. Bauman, Joseph L. Masner, Ray C. Hill, Buffalo.

Poe Park Corporation Company, Bronx, realty, construction, $5,000; Ralph Siconolfi, Dominic A. Trotta, Michael Giordano, 2,490 Cambsring Av., Bronx.

The Waldorf Costume, garments, $5,000; Bernhard Ginzburg, Sadis Soloman, Jack Yale Elkin, 140 Broome St.

Kroll & Horowitz Furnitrure Company, curtains, bronzes, works of art, rugs, furniture, $5,000; Ame Morris Kroll, 522 West 158 St., Joseph Horowitz, Maurice Kroll, 522 West 158 St.

Thomas Building Construction Company, Detroit, Mich., building, construction, building supplies, $10,000; representative, Horace S. Gould, 7 Wall St., New York City, Feastar Import Feed Company, Massachusetts machinery, appliances, devices, $250,000; representative, Albert E. Rollins, 1,483 Broadway, Manhattan. The Inventions Corporation, Del., patents, $350,000; representative, Alfred C. Otto, 120 Broadway, New York.

Capital Increase—The Kolok Corporation, New York, $10,000 to $25,000; Venus Amusement Company, Buffalo, $30,000 to $50,000.

Capital Reduction—J. M. Grsig Company, Buffalo, $75,000 to $2,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—The Rogers Transportation Corporation, Buffalo; L. S. E. Company, Manhattan; Robert T. Brooks & Co., Manhattan; Genesee Fruit Company, Rochester; Universal Discount Company, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 11.—Chartsrs filed here:

Federal Primer Corp., $500,000, to manufacture and deal in and with primer machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of munitions, &c.; F. D. Buck, Georgs W. Dittman, M. L. Hor, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Empire Metal Products Corp., New York, $500,000, to manufacture, trade, and deal in and with iron, steel, copper, aluminium, and all products made from the same; Thomas Robson, Thomas H. Lee, Oscar B. Wren, all of New York.

Tubular Products Steel Works, Inc., $750,000, to buy, sell and deal in and with iron, steel, and all articles made from the same; S. E. Becker, Peoslis Cole, Charles G. Guyer, Wilmington, Del.

Delcol Quartz Pebble Mining Co., New York, $100,000, to search and prospect for quartz and all other kinds of ores and minerals; William H. Grake, Harry D. Meucher, Junior A. Stausser, all of New York.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17½	17	17½
Atlantic Refining	660	665	660	667
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	112	115	113	115
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	257	263	257	263
Crescent Pipe Line	50	67	50	67
Cumberland P. L.	64	68	63	68
Eureka Pipe Line	265	270	265	270
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	150	162	150	162
Illinois Pipe Line	154	160	153	160
Indiana Pipe Line	108	112	108	112
Intor. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
National Transit	32	34	32	34
N. Y. Transit	229	237	229	237
Northern P. L.	107	110	107	110
Ohio Oil	156	158	155	157
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	57	60	57	60
Prairie O. & G.	418	422	420	423
Prairie Pipe Line	292	295	292	295
Solar Refining	285	295	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	228	232	228	232
South Penn. Oil	343	347	343	347
Southwestern P. L.	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	317	319	317	319
Standard Oil of Ind.	468	472	468	472
Standard Oil of Kan	450	460	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	330	340	330	340
Standard Oil of N. Y.	345	353	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	485	488	485	488
Standard Oil of N. Y.	207	209	207	209
Standard Oil of Ohio	500	515	500	515
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	83	84	83	84
Vacuum Oil	218	221	218	221
Washington Oil	43	46	43	46

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks and tha Old Colony Trust Company compares as follows:

	Oct. 9, 1915.	Inc. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$9,048,000	$23,000
Loans, disc., and	351,763,000	1,590,000
Individ. dep., inc. U.S.	300,698,000	1,532,000
Due	133,231,000	10,002,000
Time deposits	16,685,000	*711,000
Exch. for Clear.	12,319,000	*1,991,000
Due from banks	28,573,000	2,813,000
Cash reserve	26,072,000	1,257,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bk.	13,629,000	681,000
Res. with other banks	82,588,000	7,183,000
Cash excess	6,552,000	*473,000
Excess in New Y'k	64,066,000	6,967,000
Ex. with Fed. Res.	3,570,000	573,000
Total excess	74,492,000	7,007,000

*Decrease.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of September show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seventeen roads	$15,633,787	+$774,044
Nine roads	5,023,035	— 144,471
Total (26 roads)	20,663,822	+ 629,573

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for September— 1915. 1914. Increase.

Gross	1,829	$107,306	-$126,238
Net	2,080	14,678	12,385
Surp. aft. chgs	507	*9,765	*9,404
2 mos. gross	4,684	58,335	34,240
Net	2,354	18,356	23,418
Def. aft. chgs.			

*Deficit.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Month of Sept. 5	5,452	5,629,432	43,020
9 months..15	121	16,770,905	*701,784

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—

Month of Sept. 1	1,662	878,548	232,114
July 1-Sept. 30	3,707,700	2,636,851	330,855

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

STANDARD MILLING CO. for the year ended Aug. 31— 1915. 1914. 1913.

Net income	1,068	1,053,637	$35,151
Retire. pf. stk.	6,815	66,815	67,985
Balance	1,253	986,821	767,216
Preferred stk.	2,128	334,370	339,450
Balance	7,125	652,451	427,766
Prev. surplus	4,881	3,963,227	3,544,541
Total surplus	5,181	4,480,561	3,880,437

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE for August— 1915. 1914. Increase.

Gross	68,734	66,120	2,614
Net aft. taxes	26,816	24,684	2,132
Bal. aft. bond interest	18,856	18,176	1,680
Surp. aft. nots interest	12,856	12,176	1,680
12 mos. gross	827,700	803,446	80,254
Net aft. taxes	296,296	299,250	68,037
Bal. aft. bond interest	227,057	235,060	51,997
Surp. aft. nots interest	115,057	163,060	51,997

BRIDE RESCUES BRIDEGROOM

Gets Him Out of Jail, Where Another Woman Put Him.

Anton Cwiehum of 640 Fifth Street is happy with his Ruthenian bride, who until Sunday was Miss Anna Gula of 146 East Fourth Street, according to the records of Ludlow Street Jail, where Anton might have stayed and never become a bridegroom but for the devoted aiertncss of Miss Gula.

Cwichum is being sued for breach of promise to marry Miss Dymtro Jawny of 1,650 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, another native of Ruthenia, who late Saturday afternoon caused Cwichum's arrest and his lodgment in jail. The wedding in the little Greek church in Seventh Street was scheduled for 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Word travels fast from Ludlow Street to the east side, and so it came about that Miss Gula learned of her betrothed's plight.

She summoned friends, who enlisted the services of Mrs. Sophie Mayer, a woman lawyer, of 105 Attorney Street. Mrs. Mayer furnished a bond for $500, and assured the officials that she would be responsible for her client's appearance in the city Court when his case is called. Anton walked forth from jail.

However, Miss Jawny, who is not yet 21, and is represented by her guardian ad litem, Mary Biawick, had yet another card to play. She straightway told the Rev. Father Pidhorecki, pastor of the Greek Catholic Church in Seventh Street, that Cwichum and Miss Gula ought not to be married. But yet again Miss Gula was effective. With her betrothed, she rushed to the priest's house and with all the eloquence of Slavic emotion at her command pleaded her cause.

The ceremony was performed at Beethoven Hall on scheduled time. There was dancing and feasting at the hall until late Sunday evening.

Miss Jawny in her complaint alleges that she met Cwichum at a housc party late in October, 1914; that he wooed her ardently and promised to marry her on Sept. 24, 1915. When the day set for the wedding arrived Cwichum failed to appear, she says, and later did not explain. She also alleges that she gave him $67 with which to furnish an apartment and $15 with which to obtain a marriage license. She has been humiliated, she says, and wants the money returned. Also, she asks $10,000 damages.

GUNS IN THE BILTMORE

But They Are Only Wooden Ones and Won't Shoot.

A very pale chambermaid hurried into the office of Miss Jennie Knott, housekeeper at the Hotel Biltmore, yesterday morning, and stammered out something that Miss Knott did not understand.

"Please ma'am, its guns—great, big guns—two of 'em," she said when questioned.

"Where?"

"They're in a room on my floor, and I'm afraid to touch them."

Immediately Miss Knott felt this was a man's job. She compressed her lips, and took up the telephone.

"Send me a porter—no, make it two," she said, and soon two huskies appeared at her door.

She directed them what to do, and they went up to a room lately vacated by a departing guest. In a few minutes they reappeared bearing each a plain gun stock of maple wood.

"Heavens! I though they must be at least seventy-fives," commented Miss Scott, as she sent them to the lost and found department.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Con. Coal	95⅜	95½	95½	95½
45	Con. Power	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝
580	Cosden	6⅜	6⅝	6½	6⅝
12	Fidelity & D.	135	135	135	135
1,400	Houston Oil	19¾	19⅞	19½	19⅝
10	Houston Oil pf	61½	61¾	61¾	61½
5	Maryland Cas.	85	85	85	85
40	Mercantile Tr.	188	188	187¾	188
45	Mer. & Miners.	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28¾
100	Nonf. Ry. & L.	24	24	24	24
25	Penn. Water & P.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
64	Un. Rys. & E.	23¾	24	23¾	24
50	Seaboard	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
850	Wayland Oil	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞

BONDS.

$3,600	City of Balt. 4s, 1961, S.L.	95¾	95¾	95⅜	95¾
500	City of Norfolk 5s, 1922	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	City of Balt. 4s, 57, S.L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
1,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅛	88⅛
1,000	Con. Power 4½s	87	87	87	87
4,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97⅜
2,000	Georgis, Caro. & Nor. 5s	101	101	101	101
4,000	Hous. Oil 5s	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
2,000	Lake Roland 5s	104	104	104	104
3,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s	40	40	40	40
2,000	Norf. St. Ry. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	N. O., G. N. Or. 5s	48½	48½	48½	48½
1,000	N. O., M. & C. 5s	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
2,000	Nor. Balt. T. 5s	104	104	104	104
11,000	Un. Rys. & E. 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81½	81½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	2	2½	2	2¼
80	Ahmeek	93½	94¾	94	94¾
650	Alaska	34½	34¾	34½	34¾
160	Algomah	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
126	Allouez	56	56½	56	56
3,100	Am. Zinc	61¾	62	60¾	61
1,240	Anaconda	77	77	76¾	76¾
80	Ariz. Comer.	8⅝	8¾	8¾	8⅝
400	Butte & Sup.	61⅝	62	60⅞	61
1,350	Cal. & Ariz.	65	65½	65	65¼
75	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	560	560
20	Centennial	19	19	19	19
1,800	Chino	49	50	48¾	50
840	Copper Range	58	58⅜	58	58⅛
200	Daly West	2	2	2	2
1,800	East Butte	3¼	3¾	3¼	3⅜
103	Franklin	9¾	10	9¾	10
683	Granby	86¼	87	86	87
3,471	Greene-Can.	42¾	43⅜	42	42¾
90	Inspiration	46½	46½	46	46
52	Isle Royale	30½	30½	29½	30
100	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Hancock	17	17	17	17
470	Lake	15	15	14½	14½
160	La Salle	5¾	6	5¾	6
120	Mason Valley	2¼

Stability

The stable earnings of some of the large Public Utility Corporations of the United States during the past 5 years demand respect.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company's earnings for the past 9 years follow:

1906	$ 8,947,162
1907	11,342,140
(1907-08 Panic)	
1908	12,657,305
1909	13,491,288
1910	14,044,595
1911	14,604,609
1912	14,744,631
1913	16,302,337
1914	17,230,503
(War Period)	

The Company is now earning the dividend on its First Preferred Stock between 7 and 8 times. This stock yields at the market price, 87½ and accrued dividends, 6⅞%.

More information concerning this corporation gladly given on request.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

By Comparison

with other Public Utility Bonds selling on approximately the same income basis the intrinsic value of the

5% Gold Bonds
of the
UNITED
LIGHT & RAILWAYS
COMPANY

makes them, in our opinion, one of the best investment purchases of their kind afforded in the present market.

Let us send you our 24-page Booklet T on this Company which will afford you the opportunity to apply your own investigation to the condition of the Company.

A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

United States Steel Preferred

is among the fifteen important preferred stocks compared as to income yield and recent price advance in a table we have just compiled. Accompanying this table are suggestions of interest to persons who hold preferred stocks purchased at the low prices of early in the year.

Send for Table No. 184

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The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request.

Send for Booklet 60

Harris, Forbes & Co
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ULTIMATE OWNERSHIP

of high-grade dividend paying stocks and bonds is the object of the

PARTIAL PAYMENT METHOD

A small first payment and succeeding monthly payments complete a transaction of this nature in about a year.

All dividends from date of first payment belong to purchaser.

This plan is fully described in our Booklet No. 28.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Another Day of Great Activity, with Big Gains for the Industrials.

Expectations that yesterday's Stock Exchange session, sandwiched in between two holidays, would see much less activity were quickly disappointed. The market opened very active and strong, and after a small reaction in the forenoon resumed its upward trend with almost the same violence shown in the excited sessions of last week. The list was again irregular, but by far the larger number of stocks scored substantial gains and the upward movement of some of the war issues, which had been checked by banks and brokers who foresaw trouble if the advance were not held under control, was resumed with a great deal of vigor. The most striking gain among such issues was scored by Baldwin Locomotive, which, after hanging for several days around 115, returned yesterday to 127½, closing at 126, with a net advance of 11 points. This secondary stage of activity for Baldwin was accompanied by fresh merger rumors, which do not appear to have any substantial basis in fact. Even more active and relatively as strong was Westinghouse, of which more than 100,000 shares changed hands on a range of 5½ points. It closed at 138, with a gain of 4½ points above Saturday's close. The American Car & Foundry made a good recovery to 85⅛, and gains of from 2 to 5 points were numerous. The motor issues returned to popularity, all three classes of Maxwell stock advancing on the expectation of some kind of an announcement Wednesday of a plan looking to the payment of the accumulated dividend on the first preferred. Studebaker advanced 2¼ and General Motors 1 point.

The rails retained some of their momentum from last week, and most of the leaders sold at new high prices for the year. News of the note being prepared for dispatch to Great Britain was received too late to affect the market, if indeed such news can have any effect on the present temper of traders, and the list closed pretty close to the top.

Some uneasiness was caused yesterday by a new development of weakness in the foreign exchange market. Demand sterling sold down to $4.67¾ compared with the low price of $4.68¾ on Saturday. The failure of the conclusion of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan to help foreign exchange rates gave special interest to an important meeting of bankers held yesterday afternoon, which was addressed by Sir Edward Holden, one of the visiting Commissioners.

LONDON TRADING SUBDUED.

Preparations for War Loan Payment Reduces Money Supplies.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Preparations for the payment of tomorrow's call on the war loan reduced the supplies of money today. Discount rates were steady. American exchange has been consistently bought. Cable transfers weakened to 4.67¾ and dealers are at a loss for a reason for the decline.

The Balkan situation caused a subdued tone on the Stock Exchange, but a fair number of transactions occurred as a result of week-end orders. Japanese bonds and the war loan were again the most prominent issues and there was a good demand for mining shares.

The American was the most active section. United States Steel, Canadian Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific were freely dealt in at rising prices. The lower exchange rates assisted in the improvement, and the closing was only a shade under the best.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 42½ centimes.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A feature of the afternoon trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was a transfer of market interest from the railroad shares, for several days the leaders, back into the "war stocks" and other industrial specialties. While the latter stocks were advancing, the railroad stocks reacted in some cases quite sharply from early high levels.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
100	Alaska Gold	34¾	34¾	34½	34¾
780	Allis Chalm	43	44½	42⅜	43⅜
200	Am. Beet Sug.	66½	68⅝	66½	67½
1,170	Am. Can	63½	64⅞	62¾	64½
610	Am. Car & F.	82	86	82	85¾
50	Am. Linseed	21½	21½	21½	21½
780	Am. Loco	66½	68⅛	66	68⅛
6,590	Am. Smelting	90⅝	93⅛	90⅝	92⅝
110	Am. Sugar	112¾	114½	112¾	113¾
50	Am. T. & T.	124½	124½	124½	124½
1,490	Anaconda Cop	76⅞	77	76¼	77
150	At., T. & S. F.	107⅝	108¼	107½	107⅝
470	Bald. Loco	118¾	128	118½	127¼
370	Balt. & Ohio	92⅝	93½	92⅝	92⅝
360	Brook. R. T.	87¾	87⅝	87	87⅜
210	Chi. Pet	21	21	20½	20½
20	Can. Pacific	150½	160½	150½	160½
370	Cent. Leath	53⅝	53⅝	53	53¼
15	Cent. Leather	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
810	Ches. & Ohio	60⅜	60¾	58¼	58⅝
20	C. G. West	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
250	C., M. & St. P.	93⅜	94¾	92¾	92¾
1,670	C., R. I. & P.	23⅜	24¾	22⅝	23⅞
480	Chino Copper	48⅝	50¼	48⅝	50¼
980	Col. F. & I.	56⅜	58⅝	57⅜	58¾
150	Consol Gas	143¾	144⅝	143¼	144½
40	Corn Products	10	10	10	10
640	Crucible Steel	92	95	90½	95
10	Den. & R. G.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
580	Dist. Sec	33⅜	35⅝	34¼	35⅝
950	Erie	35⅜	35⅝	35	35¼
135	Erie 1st pf	55¾	55¾	54⅜	55
150	Goodrich Co	73¾	74¼	73¾	74¼
370	Gt. Nor. Ore	50¼	50⅝	49½	49¾
40	Gt. Nor. pf	124½	124½	123¾	123⅝
40	Guggen. Exp	69	69	68½	68½
760	Inspira. Cop	46½	46½	45⅞	46
150	Inter. Met	22¾	23¼	22¾	22¾
610	Inter. Consol	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅝
170	Kan. City So	29⅞	29⅞	29	29
40	Lehigh Val	153½	153½	154⅜	154⅜
90	Max. Motors	59⅞	60⅞	56¾	60⅜
10	Max. 1st pf	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,010	Mex. Pet	96⅜	96⅝	94⅝	95
640	Miami Copper	35	35¼	34⅜	34⅞
610	Mo. Pacific	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
20	Nat. R. & Stn	30	30	30	30
30	Nevada Con	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	N. Y. Central	101⅜	102¼	101	101¼
1,990	N. Y., N. H. & H	85	88	84¼	86¼
140	N. O. & W.	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31½
10	Nor. Pacific	114	114	114	114
40	Pennsylvania	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
325	Pitts. Coal	39¼	39½	38⅝	38⅞
1,420	Ray Con. Cop.	27⅜	27⅜	26½	27
10,920	Reading	163¾	164¾	159¼	160¾
160	Rep. Iron & S.	53⅜	55⅞	53⅜	55⅜
1,020	Southern Pac.	98¼	98⅝	97⅞	97⅞
230	Southern Ry.	20¾	21⅛	20¾	20⅞
40	Studebaker Co	144⅜	145	144⅜	145
190	Tenn. Copper	62⅝	65	64	64½
50	Texas Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½
160	Third Avenue	62	62	61⅝	62
1,860	Union Pacific	137⅜	135⅞	135⅜	136⅜
350	U. S. Rubber	54	55⅜	53⅜	55⅛
15,590	U. S. Steel	83¼	83	82¾	83
890	Utah Copper	70⅝	71⅞	70½	71⅞
43	Va.-Car. Chem.	42¼	42¾	41¼	41¼
50	West. U. Tel.	79⅛	79¼	79	79⅛
10,120	West. E. & M.	134½	138¾	133⅜	138⅛
60,590					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.28⅛	.28½	.28½	.28½
700	Comstock	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,000	Diamon. B. R.	.07	.07	.07	.07
800	Goldfield F.	.45	.45	.45	.45
400	Goldfield Con.	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
300	Golden Cycle	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
300	Jim Butler	.76	.76	.76	.76
700	Jumbo Ext.	1.30	1.35	1.30	1.35
2,200	Kewanas	.33½	.33½	.33½	.33½
150	Ontario	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
400	Ophir	.28	.28	.28	.28
1,000	Ore	.07	.07	.07	.07
1,000	Sand. Kendall	.11½	.11½	.11½	.11½
100	Ton. Mining	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
300	West End	.56	.56	.56	.56
9,750					

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

New Favorites Overshadow the Old.

Tacticians in the stock market who feel that correct progress is not being made without a reaction now and then are finding plenty of them in the railroad list. The railroads have gained considerable ground in the past fortnight, but the forward movement has been punctuated by sessions when declines from a sizeable fraction to more than a point occur among the leaders. The war stocks appear to retain a tight grip on public sentiment in spite of rather determined efforts in Wall Street to put the railroad stocks into more prominence. It had been expected when last week ended that United States Steel would be strengthened Monday by the excellent tonnage statement as of Sept. 30, but there were not a few commission houses that awaited further expansion of railroad stock buying at the expense of the industrial specialties. For a time these expectations were fulfilled, but as soon as Baldwin and Westinghouse began to spurt the rails turned soft.

***

Short Covering in War Stocks.

Many persons in commission houses said they were not persuaded that the advance of more than twelve points in Baldwin Locomotive was caused chiefly by buying for the long account. Floor traders are said by fellow members to be bearish, and they are supposed to have gone heavily short of certain of the war issues in last week's break. If short covering yesterday really did account for a substantial part of the buying this buying was decidedly urgent at times. From 120 up to the top price of 127½ consecutive sales were frequent with a half point separating them.

***

Smelters and Mexican Affairs.

It was natural for American Smelting and Refining shares to gain an advantage from the latest developments in the Mexican situation. The company gets a large part of its lead, as well as considerable amounts of copper, from its Mexican properties, and promise of their effective operation under Carranza's jurisdiction caused active buying of Smelters. For two years the company's annual statements have laid stress on the handicap put on the Mexican mines and refineries. If a stable Government should materialize, traders reasoned yesterday, the properties would speedily be brought up as close to capacity output as labor conditions below the border warranted after the long period of internal disturbances.

***

Small Holdings from Abroad.

Liquidation of foreign holdings of stocks is not as extensive as it was before the Anglo-French loan negotiations began, and yet it amounts to a considerable number of transactions daily, according to Stock Exchange members. Therein is a factor adding to the burden of the odd lot dealers, and one of which small account is taken in discussing the work of the Street in these million share days. A block of 5,000 shares of Steel was received by a commission house from Paris recently, all in lots of ten shares each. The signature on each certificate has to be personally guaranteed by the local house selling it in order to make the stock a "good delivery," which, in itself, is no small item in the responsibility assumed by the broker.

***

I. M. M. Negotiations.

The time for depositing stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company with the Bannard Reorganization Committee expired yesterday, but no figures for the complete deposits were available at the close of business. It was said the Bannard Committee would have a meeting late this week, when a report would be made public. The Wallace Committee, representing preferred stockholders, is still asking for deposits of preferred stock, and no time limit has been set. The closing of the Bannard Committee's books leaves the Wallace Committee alone in the field. There is still talk of a compromise reorganization plan, but it is understood that the Bannard and the Wallace factions have not reached an understanding. It is admitted, however, that negotiations have not been ended.

***

Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal.

A suggested compromise reorganization plan for the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway has been drawn up by the Ely Bondholders' Committee and laid before the Wallace Reorganization Committee. Details have not been announced, but it is understood that it calls for no assessment on the first mortgage bonds. The old plan provides for raising $9,000,000 by an assessment of $300 on each $1,000 bond. The new plan, it is understood, also provides for raising $9,000,000, but solely by the sale of new first mortgage bonds and preferred stock. The suggested compromise provides for the retention of the railroad's coal lands.

***

A Triple Record.

New Haven Railroad stock advanced to 89 yesterday and closed at 85¾, thus adding 2¾ points net to the 15 points gained last week. Pennsylvania Railroad stock, possibly by virtue of the ownership of 50,000 shares of the New Haven stock, sold up to 118 and closed at 117, a net gain of ⅞ of a point. Long Island Railroad stock, representing a road sandwiched in between the New Haven and the Pennsylvania, and controlled by the latter, sold up to 55¼ and closed at 54¾, a net gain of 5⅛ points. These are all new records for the year. Long Island has not sold at 54 since 1912. The rise in New Haven and Long Island caused much comment, and some attributed the movement to ulterior causes. The sales in New Haven amounted to more than 40,000 shares, nearly half of the total sales of last week. The Long Island sales amounted to more than 3,000 shares, and this is considerable for that stock.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	—Monday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Friday.— Bid.	Asked.
Tin	32.50	33.00	32.40	33.00
Lead	*4.50		4.50	
Spelter	*13.50		*14.25	
Antimony	27.50	28.50	27.50	28.50
Quicksilver	$92.00		$92.00	
Aluminium	150.00	55.00	150.00	55.00
Iron. No. 2 Xfdry.	16.25	16.50	16.25	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18¾@18¾c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	72	17	6	72	5	0
Copper, futures	73	7	6	73	0	0
Tin, spot	149	5	0	149	10	0
Tin, futures	150	17	6	150	15	0
Spelter	24	15	0	23	5	0
Lead	23	16	3	23	12	6

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$5,612,938	$51,302,781
Ordinary Int. rev.	10,274,273	99,295,272
Income tax	319,634	11,305,055
Miscellaneous	923,699	11,875,283
Total receipts	$17,130,285	$173,746,393
Excess of ordinary disburs. over ord. rects.	4,589,072	37,984,989
Excess of total disburs. over total rects	4,806,498	36,107,000
Expenditures	21,719,358	211,733,382

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 11, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,268,116
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	125,426,008
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	89.30 + .79
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	90.22	Oct. 11	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
98	100	300	Adams Express	100	101	100	101	—1
98	100	100	Do., odd lots	95	100	95	100	
34½	34¾	1,900	Alaska Gold Mines	33¾	34¾	34½	34¾	— ⅛
43¾	44¼	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	42	44	42⅝	43	+1
73	74	1,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73	73¾	72½	73¾	+ ¾
68	68¼	700	Am. Agricul. Chem	68¼	68½	68	68	
67	67½	11,200	Am. Bect Sugar	66½	68½	66½	67½	+1
100	109	200	Am. B. S. & F. tr	104	105	10.	105	+1
185¼	189	1,200	Am. B. S. & F.pf.tr	180	183¾	180	189¾	+4⅝
64	64¼	16,000	Am. Can	63½	64⅝	62½	64	+1¼
106	106¾	700	Am. Can pf	105¾	106½	105¾	106¾	+ ¼
85¼	85⅞	13,400	Am. Car & Fdry	82	86⅛	82	85⅛	+3½
115½	117	300	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115	115½	115	115½	+ ½
164	164½	3,900	Am. Coal Products	162	165	161	164½	+2½
112¼	115	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	114	114	114	114	—1
59½	60¼	1,300	Am. Cotton Oil	61¼	61¼	59¾	59¾	— ¼
107	112	200	Am. Express	107	108	107	108	+3½
10½	10¾	500	Am. H. & Leather	10¾	10¾	10¼	10½	— ⅛
49	49½	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49¼	49½	48½	49¼	+1¼
24	24½	600	Am. Ice Securities	23¾	24⅛	23¾	24¼	+ ½
21	21½	600	Am. Linseed	21¾	21¾	21	21	— ¾
68¼	68½	9,100	Am. Locomotive	66½	68¾	65¾	68¼	+2¾
93	93¾	100	Am. Locomotive pf	90¾	90¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¾
6½	7	200	Am. Malt	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
28	29	200	Am. Malt pf	28	28	27⅞	28	+⅛
92	92¼	42,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	90½	93¼	90½	92	+2¼
108¼	109½	700	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108	109⅝	108	108⅝	+1⅝
86¾	87	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	87	87	87	87	+1
81¼	81½	400	Am. Smelters pf. B	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
156	160	400	Am. Snuff	155	157⅛	155	157⅛	+7⅛
106	106½	100	Am. Snuff pf., new	106½	106½	106½	106½	
63	64¾	6,200	Am. Steel Fdries	60	66	62¾	64¾	—1
112¾	113¼	8,000	Am. Sugar Ref	112¾	114	111½	113	+ ½
116¼	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	
124½	124⅝	11,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124⅜	125¾	124⅛	124½	+ ⅝
230	231½	1,100	Am. Tobacco	230	231⅝	230	231	+2½
109	110¾	400	Am. Tobacco pf	109⅞	110¼	109⅞	110¼	+ ⅜
50	50½	3,100	Am. Woolen	51	51	49¾	50	+ ¼
49	50¼	1,000	Am. Woolen t. r	50	50¼	50	50¼	+ ⅛
96	96½	300	Am. Woolen pf	96	96¾	96	96¾	+ ⅞
		200	Am. Woolen pf. t. r	96½	96½	96½	96½	
76⅜	76¾	18,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	76⅞	77	76⅛	76⅝	+ ⅝
107½	108	8,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	108	108	107½	107⅝	+ ⅝
100	100½	500	Atch. T. & S. F.pf	100¾	100¾	100	100¾	+ ⅜
113¼	113½	800	Atlantic Coast Line	112	114	112	113½	+1
124	124¾	38,900	Baldwin Loco	116¾	127½	116¾	126	+11
108	109	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	107	107	107	107	—½
93¼	93¾	12,000	Baltimore & Ohio	93¼	93⅝	92¼	93⅜	+1
74¼	75⅛	500	Baltimore & O. pf	75¼	75⅝	75	75	
448	449	650	Bank of Commerce	158	158	158	158	
161	169½	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	165	165	165	165	+4
87¼	87⅞	2,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87¼	88	87¼	87⅞	+ ⅝
137	138	500	Bklyn Union Gas	134	138	134	138	+5
61¼	61⅜	1,900	Butte & Superior	61¼	62	60¾	61⅜	— ¼
33	33½	300	Butterick Co	32½	33	32½	33	+ ¼
20	20¼	1,100	California Petrol	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¼
45	46	200	California Pet. pf	46	48½	45⅞	45⅞	+1⅜
166½	167	8,400	Canadian Pacific	167	167⅞	166	166½	+2⅝
53½	53¾	3,400	Central Leather Co	53½	53¾	53	53⅝	
107	107½	200	Central Leather pf	107	107	107	107	
283	370	100	C. R. R.N.J.odd lots	300	300	300	300	
58⅜	59	10,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	60½	58	58	58	— ⅝
13	15	400	Chicago & Alton	15	15	14½	14½	— ⅜
19	24	100	Chicago & Alton pf	20	20	20	20	+ ½
13⅞	14½	2,900	Chi. Great Western	14¼	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
37½	38¾	7,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36¾	38¾	35	35½	— ⅝
93¼	93⅞	7,550	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¾	94½	92⅞	93⅝	+ ⅛
126	126½	1,686	Chi., M. & S. P. pf	126	126½	126	126½	+ ½
130¼	131	1,100	Chi. & Northwest	131¾	131⅞	130¼	130⅝	—1¾
23¾	23¾	36,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22⅝	24⅝	22½	23½	+1¼
49⅞	50	19,800	Chino Copper	48⅞	50	48⅞	49⅞	+1⅝
45	44	800	Clev., C., C. & St. L	42	42	42	42	— ½
58⅝	59	8,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	59	59½	57¾	58⅝	+ ¾
35	36	1,000	Col. & Southern	36	36	35	35	
53½	54	400	Col. & South. 1st pf	56	56	54	54	+1
142½	143	23,900	Consolidated Gas	142½	144¾	142¼	143	+ ½
112	115	5,800	Continental Can	105	115	99	112	+5
106	108	100	Continental Can pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
18⅜	18¾	2,100	Corn Products Ref	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+⅛
32½	33¾	15,530	Crucible Steel	92	95	90¾	93⅜	+2¾
109	110	1,200	Crucible Steel pf	107½	109½	107½	109½	+3¼
117	119	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	118	118	118	118	+1¾
148	149½	600	Delaware & Hud	148	149½	148	148¾	+3⅜
10	10¾	400	Den. & Rio Grande	10	10⅝	10	10⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	1,500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	19¼	19¼	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
61		100	Detroit United Ry	62	62	62	62	
35⅞	36	6,500	Distillers' Secur	34¾	35⅞	34½	35⅞	+1
22	22⅜	200	Dome Mines	22½	22½	22½	22½	+½
7	7¼	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	7	7	7	7	+1
11	12½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+2⅜
72	74	300	Elec. Storage Bat	74	74½	74	74½	+ ½
35	35⅜	24,800	Erie	35⅜	35⅝	35	35	
54⅛	54⅞	11,700	Erie 1st pf	54¾	55⅞	54¼	54¾	+ ⅝
45	45⅞	1,100	Erie 2d pf	45¾	46	45½	45½	+ ⅛
50	52	2,400	Federal M. & S. pf	51	52½	51	52	+2
350	355	137	General Chemical	350	350	350	350	—9
179½	180	11,100	General Electric	178¼	181	178	179¾	+3¼
340	341	500	General Motors	350	350	343	343	+1
111	113	400	General Motors pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
74½	75½	7,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75⅜	76	74	75¼	+ ¾
100	100½	50	Goodrich pf	100	100	100	100	
122¼	123¾	5,700	Great Northern pf	124½	124½	123½	123½	—⅝
49⅜	49¾	1,900	Gt. N. certs.ore prop	50¼	50⅝	49¼	49¼	— ⅞
68½	68¾	5,100	Guggenheim Explor	68⅞	69	67⅞	68⅝	+ ⅞
108	109½	1,300	Illinois Central	109	109⅞	109	109	—1
45¼	45¾	21,100	Inspiration Copper	46¾	46⅞	45¾	45⅝	— ⅛
22½	22¾	1,600	Inter.-Met.	23¼	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
81	83	100	Inter.-Met. pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ⅝
22⅝	22¾	7,800	Interboro Consol	23⅜	23⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
78¾	79	4,000	Interboro Con. pf	79½	79½	78¾	78¾	— ¾
24	25	100	Int. Agricultural	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	
52	54	600	Int. Agricultural pf	54	54	53	53½	— ¼
110¼	110½	11,700	Int. Harvester, N.J.	109	112¼	108½	110½	+2½
67	70	100	Int. Harv. Corp	70	70	70	70	—1
220	222	900	Int. Nickel v. tr.cts	221	221½	220	221	+3½
10¾	10¾	700	Int. Paper	10¾	11	10½	11	+ ¼
39¼	39¾	500	Int. Paper pf	40½	40½	39¾	39¾	— ⅝
28½	29	6,700	Kansas City South	29½	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
61¾	62	700	Kan. City South. pf	61¾	62	61¾	62	+1
83¼	84	10,100	Lackawanna Steel	82	86⅛	81½	84	+3
12	12½	700	Lake Erie & West	13	13	12	12	
26	29	500	Lake Erie & W. pf	30	30	26½	26½	—2
154½	155	17,900	Lehigh Valley	153½	156	154	155	+1
234	235	400	Liggett & Myers	230	234½	230	234½	+4¾
54½	55	3,600	Long Island	50	55¼	50	54⅝	+5⅜
175	179⅞	800	Lorillard (P.) Co	176	179½	175½	179½	— ⅜
112	115	100	Loril., (P.,) Co. pf	115	115	115	115	—1
127	129	1,200	Louis. & Nash	127	129	126½	128¾	+3¼
21	23	200	Mackay Cos	78	78	78	78	
77¼	78	700	Manhattan Elev	128⅞	128⅞	127¾	127¾	—⅝
127¼	128¾	7,700	Maxwell Motors	63¾	64¼	63½	64¼	+5
61	61½	2,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	95	95½	94¾	95½	+1½
95	95½	7,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	48⅜	49¾	47½	49¾	+2¾
49¼	49¾	23,700	Mexican Petroleum	97	97	94¾	94½	+1½
94⅜	94¾	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	86¾	87	86¾	87	
87	88	9,500	Miami Copper	35	35	34¾	34¾	+ ⅜
34⅝

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100	International Salt Stock
200	Milliken Bros. Pfd. Stock
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50	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100	Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
25	Midvale Steel Stock
100	New York Shipbuilding Stock
25	Scovill Manufacturing Stock
25	Sullivan Machinery Stock
50	Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock
25	Standard Oil of N. Y.
5	Winchester Repeat'g Arms Stock
100	White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Only Moderately Active and Prices Little Changed in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 396,686 shares of stocks and $75,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 131,731; oils, 3,860; railroads, 60,000, and mining, 201,095. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	Am.-Br.Mfg.Co	27	27	23½	24
125	Am.-Br.M.Co.pf	40	40	39	40
200	‡Can. C. & F.	112	112	112	112
36	‡Carbon Steel	70½	70½	68	70½
100	Carb. S. 2d pf.	60	60	60	60
5,000	‡Car. L. & P.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
725	‡Car. Fac.,Can.	45	46	44	46
200	Canada Cop.	1	1	1	1
200	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	30	30½	30	30½
2,200	‡Chev. M. Car Co., w. i.	117	122	116	121
1,000	‡Cramp. Ship.	91	92	89	91
5	Domin. Steel	48	48	48	48
210	Emerson Phon.	12	12	11½	11½
1,050	‡Hall Signal	31½	31½	29½	30
8,700	Intercon. Rub.	15	16	8½	12½
15,000	‡Int. M. M.	8½	8¾	8½	8½
5,400	‡Int. M. M. pf.	36	36	34½	35
475	‡Int. Motors	28	28¼	27	28
125	‡Int. Motors pf	55	55	53	53
815	Kathodian E.pf	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
50	Kelly Sp. Tire	222	224	222	224
5	Kelly-Spr. Tire 1st pf.	91	91	91	91
1,500	‡L. Torp. Bt.	16½	16¾	15	15¾
400	‡L.T.B. 1st pf.	16½	16½	15	16½
90	‡M. H. P. M.	92½	92½	92½	92½
1,500	Marc. of Am.	4⅜	4¾	4½	4⅝
35,000	Midv. Stl. wi.	77½	78¾	76	77⅝
770	N. Y. Transp.	19	20	19	20
3,000	Corp. R. & H.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
250	‡Stand. Mtrs.	8¾	9	8¾	9
800	‡St. Jos. Ld.	12½	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
2,000	Submarine Bt.	47	47	45¾	46¼
2,600	‡Tob. Prods.	43	43¼	42	42
9,200	Tr. Film ctfs.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
2,000	Un.Cig. St. nw.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
15,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
10,000	‡U. S. L. & H.	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
2,000	‡U. S. Lt. & Ht. pf.	5	5¾	5	5½
2,500	‡Victoria Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	‡Worlds Film.	4	4¼	4	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,500	Houston Oil	20	19½	19½	— ½
220	Midwest Ref.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
70	Ill. Pipe Line	153	152	153	+ 2
20	Nat. Transit	33	33	33	+ ½
225	N. Y. Transit	235	235	235	
40	Ohio Oil	158	156½	158	+ 5
80	Prairie P. L.	204	202	204	+ 1
80	St. O. of N. J.	488	486	488	+ 1
50	St. O. of N. Y.	208	207	207	— 1
50	Ventura	13⅝	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
1,700	Victoria	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,000	‡Wabash. w.I.	15-15½	15½	14¼	14¼
20,000	‡Wab.pf., (a).	48-48¼	48½	46¾	46¾
20,000	‡Wab.pf., (b).	28-28½	28⅝	26½	26⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,600	‡Alaska Juneau	13	13	12⅞	13
4,000	‡Alta-Consol.	21	21	×18	20
14,500	‡Am. Comdr.	10¾	11	10¾	11
1,500	‡Atlanta	28	28	28	28
1,000	‡Big Ctnwd.	4	4	4	4
1,000	Big Ledge Dev.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	‡Booth	43	43	43	43
8,200	Braden Copper	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
4,000	Butte Cop.& Z.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1,400	Butte & N. Y.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,700	‡Caledonia	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	‡Cashboy	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
10,200	‡Chile Copper	21½	22	21¾	22
15,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
300	Davis-D. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Emma Copper	22	22	20	21
89,400	First Nat. Cop.	7⅝	7¾	5⅝	7⅛
600	‡Florence	45	47	45	45
500	Goldfield Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	‡Goldf'd Merg.	19	19½	19	19
2,000	Greene-Can	43	44	42	43
440	Hecla Mining	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,700	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	Kennecott Cop.	55⅛	55¾	54½	55
100	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8,500	‡Kewanas	39	40	38	38
400	Magma Copper	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14½
1,700	‡McIntyre	43½	43½	43½	43½
1,800	‡McK.-Dar.	25	33	29	30
3,000	‡Marsh Min.	32	34	32	33
200	Mines of Am.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
40,000	‡Mother Lode	35	37	35	36½
700	‡Nat. Z. & L.	41	42	41	42
1,000	North B. Ext.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	New Utah B.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
2,700	Nip. Mines Co.	7	7⅛	6¾	7
2,500	‡Oro	6¾	7	6¾	7
3,000	Pacific Smelt.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,100	‡Rex Con. M.	51	51	50	51
500	‡Sand. Ken.	11	11	11	11
1,000	‡Silver Pick.	9½	9½	9½	9½
300	Stand. S.-L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	Stewart	44	44	44	44
6,250	‡Success Min.	90	93	88	90
3,200	‡Super. M. Co.	24½	24½	24	24½
100	Tono. Belmont.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,455	Trinity Copper	9¼	9¼	9¼	13
600	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡West E. Con.	57	57	55	55
200	‡White K. Cop. pf.	2	2	2	2

BONDS.

$15,000	Con. Ariz. 5s.	25	25	25	25
60,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	165	166	164	164

*Odd lot. ‡Sells cents per share. ‡Unlimited.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 11 Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 9. Bid.	Asked.
American Zinc	60¾	61½	60¾	61½
Br.-A. Tob. Co., Ord.	13½	14½	13¾	14½
B.-A. T. Co., Ord. B.	14	15	14	15
Can. C. & F. pf.	122	125	122	124
Carbon Steel, 1st pf.	72	73	72	
Carbon Steel, 2d pf.	53	53	53	
Carriage Fact., Can.	45	48	45	48
Central Foundry	16	17	16	17¾
Driggs-Seabury	106	110	106	110
Fisk Tire, pf.	110	120	113	120
Fr.-Sp. Pet. (A Pros.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar	56	60	56	60
Hall Signal, pfd.	40	47	40	47
Hendee Mfg.	20	30	20	30
Hopkins & A. Arms	42	45	44	47
Inter. Petroleum	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼
Mut. Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
Pacific Gas & Elec.	55	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	15½	16	15½	16
M. Rumely, w. i.	22	26	23	26
Sherman Carbide	7⅛	8½	7⅛	8⅛
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Comp. of Can.	83	84	85½	84½
Sterling Gum	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅝
Un. Cig. S., new, pf.	11	11½	11	11½
Wayland Oil & Gas	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17
Pierce Oil	12¾	13¼

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Albion Mining	30	35
Arizona Duquesne	38	42
Braden Copper	9⅝	9¾
Buffalo Mines	⅞	1
Howe Sounds	3¾	4
Kerr Lake	3¾	4
Majestic Mines	70	80
Nevada Hills	17	20
Nipissing Mines Co.	7⅜	7¼
Sells	15	25
Tonopah Mining	5⅝	5¾
Tuolumne Copper	½	¾

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-French 5s	97½	98
Int. Mer. M., new, 5s	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s	79	80

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	150	153	149	152
Aetna Explosives pf.	85	88	84	88
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co.	23	27	25	27
Am. & Brit. Mfg. pf.	32	40	32	40
Atlas Powder	253	263	235	265
Atlas Powder pf.	95	98	95	98
Bliss (E. W.)	200	215	200	215
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	78	72	78
Canad. Explosives	385	415	385	415
Can. Explosives pf.	105	110	105	110
Carbon Steel	69	72	69	72
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	73	77	73	77
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	59	62	59	62
Colt's Arms	360	390	360	390
Driggs-Seabury	106	110	106	110
Du Pont Powd., new	388	395	390	397
Du Pont Powder pf.	103	106	103	106
Hercules Powder	430	440	433	440
Hercules Powder pf.	114	115	114	115
Hopkins-Allen	43	50	43	50
Hopkins-Allen pf.	90	97	90	97
Lake Torpedo Boat	13	17	16	18
Midvale Steel	425	500	500	600
Niles-Bement-Pond	145	150	145	150
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	101	107	101	107
Savage Arms	370	390	370	390
Submarine Boat	41	47	41	47
Scovill Mfg.	410	430	410	430
Wchester R. Arms	2,400	2,600	2,400	2,600
M'vale Steel & Ord.	70	75	70	75

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. C. Traphagen, who left the bond business a few years ago to become manager of the bond department of the Standard Statistics Company, has been made Second Vice President.

Holders of the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Sherman, Shreveport & Southern Railway Company are being asked to communicate with a committee formed to look after their interests, of which R. Waller Leigh is Chairman and J. S. Dale Secretary.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and Blair & Co. as organization managers of the Kansas City Railway & Light Company announce that Judge Hook has extended the time for depositing Elevated Railway Company general mortgage 6 per cent. and 4 per cent. bonds and the 5 per cent. issue of the Kansas & Westport Belt Railway to Nov. 10.

William Gray, senior agent of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in New York, has retired on a pension, and J. Bell, formerly manager of the Mexico City branch, has been appointed to succeed him.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90 Days.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	*4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond		4	4	*4½	5
Atlanta		4	4	*4	5
Chicago		4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.		4	4	5	5
Kan. City		4	4	4	5
Dallas		4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 months	3@3½
90 days	3	6 months	3@3½
4 months	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Range of Sterling. High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.67¾	$4.67⅝	$4.67¾	—.00⅛
Cables	4.68¼	4.67⅞	4.67⅞	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.67⅞	$4.67¾
Paris	5.85⅛	5.84⅛
Switzerland	5.32	5.31
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
Berlin	.82⅜	.82½
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	...
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.14	5.15
Holland	.40⅝	.40⅞
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	5.87	6.36
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.87	42.00
Rio	23.62	23.75
Spain	..	19.12
Austria	14.85	14.95
Russia	..	35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.64	$4.62	$4.62¾	$4.60¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $253,038,225; balance, $15,872,840; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $149,941.

The local banks gained $9,158,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 93¾c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 15-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 49½c, unchanged.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100¾	100⅝	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101¼	5.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100¾	100¾	5.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98¾	99⅛	6.25
City of Mont.	6	Dec., 1917	99	99⅜	5.15
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99⅜	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	4.93
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅞	99⅛	6.75
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99¾	100⅛	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99¾	100⅛	5.70
Swedish Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	98½	99¼	6.70
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1919	96¼	97	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅞	96¼	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101	4.50
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100¾	101¼	4.90
A.T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	2.75
Ana. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100	100⅛	4.45
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	99¼	99⅜	4.65
B'klyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Can. North'n.	5	Sep., 1919	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Msr., 2'24	102⅜	102⅝	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	95⅞	95⅞	6.30
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.60
Chi. St. Rye.	5	July, 1916	91½	103½	13.05
Con. Gas. Bal.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	99½	100⅛	5.80
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R.	5⅝	Apr., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	5.85
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	1918	93	96¼	6.40
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100½	4.90
Grd. Rap. E.	5	May, 1916	100	100½	4.05
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1918	100	100⅜	4.75
Hav. El Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hock. Val. Ry.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅞	101⅛	4.65
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.65
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99⅜	6.15
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	99¼	100⅛	5.90
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.60
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97¾	7.05
N. E. Navy.	6	May, 1917	97¼	97⅝	6.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅞	100⅞	3.50
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	99⅝	99⅞	4.55
P. S. C.	5	Mar., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	5.20
Sea. Air Line.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅞	2.90
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅜	3.85
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅞	99¼	5.90
Suiz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101⅛	4.00
U. S. Smelt.	6	June, 1918	98¼	99⅛	5.20
U. S. F. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	88½	90	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'18	93½	94½	20.85
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅛	6.50
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.85
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	95¼	96¼	6.55
W. Fr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99⅛	6.25
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.09	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.32
Caledonia	.65	Occidental Con.	.32
Challar	.02	Overman	.32
Confidence	.15	Savage	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.16	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.28
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.55
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con.	.03
Justice	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.75	Diamondf. Daisy	.08
McNamara	.13	Diamondf. B. B.	.06
Midway	.02	Florence	.17
Mizpah Ext.	.18	Goldf. Con. M.	1.35
Montana	.27	Goldf. Kewanas.	.36
North Star	.10	Goldfield Merger	.19
Rescue Eula	.09	Jumbo Ext.	1.32½
Tonopah Ext.	2.35	Lone Star	.07
Victor	.23	Silver Pick	.07
West End	.56	Vernal	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.16
Atlanta	.27	Rochester Mines	.56
Booth	.42	Round Mountain	.40
C. O. D.	.04	MANHATTAN.	
		Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. Jackpot	8¾	Isabella	16¼
Elkton	23½	Jackpot	6½
El Paso	70	McKinney	85¾
Findlay	8¾	Portland	160½
Gold Cycle	180	Vindicator	150
Gold Dollar	4	Rav. B. H.	2
Gold Sov.	8		

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98
2s, c, 1930	97	..
3s, r, 1918-1006	..	..
3s, c, 1918-1006	..	..
4s, r, 1925	109	110
4s, c, 1925	109½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag Ch pf.	94	96
Am B Sug pf.	88	90
Am Coal	80	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	96	97½
Am Linseed pf.	87½	88
Am T & C	62½	65
Assets R	5	6
A M 1st pf.	95	..
Do 2d pf.	98½	..
Batop Min.	1¼	1½
Booth Fish	89	..
Do pf.	79	..
Brown Sh.	37½	42
Do pf.	86	90
Bruns'k T.	7	7½
B. R & P.	79	95
Do pf.	100	..
Canada So.	64	66¾
Case (J I) pf.	78	81
C & S A T.	130	135
C & N W pf.	168	180
Chi, St P, M & Om.	118	120
Do pf.	130	140
C, C, C & St L pf.	79	82
Clnett-Pea. pf.	71	72
Do pf.	106	110
Col & So 2d pf.	40	45
Crex Carp.	40½	60
Cub-Am Sug pf.	98½	100
Deere & Co pf.	95	96¾
D, L & W.	416	425
D, M & Ft D.	3	..
Do pf.	25	..
Det. Edi.	124¾	125¼
East Kod.	500	..
F M & Sm.	32	35
Gen Ch pf.	110	114
Hav El Ry, L & P.	84¼	..
Do pf.	100¼	..
Hock Val.	108	112
Homest'ke.	120	..
I H N J pf.	..	117
I H Cor pf.	..	116
Int Nickel pf.	107½	106½
Iowa Cent.	..	10
Do pf.	..	20
Kayser (J) pf.	83	86
K & C Co.	165	172
Do 1st pf.	106	112
K & D M.	1½	..
Do pf.	30	..
Kings Co El L & P.	125	127½
Kresge (SS) Co.	155	199
Do pf.	111	112
Lacle Gas.	102	105
Lig't & M pf.	117	119¾
L-W Ble.	24	25
Do 1st pf.	84¼	100
Do 2d pf.	65	98
May Coe pf.	65	66
Man Beach	2	8
Man Shirt.	54½	65
Do pf.	103	..
May D & S.	45	50
Do pf.	94	99
Mich Cent.	110	..
M, St P & S M L.	69	73
Mont Pow.	53	59
Mor & Es.	162	163
M & B pf.	60	75
N C & St L.	128	140
Nat C & S pf.	108	111
Nat En pf.

HAVEMEYER ESTATE FIGHTS $30,000 SUIT

Executors Answer Pianist Who Gave His Services to Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer.

COUNTERCLAIM OF $30,000

Max Vogrich Borrowed That Amount from Wealthy Patroness, the Defendants Allege.

Theodore A. Havemeyer of Glen Head, L. I., and William Butler Duncan of Port Washington, L. I., as executors of the will of Mrs. Emilie de Loosey Havemeyer, widow of Theodore A. Havemeyer, the sugar man, yesterday filed their answer in the Supreme Court to the suit being brought against her estate by Max Vogrich, composer and pianist.

Vogrich is asking the court to award him $30,000 for services rendered to Mrs. Havemeyer, when, at her request, he gave all his time and genius to her exclusively. Relying on an agreement with Mrs. Havemeyer to leave him this sum, the composer said, he refused all other offers for his services.

Mrs. Havemeyer died in Switzerland, on May 3, 1914, and her will, filed for probate in New Jersey where she claimed her residence, contains a bequest of only $10,000 to the musician. He says that this instrument is not the same as one mailed in part to him by Mrs. Havemeyer. The part he saw mentioned him and a $30,000 bequest, he said.

The executors admit that the will directed the payment of $10,000 to the musician, but say further that the money is not due him. The answer further sets forth that from February, 1898, to May, 1914, Mrs. Havemeyer paid Vogrich $39,000, and that the estate did not benefit because of his services. It is further set forth that the composer received in loans from Mrs. Havemeyer, during the periods of his services to her, sums aggregating $30,000, which he has not repaid to the estate.

The answer asks that the complaint be dismissed, and sets up a counterclaim for the recovery of the alleged loans, aggregating $30,000.

HUSBAND HIS OWN LAWYER.

De Carrillo Cross-Examines Wife, Who Seeks Separation.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 11.—When the action for a separation brought by Mrs. Maria A. de Carrillo against Luis F. de Carrillo, on a charge of cruelty, came on for trial today before Justice Morschauser at White Plains, de Carrillo, who is known as the "Orchid King" of Orienta Point on the Sound, appeared as his own attorney and cross-examined his wife.

De Carrillo is a native of Colombia, where he practiced law and was once Judge of the Superior Court of Colombia. Justice Morschauser allowed him to act as his own attorney because he said he disagreed with the lawyer he had hired to defend him from his wife's allegations.

The couple have been married twenty-five years. Mrs. de Carrillo testified that her husband swore at her in Spanish and called it cruel treatment. Mr. de Carrillo says that his wife is attempting to get all his property away from him, and that the separation suit is the result of a conspiracy.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, October 7, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 65.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1915, at the office of the Company, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22, 1915.

JOHN W. DAMON, Assistant Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 19th, 1915, for CONTRACT 166, for the erection of two steel frame buildings, galvanized-steel-covered, for the drainage chambers, at Shafts 11 and 21, of the Tunnel of Catskill Aqueduct, New York City. Both buildings are of, approximately, the same size, the larger one being about 48 feet by 40 feet by 35 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings are being built under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 26, 1915, for CONTRACT 128, for the construction of two concrete stone and brick buildings at the Uptake and Downtake chambers of Hill View Reservoir, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The larger one of the buildings is, approximately, 125 feet by 88 feet by 35 feet and the other is somewhat smaller. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built and The City will furnish and erect the roof covers for the buildings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C.
October 7, 1915.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 339 District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M. on October 19, 1915, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of approximately 11,000 linear feet of pipe sewer, 24 inches to 10 inches diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427 District Building, Washington D. C.

OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.—SEALED proposals will be received by this Department until 2:00 P. M., October 22, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing, delivering, and installing laboratory hoods, fans, motors, ventilating system, etc., in the Food Inspection Laboratory, U. S. Appraiser's Stores, New York, N. Y. Complete specifications may be obtained from the office of the Chief Clerk, this Department.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AND ROCK REMOVAL.—U. S. Engineer Office, Jacksonville, Fla., Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 noon, Nov. 8, 1915, and then opened, for dredging and rock removal at Miami Harbor, and St. Lucie Inlet, Fla. Further information on application.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BUYER is open for 30 to 75 dozen ladies' untrimmed velvet hats; not too many one style. A. Boyer, care of Broadway Central Hotel. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M.

M. KAHN, Chicago, is now looking at pile fabric, plush, corduroy, and velour coats every morning this week till 12 o'clock. A. & G., 142 West 24th St., tenth floor.

SPOT CASH for serge, combination velveteen and velvet ladies' dresses; must be cheap. Rich., 16 West 22d St., sixth floor.

WE ARE OPEN for cheap crepe de chines; will pay cash. Princess Lillian Dress and Waist Co., 11 West 20th St.

WILL PAY CASH for singe or double warp serge; any quantity. Schroeder & Co., 45 West 27th St.

WE ARE OPEN FOR JOBS Fall coating; also plushes for cash. Excello Mfg., 127 West 17th St.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted, all sizes; state quantity and price. S 18 Times.

PLAID and STRIPE taffeta silk wanted. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

JOBBER looking at full line of Spring silk and cotton waists; also middie blouses. 26 East 22d St., sixth floor.

JOBBER looking at mixtures and plush coats. Fourth floor, 14-16 East 33d St.

JOBBER looking at snappy stylea Fall coats, 7th floor, 122 West 26th.

CONTRACTORS WANTED ON COATS FROM $3.75 to $15. CALL ALL WEEK WITH YOUR OWN SAMPLES. 168 MADISON AV., SECOND FLOOR.

ALL WOOL SUITS, fur trimmed, striped lining; to close out at $6. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, velveteen suits, $12.75 to $16.50; fur trimmed broadcloth and poplin suits, $8.50 to $12. Zibelins and mixture and plis fabric coats, fur trimmed, $5.50 to $12. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St. 2nd fl.

FUR TRIMMINGS
For cloak, dress, and millinery trade; opossum, raccoon, lenette beaver, and coneys, ermine tails; lowest prices. Beaber, 25 Bond St. Spring 2307.

FOR SALE—All wool doubls warp 7301 Amoskeag, serge, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, wine, 65c net. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Spring 5083.

ON HAND, plush coats, poplin suits, yarn dyed, satin lined, velvet collar; $6.75; fur trimmed suits, $7.75. Merrit, 15 West 24th St.

200 VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed. Immediate delivery, $12.75; 100 poplin suits to close out. 27 West 27th St., fourth floor.

TWILL BACK VELVETEEN below market price; all colors. Schroeder & Co., 45 West 27th St.

FUR TRIMMED SUITS for immediate delivery; $6.75 up. 36 West 25th St., fourteenth floor.

SELL 5 LUMPS imported twill velveteens, 24 inches, 75c. Kass, 158 West 27th St.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed all shades. Royal Dye Works, 19 West 20th St.

300 SERGE and combination dresses for sale. 18 West 27th. Room 705.

SILK NET CAPS for immediate delivery in all shades. Y 222 Times Annex.

HAVE plaid, also other novelty waists in stock. Daily, 10 West 19th.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS, Attention!—If you have woolen dress goods to sell and require a New York agent, write responsible commission house. S 47 Times.

DESIRE AT ONCE on cash terms high grade dresses, suits, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Unedda Bargain House, 8 Lispenard St. Ph. 4546.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 1868.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash, Handel's, 336 6th Av.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fra. 1866.

PART OF desirable office to let, with service of stenographer and phone or desk room: Union Square. S 49 Times.

Help and Situations Wanted.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, to carry line ladies' soft neckwear; strictly commission basis. C. W. Ferguson Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3@3½ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Will Observe Columbus Day.

The leading commission houses in the Worth Street dry goods district will be closed today in observation of Columbus Day. The big jobbing houses in that part of the city, however, will be open until 1 o'clock.

Belted Coats Popular.

The use of belted backs in men's coats, which first appeared in Summer clothing, has been extended to a point where it now takes in coats for formal wear as well as those worn on informal occasions. One of the prominent Chicago retail clothiers has put in a very large sized order for a tuxedo coat made with a belted back. In coats for sport wear, however, the belted back is a leading feature.

The Demand for Gems.

As the Fall season advances, importers of gems in this city report a gradually increasing demand for their wares. While business at the present time is not overactive, there are indications that the demand will reach sizable proportions, if nothing unforeseen occurs, by the time the holiday season arrives. The best call at the moment is said to be for aquamarines and black opals. The increasing scarcity of the latter stones is making them more and more desirable and expensive as time goes on.

Overcoat Business Is Improved.

Duplicating on overcoats has been especially brisk in the clothing trade. The cold spell has undoubtedly helped this movement of merchandise. A number of retailers were caught unprepared and were willing to take anything the manufacturers had in stock to satisfy the demand of their customers. Double-breasted garments have been particularly well received this Fall, and the loose-hanging back still seems to be a favorite. One house has been very successful on an overcoat style that embodies the broad collar, deep sleeve, and loosely hung back.

Activity in Coverts.

Covert topcoats are beginning to show some activity again. A demand for them has sprung up in the better class of garments retailing between $30 and $35. The favored shades are olive green, tan, and oxfords, and an equal volume of orders is being placed on the form-fitting and the loose-back models. A short time ago the outlook on coverts was not particularly promising, although some prominent houses in the trade still believed they would be good. Their faith is now justified, as all indications point to considerable activity on coverts.

Printcloths Were Quiet.

There was not a great deal of printcloth business put through in the local gray goods market yesterday. It was said by men in a position to know that few, if any, of the sales made were large enough to be worthy of comment. Prices, under the strengthening influence of the rise in cotton, continued very firm at recent levels, despite the smallness of the buying. Spot figures on these goods were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6½c 38½-inch, 64-56s..4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
39-inch, 56-42s....4c 27-inch, 64-60s....3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4¼c 27-inch, 56-52s....3c
*Asked.

To Gain in Dress Business.

Dress manufacturers have very good reasons for urging that the stores keep their coat and suit and dress departments separate, in the situation they now have to face. Suits have been doing very well, and, while they are good, it is more or less useless to urge that some attention ought to be paid to dresses. The buyer for the combined departments is interested proportionately as one line or the other is meeting with the demand. If it is suits his attention goes to them, and the dress department is neglected. The stores that operate the two departments separately, and with distinct buyers, are doing very nicely with dresses as well, even though suits at the present time may be a little stronger.

Burlaps in Little Demand.

The easing off in burlap prices at Calcutta, the reason for which could only be speculated on here yesterday, caused a quiet day in the local market for these goods. Spot and nearby arrival prices were more or less nominal on the basis of 5.30 cents for 7½-ounce 40-inch goods. Eight-ounce goods in that width were held at 5.40 cents, while 10 and 10½-ounce burlaps were quoted at 7.60 and 7.90 cents. Thirty-six inch "eights" were held at 6.55 cents, while 45-inch "eights" and "tens" were quoted, respectively, at 6.25 and 8.50 cents. Despite yesterday's quiet, the demand and business done have been good in the last week.

Sheetings and Drills Wanted.

Notwithstanding the quiet in printcloths yesterday, there was a good inquiry here for sheetings, drills, and osnaburgs. Quite good bids were in the market for 3.50 osnaburgs at 5¼ cents, and they found the mills none too anxious to accept. The sheetings were held firmly on the basis of 6 cents for branded four-yard 56-60s, while unbranded goods of that construction could be had in some cases for a quarter less. There was a good call from the bag trade for forty-inch 4.25s, on which the market was 5¼ cents. For 3.95-yard drills the price was 5⅝ cents. Some of the inquiries were for deliveries running well into 1916.

Jobbing Jewelers Who Failed.

According to statistics compiled by the Manufacturing Jewelers' Board of Trade, Providence, the number and amount of failures among strictly jobbing jewelers in this country and Canada for the first nine months of this year were the largest in four years. The failures to Oct. 1 of the present year totaled thirty-eight, while the amount involved was $1,081,092.35, against twenty-nine failures, involving $969,145 in the same period last year. In 1913 there were thirty-six failures in the first nine months, and thirty-three in the period in 1912. The totals involved in these years were $848,318.44 and $894,717, respectively. Most failures so far this year occurred in January and February, nearly half of all those shown taking place in those months. July showed but one financial disaster, while August had a clean slate.

Snapping Up the Samples.

The shoe manufacturers are having the time of their lives trying to create Spring samples, according to Ben Jacobson, manager of the Morse & Rogers Retailers' Profit Service. Every time they show something new, he says, the dealers whose stocks are in good condition buy it for immediate delivery. As soon as the style is displayed and copied, it ceases to be new. African brown kid was originally meant for next Spring's wear. Many dealers are buying it now. Then came along a good maker with a new shade called Mocha, a pretty colored kid about two shades lighter than the African brown, intending to take orders for Spring on this color. Instead, he has taken enough orders for at once delivery to keep him busy for some time. Mr. Jacobson further says that from all indications there will be no more two-tone shoes of contrasting colors for some time to come, with the exception of white stitching, but shoes of one solid color are selling and will sell for a long time.

Colored Cottons Advancing.

It is now almost as hard for a buyer to lay his hands on colored cotton goods in this market that have not gone up in price as a result of the rise in cotton as it is for the producers of these goods to get the stuff with which to color them. One of the latest steps has been for a leading producer of staple ginghams to put these goods at value. On other staple fabrics, such as prints, percales, plaids, &c., prices are growing stronger and lines are being withdrawn from day to day as the supply of color stuffs is diminished. The call for dress ginghams for Spring is said to be better than for some time, and it is predicted that as soon as certain accumulations of these goods are disposed of the present low prices will be withdrawn and the merchandise placed at value.

MOTORS FOR VESSELS.

Can Be Admitted Duty Free if for Craft Already Built.

The Treasury Department has promulgated an order in the form of a letter to the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, regarding the entry of motor engines for the propulsion of vessels. The Philadelphia official wrote to the department inquiring as to the right of free entry under Sub-Sections 5 and 6, Paragraph J, Section 4, of the present tariff act, of motor engines.

Assistant Secretary Peters, in his reply, points out that Paragraph 6 of the regulations in T. D. 34,150 provides that completed machinery or mechanism for the propulsion of a vessel will not be admitted free of duty under Sub-Section 5. As the engines in controversy constitute such completed machinery, they are, therefore, not entitled to free entry when intended for use in vessels under construction.

"Paragraph 5 of said regulations," says the order, "invites attention to the fact that in Sub-Section 6 no distinction is made between the vessel and its machinery, that the term 'vessel' in that sub-section must therefore be taken as a whole, with all permanent attachments, and that this term includes propelling machinery which is to be permanently attached to the vessel. The engines in question constitute permanent attachments to the vessel, and are therefore entitled to be withdrawn free of duty under Sub-Section 6, when for use in the repair of vessels already built, subject to compliance with the other appropriate provisions of the regulations."

BY-LAWS FOR TOBACCO MEN.

New Association Draws Up Tentative Constitution.

Representatives of the tobacco industry from all over the country, including manufacturers, retailers, leaf merchants, and jobbers, attended a meeting of the newly formed Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternon and adopted a tentative constitution and by-laws.

The constitution provides for the correction of trade abuses, fighting anti-tobacco propaganda, protection of trade marks, and prevention of violations of the internal revenue laws. Yesterday's action will be passed upon finally within a few days, when the names of a board of twenty-four Directors will be announced and probably a President and Secretary will be chosen. The purpose of the organization is to bring together tobacco interests, and the new association will welcome the affiliation of existing trade bodies and local organizations that be represented by delegates to the central body.

Among those at the meeting yesterday were Jesse Bloch of Wheeling, West Va.; William T. Reed of Richmond, Va.; Charles J. Eisenlehr of Philadelphia, and Edward Wise, Frederick S. Lucey, Charles Fox, Curtis A. Wessel, Carl Werner, Asa Lemlein, and Nicholas Erlich of New York.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Fabrics, Files, and Pickles Among Others.

The Wolverine Brass Works, Detroit, were overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that so-called porcelain seats were properly dutiable at 35 per cent. as earthenware of a non-vitreous absorbent body. The Collector was affirmed in taking duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for plain porcelain manufactures.

After receiving a report from Appraiser Sague, the board rectified an error made in the assessment of duty on woven fabrics of silk and cotton, silk being the chief value. The merchandise was returned under the Tariff act of 1900 as all silk, piece-dyed, at $3 per pound or not less than 45 per cent. ad valorem. The local Appraiser reported, and the board found, that the correct duty was 45 per cent. ad valorem as woven fabrics of silk and cotton, silk chief value, containing between 30 and 40 per cent. in weight of silk. The importers were Menke, Kaufman & Co., of this city.

The board sustained a protest by Suetaro Ishimitsu, Los Angeles, regarding the classification under the Tariff acts of 1909 and 1913, of umeboshi, umezuke, or akaumezuke. The commodity was assessed for duty at the appropriate rates under the two acts, as fruits preserved in their own juices. Several claims were made, among them that the product was free of duty as fruit in brine, or dutiable as pickles. The latter claim was sustained.

A decision covering many type-written pages was required to dispose of a controversy between the Government and J. J. Gavin & Co., regarding the classification of nail files. The articles were taxed 60 per cent. ad valorem as articles carried on or about the person valued at over 20 cents per dozen pieces, while the importers claimed a rate of 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for, or 25 per cent. as "files." There were two classes of files involved in the protest. Judge Sullivan affirmed the Collector in his assessment on both classes.

The Norma Company of America was sustained in the contention that machines used for grinding parts of ball bearings were properly dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for machine tools. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal not specially provided for.

The Union Carpet Lining Company, Boston, was given free entry under the tariff for merchandise returned by the Collector at 8 per cent. ad valorem as combed wool or wool tops. The board held the commodity to be "wool waste," and reversed the Collector.

EXPORTS DROP SOMEWHAT.

Destinations of Some of These from This Port Last Week.

Exports here declined $7,000,000 in the week ended Oct. 9, compared with the week before, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. The outward shipments had a value of $29,405,122, against $36,398,439 in the week before and $37,800,267 in the week before that. In the corresponding week last year exports were set down at $17,512,914. Shipments out of this port for the year to date now aggregate $1,119,704,818, compared with $670,837,494 in the same period of 1914.

England continued its lead as the chief buyer, with a total of $9,556,158, while shipments to the British possessions were unusually heavy, being manifested at $3,225,599. French exports were only one-third what they were in the preceding week, their value last week being set down at $2,328,720. Those for Scotland reached the high figure of $1,040,197, while Ireland's share was $19,302. Italian shipments had a value of $1,331,829, while Sweden was far ahead of the other Scandinavian countries with merchandise worth $1,118,165. The Netherlands share in the port's outward trade was $951,209.

Russian shipments have again begun to be made through the Pacific-Transsiberian route, as merchandise valued at $1,393,269 went out of this port last week by this route, while Archangel shipments were manifested at $474,600. Several far-distant countries seldom represented in the American market are purchasers last week. They included Siam, $41,421; Korea, $4,256; Morocco, $2,257; Rumania, $1,822, and Serbia, $36,000. Cuban shipments reached $1,215,861, while exports to the Philippines totalled $1,008,857. Japan took merchandise worth $285,270, while shipments to Panama were valued at $259,184. Brazil led the South American countries with exports valued at $769,038. Argentina came next with merchandise worth $558,969.

Shipments of domestics and cotton duck for the week were heavy. Domestics totaled $815,143 and duck $209,973. The heaviest single shipment of domestics was to the Philippines, which took goods valued at $486,638. Cuba followed with $71,144, while Haiti's share was $32,841. Exports of domestics to Santo Domingo totaled $24,686 and to Salonika $13,193. The largest single shipment of duck was to London, its value being $103,825. Duck exported to Glasgow was manifested at $64,182.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. fair; moderate n. e. to e. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Tues., except probably showers near the coast; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues., except probably showers in n. p. n. Wed. fair, except probably showers and cooler in n. w.; moderate e. winds.

Ala.—Fair Tues. Wed. probably rain and cooler; moderate e. to s. e. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Miss.—Cloudy Tues, probably showers and cooler at night or Wed.; moderate s. e. to s. winds, becoming variable Wed.

La.—Rain Tues. or Tues. night, colder in n. Wed. fair, except rain and cooler near coast; moderate e. to s. winds, becoming n. by Wed.

East. Tex.—Rain Tues., cooler in n. and at night in s. Wed. probably fair, except rain and cooler near coast; moderate s. e. to s. winds, shifting to n. by Wed.

West. Tex.—Rain Tues., except fair in s. e., cooler in cen. and w.; Wed. probably fair.

Okla.—Rain and cooler Tues.; Wed. fair, warmer.

Ark.—Rain and cooler Tues. or Tues. night, Wed. probably fair and warmer.

Tenn.—Fair Tues.; warmer in e.; rain at night or Wed.; cooler in w.

Ohio—Cloudy Tues.; probably rain by night; Wed. cloudy and cooler; moderate to fresh s. and s. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ind. and Lower Mich.—Rain and cooler Tues. or Hues. night; Wed. probably fair and warmer; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and cooler Tues.; rain in e.; Wed. cloudy and warmer; probably rain by night; modsrate variable winds, becoming e. e.

Ill. and Mo.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., probably with showers; cooler in n. and w. Tues.

Wis.—Unsettled and cooler Tues., probably rain in e.; Wed., cloudy.

Minn.—Fair Tues. Wed., probably unsettled.

Iowa—Unsettled and cooler Tues. Wed., probably fair.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Tues. Wed., probably unsettled; warmer Tues.

Neb.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; cooler in s. e. Tues.

Kan.—Unsettled and cooler Tues., probably showers in e. Wed., cloudy and warmer.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bargh, Ella S. W.—Expert Mortgage Co., Dec. 1, 1914.....$678.05
Conway, Michael—D. O. Grant Co., Sept. 21, 1915.....400.00
Lustig, Morris, and Pauline Popper—Empire City Electrotype Co., July 5, 1914.....102.78
Lucks Dress Skirt Co., Inc.—R. Booth et al., Sept. 22, 1915.....125.91
Marcus, Max, Louis Dorfman, and Samuel Stoopack—L. L. Lichtenstein, Sept. 15, 1914.....114.41
Moritz, Theresa, executrix—J. N. Flynn, Feb. 2, 1915.....425.51
Wohl, Ignatz—M. Weiskopf, Sept. 27, 1915.....400.00
Hunt, Clarence E.—D. O. Grant Co., Sept. 21, 1915.....400.00
Held, R. Johnson—Sydenham Corporation, Oct. 3, 1913.....1,225.61
Same—Same, Sept. 13, 1911.....380.80
A. W. Lemcke Co.—S. Summers, Sept. 22, 1915, (canceled).....865.00
Whitehouse, Samuel F.—City of New York, May 19, 1914, (vacated).....259.80

In Bronx County.

Nelson, August—S. J. Rode et al., March 14, 1914.....220.54

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WM. R. d'ASCOLI.—Salesman of 104 West Forty-third Street, formerly a hotel keeper, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $65,815, and no assets. Among the creditors are Marim L. Martin $26,000 on a lease of 62 Madison Avenue, estate of Frank Hathorn of Saratoga Springs, $6,000 for rent of the Grand Union Hotel at that place, and Charles E. Prettyman, $4,828.

CHARLES STEGER COMPANY.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Charles Steger, trading as Charles Steger Company, cloak manufacturer, at 60 West Thirty-third Street. One was by two creditors, Alfred Gill, $318, and Jacob Clark, $196; the other was by three creditors, David Jacovitz $164, Henrq A. Wilson $282, and S. & G. Rabinowitz $100. Mr. Steger also made an assignment to Marcus Hofland. Liabilities are said to be $12,000 and assets $5,000.

JULIUS MEYER, jobber in general merchandise at 35 West Thirty-sixth Street, has made an assignment to Henry H. Silver. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors, R. Cohen $153, G. S. Powers $162, and F. Nass $198. Liabilities are $7,500 and assets $2,500.

WENDELL CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE, INC. A petition has been filed against the Wendell Cloak & Suit House, Inc., by these creditors, Israel Cummings $158, Irving Cohen $122 and Hyman Nelson $297. Liabilities are stated to be $2,000, and assets $300.

SAM WEINTRAUB of 119 Ludlow Street has filed a petition, with liabilities $2,240 and no assets.

RUBIN & ROTHMAN.—Judge A. N. Hand has dismissed a petition filed against Rubin & Rothman, shoe dealers, of 108 Stanton Street, on a settlement with creditors at 70 cents on the dollar cash.

JAMES McBRIDE COMPANY, manufacturers of parquet flooring at Rider Avenue corner 139th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $44,667 and assets $9,397.

RACHEL LEIBEL, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 304 Fourth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,127 and assets $3,242 cash.

JOSEPH KATZ, INC., manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 384 Division Street, has made an assignment to Hyman L. Barnett.

MAX KASS, dealer in millinery at 632 and 634 Broadway, has made an assignment to Max Berg.

WENDELL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., INC., manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 18 West Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to George J. Drangle. Meyer L. Wendell is President.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge A. N. Hand has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

J. JONAS JACOBS, salesman, 249 West Thirty-sixth Street, formerly President Advertising Printing Company; liabilities, $12,340.

LUDOLF G. SCHROEDER, salesman, 524 West Twenty-fifth Street, formerly manufacturer of printing inks; liabilities, $15,072.

NATIVE VLONGINOS, bartender, 36 Livingston Street, formerly liquors; liabilities, $20,154.

JOSE G. JOVE, 825 West 179th Street, formerly of Morton & Jove, exporters; liabilities, $17,681.

IDA S. HARRISON, 431 Riverside Drive; liabilities, $15,000.

MOSES M. LINDENSTEIN, salesman, 157 East Sixty-first Street; liabilities, $13,263.

EUGENE A. LODEX, 170 Madison Avenue; liabilities, $12,529.

EDWARD P. BRADY, 406 West Forty-eighth Street.

SARAH L. CASSAN, bookkeeper, 1,426 Stebbins Avenue.

SAMUEL GREENMAN, dry goods, 1,698 Madison Avenue.

SAMUEL K. ELLENBOGEN, detective, 30 Church Street.

THOMAS LEE, residing at Cadillac Hotel, formerly of Boston.

BARNET SCHWARTZ, wines, 2,225 Fifth Avenue.

NATHAN TEKULSKY, waists, 15 West Twenty-sixth Street; liabilities, $18,647.

VAN HOUTEN & TEN BROECK COMPANY, therapeutical apparatus, 214 East Twenty-third Street; liabilities, $23,754.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Edward S. Wiltbank of Boston, restaurateur, who conducted the North Shore Grill at Magnolia last season. His liabilities amount to $25,000, of which $22,894 is unsecured. The assets are $50.

Maude Wiltbank, also having conducted business at the North Shore Grill at Magnolia, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. Her liabilities are given at $10,384, and she has no assets scheduled.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Albert, Georgiana M., and Susan E. Gasquione—C. P. Buchner et al.....$900.93
Amend, Wm. C., and Chas. J. Gennerich —Avon Realty & Amusement Corp.....3,639.59
Barrett, Michael F. and Patrick T.—J. Seaman, et al.....968.58
Bowman, Geo. P.—Century Holding Co.....798.12
Brigge, William—Merchants' Plumber & Fitter Pub. Co.....150.40
Caven, John—E. Smolka Plumbing Supply Co.....467.41
Claman, Henry—Space Saving Appliance Co.....587.49
Cormier, Albert A.—H. J. Reynolds.....405.81
Carmel & Contratto—Chas. Newmark, and Aaron B. Davis—Irving Nat. Bank of N. Y.....2,070.76
Downs, James, and Louie Bernstein—People, &c.....500.00
Di Benedetto, Angelo—J. Thorn.....191.40
E. R. Brackett Co.—T. H. Prine.....2,602.24
Flushing Grain & Hay Co., Inc.—B. H. Winchester.....228.81
Frank, Isaac S.—W. J. Farrell Co.....168.24
Ferguson Guy C.—E. M. Clark.....201.29
Fish, William, Jr.—L. S. Franklin.....1,669.27
Ginzburg, Eugenie—C. T. Silver Motor Co., Inc.....121.91
Gillette, Sam, and Michaelena Esposito —People, &c.....500.00
Gerehbein, Benjamin—A. Sapoenick.....181.81
Gilligan, Thomas M.—Am. Exchange Cigar Co.....114.81
Hydrox Chemical Co.—Lafere-Foster Co.263.85
Hight, Edw. E.—Studebaker Corp. of America.....304.57
Hillebrand, Henry—Levenson Wrecking Co.....688.24
Hencken & Willenbrock Co.—J. O'Brien.750.00
Interborough Ferry Co. of Brooklyn—A. Kelly.....750.00
Joseph Meyer & Son, Inc.—L. Eisenberg.367.41
Johnstone, Wm. E.—Lelceetcrehire Realty Co.....239.91
Johnston, May E.—M. Lyone.....430.69
Kingsley, Joseph H.—H. C. Zeller et al.....104.48
Kelly, James J.—M. J. Simon et al.....220.70
King, Chas. J., and Ellsn—C. M. Patterson.....140.91
Miller, Wilde—W. Klein, costs.....109.06
Mulligan, Lawrence, and Patrick H. Sullivan, ex'rs—D. Finn.....7,248.50
McConnell, John—W. Barnett.....107.88
Lynan, John, and William—People, &c.200.00
La Rose, Chas. W.—E. Elsing & Co...210.07
Levy, Samuel—Curti & Morel, Inc.....100.71
Marshall, Chester A.—Pierce Arrow Renting Co.....247.86
Morris Realty & Construction Co.—E. Rosenheim.....2,819.85
Marlow, Walter B.—D. Fixel.....873.16
March Clemens, and Harriett L. Schuyler—J. Wiener et al.....1,757.78
Marx, Louis, and Michael—Frost Veneer Seating Co., Inc.....722.59
National Exchange Bank of Wheeling—J. Pearson, Jr., et al.....128.41
Peavy, Frank H.—T. Nugent.....158.69
Northwestern Cornice & Roofing Co.—S. Reichman.....764.92
Povill, Morris—L. J. Werthelmer.....100.00
Rosenfeld, Robert—L. Arbus et al.....220.05
Schreiber, Press—D. L. Coben.....399.05
Siegel, Benno—Security Bank of N. Y.638.63
Same—Same.....1,462.75
Sherr, David—M. Swirson et al.....174.97
Story, John B.—I. Cohen.....136.41
Stern, Meyer L.—Clarke Tr. Co., Inc....116.03
Summers, Stephon—A. W. Lemcke Co.365.00
Schoifield, Chas. P.—Second National Bank of Hoboken.....2,607.48
Strunsky, Louis—Mayfield Construction Co.....157.16
Smuda, Willi—C. Nienaber.....244.72
Schuyler, Charles S.—T. J. Harris.....161.23
Sender, Charles L.—Certified Farms Co., Inc.....197.62
Tohrik Construction Co.—Olij J. Stephen, Inc.....170.95
Von Der Lieth, Albert—E. Burhenne et al.....129.58
Woolfall, Robert—Alexander Hamilton Institute.....111.87
Zucker, Samuel—N. Scissman.....230.47
Zimmer, Isidore—S. H. Jackson.....144.31

In Bronx County.

Abelman, Ida and Abram—B. W. B. Brown.....$1,450.53
Beckman, Rudolph—T. Kieran.....107.49
Bonica, Giuseppe—R. Glaguianto.....215.24
Fiar Building Corporation—United Marble Works, Inc.....155.87
Hasan, Richard—J. Keppert et al.....111.91
Irving, Jennie R., Robert L. Irving, and Benjamin H. Irving—R. C. Turnbull..744.76
Irving, Jennie R., and Benjamin H. Irving—Sams.....427.14
Leavy, Thomas—Leavy Bros.....121.85
Lamb, Isabel O.—C. L. Lendelof.....807.90
Moscarelli, Tommaso—T. Acito.....547.38
Potter, Emily H.—Dean's.....226.91
Rosenthal, Philip—Rotterdam Holding Co.....82.44
Smuda, Willi—C. Nienaber.....244.72
Stevens, Paul F.—Acacia, Inc.....59.86

BUSINESS NOTES.

A duplication of figures caused an error in the statement of the chemical exports for the seven months ended with July 31, 1915, as given in The Times on Sunday. The outward shipments of sulphuric acid for the period should have been as 53,883,410 pounds, as compared with 6,414,900 pounds in the corresponding months of 1914, or over eight times as much.

John C. Welwood has sent notice to the trade that, owing to the advance in raw silk, the increased cost of dyeing, throwing, &c., prices for both plain and fancy ribbons have been raised from 5 to 10 per cent. If manufacturing cost

RECTOR SHOOTS NEIGHBOR AS THIEF

Dr. Holley of New Orleans Kills Railroad Official's Son, Thinking Him a Burglar.

FIRES AT HIM POINT BLANK

Says the Man Attempted to Draw a Weapon — Rector Wed a Yonkers School Teacher.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—The Rev. Dr. Byron Holley, Rector of St. Georges Protestant Church, one of the fashionable congregations of the city, found Lansing G. Pearsall, son of Nathan G. Pearsall, a railroad official, in his rectory study at 6 o'clock this morning, and killed him instantly with an automatic pistol.

Dr. Holley says that young Pearsall had forced his entrance into the rectory, and to all appearance was bent upon burglary.

"He attempted to draw a weapon when I discovered him," Dr. Holley said, "and I fired, killing him."

Pearsall had been on a debauch for two days. His family recently moved into the neighborhood. He lived only six blocks from the Holley home, and his relatives and friends say that in the darkness he became confused, and thought he was entering his own home. They explain that he forced his way into the rectory because the front door was locked, and that he did not wish to disturb the occupants of the house, which he believed to be his own.

Pearsall comes of a prosperous family. The Pearsalls were not acquainted with Dr. Holley, and there could have been no personal differences. Dr. Holley is one of the best known clergymen in New Orleans.

Superintendent of Police Reynolds said tonight that no charge would be made against the clergyman.

"I have just read the signed statement made by Dr. Holley," he said. "I am certain that when he fired upon Mr. Pearsall, a man he had never met, he believed his life was in danger, and that he had a burglar to contend with."

The Grand Jury will begin an investigation of the case tomorrow.

The identity of young Pearsall was established shortly after 9 o'clock this morning when the father entered the Morgue, looked at the face, and said simply:

"That's the poor boy." He had been summoned to the Morgue after partial identification had been made by a laundry mark on the dead man's clothing.

In attempting to trace the wanderings of young Pearsall, the police learned that shortly after 5 o'clock this morning a private watchman of the name of Deltuget was standing at St. Charles Avenue and State Street, when he was approached by a young man, who afterward was identified as Pearsall.

"Can you tell me which is Valence Street?" asked the young man. In reply Deltuget told him it was several blocks away.

"You had better wait for a car," the watchman added. "About to go prowling around here at this hour of the morning you're apt to get held up."

Dr. and Mrs. Holley, who live alone in the rectory, which is in the rear of the church, were awakened by a noise at 3 o'clock this morning. Dr. Holley made a search of the rooms and after finding no one, retired again.

Dr. Holley's wife before her marriage 5:15 o'clock, this time by footfalls in the study, from which a door opens on the front porch. He again got up, this time going to a bureau and getting his revolver. The noise made by him in opening and shutting the door was sufficient, he says, to have startled any burglar.

"After turning on the lights in the bedroom," said Dr. Holley, "I stepped to the door which leads to the study, and as I reached the door I should I stopped. Standing at the front door facing me I saw a man. 'Who are you?' I asked, abruptly, and in reply the man said: 'I am the next-door neighbor.'

"At the same time he took a step forward, and thrust one hand into his right trousers pocket, so that he could have no good intention, and I raised my revolver and fired a single shot.

"As I did this he wheeled about, dropping on the floor. My wife jumped up, threw on her wrapper, and while I stood over the prostrate form with my revolver ready in case he should arise, Mrs. Holley ran to the home of the Messrs. Frederick across the way. One of them telephoned for the police. The other ran to the house and helped me examine the body. We found life extinct."

Dr. Holley's wife before her marriage was Mrs. Elizabeth Sanborn Knapp of Yonkers, N. Y., to whom he was first engaged forty years ago, when both were residents of Rochester, N. Y. They did not see each other after the breaking of their engagement until the Summer of 1912, when they met accidentally at a mountain resort in North Carolina, and renewed their old friendship. Each had been married in the intervening years and each had become single again by death. Again Dr. Holley asked the sweetheart of his youth to marry him and she accepted him.

They kept their engagement secret until a few weeks before the wedding, which took place on June 30, 1913, in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Sumner Burch.

Mrs. Holley, who is a grandmother, was a public school teacher in Yonkers for twenty-seven years, and was the principal of Public School 12 at the time she retired on a pension, three weeks before the wedding. She was 58 years old on her wedding day. Her husband is a few years her senior. She was 17 years of age when he first proposed to her, when he was a theological student. The exact cause of their parting four decades ago is not known to their friends.

ACCUSED BANKER A SUICIDE.

McNair, Worried Over Warsaw, N. Y., Failure, Shoots Himself.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Eben O. McNair, ex-President of a trust company here and President of the defunct bank of Warsaw, committed suicide today by shooting. Worry over the financial difficulties of the Warsaw Bank, which he was accused of wrecking, and on account of which indictments against him had been found by a Wyoming County Grand Jury, it is believed, caused the banker to take his life.

Mr. McNair is 62 years old. He disappeared from his home late last night, and an all-day search for him ended in the discovery of his body in an unused garage behind the house into which he had recently moved with his wife and daughter.

Damage to New Orleans by Storm.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—The local Chamber of Commerce, after a careful investigation, has discovered that only fourteen people in New Orleans lost their lives as a result of the recent storm. The property damage in the city is estimated at $2,000,000.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 707 sacks of horse beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Washington Heights and Harlem Properties in Trade—Enlarges Park Avenue Apartment Site—Buyers in Dyckman Section —Tenement Sales—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

Light trading characterized the realty market yesterday.

In the Washington Heights section the six-story apartment house at 535 and 537 151st Street, 150 feet east of Broadway, was sold by Lowenfeld & Prager to Conrad Hubert. The plot is 75 by 99.11. In part payment the new owner gave the five-story flat at 140 and 142 West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, on plot 52.4 by 101.

Park Avenue Site Exchanged.

Samuel A. Herzog has enlarged his apartment house site on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street by purchasing the dwelling at 60 East Fifty-eighth Street from Mrs. Hugo Mayer, fronting 18.9. By its acquisition Mr. Herzog's plot has frontages of 100.8 on the street and 100.5 on the avenue. A thirteen-story structure will be erected. The recent deal was closed through Slawson & Hobbs.

Builders Buy Dyckman Plots.

William S. Baker sold for the Lawyers Title & Trust Company to the Haven Construction Company the property on the northwest corner of 214th Street and Tenth Avenue, 37.6 by 100. The buyer will erect a five-story building with stores.

A plot of five lots on the south side of 213th Street, 75 feet east of Ninth Avenue, in the Dyckman section, has been purchased by Ennis & Sinnott, operators, from the Meurer estate.

The property, which has been held by the family for about twenty years, has a frontage of 125 feet and a depth of 99.11. John R. Davideon negotiated the sale.

Tenement Sales.

Joseph Tompkins sold for the Empire City Mortgage & Holding Company to Chykel Duke, for cash, the five-story tenement 332 East 125th Street, between First and Second Avenues, on a lot 25 by 135.

Isaac Sandusky sold to Sigmund Schwartz 11 East 115th Street, a five-story flat on a plot 35 by 100. Four houses on Division Avenue, Rockaway Beach, were given in part payment by the buyer. Joseph Tompkins was the broker.

A Recent Buyer.

Mrs. Marion T. Lyman is the buyer of the private dwelling at 126 East Thirty-sixth Street, sold last week by Joseph P. Day.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold for James Harris six lots on the westerly side of College Avenue, ninety-five feet south of East 169th Street, to a builder, who will improve the same by the erection of new-law modern tenements.

Lowenfeld & Prager bought the five five-story tenement houses on the west side of Prospect Avenue, between 166th and 167th Streets, from Fannie Wolf, who took in part payment a plot of seven lots on the north side of 145th Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

New Jersey.

The William Logan estate has sold to M. Soule a tract of land located on the east side of South Mountain Avenue and Eagle Rock Way, south of Llewellyn Road, Montclair, N. J. The property has a frontage of 400 feet on South Mountain Avenue and 200 feet on Eagle Rock Way.

Mr. Soule recently acquired 359 feet on the south side of Mountain Avenue, directly opposite his recent purchase. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers in the transaction.

New Rochelle Realty Officers.

Officers for the ensuing year have been elected as follows by the New Rochelle Real Estate Exchange: Chairman, Frederick Jenkins; Secretary, G. L. Gleason; Treasurer, S. M. Romain. The exchange reports the sales of the business buildings at 260 and 262 Main Street and 59 Laurel Place.

Commercial Leases.

The Hayden Company, interior decorators, art dealers, &c., for many years at 523 Fifth Avenue, leased the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, where a six-story building, designed as an English residence, is to be erected on plot 100 by 28. The property is owned by Henry B. Anderson. Pease & Elliman negotiated the lease.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have rented in the Rogers Peet Building an entire floor containing approximately 18,000 square feet for a term of years to the Harry Angelo Company, importers. The space which they have taken is 73 feet on Fifth Avenue, 106 feet on Forty-first Street, and 44 feet on Forty-second Street. The aggregate rental involved is nearly $200,000.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry have leased for a term of years to Caseldy & Son Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of gas and electric light fixtures, 4,500 square feet of space in the Architects Building, 101 Park Avenue.

Harlem Property Owners Meeting.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

New Brooklyn Buildings.

Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for eight three-story and store buildings to be erected on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Ovington Avenue, Brooklyn, on a plot of 175 by 115, for the Levy Bros. Realty Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

Riverside Drive, 42, o. o. 62.1 ft n of 76th St, 40.6x96.2x irregular, 4 and five story school; adjourned to Oct. 25.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

158th St, 727 East, n w corner of Forest Av, 87.6x 100, six-story flat and stores; Brooklyn Savings Bank against William F. Rohrig Co. et al; Schenck & P., attorneys; A. I. Rorke, referee; due, $90,596.90; taxes, &c, $1,448.05; to the plaintiff for $90,000.

Seton Av, 3,041 w s, 425 ft e of Strang Av, 25x100; Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund Assn against Owen Coyle et al; Julius Heiderman, atty.; O. E. Davis, referee; due, $2,025.90; taxes, &c, $80; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

By George Price.

235th St, East, s w corner of White Plains Road, 50x114; Hester Duncan against John Stevenson et al; E. L. Brisch, attorney; C. C. Miller, referee; due, $10,214.57; taxes, &c, $985.91; to be readvertised.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hunter Av., w e, 175 ft n Ditmars St, for a three-story frame clubhouse, 66x39.6; Harlem Yacht Club, Andrew B. Sunton, 50 Broadway, Chairman, owner; George Sumner, 989 Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $10,000.

184th St., s o corner of Ryer Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 80.3x90 and 50x83; D. R. T. Realty Co., Domenic A. Trotta, 391 East 149th St, President, owner; Lucian Plasciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost $110,000.

172d St, 82, 84, 86, 61 ft n of Seabury Pl, for two five-story brick tenements, 40x88; Alva Construction Co., Samuel Lese, 867 Melrose Av, President, owner; Charles Sohasfer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

8th St, 6 and 8 East, to two four and five story store and lofts; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, 61 Broadway, owners; Maynicks & Franke, 25 Madison Sq, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, OCT. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 214.6 ft n of 185th St, 176.4x149.5x irregular; Bloeben Corporation to Georgs H. Fletcher, Spring Lake, N. J., March 19, (mtg $20,000;) attornsys, Fletcher, McC. & B., 128 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; George H. Fletcher to Anna W. Smith, 25 West 47th St, (mtg $20,000,) May 24; attornsye, same.....$100

FORSYTH ST, 98, e e, 25x100; Gussis Green to Park Leasehold Estates, Inc., 82 Church St, (mtg $27,000,) all liens, Aug. 3; attorneys, Siegeltuch & S., 230 Broadway.....$1

PLEASANT AV, 317 and 319, e w corner of 117th St, 35.8x94; Milton Alvin Holding Co. to Jacob M. Simon, 934 Medison St, Brooklyn, (mtg $40,000,) all liens, Oct. 11; attorney, Siegmund Rosenthal, 367 Fulton St, Brooklyn $100

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob M. Simon to Barringer Realty Co., 310 Fulton St, Brooklyn, (mtg $40,000,) Oct. 11; attorney seams $100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 137th St, 102.5x122.10x99.11x100; Simon P. Hamsburger to Haddon Hall Realty Co., 586 Riverside Drive, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 23; attorney, Lewis M. White, 7 Beekman St. $1

6TH AV, 373, s w cornar of 23d St, 26.9x60; William B. Riker & Son Co. to Riker & Hegeman Co., Inc., N. Y. C., Sept. 14; attorney, Vincent H. Rothwell, 340 West 4th St. $1

7TH AV, 2,268, w e, 80 ft n of 135d St, 19.10x80; Bernard B. Simons to Terrace Holding Co, 103 East 125th St, all liens, Oct. 7; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway..$1

12TH ST, 415 East, n e, 197.4 ft e of 1st Av, 24.4x103.3, (foreclosure Oct. 7;) Jno. H. Rogan, referee, to Arnold Thayer, Port Washington, L. I., Oct. 8; attorney, James W. McElhinney, 41 Park Row..N.....$25,000

30TH ST, a s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Cassandra Mendelson to Bernard J. De Passe, 204 West 57th St, (mtg $18,750,) all liens, Sept. 24; attorney, H. Levy, 127 East 59th St. $1

43TH ST, 318 to 322 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.5; Irene A. Levenelm to Jakob Reich, 822 Beach St., Bronx, ½ part, (mtg $31,000 on whols,) Oct. 7; attornsy, Isidor Ehrmann, 41 Park Row. $1

50TH ST, 512 West, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 20x100.5, (foreclosure Sept. 21;) Manton M. Wyvell, referee, to Charles Lanier, 30 East 37th St, trustee will of Frances A. Lawrence fer benefit of Fanny, Lady Vernon, Oct. 8; attorneys, Jay & Candler, 48 Wall St $17,000

50TH ST, 514 West, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, (foreclosure Sept. 21;) same to Cherles L. Lawrence, Bayshore, L. I., Oct. 8; attorneys sams.....$17,000

77TH ST, 154 West, s s, 238 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Frank M. Wells, individually and trustee, under deed of trust by Annie T. Hearne Huss to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, trustee, under sams trust deed, a. t., quitclaim, Jan. 27; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & H., 22 Exchange Place $1

SAME PROPERTY. William H. Hearne, trustee, will of Edwin R. Hearne to same, a. t., quitclaim, Feb. 13; attorneys, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Annie T. H. Wells, individually and trustee, under deed of trust by same, a. t., quitclaim, Jan. 29; attorneys, sams $1

113TH, n s, 175 ft s of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Aldebaran Co to Bonaben Realty Corpn., (mtg $23,000,) Oct. 11; attorney, Jno. N. Stoughtenburgh 140 Nassau St.....$1

115TH ST, 431 and 433 East, n s, 244 ft w of Pleasant Av, 40x100.11, (foreclosure Sept. 16;) Ely Reeves, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 16 William St, agent and special trustee will of Mary E. B. Field, Oct. 7; attorney, Robert W. Candler, 49 Wall St. $35,000

153D ST, 530 West, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; James A. Farrell, referee, to William F. Morgan, Jr., executor, &c., of Ellen R. Morgan, 502 4th Av, Oct. 9; attorneys, Blackwell Brothers, 63 Wall St. $40,000

163D ST, s s, 440 ft e of Broadway, 40x99.10; Anna M. Clausen to Hanover Mort. Co., 49 Wall St, (mtg $40,000,) all liens, Oct. 9; attorney, George R. Coughlin, 49 Wall St.$100

Bronx.

CATHARINE ST, e s, being s ½ of Lot 245, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; Francis A. Johnston, trustee, to Elias J. Goods, 4,506 Carpenter Av., Oct. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$3,768

CONCORD AV, 502-4, e s, 396x100; Charles N. Davidson to Pearl Gottlieb, 223 East 140th St, (mtg $14,000;) attorney, J. O. Ball, 52 Wall St. $10

FREEMAN ST, e s, 38.6 ft w of Longfellow Av, 47x90.4; James Powers to Joseph B. Peck, Mt. Hope, N. Y., (mtg $34,500;) Aug. 1; attorney, Paul A. McGolrick, 261 B'way.$1

GLEASON AV, e s, 100 ft n Watson Av, 37.6x108; Francis R. Cox to Frank Gass, 2,248 Powell Av, Aug. 10; attorney, Frank Gass, inc, 2,215 Westchester Av.$100

GLEASON AV, e s c Havemeyer Av, 100x75 same to same, Aug 19; same attorney..$1

LOT 244, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes; Otto A. Nilson to Ingrid Nilson, 2,847 Wellman Av., Oct. 9; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av. $2,000

SHERIDAN AV, n e corner of 163d St, 104.9x63.1 to w s of Old Spring St x28x109.7x34.4; Pearl Gottlieb to Charles N. Davidson, 84 Montague St, Brooklyn, (mtg $6,500,) Oct. 8; attorney, J. O. Ball, 52 William St, New York.

TELLER AV, 1,267, w s, 20x100; Henry F. Gibney to Jeanette C. V. Gibney et al., 1,267 Teller Av, Oct. 9; attorney, E. N. Polak, 287 Tremont Av. .....Gift

TINTON AV, w s, 2.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 117.6x67 to n e of 156th St x38.11x87x 2.7; Katharina Ehling to Ebling Co., 760 St. Ann'e Av, (mtg $45,000,) Oct. 8; attorney, Eugene Cohn, 149 B'way $100

148TH ST, 371 East, n s, 23x106.6; James O'Flaherty to Margaret O'Flaherty, 1,240 83d St, Brooklyn, (mtg $7,000,) Dec. 13; attorney, James O'Flaherty, 373 East 148th St. $1

134TH ST, s s, 478.10 ft e of Cypress Av, 17.4x103.6; Otto H. Busch and another to Richard Busch, 714 East 134th St, (mtg $3,000,) Oct. 8; attorney, Richard Busch, 714 East 134th St. $1

151ST St, s w s, 105 ft s e of Tinton Av, 25x175; Catharine Joerges to Anna E. Cramb, 1,915 Gleason Av, Oct. 9; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.$1

Same property, Anna E. Cramb to Katharine Yoerges, 7,908 151st St, Oct. 9; same attorney $1

227TH ST, 894 East, n e s, 25x114; Hedwig E. White to Martha Pletzen, 586 Westminster Av, Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 2; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lendsr and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MONTGOMERY ST, 9 and 11, n o s, 48x75; Jacob Hecht end another to Rachel Bauman, 166 East 95th St, Oct. 4 due Oct. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneye, Roeder & R., 119 Nassau St. $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.4 ft n of 152d St, 22.1x87.7x irregular, (correction mtg;) William Prager et al, individually and as executor of Pincus Lowenfeld, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct., due, &c, as per bond.....$10,000

123D ST, 824 East, s s, 399.10 ft w of 1st Av, 19.4x100.11; Elsie R. Allan and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 11, due, &c, as per bond....$8,000

Bronx.

CATHARINE ST, e s, being s ¾ of Lot 245, map Washingtonville, 25x100; Eliza J. Goode to Annie J. Bryan, 205 St. Charles Av, Natches, Miss., Oct. 9, 5 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

DYRE AV, w e, 100 ft n of Dark St, 25x200 to Steenwick Av; Frederick Trott to William Barrett, Jr., Trustee, Oct. 9, 5 years, 6 p. c., installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. D. Siegel, 61 Park Row.....$250

EASTERN BOULEVARD, o w corner of Tremont Rd, 100x200 to Salsburg Av; Josephine T. Deady to James F. Williams, 269 West 113th St, and another, trustees, Oct. 9, three years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 100 Broadway $2,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e e, 97 ft n of 182d St, 50x95.4; Alex Wilson to Ida L. Hofeller, 39 Ashland Av, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 11, 3 years; attorneys, Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss, 35 Nassau St. $30,000

INTERVALE AV, w e, 111.2 ft s of 165th St., 50x irregular; Anna Bray to Albert J. Bruno, 72 Windsor Pl, Glen Ridge, N. J., Sept. 8, two years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. J. Bruno, 72 Windsor Pl, Glen Ridge, N. J. $3,120

PROSPECT AV, 1,384, e e, 40.5x116.7; Karolina Menninger to Annis Schultze, 174 Clifton Pl, prior mtg $23,000, Oct. 1, two years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hildreth & J., 3d Av and 148th St. $1,500

WILLIAMS AV, w s, 150 ft n of Tremont Rd, 100x100; also Williams Av n e corner of Tremont Rd, 100x50; Josephine T. Deady to James F. Williams and another, trustees, 269 West 113th St, Oct. 9, three years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Breadway $1,800

235TH ST, n e, 135 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x 100; Harmony Construction Co., inc, to Mergarst O'Kennedy, 601 West 170th St, Oct. 11, due as per bond; attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy, 99 Naesau St.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 2,125, n w corner of 74th St, store and basement; Therese D. Browning to C., 5 8-12 years from July 1, 1915; attorneys, Maguire & Martin, 229 West 74th St. $4,200

DELANCEY ST, 340, all; Nathan Nathanson to Abraham Wolfe, 340 Delancey St, 2 3-12 years from Oct. 1, 1915.....$720

3D AV, 660, store; Walter Bryon and another to Harry Wolfson, 235 East 50th St or 660 3d Av, from July 10, 1915, to April 30, 1920. .....$1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 2,035; Pleasant Iron Works against John Schwartz, owner; Jacob Isaacs, contractor $80

2D AV, 854; Louis Cohen against J. Kohlweller, owner and contractor.....$20

23D ST, 449 West; Thomas Galligan, Inc., against Katharine E. Moore, owner; Charles T. Streeter, contractor.....$552

61ST ST, n w corner of 1st Av, 60x20; Louis Cohen against Samuel Samuels, owner and contractor $18

82D ST, 324 and 326 East; David Angar against John Dumphy estate and Agnes Dumphy, owners; Louis Fedor, contractor $30

Bronx.

DALY AV, 1,892; Charles E. Nance against James and Clara Kahn, owners; James Kahn, contractor $230

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CHARLOTTE ST, e s, 100.7 ft n of Seabury Place; George Colon & Co. against Charlotts Construction Co. et al., Sept. 21, 1911 .....$1,000

32D ST, 329 East; Louis Goldstein against New York Linen Supply & Laundry Co. et al., Sept. 23, 1915, (by deposit).....$30

77TH ST, 245 East; Abraham Epstein against John Gross et al., July 10, 1915.....$111

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s s, 1,251.7 ft n of Laurel Hill Terrace, 100x271.5; Emma R. C. Floyd against James Thorn st al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

BROADWAY, o s, 300 ft n of Fairview Av, 100x100; Lina Stix against James A. Lynch et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attornsys, Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss.

BROADWAY, s s, 100 ft n of Fairview Av, 200x100; two actions: Richard C. Bondy et al. against James A. Lynch et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attornsys, Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss.

FAIRVIEW AV, n e cor, Broadway, 100x100; Mamis Selig et al. against James A. Lynch et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attornsys, Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss.

EAST ST, o s, between Broome and Delancey St, Lot 2345; Harry Hoppenfeld against New York Terminal Con. et al., (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, J. N. Helfat.

MONROE ST, 536; Albany City Savings Institution against Israel Solomon et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll, et al.

7TH AV, s w cor 25th St, 197.6x250; Tuttle & Bailey Manufncturing Co. against National Cloak and Suit Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attornsys, Weissberger & Leichter.

11TH AV, 572; Julie Bachrach et al. against Samuel Freedman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. J. Liebeskind.

89TH ST, 114 East; Isaac Hirschhorn et al. against Mary A. Thornton et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Spitz & Bromberger.

98TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 4th Av, 25.8x100.8; Frederick Hirschhorn against Katie Hirschhorn et el., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Spitz & Bromberger.

107TH ST, 217 East; Metropolitan Trust Co. of City of New York, trustee, against Ignazio Biondi et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attornsys, Parsons, Closson Mcllvaine.

Bronx.

BASSETT AV, w s, 50 ft n of Saratoga Av, 25x100; George J. Brunk, as trustee, against Mary Holland et al., (action to declare deed void;) attorney, L. Dashsw.

DECATUR AV, o s, 245.4 ft n of 194th St, 50.8x100; City Real Estate Co against Fogal estate et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attornsy, H. Swain.

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 112.6 ft n of 178th St, 37.6x100; P. J. Heaney Co. against Weller-Meskar Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. X. Kelly.

LOTS Nos. 33 and 34, amended map of 126 lots belonging to Hudson P. Rose Co.; Hudson P. Rose Co. against Francesco Squillanto et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davison, Given & Bird.

LOTS Nos. 31 and 32, Block 2,530, map showing sub-division of property of estate of William B. Ogden; Minnie D. Lyon et al., as executors, against August Nelson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attornsys, Thornton & Earle.

LOTS Nos. 41, 42, 43, 47, and 48, map in partition; Mary Ann Wells and another against Ann Mahstabls Storer et al.; Charles A. Laumeister against John Whalen et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attornsy, F. E. Yung.

PROSPECT AV, 780; Land Map Realty Corporation against David Bloomberg et al., (action to compel specific performance of contract;) attornsy, A. S. Natanson.

SHERMAN AV, w s, 103.9 ft s of 166th St, 75x100; Columbia Construction Co. against Katherina E. Belssel et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

At auction Saturday, October 16th, at 1 P. M., on premises, Castleton Hill, near Four Corners, Staten Island, 200 lots and 5 new houses, parquet floors, all improvements, on Fairview Avenue and adjoining avenues. Sewers, water, gas mains and sidewalks. Take Silver Lake Cars, get off at Fairview Avenue.

Maps from
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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases of canned sardines upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 2, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against seven hundred cases of Tuna Fish upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
October 2, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U.S. Attorney.

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The Department of Taxes has made every effort to assess your real estate fairly, AT ITS FULL MARKET VALUE, as required by law. But instances of over-assessment have already come to our attention. We are prepared to represent a few parties, where we are convinced that they have been assessed too high, and where we are satisfied that we can assist in securing a proper reduction.

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Open Fireplace

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, PUBLIC SERVICE Commission for the First District.—In the matter of the application of the NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORPORATION for approval of contract involving purchase by South Brooklyn Railway Company of stock of Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company, release by New York Consolidated Railroad Company to Long Island Railroad Company of reversionery interest in right of way for 14th Street-Eastern Lins, and purchase by New York Municipal Railway Corporation from Long Island Railroad Company of lande and easements at East New York; also approval of form of contract and plans for construction of East New York additional tracks and reconstructing and enlarging East New York yard; also the application of the South Brooklyn Railway Company for authority to purchase, acquire, take and hold capital stock of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company.—Case No. 2028.—Published Notice of Hearing.

Notice is hereby given that the application of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation for the approval by the Public Service Commission for the First District of a contract involving the purchase by the South Brooklyn Railway Company of

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Attractive Apartments

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2 ROOMS & BATH
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With 2 Baths
Central Park West Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga" Modern Elevator Apartment
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1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
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Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
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Magnificent Fireproof Apartments.
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Master's Room 15x28. Servants' Dining Room.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
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Charming location, overlooking Morningside Park and near Columbia University.
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10 Story, 3 Elevators.
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Modern fireproof apartment; every convenience.
2 ROOMS, KITCHENETTE & BATH..$40.00
4 ROOMS & BATH, 1ST FLOOR..... 50.00
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705 St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.—Magnificent, large, light eight-room apartment to rent; every modern convenience; rent $67.50. Superintendent.

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137th to 138th St. and Manhattan Ave.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

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Modern Fireproof Building.
Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,400-$2,200
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6 Rooms and 2 Baths (Duplex) $2,000

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145 East 35th Street
THE SOUTHFIELD
Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure.
Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms and 1 Bath (Duplex) $1,500-$1,800
7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath $900

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116 East 58th Street
NEAR PARK AVE.
A strictly up-to-date apartment house. Ideal location. Eight large, bright rooms and 3 baths. Shower attachments; improved range; large sanitary refrigerators; kitchen tiled to ceiling; ample closet room. Decorated to suit tenant.
Rentals, $2,400 to $3,000.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

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512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
Elevator Building.
135 EAST 56TH ST.
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service.
Apply to
E. C. TAILLON,
103 Park Ave. Tele. 1850 Murray Hill.

61-69 East 86th St.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, 7 ROOMS.
MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCATION IN YORKVILLE.
ELEVATOR SERVICE.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Bachelors Apartments
2 EAST 62D ST.
BET. 5TH & MADISON AVES.
Building Just Completed.
SUITES OF 1-2-3-4 ROOMS and BATHS
All night elevator service.
Meals served in rooms.
Professional service in full livery.
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, Agent.
'Telephone, Plaza—837.
31 West 58th St., N. Y.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

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400 Park Avenue

ONE APARTMENT TO SUBLET,
14 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Agents,
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all-night service; 5 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
$810 to $1,450.
ALL FRONT APARTMENTS.

RUTHERFORD

206 East 17th Street.
4 all light, outside, cozy rooms; very improvement; elevator and telephone service night and day. Adjacent to Ruths Park. Rent $38.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
203 EAST 20TH STREET.
Two and three rooms and bath; southern exposure; near subway.

BRONX.

5 AND 6 ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1112-1120 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST 180TH ST. AND BENNISIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST.; WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to Univerelty Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet on request.

BROOKLYN.

ROYAL ARMS

836 PROSPECT PLACE.
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements.
3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $30 to $60.
COURTESY AND ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS.
Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

TO SUBLET

Two Elegant 4 & 5 Room Apartments
One of Brooklyn's Best Elevator Houses
Liberal Concessions.
APTS., BOX 100 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents on agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A FINE INVESTMENT FOR $11,000.
Four-story brick modern apartment house, 50 feet front, half block from station. Fully rented, A1 yearly tenants. Price $33,000. Rent $4,170. Savings bank mortgage, $22,000.
ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, New York.

THIS PROPOSITION WILL BEAR INSPECTION
Country Home and farm, 42 acres on State Road, 40 miles from New York City, overlooking Sound, 12-room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, electricity, 50-foot garage, tenant house with improvements, barns, bennery, orchard, shade trees, etc., $29,000 for quick sale. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th Street.

OVERLOOKING LONG BEACH.—Five-room cottage; bath, electric light and gas; open fireplace; finished in most artistic manner; built on two city lots; full price, $2,800; terms $150 down, $20 monthly. Photos and tickets from C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Move right into this six-room house, five minutes from trolley and depot, in large and fast growing town, about one hour from Manhattan; terms reasonable; title guaranteed. Call or write for tickets, C. Green, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $875 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Have 6-room house with tubs, range, water, large cellar, &c.; big piece of ground; in good condition; 1 hour out; easy terms and no reasonable offer refused from good party who wants this for a permanent home. Owner, Box 185 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

ALL THE ORANGES — Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone, Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive modern 9-room dwelling; every improvement; ideal location; plot 50x125; 40 minutes out; $8,000; terms arranged; value $7,000; bargain. Owner, Box 44, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singar Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

FARMS, acre upwards, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

To Let—Furnished.

Unfurnished or partly furnished new corner nine-room bungalow, splendid surroundings, high country, excellent commutation, near trolley, very reasonable to May 1. Pelham 4719-W.

Country Houses Wanted.

Small house; improvements; near station; about $25; forty minutes or less; commutation about $7. Morrow, 1,325 Broadway. Greeley 4871.

Furnished cottags wanted, Jersey suburbs, six rooms, near school, churches. F 236 Times Downtown.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 7th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five cases, each containing four dozen cans of strained tomatoes, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 7th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 7, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases, each containing four dozen cans of strained tomatoes, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 7th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 1,144 cases of canned asparagus upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 9, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against Sixty Cases of Condensed Milk upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
October 9, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Refugees.

English, French, Russian, German, Austrian, Turkish refugees on land and sea—at rest and on the march—to be seen in the pictures in The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. Pathetic pictures of homeless Russian peasants being fed at a Russian station—Poles leaving Warsaw—British at ease on a steamship as refugees from German Southwest Africa. Get a copy today. The Mid-Week Pictorial, 10c. a copy on all news stands. Bound volume containing ten early numbers, $1, postpaid. Times Square, New York—Advt.

City Property

Thirty-five cents on agate line.
Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 693 Madison Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE.—Cold water tenement, 111th St., near 5th Av., subject to savings bank mortgage, may be bought for a few thousand dollars above the mortgage; don't miss it. Thos. J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th St.

Stable or garage, 178 East 75th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

TRUE SACRIFICE AND BARGAIN.
Two new law five-story apartment houses, five stores; excellent renting section, located in best growing part of Southern Boulevard, two blocks 174th St. Subway Station, and front trolley cars; sacrifice immediately for $17,000 cash; absolutely no less, as it will be sold at present market value; no speculation. Mrs. Ulrich, 312 East 151st St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

PARK SLOPE SACRIFICE.
Three-story and basement stone, 12 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; perfect condition; 5th St., between 8th and 9th Aves.; ill-health forces immediate sale.
JEROME PROPERTY CORPORATION,
6TH AV. AND 3D ST., BROOKLYN.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—The coolest and most up-to-date 7-room brick home in the City of Brooklyn; everything required to make you happy; new subway; 5-cent fare; terms as you like; get photos. Distressed, 86 Times.

TWO family house, 20x50, octagon front; brick and brownstone; large rooms, all light, $25 and $35. 93 Hart St., between Marcy and Tompkins. Wm. Drennan, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Home of 6 rooms, near pretty lake, not far from trolley and trains; house finished in good style, painted white, &c.; all modern improvements, with ground for garden; good tenant desired on easy terms and reasonable price. Mrs. C. Paton, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Owner of 2 cold water tenements, lower east side, Manhattan, also 2 double flats, Harlem, will exchange for good building lots, Brooklyn-Bronx. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

83D, 57 WEST.—Four story, high stoop house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, excellently laid out for rooming house. Will rent very reasonably. Caretaker on premises or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 Broadway at 103d.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5083 Gramercy.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

5th Av., 127, (19th-20th Sts.)—Parlor floor entire; light extension; $800; also 2d, 3d, 4th floors; for offices, showrooms, light manufacturing; all modern conveniences; lease; immediate possession; unusually low rents; $700-$900. Premises or W. M. Sittenham, 50 West 37th St.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

47th St., 1 East.—Parlor floor store; showrooms, workroom; suitable any light business; milliner or dressmaker; immediate possession; $1,500. Sittenham, 50 West 37th St.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, five-story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

NO RENT AND INSURANCE.
Store, basement, loft, 50x100; will divide; sprinkler system; light; elevator; equipped with power system. Apply 96 Grand St.

STORES! STORES! STORES!!!
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

24TH ST., 27-35 WEST.
Lofts 100x100. Automatic Sprinklers.
LOWEST PRICES IN NEIGHBORHOOD.
A. J. KERWIN, 1,133 Broadway.

By day or month, spacious hall and attractive room for exhibitions; clubs; dancing. 10 East 38th St.

Corner store to let; first-class location, suitable for drug store. Inquire 175 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

Desk room with use Victor typewriter, desk and boy; Room 811, 125-7 William St.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

32d St., 7 East, (The Durham.)—Twn furnished rooms and bath; high-class elevator house.

West Side.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone Columbus 3547.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th St. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 3, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

SUBLET TO JUNE 1, WELL FURNISHED SEVEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHS IN HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; BEST SERVICE; NEWLY DECORATED; CLEAN AND COMFORTABLE IN EVERY WAY; RENT, $150 PER MONTH. APPLY APARTMENT 72, SEVENTH FLOOR, WENONAH, 523 WEST 112TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK, 85th St.,

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway. rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up; rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Av., 101.—Parlor floor; two or three large rooms; handsomely furnished, with kitchenette; hall room; near subway.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

ST. GEORGE.

1,125 Lexington Av., (76th.)—Newly renovated, all light corner apartments, six rooms, $900; seven rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service. Supt.

A.—A.—102 East 31st.—Elegant apartment, containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST. Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $1100; others $75. Supt., premises.

Madison Av., (95th.)—Handsome, modern 8-room apartment, $1,000. Apply on premises, 1,356 Madison Av.

HIGH CLASS PARK AV. APARTMENTS. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av., (48th.)

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d, 6 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

81st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartment 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

3 large rooms and bath. Hebard, 10 East 5th St.

West Side.

53D ST., 37 EAST.

Rooms, with board; references; tabls board.

62D, 16-18 EAST.—Sunny second floor room; single room; excellent board.

66 MADISON AV.

Parlor bedroom and bath, including all meals and service, $25 week up; parlor bedroom, bath, European plan, by month, $35 up; hall service; single rooms at reasonable rates.

MADISON AV., 839.—Large, handsoms rooms, with board; breakfast in room; appointmeots those of e private house; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Most convenient location in city; first-class house; attractive rooms.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, some with bath; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private heth; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 827 WEST.

Rooms with board; references; tebls board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private heths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; service; table guests.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; tabls guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68th, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, well furnished double rooms with bath; exceptional tabls board.

72D, 206 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone. Smith.

72D, 252 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring n Winter home.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom, bath; other rooms; electricity; excellent board.

72D, (Broadway-West End.)—Exclusive private house; will accommodate refined couple; table guests. Columbus 2380.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—On Oct. 20 Parisian lady will open elegant, exclusive French home for people of refinement; excellent French cuisine; French lessons; private or in class; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; select neighborhood; parlor dining; Southern cooking.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive rooms; every comfort; home cooking; telephone; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; reference; this is exceptional.

76TH, 344, (West End Av.)—Pension Lu uelle, exceptional accommodations, exquisite new furnishings, most elegant suite, doubls, single rooms; bath; best home table; electricity.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining, bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front, sunny room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Private family offers gentlemen beautiful large and medium rooms reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; superior table; refined home; references.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on reqneet.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; opened Oct. 1; meals optlooal; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large second story front room with private heth.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front; private bath; also medium sunny rooms; reasonable.

82D ST., 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

82d, 124 West, (Greycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, en suite, single; table guests.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusuelly desirable; quiet; modern improvements; errangements for coming season.

83D, 17 WEST.—Exclusive Jewish house; attractive single room; electricity; superior table; gentleman.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

87TH ST., 130 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished connecting rooms; others; electricity, all conveniences, excellent German table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; large and small room; "L" and subway.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly appointed room; bath; table, service exceptional; exclusive house.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsoms large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined homs; excellent table; electricity; large, small rooms; references.

87TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive large room; every convenience; exclusive house; best home cooking; references; table guests accommodated.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish homs; accommodete few people; private bath; excellent table.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Furnished rooms with or without private bath; telephons; board.

92D, 21 WEST.—Double sunny front room; wholesome food; perk, "L" telephone.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Renovated rooms; electricity; private bath; table boarders; excellent meals.

97TH, 230 WEST. (Apt. 4-B.)—Superior accommodetions; reasonable; couple and one gentlemen.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Corner room, with private bath; table guests; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one single room with bath; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suits; table guests; New Englenders.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Elegant large room with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienoe cooking; also one single room.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Handsoms large room; southern exposure; excellent table; Americans; references.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined surroundings; home cooking; reference.

141ST ST., 601 WEST.—Accommodetions for couple; private Jewish family; references. Apt. 44.

152D, 545 WEST.—Room and board, one or two American gentlemen eppreciating exclusiveness of refined home. Audubon 5215R.

BACHELORS.

have a large house near Riverside Drive; very large rooms; three friends are living with me and have room for two or four more; fine Southern cook; affords quiet homs for congenial group of men. 321 West 89th.

EXCLUSIVE surroundings, elegant tabls service; private home, Riverside Drive, 83d St.; business couple, business woman; price, $18, single person. X 376 Times Annex.

HOTEL LA PORTE,

117th, corner Amsterdam Ave., two blocks from subway express station; overlooking grounds Colnmbia University; southern exposure; entirely renovated, redecorated; new bathrooms; full hotel service, room and board, $10 weekly up; with heth, $15 up; eults of rooms, bath and board for two, $25 up; beautiful dining room; special attention to table boarders; new menagement.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Refined gentleman; ideal homa life; private family. Apartment 31.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 279. (Cor. 73d St.)—Large room; also single; handsome private bome.

WEST END AV., 529.—Residence for young girl etudents; chaperonage when necessary.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

A LADY who has TWO rooms desires to secure one or two gentlemen as boarders; this is an exceptional opportunity to secure the benefits and comforts of a well-managed and refined home; thie is not a boarding house, and satisfactory references will be given and will be required; Far Rockaway. E 313 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.

"30 minutes from Broadway."

Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private heth, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two nersons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboksn, hotel ons block from East Oranga station. Writs for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

VERY SELECT HOME

in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suits, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; $65-$75 per week. X 367 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

23D ST., 20 EAST. (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and beth.

29TH, 116 EAST.—Very attractive offices to let, furnished or unfurnished, equipped for doctor or dentist. Phone 430 Madison.

30TH ST., 124 EAST—Newly opened house; large, eunny rooms; all conveniences; select neighborhood.

38TH, 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; fine house.

42D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND ACCOMMODATION; PRIVATE BATH OPTIONAL.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, olectric light, private bath; reference.

63D, 145 EAST.—Large furnished room in private house; bath, telepbone; references.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable sunny room; ideal location; every conveniencs; telephone; resonable.

82D, 130 EAST.—Middle-aged widow; steam-heated room; suitable two. Ackermenn.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Large, small, neat rooms, all conveniences; reasonable; telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE front studio room, furnishings unusual, would rent unfurnished to responsible party, bachelor, or musician; no couples call. 2640 Plaza; mornings.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms; private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished, resident, nonresident; musical studio; subrenting.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 424.)—Light, large rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

9TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small, separats, en suite; southern exposure; private house; reference.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Two largs, $3.50-$4; exclusive, private residencs; telepbons; desirable.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and uss of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent retes; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Stratford.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelore.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentleman.

51ST, 20 WEST.—Large room, with beth, southern exposure; gentlemen only.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Well furnished room; convenient to bath; $9; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; steam heat, electric light; terms reasonable.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room end alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

69TH ST., 118 WEST, WEST HALL.

Large room, with private bath and saloon dressing room; also smaller room; bigh grade house and superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST, Desirable front room, overlooking Central Park; high-class elevator apartment.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms, large and small; private baths.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Front rooms, adjoining bath, southern exposure; also dressing room; references.

70TH, 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; private house; gentlemen.

70TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large and small room; private house; gentlemen.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Hendsomely furnished rooms; clean and comfortabls; private house, telephone.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large front room; also two adjoining, on bathroom floor.

73D ST., 103 WEST —Nicely decorated rooms, running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate; references.

73D, 132 WEST.—Suits two rooms, bath; on third floor; private house; one or two gentlemen; electricity.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suits of entire floor, with bath, or separate; references.

73RD ST., (between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room in private house; gentleman. X 304 Times Annex.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, (Amsterdem.)—Light bedroom, next heth, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; widow. M 177 Times.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, exegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractively furnished single suite; gentlemen preferred; references. Apt. 4, south.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms; electricity; $4.50-$5.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back perlor, with private bath.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Hendsomely furnished, large and small rooms; use kitchen. Baird.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.

Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike room; quiet private house; 'phone; reference.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Large, sunny, two-room suite, kitchenette; exceptional furnishings; $45.

79TH, 148 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also perlor floor; telephone; gantlamen; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove, also large front room; shower bethe; select.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, private bath; one medium; every convenience; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Single rooms, $3.50; large rooms, $10 up; private bath; telephone.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large front room; elevator; electricity; exquisite care; smaller room; reasonable. Barney.

81ST, 143 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; bachelor; private family.

81st, 3 West.—Beautiful outlook; large, small rooms; kitchenette; electricity; references.

82D, 30 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $4. Every convenience. Anderson.

82D, 35 WEST.—Rent beautiful, large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath, electric light; references.

83D, 22 WEST.—Hall room, large closet, bath same floor; gentlemen.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; steem, telephone, "L," subway; gentlemen, business woman; breakfast optional. Fraleigh.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Handeomaly furnished suite and small rooms; twin beds. Riopel.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

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Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

AUTOMOBILE.

For sale, seven-passenger touring car; first-class condition; new top, springs, pistons; completely overhauled and painted; will sacrifice for $500. Joyce, 540 West 22d St. Phone 53 Chelsea.

Hupmobiles.—In order to make room for new models we will sacrifice all second-hand cars which we have on hand; 1913, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; overhauled, repainted; first-class condition. C. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard (1914) Limousine, 38 H. P.
Rolls-Royce (1915) five-passenger touring.
Pierce-Arrow (1915) touring, 38 H. P.
Cadillac (1914) Sedan; like new; bargain.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

Fiat landaulet, 30 h. p.; foreign; excellent condition; great bergain for $760. Also Buick one-ton delivery, good condition, $100. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

Landaulet, Stearns Silent Knight, electric generator, Brewster green body; guaranteed by Stearns Co. Write for demonstration, Dr. O. Hornik, 904 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

Abbott-Detroit, 1914, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger, electric starter and electric light, in perfect condition, for sale at $800. Inquire of C. T. Chambers, Larchmont, N. Y., or 853 Fifth Av.

I have a 70 horse power Italo runabont; cost new $10,000; will sell or will exchange for a less powerful touring or runabout in a good condition. Apply Supt., 101 Fifth Av.

Hupmobile cebriolet; practically new; cost $1,650; will sacrifice $1,000. C. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT limousine, full Berlin body; perfect order; will sell or rent; private garage, 21 East 36th. Thunberg.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 406 E. 149th.

Packard (6-48) pheeton; excellent condition; no reasonable offer refused; new is your chance. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th St.

Beautiful Oarford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

310—Mack truck for sale; condition guaranteed; brokare protected. G 806 Times.

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EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.

Pierce-Arrows, Packards Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; our day; special rates week, month, year. 128 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

FOR HIRE.

Packard 6-cylinder landaulet car; exclusive appearance; highest-class service; by the month or Winter season; reasonable rates. Hess Bros., 212 W. 43d St. Tel. 3650 Bryant.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, nour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Packard 18, 1912, beautiful landaulet, weekly, monthly contract solicited; owner drives. Harry Huber, 112 East 32d St.

Alco limousine town car for rent by month; latest equipment, owner will drive. Murray, 157 W. 98th St.

Packard, up-to-date, limousine body, to rent monthly. Frank Caracciola, 446 W. 46th St. Phone 4299 Bryant.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

Elegant landaulet Renault for hire. Phone Greeley 4288. Lambert, 242 West 36th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—1914 Packard or Cadillac, with limousine body; must be in perfect condition. Address, stating price, N 4 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 32 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Anto School, Bedford Av. and Monros Pl., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

COMPANION.—Young, educated American Christian woman desires position as companion; experienced in household management and sewing. N 9 Times.

COUPLE, outside man, care for garden, livestock; wife cook; no washing; best references. J. C., 357 East 63d.

GOVERNESS, French diplomie, desires visiting engagements; English, German, music; highest references. Paris, 250 Times.

COOK.—Competent, intelligent, reliable; private institution; American. M 133 7th Av., Brooklyn, care Ellis.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat colored girl, housework, small family, or general maid for lady. 41 West 99th St. Williams.

HOUSEKEEPER or COOK.—Working, wants position; 25 years' experience; A1 references. Call or write 248 West 21st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A middle-aged widow will keep house for gentlemen. M 165 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—French; takes work home; skirts collars, lingerie, curtains; special attention given gentleman's laundry. Gorwith, 227 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—Does all kinds of fine wash carefully; open air drying. Weiler, 811 West 127th St.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, desires position in vicinity of New York, would consider work of secretary or companion; highest references. M 17 Times.

MME. JEANNE, 81 West 101st St.—Dressmaking; all alterations; repairing; home or out.

NURSE wishing to return to England in November will give services in return for passage. N 2 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—German, experianced, to take full charge of infant; bottle feeding; doctors' references. Werner, 1,560 3d Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bookkeeper, typist, switchboard operator; 8 years' experience; $8. E 308 Times Downtown.

SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE, Swedish system, electricity, hydro-therapby, by graduets Lynnylvania Orthopedic Institute, in patient's home. Phone Riverside 7431.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—An educated young woman of refinement, thoroughly familiar with social and business correspondence, household accounts and management; social forms and entertainments; excellent references; good penman. "L. B.," 609 West 127th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Banking, electrical, automobils experience; prepossessing; brainy, above average intellect; uses discretion, common sense; aged 25; accustomed rapid dictation; accurate transcriptions; capable taking care of all details; excellent memory; $15; a worker. E 300 Times Downtown.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' mannfacturing experience; academio education; ambitious, conscientious; operate switobboard, knowledge bookkeeping; possess initiative; euffioient intelligence to manage office; $12. E 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Exceptionally wide awake; Christian; 4 years' lumber, publishing, export experience; knowledge of bookkeeping; post-index run card system; can be relied upon; alwaye on the job; $10. Aisrt, 100 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT. — Brokerage, Wall St., experience, 5 years; operate switchboard; file; familiar all office details; legible penmanship; willing worker; reference; $12. E 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, ACCT.-BOOKKEEPER.—3 years' machinery, mechanical experience; 4 years high school education, Christian, rapid, accurate, desires position. C., 1,987 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly proficient, capable mastering technicalities grammaticality; 7 years' experience; good personality; assume entire charge; $15. E 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires position as stenographer or secretary; thoroughly familiar with office work, knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $20; references. N 8 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, 2 years' experience, eneppy, conscientious, accurate, rapid transcriptions, desires permanent position; $8; references. F 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Extra good beginner; rapid; accurate; plain penmaan, plain, neat appearance; American; no agency; $7. E 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Long experience in varied lines; thoroughly competent and reliable; Christian; finest references; $15. F 218 Time Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) office assistant; two years' experience; references; $9. F 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, seeistant bookkeeper; experienced; competent; best references; $12. Freedman, 1,637 College Av.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer 511 East Broadway.

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Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, (18,) good speller, stamnarian, transcriptions high school graduate; $6. E 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experisnced stenographer, rapid and accurate, desires evening work. N 7 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; can handle difficult dictation; salary $12. F 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent and reliable; familiar office routine; $10. F 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; 5 years' experience; efficient; references A1; $12. E 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Reliable, competent, eight years' experience; $15. F 224 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, general office assistant; 3 years' experience, good penman, quick and accurate. $8. E 314 Times Downtown.

WHITE, Southern Colored; male, female. Noel Agency. 77 West 11th St. 7656 Chelsea.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A.—COLORED DOMESTICS; experienced housewokers, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, and other servants supplied; references given. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 50th.

BERTHA CARSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, cor. 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other South help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 64 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TUL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS, $30; waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, housekeepers, nurses, $25; couples, Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 916.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking position. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 17th. Orchard 907.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A GIRL in private family for light upstairs work and sewing; private house. 7 East 93d St.

E 58T & CO., 5th Av. at 58th St.,

require experienced Sales Ledger Bookkeep

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Sat., 2:20.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TUESDAY (COLUMBUS DAY)
3RD BIG MONTH | THE DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH!
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
BY THE AUTHORS OF "ADELE," "ALMA" ETC., ETC.
BEAUTIFUL SONGS, BEAUTIFUL SCENES, BEAUTIFUL GIRLS.
WITH A NOTABLE CAST, INCLUDING
NATALIE ALT, GEO. BALDWIN, WM. DANFORTH, FRED WALTON
AND AN OPERA SINGING ENSEMBLE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. TODAY & Saturday at 2:15.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
WM. GILLETTE
A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES.
In his great success. SHERLOCK HOLMES
Matinees This Week—TODAY and Saturday.
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Thursday & Sat. 2:15.
Three Mats. This Week—TODAY, Thurs. & Sat.
LAST 5 NIGHTS AND 3 MATINEES.
Marie Tempest
in J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
NEXT TUESDAY, OCT. 19
SEATS READY THURSDAY, 9 A. M.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in a New American Comedy.
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
"One War Play REMAINS"—Only One
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Saturday
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
Rolling Stones
FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:25. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 2:25.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.
BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS
In a Little Comedy with a Little Music MISS INFORMATION
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre
SEE "A REAL PLAY AT LAST"
"YOUNG AMERICA" FIRST
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY, Wed. and Sat.
POP. PRICE HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 2:15
"The House of Glass" A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL"
With MARY RYAN
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1
ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20
POP. PRICE HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
Biggest Laughing Hit Since The Days of Charles H. Hoyt.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG
GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8.15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
POPULAR PRICE HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
You'll Start Laughing When You Buy Your Seats.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."
CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:15
POPULAR PRICE HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY
"The House of Glass" Best Dramatic Offering New York Has Seen.
with MARY RYAN
And the Great All-American Cast.
ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50 & $2
500 GOOD SEATS First Balcony 50, 75c, $1
CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2.15
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter.
MATINEE TODAY 2:15 (COLUMBUS DAY)
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS." —Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.
LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee TODAY 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. Present "THE SHOW SHOP"
Next Week—"TWIN BEDS."
2 WEEKS BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 25.
BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY with PAVLOWA IMPERIAL BALLET RUSSE
IN A REPERTOIRE OF NOVELTIES.
SEATS $1 TO $5. NOW ON SALE AT LEXINGTON THEATRE BOX OFFICE.
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee TODAY 25c & 50c.
H. H. FRAZEE Present "A FULL HOUSE"
YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Matinee TODAY 25 & 50c
SELWYN & CO. Presents "TWIN BEDS"
The Century Cent. Pk.W., 62-63 St. Ev.8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2.15.
MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1.00.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
A MUSICAL TRIUMPH.
Seats on Sale Eight Weeks in Advance.
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. Twice Today, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Eve. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special prices, 25c and 50c.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. | FALL FASHION SHOW | CICCOLINI, Edw. Abeles & Co., Lubowska, Kate Elinore & Sam Williams, Hussey & Boyle, &c. World's Series results announced from stage.
COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. | Fox & Dolly, Claude Gillingwater & Co., Craig Campbell, others.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. MUSEE Xtra Attractions.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE TONIGHT at 8:15.
Das Schloss in Polen. Wed. Lehmann's Kinder.

HIPPODROME
Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
Curtain 2:10 and 8.10—4 Box Offices.
Evgs. & Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50 | Daily Matinees. Best Seats, $1.00 Except Sat.
1,500 Reserved Seats 50c.
10 Musical Comedies in One. 500 People and a Thousand Wonders

200 Pretty Girls on Skates in the Sensation'l Ballet Flirting at St. Moritz
The Great March King, SOUSA and his own BAND
Staged by..... SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA
R. H. Burnside and His Band. Rsv. Seats $1.00
Soloists, ORVILLE HARROLD, Marimbas.

Season 1915-1916
The Opening of Aeolian Hall
Pianola Recital
Columbus Day
Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1915
3 P.M.
Popular Program of American Composers
Charles Harrison Tenor
Dion W. Kennedy at The Organ
Gerard Chatfield Pianolist
Admission without charge
You are cordially invited

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Eight Friday Afts.
Sixteen Sunday Afts.
Mischa Elman, Frieda Hempel, Harold Bauer, Louise Homer, Percy Grainger, Mr. Saslavsky, Merle Alcock, Josef Hofmann, Fritz Kreisler, Schumann-Heink, Pablo Casals, Julia Culp, George Barrere, John Powell
Subscriptions now at Room 1302, Aeolian Hall.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 23 at 3
IN AID OF
Polish Victims' Relief Fund
Paderewski
will deliver an address on POLAND, PAST AND PRESENT,
Followed by
RECITAL OF CHOPIN'S MUSIC
Tickets $1 to $5. Boxes $50 & $100 now on sale.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sunday Aft. at 3, OCT. 17
PIANO RECITAL
Godowsky
Seats 50c. to $2, now at Box Office, Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Monday Evgs., at 8:15.
3 Sonata Recitals—Oct. 18th, Nov. 1st, Dec. 6th.
CLARA AND DAVID
MANNES
Subscriptions at Haensel & Jones, 29 W. 42d St. Phone, Bryant 6427. Steinway Piano.

ANN SWINBURNE
AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Oct. 21, at 3. SONG RECITAL BY
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

SPALDING
VIOLIN RECITAL OCT. 21, AEOLIAN HALL 3 P. M.
Tickets at Box Office or 1439 Aeolian Hall.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Oct. 19th, at 3.
RECITAL FOR TWO PIANOS.
MILINOWSKI AND CUMPSON
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

National Motorcycle and Bicycle Show
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Oct. 11-16 inc.
Daily, 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
All 1916 Models on Display.
Admission 25c.

TRIANGLE PLAYS
Twice Daily, including Sunday, 2 & 8 p.m.
Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic." "Old Heidelberg" with Dorothy Gish. Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool," Frank Keenan in "The Coward." 250 good seats, 25c; 300 good seats, 50c. Ehers at 75c. Better ones at $1 & $2.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "Girls from The Follies." Mat. Today, 15-25-50c. EXTRA—THE GIRL IN GOLD.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Sylvester Schaffer 10—OTHER FEATURES—10 Evgs. at 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c. 35c. 50c.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. Ed. Lee Wrothe & "Sliding" Billy Watson World Series Games by wire read from stage.
YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque City Sports Baseball Returns Read from Stage. Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. MARIE OORO in "The White Pearl." Next Week, "The Chorus Lady." (Star Cast) Strand Orch. & Soloists
Bandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Sat. Mat. $1.00 & 50c. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS

When a maid, cook, housekeeper, gardener, chauffeur or other help is required, employ one who reads The New York Times.
Those who advertise for help in The New York Times reach efficient, ambitious workers. Such workers advertise frequently for situations in The Times. Consult its columns when in need of competent help.
Help Wanted advertisements received at The Times Office by telephone (Bryant 1000) from telephone subscribers.
THE NEW YORK TIMES

ACCUSES EX-PARTNER OF PLOT TO KILL HIM

Former Associate of M. E. Wallace Says He Was to be Trapped with Woman.

CHAUFFEUR FIGURES IN CASE

H. S. Moore Asserts Husband Was to be Called After He Had Been Lured to Meet the Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 11.—Hervey S. Moore, a young lawyer and former member of the Assembly from Mercer County, has caused a sensation, both in society and in political circles here, by bringing against M. Edgar Wallace, his former partner in the real estate business, the charge that Wallace conspired to procure Moore's murder. Neither Moore nor Wallace will discuss the case, and at their homes tonight it was said each was out of town. Wallace was released under bonds of $300 to await the action of the Grand Jury on Moore's charge.

No clue to the motive is contained in the affidavit which Moore filed on Saturday with Justice of the Peace William Mills in his office in the Forst-Richey Building, in State Street. The young lawyer called there and filed his affidavit, comprising his complaint against Wallace. This document, which is brief, recites that about last April Wallace conspired with William Shelton, chauffeur to Mrs. Wallace, to lure Moore to Bordentown and there get him to call on a woman. Then, according to the affidavit, Shelton was to summon the woman's husband and the latter was to shoot and kill Moore.

Moore, in his affidavit, declares Wallace promised Shelton "big money" for his part in the plot, and actually paid him $15 on account.

Second in interest only to the charge itself is the way Moore brought it, the absence of details in his affidavit, and the manner in which the case has been conducted since Moore went to Justice Mills. The latter merely summoned Wallace to his office, listened to his denial of every charge, and then accepted only $300 in bail while awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, despite the gravity of Moore's charge. Justice Mills's failure to arrest or at least detain as a witness the chauffeur whom Moore implicates in his charge has occasioned comment also.

Like the others in the case, Shelton could not be found tonight, and so could not be questioned as to the part Moore says he was to play. How he learned of the plot, whether or not he was victimized to any degree, the names of the Bordentown couple: these are all details which Moore has not explained.

Wallace is about 35 years old, and about four years ago married a widow older than himself, but wealthy, and the owner of much real estate here. Soon afterward he formed his partnership with Moore, who continued to practice law while, as a real estate operator, he shared his office in West Eighth Street with Wallace.

Moore is 31 years old and also is married, living at 714 West Eighth Street in what is known as the best residential district of the city. His charge against Wallace is the more surprising to his friends, inasmuch as his reputation is not at all that of a man who might be lured to his death by any such scheme as he says Wallace plotted, and it is pointed out by friends of Wallace that none than he was in a better position to know this.

Wallace retained Ira Smith, a young lawyer, to defend him, and Mr. Smith immediately called in ex-County Prosecutor William J. Crossley. Neither lawyer would talk of the case today except to say that there was no truth in the charges.

Why Moore has waited until now to bring his charge is not the least mystifying of the strange features of the case, for the partners fell out in April, although their friendship had been of the most intimate sort and Wallace had been one of Moore's campaign managers and financial backers when he tried unsuccessfully for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Mercer County last Fall.

STOPS RUNAWAY IN AUTO.

Banker Has Chauffeur Speed by Frightened Horse and Halts It.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 11.—Arthur B. Leach of A. B. Leach & Co., bankers, of New York, stopped a runaway in Central Avenue, Newark today after a chase of two miles in his automobile from Grove Street, East Orange. The driver and a child who were in the wagon escaped unhurt.

Mr. Leach left his home in Scotland Road, South Orange, to go to his New York office, and while going east in Central avenue saw the horse running away. He ordered his chauffeur to speed beside it. The horse dashed by several traffic centres and dodged trolley cars and automobiles without hitting anything, with the banker's automobile in pursuit.

It was not until the horse and auto got to the canal bridge that Mr. Leach got his chance to stop the animal. Taking advantage of a clearing, he urged the chauffeur to speed ahead, and then slowing down, reached the bridle as the horse drew alongside. He was able without difficulty then to bring the horse to a stop.

MRS. WAKEFIELD TO WED.

Vaudeville Player to Become Wife of an Old Suitor.

Willa Holt Wakefield, now playing in vaudeville in this city, will be married this noon at the Waldorf-Astoria to Arnold Foerster, district manager for the Maxwell Motor Company at Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. Wakefield's maiden name was Willa Holt and she was born in Cuthbert, Ga., thirty-six years ago. Mr. Foerster is Austrian, but for many years has called America his home. He is 37 years old.

The couple first met in San Francisco in 1907. They became engaged at that time, but within a half year the engagement was broken off. Mr. Foerster subsequently traveled in South America and in Europe. Meanwhile Willa Holt married Mr. Wakefield. They were divorced in Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 5, 1915.

When the war broke Mr. Foerster was traveling in Russia. He was recalled by his company and landed in New York in November. Wandering down Broadway he saw the name of Willa Holt Wakefield blazing in the lights above a theatre and he sought to renew the old acquaintance.

Mrs. Wakefield own a farm down in Virginia to which she and Mr. Foerster will retire after he has wound up his affairs in January.

No Fort Hamilton Camp in 1915.

The committee in charge of the recruiting for the military instruction camp which was to have opened at Fort Hamilton this month has decided to postpone the opening until next Summer, because of the lateness of the season. A course of instruction this Winter will be substituted for the camp. The date of the opening of this school at Fort Hamilton will be announced later.

Woman Sought in Lake Returns.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 11.—While the lake in Orange Park was being dragged today in the search for Mrs. Charles A. Brewer of 112 Essex Avenue, who disappeared on Thursday, the woman entered the office of Dr. D. Webb Cranberry, at 408 Main Street. She said she had been visiting Sister Theresa, a friend, at the House of Good Shepherd in Newark.

DISCUSS JEWISH CONGRESS.

Brandeis and Others Heard by University Zionist Society.

The first Fall meeting of the University Zionist Society was held last night at the home of L. A. Steinhardt, 23 East Ninety-second Street, and was addressed by Louis D. Brandeis and Dr. Schmarja Levin. Mr. Brandeis's mention of the proposed Jewish congress drew a series of questions from Frank Schechter, who declared the democracy of the Zionist movement never had been questioned before the congress idea was proposed, and referred to the attacks made by Jewish papers on the Allies and American Jews who favored their side. To this Mr. Brandeis responded:

"The objection to the self-appointed leaders of Judaism is that they don't lead. If they did they would be representative of the people. I believe in the wisdom of the aggregate."

Dr. Levin thereupon remarked that the question was not a personal struggle, but the old antagonism between feudalism and democracy.

"The Jewish leaders," he said, "are saying that the Jews are not ripe to lead themselves, and yet they demand their emancipation by other Governments."

Though the society made no formal expression of opinion, it appeared that most of its members favored the congress.

Mr. Brandeis told of the work done in Palestine in the last year, and Dr. Levin gave reminiscences of the beginning of the Jewish national movement among students in Germany.

Eugene Meyer, Jr., newly elected President, was introduced by Professor R. J. H. Gotthell, Temporary Chairman. E. L. Thurman, Secretary, outlined the program of the year's work, and it was decided to meet on the first and third Mondays of each month.

EDISON GOING TO THE FAIR.

With Family He Will Attend Celebration in His Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 11.—The thirty-sixth anniversary of the invention of the incandescent lamp by Thomas A. Edison of West Orange will be observed at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, as "Edison Day" on Oct. 21. Mr. and Mrs. Edison and their sons, Charles and Theodore Edison, will start Wednesday for the exposition to attend the celebration.

A feature of "Edison Day" will be a series of illustrated lectures by prominent men on the life and work of Mr. Edison. There will be an exhibit of all his inventions. One exhibit will show how millions of human beings have employment daily as a result of the inventions and discoveries.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 12.—Mr. Edison and his family will be the guests of Henry Ford on the journey from this city to San Francisco. Mr. Ford will take his party in a private car. A film portrayal of Mr. Ford's life is to be shown at the exposition. Mr. Edison sent a company here for the picture. The Western journey sets at rest rumors that an estrangement exists between the two inventors.

MAY DELAY WAR MUNITIONS.

Brooklyn Waterfront Has Strike of 1,000 Longshoremen.

Following a strike of 1,000 longshoremen employed by the New York Dock Company on the Brooklyn waterfront yesterday morning, the police reserves from five precincts were called out to maintain order. A few clashes were reported between the strikers and workers who refused to join them, but in only one case was a laborer removed to the hospital. He was Pasquale Esposito of 505 Hicks Street, suffering from a dislocated shoulder, and taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

The district affected by the strike extends on the water front from the Erie Basin to the Brooklyn Bridge. The longshoremen have recently organized. They have been receiving 25 cents an hour, and they demanded 30 cents. This was refused, but 28 cents an hour was offered and rejected. The strike followed.

There are about twenty ships docked where the strikers have been working, and it is understood that more vessels are expected in this week. Some of these are loading war munitions for Europe.

GIRL RIFLED TRUNK OF $1,000

Says Dying Aunt Told Her to Take Gold and Jewelry.

Florence Cornelius, 16 years old, of 202 Harman Street, Brooklyn, was taken to Police Headquarters in that borough last night charged with the theft of $500 in gold coins and jewelry worth $500 from a trunk which had belonged to her aunt, Mrs. Jennie Rose of 196 Fulton Street, who died Mrs. Rose was ill for some time, and recently.

Miss Cornelius, a favorite niece, was constantly with her. The day after the funeral Mrs. Rose's husband, William Rose, discovered that the money and jewels were gone. He notified the police, and after deciding that the theft was an "inside job" Detectives Christie and Ward decided to question Miss Cornelius. They went to her home last night and she confessed. The detectives found all of the money and jewels in a bureau drawer.

Miss Cornelius said her aunt told her she could have what she found in the trunk, and therefore she did not think she had committed a theft.

PASSPORT FRAUD INQUIRY.

State Department Will Investigate Alleged Misuse of Them by Germans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Alleged forgeries of American passports and their alleged misuse by German agents will be investigated in practically all the European capitals by a special representative of the State Department.

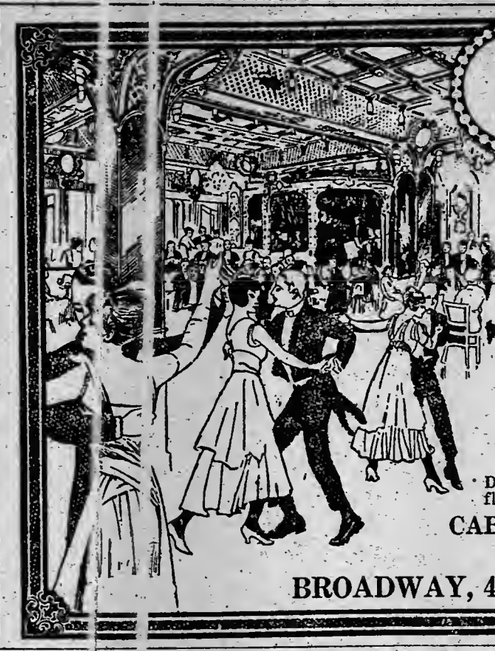
It was learned today that R. W. Flournoy, Jr., chief of the passport division, had been in London at work on the cases several days and would later go to Paris and Berlin and then some of the neutral capitals.

Last July the State Department sent a note to Berlin on the subject of alleged misuse of American passports by Germany, but never received a reply.

Record Sugar Shipment to Allies.

The largest shipment of sugar ever sent from this country at one time was made yesterday from the pier of the Federal Sugar Refinery in Yonkers, when 5,500 tons of refined sugar was shipped on the steamship Newstead. The cargo was valued at $550,000. The consignment is said to be going to the allied armies. The Captain is sailing under sealed orders. The shipment has been made through a New York concern, which, it is said, assumes all responsibility for the cargo's safe delivery.




RECTOR'S
"America's Leading Restaurant"
The Fine Art of Cooking
reaches the zenith of perfection in a Special Dinner at $1.50 per cover at Rector's. Exquisitely prepared dishes—rich in flavor and food value—faultlessly served in the magnificent Ballroom—have earned for this Dinner the highest praise of the New York Public—and rightly, as it is the culmination of the Master Chef's Art.
Dancing during Dinner on two uncrowded floors with two fascinating Orchestras.
CABARET and DANCING ACTS IN GREAT VARIETY
BROADWAY, 48th ST. AND 7th AVE.

HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and Forty-third Stree
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, 3.00 Per Day.
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the Leading Theatres Within a Short Walking Distance.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices
Dancing in the Pierrot Room—Afternoon and Evening.

Jansen wants to see you
At the Famous
HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
Greatest Luncheon and Dinner Place
Finest Table d'Hote in City, $1.00
Highest Class Music Beginning at Noon

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
Maitre Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET
Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret
CLOSED SUNDAYS.

The Cafe Moderne is the last word in smart dancing places. See the reproductions in colors of "Vague" covers. Talented artists appear every evening.
Central Park West at 72d St.
HOTEL MAJESTIC
Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

Tempting Menu Popular Prices YOU WILL COME AGAIN.
DALY'S RESTAURANT & GRILL
20 E. 42D ST.
MUSIC

Breakfast 85c-50c
Luncheon 60c
Tea with Waffles.....30c
Club Dinner .....$1.50 & $1
Open Sundays & Holidays.
The Ferncy
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.
Miss Tucker, 22 East 33d Street.

(Opens To-night 6 P. M.)
We believe that the first duty of a Restaurant is to serve good food
We will serve it as good food should be served—in a finely equipped restaurant; and we will charge a price so low that you will be glad to pay it.
No Music. No Dancing. No Cabaret.
Lussier Restaurant
Seating capacity 600. Always open.
147, 149, 151 West 43rd Street
One Door East of Broadway.
J. J. LUSSIER, Prop.
A. A. DOLAN, Mgr., (late Mgr. RIGGS, West 33rd St.)

HOTEL TERESA
Under New Management.
Phone 270 Morningside.
7th Ave. 124th to 125th St.
Brick Front.
The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars to all points at door. Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central R. R. Station.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
Special Rates by Month or Season
Board $10.50 per week.)
Single room with running water and shower .....$1.50 per day
Single rooms with bath .....$2.00 per day up
Double rooms with bath .....$2.50 per day up
All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. R. P. Leube, Mgr.
Special Luncheon Every Tuesday & Thursday 12 to 1:30 P. M. 50 cents.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.
Cuisine and serviee of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath ... 2.50

DINE AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE
Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
(J. Charleton Rivers, Prop.)
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
UNEXCELLED SERVICE

Fourteen East Sixteenth St.
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short period. EAGER & BABCOCK.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HANLEY'S
IN YONKERS
On Bway—15 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park.
THE SUBURBAN
RESTAURANT BEAUTIFUL
Service Perfect.
Dancing. Entertainment.

DINE AT STUETZLE BROS.
1 & 3 HANOVER SQUARE.
FROM 11:30 A. M. TO 7:30 P. M.
OPEN COLUMBUS DAY.

HOTEL BOSSERT
A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights; overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., B'klyn.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

Silhouette Room, Hotel Martinique
BROADWAY and 32d Street.
"THE CUT-UPS"
A Musical Entertainment During Dinner and Supper.


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2 1/4 IN.
THE CORRECT CUT-A-WAY SHAPE.
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

ATOP 44TH ST. THEA.
AFTER THE THEATRE
Nightly at 10:30, Ex. Sun. Supper & Dancing. $1. Adm.
WORLD'S CHAMPION ICE SKATERS
Tea, 4 to 6 Wed. & Sat. Dinner 6 to 9. Adm. Free.
Restaurant, Direction of Pierre & Cantone.

THE RESTAURANT HIGHER UP
300 Ft. in Air GARRET West St. Bldg.
140 Cedar St., Overlooking N. Y. Bay.
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Suites .....$5.00 and $6.00
Service Free.
The first of the Thursday After Dinner Dances which proved so popular last season will be held on October 14.
A Special Home Dinner at $1.00 per cover from 6 to 8:30 o'clock.
Dancing from 9:30 to 1:00.
Table Reservations Should Be Made Early.

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Special Columbus Day Dinner $1.00
Served from Noon to Ten P. M.
DANCING on 5 floors. PRIZE CONTESTS on Fridays.
Midnight Cabaret
Presented in Ballroom. Refined Parisian Atmosphere.
MONS. ANDRE'S COLOSSAL CABARET
The most elaborate entertainment sensation of the San Francisco Exposition.
Presented Twice Nightly at 7:30 and 12.
No Admission Charged
A genuine old-fashioned Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
Served in Grill Every Evening.
Banquet Halls, Ballroom, Beefsteak Garret, Catering. Estimates submitted.
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For 2 Persons, 2 Rooms with Bath—European Plan—$17.50, $21.00, $23.00, $28.00 per week. American Plan—$37.50, $40.00, $42.00, $45.00 per week.

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Cars of recent makes and in good condition are offered daily in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Wednesday; probably fair Thursday; gentle to moderate winds, mostly south.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,081. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TO DOUBLE NAVY IN NEXT 5 YEARS

Tentative Program Adds 15 or 20 Dreadnoughts, 100 Submarines, and 70 Destroyers.

BATTLE FLEET FOR PACIFIC

Estimated Cost for First Year, with Increase in Personnel, Totals $248,000,000.

AN ADMINISTRATION BILL

President Will Discuss Naval Program in His Annual Message to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—From fifteen to twenty fighting ships of the dreadnought and battle cruiser types, with a proportionate number of seagoing submarines, coast submarines, scout cruisers, destroyers and auxiliaries—enough to make a new American fleet—is contemplated by Secretary Daniels for recommendation as a five-year building program for the United States Navy.

It is not known as yet what the plans of the navy are for the organization of the new fleet, but ths general belief in naval quarters is that the plan of having a fleet in the Pacific will figure materially in the program.

President Wilson and Secretary Daniels have discussed informally the needs of the navy and are agreed that in order to be adequately prepared for defense the present strength of the fleet must be almost doubled in the next five years with the addition of many of ths latest types of fast and powsrful fighting craft.

It is understood that after studying the naval program carefully President Wilson intends to discuss it in his annual message and to make of it an Administration measure.

Details as to numbers have not yet been finally worked out, but the idea of fixing a ratio for a continuing program over a period of five years is the basic principle upon which ths General Board of the navy and Secretary Daniels now are planning thsir recommendations. Another conference bstween the President and the Secretary will bs held Friday, at which the total number probably will be fixsd.

Host of Small Fighters.

The five-year naval program, when completed, wonld add, in addition to dreadnoughts and hsttis cruisers, nearly a hundred submarines, abont seventy destroyers, several scout cruisers, and a proportionate number of fuel and hospital ships.

An important part of the program, too, will he a large increase in personnel. Appropriation for at least 8,000 additional mcn will be asked for thc first year to make up present deficiencies, and an adequate number will bc sought to man the new ships hnilt in the five-year period.

The total cost of the proposed program for the first year, according to present plans, is estimated at nearly $248,000,000; or about $100,000,000 increase over last year. Just what construction should bs provided for the first year has not heen determined. As to the approximatc number of ships the fleet should have at the end of five years, however, officers of the General Board and Secretary Daniels are understood to be in thorough accord. Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, is being consulted daily by the Secretary, and within a few days the complete program is expected to be ready for examination by President Wilson.

First Year the Largest.

It is considered prohable that the consiruction program for the first year will exceed that of succeeding years in ordet that urgent deficiencies may be filled promptly. The General Board has been consistently recommending four battleships a year, but last year Congress provided for only two in thc regular program, although the hulding of a third dreadnought was made possible by the sale of the battleships Mississippi and Idaho to Greece. The previous year only one battleship was granted. The General Board's original plan of having a fleet of forty-eight first-class hattleships by 1920 consequently has suffered materially.

The building program last year provided for sixtcen submarines, so that the total of such craft, built and building, now is seventy. Although effective means of combating undersea warfare apparently has been found in Europe, it is the purpose of the Navy Department to recommend at lcast thirty submarines for next year, so as to furnish an adequate number for defensive purposes. In the next four years, however, an average of sixteen submarines a year, a few of which would be fleet submarines, would be maintained. That would bring the total to about 170 in five years.

Start on Edison Laboratory.

The naval budget also will embrace a recommendation for an appropriation for the establishment of a naval research and experimental laboratory, on ths basis of the suggestion made by the Naval Consulting Board, of which Thomas A. Edison is Chairman.

It is not understood that the estimates will call for an expenditure as great as $5,000,000, which was recommended by the board, but will be held within what Secretary Daniels and President Wilson regard as reasonable bounds for the initial appropriation for the project.

Secretary Daniels also will have before him tomorrow complete estimates as to what it would cost to construct a Government armor-plate plant in which the Government might make a considerable portion, if not all, of its armor-plating for battleships. Soon after Secretary Daniels entered he recommended the construction of such a plant. Members of the two Naval Committees of Congress are now ready to press ths plan for consideration at the next session.

As a result of the naval war games

Continued on Page 6.

FIVE GERMAN SHIPS SUNK IN 24 HOURS

British Submarines In the Baltic Active—Big Ore Steamer Sent Down.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 12.—Activity of British submarines in ths Southern Baltic has virtually paralyzed trade between Sweden and Germany. All along the Swedish coast stsamers have been stopped, and submarines have been reported frequently in the lanes followed by big German ships.

Within twenty-four hours five vessels of considerable tonnage have been sunk. The Lulea, Germania, Nicomedia, Gutrune, and one other, the name of which is not yet known.

The Germania was chased ashore and shot at from the submarine E-19. When the crew returned after hastily abandoning the steamer it was found she had been boarded hy British sailors and partly demolished by dynamite.

The German steamer Nicomedia, with 6,800 tons of iron ore from a Swedish port for Hamburg, was sunk yesterday by the British submarine E-19 off the southern point of Oland, a Swedish Island which Kalmar Sound separates from the mainland.

Ths crew received fifteen minutes to take to the boats. It was reported that they all landed safely.

There were reports tonight of other German ships being torpedoed.

Ths ferries of the Swedish State railways from Trelleborg to Sassnitz have heen displaced by reservs steamers.

KALMAR, Sweden, Oct. 12, (via London.)—The German steamer Nicomedia, with a cargo of 6,800 tons of iron ore from a Swedish port for Hamburg, was sunk in the Baltic yesterday by the British submarine E-19.

The Nicomedia was sunk off the southern point of Oland, a Swedish island which Kalmar Sound separates from tho mainland.

The crew received fifteen minutes to take to the boats. It was reported that they all landed safely.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1:15 A. M.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Karlskrona, Sweden, saya that the German steamer Direktor-Reppenhagen, 1,683 tons, of Stettin, has been torpedoed by a British submarine. The fats of the crew is not known.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12. (via London.)—The Politiken says that British submarines in the Baltic Sea are causing the German mercantile fleet great losses.

"Five steamers are known to have been sunk," says the newspaper. "How many British submarines navs got through the narrow sound is not known, but it is evident that German was too late in laying the Baltic mine fields."

FINDS SUBMARINE BASE OFF COAST OF GREECE

British Agent's Discovery Leads to Seizure by Athens Authorities.

ATHENS, Oct. 12, (via Paris.)—A British agent has discovered a submarine base in the Gulf of Nauplia, southeastern Greece, from which it is believed here ths submarines which recently sank allied transports received their supplies.

Ths discovery was reported to the Greek authorities, who immediately seized a large quantity of petroleum and other supplies at the base.

BRITAIN TO EXTEND COTTON EMBARGO

Grey Announces Piece Goods and Other Products Will Be Made Contraband.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—In reply to a question asked in the House of Commons today as to whether the Government was still allowing cotton to go into Germany in certain cases or under certain circumstances, Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that raw cotton, cotton waste, and cotton yarn had been declared contraband, and that every possible step had been taken to prevent any supply of these from reaching Germany.

It was intended, the Foreign Secretary added, forthwith to declare as contraband cotton piece goods and other cotton products, and prohibit the export to neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria of such goods, capable of being used in the manufacturs of explosives.

BREAK WITH WILSON DENIED BY MARSHALL

Vice President Scouts Rumors of Discord Sent Out From Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 12.—When Vice President Marshall's attention was directed today to dispatches from Washington appearing in several Western newspapers to the effect that President Wilson had said he did not want Mr. Marshall for a running mate in the 1916 campaign the Vice President said he was sure Mr. Wilson had made no such statement.

In the dispatch Mr. Wilson is quoted as saying it is "unlucky to run the same team twice."

The author of the dispatch intimates a coolness between the President and Mr. Marshall because of the latter's refusal to support several measures, particularly the Rivers and Harbors bill.

"I don't believe the President said any such thing," said Mr. Marshall. "My attitude is well known. I never was a candidate for any office in my life. I am for the President's renomination and for the convention to nominate the Vice President.

"If there is any coolness between the President of the United States and myself I have never observed it. Thers has never been a suggestion that I was not heartily in favor of his policies."

BALTIMORE & OHIO PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR TO GETTYSBURG, Harper's Ferry and Washington, Oct. 16. All expenses $23. For details apply J. B. Scott, G. E. P. A., 1,276 B'way.—Advt.

ROOSEVELT BARS THE HYPHENATED

No Room in This Country for Dual Nationality, He Tells Knights of Columbus.

TREASON TO VOTE AS SUCH

Makes Ringing Argument for Preparedness, Physical and Mental.

DENOUNCES LABOR STRIKES

All Elements In Nation Must Be Properly Fused—"Malign Activity" of Two Embassies.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at the Columbus Day celebration at Carnegie Hall last night, under the auspices of the New York Chapter, Knights of Columbus, gave full vent to his feelings about hyphenated Americanism and preparedness for war. The Colonel's topic was "Americanism," and he was spurred on to his best efforts by 2,500 enthusiastic men and women who cheered themselves hoarse when the national anthem was played and fairly shouted their approval on hearing the Colonel hailed as the "first American citizen" by Vicar General Joseph F. Mooney.

The Colonel, who has often heard the plaudits of his fellowmen, said with undisguised emotion that the reception would have heen sufficient reward for all of his strenuous lifs if he had received no other.

"But," he said, "I have. I've had a bully good time."

This started the crowd cheering again.

In a long spsech, delivered with all the vigor and esrnestness of which he is possessed, the Colonel told of his convictions, scored as traitors those who were not whole-heartedly for their country first, last and all the time, and offered his suggestions for the Americanization of thoss who coms to ths United States as immigrants. The foreign population, hs said, must be an American population and Americanism was a matter of ths spirit and of the soul. His beliefs he characterized as a "declaration of principles" which must be carried out if the great democracy represented hy this country wsre to sxist.

Labor Troubles Not American.

"There is no place here for the hyphenated American," he said, "and the sooner he returns to the country of his allegiance ths hettar."

The Colonel took a fling at Gsrmany and Austria for attempting to stir up strife in the munition factories of this country, and spoke a bit scornfully of labor troubles here which were not caused by foreign agents. These must cease, he said, if we were to have the true American spirit. He characterized as worse than hyphenated Americans rich men who kept down the wages of immigrants employed so that they could not enjoy life and fostsred discontent which tended to prevent true allegiance to the United States.

Reasserting his advocacy of ths adoption of the Swiss plan of universal service, he put aside his manuscript to make this point:

"I would have the son of the multimillionaire and the son of the immigrant who came over in the steerage, sleep under the same dog-tent and eat the same grub. It would help mightily to a mutual comprehension of life."

Hits at a Popular Song.

While talking of preparedness, he broke in also with this bit of sarcasm, which pleased the crowd immensely:

"I want to call the attention of the individuals who sing about the mother who didn't bring up her hoy to bs a soldier, to the fact that if the song had been popular from 1776 to 1781 there wouldn't be any one to sing it today."

There were addresses by Joseph Forrester and Justice Victor J. Dowling, and then Mgr. Mooney paid the tribute to Colonel Roosevelt which set the crowd cheering and so deeply touched the Colonel.

"It is peculiarly fitting," said Mgr. Mooney, "that we should have here tonight the first American citizen, who in every act of his life, either public or private, has exhibited every quality of true American manhood. If the Knights of Columhus have his approval then they can well submit their doctrines to the American people."

In the opening paragraphs of his address Colonel Roosevelt attacked those who permitted religion to creep into their political activities. It had invariably resulted, he said, in putting unworthy men into office, and no such movement could ever permanently succeed here. Continuing, he said:

Colonel Roosevelt's Speech.

"There is no room in this country for hyphenated Americans. When I refer to hyphenated Americans I do not rsfer to naturalized Americans. Some of the very best Americans I have even known were naturalized Americans born abroad. But a hyphenated American is not an American at all.

"The one absolutely certain way of hringing this nation to ruin, of preventing all possibility of it continuing to he a nation at all, would be to permit it to become a tangle of squabbling nationalities, an intricate knot of German-Americans, Irish-Americans, English-Amsricans, French-Americans, Scandinavian-Americans, or Italian-Americans, each preserving its separet nationality, each at heart feeling more sympathy with Europeans of that nationality than with the other citizens of the American Republic."

By reviewing history, Colonel Roosevelt pointed out that some of the great Generals in wars in which this country has been engaged, as well as men who were in his Cabinet while he was President, were of foreign hirth, but nevertheless true Americans. Continuing, he said:

"For an American citizen to vote as a German-American, an Irish-American

Continued on Page 5.

The Kaiser Weeps Over Fate of France; Republic Condemned to Death, He Says

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The newspapers here relate a story of Emperor William which comes, they say, from a Socialist member of the Reichstag. In the courss of a conversation the Emperor, with tears in his eyes, is alleged to have said that France was the greatest disappointment of his life and that hs was sincerely sorry for that country, which, he thought, was destined to ruin. Thc Emperor is also quoted as saying:

"The French method of warfare is one of a terrifying nature, hrutal and inhuman, the details of which will only be known after the war."

The Deputy says that the Emperor actually cried when he said that France was condemned to death.

"The aim of this war," added the Emperor, "is that Germany, in its great unity, should become the heart of Europe, and lead in the work of civilization and humanity."

The Hungarian papers give great prominence to ths interview.

FORD'S PEACE VIEWS FORCE COUZENS OUT

Vice President of Motor Company Withdraws Because of Inventor's Talk.

TO REMAIN AS DIRECTOR

Tells of Daily Disagreements with the Inventor—Situation at Last Became Intolerable.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 12.—James Couzens, Vice President and General Manager of the Ford Motor Company, resigned from the company today.

"I could not agree with Mr. Ford's public utterances on peacs and unpreparedness," he said.

The resignation will be considered by the Directors of the company tomorrow morning. Rumors of disagreement among the officials of the Ford Motor Company havs heen heard from time to time, but were always denied by men in the confidsnce of the officials.

Mr. Couzens's resignation created a sensation in financial circles. He has been regarded as an important clement in ths Ford organization, and quite generally receives credit for being in the business affairs of the company what Mr. Ford is in mechanical and inventive matters. Like Mr. Ford, Mr. Couzens has had a rsmarkable career. He has risen from moderst circumstances to hs a man of great wealth.

Later Mr. Couzens said:

"What Mr. Ford has to say is considered by many to be of wide importance, because the business of the Ford Motor Company has been built up to such magnitude that the public eye is always on him.

"I disapprove of his views on preparedness, and it was of so serious moment to me that I decided to break relations with him. The friendly relations that have existed bstween us for years have been changed of late. Our disagreements daily became mors violent.

"I finally decided that I would not be carried along on that kind of a kite. We started in the automoblie business thirteen years ago, and it was through my efforts that the Ford Motor Company was built up around one man—Henry Ford.

"I have never in my life worked for any man. Even when I was a car checker, a few years ago, I had no hoss; but I was, and am today, willing to work with any man. I was willing to work with Henry Ford, out I refuse to work for him.

"The world is perhaps interested in the fact that I have resignsd from the Ford Motor Company, because the concern occupies such a unique position in the business world. Concerning the personal differences between Mr. Ford and myself, they ought not to be of public interest."

Mr. Ford said he knew of no reason for Mr. Couzens's action further than that Mr. Couzens had said in tendering his resignation that Mr. Ford's public utterances were the cause of the breach.

"I do not know what specific utterance Mr. Couzens meant," said Mr. Ford, "but I presume he referred to my announced intention to oppose piling up a big armamcnt in the country snd to my disapproval of the Anglo-French loan.

"We are still friendly and I believe his action was hased wholly on our difference of opinion as to the expression of my ideas. I do not believe his feeling toward me has changed in any respect."

When the directors of the Ford Motor Company in June increased the capital stock of the company from $2,000,000 to $100,000,000, it was announced that Mr. Couzens held 10 per cent. of the original stock of a par value of $200,000. Of the new stock, $48,000,000 was distributed among the eight stockholders as a dividend. The share of Mr. Couzens in this dividend was $4,800,000.

BRITISH STEAMER IS SUNK.

Crew of the Hallzones Saved—Details Are Withheld.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The British steamer Hallzones, 5,033 tons gross, has been sunk.

The crew were saved.

TRELLEBORG, Sweden, Oct. 12.—The crew of fifty-four men of the Hamburg collier Gutrune, which was torpedoed yesterday off Meland, have been landed here.

A dispatch from Copenhagen on Monday night said that a German coal steamer had heen sunk in Calmar Sound, Sweden, by a submarine, presumably British. The Trelleborg dispatch apparently alludes to this incident.

The Gutrune was probably the Hamburg-American Line steamer of that name, which before the war was engaged in the South American service. She was last reported at Hamburg shortly after the outbreak of hostilities. She was built in 1906, her tonnage being 5,039 gross.

WALES HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Leaves His Car Just Before Shell Destroys It and Kills Chauffeur.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHEFFIELD, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—The Sheffield Telegraph quotes the following from a soldier's letter:

"The Prince of Wales reached a certain point in the firing line in a car, from which he alighted in order to make a closer inspection of the trenches.

"When he returned he found there was no car left, it having been destroyed by a shell and the chauffeur killed."

PEARY IN AEROPLANE DROPS 1,200 FEET

Engine Balks and Explorer's Pilot Slides Down in a Spiral Into Long Beach Inlet.

WOMAN OF 60 IN A FLIGHT

Santos-Dumont, the First to Fly in Public, Makes His Initial Ascension In This Country.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the north pole, took his first aeroplane flight yesterday afternoon, and had the additional excitement of having to volplane into Long Beach Inlet when ths engine stopped 1,200 feet above the earth. Apparently he enjoyed the experience hugely, pleased that the mishap allowed him a privilege that was denied the other members of the flying party.

This arctic explorer made the trip with Frank H. Burnside, a pilot employed hy Truman W. Post; who has been making daily flights at Long Beach. The aircraft was a flying boat of the Curtiss type. In Admiral Peary's party were Alberto Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aviator; Allan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club; Henry A. Wise Wood, President of the Aeronautical Association and a member of Secretary Daniels's Naval Advisory Board; Mrs. William H. Bliss, whose husband is an aviation enthusiast; Henry Woodhouse, a Governor of the Aero Club, and Lansing K. Tevis of California.

Mr. Post tied an aviator's life equipment about Admiral Peary before he stepped into the boat, and ths explorer watched with interest the preparations for the flight. The pilot cranked his engins in vain for ssveral minutes, but there seemed to be nothing wrong except chilled cylinders or some other trivial fault. Finally the engins started, and the flying boat sped alorig in the water at a speed of more than seventy miles an hour and then rose gracefully over the inlet. Ths course of the flight was about two miles down the inlet, when the sircraft was turned toward shore.

Peary Ignorant of Danger.

It had risen to a height of 1,200 feet and was saling back to the float over a row of houses when it dipped—suddenly, it seemed to the observers on land—and descended in a big spiral toward the ground. It soon salied over the inlet again and was spiraling with planes tilted to an angle of 45 degrees. The aircraft straightensd up again just before the water was reachsd and swooped down gently into the inlet.

The flight ended about a mile from the starting point, and, when it was seen that the pilot was unable to start the engine, a motor boat set out from shore and towed the aircraft back. Admiral Peary was smiling when he atepped on land and said that it had been a great experience.

"I thought it was all part of the game when we started to come down," he said. "I hadn't the slightest idea that there was anything wrong with the machinery. There wasn't a moment of the flight that I didn't enjoy."

"How would you like to make a trip to the pole in an airboat?" one of the party asked.

"That would be fine," he said, then added smilingly: "In the Summer time."

The fault which caused the airboat to descend was diagnosed as magnsto trouble. The magneto, Mr. Post said, was merely a temporary one, but the engine had never stopped with it before. Mr. W. Wood and Mr. Woodhonse had to miss their flights because of the impossibility of repairing the engine.

Flight by Santos-Dumont.

Mr. Santos-Dumont, who made the first exhibition flight ever mads with an aeroplanc, had his first ride in an aeroplane in this country ycsterday with Mr. Burnside. The Brazilian aviator is here to head a Pan-American Aeronautical Committee which is to take oharge of a movement to develop aeronautics in South and Central America. Admiral Peary also is a member of the Pan-American Committee.

But it was not to the lot of either Admiral Peary or Mr. Santos-Dumont that the distinction of making the first flight yesterday fell. The honor went to Mrs. William H. Bliss, who is more than 60 years old. She was not at all perturbed when the life equipment was placed over her head, and she lingered in delight when the aircraft started on its journey.

"It was perfectly delightful," she told her friends after the descent. "At first I found it a littis hard to breathe going at auch a high rate of speed, but that feeling soon passed. Now I am more than anxious to go up again."

The spiraling of thc airboat into the water when the engine stopped during Admiral Peary's ride waa proof that under the guiding hand of a competent pilot there was little danger in a craft of that type, Mr. Post said. Mr. Wise Wood's accident—or incident, as the aeronautical party termed it—was a demonstration of the advisability of having multiple motors.

"Every air-craft should have at least two motors," he said, "so that if one of them stops the other will still be going. On an aircraft of large proportions five or six motors would be a splendid thing. Of course there is no danger if the engino on a flying boat of the type used today stops, but if there were two enginss it would not be necessary to descend at all."

The airboat used in yesterday's flights has a 100 horse-power engine, and is of the type which will be delivered to the New York National Guard within a week or two. It carriea fuel enough for a four-hour flight.

Dewey's Wine House, Established in 1857, Makes the best American Wines. Dewey's, 138 Fulton St. & 31 Nassau St., N. Y.—Advt.

RUSSIA SENDS AN ARMY TO SERBIA'S AID; BIG CAMPAIGN PLANNED, SAYS VIVIANI; BULGARIA STRIKES HER FIRST BLOW

Tokio Discusses Sending an Army to Europe In View of Bulgaria's Entrance Into the War

TOKIO, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Bulgaria's participation in the war and advices received here from London that British opinion, in some quarters, at least, favors the dispatch of Japanese troops to the Balkans, have suddenly reopened the question in Tokio of what Japan's future course will be. There is a strong impression here that the return from Paris today of Baron Kikujiro Ishii, the recently appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and previously Ambassador to France, is likely to be followed by a full reconsideration of the international situation, with special reference to Japan's policy for the preservation of her own permanent interests.

Another factor in arousing discussion on this subject is the arrival of Hugues le Roux, editor of the Paris Matin, who, although without official mission, comes, it is understood, with introductions from and the approbation of M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, to discuss military questions with prominent Japanese, with a view to determining whether the latest developments justify a change in Japan's decision not to send an army to aid her allies and the likelihood of dispatching troops to the Balkan theatre.

BULGARS ATTACK AT THREE POINTS

Cross Serbian Frontier North and South of Nish, but Are Thrown Back.

GERMANS TAKE SEMENDRIA

Grand Duke Nicholas to Command Russians in Balkans—Italy to Stay Out.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Serbia is now being attacked from the north and the east. The Austro-Germans, after their capture of Belgrade, have occupied Semendria, on the Danuoe east of the capital, and are advancing southward, while the Bulgarians have sent forces to endeavor to interrupt communications north and south of Nish, the war-time capital of Serbia, and attack the Serbs on the flank if they are driven back hy the German Field Marshal von Mackensen.

The Serbian Legation yesterday received this telegram from Nish:

Last night Bulgarians began an attack in the direction of Vlasina, (Vlasolince?) All attacks up to the present have been repulsed decisively.

Vlasolince is twenty-five miles southeast of Nish and eight miles from the Nish-Uskub Railroad.

A dispatch to the Paris Temps from Nish announced that the Bulgarians were attacking the Serbian positions also at Velikslisove (Vrazoginac) in the region of Zasitchar (Zaicear) and at Kadibogaz, in the region of Kniashevatz. The Temps in explanation of the movement pointed out that the distance between Zasitchar and the Rumanian frontier upon the Danube was not more than fifty miles in a straight line, and that this attack was directed against the railway from the Danube to Nish, Uskub, and Saloniki, connecting Rumania with the Aegean Sea.

The Berlin War Office bulletin yesterday announcing the taking of Semendria on Monday contained no further reference to ths operations in Serbia. It merely said:

Our forward movement over the whole front is making good progress. Both the town and fortress of Semendria were taken yesterday.

The Austrian account of the operations in Serbia is as follows:

South of the Save and the Danube, and on the lower Drina, we are attacking on the whole front. The Austro-Hungarian troops, advancing from Belgrade, have stormed the mountain of Lipar, east of the town, taudon entrenchments, capturing three guns and one searchlight. All the heights around Belgrade, which command the river passages within field gun range, are in the possession of the Austro-Germans. The Germans captured Semsndria and drove the enemy back to Possarowitz.

Situation Grave for Allies.

The situation in the Balkans as the result of Bulgaria's attack is admitted to be a very serioua one, not only for Serbia, but for the whole allied cause. It is asserted that the Serbians are inflicting very heavy losses both on the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, but with their army of about a quarter of a million no little chance of making any prolonged resistance against 300,000 or 400,000 Austro-Germans and probably 200,000 Bulgars. They already are arranging for the transfer of the capital to Monastir, in the extreme southwestern corner of the kingdom.

Greece apparently has decided to ignore the treaty under which she is supposed to go to the assistance of her Serbian ally in case of an attack. Premier Zaimis having said when officially notified of the Bulgarian attack that Greece remains in a position of armed neutrality."

Ths followers of the Quadruple Entente, however, have decided to take energetic action. As soon as the news of the Bulgarian attack on Serbia was received in London, the Bulgarian Minister received his passports, and M. Viviani, the French Prime Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies, declared that France, Great Britain, and Russia had decided to take joint action, and that tomorrow Russian troops would be fighting by the side of their French and British comrades.

Grand Duke to Command Russians.

An Anglo-French force is known to be landing in Saloniki, but there is considerable speculation as to where Russia will enter the Balkan conflict. It is reported that Grand Duke Nicholas is to command the Russian Balkan army, which it is believed in military circles here would make the Bulgarian people less willing to fight against

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NEW BALKAN PERIL AROUSES LONDON

Bulgaria's Sudden Entrance Into the War Admitted to be a Serious Blow.

ALLIES MUCH OUTNUMBERED

Have Six Weeks to Meet the Teuton Stroke, According to One Estimate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Bulgaria has taken the expected action. Her definite entry into the war has come even more quickly than had been calculated, as it was thought her mohilization would not be completed bsfore the 15th.

The situation which now confronts the Allies is admittedly very serious. At the present stage of the war game in the Balkans, Serbia, and such of the Franco-British contingent as has been landed at Saloniki are probably outnumbered three to one. Turkey's power of offensive in Gallipoli and Egypt has been increased by the liberation of the army which, until Bulgaria's co-operation was assured, had to be maintained on the Ottoman northern frontier.

The problem before the higher commands of the Allies is whether to leave Serbia to struggle for herself against the overwhelming odds—for the Franco-British force which according to original plans was to be sent through Greece was not large enough to redress the balance—or whether to divert a great army from other fields of operations to Balkans. Those strategists, professional and amateur, who favor the latter plan estimate that no force under 300,000 can be adequate.

Until further developments show what has been the decision of the Allied higher commands the diverse aspects of the problem will be hotly debated. In some quarters italian assistance is called for, but in regard to this point two facts are advanced: First, that Italy has not yet declared war against Germany; second, that Greece's promise of benevolent neutrality might be affected by Italy's direct participation in Balkan warfare.

How far Franco would be willing to go in sending troops to ths Baikans and thereby reducing her powers of offensive elsewhere is a matter which undoubtedly is receiving considcration. The French press meanwhile is actively discussing the point of Maurice Barrès, for instance, taking the view in the Echo de Paris taht a joint committee of the higher commands of all the Allies only can resolve the qucation, and George Clémenceau, on the other hand, arguing strongly in favor of France's devoting all her efforts to ridding French soil of the invaders. In some quarters in London it is urged that Britain must take upon herself the task of assisting Serbia and thereby preventing Germany from openiug up the road to Constantinopis.

A point which requires closc considcration is how far the single railway which runs from Saloniki to Nish would prove a satisfactory vehicle for the supply of a large army in addition to the requirements of the Serbians in the matter of arms and munitions. Bulgaria has opportunitiea of cutting the Saloniki line, and there are other contingencics of interruption of the service which have been remembered.

In this connection it is stated that Gresce's reply to Germany's protest against the allied landing at Saloniki is that German diplomatists blamed Belgium for resisting in August, 1914, the peaceful passage of German troops who otherwise would have spared Belgium the horrors of invasion and occupation.

While pessimists here are foretelling the almost immediate success of Germany in linking up with Constantinople and the consequent imperative abandonment of the Gallipoli expedition, and that a German advance against Egypt will have an immediate disturbing influence on India, the voices of the more optimistic school are by no means silent. The Manchester Guardian, for instance, says:

"The position is as serious as any thia country ever faced. Let us begin by assuming we have to face it without assistance from any one but ourselves and our allv, France. Let us go further, and assume that, as our own interests are mainly threatened and as France has her hands full already in her own country, the assistance to be derived from France is strictly limited. What, under these circumstances are the prospects?

"A month ago the answer would not

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RUSSIA TO CROSS RUMANIA?

French Premier Says Czar's Forces Will Soon Be In the Balkans.

AMPLE TROOPS AVAILABLE

Armies to be Thrown Into New Fighting Line Without Weakening Other Fronts.

SALONIKI MOVE JUSTIFIED

Made with Approbation of Greek People, He Says, Declaring Allies in Full Accord.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—In addressing the Chamber of Deputies, which reassembled today, Premier Viviani said that Russian troops tomorrow would be fighting alongside French and British troops in the Balkans. France, Great Britain, and Russia were in complete accord, he said, and ample troops were available without weakening any front.

The Premier's remarks, which were followed with strained attention both on the floor and by the throngs which filled the galleries, were prompted by a resolution of the Finance Committee adopted this morning, which read:

"The committee is convinced of the necessity of a complets and immediate explanation on the part of the Government."

The Socialist group adopted a similar resolution.

M. Viviani's address follows:

"The country, owing to the grave events now taking place, must be informed, and the Government takes this opportunity to make a declaration of the situation and its policy.

"The Balkan question was raised at the outset of the war, even before it cams to the attention of the world. The Bucharest treaty had left in Bulgaria profound heart-burnings. Neither King nor people were resigned to the loss of the fruits of their efforts and sacrifices, and to the consequences of the unjustifiable war they had waged upon their former allies.

"From the first day the allied Governments took into account the dangers of such a situation and sought a means to remedy it. Their policy has proceeded in the spirit of justice and generosity, which has characterized the attitude of Great Britain, Russia, and Italy, as well as France.

"We have attempted to re-establish the union of the Balkan peoples, and in accord with them, seek the realization of their principal national aspirations. The equilibrium thus obtained by mutual sacrifices really made by each would have been the best guarantee of future peace. Despite constant efforts, in which Rumania, Greece, and Serbia, to whom magnificent perspectives opened elsewhere, would consent to the sacrifices in exchange for which they would receive large compensation.

"As to Turkey, which had thrown herself into the arms of Germany, there was no need for further consideration.

Rumania Well Disposed.

"Our efforts with Rumania wers partially successful. Rumania, the people of which country frequently manifested French sympathies, was not unfavorable to the re-establishment of the Balkan alliance. Her partial mohilization permitted her to repulse any threatened aggression—defend herself against all German pressure and obscrve with the closest attention events along the frontier, both Austrian and Bulgarian. Rumania knew, moreover, that only victory on the part of the Quadruple Entente could assure her independence and satisfy her national aspirations.

"In their considerate desire to give the Bulgarian people satisfaction in their aspirations, the powers of the Quadruple Entente did not hesitate to ask valiant Serbia to make heavy concessions. Despite the cruelty of such a sacrifice, and desirous of proving their attachment to the Allies which were combating for their common independence, the Serbian people made this extraordinary effort and resigned themselves, hoping for compensations that the victory of the Quadruple Powers would be able to give Serbia elsewhere.

"The equivocal attitude of the Bulgarian Government led the Greek Government to maintain a waiting policy. Our diverse proposals received tardy response from the Bulgarian Government, which asked for additional details and at the same time carried on parallel negotiations with our enemies. Finally, at the moment when the Quadruple Entente informed Bulgaria of the important concessions Serbia was ready to make, King Ferdinand signed an accord with Turkey and engaged himself definitely with Germany.

"To our friendly question as to his

Continued on Page 2.

intention, the response was Bulgarian mobilization, in connection with which the concentration of Austro-German troops on the Danube indicated united action against Serbia.

"In the presence of this attitude we immediately declared null and void the advantages and guarantees that we had announced we were ready to offer Bulgaria, and we have resumed with the other Balkan States our liberty of action toward them. On its aids, heroic Serbia, whose three successive glorious wars have not had the effect of diminishing her courage, silently prepared to meet upon two fronts the concerted attacks of Berlin, Vienna, and Sofia.

"From a moral standpoint and from the standpoint of military consequences we could not accept the isolation of Serbia, and the rupture of our communications with our ally and friend.

"Our action must be energetic in order to meet the efforts of our enemies, who are dominated on the western front, checked on the eastern front, and who now try to obtain on a new front, with the aid of Bulgaria, a success thus far impossible to realize either in Francs or Russia.

"In order to succor the Serbiane we must go through Saloniki, and from the outset of the Bulgarian mobilization we have conducted negotiations toward that end with the President of the Council at Athens. These negotiations are most natural in view of the definite treaty concluded between Serbia and Greece after the second Balkan war in the event of Bulgarian aggression.

"They say," continued M. Viviani sarcastically, "that we are violating the neutrality of Greece, and they even dare to compare our action to that of Germany in violating the neutrality of Belgium, perjuring her signature and plunging that noble country into fire and bloodshed. The conditions under which we went to Saloniki, the conditions under which we debarked, the welcome we received suffice to demonstrate the stupidity of these accusations.

"This energetic action Great Britain and France, in accord with their allies, have undertaken. They have weighed the difficulties.

"Our principal preoccupation is the defense of our front, the liberation of our territory by mighty efforts, to which we owe the victories already won upon our soil with the valorous support of our heroic allies, with our forces, sacrifices, and our blood. No Governments could do otherwise in a duty so tragic, but so simple.

"But without weakening our front, we have the further task of fulfilling duties which our interest and our honor impose upon us. We are in full accord with the General in Chief of the French armies. The understanding between the Governments of Great Britain and France is complete, and I cannot better express it than in the following form, namely, from now France and England, in accord with their allies, are completely agreed to go to the aid of Serbia to the extent she has asked our aid, and to asure to the profit of Serbia, Greece, and Rumania respect for the treaty of Bucharest, of which we are ths guarantors. The British Government and the French Government are in accord upon the importance of effectives conforming to the advice of their military authorities. Russia has decided to join with her allies to help the Serbian people, and tomorrow her troops will fight alongside of ours.

"Gentlemen, we have done our duty toward our Allies. Never has an accord been more direct and more complete between allies, and never have we had greater confidence in a common victory."

M. Viviani spoke for just twenty minutes; applause frequently interrupting his periods. The Russian and Italian Ambassadors joined in the applause.

The moment the Premier concluded, M. Klotz, ex-Minister of the Interior, in behalf of numerous Deputies, asked for an adjournment of the sitting until tomorrow so that the members might study the Government's explanations and policy. This was agreed to and the Chamber adjourned.

At tomorrow's session or on Thursday the question of uniting the Chamber and Senate in a National Assembly will be considered.

PARIS PRESS ASKS UNITY.

Says Entente's Balkan Forces Must Be Under Single Command.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The spirit of France was never better shown than in the attitude of the press toward the Balkan imbroglio.

The Paris writers calmly note that the weakest joint in the armor of the Quadruple Entente is its divided counsels and conflicting interests.

Confirmed "oppoeitionists" like Hervé and Clémenceau naturally seize the opportunity to attack the Government, incidentally setting forth exactly opposite solutions, Hervé demanding 500,000 soldiers for the Macedonian expedition, while Clémenceau clamors for its immediate abandonment.

But the leading newspapers, such as the Temps, the Figaro, the Gaulois, the Echo de Paris face the real danger and admit the Allies are shackled by the lack of simultaneous and concerted action.

Maurice Barrès heads his editorial in the Echo de Paris: "The Necessity for a Supreme Managing Council in the Quadruple Entente." Arthur Meyer in the Gaulois, under the title "A Supreme Will," compares unfavorably the Allies' fourfold echemes and consequent delays, with Germany's instant and undivided obedience to imperial will.

The Figaro goes deeper and asks if the brunt of expeditions must fall upon France whose eastern interests are the emallest of the four, and says if Russia's outlet is harred by Teutons, if the road to India and Egypt is in Teuton hands and if the Adriatic becomes a Teuton Sea, it is the affair of Russia, England and Italy, not of France. The Allies to win must act together, forgetting individual interests for the general benefit.

Under the title "Concerted Action" the Temps takes a similar line and says:

"The allied cause can only result in a common victory by the coordination of all efforts toward an identical goal. It is necessary to send an army of several hundred thousand to the Balkans. Russia and Italy, therefore, must co-operate. Above all, time is precious. Beware lest the absence of supreme control of insufficient combination compromise our chances."

One writer declares:

"Let the Entente armies be considered ons army under the management of a permanent council of war, whose decisions shall be absolute and unquestioned. In the wars against Napoleon such a council existed and often met at a day's notice. That shows the difficulties are not insuperable; morevor, it is the only road to victory."

The Petit Parisien crystallizes its suggestions for an Allied War Council into a definite proposal that the Ambassadors of the Entente Powers form a deliberative assembly at Paris, the under presidency of the French Foreign Minister to prepare concerted schemes for submission to their respective governments in a concrete form, thus saving time.

The Jourid des Debats, usually better informed than the majority of its competitors on foreign affairs, strikes a more hopeful note as follows:

"Now that Bulgaria has entered the conflict, unless Greece takes part irrespective of her Serbian treaty, she is committing suicide. Similarly situated is Rumania, where Bratiano declared that he would strike at the right moment. The time has come. If Rumania delays further, she loses everything."

ATTACKS BY MONTENEGRINS.

Vienna Reports Fighting on the Herzegovina Front.

VIENNA, Oct. 12, (via London.)—The War Office today made the following announcement:

On the frontier betwsen Herzegovina and Montenegro skirmishes with Montenegrin forces took place at several points.

THE KAISER IN SERBIA.

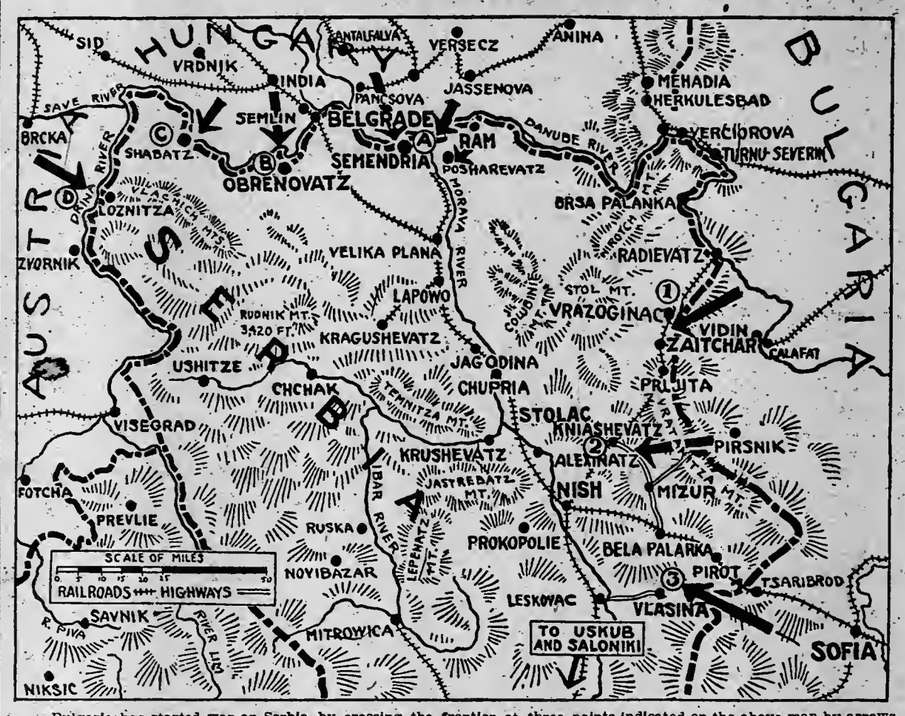
Arrives at Headquarters of Balkans Army, Copenhagen Reports.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13—3:09 A. M.—Emperor William has arrived at the Austro-German headquarters in Serbia, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to The Morning Post.

This gives as authority for the statement a telegram received in Copenhagen from Berlin.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

Map Showing Points of Invasion of Serbia.



Bulgaria has started war on Serbia by crossing the frontisr at three points indicated on ths above map by arrows and figures. One column crossed to Vrazogrnac. (1), another to Kniayevac (2) and a third to Vlasina, (3.) On the Anstro-German front ths invaders have captured the town and fortress of Semendria, (A.) They are also endeavoring to enter the country at Ohrenovatz, (B,) Shabatz, (C,) and Loznitza, (D.) On the Save and Drina Rivers, however, they have so far heen unsuccessful.

BULGARS ATTACK AT THREE POINTS

Continued from Page 1.

Russia, thsre being a deep veneration among the Bulgarian peasants for ths Emperor of Rusaia and his family.

It is understood that Italy has decided not to co-operate with the Allies in the Balkans, the Italian Government being of the opinion that troops cannot be spared for any campaign other than that in Trentino and Trieste.

Now that Austria and Germany have entered on their Balkan enterprise, which is interpreted as the first etep toward an endeavor to secure a German empire in the Near East, there can be no drawing back, but the Allies hope that with a vigorous offensive both on the East and on the West they will be able at least to prevent the sending of any large reinforcements to Field Marshal von Mackensen.

RUSSIA'S TWO WAYS TO STRIKE BULGARIA

Possibility that Rumania, Like Greece, Might Allow the Passage of Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednsday, Oct. 13.—Ths Daily Chronicle's military correspondent, in discussing Premier Viviani's statement that Russia would send help to Serbia, says:

"There are difficulties, both political and geographical, in ths way of Russian intervention. Any military attack by Russia must take ons or both of two routes. They are: (1) Landing on the Bulgarian coast, probably in the neighborhood of Varna and Burgas, and (2) direct passage through Rumania, probably by the railway to Silistria.

"A euppiementary route would be by the transport of troope to the Rumanian port of Constanza, and then through Silistria southward.

"Against an overeae expedition muet be reckoned the presence of German submarines in the Black Sea and the danger they would offer to the passage of Russian transports. A landing is never an easy matter, and we have been told that Turkieh troops have been brought up from Thrace to strengthen the garrieons of the Bulgarian porte.

"There remaine an easier route through Rumania. Whether the Bucharest Government would allow the Ruesian armies to pass across Rumanian territory is not quite certain. In favor of such a course is the view it would be a Greek precedent. If ehe liked, Rumania could use the Belgian precedent. It should be remembered, however, that Rumania's long northern and northwestern frontier ieexposed to an Austro-German attack ana that the Central Empires have been lavish of threats at Bucharest. And after all Rumania is only a small country. Yet it is etill on the cards that ths Bucharest Government, whose friendly disposition toward the Allies is not in doubt, may take an opportunity of Russian intervention in the Balkans to throw off her neutrality and plunge into the common struggle."

The Daily Chronicle, editorially dieeuseing the fact that Viviani did not mention Italy as among the allies who are going to aid Serbia, says:

"We need not jump to the conclusion that ehe will do nothing. The Italian Premier has just heen to eee the King and the Generals on the front, and he return today to Rome to hold what will presumably be the deciding meeting of the Cabinet. Possibly we shall hear something more definite about it from Sir Edward Grey tomorrow."

The Daily News saye editorially:

"Russia can attack Bulgaria only by a demonstration against the port of Varna or landing on the neighboring shoree of ths Black Sea, or by marching through Rumania. The former eeems improbable, if only hecaues it is notorious that meaeures have heen taken to guard againet such attacks, and its effectivenese as a method of aiding Serbia, hard pressed as ehe ie, would be doubtful. Yet if the latter course ie adopted it must determine almost necessarily the neutrality of Rumania.

"It is possible that such a consummation may have hcen arranged beforehand. It would explain much that is dark in the confident tone with which Venizelos has throughout faced a situation not too encouraging on the face of it. It would explain his reference a few days ago to the surpriss in etors for Balkan politics and the almost defiant tone which inspires his last speech. It would explain what in Viviani's epeech appears superficially the mere adroitnese with which he contrives to represent Bulgaria as throughout the enemy of the reasonable and moderate aspirations of Greece, Serbia, and Rumania.

"If it is true King Ferdinand has walked into a trap carefully laid for him long ago and the dramatic justice of euch a finale would hs so evident and striking that it perhaps warpe ths judgment of the prohahilities of ths caee."

SOFIA FEARS RUMANIA, FORTIFIES FRONTIER

Sends Civil Population From Vidin and Digs Trenches at Rustchuk.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—According to The London Times's Bucharest correspondent, ths civil population of the town of Vidin, on ths Danube in Northweetern Bulgaria, has heen ordered to leave.

The Bulgarian hank of the Danube, opposite the Rumanian frontier, the correspondent says, has been mined, and at Rustchuk, on the Bulgarian side of the Danube to the south of Bucharest, trenches are being dug with feverieh haste by forced labor.

TEUTON ADVANCE COSTLY.

Serbs Say They Are Inflicting Heavy Losses on the Invaders.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The following Serbian official statement, issued Sunday at Nish, covering operations during the 9th on the Danuhe front, and telegraphed hy the Havae correspondent to Parie yesterday, shows the desperate nature of the resistance hy the Serbians:

There were desperate combats for the positions eouth of Ram, whsre we repulsed all enemy attacks. Our troops took the offeneive hetween Malava and the Morava River, throwing the enemy hack upon the oank of the Danube and capturing three mortars and four machine guns.

Continued passage of the river between Semendria and Godomins by the enemy was prevented. One detachment that had crossed near Semendria was annihilated in part hy our fire and the reet of the troops were driven into the stream.

At Belgrade, following a heavy cannonading, the enemy tried to take hy assault Great Vratchar and Dedigne, but was thrown hack, with heavy losses, before Great Vratchar and driven out of Dedigno hy a counterattack after having lost a considerable part of its force.

The enemy continued unsuccessful efforts to take our positione toward Seahrezre and Krtinska. We repulsed other attacke at Machva toward Obrenovatz and at Bitua.

On the Drina front eeveral detachments of Austro-Germans crossed the river between Tsara Bera and Radovintze, but were unable to advance. We hold our poeitions.

OTHER MINISTERS OF RUSSIA RESIGN

Many Changes Made in Secondary Posts—New Representative of the Holy Synod.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Petrograd says:

"Alexander Volzsin has heen appointed the new Procurator-General of the Holy Synod. He has been the head of the General Department of the Ministry of the Interior and is creditsd with being the initiator of the recently adopted statute extending reeidential rights to the Jews.

"Other Cahinet changee ars immineent. It is etated that the Ministers of Agriculture, (M. Krivoshein,) and Education, (Count Ignatieff,) and Controller-General Haritonoff have all resigned, hut that for the preeent their reaignations have not been accepted. Many changes are heing made aleo in eecondary Government posts."

CARMAN SYLVA FOR TEUTONS.

Queen of Rumania Calls Them the Ramparts of Virtue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Carmen Sylva, the Queen Dowager of Rumania, contributes to the Wiener Journal a letter in which she declares that a land that hae produced a Bach and a Kant cannot be vanquished.

"God cannot ahandon in their etruggle for exietence," concludes the Queen, "two peoples, the German and the Austro-Hungarian, who have been to the world as the ramparts of religion and virtue."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Prince von Hohenlohe, Special Envoy to Turkey, has arrived here from Sofia, and is staying at the Royal Palace.

WHERE SERBIA IS INVADED.

Difficult Country in Which Teutons and Bulgars Must Operate.

Semendria, twenty-five miles east of Belgrade, on the Danube, ie the second railway base on the Danube to he secured by the Teutonic armies, Belgrade heing the first. From Semendria a railway runs due south, linking up with ths Belgrade-Nish division of the Orient Express Line at Velika Plana, twenty-three miles distant. About fifteen miles beyond Velika Plana the valley of the Morava gradually narrows, until the bed of the river rises through a cañon with walled banks 3,000 feet on each side, and where both the railway and the highway havs their roadbeds cut or tunneled from the solid rock.

It would be a natural military move for ths invading armiee coming from Belgrads and Semendria to concentrats at Velika Plana; for ths road and railway from Semendria are tapped by another trunk road at Oelpaonica, coming from Veliko Gradist, already occupied hy the invaders, and meeting the railway and road twelve milee eouth of Semendria.

It must not be supposed that the Serhians, however, are ohliged to retreat through the lines by which the Teutonic armies are advancing. Their etrategy, as employed a year ago, ie to break up into small detachments, retreat through narrow roads, and then to concentrate at a strategic point on the main line of the enemy's advance further south. For fifty miles from Veilk Plana to Stoiac, where the valley opens toward Nish, such strategic points are numeroue.

The initiatives of the Bulgars shows that they are attempting to gain possession of the two railways which, with the frouter as a base and Nish as the vertex, form a triangis of fifty miles on a side. These railways are the Nish-frontier divieion of the Orient Express on the south and the railway from Vrazogrnac (Velikösove) via Zaiecar (Zasitchar) and Kniayevac (Kniashevatz) on the north. The latter, north of Vrazogrnac, hugs the frontier as far as its terminal, Radonyevac, along the Timok Valley, and may he cut, but not occupied in force, owing to the difficult approaches from the east.

Half-way on the base line a highway runs through the St. Nicholas pass and branches out at Mizur, in the centre of the triangle. The branch goes northwest to Kniayevac and the other southwest to the Orient Express, cutting it half way between Nish and the frontier.

Two attempts evidently have been made to reach the Vrazogrnac-Nish line. Another attempt has been made to reach the Orient Express in the south. Just south of the point where this railway crosses the frontier the Bulgarian territory forms a salient into the Serbian in the direction of Vlasina or Vlasotifice, ten miles from the frontier. From Vlasina highwaye run north to Pirot, on the Orient Expreee line and southwest to Leskovac, twenty-five miles south of Nish, on the Nish-Uekub-Saloniki Railway.

Owing to the nature of the country it ie evident that the Bulgariane are attempting to cut important veins inland, so as to render the fortified frontier entrances useless, for no army could advance hy any of the routes from Bulgaria without being in full possession of the linee up to the points cut, for all lines, railways as well as highwaye, pass through alternating cañons and hlind valleye with ehelving mountains on both sides rising from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. The country is eimilar to hut more difficult than that which will confront the Teutonic armies between Veilk Plana and Stoiac on the Moraca.

BRITISH PREPARE BLOW AT GERMANS

Sir John French to Strike at Foe Immediately, London Hears.

FRENCH GAIN AT TAHURE

And Repulse Violent Assaults by Kaiser's Troops in Lorraine and the Vosges.

GERMANS TELL OF ATTACKS

Report the Checking of Severe Assaults by the Allies at Many Points.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Coincident with the continuance of the French offensive in both ths Artois and Champagne regions, evidencs reaches London that the Britieh, following their success in repelling the hig German attack, are preparing for another move.

At what point this blow will fall, only ths commanding Generals know, hut now that the Allies have started, it is helieved here that the British and French on ths western line will give the Germans no rest.

Further progress in the Tahure district is reported in the night bulletin of ths Paris War Office, which also chronicles a very severe attack of German infantry in the Vosges, and an attempted offensive by ths foe in Lorraine.

The Garman Headquarters Staff, in its official communication, states that strong attacks are being mads by the Allies near Arras and in the Champagne district, ending in sevsrs sethacks.

The Paris hulletin, issned tonight, says:

The enemy this afternoon very violently bomhardeq the trenches which we took from him by our action of yesterday to the nortbeast of Souchez. The numher of prisoners we took in the course of that action was 165, of whom three were officers. The Germans have euffered heavy losses.

Cannonading, characterized hy intensity on both sides, has heen going on to the south of the Somme, in the region of Tilloloy and Piennes, and on the Aiens front on the plateau of Nouvron. The enemy having again dropped sheils on Soiesons, we replied effectively against hie trenchss and batteries.

In Champagne our progrees continues in the direction of the Guily of La Goutte, which we dominate to the west on a eomewhat extended front.

The enemy resumed the bombardment of our positions in the direction of Maisons de Champagne and to the north of Massiges.

An attempt at an offensive in Lorrains against ons of our advanced posts near the Pont de Manhoue was completely checked hy our sheiling and harrier fire.

In the Voeges, after an intense hombardment with sheils of all calibree, a violent infantry attack was delivered against our positione at Linge and Schratzmannele, hut was completely repulsed. Some groups, which had taksn foot in one of our trenches, were driven out by an immediate counterattack.

The official report of the afternoon from Paris reads:

Fighting continued last night along the trenches that we conquered yesterday to the northeast of Souchez and on the heights of La Folie. The number of prisoners in our hands reachee the total of 150.

The only incident reported from the remainder of the front is a violent bombardment, in which both sides took part, in the Lorrains district, not far from Reillon and Anoerviller.

Germans Report French Defeats.

The German headquarters statement has this to say of operations in the western theatre:

North of Arras the French continued their attacks. Two local attacks made against the trenches, which we recaptured to the southwest of Loos on Oct. 8, wers repulsed.

Strong attacks against our front from the northeast of Souchez to the east of Neuville broke down in places, with eevere losses to the enemy. Only at placee did the French reach our first line.

In the Champagne, French attacks on both sides of Tahure ended in a serious setback for the enemy. In spite of strong artillery preparation ths enemy yesterday afternoon newhere succeeded in gaining ground. An attempt made hy him early this morning to break through at the sams place also failed.

The Belgian official bulletin says:

After a quiet night and morning the enemy artillery displayed activity in cannonading Furnes, our trenches in the outskirts of Dixmude, and Oostkerke, as well as Nieucapelle.

There has been an engagement with bombs in the direction of ths "Ferryman's House." In addition to our answering and sustained retaliatory fire we directed our fire on several of the enemy works.

BULGARIA WOULD OCCUPY TERRITORY THEY CLAIM

Austria and Germany Told That National Interests Will Be Defended.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Advices from Sofia to the Berlin Tageblatt, the Overseas News Agency says, quote Dr. D. Vatcheff, President of the Bulgarian Parliament, in the Balkanska Pochta, as follows:

"Since the Austro-Hungarian and German troops are approaching territories which are claimed by us, Bulgaria must defend her interests, for Austria-Hungary and Germany will understand that it is incumbent upon Bulgaria to occupy these territories."

BLAMES ENTENTE ALLIES.

Bulgar War Minister Says They Forced the Nation to Fight.

SOFIA, Oct. 9, (via Berlin and London, Oct. 13)—General Jecoff, Bulgarian Minister of War, who has just heen appointed Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian forces, said today in a statement to representatives of the foreign press:

"Bulgaria does not desirs war. We mobilized only when the Serbians, instead of giving up Macedonia, concentrated troops on the Bulgarian frontier. Instead of compelling the Serbians to adopt a conpialsant attitude, the Quadruple Entente presented an ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding an immediate breach with the Central Powers. This would have meant suicide for us. The Quadruple Entente counted upon causing internal disorders by this action.

"Bulgaria is resolved to defend her sovereign rights with dignity and the entire people are united in supporting the Government."

In conclusion General Jecoff expressed his opinion that any attacks the Quadruple Entente powers might make upon the Bulgarian Aegean or Black Sea coaste would be of a difficult nature and intended only to produce a moral effect. Military circles would hardly be influenced hy euch movements; he added.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Discussing the Balkan situation, particularly with regard to foreign criticism of the policy of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the Lokal Anzeiger says:

"Although the statne of a Ruesian Emperor stands in Sofia, Bulgaria has owed no debt of gratitude to Russia since the second Balkan war. Every Bulgarian has desired to take back Macedonia since those tragic days. King Ferdinand said, when he dismieesd his troops after the second Balkan war, that Bulgaria's allies had acted as traitors. If the King had accepted the offer of the Entente Powers of a part of Macedonia it would have meant an enormous increaee in the power and influence of Serhia, which later would have taken hack hy force what she would have been compelled to concede to Bulgaria."

TALK OF CRETAN SECESSION.

Vienna Reports a Separatist Movement in Greek Island.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12, (via London.)—A dispatch received here from Vienna asserts that a deep impreesion has been caused in Athens hy news from Canea of a Separatist movement demanding complete autonomy for Crete.

The Viena telegram apparently eeeks to create the impression that the movement is inspired in Great Britain.

Crete, which formerly was an autonomous State under Turkish suzerainty, governed by a High Commiseioner of the Great Powers, was formally annexed hy Greece in 1913. Almost the entire population is of the Greek race.

DISMISSES BULGAR ENVOY.

Great Britain Definitely Breaks Off Diplomatic Relations.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—The following official announcement of the dismissal of the Bulgarian Minister to Great Britain was issued last night:

"His Majesty's Govsrnment announce that passports have been handed to the Bulgarian Minister and that diplomatic relations hetween Great Britain and Bulgaria have been broken off."

GREECE IN ARMS TO WATCH EVENTS

Premier Zaimis, as He Declares His Policy, Warned by Venizelos.

MUST STRIKE, HE IS TOLD

Question Is Not Whether to Enter the War, but When, ex-Premier Declares.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—The Greek Chamber was informed by Premier Zaimis at a meeting on Monday that, in order ths better to assure the vital intereste of Greece, her neutrality "will for the present be armed," saye a Reuter dispatch from Athens.

The Premier added that the futurs course of the Ministry would he adapted to meet events as they occurred, and expressed the belief that the Government's coures had the support of the people.

In reply former Premier Venizelos said:

"No one could wish to create internal difficulties in the country in view of ths present extremely critical situation. The Chamber will give its support to the Government as long as the Government policy does not alter the principles of my policy, upon which ths Chamher already has given its votee. Even if there existed no treaty with Serbia, our interests would oblige us to depart from neutrality, as another State wishes to aggrandize itself at our expens.

"The question ie not whether we ought to make war or not, hut when we ought to enter ths war. In any case we ought not to allow Bulgaria to crush Serbia in order that shs then may attack us with all her forces. Ths national soul says it is to the interest of Greece that Bulgaria ehould be crushed. If Bulgaria ehould triumph Hcllenism would he completely vanquished."

Premier Zaimis stated in reply to a question that, from information that had reached him, he gathered the impreseion that the reported German-Bulgarian secret treaty did not exist.

The Government did not ask for a vote of confidence.

Former Premier Venizelos was loudly cheered on his leaving ths House after the eession had been adjourned to next Monday.

When the Serhian Minister at Athens advised Premier Zaimis officially of the heginning of tho Bulgarian offensive against Serbia, Premier Zaimis, according to a dispatch to The Star from Athens, replied:

"Greece remains in the position of armed neutrality."

Venizelos Sees Allies Victorious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wedneeday, Oct. 13.—The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent gives the following passages from former Premier Venizelos's epeech in the Chamher. Referring to the probahle result of the war, he said:

"It ie impossihle to prophesy with accuracy, but logic must lead us to helieve that to accept a victory of the central empires is certain, which the German propaganda endeavored to pereuade the Greek people to do, is a dangerous attitude.

"If Germany was not ahle to win at the beginning of the etruggle, when ehe found her opponents unprepared, we must face the logic of the conclusion that victory is more than douhtful now, when her opponents have at their command much vaster resources in men and treasure to draw upon, and have command of the seas. Indeed, as time goes on, and if they can gain more time, Prussoni's prediction of conclusion that England and her allies must win."

Referring to the new Cahinet the ex-Premier said that he believed it was inspired with a henevolent attitude toward the Entente, hut in its policy of neutrality there could be no doubt that Greece was rendering an immense service to Germany in that respect she wae entitled to ask for compensation.

"I have been told," M. Venizelos said, "that Germany offers to guarantee our territorial integrity and to give us some extension of territory in southern Albania. The Government should see that promise regularized in the direction of a declaration to the Government. The Cahinet should also see to it that the guarantee of integrity is not merely for the duration of the war, which would be useless, but for a period, say, of ten years. Inquiry should also be made as to what territory has been promised to Bulgaria.

"Take care, gentlemen," said the ex-Premier in conclusion, "take care of that greater Greece which I have handed over to you. Take care that you do not hand over to your successors a smaller Greece. Gentlemen, I have finished. I feel that I have dons my duty."

ASKS WILSON TO AID GREECE.

German Paper Gibes at President and the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—According to the Daily Mail, the Frankfurter Zeitung in an ironical invitation to President Wilson to protest against the Allies' "violation of her neutrality," says:

"Perhaps the President of the United States will come to the relief of the situation in which Greece finds herself. It seems to us that the question whether England and France have the right to threaten a country which sincerely desires to remain neutral is well worth Dr. Wilson's serious study.

"This question appears even more urgent to us than the question of the safety of the American citizens in Turkey [a reference to the Armenian outrages] in the same way as Europe refrains from interfering in the treatment which America metes out to negroes and Indians."

NEW BALKAN PERIL AROUSES LONDON

Continued from Page 1.

have been in doubt. Clearly the right thing would have heen to hreak through the Dardanellee at all costs. Ths thing would have been done had we been prepared to pay the cost. Whether it could he done now in time is exceedingly douhtful.

"From the Danuhe to Nish, whcre the railway hranches off to Sofia and Conetantinople, ie about 100 miles. From Nish to the Bulgarian frontier perhaps another 40 or 50 miles. To cover the 140 miles might he the work of three weeks for the German expedition, assuming they meet with no very serious reverses. But the object of the Germans is not merely to get through, hut to establish through communication, which is a very different matter. What the Turks want is not men, hut munitions, and that means that the railway through Serbia must he made secure against attack.

"Assuming that 500,000 men have crossed the frontier of Serhia. Of these, perhaps 100,000 may hope to cross into Bulgaria. The rest will he killed or wounded or engaged in putting down Serbian guerrillas and protecting communications. Allowing for these difficulties, perhaps eix weeks remain for us to act."

GREY'S STATEMENT DELAYED.

Commons Must Wait Till Tomorrow for Speech on Balkan Situation.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The eagerly awaited statement of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, on the Balkan situation was not made today in the House of Commons. It was deferred until Thureday.

Premier Asquith also announced that he was as yet nnahle to give the decieion of the Government on the subject of recruiting, hut eaid this would not be long dclayed.

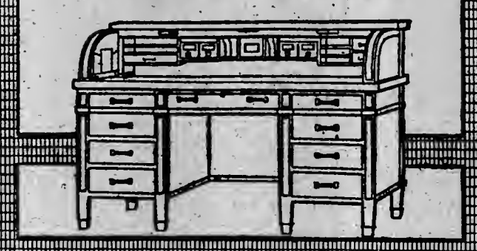
Herbert L. Samuel, the Postmaster General, announced the abandonment of the proposal to abolish halfpenny (one cent) postage.

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RUSSIANS IN FORCE CROSS THE STRIPA

Petrograd Reports the Complete Defeat of Teutons at Southern End of Line.

MANY PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Entire Austrian Battalion Captured—Russian Cavalry Join in Pursuit.

ROADS TO DVINSK SEIZED

But Hindenburg Reports Having Gained Trenches in Hotly Contested Region.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—The Russians who yesterday reported piercing the Austrian line in Galicia, have now crossed the Stripa River southwest of Tarnopol, and the Austrians are said to be retreating on this front in disorder.

Petrograd speaks of the fighting here with greatest confidence, and instances the capture of an entire Austrian battalion as a proof of disorganization in the enemies' ranks.

The Germans claim another success west of Dvinsk, but they are still fighting to the west of Illukst. They also announce that Russian counterattacks have been repulsed south of the Pripet River in Volhynia and in Galicia.

The Russians seemingly have entirely regained the initiative, especially in Galicia." The territory on which this battle was fought marks the extreme left of the Russian battle line. The Russian offensive on this front started several weeks ago when successes were won at Tarnopol and Trembowla. Austro-German reinforcements were rushed up and hard and incessant fighting has taken place since. General Count von Bothmer commands the Austro-Germans in this sector, and the German official report of today says that the position of the "German troops" with him is unchanged.

The official report issued last night at Petrograd is as follows:

On the west front German seaplanes flying over the Gulf of Riga were driven off by our destroyers. In the Tukkum district our Ilyamurometz aeroplane threw scores of bombs on an enemy transport and artillery column.

In the Dvinsk region desperate fighting continues. Near the village of Dubelichky, northwest of Illukst, the Germans succeeded in occupying part of our trenches. The fighting has not ceased.

Near Lautzeshei, northwest of Novo Alexandrovsk, our artillery dispersed the Germans. The fire of our artillery also forced the Germans to abandon their trenches and the village of Jorjok, south of Lake Demmen. Under cover of a fog our troops at dawn yesterday, without firing a shot, suddenly attacked the enemy near the southern end of Lake Demmen and captured three lines of his trenches and took prisoners and machine guns.

Near Gresenthal, north of Lake Drisitlata, we gained a success, also taking prisoners. Our aviators, assisting the field troops, threw fifty bombs on the enemy's lines on the front of Lake Medum and Drisitlata.

South of Lake Obole our troops crossed the river Prorva and captured the villages of Rudzi, Golovitch, and Gavrantsi. They also occupied Ishous, on the northern end of Lake Boginskole.

Near the Oginski Canal the enemy attempted to advance at some points, but was everywhere repulsed.

Southwest of Pinsk the Germans were attacked and dislodged at the point of the bayonet from the village of Komora. They fled in disorder and suffered heavy losses from our machine gun fire.

South of the Pripet region, on the left bank of the Styr, our cavalry made a series of successful raids. Enemy attacks near the villages of Rafalowka and Svitazny, on the Styr below Clartelsk, and his attempts to cross were unsuccessful.

In the Galicia region, at the village of Hatomenka, west of Trembowla, our detachments, following up the success gained the previous day, forced the enemy's last line of defense and occupied two rows of trenches. They also stormed a farm on a height east of Haivorenka.

This position constituted a strong fort, with a complete system of trenches, covered in and connected by a corridor with loopholes protected by steel plates, and two rows of barbed wire around the works. In the redoubt 252 men surrendered. We captured a gun and three machine guns. In an attempt to recapture the lost work the enemy launched a counterattack with large forces but was repulsed. By a fresh effort in the same region we forced the enemy's line on Mount Mokavzi, where we captured an entire Austrian battalion.

As a result of the fighting in the whole of this sector the enemy was completely defeated and began to retire in disorder beyond the Stripa. Our troops pursued him closely and entered Halvorenka by a bridge which was on fire. Toward evening we crossed the Stripa. Our cavalry, which had been thrown forward to break up the enemy's forces, sabred many and captured a convoy.

Germans Driven from Dvinsk Roads.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12.—Although little stress is laid upon it in the official report, the success obtained by the Russians in a counterattack on a front twelve miles long, from Garhounovka to Lautzessghey, was nevertheless a decided one.

Garbounovka is nine miles northwest of Dvinsk on the railway from Dvinsk to Poniewesch. Lautzessghey is on the River Laukes, eight miles southwest of Dvinck and close to Novo Alexandriev, which lies northeastward. The Germans were compelled to evacuate the territory around the highway from Dvinsk to Novo Alexandriev.

The General Staff regards the blow delivered to the Germans in this district as a serious menace to the disposition of their forces between Novo Alexandriev and the railway from Dvinsk to Poniewesch. Simultaneously a strong movement of the Russians southeast of Dvinsk, between the Dvina and Lake Bogensky, has pressed the Germans to the natural defenses formed by the line of lakes. Pressing them westward from Widzy, Russian cavalry occupied the village of Ostie, on the west bank of Lake Bogensky. Thus the Germans have been driven further from the Dvirsk group of highways and the roads leading to them.

The new positions occupied by the Russians around Dvinsk fully cover the city and its environs, and the taking up of the new lines has neutralized previous German successes.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, (via London.)—The official German report on the Russian theatre given out today is as follows:

Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On our western front at Dvinsk our attack led up to the storming of an enemy position west of Illukst over a front two and a half kilometers (1.5 miles) wide. Three officers and 287 men were taken prisoners and one machine gun was captured. Russian counterattacks were repulsed.

Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: There is nothing to report.

Group of General von Linsingen: Enemy cavalry have evacuated a field near Jezlerce.

The position as regards the German troops belonging to the army of General Count Bothmer is unchanged.

Russian Attacks in Galicia.

VIENNA, Oct. 12, (via Paris.)—The Austrian official communication made public today says of the Russian war theatre:

There is no change. In the region south of Buranow, (East Galicia,) we repulsed three Russian attacks. We repulsed a fourth attack which was directed against a front of from two to three kilometers, (1.24 to 1.86 miles.)

On the Kormin and north of Rafalowka, on the Styr, the enemy made unsuccessful attacks.

BOURTZEFF REJOICES AT RUSSIA'S CHANGE

Famous Revolutionist, Now Free, Has Great Hopes of Speedy Reforms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Vladimir Bourtzeff, the Russian revolutionary, who returned to his country on the outbreak of the war, and was sent to Siberia and recently allowed to return to European Russia, where he is now living, expresses high hopes of a new Russia in an interview published by The Petrograd Bourse Gazette.

"During the whole term of my imprisonment in Serbia," said Bourtzeff, "I never doubted I would be set free the moment Maklskov and Tchegiovitov were dismissed, and the news that they had to resign gave me greater joy than even the news that I had been pardoned. The discharge of the two Ministers signified for me the deathstroke to old Russia and revived my hopes that the impending catastrophe which was drawing near would be averted, since these evil spirits of Russia had gone.

"All that followed filled me with the most radiant hopes. I witnessed with intense joy the animation of public spirit in Russia and the insistent resolve to come to the immediate needed settlement of important internal problems. I only regretted that such questions as the Independence of Poland and abolition of restrictions for Jews had not been settled a year ago. It might have saved millions of Russian lives and we might have advanced far beyond Galicia."

Questioned as to what he thinks of the prorogation of the Duma Bourtzeff said it was a great blow to him but he firmly believed the sittings would be resumed very soon.

"No one can doubt at the present hour," he added, "that the Duma and the country are closely united. Our salvation depends on the Duma. We begin to breathe freely, we live an intense political life and I do not doubt for a moment that Russia stands at last on its way to real social progress and will march on in close contact with the whole civilized world. I am also convinced that the triumph of all we have fought for is a thing of almost the immediate future."

RUSSIA'S GREAT DIFFICULTIES.

Has Suffered Enormous Drain in Men and Money.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The enormous drain on Russia's supply of men and the financial strain upon the country are emphasized by The Times's Russian correspondent in a review of the situation in the East. Russia, he says, never expected the war to last longer than six months. She had sufficient money, an abundance of shells, and a superfluity of men for such a war, but was not prepared for so prolonged and strenuous a struggle.

"She strove hard," the correspondent declares, "to meet the demands for ammunition, but she possesses neither the industrial background, the skilled hands, nor the industrial mobility to support her army adequately. She must depend on outside help and has to buy from Japan, the United States, or elsewhere. Thus the problem becomes largely financial.

"It should be remembered that the Russian ruble has depreciated 40 per cent.; that Russia raises nothing by the sale of spirits and scarcely anything by her tariff on imports, and she also has great difficulty in borrowing in America.

"For the time being she continues to hold her own. Soldiers' wages and army bills are paid with admirable punctuality and there is a feeling that all supplies will be obtained easily if once the Dardanelles are taken. But those who know the true inwardness of the situation know how much financial difficulty stands in the way of Russia making up lost ground and entering again upon a vigorous offensive."

HINDENBURG'S DAYS OF WORK.

Headquarters a Place of Iron Discipline, a Correspondent Writes.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A description of life at Field Marshal von Hindenburg's headquarters is given in a letter from the correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, published today.

Hindenburg's headquarters, the correspondent says, is in a small town of rural aspects. There is no theatre, not even a moving-picture show, and no entertainments are held. There are no women among the populace. There is only work in the camp, and iron discipline and Spartan simplicity.

The Field Marshal, the correspondent adds, is the idol of all the inhabitants. Every night when he takes his automobile to drive home large crowds of soldiers and civilians await him, the soldiers respectfully saluting and the civilians lifting their hats. Von Hindenburg amiably bows his thanks.

There is no difference in the routine of the headquarters even on great days like those of the fall of Warsaw and Novo Georglevsk. The only day celebrated was after the recapture of Tannenberg, when the Boy Scouts paraded. The Field Marshal, who was working with his associates, stepped to the balcony with the members of his staff, and saluted Germany's future soldiers. There was no acclamation by the onlookers, the silence being broken only by the commands of the officers.

$4,250,000 MONTHLY NEEDED FOR BELGIUM

Lord Curzon Says Suffering People Must Be Fed During the Coming Winter.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Inaugurating the Committee of the City of London, which has been appointed to raise funds for the relief of Belgium, the Lord Mayor today announced that the British Committee had raised $5,000,000, with which the American Commission had purchased food, distributing it among the Belgians who remained in that country.

Lord Curzon, who was one of the chief speakers, said that this money had been exhausted and that it was necessary to raise £850,000 ($4,250,000) monthly to feed the people during the winter. He pointed out that Germany was doing nothing for the relief of the inhabitants of the devastated country and added:

"If we win this war, and we hope and trust we will, every penny of indemnity which may be exacted should be handed over to Belgium for the recovery of the country."

Sir John Simon, Secretary for Home Affairs, paid a tribute to the American Commission, of which Herbert C. Hoover is Chairman. "We know," he said, "that Hoover's fund is being wisely and economically administered, without at the same time, assisting our enemies."

EAST FROM WARSAW WITH THE GERMANS

James O'Donnell Bennett Describes a Ride Among the City's Fleeing Refugees.

THE SIGHTS OF PRAGA

And On Out to the Warsaw Plain —Pathetic Spectacle in the Wake of the Russians.

By James O'Donnell Bennett.

WARSAW, Russia, Sept. 3.—The German General Staff took us out over the wide Warsaw plain in a black and shining motor bus that held sixteen people uncomfortably and that from one point of view bore a sobering resemblance to an auto-bearse, while from another it recalled those reeling vehicles that hurl the hostess and her entire dinner party through icy streets to the theatre.

Present in the combination pilot house and engine room which shut off the crew of the bus from its passenger list were two German military chauffeurs, whose mechanical knowledge always enabled them to give civil but negative replies to the two military leaders of the expedition, and a German feldwebel, or underofficer of infantry on the way to being an officer, whose principal task—and he performed it to admiration—was to forage for bread and hard-boiled eggs at nightfall among weary troops who felt no especial enthusiasm about feeding foreign-born sightseers. When a trip that was to have lasted ten hours ran to eighteen or twenty the second chauffeur occasionally relieved the first chauffeur at the wheel, for by that time he was jumpy with nerves.

Besides a dozen cameras that usually got bound when the prime picture of the whole day was about to be taken, and another dozen of field glasses that made us look professional but were seldom used, the impediments of the expedition included two rifles which had been of use to the chauffeurs in preceding days but now were mostly reminiscent because the region into which we were faring had been pretty well cleared of the enemy. By midnight the occupants of the motor bus would have traded the rifles, the field glasses, and most of the cameras for half a gallon of drinking water.

From the start, which was made as soon after dawn as the representatives of the General Staff could rout their guests out of bed, our catchword of cheer was "Anschliessen, meine Herren!" which, translated into our vernacular, would be, "Close up, gentlemen!" The words were uttered at least twenty times a day by a Prussian Captain who carried in his head a French bullet which had entered by way of the jaw and which the surgeons had thought it better not to remove.

This officer wore the Iron Cross in both classes, won for valor on the field, but it is my conviction that he would rather go back to France and win them all over again than take another batch of foreign correspondents to the east front.

Correspondents' Caretaker.

His sole purpose in life has been for a week, and still is, to keep valiant idiots from standing upright on the parapets of German intrenched positions, and his sincere ambition is to deliver back to Berlin as many correspondents as were delivered to him on the platform of the Friedrichstrasse Bahnhof two weeks ago.

Sometimes his accents of command, sometimes in yearning, and sometimes in despair, he calls "Anschliessen, meine Herren," and if he has luck he may at the third call draw a leisurely Spaniard around a bend in the road, or a Hollander out of a patch of woods, or an American from the middle of a potato field.

No sooner is the party released from the motor bus than it scatters. Objects a furlong distant develop an overpowering interest. Swedes plunges into trenches that the Russians abandoned five hours before; Rumania maneuvering to snapshot a shattered church tower; Spain has opened up his little walking kit and is coddling his fevered brow in dabs of cologne water; two Americans have halted to make a fair division of the last cake of the sustaining chocolate.

"Anschliessen, meine Herren," moans the punctilious Prussian.

A hen that has hatched out a brood of ducklings was never more distracted.

It is not that our Captain so loves the correspondents that he is so solicitous for them. Their safety is merely his assignment, and he would take equally good care of an equal number of column horses or of ammunition carts intrusted to him. As the venerable General von H. [cut out by the censor] once said to an officer who was to take a party out to a stretch of country [cut out by censor] where it was warm, "I have no doubt that these gentlemen will consider it a great experience to be wounded, but be assured, Captain, that that would relieve neither you nor me of our responsibility."

It was the same way once in the trenches near Peronne, when, through our heedlessness, Ed Weigle and I got fired on. The officer in charge of us was mad as a hatter, not at the French riflemen who had taken a shot at each of us, but at us for giving him the chance to do it. And I am sure that Welgie and I were much more frightened by the German Captain's scolding than we were by the Frenchman's bullets. We "anschliessed" all the rest of that day.

Mended in a Day.

Long and dull is the way that leads out of Warsaw and over the plain. The main way out is a broad, clean cobbled road that bears up well under the heavy military traffic, which is more than the smooth, beautiful French roads do, but is painful to ride over. Soon after we got beyond the business district we dropped down to the Warsaw bank of the Vistula (the left) and took an unpaved river road to the first of the [cut out by censor] bridges that lead over to Praga. This road was terribly cut to pieces and the motor bus groaned and reeled along it so despcrately that everybody grew apprehensive as to what luck we should have there when we should strike the spot on the return trip at night. By nightfall, however, the road was mended. It is the German way. Besides, by night everybody was so cold and weary and hungry that the prospect of being expeditiously hurled under a motor bus was not without a certain allurement.

All along the way out of town triple spans of horses were plunging down the river bank with the munition wagons and out to the pontoon bridge, which was fairly streaming with these wagon trains. On guasts at the entrance of this bridge the German flag and the Hungarian flag, which is broad stripes of green, white, and red, and the most striking combination of national colors I ever saw, were flying, and half a mile down the yellow river the shattered spans of the enormous Aleksandrowski Bridge, which is nearly 600 yards long, and which the Russians had blown up, went lurching across to Praga.

Wagon trains and military autos struck into a whirl of frantic horses and peasants' carts and marching troops when they reached the Praga bank and the consequent lashing and shouting and horn tooting and prancing were a source of infinite satisfaction to scores of little peasant boys who sat on top of piles of furniture and hed clothes in their fathers' carts and plainly were well content to be the children of refugees.

To get from the [cut out by censor] bridge to the main street of Praga the procession had to bend off into a shocking slough, where the German road menders were at work. Often they had to stop their road mending to dig a cart out of the black ruts. The scene had numerous diverting and some pitiful aspects, but its principal novelty to an American was the absence of profanity. At home work would have stopped until somebody had blasted the landscape with oaths. Here there were hoarse commands and wild shouts of encouragement to the horses, but Germans and Poles alike seemed to get on without damning each other either up the bank or down.

Most of the refugees' carts were bedded with hay, which the cows, tied to the wagon tails, nipped at anxiously. Over the hay hed quilts were spread and over the quilts were strewn objects as various as new babies, clocks, cooking things, bird cages, colored pictures of saints, and mothers who bore an obvious relation to the new babies, for they lay almost at length on the quilts and looked weary and ill.

Girls Drive Cattle and Geese.

Behind the wagons trudged girls driving cows and geese. The colts they did not have to drive because those frightened creatures kept close to the mares which were drawing the carts. There was one woman who walked by herself and appeared undisturbed by the clamor and scurry around her. She carried a cooking pot with a feather hat stuck in it, and the driver of the four-horse team of an ammunition wagon had to swing his horses half out of the roadway to avoid crushing hat, pot, and woman.

Nearly every child and woman on top of the carts carried a handful of gay field flowers, and that gave one rather a reassuring proof that there is something pleasant left in this world for even a Polish refugee going one way across the plain because he is seeking something to eat in Warsaw, or going the other way because he wants to find out whether in the surge of Russian retreat and German advance his cottage escaped burning. So I tried to draw a proper moral from the sight of the tired, patient people with the field flowers, and I decided that the moral must be that mankind, when you crowd it right back to the elementals, will take what it can and be as happy as it can be, and that the poor and the humble perhaps know best.

Sometimes there were heartrending things to see. Once a little low-hung cart went bouncing by us as we sat stalled in the ruts, and set across the cart on a kind of improvised trestle was a baby's coffin of black wood. There was not a mother nor a mourner in sight, but there was an attendant, for a little boy had crawled under the trestle to which the coffin was lashed, and was riding along under the tiny black box. All intent upon the stir of soldiers and horses around him. The glimpse of the wide, eager eyes peering out from between the lattice work of the wagon box and of the tousled head bobbing beneath the little coffin was the most fantastically grisly sight I have seen in the war. It made a man catch his breath.

We passed other civilian funerals on the way through Praga, and dignifying not one of them was a hint of even so much as the pitiful pageantry which the poor have to bestow upon their dead. It was just a case of hurrying a corpse into the earth, and no mourners walked behind the carts.

Aside from these sights and the sight of the thousands of prisoners we passed on the way, which I am saving for another article, there was nothing about Praga that interested me save recollection of an old story.

That story embalms one of the classic laconicisms of military dispatch-writing, a laconicism almost worthy to rank with the "Peccavi" (I have sinned) and "Cantharides" (the Spanish fly) sent by victorious Generals whose names I have forgotten. (One of the burdens of this wandering life is never having a book of reference save Baedeker under one's hand.)

Any way, in 1794, after the second partition of Poland, General Suvorov stormed Praga for twelve hours at the head of 25,000 Russians and routed its defending force, amounting to some 28,000 Poles. And when he sat down at night to tell his Empress about it he wrote merely:

"Hurrah! Praga. Suvorov."

And the Empress, taking a leaf out of his book, gave congratulations and a promotion with these three words:

"Bravo! Fieldmarshal. Katherine."

Musing upon the different aspect of affairs in Praga today, I found myself on the outskirts of the town. Here stood the blackened walls of hurned factories and warehouses which had been bombed by the fliers of both armies, and here where the industrial quarter and the poorer residential quarter straggle off into the grassy plain, were acres of freight yards.

The Awful Waste.

In some places grass was growing between the ties, as it will in ground over which grain cars are moved, but for the most part the yards were just a scorched, blackened waste, and intradding along the rails were what looked like a mile or two of burned freight cars into which the Russians had thrown fire just before their evacuation of the city.

It was war, and it was right, but the vastness of the desolate, silent scene and the knowledge that not only hundreds of cars but also millions of rubles' worth of goods had been destroyed in a night bore in again the dreary consciousness of the shocking waste of war. How many hospitals and homes for the old and universities and libraries and endowed theatres and parks could the world have had for all this, I have thought a hundred times in my wanderings back and forth through the wastage of Belgium and France and East Prussia and Poland and Galicia—and the bitterest part of the thought was that after all the world would not have had them even had no war come.

Just then the motor ceased to rumble over the cobbled streets of the environs and slid smoothly on to a dirt road and we were out on the wide Warsovian plain. What we saw there will make another letter.

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AGAIN ATTACKS CENSORS.

Earl of Selborne Hopes Colleagues in the Government Agree with Him.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—The Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, in a statement in the House of Lords yesterday referring to his speech at York last week in which he strongly attacked the censorship, said the Press Bureau was not responsible for the exclsion from an article by the correspondent of The Times of a mention of the bravery of the Germans in the recent fighting in France.

The excision, Lord Selborne said, had been made by military authority, but whether in England or in France he did not know. He believed, however, the authority was given in France for the excision.

Lord Selborne said he withdrew nothing from the opinion he had expressed as to the exercise of discretion.

Asked whether he made the statement in the name of the Government, Lord Selborne said he had not consulted his colleagues, but he would be sorry to learn that any of them disagreed with him.

PARIS PAPERS DEFIANT.

Protest Declares They Will No Longer Be Dictated to by Censor.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The protest of the Association of Paris Newspapers against the suppression of newspapers on account of violations of orders of the censor prohibiting the publication of certain articles complains that foreign newspapers of neighboring countries, both allied and neutral, coming into France contain news held back from the Paris newspapers by the censor.

"The French press," says the protest, "is conscious of having since the beginning of the war taken up the defense of the most sacred national interests. It has not merited the daily injuries inflicted upon it, and manifest its resolution no longer to submit to the violence imposed by those who shelter the arbitrary behind authority in power."

The protest is signed by Jean Dupuy, Arthur Mayer, Stephen Pichow, ex-Foreign Minister; Henri Simond, and other notable managers of Paris papers.

Cut-Over Pine Lands For Sale

About 48,000 acres of Mississippi cut-over pine lands, located in Lamar, Forrest, Pearl River, and Harrison Counties, will be offered at public sale hy the undersigned substituted Trustee at the Court House in Purvis, Lamar County, Mississippi, on Monday, Nov. 22, 1915.

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GERMAN PAPER SAYS GREY CAN'T ANSWER

Evil Conscience the Reason for His Failure to Reply to Bethmann-Hollweg.

ALLEGES NEWS DISTORTION

And Repeats the Story That France and England Told Belgium They Might Have to Invade Her.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which is often the mouthpiece of the German Government, says today that the British Government has not yet answered the speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag on Aug. 10 concerning the negotiations in 1912 with a view to a rapprochement between Germany and England. Quoting from this newspaper the Overseas News Agency says:

"No answer has been made, although it was announced (in the letter of Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, on this subject on Aug. 25) that a fuller review would be made.

"This shows all the more clearly an evil conscience. In the meantime the English press has published incorrect and incomplete reports of all German utterances on the subject. It is evident that the British Government is afraid of the truth and wishes the British people to ignore the facts. This also is the reason why a press telegram published in England distorted a German publication on the same subject of Sept. 28, omitting the German statement that the Belgian war plan was approved by the late General Sir James Grierson, who was Chief of the British General Staff. Moreover, there was omitted a reference to Great Britain's breach of faith in 1904 in regard to Egypt."

Discussing the question of the violation of Belgium's neutrality, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung quotes from a paper published before the outbreak of the war in a German magazine from the pen of Emile Vandervelde, now Belgian Minister of State.

"In this paper," says the news agency, "it is related that in 1912 the Belgian Government was informed by several foreign powers that in view of the increase in the German Army they felt that they would no longer be able to prevent violation of Belgian neutrality and that therefore these powers—as, for instance, France or Great Britain—might consider it necessary in time of war to occupy Belgium before Germany could do so. M. Vandervelde further said that the Belgian Minister of War, Charles de Broqueville, repeated these declarations of the foreign powers to the Belgian Parliament in order to have it pass a bill increasing the war budget and the size of the Belgian Army.

"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung repeats the question of Sir Edward Grey whether there was a candid soul in Germany who did not now regret that Germany had declined the British proposal for a conference before the present war. The newspaper replies by saying that every one in Germany is now convinced it would have been impossible to act in any other way and that it would be necessary to act in the same fashion if the same conditions should be again presented. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether British statesmen would still be disposed to act in the same way if a similar situation should again occur.

"Sir Edward said England would suffer but little more by engaging in the war than if she stood aside. This discloses Great Britain's real reason. The Belgian question was only a popular pretext. In the meantime British financial prestige has been shaken, compulsory military service is under consideration, tariff reform probably will be necessary for financial reasons, there is unrest in India, thousands of Englishmen are dead and hundreds of thousands cripples—all victims of the policy of Secretary Grey and Premier Asquith, which bound up England with the fate of the Allies.

"In view of this, the newspaper asks whether candid souls in England do not now wish that in 1912 England had seized the outstretched hand of Germany instead of adding her influence to the warlike tendencies of France and Russia.

"If an entente between Germany and Great Britain had been concluded, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung adds, it would have guaranteed the peace of the world, because the French war party would have been checked, and Great Britain would have been able to make the decision in 1914 for peace or war.

As it was, this newspaper says, it was not the British Government which really decided whether Great Britain should go to war, but Serbia. It refers to the conversations between the British Ambassador at Petrograd and the Russian Foreign Office prior to the war as proof that Great Britain was bound to fight in case Russia took up arms. The relations between Russia and Serbia were such, it adds, that the decision for war or peace really lay in the hands of Premier Pachitch of Serbia.

GREY'S STATEMENT DEFERRED.

And London Has Rumors of Favorable Turn in the Balkans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent writes this morning:

"The statement, anticipated from Sir Edward Grey on the situation in the Balkans, has been deferred until Thursday.

"Rumors were current last evening that events in the Balkans have in the past twenty-four hours taken a turn favorable to the Allies."

GORIZIA SOON TO FALL, ITALIAN REPORTS SAY

Inner Defenses of Tolmino Under Attack—Important Gains Made on the Carso.

GENEVA, Oct. 12, (via Paris.)—The Austrian city of Gorizia, twenty-two miles northwest of Trieste, is about to fall, according to a telegram received here today from Brescia. The Italians, the dispatch says, have brought up a large number of heavy guns and are bombarding the town from five different points.

At the same time the Italians are attacking the inner defenses of Tolmino, while on the Carso the Austrians are said to have been forced to abandon several miles of trenches.

Heavy snows in the Carnic Alps are reported to have buried the Austrian gun positions in deep drifts.

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SEES GERMAN VICTORY IN THE ARABIC CASE

National Gazette Gives Highest Praise to the Diplomats Who Made Settlement.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Tonight's National-Gazette comments on the Arabic settlement in a long editorial article of the friendliest spirit toward America. It says:

"The announcement of the final settlement of German and American differences will be a painful disillusionment to the French and English. Their anger over the improvement of our relations with the United States cannot be emphasized even or strongly enough. It points to the right way to judge the attitude of our Government toward America in the submarine question. Had Germany taken an unyielding position, she would by have done her enemies possible favor. America's entrance into the world war on the side of the Allies even a break in diplomatic relations would have been a colossal victory for Sir Edward Grey. To snatch this victory from our enemies, which for a time they thought they had already won, was the great responsible task of German diplomacy which solved the task without sacrificing German rights and advantages.

"This is an unqualified success before which critics must remain dumb in those circles which thought they could treat a serious conflict with the last neutral great power as a bagatelle and strove to give the impression that they longed for a break. These sentimentalists would have done the Fatherland a very bad turn.

"If they had been listened to today these surely good patriots, but equally surely bad politicians, must see that they were unduly agitated in thinking that conciliation toward America was synonymous with giving up the submarine war in England. On the contrary, the course of events shows it is entirely possible to guard the rights of the German navy without driving the great republic across the Atlantic into the camp of our enemies.

"The settlement of the submarine conflict will have favorable results, already apparent in the sending of the American note to England, which was delayed by the conflict resulting from the Arabic and Lusitania cases. As a result of the settlement, America is now in a position to maintain her standpoint toward England with the necessary energy, and, according to all indications, President Wilson will not fail in the needful firm tone.

"Thus the agreement with America, reached without giving up German interests, is of decisive importance and stands on the credit side of our diplomacy's ledger."

DROPPED 10,000 FEET UPON GERMAN BALLOON

On Fourth Attempt, French Aviator Destroyed Hostile Observation Post.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The destruction by an officer of the aviation corps in the Champagne of a German captive balloon of the type known as "sausage," which has been mentioned in a French official statement, is declared to have been a particularly brilliant and difficult feat, as these balloons always are carefully guarded.

Determined to get rid of this particular balloon by means of which the Germans had been enabled to obtain valuable information regarding the movements of French troops, the Lieutenant experimented for two months with fire balls. When he was convinced he had an explosive which met all his requirements he started out for the attack.

The aeroplanes guarding the balloon, moored fifteen miles behind the German lines, were to vigilant the Lieutenant had to try four times before he could rise above. On the fourth attempt he swooped down from a height of 10,000 feet and placed his missiles accurately before the balloon could be hauled down.

In dropping his bombs the Frenchman came near enough to the earth to be in full range of German anti-aircraft guns, but he managed to rise safely, and escaped from a perfect hurricane of bursting shrapnel.

A battle between French aeroplane loaded with 90-millimetre bombs, and a fast double-engined German plane was one of the incidents of the battle in the Champagne when the allied offensive was at its height. The French machine had just set out to destroy a line of railroad back of the German lines when the German craft emerged from a cloud.

The air battle began immediately. Almost as soon as it started the machine gun on the French aeroplane jammed.

"Dive, dive!" shouted the observer to the pilot.

The machine plunged in a swift curve, but the German, no less prompt, dived too, and continued to fly around the French machine, which was hampered by the weight of the bombs it carried. After firing his carbine until his supply of cartridges was exhausted, it occurred to the French observer that a sharp upland would be fatal to him and to his pilot unless the fuses were removed from the bombs. He coolly set about taking out the fuses, and had just finished the task when a bullet struck him in the back, and a moment later another shattered one wrist.

The pilot was hit in an eye by a piece of the propeller, which had been knocked off by a bullet. Again he was wounded in the abdomen, and fainted. Then the observer seized the levers and guided the machine into the French trenches.

Both the observer and pilot have survived their wounds and the names of both have been proposed for the Legion of Honor.

DESTROY GERMAN HANGARS.

Allies' Air Raid on Ghent Reported as Highly Successful.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12, (via London.)—Press dispatches state that a recent raid of allied aviators on Ghent and the neighborhood of Gontrode was so successful that not a single hangar of the German aviation grounds was left standing. Of them, with their contents, were burned. Ten houses were burned.

The last ship raid on Ghent which has been reported occurred on Aug. 31, when it was said the aviators destroyed a large building and a large building for housing air craft.

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COMMONS PASS THE WAR LOAN BILL

Chancellor of the Exchequer Declares the Terms Are Fair and Reasonable.

ASKS FOR CALM DEBATE

Dillon Says Success of the Loan Is Proof of American Sympathy for the Allies.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A Loan bill to confirm the action of the Governmsnt in raising a loan of $500,000,000 in the United States, in conjunction with France, passed through all stagss of ths House of Commons this evening. It will, it is expected, receive the royal assent as soon as ths House of Lords has formally passed it.

Previous to the passage of the hill Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, expialned the reasons for the loan and its terms and replisd to criticisms as to the rate of interest charged for the loan and the profit to be made by the underwriters. These criticisms wers mads by a few members of ths House. A large majority of the members gave ths hill thsir unqualified support, and it was passed unanimously.

It is not believed hsre that the passage of the Loan bill will have an immediate effect on the rate of exchange. In fact, it is helieved that the Governmsnt will have to come into the market and sell exchange hefors any pronounced or permanent improvsment can be attainsd. Today's news from New York that the British Financial Commission was diecussing the exchange problem and the establishment of a further credit had a slight harnening effect on the rate.

In introducing the bill Mr. McKenna defended as fair and reasonahle the terms of the loan as arranged by the commission. He said the true value of thcse terms could bs estimated only by comparing them with the rate of interest paid in this country. Deducting accrued interest, he remarked, the Britieh 4½ per cent. loan now stood at 96⅝. As tbe American underwriters took ths loan at 96, he argued, Great Britain was mercly paying one half of 1 per cent. more than the market rate.

"The loan," said Mr. McKenna, "is for the purpoee of paying our trade debt and maintaining our exchange in the United States. Our imports from North America have largely increased since the beginning of the war and our exports have diminished. The increase in imports for the first six months of 1915, excluding Government supplies not included in the customs returns, amounted to £58,500,000 ($292,500,000) and the reduction in exports during the same period was £12,000,000, thue making the adverse balance £70,000,000.

"Sonic relief for this balance against us may be obtained by the sale in America of securities held in this country. Every effort has been made to obtain relief from this source, but of itself this will he insufficient.

"We should not be doing our duty," continued Mr. McKenna, "if we neglected to take other means of maintaining the normal level of exchange. I am sure the House will desire to express its thanks to the commission. Its members accomplished their task with skill and snccess.

"The American people are not accustomed to large external loans, and I believe this is the first of any magnitude in the whole history of the United States. We must not overlook the fact that there are many cross-currents of opinion in that country.

"Although the transaction was purely for the purpose of meeting liabilities already incurred, no hostile opposition was raised hy some parties whose sympathies were not on the side of the Allies. I hope tbe existence of these parties will not he overlooked during the debate, and that care will be taken to avoid the use of any language that might be twisted by a hostile element to its advantage and to the detriment of the Allies.

"Tbe loan is a trade transaction, its terms are fair and reasonahle, and I confidently recommend its acceptance by the House."

Mr. McKenna pointed out that when the fact was considered that higher interest was gsnerally paid in America, the terms of the loan were not more onerous than couki reasonably have been expected. When the country was at war it could not hope to borrow as a neutral country on as easy terms as at home. He thought that the argument that the freedom of the loan from the income tax was equivalent to paying an additional 1 per cent. was falacious. Putting the sum that Great Britain owed the United States today for trade engagements at £50,000,000, he said the amount could only be paid by the export of capital, presumably American securities.

"But," he added, "we said to our American creditors, allow us to defer payment, upon such terms as can be arranged. They agreed, and we were thereby enabled to retain £50,000,000 of capital which we must otherwise have exported, and when we retain that capital we get the income tax on the dividends from it."

In the course of tbe debate on the bill there was some criticism of the rate of interest. John Dillon, supporting the terms, declared the snccess of the loan was an index of popular sentiment in America toward the Allies. He said:

"It was a business transaction, hut it was more than that, and 6, 7, or 8 per cent. would not have succeeded in obtaining the money had it not been for a deep wave of sympatby in America in favor of tbe Allies. It is therefore a mistake to criticise the loan, to which we are now committed, as if the people of the United States had taken advantage of our necessities."

Sir Henry Dalziel thought Mr. Dillon's interpretation of criticisme of the loan unjustified.

"We are all one in our sentiments toward the American peopls," he said, "and the criticisms made were honest, and based on financial considerations alone."

Replying to criticisms, Mr. McKenna said the House had received the proposal more favorahly than he had expected, as for the nation to pay 6 per cent. for an Anglo-French loan at any time was startling, but when the members remhered the circumstances, he thought they would agree that the commission had done extremely well. It had been said that the Americans got an exceptionally good hargain, he continued, but double the bargain had been offsred to them and they would not take it.

"We tried," said Mr. McKenna, "to get £200,000,000, then £160,000,000, then £140,000,000, but we could not get more than £100,000,000. The sending out of the commission was anything but the first stsp in the proposal to ohtain an American loan."

All sorts of statements had heen mads to him, the Chancellor said, but the only offer he could get was a mere fraction of £100,000,000 at a higher rate of interest than was being paid. He sent out the commission, he added, because hs found it impossihle to make arrangements at such a rate of interest as he felt justified in presenting to the House.

DINNER TO LOAN ENVOYS.

Given by the Canadian Club—Brief Speech by Lord Reading.

Lord Reading, the Lord Chief Justice of England, who heads the Anglo-French Commission that successfully arranged the loan of $500,000,000 in this country, and who is soon to return to England, was the guest at dinner of ths Canadian Club of New York at the Hotel Biltmore last night. With bim and also guests of ths society were Basil Blackett, one of the British members of the commission, and the French representative, Octave Homberg, and Ernest Mallet.

There was much enthusiasm, and every mention of England and of Francs was the signal for an outhurst of cheering, the higgest demonstration perhaps heing when the orchestra struck up the "Marseillaiss" in honor of the French guests.

Lord Reading spoke but a few words. M. Homberg also spoke hriefly, as did Captain Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché; C. Clive-Bayley, the new British Consul General, and Sir Arthur Herhert, the head of the British-American War Relief Fund.

There was just one speech that went more than fifteen minutes, and that was made by a Canadian soldier, a privats in the ranks who has been invalided home and who was among the unfortunates who succumbed to the first use of gas bombs by the Germans. Hs expects soon to eail again for ths front. He is Private Royal Tracey of the Fifth Canadian Regiment, and he sat at the guests' tahle two chairs removed from the Lord Chief Justice.

John Emery McLean, the President of the society, was the toastmaster. In introducing Lord Reading, who was the first speakar, he referred to the successful consummation of the errand that brought the Loan Commissionere to this country.

Lord Reading said that he and thoss associated with him had eet down a rule on their arrival here not to do much public talking, and when they did do any to make it very brief. Despite the fact that he was addressing Canadians, he said, he felt compelled to follow the rule.

He complimented the Canadians on having sent such a splendid body of men to Europe to fight for the mother country and her Alliss, and he added that nothing had toucbed Great Britain more in this war than the unselfish sacrifices made for ths defense of the common empire by Canada and all the other colonies.

"Coming here and looking into your faces and at these flags," said Lord Reading, "makes me feel entirely at home. You have the same intereste that we have and in thie hour of stress are confident as to the end of the struggle that is taking place. The bravery and courage of your compatriots in France all testify to the common devotion to the British Empire. The Canadiane have beld high the hanner of eupreme courage, and have well maintained the ideal of liberty which anlmates the peoples of the British Empire."

M. Homberg spoke next and in French thanked his hosts for the honor they did him. In closing he eulogized the fraternity and unity that mark the relationship of England and France.

Private Tracey came next. He said in part:

"This is the greatest honor that has ever come to me in all my life, and I shall never forget it. I have been over there and I know what it is. I was billeted in Flanders together with four or five other comrades in the home of a poor Belgian farmer, a fine old fellow, with a wife and one daughter left. Two other daughters had met the awful fate that has come to so many poor women in this war. They may tell you that the stories of these outrages are untrue. I tell you they are true, for I have seen the victims and I ought to know and I do know.

"The British and the French are 'regular' fellows—none better in all the world. Look the world over and you won't find a better friend than the Englishman, the Frenchman, or the American. It was and is a case of good fellows all together, and they are going to win, too. My hunkies were a Newfoundland fisherman, a ranchman from the West, a Montreal benker, a coal miner, and a fellow from the gold mines of the Far North."

The soldier told the story of the great gas attack in Belgium, the first in which Germany resorted to that method of making war.

"We thought the world had come to an end," said Tracey, "and it certainly looked that way. Just imagine, if you can, a cloud reaching up from the ground high into the air and three miles long and every hit of it poison."

Much more this soldier of Caneda told of the horror of the war in Flanders. It was awful, he said, hut the end could be but one end, and that the victory of the Allies.

HOLDEN FOR THE CABINET.

London Report Says Loan Envoy Is Slated for New Post.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—According to a report in circulation here today, the parliamentary vacancy in the Heywood Division of Lancashire, caused by the death in the Dardanellee region of Captain Harold Thomas Cawley, eecond son of Sir Frederick Cawley, probahly will he filled by Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, who held the seat in the interests of the Liheral Party from 1906 to 1910, and who will be placed in the Cabinet.

Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden is Managing Director of the London City and Midland Bank. He is a member of the British Financial Commission which arranged the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000 in this country.

INSIST ON SAFETY FOR OUR CREWS

Frye Note Answer Tells Germany That Small Boats Are Not Sufficient.

WHEN VESSELS ARE SUNK

Germany's "Right" to Destroy American Ships Carrying Contraband to be Decided at The Hague.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The American response to the German note of Sept. 19 dealing with the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which was destroyed by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was sent to Berlin early this morning by Secretary Lansing for delivery by Ambassador James W. Gerard to the German Foreign Office. Secretary Lansing did not make public the text of the note, but explained that the note would hs made public on a date satisfactory to hoth Governments, to be agreed upon by thsm. It is expected that the note will he given to the press before the end of the present week.

Although no information was offered hy the State Department as to the contents of the note, it is understood that its outstanding feature is a request that if it should he found necessary to destroy American ships carrying absolute contraband, passengers and crew should he removed to a safer place than small boats. In the note of Sept. 19 the German Government agreed to the American suggestion, made in its Frye note of Aug. 10, that the settlement of the question of indemnity be separated from the question of the interpretation of the Prussian-American treaties of 1785, 1799, and 1828, which is to he submitted to The Hague.

With regard to ascertaining the value of the cargo of the Frye, the German Government expressed the helief that the services of an umpire should be dispensed with, on the theory that if the two experte named by the United States and Germany could no agree on the amount of damages to be paid, the point on which they might fail to reach agreement probably could be settled by diplomatic negotiation. In the note wbich has now been sent to Germany, the American Government acccpts the German suggestion that the umpire be dispensed with. Germany has named Dr. Kepny of Bremen, Director of the North German Lloyds, as its expert, and asked the United States to designate its expert.

In agreeing to subinit the question of interpretation of the Prussian-American treaties to The Haguc to be construed the Unitcd States in August asked whether, pending the arhitration proceedings, the German Government would govern its future naval operations in accordance with the German or the American interpretation of the treaty stipulations.

Germany replied that from the etandpoint of law and equity it thought it was not prevented from proceeding against American ships carrying contraband, according to its interpretation of the treaty, until the disputed question was settled by arbitration, but nevertheless, the German Government "in order to furnish to the American Government evidence of its conciliatory attitude," had issued orders to German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen carrying conditional contraband, but reserved to itself the "right" to deetroy vessele carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction was permissable, according to the provisions of the Declaration of London.

It is in response to this portion of the German note that the American communication asks that provision he made for the eafety of passengers and crew before American vessels carrying absolute contraband are destroyed. The American Government holde that if, pending the settlement of the case by The Hague, vessels carrying contraband are to be destroyed, warning must be given in time to permit passengers and crew to escape, but that the mere putting of passengers and crew in small hoats, where they may be left to the mercy of the sea, cannot be considered as "safety" within the meaning of international law.

This has not been insisted upon in the German submarine controversy in which recent American notes indicated that if provision for warning and safety were made, small boats might be considered places of safety. In the Frye case, however, it is considered especially important that the mere placing of passengers and crew in small boats shall not aione be considered as giving "places of safety," hecause any American ship carrying absolute contraband would he destroyed while the question of the right of Germany to destroy such vessels was heing arhitrated.

In suhmitting the matter to arhitration the United States Government, in view of the special treaty arrangements, challenges there German contention that it has any right under these treaties to destroy American vessels, even when they do carry contraband, and that the proper interpretation of the treaties renders American ships carrying contraband immune from destruction if the master of the American vessel is willing to deliver out the contraband cargo, in which event, according to the American construction of the treaty, the vessel should he allowed to proceed to its destination.

Germany holds to the opposite interpretation of the treaty, contending that the treaty permits the destruction of vessels carrying contraband. This is the point of the controversy to be submitted to The Hague.

In agreeing to euhmit the matter to arhitration the American Government is taking the position that, pending the ruling, the minimum amount of injury should fall on American citizens. It wants assurances that passengere and crews on vessels carrying such contraband will be safeguarded pending the decision. It is not believed that there will be any serious issue raised between the two Governments over the enforcement of the German contention, because the German note of Sept. 19 is interpreted here as meaning that Germany, pending the decision, in reserving what it claims as a right only meant to convey the suggestion that American ships carrying munitions of war would be subject to destruction, and not many American vessels are engaged in this traffic.

GERMAN NOTE ON PASSPORTS.

She Denies in Formal Communication Any Complicity in Misuse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Lansing stated today that Ambassador Gerard at Berlin had received and was forwarding by mail a note from the German Government with rsference to the alleged misuse of American passports, an investigation of which had been under way for several months. The investigation was the result of Secretary Lansing's note of July 28 calling attention to the alleged infraction.

Tbs Secretary said hs would reserve comment until the note reached here and its contents examined. It is understood, however, that from previous conferences between Ambassador Gerard and officials at the Berlin Foreign Office, the German Government denies complicity in the misuse of American passports.

IGNORE CABLE PROTESTS.

Great Britain Disregards Complaints About Confiscated Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Lansing said today that representations to Great Britain regarding the confiscation without notice of commercial cable dispatches from the United States to foreign countries hy the way of England thus far had met with no success. Protests in individual cases, it was said, also had accomplished little, although conditions in this regard were somewhat improved.

It was learned that the American Government requested Great Britain at least to notify the senders at their own cost when messages were destroyed. This policy, it was said, was being pursued by the French cahle companies, but thus far Great Britain has indicated no willingness to grant event that concession. Department officials explained that inasmuch as the cahles were British property, the United States had no right to make demands as to how they should be operated.

Many complaints from American firms have reached the representatives here of neutral nations having business with this country, to the effect that intercepted orders and commercial information were turned over to English merchants to the disadvantage of their American competitore.

THREATENS SAVINGS BANKS.

American Truth Society Continues Anti-Loan Campaign.

The German-Irish-American "American Truth Society," which is holding a series of meetings to oppose the Anglo-French loan, attracted about 300 persons to Arion Hall in Brooklyn last night.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President of the organization, threatened dire consequences for New York's savings hanks if they did not withdraw deposits from the "banks controlled hy the Morgan clique." Mr. O'Leary said that the members of his society's "Committee of 100" were not getting much information on their visits to the savings hanks, because the officials refused to give it. He declared that the society had enough depositors organized already to force the savings banks to give sixty days' notice if these depositors suddenly asked for their funds. Suggestions of a panic appeared often in his talk.

Pro-German propagandists working in oppoeition to the Anglo-French loan have issued a circular under a heading which reads, "Wasting Our Money as a European War Loan." It attacks the national administration and J. P. Morgan & Co., and advises depositore in banks to withdraw their money in gold and put it in safe-deposit hoxes. It was said yesterday in quarters in touch with this latest effort to cast doubt on the security and the purpose of the loan that 1,000,000 copiee of the circular were being printed.

The circular is signed "George Washington (the Modern,)" and hears the imprint of the Language Printery, 344-348 West Thirty-eighth Street.

ARME[illegible]AN PROTESTS CHA[illegible]GED TO ALLIES

Germans [illegible]ay Entente's False-hoods Ca[illegible]sed Representations by th[illegible] United States.

SUPPRES[illegible]ION IS DEFENDED

Writer in [illegible]ossische Zeitung Ridicules Report of 800,000 Christians Massacred by Moslems.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The development of the Armenian question between Turkey and America is being followed here with increasing intsrest, not only in official circles, but in public discussions as well. It is believed in some quarters that the American protsst to Turkey is really aimed at Germany, as it comes just at the time General von Mackssnsen's army has begun a drive at Serbia. There is a tendency to regard the Armenian protests as hypocrisy, while many Germans are convinced they are the result of a plot by the Allies to involve America in the world conflict. German opinion in general is voiced by George Bernhard in the Vossischs Zeitung, who writes:

"In America the feelings of all the philanthropists are suddenly gushing over the Armenians. The Turkish Government, after certain evsnts since the outbreak of the war in the Caucasus border zone, has resorted to sharp measures against the Armenians. Of the Armenians something over half live in Turkey, and the rest in Russia. An old enmity exists between the Turks and the Armenians. It is only human that the latter long for a Russian victory.

"Wherever this was the case the leaders of Turkish policy decided to make the Armenians harmless by the pure and simple eviction and then prevent the same state of affairs as took place with the Austrians in the Ruthenian districts of Gailcia on a large scale.

"I leave quite out of the question whether atrocities occurred in the process. One can safely assume that Turkey's responsible statesmen did not purpose any such cruelties.

"It is quite possible that in carrying out the eviction orders some things have occurred which in civilized lands must be regarded with the deepest regret. It is certain that the rumors current in America of 800,000 or more Armenians having been massacred are lies, but it is equally certain that these lies were made in England consciously for the purpose of creating new friction between the United States and Turkey and thereby between the United States and Germany.

"Why become indignant over these questions? The quadruple Entente need not believe that it can cause Germany any unpleasantness by the last means, which bears the stamp of desperation. We went a long way to meet the Americans in the Arabic affair. Just how far has not been authentically determined, as the Ambassador's official report has not been received as yet.

"Should, contrary to expectation, the contcnte of Ambassador von Bernstorff's letter to Secretary Lansing prove to be as Reuter cabled, we have gone considerably beyond the limit which many Germans believe endurahle, in our compromise.

"I desire to withhold final judgment, but in any event it muet be plainly stated today that the Arabic and Lusitania cases were matters that concerned the American people and the American President.

"The Armenian question is a purely theoretical discussion about humanity. We have hattles to fight at present in order to insure our very existence. The political instinct of America's statesmen must tell them as much, especially as the all-around political situation today is very different from that of two months ago. The Quadruple Entente will, therefore, have just as little success with the stinkhombs of hypocrisy and slander which it now throws as it has had until now in its fight with honorable arms on the battlefields of western Europe."

LONDON, Oct. 12.—All the information in possession of the British Government on the subject of massacres and deportations of Armenians in Turkey was made puhlic in the Marquis of Crewe's recent speech in the House of Lords, Sir Edward Grey told the House of Commons this afternoon.

"There can be hut one feeling—of horror and indignation—about it," the Foreign Secretary added.

MASSACRES RENEWED, MORGENTHAU REPORTS

Fresh Outrages Upon Armenians Follow Bulgaria's Stand Favoring Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Armenian massacres in Asiatic Turkey have been renewed with vigor since Bulgaria's practical entrance into the war as Turkey's ally. This information reached the State Department today from Ambassador Morgentbaus, who stated that the majority of the Armenians in Asiatic Turkey had been killed.

Although representations were made by this Government, some time ago, warning Turkey that further atrocities against the Armenians would alienste the sympathiee of the American people, no answer has been received.

Earlier representations were met with two concessions, promising that those Armenians who wished to leave the country would be permitted to do so unharmed, and further that Protestant Armenians would be spared. Information recently reaching this country, however, indicates that these conditions have not been strictly adhered to. From one quarter it was asserted that "they were rescinded the next day."

Although $100,000 from private subscriptions has been placed at Ambassador Morgenthau's disposal, for distribution among the Armenian refugees now hanished to desert towns, no arrangements have been mede for bringing Armenians to this country, as was originally planned, except where friends or relatives send for them. Those Armenians who were spared are now gathered in the country between the Tigres and Euphrates Rivers.

TURKS FEAR ARMENIANS.

American Attribute Massacre Largely to Dread of Uprising.

Fear that the Armenians will rise against them is the principal reason why the Turks are slaughtering their Christian neighbors, according to a letter given out yesterday by the American Committee on Armenian Atrocities from an American professor in one of the American colleges in Turkey.

The Professor says that during the last week in April the Professor of Armenian at his college was arrested and imprisoned with twenty-five othsr prominent Armenians. Later he was taken to Sivas, where he died on June 26. Many of the prominent and strong men of the city, including Professore Hagopian and Manaedjian, were taken to the soldiers' barracks until the total numbered 1,215.

"These 1,215 Armenians," writes the professor, "were bound together in groups of five or six men and sent away at night under the guard of the gendarmerie by order of the Government. At a place three hours distant from the city, on a lonely road leading to Zileh, all of these men were brutally slain by the gendarmerie and by men called chetteha. Chetteha are murderers released from prison for the expresse purpose of preying on Armenians."

The writer also tells of the wholesale deportation during July of 12,000 persons from "that section of the city nearest to our institutions," and of how at some distance from the city men and boys were separated from the women and girls, and most, if not all of the males, were killed and the women and girls were sent on and gradually taken from the guards to be appropriated by Turks for their harems or perish hy the roadside."

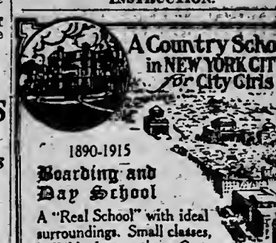
"A Government officer," the writer continues, "declared that the destination of the exiles was to be Moeul, a city about 500 or 600 miles distant in the desert regions of Mesopotamia. These same officials declared to us that it was practically impossible that any of the people should ever reach this place.

"The town of Samsun was similarly emptied of its Armenian population, also Amasia, Vezir Kopru, Chorun, and all other towns and villages in the vicinity of Marsovan.

"The last of August, along the Anatolian Railway, from Angora to Constantinople I saw 50,000 Armenians scattered in the fields and at stations along the road, without adequate supply of food and with no means of shelter. At Merkedjie alone, the station master told us, there were 30,000 exiles. Many were weak from hunger, others almost dead."

The writer says that the American Consul was told that the Turkish Government intended to exterminate the Armenians.

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		English, 4 Yrs.	86%

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COUNT ON THE FARMERS

Believe the Foreign Vote and that of the Political Machines Will Go Against Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Women in New Jersey who are opposed to giving members of their sex the ballot predict with some degree of positiveness that the proposed woman suffrage amendment will sustain a decisive defeat at the polls a week from today, when a special election will be held to decide the question.

Like the advocates of woman suffrage, they are making a special effort, because New Jersey is the first of the Eastern States to vote on suffrage, and because they feel that the moral effect of defeat or victory for their cause will be felt in the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts where the question of whether women shall be permitted to vote will be decided at the November elections.

Some of the most prominent women in New Jersey have enlisted for the fight on woman suffrage. Mrs. Edward Yarde Breese of this city is President of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which is working in harmony with its sister organizations in all the Eastern States, which will be the battlefield of the suffrage cause this Fall.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., of Princeton, who was the wife of President Cleveland, is one of the honorary Vice Presidents and has taken an active part in the fight. Mrs. Garret A. Hobart of Paterson, the wealthy widow of a former Vice President of the United States; Mrs. Karl G. Roebling, and Mrs. Henry M. Darcy of Newark and Mrs. William Libbey, wife of Professor Libbey of Princeton University, are officers of the "anti" association and active workers in the cause.

More Than 25,000 Antis.

The New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has an enrolled membership of more than 25,000 women—all of voting age—and a strong auxiliary organization composed entirely of men. Their methods of campaigning have been radically different from those employed by the advocates for woman suffrage, but they believe they have been more effective. The two organizations conducting the fight for suffrage in New Jersey are filling all the highways and by ways of the populous cities with clamor for their cause. The antis proudly declare that never in the history of their organization has an open air rally been held under its auspices.

But steady missionary work has been carried on by the thirty-three organizations of antis located in different sections of the State, and on the eve of the special election of next Tuesday the leaders in the anti movement declare without the slightest reservation that their propaganda has told and that woman suffrage will be defeated in New Jersey next week.

"We feel that we have covered pretty much all of the State," said Miss Clara Vezin of Elizabeth, campaign manager for the antis. "I have no figures to offer. We have no organization like the men have for an ante-election canvass, but reports from our workers which are in my possession convince me that we are going to win handsomely a week from today."

The leaders of the woman suffrage movement build strong hopes on the vote in such industrial centres as Paterson, Elizabeth, Jersey City, and Camden. Miss Vezin said with much assurance tonight that these hopes would be rudely shattered next Tuesday.

Antis Count on Foreign Vote.

"Of the so-called labor vote, all the suffrage leaders can be assured of getting is that of the Socialists, and these as we all know are in a minority," Miss Vezin said. "We have had workers among the Italian employes of the silk mills in Paterson. Their reports indicate that 90 per cent. of the Italians and of nearly all the foreigners not enrolled with the Socialists will be cast against woman suffrage."

In the rural counties of Southern New Jersey, where the suffragists admittedly have made many converts among the farmers, the antis, too, have been conducting a vigorous campaign. While the suffrage leaders have conducted an open-air campaign at the county fairs the antis, who under the ethics of their organization, are barred from outdoor campaigning, have sent speakers by invitation to the meetings of the Granges where the farmers and their wives attend. Their activities at the county fairs have been confined to the distribution of anti buttons and campaign literature directed against woman suffrage.

"If the demand for both literature and buttons is any indication of how the farmers feel on the suffrage question, we have no reason to feel uneasy regarding the counties in the southern tier of the State," said Miss Vezin.

Think Labor Against Suffrage.

The fact that the State Federation of Labor in New Jersey has refused to indorse woman suffrage this year for the first time since the suffragists began their struggle here for the ballot is another factor in the present fight which the antis regard as strongly favoring their side in the struggle. Other factors which they regard as favorable are the action taken by the German Catholic societies this Spring in opposition to woman suffrage, and the determined, though not always open, opposition of the machine element and the leaders in both the Republican and the Democratic organization in New Jersey.

"And while women cannot vote," said Miss Vezin, "I think the failure of the Association of Women's Clubs in New Jersey to adopt a resolution favoring the suffrage cause is a factor of importance in our favor. Most women in these clubs are persons of culture and a decided influence in the communities where they live."

"What has been the effect of President Wilson's open indorsement of the suffrage cause?" Miss Vezin was asked.

"I do not care to discuss that," she replied, promptly. "If I were to say anything it would be this: If President Wilson, as he says he will, comes to New Jersey next week to vote in favor of giving the ballot to women, he will vote in opposition to the views and wishes of a large majority of the women of New Jersey."

Not Working with Nugent.

The "antis" in New Jersey feel very bitter over the accusations made against them by their sisters who have actively espoused the suffrage cause. They have charged in platform speeches and open air rallies that the anti movement depends on James R. Nugent, the Democratic boss of Essex County and one of the most influential of the old line political leaders of New Jersey.

Mr. Nugent is best remembered for the fight he made as understudy for ex-United States Senator James Smith on President Wilson when he was Governor of New Jersey. They have also insinuated that the liquor dealers, who came out against woman suffrage at a convention they held in Atlantic City last week, have the anti-movement subsidized.

This latter charge the antis have not gone to the trouble of refuting. Mrs. Henry M. Darcy, President of the Newark Branch of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, today called attention to a letter from Secretary Fox of the National Association of Liquor Dealers, in which he declared that there was no justification for the charge.

"We have never contributed one cent to the anti-suffrage movement, nor have we been asked to," wrote Mr. Fox. "We have been approached by the other side."

The antis have embodied this passage from the communication of Secretary Fox in one of the pamphlets they are sending out to voters.

Expect 150,000 Votes Oct. 19.

Both sides in the suffrage struggle are looking for a vote much more heavy than is cast usually in special elections in New Jersey. Under a provision of the New Jersey Constitution all amendments proposed to the organic law and submitted to a referendum must be voted on at special elections. In past years the vote on such amendments has averaged less than 20 per cent. of the vote cast at the general election. In 1909, when the last special election was held, only about 80,000 voters went to the polls. In the Gubernatorial election the following year the total vote cast for Governor was 433,000.

The political leaders are looking for much trouble in the assembling of the returns on Tuesday night. As far as can be learned here, no special arrangements like those made on Election Day for having the vote promptly canvassed and the returns sent to the county seats have been made for the special election. For reasons of economy, it is said, the last session of the Registration Boards in the 1,900 voting precincts of New Jersey has been fixed for next Tuesday, and the same boards will preside both at the voting and the registration on that day.

Result Not Known at Once.

Under the circumstances a good deal of confusion and great delay in receiving the returns is feared by both officials and political leaders, especially as under the law the polling places must remain open for registration purposes until 9 o'clock in the evening, while the voting closes at 7 P. M.

Thus during two hours which otherwise would be devoted by the election boards in the various district to a canvass of the vote, the election officials will be required to supervise the registration of would-be voters at the general election in November.

The consensus among people who are interested in the result of next Tuesday's special election is that not more than 150,000 out of the 500,000 voters of New Jersey will take the trouble to go to the polls and vote on the suffrage amendment.

WOMEN OUT FOR RECRUITS.

Stations Open Today to Win Marchers for Oct. 23 Parade.

There will be suffrage recruiting stations in front of the Hotel Astor, at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, in Wall Street, and at several other places in the city where women recruiting officers with big kettles and ballot boxes will solicit marchers for the suffrage parade on Oct. 23. Women writers will be in charge today—Elizabeth Frazer, Ethel Watts Mumford, Dorothy Dix, Eleanor Gates, Anne O'Hagen, and Ethel Lloyd Patterson.

One of the new features arranged for the parade will be Miss Columbia, who will march with Uncle Sam in the National Division. A pretty costume will be worn by the Publicity Committee of the Empire State Campaign Committee, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman. It will consist of a blue and yellow striped skirt with a big blue bib and big patch pocket which will slip on over the wearers' street costume like an apron.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS GIVE BALL.

Trenton's Prominent Women Invite Public to a Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—With many of this city's most prominent women in attendance, the Columbus Day ball given in the Second Regiment Armory tonight under the auspices of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, was a noteworthy affair. Mrs. Robert C. Maxwell was General Chairman, and the Chairmen of the committees were the following: Mrs. Lewis Perrine, Mrs. Edward B. Dolton, Mrs. John A. Lambert, Mrs. Charles R. Burt, Mrs. Ellsworth A. Corbett, Mrs. J. Cornell Murray, Mrs. H. V. White, and Miss Kathryn Doyle.

Music was furnished by the Second Regiment Band and a fine dance program had been arranged. The general public was invited to be present and enjoy an informal evening. Cards were played in the gallery by those who did not dance.

The list of patronesses included Mrs. William S. Stryker, Mrs. John A. Montgomery, Mrs. E. Yarde Breese, Mrs. Henry Pratt Perrine, Mrs. Lewis Perrine, Mrs. Ellsworth A. Corbett, Mrs. Henry D. Stryker, Mrs. John A. Lambert, Mrs. Robert C. Maxwell, Mrs. Maude Burroughs Rue, Mrs. Robert M. Sutcliffe, Mrs. Nelson B. Oliphant, Mrs. William Burt, Mrs. Ida M. Rogers, Mrs. Richard Wilson, Mrs. John H. McCullough, Mrs. Rosalie Kuser, Mrs. John Kuser, Miss Louise Dunn of Bordentown, Mrs. Hervey S. Moore, Mrs. Horace M. Reading, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Thomas B. Holmes, Mrs. Rudolph V. Kuser, Mrs. Robert K. Bowman, Mrs. Herbert Sinclair, and Mrs. William Libbey of Princeton.

KOENIG HOPES FOR BOWERS

Interprets Registration as Favoring Republicans and New Constitution.

After a conference yesterday with Ogden L. Mills, W. M. K. Olcott, Elihu Root, Jr., Charles K. Lexow, Job E. Hedges and other supporters of Frank K. Bowers, Republican candidate for Sheriff, Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, predicted that the entire Republican ticket would be elected and that the new State Constitution would be adopted.

"A comparison of the registration figures in Manhattan alone with the registration for 1911, the year most nearly corresponding to this from the election standpoint," said Chairman Koenig, "shows that in the normally Republican Assembly districts there has been an increase of nearly 10,000 in the registration figures, while in the normally Democratic districts the registration has fallen off by more than 9,000, a net difference of about 12,000 in favor of the Republican districts."

EXONERATE REV. MR. HOLLEY

Grand Jury Refuses to Hold New Orleans Pastor for Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—The Parish Grand Jury today exonerated the Rev. Byron Holley, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church here, who shot and killed Lansing G. Pearsall in the rectory early yesterday. The minister told the police he mistook the young man for a burglar, and no police charge was made.

Witnesses before the Grand Jury testified that Pearsall apparently had been drinking.

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TELLS PACIFISTS IDEA IS A FANTASY

Count Okuma Sends a Message to the Peace Conference at San Francisco.

CHINAMAN ACCUSES JAPAN

Dr. Ng Poon Chew Declares That the Island Empire Is the Disturber of the Peace of the Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, and Dr. Ng Poon Chew, a Chinese editor of San Francisco, told delegates to the International Peace Congress today that world peace was yet a fantasy, and would be a fantasy until the militaristic order of things was changed.

In a message to the congress, Count Okuma said there was no hope for peace "as long as there exist nations or individuals who believe or exalt themselves as absolutely superior to others, and, to assert that superiority, do not hesitate to appeal to material forces."

On the floor of the congress tonight Dr. Ng Poon Chew said: "There will be wars and more wars just so long as there are two codes of laws and two standards of morality, one governing nations, the other individuals."

War, he added, was going to keep right on in one place or another. Even China was preparing. He blamed western militarism, which, he said, had not only parceled China, but had destroyed her ideals of peace, and she called Japan the disturber of the peace of the Orient. He went on to say:

"If the United States were as unprepared it would fare no better than China at the hands of the world powers. China has learned her bitter lesson, and now is proceeding to abandon its concept that justice is the foundation of the State and to take up the practice of brute force.

"Japan is the disturber of the peace in the Orient. She is essentially a military nation, and she has in herself the perfect compilation of the militarism of Germany and the navyism of England. Her ambition is boundless.

"With such neighbors, what must China do but prepare for defense? Before the European war broke out we imported a large number of men, the followers of the Prince of Peace, from Europe, the seat of Christendom, over to 'heathen China,' if you are pleased to call us so, to instruct us to turn our plowshares into swords and our pruning hooks into spears."

"Selfishness, jingoism, yellow journalism, and politicians are partly responsible for the misunderstandings that have existed between the United States and Japan," said Mr. Kiyo Sue Inui, a lecturer of the Japan Society of America.

Women had complete charge of today's afternoon meeting of the Peace Congress. With Mrs. John F. Merrill presiding, the program included addresses by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, the author, of Boston; Miss Eva Marshall Shontz of Chicago, organizer of the Women's Peace Party, and Mrs. Robert J. Burdette.

Mrs. Mead said in the course of her address:

"America faces today a decision which affects not only ourselves, but the whole world. This decision will settle the question whether the sanest nation in the world will set the example for South America and Asia of sole reliance on explosives for defense, or whether it will inaugurate a new policy, assume world leadership, and save the Orient, the Latin republics, and exhausted Europe from a policy that will lead to a world war."

TROLLEY RUNS DOWN CYCLE.

Moving Picture Actor Will Die from Injuries He Received.

Walter Kendig, a motion picture actor employed by the Mittenthal Film Company of Yonkers, and Charles McGuire, an employe of the concern, started from Yonkers to this city early last evening on a motorcycle with a side car attached. It belonged to Kendig, but he let McGuire run it and sat in the car himself.

As they were travelling south along Broadway, McGuire slowed down suddenly at 254th Street. A Yonkers trolley car, in charge of Motorman Patrick Sullivan, was behind them, and the change in their speed was so sudden that Sullivan could not stop his car in time. It crashed into the motorcycle and threw Kendig and McGuire into the road.

A motoring party picked the men up and carried them to St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers. There it was found each had a fractured skull, and Kendig besides had internal injuries. The doctors said he probably would not live until morning, though they hoped to save McGuire.

Kendig was said to live at 333 West Forty-eighth Street and McGuire in Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

BRITISH CONSULAR CHANGE.

Sir Wilfred Powell to be Succeeded at Philadelphia by C. A. S. Perceval.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Sir Wilfred Powell, for many years British Consul General here, is about to retire. He will be succeeded by Charles A. S. Perceval, Consul at Galveston, who investigated the murder of James Benton by Villa's officers at Chihuahua.

Mr. Powell has been prominent in Philadelphia, diplomatically and socially, and has been regarded as one of the ablest of his Government's Consular representatives in this country. Only yesterday he received word of the death at the front of his son, Gareth Henry Mansell Powell, who left this city when the war started and enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

ROOSEVELT BARS THE HYPHENATED

Continued from Page 1.

or an English-American is to be a traitor to American institutions; and those hyphenated Americans who terrorize American politicians by threats of the foreign vote are engaged in treason to the American Republic."

Turning to the question of preparedness, Col. Roosevelt said:

"I am, as you know, a most ardent believer in national preparedness against war as a means of securing that honorable and self-respecting peace which is the only peace desired by all high-spirited people. But it is an absolute impossibility to secure such preparedness in full and proper form if it is an isolated feature of our policy. But it is equally true that there cannot be this preparation in advance for military strength unless there is a social basis of civil and social life behind it. There must be social, economic, and military preparedness all alike, all harmoniously developed, and, above all, there must be spiritual and mental preparedness. To prepare a great army and navy without preparing a proper national spirit would avail nothing.

Duties of Each Citizen.

"Again, every citizen should be trained sedulously by every activity at our command to realize his duty to the nation. In France at this moment the workingmen who are not at the front are spending all their energies with the single thought of helping their brethren at the front by what they do in the munition plant, on the railroads, in the factories. It is a shocking, a lamentable thing that many of the trade unions of England have taken a directly opposite view. I am not concerned with whether it be true, as they assert, that their employers are trying to exploit them, or, as these employers assert, that the labor men are trying to gain profit for those who stay at home at the cost of their brethren who fight in the trenches.

"The thing for us Americans to realize is that we must do our best to prevent similar conditions from growing up here. In war time, when the welfare of the nation is at stake, it should be accepted as axiomatic that the employer is to make no profit out of the war save that which is necessary to the efficient running of the business and to the living expenses of himself and family, and that the wage worker is to treat his wage from exactly the same standpoint and is to see to it that the labor organization to which he belongs is, in all its activities, subordinated to the service of the nation.

"Now there must be some application of this spirit in times of peace or we cannot suddenly develop it in time of war. The strike situation in the United States at this time is a scandal to the country as a whole and discreditable alike to employer and employe.

The American Groups.

"During the last year and a quarter it has been brought home to us in startling fashion that many of the elements of our nation are not yet properly fused. It ought to be a literally appalling fact that members of two of the foreign embassies in this country have been discovered to be implicated in inciting their fellow-countrymen, whether naturalized American citizens or not, to the destruction of property and the crippling of American industries that are operating in accordance with internal war and international agreement. The malign activity of one of these embassies has been brought home directly to the Ambassador in such shape that his recall was forced. The activities of the other have been set forth in detail by the publication in the press of its own letters in such fashion as to make it perfectly clear that they were of the same general character. Of course the two embassies were merely carrying out the instructions of their home Governments.

Following up this attack on the German and Austrian Governments for attempting to "keep alive separate national groups profoundly un-American in sentiment," the Colonel said:

"It has recently been announced that the Russian Government is to rent a house in New York as a national centre to be Russian in faith and patriotism, to foster the Russian language and keep alive the national feeling in immigrants who come hither. All of this is utterly antagonistic to proper American sentiment, whether perpetrated in the name of Germany, of Austria, of Russia, of England, or France, or any other country.

"We should meet this situation by on the one hand seeing that these immigrants get all their rights as American citizens, and on the other hand insisting that they live up to their duties as American citizens."

Three Elemental Things.

The Colonel suggested at this point that instead of a literacy test for immigrants they be forced to give a bond to learn to read and write, and that every facility be provided them. Continuing, he said:

"Therefore, we should devote ourselves as a preparative to preparedness, alike in peace and war, to secure the three elemental things; one, a common language, the English language; two, the increase in our social loyalty—citizenship absolutely undivided, a citizenship which acknowledges no flag except the flag of the United States and which emphatically repudiates all duality of intention or national loyalty; and third, an intelligent and resolute effort for the removal of industrial and social unrest, an effort which shall aim equally at securing every man his rights and to make every man understand that unless he in good faith performs his duties he is not entitled to any rights at all."

Colonel Roosevelt said he believed the only permanently safe attitude for this country, as regards national preparedness for self-defense, was along the lines of universal service on the Swiss model, which was free of militarism or aggressiveness. He made these further suggestions:

"We need that the navy and the army should be greatly increased, and that their efficiency as units and in the aggregate should be increased to an even greater degree than their numbers. An adequate regular reserve should be established. Economy should be insisted on, and, first of all, in the abolition of useless army posts and navy yards. The National Guard should be supervised and controlled by the Federal War Department. Training camps such as that at Plattsburg should be provided on a nation-wide basis, and the Government should pay the expenses. Foreign born as well as native born citizens should be brought together in those camps, and each man at the camp should take the oath of allegiance as unreservedly and unqualifiedly as the men of its regular army and navy now take it.

Suggestions for Preparedness.

"Not only should battleships, battle cruisers, submarines, ample coast and field artillery, be provided, and a greater ammunition supply system, but there should be a utilization of those engaged in such professions as the ownership and management of motor cars, in aviation, and in the profession of engineering. Mapmaking and road improvement should be attended to, and, as I have already said, the railroads brought into intimate touch with the War Department. Moreover, the Government should deal with conservation of all necessary war supplies, such as mine products, potash, oil lands, and the like. Furthermore, all munition plants should be carefully surveyed with special reference to their geographic distribution and for the possibility of increased munition and supply factories. Finally, remember that the men must be sedulously trained in peace to use its material, or we shall merely prepare our ships, guns, and products as gifts to the enemy. All of these things should be done in any event, but let us never forget that the most important of all things is to introduce universal military service."

Nations which encourage unrest and strikes here in time of peace would do far worse to us in time of war, the Colonel said, and it was our duty therefore to secure the complete Americanization of our people. This, he said, could not be accomplished while we had immigration colonies or considered the immigrant only as an industrial asset. We cannot, he said, afford to build great industrial plants and herd men and women about them without care for their welfare or permit squalid overcrowding. We cannot, he said, afford to leave munition plants and general resources in the hands of workmen alien to America, and even likely to become hostile to America.

"Recent events," he said, "have shown us that incitements to sabotage and strikes are in the view of at least two of the great foreign powers of Europe within their definition of neutral practices. What would be done to us in the name of war if these things are done to us in the name of neutrality?"

The Need for Unity.

Speaking to the members of the Knights of Columbus he said:

"I ask you to make a special effort to deal with Americanization, the fusing into one nation, a nation necessarily different from all other nations, of all who come to our shores. Pay heed to the three principal essentials: (1) The need of a common language, with a minimum amount of illiteracy; (2) the need of a common civil standard, similar ideals, beliefs, and customs symbolized by the oath of allegiance to America, and (3) the need of a high standard of living of reasonable equality of opportunity and of social and industrial justice.

"Your organization is a splendid engine for giving to the stranger within our gates a high conception of American citizenship. Strive for unity. We suffer at present from a lack of unity, from a lack of leadership in these matters.

"Even in the matter of national defense there is such a labyrinth of committees and counsel and advisers that there is a tendency on the part of the average citizen to become confused and do nothing. I ask you to help, strike the note that shall unite our people. As a people we must be united. If we are not united we shall slip into the gulf of measureless disaster."

Among those on the platform with the Colonel, Justice Dowling and Mgr. Mooney, were Father J. J. Hughes of the Paulists, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Judge Edward Swann, Father Luke J. Evers, and Borough President Marcus M. Marks. Every seat in the hall was taken and hundreds were turned away.

There was a musical program by a trio composed of Kathleen Lawler, soprano; John E. Finnegan, tenor, and Francis Macnamara, solo, "Garo Norma," from Rigoletto by Miss Lawler was warmly received by the audience.

NO COLUMBUS PARADE HERE.

Italians Abandon Usual Demonstration Because of the War.

There was little of the pomp and display of other days in the celebration yesterday of Columbus Day. The 423d anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated quietly because of the European war, and for the first time in eighteen years there was no great street parade in honor of Colnmbus.

The Italian societies which have cooperated in honoring the memory of their great countryman decided that any public demonstration would be out of place when it is considered that thousands of their countrymen are giving up their lives upon European battlefields.

Half a million people witnessed the exercises and games at the various playgrounds in Manhattan. These began at 10 o'clock and included flag drills, patriotic addresses, athletic events, relay races, and football and tennis. The weather was ideal.

In Central Park there were football games and baseball contests, and to the spectators it seemed as if every foot of the park space was occupied by children. Thousands of spectators were out to watch the sports.

One of the special features of the day was the "rediscovery of America" and the story of Columbus's hardship on his voyage to America. The character of Columbus was portrayed by John Acquilio, 435 East 116th Street. The program consisted of dancing of the native Indians with their warwhoop, which was given by the boys and girls of Thomas Jefferson Park Playground, the Italian quarter of the city at the foot of East 112th Street, which is especially adapted for the rediscovery of America as it is on the waterfront.

The pageant was preceded by a parade of the boys impersonating Columbus's following, the "Wild" Indians and the children who took part in the dancing.

Forty girls gave a flag drill, and this was followed by the ceremony of pledging loyalty to the flag and dancing. Ten thousand persons witnessed these events and the athletic meet which followed the tableaux. There was much enthusiasm when Park Commissioner Ward presented medals to the playground baseball champions. The victorious teams were the Jasper Oval players, the Reservoir and the Chelsea teams. Commissioner Ward in an address urged close co-operation between the park officials, the police and the boys, and lauded the work of playgrounds and physical training in relation to "physical preparedness."

Among the prominent officials who attended the function were Justice John F. Cowan, Judge John J. Freschi and Alderman Tran. The activities were directed by William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation of the Park Department, and Miss Mary E. McKenna, assistant, together with a staff of trained play leaders. Silver and bronze medals were awarded to the winners in all the games, which were donated by the Bureau of Recreation.

WHITE WINGS IN FIFTH AVE.

Suffragists Follow Parade with "Clean Sweep" Brooms.

The big brass band of New York City's Street Cleaning Department led the street cleaners' annual parade, which started at Avenue C and Seventeenth Street, yesterday afternoon, and, with 500 members of the department in line, marched down Avenue C to Fourteenth Street, across to Fifth Avenue, and thence up to Fifty-seventh Street, then to Broadway, and before the reviewing stand before the First Field Artillery's armory.

On the theory that their plans included "cleaning up the city" also, an automobile parade of woman suffragists fell in behind the street cleaners when they reached Fourteenth Street and journeyed to the end of the route, flying campaign banners to which were attached tiny brooms. On the way they handed out campaign literature and souvenirs. There were six automobiles loaded with suffragists. The souvenirs they gave were pencils with brooms attached, and the steps of the six automobiles swarmed with masculine souvenir hunters throughout the slow march.

Placards bearing the words, "A Clean Sweep for Women; Vote 'Yes' for Woman Suffrage on Nov. 2," adorned each automobile. Open-air campaign meetings were held at the suffrage headquarters at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street before and after the parade, and another at the end of the march for the benefit of the voters among the street cleaners.

In the street cleaners' parade proper were exhibits of new street-cleaning apparatus, an auto truck snow plow, and floats picturing some of the new dumping stations. Before the parade started blue ribbons were awarded to the best horses of the department. Lizzie, of Manhattan; Nellie, of Brooklyn, and Prince, of the Bronx, won the ribbons.

GARMENT WORKERS AT PLAY

Observed the Holiday Despite the Order of Mayor's Council.

Not a single member of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union or of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union went to work yesterday, according to a report received by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

On Oct. 5, the Mayor's Council of Conciliation, appointed to act in arbitration in all matters of dispute among the members of the unions, ordered the workers to make no observance of Columbus Day, and to work their full hours. On the following day, the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, objecting to the order of the council on the ground that its new ruling was not binding because of the absence from the meeting the day before of seven of the representatives of the workers who were on trial for murder; decided to ignore the order of the council and to observe Columbus Day as a holiday.

At a hasty conference held Monday night at the house of Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the Council of Conciliation, Benjamin Schlesinger declared that a strike had not been called, and defended the decision of the Joint Board on the ground that it was then too late to send out a countermanding order to the workers. The matter was then shelved till the next meeting of the council, appointed for Oct. 22.

Gorman Steamers Flew Flags.

All the German steamers lying at Hoboken were decorated yesterday with flags fore and aft in honor of Columbus Day. They attracted considerable attention from the passengers on the ferryboats and passing river craft.

KIAO-CHAU REFUGEES HERE.

110 Germans Arrive, Going Home by Way of Copenhagen.

A party of 110 German refugees from Kiao-Chau, China, arrived in New York yesterday overland from Seattle on their way home to Germany, and went to the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln, lying at Hoboken, where they will remain until they sail tomorrow on the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav for Copenhagen.

In the party there are 53 women and 33 children, including a Chinese baby called Gretchen, and 24 men, who have been detained in Kiao-Chau since last Winter, when it was captured by the Japanese.

Among the women is Mrs. Anna Tefel, who was a missionary in China for thirteen years, and adopted the Chinese baby after the death of its mother in Shanghai last Summer. Rudolph Hoffman, 4 years old, whose spine was injured by a fall, made the trip from Kiao-Chau across the Pacific to Seattle, and by rail to New York, slung in a canvas hammock.

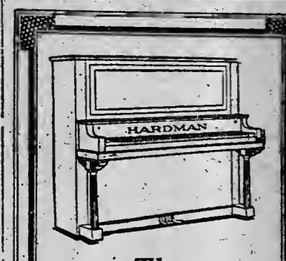
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And on the Sixth Floor — Today

Over $100,000 Worth of Rich Oriental Carpets Reduced

Reduced, we say—simply because we own a very large stock at the old before-the-war prices, and can afford to create a sensation in the Rug world by offering them at prices in some cases closely approaching the wholesale cost today. Splendid qualities, personally selected by our experts as worthy representatives of the best the East can furnish.

Kirmanshahs of great beauty and in many sizes, $215 up

Serapi Rugs Soft and silky of texture, at $210 up

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There is rich assortment in the three groups mentioned above, and many a rug has been radically reduced that might well adorn the collection of a connoisseur.

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Matched Pairs or Single Pelts for individual selection are offered at especially attractive prices, ranging from $450.00 to $3,000.00 per pair.

A number of the skins have been made up in Muffs and Neckpieces.

There is also a splendid assortment of Natural Blue Fox, Natural Cross Fox, White Fox, Red Fox or Colored Fox in single skins or made up in fashionable sets.

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Correctness of De Pinna suits and coats and De Pinna materials is unquestioned.

Equal care is devoted to providing the suitable underwear, shoes, hats and hosiery.

Whenever it is better to do so, the European centres are drawn upon—as for the underwear, sweaters and neckwear being shown.

Clothes for Academy Boys

For the lower forms and the higher forms—boys from 9 to 15.

Norfolk knickerbocker suits, of selected materials, sturdy enough for everyday use, $8.75.

An unusually desirable assortment of school Norfolk suits at $14.

English style slip-ons and belted-back overcoats for boys of 9 to 18 years, $18.

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The English regulation jumper suit and a new style Russian suit, for boys of 3 to 9 years.

Of English navy serge, $13.

Of imported wash fabrics, $4.75 to $6.50.

De Pinna regulation reefer, in blue, brown, tan and chinchilla, $18.

Overcoats in Scotch and English mixtures, $12 to $16.

For the Dancing School



Eton suits and boys' dress suits, special De Pinna designs, correct in every detail, for boys of 9 to 15 years.

Dancing pumps and shoes for boys, made as carefully and thoroughly as those for men.

Boys' Haberdashery

Including the latest Autumn shirtings and the newest neckwear ideas for boys and young men.

Collars, hosiery, bath robes, and handkerchiefs.

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Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

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WOULD ENJOIN VOTE UPON CONSTITUTION

Realty Owners, Representing $300,000,000, May Ask Injunction Before Nov. 2.

ATTACK BUDGET SYSTEM

Gives to the Governor of New York the Power of a Russian Czar, Says Stewart Browne.

The United Real Estate Owners, a federation of taxpayers' organizations representing an assessed valuation of from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000, met last night at the Hotel Astor and adopted resolutions condemning the proposed Constitution on account of what are considered its unjust discriminations against property owning interests.

It was suggested at the meeting that the organization get an injunction forbidding the convention to submit the Constitution to a referendum on the ground that it was a violation of the fundamental law of the United States, which guarantees a republican form of government to each State.

"There is no doubt," said Stewart Browne, President of the organization, "that certain sections of the proposed Constitution are a violation of the laws of the United States. For instance, the granting of the power of budget making to the Governor is something that is not done anywhere outside of Russia. It takes away from the Legislature the power of making the budget, which has belonged to the Legislature in all parliamentary countries."

The meeting was also in favor of bringing an injunction restraining the City Administration from levying the direct State tax, which President Browne characterized ae due to "fake bookkeeping" and another member called "the result of juggling." The legal adviser of the United Real Estate Owners gave his opinion that both these injunctions would hold, and it was voted to lay the matter in the hands of the Board of Directors. This body will meet in President Browne's offices at 170 Broadway, within the next two or three days and will get the opinion of outside counsel as to whether the organization can effect its injunctions. If the lawyers think so it is likely that legal action will be taken within the week.

The parts of the constitution objected to are the following:

Article III., Section 11, regarding the publication of the record of the debates of the Legislature.

Article III., Section 29, giving the Legislature power to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses.

Article V., establishing the executive budget.

Article VIII., which recognizes the judiciary of the State.

Article IX., Section 2, providing that the State may contract a temporary debt within the amount and for the object of an existing appropriation in anticipation of the collection of taxes and revenues, to be paid back within a year of its creation.

Article X., Sections 2 and 3, which give the Legislature extended and increased powers in the field of taxation and assessment.

Article XI., Sections 11 and 12, which instruct the Legislature to provide that city and county debts may not be contracted for a period longer than the probable life of the work which they are to cover.

The whole of Article XV., referring to home rule for cities.

Considerable feeling was manifest at the meeting, which was private. Officers of the organization, after outlining the policy which it would follow, intimated that an extended statement of the position of the real estate owners and the reason for their holding this position would be explained in a lengthy statement to be issued within the next day or two.

The Taxpayers' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, one of the component bodies of the larger organization, passed out leaflets explaining its opposition to Article I., Section 19, which increases the scope of the Workmen's Compensation act; Article I., Section 7, treating of the power to condemn property; Article III. on reapportionment, and Article VI. on the short ballot.

ANTI-SALOON INDORSEMENT.

Anderson Says Proposed Constitution Is Improvement.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, issued a statement last night indorsing the proposed new Constitution. He said:

"There is not only no reason for voting against the Constitution, but in our judgment there is ample reason why everybody who stands for clean politics and good government should support it. It is not perfect. There are some things in it which personally we do not like. It leaves undone, or partly done, a number of things. But many of those who are now fighting it are largely responsible for its sins of omission. If many of its present enemies had had their way it would have been no better, but vastly worse. We see no substantial basis for the belief that if defeated a better one can be secured shortly. There is little hope of any new reform party controlling a Constitutional Convention."

DECRIES BALLOT CONFUSION.

Citizens' Committee Calls Constitution Submission Jumbled.

After a meeting at the Hotel Manhattan last night of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee to Oppose the Proposed Constitution John J. Hopper, the Chairman, said the committee would soon issue a statement defining the committee's objections to the Constitution. He said the preliminary difficulty which presented itself was the necessity of explaining to the voters how to record their votes on election day.

"If the Constitution is to be submitted to the people," he said, "it should either be submitted as a whole or article by article. The proposed Constitution will not be submitted in either manner. On the contrary, those in charge of the submission have confused the voter in every possible way."

Mr. Hopper said there were four tricks in the manner of submitting the proposed Constitution to the voter. First, there will be three different ballots; secondly, there will be six questions to be answered, three on one ballot and three on another ballot; thirdly, that the proposed amendment for woman suffrage will be question one on one ballot, and the adoption of the proposed Constitution question 1 on another ballot, which, he said, will cause a large number of voters to vote for the proposed Constitution under the impression that they were voting for woman suffrage, and vice versa, and the trick number four, that the proposed Constitution will not be submitted as a whole, nor will each article be submitted separately, but it will be submitted in three questions, the first question relating to the whole Constitution, except apportionments and taxation; the second relating to apportionment and, the third to taxation.

"Let the citizens of New York particularly bear in mind," said Mr. Hopper, "that it will avail them nothing to vote either 'Yes' or 'No' on Question 2—the apportionment article. If the proposed Constitution is adopted on Question 1 the same unfair apportionment will continue for a generation of twenty years, wholly irrespective of whether Question 2 carries or is defeated. It is heads, up-State wins; tails, New York City loses. The ingenuity of the master craftsman has got New York City coming and going.

"In order to have a fair apportionment either in the Senate or in the Assembly during the next twenty years the voter must defeat the proposed Constitution as a whole and vote No on Question 1 as well as on Question 2. I do not say that the Citizens' Committee bases its opposition to the proposed Constitution solely on the iniquitous apportionment article. We oppose it because of a great many bad things that are in it. In our opinion the proposed Constitution is a mass of insincere compromise and patchwork."

200 LAWYERS AID RITCHIE.

Promoting His Candidacy for Justice of the Municipal Court.

The Albert Ritchie Non-Partisan Campaign Committee, which is furthering the candidacy of Albert Ritchie, Democratic and Independence League candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court of the Ninth District, has sent letters to a number of prominent citizens asking them to write to their friends and urge them to vote for Mr. Ritchie, who is a Republican; Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co., and William F. Sheehan, ex-Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Ritchie is the son of the late John Ritchie, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and nephew of the late Albert Ritchie, Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore.

EARTH SHOCKS IN ITALY.

Reggio nell'Emilia Feels Tremors—Only Slight Damage Reported.

ROME, Oct. 11, (via Paris, Oct. 12.)—An earthquake shock was felt at midnight in Reggio nell'Emilia. Only a small amount of damage has been reported thus far.

Reggio nell'Emilia is the capital of the province of the same name situated on a small affluent of the Po, fourteen miles northwest of Modena. Its

BAR ASSOCIATION FOR CONSTITUTION

Indorses Proposed Organic Law and Many Candidates for the Judiciary.

SAYS ZELLER IS UNFIT

Its Committee Replies to ex-Judge Cullen's Criticism, Saying It Is Far-Fetched.

The Bar Association of the City of New York last night indorsed the proposed new State Constitution. It also indorsed the following candidates for the Judiciary, to be elected in November:

For the Supreme Court—Justice John Proctor Clarke, Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Justice Francis B. Delehanty, Justice Clarence J. Shearn, Justice Edward R. Finch, and John M. Tierney.

For Judge of the City Court—Charles E. Manierre.

For Justice of the Municipal Court—Edgar J. Lauer and George Z. Medalie.

The association refused to indorse the candidacy of Lorenz Zeller for Judge of the City Court on the Tammany ticket. It adopted instead the recommendation of the Committee on Judiciary, which said:

"Mr. Justice Zeller's professional and judicial careers have not shown fitness or qualification for judicial office, and his candidacy for Justice of the City Court is therefore disapproved by the association."

In indorsing the amendments and revised Constitution as a whole the Standing Committee on Constitutional Amendments said:

"A reorganization of the executive or administrative branch of the State government seems to your committee to be imperatively required to end the existing wasteful, irresponsible, and unsystematic conditions. The distribution of administrative functions, the division of responsibility among the several departments of the Government and the conflict and confusion of the duties and powers prevailing at the present time have resulted in much inefficiency and extravagance and have produced conditions that have become almost intolerable."

The committee says it believes that it would be best to divide the administrative business of the State Government into seventeen civil departments as provided for in the new constitution.

Regarding the present system of electing State officials, the report reads:

"The existing system of electing such officers as the Secretary of State, Treasurer, State Engineer, and Surveyor, who should be merely heads of departments working under the executive, serves no useful purpose; has reunited in objectional division of power and duplication of duties and has tended to produce irresponsibility, confusion, inefficiency, and waste."

Regarding the proposed method of estimating the State budget, the committee finds:

"The present procedure is wholly unsystematic and illogical. No methods are now provided for estimating with any degree of accuracy the proper requirement of the several departments of the State, and estimates and appropriations are being fixed by haphazard methods."

That the Legislature should be confined to its true functions of enacting general laws and of authorizing such taxes as may be reasonably necessary for public purposes is the opinion of the committee. The report reads:

"The revised Constitution wisely proposes to remove from the jurisdiction of the Legislature all purely local matters and private claims. This will do much not only to prevent unnecessary consumption of the time and attention of legislators, but to eliminate one of the most vicious causes of log-rolling and compromise and neglect of important measures of real and permanent concern to all the people of the State."

Two criticisms of the proposed Constitution were answered, one regarding the two Public Service Commissions of the State, and the other relative to the omission of a provision as to military tribunals. On the first point the committee says:

"The claim that the revised Constitution would continue the present boards for twenty years seems to your committee wholly unfounded in view of the express and very specific provision of the revised Constitution that until the Legislature shall otherwise provide the existing commissions are continued with the jurisdiction and powers at present vested in them."

The committee said that the objection to the omission of a provision perpetuating what is now the established law as to the supremacy of civil tribunals over the military is considered to be untenable and far-fetched. It said:

"No constitution in the history of our State has ever contained any such provision as it was proposed to insert. No constitutional convention ever conceived it to be necessary and the whole history of the State from its organization in 1777 to our own time, plainly refutes the contention that the rights, liberties, privileges or immunities of any class are imperiled or prejudiced by the absence of such a provision."

The Association of the Bar of the County of the Bronx held a meeting last night and adopted resolutions approving and commending the nomination of a non-partisan bench, consisting of Justices Clarke, Greenbaum, Delehanty, Shearn, Tierney, Finch, and Zeller, and also expressing its appreciation of the nomination of Mr. Tierney, who, the resolutions state, "has been for many years an able, conscientious, and untiring Judge in the Municipal Court of the City of New York, and who has earned during said judicial service the approbation and approval of the bar."

BRING NEW HAVEN MEN TO BAR TODAY

Twelve Past or Present Directors Face Prosecution Under the Sherman Trust Law.

TRIAL MAY LAST MONTHS

Defendants Are Men of Much Wealth and Prominent In Industrial and Financial Worlds.

The Government will begin this morning the prosecution of twelve of the present or past directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court on the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law by conspiring to monopolize the transportation traffic of New England. Twenty-one defendants were named in the indictment, but six of them gained a separate trial, and the three others obtained immunity.

Those who will stand trial today are William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, A. Heaton Robertson, Edward D. Robbins, James S. Hemingway, Charles F. Brooker, Charles M. Pratt, Henry K. McHarg, Frederick F. Brewster and George Macculloch Miller.

Probably in no Government prosecution heretofore brought under the Sherman law have the Government investigators had to deal with so many intricate financial transactions as in this case. For twenty-five years, it is alleged, the New Haven Company worked to bring under its control virtually every railroad, steamship line and trolley company in New England. So a long trial is looked for, the end of which may not be reached this year.

R. L. Batts, special assistant to the Attorney General, who will open the case for the Government, expects to spend two days in its presentation to the jury. Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven, will probably be one of the first of the hundred Government witnesses to take the stand, and is likely to be under examination for several days. He was questioned exhaustively before the Grand Jury, and and on his testimony the Government will largely rest its case.

Great care will be taken to pick talesmen who have no connection with New Haven interests, or with those of the defendants personally. J. P. Morgan & Co., or the banks and other institutions mentioned in the case. In view of the widespread connections of the defendants, the Government attorneys believe it may take two or three days to fill the box satisfactorily.

William Rockefeller, one of the chief defendants, is a brother of John D. Rockefeller, and has been an important factor in the railway world. He recently left the New Haven, but is still a Director of the New York Central, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Mr. Rockefeller is 74 years old and has been in poor health for years. Three years ago the Congressional "Money Trust" committee tried to examine him as a witness at his Western home at Jekyl Island, Ga. The questioning was abandoned when he was seized with laryngeal spasms and on the protest of his physicians that the ordeal might cause his death. He lives at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Lewis Cass Ledyard was for years counsel for the late J. P. Morgan, and was his chief adviser in the organization or financing of a number of his great enterprises, notably the United States Steel Corporation. He has been a Director in the New Haven, the New York Central, Northern Pacific, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and took a prominent part in the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation. He is no longer connected with the New Haven. He is 64 years old and lives in New York.

George Macculloch Miller, aged 83, is the oldest of the defendants, and is a specialist in corporation law. He has been active for years in church and charity affairs in New York, and is a Director of the Central Trust Company. He has resigned from the New Haven board.

Charles F. Brooker is President of the American Brass Company, which has large factories in Connecticut. He has been actively identified with Connecticut politics, and was in 1900 and 1912 a member of the Republican National Committee. His home is in Ansonia, Conn., and he has left the New Haven.

Charles M. Pratt belongs to the Standard Oil group, and has never been especially active in railroad affairs. He was born in 1855 in Brooklyn, and has devoted time and money to educational matters. He is a Trustee of Amherst College and the President of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. He is not now on the New Haven directorate.

Edward D. Robbins of New Haven was general counsel for the company from 1906 to 1914, when most of the great mergers were completed. He is about 60 years old, and has resigned his position with the company.

D. Newton Barney of Farmington, Conn., is a Director of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, the Hartford-Aetna Bank, the United States Bank, the Securities Trust Company, and the Morris Bank, all of Hartford, and is Treasurer of the Hartford Electric Light Company. He is 56 years old, and has left the New Haven board.

Robert W. Taft is a cotton manufacturer of Providence, R. I., where he was born in 1868, and is President of the Merchants' National Bank of that city. He was a Director of the Rhode Island Company, the New Haven holding company for trolley lines in that State, but is no longer connected with the company.

A. Heaton Robertson is a Connecticut attorney, and has been the Democratic candidate both for Governor and United States Senator in that State. He was born in 1850, and has large banking and industrial interests in New Haven. He has left the railroad company.

James S. Hemingway also lives at New Haven, and is Vice President of the Second National Bank of New Haven, commonly known as "the railroad bank," and Treasurer of the New Haven Savings Bank. He is about 56 years of age, and has resigned from the New Haven.

Henry K. McHarg is a New York banker and broker and a former Governor of the New York Stock Exchange. He has coal and coke interests in Virginia, and is still a Director of the New Haven. He is 64 years old, and lives in Stamford, Conn.

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Sweaters, Etc.—*Golf Sweaters,* hand knitted, of pure Scotch Wool, at $6.50, 7.50 to 30.00 each. *Imported Wool Reefers,* $1.50 to 6.50 each.

Pajamas—*Fabrics for Fall wear* at $1.50, 2.00 to 4.50 each. *Pure Silk,* $7.50, 10.50 to 18.00 set. *Special*—Cotton Pongee, plain colors, $1.00 per suit.

Bath Robes—*Imported Dressing Gowns,* $10.50 to 50.00 each. *Terry Cloth or Flanket Robes,* $5.00 to 10.00 each. *Heavy Weight Flannel Robes,* $9.50 each.

Underwear—*Union Suits and two-piece Garments* in Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh. Natural Wool, Silk and Wool, Merino, Balbriggan, Cotton and Pure Silk, all moderately priced.

Men's Half Hose—Black Lisle or Cotton, 25c to $1.50 per pair. Black or colored Silk, 50c to $3.00 per pair. Light weight Wool, 50c to $2.00 per pair.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

TO DOUBLE NAVY IN NEXT 5 YEARS

Continued from Page 1.

held this Summer, which demonstrated the need of more scout ships, it is understood that the naval program this year will make special recommendations for the introduction of the needed element of speed into the navy. Part of this speed will be gained through the construction of battle cruisers, if the recommendations of the Administration are adopted. It is known that, besides several dreadnoughts, the program will contain provision for the construction of probably two battle cruisers. Secretary Daniels declined to say whether, in addition to battle cruisers and fast destroyers, the program would contain a recommendation for scout cruisers.

POLL SHOWS CONGRESS FOR BETTER DEFENSE

With 232 Members Out of 531 Voting, Ten to One Favor Increase of Army and Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—A poll of both houses taken by The Chicago Evening Post indicates a probability that Congress will overwhelmingly vote an increase in the military and naval forces of the United States.

This question was propounded by The Post to every Senator and Representative in Congress: "Do you favor an increase in the army and navy for defense preparedness?"

To this question 232 replies have been received from Senators and Representatives, the ratio of these replies being ten to one in favor of an increase in the army and navy. Of the total membership of the House, 435, no replies have been received from 241; those who replied numbered 194. Of the 96 Senators 39 replied, while 58 made no response. A summary of the vote follows:

THE HOUSE.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Total.
Yes	85	59	2	146
No	2	10	0	12
Yes, with reservations	3	9	0	12
Navy, but not army	0	2	0	2
Noncommittal	13	9	0	22
Total, (by parties)	103	89	2	194

THE SENATE.

	Rep.	Dem.	Total.
Yes	19	15	34
No	0	1	1
Navy, but not army	0	2	2
Noncommittal	1	0	1
Total, (by parties)	20	18	38
Grand total			232

The vote cast by Representatives from New York follows: Yes—Oglesby, Dem.; Pratt, Rep.; Mott, Rep.; Snyder, Rep.; Seigel, Rep.; Rowe, Rep.; Conry, Dem.; Smith, Dem.; Maher, Dem.; Hulbert, Dem.; Danforth, Rep.; Sanford, Rep.; Farley, Dem.; Griffin, Dem.; Charles, Rep.; Platt, Rep.; Husted, Rep.

New Jersey: Yes—Scully, Dem.; Bacharach, Rep.; Gray, Rep.; Browning, Rep.; Lehlbach, Rep.; Hart, Dem.; Capstick, Rep.; Parker, Rep.; Drukker, Rep.

Connecticut: Yes—Tilson, Rep.; Oakey, Rep. Yes, with reservations—Hill, Rep.

Senator O'Gorman of New York voted "Yes," and so did Senator Wadsworth, New York, and Senator Martine, New Jersey.

WANTS ANOTHER WEST POINT.

Gov. Dunne Urges Establishment of an Institution in the Middle West.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 12.—Federal compensation for members of the National Guard, more thorough military training for college students, and the establishment of Federal munition factories and perhaps "another West Point" in the Middle West, were advocated here today by Governor Dunne as a means of furthering national defense. The Governor, who spoke at the dedication of a new National Guard armory, held up the Swiss military system as a model for democratic governments.

He suggested there should be at least a million "citizen soldiers" in the United States, and explained two measures for accomplishing this. The first would require every college and university which receives State or Federal aid to give four years of military training to its students. The second would provide Federal pay to national guardsmen who attend at least forty drills within a year.

Discussing the location of national arsenals and ammunition factories in the Middle West, Governor Dunne said:

"I was surprised upon visiting the United States arsenal at Rock Island some time ago to discover that no ammunition, guns, rifles or other arms were being manufactured there. The only products were blankets, harness, saddles, and other equipment of this character.

"In the event of invasion and the capture of our ammunition factories along the eastern seaboard, it would require much valuable time to build and equip such factories in the heart of the nation."

FEARS NEW LABOR BILLS.

Seek to Kill Scientific Management in Arsenals, Says Crozier.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—That organized labor was attempting to throttle the plans of the United States Government for scientific management in its arsenals and ammunition plants was asserted tonight by Brigadier General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., in an address here. General Crozier let it be known that the army officers fear legislation to hamper the work in the Government plants, particularly the Watertown and Frankford arsenals.

General Crozier told how the Taylor system of scientific management was applied several years ago to these two plants, and of the immediate objection made by organized labor.

He said that under the new system the efficiency of the Watertown plant had increased 200 per cent. He told of the efforts of labor leaders before Congress in the late session. They succeeded in having the lower branch pass a "rider" to an appropriation bill that would have destroyed the scientific management.

THE MICHIGAN LEADS AGAIN.

Gets Trophy for Battle Efficiency—The Georgia Has Best Gunners.

NEWPORT, Oct. 12.—The trophy for battle efficiency was presented to the battleship Michigan today. Admiral Fletcher, Vice Admiral Mayo, the Rear Admirals of the various divisions assembled here, and about 200 officers were present when the red pennant with the black ball in the centre was handed to Captain A. P. Niblack.

This is the second time the Michigan has led the Atlantic Fleet in battle efficiency for gunnery and engineering. A letter from President Wilson, congratulating Captain Niblack and his men, was read.

The gunnery trophy was presented to the battleship Georgia, Captain Joseph W. Oman commanding.



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REPORTS TO THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

	Oct. 1, 1914 Average Daily and Sun.	Apr. 1, 1915 Average Daily and Sun.	Oct. 1, 1915 Average Daily and Sun.	One Year Loss and Gain
Times	259,673	298,248	318,274	+58,601
American	361,709	333,345	349,345	
Herald	109,192	106,580	98,651	
Press	98,259	94,025	110,869	
Sun	70,387	71,708	71,749	
Tribune	64,410	70,965	82,674	
World	391,944	376,590	391,158	
Total	1,355,574	1,351,461	1,422,720	+67,146

VICTIM OF ANTHRAX SUFFERS A RELAPSE

Bellevue Patient, After Hopeful Day, Shows Rapidly Rising Temperature.

SERUM VACCINE AGAIN USED

Physicians Greatly Interested and Many Call at Hospital to Study Symptoms.

George F. Stackpole of Riverhead, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Sunday afternoon suffering from anthrax, held his own against the disease all day yesterday, but weakened late last night to such an extent that his physicians became alarmed, fearing that he might not live until morning.

His temperature rose to 104 degrees and seemed to be rising steadily, and he complained that drowsiness was overpowering him. Dr. H. M. Silver, his family physician, was summoned, and, with the members of Mr. Stackpole's family and Dr. H. E. Dwyer of the Bellevue Hospital medical staff, took up the vigil about him.

As time passed, however, the watchers became hopeful that the serum-vaccine, sent to him from the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, acting with the patient's remarkable natural powers of resistance, would pull him through the crisis. That the patient would pass the crisis before morning was anticipated yesterday afternoon. His fate, it seems certain, will be known beyond reasonable doubt today.

If the serum is effective he will show marked improvement this morning, say the surgeons, and, if not, he is expected to sink rapidly. The disease has proved fatal within from two to four days in the cases of the three other human beings whom it has attacked recently, and, as Mr. Stackpole will enter upon his fifth day of illness this morning, those attending him do not believe his condition can remain as it is much longer.

Two new cases of anthrax in human beings in the vicinity of New York were reported yesterday from Camden, N. J. They are employes of the Keystone Leather Company, of that place, and, according to a telegram received by Dr. Silver, are making favorable progress under a treatment of injections of "Lachisis," a fluid derived from the venom of rattlesnakes and prepared by Dr. Mulford, a Philadelphia chemist. Dr. Silver said that he had heard of the Mulford system, but too late to use it for the possible benefit of Mr. Stackpole.

Despite the continued gravity of his illness, Mr. Stackpole's happy, fearless spirit continued yesterday. His face and throat were so swollen that he was hardly recognized by his friends, and he had not the free use of the affected muscles, yet he frequently smiled as much as physical limitations would permit, and talked in lighter vein about himself and what went on about him. Once, when some one remarked upon the fight he was making against disease, he smiled and said:

"When I was much younger, my head was examined by a phrenologist who told me that I had a strong grip on life and would not give up easily when faced by death. I guess that was a pretty good phrenologist."

Mr. Stackpole, as on Monday, showed interest in the world's series and late in the afternoon sent his daughter, Miss Syrena, out to learn the score. He was glad when he heard that Boston had won again.

A second series of six injections of the serum-vaccine was made yesterday afternoon, 30 cubic centimeters, altogether a little more than a fluid ounce, being given. It had been planned to give him the injections early in the evening, but ahortly after noon the patient began to complain of increased difficulty in breathing, so John D. Henderson, secretary to Dr. Adolph Eichhorn, chief of the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Hygiene in Washington, who procured the serum-vaccine, advised that the second injection be administered at once. Accordingly, Dr. Silver was summoned and he and Dr. Dwyer gave the treatment. Shortly afterward the patient went to sleep and slept quietly all afternoon.

While Dr. Silver, Dr. Dwyer, and Dr. Robert P. Wadhams, visiting surgeon at Bellevue, are hopeful of Mr. Stackpole's recovery, Mr. Henderson is positively expectant. After the second injection of the serum he said he had seen it work such wonders in the cases of animals that he had faith in its efficacy in human beings. He had seen cows unable to stand from anthrax, he said, get up and walk within twenty-four hours after an injection of the serum.

What is said to have been the first public announcement of the serum-vaccine in America was made in a paper read by Dr. Eichhorn on Sept. 23 last before the American Veterinary Medical Association in San Francisco in which Dr. Eichhorn said that he had effected remarkable cures in animals.

Anxious friends of Mr. Stackpole continued yesterday to inquire about his condition, some of them coming all the way from Riverhead. All of them testified to the esteem and affection in which "The Judge," as Mr. Stackpole is universally known in Suffolk County, is held by his fellow-citizens. He is "The Judge" to every man, woman, and child in Riverhead, and the title means more than the fact that he served as Justice of the Peace for nineteen years, for Mr. Stackpole, venerable in years and strong in body and mind, has been the counselor and confidant of hundreds who have brought their troubles and pleasures to him.

"The Judge" went to Riverhead in 1872, immediately after his graduation from Dartmouth, to become principal of the high school. He met with success as a teacher, but preferred to study law. He gave up his office as Justice of the Peace about ten years ago and since then has been in active practice. He was born in Lebanon, Me., and will be 72 years old next month.

Besides his wife, son, and daughter, Mr. Stackpole's friend and pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. P. Harmon of the First Congregational Church, Riverhead, is with him constantly.

Concerning the disease of anthrax, H. P. Okie of 453 West End Avenue, who was sent to Argentina by the British Government in 1906 to study conditions of the meat industry there, said yesterday that it was well known among wool sorters and others who handled meats and hides in England, but that it seldom proved fatal in human beings, because of a serum discovered some years ago.

"From 1910 up to the present," Mr. O'Kie said, "anthrax serum has been constantly available at the London Hospital and in depots in Manchester, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. It is also quite well known in the capitals of Argentina and Brazil. I am surprised that the serum has not been known hitherto in New York.

"Cattle die from it in considerable proportions in England and Scotland, however. In 1912, Dr. McLaughlan Young, professor of veterinary surgery at Aberdeen University, told me that 5 per cent. of all of the cattle in Scotland died of the disease."

Mr. Okie told of some remarkable cures of human beings through the serum.

The antiquity of anthrax as a disease in both animals and men is testified to in the August number of the official bulletin of the Florida State Board of Health, which says:

"Anthrax is one of the oldest diseases, and Moses probably referred to it when he wrote in Exodus, 'Behold, the hand of the Lord is upon thy cattle which is in the field, upon the horses, upon the asscs, upon the camels, upon the oxen, and upon the sheep; there shall be a very grievous murrain.' And also: 'And it sball become small dust in all the land of Egypt, and shall be a boil breaking forth with blains upon man, and upon beast, throughout all the land of Egypt.'"

Henry D. Sayer of Richmond Hills, Secretary of the New York State Industrial Commission, yesterday issued a warning to all workers handling hides and animal hair to be cautious with abrasions upon their skins, and to seek competent medical advice upon the first appearance of infection.

ANTHRAX COMMON IN SOUTH.

Dr. Eichhorn Tells How Serum Remdy Is Prepared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Dr. Adolph Eichhorn, Chief of the Division of Pathology in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, said today that anthrax was more or less well known among human beings and was common in the South, especially among negroes.

"It is a disease," said Dr. Eichhorn, "which, originating in cattle, sheep, horses, or hogs, is transmitted in various ways to humans.

"This division has been working for several months to perfect a serum for anthrax, and only recently was it felt advisable to make public announcement. A serum has been in use for years in Europe, but it is morc of a preventive. Our serum is both preventive and curative.

"It is prepared by injecting into a horse small doses of anthrax bacilli weakened by high temperatures. Such doses are administered four times, at intervals of several days, the horse receiving minute quantities of the virulent bacilli. The dose is gradually increased until the animal can withstand great doses, and then the serum is prepared from the horse's blood.

"A peculiarity of anthrax is that the bacilli survive in full virulence for twenty to twenty-five years. They are the most persistent and resistant of all bacilli."

ANTHRAX IN MOSQUITO BITE.

Patient Shows Improvement After Three Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

BENBOW CITY, Ill., Oct. 12.—Dr. J. C. Helper of Benbow City has been suffering from anthrax for three weeks and his life is hanging in the balance, according to Dr. J. T. Kessinger, the attending physician, though a slight improvement was noticed today.

Dr. Helper went fishing three weeks ago and was bitten on the neck by a mosquito. It is presumed that the mosquito carried the disease from a horse it had bitten.

Dr. Kessinger is treating Dr. Helper internally with echinacea, a remedy for blood infections and washing the infected part with bichloride of mercury, the same treatment he has administered to cases he treated at Filmore, Ill., and Hart County, Ky.

STUDENTS PARADE CAMPUS.

N. Y. University Concentrates All Its Nine Schools for Exercises.

Students from all the nine divisions of New York University to the number of 3,000 assembled yesterday afternoon on the University Heights campus for the third annual University Day exercises. Ten Fifth Avenue stages brought the students from the downtown schools at Washington Square, and they turned out in large numbers for the occasion in the academic year, when a general gathering of the entire university takes place. After a general reception by Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown and the Deans of the various schools a procession of the entire student body was formed, led by Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band, and starting from in front of the Hall of Languages, the delegations from the University Day Committee, the College of Arts and Pure Science, the School of Medicine, the Veterinary School, the School of Applied Science, the Graduate School, the School of Pedagogy, the Washington Square College, the Law School, and the School of Commerce wound in a long line along the paths of the campus.

The parade over the students took their seats in the large grand stands overlooking Ohio Field, and witnessed an athletic meet between teams representing each of the university divisions, and a practice football game between the Violet first and second elevens.

OPENS NEW ROUTE OVER THE ROCKIES

Canadian Northern Starts Its First Through Train for the Pacific Coast.

FULFILS BUILDERS' DREAM

Is Dominion's Third Transcontinental System—Its Construction a Romance of Railroad History.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD CANADIAN NORTHERN TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAIN, NO. 1, OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 12.—As a matter of fact this particular Canadian Northern train has no number at all in the time table, for it is a special train, but it is train No. 1 just the same, for it is the first transcontinental train over the newly linked Canadian Northern system, the third transcontinental line in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard and comprising altogether some 10,000 miles of track, and it is a train of celebration and rejoicing.

There are aboard some eighty members of the Canadian Parliament, the third Vice President of the Canadian Northern, its Secretary, T. H. Moore, others of the system's principal officers, any number of Canadian newspaper men and correspondents from newspapers in the United States who have come to see the wonders of the new road to the Pacific, and incidentally the realization of a dream come true.

Less than twenty years ago this railroad project was merely a dream; it is one of the romances of Canada. There were many who smiled over it and just two men who believed in it. They were William Mackenzie and Donald Daniel Mann.

Mackenzie had been a school teacher who had gone into the railroad business. Mann had been a lumberman who bad been attracted from lumbering to the same calling, the practical end of it, that is the actual construction of a railroad, and had achieved some fame at it as the kind of contractor for whom the difficulties seemed to be made merely to be overcome. It so happened that each found in the other the qualities he thought he lacked most himself. They formed a partnership, Mackenzie & Mann, to be duplicate. In the year 1896 they acquired for a modest outlay the charter of the Manitoba Railway & Canal Company and built the railroad. It ran out of Gladstone, Manitoba, over the prairie to nowhere in particular, but where Mackenzie & Mann decided it should go, and the people who had smiled over the venture ceased to joke about it, for it paid handsomely.

There followed more railroads or pieces of railroads each of which filled some particular want for the farmers of Western Canada. Bye and bye they were consolidated into the Canadian Northern and from Western Canada the Canadian Northern began operations in the East. It linked up Quebec and Montreal with a railroad, and Montreal and Ottawa. It built still more branch lines, feeders in the West and finally the two men built the last big section of track, a line through the Rockies from Edmonton, the Western terminus of their railroad, to Vancouver, the section which should enable them to fulfill their dreams of years, a continuous railroad from coast to coast. The last spikes in it were driven last February. The Eastern and Western systems had been linked long before. There are altogether no less than thirty individual railroads in the system.

It was the plan originally for Sirf Donald Mann, as he is now known, although to old-timers in Canada he is still and always will be plain "Don" Mann, to see his first transcontinental train start on its journey today and Sir William Mackenzie, his partner, to travel on it for a part of the journey at least; but this was found impoasible.

Sir Donald in these days has many and various interests besidea his railroads—light and power interests in Brazil and Mexico, street railrways in Toronto, lumber and land enterprises, even a whaling company and a salmon fishery on the Pacific Coast—these and other affairs kept him away. Sir William may join the party later, for it is to see things worth while.

The train consists of fourteen heavy coaches, including the private cars of Sir Donald Mann, Sir William Mackenzie, Mr. Hanna, and Mr. Moore. It is planned to take these over the Rockies at the Yellowhead pass at approximately sixty miles an hour. It has been done at greater speed on the new railroad, for it has a marvelously easy grade, although such speed with a single locomotive in the Rockies is otherwise unprecedented.

Tonight festive parties gathered throughout the train. In each of the private cars a genial host presided, and many were the stories of the early hardships, now long past.

Mr. Hanna told of the days of the first railroad, when there was one locomotive and one passenger train only, which, nevertheless, showed bravely on the time table as Train No. 1 in Gladstone and Train No. 2 out of it, but Train No. 2 had to await the arrival of No. 1 to become existent and carry anybody anywhere.

And there was the story also of the night in the hard Winter of 1905, when the mercury was at 45 below zero and an engine of a passenger train went "dead" 13 miles from a station, and a farmer who tried to drive Mr. Hanna for help lost his way, and the horses wandered around in a circle which finally came back to the stalled train, leaving Mr. Hanna to walk the 13 miles up the track for assistance. The oil in the lantern he carried froze solid after a quarter of a mile and the light went out, but he covered the distance at last and the train was rescued.

In the first year of its existence the total receipts of the railroad were $60,000. For 1913-14 they were $31,000,000, and the system is appraised at $400,000,000 and growing fast.

A tunnel through a mountain has been cut to give it access to the heart of Montreal, and it will carry more millions of bushels of wheat this year than it carried thousands in the early days. And twenty years ago all this was a dream.

MIDSHIPMEN DECIDE TO ABOLISH HAZING

Students at Annapolis Approve Department's Stand and Will End System.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—The hazing system, which has existed at the Naval Academy, with brief intervals of cessation, due to orders from Washington, has been abolished by the voluntary action of the three upper classes of midshipmen, according to a report circulating here tonight. The lead was taken by the members of the first class, but the second and third classes acted with them with practical unanimity.

No formal resolution to this effect was passed, but the will of the student body was indicated in such a way that no midshipman could act contrary to it without incurring the severe displeasure of his associates. It was stated by midshipmen tonight that hazing had actually ceased at the academy, and it is considered that it has ended for all time.

During nearly the whole of the history of the Naval Academy the midshipmen have shown great attachment to the hazing system. In spite of the fact that midshipmen have been dismissed time after time hazing has continued, and it has been considered that a class which does not do its share of hazing during its second year at the academy has failed to live up to the traditions of the institution.

The midshipmen now in the academy feel, however, that the custom has put the institution in an unenviable light before the country, and its continuance jeopardizes the careers of many of their comrades. They have, therefore, decided to co-operate with the Navy Department and end it.

WEBB STATUE UNVEILED.

Union General Honored at "Bloody Angle" on Gettysburg Field.

Special to The New York Times.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Oct. 12.—Gettysburg's historic hills again resounded with the roar of cannon this afternoon. At the very spot where the Union batteries went into action fifty-two years ago to combat Longstreet's assault a detail of the Third United States Field Artillery boomed forth a Major General's salute of thirteen guns as the American flag fell from the heroic bronze statue of General Alexander Stewart Webb. A granddaughter, Miss Anne R. Alexander, pulled the cord that loosed the flag.

The monument is at the "Bloody Angle," where General Webb and his men of the Philadelphia Brigade met the divisions of Pickett and Pettigrew as they mounted the wall in their last desperate effort to penetrate the Union line on the third day of the Gettysburg battle. Fifty of the "Boys in Blue" who so successfully withstood the terrific onslaught then were here today to do honor to the gallant commander.

Preceding the dedicatory services a procession was held through the principal streets of the town. At the monument Governor Whitman of New York delivered a eulogy of General Webb. Addresses also were made by General James W. Latta, Colonel Andrew Cowan, and Dr. J. G. R. Miller. General Horatio C. King delivered his poem "Gettyaburg."

SCHOOLGIRL SENDS CLERGYMAN TO CELL

Rev. Richard H. Keep Accused of Annoying Erasmus Hall Pupil in Street Car.

CALLS ARREST A MISTAKE

Florence Lennon, 15 Years Old, Calls Policeman and Persists In Disorder Charge.

The Rev. Richard H. Keep, 48 years old, a retired Swedenborgian clergyman, was locked up in the Bergen Street Police Station, Brooklyn, last night on the complaint of Florence Lennon, an Erasmus Hall High School girl, who charged him with disorderly conduct.

According to Mrs. A. G. Campbell of 188 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, a prominent Swedenborgian, Mr. Keep is an instructor in history in New York University. His name, however, does not appear in the catalogue of that institution.

According to Florence Lennon, who is 15 years old, and lives with her mother, at 2,088 Nostrand Avenue, Keep boarded an open Flatbush Avenue car on which she was riding last night at the Prospect Park Plaza, and sat beside her. She says he smiled and tried to flirt, but she paid no attention to him.

As she moved toward the end of the seat, she says, he moved closer, constantly smiling and endeavoring to touch her with his elbow. His annoyance finally became so unbearable, the girl says, that she jumped off the car at Fifth and Flatbush Avenues and ran to the corner for a policeman.

Before she could tell Policeman Porter of the Bergen Street Station her story, the car started. They pursued the car, however, and caught up with it in front of the Long Island Railroad Station, more than a block away.

The policeman asked Miss Lennon to point out the man who had annoyed her, and she designated the minister, who protested against what he called an "outrage." The policeman ordered him off the seat. But the minister insisted that he had not annoyed the girl. He said he had had nothing to do with her. Miss Lennon urged the policeman to arrest him, and said she was ready to make a charge of disorderly conduct against him.

Policeman Porter then took Keep to the Bergen Street Station, and on the complaint of the girl had him locked up. Mr. Keep persisted in his denial of the girl's charge, declaring that he was a victim of a mistake.

Mr. Keep is single and lives at 152 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. According to persons of the Swedenborgian faith in Brooklyn, who know him well, he occupied until recently a pulpit in a church in Ohio. Since then he has been preparing boys for college and working for publishing houses.

The clergyman's brother, Clifford Keep, lives at 288 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. When reporters called at the brother's home last night after the arrest they were met by Clifford Keep's wife, who refused to allow her husband to say anything. They had heard of the arrest through the police, but they insisted a serious mistake had been made.

MRS. STREETER AT BAY.

Wife of Chicago Squatter Holds Off 18 Policemen with Pistol.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Stella Streeter, wife of Captain George Wellington Streeter, today shot and slightly wounded a Detective Sergeant, according to the police, and with a revolver held off seventeen other officers who had come to arrest her. Her husband, who is known as the "Mayor of the "District of Lake Michigan," was arrested charged with selling liquor without a license.

Streeter was taken into custody without difficulty. Mrs. Streeter, however, barricaded herself in her home and threatened to shoot any one who approached. She was not arreated.

TO NOTIFY CARRANZA THROUGH HIS AGENT

Recognition Likely to Take the Form of a Note to Arredondo in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Lansing conferred today with Eliseo Arredondo, representative here of General Carranza. It was their first meeting since the Pan-American diplomats decided that recognition should be extended to the Carranza Government in Mexico.

The Secretary described the conference later as a general talk on the situation, and said no new steps had been taken, as he still was awaiting responses from South and Central American Governments.

Recognition in all probability will be given formally by the United States, however, within another week. It very likely will take the form of a note which would be presented to Mr. Arredondo here. His reception today was of an unofficial character.

"The decision to recognize General Carranza," said Mr. Arredondo as he left the State Department, "signifies a triumph for the Pan-American policy of this continent. It is of great importance to the future growth of understanding between the nations of this hemisphere, and reflects credit and honor on the members of the conference."

Mr. Arredondo said he had received telegrams from all parts of Mexico hailing the decision of the American republics with enthusiasm and applauding the United States and the other Governments.

The Villa agency here gave out a statement tonigbt denying reports that the Convention Government had made no effort to prosecute Alberto Garcia Granados, executed by the Carranza authorities in Mexico City last Saturday for complicity in the murder of Madero.

"The fact is," saya the statement, "that the Convention Government, during its occupation of Mexico City, zealously endeavored to apprehend Granados and bring him to justice, but failed because he remained in hiding."

PERKINS HAS SOLID PARTY.

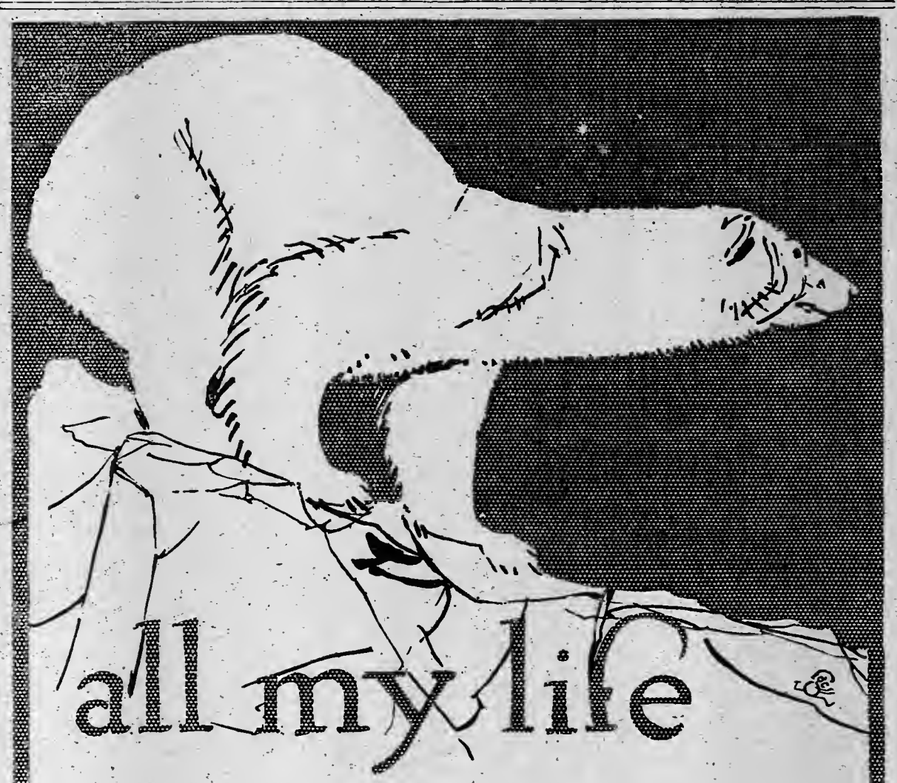
Frank Moss to Cover County in Auto-Speaking Campaign.

Charles A. Perkins, the Republican nominee for District Attorney, is rapidly taking over all the Republican district leaders who supported Frank Moss, the Progressive candidate. Herman W. Beyer of the Eleventh and Collin H. Woodward of the Twenty-third, both of which Moss carried in the primaries, came out for Perkins yesterday. William D. Guthrie, Elihu Root, Jr., Herbert Parsons, and Joseph H. Choate also sent indorsements.

The Frank Moss League announced yesterday that Mr. Moss would begin an automobile campaign tour of New York County today. He will make six speeches between 12 and 1:30 o'clock along Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and in the evening he will cover the Eighteenth Assembly District in Yorkville and wind up at a joint meeting of the Progressive Party in the Tenth Assembly District, and the Citizens' Welfare Association at 222 East Tenth Street. Tomorrow noon Mr. Moss will cover the lower part of the city below Chambers Street.

The Progressives have decided to conduct a vigorous campaign for Mr. Moss, and a campaign committee has been appointed by John J. O'Connell, the new County Chairman. Mr. Moss will speak at three Progressive clubhouses this week. In a pamphlet sent to voters yesterday by the Frank Moss League this statement occurs:

"There is clearly apparent a deal in the Tammany-Republican judiciary slate containing Tierney and Zeller, disliked by Republicans; there seems to be a deal concerning the Public Service Commission. The fact that Tammany is willing to open Judge Swann's judicial office at $11,500 to be filled by a Republican Governor is more evidence of a deal; and that he is willing to give up a six-year term at that salary for two years at $15,000 is still more evidence. The willingness to sacrifice the District Attorney's office to Tammany Hall by putting up an obscure and unknown Republican candidate, with no fusion, shows another phase of the deal."



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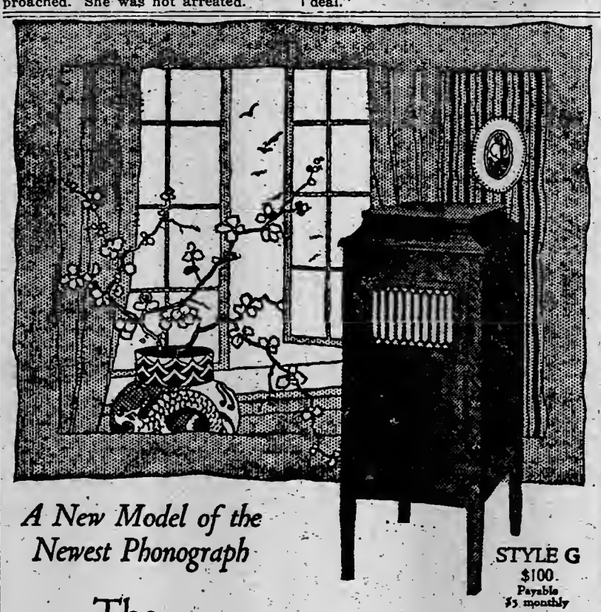
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STEEL LETTER FILES

20 STEAMSHIP LINES PROTEST NEW ORDER

Second-Cabin Passengers Must Pass Through Ellis Island, Howe Rules.

AN APPEAL TO WASHINGTON

Agents Telegraph Secretary Wilson Asking That Order Be Suspended Till They Can Be Heard.

The agents of the twenty steamship lines actively engaged in the Atlantic passenger trade received a letter yesterday morning from Frederic C. Howe, the Immigration Commissioner, notifying them that beginning tomorrow, Oct. 14, all second-class passengers will have to pass the Bureau at Ellis Island the same as those who arrive in the steerage.

The notice, according to one of the steamship agents, was laconic and simply stated that he, the Commissioner, had been directed by the Secretary of Labor to notify the lines of the new regulation so that they would have the second-class passengers prepared to go to Ellis Island on their arrival instead of landing at the pier. No reason was assigned in the letter for the new departure in examining aliens arriving in this port.

On receipt of the letter the committee of the steamship lines held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which all steamship companies, except the German lines, were represented. A telegram was sent to Secretary of Labor Wilson protesting against "the arbitrary manner" in which they had been notified of such an important change in the immigration regulations of the Port of New York, and asking him to suspend the order until a delegation from the committee had been given a hearing at Washington. A copy of the telegram was sent to Immigration Commissioner Howe at Ellis Island.

Call the Order Unfair.

One of the most experienced passenger agents said yesterday that it was a most unfair proceeding for the Department of Commerce to issue such a drastic order without giving the companies a chance to tell their side of the question at Washington. He said:

"When the charges for maintenance were raised last Spring by the Immigration authorities at Ellis Island we went to Washington and were promised by Secretary Wilson that in future the steamship companies would receive a notification some days ahead when a change was to be made in the regulations.

"On this occasion advantage was taken of today being a holiday to have the letters delivered when it was believed that the steamship offices would all be closed. We had an inkling two weeks ago that this was going to happen, and, fortunately, a good lookout has been kept. The reason that has been assigned, unofficially by Ellis Island for having second cabin passengers go there is that numbers of Greeks and Italians arrive in the second class from Southern Europe who have immigrant orders on Ellis Island and ought to be in the steerage.

"On the American, British, and French lines at the present time the second outnumbers the third class travel, as mechanics, small tradesmen, and farmers are leaving Europe on account of the war. These people will refuse to come to New York when they have to go through Ellis Island before landing, and the traffic will be diverted to Boston and Philadelphia, where all classes land on the piers—or to Canada. The French Line, which operates one-cabin steamers like the Chicago, due from Bordeaux Thursday, will be very hard bit, as their passengers will all have to go to Ellis Island.

Bernhardt May Be Detained.

"Since the war these steamers have brought princes, artists, professors, musicians like Paderewski, sculptors, and other distinguished foreigners, including military and naval officers of high rank, who will all have to go to Ellis Island in the future if this new order is carried out. As an example of this, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the French actress, will have to go through this trying experience if she comes here on the Chambeau in November."

The agent went on to say that he thought the policy of the Department of Labor was very socialistic. He said that some months ago the Commissioner General, Caminetti, at Washington, had expressed his desire to make all passengers, including the first class, pass through Ellis Island with the immigrants.

The steamship lines pay $1 a day for second cabin passengers detained on the Island, which would mean more fees for the Immigration Bureau and force Commissioner Howe to put on more inspectors. Steamships arriving at 2 o'clock in the afternoon or later will have to keep their second cabin passengers on board all night and send them to the Island in the morning on the barge with the immigrants, which will increase the expenses of the companies considerably, it is said.

Fear Congestion at Island.

When a steamer like the Rottardam arrives with 600 second cabin and 1,600 steerage passengers, there will be a congestion at Ellis Island, and many of the second cabin passengers will be detained over night, it was predicted.

Unless she gets in this afternoon, the American liner St. Louis with 200 second-cabin passengers from Liverpool, will be the first steamer to arrive under the new rule. Less than one-tenth of the second-cabin passengers are American citizens, the agents said. They have still a hope that Secretary Wilson will grant the request of the steamship agents and suspend the order until he has given them a hearing.

In normal years thousands of alien residents go to Europe with their families and pay from $70 to $100 each way for their passage. In 1913 there were 483,785 second-cabin passengers who crossed the Atlantic, and their fares, at an average of $55, amounted to $26,608,175.

Looks at Hotel Bill and Faints.

A man called for his bill yesterday morning in a big hotel, gave one look at it, and fell in a faint on the floor. A doctor was called, and another charge added to the bill. Investigation developed that the size of his bill was not responsible for the man's turn. He is subject to fainting spells.

CALIFORNIA'S KEEL TO BE LAID TOMORROW

Secretary Daniels Will Speak at the Ceremonies in Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The keel of the dreadnought California, which will be one of the largest ships in the United States Navy, will be laid down tomorrow at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Secretary of the Navy Daniels and other officials of the Navy Department will attend the ceremonies.

The most striking feature of the California, in addition to her tonnage and the size of her guns, is that she will be the first electrically propelled battleship in the world. Her propulsion will be of the Melville-Macalpine system, the power being gensrated by steam turbines. Some naval experts predict all of the big boats of the navy will eventually be driven by electricity. The electrical equipment designed for the California was ordered by Secretary Daniels on the recommendation of Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, Engineer in Chief of the Navy, who had made tests of electric propulsion for large boats in the naval collier Jupiter, the first deep sea vessel to be so driven. The Jupiter exceeded expectations both in speed and endurance. The specified speed of the California is 21 knots.

The propulsion experiment in the California will be a subject of discussion today at the Electrical Exposition in the Grand Central Palace. Experts of the navy yard will attend the exposition under the command of Lieutenant A. G. Stirling, and a lecture on "The Advent of the Electric Battleship" will be delivered by Lieutenant Commander P. B. Dungan.

The California is designed to be in the class with the battleships Pennsylvania, launched at Newport News last March, and the Arizona, launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last June. Two other dreadnoughts of the class are to be built, the Idaho and the Mississippi, which, with the California, will be completed in 1917. None of these boats, however, except the California, will be electrically propelled.

The California will differ from the Pennsylvania in form of bow, her secondary battery being raised a deck higher and increased internal protection being provided in her. She will have 32,000 tons displacement and her dimensions will be: Length over all, 625 feet; beam, 97¾ feet; draught, 29 feet. She will carry twelve 14-inch guns, twenty-two 5-inch guns, and four submerged 21-inch torpedo tubes in addition to other armament.

5,000 KNEEL IN THE STREET.

Honor Cardinal Farley at St. Columba Church Anniversary.

Five thousand people greeted Cardinal Farley in front of St. Columba's Catholic Church in West Twenty-fifth Street yesterday morning at the seventieth anniversary of the parish. As the Cardinal and other high dignitaries of the diocese passed into the church the throng of people knelt down in the dirty street. The Cardinal was so touched by the scene that he stopped and gave them his blessing.

Bishop Hayes was the celebrant of the solemn pontifical mass, and Cardinal Farley bestowed the Apostolic benediction. The prsacher was Mgr. J. P. Mooney. Cardinal Farley congratulated Father Thornton, who was his assistant years ago, at the rapid growth of his parish.

In the sanctuary, besides the Cardinal and Bishop Hayes, were Bishop Cusack of Albany, Mgr. Mooney, Mgr. McGean, Mgr. McKenna, the Rev. Dr. Carroll, the Rev. P. F. Guinevan, the Rev. Joseph F. Smith, and the Rev. P. J. Minogue.

GET $400,000 FOR MISSIONS.

Episcopalians Raise Special Fund, and Board Is Out of Debt.

The first of three conferences by Episcopal Church workers took place last night in Synod Hall of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and was attended by 300 men. A dinner was given by the Diocesan Missionary Committee, and reports were made from parishes concerning the raising of money for missions.

It was reported in behalf of general Episcopal missions that an emergency fund of $400,000 had been raised, and that the regular receipts put the board out of debt for the first time in several years. Efficiency methods in Christian work were presented. A laymen's efficiency convention will be held in the same hall on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, and another on religious education on Friday evening, Oct. 22.

HE MISTOOK GRANT'S TOMB.

Veteran Thought the General Was Buried in Columbia.

Henry Lang, ruler of the Columbia campus, stood yesterday afternoon in the stately hall of the University Library to await the arrival of ex-President Taft and to escort him to President Nicholas Murray Butler's office.

He hardly noticed an old man who toiled wearily up the long steps leading to the main door of the building. A shaking voice disturbed his meditations.

"Where is the old Gineral, Officer?"

Lang turned and saw an old man, leaning heavily on a cane.

"The old General? Who do you mean?" he asked.

"Why, Gineral Grant. Ain't he buried here?"

Lang gantly directed the man to Grant's Tomb.

ROCKEFELLER'S TRIP HAD FEW SURPRISES

Back from Colorado, He Denies Father Made Him Big Gift of Stock.

CONDITIONS AS EXPECTED

Keeps Pretty Thoroughly In Touch with Mines, He Says—Still Favors the Open-Shop Policy.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., returned yesterday to his home in Pocantico Hills from his three weeks of investigation of labor conditions in the mines of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, of which he is a Director.

He is still for the open shop, but otherwise is in favor of unions. He denied a story to the effect that his father, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., had given to him the control of the Colorado corporation by presenting him $34,000,000 of the common stock.

"If my father has given to me $34,000,000 worth of the stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company," Mr. Rockefeller said, "he has kept me in ignorance of the transaction. I have no reason to believe that anything of the kind has occurred. In the first place, the Rockefeller interest in the company amounts to only 40 per cent. of the stock, and I could not control the property no matter what my inclinations might be."

It was authoritatively stated that the Messrs. Rockefeller together owned 46 per cent. of the stock of the company, the entire stock of the corporation being $35,000,000 in common and $2,000,000 in preferred; that they at no time attempted to control it, and that there had been no gift.

According to The Chicago Tribune, it was understood that the transfer of this big block of stock was made soon after the younger Mr. Rockefeller had testified before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations for three days. The manner in which Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., had undergone the ordeal, it was asserted, had so impressed his father that the presentation resulted.

The younger Mr. Rockefeller arrived on the Broadway Limited over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Chicago at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and while he was waiting for a train in the Grand Central Terminal for Tarrytown, he was interviewed, as to his impressions of the mining conditions.

He looked hale and fit and was much tanned by the outdoor life which has been leading. His seemed a little heavier. His manner was alert and quick and he had the air of a man who had relished undergoing new experiences. Mr. Rockefeller said he was feeling well and bad enjoyed his stay among the miners.

He had been walking in the shored galleries, watching the miners of the company at work, and had eaten of their fare and lived in their houses. Altogether Mr. Rockefeller had gone the rounds of the life of his employes in his effort to learn at first hand of the conditions under which they spent their livelihood. He returns confirmed in his intention to do what he can to bring about a "republic of labor" as outlined by him before the Industrial Commission and later at the meetings of the miners in Colorado.

"I found conditions about as I expected," said he. "You see I keep pretty thoroughly in touch with conditions in our mines.

"What is your position now toward organized labor?" Mr. Rockefeller was asked.

"My position on that question now is the same as it has always been. I believe in organized labor," he replied. "I belisve that labor should have a voice about the affairs in which it is engaged. I am not, however, and have never been in favor of what is known as the 'closed door.'"

Mr. Rockefeller said that his father and he had always worked for the benefit of both the employers and the employss, and had endeavored to put into practice what they considered beneficial.

He remarked that he had discussed conditions with the miners and their leaders, and that he had talked with "Mother" Jones, but that she had not offered any remedial suggestions of value.

He declared that he could not then go into details. What plans he might have for the Colorado mines would be made public later.

It "would take much too long," he added. "Besides, I have been accompanied in everything I did by eight reporters, and what has been said and done is entirely open."

Mr. Rockefeller reached his homs at Pocantico Hills in time for luncheon. He sent out word that he had said all that he intended to say for the present. He rested in the afternoon, as he was tired from his railroad journey.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., had been spending the day playing golf. He was delayed in meeting his son by a visit from a group of school teachers. The younger Mr. Rockefeller expects to remain at his country home for the rest of the week.

Missing Boy Found Dead.

The body of missing Samuel Martin, 8 years old, of 192 Henry Street, was found yesterday in the areaway under the drill pavilion in Seward Park. It is believed the boy, who disappeared Monday night, fell from a stone upright of the pavilion, a distance of twenty-five feet, while watching Boy Scouts drill, and died from his injuries while a futile search was being made for him by the police. A little girl, peering over the railing into the areaway, saw the youngster's body yesterday morning and notified Mrs. Bridget McNamara, a woman attendant in the park.

MAIDS SPEND HOURS IN ELEVATOR PRISON

Mrs. C. P. Kling Finds Servants Hungry Between Third and Fourth Floors.

Mrs. Charles P. Kling of 7 East Fifty-first Street returned from Newport yesterday, reaching Grand Central Station at 3 o'clock. She looked about for her maids, who had preceded her by a few hours to open the house, and whom she had instructed to meet her. Not seeing them, she began to fear somsthing had happened at her house, and started alone to her home, calling Policeman Malloy from his traffic post at Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue when she got there.

Malloy rang the bell, and when no one responded, got permission to pass through the home of John S. Melcher at 5 East Fifty-first Street to the roof. The policeman opened a scuttle at the top of the shaft of a small elecric elevator in the Kling home. From below came the voices of the maids calling for help and explaining that they were prisoners in the elevator, which had caught between the third and fourth floors.

A still alarm was sent in and Truck Company 2 rolled up to the house, the firemen raised an extension ladder to the third floor and jimmed open a window with a steal wedge. They went to the basement, where they operated the elevator from ths switchboard there, bringing it to the third floor, where the maids, Selma Margone and Minnie Rose, were releassd.

The girls were not at all frightened, and said they had fslt certain Mrs. Kling would release them when she missed them at the station, so they had simply sat in the elevator until she came. They had been there, however, from 11 o'clock until about 4 o'clock, and said they were hungry. Otherwiss they were none the worse for their experience.

RESERVIST SHIP RECALLED.

Wireless Halts Liner After She Has Sailed with 2,500 Greeks.

The Greek liner Vasilefs Constantinos, which sailed from Pier 2, Erie, Jersey City, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, for Piraeus, with 2,637 passengers, mostly Greek reservists, was recalled by wireless after shs had passed the Ambrose Channel Lightship and ordered to return to Quarantine and wait for orders. She has 80 first, 560 second, and 1,997 steerage passengers, who were all surprised when the steamer was turned around.

A. Galanos, agent of the National Steam Navigation Company at 8 Bridge Street, said that he had received a cablegram from the hsad office of the company in Athsns, instructing him to detain the Vasilefs Constantinos until further orders. He said that he sent a copy of the cablegram to Captain Paleologos by tug after the liner had returned to Quarantine. No decision would be made with regard to the passengers on board, Mr. Galanos added, until he received further instructions from Athens.

Demetrius N. Botassi, the Greek Consul General, at 80 Wall Street, said yesterday that he had received no message of any kind from his Government in Athens regarding the detention of the Vasilefs Constantinos. It could not be for her to take on more passengers or cargo, as the vessel was loaded.

The Consul General said that under normal conditions the steamer carried 4,000 tons of cargo, but owing to the extra number of steerge passengers this voyage she has only 1,000 tons, chiefly provisions. In shipping circles it was said yesterday that the Greek liner was being held on accont of the possibility of Greece joining the Austro-German forces against the Allies. The British auxiliary cruiser Caronia is on patrol duty outside Fire Island in company with the cruiser Berwick, which has a speed of twenty-six knots, and would easily overhaul the Vasilefs Constantinos with her 2,500 reservists on board if war were declared by Greece against the Allies after she left port.

BOYS LOST WITH THEIR DOG.

Brothers, Lured from Home by Movies, Slept In a Doorway.

Tony Sikuski, 7 years old, brother Stephen, just 5, and the dog, just black-and-tan, started out from the Sikuski home, at 62 East 114th Street, on Monday afternoon to look at the posters displayed before the motion-pictnre houses.

All afternoon the trio walked from theatre to theatre, halting before each to gaze wonderingly at the vividly colorsd lithographs hinting of the treasures within. Further and further from home the movies' sirenic "ads" lured the lads. It was not until the lights began to burn in the darkening streets that Tony, Stephen, and dog, having no idea of where home was, decided to go there.

Early yesterday morning Policeman Padden of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, trying doors along First Avenue, came upon the party huddled in a doorway near Ninetieth Street. Stephen, with the dog in his arms, was asleep, but Tony, as befitted the big brothsr, was manfully awake. Padden took his find to the station house, where, after a meal provided by the reserves, Tony told Lieutenant Walsh the story of the party. It was:

"Him and me is brothers. I own most all of the dog and Stephen owns the rest. I'm in Grade 2A at school and I've got a father and mother, named Tony and Mary. Our house ain't got a number. Say"—this was added very anxiously—"you ain't going to shooot the dog, are you?"

After being assured that the black-and-tan would not be shot, the youngsters and their dog were taken to the Childrens' Society, where a worried father claimed them.

MONTENEGRO OPENS A CONSULATE HERE

Capt. A. V. Seferovitch Is Nation's First Consul in the U. S., at 112 West 40th Street.

FLAGS OF THE ALLIES FLY

Diplomats from Washington Present When Russian Priest Conducts Opening Ceremony.

Montenegro yesterday opened in this city at 112 West Fortieth Street the first Consulats which she has ever had in the United States and did it with a prayer in Russian for the success of the arms of the Allies

Captain A. V. Seferovitch, formerly of the International fleet in the Danube, holds commission from Nicholas I., King of Montenegro, as the first Consul. The portrait of his sovereign, painted in red and gold, smiled down from the wall of the main office of the suite, and under it was the banner of the little kingdom of the Black Mountains. The Czar of Russia viewed the ceremony from the northern panel from a frame of gilt, and hardy King Peter of Servia, whose breast was aglow with orders, was also there in his lithographed self.

The flag of Montenegro was flung to the breese from a side window and all around the office were the banners of France, of Great Britain, of Belgium, and of all the Allies. The allied flags in miniature bordered the cake served at the collation, and on this rare confection rested the crown of Montenegro in imperial yellow.

Captain Seferovitch was attired in a suit of the most fashionable American cut, but he and all others were far outshone by a native Montenegrin acting as courier who was in a rsd jacke, emblazoned with gold embroidery and in puffed trousers of blue, which terminated in high polished boots, and were bound at the top with a sash of brilliant hues. In his belt was stuck a ferocious-looking blue-barreled pistol. Here, indeed, was part of a brisk and ready kingdom transferred to the centre of New York.

Following the custom of his country, the new Consul saw to it that the Consulate on the twelfth floor was opened with the appropriate ceremonies. The Rev. Sergius Snegireff of St. Nicholas Russian Cathedral sprinkled the rooms with holy water and asked that they be truly dedicated by the new official to the service of this people of Montenegro. The priest added a prayer for the victory of the country and of all the Allies which filled ths attending foreign representatives with fervor, for they wers from nations friendly to the sams cause.

The rich vestments of the clergyman, ths intoning of the reader who accompanied him in a voice musical and deep, ths soft light from the waxen candles which fell upon the snamsled ikon on ths tabie, which served as a temporary altar, carried the suggestion of lands beyond the sea. The new Consul accepted the injunctions laid upon him by the Church by kissing first the priestly hand and then the gilded crucifix it held.

Joseph Loris-Melikoff, First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, stood next to the Consul during ths ceremony. Others present were Paul H. Pavlovitch, Secretary of the Serbian Consulate, acting in the absence of the Consul, Professor Michasi Pupin, and two of the Serbian delegates to the United States, Captain J. J. Popovitch and Dr. D. J. Grgin, who is connected with the Serbian War Office, and representatives of the Russian and French Consulates of this city. Among the Americans were George W. Frothingham of Boston, who is President of the Montenegro Relief Committee, and Dr. T. Tileston Wells, who is deeply interested in Balkan affairs.

Many telegrams of congratulations were received from all parts of the country. Captain Seferovitch said yesterday that there were in the United States about 30,000 of his countrymen, most of whom are working in mines, and that in order to look after their interests it was decided to open the offices. He himself has lived here for three years. He married a young American woman, the daughter of H. O. Hayes of this city, and has many interests in New York.

C. J. RYAN IN CAFE ROW.

Son of Financier Arrested for Assault on Check Boy.

Clendennin J. Ryan, son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, was charged with assault before Magistrate Levy in the Yorkville Court yesterday by Stephen Anton, a check boy in the Café des Beaux Arts. Mr. Ryan was not in court, but John Quinn, the lawyer, who represented him, obtained an adjournment of the hearing until Saturday, when Mr. Ryan will appear.

According to Anton, Mr. Ryan and two companions ate in the café early yesterday morning. Mr. Ryan checked his hat upstairs, but on leaving went to the checkroom down stairs and pointed to a hat which was not his. Anton asked for his check, but Mr. Ryan merely reached over to the rack and removed the hat, which, as it happened, belonged to J. E. Tomlinson, a broker.

The boy followed Mr. Ryan to the street and insisted that he had the wrong hat. Anton says Mr. Ryan then turned around and struok him in the face, knocking him down. Mr. Ryan was arrested on the boy's complaint and locked up in the West Thirtieth Strest Station. He was latsr bailed out.

At the Plaza Hotel, where he lives, Mr. Ryan yesterday rsfused to discuss the case. He denied that he deliberately attacksd the boy. He said he might have pushed him a bit, but nothing more.

In the Yorkville Court, the check boy displayed his lip where two stitches had been taken, a deep laceration over the left eye and bruises on the right side of the face. He said Mr. Ryan's hat was still at the café.

CHAUFFEUR ATTACKS OWNER

Knocks Mrs. Seiniger Down in Street and Flees in Car.

Samuel Seiniger, a mortgage broker of Cedarhurst, L. I., and his wife, after leaving a restaurant at Columbus Avenue and West Sixty-sixth Street last night, were being driven in a limousine along Columbus Avenus, when they felt the machine veering from side to side as though it might turn over at any moment.

Mr. Seiniger rapped on the window and yelled to the colored chauffeur, Harry Grey, to stop. But Grey, who has been in Seiniger's employ for six months, swung into West Eighty-fourth Street at terrific speed, and brought the machine to a suddsn stop. Mr. and Mrs. Seiniger stepped out and reprimanded the chauffeur for driving recklessly. Grey made an insolent response, and his employer went to call a policeman realizing that the driver was drunk. Mrs. Seiniger stood in front of the car and Grey ordered her out of the way. When she refused to stir, he knocked her down with his fist.

Grsy leaped into the seat and putting on full speed started toward Central Park West. A young man who had seen the attack on Mrs. Seiniger, jumped upon the rear of the car and as it sped north on Central Park West, blew a police whistle until two policsman stopped the machine and pulled Grey from his seat. He was locked up on a charge of reckless driving and intoxication.

Held for Theft of $500 Bass Viol.

Charged with stealing a bass viol valued at $500, the property of John Burns, now eerving in the British Army, Arthur Burns, 24 years old, of 123 East Thirteenth Street, was held in $2,500 bail fer examination on Oct. 22, by Magistrate Frothingham in the West Side Court yesterday. The complaining witness was Mrs. Lillian Nester of 111 West Ninety-sixth Street, in whose care ths instrument was left last August by John Burns. Mrs. Nester said that the two men, who are not related, roomed together in her house and that on Aug. 1 John Burns sailed for England. About two weeks later the instrument was stolen and she wrote Burns, who told hsr to cause the arrest of his namesake. In court Dstectives Golden and Maher of the Fourth Branch said Burns had admitted he had sold the instrument for $25.

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CATHERINE DE MEDICI

CATHERINE DE MEDICI may or may not have sought the aid of a blacksmith in the making of her Corsets. That "iron corsets" were a la mode in her time, however, remains an interesting fact.

MME. BINNER, pre-eminent to-day as a Designer of Corsets, is more lenient in her dictum. The BINNER CORSET cultivates the figure, and, more than any other garment, contributes comfort and true grace to the form. MME. BINNER has perfected the science of fitting the Corset to the individual.

CORRECT MOURNING

Priestley's

SILK WARP HENRIETTA

TRIMMED WITH

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BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE

Smoke from Upstairs

HAS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED SOME OF

The High Class Office Furniture

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LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

VS.

CARL H. SCHULTZ

United States Circuit Court

Extracts From The Opinion of JUDGE WALLACE

MAY 29, 1899

United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, for the Second Circuit.

WALLACE, *Circuit Judge.*

Upon the proofs in this case it is clear that the name "Vichy" is not a trade mark or trade name, etc.

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"This product acquired a high reputation for its purity, was prescribed extensively by physicians, and was considered by many to be preferable for therapeutical purposes to the natural waters."

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Gasologue No. 5

"Carbon, eh?"

"Lots of it."

"But what makes it? I'm a careful driver, use good oil, and—"

"How about your gasoline?"

"Gasoline? What's that got to do with it?"

"It's got a lot to do with it. Poor fuel will gum up a cylinder quicker than anything else I know."

"But I thought all gasoline was alike?"

"Not by a long shot. There are as many kinds of gasoline as there are refiners. Good gasoline is a straight-distilled product, every drop like every other drop. Inferior fuels are usually mixtures of gasoline with the heavier naphthas. Carburetorically speaking, they aren't digestible, and that's what makes your carbon."

"But how can I tell whether or not I'm getting good gas—?"

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TAFT SEES BIG HOPE IN THE BUDGET IDEA

Praises to Columbia Students New York Constitutional Convention's Proposal.

FOR A ONE-TERM PRESIDENT

Would Lengthen Incumbency, but Would Not Give Authority to Veto Parts of Bills.

Ex-President W. H. Taft approves of a single term for the President of the United States and a Federal budget system and argued for those ideas before the students and officers of Columbia University in an address last night in the Horace Mann auditorium.

The lecture was the first in a series of six under the auspices of the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences on the George Blumenthal foundation. Mr. Taft said in part:

"I am strongly inclined to the view that the term of the President should be six or seven years and that he should be ineligible thereafter. Such a change would give the Executive greater courage and independence in the discharge of his duties. The absorbing and diverting interest in the re-election of the incumbent taken by those Federal civil servants who regard their own tenure as dependent upon his would disappear and the efficiency of administration in the last twelve months of a term would be maintained.

"I think, too, it would have been better by the framers of the Constitution to bring the Executive a little closer in touch with Congress in the initiation of legislation and its discussion, notably in the matter of budgets and the economical administration of Governmental affairs. The great problem that is forcing itself upon the attention of the American people is the method of restraining the extravagance of Legislatures and Congress. The people themselves are largely to blame for this, not the people as a whole, but the people divided into districts, so that the constituencies of members of Congress and of Senators stimulate their representatives in a competitive effort to get as much money out of the public treasury for their districts as possible, and are prone to decline to re-elect representatives who fail in this contest. Every other Government but ours has what is called a budget system.

"I don't mean to say that the heads of departments may not be prone to extravagance, but the result of my experience is that the Chief Executive is most likely to feel the need for economy. It is as true of the Governor of a State as it is of the President of the United States. Those who are least moved by anxiety as to the totals are the members of the legislative branch, who are struggling to get as much money as they can out of the general Treasury for their local constituencies."

Mr. Taft traced the historical growth of budget making and added:

"I have been perhaps more detailed in this statement because your Constitutional Convention has grappled with this question, and attempted to solve it. Among all the wild fads and nostrums in recent constitutional amendments in various States this stands out as a shining light of hope and a vindication of optimism. If New York succeeds in adopting this system, by which the Governor submits estimates and a budget of expenditures and proposed revenues, and the Legislature is forbidden to increase the estimates submitted, the alarming expenditure and extravagance will be halted. Success in New York will, I doubt not, lead to a similar reform in the Government at Washington.

"I think our Federal Constitution might be improved in imposing the duty of framing a budget on the Executive, and limiting the power of Congress in appropriations.

"The Constitution makes the President's veto turn on the question whether he approves the bill or not, but the term 'approve' is much too broad to be given the narrow construction by which it shall only authorize the President to withhold his signature when the reason for his disapproval of it is its invalidity. In the exercise of the veto power, the truth is that it often happens that the President more truly represents the entire country than does the majority of the two houses. His constituency is the electorate of the United States, and he is much freer from the influence of local prejudices and State interests which sometimes influence for unwise legislation.

"The evils resulting from lack of power to veto a part of a bill were then taken up by Mr. Taft.

"The Federal Executive veto," he said, "does not include the power to veto a part of a bill. The lack of such power in the President has enabled Congress at times to bring pressure on him to permit legislation that otherwise he would veto. Appropriation bills are necessary for the life of the Government, and if Congress, by putting what is called a 'rider' of general legislation on one of those, says 'We'll hamstring the Government unless you consent to this,' it puts the President in an embarrassing position.

"It has been suggested that such an abuse of power by Congress, for that it certainly is, could be avoided by giving to the President the power to veto special items and clauses of an appropriation bill," ex-President Taft said. "This power is exercised by Governors in States, notably the Governor of New York State."

Even if we could always be sure of its wise and conscientious exercise, I am not entirely sure it would be a safe provision. It would greatly enlarge the influence of the President, already large enough from patronage and party loyalty. I am inclined to think that it is better to trust to the people to condemn the party responsible for such riders than to give such a powerful instrument as this as a temptation to sinister use by a President eager for continued political success.

"If it is urged that the President should have the power to veto items in an appropriation bill the answer is that this is not the best way. The proper remedy for that evil is the budget amendment proposed by the Constitutional Convention of New York."

BANK CASHIER GETS 6 YEARS

E. I. Emerson of Montgomery, N. Y., Sent to Atlanta Prison.

Elmer I. Emerson, who was cashier of the National Bank of Montgomery, N. Y., pleaded guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Sheppard to misapplication of the funds of the bank, the making of false entries in the books, and the returning of false reports to the Controller of the Currency. He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

While he was cashier of the bank, Emerson was also President of the Security Reliner Company, an automobile tire concern. As that company was in difficulties, Emerson began in 1910 to divert money from the bank's funds to its account in an effort to save it. He hoped to be able to repay the money, but when that was evidently impossible he confessed what he had done. The $26,000 loss to the bank has been made up out of Emerson's $10,000 bond and the contributions of Directors.

Emerson has a wife and two children. His daughter is acting as a waitress to work her way through Vassar College, while his wife and son are living with Mrs. Emerson's father, an up-State farmer.

LINERS TO TAKE TROOPS.

Saxonia, Lapland, and Orduna to Embark Canadian Fighters.

The Cunarder Saxonia finished discharging her cargo yesterday and sailed for Halifax in haliast to embark Canadian troops for England. She will be followed by the White Star liner Lapland, due tomorrow from Liverpool, and the Cunarder Orduna, which is due here on Oct. 20. Owing to the chartering of these steamers by the British Government for transport service, there will be no Saturday mail from New York for Liverpool on Oct. 23.

The American liner Philadelphia, arriving Friday, which was scheduled to sail on Oct. 23, will lay over two weeks for overhaul to comply with the requirements of the new Seamen's act that goes into force on Nov. 4. This will be the first break of the American Line in the weekly mail service from New York since the war began.

GREGORY DEFENDS TAX ON BIG INCOMES

Attorney General Files a Brief with Supreme Court Defending the Revenue Measure.

SAYS IT SHIFTS THE BURDEN

Relieves the Poor of "a Disproportionate Share" of the Task of Supporting the Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Heavier taxation on big incomes, as a relief from the "disproportionate share" of governmental support borne by the poor under indirect taxation, was defended today by the Government in a brief filed with the Supreme Court in the pending income tax cases.

The brief bears the names of Attorney General Gregory, Solicitor General Davis, and Assistant Attorney General William Wallace, Jr., and represents months of study by the Government's legal talent of all the various attacks on the income tax, the success of which would reduce the Government's income $82,000,000 a year.

"The ordinary system of indirect taxation upon consumption places upon the poor person a disproportionate share of the burden of Government support," says the brief, in reply to a charge of discrimination in the additional or surtax on incomes of over $20,000.

"Income taxation tends to shift the burden upward. It is undeniable that the greater the income the greater the ease with which the payment of taxes is met. Even allowing for the normal inevitable increase in the 'scale of living,' he who has the larger income can the more easily shoulder the burden of increasing, as the amount of income increases, not merely the total tax, but also the rate of taxation. At least, Congress has in its discretion determined that the heavier burden can be carried more easily by the larger income, and it is not for the courts to say that such classification is outrageous."

Answering a contention that, despite the sixteenth amendment, the Constitution still requires income taxes to be uniform, the brief urges that the uniformity rule is limited to excise taxes and does not reach direct taxes.

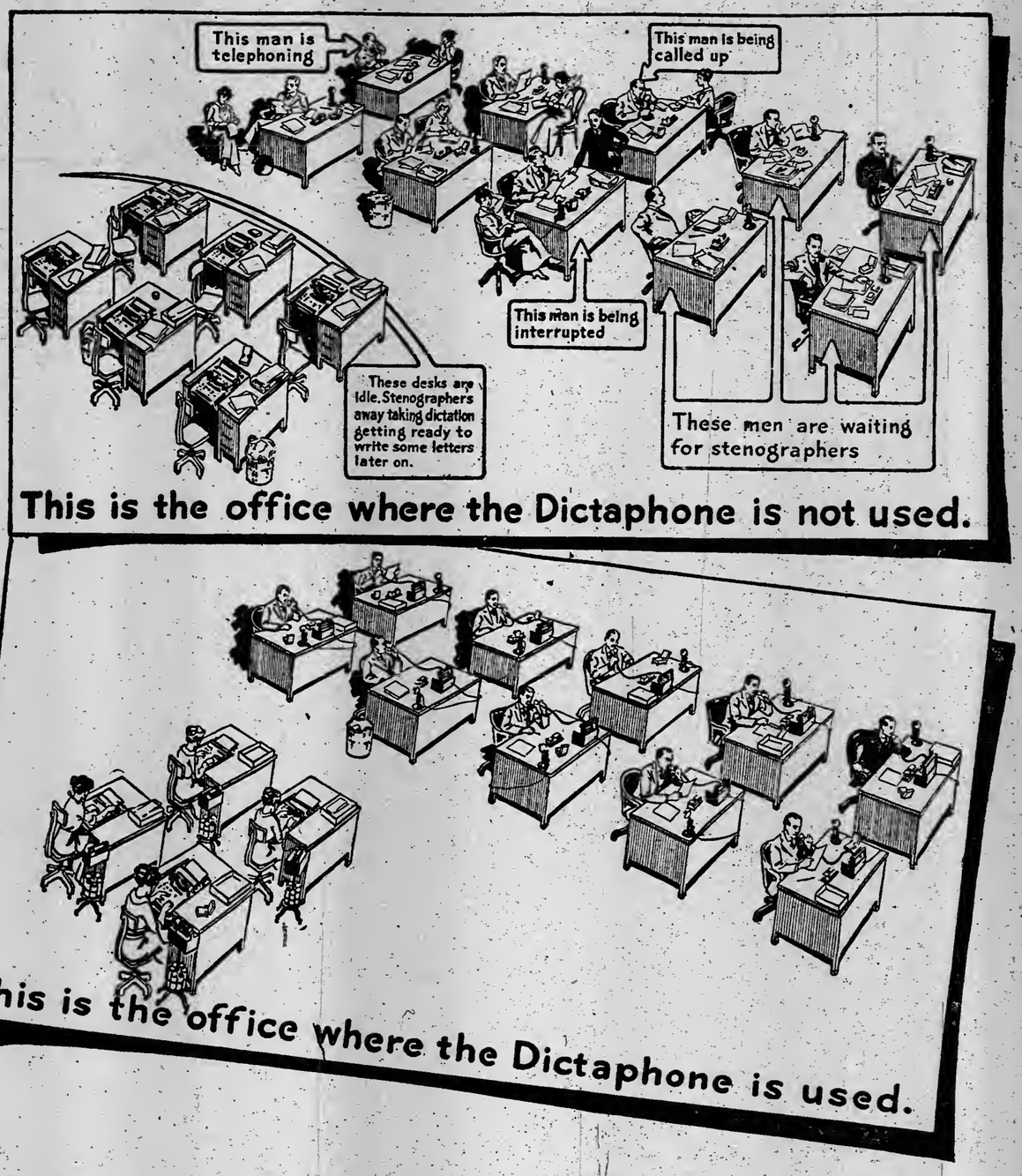
As to alleged discriminations, the Government contends Congress has the recognized power to make classifications so long as they are not unnatural and are based on real distinction. Exemption of persons from taxation on the first $3,000 income and taxation of corporations on all income is justified on the ground that corporations have no personal or family expense, while loss of means to support a family by an individual results in more public charges.

Complaints of discrimination against holding companies, by requiring corporations and not individuals to pay a tax on corporate dividends, are met with the statement that there is a greater difference between individuals and holding companies than between individuals and active corporations, and that the court has upheld a distinction in the latter instance in the corporation tax cases.

Collection of the additional tax from individuals and not from corporations is defended as avoiding double taxation. The argument that there is an unlawful discrimination in the tax upon husband and wife living together, in that they are entitled only to one exemption of $4,000, is answered with the point that Congress was justified in making a distinction between the separate maintenance of two persons, on the one hand, and their combined maintenance, at lesser cost, on the other.

The corporation tax decisions are referred to in the brief as authority for an interference of the tax with the formation of holding companies, and objection to requiring corporations to collect at the source is met with the contention that there is a very real difference between a corporation with an interest-paying indebtedness and one not so organized.

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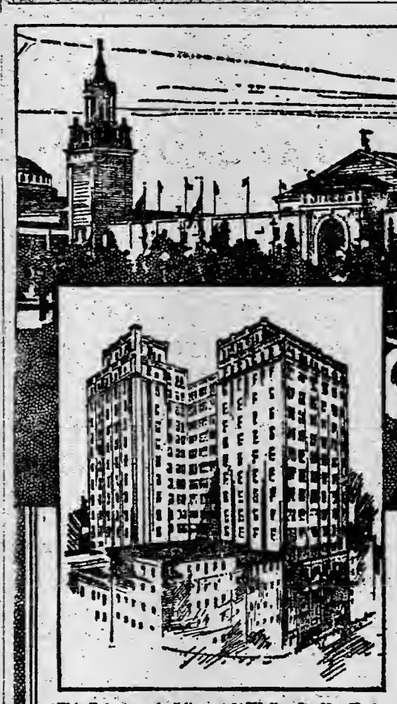
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This Telephone building, at 24 Walker St., New York, is the eastern terminal of the Transcontinental line

The Palace of Liberal Arts at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It contains the exhibit of the Bell System and is the western terminal of the Transcontinental line

Transcontinental Terminals

AMONG the many wonderful things worth seeing at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which President Hadley of Yale has described as "the most beautiful and inspiring exposition the world has ever seen," the Transcontinental demonstration of the Bell System has won distinction and has been awarded the Grand Prize of Electrical Methods of Communication.

For the first time, perhaps, thousands who have visited the Bell Telephone Exhibit have realized what the wonderful long distance development of the Bell System means to them personally; how it links them to their home interests no matter where they are and increases the range of their social and business activities.

In New York City, this week, a practical demonstration of transcontinental telephone service is being given at the Grand Central Palace as a feature of the Electrical Exposition and Motor Show. The construction of the 3400-mile telephone line is shown by motion pictures, and conversations are carried on between New York and San Francisco.

When you use your Bell Telephone, you demonstrate the efficiency of a system that makes a neighborhood of a nation.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

RED SOX WIN FOURTH WORLD'S SERIES GAME BY THE SCORE OF 2 TO 1—PHILLIES WEAK AT BAT

RED SOX VICTORS IN 4TH GAME, 2-1

Chalmers Pitches in Wonderful Style, but Phillies' Batters Fail to Produce Hits.

20,000 OUTSIDE THE PARK

Columbus Day Crowd at Boston Goes Wild as Lewis Knocks In the Winning Run.

PHILLIES' CHANCES SLIM

With Hope Fading, Alexander Begs for Another Trial to Stop Title-Bound Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Gamely struggling against the superior batting and pitching of the Boston Red Sox the Phillies again went down to defeat at Braves Field this afternoon by that same old score which haunts them day and night, 2 to 1. Occasional flashes of play showed that the Philadelphia Club was trying desperately to even the world's series with their rivals, but two defeats and a third staring them in the face had its deadly effect, and the Phillies, who were so peppery in the first game last week, seemed dejected and broken in spirit today.

It was Christopher Columbus's birthday, aside from being the day of the fourth game of the big baseball classic. Everybody was glad that Columbus discovered America if for no other reason than that it made these big ball games possible.

Holiday Boston was out in droves, and thousands of people came from the near and far suburbs. The streets about the park were jammed from daybreak, and probably 20,000 disappointed people did not see the game at all. In one way it's a mistake for Boston to have all the biggest baseball parks, she can't take care of the people that want to jam into them. She couldn't take care of the Athletics-Braves crowds last year and she hasn't taken care of the crowds here properly this year. The police arrangements have been inadequate and transportation facilities have been atrocious. It took an hour to get into Braves Field from Copley Square before the game and the same time to get back after the game was over, and the distance is only a short mile.

Fortune Smiles on Red Sox.

The game today was another thriller. There were dazzling plays, and fickle luck played a part. The "breaks" went to Boston again. Fortune again smiled on the winner. Snappy, smashing batting against Moran's last hope, George Chalmers, brought victory to the Red Sox. While the home boys were merrily crashing their way to the front, the mainstay of the pitching staff, Ernie Shore, was again holding the Phillies at bay, and by heady, blinding pitching in the pinches, refused to permit the Quakers to stage a rally.

The Phillies had an immense job on their hands when they went into today's game. The games stood two to one against them, and they were facing a hostile crowd, frenzied with local enthusiasm. George Chalmers had been saved to pitch this game because he is a cool customer under fire. He was fit for today's ordeal, and to his credit it must be said that he did his part well. The defense his teammates put up behind him was of high calibre, but the attack was again woefully weak. Insipid stick work on the part of the Phillies' best batsmen is the answer to the downfall of Pat Mcran's men and the National League.

The Phillies were so thoroughly outclassed by the sprightly Red Sox that for eight innings it looked as if the Quakers were in for a humiliating whitewash. Then, with two men out in the eighth, Cravath, whose hits have been a long time coming, smashed a bouncer to centre field which hopped over Speaker's head and landed the heavy hitter at third base. Luderus came through with a single which drove Cravath home with the lone run.

Duffy Lewis Stars Again.

Duffy Lewis, the snappy left fielder from the West coast, was again the big figure in Boston's victory. He was the biggest aid to Shore's pitching. In the field he covered ground as fleetly as a shadow, and at the bat he produced the longest hit of the series when he sent the ball against the left-field wall in the sixth inning and sent Hoblitzel home with Boston's second run. It was a slashing bang, and brought a big cloud of disappointment across the face of Pitcher George Chalmers and a darker one over the countenance of Pat Moran. Besides that two-bagger, Lewis had a sacrifice and a free pass. He is still the kingpin hitter of the series.

A world's series game was never played on such a delightful day. It was like one of June's best and just as warm, for over in the Charles River, back of the grounds, from the press stands one could see dozens of lads were making a swimming hole out of the classic old waterway, which has been made famous in poetry and song. Being a holiday, everybody came to Braves Field, whether they had tickets or not. If there was a park big enough to accommodate all who wanted to see this game, the mobs that used to swarm into the Circus Maximus in Rome would seem like a gathering on a street corner.

Mail Carriers' Band There.

Telegraph poles, coal elevators, and the adjoining armory were packed with fans who couldn't get near the park. Outside the gates thousands waited to hear the enthusiasts on the top of the bleachers yell to them the doings inside the park. The letter carriers of Boston, in uniform, attended the game in a body, with their own band and songs and yells. Before the game was over they were unanimously elected to membership in the other organizations of rabid Boston citizens, which include the

World's Series, 1915.

First Game—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 1.	
Second Game—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.	
Third Game—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.	
Fourth Game—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.	
FOURTH GAME.	
Attendance (paid)	41,096
Receipts	$82,046.50
National Commission's share	8,204.65
Players' share	44,805.11
Each club's share	14,768.37
TOTAL FOUR GAMES.	
Attendance (paid)	123,025
Receipts	$236,332.50
National Commission's share	26,833.25
Players' share	144,899.25
Winning team's share	36,939.73
Losing team's share	57,959.52
Each club's share	48,299.85
1914.	
First game, attendance	20,562
Receipts	$49,639.00
Second game, attendance	20,562
Receipts	$49,639.00
Third game, attendance	35,520
Receipts	$85,808.00
Fourth game, attendance	34,365
Receipts	$82,855.00
1913.	
First game, attendance	36,291
Receipts	$75,255.00
Second game, attendance	20,565
Receipts	$49,640.00
Third game, attendance	36,888
Receipts	$75,763.00
Fourth game, attendance	20,568
Receipts	$49,645.00
1912.	
First game, attendance	35,730
Receipts	$75,127.00
Second game, attendance	30,148
Receipts	$55,369.00
Third game, attendance	34,624
Receipts	$63,142.00
Fourth game, attendance	38,502
Receipts	$76,664.00

wanted it. On the Phillies' field it would have been a home run. Lewis raced back a few feet from the fence and gathered in the bang. Lewis is a smart fielder and he knew just about where every batsman would hit the ball and he was there waiting for it.

The pitching was run-proof and almost hit-proof up to the third inning. Chalmers, of unknown value in a world's series, started out well. It was the opportunity of Chalmers's life. This boy from the Bronx last Spring was a free lance, not wanted by any team. He was booked for the bush leagues. He went South and trained with the Giants and before giving him a chance McGraw turned him looee, Manager Moran picked him up and he has come back great shape. He has dreamed day and night of this opportunity which came to him today. Chalmers fell short of getting a niche in the Hall of Fame, but because the Phillies failed to hit behind him, he is dejected, disappointed and tonight. He is thinking the same as Alexander and Mayer. What in the world has become of all the terrific batting ability with which the Phillies smashed their way through the National League? Never in a world's series before has a hard-hitting club been so completely mastered by the opposing pitching. They simply can't hit, and that's all there is to it. The Red Sox have garnered thirty-two hits so far in the series while the National Leaguers have made eighteen.

Boston's First Run.

In the first two innings today Chalmers fanned three of the Red Sox. In the third he walked Jack Barry and paved the way for a lot of trouble. Cady laid a bit of a hit in the infield and both Chalmers and Luderus went after it. Chalmers slipped on the grass and it was a hit. Shore sacrificed the two along a station. Harry Hooper then poked a hit to the infield in front of second base, Niehoff failing to nab the elusive ball. On the hit Barry scored the Bostons' first run.

There was only one man out in the sixth inning when Hoblitzel, amid a great shout, singled to left centre. Long came Duffy Lewis with his two-base smash to the left field wall, which brought the crowd to its feet with the greatest outburst of enthusiasm that the series has experienced. Hobby raced home, and the Boston holiday seekers yelled until they were red in the face.

This vociferous showing by Boston folks for their team had its opposite effect on the Phillies. Chalmers was working his head off, but no outburst of applause or demonstration for him. Only the quiet words of his team mates. Rejected by thousands, their words of cheer were of little value. But Chalmers stuck to his task with a gameness that was admirable.

A chance for the Phillies came in the seventh and again old Hard Luck edged into the scene, and when the break came for Boston it was manufactured. After Burns had gone out at first, Chalmers took matters in his own hands and singled to centre field. Stock then smashed a red-hot grounder at Scott, who relayed the ball quickly to Barry and forced Chalmers. Barry, in his anxiety to make a double play at first, threw wild to Hoblitzel and the ball rolled to the field boxes. Stock raced on to second base. The hall, however, was going so swiftly that it bounded from the concrete facing of the boxes back into Hoblitzel's hands. Hobby chucked the ball back to Barry in time to nail the sprinting Stock at second. Boston's quick recovery from that error was the final shock to the harassed Phillies.

Phillies Die Game.

Their dying effort on the defense in the last of the eighth inning was a brilliant piece of work for young Eddie Burns, who has so admirably filled the shoes of Bill Killifer. Scott was out, Bancroft to Luderus. Then Tris Speaker got a lucky infield hit and went to third on a sprightly single by Hoblitzel, his third hit of the afternoon. Dangerous Duffy Lewis was at the hat again, but this time Chalmers was carcful not to get the ball close to his bat, so Duffy was complimented with a pass, jamming the bases. Up to its feet the crowd jumped. Oh, what a setting for a gorgeous smash by Larry Gardner. Gardner hit a ball with terrific force right at Chalmers, who knocked down the red-hot drive and hurled the ball home, forcing Speaker at the plate. Little Burns relayed the ball down to first and doubled up Gardner before he arrived. For once during the whole seething afternoon the partisan Boston crowd forgot the Red Sox and gave the despondent Phillies a good, honest, sincere round of applause.

With two gone in the ninth, Moran sent Bobby Byrne in to hat for Chalmers, but the best that Bobby could do was to hoist a measly little fly into Lewis's hands in left field. Lewis has been a big stumbling block to the Phillies in this series, and the deeper they are falling into the throes of impending defeat, bigger and more formidable looms the chunky figure of the fleet Boston outfielder.

The Phillies' last chance comes today. Alexander, with a world of confidence in his own ability, still is begging to go back at the Red Sox, but it is not likely that Moran will risk him again. The Sox know all his pitching tricks by this time. It wouldn't be at all surprising if Moran will go back on his word and send the lanky, erratic southpaw, Eppa Jeptha Rixey, against the confident Sox. When Rixey is right, he is a wonder, but when he loses control, he is wilder than a Fiji Islander chasing a missionary. Carrigan has so many good pitchers that he doesn't know which to use. Babe Ruth may get the nomination.

The youngest lad in the series got a chance to get into the game today, and right off the reel he made good. This was the Philadelphia youngster, Dugey. In the eighth inning, after Luderus had singled and sent Cravath home, Dugey was sent in by Moran to run for the big, slow first baseman. With the first windup of Shore's arm, Dugey was off to second like a frightened rabbit and slid safely into Barry for the second stolen base of the series.

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

Shore Gets Revenge for Beating in First Contest.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Pitcher Shore, who lost his battle with Alexander in Philadelphia last Friday, was loudly cheered as he took the hurling mound to open the game. He served up a ball to Stock, lead-off man for the Philadelphia team. He then shot over two strikes, and after another ball was called Stock ripped a hit down the left field foul line. Duffy Lewis by hard sprinting fielded the ball quickly as Stock was digging out for second. Lewis made a fine throw to Scott, and the Philly runner was nipped as he rushed into the bag. The Boston outfielder was cheered for his neat piece of work. Shore in trying to keep the ball on the edge of the plate gave Bancroft four bad ones and Banny walked. With two balls and two strikes on Paskert, Bancroft streaked to second for a steal. Cady made a good throw to Barry and the runner was clearly out, but in the mix-up at the bag the ex-Mackman dropped the ball, an excusable error, and Bancroft was safe. Paskert struck out and Shore completely foiled "Gavvy" Cravath, who also fanned the air.

Chalmers then made his début as a world's series pitcher, and started out in fine style. He made short work of Hooper, first up for the Red Sox, striking him on five pitched balls. He did even better on Scott, fanning him on four offerings. Speaker, however, was a tougher proposition. "Spoke" waited patiently, and was rewarded with a base on balls, but was out trying to steal on a perfect throw by Eddie Burns to Nichoff. Hoblitzel had one strike when the attempted steal ended the inning.

Applause Greets Lewis.

Captain Luderus, the Milwaukee slugger, sent a hot single to right field in the second inning. He went to second on Whitted's sacrifice, the play on Whitted being Hoblitzel to Barry. Niehoff, who tried hard to bring his Captain home, sent up a high foul fly to Cady. Shore could not get them over for Eddie Burns, with the result that the little catcher walked on four straight balls. Chalmers struck out, leaving the two runners on the bags.

Hoblitzel in Boston's second half, took the limit on balls and strikes, and then fanned—Chalmers's third strikeout in four outs. The crowd, remembering Lewis's great work yesterday, gave him a round of applause as he stepped into the batter's box. Chalmers's third pitch looked good to the batter, but he hit it weakly to the pitchcr and was thrown out. Paskert gathered in Gardner's long fly, ending the inning.

Shore showed to the better advantage in the third inning. Stock grounded out Gardner to Hohlitzel. The Boston twirler momentarily lost the location of the plate in pitching to Bancroft, with the result that four of his five pitches were bad ones, and the Quaker batter went to first for the second time. Paskert's stay at the plate was brief, as he struck out again. Then Cravath duplicated the long fly-out he made yesterday, when he poled a tremendous drive to Lewis, who had to back almost to the fence to take the ball. This ended the inning.

The American Leaguers broke the ice in their half of the third inning. Barry waitcd out Chalmers and received a base on balls. Then Boston got a lucky hreak. Cady, in attempting to sacrifice, bunted the hall toward Chalmers, who, in trying to field it, slipped and fell upon it. Before he could recover himself Barry was safe at second and Cady on first, the play counting a hit for the latter. With first strike on Shore, Chief Umpire Evans suddenly waved both runners to advance a base on a balk. Instantly the Philadelphia infield and Chalmers started to run in to protest, but as they did so Evans called in Umpire Rigler, who was officiating on the bases. The result was that the halk was not allowed, as Rigler indicated that Chalmers was not on the pitcher's slah when he apparently made a motion to throw to first. Evans sent both runners back.

Boston Scores First Run.

Shore laid down a sacrifice and was out, Stock to Nlehoff, Barry and Cady advancing. Hooper then pushed an ugly bounder to the infield. Nlehoff ran in on the ball, hatted it down, but he was unable to check either of the runners, Barry scoring the Sox initial run and Cady going to thbird. It was a scratchy hit, but the Boeton fans, nevertheless, were overjoyed to have their team break into the run column, for Chalmers was pitching a fine article of ball. Scott sent out a high foul fly that Whitted got by good sprinting and beld Cady and Hooper on the bases. Speaker was called upon to bring home another run, but he offered Luderus an easy grounder and was out at first.

The Phillies got two men on bases in the fourth inning. After Luderus had flied out to Hooper, Whitted, with 3 and 2 on him, bounced a grounder to Scott and was thrown out. Both Luderue and Whitted had attempted to bunt Shore's first pitch and both resulted in little pop foule out of the reach of the infielders and the Boston oattery. Niehoff, who has not yet made a hit in the series, saw first base for the first time when Sbore eerved him witb four bad halle. Burns put him on second with a single to right field. Again Chalmere came up in a pinch, and ended the inning by shooting a scorching grounder to Scott, who snapped the ball to Gardner, forcing Niehoff at third. It was a very neat play.

Hoblitzel opened the Red Sox fourth inning auspicuously with a safe drive to centre field. He advanced to second on Lewis' sacrifice, Chalmers to Niehoff, amid much cheering. There he was left however, for Gardner was out on a long fly to Whitted and Barry's sky-scraping fly settled down into Paskert's hands.

Pitchers In Great Form.

Both pitchers were going in true championehip form by this time. Each had yielded hut three hits. Chalmers was the steadier, having given two bases on halls to Shore's four up to the end of the fourth inning, Shore after that did not allow any of the Quakers to walk. Stock, first up for the Moran men in the fifth, flied out to Lewis, who made a pretty catch of the ball within a few inchcs of the ground. Shore pitched three bad balls to Bancroft. In waiting for the fourth Barry had two strikes called on him and then filed out to Hooper. Paskert brought the frame to a close by flying out to Lewis.

In the Red Sox half, Cady started the fans to cheering again by hitting a single into centre field; he got no further than the first station. Shore was a victim on strikes on three pitched balls. Hooper slammed a high fly out to Paskerd, and Scott, with 3 and 2, also gave Paskert a fly.

Cravath in the sixth inning hit the first ball pitched out to Speaker for an easy out. Luderus pushed his second single of the game into centre. Whitted sent up a high fly, which Cady caught near the pitcher's box. Niehoff filed out to Lewis.

Boston's Second Run.

Boston won the game in the sixth, when consecutive bitting scored the second run. Niehoff made a pretty play on Speaker, throwing the speedy Texan out while off his balance. Hoblitzel shot another single to centre ficld, and came home on Duffy Lewis's two-base drive that rolled to the left-field fence. Whitted, by fast sprinting, made a quick return of the ball, which deprived Lewis of what looked like a three-base hit. The odd run put the Boston rooters in good humor, and they cried for Gardner to send Lewis home. Gardner, however, crashed out to Paskert and Barry was thrown out by Chalmers.

As the seventh inning began, the brass band in the grand stand played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The 41,000 people in the stands uncovered, as did also the players and the umpires. Burns was an easy out, Scott to Hoblitzel. Chalmers was cheered as he dropped a Texas leaguer into short centre field. A double play here killed whatever chance the Phillies had of scoring. Stock grounded to Scott, who threw to Barry, forcing Chalmers. Barry, in trying to make the double play, threw low to Hoblitzel, and the ball went between Hobby's legs to the grand stand. Stock kept on running to second. Hoblitzel, getting the ball on the rebound from the concrete, shot it to Barry for the end of the Philadelphia runner, completing the double play.

Boston's seventh inning was a procession. Both Cady and Shore struck out and Hooper was retired on a grounder to Stock.

Phillies Get Single Run.

The National Leaguers made a strong bid to tie the score in the eighth inning after two were out. Bancroft flied to Lewis and Paskert sent up a high fly to Gardner. Cravath hit a terrific drive to centre field. The ball struck in front of Speaker and bounded over his head, and by the time he had recovered it near the fence Cravath was past second. He made third base easily before Speaker could return the ball to the infield. Luderus here raised the hopes of the Philadelphia fans by shooting his third single of the game to centre field, on which Cravath romped home with the Phillies' solitary run. Dugey was sent in to run for Luderus, and justified Moran's judgment hy promptly stealing second, the only theft in the game. He was left on the keystone sack as Whitted was an easy out, Shore to Hohlitzel. Pat Moran sent Becker to left field and Whitted took Luderus's place at first.

Scott was thrown out by Stock. Speaker got an infield hit which was too difficult for Stock to handle. Hoblitzel slammed his third single of the night and Speaker sprinted to third base. Lewis took a base on balls. With the bases filled things looked very promising again for Boston, bnt another double play killed the inning. Gardner chopped a grounder to Chalmers, who threw to Burns, forcing Speaker at the plate, and then Burns whipped the ball to Whitted ahead of Gardner.

The Phillies were quickly disposed of in the final inning. Niehoff was thrown out hy Gardner and Burns raised a high fly to Scott. Byrne, pinch hitting for Chalmers, sent a fly to Lewis, who gathered in the hall for his sixth put-out of the game, and Boston chalked up another victory in the series for the championship of the world.

PHILS SEEM BEATEN, SAYS FULLERTON

Red Sox Pitchers Have It All Over Them and Series Will End Today, He Asserts.

ALEXANDER THE LAST HOPE

Against Him Will Be Pitted Foster —Tactics of Managers in Boston Game Criticised.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.
Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—With the breaks against them, except in one instance, the Phillies made a desperate etand today and were beaten again 2 to 1. They presented a hard and fierce defense against the triumphant Red Sox, while another great crowd watched and feared. There were times when it seemed as if Moran's crew might come through, hut again they showed their fatal lack of punch and power, and although they held the Red Sox close, had more chances to score and played a better heady game, it was all in vain.

The battle was chiefly between Sbore and Chalmers. The latter braced to the final effort and came near being the unexpected hero. He pitched better headier, and nicer baseball, and used his speed and moist hall with excellent judgment except on one occasion—and in these close games one occasion ie about all that is needed. Now everyone in baseball knows that Duffy Lewis does not hit curo balls of breaking moist balls. It came down to where the Sox were leading by just one run, and that run was accumulated chiefly through the agency of luck. Hoblitzel was perched on first base and Chalmers was working like a Trojan. He hopped a fast ball across and Lewis merely looked at it pass for one strike. Then he broke a sharp moist ball outside the plate and Lewis was jumping backward when hc saw it go past for the secone strike. What Chalmers tried to do with the next ball he alone knows. Anybody it came straight down the groove and Lewis smacked it solidly for two bases—and that settled the game almost beyond doubt. Shore was pitted against Chalmers and luck favored him today, just as it ran against him on the first day in Philadelphia. He had more than enough everything that his opponent did except the knowledge of how to uee it. He was in the hole to almost every batter during the first four innings and to numerous others later. Evidently he was trying to put too much on every ball he pitched, for he was pitching himself into and then out of trouble all the time.

Shore's Speed Baffles Phillies.

Most of the time he needed but little help, hut when he needed it he needed it badly—and got it. His speed eeemed to have the Phils fazed, but not stopped. He had one narrow escape, due to wildness, which put two men on bases and brought up Chalmers with two out. On that occasion Chalmers met a fast ball squarely and pulled it down toward short field on a vicious line. The ball struck to the right of Scott, and that youngster proceeded to make the grandest play of the game by leaping sideways and coming up clean with the ball, but facing out toward left field in such a position that he could not recover to throw either to second or to first base, but like a flash hurled the ball to third, forced out Niehoff, who had made a bad start on the ball, and ended the inning.

Shore never was in trouhle again until two were out in the eighth, for after he had a two-run lead to work upon he pitched more naturally, and, coached by his mates at every point, was whizzing along as if in an exhibition game. Then Cravath hit a low, fierce liner to centre. Speaker, who had been having trouble with the sun all afternoon, started forward as if to field for the catch, decided to take the ball on the bound and stopped. He came too far, and the ball bounded too high and went on for a triple. Luderus, who was doing most of the Phils' hitting, crashed into the next ball and sent the same kind of a low screaming to centcre. That time Speaker took no chances. He blocked the hall with his body and held Luderus to first base while Cravath scored. Moran for the first time in the seriee adopted a new style of attack. He dragged the heavy-hoofed Luderus out of the game and sent the speedy Dugey to run, and Dugey did just what Moran's men have been told they can do against Shore—took a running lead and stole second cleanly, putting the team within a base hit of a tie. What there was left of the spark died out, and Shore, pitching more carefully, held them to the finish.

Moran's Methods Criticised.

There is a lot of criticism tonight of Moran's methods and he has been severely hlamed for pursuing a policy of sacrificing runners to second base and having them left there. He kept doing it today, getting the man to second and leaving him left there. I think Moran's judgment was most excellent. He was trying to get one run advantage and in addition hoped to upset Shore by bunting toward him, which is perfectly proper, for whenever Shore fields a bnnt he is anything but graceful. On one occasion, when it was evident that Shore was entirely too speedy to be hit hard and consecutively Moran switched and tried the bunting attack. It did not work hccause Shore turned on more speed and they couldn't even bunt it. Moran tried waiting, and Shore steadied and pitched better. The final attack was made possible by a quick shift to first ball hitting, and it worked well, as in the casee of the two real hatters on the team. Moran seems like the War Department. He has fine battle plans and no army, and every day makes his case look worse.

The game was rather slow and draggy because both teams kept urging their pitchers to work more and more slowly, coaching them and delaying proceedings, which is grand baseball for every one except the spectators. It livened up toward the finish and the hitting was cleaner.

Chalmers Fullerton's Hero.

To my mind the hero was Chalmers, hecause he pitched what he had with astonishing success against a team reputed to be as hard hitters as these Red Sox. In fact, every time one sees them play one wonders how they were rated as such sluggers, or what National League pitchere have on them. They had to scratch their first run, manufacturing it out of a pass, a bunt that was so hard Chalmers only blocked it, and when Luderus went to his help, Nlehoff did not even start to cover first base, all of which was construed as a base hit. Along came another sacrifice and another scratch hit, a slow bounder by Hooper, and the run was a reality. Hobby's hit and Lewis's screamer to left centre gave another in the sixth, and that was all. True, they came near scoring in the eighth, when the bases were filled, only to have Gardner hit a hard bounder at Chalmers, who dashed to the base to the plate and started a rapid double play. Boston's attack was not much more filled with the eoulful punch than was that of the Phils'. I'll bet that if the Phils had worn Chicago White Sox uniforms the Red Sox would have made eight runs. Why don't they now?

Anyhow, our dope on winner, on pitchers, and on one side of the score was perfectly correct. And the dope now is that we can all go home from Philadelphia tomorrow. The Phils seem beaten. The Red Sox pitchcrs have it all over them—and one cannot expect that Alexander, who is to lead the last ditch defense tomorrow, will be as good as he has been, or that Foster, who has pitched the hest of all the Red Sox, will be worse than he was.

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PHILADELPHIA HAS HOPE.

Fans Believe Alexander Can Stop Red Sox Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Record-breaking crowds watched the progress of the fourth game of the world's serice in Boston as depicted on the many score boards throughout the city today. In the central districts traffic policemen had difficulty in preventing congestion, and eeveral times the surface trolley car service was almost completely blocked.

Although signs of deep disappointment were plainly visible on the faces of the throngs as Phillies batted for Chalmers in the ninth lnning, flied out, giving the victory to Boeton, 2 to 1, the fans were still hopeful. They profess to see in the seven hits secured by the Phillies today a recovery of their batting eye and place their faith in Alexander to check the flying Red Sox in the fifth game, to be played here tomorrow.

Notwithetanding Boston's three straight victories, interest among Philadelphia followers of the game has not decreased in the slightest degree. What few tickets for tomorrow's game that are found their way to the hande of speculators were eagerly sought, and the bleacherites began forming in line outside National League Park long before noon. A few bets were placed here tonight at odds 3 to 1 that the Red Sox would take the series while betting on tomorrow's game was at 5 to 4 and even money that Boston would win.

TOUR FOR CHAMPION NINES.

Red Sox and Phillies to Play Series at San Francisco Exhibition.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The Boston Americans and the Philadelphia Nationals, now battling for the world's championship, will go intact to the Pacific Coast for a series of games, beginning in San Francisco Oct. 29, according to arrangements made today by the National Commission, the Presidents of the two clubs, and a representative of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The teams will play in Chicago, Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake City on the way to the coast, and also in Los Angeles and San Diego.

William Lang, representing the exposition, said the arrangements were made with some difficulty, but that finally all objections had been met, including the question of finances. The teams will take all the men who had been reserved for the world's series, and the trip virtually will be a continuation of the struggle in the East, with the exception that there will be no title at stake.

As the date of the closing game of the present series is in doubt, no time could be fixed for the etart to Chicago, nor could the dates be set for the games en route to the coast. The opening game at the exposition will be played on Oct. 28 as a part of a series of from seven to nine conteste. Two games will be played in Los Angeles and one in San Diego. None will be played on the way back.

All games will be under the rules of the National Commission, and R. D. McRoy will represent that organization. Two umpires, one from the American and one from the National League, will accompany the teams.

Leonard Dropped Music for Baseball

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—"Dutch" Leonard, who pitched the Boston Red Sox to victory yesterday in the world's series, forsook music as a means of livelihood to play baseball. Six years ago the Leonard family lived in Fresno, Cal., and was known for musical ability. "Dutch" was a trap-drummer. Until his success as a pitcher altered his plans he was considering taking up professional orchestra work.

GIANTS BEAT YANKEES.

Game Arouses Little Interest Among Hartford Fans.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12.—The postseason game between the Giants and the Yankees was played here this afternoon and the Giants won hy a score of 6 to 3, in an exhibition that didn't particularly please Hartford fans, even though they were witnessing the play for the championsbip of the Polo Grounds. Germany Schaefer, the baseball comedian, came with the Yanks and he too met with a cold reception, which only shows how hard it is to please some fans. However, as far as baseball was concerned, Germany didn't help the Yanks a great deal. He was too husy trying to amuse the crowd of 1,200. But the spectators didn't want to be amused, and poor Germany didn't get onto that fact until the game was over.

For the Giants, Ralph Stroud was on the mound and Pol Perritt was in right field, which is a strange place for Pol. Pleh pitched for the Yankees and he was assisted hy Wild Bill Donovan. Bill felt called upon to twirl in the eighth inning. As usual when Bill is overtaken with one of those inclinations the Yankees may as well admit they are beaten. As becomes his name, Bill was wild and he forced in one run, but Burne completed the disaster when he knocked a home run, the ball losing itself in the long grass. The players cut the grass before the game, but Burns noticed that one spot had been overlooked and took this way of calling attention to the fact. The Giants scored five runs in this inning, for the bases were full when Burns made his hit. Mulien too got a home run when Burns failed to find the ball in the grass. The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	1	1	6	0
Loh't, 3b	3	0	1	1	4
Doyle, 2b	4	1	2	5	4
M'kle, 1b	4	0	1	14	1
Grant, ss	4	0	0	0	4
Mayer, c	3	0	0	4	0
Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
Chalmers	1	0	0	0	0
Byrne	1	1	0	0	0
Becker	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	3	5	30	13

YANKEES.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Miller, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Sch'fer, ss	2	0	0	1	2
Mullen, 2b	3	1	2	1	2
Pipp, 1b	4	1	1	10	0
Donlin, Sh	4	0	2	1	0
D'van, rf					
P'rt, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Stroud, p	2	1	0	1	2
Pleh, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	24	9

Errors—Meyers, Mullen.

Giants	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	—6
Yankees	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

GIORGIO FIRST IN 5-MILE JERSEY RUN

Yonkers Y. M. C. A. Takes Team Victory with Total Score of 58 Points.

Breaking through a crowd of nearly 2,000 persons, which blocked hie way to the finish line, Joseph Giorgio of the Paulist Athletic Club of this city, yesterday won the five-mile handicap road run of the North Jersey Athletic League, contested through the streets of Newark, N. J. The young New Yorker started with a handicap of three minutes thirty seconds, and journeyed over the hard course in 30:52, winning by more than 100 yards from S. Rogers of the Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., who finished second from the limit mark of four minutes. Third place went to C. McSorley, an unattached athlete, who started from the same mark as Giorgio.

The sturdy Greek plodder, Nick Gianakopulos, of the Melrose Athletic Association, added another time prize to his collection by negotiating the five miles in 27:59. He finished in fourteenth place from scratch, while his team mate, Charles Pores, another hack marker, completed the race in thirty-second position. His time was 28:31. Hugh Hanahan, New York Athletic Club, who finished second in the Panama-Pacific Marathon, was another scratch man, and he was the fifty-second man home.

Harry Smith of the Bronx Church House, whose amateur standing has been questioned by the A. A. U., was advertised to start, but he was not included in the 100 athletes who broke when John McHugh fired the starting shot. Smith was eligible to compete, according to Referee John J. O'Hara, who is one of the five members of the Registration Committee.

A quintet of boys traveled all the way from Yonkers to win the team prize for the Yonkers Y. M. C. A., with a score of 58 points. They defeated teams representing the Bronx Church House, Newark Y. M. C. A., Mohawk A. C., Morningside A. C., Swedish-American A. C., Holy Family Lyceum, Knights of St. Peter, and Holy Trinity Club.

Newark, which will be the centre of American athletics next year, is strong for the game, for thousands of persons jammed the entire course and practically blotted out the finish mark. It was something new for the New Jersey folk to see the pick of the distance running field chasing through their thoroughfares.

The course was an unusually tough one and few more than 100 of the 160 starters went the full route.

Giorgio was not long in taking the lead, for at a mile and a half he was making pace for the big field. Once he got in front he was never headed. Gianakopulos ran one of his best races, which the fact that he finished fourtecnth demonstrates. The hest times were made by the following:

Name Club and Handicap (4:00)	Actual time.
Joseph Giorgio, Paulist A. C., (3:30)	30:52
S. Rogers, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., (4:00)	31:14
C. McSorley, unattached, (3:30)	31:21
E. B. Mueller, Prospect Club, (2:45)	30:15
J. D. Bell, Brooklyn A. A., (2:00)	29:23
C. Blankenhurg, Bronx Church House (2:00)	29:25
A. Hulsbach, Paulist A. C., (4:00)	31:31
H. Russell, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (4:00)	31:41
H. Larsch, Newark T. A. B. S., (3:30)	31:21
J. McCurnin, unattached, (2:30)	30:29
S. Adler, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (3:00)	30:56
A. Phillips, Bronx Church House, (2:45)	29:42
T. Kileman, Newsrk Y. M. C. A., (4:00)	31:52
N. Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A., (scratch)	27:59
J. Marcella, unattached, (3:15)	31:18
J. Fitzgerald, unattached, (4:00)	32:02
H. Terhune (Michelin A. A., (3:00)	31:03
L. Heydet, Morningside A. C., (2:45)	30:53
R. Ruthman, Newark Y. M. C. A., (4:00)	32:09
W. Savage, Knights of St. Peter, (3:15)	31:25
W. Fox, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (4:00)	32:12
W. Lynch, unattached, (3:30)	31:43
J. Kent, Newark Y. M. C. A., (3:00)	31:14
F. Vergano, Mohawk A. C., (2:45)	31:00
L. Metzger, Morningside A. C., (3:00)	31:50
J. Burkhardt, Bronx Church House, (4:00,) 32:24; W. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., (2:00) 30:20; W. McKay, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (3:15,) 31:42; E. S. Kirkikis, Greek-American A. C., (2:13,) 30:53; G. Mazzucca, Mohawk A. C., (3:30,) 31:59; D. Janovak, Schlobohm, St. Peter, (1:45,) 30:15; Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., (scratch,) 28:31; G. H. Rudden, New Haven A. A., (4:00,) 32:22; A. Morris, unattached, (1:00,) 29:35; W. Burkhardt, Bronx Church House, (3:15,) 31:53; G. Nelson, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (3:00,) 31:56; J. Taylor, Brook of Philadelphia, (0:20,) 28:37; H. Hampton, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (3:15,) 30:53; A. Singerline, unattached, (1:45,) 31:24; D. Finkelstein, unattached, (3:30,) 32:15; O. Jamson, Swedish-American A. C., (2:00,) 30:42.	Elapsed Corrected Time. Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S. H.M.S.
Grace Irene, A. W. Middleton	5:21:00 3:58:14
Danna S., S. Nelson	5:51:00 4:08:08
Caehalot, H. H. Heyman	5:33:00 4:05:16
Louise II., Dr. R. H. Rees	6:00:00 4:08:30
Bevis F., B. Freeburg	5:21:30 4:12:02
Dryad, M. Rubiling	5:36:00 4:00:03
Shark, James Mahoney	5:37:00 4:14:14
Blue Bird, H. E. Childs	5:22:30 4:58:56
Tachma, J. T. Hogan	5:22:00 5:10:49
Rudder, F. Sylvester	5:16:00 5:16:00
Sea Horse, Mrs. Walter Brook	Did not finish
Wilton, W. J. Turner	Did not finish
Conrad, W. A. Irwin	Disabled.

POINT SCORE.

	Total.
Yonkers Y. M. C. A	4 5 11 17 21—58
Bron

BONNIE LADDIE VICTOR IN SWEEPSTAKES RACE AT PIPING ROCK CLUB—FOOTBALL—GOLF

PIPING ROCK RACES CLOSE TURF SEASON

Widener's Bonnie Laddie Wins Rich Subscription Sweepstakes at Locust Valley.

It would have been difficult to find a more fitting close to the racing season in this State than the Autumn meeting of the Piping Rock Club, which was held yesterday over the Locust Valley course.

Ideal weather, fast racing with close finishes, and a large and fashionable crowd were the three principal factors which helped to make the day a memorable one as far as the enthusiastic followers of the thoroughbred were concerned.

According to the club officials, it was one of the largest crowds of the last few seasons. While the events did not start until 2:30, members and their friends motored or drove over to the club in the forenoon, and there were a number of informal luncheon parties in the club house and on the spacious verandas overlooking the course.

At the far side of the course, the neighborhood field, from where the villagers view the races as the guests of the Piping Rock Club, was crowded with farmers and their families, and the whole place presented a holiday appearance. The village band was quite a rival to the one that played at the other end of the grounds; occasionally they clashed, which afforded more amusement than music.

Every box was filled long before the first race was called, when the occupants, tired of sitting down, strolled around in the inclosure, chatting, and occasionally stopping to admire the fine display of silverware, made up of cups, bowls, and other trophies, which went to the various winners, besides the purses which were hung up for each race. Among those present were:

J. E. Aldred, Sherwood Aldrich, John Aspergren, M. S. Burrill, George I. Brokaw, Anson W. Burchard, Howard C. Brokaw, Mrs. S. Burden, W. Coe, Paul D. Cravath, C. A. Coffin, Gifford A. Cochran, F. M. Cutcheon, F. S. Coudert, Jay F. Carlisle, F. Ambrose Clark, Alexander Smith Cochran, Mrs. A. E. Dietrich, J. E. Davis, W. Dykman, Benjamin N. Duke, John B. Dennis, Mrs. C. P. R. Dugmore, David Dows, Charles A. Frank, W. R. Grace, D. G. Geddes, Congressman George S. Graham, W. D. Guthrie, Richard P. Howe, Alden S. Hefflin, J. C. Hoagland, Frederick Johnson, Walter B. James, Mrs. Charles Kohler, A. Ludlow Kramer, J. Parker Kirlin, Warner M. Leeds, W. Goadby Loew, Henry W. Lowe, Harry La Montagne, Frederick Lewisohn, J. C. Moore, Clarence H. Mackay, W. C. Miller, E. D. Morgan, James McLean, Howard W. Maxwell, W. H. Porter, H. C. Phipps, George D. Pratt, Mrs. W. L. Rice.

M. L. Schiff, F. S. Smithers, A. C. Schwartz, M. L. Schwartz, J. S. Stevens, Mrs. Ormond C. Smith, Mr. Thornton, W. F. Thompson, C. L. Tiffany, Van Wyck Thorn, L. Stuart Wing, Edward M. Weld, Harry Payne Whitney, Payne Whitney, Howard Payne Whitney, and Joseph E. Widener.

While the racing was interesting and exciting the number of withdrawals took away much of the interest for those who like large fields. In the opening event there were fifteen entries, yet only six started, and it was the same throughout the program.

The feature of the afternoon was the Piping Rock Subscription Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. The distance was three miles over a brush course.

Besides a purse of $2,750, the owner of the winner received a piece of plate valued at $500, presented by the Piping Rock Racing Association. Nine of the subscribers had entered their horses, yet only four went to the post.

Raf. Parr's old campaigner Shannon River, J. E. Widener's Bonnie Laddie, the Greentree Stable's Cherry Malotte, which was a favorite, and Shoshone Stable's Bryndown faced the starter. They were sent away at a canter. None of the riders appeared to be particularly anxious to get out in front at the start, each saving his mount as much as possible for the final run in the stretch.

The first time round Shannon River was in the lead and continued to be there at the second turn of the course. All were jumping finely and the race was becoming faster with every stride. Going up the hill toward the clubhouse Bonny Laddie showed a speed that had Shannon River, and through the backstretch they raced and took the jumps together. Cherry Malotte and Bryndown were close up behind.

Coming into the stretch Bonny Laddie ran wide, but soon straightened out. Old Shannon River was tiring visibly, but he did not lack gameness. At the jump at the turn Bryndown stumbled and threw Williams, his colored rider. The other three got over safely. Then Tighe, on the Scotch gelding, urged his mount, and for the first time during the race Bonny Laddie took the lead from the Parr 20 entry. With about 200 yards to go, all three jockeys settled down to hard riding. Cherry Malotte showed a wonderful burst of speed, but Vincent Powers made his drive too late and Bonny Laddie came home in front by a length, with the Greentree Stable mare beating out Shannon River for the place by two lengths. While the first choice did not win, it was a popular victory and J. E. Widener, the Philadelphia sportsman, was congratulated on all sides. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Brookville Plate, high-weight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $400; about one mile and three-quarters. Time—2:15 2-5.

Reybourn, W. J. Spiers's b. g., aged, by Star Shoot-Last Resort, 160 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, (J. Loftus).....1

Hugmont F. Ambrose Clark's b. c., by Oddfellow-Rochelle II., 133, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, (V. Powers).....2

Beethoven, Leonard Jacobs's b. g., 5, by Broomstick-San Faur, 130, 13 to 1 and 4 to 1, (J. Waugh).....3

Sandow and Absconder also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Brook Champion Steeplechase; handicap for three-year-olds and upward; purse $2,200; about two miles. Time—3:56.

Exton, Lewis Grath's b. g., 5 years, by Fatherless-Eliza Russell, 140 pounds, 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, (F. Williams)..1

Pebeto, H. W. Sage's br. g., 4, by Out of Reach-Fairy Bell, 142, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (M. Tighe).....2

Broomhilda, F. Widener's br. g., 5, by Hawkswick-Trojana, 146, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (E. Wohnlek).....3

Weldship, Swish, Carlicotro, Single Stick, Hunter's Fort, Northwood and Al Reeves also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Desoris Plate, handicap; for hacks and hunters; purse $300; about a mile and a furlong. Time—2:06.

Seneschal, H. F. Davies's blk. g., 6 years, Islington-Lady Appleby, 157 pounds, 11 to 10 and out, (Mr. F. Alpers).....1

Cloud, A. Ludlow Kramer's br. g., aged, Albert-Scotch Lassie, 165, 6 to 5 and out, (Mr. J. Tucker).....2

Zellwood, Leonard Jacobs's b. g., aged, Knight of Errant-Frances Hindoo, 153, 5 to 1 and even, (Mr. W. Wildey).....3

Only three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Piping Rock Subscription Steeplechase, handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; purse $2,750; about three miles over a brush course. Time—6:10 1-5.

Bonny Laddie, J. E. Widener's b. g., 4 years, by Sporate-Maid of the Order, 146 pounds, 9 to 10 and out, (M. Tigbe).....1

Cherry Malotte, Greentree Stable's br. m., 6 years, by Orlando-Polite, 156, 8 to 5 and 1 to 3, (V. Powers).....2

Shannon River, Raf Parr's blk. g., aged, by Black Dick-Tentors, 150, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, (W. Allen).....3

Bryndown fell.

FIFTH RACE.—Orange County Plate Steeplechase; for three-year-olds; purse, $500; about two miles. Time—3:49 4-5.

Bill Dudley, Northwood Stable's br. g., 3 years, by Odd Fellow-Musical Slipper, 140 pounds, 7 to 10 and out, (T. Waugh).....1

Superhuman, H. L. Pratt's ch. g., 3 years, by Superman-Delfy, 132 pounds, 9 to 1 and 7 to 5, (J. Williams).....2

Welsh King, Thomas Hitchcock's ch. g., 3 years, by Bryn Mawr-Hanover Queen, 132 pounds, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, (F. Franklin)..3

Ptolemy and Four Aces also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—North Shore Plate; high weight handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $400; six furlongs. Time—1:19 1-5.

Culvers, A. Ludlow Kramer's b. g., aged, by Bridgewater-Black Wings, 160 pounds, 4 to 5 and out, (J. Tucker).....1

Ataboy, C. R. Fleischmann's b. g., 5 years, Ogden-Unterlock, 140 pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, (H. Tucker).....2

Otto Floto, F. B. Ackerman's br. g., 5 years, by St. Savin-Divonne, 147 pounds, 5 to 1 and 4 to 5, (G. Gelder).....3

Alledo also ran.

HAL BOY'S MATCH RACE.

Judge Ormonde Wins One Heat in Fast Contest at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—Hal Boy, the Hal B. Altalina gelding owned by Stoughton A. Fletcher of Indianapolis, Ind., defeated Judge Ormonde, the Ormonde-Hazel Banks stallion of Barton Pardee of Columbus, Ohio, in the $10,000 match race at the Grand Circuit meeting today. R. J. Mackenzie of Canada backed the Fletcher horse for $5,000, while C. A. Valrinte of Columbus is said to have put up the money for the ads bet on Judge Ormonde.

The race was one of the most exciting, with the most thrilling finishes ever witnessed at a Lexington track. The first heat was easy for Hal Boy, who won by a length, but in the second he was only a head in front after catching Judge Ormonde at the eighth pole. In the third heat Judge Ormonde won in a finish so close that only the judges could separate them. In the fourth and deciding heat Judge Ormonde took an early lead of two lengths and held it to the turn into the stretch, where Hal Boy began to move. Hal Boy overhauled Judge Ormonde at the distance flag and in a grueling drive in which the whip was used freely led by a head at the wire. Hal Boy lowered his own record in the second heat by three-quarters of a second.

The veteran driver, "Pop" Geers, won three straight heat victories today, the first with St. Frisco, when he drove the San Francisco colt to a straight heat victory in the Ashland stake. Geers won the 2:01 pace, also in straight heats, sending Napoleon direct in each heat in 2:00, and lowering his own record. Geers also captured the race for three-year-old trotters, driving De Rochee.

The 2:08 trot resulted in a straight heat victory for Lizzie Brown, well handled by Valentine, second money going to Harry J. S.

Myrtle Dennison, going against time, set a world's record for four-year-old pacing fillies, going the mile in 2:02. Her time at the quarter was 0:30, at the half 0:59¾, and at the three-quarters 1:30¼. Summaries:

Special match race.—Pacing. Purse $10,000. Best three in five heats.

Hal Boy, b. g., by Hal B., (Dick McMahon).....1 1 2 1

Judge Ormonde, blk. h., by Ormonde (C. Valentine).....2 2 1 2

Time—2:01¾; 2:01¼; 2:02¾; 2:03¾.

The Ashland, for 2:19 trotting of June 1, $2,000. Best three in five heats.

St. Frisco, b. h., (Geers).....1 1 1

Laramie Lad, b. g., (McDonald).....2 2 2

Slip Fast, b. m., (Taylor).....3 3 5

Loe Blossom, ch. m., (Floyd).....4 7 3

Princess Margaret, ro. m., (E. Hall)..5 4 4

Todd McGregor, ch. h., (Rodney).....5 5 6

Tommy Todd, b. g., (Snow).....7 6 7

Bids, br. m., (Clayton).....6 8dr.

Allen Girl, b. m., (Shockey).....9 dr.

Time—2:08; 2:08¾; 2:07¾.

2:08 trotting. Purse $1,000. Best three in five heats.

Lizzie Brown, b. m., (Valsntine)...1 1 1

Harry J. S., blk. h., (Tyson).....2 2 3

Duchess, ro. m., (McDonald).....3 4 2

Exall, Br. h., (Pearse).....4 3 4

The Gnat, b. h., (Geers).....dis.

Wilgo, B. H., (Marvin).....6 6 6

Hazel Laing, b. m., (White).....dis.

Time—2:07¾; 2:05¾; 2:05¾.

2:01 Class.—Pacing; two in three; purse, $1,200.

Napoleon Direct, ch. h., (Gears).....1 1

Peter Stevens, b. b., (Snedeker).....2 2

Braden Direct, blk. h., (Egan).....3 3

Walter Cochato, blk. h., (Lugg).....4 4

Time—2:00¾; 2:00¾.

Three-year-old Trot; two in three; purse, $1,000.

De Roche, ob. c., by John A, McKerron, (Geers).....1

Native Spirit, b. f., (Cox).....2

The Colorado Belle, b. f., (Serrell).....3

Allie Watts, ch. f., (Edmond).....3

The Expose, br. c., (Donahue).....4

Florence White, b. f., (McCarthy).....5

Geo. N. Patterson, blk. c., (Rutherford)..dis

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¾.

HOT SPRINGS TENNIS.

Mrs. Wood and Miss Sears Meet in Singles Today.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 12.—Men's and women's doublee were etarted today and five matches played in the fourth annual open lawn tennis tournament of the Hot Springs Golf and Tennis Club, which began yesterday. Reeve Schley and Bernon S. Prentice of New York, in men's doubles, won from Dewees Dilworth and Otto Gruner of New York. In the semi-final round in women's doubles Miss Eleanora Sears and Miss Marion Fenno of Boston defeated Mrs. Reeve Schley and Miss Gladys Ingalls, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, had no trouble winning her matches today, and every one is looking forward to tomorrow, when she will play Miss Sears in the semi-finals in the women's singles. Mrs. Wood is the winner of the women's singles in last year's tournament.

Miss Marion Fenno went into the final round of the women's singles by defeating Mrs. Henry Fletcher (6—2, 6—1). She will play the winner of the match between Miss Sears and Mrs. Wood tomorrow.

In the men's singles the match between Craig Biddle of Philadelphia and Earl Dodge of New York, in which Mr. Biddle won very easily, 6—2, 6—1, was a large gallery. In the semi-final round tomorrow J. A. Allen will play against C. J. Prentice and Biddle against McKee Dunn of Richmond. The summary:

Women's Doubles, Preliminary Round.—Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, and Mrs. Harvey Williams defeated Mrs. Henry C. Hosgland and Mlse Townsend, 7—5, 6—2.

First Round—Mlse Marian Dupont, Wilmington, and Mlse Christine Biddle defeated Mlse Williams and Mlss Elizabeth Miller, Detroit, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Reeve Schley, New York, and Miss Gladys Ingalls, Washington, defeated Mrs. T. Morrie Carnegie, New York, and partner by default; Miss Marion Fenno, Boston, and Miss Eleanora Sears, Boston, defeated Miss Gwendolyn King and Miss Ada Norfleet, 6—2, 6—1.

Semi-final Round—Miss Marion Fenno and Miss Sears beat Mrs. Schley and Miss Ingalls, 6—3, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Earl Dodge and Oliver Perrin, New York, defeated A. Kerr and R. T. Lyman, Boston, 6—4, 6—3; J. A. Allen and McKee Dunn defeated Bedell Harned, New York, and Harvey Williams, Detroit, 6—4, 6—3; F. V. Jackson and J. H. De Silbour, Washington, defeated John M. Tousey and J. D. Maguire, 6—1, 6—4.

Women's Singles, Semi-final Round.—Miss Sears defeated Mrs. Williams, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Wood defeated Mlse Norfleet, 6—1, 6—2.

Men's Singles, Semi-final Round.—Bernon S. Prentice defeated F. H. Hall, 6—4, 6—1; J. A. Allen defeated H. P. Homans, 6—4, 6—2; Craig Biddle defeated Earl Dodge, 6—2, 6—1; McKee Dunn defeated J. G. Douglas, 6—2, 6—4; J. A. Allen defeated S. W. Merribew, 6—3, 6—1.

Surprise in Harlem Tennis.

H. H. Manchester, winner of last year's men's singles handicap tournament of the Harlem Lawn Tennis Club, defaulted in yesterday's play, and the result of the final round furnished a big surprise. J. McDermott, who was handicapped at scratch, won the cup in straight sets from A. Bassford at 6—2, 9—7. McDermott played a steady game and returned nearly all his opponent's shots, but the latter was weak with his backhand playing. The men's doubles were well advanced, and an effort will be made to complete ths tournament next Sunday. The summary:

Men's Handicap Singles.—Fourth Round.—C. Landou (scratch) defeated H. H. Manchester (minus 30) by default; J. McDermott (scratch) defeated C. Isaace, (minus half 15,) 6—0, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round.—A. Bassford (minus 15) defeated C. Landou, (scratch,) 6—1, 6—2; J. McDermott (scratch) defeated E. Bry, (minus 15,) 6—0, 6—1.

Final Round.—J. McDermott (scratch) defeated A. Bassford, (minus 15,) 6—2, 9—7.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Phillips and Hjertberg defeated Goold and Larned, 6—4, 7—5; Blumenthelm and Bottsford defeated E. Bry and Somes, 6—4, 6—4; Galbraith and Dr. Faber defeated L. Bry and Abeln, 7—5, 6—4; Cassel and Buckner defeated Isaacs and McDermott, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round—Blumentbeim and Bettsford defeated Galbraith and Dr. Faber, 7—5, 6—1.

Harrison Takes Tennis Title.

John T. Harrison won the championship in singlee of the Queensboro Lawn Tennis League by defeating Alton Von Bernuth in the tournament which was concluded this week. The matcc was played on the courts of the Elmhoret Tennis Club. With the exception of the third set, which he lost, 5—7, Harrison was the master at all times. The score was 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5.

YALE STUDENTS SEE FOOTBALL PRACTICE

Coach Hinkey Opens Gates, and Undergraduates, with Band, Cheer the Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—Yale undergraduates celebrated Columbus Day by discovering their football eleven. Till today the practice had been secret and they had not witnessed one of the daily scrimmage drills. The policy of Head Coach Hinkey was this afternoon relaxed and the undergraduates turned out behind the band and, more than a thousand strong, marching to Yale Field, singing and cheering the eleven through its matinee.

Fifteen minutes scrimmaging was witnessed by the students, who saw the scrubs secure the ball on a punt at their ten-yard line and grind a path back to the Varsity ten-yard mark before they were stopped. The scrubs are a special eleven, largely organized of ineligible players, all of whom would be Varsity selections if they were eligible. The list included the famous former Exeter quarter backs, Bingham and Hutchinson; Osborne, tackle on the Yale second eleven last year; Van Noetrand, the quarter back for the freshmen last season, and Braden, who won the punting prizee which closed the Spring competition. The ineligibles worked a forward pass, Braden to Van Nostrand, twice for long gains, and Hutchinson and Bingham made clever runs.

Once the Varsity recovered the ball, however, they were irresistible. A long forward pass, Captain Aleck Wilson to Mal Scovil, netted twenty yards, and Scovil plowed through centre several times. Waite got away for two ten-yard end runs and Charley Taft was called into the melée when the scrub ten-yard mark was reached. Scovil recoring with a cut nose. Ken Smith took the ball acroes for the only touchdown of the day, twisting outside tackle on a five-yard cross buck for the score.

Captain Wilson was leader for the first time this season, ran the eleven better than any of the novice candidates who have been tried out. Harry Legore was rested because it is felt that his shoulder was not yet strong, but the coaches expect to start him at full back Saturday. Baldridge and Black were on crutches, and Guerneey was on the sidelines with his injured arm in a sling. Guernsey and Quarter Back Thompson are not likely to play again this year. Walden had another trial at guard, replacing Jim Sheldon, and Schmidt of the third eleven was used at right tackle. Schmidt and Osgood will fight out the competition for right tackle, which has been vacated by the injury to Baldridge.

Head Coach Hinkey's appeal for graduate coaches brought Tod Foster, Yale's stellar guard in 1910, and intercollegiate champion heavyweight wrestler, with Aleck Coxe, '87, another famous guard and weight thrower.

BAKER WATCHES TIGERS.

Dons Football Suit and Does Some Drop Kicking on His Day Off.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Hobey Baker returned to his old stamping ground today and appeared in football togs at the daily practice of the Princeton eleven. He took no part in the coaching, but watched the Tigers go through their scrimmage and practiced a little drop kicking. The holiday in honor of Columbus was the only reason for his appearance here and he returned to New York tonight. Ballin, Captain of last year's team, was another visitor, and Bifry Lee watched the eleven go through its playe. None of the visitors took any part in the labors of Coach Rueh and hie aseletants. Ballin may remain in town for a few days and may take the tackles in charge for a short while.

The scrimmage of the afternoon was devoted to the offensive play of the Varsity. The regulars were allowed to take the ball down the field without any regard to the number of downe. A few new formations were tried out, but in the main the emphasis was still laid on the simple plays. The etar back field was abeent and Coach Rush had little opportunity to develop much in the way of aggressive play. Tibbott and Moore were not available for runs, and Briggs is being withheld until later in the week.

Shea, Law, and Eddy compoeed the best trio in the back field, with Captain Glick running the team from quarter back. Shea was in much better form than on last Saturday, and was used through the scrub line for long runs. Eddy aleo exhibited some ability in running with the ball.

Pell Foster joined the number of thoee discharged from the hoepital list today, and appeared in the scrimmage for a short while. He has recovered from an illness of two weeks. Foster may help out considerably, as the showing of Kaufman has not been up to the Varsity standard in recent games. Lahlow, Fraser, and Halsey will all get a chance at the tackle position on the first team.

NEWS OF OTHER TEAMS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Army eleven got its first hard practice this afternoon since the Gettysburg game. The workout was featured by the return of Bob Neyland. He ran the big team at quarter. The squad scrimmaged for half an hour, the 'Varsity getting one touchdown. Mitchell took the ball across on straight line plays after a pretty march from midfield. Meacham was hurt today and gave way to Jones. Britton, who has been idle with a sprained ankle for over three weeks, also rejoined the squad today. He will get some light work this week.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 12.—The Carlisle Indian 'Varelty football squad showed up this afternoon in good physical condition, the result of yesterday's lay-off. Welmae is still unable to be carried in the scrimmage, but such good form that the latter's loss is not felt keenly. After a short time at rudiments, Coaches Kelly and Welch took the 'Varsity squad and put them through a long signal drill, in which the players were substituted frequently in order that different combinations ehall not weaken the effeotiveness of the team work. No scrimmage was held this afternoon, but tomorrow the 'Varsity will be lined up against the scrub and reserve eleven in the only scrimmage of the week.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 12.—The Lafayette line showed the result of the vigorous methods used by Coach Crowell yesterday. They played together much better than they have for some days. Both in form and power the advance guard was stronger. With the encouragement Coach Crowell was enabled to give more of his attention to the back field. There was also a lot of fast passing in which the members of the back field took part on both ends of the pass. This play proved very elastic by the time the Maroon and White meets the Tigers. Maxfield had so far recovered that he was able to do a lot of kicking from placement, the only fault that Ryon was again placed in the guard position in the scrimmage. The scrimmage was long and appeared to be very beneficial.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Cornell coaches this afternoon began the task of eelecting the players who are to be rated as eube, for the Varsity eleven. A long scrimmage was staged between the second and third teams, in which the most promising substitutes had a chances to show what they could do. Shelton, left end, and Eckley and Zander right ends, and Mueller, full back were the only Varsity men to get into the lineup. The second and third teame fought it out for an hour when the third team, through a big rueh by Johnny Lewis scored a touchdown. The balance of the team ran through signals and took part in a punting practice. In eddition te Barrett, Cornell is uncovering a good kicker in Shiverick, right half back. The Ithacans have not forced this game very much, but Dr. Sharps is laying emphasis on it in practice for the future. The coaches took the team in hand for the off elde playing in the Williams game, which cost seventy-five yards and a good deal of ths work this week is to correct this evil.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 12.—A radical change in the lineup of the Williams College eleven took place during this afternoon's practice. Laplante was shifted to quarter back in place of Jones. Captain Tomkine returned to his old position of full back, Overton and Pollard taking the halves. H. E. Wright, who played full back last week, is in the centre position in place of A. Wright. Brown and Welch have exchanged positions, the former taking guard and the latter tackle. Hubbell is again playing regularly at right end.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 12.—Additional changes in the backfield this afternoon indicated that the Navy coaches are still uncertain as to the arrangement which will be made for use against the University of Pennsylvania on Saturday. Luth continued at quarter back, and Breadfoot was at full back, while an experiment was tried using Mullinix and Davis at half back. The combination worked fairly well, and one touchdown was scored against a strong scrub, which during a part of the practice included Hardwick, Brown, and E. L. Ingram of the coaching staff. Craig was at quarter back for the scrub, and big Failing, who has been considered a regular for the past three seasons at one of the half backs.

Preparation for the first football game on Oct. 23 was begun by the Columbia squad yesterday afternoon. Three elevens practiced signals for half an hour and then Coach Metcalm tried a series of trick plays and formations consisting mostly of delayed passes and criss-crosses. The Columbia team will be a light one whatever combination is finally decided upon, and to make up for the deficiencies in weight open formations are being developed. During the twenty-minute scrimmage period after the signal drill four coaches were substituted for the regulars on scrub back field and the 'Varsity was put on the defensive. Henderson, Stimson and Fisher, former Oberlin College players, and Weiler of Dartmouth took turns in carrying the pigskin. Columbia will probably not meet any high school teams for practice games this week because most of the high schoolboy elevens are playing midweek games.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 12.—Coach Reily put the Amherst Varsity line through a long, hard scrimmage with a strong scrub and freshman team today. The regular back field men were put on the bench during scrimmage and the positions behind the line filled with the best of the substitutes. Emphasis was placed on line play, both offensive and defensive, and Coach Swasey put the team through the pleys to be met in the Tripity game on Saturday.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 12.—Taylor Stadium at Lehigh was almost deserted today as far as the veterans were concerned. It was deemed that three days would be sufficient to whip the team into shape for the fight with Muhlenberg on Saturday, so rest, although the men have recuperated from the Yale game. The forward pass problem will have to be worked out again now that Chenoweth is out of the game with a broken leg. Kemp was exceedingly proficient in hurling the lateral pass. Keady, Pons, and Grumbach, on the injured list, are coming along nicely with the exception of Keady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Union College regards next Saturday's game with attempt today at quarter, showed great promise. Poole took the position of Thielecher at full back on the first string, the latter being out with a strained shoulder.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 12.—A radical change in the lineup of the Williams College eleven took place during this afternoon's practice. Laplante was shifted to quarter back in place of Jones. Captain Tomkine returned to his old position of full back, Overton and Pollard taking the halves. H. E. Wright, who played full back last week, is in the centre position in place of A. Wright. Brown and Welch have exchanged positions, the former taking guard and the latter tackle. Hubbell is again playing regularly at right end.

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WOMEN PLAY FOR TITLE.

West Side Club Tennis Doubles Tourney Reaches Final Round.

Women tennis players celebrated Columbus Day at the West Side Tennis Club court at Forest Hills, L. I., by playing for the club championship in doubles and reached the final round before darkness stopped play for the day. Several interesting matches were played, but the results were according to form. In order to complete the tournament in one day the Bedford Park matches were postponed until today.

The survivors are Mrs. J. L. Blanchard and Mrs. G. de Gersdorf in the upper half, and Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver and Mrs. R. A. Pope in the lower section of the draw. Both 'doubles' won two matches, Mrs. Blanchard and Mrs. de Gersdorf defeated Mrs. W. H. Voss and Miss J. C. Verplanck in the first round at 7—5, 6—2, and eliminated Mlse E. White and Miss E. Gauthey in the semi-finals, 6—2, 6—3.

The contest between Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Pope and Miss Edna Barger and Miss R. Smith in the first round was the best of the tournament, the former pair winning at 5-7, 6-4, 6-4. In the opening set Mlse Barger and Miss Smith forced the issue and adopted aggressive tactics against their more experienced opponents. The score was carried to 5-all, when Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Pope lost their service and in the next game lost the set at 7-5. The second and third sets were practically repetitions of the first with the winners of the first set always carrying the play to their opponents. The latter were compelled to work hard and won 6-4, 6-4. The effort did not affect their game with Mlse M. H. Taylor and Miss Abbie Morrison, the former in a short rest. Mrs. Weaver and Miss Pope won 6-3, 6-1.

An effort will be made to play the final round tomorrow or Friday, but it is not likely to be contested until the close of the Bedford Park tournament, in which many of the West Side players, are entered.

After a long delay the final match for the men's Class A club championship was decided. Watson M. Washburn, the former intercollegiate champion, defeated the veteran Hugh Tallant in straight sets. Tallant played a plucky game against the ranking player, but was outclassed. The summary:

West Side Tennis Club.—Women's Doubles Championship.—First Round—Mrs. J. L. Blanchard and Mrs. G. de Gersdorf defeated Mrs. W. H. Voes and Miss J. C. Verplanck, 7—5, 6—2; Miss E. White and Miss E. Gauthey defeated Miss Mary Cate and Mrs. F. W. Jenkins, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver and Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss Edna Barger and Miss R. Smith, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4; Miss M. H. Taylor and Miss Abbie Morrison defeated Miss G. Kenyon and Mrs. F. T. Carpenter by default.

Semi-final Round—Mrs. J. L. Blanchard and Mrs. G. de Gersdorf defeated Miss E. White and Miss E. Gauthey, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver and Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss M. H. Taylor and Miss Abbie Morrison, 6—1, 6—1.

Fordham's Quarter Back Injured.

Gloom pervaded the Fordham football camp yesterday morning, when it was announced that Morcaldi, the regular quarter back, may be unable to play the remainder of the season. Morcaldi played a fine game against Union College on Saturday, but was forced to quit in the last quarter, as a result of a bad ankle sprain. At first his injury only appeared trivial, but Monday he was suffering too much pain to don a uniform. Yesterday it was announced that two tendons just below the knee were badly torn. In his absence, Captain Dave Dunn directed the team. Golden taking Dunn's place at left half. It is probable that this arrangement will continue until after the Connecticut Aggies game next Saturday, when Coach Ed Mehl of the Maroon corps of instructors yesterday. He is Don McClave, centre on Yale from 1908 to 1910. McClave played on the same teams as Harry Vaughn, the chief Fordham coach. He will take complete charge of the Maroon central defense.

N. Y. U. Eleven Ready for Union.

In the New York University football practice yesterday the Violet first eleven lined up for a game with the scrub team before 8,000 students at the annual University Day exercises. The 'Varsity scored 5 touchdowns and 1 goal in the twenty minutes of playing. The scrub defense crumbled up before the advances of Cann and Erwin, who played in the half back positions on the regular eleven. The 'Varsity made use of the forward pass and made repeated gains through passes from Cann to Egan and Waldman. Fumbles marred the playing and indicated several weak points in the Violet team. Following the practice contest, Coach Reilly put the second and third elevens through a hard scrimmage in preparation for a game on Saturday between the scrub eleven and that of the Morris High School. The Violet eleven meets Union Saturday.

Bryn Mawr Polo Ists Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The Bryn Mawr polo team defeated the Aiken Tigers 7 goals to 6 in the opening match for the Main Line Cup at Bryn Mawr today. Barclay McFadden scored four of the seven goals earned by the winners. The Tigers were allowed two goals by handicap. Earl W. Hopping of Cincinnati scored two; Otto De Parreqs of Auetria, one, and Edgar Clausen of Port Chester, N. Y., one.

SAFETY GIVES GAME TO MANUAL BOYS

Commercial School Player's Action Enables Training Team to Win at Football.

Manual Training and Commercial High School football elevens clashed in their annual game at Commercial Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and a safety in the fourth period gave Manual Training a 2 to 0 victory over her rivals. In the second game of the double header Commercial was victorious over the Boys' High School team by the score of 21 to 6. Four thousand spectators witnessed the games.

The Manual Training and Commercial teams were evenly matched. Near the end of the first period, Manual Training had the pigskin on Commercial's three-yard line with four downe to carry ever. With their big crowd of rooters yelling for them to hold, the Commercial line tightened and attacks by Titus and Berry netted a scant yard. In the second period, Commercial had the ball on Manual's four-yard line on the first down. Three attempts to pierce the line were unsuccessful. On the fourth down Commercial tried a forward pass. Straight and true the leather was thrown into Richman's hande, as he stood back of the goal line, but he dropped the ball.

Manual Training's safety came in the last quarter. Commercial held Manual for downs on her twenty-yard line. Baldwin was called back to punt. Schefatein, whose passing was poor all during the game, threw the ball high over Baldwin's head. Baldwin fell on the ball back of his own goal line and Firsching, Manual's centre, broke through and fell on him.

Commercial had little difficulty in breaking through the Boys' High defense. Gosling, punting for Boys', stood back of his own goal line and booted the ball, but it went backward and Foster fell on the ball. Boye only touchdown resulted from a pretty double forward pass, Bernstein to Hall to Smith. Smith was standing behind the posts and Hall made a perfect throw between the uprights. The line-ups:

M. T. H. S.	Position.	Commercial.
Rorty	Left end	Baldwin
Klaiber	Left tackle	Hoople
Goldberg	Left guard	Meister
Hall	Centre	Schefatein
Heinan	Right guard	Schuter
Eekhoff	Right tackle	Holman
Sheelan	Right end	Richman
Miller	Quarter back	Hesterberg
Berry	Left half back	Boyle
Blumgarten	Right half back	Frugoni
Titus	Full back	Verafelt

Safety—Baldwin. Referee—George Beavers, West Point. Umpire—Dave Fultz, Brown. Field judge—Al Farrar, Dartmouth. Head linesman—Jack Hennessey, Brown. Time of periods—Ten and twelve minutes.

Substitutes—Manual Training: Jobin for Tillier, Titus for Blumgarten, Kiendle for Titus.

Commerce. (21.)	Position	Boys'. (6.)
Laurence	Left end	Hall
Murray	Left tackle	Smith
Boyle	Left guard	Herzig
Brinn	Centre	Sperling
Ornstein	Right guard	Gosling
Johnetone	Right tackle	Lint
Feehan	Right end	Peskowitz
Foster	Quarter back	Higgins
Holman	Left half back	Bernstein
Wilson	Right half back	Daisley
F. Collins	Full back	Barschofsky

Touchdowns—Wilson, Foster, Saberstein, Smith. Goals from touchdowns—Wilson, (2,) Foster. Referee—George Beavers, West Point. Umpire—Davs Fultz, Brown. Field Judge—Al Farrior, Dartmouth. Head linesman—R. J. Shearer, Dickinson. Time of periods—Ten minute each. Substitutes: Boys' Palmer for Herzig, Herman for Higgins, Mooney for Daisley. Commerce—Klaman for Wilson, Flood for Feeben, Block for Klaman, Saberstein for Brinn.

STIFF HARVARD PRACTICE.

Crimson Coaches Working Out a Stronger Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Harvard football practice this morning was so stiff that few of the players had energy enough left to attend the ball game in Boston. The day was the first on which the coaches have decided to drive the team to the limit to establish the physical endurance of the men and their ability to stand punishment. The regular staff of coaches was increased by the presence of Leary L. Wellington and Fisher of the 1914 staff and Hodgdon and Trumbull of last season's eleven.

The 'Varsity squad worked at top speed for more than an hour, first in scrimmage between Teams A and B and then an eleven being chosen for a fight against the scrubs. In the first clash there was no scoring, there being a balance because of the interchange of backfields, but in the later scrimmage the regulars got 3 points on a field goal kicked by Robinson from the 35-yard line.

The day had several interesting features. The first was the placing of Taylor, guard and big Cambridge man-of-war, in the first line-up at end. Watson improved so much today that he was shifted with Wilcox, and now is the first-string quarter back again. King was not out, Rollins being in the regular backfield with Mahan and Mollenbrick. Storrow and Nelson came in for some hard work, and Bigelow did also. Harvard is working hard to develop a better defense against Virginia than the team has put on all year. In the games so far Harvard, although always a winner, has been generally outrushed.

Stamford Beats Fordham Prep.

Stamford High School defeated Fordham Prep. by a score of 9 to 7 in their annual football game at Stamford yesterday before a big crowd. In the last few minutes of play, with the score 7 to 3, Collom, the St



The Sign of The Perfect Baking Powder

Here are the names of more than 3000 grocers in greater New York and vicinity, every one a distributer of RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder. These merchants are conscientious, painstaking dispensers of high-grade food products. Knowing the baking situation as we do, we feel sure that these grocers could not be induced to stock and sell a new baking powder, as yet practically unknown to the public, unless it had unquestionably superior merits for the consumer.

The grocers in this list are familiar with the fact that the food authorities of this country have long been demanding a better, purer, more wholesome baking powder. They are satisfied that RYZON is such a baking powder. And because of the fact that RYZON meets all requirements of the most exacting food scientists, these grocers have welcomed the opportunity to co-operate in putting The Perfect Baking Powder into New York homes.

The approval of RYZON by pure food authorities is important, but the fact that leading cooking experts have also endorsed it is equally important. These experts say that RYZON is the most wholesome and successful baking powder they have ever tried.

RYZON is sold in quarter, half and pound cans at 10, 18 and 35 cents. Anyone can purchase a can of RYZON from any grocer on this list with the unqualified guarantee that RYZON will prove entirely satisfactory in every way or money will be refunded without question.

The Following Grocers in Greater New York and Vicinity Now Sell RYZON—Others are Being Added Daily

Manhattan and Bronx.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 125 W. 42d St.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 2899 Third Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1024 Westchester Ave., Bronx
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1374 Boston Rd., Bronx
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 421 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 125th St. & 7th Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 2189 3d Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 2157 8th Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 113th St. & Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 2360 Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1022 St. & Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 2477 1-2 Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 586 Columbus Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1494 3d Ave., nr. 84th St.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 484 Amsterdam Ave.
Acker, Merrell & Condit Co., 578 Park Ave., cor. 73th St.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 72d St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 57th St. & 6th Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1426 St. Nicholas Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 496 Brook Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 161st St. & Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1962 Amsterdam Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 3672 Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 3612 Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1732 Amsterdam Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 139th St. & Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 139 Chambers St.
Ahbenseth, Wm. H., 863 E. Tremont Ave.
Abend, M., 2 Second Ave.
Abeng, N., 431 Lenox Ave.
Ackerman, M., 629 Amsterdam Ave.
Adler, M., 618 Melrose Ave.
Ahrens, C. H., 274 Lenox Ave.
Ahrens, John F., 613 9th Ave.
Albano, Tony, 114-118 Manhattan Ave.
Albers, John A., 502 E. Fremont Ave.
Albert, G., 951 E. 172d St.
Albert, H., 357 Hudson St.
Albert, I., Cor. Burnside & Morris Ave., Bronx
Alexander, B., 362 W. 126th St.
Alhambra Market, 3362 10th Ave.
Allen, W. H., 2104 8th Ave.
Amendola & Pellicrini, 1260 Lexington Ave.
American Delicetessen Store, 872 6th Ave.
Amsterdam Dairy, 1825 Amsterdam Ave.
Anastasio Bros., 208 Columbus Ave.
"Andave," 2283 First Ave.
"Andave," 462 Manhattan Ave.
"Andave," 1280 3d Ave.
"Andave," 808 Columbus Ave.
"Andave," 694 9th Ave.
"Andave," 1364 Boston Rd.
"Andave," 2180 8th Ave.
"Andave," 360 Audubon Ave.
Anderson, E. W., 1089 Lexington Ave.
Angelbeck, D., 1574 3d Ave.
Angelo, Emanuel, 201 E. 33d St.
Angermann, J., 881 Hudson St.
Angermann, J., 173 8th Ave.
Anson, N., 372 6th Ave.
Apicela, Peter, 1063 Park Ave.
Arker, L., 313 7th Ave.
Aronson, J., 1126 Park Ave.
Artz, M., 1333 Wilkins Ave.
Asenbach, F. H., 1860 Park Ave.
Augustin, A., 329 1st Ave.
Avchin, Louis, 1248 Amsterdam Ave.
Averbuch, L., 131 E. Houston St.
Avrich, W., 226 E. 124th St.
Aylaian, M., 259 W. 22d St.
Bads & Bro., Fred, 3137 Broadway
Bader, D., 306 Willis Ave.
Bader, I., 629 Courtlandt Ave.
Bahr, G. F., 1140 Lexington Ave.
Baierschmidt & Specht, 533 Bleecker St.
Balsamo, M., 2245 Grand Ave., Bronx
Bandurek, H., 887 Longwood Ave.
Barein, Albert, 120 East 80d Ave.
Bassen, J. P., 854 Amsterdam Ave.
Bauer, John, 924 Columbus Ave.
Bauer, William, 313 W. 10th St.
Becker, Aug. E. L., 946 1st Ave.
Becker, Lonie, 1995 Belmont Ave.
Becker, W. H., 83 Bedford St.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 89 Amsterdam Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 460 Greenwich St.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 1310 3d Ave., cor. 69th St.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 1576 2d Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 1236 Lexington Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 1697 1st Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 1444 Lexington Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 473 Lenox Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 553 Lenox Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 3510 Broadway
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 3860 Broadway, nr. 151st St.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 875 7th Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 2016 Hughes Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 1322 Willis Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 291 Burnside Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 357 E. 204th St.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 925 9th Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 849 9th Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 89 Amsterdam Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 423 Amsterdam Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 641 Amsterdam Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 1216 Columbus Ave.
Beckmann & Co., A. F., 826 Amsterdam Ave.
Behrens, H., 235th St., cor. Katonah Ave.
Bergman, I., 1211 Seneca Ave.
Behrmann, J. & J., 337 E. 93d St.
Berkowitz, Jacob, 954 Longwood Ave.
Bernitt, H. G., 1060 Stebbins Ave.
Berman, B., 35 Manhattan St.
Berman, B., 1316 Wilkins Ave.
Berman, Jacob, 1453 Amsterdam Ave.
Bernstein, J., 57 St. Nicholas Ave.
Bernstein & Son, B., 296 W. 142d St.
Bernstein, R., 138 3d Ave.
Bernstein & Kaplen, 2100 5th Ave.
Benenson, D., 3165 Broadway
Beyer, A., 2029 Ave. D
Beisio, A., 149 6th Ave.
Bickermann Bros., 1258 Boston Road
Bickerman, H., 1076 1st Ave.
Bickermann, Louis, 780 E. 180th St.
Bickmann, C. M., 1915 Anthony Ave., Bronx
Biego, Peter & Co., 240 Lafayette St.
Bieman, B., 481 Manhattan Ave.
Birnbach, R., 887 S. Boulevard, Bronx
Birnbaum, A., 622 Concord Ave., Bronx
Birnbaum, J., 1285 St. Nicholas Ave.
Biscotto & Malino, 926 8th Ave.
Black, Jollus, 368 2d Ave.
Blau, J., 1276 1st Ave.
Blaustein, B., 1091 2d Ave.
Blickwedel, John, 989 6th Ave.
Bloom, Geo., 838 Hunts Point Ave., Bronx
Blanken's Dairy, 1736 2d Ave.
Blum, F., 3832 Broadway
Blyth, L. (Thornhill Dairy), 3035 Broadway
Boardman, Henry, 397 8th Ave.
Bochre, Geo., & Co., 3490 Broadway
Boehning's, 638 Hudson St.
Boet, M. A., 320 Columbus Ave.
Bohlen Bros., 562 3d Ave.
Bohling, John, 401 E. 63d St.
Bolte, D. H., 1390 3d Ave.
Bolte, W. H., 905 1st Ave.
Bornhoeft, E., 1279 3d Ave.
Bosch, Leonard, 1473 3d Ave.
Bosch, William, 17 Peck Slip
Boschen, H., 361 2d Ave.
Boss, S., 233 W. 112th St.
Boston Grocery, 1995 Amsterdam Ave.
Bottazzo, Jos., 194 10th Ave.
Bradley, E. D., 968 Amsterdam Ave.
Brandenberger, P., 1651 Amsterdam Ave.
Brendt, Chris., 946 1st Ave.
Breue, Chas. F., 169th St. & Franklin Ave., Bronx
Breden, B., 1018 Ogden Ave., nr. 164th St.
Brennan, M., 2668 8th Ave.
Brehl, Joseph, 1508 Ave. A
Brodsky, C., 369 Audubon Ave.
Brodsky & Schwartz, 268 Audubon Ave.
Brown, S., 2318 Broadway
Brown, H., 758 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx
Brmmer, Max, 1055 Park Ave.
Brunlop, Henry, 320 E. Kingsbridge Road, Bronx
Bruns, F. W., 423 Madison Ave.
Brunn, Carl H., 2611 Broadway
Brunssen & Co., 1432 Commonwealth Ave.
Bueschel, R. E., 1224 St. Boulevard
Budde, Arnold, 1104 3d Ave.
Buhlmaier, A., 663 E. 180th St., Bronx
Bundschuk, F. C., 1105 Amsterdam Ave.
Bunger, J. H., 2401 7th Ave.
Burgere, F., 375 7th Ave.
Burfeindt, W., 2016 Hughes Ave.
Burfeindt Bros., 2586 Broadway, 231st St.
Burnside, John, 301 Willie Ave.
Busch, George, 164 Amsterdam Ave.
Busy Bee Butter & Egg Market, 1810 Amsterdam Ave.
Cafiero Bros., 3840 Broadway
Callanan, L. J., 41-43 Vesey St.
Cammann, M., 5221 Broadway, 225th St.
Canaveicio Bros., 427 Amsterdam Ave.
Canaveicio, D., 253 8th Ave.
Canoni, A., 328 E. 189th St.
Carolan, J. M., 617 10th Ave.
Caso & Co., Geo. R., 1015 3d Ave.
Castelli, Murist B., 362 W. 125th St.
Celentano Bros., 1111 Park Ave.
Charles & Co., Madison Ave. & 43d St.
Chasson, S., 1427 Wilkins Ave.
Chester, B., 1243 3d Ave.
Christc. Fred, 1236 Lexington Ave.
Christensen & Co., 2909 Broadway
Cilento, S. & F., 1648 3d Ave.
Cinque, R., 365 7th Ave.
Cirlin, M. J., 1257 Amsterdam Ave.
Claassen, H. Wm., 1333 Boscobel Ave., Bronx
Classen, Henry, 870 Columbus Ave.
Clover Deiry, The, 120 Audubon Ave.
Cochran, E. E., 768 Morris Park Ave.
Cohen, C., 609 2d Ave.
Cohen, D., 3849 Broadway
Cohen, H., 34 W. 116th St.
Cohen, M., 1166 Garrison Ave.
Cohen & Quatinetz, 725 E. 176th St.
Cohen & Solomon, 1056 Boston Rd.
Cohn's Grocery, Ben., 533 Lenox Ave., nr. 137th St.
Cohn, M., 1035 1st Ave.
Colgan, B., 201 St. Nicholas Ave.
Columbia Butter & Egg Market, 748 Columbus Ave.
Columbia County Dairy, 2122 8th Ave.
Comninel, G., 2197 7th Ave.
Continental Deiry, 1351 Prospect Ave., Bronx
Coors, Henry, 1217 Boston Rd.
Cotzias, John, 320 E. 52d St.
Cosolo Bros., 2286 8th Ave.
Costello & Co., A., 820 Columbus Ave.
Coursen, H. W., 883 Park Ave.
Coyne Bros., 1516 Amsterdam Ave.
Cronemeyer, A., 989 Home St., Bronx
Cunningham, Edward, 33 Westchester Sq., N. Y. City
Dahme, Ferdinand, 565 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx
Daitch, L., 786 Amsterdam Ave.
Dammenn, H. W., 826 Amsterdam Ave.
Dammeyer, Aug., 447 Hudson St.
Davey, Andrew, 1875 3d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 350 Greenwich St.
Devey, Andrew, 481 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 596 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 718 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 863 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 839 3d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1063 2d Ave.
Devey, Andrew, 1522 1st Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1584 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 862 9th Ave.
Devey, Andrew, 762 9th Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1417 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 926 Columbus Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 739 Amsterdam Ave.
Devey, Andrew, 501 Columbus Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 163 Amsterdam Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 21 Amsterdam Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 663 9th Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 594 10th Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 306 8th Ave.
Devey, Andrew, 350 Greenwich St.
Davey, Andrew, 904 Freeman St.
Davey, Andrew, 3507 3d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 2707 3d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 233 Willis Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1386 St. Nicholas Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1298 St. Nicholas Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1063 St. Nicholas Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 1700 Amsterdam Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 2792 8th Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 3161 Broadway
Davey, Andrew, 2272 8th Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 57 Manhattan St.
Davey, Andrew, 1681 2d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 2965 3d Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 2239 3d Ave.
Delemarre & Co., Inc., 253 W. 86th St.
De Martino, Frank, 374 8th Ave.
De Nisco, A., 1577 S. Boulevard
De Rosa Bros., 462 Amsterdam Ave.
De Stefano, J., 2390 Amsterdam Ave.
Deutsch, L., 1301 Washington Ave.
Dettmer, John, 916 W. 44th St.
Diem, J., 731 Tremont Ave.
Diamond, W. J., 625 White Plains Ave., Bronx
Dickmann Bros., 393 E. 149th St.
Dickman, C., 17 W. 111th St.
Dieckmann, J., 181 E. 78th St.
Dierck & Spreckels, 151 Ave. A.
Dietz, A. & G., 1236 Amsterdam Ave.
Di Paima, F. & J., 174 Amsterdam Ave.
Distler, M., 639 Lexington Ave.
Dlugarz, George, 957 2d Ave.
Dolken, P., 1628 Washington Ave.
Dolken, Jacob, 973 Amsterdam Ave.
Dohrmann, H., 723 E. 185th St.
Dohrmann, Otto, 818 10th Ave.
Downing, M. J., 711 Columbus Ave.
Downing, M. J., 944 1st Ave.
Drier, Louis, 1881 Amsterdam Ave.
Droge Bros., 1220 3d Ave.
Duane, Geo. V., 630 E. 138th St., Bronx
Dubrowin, J., 1228 Lexington Ave.
Du Frane, Harry J., 2427 Jerome Ave., Bronx
Dugzen, A. J., 376 Audubon Ave.
Dunker, H. W., 2761 Webster Ave., Bronx
Dunning, Andrew, 1405 2d Ave.
Dunphy, M. J., 631 10th Ave.
Economy Grocery Stores, 104 Amsterdam Ave.
Edmonson, A., 1832 Bathgate Ave.
Eegers, Louis, 201 3d Ave.
Ehlers Bros., 193 West End Ave.
Ehlers, J., 57 Beach St.
Ehlermann, C., 787 Amsterdam Ave.
Engelberg, Max, 518 W. 169th St.
Engelman, John, 594 8th Ave.
Epstein, H., 1113 2d Ave.
Errick, Jacob, 1006 Tinton Ave.
Etsmeier, C., 856 180th St., Bronx
Ellentuch, J., 2535 Decatur Ave., Bronx
Esposito Bros., 124 6th Ave.
Essenfeld, D., 3939 Broadway
Essenield, M., 501 W. 133d St.
Evers, Louis, 282 3d Ave.
Excelsior Groceries, 801 Amsterdam Ave.
Fabiszeski, 750 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx
Fahrenhorst, O. F., 1130 Park Ave.
Faist, G., 2031 S. Boulevard, Bronx
Fairstein, N., 656 Morris Park Ave.
Farkas, J., 226-228 E. 53d St.
Farner, Mag., 3935 White Plains Ave.
Feir, P., 481 E. 167th St., Bronx
Fender, Geo. G., 309 Columbus Ave.
Fenichel, Louis, 842 Columbus Ave.
Feldman, Robert, 10 W. 112th St.
Feldmann, D. H., 1743 Park Ave.
Ferguson Bros., 471 E. 184th St., Bronx
Fermanian, V., 368 3d Ave.
Ferony Bros., 1756 Walker Ave.
Ferony Bros., 744 Morris Park Ave.
Ferony Bros., 1678 Boston Rd.
Fenerstein, A., 567 2d Ave.
Fichtenbaum, D., 911 3d Ave.
Fichtenbaum, J., 226 8th Ave.
Ficken, Chas., 2606 Broadway
Fincke, A., 612 W. 127th St.
Fincke, E. D., 1985 St., Bronx
Fiorentino Bros., 21 Columbus Ave.
Fiorentino, A., 1245 Amsterdam Ave.
Fischer, G., 3387 Broadway
Fischer, Henry, 595 E. 161th St.
Fisher, W., 254 W. 25th St.
Flagge, Harry A., 307 Columbus Ave.
Flanagan, M. J., 664 1st Ave.
Flasshner, Adolph, 2126 8th Ave.
Fliegel, M., 301 1st Ave.
Flintzer, W., 972 2d Ave.
Flohn, C. H., 2182 8th Ave.
Fogelman, D., 72 E. 128th St.
Forkin, Thomas, 1106 S. Boulevard
Fox, Alhin, 2431 3d Ave.
Fox, Fred, 1011 Castle Hill Ave.
Francke, Wm., 175 E. 74th St.
Frank, R., 26 Ave. A.
Fredd, Alexander, 183 Amsterdam Ave.
Freedberg, Oscar, 1103 Washington Ave., Bronx
Freeman, I., 857 E. 161st St.
Freiberg, Ch., 147 Lenox Ave.
Friedman, J., 218 E. 81st St.
Friedman, Bernard, 825 Columbus Ave.
Friedman, C., 1900 Crotona Ave.
Friedman, Philip J., 625 Columbus Ave.
Friedman, W., 1967 Minford Place
Friedrichs, A., 266 9th Ave.
Fuhrmann, D. A., 1036 Clay Ave., 166th St., Bronx
Fuller, J. N., 530 Columbus Ave.
Furst, S. V., 3611 Broadway
Fusco Bros., 1271 St. Nicholas Ave.
Gadaric, Paul, 222 E. 27th St.
Gallagher, H., 1848 Amsterdam Ave.
Garteimann, W., 2364 8th Ave.
Gambardelle, James, 2196 8th Ave.
Galler, D., 426 Mott Ave., Bronx
Gattermeyer, Charles, 4482 Park Ave., Bronx
Geany & Co., M. J., 2693 3d Ave., Bronx
Geber, S., 61 E. Houston St.
Gefter, M., 67 St. Nicholas Ave.
Geilman, H., 1249 Amsterdam Ave.
Gemberle, L., 692 Melrose Ave.
Gentile, G., 1217 Lexington Ave.
Gerber, J., 1758 8th Ave.
Gerken, J. D., 2758 Broadwey
Germeck, John B., 340 Lenox Ave., cor. 127th St.
Gerstenfeld, B., 1307 Prospect Ave.
Gewanter, C., 373 Freeman St., Bronx
Gieschen, John C., 2505 Webster Ave., Bronx
Gildenberg & Co., A. B., 1606 St. Nicholas Ave.
Gillen, Owen, 727 2d Ave.
Ginsberg Bros., 110 8th Ave.
Ginsberg, Nathan, 535 3d Ave.
Goldberg, A., 2447 8th Ave.
Gionaguoui, Anacleto, 695 2d Ave.
Glass, B., 406 White Plains Ave., N. Y. City
Gleason, Matthew, 2823 Walker Ave.
Glatter, L., 1408 2d Ave.
Glickir & Horowitz, 84 W. 115th St.
Gochman, Tobias, 2419 2d Ave.
Goldberg, A., 941 E. 172d St.
Goldberg, M., 270 W. 115th St.
Goldblatt, Harry, 636 Hudson St.
Goldman, B., 2748 8th Ave.
Goldman Bros., 180 Sherman Ave.
Goldman, Louis, 1234 Park Ave.
Goldman, T., 42 St. Mark's Place
Goldstein, S., 280 Ave. A.
Goldstock, S., 118 W. 116th St.
Goodman, A., 738 2d Ave.
Goossen, A., 423 E. 168th St., Bronx
Goth, Frank, 173 West 2nd Ave.
Gottesman, S., 215 Ave. A
Granovetter, L., 333 Madison St.
Graubard, S. L., 318 W. 116th St.
Green, A., 2247 Broadway
Green, J., 1586 Ave. A.
Greenberg, B., 827 E. 161st St.
Greenberg, S., 1411 Stebbins Ave.
Greenberger, H., 300 Columbus Ave.
Greenhut Company, J. B., 18th St. & 6th Ave.
Greenstein, Max, 352 E. 84th St.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1691 Park Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 4237 Broadway
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1340 St. Nichnlas Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1382 Boston Rd., Bronx
Gristede Bros., Inc., 999 S. Boulevard, Bronx
Gristede Bros., Inc., 3796 Broadway
Gristede Bros., Inc., 3453 Broadway
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1772 Amsterdam Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., Grimbor Market, Amst. Ave. & 145th
Gristede Bros., Inc., 2375 7th Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1306 Amsterdam Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1227 Amsterdam Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 2185 8th Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 2112 8th Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 928 Amsterdam Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 903 Columbus Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 841 Columbus Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 765 Columbus Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 623 Amsterdam Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 690 Amsterdam Ave.
Gristede Bros., Inc., 1820 Amsterdam Ave.
Groening, Herman, 446 W. 42d St.
Grossman Bros., 618 W. 207th St.
Grote & Frische, 1602 2d Ave.
Grote Bros., 694 Elton Ave.
Grube, F. O., 568 Lenox Ave.
Grube, J. H. (Leghorn Dairy), 895 Hunt's Point Ave., Bronx
Guernsey Dairy, 1794 Amsterdam Ave.
Guidone, John, 227 3d Ave.
Gumbman, J., 862 Columbus Ave.
Gutekunst, Chas., 1440 2d Ave.
Haab. William, 723 Elton Ave., Bronx
Hachigian, M., 790 9th Ave.
Hadein, Henry, 948 9th Ave.
Hahenfeld, F., 540 3d Ave.
Hahn, A. F., 1867 2d Ave.
Hahn, John, 2087 Amsterdam Ave.
Hahn, John, 763 8th Ave.
Hainhorst, Henry C., 61 W. 8th St.
Halle, M., 896 Intervale Ave.
Hall, L., 1074 Park Ave.
Hahnenfeld, D., 376 Park Ave.
Hanin, Y., 247 Audubon Ave.
Hartman, M., 333 E. 14th St.
Hartmann, Charles, 666 Morris Park Ave.
Haslop, Chas. H., 537 W. 46th St.
Hasse, Albert, 485 9th Ave.
Hasse, Chas., 963 Lexington Ave.
Hathorne, F. F., 499 W. 124th St.
Haus, M. C., 955 Madison Ave.
Hauptman & Duff, 927 Home St.
Hayes, T., 2087 Amsterdam Ave.
Heiferman, M., 1125 Park Ave.
Heine, Fred. H., 219 W. 16th St.
Heise Bros., 2450-52 Jerome Ave., Bronx
Heise Bros., 2268 Amsterdam Ave.
Heitsinger, D., 67 Old Broadway
Heltzman, Frank, 1297 2d Ave.
Held Bros., 1242 Ave. A
Held, Louis, 1430 Madison Ave.
Helmcke, R., 727 9th Ave.
Helmcke, H., 518 10th Ave.
Henke, Bernard, 72 Ave. A
Herbert, A., 101 St. Mark's Place
Herbell, F. D., 1347 3d Ave.
Herman, I., 774 10th Ave.
Herman, S., 3373 Broadway
Hermann, B., 2911 Broadway
Hesse, H., 736 Melrose Ave.
Heuer, Herman F., 340 W. 149th St.
Hewson & Fitzpatrick, 197 Chambers St.
Hickay, John E., 930 6th Ave.
Hier & Fischer, 900 W. 119th St.
Hinrichs Bros., 2129 Arthur Ave., cor. 181st St.
Hirschklen, Max, 1389 6th Ave.
Hirsh, S., 2469 7th Ave.
Hochheiser, Sam., 709 E. 214th St.
Hoechle, Ivo., 789 3d Ave.
Hoffmeister, I., 1101 Castle Hill Ave.
Hoffman, Devid, 418 Willis Ave.
Hofman, H., 1062 S. Boulevard
Hofmann, G., 1676 3d Ave.
Hogrefe, Henry, 316 9th Ave.
Holm, C., 590 Morris Park Ave.
Holsten, Herm. H., 3467 3d Ave., Bronx
Holsten, John H., 957 Candlwell Ave., nr. 164th St.
Holtmann, A., 603 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx
Holtorf, H. F., 821 Park Ave.
Hopmann, Chris., 2280 Bathgate Ave., Bronx
Hoppe, H. D., 1672 Ave. A
Hornow, T. C., 2107 Amsterdam Ave.
Horrow Bros., 1021 E. 178th St.
Horwitz, Henry, 1137 3d Ave.
Huber, H. J., 134 6th Ave.
Hudson View Grocery, 181st St. & Pinehurst Ave.
Huth, A., 1426 Zerega Ave.
Hygrade Market (Yedlin & Immerman), 3510 Broadway
Ivanbit, A. L., 137 W. 14th St.
International Market, 3050 3d Ave.
Ivanoff, A., 403 W. 52d St.
Ivella, S., 1270 Lexington Ave.
Isler, G., 3360 Broadway
Iverson, C., 916 Prospect Ave.
Jacobson, S., 2950 3d Ave., Bronx
Jacoby, M., 910 1st Ave.
Jaegeler's Son, John, 864 6th Ave.
Jaeger, A. M., 29 Pearl St.
Jaeger, C., 475 Amsterdam Ave.
Jaeger, W. D. H., 773 Lexington Ave.
Jaret, D., 860 Melrose Ave.
Jarmulowsky, S., 213-15 Grand St.
Jensen, P., 724 Amsterdam Ave.
Joffe, M., 673 Lenox Ave.
Johanson, Robert, 23 Coenties Slip
Johnson & Co., Samuel, 424 Amsterdam Ave.
Johnson, Philip, 564 3d Ave.
Jounpkins, J. E., 130 8th Ave.
Joroff, Jacob, 895 Hunt's Point Ave., Bronx
Kadish, A., 3330 Broadway
Kalayjian, G., & Merjian, M., 3985 3d Ave., Bronx
Kalish, Theo., 1251 St. Nicholas Ave.
Kamm, Jos., 1589 Hoe Ave.
Kelmanovitz, Max, 275 Hudson St.
Kamps, Henry, 1402 2d Ave.
Kane, Henry, 242 9th Ave.
Kaplan, G., 174 E. 81st St.
Kaplen, L., 142 Hamilton Place
Kappenberg, W., 440 E. 183d St.
Karwasky, D., 2235 Broadway
Kaufman, J., 100 E. 96th St.
Kaddan, J., 1752 Park Ave.
Kattenhorn, J., 568 3d Ave.
Kauders, Chas., 979 Prospect Ave.
Kaufmann, A., 361 W. 42d St.
Keufmenn, H., 2354 3d Ave.
Kanfmann, H., 308 St. Ann's Ave.
Kelcec, Charles, 1491 Ave. A
Kemper, F., 1396 Lexington Ave.
Kentkoff, V., 1469 1st Ave.
Keppler, Gerson, 1095 Park Ave.
Kerkian & Groje, 2352 8th Ave.
Kerkmann, J. G., 614 3d Ave.
Kilian Bros., 4025 Barnes Ave.
Kimelman, N., 569 Lenox Ave.
Kirsch, W. Co., 909 E. 179th St.
Kitman, S., 1636 Washington Ave.
Klain, C., 3939 White Plains Ave.
Klein, M., 698 W. 207th St.
Klein, M., 3789 Broadway
Klein, Samuel, 1236 3d Ave.
Kleinhenz, E. A., 4216 White Pleins Ave.
Kleinman, J., 1239 1st Ave.
Klenke, Chas., 219 9th Ave.
Klepner, C., 756 Tremont Ave.
Kliet, Chas., 2101 6th Ave.
Klinge, John, 171 E. 33d St.
Klippel, Jacob, 761 Elton Ave.
Knell, C., 2158 Hoe Ave.
Knoll, Joseph, 111 W. 46th St.
Knorr, Fred, 1594 2d Ave.
Kobak, Harry, 16 Ave. C
Koehler, Julius, 1479 Ave. A
Kohn, A., 708 Tremont Ave.
Kontos Bros., 112 W. 99th St.
Kook, F. B., 230 E. Houston St.
Kopf, Henry, 1972 Lexington Ave.
Koppe, P. J., 1501 St. Lawrence Ave.
Kopper, J., 3366 University Ave.
Kornman, L., 1197 3d Ave.
Koslow, J., 281 1st Ave.
Kramer, Fred, 343 Broome St.
Kramer & Kller, 3415 Broadway
Kramer, L., 953 Columbus Ave.
Krash, S., 1146 Intervale Ave.
Krasne, A., 625 Lenox Ave.
Krasowitz, J., 511 E. 157th St.
Kraus, N., 3354 Broadwey
Krewinkel, M., 1413 Amsterdam Ave.
Kromholz, Robert, 651 Columbus Ave.
Kronenberg, C., 2283 Webster Ave.
Kruleck, Joe, 987 1st Ave.
Krumdieck Bros., 274 Alexander Ave.
Kubtzky, H., 1645 Amsterdam Ave.
Kuchukian, Alfred P., 135 Lexington Ave.
Kuck, John, 81 3d Ave.
Kuck, Jno., & Co., 570 Westchester Ave.
Kuhn's Dairy, 362 S. Boulevard, Bronx
Kuhlewind, Henry, 37 W. 98th St.
Kuhlmann, E. & C., 2165 Broadway
Kuhlmann, H., 1999 7th Ave.
Kushner, Z., 644 E. 180th St., Bronx
Kulze, H. F., 3522 Broadway
Laichtman, I., 1105 Westchester Ave., Bronx
Landau, Jacob, 884 Intervale Ave.
Langen, H. C., 622 E. 236th St. & Ketonah Ave.
Langen, Henry C., 1137 Castle Hill Ave.
Lash, J. C., 1201 Lexington Ave.
Lauricelle Bros., 462 Columbus Ave.
Lauro & Son, D., 3477 Broadway
Le Clair, John, 216 S. Division St.
Lemlen, A., Anthony & Tremont Aves.
Leibowitz, L., 425 3d Ave.
Leibowitz, J., 2955 Westchester Ave.
Leibowitz, T., 2147 Washington Ave.
Lenitz, J., & Son, 3556 Broadway
The Lenox High Grede Dairy, 330 Columbus Ave.
The Lenox High Grade Dairy, 768 Amsterdam Ave.
The Lenox High Grade Dairy, 165 Lenox Ave.
The Lenox High Grade Dairy, 2 E. 23d Ave., cor. 125th Sts.
Lenzen, Henry, 43 Convent Ave.
Leopold, J. H., 2162 8th Ave.
Lerman, M., 1466 2d Ave.
Levenson, 2256 8th Ave.
Levenson, Ph., 3054 3d Ave., Bronx
Levenstein Bros., 964 Ogden Ave.
Levy, Jos., 110 Hamilton Place
Lewis' Dairy, 2246 7th Ave.
Liblen, A., 72 W. 98th St.
Lichtenstein, A., 1623 Unionport Rd.
Lichtenberg, M., 1048 Ogden Ave.
Liess, Artnur, 3407 Broadwey
Lilschitz, D., 2816 Broadway
Lipman, Louis, 95 Park Ave.
Lippman, C., 1662 Boston Rd., Bronx
Lippert & Croplin, 3671 Broadway
Lipshitz, Sam'l D., 740 Jennings St.
Lipschitz, Sam'l D., 713 E. 176th St.
Liquorie, Frenk, 1813 Amsterdam Ave.
Lohsen & Co., T. Henry, 854 6th Ave.
Louie, Achille P., Cor. 38th St. & Broadway
Low & Son, N., 1019 6th Ave.
Lubbo, Henry, 185 8th Ave.
Lubinsky, Max, 1095 Prospect Ave.
Luhrs, Henry, 421 Park Ave.
Luhrs, Otto, 169th St. Jerome Ave.
Lundquist, Frederick, 293 W. 125th St.
Ludemann, W., 131 E. 53d St.
Lundon & Co., Inc., L., 974 Intervale Ave., Bronx
Lutz, Jos., 1206 1st Ave.
Lynwood Grocery Co., 1403 Zerega Ave.
McBride, Thomas, 801 E. 179th St.
McCarthy & Sons, A., National Market, 99 6th Ave.
McGourty, M., 544 W. 125th St.
McLeer, R., 2377 Washington Ave.
McNeilly, Geo., 121 9th Ave.
Macartney Bros., 189 W. 10th St.
Madison Square Market, 345 3d Ave.
Maffie, J., 3225 Bailey Ave.
Magne, J. H. F., 338 Amsterdam Ave.
Mahnken, John, 56 Greenwich St.
Mahler, Morris, 24 W. 117th St.
Mahlstedt, F., 350 9th Ave.
Males, H., 893 Lenox Ave.
Mamola, J., 259 W. 144th St.
Mandia, Anthony, 360 41st St.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 821 Amsterdam Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 961 Amsterdam Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 1837 Amsterdam Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 1974 Amsterdam Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 425 E. 168th St.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 1554 3d Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 2415 8th Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 776 E. 165th St.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 3349 3d Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 769 Melrose Ave.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., 886 Melrose Ave.
Manhattan Delicetessen & Grocery, 152 Manhattan Ave.
Manes, J., 4676 Park Ave., Bronx
Mangolis, S., 1705 Anthony Ave.
Maresca, Otto, & Bros., 604 Columbus Ave.
Marker & Co., C., 341 Audubon Ave.
Markovits Bros., 564 1st Ave.
Marshall, I., 3629 Broadway
Marshell, Louis, 1080 Teller Ave.
Marsico, T., 2315 Westchester Ave.
Martens, C. H., 745 Courtlandt Ave.
Marymor, A., 621 E. 170th St.
Marx, Gus, 1201 Lexington Ave.
Mason, John J., 680 Melrose Ave.
Masterson, J. J., 2194 Broadway
Mettiage & Co., 353 Lexington Ave.
Mayer, M., 272 E. Fordham Road
Mayer, Wm., 2439 Jerome Ave.
Mehler, C., 273 Ave. A
Mehrtens, H., 200 W. 69th St.
Mehrtens, J. H., 2607 Webster Ave.
Meisinger, C., 1032 S. Boulevard, Bronx
Mele, E., & Son, 482 W. 42d St.
Mellish, John, 3324 Broadway
Mencher, H., 703 Columbus Ave.
Metzger, T., 1185 Lexington Ave.
Meyer, E., 1867 Arthur Ave.
Meyer, R., 121 Melrose Ave.
Meyer, A. N., 171 Varick St.
Meyer Bros., 1759

Distributers of RYZON The Perfect Baking Powder

Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1996 Amsterdam Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1535 Amsterdam Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1742 Amsterdam Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 3467 Broadway
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1656 Amsterdam Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2780 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2746 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2653 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2494 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1479 Amsterdam Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2366 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 371 Lenox Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1286 Amsterdam Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 3153 Broadway
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1282 Amsterdam Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2294 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2187 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2159 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 45 Manhattan St.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 2071 8th Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 1414 3d Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 857 3d Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 562 2d Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 494 3d Ave.
Reeves, Daniel, Inc., 451 W. 125th St.
Reimers, Bernhard N., 46 Greenwich St.
Reiner, B., 2291 Crotona Ave., Bronx
Reitano & Co., S., 1631 Avenue A
Remmel, A., 251 Avenue B
Reliable B. & E. Market, 2857 8th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 821 9th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 1490 2d Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 5 Manhattan St.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 2367 8th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 2422 8th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 2579 8th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 2627 8th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 2741 8th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 2473 7th Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 68 St. Nicholas Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 827 Melrose Ave.
Reliable Grocery Co., The, 1483 Amsterdam Ave.
Richmond & Machson, 64 First Ave.
Riehls Sons, Inc., 6th Ave. & 56th St.
Rieper, P. H., 367 Bleecker St.
Riese, John F. C., 1031 6th Ave.
Rinckhoff, Wm., 1178 Park Ave.
Rinciari, John, 1131 3d Ave.
Rinne, H. M., 810 Morris Park Ave.
Riskin, S., 383 East 200th St., Bronx
Ritterhoff, A. D., 734 Morris Park Ave.
Ritterhoff & Block, 887 Columbus Ave.
Roden & Co., 3650 Broadway
Roden, George, 1166 Broadway
Roemmelt, Adolph, 739 West End Ave.
Rohan, J., 783 Columbus Ave.
Rohde, H., 1737 2d Ave.
Rohling, Frank, 718 Prospect Ave.
Roth, Jacob, 791 Park Ave.
Roth, M., 855 Columbus Ave.
Roth, Sigmond, 999 Freeman St., Bronx
Roth, Wm., 1456 Madison Ave.
Rothberg, B., 677 6th Ave.
Rothberg, I., 857 E. 169th St.
Rothfuss, Fred, 887 Hunts Point Ave., Bronx
Rothfeld, A., 738 E. 163d St.
Rotondo, P., 2174 Hughes Ave., Bronx
Rosano, R., 2433 8th Ave.
Rosenbloom, P., 2433 8th Ave.
Rosenblum, M., 1344 Lyman Place, Bronx
Rosenblum, Max, 736 E. 165th St.
Rosenblum, S. E., 2616 Briggs Ave., Bronx
Rosenberg, P., 530 E. 156th St., Bronx
Rosenbush, J., 639 E. 169th St.
Rosfberg, M., 1575 Vyse Ave.
Royal Grocery Co., 3d Ave. & 32d St.
Rubenstein, J., 2484 7th Ave.
Rubsolin, L., 922 E. 180th St., Bronx
Rubino, Anthony, 229 E. 56th St.
Ruggs, Fred, 3918 Broadway
Ruh, Henry, 367 W. 15th St.
Russakow, S., 1525 Seabury Place
Russell, R., 1122 Madison Ave.
Ruschmeyer, J. H., 922 Melrose Ave.
Ruzinsky, J., 70 Astor Place
Ryan, Carroll, 29 Northern Ave.
Racharoff, Ed., 45 W. 117th St.
Rakovitz, S., 1091 2d Ave.
Raleshy, L., 899 169th St.
Saltira & Rubin, 512 E. 180th St., Bronx
Salter & Fiala, 19 Cortlandt St.
Samberg, A., 1452 2d Ave.
Sasse, F., 802 Tinton Ave., Bronx
Saul, Henry, 4219 Broadway
Savorese & Maresca, 648 Columbus Ave.
Savarese, M., 1291 Lexington Ave.
Schachter & Mendel, 1710 3d Ave.
Schaef, Geo., Jerome Ave. & 183d St., Bronx
Schatzberg & Mogel, 756 Westchester Ave.
Scheer, H., 190 W. Fordham Road (Loring Place)
Schechner, H., 991 Ogden Ave., Bronx
Schechter, A., 1395 Bristow St.
Schechter, W., 3601-A Broadway, 148th St.
Schechter, S., 474 Hudson St.
Schechter, S., 1359 2d Ave.
Scheiper & Hartz, 2200 Amsterdam Ave.
Schelnrold, F., 1295 Chisholm St.
Scherzer, J., 804 Fulton Ave.
Scherholz, A. & Co., J. H., 93 Hamilton Place
Scherholz & Co., J. H., 401 Amsterdam Ave.
Schilling, C., 898 Melrose Ave.
Schilling, W. H., 4015 Broadway
Schlaffer Bros., 811-819 Jennings St.
Schlacter, J. & Son, 406 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx
Schlichtmann, C., 2520 Jerome Ave., Bronx
Schlnderer, John, 154 E. 43d St.
Schlosser Bros., 2553 Broadway
Schlnter, C. L., 1796 Park Ave.
Schlnter, John, 143 Greenwich St.
Schmedes, L., 1539 3d Ave.
Schmeelk, Peter, 152 W. 10th St.
Schmeiss, John A., 1224 Washington Ave., Bronx
Schmidt, G. H., 475 2d Ave.
Schmidt, H. C., 654 E. 161st St., Bronx
Schmidt, J. H., 452 Amsterdam Ave.
Schmidt, Otto, 2505 Broadway
Schmidt, Wm., 767 Columbus Ave.
Schnaars, H., 1489 Avenue A
Schnaars, J., 359 E. 53d St.
Schnapp, L., 1626 Wilkins Ave.
Schneider, F. A., 90 6th Ave.
Schnitzler, John, 3317 3d Ave., Bronx
Schoen, A., 805 Westchester Ave.
Schraer, Otto, 1220 Lexington Ave.
Schreiber, W. A., 37 Greenwich Ave.
Schriefer, Henry, 1358 St. Nicholas Ave.
Schroder, J. N., 231 W. 12th St.
Schroeder, Henry, 2195 Washington Ave., cor. 182d St.
Schroeder, J. D., 228 W. 18th St.
Schulman & Wolf, 883 Freeman St., Bronx
Schultz, A., 2401 Westchester Ave.
Schultz, J. M., 1598 3d Ave.
Schulze, Hermann, 461 Amsterdam Ave.
Schumacher, August, 1615 First Ave.
Schumacher Bros., 390-392 E. 200th St., Bronx
Schuman, L., 1461st St.
Schutzman, S., 2082 Amsterdam Ave.
Schwab, M., 1982 University Ave., Bronx
Schwanewedo, H. & L., 1266 Amsterdam Ave.
Schwartz, Ch., 1448 Avenue A
Schwartzman & Warshaw, 1515 St. Nicholas Ave.
Schwarz, Michael F., 762 Melrose Ave.
Schwenke, A., 180 Lenox Ave.
Scoppa, A., 874 E. 180th St.
Seebeck, H., 983 Morris Ave., Bronx
Seidemann, Herman, 943 Columbus Ave.
Seifer, J. J., 1555 Southern Blvd.
Seiler, F. & H., Courtland Ave. & 162d St., Bronx
Semler, L., 1135 E. 167th St.
Serabi Bros., 430 W. 118th St.
Shapiro Bros., 1030 E. 163d St., Bronx
Sheehy, D., 2858 8th Ave.
Shermco, Sol., 854 9th Ave.
Shertzer, M., 3594 Broadway
Shlirin, I., 945 Freeman St., Bronx
Shikowitz, J., 318 E. 14th St.
Shulman, S., 2911 Broadway
Siderelis, Christos, 436-438 E. 70th St.
Siedenburg, A. H., 335 E. 138th St.
Siegel, L., 227 E. 23d St.
Siegel, S., 200 W. 148th St.
Siemens, Arnold, 352 Lenox Ave.
Siemers, Hermann F., 1663 Topping Ave., cor. 173d St., Bronx
Sikler, T., 667 Melrose Ave.
Silverman, B., 1366 3d Ave.
Silverman, Ben, 1009 Southern Blvd., Bronx
Sirkus & Fishgold, 1228 Ogden Ave., Bronx
Slotkin, G., 1821 Bathgate Ave.
Smith, F. C., 2451 Eighth Ave.
Smith, John B., 2004 Amsterdam Ave.
Smolin, J., 1364 Washington Ave.
Smolin, J., 910 Longwood Ave.
Sobel, S. R., 36 St. Mark's Place
Solomon, A., 2189 7th Ave.
Solnway Bros., 181 Sixth Ave.
So. Boulevard Dairy Produce, The (S. Jackson, Prop.), 1461 So. Boulevard, Bronx
Spatz, M., 147 E. 91st St.
Specht, J. H., 179 Lexington Ave.
Speckmann, A., 2516 8th Ave.
Spelber, K., 864 First Ave.
Spinner, J. H., 285 Avenue A
Spirito, Jos., 819 E. 138th St., Bronx
Spitz, Monroe, 937 2d Ave.
Spliedt, F. J., 2363 Westchester Ave.
Stachnik, E. P., 2316 8th Ave.
Stachnik, E. P., 998 Ogden Ave., Bronx
Stachnik, E. P., 998 E. 180th St.
Stahl, Chas. W., 117 Featherbed Lane, Bronx
Stahl, J. M., 455 Columbus Ave.
Standard Butter & Egg Store, The, 259 Avenue B
Standard Butter & Egg Market, The, 820 Hudson St.
Stechmann, Carl, 54 W. 8th St.
Steeneck, John, 299 W. 4th St.
Steinberg, A., 1407 Prospect Ave.
Steiner & Co., Inc., Jos., 71 Vesey St.
Steinmetz, O. H., 122 W. Fordham Road, Bronx
Stellies, Geo., 64 Charles St., cor W. 4th St.
Steneck Bros., 3345 Broadway
Stephens Bros., 281 St. Nicholas Ave.
Sternick, M., 1067 Park Ave.
Stiber, A., 125 First Ave.
Strasberg, S., 51 W. 100th St.
Straub, M., 2-4 Bank St.
Strauss, H., 2087 Madison Ave.
Strauss, J., 1145 Park Ave.
Streller Bros., 2199 8th Ave.
Struhs, A. D., 187 W. 102d St.
Stucker, Martin, 220 W. 98th St.
Sturhmann's Market, 723 11th Ave.
Sturm, M., 405 E. 187th St., Bronx
Sturtz, Henry, 196 9th Ave.
Suhl, J., 883 Southern Blvd., Bronx
Sullivan, P. J., 581 3d Ave.
Sundmacker, A., 1226 Franklin Ave.
Sweeney, F. M., 747 Columbus Ave.
Sweeney, F. M., 2647 8th Ave.
Sylvester, J., 1709 Jerome Ave., cor. McClay Ave.
Tasso, M., 75 St. Nicholas Ave.
Taffel, M., 582 Hunts Point Ave., Bronx
Tamen Bros., 3886 Broadway
Tamler, H., 206 W. 61st St.
Tannenberger, Jr., Chas., 3813 White Plains Ave.
Tarr, Charles, 3478 Broadway
Tatosian, C. M., 218 W. 148th St.
Teicher, J., 1101 Prospect Ave.
Teitelbaum, M., 1500 St. Nicholas Ave.
Tepper, H., 80 First Ave.
Terwing, John, 200 W. 59th St.
Thiele, D. A., 422 E. 66th St.
Thiel, S., 869 Elton Ave.
Thielhelm, H., 2013 Amsterdam Ave.
Thim, V., 1069 2d Ave.
Thomas, Wm., 331 3d Ave.
Thornhill Dairy (L. Blyth), 3895 Broadway
Thorsen & Co., J., 893 E. 167th St., Bronx
Tietjen, D., 601 9th Ave.
Tietjen, Geo. D., N. E. cor. 169th St. & Bronx Ave.
Timmerman, H., 1872 Jerome Ave., Mt. Hope Place
Tip Top Dairy, 1084 Forest Ave., Bronx
Tomich, John J., 902 Freeman St.
Tompkins, M. V., 94 Audubon Ave.
Tonjes, Frederick, 8 8th St.
Torberg Bros., 1080 Longfellow Ave.
Trainen & Scheer, 998 E. 179th St.
Trenner, Joel, 811 2d Ave.
Turchiarone, Frank, 977 Park Ave.
Turek, F., 86 East End Ave.
Tweitmann, Wm., 399-401 Bleecker St.
Ubellewsky, J., 1526 Southern Blvd.
Union Loan Bros., 1869 Amsterdam Ave.
Veitrh, R., 242 Dyckman St.
Verbarg, H., 199 10th Ave.
Verde, V. & Bros., 500 3d Ave.
Verdey, T. J., 1264 3d Ave.
Viohl, Chas., 3820 Broadway
Vocke, Carl, 768 E. 180th St., Bronx
Vogel, Henry, 789 Tremont Ave.
Vogelman Bros., 649 E. 180th St.
Vogt, P., 1596 Amsterdam Ave.
Volcere, J., 1611 St. Nicholas Ave.
Volpe, V. J., 160 E. 53d St.
Volunteer Market (A. F. Windler, Prop.), 2373-6 8th Ave.
Von Der Heyde, Hermann, 3563 White Plains Ave.
Von Der Hyde, E., 1658 Amsterdam Ave.
Von Oehsen, H., 413 W. 44th St.
Von Oehsen, Chas., 658 Melrose Ave., Bronx
Von Oehsen, M., 238 W. 29th St.
Vorsanger, Jul., 310 W. 16th St.
Wachtel, C., 1833 Amsterdam Ave.
Wagner & Cocks, 1015 Southern Blvd., Bronx
Wahrsinger, A., 900 180th St., Bronx
Wallerstein, M., 763 E. 165th St.
Walter, C., 997 Ogden Ave. (164th St.), Bronx
Waltzer, A., 4217 Broadway
Wambach Chas. N., 917 6th Ave.
Warneield, Bros., 936 Morris Ave., 163-164th St., Bronx
Wasserman, M., 1762 Amsterdam Ave.
Weber, T. B., 1301 Broadway
Webber, Richard, 120th St. & 3d Ave.
Webber, Richard, 177th St. & Webster Ave., Bronx
Webster, James, 44 Amsterdam Ave.
Wehmann, Frederic, 37 St. Nicholas Place
Wehmann, John, 4202 Broadway
Weinbere, B., 687 E. 138th St., Bronx
Weintraub, E., 629 Lenox Ave.
Weintraub, S., 1091 3d Ave.
Weisbecker, Chas., 2025 Webster Ave.
Weisbecker, Inc., G., 270 W. 125th St.
Weis, Conrad, 1178 2d Ave.
Weiss, John G., 1632 Avenue A
Weitung, B., 1453 3d Ave.
Weisteio, M., 1066 1st Ave.
Weistein Bros., 749 2d Ave.
Weinstein, J., 1002 1st Ave.
Welsch's, 926 Amsterdam Ave.
Wender, I., 232 W. 116th St.
Wernke, F. D. G., 3000 Broadway
Wershow, S., 2000 Mapes Ave.
Wihlberger, John, 1570 Avenue A
Wilensky Co., The, 931 Longwood Ave.
Wilkens & Von Seth, 2865 Broadway
Wilkins & Von Seth, 3353 Broadway
Wilkens, John, 167th St. & Washington Ave.
Winkler & Seemon, 314 Columbus Ave.
Winter, H., 2519 8th Ave.
Winter, H. W., 2467 Broadway
Wilke, Henry, 102 W. 124th St.
Wilson, E., 557 Columbus Ave.
Witt, F. W. L., 707 Lexington Ave.
Witt, H. T., 73 Amsterdam Ave.
Wittman, August, 3 Parker Pl.
Wield, Paul, 1292 Amsterdam Ave.
Winckelmann, Wm., 570 Amsterdam Ave.
Winderhamn, Isadore, 1524 Avenue A
Windhorst, F. W., 1229 3d Ave.
Windhorst, J. B., 995 6th Ave.
Winfield, C. R., Baldwin Place
Williams, H. S., 335 8th Ave.
Willners' Pure Food Market, 368 Bleecker St.
Wittles, David, 436 E. 9th St.
Wittbohn, Amandus, 2159 7th Ave.
Wisch, H. W., 1876 Park Ave.
Wiseman, L., 925 2d Ave.
Woldman, D., 3872 3d Ave., Bronx
Wohlfeld, A., 735 Prospect Ave.
Wohltmann & Co., 155 W. 62d St.
Wulf, Fred W., 203 West End Ave.
Wurm, George, 2447 Broadway
Zakian, George, 316 W. 134th St.
Zaporowicz, S., 743 3d Ave.
Zastera, A., 1509 Avenue A
Zeydes, M., 201 W. 124th St.
Zeller, F., 355 E. 57th St.
Zelnkson, F., 275 Lenox Ave.
Zentner, I., 745 Amsterdam Ave.
Zenz Bros., 238 10th Ave.
Zillman, Gus, 3317 Broadway
Zillman, H., 1830 Washington Ave.
Zimmerman, W., 803 Tremont Ave.
Zipkin, S., S. W. cor. 175th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
Zneimer, Herman, 1284 Madison Ave.

WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.

Bedford Hills.

Adams & Son, Inc., W. B.

Bronxville.

Ilse, Henry

Chappaqua.

Ballay, Inc., Frank T.
Mary & Co., Kay (Main Store), (Branch, Pleasantville, N. Y.)

Croton Falls.

Clark, O. H.

Croton on Hudson.

Hunt, James F., Grand St.
McCoy, L. W., Depot Square

Dobbs Ferry.

Losee, Thos., Cedar St.
Ite, John.
Shaw, W. B.

Golden's Bridge.

Green Brothers
Olmstead & Voris

Harrison.

Brachfald, M., Depot Square
Voss, F. P., Halstead Ave.

Hastings on Hudson.

Breyer, Fred, Spring St.
Murphy, J. E., Warburton Ave.
Wesolowski & Son, S., Warburton Ave.
Tompkins, B. F., Warburton Ave.

Irvington.

Buckley & Baban
McCormack, John, 12 Main St.

Katonah.

Doyle Bros.
Hoyt Bros. Co.

Larchmont.

Dietz Bros., Bank Bldg.

Mohegan Lake.

Horton & Horna

Mamaroneck.

Herlyn, Wm. T., West Post Rd.
Nygood, Philip,
Petrocelli Bros., 147 Railroad Ave.
Schorling, John,
Stiebel, Louis, 164 Mamaroneck Ave.
Mamaroneck Ave.

Mt. Kisco.

Banks, A. L. & Son, W. Main St.
Sarles, John L., 28 W. Main St.
Van Tassell & Van Tassell,

Millwood.

Allen, George F.

Mt. Vernon.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 40 S. 4th Ave.
Braden, C. E., 294 E. 3d St.
Davey, Andrew, 104 S. 4th Ave.
Dale & Cain, Inc., Cor. Park & Prospect Ave.
Da Simone, Alfonso, W. 1st St., cor. 19th Ave.
Eckworth Bros., 342-344 S. Columbus Ave.
Edling, E., 425 S. 5th Ave.
Heaps, Ben., 56 W. 6th St.
Levy, A., 548 S. 8th Ave.
Levy, H., Inc., 15 W. 3d St.
Marum, R., 495 W. Lincoln Ave.
Muhlhan & Sons, 14 & W. Lincoln Ave.
Notman, W. E., Inc., 198 S. 4th Ave.
Radogna, N., 17-19 W. 6th St.
Reitano, John, 13 S. 4th Ave.
Sturken, J., 142 E. 3d St.
Virus, Fred C., 206 S. 4th Ave.
De Vurst, Inc., Fred A., Grary & Prospect Ave.
Webber, Richard, 1st St. & 6th Ave.

New Rochelle.

Dworkind, J., North & Mayflower Aves.
Eisenstadt, L., 234 North Ave.
Fennison, G., Co., Main St.
Gaertner, Ernest, 111 Union Ave.
Goossen & Co., B., 333 Main St.
Hamberger, H., 301 North St.
Koch, F. C., 177 Main St.
Knoche, J., 222-226 Main St.
Malakoff, A., 296 North Ave.
Ottens, C. F., Co., 254 Main St.
Peoples' Market, Inc., Main & Centre Sts.
Simpson, B., 41 Mechanics St.
Warm, M., Main St.

Ossining.

Bell, Joseph, 68 State St.
Birdsall, D. C., 76 State St.
Cella, John Main St.
Finkelstein Bros., 191 Main St.
McNally & Dietrich, 163 Main St.
Murphy, T. J. (Sucressor to Empire Tea Co.), 29 Spring St.
Ogden, Frank, 166 Spring St.
Paye, C. W., Jr., 68-72 Spring St.
Revolinski, J., 20 Water St.
Sherwood, S. M., 28 Spring St.

Peekskill.

Burger, Edw., 967 Main St.
Conklin, John H., 150 N. Division St.
Dwyer, Andrew, 8 N. Division St.
Dressner, K. F., 1701 Main St.
Forman, Chas. W., 808 Elm St.
Hingsher, Wm. G., 221 Main St.
George, F. D., 508 Highland Ave.
Hoaght, Arthur, 933 Main St.
Healy, C. P., 956 Central Ave.
LeClaire, John, 215 S. Division St.
Lent, W. H., 936 Main St.
Lines, Sr., S., 714 Main St.
Mackey, J. J., 622 South St.
Purdy, E. C., 411 S. Division St.
Seale, John A., 1100-1102 Brown St.
Sweely, Chas. E., 930 Main St.
Valentine Bros., 1161 Park St.
Valentine, E. B., 35 N. Division St.

Pleasantville.

Koster, Henry F.
Schmelke, W. & L.
Simmer & Co., John
Macy, Edw.

Port Chester.

Burke, A. F., Liberty Sq.
Ryan Co., Wm., Liberty Sq.
Santoro, F., 45 S. Main St.
Vos, A. (Market), N. Main

Rye.

Barber & Cocrolo, Purchase St.
Kells, C. (Market), Purchase St.
Koster, H. O., 30 Purchase St.
The Hiswatha Co.

Scarsdale.

Flagge & Hooley, Inc.
Holler, D. W., White Plains Rd., cor. Brook Ave.

Tarrytown.

D'Eufemia, Frank, 68 Beekman Ave., N. Tarrytown
Empire State Tea Company (M. Graham Co.), 61 Depot St.
Frost, H. A., 22 Main St.
Granlesz, John, Cor. Cortlandt & Beekman Ave., N. Tarrytown
Hammel, A., Orchard St.
Mezger, A. E., 84 Beekman Ave., N. Tarrytown
Plunkett, Richard, 130 Main St.

Tuckahoe.

Bellew, R. J.
Greenlein, S., Main St.
Hecht, J., Lake Ave., nr Main St.

Valhalla.

Pfister, Jacob

White Plains.

Armbrustter, F. E., Railroad & Lexington Aves.
Carhart Grocery Co., Mamaroneck & Carhart Aves.
Holmes, I., Lake & Kensico Aves.
Hope, Peter, 66 Post Rd.
Ienchelli, K., 3958 White Plains Ave.
Jones, Wm., 83 S. Lexington Ave.
Krueger, J., 60 Martine Ave.
Krueger, J., 50 Post Rd.
Miller, S. S., 56 S. Lexington Ave.
Peoples' Market, Inc., 170 Railroad Ave.
Pruss, A., 90 S. Lexington Ave.
Ranscht, F., Railroad Ave.
Schaefer, Henry F., 8 Spring St.
Se Boyer, D. E., 70 Martine Ave.
Von Hein, Franz, 192-94 Main St.
Walter, William, 74 Central Ave.

Yonkers.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 2 Dock St.
Bare, Edward I., 770 Palisade Ave., cor. Douglas Ave.
Bauer, C., 813 McLean Ave.
Belfort Trading Co., 385-7 S. Broadway
Berman, W., 174 Warburton Ave.
Bleich, Adolph, 1 Palisade Ave.
Bohrhard, Edward, 65 Warburton Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 133 Lake Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 144 Riverdale Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 32 Lawrence St.
Davey, Andrew, 211 Ashburton Ave.
Davey, Andrew, 119 Elm St.
Davey, Andrew, 143 New Main St.
Ellenbogen, J., 265 Riverdale Ave.
Goodfriend, J., 146 Beech St.
Hudson, Frank, 35 Lawrence St.
Kaplan, S., 189 Linden St.
Levy, Ph., 167 Linden St.
Murphy, T. P., 153 Ashburton Ave.
Myers, Irving W., 352 Riverdale Ave.
Myers, John H., 225 Poplar St.
Van Cortlandt Park Av.
Quellmelz, Chas., 448 S. Broadway
Radcliff & Son, A. S., 250 Riverside Ave.
Schader, J. F., 21 Warburton Ave.
Schube, Charles, 325 Werburton Ave.
Steinberg & Goldwatter, 165 Woodworth Ave.
Snyder, M. J. & E. G., Linden & Maple Sts.
Walsh, Daniel N., 63 Maple St.
Weber, Carl F. J., 37 Lawrence St.

Yorktown Heights.

Likely, I. S.
Mekeel Bros.

PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.

Brewster.

Gleason, James
Lobdall, A. F.

Carmel.

Cole Bros.

Cold Spring.

Evans, F. E.
Kana, Thomas
Perry & Reilley

Mahopac.

Spain & Son, C.

Nelsonville.

Van Tassel, Seymour

Patterson.

Carey, J. E.

Tilly Foster

Turene, C. A.

DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

Pawling.

Carey, Wm. J.
Holmes, F. W.

RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y.

Dongan Hills.

Else, Alfred L., 1330 Ittirhmond Rd.

Elm Park.

Koop, Henry, 140 Morningstar Rd.

Grant City.

Semler, A. P., 118 Lincoln Ave.

Huguenot.

Moeller, John, Huguenot Park
Spollen, John J., Huguenot Park

Kreischerville.

Bundeson, T. C., 38 Androvett St.

Mariners' Harbor.

Braedt, F., 3010 Richmond Ter.
Bunge, H., 1230 Simonson Ave.
Foti, Tony, 115 Van Pelt Ave.
Miller, Clarence
Schaefer, Jacob, Jr., & Richmond Ter.
Shotwell, H. P., Cor. South Ave. & Richmond Ter.
Snuerman, M., 2585 Richmond Ter.
Woll, J., 3068 Richmond Ter.

New Brighton.

Breiwisch, H., 488 Jersey St.
Mendelowitz, M., 480 Richmond Ter.
Schimansky, J., 14 Clinton Ave.

West New Brighton.

East India Tea Co., The, 1119 Castleton Ave.
Hall, Juman J., 1006 Castleton Ave.
Moyer, F. M., Cor. Post & Jewett Aves.
Ochs, John, 1205 Castleton Ave.
Parker, Benedict, Broadway & Prospect St.
Rowohlt, Henry, Broadway & Castleton Ave.
Watson & Co., C. L., 822 Jewett Ave.

New Dorp.

Danker, Wm., 5th St., opp. Railroad St.

Pleasant Plains.

Wilbur & Manee.

Port Richmond.

Deuman, Jas. A., Cor. Cherberton & Post Aves.
East India Tea Co., The, 19 Richmond Ave.
Elsenbeck, Edward, 2590 Richmond Ter.
Meyer, Albert, 31 Richmond Ave.
Schnibbe, R., 202 Richmond Ave.

Rosebank.

Callenius, H. A., 972 New York Ave.
Mendelowitz Co., Inc., 1205-7-9 New York Ave.

Stapleton.

Burkhardt, W. L., 399 Van Duzer Ave.
East India Tea Co., The, 630 Bay St.
Sleman, J. W., 105 Water St.
Standard Tea & Coffee Co., 208 Broad St.
Weiss, Chas. D., 183 Broad St.
Wisch, Henry, 260 Broad St.

Tompkinsville.

Coyne, Daniel J., 129 Beach St.
Levy, B., 2 Van Duzer St.
Lucey, Jr., James, 69 Montgomery Ave.
Rohde & Schmidt, Tompkins Ave. & Arrietta St.

Tottenville.

Schnakenberg, Ernest, 7420 Amboy Rd.
Sher, Abram, 7321-23 Amboy Rd.

ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

Congers.

Dickenman, John, Lake Rd.

Garnerville.

Geoghegan, C. J., Church St.
Young Bros., Railroad Ave.

Haverstraw.

Flynn & Lawson, Inc., 77 Main St.
Hahn, Henry, 175 Broadway
Reynolds, C. C., 14 Main St.
Schaper, F. W., 179 Broadway
Waldron, W. H., 31 Broadway

Nyack.

Barber & Co., E. C., 104 Main St.
Daily, Harry A., 83 Main St.
De Jong, E., 115 Main St.
Fahrini, E., 81 Main St.
Hople, Jr., Henry, Burd & Franklin Sts.
Lydecker Bros. Co., 90 Main St.
Tromm, Geo., Main St.

Spring Valley.

Bohlke, H., Main St.
L. & L. Food Store, Main St.
Miller Bros., Main St.

Stony Point.

Marks, C. A.
Rose, E. O.

Suffern.

McPhillips Bros., Lafayette Ave.
Ramapo Valley Grocery Co., Lafayette Ave.

Tompkins Cove.

Bulson, W. L.

Upper Nyack.

Wyman & Polhemus

KINGS COUNTY, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1005 Broadway
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 1002 Flatbush Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 476 5th Ave.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 5312 5th Ave.
Adeletein, Philip, 4606 3d Ave.
Ader, J., 18th Ave. & 71st St.
Adickes, W. F., 864 Flatbush Ave.
Adler, A., 406 Nostrand Ave., cor. Monroe
Affel, H., 352 Fifth Ave.
Affel, H., 1031 Fulton St.
Ahrens, Henry, 237 Summer Ave.
Ahrens & Co., 338 Manhattan Ave.
Ahrens, Wm. F., 101 Kingston Ave.
Ahrens, W. F., 582 5th Ave.
Albert, Jacob, 423 Lorimer St.
Albrecht, Henry J., 387 Bedford Ave.
Alest, D., 851 Flatbush Ave.
Ambrosano, N., 2164-a Fulton St.
American Egg & Butter Co., 545 Knickerbocker Ave.
Anastasio, G., 290 Reid Ave.
Anastasio, S., 621 5th Ave.
Anderson, Fredk., 1782 Coney Island Ave.
Anderson, O., 5125 6th Ave.
Angelbeck, Jr., 220 Troy Ave.
Antonelli, Fenl, 1271 Fulton St.
Appelbaum, L., 1711 Fulton St.
Appianus, M., 247 Nassau Ave.
Arala, Paul, 376 Tompkins Ave.
Archer Bros., 296 Albany Ave.
Archer Bros., Vanderbilt Ave. & Bergen St.
Arfmann, Rudolph, 388 Ridgewood Ave.
Arronson & Levy, 254 Hamilton Ave.
Auslander, S., 394 Bedford Ave.
Auslandrr, S., 4723 5th Ave.
"B" Store (A. W. Behrens, Prop.), 1123 Gravesend Ave.
B. & G. Store (B. & G. Schaefer, Props.), 291 Court St.
B. & G. Store, 140 Bergen St.
B. & G. Store, 483 De Kalb Ave.
B. & G. Store, 305 Myrtle Ave.
Barhmann, John F. H., 420 Henry St.
Bacigalupo, Geo., 195 McDougal St.
Backman & Olsen, 5221 7th Ave.
Bade, Jacob, 1613 Gravesend Ave.
Bahr, J. H., 252 Albany Ave.
Bahrenburg, J., 5417 5th Ave.
Baleston, L., 545 5th Ave.
Bart, Edward, 450 Myrtle Ave.
Barteski, J., 510 Morgan Ave.
Batterman, H. & Co., Broadway & Flushing Ave.
Baner, B., Reid & De Kalb Aves.
Banman, L., 278 Devoe St.
Barandt, H. J., 1203 Gravesend Ave.
Beards, R., 7304 3d Ave.
Becker, August, Reid, cor. Lexington St.
Becker, C., 1665 Atlantic Ave.
Becker, Henry, 1124 Bushwick Ave., cor. Madison St.
Becker, Peter, 778 Manhattan Ave.
Beckman & Peters, 1618 Fulton St.
Beckmann, Wm., 230 Ke Kalb Ave.
Berkmann, W., 6222 5th Ave.
Bedford Company, The, 1055 Broadway
Behn, H. H., 3396 Fulton St.
Behnke, Wm., 1473 Bedford Ave.
Behr, John, 308 Sumner Ave.
Behrens, A. W., 1123 Gravesend Ave.
Behrens, C., 309 Etna St.
Behrens, G. F., 5903 3d Ave.
Behrens, H. C., 193 Patchen Ave.
Behren's Market, 947-49 Franklin Ave.
Behrmann, John F., 154 Seventh Ave.
Behrmann, J., 451 Classon Ave.
Bell, Charles, 783 Marcy Ave.
Bellows, Nathan, 78 Beaver St.
Belovsky, A., 713 Prospect Place
Belowsky, M., 793 3d Ave.
Bendersky, M., 367 Central Ave.
Benneti, Edward F., 171 Gold St.
Berger, H. W., 1315 Ave. H
Bergfeld, W. H., 296 Willoughby Ave.
Bergham, A., 31 Tompkins Ave.
Bergida, J., 324 Ave. A
Berend, Kyran, 89 Stuyvesant Ave.
Bernard, H., 821 Fulton St.
Bertolacci, Alfred, Bertolacci, John & Co., 775 Franklin Ave.
Bertolacci, Ralph, 1055 Bedford Ave.
Best, Allen, 55 Meserole Ave.
Best, Inc., 560 Morgan Ave.
Beusmann, Fred F., 1133 Flatbush Ave.
Beyer, A., 83 Irving Ave.
Bielefeld, A., 127 Patchen Ave., cor. Madison St.
Bielek, J., 701 Bedford Ave.
Bieser, Chas. J., 605 Hamburg Ave.
Biemer, S. J., 6007 16th Ave.
Bierman, W. H., 141 Court St.
Bildner Bros., 2739 Atlantic Ave.
Bisrhoff, B., 400 Court St.
Blasrh, J., 190 Wyckoff Ave.
Blaysell, W. A., 558 Vanderbilt Ave.
Bliedermann, J. H., 694 Bedford Ave.
Bliendermann, Louis, 222 Reid Ave.
Bliefernicht, Martin, 214 Prospect Park West
Bliesmann, Fred, 1501 Ave. J
Blomquist, John A., 1007 Nostrand Ave.
Blumstein, M., 201 Throop Ave.
Bock, O., 487 Knickerbocker Ave.
Bockelmann, C., 738 Gravesend Ave.
Bockmann, Wm. & Son, 946 Manhattan Ave., cor. Java St.
Bodensiek & Sierks, 380 Sumner Ave.
Boeckmann, H., 639 Hamburg Ave.
Boemermann, L., 65 Kermit Pl., cor. E. 8th St.
Boenau, August, 4916 7th Ave.
Boettger, R., 476 Wyckoff Ave.
Bolland, M., 665 Wythe Ave.
Bollman, J. H., 365 De Kalb Ave.
Bolte, Fred, 133 6th Ave.
Borchers, N., 587 Franklin Ave.
Bornemann, L. H., 679 Grand Ave.
Bosch, A., 104 Norman Ave.
Bosch, W. F., 222 Prospect Park W.
Boschen, D., 138 Lewis Ave.
Boschen, W., 111 Franklin St.
Bosenberg, George, 667 Manhattan Ave.
Bottjer, Henry, 631 Classon Ave.
Bracker, C., 3155 Fulton St.
Brandi, R., 1692 8th Ave.
Brandstatter, E., 853 Gates Ave.
Brandt, Charles, 1626 11th Ave.
Brazilian Tea & Coffee Co., 803 Fulton St.
Bredehoft, Henry C., State & Nevins Sts.
Breden, Julius F., 4623 4th Ave.
Bremer, John P., 607 Evergreen Ave.
Brennals, J. G., 280 St. Nicholas Ave.
Breuer, G. N., 174 Emmet Ave.
Brunie, Henry, 358-61b Ave.
Brunies, Henry, 553 De Kalb Ave.
Bryant's Tea House, 30 Fifth Ave.
Buck, W. H., 80 6th

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1915.

HAZING THE HYPHENATES.

From a loyal American heart, from a mind vital with American beliefs and American principles, came the words President WILSON addressed to the Daughters of the American Revolution on Monday. It is of obligation that the President should be neutral in his official conduct, but he has not failed to observe, as no American has failed to observe, that there are those among us "who have not "thought most of America, who have "thought to use the might of America in some matter not of America's "origination." He did not need to be more specific. In the mind of every American the class for which his words were intended to be an admonition is instantly identified, it could not have been more plainly pointed out. We are neutral as a nation, but it is because "we love the things that America believes in," it is because we "stand apart and maintain certain "principles of action which are "grounded in law and in justice" that we have given our deep sympathy to one party in the great struggle in Europe and have withheld it from the other.

The President would have no class of Americans stand apart from the others. "I am in a hurry," he said, "to have an opportunity to have a "line-up, and let the men who are "thinking first of some other country "stand on one side—Biblically it "would be the left side—and all those "who are for America first, last, and "all the time on the other side." Is it not plain that we have had the "line-up," that the men who are thinking first of some other country than America, that are putting other interests above those of America, have taken their place apart, in plain sight?

Evidently, the President is aware of this voluntary segregation of the un-Americans, but he would have something done about it:

> I look forward to the necessity in every political agitation in the years which are immediately at hand of calling upon every man to declare himself, where he stands. Is it America first or is it not? We ought to be very careful about some of the impressions that we are forming just now. There is too general an impression, I fear, that very large numbers of our fellow-citizens born in other lands have not entertained with sufficient intensity and affection the American ideal, but their numbers are not large. Those who would seek to represent them are very vocal, but they are not very influential.

They are indeed not influential. They have not influenced American opinion by their propaganda, by their insolence, by their menaces. They raised a loud outcry against the Anglo-French loan, the loan transaction was completed in a few days regardless of their vociferation. Knowing the many excellent qualities and the high intelligence of those of that race who have come among us, we have the right to feel that the persons who have come to be described as hyphenates are not representative of the class of citizens for whom they profess to speak. Their proceedings have been for the most part stupid, their manners have been bad, their loyalty has been more than questionable. Surely it cannot be said that in any true and general sense they represent the citizens to whom their appeals are addressed, for whom they pretend to express opinions.

The President would not have the matter left in doubt. It is too grave, too important. So, in our future politics, the question must be asked, "Is it America first or is it not?" The man who is worthy of his American citizenship could have no possible objection to meeting that challenge. It was probably with a not entirely veiled suggestion of humor that the President suggested the hazing method as a cure for the dangerous un-American habit. Probably the process is already in operation. Genuine Americans undoubtedly have their "opinion" about those who have failed in their loyalty, who have put the interests of some other country above those of the United States. But we are a good-natured people, we are vastly tolerant of differences of opinion, we endure much, still when the provocation goes too far we can be as swift and as stern as the men of any other country in setting the limits which must not be passed. Doubtless those who have transgressed have already been made to feel the displeasure of their neighbors. They will feel it more keenly unless they take heed of their steps. Probably they will take heed. There is no alternative if they are to continue to live among us, to do business in the United States, to retain their citizenship. Life is hardly worth living under continual "hazing."

The President's adjuration was timely, it was needed. If we are to be one people we must feel as one people. American citizenship must mean the same thing to all men. If there are any who cannot rid themselves of the notion that it means the right to exalt another loyalty above American loyalty, they are at any time free to go.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

Mr. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE, Collector of the Port of New York, has added his venerable wisdom to the opponents of the new Constitution. That well-known conservative, the Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. FREDERIC C. HOWE, had anticipated the Collector in the task of instructing his fellow-citizens how to preserve their liberties. A Federal official of a different class and intellectual calibre, Mr. FRANK L. POLK, Counselor of the State Department, had also pointed the way for Mr. MALONE and the worshippers of things as they are, including administrative chaos and irresponsibility, extravagance, legislative and administrative, the delay of justice.

It is the privilege of Federal officeholders to express their opinions as citizens of the State. It is sometimes a privilege dangerous to the side espoused, dangerous to the Administration, even if guiltlessly compromised. A smack of the official lingers in the private man, no matter how hard he tries to dissociate his individual from his Federal personality. The people of the several States are touchy about interference from Washington. If these quasi-official utterances, even if marked "personal," keep on, some friend of Mr. WILSON should repeat to him the ancient injunction, "Hands off! Remember FOLGER!"

MR. R. U. JOHNSON ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In his letter printed in Monday's TIMES, announcing his intention to vote for the woman suffrage amendment, Mr. ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON dwells upon the impression made on him by the large number of "cultivated, refined, and distinctly feminine" women of his acquaintance who have a "sincere conviction" that they should have the ballot. He was "born into an atmosphere of woman suffrage." He has a hereditary tendency toward it. Outside of his acquaintance, if not in it, is there not just as large a number of women who have an equally sincere conviction that they should not have the ballot? Culture and refinement have nothing to do with the matter, unless Mr. JOHNSON is prepared to advocate a restricted female suffrage. Participation by all citizens of adult age in political duties, the widening of the electorate, "an ideal democracy," as Mrs. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW puts it, is the only safe theoretical ground for woman suffrage. Its advocates are entitled to say that as property qualifications for the ballot or for membership in one house of the Legislature have disappeared, as manhood suffrage has come to be the rule, as color is no longer a test—except practically in the Southern States—as States have advanced from the aristocratic, oligarchic forms of government that prevailed in "the good old Colony times," and much later in some, so democracy should now be thoroughly inclusive, with no distinction of sex. That is a tenable theory.

The practical questions with those of us who have no unalterable prejudice against votes for women, who believe that women will be permitted to vote in time, should the mass of them want to vote, and should their riper experience in suffrage States have worked for the whole to the public advantage, are these: 1. Do the majority of women want the ballot? Can Mr. JOHNSON or anybody else say from knowledge that they do? Continuous complaint is made of the abstention of great numbers of men from their political duties. Is it desirable to force the ballot upon women? The analogy of the non-taxpayers or non-property holders in the earlier days does not hold good. They were suffering from a discrimination, an inequality, which galled them. They clamored to be put on an equality with other male citizens. Now some women cry that all women be put on an equality with men. The movements for the enlargement of male suffrage were supported by the classes they were to benefit. As to woman suffrage, there is much vocal passion, much organized enthusiasm, and also a determined effort on the part of some of the intended beneficiaries not to accept the benefit. Then, there is the great inarticulate multitude of women of whose opinion we know nothing. In short, at present woman suffrage in the East would be a leap in the dark. 2. While conditions in most of the twelve suffrage States are substantially different from and simpler than those of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, has any substantial public advantage been gained in those suffrage States? You can find testimony on both sides. The classic example of Colorado, where woman suffrage has been in force for twenty-two years, is far from reassuring. In California, where, according to one of its former advocates, The San Francisco Chronicle, it was "granted against the wish of a majority of women," State and county extravagance has increased under it, if not because of it. The other day Mr. SCHMITZ, once too celebrated as Mayor of San Francisco, got 36,000 votes in that city. "Women," says The San Francisco Bulletin, "felt for him that sympathy which "a man with a 'past' invariably commands." Read the list of suffrage States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. Among them are well-known nurseries of every new crank device, the abolition of political parties, the initiative and referendum, the recall of judicial decisions. What strengthening of orderly and sane government is to be looked for from female suffrage if it works in the East as it seems to work in the West?

Mr. JOHNSON'S assertion that "sane "native women, and especially prop"erty-holding women, should not be "excluded from participation in the "suffrage, since it has been conferred "upon all classes of men," will hardly be welcomed, we take it, by the advocates of the "reform." It is an argument from exclusion for exclusion. "It will be much," he adds, "if we can "add a large body of voters in the "main willing and competent to follow "good leadership." That "if" is monumental. Is following SCHMITZ following "good leadership"? The supposed effect of women in preventing war is urged by Mr. JOHNSON, as it has often been by others. Judging from the experience of the world, it is purely imaginary. If, on the other hand, women should be inclined to sacrifice the honor and the interests of their country to the love for peace, it would be well that they should have no hand in deciding between peace and war. As to the attitude of women voters in regard to saloons, the testimony is conflicting. Indeed, Mr. GARRISON'S faint praise that if woman suffrage doesn't work well, at least "no barm will come from it," barring the expense, seems to be about as strong, though an assumption, as he could justifiably make it.

"Women need to be prepared to train citizens," says Mr. JOHNSON. Then why not prepare them? Why give them the ballot if they are not prepared to use it with intelligence? Is it certain that throwing a child into the water is the best way of preparing him to swim?

THE VILLISTAS AND CARRANZA.

Two brothers of FRANCISCO MADERO, EMILIO and RAOUL, who have been military leaders of the revolution connected with the Villa faction, which unquestionably has been as sincerely committed to the establishment of constitutional government as the faction of CARRANZA, have announced their determination to hold aloof from any guerrilla warfare instituted by VILLA. It is likely, also, that other prominent revolutionists identified with the opposition to CARRANZA will refuse to countenance any resumption of warfare of an irregular sort. General ANGELES and Messrs. LOMBARDO, GARZA, LLORENTE, and other Villistas of high standing will quickly comprehend that a futile demonstration of this sort would tend to help rather than injure CARRANZA. Indeed, the Villa cause is practically dead, though the intelligent opposition to CARRANZA is as strong as ever, and may persist to his discomfiture, unless, under the influence of formal recognition by the United States and the Latin-American republics, he develops hitherto unrevealed qualities as an executive and a constructive statesman. But the leading Villistas will in time be merged with the other political opponents of the Coahuila politician who has so unexpectedly attained to the highest place in the Mexican Government.

If CARRANZA has sufficient wisdom to conciliate these men by granting a general amnesty and permitting them to occupy their homes in Mexico and return to their peaceful pursuits, he may yet be able to form a stable and permanent Government. That he has done nothing thus far to lead the world to expect action so wise from him does not quite justify those who cannot yet fully understand our Government's reasons for recognizing CARRANZA in the belief that he has not all the wisdom and all the statesmanship his great task requires. That the Administration has good and sufficient reasons for the recognition of CARRANZA we must all believe. In President WILSON'S hope that he will be able to restore order in a desolate country we are bound to share.

Meanwhile most of the men of good intelligence who have been allied with the Villa faction largely because of their lack of faith in CARRANZA'S ability will withdraw from the fight for the present. VILLA has a following and may make trouble, but no longer as a political leader of any standing. With no greater opposition than guerrilla warfare, and with nearly if not quite all the educated Mexicans who were identified with the development of their country in exile, CARRANZA has nearly a free field in which to exercise his talent as the reconstructor of a nation, for he admits that he has 150,000 well-trained soldiers at his beck and call, and they ought soon to suppress both ZAPATA and VILLA. It is the future, not the immediate present, that threatens CARRANZA.

A MONUMENT OF LAWMAKERS' ENGLISH.

The laws passed by the forty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Illinois have just been published as a book. They contain at least one monument of legislative English, of law-manufacturing style, which not marble can outlive. The crystalline clearness, the precision, the noble intelligence of that lingo have long been admired. The Goldsmiths and Matthew Arnolds of Springfield, Ill., have made their work in it too high for rivalry. House Bill No. 18 recites that:

> Whereas, During the war of 1812 the ladies of New Orleans made an elaborately embroidered silk banner, which they presented to General ANDREW JACKSON on Dec. 30, 1814, he being at that time in the City of New Orleans defending the city against the British invasion, which said banner was carried victoriously through the battle of New Orleans Jan. 8, 1815.
>
> Which said banner is to go back to Orleans parish and there to turn time back, as this paragon of whereases sets forth:
>
> Whereas, It is desired by many patriotic bodies and persons that this banner be returned to New Orleans that it may be viewed and enjoyed by such of the ladies as survive and their ancestors.

Students of vital statistics and longevity, please observe and preserve. Likewise amateurs of statute English. Some professor of literature could instruct and enthrall the world by collecting all the treasures of that fearful and wonderful speech.

GUARDSMEN NOT POLICEMEN.

The proffer to a company of the National Guard, by a manufacturing concern whose works had been protected by the militia during a strike riot, of a gift of insignificant value may seem a trifling matter to treat with stern formality. But General O'RYAN has done well to order the rejection of the gift. It is well that the National Guard should receive no rewards whatever from corporations or individuals in return for services performed, and it is particularly desirable that the services of the State troops when they are called upon to suppress strikers' violence should not be "recognized" by the heetowal of gifts.

The best opinion in this State favors relieving the National Guard from all police duty. The object of the existence of the organized militia is to protect the nation in war. We aim to have a strong and well-trained citizen soldiery in all the States because our national system is opposed to the maintenance of a large standing army. Our policy and our prejudices are against a large increase in the regular army. In the Administration's defense program provision will be made for only a slight increase in the army, but an effort is to be made to put the National Guard on a much stronger footing. This cannot be successfully accomplished while the guardsmen are so often forced to perform duties properly pertaining to the police.

In this State the services of a mounted constabulary, such as Pennsylvania possesses, are urgently needed. The work of the Aqueduct Police has shown how efficient such an organization can be. All the States should have constabulary forces to relieve the militia from police duties, for which the military training of these times does not particularly fit them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Political Error Antagonized.

A well-deserved condemnation is placed on the failure of both parties to unite in the re-election of EDGAR J. LAUER to his present position of Judge in the Municipal Court, and it has been done by the organization of a strong non-partisan campaign committee to defeat the effort to make this highly important place a subject of political influences.

The New York Bar Association has recently reaffirmed its adhesion to the principle that when "a Judge has been elected to the judicial office he is filling, and has served competently and satisfactorily, his renomination and re-election should be supported on a non-partisan basis in order that Judges may feel that their continuance in office is to depend solely on the manner in which they have performed their duties and administered justice, and that they need not look to political parties or groups of men for renomination or continuance in that office." Judge LAUER'S record fully meets the requirements here stated, and it is perhaps even more desirable that Judgeships in the lower than in the higher courts should thus be protected.

In the former courts, more often than in the latter, the decisions rendered are final, since few of the litigants can afford to take appeals. In fact, not 5 per cent. of the rulings in the Municipal Courts are ever subjected to review, and this makes it particularly important that they should be rendered by a Judge who, besides being honest, is of tested ability and trained by experience for his task. This has been accurately described as "the poor man's court," and, as Governor HUGHES said in one of his messages to the Legislature, "it is doubtful whether any court in the country affects the welfare of more persons."

Why a man like Judge LAUER, who, in the language of the Bar Association, is "capable, industrious, impartial, and independent," did not get the indorsement of all parties as well as the renomination of one is something that can be explained only by the survival in some political circles of the thoroughly vicious old theory that a Judgeship is an office like another, and that all offices are to be treated and awarded as rewards for party services.

A Scientist Out of the Ordinary.

Most commentators on the death of HENRI FABRE charecterize him as a great scientiet. The term was hardly to be avoided, for in a way he was a scientist, and in a way be was great, but the ways were hardly those of other men who heve received the same most honorable designation.

FABRE was an enthusiastic, tireless, and wonderfully successful observer of the insects in his immediate neighborhood. He discovered a large number of facts hitherto unknown in regard to the habits and abilities of these little creatures, he solved not a few myseteries that had shrouded their careers, but to those who know something of how other entomologists do their work and record its results, FABRE does not seem to have been exactly a scientist, or even a scientist at all if those others are scientists, so large and essential are the differences between his methods and theirs. Whether greater or less than they, he certainly was—different.

As to the charm of his writings there is no question. He pictured as no one else has done the tragedies and comedies, the loves and hates, the amazing ingenuities and the no less amazing stupidities, that are to be seen—by such eyes as his—in any corner of the insect world. Still, to some, not the least sincere among his admirers and appreciators, what be wrote seems to be, not the "articles" or "treatises" that are expected from scientiets, but "stories"—poems in prose. They are true stories, no doubt, so far as regards the actual doings of insects, but invariably an unscientific element was introduced by FABRE'S interpretation of what be saw in the terms natural to an inveterate and implacable anthropocentrist and anthropomorphizer.

He ascribed to wasps and ants emotions that they certainly do not have, and discussed as virtuous or criminal, acts that are certainly without the slightest trace of moral content. In doing thie FABRE did not deceive himself or intend to deceive othere, any more than KIPLING did when he wrote the "Jungle Book," but the true or professional scientiet ie more chary of metaphor and analogy than FABRE was, and does not embroider truth with fanclee, no matter how beautiful. That the man was praised with equal warmth by critics as unlike as DARWIN, MISTRAL, and MAETERLINCK is significant of the strange quality of his genius.

A Difficult Work Well Begun.

Whether the new heed of the anomalous board intrusted with the task of keeping the boxers in order can perform it successfully remains to be seen. His difficulties will be many and the next-to-the-impossible is, in truth or pretense, expected of him, but be has at least made an excellent start toward the avoidance of scandal by proclaiming that all of the board's business shall be transacted in sight and hearing of euch part of the public as happens to be intereeted in it.

There never was reason or excuse for doing that business otherwiee, hut Commissioner WENCK, having had training in journalism, naturally knows the virtues as well as the values of publicity better than did some of his predecessors—and he fears it less than did others of them, if current rumors of what has been going on among the fight clubs are correct.

That boxing needs more regulation and control than other sports is significant of its quality as something innocent and even commendable in itself—theoretically and even potentially innocent and commendable, that is—but lamentably inclined to degenerate into mere prizefighting with all the attending evils. The curse of this as of all sports is professionalism and the turning of it into a means of moneymaking. For only one sport that has suffered this degradation are really serious claims to honesty made, and boxing, as almost everybody knows, is not the one.

The Vogue of Pocahontas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perieh the thought that I should seek to dim the lustroue language of a writer in THE TIMES of Sunday on the subject of that "dearest daughter" of the late Powhetan of Virginia, known and loved as Pocahontas. But when that writer, evidently a lady, says: "The Princese Pocahontas is idolized in Virginia, mothere name their daughters for her and hope that the babies will grow to look like her," I feln would offer some testimony in rehuttal.

For at least a generation I have known Virginia girls, and I heve never met one in all that time who bore the name of Pocahontas; or, if she did, was known by that name. Of course, I do not know every girl in Virginia hy name. Who on earth does? But it is feir to suppose that if the names were so ideally popular that among all I have met there ought to be one Pocahontas. Thie is among whites. Among the blacke the name is pather more in vogue, and I recall one colored cook we had in Kentucky, who emigrated from Virginia, hringing with her the name of Pocahontas. Unlike the pale-faced maidens mentioned hy THE TIMES writer ae shoricning their names to "Hontas," this colored maid called herself "Pokey," and she was that all right.

W. J. LAMPTON.

New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

Art in Obscurity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much eurprised the other day in visiting the Metropolitan Museum to find several bronzes, cast from great pieces of sculpture, reposing in the eemi-obscurity of the landing of a blind stairway. I am led to wonder why the institution thus rohe itself of the proper effect of euch statues as the heads of Sherman and Farragut and the plaque of Robert Louis Stevenson. The prominent poeition accorded to the works of Rodin is an honor due that great Frenchman, but I am sure Rodin himself would not wish an undue advantage over our greatest American sculptors. Are Sherman and Farragut "dead" heroes, or is the art of Saint-Gaudens too hopelessly out of fashion?

JAMES BRITTON.

New York, Oct. 7, 1915.

THE PUPPET.

Here am I—broken and bleeding thing,
A human shred in the battle's wake;
For I rode forth at the call of the King,
Rode for "glory" and "honor's" sake.

A soldier born, a soldier trained,
My young blood leaped at the bugle's note.
I dyed dull red my steel unstained
As I drove it deep in a foeman's throat,

Nor felt the deed a murder done.
Wild men all, with war's fierce lust
We cut and clove; now, victory won,
Here we lie in the bloody dust.

We that were mad so soon are eene.
For what vainglory were we cut down?
('Tis the band of death can cool the hrain.)
For a despot's throne, a despot's crown.

Hundreds of dead around me lie,
Thousands of wounded that choke for breath,
Foole were we all, eo keen to die,
Bartered Love's lips for the kiss of Death.

Here—puppets all, at the tyrant's cue—
We play our parts, and we play them well.
Let the picture be held for the world to view,
Till it gets its fill of the Pageant of Hell.

JOY MONTGOMERY HIGGINS.

ART NOTES.

Brooklyn Museum to Exhibit Water Colors by Winslow Homer.

The Trustees of the Brooklyn Museum announce a loan exhihition of water colors hy Winslow Homer between the dates of Oct. 16 and Nov. 7, inclusive. The exhihition will include fifty-eight water colors, in addition to the group of twelve owned by the Museum, and ohtained from the estate of the artist. The loaners of the collections drawn upon were generally in such intimate relations with the artist as to give them exceptional opportunities in the choice of their pictures. The major portion of these water colors has never previously been shown in public; the exhihition will, however, include eight of the important subjects, which were shown at the Winslow Homer memorial exhihition held hy the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1911.

Among the collections of especial interest will he those loaned by Charles S. Homer, the hrother of the artist and executor of the estate, and by Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Pulsifer, who are the present owners of the water colors, which originally belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Valentine. Thie last collection includes somo sixteen water colors painted at Houghton Farm, in Orange County, about 1878, and two Gloucester subjects, painted in 1873. Twenty pictures, none of which have ever been seen in public, are loaned by Charles W. Gould. The subjects are very evenly distributed hetween those from Tynemouth, Prout's Neck, the Adirondacks and the South. Among the latter le a water color counterpart of the "Gulf Streem," with interesting variations from the famous oil painting of the same name. The only oil painting shown has the interest of being the last one finieh.ed by Winelow Homer, (dating 1909.) Among other contributore to the exhibition are Sidney Curtis, W. A. Putnam, and Walter H. Crittenden.

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The son-in-law of Joaquin Sorolla, Francisco Pons Arnan, has been painting a number of intereeting portraits, among them one of the King of Spain on horseback. His work is now on view in Havena, and later in the season will he brought to tbis country, where it will he shown eitber at the Hispanic Museum or at one of the larger art galleriee of this city.

CHURCHES AND CHARITY.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Corrects a Wrong Impression of His Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Oct. 5 under the heading "Minister Attacks Organized Charity" your paper erroneously reports the position of Preebytery's Committee on Relief, of which I am Chairman, and my remarks. Let me state emphatically thet I did not attack organized charity, that I do not regard it as a miserable failure, but on the contrary as a necessity of the present situation in New York. What I did eay with emphasis is that the great charitable eocietiee can not and ought not to do the work of the Church among her own poor. Experience proves that the Church can help her own far better than the societies; therefore, she ought to arouse herself to the task. I doubt if many leaders of organized charity would seriously quarrel with this position. To quote our report:

> It is a shame to the Church and in the long run an injury to the family when regular ohurch families have to he referred to the charitable societies because the Church which knowe them best cannot help them. This is said without any reflection upon the societies, hut with the conviction that no hetter form of relief has been found than that of the wise and brotherly help of the Church to its own members in misfortune.

If we promote better organizetions for relief work in our parishee it will only be done by remembering the necessity for intelligent and discriminetng co-operation with all public and private relief enterprises and employment agencies. I feel sure that I am reporting not merely my personal opinion, but that of the majority of Presbytery, among whom, despite the impression of your reporter to the contrary, are friends of the charitable societies.

NORMAN M. THOMAS.

New York, Oct. 12, 1915.

An Appeal for the Women of France.

"Work, work, give us work we heg you!"

This is the cry from all the hospitals in the north of France, where pregnant women have been received, or sick women, or those wounded hy bombs.

Can you picture at all clearly what life is in these little towne all along the fighting front, what it is for these poor women of Flanders, so attached to their tiny little homes, which they kept so clean and tidy? A son, or perhaps several sons, are fighting, often the husband as well, or if not fighting he has been sent off to work at a munitione factory, and the woman is left behind alone to guerd the little homs, while bombs are bursting around her with a deafening noise that never ceasee. One hy one the houees fall and gradually the little town becomes empty; the moment comes when this lonely woman must go also.

Do you realize what this means, the final wrench from the little ruined home—the tramping over wer-swept land, ill and suffering, often wounded? Then the long inaction of convalescence which is almost a greater suffering to those courageous women than even their anxiety for the fate of those they love, coming as it does with the loss of everything they possessed in the world.

These women are clever workers, expert knitters, but there is no wool, no cotton with which to make clothes and socke for their sons and their sons' comrades; it is too dear, one cannot get wool now at the beginning of the second Winter of war!

For this I appeal once more to an inexhaustible generosity. Will you once more help us in our necessity?

Each person sending to me in Paris, to 2 Rue Duroc, (where I have large empty rooms cleared to form a receiving house,) any parcel of wool, however small, or of cotton, or any sort of woolen material, will receive a series of photographs of scenes at the front, eigned by one of the officere; scenes of the ruined towns, of tragic death and desolation, before others likely to interest those who are far away from these herrors.

Each person will also receive the name and address of the woman who will make up their gift of wool into clothes or socks, and the name and address of the soldier to whom the gift is sent, with, if possible, a little word of thanks from him. Also the name of the orphan, with a card to the orphanage, when the article made has been sold for the benefit and nourishment of one of the poor orphans, so that in spite of the distance the giver and those to whom these things have been given will both feel, by the sympathy established between them, the strength of the bond of love which should exist between all men—companions in work, in suffering, and in joy.

COMTESSE ETIENNE DE BEAUMONT.

2 Rue Duroc, Paris, France.

An American Manifestation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday it is made to appear that it is the French people that are getting up the benefit for La Societe Fraternelle des Artistes, while on the contrary, it is an American movement, which has pleased the French Government so much that to shew its appreciation it has decided to send over here a number of prominent artists to make the gala performance so much more interesting.

The movement was started by such good Americans as Messrs. Whitney Warren, McDougall Hawkes, Otto H. Kahn, Conde Nast, and many others, and it was for this reason that I took it up with Mr. Daeimer, Minister of Fine Arts, while I was in Paris. The gala performance promisee to be the greatest thing ever attempted in this country, but it must be understood that it is an American manifestation and not a French one.

LUCIEN L. BONHEUR.

New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

GARY SCHOOL PLAN'S CRITICS ANSWERED.

Little Fear of Difficulty Seen in Providing Adequate Facilities for Its Installation Within a Short Period.

By HOWARD W. NUDD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is difficult to understand wby the school authorities should hesitate to adopt a policy for extending the Gary plan in the New York schools. Much misunderstanding and not a little misrepresentation of essential features have eerved to cloud the issue, but those memhers of the Board of Education who have heard Mr. Wirt's replies to the objections raised by the city's educational experts at the hearings before the Board of Superintendents, the Mayor, and the Controller, have certainly had ample opportunity to understand the real facts.

The minor pedagogical considerations which have been brought out in these meetings and given magnified importance should not be allowed to delay unduly the early introduction of this plan, starting with echools where only slight structural changee, if any, are required, and extending it elsewhere as rapidly as necessary equipment and alterations can he provided. In view of the expedition with which the Ettinger schools were fitted up a year ago, it would seem that the school authorities need have little fear of difficulty in providing adequate facilities for the Gary plan within a reasonably short period of time if once they should decide to undertake such a reorganization.

The impression has been studiously created, however, that even if such structural changee could he brought about in a short time, there are pedagogical factors involved which are of such occult and mysterious nature as to he heyond the comprehension of the ordinary lay mind and capable of evaluation only by experts in the Department of Education. The argument evidently is that while part time could he thus eliminated and the school day lengthened to six or more hours, it would be accomplished at such a eacrifice of the educational welfare of the child that it would be far better to proceed under the present intolerable conditions than to move forward along the proposed new lines.

A rèsumé of these pedagogical objections and Mr. Wirt's replies reveal their unsoundness and the clear-cut simplicity of the Gary principle.

The most common objection is that the introduction of the Gary plan makes departmental teaching for young children necessary. The fact is that, while such extensive departmental instruction is possible, it is not eeeential. Mrs. Ritter has pointed out that she does not have it in Public School 89, although her teachers are now clamoring for it, while Mr. Patri says that he does have it in Public School 45, the Bronx, and strongly favors it. As Mre. Ritter aptly remarked at the Board of Estimate meeting, it is a remarkable tribute to the flexibility of the Gary program that two Principals should follow such different policies and yet be satisfied and successful. It confirms Mr. Wirt's assertion that the program ehould and could he modified to suit the needs of every school.

A second criticism is that the auditorium period is eubstituted for classroom instruction and that the child thereby loses certain necessary academic training. This is not true. Time for auditorium work is secured not by taking time from regular instruction, but hy lengthening the school day. Its value ehould therefore be judged in comparison with the street influences it displaces. Mrs. Rittor and Mr. Patri both confirmed Mr. Wirt's statement that as much time for academic instruction is given under his plen as in the treditional five-hour echool. In view of the fact, therefore, that the children have the same teachers and lose no time in the classroom, it is difficult for the lay mind to understand how academic work could euffer through giving additional time for auditorium activities.

A third objection is that four teachers for twelve classes do not provide eufficient supervision for the playground. The educational authorities apparently believe that one teacher is needed for every small class unit on the playground. Mr. Wirt's reply is that there is nothing in his plan to prevent the use of more teechers on the playground if it is so desired, but he heliaves that four specially trained teachers are sufficient to care for twelve classes during this period. In his opinion play is in itself educational when it is given under conditions which develop initiative and responsibility and create natural situations in which older children can exercise under wise supervision their instinctive desire for leadership. Too much supervision of play by teachers would tend to limit the possibilities for the development of such qualities through carrying over to the pleyground the rigidity of the classroom. This answer to tbe third pedagogical objection raieed seeme reasonable to those of us who have played under such conditions.

A further criticism raised by the educational authorities ie that outside instruction in the home or in the church is permitted, hut that no meane is provided for seeing thet such instruction is the equivalent of regular schooling. It would he very unfortunate if the school undertook to insure that such instruction should be the equivalent of regular schooling, for in that case the school would he supervising religious inetruction, which the Gary plan, in consonance with the law, expressly prohihits. The program simply provides that the child can be excused during the day to take private lessone at home or attend religious inetruction, if the parent so desires. These periods are never taken from tbe academic work, and therefore do not detract from the regular work of the school. As in the case of play and auditorium, it is simply time which, in the traditional school, the child would spend upon the street. What is taught in these outside classes and how it is taught is not and should not be the concern of the school.

From prese reports of the conference yesterday between the Board of Estimate end Board of Education, it would seem that despite these pedagogical difficulties a way may be found to extend the Gary plan at an early date to the echools in which children are suffering from part time. It is to be boped that action in this direction by the school authorities will he taken promptly. In taking suqh action, however, it is important that the work-study-and-play schools provided be organized this time along the lines worked out by Mr. Wirt.

It has heen customary for those who have been opposing this progressive policy to preface their remerks with expressions of unbounded admiration for the Gery plen. The public is not interested, however, in these reiterated professions of faith, for it is too conscious of the fact that there are nearly 150,000 children receiving less than five hours' inetruction daily. It desires action. It looks with approval upon the disposition of the financial authorities to appropriate $6,000,000 to make the necessary changes to alleviate this condition. It recognizes the futility of expecting to receive in the near future $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 for new huildings, even if the receerved-seat basis of organization offered the best type of education. It is anxious that the children of the city shall not be sacrificed through undue delay in beginning a program thet will handle the situation within the city's financial ability.

HOWARD W. NUDD,
Director, Public Education Association.
Oct. 12, 1915.

A PLAYWRIGHT SOLDIER.

Tribute to an American, Harold Chapin, Who Was Lost in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to lay a wreath on the grave of one of America's sons who lies stark in a soldier's grave "somewhere in France"?

It was a terrible shock to me to reed of Harold Chapin's death in Saturday's papers. I remember the first time I met him, a fair, shock-headed boy with a faint stammer, at e supper in Glasgow, where he was acting and stage managing in the Repertory Theatre. He told me at once, with great pride, that he was an American; he had lived long in England, and had become more or less like an Englishman, but he always clung passionately to his mother country. I chaffingly challenged him to write me a play, and somehow, with all the burden of the Repertory Theatre on his shoulders, he managed to find time to write a comedy for me—the most brilliant I have produced since I went into management.

It was during the rehearsals of this and other plays he did for me that we got to know him and love him. He was a poet as well as a wit, and, above all, was delightfully human and lovable. He had one of the rarest intellects I have ever met, but his whole life was centred in his home and his baby. There was nothing of the soldier about him except his wonderful chivalry, which was fired by the awful stories of atrocities in Belgium in the first weeks of the war. I heard of him recently as bearing himself like a hero and accepting the hardships of the life cheerfully, and after so many months I had begun to hope that my dear friend would come through all right, but, alas! it was not to be.

I think it is well America should know of and take a pride in the son of hers—this brilliant, lovable son, who has died in a foreign country. And so I beg you to publish this little tribute to his memory. As I think of him with his wit, his poetry, his charm, lying in a soldier's grave, I can only murmur fiercely against this awful, impious war. I cry a little for my dead friend, and in my pain I realise the waste, the awful waste, of it all.

MARIE TEMPEST.

New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

Why Gaillard Cut?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no doubt that Colonel Gaillard was an engineer of the first clase, or that his devotion to the great work resulted in loss of health and early death. Nor is there any donht that his memory should he fittingly perpetnated. The same is true of others with whom he was associated. But that Culebra should he renamed after him in perpetuity is another matter.

In the first place, Culebra, synonymous with serpent, is the old name of the summit ridge that divides the Panama Isthmus. The Panama Railroad was completed there, the last rail having been laid, as history tells us, "in darkness and in rain," in 1855. But if the great canal cut is to hear the name of any man, it does not seem that Colonel Gaillard should be that man. On the other hand, it goes without saying that either General Goethals or General Gorgas should have the honor, the former for having so ably put the great work through, or the latter as the celebrated sanitarian who, as many believe, made the same possible.

New York, October 9, 1915. T. R.

THE WAR AGAINST FLAMES.

Why Fire Prevention Day Should Be of National Interest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fire Commiseioner Adamson considers Fire Prevention Day a most important event and a "grim reminder of our civic faults." In view of all that is being said about national defense against a potential enemy, a few moments during Fire Prevention Day may he well spent in thinking about our national inability to make a successful "drive" against an enemy that for years has been invading our country.

This country is waging a losing fight against fire. A patriotic American would deny vigorously the possibility of defeat by a hostile nation in the event of war. But if the United States is too poorly organized to successfully war against fire, which is at worst a passive enemy, what could be expected if an active human enemy had to be resisted?

If this country became aroused against the fire t

IN OLD ST. PAUL'S, MISS JENKINS WEDS

Marries Francis Hunt Geer, Son of the Rev. Dr. W. Montague Geer, Who Officiates.

CEREMONY FOR FAMILIES

All of the Attendants Related to the Bridal Pair—Reception at Home of Mrs. George W. Jenkins.

One of the most interesting weddings of the Autumn was solemnized quietly yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Old St. Paul's Chapel, lower Broadway, when Francis Hunt Geer, one of the sons of the Rev. Dr. W. Montague Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. George Jarvis Geer of St. Timothy's, married Miss Helen Hartley Jenkins, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Walker Jenkins. The father of the bridegroom officiated. Lilies on the altar formed the only decoration, and none except the immediate families were present, and all of the bridal attendants were related to the bride and bridegroom. There was no formal bridal procession.

The ceremony was followed by a large reception at the Jenkins residence, 232 Madison Avenue, which was decorated with Autumn flowers and leaves. The bride and bridegroom received against a screen of autumn leaves and yellow chrysanthemums in the drawing room.

The bride wore a brocaded satin gown, having a square court train to match, which was enveloped in a Brussels lace veil bordered with Brussels point, one end of which was caught flatly to her head with sheaf of orange blossoms, and the edge of which flared up a little in frill effect around her face. She carried lilies of the valley and wore a moonstone ornament set in diamonds. The maid of honor was the bride's young sister, Miss Grace Hartley Jenkins, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Cornelia T. and Gertrude M. Geer, sisters of the bridegroom; Mary Savage Cleveland of New Orleans, whose engagement to the bridegroom's brother, Enos Throop Greer, was announced Monday evening at the dinner given for Miss Jenkins; Agnes Claflin, Eleanor Luzenberg of New Orleans, and Anne Moore of New York, who caught the bridal bouquet when it was flung by the bride.

They received and were gowned in old time frocks of yellow tulle floating in full but straight lines over short yellow satin skirts that revealed yellow silk hose and gold slippers. The short waisted, puffed corsages had low, square necks and puffed sleeves of tulle, and all wore large round hats with yellow velvet crowns and gold lace brims veiled with yellow tulle. They carried clusters of yellow and brown chrysanthemums.

F. Shelton Farr was the best man, and the ushers were Enos Throop Geer, W. Montague Geer, Jr., Lewis A. Coffin, Jr., George Forrest Butterworth, Jr., Arthur D. Du Bois, and Harold Phelps Stokes.

Among the guests at the chapel were Mrs. Garrow T. Geer, and her son, Garrow Throop Geer, Jr., who had just arrived from their San Francisco home, and Mrs. Eliot H. Goodwin of Washington, a sister of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Jenkins, who received, wore a light purple satin veiled with black chiffon, draped by a purple hat with plumes. Mrs. Goodwin was in black velvet and chiffon, touched with turquoise blue, and a black hat trimmed with fur, and Mr. Garrow T. Geer was in a dark green velvet corduroy, topped by a large, flat hat.

Mr. Geer and his bride on their return from their bridal trip will live at 15 East Tenth Street.

Mrs. Geer is a granddaughter of the late Marcellus Hartley, and her mother, Mrs. George Walker Jenkins, and her cousin, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley Dodge, together gave Hartley Hall to Columbia University in memory of their father and grandfather. The engagement was announced last March. Mrs. Geer was then a senior at Barnard College and was active in college affairs.

CLAUDE A. THOMPSON WEDS.

Special Assistant U. S. Attorney Marries Miss Nellie Hoffman.

Special to The New York Times.

TOWANDA, Penn., Oct. 12.—The wedding of Miss Nellie C. Hoffman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Porter Hoffman of this place, and Claude A. Thompson, special assistant United States Attorney of the anti-trust branch of the Department of Justice, took place here today.

Miss Eulalie Kizer was the bride's only attendant. Roy S. Sicking of New York was best man.

The young couple will spend their honeymoon at the Virginia Hot Springs, and will make their home at 200 West Seventy-two Street, New York City.

MISS E. F. STEIN A BRIDE.

Married to Emanuel M. Hartman of Hartford at the St. Regis.

Miss Estella F. Stein, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Stein and the late Mr. Stein, of 210 West Seventy-ninth Street, was married to Emanuel M. Hartman of Hartford, Conn., last evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. Henry Edelson of Hartford officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. She was attended by Mrs. Albert Newfield, who was in yellow taffeta and silver, and who carried a bouquet of pansies and tea roses.

Gustave Hartman was best man. The ushers were Albert Newfield, Herbert Hecht, Albert Rosenfeld, and Maurice Hoffman.

A reception and dinner followed the ceremony, and dancing later in the marble ballroom.

MARRIED AT THE GOTHAM.

Miss Sophia Hymans, Niece of Ex-Judge Unger, Weds Mervyn Stream.

The wedding of Miss Sophia Moss Hymans, a niece of former Judge Henry W. Unger and Mrs. Unger, and Mervyn Stream took place last evening at the Hotel Gotham. The Rev. Rudolph Grossman officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle with a Court train of silver brocaded satin. Her veil of tulle was caught up at the coiffure with orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Florence Buttenwieser was maid of honor. Herbert Moss Unger acted as best man, and the ushers were Chester C. Lawrence and Irving R. Levy.

Rosenberg-Toch Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Constance Toch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Toch of 329 West Eighty-sixth Street, and Arthur D. Rosenberg took place yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. This house was decorated with pink chrysanthemums. The Rev. Joseph Silverman performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle, with a veil of rose point lace, and was attended by her little sister, Maxine Toch, as flower girl.

A reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends followed the ceremony. Later the couple left on a motor trip through the Berkshires. They will live at 258 Riverside Drive on their return.

British Princess Under the Knife.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Princess Arthur of Connaught underwent an operation for acute appendicitis last Sunday. Her condition is satisfactory.

McCARTHY—GOUBEAU.

Henry A. McCarthy, a son of Daniel P. McCarthy, and Miss Marie Gertrude Goubeau, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walter Goubeau of this city, were married at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third Street, the Rev. Maurice C. McMahon officiating. Miss Marie E. Bickel was the maid of honor and Gerald D. McCarthy was his brother's best man. The ushers were Vincent and Charles Goubeau, brothers of the bride, Harry G. Le Bois and William C. Connell. On their return from their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy will live in Fordham.

118 MILLION IN ALMS, POOR GET 17 MILLION

Head of Humanitarian Cult Wants Government to Save Charity Waste.

Organized charity was arraigned last night by Misha E. Applebaum, founder of the Humanitarian Cult, who would have ths Government start a welfare department to take care of all the poor. If the nation is rich enough to buy battleships and to put a musket into the hands of every man when war comes, Mr. Applebaum thinks it should be able to help the needy.

Ths headquarters of the cult are at Leslie Hall, where Mr. Appelbaum last night outlined a bill which he says is going to Congress as soon as he can get the right man to introduce it. He said the money to start the welfare department of the nation could be found from the money expended by various organized charities.

He said there were 5,408 organized charities in the United States which made annual reports, with receipts of $118,379,859 and payments of $111,439,155, leaving a surplus of mors than $7,000,000. The running expenses he found to be $94,658,836, thus giving the poor $16,839,319. The number of poor persons in the United States he found to be 5,000,000.

Applebaum said that if the organizations dispensing alms were united, there would be a great deal more money for the poor.

The Humanitarian Cult distributes help for the needy, but it has no treasury. Who wants to help joins the Cult and pays grocers' bills and butchers' bills for poor families.

The office of the Cult is the clearing house for the bills. Mr. Applebaum is a copper merchant who came to this country from Russia when he was 13 years old, and knew what it was to be hungry in a strange land. He became interested in charity, and a year ago last month started the Cult. Since that the society has helped many persons. The founder reported that since Nov. 15, 1914, up to last night the Cult had aided 983 families, had obtained 201 positions for persons out of work, and had provided medical treatment for 112.

Franklin Brooks, former Assemblyman in the district, said last night it was the object of the Cult to give everybody a chance to work. The Cult believes that some day the rich and the poor will be drawn together, the law will help the inept, and, through kindness and friendship, class distinctions will be broken down.

WOMEN IN MOCK WILL TRIAL.

Contest Conducted Before Mrs. Jean Norris as the Judge.

A will contest, with all due processes of law, was tried yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor before Mrs. Jean Norris, President of the Women Lawyers' Club, as Judge, at a meeting of the Society for Political Study.

Mrs. Bella Derivera appeared as attorney for the plaintiff and was opposed by Mrs. Otto Hahn, who represented the defendant. Both sides summoned a number of witnesses, and testimony was given by Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. B. P. Lawrence, Mrs. H. G. Hart, Mrs. Paula Allen, Mrs. N. T. Andrews, Mrs. E. D. McKeown, Mrs. Earl King, Mrs. Howard McNutt, Mrs. Mary Allaire, and several others.

After the testimony of the witnesses was heard by the court both attorneys summed up. Judge Norris rendered a long decision, in which she carefully recalled the points made by both sides and finally announced that the contestant had won the case and the will was broken.

DICKINSON FOR 'LINE-UP.'

Congratulates President on His American Citizenship Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Jacob M. Dickinson of Chicago and Nashville, who was Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Taft, was the first to congratulate President Wilson on this speech he made yesterday at the silver jubilee celebration of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which Mr. Wilson called on American citizens to declare whether America or some other country was first in their affection. Mr. Dickinson telegraphed from Chicago to the President:

"Every American except those who seek party advantage or put other countries before America will rejoice in your challenge for a line-up. It is time to take atock of our citizenship."

Mr. Dickinson is a Democrat, but had supported Mr. Taft for President against Mr. Bryan. He supported Mr. Wilson for President.

TO HOUSE FRONTIER GUARDS

American Minister Appeals for Aid for Swiss Soldiers.

GENEVA, Oct. 12, (via Paris.)—The American Minister, Pleasant Stovall, has issued an appeal for funds for the construction of portable wooden houses, containing recreation and reading rooms, for the benefit of Swiss soldiers on the frontier. A gift of $2,000 was made by Charles F. Lembecke, an American.

Swiss soldiers yesterday arrested the French Ambassador and British Minister while they were riding in an automobile near Neufchatel. The mistake was soon discovered and an apology was made by the Federal authorities.

Miss Mildred Curtis Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William John Curtis of 986 Fifth Avenue, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Curtis, to Walter Hughson, a son of Mrs. Walter Hughson and the late Rev. Walter Hughson of Morganton, N. C. No date has been mentioned for the wedding. Mrs. Curtis and Miss Curtis have been spending the early Autumn at Camden, Me.

Diamant-Berman Wedding Sunday.

Miss Ada E. Berman of this city and Arthur H. Diamant will be married on Sunday evening, Oct. 17, at Delmonico's. Mr. Diamant is a son of the late David S. Diamant, ths portrait painter, and is a civil engineer. The couple will make a trip through the Canadian Rockies and along the Pacific Coast.

Miss Edith R. Sidenberg a Bride.

Miss Edith Rose Sidenberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sidenberg of 43 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Joel Alexander were married last evening in the West End Synagogue.

A reception and dinner followed the ceremony at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Willa Holt Wakefield Weds.

Mrs. Willa Holt Wakefield, known to vaudeville patrons through her pianologues, was married yesterday to Arnold Foerster at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Foerster is district manager of ths Maxwell Motor Company at Birmingham, Ala. The bride is appearing this week on the program at the Colonial. She will continue her work on the stage.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Margaret A. Dickson, daughter of Joseph Dickson of Wyndmoor, Morristown, N. J., will have her coming-out tea on Saturday, Dec. 4, at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Lindsley Tappin is to give a tea dance at Sherry's on Dec. 27 for her daughter, Miss Mary I. Francke.

Mrs. James Byrns, who has taken the de Koven house at 1,025 Park Avenue for the coming season, will give a large dance there on Dec. 10, for her daughter, Miss Helen MacGregor Byrne.

Colonel and Mrs. J. Wray Cleveland and Miss Marjorie Cleveland, who were at St. James, L. I., for the Summer, have returned to 701 Madison Avenue for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Berkley R. Merwin announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Louise Chamberlain, to Ellsworth St. John Prentice, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morgan Prentice of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Prentice is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School, Class of '08. No date has been set for the wedding.

SABBATH SOCIETY HALTS BISPHAM

Objects to His Giving Musical Playlet and Impersonating Beethoven on Sunday.

UNJUST, DECLARES SINGER

"Adelaide of the most Uplifting Character, and Yet Sunday Laws Are Broken in New York Theatres."

Because the Sabbath Society objected David Bispham has canceled the performance of a musical playlet, "Adelaide," announced for next Sunday afternoon in the Harris Theatre. The performance was to have been part of the first of a series of special Sunday matinées, and in it the singer was to have appeared in the rôle of Beethoven.

Ths program was also to include musical numbers by soloists. The Sabbath Society, an organization which has for its purpose the enforcement of the Sunday laws, objected to the program, and Mr. Bispham immediately canceled the date, at the same time expressing himself on what he considers the unjust discrimination of the society.

"The objection could not be that the playlet is immoral," said Mr. Bispham, "for it is of the most uplifting character. The scene depicts an episode in the life of Beethoven, and is pervaded by music, some of his best known compositions being played and sung during the piece. It is hard to see what the grounds for the objection are when every Sunday afternoon and evening there are in New York many theatres open where every paragraph of the Sunday laws is broken repeatedly.

"My offering is not for the leisure classes especially, and many musicians who are free on Sunday are prevented from attending the performance of what appeals in the most direct manner to every one of them. Why discriminate against real music and a dignified offering and prevent me from doing what I have always tried to do—to raise the standard of music and drama throughout the country?"

BEAT GERMANS IN KAMERUN.

British Report Capture of Wumblagas After 30-Hour Battle.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Another success for British arms in the Kamerun, a German colony in Western Equatorial Africa, where allied troops have been fighting the Germans for several months, was officially announced today. The statement says:

"Wumblagas, in the Kamerun, was captured by British forces after a thirty-hour engagement on Oct. 9. The enemy in considerable numbers is being energetically pursued."

"Around the Map" Here on Nov. 1.

The first Klaw & Erlanger musical production of the season will be "Around the Map," which will be presented in the New Amsterdam Theatre Monday night, Nov. 1. C. M. S. McLellan wrote the book and lyrics of the new piece, and Herman Finck, musical director at the Palace Theatre, London, composed the score. Joseph Urban designed and painted the seventeen scenes that make up the entertainment.

The company numbers more than 100 players, some of the better known being Else Adler, William Norris, Robert Pitkin, Hazel Cox, Georgia O'Ramey, Tyler Brooke, James Kearney, Louis Groody, Fred Nice, Irving Brooks, and Arthur Klein. A brief preliminary engagement will be played in Washington.

Drama Lectures in the Bandbox.

A series of lectures on the modern drama will be given during ths Winter in the Bandbox Theatre in conjunction with the work of the Washington Square Players. Hiram K. Moderwell will have charge of the lectures, the first of which will be given Sunday afternoon by Walter Pritchard Eaton. His aubject will be "The American Theatre—How the Land Lies." Professor Georgs P. Baker of Harvard will speak during ths course, as will Richard Burton, Clayton Hamilton, Stuart Walker, Josephine Clement, and Grace Griswold.

"The Birth of a Nation" In Church.

The moving picture, "The Birth of a Nation," was shown last night in ths Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in 104th Street, before a vast audience of Methodist ministers from all over the State. The church performance was arranged by the Rev. Dr. C. F. Reisner, and was given through the courtesy of D. W. Griffith, who produced the picture. The picture was shown in every detail as at the Liberty Theatre, with orchestral accompaniment.

Friars to Dine William A. Brady.

The first dinner of the season of the series the Friars give every Winter to prominent men will be given in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Sunday night, Oct. 24. William A. Brady will be the guest of honor, and the speakers will be Georgs M. Coban, Abbot of the club; Rennold Wolf, Eugene F. Kinkead, Augustus Thomas, Irvin Cobb, and James J. Corbett. Several novelties are being planned for the stage entertainment that will follow the dinner.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

While the Castles have gone to Chicago, they are not to be forgotten. On Snnday in the Globe Theatre the first showing will be made of a film entitled "The Whirl of Life," in which some of the most interesting episodes in the life of Our Verne, as Frank Tinney would say, and Irene Castle will be pictured. According to the prospectus, the picture "abounds in love, suspense, beauty, thrill, temptation, resistance, struggle, action, humor, romance, success, and triumph," which, after all, is about as much as one could expect in a six-reeler.

Laura Hope Crews has been engaged by the Charles Frohman Company as leading woman for John Drew in the new play by Horace Annesley Vachell, in which he will appear at the Empire later in the year.

At next Sunday night's Sousa concert at the Hippodrome the soloists will include Virginia Root, who has made late trip around the world with Mr. Sousa's band, and Orville Harrold, Belle Storey, and Nat Wills of the cast of "Hip, Hip, Hooray." The Guatamalan Miramba band will also take part.

Billie Burke left Los Angeles yesterday, where she has been acting for the movies, and will arrive here Sunday. She will begin soon rehearsals of a new play in which she will be presented under the management of her husband, Flo Ziegfeld, Jr.

Admiral N. R. Usher, U. S. N., will give a theatre party at the Longacre tonight for the performance of "The Girl Who Smiles." Commander and Mrs. Frank B. Upham, Lieutenant and Mrs. Craft, and Captain and Mrs. Booth will be among his guests.

Today's matinee of "Chin-Chin" will be the one hundred and twenty-fifth of that popular musical play at the Globe.

Lew Hearn has introduced a new scene in Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" at the Century. Wellington Cross, Clifton Wehh, and Jimmie Fox participate in it.

Emmett Corrigan has been added to the cast that will appear in Selwyn & Co.'s production of Robert H. McLoughlin's new play, "The Eternal Magdalene."

Edna Goodrich has just completed her first photo play at the studios of the Lasky Company at Holywood. It is entitled "Armstrong's Wife," and the scenario was written by Margaret Turnbull.

Dutton's

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LAUD SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

Noted Leaders Honor Bishop Hartzell and Others at Dinner.

The Board of Management of the World's Sunday School Association met yesterday at the Hotel Astor and gave a dinner last night in honor of Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, in charge of the Methodist Episcopal work in Africa; John R. Mott, Chairman of ths International Young Men's Christian Association, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Marinus Zwemer of Cairo, editor of The Moslem World and one of the leading missionaries to Mohammedan countries.

At ths meeting in the afternoon a resolution of commendation, presented by Justice Seth P. Leet of Montreal, was sent to Ambassador Morgenthau in Constantinople for his work in ths relief of Armenian refugees. Reports were also received of the relief work done among refugees in Egypt.

The members of the board and many other leaders in the movement assembled last night at dinner with H. J. Heinz of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the association, presiding. Mr. Heinz reminded the party that the dinner celebrated the removal of the headquarters of the association from Chicago to New York, where an office is now open in the Metropolitan Tower.

Colonel E. M. Halford, toastmaster, introduced as ths first speaker Dr. Mott, who told how university men, schoolboys, and even theological students all over Europe had forsaken their studies to go into the army as conscripts or volunteers. It was his opinion that the work of the Sunday school would be in great measure to get hold of the boys who were still too young to fight and to train them in the principles which would tend to minimize the chances of war.

Bishop Hartzell told of the progress of Sunday school work over the world, and added: "It is an indication of these times that they are going to prepare one million schoolboys so that they can defend the nation. I hope that by the time they are prepared to do this in the right way there will be no more war."

Dr. Zwemer told of the children in Moslem countries, how "much of the prosperity of Europe and America is due to the child labor of Moslem children," and how the mortality rate among them varied from 50 to 90 per cent. "There is no childhood in the Moslem world," he said. "The children leap from infancy to manhood and womanhood. There is no literature for this children, no schools except for a favored class."

A telegram of regret was read from John Wanamaker, who said he thought that the best thing that could come to the world today was a revival of Sunday school work.

Among those present were Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of New York University, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, T. Nakamura, Japanese Consul General; W. N. Hartshorn of Boston, Professor Harlan P. Beach, William E. Gell, George W. Penniman, Eben E. Olcott, Fred Moss, Jr., Edgar Leaycraft, Eugene M. Travis, Lewis H. Pounds, W. H. Van Steenbergh, and Dr. E. A. Rumely.

C. P. ANDERSON TAKES LEAVE

Legal Adviser of State Department Will Resume Practice Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Chandler P. Anderson, legal adviser of the State Department, called at the White House today to say good-bye to President Wilson before leaving the Government service. Mr. Anderson will resume his law practice in New York. He was counselor of the State Department under the Taft Administration and was retained as legal adviser by the present Administration. He is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on international law.

An announcement by the State Department today regarding the termination of Mr. Anderson's services said:

"As the outbreak of the war Mr. Anderson, who was formerly counselor of this department, happened to be in Paris and was retained as legal adviser of the department for American Embassies and Legations in Europe in matters relating to the present political disturbances there.

"Shortly after his return from abroad last December to report to the department on this work, he was asked, owing to illness among the law officers of the department and the consequent pressure of work, to assist with the department in a similar capacity. During that time he has given special attention to the interference by the belligerents with American ships and cargoes and the restrictions imposed by them upon neutral commerce.

"Mr. Anderson will resume law practice in New York City, which has been interrupted by his work for this department."

REV. F. J. SULLIVAN DEAD.

Rector of St. Aloysius's and Police Chaplain Dies Suddenly.

The Rev. Francis J. Sullivan, rector of St. Aloysius's Church, at 132d Street and Seventh Avenue, and one of the most prominent Chaplains in the Police Department, in which he held the rank of Inspector, died suddenly last night in the rectory from cerebral hemorrhage. He was to have addressed ths Honor Legion of ths Police Department at the initiation ceremonies in Terrace Garden during the evening, and had gone to a barber's shop at 133d Street and Eighth Avenue to be shaved. While in the chair he became unconscious, and the barber telephoned to the rectory. He died without having regained consciousness. Father Thomas F. Mayhan of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament gave him the last rites.

Father Sullivan was custodian of the funds of the police games held recently at Sheepshead Bay, and was President of the Catholic Athletic League of the department. On Memorial Day he was chosen to celebrate the annual requiem mass at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and being widely known as an orator, was in demand at public meetings. He was a Director of the Catholic Boy Scouts of America and the founder of the Catholic League.

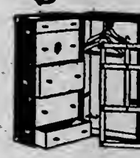
Fathsr Sullivan was born on the east side of Harlem, and was in his forty-sixth year. He attended the College of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth Street. From there he went to Mount St. Mary's College in Emmettsburg, Md., and finished his religious training at St. Joseph's Seminary at Troy, N. Y. He was ordained by Bishop Kisrney at Hartford, Conn., in 1893, and was then attached to the Church of the Guardian Angel, in West Twenty-third Street. After this for nineteen years he was assistant rector of St. Anne's Church, in East Twelfth Street, becoming rector of St. Aloysius's Church in September, 1913.

Father Sullivan was appointed a chaplain of the Police Department by former Commissioner Waldo six years ago. He was known to the department as a priest who was always on hand at any fire and disaster it was possible for him to reach. Father Sullivan opened St. Aloysius's Lyceum, a parochial school for boys, at 272 West 132d Street, a year ago. His bother and sister survive him.

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T. P. FOWLER DIES, RAILROAD OFFICIAL

Ex-President of the New York, Ontario & Western Expires in Warwick, N. Y.

BEGAN CAREER AS LAWYER

As Head of Metropolitan Securities Co. He Gained Much Publicity in the Investigation of 1908.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Thomas P. Fowler, former President of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, died today at his home at Warwick, near here. Mr. Fowler had been in poor health for some time.

Thomas P. Fowler was born in Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1851. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1874 and was admitted to the bar the same year. He practiced in New York for five years before he actively took up his railroad work, and was elected a Director of the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad. He became a Director of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, to the Presidency of which he was later elected, in 1884.

Mr. Fowler was prominently known in the railroad industry throughout the country, and gained much publicity here in 1908 during the investigation of the Metropolitan Securities Company, which was conducted by District Attorney William T. Jerome. In April of that year Mr. Fowler testified that as President of the Metropolitan Securities Company he signed a check for $965,607.19 in favor of Anthony N. Brady, believing that the amount named represented the actual purchase price and value of the Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railroad Company, in which Thomas F. Ryan had a half interest.

Later Mr. Jerome faced charges because of his manner of conducting the case against the securities company, of which he was exonerated by Richard L. Hand, who took testimony. Mr. Hand said the real charge was based on that deal. Of the deal, Mr. Hand said:

"That corporation, although without existing tracks, owned franchises which were undoubtedly of value, and the acquisition of which for the benefit of the Metropolitan Street Railway system would be very greatly to the interest of the latter. The Metropolitan Securities Company, being under contract to acquire this and other properties, made the purchase and paid the $965,607.19 above mentioned. The charge rests upon the theory that the purchase was made from Mr. Brady, which in a certain sense is technically true.

"The question as to whether there was any fraud in this transaction would seem to rest entirely upon the amount paid by the Metropolitan Securities Company as compared with the value to it of the property acquired."

Mr. Fowler was connected with many railroads. In 1881 he was made a Director of the Lehigh & Hudson River Railroad and in 1883 was elected a Director of the Western Pennsylvania and Shenango Connection Railway. In March, 1884, he was appointed receiver of the Shenango and Allegheny and on March 31 of that year was chosen as its President.

In June, 1886, he became a director of the Carthage & Adirondack Railroad. He was also at different times a Director and President of the Ellenville & Kingston, Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton, and the Port Jervis, Monticello, and Summitville Railroads. He was a Director of the Atchison, Topeka, and Sante Fe, the Sante Fe Pacific, the South California, and Wharton Valley, the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix, the California Eastern, the Randsburg, and the Sonora and New York City Railways.

He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Metropolitan, Grolier, Down Town, and Tuxedo Clubs.

RULER OF LUXEMBURG DIES.

Premier Eyschen Had Governed Since Grand Duchy's Independence.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Premier Eyschen of ths Grand Duchy of Luxemburg died at Luxemburg last night, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency.

M. Eyschen had directed the foreign affairs of his country and also held the portfolios of Minister of Justice and Minister of Agriculture.

M. Eyschen had been the real ruler of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg since the establishment of its independence. He gave most of his life to bringing about and maintaining the freedom of Luxemburg. Just before the war opened, he inquired of Germany and France whether the neutrality of the Grand Duchy would be respscted in the event of hostilities. The German invasion of Luxemburg occurred before replies were received. The Premier made energetic protests to Germany, but attempted no forcible resistance.

Dr. Homer G. Newton.

Dr. Homer G. Newton, who was one of the first eye and ear specialists in Brooklyn and one of the founders of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, died on Monday at his home in Shelburne, N. Y., in his eightieth year. His had been retired from active practice since 1851, when he left Brooklyn and went to live in his home town. Dr. Newton was graduated from Yale with the class of 1859, and when the civil war began he became a surgeon in the army. Shortly after the war he went to Brooklyn, where he became associated with Dr. Arthur B. Mathewson in the practice of the diseases of the eye and ear, and through their combined efforts the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital was begun in a frame one-story house at Washington and Johnson Streets. This was later succeeded by the present building in Livingston Street.

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CELESTINS CELESTINS

ARTHUR P. DODGE DEAD, AFTER VARIED CAREER

Lawyer, Inventor, Publisher, Author and Student of Religion Succumbs at 65.

Arthur Pillsbury Dodge, lawyer, inventor, publisher, and member of the bars of New York, New Hampshire, Illinois, and Massachusetts, died yesterday at his home in Freeport, L. I., in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Enfield, N. H., and was a direct descendant of Simon Dodge, who came to this country from England in 1630. Mr. Dodge educated himself, and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1879, and for a time was attorney for Mary Baker G. Eddy, at that time an apostle of Phineas Parker Quimby, the founder of Christian Science.

In 1886 Mr. Dodge founded The New England Magazine, and later founded The Bay State Monthly and The Granite State Monthly. Dr. Edward Everett Hale and William Dean Howells were both associated with Mr. Dodge in these enterprises.

In 1892, Mr. Dodge went to Chicago and was admitted to the bar of Illinois and became interested with the late George M. Pullman and devoted his time to the development of the Dodge System of Stored Heat Motive Power. Later he founded the Kinetic Power Company, the Dodge Motor Company, and the Kinetic Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Dodge bought the franchise of the Babylon Railroad at Babylon, L. I., and, with the aid of the late Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, planned to use it to demonstrate his system of stored heat motive power. Later he sold the franchise to the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1900, in company with his wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Ann Day of Boston, and whom he married in 1870, he made a pilgrimage to the ancient prison city of Acre in Palestine, Syria, where Abdul Baha Abbas was proclaiming the Bahai message to the world. Three years ago Abbas visited this country and was entertained by Mr. Dodge, who made arrangements whereby he was allowed to preach the gospel of Universal Peace and Unification of Religions in a number of important churches throughout the United States.

Mr. Dodge was a profound student of religion and was the author of a number of books on religion, the most recent of which were "The Truth of It" and "Whence? Why? Whither?"

He is survived by his wife and three sons, William C. Dodge, a lawyer of 14 Nassau Street; Wendell Phillips Dodge, editor of the Strand Magazine, and Richard P. Dodge, a scenic artist.

His funeral services will be held from his late residence at Freeport on Thursday and the interment will take place in the Dodge plot in Wakefield, Mass.

Rev. Frederick A. De Rosset.

The Rev. Frederick A. De Rosset, rector of the Holy Communion Church at Charleston, S. C., died in that city yesterday at the age of 59. He was graduated from the University of the South in 1878 and was tutor in the theological school of that university, subsequently holding the office of curate in Holy Trinity, St. Thomas's, St. George's, and other New York City churches. In 1882 Mr. De Rosset married Mary Williams Greer, granddaughter of Bishop William Mercer Greer, who, with five children, survives him.

Alexander Douglas Cambell.

Alexander Douglas Cambell, Assistant Cashier of the Hanover National Bank, with which he had been connected for more than thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 131 Riverside Drive, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in this city and was widely known in banking circles all over the United States, having attended all the bankers' conventions as the delegate of his bank. Mr Cambell was a member of the Larchmont and Columbia Yacht Clubs. His wife, who was Miss Ida Hatch, and a daughter, Miss Abigail Alison Cambell, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

EDWIN D. PRAGER, Vice President of D. L. Prager & Co., insurance brokers, of 141 Broadway, died on Monday at his home, 600 West 142d Street, in his thirty-sixth year.

Miss EMMA R. GRAVES, for fifty-seven years an employe of the Treasury Department, died on Monday at her home in Washington. She was eighty-one years.

Professor HENRY E. BENEDICT, a composer of patriotic songs, died on Monday at his home in Dover, N. J. He was born in Canada and received his musical training in Germany.

ALANSON S. GILLESPIE, a member of the firm of Charles H. Gillespie & Co., varnish makers, of Jersey City, died on Monday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his forty-eighth year.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH JOHNSON, widow of Iver Johnson of the Iver Johnson Arms and Cycle Company of Fitchburg, Mass., died on Monday at her home in Lancaster, Mass.

Mrs. ADA P. W. BEVERIDGE, widow of James B. Beveridge, formerly a lawyer in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 154 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. HENRY ALPHONSE LINDGENS, daughter of the late General von Holbach of the German Army, died recently in Lucerne, Switzerland, in her sixty-sixth year. Her husband, who also died in Switzerland, was at one time a dry goods merchant here.

JAMES P. COX, who was a member of the Ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers, known as Hawkins's Zouaves, during the civil war, and later served with Admiral Farragut on board the frigate Susquehanna, died at his home, 70 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He left a wife, four sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. ELIZA VIOLA McCLUNN, wife of John F. McClunn, died yesterday at her home, 370 Sixth Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES T. STAINES, 59 years old, a salesman, died yesterday at his home, 1,612 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a native of England and left a wife, a son, and two daughters.

Mrs. MARIA BOWEN, widow of James Bowen, a civil war veteran, died on Monday at her home, 47 Bond Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. She was 68 years of age.

The Rev. JOHN JOSEPH BENDER, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Winfield, Queens, died on St. Catherine's Hospital on Monday following two operations. Father Bender was in his fifty-second year and had been rector of St. Mary's Church for the last seven years during which time he established a new parochial school now in course of construction. He was educated at St. John's College and was ordained in 1896.

JAMES VAN SICKLEN, 85 years old, a descendant of Ferdinand Van Sicklen, who settled on Long Island in the seventeenth century, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 2,177 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Van Sicklen was born in Gravesend and was for many years a farmer in that place. He was one of the oldest members of the Gravesend Dutch Reformed Church and formerly a teacher in the Sunday School.

HARRY LESLIE FORD, 56 years old, a compositor on THE NEW YORK TIMES, died on Sunday at his home, 790 President Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Ford is survived by his widow and a son, William Leslie Ford.

Engaged

CRYSTALL—GITEN.—Frances Giten to Samuel S. Crystall.

HARPER—HELLER.—Gertrude E. Heller to Walter F. Harper.

Married

CAMERON—MANN.—On Monday, Oct. 11, 1915, Elizabeth Scott Cameron to William Bruce Mann.

GEER—JENKINS.—On Oct. 12, at St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, by the Rev. William Montague Geer, S. T. D., Vicar, Helen Hartley Jenkins, daughter of Helen Hartley and George Walker Jenkins, to Francis Hunt Geer.

CANFIELD—ALTMAN.—Oct. 9, Margaret Altman to Harry L. Canfield.

LOWENTHAL — STERN. — Oct. 11, Maxine Stern to Sidney Lowenthal.

WEIL—WOLFF.—Oct. 11, Jessie Wolff to Jesse Weil.

Brooklyn.

DRESSING—APPLEY.—Oct. 11, Fannie W. Appley to Walter D. Dressing.

GRADY—McPARLAND.—Oct. 12, Marion F. McParland to William F. Grady.

NUTTALL—YOUNG.—Oct. 11, Lillian T. Young to Albert A. Nuttall.

Long Island.

ROBSON—WURTZ.—Oct. 9, Bayside, Gertrude Wurtz to Walter Rob

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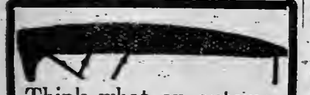


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TAKE ELEVATOR AND SAVE $10.

ASKS VASSAR WOMEN TO UPHOLD IDEALS

The Ten Commandments Still Are Potent, President-Emeritus Taylor Asserts.

WHAT NEW WOMAN MUST DO

Lillian Wald Sets Tasks Under Modern Conditions — Mrs. Putnam Urges Athletic Sports for Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 12.—The celebration of the semi-centennial of Vassar will reach its climax tomorrow with the inauguration of the new President, Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, in the presence of the leading educators of this country. The inaugural ceremonies will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning in the chapel. A great throng is here to attend the ceremonies.

The chief out of door feature of the celebration today was the historical exhibition of the progress of physical training at Vassar. It was given in the athletic circle. The participants wore the costumes of various periods, and the old and new games, from croquet to tennis and handball, with new and old methods of training, were shown. The exhibition was given under the direction of Harriet Isabel Ballintine, director of physical training at Vassar.

Mrs. Emily James Putnam, associate in history at Barnard College, gave some of the old graduates of Vassar a start today, when in the course of an address at the academic celebration she expressed radical feminist views regarding the rearing of young women.

"No man would want to change places with his own wife," she asserted, giving as reasons woman's inferior physique, her economic inferiority, and her emotional instability. Mrs. Putnam said that she would have girls engage in manly sports to improve their physique, and not cry when they were hurt. She believes that the college woman and the industrially occupied woman are overcoming the economic inferiority of woman in general. By stopping "sentimental leaks," Mrs. Putnam would abolish emotional instability.

"Individual effort and character," she insisted, "are the only ways open for a woman to become a free-footed human being, and each woman must finally achieve these for herself."

Dr. James Monroe Taylor, President Emeritus of Vassar, warned the graduates against losing the earlier ideals of the college which were in the hearts of the founders, urging that "the Ten Commandments and the spirit of Christ were as truly education as the preface of Livy or the charm of Chaucer."

In conclusion Dr. Taylor said:

"Twenty-five years ago, on such an occasion as this, the President of Vassar said that the aim of this college was the broadening and lifting of the life of womankind, and thereby of the entire race. Womanhood for school, sickroom, social circle, church, home, journalism, business—all were in view, he declared, because from the beginning the ideal of Vassar was to make of a Vassar student a thorough, well-trained, forceful woman who should use herself and all she had gained for the service of the world.

"Perhaps the preaching of that so earnestly in all the earliest years gave those first Vassar women the reputation that followed them everywhere—that they were wise and efficient and knew how to grasp and handle the problems of life.

"Happily the days of 1865 have given way to a far better time. Today Vassar is no problem. Rather, she stands here, grown beyond the imagination of her founder, and welcomes to her anniversary not only her younger sisters and her forebears, graciously celebrating with her the day of her glory and of theirs, but also from all over the land universities and colleges that regarded her coming with questions many and small faith, but which today are one in their rejoicing in her contributions to the common work of all—for our nation, for our common humanity, and for the Kingdom of God."

"New Aspects of Old Social Responsibilities" was the topic of an address by Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement in New York City.

"Upon the educated woman," Miss Wald said, "devolves the task of readapting the social interests of her sex to a changed physical and spiritual environment. She should, as a member in good standing of the great society, be the co-ordinator of human values. The task of organizing human happiness needs the active co-operation of man and woman; it cannot be relegated to one-half the world, and active co-operation for such noble ends cannot be secured unless men and women really work together.

"The women have been experiencing the growth of a new consciousness, an integral element in the evolution of self-government, and as a result many women believe that they can best represent the human interests in government, at least that they best represent themselves in those measures that immediately concern them and for which tradition and experience have fitted them.

"They are more earnestly aware of the social responsibility that rests upon them. Colleges and professional schools have prepared the way for the citizenship of women, as have also the factories and the department stores."

CHINAMAN ASKS INJUNCTION.

Complains Police Raid His Store at 2:45 in the Morning.

Lee Yick You, President of the Wing Woh Chong Company, a Chinese importing house at 34 Pell Street has obtained an order from the Supreme Court directing Police Commissioner Woode, Inspector Wakefield and Captain Falconer of the Elizabeth Street Station to appear in court today and show cause why they should not be restrained from further entering and unlawfully searching the premises at 34 Pell Street at all hours of the day and night, "particularly at about 2.45 A. M."

Mr. You in his application to the court has asserted that he has not been guilty of any illegal act and that furthermore the police have not charged him with wrongdoing. Why, he queries, should the police molest him in the small hours of the morning?

He complains specifically that on September 24, at just quarter before three in the morning, the police rambled through his place. Also, that when questioned by him, the officers of the law answered:

"All right. All right."

Mr. You expresses his opinion that it is not all right, but on the contrary, that it is quite improper.

SUES HOTEL FOR JEWELS.

Mrs. Chatillon Says She Lost $2,500 in Gems in the Endicott.

Mrs. Dorothy Palmer Chatillon, while visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Palmer, at the Hotel Endicott, in June, lost a case containing $2,500 worth of jewels, according to the record of a suit which she has started against the hotel in the Supreme Court for recovery of the value of the gems.

The record contains allegations by Mrs. Chatillon to the effect that the hotel management requested her to permit the removal of her effects from one room to another, and that after their removal she missed the jewel case and its contents. She sued the proprietors, who set up the defense that she failed to give them the jewels for safe keeping in the hotel strong box. Her demurrer to this defense was sustained by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, and the hotel proprietors will take the case to the Appellate Division.

The jewels included one diamond-shape sapphire and diamond ring, one round-shape sapphire and diamond ring, one small-shape diamond and sapphire ring, one pair pearl earrings, one gold cigarette case, one ruby and diamond scarfpin, one set diamond and platinum studs, one set topaz and platinum studs and cuffbuttons, one set plain gold cuffbuttons, one gold watch, one ruby ring, and two small rings.

STUDENTS GATHER SEAWEED

Pharmacy Class Also Collects Hermit Crabs and Starfish.

Professor Mansfield and the First Year University Class of the New York College of Pharmacy went to Hunter's Island yesterday for specimens for class study, sea lettuce, seaweed, mussels, hermit crabs, and starfish were among the specimens collected.

The class while on Hunter's Island held a meeting. Professor Mansfield was elected Faculty adviser, and committees were appointed. It was also decided that an outing which is to be a strictly college affair be held on a Sunday.

Mr. Simon Makes Correction.

Robert E. Simon, President of the Henry Morgenthau Company, 30 East Forty-second Street, has written to deny that he was ever connected with the Improved Property Holding Company, either as an officer or Director, or that he had any business relations with it.

WORK IN LABRADOR WAS HER VACATION

Dr. Morton Finds a Spot in British Empire That Is Not Affected by the War.

ESKIMOS SPEAK GERMAN

Moravian Missionaries Have Pictures of King George on Their Walls in Peaceful Peninsula.

One spot in the British Empire but little affected by the war is Labrador. So it was found by Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton of 701 Madison Avenue, assistant on the surgical staff of the Polyclinic Hospital, who spent her vacation doing hospital work with the Grenfell Mission at various stations along the Labrador coast.

There is a large German-speaking population of British subjects. Eskimos who have been converted during the last 175 years by the Moravian missions at Nain and Hopedale, and who live in village communities, speak German, and are affiliated with missions under a joint English and German management. When the war began the leaders of the missions were called down to St. John's, Newfoundland, and made to swear allegiance to the British Empire, but since then they have not been troubled.

"They are a peace-loving people," said Dr. Morton, "and seem to regard the war as something happening in another world. You see more pictures of the British royal family, perhaps, on the walls of the houses of the German missionary than you do of William II., and they even post up lithographs of war scenes from the London Illustrated weeklies. They are too deeply interested in their own work of civilization and Christianization in Labrador to take sides in outside matters."

Perhaps one reason Labradorians are less excited about the war is because life is so difficult and uncomfortable in their native land that they look on war as an anticlimax. At least, so it would seem from Dr. Morton's description of the Moravian gardens.

The Gardening Is Intensive.

"Next to nothing grows on that coast," she said. "At least, the vegetation is very slight as compared with southern Alaska, which is in the same latitude. Only a few flowers grow close to the ground in the rock crannies, and there are no vegetables at all—everything they eat is canned. The Moravians have made flower gardens around their settlements, bringing loose soil from a considerable distance, sometimes, and boarding it up so it will stay in place. And even so, it seems almost that it took a conscious effort of will power for each flower to grow. The Moravians live in communities, each family with a separate apartment, but all under one roof. In order to have something that is their very own, each family possesses a little tea house built out in the garden, and here they do all their entertaining."

Dr. Morton left New York on July 17 with Miss S. Emma Demarest, New York Secretary of the International Grenfell Mission. They went to St. John's, Newfoundland, on a Red Cross ship, and then took the steamer Sagona up the Newfoundland and Labrador coast to Nain, which is the head of navigation.

"It was an unusually open trip," said Dr. Morton. "Though we had a good many storms, we were not obstructed by ice. Last August, two ships were wrecked in the ice in Indian Harbor. Nain is the furthest point to which there is regular steamship service, as north of that there is no telling when you may be frozen in and unable to get back. The Sagona is a small and light boat, built expressly to be able to get into the very narrow entrances of most of the harbors on the coast, some of which leave only a few feet margin of safety on either side of the ship. And they make fifty stops between St. John's and Nain."

Dr. Morton did a good deal of surgical work in the mission hospital at Battle Harbor, and also worked in the hospital at St. Anthony's, Newfoundland, and visited several other institutions. She praised very highly the spirit of service at every one of the places she visited, and the quality of work that is being done for the natives.

"But there is an exceptionally fine type of people all along the coast," she said. "They are seafaring men, and vigorous both in body and spirit. No neurasthenia; they are rather apologetic when they have to call in a doctor for real diseases."

Many Volunteer Assistants.

Battle Harbor Hospital, which was the first Grenfell Mission, is in charge of Dr. Grieve, a Scotchman. In the Winter he and his wife are the staff; this Summer he had several volunteer assistants, including Dr. Morton, a dentist, Dr. Smith, three nurses, three college students who had volunteered to do any sort of hard or unpleasant work, and a Boston girl who was housekeeper for the party. There were many surgical cases, and many cases of beriberi, a disease usually associated with the tropics. Dr. Morton said that it was probably due to insufficient nourishment of the nervous system which might have come from the limited variety of the diet. There was a great deal of tuberculosis of the bones, and several cases of chest and throat diseases, although to such maladies the Labradorians, thanks to their climate, are less easy victims than dwellers in warmer regions.

At Indian Harbor Hospital, Dr. Paddon, an Englishman, and his wife, who was a nurse in the hospital when he first met her, are in charge. The dispensary at Spotted Island is in charge of Dr. Field, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who was married this Summer and took his wife to Labrador for a honeymoon. Dr. Grenfell cruises up and down the coast in the steamer Strathcona, looking in at the remoter harbors beyond the reach of the hospital stations, giving medical attention wherever needed, and bringing the more serious cases in to the hospitals for extended attention.

"A good deal of work," said Dr. Morton, "but it was a wonderful vacation."

RETURNS JEWELS HE STOLE.

Paperhanger Restores $1,500 Worth to Justice Weeks's Sister.

Charged with the theft of jewelry valued at $1,500 from the home of Miss May Weeks, 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, a sister of Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Louis Hoff, a paperhanger, of 558 West 151st Street, was locked up in the West 123d Street Station yesterday afternoon. All of the stolen jewelry was recovered.

According to Miss Weeks Hoff was doing some work in her home last Friday and in the afternoon complained that he was feeling ill. He left the house, and later Miss Weeks found that a bag containing fifty-six pieces of jewelry, mostly heirlooms, was missing. She notified the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, and Detective McCarton was assigned to the case.

Miss Weeks received a telephone call yesterday from Hoff, who said if Miss Weeks would meet him at Seventy-fifth Street and Broadway he would return the jewelry. Miss Weeks notified the detective and both met him. Hoff returned the bag containing the jewelry, and an examination showed that a gold watch was missing. This was found later in Hoff's possession.

In the Police Station Hoff said that after stealing the jewels he went to Staten Island, but became conscience stricken today and decided to return them.

RUSSIANS PRAY IN ENGLISH.

Episcopalian Clergy at Orthodox Meeting at Their Cathedral.

The Russian Orthodox Church liturgy was said yesterday in English at the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas, Ninety-seventh Street near Madison Avenue. The occasion was the meeting of a society, the aim of which is to promote closer relations between the Eastern Orthodox Churches, Russian and Greek, and the Episcopal Church.

Bishops Darlington of Harrisburg, Courtney of this city, the Rev. Dr. T. F. Lacey of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lowndes, the Secretary, Archdeacon Windiate of Tennessee, and Charles G. Saunders of Boston were in the congregation. The Russian clergy were headed by Archbishop Eudokim, who spoke of his hearty sympathy with the movement toward union. At the business session in the afternoon a message of sympathy with the Serbian Church was adopted.

DANCE HALLS HERE IDEALS FOR CHICAGO

Dr. Anna Dwyer of Morals Commission Finds New York Methods Admirable.

NEW PLAN TO FIGHT CRIME

Proposed to Keep the Young So Busy with Pleasure They Won't Have Time for Vice.

New York dance halls have been inspected again, this time with friendly intent and entirely ex officio, by Dr. Anna Dwyer, woman member of the Chicago Morals Commission, who is in New York for a two days' stay.

The Morals Commission, being an outgrowth of the much-discussed Vice Commission, is going deeper into the question of crime in the cities, and remembering that the Adversary finds employment for idle hands, proposes to investigate and standardize recreation. Hence the inspection of New York dance halls by the neighbor city.

"Your dance halls are well regulated," said Dr. Dwyer last night at the McAlpin. "I am so glad to be able to take back some of your methods to our Chicago halls, which are rather objectionable, as you know. We have had one ordinance, but we need ideas, also, and I think your New York ways and means of running an orderly dance hall are very admirable."

Speaking of the aims and purposes of the Morals Commission she said:

"Crime is largely a product of misspent leisure, and we have found that often criminals and erring girls have drifted to the bad merely because nothing more interesting offered. The Morals Commission intends to put play on a new footing in Chicago. Everybody's going to know how to play. Why, we have to have professional play leaders nowadays for our children; the poor little things don't know how to play for themselves. And, of course, young people are so busy trying to put on long skirts and grow mustaches that they speedily forget the gentle art of playing and pretty soon their supreme accomplishment in the recreation line is a game of cards.

"Healthful playing in a social group cannot be valued too highly. We must learn to play outdoors, to dance together, to have pageants and communal plays. Baseball? Yes, but only eighteen are playing. Of course, now we have to import any folk dances we may want to do, but we shall have our own national and community dances under the new plan."

The Morals Commission, which was organized last January, has already arranged for social centres all over Chicago, twenty-four of the city school buildings to be used for the purpose. There will also be censored moving pictures, well-conducted dance halls, playgrounds, open "beauty stripe," public lectures, athletic contests, plays, &c.

"But we shall not stop with the avocational aspect," Dr. Dwyer continued. "A great many mistakes are made in this world by uncongenial occupation during working hours. The Morals Commission hopes to help that condition, too, by stressing vocational training.

"I should like to emphasize, too, that we do not intend to teach sex hygiene. In order to teach a boy not to steal, you would not show him all the means of theft, would you? But we do intend to keep our boys and girls—old and young—so busy and healthy and happy that they won't have time or inclination to do vicious or harmful things."

Dr. Dwyer said that a great many prominent society women in Chicago had promised to join the movement, and to participate not only in the "play movement," but to allow their pictures and names to be used for all publicity purposes, thus giving the organization a democratic tone.

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Eight and sometimes as high as ten rolls for a quarter. You can't tell how much toilet paper you're buying unless you see the number of sheets per roll printed on the wrapper. Toilet paper can be loosely wound to look bulky. Or the paper may be coarse and thick, so that the "big" roll really may have little paper in it.

Scotissue Toilet Paper

Has 1000 sheets to the roll—10c

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Famous over half a century for its superior qualities
Every garment shaped to the figure and guaranteed not to shrink.
Glastenbury Two-Piece, Flat Knit Spring-Needle Underwear is made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.
See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

330—Natural Gray Wool, winter weight	per garment	$1.50
3005—Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread)	per garment	1.75
C. B. Imp.—Natural Gray Worsted, light weight	per garment	1.50
A—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight	per garment	1.75
G/H—Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight	per garment	2.00
A. H.—Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight	per garment	2.50

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One Every 96 Minutes
(From The Evening World)

The New Haven Railroad has just issued a bulletin entitled "A Deadly Peril." It deserves wide reading.

Posted in and about stations and trainyards, this bulletin calls attention to the fact that last year in the United States 5,471 persons were killed while walking on railroad tracks. This was at a rate of fifteen a day, or one every ninety-six minutes.

Here is a peril for which the only remedy is prevention in the form of individual caution and common sense. No one can save a man from the danger of walking on a railroad track so effectively as the man himself. If he neglects prevention, nobody else can supply a cure.

Loss of life from this cause—last year's total is greater than the population of many a town—is mainly due to willingness to "take a chance." The temptation to get to the shop in quicker time in the morning, to gain a minute or two at the noon hour, or to save a walk of half a block by a short cut over the tracks is too strong for thousands every day.

If people can ever be made to see the disproportion between what they gained and what they risk in walking on railroad tracks, casualty lists for this class of accident will be among the shortest.



Every Taste You Ever Liked
is sold under the Sunshine name. Study the Sunshine Rack at your dealer's and find dainties for receptions, outing and children's lunch, and every daily meal.

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Always fresh—for every day is baking day at the Wonder Bakery—the Bakery of a thousand tastes, located right here in New York.
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OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
RYE
America's Finest Rye
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HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.





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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

QUOTATIONS INVITED from manufacturers of tone arms and sound boxes for phonographs, for export cash. American Import and Export Corporation, 640 Broadway, New York City.

A MANUFACTURER will buy for cash ten Merrow overlock machines. Newmark & Dsnziger, Inc., 34 Thirty-fourth St., Brooklyn, Bush Terminal Bldg. Phone Sunset 2290.

S. JONAS of L. Jonas & Co., Nashville, Tenn., and 581 Broadway, open for big lot heavy coats; children's and ladies' coats.

SPOT CASH for serge, combination velveteen and velvet ladies' dresses; must be cheap. Rich, 16 West 22d St., sixth floor.

WE ARE OPEN for cheap crepe de chines; will pay cash. Princess Lillian Dress and Waist Co., 11 West 20th St.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fn. 2050.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted, all sizes; state quantity and price. S 18 Times.

PLAID and STRIPE taffeta silk wanted. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

54-IN. WARDROBE TRUNK wanted. Simon Costume & Dress Co., 130 West 20th St.

OPEN for twilback velveteen in all colors. Famous Co., 146 West 28th.

WANT ANOTHER LINE in connection with high-grade belts and suspenders covering Middle West, selling retailers mostly. N 17 Times.

JOBBER looking at full line of Spring silk and cotton waists; also middis blouses. 26 East 22d St., sixth floor.

JOBBER looking all week at plush broadcloth and mixture coats for spot cash. Room 1,412, 38 West 32d.

JOBBER LOOKING at samples of coats. 22 West 28th, 6th floor.

CONTRACTORS WANTED ON COATS FROM $3.75 to $13. CALL ALL WEEK WITH YOUR OWN SAMPLES. 168 MADISON AV., SECOND FLOOR.

SILK POPLIN DRESSES sold for $3.75; will sacrifice 600; sizes from 14 to 44; all colors; assorted styles; at a big reduction. S. Aronson, 220 5th Av.

400 SUITS.—To close out ladies' and misses' fur trimmed and plain; will sacrifice. 36 West 25th St.

200 VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, immediate delivery, $12.75; 100 poplin suits to close out, 27 West 27th St., fourth floor.

ALL WOOL SUITS, fur trimmed, striped lining, to close out at $6. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed all shades. Royal Dye Works, 19 West 20th St.

HAVE plaid, also other novelty waists in stock. Daily, 10 West 19th.

HAVE 100 FUR-Trimmed Suits to close out. H. & C., 164 West 25th.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, velvsteen suits, $12.75 to $16.50; fur trimmed broadcloth and poplin suits, $8.50 to $12. Zibellina and mixture and plis fabric coats, fur trimmed, $5.50 to $12. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

FUR TRIMMINGS.
For cloak, dress, and millinery trade; opossum, raccoon, Jenette beaver, and coneys; ermine tails; lowest prices. Beaber, 25 Bond St. Spring 2301.

FOR SALE—All wool double warp 7301 Amoskeag, serge, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, wine, 65c net. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Spring 3083.

for Cotton Fabrics of admitted excellence Manufacturers of men's, women's and children's wear should write or telephone DENZER & NATHAN 611-621 Broadway, N.Y. Phone 5715 Spring Plymouth 6515 Montauk 6015

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DESIRE AT ONCE on cash terms high grade dresses, suits, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda Bargain House, 8 Lispenard St. Ph. 4543.

WE HAVE BARMEN, TORCHON laces in gross form for immediate delivery. Goldwater Bros., 510 Broadway.

FUR TRIMMED SUITS for immediate delivery: $6.75 up. 36 West 25th St., fourteenth floor.

SILK NETS in all shades at a close-out price for immediate delivery. Y 232 Times Annex.

100 DRESSES, serge and taffeta combination; $10 value to be sold at $5. Colonial Dress House, 18 West 21st St.

GRAY CURL BEARSKIN for sale or exchange for whits, red and navy. Call Spring 8001.

SELL 1,000 YARDS best imported Black Velveteen, 24 inches; reasonable. Telephone 6216 Greeley.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

GREY PEARL BEARSKIN for sale or exchange for white, red and navy. Call Spring 8001.

St. Louis Government Fur Sale.

On Oct. 21 and 22 a public auction of blue and white fox skins and beaver skins for account of the United States Government will be held by Funsten Brothers & Co., corner of Second and Elm Streets, St. Louis, according to advices to the Department of Commerce; these skins will be ready for exhibition at that address on Monday next.

Swiss Toys on View.

The Swiss Legation in Washington has received a cablegram from the authorities at Berne that the Swiss Exposition of Toys has just been opened at Zurich. It is under the auspices of the Swiss Foreign Trade Bureau, 10 Borsestrasse, Zurich, the formation of which was recently told of. The Legation sugests that American firms interested should promptly delegate representatives to visit the exposition, as orders might thus be executed in time for the Christmas trade.

About Fall Shoe Styles.

High-cut shoes with white pipings and white stitching are still selling strongly for women's Fall wear and the old-style regulation wooden French heels on shoes and slippers are coming back again. Perfectly plain opera slippers are now asked for by women buying fine footwear. The newest of these slippers is made of velvet in delicate shades, though patents and dulls are selling well. Overgaiter manufacturers are reported very busy on "at once" orders. Business in rubbers, house slippers, and felt goods is seasonably good.

Is a New Hemp Grade Needed?

The Governor General of the Philippine Islands has sent a cablegram to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, stating that the majority of exporters of hemp in the islands are urging the establishment of a new grade between "midway" and "good current." He desires the opinion of all American cordage manufacturers as to whether or not the trade requires the establishment of such a grade of goods. It will be appreciated if all cordage makers in the country will at once send their opinions to the bureau as to the need of establishing the grade in question.

To Examine Cloths More Closely.

The United States Bureau of Standards has provided for the Commissioners' Office of the District of Columbia several complete cloth specifications. Heretofore the fabrics used in the manufacture of uniforms and shirts for policemen and firemen in the district have been selected by simple inspection. The awards for these fabrics this year will be based upon carefully drawn specifications, after analyzing cloth that has proved satisfactory. In addition to this, a careful examination of all deliveries of goods will be made during the year by the bureau.

Hardware Makers Meet Today.

The annual convention of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association will open today at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City. Extensive business and amusement programs have been worked out for the committees in charge, and an excellent attendance is anticipated. The speakers at the convention will include S. S. Brill, Special Agent for the Department of Commerce; Edward James Cattell, statistician, of Philadelphia; D. F. Barber, head of the National Retail Hardware Association, Boston; Raymond B. Fosdick of this city, and Percy G. Donald of London.

Catching Up on Shipments.

The Invoice Bureau at the Custom House is making a determined and sustained effort to catch up with the heavy volume of outward manifests being filed as the result of the shipment of war and other supplies. Progress in this direction was made on Monday, when a heavy hatch of manifests was given out, bringing the record up to Sept. 4. While the bureau is still more than a month behind, it was said yesterday that the officials hope from now on to make rapid progress in publishing the manifests, so that within a short period persons interested in what is going out of the port may have their curiosity gratified without the long delay heretofore prevailing.

Will Use Their Own Indigo.

Because of the home demand for vegetable indigo in the Madras Presidency, India, it is extremely douhtful if any of the 1915 crop will he available for use in foreign countries, including the United States. The native huyers, according to Consul Lucien Memminger, Madras, are purchasing it at prices better than those which the shipper would probahly pay. All the new indigo manufactured so far has been used by the native users. The new crop in this Presidency, which is one of the most prolific indigo producing centres in India, will probahly amount to some 375,000 pounds. The report of a Government botanist, recently published, tells, according to Mr. Memminger, of experiments conducted in the cultivating of Java indigo, which have given encouraging results.

Jute Seems to be Plentiful.

A reprint from The Glasgow Herald of recent date, in a commerce report, says that the receipt of the final forecast of the Indian jute crop had no effect on the Dundee market one way or another. The final estimate places the season's acreage in India at 2,377,000, against 3,358,737 last year. The yield is estimated at 7,428,733 hales of 400 pounds each, against 10,531,505 bales last year. The yield is 3.13 hales per acre, which is in keeping with the result last season, and which shows that the shortage of this year's crop is due to the reduction in acreage. However, with the carryover from last season and larger-than-usual stocks both in Calcutta and Dundee at the beginning of the season, a plentiful supply of the fibre is anticipated for the world's consumption.

The Sugar Situation Here.

More than one-fifth of the 40,000,000-000 pounds of sugar that represent the world's production last year was consumed in the United States, according to a commerce report. The per capita consumption here in the fiscal year ended June 30 is calculated at 96 pounds. Of the sugar used that was raised in the United States territory, 1,941,000,000 pounds was raised on the mainland, 1,281,000,000 pounds in Hawaii, 589,000,000 pounds in Porto Rico and 327,000,000 pounds in the Philippines. Cuba, the leading source of the imported sugar, sent in 4,575,000,000 pounds during the fiscal year. Beet sugar now leads cane sugar by nearly 1,000,000,000 pounds in the annual domestic production, having reversed the conditions of twenty years ago. As a result of the war, sugar exports mounted to 582,000,000 pounds in the last fiscal year, against 22,500,000 pounds in 1900.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—Akron D. G. Co.; J. H. Vineburg, notions, hosiery, underwear; 72 Madison Av.
ALBANY—John G. Myers Co.; W. Harris, silks; 229 5th Av.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; H. M. Fleck, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.; Herald Square.
ATLANTA—S. Einstein & Co.; S. Einstein, clothing, hats, furnishing goods; Woodward.
AUSTIN—Scarbrough Sons; Charles Marks, cloaks, suits, Flanders.
AUGUSTA—P. F. Sheron & Co.; P. F. Sheron, hats, shoes; St. Denis.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; 146 West 25th.
BALTIMORE—J. Weiss Furniture Co.; J. Weis, furniture, carpets; Bristol.
BALTIMORE—S. G. N. Mfg. Co.; A. Sagner, men's, boys' pants; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; M. G. Frazier, laces, neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; N. D. Horning, dress goods, silks; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; Mrs. R. Sperzel, muslin underwear; Miss M. G. Townsend, art embroidery, needlework; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; Miss N. D. Powell, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; C. M. Behrend, cloaks, suits, waists; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Cohen Co.; Miss L. Liebermen, plush, white chinchilla coats; S. Blum, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 1,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; O. Sedberry, dress goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. P. Whitmore, laces, ready to wear; 509 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, waists, muslin underwear, children's coats; 470 4th Av.
BENNINGTON—Bottom & Torrance; F. L. Bottom, mfr. collars, cuffs, &c.; Albert.
BIRMINGHAM—R. Blumberg & Sons Textile Co.; R. Blumberg, men's, women's wear; Herald Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Brown; J. M. Monk, men's, women's, children's, shoes; Miss S. Dreyer, corsets; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, waists; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; D. Robillard, clothing; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, misses' coats; Miss Horan, petticoats, Basement—Mr. Cooper, ladies' coats, suits; Mr. Smith, infants', children's junior coats, dressee, petticoate; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Thompson, kimonos, corsets, house dresses; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Schroeder, misses' underwear, sweaters, aprons; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White & Co.; Mrs. E. S. Hutchison, cotton underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, silk waists; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—J. & A. Ehrlich; S. Ehrlich, furniture; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; J. W. Ping, prints, ginghams; 306 B'way; Grand.
BRIDGEPORT—Cassar Misch; H. Waldar, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. W. Koch, groceries; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; C. O. Bassett, millinery; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; H. J. Smearing, men's clothing; 18 W. 35th.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; J. C. Henderson, men's clothing; 1,150 Broadway; Grand.
CHATTANOOGA—C. Rosenthal Co.; C. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; Grand.
CHICAGO—D. B. Fisk & Co.; M. J. Betz, silks, ribbons, chiffons, flowers, feathers; J. C. Ieckmon, millinery; 29 West 38th.
CHICAGO—S. P. Platt, furs; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—N. Herzog & Co.; N. Herzog, millinery; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. N. Graves, cloaks, suits; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. J. Berwanger, cloaks, suits, dresses; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Friend, Morris & Nathan; H. Friend, woolens; 257 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss N. Kaufman, Miss Reagan, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshell Field & Co.; P. C. Blair, sweaters, men's underwear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—L. Manheimer & Bro.; L. Manheimer, jewelry; Ansonia.
CHICAGO—Becker, Ryan & Co.; J. Anderson, notions; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. P. Tracy, suits, cloaks, waists, gowns, misses', children's wear; 115 Worth St.; Great Northern.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Kettlewell, furs, gloves, hats; G. Alexander, notions, ribbons, laces; C. D. Ewell, housefurnishing goods; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—I. B. B. House; S. Leff, ladies', misses' plle fabric coats; Room 916, 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; C. E. Day, piece goods; 7 W. 22d.
CHICAGO—The Boston Store; A. Harris, jobs; 44 East 23d.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Weiss; I. Reins, notions, laces; 656 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; E. O. Lancaster, coats, suits, dresses; 23 E. 26th; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI—Sacb Co.; L. Ach, women's hats; 521 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, misses' ladies' coats; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; H. A. Smith, men's, boys', children's hats, caps; 71 West 23d; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Schnably, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, umbrellas; 18 West 35th.
COLON—A. E. Linezer, jobs men's shirts, collars, hosiery, Summer underwear; Union Square.
COLUMBUS—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss M. Burns, millinery; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. J. Huber, children's clothing, furnishing goods; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—C. C. Wimans Co.; C. C. Wimans, cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—Max H. Rieser Co.; M. H. Rieser, plush coats, jobs coats, suits; 18 W. 27th, Room 1,201.
COLUMBUS—Bornhelm & Kobn; L. Bornhelm, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
COLUMBUS—Morehouse & Martens Co.; Miss K. Judge, infants' wear; 60 W. 33d.
DETROIT—J. Ettlingers, women's garments; Imperial.
ELIZABETH CITY—Fowler & Co.; G. R. Light, dry goods, notions, hosiery, gloves, men's furnishing goods, &c.; Latham.
FALL RIVER—H. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Cann, dress goods; 15 Spring.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—B. Sykes; K. Stern, ready to wear; Herald Square.
FLINT—Warrick Bros.; J. G. Warrick, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square; Gregorian.
FREMONT, Ohio—J. Joseph & Son; B. Joseph, carpets, cloaks; furnlebing goods; 1161 Broadway.
FREEPORT, Ill.—Williams & Beckmire; A. F. Williams, ladies', children's wear; Broadway Central.
FORT WAYNE—Latz Co.; G. I. Lats, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
GAINESVILLE, Texas—Hudspeth Bros.; G. J. Hudspeth, ready-to-wear, men's clothing; Aberdeen.
GARNERSVILLE, Texas—Teague Bros.; A. Teague, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
GRAND RAPIDS—Carr, Hutchins, Anderson & C. Hutchins, clothing; Imperial.
GRAND RAPIDS—M. K. Siegel Co.; M. Baer, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 7 W. 22d.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; O. C. Bickel, silks; 2 Walke; Herald Square.
HARTFORD — Crawford-Plumer Co.; Chas. R. McClellan, coats and suits; 12 W. 31st.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; Mr. Bresn, fur trimmings, laces, neckwear; 17 E. 22d.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; E. L. Scott, toilet and leather goods; H. L. Eliot, notions and art goods; C. W. Morrill, boys' clothing; Miss K. Sheehan, waists and petticoats; E. D. Babcock, ready-to-wear goods; J. T. McWeeny, general manager; Ed. N. Allen, merchandiser; Miss Lena Musante, furs; 75 Spring.
HOT SPRINGS—S. Mendel; H. Mendel, cloaks, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. & Co.; S. Selig, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—S. D. Whitman Co.; Mrs. Whitman, plush coats, jobs. coats, suits; 18 W. 27th, Room 1,201.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson Co.; F. Wolf, coats; 71 W. 23d.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer, Bros. & Co.; H. J. Gillen, dress goods, silks; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Klein Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss Hogan, hosiery, gloves; 95 Madison Av.
KNOXVILLE—M. M. Newcomber & Co.; M. M. Newcomber, general mdse.; 45 W. 34th; Wallick.
LANCASTER—Watt & Sband; E. G. Eby, notions; 432 4th Av.; Navarre.
LANCASTER—Buchanan & Young; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits, millinery; 212 5th Av.
LIBERTY—T. Sarles Co.; H. J. Sarles, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d; Herald Square.
LITTLE ROCK—M. M. Cohn Co.; Albert B. Cohn, ready-to-wear; 114 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; C. E. Adams, laces, hdkfs., hosiery, knit underwear; 215 4th Av.; Wallick's.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; A. Stahl, millinery; A. E. Kretschner, ready to wear; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Mrs. Bezzo, ready to wear; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Herman Straus & Sons Co.; I. Straus, coats, suits, dresses, 12 E. 22d.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; M. B. Mountioy, cloaks, suits; 25 E. 20th.
LYNCHBURG—Fields, Watkins Co.; H. W. Fields, hats, caps; Imperial
MACON—Union D. G. Co.; W. J. Juhan, general mdse.; 1,170 Broadway; Collingwood.
MACON—Burden, Smith & Co.; C. S. Cason, notions, furn. goods; 20 W. 22d; Collingwood.
MEMPHIS—J. Levy Sons Co.; L. S. Levy, furn. goods; Woodward.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Rubel's; Miss R. Rubel, ladies' wear; Park Av.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Seboen, waists, skirts, 15 E. 26th.
MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; C. Greenblatt, cloaks, suits, furs, waists, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; A. C. Hislop, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 13 W. 35th; Collingwood.
MINNEAPOLIS—W. A. Olden & Co; W. A. Olden, rugs; Navarre.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Davidson Co.; L. D. Lupin, fabric coats; 260 5th Av.
MONTGOMERY—A. Maohman, ready-to-wear; 13 E. 22d; Collingwood.
MONTGOMERY—Solomon Bros. & Kahn; I. F. Solomon, notions, furn. goods; 75 Leonard.
MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va.—E. E. Hsnderson & Son; E. E. Henderson, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.
NASHVILLE—L. Jones & Co; A. Jones, ladies' hats; S. Jones, cloaks, suits, waists; S. Marks, flowers, feathers; 581 B'way; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Jonas, coats, suits, waists; S. Marks, flowers, feathers, (Spring); A. Jonas, ladies' hats; 581 B'way.
NEVADA, Mo.—Cole C.; J. J. Cole, general mdse.; Astor.
NEW HAVEN—Richmond & Welnstein; J. Richmond, dry goods; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—Sbulman & Evans; Mr. Shulman, Mr. Evans, woolens; Park Av.
NEW YORK—Rappaport & Tucker; Mr. Rappsort, Mr. Tucker, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—H. Wallick, woolsne; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN — Crawford-Plumer Co.; Andrew Crawford, velvet and corduroy suits, plush and corduroy coats; 12 W. 31st.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; S. Kronheim, clothing, furn. goods; 148 W. 23d.
NEW ORLEANS—C. A. Kaufman Co.; C. A. Kaufman, furs; 71 W. 23d.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. Co.; J. E. Belcher, domeatics; 1,150 B'way.
PARKERSBURG—A. Goldstein Sons Co.; J. Goldstein, women's wear; Grand.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; P. L. Zinser, domestics, linens, hosiery, furn. goods, woman's underwear; 320 Church.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Rucker D. G. Co.; W. M. Rucker, millinery, ladies' garments; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA — Berg Bros.; Miss P. Berger, children's garments; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; B'wy. & 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, bdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; Miss Walter, Miss J. Dowd, fancy goods; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Rose & Lebrfeld; B. D. Rose, tie silks; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Largman & Bro.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen piecs goods; 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. G. Walk, ladies' coats; Martinque.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Frank, waists, sweaters; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Wolk Bros.; Geo. Wolk, men's, boy's, overcoats; Martinque.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; J. T. Brady, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Atlas Bros. & Goldstein; H. Atlas, cloaks; Aberdeen.
POTTSTOWN—E. Mills, hdkfs., ribbons, laces; H. Engle, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; Imperial.
PROVIDENCE—Caesar Misch; C. E. Cohen, general buyer; 1,261 Broadway.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; L. Esebwage, cloaks, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.
READING—H. Volk Co.; H. Volk, women's ready-to-wear, hosiery, furnishing goods; Brotzoli.
RICHMOND, Ind.—H. C. Hasemeier Co.; J. F. Hesemeier, notions, laces, ribbons, wash goods; Flanders.
RICHMOND—Dreyfus & Co.; S. B. Hazle; suits, waists, dresses; 1,115 B'way.
ROCHESTER—Hugo Stein & Co.; M. Tobias, cloaks, suits; 95 Madison Av.
ROCHESTER—Dudley Given, Walmsley Co.; J. H. Nevin, art goods; Grand.
ROCK ISLAND—Moennfelder & Kahn Co.; E. Mosenfelder, cloaks, clothing; Breslin.
SAN ANTONIO—Joske Bros. Co.; H. Joske, cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; S. I. Warren, silks, velvets, toye; 114 4th Av.; Great Northern.
SCHENECTADY—J. B. Hagerdorn, furn. goods; Breslin.
SCHENECTADY—H. S. Barney Co.; V. S. Siegler, cloaks, suits, furs, waists, colored petticoats; 75 Spring; Park Av.
SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; I. E. Oppenheimer, general mdse.; 72 Madison Av.
SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—H. Kaum Sons & Co.; D. E. Jones, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear; Navarre.
SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; G. M. Hunter, candies, grocery specialties; 2 Walker; Continental.
STAUNTON, Va.—Timberlake-Murphy Co.; J. H. Timberlake, furn. goods; Grand.
ST. JOSEPH—Block Bros.; A. G. Lesly, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co.; Miss F. E. Thompson, corsets, muslin underwear, women's, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; E. R. Ross, dress goods; 215 4th Av.; Hermitage.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. D. Furlong, silks; Mrs. M. Shute, corsets, muslin underwear; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Woodward, hooks, magazines; 334 4th Av.; Herald Square.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; 15 W. 20th.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; D. Ross, dress goods; 215 4th Av.; Hermitage.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons Co.; J. D. Furlong, silks; Mrs. M. Shute, corsets, muslin underwear; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Klug's Palace; H. King, general mdse.; Cumberland.
WHEELING—Stone & Thomas; J. Kline, jewelry, leather goods; 320 Church.
WHEELING—G. E. Johnson Co.; L. K. Young, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 26th; Aberdeen.
WILMINGTON—A. David Co.; E. E. David, clothing; Aberdeen.

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.
Peremptory Auction Sale of a Large Stock of
FURS
Consisting of
Scarfs, Muffs, Sets and Coats
Among which you will find very fine Genuine Silver Foxes, Natural Blue, Sitka, Red, Black, and White Foxes, Hudson Bay Sable, Caracul, Hudson Seal, Mink, Natural Skunk, Mole, Fisher, Chinchilla, Squirrel, etc., etc.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Today, Wednesday, Oct. 13,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at Salesroom,
15-17 Mercer St., Nr. Canal St., N.Y.
NOTICE—Some of this merchandise was made up in one of the best manufacturers of this city, and any one contemplating buying these furs would find it advantageous to attend this sale. For further information telephone 4299 Spring.

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Four fast elevators; suitable for publishers, importers, light manufacturing; high class, satisfied tenants now in building. New 7th Av. Subway to have station at 18th St.
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FINANCIAL.

To First National Stockholders:

Four days ago I sent the following request to stockholders:

"Attached hereto you will find an option blank for your present holdings of First National Copper Company stock. If you will fill in the amounts, sign and have signature witnessed, and return the option to me by the earliest mail, I will appreciate your promptness.

"My request means this:

"Owing to the present peculiar times it may be possible for your mines or part of them, and your smelter and other property, to be used, in conjunction with other properties, for other purposes than the production of copper.

"Because of this it may be possible for me to turn over your company to other parties upon terms most advantageous to all stockholders.

"To attempt this it will be necessary for me to have at once an option on the bulk of the company's capital stock.

"The present market price of First National stock is $2.75 a share. It has not been above $3.00 per share for some time. The option I ask for, if exercised in whole, will give to stockholders $7.50 per share, or nearly three times the present price. The giving of the option will be beneficial, in my opinion, to all stockholders.

"In considering my request I ask you to weigh carefully the following:

"1st. I am making this request personally and not as President of your company.

"2nd. At all stages of the transaction I will be personally interested—that is, if the proposition is successfully consummated I may personally profit. If, because of an insufficient return of options or other reasons, the proposition falls through, I will personally lose.

"3d. I will have the right to exercise any part of the option at any time during the life of the option, but I will not be obligated in any way to exercise all or any part of the option.

"4th. Time is of vital moment—that is, if I do not receive a sufficient number of options at once it may be impossible for me to conclude the arrangement.

"5th. If any one during the past year had asked me for a similar option upon my large holdings, which have cost me about $15.00 per share, or as much as any other stockholders, I would have given it.

"6th. The recent contract entered into between your company and the Mammoth Copper Company (United States Smelting) for the smelting of your company's copper ores for the period of ten years, under which your company is mining and shipping at the present time, is not affected by the proposition under consideration."

My request was a frankly open one. I did not attempt to disguise that I had plans under way which, upon consummation, would give to me personally large profits. I believed then, as I do now, that if I carry through my plans, I am entitled to all profits I may secure.

To inquiries of stockholders, I stated that while their stock under present conditions, and independent of my plans, might be, and probably was, worth as much more than the price at which I asked for their option, I considered that I was well within my square-deal rights in making my request. Still, as I have received options for but a fraction of the amount of stock I require, I ask those stockholders who have not sent me their option to give it to me upon a basis of $10.00 per share instead of $7.50, and at thirty days, instead of three months.

In asking this, I repeat that, while my contemplated arrangement may bring me a larger price than the one I pay to those who give me options, stockholders could not do what I may be able to, for to carry my plans to success it is necessary for me, in addition to stock, to turn in other property, which no one else could possibly secure.

The fact that there have been large transactions in the stock, and that the price has trebled since the making of my request does not, in my opinion, alter the situation and should not influence stockholders; for they should bear in mind that I am treating all stockholders alike and that I might easily have adopted the usual course of acquiring the necessary amount of stock by secret market campaign methods instead of the ones I adopted.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, October 13, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

"Coppers" & War Stocks

Since the beginning there has been speculation—probably will be until the end.

In the wake of every wave of speculation comes reaction and the cry, "Speculation is dead." Yet from every reaction comes a bigger, wilder wave.

There is a reason—Man always beats his record, else the world would run back.

The No. 1 of civilized-man activities is speculation, the reaching-for-the-wished-for-without-the-giving-of-the-equivalent.

In moderns, it is stock speculation.

At the beginning of the war American stock speculation had reached its lowest ebb.

The American people had been parted from their gambling money. The big gamblers, having got it all, died and left it to those unacquainted with the game.

A lull was inevitable. The Stock Exchange, for the first time in history, went upon a long vacation.

Out of this lull has come the most frenzied speculation of history.

The American people, because of big crops and unusual conditions, have money as never before, and the inheritors of the proceeds of past speculations fret to exercise their inheritances.

Today there is nothing to exercise "Big money" in except stock speculation.

Hence the present unprecedented situation—mountains of idle money, legions of fevered speculators, and a dearth of Morgans, Rogers, Harrimans, and Keenes—leaders.

Fourteen months ago the Stock Exchange, in the last throes of inertia and resultant reform fear, made new rules—all markets would be made by bidding up or down an eighth at a time and in hundred-share lots.

Today, for the first time in the history of stocks, prices are made in five to twenty-five point jumps and drops, and in thousand-share lots, and the practice has not called for a single public comment.

This straw calls the turn on the wonderful change wrought in 1915.

For the first time in stocks, speculators demand, and secure, twenty to one hundred per cent. daily profits.

The foregoing is to thumb this inevitable—

The tide of stock speculation has turned and the incoming wave, compared to all other waves, is as a typhoon to a milk-shake.

The press may scare-head its "Warning"; bank conservatives may megaphone their "Marktime"; Stock Exchange guardians may threaten and adjure, and Wall and State Street shops may red-lantern their order clerks, but the present inrushing wave of speculation can neither be flagged nor lagged until the billions of idle money now shrieking to be marathoned have found new and more experienced herders.

I am not theorizing. I am two and two-louring existing conditions.

I have ridden all the stock booms since the early 70's, acid-testing their causes and effects, kodaking their minutiae and reel-photoing each boom for future movies; and, recalling the long line of booms and collapses, I am qualified to say that the present one must run its course and the devil take the lame, the halt, and the wayside loiterer. For the present boom's reagents are such that when its day comes it will be with us in the morning in all its virile, chameleonizing radiancy, and in the evening its shadow will be all that remains of its corpse.

This 1915 boom, while it lasts, will be a record-breaker; when its collapse comes, it, too, will be a record-breaker.

The present boom will last while war stocks remain skied—no longer. For war stocks have gone so high they cannot be brought back to earth without pulling out the boom's spine, because they have already, by way of direct and indirect loans by banks, trust and insurance companies, been transferred to the public to the extent of billions.

Whoever is confident that war stocks will keep up should get aboard this boom, for all who get aboard will be assured enormous profits, provided war stocks stay up.

I want to pin-cinch this; I don't say war stocks will not stay up. I say only that there is a boom on and that it will last with increasing fury while war stocks do stay up.

There are two questions to which all intending participators in this boom before getting aboard should find answer.

Will war stoc

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is among the fifteen important preferred stocks compared as to income yield and recent price advance in a table we have just compiled. Accompanying this table are suggestions of interest to persons who hold preferred stocks purchased at the low prices of early in the year.

Send for Table No. 184

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FIFTH AVENUE BANK HONORS NAMESAKE

Celebrates Fortieth Anniversary with First History of the Famous Street.

IT DATES ONLY FROM 1824

Lots Worth $15 Less Than a Century Ago Now Sell for Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York is forty years old today, and because its existence has been contemporaneous with the wonderful development of the thoroughfare from which it took its name, the anniversary has been commemorated by the issuance of an illustrated history of what many people are pleased to call the most famous street in America. The book is richly supplied with modern photographs and rare prints, and contains a great amount of information that is not available elsewhere, for this is the first history of Fifth Avenue.

It is difficult to imagine, says the historian, the contrasts which may be drawn along the avenue. At one end is venerable Washington Square, the beautiful Washington Arch, and the dignified homes of some of New York's oldest families. At the other end, at 143d Street and the Harlem River, is a quasi-public dump littered with unsightly debris. With the seven miles that lie between may be found some of the most beautiful homes in the world and unkempt double-decker tenements; building after building given to the manufacture of wearing apparel or containing the headquarters or agencies of almost every known industry; luxurious and expensive hotels, and some of the most beautiful churches and clubs in this country. Elbowing the churches and the clubs, and pushing up to the very doors of the stately residences, are some of the finest shops and art galleries in the world.

Early Homes Remain.

The earliest residential part of Fifth Avenue, below Twelfth Street, is today much as it was between 1830 and 1840, when the square, homelike, brownstone and brick houses—the first Fifth Avenue residences—were built. Trade has left that section untouched, because the descendants of the old families, some of whom still live in that locality, have refused to sell, but it has laid an iconoclastic hand upon the remainder of the avenue below Fifty-ninth Street. Between Twelfth and Twenty-third Streets the wholesale trade and makers of wearing apparel are intrenched. No fewer than 491 garment factories, employing 51,476 hands, were estimated to be on Fifth Avenue in April of this year.

The avenue from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Street is mainly devoted to retail specialty shops, while from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth Street department stores and exclusive shops now predominate, having either swept away or flowed around churches, clubs, hotels, and residences. Jewelry shops rivaling those of the famous Rue de la Paix, art galleries which exhibit wonderful collections of world-famous pictures by old and modern masters, antique and furniture shops, department stores, and other establishments where may be found products of the greatest ancient and modern artisans, make this part of Fifth Avenue one of the most magnificent streets in the world.

From Sixtieth to Ninetieth Streets is the line of beautiful residences popularly known as "Millionaires' Row." This mile and a half of avenue—possibly the most valuable residential district on the globe—has a total assessed valuation of $71,319,000. Protected here on one side by Central Park, the avenue seems to offer effectual resistance to business.

Ends in Dirt Road.

Onward from Carnegie Hill, at Ninety-first Street, the avenue rapidly degenerates into a tenement section with many open lots, fenced with billboards and with saloons and refreshment stands on some of the corners. Beyond Mount Morris Park for several blocks it rises to the dignity of small brownstone or brick dwellings, but quickly drops to the tenement level again. From 127th to 139th Streets it swarms with foreigners and negroes. Beyond, the avenue loses its identity in a rutted dirt road bordered by unsightly open lots, until, at 143d Street, it comes to a degenerate end in the slimy waters of the Harlem River.

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the line which the avenue follows today wandered over the hills and valleys of a picturesque countryside, where trout, mink, otter and muskrat swam in the brooks and pools; brant, black duck and yellow leg splashed in the marshes; and the fox, rabbit, woodcock and partridge found covert in the thickets covering the rough, rocky hills which characterized the upper part of New York. The land was laid out in farms, while the city proper, with a population of fewer than 100,000, was still below Canal Street.

Fifth Avenue was laid out by Governeur Morris, Simeon De Witt and John Rutherford, the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to lay out the city above Houston Street. The name first appeared on the map in 1811, but the street was not opened until 1824. As late as 1869 the avenue at Fifty-ninth Street was described as "a muddy dirt road which ran alongside a hog." Few streets in New York have required more grading and filling.

Land Values Enormous.

Fifth Avenue, which a century ago had so rough and so unpromising an aspect, is today assessed at $440,336,900. The most valuable piece is the Altman sits at Thirty-fourth Street, the total assessed value of which is $13,800,000; diagonally opposite is the Waldorf-Astoria site, assessed at $12,125,000. The average assessed value per block front is $1,495,627, while each twenty-five-foot lot has an average assessed value of $186,953. Early in the nineteenth century property including Fifth Avenue frontage was sold at valuations which made twenty-five-foot Avenue lots then worth about $15.

The Fifth Avenue Bank was organized in 1875 in what was then a residential district, at the northwest corner of Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. It was the first bank of deposit and discount in the Forty-second Street district of the city. From the beginning the bank attracted the uptown residents it was primarily designed to serve. To this day many of its original depositors, their families and descendants, have continued relations begun forty years ago.

The bank has capital stock of $100,000, surplus and earnings of $2,254,017, and deposits of $16,768,432. A. S. Frissell is President, B. H. Fancher and Theodore Hetzler, Vice Presidents, and Gardner Wetherbee, A. S. Frissell, John D. Crimmins, James G. Cannon, T. S. Van Volkenburgh, W. H. Porter, B. H. Fancher, Henry R. Ickelheimer, Howard C. Smith, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Alfred E. Marling, Directors.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Harvey Fisk & Sons, who specialize in Government bonds, have prepared a fifty-six-page pamphlet describing the debts of England and France, with comment on the resources of the two nations.

Dominick & Dominick and Laird & Co. of Wilmington are offering $1,500,000 6 per cent. cumulative debenture stock of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. at 103.

WAR HIT SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Drop in Cotton Traffic Cut Earnings $8,500,000 Last Year.

The Southern Railway reports gross operating revenue in the fiscal year ended June 30 of $62,199,500, a decline of $8,551,487 from the record of 1914. Drastic retrenchment, as represented by a decline of $831,119 in maintenance of way and $1,442,561 in the maintenance of equipment, enabled the company to show a recession in net earnings amounting to no more than $2,965,548. The total net was $16,024,798, which was 10.79 per cent. less than the year before. From this nearly $4,000,000 was deducted as rent for leased lines and equipment hire, and $11,151,814 was paid out in interest on the funded debt, leaving a balance of $1,523,369 to be carried to the surplus account, compared with $2,047,776 in 1914. No dividends were paid.

President Fairfax Harrison says in his statement to stockholders that the company was doing very well when the war began, but that thereafter, month by month, earnings dropped below the same months of the preceding fiscal period. Hard times came for the South, he states, when the foreign market for its cotton was reduced.

"Despite several futile plans of assistance from without," the report says, the South practically suspended for a time its industrial activities. The result was a fall, as vertiginous as that of the price of cotton, in the revenues of the railways of the South, and this lean diet was protracted, with the condition which caused it, throughout the year under review. For this company the suddenly changed industrial situation of the South meant a loss in revenues for the fiscal year of 12.09 per cent. The development of the loss was precipitous. August showed a decrease of 1.20 per cent., September a decrease of 8.33 per cent., while in October, November, December, and January the declines were, respectively, 18.47 per cent., 20.06 per cent., 19.97 per cent., and 18.93 per cent. over the corresponding months of 1913."

During the year the company's investment in road and equipment increased $11,021,634, with a total investment at the year's end of $388,624,788.

At the annual meeting of stockholders in Richmond, Va., yesterday Henry B. Spencer, Vice President of the company, was elected a Director to serve three years, succeeding the late Colonel A. B. Andrews. Retiring Directors were re-elected.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money Market Not Affected by War Loan Call Involving $150,000,000.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The money market was not affected by the war loan call involving $150,000,000. Funds were plentiful. Discounts were barely maintained.

News of a further discussion in America to bolster sterling rates caused transfers to harden. It is considered possible that the rate will improve when the loan receives the sanction of the House of Commons, but the general belief is that a material improvement may not be looked for until the Government sells exchange.

On the Stock Exchange the favorable war news from the Western and Russian fronts imparted further cheerfulness, but the business did not expand.

The war loan, Japanese bonds, and Russians were good. Some securities were inclined to harden. Americans were quieter owing to the holiday in the United States. The market closed slightly easier and irregular.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66f 50c for cash. Exchange on London, 27f 42c.

DEFENDS STATE REGULATION

Discussing Rates, Clifford Thorne Condemns "New Nationalism."

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Vigorously defending State regulation in its relation to business, and particularly to railroad rates as opposed to what he characterized as a tendency toward complete Federal regulation, Clifford Thorne, President of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, in his annual address today at the organization's convention here, said that the issue between Federal and State regulation was vital and was based on fundamental conceptions of government.

"Too much 'nationalism' is just as wrong as too much 'States' rights.' There is a happy medium," said Mr. Thorne. "If the national Government is permitted to gradually absorb those functions formerly exercised by the States, it will only be a question of time until some great evil will demand some great remedy. Agitation will follow agitation. There will be no opportunity to try out the new proposal; the nation as a whole must adopt it or reject it.

"We believe the Federal plan, as conceived by our fathers, is better than the new nationalism. This Federal plan is a sort of safety valve against political and industrial revolution; and it is the greatest ever devised by the makers of government."

Tracing the history of railroad regulation, Mr. Thorne pointed out that "as one State after another finds the action of their neighboring Commonwealth to be wise and good they have followed her and adopted similar provisions. In this way progress or reform is gradually brought about in the nation as a whole. The States form a sort of experiment station; and where they have gone wrong, the courts are quick to check them; or there is developed a tremendous public sentiment in the country as a whole, which quietly destroys that which is not wise."

TARE ALLOWANCE CHANGED.

New Regulations for the Tins Containing Olive Oil.

As it appears from recent tests made at the Appraiser's Stores that the tares of olive oil in tins, under which customs officers have been working for several years, are no longer reliable, the Treasury Department has revoked the former practice. The customs officials have been following the tares provided for in Treasury Ruling 23,474. Assistant Secretary Peters now directs that the tares established in this ruling and subsequent amendments be abolished.

In place of the former tare schedule the department has prepared a table of the weight of tins and oils from many enumerated shippers in Italy, France, and Spain. This new table is ordered to be used hereafter in connection with the specified brands of olive oil from the shippers named in the table. In the case of importations of olive oil from shippers, or of brands not appearing in the table, officials are ordered to ascertain the actual tare, unless a tare is shown on the invoice, and such tare is approved by the United States weigher.

The table of tares to be allowed henceforth contains the names of all the principal shippers in the three countries named above. It is understood that the European war has interfered with the supply of the regulation tins formerly furnished to shippers, with the result that wide variations exist in the size of tins. This, in turn, affects the amount of tare to be allowed for dutiable purposes.

C. S. Lee Quits Lehigh Valley.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company yesterday announced the retirement of Charles S. Lee, Passenger Traffic Manager, to take effect Oct. 31. Mr. Lee has been in continuous charge of the passenger traffic for twenty-two years. The position of Passenger Traffic Manager will be abolished. George H. Lee, who on Aug. 1 became General Passenger Agent, will have entire charge of the passenger department.

NEW TRADING RULES HIT THE $50 SHARES

Exchange Doubles Commission on "Half Stocks" Like Reading and Pennsylvania.

HALF RATE ON $10 SHARES

Odd-Lot Houses Want Right to Have Clerks on the Floor to Handle the Flood of Business.

The Stock Exchange announced yesterday that the amendment of the Constitution revising commission rules, which was adopted by the Governors a week ago, had been accepted by the members with few dissenting votes. Under the amended rule "half stocks," those having a par value of $50 a share, will be quoted in dollars beginning today instead of the percentage method, and a commission of $12.50 for buying or selling 100 shares of any stock selling at or above $10 a share will be charged. The commission on stocks selling below $10 a share will be $6.25 a hundred.

A direct effect of the change will be to double the commission to traders in Westinghouse, Reading, Pennsylvania, and Lehigh Valley. Quoted on a percentage basis, it has taken two shares of these stocks to make the equivalent of one "full" share, as of United States Steel, Union Pacific, and others, and the customer has paid the same commission for buying or selling two shares of Westinghouse or Reading as for one share of United States Steel or Union Pacific. When it is considered that Westinghouse has been a leader in the speculative movement this Fall, while Reading is a favorite in all markets, it is seen that speculation is made more costly by the new ruling than it has been.

The change has been under contemplation for several years, and Stock Exchange members state that it was not adopted at this time for any reason other than that the occasion seemed propitious while trading was on a large scale. The Exchange attempted last week, by cautioning its members to demand sufficient margins, to curb speculation, and it would appear that doubling the commission in some of the more active issues would tend to the same effect.

Yesterday's recess because of the holiday was a boon to the commission houses. A two weeks' period of sessions running well in excess of 1,000,000 shares each had overtaxed the facilities of practically every house, and the recess enabled them to clear away the congestion of office work that had resulted. The brokerage firms specializing in odd lots saw their clerical labor piling up day by day despite every effort to keep abreast of business. Clerks in the odd lot houses worked the greater part of Monday night and all day yesterday. The task was taken up again last night, and the brokers said they would be well prepared for the renewal of trading this morning.

The current hull market has brought an outpouring of orders for fractional lots of stock the equal of which was never seen in any big market of the past. One firm, with fourteen members constantly at work on the Exchange floor, has been forced to hand a part of its orders to other brokers, and the situation of other odd lot houses has been proportionately the same. Owing to the great pressure on the odd lot brokers, a movement has been started to modify the Exchange rules so as to permit them to have the assistance of clerks on the floor during business hours. This departure from the hard-bound prohibition against the presence of others than members on the Board has been proposed before without success, but conditions were not so favorable for the change on the other occasions.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Determined on Varied Articles of Merchandise.

The Board of General Appraisers has settled a dispute between the Government and M. J. Corbett & Co., regarding the component material of chief value in belting, adversely to the importing firm. The Collector returned the merchandise as of wool chief value and took duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the protestants claimed 15 or 25 per cent. ad valorem as cotton belting, or 30 per cent. as a manufacture in chief value of cotton. Neither of the claims was held tenable.

Swartchild & Co., Chicago, lost in protests relating to the classification of metal eyeglass holders. They were returned at 60 per cent. ad valorem as being metal articles valued at above 20 cents per dozen pieces, and designed to be worn or carried about the person. The importers made claim for entry at 35 per cent. as "parts of eyeglasses." Each holder was composed of a metal box containing a metal chain wound on an axle, with spring and catch attachment, allowing the chain to be drawn in or out at will. The chain had a snap at the end on which to fasten a pair of glasses. The holder was fastened to the apparel when in use by a pin attachment similar to the pins on the back of women's brooches. Judge Sullivan held that the articles fell clearly within the provision under which the Collector took duty.

The Surgical Supply Importing Company entered so-called dropping bottles and preparation glasses under the Tariff act of 1909. They were returned by the Collector at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for blown glass. Two claims were made for lower duty. One was that entry should be granted at 40 per cent. ad valorem as plain glass bottles ordinarily employed as containers for holding or transporting merchandise, while the other was for 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass. The board, denying the contentions, held that the articles were not plain glass, nor was proof submitted in support of the claim that they were used for transporting liquids. The testimony was uncontradicted that the merchandise was blown glass.

I. L. Lyons & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, were overruled in protests dealing with the classification under the old tariff of merchandise commercially known as porcelain evaporating dishes. They were taxed 55 per cent. ad valorem and were claimed to be properly dutiable at either 25 per cent. or at 45 per cent. as glass manufactures. While the importers claimed wrong rates in their protests the board disregarded this and held that the firm failed to overcome the presumption attaching to the Collector's classification.

It was decided that small round levels, designed to be fitted to cameras to enable photographers to secure a perfectly level position preparatory to taking a picture, were properly dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem as metal manufactures. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, the importers of the levels, claimed a rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as "parts of cameras." The board ruled that the levels did not form any part of the integral mechanism of the camera, but served as an accessory like tripods. The Collector was affirmed.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$6,084,601	$51,774,424
Ordinary int. rev.	11,591,284	100,522,283
Income tax	373,265	11,418,366
Miscellaneous	961,170	11,913,353
Total receipts	19,010,321	175,628,429
Excess of ordinary disb. over ord. receipts	6,601,527	39,997,444
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	7,021,582	88,322,034
Expenditures	26,611,843	316,625,878

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City of Newburgh, N. Y. 4½	4.30%
Village of Cedarhurst, N.Y. 4½	4.35%
Village of Ilion, N. Y. 4½	4.35%
Village of Solvay, N. Y. 5	4.35%
Village of Fredonia, N. Y. 4.60	4.40%
King County, Washington 5	4.60%
City of Eufaula, Oklahoma 6	5.50%
Cen'l Un. H. S. Dist., Cal. 6	5.15%
City of Gainesville, Fla. 5	5.00%
Town of Laurinburg, N.C. 5½	5.15%

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To the holders of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company;

Notice is hereby given that the Plan of Reorganization of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, dated August 25th, 1915, a copy of which was filed with the Columbia Trust Company, Depositary, on September 2nd, 1915, has been declared operative.

Dated, New York, October 11th, 1915.

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WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

To the Holders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company issued and outstanding under the Trust Indenture dated March 30, 1906, between the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the Standard Trust Company of New York (now the Guaranty Trust Company of New York).

Notice is hereby given that the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Indenture above referred to, will on the first day of January, 1916, redeem and pay, at face value, with a premium of five per cent., together with interest due and unpaid on such date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, all of its Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued and outstanding under the above mentioned Trust Indenture, dated March 30, 1906.

All holders of said bonds who desire to anticipate said date of redemption may on surrender of their bonds for cancellation at said office on and after September 16th, 1915, receive in cash the face value of their bonds, with a premium of five per cent. and interest on such face value at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 1, 1915, to such date of surrender.

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Results of the fiscal year

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RESERVE BOARD HITS M'ADOO AGENCY PLAN

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FAVORS AMENDMENT OF ACT

McAdoo Joins in Suggestion for Foreign Branches — First Difference with Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The first avowed difference on an important question of policy between the Federal Reserve Board and the Administration became known today when the board gave out a formal statement setting forth its disapproval of the plan suggested by Secretary McAdoo and warmly indorsed by President Wilson for the establishment by the Federal Reserve Banks of joint agencies in Latin America. Mr. McAdoo, who is an ex-officio member of the board, acquiesced promptly in the views of his colleagues and joined with them in a plan to recommend an amendment to the Federal Reserve act under which, instead of joint agencies of the Federal Reserve Banks, member banks of the system would be permitted to co-operate in the establishment of foreign branches.

The President in a letter of Oct. 5 to Mr. McAdoo said that the Secretary's suggestion for the establishment of joint agencies met with his entire approval. He added that "it ought to be fruitful of most desirable results," and asked that the suggestion be laid before the Federal Reserve Board. This Mr. McAdoo did. He made no mention of extending the legal powers of the proposed joint agencies so that they could compete in the private banking business with the foreign branches of such member banks as the National City Bank of New York, but a Senator who had been studying the subject got the impression that this was involved in the plan.

The same idea seems to have occurred to the members of the Federal Reserve Board committee to which the whole subject was referred and the conclusions of which were accepted by the full board today. The committee, composed of Messrs. Delano, Warburg, and Harding, declared that it would be unwise for the Federal Reserve Bank to do pioneer work in Latin America. This would involve, in the committee's opinion, the tying up of the assets of the system in illiquid securities subject to great fluctuations of exchange. The committee pointed to the experience of the great European banks in this regard and said that the United States should follow their lead simply in encouraging member banks to establish foreign branches. This already has been done by the National City Bank of New York and other banks are considering a similar expansion.

Bank Opposition Suspected.

The possible reasons for the board's formal announcement of its difference with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury was the subject of much speculation here this evening. It is supposed that Mr. McAdoo's announced support of the establishment of foreign joint agencies of the Federal Reserve Banks aroused prompt opposition among member banks that had established foreign branches or were planning to do so. The only indorsement Mr. McAdoo's plan received from the board was contained in a statement that, while the member banks had been allowed a free field, it might be well later for the Federal Reserve Banks to designate correspondents in localities ignored by private initiative.

This is the second time that a public announcement by Mr. McAdoo has been modified after consultation with the board. The first was when he announced from his Summer home in New England that he was prepared to deposit $30,000,000 of the funds of the Government in Southern banks, either Federal Reserve or member, free of interest, to assist in financing the cotton crop. At the next meeting of the board disapproval of such deposits in member banks was expressed, and Mr. McAdoo thereupon limited his offer of free deposits to Federal Reserve banks.

Ever since the Federal Reserve act was laid before Congress in definite form there have been predictions that friction would constantly arise between the regular and ex-officio members. Critics of the bill said that the ex-officio membership would try to dominate the regular membership. In the face of this criticism the proposal to include the Postmaster General and the Secretary of Agriculture in the board's membership was abandoned, and today's action of the board seems to show the board's independence of the ex-officio members now included. It is believed that Mr. McAdoo's prompt acquiescence in the views of his colleagues will present the incident from resulting in continued friction.

The Federal Reserve Board's statement on the subject follows:

Would Lock Up Reserve Funds.

"At the meeting of the Federal Reserve Board this morning there came up for consideration and discussion the report of a committee of the board to whom had been referred the subject of banking relations with the South American and Central American countries, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in correspondence transmitted to the board Oct. 6.

"The committee report expressed the view that Federal Reserve banks—being the custodians of the reserve money of the member banks—should not be permitted to do pioneer work in Latin-American countries, granting credit facilities which would lead to a locking of reserve money in loans which, in most of the cases, would be subject to wide fluctuations of foreign exchange; and Secretary McAdoo stated that his recommendations about joint agencies for Federal Reserve banks did not contemplate this character of operation.

"The report reminded the board of the policy pursued for generations by the large Government banks of Europe, which do not go into foreign fields, except that they hold, as secondary reserves, foreign bills on the most important European countries, where large discount markets exist and where the gold standard le established beyond question. In those countries the government banks maintain correspondents, and the committee believes that when normal conditions shall have been restored in Europe, joint agencies on correspondents could be used to good advantage there.

"The committee also called attention to the fact that England, Germany, and France have established independent banks or branch banks of deposit in Latin-American countries to do pioneer work and that the United States should pursue the same course, inasmuch as it is necessary for banks going into this field to have the widest possible range of activity in order to be able to compete with the local banks and the branches of the foreign banks already established in these fields. Federal Reserve banks, being properly restricted to certain transactions and such as may not interfere with the absolute liquidity of their condition, could not compete successfully in this respect, whereas it should be their function to do all in their power to assist American banks which enter the Latin-American field.

Suggest Action by Congress.

"The committee favored, and the board and Secretary McAdoo concurred in suggesting, an amendment of the Federal Reserve act which would enable American member banks to cooperate for the purpose of jointly owning and operating foreign banks. The contribution of the Federal Reserve banks in this development in Latin America would primarily consist in providing conditions so favorable for American acceptances that the American banks willing to offer credit facilities there will be materially assisted in meeting the European rates, which at the present time, and probably for some time to come, will compare unfavorably with the American discount rate.

"Wherever the Federal Reserve Banks can help in the development of American banking by establishing direct connection in Latin-American countries for the purpose of facilitating discount operations of this kind, it will, in the opinion of the committee, be the proper function of Federal Reserve Banks to do so.

"The committee took the position that American banks entering this field ought to be permitted to develop the opportunities first, but that in trade centres where American banks are not established it might be proper for the Federal Reserve Banks to appoint joint correspondents or agents in order to facilitate the development of American acceptances in such places.

"The board expressed itself as in entire agreement with these views, with which the Secretary of the Treasury, who was present at the meeting, announced himself as also in full accord. The Secretary stated that he agreed with the board that the resources of the Federal Reserve Banks should not be invested in non-liquid loans in Latin-American countries and that he was in hearty accord with any measure that the board might ultimately evolve which would have as a result the development of American banking in Latin-American countries.

"The committee hopes to make its final report early in November after recommendations shall have been received from the conference of Governors of Federal Reserve Banks, which is to take place at Minneapolis on Oct. 20, and the conference of Federal Reserve agents, which is to take place in Washington on Nov. 4."

Park & Tilford Celebrate.

The Board of Directors of Park & Tilford held a special meeting yesterday in their wholesale warehouse at 529 West Forty-second Street to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the house. The members presented Frank Tilford with a watch made of platinum and encircled with sapphires, accompanied by an engrossed testimonial to his loyalty as President of the company. In response Mr. Tilford reviewed the history of the house.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MAX KASS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Kass, manufacturer of women's hats at 632-634 Broadway, by these creditors: Aaron Rosin, $376; William Blau, $27, and Jean MacIlvray, $329. Liabilities are reported to be $18,000 and assets $6,000. He made an assignment on Monday.

LOWENSTEIN & GOLDSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Lowenstein & Goldstein, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 116 West Twenty-second Street, by these creditors: Cyrus Ollan, $540; Lazarus E. Schlechter, $239, and Morris Israel, $117. They made an assignment on Saturday.

FRANK TOSATTI of 409 West Broadway, and at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $30,754 and assets of $25,237, consisting of stock in the Salambo Film Company, $25,000, and notes, $237. Part of the liabilities were contracted as a partner in the Italian Union Importing Company, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed on July 9, 1915, which was afterward dismissed on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar. Among his creditors are the Central Trust Company, $7,000, secured by $25,000 stock of the Salambo Film Corporation; Alesandro Sapelli, $7,000, and Pasquals Film Company of Turin, Italy, $5,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO.—W. J. White Chicle and Vending Company; involuntary petition; liabilities and assets not estimated.

W. J. Kennedy, Sycamore, Ill., involuntary petition filed in behalf of George A. Neigerhall and others, with claims aggregating $18,700; liabilities and assets not estimated.

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$4,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. 20-year Equipment S. F. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922; July, 1915, coupons attached, Tax exempt.
$5,000 Wabash Railroad Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., due July, 1939; Series B, Registd.
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The old reliable Franklin Society for home building and thrift operates under New York's revised Banking Law, which provides the strictest known system of supervision. Thirty thousands have found the Society a help and a blessing during more than a quarter of a century.

On sums of $10 or over (up to $5,000) the Society has always paid dividends as long and usually larger, than are paid by the best savings banks. The usual rate has been 6% per annum. Payments made before Nov. 1st earn from that date.

Begin NOW. Join the savers. Easy mailing system. A dollar will do to start. Anyhow, ask for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY

383 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY.

115 Broadway, New York.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the National Surety Company, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $2,000,000, consisting of 20,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $3,000,000, to consist of 30,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and to take such action as may be necessary in connection therewith, will be held at the principal offices of the company, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 8th day of October, 1915, at the close of business, to the 21st day of October, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1915.
WM. B. JOYCE, President.
HUBERT J. HEWITT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF VENTRE & OSTRUK, INC.:

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for VENTRE & OSTRUK, INC., not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special meeting, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 260 West 54th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, October 4, 1915.
PAUL OSTRUK,
Stockholder of said Corporation.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

Cincinnati, O., October 7, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, the 27th day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company,

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, October 7, 1915.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of NATHAN LANE'S SONS will be held at the principal office of the corporation, 116 Pearl Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, October 15, 1915, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the corporation for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before such meeting. Dated October 8, 1915.

HOWARD L. LANE, Secretary.

Alabama Mineral Land Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Alabama Mineral Land Company will be held in the City of New York, at No. 45 William Street, Room 33, on Monday, October 18th, 1915, at twelve o'clock A. M.

A. A. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Co.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

October 4th, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared this day, payable November 1st, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business October 15th, 1915.

James L. Ashley,
Sec'y & Treas.

The International Nickel Co.

Extra Common Stock Dividend.

October 4th, 1915.

A dividend of 10 per cent. on the common stock of this Company has been declared payable on November 1st, 1915, to common stock at par to common stockholders of record at the close of business October 15th, 1915.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Sec'y & Treas.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY.

No. 30 Broad St., New York, October 4, 1915.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGULAR DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. upon this Company's Preferred Capital Stock will be paid on November 1, 1915, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on October 20, 1915. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

J. F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

The White Investing Company

55 Liberty St., New York

Managers

Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of the Corporation, payable October 15, 1915.

(Signed) EDGAR H. WOODWARD, Sec.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, October 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 30, 1915.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,

West Washington Square,
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of 2% (for $2.00 per share,) has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable Dec. 1st, 1915, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., November 17th, 1915. Checks will be mailed. J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

Florida East Coast Railway Company.

New York, Oct. 4th, 1915.

The Board of Directors has declared out of the earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1915, interest at the rate of 4%, payable Nov. 1st next, on the $25,000,000 General Mortgage Income 4% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, dated July 1st, 1909.

J. C. SALTER, Secretary.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1915.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable Oct. 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

J. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 26, 1915, for CONTRACT 128, for the construction of two concrete stone and brick buildings at the Uptake and Downtake chambers of Hill View Reservoir, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The larger one of the buildings is, approximately, 125 feet by 85 feet and the other is somewhat smaller. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built and The City will furnish and erect the roof covers for the buildings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C.
October 7, 1915.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 509 District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M. on October 19, 1915, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of approximately 11,000 linear feet of pipe sewer, 24 inches to 10 inches diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427 District Building, Washington D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington Square, until 10 o'clock A. M., October 26, 1915, for delivering white ash, strip brass, paint cans, green coffee, rigging leather, side lights, white cotton tape, raw and boiled linseed oil, petrolatum, white pine, pipeless portable ventilating sets, cotton sheeting, electrical cable and wire at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 10-7-15.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.—SEALED proposals will be received by this Department until 2:00 P. M., October 22, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing, delivering, and installing laboratory hoods, fans, motors, ventilating system, etc., in the Food Inspection Laboratory, U. S. Appraiser's Stores, New York, N. Y. Complete specificatioos may be obtained from ths office of the Chief Clerk, this Department.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AND ROCK REMOVAL.—U. S. Engineer Office, Jacksonville, Fla. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 noon, Nov. 8, 1915, and then opened, for dredging and rock removal at Miami Harbor and St. Lucie Inlet, Fla. Further information on application.

Economic Administration

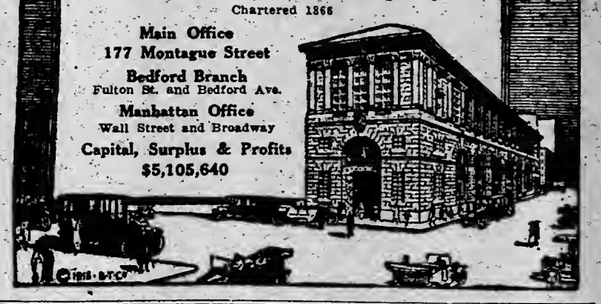
of one's estate is best secured by the appointment of this Trust Company as Executor and Trustee. It has in active operation all the machinery for the prompt handling of estate problems in the most economic and efficient manner. This modern business agent is the outgrowth of nearly a half century of experience in dealing with these problems.

Inquiries invited

Brooklyn Trust Company

Chartered 1866

Main Office
177 Montague Street
Bedford Branch
Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.
Manhattan Office
Wall Street and Broadway
Capital, Surplus & Profits
$5,105,640



Union Trust Company of New York will act as **Trustee of permanent charitable, educational or religious trusts,** created either under a will or a trust indenture, and gives special attention to trusts of this character. The Company also acts in the capacity of Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Financial Agent or Depositary for such institutions, and is qualified and equipped to render expert and attentive service in all such relations.

The Union Trust Company's record of fifty years in the continuous administration of all the usual forms of trusts invites confidence in the permanent maintenance of a high standard of ability as trustee.

UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus $7,800,000.

Kansas City Railway & Light Company

REORGANIZATION

OF THE

Street Railway and Electric Light Systems at Kansas City

UNDER THE PLAN DATED JULY 30, 1915

PREPARED BY THE HONORABLE WILLIAM C. HOOK

The undersigned Reorganization Managers announce that Judge Hook has extended the time for the deposit under the above Plan of Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds and Kansas City & Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds to NOVEMBER 10, 1915, Judge Hook has reserved decision as to whether further deposits of bonds and notes embraced in the Plan other than those above mentioned shall be accepted.

New York, October 13, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
BLAIR & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

H. L. STUART,
Judge Hook's Representative.

To the Holders of

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage 4% Bonds Due 1948

The property covered by your bonds has been placed in the hands of a receiver, together with that of the whole Missouri Pacific System, and a plan for the exchange of your bonds for bonds of inferior lien and stock (half each) has been proposed. It is therefore imperative that the holders of CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS should unite for the protection of their interests.

To this end the undersigned have been asked by some of the principal bondholders to act as a committee to represent the interests of all the bondholders who may unite with them for mutual protection.

The Committee is of opinion that the property covered by the mortgage securing your bonds is of value sufficient to protect the interests of those bondholders who actively cooperate to protect themselves and that a sacrifice on their part is unnecessary, but those who do not act for their own protection are likely to suffer.

Bondholders are therefore requested to correspond with the Committee at once, stating the amount of bonds held.

The members of the Committee have agreed to act without charge for their services and it is thought that the general expenses will be slight.

FRANCIS RALSTON WELSH, Chairman,
109 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN W. HAMER, Third Vice-President
Penn. Mutual Life Insurance Company.
ROBERT W. HUNTINGTON, Jr., President
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company.
CHARLES G. WOODWARD, Secretary of Committee & Financial Secretary Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

Notice of Redemption of Debentures of the Diamond Match Company.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF THE 6% TEN-YEAR CONVERTIBLE GOLD DEBENTURES OF THE DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY DUE DECEMBER 15, 1920, AND ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING UNDER THE DEBENTURE INDENTURE FROM THAT COMPANY WITH CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AS TRUSTEE, DATED DECEMBER 15, 1910:

You are hereby notified that the Diamond Match Company has given notice to the undersigned Trustee under the aforesaid Indenture that it has elected to pay and retire on December 15, 1915, all of the outstanding debentures issued under and secured by the aforesaid debenture indenture at 102½% of the principal amount, together with accrued interest to December 15, 1915, as authorized by said debentures and said indenture.

You are hereby notified that in accordance with said notice from said company to the undersigned said Diamond Match Company has notified the undersigned that it will at the office of the undersigned, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, or at the offics of the First National Bank in the City of New York, on December 15, 1915, pay the principal of all of said debentures of the above-mentioned issue plus a premium of 2½% thereon, together with all accrued interest to said date.

You are further notified to present said debenture for payment on December 15, 1915, and that under the terms of said indenture securing said debentures it is provided that on and after December 15, 1915, said debentures shall not bear interest and the holder or holders thereof shall oot be entitled to collect under any circumstances whatsoever from either the undersigned or the company any interest upon the same and that the said debentures shall thereupon cease to be entitled to the security of said indenture but shall be entitled only to the cash deposited with the undersigned for the payment and retirement of said debentures.

Dated Chicago, Illinois, October 5, 1915.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK as Trustee Under the Debenture Indenture of the Diamond Match Company Dated December 15, 1910.

By FRANK H. JONES, Secretary.

CARTER COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated the first day of October, 1898, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 8 P. M. on the 28th day of October, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of $15,452.34.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated New York, October 1, 1915.

Sherman, Shreveport & Southern Railway Co.

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

In view of the rece

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxs, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433 P. O. Building.
Preferred Calendar:
Foundation Co< O'Rourke.
General Calendar:
Jenng Bow<US.
Howard<Wyomissing.
Ra Van Schaick.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Fischer<United Booking Offices.
Bernhaupt<same.
Williams<Little.
Bowker<Donnell.
US<Lupis.
Omovitz<Mich C RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building—Admiralty.
US<Tug Moran & Scow RR Li
Same<Donian, &c.
Same<E K Ross, &c.
Same<O L Hallenbeck & Scow D & I 6.
Same<Tug Steers & Scow Olympia.
Shamrock Tow Co< Tug P R 34.
Onners<Tug Transfer 21 (Limit, &c.)
Goodue<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
N Y, NH & H R R< Tug P RR 82.
Jarvis<Tug Emeline.
Owners SS Mohawk (Limitations, &c.)
Halifax Sand Co<SS Runaway.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Finch<Davis.
Noot<Internat Merc Mar Co.
Depew<N Y N H & H RR.
US<One case of Laces (2).
Same<1 case laces & emb.
England<NY Times Co
US<350 bags spelt peanuts.
Pasrelige<NY, S & W.
Ruddach<Leh Val RR
Same<same.
Bakher<Hol-Am Line.
Gleason<Thaw.
Girrie<Penn RR.
Smolik<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Boland<L I RR.
Hall Camera Co<Eastman Kodak Co.
Minke<Erie RR.
Ostajka<same.
Rowland<NY, NH RR
Barber<Harley-Davidson Sales Co.
US<Certain cruds ostrich feathers. (2.)
Lang<McConnell.
Perry<Fitchburg Mut Life Ins Co.
Yannhivig<D, L & W.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar at 2 P. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Bay Dredg & C Co< Donovan<Tog Ono.
McDonough<same.
Auditore Stevedor Co< SS Males.
Coast Transit<CNY.
Phenix Sand & G Co< SS New York.
Crown Cork & Seal< Am Cork Spec Co.
S G V Co<S V G Co.
Schmidtmann<Att P & Oil Corp. (2.)
Columbia Mach & S< Adriance Macb Wks et al.
Behren<Meta Zwingman.
Gideon<Hinds.
Home Title Ins<Keith
Rossiter<Citizens Tr.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 10 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Re Jacob W Goldberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common law calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Akaliti<Phila & Read C & I Co.
Klein<Blair. (2.)
Spelling<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Deguzis<D, L & W.
Yonaitis<Jamison.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
At 10 A. M.:
Utah L M Co<Booth.
At 10:30 A. M.:
Stankus<Jamison.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Alexander B. Siegel, Joseph W. Welsa and Harry S. Marx, all of New York City, were admitted to practice.

140—Frank R. Brushaber v. Union Pac. R. R. Co., and 359—J. R. Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co.—Motion for leave to file brief as amicus curiae submitted.

213—J. F. Dodge v. J. J. Brady, Collector of Internal Revenue; 393—Tyee Realty Co. v. C. W. Anderson, Collector of Int. Rev.; 394—C. W. Thorne v. C. W. Anderson; 396—J. F. Dodge v. W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Int. Revenue.—Leave to file a single brief in these cases granted on motion of appellees and defendants.

295—J. F. Dodge v. W. H. Osborn.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

280—U. S. v. Hamburg-American Line et al; 332—Same, &c., v. U. S.—Motion to reassign for Nov. 1 submitted.

306—U. S. v. St. Louis, Iron Mtn. & S. Ry.—Passed.

3—Detroit United Ry. v. People of the State of Illinois (1-4).—Detroit U. Ry. v. City of Detroit and 15—Same v. same.—Continued.

537—F. T. Woodworth v. F. P. Chesbrough.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

212—U. S. v. H. C. Shanver.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae. Leave granted to file brief of American Game Protective Assn. and others as amicus curiae.

621—Hamilton Trust Co. v. J. L. Bisher, Jr., &c.—Petition for writs of mandamus and certiorari submitted.

538 and 539—L. Steiner & B. Frank v. T. S. Faulk & Co.—Petition for writs of certiorari submitted.

632—C. S. Hinchman v. Consolidated Arizona Smelting Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

608—C. C. Reese v. Phila. & Reading Ry.—Motion to advance submitted.

455—Gardiner Investment Co. v. Jackson Co.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 20 submitted.

359—J. R. Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co.—Leave granted to file brief supporting the position of the appellants, as amicus curiae.

635—I. R. Roberts v. M. J. Roberts.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

640—M. Wilckens v. A. S. Wilckens.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

638—H. Briggs v. United Shoe Mach. Co.—Advanced and submitted.

491—Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. B. M. Koenecke.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

278—G. G. Johnson v. J. C. Fnrgo.—Death of J. C. Fargo suggested, and appearance of G. C. Taylor individually and as Prest. of the Amn. Exp. Co., as the party appellee, filed and entered.

66t—E. Whitney v. N. Y. Scaffolding Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

No ——— original—Ex parte in matter of J. W. Upercu, petitioner.—Motion to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted.

642—L. W. Reed v. B. & O. Ry.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

173—C. H. Collins v. W. S. Philips.—Appearance entered for W. S. Philips, P. P. Philips, Emily, Ruth, William, and Charles Philips, trustees under the will of W. S. Philips, &c., et n', as parties defendants in error in this cause, filed and entered.

395—J. R. Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co.—Motion that this case be heard with No. 140, &c., submitted.

436—J. C. Baker v. Baker, Ecctes & Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted.

665—E. W. Mudge v. Black, Sheridan & Wilson.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

446—Central Trust Co. of Ill. v. G. Lueders & Co.—Joint motion to advance and grant oral argument upon motion to dismiss submitted.

455—Gardiner Investment Co. v. The Jackson Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

582—The Trinity Gold Dredging & Hydraulic Co. v. A. Beaudry.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

594—R. H. Montgomery v. Bottlers Seal Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

647—C. G. Ruth v. Guth Chocolate Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

636 and 637—J. A. Lewis v. W. B. Holmes.—Petition for writs of certiorari submitted.

177—D. F. Deaton v. Commonwealth of Ky.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis submitted for plaintiff.

250—Manila Investment Co. v. Park Trammell.—Submitted.

287—C. B. Parker v. A. Monrog.—Submitted.

662—Amn. Rotary Valve Co. v. A. E. Moorhead.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

632—City of New Orleans v. Penn. Bridge Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted

516—J. D. O'Keefe v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted.

630—G. D. Lancester v. G. W. Thacker; 649—W. Hubbard, Sr., v. S. N. Ingram.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to summary docket submitted for defendants and in opposition thereto for plaintiffe.

467—C. Rock Island & Pac. Ry. v. L. L. Wright.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to summary docket submitted for defendants and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

445—Central Trust Co. of Ills. v G. Lueders & Co.—Motion to dismiss submitted for appellees in support of motion and for appellants in opposition thereto.

541—Seaboard Air Line v. J. T. Horton.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to summary docket submitted for defendant and for pteintiff in opposition thereto.

2—T. W. McComb v. Commonwealth of Penna.—In error to Supreme Court of State of Penna. Dismissed with costs on motion of plaintiff in error.

151—Union Pac. Ry. v. B. Zitnik.—Dismissed with costs for plaintiff in error.

195—Ill. Cent. R. R. v. A. Slaughter.—Dismissed per stipulation.

202—Railway Transfer Co. of Minneapolis v. J. LaMere.—Dismissed per stipulation.

256—Southern Ry. v. A. B. Bramlett.—Dismissed with costs.

256—McAlester Edwards Coal Co. v. M. E. Trapp.—Judgment reversed at cost of plaintiffs in error, and cause remanded.

505—W. S. Allen, Secy. of State v. W. R. Compton Co.—Dismissed with costs.

378—Quincy, Omaha & Kas. City Ry. v. S. P. Noel.—Dismissed with costs.

387—The Peln. Ry. Co. v. Matt Yurkonis.—On petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for second circuit. Dismissed on motion of counsel for petitioner.

588—J. Deere Plow Co. v. L. D. Mowry.—Dismissed on motion of counsel for petitioner.

386—W. T. Helm v. E. E. McCall, &c.; and 385—C. A. Crane v. People of S. N. Y.—One half hour additional time allowed each side in argument. Argument commenced.

277—G. G. Johnson, as Treasr. of the State of Go. Dsk. v. Wells Fargo & Co.; and 278—Same v. J. C. Fargo.—Three counsel allowed to argue for appellees. Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Day Calendar.

Nos. 277, (and 278,) 285, 340, 140, 393, 394, 861, 240, 212, 246, 223, 213, 454, 240, (and 312,) 440, 239, 465, 139, 328, 359, and 461.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Petitt<Brookhaven.
Richards<Wells Fargo
Marriam<Moyer et al.
Tiffany<Harvey.
Pierce<Atl, G & P Co.
Coon<Miller.
Union Land<Gwynn.
Mallouk<Am Ex Nat Bank.

Decisions.

Shepard, appit., v. CNY; People v. Hudson Valley Constn. Co., appit.; Delaware et al. appits., vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. et al. In consequence of the inability of Judges Werner and Miller to participate in the decision of these appeals and the desirability of having the cause determined by a court of seven Judges, a reargument is ordered herein. (Note.—Judge Miller has retired from the bench and Judge Werner is crttically ill at his home in Rochester.)

Re application of the CNY for Main St., &c.; order of Appellate Division reversed, with costs in the Appellate Division and in this court, and proceeding remitted to the Commissioners to award the appellant damages in accordance with the opinion of Collin J.

Re transfer tax upon the estate of Slosson, dec'd, Coit, exr., et al., appits.; State Controller respt. Order reversed, with costs in the Appellate Division and in this court, and proceedings remitted to the Surrogate's Court to modify its order by deducting from the value of the estate the value of the shares of the children of Josephine Slosson and fixing the tax upon its remaining value.

Kuntz and ano. v. Peterson and ano., appits. Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Re judicial account of Fanoni et al., trustees; re application of Hamburger and ano. for payment of award. Parcel Post Co. re application of CNY to acquire title, &c., West 184th Street, (Overlook Terrace;) orders affirmed, with costs.

Re Ball, appit., will of Mary Caulfield.—Order affirmed, with cost to the respt. Thomas Joseph Caulfield, and both special guardians who were represented upon the srgument.

Re judicial settlement of accounts of U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., executor will of Butler.—Order affirmed, with one bill of costs payable out of the estate.

People ex rel Mobel, appit., v. Remsen et al. Board Water Comrs.; same v. same.—Order quashing writ of certiorari affirmed, with costs. Appeal from order confirmtng determination on writ of certiorari dismissed, with costs.

Plaschal, appit., v. Durant.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Re petition of Norton for a visitaton by Justice of Supreme Court of the Springfield, L. I. Cemetery Society.

Horton, respt., Colby et al., appits.—Order affirmed, without costs and question certified answered in the negative.

Re transfer tax upon estate of Klatzi, dec'd.—Orders of Appellate Division and Surgate's Court reversed, with costs, and proceeding remitted to Surrogate's Court to assess the transfer tax upon one-half the value of the property.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Lans<Mott.
Ra Columbia Trust.
L 1 RR<Pub Serv C.
Ward<Whitney.
May<May.
De Courcey<R U Delaphena & Co.
Buehler<Kerr.
Coyle<Dongan.
Franklin Un 28<Berry
Abrams<Abrams.
Ginsburg<Triangle Waist Co. (2.)
Kohn<P & D Pub Co.
Krus, Jr<NY Tel Co.
Devine<Melton.
Schneider Co<Aetna Acc & Liab Co.
Beehr<Smith.
Witts<Geneva Cut Co.
Lotassis<Themanslues.
Materialmen's after A< NY Mat Mer Assn.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—Litigated motions.

Ludlam<Ludlam.
Bak<Knickerbocker Co.
Stapleton<O'Brien.
Capital Eng & Const Co<Rockwood & Co.
Re Durant.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Cooper.
Spyr<Sheepshead Bay S C.
Frawley<Persch.
Pisciteli<L I R R.
Lambertson<Sebwarz.
Farmer<Keller & Farmer.
Hirch<Wagner.
Lawyers Mtg Co< Granby Corp.
King<Wagner.
Re Levinson et al.
Marcus<Nas Elec R R
Steinhouse<B, Q Co & S R R.
Rosenthal<N Y Const Co.
Fiedler<same.
Kraisman<same.
Re Jarvis, (E 174th St)
Mato of Cuba<Arguemenda.
Erick<Rothechild.
Bartsch<Bartsch.
Hamilton<Murray.
Guberman<Bregman.
Doherty<Smith.
Re S. Desowitz, Inc< N Y E Inc.
Helperhausen<Marx.
Traub<Tolmach.
Calvert<Calvert.
Brooks<Gross.
Bischman<Salom & Wuthe Co.
Reich<Levin.
Burger<Leonard
Michel Brew Co.
Cardani<Brookman.
Rothman<Gluck.
Purger<Leonard
Michel Brew Co.
Rehehan<Nauss Bros Co.
Cohn<Cohn.
Purdon<Berrian.
Re Ross.
Mazursky<Nas Elec R R.
Schlessinger<C 1 & B R R.
Davis<Davis.
Green<Fsder.
Canter<Spitzer.
Murphy<Ross.
Caruthers<Wall.
Barrett<Roos. (2.)
Alonzo Co<Dunlop Holding Co.
Glass<Eastern Metals Co.
Van Buskerck<Honer.
CNY<Nat Imp Co.
Green<Weil.
Ro Adams (Lamphear)<Parsons<O'Donohus.
Le Boutillier<Miller.
Meegan<Luittweiler P Eng Co of Rochester
Fletcher<MacGinniss.
Kraetz<Nas Elec R R
Lang & Co<Stern.
People, &c<Leventh.
Ogden<State Co<N Y C & H R R R.
Re Fletcher & Stanley Co. (Corey.)
De Witt<Abraham Bros Horse and Mule Co.
Richards<London & Lancashire Guar & Trust Co.
Hookey<Kitchen.
Blatt<Blatt.
Rabell<Robinson.
Frick<Frick.

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Schnurmacher<Laskin.
R. Winock<Owen.
Banco Aleman, &c< Salomon.
Phillips<Phillips.
Anderson<Kopper.
Buhrmeister<Schnhriemen.
Elbert<Elbert.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Bonitto<Bonitto.
Whitehead<Whitehead
Inch<Inch.
Bede<Beds.
Keller<Keller.
Daley<Daley.
Rosen<Rosen.
Keller<Keller.
Altman<Altman.
White<White.
Fleming<Fleming.
Huth<Huth.
Liss<Liss.
Reiner<Van Tuyle.
Demurrer:
Thomson<Rothschild.
Prefrred causes:
Rubenstein<Rubenst'n.
Field<Nagle.
Man Maternity Hosp< CNY.
US Trust<Bardon.
Gerrhardt<Horwitz.
Altman<Rosendorf.
Swen<Goodstein.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Aldebaran Co. (2.)
Undefanded divorces:
Robinson.
Kiernan.
Rigos.
McManus.
Reiss.
Schmelz.
Levy.
Costello.
Smith.
German.
Wehrt.
Boyle.
General calendar:
Farqubar<Farquhar.
Overlander<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mcbts Nat Bk<Mandel
Nat Bk of No Hudson<Schiff Dist Co.
Van Norden<Chandler
Koster Cabinet Wks<Copelano.
Voestlin<Shubert-Anderson Co.
Harris<Harris-Freilich Amuse Co.
Davies<de Guzman.
Yankauer<Schechter.
Fitzpatrick<Friedman.
Darcy & Wolford<Life Photo Film Co.
Burns<Neuberger.
Hyde & Sons<Lefow.
Fitz<Catts.
Am Seating Co<Sloane Furn Co.
Wilder<Macready.
Graham<Levy.
Belding Bros & Co< Gudebrod Bros & Co.
Weaver<Neuberger.
Kyle<Gower.
Clear.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Curtis<Hooker. (2.)
Magnini<Viscava.
Houlihan<CNY.
Robel<Wotiner. (2.)
Russell<CNY.
Dunn<CNY.
Tangeman<CNY.
Smith<Cunard SS Co.
Pyres<CNY.
CNY<Benedict.
Hertzman<Bklyn Hgts Same<same.
Casey<Capone.
Carney<Ebling Brew.
Caruso<Bradley Const.
Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Case on.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hanley<J Butler, Inc.
Rowan<Compagnie Gen1 Trans.
Fabler<CNY.
W Rulford<Linch.
L Fulford<same.
Kolberner<Bobs.
Knnz<Freedland.
Powell<CNY.
Ringe<Linch (2).
Goldwasser<CNY.
White<same.
Gartner<CNY.
Case on.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kelly<Dykes.
Zenger<B H RR.
Kuttler<C I & B RR.
Copeland<CNY.
Rodenheim<CNY.
Richmen<Green.
Dunn<Ruppert.
Case on.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Grove<Kinnier.
Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Habnar<Shaffer.
Michaelis<Rapp.
McGregor<Penn RR.
Manglass<Pitts Con.
Weber<NY Rys.
Duddy<Wright.
Schechwitz<Belmart Rty Co.
Handman<Devlin Stable Co.
O'Neill<Conroy.
Cronin<Revell.
Austin<Buff El V Co.
Wiese<Ruppert.
Feldman<Wechsler.
Iraidi<Compagnie Gen Transatlantique
Empire States Surety Co<Cohen.
Heath<Steeplechase Park Co.
Hamburger<Goidstein.
Storr<CNY.
Brown Paint Co< Reinhardt.
Petrunka<Missionary Socy of M E Church
Union Bank<Buck Mfg Co and another.
Danziger<Weisberg, Co et al.
Flaherty<McLaughlin, Coleman<CNY.
Knott<same.
Bendenich<Wurster & Co.
Zwiebach<B, Q Co & S R R.
Phillips<Trabulsky et al.
Hartman Const Co< Rreenthal.
Callendo<B H R R.
Rabinowitz<Weinstein et al.
Royack<Chester Bldg Co.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Schlossberg<Frank. (2.)
Inq—Bieler<Grad.
Dolan<Ottenbsrger.
Bystrom<Villsrd.
Greenberg<Anderson.
Tbeaman<Anderson.
Lucas<Fass.
Goldberg<NY Ry.
F. Vermilye<Wechter.
B Vermilye<same.
Rall<G A Fuller Co.
Case on.
Lawyers Mtg Co< Pragnell.
Clark<Clark.
Ames<Pope.
Re Foxvale Rty Co.
Re Hetherington.
Milone<Manganelli.
Wise<Wise. (2.)
Mayer<Kenyon.
Altman<Dempsey.
Reid<Vogel-Miller Shoe Co.
Hull<32d St Stor H.
Salzman<Eisenbech Rty & Con Co. (2.)
Regan<So Bklyn Auto L & S Co. (2.)
Malisaewski<Wollmers
Embrey<Winant, (2.)
Watt<Copeland, (2.)
Pt Mc & B P Ferry< No River Ferry.
Sterne<Trowbridge.
Sullivan<Sullivan.
Benson<Benson.
Kimber<Kimber.
Wellman<Kebock.
Beah<Makosky.
Mendolia<Rotolo, (2.)
Schroeder<Kaiser.
Hurst<McBrearty.
Yorgh<Molloy.

PART VI.—Finnlte, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Wild<Cosnar—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Rutherford Realty Co.<McKeon Realty Co.—Winter Russell. Rs Bowman—Alexander I. Rorke, Bank for Savings<Nichols—Joseph P. Morrissey, Re Herbert Oil Co.—Abraham B. Keve.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—City Real Estate Co.<Althause—Charles A. Moran, N. Y. Life Ins Co.<364 6th Av.—James A. Lynch.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Margeret I. Harman<Catherine G. Groyer—Charles A. Moran, Arnold Thayar et al.<Thekla Ferrett et al.—William G. Gehringer.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motions calendar.
CNY<Weill.
Zedek<McMahon.
Eckel<Eckel.
Van Petten<Van Petten.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.
Foody<Beaver E & C.
Polansky<NY, S & W.
Glitzberg<Ginzberg.
Usrusic<L I Rwy.
McNair<NY Rwys.
Nolan<Goetta.
Highest number reached in the regular order, 312.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Frederick H. Borck.
Wills for probate:
N. J. O'Connell.
Emily A. Szukal.
Timothy O'Neill.
Mary A. Scott.
Matel M. Seadale.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Bronx Auto Garage< Cavanaugh.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.
Russo-Barba & Realty Co.<Georgs B Hayes.
Schwartz<New York, Co—John J Hynes.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.
P J Heaney & Co<Weiler-Meeker Realty Co—John W Stooke.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Grab<Cerussi—Henry W Kiraify.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar, at 1 P. M.

Mager<NY & W Spec Co et al.
Bachis et al<Rogers.

ENUMERATED DAY
People<Ali.
Hofacker<Astoria Dk.
Murnane<Pearson.
Potter<Bierwirth.
March<Leh Coal. (2.)
Horn<Lahn<Wenzel.
O'Rourke<McMullen, S & T.
Fuller<CNY.
Lococo<Pitts Trust Co
Logan Int Amn Gas.
Re Wood.
Pensabens<Auditore.
Hoffman<Davis, (2.)

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Kelly, J.—Motions.
Francis<Francis.
Knutson<Leahy Rty.
Maple<O'Brien.
Newberger<Hilliard.
Wills<C I & B RR.
Gowanus Wreck Co< De Bevoisa.
Frantzen<Legitt & Co
Hannigan<Technola Piano Co.
Feldman<Blank.
Mandel<Davis Co.
Re Av P. (Kenyon.)
Gerstein<Wisscr.
Kaufman<Frellich.
Kroog<Bohleber.
Gem Hold Co<Dillon.
Re Val Stream Lands.
Sullivan<McLoughlin.
Viehmann<Viehmann.
Opplkofer<Murphy.
Nelson<Kupfer.
Kurtz<Kurtz.
Plitz<Piltz.
Bessie<Blind.
Drexler<Manning.

PART II.—Cullaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.—Undefended divorces.
Lawson.
Hanzon.
Webster.
Topping.
Siegel.
Smith.
Collard.
Richards.
Lodgrisky.
Lebovitz.
Murray, Jr.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.
Schmidt<Schenkelberg.
Kirkham<Bennett.
Licitra<Sarno.
Nittoly<Nittoly.
Eagle Oil Supply Co< Gilman.
Smith<Smith.
Lamanno<Lamanno.
Munson<Manuson.
Goldberg<Weinberg.
Newman<Newman.
Hofman<Hofman Adm
Highest nnmber reached on the regular call, 2508.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J.
Kennedy<Hollweide.
Blattner-Keller<B H RR.
Cohen<Nat Bis Co.
O'Connor<C I & B RR
Folbe<Dalton Rty Co.
Howard<Lin R T.
Fogarty<N Y Dock Co
Bloomner<Adriance Machine Co.
Keller<O'Leary.
Schumacher et al<B H RR.
Klimaitis<Paynter.
Brathwaite<Cranford.
Lamphear<Lamphear et al.
Dalton<Phila & R RR.
Morris<NY Con RR.
Edwards<NY Con RR.
Riddick<Looser & Co.
Leibowitz<So 5th St Const Co.
Dalton<Riley et al.
Kasminsky<Shear.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be sst down for a day upon this call.

McGee<B H RR.
Markert<Newtown Gas Co.
Blecha<Bohemian B, &c. Asan.
Grassman<N Y Rys.
Moore<Griffin.
Witkins<Norcross Bros Co.
Velotti<N Y Title Ins Co.
Webber<Isseks.
Gerhart<Ebling Brew Co.
Perch<Harft.
Greenstein<Int R T Co
Kaminsky<Tully Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Dudman<Singer S M Co.
Katz<Barth.
Orlando<Lewis Co.
Connozza<Cons Gas
Avenett<Degnon Cont
Kaufman<Knick Ice
Chein<Fid & Dep Co.
Manzola<Bradley Cont
Platkin<Smyth.
Horan<Shipway.
Honig<Brown.
Mullen<Speadwell Const Co.
Hill<Ill Surety Co.
Bisnbutt<Peck Slip Fieh Co.
Altman<Dempsey.
Reid<Vogel-Miller Shoe Co.
Hull<32d St Stor H.
Salzman<Eisenbech Rty & Con Co. (2.)
Regan<So Bklyn Auto L & S Co. (2.)
Malisaewski<Wollmers
Embrey<Winant, (2.)
Watt<Copeland, (2.)
Pt Mc & B P Ferry< No River Ferry.
Sterne<Trowbridge.
Sullivan<Sullivan.
Benson<Benson.
Kimber<Kimber.
Wellman<Kebock.
Beah<Makosky.
Mendolia<Rotolo, (2.)
Schroeder<Kaiser.
Hurst<McBrearty.
Yorgh<Molloy.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Stransman P Co<Ely.
Security Bank of N Y<Schinzel, Jr.
Topitzer<Rose.
Ireland<Shenk Rty & Const Co.
Durkin<Hempstead Terrace Co.
Wallace<Smith.
Tobias<Pearl Tile Co.
State Merc Co<Kohn.
Wolf<Press.
Forsman Co<Repettis.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.
Mack<Disken.
Moreau<Schreiber.
Hauser<Schlanger.
Holzman, Cohen & Co<Teague.
Silberfeld<Klein.
Kass<Elsen.
Oskdale Mills Co< Mechanwix.
Man Swiss Embroidery Co<Macksond.
Gates<Bendetto.
Greenblatt<Uwanta Const Co.
Regan<Kelly.
Oakland Motor Co< Crabtree.
Crausman<Mardece Const Co.
Lamb<Fulton Bldg Co
Stiasesny<Pescia.
Hazell<Twin C Ferry.
Kahl<Bisehel.
German-Am Ins Co< Peterson.
Sailer<Sofranski Bros.
Hill<Wickfeld.
Finkelstein<Theatrical Coat Co.
Schuster<Netschert (2)
Sylvester & Levy< Woolf.
Roth<Banm.
Kraus<Camman.
Blauner<Weinberg.
Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Nykerk<Harney.
Lykens<Hopkins.
Warner & Haviland< Ayer.
Archer<Amedeli.
Stearns Co<Hart.
Tilton<Putnam Hooker Co.
Frynler & Hanna Co< Wetmore.
Waters<Donovan.
O'Dea<Woods.
Wilcoo & Sons<Burton
Raszkin<Fargo.
Castiman<Hornell's, &c, Co.
Rieser<CNY.
Valentine<Martin.
Powers<Henderson.
Muller<Cohen.
Abel<Greenspan.

PART XVI.—Lehman, Inq—Cameron<Preu.
Menie<Maler.
R & L Co<Franzer.
Edwd P Rosa Co< W End & 85th Co.
Bleiman<Columbian Prat Asen.
Bridges<Un Un Gas
Clayton<Lord.
Whitehead<Whitehead
Lewie<Forest & Stream Pub Co.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, Evans<Rubber Goods Mfg Co.
Sutton<MacBride.
Alexander<Smith.
Armbrust<Kubler.
Tutt<Tutt.
Schwartz<Mutligan.
Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Long Branch Banking Co<Fick.
Jacobs<Dowting.
Solomon<Scott.
Scott<Jarkowsky.
Caee on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
Dandenberg<Guinea.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohelan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Mary McGowan.
Philip Hartnett.
Thomas Stokes.
Sophie C Sneckar.
Marie L Sirk.
Henry F Davidson.
Austin Flint.
Joseph Sinshsimer.
Jeanette Kyle.
Robert Huggan.
Charles H Numan.
Thomas C Dagnea.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested will:
Estates of:
Elizabeth Connell.
Henry Abr.
Catherine Lyons.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Green<Weinstein.
Barclay Rty Co<Sachs
Simon<Jones.
Denning<Ruesell.
Nat Nassau Bk<Whitney Opera Co.
Linde<Kiernan.
Myers<Gray.
Rosner<Auerbach.
Moskowitz<Penn RR.
Sloane<Horn.
Carone<NY, NH RR.
S Quint Co<Famous Underwear Co.
Spicer<Kane.
Am Hardware Corp< Backer Const Co.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Familant<Strauss.
Greenspan<Karton.
Packard M C Co<Blair
Art Color Printing.
Brennan Est<Dunn.
Security Bk<King.
Keith Prod Co<Harris Paper Co.
Rieser<L Frager, Inc.
Nagel<Rosenfeld.
Spicer<Kane.
Mandel<Gordon.
Knopp<Burke.
Rubin Imp Co<Jorden.
Katz<Silverstein.
Hochetein<Hill Co.
Wilder<Schoffsl, (2.)
Hernhutter<Oliver.
Leichter<Weber.
Dublin<Fire Ins Corp.
Gilmore<Brinckerhoff.
Traynor<Smith.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 0:45 A. M.
Filcett<Bonwit.
Shapiro<Spector.
Thompson<Goldon.
Kasmur<L Baner Co.
Pearlman<Wodiska.
Glickman<Tenzer.
Carstrige<Holbrook, Csbot & Rotlins Co.
Plymouth Rubber Co< Bob.
Smyrna Fruit Co< Manoia.
Friedman<Silberberg.
Smith<Call & Bellon.
Rosenzweig<N Y Rys.
Eudicia<same.
Aetna Accident & Liability<Hooker.
Wolf<Yellow Taxicab.
Hoffman<Kamiet.
Nurock<Frooks.
Cosgrove<Third Av RR.
Feigl<Met Siphon Co.
Silberman Schampain Co<Weinstein.
Kitching<Anglo So Am Bank.
Burgoyne<Aitken.
Jones<Rupert.
Lurie<Lurie.
Pechnick<N Y Rys.
Rosenbaum<Denborsky.
Schapiro<Tenzer.
Cohn<Parvel.
Rosenshein<Wohlberg.
Roth<Segal.
Lazimoff<Spencer.
Hand<Levine.
Marchesa<Lo Bui.
Rubine<N Rys, (2.)
Burns<Bullowa.
Anster<Tischler.
Regal Holding Co< Berger.
Levy<Abrahams.
Bonder<Herring.
Slute<Pitts L & T Co
Wolkenfeld<N Y Rys.
Levenson Wrecking Co<Taft.
Kantor<Wagner.
Hays<Morewood Rty, &c. Co.
Manno<Hyman.
Crivello<same
Capian<Frazel.
Braun<W B Riker & Sone.
Yormark<Brandt Rty Co.
Bellow<Est Cont Co.
Reid<Yardt.
Linka<Wennsmar.
Guidici<Consol Tel, &c, Co.
Blecha<Bohemian B, &c. Asan.
Grassman<N Y Rys.
Moore<Griffin.
Witkins<Norcross Bros Co.
Velotti<N Y Title Ins Co.
Webber<Isseks.
Gerhart<Ebling Brew Co.
Perch<Harft.
Greenstein<Int R T Co
Kaminsky<Tully Co.
Feldman<Wechsler.
Iraidi<Compagnie Gen Transatlantique
Empire States Surety Co<Cohen.
Heath<Steeplechase Park Co.
Hamburger<Goidstein.
Storr<CNY.
Brown Paint Co< Reinhardt.
Petrunka<Missionary Socy of M E Church
Union Bank<Buck Mfg Co and another.
Danziger<Weisberg, Co et al.
Flaherty<McLaughlin, Coleman<CNY.
Knott<same.
Bendenich<Wurster & Co.
Zwiebach<B, Q Co & S R R.
Phillips<Trabulsky et al.
Hartman Const Co< Rreenthal.
Callendo<B H R R.
Rabinowitz<Weinstein et al.
Royack<Chester Bldg Co.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.

GOV. FIELDER OPENS BIG SILK CONVENTION

First of Its Kind In America Draws 400 Manufacturers to Paterson, N. J.

DR. NORTON TALKS ON DYES

To Form National Association—Exhibit in City Hall Has Silk Art from Morgan Collection.

The First National Silk Convention ever held in America opened yesterday in Paterson, N. J., with an attendance of 400 silk manufacturers and trade factors from all sections of the country. The program drew a throng of the general public, including many women, who were especially interested in the varied exhibits and in the international fashion show performances given by Belle Armstrong Whitney. Lady Duff Gordon, who was to discuss "The Relation of Silks to Style," was unable to be present. Her secretary, however, read the paper.

Samuel McCollom, President of the Silk Association of Patarson, presided in the Chamber of Commerce Building. Mayor Robert H. Fordyce welcomed the delegates in behalf of the City of Paterson and Governor Fielder for the State. Charles Cheney, President of the Silk Association of America, in his address made a general survey of the silk manufacturing industry in this country and outlined its growth from small beginnings to its present commanding position. Frank Alvah Parsons, President of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art, discussed "Art in Fabric and Color," and Frederick Bode, President of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, told the value of standardized colors. He also emphasized what the color card organization is doing toward making a distinctively American set of colors designed to free this country from foreign domination. The afternoon session ended with a talk by Mrs. Whitney on the "Adaptation of Ribbons to Style."

The evening session, which was held in the Lyceum Theatre, was largely devoted to the presentation of the Whitney Fashion Show, managed by Selwyn & Co. and Mrs. Whitney. The chief speaker of the evening was Dr. Thomas H. Norton, Government chemical and dyestuff investigator.

Dr. Norton's Eloquent Figures.

"It is a magnificent display which you offer," said Dr. Norton, "of the multifarious elements enlisted in the service of a powerful industry, and that industry ons depending entirely upon the filmy threads of the humble silkworm. I congratulate those who have united in this labor of love, in bringing together the men of brains and enterprise, the captains of this industry, and those who reveal to us in a fascinating, dazzling display of form and color the marvelous creations, based upon the use of silk fabrics.

"The dry figuree of this statistical division of our Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce become mutely eloquent when they tell us, that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, your mills required raw silk and silk waste, possessing a value of slightly more than $100,000,000. Our Bureau of the Census reports to us that in 1909, in 852 establishments, this raw product was transformed into yarns and fabrics worth almost $200,000,000.

"What a change from the days of 1849, when some 1,700 workmen, scattered among sixty-seven mills, turned out a yearly output worth $1,180,000. All honor to the creators of this magnificent industry, employing today nearly 110,000 operatives, and furnishing, from its 2,500,000 spindles and its 75,000 looms the dainty, delicate materials which keep busy hundreds of thousands of needles over the continent.

"The American silk industry offers one of the most brilliant examples of what can be accomplished in a land not producing the raw material. You are doing on a grand scale what little Switzerland, without a pound of coal, has done, in a more modest degree, to build up a coal tar industry. Few people are aware that relatively, on the basis of population, Switzerland is supplying twice as much as Germany to the world's market for artificial dyes."

Dr. Norton traced the importance to the silk industry of the color factor, and said he doubted whether the world would ever have paid attention to the slender filaments of the silk cocoon, were it not for the marvelous facility of this fibre to absorb and hold the varied tints of the rainbow. Granting all the inherent physical properties of silk, the Government expert said he was convinced that the spindles and looms of Paterson would today be numbered by the tens, instead of by the thousands, were it not for the close cooperation of the color chemist. The speaker, in conclusion, discussed the present dyestuff shortage in this country, and the efforts being made to remedy the situation by the manufacture of American chemicals and colors.

Others speaking last night were Kai Ku-shah, the Chinese Minister to the United States; I. F. Stone, Herman A. Metz, D. E. Douty, and Alexander D. Walker.

Historical Textile Exhibit.

The historical exhibition of silk textiles, arranged in the rooms of the City Hall, together with an elaborate women art exhibition in the Chamber of Commerce, attracted much attention. The historical exhibit was arranged by Dr. R. Meyer Reifstahl, assisted by Miss Morrison of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It shows what has been done with silk during the past 2,000 years. Besides the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the other sources from which examples for the exhibits were drawn included Cooper Union, Boston Art Museum, the Providence Museum, and scores of private collections. J. P. Morgan intercsted himself in the exhibitions, and loaned many valuable examples of silk art from his private collection.

The convention will be continued today with afternoon and evening sessions, at which prominent factors in the silk trade will discuss the industry from many angles. Tomorrow, the final day of the convention, will be a busy one. It is expected that a permanent national silk manufacturers' association will be formed, while many addresses on a wide variety of topics are scheduled.

The organizations actively interested in the convention are the Paterson Chamber of Commerce, Silk Association of America, Silk Association of Paterson, Broad Silk Manufacturers' Association, Silk Ribbon Manufacturers' Association, Silk Dyers' Mutual Protective Association, Paterson Throwsters' Association, and the Textile Protective Credit Association. The city officials of Paterson also co-operated in making the convention a reality.

SAVES THE CITY $644,000.

Supervisor Ferguson of City Record Hopes to Do Even Better.

According to the annual report of David Ferguson, Supervisor of The City Record, made public yesterday, the cost of conducting the office in 1914 was $644,005.34 less than the cost in 1909, when he was appointed, although 35 per cent. more supplies were purchased in 1914 than in 1909. The total cost of running the office in 1914 was $1,122,856.64. The per capita cost of the department last year was the lowest in its history, 20 cents and 1 mill. In 1909 the cost was 38 cents and 1 mill. Supplies and printing were furnished in 1914 to 236 departments, boards, and bureaus in the City Government, as against 179 in 1909.

Mr. Ferguson believes still further reforms can be accomplished. Attention is called in the report to bills which the Supervisors had introduced in the last session of the Legislature providing for the elimination of printing a number of worthless matters in The City Record, the publication of which is mandatory under existing laws. The report says:

"For example, the registration list of voters, involving the printing annually of from 675,000 to 700,000 names and addresses, must be published each year by The City Record and a few weeks later the same identical matter must be published by the Board of Elections. The bill which the legislative gravedigger interred provided for a single printing instead of a double printing of this matter. Its enactment would have wiped out an annual waste of about $12,500."

ORDINANCE CODE AT LAST.

Copies, Ready Soon, to Go to Courts and Police Stations.

Copies of the new Code of Ordinances of the city, which are authorized and off cial, are to be distributed among the courts for reference. Heretofore when a litigant or a lawyer desired to offer a city ordinance in evidence, he had to obtain a certified copy from the City Clerk. President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen yesterday announced that the printed copies of the code would be ready for distribution shortly, and that the new method would have time both for the courts and the litigants. Besides the courte, the police stations and the various city departmants are to be supplied and ssvreal copies will be sent to the Public Library.

Copies of the code, printed privately, will be offered for sale to the public. All copies will contain nottations and an index compiled by Assistant Corporation Counsel McNulty, who was counsel for the committee of the Board of Aldermen which prepared the code.

CENTRALIZES RELIEF FUNDS.

Committee Will Handle Money Donated to Allies' Needy.

The National Allied Relief Committee has been organized for the purpose of administering funds collected in the United States for the relief of sufferers among the Allies.

The committee will act as central clearing houses for collection and distribution of these funds to the various relief committees with a view to increasing their efficiency and to economize time and money spent in separate administration. Communications may be addressed to Lee, Higginson & Co., Fifth Avenue Building, New York.

The officers of the committee include Charles W. Eliot, Honorary President; August Belmont, Howard Elliott, Myron T. Herrick, Gifford Pinchot, Henry W. Taft, John Wanamaker, Mrs. Fiske Warren, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Frederick H. Allen, John Moffat, and Karl Davis Robinson.

Jury Disagrees In Lowen Will Case.

Surrogate Schulz of Bronx County yesterday opened the sealed verdict in the suit of Mrs. Isabella G. Lowen to annul the will of her husband, Charlee Lowen, and found that the jury was unable to agree. Mr. Lowen left his wife three-quarters of an estate valued at $12,500, provided she did not remarry. Mrs. Lowen contended that seven blue pencil marks on the will rendered it void.

Waiter Left No Fortune.

A sister of Mrs. Max Conn, the death of whose husband, the head waiter of the men's café at the Waldorf, was mentioned in THE TIMES yesterday, said last night the belief of Conn's friends at the Waldorf that he had accumulated a fortune close to $250,000 during his lifetime was incorrect.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
BRONXVILLE, PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Special Rates During Fall and Winter.
LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at city offices, or send 10c. to G. P. A., L. I. R. R., Penn. Station, N. Y.

PUDDING STONE INN
BOONTON, N. J.

Ulster & Delaware R.R. Send for Summer Resort Book. 6c.
STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Felder & Inler. at 1180 B'way., N.Y. F. H. Duffy, Res.

NEW JERSEY.

LAUREL HOUSE
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"NOW OPEN"
Fall, Winter and Spring Resort
BOOKLET
A.J.Murphy,Mgr. C.V.Murphy, Ass't. Mgr.

HOTEL LEXINGTON, LAKEWOOD.
Enjoy the October balsam of the Pines. Fresh vegetables, eggs, butter and milk from our own farm and dairy. Write for October rates. R. M. LARRABEE, Prop.

FOREST LODGE,
Sixth St. & Forest Ave., Lakewood, N. J.
Rooms single and en suite, with bath.
MRS. J. G. WAGNER.

MacLevy, 352 4th Av., telephone Madison 5666. Health Farm, Babylon, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Hotel Dennis
Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized standard of excellence.
Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.
CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
S. Hanstein, Prop't.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front; in heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof, open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY
The Largest Fireproof Resort Hotel in the World
Refection Restaurant Traymore
JOHN MARINE GRILL
Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue. Favorite House. Free Booklet.
For Fall and Winter guests.
CHALFONTE, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
Mount Pocono, Pennsylvania.
Steam Heat, Private Baths. Special rates. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.
Electric Lights, Steam Heat, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Garage, Shooting, Booklets.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Open until Oct. 15. Home of Shawnee Golf Course.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Inter-City Realty Company Sells 65 Long Island Lots—$1,500 a Foot for Paterson, N. J., Plot.

Suburban property was the feature of what little activity there was in the real estate market yesterday, many of the brokerage offices being closed on account of the holiday.

Several large Manhattan deals are reported pending, one involving an upper west side apartment house will probably be closed today.

One of the largest of the suburban transactions reported was the sale of sixty-five lots in the Ridgewood section of the Borough of Queens to a builder.

The property, which was sold by the Inter City Realty Company, included two parcels, one 400 by 100 and the other 900 by 100, located in the north side of Traffic Street, between Ralph and Madison Streets, adjoining the Long Island Railroad. The Realty Associates and Jere Johnson, Jr., Company negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Charles A. Weber sold for Henry Hoehn to an investor, 2,456 Lorillard Place, a two-story and cellar frame two-family dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100 feet.

An investing client of Hugo Wabst has purchased a two-story dwelling located on lot 135 of the Mapes estate, Rosedale Avenue, near 180th Street.

Brooklyn.

Arthur H. Strong has purchased a plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of East Nineteenth Street, 400 feet north of Avenue G, which will be improved with a detached dwelling of the Colonial type by the buyer.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for the Lawyers Mortgage Company to a client for investment the four-story double-brick apartment, on a plot 30 by 100.2, known as 448 Fifty-first Street.

Long Island.

George A. Gregg, referee, sold to Clarence G. Freeman for $8,000 fourteen lots at Long Island City, with a frontage of 162 feet west side of Sherman Street, 168 feet south side of Freeman Avenue, and 220 feet east side of Boulevard.

Barbara Strebel sold to Jacob Lengenhager for $6,500, subject to two mortgages aggregating $15,000, two ouildings and lots, each with a frontage of 27½ feet northwest side of Cornelia Street, Ridgewood; 23 and 80 feet, respectfully, southwest of Woodward Avenue.

$1,500 a Front Foot for Paterson, N. J., Plot.

The Simon Nathan estate has sold to Jacob Kouner a plot, 30 by 100 feet, at 183 and 185 Market Street, in the heart of the business section of Paterson, N. J., for a price said to be $75,000, or at the rate of $1,500 a front foot. The purchaser is interested in motion-picture enterprisee.

$45,000 Dyckman Building Loan.

In connection with the recent purchase by the Halleey Construction Company of the plot north side of Dyckman Street, 100 feet west of Post Avenue, the New York Title Insurance Company has agreed to lend $45,000 for the erection of a one-story and cellar brick taxpayer.

Oldsmobile Co. to Build in the Bronx.

The lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, adjoining the southeast corner of 187th Street, sold recsntly by W. E. & W. I. Brown and McLernon Brothers, is to be improved with a building which will be occupied by the Oldsmobile Company.

New Chemical Factory for Brooklyn.

The Turner Construction Company, New York City, and Prudential Building, Buffalo, has been awarded the contract for the construction of a two-story and basement building for W. Beehers Aniline and Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This building will be located at East Eighty-third Street and Ditmas Avenue, and will be 40 by 75, of reinforced concrete construction throughout. Work will be undertaken at once.

To Discuss Constitutional Amendments.

"The Constitutional Amendments as They Affect the City of New York" will be the subject discussed at a luncheon to be given Thursday, Oct. 21, at Ebling's Casino, 150th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, by the Bronx Board of Trade. The speakers will be the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Stats of New York, Vice President of the Constitutional Convention, and the Hon. George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, Constitutional Convention.

Real Estate Notes.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association will be held on Thursday evening at Hsinebund Hall, 207 West Thirty-fourth Street.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

West 324 St, 138 and 140, n s, 365 ft s of Seventh Av, 49x35x irregular; two three-story tenements; State & City Realty Co. vs. Penniane Realty Co. et al.; J. Miller, attorney; William P. Schoen, referee; due, $53,008.23; taxes, &c., $4,263; subject to mtge. of $33,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St, 42, s w cor of Lafayette St, 31.3x19.2x23.3x18.3; six-story loft building; Hermine E. Clark et al. vs. Madison Av. Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; Lawrence Vanderpoel, referee; due, $9,997.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mtge. of $42,000.

West 26th St, 312, n s, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 24x98.9; four-story tenement and three-story rear tenament; Charlotte M. Leleu vs. Ethel V. Sullivan et al.; Wells & Snedeker, attorneys; Charles Putzel, referee; due, $2,265.13; taxes, &c., $611.

Oliver St, 42, e s, 75 ft n of Oak St, 25x 102x24.1x101, two-story tenement and stores and six-story rear tenement; City of New York against Michael A. Rofrano et al.; Frank L. Polk, attorney; Henry A. Dilemel, referee; due, $33,055.28; taxes, &c., $2,625.

104th St, 73 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.11, five-story tenement; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against William Cummings et al.; action No. 1; Woodford, Bovee & Bntcher, attorneys; Earle W. Webb, referee; due, $18,062.83; taxes, &c., $414.57.

104th St, 71 West, n s, 117.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.11, five-story tenement; same against same; Action No. 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $18,312.21; taxes, &c., $414.57.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

139th St, East, n s, 550 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; narriet Van Dine against Mary E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; Arthur N. Glegerich, referee; due, $2,648.38; taxes, &c., $84.33.

139th St, East, n s, 525 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; Amanda D. Bates against Mary E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; Alfred H. Townley, referee; due, $2,647.61; taxes, &c., $84.58.

By Henry Brady.

139th St, East, n e, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; Emily Wilson against Mary E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; Lawrence N. Martin, referee.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

217th St, East, n s, 250.1 ft w of Paulding Av, 25x175.2x25.11x200.11, vacant; Daniel London against Arthur H. Mase et al.; Joseph Gans, attorney; George F. Allison, referee; due, $389.87; taxes, &c., $278.29.

California Due After Long Absence.

The Anchor liner California, which is due to arrive this morning from Glasgow via Liverpool, has not been to New York since the Summer of 1914, when she struck on the rocks off Torey Island, on the northeast coast of Scotland, on June 28. She was bound for Glasgow with a big complement of passengers, and was under the command of Captain Coverley.

FEDERAL ELECTION INQUIRY.

Chester (Penn.) Officials Face Possible Prosecution for Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Francis, Fisher Kane, United States District Attorney, is engaged in a series of conferences with a committee of citizens of Chester who have submitted affidavits charging two officials and several former officials with procuring corruption at the polls. It is expected that Mr. Kane, who is said to have reported the matter to Washington for advice, will begin a thorough investigation in a day or two and lay the result before a Federal grand jury. The men named in the affidavits are members of the dominant Republican organization in Delaware County, where a system of jury wheel frauds was recently exposed.

Mr. Kane refuses to discuss the matter at the present time, but it is said that he has turned his attention to several precedents for Federal interference in election frauds. One of the cases is the Federal prosecution of election frauds in Oklahoma, in which the United States Supreme Court upheld the Government's right to act, the decision being handed down on June 21 last, by Justice Holmes.

The alleged Chester frauds are said to have occurred in 1914, when Congressman Thomas H. Butler was elected. The fact that a Congressional contest was a part of the election is expected to have great weight in deciding the Government's course.

MEDALS FROM MERCHANTS.

City Employes Will Receive Them from Mayor Mitchel.

Mayor Mitchel will present gold, silver, and bronze medals to twenty-five street, park, and public works employes today at noon at the Park House, Union Square. The prizes are the gift of the Central Mercantile Association, 111 Fifth Avenue, and are for efficient work in the past year in the central mercantile district.

President Clarkson Cowl of the association will introduce as other speakers Borough President Marks, Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, Park Commissioner Ward, and Alderman Curran. More than 200 employee of the city will appear in uniform and the Street Cleaning Department Band will play. After the exercises the officials and guests will have luncheon at the Aldine Club in the Fifth Avenue Building.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—High pressure continues in the Atlantic States and lower lake region, with generally fair weather, but with a considerable rise in temperature to above normal conditions. The Central West depression still persists in very moderate form, and pressure is also somewhat lower in the Northwest and extreme West. Temperatures are high in the West, except in the Central Plains States and Texas, where there was a fall that was decided in Eastern Kansas, Oklahoma, and Northeast Texas. In New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley, the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday. Temperature changes will not be decided, except that it will be cooler Wednesday over the eastern and southern portions of the West Gnif district.

Winds for today and Thursday on the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south and southwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast; East Gulf Coast, moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Pennsylvania, New York, New England, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	62	49	4 P. M.	75	68
6 A. M.	57	48	6 P. M.	69	64
9 A. M.	63	52	9 P. M.	66	60
12 M.	71	62	11 P. M.	62	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding dats for the last thirty-three years, 57.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees at 2:40 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.39 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.37 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:35—1,469 Wilkins Av.;	M. Rosenknitz.	Slight
2:55—638 W. 39 St., (auto;)	John J. Shea.	$500
3:55—42 W. 22 St.;	Harris Bros.	Slight
4:30—727 1st Av.;	August Cusishihull.	Slight
5:30—1,475 Vyse Av.;	Morris Selgman.	Slight
7:01—544 W. 53 St.;	J. Kamisky	$25
8:00—405 E. 81 St.;	not given	Slight
10:20—8 Rutgers Pl.;	Rachel Franklin	None
P. M.		
12:20—Front of 24 Clarke Pl., (auto;)		
	Wm. Lyons	Slight
1:00—75 Broome St.;	not given	Slight
1:05—172 Essex St.;	Simon Stommer	Slight
2:15—2,104 Amsterdom Av.;	Sam'l Blan.	Slight
4:00—604 W. 191 St.;	not given	Slight
4:00—Front of 191 W. 10 St., (wagon;)		
	American Sea Grass Co.	Slight
4:10—76 St. and Central Park, (auto;)		
	Meson & Seaman Co.	Slight
4:50—222 E. 56 St.;	A. L. Deutsch	$100
5:15—1,475 5 Av.;	Fred'k Krisch	Slight
9:05—48 Nassau St.;	Nassau Trust Co.	$25
6:45—614 7 Av.;	Hotel Navarre	Slight
9:10—145 E. 35 St.;	not given	Slight
10:22—71 W. 100 St.;	Andrew Visck	Slight
11:15—246 W. 128 St.;	Paul Jones	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., gentle to moderate e. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers. Thurs. clondy; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Wed. and prnbably Thurs. except fair in extreme s.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers. Thurs. cloudy; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers; cooler in w. Thurs. cloudy; gentls s. e. to s. winds.

La.—Showers Wed., except fair in s. w.; cooler in n. Thurs. prohably fair; moderate s. winds.

East Tex.—Fair Wed., cooler in interior of e. and s. Thurs. fair, warmer in n., gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds on coast.

West. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Fair Wed. Thurs. fair, warmer.

Ark.—Showers and cooler in cen. and e.; fair in w. Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer.

Tenn.—Cloudy Wed., prnhably showers; cooler in extreme w. Thurs. fair.

Ky.—Cloudy in e., showers and cooler in w., Wed. Thurs., probably fair, warmer in w.

Ohio—Fair Wed., probably showers at night in e. w. Thurs., fair; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers. Thurs., fair; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate winds, mostly s.

Ill.—Showers and cooler Wed. Thnrs., cloudy.

Mo.—Unsettled Wed., with showers and cooler in e. Thurs. fair.

Wis.—Showers and cooler Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

Minn.—Clondy Wed. and Thurs., possibly unsettled in extreme e. Wed.

Iowa—Showers Wed., cooler in e. Thurs., probably fair.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., cooler Thurs.

Neb.—Fair Wed. and prnhably Thnrs., colder in w. Thurs.

Kan.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,792.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL HERSON and JACOB GARSON, Individually and as copartners trading as HERSON & GARSON, Bankrupt.

Samuel Herson and Jacob Garson were duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 8th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on October 26th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated October 11th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of JULIUS MEYERS.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Monday, the 25th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 35 West 36th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of a jobber's stock of waists, shirts, coats, sweaters, etc.; also safe, fixtures, etc.

HENRY H. SILVER, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 350 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Will Sell To-morrow, Oct. 14th, 1915,
At 12 o'clock noon,
AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 VESEY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Executors' Sale,
By Order of
Pierre A. Froal & Henry F. Southard, Executors,
Estate of Ermina J. Froal, Deceased,
No. 30 East 52d St., N. Y. C.

A high-class 5½-story private dwelling, containing 23 rooms and 7 baths, elevator, all modern improvements and appliances. White enamel and hardwood trim throughout. Size of lot, 25x100.5; size of building, 25x69.2, with a four-story extension 16.8x31.8.
Inspection from 3 to 4 P. M., except on Sunday. Permits can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer.
JELLENIK & STERN, Attys. for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PARTITION SALE
Under the Direction of
J. SIDNEY BERNSTEIN, Esq., Referee.
No. 13 Old Broadway, Manhattan.

A 2-story brick-and-stone tenement, with two stores on the first floor and two apartments of three rooms on the second floor. Size of lot, 25.1x100.

N.W. cor. White Plains Rd. & Nereid Av., Bronx

Vacant plot, 82.93x100.24; 85.87x100, a suitable plot for an apartment house. The Lexington Avenue Subway will have a local station at this corner and an express station at 241st Street.

Title policies of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company will be issued free of charge.
ENGELHARD & POLLAK, Attys. for Pltfs., 111 Broadway, New York City.

Booklets, maps and further information can be had at auctioneer's offices, Woolworth Building, Suite 2120-2126. Tel. 6911-12, 7604-5 Barclay.

REAL ESTATE.

A Beautifully Appointed Home

I am offering for sale an Italian Villa, on a beautiful plot, in the finest section of Great Neck, yet within only 8 minutes' walk of the station. The house contains 14 rooms and 4 baths, and will be sold completely decorated, ready for occupancy. The grounds are now being landscaped and planted. Express time is 24 minutes from the Penn. Station. Golf, tennis and swimming privileges at hand. The price of the place complete is $40,000. Reasonable terms will be made to desirable purchaser, but no rental or exchange proposition will be considered. Plans and full information mailed upon request.

Hiter King
1 W. 34th St. Tel. Greeley 5600.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH
DIRECTORS:
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. D. ARTHUR
WALDRON P. BELKNAP
14 WALL ST. Phone 4090 Rector
ALSO 19 EAST 33D STREET

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at Auction
Wednesday Oct. 20, 1915
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

EXECUTORS' SALE
Estate of B. F. Einstein, Dec'd,
71 East 80th St.,
60.6 FEET WEST OF PARK AV.

4-story, basement and cellar brownstone Dwelling, with 8-story extension. Size 20x 82.2. Open for inspection. Caretaker.

Wavecrest, Far Rockaway,
QUEENS BOROUGH, NEW YORK CITY.
1⅛ Acres and Dwelling,
North Side Wavecrest Av.,
running through to
South Side Brinckerhoff Av.,
NEAR CEDAR AV.

The choice Plot, size 194x400x70x339, with the three-story frame dwelling, 20 rooms and 3 baths, steam heat, parquet floors, open fireplaces, electric lighted.

West Side Wavecrest Av.,
About 120 feet south of Atlantic Av.
The two-story frame stable, six stalls, hay loft & 3 living rooms; size 40x11xirreg.
60% on Mortgage 3 Years at 5%.
TOWNSEND & GUITERMAN, ATTORNEYS, 32 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

SAME DAY,
South Side Dyckman St.,
Opposite (F St.) Prescott Av.
About 438 feet west of Broadway
Choice plot, size 150x158x irreg.
THIS DESIRABLE PLOT IS ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE NEW PENN. TUNNEL TERMINAL AND IS SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PARK SLOPE SACRIFICE.
Three-story and basement stone, 12 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; perfect condition; 6th St., between 8th and 9th Avs.; ill-health forces immediate sale.
JEROME PROPERTY CORPORATION, 6TH AVE. AND 3D ST., BROOKLYN.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JULIUS LEVETT, Alleged Bankrupt.

It Appearing to the satisfaction of this Court by the petition of Lesser Brothers, verified the first day of October, 1915, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 31st day of August, 1915, praying that the abovenamed Julius Levett be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena, directed to said alleged bankrupt, was duly issued out of this Court, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district, so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt.

Now, on motion of Lesser Brothers, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, it is

Ordered, That Julius Levett, the abovanamed alleged bankrupt, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 23d day of October, 1915, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 31st day of August, 1915, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of the said petition; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published in The New York Timse once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 6th day of October, 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known address, at 35 Main Street, City of Nyack, State of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated New York, October 4, 1915.
AUGUSTUS N. HAND, U. S. D. J

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of PHILIP CONHAIM.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Wednesday, 13th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 36 5th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of children's coats, dresses, millinery, ladies' hats, cloaks and suits, etc., &c.

SAMUEL H. GOLDING, Assignee.
MAX MILLER, Attorney for Assignee, 135 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Massachusetts.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. S. Sieve Millinery Co., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Oct. 14, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 197 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery used for the manufacturing of hats, fixtures, etc.

LYMAN K. CLARK, Trustee.
SWIFT, FRIEDMAN & ATHERTON, 80 State St., Boston, Mass., and OLCOTT, GERBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of CRESCENT DRESS CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 25th day of October, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 40 W. 22nd St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of plant of sewing machines, special machines; power tables, motors, cutting tables, forms, adding machine, safe, fixtures, etc.

DAVID E. HURWITZ, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 350 Broadway, New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON ATLANTIC OCEAN
WATER FRONT. 60 LOTS ONLY.
Beautiful development, highest class improvements; model sewer system; finest bathing beach in America; 40 minutes from Manhattan; will be sold privately at about the cost of improvements; it's your opportunity. Address E. M. N., Offices 505, 1 West 34th St.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW
At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

HIGH GRADE BUNGALOWS
$3,500 all year homes, 6 large rooms and bath, open fireplaces, steam heat, gas, verandas; station five minutes; 25 miles out; near bay; restricted location; desirable neighbors; small first payment; remainder like rent.
A. B. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I.

Can You Spare 50c. a Week?
If so, that amount will purchase a full-sized lots at $55 each, at Huntington, L. I., near trolley, town, and harbor; high and dry; title guaranteed; free tickets. C. Estate, 3 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. depot.

Small House & Vegetable Farm
35 minutes out, large cultivated ground, with fruit trees and chicken run; makes a fine all year home; che

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Near Broadway — 162 West 72d Street — Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in this exclusive west side residential section.
6 & 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,700 to $1,800.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
3 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,100 to $2,400.

105 West 72d St.
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location, with southern exposure. One apartment.
5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,800.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,400 to $2,100.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.
One Doctor's Apartment.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large, light apartment; long distance telephone in each apartment.
7 rooms & bath, $1,200 to $1,800.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,500.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
One Apartment
9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the west side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, &c.
5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500 & $1,700.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, &c.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable, spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840 to $1,200.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory, which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

KEMPE & CO.

87th St. and Broadway.
DUE to the laleness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,
181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Rooms, $30-$35
5 Rooms, $45-$55
Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,
106 Northern Av., at 181st St.
Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
5 Rooms, $45-$50
6 Rooms, $55-$65
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,
436 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 180th St.
On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
3 Rooms, $35
5 Rooms, $50-$55

RIVERCLIFF,
Building just completed. Near prettiest part of Riverside Drive.
628 West 151st St.
3 Rooms, $40
4 Rooms, $48

Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

Superior Elevator Apartments
Best Value on West Side.

WEST END HALL,
No. 840 West End Av.,
Northeast cor. 101st St.
Corner apartment—8 rooms, 2 baths. Fit for any one. Beautifully decorated.
Also 8 rooms, 2 baths.
Rent, $1,300 upward.

ST. JOHN COURT,
No. 500 West 111th St.,
Southwest cor. Amsterdam Av.
6 rooms and bath.
$840 per annum upward.

ROBERT FULTON COURT,
No. 359 West 156th St.,
Northeast cor. Broadway.
Beautiful 6 room corner apartment.
Also 7 rooms and bath.
$840 per annum upward.

THE PALMETTO,
No. 100 Morningside Drive,
Northwest cor. 120th St.
One vacancy; 5 room apt. $720 per annum.

Inspection cordially invited.

CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
No. 901 Columbus Av., cor. 104th St.

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $960 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

14 to 20 W. 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 Extra Large, Light Rooms. $35 to $65
Best in New York at Price

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington
6-7-8 The Jefferson
Elegant large, light rooms, modern elevator apartments. $55 up
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 439 5th Ave.

ATTRACTIVE RENTALS

THE FAIRHOLM
503 West 121st Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
Opposite Columbia Grounds.
6 ROOMS, $60.00
Unusually large and light. All modern improvements.

PRINCE MONACO
227-29 West 109th Street,
Near Broadway.
4 & 5 ROOMS, $50 TO $75
Strictly high-class Apartments; every modern improvement.

7 West 108th St.
Near Central Park West.
High-class Apartments; elevator, electric light and all modern improvements.
4 ROOMS, $30 TO $35

THE PHAETON
539 West 112th Street,
Near Broadway.
5 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$75.00 to $110.00
Choice Apartment on first floor, suited for physician or dentist.

THE ORADELL
508-10 West 112th Street,
Between Amsterdam & Broadway.
6 ROOMS, $70
Large foyer; all modern improvements.

North & South Medford
561 West 163d Street
and
562 West 164th Street,
Corner of Broadway.
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $65-$70
Unusually attractive. Large Foyer. Unusual floor plan.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street
Telephone Riverside—9700.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker.
Tel. Columbus 3996.

MANHATTAN—West Side. | MANHATTAN—West Side.

FREE RENT

until
November 15th
AND REDUCED RENTS
4-5-6-7-8
Room Elevator Apartments on
Morningside Heights & Washington Heights.
Large, outside rooms.
PHONE OWNER, APT. B, 984 Morningside.

AVALON HALL
227 Riverside Drive,
South Corner of 95th Street.
5 & 6 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.
Very attractive Apartments; every modern improvement.
Attractive Rentals.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700.

36
Central Park South
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths
Dining Room on First Floor.
Geo. R. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

76 West 86th Street
AND
77 West 85th Street
Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

LENOX COURT,
114 EAST 71ST ST.
8 Rooms and Two Baths.
All Light Rooms. Rent $1,500.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

West End Av.
No. 895
Southwest Corner 104th St.
2 Attractive Corner Apartments,
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Large Reception Foyers.
New Fireproof Building.
Rent $1,650-$1,850
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Apply Resident Manager.

230 Central Park South
Duplex apartment, eight rooms and bath, closet room, parquet floors, all modern improvements; paper decoration to suit the taste of tenant. Free rent to Nov. 1.

73 WEST 92D ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
8 Large Rooms, $65.00
Beautifully decorated; abundant closet space. Short walk to all transit lines and prettiest part of Central Park. Agent on premises or
KEMPE & CO. 87th St.-Broadway. Schuyler 5610.

Raymore Court, 232-238 W. 106th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
An elevator apartment house of the highest class, the very newest in apartment house construction; all outside chambers.
6-7 Rooms at Reduced Rentals.
Berlio Renting Agency, B'way, Cor. 162d St.

294-295 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Eight rooms, bath; rents moderate. Entrance Hall and Apartments newly decorated; one suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

58TH ST., 125 WEST.
5 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $1,200.
Fireproof Building. All Night Elevator.

THE ANICO,
1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)
Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; $50, $70.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.



Complete Square Block 86th St., Broadway, 87th St.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

The Belnord

What do you look for in a private dwelling? Very large rooms, comfortable arrangements, abundant closet room. The Belnord gives you these. It gives you in addition the convenience of unsurpassed location; the helpfulness of responsibility assumed by others; the pride of unfailing service at all times. Manager on premises.
7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Apartments of Highest Character
Under Personal Management of the Owners, Assuring Unequalled Service. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
Very attractive apartments.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Extra large sunny rooms, all facing the outside.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

AQUA VISTA
460 Riverside Drive.
Just North of 116th St.
One 7-Room Apt., 3 Baths.
Rent $1,500.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,405 to $1,600.

Representative on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
Tel. 1114 Morningside.
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. and Treas.
Office, 601 West 115th Street, near Broadway.

Unusual Opportunity

To Rent at an Attractive Price
These Few Remaining Vacancies:

4 Large ALL OUTSIDE Rooms and Bath, $60
5 Large All Outside Rooms—Very Attractive $75 UP
6 Large, Attractive, All Outside Rooms & Baths, $90 UP

Modern High Class Fireproof Buildings.
Apply to the Resident Manager.
Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway,
(110th St.), Near Broadway.

MANHATTAN—West Side. | West Side, Above 110th Street.



Westover Court
Bachelor Apartments
211 W. 43rd St. & 212 W. 44th St., Times Square.
Old English interior Court. Two, Three or Four Room Apartments, Private Bath. Furnished or Unfurnished. Outside Rooms. Club Breakfasts.
For rates and further information apply
ASTOR OFFICE, 23 W. 26th St.
Or Superintendent on Premises.
Telephone Bryant 5660.

4 and 5 Rooms
FRONT APARTMENTS.
An EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to secure a very attractive Apartment in perfect condition.
4,180 Broadway, Cor. 177th St.
EVERY ROOM BEING OUTSIDE, WITH SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE AND VIEW.
Very Large Bedroom.
ELEVATOR; ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Rent $38-$60.
W. D. MORGAN, AGENT.
3,573 BROADWAY (147TH ST.)

TO SUBLET,
BIG REDUCTION
Magnificent Apartment, nine large rooms, 3 baths, Central Park West, near 72d. Kempner, 37 Liberty St. John 4527.

28-30 West 128th St.,
ADJOINING 5TH AVE.
Elevator Apartments, entirely overhauled and made modern in every respect; contains every new improvement.
3-4 Rooms $35-$44
Renting agent on premises.
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY,
Broadway, Cor. 162d St.

57 W. 57th Street
We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and refcrences required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

780 Riverside Drive
Corner 155th St.
5 & 6 Rooms $900 to $1250

65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

630 W. 141st
Corner Riverside
3-5-6-7 Rooms $600 to $1300

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes;
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW HOUSE.
Ready for Occupancy.
4 AND 5 ROOMS,
ALL OUTSIDE.
464 WEST 152D ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

610 WEST 115TH ST.
MODERN FIREPROOF APARTMENT,
Every convenience.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$40.00
5 rooms and bath, 9 floor.....$75.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

CORNER APARTMENT,
Seven and eight Rooms and Bath; SERVANTS' TOILET; $55 AND $70.
400 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th).

8 ROOMS & BATH,
DUPLEX APARTMENT,
515 WEST 150TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

IN BEAUTIFUL RIVERDALE
Seven Room Apartment, $40 Month
With latest improvements; new, fireproof, 2-family house; city and country life; garage.
285 WEST 261ST STREET.

Highly refined, beautiful house, all modern improvements, restricted avenue; owner's management; references required; reasonable rental.
441 Fort Washington Avenue,
Corner West 180th Street.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Exceptional apartments and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect.
ELEVATOR, ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 150th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th).

MANHATTAN—East Side.

71 East 87th St.
Northwest Corner Park Ave.
7 OUTSIDE CORNER ROOMS & BATH, $75
Steam Heat. Hot Water.
Elevator Service.
Superintendent on Premises, or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
Cor. 45th St. 546 5th Av. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
Elevator Building.
135 EAST 56TH ST.
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service.
Apply to
E. C. FOILLON,
103 Park Ave. Tele. 1850 Murray Hill.

BROOKLYN.

ROYAL ARMS

186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements.
3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $30 to $60.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

630 WEST 144TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent,
3,573 Broadway (147th St.)

629 WEST 138TH ST.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
Private house block; subway station 137th St. and Fifth Avenue bus line 135th St.
4 AND 5 ROOMS.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th).

FINE ELEVATOR APTS.
$35 IN BEST LOCATION. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. $60
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 5 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $45 & $50; 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5 & 7 rooms, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128th St.

610 West 115th St.
Modern fireproof apartment; every convenience.
5 ROOMS & BATH, 9th FLOOR....$75.00
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW APARTMENTS
ONLY A FEW LEFT

993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,800-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$1,900
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,700-$3,100
12 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$3,200-$3,900

Larger Suites can be arranged.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO
BRENTMORE
88 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Cor. 69th St.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—Duplex.....$4,000
Apply on premises or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410—Bryant.

Apartments

500 Madison Ave.
N. W. Corner of 52nd Street
7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths
$2,500—$4,000

998 Fifth Ave.
Corner of 81st Street
18 Rooms and 5 Baths
$15,000

776 Lexington Ave.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath
$420—$840

120 East 31st St.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,000—$1,500

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at

10 East 45th Street
Telephone 3100 Murray Hill

Douglas Robinson
Charles S. Brown Co

405 Park Avenue

Northeast Corner 54th Street.
1 Corner Apartment Facing South.
12 Rooms 5 Baths
8 Wood Burning Fireplaces.
RENT $6,000.
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5TH AVE.
Tel. 1263 Bryant. Corner 45th St.

161 East 79th Street

Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Now Ready for Occupancy
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,900 to $2,500
One Doctor's Apartment,
3 Rooms, $1,000
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D ST.

AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month.
ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640 Columbus.

Beautiful Apartments of 7 Rooms and Bath, furnished, $150 to $165 per month.
251 W. 95th St.
Apply Superintendent, or H. F. KELLER, 501 5th Ave.

468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory. Handsomely furnished. BRODERICK.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

5th Av., 127, (19th-20th Sts.)—Parlor floor entire; light extension; $800; also 2d, 3d, 4th floors; for offices, showrooms, light manufacturing; all modern conveniences; lease; immediate possession; unusually low rents; $700-$800. Premises of W. M. Bittenham, 59 West 37th St.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, five-story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

LOFT, 40x90; light, fireproof, sprinklered building; steam, power, elevator; low rent. Insurance; immediate possession. Your broker, or Owner, 521 West 26th.

NO RENT AND INSURANCE.
Store, basement, loft, 50x100; will divide; sprinkler system; light; elevator; equipped with power system. Apply 96 Grand St.

Doctor or dentist office for rent; occupied physician three years. 149 West 14th St.

Private office, part office, desk space; furnishings optional. 200 5th Av. 1175.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Typewriter wants desk room near Broad, Exchange Place; services plus payment rent. K., 927 Columbus Av.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, against ELLENORA SHEPHARD, ANDREW J. LARKIN, THOMAS A. McGOLDRICK, and RITA A. McGOLDRICK, his wife, Defendants.

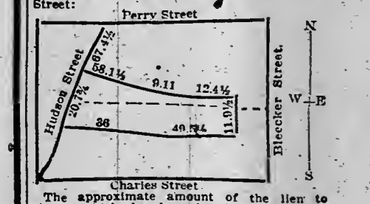
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being known as No. 546 Hudson Street, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Hudson Street, distant sixty-seven (67) feet four and one-half (4½) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Hudson Street and Perry Street and at the centre line of a party wall, standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north; running thence southerly along the easterly side of Hudson Street twenty (20) feet seven and three-quarters (7¾) inches, more or less, to the southwesterly corner of the lot of land conveyed by Isaac V. Fowler, Master in Chancery, to William J. Haddock by deed dated November 17, 1846, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 476 C., p. 626, on November 21, 1846; thence easterly along the southerly side of the last-mentioned lot of land thirty-six (36) feet; thence still easterly along the rear lines of two lots of land conveysd to said William J. Haddock by two deeds, one made by William McMurray, Master in Chancery, dated October 1, 1846, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 480 C., p. 484, on October 3, 1846, and the other made by Clinton Gilbert et al., as executors, &c., dated May 1, 1856, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 706 C., p. 338, on May 1, 1856, forty-nine (49) feet five and one-half (5½) inches more or less, to the westerly side of a wall on premises in the rear of premises hereby conveyed or on a line in range of the westerly side of said wall; thence northerly along the westerly side of said wall eleven (11) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches, more or less, to a point distant eighty-three (83) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches southerly from the southerly side of Perry Street; thence westerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Perry Street about twelve (12) feet four and one-half (4½) inches; thence westerly on a line inclining more to the north than the last-mentioned line nine (9) feet eleven (11) inches to a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north; thence westerly through said party wall and through the centre of another party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north fifty-eight (58) feet one and one-half (1½) inches in a straight line to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 17, 1915.
CHARLES M. RUSSELL, Referee.
DAVIES, AUERBACH & CORNELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 546 Hudson Street:



The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,667.32, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1915, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $380.78, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $286.44, together with taxes for the year 1915, second half, with interest and penalties.

Dated New York, September 17, 1915.
CHARLES M. RUSSELL, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—HARRY W. LICHTENSTEIN, Plaintiff, against AMIE DAVIS, Defendant.

Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, therein described as follows:

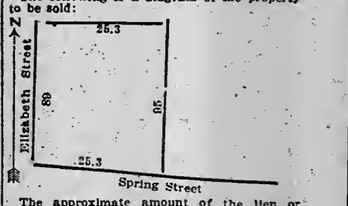
All that certain undivided right, title, and intsrest to the defendant, Amie Davis, devised by the last will and testament of Patrick A. Fogarty, deceased, which she had on March 1, 1910, or should thereafter acquire, in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Being part of that parcel or part of land formerly called "Bayard's Farm," and distinguished on a map or chart annexed to a certain indenture made by and between Nicholas Bayard of the first part, and Richard Harrison, Benjamin Walker, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, parties of the other part, by Lot No. 862, fronting on Oliver (now Spring) Street, twenty-five (25) feet three (3) inches and eighty-nine (89) feet in length on Elizabeth Street and ninety-five (95) feet on the other side as the same is laid down on said map, be the said dimensions more or less. The said indenture and map are recorded in the Secretary's office of the State of New York on the 25th day of June, 1795, and said piece or parcel of land being also bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point of the intersection of the northerly side of Spring Street and the easterly side of Elizabeth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Elizabeth Street eighty-nine (89) feet, thence easterly twenty-five (25) feet three (3) inches, thence southerly and parallel with Elizabeth Street ninety-five (95) feet, thence westerly twenty-five (25) feet three (3) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1915.
JOSEPH ULLMAN, Referee.
SIDNEY L. JOSEPHTHAL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 19 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the interest of the defendant in the above described property is to be sold, is $2,154.33, with interest from June 13, 1911, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $101.19, with interest from June 28, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1915.
JOSEPH ULLMAN, Referee.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.
WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone 8264—Plaza.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, The Long Island Railroad Company, has made application to the Public Service Commission for the First District pursuant to the provisions of Sections 53 and 98 of the Railroad Law for a determination as to how the proposed branch line of The Long Island Railroad Company from Creedmoor to a point west of Lawrence Street, Flushing, shall cross the following streets:

Springfield Boulevard (Rocky Hill Road)
Black Stump Road
Queens Road
North Hempstead Turnpike
Lawrence Road
Fresh Meadow Road
Underhill Avenus (Jamaica Avenue)
Jagger Avenue (Remsen Road)
Hammell Avenus (Hillside Drive)
Lawrence Street

all in the Third Ward of the Borough of Qneens, City of New York, and for a determination as to how the said branch line of The Long Island Railroad Company shall be carried across the tracks of the New York and Queens County Railway Company. A hearing upon the said application will be had in the hearing rooms of the Commission, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1915, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, October 8, 1915.
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
By C. L. ADDISON,
Assistant to the President.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, The Long Island Railroad Company, has made application to the Public Service Commission for the First District pursuant to the provisions of Section 53 of the Public Service Commissions Law for an order authorizing said company to construct and operate a branch line of railroad from its tracks at Creedmoor to its tracks at a point west of Lawrence Street, Flushing, all of said branch being within the limits of The City of New York and County of Queens, and that said application will be heard by the Commission at its hearing rooms, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on October 19, 1915, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, October 8, 1915.
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
By C. L. ADDISON,
Assistant to the President.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
30 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 137 B'way, N. Y., 195 Montague St., B'klyn.

ARCHITECT. Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Private garage, 173 East 75th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tiled bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New Lots; 5c. fare Brooklyn; price, $5,750 on small payments running 20 years' time. I must sell. It is a bargain. Address Owner, 86 Times.

For Sale.—4-story factory building, 60x100; modern brick conaruction; situated at 151 83d St., Brooklyn; with 7 lots contiguous; on the line of tha new Fourth Avenue subway; is adapted to light manufacturing; can be purchased subject to a five-year mortgage of $25,000. S. F. Peavey, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 42 Broadway, New York City.

TWO family houses, 20x50, octagon front; brick and brownstone; large rooms, all light, $25 and $33. 93 Hart St., between Marcy and Tompkins. Wm. Brennan, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, Coast 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Move right into this six-room house, five minutes from trolley and depot, in large and fast growing town, about one hour from Manhattan; terms reasonable; title guaranteed. Call or write for tickets, C. Green, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,000; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

197 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 715 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Just Over City Line.—Cottage, seven rooms and bath, all improvements, furnace heat; barn and garden; 30 minutes from Manhattan; electric service; terms reasonable. Call or write for tickets to visit. C., store, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 'Tel. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3816 Cortlandt. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, New York.

THIS PROPOSITION WILL BEAR INSPECTION

Country Home and Farm, 42 acres on Stats Road, 40 miles from New York City, overlooking Sound; 12-room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, electricity, 50-foot garage, tenant house with improvements, barns, henery, orchard, shade trees, etc., $29,000 for quick sale. Apply to Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th Street.

Have 6-room house with tubs, range, water, large cellar, &c.; big piece of ground; in good condition; 1 hour out; easy terms and no reasonable offer refused from good party who wants this for a permanent home. Owner, Box 185 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Ten-acre model poultry farm; new house. X 870 Times Annex.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Executor offers two fine farms, with buildings; State road, near railroad and river; 100 acres; $4,500; 200 acres, $15,000. Apply W. B. Van Alstyne, Kinderhook, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

WILTON, CONN.—TO CLOSE ESTATE. All-year country place on State road; modern house; 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms; price $15,000, reduced from Twenty. FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 East 34th St.

Georgia—For Sale or to Let.

SOUTHERN LANDS are low in price, but high in productive value; make two to four crops a year and give largest profits in grain, vegetables, fruits, live stock, and dairying. Unsurpassed climate; good markets. Southern progress is on the Southern Railway. Publications on request. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 219 Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Beautiful all-year-around bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling, paneled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, bath, heat, running water, extra large veranda; on large plot about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes from city; will sell on easy terms; title guaranteed. Bungalow, Box 175 Times Downtown.

$350 for small farm containing 22 lots; $25 down, balance $3 monthly; good for small chicken and truck farm; best soil for cultivation; near station and bay; near town of 5,000; hour out. Small Farm, Box 193 Times Downtown.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity!—198 acres; all but 3 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops; cost $189 an acre; price $68, to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to rent, small Long Island farm, near New York. Address Wood, S 33 Times.

To Let—Furnished.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 34th St.—Nine rooms and bath; well arranged; rents $1,000 and $1,200. Apply to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 54 William St.

West Side

49TH, 50 WEST.—For physician, beautifully furnished parlor floor; two large rooms, operating space, hot and cold water; will put bath in; maid service and attendance. 9426 Bryant.

Nine rooms, three baths, three master bedrooms, three maids' rooms, extensive view, Central Park; magnificently furnished. Columbus 5974.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 260 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY EARLE & ALLBUSY, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

Apartment, five furnished rooms, elevator house, $100; worth investigating. Telephone 973 Riverside.

Attractive, completely furnished seven sunny rooms; piano; immediate possession. 243 West 98th, 6B.

Censored list, distinctive furnished apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 260 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
GILBERT M. SEIXAS CO.,
2500 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Handsomely furnished apartments; 7 rooms; piano, linen, silver. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hart, 30 East 42d St.

70th, 200 West.—Attractively furnished 6 rooms; all light; front apartment. Rosenau.

Eight rooms, three bathe, new building, elaborately furnished, west side. Columbus 3974.

115TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 2, 3, 4 and 5 room apartments
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease end unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK,
85th St., 1 West, Seven rooms, 3 baths. One of the most handsome and exquisitely furnished apartments ever offered to sublet. Apply Petrie, or Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5728.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, FURNISHED; 10th floor, overlooking Central Park; $1,500 per year; all modern conveniences; restaurant on premises. HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Av., 101.—Parlor floor; two or three large rooms; handsomely furnished, with kitchenette; hall room; near subway.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

A.—A.—102 East 81st.—Elegant apartment, containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST. Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt., premises.

Madison Av., (95th.)—Handsome, modern 8-room apartment, $1,000. Apply on premises, 1,356 Madison Av.

81st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartment 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

81st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartments 5-6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

3 large rooms and bath. Hebard, 10 East 5th St.

West Side.

THE NEWPORT.
52d Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $53 to $70. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

AN IDEAL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT
New building; sight large, sunny rooms; 3 baths, 3 master bedrooms; luxuriously furnished; Winter or longer; 72d Subway. 7674 Columbus.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

Apartments, five, six cheerful, large rooms, elevator house, $45 to $60; 257 Edgecombe Av., facing Colonial Park, between 145th St. subway and "L" station.

181st, 802 West.—Exceptionally desirable 3-room apartment; southern exposure; high-class elevator house; 2 blocks 181st subway. 5-room elevator apartment to sublet; all large outside rooms; $45; can be seen mornings. Johnson, 505 West 142d St.

150 West 57th St.—By the month, two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant on premises; convenient location.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Dougles Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Superintendent, on premises.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Small apartments to rent; one furnished, $50; unfurnished, $40.

Studio 5D.—Living room, kitchenette, bath, $45; private house, 40 West 86th.

For apartments of from 8 to 10 rooms consult Faterno, 601 West 125th St.

180th, 600 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Bronx.

1911 Anthony Av., corner of Tremont, opposite school, 4 and 6 large, light rooms, all improvements; $24 to $38.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartments in State; 3-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Want 8 rooms, west side, below 110th St.; white woodwork; $900; 2-year lease. G 257 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; table guests.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 16-18 EAST.—Sunny second-floor room; single room; excellent board.

47 FIFTH AV.
Unusual location and accommodations; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

66 MADISON AV.
Parlor bedroom and bath, including all meals and service. $25 week up; parlor bedroom, bath, European plan, by month, $85 up; hall service; single rooms at reasonable rates.

MADISON AV., 71.—Most coovenient location in city; first-class house; attractive rooms.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, some with bath; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; service; table guests.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable oos, two; modsrate.

65th, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, well furnished double rooms with bath; exceptional table board.

72ND, 242 WEST.—Handsome large room, private bathroom, complete; electric light; references.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bathe; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; reference; this is exceptional.

76TH, 344. (West End Av.)—Pension Lu uelle, exceptional accommodations, exquisite new furnishings, most elegant suite, double, single rooms; bath; best home table; electricity.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

76th, 105 West.—Desirable rooms; home comforts; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front, sunny room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive peosions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 123 West.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric lights; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholeeome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82D ST., 20 WEST.—Baautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Excellent rooms, baths, electricity, table. Phone 8397.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, en suite, single; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; large and small room; "L" and subway.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly appointed room; bath; table, service exceptional; exclusive house.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; excellent table; electricity; large, small rooms; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; accommodats few people; private bath; excellent table.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Furnished rooms with or without private bath; telephone; board.

93D, 21 WEST.—Double sunny front room; wholesome food; park, "L," telephone.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

112TH, 17TH AV., 1,858.—Pleasant room for two; excellent table, Hebrew. Eisheh.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, modern apartment; excellent meals. Hart.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny, business people, elevator, New Englandere, fifth floor, south.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny, business people, elevator, New Englandere, fifth floor, south.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined surroundings; home cooking; reference.

EXCLUSIVE surroundings, elegant table service; private home, Riverside Drive, 83d St.; business couple, business woman; price, $18, single person. X 376 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th.)—Beautifully furnished, large room, southern exposure; exclusive surroundings; private family. Phone Riverside 1038.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 930, (105th St.)—Couple with references can find congenial home in strictly private family of two. Alston.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

REFINED AMERICAN YOUNG LADY (23) seeks room with private refined American family, below 96th, west side; only first-class considered; highest references; appreciates refined home and seeks same; $7. G 258 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, 30, exemplery habits, desires room and board in well-speaking French family; stats terms. N 25 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 116 EAST.—Very attractive offices to let, furnished or unfurnished, equipped for doctor or dentist. Phone 430 Madison.

36TH, 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; fine house.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable large room, all conveniences; gentlemen only; references exchanged.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

60TH, 110 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; electricity; all conveniences; hot water.

63D, 145 EAST.—Large furnished room in private house; bath, telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE front studio room, furnishings unusual, would rent unfurnished to responsible party, bachelor, or musician; no couples call. 2640 Plaza; mornings.

LEXINGTON AV., 536, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms; private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, nonresident; musical studio; subranting.

West Side

15TH, 349 WEST.—Two large, $3.50, $4; excellent; private residence; telephone; desirable.

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

107TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentleman.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Large room, with bath, southern exposure; gentlemen only.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Well furnished room; convenient to bath; $6; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; steam heat, electric light; terms reasonable.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation offered a gentleman in refined, private English family; references. Mrs. Boden.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; reference required.

59TH, 128 WEST.—Handeoms room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable front room, overlooking Central Park; high-class elevator apartment.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Front rooms, adjoining bath, southern exposure; also dressing room; references.

70TH, 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; private house; gentlemen.

70TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large and small room; private house; gentlemen.

72D, 247 WEST.—Attractive large front room, private bath; suitabia 2 gentlemen.

72D SUBWAY.—Attraotively furnished, acruplously clean, large front room, opposite bath; high-class apartment; single room; gentlemen; references. Phone Col. 684. Apt. 1C.

72D ST., 119 WEST.—Large, cheerful room; suitable for two; twin beds; central location.

73D ST., 108 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms, running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate; reference.

73D, 132 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath; on third floor; private house; one or two gentlemen; electricity.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite of entire floor, with bath, or separate; references.

73RD ST.,
(between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room in private house; gentleman. X 304 Times Annex.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Cozy, homelike rooms; cleanliness guaranteed; telephone; continuous hot water; reasonable.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, exegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractively furnished single suite; gentlemen preferred; references. Apt. 4, south.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms; electricity; $4.50-$9.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually refined room, large closets, adjoining bath; high-class private house; electricity; business woman preferred; $7.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front room; handsome beck parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike room; quiet private house; phone; references.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Attractively appointed large room, private tiled bath; parquet floors, Oriental rugs; southern exposure; refined; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove, also large front room; shower bathe; select.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, private bath; one medium; every convenience; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; private bath and toilet; breakfast optional.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, bath; apartment; bachelor.

81st, 3 West.—Beautiful outlook; large, small rooms; kitchenette; electricity; references.

88D, 30 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $4. Every convenience. Anderson.

82D, 35 WEST.—Rent beautiful, large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suits and small rooms; twin beds. Colonial.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large, also small, room; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Exclusive house; large, small rooms; private baths; meals optional.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor, running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms with private bathe; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST ST., 88 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms with baths; parquet floors; southern exposure; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room with private bath; southern exposure; private house.

94TH, 53 WEST.—Lovely large room, bath adjoining dressing room; large closets; electricity, telephone; subway and L; reasonable.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

96TH, 330 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, newly furnished elevator; telephone; reasonable. Smith.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Pleasant, well-furnished rooms; large closets; breakfast if desired.

96TH ST. 231 WEST.—Elegantly appointed single or en suite, facing B'way. Apt. 2D.

97TH, 209 WEST, (one block subway express station.)—Small family will rent two bright, tastefully furnished rooms in high-class apartment; breakfast optional. Apply 5E.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; convenience; telephone.

102D, 311 WEST.—Attractive, large room or suite; private bath; refined; references.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; large, comfortable room; suitable two gentlemen; bath.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; elevator, telephone; gentleman; references. Clark.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Pleasing, sunny front room; private family; select; elevator. Phillips.

106TH ST., (West End Av.)—Large, well furnished room, overlooking park, second floor; no other roomers; gentleman preferred. Apply 936 West End Av.

112TH, 611 WEST.—An immaculately clean outside room; suitable two; reasonable. Rothschild.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room; single or double; two closets. Miss Ward 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Two large, southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive; near Columbia; magnificent view; all transite. Apt. 51.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Small outside room; private bath; high-class apartment. Hurley.

118TH, 401 WEST, Morningside Drive.—Sunny room; private bath. Apartment 81.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny room, bath; electricity; references. Morningside 6720. Apartment 67.

121ST, 147 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, southern exposure, all conveniences; references required.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two comfortable rooms; elevator; telephone; $2.50, $3. Crawford.

123D ST., 121 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished rooms in private house; references.

126TH, 28 WEST.—Large room; electric light; permanent people.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with board; private family. Apartment 42.

165TH, 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two, three rooms, kitchen, bath. Ellsworth, 3515 Audobon.

AN EXTRA LARGE, SUNNY ROOM, all modern conveniences, private house, for one or two men who appreciate olean, restful surroundings. Telephone 8536 Riverside.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; reference. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

LENOX AV., 202.—Elegant rooms; modern improvements; with or without board; private, strictly Kosher boarding house. Harlem 6759.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Medium front room; electricity, bath; private family; references; 91st subway.

WEST END AV., 569, (86th.)—Subway; exceptionally good rooms; lavatory; gentlemen; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

82d, 105 West.—Large room, bath; north side, light; maid service; exclusive; $83.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

BUSINESS MAN wants comfortable, clean outside bedroom in strictly high-class private family where home privileges may be enjoyed. Give complete details in your answer. Highest references will be given.. N 29 Times.

WEST SIDE ROOM in first-class modern apartment; private family; breakfast; Boarding houses please don't reply. Describa fully, stating terme. Address N 27 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires comfortably furnished front room; electric light, steam heat, running water; convenient to subway or L; above $7 not considered. N 21 Times.

YOUNG GERMAN wants large, light, furnished room. State price. G. D., Times Harlem.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Thoroughly compstent nurse will give exclusive care to invalid in my attractive home. S 35 Times.

Westchester.

Accessibility; adjacent trolley; 45 min. B'way; attractiveness; radiantly sunny, warm, cheerful; unequaled; lady, son, (Christians); welcome few guests; fine table. Tel. 409W Larchmont. Box 468.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

VERY SELECT HOME
in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suits, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; $65-$75 per week. X 367 Times Annex.

South Orange, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; near D., L. & W.; large room, private bath; excellent table; references.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Packard (1914) Limousine, 38 H. P.
Rolls-Royce (1915) five-passenger touring.
Pierce-Arrow (1915) touring, 38 H. P.
Cadillac (1914) Sedan; like new; bargain. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Hupmobiles.—In order to make room for new models we will sacrifice all second-hand cars which we have on hand; 1913, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; overhauled, repainted; first-class condition. C. E. Riese, & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Stearns Knight, 1915, "Light 4" touring; Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting, left hand drive, centre control, one-man top, ventilating windshield; reasonable. New car guarantee. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Fist landaulet, 30 h. p.; foreign; excellent condition; great bargain for $750. Also Buick one-ton delivery, good condition, $100. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

Abbott-Detroit, 1914, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger, neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographar 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) office assistant; two years' experience; references; $9. F 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, desires permanent position; rapid, accurate, neat. M 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Transcribes accurately; neat worker; four years' experience; salary $15. F 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; bright, neat, accurate; references; salary, $9. G 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly capable and efficient; refined; intelligent; $12. F 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; can handle difficult dictation; salary $12. F 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position; references. N 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; Underwood operator; ten years' experience; reliable, accurate; $15. N 10 Times.

STENGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent and reliable; familiar office routine; $10. F 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, competent, eight years' experience; $15. F 224 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A. — COLORED DOMESTICS; experienced houseworkers, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, and other competent servants supplied; references given. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 88th St., first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 514 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5339 Riverside.

COOKS, $30; waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, nurses, $25; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 183d. 6916 Morningside.

WAITRESS.—North Ireland; English cook; Protestants; references. Cooper's Agency, 657 6th Av.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CASHIER and bookkeeper in art needlework store. State particulars about previous occupation, salary expected, and age. W. F., Times Harlem.

CROCHET WORKERS EXPERIENCED IN FILET CROCHET. BERNHARD ULMANN CO., INC., 109 GRAND ST. APPLY 5TH FLOOR.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR
ART NEEDLEWORK SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR
SWEATER SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
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REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR COATS AND FUR SECTIONS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
NEW YORK
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED FUR SALESWOMEN
APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32d ST. SIDE.

HOUSEWORKER who can cook, wanted; no washing; good wages; city references. Call before 10:30 A. M., and after 8 in the evening. Apartment 15, 818 West 100th Street.

HOUSEWORKER wanted; two in family; apartment; permanent position. Apply B., 47 East 58th.

MAID wanted; good appearance; able to do good plain cooking and take charge of apartment for family of two; good situation for thoroughly reliable maid; English or American preferred; write or call after seven P. M. apartment 11E, 644 Riverside Drive.

NURSE wanted for four-year-old girl; good wages; reference from previous employer required. X 874 Times Annex.

NURSE, undergraduate, perfect steno-typist for doctor's office, daily 10-1 except Sundays. Y 238 Times Annex.

SPANISH-ENGLISH stenographer; native Latin-American; must be rapid, accurate. Write fully experience, &c. G 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker; good opening for bright young American woman of good appearance and address, with some experience. Address full particulars to Dry Goods Importer, L 858 Times Downtown.

USHER.—An experienced lady usher wanted. Grand Opera House, 23d St. and 8th Av.

WANTED.—Experienced stenographer accustomed to import and export business; familiar with cable codes; good opportunity. G 254 Times Down

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinee Saturday 2 Sharp.
WM. GILLETTE
IN A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES.
In his great success, SHERLOCK HOLMES

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. LAST 4 NIGHTS AND 2 MATINEES.
Marie Tempest
In J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
NEXT TUESDAY, OCT. 19
SEATS READY TOMORROW, 9 A. M.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in the New American Comedy,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
"One War Play REMAINS"—Only One
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:15.
Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:25.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY. POPULAR PRICES.
ELSIE JANIS
In a Little Comedy with a Little Music MISS INFORMATION

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Theatre | ROOF GARDENS DE LUXE. "Meeting Place of the World"

SEE "ROARS OF LAUGHTER."—Herald
"YOUNG AMERICA" FIRST

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1 & $1.50

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1 & $1.50
"The House of Glass" A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL"
With MARY RYAN
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1 & $1.50

GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
Biggest Laughing Hit Since The Days of Charles H. Hoyt.
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
"THREE ACTS OF GOOD FUN."—N. Y. Sun.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8.15. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8.10. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter.
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."
—Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. "THE SHOW SHOP"
Present
Next Week—"TWIN BEDS."

2 WEEKS BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 25.
BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY with PAVLOWA IMPERIAL BALLET RUSSE
IN A REPERTOIRE OF NOVELTIES.
SEATS UP TO $5. NOW ON SALE AT LEXINGTON THEATRE BOX OFFICE.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
H. H. FRAZEE "A FULL HOUSE"
Present
Next Sun. CREATORE & his band
at 3 & 8:30 of 50.

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25 & 50c.
SELWYN & CO. "TWIN BEDS"
Presents

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Eight Friday Afts.
Sixteen Sunday Afts.
Mischa Elman, Fritzi Kreisler, Harold Bauer, Schumann-Heink, Louise Homer, Pablo Casals, Percy Grainger, Julia Culp, Mr. Sadlavsky, George Barrere, Merle Alcock, John Powell
Subscriptions now at Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 23 at 3
IN AID OF
Polish Victims' Relief Fund
Paderewski
will deliver an address on POLAND, PAST AND PRESENT,
Followed by
RECITAL OF CHOPIN'S MUSIC
Tickets $1 to $5. Boxes $50 & $100 now on sale.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sunday Aft. at 3. OCT. 17
PIANO RECITAL
Godowsky
Seats 50c. to $2, now at Box Office, Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Monday Evgs., at 8:15.
3 Sonata Recitals—Oct. 18th, Nov. 1st, Dec. 6th.
CLARA AND DAVID
MANNES
Subscriptions at Haensel & Jones, 29 W. 42d St. Phone, Bryant 6427. Steinway Piano.

SPALDING
VIOLIN RECITAL OCT. 21.
AEOLIAN HALL 3 P. M.
Tickets at Box Office or 1439 Aeolian Hall.

ANN SWINBURNE
AEOLIAN HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 21st, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL.
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Ev., Oct. 14, at 8:30.
—Song Recital—
JOHN BARNES WELLS
Tenor.
Tickets 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.

PRINCESS THEATRE, West 39th Street.
NEXT FRIDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
PIANO RECITAL
ALICE VIRGINIA DAVIS

Bandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Sat. Mat. 2:15.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1.00 & 50c.

The Century Cent. Pk. W. 62-63 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2.15.
MATINEE TOMORROW 25c to $1.00.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
A MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH.
Seats on Sale Eight Weeks in Advance.

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Av. Burlesque | Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
City Sports Baseball Returns Read from Stage.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
Ed. Lee Wrnthe & "Sliding" Billy Watson
World Series Games by wire read from stage.

WOULD USE MOVIES TO FILL THEIR PEWS

Methodists in Conference Discuss Modern Methods to Increase Their Congregations.

SEEK CHURCH EFFICIENCY

Brass Bands and Gymnasiums an Aid, They Think — They Will Send Committee to Sing Sing.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave its approval yesterday to several essentially modern methods of drawing people to church. Among them were:

Holding moving-picture performances in the churches or the church buildings.
Utilizing brass bands or orchestras to draw the general public.
Conducting gymnasiums in connection with the churches, to interest young people.

It was at the first annual "church efficiency" conference of the New York Conference, held yesterday at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 104th Street, that these methods were described. The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, the pastor of Grace Church, was the prime mover in calling the conference together, and the clergymen present were called on for definitions of the term "church efficiency." Dr. Reisner described it as "delivering the goods."

Among the speakers at the day's sessions was the Rev. C. C. Marshall, the pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, in Fourteenth Street, where moving pictures have been a feature for some time. Replying to the critics of this new method of attracting a congregation, he said:

"I remember when an organ was brought into a little country church for the first time a lot of people criticised that 'innovation' adversely. They said the devil had been brought into the church with the organ, and I've read that the same thing was said in olden days when a printed Bible was used for the first time. As for the 'innovation' of the movies, I see no reason why a congregation should not be instructed in the Bible by sight as well as by hearing."

His experience has proved, went on Mr. Marshall, that the old methods did not get as good results as showing religious pictures and then preaching on them. Moreover, he believed in presenting moving pictures for sheer recreation. If it was said that the pictures were shown "merely to draw a crowd," surely a clergyman had a better chance to teach when his church was crowded than when its pews were empty.

The clergymen yesterday had a movie show of their own at the evening session of their conference. "The Birth of a Nation" was presented in full in the auditorium of the church, accompanied by an orchestra.

Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, also addressed the gathering, after a dinner served in the dining hall with which Grace Church is equipped. He said that there was a new manliness among the prisoners as the result of his reforms. He was trying to make the men reform themselves, and when one prisoner had attempted to escape and had hidden within the walls, the other prisoners had acted as guards on the walls for two nights, to relieve the regular guards, and not one of them had taken the opportunity to escape.

"If they'll just leave us alone up there and give us a chance to prove that with proper treatment convicts can be made into citizens no longer dangerous to society," Mr. Osborne said, "it will not take a great while to get results."

The clergymen passed a resolution by acclamation approving Mr. Osborne's régime, and it was announced that a committee would visit the prison for personal investigation.

Professor William Wirt, who looks after vocational training in the public schools, told the ministers that the city ought to be far better than the country for the upbringing of children, but that far cities had considered the welfare principally of adults. Sunday schools, he asserted, should be held daily instead of weekly, and children should attend Sunday school during the public school recesses.

He touched only briefly on the report that two teachers from a Bronx school over which he had supervision had urged certain children to go to a particular church because of their nationality, and said that no teacher would urge a pupil privately to do anything that he would not urge in public.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson presided at the morning session and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson during the early part of the afternoon, and John Mitchell, Chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, spoke on how the laborer might be got to go to church. The workingman, he said, held that the church was not concerned about him, and his hours should be shortened to reduce his consumption of alcohol, for the physically exhausted man was in no mood to cultivate high spiritual ideals.

Commissioner Kingsbury also spoke and invited the co-operation of churchmen with the Charities Department.

CHINA'S PRESIDENT AWAITS PEOPLE'S WILL

Declares Change to Monarchy Rests With Electorate—Ready to Become Emperor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Oct. 12. — A significant change in the attitude of President Yuan Shih-kai is disclosed in a mandate issued yesterday, in which he says that he has received repeated petitions from representative Chinese and the Mongolian and Tibetan nobility expressing the unanimous opinion that the republican reform Government is unsuited to the needs and conditions of China, and requesting him to follow the people's wishes by adopting a constitutional monarchy, so that peace be maintained.

President Yuan Shih-kai says that he recognizes the gravity and importance of the question, but, according to the constitutional compact, sovereign rights are vested in the entire body of citizens. Consequently any question respecting a change in the form of government must be decided by the people. The authorities are instructed to maintain order in their respective districts, and await quietly the final decision by the people. The anniversary of the revolution was quietly observed on Oct. 10. Organized opposition to the prospective change is improbable.

PEKING, Oct. 12.—It is learned officially that the National Assembly will be called early next year, and that whichever form of government is decided upon in the impending expression of the popular will, the Government will be a constitutional one.

President Yuan Shih-kai's statement indicates that he will accept the Emperorship if the monarchical form of government is ordered by the people.

AUTO RAMS CROWD; 1 KILLED, MANY HURT

Runs Into a Throng of Workmen, Threatened on Other Side by a Street Car.

Thirty workmen employed in Newark factories were waiting for a Plank Road trolley car yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock close by the Passaic River bridge in Newark on the Lincoln Highway when they saw an automobile rapidly bearing down on them. In the opposite direction the trolley car approached, and they wondered as they watched why the auto did not swerve out to give them more room. A few muttered angrily as the machine forced them to crowd close in upon the car track.

The automobile was running full speed right at them now, and the men in the crowd could see the white face of the chauffeur as he stared in a dazed fashion over the steering wheel. Behind him, the other occupants of the automobile, a man and woman and little child shrieked for the men to get out of the way and for the chauffeur to stop the machine. But it was too late. The trolley car forced those on the inner fringe of the crowd to push out into the road, and the plunging machine plowed through the middle of them, knocking the men to the ground in all directions.

One man was flung on his neck directly under the front trucks of the street car. He was Frank Giles, an electrician, 35 years old, of 277 Amherst Avenue, East Orange. Both of his legs were cut off just below the knee, and he died of his injuries in St. James's Hospital.

Another in the crowd, Jonn O. Marsage, of 61 Cortland Place, Montclair, who was likewise an electrician, suffered a fractured skull and, the surgeons at the hospital said last night, that there was little chance of his recovery. Many others were cut and bruised.

The crowd threatened to attck the chauffeur, but several passengers in the trolley car and cooler heads in the crowd itself restrained them until the Newark police arrived and arrested him.

At the police station the chauffeur said that he was Andrew Ruh, 19 years old, of 20 West Forty-first Street, Bayonne, and that he was driving his employer, the owner of the car, E. Vogel of Avenue E, Bayonne, together with his wife and child.

Ruh declared that he was driving at a fair speed and had intended to turn out for the crowd or stop, but the machine suddenly had got out of his control, and before he realized what had happened, he was in the midst of the crowd. He was too much dazed to give an accurate account of how the accident occurred, and wss held on a charge of manslaughter.

AUTO DEMONSTRATOR KILLED.

Thrown Against Pole Into Which His Machine Crashes.

John B. Phillips, 27 years old, a demonstrator for the Studebaker Corporation, who lived at 243 West 145th Street, was killed yesterday morning on Jerome Avenue, near Shakespeare Avenue, the Bronx, when he was thrown against an electric wire pole. He was trying out an automobile purchased by Frederick W. Longfellow, a lawyer, of 235 West End Avenue, which suddenly escaped from control and rammed the pole. Phillips was thrown from the car and was dead when a physician arrived.

Patrick Noonan of 137 West Fifty-first Street and Thomas Brodna of 302 West Forty-seventh Street also were in the car. Noonan suffered a scalp wound, but Brodna was not hurt. According to Noonan's story Phillips said the car was to be delivered yesterday morning to Mr. Longfellow.

FINDS ONE MISTAKE IN SING SING REFORM

Man Who Has Served in Many Prisons Says Convicts Will Not Obey Their Fellows.

MUST BE AUTOCRATIC RULE

Praises Osborne, but Declares Warden Must be a Tyrant, Even Though Benevolent.

Convict self-government, such as Warden Thomas Mott Osborne has introduced in Sing Sing Prison will never be a success, is the opinion of a man who with apparent justice esteems himself an autority on prisons and methods of administration, since he has spent twenty-eight years behind bars. He is "Tiny" Smith, or "Blackey," as he is better known to wardens and keepers all over the country, and he insists self-government can never be successful because no convict relishes receiving orders from a fellow-prisoner.

"Sing Sing needs Tommy Osborne," said Smith yesterday in a cell in the Tombs, where he was installed to await sentence in General Sessions on a burglary charge, the instant he was released yesterday afternoon from the penitentiary. "It needs him because he knows how to treat the prisonors like fellow-men, but let Mr. Osborne and not the convicts do the governing. Then everything will be all right. Compared with what it was in the old days, Sing Sing, with Tommy Osborne at its head, has become a kindergarten."

"Tiny" does not object to Mr. Osborne learning from the prisoners what they want and what they think is best for them, and being guided by their ideas in such matters, but he thinks every prison should have an absolute monarch at its head, a czar, whose word is law and the only law. He may be a benevolent tyrant, but he must be an autocrat, nevertheless.

And "Tiny" knows Sing Sing, after four terms there, from the days when prisoners were paddled and strung up to the present humane regime of Mr. Osborne. "Tiny" was eager to talk yesterday for he said he wanted to give a warning to boys who might be tempted as he was tempted or driven as he was driven.

He told how his mother's death, when he was a child, left him to the mercy of a drunken, jaw-smashing father; how he sold papers with a boy known later as "Big Tim" Sullivan; how a lot of crooks taught him to climb fanlights and open doors for them from the inside; how, early manhood, having proved himself "worthy," he was admitted to membership in the "Bloody Six," a notorious gang in the old Sixth Ward; how he had picked pockets, forged, held up men in the night, and how, for fifty-one years, he had emerged from one prison only to enter another, until he had made the rounds of practically every prison in the country.

His ambition now is to write a book to show young men that crime doesn't pay, and he says he can prove it by figures, for in fifty-one years he has gained by the proceeds of all sorts of theft only about $500, an income of about $10 a year, although his thefts have included goods and money to the amount of about $20,000.

"I feel sorry for the kids who are just starting in. I wish they would take my advice. If any one of them would promise to go out of the Tombs here and live an honest life, I would be willing to serve out his sentence for him for I'm used to prisons and I haven't much more time for this world anyway. But once a kid gets started, it's hard to stop: no one gives him a helping hand, no one has any use for him except the gang and presently he's back in jail again. I know."

Smith won't ask for mercy when he is arraigned before Judge Crain on Friday, but he says if the Judge sees fit to let him go on suspended sentence because of his age he will promise to leave the State and for ever more lead an honest life.

OSBORNE VISITS PRISONER.

Sing Sing Warden Promises to Aid Man Who Appealed to Him.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison drove up to the Men's Night Court last night and sent in his card to Keeper Fred Peters. He told him he had a letter from Louis Pessano, who was found guilty of disorderly conduct and sentenced by Magistrate Sims last night to six months in the workhouse.

Pessano and Jacob Goldstein had been arrested on Saturday night in Union Square charged with putting their hands in men's pockets, and Pessano had written to Mr. Osborne telling him of his plight. Mr. Osborne had a talk with Pessano for three-quarters of an hour and said afterward he had been one of his model prisoners in Auburn. "They got me wrong," the Warden said the prisoner told him. Mr. Osborne promised he would investigate his case.

Goldstein, who was arrested with Pessano, was also sentenced to six months in the workhouse.

DIEDLING REVISITS SING SING

Asks Warden Osborne to Produce Convicts, but Doesn't Wait for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Rudolph Diedling of the State Prison Commission, who visited Sing Sing last Friday, and after leaving complained that Warden Osborne objected when he tried to question one of the prisoners in private, was here again today with a stenographer. After leaving Friday he said he had gathered "some pretty hot stuff," which would be made public when the right time arrived. Today he did not enter the prison, but told Warden Osborne he wanted to talk to some prisoners in the Warden's absence.

"I asked him for a list of the prisoners he wanted to see," Warden Osborne said tonight in giving his account of the occurrence, "and he exclaimed, 'Then you refuse?' I told him I hadn't refused, but he had already told his stenographer to make a note of the fact that the Warden of Sing Sing Prison refused to let the Prison Commissioner talk to prisoners in private. Then he went away. I don't know what his purpose was unless it was to get me to defy him so that charges could be preferred against me."

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today or at night; partly cloudy Friday; moderate south to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,082. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ASK $400,000,000 TO BEGIN DEFENSE

Combined Army and Navy Budget to be Sent to Congress by President.

RAISE ARMY TO 120,000

With a Reserve of 400,000 Trained Men—Navy Estimates Based on Five-Year Program.

FOUR SHIPS THE FIRST YEAR

Battle Cruisers and Dreadnoughts —Twelve Battleships Relegated to Second Line as Obsolete.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Four hundred million dollars for national defense —an increase of approximately $140,000,000 over last year—constitutes the amount which President Wilson and his advisers at present estimate should be appropriated hy the next Congress for the army and navy.

As the date—Friday—for completion of the annual estimates draws near, the President is giving preliminary consideration to the national defense budget, out of which it is hoped to lay down a stronger naval program than the United States ever has authorized in its history, and similarly a larger provision for the military establishment than has been customary in time of peace.

The President has had hefore him for several weeks the outlines of a military policy of a continuing character framed by Secretary Garrison after more than a year's study with officers of the General Staff. With it the President is in hearty accord, regarding it as a conservative, well-balanced program. While the details have not heen revealed, a substantial increase in the regular army, probably from 87,000 to at least 120,000 men, and the creation of a reserve of perhaps 400,000 men through short-term enlistment service or citizens interested in military training are said to be parts of the plan.

As yet the exact appropriation to he recommended for the army and the navy respectively has not been definitely fixed. Indications are that the army's budget of $110,000,000 last year will be increased by at least $60,000,000, while Secretary Daniels is figuring on obtaining a $100,000,000 increase over the navy appropriation of $148,000,000 of last year.

Combined Estimates $450,000,000.

When the President and the Secretaries of War and Navy confer next week it is understood an effort will be made to bring the total sum within the $400,000,000 mark. At present the combined total which the two branches of the service will submit to the President, it is said, would make about $450,000,000. If the needs of the two services can be cut to $400,000,000, the total increase over last year would he about $140,000,000. The general view in Administration quarters now is that a bond issue will be proposed as a means of meeting the added expense.

The President's determination to urge upon Congress in his next message a defense program to cost about $400,000,000 has been emphasized in high official quarters in the last few days, following Mr. Wilson's recent speech saying the American people were convinced that the United States should be very adequately prepared, not for war, but for defense. Much interest is manifested in the conference the President intends having with members of Congress, at which it is believed the procedure for the army and navy hills will be discussed. Both will he made administration measures, and they probably will have right of way over all other legislation in the hope that time will he saved in constructive work for the navy and strengthening of the army.

Chairman Hay of the House Military Affairs Committee will confer with the President tomorrow concerning the plans for the army, and Monday Secretary Garrison is expected to return to Washington and hegin a series of talks with the President on the defense program.

Secretary Daniels already has had an opportunity to get the President's ideas on naval appropriations. Mr. Daniels said today that hoth the President and Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Affairs Committee seemed to approve of the idea of a five-year naval building program. Detailed estimates of the amount to be expended each year have not heen determined.

"We have been considering, and we intend to recommend to Congress, a program for five years," said the Secretary, "but course, no Congress can hind another, but if Congress would appropriate on the basis of a five-year building plan we could go forward on construction more rapidly than formerly. I believe Congress will do it."

Four Capital Ships This Year.

The Secretary added that in his conferences with the General Board the number of ships of the battle cruiser and dreadnought type to be recommended had not yet been decided. He believed, however, more dreadnoughts than battle cruisers would be asked for, and, while he declined to give figures, intimations in naval quarters were that four capital fighting ships would be recommended for the first of the five years, three the second year, and enough thereafter to make a total of hetween fifteen and twenty fighting ships for the entire period.

"I believe the European war has shown us," said Mr. Daniels, "the great value not only of aircraft but of fast, heavily armed vessels and scout cruisers, and the importance of big guns. Particularly it hae taught us that we must have larger supplies of ammunition than Congress or the General Board has hitherto provided."

The Secretary revealed that most of the information sought from American naval attachés abroad before making up next year's building program had arrived. He said the delay in building the two battleships authorized by the last Congress was due to a desire to perfect plans for protection of these vessels against the torpedo. He pointed out that adoption of a five-year program did not necessarily require a decision at this time of all the types of vessels to he built, as building plans could be modified each year.

Relegate Twelve Battleships.

Twelve battleships have been relegated from the first fighting line in the recommendations of the General Board. Under the plans of the board, only thirty of the battleships thus far authorized by Congress, including those built, building, or ready to be contracted for under last year's naval program, are worth retention in the first fighting line. Seventeen of these are dreadnoughts and thirteen pre-dreadnoughts;

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH SUBMARINES PUSH BALTIC BLOCKADE

Another German Steamer, the Walter Leonhardt, Blown Up—Crew Escapes.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 13, (via London.)—Another German steamship has been destroyed as a reeult of the British submarine campaign in the Baltic, undertaken to prevent Germany from receiving supplies from Scandinavia.

The German steamer Walter Leonhardt, 1,261 tons gross, was blown up and sunk in the Baltic yesterday by a British submarine, after her crew had been permitted to take to the small boats.

NORTH GREECE RAIDED BY BANDS OF BULGARS

Advantage Taken of Absence of Troops, Withdrawn from Frontier to Avoid Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In order to avoid the possibility of a conflict Greek troops were recently withdrawn from proximity to the frontier. Bulgarian bands are now reported raiding into North Greek territory in the direction of the River Vardar at a point adjoining Serbian territory.

A Greek force bas been sent in pursuit of these marauders.

ASK WILSON TO START NEUTRAL PEACE MOVE

San Francisco Congress Sending Dr. Jordan to Washington With the Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The International Peace Conference adopted a resolution today directing David Starr Jordan, President of the congress and Chancellor of Stanford University, to go to Washington at once and urge President Wileon to call a conference of neutral nations to form a permanent body to bring about peace. Dr. Jordan will leave here tomorrow.

Another resolution set forth that the Peace Congress looked with apprehension on the presence on advisory boards of the United States Government of manufacturers of war munitions, or of men interested in the sale of supplies to the belligerent European nations.

A resolution stated that the Congrese believed the warring nations were not willing themselves to begin peace negotiations, but would welcome affirmative action hy a neutral agency. Representatives of international labor and women's peace movements will be asked to attend the proposed conference of neutral nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—When David Starr Jordan comes here to present to President Wilson the peace plan adopted by the International Peace Conference, he is eure to obtain a sympathetic hearing, hut to receive no encouragement as far as practical help to carry the plan into execution is concerned. The proposal to form a combination of neutral nations to bring about peace bas been euggested to the Administration, but it was deemed impracticable as applied to the present situation and state of feeling in Europe.

The Administration is not opposed to the idea, it is understood, but it le not disposed to act on representations from unofficial hodies, such as that in San Francisco. Should some of the neutral Governments of Europe consult the United States with regard to making a joint proposal for peace the Washington Government probahly would be glad to exchange views on the subject. The experience and the inquiriee of the Washington Government have resulted in the conviction that a tender of good offices to the helligerents might give offense to Great Britain, France, and Russia. There have been indications that Germany might be willing to regard peace proposals favorably.

ANOTHER GOLD SHIPMENT COMING FROM LONDON

Treasure, Which Is Due Here Today, Amounts to $6,000,000 to $10,000,000.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 13.—The fifth shipment of gold and securities from London to New York, by way of Halifax, passed through this city tonight. The treesure, estimated in value at from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000, was carried in a single steel expreee car, and was guarded by four armed men.

The car, attached to a regular train which left here at 6:45 P. M., will go hy way of Worcester and New London, and is due to arrive in New York at 6:23 A. M.

'LEAGUE FOR MARRYING OF BROKEN HEROES'

Started by a Clergyman, Who Wants Englishwomen Thus to Sacrifice Themselves.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Rev. Ernest Houghton, a Bristol rector, has issued an appeal to patriotic women of the nation to give their lives to ameliorate the condition of malmed heroes of the war by marrying them. He has launched a "League for the Marrying of Broken Heroes."

Mr. Houghton contende that this example of France shows that unions thus arranged promise a greater percentage of happiness than le customary from the methods in England, because they are based upon a high degree of unselfishness.

Strict secrecy is promieed as to the identity of women prepared to immolate themselves after the plan of the league until the arrangements for their marriage are complete.

HOSPITAL ORDERLY SLAIN BY A PATIENT

Wife of Victim Watches Nicholson Wipe Knife and Walk Away.

JOHN CAVANAUGH VICTIM

Killed When He Tries to Tie Inebriate to Cot at Doctor's Order.

From her window on the second floor back of 353 West Fiftieth Street Mrs. Lillian Cavanaugh saw a stocky man, with gray hair and mustach, hatless and disheveled, clamber over the fence from the rear courtyard of the Polyclinic Hospital late yesterday afternoon, stop in her yard to wipe dry a blood-stained knife, which he then put in his pocket, and finally climh the opposite fencs to the yard of the home of Mrs. Elsis Delcourt, at 355 West Fiftieth Street. As the man entered the kitchen door of Mrs. Delcourt'e home Mrs. Cavanaugh ran out to ths hospital next door to learn what had happened.

Dr. Bruce T. Poole met her at the entrance and turned her over to a matron, who broke the news to her that the man she had seen in the yard had a few moments before etabbed and killed her hushand, John Cavanaugh, an orderly in the hospital. She learnsd that the slayer, a peddler of eandsoap among garage men, had fallen down a flight of stairs in the Pyramid Garage at 218 West Sixty-fifth Street a short time hefore, cut his forehead over the right eye badly, and had heen removed to the hospital in an ambulance. There Dr. Poole had dressed his wound and, because he seemed aleo to be suffering from alcobolism, had left him to rest on a cot in a small room adjoining the ante-room of tbe emergency ward.

A few moments later the surgeon had heard Margaret Corbett, a maid, screaming in her bedroom above the emergency ward, and, with Cavanaugh, had run thers, where he found bis patient. Dr. Pools and Cavanaugb got him downetairs again by the stairway, which he had escended, and which, leading out of the small room in which he had been left, apparently had piqued his curiosity. He had become quarrelsome, and Dr. Poole decided to turn bim over to the police as an ordinary "drunk," and told Cavanaugb to tie him to the cot while the surpeon telephoned for the police.

Dr. Poole had just stepped from the room when he heard Cavanaugb cry out he had been etabbed and turned to catch the orderly as he dropped dead after having staggered out into the anteroom. In the instant the surgeon was so engaged tbe patient evidently had ruebed up the stairs again, found the maid's room vacant, and crossed it to tbe window, out which he dropped fifteen feet to the yard.

When members of the bospital staff ran into the street they learned that the man had strolled from Mrs. Delcourt'e home to a garage across tbe street, begged a dime from a chauffeur there, and disappeared, while one of the hospital chauffeurs, who recognized him, ran acrose to tbe hospital to inquire wby he was at Ilherty, and tben, learning of the murder, started for a policeman.

From Charlee W. Bury at the Pyramid Garage, who first summoned an ambulance for the man, the police learned that he was known as Joseph William Nicbolson and was believed to live at 315 West Thirty-fifth Street. Bury told them Nicbolson frequently drank and probably would not have fallen down stairs yesterday had he not been partly intoxicated.

Whether it wae the condition he was in, or cunning on his part, Nicholson did not fly from his murder. He asked Mrs. Delcourt for a hat as he passed through her home, having left his behind in the hospital, and, as she let him out the front door, pointed to the hospital and said:

"They tried to kill me in there, but I killed them."

Mrs. Delcourt, who is French and has little knowledge of English, did not realize the import of Nicholson's words until he had left the garage and walked away toward Eighth Avenue. When Policeman Bauman, whom the chauffeur called, followed there Nicholson had disappeared. An alarm was sent out for him last night hy the police.

TORREON REPORTED SEIZED FOR VILLA

Mutiny Said to Have Broken Out Against Carranza—Guaymas Captured.

EL PASO, Oct. 13.—Official reports from Chibuahua, received at Juarez, relate that General Canuta Reyes, heading an expeditionary force of Villa troops, has attacked the rear guard of General Obregon and forced it hack upon Torreon. Fighting in tbe neighborhood of Tuluca was also reported.

It was previously reported that Torreon had heen recaptured by forces under General Canuto Reyes, and that a mutiny in the Obregon garrison there preceded its recapture.

According to the unconfirmed reports the revolting troops released General Lucio Blanco, recently captured at Saltillo, who, it was said, assumed command of the mutineers. The arrival of General Reyee reeulted, according to the report, in a union of the forcee in the name of the Villa Government.

Four commissioners, representing General Santiago Baneloe of Zacatecas are in Juarez to secure from the Villa Governmcnt permission for their chief to operate independently in Zacatecas and the States of the south.

For General Banelce the commisaloners claim a command of 13,000 men who propose an attack on Zacatecas City, now held by Carranza forces, and to destroy the railroad south of Zacatccas City toward Mexico City.

Zacatecas le cut off from communication with the Villa Government.

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 13.—Villa authorities here stated today that Guaymas, Sonora, the only port on the west coast of Mexico under Villa control, had fallen.

Carlos Randall, successor of José Maria Maytorena as Villa Governor of Sonora, said tbe Villa garrison uf Guaymas under General Sosa evacuated tbe town last night. A Carranza force of 1,000 men was landed from the gunboat Guerrero, transported a few miles south of the city last night and attacked the town, he said.

The New York Times

Leads All New York Morning Newspapers in Circulation Gain

REPORTS TO THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

	Oct. 1, 1914 Average Daily and Sun.	Apr. 1, 1915 Average Daily and Sun.	Oct. 1, 1915 Average Daily and Sun.	One Year Loss and Gain
Times	259,673	298,248	318,274	+58,601
American	361,709	333,345	349,345	
Herald	109,192	106,580	98,651	
Press	98,259	94,025	110,869	
Sun	70,387	71,708	71,749	
Tribune	64,410	70,965	82,674	
World	391,944	376,590	391,158	
Total	1,355,571	1,351,461	1,422,720	+67,146

MAY REQUIRE HALF OF BRITONS' INCOMES

Treasury Official Says in Commons People Ought to be Ready for Sacrifice.

EXTRAVAGANCE IS CHARGED

Lord Bryce's Brother Asserts In Debate That There Has Been Corruption Also In Conduct of War.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The man who was not prepared to have, if necessary, half bis income available for ths State was not doing his duty, said Edwin Samuel Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in replying in the House of Commone today to criticisms of the new taxes imposed by the budget of Reginald McKenna, tbe Chancellor of tbe Exchequer.

Mr. Montagu, in bis speech, dwelt upon the magnitude of the burden cast upon the country by tbe war.

"We bavs had to keep and continue to keep," said Mr. Montagu, "an impregnable navy. We have paid and continue to pay for an army which has increased from a few thousands of men to an army which rune into millions. We are financing by loans to our great dominions part of their expenditure on the contingents which are helping us to fight. We are paying, as regards India, the whole cost of the Indian contingents, except their normal peace expenditure.

"We have advanced to our allies such a sum as it was estimated would equip and maintain in the field 3,000,000 of their soldiers. We bave a right to be proud of our share, and we ought to be proud of the way in which the proposals for meeting the war expenditure have been received by all classes."

Warns Country to Meet Task.

Mr. Montagu added that the country bad not yet hent itself to the task of meeting the obligations imposed by burdens which involved an expenditure amounting to not less than two-thirds of the entire estimated national yearly income. Therefore, it followed, he said, that every citizen ought to be prepared to put no less than half his current income at the disposal of the State, either by tax or loan.

To do this, Mr. Montagu continued, the civil population must stint itself and rearrange its whole life with regard to the consumption of luxuries and foreign-purchased goods. There would, however, he still more money left in the pockets of the people which would have to be got later by loan taxation, and this bad caused a feeling of relief and given an assurance that the country could continue to finance the war.

Mr. Montagu said, in conclusion, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to develop with all possible rapidity a compulsory taxation eystem for the country, but that this in itself would not be adequate to the case, and voluntary savings were essential to an ultimate victory.

Extravagance Is Charged.

Sir Alfred Mond and other Free Tradere protested against the import duties imposed by the budget, while the Laborites opposed the increased taxee on tea and eugar, and announced that they would vote against them.

Other members of the House expressed the view that the Government, while preaching economy, was not practicing it, and declared that tremendous waete was going on in tbe campe of the country.

John Annan Bryce, brother of Lord Bryce, said that since the war there had been colossal extravagance and wicked corruption.

PAISH SOUNDS WARNING NOTE.

England Must Save, He Says, or Perhaps Suspend Specie Payments.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 14.—A great national campaign of private economy was urged by Sir George Paish in an address here last night ae the only possible means of preventing ultimate suspension of specie paymente by Great Britain.

"England is carrying the financial burden of the war," he said, "but the war found some weak spots in our allies which we must repair. France has lost a large part of her income, and therefore we must find money with which to buy the things she needs. Russia has virtually no exports, so we must help her. In addition, we must provide for Belgium, Serbia, and other powers.

"The result of all this is that for the current year we must find, outeide our own expenditures, £423,000,000 ($2,115,000,000) for our allies. Is England content to go on living as today? Money is being squandered on all sides with the result, perhaps, tbat later our allies may come to us for money and we shall not have the means to support tbem.

"The adverse trade balance, if we include what we have done for our allies, is already between £900,000,000 and £700,000,000, to balance which we have succeeded in borrowing £50,000,000, our moiety of the American loan. This country needs to save yearly £400,000,000 out of ite income of £3,000,000,000. The great mass of the people should save 10 per cent. additional, and the more wealthy 20 or 25 per cent.

"What is the alternative? Will it be possible for us to horrow $3,000,000,000 to adjust our trade balance? I think it impossible.

"If we go on spending money as we are now we eball eee another break in American exchange, accompanied by a break in Canadian, Argentine, Australian and Indian exchanges. This probably would mean the suspension of specie payments and we ehould have to tell the world we were unable to pay our debts."

DELCASSE RESIGNS, BUT CABINET STANDS

Lively Debate in French Chamber of Deputies, Following Viviani's Announcement.

CONFIDENCE VOTED, 372 TO 9

Balkan Policy Questioned and Assailed—Premier to Succeed as Foreign Minister.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Tbe Government of wblcb René Viviani is the head received a decisive vots of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies tonight—372 to 9—after a long and exciting session, in which the Government's war policy, particularly that relating to the Balkans, was severely criticised by leaders reprsenting the important committees of Foreign, Military, and Naval Affairs.

The debate was signalized at the outset by ths announcement by Premier Viviani of tbe resignation of the Foreign Minister, Théophile Delcassé, which had been accepted, M. Viviani assuming the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in addition to ths Presidency of the Council.

The final vote did not disclose the extent of the opposition to the Government, as those who led the attack withbeld their votes on the ground that the Government bad not presented a sufficient explanation to permit members to vote intelligently.

The result was none the less considered a notable tribute to the strength of the Ministry at the moment of losing the Minister who had shaped the foreign policies throughout the war, and because of a concerted movement against tbe entire Ministry.

Between 120 and 130 Deputies abetained from voting. These included most of the Unified Socialiste. Twenty of tbem, however, voted for the Government. The dissentient nine were made up of four Unified Socialists and five Socialist Radicals.

Put Out Lights to End Disorder.

The session wae one of the most turbulent in recent years, tbe disorder becoming so great while the final vote was being taken that the President left the Chamber and the lighte were extinguished in order to suppress the violent outbreak of one of the opposing members.

Tbe chief criticism of the Opposition was directed against the Government's alleged lack of foresight in attempting to avert Bulgaria's understanding with Germany and lack of energy in failing to arrange for an ample landing force at Saloniki to offset the German and Bulgarian move in the Balkans.

In a ringing reply, M. Viviani defended the course of tbe Government. He declared that it was obliged not only to consult with the Parliamentary Committees, but to maintain the good faith of its position with the allied Governments, which did not permit it to lay a complete explanation of all the military policies before Parliament. He also said that M. Delcassé's resignation was not due to any discord in the Ministry, as M. Delcassé had always assented to the various steps taken.

Premier Viviani, in announcing the resignation of M. Delcassé to the Chamber, said that the Foreign Minister first offered bis letter of resignation on his return from bis recent trip to England, and again offered it last night. The Premier declared there had been no discord between M. Delcassé and the Government as to the nation's foreign policy.

There were cries in various parts of the Chamber of "Read the letter!" Other members called out "No! No!" Premier Viviani answered:

"No one can oblige me to read that letter. I affirm that no discord has occurred between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his colleagues. All the decisions have been taken in perfect accord, and I have nothing more to say to the Chamber."

Paiaieve Demands Explanations.

Premier Viviani then took his seat, and Professor Paul Painlevé said he wae eaddened to hear the Premier express in veiled language a divergence between the Cabinet and its Minister of Foreign Affairs. Professor Painlevé spoke as President of the Committee on Foreign Affaire, and said he spoke also in the names of the Presidents of the Committees of the Army and Navy.

"We do not," he said, "take responsibility for the expedition to Saloniki. It is the Government which has taken it. France has taken eome engagements that it cannot deny. It is, therefore, eimply a question of coordinating our military efforts in order to spare the blood of our soldiers."

Professor Painlevé said the Chamber of Deputies was entitled to explanations from the Government upon the measures taken for making the French armies effective upon all fronts. He also alluded to the Balkans and their importance in relation to the German campaign.

Professor Painlevé asserted that the Foreign Affairs, Army and Navy Committees were in agreement last August. He bnd warned the President of the republic and the Premier that Germany and Bulgaria were preparing to cooperate, and that stepe should be taken to prevent it; also, that adequate measuree ehould be taken to force the Dardanelles and capture Constantinople.

President Doschanel cautioned the

Continued on Page 2.

EIGHT KILLED IN AIR RAID ON LONDON; SERBS DEFEAT BULGARS; RUSSIANS GAIN; GERMANS RETAKE TRENCHES AT SOUCHEZ

Zeppelins Raid London, Killing 8 Persons And Wounding 34; Property Damage Slight

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 14, 12:30 A. M.—Zeppelin airships have made another raid over London, dropping bombs. Eight persons are reported to have been killed and about thirty-four injured. The material damage done is said to have been small.

The Home Office soon after midnight made the following report on the raid:

A Zeppelin raid was made yesterday evening over a portion of the London area, when a certain number of incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped. The material damage done was small. A few fires resulted, but they were quickly put out by the fire brigade. The Admiralty will issue a statement today when particulars are available.

At present it is only possible to say that no public buildings were injured and that the casualties so far reported number two women and six men killed and about thirty-four injured. With the exception of a soldier killed all these were civilians.

These figures include all ths casualties reported at 11:45 o'clock Wednesday evening.

Zeppelin Appears Along the Marne and Drops Bombs

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 14.—A Zeppelin flew over Chateau Thierry (on the right bank of the Marne) last night and dropped five bombs, all of which fell outside the town. No one was injured and there was no property damage. The airship then turned back to its own lines.

COSSACKS NOW JOIN IN GALICIA DRIVE

Czar's Cavalry Throw Themselves on the Austro-German Lines West of the Stripa.

TEUTON WING IN DANGER

Dvinsk Thought to be Secure and the City Council Returns —German Air Raid There.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 14.—An official report from Petrograd, issued last night, continues the story of Russian success against the Austro-Germans at the important points on the line from Dvinsk to the Galician front.

In the north the Ruselans have further strengthened their position hefore Dvinsk and continued tbeir movement slowly toward the Dvinsk-Vilna railroad.

South of tho Pripet, having crossed the Styr River, tbe Russiane are forcing the Austrians back and have teken 200 prisoners north of the Kovel-Sarny railroad.

The heavy fighting in Galicia, in which the Russian troops for several daye have been making important headway, continuee. Petrograd claims further success with Russian cavalry charging the Austrian lines at the centre of the battle. Tbe official report saye:

In Galicia, in the Stripa region west of Trembowla, our troops, developing their success, seized the village of Vasniouvtchit. The stuhborn engagement here, as well as in the region of Gaivoronka, captured yesterday, continues with the same intensity. Part of our cavalry sortied from Gaivoronka without being perceived, deployed rapidly along the front and threw themselves on borsehack on the enemy's lines with self-sacrificing courage. The cavalry crossed three lines of the entrenched enemy, putting him to the eabre. After some irregular firing, the enemy took flight.

Our cavalry also performed brilliant feats near the village of Krzivoiuka. Bazar and Kozzyiovze, in the region southwest of Czortkow.

On the western front in the Riga section, east of Lake Babite, we captured a German hydroaeroplane.

On the front of the Dvinsk region all enemy attacks were repulsed. An engagement in the region of Schlossberg, weet of Illuket, ended in our occupation of the heights northwest of this village. During the night the Germans attempted to recover the positions lost, but failed. The cannonade continues on the whole front.

The Germans repeatedly attempted to re-estaolish their positions in the region of the village of Gateki, south of Lake Demmen, but after euffering severe losses gave up the nttempts. In the region east of the village of Gavrantsky the Germans twice attacked us, but were repulsed.

Notwithstanding the violent German fire our troops by fighting gained their way across the isthmus between the lakes south of Dreswiaty. In the region between Lake Narotobe and Vichnevskole there have been lively artillery duels.

South of the Pripet, on the left bank of the Styr, north of Rafaiowka, the enemy wae dislodged from Alexandra Farm and the village of Roudhahelskavolska. Here we captured five officers, two hundred men, and two quick-firers.

An enemy offensive against Karpilovka, northwest of Klevn, was repulsed.

Russian Position Stronger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The eituation on the Russian front is growing better every day. Ths German offenelve is paralyzed and the Russians are gradually recovering the initiative. As a result of their five months' campaign, the Germans not only have not succeeded in forcing the Russian army to its knees, but bave failed even to reach a eecure line, intrenching themselves on which for the Winter, they could concentrate their main attention on other fronts.

It so happens that other fronts claim tbsir most earnest attention at the moment when the German front in Russia is most awkwardly placed between two strong lines and when ths Russian army has to a large extent regained its striking power. The Germans hoped to shake off the terrible and costly burden of the Russian campaign before the Winter. It may be assumed that they counted on establishing themselves firmly on the strong line of the Dvina-Bereeina-Dnie-

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TERRIFIC ATTACKS FORCE FRENCH BACK

Violent Bombardment, Followed by Desperate German Assaults, Win Ground Near Souchez.

DRIVE PARTLY CHECKED

French Also Fall Back Before Attacks of Germans in Vosges.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—In a series of desperate assaults, preceded by a destructive bombardment with heavy guns, the Germans today succeeded in penetrating the French trenches in a wood near Souchez.

This information is contained in both German and French official reports, tho latter, while describing the fighting in more detail than the former, insisting tbat the assaults were repulsed with heavy loss except in the limited area specified. Intense artillery actione are reported at points south of the Somme and tbence along the front to the Moselle.

Paris Admits Loss Near Souchez.

Following is the text of the Paris official report issued tonight:

The enemy renewed today with etrong forces his attacks to the northeast of Souchez, against the wood "le Bois en Hacbe," to the east of the road from Souchez to Angres; against our positione on the approaches to the five highways on the crest of Vimy; against the small fort, previously taken hy us in the Givenchy Wood, and the neighboring trenches.

Despite the extreme violence of tbe bombardment which preceded these attacks, despite the desperate nature of the renewed assaults, the enemy was able to penetrate only eome parts of the trenches in the Givenchy Wood which had been completely ebattered by shelle of heavy calibrs. Everywhere else we conserved all our positions and repulsed the assault of the Germans, who suffered very heavy losses.

Artillery actions of particular intensity are reported to the south of the Somme, in the eector of Lihons. In Champagne, to the north of Souain and Massiges, in Argonne, to the north of La Haraee, and between the Meuse and the Moselle, to the north of Flirey.

In the Vosges we dispereed by our fire an enemy attack against our positions in the valley of La Laucne.

French Afternoon Report.

The text of tbe French afternoon communication follows:

At the conclusion of tbe bombardment reported yesterday, the enemy laet evening delivered an infantry attack against our positione to the northeast of Souchez. These attacks, like the preceding ones, were everywhere completely repulsed.

Last night saw artillery actions of great intensity, in wbich both sidee took part, between the Somme and the Oise; in the region of Andéchy, and to the east of Rbeims; in the direction of Moronvillers. Batteries of the enemy have delivered a violent cannonade in the region to the south of Tahure and to the east of Butte de Mesnil. Our artillery held this fire back effectively, and in the meantime we were making further progress from trench to trench at a point to the east of the earthwork known as "ths Trapeze."

There has been fairly intense fighting with trench machines in the sector of Flirey, and more violent fighting, accompanied by artillery exchanges, in the suburbs of Reillon.

In the Vosges the enemy, after a complete check to bis attack along the front from the Linge to the Schratzmannele, resumed his efforts yesterday evening. A second outburst of artillery fire along the entire front, in preparation for an infantry advance, was followed by a fresh attack which, generally speaking, reeulted in failure. The Germane were able to gain a footing in our first line trenches at only one point, and this was to the south of the Linge bille. The trench they took was between sixty and eighty yards long. Our counterattacks made it possible for ue to reoccupy a portion of this trench immediately.

A squadron of nineteen French aeroplanes has thrown down 140 ehelle on the railroad station at Bazancourt, whence movements of the enemy have been reported.

Another air squadron composed of eighteen machines has bombarded the railroad junction at Achiet-le-Grand, near Bapaume. Other machines have

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BULGAR DIVISION ROUTED

Invaders Shell Ammunition Train and Destroy Railroad Station.

SAVOFF REFUSES TO FIGHT

Ex-War Minister Resigns from the Bulgar Army as War Is Declared.

TEUTON HOST PRESSES ON

But Serbs in Retiring Make Fierce Resistance—Greece Repudiates Treaty.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 14.—Private advices reaching Bucharest say that a Bulgarian division was almost annihilated in a fierce battle near Kraguyevatz, (Kniashevatz?) Serbia. Thess advices reach here in a dispatch to the Havas Agency, dated Tuesday.

A Havas dispatch from Turnu-Severin, on the Danube, in Western Rumania dated Tuesday, says:

"Tho Bulgarians yesterday bombarded a Serbian train laden with munitions between the stations of Badijtuitza and Zalecar. They destroyed the station at Tabacovatz and a number of wagons. Anothor Bulgarian attack in the Vraio region is reported."

Bulgars Driven Over Nishava River.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Expreee.)—Telegrams from Innsbruck state that the Bulgarians bave concentrated a large cavalry force at Vidin (on the Serbian frontier) where they are awaiting the Austro-Germans.

The Bulgarians have forced the Selhan frontier on the River Nischava, but were driven back. Sanguinary fighting here continues.

On the Belgrade-Semendria front the Serbians are resisting strongly, but in Boenia and Herzegovina they are greatly outnumbered and have been forced back.

Coincident with the attack on Serbia the enemy have entered Montenegro at Mokrino and Perasto. The Montenegrine are fighting like lions.

Serbia's only hope now rests in quick aid from the Franco-Britisb forces.

TEUTON ADVANCE AGAINST SERBS SLOW

Invaders Meet Strong Resistance as They Move South From the Danube.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 14.—The Serbians, although greatly outnumbered by armies with superior equipment, are making a etuhborn defense of their country against the Teutonic host, and while the Austro-German progress le steady, it is very slow, and probably will become slower when the mountains where the Serbians are strongly intrenched are reached.

The latest German War Office report of the operations says:

The resistance of the Serbians was sufficient to hold up only slightly our forward movement. South of Belgrade the village of Zaleznik and the heights east of the village, on both sides of Topeiderska, were stormed. Attacks upon Pozarevac are continuing most favorahle. The Pozarevac-Gradiste road has been crossed in a southerly direction.

Pozarevac is on the Morava River a few miles southeast of Semendria.

The official report from Vienna says:

Our attacks are proceeding everywhere in spite of most severe resistance on the part of the enemy. On the Lower Drina our troope ejected the enemy from several trenches. South of Belgrade we captured etubornly contested vantage points. Serbian counterattacks always failed with heavy enemy loeses.

The Serbian official version of the eituation covering Oct. 11 and the night of Oct. 11-12 has been received in a delayed dispatch from Nisb, which says:

curred south of Gradiste and southwest of Semendria. Semendria was evacuated in the direction of the village of Lipa. Near Semendria a fierce engagement was fought. The enemy succeeded in occupying Lipa, hut at heavy cost.

On the Danube front fighting occurs. There has been no action since, as the enemy had such heavy losses. The battlefield is covered with bodies.

The enemy also attacked near Belgrade, at Veliea, Mokri Loug, and Tourlak.

On the Save and Drina fronts there is nothing of importance to report.

Referring to previous actions the statement says:

On the 9th in the fighting north of Pokarechez (Pozarevac) one of our battalions reached an enemy battery, but was unable to bring the captured battery back to our lines. Our troops dismounted the guns, and brought back all the machine guns except two. The men carrying the latter were killed on the way.

On the 10th the enemy opened a violent hombardment on our positions at Zabrezge. He used asphyxiating ebells, which, however, caused no disorder in our ranks. Our soldiers immediately donned masks, and a detachment charged the enemy through the cloud of gas. Taken by surprise, the enemy retreated, some of the troops even recrossing the Save.

Three hours later the enemy renewed the attack, preceding it hy a

further bombardment of gas shells, but when the enemy troops charged our men not only repulsed them, but captured an officer and thirty soldiers.

Discord Among Bulgarians.

The Allies are closely watching developments in the internal situation in Bulgaria, where many of the people are averse to fighting against the Allies, particularly Russia. It is reported from Paris that General Savoff, former Bulgarian Minister of War and former Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian Army, has resigned his command rather than fight against Russia. It is thought that the advent of Russians in Bulgaria might result in a change in the policy of that country even thus late in the day.

In the meantime the Russians have no easy task before them if they intend to land in that country. Varna and the other Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea, where a landing might be made, have been strongly fortified under the direction of German officers and are protected by mine fields. The Rueslane could sail up the Danube, as that is an international waterway, but it is doubtful if they have the necessary transports, while to cross Rumania would require the consent of the Government of that country, which, although considered friendly to the Entente powers, might not wish to risk the displeasure of Germany.

Some disappointment is expressed here at the decision of Italy not to participate. Italy has laid claim to great influence in the Balkans and is known to have aspirations in Asia Minor, which the junction of Germans and Turks, it is pointed out, would virtually bring to an end. With superfluous forces and excellent transport facilities, the view is held in London that Italy is in a better position than any of the Allies to lend a hand, and the hope is expressed that she will yet do so.

SHELLED BELGRADE 3 DAYS.

Serbs Accuse Germans of Firing on Fleeing Inhabitants.

NISH, Oct. 14, (via Paris.)—A statement, issued by the Official Press Bureau says:

"The bombardment of Belgrade, an open city, was undertaken by the enemy because he had failed to demoralize the Serbian troops by shelling their positions on the Save and the Danube.

"Begun on the 5th, in the afternoon, the bombardment continued until the 8th without ceasing. Tens of thousands of shells of all calibres were thrown methodically, with the object of making as many victims as possible and creating a panic. Before the bombardment the enemy opened a barrier of fire on the roads leading out of the city, killing many persons who were fleeing. During the bombardment enemy aeroplanes flew over groups of refugees signaling the range to the batteries.

"The southern part of the city, where most of the inhabitants had taken refuge, was bombarded all the night of the 6th. The number of victims was great.

"From a military standpoint the bombardment has had no effect on the plan of operations drawn up for the Serbian troops."

BULGAR ENVOY OUT OF SERBIA

Says He Was Virtually a Prisoner, and Servant Was Slain.

BERLIN, Oct. 13, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency today issued the following:

"The Lokal Anzeiger prints a dispatch from Sofia embodying an interview with M. Tohaprachikoff, Bulgarian Minister to Serbia, who has returned from Nish. For the last fourteen days of his stay in Nish, according to the interview, the Minister was not allowed freedom of movement, being virtually a prisoner. This, however, he considered to have been a condition not unattended with advantage, for had he gone into the street his life would not have been secure. One of the Legation servants, he declared, had been tortured and afterward killed by Serbians.

"His return was only made possible, the Minister continued, by a telegram from Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria, announcing that the Serbian Minister would be retained in Sofia until the Bulgarian Minister had returned safely from Nish."

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Swedish Minister will take charge of the Bulgarian Legation tomorrow, with the departure of the Bulgarian Minister, M. Mischeff. M. Mischeff will go to The Hague, having recently been appointed Bulgarian Minister to The Netherlands.

ATHENS REASSURES SOFIA?

Expressed Desire to Continue Friendly Relations, Germans Say.

BERLIN, Oct. 13, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"According to Budapest newspapers," says the Overseas News Agency, "the Greek Minister at Sofia called on Premier Radoslavoff and declared to him that Greece desired to maintain armed neutrality and continue friendly relations with Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Premier in accepting the declaration expressed satisfaction in behalf of the Bulgarian Government."

PARIS, Oct. 13.—After the adjournment of the Greek Chamber yesterday, says an Athens dispatch to the Matin, former Premier Venizelos called a meeting of his supporters who constituted a majority of the Chamber and informed them that in view of the present circuming of his supporters who constitute a tolerent attitude toward the new Cabinet.

This would be done, he said, to avoid a crisis, the consequences of which might be grave and to avoid giving a pretext for the dissolution of Parliament.

FORESAW LANDING OF ALLIES.

German Correspondent in the Balkans Even Gave Strength of Army.

The vital importance of the present operations in the Balkans for the Entente Powers is described in an article entitled, "The Attitude of Greece," published in the Berlin Tageblatt of Sept. 22 just received here, and written by Dr. Leo Lederer, its special correspondent in the Balkans. In the article it appears, incidentally, that the action of France and England in landing troops at Saloniki was foreseen by Dr. Lederer week ago, even to the number of soldiers to be landed, and communicated by telegram, but that this news was invariably stricken from his dispatches by the Greek censor, thus showing that the Greek Government was not taken by surprise by the landing of allied troops.

"I had reported, among other matters," he says, "that according to information from circles close to the English Embassy, two Anglo-French army corps under French command, totaling 80,000 men, were to be collected in order that, if Bulgaria agreed to the proposals made to it, they might march in common with the Bulgarians against the Turks. In case Bulgaria should agree, but Greece be unwilling to cede Kavala and to join the action of Bulgaria, then the Anglo-French expeditionary corps was nevertheless to land in Saloniki and to occupy Kavala for Bulgaria.

"We have in the meantimo passed beyond this phase. The third eventuality, not unexpected by the Quadruple Entente but the most disagreeable for it, took place: Serbia was willing to cede only the territory east of the Wardar, with Radowishta, Istip, and Kotschana, but not, as the Entente demanded, Macedonia to the line of Ferri Palaoka and Monastir, exclusive of the district between Ochrida and Presba, which was further to constitute the connection between Serbia and Greece. Greece protested against the cession of any territory whatsoever, and Bulgaria had not the slightest intention of agreeing to the desperate promises of the Entente.

"Various indications now show that the Entente is seeking to incite Greece against Bulgaria through new propoeale and to win it for the Allies. As recompense Greece is to receive, in addition to large concessions in Asia Minor, the Bulgarian territory as far as Philippopoli."

JECOFF TO BULGAR ARMY.

The Generalissimo Says It Will Avenge the Nation's Wrongs.

SOFIA, Oct. 13.—In an Order of the Day, addressed to the army and announcing his appointment as commander in chief, General Jecoff recalls the brilliant victories of Bulgarian forces in the first Balkan war, saying they were deprived of the benefits of their achievements "by the treacherous acts of the enemy."

General Jecoff expresses confidence in the valor and sacrificing spirit of the troops, who, he says, will know how to repair the wrongs done to the Bulgarian nation and will be faithful to their historic task to the end.

Crown Prince Boris has been detailed for duty at the general headquarters, and Prince Cyrille, second son of King Ferdinand, to the staff of the second army.

DON'T LIKE BALKAN MOVE.

Austro-Hungarians Fail to See Benefit Except for Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—There is no enthusiasm in Hungary, and even less in Austria, for the fresh enterprise the joint military headquarters have undertaken from strategic or political reasons in the Balkans.

The people are, of course, delighted to have Bulgaria on the side of the central empires, but they are concerned to see their own people employed in an adventure which may interfere with their one hope and ambition—the destruction of Russia's armies.

This has not been accomplished, as every sane-minded person now realizes, and, as they cannot see in the new enterprise anything else but German political ambitions in the Near East—ambitions with which Hungary has nothing in common—those representing public opinion in Hungary outside the limits of the army are not only not enthusiastic, but somewhat weary.

WELCOME BULGARS' STROKE.

Germans Believe Dual Attack on Serbia Will Shorten the War.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The Havas report that Bulgaria has attacked Serbia, though unconfirmed here, is generally credited, causing the liveliest satisfaction. The Bulgarian offensive, synchronizing with Mackensen's drive into Serbia, is hailed by Germans as the turning point of the war and many believe the beginning of the end. The public feels that the corridor to Constantinople is not the final objective, and the popular imagination already leaps ahead to an invasion of Egypt, and one now frequently hears and sees printed the statement that Egypt is the Achilles heel of the British Empire.

Bulgaria's armed aid is rated highly here, and it is believed it will measurably shorten the war. German satisfaction over the new ally is heightened by the fact that the much criticised German diplomacy has at last scored a big victory, and nobody doubts that the new fighting diplomacy, backed by the military situation, will be able to keep Rumania neutral, and that the hard-pressed Serbians will get no help from Russia via Rumania. Speculation now all centres on Greece, about whose future course there is less certainty.

REPORTS 100,000 LANDED.

Rome Hears Large Allied Force Is Already Ashore.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—I am in a position to state that the accord between the Governments of the Quadruple Entente with regard to the east is completed. Following an exchange of views among the Governments interested everything has been arranged for energetic action and in great force against Bulgaria.

The Allies already have landed at Saloniki 100,000 men and others are on their way. Greece has placed her railways at the disposal of the Allies.

A Russian attack against Varna and Burgas will be made simultaneously. Official information that the Russians have prepared a great landing at Varna and Burgas has occasioned great alarm in Sofia, where it was hoped Russia would abstain from any military action. The garrisons of Burgas and Varna have been replaced by troops who are less Russophile. The two towns have been placed under martial law. Many citizens have been arrested and shot. The courts-martial are composed exclusively of German officers.

So far no Turkish detachment has arrived in Bulgaria, but many Turks are concentrated at Adrianople and Kirk-Killiseh.

GREECE REPUDIATES TREATY WITH SERBIA

Former Ally Is Told Agreement Does Not Apply in Present General War.

ATHENS, Tuesday, Oct. 12, (via Paris, Oct. 13.)—The Greek reply to Serbia's representations that the Bulgarian attack on Serbia completes the act of aggression contemplated under the treaty of alliance between Greece and Serbia, and asking if the Greek army is ready to enter action against Bulgaria, was delivered today.

Beginning with the declaration that "the Royal Government greatly regrets that it is unable to accede to Serbia's requeet," the reply explains that the alliance of 1911, foreseeing Bulgarian aggression, was limited to preserving an equilibrium among the Balkan States.

"The preamble of the treaty," the reply continues, "defines it as of a purely Balkan character, not applying to a general conflagration. Both the treaty of alliance and the military convention compisting it prove in the first article that the contracting parties contemplated only isolated attacks by Bulgaria against one of them."

The note argues minutely that the treaty does not cover the situation which has arisen today—a situation in which Greece might destroy herself without hope of saving Serbia, which cannot wish euch a result." It is added that "common interests demand that the Greek forces still be kept in reserve for a better use later."

The note concludes with the declaration that Gresce intends to remain an armed neutral, and "assures Serbia that Greece will continue to give her every assistance and fecility compatible with Greece's exclueively international position."

TERRIFIC ATTACKS FORCE FRENCH BACK

Continued from Page 1.

bombarded the railroad tracks at a point near Warmeriville.

Belgian Front Bombarded.

The Belgian official statement says:

The enemy artillery has displayed much activity along all the front, bombarding Furnes, Pervyse, Roue-damme, Caeskerke, Reninghe, Noordschoote, and Ooetvleteren. Our batteries retaliated on the cantonments at St. Pierre Capelle and Bulscamp. They dispersed groups of enemy foot soldiers at divers points on the front. A minor infantry attack was sasily rspulsed by our fire.

Report British Attacks Repulsed.

The German official statement with regard to the fighting in Belgium and France says:

British attacks northeast of Vermelles were easily rspulsed.

East of Souchez the French again lost some portions of the trenches which they were able to keep on Oct. 11.

In champagne a French attack yesterday afternoon failed south of Tahure. Repeated attacks on the same place early this morning with several groups of troope broke down completely.

In the Vosgee the French lost a portion of their positions on the western slope of Schratzmannele.

FRENCH ATTACKS DISTURBING.

Dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung Admits Their Seriousness.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—"The correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung at the German main headquarters on the western front telegraphs that the artillery duel in Champagne is continuing with great violence," says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

"The French," the correspondent says, "are particularly attempting to diaturb the linee of communication in the German rear by the fire of heavy-calibre guns. Salient points in the German position, such as Tahure and Sommepy, are suffering heavily," he says.

AMERICANS MAY NOW GET GERMAN GOODS

New Ruling by British Embassy Likely to Free Big Shipments at Rotterdam.

MODIFIES CONTRACT PROOF

Evidence That Goods Were Ordered Prior to March 1 Will Be Accepted Now.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Favorable action by the British Embassy today in two cases involving "implied contracts" paved the way for the success of a large number of the applications filed by American purchasers for release of millions of dollars' worth of German and Austrian made goods held up at neutral European ports by the British Order in Council.

Notice of the action to Foreign Trade Adviser Fleming of the State Department followed weeks of negotiation. Of the thousand or more applications which Mr. Fleming is handling through the Embassy, probably half of them hinge upon the question now decided.

The London Foreign Office agreed to release goods when it was established "to the satisfaction of the British Government" that the American importer had become liable for the purchase price prior to March 1. At first Sir Richard Crawford, Commercial Attaché of the embassy, was inclined to insist that all applications be accompanied by proof that the importer actually had entered a formal, expressed contract to pay for the goods ordered. Today's decision, however, indicates that the embassy will recommend favorably in all cases where proof is submitted that the orders were entered with German or Austrian manufacturers prior to March 1, which, according to trade customs, obligated the purchaser to pay.

As a result of this delay entailed in settlement of these dispute cases, only eight permits for exportation of goods from Rotterdam actually have been issued so far by the British Government. About 150 cases have been submitted to the embassy and about fifty have been forwarded to the London Foreign Office with favorable recommendations. Representations have been mads asking both the embassy and the Foreign Office to expedito consideration of the ceses submitted, and, as it will be virtually impossible to dispose of all of them before the British agreement expires, on Nov. 1, an effort probably will be made to extend the agreement.

Negotiations already are under way to include in the agreement contracts entered into by American importers between March 1 and March 15.

CARGOES HELD AT KIRKWALL.

Steamers Virginia and Orion Detained—Several Released.

KIRKWALL, Scotland, Oct. 11, (Delayed by Censor.)—The Danish steamer Virginia, which sailed from New York on Sept. 25 for Christiania with a general cargo, and the Swedish steamer Orion, from Philadelphia on Sept 22 for Stockholm, with a cargo of coal have been brought here.

The Norwegian steamer Aladdin, from New York on Sept. 21 for Stockholm, which arrived at Kirkwall on Oct. 7, has been released.

The Swedish steamer Oeman, from New Orleans on Sept. 11 for Copenhagen, which arrived at Kirkwall on Oct. 6; the Norwegian steamer Fram, from Baltimore, on Sept. 18, for Vaksdal, and which arrived at Kirkwall on Sept. 7, and the Norwegian tank steamer Conrad Mohr, which left Baton Rouge on Sept. 15 for Bergen, and arrived at Kirkwall on Oct. 7, sailed yesterday.

MAY MAIL NOTE TO LONDON.

New Protest to Britain Too Long for Cabling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The American nots to Great Britain protesting against interference with Amsrican foreign commerce, which is ready for transmission to Ambassador Page at London, is so lengthy and exhaustive in its treatment of the issues involved that officiels of the State Department are hesitating about sending by cable on account of the cost. If it is decided to mail the note a detailed summary will be sent to the Ambassador.

In the latter event it will not necessarily delay the publication of the note until the mailed copy reaches London, for arrangements probably can be made with the British Government for the publication of the text of the note when the summary has been sent.

COSSACKS NOW JOIN IN GALICIA DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

per, but their calculations have been falsified at the exact psychological moment when the Allies struck hard in the West and the growing exhaustion of Turkey necessitated a supreme effort on the part of Germany in the Balkans.

The clear and prolonged offensive of the central European powers is being turned into a complex and many sided defensive. To free themselves in Russia the Germans must push forward their centre beyond the swamp region and secure their flanks. To secure flanks they must seize Dvinsk and the Dvina and push on to the Dnieper, but they have attempted both tasks in vain.

At Dvinek the enemy has been held at bay twenty-seven days. He has lost heavily in repeated frontal attacks. At certain points he has advanced within five or six miles of the town, but during the last few days he has been forced back to the former ten miles distance, and his attacks continually melt away under Russian fire.

Despairing of effecting anything by further frontal attacks, General Below is now trying to force a way through to the north of Dvinsk. The Germans position of Gorbunovka near the river hank, but were immediately thrown out again. Near Illuket, northwest of Dvinsk, where there is a stretch of open country between the dense forests, the Russians have driven the Germans out of their trenches, and south of Dvinsk a stiff battle is proceeding around Novo Alexandrovek.

Add to this the fact that on the line of the lakes running parallel with the Vilna-Dvisk Railway the Russians are slowly but surely advancing, and it will be seen the enemy's hope of forcing the Dvina is certainly no brighter than it was a month ago. A sign of improvement in the situation is the return to Dvinsk of the Town Council from Vitebsk, whither it temporarily retired.

On the southern flank in Galicia Russian success is even more marked. West of Trembowla the Austrians had established themselves near the village of Galvoronka in a strong fortified position, which was to serve as a base for an advance on the southern front. Russian successes at Kolki and Czartorisk, on the Styr, alarmed the enemy, and he tried to overthrow the Russians by a sudden advance from Buczacz. The Russians took up excellent positions on the Styr, Olyka, Ikwa, and Ssreth, and by continually harassing the enemy prevented him from settling down in intrenched lines. The advance from Buczacz was frustrated and the Russians in their turn flung forward from Trembowla on to Galvoronka. A strong Austrian redoubt was taken, the Russians forced a way across the Stripa on burning bridges, and cavalry, breeking through the enemy's lines, rounded up 2,000 prisoners and captured four guns and two machine guns.

This striking success, which is still being followed up, not only gives the Russians a considerable strategical advantage on the southern front, but undermines any possible moral effect on Rumania of the recent large concentration of Austrian and German troops in Galicia and Bukowina, near ths Rumanian frontier.

Teutons' Campaign Disorganized.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 13, (via London.)—Another striking victory has been won by the Russians on the southern front in Eastern Galicia. They have pierced the last line of Austrian defenses on the Stripa River, and stormed one of the strongest points on ths Austro-German right flank.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners were captured by the Russians. The War Office estimates that upward of three divisions of the Austrians were disorganized. It characterizes this success as a tactical, strategical, and political victory, asserting it will compel General von Linsingen to regroup his forces on the whole front, which will affect operations in the entire southeastern district. Greatest importance is attached here to the political significance of the Russian accomplishments in Eastern Galicia, inasmuch as large Austro-German forces had been concentrated on the Galician front, apparently to impress Rumania.

Bombs on Dvinsk.

BERLIN, Oct. 13, (via London.)—The announcement of the German Army Headquarters Staff dealing with the eastern theatre says:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: West of Dvinsk a Russian attack broks down under our artillery fire. Attempts made by the enemy to take possession of the island occupied by us on Miadzioi Lake failed.

A Russian attack northeast of Smorgon, which got as far as our entanglements, was repulsed.

Last night one of our airships bombarded the fortified town of Dvinsk, which was full of troops, with a large number of bombs.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: There is nothing to report.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: The enemy was driven out of his positions near Rudka-Bielskowolskaja; as well as over the line at Alexandria, and was driven over the heights north of that place.

German troops under General Count von Bothmer threw the enemy out of several positions northwest of Halvorenka and southwest of Burkanow.

SHELLS RUSHED FROM JAPAN.

As Many as Twenty Trains a Day Reach Russia Across Siberia.

Cyrus Robinson, an English mining engineer, who arrived yesterday from Petrograd, via Liverpool, on the Anchor liner California, said that Russia had been receiving ammunition from Japan over the Transsiberian Railway for three months as fast as the locomotives could haul it. He said that as many as twenty train loads had reached Moscow from Vladivostock in twenty-four hours, which had helped Russia to check the advance of the German army.

Mr. Robinson went on to say that the question of finance was a very serious one for Russia. There had been labor troubles in Petrograd and Moscow, but they were not of a serious nature, he added.

BOTHA'S WAR POLICY IS ELECTION ISSUE

Sending of Troops to Europe Opposed by South African Nationalists—Many Free Fights.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 13.—A lively and most interesting campaign for the election of members of the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa is being waged throughout the country.

The chief fight is between the followers of the Premier, General Louis Botha, and the Nationalists. The latter opposed the operations against Germany Southwest Africa and are against the dispatch of a contingent of the Union forces to Europe.

Many of the political meetings degenerate into free fights, and General Botha, who is speaking in districts where his policy is strongly opposed, is accompanied by mounted burghers.

The Nationalists have candidates in every constituency where they have the slightest chance of winning, while the Unionists support General Botha, and many independents have withdrawn from the race in order to make it a straight contest between the two principal parties.

Throughout the land there is a contest between the Unionists and Laborites, both of which parties support General Botha's war policy, but which are divided on internal questions. General Botha's followers are putting up strong candidates in many Free State constituencies, where the Nationalists are strongest. There are few uncontested districts.

ITALIAN GAINS IN TYROL.

Rome Reports "Noticeable Losses" Inflicted on Austrian Forces.

ROME, Oct. 13 (via Paris, Thursday, Oct. 14.)—The official statement of the Italian General Headquarters, dated Oct. 13, and made public tonight, says:

The activity of our troops continues along the Tyrol frontier, especially in the section between Adige and Brenta, where information from different sources agrees in showing that this enemy suffered noticeable losses. During the day of yesterday actions ending victoriously for our detachments were fought in the Ribor valley, (Chiese, on the small plateau of San Giorgio,) in the Ledro Valley, and in the Campelle valley, (Torrent of Maso Brenta.)

In Carnia on the 11th and 12th the enemy attempted to attack our front from Monte Pal Piccolo to the east of the Monte Croce Pass as far as Monte Salinchiet, on the Pont Ebran Torrent.

After an intense artillery preparation, begun on the 11th and lasting through part of the following night and the day of the 12th, the enemy launched infantry columns against our positions at the head of the Chiazzo torrent. The steadiness of our troops, the effective fire of our artillery, machine guns and rifles and timely counterattacks in flank sections from Pal Grande to Pal Piccolo and from Montes Pizzul to Monte Salinchiet enabled us to beat off the enemy at nightfall with heavy lose.

FRENCH SHIP IS TORPEDOED.

The Yunnan Attacked in Mediterranean, but Fails to Sink.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Messageries Maritimes liner Yunnan has been torpedoed, presumably in the Mediterranean Sea. The vessel did not sink, and her crew of ninety men took to the boats and were safely landed.

The Yunnan is a vessel of 6,474 tons. She was last reported as having sailed from Algiers on July 14 for the Dardanelles, and therefore probably is in the French Government service.

CAPT. G. S. ROBERTSON SLAIN

Member of Oxford Relay Team of Runners That Came Here Last Year.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Captain G. S. Robertson has been killed in France. He came from Trinity College, Oxford University, where he obtained prominence as an athlete.

He was reserve member of the relay team of runners from Oxford which won its race at the relay games at the University of Pennsylvania last year.

CAMBRIDGE QUOTA, 10,250.

One-seventh of University's Soldiers on the Casualty Lists.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Cambridge Review says that 10,250 Cambridge University men have enlisted since the outbreak of the war.

One in seven are already numbered among the killed, wounded, or missing.

DELCASSE RESIGNS, BUT CABINET STANDS

Continued from Page 1.

speaker against mentioning President Poincaré, as this was contrary to the rules.

Professor Painlevé said the Cabinet should not have been taken by surprise by Bulgaria's decision to join with Germany while Rumania and Greece remained neutral. He conceded that some of his colleagues in the Chamber did not wish to have public discussion of these questions, but asserted that upon them depended the very life of the country. They had a weighty influence upon the army. Tomorrow the army would be discussing the Balkan situation and the resignation of M. Delcassé. Why, he asked should not the representative of the people discuss them?

New Scenes of Disorder.

Renewed disorder broke out, particularly among the Socialists, who resented a remark by a member on the Right that some things should have been thought of before the war. This speaker was alluding to the opposition of the Socialists to greater military preparation.

After President Deschanel had restored order Professor Painlevé concluded his remarks by saying that if feeling were running high it was merely on account of anxiety that the French landing expedition should be organized properly.

Colonel Driant, son-in-law of the late General Boulanger, speaking in the name of those fighting in the trenches, appealed for national unity. A feeling of uneasiness, he said, must not be allowed to spring up in the country.

"No one," he continued, "could have more sympathy than I for a Foreign Minister who was turned out by the German Emperor a few years ago."

This was a reference to the resignation of M. Delcassé from the Cabinet in 1905, which was said to be pleasing to Germany. The remark brought Eugene Etienne to his feet in strong protest. "I was a Minister in the same Cabinet with M. Delcassé," he cried, "and cannot allow it to be said that he was subjected to such a humiliation. His colleagues would not have suffered it. M. Delcassé left of his own free will."

Deputy Jules Delahaye mounted the tribune and attempted to restore peace. "The republic has two perils," he said. "They are the Germans and our own political quarrels. For forty-five years you have been seeking a man to govern you."

"Whom will you have—an Orléane or a Coburg?" a voice called out.

M. Delahaye pleaded with the members to lay aside their differences in order to bring about a final victory. His discourse was continued amid much confusion.

Viviani Answers Painleve.

"It is an immense responsibility to undertake to overthrow the Ministry in the face of the enemy," M. Delahaye said. "Their successors are obligated to bring about an immediate victory under penalty of being overthrown in their turn."

The members became silent and attentive when Premier Viviani again arose.

The Premier began by saying that he did not wish to see the debate degenerate into "political pugilism," and he declared that this was no longer the time for discourse, but for brief, clear explanations.

Continuing, he said that, while the Government wished to act with Parliamentary committees, it was acting also with the allies of Franco.

"I understand why the Chamber puts questions," said he, "but neither here nor anywhere else where the interests of France are not alone in question is it possible to reply to every interrogation, no matter how legitimate. The Government has no longer the right nor the possibility of explaining military and naval plans of an expedition undertaken in common with our allies. It appeared to me impossible to let Serbia be assassinated either from in front or from behind."

The Premier, replying to Professor Painlevé, said:

"Faults have been committed, but the Government has not only to take into account the suggestions of commissions; it must also arrive at an understanding with its allies. If we were unable to act more quickly it was because our action was subordinate to other duties.

"Yes," continued the Premier, "intervention was necessary, but in accord with the General Staff and without forgetting the essential duty, without weakening the French front. Come what may it is on the French front that the decision will rest. We knew we were not weakening our front when we went to Saloniki.

"The landing was made and continues, but it is undesirable to state the exact military strength. The Government gives formal assurance that the naval and military plans were prepared carefully and methodically by the General Staffs of the Allies, and in so far as preparation is concerned they were in perfect accord and believe the results will be successful.

"Then what do you want? It is time to speak clearly and only in public session. I have no right to bring here diplomatic or military secrets, for I hold them from Chancelleries which confide them to the Government to be used, but not to be revealed.

Vote of Confidence Demanded.

"The question now is whether, through the general assurances it gives, the Government may leave here with your confidence. Under these tragic circumstances you must say if the Government has or has not the confidence of the Chamber. I ask for a vote of confidence."

After the Premier had concluded, the attacks on the Ministry were resumed by Deputy Charles Chaumet.

M. Chaumet said that if the Saloniki expedition was in the same hands as that of the Gallipoli Peninsula the Chamber had reason to distrust its results. Professor painlevé, and M. Renaudel, a Socialist member, expressed themselves as not satisfied with the Government's utterances, which they regard as inadequate to enable the members to bear their responsibilities. M. Renaudel concluded by asking the Chamber to go into secret session, so that a letter concerning the Dardanelles, in the possession of Professor Painlevé, and M. Renaudel, a the information of the members. While the vote was being verified by tellers the sitting was suspended, and the members crowded the buffets for refreshment.

The proposal for a secret session was found, when the vote had been verified, to have been defeated by 303 nays against 290 yeas.

The resolution of confidence was then proposed and adopted in the following form:

"The Chamber, confident in the Government, and approving its declarations, passes to other business."

Resignation Not Entirely a Surprise.

M. Delcassé's resignation aroused widespread comment in diplomatic and Parliamentary quarters in France, owing to the prominent part he had taken in shaping the foreign policy of the Government since the first months of the war, when he resumed his old place at the head of the Foreign Office. His retirement at this particular moment, when the Balkan crisis has become acute, caused some surprise, though those closely identified with Governmental affairs were not entirely unprepared for the change.

One of the main reasons assigned for the retirement of the Foreign Minister at this time is that he is suffering greatly from fatigue, culminating in a recent illness and amounting to nervous exhaustion, which has resulted from the burden of anxieties in directing Franco's foreign policy.

Premier Viviani virtually has been directing the foreign affairs of the country in the last five days, since it was first announced that M. Delcassé was indisposed.

BLAMES SIR EDWARD GREY.

The Daily Mail Hints That Delcasse Disapproved His Balkan Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 14.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial entitled "Too Late," says:

"The chief blame for failure in the Balkans rests with the British Foreign Office, and we should be much surprised to learn that M. Delcassé was satisfied with our diplomacy. His resignation will be deeply regretted. The debt of Europe to him is heavy. With the late King Edward, he was the creator of the entente cordiale which has now ripened into the closest of alliances. France can show no greater Foreign Minister in her splendid history.

"New and large armies must make good the collapse of our diplomacy. That fact has to be faced. The Balkan crisis intensifies our bitter need of men. While wishing Lord Derby every success, we feel sure he will not imperil our chance of victory by dallying one minute longer than necessary with a system he himself has declared bankrupt."

CARSON NOT TO RESIGN.

British Attorney General Denies Report That He Would Quit.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A report having become current today that Sir Edward Carson, Attorney General in the British Cabinet, had resigned, the Attorney General this evening issued a denial of the report.

The report, which was circulated in the lobby of the House of Commons, had attributed the Attorney General's supposed action to a divergence of opinion with the cabinet in respect to its Balkan policy.

CANADIAN SHIP BLOWN UP.

Mine Sweeper Franz Oliver Sunk—Five Reservists Lost.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 13.—Word was received tonight that the armed driftor Franz Oliver, one of the British auxiliary fleet operating in the North Sea, was blown up by a mine yesterday. Five naval reservists from this colony were among those lost. The drifter was engaged in picking up German mines.

That the land forces from this colony have been active in the recent British operations in the war zone is shown by the mention of dead and wounded. Tonight the list of dead within the past month totalled five and the wounded twenty-five, among the members of the Newfoundland regiment.

ASK $400,000,000 TO BEGIN DEFENSE

Continued from Page 1.

thie means that the remaining twelve battleships of the navy will be taken out of the fighting fleet.

Congress, since the beginning of the new Navy, has authorized 44 battleships, including the old Maine, which was destroyed in Havana Harbor in 1898, and the old Texas, renamed the San Marcos and shot to pieces in ordnance experiments. Of the remaining 42 battleships there are 35 built and 7 building. Of those built 10 are dreadnoughts, 13 predreadnoughts fit for the fighting line and 12 battleships unfit for the fighting line. Since 1903 the General Board's consistent recommendation has been for the construction of 48 battleships of the first line by 1919. Thus far Congress has made provision for only 30 ships classed as capable of taking places in the first line by 1919. Thus the plan of the General Board has become futile and the best the Administration can do is to extend the period.

NEW ENGINES ORDERED IN 11 NAVAL SHIPS

Replacing Faulty Machines Costs Millions—Dreadnought Nevada and North Dakota Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Installation of new engines costing millions of dollars in eleven ships of the United States Navy, ranging from superdreadnoughts to torpedo boat destroyers, has been ordered by the Navy Department. Some of these ships are building; the others are in service. About a year will be consumed in replacing the faulty engines.

This information comes as a sequel to the inspection two days ago of the vessels now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard by Rear Admiral Helms. Part of the losses will be borne by builders, but the brunt of it will fall upon the Government. The biggest ships affected are the Nevada, a superdreadnought, under construction at the Fore River Ship building plant, and the battleship North Dakota, which has been added to the reserve fleet at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Other ships placed in the reserve fleet are the destroyers Henley, Duncan and Downes.

Workmen have been engaged for a week in tearing out the engines of the North Dakota, and similar work soon will be begun on the three destroyers. Other ships destined for a general overhauling because of crippled engines are the destroyer Cushing, under construction at the Fore River plant; the scout cruiser Salem, and destroyers Perkins, Walker, Sterrett, and Tucker.

Few officers here are willing to be quoted, but Captain Dorch of the North Dakota went so far today as to say that the Curtis turbine engines installed in battleships by the Fore River Company had not proved satisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 13.—Serious trouble with submarines developed in last week's war game. This became known today, when it developed that the cause delaying the flagship Wyoming, Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, from arriving Saturday with the other units of the fleet was a hunt for submarines.

The submarines suffered principally from engine troubles. An exception was the G-1, Lieutenant Joseph M. Deem, which came out of the war game with flying colors.

The flagship Columbia of the submarine flotilla, Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, sent out a radiogram of distress Friday night for his submarines, which had become disabled through engine and other troubles, except those of the Second Division about Block Island; the submarine D-1 had been picked up by a destroyer and towed into Narragansett Bay.

Admiral Fletcher picked up the Columbia's message and detailed by radiogram the battleships Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey and Rhode Island to assist the submarines. Admiral Fletcher himself joined in the hunt, which resulted in rounding up all the missing vessels.

DENIES CROZIER'S CHARGE.

Frank Morrison Says Unions Do Not Oppose "Efficiency" in Arsenals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, asserted today that union labor was not opposing efficiency methods in Government arsenals, but only such eyeteme as were forcing men to work beyond their endurance and ability. He said the attack upon union labor that Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the army, made yesterday in Philadelphia was unfair, as it carried the idea that organized labor wes opposed to efficiency.

"Our opposition is directed only against the so-called scientific system that drives men insane and to the hospitals," he said. "I want to ask General Crozier which is better for the Government to do, to allow labor to work normally, or to drive men beyond endurance and be forced to pay compensation damages and maintain insane hospitals to which the so-called efficiency system is driving workingmen? We have opposed the system as a protection to workingmen, and our position has been timely and sustained by the Federal Government itself.

"This was in the case of D. Cumming, a sailmaker at the Mare Island Navy Yard, who was made ill by the system and demanded compensation, and received it."

URGES SCIENTIFIC DEFENSE.

Security League's Head Wants Congress to Heed Experts' Advice.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, sounded a warning yesterday at the Technology Club's fourth "war luncheon" against the acceptance of any preparedness measure passed by Congress not based on scientific study of the question by recognized experts. He urged that the plan formulated by the General Board of the navy and the General Staff of the army be carried out without change.

"We stand for the proposition, not that we want a bill passed," he said, "but that we want such a bill passed that it will result in a program which will be a credit to the genius of the country. We want to see this question of preparedness solved scientifically. I am not worried as to whether Congress will pass a bill, but I am worried as to whether it will consider tho recommendations of experts."

Mr. Menken announced that Thomas A. Edison, who is a member of Secretary Daniels's Naval Consulting Board, had just accepted a place on the National Committee of the league. Mr. Edison spoke of the work of the league in enthusiastic terms, Mr. Menken asserted.

Major Gen. O'Ryan of the New York National Guard will be the speaker at next week's luncheon. Major Gen. Leonard Wood. Theodore Roosevelt, and Mayor Mitchel will be speakers at other luncheons.

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The fees of an executor

THE executor of every will settled in this State is entitled to a definite and limited compensation for his services. This compensation is in the form of a commission based on the amount of money received and paid out by the executor.

The rates are fixed by law as follows:

5% on the first $1000
2½% on the next $10,000
1% on all above $11,000

The legal rate is the same whether you name a Trust Company your executor or name an individual executor. But there may be other expenses besides this commission. The administration of an estate affords many chances for unnecessary expenses and costly blunders. The administration of an estate by an experienced Trust Company is generally not only more business-like but more economical than administration by a less experienced individual.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY
IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX:

PLAIN OF WARSAW IS ALL DESOLATION

James O'Donnell Bennett Describes the Scene After the Russian Retreat.

FINE TRENCHES NEVER USED

More Evidence, in Shattered Blocks of Concrete, That the Standing Fortress Is Now of No Avail.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

WARSAW, Sept. 4.—If you rode for four hours over the least interesting parts of the prairie lying to the south and west of the industrial suburbs of Chicago you would have a fair picture of the great Warsovian plain.

The resemblance would have to be modified by the fact that this plain is far less populous, and by the touch of strangeness that is given to the landscape through the presence of gaunt crosses and wayside shrines at every few versts along the broad highway. Foliage is scant, save when you enter the dark aisles of a narrow strip of damp woodland.

The fields are cleanly tilled and unfenced. The cottages of the farm laborers are mean, small, dark, and the dwellers therein are heavy faced, sallow, and grossly untidy. They seem a friendly, simple lot. The cattle appear to be of only a fair breed and undersized.

Altogether it is not a region that a traveler would be drawn to, either for scenic charm or historic interest, for it is deficient in both. And yet on this wide and gently undulating stretch of land there has just culminated the seven months of trench fighting and advancing and falling back and encircling which have resulted in the capture of an ancient kingdom and the shattering of a powerful chain of fortresses.

Beyond the immediate environs of Warsaw the plain is marked off in potato and cabbage patches, and the dun picture derives its present historical interest solely from the lines of superb trenches, many of which the Russians never used, and from the grass-grown humps of forts which Napoleon would have found useful—indeed, he started the building of the fortress of Novo Georgievsk in 1807—but which did not long withstand in these days even so much as the threat of the Austrian "thirty-point-fives."

From them all the German flag is flying now and in them all the bearded men of the German Landsturm and Landwehr are doing lonesome sentry duty. I don't know any sadder sight than an evacuated fortress. It is even sadder than a dismantled house, because it gives such sordid proofs of the futility of the means of defense man has made in his pride. The huge works he builded for the ageiong protection of frontiers and capitals have now been kicked out from under him and scattered in ruin like the tiny parapets and bastions which children fashion by the shore and which the fringe of a wave reduces to mockery.

Evidences of Flight.

All around lie the sordid evidences of panic and flight—guns stalled in the stable yards of cavalry barracks, and uniforms trampled into the sodden ground, and magazines burst open and belching their contents to the rain, and garrison chapels showing the make-believe marble of dismantled altars to the sunlight that streams through shattered domes.

Under foot the path is plastered with discarded letters and reports. Here a soldier's kit has burst open and all the toilet trifles—bits of comb and looking glass and shaving things—that once made him envied, are trodden into the mire. Here are the remnants of a pack of playing cards, and here the smutstained pages of a religious book, which the rain has soaked from its binding of black leather.

One gingerly picks up some of the leaves and always on the fly leaf are written words of presentation, and one knows that many of the book had meant much to giver and recipient. A soldier in war time does not keep what he does not dearly value.

Moisture has crept into everything and everything gives off the stench of decay and mold. The long, dark passageways leading into the bowels of the fortress are streaming with moisture and the stone floor is covered thick with equipment—knapsacks, belts, overcoats, revolver bolsters, cartridges, boots, underwear—and in places where the rain has come in the whole mess is trodden to a pulp. Nowhere is the trace of the pathos of defeat. All is horribly foul and sickening, and all is reeking with the proof that mankind in panic is a filthy animal.

A furlong from the fortress gates is a shallow stream. At the bottom of it you can see broken rifles and twisted rifles thrown away by flying troops. On the opposite banks are six graves. A dead, hopeless kind of silence envelops the scene. In the field beyond two barekneed, bareheaded women, clad in skirts of orange and red, are working—working listlessly, as if the irony of their toil amid wastage so dire had broken their hearts and taken away the cunning of their hands. Near them a few of the stunted cattle are grazing.

Field Fortresses Best.

All day long we wandered amid such scenes, and finally, what with the body's thirst and leg weariness, the mind ceased to react upon them, and men looked with a tired eye on the most stupendous evidences of destruction and woe. Besides, to most of these men the shifting and shattering of huge blocks of concrete and the laying bare of the inwards of fortresses was an old story, and the fresh survey of these things served only to confirm what they had learned at Liége and Maubeuge and Antwerp and Przemysl, and that is that this war brings the end of the stationary fortress and establishes the validity of the field fortress which moles and mines its way from week to week and month to month into the vitals of an enemy's position.

Nevertheless, we explored with special thoroughness the great quarter circle of forts lying from thirteen to eighteen miles to the north and southeast of Warsaw. Among these was the fortification system of Zegrze, which, with its outer works and vaulted underground connections, must extend over several square miles.

This system lies due north of Warsaw and commands the Narew. It had not suffered from bombardment, but it had yielded up a magnificent trophy to the Saxons who finally occupied it. [Here an entire paragraph is cut out by the censor.] The forts of Zegrze seem not to have been bombarded in any part, nor is the ornate garrison church, which lifts a golden dome above the tree tops, at all damaged. It stands there peaceful, brilliant, and deserted, and the birds which make their home among its cornices have grown extraordinarily bold.

These forts were evscuated by the Russians on Aug. 8, and here they made a much cleaner getaway than they did in any other part of the ring to the north and east of Warsaw, for when the Germans entered Zegrze on Aug. 13 they did not find a single gun. Still they were satisfied, for if the threat of their coming had not sent the Russians piling out the Germans could not so readily have completed the ring which cut off the forces at the far more important fortress of Novo Georgievsk from a retreat to the east.

Edging Toward Novo Georgievsk.

All day we kept plunging a little forward and then sideways and then forward again over the northerly part of the plain, and the upshot of this tentative feeling around and being ordered back and finally being permitted to go forward again was that we were constantly edging nearer to Novo Georgievsk, which was due to fall in a few hours and which was where we lusted to be.

In this direction the plain grew less monotonous, until finally it ceased to be a plain, and became a softly undulating country with occasional hills, and a goodly promontory or two where the banks of the broad Vistula rose a hundred feet above the water level.

After we had got out of the potato patch area we glided into the coolness of a pine wood where German soldiers were scouting [cut out by censor]. There we were halted and did an hour's horseplay about a third of a mile to a point where the pine wood dropped into a shallow basin, mostly covered with scrub but occasionally showing a pretty stretch of forest. The highway ran broad and white through the aisle of green in which we were left [cut out by censor].

Down this vista our Captain, who went at a brisk walk, made a stunning picture. All the way he seemed to be looking straight abead, and it is a certainty that he never gave the Russian shells which were talking on the other side of the wood to his right so much as the compliment of a pause. Reaching a barricade of telegraph poles, pine trees, and fence palings, which had been thrown across the road just where it drops into the basin, our Captain disappeared.

A white, sickish haze hung languidly over the basin and moved a little. Partly it was the lingering mist of dawn and partly it was the smoke of the Russian guns, which were pounding abstractedly from the other side of the basin, and of the German guns, which were making a somewhat brisker reply.

This was the early morning of Aug. 19—the morning of the night on which Novo Georgievsk was to fall—and from our position up the highway we were seeing fragments of the operations by which the doom of that superb fortress was being worked out.

And all that we saw was as methodical as civil engineering!

Dooming a New Fortress.

It seemed that a little before dawn there had been a lively shifting of the situation in the basin. The Germans had left their trenches, advanced a thousand yards, and taken the Russian trenches, which they now occupied. The Russians were engaged in a leisurely shelling of their abandoned position, but hour by hour their fire grew fainter and the German fire more peremptory. So it was evident that at least part of the vast movement against Novo Georgievsk was drawing to a close.

At the end of an hour our Captain came back from the basin, stopped the larking with an [cut out by censor] "Anschillessen, meine Herren," ordered the two chauffeurs to stand by the auto in which he and a Lieutenant Colonel from the Argentine rode and the auto bus in which we rode, and led us down into the basin. Here the fields were traversed by long lines of trenches, which reached out from both sides of the roadway but did not cross it. To the left behind a clump of scorched trees rose a battered church tower, and beyond it were glimpses of the smoldering roofs of cottages. Except for the pounding of artillery, which was not incessant, the place was very still.

Trudging over the trampled herbage my eye was caught by bits of scarlet brighter than any flower, and picking up some of these bits I found them to be the empty paper cartridges of light bombs which had been thrown before dawn of day when the Germans made the thousand yard advance. Trifling, pretty things they looked there amid the flowers.

Bending to the left we entered the wood. Here a small force of Germans had settled themselves in an abandoned Russian position that burrowed along a ridge on the edge of the wood. They were not doing much but survey another dip in the basin in order to get the range for a battery that was hidden back among the trees. This battery was firing at points where the Russians had freshly intrenched themselves.

What the little force of Germans was doing looked like dull work. But it had cost them two killed the night before. So they intimated with a light touch of sarcasm that we must not be too brave when we crawled up the parapet of the position and looked down into the basin.

An Obnoxious Correspondent.

This warning was a source of much irritation to an American correspondent just from home and evidently regarded there as a master of irony. So he sputtered that "these fellows were fourflushing" and that this was "the most exciting thing he'd seen since the first time he saw a man shingle a roof."

The fact that this small detachment had buried the two men that morning he tossed lightly aside.

The other correspondents, some of whom have been spending the greater part of the last year with the troops, gave him the tired eye and wished he were back home reading copy. There is a type of our countrymen that gives one a grinding pain when it emerges in the fighting zone, and that is the type that regards this war as a new kind of entertainment staged for its benefit.

The birds know bettter, though. When I first entered the wood on the remote side of which the German battery was at work, it struck me that between shots it was uncannily still—not the ordinary silence of a wood, for a wood, however quiet, always has many voices if one will but listen. The silence here was different, and so complete that there was a kind of awfulness in it. Then it came to me what the reason was. Nowhere was there sight or sound of a bird. The pound of the cannon had driven them all away.

A faint click of metal harness drew us deeper into the forest, and there, at the far end of one of its sunlit aisles, stood the four horses of a German field kitchen, the kettle of which was bubbling to the brim with what seemed to me about the best smelling stuff I ever encountered. It was a stew of beef and beans and some shreds of green things and in two minutes the Rumanian correspondent and I, who had one dish and two spoons between us, decided that it was also about the best tasting stuff we had ever encountered. There was coffee, too, with the kick of brandy in it, the kick of brandy in it.

The sergeants in charge of the goulash cannon, which, you will remember, is the soldiers' pet name for the field kitchen, were very friendly—all except one, who muttered that it was a queer business, this feeding Americans from a German field kitchen. Later we Americans made the sergeant accept a little present of 10 marks for himself and his men. The sergeant did not want to take it, but we insisted, and got a great deal more than our money's worth out of seeing the chap who had been surly look cheap after his comrades whispered to him about what we had done.

"Battering Ram Beseler."

By this time it was well into the afternoon, and we fared across country again in the direction of Fort Dembe, which had already been finished off to the entire taste of Excellenz von Beseler, the victor of Antwerp, who is a specialist in the matter of reducing fortresses, and has won from the American correspondents the title of "Battering Ram" Beseler." Night was falling when we reached Dembe, but there was light enough to see that just ten shots had converted it into a cavern well suited to be the abiding place of foxes—and to be nothing else.

And yet its walls were constructed of blocks of concrete that would have sustained a steel bridge. While we looked upon the ruin the sun sank below the rim of the mournful plain and all the ways grew dark. But soon another light leaped high in the far western sky. It rose and fell and changed from white to crimson and back again, and every change was followed by detonations that seemed to shake the earth, though perhaps that seeming was the work of our imaginations. Novo Georgievsk was getting what Dembe had been through—only more of it.

We watched and listened for hours as we made the slow, cheerless journey back to Warsaw. The night winds had risen and the plain was very cold. Once the chauffeurs lost the way, and once there was a long tinkering with the machinery. It was after midnight when we reached the city.

Corriers and messsges over the field telephones had beaten us with the news. Already two of the forts of Novo Georgievsk had fallen. Men said that the rest was a matter rather more of minutes than of hours.

So it proved. At dawn the one sheet extra papers were being cried on the streets, and they contained a line to the effect that the Emperor was on his way to the fortress to meet and thank his victorious troops.

We slept five hours, and then took the road to Novo Georgievsk in the wake of his car. A great day awaited us—the best day of thrills I ever have lived, or ever expect to live.

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TURKS BREAK OUR SEALS.

Ransack French Consulate at Beirut, Despite American Protests.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The American Embassy informed the French Foreign Office today that despite the protests and opposition of the American Consul at Beirut, Syria, the French Consulate in that city, to which American seals had been applied, had been violated by the Turkish authorities, who began an examination of the consulate archives.

WAR OPENS THE WAY TO SWEDEN'S TRADE

Campaign Begins to Establish Direct Commercial Relations with America.

TO OPEN A MUSEUM HERE

Business Men of Both Countries Enthusiastic for Exchange of Products.

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the United States is planning to open in this city a museum with a large exhibition of the products of Sweden for the purpose of promoting trade with this country.

As announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, interests in Gothenburg and New York have bought the 12,000-ton steamship Potsdam from the Holland-America Line. This purchase is the forerunner of a project of increasing direct commercial relations between the two countries.

The exports to Sweden from this country since the beginning of the European war have been enormous, and it is likely that there will be a large permanent trade after the conflict is over, as many German commercial relations have been discontinued. The Swedish Chamber in this city and the General Export Association of Sweden are interested in seeing that there shall be freight from Sweden for vessels which take merchandise from American ports.

The nucleus of the exhibition proposed for this city is to be the Swedish manufactured products now at the Panama Exposition, which is to close early in December. Many of the owners of these goods have already joined the enterprise. There will also be brought to this country many more products of Sweden, as the manufacturers over there are developing new methods and new wares to appeal to the American trade.

Negotiations are under way for the lease of a floor in a large downtown building in which the display is to be made. The Swedish exhibit at San Francisco, housed in a special pavilion, consists largely of special tools and apparatus made from Swedish steel, which is of peculiar excellence. Among the exhibits are tools, cutlery, machinery, telegraph and telephone instruments, sewing machines, stoves, motors, electrical apparatus, separators, ball bearings, navigation and railway signal lights, and a host of other kinds. There are many surgical and dental instruments which are made in this country from Swedish steel, and are then sent back to the land in which the metal originated. Sweden, however, makes hundreds of different instruments on her own account. One of the principal products of Sweden is the ball bearing, in which the steel balls are of especial strength. Sweden is one of the principal sources of paper pulp. Recently an effort has been made to introduce more of the porcelain and glass ware of that country into the United States. Swedish safety matches are famous everywhere.

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the United States has offices in the Produce Exchange Building, from which it has been conducting a vigorous campaign to foster trade between the two countries, in which it is vitally interested. John Lokrantz, the Secretary, said yesterday that the project had received enthusiastic support both here and in his native country, and it would no doubt develop into an institution of much value. Alfred E. Hendriksson of Oreboro, Sweden, a dealer in chemicals, who arrived here a few days ago, said he found that the enterprise was much favored by leading manufacturers, and he believed it would result in building up an extensive commerce, as Sweden was already a large consumer of American goods.

CABINET DEBATES LONG OVER CONSCRIPTION

British Political Leaders Who Favor It Believe the Policy Will Prevail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 14.—The Daily News' lobby correspondent writes:

"The Cabinet in the course of a prolonged sitting last (Wednesday) night discussed national service.

"No definite decision has yet been reached, but the conscriptionist members of the Cabinet now believe they will carry their policy. Lord Kitchener's sympathies are last, it is stated, on their side, and they also secured some converts among official members of the Labor Party."

In a previous report, in regard to Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, the same correspondent said the Ministers in favor of compulsory military service were Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Carson, Lord Selborne, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Mr. Long, and Mr. Chamberlain. He said:

Bonar Law, Mr. Long, and Mr. Chamberlain. He added:

"They state that they hope to get a unanimous opinion in the Cabinet in their favor, but whether, failing this, some or all of them will carry out their former project and resign office in order to force a crisis is not known. Mr. Churchill and Lord Curzon are the foremost conscriptionists now, Mr. Lloyd George taking a more moderate line, though without abating his strong view in favor of compulsory service.

"The conscriptionist ministers did not urge immediate resort to compulsion on the ground that a new situation had been created in the Balkans by the intervention of Bulgaria and the Austro-German attack on Serbia. The issue was rsised on the ground that Lord Kitchener would not be able to get the men he requires by the voluntary system. It is understood that Lord Kitchener would like to see the weekly recruiting stand at about 35,000. The argument of conscriptionists of the rank and file now is that for this country to announce the adoption of compulsory military service at this juncture, when a new war cloud is rolling up in the Balkans, would have a striking effect on the world."

The London Times's parliamentary correspondent says:

"It is understood that Lord Kitchener's settled attitude toward methods of recruiting is not, as has been suggested, that he is 'more inclined to compulsory service' than he was, but that he does not regard himself as responsible for choosing the method of raising men. He is not prepared to pass final judgment on this or any other scheme.

"What he has done is to make formal representations to his colleagues that recruiting has lately fallen off to a very serious extent, and that the men must be found somehow. His position, deliberately adopted and placed on record, is that he entered the Cabinet as a soldier, not as a politician, that he is unfamiliar with social and industrial conditions in this country, that it is for him to state his requirements and for the country to fulfill them.

"The result of this attitude is to place a very definite responsibility on his colleagues. A decision for which they must in any case have been collectively responsible must now be taken, in a sense, independently of Lord Kitchener, but it must be taken promptly."

TO SHOW TRIEST IS INSANE.

Further Evidence Offered by Father of Boy Held as Spy in England.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Gustav W. Triest of New York, father of Kenneth Triest, the young American student held as a German spy in Great Britain, called at the State Department today with additional evidence tending to prove that his son is mentally unbalanced. The department is seeking further delay of the trial in order that the new evidence may be presented.

Triest enlisted as a wireless operator in the British Navy, and, writing to an uncle in Germany, promised to deliver in Berlin valnable secrets which he had learned. The letter was intercepted and caused the boy's arrest.

Triest's friends think that the fact that he made these statements in plan language in a letter addressed to an enemy country is proof that his mind is unbalanced.

ALLIES' LOAN COMPACT MAY BE SIGNED TODAY

Anglo-French Banks Reported Asking $250,000,000 Credit Here to Buy Grain and Cotton.

The Anglo-French loan agreement, in its preliminary form, is expected to be signed today by Lord Reading in behalf of the Loan Commission, and by as many of the bankers in the underwriting syndicate as can be reached. Not all of the syndicate members knew yesterday that the contract was ready, and it may be several days before the signing is completed.

The bankers sent out last night several thousand copies of the loan prospectus, giving a list of hundreds of names of issuing houses. The public offering will be made tomorrow at 98 and interest. It is not believed that more than 40 per cent. of the $500,000,000 bonds will be available for public sale. With the prospectus went a circular describing the loan and the credit position of Great Britain and France. This included a chart of the movement of the income yield of British consols and French rentes from 1901 to 1914.

Bankers had little to say yesterday in regard to a proposed commercial credit of $250,000,000 which foreign bankers would like to arrange in the near future. So far as can be learned, the plan of the English and French banks is to establish a credit with banks here on which they may draw in the form of acceptances to pay for cotton and grain. The bills would run for ninety days, with the privilege of two renewals of ninety days each, if suggested plans were carried through. The time element would work to relieve the foreign exchange market of offerings of bills, and would also facilitate the steady outflow of grain and cotton shipments to the allied countries.

It was learned yesterday that Great Britain had endeavored unsuccessfully to establish a credit here of $200,000,000 some time ago. Failing to arouse sufficient interest among bankers, the British authorities sought, successively, $10,000,000, $40,000,000 and finally $100,000,000. The promise of the last named sum was made, it was said, but this was considered utterly inadequate by the British financiers. When negotiations came to nothing, the commission was formed to come to this country and treat with our bankers.

The Anglo-French Commission, with the exception of Basil B. Blackett, is planning to return home on Saturday's steamer. It is understood that Mr. Blackett will remain for some time, possibly for the purpose of arranging for additional commercial credits on this side. Sir Edward Holden upon his return to England will consult with officers of the British Treasury and with leading London bankers relative to a proposal made at a meeting at the National City Bank on Monday dealing with measures for stabilizing foreign exchange through an extension of dollar credits.

KING SIGNS LOAN BILL.

Measure, After Passing the Lords, Receives Royal Assent.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The American Loan bill, which was sanctioned yesterday by the House of Commons, passed through all its stages in the House of Lords today, and immediately thereafter received the royal assent.

INSURANCE LAW PUTS NO BAN ON WAR BONDS

Advisability of Their Purchase Rests With the Companies, Says Supt. Phillips.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—The question of the legality of the so-called Anglo-French war loan as an investment for insuranco corporations, propounded by interested companies to the State Insurance Department, was answered today by Supt. Jesse S. Phillips, who said it depended upon the facts with reference to the organization of each company and the field of its operations.

As to the advisability or wisdom of insursnce companies investing in this loan, that policy is subject to the limitations of the statute, and is left to the good judgment of the officers and Directors of the companies, according to Supt. Phillips. He said:

"The prevance of war does not, in my judgment make unlawful the otherwise lawful investments of insurance corporations in the bonds of the belligerent powers; and does not impose any further or other power or responsibility with respect to investments upon the Superintendent of Insurance, except in so far as the value of particular securities may be thereby affected.

"The question of the value, stability, and the ultimate realization thereon of the securities thus taken within the restrictions of the statute, is now of vital importance because of its certainty to occur with the valuation by this department, in each annual statement of the companies investing and thereby places upon the officers and Directors a grave responsibility, which I believe they will recognize."

WONDERS IN WAR SURGERY.

Dr. Walton Martin Lectures on Work of Americans Abroad.

Up-to-the-minute war surgery, which finds cloth as dangerous as lead and extracts bullets with the aid of the X-ray and lightning-like calculations of geometry was demonstrated last night before the New York Surgical Society.

The paper of the evening, read in one of the meeting rooms of the Academy of Medicine at 17 West Forty-third Street, was by Dr. Walton Martin of this city. He and his associate, Dr. H. M. Lyle, who also spoke, recently returned from the hospital which Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney maintains as a unit of the American Ambulance in France.

Dr. Martin introduced a chef 55 years old, who keeps busy in his kitchen every day for fourteen hours and yet has had a bullet in his brain these thirty years.

Dr. Martin spoke of bullets which had passed through the limbs of soldiers and disappeared, and yet the surgeon had hard work saving the life of the men on account of tiny threads of infected fibre from the soiled uniforms. These they had laboriously to extract.

Dr. Lyle said that the French surgeons had ingenious ways of finding bullets and pieces of shrapnel with the aid of powerful electro-magnets, but that the palm for ingenuity must be awarded to the Sutton method, which was of American origin.

The wounded man is placed on a bed, beneath which is an X-ray machine, and over him is placed the tnbe of light used in the photographing process. The bullet is shown on the plate, which is placed beneath the patient. The X-ray has demonstrated that like nearly everything else in France it is "somewhere near a certain locality. But how deep?" The tube is placed at another angle. The shadows are made to cross and the bullet is again detected. To find how far to probe the surgeon works out a problem of triangulation.

The surgeon thrusts a hollow, needle-like device into the body, finds the bullet, and puts a piece of slightly barbed piano wire down to hold to the tissue about the bullet. The patient, duly surveyed, is wheeled to the operating room, where the operation of removing the bullet is quickly accomplished. The triangulation is now done within five minutes

Dr. Lyle said that there were often cases supposed to be tetanus in the base hospitals which were nothing more than small pieces of shell or foreign bodies pressing on the nerves and causing peculiar, convulsive pain.

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illus. 2d. edition. $1.50 postpaid.

LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea prematurea gray hair and its Treatment by the Quartzlamp. Dr. F. Naroschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. 87 Illustrations. Price $1.50. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., 851th Ave. and 48th St., New York.

GOETHALS TACKLES LONG CANAL FIGHT

Prepares to Stay Six Months or More on the Isthmus to Overcome Slides.

HUGE EARTH WAVES MENACE

Channel Now Only Three Feet Deep In Some Places with a Width of Twenty-five Feet.

PANAMA, Oct. 13.—General George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, said this evening that he had made preparations to remain on the Isthmus for six months more, and probably longer, should conditions make his stay necessary. He has advised the commanders of ships now here that in view of the slides in Gaillard Cut they should make arrangements to proceed to their destinations by other routes than the canal. It is expected that in a few days all the vessels that had intended to use the waterway will depart.

The condition of the slide remains virtually unchanged. The work of opening the channel is progressing slowly. General Goethals is preparing an exhaustive report and maps and other data concerning the slide which will be forwarded to Washington in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A detailed account of the slides which have caused the Panama Canal to be closed indefinitely to commerce, was sent by cable to the War Department today by General Goethals. The dispatch said:

"Mass of material involved in the break of Oct. 14, 1914, which had been sliding gradually into prism, moved precipitately. This, combined with a similar movement from the break which occurred just opposite on the west bank in August, causes present conditions.

"Length of channel involved 1,360 feet, of which 200 feet has present width of 25 feet and depth of 3 to 15 feet.

"For week ending Oct. 9, 209,000 cubic yards of material were dredged, but as the movement continued the result has been to maintain only what slides left in the first instance. Canal is therefore physically closed temporarily.

Earth Waves Must Be Overcome.

"On the east side the bank is upward of 300 feet above canal level, and on the west side varies from 300 to 400 feet above. Material in settling and moving, creates earth waves with deep depressions behind, those being some 500 to 600 feet from the canal prism, with elevations of 60 to 80 feet above water surface

"These waves undoubtedly counterbalance the weight of the broken mass on either side, and, when removed, may cause another similar movement; hence the impossibility of making any prediction as to the date of reopening until after the waves which now block the channel have been removed and the action of the remaining material determined. Heavy rains materially affect the movement.

"Whether light draught ships can pass in advance of 30-foot draught ships must depend on conditions when a reasonably secure channel is attained."

Shipping Plans Disarranged.

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said yesterday that the blockade of the Panama Canal had seriously interfered with plans for bringing the five steamships recently bought from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to New York to engage in the North Atlantic trade. A heavy loss to the company was entailed in the blockade because these ships would have to steam around South America to reach this port, and because of a change of schedule forced on the Kroonland and the Finland. The former is carrying her cargo back from Panama to San Francisco, and the latter is bringing hers back from Colon to New York. The Finland is expected here on Saturday.

"It is not possible to estimate the extent of the loss in dollars," said Mr. Franklin, "because there is no way of figuring the profits we might have made if the Pacific Mail vessels had arrived here at the time we expected. The Korea and the Siberia, loaded at San Francisco for London, are now at Balboa, on the Pacific side, coaling for the long run through the Strait of Magellan.

"The Pacific Mail boats, the China and Mongolia, are loading in San Francisco, and will, as far as we can foreseebe forced to travel all the way around South America. The Manchuria is due in San Francisco in a few days from the Far East on her last trip before being handed over to us."

WOMEN WILL AGAIN APPEAL.

Jane Addams Joins Peace Conference Delegates in New Manifesto.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—A new appeal for peace, signed by the five women who visited the capitals of Europe after attending the Women's Peace Conference at The Hague in June, will be issued on Friday. Miss Jane Addams of Hull House made this announcement.

The manifesto will be issued simultaneously in Europe and the United States. It was prepared by the Executive Committee of the International Women's Peace Party. The signers will be Miss Addams, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, Miss Crystal MacMillan, and Miss Emily Balch.

Miss Addams returned to his city yesterday after spending two months in Bar Harbor, Me., recuperating from an illness.

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A Seasoned Traveler

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FIFTY TONS OF DYES HERE FROM GERMANY

Shipment Comes to Secretary of Commerce Through Courtesy of Great Britain.

Fifty tons of coal tar dyes of German manufacture arrived in Quarantine last night on the steamship St. Louis. This consignment, the largest received in this country since last Winter, comes to William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce. It is hoped by Government officials that it may be followed by others.

The dyes brought by the St. Louis have been lying for many months at Rotterdam, but through an arrangement with the British Government they were transshipped to Liverpool and loaded aboard the St. Louis. While the dyes are consigned to Secretary Redfield, the shipment is for William A. Mitchell of Lowell, Mass., acting for the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. The British Government permitted the shipment under an agreement that none of the dyestuffs shall be re-exported to an enemy country.

The consignment was shipped into Holland before the embargo was imposed. The German Government has made the statement officially that it will not permit German manufacturers to ship dyestuffs to the United States unless the American Government secures from Great Britain the privilege of exchanging the dyestuffs for equal value in American cotton. This concession the British Government has refused to grant and since last February no large consignments of German colors have come through.

While odd lots of colors stored in Holland have reached this country, they have not prevented a serious dye shortage in this country which daily is becoming more acute.

It was understood last night that the consignment on the St. Louis would be parceled out in small lots to New England cotton manufacturers exclusively. This meant, it was said, that other industries urgently in need of colors will have to wait for further shipments. It was pointed out also that the fifty tons on the St. Louis was a comparatively insignificant amount in view of the need.

Notwithstanding the efforts of American manufacturers to meet the shortage, many textile concerns are laying off operatives pending new supplies of colors. Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government color expert, thinks it will be six months before the domestic dyestuffs manufacturers begin to relieve the shortage.

Dr. Dumba in English Port.

FALMOUTH, Thursday, Oct. 14.—Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the former Ambassador of Austria-Hungsry to the United States, whose recall was requested by President Wilson, has arrived at this port on board the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam. He did not come ashore.

LORD READING SITS WITH SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice of Great Britain Third Visitor To Be So Honored in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—For the third time in history, according to court officials, a foreign jurist today had the honor of sitting with the Supreme Court of the United States. The visitor was Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, in America as Chairman of the Anglo-French Financial Commission.

When the court convered for the afternoon session Lord Reading walked into court with Chief Justice White, who ushered him to a seat at the right of his own place. For an hour and a half the head of the English law courts listened to arguments on the constitutionality of the North Dakota tax on express receipts.

So far as is recalled here, the distinction shown to Lord Reading has been accorded only twice before—to Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, in 1883, and to Lord Herschell, British Lord High Chancellor, in 1894.

Lord Reading, who is a guest at the British Embassy, called on President Wilson during the day with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. The visit was informal. In the afternoon he was a luncheon guest of Attorney General Gregory at the Metropolitan Club.

Tonight Lord Reading was the guest for whom the British Ambassador entertained at dinner at the Embassy. Others present were Chief Justice White and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Secretary Lansing, Attorney General Gregory, and some prominent lawyers.

ROME FEARS FOR MISSIONS.

Vatican Believes Franciscans in the Holy Land in Peril.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 13.—The news of Turkish atrocities perpetrated upon Catholics and members of religious orders has produced great anxiety in Vatican circles, says a report from Rome.

The Congregation of Propagandists is especially preoccupied with the fate of the Franciscans in the Holy Land and with that of the Patriarch himself.

No direct news has arrived in Rome recently, and it is supposed the Turkish Government intercepts correspondence from Asia Minor.

ROME, Oct. 13.—The Vatican has urged Mgr. Dolci, Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople, to obtain from the Sultan of Turkey a reply to the autograph letter of Pope Benedict, interceding for the Armenians.

This letter was sent several weeks ago.



Paper-Weights To A Park Bench

THE only men who needn't care a snap-o'-the-fingers for Correct Dress are those who play paper weight to a park bench.

My Suits and Topcoats at $20 and $25, smartly tailored of long-wearing fabrics, are a *personal asset* to every young fellow looking for a knee-up in business.

These clothes will compliment *any man*, whether he rides to the office in his own motor car or in a Subway seat.

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¶ They are New York clothes for New Yorkers!

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¶ A $25.00 SUIT—Norfolk or plain model, with trousers or breeches. Oxford gray whipcord.

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COTTON FUTURES ACT CALLED VOID

It Is Declared Unconstitutional Because the Bill Originated in the Senate.

RANKED AS A REVENUE LAW

Judge Hough Says It Was Never a Statute Because It Was Not Framed in the House.

REGRETS THE NARROW ISSUE

Decision Is Rendered in a Test Case Brought by Samuel T. Hubbard of New York City.

The Cotton Futures Act of Aug. 18, 1914, was declared unconstitutional yesterday in a decision handed down in the Federal District Court by Judge Charles M. Hough in the test case brought by Samuel T. Hubbard of the cotton brokerage house of Hubbard Brothers of 66 Beaver Street, against John Z. Lowe, Collector of Internal Revenue. The decision was based on the point that the Lever bill, which imposed the tax, originated in the Senate and not in the House of Representatives, as a revenue measure should. The Court expressed its regret that it had to pass judgment on such narrow grounds.

If Judge Hough's decision is not overturned on appeal, the taxes which have been paid under the Lever act since it came into force on Feb. 18 last will have to be refunded. When the act was debated, it was pointed out yesterday at Washington, it was not looked upon as a revenue measure.

Bill Changed in Conference.

As introduced into the Senate it did not contain the taxing provisions. These were inserted in conference. This bill was intended to regulate speculation in cotton.

Attorney General Gregory would not discuss last night the probability of an appeal being taken, as he said he must read Judge Hough's decision before he made up his mind. It was thought probable at Washington that if the Department of Agriculture and the Treasury, which are interested in the matter, wished to fight there would be an appeal.

Hubbard Brothers & Co. on May 28, 1915, sold to E. M. Weld & Co. 100 bales of cotton for delivery in October, and as the contract did not conform to the standard forms laid down by the Lever act, a tax of $1,000 was imposed and paid under protest. Suit was then brought to recover against Collector Lowe on the ground that the bill had been introduced into the wrong House of Congress, and that Congress had no power to prescribe the form of contract to be used or to tax one form and not another.

In his decision Judge Hough considered the first ground of attack on the Lever act, that it was a bill for raising revenue originating in the Senate and said in part:

One Objection Is Fatal.

"It is not seen how this Court can disregard information furnished by the Congress itself. The Cotton Futures act is not and never was a law of the United States. It is one of those legislative products which to be a law must originate in the Lower House.

"For this reason alone the plaintiffs may take judgment. It is most unsatisfactory to feel compelled to ground decision upon so technical a point, but, such as it is, this finding disposes of the case, and I must leave undiscussed the argument equally able and interesting upon the other and permanently important branch of the ligitation."

Assistant District Attorney Earl Barnes had tried to meet the contention of the plaintiff on this point by arguing on demurrer that the law was only a tax law in form, and that there was nothing further from the intent of the legislators to raise any revenue by the taxation of cotton futures. The law aimed at the suppression of gambling in cotton futures.

Judge Hough, however, held that the legislators, whatever they had intended to do, had actually produced a revenue act within the constitutional definition.

Has Revenue Law Label.

"As in one case cited," he said, "the Legislature, desired to suppress the sale of colored oleomargarine, so here it desired to destroy every form of contract for future delivery of cotton, except that marked out by the statute. In both instances the object was sought to be attained by a tax, intended to be prohibitive; in both the statutes are by title called tax bills, and to both the same treatment must be accorded, viz., they are revenue bills, because Congress gives them that label and provides the machinery of levy and collection.

"It is immaterial what was the intent behind the statute. It is enough that the tax was paid and the probability or desirability of collecting any taxes is beside the issue."

Another suit to test the law is still before the Federal District Court. That was brought by Weld & Neville to contest a tax of 2 cents a pound on foreign sales of 100 bales, which had not been carried out according to the form prescribed by the Lever act. In that case it has been contended that the tax was a violation of Article I of the United States Constitution, which provides that "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

DENIES FIGHT ON MARSHALL

Tumulty Says Wilson Is Not Opposing the Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The White House denied today a story that President Wilson had said, with reference to the Democratic national ticket next year, that it would be unlucky to run the same team twice. This statement bore only the one construction—that the President did not want Thomas Riley Marshall renominated for Vice President. Secretary Tumulty said President Wilson had never made the remark, and insisted that the relations between the President and Vice President were intimate and cordial. The Vice President was quoted at Phoenix, Ariz., yesterday as saying he did not believe the President made the remark.

According to some Democratic politicians who are worried over the story, there is no reason for nominating anybody other than Mr. Marshall for second place next year. The Vice President's loyalty to the policies of the Administration was pointed to as the best reason why he should be renominated. It was also pointed out that President Wilson was understood to be of the opinion that he should take no part in the selection of the Vice Presidential candidate. This means that the choice of Mr. Wilson's partner on the ticket will be left to party leaders other than the President.

Mr. Marshall has been criticised in Democratic councils, but so far nobody has been brought forward prominently to oppose his selection in next year's convention. There are indications that Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois would not be averse to being on the ticket with President Wilson.

CAMPAIGN TO END IN RUSH.

Perkins and Moss Use Autos, Red Fire and Bands.

Both Charles A. Perkins and Frank Moss, candidates for District Attorney of the Republican and Progressive parties respectively, began whirlwind automobile campaigns yesterday and last night.

Mr. Perkins added to his campaign by holding many street corner meetings with red fire and bands. A flying automobile squadron composed of ten automobiles each containing two speakers covered many sections of the city. "Suspender Jack" McGee led the squadron and opened his oratorical program at Fifty-seventh Street and First Avenue. Mr. Perkins addressed seven street corner meetings in the Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts, finishing at the Thirty-first Assembly District Republican clubhouse, 200 Lenox Avenue. At one meeting he said:

"If you put Tammany Hall in control of the District Attorney's office, you put it in charge of all the great bureaus which protect the lives and property of the city and county of New York, and which have charge of all complaints made against criminals and supposed criminals. Does any sensible person feel that a Tammanyized District Attorney's office would give a square deal to every one, regardless of his political attiuations? I do not think so. There are precedents which give reason for this belief, and they are fresh in the mind of every thinking person.

Among 189 lawyers canvassed yesterday by the Perkins managers, 102 declared for Mr. Perkins, 16 for Judge Swann, 5 for Mr. Moss, while 66 were non-committal.

Mr. Mosa began his open-air campaign at the noon hour yesterday, speaking from an automobile at seven meetings along Broadway. He charged that Perkins and Swann were the candidates of "the interests" and declared that while he was financing his own campaign with the aid of a few friends, each of the other candidates were supplied with ten times the campaign funds he had. He said that Mr. Perkins would receive less than 30 per cent. of the Republican vote in the county.

Hugh Gordon Miller, formerly a Progressive leader, announced yesterday that he would support Frank K. Bowers as the candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket. He also offered his services as a speaker.

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WINCARNIS
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RALLY RAISES HOPE FOR ANTHRAX VICTIM

Doctors Now Believe Serum-Vaccine Has Saved Bellevue Patient's Life.

SWELLING MUCH REDUCED

Temperature Falls Nearly Three Degrees—Another Suspicious Case Admitted.

George F. Stackpole, the anthrax patient in Bellevue Hospital, has rallied, and those attending him have strong hopes that the serum-vaccine sent from Washington will drive out the disease.

Mr. Stackpole is far from being out of danger, his physicians say, but the fact that he was near death in the crisis at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and then rallied so remarkably, has created confidence.

What may be a second case of anthrax from Riverhead, L. I., where Mr. Stackpole contracted his illness, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital last night. The patient is Martin Bradsky, 38 years old, a laborer, who lives in Riverhead. He was sent to Bellevue by Dr. A. G. Terrill, Superintendent of the Riverhead Health Department, who advised the hospital authorities that he thought the man was suffering from anthrax. Bradsky was put into the same ward with Mr. Stackpole, though in a different room, but the hospital authorities declined to comment on the patient's condition, saying that they would not know whether he really had anthrax until after a diagnosis to be completed this morning.

That Mr. Stackpole has passed the danger of choking to death from the swelling in his throat all of his physicians agree. The swelling began to diminish early yesterday morning, and breathing became noticeably easier. He was even able to lie flat upon his back shortly after noon. Until then he had been propped up in bed so that breathing would be less difficult.

The danger still threatening the patient is blood poisoning. The doctors can not determine at this stage whether the serum-vaccine will drive the anthrax poison from his system. The reduction of the throat swelling and the declins of his temperature from 104½ to 102 were good signs, but, on the other hand, Mr. Stackpole's pulse was weak and that might mean, the doctors said, that the poison in his blood would ultimately stop his heart.

A third injection of the serum-vaccine was made yesterday morning. The dose was forty cubic centimeters, or not quite one and a half fluid ounces, the largest injection yet made. Mr. Stackpole was kept very quiet all day so that he might waste no energy in talking or moving, and heart stimulants were given. It was said last night that he was resting quietly and his physicians were hopeful.

More hopeful than they, however, was Mr. Stackpole himself. Although unafraid of death Mr. Stackpole has never resigned himself to the end, and yesterday he seemed confident that he would get well. In the fearful hours of early morning when it seemed that he could not live until daylight, his mind was clear, and he assured those anxiously watching him that he would soon be better. After he had improved later in the day he came as near to laughing as the swelling in his face would permit, and said to the members of his family: "Well, you see I'm still here. I said I'd live to write my own obituary. Last night the doctors looked as if they had given me up, but I didn't give myself up. Maybe that's because I don't know much about medicine and didn't realize how bad off I was—but anyhow, I was right."

Dr. H. M. Silver, Mr. Stackpole's chief physician, was by the patient's bedside during the crisis and for several hours yesterday and last night. "Well," said Dr. Silver shortly before noon yesterday, "you see we are all smiling. We hope that we have control of the anthrax."

Dr. H. E. Dwyer of the Bellevue staff, who visits Mr. Stackpole's bedside many times a day, was also hopeful, as was Dr. George F. O'Hanlon, Medical Superintendent of the hospital.

The seriousness of the disease afflicting Mr. Stackpole was demonstrated yesterday in the laboratory of Bellevue. A guinea pig was inoculated on last Monday morning with germs from Mr. Stackpole's blood, and the animal manifested symptoms of anthrax soon and died yesterday afternoon.

MAKE SPEED ON NEW ROAD.

Canadian Northern Astonishes Passengers of First Through Train.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAIN OVER CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, FOLEY, Ont., Oct. 13.—Throughout today the Canadian Parliamentary party, which is formally opening to traffic the third Canadian transcontinental line, has been traveling through virgin territory extending for almost a thousand miles from Ottawa west to Port Arthur, except for a very short stretch.

This Canadian Northern Line is new construction, and this is the first real passenger train to run over it, yet the heavy fourteen-car train sped along at an average speed of 40 miles an hour on a grade of four-tenths of 1 per cent. to the mile, as smoothly as though the roadbed had been laid for twenty years. Here the road passes through a rich timber country in which there are estimated to be some fourtsen million cords of untouched spruce, admirably adapted to paper making, and this timber, which the new line will make available for paper, open to cheap water transportation down the Great Lakes to Chicago, from mills at Nipigon on Lake Superior, will in time greatly increase the supply and may considerably reduce paper prices in that city.

The new line also opens up to settlers many millions of acres of Canadian Crown lands, all heavily timbered, which will become available at as small a price as 50 cents an acre while giving to the settler as a first cut enough timber to net some $4 an acre.

From Sudbury west this remarkable first transcontinental train has acquired a new attraction, including a full news bulletin service and an entertainment car seating sixty persons, with a piano to be played on request. Volunteer members of the party oblige with vocal music. "This is some train!" exclaimed a newly arrived American member of the party as he traversed the tenth consecutive block of long corridors. It is probably the longest that ever set out for the Pacific across Canada.

Last Nominations Are Filed.

The time for the filing of independent nominating petitions expired at midnight last night, and about forty petitions were received at the Board of Elections, most of them for the offices of Aldermen and Assemblymen. The principal petitions were filed by the Independent Workingmen's League, indorsing for County Judge in Brooklyn, John P. Hylan, Robert H. Roy, and Mitchell May; that of the Jeffersonian Democracy indorsing Francis McClusky for the same office, and that of an organization calling itself the Tammany Nominators, indorsing Loula A. Cuvillier for Justice of the Eighth District Municipal Court.

MAYOR BELL ACQUITTED.

Verdict May Cause the Prosecutor to Drop the Case Against Taggart.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—Following the acquittal by a jury today of Mayor Joseph E. Bell, who has been on trial here for more than five weeks on the charge of election conspiracy, Prosecutor A. J. Rucker said that he had no statement to make in regard to the disposition of the cases of more than one hundred others who were indicted with the Mayor. These include Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman, and Samuel V. Perrott, Chief of Police.

"Just what every decent man in Marion County expected," was the statement of Mayor Bell after the verdict was read.

"The verdict was what I expected at all times during the trial," was all Mr. Taggart said he cared to say at this time.

Joseph Reach, who was employed as special prosecutor in the trial, said he was engaged only in the Bell case and would not participate in the trials of any of the other men indicted with Mayor Bell.

The jury reached an agreement after deliberating one hour and forty-three minutes. Four ballots were taken. On the first three ballots the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

A mighty shout, which was taken up by the crowd in the corridors, went up in the court room when the verdict was read. Mayor Bell was immediately surrounded by his friends, and was stopped many times on his way from the court room to his attorney's offices and held impromptu receptions in the street.

HARVARD PROFESSOR AT 19.

Norbert Wiener, a Tufts Prodigy, Is to Teach Philosophy.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 13.—Norbert Wiener, 19 years of age, was appointed an assistant professor of philosophy at Harvard College today. In this capacity he will be called upon to instruct men who are his elders.

As a boy of 13 Wiener received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Tufts College. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was awarded to him at Harvard in 1913 and for the last two years he has been a traveling fellow of Harvard at Cambridge University, England.

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup
Free from Benzoate of Soda
The relish that takes the lead over all others for use with hot or cold meats, game, fish and many other foods. It is pure—wholesome—appetizing.

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EST 1788
A Year Before The Father of His Country Took The Oath of Office
Carstairs Rye was the country's standard. Each succeeding year has shown increased popularity. Used "straight," or in High Balls, Carstairs Rye—in the non-refillable bottle—has no superior.


2 MOOSE VOTES IN TWELFTH

Committee Must Solve 1 to 1 Tie Vote for Alderman.

The Progressive Party polled two votes at the recent primary election in the Twelfth Assembly District, it was learned yesterday. This is Charles F. Murphy's district, and one vote went for William P. Kenneally, the Tammany candidate for Alderman, and the other for Michael Bowen for the same office. The Kenneally vote was cast by Edward S. Van Zile, who is acting Progressive leader of the district in the absence of Harry Todd, the regular leader. Van Zile said he cast the vote as a compliment to Kenneally, the Progressives not having any candidate of their own. The man who voted for Mr. Bowen is not known and no one in the district could tell last night who Mr. Bowen is.

The Board of Elections notified the Progressives of the district that the vots on Alderman is a tie and the District Committee will meet this evening to decide what to do.

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AND MANY OTHERS.
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ALWAYS FRESH—PURE—SWEET
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Arithmetic		U. S. History	
Geography		Writing	
Spelling		Elementary Algebra	
Reading		Plane Geometry	
Elementary English		English, Three Years	

and a boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did
Four Years' Work in One
and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	84%	Chemistry	95%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	82%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 years	85%

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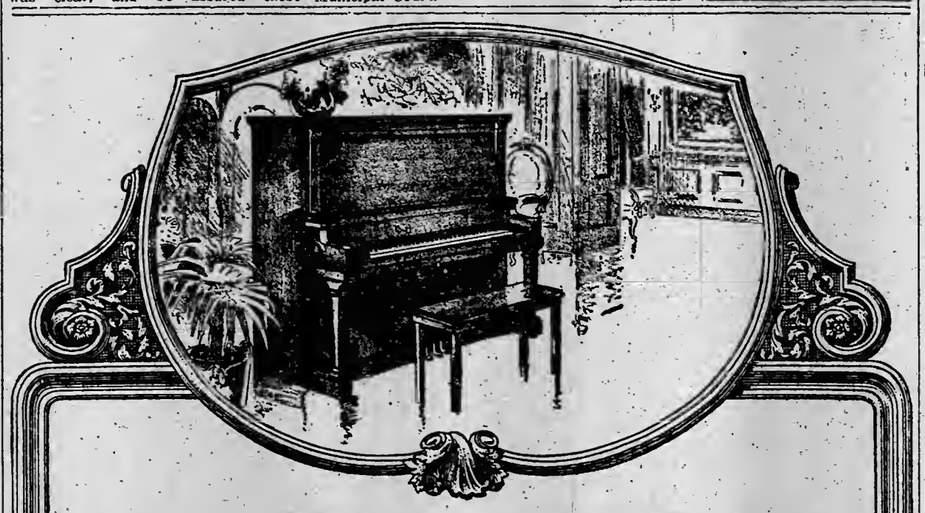
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NEPHEW SUES HILLIS FOR $50,000 DAMAGES

Attacks His Veracity and Calls Financial Professions False and Malicious.

HINTS AT MORAL HEROICS

Libel Suit Based on Story That Pastor Had Made Good Losses Suffered Trough Relative.

The complaint in the libel suit for $50,000 brought against the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by his nephew, Percy D. Hillis, was filed yesterday in the Kings County Clerk's office by William Austin Moore of 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, counsel for the nephew.

Two other court actions resulting from the financial activities of Henry Ward Beecher's pastoral successor were also heard of in the Brooklyn courts yesterday. Dr. Hillis was notified to appear to show cause why the court should not vacate the order under which Frank L. Ferguson, the pastor's former business agent, is scheduled to submit to examination before a referee; and Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, a friend of Dr. Hillis, applied to have his suit against Mr. Ferguson placed on the preferred calendar.

The complaint in the libel suit drew the attention of the day. The suit was brought by Percy D. Hillis because of alleged damage resulting to him from Dr. Hillis's statements that he had voluntarily assumed obligations to make good financial losses to others who had invested money through his nephew.

When Dr. Hillis made these statements he was likened by his friends to General Grant, Mark Twain, Sir Walter Scott, and others who burdened themselves with debts for which they were not legally responsible.

Percy D. Hillis indignantly denied that his uncle belonged in the company of these moral heroes, and he brought the libel suit when Dr. Hillis failed to retract his statements. In the complaint filed yesterday Mr. Hillis sets forth two alleged causes of action, each based on an utterance of Dr. Hillis, which he hrands as false and malicious. The complaint does not go into the details of Dr. Hillis's financial transactions, but attacks the veracity of the pastor.

The first alleged cause of action is based on an interview attributed to Dr. Hillis published in a Brooklyn newspaper on July 14, 1915, in which the pastor is quoted as telling "one Charles W. Fulton of Portland, Ore.," that he obligated himself to pay notes amounting to $12,000 to make good Percy D. Hillis's losses. In making this statement, according to the complaint, Dr. Hillis "maliciously and wickedly designed and contrived to injure the plaintiff in his business standing, reputation, and good name, and to destroy his credit and reputation as a man of honor and business integrity."

The headlines of the newspaper article referred to are quoted in the complaint, which says of them that they "were wholly false, and were known to be false to the defendant at the time they were procured to be published by him."

According to the newspaper article, Dr. Hillis assembled the creditors of the P. D. Hillis Logging Company and told them that he would assume the obligations of the company. In his complaint Percy D. Hillis says that, so far as he knows, the creditors of the company never held such a meeting as that described. The $12,000 mentioned in the newspaper, the complaint continues, represented the amount for which Dr. Hillis was sued by Brayton & Lawbaugh, a timber firm of Chicago, to which he was personally obligated.

The second alleged cause of action is based on an interview given by Dr. Hillis to a Portland, Ore., newspaper on July 15, 1915, in which the pastor was represented as admitting that he had assumed obligations amounting to $100,000 to make up losses suffered through the business failure of his nephews. About half of this sum, according to the newspaper interview, had been paid and provision for the payment of the remainder had been made.

The complaint brands this interview as "a false, libelous, and wickedly malicious statement," and adds that "the statements made by the defendant are false and were known to the defendant to be false at the time that he procured their publication."

Dr. Hillis must file his answer to the complaint within twenty days. It is expected that the suit will come to trial in the Kings County Supreme Court this Winter.

Mr. Ferguson will not he examined hefore a Supreme Court referee today, no matter whether the order directing the examination is vacated or not. Dr. Hillis obtained the order last week, and yesterday Mr. Ferguson made application for its vacation to Supreme Court Justice Maddox, who ordered Dr. Hillis to appear today to show cause why the order should not be vacated. So the argument on the examination, instead of the examination, will be had today. Mr. Ferguson will submit an affidavit at the time, it is said, that is expected to be sensational.

Dr. Raymond's application to have his suit against Mr. Ferguson placed on the preferred calendar was opposed by Mr. Ferguson, County Judge Norman S. Dike gave Mr. Ferguson a week in which to file affidavits supporting his opposition. The suit is for $608 for interest on Alberni Timber bonds. Mr. Ferguson says Dr. Hillis owes the interest, hut Dr. Raymond thinks differently.

Mr. Ferguson last night made public copies of letters which he said Percy D. Hillis sent to Dr. Hillis prior to the bringing of the suit for libel. In one of the letters, Percy Hillis, referring to one of the statements on which the suit was subsequently based, said to his uncle:

"What do you gain by this interview, unless you wish to pose as a philanthropist and a hero? If you do wish such a position, why make your nephews the object of pity and derision?"

In each of the letters Percy Hillis complains of abuse and misrepresentation hy Dr. Hillis, and says that he will stand it no longer.

MURDER IN CROWDED STREET

Tomaso Lo Monte Shot Dead and Cousin Wounded in Upper 1st Av.

Seven men who stood at the southwest corner of 116th Street and First Avenue at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon surrounded Tomaso Lo Monte, 29 years old, part owner of a feed store at 108th Street and First Avenue, and his cousin, Rosalle Lo Monte of 312 East 116th Street, as they were crossing the street. One of the seven opened fire with a revolver.

Lo Monte and his cousin fell to the street and after four shots had been fired the seven men separated. Hundreds of persons on the crowded street began to run away, but a few ran toward the scene. The murderer ran along First Avenue.

The shooting was done within a block and a half of the Third Branch Detective Bureau in 110th Street between Second and Third Avenues. Several policemen and detectives reached the corner half a minute after the firing and began to chase all whom they saw running away. They were directed finally to a tenement house at 336 East 115th Street. In the hallway here was a frightened old woman who said that a strange man had hurst into her apartment and offered her a large sum of money to hide him. She said that she had refused and ordered him out, but that he had run into her son's bedroom and locked himself in.

Detectives Cousins, Deale and Prenter and Policemen Welsman and Repetti entered the apartment, knocked on the door of the bedroom, and shouted: "Open up."

The door was opened instantly and a man in his underclothing appeared and asked what was wanted. He said that he had been asleep all afternoon and that he was a nephew of the woman.

In an areaway a few doors from the place there was found an automatic revolver from which four cartridges had been fired. The prisoner, who said he was Antonio Impolluzo of 329 East Thirty-ninth Street, was recognized at the Detective Bureau by witnesses of the shooting and was charged with murder in the first degree.

Lo Monte, who had been a power among the Italians in the district, was dying from two shots through his body. At the Sydenham Hospital he told Captain Jones of the Third Branch that he had seen the man who had shot him, did not know him, and believed him to be a hired murderer. Lo Monte laid the attack to trouble with rivals in the feed business. Shortly after he had made this statement Lo Monte died. His cousin, Rosalie, who was wounded in the chest, remained unconscious and was in a dangerous condition.

Edisons Leave for Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison and their sons, Charles and Theodore, left tonight for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. No announcement has been made as to when they will return. They will be at the show next Thursday, when "Edison Day" will he observed, and when Mr. Edison will be the recipient of many honors.

KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Boy Also Shot by Stepfather in Harlem Family Quarrel.

Several pistol shots, the shrieks of a woman, and the cries of a child, startled tenants of the flat house at 2,151 Eighth Avenue, between 118th and 119th Streets, shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, and those who ran into the hall saw 12-year-old Herbert Wehber, son of Mrs. Katherine Apger, the janitress, hurry from the front door screaming that his mother had been killed. The boy was bleeding from a bullet wound below the heart and a crowd of tenants followed him.

A man about to enter the house started on the run for Father McGrath of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, and the crowd set after him, raising the cry: "There goes the murderer."

A mob was at his heels when he took refuge in the rectory, explained his mission, and disappeared as Father McGrath, reassuring the crowd, ran toward the tenement, young Webber at his heels. In the hall the boy collapsed when they came upon his mother lying face downward on the rear stairs. There was a wound in her left shoulder, the bullet having passed through her heart and out of her breast.

Though the woman was dead the priest on his knees began the last rites while the throng that packed the hall knelt also. Policeman Brady had called Dr. Jennings from Harlem Hospital. He turned to the boy, now half conscious, but able to whisper: "Look for my stepfather. He did it."

Then there was a rush for the janitor's apartment. On the floor lay Henry Apger, dead, a bullet in his brain.

Brady followed young Herbert to the hospital. There, after the doctors had dressed his wound and had said he would live, the boy said his mother had married Apger two years ago, some time after the death of Herbert's father.

His stepfather was employed in a wholesale liquor house in Columbus Avenue. When he entered the flat at 6 o'clock last night a quarrel started about money, which led to the shooting.

WILSON LAYS CORNERSTONE

Starts Memorial Amphitheatre at Arlington Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—President Wilson laid the cornerstone today of the memorial amphitheatre being erected in honor of the nation's soldier and sailor dead at Arlington National Cemetery. The President made no address, but personally spread mortar underneath the stone before it was lowered into place.

Secretary Daniels presided and delivered an address in which he said America loved peace, but loved liberty even more. Of the memorial Mr. Daniels said:

"It is a substantial symbol, expressive of the national appreciation of valor. It is a recognition of the grand democracy of the dead. It marks the eternal cementing of the republic, that the home of Lee is the burial place of the glorious company of Grant's invincible army, and the equally brave soldiers who fought with Lee."

Other speakers included Judge I. G. Kimball, a member of the Memorial Commission, and Captain Charles W. Newton, past Commander in Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans.

A feature of the exercises was the planting of two trees in front of the memorial, one in honor of General George H. Thomas, known as "The Rock of Chickamauga," and the second in honor of General William T. Sherman.

Congress appropriated $750,000 for the construction of the memorial. It probably will be dedicated on Memorial Day, 1917.

Not Mrs. Mary B. Eddy's Attorney.

The Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, said in a communication to THE TIMES yesterday that the late Arthur Pillsbury Dodge, whose obituary was published yesterday, was never personal attorney for Mary Baker Eddy, as stated, though he might have been associated with the office of her attorney.

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with prices no higher
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At Carnegie Hall.

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Women's Fur Trimmed Coats—Of smart English woolen mixtures, in the latest side belted model, ⅞ length, with high fur collar; suitable for motor or general practical wear. *Value $35.00* — 27.50

Luxurious Wool Velour Coats—In various fashionable Autumn Colorings, satin lined throughout and trimmed with fur. *Value $55.00* — 48.00

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats—Full length models in Callot Checks—Green, Brown and Gray, with rolling collar of fur. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Value $22.00* — 18.50

Misses' Smart Corduroy Coats—Full length and silk lined throughout, in Navy, Mouse, Amethyst, Russian Green and African Brown, finished with Choker collar of fur. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Value $22.00* — 18.50

Furs Fur Coats

Women's Caracul Coats of exceptionally soft, handsome skins in a new ¾ length flare model, beautifully lined with heavy brocaded satin. *Value $110.00* — 82.50

Women's Hudson Seal Coats—The latest model of very superior grade skins, ¾ length, with fancy crepe lining. *Value $125.00* — 100.00

Fur Sets and Odd Pieces

Red Fox Sets	*Value $65.00*	50.00
Natural Lynx Sets	*Value $48.50*	38.50
Skunk Scarfs		6.00 to 50.00
Skunk Muffs		17.50 to 35.00
Black Lynx Scarfs		12.00 to 37.50
Black Lynx Muffs		25.00 to 35.00

Rain Coats

Our Exclusive "Waterberry" Rubberless Rain Coats
Two smart models in Navy, Black and Tan; sizes 16 years to 44 bust. This cravenette fabric, made by Priestley & Co. to our order, is controlled by Arnold, Constable & Co. for the United States. *Regularly $15.00* — 9.50

Rain Coats of the genuine Priestley Cravenette Covert Cloth in Tan and Oxford, featuring a well tailored semi-belted model. *Value $15.50* — 10.50

Utility Coats of Smart Scotch Tweeds in Autumn colorings, presenting the latest belted models, splendidly tailored. These attractive coats, Cravenetted for rain protection, are also equally suitable for street, travelling and motor wear. *Value $22.50* — 15.50

Two Specials in Women's Suits

Broadcloth Tailor Suits with Fur Trimming, also of whipcord, in models typical of the season's most advanced styles and in the favored Autumn suit shades. *Value $35.00* — 29.50

Velvet Trimmed Tailor Suits—Copy of a smart Bernard model in the popular wide wale Cheviot in various quiet shades and black, smartly trimmed with velvet. *Value $32.00* — 24.50

Six Important Fall Specials In Our
REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Fall Gloves — 1,000 Pairs

Women's Glace Kid Gloves, 2 clasp, extra fine quality, soft, elastic, highest class finish and perfect fitting, in the most wanted Autumn shades; also black and white. *Value $1.25 pair* — 1.00

Women's Smart Doeskin Gloves of very superior quality, washable, and particularly adapted for present wear, 1 clasp and 2 button, in white and yellow. — 1.50

Fall Blouses — 225

Designed to complete the Tailleur Costume and including Georgette with Plaid Taffeta Combination; also Pussy Willow, embroidered in white and soft colorings; and Tailleur models in fancy striped silk. *Value $6.50* — 5.75

Embroidered and Tailleur models in Crepe de Chine; also Tailleur models in the new satin striped Crepe de Chine. *Value $3.50* — 2.95

Petticoats — 250

Women's Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats in the latest Fall models, with flounces in various styles, designed to give the correct silhouette to skirts and frocks. Colors are the most desirable of the season. *Value $5.00* — 3.95

Handsome Black Silk Petticoats in Taffeta of extra quality; three models with scalloped, tucked or ruffled flounce and Jersey or Taffeta top. — 4.50

Bigelow Carpets — 3,500 Yards — ⅓ to ½ Reductions

Brussels and Axminister in an attractive range of colors and designs in our own private patterns. *Formerly $1.65 to $2.00 yard* — 1.10 to 1.50

Bigelow and English Wilton in an assortment of colors and patterns suitable for Fall furnishings. *Formerly $3.00 and $4.00 yard* — 1.75 to 2.75

"Made-Up" Rugs — 150 — ⅓ to ½ Less Than Regular Prices
Made up in our own workroom from high grade Velvet, Brussels, Wilton and Axminster carpets.

Approximate Sizes	Present Prices
Size 4.6 x 4.6	4.00 to 6.00
Size 6.4 x 4.6	5.00 to 9.00
Size 7.5 x 5.3	7.50 to 12.50
Size 8.0 x 6.0	10.00 to 15.00
Size 10.0 x 6.9	12.50 to 20.00
Size 9.0 x 11.00	20.00 to 30.00

Orientals — At a Reduction of 25 to 33⅓

Caucasian and Kurdish Weaves. Soft colors and silky Texture; average size, 3.8x6.0. *Now priced* — 17.00 to 38.00

Kermanshah and Sarouks. Average size, 4.0x6.6. *Regularly $80 to $150 Now priced* — 52.50 to 100.00

Silky Beluchistans. Average size 2.6x4.6. *Now priced* — 12.50 to 22.50

$40,000 Stock
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS
Reductions 25 to 33⅓%

Table Cloths Napkins

Table Cloths of superior quality Irish Damask in beautiful patterns and practical sizes.

2x2 yards	Now	3.00
2x2½ yards	Now	3.75
2x3 yards	Now	4.50
2½x2½ yards	Now	7.00
Napkins—⅝ Various designs,	doz.	3.75
Napkins—¾ Dinner Size, doz.		4.50, 5.00 & 6.50

Bed Spreads

Crochet—Single Bed Size. *Regularly $1.30* — 1.15

Scalloped Marseilles—Satin finish. Single Bed Size. *Regularly $4.00* — 3.15

Blankets Comfortables

White Wool Blankets. Single Bed Size. *Regularly $4.75 pair* — 3.75

White Wool Blankets, of superior quality, finished with pink or blue borders. Double bed size. *Regularly $5.50 pair* — 4.25

White Wool Blankets of most desirable weight and quality for Winter use. Double bed size. *Regularly $6.00 pair* — 5.00

"Warmth Without Weight" Comfortables with figured silk mull tops in various dainty colors, with plain border. Full size, cotton filled. *Regularly $3.50* — 2.85

Fine Comfortables—Figured Cambric tops, with plain border, full size, wool filled. *Regularly $5.50* — 4.50

Cotton Sheets Pillow Cases

"Clydesdale" Cotton Sheets—our own special brand, and recommended to give unusual service.

Size	Plain Hem	Hemstitched
63 x 99	68c each	80c each
72 x 99	75c each	85c each
72 x 108	82c each	95c each
81 x 99	82c each	95c each
81 x 108	90c each	1.00 each
90 x 99	90c each	1.00 each
90 x 108	1.00 each	1.10 each

Pillow Cases to Match

Size	Plain Hem	Hemstitched
42 x 38½	18c each	23c each
45 x 38½	20c each	25c each
54 x 38½	25c each	30c each

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A CAREFUL INVESTIGATION

will prove that of all forms of investment the safest and best are our

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

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RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn



Pussy Willow
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Silk of Universal Appeal

PUSSY WILLOW is the silk of a thousand uses. It is both a master fabric and a trimming fabric. It is both an outer fabric and a lining fabric.

Gowns and wraps are made of it, trimmed with it, lined with it, and worn over lingerie made of it. Miss Pussy Willow carries a handbag made of it and her escort wears a Pussy Willow cravat.

It is serviceable everywhere and everywhere it is the Style.

Be sure you get the genuine Pussy Willow pure dye Taffeta, guaranteed for two seasons' wear. Look for the name stamped on the selvage of every yard. Or, if buying ready-to-wear apparel, look for the Pussy Willow label in the garment.

H. R. Mallinson & Co.
Sole Manufacturers,
New York and Paris.

SPECIAL BED SETS

Scalloped edge, Satin finished Bed Spread with Bolster Cover to match, per set

5.50

Everything for furnishing the bedroom can be had here at moderate cost.

McGIBBON & CO.
LINENS—DECORATIONS
37th St. West Near 5th Ave.

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R.G. SULLIVAN'S

Sales have shown a continuous increase for forty years. Quality counts.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

GOV. FIELDER'S VOTE IS NOT FOR SUFFRAGE

He Is Certain Majority of New Jersey Women Do Not Want the Ballot.

PARTIES KEEP HANDS OFF

Ballots for Special Election Are Not Numbered and Suffragists File Unavailing Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 13.—Governor James F. Fielder will vote against the proposed Constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote. He told a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES so today at his office in the State House.

"I have carefully refrained from taking any part in the fight over the woman suffrage amendment," said the Governor, when asked to state his attitude on the question. "But you can say that I am going to vote against the amendment next Tuesday becausc I am very much opposed to imposing on women a responsibility which I feel certain a majority of the women in the State do not seek."

A very large majority of the members of Governor Fielder's official household will follow his example. Governor Fielder is a Democrat. He is only one of many influential members of President Wilson's party on whom the President's recent statement in support of the woman suffrage cause in New Jersey will have no effect. He does not regard suffrage as a party question in any sense. The Democrats of New Jersey in their platform adopted last year made only this brief reference to woman suffrage:

"We are in favor of the submission to the people of the proposed Constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to all citizens of the State."

The Republican platform dismissed the subject even more briefly.

"We favor the submission to the people of the Woman Suffrage amendment to the Constitution," reads the Republican platform declaration of a year ago. The platforms adopted by the Republican and Democratic State Conventions this year when they met in this city simultaneously contain no reference whatever to woman suffrage, though this has been the burning topic of discussion, debate and street oratory in New Jersey for the last six months.

The leaders of both the big parties have lived up to the noncommittal policy of their platforms. With few exceptions, they have refrained from taking a public stand on woman suffrage. And not only that. The leaders profess to be altogether indifferent to the outcome of the special election next Tuesday. They have not gone to the usual trouble of making an ante-election canvass for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment among the enrolled members of their parties on woman suffrage.

It may be taken for granted that this policy of aloofness is not due to any willingness on their part to welcome women into the communion of voters. Far from it. But they feel so assured that the situation will take care of itself without any interference on their part and that the result of the vote next Tuesday will be all that they could desire that they have stopped worrying over woman suffrage and are giving their undivided attention to the campaign for members of Senate and Assembly who will be elected on Nov. 2.

State Treasurer Edward E. Grosscup is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In a talk with a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES at the State House this afternoon he said that no effort had been made by the Democratic County Chairmen to make an ante-election canvass on woman suffrage, partly because they believed it would be useless to try.

"The Democratic State organization has kept its hand out of this fight," said Chairman Grosscup. "In our platform a year ago we came out in favor of submitting the question. We are determined that the advocates of woman suffrage shall have no reason to complain about the exercise of any undue influence on our part in case the election next Tuesday should fail to meet their expectations."

"Do you think it will?" Chairman Grosscup was asked.

"I do not care to say anything about that," said Mr. Grosscup.

Chairman Grosscup himself will vote against the proposed Constitutional amendment giving women the ballot.

To all appearances, the Republican State Committee is also pursuing a hands-off policy with regard to woman suffrage. Newton A. K. Bugbee, who is Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is half suspected of leaning toward suffrage. But twenty out of the twenty-one Republican County Chairmen are opposed to giving women the ballot. The one exception is Chairman Samuel Smith of Hudson County. William B. Verdon, the Republican boss of Hudson County, is a suffragist.

B. Frank Barkley, Chairman of the Hunterdon County Republican Committee, told THE TIMES correspondent at Republican State Headquarters this afternoon that the indications in his county were that the vote next Tuesday would stand five to one against woman suffrage.

The leaders of the suffrage movement filed a protest today with Secretary of State Martin against the use of unnumbered ballots at the special election. Sample ballots were sent out today and with their appearance there was something approaching a panic in the suffrage camp.

The law providing for the special election was enacted last May. Secretary of State Martin said this afternoon that it does not provide for numbering the ballots, and that in printing the ballot he did not feel at liberty to go further than the law, especially as it would greatly increase the cost to bave the ballots numbered.

The suffragists pointed out today that Governor Fielder signed tbe Special Election bill under protest, declaring in a memorandum that the omissioh of numbers on the ballots "made tbe grossest frauds possible."

"It will be quite easy," said the Governor in his memorandum, "if there should be dishonest election officials, to slip extra ballots into the box without detection. The bill was drawn by the Republicans in such a way that the grossest fraud is possible under it."

The woman suffragists contend that the law provides that the special election shall be held ns other elections are and that this would justify the Secretary of State in baving the ballots numbered.

The suffragists announced today that they would have women watcbers at all the 1,877 polling places. The watchers must receive their appointments from the county election boards. The antis have declined to have watchers present.

"We are willing to trust the men to do the right thing," said one of the antis, in making this announcement at the State headquarters of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage here.

DEER HUNTER KILLS A MAN.

Slays a Buck and Part of Charge Enters a Gunner's Heart.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Oct. 13.—Struck by part of a charge of buckshot, fired at a deer by Fred Hensel of Mays Landing, Frank Dixon, 38 years old, was instantly killed in the Weymouth deer woods between here and Mays Landing shortly before noon today.

Hensel, who is 18 years old, saw a large buck, took aim and pulled the trigger. A loud report followed and the deer fell dead after a short run. Henzel was happy over his prize, when companions of Dixon, who had seen the man fall to the ground as the report of the gun echoed through the woods, notified him that Dixon had been shot. Investigation showed that part of the load of buckshot had entered his heart.

A jury impaneled by Coroner Bew exonerated Hensel from all blame and brought in a verdict of accidental death.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot-Ease. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. This foot powder, shaken into the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet, emphasizes the testimony of the millions of people the world over, who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into their shoes, and using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment for easing and absolutely preventing sore feet. Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.



SELF-STYLED COUNT ARRESTED AS BIGAMIST

Max Lauden, Who Has Offered Many War Inventions to the Government, Is Held.

Max Lauden, a civil engineer, who it is said has been calling himself Count zu Lynar and claiming kinship with the noble and prominent German family of that name, was arrested at 12:10 this morning by Detective Russo of the District Attorney's office at bis home, 124 Convent Avenue, and locked up in Police Headquarters on the charge of bigamy. The complainant is Mrs. Rose O'Brien of Albion, N. Y. It is said that she was the widow of a policeman in that city and that sbe answered a matrimonial advertisement early in 1912, as a result of which she got into communication with Lauden. For more than a year, it is said, she bas seen nothing of her husband, and she is at present living with a sister in Rochester.

Lauden has a wife living at the apartment in Convent Avenue, though it is said that some of his closest friends did not know he was married at all. He is a man of considerable military experience, who served in the Spanish war as a Rough Rider, and was for a time a member of the National Guard. He is also said to have been an engineer in Siberia at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, and to have been captured by the Japanese.

There is no Count Max zu Lynar in the records available of the house, but on Aug. 24 last a Count zu Lynar of New York came to Washington and met several high officials of the Army and Navy Departments. Before them he described a number of inventions which he said as a naturalized American he wanted to offer to the United States Government. Among them were an unsinkable battleship to be built on the "triple skin" system, a patent soldier's kit which carries several hundred rounds of ammunition and a cooking equipment besides and can be used in a trench or saddle, a lantern which lights automatically, a new type of pontoon bridge, an armored automobile, and a new type of motor boat. It is said that he is going into business at Newburg to manufacture some of these appliances.

Lauden not long ago passed a civil service examination and applied for an appointment in either the customs or the immigration service, it is asserted. He is also said to have invented a good many appliances for electric lighting, as well as other things of a more peaceful nature than the inventions which he described in Washington.

COURT FREES L. T. FASSETT.

Refuses to Let His Relatives Send Him to an Asylum.

Lawrence T. Fassett, President of the National Products Company, who had been in the psycopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital for a week for observation as to his sanity, was discharged yesterday by Justice Ford of the Supreme Court. Mr. Fassett was taken to the hospital at the request of relatives, who became alarmed, they said, at his fits of depression and exhilaration, accompanied by the lavish expenditure of money. He was brought before Justice Ford last week, and after a hearing was returned to the hospital for further observation.

In releasing Mr. Fassett Justice Ford went contrary to the opinion of Dr. Menas S. Gregory, head of the psycopathic ward of the hospital, who thought Mr. Fassett was suffering from a "mental illness." He would not say the patient was insane, or that he was a lunatic, but he was sure Fassett should be restrained for some time, that his mental condition might be improved by medical attention and quiet.

Mr. Fassett is 61 years old. His income is about $11,000 a year.

NEWMAN ERB'S HOUSE AFIRE

Table Lamp Shade Lighted by Taper Sets Dining Room Ablaze.

Newman Erb, the railroad man, returned yesterday with his family to his town house, at 25 East Seventy-fourth Street, from his Summer home at Deal Beach, N. J., where he recovered only a few days ago from a case of bichloride poisoning that for several days threatened his life.

Servnts had put his house in order in anticipation of his return, and candelabra were lit in the dining room. The shade on one of the table lights caught fire from a taper set in at an angle, and the blaze was communicated to the paneling of the dining room, which is furnished and decorated magnificently.

A maid who saw the fire screamed an alarm from a window, and Patrolman Weis of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station pulled a fire box. The firemen had little trouble putting out the blaze, but in doing so they ruined by water a valuable antique chair and two rugs, the total damage amounting to about $3,000. The ceiling decorations, by Vitelli, were not damaged.

This Season's Big Hit!



Knitted Overcoats for Men

¶ The very newest and most popular coats for Fall and Winter wear.

¶ Smart, swagger, slim-shouldered coats, with patch pockets, cuffed sleeves, silk sleeve linings and yokes, stitched collar and smart flaring skirt, stitched around the bottom.

¶ Brilliant with Brill fit, finish and style perfectly tailored and decidedly distinctive—coats for Men and Young Men with a pronounced preference for Individuality in Clothes.

$15.00 and $20.00

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42D STREET

JOHN FORSYTHE

SHIRTMAKERS

Are featuring
Forsythe ready-to-wear shirts of
"Silustria Cloth"
An imported mixture of flannel and silk; exclusive designs.

On Sale at Both Stores

At 3.50

201 Broadway
At Fulton Street

20 West 34th St.
Near Waldorf-Astoria

Unusual Sale of Slightly Used Pianos,
Grands and Uprights
Steinway,
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and other standard makes.



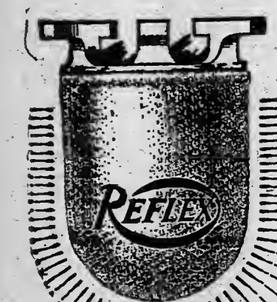
All in perfect condition, fully warranted, from $125 up. Terms to suit convenience of purchaser.

Also a large assortment of Player Pianos. Liberal allowance for old pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT. Small Uprights for Small Apartments.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO. 8, 10, 12 East 34th St.

Between this Mantle and Your Eyes



is a very real and important connection. Eye-health demands, first of all, good light; and good light begins with a good gas mantle. Why be contented with less than the *best* for your eyes? Ask for the genuine

Welsbach "Reflex"
"SHIELD OF QUALITY"
Gas Mantles
Formerly 25c, Now 15c
For Upright and Inverted Gas Lights

Awarded Grand Prize, Highest Honor
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
100 Points Excellent.

FOR SALE BY Gas Company and Dealers



When you *know* Welsbach Lighting you *prefer* it

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Men's Clothing Store Fifth Floor

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Special Entrance and Elevators 35th St. Side

MEN---There's "Swing" to These Suits at $16.75

For which other stores would likely ask $20.00



You wouldn't expect so much style and snap and quality in a suit at $16.75, or even $20.00! The cut, the individuality of the very lines show a marked improvement over anything we've seen around $20 at other shops this season.

Each suit hand-tailored throughout, some cut on English models with the much desired narrow shoulders and high waist effect, while others are cut on more conservative lines with stationary roll lapel.

Fabrics include worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres in stripes, checks, overplaids and fancy mixtures.

—And we can fit most any man in one of these Suits at $16.75

100 Men's Raincoats, $9.75

A Raincoat offer, seldom, if ever, surpassed.

Every one showerproof, in tan or gray cassimeres of double texture. Every seam properly sewed and cemented. Some have convertible collars, others button to the neck. Made to insure proper ventilation under arms.

Macy's—Men's Clothing Shop, Fifth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Millinery Salon 2nd Floor

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Home of Chapeaux La Marquise

An Unusual Sale of Rich Millinery Feathers

Real Goura, Paradise and Ostrich

At Great Savings

Real Goura Feathers

Best Selected Stock. Black and Natural Gray. Four Sizes.

Small Goura Aigrette,	Sale Price $1.98
Goura, Half Fan effect,	Sale Price $2.49
Goura, Full Fan effect,	Sale Price $3.96
Goura, large Trimming,	Sale Price $6.89

Real Paradise Feathers

Large Paradise Fountain effect, in black and natural (yellow), very fine flues of selected Paradise. Specially priced, $10.89

New Ostrich Bands $1.98



Make an entire Hat Trimming Band of Lyre effect around Crown, finished with 2 small tips, black, white, Saxe blue, brown, navy, purple, green, etc. An exceptional value (*as illustrated*), $1.98.

Ostrich Plume Trimming $2.49



2 full Plumes (*as illustrated*). This set makes an attractive trimming for a Dress Hat. The set consists of 2 full Plumes of excellent quality; one 15 and the other 18 inch long; very broad; full dropping effect. Black, white, navy, Saxe blue, purple, brown, green, etc. Very special, $2.49.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

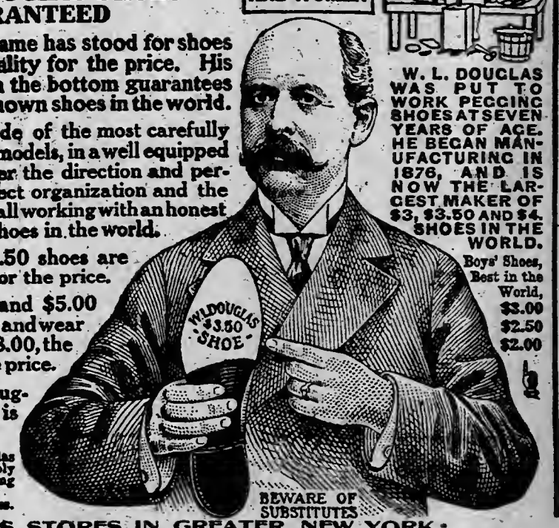
W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 & $5.00 SHOES

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
VALUE GUARANTEED

FOR MEN AND WOMEN





W. L. DOUGLAS WAS PUT TO WORK PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE. HE BEGAN MANUFACTURING IN 1876, AND IS NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3, $3.50 AND $4. SHOES IN THE WORLD.

Boys' Shoes, Best in the World, $3.00 $2.50 $2.00

For 32 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. His name and the price stamped on the bottom guarantees full value. They are the best known shoes in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are the best that can be produced for the price.

W. L. Douglas $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 shoes are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.

If you do not live near one of W. L. Douglas retail stores, and your local dealer cannot supply you, write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 160 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

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755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
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1495 Broadway (Times Square).
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th Street
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
JERSEY CITY—16 Newark Ave.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Av.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St. cor. Broad

BROOKLYN
*421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.

Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas $3.00, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes for Women

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suggests:

that before you spend a single penny on new clothes, before you even plan your Winter wardrobe—you consult its great Autumn Fashion numbers, beginning with the famous

Paris Openings Number



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The greatest of all Vogue's claims to distinction, is perhaps, its ability—universally recognized—to forecast the fashions. In every issue appear not the styles of Yesterday, or even of Today, but accurate presentations of the styles of Tomorrow.

With its resident correspondents in Paris, with its splendidly selected staff of editors in New York, with the patronage of the prominent women in every city of America, Vogue's fashion pronouncements are authority itself.

And every resource that skill and experience can suggest is being turned to account, to make Vogue for the coming year more complete, more authoritative than ever before.

During the very period in which Vogue's special Fashion numbers appear—you will be selecting your entire wardrobe for the coming winter and paying out hundreds of dollars for the suits, hats, gowns, and so forth that you select.

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is, as you know, far more a matter of information than of income. And the woman whose taste is above the commonplace will find always in her Vogue not simply timely style news, but what is far more important, just that nice touch of individuality that always distinguishes the faultlessly gowned.



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Don't Send Money

Don't bother now to enclose a check or even to write a letter. The coupon will do and is easier and quicker. With one stroke of the pen you solve your entire clothes problem. By mailing the coupon you are for a whole six months assured valuable new ideas and insured against costly failures.



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$2 Invested in Vogue

A tiny fraction of your loss on one ill-chosen gown

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The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown! Gloves, boots, hats, that just miss being exactly what you want are the ones that cost more than you can afford.

Why take chances again this year when by simply sending in the coupon and at your convenience paying $2—a tiny fraction of the loss on a single ill-chosen hat or gown—you can insure the correctness of your whole Winter and next Spring wardrobe.

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★ **The Paris Openings** — October 1
The complete story of the Paris openings—the successful creations of each couturier which taken collectively establish the mode

Autumn Patterns — October 15
Working plans for your entire winter wardrobe—the newest models adapted to pattern form. Vogue Patterns bridge the gap between the limited and unlimited income

Winter Fashions — November 1
Showing the mode in its winter culmination—charming models smart couturiers evolve for their private clientele

Vanity Number — November 15
These graceful little touches that make the smart woman smart, where to get them and how to use them

Christmas Gifts — December 1
Vogue's solution of the Christmas gift problem. A new idea

Christmas Number — December 15
More gifts and practical ideas for holiday entertaining

VOGUE

Lingerie Number — January 1
Fine linen for personal use and for the household

Motor and Southern — January 15
The new fashions in motor cars and the new wardrobe for the southern season

Forecast of Spring Fashions — February 1
Earliest authentic news of spring styles. Fully illustrated

Spring Millinery — February 15
Hats, bonnets, and toques from the famous milliners of Paris

Spring Patterns — March 1
Working models for your Spring and Summer Wardrobe

The Spring Paris Openings — March 15
In this number there will be dozens of the new models from the Spring collections of the haute couture of Paris, together with a full account of the openings

Spring Fashions — April 1
A resume of the models shown at the Paris openings and detailed information as to their adaptation to the taste of the American woman.

Condé Nast
Publisher

Edna Woolman Chase
Editor

To make sure of these numbers tear off and mail the coupon today.



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★Special Offer

Send in the Coupon opposite with $2 and we will send you with our compliments a copy of the *Paris Openings Number* showing the successful creations of each couturier — making 13 numbers instead of 12. Or, if more convenient, send coupon without money and your subscription will then start with the *Autumn Patterns Number*, and continue throughout the next 11 numbers, 12 numbers in all.

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10-11-15

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is the material that is being used for making the tops on high-grade cars. Genuine Pantasote does not leak, crack, fade or become shabby. It retains its appearance of newness after long use, and keeps your car looking new.

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LUYTIES BROTHERS
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AEROPLANE RIGHTS SOLD BY O. WRIGHT

New York Syndicate Gets Patents and Plans to Make Cheap Popular Machines.

PRICE SAID TO BE $1,500,000

Inventor to Continue as Adviser, but Will Devote Much of His Time to Scientific Research.

The Wright Company of Dayton, Ohio, pioneer in the development of the aeroplane, has been sold to William B. Thompson, Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, and T. Frank Manville, President of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, according to the announcement made yesterday at Mr. Thompson's offices at 14 Wall Street.

This means that for the first time since Wilbur and Orville Wright flew their first aeroplane and embarked on the manufacture of aeroplanes the industry is to be placed on a business basis with unlimited capital behind it.

The Wright Company, which was incorporated in this city in November, 1909, has $1,000,000 capital stock, of which $800,000 is outstanding. Of this outstanding stock Orville Wright, President of the company, owns 97 per cent., the remaining 3 per cent. belonging to Robert J. Collier, who is a personal friend of Mr. Wright and bought the stock as a matter of sentiment. The Directors of the company are Orville Wright, Andrew Freedman, A. L. Barnes, August Belmont, Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. A. Alger, Theodore P. Shonts, M. F. Plant, E. J. Berwind, P. W. Williamson, and H. S. Hooker. The officers of the company are Orville Wright, President; Andrew Freedman, Vice President, and A. D. Barnes, Secretary and Treasurer.

Price a Year Ago $675,000.

The purchase of the Wright Company was contemplated a year ago, and overtures were made to Orville Wright, but came to nothing. Three months ago the negotiations were resumed, with the result that the sale was effected six weeks ago. It was impossible to ascertain the purchase price yesterday, but it is said that the tentative figure agreed to by Mr. Wright a year ago was $75,000 a year for the life of the Wright patent, or a total of $675,000.

In the transaction Mr. Wright was represented by Pliny W. Williamson of 115 Broadway, and the deal was made through Wing & Russell of 14 Wall Street. C. S. Jennison represented Mr. Thompson.

"Ever since the company was incorporated Mr. Wright has had to look after the business details of the company and has been unable to give his time to his life work, the development of the absolutely safe, commercial aeroplane, said Mr. Jennison yesterday. Now, he will be a Director of the new company and will not be burdened with any of the financial details.

"Mr. Wright is to be the consulting engineer and will have charge of all the construction and development work. An immense laboratory will be built at Dayton, where he will be assisted by the best aeronautical experts in this country and will give all his time to carrying out his great plans.

Story of Wright Stabilizer.

"An example of Mr. Wright's business impracticability is given in the story of the Wright stabilizer. He worked on this invention for a long time. He wanted to invent a stabilizer that would allow a man to fly without danger of capsizing. After trying out a number of devices he found what he wanted. Then he fitted it to a Wright aeroplane and went out and flew.

"He did not fly in the accepted idea of the game. He would start his motors and after attaining the proper elevation would take his hands off all controls and fly perfectly and with absolute safety. He did this under all conditions and proved to his satisfaction, and naturally, he was more exacting than any one else could be, that his stabilizer was as perfect as man could make it. The next step naturally was to place it on the market, but Mr. Wright did not want to be bothered with any more business details than were worrying him at the time, and he let it go and took up what he considered to be a more important development in aeroplane design.

"While the new company will not refuse orders for war aeroplanes, it is the purpose of the syndicate to develop the aeroplane on a scale to make it possible for any man to own and use one and to make the aeroplane as common as the automobile.

Patent Infringers Warned.

"As the syndicate owns all the Wright patents and as these are the basis of all successful aeroplanes, the new company will not hesitate to prosecute infringements of the patents."

It was published in the stolen correspondence of Dr. Albert that a plan had been outlined by a German agent to get control of the Wright patents in order to prevent the Wright aeroplanes from being made for the British and allied Governments. It is not thought this will be possible now, because the syndicate which bought the Wright patents is closely associated with that which negotiated the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company deal two weeks ago. It was thought in Wall Street yesterday that the new company might be taken into the Midvale Company within a short time.

In some quarters it was said that the price paid for The Wright Company was $1,500,000. The new company will have a much greater capitalization, but the amount will not be announced until later.

It was suggested that independent builders would be allowed to operate under a royalty agreement with the holders of the Wright patents. This was suggested at the time that the first negotiations for the sale of the patents were undertaken, and at that time it was thought the royalty should be fixed at 5 per cent. of the cost of the aeroplane, less one-third the cost of the complete equipment, or a maximum of $200 for each aeroplane. The Wright patents will not expire for eight years.

WRIGHT GLAD TO BE FREE.

Robert J. Collier Engineers Deal to Help Cause of Aviation.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 13.—"It is true I have sold the control in the Wright Company to New York capitalists," said Orville Wright, suffering from an attack of neuritis, as he leaned back in his chair and closed his eyes. "It is something I have wanted to do for many months.

"I sold in order to devote my time to research work. The cares of modern business little encourage the tastes of one who feels that his work is not done. I have wanted to study, to think; to take up the work again in that little shop and study over on West Third Street. The world wouldn't let me.

"There was litigation—the long, hard fight to protect what we had made. There were the exacting details of business. There were negotiations and more negotiations—some for this and others for that. And all the time I wanted to work. That is why I sold. I will devote the balance of my life to scientific research."

The Wright Company has assets consisting of basic patents, a factory in Dayton, and a lease on a training field east of Dayton. Only a small force is employed at present. The new company will use the Dayton factory.

The moving spirit in the transaction is said to have been Robert J. Collier, a personal friend of Mr. Wright, and one of the enthusiastic promoters of the science of aviation in the country. He believed Mr. Wright's services to the world would be very valuable if he were freed from the cares of business.

It is understood that as soon as Mr. Wright recovers his health he will devote his time to the development of the aeroplane motor, which has been a great obstacle to the development of the industry. He stated some time ago that there was not an efficient aeroplane motor manufactured in the United States. It will be his purpose, it is understood, to overcome this defect.

Speeder Sent to Prison.

Without the option of a fine, although it was a first offense, Magistrate Murphy in Yorkville Court yesterday sentenced Charles Werner of 379 Chester Street, Brooklyn, chauffeur for Jacob Gallowitz, proprietor of the Lenox Baths, to three days in prison. After Werner had pleaded guilty to speeding his automobile thirty-five miles an hour Tuesday afternoon in Central Park Magistrate Murphy said he intended to stop the "speed craze" by imprisonment.

Sinai Cornerstone to be Laid.

The Sinai Congregation of the Bronx will lay the cornerstone of its new temple on Stebbins Avenue, near East 163d Street, on Sunday, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock. The stone will be laid by Adolph Lewisohn, and the principal address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy of Pittsburgh. Douglas Matthewson, Borough President of the Bronx, has promised to be present and speak. The Sinai Temple choir will sing and the Sinai Boy Scouts will act as ushers.

"GO-TO-CHURCH SUNDAY," OCTOBER 17. Any church will welcome you. Take everybody you can.

FORD REORGANIZES WITH COUZENS OUT

Puts One-Time $12-a-Week Clerk in Three Motor Company Offices.

$44,000,000 CASH ON HAND

Inventor's Son, Barely of Age, Becomes Company's Secretary—Ford Laughs at Canadian Boycott.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 13.—A reorganization of the Ford Motor Company, made necessary by the withdrawal of the Vice President, General Manager and Treasurer, James Couzens, after his disagreement with Henry Ford over the latter's peace and preparedness views, was effected today. Mr. Couzens, in retiring, submitted his financial statement, which shows that the company has more than $44,000,000 cash and has made profits exceeding $27,000,000 in the last ten months.

Frank L. Klingensmith, Secretary of the company, who, ten years ago, was working in this city as a clerk for $12 a week, succeeds Mr. Couzens in the three offices he held. His successor as Secretary is Edsel B. Ford, son of Henry Ford. He became of age very recently.

Following the meeting, Mr. Ford took occasion to repeat his views on peace and preparedness, and to insist that the Canadian interests which virtually have boycotted the Ford Motor Company of Canada were misinformed as to his utterances and opinions.

The annual financial statement of the company, approved by the Directors today shows that the assets of the company are nearly $89,000,000. The statement covered ten months, from Oct. 1, 1914, to July 31, 1915, the latter being the date from which the Ford fiscal year will now begin.

Mr. Couzens retains his stock in the company and remains as a Director. His financial interest in the company is not for sale.

Henry Ford's answer to critics who have assailed him for his statement that "the commissioners who are trying to procure the loan for the Allies ought to be tin-canned out of the country," is that as yet he hasn't really started in his efforts for peace. As for the threats of Canadians to boycott his cars to punish him for his assertions, Mr. Ford said today: "All the boycotts that Canadian politicians are threatening will have nothing to do with the public demand for Ford cars."

"It happened that the war loan that I said was unjustified was being sought by the Allies," Mr. Ford said tonight. "I was opposed to it, not because it was for the Allies, but because I thought that it hindered the coming of peace.

"I believe that every opportunity that is given the warring nations to continue their awful conflict is deserving of severest censure. I am sorry that the impression has been given to Canadians that I am opposing them in particular. It seems to me that I have made it plain many times that I am neither for the Germans nor the Allies, but for peace."

Mr. Couzens said tonight that he would devote his time until election to a local street railway municipal ownership campaign. He refused to discuss rumors that he would enter the motor field with a rival company, as the Dodge Brothers did.

James Couzens, gray from the burden he has borne although he is but 43 years old, frank to the point of bluntness, cold as the dollars which he has known so well how to pile up, and yet with a hundred unrecorded kindnesses and charities on the secret ledger of his heart, it is asserted by his friends, has been from the beginning the financial genius of the Ford success.

In those early days when the first runabout was launched on a seemingly inhospitable sea, and failure stared the Ford idea in the face for months, it was Couzens, whose self-appointed hours at the factory were from 7 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night, who bore the brunt of the fight. It was his remarkable judgment and foresight, his stick-at-it quality that gave the idea of the car for the masses a chance for life. His deep admiration for Henry Ford's mechanical and constructive skill was no greater than Ford's admiration for the grasp of financial problems which the young man he had taken from keeping books in the office of a coal company manifested constantly.

In Detroit Couzens has been described as "chilly." He makes friends with difficulty, but even his most bitter enemy will not deny his exceptional sense of justice and absolute integrity. Like men of his kind, he cannot show the warmth of his nature, but the few who know him really well could tell of the constant gifts to charity in carefully unobtrusive ways. He had a big band, also, in the famous profit sharing plan. It came about in this way:

One day when there was much unemployment in Detroit and men were clamoring at the gates of the Ford Company, as they were at those of the other automobile plants, for a chance to work, Ford and Couzens were watching from a window.

"I wish I could take them on here," said Mr. Ford.

"Why don't you?" asked Mr. Couzens.

"Oh, well, if I did," was the reply, "I could not pay them half what they are worth."

"I don't care if you pay them $5 a day," Mr. Couzens said.

It was the germ of the profit sharing scheme and became a slogan in the factory.

Although it cannot be predicted with certainty what Mr. Couzens will do, now that he is out of active work in the factory, it can safely be said, if those in this city who know him best are right, that he will use none of the many millions he has made from the $1,000 with which he backed his faith in Mr. Ford to start a rival business. He has a number of financial interests, including the Presidency of the Highland Park Bank and the Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

TO ENJOIN PAYMENT OF $6,000,000 LOAN

Controller Travis Borrowed for State on Three Months Notes Last July

WITHOUT AN ENABLING ACT

Real Estate Man Says Constitution Was Violated to Bolster Up $19,000,000 Direct Tax.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association late yesterday afternoon obtained from Supreme Court Justice Weeks an order returnable today requiring State Controller Eugene N. Travis and six New York banks and trust companies to show cause why an injunction should not issue to prevent the State from paying and the banks from receiving $6,000,000 due tomorrow on short term notes issued July 15 last.

The six institutions which bought the $6,000,000 notes are the United States Trust Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the New York Trust Company, the Bank of the Manhattan Company, the Bankers' Trust Company and the Central Trust Company.

The money was borrowed by the Controller on July 15 on three months' notes to meet the current expenses of the State until the 1915 tax levy should become available for expenditure, on Oct. 1. Controller Travis said early in the Summer that the State funds would run short before the end of the fiscal year and announced that the State would issue the $6,000,000 notes.

From the inception of the loan, the United Real Estate Owners' Association fought it, basing their opposition on Section 2, Article VII of the State Constitution, which provides that without an enabling act of the Legislature the Controller may not contract a State debt in excess of $1,000,000. In July the association brought suit in the Supreme Court in New York County to prevent the payment of the loan. The suit has not yet been decided and the injunction now asked for would hold up the payment at maturity of the notes until the suit is decided.

The Realty Association was represented yesterday and will be represented today by Wilder, Ewen & Patterson, 35 Cedar Street, general counsel, and J. Bleecker Miller, attorney of record for the association.

"The injunction is sure to issue," said Stewart Browne, President of the association, last night. "It means only that the payment will be held up until our suit is decided. I think we will finally win the suit.

"There was no necessity of the loan, as we contended from the first. At the time it was made there was $8,000,000 in the State Treasury. The real purpose of the loan was that Governor Whitman wanted to justify his direct tax of $19,000,000 and had to create an artificial deficit. Controller Travis negotiated in June with the Guaranty Trust Company for the loan and we brought suit and blocked it. Several weeks later, early in July, Controller Travis slipped down here and fixed it up with the six banks to loan him the $6,000,000. We notified him at the time that we would block the payment if we could. And I think we will.

"The Constitution specifically provides that the Controller cannot borrow more than $1,000,000 without the authorization of the Legislature, and the members of our association, representing $400,000,000 in tax paying realty, do not propose to foot any interest bills contracted by a State Administration that seeks to make a showing against the best interests of the taxpayers.

"I do not suppose for a moment that if our suit wins we will see the banks lose the money or their interest. The Controller can go to the Legislature next Winter and get an enabling act to pay back the money. But the banks will get no interest in the meanwhile and we will teach the folks at Albany not to monkey with a buzz-saw."

The Secret of Renting

is to find the right tenants and then keep them. This requires a renting organization in touch with its field, and a management organization that knows how to satisfy tenants. Perhaps you have a property problem in which we might help you.

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You can have the same delight, the Knabe Stoddard-Ampico brings to your home Godowsky's playing—and that of other great virtuosi—with every shade of expression—every flash of inspiration, every glimpse of the living soul of the artist.

No pumping or personal effort is required. In addition to the Artist records, it will play any standard 88-note roll, as the ordinary player, or may be played by hand.

Built in both Grand and Upright Models.
Daily Demonstrations in the Ampico Studio.

KNABE WAREROOMS
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Write for our attractive Stoddard-Ampico booklet

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Business men who wish to solve the problem of quick and economical delivery should visit Madison Square Garden this week and see the

Motorcycle Show

Here they will find opportunity of studying the adaptability of the motorcycle to their particular needs.

All the 1916 models—together with delivery van and parcel car equipment—are on view. Their construction and comparative operating costs will be fully explained.

Learn how thousands of business houses have brought their delivery service up to maximum efficiency at minimum expenditure.

Also a full and complete line of 1916 bicycles and accessories of all descriptions.

Daily, 10:30 a. m. to 11:00 p. m.

Motorcycle Manufacturers' Association



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but teeth are one thing and tusks another. Electrical ways in modern dentistry, the general treatment of disease, and a thousand other electrical wonders

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Grand Central Palace, October 6th to 16th
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St. Regis—$4
New Sylph Pattern
7/8 Inch Top—15 button
Black Cloth Top
Patent Leather Vamp
New Military Heel

Sixty Styles at $4
Sixteen Specials at Five Dollars

THE predominant style features for Fall 1915 are solid colors instead of striking combinations—harmony instead of contrast—graceful curves instead of sharp angles — and higher tops for shorter skirts.

All of these style features are incorporated in the St. Regis at $4.00 with the new Sylph pattern, patent leather vamp and black cloth top.

It is getting to be the habit among sharp witted window shoppers—women who know and compare styles and qualities, to say "I saw it at Regal's for less."

No finer compliment could be paid to Regal *Collective Purchasing Power* and *World-Knowledge of Style Requirements*, founded upon 25 years' experience in making fashionable footwear for the American woman.

There are *75 more styles* like this to choose from, giving you an almost unlimited choice of every model, pattern and combination for every taste and occasion.

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Nassau at Ann
*8th Ave. at 21st St.
*14th St. at 3rd Ave.
**125th St. at 7th Ave.
**2928 3rd Ave.

BROOKLYN
*301 Broadway
**1049 Broadway
*1375 Broadway
357 Fulton St.
**512 Fulton St.
**466 Fifth Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
**825 Broad St.

JERSEY CITY
**108 Newark Ave.

*Shows stores selling women's shoes. **Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.
All stores sell men's shoes.

Resinol Soap
clears bad complexions



If you want a clear, fresh, glowing complexion, use Resinol Soap at least once a day. Work a warm, creamy lather of it well into the pores, then rinse the face with plenty of cold water.

It does not take many days of such regular care with Resinol Soap to show an improvement, because the Resinol medication *soothes* and *refreshes* the skin, while the pure soap, free of alkali, is *cleansing* it.

When the skin is in a very neglected condition, with pimples, blackheads, redness or roughness, spread on just a little Resinol Ointment for ten or fifteen minutes before using Resinol Soap.

Resinol Soap is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol medication it contains. Twenty-five cents at all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For a trial size cake, write to Dept. 4-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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Strength-Economy-Service

Buy a Modern Car

New Series Saxon "Four" Roadster is the only car under $400 with these modern features: 3-speed transmission, powerful, high speed motor, graceful, roomy, streamline body, Timken axles, vanadium steel cantilever springs, etc.

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With Limousine Top	935	With Coupe Top	455
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In most countries of the civilized world, The Delineator is the leading magazine for women.

In France, Germany and England a veritable Delineator (with translations and modifications) more than holds its own with the native publications. These publications are not simply the American Delineator for foreign subscribers—they are separate and distinct publications issued in and for their respective countries.

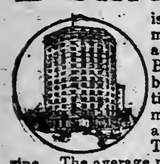
In Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, South America and Russia publications are issued from Delineator material and while these publications are not actually Delineators, they carry a Delineator message and are dependent for their success upon Delineator methods.

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New York

1915

Delineator



is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Designer and The Woman's Magazine. The average monthly net circulation of The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.

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By

Zane Grey

"Has an effect like that of a strong, cold wind blowing through a heated, scented chamber. Its passion is robust and primitive, its tone sturdy and wholesome, its feeling that of the wonderful, wide-spreading plains. . . . The style suits the substance, the action is quick and harmonious, the end all that could be asked by the lover of romantic happiness."—*Chicago Herald.*

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WOULD TAX INCOMES OF $1,000 FOR STATE

Isaac N. Seligman and Clarence H. Kelsey Say This Is Fairest Method.

CONDEMN PERSONALTY TAX

It Makes Liars Out of Good New York Citizens, Banker Tells Mills Legislative Committee.

A State income tax as a means of furnishing new sources of revenue was advocated yesterday by Isaac N. Seligman, the banker, before the Mills Legislative Committee on Taxation, sitting in the rooms of the Merchants' Association. Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, also thought such a tax was the most effective way of reaching the greatest number and representing exact justice.

They suggested beginning with incomes of $1,000 or $1,500, and said the tax should be levied upon people doing business in the city and living outside, as well as upon those who actually reside here. In this way there would be no exodus to New Jersey for the purpose of avoiding taxation.

"One element which I consider most important," said Mr. Seligman, "is the abolition of the personal property tax, which, in my opinion, is making good citizens of this city liars. This is strong language, but it is the truth. The proper enforcement of the personal property tax law is impossible.

"I think a step in the right direction would be the imposing of an income tax for the State and the city. There is nothing radical in such a measure. It should be based like the assessment under the Federal law, not necessarily at the same figure, but under the same plan. The tax should be divided between the State and the city in the same proportion, perhaps three-fourths to the city and one-fourth to the State.

"Our tax system as a whole is antiquated. It should be readjusted. I know friends who have Summer homes at Middletown and Tuxedo who have expressed their intention to make their Summer homes their permanent residences and move away from New York entirely, all on account of our tax system. New York City is actually driving away our best citizens."

Mr. Seligman favored an inheritance tax, but thought it should not be too high. The income tax had worked satisfactorily wherever it had been put into operation, he said. He thought people were getting too extravagant and living too high. Even people living in the country, he said, sometimes own two or three automobiles.

"Some of your witnesses," went on Mr. Seligman, "have declared in favor of stamp duties, habitation tax, theatre ticket tax, &c. There is no special objection to these proposals, except that this reaches special classes. The amount produced would not be sufficient, and it would be preferable to have a uniform tax reaching every one, except breadwinners earning less than $1,200 or $1,500.

"The swearing-off process in connection with the personal property tax is so universal that it is farcical. The personality system tends to bring into disrepute the entire tax problem. Perhaps the application of the law as now instituted by the city Tax Board, and clearly showing the folly of its enforcement, will give it a death blow."

Mr. Kelsey who is a member of the Municipal Tax Committee of the Chamber of Comerce, said the personal property tax should be abolished and a State income tax substituted. He thought all incomes over $1,000 should be taxed. He favored collecting the income tax where it is earned. Even if people lived in New Jersey or Conecticut and earned their income here, they ought to pay the income tax in New York. The witness said that even if there was a tax on corporate bonds he saw no reason for laying a tax on mortgages, as the owners of bonds request.

Frederic C. Leubuscher, President of the Society to Lower Rents and member of Mayor Mitchel's Committee on Taxation, said he believed in abolishing the personal property tax. He proposed that taxes on all buildings and improvements be gradually transferred to land values during a period of five or ten years. All increases in the cost of local government should be met by a super tax on land values, he said. He thought the income tax should be reserved to the Federal Government.

Thomas F. Larkin, a former Deputy Tax Commissioner of New York and an appraiser and broker in Brooklyn, said he was interested largely in the small property owner. He thought the real estate tax in the city had been as justly and as efficiently enforced as in any city in the country, but not the personal property tax.

"Every body who has made a careful study of the matter," said Senator Mills, the Chairman, "is opposed to the personal property tax. I suppose you are in favor of the four billion dollar assessment that was made this year."

"No," replied Mr. Larkin, "that assessment was unbusinesslike. In fact it was only guess work. To tell the truth, I cannot say that I am really in favor of the personal property tax, but I do not believe realty should bear all the burden. As long a sthe personal property tax is on the statute books it should be inforced. The law should demand sworn returns and it should be a misdemeanor to make false return."

James R. Brown, President of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, made a speech advocating single tax. Representatives of trust companies, savings banks, and investment companies will testify today.

$69,000,000 TAXATION SHRINKS TO $824,000

937 Persons Examined on Personalty Assessments, and All But 142 Swear Off Levies.

Yesterday was not a profitable day for the Tax Department. The Commissioners examined 215 persons who were tentatively assessed for 1916 for $17,643,800. Only forty-three were held for a total assessment of $190,050. Of the number examined forty-two proved to be non-residents, while it was shown that five others were dead.

Since the tax books were opened on Oct. 1 937 persons have been examined. Their total tentative assessment was $69,080,700. The number held was 142, and the amount of their sealed-down assessment is $824,950.

Among those to apepar at the Tax Department yesterday was Samuel Eiseman, a silk merchant of 14 East Twenty-third Street. He was on the 1916 assessment rolls for $1,000,000. He swore off all but $8,500. This amount, he admitted, represented Southern Pacific convertible bonds.

It was learned yesterday that property leased by ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, a close friend of Mayor Mitchel, on Lexington Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, is not on the assessment books for 1916. The Tax Commissioners said it was because the property was part of the Peter Cooper estate and was owned by the Cooper Union Society. At one time the land and buildings were appraised at $1,000,000. In 1859 the Legislature, at the request of the Peter Cooper estate, passed a law exempting the property on the ground that it belonged to a philanthropic, educational, and benevolent institution. Other property of the Peter Cooper estate was exempted at the same time.

From 1908 to 1912 the city assessed the property, but made no effort to collect the taxes. In 1913 John E. Parsons, then head of the Cooper Union Corporation, protested against the assessment, and since then no further levy has been made. On Jan. 20, 1912, the company, of which ex-Senator Reynolds is President, leased the buildings for twenty-one years at $34,000 a year "and taxes." The question arose as to whether Mr. Reynolds should not pay the taxes, but he replied that they were included in his rental payments to the Cooper Union Corporation. Commissioner Purdy said yesterday that under the legislative act the property was exempt from taxation.



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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1915.

BANKING "ABROAD."

Secretary McADOO's acquiescence in the action of the Federal Reserve Board rejecting the proposal to establish branches of the Federal Reserve system abroad, is commendable, and deprives the subject of any personal aspect. Our banking customs and our foreign trade are nearing developments of first importance, and it is desirable that they should move together in the right direction. For a generation our domestic trade has been handicapped by our obsolete banking system, and it would be lamentable if like limitations should be placed upon our export trade, just assuming proportions in some degree worthy of this country. The suggestion for the establishment of branch banks abroad had an excellent motive, and it was only necessary to consider how the result might be accomplished best. Individual banks, members of the reserve system, had shown marked initiative and efficiency in doing what was necessary to be done. The proposal was that the field which they were occupying should be entered by the Federal Reserve banks acting jointly. The amendment suggested by the Federal Reserve Board is that the member banks shall be enabled to do the same thing jointly.

The distinction is obvious. For the reserve banks to enter the foreign field is to place the country's ultimate reserves at the risk of foreign contingencies. How serious an objection that is hardly need be pointed out when foreign exchange vagaries are baffling the experts and breaking all records for wide and sudden fluctuations. There is no precedent for the keepers of ultimate national reserves entering upon foreign adventures, except in the manner which the Federal Reserve Board approves, while disapproving the joint agency idea. It is right that our Federal Reserve banks, like other banks with national characteristics, should hold as assets foreign obligations giving control over the exchanges and providing a substitute for the export or import of gold. The operations of member banks abroad reach the Federal Reserve banks in the form of acceptances for discount, and there should be no antagonism or competition between the two classes of banks in these classes of business. Each should do its own and assist the other. It will be time enough for the Reserve banks to enter the field when the member banks neglect their opportunities.

There is a special reason why these considerations are applicable to the particular field which it was suggested that the Reserve banks should enter. There is no field of banking less liquid, and, therefore, less suitable for holders of reserves, than the Latin American. Credits are notoriously long, and collateral is mostly real estate. It has been said that nine-tenths of South American banking is done on mortgage collateral, and the supply of commercial paper is small in proportion to the volume of trade. It is not suggested that the business is not profitable, nor that it should not be done. The only implication is that it requires close local study, and involves risks proportionate to the profits. Small profits and absence of risks are characteristic of Reserve banking. Member banks have been forward to grasp the opportunity, but not one Reserve bank has asked for the facilities which it was proposed to thrust upon them.

It is fortunate that the Federal Reserve Board has tact and knowledge to meet the situations which confront it. Creating no antagonisms, it wins its way by the force of its reasoning against the most influential invasions of the field which is its own. It is proper that the Treasury should have representation on the board, but it also is proper that banking should be left to the banks increasingly. The correct relation of the Treasury to the Federal Bank is that of an influential customer, both depositor and borrower. Now that the Treasury checks against its bank deposits there is no excuse for its alternately starving and flooding the money market by its necessary collections and disbursements under the law, and by voluntary assistance to banking, not invariably well judged. It is in the nature of the case that the Treasury should lose ground and functions to the Federal Reserve system respecting banking, and it is not unwelcome that the Secretary should assist the movement.

THE LOST OFFENSIVE.

An important, not to say a fundamental, change has taken place almost unawares in the relations of the contending European forces. The offensive has passed from the hands of Germany in all the old theatres of combat. From the instant of beginning the war until now Germany's tactics have been basically offensive; those of her enemies defensive. That was her theory of war, to carry the fighting to the foe. The world was so accustomed to the thought of war on Germany's terms and the military experts were so discouraging when they talked of reversing a condition so long accepted, that the change when it began was hardly recognized.

The Germans, having rushed headlong through Poland and Lithuania, had been on the line they now occupy for several weeks before anybody began even to suspect that their progress had been arrested, or that the reason they didn't go on was not that they didn't wish to but that they couldn't until they had overcome the new Russian resistance—which is not yet. The fact is that the Germans in northern Russia have made absolutely no headway for several weeks and that in the southern field the Austrians have been losing ground. The Russians, instead of resisting, now attack. Both the Austrian and German war bulletins contain references daily to the success with which the Slav's attacks were parried, warded off, or defeated. No such phraseology occurred in the daily installments of the official narrative of the Austro-German invasion while it had irresistible momentum. It may be somewhat premature to say that the Teutons actually are fighting on the defensive in Russia, but at least they have lost the offensive. If that advantage of attitude is not with the Russians, neither is it with the Germans, and the matter is left in tension.

On the western front, from the North Sea to Switzerland, the Allies for the first time have the offensive in their hands. There cannot be any technical difference of opinion there. And now, in the very last place to be expected, Germany has lost the offensive, namely, in the field of submarine warfare. British submarines now have the offensive in the Baltic Sea. This water hitherto has been controlled by Germany and bore all the commerce she had left, which was with Scandinavian countries.

Thus, having lost the offensive in Russia, on the west, and under the sea, Germany has it in only one place—in the Balkans! On the defensive with greater foes, she carries the war to wretched Serbia, a country of fewer than 3,000,000 people and an army of perhaps 200,000. Successes in the Balkan war theatre, reported daily, distract attention perhaps from the bulletins which tell mainly of British, French, and Rusalan attacks repulsed. The Balkan campaign, while it is very theatrical and opens a fascinating perspective, is the least important of the three now taking place in Europe. But it increases the length of Teutonic battleline to be ultimately defended against the world.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.

The selection or manner of selection of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention of 1916 is of no mortal interest, since everybody knows whom it will nominate for President. To Republicans, on the other hand, the manner of selecting delegates is of vital interest.

A majority of the delegates to the Republican National Convention will be chosen by Presidential primaries. These supposed bulwarks of "the people" against the wicked devices of the machine, the organization, and the boss have been set up in eighteen States, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The estimated number of delegates from these States is 576, eighty-one more than a majority of a convention whose probable membership will be 988.

Other States will probably enjoy the advantages of the new system. Vermont has a Presidential primary statute, subject to a referendum at the polls next November. It is said to be the intention of the Alabama Legislature to pass such a law. It can't be imagined that Kansas, whose Legislature meets in January, will consent to be without any sort of reform adopted elsewhere. Possibly Virginia and Mississippi, which will have Legislatures on their hands in the same month, will also be stirred by the new leaven. At any rate, Presidential primary States will rule the roast.

There has been some natural, if unfounded, disappointment because the primaries in the several States have not at once utterly routed the professional politicians and managers, because about the same results come from the new system as come from the old; because, in short, no miracle has happened, and what political parties and candidates have been, that they remain. But at least the voters have no strip of excuse if things go wrong. The opportunity and the power are in their hands. They have only themselves to blame. There is the machinery. They can run it if they will.

Certainly the politicians gain time. The Indiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Oregon primaries are set for March; those of Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, and Wisconsin for April, and so on through May to the first week in June. A long preliminary campaign, an ample opportunity for dickering and combination among the delegates, seems assured. Doubtless the comedy will be substantially the same, even if the scenery is mostly fresh.

FIVE TO FOUR AND FOUR STRAIGHT.

Old MARCUS MORTON had a habit of being elected Governor of Massachusetts by meagre margin, on one occasion by a single vote. Tardy at a public dinner—they dined early in the old days in Boston—when he made his appearance the toastmaster cried: "Let the Governor be as late as he pleases, he always comes in by 'one.'" So Mr. JOHN WINTHROP'S Bostons, bent on walloping Mr. PENN'S Philadelphians, come out strong in the ninth. It is Philadelphia's game. The native heart beats happily. Tears trickle down the iron cheek of "HONEY FITZ," dirges wail from his once joyous larynx. Lo! HOOPER, the immortalest of the immortals, if without treason to DUFFY LEWIS the words may be spoken, HOOPER makes another home run. The greatest event in history has happened, the greatest controversy in history has been settled. Whoop her up for HOOPER, a bright and venerable Trimountain name.

Let LUDERUS, some Latinist of the sixteenth century, judging from his name, be praised. He, too, smote mightily. It was a day of home runs, of wonderful ballistics, a day that tried pitchers' souls.

To the Hon. PATRICK MORAN, to all his phalanx of good men and true, not the least to the greater than great, ALEXANDER the huge; to Dr. CHALMERS, to all the heroes who lost as memorably as the Trojans on the sacred plain of Ilium, no condolences but better luck next trip! Of CARRIGAN and his victors it will not do to speak. "At an early hour this morning" the statues of JOHN WINTHROP, JOSIAH QUINCY, and EDWARD EVERETT were turkeytrotting on Scollay Square, and the Tutelar Codfish, wet without water, was flapping about the Old State House, insisting that the unicorn thereon was "a lobster."

Boston, the Gazetteer telle, is "famous as the site of the Old South "Church, Faneuil Hall, JOHN L. SULLIVAN, and the Red Sox."

EQUALITY.

In an address at Vassar College, Mrs. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, Professor of History at Barnard College, mentioned, which is our apology for venturing to refer to, the physical inferiority, the economic inequality, the emotional instability of women as compared to men. For a man to speak of these things is regarded as ungallant, but "chivalry" flies out of the window, presumably, when suffrage comes in at the door. Forget certain important biological peculiarities that seem to be an obstacle to successful, unremitting political feminism. How is the ballot to remove or lessen the physical inferiority of women? In equal pay for equal work, be the worker woman or man, THE TIMES thoroughly believes. How will the ballot in woman's hand promote this? By law? The tendency of "social justice" seems to be toward minimum wage laws for women workers. Is not economic, stronger than statute, law likely to make such legislation cruel in its effect, however humane of intention? The weaker must go to the wall. But are minimum wage laws for girls and women, as enacted in Massachusetts without woman suffrage, reconcilable with the theory of the equality of the sexes? How far will the physical, in the professions, come allege, the intellectual, inferiority continue to handicap the desired economic equality?

"Emotional instability" seems a doubtful qualification in the temperament of a voter.

A minor detail of the equality of the sexes has a curious interest for some speculative minds. It is a mark of inferiority, inequality, subordination, inherited from the days of darkness, that a married woman bears her husband's name. A few emancipated sisters have objected, and, properly, from their point of view, to the retention of this recognition of the fact or fiction that the woman is married to the man, not the man to the woman, or, rather, each to each. Given political equality, this degrading badge of a non-existing inequality is anomalous. There are difficulties in the way of the election inspectors and inspectresses, but surely Deidomia P. Smith, whose husband is Vercingetorix Jones, ought to register as herself, as Deidomia Smith, not as Deidomia P. S. Jones. There is inequality in the latter style and signature. At least Vercingetorix Smith should be compelled to register as Vercingetorix Jones-Smith, while Mrs. Smith would be Deidomia Smith-Jones. Confusing to hotel clerks, and others, but sound. Add divorces, widowhoods, remarriages, and some women voters will have to carry a considerable collection of "papers" to the place of registration.

THE CONSTITUTION AND DEMOCRACY.

The Socialists—or, at least, some of their numerous factions, for it is a singular fact that Socialists are lacking in the capacity for organized association—are working against the proposed Constitution. They say that it does nothing for "the democracy."

This is an obvious error. If by "the democracy" is meant the great body of the electorate, the new Constitution will confer great advantages upon its members. It is designed, and effectively designed, to give to the electors of the State more and more direct control over public affairs than they have ever had. By concentrating power and responsibility in the hands of a small number of officers, and especially in the hands of the Governor, the Constitution largely increases the value of each vote and gives to each voter greater influence, much more readily exerted. Again, it is a notorious fact that the present system by which the functions of administration are scattered through some 150 bureaus and commissions, with conflicting and overlapping powers, gives immense advantage to the political bosses of both parties, and makes bargaining easy, and corruption and inefficiency inevitable. The new Constitution gathers all these functions under seventeen departments and commissions, responsible directly to the Governor. It makes possible an orderly, economical, and efficient administration of the business of the public, open to the eyes of the voters, and subject to their judgment. It greatly lessens the resources and opportunities of the professional politicians, and brings the business of the State within the knowledge of the electors, armed with an effective ballot to reward fidelity and punish misconduct. This is of the very essence of democracy.

Still again, in the measures by which justice is rendered more prompt, certain, and inexpensive, the new Constitution firmly guards the interests and the rights of the democracy. It does the same in strengthening the merit system, taking from the bosses and spoilsmongers a large measure of their advantage; in simplifying and organizing the finances of the State, the system of State enterprises and improvements, and its penal and charitable institutions. The new Constitution, in short, bears evidence, in its chief provisions, of the care of its framers for the real and lasting benefit of the democracy, which is sought in a very practical and effective manner.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Surely a Strange Selection.

That laws, as laws, whether good or bad, wise or foolish, should be enforced while they remain on the statute hooks is at least theoretically true. Presumably true is it, also, or at any rate more than probably true, that the play based on the life of BEETHOVEN and having selections from that generally esteemed composer's work as an essential part of it, which DAVID BISPHAM purposed to present on Sunday, would have violated the law as it stands with respect to the observance of that day. The chances are, therefore, that the Sabbath Society has a colorable justification for objecting to the execution of Mr. BISPHAM'S plan and for presenting its objections to him so emphatically and convincingly that he has deemed it judicious to abandon the undertaking.

With that much admitted, however, it is still permissible to express a wonder, perhaps tinged with indignation and disgust, that the members of the Sabbath Society should have turned their attention to this particular violation or infringement of the law that has their devotion. Surely they must know that every Sunday there are given in many of our places of amusement "sacred concerts," so called, that to all intents and purposes are just as much theatrical performances as this one would have been, and that none of these "shows" has more, and most of them have much less, claim to toleration on the ground of their elevating, refining, and edifying effect than could be made in behalf of the little play which Mr. BISPHAM wanted to give.

The self-appointed defenders of Sunday can say, indeed, and probably will, that they have done what they could to stop the other performances, and that failure in those cases did not preclude action in this one. But while that position is sound enough logically, one instinctively feels that there is something wrong about it as a practical argument. If there must be, or rather if there are to be, Sunday shows, indistinguishable as to essential moral and aesthetic quality from those offered to the public on week days, surely it is as well, and seemingly it is better, that those who seek secular amusement or edification on Sunday should have a chance to hear BEETHOVEN competently rendered.

Theirs the Mark of Subtraction.

Having been vehemently denounced in a single week by two such redoubtable critics as President WILSON and Colonel ROOSEVELT—in agreement for once, in spite of several differences—the "hyphenates," obtuse as they are, must have acquired at least a suspicion that they have ceased to be loved and respected by all. That they will also suspect that they have ceased to deserve love and respect is too much to expect—as yet, but even their blunted sensibilities will feel the frigidity of that "atmospheric effect of opinion" to which the President referred.

Some of them, indeed, may be able to feel in addition that the President suggested as well as referred, and that, unlike the Quaker of the ancient tale who spoke of nailing ears to pumps, the President said no "not" in his guiding phrase.

The hyphen, moreover, is a symbol that hides but thinly with its name an ominous, a sinister significance. The mathematicians, and we are all more or less mathematical, see it as the minus sign—the authorization to subtract, the command to diminish. Thus viewed, the double appellation at which the Colonel so gnashed his eager teeth is revealed as designating somebody lessened by or without a something—Americanism, to wit—and the "answer," as we used to say in school, is a foreigner or alien, more or less decreased, to be sure, but unalloyed.

None of us, except our innumerous brothers with red skins, can claim to be autochthonous, and even the exceptions are dubious, and probably the product of a remote imagination. But origin does not determine status and should not fix allegiance. One either is or isn't an American, first, last, and all the time, and, if one is, he uses no hyphen and needs none to tell his filiation.

As Usual, Germany Was First.

Germany's readiness to see grievous sin in the landing of troops by the Allies on the coast of neutral Greece grows more and more—well, call it amusing, as the days go by. Of course the first thought of everybody, when the Germans complaints about this awful outrage began, was of how Germany entered Belgium, and what she did there on the plea of military necessity, which is the same thing as saying of national advantage. To say the very least for the Entente Powers, they had a right as good as, or no worse than, Germany's then, now to ignore this purely perfunctory protest of Greece.

The latter country made a truly neat point by telling the Germans who urged her to defend her neutrality that they were the last who should give that advice, and they surely are, after contending so long and often to a horrified world that resistance to superior force justifies resort to the sternest of measures by an invader.

And now it appears that for some time past the Germans have been maintaining in one of the Greek islands a secret supply station for their submarines operating in the Mediterranean! By all the recognized rules and regulations that was a most serious violation of neutrality, and an international court will have a lot to say about it if ever the day comes again when the Europeans use among themselves other arguments than those spoken by the mouths of cannon.

Between the invasions of Belgium and of Greece there is, as THE TIMES said recently, a certain likeness, far from close, but still uncomfortable for the remoter critics who have raged about the earlier disregard of acknowledged rights. But it is not for the Germans to exploit the similarity, or to call attention to the sins of their neighbors. Till their own door yard is a lot cleaner than it is now, there will be plenty of work for their brooms at home.

The Citizen Apart.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has anyone ever realized what foolishness it is for the Government of the United States to allow every tribe and race that takes advantage of the privilege of the easy naturalization in the United States to maintain its racial life completely apart from that of the nation it ostensibly adopts, and to use the most effectual means of doing so by publishing its own newspapers in the language and even the dialect of the land of its birth? One sees Jews reading Yiddish newspapers in the city tramways; Germans, Hungarians, Italians and many others reading papers printed in the language and strange, unfamiliar characters of their far-off homes.

The Government, we hope and suppose, has an eye on what is printed, but who knows what seditious opinions, what disloyal criticisms, what disintegrating forces may be generated in those pages of alien papers which we glance at wonderingly as we sit next to our new foreign brothers of yesterday and the day before yesterday. They possess an exclusiveness which we Americans have not. Everyone may read our papers. There can be nothing hidden. These complete groups continue to live, and read and publish their news in the language of the country they have renounced GERALDINE REED MILLET.

Barbizon, France, Sept. 12, 1915.

The English Hymn of Hate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have made reference, on various occasions, to Lissauer's "Hymn of Hate"; the last time, only a few days ago, you left again the impression that this song was of a terrible character.

On tha other hand, you have never referred to tha hymn of hate as written by William Watson, an English author. If there was ever a more repulsive, ugly, and hysterical poem written and published it certainly is the above. Mr. Watson, in his expressions of hate, has outdone a thousand times the passions as described by Lissauer. Lissauer's poem stands on a rather high level, as far as sentiments are concerned, whereas Watson's poem denotes the hysterical outcroppings of a brain suffering from the madness of hate, and as a literary production it must be called ugly and unsavory.

FRANCIS J. L. DORL.

New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

THE FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.

To fly tonight and keep my mind on it!
To heed the call and leave her there with him—
Strapped, helpless, in this flying frame to sit
While they dance on until the stare grow dim.

I would have spoken when our own dear dance
Was thrilling her, and ehe, within my arm,
Was gliding to its rhythm. Now my chance
Has gone to him, because of this alarm!

It's "Zeppelins near London"! So they've tried!
I hope I get one 'ere this night is past—
But, oh, to leave that fellow by her side.
And take a flight that's apt to be my last!

Ah, well God knows we're not in this for fun,
And I must take my ehare with all the rest—
I couldn't shirk and be my father's son,
And Mother fed me England at her hreast.

So here's for speed and epeed and then still more!
The engine's fairly purring like a cat!
At sixty, one jumps rivers, ehore to shore,
While towns and cities come and go like—that!

What's that black shape, there, racing in from eea?
Ah, now I have him well against the sky!
'Tis one of theirs and now it is for me
To teach that German Captain how to fly!

Great heavens! what a bulk he looms—and near!
He's coming like a cloudbank in a gale!
I'm mighty cold—it surely can't be fear?
Well, if it is, 'tis fear that I may fail!

I'd better ram! I'm well above him now.
I'll drop upon him like a ton of lead
And shear right through that gas hag like a plow.
Well, one to fifty's not bad odds in dead!

And now to swoop! What's that?—a vivid spark!
He's torn my planes to ribbone with a gun!
Ah, God! I'm falling, falling through the dark—
The German got me!—and that fellow's won!

O. C. A. CHILD.

DR. MUENSTERBERG'S IDEA.

The German Immigrant Here Is Like the Yankee in Canada.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 11, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since I published, in THE TIMES, an article on the duties of the German-Americans, the editorial writers and the correspondents on the editorial page have returned three or four times to a surprising misinterpretation of my arguments. Last Saturday it occurred in this form: "Professor Münsterberg's imagination pictures the immigrant not as a fugitive from economic burdens or governmental oppressions, but as a devoted missionary whose joy and duty it is to reproduce here the conditions he knew at home." Now I claim that I have not said by a word that economic burdens had nothing to do with the emigration of the average German to America.

On the contrary, my argument is just that economic and not political conditions have been responsible for the German-American immigration, and that therefore the presence of the many Germans here in no way indicates dissatisfaction with the political situation of the Fatherland. The case of Carl Schurz and the little group with him, which has been brought forward as an argument against me, does not cover the point at all. If the discussion refers to the masses, we speak, of course, about those millions who came in the seventies, eighties, and nineties, not about those small isolated groups which came twenty years before the German Empire was founded.

Those millions came because the thickly settled German country offers more economic difficulties than the thinly settled America, but not because they wanted to escape the tyranny of the monarchs or the discipline of the German life. It is characteristic that this high tide of German immigration has completely ebbed since industrial prosperity came to Germany and since the social reform legislation has so greatly helped the economic standing of the workingman. If tyranny and militarism and conscription had been the cause for the change of country the last ten years ought to have seen just as great an emigration as the eighties; and yet it dwindled from an average of 200,000 a year to 20,000.

To claim that the Germans left Germany because they disliked German life is just as correct as it would be to say that the New Englandere left the New England States and settled in the Middle West because they hated the New England spirit. It is true, on festival occasions those New England people in Kansas proclaim that everything is so much better there than in the oppressing atmosphere of Boston; and yet no Bostonian takes that seriously. Americans who leave their own country pledge new allegiance, too. I have often been surprised to see in Western Canada how many Americans, who evidently had left the country for economic reasons only, had become British subjects. I asked them often whether that meant dissatisfaction with American political life, but they usually assured me that on the contrary they had become subjects of King George in order to have something to say in the place where their children go to school and that they wanted in this way to bring some Yankee ideas into Canada. That does not make them bad Canadians, and yet it would be absurd to say that they sold their farms in Nebraska and went to Canada as "devoted missionaries whose joy and duty is to reproduce the conditions they knew at home." HUGO MUENSTERBERG.

Mere Phenomena.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tha writer of the editorial in THE TIMES leaves a wrong impression about my report on the phenomena of Mrs. Les. I would be glad for a little space to correct the impression that will be left.

(1) I chose the title to tha paper, "Some Unusual Phenomena in Photography," because I wished not to leave the impression that they were "spirit photographs." (2) There is not evidence for "spirit photographs" in the whole set of pictures published. (3) The photographs as they appear have nothing to do with the problem. (4) I became interested in Mrs. Lee's work—and said so in tha article—simply because there was no evidence for "spirit photographs." (5) The main problem was the testimony and observation of four private persons of good standing and intelligence who did tha work for their own private curiosity, and excluded a professional photographer from all the pictures that were published, except one or two printed for their coincidental and not for any evidential character. (6) If the testimony of these people be accepted you have some interesting phenomena, though not evidence for "spirit photographs." (7) Some of the pictures could not possibly be "spirit photographs," even when accepting them as genuine, and accepting them as that, they would explain these that superficially claim to be such. (8) It was not possible to explain some of them by Mrs. Lee's work and no traces of hysteria were found in the case. (9) When any claims are made for things of this sort it is my business to ascertain and print the facts, whether evidence or not. It is not my business to explain anything. JAMES H. HYSLOP.

Kearsarge, N. H., Oct. 1, 1915.

Saving of Young Teeth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being deeply interested in social service work, and having occasion to come in close contact with the needy children of a certain district not far from the homes of wealth, would it be possible to interest some young ladies and young men who have time and money at their disposal in the dental clinic which two working women are endeavoring to establish?

I have under my supervision numbers of children, ranging from 10 to 15 years of age, who are daily losing their permanent teeth, being unable to pay a dentist's price and owing to the fact that the dental clinics are overcrowded. Something must be done for those children, and soon. May I appeal to the generosity of those young people who have never been handicapped in life's race, and who do not know what a toothache without relief means, to assist in opening this much-needed clinic? CHARITY.

New York, Oct. 1, 1915.

Socks and Mittens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago the Italian Government let the women of the nation know that its soldiers who are fighting eight and ten thousand feet up in the mountains needed 18,000,000 pairs of woolen socks as well as several millions of woolen mittens and woolen sweaters. Italy has made no appeal of any kind for aid to others than her citizens. I am quite sure, however, that there are thousands of American women who feel themselves in debt to her, and if any one of them would like to send one pair, a dozen pairs or a hundred pairs of woolen socks for the Italian soldiers' use, I shall be happy to forward them to my friend, Mme. Daballs, wife of the Italian General, in Turin, who will see that they are put to good use. They should be of large size.

HELEN GUARD,
200 West Fifty-fifth Street.

New York, Oct. 8, 1915.

Inconvenience at South Ferry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to protest against the method of operating the "L" trains from South Ferry. It is practically impossible to make direct connection from incoming trains in the short time allotted. One must either take the chance of running into some one in the effort to catch a train, or wait for the next, which might cause a great deal of discomfort.

New York, Oct. 11, 1915. F. W.

THE POSSIBILITY OF INVADING GERMANY.

Plans Elaborated for an Attack on Her Western Coast by Means of Huge Guns Mounted on Armored Floats.

By J. F. RENBY.

New York, Oct. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the long expected blow by the Allies on German territory is ever to take place, whance will it originate and where will it fall? For the present, and for a long time to come, the most that can be expected from Russia is that she will continue to hammer away at the German lines and weaken the enemy by a process of attrition. No one can expect from her any move of a nature directly determinative.

Can anything more be looked for on the western front, where 4,750,000 men are occupied holding a 400-mile line? Is an appreciable advance likely on this front? Lord Kitchener says: "Our experience shows that the best fortifications, and practically the only ones that can effectively resist the new machinery of war, are those which can be quickly dug deep in the soil. Such trenches today form better defenders than the most carefully fortified places of which the engineers until lately were so proud."

It is exactly such a system of trenches that the allied forces on the western front were obliged to tackle in their attempt to advance. No flanking movements are possible, because there are no flanks on which to move. "The war," says Lloyd George, "must be waged with machinery, not men." Reinforcements of 1,000,000 men, or 2,000,000 men, or even 10,000,000 men, in Flanders and France would in themselves be unable to drive back the enemy in frontal assaults, unless provided with an extraordinary and overwhelming equipment of instruments and munitions of warfare. Whatever may be said of France, it is certain that Great Britain is not yet in a position to provide this equipment for her troops. In the brief four months which have elapsed since the airing of the ammunition scandal, and the appointment of Lloyd George the Panurgic as Minister of Munitions, not much more than preparatory work can have been done. Premier Asquith recently stated that there were eighty factories in course of completion, with many others running only on part time. And the writer knows that one of these factories, said to be the largest arsenal in the world, will be opened only this week.

Coming now to the Balkan situation, what is the Teutonic objective? In this war of mystery, one of the least mysterious things is the German move on Serbia. The central powers have no intention of attempting a "drive" to Constantinople. That would be a military absurdity. Such a drive could serve no purpose commensurate with the hazard of the undertaking. An addition of three or four hundred thousand men to the Turkish forces already engaged in the defense of their capital would prove not an asset, but a liability. The Teutonic powers realize the paramount necessity of closing all the inlets to Russia. During the Winter months naturs is their potent ally at the port of Archangel. But the plight of the Dardanelles and of Conetantinople is rapidly becoming desperate. Things may not appear to be moving quickly on the Gallipoli Peninsula, but Germany knows that mining operations on an immense scale were begun long ago, and that their successful conclusion is imminent. It takes time and labor to mine for miles through solid rock, but it is being done. To delay this, and to defend Turkish territory when its accomplishment can no longer be etayed, the Turks need supplies of all kinds. It is in order to provide these in immense quantities that the Teutons have attacked Serbia. They have no intention of advancing to Constantinople. Their objective is to join hands with Bulgaria across the old route of the Crusaders.

That is the situation confronting the Allies. Up to the present time all the surprises of this war have been sprung by the Germans. Hitherto they have been able to force the play. The time has now come for the Allies to go one better than their enemies. "This is a war of mechanism, organization, endurance," said Premier Asquith on the same day that Lord Kitchener read his statement. "Victory seems likely to incline to the side that can arm itself best and stay longest. That is what we mean to do."

Undoubtedly the Allies mean to prepare, and when prepared to hit, and to hit hard, on the western coast of Germany. That will be their counter-offensive. The writer knows that elaborate plans for such an attack have been submitted to the Admiralty Departments of Great Britain and France, and that high naval experts have expressed their conviction that a successful assault could be delivered, and an army put ashore.

Nothing of a detailed nature can or need be told of the plans proposed, but it is clear, for instance, that an assault on the Emden-Wilhelmshaven Peninsula would strike almost at the very heart of Germany. It would be more than a flanking operation; it would attack the Germans in the rear. Such a move would have to be met, for an advance along the Ems Valley would menace the Krupp works at Essen, and to meet the move Germany would have to divert a portion of her forces from their present theatres of action.

As to the outcome of an actual assault on the German coast, those who object point to the lesson of the Dardanelles. The Dardanelles taught no lesson. Long before the outbreak of this war, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford stated publicly in the House of Commons that no commander would think of laying up his ships against the fire of a Gruson battery. A navy, no matter how powerful, is a good fighting machine only against another navy. Coast defenses of the first class are exceedingly formidable, almost impregnable, to navies as at present constructed. It is no part of the plan of the allied admiralties to build a lot of Queen Elizabeths, Barhams, Malayas, and Warspites and send them over to be sunk off Heligoland. What it is believed to be the case is that the admiralties are constructing instruments fit to grapple with the most powerful coast defenses. Perhaps there is a hint of this in Asquith's statement already quoted. Comparing actual expenditures with estimates, he said that there had been some abnormal items, to disclose which would not be in the public interest, but the House might take it that these were expenditures incurred for the purpose of financing necessary operations.

A high naval authority gives it as his considered opinion that there is no inherent and essential reason why the attack from sea should not be more powerful than the land defenses, provided only that the resources of the attacking party are preponderantly greater than those of the defenders. Any gun, howitzer or rifle, that can be mounted can be floated, and when floated has the advantage of superior mobility. If a Gruson battery is to be attacked, the plan is to bring up the nearest approach to a Gruson battery to attack it. Instead of eight 15-inch guns mounted at a height of thirty or forty feet on a $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 battleship, with sheer sides that cannot be missed, and manned by more than 1,000 men, the plan is that guns of the largest calibre, of direct and indirect fire, be mounted and floated singly on a structure affording full armored protection, with no sheer sides, and appearing only a couple of feet above the water line. Segregation, not aggregation, is the idea. There would be no costly engines, for speed would not be an essential. Fifty such structures would cost less than a battleship. It must be remembered that they are in no way intended to supersede any other form of warship; they are designed solely as instruments of attack.

To sum up the arguments advanced in their favor: They are cheap, they require few to man them, they are small and show so little above water that at a distance of a few miles they are invisible, and they are easy to build. If twenty or thirty of these made a concentrated attack on any position, it is believed they would be irresistible.

The Germans reduced the strongest fortifications to dust in no time by the use of a few 42-centimeter howitzers—Liége, Namur, Maubeuge, and, pride of them all, Antwerp. For months past the Germans have been inciting Spain—stricken Spain—to throw her puny forces on Gibraltar and seize the famous rock; can it be that the united navies of Great Britain and France can heave nothing heavier than a sigh over the German Frisians? J. F. RENBY.

WHAT MR. McCLELLAN SAW.

German That Was Flemish, a High-Brow Barber, a Benefited Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his utopistic account of Belgium under German rule, published in the magazine section of this morning's TIMES, Professor George B. McClellan makes tha amazing statement that "the French names of the stations have been painted out and their Flemish equivalents substituted. As these are the names by which the towns have always been known among the mass of the people, neither harm nor inconvenience has resulted. Thus Louvain becomes Lowen, Liege becomes Luttich, and Anvers becomes Antwerpen." And further on—"Brussels, or Brussel, to give it its new-old Flemish name."

According to the presumably inspired biography in "Who's Who" Professor McClellan's recreations are walking and traveling. In this case it is extremely probable that he traveled in Belgium before the war; and if he did so travel he could not possibly have escaped noticing that in every railroad station a signboard displayed prominently the name in both French and Flemish. Thus the stations now given the "new-old Flemish names" of Lowen, Luttich and Brussel were blazoned to the passing traveler as Louvain—Leuven, Liege—Luik, Bruxelles—Brussel. In the case of Anvers it happens that the Flemish and German form of its name is the same; but in each of tha other instances mentioned tha Germans have imposed their own form in preference to both French and Flemish. E. D.

New York, Oct. 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I gather from reading Professor G. B. McClellan's page or two of praise for the German occupation of Belgium that that country is prosperous, peaceable and contented, and that the German occupation has been so beneficent and helpful that there is no longer need of assistance from abroad. There food is plentiful and cheap and rich Belgians visit resorts all over the world who might go home, be welcomed with open arms by the Germans and immediately be provided with fine markets, transportation and all the accessories of business and professional prosperity and activity.

If the half that Professor McClellan writes is true, how sadly has the American nation been deceived, and how cruelly have tha members of the Belgian Relief Committee imposed upon our sympathies. To be hoaxed into sending millions forward for the relief of Belgium, when the Germans did nothing violent, or wrong, or disturbing, or destructive in Belgium, but in reality paid it a beneficent and health-giving visit, and is now providing it exemplary and satisfactory government, is one of the crimes of the century. All over the country there are men who have been denying themselves not only luxuries but necessities, and women who have been working days and nights, and children who have been giving of their little store of pennies in their banks to help the Belgians. And, lo! Professor McClellan makes us all feel as though our own State was poor and mean, indeed, when compared with that of Belgians under German rule.

WILLIAM W. CANFIELD.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. George B. McClellan is as inaccurate about the Flemish language as he usually is about other things. The Flemish names for Bruxelles, Liege, and Louvain, which he gives, (namely, Brussel, Lowen, and Luttich,) are pure German. In Flemish those cities are called Brussel, (without

WAR BRINGS ABOUT WEDDING IN VIENNA.

Miss Ebba Wernstedt, Barnard Student, Marries J. H. Cover of American Embassy.

HE IS COLUMBIA GRADUATE

Young Diplomat Is Unable to Leave His Post for Ceremony Here, So His Fiancee Joins Him.

A cable dispatch last night announced the marriage in Vienna, Austria, on Oct. 10, of Miss Ebba M. A. Wernstedt, the daughter of Mrs. Wernstedt of 434 West 120th Street, this city, to John H. Cover, an attaché of the American Embassy, who looks after the interests of British subjects in Vienna through an arrangement between the American and British Governments.

Mr. Cover was an undergraduate last June of Columbia, and on the day of his graduation received through Washington an offer of the official position, and three hours later had sailed en route for his post. At that time he was engaged to Miss Wernstedt, whom he had known for several years, the families being acquainted and having many mutual friends.

It was decided that the wedding should be celebrated this Autumn, but because of the war Mr. Cover found it impossible to leave his post, and it was decided that his fiancée should join him and the marriage take place upon her arrival there; so on Sept 15 Miss Wernstedt sailed on the Ryndam to become a bride.

Miss Wernstedt was a student at Barnard, and was to have entered her junior year this Fall. She obtained leave of absence, and intends to continue her studies abroad and later to complete her course. Mr. Cover is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Cover of Johnstown, Penn.

F. C. TANNER WEDS NOV. 6.

Republican State Chairman to Marry Miss Jane Ogden in Albany.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Jane Ogden of Albany and Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, which is to be celebrated on Nov. 6 in the State Street Presbyterian Church in Albany, the Rev. Charles Sewall officiating.

Miss Barbara Trego of New York is to be Miss Ogden's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Alice Williams and Ruth Peabody of Albany.

Little Olive Whitman, daughter of Governor and Mrs. Whitman, is to be the flower girl, and Kenneth Charles Ogden, Jr., a nephew of the bride, will be the page.

Ezra P. Prentice is to act as best man. The ushers will include United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Kenneth C. Ogden, a brother of the bride; Dr. Henry L. Schelling, Robert McC. Marsh, William Lester Wemple, and Lawren Carroll.

A dinner for the bridal party is to be held in Albany on the evening of Nov. 5.

MISS FAIRCHILD'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Lucius P. Janeway on Nov. 4.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Lila Fairchild, daughter of Mrs. Moore Fairchild of 316 West Ninety-seventh Street, to Lucius Porter Janeway of New Brunswick, N. J., which will take place on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 5 o'clock, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Edgar W. Work, pastor of the church, will perform the ceremony. Owing to a recent death in the family of the bridegroom there will be no reception.

Miss Margaret Herrick will be the bride's maid of honor and only attendant. Dr. Henry Janeway will act as best man for his brother and the ushers chosen are Charles Scudder, Clifford Voorhees, L. Lorton Lee, Chapman Ropes, Andrew Trippe, and Philip Ordway.

Dr. Grady Weds Miss McPartland.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 13.—Miss Mary Frances McPartland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. McPartland of 523 West Sixty-first Street, New York, and Dr. William Francis Grady of this town were married yesterday in the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, New York. The Rev. William Farrell officiated, assisted by the Rev. John McGowan, and the Rev. Thomas Murray, Thomas A. Stapleton, was best man, and Miss Anne McPartland, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. The ushers were Dr. Thomas Lynch, Edward McPartland, and Franels McPartland, brothers of the bride, and Edward Ansdro, all of Brooklyn.

Robin's Nest Benefit Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The annual entertainment for the benefit of the Robin's Nest will be held in the Irvington Town Hall Friday night and the committee in charge is Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Reginald H. Jaffray, Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mrs. Kenyon B. Conger, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Henry V. D. Black, and Mrs. John F. Plummer. Living paintings representing the legends of King Arthur are to be given and following there will be a lucky number dancing contest. The list of patronesses includes all the well-known colony of the Hudson River.

Hobson-McKenzie Engagement.

Mrs. Henry Wise Hobson of Colorado Springs has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eleanor Whiteside Hobson, to Dr. George M. McKenzie of 131 East Sixty-seventh Street, this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

MARX—DAVIS.

David Davis announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Maybelle Davis of 11 East Seventy-ninth Street, to Arthur Marx of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

ART MUSEUM ASKS AID.

Appeals for New Members to Join and Help Pay Running Expenses.

The Metropolitan Art Museum announces in its monthly statement to the press a lack of funds for the running expenses of the Museum and the immediate need of increasing its membership list, the returns from which help defray the expenses of administration, and its great need of an endowment fund. For several years it has had an annual deficit of $100,000.

In the Fall of 1914 the Trustees of the Museum decided that, with the war and the consequent disturbed condition of the country, it would not be wise to make its usual effort to obtain new members, but it now finds that a strenuous effort in this direction must be made.

The report of the Museum as far back as 1909 reports 2,525 members and the number at the present time of annual members paying $10 a year is only 2,282, with 288 sustaining members, who pay annually $25, and forty-five fellowship members who pay annually $100 a year.

These returns with the sale of photographs and catalogues and the allowance of the city $250,000 for the support of the Museum is all that it has to depend upon for its running expenses.

It is because of the value of art for both pleasure and profit, the museum says, that it asks the people to take an active interest in its work and give their financial aid with their annual dues. In 1880, when the museum was opened, it contained 36,500 square feet of exhibition space. It now contains 260,300 square feet of space. It now has great collections, and these it has arranged for the practical use of the people, not only in the study of art, but in aiding workers and manufacturers in many lines to get through the museum material the best designs that the world can afford.

TICKET AGENCIES PROTEST.

Theatre Managers Hear Their Complaint Against Distributors.

The theatre managers met yesterday in the rooms of the Managers' United Protective Association to consider some tangles that have developed in the methods of disposing of tickets since the formation of an organization to regulate their sale at the beginning of the season. There has been a good deal of dissatisfaction among the agencies that sell tickets at a premium over what they consider unjust discrimination in the distribution of seats, and at yesterday's meeting these agencies entered an emphatic protest against the prevailing system.

When the new plan of making fifty cents the maximum premium that might be charged by any agency was adopted, the Tyson Company was made the central distributing agency for the theatres. All tickets to be sold outside the box offices were given to this company, which was in turn to parcel them among the other selling companies. For this the Tyson Company was allowed a commission of twenty-five cents a ticket.

The complaint of the other agencies is that this is not a fair arrangement, as it gives the distributing company as large a commission for its comparatively small service as the agency that finally sells the seat. The further complaint is made that the Tyson Company reserves the choicest seats for its patrons.

Another complainant was Joe Le Blang, who, before the new order, sold cut-rate tickets in large numbers, in some cases acting for the managers directly. When cut-rate tickets were abolished, Mr. Le Blang made the representation that he had many regular customers to whom he could sell the cheaper seats at box office prices if these were furnished him.

It was agreed to do this and if the sales warranted to give him a small commission for this service. Now Le Blang claims that the theatres in which the biggest successes are playing, and for which there is naturally the greatest call for seats, refuse to furnish him with tickets.

Another meeting will be held next week, when an answer to the complaints will be given.

GERMANS IN BROAD FARCE.

Capitally Act 'Lehmann's Children,' a Burlesque on Stage Life.

From Schnitzler and war drama the German Players at the Irving Place Theatre turned last night to farce. The offering was a play by Hans Sturm, entitled "Lehmann's Kinder," ("Lehmann's Children,") which the program described as a burlesque on stage life in three acts.

Lehmann is a stage director, whose wife, son, and daughter are also of the theatre. When a rich uncle in search of a wife returns from Africa they rehearse a little ruse by which they hope to hoodwink him into falling in love with the daughter. For this they borrow the much younger children of the washerwoman, which fits in nicely with their plan, since the uncle is laboring under the delusion that they have not been married long. It is when the uncle arrives unexpectedly and finds his nephew and niece masquerading as children in some of their stage costumes that the complications that make up the body of the farce begin.

"Lehmann's Kinder" is an inconsequential sterling, through which some of the Irving Place veteran romp gleefully. It is a farce of the broadest sort that skids into burlesque at times, but it is capitally acted by Christian Rub, Grete Meyer, Aranka Eben, Hertha Schoenfeld, Ludwig Koppee, and several other regulars. The antics of Mr. Rub, as the son who had to pretend he was a youngster, provided some bilarious moments.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde have returned from California and opened their house at 36 West Fifty-eighth Street for the Winter.

Mrs. Leeming Walker of 399 Park Avenue will give a coming-out reception on Dec. 23 for her daughter, Miss Adele Prindle, which is to be followed by a theatre party and dance.

The St. Timothy Alumnae dance is to be held on Nov. 23 at Sherry's.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who has been at the Ritz-Carlton, has left for her home in Cincinnati.

Mrs. W. Earle Dodge has gone to the Virginia Hot Springs for the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary accompanied George D. Widener yesterday to his home at Elkins Park, Penn., where he is to hold a race meet.

The marriage of Miss Mary Teresa Farley, a niece of Cardinal Farley, and Charles George Coster of this city is to be celebrated today in the Church of Our Lady of Victory in Brooklyn. The bride will wear a veil, an heirloom presented to her family by the Cardinal, who is to officiate.

INDUCT MACCRACKEN AS HEAD OF VASSAR

New President's Inauguration the Climax of the Semi-Centennial Celebration.

HE OUTLINES HIS VIEWS

Defines the Mission of the Modern College—Hints That Electives Are Too Few.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 13.—The inauguration today of Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken as President of Vassar College was the climax of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the college. Representatives of the leading institutions of learning of the United States and foreign colleges attended the exercises. An academic procession was a striking incident of the inauguration. Delegates from many colleges, alumnae, and representatives of the Federal and State Governments marched from Taylor Hall, the Library, and Rockefeller Hall across the campus to the chapel. A movie machine caught the picture.

The inauguration exercises began at 10 o'clock. William Caldwell Plunkett Rhoades, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the college, presided. Dr. MacCracken's father, Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor Emeritus of New York University, offered the opening prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, recited in concert.

Dr. John Huston Finley, President of the University of the State of New York, and State Commissioner of Education, was the first speaker. His topic was "The Mystery of the Mind's Desire."

"No mystery," he said, "is uncurious, however practical the unfolding of it. The whole of education is to carry the mind's desire into touch with eternal truth. The will to know has risen with torch in hand to lead on the will to live."

George Lyman Kittredge, Professor of English in Harvard University, spoke on "The Scholar and the Pedant. He urged the alumnae not to become "carping" alumnae, and told them the last thing they should desire was a spineless administration.

Miss Mary Emma Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College, brought the salutations of other women's colleges. Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, performed the same service for women's colleges affiliated with the men's colleges in the United States, saying that both the separate colleges and the affiliated colleges were achievements of women and that the affiliated colleges regarded Vassar as a sister who had blazed the trail.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University brought the salutation of the men's colleges of the United States.

Dr. MacCracken in his inaugural address spoke on "In the Cause of Learning." The purpose of the college he asserted was to disprove the theory that it was the home of lost causes. He described the types of girls who came to college and analyzed their motives which he called the kinetics of student life. Turning to the elective system, Dr. MacCracken said:

"Many teachers and many students feel that the application of the 'week required' or 'prescribed' to any part of collegiate instruction thereby destroys the great part of the educational value which study might otherwise have. The catalogue of the typical college of art today exhausts the printer's stock of the letters M and N. The student 'may' do this or that; she 'may' take one or the other; elective, optional, desire—such are the phrases exhibited in the description of courses.

"And yet, with all this appeal to the one great force of the statics of student life, the colleges are not satisfied. Low Marks, prizes, promotions, penalties, supplement the variety of stimulus which the varied table of college fare provides. Students are guided to bring their interest into something continuous in study through group systems—group systems which, in most colleges, are nevertheless co broad in the alternative offered, so generous in the choices, as scarcely to deserve the name.

"In fact, the free elective system at Vassar, according to a recent study has resulted in less concentration upon single fields with that shown in colleges where a group system has prevailed. And yet, everywhere in spite of these innumerable efforts to arouse the interest of the student, the most successful teachers of our time will tell us that this is the one most difficult task in college. Not only is interest a controlling question among professors, but with student life itself. In the menagement of self-government they are confronted with the difficulty of interesting their companions in themselves."

The pageant of Athens was repeated in the college outdoor theatre this afternoon for delegates and invited guests. The delegates, representatives of the alumnae and of the city and officers of the college met at dinner this evening.

THE ST. LOUIS GETS IN.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau on Liner Here from Liverpool.

The American liner St. Louis arrived at Quarantine at 9 o'clock last night from Liverpool with 152 first, 291 second and 348 third-class passengers. She will go to her pier at West Twenty-second Street about 8 o'clock this morning.

Among the first cabin passengers is Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the United States Ambassador at Constantinople.

The St. Louis brought only fifty-eight sacks of mail from England, as the big Wednesday mail was sent on the Lapland, which is due tomorrow.

Lady Gregory Comes to Lecture.

Lady Gregory, an Irish playwright, who is well known in this country, arrived from Dublin yesterday via Liverpool, to lecture on Irish plays. She said that George Bernard Shaw had written a humorous play called "O'Flaherty, V.C." It is the story of a bold Irish soldier man who wins the Victoria Cross for valor in the field and goes home on leave, but his domestic cross is too heavy to bear so he begs to be sent back to the trenches.

Bispham Changes His Concert Date.

David Bispham will give his concert including a performance of "Adelaide," a playlet with music, next Thursday afternoon in the Harris Theatre, with himself in the rôle of Beethoven. Owing to the objections of the Sabbath Society Mr. Bispham changed the date, originally announced for Sunday. The performance will be repeated the succeeding Friday, Monday, and Tuesday afternoons.

"Sherman Was Right" for Fulton.

Frank Mandel's new farce, "Sherman Was Right," will be presented by H. H. Frazee in the Fulton Theatre within the next ten days. In the cast will be seen Hale Hamilton, Dodson Mitchell, Sam Sidman, Martin L. Alsop, Ernest Cossart, Dorothy Dorr, Georgie Laurence, Jean Shelby, Elleen Van Blene and Regine Wallace.

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DOWN LADDER TO WED.

White Plains Girl in Early Morning Taxi Elopement.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Clifford Schnell, son of Dr. Edward A. Schnell, a prominent physician of Greenwich, Conn., drove up in a taxicab at 1.20 o'clock yesterday morning to the farm house of Robert A. Jones, near here, raised a twenty-foot ladder against the window of the room of Miss Florence Jones, awoke her by tapping on the pane, and told her to burry as they were going to be married.

Miss Jones, wearing slippers and with a shawl about her shoulders and over her night clothes, slid down the ladder with the aid of Schnell. She did not linger behind to dress because she feared she might awaken her father, who opposed her courtship by Young Schnell. They rode in the taxicab to the home of John A. Husted, grandfather of the bride, where Miss Jones borrowed a street costume from a friend, Miss Roberts.

Accompanied by Harry H. Howland and Elizabeth A. Robinson the two hastened to White Plains, where they found Town Clerk George A. Cox, who made out the marriage license, and from his home they went to Judge A. S. Ralph's house.

Judge Ralph, wearing his bath robe, married them. Then the couple, each of whom is 20 years old, started on an automobile tour of Westchester County and Connecticut.

The bride, who is an heiress to a large estate left by a relative, until recently attended the Glen Eden School for Young Women at Poughkeepsie.

RAY BEVERIDGE HIT BY AUTO.

Sister of Sculptress Knocked Down in Riverside Drive.

Ray Beveridge, sister of Kuhne Beveridge, the sculptress, who has been here from Berlin, where she was attached to the German Red Cross since last February, lecturing in the interests of Germany, was knocked down last evening in Riverside Drive near Ninety-seventh Street by an electric automobile driven by Frank Delmar of 938 St. Nicholas Avenue, salesman for an automobile concern, who was on his way to demonstrate the machine to Mrs. R. C. Penfield of 336 Riverside Drive.

Miss Beveridge's knee was cut and she was bruised. She was carried into the home of Mrs. E. Crowell at 224 Riverside Drive, with whom she had been staying, and there Dr. Hohman of the Knickerbocker Hospital dressed the cut.

Mrs. Crowell said Miss Beveridge was to have sailed today on the Scandinavian liner Hjellig Olav, but was prevented when the British Consulate here refused to O. K. her passports.

MRS. KELLY GOES TO COURT.

Refuses to Discuss Conference with Assistant District Attorney.

Mrs. Edward Kelly, mother of Miss Eugenie Kelly appeared in the eWest Side Court yesterday and had a long conference with Deputy Assistant District Attorney Louis Bieler with reference to her daughter, whom she has been trying to discipline. On leaving the court room, Mrs. Kelly refused to say anything concerning her visit.

Mr. Bieler admitted that Mrs. Kelly had come to see him with regard to her daughter, but asserted that he could not discuss the case at present. He said Mrs. Kelly came to see him on the advice of others. But neither District Attorney Perkins nor John F. McIntyre, counsel for Mrs. Kelly would discuss the conference.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. RAYNOR, 52 years old, a prominent resident of Westhampton Beach, L. I., and a dealer and authority on antique furniture, died in the General Memorial Hospitni in Manhattan on Monday, where he was being treated for cancer.

THOMAS JENKINS, a retired master painter, and formerly active in Republican politics in Bronx, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,091 Bushwick Avenue, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Jenkins was one of the oldest members of Purity Lodge of Odd Fellows. He is survived by a daughter.

GEORGE BEUDERT, 27 years old, died in the Bushwick Hospital on Monday from injuries received in an automobile accident in Brooklyn on Saturday night. Mr. Beudert was one of the proprietors of the Williamsburg Wood Co., company and a member of Long Island Council, K. of C., and of the Warwick Club. He was unmarried, and lived at 125 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn.

WALTER SCOTT REYNOLDS, a chief clerk for the Consolidated Gas Company and a member of Hercules Council, R. A. and St. Albans Lodge, F. and A. M., died from heart disease yesterday at his home, 203 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 33 years old, and a native of Philadelphia.

JOHN SHANNON, 75 years old, for a quarter of a century a blacksmith in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died at his home in Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday. The funeral services will be held tonight at the home of his son, 1,248 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LILLIAN M. OSTROM, wife of Simon Ennis Ostrom, formerly Democratic leader of the Twenty-sixth Ward in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 71 Williams Avenue, East New York, agod 34 years.

Mrs. ANNA MARIA SEIBEL, 90 years old, a resident of Brooklyn for the last sixty-eight years, and a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Bushwick Avenue Presbyterian Church, is dead at her home, 252 Floyd Street, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH F. FITZPATRICK, a fireman, for the last ten years connected with Hook and Ladder Company 107, in Brooklyn, died in St. Catherine's Hospital on Monday. He was 35 years old and a member of the Firemen's Mutual Benefit Association, the Henry Welsh Association, and the P. F. Lynch Democratic Association. He lived at 555 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM A. CLANCY, for several years with the Highway Department and long active in politics in Long Island City, died at his home, 31 Hunter's Point Avenue, on Tuesday.

AUGUSTUS H. DELLICKER, long interested in civic affairs in Hackettstown, N. J., died yesterday at his home there. He was formerly City Engineer of Hackettstown and had served as member of the Board of Education and of the Common Council. Mr. Dellicker was a Mason.

Mrs. MARGARET HAHN, widow of Emil Hahn, who was a Manhattan merchant, died yesterday at her home at Great Neck, L. I., aged 65 years.

Mrs. MARY LEE HARPER, wife of Wesley Harper, a grandson of one of the founders of Harper Brothers, publishers, died on Monday, at her home, 321 West Ninety-fourth Street. She was a daughter of Benjamin C. Lee.

Miss ANN ELIZABETH VAIL, daughter of the late Henry and Eliza Vail, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank E. Adams, at Port Chester, N. Y., in her sixty-first year. She was born near Greenwich, Conn., and made her home there.

Mrs. SARAH BRIERLY, widow of John Brierly, died recently at the home of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Kattermann, in Paterson, N. J., in her seventieth year. She was born in Bethlehem, Penn., and had lived in Paterson for thirty-five years.

Mrs. EVELYN MYERS CONE, wife of Henry Cone, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Tuesday at her home, 412 West End Avenue.

Major JOHN J. BAGLEY, a veteran of the civil war, died on Tuesday at his home on Park Hill in Arctic, R. I., in his seventy-sixth year.

THOMAS KIERNAN, a plastering contractor, died recently at his home, 439 East 134th Street, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Ireland and came here when a child. He is survived by six daughters and a son. One daughter is the wife of Surrogate J. P. Cohalan, and his son is Thomas J. Kiernan, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.

JOHN J. O'ROURKE, formerly a foreman in the repair department of the Fire Department, and at one time a teacher of blacksmithing at Pratt Institute, died recently at the home of his nephew, Dr. M. F. O'Rourke, at 73 Seventh Avenue.

JAMES TICHBORNE, one of the oldest real estate brokers in Westchester County, died Tuesday night at his home, 30 South Tenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, aged 72 years. He had been in the real estate business in Mount Vernon for twenty-seven years. In the early seventies he was prominent in real estate development in Manhattan. Mr. Tichborne was Past Master of Star of Cuba Lodge, F. and A. M., and a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mrs. MILTON C. CONNOR, wife of a wealthy physician of Middletown, N. Y., died suddenly while motoring with her husband Tuesday night. Dr. Connor heard his wife coughing and, flashing a light, discovered she was dying. Before he could aid, her death had resulted from heart disease. She was 64 years old.

HARVEY SHELDON KITCHEL, aged 77 years, died at his home in Bethlehem, Penn., yesterday. He was for fifteen years Assistant Treasurer of Lehigh University, and for thirty years Acting Treasurer of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal diocese of Bethlehem. For thirty years he was employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Mr. Kitchel was a Yale graduate.

WOULD GIVE CABINET RIGHTS IN CONGRESS

Mr. Taft Proposes That Members Introduce Bills and Take Part in Debates.

DANGERS OF ASSASSINATION

Ex-President Thinks Present Methods Would Have Saved McKinley's Life.

A better Cabinet and greater efficiency could be obtained by giving Cabinet officers a place on the floor of Congress, according to ex-President Taft, who lectured last night at Columbia University. Mr. Taft's lecture was the second in a series on the Presidency.

The custom of outgoing Presidents to take correspondence relating directly to the history of their administration, was condemned because many important historical documents were thus lost to the archives of the Government.

The assassination of President McKinley would have been prevented, Mr. Taft said, under the present system of Secret Service protection for Presidents.

In the course of his talk, the ex-President said:

"The Constitution does not use the term 'Cabinet,' and does not recognize a Presidential Council as a legal body. The Cabinet is a mere creation of the President's will. It exists only by custom, and if the President desired to dispense with it, he could do so.

"I strongly favor a change by which the importance of Cabinet officers shall be increased. Congress might well provide that members of the Cabinet should have access to the floor of each House to introduce measures, advocate their passage, answer questions, and enter into debate without of course the right to vote.

"It would give the President direct initiative in legislation and an opportunity to keep each house advised of the actual operation of the Government."

Speaking of messages to Congress, Mr. Tart said:

"Jefferson had no pleasure or facility in public speaking, so when he came into the office of President he preferred to send to Congress written messages, and it bas been the custom of the Presidents down to the present Administration, when President Wilson introduced the old practice of a personal address to both houses, to think the change is a good one. Oral addresses fix the attention of the country on Congress more than written communications, and by fixing the attention of the country on Congress they fix the attention of Congress on the recommendations of the President.

"Does the President bas power to convene Congress in extraordinary session," said Mr. Taft, "and to adjourn Congress when the Houses disagree as to adjournment, to such time as he may think proper.

"In a recent controversy between the Houses as to adjournment, an appeal was made to President Wilson to adjourn them. This power of prorogation at the time I was inclined to think was limited to the adjournment of an extra session of Congress, but I did not give it full consideration. As I read it now, I think that the power of adjournment where the Houses differ over the question of adjournment can be exercised by the President at any session of Congress. No President has ever attempted to use this power.

"The assassination of three Presidents led Congress to provide that the Chief of the Secret Service shall furnish protection to the President. These guards are a great burden to the President, and it is a little difficult for him to avoid the feeling that he is under surveillance rather than under protection. The Secret Service men are level-headed, experienced and of good manners, and they are wise in their methods. It seems to me that with the experts we now have, the assassination of President McKinley might have been avoided. Under the practice they now pursue at a public reception, a man with a hand in his pocket would not be permitted to approach within striking distance or shooting distance of the President. His holding a revolver under his handkerchief in his pocket would now be detected long before he could get within reach of the object of his perverted purpose. He would find the hand of the Secret Service man thrust into the pocket to find what his own was doing there."

MRS. CATHERINE FREEL DIES

Widow Noted for Her Catholic Charities Left Estate of $1,000,000.

Mrs. Catherine Freel, well known throughout Long Island through her activity in Catholic charities, died yesterday at her Summer home at Belle Terre, Port Jefferson, L. I., from apoplexy. She was the widow of Edward Freel, a wealthy Brooklyn contractor, and was 75 years old.

After her husband's death she devoted her time to charitable work, being particularly interested in the Home for Cripples and the Church of the Infant Jesus, at Port Jefferson. Several years ago she purchased Nevalda, the former estate of Dean Alford, at Belle Terre, where she had since made her Summers. The late Dr. John J. Freel, at one time prominent in Brooklyn, was her son.

The body of Mrs. Freel was taken to her Brooklyn home at 330 Clinton Avenue, from which the funeral will be held. It is believed that Mrs. Freel left an estate worth more than $1,000,000.

Henry M. Billings.

Henry M. Billings, who retired thirty years ago from the Tarrant Company, wholesale druggists of this city, died yesterday at his Summer home in Poland Springs, Me., in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Boston and had lived for fifty years here, his city home at the time of his death being at 28 west Fiftieth Street.

Mr. Billings was a member of the Church of the Messiah for many years. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Ellen Andrews.

Thomas C. Wisker.

Thomas C. Wisker, custodian of the County Court House for more than twenty years, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. His wife died twelve years ago and he brought up his six children in the Court House, where he occupied an apartment on an upper floor. His youngest child, a daughter, is now a student at the Washington Irving High School. Mr. Wisker's devotion to his family attracted the attention of the many Supreme Court Justices who have sat in the Court House during the last twenty years.

Col. McConihe, Indian Fighter, Dies.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Colonel A. Douglas McConihe, an old Indian fighter and prominent in the civil war, died here today. He held a medal, presented by the United States Government, for meritorious service in fighting the redskins in California, Oregon, and Nevada. His daring won him promotion as aid on the staffs of such Generals as Curtis, Alger, and Shaw.

Temperance Leader Dies Suddenly.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—After speaking at the weekly prayer meeting in St. Paul's Methodist Church here tonight Mrs. Mary E. Ackerman of this city, for many years a widely known worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this State, died of apoplexy. She was 80 years old.

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AUSTIN M. PURVES DEAD.

Philadelphia Financier and Patron of the Arts Was 61.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 13.—Austin Montgomery Purves, widely known in social and financial circles in this city, and patron of the arts and letters both here and abroad, died early this morning at his home, 8,525 Seminole Avenue, Chestnut Hill. Mr. Purves, who was 61 years old, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Perot Purves.

Mr. Purves attended the Lawrenceville School at Lawrenceville, N. J., with the intention of entering college. A fine business opportunity presenting itself, however, he became associated with Edmund Randolph, father of P. S. P. Randolph, of this city. For several years Mr. Purves divided his time between this city and New York, but after his marriage to Miss Betsey P. C. Coleman, he became connected with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, and made his permanent residence here.

POLICE TO HONOR CHAPLAIN

Squadron and 12 Companies as Escort at Father Sullivan's Funeral.

The funeral of the Rev. Father Francis J. Sullivan will take place on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock from St. Aloysius's Church, at 132d Street and Seventh Avenue, of which he was rector at the time of his death, which occurred suddenly on Tuesday night.

As Father Sullivan was a Chaplain of the Police Department, with the rank of Inspector, the funeral will be a departmental one, at which there will be an escort of a squadron of mounted police, twelve companies as infantry, and the members of the Honor Legion, under the command of Chief Inspector Schmittberger. Bishop Hayes will officiate at the funeral, which will be attended by Commissioner Woods and his deputies.

The flags of all the police stations were at half mast yesterday in memory of the dead Chaplain.

ALFRED MEZIERES DEAD.

Old Member of French Academy Was Caught by German Invasion.

Alfred Mezières, one of the oldest members of the French Academy, is dead in France, according to information reaching this city yesterday. He was caught by the German invasion at Rebon, near Longwy, and the Crown Prince requisitioned his home for his personal use. The Academician fled to his mother's home, and although every effort was made, through Ambassadors and other high officials, the Germans refused to allow him to return to Paris. He was born in 1826 in Rebon and was educated at Merz, later studying at the Lycée Royal in Paris and the College Sainte-Barbe. From 1881 until 1900 he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He was the author of a number of widely known books and was an officer of the Legion of Honor and a member of the French Senate.

MANY MOURN LUM TACK.

S. W. Roach Pins Violets on Coat of His Old Chinese Servant.

Many wealthy New Yorkers attended yesterday afternoon the funeral of Lum Tack, for twenty years the faithful Chinese servant of Stephen W. Roach, yachtsman, at the Roach country mansion at Harrison, N. Y.

The body was buried in a solid mahogany coffin with silver plate and handles, and during the funeral service held by the Rev. Charles B. Ross of the Mamaroneck Methodist Church it rested in the music room banked high with flowers. Lum Tack was 72 years old.

One of Mr. Roach's last acts before the body was buried was to pin a boutonniere of violets on the Chinaman's coat, because, as he expressed it, "He was my friend." The floral gifts filled two carriages.

Gilbert Holmes Crawford.

Gilbert Holmes Crawford, a member of the law firm of Crawford & Tuska, 20 Nassau Street, died yesterday at his home, 296 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in this city and was a son of the late Rev. Morris D'Camp and Mrs. Charlotte Holmes Crawford. Mr. Crawford was graduated from the College and the City of New York in 1868. He was a member of the Bar Association and the Second Company, Veterans of the Seventh Regiment. Mr. Crawford was also a former member of the Board of Education, a former Trustee of the College of the Sacred Heart, New York, and was a member of Rockland Lodge, F. and A. M. His wife, four daughters and four sons survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

BRUECK—FISH.—Sydelis Fish to Irving S. Brueck.

HAGLAND—WEST.—Mabel West to Carl G. Hagland.

KISSICK—LAWRIE.—Helen A Lawrie to Robert G. Kissick.

SHAFFER—BROWNE.—Hazel R. Browne to Guy F. Sheffer.

Married

DAVIS—MORRIS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 12, at Westminster Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Louis B. Crane, Anne Carlton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oakley Morris, to Everett Dimock Davis.

GEER—JENKINS.—On Oct. 12, at St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, by the Rev. William Montague Geer, S. T. D., Vicar, Helen Hartley Jenkins, daughter of Helen Hartley and Georgs Walker Jenkins, to Francis Hunt Geer.

SAUTER—HILL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 12, in Jersey City, N. J., by the Rev. John B. Wright, D. D., Julia C. A. Sauter to the Rev. George A. Hill.

SHAW—FREID.—On Tuesday, Oct. 12, at Hope Baptist Church, by Rev. E. S. Holloway, Mrs. Virginia Freid and Mr. John B. Shaw of Springfield, Mass. Springfield papers please copy.

Brooklyn.

CONNELL—GEIS.—Oct. 12, Josephine V. Geis to John M. Connell.

STEERS—SMITH.—Oct. 12, Helen M. Smith to Alfred E. Steers.

TYMANN—KNAUT.—Oct. 12, Elizabeth M. Knaut to Joseph Tymann.

Long Island.

SEA—WRIGHT.—Oct. 12, Finshing, Charlotte V. Wright to Clyde H. Sea.

Jersey City and Newark.

BOVINO—LOSCO.—Oct. 10, Newark, Marie A. Losco to Vincenzo Bovino.

GEVERTZ—FIALER.—Oct. 10, Newark, Tillie Fialar to Rudolph Gevertz.

GILSON—BENNETT.—Oct. 10, Newark, Selma Bennett to Harry W. Gilson.

LOSCO—MEGGI.—Oct. 10, Newark, Louise Meggi to Vittorio Losco.

Died.

ABEEL.—Suddenly, Oct. 13, 1915, George H. Abeel of Ironwood, Mich. Notice of funeral hereafter.

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Tom Wells, Inc.,
GOLF SCHOOL
Eighty-first St. Theatre Building,
Broadway at 81st Street.
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Practice Links and Putting Greens for Players to improve their game and keep up form.
Special Clubs made to order.
New Pendulum Putter.
New St. Andrew's Golf Bag for Togs and Clubs.
Everything for the game.
Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Sundays Forenoon.
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Died.

BALMFORD.—On Monday, Oct. 11, 1915, Thomas Balmford, aged 56 years. Eastern Star services at his late residence, 1,503 Amsterdam Av., on Thursday, at 3 P. M. Funeral services at the intercession Chapel of Trinity Parish, 155th St. and Broadway, on Thursday evening, Oct. 14, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BILLINGS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 13, at South Poland, Maine, Henry M. Billings of 28 West 50th Street, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral services and interment at Hingham, Mass., on Saturday, Oct. 16.

BILLINGS. — At Amherst, Mass., Oct. 12, Lillie Brinkerhoff, beloved wife of Dwight Morris Billings and daughter of William and Lissis Brinkerhoff of Jersey City, N. J. Funeral service at her late residence, 10 College St., Amherst, Friday, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M.

BUCKLEY.—John, aged 58. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building.) Time funeral later.

CAMBELL.—Oct. 12, at his late residence, Alexander Douglas Cambell, husband of Ida Hatch Cambell, in his 53th year. Funeral services at 131 Riverside Drive on Thursday at 2:30 o'clock.

CHURCHFIELD.—Monday, Oct. 11, Henry L. Churchfield, beloved husband of Mary Anna Churchfield, (nes Cratty), at his residence, New Castle Inn, Mount Kisco, N. Y. Requiem high mass at St. Francis Church Thursday, Oct. 14, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvery Cemetery.

CONE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1915, at her residence, 412 West End Ave., Evelyn Myers Cone, beloved wife of Henry H. Cone. Funerel services will be held at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and

BOSTON RED SOX WIN WORLD'S BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP BY DEFEATING PHILLIES 4 GAMES TO 1

RED SOX WORLD'S BEST BALL TEAM

Harry Hooper, California Collegian, Lands Pennant for Boston.

KNOCKS HOME RUN IN NINTH

Ending Tie Score with a 5 to 4 Victory—His Second Homer of the Game.

RED SOX TAKE SERIES 4 TO 1

Four Straight Victories Throw Boston Rooters Into Frenzy—In Philadelphia Gloom Is Dense.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 13.—With patience and fortitude that well-known myth called Fame searched through the National League Park here today eagerly looking for a worthy young athlete upon whose shoulders to place the big honor of winning the world's series of 1915.

It wasn't until the ninth inning of a seething, tumultous game that Fame was able to make a choice. From the crowd of players wearing Boston and Philadelphia uniforms the mythical hand finally rested gently on the shoulder of Harry Hooper, a smooth-faced, fair-haired youth from far-off Santa Clara, Cal. Then he came forth quietly with his black bat and whacked the Besten Red Sex into the baseball championship of the world.

This young son of the Golden West punched a home run into a party of dejected local fans when the score was tied at 4 to 4 in the ninth inning. The tremendous wallop hit in front of the bleachers and bounced playfully into somebody's lap. It decided the championship of the universe, and as its result the long-cevcted streamer will fly for a year over Fenway Park, the home of the peppery Bostens.

The best that can be said for the Phillies is that they tried hard and finished a poor second. Today's was the fourth straight game that Boston has taken through sheer, dogged persistence in slamming the ball.

Tonight Philadelphia is as quiet as a deaf and dumb convention, and not nearly so active. The things that Philadelphia is gloomy about are that their pitchers couldn't pitch and their batters couldn't bat the way they said they could.

In going dewn to defeat in this final, crucial game, it must be said for the Philadelphia players that they died gamely. From Pat Moran dewn to the bat boy, the whole crowd of Phillies was as nervous as a prospective bride being fitted with a wedding ring. Once, in the thick of the battle, they fought better than in any game of the series. But throughout it all there was a lack of confidence on their part. No less than three times they had the game right in the palms of their hands. It looked at one time, when the Phils were in front, 4 to 2, thnt they couldn't lese, and loyal citizens of this community wagered their family jewels that the team would come through.

Red Sox Had the Punch.

In the pinch the local team lacked the resource, the daring, and the dash which make champions. Right to the end they were afraid of these Boston hats. That's what beat them.

As a ball game, though, this laat effervescent effort, terminating the long Summer period of neglected business and cold dinners, was a cerker. It made those wall-known little electrical tinglings dance up and down your spine at one moment, and in the next moment it caused you to hite your lips in silent, restrained despondency—verbally restrained, because of the pretty girl sitting next. Why is it that when a man is all ready to cuss at a ball game he looks around and sees somebody who causes the expressive words to hang unspoken on his lips?

The game was a seesaw affair, chuck full of fitful activity. The spirit spread to the 21,000 spectators who crowded into the city's baby grand hasshall park. The park here, incidentally, is so small that very few outside of the first families can get into it. There was no rlot at the gates today, however, as it seemed to have been taken for granted that the world's championship wasn't ticketed for this village. As was the case at the first game, you could have got in at any time. There were no 20,000 disappointed fans here, as there were in Boaten.

Harry Hooper's home run screamer in the ninth, which broke the tie and won for Boston by 5 to 4, wasn't the only thing he did. He did something that nobody ever accomplished in a werld's series game before. He made two heme runs. In the third inning he was the first man up, and Boston was behind, 2 to 1. So Hooper cudgled the ball into the centre field population, where the stecrage rate was only $1, and tied the score.

Hooper—Highbrow Slugger.

Nebody ever regarded Hooper hefore as a slugger. He just has the goed sense to hit when it is needed. A great big situation came up before Heeper this afternoon, and, heing a smart yeung "feller," he made tbe most of it. There is a lot of stuff in this lad's noodle besides haseball. He's a college lad, and went to St. Mary's, eut on the Coast. The weather is so fine out thers that the boys can play hasehall all the year around. Maybe that is why so many good hall players ceme from thera. Hooper is smart. He can speak two or three languages, can find the square root of any number, can tell you who was the Queen of Spain in 1402, and n lot more of that college stuff. He doesn't play fer a llying. It's fun with Harry Hooper, that's one reason he can propel home runs in a pinch. He wasn't worrying about the game as Pat Meran was.

George Foster, who humbled the Phils once before, was sent right back at them today, and, although at times it looked as if he was done for, the Arkansas pitcher didn't get rattled. He stuck to the game with commendable courage and refused to be knocked out of the box by any batsman. It wasn't so with Erskine Mayer, the Philadelphia pitcher, who was defeated hy the Sox. He began to totter in the second inning and was hammered off the mound in the third inning, the only pitcher of the series who has been knocked into oblivion.

To the Phillies' rescue came then a discredited memher of the staff, Epa Jappa Rixey, a very tall Virginian. Rixey is a left hander, and like all southpaws, is regarded as eccentric and wild in his work. Manager Pat Moran wouldn't trust Eppa to start the game, but when Mayer was driven to the garage in came Rixey, beaming with confidence. He did mighty well, too, for a mere boy facing a world's sertes ordeal for the first time. He held the Bostons safe until the eighth inning. At this time Philadelphia was leading by a score of 4 to 2, and it seemed as if at last Moran's National League champions had hit their stride and were showing their beat in the face of the bitter fire of the battle.

Along Came Lewis.

Yes, Rixey was great until he faced Duffy Lewis in the eighth inning. Del Gainer was on first at the time, by virtue of an insipid infield hit. Rixey had heard all about how this person Lewis could hit. He knew that he was the hardest hitter in the series.

Rixey, at that time, could picture himself the hero of the whele ceuntry tomorrow morning. Just then, without warning, Lewis leaned against one of Rixey's best slants and peked it into the centre field bleachers for a home run, sending Gainer home ahead of him and tying the score. Thus the score remained until the ninth, when Hooper again got in his deadly work.

There seemed te be a prevalent idea in this town this morning that the Phillies didn't have even a gasping last hope. They were no longer considered the team of fighters that the Red Sox were. When Alexander was beaten the spirit of Moran's club was broken. "It couldn't come back from reverses of baschall luck. As a leader, Carrigan proved somewhat better than Moran. The Maine grocer is just what the Boston fans sung about him, to the tune of Tammany: "He's our Billy, kneck 'em silly, Carri-gan."

The series not only ended in a blaze of sensational baseball, but also in the most delightful Summer weather the 13th of October has produced in many years. Fans sat in the bleachers with their coats and hats off, which is something brand new in world's series games. This was also Governors' Day. Governor Martin G. Brumhaugh ef this State was here with a party of friends, and occupied Box 26, the Presidential box. And in the adjoining reservation sat his predecessor in the Governor's chair, John K. Tener, now President of the National League. A short distance away Mayor Blankenburg took a seat, but not until after he had greeted the State executives of past and present. The Governor's arrival was loudly heralded. A slight misunderstanding on the part ef his escort caused seme delay.

Governor Was Lost.

The Governor's party, unfamiliar with the layout of the ball park, attempted to enter by the Huntingdon Street gate. Their reservation, decorated in red, white and blue, was censpicuous within, but invisible to the distinguished party outside. Officials of the club speedily noted the Governor's presence and he was admitted through the grand stand entrance, and escorted behind the pavilion occupants to the Presidential box on the left side of the diamond.

Governer Brumhaugh was immediately the pret of the camera corps, and was snapped in various attitudes, singly and with former Governor Tener. He had little rest before the game started. In the midst of the evation, Mayor Blankenburg appeared, and a mement later Major General Wendell P. Bowman, retired, also greeted the distinguished visitor.

Just before the game began something happened which was rare in the baseball world. It was not a joyous incident, but it proved to be a moment of sadness. Alexander, once called "the Great," was warming up with Mayer. Manager Moran added to the nervousness of the two pitchers by watching them throw. Out there before the crowd he made his choice and picked Mayer. Alexander, with his head bowed, walked slowly to the hench. Then a boy appeared with a great floral horseshee from some of Alexander's many friends. He sat in a corner of the bench and hid his face in his hands. He wasn't thinking of floral horseshoes. He tried to change the expression on his pale face. In place of the leok of worry and hopeless dejection, Alexander tried to smile. He walked out before the crowd which had seen him relegated to the bench and accepted the floral piece. Never was it so difficult for a man to smile.

Cravath a Disappointment

The colossal disappointment of this series in Philadelphia, however is "Wooden Shoes" Cravath. If he had dene his part as he has been doing all season, Philadelphia's hatting reckoning would have been much better. Cravath seemed to be able to pick out good balls which were served at him, but he missed them like an amateur. Time and again Foster fooled him with straight balls.

The crowd took heart at Philadelphia's first inning. Foster was wild and hit Stock, while Bancroft got a hit. Paskert got a hit, and filled the bases. Here was the picture Philadelphia fans had been dreaming about. The bases jammed, no one out, and Cravath at the bat.

It was the story of the mighty Casey over again. Cravath did not do his duty. He hit into a double play, and as he did it a frenzied crowd, which was making more neise than a boiler factory, suddenly was stilled. It was a funereal quietness; every fan in that crowd knew that never again would there be another chance, like it. Luderus came to the rescue with a double, and hammered home two runs, however.

The Sox got after Mayer in the second, and Gardner's triple and Barry's single gave them a run. In the third Hooper's home-run smash tied the score, and Mayer was yanked from the game. A great cheer rent the air when the tall, lanky Rixey strutted to the pitcher's box. It gave him the necessary courage, and he started off well.

The fourth inning saw Philadelphia's hopes rise rapidly. After Cravath had ignominiously struck out amid heartrending groans, Luderus punched a home run over the right-field wall for the longest hit that has been made in the series. The ball sailed over into Broad Street, and was picked up by a newsboy, who will cherish it fer the rest of his life. In this same inning the Phillies continued their destruction. Whitted skied out to Gardner, but Niehoff came through with a single. Hurrah Boston then went right up in the air sky high. Eddie Burns singled to right, and Heoper threw a wild, furld peg to third. The ball went to the field boxes, and although Niehoff slipped, he was on his feet again when Gardner made a wild throw to the plate to head him off. Philadelphians were frantic with joy, because, although it was the 13th of the menth, they felt that fortune was at last smiling upon them.

Quakers Grow Confident.

That little upheaval put Philadelphia in the lead, 4 to 2, and all well-wishers began to pray that they could keep both feet on the ground and make the most of the advantage gained. As to how generally it was supposed that the Phillies would win, the railroad ticket offices were swamped at once with orders for tickets to Boston for "tomorrow's game." It seemed a certainty. Rixey was going along as smoothly as an oiled machine, and the Boston sluggers seemed to have been suppressed at last.

Just as the Philadelphians were enjoying the pleasantest kind of a time Gainer came to the hat. This was in the eighth inning. He poked a greunder at Stock and fleetly beat out the throw. Then Duffy Lewis heisted the hall high over Paskert's cap into the centre-field bleachers, pushing over two runs and tying the score at 4 to 4.

A severe headache is nothing compared to the feeling which took possession of the mest fahid of the Philadelphia fans. The ambition of a whole Summer was gone. If the Phillies could only have wen this game, it could at least have been said that there was one last big punch in them before they went down to an inglorious defeat, and then, too, Mr. Baker and Mr. Lannin could each have made about $40,000 if a sixth game were played in Boston tomorrow.

The last of the ninth inning drew on. All hands settled back into their seats ready to wait until dark to see this tie fought to a bitter end. It was a grand, dramatic situation. It made the hearts of the world's series beseball hugs glad.

George Foster, batting for himself, was the first man to face Rixey in this inning. He struck out. Rixey fooled him with a bunch of twisters whiob could be curved around a barrel.

Hooper's Big Surprise.

Tbs stalwart young knight next entering the lists was Harry Hooper of Santa Clara. He waved his hat nonchalantly. The crowd looked him over. Who ever heard of Hooper hitting mors than .250 during the season? Nobody. So, thought the crowd, that home run of bis in the third inning was an accident, a horseshoe, the thing found only at the end of a rainbow.

No one who was boosting the Phillies gave Hooper a second thought as he came to the plate. Two strikes, Rixey fired him with, and then the batsman suddenly caught hold of one with the club he was brandishing, and with a mighty wallop he sent the innecent little white ball far toward the howling bleacher folks in right centre field. The ball hit in front of the low fence, and bounded into the multitude.

Hooper tretted around the bases slowly, without even as much as a look of surprise on his face. He carried this alinportant run home without any demonstration or éclat. As he crossed the plato Tris Speaker pounded him on the back. Hooper said: "What's the idea?"

"Waks up, Harry," said Speaker, "you just won the world's series." "Z'at so?" said Hooper. The Philadelphia crowd was so stunned that they even forgoi to give one tiny hit of applause for Hooper's big schievement. A handful of demonsiative royal rooters made the only nois which accompanied the scoring of the tally that won the biggest title in basehall.

Many Noted Specintors.

Among the noteworthy persons who attended today's game were:

Colonel and Mrs. Louis J. Kolb, Miss Elizabeth Kolb, Miss Flora Parks, Congressman William S. Vare, Senator Edwin H. Vare, Senator W. W. Smith, Receiver of Taxes W. Freeland Kendrick, Coroner William B. Knight, Jr., David Martin, Magistrate David S. Scott, Mrs. Charles B. Bartlett, Judge J. Whitaker Thompson, Judge Robert E. Ennedy of Uniontown, Penn.; Samuel Bell, Jr., Senator W. H. Blackwell of New Jersey; Senator James P. McNichol, Horace V. Tobin, Senator Boies Penrose, Mrs. William P. Baker, Mrs. Chandler Ingersoll, L. C. Ruch, Samuel M. Clements, Jr., Judge McMichael, Judge Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Murdock Kenneth Frank C. Sayers, Boston; Clarence Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mengel, Mrs. James Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Rusby, Dr. A. C. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Anderson, Mrs. Philip Weathers, Mrs. P. J. Moran, Patrick J. Moran, Jr., Gabrielle Francher, Jr., Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Miller, Mrs. Florence Heath, Narbarth, Penn.; Miss Mae Cassidy, Brooklyn; Miss Anna Leanore Lawlor, Brooklyn; John Kane, Charles Ambler, Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives; William J. Burns, Gentley D. Ackley, formerly pianist for Billy Sunday; George W. Eckert, Memphis, Penn.; Mrs. W. H. Locke, wife of the Philia's former President; Mrs. R. Gillespis, Pittsburgh; Mrs. D. C. Snyder Pittsburgh; E. F. Griffith, New York; R. D. Brown, Pittsburgh; H. Walter Fuller, Atlanta, Ga.; Reuser, and R. Ridgley, St. Petersburg, Fla., M. P. Steaner Anniston, Fla.; Colonel Clifford Walker, Monroe County, Ga.; Frederick Robinson, Mrs. Samuel Humphrey, Miss Adele Humphrey, Francis Brown, Mrs. John P. Sparatt, Mrs. Daniel G. Murphy, Brig.-Gen. W. F. Sadler of New Jersey; Merle R. Burkhart, General A. L. Mills, Washington, D. C.; Colonel Austin Colgate, New Jersey; O. D. Wilkinson, L. S. Sadler, Carlisle, Penn.; S. L. Avery, G. W. Armstead, C. S. Hockley of Bethlehem, Penn., and Arthur Becker.

The box of James Gaffney, owner of the Boston Nationals, contained besides him and Mrs. Gaffney, Miss Irene Gaffney, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Davis, William Cherry, A. Sillyman, Corbett, H. Brown, William H. Whitter, James Sargent Price, Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Miss G. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Chandler had box seats. Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Swoboda had a box party, including Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Shibe, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Reach, Mrs. J. Henry Hallowell, and J. Bender. Dr. Eugene M. Kister and wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Taylor, Henry L. Lloyd, Jr., Thomas J. Dahoney, New York, were also in the boxes.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Fans Surprised When Mayer Went Into Box Instead of Alexander.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—When the official announcer megaphoned to the grand stand that Manager Moran had selected Erskine Mayer to pitch there were expressions of surprise, as the fans fully expected that Alexander would be called upon to ward off final defeat for the championship. Mayer, however, received a fine welcome from the loyal home rooters as he went into the box.

Hooper began his bucy afternoon by lacing the first ball pitched to centre field. Scott failed to come through with a sacrifice, going out on a pop fly to Luderus. Speaker hit the first ball pitched and forced Hooper at second. Luderus took two thinks on the play. Gathering up the grounder he started to first and then quickly turned and threw the ball to Bancroft at second, ahead of Hooper. With three balls and two strikes on Hoblitzel, Speaker tried to steal and was called out by Umpire O'Loughlin, Bancroft taking the throw from Burns. It was the fourth time in the series that the speedy Speaker had tried to steal second. He was turned back each time by Burns. Speaker kicked on O'Loughlin's decision on his out, but the umpire waved him away.

The Phillies' half of the inning was a gorgeous one for the home fans, and mere than two runs would probahly have been scored had not a double play killed off two of the Quaker runners. Stock, first man up, was hit by a pitched ball. Bancroft, on the hit-and-run signal, shot a single to left, and Stock took second. There was wild cheering when Paskert hunted safely into the infield, filling the hases. Gardner scooped up Paskert's grounder, and threw to first. Hoblitzel touched Paskert as he flashed over the bag, but Umpire O'Loughlin said that Dode was there first, and the whole Boston team gathered around the umpire protesting. O'Loughlin shooed them away. Cravath was the next up, and the crowd yelled for nothing less than a clean sweep of the hases with his mighty bat. On the first pitched ball Cravath tried to put the hall out of the park, but insctead chopped a weak, little grounder to Foster, starting a double play. Foster threw out Stock at the pinte, and Thomas airlined the ball to first, doubling up Cravath. This play hushed the crowd. Captain Luderus had two strikes and one ball when he caught a fast insboot, and willowed it to left centre for two bases, and Bancroft and Paskert rushed across the home plate with two runs. There was much noise. Whitted ended the inning by flying out to Speaker.

Gardner's Three-bagger.

The Red Sox came back at the Phillies in the second inning with one run. After Hoblitzel was thrown out, Luderus to Mayer, and Lewis grounded out, Bancroft to Luderus, Gardner smashed a three-bagger to the four-foot fence in centre field. Barry brought Gardner home with a Texas Leaguer in short left field. Thomas pushed a single over second, on which Harry teok second. Both runners were then left, as Foster sent a high fly to Luderus.

The Phillies were easy outs in the second. Niehoff struck eut on three pitched balls. Burns sent up a high fly to Gardner, and Mayer also was a strike-out victim.

Boston tied the score in a knot in the third. Hooper picked out Mayer's fourth pitch and drove it to the centre field fence, where it bounced in among the bleacherites for his third home run and the first circuit drive in the series. Scott flied out to Paskert, and then Speaker hit to right for a single haae, the ball hitting the right field fence and bounding back to Cravath. Here Manager Pat Moran called in Rixey, who had been warming up in centre field, to replace the persplring Mayer. Boston had made six hits in two and a third innings off Mayer. At the same time Manager Carrigan sent in Gainer to replace Hohiltzel, who is not much of a succeas against left handers. Gainer, however, killed the inning by hitting into a double play. Bancroft scooped up his grounder on the run, touched second, and snapped the ball to first ahead of Gainer.

Philadelphia got a single off Foster in the third, but that was all. Stock went out, Gardner to Gainer. Bancroft sent a long fly to Hooper. Paskert dropped a single over second, and in attempting to steal was thrown out, Thomas to Scott.

Lewis opensd the Red Sox fourth by flying out to Whitted. Gardner drew a hase on balls and was forced out at second on Barry's grounder, Stock to Niehoff. Thomas filed out to Cravath, the right fielder's only chance of the afternoon.

Phillies Lead Again.

The National Leaguers again took the lead in their half of the fourth inning. Cravath struck out, to the great delight of the Beston rooters. Luderus caught Foster's first pitch square on his bat with a mighty swipe and sent it out of the park over the high right field wall for a home run. It was a tremendous high and long drive and the fans did not stop talking about it for some minutes. Whitted sent up an easy fly to Gardner, and then Niehoff, who had not hit safely in the series up to this time, shot a single to centro field. He occurred some loose fielding. Burns drove a single to right and Niehoff sprinted to second and dashed for third. Hooper made a lightning throw to the hag, but it was wide and the ball struck the grand stand close to some new box seats. By the time Gardner recovered the ball Niehoff was past third base, and Gardner, thinking Nichoff was going to try to score, made a wide throw to Thomas at the plate.

Thomas fell all over the horschide trying to field it, and it rolled into the infield and Niehoff dashed for home without any one covering the plate. The official scorers decided that Nisboff had Hooper's throw beaten to third base even if it had been perfect, and charged Gardner with an error for the throw which permitted Niehoff to score. Two innings inter the official announcer, at Umpire Klem's order, megaphoned to the press box that it had been decided hy the umpires that a runner should receive two bases on an overthrow. This took the error away from Gardner and Hooper was charged with an error for making the overthrow. But, getting back to the game, with two out, Rixey was an easy victim, Gardner the gainer.

Boston Fans Encouraged.

Foster gladdened the hearts of the Boston fans by batting a short single to centre at the opening of the fifth inning. He took second when Hooper was hit by a pitched ball. Scott filed to Whitted without moving the runners, but they each advanced a hase on Speaker's out, Rixey to Luderus. Gainer ended the inning by sending up a high fly to Niehoff. The second baseman lost it in the sun for a mement, hut sighted it again before it was too late to make the catch.

For the Phillies in the fifth, Bancroft was the only man to get on the base lines, hut did not get around.

Stock began with grounding out as he did in the third inning, Gardner to Gainer. Bancroft sent a streaking single to centre, and was held to the bag by Speaker, who gathered in Paskert's long fly. With Cravath at the hat Bancroft tried to steal and was thrown out, Themas to Scott.

The Red Sex got two men on first in the sixth inning, but the side was again blanked. Lewis opened hy grounding out, Bancroft to Luderus. Gardner sent up a little fly which fell into the big mitt of Catcher Burns. Barry hammered a grounder at Bancroft, who made a wild throw to first, and Barry drew up at second before the ball could he returned te the infield. Boston had a good chance to put a run across and Manager Carrigan sent Cady to bat for Thomas. Cady waited and drew a pass, but Foster ended the inning by grounding out, Niehoff te Luderus.

Cady went into catch in Thomas's place in the sixth. Cravath, first up for the Phils, was unable to distinguish between Foster's good and bad balls and was struck out for the second time. Foster did not take any chances with Luderus, who already had a double and home run to his credit, and in trying to swipe the ball along the corners of the plate, gave the Phillie captain a base on balls. Luderus dashed for second as Whitted struck at the ball and missed, and the home captain was easily threwn out hy Cady. Whitted then filed out to Speaker.

"Lucky Seventh" a Fluke.

The so-called lucky seventh inning did not bring results to either team. Bostou was quickly disposed of; Hooper grounded out, Niehoff to Luderus; Scott sent up a high fly to Luderus, who gathered in the ball back of the pitcher's box, and Bancroft splendidly took Speaker's scorching hot grounder and retired Tris at first.

Niehoff, first up, Quakers, chopped a grounder at Foster and was thrown out. Burns fouled out to Foster. Rixey started the crowd cheering by poking a single into left field. Stock went out on a fly to Hoeper.

Then came the eighth inning, in which Boston tied up the scere on hitting. Gainer started in by getting a scratchy hit to the infield which Stock could not get across the diamond in time to head off the runner. With a strike and a ball called Duffy Lewis opened up on Rixey with a smash into the centre field bleachers for the third home run of the game, sending Gainer to the plate ahead of him and tying the game in another knot. Gardner, after the excitement had somewhat subsided, filed out to Paskert. Barry was quickly returned to the bench, being out, Bancroft to Luderus. Cady filed to Paskert.

The Philadelphia fans began to make a great noise as Foster started to pitch to Bancroft in the Phillies' half of the eighth. The brilliant Philadelphia shortstop, however, was an easy victim for Foster, going out, Scott to Gainer. Paskert sent up a high fly to Gainer. Fans appealed to Cravath to win the game with a homer. Foster alternately pitched them high and low to Cavy, with the result that Cravath strolled to first. Dugey was sent in to run for the heavy-footed outfielder. On the third pitch Dugey started to steal second. The hall struck Luderus, but despite this Cady quickly picked up the ball and made a pretty throw to second, nipping Dugey. The infielders believed that Dugey was out on the play, but Klem explained to the Red Sex that Dugey was safe at sccond, as Luderus had been hit by a pitched ball and was allowed to take his base. Whitted ended the inning by grounding out, Foster to Gainer.

That Fateful Ninth.

The ninth inning saw the American Leaguers proclaimed the champions of the world. Becker went to right field in Cravath's place. Foster opened the inning by fanning. Then Hooper, with two strikes and no called balls, lifted one to centre field, which bounced into the crowd in the bleachers, for a home run. At this stage of the game the odd run looked big, and there then appeared no qusstion that Bosten would win. Scott, in his fifth time at bat, was thrown out by Bancroft, and Speaker ended the inning by striking out.

"Lucky" Whitted, first man, struck out. Burns bounced a grounder to Gainer, who made the out unassisted. Bill Killifer, who had failed to get into the series because of an injured arm, was sent in to bat for Rixey. He shot a grounder to Scott, and was thrown out, ending the game and giving the 1915 World's Series to the Boston Red Sox, four games to one.

SERIES WAS HARD FOUGHT.

Both Managers Say Best Team Won—Carrigan Wishes Phillies "Luck."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Both Manager Carrigan of the victorious Boston Red Sox, and Pat Moran, leader of the Phillies, declared tonight that the 1915 World's Series would go down in baseball history as one of the hardest ever fought for premier honors, and both agreed that the best team won.

When you are beaten four in a row there isn't any excuse to offer," said Moran. "Any team that can win four successive games in a World's Series must get credit. We played our best. We gave all we had, but we didn't have enough. Our team was the best in the National League and the Sox was the best American League club, and as they beat us they naturally should be regarded as the best ball club in the country."

"It was a hard fought series, and the better team won," said Carrigan. "I never saw a series so interesting and so hotly contested. The Phillies deserve a lot of credit. They put up a stiff battle every minute and gave us a fight all the way through. Of course, we were favored by seme luck. We get several breaks of the game, but the results speak for themselves. We outplayed the Phillies.

"All my men worked hard for me, and I am elated. We encountered masterful pitching from Moran's staff. I wish the Phillies all kinds ef luck, and hope they win the pennant in their League next season."

JOY AND SORROW IN BOSTON.

Fans Hoped for Another Game There—Had Paid $70,000 for Seats.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The word that this city had again become the homo of the world's baseball champions, though greeted with noisy demonstration in front of every hulletin board, was received with mixed feelings by a multitude of enthusiasts. The victory of the Red Sox was a popular one, and Lewis and Hooper, heroes of the contest, were especially applauded, but during the game the street crowds voiced again and again the wish that the teams might return here for another contest. There was no lack of support for the local team in the feeling, only a dominating desire to enjey again the tension and thrill of another world series game.

The termination of the series in Philadelphia today will make necessary a return of $70,000 to seat holders by the management of the Boston Club. This sum had been paid in for reservations for a possibic third game here. Plans for returning the meney to the ticket purchasers will be announced later.

Proposals to celebrate the Red Sox victery hy a banquet at which the players would be guests were discussed tonight in several quarters, hut under limitations caused hy a request of President Lannin that there be no such observance. Mayer Curley, after the Red Sox had won today, said that his intention to celebrate the victory with a banquet was abandoned out of deference to the wishes of the club President. Mr. Lannin had told him, the Mayor said, that the members of the team probably would not remain together if they gained the title in Philadelphia, although they would have to meet later to start on the trip West.

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'IT DOPED, WE TOLD YOU SO'--FULLERTON

Says Red Sox Victory Saves Trip Over "Spanish Inquisition Railroad."

PHILLIES POOR HITTERS

Short Fences Won the National League Championship for the Quaker Team.

By H. S. FULLERTON.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 13.—It doped. Every detail of the world's series worked out practically as predicted, and hut for the fact that Jack Barry made that wonderful catch that turned a probable 4 to 2 victory into a 2 to 1 defeat even the scorcs would have been as close to right as can be figured.

Instead of having to go back to Beston over the Spanish Inquisition and Northeastern Railroad tonight we are free hecause Barry's catch upset the dope that the Phillies would win two games, and the series ended today in another demonstration that our argument—that the hitting power of the Phillies was over-estimated—was right.

Before the most partisan and wildest crowd of the serics the fact was demonstrated that the short fences won the National League championship for Philadelphia; and they came near winning today's game for Moran's crew, winning on a high fly that dropped over the right-field wall and momentarily disconcerted the Red Sox. In fact, that hit more than momentarily disconcerted them, for they smashed up for several moments and bullied and blundered until they let another run home, and it required a smashing home-run drive by Duffy Lewis, and, later, Harry Hooper's smash to right centre that bounded over the wall, to turn the tide back to the better club.

You will remember that this game figured to finish 5 to 3, and that we argued that by the fifth game of the series the Red Sox would settle down to playing ball the way they do in season, and that they would, bit any kind of pitcher Moran could offer, even the great Alexander. Also we urged upon you to believe that if ever these Red Sox got to hitting at their regular gait on this hand-box ball park, they would destroy concrete other than in Paskert's peak. It doped. They started hitting today and they proved to the evident satisfaction of some 20,000 persons that the Red Sox can hit when they strike their gait.

They mauled four of the offerings of Mayer and Rixey for home runs that would have been home runs on any field. There will be large and angry arguments over these hits for the next year, so let's settle them now. Luderus's home run, which happened in the fourth inning, was a sky-scraping fly that dropped over the right field wall into Broad Street. Hooper might or might not have caught it on the Boston grounds, hut had it fallen safe it would not have been more than a two-bagger. Hooper's smashes were straight down the right centre field alley, and they would have gone a mile on the Braves' Field or through the gates at the Polo Grounds. Lewis's drive was of the same variety.

Of course, Philadelphia will alibi that the Sox were lucky because in each of the three occasions the balls leaped over the bleacher barriers and into the crowd. Of course. It was lucky that they did not hit the fences and bound back, but every one of the three hits was an honest home-run drive. And if you want to argue back at any Philadelphian, you may state with our authority that Tris Speaker hit a home run that was only a base hit in the score, and that on another occasion, to wit, in the first inning, he hit a ball, which Luderus stabbed, that was a sure triple, and that upon another occasion, to wit, in the seventh inning, he almost amputated Bancroft's arms, and because of a wonderful stop was an out. In other words, the Red Sox were hitting. They hit almost anything, and they bit it hard.

Give Moran credit. He was in the last ditch, and he sprung a new line of attack. Also, he came near getting by with it, and he had the Red Sox on the defensive all the way, and merely because he cut leose his hitters and let them play the game as they saw fit. He chopped out his scarchful, systematic style of play, and sent his team out to slamhang their way to victory. No one knows why he did not send Alexander to the slab. It seemed to be the proper move, hut it is evident that Alex was not up to pitching another game, and Moran figured he would attempt to get past with Mayer and then try to even up the series by using Alexander in the next game. His choice was suicidal.

It was evident in the first inning that Mayer was a buman sacrifice, for the Red Sox used their old rushing tactics and dominated that old point. He got through the first inning because Luderus stopped Speaker's fierce smash by main force, and although the Red Sox smashed the pill flat, not a run scored.

Then the Phils commenced a new line of assault. Stock was hit and evidently that upset Foster, who went to Gloster. He was up to his middle when Bancroft, after working him to the limit, cracked out a hit, and it looked as if he never would come back again, when Frank O'Loughlin put him in bad. Paskert sacrificed and Foster rushed at the hall and failed to get it.

Gardner came up with it and made a great shot to first, two steps ahead of the runner, but Hohiltzel was off the base. However, he caught the ball and jammed it agsinst the runner, and it looked as if he had the out. O'Loughlin ruled the runner safe, and with hases filled and Cravath up, things looked rather duhious fer Bosten and prosperous for the gamblers, who, with their usual crooked-mindedness, thought it all fixed and laid odds the Phillies would take the game. Cravath, our national here, promptly hit to the pitcher for a double play that left runners on second and third. Foster evidently thought Luderus was as hsd a hitter as Cravath showed himself to he, and Luderus mauled out a double that tallied two, and made it look as if hsked beans and cod had to bow to scrapple and planked shad for one day.

But the Red Sox were on the defensive for the first time in this series, and they ahandened their methodical style of play and started te go after seme one. They mauled everything Mayer handed out, and evened up the count in the third, when Heoper cracked out his first home run.

Thereupon Moran called upen Eppa J. Rixey, whese odd offerings caused the Sox to hesitate, hut not for long. The proceedings were more tranquil until the fourth, when these surprising Phils upset us again. Luderus dropped a fly over the wall, which might have been suspected, but Niehoff made a hit which no one could have doped excepting upon the theory that Foster wanted to be charitable.

These did not seem harmful until Burns, who has been the real hero of the series regardless of what publicity they may hand to others, banged a hit to right. Hooper came up with the ball and shot it to third. The ball hopped over Gardner's head to the stands. Gardner made a fast pursuit, scooped the hall, and while whirling threw to the plate. Niehoff was sent back to third, but the threw was bad and the hall got past the catcher only fifteen feet. Niehoff wheled and made a dash for the plate with the ceacher trying to hold him. No one had hacked up third hase or the plate and Niehoff scored, all of which placed the Sex in a bad hole, and Tracy kept them there until the eighth, when Gainer beat out a slow bounder and Hero Lewis evened the count with a home run. Hooper's homer in the ninth settled the game and series.

While crowning the hero, take Old Sam Adams's wreath and place it upon the brow of Duf Lewis. A month ago the critics in Boston were howling to have him taken out of the game and Olaf Henriksen sent there in his place. Tonight he is the hero of Boston, the man whose individual work has won all four games.

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Champions' Tour in Doubt.

Although it was announced that all arrangements had been made for the Phillies and Red Sox teams to make a trip through the West, playing games in several of the larger cities, but with the special intention of playing a series at the Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, a hitch has occurred over the method of dividing the receipts and another conference will be held today in an attempt to reach a satisfactory agreement.

Composite Score of World's Series Games

G, games; AB, at bat; R, runs; H, hits; 2B, two-base bit; 3B, three-base bit; HR, home run; TB, total bases; SO, struck out; BB, base on balls; PO, put out; A, assists; E, errors; TC, total chances.

BOSTON.

	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	TB	SO	BB	Av.	PO	A	E	TC	Av.
Hooper	5	20	4	7	0	0	2	13	4	2	.350	8	0	1	9	.888
Scott	5	18	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	.055	7	12	0	10	1.000
Speaker	5	17	2	5	0	1	0	7	1	4	.294	10	0	0	10	1.000
Hohiltzel	5	16	1	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	.313	35	5	1	41	.976
Lewis	5	18	1	8	1	0	1	12	4	1	.444	10	1	0	11	1.000
Gardner	5	17	2	5	2	0	0	9	0	1	.235	5	14	0	19	1.000
Barry	5	17	1	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	.177	11	10	1	22	.955
Cady	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	.333	14	4	0	18	1.000
Shore	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	.200	0	5	1	6	.833
Henriksen	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	1.000
Ruth	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	1.000
Thomas	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.200	10	3	0	13	1.000
Foster	2	8	0	4	1	0	0	5	2	0	.500	4	3	0	7	1.000
Janvrin	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1	1.000
Carrigan	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	8	0	0	8	1.000
Leonard	1	3	0	0	0	0

COLLEGE FOOTBALL PRACTICE—COLUMBIA LOSES OARSMEN

PRINCETON SCRUBS DEFEAT THE 'VARSITY

An Easy Drop Kick by Alan Brown Humbles Tigers' First String Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 13.—The Tigers first 'Varsity eleven had no luck at all today. First they were pitted against the second 'Varsity and played for thirty-five minutes without a score on either side. Then a few substitutes were sent in and the scrubs lined up against them. When a halt was called to the proceedings, some thirty minutes later, the scrubs were leading by three points, and the 'Varsity had twice failed when within striking distance of their opponent's goal line.

It was a short, easy drop kick from the boot of Alan Brown that made the three points for the scrub eleven. After getting the ball in their own territory the scrubs gradually worked it up the field to the 'Varsity's five-yard line. Here the regulars braced, but Brown dropped back to the 17-yard line and kicked the ball over the crossbar. It was the same Al Brown that played the most important part in the march of the scrubs down the field. Aided by Norcross, another ineligible, they seemed irresistible, and tore through the 'Varsity's line for many substantial gains. Gillespie, at right end for the scrubs, was another star. His defensive work particularly outshone anything that the 'Varsity had to offer.

Perhaps it was the hard drill that the 'Varsity received before the start of the scrimmage that caused them to make such a poor showing. For more than an hour before actual play started Coach Rush had his charges going through their plays. The forming of interference, the blocking of kicks, and the getting off of kicks all received their due amount of attention. Ames and Tibbott did a little drop-kicking, with Ames having the advantage for the day. Love was in the 'Varsity lineup at guard, but his showing gave evidence of his absence for two weeks. Grue Ballin was on hand to help coach the tackles.

LETUP FOR HARVARD SQUAD.

Short Scrimmage and Blackboard Talk for Two Elevens.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 13.—The thermometer fun ed so high today and the Harvard football players were so tired after their strenuous efforts of yesterday that the coaches were unable to continue the hard play they had planned. Instead of driving his men, Percy Haughton worked with them at the blackboard on the new formations which will be used probably against Cornell and Princeton, and then took the first two 'Varsity elevens out into the stadium for a short scrimmage. This was hard while it lasted, but it was nothing like the drive of yesterday. Watson, Horween, and McKinlock were not in shape to play, but most of the others worked through the session.

Gilman, the 1913 'Varsity tackle, who is Harvard's best all-round player, was in his usual place, and one hears no more of his being used at end this year. Lyman and Soucy worked on the wings, while End Rush Weatherhead, who has been on the first squad two years, rejoined the squad and will be able to play, although he will be handicapped by a broken hand for a time. Boles did some good work at quarter back, while in the backfield was Doherty, the Crimson's best exponent of the forward pass. He has been playing at end some, but will be with the backfield squad henceforth. Harris, the old full back, was again at centre, playing against Taylor, and is likely to get a regular berth either at centre or at guard.

The coaches did not allow either tha 'Varsity or the substitutes even to try to score. The freshmen were worked to the limit this afternoon, and many of the youngsters were taken from the field because of minor injuries. Leo Leary and Walter Trumbull assisted in the 'Varsity coaching.

Day's Work of N. Y. U. Eleven.

A hard scrimmage, which included some rough work in tackling, was the principal feature of the practice that Coach "Tom" Reilley handed out to the squad of New York University football men who reported for practice yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field. The early part of the period was devoted to further work in booting the leather on the part of Cann and Egan, both of whom are showing exceptional accuracy in the kicking department of the game. Coaches Reilley and Gorsch also put the 'Varsity and scrub elevens through another signal drill, in which practically all of the Violet's workouts were put into use by both teams. The New York eleven is continuing to use the passing game for most of its offensive tactics, and the forward and triple passes were attempted on several occasions. In the scrimmage against the scrub eleven the 'Varsity showed up to good advantage when the ball was in its possession, but the second team backs plowed through the line for several yards when the weaker team assumed its offensive strategy. The Violet backs worked smoothly when great was needed through the efforts of Captain "Chubby" Somers and Williams, the regular tackles, who opened huge gaps in the scrub rush line, through which Cann and Bernstein advanced for large gains. Ames and Sokolower, who are playing consistently good games at the right guard and centre positions, respectively, also contributed their strength to the progress of the Violet eleven.

Varied Practice at Fordham.

A varied practice was held by the Fordham squad yesterday. Besides the usual daily scrimmage, the Maroon warriors were kept busy tackling the dummy, kicking, chasing and receiving punts, and in a general review of the fundamentals. A new face was added to the coaching staff yesterday when Dan Cusack, star kicker on the New York University team last year, was out in uniform.

Yesterday, after a short scrimmage between the 'Varsity and scrub, the squad was divided, most of the backs going down to one end of the field to receive the kicks and protect the runner, while the linemen were sent in squads of six to do the backfield. Coach Cusack chose Yule, Butler, and Captain Dunn to do all the kicking, and before the afternoon was over Yule and Butler showed a decided improvement in their work. One thing Cusack dwelt upon is the necessity for speed in getting the ball away. Special attention yesterday also was directed to the tackling dummy, as a result of the showing last Saturday, when several Union runners continued for big gains after poor tackling by Fordham.

Morcadi, the quarterback, was under an X-ray examination yesterday. It was learned that instead of having his tendons in the right leg torn, they are only strained.

Michigan, 28; Marietta, 6.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 13.—Battering ram football gave the University of Michigan eleven a 28-to-0 victory over the speedy Marietta (Ohio) College team here today. Smashing, old-fashioned play enabled the Wolverines to obtain a winning margin in the first half, after which the visitors braced and gave Michigan a merry fight. Clever forward passing gave Marietta a touchdown in the third period. A few moments after the quarter began a toss of forty-five yards put the ball in Michigan territory. Another heave of twenty yards to Richardson produced the score. After Maulhelsch carried the ball over for Michigan in the last period Marietta again tried the open game but with indifferent success.

Simonds to Captain Columbia Team.

Francis Simonds, left half back of the Columbia University football eleven, was elected Captain of the team for the coming season at a meeting held last night. Simonds is prominent in athletic competitions at the university and rowed on the crew last season. He has displayed considerable ability in his position on the football field in the scrimmages to date. He came to Columbia from the Woodberry Forest School of Texas.

Holbrook Eleven Wins.

Holbrook School football eleven defeated Pleasantville Academy team yesterday at Holbrook, the score being 63 to 0. The victors were much heavier than their opponents, and at no time was their goal in danger.

CORNELL ATHLETIC DEFICIT.

Teams Must Retrench Unless More Students Buy Season Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 13.—That the Cornell Athletic Association had a deficit of $5,600 last year, and that unless many more students contribute to the support of the teams by purchasing season tickets, stringent retrenchments will have to be effected, was the official statement issued today. In addition to the deficit incurred last year the association ran behind $3,000 the year before. So far only 1,400 students of a student population of 5,500 have bought season tickets, which cost $10 each. The Athletic Association says that at least 1,200 more men must contribute if the schedules of the various teams are to be kept up to last year's standard.

The Athletic Association has voted to live within its income this year. The Cornell statement says that last year it lost $1,170 in baseball, $12,780 in developing her champion track and cross-country teams, and $11,000 for the crew. Football made about $10,000. The maintenance of the field clubhouse and boathouse cost about $9,500.

Members of the senior and junior honorary societies will start a canvass tomorrow of the entire undergraduate body. Every man is to be interviewed.

MARINE WINS WITH RIFLE.

Sergeant Lienhard Best in Rapid-Fire Match at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 13.—Sergeant Jacob Lienhard, United States Marine Corps, won the rapid-fire rifle match today in the National Rifle Association shoot here. The match was closely contested, seven men being tied with a perfect score at the end of the first stage. Lienhard, however, won in the second stage. Five riflemen who tied for second will shoot for second honors tomorrow.

The rapid-fire match was the only one completed today. The final stage of the shoot for the President's Cup, regarded as one of the premier events of the meet, being put over until tomorrow. First Lieutenant Basil Middleton, Second Infantry, National Guard of Indiana, was leading at the end of the third stage today. In the shooting today at 200 and 300 yards rapid fire, and 600 yards, slow fire, Lieutenant Middleton made 174 points out of a possible 175. There were 200 riflemen in this shoot. The score of the lowest man was 165.

$50,000 FOR POLO FIELD.

To be Built on Grounds of Meadow Brook Country Club.

Work on the construction of the largest and finest polo field in the country will be started this morning on the grounds of the Meadow Brook Country Club, the scene of last year's international polo match, at Westbury, L. I. This new playing field will be 450 by 900 feet and will represent an outlay of over $50,000 when completed.

To make this field possible the club recently purchased eighteen acres of land, adjoining the present field, at a cost of $20,000.

N. Y. A. C. NOT TO INCREASE.

Club Votes Adversely on Proposition to Raise Membership to 4,000.

The proposition of the Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club to increase their resident membership from 3,500 to 4,000 was voted down at a special meeting of the Mercury Foot organization held in the clubhouse at West Fifty-ninth Street last night. A two-thirds vote is necessary to make any change in the Conetitution; but the proposed amendment did not even receive a majority vote, the hundred and ninety-four members voted against the proposition and 154 favored it.

It was decided to increase the life membership from 500 to 600, which will add $50,000 to the club treasury when the list is filled. The admission fee in case of transfer from resident membership will be $500. Applications for such transfer will be received up to Jan. 3, 1916, on which date they will be accepted according to seniority of membership. Only three dissenting votes were cast against the life membership increase.

It is too early to decide whether the defeat of the principal amendment will deter the club from reclaiming the fifteen acres of land under water at Travers Island, and building the new athletic field, and making the other changes which were advised by the Board of Governors. In order to make the changes at Travers Island and at the city club house, $160,000 must be provided for. $90,000 to be devoted to the New York home, and $70,000 to the Westchester County property. Fifty thousand dollars was needed for a reserve fund for the city club house, to replace the money which was paid out recently on the original mortgage.

City Opens Athletic Centres.

The Bureau of Recreation of the Park Department has thrown open to the public a number of gymnasiums, baths, and swimming pools in the city. The Park Department has assigned competent instructors, both male and female, to each of the athletic centres. Gymnastics, basket ball, handball, boxing, wrestling, running, calisthenics, and military drills are being taught at these centres. They are open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. The gymnasiums are located as follows: Twenty-eighth Street, near Ninth Avenue; Carmine Street, near Varick Street; East Fifty-fourth Street, near First Avenue; Cherry and Oliver Streets; Rutgers Place; Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Pitt Streets; West Ninety-fifth Street, near Eleventh Avenue.

The East Meadow, at Ninety-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the ball ground, at Sixty-fifth Street and West Drive, have been set apart by the Park Department for soccer and football practice. High school teams and many of the teams from private schools and the athletic clubs of the city will be permitted to use these grounds for practice. There is an instructor in charge of each. The department has sixteen soccer fields in Jasper Oval, Chelsea, and Astor Fields for the use of schoolboys and regulation teams.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

Star chamber proceedings will be done away with when the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. meets tonight at the headquarters of the American Express Company Employee Association, at 67 Madison Avenue, to investigate the alleged violation of the A. A. U. rules by Abel Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C. and Harry Smith, the Bronx Church House, who rumor has linked with a story that they demanded appearance money to compete in Schenectady.

The annual meeting of the Church Athletic League will be held tomorrow night and will be held at the St. George A. A. on 207 East Sixteenth Street. Election of officers for the coming year will take place. Among subjects to be discussed will be the cross-country championship, basket ball, tournament, bowling, and track and field schedules. Edwin S. Bettleheim, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer of the league, has requested a full representation of delegates from all clubs.

The prizes offered in each of the eight classes by the A. A. U.—a free trip to San Francisco to the winner and a gold watch to the second man—are attracting many of the best amateur boxers in the East for the James E. Sullivan memorial boxing tournament at the Crescent A. C. and New York A. C. gymnasiums, on Oct. 29 and 30. Applications for entry blanks were received yesterday from boxers in Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Troy, and New Haven. The first entry received was from John Joseph Lanzetti, in the 135-pound class. He is 18 years old, 6 feet 3 inches high, and weighs 165 pounds at the present time, but feels sure he can make 158 pounds by the night of the tournament. In this class he probably will box Al Gaddi, the New York State champion; Kaufman, the national champion; Shone of Pittsburgh, the Middle Atlantic champion, and Brown of Boston, the New England title holder. Entries will close on Oct. 20, with Frederick W. Rubien, 21 Warren Street, New York City.

Entries for the James E. Sullivan memorial track and field sports, which will be contested on Sunday at Reservoir Park, Jersey City, N. J., close today. No entries will be received after this date. Many of the champions in the metropolitan and Middle Atlantic districts have promised to compete, and Joe Higgins of Holy Cross will be here to run in one of the feature events. Ted Meredith is another star entrant. All the big weight men, Pat McDonald, Matt McGrath, Pat Ryan, and John Cahill, are also listed among the contestants. Hannes Kolehmainen is entered in a three-mile exhibition. Practically the entire New York, A. C. and Irish-American A. C. teams have been nominated.

YALE GOES BACK TO OLD-STYLE FOOTBALL

Rushing Tactics Employed Against Two Teams Bring Two Touchdowns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13.—Yale has reverted to the old-fashioned driving football attack, and today the 'Varsity disclosed its hammering power in the heaviest and most powerful form it has exhibited this season. The complicated lateral passes were absent and the 'Varsity twice took the ball from their 20-yard line to a touchdown. They exhausted two rivals, the Freshmen, whom they played for the first time this Fall, and the Ineligibles, scoring a touchdown against each opponent.

None of the five first-string players who was crippled in the Lehigh game Saturday was in uniform, and the coaches admitted tonight that there was no hope that any of the quintet could be got into condition before the match with the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College on Saturday. Balbridge and Black, however, are improving rapidly, and will rejoin the eleven in practice next week. Trainer John Mack hopes to have both in condition to oppose Washington and Jefferson here Oct. 23.

Although Head Coach Hinkey expects half a dozen visiting graduate coaches in response to his hurry call, only Guy Hutchinson was here today. He assisted in the quarterback coaching.

Hinkey ordered the same lineup today which he has retained all the week, except that Hermann von Holt, who was tried out at tackle and retired three weeks ago because of a slight injury, went to guard and will probably be used there in Saturday's game. The Freshmen startled the 'Varsity by manipulating forward passes cleverly today for several long gains. Comerford, the former Exeter star, took two heaves, dashed twenty yards each time, and passed the 'Varsity backs. Smith, the 'Varsity half back, dropped a freshman punt and the 'Varsity failed to hold the 1919 players in check until the 15-yard line was reached. Here a blocked kick gave the regulars the ball and they were irresistible until they scored a touchdown. Neville, who displaced Waite, got away for a 30-yard run, but the other gains were small.

Facing the ineligibles the 'Varsity repeated their performance of crashing back eighty yards in steady gains for another score. Because of the bot weather the scrimmaging was limited to half an hour. During the second part Way displaced White, and displayed form which made it clear that the race for the snap back position is close between the regular of last season and that of the year before.

Captain Aleck Wilson was again at quarter back, and there seems no chance that he will be shifted again.

Erasmus Beats Columbia Eleven.

Using a patched-up 'Varsity eleven which included one new lineman and three substitute back field players, Coach Metcalf sent the Columbia team into a forty-minute scrimmage game yesterday afternoon with the Erasmus Hall High School eleven. It was the high school boys' second work-out on South Field this season, and the arrangement may made a weekly affair. Calder and Kornsand, who have been alternating at left end, were both absent because of minor injuries, and Norton, from the third team, was put in this position. Mansbach and Simonds, half backs, are recovering from injuries, and their places were filled by Donoho and Wadleton. Thompson, a quarter back, started the game at full back in place of Littauer, but the latter was sent in for a few minutes before the end of the scrimmage period.

With the exception of the first few minutes of play, Columbia was entirely on the defensive, as this is the department of football Coach Metcalf is giving attention to now. However, considerable credit is due the Erasmus team for the three touchdowns scored late in the game. They repeatedly fooled the Blue and White with their forward and lateral passes, and two of the scores were made in this way.

Columbia netted one lone touchdown soon after the scrimmage began. Brown, the centre, intercepted a forward pass and ran sixty yards to the Erasmus goal line.

Hard Scrimmage for the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The Army football squad worked for two hours on the gridiron this afternoon in one of the hardest scrimmages of the year. The 'Varsity offense got a thorough tryout today, and three touchdowns were scored against a strong scrub eleven. Walker was hurt, and his place at end on the scrub team went to Housa Brundred, captain of the hockey team, who distinguished himself by some good work behind the scrub line. Brundred got a bad muscle bruise on the thigh that put him hore de combat, and both Parks and Engeldinger filled in alternately at guard on the 'Varsity in his place. Hoge and Mitchell alternated behind the regulars' line at fullhalf back position with Ford at the other. Mitchell scored twice for the big team, and Ford once. Oliphant kicked all three goals. Neyland drove the 'Varsity again today at quarter back, while Murrill worked on the scrubs.

On an adjoining field the Hamilton Institute eleven of New York City lost to the Army's Cullum Hall team, 19 to 0.

Curtis High Again Soccer Victor.

Following up their success against the champion soccer team of Manual Training High School, the eleven of Curtis High School, which is making a determined bid for tha high school championship this year, encountered Evander Childs School at Crotona Athletic Field yesterday afternoon and won after a hard struggle by the score of 2 to 0. The game lacked only two minutes of time, when from a corner kickout by Sullivan, Brown, the Curtis half back, shot the winning goal. Singer, Wolf, and MacCrackin, the Captain, played excellent soccer for the losing side.

Stuyvesant and Boys' High were scheduled to play a soccer league game at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, but the Brooklyn team failed to appear, and the game went to Stuyvesant by default. The game between Stuyvesant and Commerce resulted in a no-score tie. Stuyvesant will play Horace Mann at Van Cortlandt Park Friday afts. noon.

Prizes for Women Golfers.

It has been decided by the Tournament Committee of the Fox Hills Golf Club to add a nine-hole mixed foursomee event to the large list of competitions already arranged for the one-day tournament for the women members of the Metropolitan Golf Association next Tuesday. The other events decided upon to be competed for are as follows: Eighteen-hole medal play, 18-hole competition against bogey, mixed foursome event, and a trophy for the player breaking the women's record of the course.

Road Run for Novices.

Eight valuable prizes will be presented to the winning athletes who take part in the three and a half miles road run for novices to be held on Sunday, Nov. 7, under the auspices of the Holy Cross Lyceum. This event is open to all novices whether a member of club or not, providing they hold an Amateur Athletic Union card. Entries will close on Friday, Nov. 4, with James Byrne at the clubhouse, 321 West Forty-third Street.

Braves Release Two Players.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The breaking up of the Braves in preparation for the rebuilding of the team next season began today, when the business manager, Walter E. Hapgood, announced that Herbie Moran, outfielder, and Bert Whaling, catcher, had been released to the Venice (Cal.) Club. In return the Braves receive Willhoit, an outfielder with a high batting average. The New York Americans obtained Willhoit by draft, but released claim.

Cumberland Stake for Single G.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 13.—Single G., owned by W. B. Barefoot of Cambridge City, Ind., one of the star pacers of the year, won the Cumberland Stake, tha chief event of the Grand Circuit races here today in straight heats and made a new record in the first, going the mile in 2:02¾. The pace for the first heat was extremely fast, the quarter being reached in 0:30½, half in 1:00 and three-quarters in 1:30¼. In this heat Beth Clark was the leader, with Single G. well up at the three-quarter pole, but Gosnell brought the Anderson Wilkes-Little Gyp horse under the wire a winner by a length, Fay Richmond being second. Queen Abbess landed second place in each of the next two heats, taking second money in the event.

MISS WAGNER AGAIN LEADS.

Former National Indoor Tennis Champion Reaches Final Round.

Miss Marie Wagner, former national indoor lawn tennis champion, qualified for the final round of the Bedford Park Tennis Club women's invitation singles on the clay courts of tha club at Bedford Park yesterday. Miss Wagner will play the winner of the match between Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver and Miss Elizabeth Moore for the cup. To reach the final round Miss Wagner eliminated Mrs. G. da Gersdorf in tho third round, at 6—3, 6—1, and won from Miss M. H. Taylor in the semi-final round, at 6—3, 6—2. The easy manner in which Miss Wagner captured her matches shows her to be in excellent form, and she is expected to defeat her opponent in the final round with little effort.

Before losing to Miss Wagner in the semi-final round, Miss Taylor played clever tennis, and won two matches in excellent style. She defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartmann, 6—1, 6—2, and took her second match through a default by Miss Margaret Grove.

The hardest match in the singles was between Mrs. L. F. Weaver and Miss Ruth Schwab, which required an extra set to reach a decision. Mrs. Weaver won the first set quite easily, but a smart rally by Miss Schwab after deuce had been called gave her an 8—6 victory and equalized the score. Mrs. Weaver was not extended in the third set, Miss Moore and Mrs. David C. Mills also played an interesting contest, the former winning by the score of 6—3, 8—6.

Miss Wagner and Mrs. Weaver are paired in the women's doubles, and should prove a powerful combination. They drew a default in the first round. Another strong team is Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Elizabeth Moore, who defeated Mrs. J. L. Blanchard and Mrs. de Gersdorf, 6—3, 6—1. The summary:

Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, Invitation, Women's Singles.—First Round—Mrs. Jenkins defeated Miss Lowelland, by default; Mrs. G. de Gersdorf defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, by default.

Second Round—Miss Ruth Schwab defeated Mrs. E. Everhard, by default; Miss Elizabeth Moore defeated Mrs. Jenkins, by default; Miss M. H. Taylor defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartmann, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. G. de Gersdorf defeated Mrs. L. Gouvernsur Morris, by default; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Ray Eltinge, by default.

Third Round—Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver defeated Miss Ruth Schwab, 6—3 6—8, 6—3; Miss Elizabeth Moore defeated Mrs. David C. Mills, 6—3, 8—6; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. G. de Gersdorf, 6—3, 6—1; Miss M. H. Taylor defeated Miss Margaret Grove, by default.

Semi-Final Round.—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss M. H. Taylor, 6—3, 6—2.

Women's Doubles.—First Round—Miss Carona Winn and Miss Ruth Schwab defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy and partner, by default; Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver defeated Mrs. E. Everhard and Mrs. J. L. Jenkins, by default; Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Elizabeth Moore defeated Mrs. J. L. Blanchard and Mrs. G. de Gersdorf, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Hazel Gardner and Mrs. J. M. McInerney defeated Mrs. L. Gouverneur Morris and partner, by default; Mies Abbie Morrison and Miss M. H. Taylor defeated Miss Helen Punnett and Miss Margaret Ehrlich, 6—3, 1—6, 6—0.

Women's Singles, Consolation.—First Round—Mrs. J. L. Blanchard defeated Mrs. J. L. Jenkins, 8—6, 6—4; Miss Ruth Schwab defeated Mrs. G. de Gersdorf, 6—4, 6—0; Miss Carona Winn defeated Miss Helen Punnett, 6—2, 6—1.

Stone's Victory by One Point.

Joseph Stone, who represents this city in the interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, won a sensational match last night at Thum's Academy, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, from E. M. Helm of Clevelaiid by the slight margin of one point, the score being 50 to 49. All through the early stages of the match the two played practically even terms, first one and then the other having a slight advantage. After sixty innings the score was 37 to 36 in favor of Helm. Then the Cleveland player went on a run, but unfortunate kisses breaking up Stone's game. In the eighty-first inning Helm made his count 49, and missed the winning point by playing a natural a bit carelessly. Four innings later Stone was in good position, and hy clever execution he gathered a count of 6, enough to win the match. Stone starts on his first road trip on Oct. 18, and will play in Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

'GRAD' TO HELP NICKALLS

Charles D. Wiman Chosen Assistant Rowing Coach.

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The class of 1918 at Stevens Tech walked away with the annual freshman-sophomore athletic meet yesterday by a score of 98½ to 27½ points. The freshmen succeeded in winning first place in only one event, the pole vault, which was won by Roberts, he clearing the bar at 8 feet 6 inches. Masiok of the sophomore class was easily the star, winning one first place and three seconds for a total of 14 points. Seiler, 1918 ran in both the mile and the two-mile races, and finished first in each event.

Boxing and Wrestling at City A. C.

Several interesting wrestling and boxing bouts were decided in the professional athletic entertainments at the City Athletic Club last night. Dr. B. F. Roller and Harry Meyers, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the City A. C., furnished the feature attraction in their ten-minute wrestling exhibition. Dr. Roller, who was much heavier than his opponent, could not pin Meyers's shoulders to the mat in the allotted time.

Johnny Martin and Jonnny Marto furnished the feature boxing attraction and the six-round bout ended in a draw. Both boys swung and jabbed with a vengeance, and it was a slugging bout throughout. Martin had the better of Marto at long range, but Marto inflicted much punishment in the clinches.

Jack Niflock, wrestling instructor at the City A. C., defeated O. Carlson in one of the preliminary wrestling bouts, when he secured a fall on a roll with leg chancery in 14:40. Niflock was the aggressor most of the way, and had to tire out his opponent before he was able to pin his shoulders to the mat. Niflock weighed 130, and Carlson weighed 140 pounds. Barnhoif Hansen, weighing 175 pounds, defeated Hans Lejner of Germany, weighing 165 pounds, with a half Neleon and barlock in 13:28.

Young Martin, 118 pbunds, outpointed Kid Limber, 120 pounds, in a four-round preliminary, and Johnny Taylor, 110 pounds, won from Eddie Fletcher, 116 pounds, in another four-round bout.

Real Giants Not Barnstorming.

Any baseball clubs playing in the vicinity of New York under the name of the Giants have no connection with the New York National League Baseball Club, according to the statement of John B. Foster, Secretary of the club. The Giants closed the season with the final game of the National League schedule. In discussing the subject he says:

"Two or three clubs managed hy old ball players are booking exhibition games around this city, calling themselves the Giants. No club has any right to that title except the New York National League Club. Furthermore, it is a fraud on the public, for pinyers who have been called by the names of members of the Giants are really nothing but ameteurs, as the owners of the names are at their own homes. It is an imposition on this club, which ended its season with the final game of the National League schedule and is not seeking for further patronage from generous baseball fans."

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Bill Brown is likely to be appointed referee for the Jim Coffey-Moran bout, which will take place in Madison Square Garden next Tuesday.

FOUR MEN QUIT COLUMBIA CREW

'Varsity Boat Greatly Weakened and Yale Race, Nov. 12, May Be Canceled.

Rowing at Columbia has reached the worst crisis in a decade. Four 'Varsity oarsmen have been obliged to give up crew work within the past week and it is unofficially rumored on the Columbia campus that the scheduled race with Yale at New Havan on Nov. 12 may have to be canceled.

Each year Coach Jim Rice has a small squad at the beginning of the season, but the number generally increases within the first month. This year, however, the situation is far worse. After the first day on the river, Ferris had to withdraw because of psrental objections. Jauss followed in another day or two on account of similar reasons. Yesterday it was announced that Tichborne's parents objected, and he must leave the crew, and Spurgeon cannot row longer because of his work in the School of Architecture. All four sre 'Varsity men. Ferris, Tichborne, and Jauss were in the first eight in the Poughkeepsie regatta and Spurgeon was relegated to the junior boat only two weeks before the big race. This Fall Coach Rice returned Ferris to the 'Varsity and put him in the bow position, and the other three were tentatively seated in the Junior shell.

During the past week the attendsnce at rowing practice at the Edgewater boathouse has been irregular. For several days there have not been enough oarsmen to man the second hoat, and yesterday the absence of Monroe, who was put in tha 'Varsity to succeed Tichborne, made it necessary for Coach Rice to call off practice for the men in the first boat.

The situation is no better with the freshmen. Although more than thirty signed up to answer the call for the freshmen crew, no morc than fifteen have reported on any one day. Generally, one barge of 1919 men was put out on the Hudson and the few remaining candidates sent home.

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Ten desirable numbers of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form, $1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Barometric condition continue unsettled over the central and southwest portions of the country and rains were quite general throughout the central valleys, except the upper Ohio; in the upper lake and west lower lake regions and the Gulf States, except Texas. There were showers in the South Atlantic States and rains on the North Pacific Coast, the letter due to an extensive depression from the Pacific. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair. Temperatures were quite high for the season in the lowar lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. There will be showers Thursday in the lower lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, the East Gulf and South Atlantic States and Thursday or Thursday night in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, followed by generally fair weather Friday.

Winds for Thursday and Friday: North Atlantic, moderate south and southwest; Middle Atlantic, moderate south; South Atlantic, moderate northeast and east; East Gulf, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS FO

M'ADOO LAUNCHES NEW SHIP BILL PLAN

Administration Measure, Beaten In Late Congress, Revived Minus Purchase Feature.

TO BUILD MERCHANT SHIPS

Speaking at Indianapolis, Secretary Begins Nation-Wide Agitation for a $50,000,000 Naval Auxiliary.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, speaking at a meeting in his honor in the Chamber of Commerce Building tonight, foreshadowed a plan of the National Administration to revive in a new form the Shipping Bill, defeated at the late session of Congress after a bitter fight which, at times, came near causing a serious division in the Democratic Party.

Mr. McAdoo spoke earnestly in behalf of a project like the old one in many respects, but new in a number of particulars. He was followed intently by the audience, which realized that a governmental problem of much import was being presented.

When Senator Kern announced recently that Mr. McAdoo would pay a brief visit to Indianapolis, it was stated that there was no political significance in his coming. It developed, however, that the visit was merely the beginning of a program of agitation to be nation-wide in behalf of the Administration's plan to revive the ship bill.

Mr. McAdoo was received with enthusiasm. Mrs. McAdoo accompanied him to the meeting. Governor Ralston presided. Owing to the importance of the speech Mr. McAdoo announced that he would read it.

Need of a Merchant Marine.

Secretary McAdoo said that last June he put this inquiry to the Navy Department: "Considering our navy as it is today, and having reference to its maximum usefulness and efficiency in time of war, what number of merchant vessels and of what total tonnage would be required?"

Admiral Benson, as Acting Secretary of the Navy, replied: "There would be required 400 merchant vessels for auxiliaries with a total of 1,175,000 gross tonnage. In addition to the above, should our own coast be invested, or even occasionally visited, there would be required a large number of small vessels fitted for mine-sweeping, say at least 324 of such vessels, of about 150 gross tons each."

"There is no doubt of our ability," said Mr. McAdoo, "to supply from our coastwise vessels the 324 small vessels for mine sweeping, but we are not so fortunately situated with respect to the 400 merchant vessels for auxiliaries. I am informed by the Navy Department that we could draw from our present merchant marine approximately 700,000 gross tonnage of vessels that could be converted into naval auxiliaries. This leaves us with a deficiency of about 500,000 gross tonnage to meet the needs of our navy as it stands today and without allowing for growth.

Two Classes of Ships.

"We are paying to foreign steamship lines more than $300,000,000 per year, when by having our own ships we could pay them for this service, build up a merchant marine which will profit our people in time of peace, and serve our country in time of war. A really useful naval auxiliary should consist of fast passenger and cargo ships, as well as ordinary cargo ships. The combined passenger and cargo ships would be suitable for operation on specific routes. We should not, however, establish regular steamship lines where sufficient and satisfactory service has been established by American companies operating ships under American registry. The ordinary cargo ships could be used in any and all parts of the world.

"To bring about these results a Shipping Board should be created, consisting of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce as members ex-officio, and three members to be selected by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Congress should put into the hands of this board a fund of $50,000,000 to create a naval auxiliary of suitable merchant ships of from 600,000 to 500,000 gross tons. This board should have authority to establish as quickly as possible steamship lines to the east and west coasts of South America and to the Orient.

"The Shipping Board should have authority to organize a corporation, or corporations, and to subscribe to the capital stock thereof in whole or in part, as the board may determine. The board should have authority to vote the stock belonging to the United States for the election of Directors. These Directors will, in turn, choose the officers and employes of the corporation. By this means they will be removed from political influences, just as the Panama Railroad Company and Steamship Line, in which the Government is the sole stockholder, is unaffected by political influences.

"The Shipping Board should have the power to lease the distinctively cargo ships to responsible individuals, firms, or corporations, under such conditions as the board may deem best, but in no event at less than 3 per cent. on the cost of construction and 4 per cent. for depreciation. The board should also have authority to operate them in commerce whenever private lessees cannot be found, or whenever in its judgment the interests of our commerce would be best subserved by such direct operation through the medium of a corporation or corporations.

"The orders for these vessels need not be limited to the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. There is no reason why our shipyards along the Great Lakes cannot be utilized for the same purpose; but they cannot by employed during the dull Winter months in turning out the parts for these vessels, which could be transported in sections through the Great Lakes and the canals to the Atlantic Ocean, and assembled there.

Case of the Pacific Mail.

"The Shipping Board should have power to reform our navigation rules and regulations, to study shipping problems and recommend to the Congress the necessary legislation to encourage and develop a great merchant marine under the American flag.

"The time has come when the Congress should consider the creation of some instrumentality for the regulation of merchant marine companies. What could arm a more strongly in favor of governmental regulation of ocean carriers than the recent action of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company? Here is a company which has operated a service between San Francisco and the Orient for many years. Our business men, manufacturers and producers have built up great trade interests with the Orient upon the faith of this service.

"All of a sudden, and without adequate notice, and with utter indifference to the injuries that might be done to shippers and the interests of this country, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company sells its ships and announces that it will discontinue its service. No common carrier on land would be permitted to do such an arbitrary and injurious thing, as our common carriers on the high seas may at any time do with impunity.

"The Pacific Mail people claim that the passage of the Seamen's Bill forced them to discontinue business. I am told that the Seamen's Bill was not the main stumbling-block to the transfer of Pacific Mail vessels. The Panama Canal act, which denied railroads owning competitive steamship lines the right to operate them through the canal, and the fact that present abnormal rates for cargo space on the Atlantic, which made it possible for the Pacific Mail ships to earn handsome profits, are more than their real value, was, I understand, the true cause of their sale.

"The Shipping Board should also have the power, acting in conjunction with the Interstate Commerce Commission, to arrange for the issuance or through bills of lading between railroad lines and steamship lines, operating under the American flag, in the foreign trade, and to provide the means whereby special through rates can be made between our railroads and steamship lines to enable them to meet the competition of foreign carriers in the open markets of the world.

"The Shipping Bill introduced in the last Congress is different in some details from the plan here suggested. American business has paid dearly for the defeat of that measure. I am sure that the increased and extortionate ocean freight rates paid by our defenceless producers and shippers in the last twelve months have exceeded several times the $40,000,000 which the Shipping Bill authorized the Government to expend on merchant vessels. But this is only a small part of the injury. Grave losses have been sustained by our business men because they could not ship at all."

IMPORTED CHEESE PRICES.

They Have Gone Up, While Italian Currency Has Gone Down.

Importers of cheese, who have been having trouble of one kind or another with the Custom House officials for a long time, have encountered a new difficulty. This time the issue is raised whether cheese contracted for last year is to be assessed for duty on the basis of the then prevailing values for the commodity, or on that of the higher prices being asked for this year's production.

It seems that a delay occurred in forwarding the merchandise owing, in part, to the upset caused to shipping by the European war. When the commodity reached here Appraiser Sague held that the tariff law required the taking of duty on the cheese at the actual foreign market prices existing at the actual date of shipment. The Appraiser added to the invoice values, his action being indorsed by the Collector, who exacted the higher duties accruing.

Importers then appealed to the Reappraisement Division of the Board of General Appraisers. Both a single General Appraiser and the full board of three affirmed the Collector's action. The importations included many importations of Roquefort and Roman cheese. As no appeal from the decision of the board is allowed in reappraisement cases, the importers will have to accept as final yesterday's ruling.

Another complication connected with the cheese importing business at the present time relates to the depreciation in Italian currency. In a protest case settled yesterday adversely to the importers, it was admitted by the Government counsel that the entered value represented market value in lires. It was also admitted that the advance by Appraiser Sague was made to meet the depreciation in the currency of Italy as the country of exportation. The board yesterday held that it had no jurisdiction in the matter, which, in effect, left the protestants without relief.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

A MANUFACTURER will buy for cash ten Merrow overlock machines. Newmark-Demiger, Inc., 34 Thirty-fourth St., Brooklyn, Bush Terminal Bldg. Phone Sunset 2299.

WANTED.—To buy for cash, quantity navy and black 54-inch serge Botany; 11,454 Garfield 528; Julisrd 54,249. Perlman, 25 West 31st.

WILL BUY 1,000 infants' plush coats, 2 to 6, belted box model; bring samples. 114 East 23d St., 7th floor.

OPEN FOR quantity narrow wsle corduroy in all shades; spot cash. Broadway Dress Co., 10 Grand St.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted, all sizes; state quantity and price. S 18 Times.

OPEN FOR 200 boxes black velour de nord. Phone Madison Square 6670.

PLAID and STRIPE taffeta silk wanted. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

OPEN for twillback velvsteen in all colors. Famous Co., 148 West 25th.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted, all sizes. Room 906, 11 West 25th St.

JOBBER looking at full line of Spring silk and cotton waists; also middle blouses. 26 East 22d St., sixth floor.

WAIST contractors wanted. Queen, 1,161 Broadway.

TO CLOSE out 150 combination serge taffetas; also velvet dresses; low prices. Queens, 1,161 Broadway.

HAVE Sport Coats to close out. Daily Waist, 10 West 19th St.

SILK NETS in all shades at a close-out price for immediate delivery. Y 232 Times Annex.

AUGUSTE CHAMPOT OF 24 RUE ROYALE, PARIS, IS NOW SHOWING A SMART COLLECTION OF GOWNS AND WRAPS AT THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL.

WE HAVE to sell black and colored, 24-inch, twillback velveteen. Morse Bros. & Ehrlich, 26 Waverley Place. Telephone Spring 7501.

ALL WOOL SUITS, fur trimmed, striped lining, to close out at $6. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed all shades. Royal Dye Works, 19 West 20th St.

WE HAVE seal plushes. Samuel Hammer & Bros., 334 4th Av.

RETAILER'S stock of furs at a sacrifice. Schillers, 224 6th Ave.

SERGE and Combination Dresses for sale; great bargain. 18 West 27th St., Room 704.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, velveteen suits, $12.75 to $16.50; fur trimmed broadcloth and poplin suits, $8.50 to $12. Zibelins and mixture and pile fabric coats, fur trimmed, $5.50 to $12. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

FOR SALE—All wool double warp 7301 Amoskeag, serge, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, wine, 65c net. W. Solomon, 130 Spring St. Spring 3083.

DESIRE AT ONCE on cash terms high-grade dresses, suits, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Phone 4345 Franklin.

WE HAVE BARMEN, TORCHON laces in gross for immediate delivery. Goldwater Bros., 510 Broadway.

MANUFACTURERS. — We do contracting work in aprons, kimonos, rompers, children's dresses, &c. Zipper Bros., 192 East Hooston St.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

WE BUY merchandise of all descriptions; quantities no object; spot cash paid. Ferdinand Schiffer, 1,161 Broadway.

GREY PEARL BEARSKIN for sale or exchange for white, red and navy. Call Spring 8091.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 46 West 22d St. Gramercy 2537.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3½ per cent. for the best names Monday.....3@3½

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Demand Spring Dress Goods.

While the situation in dress goods for Fall is somewhat unsatisfactory, as a result of the styles favoring the use of pile fabrics, a fair volume of business is being placed for the Spring. Garment manufacturers have not had their faith in poplins shaken, despite the very large quantities of this cloth sold, and the numerous reports of uncertainty which have gone the rounds. Gabardines appear to be gaining in strength, notably with the better class of manufacturers.

Sport Clothes for Men.

There is every indication that next Spring and Summer will see a big increase in the amount of sport clothing for men. The success of this feature in the women's wear trade has doubtlessly inspired the makers of men's clothes, and the results are now evident in the lines put out for next year. A multitude of designs in men's separate coats are shown, embodying the belted back and Norfolk styles. There is an equally large number of different fabrics used, some of them appearing for the first time in men's wear. Specialty houses are preparing for a large demand and houses that have not touched this sort of business before are taking it up.

New Variety of Silk.

A new silk for the Spring has just been put on the market by a well-known novelty house. The fabric is described as a fine birdseye weave, with the hanging and draping qualities of a very good taffeta, and also the "feel" and lustre of that silk. The new silk is designed to fill the need for a fabric that can be used in a wide skirt. Many women, it is imagined, will frown on buying taffeta again next Spring with two or three dresses of that material at home. The novelty weave comes in plain colors, in plaids and in stripes. It will retail at from $1.50 to $2.50 a yard, depending upon the design. Large orders have already been taken on the preliminary showing.

Suits Are Selling Well.

Leading manufacturers of women's and misses' suits and coats in this city report an excellent demand for their wares. Velvet garments are being taken freely for tha late Fall and Winter retail trade, with velour, broadcloth, and whipcord in high favor for immediate use. There have not been any marked style changes of late. Fur trimmings are being used in the greatest profusion, many of the models being said by experienced buyers to carry too much decoration of this kind. One suit coat seen yesterday, for instance, looked like a fur jacket with strips of fabric showing here and there. The rapid advance in the cost of these trimmings is causing higher prices on the garments in a great many cases, though quite a little of the repeat business is being taken at the figures which prevailed earlier in the season.

Coal Market Strong and Active.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the outstanding feature about the anthracite trade is that even now, with the demand much lighter than it will be later in the season, the mines are producing practically as much coal as they can produce with reduced working forces and an insufficient car supply. That there is going to be a serious shortage of hard coal within a few weeks admits of no doubt. In the bituminous trade the last week has been characterized by a rapid absorption of free coal at tidewater, a further stiffening of prices, and greater difficulty in obtaining cars. The surplus at the piers has been practically all cleaned up, and tonnage for prompt loading is harder to buy today than at any time for nearly two years.

Quinine Prices Are High.

Keen interest is being centred on quinine, which article is the salient feature in the local drug market. Weekly Drug Markets will say today that further sharp advances in prices announced by second hands, who are in control of the market, show a net gain for the week of 25 cents for the ounce is named, but $1.40 is the inside figure. Purchases by local consumers involve mostly such quantities as are needed for immediate requirements, and buyers are forced to pay full values asked. Glycerine has been hardly less active than quinine. Increased demand for this commodity has greatly strengthened the market, and consumers are being forced to pay fancy prices.

Fur Trade Is Active.

Business continues active in the local fur trade and, according to one of the leading manufacturers, the market is cleaner of raw and manufactured furs than at any other time in the last ten years. Certain kinds of merchandise, he says, are scarcer than buyers, which is a reversal of conditions for the past several seasons. Sales of fur coats are good, the best demand being for Hudson seal. There is a tendency toward trimming coats with contrasting fura, and skunk is much used with Hudson seal. Beaver is also used when it can be had. In the sets the best call is for foxes. Badger is being introduced, and is said to be finding favor readily. Prices are moving up sharply on practically all kinds of merchandise as a result of advances in the price of raw and dressed skins.

Are Doing Nice Dress Business.

Makers of the better grades of dresses in this city report an excellent business just now, much better, in fact, than a year ago at this time. A large part of the present business is being done on velvet dresses, though repeat orders for silk ones are plentiful enough from all accounts. A good deal of attention is being given now to draped effects, particularly side drapes. Most of the afternoon and street dresses are made with high collars, principally of net and other sheer fabrics. Soft silks continue to lead in the demand for these dresses, it is said, but taffetas in the pastel shades are best for evening gowns. However, because of the difficulty in draping taffeta in anything but the simplest forms, due to its stiffness, it would not be surprising to see this silk lose quite a little of its popularity as the vogue for drapes gains ground.

Gray Goods a Bit Dull.

While the demand was more active than on Monday, the local gray goods market showed evidence yesterday of recovering slowly from the unsettling influence of the holiday. The morning demand was said to be better than Monday's, and the afternoon demand was said to be better than the mornings. For this reason, a renewal of active business is expected for today or tomorrow by well-posted sellers. Prices were very firmly held at recent levels, and buyers had quite a little trouble in getting goods out. The business done was made up largely of small and odd lots, none of the sales being large enough to warrant special mention. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6½@38½-inch, 64-56s..4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s.....6c@38½-inch, 60-52s..4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s.....5¾c@38½-inch, 60-48s..4½c
39-inch, 56-42s.....4c 27-inch, 64-60s.....3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4½c@27-inch, 56-52s.....3c
*Asked.

Woolens Auction Was Popular.

A large attendance of buyers—comprising clothing manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers—active bidding and good prices marked the opening day of an auction sale of over 6,000 pieces of wool and worsted dress goods, suitings and cloakings that is being held by Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 488 to 492 Broadway, by order of the Arlington Mills, Franz Merz, and others. The bulk of the offerings, which comprise a variety of goods of first and second quality, are for Fall use. They include black, white, and cream serges, poplins, whipcords, gabardines, checks, plaids, stripes, all-wool crepes, broadcloths, novelties, &c. The sale moved along with an excellent swing, an average of 200 lots an hour being disposed of. Among the important buyers were C. F. Hovey, Boston; the National Cloak and Suit Company of this city; A. Feiman & Co., New Orleans; Goldenberg Bros., Baltimore, and M. Goldenberg, Washington. The goods not sold yesterday will be offered today, the sale opening at 10 o'clock.

Should Specify Colors Early.

It is customary in placing orders ahead for dress goods for the buyer to take in one sample piece of a specified color, and name the other colors he wants later on in the season. Certain dress goods mills, however, have placed noticea on their order blanks to the effect that color specifications must be in by a certain date. Most of the representative houses in the cutting-up trade have already named the colors they want, as the situation in colors for the Spring is very well defined. Other garment manufacturers are wasting time on this matter in a way that may prove costly for them. It is very possible that the mills that have put a time limit on the specification of colors will use this clause to cancel the order when the time limit is passed. It would be profitable for them to do this, if prices continue to advance and they can get more for their goods from some other manufacturer than the one who originally ordered them. Buyers, then, are advised to name their colors early. The leading shades for Spring are tan, a dark Belgian blue, or Copenhagen, dark green and a fairly dark shade of gray.

WOOL MARKET IMPROVES.

Conditions Point Toward Great Strength for Some Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Improvement in the wool market continues. Fundamental conditions point toward great strength for a considerable length of time. Inquiries are being made indicating that manufacturers will buy more before long. Dealers have recovered from their worry over the removal of the embargo on cross-breds. The foreign markets are strong.

"The woolen goods market is in a generally satisfactory position. The dyestuffs situation is acute, as shown by cancellations. It is expected that there will be a rush for goods and price advances when the heavy-weight season opens.

"The outlook is more favorable in the cotton goods market. In some fabrics the margin of profit is larger and it is likely to increase. The prospect for greater activity still exists."

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Z. & S. Middy and Waist Company, 83 to 87 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, will open new and enlarged showrooms tomorrow in the Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway. This branch of the business was formerly located at 39 West Thirty-second Street.

Joe A. Landaw, formerly with the Emporium World Millinery Company, has not become connected with the National Millinery Company, as was reported. He is unattached at present, but has a temporary office with Joseph S. Alexander, a resident buyer of millinery, 621 Broadway.

A. G. Ebert, United States Consul at Montavideo, will spend tomorrow at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House. He has been on leave of absence and is returning to his post. He wishes to meet exporters interested in American trade in his district.

The local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has received detailed specifications regarding the enlargement of the maritime quarter of Pernambuco, Brazil. The project calls for considerable construction work, the erection of a wharf, a filling up of a part of the harbor and the construction of a steel bridge. Firms interested in going over the specifications may do so upon application to E. C. Porter, commercial agent in charge.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ALBERT E. COPELAND, of Larchmont, who conducted the Hotel Brunswick at Lancaster, Penn., in 1914, and the Bevan House, at Larchmont, in 1915, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $458,971 and assets, $2,242. Of the liabilities, $361,600 are contingent on leases of the Hotel Brunswick and the Robin Hood Inn at New Rochelle. Among his creditors are McCreery & Co. of Pittsburgh, $34,000; Gorham Manufacturing Company, $5,000; Duparquet, Huot & Co., $3,000; Mitchell Vance Company, $1,800; E. W. Henshan Company, Binghamton, $1,800; Ottenheimer Brothers, Baltimore, $3,500; Hainsz, Jones & Cadbury, Philadelphia, $1,800, and Herr Hardware Company, Lancaster, $1,500.

BLAKE & WILLIAMS.—A petition has been filed against Blake & Williams, (corporation,) manufacturing and installing steam heating and ventilating apparatus, at 25 Grove Street, by these creditors: John H. Ross, $500; Henry E. Poppenhers, $500, and Perry B. Duryea, $500. Judge A. N. Hand appointed William C. Strange and William Smith receivers, and authorized them to conduct the business. The greater part of the business was with the City and State of New York, principally for public schools. They had thirteen contracts under way, amounting to $260,000. Among the contracts were public schools 95, 169, and 179, Brooklyn; 91 and 97 Queens; eight cottages at Thiells, N. Y.; St. Patrick's Club, Glen Cove; Y. M. C. A. building at Greenwich, Conn; Hartford municipal buildings; St. John's Home, Brooklyn, and D. L. & W. R. R. station at South Orange. Frances A. Williams was President, and Albert B. Williams Treasurer of the firm. George Blake, one of the founders of the business, died in 1890.

ALBERT H. NIEHAUS, salesman, of 304 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $10,000 and assets $150. In July, 1912, he turned over his assets to a firm for distribution among the creditors. This, he says, has never been done. At the same time he gave this firm a deed to 464 Amsterdam Av., valued at $5,000, but none of the property has ever been retransferred to him. Mary Niehaus, his wife, also filed a petition, with liabilities $4,819 and no assets.

FRANK J. JOHNSON, steam fitter, at Tuckahoe, has filed a petition, with liabilities $8,935 and assets $500.

WEISSOCKER BROTHERS.—A petition has been filed against Isaac and Abraham Weissocker, composing the firm of Weissocker Brothers, dealers in fruit and produce at New Rochelle, by these creditors: F. Weisman & Co., $296; George Lohlein & Co., $227, and Covert Brothers, $28. They made an assignment to Louis M. Picker. Assets are $1,000.

THE ATSCO COMPANY, INCORPORATED, manufacturer of moving-picture screens, 218 West Forty-second Street, has filed scbedules, showing liabilities $13,559 and assets $16,900, consisting of accounts, $16,000, and materials sold for $900.

PEARLMAN BROTHERS.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition filed on Aug. 5 against Pearlman Brothers, manufacturers of waists at 57 West Nineteenth Street, on a settisment with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

ALLWIN DRESS COMPANY.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition filed on Aug. 17 against the Allwin Dress Company, manufacturer of children's clothing at 1 West Eighteenth Street, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar. The business was owned by Pearlman Brothers.

FANNIE MODRY BEBERFELD, corset and glove shop at 3,433 Broadway, has made an assignment to Calvin S. Hunter.

M. KUDATZKY & M. MINZER, jobbers in silks, woolens, and dry goods at 215 East 102d Street, have made an assignment to Louis A. Shapiro.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Robert F. Shay, a merchant of Holcomb, failed today. His liabilities are $22,690.33; assets, $10,075.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Andrezko, Paul—People, &c.....$200.00
Antes, Joseph J.—American Bar Lock Co.....245.12
American Pressing Iron Co.—Royal Automatic Window and Showcase Co., Inc., possession of property or.....$225.00
Anderson, James W.—J. J. McSorley...119.39
Allgood, Andrew F. de F.—Keen's English Chop House, Inc.....1,888.45
Ballington, Joseph—Evans Bros., Inc...113.56
Bamer, Charles—M. Fiedler.....437.41
Belleck, Robert—S. Schneir.....135.28
Bermnn, Nathan and Joseph—A. J. King.....166.58
Berkowitz, Israel, and Kassel Shapiro—M. Golden 201.59
Barrett, Michael F. and Patrick T.—Seeman Bros.....1,101.90
Bracken, James—T. A. Larney.....122.16
Bolling Wonderstone Co.—R. A. R. Brown et al.....236.92
Briskman, Joseph—L. Sonnenberg & Co.....178.96
Brandt, John—H. H. Jackson, costs.....99.20
Calafouro, Michael—People, &c.....200.00
Crandall, Harry—J. McGee.....182.16
Clayton, Lottie—C. E. Lord, costs.....108.82
Dion, Frank J.—Francis C. Neale, Inc...133.93
Dreboul, Louis—M. Fischel.....104.53
Dahlberg, Gustaf L. R.—Billings, King & Co.....489.91
Dreyfoos, Samuel—J. M. & P. Scanlan.287.16
Dahan & Leaker—M. F. Morgan.....116.00
Force, Edwin H.—J. J. McSorley.....172.25
Same—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc.....252.50
Edelstein, Harry—B. Friedmsn.....156.38
Furman, Chas. S.—E. Joseph.....302.36
Friedman, Rosa—C. S. Spencer.....124.56
Friedmnn, Joseph—M. Damsky et al.....589.14
Gorbam, Lawrence C. and Ferdinsnd H.—S. Bernstein.....200.00
Gilmore, Clyde J.V.—Willisrd Storage Battery 280.24
Guthrie, Pressly N.—Universal Appraisal Co.....101.66
Gershkowitz, Annie—City of New York, costs 107.85
Henriques, Harry J.—E. D. Wolf et al.104.33
Heavlnnd, Arthur—United Distillers Co.....163.32
Hausman, Joseph—I. Lefkowitz.....114.75
Hudson View Grocers, Inc.—Champion Register Co.....107.17
Ideil, Clarence W.—B. C. Ideil.....233.97
Junge, Kate—E. W. Dunstan Co.....275.15
Kaplan, Max—M. H. Rogers.....124.77
Kelly, John J.—American Mfg Co.....104.07
Karp, Morris—Samuel Quint Co.....210.51
King, Murray R.—H. Collins.....937.01
Kinetopbotto Corp.—Billboard Pub. Co..124.00
Levine, Morris and David Moverman—P. Silberman.....379.90
Lipkowitz, Sam—M. Filegel.....741.87
Lecouver Press Co.—J. J. Little & Ives Co.....2,503.20
Lotus Theatre Co.—Rudolph Christian Co., Inc.....190.21
Merrick Fireproofing Co. and Ernest Merrick—S. M. Wood et al.....264.65
Mardece Construction Co.—B. Grausman et al.....1,088.90
Marchiso, Riccardo—People, &c.....200.00
Manness, Lulu—Same.....200.00
Miniolatesi, Dario—A. Roesi.....300.00
Middleton, Nellie G., adm.—F. W. Whitridge, costs.....689.23
N. Y. Transatlantic S. S. Co., Inc.—A. Larsen.....113.96
O'Hehir, Patrick F.—W. Stevens.....436.83
O'Hara, James A. O'Brien Bros.....275.67
Quittman, Julia—Judkins & McCormick Co.....112.84
Robinson, Benjamin—I. J. Robinson.....168.00
Rice, William—J. J. McSorley.....248.62
Rosenbaum, Harry—H. Shapiro et al.1,164.22
Radkowski, Sophie—L. Wirth, costs.....118.84
Same—J. Kollar, costs.....107.45
Rusher, Walter D.—S. A. Rydell.....176.91
Scott, Michael J. et al.—C. S. Drew et al.....141.12
Selfridge, Nina R.—Reed House Corp....118.01
Sturm, Maurice A.—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.....109.74
Salbo, Vincenzo, and Giovanni Cirelli—E. J. Harman.....105.83
Secord, Norman B.—J. Cohen.....765.43
Sampson, Samuel J.—S. Osenisk.....147.29
Schrager, Sally—A. Goldfarb.....130.41
Shakeahart, Richard—Herman F. Rogers 128.29
Tatoslon, Alexander K.—H. S. Tevehanjian, Inc.....1,167.75
Wasserman, Joseph—A. McConnell.....440.15
Wall, Henry J.—K. H. Fulton, costs.....103.83
Weinstein, Pauline, Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co., and Charles I. Weinstein—G. M. Krakower.....219.86
Weinstein, Charles I., Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co., Isaac Ginsberg, and Pauline Weinstein—G. M. Krakower..203.22

In Bronx County.

Bloom, David, and Harry Wilensky—H. Schart, $32.72.
E. & R. Realty Co., Julius Becker, and Peter N. Gardner—F. C. Hirleman, $382.23.
Clancy, Nellie—E. Mahoney, $339.14.
De Giuseppe, Ninfa—M. Lagana & Co., Inc., $51.72.
Dodge, Albert C.—N. Y. Steam Auto Tire Works, Inc., $118.
Fetzke, Frederick—J. Buttner, $90.72.
Gunther, Frank—W. Asrons, $30.72.
Gilligan, Thomas M.—American Exchange Cigar Co., $114.81.
Mensch, Anna—W. Seitz et al., $1,256.72.
Maurer, Ludwig—M. A. Thake, $49.70.
Marmorek, Samuel and Louis—S. Urbell et al., $88.97.
Meolan, Harry—J. P. Leo, $29.82.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Buttner, Albert, and James J. Ward—S. B. Hickox, July 24, 1913.....$1,643.62
Goodwin, Eben—S. L. Havey et al., May 4, 1911.....128.53
Moore, Harrison B., Jr.—V. Silio, Dec. 22, 1910.....224.51
Moore, Henry B., Jr.—Riverside Garage Co., Jan. 13, 1911.....181.05
Mindlin, John A.—L. Bloom, Nov. 13, 1909.....118.27
Schwalbe, Beki, Moses Pearlman, and Emory Rogers—People, &c., Jan. 5, 1912. (vacated).....3,000.00
Ungrich, Martin—J. J. C., Dec. 27, 1913.....152.40
Tiber Building Corp. and Nicholas Comforti—L. Levine, May 25, 1914.....146.63
Wilfinger, Morris—J. Loew, Sept. 15, 1915.....188.71

In Bronx County.

Rode, Raymond F.—Williams & Morford Co., July 10, 1915.....$218.00

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Rosaries and Antiques Among Other Things.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday settled disputes between several importers and the Government regarding the rate of duty on rosaries. The F. W. Woolworth Company and Malhamf & Co. objected to the Collector's assessment of them at 60 per cent. ad valorem duty as jewelry." It was claimed that they were dutiable at 50 per cent. as plated with gold or silver, or else at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal. The Appraiser's report stated that the articles were composed in chief value of metal, but failed to state what metal, or whether or not plated with gold or silver. As there was no evidence to warrant the board in granting the 20 per cent. duty, the protests were sustained to the extent of granting entry at 50 per cent. ad valorem. Eugena Aubry also imported rosaries, which were assessed at 60 per cent. The board decided in this case that the proper rate was 20 per cent.

William H. Stiner & Son were sustained in the claim that post cards and birthday cards printed and embossed were properly dutiable under the Tariff act of 1909 at 25 per cent. ad valorem as printed matter. The Collector assessed a higher duty on the ground that the cards had undergone a lithographic process. A reliquidation was ordered.

Wolf & Co., Philadelphia, protested the action of the Collector in classifying Teddy bears made of gelatin at 25 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of gelatin. It appeared at the trial that the articles contained advertising matter printed by lithographic process. The importers accordingly claimed a rate of 15 per cent. on the article as "printed matter." Judge Brown, overruling the protest, said the board did not think the articles fell within the class of printed matter as provided for in Paragraph 329.

D. J. R. Ushikubo claimed that Chinese porcelains were entitled to free entry as artistic antiquities. Collector Malone thought otherwise and exacted regular duty. It was shown that the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury had been complied with, the only question to be determined being as to the antiquity of the articles. Judge Waite said that certain of the articles were shown by a preponderance of the evidence to be more than one hundred years old at the time of importation. As to these the protest was sustained, the remainder being held dutiable as assessed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan.—Newmen D. G. Co.; Miss B. Keiser, cloaks, suits, waists, infants' wear; Imperial.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Miss R. Kling, ladies' muslin underwear, infants' wear; 148 W. 23d.
BALTIMORE—Townsend & Grace Co., J. W. Grace, straw goods; 821 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Slator, notions; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, notions; Longacre.
BANGOR—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. R. Gardner, ribbons, laces; 212 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys, china; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.; S. Trautman, millinery; 38 Bleecker.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 230 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Bonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, C Salzman, trimmings; 2 E. 23d.
BALTIMORE—Strauss Bros.; M. Strauss, dress, wash and white goods; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Gutman, Joel & Co.; L. K. Gutman, representing, dry goods, &c.; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, dress goods; 354 4th Av.; Brostoll.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Mead, ladies' underwear; Mr. O'Callaghan, misses' suits; Miss Milliken, infants' wear; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; Mrs. Phillips, costumes, dresses, basement buyers; Mr. Koch, millinery; V. P. Ring, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co., Mrs. H. B. Cobann, women's ready-to-wear dresses; A. H. Shannon, colored and black dress goods, silks; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods; W. J. Hilliard, representing; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. A. Brown, auto clothing; A. G. Sanborn, ribbons; W. D. Williams, dry goods, &c.; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—F. Hoyt & Co.; Geo. Brown, notions, rimmings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, neckwear; 243 Church; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Keogh, G. H. Hitchcock, men's clothing; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats; F. A. Fuller, furs; A. McKittrick, cottons, blankets; Mr. Rogers, gloves; H. Owens, ribbons; S. M. Averill, lamps; Mr. Lockney, representing; Mrs. Bestman, dry goods; Mrs. E. Robichaud, coats; Miss Feeley, misses' waists; Miss Woodman, umbrellas, parasols; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Browning, King & Co., Miss A. L. Regan, boys', children's clothing; 16 Cooper Square.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Miss Thurlow, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss C. Dreyer, jobs infants' wear; 1,183 B'way.
BOSTON—Fuller & Sullivan; J. A. Sullivan, duck clothing; Continental.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downs, silks; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—H. Black, White Co.; T. Barker, house furn. goods; 470 4th Av.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. T. Smith, cloaks, suits; N. Robertson, boys' clothing; M. J. Mauer, millinery; B. Van Nesa, girls' jumper wear; A. Hess, infants' wear; Miss E. Magny, waists; W. H. Laine, silks, velvets; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. Mutter, wash goods, domestics, blankets; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly; J. M. Looby, ladies' plush coats; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—L. L. Berger, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. S. Bles, furs; B. C. Burlingame, linens; 18 W. 35th.
B

THE 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Consumers Power Co. (Michigan) is attractive to many careful investors in preferred stocks because of the way it is protected by property, the duplication value of which is materially in excess of all the outstanding bonds and preferred stock.

The earnings of the company are over 2½ times the amount required to pay the preferred stock dividend charges after paying all fixed charges.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Another Irregular Day, with Some Large Gains by the War Order Stocks.

Yesterday's stock market was in most respects a repetition of sessions common in the last few weeks, when excited bidding for issues of problematical value took precedence over trading in the standard dividend payers. The volume of activity was again very large, the fluctuations wide, and the close irregular, with pronounced gains for some of the highest price war order issues.

Prominent among the latter were several stocks which were thought to have exhausted most of their speculative possibilities weeks ago. Bethlehem Steel moved on up to 465, thus adding 16 points to its previous close. Baldwin Locomotive sold up to 134½ and closed 3 points under that figure, with a net gain of 5½ points. Studebaker outstripped all other stocks in its advance to 104, where it closed, with a net gain of 19 points. All of these gains were made entirely by the buying of speculators, for such news as might be expected to exert an influence upon the market was not very favorable. However, Wall Street has come to believe that world happenings have no immediate bearing on the market for such stocks as Studebaker and Crucible.

Other motor company shares participated to some extent in Studebaker's popularity. Willys-Overland sold up 4½ points to 244, and all three of the Maxwell issues were strong on the announcement of a plan for paying the accumulated dividend on the first preferred by the sale of new preferred stock at par. The common made a net gain of 3¼, the second preferred of 3⅜, and the first preferred of 2½ on the expectation that the way would soon be cleared for a distribution of profits, if the Directors consider such action warranted.

Yesterday's market would have borne a better appearance, in the opinion of bankers, if the strength had been more evenly distributed. The Steel issues were very much in favor, United States Steel selling at one time at 84¾, the highest point touched in five years, with Lackawanna at 80½, or 2½ points above its closing price, and Sloss-Sheffield at 62½ and Republic at 53⅝. In each instance the top prices induced liquidation, which cut down the net gain. On the other hand, some of the standard railroad shares which had seemed to be returning to popular favor were lifeless again. Pennsylvania, Reading, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Southern, St. Paul, Canadian Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, and Atchison all closed slightly under the final prices on Monday.

There was a decided change for the better in foreign exchange, partly due to a growing expectation that banking arrangements will be consummated to care for part of the favorable trade balance. There were sales of $21,000 of the new Anglo-French bonds at 98¼ and 98, which attracted a good deal of interest, in view of the fact that the public offering of these new securities is to be made tomorrow.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	*4½	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond		4	4	*4½	5
Atlanta		4	4	*4	5
Chicago		4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.		4	4	5	5
Kan. City		4	4	4	5
Dallas		4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3½	4	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	3	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3⅛
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.68	$4.67⅝	$4.67⅝	—.00¼
Cables	4.68⅛	4.67⅛	4.68⅛	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.67¼ $4.68⅛
Paris	5.85½ 5.84½
Switzerland	5.31 5.30
Scandinavia	26.00 26.06
Berlin	.82½ .82⅝
China—	
Hongkong	43.35 49.50
Shanghai	36.00 ..
Singapore	57.50 ..
Greece	5.14 5.15
Holland	.40⅞ .40⅞
India—	
Bombay	33.00 ..
Calcutta	33.75 ..
Italy	6.40½ 6.39½
Japan—	
Kobe	49.37 49.45
Yokohama	49.12½ ..
Philippine Islands—	
Manila	49.62 49.75
South America—	
Buenos Aires	41.50 41.62
Rio	23.87 24.00
Spain	19.25 19.25
Austria	14.60 14.70
Russia	35.00 35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.64½	$4.63¼	$4.63	$4.61

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $614,871,021; balance, $12,264,903; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $254,297.

The local banks gained $8,713,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 78⅛c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 24d, unchanged; New York, 49½c, unchanged.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	79.73	78.52	78.73	—.60
Industrials	101.76	98.90	100.49	+1.30

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Oct. 6	85.58	82.93	84.55	+.18
Oct. 7	87.33	84.52	86.83	+2.28
Oct. 8	88.86	86.60	87.79	+.96
Oct. 9	88.89	87.81	88.51	+.72
Oct. 11	90.22	89.31	89.30	+.79
Oct. 12—Holiday.				
Oct. 13	90.24	89.71	89.60	+.30

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Oct., 1915	90.24	Oct. 13	89.60
Oct., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Oct., 1913	79.29	Oct. 2	66.20
Oct., 1912	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47
Oct., 1911	75.33	Oct. 16	72.01
*Year, 1915	90.24	Oct. 13	58.90
Year, 1914	79.70	Jan. 31	57.47
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24
Year, 1911	84.41	Jun. 29	69.57

*To date.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 45 centimes.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Application of a Theory.

It may be that Reading with a quotation of 80 looked cheaper to some persons yesterday than it did at 160 before the method of quoting "half stocks" was changed, but its price movement failed to show that buying was eager. A theory was suggested in commission houses earlier in the week that the shares with a par value of $50 each would appeal more strongly to traders when quoted in dollars on the tape instead of the percentage method. This was predicated on the belief that a security looks much more attractive when it sells below 100 than when it is above, irrespective of real market value. Applied to bonds, the theory has been proved to the satisfaction of investment brokers, who say it is far easier to sell a 4½ per cent. bond of a sound corporation at 98 than a 5 per cent. bond of the same class at 102. In reference to stocks further demonstration than that in the $50 shares yesterday will be needed to found a safe ground for argument. Reading lost 1½ points, Pennsylvania declined a half point, and Lehigh Valley the same, while Westinghouse rose only ¾ of a point in a market which brought marked strength to a number of the war issues.

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Realizing Under Good Cover.

All through the day floor brokers found evidences of extensive profit taking in many parts of the list. The leading railroad shares were forced back at least a point in most instances. Those traders who thought it advisable to turn their paper profits into cash were able to do so under excellent cover formed by exceptional strength in particular issues. Bethlehem Steel moved up 16 points to a new high record, and retained all of its gross increase for the day. Baldwin Locomotive rose more than 6, while Studebaker surpassed previous performances by moving upward 19 full points and holding the entire advance. The automobile stocks have been making progress rapidly since foreign trade reports began to emphasize the amount of exports, chiefly of motor trucks.

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Car Surplus and Shortage Figures.

The American Railway Association reports a total surplus of cars as of Oct. 1 amounting to 133,382, against 191,309 on Sept. 1, and 88,061 on Oct. 1, 1914. The total shortage reported to the association Oct. 1 was 9,762 cars, in contrast with 6,300 Sept. 1, and 2,355 Oct. 1 last year. The statistics show that the decrease in surplus, as compared with Sept. 1, was especially marked in Canada, and the chief wheat growing States of the Northwest, where the movement of the crop to lake and seaboard cities drew heavily on available box cars.

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Exchange Seat at $70,000.

A New York Stock Exchange seat was sold yesterday for $70,000, an advance over the last sale, made only a few days ago, of $1,500 and a new high record price for the year.

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A Low-Priced Bond.

Four $1,000 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, the holding company in the Rock Island financial pyramid, which was virtually wiped out in December, 1914, when it lost all of its stock in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, were sold yesterday at auction in a block for $4, or $1 for each $1,000 bond. Presumably these were collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds which had not been exchanged for Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway stock within the time limit.

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Rock Island Meeting Today.

Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company will meet today in Chicago to elect seven new Directors. There is no doubt, provided a quorum is present, that the seven independents will be elected. Such an election will mark the end of the old Reid-Moore régime. What interests Wall Street at this time is the statement of earnings for the year ended June 30, which will be presented at the meeting. The net earnings for the year, it is understood, are more than $9,000,000 behind the 1914 earnings. Instead of a surplus the railway had a deficit, it is said.

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"Mop." Opposition Active.

The protective committee for the trust 5 per cent. bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railway, due 1917, announced yesterday that a majority of the bonds issued had been deposited. This committee, which was formed by Brown Bros. & Co., is opposing the reorganization managers of the Missouri Pacific, who also are calling for deposits of the 1917 bonds. The reorganization managers, apparently, cannot hope to dominate these trust bonds now. The situation, on its face, looks ripe for a compromise, but it is said on behalf of the reorganization committee that none is contemplated. The Brown Bros. & Co. committee is also asking for deposits of the 1920 first collateral mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Missouri Pacific System, and of these, it is stated, a substantial percentage has been deposited. The time for making deposits of both issues has been extended to Nov. 1. It is quite natural that the holders of bonds maturing in two years should want to be paid in full, say the reorganization managers, but there is no logical reason, they add, why they should not pool their interests with the holders of long term bonds. Under the Missouri Pacific reorganization plan the holders of the 1917 bonds are to get long term bonds in exchange. The latter stake the stand that they don't want to be tied up with such securities and that they deserve something better.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Believes Some Action Is Pending to Support the Exchange Rate.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were easy today. American exchange was unsettled. Cable transfers opened at 4.67⅝ and later were quoted at 4.68. It is believed some action is pending to support exchange and the tendency is uncertain pending the receipt of advices from New York.

The stock market was quietly cheerful. The war loan, Japanese bonds and short-term issues received the most attention; but Russian shares were better on the war news, and South American securities were in fair demand, especially rails, on improved traffic reports.

American securities were quiet and steady pending the re-opening of Wall Street.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$6,787,056	$52,476,879
Ordinary int. rev.	13,248,425	102,179,424
Inc. tax	410,510	11,464,611
Miscellaneous	1,023,862	11,976,045
Total receipts	$21,478,854	$178,096,961
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	7,869,990	41,265,907
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	8,102,300	39,468,908
Expenditures	29,848,845	219,362,606

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,192,218
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	126,618,226
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	89.60 + .30
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	90.24	Oct. 13	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	105	400	Adams Express	100	102	100	102	+1
34	34¼	3,800	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
44	44⅛	11,350	Ailis-Chalmers Mfg	44½	45½	44	44½	+ ⅝
73¾	74	4,100	Ailis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73¾	75	73¾	74	+ ¼
68½	69	1,100	Am. Agricul. Chem	68	69	68	68½	+ ½
95⅞	96	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	96	96	96	96	— ⅛
67½	67½	6,100	Am. Beet Sugar	68	68¾	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅝
105	108	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	105	105	105	105	...
200	205	2,000	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	200	205	200	203	+13¼
63	63¼	14,500	Am. Can	64⅜	64⅝	63	63	—1
106	106½	300	Am. Can pf	106⅝	106⅝	106½	106½	...
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	...
84½	85	13,500	Am. Car & Fdry	85	87½	84½	84⅝	— ½
116⅝	117	100	Am. C. & F.pf.s.20 f.	115	115	115	115	...
165¾	166	3,400	Am. Coal Products	164	167	164	165¾	+1½
59	60	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	60½	60¼	59	59½	— ⅛
107	110	400	Am. Express	108½	111⅛	108½	109	+1
10½	10⅝	1,000	Am. H. & Leather	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	...
47⅛	48¾	900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49¼	49¾	49	49½	...
23½	24	200	Am. Ice Securities	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23¼	—1
21¼	21⅜	1,500	Am. Linseed	21⅝	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
68	69	5,800	Am. Locomotive	65⅞	69½	67⅛	69	+ ½
99	100	500	Am. Locomotive pf	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅞	+ ⅛
6	7	300	Am. Malt	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
28	29	3,100	Am. Malt pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
90½	90¾	22,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92½	92½	90	90¼	—1¾
86¾	87	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	87	87	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅛
81	82	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	81½	81½	81½	81½	...
64½	65	3,800	Am. Steel F'dries	66	68¼	64	66	— ½
112	113	2,700	Am. Sugar Ref	114¾	114⅞	112	112	—1
115	115½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅛
124	124¼	3,700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	125	125⅞	124⅝	125⅛	— ⅛
233	234	2,900	Am. Tobacco	232½	235⅛	232⅞	233¼	+2½
109	110½	100	Am. Tob. pf., now	109¼	109¾	109½	109½	—1
52⅞	53¼	9,500	Am. Woolen	50⅝	54	50⅜	53	+3
52½	52½	2,500	Am. Woolen t. r.	50⅜	53½	50⅜	52¼	+3
96⅞	96¾	900	Am. Woolen pf	96¼	97⅛	96¼	97⅛	+1
98	98	100	Do., tr. r.	97	97	97	97	+1
76⅝	76⅞	27,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	77¼	77⅜	76⅝	76⅝	—1
8	8	500	Assets Realization	6	6¼	6	6¼	+1
106¼	106⅜	6,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅜	107⅞	106¼	106½	—1⅝
99⅝	100⅜	1,200	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	100¼	100¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅜
113	114	200	Atlantic Coast Line	114¼	114¼	114¼	114½	+ ⅝
131½	132	26,400	Baldwin Loco	131	134½	130¾	131½	+5½
107⅛	109¼	500	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
72¾	73¼	6,400	Baltimore & Ohio	73	73¾	72¾	73¼	+ ⅛
74	74⅜	450	Baltimore & O. pf	75	75¼	74½	74⅜	— ⅛
1¼	1½	1,200	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
458	460	1,700	Bethlehem Steel	449	465	449	465	+16
87½	88	4,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87½	87⅞	87¼	87⅜	+ ⅝
134	136	200	Bklyn Union Gas	135½	135½	135	135	—3
37½	42	100	Brown Shoe	41	41	41	41	+ ½
6¾	7⅛	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
62½	62⅝	3,600	Burns & Superior	61¼	62⅝	61¼	62¼	+ ⅛
33½	34	100	Butterick Co	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
19⅝	20¼	400	California Petrol	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
45	45⅞	200	California Pet. pf	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	...
165½	166	2,900	Canadian Pacific	167½	167½	165½	165⅝	— ¾
53⅜	53½	5,300	Central Leather Co	53½	54¾	53	53½	— ¾
107	107⅜	200	Central Leather pf	107½	107½	107¼	107½	+ ¼
57	58	3,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	59¾	58	58⅛	— ⅞
13½	13½	800	Chi. Great Western	14¼	14¼	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
34½	34½	2,900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35½	35⅝	34¼	34½	—1
...	...	100	Do., s. 30 f	34	34	34	34	...
92¼	93¼	5,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¾	95⅝	92¼	92⅜	—1¾
126	126½	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126½	126¾	126¼	126⅝	— ⅛
130½	130½	300	Chi. & Northwest	130	130½	130	130	— ½
22½	22⅝	11,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23½	23¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
116	120	50	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	120	120	120	120	...
50⅜	51	26,800	Chino Copper	50½	52	50½	50½	— ⅝
43	45	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	44	44	44	44	+ 2
71	73	300	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	72	73	72	73	+1
71	72	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	72	72	72	72	+1
58⅛	58½	16,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	59	59⅞	58	58½	— ¼
35	36	600	Col. & Southern	36	36	35	35	...
53¾	54½	400	Col. & South. 1st pf	55	55	55	55	+1
42	46	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	45	45	45	45	+10
142⅝	143	14,800	Consolidated Gas	143	144¼	141¾	142¾	— ½
112¾	114	18,600	Continental Can	117	118⅝	115	115½	...
15⅝	18½	2,000	Corn Products Ref	15⅞	18⅞	15⅞	18⅜	— ¼
85⅞	86¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	86	86	86	86	...
93¼	95⅞	16,160	Crucible Steel	94½	97	94	95¾	—1½
109	110	600	Crucible Steel pf	108¾	110	109¼	109⅞	+ ⅝
117	119	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	119	119¼	119	119¼	—1¼
148	150	700	Delaware & Hud	149⅞	149½	149⅜	149½	...
210	212½	100	Del., Lack. & West	212	212	212	212	+3
18¼	18½	1,400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	18	18¾	17¾	18¼	+ ½
124	125	46	Detroit Edison Co	125¼	125¼	124	124	...
36⅛	36¼	14,600	Distillers' Secur	36	37⅜	36	36⅝	+ ⅝
22⅝	22¾	2,400	Dome Mines	22⅝	23⅛	22	22⅞	+ ⅝
6	7	100	Duluth. S. S. & A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...
72	72¼	300	Elec. Storage Bat	73½	73½	72	72¾	—2
34⅝	34⅝	13,100	Erie	35¼	35¼	34⅜	34⅜	— ¼
54	54½	5,100	Erie 1st pf	54⅞	54⅞	53⅝	54⅜	— ⅛
43	44½	300	Erie 2d pf	44	44	44	44	—1½
51	52½	700	Federal M. & S. pf	53	53	52	52	—1
345	350	320	General Chemical	350	350	350	350	...
178½	180	3,800	General Electric	180	181	170	179	—¾
335	338	500	General Motors	344½	344½	340	341	—2
112⅜	113	800	General Motors pf	113⅝	113	112⅜	112½	...
77¼	78	15,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	77⅞	77⅞	75½	77⅛	+2⅜
...	...	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅜
122¼	122	2,300	Great Northern pf	123½	123½	122½	122½	— ⅛
49¼	49¾	17,200	G. N. certs.ore prop.	49¼	50⅜	49⅜	49⅝	+ ¼
68¾	68¾	7,200	Guggenheim Explor.	68⅞	69⅜	68¼	68½	— ⅛
108	109	500	Illinois Central	100	100½	100	109	...
45⅜	45½	44,100	Inspiration Copper	45⅞	46⅜	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
23⅜	23⅞	8,600	Inter.-Met.	22¾	24	22¾	23¾	+1⅛
82	85	200	Inter.-Met. pf	82⅝	83	82⅝	83	— ⅛
23¾	23⅞	35,000	Interboro Consol	23⅞	24½	23½	23⅝	+1⅛
79¾	80	4,650	Interboro Con. pf	78⅛	80	78¾	79¾	+1
24	25	200	Int. Agricultural	24½	25	24½	25	+1
53	53½	1,700	Int. Agricultural pf	52¼	54⅝	52¼	53¼	+2
111¾	111⅞	6,700	Int. Harvester, N.J.	111⅞	115½	110¼	112	+1½
115	116	50	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	100	100	100	100	...
219	221	1,700	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs.	220½	222¼	220	220	—1
39	40	200	Int. Paper pf.	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
28⅛	28⅝	2,100	Kansas City South.	28	28	28¼	28⅛	+ ⅛
62⅜	62⅝	900	Kan. City South. pf.	63	63	62	62⅜	+ ⅛
127½	129	100	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	127½	127¼	127½	127½	+3½
127½	129	10	Do., odd lot	128	128	128	128	...
185	199	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co	199	199½	199	199½	— ½
110	112	100	Kresge (S.S.) Co.pf.	111	111	111	111	—1
86¾	87¼	24,800	Lackawanna Steel	84½	89½	83¼	87	+3
104½	104½	300	Laclede Gas	104½	104½	104½	104½	—1½
11	12	100	Lake Erie & West	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
76¾	77½	3,400	Lehigh Valley	77½	77½	76¾	77	—¾
241	245	200	Liggett & Myers	240	241	240	240	+5½
27	27½	500	Long Island	27	27¼	26½	26¾	— ⅝
91	98	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf.	96	96	96	96	+3
...	175	200	Lorillard, P. Co	177½	177½	173	175	—4¼
...	175	50	Do., odd lot	178	178	178	178	...
76¼	77½	100	Mackay Cos.	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
127½	127⅝	500	Manhattan Elev	127⅞	127⅞	127½	127⅝	— ⅛
64½	64⅝	17,650	Maxwell Motors	63⅜	64⅞	62⅝	64½	+3½
97⅞	98	10,200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	96	98¾	96	98	+2¼
53	53½	16,900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	51⅝	53⅞	51¼	53½	+3⅜
92¾	92¾	17,400	Mexican Petroleum	95	95	91¼	92	+2
87	89	300	Mex. Petroleum pf.	88	88	87	88	+1
34⅞	35	11,700	Miami Copper	35½	35⅞	34⅝	35	...
14¼	14⅝	1,400	Minn. & St. Louis	14½	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
29	30¼	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	30½	30½	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
119	121	150	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	— ⅛
6⅜	6¼	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	6¼	6¼	— ¼
16	16¼	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	16¼	16⅝	16	16	...
4⅝	4⅝	3,800	Missouri Pacific	5½	5½	4⅝	4⅝	...
58	58½	500	Montana Power	58	59	58	58	+1
104	109	100	Montana Power pf.	107	107	107	107	...
125	127	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	126½	129½	125½	125½	—3
121	126	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	121	121	121	121	...
29¼	30	1,100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	30¼	30½	29½	29½	— ½
66¼	67	1,000	Nat. Lead Co.	67¼	67¼	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
110¼	112½	150	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	+ ¼
7⅝	8⅝	800	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	8	8⅝	7¾	8⅜	+ ⅝
153⅜	155	1,900	Nevada Con. Cop	155	155½	153⅝	154	...
149	151	900	N. Y. Air Brake	150¼	150¼	146½	150	+1½
100	100¼	6,300	N. Y. Central	101¾	102⅜	100	100	—1
42	43	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	42	42	42	42	...
84	84½	16,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	87	87½	83½	84	—1¾
30⅝	31	2

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PACIFIC MAIL ACTS TO DIVIDE ASSETS

Has About $6,000,000 to Distribute, Equivalent to $30 Each on 200,000 Shares.

SEVEN SHIPS YET FOR SALE

Capital Stock Is Reduced from $20,000,000 to $1,000,000 to Comply with New York Law.

Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company voted at a special meeting yesterday to reduce its capital stock from $20,000,000 to $1,000,000, and to change the par value of the shares from $100 to $5. The object of this action was to clear the way of legal obstacles preventing the liquidation of the company under the New York laws, which prohibit payment of dividends from capital. It is proposed to pay a pro rata share of the assets of the company over and above $1,000,000 to the stockholders.

Exact figures were not given at the meeting, but from the statistics presented it appears that the surplus which will figure in the first distribution will amount approximately to $6,000,000, equivalent to $30 on each of the 200,000 shares of stock. The remaining assets may produce the equivalent of $5 a share, making the total value of the old stock $35. It sold on the Exchange yesterday at $33.25.

The estimate of $6,000,000 assets includes the $5,200,000 realized from the sale of five Pacific steamers to the International Mercantile Marine Company. Three of the ships have been delivered. The other two, the Mangolia and the Manchuria, will be delivered within a month, and payment will be made on delivery. It may require several months to clear up the final accounts of the remaining ships in the Pacific service, and the first announcement of a distribution of assets is not expected until about Jan. 1.

There was no objection at the meeting to the reduction of the capital stock, but some opposition developed to the motion to ratify the past acts of the Directors of the Pacific Mail. Several stockholders insisted that the price obtained for the Pacific liners was too small. Under war conditions, some said, the company should not have got higher prices. Others held that the ships should not have been sold at all. When the vote was taken on the question of ratification of the Directors' acts 2,375 shares out of a total of 151,181 represented voted against the motion.

Some of the stockholders asked what the future policy of the company would be. They were told that the company would continue to operate its seven ships in the coast trade on the Pacific, but that the ships would be sold as soon as a buyer could be found. The company, it was stated, would probably do little better than break even in the coastwise trade to Panama and South America. Representatives of the company insisted that the only logical course to pursue would be to liquidate the assets in full as soon as possible.

SEE HIGHER STEEL PRICES.

Mills Not Seeking Contracts for 1916 at the Present Level.

Steelmakers are looking for further price advances, and this expectation is said in leading centres to account for relatively light contracts for delivery next year. Railroad purchases are increasing. The Iron Age says:

This volume of current business for 1916 delivery is not as great as might be expected with steel as scarce as it is and with the expectation general that this tightness will continue for months. Few mills are making any effort to sell for any part of next year, but the Steel Corporation's gain of 400,000 tons in unfilled orders is taken to mean that it has done more selling for the first half than its competitors.

Some of the steel companies are holding off because they are well sold up for several months and look for higher prices; others are making sales at 1.40c., Pittsburgh, for heavy products and prefer that the advance should not be fixed.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Railroad buying of iron and steel products now appears truly on an ascending scale, and this fact is hailed with the greatest satisfaction by manufacturers. The possibilities of a market with liberal railroad buying, plus a continuation of the extraordinary demands arising from the European war, are tremendous. It is difficult to see where all the steel needed in such an event will come from, since the industry now is producing at practically full capacity on a rate of several million tons annually in excess of its previous high mark. The inevitable result of such a condition is a much higher level of prices.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Nine roads	$7,080,710	+$1,042,974
Two roads	1,833,493	— 10,671
Total (11 roads)	5,147,217	— 972,303

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LACKAWANNA STEEL CO. and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total income	$1,779,357	$303,835	$2,007,724
Interest	402,500	437,425	437,417
Sinking fund	100,322	100,073	113,495
Depr. & res.	365,811	217,547	347,609
Total deduc.	466,133	761,045	898,521
Surplus	910,724	*457,210	1,109,202

*Deficit.

PULLMAN CO. for the year ended July 31—

Total income	41,512,884	44,725,514	42,860,891
*Expenses	21,234,862	21,328,051	22,990,685
Net	20,278,022	23,397,463	19,870,206
Depreciation	9,731,773	10,512,548	9,770,098
Surplus	10,546,849	10,884,918	11,141,10s
Dividends	9,599,716	9,599,565	9,599,508
Balance	947,131	1,285,353	1,544,602

*Including repairs, taxes, insurance and proportion of net earnings paid to other interests in sleeping car associations controlled.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.55	4.40
Buff. Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5		4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.50	4.70
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5		5.25	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.85	4.62
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½		5.00	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'23	5		5.00	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		5.05	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.50	4.40
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½@5		4.95	4.65
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4½		4.85	4.62
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5		4.50	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		5.48	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1916-'23	5		7.00	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5		4.85	4.65
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½		4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.88	4.62
Penn. Gen. Fight.	1916-'24	4	@4½	4.40	4.20
St. L. & M. S.	1916-'24	5		6.00	5.90
Seab. Air Line	1916-'23	5		4.90	4.50
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5		4.85	4.55
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.55	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	4½		4.75	4.50

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
6s, Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝
6s, Sept., 1917	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝
4½s, June, 1963	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s, March, 1963	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s, Nov., 1957	101¾	102¼	101⅜	102¼
4½s, May, 1957	101¾	102	101⅜	102¼
4½s, Nov., 1917	100⅝		100⅝	
4½s, May, 1917	100⅝		100⅝	
4½s, March, 1964	98½		98⅛	98⅜
4½s, March, 1962	98½		98½	98⅜
4½s, Sept., 1960	98½	98⅜	98½	98⅜
4½s, March, 1930-60	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
4s, May, 1959	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
4s, Nov., 1958	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅞
4s, May, 1957	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
4s, Nov., 1956	94½	95¼	95	95⅜
4s, Nov., 1955	94½	95⅜	94½	95⅜
4s, Nov., 1938	95		95	95⅛
4s, May, 1917	99¾		99¾	
4s, Nov., 1918	99⅝		99⅝	
4s, May, 1919	99¼		99¼	
3½s, Nov., 1955	84¾		84¾	
3½s, Nov., 1954	84⅜	85¼	84⅜	85⅞
3½s, May, 1954	84⅜	85½	84⅜	85⅞

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LOSES.

Decrease in Operating Revenue Last Year $4,173,000.

Business depression, particularly along the lines south of the Ohio River, caused a falling off of $4,173,327, or 6.34 per cent., in the operating revenues of the Illinois Central Railroad for the year ended June 30. The total was $61,700,372. The net revenues from operation were $14,130,224, a decrease of $968,147. The net income above taxes was $6,859,161, a decrease of $1,279,682.

The loss in business, according to C. H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central, was not accompanied by any impairment of the operating department's equipment. Substantial improvements were made, and the latest types of car equipment were added to the road.

BID AND ASKED.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	100½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	100½	..
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..			
4s, r, 1925	109	110			
4s, c, 1925	109½	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am B S pf.	89	90	Man Shirt.	54½	65
Am Coal	20	..	Do pf	103	..
Am C F pf.	113	..	May De St.	45	52
Am C O pf.	98	99½	Do pf	94	99
Am Lin pf.	37	38	Mich Cen.	81	83
A S & R pf.	108½	109½	M, St P & S S M pf.	125	132
Am T & C.	62½	65	Do 1e 11.	89	73
Am W P pf	8	10	Mor & Es.	162	163
As Mer 1st pf.	..	95	M & B pf.	60	75
Do 2d pf.	..	98¾	N C & St.L.	130	140
Booth Fish.	..	39	Nat C & S.	83	85
Do pf	..	79	Do pf	108	112
Beth St pf.	161	170	Nat En pf.	89	92
B Shoe pf.	87	91	Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	16	22¾
B, R & P. pf.	80	95	N Y, C & St L.	42	43
Cass (J. I) pf.	80	81	Do 1st pf.	80	100
C R R of N J	275	370	Do 2d pf.	53	80
C & S A T.	130	135	N Y S Rys.	48	..
Chic & Alt	12	13	Nor So	13	20
C & Alt pf.	21	23	N & W pf.	83½	93½
C & N W pf.	168	180	N W Tel.	51	..
C, St P, M & O pf.	130	140	Ont Min	3¼	4
C & Pitts.	54½	..	Peo. & E.	10½	12
C-Peab pf.	105	110	Pet-Mul 1st pf	96	100
Con Can pf.	105½	107	Pr St Car pf	104	105
Crex-Carpet	40½	60	Q'silvr pf.	2¾	3½
C-Am S pf.	98½	100	Ry St Sp pf 03	95	98
D & Co pf.	91	97	Reading pf.	41½	42½
D & R G.	8	10¾	Rock Isl.	½	⅞
D, M & F D pf.	6	..	Rumely (M) Co pf.	10	12
Do pf	25	..	S L & S F.	4½	4½
Det U Ry.	62⅞	..	Do 1st pf.	7½	10
D, S S & A pf.	11	12	Do 2d pf.	2½	5
East Rod.	500	..	S L SW pf	33½	35
F M & Sm.	30	35	Sears-R pf	..	125
Gen Ch pf.	111	114	Si-Sh S & I pf	92	94
Hock Val.	..	112	Sou Ry, M & O ctfs.	60	75
Homestake.	120	..	Studeb Co pf	110	110¼
Inter Harv. N J pf.	..	117	Tex P L T.	106	..
1 Harv Cp.	65	71	Under Typ	70	80
1 Nickel pf.	106½	108½	Do pf	100	106
Int Paper.	10½	11	Un Clg Mfr pf	106	109
Iowa Cen.	6	10	U S R & I.	30	34
Do pf	12	20	U S R & R pf.	2¾	3½
Kayser (J) & Co	83	86	U S Rub pf.	75	90
Do 1st pf.	108	112	Va I, C &C	65	66
Ken & Dtf	..	1½	V Fy & P	..	47
Do pf	30	..	Wabash pf	..	½
L E & W pf	23	27	West M pf.	48½	49½
L & M pf.	118	119½	W, E & M 1s pf.	73½	74½
L-W Bls	23	25	Wool'th (F W) pf.	120	124
Lo Co pf.	112	115			
Lo & Nash.	125	126			
M'kay Cos pf	65	66			
Man Bea	2	8			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The action of United States Steel had a good effect upon the entire market on the Consolidated Exchange for a time, but considerable irregularity developed in the list toward the close, with profit taking bringing about reactions in many sections of the market. The "war stocks" generally were very firm, but the greatest strength was in the motor group.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	34⅝	34¾	34¼	34¼
2,640	Allis Chalmers	44½	45⅞	44	44⅝
340	Am. Beet Sug.	67¾	68½	67½	67¾
960	American Can.	64⅝	64⅞	63	63½
380	Am. Car & Fy.	86	87	84¾	84⅝
30	Am. H. & L.	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	Am. Ica Sec.	23¼	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
60	Am. Linseed.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼
790	Am. Locomo.	68¼	69⅝	67⅞	67⅞
3,300	Am. Smelting	92¼	93½	90	90¼
60	Am. Sugar	115½	115⅞	113¾	113¾
10	Am. Woolen	51	51	51	51
2,520	Ana. Copper	77	77¾	76¾	76¾
70	A. T. & S. F.	107¾	107¾	107	107
750	Baldwin Loco.	130	133	130	131
370	Balto. & Ohio	93	93	92¼	92½
110	Bklyn. R. T.	87¼	87¾	87	87¼
300	Cent. Leath	33⅝	34	33¼	33¼
340	Ches. & Ohio	50	50½	48	48½
10	Chi. Gt. West.	14	14	14	14
30	C. M. & St. P.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
340	C., R. I. & P.	23¾	23¾	22½	22½
1,120	Chino Consol.	50⅝	52	50⅜	51
1,240	Colo. Fuel	39	40¼	38¾	38½
70	Corn Prod	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
730	Cruc. Steel	94¾	97¼	94⅜	95¾
130	D. & R. G. pf.	17⅝	17¾	17¾	17¾
420	Distil. Sec.	36½	37¾	36½	36½
190	Erie	33¼	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝
120	Erie 1st pf.	50⅛	50⅝	50⅜	50½
380	Goodrich Co.	75⅜	77⅞	75⅜	77⅝
220	Gt. Nor. Ore	49½	50⅝	49½	49⅝
50	Gt. Nor. pf.	123	123	123	123
80	Guggen. Ex.	68	69	68½	68⅞
210	Inter.-Met	22⅝	24	22⅝	23⅜
230	Inter. Cons.	23⅜	24	22⅞	24
10	Inter. Con. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
780	Insp. Copper	46	46⅜	45	45
10	Int. Ag. pf.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
50	Lacka. Steel	88⅜	88⅝	87½	87⅝
20	Lehigh Val.	77½	77½	77½	77½
140	Max. Motors	63½	63¾	62⅜	64
20	Maxwell 2d pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½
960	Mexican Pet.	94¾	94¾	91¾	92
580	Miami Copper	35½	35½	34	34¾
40	Mo. Pacific	5¼	5¼	4½	5
10	Nevada Con.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
140	N. Y. Central	101	101	100¼	100¼
1,130	N.Y., N.H. & H.	87¼	87¼	83⅜	83⅝
30	N. Y., O. & W.	31⅜	31⅝	31½	31½
140	Nor. & West.	117	117	116¼	116¼
50	Nor. Pacific	113½	113½	113⅜	113⅜
50	Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33	33
280	Pennsylvania	58¼	58⅜	58	58⅝
410	Pitts. Coal	39¼	41½	38⅞	41½
100	Pressed S. Car	72½	72½	72½	72½
20	Ry. Steel Spr.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜
1,270	Ray Copper	27	27¼	26¾	26¾
3,840	Reading	80¼	80¾	79½	79½
750	Rep. I. & S.	53⅝	55½	53¼	54¾
410	South. Pacific	98	98	97½	97½
80	Southern Ry.	21½	21¼	20¾	20¾
220	Studebaker	147½	163¼	147⅜	163½
80	Tenn. Copper	65	65	64½	64½
30	Texas Pacific	13⅝	14	13¾	14
520	Third Ave.	62⅝	63	62	62½
974	Union Uacific	136½	136½	135½	135¾
140	U. S. Rubber	54	55½	54	54¾
20,180	U. S. Steel	83¼	84⅞	82⅝	83⅞
920	Utah Copper	72⅜	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝
210	Va.-Car. Chem.	42¾	42¾	41½	42¼
20	West. Un. Tel	78⅜	78⅜	78½	78½
3,380	West'g'hse El.	69½	70	68½	68½
57,530					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.29	.29	.29	.29
250	Comstock	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,500	Diam'd B. B.	.07	.07	.07	.07
400	Florence	.46	.46	.46	.46
525	Goldfield Con.	1.50	1.50	1.43¾	1.43¾
501	Goldfield Mer.	.19	.19	.19	.19
1,000	Kewanna	38½	38½	38½	38½
900	Mexican	.34	.35	.34	.35
500	North Star	.12	.12	.12	.12
300	Ophir	.30	.30	.30	.30
300	Round Mount.	.43	.43	.43	.43
1,000	Sand. Kendall.	.11	.11	.11	.11
500	Sierra Nev.	.30	.30	.30	.30
500	Tono. Belmont.	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.80
300	Tonopah Ext.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
400	Union Con.	.56	.56	.56	.56
9,376					

Guantanamo Sugar Company Stock

This company has no indebtedness and only one class of stock—is paying 12% dividends and its earnings are over three times this amount.

Conditions in the sugar market are exceptionally favorable.

At the present price this stock yields 10% and is intrinsically cheap.

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34 Pine St., New York

Chalmers Motor
Aetna Explos. Pfd.
Niles-Bement-Pond
Am. & British Mfg.
Hercules Powder
Carbon Steel Com.
Gulf States Steel

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

We Claim Strength for Our Company

because of its history and the men behind it. A strong Board of Trustees as a rule means a strong corporation. We invite your consideration of our corporate resources and of this list of



MANHATTAN BUILDING

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

176 Broadway, Manhattan
196 Montague St., 175 Remsen St., 350 Fulton St., Jamaica } Brooklyn
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Charles S. Brown.....Vice-Pres. Bank for Savings
Julien T. Davies.....of Davies, Auerbach & Cornell
Robert W. de Forest.....30 Broad Street
Robert Goelet.....9 West 17th Street
George E. Ide.....President Home Life Insurance Co.
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John H. McClement.....165 Broadway, New York
Ranald H. Macdonald.....Vice-President Astor Trust Company
James H. Manning.....Pres. National Savings Bank, Albany
Edgar L. Marston.....of Blair & Co.
Wm. J. Matheson.....Merchant, 182 Front Street
Chas. Matlack.....Director Massachusetts Title Insurance Co.
William A. Nash.....Chairman of Board, Corn Exchange Bank
Wm. H. Nichols.....Chairman of Board, General Chemical Co.
Robert Olyphant.....17 Battery Place, New York
Charles A. Peabody.....President Mutual Life Ins. Co.
William H. Porter.....of J. P. Morgan & Co.
Frederick Potter.....71 Broadway, New York
Charles Richardson.....1,307 Spruce Street, Phila.
Henry Roth.....Trustee Nassau Trust Co.
James Speyer.....of Speyer & Co.
Sanford H. Steele.....of Steele & Otis, Attorneys
Cornelius Vanderbilt.....30 Pine Street

Capital and Surplus - - - $16,000,000

Guarantees titles—Receives deposits—Lends on mortgage—Accepts trusts

We Deal in

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American Brass
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Colt's Arms
Carbon Steel
Childs Co.
Du Pont Powder
Empire Steel & Iron
Eastern Steel
Hercules Powder
Midvale Steel
New York Shipbuilding
New Jersey Zinc
Phelps Dodge & Co.
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Savage Arms
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Our policy in Banking is based on our sense of responsibility to our depositors and stockholders, acting practically as their Trustees.

STATEMENT OF OUR CONDITION
September 25th, 1915

Amount Due Depositors		$106,023,430.40
To meet these deposits we have:		
Cash in Vaults and Banks	$25,819,807.72	
Exchanges and Cash Items	6,715,568.67	
Demand Loans on Collateral	21,821,505.21	
Bonds Owned	12,559,197.68	
Time Loans	44,969,396.55	
Bonds and Mortgages	1,052,106.97	
Banking Houses and Lots	3,322,569.24	116,260,152.04
Leaving Capital and Surplus of		$10,236,721.64

WILLIAM A. NASH, Chairman of the Board
WALTER E. FREW, President

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$500,000

American Thread Co. 1st 4s

DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1919

to yield 5%

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Will Buy

100 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Pfd. Stock
100 Bucyrus Com. & Pfd. Stock
10 Continental Insurance Stock
100 Ft. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
100 General Baking Pfd. Stock
50 Great Northern Paper Stock
25 German Amer. Insurance Stock
200 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
100 Int. Steam Pump C. & P. Stock
200 Milliken Bros. Pfd. Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock

Will Sell

50 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Pfd. Stk.
50 American Brass Stock
100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
111 General Baking Pfd. Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stk.
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
200 New York Dock Com. Stock
25 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
50 Yale & Towne Mfg. Stock

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Bucyrus
Lake Torpedo
Internat'l Mercantile Marine
Mother Lode
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All Issues

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We Have Orders In

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Hale & Kilburn
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Bought-Sold-Quoted

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
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OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
55	Con. Coal	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,365	Cosden	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
195	Cosden pf	7	7	7	7
12	Fairmont Gas	25	25	25	25
5	Fidel. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
710	Hous. Oil	19½	19½	19½	19½
45	Nor. Central	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
535	Penn. W. Pow.	71¼	71¾	70¾	71
300	Sapulpa Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Un. R. & El.	24	24	24	24
300	Wayland Oil	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$4,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
12,000	City of Balt. 4s, '51	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝
1,000	City & Sub. Wash	101¼	101¼	101½	101½
62,400	Elkhorn F. 6s	97¼	97¼	97¾	97½
40	G. B. S. scrip	30	30	30	30
1,000	Md. 4s, '24	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Nor. Car. 1st 5s	105	105	105	105
10,000	Unit. Rys. Inc.	60	60	60	60
2,000	United Rys. 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,000	Wash., Alex. & Mt. Ver. 5s	72½	72½	72½	72½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
82	Ahmsek	99½	99½	98	98
1,255	Alaska	34⅜	34½	34	34⅜
385	Algomah	2	2½	2	2½
390	Allouez	56½	57	56½	56⅝
19,000	Am. Zinc	61½	64¼	61½	63¼
635	Ariz. Com'l	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Ashbed	40c.	40c.	40c.	40c.
100	Bonanza	50c.	50c.	50c.	50c.
10	Butte Al. &	9	9	9	9
120	Butte-Bal.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,550	Butte & Sup.	61½	62½	61¼	62
715	Cal. & Ariz.	85¼	85¾	85	85
89	Cal. & Hecla	566	568	560	562
160	Centennial	18⅞	18⅞	18	18¼
1,533	Chino	60¾	61¼	60⅝	61¼
200	Cliff	2	2	2	2
1,158	Copper Range	58⅜	58½	57⅜	57⅜
110	Daly-West	3	3½	2¾	2¾
1,335	East Butte	13½	13⅝	13½	13½
90	Franklin	10¼	10⅜	10	10
700	Granby	57	57½	56	56
1,805	Greene-Can	42¾	42¾	41½	42
111	Hancock	17½	18	17	17½
50	Helvetia	65c.	65c.	65c.	65c.

Guantanamo Sugar

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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POWDERSTOCKS

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Two properties that are developing into tremendous copper producers. Both possess exceptional carning possibilities and their stocks are steadily growing in favor.
Our market circular No. 919 tells about these and many other attractive issues, including

Carbon Steel — Carriage Factories, Ltd.
Int. Merc. Marine — Amer. Zinc & Lead
Standard Motor — Chevrolet Motor
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The Copper Market and Its Outlook
Sent Upon Request.

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New York State R'ways Com. & Pfd.
Federal Light & Traction Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Water Works & Elec. C. & Part. P.
Adirondack Elec. Power Com.
Tennessee Rwy. Lt. & Pr. Com. & Pfd.

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Burns Bros. Com. & Pfd.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
KIELY & HORTON
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 3373.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market More Active, with Irregular Price Movements—Bonds Dull.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 400,818 shares of stocks and $76,000 of bonds.

The salcs of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 146,682; oils, 8,756; and mining, 245,380. The range of prices of all issucs in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,350	Am. B. M. Co.	25	*26	23½	24½
150	Am. B. M. Co. pf.	39	40	39	40
2,000	Am. Zinc.....	61½	64½	61½	63
400	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Burns Bros..	86	90	86	90
500	†Can. C. & F..111		111½	100	110
300	†C. C. & F. pf.123		125	124	124
10	Carbon Steel...	77	77	77	77
40	Car. S. 1st pf.	64	64	63	63
5,500	†Car., L. & P.	10	10⅝	9⅜	9⅞
200	†Central Fdy..	16	16¼	16	16¼
2,500	†Cent. Fdy. pf.	31	32	30½	31
733	Chalm. Motor..	169	172	169	171
7,000	†C. M. C. Co., pf. 1.	124	145	123	132
645	†Cramp Ship....	89	92	89	91
20	Driggs-Seab'y..	110	110	110	110
110	†Fisk Tire.....	121	124	121	124
800	†Hall Signal...	30	30	28	28
700	†Hall Signal pf	35	41½	35	41½
300	†Hendee Mfg..	31	32½	31	32
7	†H. & A. Arms	44	44	44	44
2,500	Intercon. R(13½-14)		*14	12½	13½
0,100	†Inter. Mer. M.	8¼	8⅝	8	8
5,300	†I. Mer. M. pf.	34⅜	35½	34	34
775	†Inter. Motors..	28	*30	28	29½
430	Kath. B. pf...	4½	4½	4½	4½
350	Kelly S. Tire..	222	224	222	223
10	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf..	91	91	01	91
2,000	†Lake Tor. B.	15	16⅝	*15	10
1,650	Man. Transit..	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
700	†Man. H. P. M	95	97	93	90¾
2,000	Mar. of Am....	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½
56,000	†Mid. S., w. 1.	79	79½	77½	78¼
650	N. Y. Trans...	20	20	20	20
1,500	C. of R. & H..	6⅜	6⅜	6	6¼
4,000	†Stand. Motors.	8⅝	10	8⅝	9⅝
1,750	†Steel Co. of C.	34	35¼	34	35¼
800	†St. Jo. Lead..	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12½
5,000	Sub. Bost.....	47½	47½	46	46¼
1,600	†Tob. Products.	42	42	41½	42
8,900	Tri. Film ctfs.	7⅞	8	7⅝	7⅝
2,200	U. C. S., new.	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞
5,000	Un. Profit S..	2⅜	2½	2¼	2⅜
10,000	†U. S. L. & H. Corp	4¼	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
1,000	†U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	5½	5½	5	5
4,000	†World Film..	4½	4½	4¼	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Net
1,000	†Houston Oil...	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—	¼
10	Illinois P. L....	151	151	151	—	2
3,500	Inter. Petrol..	9⅞	8½	9½	+	⅝
45	†Midwest Ref..	36	36	36	+	⅝
25	Nat. Transit...	33	33	33		..
100	Ohio Oil....	159	158	158		..
26	O. Oil & Gas..	422	418	418		..
40	Prairie P. L..	205	203	205	+	1
50	St. Oil of N. J.	400	397	397	—	1
60	St. Oil of N. Y.	208	207	207		..
900	†Vent. Con. O..	13⅝	12⅜	13⅜		..
3,000	†Victoria Oil...	⅞	⅞	⅞		..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	†Alaska Jun...	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝
2,500	†Alta-Con. M.	20	20	20	20
5,500	†Ariz. Duq...	38	38	36	37
6,200	†Atlanta....	27	27	26½	27
2,000	†Big Cotton..	4	4½	3⅝	4
1,150	B.g. L. Dev...	3¼	3½	3⅛	3⅛
1,300	†Booth	41	42	41	42
6,300	Braden Cop....	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9¾
3,500	Butte C. & Z.	2	2	2⅜	2⅜
200	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	2½	*2⅜	2½
2,300	†Caledonia	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	Cansda Cop....	1	1	1	1
1,500	†Cashboy	6	6	6	6
10,000	†Chile Copper.	22½	22½	22	22½
14,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
500	†Emma Cop..	21	21	21	21
30,000	First Nat. Cop.	8¾	8¾	7⅞	7½
700	†Florence....	43	46	43	46
1,650	Gold. Con....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Gold Hill M.	13	13	13	13
1,400	†Gold. Merger	19	20	19	20
2,000	Greene-Can....	42¼	*44	41	42
535	Hecla Mining.	¼	*3⅜	⅜	3½
1,200	Howe Sound..	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4⅛
500	†Iron Blossom	78	78	78	78
1,700	Jumbo Ext....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18,000	Kenne. Cop....	55⅞	54½	54½	55½
4,500	†Kewanas	38	38	37	37
1,800	Magma Copper	14½	15	14	15
1,900	†McIntyre	48	48	48	48
300	†Majestic Mio.	80	80	80	80
700	†McKin.-Dar....	30	30	28	30
1,500	†Marsh Min..	32	32	32	32
100	Mines of Am..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	†Nevada Hills.	20	20	20	20
62,500	†Mother Lode.	39	40	37½	38
800	†Nat. Z. & L.	40	42	40	42
400	New Utah B...	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
6,000	†Ore	6½	7	6½	6½
3,300	†Plex Con. M.	50	51	50	51
2,500	†Sand. Kendall	11	11	10½	10½
5,000	San Toy	13	13	13	13
1,000	†Silver Pick..	9	9	9	9
4,600	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,205	Stewart	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
11,000	†Success Min.	01	91	89	89
3,400	†Superstit. Min.	24½	24½	24	24½
1,200	Tono. Belmont.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
1,500	Tono. Ext....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,200	Tono. Mining..	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
8,000	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	Trinity Copper.	14	16	13	14
1,000	Tuolumne Cop.	½	½	½	½
1,500	†W. E. Con....	57	57	55	55
200	†W. K. C. pf..	2	2	2	2

BOND.

$76,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.104	170	164	169	

*Odd lots. †Sells cente per share. ‡Unitated. Note.—On Oct. 8, 500 shares of International Mercantils preferred sold for 87¾.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 12. Bid.	Askad.	Oct. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord.	11	12½	11½	12½
B.-A. Tob. Co., Ord.	13	14	13	14
Carbon Steel 2d pf....	53	..	53	..
Carriage Fac., Can....	43	47	45	48
Dominion Steel	45	47½	46	48
Emerson Phono.....	11½	12	11½	12
Fr.-Span. Pet.(A Pr.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar...	59	60	55	60
Int. Mer. Mar. pf....	34	34¼	34¾	35
Inter. Motors Co....	54	58	54	58
Lake Torp. B. 1st pf.	16	17	16	10½
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
Pacific Gas & Elec...	54	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	15¾	16	15¾	16
M. Rumely, w. l....	23	26	23	26
Sherman Carbide	7½	8¼	7½	8½
Sherman Carbids pf..	8	13	8	15
Sterling Gum	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
Unit. Cigar St., n., pf.	11	11½	11	11½
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	12	13½	12¾	13½

MINING STOCKS.

Buffalo Mines	⅝	½	⅝	½
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
Nevada Hills	17	20	17	20
Pacific Smelters	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Sells	15	25	15	25

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98
Con. Arizona 5s.....	22	30	22	30
Int. Mer. Mar., n., 5s.	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s.....	79	80	79	80

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	154	157	150	153
Aetna Explosives pf..	84	88	84	88
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co..	23	25	25	27
Am. & Brit. Mfg. Co. pf.	36	45	32	40
Atlas Powder	253	260	255	263
Atlas Powder pf.....	93	95	93	96
Bliss (E. W.)	200	215	200	215
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	72	78	72	78
Canadian Explosives..	385	415	385	415
Canadian Explos. pf..	100	110	105	110
Carbon Steel	70	80	70	75
Carbon Steel 1st pf...	74	78	73	77
Carbon Steel 2d pf....	00	65	59	62
Colts Arms	825	845	840	860
Driggs-Seabury	105	110	105	110
Du Pont Powder.....	383	385	383	385
Du Pont Powder pf...	103	106	103	106
Hercules Powder	435	439	430	440
Hercules Powder pf...	114	118	114	118
Hopkins-Allen	43	47	43	50
Hopkins-Allen pf.....	90	90	90	97
Lake Torpedo Boat...	15	17	15	17
Midvale Steel	350	450	425	500
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	145	152	145	150
Niles-Bem't-Pond. pf.	103	105	103	107
Savage Arms	370	390	370	390
Submarine Boat	46	47	46	47
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	400	420	410	430
Winchester Repeating Arms	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,600
Midvale Steel & Ord..	77	78	70	75

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	32.50	32.75	32.50	33.00
Lead	4.50	....	4.50	....
Spelter	*15.50	....	*15.50	....
Antimony	28.00	28.50	27.50	28.50
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	....
Aluminium	55.00	60.00	50.00	55.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy..	16.25	16.50	16.25	16.50

*Sales. †Nom nal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18⅛@18½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Wednesday. £. s. d.	Monday. £. s. d.
Copper, spot.....	73 12 6	72 17 6
Copper, futures.....	74 0 0	73 7 6
Tin, spot.....	149 0 0	149 5 0
Tin, futures.....	150 10 0	150 17 6
Spelter	64 15 0	64 15 0
Lead	23 12 6	23 16 3

MAXWELL MOTOR DIVIDEND.

Directors to Declare 14 1-4 Per Cent. on First Preferred Stock.

Directors of the Maxwell Motor Company have decided to declare on Dec. 14 a dividend of 14¼ per cent. on the first preferred stock, this amount being in arrears. Payment will not be made in a single cash disbursement, but in installments at the option of the Directors, and stockholders, if they prefer, may take in place of cash the equivalent at par in stock. The period for exercising the option will extend from Jan. 3, 1916, to June 30.

A circular sent to shareholders yesterday says that the plan hinges on their approval, and a special meeting will be held Dec. 11 in Wilmington to discuss the proposal. The dividends accumulated on the first preferred amount to $1,749,804, the circular says, and the Directors feel that so much cash should not be paid out at this time when increasing business requires larger working capital than has been needed heretofore.

If the plan is approved the shareholders will be asked to authorize the issue of $1,050,000 additional first preferred stock to provide for the conversion of dividend warrants. As the company has in its treasury more than $700,000 first preferred stock trust certificates not all of the proposed new issue will be needed for payment of the dividend in stock and the balance will be offered for subscription at par to holders of all three classes of the company's shares.

ASKS LEAVE TO ISSUE BONDS

New York Municipal Railway Would Put Out $20,000,000.

The New York Municipal Railway Corporation is asking permission to issue $20,000,000 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds under its first mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated July 1, 1912. This mortgage was for $100,000,000, and under it already the company has been authorized to issue $40,000,000 of bonds.

Of the $20,000,000 it now wishes to issue, $3,457,520 will go toward the cost of its share of the dual system, $7,680,000 toward the cost of equipment for initial operation, $4,030,620 to the cost of the reconstruction of the B. R. T.'s existing lines, $2,620,000 toward the actual cost of the construction and equipment of additional B. R. T. tracks, $1,611,860 to the cost of extensions, and $000,000 to make up the discount resulting from the sale of the bonds at not less than 97.

The Public Service Commission will hold a hearing on the application on Oct. 19.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	115	..
American Light & Traction.....	350	355
American Light & Traction pf...	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	53	56
*American Gas & Electric.....	103	105
*American Gas & Electric pf....	49	50
American Power & Light.....	60	61
American Power & Light pf.....	78	81
American Public Utilities.....	33	35
American Public Utilities pf....	64	66
American Waterworks & Electric.	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	50	56
Atlantic Pow. & Light 7% cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	50	52
Cities Service pf.....	59	61
Colorado Power	21	23
Colorado Power pf.....	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	53	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	81	83
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929....	103½	91¾
Consumers' Power pf (Me.).....	90	94
Dayton Power & Light.....	38	42
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	89	93
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.....	91½	94½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	90	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	76	80
Empire District Electric 5s, pf...	64	..
Federal Light & Traction.....	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	60	66
Gas & Electric Securities.....	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	51½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & Power pf.	52	56
Northern States Power.....	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf.....	85	87½
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	52	54
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	13	15
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	59½	63
Southern California Edison.....	75	78
Southern California Edison pf...	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	6½	..
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	27½	29
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	20	30
United Light & Rys.....	36	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	67½	69½
Utah Securities	13½	15½
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf.....	45	50

*Par value, $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.....	.02	Montana	.27
Andes	.11	North Star	.10
Best & Belcher...	.06	Rescuo Eula	.08
Caledonia	.66	Tonopah Ext....	2.37½
Challar	.03	Tonopah Merger..	.14
Confidence	.17	Victor	.23
Con. Cal & Va...	.13	West End	.56
Con. Imperial....	.02	GOLDFIELD.	
Gould & Curry...	.04	Atlanta	.26
Hale & Norcross..	.05	Booth	.41
Julia	.01	C. O. D.	.04
Kentucky Con....	.02	Comb. Fraction..	.08
Occidental Con....	.36	Diamondf. Daisy	.03
Ophir	.33	D. Butte.....	.06
Overman	.09	Florence	.44
Potosi	.02	Goldfield C. M..	1.25
Savage	.06	Kewanas	.30
Sec Belcher.....	.03	Goldfield Merger	.18
Sierra Nevada....	.34	Jumbo Extens...	10.20
Union Con.....	.74	Lons Star.....	.04
Utah Con.....	.04	Silver Pick.....	.07
Jacket Con.....	.16	Vernal	.03
TONOPAH.		Nevada Hills....	.56
Belmont	3.75	Rochester Mines.	.56
Jim Butler	.74	Ruund Mountain	.41
McNamara	.02	MANHATTAN.	
Midway	.13	Man. Big Four...	.05
Mizpah Extension.	.18		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. J'pot...	9	Isabella	16½
Elkton	21	Jack Pot..	6¾
El Paso....	70	McKinney...	35½
Findlay	3¼	Portland ...	100½
G. Cycle...	180	Vindicator..	155⅞
Gold Dollar ..	4	Rav. B. H.	3
Gold Sov..	⅞		

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf..	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry..	85	95	85	95
Conley Foil	350	360	360	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	125	150	125	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.....	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F....	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	101	00	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	188	198	188	198
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	410	430	410	430
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	119	122	119	122

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

For Account of Executors.

30 sharea American Steel Foundries Co., $100 each, 04⅝.

14 sharee Stock Quotation Telegraph Co., $100 each, 130½.

$1,000 Chamber of Commerce (New York) Building Fund subscription non-cumulative registered income bond, 11⅞.

$4,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. 4 per cent. gold bonds, due November, 2002, May, 1914, coupone attached, $98.50 paid on account of bonds and coupons, $4 lot.

$1,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. second consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, Richmond & Allegheny Division, due January, 1989, tax exempt, 65½.

$3,000 Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Central Trust Co. of New York certificate of deposit, 5½.

$4,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Co. twenty-year equipment sinking fund 5 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1922, July, 1915, coupons attached, tax exempt, 57½.

$5,000 Wabash Railroad Co. 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due July, 1939, Series B, registered, 40.

$6,000 State of Arkansas railroad aid bonds, issued to the Arkansas Central Railway Co., Farmers Loan and Trust Co. certificate of deposit, $5.12½ per bond.

$58,500 Arkansas State levee bonds, due March 23, 1901; 73 with July, 1872, coupons, and 40 with January, 1873, coupons, 75 cents per $1,000.

2-6 of a share of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway common, dated July 23, 1889, $3.

3 shares Hocking Valley Railway Co. common, $100 each, 100.

1 share Chicago City & Connecting Railways common, trustees' certificate, $2 lot.

6 shares Chicago City & Connecting Railways preferred, trustees' certificate, $30 lot.

$500 note of Anne L. Seward, dated Dec. 23, 1910, interest at 4 per cent., $15 lot.

For Account of Trustees.

47 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co., $25 each, 150.

BULLS MEET CHECK IN COTTON MARKET

Prices Open 20 Points Higher, but Slowly Decline Until Advance Is Lost.

BARELY STEADY AT CLOSE

Nothing in the Weather Reports to Indicate Immediate Danger of Frost in South.

The cotton market yesterday was a decided disappointment to the bulls. While New York was closed Tuesday, both New Orleans and the Liverpool market developed great strength, and to follow the other markets New York should have opened about 40 points up this morning. Instead of that the opening prices were about 20 points, or $1 a bale, higher than the closing prices of Monday.

There was a good character of buying during the early trading and an advance that carried the market to within about 12 points of the previous high of the year. This advance called forth a great deal of realizing. The South turned seller and spot interests offered cotton freely. During the afternoon the undertone of the market was decidedly weak, and prices slowly declined until all the advance of the morning was lost, and the close was unchanged to 5 points higher than Monday's closing prices. The tone of the close was called barely steady, which well describes what the market had been all the afternoon.

About the middle of the day the news reached the market that a court decision had held the Lever law, governing trading in cotton contracts, to be unconstitutional. It was generally expected in the market that an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and of course there can be no change in the form of contract for a year any way. Nevertheless, the finding of the court was regarded as anything but a bullish argument, and probably had something to do with the weakness which the market showed during the afternoon.

The weather in the cotton belt was warm, with rains over a large section, and there was nothing in the weather reports to indicate any immediate frost danger. Notwithstanding the lack of strength manifested by the future market, Southern spot markets were firm and generally ⅛ to ¼ higher.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were quiet, 13 to 25 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, middling 12.50. Futures closed barely steady.

High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec 12.90	12.60	12.81@12.83	12.60@12.61
Jan. 13.08	12.76	12.78@12.79	12.75@12.78
March 13.20	13.00	13.00@13.01	13.00@13.01
May 13.47	13.16	13.16@13.18	13.16@13.18
July 13.49	13.18	13.18@13.19	13.19@13.21

Total port receipts, 46,000 bales; last week, 51,477 bales; last year, 41,005 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans.....	8,409	8,020	4,062
Galveston	18,577	13,373	18,487
Mobile	294	811	1,385
Charleston	1,857	2,387	1,697
Savannah	7,504	9,177	5,490
Wilmington	1,025	2,372	719
Norfolk	1,998	3,240	1,426

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,736	5,655	9,921
Memphis	7,085	4,029	6,030
St. Louis.....	2,599	663	4,070
Houston	....	14,469	1,157

Exports, 24,254 bales; total thus far this season, 902,192 bales; total last season, 258,851 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
600 Galveston	12.25	.....	100,335
1,100 New Orleans..	12.13	180,671	77,314
— Mobile	12.00	15,185	18,318
1,141 Savannah	12⅞	174,963	64,859
— Charleston	12	85,332	33,677
— Wilmington	11¾	41,313	14,728
1,921 Norfolk	12.00	42,564	21,320
2,670 Augusta	12.13	12,684	78,799
1,900 Memphis	12.25	27,698	83,897
— St. Louis	12¾	138,009	652,002
7,160 Houston	12.15	7,076	13,807

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 20 points advance at 7.33d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 12,000. American all. Market closed barely steady.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Showers Thurs. Fri., cloudy; mod. n. w. to e. winds.

Ga.—Showers Thurs. Fri., cloudy; probably showers near coast; gentls to mod. n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Thurs., except fair in extreme e. Fri., cloudy; probably showers in n. c.; mod. n. e. to e. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., fair; gentle winds, mostly easterly.

Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gantle e. winds.

La.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in s. e. Fri., fair; gentle, shifting winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer in n.; gentle to mod. e. to s. e. winds on coast.

West. Tex.—Fair Thurs, warmer in n. Fri. fair.

Okla.—Fair, warmer Thurs. and Fri.

Ark.—Fair Thur. and Fri., with mod. temp.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair in w., showers in e. Thurs. Fri. fair.

Ohio—Showers Thurs. morning, followed by fair; cooler; n. c. Fri. fair., modsrats s. w. to w. winds, becoming variable by Fri.

Ind.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair, gentls to moderate winds, mostly s.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., moderats s. w. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Clondy Thurs., rain in e. Fri. fair, warmer; gentls to modsrate variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., with mod. tempt.

Mo. and Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., with mod. tempt.

Minn. and Iowa—Fair Thurs.; Fri. probably unsettled.

N. and S. Dak.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., probably rain and colder Fri.

Nch.—Fair in e., unsettled in w. Thurs., Fri. probably rain and colder.

Kan.—Fair Thurs.; Fri. unsettled; mod. tempt.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Thirty corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $465,200, were chartered today. They include

Driggs Ordnance Co., firearms, ammunition for military, naval purposes, $100,000; A. V. D. Clinton, Wesley Zane, Eugens L. Orvis, 60 Wall St.

The H. H. Shults Company, Gowanda, fixtures, implements

11 NEW HAVEN MEN ON TRIAL AT LAST

William Rockefeller Uses Cane in Court, but Is Bronzed and Healthy.

GREAT ARRAY OF COUNSEL

Extra Tables Needed for Throng of Lawyers—Three Provisional Jurors Obtained.

William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Edward D. Robbins, and eight other past or present Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company appeared yesterday in the Federal District Court to stand trial before Judge Hunt and a jury on a charge of having conspired to violate the Sherman Trust law by seeking to monopolize all the transportation facilities of New England.

In the eleven defendants and their counsel, Judge Hunt had before him a collection of individuals the personal wealth and ability of whom probably never before had been equalled in any court room. Mr. Rockefeller not only ranks as one of the wealthiest men of the world, but has been one of the important railroad men of the country. Mr. Ledyard, as the counsel for the late J. P. Morgan, was connected intimately with that financier's great schemes. The nine other defendants also are men of wealth and importance in the railroad or industrial worlds. Their attorneys include some of the best known men at the New York and New England bars.

In spite of every effort their experienced counsel could make to obtain delay and appeals to Washington to give them an easy way out of their predicament, they were forced yesterday to begin attendance in a crowded court-room and to face the possibility of conviction and a fine of $5,000 each and one year's imprisonment.

One of those who was to have been tried with his colleagues, George Macculloch Miller, was absent. He is 82 years old, and at the time of his indictment his son, Hoffman Miller, declared that the action of the Grand Jury was enough to kill him. He is now at his country place at Morristown, N. J., in very poor health, and his counsel, Alton B. Parker, was present to explain to the Court that if insisted on his attendance the results might be dangerous. Several other directors of the New Haven, who were indicted at the same time as those now before the bar, are to have a separate trial, and Mr. Parker will move, as soon as the jury is impaneled, that the case of his client be taken with the second batch of defendants.

Rockefeller in Good Health.

Chief interest centred yesterday in the appearance of Mr. Rockefeller. The many stories that had been published about the state of his health and the throat attacks, which made it impossible for him to testify before the recent Money Trust Committee of Congress, made it doubtful as to the figure he would cut. Shortly before 10:30 o'clock, the hour of opening court, Mr. Rockefeller walked down the corridor with his counsel, R. V. Lindabury. He was carrying a cane, but seemed in good health and spirits, and with a bronzed face and good color did not look at all the invalid.

Like all the other defendants, Mr. Rockefeller took his seat in a long row toward the back of the court. So great was the array of counsel that it was by no means easy to accommodate the lawyers in even the largest room in the Federal Court. Four extra tables had to be moved in, and railroad men, lawyers, and reporters just managed to squeeze themselves within the railed-in inclosure, without a chair to spare.

The prosecution will be led by James W. Osborne, who has been retained specially for the occasion, and he is assisted by Frank M. Swacker, Robert Stephenson, and R. L. Batts, special assistants of the Attorney General. District Attorney Marshall has no connection with the case, as he was retained by some of the New Haven Directors before he took office.

The defendants and their counsel are William Rockefeller, represented by H. McNeil Nicoll and John D. Lindsay; Dr. Newton Barney and Frederick F. Brewster by Thomas D. Thacher; Henry K. Mellarg by Homer S. Cummings; James S. Hemingway and A. Heaton Robertson by John W. H. Crim, and Edward D. Robbins by Michael Kenealy of Stamford, Conn.

Defendants Appear Cool.

In the few minutes after the defendants had settled themselves before Judge Hunt took the bench, they seemed to take their surroundings very coolly. They were facing a trial that would proceed tediously for three or four months and were exposed to all the discomfort of a crowded courtroom, but Mr. Rockefeller chatted with Mr. Lindabury and the other defendants with one another, while they watched with some amusement their learned counsel as they bustled about and tried to fit themselves and their papers in.

As soon as court was convened, it was evident that the selection of the jury would prove long and tiresome. A special panel of 100 had been called, but every talesman seemed armed with excellent reasons why he should not abandon his business for months to listen to the evidence. Only fifty-four of the panel were present, and as the Clerk invited any with excuses to step up and tell about them, practically all formed in line and went before Judge Hunt. In half an hour the first panel dwindled to thirty-two.

It was decided to proceed by filling the jury box first, swearing all the talesmen to answer questions truthfully, and examining them separately afterwards. From the first twelve thus summoned three were dismissed rapidly on their own request, and it was not till David M. Flanigan, a retired dry goods merchant, of 80 Manhattan Avenue, was installed as temporary foreman that the examination really began.

To Mr. Nicoll the work was intrusted by the counsel for the defense, and he began by explaining to the prospective jurors the nature of the case and the charges in the indictment. Mr. Flanigan was elderly and white-haired. For an hour questions were shot at him, Mr. Nicoll trying to assure himself that he had no preconceived knowledge of the case, no personal knowledge of the defendants, or the counsel on either side, and no prejudices.

So the talesman was asked if he had ever had business dealings with the New Haven or any railroad companies, the names of which to the number of 160 were read by Mr. Nicoll.

Never Rode on the New Haven.

"Have you ever ridden on the New Haven?" Mr. Flanigan was asked.

"Never in my life," was the answer. "I have traveled only by the Lake Shore, the New York Central and the Erie."

Mr. Nicoll explained that very large corporations were involved in the case and that there had been much prejudice against Standard Oil.

The names of the defendants were read to Mr. Flanigan, but he asserted that he had no prejudices which would prevent him giving any of them a fair trial.

At the luncheon interval Mr. Nicoll still was laboring with Mr. Flanigan, and he explained that he was spending much time over the first talesman, as thereby he would prepare the way for a speedy sifting of the other eleven in the box.

When court reconvened the second panel of 100 had appeared, and again a long time was consumed while talesmen tried to get themselves excused from serving. It was nearly 3 o'clock before Mr. Nicoll resumed his examination of Mr. Flanigan, who finally was accepted provisionally as Juror No. 1. He may be challenged peremptorily, but neither side has found cause for refusing him. If he stays in the box he automatically will be the foreman of the jury.

Talesman No. 2, Frederick J. Curnick, a bond broker, of 25 Broad Street, was asked to step down when he was doubtful whether his knowledge of conditions gleaned from the newspapers might not influence him.

As Mr. Nicoll was examining the next man, Max Hartman of the Hotel Wellington, who is in the commission business at 16 East Thirty-third Street, he asked whether Mr. Hartman would like to return to the conditions of twenty-five years ago and find himself obliged to travel over six lines to reach Boston. Mr. Batta objected to the line of examination and was sustained, and after Mr. Osborne had ascertained that Mr. Hartman had no prejudice against the Sherman law he was provisionally accepted.

Both sides agreed to the departure of Leo M. Lehman, a manager of 944 Kelly Street, and then Albert B. Welden, a draughtsman and builder of 944 Hainbridge Avenue, the Bronx, both substitutes, were accepted for the time being after a brief examination. Mr. Nicoll was questioning Charles E. Gleason, a jewelry broker of 353 West Fifty-eighth Street, when the court was adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The process of choosing the jury probably will go on all day today, and the box may not be filled finally by the evening. As soon as the jury is sworn in counsel for the defense will submit various motions.

FUMES INQUIRY TO BEGIN.

Inspectors Visit Factories on Jersey Side of River Today.

Inspection of manufacturing plants on the New Jersey edge of the Hudson, opposite Riverside Drive, which have been blamed by property owners for poisonous and offensive gases on the upper west side, will begin at 9 o'clock this morning. The plants of Sinclair & Valentine and the Warner Sugar Company, just below the Fort Lee Ferry, will be visited first. It may be as much as two weeks before the conclusions are announced.

The Boards of Health of New Jersey, New York State, and New York City are working together in the study of the source and the possible suppression of the fumes, with the New Jersey officials ranking as senior.

"They alone have the right of entry," said Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Commissioner of Health for the city, who is in charge of the work for the municipal Government. "We are there simply by courtesy."

In each plant the party of inspection, the personnel of which probably will vary from time to time, will be taken through the establishment by the Superintendent or the chief chemist. Representatives of the manufacturers met yesterday afternoon in Dr. Emerson's office and volunteered assistance. Experts familiar with the working of each establishment will try to help the Sanitary Inspectors.

Governor Whitman has commanded the State Department of Health to submit a report to him not later than Nov. 1, and it is hoped that the city report will be ready by that time. So far as possible it is hoped to make the three reports uniform. The finding of the New Jersey officials probably will be much more extensive, and will go into a great many details with which New York is not concerned.

CITY EMPLOYES REWARDED.

Medals and Prizes Are Presented in Union Square.

Medals and prizes for efficiency were distributed among members of the Street Cleaning, Park, and Public Works Departments yesterday by Mayor Mitchel. The preantation took place at a meeting in Union Square, which was attended by city officials and members of the departments.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston, Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Alderman H. H. Curran, and Clarkson Cowl, President of the Central Mercantile Association, spoke to the men in addition to the city's medals, prizes were also awarded by the Central Mercantile Association and the Gansevoort Market Business Men's Association.

Among the honor winners were D. J. McCrystal, a foreman street cleaner, who had won three medals, and eo received a gold watch instead this year; William Taggart of the Street Cleaning Department, gold medal; T. J. Reilly and Peter Pope of the same department, each received a gold fountain pen, and Thomas French and George W. Welsh of the Park Department gold medals.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Massachusetts.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. S. Sieve, Millinery Co., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 197 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of velveteens, velvet, plush, buckram, wire, trimmings, shapes; also machines, consisting of wire stitchers, baling machines, rollers, presses, dies, finger machines, winders, cutters, Lurz machines, power tables, motors, office fixtures, etc.

LYMAN K. CLARK, Trustee.

SWIFT, FRIEDMAN & ATHERTON, 30 State St., Boston, Mass., and OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

SALE PURSUANT TO THE ORDER OF Honorable Augustus N. Hand, one of the Judges of the U. S. Court for the Southern District of New York, upon application of the petitioning creditors in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Benard Dorf, bankrupt, Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, October 19th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 23 West 36th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Coats, Suits, Dresses, Office Furniture, fixtures, etc.

H. HOWARD BABCOCK, Assignee.

HERMAN B. GOODSTEIN, Attorney for Assignee and for Petitioning Creditors, 33 Park Row, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22115. In Bankruptcy.—HENRY ADELSON and SAMUEL C. ADELSON, individually and as copartners trading as Adelson Brothers.—Alleged Bankrupts.

Take notice that on October 7, 1915, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on October 25, 1915, at 11 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN L. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21844. —In Bankruptcy.—BARUCH LEWITTES, doing business under the name of ROYAL PARLOR FURNITURE CO., Bankrupt.

Baruch Lewittes, doing business under the name of Royal Parlor Furniture Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 29, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN L. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,270. —In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS BERMAN, individually and as a copartner of the firm of BERMAN & MOSKOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Morris Berman, individually and as a copartner of the firm of Berman & Moskowitz, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 7, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 25, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN L. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—HERBERT G. BANCROFT, Bankrupt.

Herbert G. Bancroft, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 30th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City of New York, on Monday, November 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THOMAS MACGRANE COMER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 13th, 1915.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices gained 3½c to 3¾c during yesterday's operations and at the high of the day were within ¼c to ⅝c of the high point of last week and about 7 cents above the low point of last Friday. The world's visible increased 8,678,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,258,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red and No. 2 hard Winter wheat were quoted at 128½ f.o.b. afloat, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.14½ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.09 cost, insurance and freight Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.10	1.12	1.09⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.03¼	1.05½	1.05¼	1.04⅞	1.12½
May	1.09⅝	1.06⅞	1.09⅜	1.08	1.16⅞

CORN.

The corn market was active and strong, closing with net gains of 1⅛c to 1¾c. Shorts were active buyers and there was a more bullish feeling generally based on numerous reports of damages to the new crop, some authorities estimating that the loss will amount to several hundred million bushels. The strength in wheat also created confidence on the buying side. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 72c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	.62	60¾	62	60⅝	..
December	59¾	57¾	59⅛	57⅞	67½
May	61	59⅜	61	59⅝	70

OATS.

The oats market advanced with the others, and on more active buying by leading commission houses, prompted by evidences of a better export demand, with rumors of quite liberal sales. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white quoted at 40½@41½c; No. 4 white, 39@40c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40@43c, ex elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38¾	37⅛	38⅜	37⅞	46⅞
May	40	39¼	39⅝	39¼	51½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was somewhat irregular, with packers on both sides, but, in the main, the undertone was firm, with a rather better class of buying on recent evidences of an improved consumptive demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000; estimated for Thursday, 16,000; Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 4,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	9.60	9.45	9.60	9.37	10.30
January	9.77	9.70	9.67	9.62	10.10
Ribs—					
October	9.75	9.62	9.75	9.52	11.05
January	9.80	9.67	9.75	9.60	9.90
Pork—					
October	15.60	15.05	15.07	15.15	..
January	18.25	18.00	18.00	17.75	19.02

COTTONSEED OIL.

Tremendous activity developed in the cotton seed oil market yesterday, and sales for the day were the largest for any one day on record, amounting to 56,700 barrels. Prices advanced rapidly and made new high records for the season, the entire list selling over the $ cent mark. Toward the close of the day values developed a reactionary tendency, and final quotations for the active positions were 12 to 25 points below the high of the morning, but 6 to 20 points net higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.75@8.00	7.80
Oct.	8.12	8.12	7.80@8.00	7.86
Nov.	8.18	8.05	8.05@8.10	7.99
Dec.	8.30	8.05	8.07@8.10	7.99
Jan.	8.40	8.10	8.18@8.19	7.99
Feb.	8.31	8.31	8.26@8.29	8.09
March	8.50	8.23	8.32@8.33	8.21
April	8.56	8.56	8.39@8.42	8.28
May	8.68	8.41	8.43@8.44	8.37

COFFEE.

Wall Street took the buying side of coffee yesterday, and, while the volume of business during the day was not large, consisting of 18,500 bags, offerings were comparatively scarce and the demand was sufficient to sales values 10 to 15 points above the final of Monday. In the local spot market trading was quiet, but prices were steady and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7 cents.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	6.25@6.27	6.15
November	..	..	6.25@6.27	6.15
December	6.24	6.24	6.27@6.30	6.17
January	..	..	6.31@6.33	6.21
February	..	..	6.35@6.37	6.24
March	6.36	6.35	6.40@6.42	6.28
April	..	..	6.45@6.46	6.33
May	6.50	6.44	6.49@6.51	6.38
June	..	..	6.53@6.56	6.44
July	6.64	6.57	6.61@6.62	6.50
August	..	..	6.65@6.69	6.55
September	6.74	6.74	6.75@6.76	6.60

SUGAR.

Futures opened unchanged to a decline of 10 points, with first sales 2,300 tons. After the opening prices eased off under liquidation and heavy selling by trade interests. One leading broker connected with a large Cuban interest was a big buyer all day, supposedly for foreign account. The market closed easy, 1 to 9 points lower, with sales for the day 9,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	3.06@3.07	3.05
November	3.10	3.05	3.08@3.09	3.10
December	3.08	3.04	3.04@3.05	3.07
January	3.06	3.02	2.99@3.00	3.06
February	3.04	2.91	2.97@2.98	3.00
March	3.05	3.03	3.01@3.03	3.08
April	..	..	3.04@3.05	3.10
May	3.10	3.08	3.07@3.08	3.13
June	..	..	3.09@3.10	3.15
July	..	..	3.12@3.13	3.18
August	..	..	3.14@3.15	3.20
September	..	..	3.17@3.18	3.22

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday and Tuesday, 23,676 packages. The market eased off ½c on the fine and fancy grades of fresh creamery. Feeling unsettled at the close, with the trade very irregular. Weather warm and supplies quite liberal. No change in other grades. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28¾@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 26½@28¼c; seconds, 24½@26c; thirds, State dairy, finest, 28@28½c; good to prime, 25½@27½c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21½@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22¼c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 17@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday and Tuesday, 18,893 cases. Fresh-gathered are generally dull. There is still some call for exceptionally high-grade stock containing a large proportion of new-laid quality, and some sales of such have been made at unstated prices; but buyers are extremely particular, and the average prime and lower grades are dragging heavily; prices irregular and quite strongly in buyers' favor. Storage eggs firm, with a fair demand. Near-by eggs in small supply, and fancy new-laid qualities continue scarce and firm; sales are at a wide range of prices and are covered generally by quotations given; exceptionally fancy all new-laid and closely selected whites might be worked out at some premium. Fresh-gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 35@38c; extra firsts, 32@34c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 23@26c; nearby checks, poorer, 21@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@23½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 19@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 48@50c; ordinary to good, 32@47c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 30@47c. Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 36@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@36c; near by, refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, Sept. 18; Tokio, Sept. 20, and Yokohama, Sept. 20—which arrived per steamer Minnesota, were dispatched east from Seattle on Oct. 9, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Sept. 9; Hongkong, Sept. 14; Shanghai, Sept. 17; Yokohama, Sept. 23, and Honolulu, Oct. 5—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on Oct. 11, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Oct. 15.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 16, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 16, SS Chicago.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Cretic.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailings at present.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 14, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 14, SS Hellig Olav, and at 8:30 A. M. Oct. 16, SS Bergensfjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 16, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Titan ..... Oct. 14

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Aki Maru ..... Oct. 14

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Oct. 15

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... Oct. 18

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Oct. 21

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:09|Sun sets..5:24|Moon sets..9:58

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:52	12:00	5:32	6:32
Governors Island	12:08	12:00	6:04	7:04
Hell Gate	1:58	1:50	7:44	8:46

Arrived—Wednesday, Oct. 13.

SS California, Glasgow, Oct. 3.
SS Citta di Messina, Genoa, dept. 1s.
SS Havana, Havana, Oct. 9.
SS Pelermo, Genoa, Sept. 26.
SS Westmoor, Bagnole, Sept. 24.
SS Lackawanna, Belfast, Sept. 30.
SS Bellevue, Cardiff, Sept. 25.
SS Welsh Prince, Brest, Sept. 30.
SS Lux, Cadiz, Sept. 26.
SS Wellsbeck Hell, Cette, Sept. 22.
SS Ryswijk, Rotterdam, Sept. 24.
SS Penobscot, Barbados, Oct. 4.
SS Philadelphian, St. Nazaire, Sept. 29.
SS Locksby, Blyth, Sept. 25.
SS Hesperides, Baltimore, Oct. 9.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Oct. 7.
SS Nicholas Cuneo, Jamaica, Oct. 5.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Oct. 10.
SS Queen Margeret, London, Sept. 20.
SS Oaklands Grange, Marseilles, Sept. 24.
SS Bannn, Philadelphia, Oct. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Chicago	Bordeaux	Oct. 7
Tamaka	Hartlepool	Sept. 28
Ardgorm	Cardiff	Sept. 27
Verona	Genoa	Sept. 26
Frixes	Patras	Sept. 24
Oscar II	Christiansand	Oct. 7
Strat'garry	Algiers	Sept. 23
Ischia	Gibraltar	Sept. 30
Carrillo	Kingston	Oct. 9
Philadelphia	San Juen	Oct. 9
Comos	New Orleans	Oct. 9
Arapaboe	Jacksonville	Oct. 11

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Rijndam	Rotterdam	Oct. 5
Lapland	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Tavian	London	Oct. 3
La Campine	Rotterdam	Sept. 29
El Oriente	Galveston	Oct. 9
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 12

DUE SATURDAY.

Finland	Colon	Oct. 10
Harkness	Hull	Oct. 1
Herrevien	Havre	Oct. 1
Libra	Naples	Sept. 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	Oct. 13

DUE SUNDAY.

Dwinsk	Archangel	Oct. 3
Perugia	Gibraltar	Sept. 25
Dante Alighieri	Gibraltar	Oct. 10
Polerine	Oxelosund	Sept. 25
Sebastinos	Palermo	Sept. 23
El Alba	Galveston	Oct. 11
El Oriente	Galveston	Oct. 11
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 14

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hyperia, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	..	12:00 M.
Saxon Monarch, London	..	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	..	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	..	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Drummensfjord, Santos	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Banan, Cartagena	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
P. F. Hendrik, Middelfart	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mariana, Santiago	..	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	..	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Don of Glamis, Liverpool	..	12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London	..	12:00 M.
Georgic, Liverpool	..	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	..	1:00 P.M.
Antilla, Cienfuegos	..	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	..	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	..	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	..	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	..	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	..	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

St. Joseph, Marseilles	..	3:00 P.M.
Vestris, Bahia	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 13.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 338 miles E. at 1 A. M.; dne 14th, forenoon. American Line.

SS Verona, Naples to New York; no time or distance given; due 14th, late, or early 15th. Italian Line.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 355 miles E. at noon; due 14th, afternoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 200 miles S. of Progreso at noon 12th.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 234 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 47 miles E. at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 186 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 265 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Canfield, Tampico to New York, was 66 miles N. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 26 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS El Sigio, New Orleans to New York, was 85 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Charleston to New York, was 85 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Antilla, New Orleans to New York, was 110 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 376 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 140 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Guiana, bound to New York, was 87 miles S. at noon.

SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 130 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Occidente, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 92 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 211 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 275 miles from Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Finland, Colon to New York, was 955 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Stampalia, at Gibraltar, Oct. 11.
SS Ardgalr, at Havre, Oct. 10.
SS Gargoyle, at Alexandria, Oct. 11.
SS Middleham Castle, at Colombo, Oct. 11.
SS Brighton, at Glasgow, Oct. 12.
SS Gordon Castle, at Durban, Oct. 8.
SS Minnehaha, at London, Oct. 13.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Falmouth, Oct. 13.

Sailed.

SS Baltic, from Liverpool, Oct. 13.
SS Hubert, from Barbados, Oct. 12.
SS Poseidon, from Lisbon, Oct. 8.
SS Waverley, from Naples, Oct. 10.
SS Touraine, from Bordeaux, Oct. 11.
SS Coya, from Valparaiso, Oct. 12.
SS St. George, from Palermo, Oct. 6.
SS Communipaw, from Algiers, Oct. 7.
SS Montebello, from Hull, Oct. 13.

Passed.

SS Randwyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Post Office Notice.

A parcel post convention having been concluded between the United States and the Argentine Republic to take effect Oct. 15, 1915, Postmaster Morgan announces that parcel post packages for the Argentine Republic will be admitted on and after that date to the mails for said country made up in and dispatched from the United States.

Parcel post packages exchanged between the United States and the Argentine Republic must not weigh more than eleven pounds, (or five kilograms,) nor measure more than three feet six inches in length and six feet in length and girth combined.

Postage must be paid in full at the following rates, viz.: In the United States on parcels for the Argentine Republic, 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound, and in the Argentine Republic on parcels for the United States, 30 centavos per kilogram or fraction of a kilogram.

Parcel post packages for the Argentine Republic can not be registered.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

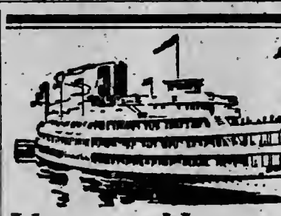
CHARLES BRUNIG.—The people of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of Charles Brunig, assigned to Chnrles H. Meyer for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of Kings, then to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of November, 1915, at ten-thirty o'clock A. M. during that day, and show cause why a settlement of the accounts of Charles H. Meyer, assignee of above named Charles Brunig, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for the County of Kings, New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Joseph Asplnall, a Justice of the said court, this 27th day of September, 1915.

(Seal) By the Court, CHARLES S. DEVOY, Clerk.

GEORGE W. SIMPSON, Attorney for Assignee, 51 Chambers St., New York City.



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Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42nd St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

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Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

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S.S. "TROJAN" & "RENSSELAER"

Leave Pier 32 N. R., Foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M.

S. S. "C. W. Morse" & "Berkshire"

$1.00 One Way. $1.50 Round Trip.

Leave Pier 32 N. R. 7:00 P. M.; W. 132d St., 7:30 P. M.

$2.00 One Way $3.50 Round Trip.

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Autos and Horses at Low Rates.

Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 30, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS

Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:55. Tel. Broad 3373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

Str. of Montauk S. B. Co. lvs. pier ft. 34th St., E. R., for Greenport and Sag Harbor Tues. and Thurs., 5:00; Sats., 1:00

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Abraham Tulin of New York City was admitted to practice.

375—The Chicago & Alton Ry. v. J. M. Wagner.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendant in error and for plaintiff in error in opposition thereto.

277.—G. C. Johnson, as Treasr. of the State of S. D. v. Wells Fargo & Co.; and

278—Same v. J. C. Fargo, as Prest. of the American Exp. Co.—Argument continued.

285—M. Cerecedo et al. v. U. S.—Argued.

340—A. Gelgow et al. v. E. H. Uhl, as acting Commr. of Immigration.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 14: Nos. 340, 146, 393, 394, 361, 240, 212, 246, 223, 213, 454, 455, and 332.) and 440, 239, 465, 139, 328, 359, and 481.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433 P. O. Building.

General Calendar:

Howard<Wormseling. Re Van Schaick.
Re Anger Baking Co.
Penn Steel<NJ Rys.
Re Fritz.
Seadler<US.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 837, P. O. Building.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Bornhaupt<United Booking Offices.
Bowker<Donnell.
US<Lupis.
Moore<Breunn.
Ketterer<Armour Co.
Anaconda Copper Min. Co<Lumber Ins Co.
US<Kenny.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

US<One Case Lacee & Emb.
Noot<Intl Mer M Co.
Depew<NY N H & H RR.
US<30 Bags Shell Peanuts.
Petersilge<NY, S & W
Gleason<Thaw.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building—Admiralty.

Shamrock Tow Co<Tug P R 34.
Onners<Tug Transfer 21 (Limit, &c.)
Goodue<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
N Y, NH & H R R<Tug P R R 32.
Jarvis<Tug Emelina, Owners SS Mohawk (Limitations, &c.)
Halifax Sand Co<SS Buccaneer.
For Call:
Goodwin, Gallagher Co<Sche C T Sibley.
Reid Donald SS Co<Knoschell Bros.
Nt Bd Underwriters<Oceanic Nav Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M.
Utah Lead Co<Booth.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common law calendar—At 10 A. M.
Axalitis<Phila R C & Co.
Sperling<Holbrook, C & R.
Yonalis<Jamison.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Tiffany<Harvey.
Pierce<Atl, G & P Co.
Coon<Miller.
Union Land<Gwynn.
Mallonk<Am Exc Nat Bank.
Fogarty<Fogarty.
Pneumatic Signal Co<Tex & Pac Ry Co.
Green<Supreme Council Royal Arcanum.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Krus, Jr<NY Tel Co.
White<Geneva Cut Co.
Materialmen's Mer Ass. NY Mat Mer Assn.
Landon<Mott.
Abrams<Abrams.
Botassis<Thanassules.
Bernstein<Friend.
Buckno<Public Bk of N Y.
Murphy<Jagel & Bellis.
N Y & Boston, &c.
Cox<Carroll.
Lester<Otis Elev Co.
Doctor<Hughes.
Lamkin<Lamkin.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
Fay<Am Surety Co.
Ortiz<Ortiz.
Welingerb<Bauman.
Bauman<Meudle.
Lunepp Co.
Adams<Swift.
Fay<Hudson Nav Co.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Erlanger, J.—Adjourned motions.

Buckman<J R T.
Re Jeremiah.
Sproessig<Sproessig.
Stern<Soop.
Clark<I R T.
Weeks<same.
Re Dickinson.
Gruber<Cirlin Con Co.
Fein<Koppelman.
Pollakovitch<Aaron.
Sachs<Beaver E & C.
Shapiro<Levin.
Allen<Allen.
Iltis<Iltis.
Fay<Robt Graves Co.
Bendheim<Faultlesa Const Co. (2.)
Allen<Witzel.
Corbin<Corbin.
Boynton<Boughton.
1st Nat Bk of Roselle<Wuppeman.
Brandreth<Brandreth.
Tepper<Tepper.
Pullen<Globe Taxicab.
Weil<Sams.
Thomas<same.
Zeltz<Zeltz.
Grogan<Timee Sq Imp Cleary<Arthur McMullen Co.
Re Sara.
Scandore<Scandore.
Kane<Kane.
Jacoby<Kellar.
Gibbons<King.
Dunphy<Kingsbury.
Sealey<Von Hagen.
Weinstein<Weinstein.

Mollehan<Korber.
Hecht<Burchell-J Cor.
Re Savage.
Townsend<Townsend.
Breyfogle<Breyfogle.
Re Awerbuch, (Brimberg.)
Heine<Welf.
Allenal Const Co<Tacoma Const Co.
Zelshoff<Zelshoff.
Equit House & W C Co. Inc<Zimring.
Clarke<Marshall.
Robinson<Robinson.
Arctic Ice Mach<Fergg
Schleissner<Jaupole & Warner Con Co.
Rosenberg<Stamm.
Commonwealth Ins Co<Horwitz.
Saxe<Arnstein.
US Trust Co<Connor.
Bedraeska<L V Coal.
Garnowsky<same.
Janitzki<same.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Frank.
Zweig<Zweig.
Hess<Loughran.
Ford<Ford.
Francke<Francke.
Donavan<Dougherty.
Re Savage.
Amer Film Co, Inc<Feinberg.
Margulevsky<Glickm'n
Dorf<Dorf.
Murphy<Dickenson.
Hexter<Wasser.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, Motions:

Huth<Huth.
Re F 150 St. & Truxton St.
Re Newton Av.
Cotills<Cotills.
McCormick<Tyler.
Warshawsky<Distelhurst.
Savage<Karbar.
Snedeker<Snedeker.
Jones<Jones.
Van Nort<Van Nort.
Suer<Miller.
Rudolph<Rudolph.
Demurrer.
Walsh<Ocean Steam Nav Co.
Preferred causs:
Rubenstein<Rubenstein.
Undefended divorces:
Tartzakian.
Wilhelme.
Burns.
Discount.
Hyland.
Hirsch.
Geer.
Clark.

Gardiner<Du Pont.
Luby<Universal Film Mfg Co.
US<Barrett.
US<Israel.
Fischerauer<NY C & H R RR.
Stein<C. R I & P Ry.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cass on.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part 11.—Weeke, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Metts Nat<Mendil.
Vogelin<Shubert-Anderson Co.
Graham<Levy.
Beldner Bros. & Co<Gudehrod Bros & Co
Neff<Thanhouser Film Corp.
Rosenbloom<Hennessy
Mooney<Bunnell.
Marmorsk<Browns.

Schorsch<London G, &c. Co.
Tooker Printing Co<R & H Amuse Co.
Klein<Silberfeld.
Knstelu<Schier.
Victoria Bldg, &c, Co<Ritz Realty Corp.
Harris<Harris.
Goldmuntz<Spitzel.
Buttle<Miller.
Case on.

PART IIA.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Magnin<Viacava.
Houlihan<CNY.
Rhnel<Woliner, (2.)
Russel<CNY.
Dunn<CNY.
Tangeman<CNY.
Smith<Cunard SS Co.
Pyres<CNY.

Hertzman<Bklyn Hgts Sane<same.
Casey<Capone.
Carney<Ebling Brew.
Caruso<Bradley Cont.
Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Cass on.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fabler<CNY.
W Rulford<Linch.
L Fulford<same.
Kolberger<Dolk.
Kunz<Freedland.
Powell<CNY.
Ringe<Linch (2).

Goldwasser<CNY.
White<same.
Gartner<CNY.
Brown<Hoffman.
Reilly<J P Parker Co.
Case on.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kelly<Dykes.
Zemmer<B H RR.
Copeland<CNY.
Bodenheim<CNY.
Richman<Green.

Dunn<Ruppert.
Cohen<Horwitz.
Murrialo<McManne.
Ceola<Bklyn R T.
Clear.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Grove<Kinnler.
Van Saun<Cong Gas.
Hahner<Shaffer.
Schschwitz<Belmart Rty Co.
Cronin<Revell.
Austin<Buff El V Co.
Wiese<Ruppert.

Lewis<Huff.
Woods<Yonkers L &c.
Gillette<Margolies.
Cray<Bronx Elr Stone Works.
Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, Inq—Smith<Unger.
Greenberg<Anderson.
Theaman<Anderson.
Lucas<Fass.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Goldberg<CNY Rty.
F Verrilye<Wechler.
B Vermilye<same.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Dreyfus<Ocean Elec Ry.
No day calendar.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Argus<Cons Gas (2).
Henkensiefken<same.
Eckstrom<Yellow Taxicab Co.
MacFarr & Con Co.
CNY<NY Steam Co.
Garcia<Goldsmith.
Gerli<Tierney.

Arnold<Newman.
Hackensack Water Co.
Finkelstein<CNY. Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XI.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Damers<Barker.
People's Surety Co<MacFarr & Con Co.
CNY<NY Steam Co.
Garcia<Goldsmith.
Gerli<Tierney.

Allen<Carnick.
Weinschenker<Ocean Accident, &c. Co.
Odell<Chadbourne. Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Hoye<McBean. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

R. & L Co<Franzer.
Bleiman<Columbian Frat Assn.
Bridges<Bkln Un Gas
Whitehead<Whitehead Lewis<Forest & Stream Pub Co.
Penn<Hart.
Thompson<Golden.
Carrington<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co.
Smith<Udall & Shallon.
Aetna Accident & Liability Co<Hooker.
Luria<Linch.
Pechnick<N Y Rys.
Rosenbaum<Denborsky.
Lagimoff<Spencer.
Marchesa<Co Bul.
Burns<Fullon.
Anster<Tischler.
Caplan<Frazel.
Bellows<Est Cont Co.
Reid<Turdt.
Linka<Wennemer.
Guidicl<Consol Tel, &c, Co.
Biecha<Bohemian B, &c, Ass.

Fischer<Great Neck Shores Corp.
Murray<Stallo.
Lidval<O'Donoven. Cass on.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

PART XVII.—Gavegan, Jr.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Phillips<Spitdorf Elsu Co.
Evans<Rubber Goods Mfg Co.
Sutton<MacBride.
Armbrust<Kubler.
Tutt<Tutt.
Long Branch Banking Co<Dick.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Scott<Arkowsky.

Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg Co<Forsheim.
Dougherty<Southern Pacific Co.
Montrose Realty Co<Greenberg.
Lowell<Riley.
Harris<Johnson.
Ruderman<Bayside Lumber Co. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van den Berg<Gulness.
E I duPont de Nemours Powder Co<Wilcox.
Hall<Drouillard.
Hubbard Portable Oven Co<Columbia.
Stern<Bellas, Hess & Co.
Speer<N Y C & H R RR.

Sams<N Y State Rty, &c. Co.
Jolly<Lederer.
Kenyon<Miller.
Rohda<Boomhower.
Moore<Simpson.
Ehrich<Lockhart.
Hammacher<Rumely Products Co. Cass on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 2 P. M.—

Estate of:
Donald Mitchell. At 10:30 A. M.—Will for probate:
Edward B. Gethin.
Isaac Rosenfield.
Isidor Ziffert.
David A. David.
William A Leggett.

Cordelia M Bibble.
Katinka Stone.
Edward Williams.
Elizabeth A Shields.
Nisen Fleischer.
Benj F Bowerman.
Anna Turdick.
Lella G Calhoun.
Alfred C Myers.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

Contested will:
Givsne Gallucel.
Estates of:
Elizabeth Connell.

Morris Ruskin.
Mary C Kohn.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Overlander<Goldstein.
Safir<Grosaman.
Seletzky<Anger.
Spain<Caro.
Harlem Supply Co<Scheer.
Morelli<Limoli.
Lambert<Kline.
Robson<Lewis.
Grunberg<B H RR.
Eler. Automatic Sig Co<Bak.
Martin<Rabbi Jacob Joseph School.
Epstein<N Y Con RR.
Boyer<Union Ry.

Reznick<Benm.
Newborg<Novich.
Tuck<La Vine.
P Hunter Co<Parfumerie Rivieri, Inc.
Kimler<Tunik.
Quirk<D A Calhoun & Co.
Semmel<Grauer & Hershkovitz.
Gilmore<Brinckerhoff.
Rapino<Seldie (2).
Sandman<Barck.
Corrigan<Locust Farms Co.

PART I.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Friedman<Silberberg.
Roth<Segal.
Penn<Hart.
Thompson<Golden.
Kasmur<L Bauer Co.
Pearlman<Wodiska.
Carrington<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co.
Smith<Udall & Shallon.
Aetna Accident & Liability Co<Hooker.
Luria<Linch.
Pechnick<N Y Rys.
Rosenbaum<Denborsky.
Lagimoff<Spencer.
Marchesa<Co Bul.
Burns<Fullon.
Anster<Tischler.
Caplan<Frazel.
Bellows<Est Cont Co.
Reid<Turdt.
Linka<Wennemer.
Guidicl<Consol Tel, &c, Co.
Biecha<Bohemian B, &c, Ass.

Velotti<N Y Title Ins Co.
Gerhart<Ebling Brew Co.
Greensteln<Int R T Co
Kaminsky<Tully Co.
Avenett<Degnon Cont
Wile<Liversright.
Rivlin<Zimmerspitz.
Nustyn<N Y Rys. (2.)
McManus<Harlem & M. &c. Line.
MacGrath<Francolina.
Forra<Midtown Cont Co.
Kreisler<Becker.
Hamblin<Wemmer.
Sancton<Lazarus.
Quirk<Calhoun.
Lang<Lux Mfg Co.
Owens<Burke Sons Co
Marmelstein<N Y Rys
Mails<Goldstein.
Biglin<Crane.
Horowitz<Dock Const Co.

Fischer<Great Neck Shores Corp.
Murray<Stallo.
Lidval<O'Donoven. Cass on.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Becker<Brinkworth, De Furtart<Andrews Building Co.
Etheridge<Spittall.
Henke<Lawrie.
Feinberg<Horthelmer.
Schreiber<Matlack.
Standard M M Co<Lasky.
Gaynor Co<Silberman-Schamplon Co.
Murtha & Schmohl Co<Nodrog Rty Co.
J J Tully Co<Bosselman.

Dougherty<Weise & Kue Co.
Cong Rodelph, &c<Bradley Cont Co.
Siegel<Bloom.
Kelly<Knick Ice Co.
Sterrer<Fass.
Pendersky<Rhainland-er.
Zeleckson<same.
Gold<Berman.
Timin<Yellow Taxicab Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Topliz<Sellgman.
Durkin<Hempstead Terrace Co.
Tobias<Pardi Tile Co.
Wolf<Press.
Madison Bldg Co<Nat Fuel, &c, Corp.

S Quint Co<Famous Underwear Co.
Silberstein<Jacobs.
Arnowich<Hangowitz.
Lux Mfg Co<Deuth. Case on.

PART II.—Hylan, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.

Holzman, Cohen & Co<Terrace Co.
Mack<Disken.
Kass<Elsen.
Oakland Motor Co<Crabtree.
Lamb<Fulton Bldg Co
German-Am Ins Co<Peterson.
Finkelstein<Theatrical Cost Co.
Kraus<Camman.
Pisacano<Cominetto, Smith<Kahn.
Goldman<Northwestern Nat Ins Co.

Schlanger<Hauser.
Menkelham<Perkins.
Kanter<Weiss.
Nathanson<Kahn-Krauss Co.
Peristein<Peck Slip Fish Co.
Fleher<Lessler.
Brenner<Colin.
Trachtenbroit<Public Bank.
Swirson<Sabsevitz.
Kreinik<Eagle Cloak, &c. Co.
Sunshine Braid Co<Perper.
Branson<Fausner.
George<Bluestine Co. Cass on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelits, J.—Cass on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Keans< Taylor—Joseph Gallagher, Muller<McMahon —Ernest J. Magan. Blake<Hopkins Sec Co —Jos D Kelly. Brower<Zotekow—Timothy Daly. Saward<Taylor—Harry W Newburger. Le Boutillier<Miller—James M Donahue. Master of Fletcher—Maurice B Blumenthal. Hookey<Kitchen—Jacob Ellerin. Gray<Herbert—Herman Weiss. Seamans Bk for Sav<Schroedar—Emanuel B Cohen. Re Gritzbandler — Maurice B. Blumenthal. American Mtg Co<Marsh—Arthur S Friend.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Browning<Fox —Francis W Pollock.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Corby Commission Co<Gillilsen—Samuel Strasbourger.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part 1.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Knitz<Noe.
Oliver<Agrate.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
B'way Sav Inst<Pampos.
Newman<Newman.
Aurora Const Co<Picciano.
B'way Sav Inst<Kaufhold.
Wilke<Wilke.

Brown-Weiss Realties Composarcone.
Re Anderson.
Berman<Berman.
Beall<Mestaniz.
Harris<McLaury Marble Co.
Hyman<Crispi Conet Co.
Samuels<Purdy.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part 1.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Brady, J.

Ginzberg<Ginzberg.
Tondy<Beaver E & C.
Polansky<NY, S & W.
Marcua<L I Rwy.
McNair<NY Rwys.
Nolan<Goetta.
Bernstein<I R T.

Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Seigal<NY Con Rwy.
McGregor<Int R T Co.
Levine<Siegler.
Dick<Int R T Co.

Highest number reached in the regular order, 312.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Dashow<Ernst.
Feo<Lane.

Forman<Klepner.
Prospero<Patrizo.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Stimel<Lysted Realty Holding Co.—Nathan D. Levy. Koch<Koch—W. Stebbins Smith. Goodwin<Howes —Joseph J. Silver.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Lorocco<Pitts Trust Co.
Logan<N Y Mun Gas.
Hoffman<Davis, (2.)
Genova<Transit Co.
Halfpenny<F & D Co.
Halleran<CNY.
Reis<Zimmerli.
Westch L Co<Ossining
Marks Co<Hotel Hermitage.
Same<Rector.

Allen<Braker.
McCabe<CNY.
Amer Mfg Co<Lindgren.
Griffith<Cupples.
Murtfeld<Thorn.
Pachia<Rogers.
Willits<Devey.
Dahl<Levenberg.
Godley<Thompson.
Westchester Mtg Co<McGuire.

Bush<Busch.
Howes<Howes.
Gerbe<McMahon et al
Zudek<Biellus.
Hloub and ano<Greenwald et al.

Powleson<Am Concrete Steel.
Berlin<Kern.
Wolchlick<L I R R.
Jucoba<Dimmerling.
Falkner<N Y & Q Co Ry.
McGivern<Stein-Davis Edsell<L I Ry.

Highest number reached, 99A.

TRIAL TERM—Part 1., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.

Porter, as adm<CNY.
Berlinger, an Infant<N Y Consol R R Co.
Endres, as admr< Schultz.
Greenberg, as admx< B, Q Co & S RR Co.
Powell<N Y Dock Co et al.
Farley, as Comm'r< Harney and another.
Same<Scheich & ano.

Pascale<B H R R.
Peterson<L I R R.
Toussaint<same.
Martinson<Degnon R & T.
Lindfors<Turner Con.
Engel<Lefevre.
Lindfers<Otis Elev Co
Vollmer<Brodbeck.
Reilly<N Y & Q Co R Ry
Barry<N Y & Q Co Ry
Highest number reached, 320.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Bachert<B'way Housewrecking.
Dowd<B, Q Co & S RR.
Halleran<Straub.
Kemeon<L I R R.
Flore<B H R R.
Van Nostrand<Springfield, L I, Cem.
Ryan<B H R R.
Barry<N Y & Q Co Ry
Highest number reached, 320.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Saufert<S H R R Co.
Punzi<Gmo.
Gey<Muller et al.
Miller<B H R R.
Figueroa<Leonardi.
Leven<N Y & Q Co Ry.

Brickner<same.
Joyce, an Infant< Abrams.
Clark<B H R R.
Reitz<Moore.
Bishop<B H R R.
Roeber<Fournier.

Hirikainen<same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Schemer<N Y & Q Co L & P.
Kmaltz<Epstein.
Smithwick<Bauerle.
Semainik<Gen Chem.
Rizzi<Kazanjian.
Hettrich<Reynolds et al.

Mark<B H R R.
Rau et al<Koepplcus.
Wood<B H R R.
Abrams<Gwathney.
Hart<Sus.
Jurgen<Rutjen Co<Mfr's Oxygen.

Highest number reached, 56.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART 1.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Guglielmo<Pizarnick.
Dellioumo<Baudanino.
Pennington<Mason & Hanger Co.
Quenser<McIntyre.
Katz<Saraflan, (2.)
Capano<Eggleston.
Williams<Sullen.
Collender<Bradley Contracting Co.

Smith<Flynn.
Cooke<C of Yonkers.
Zepleka<Howard.
Mooney<Harlem Con Co.
Del Cuoro<N Y C & H R R Co.
Anderson<Brandt.

Tho following causes must be answered ready or marked over by the term:

Gary<Pace & Co. (2.)
McNamara<Chambers.
Palnico<West El RR.
Ranft<Eisele.
Myers<N Y Cent RR.
Giberson<Pierce.
Shapiro<I R T.
White<Brown Co.
Wolter<Oakley.
Fleet<NY Rwys Co.
Chambers<NY Theatre
Scarsdale Est<Cotton.
Castroglovanni<Boston Ins Co.
La Pierre<Storm Co.
Moran<Mangini.
Emmerick<Stand Oil Co of NY. (2.)

Kunz<Howes.
Tompkins<same. (3.)
Cannavo<Pennell.
Hunter<Pitts Con Co.
Eugenio<O'Rourke Eng Con Co.
Farley<Jacobs.
Campbell<Lotbrop, Shea & Henwood Co.
Folev<Waldorf Pound Cake Co.
McHugh<Rounde.
Sciocchia<Val Farme of Yonkers.
Gorman<NY, NH RR.
Porter<White Plains.
Harvey<Bolton.
Mottola<West St Ry.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1365.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Special Term.

Birch<Birch.
Herbach<Herbach.
Linabury<Funger.
Nicholas<Kapetanikos.
Peel<Church of Immac H of Mary.
Brush<Brush.
Fell<Cuci.
Bonsall<Shiverick.

Shiverick<Bonsall.
Govers<New Rochelle.
Best Chester<Mt Vernon Trust.
Moore<Neville.
Dietz<Dietz.
Amendolar<Beadleston & Woers.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Residence in Lower Fifth Avenue Centre Sold—Apartment for East Eighty-fifth Street Plot—Publishers Lease Floor in the Old Stern Store—Suburban Deals.

The realty market had a very quiet day yesterday. In Manhattan nothing of importance was reported. In the lower Fifth Avenue residential section the sale of the old three-story house at 32 West Ninth Street, on a lot 25 by 93.11, was announced. The property, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, was purchased by Richard S. Elliott from Louis C. Jacoby. Another residence on the west side, which was to have been sold at auction today, was disposed of at private sale.

The recently reported statement that A. Brady would erect two private houses on East Eighty-fifth Street, east of Park Avenue, proved sensational in view of the announcement, suspected at the time, that the plot was acquired for an apartment.

East Side Dwelling Sold.

Joseph P. Day has sold at private sale the four-story brownstone dwelling at 116 West Eighty-second Street, belonging to the estate of Julia A. Allen. It has been in the hands of this family upward of thirty years, and was to have been offered at auction today.

$300,000 Apartment Deal on East Eighty-fifth Street.

The three private dwellings, 106, 108, and 110 East Eighty-fifth Street, recently purchased by Isidor Miehkind through Leon S. Altmayer, will be demolished and a nine-story fireproof apartment house erected on the plot, 53 by 102.2.

The improvement, with the land, will involve an investment of about $300,000. Schwartz & Gross are the architects.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold sold to the Marmur Realty Company a five, two-story and store buildings on the northeast corner of Rogers Avenue and Sterling Street.

The Elburn Apartment House known as 1,010 Eastern Parkway has been purchased by Saul C. Lavine from the Improved Realty Company.

The property, which has been held at $57,000, fronts 53 feet on Eastern Parkway, and has a depth of 120 feet.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold 100 feet of frontage on the easterly side of Christopher Street, adjoining the Marlborough Inn, Montclair, N. J., for Josephine McLaughlin to Thomas M. Doody, who will immediately improve the plot by erecting a residence to cost $12,000.

Westchester County.

The Gedney Farm Company, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot consisting of nearly an acre to Willard E. Day, Vice President of the Raritan Chemical Works, New York City. The location is central, being on the corner of Ridgeway and Lawrence Places, directly opposite the attractive residence of L. Ward Prince, and a short distance south of the Gedney Farm Hotel.

$90,000 Warehouse for the Heights

The Ruth Holding Company has commissioned Grovenberg & Leuchtag to prepare plans for a six-story fireproof storage warehouse on a plot 75 by 119.6, located on the south side of West 181st Street 25 feet east of Audubon Avenue with an "L" of 19.6 by 25 on Audubon Avenue. The structure is estimated to cost $90,000.

Lease Floor in Old Stern Building.

Another large lease in the old Stern store in Twenty-third Street has been made by M. & L. Hess, who have rented for a term of years to Barse & Hopkins, book publishers of 518 West Twenty-sixth Street, the twelfth floor at 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, running through to 9 to 19 West Twenty-second Street, about 21,000 square feet. The aggregate lease will amount to about $50,000. The lessees started business six years ago at 296 Broadway.

Commercial Leases.

A. W. Miller & Co. leased for Oswald J. Karsh the four-story building 906 Eighth Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100. The lessee will make extensive alterations and the building will be used for hotel and restaurant.

The Alonzo Realty Company, Adolf Goebel, President, has leased, through Bernhard Rosenstock, the five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of 180th Street and Pinehurst Avenue. Samuel Hellinger represented the lessee as attorney.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased furnished for the Winter for W. Bayard Cutting, 134 East Seventy-first Street, a four-story dwelling, to Miss Nancy Craig Wharton of Lenox, Mass., and for Franklin B. Lord to Charles G. Meyer the five-story dwelling at 15 East Seventieth Street.

Pease & Elliman have let furnished for the Contessa del Sera, who was represented by Newbold LeRoy Edgar, to Charles E. Danforth, the four-story and basement dwelling, 25 feet wide, at 10 West Fifty-third Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased the five-story dwelling at 17 East Eighty-second Street for Mrs. Leo Speyer to William Meyer.

Better Showing in Country's Building Operations.

The September reports of building permits issued throughout the country make a good showing, and when taken in connection with the August improvement, compared with the corresponding months in the preceding year, greatly improve the record for the year to date.

The total of sixty-five cities reporting for September, 1915, was $54,965,052, compared with $41,530,254 in September, 1914, and the total for the first nine months of the year was $453,494,785, compared with $481,009,021 for the corresponding period last year. The gain for September was 32 per cent., and the loss for the nine months only 5 per cent.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Clason Point Taxpayers Association has been called for this evening at Clason Point Park.

For the third time in a month the foreclosure sale of the tenement property at 52 Oliver Street, owned by Michael A. Rofrano, former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, now a fugitive from justice, was adjourned yesterday in the Vesey Street salesroom by Joseph P. Day, at the direction of H. A. Delmel, referee.

No plans for new buildings were filed yesterday in Manhattan. The only alteration plan exceeding $5,000 was one involving changes to an upper floor of the Rogers Peet Building, Fifth Avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, to cost $8,000. J. D. Harrison is the architect.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

32d St, 138-140 West, s s, 365 ft e of Seventh Av, 40x40x irregular; two three-story tenements; State & City Realty Co. vs. Pennlane Realty Co. et al.; J. Miller, attorney; William F. Schoen, referee; due, $53,008.23; taxes, &c., $4,253; subject to mtg of $35,000; to the plaintiff for $65,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

104th St, 73 West, s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.11, five-story tenement; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against William Cumming et al.; action No. 1; Woodford, Bovee & Butcher, attorneys; Earle W. Webb, referee; due, $18,082.83; taxes, &c., $414.57; to the plaintiff for $18,300.

104th St, 71 West, n e, 117.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.11, five-story tenement; same against same; Action No. 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $18,312.21; taxes, &c., $414.57; to the plaintiff for $18,500.

Duane St, 42 s w cor of Lafayette St, 18.3x23.3x irregular, six-story loft building; adjourned to Oct. 21.

Oliver St, 52 e s, 75 ft n of Oak St, 25x102x24.1x101, two-story tenement and stores and six-story rear tenement; adjourned to Oct. 27.

60th St, 310 West, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to Oct. 18.

25th St, 313 West, n s, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 24x98.9; four-story tenement and three-story rear tenement; 1-3 undivided interest; adjourned sine die.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

139th St, East, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; Emily Wilson against Mary E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; L. N. Martin, referee; due, $2,546.78; taxes, &c., $84.33; to the Estates Settlement Co. for $2,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

139th St, East, n s, 525 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; Amanda D. Bates against Mary E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; Alfred H. Townley, referee; due, $2,547.51; taxes, &c., $84.33; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

139th St, East, n s, 550 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; Harriet Van Dine against Mary E. Flynn et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; Arthur N. Slegerich, referee; due, $2,548.38; taxes, &c., $84.33; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

217th St, East, n s, 250.1 ft w of Paulding Av, 25x175.2x35.11x200.11, vacant; Daniel London against Arthur H. Mase et al.; Joseph Gans, attorney; George F. Allison, referee; due, $419.57; taxes, &c., $278.05; to Samuel Abrams for $410.

217th St, East, n s, 275.1 ft w of Paulding Av, 25x140.4x31.1x175.2, vacant; Daniel London against Arthur H. Mase et al.; Joseph Gans, attorney; George F. Allison, referee; due, $389.57; taxes, &c., $278.29; G. F. Allison to Samuel Abrams for $310.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

6th Av, 302, s e corner of 24th St, 24.8x73.6, three-story hotel; administrator's sale; estate of Andrew Rust.

35th St, 126 East, s s, 66.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.6x74.1, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

42d St, 116 West, s s, 186.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2, four-story dwelling; executor's sale; estate of Julia A. Allen.

19th St, 215 East, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x92, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

94th St, 152 West, s s, 289 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.7x18x100.4, three-story dwelling; executor's sale; estate of Edith S. Barwin.

Hackensack, N. J., Summit Av, 332, e of, 150 ft s of Berry St, 175x200, three-story stucco dwelling; voluntary sale.

Monmouth Bench, N. J., Ocean Av, a s, 100 ft n of Beach Road, 150x450, three-story cottage; voluntary sale.

North Pinehurst, N. J., Rockview Av, 70, near Mercer Av, 130x465x130x514x irregular, two-story dwelling and one-and-a-half-story stable and garage; voluntary sale.

Hudson St, 340, e e, 67.4 ft s of Perry St, 30.7x60.4x11.6x53.5, three-story tenement and stores; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America against Elleanora Shephard et al.; Davis, Auerbach & Cornell, attorneys; Charles M. Russell, referee; due, $13,957.90; taxes, &c., $266.44.

124th St, 50 East, s s, 136 ft e of Madison Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Edw. O. A. Glokner against Alfred Furst et al.; Marshall B. Clarke, attorney; Louis J. Schwartz, referee; due, $7,546.52; taxes, &c., $236.62.

By Samuel Marx.

52d St, 30 East, s s, 30 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5, five-and-a-half-story dwelling, with four-story extension; executor's sale, estate of Erminie Proal.

Old Broadway, 13, e s, 50.2 ft e of Lawrence St, 25.3x

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY SITES

On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

World's Greatest Labor Market

crossed by

FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Industrial Department

HOUSE BARGAIN

Price $5,500, Including Garage

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cosy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St., City.

GENUINE FARM BARGAIN

Up-to-date going farm right in town; 100 acres; fine meadow, stream water, dairy, grain, fruit; fine orchards; established milk route; 5 minutes station, high school, stores, churches, bank. Enough suitable for sub-division to pay for entire farm. Stock, implements, crops, (gathered and in ground), value $5,000, included in sale. High state cultivation; excellent dwelling and outbuildings; city conveniences. Price $20,000, half remain mortgage low rate interest. Must be sold; this your opportunity. Ask about it. INTERESTED, Room 703, 141 Broadway.

$75 Cash, $25 Monthly

Which Includes Taxes and Interest.



Buys This HOUSE

5 rooms and bath; 2 added rooms can be finished off now or later. All city improvements. Attractive Northern New Jersey town; half hour out. Price $2,800. Address "Builder," P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City.

RENT—THEN BUY THIS



New, artistic, 8-room all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from country club; 2 baths, big living room; prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege, rent to apply. Address "OWNER," P. O. Box 416, New York City.

AT MONTCLAIR

Am compelled to sacrifice my new $17,000 residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch, large plot, for $12,500. May be seen Sundays. Apply to my broker, **Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.**

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A TOP O' THE WORLD FARM

At Litchfield, in the Berkshires. Truly a smiling country. 500 acres smooth rolling land, free from stone. Elevation 1,350 feet. Magnificent views, and always cool. 2 streams, exceptional water supply, 3 houses. Only $30,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d Street, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

INCOME FOR UNIMPROVED.

Builder owning some of the best paying elevator apartments and store properties in Brooklyn, subject to first mortgages only, will exchange for good building lots or free and clear acreage. Builder, 82 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

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AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x15.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month. ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired.

APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7040 Columbus.

Bachelor Apartments

Furnished & Unfurnished
2 and 3 rooms and bath, with service.

The Durham,
7 East 32d Street.

The Oakdale,
36 West 35th Street.

Renting Agent on premises.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, Agents,
1 WEST 34TH STREET

57 W. 57th Street

We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized, H. T. GALPIN.

Sub-rent front apartment of 3 large rooms, bath and kitchenette, handsomely furnished, in modern building opposite Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Maid and valet service; meals served if desired.

Rent $200 per month.

CARLTON CHAMBERS
402 Madison Ave., Cor. 47th St.

TO SUBLET,
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
2 Room Apts.
In a high class, fireproof building.
Inquire office. 507 West 113th St.

SAN JACINTO

18 EAST 60TH ST.
Any number of Rooms; Complete Service.

38 West 59th St.

FACING PARK
2-3, OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

INDIG-SOMBORN, INC.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all persons having claims against Indig-Somborn, Inc., formerly doing business at 553 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City, to present verified proof of the same with vouchers thereof to the undersigned at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Stroock & Stroock, No. 39 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 30, 1915.

Dated New York, September 25, 1915.

JOHN G. FARON and JAMES C. WARREN, Trustees in Liquidation of Indig-Somborn, Inc.
STROOCK & STROOCK, Attorneys for Trustees.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

FREE RENT

until

November 15th

AND REDUCED RENTS

4-5-6-7-8

Room Elevator Apartments on

Morningside Heights & Washington Heights.

Large, outside rooms.
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305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to 72d St. Subway Express Station.

5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.

The Apartments are unique in arrangement. Excellent appointments throughout. All have southern and eastern exposure. Should be seen to be appreciated. Representative on premises or

PATERNO BROS.,
Owners and Builders,
Office 601 West 115th St.
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TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d St.

Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., or

J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

57 WEST 58TH ST.

The Coronet

Attractive
Two-Room Apartment
Housekeeping.
Apply on premises, or
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
569 5th Av.
Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

AVONMORE

2,131 Broadway, at 74th Street
Beautifully Appointed Apartments,
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,200-$1,600
Southern Exposure.
Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths
Dining Room on First Floor.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

Glen Cairn, 270 Riverside Dr. corner 89th St.

12-story fireproof, large rooms and abundance of closet room; most complete housekeeping apartments on the Drive, overlooking a magnificent part of Hudson and Palisades.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000-$1,500
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300-$2,500
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, Cor. 162d St.

230 Central Park South

Duplex apartment, eight rooms and bath, closet room, parquet floors, all modern improvements; paper decoration to suit the taste of tenant. Free rent to Nov. 1.

65 Central Park West

North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

309 West 86th St.

Non-housekeeping Apartments, new fireproof buildings.
1 ROOM AND BATH, $45.
Maid service included in rent; restaurant. Manager on premises.
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Eight rooms, bath; rents moderate. Entrance Hall and Apartments newly decorated; one suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply Supt. on premises.

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

58TH ST., 125 WEST.
5 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $1,200.
Fireproof Building. All Night Elevator.

Skylight Studios

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$30 to $60
WHITE COURT
203 WEST 107TH ST.
6 Rooms, Bath. Large and Light. Select, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment. $48-$50. Efficient Service.
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Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator buildings; parquet floors throughout; $50, $70.

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Very desirable north light Studio Apartments, 2-4 Rooms and Bath. Immediate possession. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

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Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
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SUITES OF
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths

An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.

Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
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SPENCER ARMS

S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
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There Will Be ONE
NEW BACHELOR APARTMENT
2 ROOMS & BATH
For Rent BY Oct. 15th.
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, Agt.,
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Apartments for **Comfort** and **Service**

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West
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Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO
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205 WEST 57TH ST.
TO SUBLET,
10 Room, 3 Baths, Apartment,
Furnished or Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

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Corner 136th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $960 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.

Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
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Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
APARTMENTS TO LEASE
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
4 Rooms, $28 to $31 Month
6 Rooms, $42 Month
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

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Corner 155th St.
5 & 6 Rooms | **$900 to $1250**

630 W. 141st

Corner Riverside
3-5-6-7 Rooms | **$600 to $1300**

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

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355 West 117th St.
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Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

35 Fort Washington Av., Corner 160th St.

Most beautiful new elevator apartment on Washington Heights; street under care of Park Department; magnificent spacious rooms, with abundance of closet room; every newest improvement; 3 very choice Apartments for rent.

4 and 6 Rooms
at great concessions.
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ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
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Inquire on premises.
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ROSEDALE APARTMENT,
Academy St., bet. Vermilyea Ave. & B'way.
3 and 4 Rooms—Open by Nov. 1.
Most Modern and Spacious Rooms. Agent on premises. Two streets west and one north from Dyckman St. Subway Station.

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203 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
5 ROOMS, $37.50.

Parthenon and Hesperus
115th to 118th St. and Manhattan Ave.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

9 LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS
Highly refined, beautiful house, all modern improvements, restricted avenue; owner's management; references required; reasonable rental.
441 Fort Washington Avenue,
Corner West 180th Street.

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N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments.

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 110th Street Subway.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments.
Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

2 Rooms, Bath
& Kitchenette,
The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
Unfurnished, $50 to $67.50 per Month.
Furnished, $60 to $77.50.

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

Wareham
231 Lexington Av.
3 Rooms, $45.
4 Rooms, $60.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$720 to $1,200.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

The Elizabeth
248 West 105th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
One Apartment Left.
8 Rooms, $1,200.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

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New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of 14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
Master's Room 15x28. Servants' Dining Room.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 654 West 161st St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Renting Agent on Premises— OPEN EVENINGS PHONE AUDUBON 9045
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 **189 Broadway**

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404 West 115th St.,
Charming location, overlooking Morningside Park and near Columbia University.
High Class Elevator Apartments. Mail Chute and all improvements.
One 7-room Apartment, $70
One 6-room Apartment, $60
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320 West 84th St.,
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Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side.
Rents, $1,100 to $1,200.
Liberal Concessions.
Agent on premises or
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S. E. Cor. B'way & 122d St.
Only one 5-room suite remaining.
Rent, $660 yearly.

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One upper floor suite only, 8 large rooms; 3 exposures. Splendid value; $1,500 yearly.

GROSVENOR
548 Riverside Drive.
One front suite; river view 7 splendid rooms; high-class. Rent, $900 yearly.

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Two five-room apartments remaining. All have southern exposure.
Rent, $540 to $600 yearly.

205 to 211 West 107th St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments, rooms, and tiled bath. Strictly modern high-class. Rent, $630 to $660 yearly.

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Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

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527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
One Apt. of 7 Rooms and Foyer, 2 Baths, $1,500.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 West 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $50. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Av., (125th St.)

The Plaza,

795 St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.—Magnificent, large, light eight-room apartment to rent; every modern convenience; rent $67.50. Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

829 Park Avenue
CORNER 76TH STREET
Modern Fireproof Building.
Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,400-$2,200
7 Rooms and 3 Baths (Duplex) $2,100-$2,300
8 Rooms and 3 Baths (Duplex) $2,600-$2,800
6 Rooms and 2 Baths (Duplex) $2,000

145 East 35th Street
THE SOUTHFIELD
Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure.
Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms and 1 Bath (Duplex) $1,500-$1,800
7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath $900

116 East 58th Street
NEAR PARK AVE.
A strictly up-to-date apartment house. Ideal location. Eight large, bright rooms and 3 baths. Shower attachments; improved range; large sanitary refrigerators; kitchen tiled to ceiling; ample closet room. Decorated to suit tenant.
Rentals, $2,400 to $3,000.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

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A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1 and 2 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.

Rents, $600 to $1,000.

507 Madison Avenue At 53d St.

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4 Room Housekeeping Apartment.
RENTAL, $1,200.
Apply on Premises, or
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.,
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Tel. 31 Murray Hill

BIG VALUES—LITTLE RENT
JUST COMPLETED
762 MADISON AVE., 65-66 Sts.
Reduced to $40 and $57.50
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath
All Modern Improvements.
Call or Phone Plaza 2641 **F. T. BARRY CO.,**
646 Madison Av., at 59th St.

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2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
6 ROOMS, $60-$65.

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In the nine months of 1915 The New York Times printed 409,250 agate lines of Automobile advertising—a greater volume than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

A Modern High Class Fireproof Apartment House.



The Barnard

106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
Near 72d St. Subway; 10 minutes to Theatres and Shopping District.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
ONLY FOUR VACANCIES
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
ALSO ONE FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Representative on Premises
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Telephone Schuyler 3800.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,

2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.

6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure. Convenient to Subway and surface lines. Apts. of 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $480 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.

Between Broadway & Riverside Drive
One block from 110th Street Subway station and half a block from Broadway surface cars and Riverside Drive "Bus" line.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements
Apts. of 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,200. Liberal concessions.

118 East 54th St.

2 Doctors' apartments, 3-5 rooms and bath, $1,100, $1,380.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,380.

123 East 53rd St.

2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Gramercy Park

APARTMENTS
36 Gramercy Park East
Only two apartments vacant.
A quiet, refined locality.
Special Park Privileges.
Very Attractive.
Suites of 8 & 9 Rooms
Light & Airy. Unobstructed view.
Rental price, $1,800-$2,400
Inquire of
Superintendent on premises.

BACHELOR

691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. **62d St.**
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

400 Park Avenue
ONE APARTMENT TO SUBLET,
14 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Agents,
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

THE HOLLYWOOD
1337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all-night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

61-69 East 86th St.

CHOICE APARTMENTS, 7 ROOMS.
MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCATION IN YORKVILLE.
ELEVATOR SERVICE.
APTS., BOX 100 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
Elevator Building.
135 EAST 56TH ST.
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light, studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service. Apply to E. C. POILLON,
103 Park Ave. Tele. 1850 Murray Hill.

GRAYLOCK COURT
631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
6 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises, or 555 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Rutherford.

RUTHERFORD

206 East 17th Street.
4 all light, outside, cozy rooms; every improvement; elevator and telephone service night and day. Adjacent to Rutherford Park. Rent $36.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Bachelors Apartments

22 EAST 62D ST.
BET. 5TH & MADISON AVES.
Building Just Completed.
SUITES OF 1-2-3-4 ROOMS and BATHS
All night elevator service.
Meals served in rooms.
Professional service in full livery.
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, Agent.
Telephone Plaza—837.
31 West 58th St., N. Y.

QUEENS.

Save Money

And Live Just as Comfortably
NEW, MODERN APARTMENTS
4-5 Rooms and Bath
$28 to $45 a Month
These apartments are located at 120 and 128 25th St., in Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, Boro of Queens
20 Minutes from Manhattan
Take trolley at Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.) marked "Flushing" or "College Point." Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. Or take Queensboro subway 42d St. and Lexington Av., transfer at Jackson Av., Long Island City. Twenty Minutes' Ride by Either Route.
THE
Queensboro Corporation
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.
Telephone Astoria 801.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown 1214.

BRONX.

Fordham Heights

WEST BRONX AND BEDFORD PARK.
MOSHOLU ARMS
Block Front—South Side 190th St., Briggs Ave. to Bainbridge Ave.
3-4-5-6 Rooms and Bath,
$23 to $48.
DANIEL HOULIHAN,
Owner and Builder. Apply Premises.

New, high-class apartments; every modern improvement; extra large, light rooms; telephone, electric lights, etc.

183D STREET AND VALENTINE AVENUE
2246-2250 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 3-4-5 and 6 rooms, $21 to $28; high altitude, Southern exposure, every conceivable improvement; large, light, airy rooms; vacuum cleaners.

COUNTY ESTATES, Owners & Builders, W. L. PHELAN, President, on Premises.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BROOKLYN.

ROYAL ARMS

186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements.
3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $20 to $60.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

TO SUBLET

Two Elegant 4 & 5 Room Apartments
One of Brooklyn's Best Elevator Houses
Liberal Concessions.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 693 Madison Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE.—Cold water tenement, 111th St., near 5th Av., subject to savings bank mortgage, may be bought for a few thousand dollars above the mortgage; don't miss it. Thos. J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 103th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—The coolest and most up-to-date 7-room brick home in the City of Brooklyn; everything required to make you happy; new subway; 5-cent fare; terms as you like; get photos. Distressed, 56 Times.

TWO family house, 20x30, octagon front; brick and brownstone; large rooms, all light, $25 and $35. 93 Hart St., between Marcy and Tompkins. Wm. Drennan, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Owner of 2 cold water tenements, lower east side, Manhattan, also 2 double flats, Harlem, will exchange for good building lots, Brooklyn-Bronx. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

85TH, 154 WEST.—Two-story and basement house, 8 rooms and bath.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—37 East 19th St., between Broadway and 4th Av., four-story building with large store and basement, passenger elevator; suitable restaurant, cafe, or any business; will lease at reasonable rent. Bernard Smyth & Sons, 149 Broadway.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'way, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

47th St., 1 East.—Parlor floor store; showrooms, workroom; suitable any light business; milliner or dressmaker; immediate possession; $1,500. Sittenham, 59 West 37th St.

NO RENT AND INSURANCE.
Store, basement, loft, 50x100; will divide; sprinkler system; light, elevator; equipped with power system. Apply 96 Grand St.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 20x88, five-story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 80 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

STORES! STORES! STORES!!!
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 98th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

24TH ST., 27-35 WEST.
Lofts 100x100. Automatic Sprinklers.
LOWEST PRICES IN NEIGHBORHOOD.
A. J. KERWIN, 1,133 Broadway.

LOFT, 40x90; light, fireproof, sprinklered building; steam, power, elevator; low rent, insurance; immediate possession. Your broker, or Owner, 521 West 26th.

Garage for rent, 100 by 100; good location for commercial or service station. 502 West 45th. Telephone Bryant 7567.

Offices to let—Tranmit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

Doctor or dentist office for rent; occupied physician three years. 149 West 74th St.

Private office, part office, desk space; furnishings optional. 200 5th Av. 1178.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Just Over City Line.—Cottage, seven rooms and bath, all improvements, furnace heat; lawn and garden; 30 minutes from Manhattan; electric service; terms reasonable. Call or write for tickets to visit. C., store, 1,213 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., c.r. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

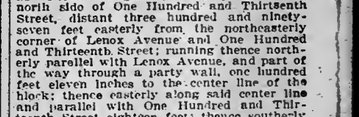
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, ORANGE COUNTY.—J. BLACKBURN MILLER, Plaintiff, against MINNIE A. COHEN, individually and as Administratrix, etc., et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 25th day of September, 1915, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Orange, N. Y., I, the subscriber, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-seven feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; running thence northerly parellel with Lenox Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the center line of the block; thence easterly along said center line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street eighteen feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated Newburgh, N. Y., October 11th, 1915.
T. V. W. ANTHONY, Referee.
GRAHAM WITSCHIEF, Plaintiff's Attorney, Brewster Building, Newburgh, N. Y.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Ten Thousand Five Hundred Ninety-eight and 55-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1915, together with costs and allowances amounting to $478.55, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $685.15 and interest.

Dated Newburgh, N. Y., October 11th, 1915.
T. V. W. ANTHONY, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, JR., MELANCTHON.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Melancthon Burr, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed, at their place of transacting business at the office of The Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 15th day of September, 1915.
VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Executors.
NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

SCHMIDT, ANNA E.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA E. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Carl Schurz Petrasch, No. 80 Maiden Lane, Room 302, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3rd day of April next.

Dated New York, the 21st day of Sept., 1915.
WIL

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all-city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3676 Cortlandt. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, New York.

OVERLOOKING LONG REACH.—Five-room cottage; bath, electric light and gas; open fireplace; finished in most artistic manner; built on two city lots; full price, $2,900; terms $150 down, $20 monthly. Photos and tickets from C. Colt, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 8 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 4 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Country Real Estate. L'Deluse: Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone, Greeley 3600. 1 West 34th St.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York city. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
For further details and terms address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

For sale or to let, Fanwood, N. J.—Practically new, modern, 8-room house; all improvements on lot 200x297; 4 minutes' walk from station; fine shade trees; asparagus, berries and fruit trees; fine garage and hen house; rent $50 per month to prospective buyers; sale $10,500; business compels owner to move. Opportunity, Box 21, Fanwood, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey. We now have a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Gentleman's farm, ideal location, macadam road, commuting distance; large house; all improvements; big barns; plenty fruit; good neighborhood. Bargain, Y 239 Times Annex.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor,. Op. Brick Church Station.

FARMS, acre upwards, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FORCED TO SELL
Small bungalow, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; will sell cheap to quick buyer. Address G. B., 84 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

133 EAST 34TH ST.
Corner apartments, 2 rooms and bath; heat, hot water, and maid attendance. Rents $35 and $40.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, Inc., 127 East 34th.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT—near 5th Av.; very attractive, comfortable apartment, 8 rooms, bath; exceptional furniture; suitable refined people; silver furnished. F 269 Times Downtown.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $36 up; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway. "L." 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Connections on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3870. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVEREN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 5547.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9753 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

SUBLET TO JUNE 1, WELL FURNISHED, SEVEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHS IN HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; BEST SERVICE; NEWLY DECORATED; CLEAN AND COMFORTABLE IN EVERY WAY; RENT, $150 PER MONTH. APPLY APARTMENT 72, SEVENTH FLOOR, WENONAH, 523 WEST 112TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

AN IDEAL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT.
New building; eight large, sunny rooms, 3 baths, 3 master's bedrooms; luxuriously furnished; Winter or longer; 72d Subway. 7077 Columbus.

Nine rooms, three baths, three master bedrooms, three maids' rooms; extensive view, Central Park; magnificently furnished. Columbus 3974.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Furnished apartments, 3 to 10 rooms; long and short term leases; see our list before renting. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Artist's studio; sublease Nov. 1, July 1; large skylight studio; bedroom, bath; furnished; Plaza section; $150. N 32 Times.

At Riverside Drive, No. 120, 65th, north corner.)—Eleven sil light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address Stewart.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 3, 4, 7 rooms; linen, silver, piano; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Coyle, 157 West 82d.

113th, 607 West.—Six rooms completely furnished; piano. Superintendent, Telephone River 1131. (Mech.)

Broadway, 163th, (The Carrollton.)—Subway entrance; 7 rooms, 2 baths. Ellsworth, Audubon 3515.

Apartment, five furnished rooms, elevator house, $100; worth investigating. Telephone 973 Riverside.

Censored list, distinctive furnished apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 2974.

76th, 100 West.—Eight-room furnished apartment, elevator, $100. Phone 5541 Schuyler. Baird.

Eight rooms, three baths, new building; elaborately furnished; west side. Columbus 3974.

Apt. 6d, Phone 4164 Riverside.—Sunny seven rooms; Central Park West; $140.

Three rooms, bath; high-class house; Subway, bus, block. Smith, 8,080 Cathedral.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; bright rooms and bath. 7 and 5 West 104th.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

118TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Av., 101.—Parlor floor; two or three large rooms; handsomely furnished, with kitchenette; hall room; near subway.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt., premises.

HIGH CLASS PARK AV. APARTMENTS.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av., (48th.)

31st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartment 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

3 large rooms and bath. Hebard, 10 East 6th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

A.—1102 East 31st.—Elegant apartment, containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

STUDIO.
77 IRVING PLACE, (S. W. COR. 19TH ST.)
Rental $25. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

110 EAST 34TH ST.
2 rooms, bath and service; Southern exposure; exceptionally light; well ventilated.

West Side.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., Stockholder's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny; Southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both pinns. Seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, Attorneys, 42 Broadway.

Below 14th Street, between 5th and 6th Av., living room, two bed rooms, dressing room, kitchen, dining room, bath, open fires; complete; furnished; pianola; phone in whole or part or unfurnished. N 16 Times.

A 5-room furnished apartment wanted, between 96th and 110th Sts. and Broadway and Riverside Drive for three adults; references. Address Public Works Co., Long Beach, N. Y.

High-class furnished apartments from private families, 2 to 12 rooms, wanted for waiting clients. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., 507 5th Av., have clients waiting; list yours.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; table guests.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 16-28 EAST.—Sunny second-floor room; single room; excellent board.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

47 FIFTH AV.
Unusual location and accommodations; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

66 MADISON AV.
Parlor bedroom and bath, including all meals and service, $25 week up; parlor bedroom, bath, European plan, by month, $35 up; hall service; single rooms at reasonable rates.

MADISON AV., 839.—Large, handsome rooms, with board; breakfast in room; appointments those of a private house; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, some with bath; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

20D, 327 WEST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; service; table guests.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68th, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, (Broadway-West End.)—Exclusive private house; will accommodate refined couple; table guests. Columbus 2380.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, well furnished double rooms, with bath; exceptional table board.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; select neighborhood; parlor dining; Southern cooking.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home table; moderate prices; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; reference; this is exceptional.

76TH, 344, (West End Av.)—Pansion Lu uells, exceptional accommodations, exquisite new furnishings, most elegant suite, double, single rooms; bath; best home table; electricity.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front, sunny room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

78TH, 121 West.—Private family offers gentlemen beautiful large and medium rooms; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 128 West.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric lights; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 106, 105, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82D, 136 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; running water; excellent home cooking; table guests; moderate.

20 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; also medium, sunny rooms; reasonable.

82D ST., 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., Stockholder's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny; Southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans. Seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, Attorneys, 42 Broadway.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendant or phone Col. 4020.

Apartments, five, six cheerful, large rooms, elevator house, $43 to $60; 257 Edgecombe Av., facing Colonial Park, between 145th St. subway and "L" station.

150 West 57th St.—By the month, two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant on premises; convenient location.

Ask Lewin B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

12th St., West, (between 5th and 6th Avs.)—Five rooms, bath, kitchen; attractive, quiet house.

170TH, 709 West, Alliview, 4 rooms, all improvements; rent $31-$32; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—Sss H. A. Douglas Co., 157th St. and Grand Concourse.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 150th to 157th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

180th, 630 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 3-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; table guests.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 16-28 EAST.—Sunny second-floor room; single room; excellent board.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

47 FIFTH AV.
Unusual location and accommodations; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

66 MADISON AV.
Parlor bedroom and bath, including all meals and service, $25 week up; parlor bedroom, bath, European plan, by month, $35 up; hall service; single rooms at reasonable rates.

MADISON AV., 839.—Large, handsome rooms, with board; breakfast in room; appointments those of a private house; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, some with bath; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

20D, 327 WEST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; service; table guests.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68th, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, (Broadway-West End.)—Exclusive private house; will accommodate refined couple; table guests. Columbus 2380.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, well furnished double rooms, with bath; exceptional table board.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; select neighborhood; parlor dining; Southern cooking.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home table; moderate prices; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; reference; this is exceptional.

76TH, 344, (West End Av.)—Pansion Lu uells, exceptional accommodations, exquisite new furnishings, most elegant suite, double, single rooms; bath; best home table; electricity.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front, sunny room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

78TH, 121 West.—Private family offers gentlemen beautiful large and medium rooms; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 128 West.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric lights; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 106, 105, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82D, 136 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; running water; excellent home cooking; table guests; moderate.

20 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; also medium, sunny rooms; reasonable.

82D ST., 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Thoroughly competent nurse will give exclusive care to invalid in my attractive home. S 35 Times.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2101 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compares this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackswanne at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reede, Prop.

VERY SELECT HOME
in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suite, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; $65-$75 per week. X 367 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST. — Newly decorated rooms, bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable; quiet; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

83D, 17 WEST.—Exclusive Jewish house; attractive single room; electricity; superior table; gentleman.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; large and small room; "L" and subway.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly appointed room; bath; table, service exceptional; exclusive house.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive large room; every convenience; exclusive house; best home cooking; references; table guests accommodated.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Double sunny front room; wholesome food; park, "L," telephone.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; board reasonable. Phone 7512 Riverside.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Apt. 4-B.)—Superior accommodations; reasonnble; couple and one gentlemen.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one single room with bath; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, modern apartment; excellent meals. Hart.

A REFINED PRIVATE FAMILY.
No other boarders; large airy room or entire floor, private bath; electricity, parquet, elegant house and neighborhood; furnished, unfurnished; board optional. 783 Madison Av., between 66th and 67th Sts.

EXCLUSIVE surroundings, elegant table service; private home, Riverside Drive, 83d St.; business couple, business woman; price, $18, single person. X 376 Times Annex.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 6c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts. Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; home comforts; private Jewish family.

WEST END AV., 930, (105th St.)—Couple with references can find congenial home in strictly private family of two. Alston.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care; chaperonage; eleventh year.

WEST END AV., 690, (93d.)—Large, small room, electricity; steam heat; references.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires room and board; refined American family. N 51 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

38TH, 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; first floor.

53D, 32 EAST.—Two large, light rooms, with or without private bath; electric lights; running water; newly decorated; gentlemen only.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

82D, 130 EAST.—Middle-aged widow; steam-heated room; suitable two. Ackermann.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

62D, 24 EAST.—One and two large rooms and bath, furnished.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE front studio room, furnishings unusual, would rent unfurnished to responsible party, bachelor, or musician; no couples call. 2046 Plaza; mornings.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms; private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 520.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, nonresident; musical studio; subrenting.

West Side

9TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small, separate, en suite; southern exposure; private house; reference.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath; newly decorated; first-class house.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Two large, $3.50, $4; exclusive; private residence; telephone; desirable.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; suite rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private bath, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentleman.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, closets, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; references; vacant November.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms or ensuite; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Well furnished room; convenient to bath; $6; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; steam heat, electric light; terms reasonable.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; reference required.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath and saloon dressing room; also smaller room; high grade house and superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable front room, overlooking Central Park; high-class elevator apartment.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

69TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms, large and small; private baths.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Front rooms, adjoining bath, southern exposure; also dressing room; references.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished rooms; running water; strictly private house; references.

70TH, 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; private house; gentlemen.

70TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large and small room; private house; gentlemen.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Medium-sized front room, all improvements, private home.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractively furnished, scrupulously clean, large front room, opposite bath; high-class apartment; single room; gentlemen; references. Phone Col. 684. Apt. 1C.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large front room; also two adjoining, on bathroom floor.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms, running water; large closets; gentleman; moderate; reference.

73D, 132 WEST.—Suits two rooms, bath; on third floor; private house; one or two gentlemen; electricity.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite of entire floor, with bath, or separate; references.

73RD ST.,
(between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room in private house; gentleman. X 304 Times Annex.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Cozy, homelike rooms; cleanliness guaranteed; telephone; continuous hot water; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, sweetly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractively furnished single suite; gentlemen preferred; references. Apt. 4, south.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished; continuous hot water; electricity; telephone; references.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms; electricity; $4.50-$9.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large and small rooms; use kitchen. Baird.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, also front basement; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, excellent table, home-like parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Attractively appointed large room; tile bath; southern exposure.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove; also large front room; shower baths; select.

79TH, 148 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also parlor floor; telephone; gentlemen; reasonable.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, bath; apartment; bachelor.

81st, 3 West.—Beautiful outlook; large, small rooms; kitchenette; electricity; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $4. Every conveniencs. Anderson.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful, large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, bendsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Small room, single, running water, large closets, bath adjoinig; references.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Cozy, light room, convenient bath, refined apartment; $3.50. Ochs.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Nicely furnished front, back parlor adjoining bath; absolutely independent; private entrance; convenient transportation; private phone. Jones.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large, also small, room; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Large, small, pleasant rooms refined home; table guests; references.

87TH, 330 WEST.—Riverside; one large room, dressing room, bath room, $8; owner.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large, small rooms; private baths; meals optional.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room, southern exposure, all conveniences; reasonable.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms with private baths; electricity; $10-$12.

93D, 255 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable large, small rooms, private house; reasonable.

95TH, 330 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, newly furnished elevator; telephone; reasonable. Smith.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

102D, 303 WEST.—Private house, large, comfortable room, suitable two gentlemen; bath.

102D, 311 WEST.—Attractive, large room or suite; private bath; refined; references.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; elevator, telephone; gentleman; references. Clark.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Exceptionally large, light rooms, adjoining bath, electric light. Virtue.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike room; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Large front parlor, bedroom connecting; single room; conveniences. Apt. 3 W.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room; for one or two; two closets. Miss Word, 15 Claremont Av.

116TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.) — Large, sunny front room; for one or two; two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny room, bath, electricity; reference; Morningside 6720; Apt. 67.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

120TH, 417 WEST, (Marquette.)—Pleasant room in Apt. IN.E.; trainelent, day or week.

123D ST., 121 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished rooms in private house; references.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; heat; all conveniences.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with board; private family. Apartment 42.

168TH, 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two, three rooms, kitchen, bath. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
For Bachelors Only.
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

AN EXTRA LARGE, SUNNY ROOM, all modern conveniences, private house, for one or two men who appreciate clean, restful surroundings. Telephone 3550 Riverside.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.) — Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 3902 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,405, (91st Subway.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; gentleman; elevator; $3.50. Engel.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 414.—Well-furnished room private family; refined gentleman. Flower.

FURNISHED rooms, housekeeping if desired; elevator apartment, southern exposure; rare opportunity; vicinity Columbia College. A 128 Times Harlem.

LENOX AV., 202.—Elegant rooms; modern improvements; with or without board; private, strictly Kosher boarding house. Harlem 6759.

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Business woman will rent large, light room in three-room tenth floor apartment. Box S 53 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, corner 135th.—Delightful room, private family; every convenience; $4. Apartment 45.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large room overlooking Hudson, suitable one, two gentlemen. (Mech.)

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Medium front room; electricity, bath; private family; references; 91st subway.

WEST END AV., 589, (86th.)—Subway; exceptionally good rooms; lavatory; gentlemen; references.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED by young business man, moderately well-furnished room and bath, with private entrance, in either up-to-date private house or elevator apartment; locality 72d to 110th St., Broadway, or west of Broadway; monthly rate not to exceed $30; please state full particulars. N 50 Times.

TWO LARGE ROOMS with bath, for two bachelors, in a private house; no other roomers; state price and full particulars. N 63 Times.

Young college woman engaged in social work wants furnished room in private family near Lexington Av., and East Fortieth St. N 59 Times.

Lady wishes large studio room; fireplace; $20 month; downtown; references. N. 58 Times.

Lady desires furnished room adjoining bath; near subway and restaurant. C. Osborn, 421 N. B'way, Lexington, Ky.

BY YOUNG LAWYER; private family preferred; electricity; moderate price. N 18 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms, running water; large closets; gentleman; moderate; reference.

73D, 132 WEST.—Suits two rooms, bath; on third floor; private house; one or two gentlemen; electricity.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite of entire floor, with bath, or separate; references.

73RD ST.,
(between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room in private house; gentleman. X 304 Times Annex.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Cozy, homelike rooms; cleanliness guaranteed; telephone; continuous hot water; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, sweetly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractively furnished single suite; gentlemen preferred; references. Apt. 4, south.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished; continuous hot water; electricity; telephone; references.

75TH, 54

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinee Saturday 2 Sharp.
WM. GILLETTE
IN FINAL PERFORMANCE OF his great success, SHERLOCK HOLMES

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 3 NIGHTS AND 2 MATINEES.
Marie Tempest
In J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLIDRANKIE.
NEXT TUESDAY, OCT. 19
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In the New American Comedy,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

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UNDER FIRE
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FULTON 46th St., n. B'way. Eves. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Saturday 2:25.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.

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In a Little Comedy with a Little Music MISS INFORMATION

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Theatre — DANSE DE FOLLIES. "Meeting Place of the World"

For a Great Big Hearty Laugh GO AND SEE "Young America" AT THE GAIETY (DIRECTION COHAN & HARRIS) Broadway, 46th Street. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
IT IS THE MOST HUMAN, THE MOST ORIGINAL, THE ABSOLUTELY BEST PLAY OF THE SEASON.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
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A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL"
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
Biggest Laughing Hit Since The Days of Charles H. Hoyt.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8.15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
Mr. & Mrs. VERNON CASTLE
SPECIAL Comm. Next Sunday Night. 8:20 "THE WHIRL OF LIFE."
A thrilling photo drama romance in 6 acts. Every afternoon except Wed. & Sat. at 2:30 P.M. & Sunday Matinee. Nights at 8:20 P.M., 25c, 50, 75 & $1.
Note: Montgomery & Stone in Chin Chin every night, Wed. & Sat. Mats

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter.
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS." —Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.

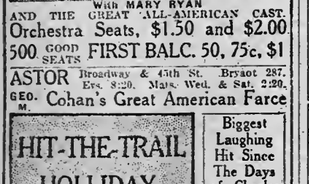
LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. "THE SHOW SHOP"
Present Next Week—"TWIN BEDS."
8 WEEKS BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 25.
BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY with PAVLOWA IMPERIAL BALLET RUSSE
IN A REPERTOIRE OF NOVELTIES.
SEATS $1 TO $5. NOW ON SALE AT LEXINGTON THEATRE BOX OFFICE.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c.
H. H. FRAZEE Presents "A FULL HOUSE"
Next Week—CYRIL MAUDE in "GRUMPY."
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This is an opportunity you have never had before and perhaps will never have again. Tens of thousands of people have seen these pictures since they were first put on exhibition last Monday. *Next Sunday will be their last appearance here.* There are no other pictures like them in the world. If you have not already seen them, *SEE THEM TODAY.*

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Production staged by SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA
R. H. Bornside and His Band. Best Seats $1.00
Soloists, ORVILLE HARROLD, Marimbas. NAT. WILLS, BELLE STOREY; others.



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The Century Cent. Pk. W., 62-63 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2.15
MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1.00
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A MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH.
Seats on Sale Eight Weeks in Advance.

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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 23 at 3
IN AID OF Polish Victims' Relief Fund
Paderewski
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Tickets $1 to $5. Boxes $50 & $100 now on sale.

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Godowsky
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CLARA AND DAVID
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Beethoven and Locatelli Sonatas and Brahms's Horn Trio.
Tickets at Box Office & Haensel & Jones, 29 W. 42 St. Steinway Piano.

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VIOLIN RECITAL OCT. 21.
AEOLIAN HALL 3 P. M.
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Twice Daily, including Sunday, 2 & 8 p.m. Raymond Hitchcock in "Stoleo Magic," "Old Heidelberg" with Dorothy Gish, Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool," Frank Keenan in "The Coward." 250 good seats, 25c; 300 good seats, 50c, others at 75c. Better ones at $1 & $2.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Saturday 2:20.
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Musical Hit by Authors of "Alma," "Adele," etc.

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Room & Bath.....$2.00 and $2.50
Suites .....$5.00 and $6.00

Service Free.

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All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. R. P. Leube, Mgr.
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Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.

A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.

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Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
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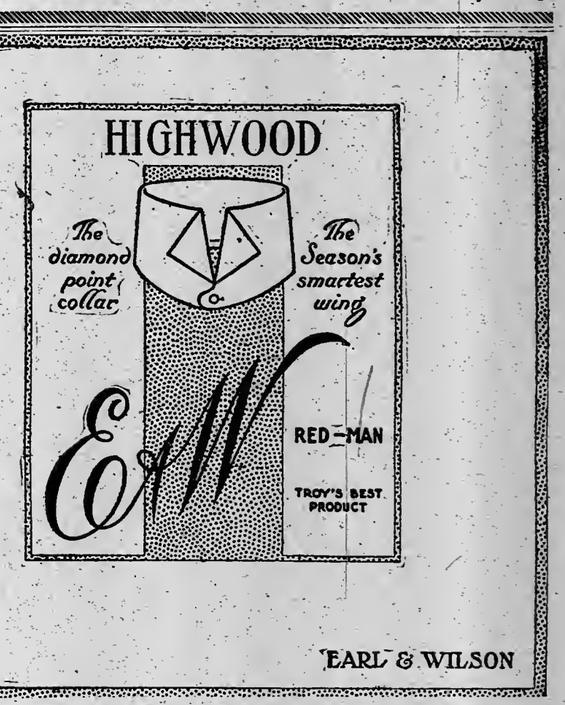
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Greatest Luncheon and Dinner Place
Finest Table d'Hote in City, $1.00
Highest Class Music Beginning at Noon

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers Friday; partly cloudy Saturday; moderate south winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,083. .... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TO ASK CONGRESS FOR 1¼ BILLIONS

McAdoo to Submit Today Largest Estimate of Expenditures Ever Made in Peace Times.

DEFENSE BIGGEST ITEM

Proposed Increase for War and Navy Departments Over Last Year $150,000,000.

MUST HAVE MORE REVENUE

Otherwise the Government Might Face Deficit of $135,000,000 Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The largest estimates of Government expenditures ever submitted to a Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in time of peace will be presented for the next fiscal year tomorrow, as required by law, for discussion by Congressional committees in advance of the regular session. They will be examined in detail by President Wilson and his Cabinet next week.

With an estimated increase for national defense of about $150,000,000 over last year, together with the cost of new tasks imposed on the State Department and other branches of the Government by reason of the European war, it is probable the amount of expenditures will be augmented to a total of about $1,240,000,000.

If Congress agrees to the Administration's program for strengthening the army and navy, it will be obliged to provide for additional revenue legislation, or the executive branch of the Government must issue bonds.

Although no estimate of receipts for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916, in which the increased expenditures will take effect, has been made by Secretary McAdoo, officials now are convinced they cannot count upon more than $750,000,000 for the twelve months, and some believe the total income will not go over $700,000,000.

Congress is to be asked to pass two revenue bills early in the coming session, one extending the emergency war tax, which expires Dec. 31 next, and the other providing for retention of the present duty on sugar beyond next May, when it would go on the free list. The adoption of these measures, however, would not increase the present revenues. With both in effect at present there has been a deficit of $35,000,000.

Higher Cost of Diplomacy.

Estimates for the Government departments, except State, War, and Navy, are practically the same as last year. Additional forces in the Diplomatic and Consular Service and at the State Department, and extraordinary expenses abroad in the work being done by American Embassies and Legations will require an increase of about $1,300,000 for the State Department. The $2,000,000 appropriated by Congress as an emergency war fund for use of that department has been nearly all spent, but much of it already has been or will be reimbursed, so that the reappropriation will not represent any real expense.

The ordinary disbursements of the Government last year were about $732,000,000. If the receipts are as much as $750,000,000 in the coming year and the appropriations of all Government departments except the State, War and Navy remain the same, there still will be, with the added budget for national defense, an estimated deficit of more than $135,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury now has authority to issue Panama Canal bonds to the amount of $240,000,000. That would be a temporary remedy, however, and may not be resorted to if the Administration proceeds on the theory that the Government will maintain the same rate of expenditures for national defense during coming years as now is being proposed for the next session of Congress.

Estimates for the Department of Commerce will show an increase over last year's total, $16,774,000, if they are agreed upon in the form now before Secretary Redfield. The principal request for more money will come from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which desires to take advantage of the opportunity afforded because of the war and extend its foreign trade organization. Secretary Redfield probably will ask for the funds necessary for that work. The Coast and Geodetic Survey has taken up with the Secretary the question of obtaining an appropriation for a thorough survey of the Alaskan coast.

Cut Immigration Expenses.

The Department of Labor contemplates few changes in its estimates, which last year amounted to $4,443,000. Secretary Wilson is considering a reduction in the estimates for the Bureau of Immigration, which has found its activities materially curtailed by the falling off of immigration as a result of the war.

The estimates for the Post Office Department will be slightly above the $290,000,000 estimated for the present year. The increase is credited to the automatic promotions of carriers and clerks provided for by Congress, increased pay for railway transportation in the Middle States as a result of this new weighing statistics, and the natural growth of the system. The estimate for ocean mail transportation is the same as the original appropriation, no allowance being made for the growth of this service, as an offset to the war. The estimates for the Department as a whole were prepared with a view to resumption of normal peace conditions.

In the Interior Department the estimates are less than the appropriation of $210,000,000 for the current year, excluding $8,000,000 for construction of the Government railroad in Alaska.

Secretary Houston had not completed tonight his estimates for the Department of Agriculture, but they will not vary much from the present appropriation of about $24,000,000.

Most of the Cabinet officers or their assistants were at work tonight finishing their estimates. Although it was believed at first there would be a delay of Secretaries Garrison and Daniels on account of extraordinary conditions, it practically was certain tonight that

Continued on Page 4.

SEA FIGHT REPORTED IN GULF OF FINLAND

Cruiser Said to Have Been Sunk and Another Damaged—Zeppelin Raid on Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A message to the Agtenbladet from the frontier says that a navel fight has taken place in the Gulf of Finland at Porkala, not far from Helsingfors. One cruiser is reported to have been sunk, and another heavily damaged.

A Zeppelin raid is reported on the Finnish coast in the Gulf of Finland, causing a fire.

Porkala is a peninsula in the Gulf of Finland twenty miles southwest of Helsingfors and about 200 miles west of Petrograd. While no mention is made in the dispatch from Stockholm as to the nationality of the vessels engaged it is presumed that if a sea battle has taken place it was between Russian and German warships.

The Gulf of Finland off Porkala is the most northerly point where fighting in the world war is reported to have taken place.

DR. DUMBA'S TRIALS GROW ON TRIP HOME

British Hold Up His Valet, Passengers Shun Him, and He Talks of War On Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The trials of Dr. Dumba, who arrived off Falmouth on Wednesday night, are not yet over. The liner, on which he is a passenger—the Nieuw Amsterdam—is being held up because the former Austrian Ambassador to America brought with him a valet who is of military age and has no passport.

When the liner arrived at Falmouth elaborate precautions were taken to prevent communication with the liner. About 150 passengers were landed yesterday, and it was their opinion that the doctor talked too much for an Ambassador. One American first class passengsr said:

"The Doctor tried his best to make friends with us, but we would have nothing to do with him. He dined in the saloon, but generally sat at a separate table with his wife, and when we were in the social room he was nearly always seated at a separate table.

"He told a friend of mine that he believed Germany and Austria would declare war on the United States on account of our making munitions for the Allies."

Dr. Dumba is proceeding to Rotterdam on the liner.

GERMAN ADVANCES TO SPAIN AND SWEDEN

Rome Dispatch Reports Diplomatic Move to Draw Them Into the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 14, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—I am informed that Germany is making two more diplomatic moves against us, one in Spain, where she is tempting the conservative Cabinet with an offer of Gibraltar and Morocco, and one in Sweden, where the bait is Finland, Germany's conditions being that the two countries enter into the European war at the moment convenient to herself, and that Spain gives her that part of Morocco which she had marked as German at the time of the Agadir affair.

ITALIANS NOW HELD UP BY WINTER IN NORTH

On Other Fronts Advance Is Expected to Continue—Austrians More Active.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRESCIA, Oct. 14.—While the increased Austrian activity on the Italian front is explained as her contribution to the simultaneous efforts made by the central empires on every field of combat, it is considered here that the approaching Winter, which already is so rigorous in the mountain regions that the troops are suffering severely from frostbite, notwithstanding a plentiful supply of fur clothing, renders absolutely impossible any great further advance in a northerly direction.

It is pointed out that Italian progress in the less glacial districts, as at Rovereto, continues quietly and is likely to develop still further in the near future. They are continuing the attack on the Lavarone forts, thus completing the Italian gains in Val Sugano, which is within fifteen miles of Trent.

200 DEAD IN SALVADOR IN LATE EARTHQUAKES

Frequent Shocks During Last Seven Weeks Also Damaged Much Property.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—More than two hundred persons in Salvador lost their lives during the last seven weeks as a result of frequent earthquakes, according to mail advices received today from Guatemala City. Property damage was reported heavy.

A report from Santa Anna, under date of Sept. 22, said shocks had been felt at that place every second day for more than a month.

In Santa Anna, a city of 50,000 population, 86 persons were killed and many valuable structures demolished or damaged, it was said. The military barracks and offices were among the buildings destroyed.

In Chalchapam, a town of 8,000, 40 of the most valuable buildings collapsed and numerous others were damaged. Reports from Juajuana, a large town, said only four structures were left standing. Heavy damage was reported in Sonsonate, Atacos, Tacubua, San Lorenzo, Jupitia, and other towns in the Sonsonate volcanic area.

The Minister of Finance has appealed to the Red Cross for assistance in caring for the destitute.

$100 Bonds of Anglo-French Government Loan yielding 5½%. Sold outright or on Small Payments. BEYER & CO., 53 Wall St., New York.—Advt.

PRESIDENT TO NAME WEDDING DAY SOON

Presence of Col. House at Capital Causes Expectation of Immediate Announcement.

PLACE STILL IN DOUBT

Mr. Wilson Favors White House Marriage—Mrs. Galt Prefers Church or Family Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The arrival of Colonel E. M. House of New York at the White House today, where he is to be a guest for several days, and the presence of President Wilson, the entire White House family, at Mrs. Galt's home at dinner tonight, led to the expectation that the wedding day of the President and Mrs. Galt would be announced within the next twenty-four hours. There were with the President and Mrs. Galt Colonel House, Miss Bones, Miss Smith, and Mary Smith, and Dr. Cary Grayson.

Colonel House, who is said to be the President's closest personal friend, is expected to serve as best man at the forthcoming ceremony. However, it is entirely possible that all such formality may be eliminated and the President and his fiancée may go to the altar unattended. In any event Colonel and Mrs. House will be here for the wedding, although up to the present time there is great uncertainty as to what other guests may be present.

From sources close to the President and to Mrs. Galt, it is learned that they hold widely different views regarding the time and place for their marriage, although not by reason of their difference in religious belief. Mrs. Galt has shown her complete readiness to accept the Presbyterian ceremony and be married either in the President's church, in Sixteenth Street, or at her home in Twentieth Street, with the President's pastor officiating. The President, while sharing his fiancée's views as to the personal rather than official character of the ceremony, is anxious that the marriage take place in the White House.

However, to bring this about, the President not only has to convert Mrs. Galt to his way of thinking, but also her mother, Mrs. William H. Bolling, who feels that the place for the marriage is in the home or the church of the bride or the bride's family. While Mrs. Galt has lived alone through her seven years of widowhood, she is most deferential to the wishes of her mother and the traditions of her family, all based on the conservative standards of her native State—Virginia. According to persons close to the White House it is this unsettled question that has deferred the announcement of the wedding day.

Invitation List in Doubt.

While the President has authorized the statement that due notice will be given, to the public as regards the date of the wedding, this promise does not find favor in official circles owing to the uncertainty concerning the invitation list. In the case of President Cleveland the engagement was announced more than two weeks before the ceremony, but the day and hour of the wedding were not announced until about forty-eight hours before the arrival of the bride-elect and her mother from New York, after several months' sojourn in Europe. The guests at that wedding, which took place in the Blue Room, numbered fewer than forty and included no officials except the members of the President's Cabinet and the President's Private Secretary.

No diplomats were invited to that ceremony, and owing to the very short time between the announcement of the engagement and the wedding day, no gifts were received except from the members of the Cabinet, in those days regarded as a part of the President's family circle, and the relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

It is said here that the Presidential yacht Mayflower is being kept ready for orders with the idea that President Wilson and his bride will leave Washington via the Potomac, and will pass their honeymoon in one of the old Virginia mansions that have already been offered to them.

Mrs. Galt's Telephone Silent.

Mrs. Galt is, as ever, most gracious to all inquirers regarding her plans, but to friends, reporters, tailors, milliners and caterers she makes the one reply that she has nothing to say at this time.

So persistent have become the calls upon Mrs. Galt that her house telephone has been disconnected, and the private wire to the White House, which was installed a few days ago, is now the only means of communication between 1308 Twentieth Street and the outside world. Mrs. Bolling, Mrs. Galt's mother, has also has her telephone temporarily disconnected owing to the too numerous calls for information concerning the movements and intions of her daughter.

With the announcement of the wedding day, the Administration circle generally, and the Cabinet in particular, will form plans for the coming Winter which now promises unusual social interest. The Cabinet dinner, with which the President and wife always open the series of State dinners of each season, usually has been held about Dec. 15, and is followed by the Diplomatic dinner, the Supreme Court dinner, and the Speaker's dinner. Until the dates of these events were given out from the White House no official matron would think of making any important engagement as hostess or guest.

In addition to the White House dates, which are now awaited with much concern, will be the series of dinners complimentary to the President at which Cabinet officers will entertain, in turn, beginning with the Secretary of State.

Besides the State dinners, which are necessarily limited to a small circle, there will be at least four formal evening receptions at the White House between Jan. 1 and Shrove Tuesday. Invitations to these affairs vary greatly with the form of the reception and the disposition of the host and hostess. It is safe to assume, however, that some 8,000 persons will be bidden to the White House in the coming Winter.

In addition to these formal receptions and dinners, it is believed that the evening musicales of former seasons will be revived. These entertainments, as well as numerous small dinner parties, will be entirely personal with the mistress of the White House, and in no way an official obligation to any portion of society.

PRESIDENT MAY SPEND SUMMER IN JERSEY

Residents Offer Him Use of Old McCall Home at Elberon for Next Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It is probable that President Wilson will not go to his country place at Cornish next year. It was understood today that he would pass the Summer of 1916, which will be in the thick of the Presidential

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Germans Will Commandeer Belgian Crops to Aid Americans in Giving Relief

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14, (via London.)—The chief of the German Army Staff in the east and west Flanders zone of operations, announces that an arrangement for the provisioning of about 200,000 Belgian civilians in that district has been concluded with Herbert C. Hoover, Oscar T. Crosby, and Julius A. Van Hee, American Vice Counsul at Ghent, representing the American Relief Commission.

The German authorities have requisitioned, at fixed prices, the cereal and root crops over a stated allowance for the family and animals of each grower. The whole of these crops, except oats and rye, will be handed over to the commission for distribution. In the place of oats and rye the Germans will furnish the commission with wheat.

In exchange the commission undertakes to import wheat sufficient to make up the deficit, together with the usual ration of bacon, lard, rice and fodder. The daily average of imports by the commission into this section amounts to about 1,000 tons.

The arrangement providing for the distribution of the harvest to the 4,500,000 people under the jurisdiction of the German Governor General, von Bissing, which was made some time ago, is operating smoothly. It is reported that an arrangement of the same co-operative character has been effected between the German General Staff and the commission providing for the taking over of the crops for 2,500,000 French civilians in the occupied portion of France.

The commission is now importing into these districts about $10,000,000 worth of wheat monthly. Half of this comes from the United States and the remainder from Argentina, India and other places.

INTERNED GERMANS ESCAPE ON YACHT

Six Officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm Missing from Norfolk Since Saturday.

HAD PURCHASED THE VESSEL

A Report That It Passed Hatteras on Monday, Bound South—General Alarm Sent to Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 14.—Excitement was created at the Navy Yard today when Commander Thierfelder of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, one of the interned German cruisers, announced to Admiral Beatty, Commander of the Norfolk Navy Yard, that six young officers of his ship, who obtained twenty-four hours' leave of absence last Saturday, were missing, and that with them a small sailing yacht, the Eclipse, recently purchased by them, had disappeared. The announcement was made public only after a thorough search had failed to locate the men.

The only news thus far received is an unconfirmed report tonight from Cape Hatteras that the Eclipse passed there on Monday shortly after noon, bound south. All sails were up at the time and the auxiliary engine was in service, according to this report.

It seems that some time ago the young officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, with permission, bought the Eclipse from Norfolk owners for the alleged purpose of pleasure sails about the harbor and bay. She is a stanch little sailer, 60 feet long, and with an auxiliary engine capable of pushing her along at the maximum rate of five miles an hour. The Germans paid $1,000 for the craft. While seaworthy, she is an old boat and little used for several years. According to reports tonight she was jointly owned by a Norfolk lawyer and a commander—retired—in the navy. She is said to have been sold by the lawyer.

The German officers took the yacht to the navy yard, alongside of their cruiser, and had been tinkering aboard her for several weeks. On Saturday they asked and obtained permission to take a sailing junket in the bay. Nothing was thought of it when they failed to return on time, but when three or four days elapsed without any report, Captain Thierfelder became suspicious, and today notified Admiral Beatty.

This entire section has been scoured in an effort to locate the young men. There are those who believe that they are marooned somewhere in the bay and will turn up in a day or two. Others think that they used the yacht to join some German ship out at sea. It is even thought possible that they are trying to cross the Atlantic in the little boat. Experienced watermen declare that such an attempt would be foolhardy, as only a limited amount of fuel oil could be stored aboard. The Eclipse is a pleasure boat, with no accommodation for lengthy cruises or for storing provisions. If the Cape Hatteras report is true, the Germans' mission in the South is yet to be explained. Local observers at Cape Henry have no record of the Eclipse passing to sea.

A general alarm tonight was sent up and down the Atlantic coast to revenue and other navy vessels to be on the lookout for the Eclipse, and to place her and all on board under arrest. The search of the bay and tributaries is also being continued.

In some quarters tonight there is criticism of the laxity of the regulations governing the interned German officers and sailors. It is declared that not only are they allowed to come and go at the pleasure of their own commanders, but that they leave the ships in civilian clothes. Thus attired, it is alleged, it is easy for them to evade detection and leave the jurisdiction of the yard.

Admiral Beatty tonight declined to give the names of the missing men, referring all inquiries to the Navy Department. He confirms the report, however, of the disappearance of the six men. All are officers, between the ages of 22 and 30.

AMERICAN SUBMARINES MAKE 2,100-MILE RUN

Four of K Type Reach Honolulu on Record Run Under Their Own Power.

HONOLULU, Oct. 14.—The submarines K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8, which left San Francisco Oct. 3 for Pearl Harbor, escorted by the United States cruiser Maryland, the collier Nanshan, the tug Iroquois, and the torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence, were sighted off here today, apparently all well.

Their safe arrival after a voyage of 2,100 miles under their own power is said to establish a new long-distance record for United States submarines.

The expedition was in charge of Captain Sumner E. W. Kittelle, commander of the Maryland. Commander F. N. Freeman, U. S. N., commanding officer of the torpedo flotilla, Pacific fleet, accompanied the expedition to observe the submarines.

The K-7 made the voyage without assistance and without stopping her engines. Some of the other submarines suffered minor disabilities, and, although towing was not at any time absolutely necessary, they were towed while making repairs, to save time.

The officers of the submarines said that the men stood the strain well, and that while some of them showed signs of fatigue, all were in good physical condition.

ZEPPELIN RAIDERS KILLED 55 IN LONDON

Complete Official Reports Also Put the Wounded at 114 in Wednesday Night's Attack.

RECRUITING IN BOMB HOLE

Officer Erects Platform Over Hole Torn in Street and Makes Plea for Enlistments.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Fifty-five persons were killed and 114 injured in the Zeppelin raid over London last night. Fourteen of the killed and thirteen of the wounded were military casualties, according to an announcement made later by the Official Press Bureau.

The text of the announcement follows:

The Press Bureau of the War Office announces that a fleet of hostile airships visited the eastern counties and a portion of the London area last night and dropped bombs.

Anti-aircraft guns of the Royal Field Artillery, attached to the central force, were in action, and an airship was seen to heel over on its side and to drop to a lower altitude.

Five aeroplanes of the Royal Flying Corps went up, but owing to atmospheric conditions only one aeroplane succeeded in locating an airship. This aeroplane, however, was unable to overhaul the airship before it was lost in the fog.

Some houses were damaged and several fires were started, but no serious damage was caused to military material. All fires were soon got under control by the fire brigade.

The following military casualties, in addition to the one announced last night, have been reported: Fourteen killed and thirteen wounded.

The Home Office announces the following casualties other than the military casualties reported above: Killed—men, 27; women, 9; children, 5; total, 41. Injured—men, 64; women, 30; children, 7; total, 101.

Of these casualties, 32 killed and 95 injured were in the London area, and these figures include those announced last night.

The Globe, which has been conducting a campaign advocating reprisals, says today:

"The public knows now that the Zeppelin, choosing its own time and circumstances for attack, is practically immune against the ordinary weapons of aerial warfare. The only way to hit the enemy is to strike at him as he strikes at us—to bomb his sleeping towns.

"At a meeting today of theatrical managers for discussion of a proposal to substitute matinées for night performances it was decided to continue the latter.

LONDONERS DEMAND REPRISALS FOR RAIDS

Government Assailed at Mass Meeting in Fiery Speeches by Prominent Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14. — Extraordinary scenes prevailed at a meeting held in the Cannon Street Hotel this afternoon to support a policy of reprisals for the Zeppelin raids. The central hall was packed by city men and there was a sprinkling of women. At one period a cry of "Germens" was raised and Gsomething like a free fight ensued for several minutes, sticks and fists being used in the ejection of some persons.

Lord Willoughby de Broke said they were not theirs to squeal or whine or call Germans names, but to urge the Government to stop the kind of thing that happened Wednesday night.

"The Zeppelins, terrible as they are," he said, "may do some good if they are to bring home to the people of this country that we are at war and not at law. We want to know if the coalition Government is doing anything to stop these raids."

A voice: "What about Haldane?"

The remark produced a momentary uproar, some of the audience rising and demanding that he should be shot or hanged.

"We do not want to mention any names, but I believe I quite agree with you," exclaimed the speaker.

He then demanded that the Government should have a definite air service and that the public should be told the truth.

"We do not want to do anything against the traditions of English chivalry," he said, "but this is a national war and we must treat the Germans as they treat us or else we shall become the laughing stock of the world."

A voice: "We are now, Willoughby!"

"No, not yet," the speaker replied. He then proceeded to say that the Government had in the past turned a deaf ear to the inventions of science, and there should be a special department at once instituted to deal with air service of the country.

Demand Reprisals.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks, M. P., said: "I propose that this mass meeting of city men state its definite belief that the only effectual method of putting a stop to the Zeppelin raids upon London and other English towns consists in the formal announcement on the part of this country of a systematic policy of reprisal raids by British and French aeroplanes upon towns in Germany, and this meeting hereby calls upon His Ma-

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DEWEY'S AMERICAN WINES. A trial will convince you of their quality. Dewey's, 138 Fulton St. and 81 Nassau St., N. Y.—Advt.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup.—Advt.

ITALY TO JOIN IN BALKAN CAMPAIGN; CZAR ASKS PASSAGE THROUGH RUMANIA, BULGARIA SUMMONS TURKS TO RESIST IT

Germans Admit Heavy Champagne Losses But Believe the French Attacks Will Fail

BY DR. GEORGE WEGENER.
[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE GERMAN FRONT IN CHAMPAGNE, Oct. 12, (via Cologne and London, Oct. 14.)—Monday ended the third hardest fought battle since the beginning of the new offensive here. The preparatory artillery fire began on Sunday evening. The thunder of the guns, among them those of the heaviest calibre, roared throughout the whole night.

Monday morning a comperatively small attack of the French began in the neighborhood of Tahure. The French forced their way into a short trench. The enemy's aeroplane attacks were driven off throughout the day by our defending aeroplanes. The artillery fire lasted the entire day, increasing between 6 and 7 o'clock to a violent cannonade on both sides. The positions behind the front were the most bombarded, as the first lines were too close together.

At 7 o'clock, after twenty-four hours' firing, a strong attack of the French north and south of Tahure ensued, which, however, was repulsed. One lost trench was immediately recaptured, with great losses for us.

Last night passed very quietly, as well as today, except for the new flying machines.

To the question put to prisoners whether hate against the Germans was still so great as at the beginning of the war we often heard the answer: "No; these two peoples should unite in peace; that would be a good thing."

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 13.—The night passed quietly. Toward morning there was a heavy fog. Under this protection the French, about 5 o'clock, made a violent attack south of Tahure in close columns, presumably in the hope of taking us by surprise. It was repulsed. After a half hour's bombardment, they made a second attack at 7:30, which lasted until 10:30 in the morning, advancing five times in several waves of assault, which were all, with the excellent support of our artillery, easily repulsed by our infantry.

That the battles in Champagne can be brought to a conclusion by attacks of this sort, which are still carried on by the use of great masses of troops, is hardly to be expected. The statements of captured prisoners confirm this view.

BRITISH DRIVE GAINS NEAR LOOS

Several Trenches and Most of the Hohenzollern Redoubt Wrested from Germans.

ENGLISH USE GAS CLOUDS

Deny the German Report That British Attacked in Belgium as Well as Artois.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Renewed British attacks in force upon the German lines in the neighborhood of Loos yesterday resulted in the capture of several trenches, including the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, all of which gains Sir John French's troops retain. In an attack which they made with the aid of a cloud of smoke and gas, (this is the first time the use of this method of warfare has been admitted in British official reports,) they succeeded in carrying 1,000 yards of trenches south and west of Hulluch, but were forced to abendon them under the shell fire of the enemy.

On the French front there were artillery duels today, apparently without marked effect, at various points from Artois to Champagne. A squadron of French aeroplanes bombarded the railway station at Bazancourt, near Rheims. Other exploits of French airmen were the destruction of a German captive balloon and the bringing down of a German aeroplane.

This is the text of the British official statement:

Yesterday afternoon, after a bombardment, we attacked the enemy's trenches under cover of a cloud of smoke and gas from a point about 600 yards southwest of Hulluch to the Hohenzollern redoubt. We gained about 1,000 yards of trenches just south and west of Hulluch, but were unable to maintain our position there owing to the enemy's shell fire.

Southwest of St. Elie we captured and held the enemy's trench behind the Vermelles-Hulloch road and the southwestern quarries, both inclusive. We also captured a trench on the northwest face of the forest. We captured the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, but the enemy is still in two communicating trenches between the redoubt and the quarries.

Later in the evening the following official statement was given out:

With regard to the statement in the German communication of Oct. 14 that we attacked over almost the whole front between Ypres and Loos, no attacks whatever were made other than those described in an earlier message.

SAYS VICTORY WILL CROWN FRENCH UNION

Viviani Eulogizes the National Spirit—German Fleet Useless, Says Augagneur.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—"Since France and the Allies, in spite of their attachment to peace, were obliged to suffer war, they will prosecute it to the end, and their intimate union will assure the final triumph of justice and right," says Premier Viviani in a declaration to be published tomorrow in the magazine Lectures pour Tous.

"France is not a country to be preyed upon," he continues. "She will not lay down her arms until after she has avenged outraged justice, consolidated forever with the Fatherland the provinces ravaged by force, restored heroic Belgium, and broken Prussian militarism in order to be able to reconstruct upon a foundation of right a regenerated Europe.

"Believing in our social, political, and religious division, our enemies

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DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE Made at the farm at Southborough, Mass. Sold in one pound parchment packages.—Advt.

PRESSURE ON RUMANIA

Germany Stops Her Traffic and Asks Her Intentions.

ALLIES BUSY IN GALLIPOLI

Bulgaria, After Defeat at Frontier, Accuses Serbia of Starting Hostilities.

SERBS HOLDING GERMANS

But Capture of Pozarevec Is Near—Said to Have Taken a Bulgarian Division.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—Three pieces of news stand out prominently in the latest developments in the Balkan situation—an intimation by Premier Viviani in the French Senate that Italy would take part in the campaign; a report from Rome, in which there is an inclination here to believe that Petrograd has asked Rumania to allow Russian troops to pass through her territory on the way to Bulgaria, and a statement from Bucharest by way of Switzerland that Germany has suspended the postal service to Rumania and is holding up all foodstuffs consigned over German railways until Bucharest defines more clearly its etitude toward the central powers.

There is naturally much speculation as to how Italian and Russian assistances will be afforded. Italy has a large number of troops available and the means of moving them to the desired spot, but Russia is handicapped in this respect. For Rumania to grant the Czar's request to allow his army to cross into Bulgaria would be construed by Germany as tantamount to a definite alliance with the entente and would doubtless result in Austro-German troops attacking Rumania. This, it is thought, might happen anyway, as previous to her present action Germany had shown her displeasure at Rumania's refusal to allow munitions to pass through to Turkey.

Turkish Troops for Bulgaria.

A special dispatch from Rome to The Daily Telegraph says that Bulgaria has asked Turkey for two army corps to dispatch to the Rumanian frontier to meet the sventual Russian attack. Two Turkish army corps already are concentrated at Adrianople and Kirk Kilisse.

The same dispatch says that up to yesterday the Bulgarians had not occupied any point of Serbian territory, having been repulsed everywhere. In an attack on Kniezevatz they lost a whole division, which fell into an ambuscade.

An Amsterdam dispatch says semi-official announcement that a Turco-Bulgarian military agreement has been signed is made in the Lokal Anzeiger. Under the terms of the agreement Turkey places two army corps and her munitions factories at the disposal of Bulgaria, while the latter country agrees to supply Turkey with coal and railway materials. It is agreed that Turkey shall have free use of Bulgarian barbors.

According to the Universul of Bucharest Russian troops have been withdrawn from Bessarabia, near the Rumanian frontier, and are being concentrated at Odessa. From this point, the Universul says, a movement will be undertaken against Bulgarian ports.

Meanwhile the Russians are continuing their attacks in Galicia in an effort to clear the Austrians from the Rumanian frontier and prevent them from sending any further reinforcements against Serbia, while the French and British have resumed the offensive in the Dardanelles to keep the Turks busy.

Although under constant attack since Oct. 8, the Serbians are giving ground only foot by foot. The Teuton troops which forced the passage of the Danube, occupied Belgrade and Semendria, and pushed on to Pozarevac in their attempt to drive through the Morava Valley, have got no further, though the capture of the town is imminent. The Berlin War Office announcement yesterday of the operations was embodied in a couple of sentences. It said:

Our troops continue to advance south of Belgrade. The works on the west, northeast, and southeast fronts of Pozarevac, which are of a fortified character, have been taken.

Pozarevac is about ten miles southwest of Semendria and, as the crow flies, five miles south from the Danube.

The Vienna official bulletin covered the advance further west from the neighborhood of Belgrade as follows:

Our troops yesterday stormed from the region of Belgrade, advancing to the southeast to the fortress-like intrenched positions on Brino, Brdo, Cunak, and Stawaras. The enemy, who, according to statements made by prisoners, had been ordered to stand to the last man, fled to the Avala Mountains and the region to the east. His losses were extraordinarily heavy.

Our big artillery, as is always the case in such operations, won the greatest part of the success.

The attacks of our allies on the lower Morava River are also progressing

GREY EXPLAINS BALKAN FIASCO

Tells Commons That Greece and Serbia Must Stand or Fall Together.

ISSUE THAT OF ALL ALLIES

Suggestion Made in Lords That Troops Now in Gallipoli Be Used Elsewhere.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—The diplomatic rather than the military side of the situation was the subject of Sir Edward Grey's eagerly awaited statement relative to the Balkan situation which he delivered yesterday to a crowded House of Commons.

"I propose to confine myself," the British Foreign Secretary said, "to a resumé of our diplomatic objects since the war. At the outset we desired that the war should not spread, and in common with our allies we assured Turkey that if she remained neutral Turkey and Turkey's territory should not suffer. This situation was completely changed by the entrance of Turkey into the war, and all obligations on the part of the Allies then ceased.

"We and our allies then concentrated upon securing an agreement among the Balkan States, and we used all our influence to secure an accord. Unfortunately the feeling in the Balkans is not one of union, but of division. It was clear nothing but a decisive, preponderating advantage for the Allies would have enabled us to secure a policy of union.

Teutons' Offer to Bulgaria.

"We were given to understand in the course of the negotiations that except with regard to Thrace the Central Powers had offered to Bulgaria more to secure her neutrality than the Allies could in fairness offer. The promises which induced Bulgaria to declare war were given by the Central Powers at the expense of her neighbors and without any corresponding advantage to them.

"We have remained throughout on friendly relations with Rumania, who has favored the policy of a Balkan union.

"It is the policy of bringing about a Balkan war that the sovereigns and Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria—the sovereigns and the Governments—have succeeded in carrying into effect. We were given to understand that in order to secure a Balkan union there were certain concessions Bulgaria would require, especially in Thrace and Macedonia.

"The Allies were ready to do all in their power to secure these for Bulgaria, but to obtain the consent of Serbia and Greece it was an essential preliminary that Bulgaria take sides with the Allies against Turkey. In other words, if Bulgaria was to realize her hopes and aspirations she must cooperate in a common cause in which the hopes and aspirations of other neighboring States were engaged.

"It will be enough to say that these reasonable hopes and aspirations were, in the main, founded upon opportunity to peoples of the same race, the same sentiments and the same religion to join themselves to a State under a Government most akin to them."

Sir Edward praised the skill and courage with which Serbia had turned upon her foes and driven them out of her country, as one of the outstanding features of the war. Once again, he said, the crisis was upon Serbia and she was meeting it with the same splendid courage. The entry of Bulgaria made a great differsnce in the situation and raised the question of treaty obligations between Greece and Serbia.

Regarding the attitude of Greece, Sir Edward Grey referred to the statements made by former Premier Venizelos and the new Grecian Premier, M. Zaimis, and said it must be obvious that the interests of Greece and Serbia were now one. In the long run, he said, they must stand or fall together. Through Greek territory alone could assistance be sent to Serbia, and that this assistance was welcome was sufficiently proved by the reception accorded the allied troops. Great Britain was giving Serbia all the

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SARONY CELEBRATED PORTRAITS $5 for 3. 364 5th Ave., (24th St.)—Advt.

favorably. They have captured from the enemy fortifications on the western, northern, and eastern fronts of Pozarevac.

No mention is made of the armies which have been trying to break into Serbia over the Save and Drina Rivers, so apparently the operations there, in which the invaders have suffered terrible losses have made no progress whatever.

Further south the small but efficient army of Montenegro is holding the line successfully on enemy territory.

The extent of the Bulgarian invasion up to the present, according to a dispatch from Nish, consists of an advance over the frontier at one point of a mile. With this exception says the report, the fighting line remains intact and the railways have not yet been reached. This contradicts a report from Athens that communications had been cut between Nish and Trahmva (Vranya?) for a distance of five miles.

An assertion that Serbian troops were the aggressors against Bulgarian forces was printed Wednesday in the Ministerial organ, Napodni Prava, according to a Sofia dispatch to The London Times. The Bulgarian newspaper's statement follows:

"Near Belogradchik Monday morning Serbian troops without cause attacked our forces. In reply to this foolish provocation our troops, in order better to defend themselves, captured, after a sharp conflict, the heights of Klika in Serbian territory. The fighting lasted from 7 A. M. until 6 P. M."

A Reuter dispatch from Sofia says it is officially announced that Bulgaria will protest to the legations of the neutral States against this violation of her territory by Serbian troops, and that a royal manifesto has been issued calling upon the Bulgarian people and army to defend the national soil, "violated by a perfidious neighbor and deliver their brethern, oppressed beneath the Serbian yoke." The manifesto refers to the great efforts made by the King and Government to preserve the peace and make both groups of belligerents realize the injustice done to Bulgaria by the division of Macedonia.

The whereabouts of the Anglo-French expedition, which landed at Saloniki, and what it is doing, remain a dark secret as far as the press and public are concerned.

GERMANS SACRIFICE THOUSANDS IN SERBIA

Path to Turkey Deemed the Paramount Debatable Ground of the War.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—"The present plan of attack on Serbia," says a Nish dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, "was prepared by the German Staff and differs essentially from the Austrian plan of last year, which provided for the taking of Serbia from the west.

"In accordance with the new plan the Austro-Germans have started to occupy the head of the railway line from Belgrade to Nish and the Valley of Morava, mostly by frontal attack, sacrificing men by tens of thousands in order to save time and penetrate quickly and deeply into Serbia. As the success of this enterprise depended on Bulgarian assistance the Austro-German generals began their campaign only after Bulgaria had mobilized, thus obliging Serbia to deflect part of her troops as a protection against sudden Bulgarian attack.

"The most dangerous feature of the Bulgarian situation, however, is the presence of Turkish troops under German command on the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier. News of the landing of Franco-British troops at Saloniki has caused the greatest enthusiasm at Nish, which is decorated with allied flags and is preparing a hearty welcome for the foreign troops.

"Serbian reports of the fighting place great emphasis on its sanguinary character and the heavy German losses. One commander reports the banks of the Save before Bediaya literally covered with dead bodies.

M. Vintrovitch, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said in an interview that the coming of the Allies' troops to the Serbian front may prove the turning point of the war. England and France, he asserted, realized the paramount importance of Serbian territory for both different parties. Solely through Serbia is Russia connected with the west and only through Serbia can Germany reach Turkey to make an unbroken front from Bagdad to Ostend.

"M. Vintrovitch declared that only after crushing Serbia could Germany invade Egypt or India and that by accomplishing this task she could draw fresh troops from Turkey.

"'Bulgarian and Serbian soil,' he said, 'provide rich granaries which are necessary to Germany. Serbian copper mines can supply urgently needed metal. By strengthening the Serbian front defending the key to the east the Allies can frustrate all German schemes, beat Germany's last trump card, and hasten the ultimate victory."

FRANCE EXPECTS ITALY TO JOIN BALKAN WAR

Berlin Hears Italians Have Occupied Twelve Mediterranean Islands in Readiness.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Premier Viviani announced to the Senate today that Italy probably would take part in the Balkan operations.

BERLIN, Oct. 14. (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Tageblatt publishes a report that the Italians have occupied twelve islands in the Eastern Mediterranean, in connection with the new developments in the Balkans.

This report, which was forwarded from Budapest, also stated that Greece had protested against the occupation of the islands.

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 14.—It is generally believed here that Italy's participation in the Allied movement to assist Serbia is being arranged with the Entente Powers, but further consultations between the War and Foreign Ministers will be necessary.

Public opinion in Italy inclines to the belief that it will be impossible for this nation to remain indifferent to the settlement of the conflict in the Balkans.

SARRAIL TO LEAD ALLIES.

French General Made Chief of Balkan Expeditionary Army.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Oct. 13, (via Paris, Oct. 14.)—General Sarrail, Commander in Chief of the French forces in the Orient, who arrived in Saloniki yesterday, will take command of the expeditionary army.

Declaration of martial law at Saloniki on Tuesday is reported by the Athens correspondent of the Havas News Agency. General Moschomowios, who is in command of the Greek forces there, ordered his troops to salute the French and British officers. The commander of the allied troops will reciprocate.

By royal decree Prince Nicholas, brother of King Constantine, has been nominated Military Governor of the Interior Zone.

General Sarrail succeeded General Gouraud as Commander of the French troops in the eastern Mediterranean toward the last of July. General Gouraud had already succeeded General d'Amade on May 9. General Gouraud had been wounded and General d'Amade had fallen ill.

CONSTANTINE DEFINES GREECE'S ATTITUDE

Sword Loosened in Readiness to Resist Any Menace to Her Integrity.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Oct. 13, (via Paris, Oct. 14.)—In response to a request for a definition of the attitude of Greece, King Constantine today made the following statement:

"Greece is merely loosening her sword in its scabbard. She menaces no one. But she cannot permit that events shall constitute a menace to the integrity of the nation or the freedom of the Greek people.

"It is my duty to preserve my country from the danger of destruction through becoming involved in the general European conflict. I hope to do this at all hazards—if it be possible."

BALKAN NEWS VIA BERLIN.

In No Case Will Rumania Side with Entente Powers, It Is Said.

BERLIN, Oct. 14, (via London.)—Many dispatches concerning the Balkan situation appear in the Berlin newspapers. Summarizing them, the Overseas News Agency says:

"Efforts to reach an understanding with Rumania are progressing. In no case will Rumania side with the Entente Powers.

"A Bulgarian diplomat characterizes the Dardanelles action as Great Britain's first huge failure, and says that her second will be the Saloniki expedition.

"Constantinople reports that the Autumn storms have begun and that they are unusually violent. If they continue the landing of troops on Gallipoli Peninsula will be impossible."

"A member of the Bulgarian Legation at Rome, who reached Lugano on his way home, said that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria never had been more popular than now. Bulgarians know that Germany's victory is sure. In Greece the army and the people are in sympathy with the King. There is no real conflict of interest between Bulgaria and Greece.

GERMANS LOOK TO INDIA.

Expect Allies to Abandon Dardanelles—Secret Treaty With Greece?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Although the censorship has not allowed the German press to discuss the ultimate object of the German advance against Serbia, nevertheless well-informed persons recently returned from Germany assure me this advance is really directed not against Serbia but against India, and the Germans are supremely anxious to open direct communication with Constantinople and thence with Bagdad, so as to annihilate the British forces in Mesopotamia, and consequently deal a deadly blow at British prestige in Afghanistan, Persia, and India.

It is openly asserted in Berlin that a secret treaty exists between Greece, Bulgaria, and Germany.

For nearly a week past the German public has apparently considered the abandoning of the Dardanelles operations as a certainty, asserting the Dardanelles question will be settled without Russia and against her and without and against England.

BULGARS CLOSE DANUBE.

Troops Actively Intrenching On Rumanian Border.

MILAN, Oct. 14, (via London, Oct. 15.)—Navigation of the Danube has been virtually closed by the Bulgarians," says a Bucharest dispatch to the Corriere della Sera. "At Lompalanka the Bulgarians seized seven barges and three tugs sent up the Danube by Russia with wheat for Serbia. Bulgaria has laid mines all along its bank of the Danube, thus closing the river in effect as the Rumanian side is unnavigable.

"Rumanian papers state there are only 150,000 Bulgarian troops on the Serbian frontier. The remainder are held in reserve, partly to guard the Rumanian frontier and partly in preparation for some diversion by the Allies. Bulgar troops are actively intrenching and fortifying themselves along the Dobrudja border and at Rustchuk.

"It has been learned that there now are five German submarines at Varna."

MONTENEGRO BOLD AND READY, SAYS KING

Army Is Fighting on Austrian Territory and Repulsing All Attacks.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—King Nicholas of Montenegro is quoted by the Petit Parisien as having made the following declaration to its Cettinje correspondent:

"We are fighting in the enemy's territory; we are ready and we fear nothing.

"The Montenegrin army has been reorganized and re-equipped, according to Colonel Patchitch, Chief of Staff, who declares the army of the little Balkan State is worthy the confidence of the Allies.

"The offensive begun by Austria all along the Montenegrin front has been repulsed up to the present, and the military situation is said to be satisfactory.

SOFIA TELLS ATHENS OF WAR.

Germans Piecing Submarines Together at Varna.

ATHENS, Oct. 14.—The Bulgarian Minister at noon today notified the Greek Government that Bulgaria at 8 o'clock this morning declared war on Serbia as a Serbian column had attacked the Bulgarians near Kostendil, (Southwest Bulgaria,) killing 70 men and wounding 500.

Advices received in diplomatic circles here are to the effect that German skilled workmen have arrived at Varna, Bulgaria's chief Black Sea port, from Constantinople to assemble submarines which have been sent there in sections.

The Austrian Prince Windisch-Graetz and his staff have arrived at Sofia.

OVER 5,000 CIVILIANS SHOT IN BELGIUM

Reports Received by Belgian Government — Figures Unofficial Because of Authorities' Fear.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 15.—A Havas dispatch from Havre says:

"Over five thousand civilians have been shot in Belgium by order of the German military authorities, according to authentic reports received by the Belgian Government. The figure is approximate and unofficial, because no local authorities, who fear reprisals, would dare draw up official reports.

"The estimates so far made follow: Antwerp, 200; Brabant, 800; Flanders, 100; Hainault, 400; Liége, 845; Limbourg, 40; Luxemburg, 1,000; Namur, 1,800."

THE HAGUE IS PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Measure Taken to Prevent Dutch Munition Workers from Leaving the Country.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14, (via London.)—Martial law in a specified and partial form was proclaimed here today. The proclamation affects the various trades which furnish supplies for the army.

The proclamation, announcing that The Hague was placed under a minor state of martial law, was placarded this morning. Workmen employed in the trades which provide military supplies will hereafter be compelled to obtain military permits if they desire to go to other districts.

Foreigners are not affected by the decree.

TWO BRITISH AIRMEN KILLED

Their Machine Develops Defect in Flight Near Glamis Castle.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Captain Arkwright and Lieutenant Hardy of the Royal Flying Corps were killed today near Glamis Castle, Montrose.

They had just started for the Montrose aerodrome when a defect developed in their aircraft, which crashed to the ground and was completely wrecked. Both officers were killed instantly.

RUSSIANS HOLD LINE WEST OF THE STRIPA

Now Established on an Eight-Mile Front—Violent Battle Developing There.

BERLIN'S CLAIMS DENIED

Petrograd Says Teuton Attacks Failed, While Vienna Tells Only of Checking Russian Charge.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—Although the German official statement claims General Ivanoff's forces have been driven back over the Stripa, the Petrograd correspondent of the The Times asserts the Russians retain much of the ground they gained.

"As a result of the rupture of the lines of General Pflanzer and General Von Bothmer," he says, "we advanced one day's march westward and now hold an eight-mile stretch of the Stripa from Senichovice to Haivorenka. Since it is known that part of the forces of these two generals have been removed to the Serbian front their defeat may be regarded as the first outcome of the step taken by Germany in the Balkans."

In southwestern Russia, the Czar's forces continue to advance westward from a line from Pinsk to Rovno. Russian cavalry is taking an important part in these operations.

Around Dvinsk the stubborn fighting goes on. Field Marshal von Hindenburg reports a local success and the capture of 650 prisoners.

Teutons Hard Pressed in Galicia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There is little new to note on the Russian front, but that little is very important. All that is happening here now tends to show the magnetic centre of the war is transferred to the south.

The enemy's flanks had been strengthened at the expense of the centre, which for days past has been almost passive, but on the northern flank the Russians are not only holding the Dvina line, not only resisting the German attack on Dvinsk, but are actually beginning to advance from Dvinsk and are clearly outlining the possibility of raising the siege. In any case the German plans here are robbed of effective power.

In the south the painful piecemeal operations in the swampy region between the river Rovno and the Rovno-Sarny Railways have been thrown into the shade by the conspicuous success of the Russians in Galicia. The Austrians and Germans have been laboriously moving troops by roundabout routes and patching up their armies, here diluting Germans with Austrians, there fortifying Austrians with Germans, calculating on the narrow possibilities of waging a cheerless warfare against weather, Cossacks, and quagmires, only to find their energies frittered away in a vain struggle.

Mackensen was called away to the Serbian front and took some of his troops with him. Linsingen took his place as commander of the group of armies and had to do his best with what was left, filling up gaps with Austria's reserves and hampered by the necessity of keeping a strong force in Galicia in view of the Balkan situation. But just at the critical moment Ivanoff wrested the initiative from his hands and pierced his front on the Stripa at the most important point where the armies of Bothmer and Pflanizer join hands at a distance about sixty miles from Lemberg.

The padlock that held together two length of the chain of Austro-German armies in Galicia is broken. Russian cavalry have rushed into the breach and galloping through three lines of German trenches and hacking about with sabres, put the defenders to flight.

Linsingen now has no choice. He must use all available forces to prevent defeat turning into disaster, to check the outflanking Bothmers and the isolation of Pflanizer's army. There can be no question for the present of further attempts to advance on Rovno, and, what is more important, no more troops can be detached from the Galician front for the Serbian. It may even be necessary to dispatch Austrian reserves destined for Serbia to the Galicia front.

Thus, apart altogether from the direct aid which Russia will give to Serbia in conjunction with her allies, she is rendering in Galicia a very important indirect service toward the elucidation of the Balkan situation.

Russians Superior in Shells.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14, (via London.)—Russia's recent successes are declared by a Dutch correspondent in the eastern war theatre to have been due to the overwhelming superiority of her supply of munitions which took the Austro-Germans completely by surprise and with which, it is stated, they were unable to cope.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Heavy Fighting at Several Points on the Russian Front.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14, (via London, Oct. 15.)—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

A German aeroplane has dropped several bombs on the Remersh Railway Line north of Friedrichstadt. In the region of Jacobstadt the artillery fire has increased in intensity in some places.

On the night of the 13th, a Zeppelin dropped about fifty bombs near Dvinsk. No one was injured.

On the Dvinsk front there has been an artillery duel on the road south of Schiossberg, which we captured yesterday. Obstinate fighting continues.

A stubborn engagement, in which both sides are attacking, is also in progress near the village of Sprougulne and in the vicinity of the village of Garbounovka.

On the line of the Domnen and Dreswiaty Lakes desultory attacks by the enemy have met with no success. The artillery duels continue.

We have occupied the village of Khnopine, south of Novel, on the Pripet River.

On the left bank of the Styr, north of Rofalovka, our cavalry carried the Zalladine farm.

In Galicia, on the Stripa front, the enemy at several points assumed the offensive without success. Very violent fighting is taking place around the villages of Beniavy and Lavoroska and west of Trembovla.

BERLIN, Oct. 14, (via London.)—The German War Office report concerning the Eastern campaign follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: West and southwest of Illuskt we threw the enemy out of another position and took 650 prisoners and three machine guns. Russian attacks west and southwest of Dvinsk were repelled.

Army groups of Prince Leopold and General von Linsingen: There is nothing to report.

The troops under General Count von Bothmer captured Haivorenka, south of Burkanow (in Eastern Galicia) and drove the Russians back over the Stripa.

VIENNA, Oct. 14, (via London, Oct. 15.)—The official communication issued today by the War Office says of the Russian war theatre:

The enemy attacked yesterday our position west of Tarnopol. They stormed in three files, of which only the men in the first file possessed shields. Our troops repulsed the enemy with heavy losses. Otherwise in the northeast there is nothing important to report.

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KAISER FREES SWISS CONVICTED AS A SPY

Intervention by His Government Saves C. A. Doerflinger, the Bicyclist, from Death.

BERNE, Oct. 14.—The Federal authorities have been informed that Emperor William has pardonsd the Swiss bicyclist, C. A. Dörflinger, who was condemned to death by a German court-martial on a charge of espionage.

Dörflinger is well known in America as a professional rider. Several years ago he took part in a six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. His case has been pending before the Prussian Supreme Military Council since the second week in September, when he was condemned to death as a spy by a Prussian court-martial. The Swiss Government immediately intervened with a request for clemency.

The Journal de Genève of Sept. 17 printed an account of his adventures, which culminated in the charge that he had entered into an arrangement with the representative of a "nation with which Germany is at war" to secure information damaging to Germany while traveling in Alsace and Baden for a business house of Basle, his native place. Shortly after the war began, according to the Geneva paper, he received an anonymous letter asking him to meet a stranger at Montreux, Switzerland. The stranger turned out to be the "representative" in question.

SEES REVOLUTION NEAR.

Russia on Verge of Overturn, Yale Professor Believes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—Russia is on the verge of revolution, according to Professor Max Mandell of Yale, who holds the chair of Russian language in the university. He said today in The Yale Daily News: "The Russian people have gone through a complete mental revolution and are ready to carry out a physical revolution, should it be necessary."

Professor Mandell quotes from a letter recently received by him from Russia, in which the writer says:

"Russia is on the verge of a real and effective revolution. The intellectuals, still comprising the advance guard of Russia's educated and self-sacrificing youth, who voluntarily or otherwise entered the army, have been and still are carrying on more agitation than fighting.

"This was proven by the millions of printed appeals distributed by them among the soldiers at the front, pleading with the latter not to fight, but to become prisoners of the enemy unless the Government would adopt a liberal domestic policy. The seed brought its fruit: thousands and thousands of our men permitted themselves to be taken prisoners."

ZEPPELIN RAIDERS KILLED 55 IN LONDON

Continued from Page 1.

jesty's Government to render protection to the lives and property of British subjects through the issuance and prompt fulfillment of such a declaration."

He said there was grave dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Government. Again and again, he said, he had urged the necessity of an aerial fleet, and though they were living under a coalition Cabinet every member of Parliament had a right and duty to criticise if he believed they were not right.

"I have in my possession," he said, "a letter written two years ago by persons now occupying prominent positions in the air service, in which they asked for the service to have Zeppelins. I don't know whether the Government, when they decided to go without Zeppelins or large airships, consulted men who alone know. We know that 127 English men and women have been killed by Zeppelins in England, and every man and woman in that total cries out for vengeance today. Where is the swarm of hornets Winston Churchill promised us would be waiting for any hostile airships? Don't we pay taxes? Don't we pay salaries to our Ministers? Don't we give them peerages and privy councilorships? I think we have a right to demand as an essence of our citizenship that the country should be protected." Loud cheers followed this.

After a year of war, he said, the Admiralty had appointed a director of London's air defenses.

"We do not want single machines," he said, "but squadrons 200 strong. Machine following machine with bombs circling round and round over Cobientz and Cologne in order to make the Germans realize the destruction of their raids here."

He called attention to what was being done in France, where, he said, they were building huge battleplanes to which latest machines flying at eighty miles an hour would be as children to giants.

Mr. Hloks's speech was punctuated with loud cheers, but at certain points where he criticised the Government there were remarks from protesters. The resolution was seconded by Ernest Jardine, M. P., who also spoke strongly about the present Government and told the audience to go home and pray, for their country was in peril.

"Pray," he said, "for a leader who will lead you to victory."

When the resolution was put it carried almost unanimously, but some one in the audience made a remark that was taken to be "no," with the instant result that he was pounced upon as a German. As the identity of the protester was doubtful at first a sort of ring was drawn round the area from which his voice came and eventually one or two men were forcibly dragged out. They put up such a stout resistance that the police had to interfere and eventually amid cries of "German traitor" and much hissing, the man was pummeled out of the room. Walking sticks played an active part in the incident.

C. Palmer, editor of The Globe, proposed resolutions urging the necessity of a speedy formation of a Ministry of Air to take complete and independent charge of the naval and military forces of the country.

Sir George MacGill seconded the resolution. He said there were naturalized Germans in this country who claimed that within twenty-four hours of air raids they were in full possession of the damage done and had sent it to America.

Lord Headley also asked for reprisals, and amid cheers and laughter asked: "If a burglar comes and hits me in the eye with a brick shall I coax him down with my wife's ostrich feather?"

A London clergyman, the Rev. A. W. Gough, supported the movement for reprisals. He said the meeting had been called for a Christian purpose, "so let us have done with silly and soft presentments of Christianity as if it meant something that has no quality of manhood, nor any part of sacrifice, nor any righteous courage to severely punish wrongs."

Both resolutions carried.

CONAN DOYLE FOR REPRISALS.

Says Three Raids Should be Made on Germany for Each One on Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—Sir Conan Doyle writes to The London Times:

"Surely it is time that these German murders by Zeppelins should be dealt with more firmly. It seems to me that there should be no great difficulty in the matter.

"If a small avenging squadron of swift British aeroplanes were stationed in Eastern France, and if it were announced by the Government that every raid upon an open town in Great Britain would automatically and remorselessly cause three similar raids on German towns, we should soon bring them to reason.

"I can well imagine that our airmen would find such work repugnant, but they must bear in mind that women and children have for a long time been sacrificed over here, that all forbearance has been shown and that no other methods but those of reprisal offer any assurance that can save civilians from these murderous outrages."

RAID STIMULATES RECRUITING.

One Officer's Well-Chosen Spot for Appeal Has a Telling Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Zeppelin raid had a splendid effect on recruiting yesterday. At one meeting alone thirty men of a fine type came forward where three or four would have been welcomed a few weeks ago.

One recruiting officer erected a platform in a hole made in the street by a bomb. It was a smart idea, for in such surroundings the appeal to the men in the ranks came with a far more telling force than it would otherwise have been possible.

GREAT DAMAGE, SAYS BERLIN.

Zeppelins Report Big Fires in London Following Their Raid.

BERLIN, Oct. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official report given out today by the German Admiralty regarding the Zeppelin raid on London, says that in addition to dropping bombs on the English capital, the waterworks at Hampton and the Town of Woolwich, where there is a great arsenal, were heavily bombarded. Great fires are reported to have followed the explosion of the Zeppelin bombs.

The text of the Admiralty's statement follows:

German airships during the night of Oct. 13-14 attacked the City of London and near-by important establishments, as well as the batteries of Ipswich. Several attacks were made especially on the City of London.

The dock of London, the waterworks at Hampton, near London, and Woolwich also were heavily bombarded with incendiary bombs. At all the places attacked important explosions and great fires were observed.

All the airships returned safely, although they were vigorously attacked on passing over the English coast.

PRESS COMMENT ON RAID.

Only Increases Nation's Determination, Says One Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—The Daily News says: "Later reports of the air raids of Wednesday night make it certain that the casualties were a good deal heavier than was first announced. This was to be expected owing to the wide area covered by the raiders.

"As to the attacks by aeroplanes, mentioned a number of times in press dispatches, the commander relegated these to the realms of fables. He had not known of an attack of this kind in any of the raids upon England nor had he ever seen a hostile aeroplane in any of his various excursions thither. Aeroplanes can with difficulty navigate in the darkness, and have very little chance of catching one of the high-speed Zeppelins, so that these had had as yet no occasion to use the defensive armament which they carry to drive away these wasps of the air.

Navigation for the Zeppelins, too, is by no means yet an exact science. The trips must be timed so as to cross the English coast in the darkness, make the attack, and get away again before dawn.

"It is not so easy to find England," he said. "We cannot navigate so exactly at sea as over land, owing to the uncertainty of the air currents, absence of landmarks, &c., so that it is usually an open question at just what point of the British coast we shall bring up. Once there, however, the conformation of the coast, the outlines of some coast city, or some familiar light give us our bearings and we can then steer a straight course for our objective. We can easily tell by just what route we are entering London; last time I went in from the Surrey side [he volunteered to indicate on a map the exact course followed] and navigated without difficulty to the dock region which we had been ordered to attack. Others of the squadron went to the City district, and found it, too."

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GREY EXPLAINS BALKAN FIASCO

(Continued from Page 1.)

help in her power frsely and unconditionally.

"In view of the treaty between Greece and Serbia," continued the Foreign Secretary, "how can there be any other attitude on the part of Greece toward the assistance offered through her to Serbia? In the steps taken we acted in the closest co-operation with France, and the co-operation of Russian troops is promised as soon as they can be made available.

"Serbia is fighting for her national existence, and with her the struggle is just now intense and acute, but the struggle is one and the issue is one, in whatever theatre of war fighting is taking place. All the Allies are fighting for national existence and for all who are fighting the same issues arise. It is a fight for the right to live not under the shadow of Prussian militarism, which does not observe the ordinary rules of humanity in war, and to leave us free from the menace of oppression."

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Crewe made a statement similar to that of the Foreign Secretary and concluded:

"This attack on Serbia will only make sterner and fiercer the determination of the Allies to carry the war through to a definite victory at whatever cost. Nothing has occurred in any part of the world to weaken that resolution, and we will maintain it."

During the discussion which followed, Viscount Milner suggested the withdrawal of the troops from Gallipoli and their transfer to some other theatre of the war.

"How about the enterprise at the Dardanelles?" he asked. "I should have thought that whatever evils had resulted from the disastrous developments in the Balkans there was at least this advantage, that it might have given us an opportunity which may never recur for withdrawing from an enterprise the successful completion of which is now hopeless.

"There may be, I will admit, reasons known only to his Majesty's Government why that course should not be pursued. I do not want the press for those reasons, but when I hear statements that it would be a terrible thing to abandon our Dardanelles adventure because this would have so bad an effect in Egypt, in India, and upon our prestige in the East I cannot help asking myself whether it will not have a worse effect if we persist in that enterprise and it ends in complete disaster."

Lord Lansdowne, in reply, said it was impossible for any member of the Government to give an undertaking that the troops would continue in the Dardanelles operations or would be withdrawn from them. It would be unpatriotic and improper, he said, to force the Government to make a fuller disclosure of the operations in which the country was engaged.

LEAVES PRESS DISSATISFIED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial on Secretary Grey's speech in the House of Commons, says:

"Sir Edward Grey's statement on the Balkan situation will make on the country, as it made on the Commons, a disheartening impression. That is because he still appears unconscious that he has any mistakes to apologize for. The slow-wittedness of our Balkan diplomacy is patent to every one else.

"The foreign Secretary spoke of many criticisms that lately appeared in some quarters of the press. We can assure him that the printed criticisms have been nothing in comparison with the unpublished comments or all who realize the pass to which we have been brought. Those comments, whether publicly or privately expressed, are not likely to lose anything of their sharpness after Sir Edward Grey's statement, for in it he virtually confessed his helplessness and threw upon the non-success of our arms the responsibility for the failure of our diplomacy."

The Daily News says:

"Whatever hopes had been raised that Sir Edward Grey's Balkan statement would be of a nature either of pronouncement or prediction were altogether disappointed. Nothing emerged more clearly from Grey's statement than a baffling complexity of the problems with which the failure of allied diplomacy was faced."

The Times's editorial says:

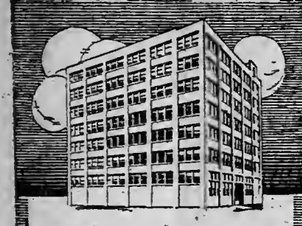
"The House of Commons was muzzled yesterday by the Prime Minister's procedure and was constrained to listen in silence to a singularly jejune statement from Sir Edward Grey. But the House of Lords, which is less susceptible to ministerial management, not for the first time refused to be gagged and in a short spirited debate gave the expression to some of the doubts which haunt the nation.

"The country has treated this Government and its predecessor with a confidence which no former Government ever ventured to ask of it. But in spite of all the ill-judged efforts to withhold from it the confirmation which it has a right to possess and the concealment of which can serve no useful purpose, it has learned too much not to feel that its confidence has been sorely shaken. When the amplest allowance has been made for the difficulties of the Ministers and for the extreme delicacy of the European situation, it is impossible not to describe the long expected statement of the Foreign Secretary as utterly disappointing.

"There are, it is fair to point out, two features in the statement which lend encouragement to the hope that the Government has at last awakened to certain elementary facts in the Balkan position. It acknowledges the bottom fact upon military strength and it recognizes that satisfactory settlement must be based in the main on the principle of nationality. Had these truths been recognized and applied at an earlier period the situation would have been very different from what it is today.

"The Government are under a dangerous delusion if they suppose that the criticism of this situation and of the events which have created it have been exaggerated by the press. Dissatisfaction is not expressed in certain quarters but in all quarters, and the reflection which it finds in newspapers is feeble and pale."


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BRITISH DRIVE GAINS NEAR LOOS

(Continued from Page 1.)

imagined this country's elements irreconcilable. What did they see? Workmen, employers, artisans, peasants, rich and poor men of all parties, all religious beliefs, offering to sacrifice themselves, all fulfilling their duty in defending their territory, as in the hour of the Revolution, in defending the liberty of the world. All understood that the most humble is useful to the Fatherland; that from the General in Chief, whose admirable sang-froid compels the admiration of the world, to the very humblest, each has an indispensable rôle. The glory is for all; its light illuminates every forehead.

"It is not only to our army, whose heroism is guided by incomparable chiefs, that we shall owe victory; it is also to the nation that has been able to accompany that heroism with a union of silence and serenity in critical hours. If those hours seem long, let us continue to think of the country, and everything will be easy for us."

Finance Minister Ribot, in the same issue of the magazine, speaking of the influence of finances upon the war, will say:

"France will not lack resources to sustain her effort in this war that she did not seek, but that she is determined to pursue without flinching. So far as concerns finances, she can look upon the prolongation of hostilities without anxiety. The end of the conflict will not depend on our resources.

"Let France keep the faith she has in herself; let her continue to understand her financial duty as she has understood her moral duty and her military duty. She will thus aid in the final victory that the world feels is inevitable, and that it awaits in the interest of the liberty of peoples and civilization."

Victor Augagneur, the French Minister of Marine, says:

"The German fleet is quite as effectively annihilated as if it were sunk. It is powerless and useless. Consequently our country is repaid a hundred-fold for its material sacrifices to increase the strength of its navy."

VIVIANI STRONGER NOW.

French Observers Think Delcasse Is Evading Responsibility.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—After an unusually long and tumultuous session, the Government yesterday weathered the worst tempest which has assailed it. For months it has been no secret to those familiar with Parliamentary conditions that there was strong opposition to the Government in the Chamber, where attacks, open or veiled, were not only systematic, but increasing in vigor and boldness. Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War, has hitherto been singled out for criticism, but the widespread feeling, freely expressed by Georges Clémenceau in "l'Homme Enchaîné," that Théophile Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, was responsible for the unsatisfactory situation in the Balkans, gave the Opposition a golden opportunity, and they hastened to attack the weak spot in the Government's defenses.

Premier Viviani's explanation on Tuesday was an attempt to win the Deputies to his support as he had done before; but the cold reception accorded him prepared the insiders for yesterday's fight in the Chamber.

The general impression is that the resignation and the vote of confidence have cleared the Parliamentary air, and that the Government is strengthened by its victory. That its position should have been critical is probably a surprise to the mass of the nation, which has seemed either indifferent to or ignorant of the existence of a crisis. The real sentiment of France is centred in the field army. If that is not meddled with—even if the Opposition in the event of victory had no intention of making military or diplomatic changes—France is willing to allow the Deputies to dispute to their hearts' consent. But "Don't meddle with the army!" is written plainly on the wall.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Théophile Delcassé, who surrendered the portfolio of Foreign Affairs yesterday, in his letter of resignation did not invoke poor health as his reason for leaving the Cabinet, but rather dissensions between himself and other Ministers in regard to French foreign policy, says the Radical. This letter, which Premier Viviani refused yesterday to read to the Chamber of Deputies, recalls certain facts, discussion of which the censor forbids.

ITALIANS IN HARD BATTLE.

Severe Fighting Reported on Monte Nero and Carso Fronts.

ROME, Oct. 14, (via Paris, Oct. 15.)—The Italian General Headquarters report, dated Oct. 14 and made public here tonight, says:

On the Mrz Livrh (Monte Nero) on the evening of the 13th the enemy detachments tried to rush our saps, which are now in close contact with the enemy's positions. The attempt failed with heavy losses.

On the Carso the afternoon of the 12th, after violent artillery and rifle fire, and volleys of hand grenades, the enemy attacked our positions east of Monfalcone. The enemy's infantry was mown down by our fire and fell back in disorder to his own lines, leaving the ground covered with bodies. A number of prisoners fell into our hands.

VIENNA, Oct. 14, (via London.)—The Austrian official report on the Italian war theatre is as follows:

An active artillery fire against our positions on the plateau of Lafraun, Ireigerentz and against some points of approach on the front of the Dolomites continues.

An Alpine battalion advancing toward our advanced positions south of Riva was repulsed by our gunfire.

On the Littoral front we occupied a part of the Italian trenches in the region of Favoreek.

Two Italian attacks on Mrz Livrh, made after strong artillery preparations, progressed to the front of our entanglements where they were repulsed. On the other parts of the Isonzo front there has been only ordinary artillery firing.

HERR WESTMEYER ARRESTED

Leader of Wuerttemberg Socialists Taken Into Custody by Germans.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15, 3:41 A. M.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Berne says Herr Westmeyer, leader of the Württemberg Socialists, has been arrested by the German authorities.

JAPANESE SEEN IN CZAR'S ARMY

J. O'Donnell Bennett Almost Certain as to Prisoners Captured by Germans.

GREAT WAR BOOTY TAKEN

Acres of Cannon and Trainloads of Shells Abandoned by the Russians.

SCENE AT NOVO GEORGIEVSK

Sight of the Wreckage and Ruin in and Around the Great Fortress "Terribly Fascinating."

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

WARSAW, Sept. 5.—That Novo Georgievsk day was a day of superlatives. I tried to convey its big smash in several thousand words of cable dispatches that I sent off while the impression was still hot in my brain, so I don't think there is any use beating the air all over again about it.

I was far from proud of those dispatches, for they seemed to be so colorless and thin by contrast with the things we had seen and the emotions we had felt. But consider what a reporter was thrown up against single-handed.

The wreckage of war lay all around us. On one hand was the human, homely, mournful pageantry of refugees, and on the other the spectacle of whole corps of an captured army streaming along the highways and through the woods. In front of us were the stately splendors of Kaiserparade, which rises to the solemnity of a ritual, and behind us the sky was black with smoke rolling up from the premier fortress of the great Polish quadrilateral. It was a story that any city editor in New York or Chicago would have put a hundred men on instantly he could have laid hands on them.

I tell you there were men looking on the splendor and the ruin of the scene who had to set their jaws hard to keep from making an emotional show of themselves, and some of them who had been writing hurry-up copy about big things for five and twenty years were so appreciative of and so stunned by the sight that they were utterly dishearteened.

"The Assignment of a Lifetime."

I don't think there was a man who dashed his signature on to his dispatch next morning and intrusted it to the courier bound for Berlin who was at all satisfied with what he had written, nor do I suppose his paper was, either, when the copy began to come clicking into the telegraph room 5,000 miles away. Indeed, it was the fact that we were so far from our chiefs that enabled us to put a good face on the matter and pretend that we had not fallen down on the assignment of a lifetime. But in our hearts we were as panicky as young reporters at their first disaster.

Even the American who the day before had sniffed at the war in general detail and pronounced it "the most exciting thing he had seen since the first time he saw a man shingle a roof" was humble now. After we had passed the colossal array of prisoners and after the clashing of bands and the thunder rush of Black Hussar horses over the plain, and the walling of trumpets and the wild neighing in reply to the trumpets, and the slow, strong voice of the Emperor, and the presentation of crosses, and the singing and the "Farewell, comrades," and the answering roll of "Adieu, Majesty"—after all that this chap I told you about in yesterday's letter said: "Say, fellows, I'm just groggy with excitement!" Then his fellows forgave him for his flipness at the edge of the scrub-oak basin this day before.

In this mail dispatch I am going to set down some of the day's incidentals that I could not touch when I was trying to give the heaviness of the faces, but they do not suggest the simplicity and frankness of expression which amounts to a kind of trustfulness and which in turn suggests that one might reposs confidences in these men. All the prisoners in whom I found, or fancied I found, this look were obviously of the peasant class, and I think that offhand you would describe them as big, simple minded, unlettered fellows with the look of overgrown children.

Among the under officers were some decidedly superior specimens, and I mind me in particular of one whose black, pointed beard, searching eyes, refined cast of countenance, and eye-glasses combined to suggest both artist and young university professor. In spite of the fact that he was a prisoner and had been put through a long, hard march, he had kept himself neat, and his manner responsive. I thought from his expression that his plight meant more to bim than their identical situation did to most of his stolid comrades. Hs had the face of a scholar and doubtless was capable of poignant feeling.

Sometimes the arrival of prisoners in Warsaw is a homecoming, even when you can see a woman with a baby in her arms running out from the sidewalk to kiss the husband she has spied in the marching column, or you can see an officer marching along with his baby perched on his shoulder while he beams ing wife trots at his side. His troubles are over and for a time at least the family is reunited.

Naturally there is a host of stories by and about the prisoners, and if not all of them are authentic all of them are at least illustrative. The captured take their plight philosophically. One of them shrugged, made a wry face, and said to the party of which I was a member: "These wars don't mean much to me. I was only eight days in the field when I was captured by the Japanese and hardly three had passed before my company fell into the hands of the Austrians."

There is a stock story about a detail of six men of the Landsturm who were assigned to guard fifty Russian prisoners over night. It seems that a complete understanding that all concerned were satisfied with the situation existed between captora and captured, and on the basis of that understanding the Landsturmers went into the only cottage that was standing for miles around and had a good sleep. In the morning they counted their charges before resuming the march, but could not make the number tally with the count of the night before. The fifty prisoners had risen to sixty-eight. Hunger, it seemed, had driven eighteen more Russians into the German fold over night.

This story I know to be true:

The morning the Germans were to march into Warsaw a Russian officer, who was quartered at the Hotel Bristol, rose early, descended to the lobby and surveyed the deserted halls. He got the sense that there was something queer in the air. The impression became a certainty when he fared into the streets. He called a droschke.

"No, no!" shouted the driver, "carry no more Russians. Don't you know that the Germans will be in this street in an hour?"

Building of Trenches.

The columns of prisoners we were passing on this memorable morning extended way across the region which had been sbuddering ths night before under the detonation of fire bombs and shells, and it reached right up to the walls of Novo Georgievsk. All along the last part of the way the fields were black with the freshly turned earth of the very shallow trenches which marked the surge of the German advance of the last few days.

The sight of the wreckage and ruin in and all around Novo Georgievsk was terrifically fascinating as a spectacle, but it had another value of more moment. It indicated as nothing else could have done the shocking panic which must have reigned in the hours just preceding the capitulation. Acres of cannon and trainloads of heavy shells lay all about. Far from there being a syllable of exaggeration in that statement, it does not even faintly convey a picture of the millions of rubles' worth of military booty the Germans had gathered in. Not a tenth of it had they found time to count or assemble.

The wide slopes leading up to some of the forts were actually strewn with unexploded shells and on the railway tracks around the fortress were trainloads of them, with pictures giving the nature and size of the shells pasted on the doors of the cars for the benefit of soldiers who cannot read. It was the same way with the brakes of the cars. Their nature and brake power were not conveyed by letters and figures, but by a picture.

It was impossible to make out what kind of system, if any, had governed the Russian preparation for evacuation. Much they had destroyed, but vastly more material—such as the heavy shells they had left in such a state that the victorious enemy had but to say upon entering the fortress, "Thank you ever so much"—and then proceed to count the booty.

And yet the misinformed allies of Russia are constantly asserting that poor Russia is being beaten because of a lack of munitions. Why, I saw in half an hour enough unexploded ammunition in Novo Georgievsk to have sustained a gallant resistance for hours, and the Germans themselves could not say exactly to what figures the total of the stuff would run.

And yet in the days just after the fall of Warsaw we were reading in Berlin cables, which came out of Russia and to Germany via London, which quoted one Russian soldier as saying this:

"With munitions we could always beat the Germans."

And another as saying this:

"When we have plenty of shells we will take Warsaw back again."

In the face of the sights around Novo Georgievsk it made a man sick to think upon the delusions of Europe, to consider the plight of suffering nations so befooled, and to measure the depths of human fatuity.

Thout the last hours of this great fortress there is a very interesting story which I must tell because it illustrates better than any other incident in my experience how nine-tenths of the crazy stories about this war which we read in the American papers get started.

There was considerable parleying between the German and Russian commanders toward midnight of the day on which the fortress capitulated. Some time in the course of that night a general capitulation was signed by General Bobr, but it seems that, according to Russian military ethics, if the commanders of subsidiary or connecting forts in a fortress system think they can hold out to some purpose they are not obliged to abide by the terms of the general capitulation and can hold out indefinitely. It seems that situation as that developed at two of the forts in the Novo Georgievsk system, and it was precisely the situation that developed in the closing hours of the battle of Sedan, where it resulted in a cruel and unnecessary sacrifice of life.

Pastures Full of Prisoners.

Before I came on this trip, which is my seventh to the front, I didn't believe, because I couldn't believe, that Germany was making Russian prisoners in batches of 20,000, 30,000, 40,000, half a hundred thousand.

Now I believe it because I have seen it, which may be a poor reason from one point of view, but from another it is most conclusive.

The fact is that in Poland and Germany today the Germans have whole fortresscs and highways and pastures full of prisoners. Where they had assembled them in the fields on each side of tbs railway leading into Warsaw the effect was overwhelming. It is like the pictures one used to see in the school histories of the United States of the plains in the old days when they were traversed by herds of buffalo. The dull brown uniform of the broad-backed Russians emphasized the resemblance. It was strange how few guards were needed. Sometimes one would pass a quarter of a mile of fields in which the prisoners were squatting or lying, and one would not see six German landsturmers leaning on their rifles.

But perhaps the greatest sight was the column of prisoners we passed when we neared Novo Georgievsk. A broad highway was packed with men as far as the eye could see. They came in ranks never less than six men wide, and sometimes they overflowed to the ditches and paths alongside the chaussee. There were many stragglers from weariness, but the guards treated them good-naturedly.

Most of the prisoners looked very well and many of them smiled and waved their hands in response to the greetings they received when they passed our autobus. Once the column haltcd and we mingled with the men, noting their condition and equipment. Both were uniformly good. Conger of the A. P., who, as I told you, speaks Russian, was the only one of us who could talk with them, and he said they gave surly answers to his questions.

The only touch of color in the long procesaion was the bright scarlet shoulder straps of the under officers. Of these insigna were missing. The under officers had torn them off before giving themselves up. Further along we came upon places in the road that were covered with these bits of cloth, which bore the regimental numbers.

We could hardly believe our eyes when we saw dozens of men of distinctly Japanese type. The Mongolian type we encountered frequently, for that type exists in Russia, but the presence of the men who looked like Japanese was a poser, and we decided that we must be mistaken and that these were merely one more variant among the myriads of Asiatics who give allegiance to the Czar. But later we met an under officer of artillery from Berlin, and he said that not only were Japanese in Russian uniform among the captured, but that Japanese guns were part of the enormous booty. Whether he was right or not I cannot say, but certainly the men in question seemed to be of the purest Japanese type.

All the time the 20,000 were sweeping by us the staggering thought was that this detachment represented little more than a hundredth part of the total of Russians whom Germany and Austria hold prisoner.

Sometimes the prisoners came in small detachments, only a thousand or so, and

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TO SIGN LOAN PACT FOR ALLIES TODAY

Anglo-French Commissioners to Meet Bankers at the Morgan Offices at 2 o'Clock.

$250,000,000 TO BE PAID IN

Names of the Underwriters Made Public—Many to Withdraw Their Allotments of Bonds.

All minor details connected with the flotation of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan having been cleared away, and approval of the terms having been granted by legislative action of both Governments, the several members of the commission still in New York will meet American bankers at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 2 o'clock this afternoon to sign the agreement. Sir Edward Holden has been out of the city, but it is expected the other five commissioners will affix their signatures to the agreement on which they worked for several weeks.

Payment of upward of $250,000,000 will be mads today by members of the underwriting ayndicate who nave elected to withdraw their bonds and by other syndicate members who have to pay 25 per cent. of their subscription. J. P. Morgan & Co. and other large banks receiving subscriptiona are prepared for a great rush today on the part of the subscribers.

Names of Underwriters.

This is a list of the underwriters of the $500,000,000 loan:

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM—First National Bank and Otto Marx & Co.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES—E. H. Rollins & Sons.
SAN FRANCISCO—E. H. Rollins & Sons.

COLORADO.

DENVER—Boettcher, Porter & Co.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—Connecticut National Bank, First Bridgeport National Bank, Bridgeport Trust Company, and Hincks Brothers & Co.
HARTFORD—First National Bank, Hartford-Aetna National Bank, Phoenix National Bank, Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and State Bank and Trust Company.
NEW HAVEN—First National Bank, New Haven Bank, N. B. A., Second National Bank, and The Charles W. Scranton Company.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—W. B. Hibbs & Co.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Trust Company of Georgia and Robinson-Humphrey-Wardlaw Company.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Central Trust Company of Illinois, Allerton, Greene & King, Breed, Elliott & Harrison, C. F. Childs & Co., Curtis & Sanger, N. W. Halsey & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Lee Higginson & Co., Peabody, Houghteling & Co., William A. Read & Co., William Salomon & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., and White, Weld & Co.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE—United States Trust Company, Henning, Chambers & Co., and James C. Wilson & Co.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. and Interstate Trust and Banking Company.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Citizens' National Bank, Merchants-Mechanics National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Baltimore Trust Company, Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, Alexander Brown & Sons, Robert Garrett & Sons, and Townsend Scott & Son.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA—Granite National Bank and Augusta Trust Company.
BANGOR—National Bank, Kenduskeag Trust Company, and Merrill Trust Company.
LEWISTON—Rumford National Bank.
PORTLAND—Canal National Bank, Casco National Bank, First National Bank, Portland National Bank, Fidelity Trust Company, Forest City Trust Company, Mercantile Trust Company, Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, United States Trust Company, Maynard S. Bird & Co., and H. M. Payson & Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTLEBORO—Attleboro Trust Co.
BOSTON—Blake Brothers, Blodget & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Curtis & Sanger, R. L. Day & Co., Estabrook & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., N. W. Harris & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, Jackson & Curtis, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Merrill, Oldham & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., Millett, Roe & Hagen, Moors & Cabot, Parkinson & Burr, William A. Read & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Tucker, Anthony & Co., Townsend, Anthony & Tyson, and H. C. Wainwright & Co.
FALL RIVER—Massasoit Pocasset National Bank, Metacomet National Baank, and Chace & Stafford.
FITCHBURG—Safety Fund National Bank.
HAVERHILL—Haverhill National Bank.
LOWELL—Old Lowell National Bank and James M. Abbott & Co., Inc.
LYNN—Essex Trust Company.
NEW BEDFORD—First National Bank, Mechanics National Bank, and Merchants National Bank.
NEWBURYPORT—First National Bank, Merchants National Bank, and Ocean National Bank.
PITTSFIELD—Agricultural National Bank, Pittsfield National Bank, and F. C. Peach.
SALEM—Naumkeag Trust Company.
SPRINGFIELD—Union Trust Company, W. C. Simons, and H. H. Skinner.
TAUNTON—Machinists National Bank and Taunton National Bank.
WORCESTER—Mechanics National Bank, Merchants National Bank, Bonney & Moore, and Kinsley & Adams.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—First and Old Detroit National Bank.
GRAND RAPIDS—Old National Bank and Michigan Trust Company.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS—A. G. Edwards & Sons and Francis Bros. & Co.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA—Burns, Brinker & Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD—Mechanics National Bank.
DOVER—Strafford National Bank.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK—J. S. Rippel.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—First National Bank, National Commercial Bank, New York State National Bank, and Union Trust Company.
BINGHAMTON—Peoples Trust Company.
BUFFALO—Bank of Buffalo and Ford & Enos.
ELMIRA—Sawyer, Noble & Co.
MIDDLETOWN—Merchants National Bank.
NEW YORK CITY—J. P. Morgan & Co., American Exchange National Bank, Bank of America, Bank of New York, Chemical National Bank, Chase National Bank, First National Bank, Hanover National Bank, Importers & Traders National Bank, Irving National Bank, Liberty National Bank, Manhattan Company, Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Merchants National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, National City Bank, National Park Bank, Seaboard National Bank, Bankers Trust Company, Central Trust Company, Columbia Trust Company, Equitable Trust Company, Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Guaranty Trust Company, Metropolitan Trust Company, New York Trust Company, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Union Trust Company, United States Mortgage & Trust Company, United States Trust Company, August Belmont & Co., Chas. D. Barney & Co., Blair & Co., William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., Brown Brothers & Co., Clark, Dodge & Co., Harvey Fisk & Sons, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Hallgarten & Co., N. W. Halsey & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., A. Iselin & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Kountze Brothers, Lazard Freres, A. B. Leach & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Maitland, Coppell & Co., Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, Potter, Choate & Prentice, Wm. A. Read & Co., Redmond & Co., Remick, Hodges & Co., Rhoades & Co., William Salomon & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., and White, Weld & Co.
ROCHESTER—Alliance Bank, Traders' Bank of Rochester, Security Trust Company, and Ford & Enos.
SYRACUSE—Ford & Enos.
TROY—Troy Trust Company.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI—Citizens National Bank and First National Bank.
CLEVELAND—Bonbright, Herrick & Co.; Hayden, Miller & Co.; Otis & Co., and The Tillotson & Wolcott Company.
COLUMBUS—Huntington National Bank.
DAYTON—City National Bank.
TOLEDO—Second National Bank and Secor & Bell.

OREGON.

PORTLAND—Hall & Lewis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Drexel & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Bank of North America, Central National Bank, Corn Exchange National Bank, First National Bank, Fourth Street National Bank, Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia National Bank, Commercial Trust Company, Fidelity Trust Company, Girard Trust Company, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, Charles D. Barney & Co., Thomas A. Biddle & Co., William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., Butcher, Sherrerd & Hansell, Cassatt & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., Elkins, Morris & Co., Ervin & Co., Charles Fearon & Co., Frazier & Co., Robert Glendinning & Co., Graham & Co., N. W. Halsey & Co., Harper & Turner, Harris, Forbes & Co., Charles C. Harrison, Jr., & Co., Henry & West, A. B. Leach & Co., Mellor & Patry, Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., William A. Read & Co., Reilly, Brock & Co., E. B. Smith & Co., E. Lowber Stokes, and Townsend, Whelen & Co.
PITTSBURGH—Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A.; Diamond National Bank, Farmers Deposit National Bank, First-Second National Bank, Mellon National Bank, People's National Bank, Union National Bank, Western National Bank, Colonial Trust Company, Pittsburgh Trust Company, Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Union Trust Company, and Holmes, Wardrop & Co.
SCRANTON—Brooks & Co.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT—Aquidneck National Bank.
PAWTUCKET—Slater Trust Company.
PROVIDENCE—Columbus Exchange National Bank, Merchants' National Bank, National Exchange Bank, Providence National Bank, Industrial Trust Company, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Bodell & Co., Richardson & Clark, and Wilson, Slade & Co.
WESTERLY—Washington Trust Company.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON—First National Bank.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE—Fourth-First National Bank.

VERMONT.

BRATTLEBORO—Brattleboro Trust Company.
BURLINGTON—Howard National Bank.
MONTPELIER—Montpelier National Bank.
RUTLAND—Clement National Bank.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND—Thomas Branch & Co., Davenport & Co., Scott & Stringfellow and John L. Williams & Sons.

WASHINGTON.

SPOKANE—Richards Bros.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE—Edgar, Ricker & Co.

Investors Seeking Bonds.

It was said by a bank with a large bond-selling organization t at no effort had been made to get into touch with investors, but that a great many applications for the new issue at 98 had arrived by mail. The bond salesmen will probably start after customers tms morning.

Baron Reading, Chairman of the commission, and Messrs. Smith, Blackett, Homberg, and Mallet were downtown yesterdny morning, calling at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., and late in the afternoon they visited the National City Bank. On their way uptown after the morning visit Lord Reading, who was guiding the party, absent-mindedly crossed Broadway to the downtown side of the subway. When he realized his mistake he started back across the stream of traffic to enter the uptown side. He got through without trouble, but Octave Homberg, one of the Freneh repreaentatives, beeamc confused and found himself blocked in between a surface car and a truck. A traffic policeman came to his rescue and extricated him from a dangerous position.

The members of the commission now plan to remain here another week, after which they will go to Canada for a few days. They bave kept the time of their departure for home a secret, and they may not sail from New York. Mr. Blackett will not accompany the party to Canada, but will remain behind to attend to any matters arising in connection with the loan that call for action by the commission.

Lord Reading said on his return yesterday from Washington that he had been greatly pleased with the reception accorded him in the capital.

"I was very much gratified by the reception given me by the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and more particularly by the invitation to sit by the side of the Chief Justice of the United States," he said.

The German sympathizers led by Jeremiah O'Leary, who have been trying to stir up public sentiment against the loan, are to hold another meeting of bank depositors at Terrace Garden tonight. They have called on the Congressmen from New York districts to appear on the platform to explain their attitude toward the loan. The invitation to the meeting was signed by Ruledge Rutherford.

Lord Reading was the guest last night of the Bar Association of New York.

ALLIES' LOAN AIDS RUSSIA.

Britain and France Promise to Help Finance Her War Needs.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Oct. 14.—The Russian Ministry of Finance has issued the following statement:

"An exchange of views between the Ministers of Finance of the Allied powers has confirmed once again, according to information received at the Ministry of Finance, the accord between the Governments of Russia, Great Britain, and France, who bave determinco to unite all their resources to bring the present war to a glorious conclusion.

"Russia is assured that the necessary credits for the liquidation of orders placed for the purposes of national defensc, as well as for the payment of interest on the sinking fund upon foreign loans to the Government, guaranteed by the State and people of Russia—difficulties which have hitherto hindered the payment of the Allies' orders in America—have probably been adjusted by the credits granted by the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000, and other measures contemplated by the allied governments.

"At the same time an agreement has been concluded with the British and French Ministers, and an agreement has been reached between the Bank of England and the Russian Minister of finance enabling Russian banks enjoying short term credits to increasc their drafts upon British financial houses. The principal object of this late mensure is to cnable Russian bankers to retain possession of their foreign securities."

ATTACKS HONOR TO READING.

Staats-Zeitung Sees "Hyphenated Neutrality" in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States, as well as President Wilson and ex-President Roosevelt, are accused of of "hyphenated neutrality" by the New Yorker Staata-Zeitung in its evening edition yesterday. The paper says:

"Lord Reading sat at the right of our highest tribunal, the Supreme Court of the country, which is often more powerful than the President and Congress combined, for it is the court of last resort. It would not be at all impossible that this highest court of justice of the foremost nine men of the country may have to concern itself officially with the loan, for instance, in the form of an injunction that might go to the court of last resort. And Lord Pumpus, the man who would eventually in that case appear as defendant, has already sat at the right of these nine men, honored as a stranger seldom has been.

"With the pride that is to be sought in the un-American sentiment of servility, the organ of 'hyphenated neutrality' reports that this is the third time in the history of the United States that a foreign jurist was invited to sit at the right of the Chief Justice of the United States. One man so invited was Lord Coleridge. Chief Justice of England, and the other Lord Herschell. But both of these were of international renown in realms that had nothing to do with the juggler's tricks of the three golden balls of the pawnbroker. The more, therefore, was such honoring of Lord Pumpus 'hyphenated neutrality' on the part of the nine men who, finally, will have to play the rôle of the highest judge in affairs of that Lord."

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

LORD READING GIVES A NEW VIEW OF LAW

Tells New York Bar English Courts Now Seek Just Rather Than Legal Decisions.

TECHNICALITIES SWEPT OUT

Less Respect for Precedent—At Home on U. S. Supreme Bench —Coming Back After War.

More than 600 New York Judges and lawyers gathered at the Bar Association Building, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, last night to honor Lord Reading, in his capacity as Lord Chief Justice of England.

It was after 9:30 o'clock when Lord Reading arrived from Sherry's, where he had been entertained at an informal dinner party by ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, President of the association.

Other guests were United States Judge Henry G. Ward and Henry W. Taft. The lawyers and Judges were already assembled in the big hall on the second floor when the guest of honor appeared. They received him standing and with prolonged applause.

Mr. Wickersnam introduced Lord Reading as the foremost exponent of the law in the mother country and the successor of the great jurists who laid down the principles of the common law, the heritage of both Great Britain and America.

"He has just performed one of the greatest feats ever attempted in international finance in the history of the world," said the speaker.

"It has oeen truly said that when lawyers meet they do so not as strangers or foreigners, but as members of one profession," declared Baron Reading when the applause that greeted him had subsided. "I never felt the strength of that expression until I paid my first visit to the United States. Since I have been here in connection with a plan of my Government and of the Government of France, I have met many lawyers; indeed, I have sought to meet them. Whenever the opportunity has been offered me to mix with the members of the profession I have felt the same delights that I have felt in such intercourse in my own country.

"I know well that the same spirit animates your bar that animates ours. We bave found that a man is judged according to his merits, not merely his intellect or his capacity to work, but largely on account of his character. In order to make a capable lawyer it is essential that character should dominate. May I emphasize this? It cannot be too often proclaimed that there is one great bond which unites us together. It is the spirit of liberty and the determination to do justice.

"You say that the principles of the law are the same here as in our courts. I know that frequently when a great principle or common law is to be expounded, we turn to the decisions of your judges just as you turn to ours. That is the link between us that I believe never will be dissolved.

"Blackstone said that the common law can only be understood if its history is studied. I am sure that no one has given time to the study of our English history without understanding how essential it is to know what led to the great pronouncements of the common law. But the common law is a great labyrinth without such study. If you understand its history, the common law appears symmetrical, with alterations marking the stages of its development, but the whole is harmony, and once you get the key to the solid principles which stand the test and liberty the rest is easy to understand.

"We, in our country, have striven for thirty or forty years to administer the law in the full understanding that it is really secondary to justice. We started with the idea that a court of justice is intended to administer justice. The law is there for those to study who wish to give advice and who wish to follow the safe course, and for Judges to understand in order to bave the principles in passing on facts.

"Speaking for myself, I am strongly impressed day by day with the undesirability of the constant reporting of decisions which lay down no new principles, but only repeat the application of old principles to new facts. I think that I recognize a feeling of satisfaction which the members of the Bar would have in getting rid of their thousands of volumes of decisions so that they might base themselves on the solid principles of the law.

"I am overlooking the statutes. Owing to the great number of your States, you have a great advantage over us in the matter of statutes. To make oneself familiar with your law it is necessary for one to look up not only all the decisions, but also all the statutes of your forty-eight States. I wonder how you surmount this mountain of legal knowledge.

"This system of citing corroborating cases has been changed with us. We now strive to get at the merits; to allow no technicalities to prevent the court from perceiving the true facts and arrive at a just decision, notwithstanding all the learned counsel who appear before the Judge. We believe that is the true principle that should animate the courts of justice. The time came with us when all those technicalities in the administration of the law were abolished. Lord Russell said that the time has passed when right and justice and the substance of the thing is to be sacrificed to the science of artificial statement.

"To us in England your Supreme Court and the Supreme Courts of your States mean much, but there on the bench, next to the Chief Justice, I felt so much at home that I nearly thought that I had a right to speak. The argument was under way when I took my seat, and I was about to ask a question, to get a clearer understanding of the proceedings. I am devoutly thankful that I did not trespass and have to be called to order. But for the chance view of the gavel lying beside the Chief Justice, reminding me that I had no gavel, I might have fallen into that grave error. I was so impressed and so accustomed to the way the case was being presented that I quite forgot that I was not in my own court.

"One thing that brought me up sharply and reminded me that I was not in a European court, I noticed a clock in front of the Chief Justice, and wondered why it was there. I saw the time written down, and wondered what it meant. I found after a while that counsel had to bring his argument to a close because his time had elapsed. We don't know that system.

"I have been much more impressed with the length of lawyers' addresses since I have been on the bench and have had to listen to them. When I go back home, I intend to tell this story many times. When counsel is inclined to say all that there is to say, I shall remind him that I once sat on the United States Supreme Court heneh, and I expect that the length of his remarks will be appreciably curtailed."

Lord Reading concluded by thanking the members of the association for the reception he had had from them and elsewhere from the profession, and declared that he had acquired such "an appetite for the American States" that he intended to return after the war to take advantage of some of the invitations he had been compelled to refuse.

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1,000 PICKED MEN AT WORK

Secretary Daniels Talks of Preparedness and the Lessons Taught by the War.

The keel of the superdreadnought California, destined to be the greateet of battleships, was laid at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn at noon, sharp, yesterday.

The event was an epoch in naval construction, and among those who participated were Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the great yard in which the California will be rushed to completion; Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, the Engineer in Chief of the Navy; Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction in Washington; Commander D. W. Wurtsbaugh, Aid to the Secretary of the Navy; Captain George E. Burd, Industrial Manager of the New York Navy Yard; Chaplain Walter G. Isaacs, U. S. N., who invoked the blessing of God upon the ship, upon the men who will build her, and upon the country she will defend; Lieutenant Chester W. Nimitz, the submarine expert; Naval Constructor John E. Bailey, who superintended the construction of the Government-built superdreadnaughts New York and Arizona, and who will direct the building of the California; Naval Constructor Robert Stocker; Naval Constructor George H. Rock, to whom fell the honor of riveting into place the official and freshly painted keel plate; Dr. L. H. Baekland and Frank J. Sprague of the newly created Naval Advisory Board; Miller E. Hutchinson of the Thomas A. Edison forces, and many other persons prominent in naval and civil life.

No keel laying has ever created the interest in this country that attaches to yesterday's ceremony. The California is to be the first electrically propelled battleship and the Secretary of the Navy is authority for the statement that she is the forerunner of other splendid fighting craft of perhaps a mightier type. The Secretary said the people of the country realize that this is a day when preparedness is essential and the tenor of his remarks indicated that the Government would obey the will of the people.

The keel was laid in the southwestern edge of the naval reservation within three hundred yards of where the Arizona is nearing completion. The same cradle in which the Arizona rested will be used for the California. The traveling cranes are oiled and ready for work and a thousand picked mechanics are ready to rivet the hull plates into place.

As the navy yard siren began to shriek at noon the Secretary of the Navy, escorted by Admiral Usher, appeared. The ceremonies began without delay. Admiral Usher in a loud voice announced that the order of Congress that a great first line battleship to be known as the California should be constructed was about to be carried out.

"In accordance with the act of Congress," said the Admiral, "the keel of a first-class battleship, the California, is about to be placed. We now wask Chaplain Isaacs to invoke the blessing of God on this national enterprise."

As the prayer ended Constructor Rock stepped forward. Quickly he drove a nickel rivet that glistened in the sunlight into place, and turning to Admiral Usher informed him that the job was done. The Admiral turned to the Secretary of the Navy.

"Mr. Secretary," said the Admiral, "the keel of the California has been well and truly laid."

A great cheer, and the Star-Spangled Banner, played by the Marine Band perched on one of the topmost platforms of the cradle, followed, and then after more cheering the Secretary began his speech, the only one delivered.

The Secretary offered a tribute to the great State whose name the new ship will bear, then turned to the lesson taught hy the present war in Europe, a lesson in the need for preparedness. He spoke of the need for adequate munitions and eulogized Lloyd George, the British Minister of Munitions, as the greatest man England has had since Gladstone. The transfer of Lloyd George from the great post of Chancellor of the Exchequer to that of Minister of Munitions Mr. Daniels called a promotion.

Then for the first time the Secretary told the story of the great superdreadnought that is to be. "The uses," he said, "to which electricity have been put are well-nigh countless, but it seems significant that electric propulsion for the modern battleship is first to be installed upon the splendid man-of-war whose keel we have met to lay. The electric drive is one of the latest results of the pioneer spirit in the utilization of electric force. It is a source of pride that the American Navy is initiating the movement for its use upon battleships.

"It may be said that the battleship California represents one of the greatest advances in modern marine engineering. Electric propulsion has been widely discussed in all countries for several years, but the United States is the only nation which has got past the discussion stage. For two years and a half the 20,000-ton collier Jupiter has been using the only electrical high-power marine installation afloat.

"The California is the logical outcome of the department's experiments on the Jupiter, and she will be the first battleship in the world to be propelled by electricity. The combination of the electric drive and oil fuel will enable her, at ten knots speed—the speed always calculated by navy experts for endurance—to steam for nine days longer than a coal-burning dreadnought. In other words, the California will be able to steam nearly twice as far as the Wyoming or Arkansas.

"Her sister ships, the new Mississippi and Idaho, building at Newport News and Camden respectively will share with the California the distinction of being the largest battleships yet built or building for our navy. The limit of cost of each of these men of war, exclusive of armor and armament, is $7,800,000, while the actual contract price of the three vessels show a considerable saving from these figures. The California completed will represent an outlay of about $15,000,000.

"The 14-inch guns which she is to mount, having extreme battle ranges and greater striking power than any naval gun now in use, offer the advantage of allowing the mounting of twelve of them on a single ship, as against eight guns of the 15-inch type which have been adopted hy some other navies.

"With a length over all of 624 feet, a length on waterline of 600 feet, and extreme breadth of beam of 97½ inches, on a draught of 30 feet, a displacement of 32,000 tons, and a speed of 21 knots; and with an armament, in addition to her twelve 14-inch high-powered guns in four turrets, of a secondary battery of twenty-two 5-inch rapid-fire guns, and with four submerged torpedo tubes capable of firing the largest type of torpedoes, the California will be one of the most formidable ships of war afloat."

After the ceremonies Secretary Daniels and Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, Chief Engineer at the Edison works, were guests of Hudson Maxim at a luncheon. Later they went to Dr. Hutchison's home in West Orange, where they had dinner, and went over to say goodbye to Mr. Edison, who left at 9 o'clock for the Pacific Exposition.

URGES BRITAIN TO SAVE.

Borrowing Power Abroad Limited, Treasury Expert Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Hartley Withers, financial adviser to the Treasury, speaking at a meeting held to advocate economy during the war, said Great Britain's accumulated wealth was of very little use for war purposes. During the last few weeks a distinguished commission had been in America arranging for a loan, and had succeeded in raising £100,000,000, to be about equally divided between Great Britain and France. It was a large sum for America to lend, but, compared with the expenditure of £1,825,000,000 next year, it wouldn't go very far.

As to the extent to which Britain could sell or pledge her accumulated wealth abroad, it would be a generous estimate if she raised £400,000,000. The country would have to save nearly half its income.

TRIEST TRIAL ON NOV. 1.

British Want Personal Evidence Regarding Youth's Mental State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The British Government has granted a postponement until Nov. 1 of the trial of Kenneth Triest, the New York youth who is under arrest in the Tower of London on a charge of treason.

The State Department is now endeavoring to have the trial of Triest postponed until a still later date at the request of the father of young Triest, who came here yesterday and appealed to State Department officials in the boy's behalf.

The father is endeavoring to save the boy on the ground that he was not altogether mentally responsible for the acts which led to his arrest by the British Government.

Affidavits were ready to be furnished on this point by the father and friends of young Triest, but the British Government has taken the position thus far that this evidence should be submitted hy witnesses who might he subjected to cross-examination, and not in the form of affidavits.

MRS. MORGENTHAU HOME FROM TURKEY

Ambassador's Wife in Constantinople Heard the Russian Guns.

DINED WITH THE ASQUITHS

Entertained by Queen Eleonora in Sofia and Saw Marne Battlefield by M. Delcasse's Courtesy.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the United States Ambassador at Constantinople, returned yesterday to New York on the American liner St. Louis after being away one year and eight months. She was met at Quarantine by her son, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and after her baggage had been admitted free of entry by the customs officers, she drove to her home, 80 West Seventy-second Street. Her plans regarding a return to Constantinople are indefinite, she said.

Mrs. Morgenthau declined to be interviewed on the St. Louis or on the American Line pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, but later in the afternoon a statement was given out at her home. The wife of the Ambassador explained that she could not discuss the war or European politics in any way, but was willing to speak on the living conditions in Turkey generally.

Mrs. Morgenthau said she left Constantinople on Sept. 15 by train for Sofia, Bulgaria, where she was entertained by Queen Eleonora, and also spent a day at Bucharest, the capital of Rumania. From there she traveled through Switzerland to Paris, and stayed there five days before proceeding to London.

"I was treated most courteously in France," Mrs. Morgenthau said, "by M. Delcassé, the then Foreign Minister, who asked me what I would prefer to see, and I asked if it would be possible to visit the battlefield of the Marne. He not only furnished me with a permit but sent one of his aids to take me over the field in a Government automobile.

"In London the Government officials were most kind and Premier and Mrs. Asquith entertained me at dinner."

With regard to conditions in Constantinople before she left, Mrs. Morgenthau said that the Turks treated the war in their customary philosophic manner and their slogan was really "Business as usual." The only time the guns of the enemy could be heard in the capital was when the Russians were bombarding the Borporus end of the Black Sea.

The American Red Cross is doing good work, she said, in looking after the wounded Turkish soldiers, which is very much appreciated by the Government. The old French Hospital at Pera has been taken over from the nuns and has been equipped with 250 beds, which are always full. In addition to this, the American Red Cross looks after 700 beds in a wing of the harracks where 3,000 Turkish soldiers are quartered outside Pera, which is the European city.

Mrs. Morgenthau said there were fifteen mission schools in Turkey, which had been converted into hospitals and the wounded were being attended to by the mission doctors and teachers, who were acquainted with local conditions and spoke the native language, which was better than getting outside help. Dr. Wilfred Post of Beirut was in charge of the American Red Cross Hospital in Constantinople and was assisted by Dr. Ward, who had come into the capital from Konia.

The Roberts College for Boys and the Constantinople College for Girls will open as usual this Fall in spite of the war. The only difficulty in sight, when she left, was the lack of coal to heat the buildings in the cold weather, but that would be remedied by using wood, Mrs. Morgenthau said.

There is no danger for Americans in Turkey, as the natives treat them with great consideration and hope that the United States will help them to regain their commerce with the world after the war. In many instances English and French business men in Constantinople have been permitted to remain to look after the interests of their respective firms. The Regie Ottoman Tobacco Company, which is a monopoly of the Turkish Government, was under the direction of a Frenchman up till the beginning of September, when he was replaced by a Turk.

The wife of the Ambassador spent a good deal of her time in the American Red Cross Hospital at Pera looking after the wounded Turkish soldiers, and said that Miss Boardman had helped the organization in Constantinople very considerably by sending quantities of serum, more especially for tetanus and cholera, which were of great service.

RENEW NEGOTIATIONS IN LUSITANIA CASE

Lansing and Bernstorff to Begin Conferences for Final Settlement With Germany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Negotiations with Germany, looking to a settlement of the cases of the Lusitania, Cushing, Gulflight, and Nebraskan, will be resumed next week by Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

The United States made it clear after the Arabic was torpedoed without warning, that there would he no further discussion of the Lusitania and other cases until that incident was disavowed and reparation promised. Now that Germany has acceded to all of these demands as a result of personal negotiations between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the same process is to be continued in the hope of similarly advancing the remaining cases toward settlement.

In the cases of the American ships Nebraskan and Gulflight, Germany already has expressed regret and promised to pay damages. Liability for the damage to the Cushing, which was attacked by airmen, never has been assumed by the German Government, which stated that if the American Government could furnish evidence that the airmen were Germans, payment would be made for damages.

The case of the Lusitania presents the greatest difficulty. At the time the vessel was sunk the German commander was understood to be acting in accordance with instructions to sink belligerent ships without warning. Germany expressly disclaimed liability for the loss of neutral lives in such occurrences in notifying neutral nations of the proclamation of a war zone. State Department officiale are basing their case on its legal aspects, taking the view that the German naval code issued at the beginning of the war conformed to international law in requiring passengers and crew to be removed to a place of safety. Officials contend that, as the war zone decree was confessedly a retaliatory measure, it could not diminish the legal rights of neutrals, and Germany, therefore, is liable to pay indemnity for the loss of more than one hundred American lives on the Lusitania.

HOSPITAL 'PRIDE OF FRANCE'

French War Department Cables Thanks to Mrs. Whitney.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who is maintaining a hospital at Juilly, near Paris, for wounded French soldiers, as an auxiliary of the American Ambulance, received the following cable message yesterday from the French War Department:

"The Minister of War wishes me to thank you for the good service rendered hy your model hoepital at Juilly. This hoepital is recognized as one of the best in France, and its work cannot be excelled. We only regret that it is not much larger, as it is the pride not only of Americans but of all France. Please accept our heartfelt thanks for the generous help given us. Letter follows.

GODART JUSTIN,
Sous Secretaire.

Mrs. Whitney is also interested in the American Ambulance, being associated with Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Robert Bacon on the Executive Committee.

Mr. Bacon said yesterday: "The recent statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the needs of the American Ambulance has brought forth a response which is gratifying to us. However, at least $200,000 more is necessary to assure the continuance of the service another year."

JAPAN TO TAKE NO RISKS.

Public Would Not Tolerate the Sending of an Army to Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Oct. 14.—The references in the English press to the possible dispatch of a Japanese army to Europe have aroused fresh interest in a subject which was threshed out months ago.

The best military opinion agrees that there are serious and concrete objections against such an expedition. While public opinion would not tolerate any risk of defeat owing to insufficient forces, there would remain the probability of the Japanese troops being swallowed up in the huge armies which are operating in Europe.

England Taxing Chicago Packers.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The statement was made in the House of Commons today by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that material progress was being made in the negotiations between the Board of Inland Revenue and Chicago packing houses in regard to the amount of income tax due from those firms. Texas for a period of more than ten years are involved.

TURKISH OFFICIAL DENIES ATROCITIES

Consul General Here Calls Report of Outrages on Armenians a Fabrication.

BUT HE ADMITS SEVERITY

Djelal Bey Says a Revolution Was Plotted in Van and Suspects Had to be Removed.

Djelal Munif Bey, the Turkish Consul General in New York, in an official statement to THE TIMES yesterday declared the report made public a week ago last Sunday hy the American Committee on Armenian Atrocities, which asserted that not in the one thousand years just ended had a people suffered such terrible outrages as are those the Turks are perpetrating upon the Armenians to be a fabrication. The report described the atrocities as being officially sanctioned from Constantinople, and it was stated that the situation was one involving an attempt to wipe out an entire race.

Among the men who signed the report were Bishop David H. Greer, Cleveland H. Dodge, Oscar S. Straus, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, William Sloane, Professor Samuel P. Dutton, Charlee R. Crane, and Arthur Curtiss James. Cardinal Gibbons has, since the report was issued, accepted membership on the committee.

The committee, in a foreword to the report, stated that it vouched for its truthfulness, and added that "the movement against the Armenians forms part of a concerted movement against all non-Turkish and missionary and progressive elements, including the Zionists."

THE TIMES yesterday asked Djelal Bey, as the highest Turkish official in New York, if he, as the representative of the Ottoman Government, had any reply to make to the charges made hy the Armenian Atrocities Committee.

He then dictated the following statement:

"The daily newspapers have lately been publishing extensive reports of wholesale massacres of Armenians in Turkey, some of them going as far as to state that 800,000 Armenians had been slaughtered in every conceivable and imaginable way.

"The New YORK TIMES, in its issue of Oct. 4, published a report issued by the self-styled 'Committee on Armenian Atrocities,' and which was undersigned by a few names, some of them prominent Americans. This report contained accusations of wholesale murder of women and children by Turks, basing its assertions on information furnished by some newly arrived missionaries from Turkey and other reports supposedly received from various sources in Turkey, but whose authors are not disclosed; in other words, reports that are not or could not be substantiated, even though corroborated by Lord Bryce, of atrocity reports fame.

"These wholesale accusations against the Turkish Government and nation were given out to the press without the slightest effort being made toward ascertaining the extent of truth there is in them.

"Now what happened is this: When war broke out last year, even before Turkey had joined in on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Armenians in Turkey, who dreamed of an independent Armenia, were convinced, as were many others, that Germany and her ally would be swept off the map of Europe in six week's time; as a result of this Turkey would be divided among the Allies of the Triple Entente, and an independent Armenia created on what had formerly been Turkish provinces. The Armenians already looked upon this as a foregone conclusion and gave free vent to their feelings.

"A secret visit was paid by one of the Buxton brothers, President of the Balkan committees in London, to the leaders of the Armenian revolutionary committees in Van, principal town of the Turkish province of that name. He had come down through Tiflis, Caucasus, where he had held conferences with the Armenian committees of Russia and discussed plans for a concerted action with those of Turkey against the Turkish Government. These revolutionary committees then became active, and armed by the Russians, helped the latter to capture Van, which is not very far from the Russian frontier.

"Immediately after, under the auspices of the Russians, an autonomous Armenian Government was established in Van and a man called 'Aram' assumed its Governorship—New York papers published some time ago an appeal sent to America for financial help under the signature of this rebel (who signed himself 'Governor of Van') and that of the Armenian Bishop of Van.

"To put it briefly, the Armenians of that section of the Empire had risen with arms in hand against Turkish authority, in favor of Turkey's most bitter foe, Russia, and, therefore, could not be regarded otherwise than rebels. Of course, at such a time, when it is a matter of life and death to the Turkish Empire, it oannot in good faith be expected of the Turkish troops, after the capture of Van by them and the ejection of the Russians, that they treat these revolutionists with gloved hands, especially when they offered armed resistance. All those, who have been killed were of that rebellious element who were caught red-handed or while otherwise committing traitorous acts against the Turkish Government, and not women and children, as some of these fabricated reports would have the Americans believe.

"Furthermore, in order to prevent the leaking of valuable military information into enemy channels, the Turkish Government dsemed it imperative to remove into the interior of the country those suspected elements which jeopardized the safety of the whole Empire.

"There may have been cases where inoffensive people shared the fate of the offender, and I am not among the last to deplore such unfortunate occurrences. Unfortunately, in times of war such a discrimination is utterly impossible, and it is not alone the offender who suffers the penalty of his act, but also the innocent whom he drags with him.

"However much to be deplored may be these harrowing events in the last analysis, no case but can say that the Armenians have only themselves to blame.

"I do not think this moment an opportune one to discuss the underlying motives of the missionary societies which are now showing themselves so bitterly anti-Turkish and are advertising through the New York dailies a mass meeting for next Sunday to denounce the Turkish Government and people. Apparently, these same societies, whose headquarters are at 70 Fifth Avenue, are also the originators of the above mentioned report which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 4. But their motives are known to us and may come to light in a not far distant future."

The Consul General was asked to amplify the last part of his statement, in which he made the assertion that the motives of the men who "originated" the Armenian Atrocities Report were known to the Turks and "may come to light in a not far distant future."

"For the present I do not care to say anything further on that point," he replied.

Rumor of Gold Shipment Denied.

J. R. Christie, Superintendent of the American Express Company, and other officials positively denied the report contained in a dispatch received in this city from Portland, Me., yesterday that another shipment of gold from the Bank of England was on its way from Halifax. According to this dispatch, several cars with a load of $10,000,000 in gold was due to arrive in this city yesterday.

Capture Hospital Slayer.

Police Headquarters reports that Joseph William Nicholson, wanted hy the police for the murder of John Cavanaugh, the orderly who was stabbed to death in the Polyclinic Hospital on Wednesday night, was arrested at West and Cortlandt Streets last night and taken to the Greenwich Street Police Station.

BRITISH SUBMARINES STIR SWEDISH PROTEST

Accused of Violating Neutrality—Play Havoc with German Shipping in Baltic.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Swedish Government has instructed its Minister at London to protest against the violation of Swedish neutrality by British submarines in the Baltic, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. It is alleged that British submarines have sunk two German steamers in Swedish waters.

The Aftonbladet says the German steamer Germania—one of those attacked—made straight for shore, where she grounded in a position undoubtedly protected hy the territorial limit. Nevertheless, a British submarine continued the pursuit. Men from the submarine boarded the Germania and took away her papers. This statement is based on the report of the German Captain of the vessel.

Seventeen German ore steamers which ply in the Baltic Sea are missing, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, and are believed to have been sunk by British submarines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—State Department advices today from Sweden reported five German vessels sunk in the Baltic Sea by submarines. The dispatches were brief and gave no details.

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Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	98%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Caesar	88%
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American History	85%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs	85%

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CARNEGIE HALL, N. Y.

TO ASK CONGRESS FOR 1 1-4 BILLIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

both army and navy budgets would be ready tomorrow in compliance with the law.

PLANS FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

Wilson to Give Final Approval to New Estimates Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The national defense program of the Wilson Administration will probably be closed up tomorrow, when President Wilson will have conferences with Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels and give final approval to the army and navy estimates.

The President today gave his approval to the army program submitted by Secretary Garrison calling for an annual expenditure of $184,000.000 for the army, an increase of about $73,000,000 over the appropriations for the current year.

The backbone of the naval program has already been approved. Its distinctive feature is a five-year naval building program for the strengthening of the fleet. It is proposed to spend $500,000,000 for new construction for the navy during the five-year period, ranging from 1917 to 1922.

Whether this expenditure for new construction is to be spread evenly over the five-year period at an average rate of $100,000,000 annually for new construction, or whether the distribution of the $500,000,000 is to be arranged unevenly is the question that remains undetermined. It involves the alternatives of making provision either for even appropriations each year for new construction with an uneven annual authorization of dreadnoughts, or of providing for an even number of ships each year of the five-year period and paying for them in uneven annual appropriations.

Plans for the New Navy.

But whether the choice of the Administration tomorrow is for "even appropriations" or for an "even number of ships" annually the character of the five-year program as to total ships has been determined and calls for a definite number of units of each class, from dreadnoughts to auxiliaries, in the aggregate for the five-year period. As closely as the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES is permitted to state, the projected five-year program of new construction for the navy is as follows:

A total of not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen dreadnoughts, including battleships and battle cruisers, costing an average of $18,000,000 each.

A total of from sixty to seventy-two new torpedo boat destroyers, costing an average of $1,300,000 each.

A total of 100 submarines coeting an average of $550,000 each.

A total of 12 to 15 scout ships coeting an average of $3,000,000 each.

A total of 15 auxiliary vessels—including oil ships, repair ships, hospital ships, colliers, and gunboats, costing an average of $1,000,000 each.

Final decision has been reached as to the distribution of the construction of these projected new units through the five-year period beginning in 1917 and ending in 1922. If there is an even distribution of the dreadnoughts calling for the beginning of approximately an equal number during each of the five years, the decision would be in favor of the commencement of a fraction over three dreadnoughts, on the average, but not as many as an equal average of four each year of the five-year period.

But one very serious objection to this method of commencing an even numoer of ships annually grows out of the fact that it would make the appropriations very uneven. If three dreadnoughts were authorized in thie Winter's Naval Bill, they would cost an average of $18,000,000 each, or $54,000,000 for the three ships when completed. But it would not he necessary to appropriate all of the $54,000,000 during the first year's bill.

It ie estimated that not more than $7,500,000 could be spent on the construction of each of these ships the first year, or a total of $22,500,000. During the second year of the program it would be necessary to appropriate a second installment of about $5,500,000 for each of theee vessele, or a total of $16,500,000. But under an "even ship" program, the Naval Bill for the second year's program would include the authorization of the second group of three new dreadnoughts, on which a first-year installment of $22,500,000 would be necessary.

This installment in addition to the second year's installment of $16,500,000 for the first group of three dreadnoughts, would make a total of $39,000,000 that would have to be appropriated the second year of the program toward continuing work on the six new dreadnoughts.

Another Plan Devised.

In an effort to spread the appropriations for new construction more evenly over the five-year period, and to distribute the total cost of $500,000,000 for the entire period, at an annual rate of about $100,000,000 for new increase, an alternative plan has been devised.

This could be accomplished hy authorizing a larger number of dreadnoughts in the first year's bill to be considered by Congress this Winter, a smaller number during the second, third, and fourth years, and an even smaller number the final year of the five-year period.

A set of estimates has been worked out by careful computation by which the full number of dreadnoughts, no less than fifteen, nor more than eighteen, could he built during the five-year period in uneven number of ships between each year, hut with the appropriations balanced more evenly in the average annual aggregate.

If the latter plan is adopted it is probable that five or even six dreadnoughts will be recommended for the first year's contribution toward the building program, probably three dreadnoughts each, during the second, third, and fourth years, and from one to four the last year of the five-year period.

Secretary Daniels will return to Washington tomorrow morning, and soon after he sits at his deek he will conceider the relative merits of the two plans. It is expected that he will reach a decieion by tomorrow night as to the recommendation to be made to the President's program would include the authorization of the second group of three new dreadnoughts, on which a first-year installment of $22,500,000 would be necessary.

In addition to the items on the naval increase program, calling for the authorization of new vessels of all types to the fleet, it is understood that this year's naval bill will contain provision for the addition of 10,000 enlisted men. It has been found that the per capita cost of adding a newly enlisted man to the navy, is about $630 a year.

On this basis it is estimated that the cost of the 10,000 newly enlisted men will be about $6,300,000, which must he added to the pay of the navy.

The Marine Corps, it is understood, will be provided for with a recommendation for an addition of 10,000 men.

The outstanding feature of Secretary Garrison's plan, it is understood, calls for the creation of an army reserve of not fewer than 300,000 men. It was stated tonight that the size of the reserve might even go to 400,000 men. It is also underetood that the new plan would increase the numher of regulars to 100,000 or 120,000 men. It also calls for the use of the abandoned forts of the country as instruction centres for the development of citizen soldiery.

Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee, who saw the President today, approved the principle of the Administration plan, and it is understood he will support it in Congress.

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NEW HAVEN DEFENSE MAY BE REGULATION

Attorney Indicates Plea That Directors Were Under Federal Surveillance.

ROCKEFELLER WINS PITY

Talesman Looks at Defendant and Says He Should Be Sorry to See Him in Jail.

Twelve talesmen were found yesterday qualified to act as jurors in the prosecution of eleven past and present Directors of the New Haven Railroad under the Sherman law.

But as Judge Hunt had allowed the defense one peremptory challenge for each defendant and an equal number to the Government, it is likely to be some time yet before the box is finally filled. Each side yesterday used one peremptory challenge.

An indication of one line which the defense may follow was given by De Lancey Nicoll, while examining W. D. Louden, a stationer and publisher of 1,054 Third Avenue. From his questions it appears that the defendants will seek to show distinction between public service corporations and ordinary trading companies as far as prohibition against restraint of trade or the attempt to monopolize commerce is concerned. They may argue that since the railroad, steamship, and trolley lines combined by the New Haven were subject to Government regulation and had their rates prescribed for them, the action of the Directors cannot be held to be a violation of the Sherman law.

Mr. Nicoll, explaining to Mr. Louden the character of the charge, said: "These gentlemen are accused of joining a string of little railroads into a big railroad."

"I object," said Mr. Batts, for the Government.

Makes Point of Regulation.

"Oh, well," said Mr. Nicoll, "I'll read from the indictment. These gentlemen are charged with 'depriving the people of the United States and especially the people of the said States above named of the benefit of keeping separate—keeping separate, mark you—the activities of said common carriers.' Do you realize that these public service corporations are regulated and have their rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission ano the Railroad Commissions?"

"I object," said Mr. Batts again.

Judge Hunt broke in and ruled it was quite nnnecessary to go into political economy in ascertaining the qualifications of talesmen.

Another point which it is likely to argue is that the indictment does not charge that the defendants actually monopolized transportation, but that they had intent to monopolize and they will challenge the Government to prove that the defendants had such an intention if it desires to obtain a verdict.

All through the session of the court the defendants sat and listened to Mr. Nicoll as he talked to one talesman after the other. Mr. Batts contented himself after a talesman had been turned over to him with a very few questions, but Mr. Nicoll, leaning over the jury box, went over the same set of questions with each talesman with infinite patience. He seemed to chat with them, and was quite willing to accept their explanation that they had not been able to hear from the back of the room the inquiries he had already put a dozen times to those who preceded them.

When Joel Kraus, a former saloon keeper, now in the real estate business, of 444 Central Park West, was asked about his knowledge of the defendants he gave Mr. Nicoll an answer which made him turn with a smile to his fellow-counsel:

"I've read a good deal about Mr. Taft," said the talesman. "He owns the Chicago White Sox."

Mr. Nicoll explained that there was no connection between Robert W. Taft, the defendant, and Charles P. Taft, the baseball proprietor, and Mr. Kraus retained his jury seat, at any rate temporarily.

Rockefeller Wins Pity.

Mr. Rockefeller sat near the entrance to the court. With his stick pressed against his cheek he listened to the proceedings. A slight tremor was visible at times in the lower part of his face, but he seemed to take his plight very easily. Once or twice he moved across to a newspaper artist to see how he was getting on, and occasionally he exchanged a few words with his colleagues or with the reporters, but he took no active part in the proceedings.

The look of him, however, worked on the feelings of one talesman, C. Barron Taylor, a dealer in cigarette and whiskies of 140 East Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Nicoll reminded him in his examination that if found gnilty the defendants might have to go to jail. He looked at the old man and said:

"I should be sorry to see Mr. Rockefeller go to jail."

"The question of a fine or a prison sentence is for the court alone," broke in Judge Hunt in his most precise manner, and so Mr. Taylor found himself excused.

One talesman, W. J. Eccles, a meat merchant of 833 Sixth Avenue, announced that he was acquainted with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in his church work, but he was so very decided in his denials that that would influence him, or that he had any prejudices for against large corporations, for or against wealthy men, or for or against the Government, that no cause was found to dismiss him. His decisiveness, however, it was prophesied, might incline the Government to challenge him peremptorily.

Meanwhile the other defendants sat in court taking little interest in the examination. Some of them would read a little from the bulky briefs prepared by their counsel and would call each other's attention to passages that struck them. Some took turns in the corridors and assented willingly enough to be photographed for the newspapers. Occasionally they would pass a remark with a smile to their lawyers, but they left the management of the case entirely in professional hands.

When the first tentative twelve talesmen had been passed, there was an animated discussion among counsel, and Lewis Cass Ledyard expressed his opinions very forcibly to Mr. Nicoll and J. G. Milburn, while Homer S. Cummings sought the views of E. D. Robbins, the late counsel of the New Haven. But Mr. Rockefeller sat pensively in his seat gazing straight before him without speaking to any one, and the other business men among the defendants showed only a mild curiosity in what would be the next step in the proceedings.

Nicoll's Friend Excused.

One of the talesmen was excused because he was acquainted with Mr. Nicoll. He was John Moss, a former cab-owner of 154 West Fourth Street. The lawyer smiled as he took his place in the jury box, and said:

"I think I have been an occasional customer of yours for some time. I think, Mr. Batts, it will be as well to excuse him."

So he went, and another candidate for the jury, J. G. Ham, an advertising agent of 839 West End Avenue, was excused because he had strong views on the Sherman law.

"Would you be prejudiced because certain zealous officials have been trying to strain the Sherman statutes?" he was asked.

"I don't believe in the Sherman law," he replied. "My agents throughout the country have reported to me the bad effect of the Sherman law agitation, and I don't believe I could render a fair verdict on that account." That was enough to let him out.

The Twelve Men Chosen.

When court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning the jury box was filled with these men, all of whom have qualified as presenting no reason why they should not serve, but all of whom may yet be challenged peremptorily:

Daniel M. Flanigan, retired, 80 Manhattan Avenue; Max Hartman, commission merchant, Hotel Wellington; Albert S. Weldon, draughtsman, 3,068 Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx; Charles E. Gleason, jewelry broker, 353 West Fifty-eighth Street; George B. Raymond, pipes, 3,060 Webster Avenue; William G. Tucker, cement, 551 East 116th Street; Fred F. Waters, linens, 105 Franklin Street; Joel Kraus, real estate, 444 Central Park West; Peter Wagner, builder, 236 West 121st Street; James F. Pegnam, real estate and insurance, 662 Manida Street, the Bronx; William G. Eccles, meat, 538 Sixth Avenue, and Andrew L. Grace, 303 West 116th Street.

Bad Boilers Delay Philadelphia.

The American liner Philadelphia, which left Liverpool on Oct. 7 for New York, is not expected to arrive until Sunday morning, as she is proceeding at reduced speed on account of trouble with her boilers. She will lay up here seventeen days and undergo a thorough overhauling.

INCOMES OF $1,500 TO PAY 1 PER CENT.

Tentative Taxation Plan Prepared by Experts for the Mills Committee.

MANY BANKERS FAVOR IT

State Revenue of $45,000,000 Would Result from New System, with Personalty Tax Dropped.

Tax experts retained by the Mills Legislative Committee investigating taxation problems have already submitted estimates regarding a State income tax. This became known yesterday, when Chairman Mills was questioning Victor Morawetz, law partner of William D. Guthrie and an economist and authority on taxation, at the committee's session in the Woolworth Building.

The plans, which are entirely tentative, provide for the imposition of a tax of 1 per cent. on all incomes between $1,500 and $2,500; 2 per cent. on all incomes above $2,500, and a 3 per cent. tax on the net income of corporations in lieu of the present franchise tax. The experts have estimated that a tax combining these three features would yield approximately $45,000,000. The experts figure that a 1 per cent. tax on incomes between $1,500 and $2,500 would yield approximately $15,000,000, while the returns from the 2 per cent. tax on incomes above $2,500 would yield in the neighborhood of $20,000,000, leaving approximately $10,000,000 to come from the tax on corporations.

Neither Senator Mills nor any member of the committee would discuss the committee's report, but as a majority of the witnesses already examined, including representatives of financial interests, have recommended an income tax, it is understood that such a recommendation, with the suggestion that the present personal property tax be abolished will be the main feature of the report to the Legislature.

Yesterday's testimony was furnished by representatives of the leading banking houses of the city, practically all of whom declared themselves emphatically for a State income tax. All recommended that such a tax should be levied on very small incomes.

"I would tax the income of every man receiving $500 or more a year," said Stacy C. Richmond, expert on finance and economics, who is a member of the private banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co. "This would make every man feel a greater patriotism because of the knowledge that he was bearing part of the burden of government. I believe the amount of income tax should be made so low that every man would feel his personal equation in the Government. All incomes over $500 should be taxed, even if it cost the amount of the tax itself to collect it.

Albert Strauss, a partner in the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman, said that while a State income tax would be a novelty, every man living in a community should be willing to pay one.

"A State income tax is fairer than the present system and it reaches the professional classes," he said. "There should be a low exemption. If you exempt one class it is unfair for you to put it into the hands of one class to tax another class."

The witness thought that taxation should be the same on bonds as it is on mortgages. There should be no exemption in favor of mortgages, he said, as both bonds and mortgages appealed to the same kind of capital.

John J. Pulleyn, Controller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, was not in favor of an income tax, especially if savings deposits were to be taxed.

Lawrence Chamberlain of Kountze Brothers, investment bankers, told the committee that an effort to enforce the general property tax would make it impossible to sell securities in New York State. All public improvements, he said, were reflected in the value of the adjacent real estate, and did not affect the value of the mortgages on that property.

"I believe," he said, "an income tax is the most feasible method of taxation, and there should be a decrease in the extravagance of government. Personally, I am inclined to believe the exemption should be on $1,000 incomes and below."

Burnett Walker of the bond house of Harris Forbes & Co. of 56 William Street also believed strongly in an income tax. Hastings Lyon, counsel for the Association of Investment Bankers, said that while there were many difficulties in the way of an income tax, be bad come to believe that it was the best means of taxation and the one that would be the most easily adjusted.

Victor Morawetz said New York City should be allowed to make out her own taxation system, as conditions here differ from upstate towns. Chairman Mills said if that was done manufacturers and others would move from New York City to places where taxes were lower. The witness did not approve of an income tax, either in city or State. He argued in favor of a stamp tax and a tax on dwellings. He said he was in favor of taxing automobiles and all conditions of comfort, luxury or display. He would also tax those who spend only three months a year in the city.

Thomas F. Woodlock, a Wall Street financier, said he was in favor of the taxation of incomes.

The hearing will be continued this morning.

WILSON GIVES A JOB TO TAMMANY LEADER

Daniel E. Finn of Battery District Made an Assistant Appraiser.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President Wilson today appointed Daniel E. Finn, a Tammany District leader, to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New York City. Mr. Finn is 37 years old and lives at 560 Broome Street, Manhattan. He had been Secretary of the New York Fire Department under Mayor Gaynor for three years.

The appointment of Mr. Finn was made on recommendation from a number of prominent New York City Democrats. Among them were ex-Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, now in the employ of the Public Service Commission; Supreme Court Justice Delehanty, William Harmon Black, Chairman of the New York Democratic County Committee, and Congressmen Riordan, Loft, Farley, Hurlbert, Conry, Carew, Patten, and Dooling.

Fire Commissioner Adamson wrote a letter saying that Mr. Finn had been efficient in the performance of his duties as Secretary to the Fire Department.

There were many expressions of joy among Tammany men last night at the news of Mr. Finn's appointment. Some took it to mean that President Wilson had decided to recognize the Tammany organization and give it much-needed patronage. It was said that the President was looking forward to the Presidential primaries next Spring and was anxious to obtain all the support possible. The appointment is the first direct recognition of Tammany Hall that has come from the Washington Administration. Tammany leaders are already looking forward to more appointments.

Mr. Finn is the son of the late "Battery Dan" Finn, long one of the Tammany war horses. He succeeded to the leadership of the First Assembly District after the death of his father. After leaving the Fire Department he went to the New York office of the State Controller as a transfer tax appraiser, from which position he resigned on Dec. 31 last.

BARNES TO PUSH APPEAL.

Counsel Files Order Denying New Trial of Libel Suit.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Counsel for William Barnes filed today in the Onondaga County Clerk's office an order signed by Justice William S. Andrews denying their motion for a new trial in the libel action brought against Colonel Roosevelt. It was announced that the appeal would be prosecuted.

The judgment in favor of Colonel Roosevelt has not yet been filed.

CAN'T REOPEN CANAL FOR ANOTHER MONTH

This the Most Optimistic Estimate, and It May Take Ten Months.

HEAVY LOSSES TO SHIPPING

Eighty-three Vessels Now Tied Up in the Waterway—Dredging Fleet Working Night and Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—According to the most hopeful authorities it will not be possible to open the Panama Canal to navigation earlier than the middle of November.

General Goethals has named Nov. 1 as the date on which the slide may be removed, but its extent has been so increased by the pressures of the earth waves far back from the canal banks that it is now believed to be enough to tax all the dredging resources at the command of the canal organization.

Since the slide occurred, the dredging fleet has been working night and day with three shifts of men, and some extraordinary records for excavation have been made, the dredge Paraiso having moved 17,185 yards in twenty-four hours, the highest record ever made on the canal. Before this the dredge Gamboa had made the highest record, with 12,545 yards. The new fifty-yard dipper dredge, the Caseadas, which left Philadelphia Sept. 27, is expected to arrive at Colon the last of this month, and will join the fleet of dredgers at Culebra at once. In September the fleet dredged from the cut 1,520,586 yards, 37 per cent. greater than the largest amount of work done in any month of the present year. There is, therefore, a prospect that the delay will be no longer than a month.

At latest accounts there were eighty-three vessels tied up in the canal waiting to get through. Of these, forty-five were at Gatun Lake, and represented a tonnage of 107,000, and thirty-eight were at Balboa, with a tonnage of 189,000.

The vessels waiting on the Atlantic side are, in the order of arrival, the Newburn, Strathearn, Oliver J. Olson, Rio Pirahy, Tallac, Acajutla, Saint Ursula, Maritime, Earl of Douglas, Strathesk, Nebraskan, Tenscn Maru, Themis, Wellington, Saint Loenards, City of Colombo, Ranella, J. L. Luckenbach, Rauma, Tuscan Prince, Strathendrick, Arizonan, Clio, Iowan, Barrowmore, Iroquois, Navahoe, Masunda, Quilpue, Corfu, Magellan, Pentwyn, Eureka, Baron Cawdor, Ridley, Santa Cecilia, Taurus, Musician, Harperley, Finland, Darnholme, Sverre, Strathbeg, Terrier, and Polyphemus.

The vessels waiting on the Pacific side are, in their order of arrival, the Newport, Polerie, Llandudno, Flamenco, Clan Alpine, Sultana, Hackensack, Rondo Amista, Hualiaga, Vinstra, Devian, Morazan, Tenpaisan Maru, Mars, Edith, Ohioan, Olsen and Mahony, Admiralen, Santa Catalina, Trader, Discoverer, Ortega, Iquitos, River Forth, Hammershus, Benedict, Manchester Civilian, Alban, Alaskan, Machaon, Strathairly, Aboukir, Grahamiano, Victoria, Korea, and Kentra.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 14.—H. A. A. Smith, Auditor of the Panama Canal, today issued a tentative estimate of the financial loss in the event of it taking ten months to remove the more than 10,000,000 tons of earth that slid into the Gaillard Cut two weeks ago. The loss on account of the closing will amount to $6,000,000, and the extra excavation will cost not less than $2,000,000, making a total of $8,000,000.

In the event of General Goethals being able to clear away the slides and reopen the canal by January, 1916, Mr. Smith estimates that the loss will be about $4,000,000.

While Mr. Smith could not give THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent even an estimate of the loss suffered by shipping owing to the closing of the canal, he said that it would be enormous.

On Oct. 6 there were sixty-seven ships anchored at either end of the canal waiting to go through. It was said at that time that half of these would complete their voyage by rounding Cape Horn, although the Panama Railroad had made preparations to send 12,000 tons across the isthmus daily for the benefit of those shipowners who preferred to transship their cargoes rather than make the long voyage.

SHIPPING MEN TO PROTEST.

Say Sending Second-Class Passengers to Ellis Island Is Error.

At a meeting of the North Atlantic Passenger Conference, 17 State Street, yesterday the following members were selected to go to Washington on Monday to protest to Secretary of Labor Wilson against the sending of all alien second-cabin passengers to Ellis Island: Herman Winter, Cunard Line; A. C. H. Nyland, Holland-America Line; Luigi Solari, Italian lines; R. H. Farley, International Mercantile Marine; Charles Treyvous, French Line, and Haivor Jacobsen, for the Scandinavian and Russian lines.

In addition to representatives from the steamship companies the Trunk Lines Association, Hotel Men's Association, and Merchants' Association will also send delegates to the hearing to declare that by sending all alien second-class passengers to Ellis Island Commissioner Frederic C. Howe will drive many thousands of dollars in trade away from New York every year.

PRESIDENT TO NAME WEDDING DAY SOON

Continued from Page 1.

campaign, at Shadow Lawn, at Elberon, N. J., the estate of the late John A. McCall, who was President of the New York Life Insurance Company. Shadow Lawn is now owned by Captain J. B. Greenhut of New York.

A delegation of prominent residents of New Jersey will be here tomorrow to ask the President to make Shadow Lawn his residence next year. The delegation will explain that the various municipalities along the stretch of Jersey coast, where Elberon is situated, have taken over the estate from Captain Greenhut for a year, with the express purpose of having President Wilson use it as a residence during the Summer of the political campaign.

Political friends of President Wilson regard his understood decision to accept the offer as wise in view of the necessity of having him in some place easily reached by the Democratic leaders. The fact that the Congressional session may extend into the Summer is also put forward as an argument for having the Summer capital near Washington.

The committee to make the offer to the President will be headed by Congressman Thomas J. Scully of South Amboy, and will be composed of prominent Democrats and Republicans, including the Mayors of cities in Monmouth County, members of County Committees, and Judges of courts. Chairman Grosscup of the Democratic State Committee will be a member of the delegation. Governor Fielder, Senators Martine and Hughes, and the Representatives in Congress from New Jersey have joined with the delegation in extending the invitation.

SAYS FRANCIS JOSEPH'S MIND IS WEAKENING

Rome Newspaper Asserts Emperor Is Suffering From Depression and Has Frequent Weeping Spells.

ROME, Oct. 14, (via Paris.)—The Idea Nazionale says it learns from trustworthy sources that the condition of Emperor Francis Joseph is growing worse. The mind of the Austrian Emperor, the newspaper says, is weakening, and he is suffering from depression, and has frequent spells of weeping.

Baron Burtan, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, when asked by a reporter of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse concerning the health of the Emperor, sadly shook his head, the Idea Nazionale asserts.

State Inheritance Tax Off $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—The receipts from the State transfer (inheritance) tax for the year ended Sept. 30, 1915, totaled $11,235,954, the Controller's office announced tonight. Last year the tax amounted to $11,634,001.

NEARING TO TEACH IN OHIO.

University of Toledo Gives Him Chair of Economics and Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Dr. Scott Nearing, whose relation as Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania was not renewed, which action stirred up a controversy over academic free speech, has accepted the deanship of arts and sciences at the University of Toledo. He will teach economics and political and social sciences at the Ohio institution.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Oct. 14.—Toledo University authorities are jubilant over Professor Scott Nearing's acceptance of their offer. The appointment, they say, is another instance of their desire to make the university of as much assistance as possible to the people. The appointment is in line with the social service plans of the university.

Professor R. J. Colbert, Professor of Sociology in Toledo University, who has known Nearing three years, said: "Nearing is coming to Toledo to make good his ideas of one place a municipal university should hold in modern life. Nearing is a young man with a vision, and he holds that vision of more value than a large income. Nearing sees in Toledo University great possibilities. He is coming to Toledo to help us build a great university, one that unites theory with practice and trains for life."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Make Selections Now, While

Oriental Rugs

Are Reduced 25%.

ORIENTAL rugs distinguish a home at once. They introduce an air of restful refinement that grows more enjoyable day by day. Now, while prices on many of the finest rugs in our collection are one-fourth less, is a particularly opportune time to secure a few genuine specimens.

Macy's sale prices are "lowest-in-the-City," for reductions are based on regular prices already 10% lower than the regular prices elsewhere.

Macy's display of rugs runs into the thousands, of which hundreds of the finest have been radically reduced for this sale.

Select a few to suit your requirements now while they may be obtained at so much less than their real worth.

Room size Kirmans, large and small Sarouks, large Gorovans and Khorassans, medium sized Mahals and Muskabads and other kinds in many sizes and colorings.

Make selections now, while there is a great variety to choose from and while prices are so extraordinarily tempting.

Macy's—Oriental Rug Bazaar, Fourth Floor.



I'm More Than Forty—

Come and see how I do it—at the Bachelor Maid's apartment—and see a thousand other wonders—

The Electrical Exposition and Motor Show

Grand Central Palace — Lexington Ave and 46th St

Last Two Days — 11 a m to 11 p m

Tucker Agency

We Are Reproducing New York Style In Clothes at a Popular Price

NEW YORK sets the men's clothes styles for the American Continent—there is no doubt about it.

Everywhere in America men want the "New York look." Some men insist upon it regardless of price. Others reluctantly deny themselves because they think it costs too much.

And a rapidly growing number of men have discovered that this store has reproduced faultlessly and faithfully real New York style in clothes at 19.75 that only a store like Macy's could afford to sell at anything like our price.

These Suits and Overcoats at $19.75 are a fine example

Study, if you wish, descriptions of new fabrics, new weaves, new effects, new ideas. Then come and find them all literally built into Macy Clothes. We can afford to emphasize almost to the point of "bragging" in advertising such merchandise. Smart styles, all the desired new weaves, all the best style features and custom finish that will make the old-time tailor shake his head in wonder. Why, the silk lining alone in some of these suits will make him doubt the evidence of his own eyes.



Men's Fall Overcoats at $14.75

A Gentleman's Chesterfield garment of black Cambridge or Oxford Vicuna. Also in the new knit fabric preferred by the ultra-smart dresser—warmth without weight. Skeleton lined with satin yoke and sleeve lining. In all the new shades.

Young Men's Suits at $14.75

Those decidedly English snug fitting models that young fellows like to put on and wear right out of the store. Soft rolling lapel, high waist effect, English cut trousers—you know. Fabrics, finish, workmanship all right, and the price should honestly be compared with suits around $20 at other stores.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Men's Clothing Store
Fifth Floor.
A quiet, sunlit spot to take your time and get the utmost in value for your money. We are making good with men who understand.



HARPS

IT REQUIRES—
the highest technical skill to produce that complex yet most beautiful instrument.

THE HARP
The use of the Lyon & Healy Harp in the Orchestras of the great opera houses of Berlin, Paris, Petrograd, Budapest, Moscow, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Dresden, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Vienna, the Vatican, Rome, and the famed Gewandhaus of Leipzig is an endorsement of its world's position.

HARP PLAYING
is a very lucrative profession for young women.
A young harpist soon finds herself in demand as a soloist in Concerts and in Churches, and also as an accompanist.
The harp is easier to learn than either the violin or the piano.
A splendid assortment of

Second Hand Harps
Harps for Rent
Harps Repaired

Catalogue for the asking.
Investigate our EASY PAYMENT plan.
Prices range from $75 to $1500.00.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
8-10-12 East 34th Street



Don't let habit cost you $10.
Buy Monroe Clothes and you will get Guaranteed $25 Suits, Overcoats and Evening Clothes for $15.

MONROE CLOTHES
(42d St. & Broadway
2d Floor Fulton St. & Broadway
(10 Court St., Brooklyn
TAKE ELEVATOR AND SAVE $10.

LOUIS M. TAYLOR, TRUSTEE, WILL SELL ON SEALED BIDS at his office, No. 127 Duane Street, New York City, on the

22ND DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915,

at 12 o'clock, all the stock of

MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S
SHOES

SLIPPERS and RUBBERS, and also the FIXTURES formerly belonging to Percy F. Morong, and now contained in FIREMEN'S BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J. 185 MARKET STREET, NEWARK, N. J. STOREHOUSE, 54-56 CLINTON ST., NEWARK, N. J. CHILDS BUILDING, PATERSON, N. J.

Bids may be made for all of said stocks and fixtures or that contained in any one place.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for 10% of the amount bid.

The property may be INSPECTED at the premises between October 18th and 21st, both days inclusive.

For further particulars apply to

LOUIS M. TAYLOR, Trustee,
127 Duane Street, Manhattan,
New York City.

Pathephone

PLAYS ALL DISC-RECORDS!
Genuine ball-shaped Sapphire reproduces sounds by up-and-down wave motion
TRUEST TO NATURE.
NO NEEDLES TO CHANGE!
No wearing-out of records.
NO BOTHER!
Demonstrations at $200

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
433 Fifth Ave., New York
524 Fulton St., Brooklyn

ROLL TOP FLAT DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of style and price



T. G. SELLEW 111 FULTON STREET, New York.

CALIFORNIA
Lackawanna Railroad
ROUND TRIP $94.30
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 26th St., 42d St.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1
Write for catalogue. SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED. UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

SUFFRAGE DIVIDES PRINCETON FACULTY

Dean Magie Says There Is No Pronounced Sentiment Either Way.

POLL FAVORS THE WOMEN

Fearing Fraud at Next Tuesday's Election, Everett Colby Will Employ Detectives with Cameras.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 14.—President Wilson's alma mater is divided on the suffrage question. The Faculty over which he presided for so many years before entering public life has been polled. The returns show a majority of the professors in favor of letting the women have the ballot, but there is a big silent vote which may tip the balance the other way.

The poll was conducted by The Daily Princetonian, the undergraduate organ of Princeton University, and the result will be printed in its edition tomorrow, together with an editorial advocating woman suffrage.

The Daily Princetonian sent out return postal cards to all the members of the faculty—that is, Professors, Instructors, and preceptors. The assistant instructors, mostly students in the post-graduate class, were omitted. In all 185 inquiries were sent, in which this question was propounded: "Do you expect to vote for or against the woman suffrage amendment on Oct. 19?"

Up to this evening 101 answers had been received, of which 97 were in favor of letting women vote, 33 opposed, and 11 non-committal because those who sent them either did not vote in this State, or because they did not care to express an opinion. Of those questioned, 84 had not been heard from at all when The Daily Princetonian went to press.

President John Grier Hibben has already announced that he will vote for the woman suffrage amendment at the special election on Tuesday. But other leading lights of Princeton are unalterably opposed to pressing the suffrage crown of thorns on the brow of New Jersey's woman.

Four Deans Are Antis.

Dean W. F. Magie of the Department of Physics is an active worker in the camp of the antis. So are Dean H. B. Fine of the Department of Science, Dean H. McClenahan of the Department of Chemistry and Dean Andrew Fleming West of the Graduate School. Former Vice Chancellor William J. Magie, father of Dean Magie, is one of the most pronounced anti-suffrage advocates in the State.

The returns tabulated by departments show the following result:

Department.	For.	Against.
Philosophy and Psychology	6	0
History and Politics	6	5
Economics	4	4
Biology	3	1
English	7	5
Modern Languages	7	2
Classics	4	3
Art and Arebaeology	4	1
Physics	2	5
Chemistry	2	3
Mathematics	2	1
Miscellaneous	10	5

Harold D. Harvey, a New York man, who is editor of the Princetonian, was jubilant over the result of the poll.

"We had expected a very different result," he said. "Princeton, you know, has been a synonym for conservatism. The majority for woman suffrage within the Faculty ought to take that issue out of the class of radical innovations."

"We have debated and hesitated over the question of whether we should come out editorially in favor of woman suffrage," said Hamilton Fish Armstrong, son of Maitland Armstrong, a New York artist. "But we will let them have it tomorrow morning."

Mr. Armstrong, who is Chairman of the Editorial Committee of The Princetonian, was pounding out an editorial when he was interrupted by a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES. The editorial, which will be printed tomorrow morning, says in part:

"Let us follow the lead of the President of the United States, and the lead of our former President, who is now head of the nation, in studying this question seriously, and with our best minds and the chances are that we will come to the same conclusions.

Not Expedient, Says Dean Magie.

"There is no pronounced sentiment in the Princeton faculty for woman suffrage," said Dean Magie, who was a classmate of President Wilson at Princeton. "Nor would I say that there is a pronounced sentiment against it. A good many members of the faculty are going to vote for the woman suffrage amendment. A good many are going to vote against it. If there is a big vote—as there ought to be in order that the amendment shall not either win or lose by default—I am convinced that Princeton would go decisively against the proposition to give women the ballot in this State.

"What reason is there for giving woman the ballot? Most woman are represented at the ballot box now, either by the head of a family or by some man who expects to be. Those that are not form a negligible quantity. There is no more reason for giving them the vote than there would be for making special arrangement to bring cripples or bedridden persons to the polling places on Election Day.

"Political expediency, rather than reasons in logic must control the political action on this question. I hope the matter will be settled so decisively at the polls on Tuesday that it will stay settled for a long time to come to the end that we may turn our attention to something useful and important."

The suffrage leaders are making elaborate arrangements to guard against fraud at the polls. They believe that the unnumbered ballots may invite illegal voting and repeating. Everett Colby, who is the head of a committee of one hundred prominent New Jersey men who favor woman suffrage, said they would employ detectives in many suspected districts and that the detectives would be armed with cameras for the purpose of making a continuous photographic record of the voting line in certain districts where it is expected that fraudulent voting on a large scale may be attempted.

Bryan to Speak for Suffrage.

Both the suffragists and the antis will wind up their campaign with big rallies tomorrow night and Saturday. The suffragists have succeeded in getting many prominent speakers. William J. Bryan will address a meeting at Newark on Saturday night, while William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, will speak in Paterson at a mass meeting, where United States Senator William Hughes of this State will preside.

Rabbi Stephen Wise of New York addressed a good-sized suffrage meeting here tonight at which President Hibben presided. President Hibben attempted no lengthy exposition of his reasons for favoring woman suffrage, merely calling attention to the number of women actively engaged in the world's business and to the number in Europe that were suffering from the struggle of nations regarding which they had had no say.

DRILL FOR SUFFRAGE PARADE.

Women Practice Evolutions for March on Oct. 23.

Women of all sorts came together in two big "awkward squads" at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last evening for their first lessons in marching tactics preparatory to the big suffrage parade to be held on Oct. 23. There were eighty women, and it took Captain J. J. Cowdrey, four Sergeants, and two Corporals to get them in line.

The women formed in squads of four and did "squad right," "squad left," and "forward marched," and "halted," like any other soldiers, and while the Captain stood up straight and gave the orders in front, the Corporals and Sergeants ran around from one side to the other, straightened out the lines and pulled the women around the corners.

In place of guns or swords the women carried handbags, and the enthusiasm of the work those who had come prepared for rain hastily threw off their overshoes, leaving them in the middle of the floor. They entered into the drill with so much spirit that when the Captain gave over his command the women kept on without breaking ranks all the way upstairs to the dressing rooms.

James Lees Laidlaw had promised to bring an awkward squad of the Men League members to drill with the women, but none appeared. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Mrs. Bourke Cockran were among those looking on. Miss Janet Scudder and Miss Alice Morgan Wright were among the women who drilled.

SUFFRAGE POSTER CONTEST.

First Prize Awarded to Irene Forrest of Bay Ridge.

Three prizes were awarded for suffrage posters done yesterday afternoon in a free-hand two-hour contest between twenty-two New York City High School girls at the School Art League Exhibition at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. Irene Forrest of the Bay Ridge High School for Girls carried off the first prize offered by Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim, a $10-gold piece. The judges, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Ethel Plummer, Rose Cecil O'Neill and Miss Katherine Devereaux Blake, found three of the posters so good that two additional prizes of $3 and $2, respectively, were awarded to Nan Howell and Vera Jacobs of the Washington Irving High School.

"The Ballott Box Closed to Women" was the title of the first prize poster, and showed a typical ward politician dropping his ballot in the box, while a refined-looking woman is refused admission to the polls.

BIG SUFFRAGE GRANDSTAND.

Guests Will Review Parade at Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.

A grandstand at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, in front of the Public Library, will be provided by the suffragists for their guests, who will review the big parade of Oct. 23. The first of the judiciary of New York to accept the invitation to sit in the stand was Chief Justice Edward F. O'Dwyer of the City Court.

Most of the Assemblymen in the city, all of whom have been invited, have accepted: William Harmon Black, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, will be present, and the Republican leaders, Ambrose O. Neal and Morris Levy; Edward Pollak, Register of New York County; John J. Hopper, Register of the Bronx; District Attorney of Bronx County Francis Martin, and Sheriff James S. O'Brien; Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Dr. Henry Moscovitz, and Health Commissioner Goldwater. Accceptances from members of the Board of Aldermen and district leaders are being received daily.

HOLD STANTON CENTENNIAL.

Suffragists to Honor Memory of Woman Candidate Tomorrow.

The Elizabeth Cady Stanton Centennial will be celebrated tomorrow evening by a gathering of many prominent men and women at the residence at 464 West Thirty-fourth Street, where Mrs. Stanton lived in 1866. Among those who will speak at the meeting are Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis, Ralph Folks, Mark Eisner, Walter Herrick, Ida M. Tarbell, and Dr. Mary M. Crawford. On the platform at the meeting will sit some of the old voters in the district who remember the campaign which Elizabeth Cady Stanton made in 1866 as a candidate for Congress from the Eighth District.

Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll will give a luncheon at Hotel Astor on Oct. 20 to the Centennial Committee. There will be another luncheon there on Oct. 30.

Champions of the World

"Red Sox"—Holeproof Sox

Year after year Holeproof Hosiery makes a "runaway race" of it in the "Hosiery League"—and it's due entirely to the wonderful "team-work," the superb and unequalled combination of Fit, Finish, Fine Feel, Good Looks and Splendid Wearing Ability—all developed to an extent that can be found in no other stockings except

Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

6 Pairs Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months or we will replace them with new hose FREE

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs, guaranteed for 3 months, $2
For Women & Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 prs., guaranteed for 3 months, $3

HOLEPROOF SILK GLOVES FOR MEN, $1.00
The Tips Are Guaranteed to Outwear the Gloves

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET
Broadway, at 49th Street Broadway, at 42d Street
UNION SQUARE, 14th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich. 125th St., at 3d Ave.
FLATBUSH AVE., AT FULTON, BROOKLYN.

VILLA COMMANDER FLEES FROM JUAREZ

El Paso Expects Mutiny of the Border Garrison in Favor of Carranza.

VILLISTAS TO WORK MINES

Their Answer to State Department Recall of Americans—Deny Confiscation Is Intended.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Oct. 14.—General Thomas Ornelas, Villa commander at Juarez, fled to the American side today. This was the first indication of the expected mutiny in the Juarez garrison.

General Ornelas, who is said to have been a leader in the pro-Carranza plot, was ordered to Casas Grandes under guard to report to General Villa. Instead he escaped in disguise and came to the American side in an automobile.

It is expected that the Juarez garrison will revolt soon and many Villa officials are moving their household goods to this side. Colonel Hippolito Villa, General Villa's brother, has arranged to buy a home in El Paso.

Ornelas signed a formal statement to the State Department that he would never return to Mexico to participate in a revolutionary movement. The statement was a requisite to admission now required of all military leaders crossing the border.

Villa has demanded the payment of $50,000 gold from the Corralitos Cattle Company, owned by E. D. Morgan of 100 Broadway, New York, on a threat to have the entire herd of more than 5,000 cattle killed. The demand was made upon officers of the Corralitos company today and E. C. Houghton, the local manager, left at once for Corralitos in Western Chihuahua in an effort to prevent the wholesale slaughter of the company's cattle.

The first confiscation hers of exports from Villa territory occurred today, when a carload of lead bullion was seized by the Custom House authorities for illegal entry when found in a train of twenty-one carloads of cotton arriving from the south.

The cotton was consigned to a representative of the Villa Government. One car carrying lead was manifested with the rest as "cotton," and so reported by the receiver.

Villa to Work American Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—William Loeb, Jr., former private secretary to ex-President Roosevelt, called at the State Department today and conferred with officials in charge of Mexican matters regarding reports that properties of the American Smelting and Refining Company in Chihuahua were being confiscated.

The Villista agent here, Señor Llorente, tonight issued a denial that mining properties were being confiscated in Villista territory. He explained that the Chihuahua Government had taken over the properties and was operating them without any idea of confiscation. The statement read:

"Press reports of yesterday and today state that some mining properties owned by Americans have been seized on order of the Governor of Chihuahua, General Fidel Avila, and describe this action as reprisal by General Villa to the proposed recognition of the Carranzista Government.

"I have not been officially advised of such an action by the State of Chihuahua, but I can assure that if the reports are true there have been no actual confiscations nor any reprisals. The Government of Chihuahua had anticipated that the exodus of American citizens from the region held by General Villa's forces in response to the American State Department's unexpected instructions would cause the close of some of the mining properties and the throwing out of employment of thousands of workingmen, leaving them without any means of supporting their families. As a precaution against such a situation developing, the Government of the State of Chihuahua decided to take over temporarily the mining properties affected for the sole purpose of keeping them in operation.

"From this it should be plain that before the resolution of the United States Government to recognize Carranza could have been known or anticipated, the Chihuahua Government had already decided to take over the properties and operate them to prevent destitution to the thousands of families dependent upon them. However, this action does not mean that the owners will lose their properties."

POWERS TO FOLLOW US.

Great Britain and Japan Await Recognition of Carranza.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Great Britain will await final action by the United States in reference to the recognition of General Carranza before deciding upon its attitude.

In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the Government would defer consideration of this question for the present, in view of the fact that the American Government had not yet granted the expected recognition.

TOKIO, Oct. 14.—The Japanese Government has withdrawn its recognition of the Mexican Consul General at Yokohama, I. Enrique, who represented the Huerta Government.

It is probable that Japan will follow the lead of the United States in granting recognition to General Carranza.

CRITICISES EDISON COMPANY

Hayward Charges It Is Penalizing Tungsten Electric Lamps.

Commissioner Hayward has attacked the penalization of tungsten electric lights by the New York Edison Company in favor of the old-fashioned gem lamps. In an opinion that will be presented today to the Public Service Commission on the rate schedule of the company he has pointed out that the tungsten lamps are about twice as efficient as the gem lamps and that the company by the high prices it has been charging for the small sizes of the tungsten lamps has been deliberately discouraging their use.

The Commissioner also objects to the system by which the owner of a number of neighboring buildings may get a rate to cover the electric current supplied to all, as if it was to a single large building, and he also finds fault with those contracts which permit the owner of a building to credit to his own account the consumption of his tenants, so as to get a cheaper price for the current he himself uses.

$89,812,250 SWORN OFF.

Personalty Tax Roll Retains 189 Names After 1,157 Examinations.

The Tax Commissioners examined yesterday 220 citizens who are on the 1916 assessment rolls. Their tentative assessment amounted to $21,803,700. Of the number examined only 47 were held for a final assessment of $337,200. Twenty-two were exempted owing to non-residence, and two were reported as having died since the assessments were made.

Yesterday's examinations bring the total number of persons examined in Manhattan since the books were opened to 1,157 on a tentative assessment of $90,974,400. Of this number only 189 have been held for a final assessment of $1,162,150.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, Friday, Oct. 15.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 10-15-15. GREENHUT'S. 89

Sale Beginning Today
Men's $1 to $2
"Eclipse" Shirts at 79c

This is the semi-annual clean-up of samples and broken assortments from Samuel Sternberger Company of Philadelphia.
For more than fifty years the words "Eclipse" shirts and "quality" have been linked together.
"Eclipse" shirts are today on sale in hundreds of first-class Men's Haberdashery Stores throughout the country.
"Eclipse" shirts are never sold in the regular way for less than $1—the average selling price is $1.50—and there are better grades which retail for $2.
ALL OF THESE SHIRTS ARE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT. EVERY ONE GUARANTEED FOR LONG AND SATISFACTORY SERVICE.
There are no better fitting shirts made. These are cut full, finished faultlessly in every detail.
Hundreds of Beautiful Patterns for Your Choice.
The mammoth assortments include:
Negligee Shirts with Soft French Cuffs
Negligee Shirts with Laundered Cuffs
Negligee Shirts with Fine Tucked Bosoms
Negligee Shirts with Pleated Bosoms
Negligee Shirts with Short Laundered Bosoms
Flannel Shirts with Separate Collars
Flannel Shirts with Neckbands only
Mercerized Pongee Shirts with Separate Collars
Choicest silk striped fabrics—flannels—percales—woven madras cloths, and a score of other desirable shirting materials included.
Hundreds of these shirts are "samples" representing the best product of this world-famous make.
All sizes from 13½ to 18 in this sale.
Extra selling space for this event today—extra salespeople to help you choose quickly.
REGULAR SELLING PRICES $1 to $2 each—today in this greatest-of-all sales at..... 79c

Popular Styles in "FRISBIE" Laundered and Soft Collars
For Men and Boys
The Laundered Collars were made to retail at 15c each. The Soft Collars at 15c to 25c each. Choice in this sale, today, at..... 5c

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

FORD GIVES $10,000 TO CANADIAN FUND

Contributes to Red Cross and Manager Plans Day's Campaign to Get More.

IT IS NO SOP, HE ASSERTS

Navy League Congratulates Couzens for His "Courageous and High-Minded Action."

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—Henry Ford, before he left for California today, made two important announcements. The first was that he had contributed $10,000 to the Canadian Red Cross. Mr. Ford's Canadian manager, Duncan McGregor, said later:

"I have Mr. Ford's check for $10,000 in my pocket, but I will not turn it over to the Red Cross until later. We are planning to defer its presentation until some time next week. We will set apart a day for a campaign to raise funds for the organization in the meantime."

Mr. Ford before his departure, in a vigorous public statement, said that he favored municipal ownership of the Detroit Surface Car system. This statement immediately occasioned a renewal of attacks upon him, the Detroit Free Press accusing him editorially of insincerity.

For the last three weeks or ever since Mr. Ford said that he favored "tying a tin can to the loan commission and sending them back to Europe," Mr. Ford has been criticised severely by Canadians. What amounts to a virtual boycott of Ford motor cars now exists in Canada.

"The gift of Mr. Ford," Mr. McGregor said tonight, "is not to be construed in any way as a sop or pacification offer to those who have differed with his views in Canada. Mr. Ford made this $10,000 gift because he is opposed to the horrors of war, and wishes to alleviate some of the sufferings at the front."

The Canadian Red Cross in Europe has used hundreds of Ford motor cars for ambulance purposes. These were bought with the approval of General Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, who recently led the Canadian opposition to further patronage of the Ford industries following Mr. Ford's interview relating to the loan commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The withdrawal of James Couzens, the Vice President and General Manager, from the affairs of the Ford Motor Company because of the peace views expressed by Mr. Ford was made the occasion for a special meeting today of the Board of Directors and the National Committee of the Navy League of the United States and it was voted to congratulate Mr. Couzens for the stand he had taken on the matter of national defense. The League Directors said that Mr. Couzens in disagreeing with Mr. Ford's anti-armament views had performed a patriotic national service. Arthur Dadman, Secretary of the League, sent this telegram to Mr. Couzens:

"The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Navy League of the United States have instructed me to convey to you their thanks and congratulations for your courageous and high-minded action in severing your connection with the Ford Motor Company. Because of public interest in Mr. Ford and the publicity which attaches to his actions and opinion, it is important that the public should know that he stands practically alone in his opinion that disarmament will serve the cause of peace as a policy for this nation.

"This cannot be better demonstrated than by the action of a clear-thinking, patriotic member of his own industrial family, such as yourself, in severing business connections with the company you have done so much to make successful, rather than lend the endorsement of passive assent to Mr. Ford's dangerous and illusory doctrines of national policy."

Celia, Realty Dealer, Goes to Prison,

On his own confession that he had robbed a client, Dominico Battistelia, of about $7,500, Nicholas Celia, a real estate operator at 235 East 116th Street, was sentenced to serve from five to ten years in Sing Sing by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday. According to information received by District Attorney Perkins, Celia's thefts through fraudulent real estate transactions will amount to more than $65,000.

VICTROLAS



IT'S A PLEASURE TO MAKE SELECTIONS AT AN "Associated" Victrola Store. Always—the newest machines, the latest records and service that's "complaint proof." Special terms to meet your convenience

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VICTOR RECORDS

Broadway Saks & Company 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children. Phone Greeley 2626

Merchandise here announced on Sale today and tomorrow

Exceptional ECONOMIES for MEN

If Style means anything—these
Saks Suits at $17.50
mean everything to you!

¶ We purposely emphasize Style because it is a rare proposition at popular prices. Art may show style, and argument may claim it, but in the final analysis you have got to look to the clothes themselves for substantiation.

¶ When we talk about Style in a Saks Suit at $17.50, we are talking not about the general contour of a garment which every tailoring shop is compelled to adopt, but about the creative touches we have put into it.

¶ These Saks Suits at $17.50 this Fall are chiefly notable because *they possess something which most popular-priced clothes do not.* They are cut, tailored and finished with an individuality of treatment which is absolutely foreign to clothes of the popular-priced variety.

¶ They are actually, provably different—the lapels are different—the pockets are different—the cut clean through is different—and this self-same *differentness* extends to the fabrics which are the cleverest, snappiest patterns ever seen in the society of seventeen-dollars-and-a-half.

Stripes	Checks	Plaids
New Browns	New Grays	New Greens
Soft Roll Coats	Soft Roll Vests	Fancy Cuffs

Men's Derby & Soft Hats at $1.95
900 Hats from Our Regular $3.00 Stock
Every size in both Soft Hats and Derbies, full color assortment, comprehensive variety of newest shapes and styles, best trimmings, splendid quality throughout.

Men's Fine Neckwear at 55c
These Scarfs cannot be duplicated in quality, attractiveness and diversity of design and colorings in New York at anywhere near this price
All are made with the Saks—service band which prevents them from crumpling

Moqudore Silks	Repps	Persians
Persian Stripes	Brocades	Moires
Poplins	Many of the weaves are imported	

Very exceptional Neckwear at 95c
In wide, generous hand-made Scarfs of exquisitely rich Persian Silks, plain weaves, Spitalsfield squares, detached figure silks, ivy basket weaves, de luxe silks, in fact, wonderful for wear and beauty.

Pajamas (regularly $1.50) at 95c
Outing flannel, specially trimmed, also plain cloths in all colors, and striped, woven Madras in attractive patterns.

Pajamas (reg. $2 and $2.50) at $1.35
Very fine Madras or highly mercerized cloths, also extra quality, medium weight Japanese striped crepes, our own importation.

Pajamas (regularly $3.50) at $1.95
Heavy silk-and-cotton fabrics and finest mercerized, striped or plain weaves.

Men's Gloves at $1.00
Factory samples and surplus of a great manufacturer whose trade-mark is favorably known country-wide
33⅓ to 50% less than the regular standard price, here and elsewhere
Glace and Suede Gloves in the kinds most in demand for Fall and Winter. Tan cape or gray Mocha in practically all sizes.

A. B. PARKER PRAISES NEW CONSTITUTION

Jurist Says Any Defects or Omissions Can Be Remedied by Amendments.

TAMMANY MAY NOT OPPOSE

Union League Club Adds Indorsement, While Labor Men Plan Campaign to Fight It.

Alton B. Parker, in response to inquiries concerning the proposed new State Constitution, made in a letter to him by Dix W. Smith, a lawyer of Elmira, N. Y., yesterday made public his reply. Of the failure of the convention to incorporate a safeguard against the assumption of power by the military, Mr. Parker said:

"Its defeat is said, by members who voted against it, to be due to the fact that it came up in the closing hours of the convention, and not being fully understood by some of the members they voted against it on the assumption that having gotten along without any such provision in the Constitution during the entire life of the State, we could get along without it for twenty years more. Now that the matter is thoroughly understood, I do not doubt that a large majority of the members of the convention would be very willing to recommend to the Legislature at its next session that it propose a constitutional amendment incorporating the rejected provision. Nor can I doubt that the presentation of the matter already made would cause it to be adopted by an overwhelming majority of the vote of the people. Certainly that should be the outcome, and I believe it would be.

"If, in the judgment of the people, there are other omissions, they could be taken up and treated in the same way precisely as we are accustomed to do under our Constitution, and, in fact, do nearly every year. Hence it seems to me that we should not reject the recommendations of the convention because something is omitted that we think ought to have been inserted.

"Instead, we should weigh the value of the new provisions recommended to the people, and if found as a whole to be an improvement over the existing Constitution, we should vote for its adoption. We seldom refuse to dine because a favorite course has been omitted."

Mr. Parker said he would favor the adoption of the proposed Constitution if there were no other change recommended than the amendment to the judiciary article. He said his experience both on the bench and at the bar convinced him that the changes made were in the public interest.

"I would have had it written differently in one or two respects, and so advocated before the Judiciary Committee of that convention," he said. "While I am disappointed that my view was not fully adopted, I shall not on that account refuse to cast my vote in favor of securing that which I know will prove to be a vast improvement in the working of its judicial system."

Mr. Parker said he was anxious to have a trial given to the so-called Short Ballot provisions.

"Experience," he said, "seems to suggest that the people cannot expect to be relieved from the burdens of taxation or from the trespasses of useless officials unless vastly increased power and responsibility be vested in the Executive. And this the proposed Constitution aims to accomplish. If there were nothing else of value in the proposed Constitution than the provisions to which I have referred, and there is, they would be quite sufficient to command my support. The things omitted, which ought to have been put in, the people can, and will, put in from time to time."

TAMMANY MAY NOT OPPOSE.

Republicans Tell of an Understanding at Convention.

The report that Tammany Hall, at a meeting called for next Thursday night to discuss the Constitution, would go on record against it, aroused much comment yesterday. Republican and many Democratic delegates to the Constitutional Convention declared that such action would be a public admission of Tammany's inconsistency.

It was said that the Democratic delegates from New York City, even those supposed to be the personal representatives of Charles F. Murphy, had voted for all of the proposals incorporated in the draft of the Constitution with the exception of the reapportionment section. The committee charged with the submission of the Constitution, headed by Herbert Parsons, recommended that the reapportionment section be voted on separately, so that the taxation article and the Constitution proper could be considered without party bias.

Several Republican delegates went so far as to say that in their belief Tammany Hall's opposition to the proposed Constitution would be a big help to its passage, because it would insure for it almost a solid Republican vote, together with the vote of independents and anti-Murphy Democrats.

Ever since the Republican State Committee went on record in favor of the proposed Constitution many prominent members of Tammany Hall have brought to the surface more or less hostility to the Constitution and have insisted that the Democratic State Committee go on record against it, on the ground that the action of the Republican State Committee was nothing else than a challenge to the Democratic Party of the State to defeat the Constitution if it could.

One Republican among the ten who worked hardest in drafting the new Constitution, but who requested that his name be withheld until after Tammany had taken formal action, if such action were to be taken by the Wigwam against the new Constitution, said last night:

"It is difficult for me to believe that Tammany Hall would do such a foolish thing after its own men voted for the proposals incorporated in the Constitution with the exception of the reapportionment article. We put that in a section to be voted on by itself, so that Tammany spleen could be vented against it without endangering the fate of the rest of the Constitution. If Tammany does any such thing, it certainly will not represent the wishes of the majority of the members of the Democratic Party of the State, who are well satisfied with the work of the men they elected to help frame the Constitution. Who represented the Democratic Party in Albany last Summer, the delegates or some one else who doesn't want this Constitution to pass? If Tammany weiches on the party in this way, the Democratic delegates from New York City have my full and unalloyed sympathy.

"There is nothing about the Constitution that can be made partisan except the reapportionment article, and that exigency is arranged for. The action of the Republican State Committee was not a partisan action, but was taken as the proper action after the convention had had a majority of members of the party. Instead of this reported contemplated action on the part of Tammany, the Democratic State Committee ought to meet tomorrow and go on record in favor of the Constitution—the only consistent and fair thing for it to do.

"The Republican Party has not challenged the Democratic Party; the provisions which the Republican Chairman mentioned as having been incorporated in the platforms of his party were also incorporated in the Democratic platforms. He told me himself that he did not intend to make any party distinction in his speech at the meeting when the action was taken by the committee. I think Mr. Murphy will find that the short ballot, for instance, has been advocated in Democratic platforms as well as Republican.

"The fuss being made over the reapportionment article is all bunk. Every time a Democratic speaker says that the proposed Constitution makes it impossible for New York City to get a majority of the Senators he is telling what is not true. The 'dividing river' provision relates only to Manhattan and Kings. Manhattan is losing population, and as Queens and the other boroughs grow, it is entirely possible that in time, under the proposed amendment, New York City can control the Senate."

PINCHOT ATTACKS ELIHU ROOT

Says Makers' Personality Stamps New Constitution as Bad.

Amos R. E. Pinchot made a bitter attack upon the proposed Constitution and on the men he asserts framed it to their liking in an address at the parish house of the Church of the Beloved Disciple last night. Mr. Pinchot called upon the voters to defeat the measure, saying that as few people, including the majority of the delegates to the convention, understood the provisions, a vote for the Constitution was a blind vote of confidence to Elihu Root, Morgan J. O'Brien, and the other very able political mechanicians who dominated the proceedings.

"Why should the people of the State of New York," he said, "intrust the framing of the fundamental law to a gentleman whose career, as personal attorney for William M. Tweed, William C. Whitney, and Thomas Fortune Ryan and counsel for such corporations as the American Tobacco Company, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, has classed him as the most distinguished defender of public exploitation that the present generation has produced?"

Mr. Pinchot said that in order to obtain some of the provisions in the new Constitution which were desirable it was necessary to vote as well for provisions which were inimicable to public interest.

"It is hard to understand," he said, "why any convention with intelligent, decent citizens in it should have allowed so outrageous a rule to have been carried."

Mr. Pinchot charged that the methods which had been employed did not reconcile themselves with Mr. Root's "eloquent denunciation of invisible government." He then took up the Constitution by sections, making an especially bitter attack upon the portion which continues the life of the Public Service Commissions, which, he said, great corporations knew they could control. He said the Constitution gave the working class a "bad deal," and added:

"It should not be adopted now, even if we had to abide by the present Constitution forever. It should not be adopted now because if we reject it we can have a progressive, intelligently considered Constitution submitted, section by section, in 1917. What it will do to the politics and the people of New York is what such men as Mr. Root, De Lancey Nicoll, and Mr. O'Brien have willed that it should. So far their will has generally run counter to the interests of the public, and there is no reason to believe that at this particular date they are having a sudden change of heart."

UNION LEAGUE INDORSEMENT.

Club to Appoint Committee to Get Votes for Constitution.

The Union League Club, at its regular monthly meeting last night, unanimously adopted resolutions approving and indorsing the proposed Constitution.

It was decided to appoint a committee of ten to co-operate with similar committees of other organizations "in presenting the merits and advantages of said proposed Constitution to the citizens of the State, and to take such other and further action in the premises as may be deemed proper and expedient in securing its adoption."

GOMPERS CRITICISES NEW LAW

Says Constitution Doesn't Do Enough for Wage Earners.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, gave out yesterday in Washington a statement addressed to the workers and voters of New York State in which he criticises the proposed State Constitution. Mr. Gompers admits that it is difficult for any one who has not followed closely the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention to determine the value of its work, and accordingly he has written to labor leaders in New York for their opinions. Mr. Gompers does not in terms advise New Yorkers to vote against the Constitution, but he quotes from ten of his correspondents who advise such a course.

Mr. Gompers says in part:

"The wage earners, who constitute a very large portion of the population of the State, were not proportionately represented in the Constitutional Convention. Their representatives appeared before this convention and presented proposals for safeguarding the people's interest and for securing opportunities for such activities as are necessary to promote their well-being and their progress.

"However, the convention adopted very few of the proposals that were submitted to them by the wage-earners. The spirit of those in control of the convention and its deliberations were unsympathetic toward the interests and demands of the wage-earners. It is common information that the large majority of the delegates to the convention was reactionary in ideals and opposed to the principles of democracy.

"The proposed Constitution provides opportunities for special privileges and insures their continued existence. Even the proposals of the convention which have the appearance of progressive thought are, in reality, such compromises of principle as to nullify their purposes and to afford new opportunities for the invisible government and for special interest."

2 YEARS FOR WOMAN AS BANK THIEF'S AID

Mrs. Munson, Who Abetted Edgewater Cashier and Fled with Him, Pleads Guilty.

STORY OF INFATUATION

Lovell, Now in Prison, Accuses Former Charmer of Betraying Him While in Hiding.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Lillian E. Munson, who has been under arrest for several months on the charge of conspiring with Ralph E. Lovell, now serving two years in prison, to rob the First National Bank of Edgewater, N. J., of $132,000, changed her plea from not guilty to guilty today in the United States District Court. Judge Reilstab gave her the maximum sentence of two years.

Mrs. Munson, who, according to her official description in the police circular, is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs 230 pounds, entered the court handsomely dressed in brown silk with a feather boa about her neck and wearing a toque and veil. She acted throughout the proceedings with perfect self-possession.

After the plea of guilty had been entered, she took the stand and said that she made that plea in order to have the affair over as soon as possible and to save innocent persons the anguish which would be caused if the case were long-drawn-out and widely published.

Called to the stand by Judge Reilstab, Lovell said he was cashier of the Edgewater Bank when he met Mrs. Munson, on March 25, 1914. He said he saw her frequently after that. Her pet name for him was St. Antbony, he said, and she wrote a poem identifying him with that exemplar of rectitude. The poem was submitted to Judge Relistab.

Later Mrs. Munson charged him with misguiding her and breaking up her home, and insisted that he should take care of her, Lovell asserted. Under pressure from her, the plan for robbing the bank was formed and carried out, he said. He told of taking out a total of $27,000 in bills in installments, and then of carrying out $105,000 in securities at once. He told Mrs. Munson, he said, that it had required all his nerve to walk out of the bank with all these securities, and she replied that it took as much courage on her part to wait outside.

The steamer, which they were to take for Panama, was delayed, he said, and in a panic they took another steamer for Panama. On the trip he was nervous, he said, while she was cross and irritable. They went to Valparaiso and then to Buenos Aires, where Mrs. Munson replenished her wardrobe. Here they finally separated, Lovell going to London, where he was arrested in September, 1914. Mrs. Munson was arrested later in San Francisco.

The bank recovered about $100,000 of the stolen money. Lovell said he had accused Mrs. Munson because he believed she had betrayed him. On cross-examination Lovell admitted that he had bought a diamond for another woman in South America and had later traveled in Europe with her.

Judge Reilstab said that Lovell's recital made it necessary for him to impose the maximum sentence on Mrs. Munson.

WILL OPEN "CLAY BELT."

Canadian Northern Announces Novel Plan of Colonization.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAIN OVER THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILROAD, PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 14.—The 500-mile stretch of Ontario lying between Sudbury and Port Arthur is known as the "Great Clay Belt." It is a picturesque, densely-wooded stretch of country, but for that reason and because of the great cost of clearing the land it has always been regarded as useless for agricultural purposes by Canadians; therefore, it has been regarded merely as the bridge between Eastern and Western Canada, unproductive yet carrying three railroads.

The eighty members of the Canadian Parliament on the train, who are now opening the third Canadian railroad to the Pacific, heard today for the first time a unique plan of the Canadian Northern by which it is proposed to make this territory as much available to settlers as other sections of Canada. Nickel has already been discovered in the territory, which is only a short distance northwest of the world-famous nickel and copper district of Sudbury, but that is merely incidental. It is proposed to make the timber crop pay for the colonization of the territory by an agricultural population.

There are more than 10,000,000 acres of available land in the clay belt. It is proposed to construct a short distance either side of its line a substantial highway paralleling the road. At intervals between will be established compact communities, the homes facing the railroad and backing up on the highways thus presenting the front door of the country to the passing traveler instead of the back as is usually the case. This land will become available for settlement at 50 cents an acre. The timber covering it will be secured by the settlers and prepared for market at sawmills established by the railroad, returning to the settler about $4 an acre cleared and leaving his land ready for its first real crop. The plan is expected to provide for this lovely belt of Canada almost a continuous population from East to West.

SOCIAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

Executive Committee Meets and Holds Election.

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Institute of Social Service was held yesterday with Mornay Williams presiding. The officers elected were:

President, Josiah Strong; Vice Presidents, Mornay Williams; General Secretary, William B. Patterson; Recording Secretary, Dr. R. M. Binder; Acting Treasurer, M. J. Whitty.

The Executive Committee consists of Orrin G. Cocks, Advisory Secretary National Board of Censorship; Robert H. Gardiner of Gardiner, Me.; former President of Brothers of St. Andrew; Robert Scott, editor of The Homiletic Review; William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association; Horace G. Hoadley of Waterbury, Fred E. Tasker, President of New York Society for Suppression of Vice; Gifford Pinchot, and Edwin D. Wheelock.

To Improve Flushing Creek Soon.

Officials of Queens have completed maps for the straightening and widening of Flushing Creek. These plans have received the approval of the United States War Department. The Board of Assessors of New York City has laid out the area of assessment for the improvement, and as soon as it is approved it will be possible to authorize the work. The proposed improvement extends from the north of Flushing Creek three miles inland to what is known as Livingston Street.

CANTON OPPOSES AN EMPIRE IN CHINA

All Southern Territory Hostile to the Plan to Abolish the Republic.

RESENTS NORTHERN RULE

Reform Element Revives Efforts for a Separate Government—Stringent Precautions Against Revolution.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

CANTON, China, Sept. 5.—Southern China does not take kindly to the movement to make Yuan Shi-kai Emperor. Southern China, in fact, seldom takes kindly to any movement emanating from the northern part of the republic. But the restoration of the empire is a project especially distasteful to the great commercial centre of Southern China. Most of the wealth of China is centred here and in Hongkong and Shanghai. The Cantonese have always been extremely independent. They financed and encouraged the two recent revolutions.

Many progressive Cantonese have become extremely wealthy through the development of the mines in the Straits Settlements. Others have made great fortunes in Java. Most of the wealthy Chinesse in the United States are from the Canton neighborhood. Many of these men, are reformers who support their views with money.

Even before the Society for the Preservation of Peace set forth its plan for the restoration of its empire, there was extreme dissatisfaction with General Lung, the Military Governor named by President Yuan Shi-kai to direct affairs in Canton. War conditions made business bad. Then the floods came and intensified the unrest. While inspecting the damage done by the flood, General Lung was injured by a bomb hurled at him by a reformer. A few days later two bombs were found in his house which had been smuggled in by a cook bribed by reformers.

General Lung has 25,000 troops in the vicinity of Canton, and the Yuan Shi-kai Government has been able to pay them regularly so far. But in China there is always the danger that an enemy will offer more money and win away the military and naval forces. This happened before in Canton, and if the wealthy reformers were to advance sufficient money to finance the opponents of the imperial movements foreigners residing here are apprehensive of the results.

Southern China has been under the influence of Hongkong so long, and through its extensive foreign trade is so closely in touch with the outside world, that it resents the domination of Northern China. The desire for a separate Government in Southern China is always uppermost in the minds of the reform element. Reformers seek every excuse to advance their views and are seizing upon the movement to restore the empire as a reason for reviving their efforts to throw off the control of what they regard as the more backward part of the country.

Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, and the other cities along the Yang-tse-kiang are under control of the Peking Government. Warships patrol the Yang-tse-kiang River and it is easily accessible by rail from Peking. The Pearl River is more remote. Canton and other cities along this stream are not accessible by rail from Peking. Forts along this river are in a densely settled country, where there are many reformers who have in the past seized them and defeated naval movements against Canton.

Every precaution is taken now to protect Canton against revolutionists. The baggage of passengers arriving either by rail or water from Hongkong is carefully searched. The clothing of Chinese men and women is examined thoroughly to make sure they have no firearms nor bombs.

Apparently there is no effective leadership for the sentiment against the restoration of the empire. Sun Yat-sen is thoroughly discredited in Canton and all Southern China. The reformers believe he tricked them and pay no attention to the movement against President Yuan Shih-kai, which he is attempting to promote from Tokio.

No other individual looms big in the anti-Government movement up to the present time, but it has the support of many guilds which are constantly opposing the Peking Government, regardless of its Chief Executive.

I. C. C. Official Sued for Divorce.

Theodore P. Artaud, supervisor of the Land Department of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for a divorce by Mrs. Anna Artaud. Mr. Artaud spends nearly all of his time in Washington, but his wife said that his legal residence was in New York. The papers in the case were sealed.

The Equitable Building is more than new

Newness may mean *anything*, but newness in the Equitable Building means *everything*, for it is not the mere superficial newness of time, but the *newness of change*, involving in every phase of its construction, its facilities, its conveniences and its comforts, a complete and radical improvement upon anything that has gone before it!

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

A Word to Men

This is your Store. We have anticipated your every want in this grand new-old store, now nearly ninety years young. We want you to feel at home here. Whether it be in The Complete Men's Furnishing Shop, The Special Men's Shoe Section, The Men's Ready Made Tailor Shop or in the fine white tiled Barber Shop, you will find us ready and anxious to keep your friendship through genuine helpfulness.

Make this ***your*** store. Command us, we are here to serve you. The Idea in the Lord & Taylor Store is Service.

These Three Qualities Characterize
Lord & Taylor CLOTHING for MEN

1. Superiority of Fabrics
2. Thorough and Expert Tailoring
3. Unusual Smartness of Style



In establishing this service for Men, we laid down the principle that 66⅔% efficiency in Men's Apparel would never qualify Clothing to obtain a showing in the Lord & Taylor stocks.

In many clothing stores, fine fabrics and showy styles make a large effect for clothes that are very poorly tailored.

In others, part wool fabrics are given an artificial value by being well tailored in good styles.

Again, still other stores gain repute by reason of selling fabrics of excellent quality, thoroughly well tailored, but absolutely lacking in smartness of style.

TWO-THIRDS EFFICIENCY in each of these cases.

Such clothing cannot find a place in our stocks, at any price.

In planning Lord & Taylor Clothing, we give completest consideration to each of the THREE VITAL QUALITIES of Right Clothing: FABRICS, TAILORING, STYLE, and this Clothing Business is growing in favor daily among men sufficiently discriminating to demand 100% efficiency in their clothes.

Men's Sack Suits, $18.50 to $45.00. Overcoats, $17.50 to $50.00.

Of special interest just now are the following groups:

MEN'S IMPORTED OVERCOATS, $25.00

Not Likely to Be Duplicated

Made of those ***incomparable*** English and Scotch cheviots and tweeds, so warm, so durable, so expressive of "class" and distinction, which are now becoming scarcer by reason of war demands on British looms. London-made, hand-tailored, fall-weight slip-ons, for motoring or street wear.

MEN'S KNITTED OVERCOATS, $17.50

"Warmth without weight," in dark oxford, gray, blue, brown and heather mixtures; loose slip-on model, with regular or raglan sleeves; sizes 34 to 46.

Special Purchase of MEN'S $25.00 to $30.00 SUITS To Be Offered To-morrow at $21.50

Smart new Fall models, in two, three and four button styles of overplaids, checks, stripes, plain oxford grays, and new shades of brown, in good variety of sizes and proportions.

Fourth Floor.

AUTUMN SHOWING OF MEN'S NECKWEAR

Choose your Cravats from the Lord & Taylor assortments, complete with Scarfs of rich imported and domestic Silks. Every new and correct shape in exclusive patterns and smart colorings. Prices.....55c to $5.00

Ground Floor.

MEN'S SHOES—SPECIALLY PRICED

All that a man can demand of Footwear, style, service, superior finishing details, will be found in these Lord & Taylor Shoes. Values that should bring hundreds of men to our conveniently located Men's Shoe Shop, noted for its prompt service and splendid assortments.

Boots at $4.85
Usually $6.00 to $8.00. Fine selected leathers, tan, black calf or patent leather.

Boots at $5.85
"The Cordwainer." The most serviceable Shoe made. Dull black or tan leather.

Boots at $6.85
Usually $10.00. Bench-made Shoes. Smart styles in dull, patent leather or tan.

Clearance of $4.50 to $7.00 Boots at $2.95

(In AA and A widths only.) High Grade Shoes of every wanted leather and style

Ground Floor.

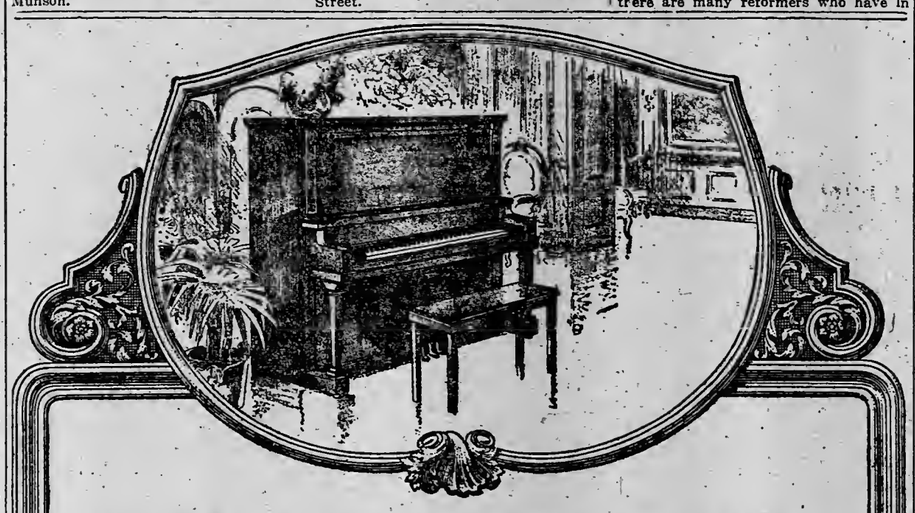
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"In tone and action a musician's piano"

PRICE $285

MORITZ MOSZKOWSKI, famous pianist, orchestral conductor and composer of many widely-known musical works, says of The Stroud—

"I had the opportunity of playing for the first time an upright Stroud Piano, and I acknowledge to have had quite a pleasant surprise. This piano pleases by a very equal touch, a great and fine quality of tone, its beautiful design — in a word by all the desirable qualities, among which one must mention especially an extremely moderate price."

Heretofore only a very small group of pianofortes has shown sufficient musical quality to satisfy the discriminating taste of great musicians and composers. But The Stroud has achieved this difficult pinnacle—it approaches the greatest pianos in all but the subtlest refinements.

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The Stroud, the famous Sleck and the magnificent Weber pianos are on sale in New York City only at Aeolian Hall.



Very liberal charge terms are accorded piano purchasers — a cash payment as low as $8 secures the delivery of a piano to your home.

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M. MOSZKOWSKI

HILLIS AND FERGUSON VIE IN BITTER WORDS

Contest in Accusation Marks First Day in Court of Plymouth Pastor's Suit.

EACH CRIES "FALSEHOOD!"

Clergyman Alleged to Have Used Pulpit Fame to Draw Admirers Into Speculation.

Frank L. Ferguson, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis's former business manager and one-time President of the Trustees of Plymouth Church, accused the clergyman yesterday of untruthfulness, deliberate misrepresentation, and malice. Dr. Hillis, in turn, characterized Ferguson's statements as "a small percentage of facts, mixed with a large percentage of explosive falsehood," and charged that Ferguson had "stripped" him of much of the savings of a lifetime.

The immediate occasion for the verbal flow was a move by Mr. Ferguson to prevent his examination before a referee. Dr. Hillis replied to his affidavit in a statement to the public through his attorneys, Rockwood & Lark.

Argument of the examination matter was to have taken place yesterday, but Rockwood & Lark, Dr. Hillis's counsel, asked time to examine the Ferguson affidavit at length. Until there is a decision Mr. Ferguson's examination will not take place.

In his statement Dr. Hillis says:

During the last five years that I have been working on the Beecher Memorial, the Beecher Park, the Beecher Statue, the gallery and arcade, the Arbuckle Institute Building, and developing the Institute itself, this man Ferguson has been using my cash, my bonds, and my stock. Now I discover that during those five years he had, in cash, bonds and stock almost $100,000, for which I am trying to obtain some financial accounting through the courts, while he is using my own money with every possible device that he can buy to postpone the accounting and to destroy my good name before the accounting is rendered to the court.

I am informed that he goes so far as to say that a certain newspaper has worked with him for six weeks, and has copies of all the papers that I am trying to obtain, but have never seen, and that this newspaper has agreed, in a series of five attacks in as many days, to help him break down my good name before I can possibly get an accounting in the courts, using as shrapnel a small percentage of facts mixed with a large percentage of explosive falsehood, which he has manufactured out of material which he has gained while acting in a confidential capacity for me.

Mr. Ferguson's affidavit, which prompted Dr. Hillis's statement, was as heated as the reply which it brought. "The plaintiff's untrue and unwarranted statements, reflections, and insinuations regarding myself or my administration of his affairs are made," Mr. Ferguson says, "for the purpose of screening his own present critical financial condition and his own indefensible business methods and dealings for some years before my administration of his affairs."

The affidavit says further:

I allege, upon personal knowledge and information in my possession, that the plaintiff has resorted to the same unworthy tactics of wrongfully accusing and discrediting others who have been his agents, representatives, business associates, or creditors, by various deliberate and malicious attempts to make scapegoats of them in order to make himself appear free from responsibility for his own financial follies, troubles, and failures.

When the plaintiff began his reckless timber speculations in British Columbia in 1906 with a capital of only $5,000 to $5,000 he was pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and widely known throughout the United States and Canada as a preacher, author, and lecturer, and therefore had a large circle of acquaintances and friends, whom he knew he could persuade to buy his timber properties on account of their implicit trust and confidence in his representations. Plaintiff sold many timber licenses to ministerial friends, members of his congregation, and other friends and acquaintances at prices which realized the plaintiff quick and fabulous net profits.

Among the "close and trusting friends" Mr. Ferguson mentions the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, the Rev. N. M. Waters, the Rev. William J. Dawson, E. D. Patrick and R. M. Patrick of Marengo, Ill.; Pomeroy Burton of London, Amos D. Carver R. C. Brown, Richard Seidenberg, E. Hutchinson, Alexander Black, and George Bernecot.

Mr. Ferguson denies that Dr. Hillis transferred large sums to him, and says that, on the contrary, he was "continually obliged to use my personal credit to the limit by indorsing notes and negotiating loans on the plaintiff's behalf to save the plaintiff from professional humiliation and financial disaster."

Furthermore, he says, Dr. Hillis, by false representations as to his large income and assets, and by deliberate concealment of the facts, induced him to use his personal funds in the pastor's behalf.

"During the major part of that period," the affidavit continues, "the plaintiff entreated me, out of consideration for the health of his wife and son, not to render a full statement of his vast and involved business affairs, lest knowledge of the same by his wife and son might more seriously endanger their health. Apart from the sales of land or timber which I made during that period in behalf of the plaintiff, the details of which were well known to the plaintiff and set forth in statements submitted, much of the business consisted in my negotiating and renewing loans for the plaintiff by means of his notes, which I was always obliged to personally indorse, and with all of which transactions the plaintiff was necessarily familiar."

CALL ESTATE BANKRUPT.

First Petition of Its Kind Ever Filed In New York City.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Estate of Barnet Factor of 426 Grand Strect yesterday by these creditors: Hyman Sklamberg, $115; Lubetkin Brothers, $580, and Samuel Zechnowitz, $195. Liabilities are $35,000 and assets $10,000. Mr. Factor was a wholesale grocer, who began business in 1892 and died on March 17 last. His widow has been carrying on the business as administratrix.

This is the first petition of its kind ever filed in this district. There was some question by the Clerk at the bankruptcy court whether a petition could be filed against the estate of a dead man. The attorney explained that the estate was doing business and contracting debts, and the petition was thereupon accepted by the Clerk, who said that the question of legality could be presented to the Judge when the adjudication came up.

Drama in Church on Sunday.

The musical drama, "Adelaide," will be produced by David Bispham on Sunday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The performance will be free to the public. Mr. Bispham will appear in the role of Beethoven and will be assisted by members of his own company. This is the production to which the Sabbath Society objected when it was suggested that a Sunday performance be given at one of the theatres.

Mrs. Dunphy Applies for Writ.

Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, who was dismissed as Superintendent of Randall's Island, after twenty years, made her expected application to the Supreme Court yesterday for a writ of mandamus. Justice Erlanger heard arguments and withheld his decision. If the writ is granted the question of Mrs. Dunphy's reinstatement will be decided by a jury.

Woman Stock Tipster Indicted.

Three grand larceny indictments were filed in General Sessions yesterday against Mrs. Ida Miller Blighton, writer and astrologer, who was arrested on Oct. 2 in her apartments at Fifth Avenue and West Fiftieth Street, charged with getting sums ranging from $100 to $1,000 on the pretense that she had inside information on war stocks.

NEW SUBMARINES ACCEPTED

Three for Great Britain to be Interned at Boston Navy Yard.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Announcement was made tonight of the acceptance by the British Government, through representatives in this country, of the submarines H-11, 12, and 13, built at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation here. The H-13 was accepted without change, but minor adjustments were necessary to the other two craft. Another of the ten vessels ordered, the H-14, is now undergoing trials at Provincetown.

The submarines will be finished off here, and then sent to the Boston Navy Yard to be interned until the end of the war.

The Fore River Corporation received word from Provincetown tonight that the submarine M-1, constructed for the United States Navy, had passed satisfactorily through builders' tests held there. The M-1, which has not yet been filled with engines, was submerged forty feet, and her motor sustained the boat without trouble.

COUNT DE VOGUE KILLED.

Military Medal Pinned on His Breast Just Before He Died.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Count Henrl de Vogüé, son of the last Viscount Melchoir de Vogüé and a nephew of Marquis de Vogüé, President of the Central Committee of the French Red Cross, has died from wounds received in battle.

The Military Medal was pinned on his breast a few minutes before he succumbed.

Count de Vogüé, who was widely known in Paris society, also was devoted to sports. He won the motor boat race at Monte Carlo in 1908, and expressed a desire to become an aviator soon after aeroplanes came into use.

The Count's mother was Viscountess Annenkoff, sister of the builder of the Trans-Siberian Railway. She and Viscount de Vogüé were married while the latter was Secretary of the French Embassy at Petrograd, at the time of the assassination of the Czar Alexander II.

Count de Vogüé visited New York in 1910.

GIRLS HAD WINE FOR LUNCH.

Cigarettes, Too, but Miss McElroy Wants Her Job Back.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 14.—The case of Miss Ruth McElroy, 19 years old, of 628 Newark Avenue, this city, who was discharged for insubordination from the County Register's office last May, and who applied to the Civil Service Commission for reinstatement, was heard today by Commissioners A. R. Fordyce of Newark and E. H. Wright of East Orange.

Miss McElroy, together with four other girls and one man, was employed in the basement of the County Court House under Accountant Oziel A. Howe. According to the testimony of Miss Anna Stanton, one of the employes, Miss McElroy several times brought wine for luncheon, and another girl brought cigarettes, which were passed around. Miss McElroy's defense was that Mr. Howe knew what had been going on and had continued to permit it for some time. The Commissioners reserved their decision in the case.

JAPAN SOCIETY DINNER.

Ambassador Chinda Guest of President Russell.

Viscount Sutemi Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Metropolitan Club last evening given by Lindsay Russell and Henry Clews to the members of the Executive Committee of the Japan Society.

The following were present: Major George Haven Putnam, August Belmont, T. Nakamura, Bashford Dean, John A. Sleicher, Frederick C. McLaughlin, William H. Stevens, Eugene C. Worden, Douglas L. Dunbar, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, S. Hamaoka, K. Seko, Samuel Hellner, Charles H. Sherrill, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Howard Mansfield, Dr. T. Iyenaga, John Franklin Fort, George Gray Ward, Alexander Tison, W. H. Williams, Henry S. Haskell, R. Ichinomiya, Hamilton Holt, J. I. C. Clarke, and Professor Samuel T. Dutton.

Crawford Named Hardy's Secretary

F. Stuart Crawford, for many years political and City Hall reporter for The New York Tribune, was yesterday appointed Secretary to Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy. The salary is $3,500 a year. Mr. Crawford, who is a graduate of Amherst College, has been connected with The Tribune for the last eighteen years. He succeeds Ira Patchen, who resigned to become Secretary to Frank L. Polk, counselor to the State Department at Washington.

Study Jersey Factory Fumes.

As a result of conferences between the New York State Department of Health, the New York City Health Department, and the New Jersey State Board of Health on the objectionable fumes emitted by factories in New Jersey, which have annoyed residents of the upper west side, an inspection of the plants on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River was begun yesterday by representatives of the three departments.

Confesses Killing Marion Hart.

Marion Hart, who was found dead in front of a small shanty on Old Stone Road, Bullhead, S. I., Wednesday night, was shot by Calvin Decker, 58 years old, with whom she lived, according to a confession which Decker made to the police in Stapleton yesterday. The weapon used, a shotgun, was found near the cabin earlier in the day.

CELESTINS VICHY

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Natural Alkaline Water

For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.



ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

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Prevent FALL FEVERS by the daily use of

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Two sizes. 25 and 50 cents

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ORIENTAL RUGS AND FINE CARPETS Restored to original color and beauty without injury. 45 years experience.

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STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.

TO GUARD HARBORS BY WALLS OF FIRE

Inventor Reinhardt Plans to Envelop Hostile Craft in Columns of Flames.

WOULD LAY OIL PIPES AT SEA

Petroleum on Water, Ignited Chemically, Would Shoot Withering Blazes High in the Air.

James H. Reinbardt of East Orange, N. J., inventor of mechanical appliances for commercial use, among them being the numbering machine used in the Government Printing Office, has drawn up a plan for barbor defense which he intends to offer to the Navy Department. The inventor has made a test of his plan on a small scale, he says, with excellent results.

With the device installed to protect New York Harbor and working in the manner that the inventor pictured it, no evidence of its presence could be seen by an invading fleet. In the event that hostile craft attempted to steam close enough to the shore to shell New York, it would be possible for an American naval officer at Sandy Hook to press an electric buttom which would immediately cause great walls of flame to shoot up on eitber side of the hostile fleet, making escape impossible.

This seemingly fantastic defense, Mr. Reinhardt believes, can be accomplished simply and at comparatively small expense. The walls of flame would be caused by great quantities of oil burning on the surface of the water, and Mr. Reinhardt said yesterday that by the use of the right kind of oil the flames probably could be made to mount from 100 to 150 feet into the air, or to about the height of a ten-story building. This barrier of fire, he said, could be made to stretch whatever distance was necessary completely to block possible escape.

To Feed Oil from Shore.

The plan which Mr. Reinhardt has drawn up for this picturesque defense is as follows: For a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles from the outlying sections of the city he proposes that large oil pipes shall be laid on the ground beneath the water and directly across the channel leading to New York, or whatever other city the defense is designed to protect. His plan calls for laying the most distant pipes about half a mile apart, and then placing the pipes closer together as they near the city. Each pipe, under his plan, would have perforations along its entire length for the oil to escape, and would be attached in the middle to one of a number of large feed pipes supplying all of the cross-sections with oil.

"The feed pipes could run back to the main oil tank, which should be placed sufficiently inland to be out of danger during the beginning of a bombardment," Mr. Reinhardt said yesterday, "and the oil should be kept in these pipes at all times. A simple contrivance can be placed at the junction of the feed pipes and the cross-sections to prevent loss of oil into these sections when the system is not in operation, and this spigotlike arrangement could be opened by an electric switch at the central station, which probably would be located at Sandy Hook.

Method of Igniting Oil.

"The problem of igniting the oil would be comparatively simple and could be met by several different methods. Probably the best method would be to have a small amount of potassium, protected by some waterproof coating such as paraffin, in such a position at each junction of the feed pipe and the cross section that the paraffin coating could be broken by the operation of the electrical device turning the oil into the cross section, and the potassium would be sent to the surface.

"Potassium reacts when it comes into contact with water and forms hydroxoide and hydrogen, the latter gas being released in such quantity and with such speed that it immediately takes fire, because of the heat created by the chemical reaction. This is a simple operation well known in all chemical laboratories and, for its scenic effect, much experimented with in college laboratories. The oil, of course, would be ignited instantly by the potassium, and would burn viciously as it spread out over the water."

HONOR RABBI'S MEMORY.

To Observe 100th Anniversary of Dr. Lilienthalls Birth.

Services to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Rabbi Max Lilienthal, born at Munich, Germany, Oct. 16, 1815, and who died in 1882 at Cincinnati, will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Rabbi Joseph Silverman will deliver an address. Several relatives of Rabbi Lilienthal are living in this city and will attend.

The work done by Rabbi Lilienthal in behalf of his people has been considered of the greatest importance. In 1840 he held an official position under the Russian Government, having been invited to go from Germany to Russia to open Jewish schools and take care of the Jewish educational system. Later he came to this city, and in 1850 was selected as Chief Rabbi of tho three Jewish congregations in New York. He went to Cincinnati in 1855 and remained there until his death. He was for a time connected with the Hebrew Union Theological Seminary of that city. An anniversary celebration will be held also in Cincinnati.

ANTHRAX DANGER PASSED.

Bellevue Patient Now Faces Only the Poisons Left by the Disease.

Physicians at Bellevue now believe that George F. Stackpole, the anthrax patient, will be out of danger in a few days.

All danger from anthrax itself had passed, it was said at the hospital yesterday, but there are still the poisons left in the system by the disease and the serum to combat.

Martin Bradsky, the Riverhead laborer, who was taken to Bellevue on Wednesday, supposed to be suffering from anthrax, had nothing worse than a bad boil on his neck, the physicians at the hospital said yesterday.

The State Department of Agriculture decided yesterday to send inspectors to Riverhead and elsewhere to make careful examination of cattle and horses for traces of anthrax.

GOLD BOXES FOR SOUVENIRS

Curious Folk Carry Off Cases That Brought British Treasure.

A half-hundred small but heavy wooden boxes were thrown from the rear door of the United States Assay Office just before the rush of the homeward bound began yesterday afternoon.

The bright red seals attracted the curious, who found they had been used to bring to New York gold sovereigns recently shipped from England to pay for munitions of war. The small crowd grew rapidly, and soon the boxes had disappeared in the arms of souvenir hunters.

ART STUDENTS ALL ARE FIREPROOF NOW

Adamson Chases "Nick O'Teen" Away from the Fine Arts Building.

TOBACCO CLOUDS MOURNED

"Exit" Signs Mix with Nymphs and Painters Fear Wire Brushes and Asbestos Canvas.

Pipes are out at the Art Students' League. Even the standpipe has a "No Smoking" sign on it. Since the Fire Department has put the Fine Arts Building, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, under factory regulations and ordered everything fireproof, including students and Faculty, it bites the tongue to say how sad life is in that stately pile. George B. Bridgman and Kenneth Hayes Miller, eminent painters, when they want to draw inspiration and nicotine, have to walk up and down the sidewalk in front of grilled gates in the view of all the world.

The finishing touches were put yesterday on all the improvements which the Fire Commissioner ordered, and the Fine Arts Association is $4,000 poorer and nobody in the building is any happier. Who ever saw a really great artist without a velvet jacket and a shocking bad pipe that reeked to heaven and surrounded him with a nimbus of glory? How can the eager art student draw without stopping the while to take "the makings" of a cigarette out of some bulging pocket and to send forth a cloud of incense that makes the model cough? In the lounging room of the students, where hang studies in still life in a den of cheerful noise, there are also rose pink figures gleaming from the canvases on the wall; but the blot is there in a big poster bearing the red-handed signature of Joseph Johnson, formerly Fire Commissioner, forbidding anybody to smoke. The Commissioner of the rose-madder locks is no more in office, but his signs are still in stock. That room used to be worth while, but now there is a legend over the door saying that anybody who smokes will have to be expelled from the league. Everywhere one turns bobs up the sign, "Find Your Exit" or "This Way to the Fire Escape," in big square Gothic letters that do not harmonize with the Francis I. decorations and the scenery of the students.

All the doors are fireproof now, and there is not a spot in the building where one may lay a cigarette and watch it burn a hole in the furniture.

There is only one place where one may even look at tobacco, and nobody wants to smoke there, because it is the luncheon room and there are young women present. The Fire Department granted a special dispensation for the dining room, and then set a lot of spring doors around, so that it is hard to get into the place unless the student is on his way to a fire escape. When he starts to come back into the lounge room he finds that there is no handle to the door on the luncbroom side.

MRS. BIGELOW GETS DIVORCE

Court Finds Lawyer's Wife Innocent and Holds Him Guilty.

The countersuits for divorce begun by Warren Bigelow and his wife, Etbel Clark Bigelow, have been decided in favor of the latter. Justice Lehman accepted the report of Sidney Bernstein, the referee, which cleared Mrs. Bigelow of all of the charges made against her by her husband and sustained some of the charges made against Mr. Bigelow.

The Bigelows were married in 1904 and lived together until about a year ago, when they separated. Mrs. Bigelow was accused of being unduly friendly with a wealthy resident of New Rochelle and Mr. Bigelow was accused of having entertained a woman at the Franklin Cottage in New Rochelle and at Rainbow Lake in the Adirondacks.

Mr. Bigelow is a member of the law firm of Black, Varlan, Bigelow & Somers.

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Eleven Stores in New York and Vicinity

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Columbus Got the Laugh!



Folks said he was crazy when he sailed on the search for America, but Columbus had faith and won out.

Our proposition of one standard price for all our high standard tailoring may sound strange, but wise men have discovered it's true and business is prosperous.

CHOICE OF THE HOUSE

Suit or Overcoat $30 to $45 Values — To Order — ONE PRICE $20

You Can't Pay Us More!

By big purchasing, improved tailoring methods and triple the amount of business, we always keep up our good values, and the price is forever rock-bottom $20.

No fairy tale, but honest facts. Name your fabric—we have it! For proof—call and examine the 5,000 newest styles, all at $20. *No extras.*

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SUIT ONLY ONE PRICE $20 O'COAT

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Takhoma — the glorified soda biscuit that breaks in the middle and does not crumble.

Sunshine Saltines—a crunch of salty freshness—great with tea, salad, or for midnight snack with cheese.

Sunshine Oyster Crackerettes—about what you think, but crisper, shorter and more delicate than the old-fashioned oyster cracker.

Sunshine Cheese Wafers—a spread of snappy cheese inside a crisp little soda biscuit, with a dusting of salt.

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FEATURES OF THE CURRENT NUMBER

FERDINAND OF BULGARIA and the Kings and Queens of Greece and Rumania.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF BELGIUM, as he appeared when a schoolboy at Eton, the Great English public school.

WHERE THE GREAT FRENCH OFFENSIVE WAS STAGED. A series of nineteen photographs, taken at various points on the western front, and showing in detail the preparations made for the great French drive in Champagne and the Vosges.

WHAT THE PRISONERS OF WAR ARE DOING. Scenes in France, Italy, Austria and Russia showing the uses to which captives are being put.

EX-PREMIER VENIZELOS OF GREECE visiting friends in the British expeditionary force at their camp.

SEEING VENICE FROM AN AEROPLANE. A picture taken from a height of three-quarters of a mile by a French aviator.

SCENES IN THE BALKANS. Pictures showing conditions in Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, and types of the soldiers of each of these countries.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN AMERICA.
The Astor Cup Race.
The Opening Game of the World's Series.
Interesting Moments and Well-Known People at the Two Great Sporting Events.

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Victrola XVI, $200

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Mahogany or oak

MINISTER ADMITS ANNOYING A GIRL

The Rev. R. H. Keep Says He Will Plead Guilty to the Charge Made by Florence Lennon.

WILL ASK MERCY OF COURT

Accused of Other Offenses in Three Theatres and Forced to Pledge Himself to Avoid Them.

The Rev. Richsrd H. Keep, who was arrested on Tuesday when accused of disorderly conduct in a Brooklyn car by Florence Lennon, a student in the Erasmus Hall High School, and released in $500 bail for a hearing on Oct. 20, following his plea of not guilty in the Butler Street Court, Brooklyn, announced yesterday that he would change his plea to one of guilty when he next appeared in court. The clergyman said he regretted the annoyance he had caused the schoolgirl, and that he was ready and willing to make all the reparation possible for a "wrong to an innocent girl."

Francis X. Carmody appeared as attornsy for Mr. Keep when he wss arraigned, but he was not a party to the confession, as the clergyman termed it, which he made yesterday concerning the incident in the trolley car, from which Miss Lennon alighted to call a policeman and tell him she had been annoyed and insulted. Mr. Carmody was apparently unaware of the intention of his client to admit the truth of the charge, for the clergyman said:

"I wsnt to the office of my attorney today to inform him that I had decided to make a confession concerning ths charge against me, and that I did not wish him to make a defense to the accusation, though I want him to represent me in court when the case comes up for a hearing. But they told me at his office that he was away and would return today."

Other Girls Complained.

Sergius M. Riis, head of the National Detective Agency at 21 Park Row and investigator for the Theatre Protective Association, has known Mr. Keep for a year. Their acquaintance resulted from an investigation he made concerning complaints of a man annoying young girls in a Manhattan theatre and two Brooklyn theatres, he said. Riis said he found that Mr. Keep had annoyed a girl in one of the theatres. After learning that he was a clergyman it was decided not to prosecute him, Riis said, providing he promised not to cause a similar complaint again and agreed to stay away from the theatres, binding the agreement with a voluntary "honor parole."

In one of the Rev. Mr. Keep's monthly reports, made by letter on June 2, 1915, in which he admitted he had broken his voluntary parole by visiting a theatre, but as the escort of a lady, he wrote:

My Dear Mr. Riis: Just a line, as agreed, to say that great changes and improvement in every way are taking place. While I attended the Ninety-seventh Street Theatre—it was the only one—and I escorted my lady. Since my last note I have found a sweetheart, you see. I hope you are well. Truly yours, R. H. K.

According to Riis, ths honor parole had bsen in force nearly a year, during which the Rev. Mr. Keep had made monthly reports in person or by letter. When Riis read of the latest complaint against Keep, he talked with him about it and suggested that it was his duty to tell the truth and throw himself on the mercy of the court if he was not innocent of the charge. Mr. Keep agreed to this, and went to the office of Riis and made an affidavit yesterday, in which he announced he would plead guilty at the hearing. To a reporter there he added this statement:

Minister Expresses Remorse.

"I committed conduct unbecoming a man of honor and conscience. As a penitent I want to make reparation to God and the family of the little girl. I am impelled by my sense of right and duty to all concerned, to this community, and to God, to express in deepest contrition my grief and desire to make such amsnds within my power. While I suppose this offense is not as grievous as it might be, still it seems to me a terrible wrong to an innocent girl. I fell, and I am praying night and day for pardon from our Lord. I feel as if I am following His clear command in making this voluntary confession."

Mr. Keep, who is 48 years old, wears glasses and is of scholarly appearance, said he had been an assistant pastor in Ohio and here in the Swedenborgian Church or the Church of the New Jerusalem, but was born in the Episcopal faith. He said he had not been active in the ministry of late, but had been devoting himself principally to preparatory educational work and had been employed by several publishing houses in a literary capacity.

University Connection Denied.

This letter was sent to THE TIMES yesterday:

New York University.
Office of the Registrar,
Washington Square, New York.
Oct. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without passing any opinion regarding the case of the Rev. Richard H. Keep, who is reported as having been arrested for disorderly conduct, I think it proper to say that he is not connected with New York University as indicated in the account published this morning. I have been unable to discover that he has ever had an appointment in this university.

Very truly yours,
MILTON E. LOOMIS,
Acting Registrar.

Mr. Keep admitted he had never been employed in any capacity at the New York University. He said he had employment at the College of the City of New York, but did not say what he had done there.

TO RESTORE SALARY CUTS.

Estimate Board Will Not Approve All Reductions.

Mayor Mitchel admitted yesterday that all the reductions in salaries of city employes, recommended by the subcommittee of the Tax Budget Committes, would not be acted upon favorably by the full Board of Estimate when ths matter comes up for final disposition. The Mayor said the men engaged in the work of revising salaries and standardizing positions had a thankless job, but that somebody had to do it.

When he was told that complaint had been made regarding the method of the standardizers and that city employes had asserted that they had been browbeaten and bulldozed, his only comment was:

"I have heard that."

For the first time ths membsrs of ths Budget Committee sat with the subcommittee and heard recommendations of examiners that salaries bs reduced yesterday. The Armory Board put in a request for $20,040, and the examiners recommended four salary cuts, totaling $3,840. President McAneny, and President Pounds of Brooklyn, and Mathewson of the Bronx voted to leave all salaries as they are at present, with the exception of that of Superintendent Joseph Telfer, which, it was recommended, bs reduced to $2,580 from $3,000.

To Sell 1,311 Lots for Taxes.

A totsl of 1,311 parcels of property in Long Island City, representing $750,000 in unpaid taxes, will be put up for sals at the Bureau of Assessments and Arrears in Long Island City Tuesday of next week. This will be one of ths biggest sales for unpaid taxes ever held in Queens and the first sale mentioned above represents only one-twelfth of the parcels to be sold. On some of the parcels the unpaid taxes date back to before consolidation.

EJECTS JUDGE LINDSEY FROM DENVER COURT

Juvenile Bench Jurist Had Called Lawyer a Liar and Attempted to Attack Him.

DENVER, Oct. 14.—Ben B. Lindsey, Judge of Denver's Juvenile Court, was ordered ejected from the Criminal Division of the District Court here today by Judge W. D. Wright. The court's action was taken when Judge Lindsey contradicted statements made by Attorney J. J. Sullivan, using an emphatic term, and grabbing Sullivsn by the coat.

Sullivsn was presenting arguments for the defense in the case of Frank L. Rose, who is on trial charged with conspiracy to ruin Lindsey. The lawyer declared Judge Lindsey had toured the country delivering lectures in which he maligned Denver.

At this point Lindsey called Sullivan a liar and grabbed him by the cost. Court bailiffs sprang to each man and, under the court's order, took Judge Lindsey from the room.

Judge Lindsey late todsy explained his ejection from the District Court. He criticised the court's action during the trial and the conduct of the case by the prosecutor. He said Sullivsn practically ignored the case against Rose and discussed matters not referred to in evidence.

The Judge said: "When Sullivan reached the point charging me with maligning my city and State, and the Judge sat quietly without interrupting him, I got up and deliberately called him a liar. The Judge was entirely responsible for this necessity."

Judge Lindsey further expressed the belief that Judge Wright was prejudiced against him and made "improper ruiings."

'CRAP' GAME LOANS END SING SING BANK

Convicts' "Run" Shows Cash All Out, Waiting for Borrowers' Luck to Change.

OSBORNE MAKES UP DEFICIT

Depositors Who Weren't High Financiers May Have to Go Hungry Till Payday.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Oct. 14.—High finance has wrecked the bank which was opened on Mondsy by ths Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing Prison.

The news got out today that Warden Osborne had found the bank facing a deficit of $150, due to the fact that the officers, seeing a chance to clean up a little easy money for the institution, had lent that amount to unlucky crap shooters at 6 per cent. The Warden mads up the deficit and directed ths bank to suspend indefinitely.

Of oourss, it isn't regular monsy, token money they call it; but it probably will be a long time before another bank is permitted at Sing Sing becauss the books showed that the officials of the defunct institution had shown a fine disregard for the lsws which are supposed to govern financial matters in a well-ordered community. In fact, it is understood that the $150 was lent without obtaining any satisfactory collateral; that the officers did not have sufficient cash on hand to meet the demands of depositors, were utterly unable to call in the money which had been loaned, and had no very definite assurance that it would ever be returned unless ths luck of the borrowers chsnged.

"Men have been sent to jail for less than that," one of the members of the league was reported to have said when he couldn't gst his cash.

The tangled condition of the bank's affairs became known when Warden Osborne announced last night that the members of the league would have to pay forty cents a day for meals. The men get $1 a day in "token" money as wages, and most of them had put it into the bank. As the announcement was made just before supper time some of the depositors hurried to the bank to draw out their cash to pay for the meal. Somebody connected with the bank, so the story goes, made an unfortunate remark about being "shy" or something to that effect and a run on the bank started.

Hunger spurred the men on and when Warden Osborne arrived he found an interesting situation. The bank officials were glad to see the warden as some depositors were beginning to look at them doubtfully. These investors didn't possess financial genius and couldn't figure out what had becoms of the money, although they knew that banks made loans. Of course the bank officials, selected because they knew something of finance, understood why deposits and cash on hand didn't balance.

As a result of the financial crash several men found themselves lacking the price of a meal and went to bed hungry. A good many faced an even more serious situation, as they had drawn out their original dsposits when they borrowed to pay off their debts of honor.

There won't be another payday until Saturday, and it looked a bit gloomy for them in a food way unless their cellmates decided to help them out.

Warden Osborne had expected that the men might get into a mixup over the intricacies of the banking business, but he had not foreseen such a serious situation.

A GOUTY FOOT BARS RICH ENGLISHWOMAN

Eight of the First-Cabin Passengers on the St. Louis Sent to Ellis Island.

There wers a number of first and second cabin passengers on the liner St. Louis, arriving yesterday from Liverpool, who were sent to Ellis Island by immigration Inspectors.

Miss Ada M. Parker, an Englishwoman, 52 years old, in comfortable circumstances, who csme in the first cabin to visit her cousin, Mrs. Max Vogrich, wife of ths musical composer, who lives at 214 Riverside Drive, was detained becauss she suffered with the gout and walked with a cane. Mr. Vogrich, who came to the pier with his wife to meet her, said that Miss Parker had looked after their interests in London for fifteen years and enjoyed very good hssith except for a twinge of gout now and again.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Taylor of Huddersfield came in the first cabin, with Miss Gertrude Knott and Miss Gertrude Howarth to organize a small factory in New York to make his patent machines used in stamping the inside of hats. He explained to the Immigration Inspectors that the young women were going to teach American girls how to do the work and would then return to England. All four were sent to Ellis Island under the alien contract labor law.

Three other first-cabin passengers, Heibert Fryer, his sister Mary, and a boy named Bernsrd Holland, were all ordered sent to Ellis Island because the boy was under 16 and was not accompanied by his legal guardisns. Mr. Fryer explained that he had offered to keep an eye on the boy until the St. Louis arrived in New York, but it was of no avail, and they were ready to start for the Immigration Bureau when Mrs. Holland arrived and claimed her son.

Sixteen furriers who arrived in a party in the second cabin were all detained by the Immigration Inspectors and ordsred to Ellis Island under the alien contract labor law, when orders came from Washington to release them.

ARCHITECTS TAKE OUTING.

Visit Country Homes Near Glen Cove Built by League Members.

Headed by Cass Gilbert, sixty-five members of the Architectural League went on their Fall outing yesterdsy and visited the country estates of Robert L., George D., and John T. Pratt near Glen Cove, L. I. These homes were built by Architects Ackerman, Brite, Platt, and Trowbridge, members of the league, and yesterday's visit was in the nature of an inspection of their work by their fellow-members.

Entire rooms were brought from England for these homes, some of which date back to the time of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.

Through the courtesy of Robert L. Pratt the artists and architects were entertained at dinner at the Nassau Country Club. Among thoss who attended the outing were Charles I. Berg, Louis R. Metcalfe, A. C. Jackson, Edwin H. Denby, A. N. Taylor, Robert D. Kohn, and A. S. Trowbridge.

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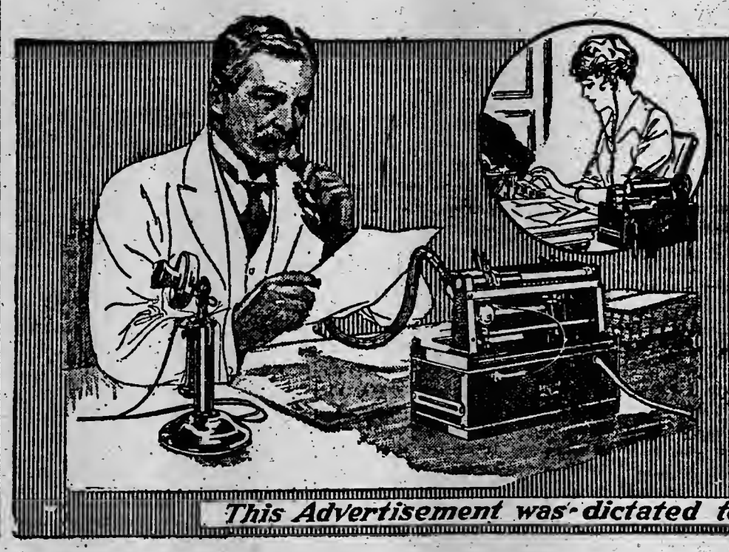
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1915.

HOW WE ARE LEGISLATED FOR.

Judge HOUGH decides that the Lever Cotton Futures act never was a law because it is a revenue measure and originated in the Senate, contrary to the constitutional reservation of tax measures for the initiative of the House. He decided no more than that, and the point is so familiar that words need not be wasted over it. But the decision abounds with side remarks of an illuminating measure. He said that the act fell into the class of measures void because of the unworkmanlike manner in which Congress used the tools provided by the Constitution, and, therefore, did something in such a slovenly manner that it must be done over again. He declined to consider anything beyond the point above, because he said that counsel were agreed that nothing was further from the intention of Congress than to raise revenue by the bill which is invalid because it is a revenue bill starting its career in the Senate.

The intention was the same as that in the Oleomargarine Bill, which, the Judge refrained from remarking, has worked disappointment to its introducers and beneficiaries. In both cases the intention was not to regulate the trade nor to raise revenue, but to destroy any trade not conducted according to the prescribed methods or standards. In both cases the intention was to work a commercial revolution under pretense of taxation. It is easy to name other cases which have been more disturbing to the commercial world. The Seamen's act light-heartedly sought to compel the annulment of treaties with a score of nations. The Sherman anti-trust law, before the discovery of the light of reason, was designed, in the opinion of many, to overturn the settled law of centuries, and did profoundly affect legitimate trade for many years. The cotton law must be taken as an example of a too numerous class of statutes which are failures because they do not seek to declare the law as it is, but endeavor to force business to be done as it ought to be, according to the opinions of those not well informed about business.

Such laws are made endurable only by judicial legislation and private compromise after the enacting body has thrust its "slovenly" work upon those not asking for it, and yet compelled to abide by it somehow. The Seamen's act was made over by the construction of its language in a manner its draughtsmen never expected. In like manner the Sherman law was interpreted by the Supreme Court into something opposite from the intention of its plain language as understood by many, and misunderstood by many more to this day. The cotton law was made capable of enforcement only by the co-operation of the very Exchanges against which it was aimed, in a fury of ignorance regarding the functions of Exchanges. Its final form was a compromise between those who wished to abolish the Exchanges—and have since changed their minds with the price of cotton—and those who wished to see spot cotton sell higher. For that purpose new standards of the staple were introduced. It is not intended to criticise the standards as standards, nor to deny that the bill has not some good points. The trade has reconciled itself to the law, for business desires nothing more than to conform to the law. The point is not criticism of the law, but of the lawmakers' methods.

Since their edict does not run beyond the ocean's edge it is plain that there was a preference enacted in favor of the foreigners who could deal in this immense export free from the provisions of the domestic law. The standards adopted were not those to which the trade was accustomed, and were not wholly practical. For example, it was enacted that deliveries should not be good unless the staple was seven-eighths of an inch long. But how is the length to be learned in a 500-pound bale? There were other points which might have been seized upon to make the law unworkable. But the New York Exchange, the one against which the statute was aimed, promptly conformed to the law, and other Exchanges followed the example. Still others found ways to take themselves out from the operation of the statute, for examples the New England Cotton Buyers' Association and all dealing under the Carolina mill rules. In that way the law was helped into life until the court annulled it. Conditions now are like MOHAMMED'S coffin pending the Government's appeal. The good in the law might be preserved by Congress doing over what it botched. All parties are calmer now, and a better law ought to be passed by agreement instead of the law which was imposed against opposition.

It will be seen that the point is broader than the cotton trade. What shade of opinion can wish such laws as we have suffered from and are suffering from to be passed in such manner? Is it possible that even the haters of "business" can wish it to be harassed and impeded? Is there lack of disposition or ability in legislators to do their share in a workmanlike manner, apart from the substance of what they do?

"LABOR" WANTS A "LABOR"-MADE CONSTITUTION.

The "labor vote" has been often tried and is usually wanting. It is largely a myth, a bugaboo, a stuffed club wherewith only timid politicians allow themselves to be scared. After much sound and fury it failed to beat JOE CANNON and CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD in their Congress districts. Now it advances with much sound of trumpets against the new Constitution. The reasons given by the State Federation of Labor are preposterous, but one of them hints the real cause of the organized opposition. The Constitutional Convention ignored a memorial presented by the labor leaders. The pretense of opposition on the ground that the short ballot and responsible State Government will create a "bureaucracy" can hardly be alleged with a straight face. The gooseflesh about military tribunals is artificial. "Labor" and the rest of us would be no more exposed to despots and satraps under the new Constitution than they have been under the old. But to refuse instructions from "labor leaders," not to allow them to make a Constitution of special rights and privileges for "labor," to provide for the general, and not their special, welfare, advantage, and aggrandizement—that was the unpardonable sin.

The disingenuous and unfair attacks of this handful of hankerers for special immunities and a privileged status should serve to commend the new Constitution to voters who labor a good deal more than "labor leaders," and neither ask for themselves nor will concede to others favors and exemptions under the fundamental law. And be it said, in justice to the unionists, that it is the habit of the "labor leaders" to give orders to "labor," the habit of "labor" to disobey them.

UNCERTAIN SWORDS.

Premier VIVIANI announced to the French Senate yesterday that Italy would "probably" take part in the Balkan campaign against Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria. But on the day before, addressing the Chamber of Deputies in response to a resolution demanding from the Government an explanation of its conduct in the Balkan bazaar, where precious merchandise had been allowed to go to a higher bidder, the French Premier left Italy out. The understanding between the Governments of Great Britain and France was complete. France and Great Britain, he specifically said, had agreed to go to the aid of Serbia, and Russia had decided to join. He said not a word about Italy.

Her position is uncertain and anomalous. She first denounced the Triple Alliance that bound her to Austria-Hungary and Germany, and then declared war only upon Austria-Hungary, without so much as a mention of Germany. Then she proceeded to make war only upon Austria. Tardily, and after much persuasion, she formally acknowledged a state of war with Turkey, and still remained technically at peace with Germany. Her official explanation to the world of denouncing the Triple Alliance treaty contained the following:

> None of the contracting parties had the right to undertake, without a previous agreement, any step the consequence of which might impose a duty upon the other signatories arising out of the alliance or which would in any way whatsoever encroach upon their vital interests. This article was violated by Austria-Hungary when she sent to Serbia her note dated July 23, 1914, an action taken without the previous assent of Italy.

That is, Vienna's ultimatum to Serbia was a violation of the treaty as Italy construed it; hence in good time she denounced it formally and went to war with Austria on the ground that Austria first had gone to war with Serbia and had then declined to make satisfactory reparation to Italy. But Germany now invades Serbia, and there is doubt as to whether Italy will join England, France, and Russia in going to Serbia's aid. A state of war between Germany and Italy must be supposed actually to exist; technically it does not. There has been no declaration.

One does not see how Italy, morally or politically, can avoid taking part with her new allies in the Balkan campaign. If she does go in, she will for the first time come into physical conflict with Germany and for the first time participate in the larger events of the war. However, one could not see at all how Greece could think of remaining neutral when Bulgaria turned on Serbia, whose ally Greece is, or was, and especially when it became obvious that the purpose of the Teutonic forces was to open a thoroughfare from Berlin to Constantinople. But Greece repudiates her treaty of alliance with Serbia on the ground that it obliged her to succor Serbia only in the event of attack by another Balkan State, and not in the unimagined event of a European conflagration. "Greece," says the King, "is merely loosening her sword in its scabbard." It is not the sword of a friend: it is the sword of a pro-German Greek. Few can imagine world peace, but at least one might dare to hope for war unpretending and without the ghastliness of dialectics.

THE PARADISE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Colorado was the second State to enjoy the blessings of woman suffrage. Wyoming, where emancipation was granted in 1869, continues to be short of women. Why the oppressed of the superior sex didn't rush thither to unrivet their chains remains one of the mysteries of feminism inexplicable to the uninitiate. Since 1893 Colorado has been an Arcadia, a Utopia of freedom and equality. Something in the air of Colorado exhilarates, begets political fervor. Its petticoat politicians have been energetic and active. They are always eager to take charge, to govern the Governor, to besiege the President. It was a Colorado State Senator who told the New Jersey folks that the men who oppose woman suffrage are "pinheads." A classic of pinheadism is here reproduced, without apology for its lack of novelty. A classic can't very well be fresh. It is the Rev. MARTIN HART, Dean of Denver Cathedral, who wrote in a religious periodical, The Chronicle, last February:

> Here in Denver we had last year 1,265 divorces out of 2,500 marriages. Every thirteenth person in the community suffered arrest; there were seventeen murders; seventy-five people were killed in the coal strike and no one brought to justice.

As Mr. ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON says: "We should get as great a reaction against bad government into the electorate as possible by adding an aggressive principle to the intelligence, culture, and morality of the voters." In 1914 Denver had had that aggressive principle at work for twenty years. In 1912 the aggressive principle reacted against bad government in Colorado by approving the recall of judicial decisions. Some "pinheads" have thought that a reaction against law and order, a lawlessness stimulated by sentimentalist female politicians, has been too visible in Colorado, that paradise of equality.

The "pinheads" forget that "the self-respect" of the manumitted female serfs must have been increased notably, a moral gain which is one of the major, if any are minor, arguments for and results of Votes for Women. A greater freedom of divorce may be a corollary of the vital freedom conferred by woman suffrage. The frequency of arrests is a sign of the acuter moral vigilance of the community, and surely an occasional murder is infinitely better than a permanent autocracy. Now no less thoughtful and judicious a publicist than the Rev. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES of this city told us last Sunday that "any one who opposes woman suffrage is consciously or unwillingly an adherent of the autocratic form of government rather than democracy."

We cite only to condemn the often quoted statement of Judge BEN LINDSEY of Denver that the Colorado woman voters are no better than the Colorado man voters. He talks like a discouraged backslider. But if he is correct, Colorado possesses a consummate equality of the sexes. Even if that other so tediously repeated saying of his, that free Colorado is twenty years behind enslaved Massachusetts in certain reforms, be justified by the facts, a wrong interpretation should not be given to it. Even in enslaved Massachusetts the first stirrings of freedom have been felt. There is a limited woman suffrage, and some 10 per cent. of the women voters vote. Doubtless this leaven has leavened the whole lump of that "pinhead" State.

THE DEFENSE PLANS.

The Administration's defense program, so far as it has been made known, meets with general approval. The regular army increase will be very small, about equal to the increase proposed to Congress by Secretary GARRISON last year. The total strength of the army now, including commissioned officers and enlisted men, and the whole body of Philippine Scouts, is 97,987 men. The number of enlisted men in all branches of the military service last Summer, excepting the Quartermaster Corps and the Hospital Corps, was 87,241. It is proposed now to make the authorized strength of the army 120,000 men, which will be enough to keep a mobile force of 50,000 men in the United States, without weakening the permanent coast defenses or the garrisons in our outlying possessions. It is also settled that, for the sake of swelling the army reserve, a short term of enlistment will be adopted. A term of from one to two years with the colors, with three or four years thereafter in the reserve, was favored by President TAFT, Secretary STIMSON, and Major General WOOD, while Secretary GARRISON tried hard to induce the last Congress to reduce the term of enlistment. But Congress will scarcely oppose the plan now. It is desirable, apart from the need of securing a large reserve of trained men as quickly as possible, to shorten the enlistment term, first, because more men can be easily enlisted for a short term than for the present long term, and, secondly, because one year of hard work with the colors and the lighter work in the succeeding three or four years in the reserve, will tend to make a competent and healthy young man as good a soldier as the nation requires. While in the reserve, of course, the rscruit will be fairly paid for such services as are exacted of him.

The army reserve is to be strengthened also by a large contingent of trained citizens, and the details of this part of the plan have not been made known. Of course the system of training camps will be firmly established in another year, and if a reasonable percentage of the young men who avail themselves of this means to prepare to serve the country is enrolled in the reserve the desired number of reservists should be obtained in a very few years. Of the Federal plans for the development of the National Guard nothing has yet been made known, but the burden of this great work must be borne chiefly by the States. Unless they start the development and push it forward with energy and intelligence Federal control of the organized militia will be hampered. If a Militia Pay Bill is passed by Congress the amount of payment provided will be relatively small; its purpose will not be to lighten the burden of the States.

In regard to the navy, so far as the program of development extends beyond the year 1916, we must remember that a well-laid plan of navy development, intelligently devised in the past, has been crippled by the folly of the Democrats in Congress. What may be done with that part of the present naval program which relates to the future in case of a political upheaval, it is impossible to guess. But the naval plans for the immediate present, relating to battleships and battle cruisers, recruits, and munitions, seem reasonable. The announcement that eleven ships of the navy must be provided with new engines, at an enormous cost, part of which must be borne by the Government, is disconcerting. The superdreadnought Nevada is still technically under construction, and some of the other vessels needing new engines are barely finished. Imperfect engines, in some cases, have been favorably passed upon by the Inspectors. Perhaps Mr. DANIELS'S Naval Advisory Board will be able hereafter to prevent this sort of haphazard wasting of public money and time.

INTENSE INTEREST.

To 150 enraptured Progressives feasting in Indianapolis, Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS, Chairman of the Progressive Executive Committee, brought this news of good cheer: "I find the same situation of intense interest elsewhere as you show in Indiana."

Everywhere! In Massachusetts, for example, the intensely interested Progressives so crowded to the primaries that they were able to nominate only a candidate for Governor. Their nominee for Governor in 1913 is supporting the Republican nominee for Governor, and there is anxiety and distress among the faithful few, wondering if the straight Progressives will cast next month that 3 per cent. of the total vote without which their way to a place on the official ballot in 1916 will be hard to travel.

The Indianapolis Star calls Mr. PERKINS "this man of far-seeing vision." He must be if he sees intense interest in the Progressive Party anywhere in the East.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

American Germans Explained.

Between Dr. MUENSTERBERG'S latest presentation of his theory as to our German immigration and the statement of that theory made in this column, he declares that a difference exists. Instead of seeing the German immigrant as a missionary over here with, and performing, the duty of inculcating Teutonic ideals, he really saw him only as one seeking better economic conditions than then prevailed in Germany.

Of course Dr. MUENSTERBERG knows what he means and is quite competent to write it. His criticism, therefore, must be accepted as correct, but certainly not many readers gained from reading his original article the impression that he thought the Germans, in the years when they arrived in great numbers, came simply and only because they found it hard to make a living at home. He wrote at length of other motives that were or ought to have been theirs, and explicitly enough asserted that activities based on those other motives deserved our special recognition and gratitude.

By emphasizing, as he does now, the economic compulsion, and denying that discontent with political conditions in Germany or preference for those in this country had anything whatever to do with the removal of his countrymen by the hundreds of thousands to this country, Dr. MUENSTERBERG may have done the German-Americans an ill service. If he is correct—and he ought to know, most people will say—then this part of our population has been, and is, with us, but not of us, and has been and is constantly yearning for the sort of government they left behind. Such a state of mind might explain certain phenomena recently observed here, but few German-Americans would readily confess that it is theirs.

In all probability the Harvard psychologist erra for once, else why does any German remain here a day after acquiring ths not very large fortune that would enable him to pass the rest of his life at home in comfortable leisure? Not a few of them, in their more emotional hours, talk as if they wanted to do that, but the vast majority are cohtent with an occasional brief visit to the Fatherland, and a good many seem to get along fairly well without even that.

A Danger Real, but Small.

A correspondent whose letter appeared on this page yesterday confessed or proclaimed a deep disquietude of mind, produced by seeing in the street cars and other public places a large number of people reading newspapers printed in other languages than English. The familiar spectacle suggested to this particular observer the possibility that such newspapers, or some of them, are preaching and teaching, in the secrecy given by a foreign tongue, intelligible only to a single group of our population, opinions and sentiments that are un-American or even anti-American. And in apparent seriouaness the suggestion was made that every American newspaper should be compelled by law to use the language of the country, in order that it may be exposed to the beneficent and safety-giving criticism to which the newspapers that use English are constantly subjected.

The possibility of danger thus pointed out does exist, and it is known that real harm to recently arrived residents of the United States has sometimes been done in just this way. As was so well explained not long ago by another correspondent of THE TIMES, self-interest leads, or tends to lead, these journalistic exotics to perform not their legitimate and patriotic function, which is to assist and hasten the immigrant's assimilation with his neighbors, but to do the very different work of keeping him as much and as long unlike them as can be done by emphasizing and fostering his racial peculiarities. Success along these lines means that he will remain a reader of the paper, and failure in it that he will soon be lost as a subscriber.

Assimilation, however, cannot be prevented by such efforts. It is not often even long delayed, and the amount of injury thus done to potential citizens is probably more than counterbalanced by the services rendered while they are dumb strangers in a strange land. At any rate, it is not enough to justify the imposition of such a drastic restraint on the liberties of the press as the one proposed. In a city like New York every language is understood by so many people that none gives real secrecy to anything in print. That fact has been clearly and instructively disclosed several times, and some of the times were not at all remote.

Inventive, but Not Visionary.

ORVILLE WRIGHT is about as far as a man could be from being the inventor of legend—and once not infrequently of reality, too, according to plausible rumor—who made a great discovery only to die in the poorhouse because all the profits of it were appropriated by a ruthless capitalist. One can therefore be quite sure that he needs no sympathy because of the change in his business arrangementa that was announced yesterday.

Like his never to be sufficiently lamented brother, WILBUR, Mr. WRIGHT is an inventor of the distinctly modern type, not a long-haired dreamer, but a very practical man of affairs and a most unpromising subject for anybody's exploitation. The present readjustment of his enterprise will give him freedom from the annoyances and distraction of litigation from which he has suffered much, and will enable him to follow his never-abandoned desire to perfect the wonderful machine which he and his brother succeeded in making do what no human being before them ever persuaded a machine to accomplish.

Real flight—flight in the true sense of the word—was their achievement, and that it brought wealth as well as deathless fame to them and honor to their country is one of the many proofs that the world is running better than it used to do. Most of us can still remember when the man who talked of a flying machine was viewed with a pitying smile, if not impatiently dismissed as a hopeless bore and time-waster. All can grow the flower now from seed supplied by the WRIGHTS.

Who Founded Christian Science.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your columns of Oct. 13 I note the obituary notice of Mr. Arthur P. Dodge, which the Christian Science Publication Committee corrected, in the following issue, regarding Mr. Dodge having been Mrs. Eddy's attorney. Another statement in the article remains uncorrected, namely, that Mr. P. P. Quimby was the founder of Christian Science. Mr. Quimby practiced mental healing on a material basis and was never in any way associated with Christian Science healing, which is the opposite of Mr. Quimby's practice.

Mary Baker Eddy discovered and founded Christian Science. From her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," I quote the following words: "In the year 1866 I discovered the Christ Science or divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love and named my discovery Christian Science."

AUGUSTA E. STETSON.
New York, Oct. 14, 1915.

Genius.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Was Lincoln a genius?

HOWARD CRUTCHER.
Roswell, New Mexico, Oct. 3, 1915.

AMERICA FIRST.

[America first, last, and all the time.—President Wilson's Speech to Washington D. A. R.]

He has put in terse words what we've wanted to hear,
Our policy crystallized, clean-cut, and clear,
And sounded a warning to focs, far or near—
America first!

It's no mere set phrase when it's spoken like this—
Words carelessly uttered, ideas hit or miss,
Just small talk, forgot in security's bliss—
America first!

It stands for a Nation, in majesty, might,
That tolerates freedom, when freedom is right.
But frowns on opinions, cults, deeds, black as night—
America first!

It means a great people that'a welded aa one,
With purposes, motives, as clear as the sun,
With nothing to hide, no inspection to shun—
America first!

It puts in the shameful minority small
The noisy self-aceker, the demagogues all.
It makes the true patriot loom up so tall—
America first!

It relegates hyphens to where they belong,
Though holding no homeland love trait'rous or wrong.
Three cheers for the phrase! Now! Come out with it strong—
AMERICA FIRST!

ELLA AUGUSTA FANNING.

BLESSINGS UNAPPRECIATED.

An Unromantic View of Women's Influence on Suffrage California.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to an article by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, entitled "What Women Have Gained by Suffrage," appearing in your issue of Sept. 13.

As a native Californian permit me to reply to the statements contained therein concerning the workings of Woman Suffrage in California. In judging the effect of the change in electorate, it will be necessary to confine the inquiry to the small number of women in this State who are actively interested in politics. An observer will have no difficulty in recognizing the suffrage workers. They are distinguished by hard set lines of face, an aggressive dictatorial manner, and a visibly haggard and worn expression generally. These women do not inspire great respect among other women, and are shunned by men whenever it is possible to do so. Even the politicians pass them by and try to curry favor with the women who oppose suffrage—and these constitute 80 per cent.—and still dominate public opinion in California, and our male politicians have more sense than to antagonize them.

A case in point was the refusal of the last Legislature to enact a law compelling women voters to serve on juries. There was no protest from any quarter, but the legislators were not unmindful of the fact that suffrage was put over on the women of this State in a bargain made between the officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Progressive politicians. There is not now, and never has been, any spontaneous demand for suffrage by the majority of our women. To force a lukewarm, indifferent electorate to appear in police courts—to hear unprintable evidence—and to rub elbows with the riffraff that hangs around these courts, would result in an automatic self-disfranchisement of all but the radical women voters. By failing to register, a woman citizen could escape jury duty. With us there would be thousands who would take advantage of such a situation.

The last Legislature did less for the benefit of woman than any previous Legislature has done in the last twenty years.

The legal status of women has not been improved in California by their enfranchisement. Under the old regime a married woman could by homesteading exempt property to the amount of $5,000 from any debt owed by the husband. This gave the widow and children enough to meet their immediate wants. Now, in case of death, if there is indebtedness the wife and children lose everything. In the newly established equality, the wife is liable for all debts; she can be made to pay the household expenses and can be sued for alimony!

In the third specification Mrs. Harper states "that political parties will be more careful in the choice of candidates." Such has not been the case in California. One of the highest honors possible to bestow at an election has been given to a man whose private life is such that he was refused a nomination for a lesser office and practically driven out of politics by male voters a few years ago. He is now a prime favorite among the women who helped to elect him, and not one of them makes any pretext to ignorance of his record.

There has been one judicial recall in San Francisco by women voters. Instead of the Judge deposed we were given a Magistrate with very scant knowledge of the law and of such a weak character that he would never appeal to any but women voters.

The moral uplift promised in the Red Light Abatement law has not materialized. The only definite result visible in this community at present is the generally lower degree of respect accorded those who wallowed in the muck and mire of the whole filthy question.

Mrs. Harper also commends the practical viewpoint of the women voters of California. So far as I am able to judge, the leaders are eminently practical. But the tactics used in dealing with opposition from any source would do credit to the days of the Inquisition. There never is but one side to any question under consideration. The leaders of the suffrage movement of this State have proved themselves to be past mistresses of all the "tricks of the trade." I am in doubt as to whether any of them know the difference between the Democratic and Republican platforms, but they do know how to do practical politics.

Were it not for continual agitation, interest in suffrage would die out among the masses of our women. As it is, the registration shows a continued decrease, and this in spite of the fact that questions of vital local interest are before the people for adjustment at the present time.

The work of the church societies, the Red Cross, the various charities, the interest in art, music and literature, the study of child welfare, of household economics, and of all social activities goes on in California unmindful of suffrage agitation. The few women who have become professional politicians are the exceptions that prove the claim that conservatism is a feminine characteristic.

If our women have unwittingly been parties to the policies which have put California in the freak class politically, they are rapidly awakening to that fact. They can be trusted to quickly but firmly put an end to such an unbearable situation.

FRONA E. W. COLBURN.
San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 22, 1915.

When Men Use the Bayonet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In justice to a woman whose word many have never doubted, I would refer you to the corroborative evidence given by E. Alexander Powell, the war correspondent with the allied armies, in his article in Scribner's Magazine for October, "On the British Firing Line." On Page 461 he says of a German onset:

> Rendered reckless by the rum and ether which is served out to German soldiers about to make an attack, they dashed forward, hoarsely cheering.

We think none the less of the men when we know that they are drugged to kill; our pity for the man who drives the bayonet home increases. The immediate question is: Will Mr. Powell's statement bring upon him the ridicule a like statement brought to Miss Addams because she was a woman and a worker for peace? E. TABER FOX.
Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 12, 1915.

A Tax Calculation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My tax bills for 1915 show that personal property in the City of New York, assessed at $352,051,755, was less than 5 per cent. of the amount of assessment, $8,608,764,237, for real estate. This means that this year it would only have increased real estate taxes less than 5 per cent. to have abolished the personal estate tax. As an owner of real estate, I will cheerfully pay 5 per cent. more taxes on my real estate, if I may have the people to use it, who will most certainly take up residence here if that will give them exemption from tax on personal estate. I cannot imagine a better way to increase the population and growth of the city.

WINTHROP PARKER.
New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

To Admirers of Stephen Phillips.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Stephen Phillips has so many admirers in the United States that I hope you will allow me to ask them to communicate with me, the publisher of The Poetry Review, edited by the eminent poet-dramatist, with a view to joining in a practical expression of recognition and appreciation of his genius.

ERSKINE MACDONALD.
16 Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, London, W. C., Sept. 30, 1915.

Subway Trains That Go Too Fast.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The high speed of trains in the Brooklyn tube is a source of danger to the traveling public. It has been denied that the rate of speed is dangerous; but one has only to ride in the tube at the rush hours and note the closely packed cars, rocking from side to side as the train plunges down the first incline, to feel that there, at least, it would be the part of wisdom to apply the "ounce of prevention."

R. B.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1915.

WAYS OF THE CONQUEROR IN BELGIUM.

The Other Side of the Soothing Picture Painted by Mr. McClellan—Things You Could and Could Not See.

By A BELGIAN REFUGEE.
One Who Speaks with Real Authority.

New York, Oct. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 10 brings out on its first page, under the title "How I Found Belgium Under German Rule," what may be correctly called a panegyric of the German Army and the German administration.

If this article were to be left without a reply the American people would be led into the belief that Germany not only has done no material harm to Belgium, but that it fulfills in Belgium a civilizing, moralizing, and altogether beneficial mission.

I therefore think it my duty to point out to the numerous readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES the many deviations from exact truth into which the writer of the above article has allowed himself to be led by his friend, *who occupies a high position in the German Imperial Government.*

The fact of traveling in this distinguished company explains that he has found his trip so pleasant and so comfortable. All other civilians, and especially Belgians, are forced to pay first-class fares, but they must be content to travel on the hard wooden benches of the third-class cars, even though they be ladies, as I have experienced myself when leaving Brussels for Antwerp and Rotterdam. The first and second class carriages, as well as the sleeping and dining cars, are exclusively reserved for the German officers and officials.

Mr. McClellan proceeds to say that with the exception of some nurses, no ladies, other than Belgians, have been allowed to cross the frontier *since the war began.* Who, then, were those ladies with whom German officers paraded on the boulevards of Brussels in September and October, 1914, in automobiles, which had been commandeered by the Germans, as the gentleman from Princeton University euphoniously calls what everybody else will probably term confiscation, or robbery and plunder?

Mr. McClellan proceeds to say that the Germans have effectively replaced the Belgian railway employes, who had all disappeared. He does not say why they disappeared, probably because his *high official friend* did not think proper to inform him of the fact that the German Government exacted from them an oath of allegiance and fidelity to the Emperor. This, of course, they could not and would not give.

Moreover, the Germans put so many obstacles in the way of those who would like to use the railways, by way of obliging them to justify the necessity of their intended trip and forcing them to obtain a passport, which means an expense and a loss of time often out of proportion to the object of ths trip, that really only those travel who cannot help themselves.

That under such conditions trade does not revive is easily understood. Besides, all letters are liable to be opened and read by the German authorities, and the Belgians had no telegraph or telephone at their disposal when I left Brussels. I have not heard that things have changed since. No raw material can be imported, nor any manufactured goods exported. Put all of this together and you will no doubt feel with me that it is a cruel pleasantry to reproach manufacturers with *unwillingness* to reopen their factories, when the difficulties are radical, material, and insurmountable, and entirely of German making. As to repeating what a flowerwoman and a barber say about the rich people being unpatriotic and not spending their money in Brussels, this is so infinitely silly that it scarcely deserves comment.

The wealth of the rich Belgians consists, as everywhere else, to a great extent in real estate. In the presence of the stagnancy of trade most people do not pay their rent, as I experience to my own great inconvenience, and have besides in many cases to be succored by their landlords. That under such conditions and in view of the heavy extortions of money which have been laid on the Belgians there is not much money spent on flowers and perfumery will appear unpatriotic only to a flowerwoman, a barber, and a professor of Princeton. As to the antique dealer, who drives a better trade than ever, he contradicts, it would seem, the above flowerwoman and the barber, but I think he is either apocryphal or he reaps his harvest among the German officers and officials, who thus get rid of some of the spoils pressed out of the Belgian people.

As to the Germans curing the vices and the immorality of the Belgians, this will create a good deal of merriment with anybody who has visited Brussels and Berlin, and will make him advise the Germans to sweep the sidewalk before their own doors first before offering to do so with their neighbors.

The same audacity characterizes the affirmation that Brussels is, or was, the headquarters of international anarchy. I have lived forty-five years in Brussels, and never heard of or saw one of the anarchical crimes which have so often disgraced Spain and other countries.

It is certainly true that there are a great number of unemployed—many of them, and I should say the majority, of Germany's making—but it is really too absurd to give the Germans credit for doing anything to change this state of things for the better, which nothing will bring about but the return to normal activity, when the invader will have retired and when the frontiers will be open for the import of raw material and the export of the manufactured products—the only means of making possible the reopening of factories.

As to the affirmation that Belgium could find a ready market for her products in Germany, this is only so far true as such products can be of use to the German Army in Belgium, and I suppose that no one but a German, or one in pay of the Germans, will expect the Belgian manufacturers to concur in fitting out the enemy's army.

It is scarcely necessary to refute the assertion that the newspapers are allowed to print what they like in presence of the fact that even not a private letter is allowed to pass which seems too long to the censor or contains a word which he does not understand. I have before me a letter from a correspondent in Brussels saying that a previous letter, addressed by him to me, had been returned to him because it contained a phrase in English, while the remainder of it was in the French language. The fact is that all that appears in the daily papers is scrupulously censored, and not a word is allowed to pass which for some reason, or without any reason, displeases the censor.

It is consoling to find that Mr. McClellan publishes with more reserve the German version of the brutal destruction of Louvain, probably because he feels that no German explanation will ever extinguish this shameful blot on Germany's shield. I wish only to add that when I visited Louvain on the 10th of November, 1914, it was already then impossible to find any trace of the town having been shelled, since all the burned houses had been pulled down to the very cellars, in order to prevent accidents, and perhaps to make it hard to trace the committed outrages or with a view of removing the bodies of those who were buried under the fallen buildings.

I found, however, one very suggestive trace of the fact that the destruction of Louvain was premeditated and executed in cold blood. On about half a dozen small houses in by-lanes I have seen posted on the street doors a printed label about nine inches square, saying in German, "This house may not be entered or put on fire without special authorization from the German commander." It seemed to me that this short order spoke volumes and confirmed me in the opinion that Louvain was destroyed with the purpose of terrorizing the inhabitants of Brussels and the other large towns which the Germans were on the point of occupying.

As to the Louvain University, I have no material proof, but a shrewd suspicion, from the state in which I found the neighboring narrow streets, that it was not by accident that this monument was set on fire, but that the Germans went specially out of their way to do it, since it is situated behind the Town Hall, which was spared, and quite away from the area where destruction specially raged.

Mr. McClellan seems hurt that the Belgians do not everywhere do their utmost to efface the traces of the wounds which ths German guns have inflicted on their houses and monuments and that they do not seem to appreciate the inestimable boon the conquerors have conferred upon the vanquished in destroying *only* the sixth part of Louvain. If some enemy was to lay into ashes New York City from the Battery Park to 120th Street, inclusive of the university, Museum, libraries, and other monuments, although this area is by no means as much as one-sixth of the metropolis, he would still be accused of having destroyed New York City. This has been done to Louvain.

To conclude, I wish to counsel Mr. McClellan that before he writes that the Germans have *restored* to the Belgian railway stations their original Belgian, or rather Flemish, names, he buy a dictionary and make sure of what he writes. Liége is by no means Lüttich in Flemish, but Luyk, and, moreover, on *all Belgian* railway stations *both* names, the *French and Flemish*, were always written in equally large characters and side by side. If the Germans have effaced both and substituted their German names instead, it only proves once more their spirit of tyrannizing and vexing the Belgians at every turn. Not having noticed this proves, moreover, that Mr. McClellan has either not opened his eyes when he traveled through Belgium or that he has written the whole of his remarkable article in his Princeton studio to *please his friend, who occupies a high position in the German Imperial Government*, unless it be that he has got the whole article readymade for him by the said friend. It seems indeed wonderful for a man who only traverses Belgium to see all that he has seen. Lots of cattle, sheep, and poultry in a stretch of country where there is scarcely any pasture land and no sheep at all. Harvests of apples so abundant that the Germans themselves encourage export to England. Necessity for Dr. Woggerath's cleaning up the City of Brussels and creating a Magdalen House—which he confounds with a crèche-kindergarten, and so forth—as if the Magdalen House for fallen but repentant women did not exist in the Rue des Tanneurs as long as I can remember; as if the city was not studded all over with crèches and kindergartens, as if the City of Brussels had not been for ages well known for her active and efficient charitable institutions.

To sum up, all this has been written by or seen with the eyes of Mr. McClellan's friend, who occupies a high position in the German Imperial Government. He fails, however, to tell us In what way and by what means he has given employment to the unoccupied, outside of the women who were pressed into knitting stockings and making knapsacks for the German Army, and thus helping to provide for the necessities of the men who invaded their city and are still at work killing their sons and desolating their country. He also fails to give any proof, beyond a simple assertion, of Bishop Coenraets's being alive and unmolested in Holland. The postal communications between this country and Belgium being open, why should not Bishop Coenraets give sign of life if he lives?

A BELGIAN REFUGEE.

MR. McCLELLAN REPLIES.

He Is Neutral and Bestows His Admiration Without Partiality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I shall be very much obliged if you will print the inclosed copy of a letter which I have sent to Professor Kemp-Smith in answer to his letter in today's TIMES.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.
Princeton University, Oct. 14, 1915.

(Copy.)

Oct. 13, 1915.

My Dear Professor Kemp-Smith:

It was very courteous of you to send me a copy of this letter you have written to THE NEW YORK TIMES about my article on Belgium. I fear that it is quite hopeless that you and I should ever think alike about the war. You are a British subject and ther

CARDINAL CONDUCTS HIS NIECE'S WEDDING

Miss Mary T. Farley and Charles G. Coster Are Married in Brooklyn.

OCCUPIES A RED THRONE

Bride's Brother Says Nuptial Mass in Church of Our Lady of Victory —She Wears Heirloom Veil.

An interesting wedding which took place yesterday morning in Brooklyn was that of Miss Mary Teresa Farley, daughter of the late Edward Farley, and a niece of Cardinal Farley, to Charles George Coster, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reginald Coster of 64 West Ninety-fourth Street, this city.

The ceremony was performed at 11 o'clock in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Avenue and McDonough Street, by Cardinal Farley, who was assisted by Bishop Hayes, Mgr. Coan, and the Rev. James Woods, pastor of Our Lady of Victory.

The church was filled at this hour. The decorations consisted of autumnal flowers and foliage, pink chrysanthemums predominating.

In honor of the Cardinal, by the orders of the Bishop of Brooklyn, a throne of red velvet with a canopy, had been erected close to the altar. The Cardinal, wearing the cappa magna, occupied the throne during the mass which followed the ceremony. His entrance was impressive, in his robes of white and gold, heavily embroidered, with his mitre and gold crozier.

The nuptial mass was said by the bride's brother, Father John Howden Farley of Fordham University. Her other brother, Edward Farley, gave her in marriage.

The bride wore a gown of white satin exquisitely embroidered and ornamented with pearls, and a veil of Limerick lace, which fell in cascades from the coiffure, where it was caught up by sprays of orange blossoms, halfway down the court train. The veil was presented by the Cardinal to the Farley family, and has been worn by all the bride members of the family in the younger generation. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Marie Potts acted as her cousin's maid of honor. A delicate color scheme of chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves was carried out in her gown, which consisted of rose pink satin, veiled in varying shades of brown net. She wore a big poke bonnet of brown velvet, faced with tan net over rose pink satin, and topped with pink ostrich plumes. She carried a bouquet of pink chrysanthemums.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Gertrude Leavy and Marie Conroy. They were in rose pink satin frocks, with black velvet poke bonnets, trimmed with pink plumes, each carrying an arm bouquet of chrysanthemums.

J. Stanhope Coster was best man for his brother. The ushers were J. Campion Farley, Gardiner Conroy, Henry J. Thellusson, and John W. Clancey.

A breakfast and reception followed the church ceremony at the me of the bride's parents, 194 McDonough Street.

S. BRADEN MARRIES IN CHILE

New Yorker Weds Miss Maria S. de Humeris—Statesmen the Witnesses.

News of the wedding of Spruille Braden of New York, a son of William Braden of the Braden Copper Company, and Miss Maria Solar de Humeris on Sept. 15, in Santiago, Chile, has just reached here. Mr. Braden was graduated from Yale in the class of 1914, and the bride comes of an old Spanish family and is the niece of two members of the Chilean Cabinet.

As Mr. Braden is a Protestant and the bride a Roman Catholic, the ceremony was performed at her home by the Papal Nuncio in the presence of the parish priest. The witnesses were Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador; Gonzales Vergara Bulnes, recently the deputy to the Commercial Congress in Washington; Manuel Foster, former Secretary of State of Brazil, and Javier Diaz, a member of the Chilean Senate.

Mr. Braden and his bride will for the present remain in Chile, where he is engaged in the mining business with his father.

MISS HELEN ROHL A BRIDE.

Weds Frederick Pusinelli, Formerly of Brazil, at the Ritz-Carlton.

Frederick Pusinelli, formerly of Para, Brazil, but of late living in England, and Miss Helen Harriet Rohl, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Raymond Rohl, were married yesterday in a private suite at the Ritz-Carlton, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. George F. Clover, of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The bride, in white satin and tulle, was unattended. Her father gave her in marriage.

Mr. Pusinelli's best man was Mr. Rohl, a brother of the bride. There were no ushers, as the wedding was a small one, perhaps thirty guests attending it. A breakfast followed the ceremony.

The bride's father, Mr. Rohl, is the business representative here of President Menocal of Cuba.

CHAPMAN—HURLBURT.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Amy Budd Chapman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac E. Chapman of Flatbush, L. I., to Russell Blair Hurlburt, son of the Rev. Rollo F. Hurlburt and Mrs. Hurlburt of Marshalltown, Iowa. Mr. Hurlburt is a graduate of Cornell, class of '10. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. John James Tanner of 37 Fifth Avenue gave a luncheon yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton for her daughter, Miss Rhoda von Bibber Tanner, who is to be married on Oct. 19, and her bridal attendants.

Mr. and Mrs. I. O. Blake and their daughter, Miss Jeanette Blake, who have spent the Summer at their country place in North Hatley, Canada, will return to their home at 995 Madison Avenue next week.

The wedding of Miss Ina Leland, a niece of Miss Hattie Leland, and Schuyler Adams Orvis of this city will take place this afternoon in Saratoga Springs.

Mrs. George L. McAlpin and the Misses Dorothy and Flora McAlpin are at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for several weeks.

Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty and Miss Mercedes Rafferty, who have been motoring in the Berkshires, will return to the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 1.

Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim of 763 Fifth Avenue is at the Gedney Farms Hotel for the remainder of October.

Mrs. Cyril Dugmore of 903 Park Avenue will introduce her daughter, Miss Florence Gilbert, to society this season.

HAYMAN TO GO TO LONDON.

Will Carry Out Charles Frohman's Plans After the Productions Here.

It was decided yesterday that after the plays already announced by the Frohman Company have been produced Alf Hayman, General Manager of the company, will go to London to carry through the plans for authors, players, and theatres mapped out by Charles Frohman before his death. The first set of productions are well under way. The date for Maude Adams's engagement at the Empire has been set for Christmas week, and the Sanderson-Brian-Cawthorn three-star combination will appear here Thanksgiving week in a new musical comedy, "Sybil." John Drew has begun rehearsals in a new play by Horace Annesley Vachell, and Otis Skinner is touring in "Cock o' the Walk," by Henry Arthur Jones.

The new policy of the company of encouraging American authors, announced after Mr. Frohman's death by Augustus Thomas, will be put into operation Tuesday, when Ethel Barrymore will be presented at the Lyceum in Edna Ferber's play, written in collaboration with George V. Hobart, "Our Mrs. McChesney." The play is in five acts and three scenes, and has an unusually large cast. This is the first American comedy Miss Barrymore has had since her début as a star in "Captain Jinks."

Later in the year Elsie Ferguson will be presented, in association with Klaw & Erlanger, in "The Prime Minister." Blanche Bates will be seen in a new play by Michael Morton and Ann Murdock in a new comedy by Porter Emerson Browne. Augustus Thomas's new drama, "The Rio Grande," and a new comedy by Haddon Chambers, entitled "The Coup," will be produced. Langdon Mitchell has signed a contract for a new play, to be delivered this Winter. The season's activities will be closed with an all-star production, made in conjunction with David Belasco, in the Spring.

With Marie Tempest about to go on tour and William Gillette in a series of revivals at the Empire, all of the Frohman stars are thus accounted for.

JOHN BARNES WELLS SINGS.

The First Recital in a Musical Season of Unexampled Activity.

The concert season may be said to have begun last night, when Mr. John Barnes Wells, tenor, gave in Aeolian Hall the first recital of a very large number already scheduled, and to be much increased as the weeks unroll; a number that promises a season of unexampled activity. Mr. Wells is not unknown to New York concert halls, and showed himself again last evening to be a singer of nice, even fastidious, taste and musical feeling, with an appreciation of some of the finer and subtler values in song singing. There are qualities in his performance that give pleasure, and that would assuredly arrive even more in a smaller auditorium. For Mr. Wells's voice is one of the lightest of tenors, small in volume and not notable for resonance or sheer beauty of quality. It is also somewhat afflicted with a tendency to tremolo, though as the singer went on there was some improvement in this respect.

Mr. Wells chose his program with unusual taste and skill in assembling and contrasting lyrics of various styles and diverse moods. Unfortunately his vocal resources do not enable him to realize in his performance all that he aims at. In songs of a more delicate and ethereal spirit, as Schubert's "Dass Sie hier Gewesen," or even Schumann's "Row Gently Here," and "When Through the Piazzetta," he was naturally more successful than in those needing the breadth of Old Adam's "Come Raggio di Sol," and the ruder vigor of Purcell's "I'll Sail Upon the Dog Star," or those of a deep emotional significance. There is finish of style and of diction in Mr. Wells's singing that is highly agreeable; and with all its limitations it is artistic and agreeable.

Mr. Wells's program departed widely from the beaten track. He made a large section of it of songs by Americans—MacDowell, Laforge, Dr. Class, Harvey Loomis, Alexander Russell, ending with C. Linn Seiter and Cloeridge Taylor.

RABBI LIPKIND MARRIES.

Weds Miss Charlotte G. Harris in Eighty-sixth Street Temple.

The marriage of the Rev. G. Lipkind, rabbi of the Eighty-sixth Street Temple, and Miss Charlotte Glendyle Harris took place last evening at the temple, and was largely attended. The Rev. Maurice H. Harris officiated.

The bride wore a traveling costume and carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Ruth Schram-Rosenfeld was her only attendant.

Dr. Jacques Zipser was best man, and the ushers were Joseph Kann, Abraham Tobias, and Samuel S. Kogan.

After returning from their honeymoon, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lipkind will reside at 112 Cathedral Parkway.

MRS. R. W. JOHNSON TO WED.

Engaged to John W. Dennis, ex-Mayor of City of Westminster, Eng.

The engagement of Mrs. Robert Wood Johnson of 375 Park Avenue and New Brunswick, N. J., to John W. Dennis of Kensington, London, and Kirton, Lincolnshire, England, will be announced tomorrow.

Mrs. Johnson, who was Miss Evangeline B. Armstrong, has three children by her first marriage, Evangeline B., Seward, and Robert Johnson. Mr. Johnson died about five years ago. Mr. Dennis is an ex-Mayor of the City of Westminster and an officer of the Legion of Honor. The marriage will take place early in November.

Miss Belle King Weds F. T. Hauck.

The marriage of Frank T. Hauck, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hauck of 458 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Belle R. King, the daughter of Mrs. Alexander G. Calder, Jr., of 654 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday at 12 o'clock in the Church of the Transfiguration, West Twenty-ninth Street, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton officiating. None except the members of the immediate family were present. The bride was in a traveling costume of green broadcloth with white fur and a green velvet picture hat with white aigrettes. She also wore a corsage bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The wedding breakfast was at the Hotel McAlpin. On their return from the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Hauck will live on East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush, L. I.

Miss Katharine S. Sands's Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Katharine S. Sands and Thomas M. Thatcher will take place in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 17. Both the wedding and the reception at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. Robert A. and Mrs. Sands, will be small, as none except the relatives and intimate friends have been invited. The attendants have not yet been decided upon.

Kendall-Forman Engagement.

Mrs. William Armstrong of 19 West Forty-eighth Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Stillman Kendall, to George Lisle Forman, son of Mrs. George L. Forman of 16 West Forty-third Street. Miss Kendall's father was the late William B. Kendall. Jr. Forman is a member of the Squadron A Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

VAN NORDEN SPENT FORTUNE FOR SON

Financier's Backing of Younger Man Ruined Estate, State Report Shows.

SUPPOSED HE WAS WEALTHY

Once President of National Bank of North America and Founder of Trust Company.

Warner Van Norden, once President of the National Bank of North America and later founder of the Van Norden Trust Company, died deeply in debt on Jan. 1, 1914, according to the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Albert J. Berwin in his appraisal of the estate, filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller.

The banker's financial misfortune was brought about by his efforts to lift his son, Warner M. Van Norden, out of the financial hole into which the latter had fallen while President of the Van Norden Trust Company and also President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, according to testimony of the Rev. Theodore Langdon Van Norden, another son, who appeared at the Appraiser's hearings.

There is no exact statement of the amount the estate is in debt, other than the itemized statements in the report, and which led Appraiser Berwin to report that there was nothing upon which he could levy a tax for the State.

There are two items under the head of realty, and recite that the testator's home, 8 East Sixty-second Street, which was held to be worth $150,000, is covered by $501,657 in first and second mortgages, and the interest on the mortgages; that the garage at 52 East Sixty-second Street, is cumbered with $59,217 in mortgages and interest.

These mortgages, the appraiser's son testified, were placed upon the properties in the testator's efforts to relieve the enmeshed son from his financial difficulties.

The gross personal property, the report shows, amounts to $84,063; against it there are debts, $437,178.55; funeral expenses, $4,845; administration expenses, $5,000; commissions, $1,039.63.

The report shows notes and loans due the testator but regarded as worthless because of the financial inability of the debtors to pay, and totaling $2,093,200, include notes of Warner M. Van Norden for $1,288,200. There is a note of Mrs. Grace T. Van Norden, wife of Warner M., dated April 25, 1908, for $150,000; also a loan to her, dated May 6, 1909, of $200,000. There is a note of W. Robinson, a clerk in the Van Norden Trust Company, for $50,000; a note of Lazelle, Matthews & Co., brokers, for $60,000, dated Jan. 26, 1909; a note of J. R. Foster, a broker, who has died since the making of the document, for $155,000, and another note by C. A. Fisher, once a clerk with the Van Norden Trust Company, for $50,000; a note of the Equitable Trust Company, for $60,000.

The last four notes were mere dummy transactions for the benefit of Warner M. Van Norden, the report states. There was no collateral put up to secure them, the testimony reads, and they were payable within six months from the date of making.

The Nineteenth Ward Bank is now in process of liquidation under the supervision of the Assets Liquidation Company, the report shows; and, speaking of thirty-four shares of the Van Norden Trust Company, no valuation is given them in the report which adds that there is little chance that the stockholders will ever realize anything on their holdings.

Rev. Theodore Langdon Van Norden testified that the Van Norden Trust Company was really sold for the purpose of helping his brother, Warner M., out of his financial troubles. The clergyman also is authority in the report for the statement that he mortgaged his Park Avenue home, Westchester, for $150,000 for the same purpose, and that his sister, Miss Cora L. Van Norden, helped out with $300,000 worth of bonds of the London & Edinburgh Company. Even Miss Virginia E. Titus, who for years had been private secretary to the President, contributed freely, the report recites. Miss Titus was given $3,000 under the will, while Miss Langdun was given the rest of the estate.

There is a statement in the report that the 990 shares of stock of the Fifth Avenue estate, pledged with the Nineteenth Ward Bank as part payment for a loan of $250,000 to Warner M., are valued at only $6,200 because they are not now salable.

ONCE WORTH $500,000; NOW HOMELESS AND ILL

Dr. Emil Mayer, Who Lost Fortune in Stocks, Falls Fainting in Street, in Rain Storm.

In the midst of the rainstorm last evening a man collapsed in the street outside of 223 East 148th Street, the Bronx, and persons who saw him called Policeman Vecchio of the Alexander Avenue Station. The policeman recognized the man as Dr. Emil Mayer, a veterinary surgeon, known to every horseman in the Bronx, who "fifteen years ago was worth $500,000, but who lost every cent in stock speculation. Last night he confessed that he had no home.

Vecchio sent the man to Fordham Hospital, where it was found he had typhoid and pneumonia and probably could not live through the night.

Mayer inherited his wealth from his father, who made a fortune in real estate speculation and once had a mansion on Third Street, near College Avenue. He was a familiar figure in the Bronx where he was famed as the owner and driver of fast trotting horses.

When he lost his wealth Mayer continued to make a meagre living by traveling from stable to stable treating horses for as little as 50 cents. When Vecchio leaned over him last night Mayer handed the policeman some surgical instruments from his pocket.

"Keep them for me," he said. "They are all I have left, and I'll need them when I get well."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—G. Alexander, E. H. Arnott, N. H. Bacon, W. E. Baker, Miss Grace Barker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clifford Brooke, C. L. Brown, Miss Ethel Buford, Mrs. W. Chapman, Mrs. M. R. Cory, Mrs. M. Dance, Miss E. A. Dawson, J. G. Dodds, Miss M. Dyson, Robert Evett, Arthur Granville, H. Fryer, Miss M. Fryer, Mrs. W. H. Hardyman, Miss Anna Held, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Higginbotham, J. S. Hunt, Miss E. J. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. James, Mrs. E. Lanford, John Lawson, J. W. May, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Miss H. W. Nicholl, Miss A. M. Roberts, Mrs. May A. Sharp, Mrs. T. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, Miss A. Turner, Sir Francis and Lady Webster, and Miss M. Watson.

OSCAR II., (Copenhagen.)—R. Linden, Miss Ellen Beck, C. Ibsten, K. V. Johnsen, Gasdemar H. Moller, A. Knudsen, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Townsend, Mrs. A. Wendt, Ellis Whittaker, O. F. Hansen, G. Ryberg, and M. Hesse.

CHICAGO, (Bordeaux.)—Dr. T. Aller, Mr. and Mrs. Berkely Smith, L. A. MacDonnel, Mrs. J. Evans, R. Fox, Dr. L. Goldsmith, Gordon Edwards, Miss H. W. Hubbard, Lawrence Grant, Mrs. A. Lambert, A. C. Mason, Carlton Russell, Mrs. D. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. S. Speck, T. S. West, T. Yates Smith, and Mrs. M. Torbet.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Copenhagen on the Heilig Olav were:

Mrs. Margaret Anders, Miss G. Anders, Dr. G. Harraan, Miss M. Berlin, Miss Helen C. Crane, Dr. C. Caspar, Mrs. Greta Hilpert, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rist, Emil Moller, Miss Ida Anderson, and Mrs. A. Hanson.

YOUNGEST SON OF KAISER ENGAGED

Prince Joachim to Marry Princess Marie Augustine of Anhalt—She is 17 Years Old.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—The Berlin Reichsanzeiger announces the engagement of Prince Joachim, youngest son of Emperor William, and Princess Marie Augustine, daughter of Prince Edward of Anhalt.

The Princess was 17 years old last June.

Prince Joachim, who will be 25 years old on Dec. 17, is a Captain in the Fourteenth Regiment of Hussars, of the Foot Guards, the Grenadier Guards, and several other military organizations. He is the only unmarried one of the Kaiser's six sons and one daughter.

At the beginning of the war there was a story afloat that he had been wounded at the front in Belgium, had been conveyed to Berlin, and there, in the soldiers' hospital, had been visited by his mother, who had given him the iron cross. Later he was said to be convalescing at Baden-Baden. This caused the usually well-informed chronicler of the doings of royalty attached to London Truth to comment as follows:

"It has been stated that Prince Joachim of Prussia, youngest son of the Emperor William, is staying at Baden-Baden for a course of treatment, as he is suffering severly from fatigue and exposure at the front. It is very unlikely that Prince Joachim has been at all engaged at the front as he has always been more or less of an invalid, and is in very bad health. He is highly nervous, and subject to a serious congenital malady."

Princess Marie Augustine is a niece of the reigning Duke, Friedrich II. of Anhalt, one of the fine little duchies of the empire. She was born at the Castle of Ballenstedt on June 10, 1898, being the first of the four children, including three sons, of Prince Edward, Friedrich's brother, and his wife, Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg.

The Prince Edward, who, at last accounts, was in command of a battalion of Prussian cavalry with the Imperial Crown Prince on the Argonne front.

ANNA HELD HERE FROM PARIS

She Has Nursed and Sung for Soldiers In Hospitals.

Anna Held, the French actress, arrived yesterday on the St. Louis to spend the Winter in America. Miss Held has not made any definite plans for her stay here. She has a number of offers to act for motion pictures and may accept one of these.

Before leaving Paris, the actress stored her things and gave her house, in the Avenue du Honore, for use as a convalescent hospital. She has been devoting a great deal of time since the beginning of the war to looking after the wounded. She has done some nursing and has sung for the soldiers in the hospitals. Miss Held brought with her some interesting war pictures. One of these was taken on a British ambulance in the fighting zone, and another hiding in the cellar of her town house when the Zeppelins visited Paris.

Mrs. Robert J. Wynne Dies Suddenly

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Robert J. Wynne of Washington, D. C., wife of former Postmaster General Wynne, died suddenly here last night of heart disease. Mrs. Wynne, who was 50 years old, was stricken while walking along the street. She died soon after being taken to a hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Wynne were en route to the Exposition at San Diego. The body will be sent to Washington for burial.

Mrs. Wynne was a Miss Mary E. McCabe of Washington and was married on July 7, 1875.

Maloney-McCall Wedding Nov. 27.

The wedding of Miss Ella Gaynor McCall, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Everett McCall of 321 West Eighty-sixth Street and Easthampton, L. I., and William R. Maloney will take place on Saturday, Nov. 27. Miss Constance M. McCall will be her sister's maid of honor, and Mrs. Killaen Van Rennselaer will be the matron of honor. The Misses Dorothy McAlpin and Anne Eastman of New York are to be the bridesmaids.

Ruth Draper in Monologues.

In the Neighborhood Playhouse Sunday afternoon Ruth Draper will give a program of monologues. Among her selections will be "The Dalmatian Peasant" and "Three Generations," both sketches dealing with the difficulties of foreign-born citizens in adjusting themselves to their new surroundings. A group of dances will be given by the Chalif dancers, and Paul Draper will sing German lieders by Brahms, Schuman, and Schubert.

'Fair and Warmer' at Eltinge Nov. 2

Avery Hopwood's new farce, "Fair and Warmer," will be given its first performance in New York at the Eltinge Theatre Tuesday night, Nov. 2. Selwyn & Co. are the producers, and the cast they have given the play includes Madge Kennedy, Hunter Bodell, Olive May, John Cumberland, Hamilton Revelle, Ralph Morgan, Robert Fisher, and Guy Bragdon.

Robert H. Hill.

Robert H. Hill, who retired as Auditor of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company eight years ago, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Richardson, at 34 St. Austin's Place, West New Brighton, S. I., in his eighty-first year. He was born in London, England, and came to this country seventy-five years ago. Mr. Hill was connected with the railway company for forty-eight years. He was an officer in the Railway Accounting Association. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Robert E. McKisson.

Robert E. McKisson, formerly Mayor of Cleveland, died at his home there yesterday, in his forty-ninth year. He was elected Mayor when thirty-two years old and in 1888 was candidate for Senator against the late M. A. Hanna, losing by three votes in the legislative election. In this contest he headed the anti-Hanna Republicans and also received Democratic support. Mr. McKisson was at one time associated with former Senator T. E. Burton in the practice of law.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The slogan proposed by President Wilson in a recent address, "America First," has inspired John Philip Sousa to write a new march to which he will give that title. H. Burnside, partner of the Hippodrome, has ordered made the largest American flag, and the bandmaster hopes to have his composition ready to play the day the flag is unfurled at the Hippodrome.

Tuesday, Oct. 26, has been set as the date for the first performance of Frank Handel's new farce, "Sherman Was Right," at the Fulton Theatre. Suzanne Willa will be seen in the part here in which Elleen von Biene has been appearing on tour.

Two hundred uniformed Boy Scouts will see the showing of "The Battle Cry of Peace" tomorrow morning in the Vitagraph Theatre.

The momentous question of whether smoking should be permitted at the Century has been decided in the affirmative. During the intermission of mezzanine seats and boxes one may smoke at all performances. The question was decided by Century patrons who voted on the question. A large majority of the 50,000 votes cast was in the affirmative.

A group of twelve young women who act for Universal pictures will make their appearance in the Fashion Show at the Palace tomorrow night.

Grace Carlyle, who was John Drew's leading woman in "The Prodigal Husband" last season at the Empire, has succeeded Mary Forbes in "The Duke at Killicrankie" at the Lyceum. Miss Forbes has joined Granville Barker's company to play Lilah McCarthy's roles in "Androcles and the Lion" and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife."

The members of the vanquished Philadelphia ball team saw "Hip Hip Hooray" at the Hippodrome last night and cheered up perceptibly. There were about fifty other members of the party, who occupied nine boxes.

A new series of moving pictures of the war will be shown in the Park Theatre, beginning tomorrow night.

DR. THOMAS HUNTER DIES IN HIS 84TH YEAR

Famous Teacher Who Was President of the Normal College for 37 Years.

NAME CHANGED FOR HIM

Revered Principal of Old No. 35 Started Evening High School—Noted Men Among His Pupils.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, who retired in June, 1906, after being President of Normal College from the date of its opening, a period of thirty-seven years, and in whose honor the name of the college was changed to Hunter College by the Board of Education in March, 1914, died yesterday at his home, 2,079 Fifth Avenue, five days before he would have celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday.

He contracted a cold on Oct. 5, which developed into acute bronchitis. The exhaustion brought on by the illness aggravated by his advanced age, resulted in his death.

Dr. Hunter's career was one of the most remarkable of any prominent educator and started with his sudden escape from the north of Ireland in 1850, when he incurred the deep displeasure of the British authorities by publishing a political paper reflecting on their administration in Ireland. He was forced to flee, practically at the peril of his life, and the grandfather of Mayor Mitchel, himself an ardent Irish patriot, arranged his passage to this country, where he landed at Castle Garden shortly before his nineteenth year.

Began as Drawing Teacher.

He had received a good education in Ireland, and after tramping the streets of the city, offering his services in the capacity of porter, clerk, bookkeeper, reporter, or assistant editor of any of the newspapers, he met Mortimer De Mott, a lawyer, who advised him to apply for an appointment as a teacher. De Mott introduced him to Dr. Edward L. Beadle, a School Trustee of the Fifteenth Ward, who eventually gave him a three months' trial as a drawing teacher in Public School 35, then considered the best in the city. During the three months Dr. Hunter obtained his teacher's license, and the Winter following was appointed a teacher of the lowest class, with a salary of $350. He taught his class for two years, keeping up his drawing classes without extra compensation, and when Washington Smith was appointed Principal of the school he appointed Dr. Hunter as his first assistant at a salary of $900.

Three years later Mr. Smith died, and his assistant was appointed Principal of the school, which he began to build up as one of the leading schools of the city in both the scholarship of its students and its discipline. In this position he received a salary of $1,000, which was later increased to $1,200.

No sooner had Dr. Hunter become thoroughly familiar with the school system than he conceived the idea of an Evening High School and began to advocate its establishment with all his will. In 1868 this school was opened and he became its Principal, meanwhile retaining his position as Principal of School 35. Its success was the Evening High School that within two weeks after its doors opened the Board of Education was forced to double the corps of assistant teachers, and at the end of the first year 555 students were in attendance.

Justice Hughes His Pupil.

Many men, now famous in the history of New York, came under Dr. Hunter's watchful eye and reverenced him as their teacher. These have since united in the Thomas Hunter Association, and among them are former Governor Charles Evans Hughes, now Justice of the United States Supreme Court, former State Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Judge Fitzgerald, Commissioner Paul Fuller, the late Charles E. Coddington, De Witt J. Seligman, C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of Public School Buildings for New York; Dr. Francis V. Banta, Surgeon of the Medical Board of the Fire Department; Justice Frederick Crane of the Supreme Court; Herman Ridder, the late Sheriff Julius Harburger, General Nelson O. Henry, Samuel Untermyer, Frank Moss, John D. Quackenbos, William McCarroll, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Colonel Eugene H. Conklin, L. Van Veehten Olcott, Charles O. Maas, Arthur V. Pancoast, Fred R. Fortmeyer, and a number of others, including former Mayors, Congressmen, legislators, doctors of divinity, bankers, doctors and business men.

In 1851 the Board of Education was empowered by the State Legislature to found a girls' college or normal school, but the statute was forgotten for eighteen years, or until William Wood, a School Commissioner, found that the younger women teachers were lacking in education and urged the Board of Education of that time to found the school.

This was done in 1870, and Normal College, as it was named, was opened with Dr. Hunter as its first President. He then gave up his life to preparing girls to be efficient teachers and in this his success with them was as great or even greater than with his boys. Under his direction the Normal College was recognized by the Board of Regents in 1889, with the understanding that it would work up to an eight years' course. This was attained in 1902; thus the institution gained full collegiate rank in thirteen years. Co-operating with Dr. Hunter, the Faculty built slowly and surely, taking thirty-two years to accomplish the purpose of making the normal and high school a college of the first rank modelled after the great Normal School of Paris.

Retires As President Emeritus.

Dr. Hunter resigned and ended his life's work in 1906, and retired as President Emeritus. He was then 75 years old and at that time said, "I am 75 years young and want to see some of this beautiful world before I leave it. I may spend some of my time writing down my enemies and writing up my friends. Richelieu once said he had no enemies except the enemies of the State. I have no enemies except the enemies of the Normal College. Ten thousand graduates have gone from that grand institution in the years I have been in charge, and in the graduating class this year there are the daughters of my former graduates."

On Dr. Hunter's retirement the city awarded him a pension of $5,000 a year, and in 1911 a movement was started by the Normal College graduates to change the name to Hunter College in honor of its founder. More than 3,000 of the graduates signed the petition to have the change made, and in March, 1914, the Board of Education deferred to their wishes.

When Dr. Hunter's sterling worth as an educator became known, it was officially recognized by a number of universities and colleges. Columbia conferred on him the degree of A. M., Williams College the degree of Ph. D., and the Universities of New York and Omaha the degree of LL. D.

His wife and only son died several years ago, and he is survived by three daughters.

Miss Mary Gay Humphreys Buried.

Miss Mary Gay Humphreys, the author and lecturer, who died on Sunday at her home, 400 West Fifty-seventh Street, was buried yesterday morning from Grace Chapel.

She began writing more than fifty years ago, and for many years was on the staff of The Standard. Later she conducted "The Woman and Her Ways" column in The Evening Sun. At one time she also ran the woman's page in The Evening Journal. In addition to her writings, she was a war nurse in the Philippines and the Balkans, where she wrote her experiences under the name of "Henry Somerville." Among her books were "Jack Racer," "Racer of Illinois," and "The Boy's Catlin." For the last year she had been an active worker for the Belgian Relief. Miss Humphreys was a member of the Barnard Club.

Dr. Ferdinand Goetz.

BERLIN, Oct. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Dr. Ferdinand Goetz of Leipsic, President of the German Athletic Union and founder of the Turn-Verein of San Francisco, is dead at the age of 69.

EDW. D. WHITE DIES AT 93.

Vice President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Co. for 19 Years.

Edward D. White, a prominent Brooklynite and for more than a quarter of a century with the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, died yesterday morning at his home, 285 Stuyvesant Avenue, in his ninety-fourth year. Mr. White was born in Brooklyn, and retired from the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad early this year. During his long association with the road he was a Director for twenty-seven years, a member of its Executive Committee for twenty-six years, and Vice President for nineteen years.

Mr. White was a charter member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and a member of the St. Nicholas Society and of Grace Presbyterian Church. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. John Harland, Mrs. E. L. Rice, and Mrs. Edwin Overton.

ARCHDUKE SALVATOR.

Austrian Explorer and Scientist Expires in Brandeis Castle.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—The death of Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Austria at Brandeis Castle on the Elbe is announced by German newspapers. He was 68 years old.

The Archduke was known chiefly as an explorer and scientist. He was an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and of the Academy of Sciences of Bohemia. Brandeis Castle is the ancestral home of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany.

Lorenzo Ullo.

Lorenzo Ullo, a prominent Admiralty lawyer of Brooklyn and a student of international law, died yesterday morning at his home, 1046 Eighty-third Street. He was born seventy-four years ago un the Island of Malta and was educated at the Jesuit College there. He came to this country forty years ago and settled in Brooklyn, where he remained ever since. Mr. Ullo was at one time interested in politics with the late Edward M. Shepard. He was Treasurer of the Board of Managers of the Catholic Protectory and a member of the Catholic Club of New York and the Alumni Sodality of Brooklyn College. Mr. Ullo was twice married. His second wife was Miss Monica Ryan, a school Principal in Long Island City, whom he married in 1906, and besides her is survived by three daughters and four sons.

Obituary Notes.

E. E. DORMAN, aged 85 years, who was in a number of years in the dress goods business in New York as a member of the late firm of the Gilbert Manufacturing Company, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Raymond, in Plainfield, N. J. For the last twelve years he had been retired. Mr. Dorman was a member of Calvary Baptist Church, New York.

BARTHOLOMEW McGHANE, formerly Trustee of the old Village of Mount Vernon before it became a city, died yesterday at his home, 470 South Third Avenue, Mount Vernon, aged 71 years. Mr. McGrane graduated from Ireland, and when 20 years old entered the employ of the Claussen-Flanagan Brewery, and for thirty-five years was with that firm.

PETER BENEDICT, 99 years old, a logging jobber and former resident of Iron River, Mich., died at Harlingen yesterday. He was the father of twenty-two children, the oldest of whom is 78.

THOMAS A. COSGRIFF, President of the Hamilton National Bank of Denver, Col., and a widely known stockman, died in Denver yesterday of typhoid fever.

T. STEWART WHITE, a prominent Grand Rapids lumberman, and father of Stewart Edward White, the author, died yesterday in a sanitarium in Flint, Mich. Death was the result of pneumonia. Mr. White was 76 years old.

SIMON EDWARD HILLYER, 66 years old, a member of Brevoort Lodge, Royal Arcanum, died at his home, 1,482 East Second Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

DANIEL EDGAR, a prominent Summer resident of Greenport, L. I., dropped dead at his home there yesterday morning. Mr. Edgar was 70 years old and was planning to make a tour through the South when he was stricken.

Mrs. ELLEN TURNBULL, 94 years old, a member of the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church for the last forty-six years, died in the afternoon at the home of her daughter, 14 Jewell Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Turnbull was born in Ossining, N. Y., and came to Brooklyn seventy years ago.

Mrs. ALDWILDA A. MATTHEWS, wife of George W. Matthews, died on Friday morning at the home of her daughter, 42 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, aged 67 years. Mrs. Matthews was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, and came to this country with her parents in 1848. Besides her husband she is survived by a daughter, Miss Matthews.

JAMES SHERIDAN, 75 years old, a civil war veteran and for forty years a salesman for a large shoe firm, died in the Chapin Home in Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, from apoplexy.

WILLIAM A. TURNER, President of the Consolidated Fireworks Company, but retired from active business for the last four years, died yesterday morning at his home, 256 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Turner was a native of England, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Elks. He was also a veteran of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn.

THOMAS DeMOTT, for the last twenty-three years with Borden's Condensed Milk Company in Brooklyn, and Master of Ottman's Lodge, 446, F. and A. M., and of Fraternity Council, 504, Royal Arcanum, is dead at his home, 176 Sunnyside Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 50 years.

EDWARD LINCOLN WILLIAMS, in the produce business in Long Island City and a member of Invincible Club, Hyatt Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Royal Arcanum, died on Wednesday at his home, 328 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year. He was a son of the late John Williams, for many years President of the Fulton Bank. Mr. Williams is survived by his wife, a daughter, and three sons.

FRANK A. SOVAK, a Bohemian banker, died recently at his home, 213 West Seventy-first Street. He was cashier of the Bank of Europe, First Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, and was also an insurance broker.

HENRY L. CHURCHFIELD, proprietor of the New Castle Inn at Mount Kisko, N. Y., and formerly butler for J. Borden Harriman, died recently at the Inn, in his fifty-seventh year.

DAVID A. HOPKINS, a retail dairyman of Madison, N. J., died recently in the Hopkins homestead, which was built by his great-grandfather, in Florham Park, N. J., in his forty-

FOOTBALL TEAMS PRIMED FOR TOMORROW'S GAMES—BASEBALL TOUR CALLED OFF—RACING

YALE COACHES TURN AGAINST CRITICS

Players and Instructors Working in Harmony, Says ex-Capt. Talbott.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—Thoroughly aroused at reports that have been circulated regarding trouble and dissension among the Yale coaches, Nelson Talbott, Captain of last year's eleven, in speaking for the coaching staff, tonight said:

"In spite of rumors that have arisen and criticism that has been heard in many quarters for some time, there is no question whatever that the players and coaches are working in harmony. Perfect harmony exists, and everything is working smoothly and the team has steadily improved."

Today's practice was the best of the year. The statement of Talbott, who is publicist for the resident staff, reflected the delight of the coaches at today's practice, in which the 'Varsity rode roughshod over the so-called ineligibles, who include several players who would be in 'Varsity togs were it not for Faculty restrictions.

Four touchdowns rolled over the ineligibles' goal line this afternoon in the half hour of strenuous endeavor which the two elevens devoted to the final scrimmage practice before Yale meets the doughty Springfield Y. M. C. A. College eleven here Saturday.

The ineligibles could do nothing with the 'Varsity line, whose defensive play today has not been equaled this season. Lateral passes punctuated the fierce attack, which included about every play on the football calendar. Mostly, however, a straight bammering of the ineligibles' line plowed a path from the kick-off to the goal line. Gains of from 5 to 15 yards were made frequently. Harry Legore seemed to have found himself, and he made the longest individual gain of the day, a 30-yard run, while Mal Scovil was next, with one almost as long. Legore crashed through for two of the touchdowns, Scovil ripped through for the third, and Kirk Smith for the fourth. The interference for the runners formed more quickly than before this season, and the tackling of the 'Varsity was more effective.

Captain Alcock, Wilson and Moseley, who are both expected to play on Saturday, were allowed to rest, largely because of the heat, Church going to left end and Bill Savage, who was a 'Varsity substitute half back two seasons ago, being tried in Captain Wilson's berth at quarter back. No satisfactory second-string quarter back has yet been developed, and the injury to "Bev" Thompson has compelled the return of the Captain to that position, without a reserve player of the quality desired, as his understudy. Savage's work today was promising. He was ineligible last year.

"Club" Sheldon returned to tackle today for the first time since his injury last Saturday, and Jim Sheldon was at guard for the first time this week. Hermann von Holt, the former tackle, was again at guard, and the coaches intend to try him in that position Saturday.

Jim Rodgers, Captain of the famous fighting '07 eleven, arrived in time to coach the tackles.

Fordham to Open Stadium.

The hardest scrimmage of the week was held at Fordham yesterday, in preparation for the game with Connecticut Aggies at Fordham Field tomorrow. It is the first home game of the season for Fordham, and it will mark the dedication of the new football stadium. One of the many features of Fordham's new battle ground is the large football scoreboard erected on the east bank. In practice yesterday all attention on the offense was devoted to improving the tackling. A week ago Fordham lost ground to Union by poor tackling, and as a result the Maroon coaches have been driving on super-human tackling this week. Several new plays were also tried out in scrimmage, including the kick formation introduced by Coach Cusack.

As a result of the injuries during the last week Fordham will be unable to start its regular lineup tomorrow. Treanor's hand, which was sprained Wednesday, will keep him out of centre, Delehanty taking his place. Moreadi will be unable to work at quarter back because of a strained tendon. Another loss that is worrying the coaches is the absence of Varsity Phil Kearns from the line. Kearns strained a tendon in his back and will be incapacitated for two weeks. It is probable that Long will take his place tomorrow.

N. Y. U. Expects to Beat Union.

The New York University football team had its last hard practice yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field in preparation for its conflict with the Union College eleven on Saturday. Although the Violet is expecting the strongest resistance that it has thus far experienced, the 'Varsity underwent its finishing touches yesterday at the hands of Coaches Reilley and Gersch, and followers of the lichtrs eleven are looking forward to a good fight with odds in favor of the local eleven. As a final test Coach Reilley worked the 'Varsity for all it was worth in defensive strategy, as it is generally conceded that the team is weakest in this respect. The scrub players were allowed to take the ball the greater part of the time, and using a great variety of plays attempted to make headway through the first team's rush line. In this work the veteran players held their own and managed to spoil the offensive methods employed by their opponents in the most approved manner. On several occasions Captain Somers, the veteran right tackle, and Sokolower, the centre, broke through the line of scrimmage and blocked placement kicks which the second-string players were attempting to work against the 'Varsity. Coach Reilley permitted almost the entire 'Varsity bark field to follow the work as spectators.

Signal Practice for Columbia.

Light signal practice was the program yesterday afternoon for the Columbia football squad. Coach Metcalf thought the men needed a rest after the hard scrimmage with the Erasmus Hall eleven on Wednesday. Several changes were made in the 'Varsity line-up. Donaldson was shifted from right tackle to left guard in place of Kennedy. Wilber, a basket ball man, alternated with Todd at the vacant tackle position. Stover was advanced from the second team to 'Varsity quarter back, and Wallston was promoted to first-string right half back.

The freshman squad is showing daily improvement under the direction of Coach Fisher. Following a stiff signal drill yesterday, two elevens lined up for a short scrimmage drill, during which many substitutions were made.

FILMS TO AID COACH RUSH.

Moving Pictures Taken of Princeton Team in Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 14.—The football practice had the additional feature of moving pictures being taken in the rain today. Coach Rush had the camera man snap several of the 'Varsity plays during a part of the scrimmage. Only the ordinary sort of plays were used, but Rush hopes to build up team work as well as individual play by the use of the films.

The scrubs worked out some Lafayette plays and threw a scare into the spectators by working two forward passes in succession. On the whole, however, the regulars stood up well against the offerings of the scrub team. The steady rain did not seem to interfere much with Rush's plans, and the first-squad men scrimmaged for half an hour before substitutes were allowed to go in. Steady drill on a few comparatively simple plays was the program for the 'Varsity in an offensive line.

Two back-field men who have not yet been in any of the Tigers' games may get a chance in the Lafayette game Saturday. Law is almost certain to get into the game, and for the first time this year the public may get a line on the form that the Philadelphia boy is showing. Mike Charles also has been much service in the back field during the practice sessions of the week and may spend a short while in the game. His showing, however, will not warrant the coaches to stunt him. It is also probable that Jack Eddy may get a public tryout next Saturday.

Shifts in Williams Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 14.—The Williams 'Varsity football eleven went through a hard two-hour practice here this afternoon in preparation for the game with Brown at Providence on Saturday. During most of the workout Coach Daly kept the men drilling at signals in an attempt to preclude all possibility of confusion in this part of the Purple's play against the Rhode Islanders. A shift has been made in the lineup since last week, Laplante taking Jones's place at quarter back, H. Wright deposing Welch at centre, Choate advancing to left guard in place of Weeks and Welch covering J. A. Wright's position at right guard. Following the signal drill today, a novel method of teaching the men to tackle properly was introduced by Coach Daly. He ordered a hurdle moved from the running track to the gridiron and placed in front of the tackling dummy. The men were then instructed to dive under the hurdle and down the dummy, thus insuring a low tackle below the knees.

Following is the lineup which Williams will probably use against Brown: Hubbell, right end; Brown, right tackle; Welch, right guard; H. Wright, centre; Choate, left guard; Garfield, left tackle; Blodgett, left end; Laplante, quarter back; Pollard, left half back; Tomkins, full back; Overton, right half back.

New Men on West Point Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Today's practice of the Army eleven showed more changes in the make-up of the team. The men did not get out until dusk, and the drill was shorter than usual. Cole, a basket ball man, was brought over from the Cullum Hall squad, which is the Army's recruiting depot for football material. He played in the scrub back field. Cole's good work in the game against Hamilton Institute yesterday won him a place on the big squad. Of the headliners, Captain Wayand, McEwau, Coffin, Ford, and Meacham were allowed to rest, but Hall and Cole took out, but had only a limbering up exercise. Goodman was in McEwan's place at centre. Some of his passes were poor. Murrill started at quarter back but gave way early in the play to Neylands. Bringham and Bringham made up the 'Varsity back field. Britton played at end for the first time in a month. The guards were Jones and Knight, and the tackles Schlenker and Holmer. Oliphant was used at the other wing position. One touchdown was scored by the 'Varsity on straight football after the ball had been given to them on the twenty-fifty-yard line. Bringham took it across. It was too dark to try for a goal. There was some rather loose handling of the ball that displeased the coaches.

Rain Spoils Lehigh's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 14.—Lehigh practiced in a light manner today in Taylor's Gymnasium, a shower coming up just as it was time to go out on the gridiron. The work done was largely signal practice, during which new shifts were tried out and old ones rehearsed. The rain caused a big disappointment, as the coaches had anticipated a good outdoor practice and scrimmage, which was to have been the first of the week, following the three days of rest of the 'Varsity. It was impossible indoors to build up even the new back field which the Yale game made necessary. The guiding hand of Coach Keady will be felt again tomorrow, for he arrived home tonight with Shonoweth, who received a broken leg in the Yale game. The entire student body, of nearly 600 men, went to the station to greet the injured quarter back. All the other injured Lehigh veterans have rounded into shape again, except Jim Keady.

Indians Rehearse Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 14.—The Carlisle Indian football squad was put through an extended signal drill by Coaches Kelly and Walsh today. Every play which the Redskins expect to use against the University of Pittsburgh was carefully and thoroughly rehearsed. After working with signals for an hour the 'Varsity lined up against the reserve eleven in a dummy scrimmage which lasted nearly an hour. The Redskins are in fine fettle and feel confident of giving Glenn Warner's new charges a hard game. Welman was on the field this afternoon, but was not in togs, and it was definitely settled that Williams would start the game Saturday. Dickerson will probably be started at quarter back, although Henry Broker and Crane will get in the game.

Lafayette Drills in the Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 14.—The heavy rain this afternoon prevented a regular scrimmage on March Field, but the time was not wasted, for Coach Crowell gave the Lafayette 'Varsity a long signal drill. This department of the game has not received as much attention as ordinarily on account of the time that has been given to scrimmage. The team worked fast and smoothly in the execution of the code, and all the plays that are to be used against Princeton were rehearsed thoroughly. Coach Crowell is pleased with the progress that his line has made during the last week. He will make his selection of players for the game on Saturday from the best fighters in the squad.

SEVERAL HARVARD REGULARS CRIPPLED

Makeshift Team Will Be Put on Field Against Virginia Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14.—Harvard put on the finishing touches today for its coming match with University of Virginia, which, two weeks ago, beat Yale 10 to 0. The drill was harder than yesterday because of the necessity to get several substitutes into shape to do regular work.

Harvard will not be able to start Gilman and Parson, the tackles, against Virginia, and McKinlock, now the best man on defense in the backfield, will not leave the infirmary in time to play even against Cornell. Curtis and Caner, therefore, will have to be relied on as tackles, so that the confidence in the Crimson's rush line offense is not great.

In order to help out the backfield situation Wiggin, who played centre for the Freshmen last year and has been the first man for snap back until recently, is at half back now. He is new to rushing, but is a natural defensive player. Boles, who was coming along nicely at quarter back, hurt his knee today, and as Watson is not in good trim Wilcox will doubtless be at quarter back against Virginia, with Doherty of last year's Freshmen team as first alternate.

Harvard will be stronger at end than heretofore, with Lyman and Soucy as the regular pair.

In the scrimmage against the substitutes this afternoon the only scoring was done on a 35-yard drop kick by Mahan. Against the scrubs the 'Varsity gained a lot of ground, but was not allowed to try to break through to the goal line. When in the neighborhood of the 30-yard line Haughton sent in his drop kickers, and in three tries each Mahan, Robinson, and Whitney made a perfect score. After that Maban tried a shot from the 45-yard line, but missed.

Harvard has the biggest list of cripples in years, and the continued absence of men like Pierson, Watson, Forsween, McKinlock, and Enwright threatens to retard the development of the team to a large degree.

Cornell Works on Wet Gridiron.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Cornell football players had their first experience with miserable playing conditions this afternoon, when a driving rainstorm from the north struck the field just after a scrimmage had started. This being the first hard rain the team has experienced, Dr. Sharpe decided to keep them in it instead of seeking the shelter of the baseball cage. There were 21 different fumbles on both sides and neither team could score.

The entire 'Varsity team, including Jameson, who has returned to the game and probably will play on Saturday, appeared for practice. Anderson, Gillies, and Mueller took part in the scrimmage. Anderson and Gillies are among the heaviest of the line candidates, and neither has shown the speed and aggressiveness which Dan Reed desires. Consequently, they have had more work this week than their teammates.

Barrett, Shelton, and Jameson have not taken part in a scrimmage, while Cool, Shiverick, and Collins have done some hard work. The coaches evidently feel that these men have developed sufficiently for the present, and have been working hard to bring the laggards along. Bingham took the best bits of work today was the playing of Jewett, a substitute tackle, who broke through and blocked most of Shock's punts, recovered three fumbles, and intercepted a forward pass. Ryerson, a sophomore, also showed up well, and his improvement has been one of the noticeable developments. Ryerson was overlooked among the freshman candidates last year, but Ray Vanorman saw his possibilities right away when he came out this Fall. Another man who is receiving considerable attention is Fisher, a tackle, who may get a chance in the game on Saturday.

Capt. Miles Returns to Quarter Back

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 14.—Still another change was made in the back field this afternoon, the most notable being the return of Captain Miles to his old place at quarter back. Miles was first sent to half back and later relegated to the scrub, but he was at the pivot this afternoon, and will probably start against the University of Pennsylvania Saturday. The other backs were Broadfoot, Martin, and Westphal. Martin is a fourth-class man who did good work at end early in the season and is believed to have ability in carrying the ball. Westphal has both weight and speed and is believed to be due to return to last season's form, though he has done little so far this year, in view of the fact that so many of the back-field men are hardly fit, there was no scrimmage today, and there will probably be none tomorrow. There was much kicking and catching the ball, with long drills in signals and forward pass formations. Big Brown, the old navy lineman, delivered stirring speeches praising the work of the eleven. The team had a light scrimmage with the freshmen eleven this afternoon, all of the regulars playing, with the exception of Thomas, who played a sensational game against the Quakers. He will be in the game against Gettysburg.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Oct. 14.—Toms School will play its old rival, Lawrenceville, on the latter's field gridiron, Saturday. The local team is one of the best that have represented the school in several seasons, and though the eleven will be slightly lighter than Lawrenceville a close battle is expected. Toms School counts strongly on the playing of Brunner, the best man in the back field.

MOTOR CYCLES FOR MILITIA.

Gov. Whitman Inspects Exhibits at Garden—To Equip Guard.

Governor Whitman accompanied by Captain Lorillard Spencer of the National Guard yesterday afternoon visited the National Motor Cycle Show in the Garden, and inspected the little machines, with a view of determining their real worth for the purposes of the State Militia. The Governor was much impressed by the exhibit of the military machines which were used at the recent Van Cortlandt Park manoeuvres and also at the Plattsburg training camp. Speaking of the applicability of the motor cycle to army service, the Governor said:

"The great strides which have been made in the development of the two-wheeler during the last couple of seasons have brought the little vehicle to a high state of perfection, and there is not a reason in the world why American military authorities should not go into the subject of using motor cycles as deeply as have the foreigners. The utility of the motor cycle in the European war has impressed the War Department at Washington, as well as the powers that be in the State Militia, and every effort is now being made to form special motor cycle detachments for military service. The Empire State has no intention of being backward in this movement, and that is why I have come to look over the show, and that is why Captain Spencer has staged the National Guard exhibit here. We expect to form within the next sixty days a motor cycle detachment for our State Militia, which will grow to be one of the most serviceable arms of the division in time to come."

Freshmen Win Flag Rush.

Columbia freshmen won the flag rush, the third and last of the series of outdoor contests with the sophomores, yesterday afternoon in the record time of 55 seconds. The second-year men had hardly prepared themselves for the battle, when Marcy Cohn, a graduate of De Witt Clinton High School, scrambled over the heads and shoulders of his fellow freshmen and climbed to the top of the 15-foot pole to get the coveted blue and white Columbia pennant. After the rush, the freshmen paraded around the campus and up Broadway, while upper class leaders prevented the sophs from indulging in a free-for-all fight with the victors.

Columbia 'Varsity Crew Out.

Only the 'Varsity crew was sent out from the Columbia rowing quarters at Edgewater yesterday afternoon. The junior oarsmen had a rest and the freshmen could not report because of their flag rush with the sophomores. The boating of the 'Varsity was as follows: Bow, O'Laughlin; No. 2, Myers; No. 3, Monroe; No. 4, Leya; No. 5, Diekmann; No. 6, Lahey; No. 7, Pennell; stroke, Captain Bratton. Thomas sat in the coxswain's seat.

Amherst Pole Vault Record.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 14.—Robert L. Hunter of Philadelphia broke the Amherst College pole vault record in the annual underclass track meet here today with a jump of 11 feet and ½ inch. The previous record was 10 feet 11¾ inches. Hunter cleared the bar easily.

Dartmouth Ends Weak.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 14.—A short scrimmage followed the two-hour secret practice today, during which several new plays were tried out. Worthington is showing up remarkably well. He has played quarter back for three days and should be heard from later. He featured today's play by running back a punt 90 yards for a touchdown. Holbrook, who played quarter back for the scrubs, is also showing much improvement. Barrows kicked a goal from the 40-yard line, following a fair catch. Later Scully kicked a goal from the 30-yard line. The ends are still weak, and here is Coach Cavanaugh's greatest problem. Five of the old Dartmouth stars are working with him every day. They are Keady, Lehigh's coach, Loudon, last year's freshman coach; Ingersoll, of the class of 1911; Donley, Worcester Academy's coach, and Redfield, end on last year's team. Ponder was shifted from full back to half back and he made a marked improvement. Fishback is showing up as a possibility for tackle.

News of Other Elevens.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 14.—The Wesleyan eleven is confident that it will be able to defeat Bowdoin at Andrus Field Saturday. It is probable, however, that the team will not attempt to run up a large score, as Coach Eustis desires to save the men as much as possible for the game with Amherst the following Saturday. Becker, a half back, and Harman, full back, are out of the game for the present, because of injuries, but it is hoped that both will be able to play against Amherst. For the Bowdoin game, Captain Hingeley will be at centre, and Crafts, who has shown up well in recent games, will play full back. Peck and Slocum will alternate at quarter-back. Wesleyan has not lost, but counts on easy victories over Trinity, Williams, and Columbia in the remaining games of the schedule.

STATE COTTAGE, Penn., Oct. 14.—The State College football team, which defeated Pennsylvania on Franklin Field Saturday, has had only light work this week in preparation for the game with Gettysburg Saturday. The men got a rousing reception from the State College students yesterday, and President Sparks and other members of the Faculty made speeches praising the work of the eleven. The team had a light scrimmage with the freshmen eleven this afternoon, all of the regulars playing, with the exception of Thomas, who played a sensational game against the Quakers. He will be in the game against Gettysburg.

TRIP OF CHAMPION TEAMS ABANDONED

Unable to Reach an Agreement on a Financial Arrangement.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The proposed trip to the Pacific Coast of the world's champion Red Sox and the Philadelphia National League pennant winners was declared off today by Robert B. McRoy, representing the National Baseball Commission.

Inability to come to an agreement on a financial arrangement is the cause for the abandonment of the trip.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the two clubs, the members of the National Commission, and William Lange, representing Pacific Coast interests, held in Boston on Tuesday, it was agreed that the teams should make the trip. At the time it was expected there would be no hitch over finances, and Mr. McRoy was appointed to represent the National Commission on the journey.

Today at a meeting of the Philadelphia players at which they received their share of the world's series money, all consented to join the party with the exception of Pitcher Chalmers and Outfielder Whitted, who had other plans. Mr. McRoy then called up President J. J. Lannin of the Boston Americans on the telephone and was informed by the Red Sox President that the world's champions decided not to make the trip unless they received a guarantee and expenses. As the National Commission representative could not give this he called the trip off, to the great disappointment of the Philadelphia players.

The tentative plan for the trip west called for games at Chicago, Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake City. Requests for a game at Dubuque, Iowa, and at Kansas City also had been received. Ten thousand dollars was guaranteed for a game at Kansas City.

The Philadelphia players' share of the world's series money was divided into twenty-four parts, and each of the twenty-three men eligible to participate in the series received a check for $2,492.23.

The twenty-fourth share was divided into three parts, one of which went to Pitcher Oeschger, who rejoined the Phillies in September, and the other two parts were divided among Mike Dee, the trainer and several others.

All the members of the Phillies have been invited to be the guests of fans at a dinner here Saturday night in honor of their bringing the first National League pennant to Philadelphia.

RED SOX GET CHECKS.

Then They Disband and Start for Their Homes.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—With checks in their pockets for $3,825.80 as their individual shares of the proceeds of the world's series games, members of the champion Red Sox team left for their homes tonight. Other players are to join automobile or hunting parties, while First Baseman Hoblitzel and Catcher Cady are planning to become members of a special playing team, under the management of Secretary Bancroft of the Cincinnati Club.

Twenty-two players shared equally in the money split, McNally, one of the eligibles, who was with the team only a short time, receiving a smaller sum than the others. Before the division was made the players took out McNally's share, a sum of $500 each for Secretary Riley and for Trainer Green, and certain gifts for other club attachés. They are to make testimonial gifts to Manager Carrigan and President Lannin later.

Law to Captain Princeton Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 14.—Bernard Carter Law of St. David's, Penn., is the new captain of the Princeton baseball team. Law was elected here today to take the place of Jesse Hoyt, elected captain of this year's nine in New York after the last Yale game in June. Hoyt was forced to resign because heart trouble prevented his taking part in the games. "Buzz" Law has been a 'Varsity baseball man for two years, playing last year at shortstop. He is also a 'Varsity football man, playing at half back and is noted for his punting ability. He was a member of the Princeton tennis team in the intercollegiates two years ago, but is kept from that game now by Princeton's two-sport rule. He was graduated from Haverford with the class of 1912.

Pitcher Billy Reily Dead.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Billy Reidy, baseball pitcher, who is credited with originating the slow ball, and who, when with Brooklyn, defeated Christy Mathewson in a critical series, died at the home of his sister here today. While with Milwaukee when that club was managed by Connie Mack, Reidy developed the slow ball. He entered the major league with Cincinnati and was [illegible] Later he went to the Oakland Club in the Pacific Coast League, and finally became manager of the San Francisco team. After quitting baseball Reidy opened a road house near Oakland, where many famous pugilists trained. He returned here in 1913.

New York Players in Sunday Game.

Several members of the regular Giants' line-up will appear in a game with the Lincoln Stars at Lenox Oval, 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, Sunday afternoon. Pol Perritt will do the twirling for the make-shift New York team, while Chief Meyers will probably be seen behind the bat. The remainder of the players who go to make up the team are Merkle, Doyle, Lobert, Grant, Burns, Wendell, and Doom.

COMMISSION PICKS REFEREE

Bill Brown to be in Ring with Coffey and Moran at Garden.

The Boxing Commission, under its new Chairman, Fred Wenck, has adopted a number of new methods in the conduct of the commission's affairs. Yesterday at a special meeting the commission took the unusual action of appointing a referee for a boxing bout to be held next week. At the request of Billy Gibson, manager of boxing in Madison Square Garden, the commission appointed Bill Brown as referee for the Jim Coffey-Frank Moran bout to be held at the Garden Tuesday night.

Mr. Gibson in speaking of his request to the commission stated that his action was not taken because of his dual capacity as manager for both the Garden and Coffey, but because of a rule of the commission passed a year ago which stated that the commission would appoint referees for important bouts. Nevertheless Manager Gibson stated he would rather have the commission appoint the referee in order to assure the public that both boxers were to receive fair treatment from the third man in the ring and prevent any feeling that Gibson might discriminate against Moran.

Chairman Wenck and Commissioner Dixon were present at the special meeting, and among the names considered were those of Patsy Haley, Kid McPartland, Charley White, Sam Austin, and George Monroe. Brown was selected because the commission thought he was the best man in case the contestants in the bout adopted constant clinching tactics.

At the office of the commission it was stated that nothing official was known concerning the resignation of James R. Price as a member of the State Athletic Commission, but Governor Whitman was expected at Albany today or tomorrow and some action would probably be taken in the matter at that time. The next meeting of the commission will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Short Bouts at Olympic A. C.

Neither of the two feature bouts at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem last night, scheduled for ten rounds, went the distance. In fact, taking both contests together, there were only six rounds of boxing, for each bout ended in the third round, one by a decisive knockout, and the other a technical one. In the main event Jimmy Powers of the west side and Tyler Schaeffer of San Francisco were the contenders, but the west side boxer so far outclassed his opponent that Jack Denning, the former welterweight boxer, who officiated as referee, stopped the bout in the third session. Powers was aggressive from the tap of the opening gong. In the second session Powers's superiority was pronounced, and in September, Schaeffer appeared to have his opponent in a helpless condition and unable to defend himself, Referee Denning stopped the bout.

Artie McGovern, returning to the ring after a long lay-off, made short work of Jimmy Manning, in the other scheduled ten-round bout. Neither boxer did much work in the two opening rounds, but in the third session McGovern, determined to quickly end over a hard right-hand blow to the jaw and scored a clean knockout.

Broadway Sporting Club Bouts.

Three bantam weight bouts will be staged at the Broadway Sporting Club tomorrow night. Battling Lahn of Brooklyn and George Thompson of San Diego, Cal., will appear in the main ten-round bout. Kid Taylor and K. O. Eggers will box in the semi-final, and in the opening ten-round go Young Ketchell and Joe Daly will be opponents. The Broadway Sporting Club will stage its weekly boxing shows on Monday. There will be two ten-round bouts, the first between Josh Mathews of Ridgewood and Allie Nack, the ex-amateur champion, and Al Doe Schumacker of New York and Chick Simler of Scranton will furnish the second ten-round go. In addition, there will be ten three-round semi-professional try-outs.

Boxing Entries Close Monday.

Entries will close next Monday for the New York Athletic Club amateur boxing tournament, to be held in their gymnasium, on Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, on Oct. 21 and 22. The weights to be contested are 110, 120, 130, and 140 pound classes. An extra pound will be allowed to each competitor weighing in. Entry may be made at the office of the Metropolitan Association, 21 Warren Street, and at the clubhouse with Paul Pilgrim. The prizes are a solid gold watch and chain to the winner, miniature boxing glove 14-karat diamond scarf pin to second, and a silver New York A. C. die medal fob to the loser in the semi-final bouts of each class.

Hockey League President Resigns.

At a meeting of the American Amateur Hockey League last night at St. Nicholas Rink the resignation of the President, William C. Russell, was accepted. He has been President of the league for about six years, but has been closely identified with hockey in this city, both as player and referee, for much longer time than that. A change of residence from this city to New Haven was the cause for his tendering his resignation.

It was anticipated that the election of officers would be held at the meeting of last night, and also that there would be some discussion of the plans for the coming season. Owing to the nonrepresentation of several of the members of the league at the meeting, aside from the acceptance of the resignation, was postponed until the next meeting, which will probably be held the first Thursday in November.

Neither the Boston A. A. nor the Harvard Club of Boston, which is seeking membership this year, was represented. A double membership from the Hub would give that city the possibility of two teams in this season's schedule, but it is considered unlikely that the Harvard Club of Boston will place a team on the ice.

ROSS B. EASY VICTOR IN 2:04 CLASS TROT

Six Heats Required to Decide 2:10 Pace on Lexington Track.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—Ross B. was an easy victor in the 2:04 trot, the principal event of the next to last day of the Grand Circuit meeting here today, beating Margaret Druien in the final heat by three lengths after losing the opening mile to the Peter the Great mare. Wright brought the Petronius gelding to the front and won as he pleased in the second and third mile.

Axtlen won the 2:12 trot in straight heats, Guy Nella, well driven by Geers, being a contender in the first and third, and Abux Taleb in the second.

The first division of the 2:10 pace went to six heats before Hal Mapes won, taking the last three heats. Barlight won the first two and the third went to Fred Mac. Loomis saved Hal Mapes, and had no difficulty in taking the race for the next three rounds.

The second division went over until tomorrow, after May Direct had won the opening heat and Patrick M. the second. It was intended to finish the meeting today, but failure to complete this event carried the meeting over until tomorrow.

Peter Volo equaled his own time—2:02—in an effort to beat it today, going in 0:29¾ to the quarter, 1:00 to the half, and 1:30¼ to the third quarter. He tired badly after passing the last eighth pole and finished under the whip of T. W. Murphy.

Bingen Shk, sired by Bingen, out of Ella Belmont, made a new season record for 2-year-old trotting colts when he went a mile against time in 2:08¾, and Sad Thoughts made a new season mark for 3-year-old pacing fillies by pacing a mile against time in 2:06½. The summary:

2:12 Class.—Trotting; three in five; purse, $1,000.

Axtlen, ch. h., (Harris)	1	1	1
Guy Nella, br. m., (Geers)	2	7	2
Abux Taleb, br. g., (Loomis)	4	2	6
Slip Past, b. m., (Taylor)	3	3	4
Miss Lou, br. m., (Thomas)	5	4	3
Nancy McGregor, ch. m., (Thomas)	7	5	5
Vaster, gr. g., (Ragsdale)	6	6	7

Time—2:07¾, 2:06¾, 2:07¼.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; three in five; purse, $1,000; (First Division.)

Hal Mapes, br. g., (Loomis)	7	4	7	1	1
Barlight, br. g., (Mann)	1	1	3	7	2
Fred Mack, br. g., (Glass)	3	2	1	3	3
Spring Maid, ch. m., (White)	3	2	4	3	4
Dexter Direct, br. h., (Egan)	5	6	6	2	5
Dwight Logan, br. h., (Valentine)	8	7	2	6	6
Aerta, V., m., (Jamison)	4	3	5	4	7
Homer Baughman, b. h., (Rea)	2	8	dr		

Time—2:07¾, 2:04¾, 2:04¾, 2:07¾, 2:12, 2:13¾.

2:04 Class.—Trotting, Two in three; purse $1,200.

Ross B., (Wrigbt)	2	1	1
Margaret Druien, b. m., (Cox)	1	3	2
Joan, h. m., (McDevitt)	3	2	4
May Mack, b. m., (De Ryder)	4	4	3

Time—2:05¾, 2:04½, 2:05¾.

2:10 Class.—Pacing. Two in three; purse $1,000. (Second Division, unfinished.)

May Direct, b. m., (Taylor)	1	2	
Patrick M., br. g., (Valentine)	6	1	
Fern Hal, blk. m., (MacPherson)	2	6	
Bessie R., b. m., (Robinson)	3	4	
Goldie C., b. m., (Rhodes)	4	5	
Comet, b. m., (Nuckols)	5	8	
Clara Walker, m. m., (Cox)	7	7	
Elmer Dickson, br. h., (Overeen)	8	7	
The Importer, b. g., (H. Jones)	9	dr	

Time—2:05¼, 2:05¾.

Schlatter a Billiard Winner.

Georgs Schlatter overcame a three-point handicap in his game with M. Mason last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, and won by the score of 17 to 5. Mason plays at the 14-point mark, while Schlatter was required to score 17 points to win. The latter completed his string in twenty-four innings, making a high run of 5 pointe—the highest of the tournament to date. Mason's best effort was a run of 2. This evening Murphy, playing at 15 points, will oppose E. Conway, a 20-point contestant.

Matthews Wins Brooklyn Billiards.

Charles Matthews easily defeated Claude R. Lewis in the game of the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy, in Brooklyn, last night by the score of 200 to 143. Lewis had a 15-point advantage, but even with this he was unable to combat the consistent playing of Matthews, who completed his string of 200 points in forty-seven innings, for an average of 4 12-47. He had high runs of 37, 24 and 17. Lewis, who had to score 185 points to win, made high runs of 30, 19 and 14, with an average of 3 5-46. This evening George T. Moon, Jr., will attempt to score 200 points before George Spear can tally 190.

Garfinkle Defeats Sulzer with Cue.

C. Garfinkle, playing at 37 points, defeated L. Sulzer in last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Audubon Academy by the score of 37 to 20 in seventy innings. Garfinkle made two high runs of 4 points and one of 3. Sulzer, who was playing for 34 points, had three runs of 3 points as his highest mark.

100-MILE RACE AT BAY.

Speed Kings to Drive for New Records at Speedway Nov. 2.

Six automobile speed kings, Dario Resta, Ralph De Palma, Barney Oldfield, Bob Burman, Eddie Pullen, and Ralph Mulford, will compete in a special 100-mile invitation match race to be held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Election Day, Nov. 2, for a purse of $12,500. A gold cup offered by Harry Harkness, President of the Speedway Corporation, will be presented to the winner of the special race. In addition to the drivers mentioned it is probable that Eddie Rickenbacker and Earl Cooper will be among the starters.

Although all American records were broken in the Astor Cup race, the world's records for 50 and 100 miles were made on the Brooklands Course in England, and it was with the intention of bringing these records to the United States that the race was arranged.

Resta, Burman, Pullen, and Mulford will drive Peugeots, while De Palma will be behind the wheel of his Mercedes. This is the machine that was not in shape for the Astor Cup race, but De Palma has taken his racer to Detroit and is personally supervising its overhauling. Oldfield and Rickenbacker will drive the Delage and Maxwell respectively. The racing season for the Stutz cars has ended, but negotiations are in progress to obtain a machine of another make for Cooper.

The world's record for 50 miles is 28:18:58 and for 100 miles the record is 56:29:33, or about 106 miles an hour. As an incentive for the drivers to smash the 50-mile record, a purse of $500 will be given to the driver who is first to pass the 50-mile mark.

In addition to the automobile racing a fleet of aeroplanes will do stunts high in the air. A squadron of aviators headed by Jean Domenjoz, the Swiss aviator who looped the loop, flew upside down and performed other daring feats during the elimination trials of the Astor Cup race, will be in charge of the machines. Passengers will be taken aboard the machines in front of the grand stand for a short flight.

PRESIDENT'S CUP FOR HAGEN

United States Marine Captures Trophy in National Rifle Match.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 14.—Gunner Sergeant A. Hagen, U. S. M. C., won the President's Cup in the rifle matches of the National Rifle Association here today. Sergeant Hagen, Corporal J. Grandy, Second United States Cavalry, and Color Sergeant J. T. Lawless, Ninth Infantry, National Guard of Massachusetts, made 247 points out of a possible 250. Hagen was placed in first place because his successive perfect shots exceeded those of the others. Grandy got second and Lawless third.

New England rifle teams won the enlisted men's team match and the Evans skirmish match, completed today. The Massachusetts National Guard won the former, which was for a trophy and prizes offered by the enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps, and the Connecticut team won the Evans skirmish match.

The Massachusetts team scored 587 out of a possible 600, firing ten shots each at 600 and 1,000 yards. Other teams from the United States Marine Corps finished in second, third, and fourth places.

The Evans skirmish match was participated in by only two teams—Connecticut and Oklahoma. It was shot at unknown distances. The winner received a silver cup.

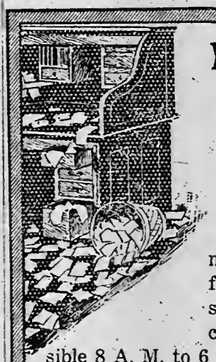
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You Don't Carry

GOLF ON METROPOLITAN LINKS

ADVERTISING GOLF AT SLEEPY HOLLOW

Lee W. Maxwell Takes the Chief Prize, with Gross Score of 82.

The final golf tournament of the season was run off yesterday by the Metropolitan Adevrtising Golf Association on the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, and the chief prize was won by Lee W. Maxwell of the homo club with a gross score of 82.

Maxwell's card of 82—5—77 also led for the net score prize in the division for men with handicaps of 14 and less, while A. H. Johnson, another Sleepy Hollow player, was second with 86—5—78. In the second division, for players with allowances of 15 and more, C. H. Culman was the leader with 101—30—71, and V. Whitlock second with 108—30—78.

Coincident with the eighteen-hole handicap, a foursomes competition was played, the combination becoming necessary through early darkness and the size of the field. There were eighty-eight starters. In this event the total scores of the four were counted, less one-fourth of the handicap of the low-rated man. This set of prizes went to Lee W. Maxwell, A. H. Johnson, D. M. Parker, and W. C. McMillan for their 77—4—73. There was a tie for second, W. F. Burd, W. E. Bunnell, George Hammesfahr, and F. H. Sisson having 83—10—83, and Grantland Rice, Harry V. Keep, Harry D. Cashman, and C. D. Buckley returning 79—4—75. The individual score follows:

Class A.—Lee W. Maxwell, 82, 5—77; A. H. Johnson, 86, 8—78; W. H. Johneon, 95, 14—81; Grantland Rice, 87, 5—82; Charles A. McCormick, 95, 12—83; L. Daniels, 97, 14—83; J. L. Given, 97, 14—83; C. A. Speakman, 98, 14—84; F. J. Ross, 94, 9—85; H. H. Treadwell, 109, 22—87; M. Hedges, 101, 14—87; D. M. Parker, 96, 9—87; F. H. Sisson, 102, 13—89; W. C. McMillan, 104, 14—90; R. D. Little, 105, 14—91; Harry D. Cashman, 106, 14—92; Harry V. Keep, 104, 10—94; H. R. Millinson, 108, 14—94; William Ostrander, 110, 15—95; C. E. Sharps, 110, 14—96; E. F. Mayer, 118, 14—104.

Class B.—C. H. Culman, 101, 30—71; V. Whitlock, 108, 30—78; R. C. Hollis, 106, 24—82; W. Z. Shafrer, 109, 26—83; W. W. Griffith, 109, 25—84; Edward Rode, 107, 22—85; George Hammesfahr, 101, 16—85; G. F. Bailey, 100, 15—85; C. E. Sherman, 111, 26—85; C. W. Yates, 106, 21—85; G. D. Buckley, 100, 15—85; W. S. Bird, 102, 16—86; William C. Freeman, 100, 14—86; F. C. Newbery, 111, 25—86; William Lee, 104, 18—86; J. A. Moore, 102, 15—87; M. Saunders, 110, 22—88; W. A. Storgis, 108, 19—89; A. D. Rode, 103, 17—89; C. Hart, 107, 15—89; H. Ruggles, 109, 20—90; F. W. Nye, 110, 20—90; E. A. Townley, 113, 22—91; S. S. Toback, 116, 25—91; G. M. Prentiss, 119, 28—91; W. E. Bunnell, 107, 16—91; L. A. Gillett, 116, 23—93; C. W. Corbett, 121, 27—94; W. Rogers, 116, 23—93; James Barber, 117, 22—95; W. Bliss, 130, 35—95; W. T. Hamilton, 120, 25—95; W. Warnhelm, 126, 28—98; H. E. Porter, 113, 15—98; W. B. Stark, 123, 25—98; W. C. Izor, 128, 30—100; W. H. Edwards, 121, 19—102; K. D. McAlpin, 125, 20—105.

MISS HOLLINS'S GOLF BEST.

Westbrook Girl Plays Piping Rock Links in 96 Strokes.

Mrs. C. D. Barnes, favored by a handicap of 25 strokes, won the net prize in the one-day golf tournament under the auspices of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association over the links of the Piping Rock Club yesterday. She returned a net score of 84. The gross prize was won by Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, who made the round in 96.

The former metropolitan champion and Mrs. Howard F. Whitney of Nassau, who had a 99, were the only contestants to get scores under 100. The scores follow:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Mrs. C. D. Barnes, Piping Rock.	109	25	84
Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau	101	7	94
Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook	96	1	95
Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau	99	4	95
Miss Harriet Alexander, Tuxedo	107	10	97
Mrs. A. G. Voorhees, Piping Rock	118	20	98
Mrs. Philip Boyer, Piping Rock	106	8	98
Mrs. C. L. Tiffany, Nassau	107	8	99
Mrs. S. P. Nash, Baltusrol	109	8	101
Mrs. W. H. Crane, Areola	120	18	102
Miss G. Nash, Middletown	120	12	108
Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Montclair	127	18	109
Mrs. W. D. Moffat, Arcola	128	15	113
Mrs. C. M. Fair, Nassau	124	10	114

TRIPLE TIE IN GOLF.

Guilford, Bass, and Hylan Each Had Card of 81 at Brookline.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Oct. 14.—A triple tie resulted in the medal play of the qualifying round in the annual Fall Tournament of the Country Club today. Jesse P. Guilford of Woodland, C. W. Bass of Portsmouth, N. H.; and J. B. Hylan of Vesper, each returned cards of 81. The pairings for the first round of match play tomorrow, with today's medal scores, follow:

J. H. Sullivan, Woodland, (82,) and C. M. Amory, Essex, (83;) F. L. Emery, Country Club, (86,) and C. Stuckten, Brae Burn, (88;) R. H. Hovey, Rhode Island, (85,) and J. M. Manning, Brae Burn, (88;) L. M. Washburn, Merion, (87,) and J. B. Hylan, Vesper, (81;) H. M. Purves, Woodland, (87,) and M. F. O'Connell, Alpine, (85;) G. R. Clough, Bellevue, (86,) and J. P. Guilford, Woodland, (81;) G. H. Pushee, Brae Burn, (85,) and W. E. Sibley, Mount Tom, (89;) C. W. Bass, Portsmouth, (81,) and A. McMillan, Brae Burn, (89.)

New York G. C. Mixed Foursomes.

A tie was the result of the mixed foursomee competition for members of the New York Golf Club at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. E. McConnell and Miss Schubert, with 101, 25—76, and B. R. Abbott and Mrs. Perney, with 108, 32—76, finished on even terms. On the play-off the last-named pair became the winners. The scores:

	Gr.	Hcp.	Net.
B. R. Abbott and Mrs. Perney	108	32	76
E. McConnell and Miss Schubert	101	25	76
H. S. Tilley and Mrs. Boldt	95	18	77
A. Mullock and Mrs. da Costa	98	21	77
S. Stanton and Mrs. Lamb	99	22	77
Mr. Kirschke and Mrs. Armstrong	116	39	77
Mr. Ashmead and Mrs. Norris	107	29	78
Mr. Whiteman and Mrs. Lange	107	29	78
Mr. Keener and Mrs. Gifford	109	31	78
Mr. Booth and Mrs. Hoyt	120	42	78
Mr. Milliken and Miss E. H. Pusey	106	27	79
Mr. Dreux and Mrs. Milliken	106	26	80
Mr. Lange and Mrs. Bonnefond	117	37	80
Mr. da Costa and Mrs. Mullock	107	25	82
Mr. Powders and Mrs. Whiteman	116	33	83
Mr. Armstrong and Miss Worth	121	25	88
H. A. Linton and Miss M. H. Pusey	112	25	87

Lawrenceville Golf Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Oct. 14.—Lawrenceville golf team closed one of the best seasons it has ever enjoyed today when it defeated the Pawling School team 6 to 2. Nelson of Pawling, the interscholastic golf champion, was the only member of his team to win his match. Lawreneeville's record for the season: Princeton 'Varsity, 5; Lawrenceville, 3. Princeton 'Varsity, 4; Lawrenceville, 5; Hill School, 2; Lawrenceville, 5; Pawling School, 2; Lawrenceville, 6.

Hackensack Caddies' Tourney.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 14.—The caddies of the Hackensack Golf Club, who went on strike a few Sundays ago, will have the privilege of the links on Saturday, and the club members have donated prizes for the best gross scores at the first and second nine holes and for the eighteen holes. There are some excellent players among the caddies, and some of them declare they will "show up" some of the club members.

Aberg-Zbyszko Match at Garden.

Alex Aberg, champion wrestler of the world, and Waldek Zbyszko, champion of Poland, who wrestled several hours to a draw at the international wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House last Spring, will appear in a finish bout at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, Oct. 25. The contest will start at 9 o'clock and the men will wrestle to a finish if they have to continue all night. Bob Vernon yesterday received forfeits of $500 from each of the wrestlers, and the promoters posted a forfeit of $1,000. The referee for the match will be selected at least forty-eight hours before the contest. Several cities put in bids for the match, among them Kansas City, Boston, Omaha, and Chicago, but the New York bid was the best.

TWO ATHLETES UNDER FIRE.

Case Against Kiviat and Smith Goes Over for Further Testimony.

The amateur status of Abel R. Kiviat, the Irish-American A. C. track Captain, and Harry J. Smith of the Bronx Church House was under fire at a special meeting of the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union at the headquarters of the American Express Company Employes' Association, at 67 Madison Avenue, last night.

At midnight Kiviat and Smith were still in the good graces of the amateur body, but the case against them was not completed. Roscoe C. Campbell, the Troy, N. Y., handicapper, who made the charges that Smith and Kiviat demanded excessive expense money to compete in the games of the Eastern New York Athletic League on Sept. 18, at Schenectady, did not attend the meeting, but a letter written by him incriminating Kiviat was placed in evidence.

In order to give Campbell an opportunity to testify, the investigation was continued until Oct. 23, and will be resumed either in this city or in Troy, Campbell's home.

A letter written by Harry Smith to Campbell was accepted as evidence, despite the objections of Congressman Murray Hulbert and John F. Dooling, counsel for the athletes, and contained the statement by Smith that "it would have to be forty bucks." This letter, it was alleged, was written by Smith in answer to Campbell's request that the Bronx Church House athlete compete in Schenectady. Smith denied he wrote the letter or knew who wrote it.

James P. Eaton, A. A. U. Commissioner in Schenectady, testified that he had seen a letter purported to have come from Kiviat to Campbell, in which there was a slip of yellow paper with a demand for $75 expense money. Campbell, in the information he divulged to Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. when he visited the handicapper in Troy on Columbus Day, stated he could not find this slip of paper, but that it was seen by Commissioner Eaton.

WINS ANOTHER TENNIS CUP.

Miss Marie Wagner Captures Final Round of Bedford Park Tourney.

Miss Marie Wagner, State tennis champion, added another trophy to her collection yesterday when she won the final round of the women's invitation singles tournament of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club at Bedford Park. Miss Wagner scored an easy victory over Miss Elizabeth Moore at 6—1, 6—2. The winner was at her best, and kept her opponent on the move throughout the match and maintained an aggressive attack. In the semi-final round Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver defauited to Miss Moore.

Mrs. Ingo Hartmann and Miss Amy Harper won a hard three-set match in the women's doubles, but in the following round were eliminated by Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Moore. In the first match Mrs. Hartmann and Miss Harper won from Miss Abbie Morrison and Miss M. H. Taylor at 8—6, 5—7, 6—0. The opposing pairs played on even terms in the first two sets, each capturing thirteen games, but in the third and deciding set Miss Morrison and Miss Taylor failed to maintain their form, and were easy victims. The grueling match affected the playing of Mrs. Hartmann and Miss Harper in their match with Mrs. Pouch and Miss Moore, and they lost in straight sets by the score of 6—3, 6—3.

Only one mixed doubles match was played, as the threatening weather kept many away from the courts. Mr. and Mrs. Ingo Hartmann defeated Miss M. H. Taylor and Mr. McAneny, 6—1, 6—1. Mrs. J. L. Blanchard advanced to the second round in the consolation singles through a straight set victory over Miss Morrison at 6—2, 6—2. The summary:

Bedford Park Tennis Club, Women's Invitation Singles, Semi-final Round.—Miss Elizabeth Moore defeated Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver by default.

Final Round.—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Elizabeth Moore, 6—1, 6—2.

Women's Doubles, Second Round.—Mrs. Ingo Hartmann and Miss Amy Harper defeated Miss Abbie Morrison and Miss M. H. Taylor, 8—6, 5—7, 6—0.

Third Round.—Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Elizabeth Moore defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartmann and Miss Amy Harper, 6—3, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles, First Round.—Mr. and Mrs. Ingo Hartmann defeated Miss M. H. Taylor and Mr. McAneny, 6—1, 6—0.

Women's Singles, Consolation, First Round.—Mrs. J. L. Blanchard defeated Miss Abbie Morrison, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Sears Defeats Miss Fenno.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 14.—A gallery of 200 people turned out to see Miss Marion Fenno and Miss Eleanora Sears of Boston battle in the final round this morning in women's tennis singles. Miss Sears and Miss Frenno went the full three sets, and Miss Sears won, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4. It was a hard match for both, as the weather was sultry, and both were tired out before the close. The leading features were Miss Fenno's driving and Miss Sears's overhead work and volleying. The third set was particularly hard fought, and Miss Fenno came near pulling out the set, but through Miss Sears's court generalship in the last two games she had no chance to win.

Following the women's singles the crowd went over to No. 1 court to see the final round between Craig Biddle of Philadelphia and Bernon S. Prentice of New York in the men's singles. Biddle showed his best tennis against Prentice, and won rather easily in straight sets. Biddle was the more aggressive player, and it was his splendid volleying that won the match, though Prentice put up a good fight. The score was 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. Biddle is the challenger against Fred C. Inmsn of New York, 1912 and 1914 winner, and the match will be played in a day or two. Ths summary:

Men's Doubles, semi-final Round.—J. A. Allen and McKee Dunn defeated Bernon S. Prentice and Reeve Schley, New York, 7—5, 7—9, 6—2; Craig Biddle and Edgar Scott, Philadelphia, defeated J. G. Douglas and H. P. Homans, New York, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles, Semi-final Round.—Mrs Rawson Wood, New York, and Edgar Scott, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Mimi Scott, New York, and Otto H. Gruner, New York, 6—2, 8—6; Miss Mnrion Fenno, Boston, and B. S. Prentice, New York, defeated Mrs. T. M. Carnegie, New York, and Count J. H. De Sibour, Washington, 6—3, 6—1; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, Detroit, defeated Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Schley, New York, by default.

FISH AND GAME NOTES.

Big fish anglers will soon begin preparations for their Southern trip, as there is every indication of good fishing this Autumn and Winter. Long Key, Fla., is one of the favorite fishing grounds for local anglers, as tarpon, kingfish, barracuda, and maberjack are plentiful. Long Key is reached by the Florida & East Coast Railroad, and excellent accommodations can be had there all through the fishing season.

Small hooks are coming more and more into use for weakfish. Lighter tackle is being used more than it was a few years ago. George West was out recently with one of the Staten Island guides and he fished in Princess Bay and caught a dozen nice sized weaks. West used a No. 2 Sproat hook tied on a single shell of good quality and a light, flexible rod.

New Jersey State Wardens have commenced the Fall distribution of brook and rainbow trout reared in the hatchery at Hackettstown, and 500,000 of these game fish will be put in the inland lakes and streams before the end of the year. The Fish and Game Commission is following the policy of using only large fish for restocking the streams, which proved so successful last year. Reports from the fishermen in all parts of the State where the trout were liberated indicated that the anglers were delighted with the results of modern methods of restocking streams. The rainbow trout is a new variety in New Jersey, but has done exceedingly well, especially in southern counties, where the brook trout rarely thrived. Another new fish soon to be introduced by the commission in New Jersey ponds and lakes is the famous Chinook or Pacific Coast salmon.

About 10,000 quail were liberated recently by the officials of the State Game Farm at Forked River, N. J., and the reports from Lakewood and other nearby places say that this section will furnish some fine quail shooting when the season opens next month.

With bass fishing now good, it is best not to use a trout fly rod unless it is a very strong one. This is because a fine trout rod, adapted for fly casting in small streams, is certain to be damaged if used for bass fishing. The proper reel for bait casting in bass fishing is a quadruple multiplying reel. One of about a hundred yards is best. The position of the reel on the rod is on the top, with the handle to the right. Never turn the rod so that the reel is underneath.

MAKE 18 HOLES IN 39 ON SCARSDALE LINKS

But That Is Only a Selected Score—Duffers Help to Beat Par 72.

The present golf season has produced wonderful scores on the links of the Scarsdale Country Club at Hartdale, N. Y. Although the par of the course is 72, a selected score made up of the lowest number of strokes amounts to 39. Of the low score marks on the eighteen holes, Jack Dowling, the professional, holds ten. He has a selected score of 47 for the 6,051-yard course.

The first hole is 503 yards long with an uphill drive over a ridge, and a long second drown-grade toward the green. Playing this hole in the club championship recently T. R. Brown drove 250 yards off the tee into the rough. He had a good lie, bowever, and took a brassie for his second. The ball rolled to the green 253 yards away, and sank gracefully into the cup for a 2. At the fourth hole, 326 yards up-grade along a side hill to a sloping green, Brown picked his mashie from his bag after his drive, and holed his second for a 2, with the hole more than 100 yards away.

At the second hole, a straight 235-yard drive, Frank Dowling put his tee shot on the green, and holed out in 2. The third is a mashie shot to a completely bunkered green 167 yards away. C. A. Bensel, a club member, so persuasively addressed his ball that it avoided all the bunkers and pits and rolled straight to the cup and dropped in. Although the fifth hole is 528 yards long, it has been made in 2 several times, because a long drive carries a ridge and rolls to the green. This is another hole in 2 on Dowling's selected score.

A duffer was the bero of the sixth hole. This hole is a midiron from a high plateau to a green 205 yards away in a hollow, guarded by a road and a brook. The duffer had played the first four holes without hitting a clean shot. On this tee he swung mightily and the ball shot from his club straight to the green, curved slgbtly to the right toward the pin, and disappeared in the hole. Mr. Duffer then remarked that he had attained his true form and would play no more for fear of losing it.

Green seven is 380 yards from the tee on a knoll with a narrow neck for an approach, and pits and traps all around. Ordinarily this a hard 4, but Jack Dowling took a shot at the pinn with a midiron at 170 yards, and picked his ball out of the cup in 2. The eighth hole is a square right turn around a corner of the woods. Dowling holds the record here with a 3, but in playing off the tee he shoots his ball over the top of the trees, shortening his second by fifty yards.

Hole 9 is a two 387 yards long. C. L. Smith, a youngster who caddied on the links, holed a long cleek shot from the meadow for a 2, and Dowling gathered in a 2 with a midiron. No one has yet made the tenth in one shot, though it is only a midiron for a green 181 yards away. Many have scored twos during the season. The eleventh is another hole to Dowling's credit with a 3. Although only 375 yards long, it requires two perfect shots to get the green on the hilltop, then a drive across the lake and a long brassie uphill for the second.

Dr. C. S. Carter, father of Philip Carter, the Metropolitan junior champion, holds the record for the twelfth hole with a 2. A long drive strikes an incline that sends the ball close to the green on this 299-yard hole. The thirteenth hole is deceiving. Its green is 312 yards from the tee, but appears to be nearer. An approach is difficult because of the circle of ditches and bunkers, and the green itself has a heart-shaped depression that makes putting a problem in geometry. Of this hole H. D. Brewster holed an approach that escaped all the pitfalls and rolled in the cup for a 2.

Duffers Meet Robin Hood.

Fourteen is a curving hole 385 yards long, with a green that nestles in a hollow by the woods. The curve is slightly to the left. Most golfers play in that direction, allowing the ball to roll down the side-hill to the green. Dowling played his second with a hook, following the curve of the hole to the green, and holed out in 3. The fifteenth tee is reached after a lonely walk through the woods. Many duffers complain they have been held up and robbed of their score cards in this forest. The hole is 461 yards long, a hard 4 and an easy 5. Dowling sent out a 250-yard drive to the brow of the hill, and then laid a brassie shot on the green in the valley, sinking his putt for a 3. From the sixteenth tee the drive is uphill, with trees for a pull and a pit for a slice. After a fair drive Dowling put a long second dead to the pin and tapped his ball in the cup for another 3.

The outlook from the eighteenth tee chills the stoutest heart. "Water! Water, everywhere!" mutters the distracted golfer gazing across the lake to the green on the plateau 208 yards away. To give the player confidence a boy in a rowboat waits to rescue the ball from the waves. Many members have holed out in 2, but J. H. Buckbee of the New York Golf Club teed up his ball and sent it over the boat, across the lake, and into the cup.

McDonald Smith holds the record for the course with a 65. He also made four rounds in the Metropolitan open championship in 1914 in 68, 69, 69, 73. A comparison of the par for the course, the best selected score, and Dowling's selected score, follows:

Par, out	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	35
Par, in	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	3	37—72
Best selected—										
Out	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	17
In	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	22—39
Dowling selected—										
Out	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	21
In	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	26—47

C. C. N. Y. Sophs Win Track Meet.

The sophomore class of the College of the City of New York easily defeated the freshmen in their track and field events on Jasper Oval yesterday. The final score was 57½ to 32½ points. All the contests were close and the times were good for a slow track.

G. Vriens of the sophs was the only double winner. He showed his heels to a fast bunch in the quarter mile in the time of 0:55, and a little later in the half mile, he came from behind on the last lap and just beat out Landis at the tape.

A. Murray and L. Wettells of the freshmen divided the sprints. Wettells beat Murray by two yards in the 100-yard race, while in the furlong event Murray cut loose at the start and led all the way, with Wettells two yards in the rear.

Another feature of the program was the fifteen-lap relay. The entrants were all novices who had never competed before, and the race was close throughout. The sophs managed to gain a lead of about ten yards at the finish.

Boxer with the Longest Reach.

Fred Fulton, the Minnesota Giant, who says he defeated Jess Willard in an exhibition bout at Rochester, Minn., last Spring, has the longest reach of any boxer, stretching 84½ inches. He weighs in condition 220 pounds, and stands 6 feet 4 inches. Fulton has knocked out Jack Moran, Jack Lewis, and Tim Logan, and also gave Arthur Pelky a severe beating in ten rounds. His manager, Mike Collins, is grooming him for a clash with Willard for the championship.

Flynn After Heavyweights.

Jim Flynn of Pueblo arrived in New York yesterday ready for a Winter's campaign against any of the top-notch heavyweights. Flynn is particularly anxious for another match with Jim Coffey. The latter attributed his poor showing at Brighton Beach to the fact that he hurt his hands, and Flynn wants to prove that Coffey cannot defeat him.

Queensboro Kennel Club Show.

About 300 entries have been received for the open match show of the Queensboro Kennel Club at Schentzen Park, Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 23. There will be classes for Boston terrier puppy dogs and bitchas six months old and under, and classes have been provided for Japanese spaniel puppy dogs and bitches. A number of prizes have been offered for the special classes.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Boxes, Baskets, and Anise Seed Among Articles Passed On.

Morris A. Magner & Co. won yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in protests relating to fancy boxes, the corners and edges of which were bound with braid or gimp. Appraiser Sague reported the articles to be in chief value of silk, appliqued or ornamented with trimmings. Collector Malone exacted duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The importers contended that the merchandise was properly dutiable either at 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood, or at 35 per cent. as "boxes covered or lined with cotton." Judge Cooper held that the latter rate applied and reversed the Collector.

Favorable action was taken on protests by A. L. Tuska, Son & Co., it being held that small bamboo or chip baskets, known in the trade as Easter baskets, were not "toys" dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem as returned by the customs officials, but must be regarded as baskets subject to a tax of but 25 per cent. The articles were colored and ornamented with artificial rabbits, chicks or ducklings, and used for holding candy or for general purposes. Judge Sullivan said they cannot be regarded as articles solely for the amusement of children.

The board declined to reverse the Collector at Philadelphia in his assessment of 60 per cent. ad valorem on metal fittings for handbags or vanity cases imported by C. G. Rumpp & Sons, Philadelphia. The merchandise in dispute consisted of lacquered brass boxes suitable for holding powder, powder puffs, manicure sets, &c., all of which were returned as valued at above 20 cents per dozen pieces. Altogether, the importations covered a great variety of fittings. The importers contended for duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem, as plain manufactures of metal not specially provided for, or a tax of 50 per cent as metal articles plated with gold or silver. Neither of the claims was regarded as controlling, the Collector being affirmed.

It was decided that hemp-covered steel wire rope used chiefly in connection with steamship work, such as mooring and for use on board vessels, was properly assessed for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures composed in chief value of hemp. A. H. Ringk & Co., the importers, claimed duty at either one-half of 1 cent per pound, or at 1 cent a pound as cable or cordage, according to the component material of chief value. The Collector was affirmed.

McKesson & Robbins and William Tappenbeck were sustained in the claim that star anise seed, an aromatic seed used in the extraction of oil, was properly free of duty as a crude drug. The Collector returned it at 2 cents per pound under the general enumeration for garden seed. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that the merchandise in dispute was not the particular kind of anise seed named in the paragraph under which assessment was made.

The Embroidery Outlook.

While even the most optimistic member of the embroidery trade cannot say truthfully that business is booming, reports are heard in the market to the effect that there is some improvement in sight. Importers say the best business at the moment is being done on very sheer goods, which are scarce and high, and therefore desirable in the eyes of the buyers. On the other hand, at least one prominent domestic manufacturer asserts that heavy, full effects, somewhat akin to hand embroidery, are moving best. While improvements in many directions are being seen in the embroideries turned out here, it was said yesterday by an authority on the subject that the domestic embroidery trade is not improving its opportunity of cutting into foreign business, by way of making better merchandise than heretofore, as well as the domestic lace makers are.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Thirty-five corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,230,500. They include:

Lorenzo R. Johnson Corporation, Elmira, stocks, bonds, securities, mining, $400,000; Elizabeth J. Swan, Florence J. Ferr, Sara L. Johnson, Elmira.

Drigg Fuse Co., firearms, ammunition, clothing, equipment, $200,000; Wesley Zane, A. V. D. Clingen, t. D. Strauss, 801 West End Av.

Universal Profit Sharing Co., trading stamps, other profit sharing certificates, advertising, $100,000; John A. Creamer, Edythe C. Leonsrd, Mabel E. Parsone, 3,536 Broadway.

No-Bust Tire Co., Rochester, motors, engines, supplies, garage, $100000; Anderson G. Small, Henry L. Barner, Albert M. Ferguson, Geneva.

John A. Schwarz, fnc., Brooklyn, boose-furnishings, fixtures, tsbleware, realty, broker, builder, $100,000; Albert S., Edward G., and Frank X. Schwarz, 6 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

Pontiac Theatre Corporation, Ssranac Lake, theatrical, motion pictures, $40,000; Walter Sagendorf, Louis Bernstein, Walter H. Cluett, Sarsnac Lake.

Vellemen & Co., women's and children's hats, $50,000; Laura C. Tarantous, Charles J. King, David Kranskopf, 39 West 27th St.

Spear Waist Co., ladies' garments, $13,000; Louis Morgenbesser, Morris Braunstein, Chsrles Cahn, 203 West 119th St.

Schiele Co., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; John T. Jenkins, Jr., Harold R. Zeamans, William J. Fallon, 116 East 54th St.

Poughkeepsie Ice and Trucking Co., Poughkeepsie, refrigerating, stevedore, coal, coke, ice, $35,000; H. B. Vosburgh, W. L. Ring, H. R. Ford, Poughkeepsie.

Dunkirk Glass Co., Dunkirk, glasswsre, hardware, $25,000; James K. Holly, Edmund D. and Arthur Joseph Steiner, 11 Shipley St., Woodhaven.

Palace Storage and Warehouse Co., forwarding, $25,000; Samuel and Herman Wilt, Alton Newitter, 30 West 82d St.

Leeds Co., drugs, chemistry, hairdressing parlors, $10,000; Maximilian R. DeMiege, Marie W. Renli Mahehitch, 115 Broadway.

Basket Novelty Company, fancy willow, woodenware, $7,500; Elias Lindenberg, Charles Falkenheim, Louis Al Hayman, 582 Beck St., Bronx.

Globe Mortgge Corporation, realty, construction, $3,000; Julius H. Zeiser, Nathaniel G. Vernoeff, Frederick Brown, 501 West 110th St.

Globe Fur Trimming Co., furs, skins, wearing apparel, $5,000; H. E. Mednick, Misc Psge, Abraham Beck, 261 Brosdway.

The American Sponge Producte Co., Corning, printing, publishing, trading, agency, sponge products, $10,000; George N. Truax, Frederick N. Emerson, William E. Barnes, Corning.

The 111th West 104th Street Company, realty construction, $10,000; H. A. Spero, H. R. Sbeahan, J. W. Van Gordon, 23 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

S. and A. Realty Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; E. M. Beyhl, F. B. Knowlton, W. Mitkiff, 154 Nassau St.

Voultry Tire Company, autos, repairs, garage, $10,000; John C. Oldmixon, Albert S. Hoffheimer, Francois S. Voultry, 108 West 52d St.

The Novoid Pavement Corporation, realty, pavement construction, capital no par value; N. F. Joyce, L. A. Nelson, E. W. Ward, 139 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Metropolitan Import and Jobbing Co., food products, liquors, tobacco, housefurnishings, hotel equipment, capital no par value; Adolphus T. Sieker, Anselm P. Anderson, J. Rudolph Appleby, Jr., 34 Nassau St.

Froelich's, Inc., warehousing, forwarding, $5,000; Edward M. and Delia Froelich, Leon P. Banvard, 501 West 187th St.

The Mummers' Production Corporation, theatrical, motion picture, realty, construction, $5,000; Richard K. Mackay, Agatha f. Joers, Aaron C. Thayer, 32 Nassau St.

Newton B. Helms, fnc., Syracuse, printing, publishing, stationer, $5,000; Newton B. and E. Leedy Helms, Harry Miller, Syracuse.

Bronx Master Bakers' Service Corporation, Bronx, general baking, $5,000; Sam Newman, Jacob Stark, Morris T. Ainsky, 459 Claremont Parkway, Bronx.

The Rosecrest Feather Co., millinery, feathers, textiles, $5,000; H. David Frackman, Hyman Mares, Joseph Oxenberg, 26f Broadway.

Sea Cliff Building Co., Sea Cliff, realty, construction, building material, $5,000; Orpha L. and Harry H. Hall, Charles E. Huyck, Sea Cliff.

Capital increases: Syndicate Clothing Co., Rochester, $15,000 to $40,000; Standard Union Merchandise Association, New York, $10,000 to $25,000.

Capital reductions: Pacific Mail Steamship Co., New York, $20,000,000 to $1,000,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Nedwill-Taylor-Northrop Co., Manhattan; Levant Trading Co., Manhattan; Hickey, Kaplan & Witzek, Manhattan; Motor Parts Co., Manhattan; Dame & Townsend Co., Manhattan; Fore Waist Co., New York; Progress Printing Co., New York; Standard Bindery Co., New York; Woodbino Children'e Clothing Co., Manhattan; Empire Construction Co., Manhattan.

WELLS FARGO EARNINGS UP.

Gross Operating Revenues Increased $7,191,000 Last Year.

Wells Fargo & Co. for the year ended June 30 had gross operating revenues of $38,544,786, an increase of $7,191,557. Expenses increased $3,128,587. After deducting all charges, the net income was $2,338,677, a decrease of $5,918. This is equivalent to 9.75 per cent. on the $23,967,400 capital stock, compared with 9.78 per cent. in 1914.

There was a falling off in income from investments of $203,431. B. D. Caldwell, President of Wells Fargo & Co., explained in the report that this was due to the discontinuance of dividends on the stock of the Mexican Express Company and of interest on Mexican Government and railroad securities owned by the company.

The express company on June 30 operated on 66,537 miles of road and maintained 7,271 agencies. The company's employes numbered 22,269. The stockholders numbered 5,290 when the books were closed on July 7.

Crude Rubber Prices Ease Off.

In spite of the fact that prices were practically unchanged in London yesterday, there was an easier tendency to values in the local crude rubber market. It was charged against the lack of heavy buying on the part of the manufacturing interests, a condition which has prevailed for some time now. Upriver fine was held here at 57½@58 cents for spot and nearby, while pale crêpe and smoked sheets were quoted at 62 cents. Now that the market has had time to mull over it, the opinion is expressed in some quarters that the export tax recently put on Ceylon rubber by the British Government will not materially affect the buyers. Because of the limited demand and the good supply of rubber on hand at producing points, it is figured that the burden of the tax will fall ultimately on the growers.

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

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A MANUFACTURER will buy for cash tsn Merrow overlock machines. Newmark & Denziger, Inc., 34 Thirty-fourth St., Brooklyn, Bush Terminal Bldg. Phone Sunset 2299.

DESIRE AT ONCE, on cash terms, high-grade Dresses, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WANTED—To purchase large quantity of frocks for pajamas for spot cash. D. Friedmann, 36 East 22d St.

WANTED — Taffeta, changeable and colors; also jobs of Messaline. 136 5th Av., 3d floor.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted, all sizes; state quantity and price. S 18 Times.

PLAID and STRIPE taffeta silk wanted. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

CASH PAID for Plushes and Furs. Call Room 916, 1,261 Broadway.

JOBBER looking at full line of Spring Silk and Cotton Waists. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

CONTRACTORS LADIES' VELVET BAGS; celluloid tops furnished. G 262 Times Downtown.

JOB OF SAMPLE DRESSES to close out at a reasonable price. Elegant Dress Co., 110 West 14th St.

JOB 1,000 YARDS 28-inch Khaki Duck. 853 Broadway, 7th floor.

VELVETEENS FOR SALE—We have about 25,000 yards fine twill back, 24 inches, all colors. Address Box F 308 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS. — We do contracting work in aprons, kimonos, rompers, children's dresses, &c. Zipper Bros., 192 East Houston St.

ALL WOOL SUITS, fur trimmed, striped lining, to close out at $6. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed all shades. Royal Dye Works, 19 West 20th St.

RETAILER'S stock of furs at a sacrifice. Schliers, 224 6th Ave.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, velveteen suits, $12.75 to $16.50; fur trimmed broadcloth and poplin suits, $8.50 to $12. Zibelins and mixture and pile fabric coats, fur trimmed, $5.50 to $12. Hirsch & Bro., 103 W. 27th St.

FOR SALE—All wool doubls warp 7301 Amoskeag, serge, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, wine, 65c net. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Spring 3083.

WE HAVE BARMEN, TORCHON laces in gross form for immediato delivery. Goldwater Brus., 310 Broadway.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 3358.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fh. 2450.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3@3½ per cent. for the best names Wednesday, 3@3½

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Active Bidding at Woolens Sale.

The auction sale of woolen and worsted dress goods held by Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell for the Arlington Mills, Frank Merz, and others, was marked again yesterday by a good attendance and active bidding. Good prices were obtained, especially on such goods as serges, gahardines, and poplins. When the sale closed at 5 o'clock between 6,000 and 7,000 pieces of goods had been disposed of. A number of "balance" sales were recorded. In addition to the names published in yesterday's TIMES, the following were good buyers throughout the sale: Mannheimer Bros., St. Paul; R. H. White & Co., Boston; B. Nugent & Bro., and Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, and Bayer & Bayer, H. Katz & Co., M. Garfinkel and Friedlander, Sammet & Co., all of this city.

Dinner of the Woolen Men.

The Dinner Committee of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers has decided to hold the annual meeting and dinner of the organization at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 1. In the afternoon what business there is will be attended to, and addresses will be made on the dyestuffs situation and the tariff. The banquet in the evening will be given over to entertainment, with no speaking except an address by President Francis. The Dinner Committee consists of the following: Rowland Hazard of the Peacedale Manufacturing Company; Chairman; H. M. Stockton of H. M. Stockton & Co.; William G. Chave of the Princeton Worsted Mills, Francis R. Masters of William Whitman & Co., and Alexander Walker of Strong, Hewat & Co.

Competitive Trades Busy.

It is regarded as a strange circumstance that the dress business should be so active while the coat and suit trade is also well occupied. The two industries are generally competitive. One suffers because of the other's prosperity. The dress business at present, however, gives indications of holding out longer than usual and the only drawback from the manufacturer's viewpoint is the scarcity of desirable materials. The scarcity has probably been responsible to some extent for the present unique situation. Fur is required, and pile fabrics of every sort and description. It makes little difference whether a coat is cut short, medium or long, narrow or with an exaggerated flare, as long as the material is plush. The manufacturer can take out pretty nearly any dress goods he has been carrying over for seasons, trim it lavishly with fur, and a buyer is found in short order to purchase the garments.

Raw Silk Prices Are Mounting.

An advance of 40 yen per picul above the high point reached recently was the feature of the Yokohama raw silk market during the last week. The re-entry of the ribbon manufacturers into the market is denoted by the strong demand for the best grades of double extra filatures. Sales for the week there totaled 5,600 bales. Canton prices have increased another $30 to $50 (Mexican) per picul, and very few offers are obtainable, even at the advance. Reelers are unwilling to contract ahead for sixth and seventh crop silk. A renewed demand for steam filatures from this country and Europe has resulted in higher prices being asked at Shanghai. Little of this silk can be had for shipment earlier than February and March of next year. Tsatlees and tussahs are also higher there. The Milan market continues very firm, with the reelers asking full prices for forward deliveries. Cocoons there are firm to higher. Local business is good, with prices advancing in sympathy with the increases at primary points.

Gray Goods More Active.

There was a little more life to buying in the local gray goods market yesterday, with the trading confined largely to printcloths and drills. The volume of business was not great, but the improvement in demand over the earlier days of the week was taken to augur well for the future. Among the printcloth business done were sales of 39-inch 56-44s at 4 cents, 38½-inch 60-62s at 4¾ cents, and 60-48s at 4¼ cents. There were reports in the market that small lots of high-count wide goods were being let out by second hands. There was not a great deal doing on sheetings, from all accounts, but some good sales of 37-inch 3.35-yard drills were told of at 5¾ cents. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6½c 38½-inch, 64-56s..4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s.....6c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
39-inch, 56-48s....4c 27-inch, 64-60s..*3¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4½c 27-inch, 56-52s....3c
*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Albany Bargain House; L. S. Fleishman, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway; Longacre.
ASHVILLE.—Bon Marche; L. Lipinsky, women's, children's wear; 17 W. 28th.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Burt Co.; W. F. Traub, prints; 148 W. 25th.
BALTIMORE—Gutman, Joel & Co.; J. G. Nassauer, cloaks, suits, furs, dresses; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, fancy linens; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; W. W. Johns, chiocs, house furn. goods; Imperial.
BALLSTON, N. Y.—C. H. Brownell & Co.; H. Brownell, dry goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Broe.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Stein Bros. Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Well, fabrics; 1,270 Broadway.
BOSTON—Glichrist Co.; Mrs. W. H. N. Francis, infants', children's wear; 452 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. W. Kelley, worsted, art embroideries; E. J. Pendergast, silks, velvets; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—E. C. Tarr Co.; E. C. Tarr, house-furn. goods; Algonquin.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. J. H. Hilliard, laces; Mrs. A. E. Francis, infants' wear; E. Davis, hosiery; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Mrs. G. Taylor, domestics, blankets, women's gloves; 18 W. 35th.
CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; J. P. Hovland, cloaks, suits; 7 W. 22d.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. W. White, knit underwear; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. Dollnig, men's clothing; 433 B'way.
CHICAGO—D. B. Fisk & Co.; W. Jackson, millinery; 21 W. 35th.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; N. Fearson; fur trimmings; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; H. F. Bruce, dress goods; A. H. Holmes, men's furn. goods; hats; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO — Blum & Berry; W. R. Blum, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; L. P. Pelser, silk waists; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; A. J. Feder, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Lehman, Meisa & Co.; M. Meiss, knit goods, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
CINCINNATI—Original Sample Cloak & Suit Co.; E. W. Wise, coats, suits; Strand.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—L. Minmaugh Co.; J. L. Minmaugh notions, clothing, ladies' garments; Holland House.
CINCINNATI—Rollman & Sons Co.; H. Rollmao, millinery, cloaks, suits, ladies', infants' wear; Holland House.
DETROIT—Sarashon & Shetzer; I. Shetzer, men's, women's furn. goods; Wallick.
DENVER—Wm. Weinberg, pils fabric coats; 1,161 B'way, Room 509.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss O. Kircher, jewelry, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.
DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; S. M. Shloss, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way.
ERIE, Pa.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; E. H. Rolfe, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear, notions, toilet goods; 320 Church.
ERIE—Trosk, Prescott & Richardson; W. B. Trask, dry goods; 320 Church.
ERIE—Erie D. G. Co.; J. Sutherland, furn., goods; 452 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
EL PASO—A. Smith & Son; A. Smith, notions, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—S. F. Iszard Co.; Hy. Iszard, cloaks, suits, waists; E. Kelly, dry goods; 415 4th Av.
FALL RIVER—New York Cloak & Suit Co.; F. Webb, cloaks, suits, furs, millinery; Park Avenue.
FORT SMITH—Boston Store Dry Goods Co.; H. Kaufman, women's ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—P. Steketer & Sons; E. G. Geiselman, muslin underwear, house dresses, corsets; Breslin.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—M. Krauss, women's, misses', children's, boys' ready-to-wear, millinery; Imperial.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Solof Bros.; A. Solof, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; R. C. Block, men's clothing; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Royal Garment Co.; M. O. Ryker, skirts, dresses; Arlington.
INDIANAPOLIS—Eagle Clothing Store; A. L. Block, general buyer; Netherland.
JACKSONVILLE—Covington Co.; E. E. Hall, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
JACKSONVILLE—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; H. Meycrheim, clothing, furn. goods; 108 Worth; Wallick.
JOLIET—L. F. Beach Co.; B. A. Beach, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; Great Northern.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimsr, Bros. & Co.; B. D. Radin, ladies', misses', children's plush coats; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Emery Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Ferguson, millinery; 25 Madison Av.
LANCASTER—M. Lurio & Brother; B. Lurio, notions, hosier, furnishing goods, laces, ribbons; Herald Square.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; W. H. Bezzo, ready to wear, (basement); 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Fusetot Co.; F. W. Broke, dress goods, silks; 200 5th av.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Mrs. M. E. Turrish, children's, juniors' dresses, coats, muslin underwear; 95 Madison Av.
LONDON, England—Selfridge & Co.; W. E. Baker, hosiery, knit underwear, muslin underwear, gloves; Miss Alice Lelean, ladies' hosiery; 16 E. 18th.
MEMPHIS—Summerfield Co.; H. I. Summerfield, millinery; 13 E. 22d.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. W. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods, silks; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—Espenhain Dry Goods Co.; A. C. Fahsel, men's, boys' clothing; J. Peck, domestics, linens, &c.; Sherman Square.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; R. S. Martie, dress goods, silks; R. Knox furn. goods; 18 West 35th, Cumberland.
NEW BEDFORD—Cherry & Co.; G. R. Cherry, cloaks, suits, furs, millinery, waists, muslin underwear; Park Av.
NEW DECATUR, Ill.—J. A. Buttery, dry goods; Strand.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenburg & Robinson; A. A. Ereton, house furn. goods; toys; H. H. Hopkins, furniture; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—J. Weissman, pants, overalls; Wallick.
NEW ORLEANS—Scherr Mfg. Co.; Mr. Scherr, piece goods; Somerset.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss A. Petar, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—C. S. Tanguay & Co.; C. S. Tanguay, waists; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Brothers; Miss Doyle, jobs, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Nordstrom Straw Works; M. Kraftsow, manufacturers ladies', children's hats; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, children's, infants' headwear, children's cloaks; 1,132 Broadway; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; J. A. Hudson, coats, suits, skirts, (bessement); Broadway and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—M. A. Berman, gentlemen's furnishing goods; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss M. Dietrich, millinery; Miss M. Keony, pattern hats; 1,261 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Me.—J. E. Palmer & Co.; D. B. Burgess, ready-to-wear; Brostell.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. L. Homme, silks; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me. — Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; W. D. Lakeman, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond D. G. Co.; Mr. Russell, notions; 43 Leonard.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; I. H. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits; 621 B'way.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 432 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—City of Paris Dry Goode Co.; R. M. Woodward, dress goods, silks, velvets, cloths; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; C. Martin, oriental rogs, carpets, draperies; 470 4th Av.
SAVANNAH—J. T. Cohen's Sons; S. J. Cohen, dry goods; Herald Square.
ST. LOUIS—R. M. Dean, notions; Broztell.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; H. F. Edgecomb, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 2 Walker.
SOUTH BEND—Brandon, Durrell Co.; J. H. Brandon, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; York.
SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; F. R. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods, china, toys; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton Ferguson D. Y. Co.; J. G. Ratcliffe, cloths, dress goods, silks; 338 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; H. S. Wheeler, rep.; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal, Sloan Millinery Co.; M. G. Wiener, silks, laces, veilings; 621 Broadway.
SYRACUSE—Syracuse D. G. Co.; G. B. Williams, hosiery, underwear; 320 B'way.
TROY—Burt Shirt Co.; D. Bamber, shirts; 338 Broadway.
TROY—G. P. Ide & Co.; A. H. Ids, collars, cuffs, shirts; 156 5th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Woodward, books; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Sloman Cohen Co.; B. Cohen, furs; Breslin.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn. — Wilkes-Barrs D. G. Co.; M. W. Keefer, silks, dress goods; 28 E. 20th.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; W. K. Stanley, silks, prints; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—S. Seder & Bro.; S. Seder, waists, dresses; 200 5th Av.
WORCESTER—P. Feingold, dry goods, small wares; Latham.
YOUNGSTOWN—B. McManus Co.; B. McManus, woman's garments, furn. goods, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HANFT BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius O. and J. Frederick Hanft, composing the firm of Hanft Brothers, florists at 684 Madison Avenue, by these creditors: New York Cut Flower Company, $2,009, and Joseph J. Levy, $447. The business is one of the oldest in the city, having been established in 1850, and the present partners succeeded to it in 1893. They catered to a society trade. Assets are estimated at $3,000.

TIDINGS PUBLISHING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Tidings Publishing Company, publisher and printer at 10 and 12 Reade Street, by these creditors: William A. Suhr, $107; Henry F. McGowan, $5, and Joseph S. Hassner, $737. Judge Hand appointed Percival Wilds receiver to continue business ten days. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000. The company printed law cases. Louis A. Jaffer was President and Henry F. McGowan Manager.

FRANK KLATZKO—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frank Klatzko, jobber in tailors' trimmings, at 7 Hestsr Street, by these creditors: Jacob Krakower, $403; Harry Gelshenbaum, $55, and David Aaronson, $17. He made an assignment on Sept. 23. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $1,500.

CORA KIRSCHBERG of 55 West 110th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $16,025 on a deficiency judgment and no assets.

FRANK GRECO, express and tobacco, at 231 Mott Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,433 and assets of $1,716 in accounts.

ROBERT F. MacCLELLAND of 718 Wsst 178th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,586 and assets of $2,634, consisting of accounts, $2,579; real estate, $75; two lots at East Manor, L. I., pledged for debts in 755 shares of stock of the New York Sanitary Floor Company, value unknown.

ADOLPH WERTHMANN—Judge Hand has withdrawn the petition filed on Jan. 14, 1914, by Adolph Werthmann, wholesale dealer in cotton goods, at 299 Church Street, on consent of creditors. Liabilities were $24,286 and assets $4,000.

CUSHMAN CANDY COMPANY, of 956 Lind Aveoue, has filed schednles in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,615 and assets of $11,576, consisting of stock, $8,446; fixtures, $3,033; delivery truck, $750; paper boxes, $1,161; accounts, $3,011; cash in banks, $150, and a draft, $25.

CARPENTER & CROCORAN, (corporation,) advertising agents of 26 Cortlandt Street, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities of $13,857, nominal assets of $22,322, and actual assets of $11,755.

FLAUM SHOCK ABSORBER CORPORATION of 1,378 Broadway, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities of $5,100, nominal assets of $830, and actual assets of $754.

MORRIS GLASSER, dealer in plate and window glass at 91 and 93 Ninth Avenue, has made an assignment to Charles S. Sinsheimer.

DAVID POLSTER, wholesale dealer in hardware at 490 Grand Street, has made an assignment to Nicholas A. Heymsfeld.

ESTATE OF BARNET FACTOR.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the estate of Barnet Factor by creditors who say the liabilities are $35,000 and assets $10,000. Mr. Factor, a wholesale grocer, died on March 17, last, and his widow, as administratrix, has conducted the business.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO.—Louis Rosenberg and Harris Israelson, constituting the Illinois Cape Company, Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of the Hirsh & Harrison Plush Company. Liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

DALLAS, Tex.—Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed here by Samuel S. Evants, Dallas, real estate agent; liabilities, $143,876; assets, $500.

WACO, Tex.—Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed here by R. H. Burck, dry goods, of Whitney Hill County; liabilities, $51,510; assets, $20,418; exemptions, $8,050.

WHITNEY, Tsx., Oct. 14.—R. H. Whitney, a merchant here, today filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court at Waco. His liabilities are $51,510, and assets, $20,418.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Arnstein, John—N. Boltach.....$115.00
Baum, William—H. Blum.....879.71
Bany, Angilo, Alex Panas, and William Panas—Brooklyn Show Case Co., Inc. 278.23
Brown, Norris W.—H. C. Fleming.... 270.21
Bloomer, Esther—Z & Z Paper Co..... 127.02
Bloom, Nathan—Arthur Walker & Co., Inc.....904.43
Burkard, Otto—L. G. Bobbink et al.... 133.91
Beck, Robert—Ormes, Inc.....134.82
Bernstein, Samuel—I. P. Heller et al.. 132.26
Biberman, Leopold—I. Frank et al..... 110.41
Ceres Trading Co., Inc—Western Union Telegraph Co.....225.61
Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.—C. Marshall.....230.41
Cobn, Louis—Detmer Woolen Co..... 263.82
Chandler, Warran R—M. L. Van Norden 12,024.69
Dorfman, Louis—State Bank.....116.31
Davaras, Charles—United Merchants Realty and Improvemsnt Co.....293.29
Dodge, Albert C.—N. Y. Steam Auto Tire Works, Inc.....118.00
Duffy, Jane E., executrix—C. Goetz.16,854.23
Danielevitch, Nicholas, and Paul—S. Markewich 117.65
Davis, Harry, and Louis H. Altman—People, &c.....300.00
Devery, Mary, and Rose Ackerly—J. J. Duffy 170.72
Eogle Sandiedon Mortgage Co.....930.87
Franck, Julian L.—Yeger Furniture Co. 203.61
Fisher, Samuel—W. Silver.....350.65
Foundation Co.—J. E. Quinn.....20,586.38
Florence, Van Alen, Inc.—Oceanside Co. 132.56
Fette, Louis, and U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—G. E. Greers et al....1,820.25
Fox, Hannah—Geo. F. Hinrichs & Co., Inc. 1,400.00
Same—Same 1,400.00
Same—Same 1,898.63
Goldman, Samuel M. & Reita—H. Kulenstein et al.....293.01
Girondo, Elisabetta & Anselmom—L. Fusco 267.37
Golf, Inc.—Perkins Goodwin Co.....189.91
Greenberg, Paul—B. Sauberg.....533.91
H. Lifschutz Co.—N. Ries.....136.47
Hendrickson, Earle—G. Goldschlager....270.25
Josephson, Joseph—Berger Realty & Construction Co 254.41
Johneon, Geo. A.—A. A. La Vigne.....329.70
Kahl, Rosa or Rose—City Real Estate Co.....2,687.85
Kennedy, William & Catharine—Empire State Liquor Co.....430.55
Kohn, Aron & Sidney—State Mercantile Co., Inc.....346.86
Lyttle, Samuel—H. Miller & Co.....180.69
Levenstein, Moses—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America.....108.43
Levy, Charise—M. L. Jaeger 551.91
Lakin, Oliver—N. B. Drake, costs....107.82
Leibowitz, Clara—L. Wasserman et al.144.79
Lane, Thomas—L. O. Smith, costs....110.29
Levy, Mitchell A. C.—W. J. Graham..1,569.79
M. & M. Butter & Egg Co., Inc.—R. Brossmann 186.28
Maloof, Emma—M. Marling et al.....134.24
Miller, Allan W. & Pitchey et al.....289.97
Moltinsky, Max—Wood & Selick.....210.74
Mugler, August—Passaic Builders Supply Co. 614.92
Mankin, James—H. B. McCusker.....111.91
Miller, Thomas & Robert G. Martini—G. M. Buttle 569.12
Mantell, Jack P.—H. M. Jills.....587.50
National Surety Co.—People &c.....2,500.00
Neggesmith, Martin A.—Franich & Bach, Inc. 248.71
Newell, Edw. J.—S. J. Hamilton.....125.99
Oram, Harry—C. Milang.....148.40
Ostrow, William & George Brown—S. Coller 458.15
Pisani, Frank—National Cash Register Co. 204.01
Penniane, Realty Co., Henry L. Goodwin, Cornelia F. Goodwin, Clifford C. Goodwin, and Mabel E. Goodwin—State & City Realty Co. 24,364.09
Reily, John F.—Law Reporting Co....168.12
Rea, Wm. B. and Cornelius D. Le Favre —Motor World Pub. Co.....513.77
Rabinowitz, Morris—M. Stern.....112.22
Runkle, Marion L. G. Fried.....963.12
Raucher, Albert or Sam—A. Buchner.1,598.62
Roeenaasser, Morrie—Berg Broe.....114.82
Rueher, Walter D.—Anna G. Larkin, Inc. 148.28
Rue, Agnes M.—H. Steinberg.....2,099.98
Renn, Annie T.—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. 2,016.49
Same—Same 2,641.61
Same—Same 2,650.29
Reinman, William—Burns Bros.....230.10
Struhel, Ridgewood Iron Works—C. E. Black 218.15
Schlesinger, Nelson—Hase, Mose & Co..158.88
Streyckmann, Hector—S. Freidus.....130.41
Siegel, Ernest—American Huhn Metallic Packing Co. 125.66
Schalnger, Isaac—W. Hauser 1,116.85
Shedd Electric Co., Inc—L. D. Bally....114.88
Seltzas, Everett M.—G. Rosenfeld, costs.107.45
Schumann, Bruno—H. W. Goelet.....114.23
Sansome, Armand—R. Di Giorgia.....792.17
Sanitary Dairy Machine Co., Inc.—T. L. Johnson, Jr. 146.30
Salagna, Adelina—T. Daronco.....1,210.52
Tempest, Mina—M. Moog.....1,011.83
Turner, Roiaod C.—J. M. Les.....141.91
Vegliante, Sebastiano—A. Vegliante....204.57
Valenti, Marco—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America 267.42
Qelli, Henry M.—W. Polink.....373.16
Wollenhaupt, August, Jr.—J. Danenhauer 853.82
Wolpin, Louis—J. Daneohauer.....196.47

In Bronx County.

Arent, Maxwell—A. Klorman.....60.12
Ballington, Joseph—Evans Bros., Inc..113.56
Bankers' National Realty Corporation—Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 71.82
Coyle, Patrick, as administrator—Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund Association.....1,702.04
Fitzsimmons, Margaretta.....32.98
Flaxman, Herman B.—H. Gilman et al. 119.72
Johoson, Harry—C. S. Rosenberg.....68.22
Kasire, Leon—M. Schwarz.....82.21
Klepper, William—J. Kempner.....43.53
Morrison, Nathan—N. Y. Telephone Co..87.24
Morgan, Andrew C.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 93.14
McCarthy, Michael—J. Heyman.....1,508.79
Payor, Jossph—B. Greenberg.....30.49
Rubel, Benjamin—N. Y. Telephone Co...22.70
Schulman, Abraham S.—A. Epetein et al. 28.72
Chaumburger, Julius—J. Muller.....263.07
Seme—J. Heinrich.....296.40
Salagona, Adelina—T. Daronco.....1,210.52
Schaeffer, Wynona—W. Rehren et al..147.22
Zimmer, Leidore—S. H. Jackson.....144.31

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

City of N. Y.—O'Brien Bros., Inc., May 22, 1915 .....$800.00
Franklin Union No.23, Inc.—G. L. Berry, Dec. 14, 1914.....107.88
Held, Ruben J.—Shoninger Bros., Oct. 17, 1912 .....630.13
Morss, Jana S.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915 .....218.96
Mackay, D. Clinton—E. Kiss, June 26, 1914 .....214.67
Same—Adder Machine Co., Sept. 2, 1914.$136.11
Miller, Samuel S.—C. S. Clark, May 17, 1912 .....102.01
McHale, Martin—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915 .....1,313.96
King, Miriam—Security Bank, June 25, 1912, (canceled) $2,034.74
Paxton, John C.—W. J. Kress, April 1, 1913, (canceled) 1,527.21
Werthmann, Adolph—A. Harris, Feb. 21, 1912 .....$16,268.21
Wishart, George—F. D. Freund et al., May 31, 1912.....$3,269.36
Lingwall, Arvid A.—City of N. Y., May 27, 1915, (vacated).....$213.04
Crystal, Hyman S.—Wilberth Realty Co. July 29, 1915, (vacated).....$805.58
Cork & Zicha Marble Co. and August R. Zicha—C. D. Jackson, Oct. 8, 1915....$189.91

In Bronx County.

Purchase Holding Corporation—A. Fagin, Sept. 30, 1915.....$61.10

BUFFALO BROKER FAILS.

J. L. Holland, Who Kept Tickers by Means of Injunction, Owes $500,000

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—James L. Holland and Edward Lewis, trading as J. L. Holland & Co., stock brokers, with branches in more than 100 cities, made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

The brokerage house of J. L. Holland & Co. was one of the two Buffalo bouscs which obtained an injunction against the Western Union Telegraph Company last December, restraining the company from removing New York Stock Exchange tickers from its offices. Tbo Stock Exchange had directed the telegraph company to refuse further ticker service to the brokers, as a part of its campaign against hucket shops.

Immediately after word of the Holland firm's assignment was received at the Exchange here yesterday this notice was aent out to every firm having wire connections:

The failure of a large so-called independent wire house in Buffalo and the rumored impending failure of others, will throw out of employment a large number of correspondents, branch office managers, and telegraph operators who have been closely associated for many years with hucket shops all over the United States. A numher of these persons have already applied to our members for positions.

With a view to preventing wire tapping and other misuse of Stock Exchange quotations, the committee calls the attention of all members operating leased wire systems to the inadvisability of taking into their employ former employes of bucket shops, and it is suggested that all hranch office managers be cautioned with respect thereto.

"From our investigations of conditions surrounding the hucket-shop industry," said a prominent member of the Exchange yesterday, "we estimate that fully $1,000,000 has been lost by the dupes of bucket-shop operators as a result of the injunction granted by the court in Buffalo."

The Holland firm had branches throughout Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Ohio, and West Virginia, with an office in Montreal. Another firm which has been the subject of scrutiny hy the Exchange has forty offices extending as far as St. Louis.

ROCK ISLAND IN NEW HANDS.

Reid-Moore Interests Lose Control of Directorate to Amster Men.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Voting control of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, passed from the hands of the Reid-Moore interests today. Seven Directors approved by Nathan L. Amster, head of a Shareholders' Committee, were elected to the Board of Directors, which consists of thirteen members.

Mr. Amster spoke guardedly of financial plans for the company.

"I don't want to prophesy what the new board will do," said he, "but an issue of preferred stock seems to be the plan most thought of now. The Rock Island has a low capitalization at present, $75,000,000, and one of the best engineers in the country, who has investigated the property, says that a greater capitalization would he justified."

The new Directors are Edmund D. Hulbert, Charles G. Dawes, and John G. Shedd, Chicago; John R. Morron, and William B. Thompson, New York; Nathaniel French, Davenport, Iowa, and Joel W. Burdick, Pittshurgh.

MAKES $60,500,000 PAYMENT

Midvale Steel Syndicate Turns Over $40,500,000 in Cash.

The syndicate which formed the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company made payment in full at the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday for the properties taken in. The three payments amounted to $60,500,000, of which $22,000,000 was for the original Midvale Steel Company, $20,000,000 for the Remington Arms Company of Delaware, and $18,500,000 for Worth Brothers & Co. and the Coatesville Rolling Mills Company together.

The cash paid into the trust company was $40,500,000. Owners of the stock of one concern took as part payment in place of cash $20,000,000 in stock of the new Midvale Company. The name of the concern sold on these terms was not made public, hut it was understood to be the Midvale Steel Company, which was hought originally from the Harrah interests in Philadelphia by a group headed by William A. Read and resold to the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Syndicate.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Serial 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Indian Refining Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as Succeseor Trustee of a mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive until twelve o'clock noon, November 4th, 1915, sealed proposals for the sale to it on November 5th, 1915, of bonds secured by said mortgage sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $72,501.00 in the Sinking Fund Account, at a price not exceeding one hundred and two per centum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V of said mortgage.

BANKERS TRUST CO., Trustee.
Dated New York, October 8, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 19th, 1915, for CONTRACT 108, for the erection of two steel frame buildings, galvanized-steel-covered, for the drainage chambers, at Shafts 11 and 21, of the City Tunnel of Catskill Aqueduct, New York City. Both buildings are of, approximately, the same size, the larger one being about 48 feet by 40 feet by 83 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings are being built under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Sopply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 26, 1915, for CONTRACT 128, for the construction of two concrete stone and brick buildings at the Uptake and Downtake chambers of Hill View Reservoir, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The larger one of the buildings is, approximately, 125 feet by 88 feet by 35 feet and the other is somewhat smaller. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built and The City will furnish and erect the roof covsre for the buildings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR LEATHER LEGGINS.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 o'clock A. M., October 18, 1915, for furnishing at this Depot 20,000 pairs leather leggins. Information on applicatioo.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

First Mortgage Railroad Bond

Earnings over twice interest

Serial maturities and stringent mortgage provision assure constantly increasing equity.

Yield 4.50% to 5.50%

according to maturities

A standard railroad bond yielding a public utility basis

Additional information on request for Circular AG-73

N.W.Halsey&Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

By Comparison

with other Public Utility Bonds selling on approximately the same income basis the intrinsic value of the

5% Gold Bonds of the UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS COMPANY

makes them, in our opinion, one of the best investment purchases of their kind afforded in the present market.

Let us send you our 24-page Booklet T on this Company which will afford you the opportunity to apply your own investigation to the condition of the Company.

A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

United States Steel Preferred

is among the fifteen important preferred stocks compared as to income yield and recent price advance in a table we have just compiled. Accompanying this table are suggestions of interest to persons who hold preferred stocks purchased at the low prices of early in the year.

Send for Table No. 184

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William T. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Anglo-French 5% Loan

We have prepared a handbook giving in brief and concise form an historical sketch of the finances of England and France, a description of their resources and of the outstanding bonded indebtedness. Copies may be had on application.

Ask for Bond Book No. 20

Harvey Fisk & Sons
Dealers in Government Bonds
62 Cedar Street New York

SPECIAL CIRCULAR DESCRIBING 105 ISSUES

Listed Stocks

The circular also contains suggestions as to how to effect a purchase or sale of stocks, and tables showing net returns from dividend-paying stocks.

Write for Circular 1493
"Railroad and Industrial Stocks"

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

WE OFFER

Buffalo, N. Y.

Registered 4½s
Due June 15, 1944.
Price to yield 4.15%

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Declines the Rule, with a Few Striking Exceptions Among the Industrials.

A reaction which experienced brokers knew could not be long delayed carried almost the entire list down yesterday, and the volume of trading was contracted by about 20 per cent. The market was very irregular throughout the session, but in general the high prices were made at the opening and the several rallies that took place were not sufficient to carry quotations back over the lost ground. At the close small losses were shown by nearly all issues in which there had been dealings.

If the market had not proved itself to be largely independent of news developments it would have been easy to find abundant justification for the recessions. The war news was decidedly unfavorable to the Allies and the dissension in the French Cabinet was followed by persistent rumors of serious disagreements among the British authorities over the conduct of the campaign. There was some selling on the part of subscribers to the new Anglo-French bonds to provide them with funds with which to take up their allotments today, when payments must be made in full for bonds withdrawn from the syndicate. But a better explanation of the reactionary tendency displayed yesterday was to be found in the obvious fact that the recovery from the more serious break brought about by the action of bankers in enforcing more stringent margin rules a few days ago had been too abrupt for the market's welfare. A long sustained advance which is not punctuated by occasional reactions leaves stocks in a vulnerable position which professional traders can be trusted not to overlook. Shrewd operators were advising customers yesterday morning to take part of their profits and wait for lower prices before increasing commitments.

As usual, there were two or three striking exceptions to the general weakness of both industrials and railroads. Consolidated Gas was very active, and sold up at one time to 149¾, closing at 147½, with a net gain of 5 points. Third Avenue advanced to 64½ and closed at 64, with a gain of 2 points. Tennessee Copper, after reaching 69½, closed at 67, with a gain of 1¾. In each of these cases there was a definite reason for an advance. Consolidated Gas was put up on a report that the company will shortly begin paying an extra dividend to compensate stockholders for the loss to them through excessive caution on the part of the Directors while the eighty-cent rate was being given a trial. Third Avenue moved up on the expectation that at today's meeting the board will inaugurate dividends, with an initial payment of 1 per cent. Tennessee Copper's strength resulted from the conclusion of a large contract with the Russian Government which has been long under negotiation.

Yesterday's declines were not serious enough to affect bank loans, and they seemed to be accepted as evidence that the market has lost its perspective and should move more slowly until values are determined. The new Anglo-French bonds sold at 98.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4	5	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4	5	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ..... 2¼@2¼
Ninety days ..... 2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¼	1¼	1½

ON TIME.

30 days ..... 2½@2¾ | 5 months ..... 3@3¼
90 days ..... 3 | 6 months ..... 3@3¼
4 months ..... 3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months ..... 3 @3¼ | 6 months ..... 3 @3½
60 to 90 days 3
Other Names.
4 months ..... 3¼@3¾ | 6 months ..... 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.67¾	$4.68	+.00½
Cables	4.68⅝	4.68¼	4.68½	+.00⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.68	$4.68⅛
Paris	5.84¾	5.85¼
Switzerland	5.31¾	5.30¾
Scandinavia	26.10	26.15
Berlin	.82½	.82⅝
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	...
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.14	5.15
Holland	40¼	40⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.00	...
Calcutta	33.75	...
Italy	6.89	8.88
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	40.12½	...
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.62
Rio	23.40	23.45
Spain	..	19.25
Austria	14.95	15.05
Russia	..	35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.64¾	$4.82¾	$4.63	$4.61

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $566,952,998; balance, $25,893,671; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $183,391. The local banks gained $561,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 62½c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 24d, unchanged; New York, 49⅝c, up ½c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Railroads	78.61	77.53	77.67	—1.06
Industrials	101.54	99.29	100.15	— .34

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Oct. 4	87.00	84.33	85.31	+ .15
Oct. 5	85.53	84.07	84.37	— .94
Oct. 7	85.59	82.93	84.55	+ .18
Oct. 7	87.33	84.82	86.83	+2.28
Oct. 8	88.86	86.80	87.79	+ .96
Oct. 9	88.89	87.61	88.51	+ .72
Oct. 11	90.22	88.31	89.30	+ .79
Oct. 12—Holiday.				
Oct. 13	90.24	88.71	89.60	+ .30
Oct. 14	90.07	88.41	88.91	— .69

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Oct., 1915	50.70	Oct. 13 82.93	Oct. 6 88.91
Oct., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Oct., 1913	70.79	Oct. 2 66.20	Oct. 17 67.73
Oct., 1912	85.76	Oct. 4 81.47	Oct. 30 82.30
Oct., 1911	75.32	Oct. 16 72.01	Oct. 4 73.39
*Year, 1915	90.74	Oct. 13 58.99	Feb. 24 88.91
Year, 1914	73.70	Jan. 31 57.47	July 30 60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2 63.09	Feb. 1 68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30 75.24	Feb. 1 78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jun. 26 69.87	Sep. 25 77.60

*To date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Meetings to Watch.

Two Directors' meetings are being awaited with especial interest by Wall Street. The Consolidated Gas board will hold the usual quarterly dividend session next week, and on Oct. 26 the United States Steel Corporation Directors will get together for their quarterly meeting to consider the statement of operations. The Street is positive that the quarter's earnings of the corporation will make an excellent showing, and hopes are being expressed that common stock dividends will be renewed. Hope, unassisted by the supporting influence of definite knowledge, is evidently the cause of steady buying of Steel. The stock, along with other prominent issues, lost ground yesterday, but not until a new high record for this movement had been established. Steel Directors say they themselves do not know what will be done about dividends until they talk it over in a body. Whether or not this is strictly true, plenty of evidence has been presented in the past that they do not spread their sentiments broadcast before they act in unison. When the common stock dividend was passed last year the Street was taken by surprise.

***

Gossip on Consolidated Gas.

The five-point net rise of Consolidated Gas yesterday to the highest price in nearly five years indicated the feelings of speculators in advance of the dividend meeting. Melon talk was in the air, as it had been frequently before, and with as much, and no more, of a basis as last year and the year before that. It has been known for a long time that the Directors were considering ways and means for distributing a part of the company's assets to shareholders. Stockholders thought that a start was made six months ago, when extra quarterly payments of 1 per cent. quarterly were ordered. This was to make up to shareowners the income they did not get in the interval when 4 per cent. annually was paid, before the rate was returned to 6 per cent. The total of these payments amounts to about 27 per cent., and one phase of expectation is that the whole amount may be paid off in the near future either in cash or script. Another is that assets in the form of securities owned by the company may be distributed. The Directors have no comment to make on the rumors.

***

Another War Stock Found.

It seems rather difficult to consider Consolidated Gas as a war stock, but intimations have of late been made in gossip that it had a true war flavor. The story was that the company had entered into contracts for the sale of by-products in the production of gas to be used in munition manufacture which were proving very profitable. A Director was quoted as saying that this story was merely one of the many accompanying the rise of the stock. Just the same, a gain of more than 21 points in the last fortnight adds something of a war stock atmosphere to the course of Consolidated Gas.

***

Third Avenues.

Well-informed persons in Wall Street said yesterday that there was reason for believing that Third Avenue would be put on a regular 4 per cent. dividend basis. The Directors meet today, and an announcement to that effect is expected. The Street apparently accepted the reports as authentic, for the stock rose to 64½ and closed strong at 64, a net gain of 2 points for the day. The stockholders of Mr. Whitridge's company have exercised patience for years. While Mr. Whitridge has met with some opposition, there have been no criticisms of his constructive policy in building up his road on a solid foundation. It was Mr. Whitridge who introduced the "pay as you enter" policy, and his admirers will think even more of him when they hear positively that he has also adopted the "pay as you go" policy with regard to dividends.

***

United Cigar Stores.

Stocks of the United Cigar Stores were traded in on the Exchange yesterday for the first time, and the common stock was very active. It closed at $10, which is the par, and this represents a gain of ⅛ over the closing price on the Curb on Wednesday. Under the new ruling of the Exchange on commissions a purchaser paying 9⅞ for United Cigar Stores pays $6.25 commission on each 100 shares. If he buys the stock at $10 or above, however, the commission is the regular ½ or $12.50 for each 100 shares.

***

Interborough Consolidated.

When the Interborough Consolidated Corporation was formed last June out of the old Interborough Metropolitan Company there were predictions that the preferred stock of the new company would soon sell at 80. It required about five months, however, to have the prediction fulfilled. It was well known, of course, that a 6 per cent. stock selling around 70 looked attractive. There were some, however, who wanted to see the company actually pay dividends before buying. With the aid of two quarterly dividends confidence was created in some quarters, but even so the report persists that a good sized pool helped in the upward movement to 80.

***

Marine Fight Is On.

A member of the Bannard Reorganization Committee for the International Mercantile Marine Company, when asked yesterday what course the committee would pursue in the face of the opposition to the plan by the Wallace committee of preferred stockholders, said: "We will go ahead to obtain foreclosure decrees on the company's two defaulted bond issues, and we have been advised by counsel to stick to the centre of the road." It is probable that the courts will be asked to enter decrees next week, and the Wallace committee's attorneys will be in court to oppose such a course. The Bannard committee announced yesterday that $51,201,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds and $16,323,000 of the 5 per cent. bonds had been deposited, leaving only $1,393,000 of the first issue and $1,300,000 of the second issue undeposited. The fight centres on the deposits of preferred stock, and neither the Bannard Committee nor the Wallace Committee has presented figures on the deposits of stock.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	48,027,000
Silver in hand decreased	358,000
Notes in circulation increased	88,058,000
Treasury deposits decreased	9,842,000
General deposits decreased	15,223,000
Bills discounted increased	87,714,000
Advances decreased	7,702,000

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 47½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,014,237
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	127,632,463
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.91 — .69
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	90.74	Oct. 13	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	105	300	Adams Express	103	103	102	102	...
33½	33¾	3,600	Alaska Gold Mincs	33½	33⅝	33	33	—1
43¼	43½	6,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44¾	44¾	42½	43⅝	—1⅛
73½	74½	1,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74	74⅜	73	73⅜	— ⅛
97	97¾	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
66½	67	3,000	Am. Beet Sugar	67¼	67¾	65¾	66⅝	— ½
89	90	400	Am. Beet Sugar pf	89½	90	89½	90	+2
100	107	200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	108	108	105	105	...
...	...	98	Do., odd lot	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	...
200	203	1,100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	202½	203	200	203	...
64	64¼	30,200	Am. Can	63	64¾	61¾	64	+1
106¼	107	800	Am. Can pf	106¼	106½	106¼	106¼	...
83½	84	13,200	Am. Car & Fdry	85¼	86¼	82	83⅜	—1
116½	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅝	116⅝	+1½
163¾	164	2,800	Am. Coal Products	167	168	164	164	—1⅞
...	...	600	Am. Coal Prod.rgts	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	...
58⅝	59¼	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	59	59¼	59	59	— ½
90	92½	100	Am. Cot.Oil.pf.s.20 f.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	...
104	104½	600	Am. H. & Leather	104¼	104¼	104	104½	— ⅜
47	48	800	Am. H. & Leath.pf	47⅞	48	47⅜	47⅜	—1⅝
23⅜	24	600	Am. Ice Securities	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
21⅛	21¼	1,400	Am. Linseed	21¼	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅛
37	38	500	Am. Linseed pf	38	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
66⅜	67	3,800	Am. Locomotive	68	68¾	66¼	67	—2
99	99½	500	Am. Locomotive pf	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	— ⅝
6½	7	300	Am. Malt	6½	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
28	29	400	Am. Malt pf	28½	29	28½	29	+ ½
91½	91⅞	25,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	90	92	89½	91¾	+1½
108	109	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	109	109	106⅞	108¾	— ½
108	100	50	Do., odd lot	108¾	108¾	106⅝	106⅝	...
86½	87	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
80½	81½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	81	81	81	81	— ½
63½	63¾	3,800	Am. Steel F'dries	64⅛	64⅜	62	62¾	— ½
111½	113½	250	Am. Sugar Ref	112	113	112	112	...
115¾	115¾	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115½	115⅞	115½	115½	— ⅛
124¼	124½	2,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124½	124¾	124⅜	124⅜	...
232	234	500	Am. Tobacco	232½	234	232½	233	— ½
109¼	110¼	100	Am. Tobacco pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	+1⅛
109½	110¾	25	Do., odd lot	110	110	110	110	...
33	33¼	4,000	Am. Woolen	33⅜	34	33	33	— ⅛
52¾	53	900	Am. Woolen t. r.	52¾	53	52½	52¾	+ ⅛
96½	97	400	Am. Woolen pf	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	— ⅜
75½	75⅝	16,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	76⅜	77	75½	75⅝	—1⅛
106	106¼	4,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106¼	106⅞	106	106	— ⅞
100	100½	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
100	113	200	Atlantic Coast Line	113	113	113	113	—1½
125½	126	27,800	Baldwin Loco	131½	131½	123¾	125¾	—6¼
91½	91⅞	6,400	Baltimore & Ohio	92¼	92⅝	91¼	91⅜	— ⅛
74¾	74¾	200	Baltimore & Oh. pf	74½	74⅝	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
...	...	5	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
1⅛	1⅜	1,300	Batopilas Mining	1½	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	...
462	466	200	Bethlehem Steel	467	467	467	467	+2
165	169	1,100	Bethlehem Steel pf	165	165	165	165	...
87¼	87½	900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	87⅝	87⅝	87¼	87⅜	— ⅛
136	138	600	Brooklyn Union Gas	135	135⅝	135	135⅝	+3½
...	6¼	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
90¼	91	7,550	Burns Brothers	91	92¾	90	90	...
61	61⅝	500	Butte & Superior	62	62	61½	61¾	— ½
33	34½	500	Butterick Co	33⅞	34	33½	34	+ ½
19½	20¼	400	California Petrol	19¾	19¾	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
44½	46	400	California Pet. pf	45¼	45¼	45	45	— ⅛
163¾	164¼	4,700	Canadian Pacific	165¼	167	163¾	164	—1⅝
52⅝	53	3,800	Central Leather Co	53¼	53½	52¾	53	— ¼
107	108	100	Central Leather pf	108	108	106	108	+ ½
56⅞	57	5,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅝	57¾	56¼	57⅛	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	100	Chi. Great Western	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
34½	34¾	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35¼	35⅜	34½	34½	...
91	91½	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	92¾	92¾	90¾	91½	—1¼
128	128¼	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129¼	129¼	128¼	128¼	— ¼
125	180	200	Chi. & Northwest	130	130	130	130	...
120	130	22	Do., odd lot	129	129	129	129	...
22⅜	22¾	14,050	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	22⅝	23⅛	22½	22½	— ½
49½	49⅝	8,850	Chino Copper	51	51½	49¼	49½	—1¼
43¾	43⅞	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	44	44	43	43	—1
71	72	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	72	72	72	72	—1
57	57½	14,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	58½	58⅝	56¾	57	—1½
53	54	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	53¾	53¾	53	53	—2
147¼	148	31,550	Consolidated Gas	148	149¾	141¾	147½	+5
107½	108	6,600	Continental Can	112¾	112½	106	107¾	—1¼
105½	106	100	Continental Can pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	—1⅜
18¾	18⅝	1,500	Corn Products Ref	18⅞	18½	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
87	88	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	86	86	86	86	...
92	92¼	16,500	Crucible Steel	93½	96	92	92	—3½
103½	103½	220	Crucible Steel pf	103	103½	103	103½	— ¾
118	120	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	120⅛	120⅞	119	119	— ¼
148	148	200	Delaware & Hud	148	148	148	148	—1½
17⅜	18	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	18	18	18	18	— ½
62½	...	10	Detroit United Ry	63	63	63	63	...
36	36¼	5,100	Distillers' Secur	36¼	36¾	35½	36	— ½
22⅜	22⅞	700	Dome Mines	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
71⅜	72	100	Elec. Storage Bat	74	72½	71½	71½	—1
33¾	33⅞	15,100	Erie	34¾	34⅞	33⅝	33⅝	—1
53⅜	53½	4,800	Erie 1st pf	54⅝	54⅝	53¼	53⅜	—1
42½	44	300	Erie 2d pf	43⅝	44	43⅞	44	...
50¼	51	300	Federal M. & S. pf	51	51	50½	50½	—1½
345	350	70	General Chemical	346	346	345	345	...
177	178	3,300	General Electric	178	179	176½	177	—2
330	324½	900	General Motors	336	338	325	325	—11
112	114¼	1,000	General Motors pf	113	113	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
77½	77⅞	62,150	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	78¼	80¼	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅛
109½	110	100	Goodrich pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅛
121¾	122¼	1,100	Great Northern pf	122½	122½	121¾	122	— ⅛
48¾	48⅝	10,900	G. N. certs.ore prop	49⅛	49¾	48¼	48⅜	—1⅛
41⅜	42	1,100	Greene Cananea	42¼	42¼	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅝
67⅝	...	2,800	Guggenheim Explor.	68¾	68¾	67¼	67¼	— ⅜
108	109¾	600	Illinois Central	110	110	108	108	—1
44	44½	3,400	Inspiration Copper	44	45	43¾	44½	—1¾
23½	23⅝	2,000	Inter.-Met	24	24	23¼	23½	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	17,424	Interboro Consol	24	24½	23¾	23⅝	— ⅛
80	80½	6,800	Interboro Con. pf	79¾	80⅝	79⅜	80	+ ¾
24½	25½	2,000	Int. Agricultural	24⅜	26	24⅜	25	+ ⅛
54	55	1,000	Int. Agricultural pf	53¼	55¼	53¼	54½	+ ⅛
109¼	110½	2,600	Int. Harvester N. J	115	115	108¾	109	—3
65	71	100	Int. Harv. Corp	70	70	70	70	...
221	222	2,400	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	221	222	220	220	...
10½	10⅝	200	Int. Paper	10⅜	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	— ⅛
27½	28	800	Kansas City South	28⅜	28⅝	27½	27½	—1
62	63	600	Kan. City South. pf	62¼	62⅜	62	62	— ⅜
85	86	9,800	Lackawanna Steel	88¼	88½	84¼	85	—2
105	106	200	Laclede Gas	104⅜	105½	104⅜	105½	+ ⅝
9	11	100	Lake Erie & West	11	11	11	11	—1⅜
75	75⅛	2,600	Lehigh Valley	76¼	76½	75	75	—3
117	119¼	100	Liggett & Myers pf	119	119	119	119	+3
26⅜	27	200	Long Island	26½	26½	26	26	— ⅛
22	24	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	24	24	24	24	—1½
122½	124	100	Louisville & Nash	125	125	125	125	—2½
76¼	80	200	Mackay Cos	78	78	78	78	+ ½
65	66	200	Mackay Cos. pf	66	66	66	66	+ ¼
61	61½	10,300	Maxwell Motors	64¾	64¾	61	61½	—3½
96¾	97	4,600	Max. Motors 1st pf	96¾	98¾	96¾	98¾	—1¼
52	53	11,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	55	55	51½	52½	— ½
92	92¼	14,900	Mexican Petroleum	92	92¾	90	92	— ½
34⅜	34⅝	7,500	Miami Copper	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34½	— ½
14	14½	600	Min. & St. Louis	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	— ½
119	121¾	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120¾	120⅞	120¼	120⅝	+ ⅜
5¾	6	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
4	4¼	6,000	Missouri Pacific	4¼	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
57	58	100	Montana Power	58½	58½	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
107	...	100	Montana Power pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ½
...	...	500	Nat. Biscuit pf	125	125¼	125	125	— ½
83	85	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	85	85	85	85	...
29½	29¾	200	Nat. Enam. & St.	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ¼
66¼	66¾	1,800	Nat. Lead Co	67	67¼	66⅛	66½	— ⅜
16	19	100	N.Rys.of Mex.1st pf	17	17	17	17	—2½
7⅜	7⅞	200	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
147	149	900	N. Y. Air Brake	150¼	150½	140	149	—1
99½	100	4,200	N. Y. Central	99¾	100¼	99¼	99¾	— ½
40	42	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	40	40	40	40	—2
83	83¾	11,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	84	84	82	83¼	— ¾
29¾	30¼	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	30½	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	—1
115	115⅜	1,200	Norfolk & Western	117¼	118	115¾	115¾	— ¼
82½	85	100	Norfolk & West. pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	—1½
70	72	600	North America	73	73	72	72	—1½
111¾	111¾	2,200	Northern Pacific	112¾	112¾	111¾	111¾	— ⅜
30¼	30½	800	Pacific Mail	31	31	30¼	30¾	— ⅛
45	46	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	46½	46½	46	46	— ½
57¾	57¾	3,400	Pennsyl. Railroad	58⅛	58⅛	57½	57⅝	— ⅜
119½	120½	5,500	Peo. Gas, Chicago	119	121¼	119	119¾	+ ¾
9½	11	100	Peoria & Eastern	10	10	10	10	—1¼
46½	47	1,700	Philadelphia Co	47½	48	46	47	...
78	80	200	P., C. & St. L.	80	80	79¾	79¾	— ⅜
40¾	41	27,350	Pitts. Coal	41½	42½	40½	40¾	— ⅛
113½	114	3,950	Pitts. Coal pf	113	114	112¾	113½	+ ⅝
95	98½	100	Pitts. Steel pf	98	98	98	98	+ ½
70¾	71	3,400	Pres. Steel Car	71½	71¾	70¼	70¾	—1¼
104

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COTTON HAMMERED BY ROOM TRADERS

Market Opens with an Advance on Liverpool Cables, but Yields to Pressure.

DAY'S LOSS 3 TO 12 POINTS

Weather in South Good, but Crop Reports Indicate Smaller Production Than Expected.

The cotton market yesterday failed to show any particular strength at any time during the day, and was the dullest and most uninteresting session seen for some time. Liverpool continues to take a bullish view of the situation and was higher than due again yesterday morning. On the strength of the cables the local market opened at an advance of about 10 points and was stronger during the early trading than at any time during the day. There was some Southern selling, mostly of a profit-taking character, and a very strong crowd of room traders worked actively during the entire session in an effort to hammer prices down.

The weather in the South was fairly good, but crop reports from many sections say that the yield will be much smaller than any one had expected even a short time ago. The statement of the Census Bureau, showing that in round figures half a million bales have been used by American mills during the month of September and half a million exported during the same period, had no effect on prices.

It seems that those who have been looked upon as the bull leaders are making little effort to force the market at this time, being content to stand back and wait until the South has disposed of all the cotton it is willing to sell at this level. The close was fairly steady, at practically the low point of the day, being about a dollar a bale under the high level of the morning. The day's net decline was 3 to 12 points.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were quiet, 10 to 13 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, middling, 12.40. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.37	12.25	12.24@12.26	12.27@12.30
Dec.	12.71	12.50	12.51@12.52	12.61@12.63
Jan.	12.89	12.68	12.68@12.69	12.78@12.79
March	13.09	12.89	12.89@12.90	13.00@13.01
May	13.26	13.04	13.04@13.05	13.18@13.18
July	13.28	13.06	13.06@13.07	13.18@13.19

Total port receipts, 35,000 bales; last week, 40,222 bales; last year, 26,453 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	9,941	7,394	2,234
Galveston	12,037	9,230	11,606
Mobile	109	516	1,105
Charleston	3,527	2,494	2,247
Savannah	5,491	1,791	5,102
Wilmington	917	2,130	369
Norfolk	3,225	2,713	1,926

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,781	4,059	3,449
Memphis	4,687	4,770	5,681
St. Louis	3,154	849	1,530
Houston	12,677	9,508	10,762

Exports, 17,220 bales; total thus far this season, 919,412 bales; total last season, 781,306 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
378 Galveston	12.15	281,053	166,355
3,055 New Orleans	12.00	181,064	73,314
75 Mobile	12.00	15,840	18,318
1,481 Savannah	12½	182,771	64,859
— Charleston	12.00	8,361	33,677
— Wilmington	11¾	42,220	14,728
413 Norfolk	—	43,862	21,320
— Augusta	—	139,067	68,202
2,200 Memphis	12.25	101,793	83,897
— St. Louis	12¾	8,372	13,867
5,718 Houston	12.05	148,104	78,799

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling six points decline. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 21,000. American, 19,000. Market closed barely steady.

BID AND ASKED.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1030	97	98	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	100½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	100½	..
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..			
4s, r, 1925	109	110			
4s, c, 1925	109½	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am B Sug pf	89	90	Lorill'd Co. Do pf	112	115
Am Coal	20	..	Man B'ch	2	8
Am Exp	105	110	Men Elev	127	128
Am Snuff	153	160	Man Shirt	54½	65
Do pf	108½	109½	Do pf	103	..
Am T & C	62½	65	M Dep Sts	44¾	52
Am Wr Pa pf	..	..	Do pf	94	99
Assets R	5	10	Mex F pf	86	88
Assets R pf	5	7½	M & St L pf	29	30½
A M 1st pf	..	95	M, St P & S M pf	125	132
Do 2d pf	98¾	..	Do 1	..	74
Bald L pf	107½	109¾	M, K & T pf	15	16
Booth Fish	30	..	Do pf	79	..
Do pf	..	..	Mor & Ess	81	83
Brown Sh	37½	42	M & B pf	60	75
Do pf	87	91	N, C & St L	125	140
B, R & P	50	95	Nat C & S pf	110	112
Do pf	106	110	Nat En pf	89	92
Case (J I) pf	80	81	Nat Bi pf	110¾	113
C R R of N J	270	370	N Y, C & St L 1st pf	80	93
C & S A	130	135	N Y C & H	84½	85
Chi & Alt	8	13	N Y S R pf	49½	..
Do pf	21	25	Norf South	18	20
C & N W pf	168	180	Nor Tel	51	..
Chi, St P, M & Om	116	120	Ont Mln	3¼	4
Do pf	135	140	Pett-Mull	75	85
Cluett-P	73	75	Do 1st pf	95	105
Do pf	105	110	P C, C & St L pf	91	99
Col & So	34	35	P S, N	104	104⅞
Do 2d pf	40	45	Quicksilver	2⅝	3
Crex Carp	40	60	Do pf	2½	3½
C-Am Sug pf	96½	100	Ry St Spr pf	93	96⅝
D & Co pf	95	97	Rdg 1st pf	41½	42⅞
D, L & W	210	212½	Do 2d pf	42½	48½
D & R G	8	11	Rock Isl'd	½	⅝
D M & Ft D	..	6	Rumely (J)	..	..
Do pf	25	..	Co pf	9¼	11½
Det Ed	124	124½	St L S W pf	32	34
D S S & A pf	6	6⅝	Sears-R pf	123⅞	124½
Dom Coal pf	9	12	S-S S & I pf	92½	94
East Kod	500	..	So R, M & O pf	60	75
F M & S	28	30	Tex Co	160	..
Gen Chem pf	112	..	Tpald	160	..
Hav El Ry pf	100½	..	T P L Tr	100	..
Hock Val	112	113	Tob P pf	99	100
Homest'ke	120	..	T St L & W pf	11	12
Int-M pf	82½	83	Und Type	71	80
I H, N J pf	116	117	Do pf	100	106
Int H Corp pf	116	..	Un Cig M	58	99
Int N pf	107	108	Do pf	105	109
Int P pf	39	40	Un Dry G	12	30
Iowa Cent	5	10	Do pf	06	..
Do pf	10	20	U S Ind A pf	103	108
Kayser (J) & Co	63	86	U S R & Ref	2¾	3½
Do 1st pf	106	112	Do pf	2¾	3¼
K & D M	1½	..	U S R 2d pf	75	90
Do pf	30	..	Va-Car Ch pf	108	108¾
K'ks Co El pf	128	130	Va R & P	17	47
Kresge (SS) Co	180	195	Wabash pf	..	¼
Do pf	110	112	Do pf	..	¼
L E & W pf	22	28	West A B	140	143
Lieg & M	241½	245	W & L E	3	3½
L-W B 1st pf	91	96	Do 1st pf	8	11
Do 2d pf	35	65	Do 2d pf	4	5
			W'w'th (F W) pf	120	124

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co. has been elected a Director of the Philadelphia Company and of the Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh.

The reorganization plan of the M. Rumely Company was declared operative yesterday. About 95 per cent. of the convertible notes and commission notes and a substantial majority of the stock have been deposited. The time for making deposits has been extended to Nov. 10.

John Muir & Co. have issued a circular explaining the processes of handling odd lot orders.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market, as a whole, was dragging lower on the Consolidated Stock Exchange practically all day. A few special upward movements stood out against the current. The presence of realizing in volume was evident in the market. Among the stocks that stood out against the declining tendency were Third Avenue, Consolidated Gas, American Smelting, Tennessee Copper, and American Can.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold	33½	33½	33¼	33½
840	Allis-Chalmers	44⅞	44⅞	42⅝	43¼
170	Am. Bt. Sugar	67⅜	68	66½	66⅝
8,780	Am. Can	63	64⅞	62	64
310	Am. Car & Fy	85	85	82¼	83
30	Am. Hide & L	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
20	Am. Ice Sec	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
630	Am. Loco	68⅛	68⅜	66½	67
2,510	Am. Smelt	90	92¼	89¼	92
1,680	Anaconda Cop	76⅜	76⅜	75¼	75⅜
30	A., T. & S. F.	106½	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,040	Baldwin Loco	131	131½	124½	124⅝
70	Balt. & Ohio	92½	92¼	92¼	92⅞
50	B. R. T.	87⅜	87⅜	87	87
10	Cal. Petrol	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
180	Cent. Leather	53¼	53⅜	52⅞	53
350	Ches. & Ohio	57⅛	57⅞	56⅝	57
70	C., M. & S. P.	92½	92½	91¼	91½
350	Cb., R. I. & P.	22½	23½	22½	22⅝
610	Chino Cop	51	51⅜	49½	50⅞
1,410	Col. Fuel & I.	58½	58½	56⅝	57
470	Cons. Gas	144	145⅝	144	147½
340	Corn Prods	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅜
1,160	Crucible Steel	95	95½	92	93
110	Dist. Sec	36½	36½	35⅞	35⅞
880	Erie	34⅜	34⅞	33⅞	34
150	Erie 1st pf	54	54	53¼	53¾
3,080	Goodrich, Co	79½	80½	78	78½
210	Gt. N. Ore ctfs	49⅜	49⅜	48¼	48½
1,170	Inspir. Cop	44½	45	43¾	44
40	Inter.-Met	24⅛	24½	23½	23½
570	Inter. Cons	24	24⅛	23½	23½
115	Kan. City So	28¼	28½	28	28
10	Lehigh Valley	76½	76½	76¼	76⅛
480	Maxwell Mtr	65	65	61½	62
220	Mexican Pet	92	92¼	90⅞	92½
220	Miami Copper	35½	35⅞	34⅝	34¾
180	Mo. Pacific	4½	4⅝	4	4
10	Nevada Cons	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
90	N. Y. Central	90½	90⅝	89½	90⅜
450	N.Y., N. H. & H.	84	84	82	83
30	Nor. Pacific	112½	112½	112¼	112½
20	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31
150	Pennsylvania	58	58¼	57¾	57¾
720	Pitts. Coal	41½	42¼	40¾	41½
40	Pressed St. Car	71½	71½	70¾	70¾
710	Ray Copper	26⅞	26⅞	26	26⅛
2,840	Reading	79¼	79⅝	77⅜	78
1,340	Rep. Iron & S.	55	55	53½	54
330	Southern Pac.	97½	97½	96½	97
40	Southern Ry.	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼
1,810	Studebaker Co.	164½	167½	150½	161¾
3,120	Tenn. Copper	67¼	69⅜	66⅞	67⅜
370	Third Avenue	63⅞	64½	62	64
10	Union Bag	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,070	Union Pacific	135⅝	135⅝	134½	134½
220	U. S. Rubber	54¼	55½	54	54½
15,300	U. S. Steel	84	84	82⅞	83⅞
510	Utah Copper	71⅝	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝
100	Va.-Car. Chem.	43	43½	43	43
2,700	Whouse E. & M.	68⅛	68⅝	66⅝	67⅜
55,715					

BOND.

$2,000	Erie con. 4s, Series B	69	69	69	69

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
150	Batopilas	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
500	C. & O. D.	04½	04½	04½	04½
500	Con. Virginia	.20	.20	.20	.20
1,000	D'field B. B.	.07	.07	.07	.07
400	Florence	.46	.46	.46	.46
1,000	Hale & Norc	.06	.06	.06	.06
300	Jumbo Ext	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
300	Mexican	.38	.38	.38	.38
500	Mizpah Ext	.20	.20	.20	.20
600	Oro	.07	.07	.07	.07
350	Sierra Nevada	.33	.33	.33	.33
300	Tonopah Bel	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
400	Tonopah Ext	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
6,800					

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,340	Alaska Gold	33⅞	33⅞	33	33¼
500	Algomah	2	2	2	2
35	Allouez	56½	56½	56	56½
4,696	Am. Zinc	63½	63½	61⅝	62¼
620	Ariz. Com'l	8⅝	8½	8¼	8¼
1,020	Butte & Sup	62¼	62¾	61½	61½
605	Cal. & Ariz	65¼	65¾	64¼	64½
3	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	555	555
2,190	Chino	51½	53⅛	50½	50½
875	Copper Range	57½	57⅝	56½	56½
145	Daly-West	3½	3½	3	3
200	East Butte	13½	13½	13	13
280	Franklin	10	10	9½	9⅞
169	Granby	86⅜	87	85½	85½
1,280	Greene-Can	41⅜	42	41	42
105	Hancock	17⅜	18	17	17½
10	Indiana	6½	6½	6½	6½
320	Inspiration	44½	44⅝	44	44½
6	Island Creek	45½	45½	45½	45½
26	Island Ck. pf	87	87½	86½	86½
190	Isle Royale	30½	30½	29½	29½
360	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
85	Lake	14	14⅛	14	14
40	La Salle	6	6	6	0
100	Mason Valley	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
230	Mass. Consol	12⅛	12⅛	11½	11½
75	Mayflower	5	5	5	5
70	Miami	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝
730	Mohawk	79½	79⅝	78⅝	79
325	New Arcadian	11½	11½	10⅜	10⅜
50	New Idria	9½	9½	9½	9½
210	Nipissing	7½	7½	6⅝	6⅝
675	North Butte	32½	32½	31⅞	31⅞
25	North Lake	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Ojibway	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛
437	Old Dominion	55	55½	54½	55
75	Osceola	87	87½	87	87½
440	Pond Creek	17	17½	17	17⅛
22	Quincy	86	86	86	86
490	Ray Consol	26¼	26⅞	26½	26¼
2,628	Santa Fe	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
685	Shannon	8	8¼	7⅞	8
200	Shattuck	27¼	27½	27	27
185	South Lake	6	6	5¾	5¾
435	South Utah	32c.	35c.	32c.	35c.
10	St. Mary's	57½	57½	56½	56½
190	Sup. & Boston	3	3⅛	3	3
635	Sup. Copper	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾
630	Tamarack	54¼	55½	54¼	54½
7,609	Trinity	12	12	9½	9⅞
575	Tuolumne	50c.	51c.	50c.	50c.
940	U. S. Smelt	43¾	43¾	43	43½
110	U. S. Sm. pf	47⅜	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
850	Utah Apex	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
440	Utah Copper	72	72	70¾	70⅝
50	Victoria	3	3	3	3
23	Winona	3	4	3	3
135	Wolverine	61½	61½	60¼	60¼

RAILROADS.

100	Boe. & Alb	184	184	184	184
11	Bos. & Lowell	85	85	84½	84½
130	Bos. & Me	35	35	33½	33½
10	Chl.J.& S.Y. pf	104	104	104	104
3	Me. Central	9½	9½	9½	9½
1,123	N.Y., N.H. & H.	84½	84½	82	83
49	Old Colony	150	150	150	150
15	W. E. St. Ry.	65	65	65	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am.-Agr. C. pf	96	96	93¾	95¾
3	Amoskeag	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
110	Am. Pn. Svc.	2	2½	2	2½
15	Am. P. S. pf.	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
45	Am. Sugar	112	112	111½	112
5	Am. Sug. pf.	115	115	115	115
701	Am. T. & T.	124⅞	124⅞	124½	124½
950	Am. Woolen	53	53½	52¾	53
166	Am. Woolen pf	96½	96½	95¾	96
505	A. G. & W. L	15⅝	15½	15¼	15⅜
15	A. G. & W. L pf	33¾	33	33	33
20	Edison	244	244	242	243
4	G. Ry. & E. pf	86	86	86	86
150	Gen. Electric	178¾	178½	177½	178
29	Mass. Gas	88¾	88¾	88½	88½
15	Mass. Gas pf	87	87⅞	86½	86½
5	McElwain pf	100	100	99½	99½
20	Mergenthaler	185	182	182	182
25	N. E. Tel	132	132	132	132
171	Pullman	165	167	165	166½
100	Reece Button	15	15	15	15
156	Swift & Co	119	119½	119	119¼
100	Torrington	35	35	35	35
1,019	Un. Fruit	134	135	134	134½
193	Un. Sh. Mach.	51½	51½	50½	50½
195	Un. S. M. pf	29½	29½	29	29
2,683	U. S. Steel	84¼	84⅜	83	83¼
64	U. S. Steel pf	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	114⅞
1,305	Ventura Oil	13	13	12⅝	12⅝

BONDS.

$4,000	A. T. & T. 4s	89½	89½	88	88
10,000	A. T. & T. 4½s	104	104	104	104
2,000	Atchison 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2,000	A. G. & W. l. 5s	74	74	74	74
2,000	M. G. 4½s, '31	92	92	92	92
1,000	M. Riv. P. 5s	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	New River 5s	77	77	77	77
5,000	Swift 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
4,000	U. F. 4½s, '23	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
10,000	W. T. & T. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. W. Gl. M.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
210	A. W. G. M. pf	102	102	102	102
150	Col. G. & E.	14	14	14	14
135	La Belle Iron	44¾	44¾	44½	44½
53	Lone Star Gas	93	93	93	93
100	Mfrs. L. & H.	48½	48½	48¼	48¼
685	Nat. F'p't'g	11¾	11¾	11	11
50	Nat. F'p's pf	22½	22½	22½	22½
100	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	39½	39½
100	Pitts. Brew	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,176	Pitts. Coal	41¾	42¼	41	41¾
10	Pitts. Coal pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
10	Pitts. Plate Gl.	107	107	107	107
980	Pure Oil	17⅞	18	17⅞	18
1,000	San Toy	12	12	12	12
2,332	Un. Sw. & Sig.	121½	125⅜	121½	125⅜
50	Un. S. & S. pf	127	127	127	127
10	U. S. Glass	16¼	16½	16½	16¼
150	U. S. Steel	83⅞	83⅞	83¼	83¾
78	Westing. A. B.	141⅝	141⅝	141½	141⅝
210	Westing. Elec.	67⅝	67⅞	67½	67½
35	West. Pa. Pow.	13	13	13	13

BONDS.

$1,000	Col. G. & E. 5s	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
1,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	52	52	52	52

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	A. C. Line	115	115	115	115
6	Balt. & O. pf	74½	74½	74½	74½
81	Bank of Com	33	33	33	33
40	Citi. Nat. Bk	43	43	42¾	42¾
135	Con. Coal	95½	95½	95¾	95½
102	Con. Power	106½	106¾	106½	106¾
450	Cosden	6⅜	6¾	6½	6¾
200	D. & M. Bank	217	217	217	217
2,190	Fid. & Deposit	134½	135	134½	135
276	Houston Oil	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾
50	Houston Oil pf	61½	61½	61½	61½
53	M. & M. Tran	87	40	37	40
2	M. & M. Bank	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
43	Nor. Ry. & L	24	24	24	24
20	North. Cent	83½	83½	83½	83½
390	Penn. W. P	71½	71½	71½	71½
730	Sapulpa Oil	8⅞	8	8½	8½
25	Union Bank	133	133	133	133
200	U. Ry. & Elec	24¼	24⅛	24¼	24⅛
65	Wayland Oil	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$1,000	A. C. L. 4½s, '64	85½	85¼	85¼	85½
1,000	B. E. 5s, stpd.	97¾	97¾	97½	97¾
3,400	C. of B. 4s, '51	95¾	96¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	C. of B. 3½s	82	82	80	82
1,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	87	87	87	87
10,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	97½	97¾	97½	97¾
1,000	F. & C. Tr. 6s	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼
1,000	C. C. N. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
5,000	Houston O. 5s	76	76	75	76
1,000	Lake Rol. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	M'land El. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Pa. W. P. 5s	89	89	89	89
5,000	Spar. Pt. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	94½
4,000	U. R. & El. 4s	81⅝	81⅛	81⅛	81½
200	U. R. & El. fdg. 5s	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
8,000	U. R. & E. Inc	60	60	60	60

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
75	Am. Shipbldg	38	38	37½	37½
75	Am. Ship. pf	74¼	74¼	73½	73½
345	Chicago Pn. T.	86½	86½	85½	85½
85	Com. Edison	138	139	138	139
61	Diamond M	102½	102½	102	102½
50	Ills. Brick	67¼	68	67¼	67¼
16	Mon. Ward pf	112	112	112	112
10	Nat. Carb. pf	120	120	120	120
348	People's Gas	119	120⅞	119	120⅞
105	Pub. Service	96	96	95	96
50	Pub. Serv. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
5	Quaker O. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½
100	Sears Roeb	154½	155	154½	154⅝
623	Stewart Warn	76⅝	77¼	75⅝	76
320	Swift & Co	119	119	119	119
188	Union Carb	159	159	159	159

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s	94¾	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
10,000	Chi. R. B 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½
1,000	Com. Ed. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
25,000	D. M. deb. 6s	102¾	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Peo. G. r. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
6,000	Swift 5s	97	97	97	97

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Alliance Insur.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
12	Am. Gas N. J.	118½	119	118½	119
60	Am. Loco	67	67	67	67
12	Am. Railways	24½	25	24½	25
200	Anaconda Cop.	76¼	76¼	76	76
110	Baldwin Loco	128	128	126¾	126¾

Guantanamo Sugar

Paying dividends of 12% ($6 per share) and yields 10% at the present price.

Earnings for fiscal year of 1915 amounted to 3½ times this dividend and present indications are for 20% to 25% increase in 1915-1916 crop.

The price of the stock has been depressed by foreign selling (about one-half of the issue having been placed originally in Great Britain). This liquidation has apparently run its course and the market situation promises improvement.

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50 Sanborn Map
50 Am. Tube & Stamp. Cow. & Pfd.
100 Lord & Taylor 2nd Pfd.
900 Horn Silver Mining Co.
$3000 Standard Motor Const. 6s
$5000 General Baking 6s
$3000 Estates of Long Beach 6s

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Develop a Reactionary Tone on a Smaller Volume of Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 328,078 shares of stocks and $92,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 135,690; oils, 3,013; and mining, 183,475. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,100	Am. Brit. Mfg.	24	24	20	21
935	Am. Br. M. pf.	40	45	40	45
800	Amer. Zinc.....	61	62	61	61½
700	Bay State Gas.	½	½	⅝	⅝
100	‡Can. Car & F.	108	109	108	109
250	‡C. C. & F. pf.	124	124	122	122
5,000	‡C., L. & P.	9⅞-10½	10½	9⅝	9⅞
500	‡Car. F., Can.	44½	46½	44½	46½
350	‡Central Fdry.	10	¹17½	16	16
3,500	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	21½	23	21½	23
750	Chalm. Motor.	171	172	168	168
4,600	‡Chevro. Motor Car, w. i.	134-135	144	133	133½
800	‡Camp. Soup.	90	90	89	89
60	‡Crocker Wh.	82	82	82	82
115	‡Domin. Steel.	47	48⅝	47	47
60	Driggs-Seab'y.	100	110	109	110
100	Emer. Phono..	11	12	11	11
100	‡Fisk Tire.....	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
125	‡Hanna. Sugar.	60	62	60	62
600	‡Hall Signal...	29½	29½	26	26
700	‡Hall Sig. pf..	42	42	42	42
45	‡Hendee Mfg..	32	32	30½	30½
13,800	‡Int. M. Mar..	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
10,300	‡Int. M. M. pf.	34	36	32	34½
1,500	‡Inter. Motors.	29	30	28	29
25	Int. Motors pf	58	58	58	58
500	Katb. B'ze pf.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
125	Kelly Sprfld. T.	222	222	221	222
4,000	‡L. Tor. Boat	15½	18¼	15½	18¼
100	‡L. T. B. 1st pf	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
900	‡Man. H. P. M.	97	100	97	100
2,300	Mar. of Am...	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
80,000	‡Mid. S. w. i.	78⅝	78⅝	77⅞	77⅞
600	N. Y. Trans.	20	20	20	20
200	‡Pyrene Mfg..	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
5,500	C. of R. & H.	6½	6½	6	6½
700	St. Joseph L..	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜
5,000	‡Stand. Motor	9½	11½	9½	11½
100	Sterling Gum.	2½	2½	2½	2½
9,200	Sub. Boat.....	46	46	43	44⅜
900	‡Tob. P. com.	42	42	41	41
6,400	Trian. F. Cls.	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅝
8,500	Un. Pro. Sbar.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
10,000	‡US. L. & HC.	4½	4½	3⅜	3⅝
650	‡USL & HC. pf	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
4,000	‡Worlds Film.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
800	‡Houston Oil..	18⅝	18⅜	19½	...
2,500	‡Inter. Petrol.	10⅜	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
20	‡Midwest Ref.	33½	33	33	— 1
5	Nat. Transit..	33	33	33	...
20	Ohio Oil	159	158	158	...
1,000	Pieres Oil.....	13¼	13	13	...
10	Prairie O. & G.	415	415	415	— 3
87	Prairie P. L..	206	203	203	— 2
85	St. O. of Cal..	318	312	312	— 3
64	St. O. of N. J.	484	483	483	— 4
62	St. O. of N. Y.	206	203	203	— 4
60	Vacuum Oil....	220	218	218	—11
2,000	‡Ven. Con. O..	13¼	12⅝	13	— ⅜
2,200	‡Victoria Oil..	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Alas. Juneau.	12¾	12¾	12	12½
2,500	‡‡A.-C. M. C...	19	19	18	19
6,000	‡‡Atlanta	26½	26½	26	26
500	‡‡Big Cot.....	4	4	4	4
900	Big Led. D. C.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
500	‡‡Boolb	41	41	41	41
2,500	Braden Cop....	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾
900	Butte C. & Z..	3	3	3	3
200	Butte & N. Y.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,300	†Caledonia	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,100	Canada Copper	1	1	1	1
9,000	‡Chile Copper.	22½	22¾	22½	22⅝
20,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
900	Con. Cop. M..	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,600	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Davis-Daly ..	2	2¼	2	2⅛
2,000	‡‡Emma Cop...	20	20	19	20
17,000	First Nat. Cop.	7⅜	7⅜	5½	5½
200	Goldfield Con..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,200	‡‡Gold. Mer....	19	19	18	18
210	Hecla Mining..	3¼	*3⅜	3¼	3¼
3,400	Howe Sound...	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
600	‡‡Iron Blossom	78	78	77	77
4,000	Jumbo Exten..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,000	Kennecott Cop.	55½	55½	54	54¼
15,000	‡‡Kewanaa	87½	87½	34½	35
800	Magma Copper	15	15	14½	15
700	†McIntyre	48	48	48	48
400	†Majestic M....	80	80	75	75
2,000	‡‡Marsh Min..	31	32	31	32
38,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	38	39	37	38
600	‡‡Nat. Z. & L..	41	42	41	42
1,300	New U. Bing..	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,000	Nip. Min. Co..	7	7	6¾	6¾
5,000	‡Oro	6½	6½	6½	6½
4,800	‡Rex C. Min.	51	51	50	51
5,000	‡‡Sand. Kend..	10	10	10	10
300	Stand. Sil.-L..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Stewart.....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11,000	‡‡Success Min.	90	90	88	89
2,700	‡Super. M. Co.	24	24	24	24
100	Tonopah Bel...	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
715	Tonopah Ext..	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
50	Tonopah Min..	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,500	Tri-Bullion ...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	United Verde..	6	6¼	6	6¼
700	‡W. E. Con...	55	55	55	55
500	‡W. R. C. pf.	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞

BONDS.

$20,000	Con. Ariz. 5s.	27	28	27	28
72,000	Ken'cott C. 6s.	169	169	160½	166½

†Sella cents per share. *Odd lots. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Low on 100 share lots Chevrolet Motors Oct. 11, was 117.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 13. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord.	14	15	14	15
B.-A. Tob. Co., Ord. B.	14	15	14	15
Carbon Steel	69	72	68	71
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	74	78	72	..
Carbon Steel 2d pf....	62	68	53	..
Emerson Phono.....	11	12	11½	12
Five-Span. Pet. (Cl. F.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hopkins & A. Arms...	43	45	48	45
Intercont. Rubber....	12	13½	12	13½
Kelly Springf. Tire..	220	225	220	225
K. S. T. new 1st pf..	90	91	90	91
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
Pacific Gas & Elec...	53	55	53	55
M. Rumely, w. i.....	22½	23	28	28
Sherman Carbide ...	7½	8¼	7½	8½
Sherman Carbide pf..	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada..	83½	85	84½	85½
St. Joseph Lead.....	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅝
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3½	4	3½	4

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Dnquesne ..	37	40	37	40
Buffalo Mines	⅜	½	⅜	½
Cashboy	5	6	5	6
Florence	43	46	43	46
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
McKinley-Darragh ..	28	30	29	31
Pacific Smelters	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Silver Pick	9	10	9	10
Tonopah Mining	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98
Int. Mer. Mar., n., 6s.	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s.....	79	80	79	80

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives	155	160	154	157
Aetna Explosives pf....	83	87	84	88
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co....	23	25	23	25
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	41	45	36	45
Atlas Powder	255	260	255	260
Atlas Powder pf.....	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.)	225	235	200	215
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	72	78	72	78
Canadian Explosives..	395	400	385	415
Canadian Explos. pf....	100	110	100	110
Carbon Steel	69	72	69	72
Carbon Steel 1st pf....	74	78	74	78
Carbon Steel 2d pf.....	60	65	60	65
Colts Arms	820	850	825	845
Driggs-Seabury	108	111	105	110
Du Pont Powder, new..	390	400	388	393
Du Pont Powder pf....	103	106	103	106
Hercules Powder	432	438	435	439
Hercules Powder pf....	114	118	114	118
Hopkins-Allen	41	45	43	47
Hopkins-Allen pf.....	90	98	90	96
Laks Torpedo Boat.....	15	17	15	17
Midvale Steel	430	450	430	450
Midvale Steel & Ord...	77	78	77	78
Niles-Bement-Pond	145	151	145	152
Niles-Bement-Pond pf..	101	105	102	108
Savage Arms	870	890	870	890
Submarine Boat.....	46	47	46	47
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	370	390	400	420
Winch. Repeat. Arms..	2300	2500	2300	2500

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17¼	17	17¾
Atlantic Refining....	650	660	650	660
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line....	111	114	111	113
Chesebrough Mfg.....	720	735	726	735
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil.....	255	260	257	263
Crescent Pipe Line....	46	49	47	50
Cumberland P. L....	64	68	64	68
Eureka Pipe Line....	257	263	260	265
Galena S. Oil pf.....	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com....	158	160	158	161
Illinois Pipe Line....	148	152	150	153
Indiana Pipe Line....	110	115	109	112
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¾	10	9¾	10
National Transit	32	34	32	34
N. Y. Transit	222	226	223	228
Northern Pipe Line..	106	109	107	110
Ohio Oil	157	160	157	160
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	87	90	87	90
Prairie Oil & Gas....	413	417	417	420
Prairie Pipe Line....	202	205	202	205
Solar Refining.....	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line..	230	235	228	232
South Penn. Oil.....	335	340	340	343
South W. Pa.....	125	130	125	130
Stand. Oil of Cal....	312	315	316	319
Stand. Oil of Ind....	462	468	465	470
Stand. Oil of Kan....	440	450	450	460
Stand. Oil of Ky....	330	340	330	340
Stand. Oil of Neb....	350	360	345	355
Stand. Oil of N. J....	483	486	484	487
Stand. Oil of N. Y....	203	205	204	207
Stand. Oil of Ohio....	510	525	505	515
Swan & Finch.....	125	135	130	135
Union Tank.....	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil.....	217	220	215	218
Washington Oil.....	43	46	43	46

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100⅝	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101½	5.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	5.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98½	99½	6.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99½	5.15
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.29
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	101⅛	4.93
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅞	99⅛	6.75
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅞	100½	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅜	100½	5.70
Swedish Gov't	6	Dec., 1916	98⅛	99⅛	6.70
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅛	97	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅞	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100½	101	4.50
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	2.75
Ana. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100½	100⅝	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	99⅜	99⅝	4.85
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅛	100½	4.95
Can. North'n.	5	Sep., 1915	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102½	102⅝	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	96	96⅛	6.50
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	94⅜	99½	5.25
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	91½	93½	13.85
Con. Gas. Bal.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100½	4.70
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	7.80
E. Pow. & Lt.	5		93	96½	6⅝
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	5.75
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	100⅞	5.35
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Grd. Rap. E.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅛	6.05
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100½	4.15
Hav. El Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hock. Val. Ry.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅞	101¼	4.55
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.65
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	100½	2.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	99⅜	6⅛
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	99½	100½	5.00
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97¼	7.35
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97	97½	6.90
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	8.50
Nortb. S. P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	99⅝	99¾	4.55
P. R. C. & N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	5.20
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar. 1916	100½	100⅝	2.90
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.85
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅝	99¼	5.90
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1910	100⅝	101	4.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99½	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr. 1918	98½	99	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	93½	94½	20.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101½	101¾	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100½	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅞	101½	4.85
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99½	6.25
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	99¾	99¾	6.35
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.5

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction.....	350	355
American Light & Traction pf...	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	53	56
*American Gas & Electric.....	102	106
*American Gas & Electric pf....	49	50
American Power & Light.....	60	63
American Power & Light pf.....	78	80
American Public Utilities.....	31	35
American Public Uilities pf....	64	66
American Waterworks & Electric.	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. partieipating pf.	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	50	56
Atlantic Pow. & Light 7% cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	50	52
Citiee Service pf.....	59	61
Colorado Power	22	24
Colorado Power pf.....	95	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	54½	55¼
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	81½	83
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929....	90¾	91¾
Consumers' Power pf (Me.).....	90	94
Dayton Power & Light.....	38	42
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	80	08
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	91½	94½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	76	80
Empire District Electric 5s pf....	64	..
Federal Light & Traction.....	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	50	60
Gas & Electric Securities.....	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & Power pf.	52	56
Northern States Power.....	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf.....	85	87½
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	53	54
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	87½	88
Republic Railway & Light Co....	13	15
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	59½	63
Southern California Edison.....	75	78
Southern California Edison pf...	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	5½	6¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	27½	29
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power...	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	30
United Light & Rys.	90	90
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	67½	69½
Utah Securities	13½	15½
Western Power	18½	15
Western Power pf.....	45	50

*Par value, $50.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maiurity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.52	4.38
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'23	4½	4.37	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.90	4.45
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.88	4.70
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.90
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.35
Chi., Ind & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	5.00	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.58	4.45
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	5.10	4.88
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.50	4.40
Erie R. R.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.90	4.70
Hocking Valley.	1910-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.60
Illinois Central.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.88
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific.	1916-'22	5	7.00	6.00
N. Y. Cent Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.85	4.45
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.88	4.62
Penn. Gen. F'gbt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.25	5.00
Seab. Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.85	4.65
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.55
Southern Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.80	4.50

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	111	115	110	115
American Cigar pf..	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry..	85	95	85	95
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	125	150	125	150
J. S. Young.....	155	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.....	105	109	107	110
MacAndrews & F....	145	155	150	160
McAndrews & F. pf.	99	100	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	188	198	188	198
R. J. Reynolds Toh.	410	430	410	430
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	119	122	119	122

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.....	.02	Midway	.12
Andes	.11	Mizpah Extension.	.18
Besl & Belcher...	.07	Montana	.27
Caledonia	.60	North Star.....	.10
Challar	.04	Rescue Eula.....	.08
Confidence	.19	Tonopah Exten....	2.35
Con. Cal. & Va...	.17	Tonopah Merger..	.34
Con. Imperial.....	.01	Victor	.28
Gould & Curry....	.04	West End	.56
Hale & Norcross.	.05	GOLDFIELD.	
Julia	.02	Atlanta	.26
Kentucky Con....	.02	Booth	.40
Mexican	.35	C. O. D.	.04
Occidental Con...	.79	Comb. Fraction...	.08
Ophir	.33	Diamondfield D...	.03
Overman	.09	D. Black Butte...	.05
Potosi	.03	Florence	.44
Savage	.06	Goldfield Con. M..	1.35
Seg. Belcher.....	.03	Goldfield Kewanaa.	.36
Sierra Nevada....	.32	Goldfield Merger..	1.35
Union Con.....	.62	Lone Star	.04
Utah Con.....	.03	Silver Pick	.08
Yellow Jacket.....	.15	Vernal	.03
TONOPAH.		Nevada Hills	.17
Belmont	3.60	Rochester Mines..	.55
Jim Butler.....	.74	Round Mountain...	.41
MacNamara

FEAT OF GREAT NORTHERN.

Turns Gross Loss of $9,692,000 Into a Net Gain of $1,249,000.

General business depression on the lines of the Great Northern Railway for the year ended June 30 resulted in a falling off in gross operating revenues of $9,692,079. The report, made public yesterday, showed a net operating revenue $1,249,419 greater than the previous year. A reduction of operating expenses by $10,941,499 and an increase in other revenue enabled the railway to make this unexpectedly good showing. The gross operating revenues were $67,162,857. The total operating expenses were $36,828,274. The net income was $20,618,270.

"The decrease in gross," says the report of L. W. Hill, President of the Great Northern, "was occasioned by poor crops, by reduction in rates partly resulting from Governmental orders, and by the general business depression, due partially to the war in Europe.

"Last season's grain crop, approximately 115,000,000 bushels, was considerably below the average, owing to damage caused by black rust and hot winds. The 1915 crop along the company's lines is better than ever before, both as to quantity and quality, and is estimated at not less than 178,000,000 bushels. The revenues of the company should be materially increased as the result of this good crop."

Settlers are still pouring into tha Northwest, principally into Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very feverish, with prices moving rapidly within a range of over 3 cents a bushel, but, while at one time prices were 7½@11¼c above the previous close and at the highest point touched since early in August, final quotations were 3@3½c below the top and 2@2¼c net lower. In the local cash market stocks of No. 2 red and No. 2 hard Winter wheat were practically exhausted and, in the absence of offerings, prices were nominal. No. 1 Northern, Duluth, was quoted at $1.12½ and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.08, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Prev. Last			
	High.	Low.	Close.	Close. Year.
December	....	....	1.14	1.15 1.21

CHICAGO PRICES.

				Prev.	Last
	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	1.04½	1.03⅝	1.03⅝	1.03⅝	1.12½
May	1.10½	1.07⅝	1.07½	1.09⅝	1.17⅜

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and price changes were irregular, closing at ¾c net advance for October and ⅝c to 1c decline for the late months. The action of wheat had a bearish influence on values and was largely responsible for the declins in the late positions. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 76c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

				Prev.	Last
	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
October	62	60	62¼	62	69
December	59¼	58¾	59¼	59¼	66⅜
May	61¼	60	60	61	69¼

OATS.

Prices were influenced by the action of wheat and corn, but the undertone was steady owing to some improvement in both the domestic and export demand. The local cash market was quiet: No. 3 white quoted at 40½@41½c; No. 4 white, 39@40c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 39½@43c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

				Prev.	Last
	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	38¾	37¾	38⅝	38¼	47⅛
May	40⅜	39½	39⅝	39⅞	51⅜

PROVISIONS.

This market for hog products was moderately active and irregular, although on the whole the undertone was steadier and operators were influenced by the recent reports of larger sales of meats for export. The hog market was firmer, with receipts moderate. Receipts at Chicago were 16,000, estimated for Friday, 11,000. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 5,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

				Prev.	Last
Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
October	9.65	9.62	9.62	9.60	10.30
January	9.75	9.67	9.70	9.67	10.07
Ribs—					
October	9.85	9.75	9.85	9.75	11.00
January	9.75	9.70	9.70	9.75	9.82
Pork—					
October	15.20	15.05	15.05	15.07	....
January	18.20	17.95	18.00	18.00	18.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was very feverish. While there was good buying at times, offers increased on the bulges, and lets in the day there was a sharp decline, which left the market 5 to 10 points below the previous close.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	8.00@8.20	7.75
October	8.10	8.10	8.00@8.20	7.80
November	8.08	8.03	8.00@8.03	8.03
December	8.12	8.05	8.00@8.07	8.07
January	8.22	8.10	8.07@8.09	8.18
February	8.21	8.21	8.11@8.16	8.26
March	8.35	8.18	8.19@8.20	8.32
April	8.41	8.41	8.20@8.30	8.39
May	8.49	8.35	8.33@8.36	8.43

COFFEE.

After a rather uneventful session, with narrow price changes, the coffee market developed a firmer tone at the close, and final prices were net unchanged to 4 points higher. The local spot market was steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7 cents.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	....	....	6.27@6.29	6.25
Nov.	....	....	6.27@6.29	6.25
Dec.	6.29	6.23	6.29@6.30	6.27
Jan.	....	....	6.33@6.35	6.31
Feb.	....	....	6.37@6.39	6.35
March	6.40	6.39	6.41@6.43	6.40
April	....	....	6.46@6.47	6.45
May	6.51	6.48	6.52@6.53	6.50
June	....	....	6.58@6.80	6.56
July	6.66	6.57	6.65@6.86	8.61
Aug.	....	....	6.70@6.71	6.68
Sept.	6.74	6.74	6.75@6.78	6.75

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures showed an easier tone early in the day, prices declining quite sharply under liquidation as a result of reports of an easier tone to the spot market, but during the afternoon the near positions rallied sharply, and at the close were 1 to 4 points higher, while the late months were 1 to 5 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 8,850 tons.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	....	....	3.10@3.14	3.06
Nov.	3.12	3.02	3.12@3.13	3.08
Dec.	3.05	2.97	3.05@3.06	3.04
Jan.	2.97	2.96	2.96@2.97	2.99
Feb.	2.96	2.96	2.95@2.97	2.97
March	3.00	2.97	2.96@2.98	3.01
April	....	....	3.00@3.01	3.04
May	3.05	3.02	3.05@3.06	3.07
June	....	....	3.08@3.10	3.09
July	....	....	3.10@3.12	3.12
Aug.	....	....	3.12@3.13	3.14
Sept.	....	....	3.15@3.17	3.17

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 10,364 packages. Further weakness developed yesterday on nearly all grades of creamery and prices had to be shaded ¼@½c before any business could be accomplished. At the lower rates buyers are still taking hold slowly and the market has an unsettled tone. No change in renovated, ladles, or packing stock, but feeling less firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 23c; State Dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 24@25c; Renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21½@21c; Imitation Creamery, firsts, 23@24c; Ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c; Packing Stock, June make, firms, 21c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 17@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,621 cases. Arrivals continue moderate, but the demand is sluggish for fresh-gathered stock and the general market is weak and unsettled with the highest qualities were not offered in bulk yesterday end had to be shaded somewhat to find prompt outlet. The good medium and lower grades are pressing for sale at very low regular prices, with strong pressure to sell throwing the tone of the market in buyers' favor. Storage eggs about steady but not active. Near-by whites in light supply; fancy qualities scarce and promptly salable; undergrades extremely dull. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 34@35c; extra firsts, 31@33c; firsts, 27@30c; seconds, 22½@26c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls, dull, inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 19@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c; ordinary to good, 33@47c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@47c; Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 36@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@33c; near by, refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for tha first week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eighteen roads	$10,723,446	+$1,145,856
Four roads	2,067,393	— 77,570
Total (22 roads)	12,790,837	+ 1,068,286

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA for August—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	£749,200	£600,900	£885,450
Net	248,700	235,700	261,350
8 mos. gross	5,291,600	5,783,200	8,347,700
Net	1,507,550	1,502,500	1,532,800

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—

Tot. op. rev.	$61,700,372	$65,873,700	$64,280,903
Op. exp.	47,570,148	50,775,827	50,048,912
Net op. rev.	14,130,224	15,098,873	14,231,991
Out. op. rev	6,131	117,651	77,592
Tot. net rev.	14,138,358	15,080,722	14,154,399
Taxes	3,233,839	3,341,247	2,903,551
Uncol. rev.	244,044	....	....
Oper. inc.	10,878,473	11,739,475	11,250,848
Other inc.	7,659,428	7,320,600	5,999,852
Total inc.	18,537,901	19,060,075	17,250,200
Charges	11,678,720	10,621,251	10,575,087
Surplus	6,859,182	8,138,824	6,675,113
Dividends	5,464,800	5,464,800	6,557,780
Surplus	1,394,362	2,874,024	17,353
Ad. & bet.	46,027	41,642	267,682
Sink. fund	107,875	....	....
Year's surp.	1,240,460	2,632,382	†250,329

†Deficit.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN—

August gross	2,608,518	2,735,463	2,807,227
Net aft. taxes	683,338	761,908	853,525
Two mos. gross	5,040,598	5,470,530	5,546,383
Net aft. taxes	1,243,516	1,538,977	1,612,310

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total earn'gs.	$34,902,915	$34,769,036	$166,121
Net	30,490,430	30,587,915	97,485
Interest	6,241,562	5,049,384	*1,192,178
Dividends	20,679,165	21,502,195	913,030
Surplus	3,569,703	3,945,336	375,634

BELL TELEPHONE system in the United States for the eight months ended Aug. 31—

Gross	149,669,237	156,750,415	7,081,173
Net	38,905,054	42,794,542	3,900,533
Interest	12,547,139	12,281,386	*265,753
Dividends	20,277,995	21,568,279	1,290,284
Surplus	8,078,820	8,944,877	2,866,057

*Increase.

WELLS FARGO & CO. for the twelvs months ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross receipts from op'ns.	38,544,786	31,353,230	7,191,557
Expr. pr.—dr.	19,724,414	15,818,159	3,906,255
Rev. fr. trspt.	18,820,372	15,537,070	3,283,302
Rev. fr. oth. op.	734,633	665,785	65,848
Tot. op. rev.	19,555,005	16,205,856	3,349,150
Op. expenses	17,860,840	14,732,253	3,128,587
Net. op. rev.	1,694,166	1,473,603	220,563
Taxes	413,234	402,426	10,808
Oper. inc.	1,280,873	1,071,177	209,695
Other inc. fr. expr. oper.	25,986	33,168	*12,182
Net inc. from expr. oper.	1,306,858	1,109,345	107,513
Net inc. from investments	1,031,820	1,235,251	*203,431
Total income	2,338,677	2,344,595	*5,918

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday, Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday, Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	March, 1963	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101½	102½	101½	102
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	102½	101¾	192
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	102½	101¾	192
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4s	March, 1964	93⅞	94½	93⅞	94½
4s	March, 1962	93⅞	94½	93⅞	94½
4s	Sept., 1960	93⅞	94½	93⅞	94½
4s	March, 1930-60	93⅝	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞
4s	May, 1959	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
4s	May, 1957	93⅝	..	93⅝	..
4s	Nov., 1965	94½	95	94½	95
4s	Nov., 1955	94½	95	94½	95
4s	Nov., 1936	95	..	95	..
4s	May, 1917	90⅝	..	90⅝	..
4s	Nov., 1915	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	May, 1916	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1965	84¾	..	84¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	84¾	85½	84¾	85½
3½s	May, 1954	84¾	85½	84¾	85½

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

"Coppers"

First National—Trinity

My compliments to Blank and Blank and the traders who went short of more than 40,000 shares of First National and Trinity yesterday. On account of the great activity in these stocks during the past few days, they assured themselves that I was doing nothing more than waging a market campaign.

Yesterday morning, under the supervision of Blank and Blank, they cut the bottom out of the prices of both stocks and held their baskets to catch the deluge. It was evident, to all interested, that however effective the price cutting may have been, those who worked the game missed getting the low-priced stock they were after, because other buyers secured most of it.

Those who sold the blocks of stock short probably will be compelled to pay $20 to $25 for Trinity and $10 to $15 for First National. These shorts can be driven in at a heavy loss any time I demand a return of the stock they are borrowing. At present I have no desire to interfere with their scheme. My sole interest, as I said at the beginning and have said since, is:—

To secure options on First National in an aggregate sufficient to carry out my plans, and to have Trinity remain inactive until I can formulate my arrangements for both properties.

The ups and downs of either stock are of no import to me now.

If I carry through my plans, nothing—much less the interference of those who worked yesterday's game—can prevent either stock from being worth and selling for more than present prices, even though I abandon my plans and send the ore of both companies to the Mammoth smelter, and the product of the ores to the present high metal market.

Boston, October 15, 1915. **Thomas W. Lawson.**

NEW AEROPLANE OFFICIALS.

Buyers of Orville Wright's Company to Elect Directors Today.

William B. Thompson and his associates in the purchase of the Wright aeroplane company from Orville Wright will hold a meeting today at Mr. Thompson's office, 14 Wall Street, for the election of Directors. The Directorate will include T. F. Manville of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, Henry R. Sutphen, Vice President of the Electric Boat Company; H. D. Gibson, Vice President of the Liberty National Bank; C. S. Jennison, an attorney of 14 Wall Street, and Orville Wright. Mr. Manville will be elected President. Mr. Thompson is not expected to appear in the company either as a Director or an officer.

Mr. Jennison, who represented Mr. Thompson in the deal for the aeroplane company, said yesterday that a new company had not yet been formed to take over the property of the Wright company. The amount of capital has not been decided upon, but will be considered at the first meeting of the new Directors tomorrow.

Present plans do not contemplate an affiliation of interests with any other company. The presence of Mr. Sutphen on the slate of Directors suggested that close relations with the Submarine Boat Company might be in prospect. This suggestion was furthered by the fact that Mr. Thompson was a leading spirit in the formation of the Submarine corporation, which recently took over the Electric Boat Company and the Holland submarine patents that the latter controlled.

The owners of the Wright company intend to increase the manufacturing facilities of the Dayton plant. The Wright company has an aviation school at Dayton under the direction of Walter Brookins, an aviator of the original Wright group. At present thera are about forty pupils at work, of whom thirty are Canadians, presumably in training for service with the allied armies.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BANNON, THOMAS, (Feb. 17, 1913;) deposits $10,032; net estate, $9,362; Rev. Daniel J. Curley, nephew, beneficiary.

BRUNNER, MRS. ANNA V., (Dec. 26, 1914;) net estate, $11,633; Elizabeth Diesel and Anna Luhrsen, daughters, beneficiaries. Assets: an equity, $10,500 in 232 East 15th St., appraised at $28,500; deposits, $2,332.

BRYAN, JAMES, (Oct. 15, 1007;) net estate, $1,146; widow and daughter, beneficiaries. Assets: interest in plot at Pelham, N. Y., $1,656; deposits, $613; personalty, $93; mortgages, $4,558.

CHAUNCEY, HENRY, (April 5, 1915;) net estate, $41,838; Lucy Chauncey, daughter, beneficiary. Assets: deposits, $764; personalty, $30; stocks and bonds, $42,364.

COULTER ROBERT B., of Montclair, N. J., (May 12, 1915;) entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York, plot at Greenburgh, Wsstchester County, $1,967; machinery and fixtures at 255 Greenwich St., $1,900; stock of goods sold for $418; net New York estate, $4,209. Mrs. Nellie Coulter, widow, and two daughters, beneficiaries. Business conducted by decedsnt was known as the New York Preserve Company.

DeWITT, GEORGE D., (Jan. 12, 1912;) supplemental report.

DILLON, Dr. GEORGE MORRIS, (July 13, 1915;) net estate $3,236. Decedent's medical library, microscopes, and instruments given to New York Medical College and Flower Hospital; rest of estate to friends and relatives. Assets: deposits, $4,743; household furniture, library, and paintings, $2,058.

DUNCAN, LAURA, (Aug. 17, 1010;) an additional report appraises the value of stocks at $29,189. Original report was filed July 19, 1911, and these items were not then appraised.

FITZSIMONS, THOMAS P., (Nov. 23, 1914;) net estate, $129,440. Mrs. Mary D. Fitzsimons, widow, beneficiary. Assets: 224 West 36 St., appraised at $28,755; equity, $4,043, in 160 West 73 St., appraised at $30,000; equity, $13,522, in 749-751 Sixth Av. and 102 West 43 St., appraised at $150,000; 122 East 24 St., appraised at $27,500 dower of widow, which amounts to $21,669 was allowed as a deduction against the value of the realty; deposits, $6,604; due trustee of estate of William Brennan, $315; stocks and bonds, $30,680; personalty, $30.

FOSTER, Mrs. GEORGIANA M., (Sept. 25, 1914;) net estate, $14,683. Helen W. Foster, daughter, beneficiary. Assets: interest, $8,000, in 554 West 114 St.; deposits, $185; personalty, $300; stocks and bonds, $7,026.

GILLIGAN, CATHERINE, (June 10, 1915;) no taxable or tangable assets reported.

GREENBERG, ISIDORE, (Nov. 19, 1914;) net estate, $13,936. Mrs. Rachel Greenberg, widow, given $12,080; and Bernard I. Greenberg, son, $1,855. Assets: deposits, $37; insurance, $12,020; notes, $1,505; interest 1. Greenberg & Son, men's furnishings, 260 West 116 St., $1,855.

HALPERN, LOUIS, (July 9, 1914;) net estate, $2,762; widow and four children beneficieries. Assets: deposits $303; insurance, $828; stock and fixtures, dry goods store, 1,006 Second Avs., and 1,023 First Ave., $1,980.

HITCH, EBENEZER, V., (Oct. 1, 1914;) net estate, $6,874. Mrs. Elizabeth Muriel Hitch, widow, beneficiary. Assets: accrued pension from the United States, $50; personalty, $70; stocks and bonds, $7,419.

HOLLEBOLT, ELIZA, (Dec. 2, 1914;) net estate, $37,280. William Bachhaus, nephew, $5,596; Adelaide Bachhaus, niece, $15,596, and Elma G. Klein, niece, $5,596. Assets: interest in 169 Avenue C, $7,200; interest in 167 Avenue C, $7,200; interest in 165 Avenus C, $7,200; interest in 163 Avenue C, $11,200; one-half interest in 391 East 10 St., $11,250, all subject to deduction for mortgages, leaving net realty interest, $32,492; deposits, $317; jewelry, $130.

JUNG, JOSEPH, (Feb. 22, 1915;) net estate, $12,687; three daughters and son, beneficaries. Assets: deposits, $13,333; personalty, $135.

KEELER, REBECCA WOLF, (Feb. 17, 1913;) deposite, $6,463; net estate, $4,235; Anna Keys, daughter, beneficiary.

KING, MARIETTA A., (April 14, 1915;) net estate, $2,121. Lawrence B. Zacharias, not related, beneficiary. Assets: deposits, $3,066; jewelry, $955; personalty, $150.

KNOWLES, HOMER S., (Nov. 7, 1892;) no tangible or taxable assets reported.

LEMBERGER, SIGMUND, resident of New Jersey, (Oct. 15, 1013;) value of entire estate not disclosed; no taxable assets in New York.

LEVI, EMANUEL, (May 7, 1915;) net estate, $34,576. Mrs. Elizabeth Levi, widow, beneficiary. Assets: deposits, $807; mortgages, $28,074; stocks and bonds, $12,639.

LLOYD, ROBERT, (May 21, 1015;) deposits and stocks, $1,230; net estate, $703. Gladys Gilles, niece, beneficiary.

LYONS, LEOPOLD, (Aug. 2, 1914;) net estate, $59,951. Mrs. Nettie Lyons, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Equity $3,750 in 203 and 205 East 102 St., appraised at $32,500; deposits, $11,146; notes and claims due, $6,650; 590 shares of H. B. Rosenthal & Co., a corporation, $43,065.

NORTON, SOLOMON A., (April 8, 1915;) net estate, $11,425. Clarence J. Norton, son, given $7,410; Daniel C. Norton, brother, $1,000; Lillian W. Norton, not related, $1,000; four minor bequests. Assets: Lot on 58 St., Brooklyn, $1,200; deposits $423; personalty and mortgagee, $5,178; stocks and bonds, $5,067.

PALMER, GERTRUDE, (June 20, 1914;) net estate, $36,877. Jean Culbert Palmer, sister, given $24,577; J. Culbart Palmer, brother, $12,200. Assets: interest in five parcels of realty in Brooklyn, $12,480; deposits, $1,438; personalty and mortgages, $9,375; bonds, $16,413.

PECHAR, LOUIS, (Ang. 18, 1910;) net estate, $8,502. Three children and two brothers beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits $7,169; insurance, $500; interest in restaurant business, 658 Sixth Av., appraised at $1,871.

REED, Mrs. CAROLINE GALLUP, of Middletown, N. J., (Nov. 17, 1914;) entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: Premises 37 E. 30 St., appraised at $85,000; 210 E. 107 St., appraised at $7,500; personal chattels, appraised at $4,940; total N. Y. assets, $75,440; net N. Y. estate, $75,211. Mary G. Millet, daughter; Sylvanus A. Reed, son; Lathan G. Reed, son, and Anna R. Parsons, daughter, each received one-fourth of estate.

REID, CORNELIUS, (Aug. 24, 1914;) net estate, $10,401. Walter C. Reid, son, beneficiary. Assets: 61 E. 130 St., appraised at $10,052; deposits, $1,142.

REILLY, ELLEN, (June 2, 1915;) deposits and stocks, $2,540; net estate, $1,856. Shsiden Shaw, Jr., given $1,000, and residuary estate to Rev. Joseph H. McMahon.

ROBINSON, ANNA H., (Dec. 23, 1913;) naf estate, $1,453. Five relatives beneficiaries. Assets: Lot at Flushing, L. I., $1,200; deposits, $849.

SEXTON, BERNARD, (Feb. 26, 1915;) net estate, $10,228. Mrs. Sarah Jane Sexton, widow, beneficiary. Assets: 116 E, 120 St., appraised at $11,000; a watch, $10.

TAINTOR, MRS. AUGUSTA, (July 17, 1014;) net estate, $57,348. Giles E. Taintor, husband, gets entire estate for life, except a fund of $5,000 which was set asids for a sister of the decedent. Assets: 49 West 69th St., appraised at $32,000; deposits, $830; personalty, $7,023; stocks and bonds, $20,457.

VALENTINE, MRS. IDA M., (Dec. May 4, 1914;) net estate, $3,892. William R. Valentine, husband, beneficiary. Under terms of will, if her husband did not survive her, estate was to pass to relatives and institutions, and a trust estate of $50,000 was to be provided for the benefit of a niece, and the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital was to receive $20,000, and there were several other large legacies.

WENDEL, FRITZ, (Sept. 17, 1913;) net estate, $7,911. Mrs. Mary Wendel, widow, and two daughters, beneficiaries. Assets: equity in four parcels of realty, $8,144; deposits, $291; personalty, $40.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—There has been a general and decided rise in pressure over the greater portion of the country, and barometer readings were low only in the Southwest. Weather conditions, however, were unsettled east of the Mississippi River, with rains, mostly light, over practically all of this area. Temperatures are slightly lower and below the seasonal average west of the Rocky Mountains, while to the eastward they are high for the season. With the exception of showers Friday in the North and Middle Atlantic States and the east lower lake region, the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Friday and Saturday: North and Middle Atlantic, moderate south, becoming variable; South Atlantic, moderate northeast and east; East Gulf, gentle to moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New England, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Showers and cooler Friday; Saturday partly cloudy.

Western New York—Partly cloudy, cooler Friday; Saturday fair.

Eastern New York—Showers Friday in south, partly cloudy north, cooler in interior; Saturday partly cloudy.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday, preceded by showers south; Saturday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from tha thermometer at ths local office of tha United States Weather Bureau is as follows:

1915.		1914.	
3 A. M.	52	63	4 P. M.	57	72
6 A. M.	51	62	6 P. M.	56	67
9 A. M.	53	64	9 P. M.	53	67
12 M.	58	72	11 P. M.	53	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding data last year it was 55; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 56.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63, at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 12:35 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 8.40 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M., 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Tha barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.27 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. 12:35—265 Monroe St.: Ben Kessen Dairy ..... Slight
1:44—527 W. 123 St.: David Russell.. Slight
5:16—767 2 Av.; Anna O'Neill..... Slight
7:55—16-20 W. 19 St.; John Glass.... Slight
9:50—433 E. 80 St.; Edith Miller..... Slight
10:10—600 Oak Terrace; Mary Smith... Slight
P. M.
1:06—711 5 Av.; O. Islen..... None
2:25—65 E. 4 St.; Mrs. Bernstein..... Slight
5:10—511 E. 18 St.; Charles Vass..... Slight
5:15—214 E. 48 St.; A. Gimbel..... Slight
5:30—343 Broadway; E. B. Suphfrey Co. $1,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—1st Lt. S. G. Tuttle, 28th Inf., recruiting service at Fort Slocum, N. Y., report in person to the Comm. Officer of ths Recruit Depot.

1st Lt. R. K. Stacey, Med. Res. Corps, to active duty, 9th Inf., and by letter to Comm. General, Southern Dep.

1st Lt. A. H. Acher, Corps of Eng. from Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 15, then to Fort Rosecrans, San Diego Harbor, Cal., and take station.

Orders of July 22, relating to Col. M. W. Ireland, Med. Corps, amended to direct him on expiration of present leave of absence to report to Commanding General, Southern Dep., as Surgeon, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, instead of as Sanitary Insp., Southern Dep., and Surgeon of the Cav. Div.

Leave: 1st Lt. R. H. Hagood, Jr., Med. Corps, one month, effective about Nov. 5.

Navy.

Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, detached Naval Station Tutuila, to home and wait orders.

Jr. Gr. Lieuts. L. W. Comstock, detached Vermont to Delaware; H. H. Good, detached, Nebraska, to Beale; L. L. Lindley, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign J. S. Ray, detached Rhode Island, to Brooklyn.

P. A. Surgeons: A. B. Clifford, detached Naval Med. School, Washington, D. C., to Washington; S. L. Higgins, to Naval Hospital, New York, for observation and treatment.

Civil Eng. A. J. Menocal, detached Naval Station, Key West, Fla., to Guantanamo, Cuba, connection survey expedition.

Ac. Eng. R. L. Martin, commissioned from Oct. 1, 1915.

C. H. Btsn. G. Freudendorf, detached Navy Yard, New York, to command Amphitrite.

Btsn. W. E. O'Connor, detached Receiving Ship at New York, to Navy Yard, New York.

Pay Clerk R. G. Vasey, detached Colorado, to Cleveland.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Eagle and Osceola at Port au Prince; Perry and Paul Jones at San Diego; Sonoma and Patapsco at New York Yard; Sterett and Monaghan at Newport; Triton at Norfolk.

Sailed—Prometheus, from Sitka for Puget Sound; Drayton, from New York Yard for Whitestone Landing; Castor, from Norfolk for Funchal; Celtic, from Newport for New York Yard; San Diego, from San Diego for Guaymas; Marblehead, from San Francisco for Sausalito; Saturn, from Mare Island for Tihuron.

Coast Guard.

3d Lts. F. J. Sexton, detached Seneca to Apache; E. M. Webster, detached Apache, upon relief, to Seneca, leave en route 18 days.

1st Lt. E. S. Addison, detached Apachs to Itasca.

1st Lt. of Engineers C. M. Green, detached Algonquin, to Itasco.

2d Lts. J. H. Cornell, detached Algonquin, to Itasca; F. E. Fitch, detached Algonquin, to Itasca.

3d Lt. J. E. Whitbeck, detached Algonquin, to Itasca.

3d Lt. of Eng. P. R. Smith, detached Algonquin to Itasca.

Senior Capt. H. M. Broadbent, detached Eastern Div., and assigned to command of Northern Div., Seattls, granted thirty days' leavs en route.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Civil service classes for the preparation of applicants, both men and women, for positions in the city, State, and Federal service, are forming at Evening School 157., St. Nicholas Ave. and 127th St. Arabella J. Casbman is Principal. Registration may be made any evening. Special attention will be given to the preparation of applicants for the minor and middle grade clerical examinations, also for the Spring examinations, such as railway and mail clerk, postal clerk, and letter carrier. Instruction will be given on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings each week.

The Federation of Teachers' Associations is issuing to every association of teachers in this city a bulletin asking its co-operation. It has established an educational publicity bureau, whose object is to protect our school system from the impassioned and unworthy attacks now being made upon it and enlighten the public upon questions which pertain to the welfare of the 900,000 children in our public schools."

Twenty-three more married women teachers have been granted a two years' maternity leave. The total number now absent for this cause is fifty-three. More women teachers are becoming married. Acting City Superintendent Walsh reported to the Board of Education last Wednesday that he had been informed that 108 teachers were married in September, eighty-one in August, and twenty-eight in July.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to consent to the execution of a renewal of the lease of 418 to 424 East Sixty-eighth Street for a supply depository for one year, at an annual rental of $6,000.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BARRY, CORNELIA, (Sept. 23;) personalty, over $10,000; all to sister, Caroline D. B. Booraem.

DE PINNA, ALFRED, (April 17;) value of personalty given as unknown; tha home and contents at Fair Rockaway, gave in equal interest to daughters, Emelie and Antoinette, who also receive annuities of $1,500 each till they marry, then a cash bequest of $2,000; the daughters, Carolina N. Bair, Blanche Leman, Ada C. Wolf, and Hilda Seligman, $2,000 each; son, Leo S., gets 760 shares capital stock of A. De Pinna Company; sisters of decedent, Hannah and Jeannette, $500 each.

HAMILTON, ANDREW J., (no petition;) all to widow, Margaret E.

HIRSCH, HULDA RICE, (Oct. 1;) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; sister, Carrie R. Ruhnstein, gets life incoms from residue; Levi W. Rubenstein gets $1,000; the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York gets the remainder after death of sister.

KEOGH, PATRICK, (Oct. 1;) personalty, $2,700; all to widow, Annie.

SIEBERG, AUGUST, (June 18;) personalty over $5,000; nieces, Emma Tinkham, Lottie Strachan, Louise Snyder, and Bertha Leipziger, each gets $500; nephew, William and August Sieberg, each receive same amounts; brother, Hugh Sieberg, $8,000; stepdaughter, Anna Johannsen, gets income for life from funds in the Wilmington Guarantee and Trust Company; at her death the fund goes equally to niece, Marie L. Klein, and tha brother, Charles B. Sieberg.

WERTHEIMER, HELEN, (Aug. 10;) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; sisters, Josephine Cerf and Regina Loshitz, each gets $5,000; nieces, Miriam Cerf, Fredericka Frank, and Eugenia Lev

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Robert Jenks of Pennsylvania was admitted to practice.

Original—The State of South Dakota v. Charles H. Cassill.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted.

212—U. S. v. Harvey J. Shauver.—Leave granted to file brief of the Boone and Crooket Club and the New York Zoological Society as amici curiae, on motion of Mr. Woodbury Blair in behalf of Mr. Charles Stewart Davison, their counsel.

259—John R. Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co. et al.—Motion to assign this case for hearing with Nos. 140, 393, and 394 granted.

140—Frank R. Brus Haber v. Union Pacific Railroad Co.; and

259—John R. Stanton v. the Baltic Mining Co. et al.—Leave granted to counsel for the U. S. to make oral argument in these cases in connection with the other income tax cases.

340—Ali Ceglon et al. v. Byron H. Uhl, as Acting Comm'r of Immigration, &c.—Argument continued.

338—Tyee Realty Co. v. Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Int. Rev.;

364—Edwin Thorne v. same;

360—John R. Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co.; and

253—John F. Dodge et al. v. James J. Brady, Collector of Int. Rev.—Argument commenced by Mr. Julien T. Davies for the appellant in 140 and plaintiff's error in 393 and 394, and continued by Mr. William D. Guthrie for the appellant in 213, Mr. Charles A. Snow for the appellants in 259, and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Wallace for the U. S. and the defendants in error in 393 and 394 and appellee in 213.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Friday, Oct. 15: 140, 393, 394, 361, 240, 212, 246, 223, 213, 454, 289, (and 382,) 440, 239, 465 139, 328, 359, and 451.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxa, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433 P. O. Building.

General Calendar:
Klaudsr<Weldon.
Howard<Wyomissing.
Penn Steel<NY Rys.
Garrison<Eagle Wagon Works.
El Dia Ins Co<Sinclair

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Building—Admiralty.

Goodne<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
N Y, NH & H R R<Tug P RR 52
Jarvis<Tug Emeline.
Owners of SS Mohawk (Limitations, &c.)

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 857, P. O. Building.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Bornhau<United Booking Offices.
US<Lupia.
Moore<Brauna.
US<Barrett.
US<Israel.
Pischeraner<NY C & RR.
Page<Seydel.
Ellsworth<Kelham.
Halifax Sand Co<SS Buccaneer.
For call.
Reid Donald SS Co<
Kroschell Bros.
Chappell<Tug Auburn
Minnie.
Lynch<Dittmar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Noot<Intl Mer M Co.
US<80 Bags Shell Peanuts.
Peterdge<NY, S & W
Girne<Penn RR.
Smolik<Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, second floor, Post Office Building—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Adjourned motions:
Maxwsl<NY, NH & H RR.
White<same.
Chesapeake Co<Tr Co.
Donald SS Co<Gilbert.
Scalckerling<Shennard O So Ezy Mfg Co<Channeil.
Thomas<Nitrate Producers' SS Co.
Clau<Bank Line.
Re SS Okahomo.
Gibbons<Jarvis.
Re SS Titanic.
Cook<Flagg, (2.)
Notice motions:
Marconi<Simon.
Eastmee Co<Blaisdell.
Kinelenski<Erie.
Church<Switland.
B & D Co<Levinson.
Wheeler<Star Co.
Fisher<same.
Greenleaf<Sydney.
Benedatto<Alpha Port Cement Co.
Clarke<Rapp.
Brady<Reliance.
Pacheco<Hauserbach.
Rathe<Mason & Seaman.
Cook<Flagg.
Battle<Prince Line.
Re Atwater.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common law calendar—At 10:30 A. M.—Room 312.

Akaitis<Phil & Read C & I Co.
Sperling<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Yonaitis<Jemison.
Glamzo<Marresford.
Klein et al<Blair et al, (2.)
Deguzis<D, L & W RR

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M.—Room 323.

Taylor<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Discharges:
Adolph B Benesch,
Samuel J Weiss,
Frank Weinberg,
G Franklin Stringer,
Robert Burns, Jr,
Salme J Smith.

Motions:
John C Arthe,
Ladislaw W Schwenk,
Albert E Levy,
Smithkin Bros,
Manchester Rubber,
Max Kobre.

William Fox,
Greene Mfg Co,
Aaron Lazarus,
Rebecca Wollkof,
Samuel Feinstein,
Livingston Hatch,
Barnet L Davidson,
Max Kobre (3,)
Philip Kornstein,
G Franklin Stringer,
Daniel O Sanders,
Mary Jacobina Ricerdo.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Mallouk<Am Exch'ge Nat Bank.
Fogarty<Fogarty.
Pneumatic Signal Co<Texas & Pac Ry.
Green<Snp Council.
Royal Arcanum.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Doctor<Hughes.
Lamkin<Lamkin.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
Bauman<Mendle-Lunepp Co.
Adams<Swift.
Fay<Hudson Nav Co.
Landon<Mott.
Botassia<Thanasules.
Herrmann<Jaffe.
Blumberg<Cordsy.
Dinnean<Dinnean.
Reinhardt<Bottemus.
Curmulle<Curmulle.
Kirshner<Waldman.
Hultman<Wolfson.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Ds Sabla.
Booklover Sale Co<Hall.
Griffin<Walter.
Koenig<Hunnske, Jr.
Zeggio<Peterson.
Bd of For Miss of the Rd Church<Volk.
Re Kohn.
Oottlieb<Gottlieb.
Frick<Frick.
Driscoll<Hecht.
Wiese<Rupert.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Brooksr.
De Ganahl<Weber.
Farrell<Phillips.
Morris<Sueken.
CNY<Oerusback.
Yeska<Paoli.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Cooper.
Re Ross.
Davis<Davis.
Peopia, &c<Leventhal.
British-Am Tobacco Co<D Ed & Guer Co.
Motherhood Eduo Soc<Bell.
Saivin<Rosenbaum (2.)
Kirshner<Waldman.
Queshnofsky<Sanitary W W Laundry Co.
Law<Hinkley.
Franklin<Franklin.
Bach<Weed.
CNY<Davega.
Schwartz<Shilwen.
Groh<Gerdits.
You<Woods.
Saivin<Rosenbaum.
Barber Asphalt Pav Co<Gayley.
Relncke<Texas Co.
Re Smnil.
Goldsmith<Schuss.
Breitung<Calhoun.
Re Hat (Hussins.)
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Re People (Richmond Radiator Co.)
Re Barnes.
Clarke<Marshall.
Comdnonweaith Ins Co<Norwich Union.
United R E Owners Assn<Travis.
Cook<Mayer.
Bernstein<Roskam.
Re Hintze.
Kurschenowitz<Kurschenowitz.
Piosen<Kelly.
Kenyon<Konyeres.
Carpenter<Roxbury Realty Co.
Brown<Brown (2.)
CNY<Clubb.
Re Parodi-Erminio.
Re Ahelee.
Commonwealth Sec Co<W 134th St Rty.
Re McGrath.
Reinhstein<Reichstein.
Clark<Guyon.
Dinsdorf<Wuest.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—Litigated motions.

Belmont<N Y Press.
Re Narsteenfeld, C El Ruzg Co<Mc-Carthey.
McCahill Soda Fountain Co<Fesler Sales
Lebeudy<Carnegie Trust Co.
Simon<Rosenbaum Orain Co (2.)
Re Mst Realty Co (Wp.)
Kaufman<Reich.
Holsting Mach Co<Federal Terra Cotta.
Re Louis Bauer Co.
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Re Stubbe & Adamson
Apothekier<Dobroczyski.
Abrahame<Delinsky Realty Co.
Schweitzer<Hurst.
Conger<Conger.
Butcher<Thomas & Buckley Holsting Co (2.)
Berlino<Berlino.
Cohen<Nassau Elec RR.
Bonowitz<B H RR.
Levy<Nassan Elec RR.
Lock<same.
Sobel<Sobel.
Tudor Realty Co<Riley.
Re Kuhhauch.
Re Natl Lithographic.
Gelbman<Frank.
U T Hungerford Brass & Copper Co<John T Brady Co.
Krumenaker<Doughterty.
Re Levey<Coben.
Standard Oil Co<Budella Co, Inc.
Re Intl Travel Club.
Hubbell<Hardy.
Levine<Schwartz.
Fleischman<Burrell.
Bertolini<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Shepherd<Seibert.
Cohn<Cohn.
Daenzer<Horowitz.
Davis<Davis.
Re Natl Lith Co, &c.
McClurs<Avallone.
Butler & Butler, Inc<Marcellus (American Tobacco.)
Investors Agency<Hatt.
Hooper<N Y Rys.
Bulik<Rohde.
Re Murray's Specialty Shop, Inc.
Equitable Trust Co<Dines.
Re Mose Goodman.
Mayerson<Garden Taxicab Co.
Rutter<Brown.
Levy<Wassell.
Kaften<Levi & Kaften Co.
Ros<Esarave.
Re Dyer.
Waldich<Waldich.
Bunselman<Bunzelman.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Peacock<Lutz & Schramm Co.
St. Winock<Gunliffe.
Matthewe<Glockner.
Lise<Lies.
Re Riverside Drive.
Simpson<Simpson.
Moss<Moss.
Cowd<Cowd.
Rose<Rose.
Cook<Cook.
Begls<Yeandle.
Calhoun<Little, Brown & Co.
MacNutt<MacNutt.
Adams<Adams.

Demurrers:
Fish<Laidlaw.
Sams<Sloan.

Demurred causes:
B'klyn Bldg Mat Co<Zucker.
Austin Bldf El V Co, Inc.<Wiese<Rupert.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Greenberg<Anderson.
Theaman<Anderson.
Lucas<Pass.
F Vermilye<Wachter.
B Vermilye<same.
F Messer<Bernstein.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Shallwowits<Yel Taxi.
Schneider<West S Con
Federal<Muhlenberg Coal Co.
Schrenzel<NY Rys.
Zalko<Kessler.
McSorley<B H RR.
Sackheim<Seligueron.
Weinstein<Singer Sew Mach Co.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Strysower<Block.
No day calendar.

PART X.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XI.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Damers<Barker.
People's Surety Co<MacPart & Con Co.
CNY<NY Steam Co.
Garcia<Goldsmith.
Gerli<Tierney.
Allen<Carnick.
Shalek<Epplg.
Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Nykerk<Harney.
Warner & Haviland<Ayer.
Tilton<Putnam Hooker Co.
Waters<Donovan.
O'Dea<Seeds.
Raszkin<Fargo.
Muller<Coben.
Blauvelt<US Chicle Raf Co.
Geoghegan<Bronston Bros & Co.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
R & L Co<Franzer.
Bisman<Columbian Prat Assn.
Lewis<Forest & Stream Pub Co.
Murray<Stallo.
Lidval<O'Donovan.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Evans<Rub ber Goode Mfg Co.
No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Van den Berg<Guiness.
Speer<N Y C & H R RR.
Same<N Y State Rty, &c, Co.
Godhelp<Uttz.
Ger Nat B'k of Cin<Cannelite Tr Co.
Herts<Kohler.
Lasseman<Lassman.
Rothschild<Morrice.
Jacobs<Rosenbaum.
Horowitz Bros & Margantan<Horowitz.
Asronson<Simon.
Miller<Miller.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Gomberg<Gomberg.
Butler<O'Brien.
Fox<Pion.
Del Franco<Del Franco.
Passiott<Delta Theatre Corp.
Robertson<Robertson.
Gerli & Co<Fearon-Daniel Co.
Sheldar<Levin.
Schwoerer<Hudson Tr Co.
Latham Rty Co<same.
Sophian<Beth David Hospital.
U S Trust Co<Just.
Morris<N Y Life Ins Co.
Rubenstein<Rubenstein.
Barr<Bugeleisen.
Lamson Co<Butler & MacLaren.
Van Dyk<Friend.
Fischof<Bischoff.
Stein<Oliva.
Taylor Const Co<Phillips<Weeks Est.
Innovation Ingenuities Corp.
Marsullo<Rosendorf.
Feinberg<Tooley.
Clear.

PART XIX.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Peacock<Lutz & Schramm Co.
St. Winock<Gunliffe.
Matthewe<Glockner.
Lise<Lies.
Re Riverside Drive.
Simpson<Simpson.
Moss<Moss.
Cowd<Cowd.
Rose<Rose.
Cook<Cook.
Begls<Yeandle.
Calhoun<Little, Brown & Co.
MacNutt<MacNutt.
Adams<Adams.

Demurrers:
Fish<Laidlaw.
Sams<Sloan.

Demurred causes:
B'klyn Bldg Mat Co<Zucker.
Austin Bldf El V Co, Inc.<Wiese<Rupert.
Williams<Donnelly.
Ely Trust Co<Davidson Co.
Gernhardt<Horwitz.
Earon de Hirsch Fund<Aldebaron Co, (2.)

Undefended divorces:
Clark<Lerner.
Davis, Belz.
Solly, Kelly.
Shaw, Ackenbell.
Cohen, Barr.
Destler, Rau.
Morera.

General calendar:
Merrell<Merrell.
Hays<Israel.
Sisson<Sesslberg.
Schneider<Ger Sav'gs Bank.

PART XX.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Goldmuntz<Spitzel.
Voegtlin<Shubert-Anderson Co.
Matthewe<Glockner.
Lise<Lies.
Re Riverside Drive.
Simpson<Simpson.
Moss<Moss.
Cowd<Cowd.
Rose<Rose.
Cook<Cook.
Begls<Yeandle.
Calhoun<Little, Brown & Co.
MacNutt<MacNutt.
Adams<Adams.

Demurrers:
Fish<Laidlaw.
Sams<Sloan.

Demurred causes:
B'klyn Bldg Mat Co<Zucker.
Austin Bldf El V Co, Inc.<Wiese<Rupert.
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Morera.

General calendar:
Merrell<Merrell.
Hays<Israel.
Sisson<Sesslberg.
Schneider<Ger Sav'gs Bank

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Allerton Realty Company Buys East Thirty-ninth Street Plot for Apartment House Site—Plaza Hotel Interests Secure Adjoining Building—Bronx Block Front Sold to Builder.

More activity characterized the realty market yesterday than has been the case during the last few days. The Vesey Street Auction Room was the centre of considerable interest in view of the large number of offerings in various parts of the city, and several parcels were picked up by outsiders after lively bidding. The Bronx market also was an active one, both from the investment and operative standpoint.

Among the important Manhattan transactions was the sale of the three and four story private dwellings, 143, 145, and 147 East Thirty-ninth Street by John J. Hearn to the Allerton Realty Company, of which James S. Cushman is President and William H. Silk Vice President.

The three structures, which occupy a plot 53 by 100 feet, will be demolished and a nine-story high-class apartment house erected on the site by the buyers. It is estimated that the entire transaction will involve about $200,000. Several other apartment houses erected in this vicinity recently have been highly successful from a renting standpoint.

Plaza Hotel Interests Buy Building.

An interesting sale was made adjoining the Plaza Hotel in the purchase by the hotel interests, the Plaza Operating Company, of which Bernard Belnicke is President, of the seven-story structure at 5 West Fifty-eighth Street from Sire Brothers.

The plot is 20 by 100.5. The hotel owns the adjoining property at 7, 13, and 19 West Fifty-eighth Street. The Sires have owned the plot just sold for many years. They sold to the hotel company last February the building at 22 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Buyers in Auction Market.

The outside bidding element was more pronounced in the Vesey Street room yesterday than has recently been noticeable. One of the parcels sold by Joseph P. Day was the three-story café building at 392 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-fourth Street, on plot 24.8 by 73.6, adjoining the Masonic Temple. It was purchased for $70,250 by Charles Schmidt, who has been the tenant of the Andrew Rust estate, for whom the property was sold, for ten years. The assessed value last year was $100,000. A west side dwelling at 152 West Ninety-fourth Street was purchased by Leo Solomon for $13,000.

One of the best parcels was the five-story house at 30 East Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.5, just east of Madison Avenue. It was sold by Samuel Marx for the estate of Ermina J. Proal, and was purchased for $110,000 by A. E. Haskins, a notary in the office of the attorneys for the estate. A two-story tenement at 13 Old Broadway was bought by the Merritt Realty Company for $6,450.

Sale of Heights Plot.

A vacant plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of 179th Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, has been sold by Martin Ungrich to a builder for improvement. The Duff & Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Operator Buys Harlem Flat.

Paul A. McGolrick has bought from Jennie Farian 37 West 118th Street, a five-story double apartment house, on a plot 25 by 100. L. J. Greenberger and Porter & Co. acted as brokers in this transaction.

$150,000 Lease in Lewisohn Building.

The United Cigar Manufacturers Company has leased for its executive and general offices, for a term of years, an entire floor in the Philip Lewisohn Building, at 113 to 119 West Fortieth Street to 114 to 118 West Forty-first Street. The floor comprises 14,000 square feet, and the aggregate rental is $150,000.

Builder Secures Bronx Block.

A Bronx builder has purchased from the Schaefer estate of Pottsville, Penn., the entire block on the north side of East 137th Street, from Brook to St. Ann's Avenue, consisting of fifteen lots, with a frontage of 379 feet on 137th Street and 100 feet on Brook Avenue. The plot is almost opposite the new subway station now in course of construction at 138th Street and Brook Avenue.

This property was held at $125,000, and is part of a large parcel which J. Romaine Brown sold to P. W. Schaefer over forty years ago, when it was farm land. Richard J. Scohie and J. Romaine Brown negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

A large vacant plot on the southeast corner of Daly Avenue and 181st Street, 72 feet on the avenue by 197 on the street, has been purchased by the Reva Realty Company from John H. Schnaufer. The new owner will improve it with apartment houses. Herman Berkowitz was the broker, and he also sold for Henrietta M. Sandiege the single family house at 811 East 179th Street, 25 by 100, to J. Levy. Morris Berkowitz represented the principals as attorney.

Andrew T. McKegney is reported to have purchased for improvement the plot, 40 by 106, at the northwest corner of Grand Avenue and 188th Street.

The Henry Morgenthau Company has sold through the Knap & Wasson Company 940 Kelly Street, a four-story apartment house, having two families on a floor, situated in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx, on a lot 37.6 by 120.

Brooklyn.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold 485 First Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, a two-and-a-half-story and basement brownstone dwelling, for a client to Henry O'Dougherty for occupancy.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have sold to a client for investment 1,127 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, a two-and-a-half-story stucco and hollow tile private dwelling.

B. J. Sforza has sold for J. W. Lafferty the plot, 10 by 95, on the east side of Fifteenth Avenue, 100 feet north of Sixty-second Street. The purchaser will erect a modern apartment house on the plot.

Farm for New Yorker.

H. A. Briggs of New York has purchased from Ella C. Horton her farm at Yorktown Heights, Westchester County. The property, which was held at $15,000, consists of about thirty acres, a dwelling and numerous outbuildings. Kenneth Ives & Co. negotiated the sale.

Flour Mill for New Rochelle.

J. C. Lambden & Son have sold several acres in Stephenson Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., to D. & C. Flour Company. The company will erect a large flour mill for the manufacture of a process of self-raising flour, employing several hundred people.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a corner plot in the Ridgeview tract, White Plains, to Charles M. Gambee, of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York City, who plans to erect a large residence for his own occupancy.

Heckscher & de Saulles report the sale of six acres of additional land on Purchase Street at Purchase, N. Y., to Alfred Liebmann, who recently acquired the Haag property and part of the Haviland Estate.

Fish & Marvin have sold for Frederick H. Sanborn his residence at Lawrence Park West, Bronxville, New York, to Charles B. Best of this city. It is the purchaser's intention to occupy the premises as a residence in the near future.

Long Island.

The T. B. Ackerson Company has sold at Pine Aire, Long Island, three lots on Central Boulevard to L. A. Dudley, eight lots on Pine Grove Boulevard to John Rohrs of Manhattan, four lots on Central Boulevard to C. F. Hawkes of Manhattan, and twelve lots on Pine Acres Boulevard to H. B. Strickland of New Bedford, Mass.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 20 by 100 on President Avenue to M. Hicks and a plot 20 by 100 on Park Avenue to L. Hill.

John F. Scott has sold for David Weingarten his property located at the junction of Osborne Avenue and Lakeside Avenue in Lawrence, L. I. The estate contains five acres in grounds on which are three residences with separate garages.

The purchasers are Thomas Blagden and Dr. E. W. Pinkham who will each occupy one of the houses for his Summer home and lease the other.

New Jersey.

An investor has purchased through H. S. Connelly & Co. the four-story six-family apartment house, 9 Bradford Place, Montclair, N. J.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 20 by 150 on Fourth Avenue to G. Servillo, and a plot 25 by 150 on Third Avenue to E. Mills.

A. J. Drexel Residence Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented furnished for George J. Gould the residence of his son-in-law, Anthony J. Drexel, 1,015 Fifth Avenue, a six-story American basement dwelling, 25 by 100 feet, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets. The new tenant is J. Henry Lancashire of Massachusetts.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

6th Av, 392, s e corner of 24th St, 24.8x73.6, three-story hotel; administrator's sale; estate of Andrew Rust; to Charles Schmidt for $70,250.

19th St, 215 East, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x92, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocksd down to David Kraus for $9,500.

94th St, 152 West, s s, 289 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.7x18x100.4, three-story dwelling; executor's sale; estats of Edith S. Berwin; to Leo Solomon for $13,000.

Hackensack, N. J., Summit Av, 832, s s, 150 ft s of Berry St, 175x200, three-story stucco dwelling; voluntary sale; to James Wood for $8,800.

Monmouth Beach, N. J., Ocean Av, s s, 100 ft n of Beach Road, 150x450, three-story cottage; voluntary sale; to F. J. Welsberg for $8,000.

North Plainfield, N. J., Rockview Av, 70, near Mercer Av, 130x465x130x514x irregular, two-story dwelling and one-and-a-half-story stable and garage; voluntary sale; to F. J. Welsberg for $3,500.

Hudson St, 546, e s, 67.4 ft s of Perry St, 20.7x80.4x11.9x85.5, four-story tenement and stores; Domastic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protsstant Episcopal Church in the United States of America against Eliseanora Shephard et al.; Davies, Auerbach & Cornell, attorneys; Charles M. Russell, referee; due, $18,997.90; taxes, &c., $266.44; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

124th St, 50 East, s s, 130 ft s of Madison Av, 16x100.11, three-story dwelling; Edw. O. A. Glokner against Alfred Furst et al.; Marshall B. Clarke, attorney; Louis J. Schwartz, referee; due, $7,646.52; taxes, &c., $233.62; to the plaintiff for $7,750.

By Samuel Marx.

52d St, 30 East, s s, 30 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5, five-and-a-half-story dwelling, with four-story extension; executor's sale, estats of Ermina J. Proal; to A. E. Haskins for $110,000.

Old Broadway, 13, e s, 50.2 ft s of Lawrence St, 25.3x100, two-story tenement and stores; to the Merritt Realty Co. for $6,450.

Neretti Av, n w corner of White Plains Road, 82,11x100.3x82.10x100, vscant; Eliza Hart et al. against Emma C. Gibson et al.; Engelhard & Pollak, attorneys; J. Sidney Bernstein, referee; partition; to Max Marx for $13,200.

By Henry Brady.

114th St, 418 and 415 East, n s, 177.10 ft e of 1st Av, 42.2x100.10, six-story tensment and stores; Annie Hayes against Louis Mazola et al.; Gcttner, Simon & Asber, attorneys; Isidor Wasservogel, referee; due, $3,337.16; taxes, &c., $514.85; subject to mortgages aggregating $54,000; to the plaintiff for $100 over prior liens.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

125th St, 46 West, s s, 472.6 ft w of 5th Av, 15.7x100.11, three and four story store; Union Trust Co. of New York against Lonise M. Repetti et al.; Miller, King, Lane & Trafford, attorneys; John Reilly, referee; due, $40,110.34; taxes, &c., $1,068.60; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

45th St, 221 East, n s, 210 ft s of 3d Av, 16.8x100, three-story mission; Charles O. Robitaille against Alice J. Robitaille et al.; Herbert McKennis, attorney; Robert G. Munroe, referee; partition; to William M. Cahill for $8,600.

Houston St, West, 25 and 27, s s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 50x100, six-story loft building; adjourned to Oct. 21.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Prospect Av, 2,350, s s, 325 ft n of 183d St, 18.9x94.3x18.0x24.6, two-story dwelling; Beatrice S. B. Ziegel against H. D. Junge et al.; Edmund Hurley, attorney; P. L. Mullaly, referee; due, $6,514.91; taxes, &c., $219.90; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Henry Brady.

Prospect Av, 630-2, e s, 62.6 ft s of Kelly St, 37.6x100, five-story tenement; Rondout Savings Bank against Augusta Levy et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Arthur N. Gleicrich, referee; due, $34,091.92; taxes, &c., $1,078.92; to Abraham Davis for $33,000.

Prospect Av, 634-6, e s, 25 ft s of Kelly St, 37.6x100, five-story tenement; Lawyers Mtg. Co. against Julius Bernstein et al; same attorneys and referee; due, $34,097.53; taxes, &c., $1,078.92; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

Findlay Av, 1,318, e s, 285.5 ft n of 169th St, 20x100, two-story dwelling; Daniel J. Fitzgerald against Mary Lawrle et al.; same attorneys and referee; due, $4,504.08; taxes, &c., $106.88; to Thornton Brothers Co. for $4,825.

By Chas. A. Berrian.

Creston Av, 2,740, e s, 332.11 ft n of 196th St, 25x91.10x25.1x94.1, two-story dwelling; Wilhelm Lippold et al. vs. William Guggolz et al.; Millard F. Johnson, attorney; Max Bendit, referee; due, $6,448.33; taxee, &c., $353; to the plaintiff for $0,500.

Fulton St. or Richardson Av, 4,759, n s, 500 ft e of Becker Av, 56.3x100x37.10x—; same against same, (Action 2;) same attorney and referee; due, $1,063; taxes, &c., $196.48; to the plaintiff for $100.

Fulton St. or Richardson Av, 4,755, n s, 450 ft e of Becker Av, 50x100; W. P. McCarthy against Charles Paul et al., (Action 1;) Siegel & S., attorneys; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $1,052.39; taxes, &c., $201.90; to the plaintiff for $100.

By George Price.

Crotona Park South, 741, n s, 96.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x100; two-story dwelling; Sarah G. Higgs against Anna Doran et al.; Clocke, Koch & Reidy, attorneys; J. A. McEvety, referee; due, $4,663.75; taxes, &c., $325; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Webster Av, w s, 50 ft e of 173d St, 83.11x 21.6x irregular, vacant; withdrawn.

University Av, 2,641, e s, 133.8 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 62.6x2.0.3x62.7x330.8, vacant; Union Trust Co. of New York against Thomas B. Watson, attorney; Bernard J. Isecke, referee; due, $21,148.63; taxes, &c., $3,281.51; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

Zeregs Av, e s, 100.1 ft n of Maciay Av, 203.7x425x204.1x454.2, vacant; Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York against Martha Roman et al; Mackellar & Gerbracht, attorneys; Maurice Delches, referee; due, $10,789.20; taxes, &c., $13,361.13; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Bronx Park East, w corner Whits Plains Rd, 91.0x100x109.4x101.1, vacant; adjourned to Oct. 21.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Lewis St, 225, w s, 73.8 ft n of 7th, 24x88.2 x24.4x91.4, six-story tenemant; Edwyn A. Archer against Louis Lewinthan et al.; Hurry & Dutton, attornsys; Maurice Delches, referee; due, $20,079.65; taxes, &c., $742.40.

By Henry Brady.

Murray St, 61, n e corner of West Broadway, 25x87.6, four-story loft or building; Bowery Savings Bank against Zenobia J. H. Schlerenbeck et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; George E. Weller, referee; due, $47,849.62; taxes, &c., $4,286.55.

Spring St, 115 and 117, n s, 50 ft e of Gresne St, 37.6x100, five-story loft building; Greenwich Savings Bank against William C. Runyon et al.; B. Aymar Sands, attorney; William A. McQueid, referee; due, $59,-031.65; taxes, &c., $1,675.50.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

120th St, 339 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x180.10, three-story dwelling; Frsa Homs for Yonng Girls against Louis Lese et al.; Olney & Comstock, attorneys; Harry A. Goidel, referee; due, $5,002.97; taxes, &c., $200.23.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Ogden Av, e s, 450 ft n of 170th St, 50x 112.3x50x111.11, vacant; Jacob Dohrmann against Merwin Realty Co. et al.; Elfers & Abenteer, attorneys; Joseph I. Berry, referee; due, $4,410.92; taxes, &c., $375.88.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Locust Av, 280, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 260x325x281x364, one and two story shop; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Robert C. Fisher et al.; Frederick L. Allen, attorney; Benjamin Hartstein, referee; dus, $244,-850; taxes, &c., $3,046.73.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

71st St, 514 to 518 East, for a one-story ice storage, 75x100.5; Ice Mfg. Co., 1,480 Broadway, owner; Mortenson & Co., 405 Lexington Av, architects; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omittsd.

53d St, 422 to 430 East, to an sight-story factory; T. E. Hargert, premises, owner; F. H. Quinby, 99 Nassau St, architect; cost, $5,500.

Broadway, 472, and Crosby St., 30 to 36; General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, owner; J. O. Whitenack, architect; cost, $20,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattnn.

With name and address of lessse.

AVENUE A, 184, store floor and part of cellsr; Rosa Genizlinger, executrix, to Zeichner & Goldsmith, 218 East 10th St, 3 years, from July 1, 1915; attorney, Ehling Brewing Co. $990

MANGIN ST 91-95 West, w s, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 80x100, all; Mary J. Connelly and another, trustees, to Fanny Freedman, 262 East Broadway, 12 8-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Max Shelnart, 309 Broadway ..... $3,600 & $3,900

36TH ST, 54 West, basement store and cellar; Collingwood Realty Co. to Samuel Unger, 117 East 7th St, from July 1, 1915, to April 30, 1920; attorney, S. Kornbluth, 51 Chambers St. $1,000

120TH ST, 150-154 East, all; Jesis Ridley et al. to Herman Kahn, at Mount Kisco, N. Y., 41 yesrs, from May 1, 1914 ... $5,133

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

188TH ST, e s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 100x94.10; John Scott against Mosc Goodman Corporation, owner; Thomas Kiernan, contractor $983

2D AV, 2,118; H. Trenkowsky against Eagle Fish Co., owner; Pazl Bros., contractors. $50

Bronx.

WESTCHESTER AV, w s, 94.9 ft s of Mayflower Av, 31.9x78.5; N. Passman & Son, inc., against Carlo Marroccoli, owner; M. Capitello & Son, contractors $230

BRYANT AV, 1,033, 1,037, 1,011, 1,045, 1,049, and 1,053; August J. Lundgren against Mack Construction Co., owners; F. J. Johnson, contractor $140

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

125TH ST, 158 West; Noah Fells against Katz & Libowitz et al., Sept. 16, 1915, $56.17

HAWTHORNE ST, n e s, 125 ft n w of Broadway; Joseph von Rchder against Kavacs Construction Co. et al., Sept. 8, 1915, $278.10

NORFOLK ST, 134; Bank Electric Co. against Nathan Cohen et al., April 21, 1915 $180.50

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, w s, 197.1 ft s of 179th St, 173x252; Kartscher & Co., against Oesting Building Co., Inc., et al., Sept. 20, 1915. $180

ANDREWS AV, w s, 197.1 ft s of 179th St, 173x252; Kartschsr & Co. against Oesting Building Co., Inc., et al., Sept. 20, 1915 $6,187.50

STEBBINS AV, 845-849-853; Cambridge Tils Mfg. Co. against Foxvale Realty Co., et al., Aug. 3, 1915 ..... $256.47

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 186th St, 30.10x100; City Mortgage Co. loans S. B. Building Corporation, to erect a five-story apartment house, 10 payments. $31,000

86TH ST, s s, 190 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 80x106.10; Metropolitan Lifa Insurance Co. against A. L. L. Construction Corporation, to erect a twelve-story apartment, 14 payments $300,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhttan.

EAST BROADWAY, 256; Charles H. Young et al. against Annis Lessam et al., (foreclosurs of mortgags;) attorney, H. Swain.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, e s, 51 ft n of 9th St, 27x79; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against James Sutherland et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

2D ST, 214 and 216; Wave Improvement and Construction Co. against Solomon Henig et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Silverstein.

24TH ST, 411 East; Theresa K. Jansson against Mae Rosen et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Clark.

75TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 27.6x102.2; Drum Elevator Co. against John Donohue, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, L. Lande.

125TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Anna Schmidt against Gottfried Walbaum st al., (action to foreclose mecbanic's lien;) attorneys, L. & J. Welnberger.

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, s s, 147 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 42x106; American Real Estate Co. against David G. Patton et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. T. Wood.

BECK ST, 506; Henry Parsons against Morris Friedman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Godfrey.

BROOK AV, 498; David Horowitz against Meyer Berman, (action to set asida deed;) attorney, J. W. Bryant.

INWOOD AV, w s, 73 ft n w from angle in Inwood Av, 55x98; Adolphine M. C. Quattlander against Fredericka Kraus et al., (foreclosurs of mortgags;) attornsy, J. Elsner.

TELLER AV, 1,061; John Regsner against David Robinson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

10TH ST, n s, 76.9 ft e of Av E, 76.9x108; Henry Kurz against Margaret Hartmayer et al., (foreclosurs of mortgage;) attorney, W. S. Newhouse.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

At auction Saturday, October 16th, at 1 P. M., on premises, Castleton Hill, near Four Corners, Staten Island, 200 lots and 5 new houses, parquet floors, all improvements, on Fairview Avenue and adjoining avenues.

Sewers, water, gas mains and sidewalks.

Take Silver Lake Cars, get off at Fairview Avenue.

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Located at 45 WEST 74th STREET, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. Lot size 20' x 102' 2". House size 20' x 60'. Four stories and basement with four-story extension to rear line.

Large, light, cheerful dining and drawing rooms, seven bedrooms, three baths, four dressing rooms, library. Decorations throughout in rare good taste. Commodious servants' quarters. Excellently arranged for entertaining. Den that can be used for library or office. Easily accessible to all transit lines. Inspection at any time. Caretaker on premises. Immediate possession.

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Furnished or unfurnished. A fine east side house in the seventies, just off Fifth Av.; a-story American basement, elegant in every detail.

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In the Choicest Section of FLATBUSH.
WILL SACRIFICE FOR QUICK SALE.
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Three-story and basement stone, 12 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; perfect condition; 5th St., between 8th and 9th Avs.; ill-health forces immediate sale.

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STOCK, CROPS, & TOOLS INCLUDED.

A rare opportunity to obtain a famous 281-acre farm, all in pink of condition; 85 miles from Manhattan, Hariem Valley, Amenia; owner going to California; ¾ mile to church, stores, creamery; numerous cultivated; wonderful bay land; 110 tons hay now in barn; attractive 13-room residence; hot-water heat, bath; tenant house; beautiful shaded lawns; spacious verandas; all buildings painted; fruit; stream; excellent views; everything, except household furniture, $20,000; terms. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av.

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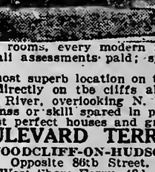
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Centrally located in the wholesale dry goods district. Absolutely fireproof. Two fireproof stairways. Smoke-proof fire tower. Three electric elevators. A complete, approved sprinkler system. Windows on four sides in each of the upper ten floors and not obstructed by adjoining buildings, assuring light and air. Every convenience and improvement for the comfort and safety of the tenants. The building will furnish the highest class service. Superintendent of the building will live on the premises.

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First and Eleventh Lofts, each ..... $3,250 per annum
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Renting Agent on premises. Apply to your own broker, or to

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Opposite 86th Street.

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Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.

Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.

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Highest Point on Coast Between Mains and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of waterfront. State automobile Boulsvard traversee property. Witbin easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

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Up-to-data going farm right in town; 100 acres; fins meadow, stream water, dairy, grain, fruit; fine orchards; established milk route; 5 minutes station, high school, stores, churches, bank. Enough suitable for sub-division to pay for entire farm. Stock, implements, crops, (gathsred and in ground), value $5,000, included in sale. High state cultivation; excellent dwalling and outbuildings; city convenlences. Price $20,000, half remain mortgage low rate interest. Must be sold; this your opportunity. Ask about it. INTERESTED, Room 703, 141 Broadway.

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New, artistic, 8-room all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from country club; 2 baths, big living room; prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege, rent to apply. "OWNER," P. O. Box 416, New York City.

For Leonia Houses

Write Leonia Homes Co., Leonia, N. J. Photos sent. Prices $3,500 to $8,000. Easy terms. Modern. Located near train and trolley. Office at trolley junction.

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Beautiful water front estate, 8 acres; magnificent mansion, Georgian brick; 110 feet long; all improvements; outbuildings; aristocratic section; commuting zone; cost $125,000; sacrifice $60,000. HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

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6 Stories & Basement, 75x100.

Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light; suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. Occupied by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

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Particulars own broker, or ROOM 604, 51 CHAMBERS ST.

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With large light basement, suitable for Dressmaker, Milliner, Interior Decorator or Drug Store.

S. E. Cor. Madison Ave. and 53d St.

Apply Land Brokerags Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

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Small light lofts and store, modern building, electric elevator. No. 314 East 84th St. Store, $900. Lofts, $720 per year. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., CO., 67 West 134th St. Tel., 917 Harlem.

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The Business Centre of Flatbush.
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MANY NEW HOUSES JUST COMPLETED

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Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
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Address Box F 205 Times Downtown.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE IN DOUGLASTON PARK.

Construction hollow tile, witb Spanisb tile roof; ground 100x100, with privet hedge; house has nine rooms, two baths, extra lavatory and toilets; seven minutes to station, 22 minute express service to Pennsylvania Station. C. C. FRISBIE, Douglaston, L. I.

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AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room, tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month. ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining rdom, tiled kitcben. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired.

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Suh-rent front apartment of 3 large rooms, bath and kitchenette, handsomely furnished, in modern building opposite Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Maid and valet service; meals served if desired.

Rent $200 per month.

CARLTON CHAMBERS
402 Madison Ave., Cor. 47th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

59 WEST 89TH ST.
69 WEST 89TH ST.
RENT, $1,700 EACH.

Three-story brownstons bonses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.

331 WEST 88TH ST.
RENT, $2,500.

Four-story and basemsnt whitestons dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.

OTTO DENCKER,
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16 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story brownstone Dwelling, 25x100, for rent, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years. Electric light, open plumbing, hardwood floors, French doors between hall, drawing room and dining room. Usual commission to brokers.

MINTURN POST COLLINS,
Greeley 265. 1 West 34th St.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.
NEW YORK COUNTY.

Augusta Allen, Plaintiff, against Albert Allen, Defendant.

Action to Annul Marriage.

To the Above Named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, August 24th, 1914.

LEON FORST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the Defendant Albert Allen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an ordar of Hon. Edward G. Whitaker, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of September, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhatten, New York City.

Dated, New York, September 7th, 1915.

LEON FORST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

KEMPE & CO.

87th St. and Broadway.

DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

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181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 fset wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Rooms, $30-$35
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Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,
106 Northern Av., at 181st St.
Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
5 Rooms, $45-$50
6 Rooms, $55-$65
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,
436 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 190th St.
On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
3 Rooms, $35
5 Rooms, $50-$55

RIVERCLIFF,
Building just completed. Near prettiest part of Riverside Drive.
625 West 151st St.
3 Rooms, $40
4 Rooms, $48

Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

West End Av. No. 895

Southwest Corner 104th St.

2 Attractive Corner Apartments,
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Large Reception Foyers.
New Fireproof Building.
Rent

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
36 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

TWO family house, 20x50, octagon front; brick and brownstone; large rooms, all light, $25 and $35. 93 Hart St., between Marcy and Tompkins. Wm. Drennan, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brook. Jr. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Move right into this six-room house, five minutes from trolley and depot, in large and fast growing town, about one hour from Manhattan; terms reasonable; title guaranteed. Call or write for tickets, C. Green, 1,215 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

FOR Sale—Reduced figure, southeast corner Topping Av. and East 173d St., 142x131; ripe for building; no exchanges. Inquire 1,720 Washington Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Home of 6 rooms, near pretty lake, not far from trolley and trains; house finished in good style, painted white, &c.; all modern improvements, with ground for garden; good tenant desired on easy terms and reasonable price. Mrs. C. Paton, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Just Over City Line.—Cottage, seven rooms and bath, all improvements, furnace heat; lawn and garden; 30 minutes from Manhattan; electric service; terms reasonable. Call or write for tickets to visit. C., store, 1,219 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Ten or twelve room furnished house, exceptional location, yard or near park, for six months; light, air, and popular drive within eight. F 308 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted, unfurnished house in good neighborhood, moderate rent, until June. L 861 Times Downtown.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

NO RENT AND INSURANCE.
Store, basement, loft, 50x100; will divide; sprinkler system; light; elevator; equipped with power system. Apply 96 Grand St.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, five-story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Garage for rent, 100 by 100; good location for commercial or service station. 502 West 45th. Telephone Bryant 7567.

Desk room to let.—Tenant must furnish his own desk; beautiful office; references required. 1,133 Broadway, Room 622.

Private office, part office, desk space; furnishings optional. 200 5th Av. 1178.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av., Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, T. E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,850.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3376 Cortlandt. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, New York.

THIS PROPOSITION WILL BEAR INSPECTION
Country Home and farm, 42 acres on State Road, 40 miles from New York City, overlooking Sound, 12-room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, electricity, 50-foot garage, tenant house with improvements, barns, bennery, orchard, shade trees, etc., $29,000 for quick sale. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th Street.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley; churches and stores, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—A city man's country home in the most healthful locality in the State; half way between Monticello and Liberty, on the New York and Binghamton State Road; fine farm of 73 acres, with lots of fruit; good woodland, trout brook, site for pond; elevation nearly 1,500 feet; main house 15 large rooms, all modern improvements, including hot-water heat and telephone; 7-room tenant house; barn, room for five horses and 15 cows. To close an estate the entire property will be sold for less than the cost of the main dwelling; terms easy; $14,000. John D. Lyons, Monticello, N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 7th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five cases, each containing four dozen cans of strained tomatoes, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 7th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.
On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against forty sacks of horse beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 7th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Fryer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.
Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915. CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS, Executor.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
For further details and terms address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Owner wishes to sell attractive seven-room house, all conveniences; grounds 100 by 287; garage for two cars and man; high elevation, good view; Lackawanna service easy commuting; $5,500. E. H. Hobbie, 220 5th Av.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity!—196 acres; all but 3 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops; cost $186 an acre; price $36, to close estate. E. B. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—House seven rooms, improvements, garage, trees, fruit; $4,500. 151 High St.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 830 33d St.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Ten-acre model poultry farm; new house. X 670 Times Annex.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FORCED TO SELL
Small bungalow, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; will sell cheap to quick buyer. Address G. B., 84 Times.

To Let—Furnished.

Scarsdale.—Rent for Winter completely furnished new nine-room house, every improvement; large plot, sleeping porch; high altitude; near station and trolley; rent reasonable. Box 843 Scarsdale.

Will rent my beautifully furnished, splendidly situated suburban home, $100 per month; McBride, 31 East 17th. Stuyvesant 2107.

Mortgage Loans.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath; 3 and 5 West 104th

West Side

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 9970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

Nine rooms, three baths, three master bedrooms, three maids' rooms; extensive view, Central Park; magnificently furnished. Columbus 3974.

85TH ST., 1 WEST.—7 rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Central Park; exquisite furnishings. Frederick L. Hurt, 80 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

Handsomely furnished apartments, 3, 4, 7 rooms; linen, silver, piano; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

Attractive, completely furnished seven sunny rooms; piano; immediate possession. 243 West 98th, 6B.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Suhlet, HANDSOME FURNISHED APARTMENT 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125 per month. ALLEN, 36 West 59th St.

Apartment, five furnished rooms, elevator house, $100; worth investigating. Telephone 973 Rivereide.

Censored list, distinctive furnished apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 260 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Eight rooms, three baths, new building; elaborately furnished; west side. Columbus 8974.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 80 East 42d St.

118TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Av., 101.—Parlor floor; two or three large rooms; handsomely furnished, with kitchenette; hall room; near subway.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

A.—A.—102 East 81st.—Elegant apartment, containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

1,168 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt., premises.

81st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartment 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

West Side.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Av. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every modern housekeeping convenience; restaurant in building; first-class service; reasonable prices.
40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 116th St.

Elegant unfurnished six rooms, elevator apartment to sublet; concessions immediate possession. Bonwit, The Cleburne, 924 West End Av., Apartment 122.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$9,000.
Apply Superintendant or phone Col. 4020.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 260 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY EARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

Apartments, five, six cheerful, large rooms, elevator house, $45 to $60; 257 Edgecomb Av., facing Colonial Park, between 145th St. subway and "L" station.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large rooms and bath; newly decorated; immediate possession; rent, $45 to $60.

150 West 57th St.—By the month, two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant on premises; convenient location.

At 65 West 106th, (Central Park.)—6-7 private rooms, large, modern apartments; $35 up; neat; hot water.

170TH, 709 West, Allview, 4 rooms, all improvements; rent $31-$32; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

At Special Concessions, high-grade elevator apartments, 4, 6, 8 rooms, $28, $36, $40 up; also doctors' suites. 221 West 141st. (7 Av.)

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglass Co., 197th St. and Grand Concourse.

For apartments of from 8 to 10 rooms consult Paterno, 601 West 115th St.

Bronx.

1911 Anthony Av., corner of Tremont, opposite school, 4 and 6 large, light rooms, all improvements; $24 to $38.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apartment, $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet.
GOLDEN REALTY CO., 238 St. James Pl.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

In best locality; small apartment for two gentlemen; 2 bedrooms, sitting room and bath; reply, stating price and particulars. N 66 Times.

Furnished cottage wanted for Winter within 40 minutes of Manhattan; must be modern, in good neighborhood, and rent reasonable. State rent. N 98 Times.

Completa furniture and housekeeping equipment for six-room apartment; give particulars and rental desired. W. F. R., F 297 Times Downtown.

7-8 sunny rooms, 60th-100th, near subway; maximum, $150; Nov. to June; highest credentials; all admits. N 95 Times.

Three to five rooms, $75 to $125, by responsible party; reply immediately. Box 275 Times, 2 Rector St.

Unfurnished.

5-room, high-class; subway, below Park; price, Mathews, 105 East 18th.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; table guests.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block; anhway; references.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 16-18 EAST.—Sunny second-floor room; single room; excellent board.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

47 FIFTH AV.
Unusual location and accommodations; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

66 MADISON AV.
Parlor bedroom and bath, including all meals and service, $25 week up; parlor bedroom, bath, European plan, by month, $35 up; hall service; single rooms at reasonable rates.

Will rent my beautifully furnished, splendidly situated suburban home, $100 per month; McBride, 31 East 17th. Stuyvesant 2107.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, some with bath; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 827 WEST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; table board.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive home; large, sunny room; unusual table; with, without bath.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; service; table guests.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people, large front room; steam heat; electricity.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, well furnished double rooms with bath; exceptional table board.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone; transients.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bathe; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home table; moderate prices; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; reference; this is exceptional.

76TH, 644, (West End Av.)—Pension Lamelle, exceptional accommodations, exquisite new furnishings, most elegant suite, double, single rooms; bath; best home table; electricity.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Suits, private bath; single room; table boarders; excellent location.

76th, 105 West.—Desirable rooms; home comforts; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front, sunny room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 121 West.—Private family offers gentlemen beautiful large and medium rooms; reasonable.

76TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, excellent table, home-like parlor dining; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 128 West.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric lights; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82D, 56 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; also medium, sunny rooms; reasonable.

82D, 52 WEST.—Excellent rooms, baths, electricity, table. Phone 8397.

82D ST., 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

85TH ST., 136 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished connecting rooms; others; electricity, all conveniences, excellent German table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; large and small room; "L" and subway.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Handsome front room; superior table; reasonable; couple, or two gentlemen. Chatmont.

100TH, 253 WEST.—American family offer one attractive room with bath to couple or gentlemen seeking quiet, well-appointed home; very best home cooking.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

EXCLUSIVE surroundings, elegant table service; private home, Riverside Drive, 83d St.; business couple, business woman; price, $18, single person. X 376 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Widow will rent handsomely furnished studio, (86 ft.,) with bedroom, private bath; also other large room; magnificent views; home cooking. 8926 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 890.—Large front parlor, desirable location, near surface and subway lines, also near Riverside Drive; references.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house; elevator and steam heat; will rent two large rooms; also single room; singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care; chaperonage; eleventh year.

WEST END AV., 690, (93d.)—Large, small room, electricity; steam heat; references.

Brooklyn.

NURSE takes invalid, aged, infirm, in detached cottage; home-like. 357 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Couple want front room with board, between 79th and 100th Streets, west of Broadway; permanent. F 806 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

EDGEHILL INN.
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas, beautiful country; near country club; accessible to train and subway. Tel. 860 Kingsbridge.

Two persons may obtain ideal home in private family of two; lovely, accessible suburb; artistic rooms; dainty table; charming home life; 28 minutes from Grand Central. Address 182 Overlook St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements now; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"The Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., spacious rooms; excellent table; select all-year home; beautiful surroundings; easy commutation. Phone 657.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

VERY SELECT HOME
in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suite, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; $65-$75 per week. X 867 Times Annex.

Thoroughly competent nurse will give exclusive care to invalid in my attractive home. S 85 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Ave.—Pleasant, large, small, steam heated rooms; breakfast optional.

38TH, 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; fine house.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable large room, all conveniences; gentlemen only; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

53D, 32 EAST.—Two large, light rooms, with or without private bath; electric lights; running water; newly decorated; gentlemen only.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

62D, 24 EAST.—One and two large rooms and bath, furnished.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE front studio room, furnishings unusual, would rent unfurnished to responsible party, bachelor, or musician; no couples call. 2640 Plaza; mornings.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms; private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, nonresident; musical studio; snbrenting.

West Side.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath; newly decorated; first-class house.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Two large, $3.50, $4; exclusive; private residence; telephone; desirable.

22D St., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 8400 Madison Square.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Ave.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 room, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

46TH, 26 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentlemen.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, closets, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; references; vacant November 1st.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms or ensuite; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; steam heat, electric light; terms reasonable.

57TH ST, 49 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation offered a gentleman in private English family. Mrs. Boden.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; reference required.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, two small rooms, private house; near subway, "L"; all cars; refined business persons wanted; telephone; all conveniences; references required.

68TH, 48 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; also other rooms.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable front room, overlooking Central Park; high-class elevator apartment.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Front rooms, adjoining bath, southern exposure; also dressing room; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Front rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; dressing room; references; gentlemen.

70TH.—Refined gentleman, appreciating exceptional surroundings, can obtain large room; family of two; every convenience. Vonn, 2,030 Broadway.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished rooms; running water; strictly private house; references.

70TH, 161 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; private houses; gentlemen.

70TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large and small room; private house; gentlemen.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Medium-sized front room, all improvements, private, home.

73D ST., 163 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms, running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate; reference.

73D, 132 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath; on third floor; private house; one or two gentlemen; electricity.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite of entire floor, with bath, or separate; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, with privata bath; small room; board.

78RD ST.,
(between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room in private house; gentleman. X 804 Times Annex.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; privata bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractively furnished single suite; gentlemen preferred; references. Apt. 4, south.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms; electricity; $4.50-$9.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove; also large front room; shower baths; select.

78th, 160 West.—Large south room, private shower bath; light cooking; reasonable.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Overlooking parks, double rooms for gentlemen; electricity; home comforts.

81st, 3 West.—Beautiful ontlook; large, small rooms; kitchenetta; electricity; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $4. Every convenience. Anderson.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful, large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D, 164 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

85TH, 208 WEST.—Nicely furnished front, back parlor adjoining bath; absolutely independent; private entrance; convenient transportation; privata phone. Jones.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Single room, bath, $5; gentleman only.

87TH, 819 WEST.—Elegant large, also small, room; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Large, small, pleasant rooms refined home; table guests; references.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large, small rooms; privats baths; meals optional.

90TH, 55 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room, southern exposure, all conveniences; reasonable.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns Knight, 1915, "Light 4" touring; Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting, left hand drive, centre control, one-man top, ventilating windshield; reasonable. New car guarantee. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Hupmobiles.—In order to make room for new models we will sacrifice all second-hand cars which we have on hand; 1916, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; overhauled, repainted; first-class condition. C. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1913, "38" toy tonneau car, painted black, in good condition; equipment includes top, windshield, speedometer, Klaxon horn, electric lights, electric self-starter and 2 extra rims. (No. 1,032.) Packard Motor Car Co., B'way at 61st St., New York.

Hupmobile, 1915 model touring car, excellent in both condition and appearance; guaranteed same as new; has every possible equipment; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Rauch & Lang 4-pass. brougham; just overhauled, painted; new battery; $900. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17-19 Central Park West. Coll. 2830.

Hupmobile 1913 touring car, in excellent condition throughout, fully equipped; will sell very reasonable. J. Dulguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Stearns Silent Knight limousine; full Berlin; electrically equipped; elegant shape; will rent monthly or sell. 21 East 86th.

Hupmobile cabriolet; practically new; cost $1,650; will sacrifice $1,000. C. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard, (6-48,) phaeton, perfect, must sacrifice immediately; bargain. 8bay, 216 West 76th.

Renault "45"; Vanderbilt special racing roadster. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 406 E. 149th.

AUTOMOBILE STORAGE WANTED.—Car taken care of by chauffeur. Phone John 1831.

Oldsmobile; will sell brand new 1916 touring; big sacrifice. Phone Broad 806.

BODIES: coupee, $75 up; landaulettes, $85 up; limousines, $50 up. 803 W. 59th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; your days; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

FOR HIRE.
Packard 6-cylinder landaulet car; exclusive appearance; highest-class service; by the month or Winter season; reasonable rates. Hess Bros., 212 W. 43d St. Tel. 6630 Bryant.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10159.

Elegant Packard landaulet; monthly; owner driver; references. Hodgdon, 215 West 100th St.

Beautiful 25 H. P. FIAT brougham town car; Brewster body; to hire monthly; car can be seen by telephoning 1,776 Columbus.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 60th. Tel. 886 Madison.

Large five passenger, 40 horse power touring car; reasonable. Phone 429 Madison.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, 1914 or 1915 good make car; must be in excellent condition; Buick or Oldsmobile preferred; state price, &c. Address F 296 Times Downtown.

Automobile Supplies.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Installed. Repaired. Delco Specialists. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1553.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. 502 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms with private baths; electricity; $10-$12.

92D, 104 WEST.—Front suite, parlor, alcove, bath; private family; reasonable. Westerfield.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated large room, private bath; telephone; references.

95TH, 330 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, newly furnished elevator; telephone; reasonable. Smith.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; housekeepers; telephone.

102d, 802 West.—Private house; large comfortable room suitable two gentlemen; bath.

104TH, 2 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, parlor facing park; private family; business people preferred; one flight. Gresne.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; elevator, telephone; gentleman; references. Clark.

111TH ST., 506 WEST, Apt. 48.—Well-furnished room; kitchen privileges; business woman.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large front room and alcove; light; suitable two gentlemen; smaller, attractive room; references. Cadwell.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

118TH ST., (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, sunny front room; for one or two. Two closets. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

123D ST., 121 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished rooms in private house; references.

127TH, 18 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; heat; all conveniences.

141ST, (94 Hamilton Pl.)—Block Broadway. Outside room; elevator; gentlemen; reasonable. Schaeffer.

168TH, 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two, three rooms, kitchen, bath. Ellsworth, 6515 Audubon.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 600 WEST 22D ST.
For Bachelors Only.
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $3.50 weekly each.

BACHELOR QUARTERS.—One large room, all improvements; no other roomers. Mayer, 3,604 Broadway, (146th.)

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 3908 Morningside. Apartment 2.

BROADWAY, 2,460, (91st Subway.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; gentleman; elevator; $3.50. Engel.

EXCEPTIONAL
music studio, piano, bachelor's suite, 8 large front rooms, separately. Riverside 9845.

LENOX AV., 202.

'COUNT' LOUDEN MAY BE ARMY DESERTER

Department of Justice Wants Spy Suspect Held While Investigation Goes On.

HE DENIES BIGAMY CHARGE

Train Expects to Produce Two Women as Wives of the German-American.

Max Lynar Louden, an American citizen calling himself a German Count, who has been trailed for three months by agents of the United States Department of Justice, was held yesterday in the Tombs Police Court on a short affidavit charging suspicion of bigamy.

Department of Justice officials said last night in Washington that Louden had been under surveillance by agents of the Bureau of Investigation for months because of various reports of his activities in gathering information about fortifications and arsenals in the United States and concerning the departure of steamships from American ports. It is understood also that before the Archibald incident there was reason to suspect that messages were being sent from America to Berlin in such a way as to escape censorship.

The department is informed that the prisoner had lived in this country at different times for many years and that he was once enlisted in the United States Army. The department expects also to establish that he deserted while a member of an artillery company at Fort Wadsworth.

The action of the Government in turning Louden over to the State authorities indicates that it has as yet been unable to gather conclusive evidence of his violation of neutrality, but wishes to prevent his getting out of reach. Agents of the Department of Justice assisted in making his arrest early yesterday morning at his home at 124 Convent Avenue.

At Police Headquarters the complaining witness was described as Rose O'Brien of Albion, N. Y., near Rochester. A dispatch from Rochester quotes her as saying that she is Mrs. Lynar, and that she had not seen her husband for a year. It is also said that Louden may be the man who as Max de Chimang married a Miss Wendt of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. According to a dispatch from Poughkeepsie, she obtained an annulment of the marriage several years ago.

Expect Two Women Witnesses.

Acting District Attorney Arthur C. Train said yesterday that when Louden is arraigned tomorrow morning it is expected that two women to whom he was married will appear against him. The "Count" is now in the Tombs waiting the efforts of counsel to obtain $3,500 bail.

The proving of a charge of bigamy against Louden would serve to get him out of the way for several years perhaps and would clear the Government slate of a case which has caused much trouble and expense. He said he had never married any one except his wife with him when he was arrested.

Louden is a picturesque character, who has lived in many lands and has been engaged in inventing military appliances for the last twenty years. He said yesterday he was connected with the noble German house of Lynar. There is nothing in any standard genealogical directory to sustain his claim.

The pursuit of the Count started from a letter written to a morning newspaper by a woman who considered herself aggrieved over a business transaction with him. It was then found that he had applied for a passport, and discrepancies in the information he gave to obtain it started an inquiry by the Department of Justice. Louden said in his application that he was born in New York City in the old Astor House, although in reply to questions at Police Headquarters he described himself as having been born in Germany.

Joseph A. Baker, Assistant Division Superintendent of the Department of Justice, said that Louden's birthplace was Staupitz, Germany, where he was born forty-five years ago. One story related to the Department of Justice by the Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy is that Louden was the son of a wheelwright. This he vigorously denies.

U. S. Demands Passport Back.

A passport was obtained by Louden for use in South America and China and another for his wife, who is put down as Mrs. Florence Louden. He did not use his passport, which the department expects to cancel and has demanded of him. His wife went to Germany by way of Sweden, ostensibly to visit a son by a former marriage.

The "Count" said yesterday that he had been pursued because he would not give to a certain newspaper information about the Dumba and the Archibald affairs. All along he has been credited with being involved in international intrigues of which he professes to know nothing.

Louden also denied a report that he was a friend of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and this is confirmed from the Germany Embassy.

Louden first drew the attention of the German colony in this city to himself by giving $100 to Ernst Erler, a merchant of Berlin, who had come to this country in the interest of the Deutschwehr, an organization devoted to the care of widows and orphans of German soldiers. Mr. Erler accepted the $100, but when Louden tried to have the Deutschwehr join with him in a moving-picture project Mr. Erler decided to have no further relations with him. The "Count" often referred to himself as having been a German officer, and in his rooms when he was arrested were found a portrait of the Emperor of Germany and also one of himself, both in full dress uniform.

When Louden was in Buffalo, four years ago, according to advices from there, he was interested in the manufacture of a military kit, in which a soldier could carry 500 rounds of ammunition, heavy intrenching tools, and other material. He soon was on friendly terms with officers of the regular army post and those of militia commands. In the full uniform of his reputed rank, that of Lieutenant Colonel, he paraded with the Seventy-fourth Infantry.

His skill as a promoter enabled him to get acquainted with officers in this city. He had an automobile when he went about the country, and on its front seat was not only a chauffeur, but also a footman in livery. This livery so closely resembled that of the National Guard that a militiaman last July caused the arrest of the footman, Norbert Fuller. The "Count" wrote a letter to the District Attorney protesting against the arrest. It was found yesterday in the files of the office, and showed that the writer signed himself "Rocher M. zu Lynar," and said he was intimately acquainted "with General Wood and other army and navy officials." The signature he used suggests the name of Count Rochus zu Lynar, who is a much older man than Louden and is a resident of Berlin.

As "Count Louden" or "Count Rochus M. Lynar," the prisoner is known in Newburgh, N. Y., where he is associated with J. D. Lacey, a wealthy lumber dealer, in the manufacture of the military equipment of an invention. Mr. Lacey said yesterday that he was surprised to hear of the arrest of the "Count."

J. Phillip Berg, an attorney at 99 Broadway, who appeared in the police court for the "Count," said that his client was not guilty of the charge of bigamy, and that the proceeding seemed to him an effort to detain the Count for a few days until such time as the Federal authorities saw fit to disclose what they really wished to charge against the defendant.

3,303 Students Registered at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 14.—Preliminary registration figures at Yale, made public today, show a total of 3,303 students in the university, a slight increase over last year. The Freshman class in the college numbers 472. The faculty numbers 616, as compared with 586 a year ago.

ARREST RICH WOMAN ON ROBBERY CHARGE

Connecticut Police Say Mrs. Belle S. Newell Confessed Taking Neighbor's Antiques.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Belle S. Newell of Cromwell, wife of Walter S. Newell, one of the wealthiest merchants and most prominent citizens of Middlesex County, was arrested today by State Policeman Robert T. Hurley as she was driving her husband through Middletown in her automobile, and accused of robbing the Summer homes of two New Britain residents of valuable antiques.

The police say that Mrs. Newell confessed at the Middletown police station. Her husband says she has had a mania for several years for old furniture and unique bric-a-brac.

She was arraigned before a justice of the peace in the town of Haddam, where the burglaries occurred last Summer, at the homes of Mrs. Jennie Bailey and Miss Cynthia Shailer. Mrs. Newell was held in $1,000 bail for the December term of the Middlesex County Criminal Court and was taken to jail until her bond was arranged.

The police allege she has admitted entering other Haddam Summer houses, including that of C. Brainerd, a New York lawyer.

PARIS STYLES HERE FIRST.

French Costumers to Show Creations for Benefit of War Orphans.

New York will have an opportunity next month to view a large number of up-to-the-minute Paris fashions designed by the most widely known costumers of France.

Paul Poiret, Mme. Paquin, Worth, Jeanne Lanvin, Callot Soeurs, Blanchini-Ferlier, Rodier, and other rulers in the world of fashion have decided to forget their own little war and raise funds for the orphans of France's war victims. Condé Nast of Vogue has agreed to serve on an American committee to help them.

The costumers decided to keep their newest creations secret, even in Paris, and to send more than 100 of them to America for exhibition. Hats, boots, stockings, gloves, and such things will be sent along to match the new creations. It has been decided to hold the public exhibition at the Ritz-Carlton during November. There will be two displays a day for a week, after which the gowns probably will be sent to other large cities of this country for exhibition.

Roger Boutet de Nouvel, the French author-artist, will come to America before the exposition opens. In order that the costumes may be shown to the best advantage, they will be worn by characters in a playlet that he has written for the occasion.

MRS. BELMONT TO SELL LAND

Suffrage Leader Will Part with "Brockholt Villa."

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 14.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont on Saturday morning will dispose at public auction of Brockholt Villa and its furnishings. This estate, which consists of about 800 acres, is in East Meadow, not far from the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, and valued at $1,000,000.

In years gone by Brockholt Villa was the scene of many fashionable gatherings, and in more recent years had been one of the headquarters of the equal suffrage movement. Mrs. Belmont now owns a handsome estate at Great Neck.

About seven years ago Mrs. Belmont built and equipped a hospital here, at Jerusalem Avenue and Henry Street, but because women physicians were in charge it was not well patronized, and after a couple of years Mrs. Belmont decided the venture was a failure and closed it. Now it is boarded up and unoccupied. This hospital will not be included in the sale on Saturday.

REJECTS GERMANY'S OFFER.

Texas Executive Refuses to Sanction Big Cotton Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 14.—Gov. Ferguson has refused to indorse a conditional sale by the State Warehouse and Marketing Department of "one million bales or more" of cotton to Germany. The original offer, made by the financial agent of the German Government, was to purchase a million bales at 12 cents a pound, provided the United States would guarantee the delivery.

Germany, it is asserted, recently has made large purchases of cotton in this State, which it had put in storage.

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW 2 for 25c COLLAR IT FITS THE CRAVAT



CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

Embroidered Neckwear

65c

Usually $1

Friday and Saturday Only.

150 dozen Four-in-Hand Ties made of all-silk satins, crepe poplins, silk moire and repp cloth—in plain and fancy patterns.

Beautifully embroidered with silk—in multiple colored effects in several distinctive designs. Made up in a liberal shaped scarf, with the new band that slips easily through the collar.

Unusual value at 65c.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

CITY TO HAVE A GARAGE.

Bruere Says $76,000 Can Be Saved In Official Autos.

In a report to the Mayor yesterday on the use of city department automobiles, Chamberlain Bruere recommended that a central municipal garage service be established. He found that many city officials use city-owned cars to ride to and from their homes, and that there is a disproportionate amount of idle time for cars exclusively assigned to a particular official or department. The report shows that $76,866 can be saved in 1916 if the service is centralized and placed under the control of a single department, and the cars assigned to different officials on a livery basis.

"In my judgment," the Chamberlain said in his report, "it would be feasible to organize this service before Jan. 1, so that it may be put into operation with the beginning of the year."

It is recommended that no car be exclusively assigned for a Commissioner except at the designation of the Mayor. The Mayor said he approved the recommendations and would take steps to have the budget estimates acted upon accordingly.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2 Sharp
WM. GILLETTE
IN FINAL PERFORMANCES OF his great success, SHERLOCK HOLMES

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8.15. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. TOMORROW.
Marie Tempest
in J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. NEXT TUESDAY, OCT. 19—SEATS NOW.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the new American Comedy, "Our Mrs. McChesney"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
"One War Play REMAINS"—Only One
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:25.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
BIRTH of a NATION
TWICE Daily, includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS
In a Little Comedy with a Little Music MISS INFORMATION
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Theatre
OANSE OE FOLLIES. "Meeting Place of the World"

COHAN & HARRIS PROCLAIM
YOUNG AMERICA
"A POSITIVE DELIGHT"
The-play-that-makes-men-boys
AT THE GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46th St. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
"The House of Glass" With MARY RYAN
TRUE TO LIFE A THRILL A MINUTE
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Bryant 287. Evs.8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
Every Day a Laughing Day at the ASTOR
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8.15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
Mr. & Mrs. VERNON CASTLE
SPECIAL Commencing Sunday Night 8:20 in "THE WHIRL OF LIFE," a thrilling photo drama romance in 6 acts. Every afternoon except Wed. & Sat. at 2:30 P.M. & Sunday Mat. & Night at 2:30 and 8:20 P. M. 25c, 50, 75 & $1.
Note: Montgomery & Stone in Chin Chin every night, Wed. & Sat. Mats.

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.2:15
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS." —Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. Present "THE SHOW SHOP"
Next Week—"TWIN BEDS."
2 WEEKS BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 25. BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY with PAVLOWA IMPERIAL BALLET RUSSE IN A REPERTOIRE OF NOVELTIES. SEATS $1 TO $5. NOW ON SALE AT LEXINGTON THEATRE BOX OFFICE.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c to 75c.
H. H. FRAZEE Presents "A FULL HOUSE"
Next Week—CYRIL MAUDE in "GRUMPY."
Next Sun. at 3 & 8:30 CREATORE & his band of 50.

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25 to 75c.
SELWYN & CO. Present "TWIN BEDS"
Next Week—"A PAIR OF SIXES."

The Century Cent. Pk. W., 62-63 St. Ev.8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2.15.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 25c. to $1.50
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
A MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH.
Seats on Sale Eight Weeks in Advance.

TRIANGLE PLAYS
Twice Daily, including Sunday, 2 & 8 p.m. Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic," "Old Heidelberg" with Dorothy Gish. Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool," Frank Keenan in "The Coward." 250 good seats, 25c; 300 good seats, 50c, others at 75c. Better ones at $1 & $2.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St.

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. Twice Today, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special prices, 25c and 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1.
FALL FASHION SHOW
CICCOLINI, Edw. Abeles & Co., Lubowska, Kate Elinore & Sam Williams, Hussey & Boyle, &c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c.
MARIE DORO in "The White Pearl." Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, "The Chorus Lady" (Star Cast)

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque and "Sliding" Ed.LeeWrothe Matinee Today. BillyWatson

Hotels and Restaurants Page 13.

THATCHER



Since 1850
Makers of GOOD House Heaters and Kitchen Ranges
THATCHER FURNACE CO.
131-137 West 35th Street, N.Y.

Hippodrome
Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
Evenings at 8:10. & Sat. Mat. $1.50 Best Seats 10 Musical Comedies in One.
Daily Matinees 2:10. Best Seats, $1.00 Except Sat. 1500 Good Seats every performance at 50c.



200 Pretty Girls on Ice in the Sensational Ice Ballet.
SOUSA and his BAND and 100 other NOVELTIES.
Production staged by R. H. BURNSIDE
SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA and His Band. Virginia Root, ORVILLE HARROLD, MARIMBAS, NAT WILLS, BELLE STOREY. Best Seats $1.00.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE RALLIES!
EUGENE V. DEBS, SPEAKER.
Next Sunday (Oct. 17) at 2:30 Carnegie Hall
RESERVED SEATS: 15c to 50c.
NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE
MONDAY, OCT. 18, 8 P. M.
Amsterdam Opera House, 340 West 44th St. Leslie Hall, 83d St. & B'way.
TUESDAY, OCT. 19, 8 P. M.
THE LYCEUM, 66th St. & 3d Ave.
FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 8 P. M.
Lenox Casino, 100 West 116th St. Brady's Hall, 181 St. & St. Nicholas Av.
And at Barnard Hall, 1941 Madison Ave.
Admission 10c—Reserved Seats 25c

COHAN & HARRIS ADVISE ALL AMERICANS OF ALL AGES TO SEE Young America (THE—PLAY—THAT—MAKES—MEN—BOYS.)
Gaiety Theatre, B'way & 46th St. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed.



Electrical Exposition AND Motor Show of 1915
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—OCT. 6 to 16
11 A. M. to 11 P. M. ADMISSION 50c

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Eight Friday Afts.
Sixteen Sunday Afts.

Mischa Elman	Josef Hofmann
Frieda Hempel	Fritz Kreisler
Harold Baner	Schumann-Heink
Louise Homer	Pablo Casals
Percy Grainger	Julia Culp
Mr. Saslavsky	George Barrere
Merle Alcock	John Powell

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